New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V ....NO. 1259 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

EIGHTEEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

OVER A MILLION ON FREIGHT.

Twelve Deaths from Cholera on the Passage.

POLITICS IN CALIFORNIA.

Important from the Russian Possessions.

MORE FORTS ABANDONED.

News from the Sandwich Islands.

THE MARKETS.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt E. W. TURNER, arrived at Quarantine at noon yesterday, with 861 passengers and $1,150,000 in treasure, brought down to San Juan by the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, Capt. SAWYER, from San Francisco on the 5th ult.

We regret to add that a large number of deaths from cholera have occurred on the passage. The following is the list.

A. B. BOWLINGER, of Clark County, Ohio, aged 52.
PETER NASSER, of Seneca County, Ohio, aged 28.
ADAM SIEKENFELTER, of Feada, on the Mohawk River, aged 30.
CHRISTOPHER BRANDTRAKE, of Sweden, aged 32.
SUSAN WILLOUGHBY, of Hudson, N. H., aged 45.
BRADLEY P. PATTEN, of Hermon, Me., aged 27.
P. FAY, of Sheffield, Berkshire County, N. H., aged 45.
SAMUEL E. WHITE, aged 40.
J. D. MCCARTY, of Ohio River, Va., aged 46.
GEO Y. D. RICHARDSON, of Warsaw, Mo., aged 30.
DAVID HILL, of Decatur, Ill., aged 49.
BERNARD MCCORMICK, of New-York, aged 30.

The vessel now lies at Quarantine, under the observation of the Health Officer.

List of Specie per Steamship Star of the West.

Dugan & Co., Phila.	$220,000	Homer & Crowell.....	$10,000
Metropolitan Bank....	180,000	Ross Falconer & Co..	35,164
Wells, Fargo & Co....	19,200	Order.....	10,000
Order.....	11,000	J. hn Cook, Jr.	19,000
[illegible] Dennison,....	16,425	Order.....	26,447
Order.....	1,000	W. E. Dunbar.....	37,000
Hunter & Sedgenbum...	27,000	Newhouse & Spatz, Pa.	20,000
Peck & Wilson.....	15,000	Andrew Carner.....	19,000
J. E. Sweetser.....	7,369	Hadson & Bro.....	20,000
Channing, Stone & Co	3,893	Aaron Jacobs & Co...	15,900
H. Keyes & Co.....	5,000	Goldsm'th, May & Jac'bs	15,238
Bank of America....	25,500	W Seligman & Co....	15,000
Thos Watson & Sons.	2,500	Order.....	6,300
Hazard Freres.....	12,000	Order.....	6,100
J. Burgess, Bro. & Co..	12,000	Stein Bros., Balt.....	6,881
Wm Sheile & Co.....	11,464	J Hecat & Bros. Balt.	5,820
Colello Bros.....	10,000	Keys & Co.....	5,000
Sedgwick, Isaacs.....	10,000	Wm Schenkbow....	5,000
T. T. Bonthworth....	10,000	Robert L. Taylor....	5,000
W. Walker.....	8,000	A. J. Rosenfeld.....	2,000
Order.....	7,500	S Mayer & Bro	2,000
R. A. Sears.....	7,500	Thos Lord,.....	15,000
Hamburger Bros.....	6,414		
			$1,033,427

CALIFORNIA.

Political.

KNOW-NOTHING NATURALIZATION MEETING.

A general meeting of the Know Nothings was held on the 31st of August, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations recently made for County Officers and members of the Legislature. There were 1,500 persons present.

On motion, it was resolved that the nominations should be submitted to the meeting *seriatim*, for adoption or rejection.

The whole ticket down to Mr. KINGSBURY, (nominated for the Assembly, and against whom an objection was raised, in consequence of non-residence,) was ratified.

The balance of the nominations were also ratified, and the meeting adjourned without making any change in the ticket first presented.

ELECTION RIOTS.

A bloody fight occurred on the 21st ult., the day of a Phalanx primary election, arising from politics. JAS. P. CASEY, an anti-Broderick man, was assailed by J. W. BAGLEY, ROBERT CUSHING, JAMES HENNESSEY, and others, all notorious characters. CASEY had about twenty shots fired at him, several within a few inches of his heart, but strange to say, escaped unharmed. He shot BAGLEY in two places, and stabbed CUSHING in a vital part, so that his life is despaired of. CASEY was arrested, tried, and honorably acquitted.

The same day a man named FARLEY was stabbed by JOHN RICKETTS, at the polls of the Second Ward, another result of politics. Señor LA FUENTE, editor of a Spanish paper, *El Sud Americano*, stabbed his wife, from the effects of which she died the next day, (the 23d ult.) The day of the Phalanx primary election will long be remembered as one of the bloodiest in the annals of this city.

After the election, the delegates met and nominated a full Legislative and County Ticket. The Convention was composed of some of the noisiest brawlers in the State, and it may be inferred that their proceedings were anything but harmonious. One member said he had been offered $3,000 to vote for a candidate fo one office.

THE WHIGS.

The Whig party has revived, nominated a ticket, and issued a party newspaper entitled the *Whig*. They exhibit much enthusiasm and have made strong nominations.

THE ELECTION

was to come off on the 5th, the day the steamer left. The contest it was expected would be a warm one. Both parties had arranged all their forces, and an attempt had been made to resuscitate the defunct Whig party. Those managing the movement are old stagers, and the real Whigs, it is said, look on the movement with distrust. There are three tickets in the field, Whig, Know-Nothing and Democratic.

MASS CONVENTION IN SACRAMENTO.

A grand "Mass Convention," as it was called, was held in Sacramento on the 23d, composed of persons who were disaffected with the nominations for Judges of the Supreme Court. They nominated for Judges, C. H. S. WILLIAMS, of San Francisco, and H. O. BEATTY, of Sacramento. Gen WILLIAMS declined. They also nominated two members of Congress, on the ground that the present members were illegally elected—the provisions requiring the districting of the State, not having bees complied with. ANNIS MERRILL was nominated for the Southern District, and J. H. MCKUNE for the the Northern. This portion of the proceedings is looked at as rather farcical. MR. MCKUNE has declined.

Chapter of Crimes.

PETER B. MANCHESTER, the notorious Cincinnati Banker, was arrested in this city on the 18th ult., on a requisition from the Governor of Ohio, but the traveling Executive of California, by his absence from the post of duty, may frustrate the arrest. MANCHESTER has been released on $3,000 bail, and the officer from Ohio awaiting to convey him to his old residedce by this steamer.

A girl twelve years of age, was caught in the act of setting fire to a house on Mission-street, on the 30th ult., and arrested for arson. She says that a reward of $5,000 was promised her if she succeeded. The whole affair is involved in mystery.

A strike among the long-shore men, ending in a riot, occurred a few days since, in consequence of a party of laborers working for lower wages than those fixed by the Riggers and Stevadores' Union. Fortunately the police intervened in time to prevent bloodshed.

JOSE LAFUENTE, an intelligent Chilian, connected with the editorial department of the *Sud Americano*, of this city, stabbed his wife, MARIA MARTINES, on the 21st of August. His victim died two days after. A domestic dispute is the alleged cause of the deed. LAFUENTE is now in the County Jail, pronounced by some insane.

A man named AMIEL BRICKNELL, proprietor of a public house on Eighth-street, Sacramento, was shot and mortally wounded, on the 26th of August, by his son-in-law, SAMUEL GARRETT. BRICKNELL died soon after. GARRETT had run away with BRICKNELL's daughter; upon his return, the latter assaulted him, and was shot.

Miscellaneous.

The first trip on the Sacramento Valley Railroad was made on the 18th August. It was a short excursion from the Sacramento levee to 17th-street. The train, consisting of three platform cars, was densely crowded, invited guests from all parts of the State partook of the occasion, which forms an era in the annals of California.

The Temperance Nominating Convention assembled at Sacramento on the 21st August.

The ladies have been holding a fair in this city, at Musical Hall, for the benefit of the San Francisco Orphan Asaylum, which has suffered from pecuniary embarrassment.

A slight shock of earthquake was felt in San Francisco on the morning of the 16th August, at about 5 o'clock.

The new Custom House and Post Office is nearly completed, and meets with general admiration.

Chilltown, in Amador County, was burned down by the Americans on the 21st of August. It was caused by the difficulties which the population of Spanish descent in that County have had with the Americans.

The shock of an earthquake, said to be the severest experienced in this city since 1850, was felt on the 27th ult. The consequences, however, were not serious.

Gen. C. H. S. WILLIAMS, the Temperance nominee for a Judge of the Supreme Court, has declined. MYRON NORTON's name has been substituted.

The Indian difficulties in the vicinity of Yreka have ceased.

A considerable fire took place in Jackson. FISHBY & Co. lost $3,000.

At a fire in San Jose, a child named BOREE was burned to death.

The Empire Mining Company of Grass Valley have declared a dividend of 1½ per cent. on their capital stock of $500,000.

Wm. B. KENNE was killed by a bear near the Tejon reservation. Mr. KENNE was from Washington County, Texas.

OREGON.

We have dates from Oregon to the 25th instant. The *Oregonian* contains accounts from the Colville Mines, of most glowing descriptions. It is stated that an Indian has dug 14 ozs. per day; that the Indians are quite peaceable, and advises their friends who are about to start for the mines as to the best route to reach them. A half-breed Indian has brought in forty ounces, which he dug in three days.

On the other hand, a letter dated the 27th, received in San Francisco from one of the most respectable merchants in Oregon, says: "We are, up to the present moment, yet in doubt about the Fort Colville mines, *no direction information having been received*. I feel great interest therein, for should they turn out rich and extensive, I have the promise of a good business." A letter from Dayton, near Portland, from a farmer, says nothing of any gold excitement or discoveries in the Territory. The inference from the above, after so many flaming stories that have been published, is, that there is a great deal of humbug about the matter.

The Oregon papers contain further accounts of Indian depredations. Several who were supposed to be implicated in the murder of the emigrants near Fort Boise, have been arrested and executed near that place.

It seems that several of the tribes in that vicinity have joined together for the purpose of exterminating the whites. At Forest Dale, up to Aug 11, eleven persons had been killed, others are missing. The Cheyennes of Sioux Indians have attacked and killed 150 of 300 persons who attempted to cross the Plains this season. The remainder of the party succeeded in reaching Salt Lake City, though in a starving condition. BRIGHAM YOUNG contributed freely to their wants.

Important from the Russian Possessions.

Movements of the Allied Fleet—A Russian Iron Steamer Blown up—The Russian Forts on the Amoor also Abandoned.

From the San Francisco Herald.

H. B. M. frigate *Amphitrite*, Capt. CHARLES FREDERICKS commanding, arrived from Ayan and Sitka, Russian Possessions, yesterday morning, and anchored at Saucelito—all well. By this arrival we are informed that she arrived at Petropolovski June 11, after a passage of 30 days from Honolulu; sailed from Petropolovski for Ayan, Amoor River, June 14, and arrived there July 9, after a passage of twenty-six days. Was five days lying at anchor in the channel leading to the entrance of Amoor River, during which time was engaged in soundings. Found the town of Ayan almost entirely deserted. It is a neat little town, built of wood, contains a neat wooden church and thirty-five houses.

While lying at Ayan a Russian iron steamer was blown up, at the same time a proclamation was issued to the inhabitants of Ayan that all private property would be respected and spared—everything, with the exception of the steamer.

The *Herald*, of a subsequent date, gives the following further particulars:

On the 7th of July the *Amphytrite*, the *Pique*, and another English vessel, the name of which has escaped our memory, after a cruise in the Ochouk Sea, anchored in the Gulf Saghalien, opposite the Amoor. To the north is the town of Ayan, to which a visit was first paid, but as the town was almost deserted, and as it had no fortifications or arsenals, it was spared. Nothing was destroyed but the Russian iron steamer which was found in the Bay.

In this connection it may be proper to state that SWAN and CLIFFORD, the Sandwich forgers, had brought with them a considerable quantity of goods to this place with the intention of selling, but finding no buying they deemed it proper to decamp to some other out of the way place.

The English vessels-of-war then proceeded to the mouth of the Amoor, but were unable to enter in consequence of a sand-bar running across. Boats were sent out which advanced considerably up the mouth, but no fortifications, Russians, or Russian ships-of-war could anywhere be discovered. The British vessels remained in the Gulf of Saghalien for a few days while soundings were being made, and on the 15th of July the *Amphitrite* sailed for this port, and the other two vessels to join Admiral STERLING's fleet from China in the Gulf of Tartary, where it is expected that the Russian vessels of war will be found. It is probable that Admiral STERLING was under the impression that Saghalien is an island, and that he could join the Allied fleet of the Pacific at the mouth of the Amoor by sailing up through the Gulf of Tartary, and that this accounts for his presence there.

What the Russians have done with themselves and their vessels of war, we are at a loss to conjecture. If the Allied vessels of war could not enter the mouth of the Amoor in consequence of the sand-bar running across, it is evident that the Russians could not have gotten their vessels across, and that they are now anchored in some of the bays in these regions—probably in the Gulf of Tartary. The Russians are a strange people, and their ways are almost past finding out. They may have taken their vessels of war to some secluded bay—burned them, and then retired to some of the Russian forts high up on the river, or probably to Siberia itself. The English fleet now in the Gulf of Tartary, under the command of Admiral STERLING, is very strong, and consists of five steamers, among which are the *Styx*, *Barracouta*, and *Encounter*, and two fifty-gun frigates—the *Winchester* and the *Sybil*. The French fleet is also large, and is composed of some five or six vessels.

THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We have dates from the Islands to July 28.

RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.—His late Majesty, says the *Polynesian*, feeling the importance of support from France, and knowing that she looked with a very jealous eye upon the high duties imposed upon her brandies, recommended repeatedly and earnestly to the Legislature the reduction of those duties to such a scale as would prove satisfactory to her. He may have had his own opinion of the extent to which France would be benefitted by the change, but he recommended it to remove a source of disagreement, and as everybody knows recommended it in vain. His successor has been more fortunate, and if the first session of the Legislature under his reign had done nothing else, it would deserve to be long remembered for having renounced what we must call a prejudice with a view to obtaining a substantial benefit. In the removal of that stumbling block to a rearrangement of the treaty with France we see a happy though a recent change.

FROM TAHITI.

Dates are to the 22d of July. The Hawaiian brig *Primo* arrived at Tahiti from Sydney, *viâ* Auckland, bringing news of the loss of the frigate *Aventure*, near New-Caledonia, which vessel was shipwrecked on a point north of the Isle of Pines, on the 26th of April last. The *Aventure* mounted 26 guns, and was commanded by Lieut DU ROUZET. Her entire equipage was saved and conveyed to Sydney by the French sloop-of war *Hydographe*.

The *Aventure* is the third French vessel of that name that has met with an untimely end. Much fear is expressed in Tahiti for the safety of the officers and men of the vessel, although it is presumed, from the fact of he crew being armed, that they were able to sustain themselves against any attack from the natives.

ARRIVED IN DISTRESS.—The American ship *Alfred*, of San Francisco, HENRY J. HAVENS, master, on her voyage from San Francisco to Sydney, put into Tahiti on the 21st of June, leaking thirteen inches an hour. The United States Consul had made tenders to raise three thousand dollars on bottomry, to be paid thirty-eight hours after her arrival at Sydney, to enable her to make repairs, but on the 22d she was still in the harbor.

FRENCH ANNEXATION IN THE PACIFIC.—The *Messenger*, of Tahiti, of the 15th of April, contains a decree of the Governor, Monsieur DU BOUZET, dated Port of France, New Caledonia, declaring that island part of the Colonial Domain of the French Empire. This decree was issued by orders emanating from His Majesty, the Emperor, after receiving a favorable report of the beauty of the ports, the mineral richness and the agricultural resorces of the island, by Monsieur the Post Captain, TARDY DE MONTRAVEL.

In the same paper appears a notice on the part of Mr. JOHN RICORD, formerly Attorney General of this Kingdom, of his intention to leave Tahiti, on or about the 25th April, and it is known that he subsequently left to leave for the Japan.

California Markets to Sept. 8.

Our jobbers have met with little requirement for merchandize since the sailing of the steamers of the 15th ult., the country trade having been very slack. Goods arriving by vessels from the Atlantic side, however, have had ready sale at prices, in few instances, lower than those ruling a fortnight ago. East India products generally, owing to heavy receipts and ample stocks previously on hand, have somewhat declined. Coffees, Rice and Sugars are lower. Teas have been pretty well sustained. In MEAT Provisions there has been considerable activity at improved figures. HAMS, CLEAR SIDES, PORK, LARD and BUTTER are all doing better. MESS BEEF, also is a shade higher. Refined EUROPE are without material change.

Refined Sugars are less firm, and sales have been made at a decline. Naval Stores and some metals have improved. Flour remains stagnant, and prices have been more favorable to buyers. Domestic Produce has undergone some fluctuations, but toward the close, better prices have been obtained. New Wheat arrives freely, but owing to the low price of Flour few of the mills are in operation.

As a general thing, the quality of the wheat is very inferior, and it is now conceded that in quantity the crop of the present year will not reach that of the last. Still, such as it is, we shall have an abundance for our own wants, and quite a sufficiency to render importations unnecessary.

FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

IMPORTANT FROM SAN JUAN.

Election of Col. Kinney to be Governor of San Juan.

Prospects and Condition of the Expedition.

COL. KINNEY'S INAUGURAL.

WALKER VICTORIOUS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 15, 1855.

The recent election of Colonel H. L. KINNEY as Governor of this place, will again call public attention in the United States to his movements. Since he has been among us he has acquired a wonderful popularity, by conducting himself modestly and preserving perfect order and decorum among his men. I was at the Astor House in New-York in May last, and a gentleman at the breakfast table one morning was talking with a friend about the Kinney Expedition. He said that the Nicaragua Transit Company had, at great expense, mounted a 19-pounder on the fort at Castillo Rapids. Another gentleman at table, evidently from the South, looked towards a lady at his side, and observed, in a quiet tone of voice, "KINNEY 'll have that gun." Now, that gentleman, whoever he was, had got KINNEY's measure correctly. He had probably known him in Texas, and had seen his indomitable perseverance there, and felt that there was no such word as fail in his dictionary.

It was evident before the Colonel had been among us a week that he was the man to take the lead in affairs here. Some opposed him, thinking that as he was at loggerheads with the United States their Greytown claims might suffer, if they endorsed him here. But they soon saw that he was no fillibuster—and then they began to hint darkly to one another their ideas, and then to talk openly in the streets, till, finally, the infection spread to such an extent that a public meeting of the citizens was called, and the Colonel was elected Governor by acclamation.

So far all went well. A few days after the inauguration of Governor KINNEY, as soon as the Government was organized, notice was served upon the British and American Consuls. The acting Consul, Mr. MASON, (Mr. FABENS, you know, on account of his association with Col. KINNEY, was not permitted by the United States to resume his functions here,) promptly recognized the new Government. I have not seen his letter, but I understand that it was quite satisfactory to the Governor. But the British Consul, after a consultation with a British man-of-war captain, in port, and the late Mayor, MARTIN, did not see fit to recognize, on the ground that the new organization *interfered with the territorial rights of the King of Mosquito*, and was a violation of the Bulwer-and-Clayton treaty! It is worthy of notice that half the officers in the Goverament are British subjects. After Great Britain had established this place as an independent municipality, and had declared it fully able to manage its own affairs; after, too, the communication made to Mr. EVERETT by the British Minister at Washington in 1853, as described in his speech in the Senate on the 21st of March of that year, that "the Government of Her Britannic Majesty were agreed to almost anything. They were willing to acknowledge—in fact had acknowledged this independent government which had been set up in San Juan; they were willing to go there with the United States, and treat with the municipal authorities of San Juan, conceding to them the effective government of the country; they were willing they should continue to govern it, American citizens though they were; they might continue to govern under the name of the Mosquito King, or they might be themselves the exclusive sovereigns of the country,"—after such acts and professions, it certainly seems a little unaccountable that John Bull should begin to show his stubbornness, when it defeats what are really his own ends.

The truth is, England sees that great things are to be accomplished down here, and would like to hold on to this coast a little longer. I have no idea, however, that she will interfere to prevent Governor KENNEY from colonizing his own lands, but I think she would like much to have it done under the august shadow of His Majesty the Mosquito King—the faithful ally of Her Majesty the British Queen.

The Kinney Expedition has succeeded. They have built houses, cut roads, planted land, established a school, a church and a free library. They have brought out a newspaper, the *Central American*, a copy of which you will receive by this vessel. This has been done by amateurs, there not being a single practical printer in the party. They are an industrious, sober set of fellows, as a class. The ridiculous stories told by WHITE and MARCOLETA in the States about a military invasion have only served to give the expedition a lift.

As for quarreling with the Transit Company, they are all first rate friends. There will be no more bombardments here—for there is too much good nature and good sense on both sides of the river—and you may be sure that so far as we are concerned you will hear of no more quarrels among Americans abroad. Let John Bull puff and blow; if we work together we shall go ahead all the faster for his windy protests. I am here "takin' notes," and will send a few along occasionally to be "prented." CHIEL.

P. S.—Mr. FABENS leaves to-day for Granada, charged by Governor KINNEY with a special mission to the Nicaragua Government, which is done by invitation of Nicaragua. This don't look much like "pursuing KINNEY and FABENS to death," does it? Mr. FABENS will be accompanied by WILLIAM S. THAYER, Esq., Chief Secretary of the Government, and ETHELBERT F. MASON, Esq., Acting American Consul at this place.

Inaugural Proclamation of Gov. Kinney.

We have received the first number of the *Central American*, Governor KINNEY's organ, published at San Juan del Norte. It is dated the 15th September, and opens with—

GOV. KINNEY'S INAUGURAL PROCLAMATION TO THE PEOPLE OF SAN JUAN DEL NORTE AND ITS TERRITORY.

You have seen fit by your unsolicited suffrages to elect me Governor of San Juan and its territory. Thankful for the honor thus conferred, I accept it with a deep sense of its responsibilities, and with a firm determination to make the protection of the public interests committed to my care the sole motive of my official conduct.

You are now familiar with the purposes which have brought me to your shores. Contrary to the malicious rumors which preceded my arrival, you now see, that I have come not to rob and destroy, but to build up your city and your fortunes, and by peaceful emigration to assist in the development of your native country. I am happy, therefore, in referring to the late election as a flattering and conclusive testimony of your confidence in myself, and of the sympathy and cooperation which you are disposed to extend to my great undertaking—an undertaking, to say the least, quite as beneficial to yourselves as to me.

To carry out these objects of mutual advantage, however, it is necessary for us not only to be united, but to establish such a Constitution and such laws and municipal regulations as shall secure for us respect and consideration abroad as well as at home. The absence of the customary forms of Government would deter many desirable persons from settling among us, and certainly the establishment and maintenance of such forms cannot in any manner operate to our prejudice.

I presume, fellow-citizens, it is hardly necessary here for me to repeat, what I have so often and so publicly stated to you in conversation, that under my administration all individual rights acquired in good faith before the foundation of the present Government shall be scrupulously respected. In saying this, I speak the sentiments of all my associates.

In reference to the long standing difficulties with the Accessory Transit Company, I am still in hopes that they will soon be removed by amicable negotiations which may result in an arrangement advantageous alike to the Company and to you. To effect such a settlement without the sacrifice of justice or honor, shall be the constant aim of my exertions. Meanwhile, I would especially urge a steady abstinence from all hasty and merely retaliatory measures; let no action be taken without full and calm deliberation, and let nothing be done which cannot be justified before the world, or which we should be ashamed to vindicate at the hazard of our property and our lives.

Notwithstanding the failure of the last Congress of the United States to make an appropriation remunerating the citizens of San Juan for their losses from the bombardment of the city by Captain HOLLINS, there is a cheering prospect that justice will to some extent be rendered at its coming session. A measure so important to the business interests of the people, and so urgently demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity, cannot be postponed consistently with the good name of the American Government. Every effort of mine, whether in an official or private capacity, shall be exerted to procure from that Republic a speedy relief to those who are now so unjustly deprived of the proceeds of their own honorable industry.

Finally, I congratulate you, fellow-citizens, upon the auspicious commencement of the new Government which you have established. By the accession of our population now in prospect, it is sure to be speedily sustained by its founders, to become at no distant day an organization of commanding importance to the civilized world. Relying, as I do, upon your cordial and individual support to its institutions and laws, I will only express the hope that whatever else may serve to promote the public welfare, and add dignity to the State, whether it be the encouragement of agriculture, the extension of commerce, the introduction of arts, or the advancement of public education and religious freedom, will obtain from you a zealous and effective cooperation. H. L. KINNEY.

SAN JUAN DEL NORTE, Sept. 12, 1855.

Mass Meeting in Greytown.

At a meeting held in Greytown, at which Governor KINNEY presided, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. That a Civil and Military Governor be chosen by the people, to whom full powers shall be delegated for the appointment of such subordinate officers, except the Council hereinafter named, and the establishment of such offices and wholesome laws and regulations as shall appear to him best adapted for the promotion of the general safety and welfare, and the carrying of such laws and regulations into effect, the same to be done with the advice and consent of the Council.

2. *Resolved*, That a council to be composed of five persons be chosen by the people, whose duty it shall be to consult with and advise the Governor upon all matters connected with the public interest and the consent of a majority of whom shall be necessary to the appointment of any officer and the enactment of any officer and the exactment of any law or regulation.

3. *Resolved*, That the deliberative meetings of the Governor and Council shall be open to the public, unless, in the opinion of the Governer, the public good should otherwise demand.

4. *Resolved*, That the Council be empowered by the people to draft a Constitution, which, after receiving the sanction of the Governor, shall be submitted to them for their adoption, by ballot.

5. *Resolved*, That the Provisional Government now established shall continue in power until such time as it may seem fit and expedient to the people to meet and elect a permenant one under the new Constitution.

6. *Resolved*, That no taxes shall be levied on the citizens of San Juan or Greytown and its territory without the consent of a majority of the citizens, being owners of real estate or personal property to the amount of $250, excepting such inhabitants as have been residents six months and upwards.

Highly Important and Exciting News from the Interior.

Movements of Col. Walker—Another Battle—The Government Troops Defeated—Walker Victorious.

We have just received intelligence from the interior bringing us accounts of the late movements of Col. WALKER. On Monday, the 3d, Col WALKER, with one hundred and fifty men, (only eighty of whom were white,) came from San Juan del Sud over to Virgin Bay, and took up his quarters.

General GUADIOLA immediately came down from Rivas, and attacked him with four hundred men. The result was that the Government party were defeated, with a loss of some fifty men, while WALKER sustained only a loss of one white man and four natives. The Government party is said to have been badly used up.

STILL LATER.

CONTEMPLATED ATTACK UPON RIVAS.

A messenger, who left shortly after the battle at Virgin Bay, reports that WALKER had returned to San Juan, and would probably attack Rivas in a few days.

It is also reported that the Government had demanded of Mr SCOTT all arms and munitions in his possession, which he refused to give up.

These arms and munitions it appears consisted of four 12-lb. cannon, forty-eight muskets, and a goodly supply of cartridges, shipped out by the Transit Company, landed at Castillo, (for the use of the forty eight invincibles who have since absquatulated,) and afterwards placed on board of the steamer *Virgin*, one of the Transit Company's boats lying at Granada; on board of which they were when the demand was made. Strange development this. Where was District Attorney MCKEON; and who will the United States Government now set down as Fillibusters?

The men who accompanied Col. KINNEY, who are now busy with the press, pruning hook, axe and spade, upon the lands purchased by the Colonel, or those traversing the country with all the implements of war, ready to "blow d— (as our informant says) out of all or anything that comes in their way."

Mr. SCOTT arrived pt Puma Arenas on the evening of the 12th inst., on board the *Virgin*, where he is said to be busy remedeling her into a species of man-of-war for the Company's "defence!"

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs on the La Plata—The Revolution in Buenos Ayres—The Difficulties with Brazil—The Republic of Uruguay.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Aug. 12, 1855.

The sailing of the bark *Cora*, for Baltimore, gives me an opportunity to communicate the news on this station.

My dates from the Rio de la Plata are up to the 6th inst. At Buenos Ayres there had been quite a number of arrests growing out of the late attempt at insurrection; but, greatly to the credit of the Administration, there have been no capital executions. Evidently a much better spirit than the old, sanguinary one is taking possession of the native population and the Administration is illustrating it in its moderate and humane treatment of those implicated in the recent insurrectionary movement.

The resignation of PORTELA, the Secretary of State, is very favorable to tranquillity. He was very unpopular; but Governor OLIGADO seemed determined to resist the popular will and declined to retire him. He has now, under the pressure of public sentiment, resigned, and has been succeeded by ALMIA, a lawyer of reputation.

In Paraguay affairs are in an unsettled condition. It will be remembered that the Brazilian Government sent an expedition to Assencion last Spring to settle sundry questions, and that General LOPEZ succeeded in sending it home without having settled any important point in the controversy. Another expedition is talked of, and LOPEZ is making all possible preparation to receive it. It is said he has 70 32-pounders mounted at the most eligible points on the Paraguay for the annoyance of an enemy. On one fort he has over one hundred guns mounted, some of which are 32's. For several months he has been collecting the means for a defensive war, and while I write several hundred muskets are being put in order for him at Monte Video. By the manner in which LOPEZ has managed the Brazilians, Mr. Secretary MARCY will see what sort of a person he has to deal with, if it should be necessary to correspond with him on the *Water Witch* affair, and other matters pertaining to the interests of American citizens up the Paraguay.

At present a cloud is hanging over the unfortunate little Republic of Uruguay. The native Orientales have felt uneasy at the presence of 5,000 Brazilian soldiers, who, to say the truth, are necessary to keep the aforesaid Orientales from cutting each other's throats, and they only wait an occasion to overthrow that Administration that depends on foreign bayonets for its existence. It will be remembered that when Brazil offered her troops she, at the same time, tendered a monthly loan of $60,000 or thereabouts. It is now rumored that Brazil is about to discontinue the monthly loan; and, as a result of this, the Government of Uruguay may not be able to subsist the Brazilian troops, and they will be withdrawn. In this latter case a revolution is morally certain.

Hereabouts there is no news of general interest. The health of Rio continues good. Our latest dates represent the cholera at Para as subsiding. Very little fever at Pernambuco, and none at Bahia.

The revenue-cutter *Joseph Lane*, commanded by Captain NORRIS, has completed her repairs, and waits a few days for a Peruvian war steamer which has kindly offered to tow her through the Straits.

The *Joseph Lane* is bound to Oregon.

The *Savannah*, Commodore SALTERS' flag-ship, is here; also the brig *Bainbridge* and the store-ship *Relief*. The latter ship will sail in the early part of September, taking to the United States as passengers the person who is accused of murdering the Captain of the *Sea Witch*, and with him sundry witnesses.

The United States ship *Germantown*, Commander LYNCH, is at Monte Video. The *Water Witch*, when last heard from, was at Buenos Ayres. S.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Anti-Slavery Movements in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 29.

The following address from the Central Committees of the Whig, Republican and American parties has been published to the people of this State:

TO THE PEOPLE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

The Whig party, the Republican party, and the American party, having each nominated a candidate for the office of Canal Commissioner, it became apparent that such a division of the elements of opposition to the National Administration, and its Nebraska fraud, would inevitably lead to the triumphant election of ARNOLD PLUMER, the Pro Slavery Nebraska candidate. In view of these facts, a meeting of our respective Central Committees of said parties was held at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 27th of September, 1855, and their nominees having declined and been withdrawn, THOMAS NICHOLSON, of Beaver County, was nominated as the candidate of the said parties, for the purpose of concentrating the votes of the anti-Nebraska party on one man; and he is hereby earnestly recommended to all the lovers of freedom in Pennsylvania, as a capable, honest, and true-hearted man, who is worthy of the support and confidence of the people. By order of the Committee.

JOHN A. FISHER,
Chairman Whig State Committee;
LEMUEL TODD,
Chairman of the American State Committee;
DAVID WILMOT,
Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

From Boston—The Fall of Sebastopol—Smuggling, etc.

BOSTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Upon the arrival of the steamship *America* at her wharf here, a salute of twenty-seven guns was fired by the American Artillery, at the request of the English and Irish residents of the city, in honor of the victory at Sebastopol.

A female, a Washington-street milliner, who came passenger in the *America*, was detected last night smuggling laces, &c. A portion of the smuggled goods were found sewed up in one of her under garments.

Destruction of a Patent Leather Manufactory by Fire.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.

At one o'clock this morning the patent leather manufactory of Messrs. SHAFFER & ANDERSON, on the corner of Duquesne-street and Diamond-alley, was entirely consumed by fire, with all its contents. The stock was valued at $6,000, and was insured for $8,000 only, in the Western, Farmers', and New Lisbon Companies. The building was owned by Mr. SHAFFER, whose loss is estimated at $12,000, of which $5,000 is insured in the Pennsylvania Mutual Insurance Company.

Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The yellow fever is still abating, though what few new cases there have been are of a very malignant character, which indicates a lack of material for the disease to feed upon.

At Norfolk there were seven deaths on Thursday, and three up to noon on Friday, but no new cases.

At Portsmouth there were twelve deaths on Wednesday, eight on Thursday, and three on Friday, and scarcely any new cases.

Dr. JACKSON was ill. The wife of Rev. Mr. ARMSTRONG is dead.

Yellow Fever at Sea.

SOUTH DENNIS, Mass., Saturday, Sept. 29.

The schooner *Marietta Burr*, Capt. NICKERSON, from Alexandria for Boston, put in here in distress, with all hands sick of yellow fever. At one time there was not one man on board able to work the vessel.

From Honduras.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Sept. 26.

We have dates from Ruaton, Honduras, of the 19th inst.

The Revolutionists were within twenty miles of Truxillo, and the inhabitants of the latter place were fleeing to Ruston for safety. The former Commandant of the city was endeavoring to make a stand against the insurgents.

Movement of Southern Steamers.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at her wharf here, after a passage of sixty-two hours from New-York, with all on board well.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Southerner*, Capt. THOS. EWEN, arrived here, from New-York, at 8 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday last are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Sept. 29.

COTTON—The sales of the week have been limited to about the same range of prices. WOOL—The Sales have been confined to a few large purchases, prices being well sustained. Sales 118,000 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Prices firm, with an upward tendency. The supply of goods is materially diminished, in consequence of the draught, and the stock was never smaller. Sales 55,600 pieces.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Courts for October.

The October Terms of the Civil and Criminal Courts commence this morning with a most formidable calendar of heavy causes, many of which will produce great excitement. The POOLE murder, for which BAKER and others stand indicted, stands for trial in the Oyer and Terminer, but it is probable that a motion will be made to change the venue to another County, on account of the difficulty of getting a Jury from this City. There are several other murder cases which probably will be remitted to the Sessions under the new act.

The Supreme Court Circuit and Special Term will be in session, as also the Superior Court, four branches. The Forrest divorce case will probably come up on motion for a new trial; and at *nisi prius* there are many causes affecting Railroad Companies and monetary Corporations, of unusual importance. The Common Pleas will have two Judges sitting at *nisi prius* for the first three weeks of the term.

Conductors are Suspicious Characters.

A new check upon Railroad Conductors has been devised, and is now in practical operation on the Sixth-avenue cars. It is very simple, and is worked by the Conductor himself. An index, with a single hand, is controlled by a spring, the handle of which projects at the hinder end of the cars. The index has a face like a common office clock, numbered from 0 to 60. It is placed midway of the car, in one of the advertising panels. As each passenger enters, the conductor strikes the bell attached to the machine and the index moves one step forward,—or more, as the case may be. If a dozen persons come in at once, there are twelve sharp strokes, and the rashest that follows the introduction of the plan is not altogether so pleasant as it might be. The City Railroad Companies, and the omnibus men before them, have experimented for a long time in the hope to find some effectual check upon their drivers and conductors. This is the last attempt. It seems a little odd that the Conductor should be set to watch himself. The safeguard relied upon probably is, that the passengers will keep an eye upon him, and report if he fails to touch the spring at the right minute. Anything for variety.

☞ Mr. BOSARDUS is fast recovering from the effects of the bad accident he met with some weeks since.

Road People Sensible on Color.

From a letter of the New-York Daily Times:

This afternoon, for the first time, I witnessed the unchallenged ejection of Mr. DOWNING from the Sixth-avenue cars, a day or two since, appear to have resulted in good. Riding on the said cars to-day, my attention was called to a well-dressed colored gentleman, who was snugly ensconced in the midst of his white fellow passengers, and was enjoying his ride without the smallest inconvenience. That he was a *gentleman* and ent

[illegible] of the Fall of Sebastopol.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

How the News of the Fall of Sebastopol was Received in Paris.

ITS EFFECT ON THE FUNDS.

The Attempted Assassination of the Emperor.

The *Arabia*'s mails reached this City from Boston on Saturday evening. Our telegraphic dispatch from Halifax, published on Friday morning, gave a very full and satisfactory summary of the intelligence from the Crimea. But our letters and the extracts from our foreign files, which we give below, contain details of decided interest and importance:

THE EFFECT OF THE NEWS IN PARIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

Sebastopol has fallen, and the longest of modern agonies is over. Ere this letter reaches you, you will have transferred to your columns, bodily, the dispatches from which alone we have yet learned the fact and the results of the assault. Beyond these dispatches nothing is known of the circumstances of the battle, though several of our military editors have sought, with some success, to fill up the outlines of the skeleton reports forwarded by the Generals-in-Chief. Perhaps the most satisfactory course I can pursue, in my inability to furnish a record of the attack and evacuation, will be to give a consecutive history of the successive arrivals of the dispatches in Paris, and of the effect produced by undoubtedly the most important intelligence wires were ever commissioned to convey. While waiting for the mails, this narrative will not be without its interest.

The assault took place on Saturday, the 8th of September, after a bombardment of five days. With one of those marvellous instincts—of which this is not the first instance—the public mind, in Paris, at least, was not only prepared for, but fully confident of, news of the most decisive character before Monday. While the glad tidings were lingering on the telegraph, dallying at Varna, and leisurely taking 36 hours for the journey, it almost seemed as if an invisible messenger, traveling on the wings of the wind, whispered it into the dreams of the Parisians on that very Saturday night. The Sunday Bourse was buoyant, the *Constitutionnel* chanted victory, and the Emperor awaited decisive news. Then, too, GORTSCHAKOFF had made his world-famous confession: "Our works suffer." During the whole of this day, Sunday, the triumphant dispatch was meeting and overcoming obstacles in its passage through the Principalities, Hungary and Austria. At eleven o'clock it arrived at the Ministry of War, made an excursion on horseback to St. Cloud, and after one or two expurgations, was forwarded to the *Moniteur*. It broke over Paris at about nine o'clock on Monday morning.

To make a consecutive story, you must pardon me a slight repetition. This dispatch chronicled the assault on Malakoff by the French, and their "solid installation" there; and the three unsuccessful assaults of the Grand Redan by the English, of the Careening Redan, and the Central Bastion by the French. It added that the losses were serious, but that the capture of Malakoff would lead to immense and immediate consequences. Such was the substance of this most pregnant message. The satisfaction was immense, but the people, who lose from day to day a portion of their original demonstrativeness, betrayed but little street emotion. The buzz and hum at the Bourse was somewhat intensified, but there was none of that expansive vivacity and boisterous exultation that an American public would have evinced. It was known that the rejoicing would be official, with Government gas and invalide canon.

Hardly was this intelligence digested, before more arrived. It is true that the first had only whetted our appetite, like oysters and lemon. A new dispatch, signed by Marshal VAILLANT, by the Minister of the Interior, and by the Commissary of the Bourse, was with great ceremony wafered upon the blackboard. This dispatch, the second received, was the third sent; the genuine second had, it afterwards turned out, been detained at Shumla. As there is no advantage in continuing here the confusion produced by this occasion, I take the the dispatches in their natural order.

The second—made public in a supplement to the *Moniteur* at 4 o'clock on Monday afternoon—stated that the entire garrison of Sebastopol, after having blown up their defences in the Karabelnaia suburb, on the right of the Allies, and as far as appeared, on their left also, had evacuated the fortress. Gen. PELISSIER did not know the number of his killed and wounded but as soon as he did he would let the Government know, too.

The third dispatch completed and developed the second. During the night of Saturday the Russians sunk their vessels remaining in the harbor; they applied the match to the mines, and destroyed not only their batteries and defences, but the Government buildings and the private dwellings. The fortress presented one vast bed of conflagration, and the Allies forebore, for the present, taking possession. The enemy had successfully retired across the bridge, which they broke up at eight on Sunday evening. They then asked for an armistice for the burial of the dead and the removal of the wounded. PELISSIER did not say whether he granted it or not. He added, however, *for the third time*, that he would send the amount of the loss just as soon as he could. Under the influence of this torrent of news, the rise in State and Fancy Stocks was rapid, though hardly one quarter of that which welcomed both the Tartar hoax and the death of NICHOLAS.

In spite of this plethora, which almost furnished a surfeit, the public asked one thing more: Gen. SIMPSON's dispatch to London. From PELISSIER's dispatches it would appear that the French had unassistedly taken the city, and that the English had been beaten back from the only spot they attacked, precisely as they were on the 18th of June. It looked as though the work had been done exclusively by the French, who carried their point, while their Allies were driven off. So there was some demand for the bulletin of the English General. The evening papers furnished it by telegraph from London. It was laconic, almost brutal in its brevity. "The French attacked Malakoff, and we attacked the Redan: they succeeded, we failed." Antithesis can no further go: the vigor of that form of narrative was never so happily illustrated. SIMPSON deserves credit for owning up thus handsomely—no French General would have failed to so envelop his statements—had he such an one to make—in a cloud of attenuating circumstances. English exultation has therefore been somewhat shy. I feel that I may visit MGUNICH's coffee room, and be safe from ill-timed taunts.

The sun set at seven, and the cannon of the Invalides began to thunder forth one hundred and one. The veterans were dreadful jolly, and put in charges that almost shook the city. The usual illumination of public buildings followed, as a matter of course; a partial spangling of the darkness with private Chinese lanterns produced a pretty effect in the principal streets. The crowds of promenaders were dense, and the groups of talkers and listeners, deep; but there was little or no animation, no shouts, no manifestation of anything beyond interest; none of that gayety and loud excitement that was justly due to the greatest victory this generation, at least, has witnessed. It was at this moment that I met my colleague of the *Tribune*. I offered to condole with him; he also begged leave to assure me of his heartfelt sympathy. But alas! there are wounds too deep for consolation, and there are moments when pity is an intrusion. I left my colleague in a state of unutterable woe.

People now wondered what share the Piedmontese had taken in the fight; in what terms GORTSCHEKOFF would convey the tidings of his mishap to St. Petersburg; what course he would pursue after the occupation of the city proper by the Allies; and whether the fleet had won any glory or been of any service. These questions were all answered on the morrow, Tuesday. Gen. LA MARMORA stated, in his dispatch to Turin, that his troops had taken no part in the assault—but, in a view, probably, to claim for them a portion of the credit, mentioned that about forty of them had been ingeniously wounded in the trenches.

Admiral BRUAT, in a dispatch to Paris; and Admiral LYONS, in a dispatch to London, stated, in their turn, that the Russians sank all their vessels but three steamers, which continued to ply about the harbor. The quarantine batteries exploded while Admiral BRUAT was in their immediate neighborhood. The fleets were prevented from taking part in the conflict by a North-easterly gale, a number of bombardons of each nation drifting about promiscuously.

Two dispatches from Gen. CANROBERT to St. Petersburg were known in Paris on the afternoon of Tuesday. The first was to the effect that the garrison, after having sustained a "hellish fire" repulsed six successive assaults of the enemy, but was unable to drive the French from Malakoff. Having resisted to the last extremity, they crossed the harbor to the northern side, leaving nothing but bloody ruins behind them. They effected their retreat with a loss of 1⁰0 men only, abandoning 300 wounded to the mercy of the Allies.

Such was the intelligence received on Tuesday; the Bourse made an insignificant ascent, though rumors were rife of an impending capitulation of the Russians, of their prospects of famine, of the facility with which the Allies could now surround them, and of the refusal by PELISSIER of the armistice proposed by GORTSCHAKOFF. It was nowhere supposed for a moment that the Russians would or could prolong the struggle. A new salvo of 101 guns was fired at the Invalides. The Emperor did not yet appear in public to taste the popular applause due to the hero of Sebastopol, which position, of course, he will assume, in view of his late intention to visit that much over-rated and now dilapidate stronghold.

Wednesday passed without intelligence from the seat of war. Numerous bets were settled and old scores wiped out. One of the principals in a wager that the Allies would not take Sebastopol before the 1st of January, attempted to escape from it by the wretched quibble that the Allies did not take it, but that the French took it alone. The English papers were read, and investigations were made into their comments upon the assault of the Redan. The following passage in the *Globe* was thought remarkable:

"The event has proved that earth-works are not impregnable, at least when defended by Russians."

To which I beg leave to reply, that Russian earth-works are impregnable in all cases in which they have been assaulted by English. *Attrape!*

PELISSIER was made Marshal of France in the afternoon. This is hard upon poor CANROBERT, for the slow and sure system which has been pursued was his. Had he been allowed the time, he would have arrived at a similar result, and moreover spared the massacre of the 18th of June.

The Bourse was agitated, and funds fell a franc and more. The most probable cause was the sailing of two English men-of-war for Naples, *vid* Lisbon.

In the evening, PELISSIER's fourth dispatch was posted in the streets. That hero had taken a walk in Sebastopol on Monday, and was amazed at the monstrous and utterly unprecedented stores and material left behind by the enemy. So that the stories of Russian destitution and want were what, for me, I have always maintained they were, arrant fibs. The soldiers were crying *Vive l'Empereur*, in other words, they were getting tipsy in the cantines. The Allies were to enter the fortress the next day, Tuesday.

The same evening (yesterday) the *Patrie* copied a ridiculous article from the Russian organ, *Le Nord*, in which the North side of Sebastopol is declared to be a great deal stronger than the Southern, and the siege is stated to have only begun. This emanation was duly buried in semi official derision.

Well, this morning we had a Te Deum at Notre Dame, and at 2 o'clock gratuitous performances at all the theatres. The cantatas and other jubilations to music, composed at the time of the Tartar hoax, and which have been waiting a year, were sung to appropriately enthusiastic audiences. To-night the public buildings will be illuminated. The town criers in the little villages about Paris drummed through their streets this morning that the mayors hoped to see proper manifestations of rejoicing. An idea prevails that any one that does not light up will be fined. Such is the history of the week. Now let me revert to Saturday last.

PIANORI has had a successor, in the flimsy person of a Mr. BELLEMARE of Rouen, aged twenty-two. The public does not accept the version of the official journal as to the crazed state of his brain. His antecedents do not prove him a maniac, while they go strongly to prove him at once a rabid Red Republican of the worst type, and a *chevalier d'industrie* of the most dangerous class. At the age of sixteen Mr. BELLEMARE was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling and petty larceny. He states that he subsequently fought behind one of the barricades of the 4th of December. Whether he did or not was never proved. But as he avowed himself, at the time, the author of the placards headed, *Reasons for Louis Napoleon being sentenced to death*, he was sent to Belle-Isle, where he stayed two years. Since his release he has been a sheriff's clerk and copyist, at $18 a month, in this city. I take it that a crazy man would hardly obtain or retain a position of this responsibility. On Saturday night he sought to add the crime of assassination to his catalogue; but it was ordained that the Emperor should live to learn the fall of the Malakoff; so the wretch fired at somebody else.

His Majesty's intention to attend the farewell performance of Madame RISTORI had been known for three days; in fact, the performance was an extra one, given in consequence of an express invitation from St. Cloud. The Italian Theatre is an isolated square edifice, surrounded by four streets,—opposite the imperial entrance is the Rue Marsollier, and at this point stood BELLEMARE. Whether it was that at the critical moment his judgment deserted him, or that he really supposed he saw, in the first Court carriage that arrived, the object of his vengeance, may probably never be known; at any rate he discharged upon the conveyance of the ladies of honor his two pocket pistols meant for the Emperor. No one, and as far as has been discovered, nothing was hit. He was at once taken off to confront Mr. PIETRI, and when His Majesty arrived, the excitement of the crowd alone told that anything unusual had occurred.

The news of the event was carried into the house, which was already crowded, by two bald-headed men. No announcement was made, but the intelligence spread like wild-fire. Certainly, in less than ninety seconds, the fact had been whispered into every ear but one. This ear belonged to an American, who confessed, the next morning, that he knew nothing of the matter till he read it in the paper. The Emperor was received upon his appearance with really great acclamations—probably the most boisterous he has ever yet been greeted with. The audience had no congratulation for the poor ladies of honor who alone had been exposed to danger. The stage manager requested the indulgence of the audience for Madame RISTORI, on the plea that she was laboring under strong mental excitement, in consequence of the attempt. *Galignani's* reporter evidently was not present, for he stated in his account, that the play was "Myrrha," whereas it was "Maria Stuarda." The Emperor appeared uneasy and paid but little attention. During the second act, in which RISTORI does not appear, he left the theatre, and hastened to St Cloud to reassure the Empress by his positive presence. Her situation is such that any violent emotion might be injurious, if not fatal, to certain prospects offered, and certain hopes entertained.

Mr. BELLEMARE behaved with excessive braggadocio during his examination and his confinement at the Conciergerie. In fact, his conduct was so very eccentric that the Government determined to profit by it, and by regarding him as a lunatic, deprive him of the consideration and publicity of a trial, and of the fame, not to say immortality, of an execution. He has been sent to the mad-house at Bicetre. M. JEAUVE, the Sheriff, his late employer, who was ignorant of his swindling antecedents, testified to nothing in his deposition which goes to show any mental derangement on BELLEMARE's part. He was sometimes absorbed and absent, but not in any way deficient in judgment. He is to be put among the lunatics, nevertheless. In a year he will be as mad as any of them, no doubt, from the effect of example and contagion.

The diplomatic corps did not think proper to congratulate His Majesty on his escape, inasmuch as he had been in no danger, and as, according to the *Moniteur*, the assassin is to be considered a maniac. One of the English papers, which meant to say that the Emperor had been within an ace of perishing, commits a misprint, and says "within an *acre*." Half a mile would be more correct, as, at the moment of the discharge, His Majesty was between the Rond Point and the Gate of Passy.

I must hurry over the remaining incidents of the week, treating them with that comparative indignity which is their due, by contrast with the more impressive event which has deprived them of all interest.

Messrs. DELAFIELD, MORDECAI, &c., of the American army, have arrived at Vienna, on their return from the Russian camp and fortifications at Sebastopol. They at once wrote to the Legation here, to obtain from the Minister at War the promised permission to visit the French trenches before that fortress. In view of a late realization, it is thought that they will not prolong their tour. Messrs. MORDECAI and DELAFIELD are said to have expressed, at Vienna, the highest confidence in the impregnability of the Malakoff and the Redan. Well, the Redan was impregnable.

Mr. BINEAU, the Minister of Finances that reverted the Five per Cents, and successfully carried the first War Loan by means of a national subscription, but who is supposed to have been a mere man of straw, to do as the Emperor bade him, is dead and to be buried.

ABD-EL-KADER, on his way to Paris, was taken very ill at Lyons, and refused to be cured by the employment of an instrument that is used by Christians with effect. He would rather die, he said. If he should visit the Comedie Française, during a performance of M. DE POURCHAUDNAC, he would see that gentleman chased about the stage by a dozen apothecaries, each armed with the innocent, but to him repulsive, weapon, which his doctor desired him to employ medicinally. He is better now, but both he and the Empress are still on the sick list. The boys call him Mr. KADER, for brevity.

Mr. V., a correspondent from Paris to the *Independance Belge*, who writes upon such subjects and in such spirit as the Minister of Foreign Affairs dictates, advises the United States to leave the settlement of the question of the Sound Dues to the maritime states of Europe. They will arrange the matter as they think fit. Any attempt on the part of America to procure a private arrangement for itself would be considered an impertinence, and be resisted by the whole of Europe as such. This hint, take notice, was written after the fall of Sebastopol. In view of this event we must mind our pens and cues, or we shall be taken in hand in our turn.

I stop abruptly, exactly in the middle of my note-book. Matter presses, but I must remember that space dwindles, and that time wears. After all, there is only one piece of intelligence that deserved to be chronicled: the French have taken Sebastopol.

DICK TINTO.

THE NEWS FROM SEBASTOPOL IN LONDON.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 14, 1855.

There is more joy in France than in England, but there is more curiosity and intense expectation here than there. What will GORTSCHAKOFF do? Is the question. His position bespeaks his intentions of an offensive move; while the destruction of his small steamers looks like the preliminary step to a retreat from the northern forts, too. I will not enter into speculations, and think it best to await events, which cannot be long coming, to decide the respective positions. Sure it is that people here count upon the capture of the *whole* Russian army, and would feel much disappointed at his escape. Public confidence is, indeed, wonderfully restored, and nobody will hear of the probability of any further energy on GORTSCHAKOFF's side. There may be a great mistake in that.

We have a conjectural butcher's bill: 2,000 for the English and 6,000 for the French, in killed and wounded. Further intelligence will show, however, that the losses are much heavier. The Russian loss is not yet known. It appears that they have not succeeded in leaving behind nothing but "blood stained ruins." One of PELISSIER's dispatches speaks of an immense amount of materials, and it is said that some 1,000 guns (!) have been captured. I was right about the reward to PELISSIER. He is already Marshal. The *bâton*, has, I understand, been offered also to CANROBERT, but he declined it on the ground that the honor paid to his successor shall not be diminished by his sharing it at the same time. CANROBERT plays the disinterested and the modest in a masterly way.

Prince NAPOLEON is in London, but people seem not to care at all about the "heir apparent;" so far so, indeed, that PALMERSTON did not think it necessary to stay to receive him, and left town yesterday evening.

The noble Viscount is said to be in high spirits, and speaks of leaving behind a name more glorious than that of any English statesman. It is generally believed that he is intent on some mischief. Sure it is that he is driving King BOMBA to perfect madness. This worthy sovereign has placed his whole army under police *surveillance*. *Punch* is, probably, not much amiss in illustrating the nature of Mount Vesuvius' next eruption. An English squadron left for Lisbon and then—no people say—for Naples. I doubt the second part of this news, but, if true, it will hardly fail to call forth that eruption, which rains swords, bayonets, daggers, &c., on the running despot of the two Sicilies.

NAPOLEON ordered and was present at a national *Te Deum*—the last spectacle for the people. There is no doubt that the French have become more enthusiastic in favor of the war, since they know of their success against the Malakoff joined to the English failure at the Redan.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Alliance with the Occidental Powers—Don Emilio Castelar and the Democrats—What they are and what they will be—The Queen's Private Understanding with the Pope Again—May Lose her Head or her Throne—But the Country is not Republican—Espartero and O'Donnell about the Militia—Conspiracies—The "Little Negress"—The Guitars and Pierre Soule.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

The antagonism which has been established between the Liberal party of Spain and the Emperor NAPOLEON III., growing out of the question of alliance with the Occidental powers, is, perhaps, the gravest matter on the Spanish horizon for this Autumn.

It is believed that NAPOLEON the Little has sworn to be avenged if he should receive this rebuff from Spain, and that he will receive it, I have already told you, is certain. If it is true that this mighty Emperor is endowed with great talent and sagacity, and is not a jackanapes, it is certain that in this affair he has not distinguished himself. His exigences with respect to Spain are based in a foolish error. He must open his eyes to the truth. The Spanish people cherish a profound antipathy to his influence. A recent fact has illustrated this in a way not to be mistaken.

The *National Sovereignty*, a Democratic newspaper, published an article against the tyrants who feast and revel while the oppressed people suffer the horrors of war; and the Spanish Government, affecting to take this allusion to itself, but in reality with the intention of giving a species of satisfaction to their French neighbor, denounced the article as a libel. A young Democrat, one of the editors of the paper, undertook its defence, and it would have been much better for the tyrant alluded to if he had swallowed the first attack without making any faces—for the defence was a pill which no mighty Emperor could possibly digest.

I regret that the lack of space will not allow me to send you a translation of one of the most brilliant discourses ever spoken, and which has resounded with prolonged echoes in every corner of Madrid and the provinces.

The orator, Don EMILIO CASTELAR, began with a boldness and courage which the true love of liberty and country can alone inspire. He said that the article of the Journal did allude to a reigning tyrant—but that this tyrant was he of France. He made a description most bitterly sarcastic of the feasts and shows lately given in Paris, whilst the unhappy people was emptying its veins to satiate the vampire of Sebastopol; and although interrupted at every instant by the frantic applause of the masses then crowding upon the doors of the tribunal his accents had stunned, he still went on like a thunderbolt. The Jury itself could no longer contain their emotions, and, convinced, seduced, electrized by the eloquence and enthusiasm of that defence, absolved unanimously the accused Journal amid the acclamations of the whole city.

The French Government ought to see clearly in this incident the sentiments of the Spanish people. In every way this feeling against the alliance is manifested. "Never," says a conservative journal which has always before shown itself friendly to LOUIS NAPOLEON, "never has the Spanish press pronounced upon any question with so astonishing a harmony. The unanimity of the press touches upon the limit of the impossible. The Absolutist newspapers as well as the Democratic—the Conservative as well as the Revolutionary—all the organs of all the parties combat and repel the alliance with the occidental powers."

It is a satisfaction, my dear TIMES, thus to see my anticipations upon this question—sent to you before it was known in Madrid that there was such a question—so amply realized and confirmed.

Meantime there is one party which, putting its foot on this question, mounts, increases and develops itself as if by enchantment. This party is entirely new in Spain. It is lately born, and is now getting its features into form with the appearance of CASTELAR. It is a Democratic party beyond a doubt, but the doctrine with which this young leader begins to dominate the people and frighten the government is not the doctrine of the French demagogues, nor that of the feverish Italians. The doctrine of CASTELAR is temperate. His writings, even the most convincing, the most terrible in their menace to the system which rules in Spain, breathe no excess of anarchy and passion. Enemy of revolutions, lamenting the horrors of the tyranny which provoke them, and awaking all from the indolence of indulgences. Hinged deep within his sentiment of religion, he exhorts the people to patience, and to virtue, and sheds consolation upon the victims, at the same time that he causes a cold fear and dread of something yet to come to shine upon the hearts of their oppressors. This young man (do not forget it) will yet be one of the most glorious leaders of the cause of liberty.

Another denunciation of the *National Sovereignty* was made before the tribunal, for the following words: "The rumor is running upon tenuous of an event *grave, very grave*—in which Queen ISABEL figures as the chief character, and which will transform the situation of the country."

This alluded undoubtedly to the letter of the Queen to the Pope, of which I told you some three weeks since. The Jury absolved the journal in this case also, giving a visible slight to the crown. All this proves that in spite of the monarchical sentiment which has always prevailed in Spain, as I have informed you, the follies of the government are fatiguing the people even to the extent of transforming their political tendencies.

The question of the Pope will be, perhaps, the pretext or occasion for putting Queen ISABEL in the necessity of abdicating.

But the monarchy cannot fall completely in Spain. The Kings may fall, but the Republic is impossible, except simply as an interregnum; and back of it or back of ISABEL will be found another Prince.

Perhaps LOUIS NAPOLEON has put his eyes on Spain as he has on Naples.

ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL are like two cats contemplating each other previous to a spring at each other's throats.

In the question of the National Militia, this antagonism and this struggle, still motionless, has been clearly demonstrated.

O'DONNELL, astute and tyrannical always, has been trying to get hold of the militia, and by making himself one of its chiefs, and intriguing to get officers in the army elected as officers, as far as possible to transform it into another army instead of a popular force. ESPARTERO, suspicious and demagogic always, has been at work underground also against this scheme, and having got his own friends elected in many instances, the fact of the contest is now out, by the resignation of two Colonels of militia, close friends and aides-de-camp of ESPARTERO, because they are also officers in the army; and the principle of the incompatibility is thus practically asserted by ESPARTERO at the moment when, as I informed you lately, O'DONNELL himself had accepted the command of a regiment of the militia. This act is considered as an open affront to O'DONNELL. He comprehends it, but bites his lips and keeps silent, redoubles his efforts to make an alliance with LOUIS NAPOLEON, which shall assure him the dictatorship, and quietly prepares his means of attack and defence. This condition of things cannot long continue.

All the world is conspiring: the Queen, the King, the Ministers, the Bishops, the Deputies and the People. Meantime the Democrats wax in stature and in wisdom.

Apropos of conspiracies—the following squib of a journal generally very serious has made a laugh, and I send it to you:

"THEATRE OF LOPE DE VEGA.—The performance for the benefit of the little negress, Donna MARGHERITA MARTINEZ, cannot take place to-night either; the authorities having refused to license it. There is some talk about a conspiracy of guitars to subvert the public peace. Others assure us that the supposed negress is a white in disguise, a secret agent of PIERRE SOULE and the North American *filibusteros*. In the next musical review we will give the reader as many details as we can acquire of this infernal plot."

I beg you, dear TIMES, not to believe a word of it. One of my correspondents has taken pains to investigate the matter, and says that the little negress is really a female and quite polished and pretty and black.

Yours, ever, AN AMERICAN.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON THE EVENT.

Why Prince Gortschakoff Abandoned Southern Sebastopol—Important Disclosures.

From the London Times, Sept. 14

Although some time must elapse before we can be in possession of information sufficiently minute to explain all the causes of the late signal triumph of the Allied armies, and more especially of the precipitate retreat of the Russian garrison from the south side of Sebastopol yet some facts have already reached us from other quarters which throw additional light on this remarkable and abrupt termination of the siege. It is clear from the telegraphic dispatches of the Allied Generals, and even from the report of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, that when the enemy withdrew bodily on the night of the 8th and 9th of September from the town of Sebastopol and the Karabelnaia suburb, he cannot be said to have been driven out of his place by direct force (it would have been more honorable to the Russians if he had); but *the evacuation was resolved upon from a moral and physical inability to continue the defence of the fortress, and probably in pursuance of a pre-arranged strategical plan.* The position of the town and of the Russian army after the fall of the Malakoff Tower was very bad, but it was not quite desperate, nor was the danger of an immediate character. Marshal PELISSIER, to whom we are happy to give on this occasion the title he has so gloriously earned at the head of the French army, reports that "the multiplicity of the works of defence and the material means applied to them far exceed anything hitherto seen in the history of war." It had repeatedly been asserted by the Russians that even after the fall of any of the great outworks of Sebastopol, the besiegers would find every street converted into a mine, and every house into a battery. Nor was this boast an unfounded one; such was actually the state of the place; yet no attempt was made to prolong the resistance of the garrison in these last intrenchments. The Malakoff Tower was the key of the position, and it was occupied by the French troops. Some days must have elapsed before this work could have opened a decisive fire against the other parts of the town. All the other forts and bastions remained, at nightfall on the 8th, in the hands of the Russians. The Malakoff itself is but the outwork of the Karabelnaia suburb, and no part of the town, properly so called, to the west of the Great Ravine and Artillery Harbor, had been entered by the allied troops. General DE SALLES' attack on the Central Bastion failed altogether, and the Garden Battery, the Flagstaff Battery, and the Quarantine Battery still protected all this portion of the works. In fact, by a peculiarity which distinguishes the result of this siege from all others in history, the Allies took the place at last *without entering it, for the Russians were across the water 24 hours before the Allies had passed beyond the walls.* Even after the French flag was waving from the commanding eminence of the Malakoff Tower, the victorious troops do not appear to have advanced beyond that position, partly because they would have had to storm the second line of the enemy's defences, and partly because it was supposed that the Russians had extensively mined the ground from which they had been driven with so much bloodshed. At that moment, then, at nightfall on the 8th of September, it cannot be said that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was compelled to fly with precipitation from the scene of this terrible contest; but, as he adopted that course without hesitation, we must look for the motives of his conduct to some other facts which have come to our knowledge.

We have reason to believe that even before the close of July, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had reported to the Russian Government that his position in Sebastopol *was rapidly becoming altogether untenable, and that a great effort must be made at any price to relieve the place, or that he must abandon it.* It is easy to conjecture that the increasing exhaustion of the garrison, the enormous and unceasing consumption of the stores of war, the difficulty of obtaining water and wholesome food, especially since the destruction of the supplies from the Sea of Azoff, the discontent and despondency of the troops, and the steady approach of the works of the besiegers, whose vertical fire now fell with terrific force upon the city, all contributed to make the Russian General feel his position to be most forlorn and hopeless. Under these circumstances a council of war was held at St Petersburg, and the opinion of the highest military authorities was taken by the Emperor. After considerable debate, and some difference of opinion (for we understand that Prince PASKIEWITSCH and General OSTEN SACKEN opposed the measure taken by the majority of their colleagues), it was determined to attack the Allied forces on the lines of the Tchernaya. Confident hopes were entertained that the fortune of that day would repair the disasters of the Alma and of Inkermann, and compel the invading army to raise the siege. The battle of the 16th of August, in which our brave Sardinian Allies bore so conspicuous a part, and which was decided by the uncompromising valor of three divisions of the French Army, had been anticipated with the deepest interest at St. Petersburg and in many other parts of the Empire. It ended in a calamitous defeat. Within three hours the whole strength of the Russian relieving army, with its reinforcements, was overthrown, and we believe that the enemy lost on that occasion no less than 8,000 men, either by the artillery of our guns, by the bayonet, or in the waters of the Tchernaya and the canal. We must be permitted to say that of all the faults committed by the Russian commanders in this war, *the attack on the Tchernaya was by far the most extravagant.* It had no chance of success. It was utterly defeated in three hours by a small fraction—not one-fourth—of the Allied Armies; and so confident were the British troops, who were brought up in reserve, of the result of such an attack on our French and Sardinian Allies, that while the battle was going on our men did not even stand to their arms. The battle of the Tchernaya was, in fact, a desperate effort, and from the moment of that defeat we are satisfied that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF had resolved to desist from so fatal and hopeless a struggle as soon as a successful attack of the enemy on the works of Sebastopol gave him an excuse to retreat. He began to prepare his bridge across the Great Harbor—a work, be it observed, which does credit to the skill and energy of the dockyard workmen. The harbor of Sebastopol, we believe to be at least 700 or 800 [illegible] and to lay such a bridge of rafts, unless [illegible] to provide a secure means of retreat for a beaten army, is a remarkable proof of the resources of the arsenal. This bridge of boats Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has the fate means of saving his army. Had it been destroyed by a chance shell, he would probably have been reduced to capitulate, for his communications with the Botbek might have been intercepted by the Allies. He was, no doubt, his extreme anxiety to avail himself of this resource within the few hours of darkness which followed the capture of the Malakoff Tower; and it must be inferred that an attempt to prolong the resistance of Sebastopol by holding the second line of defence and the forts of the own, would have exposed the Russians to the danger of *leaving their means of escape entirely cut off.* Whatever may have been the effects of the conflagration which raged during the night succeeding the battle and on the following day, it is impossible that a few hours can have sufficed to destroy the works and masonry of such a place as Sebastopol. The guns and heavy stores of war must remain, though the magazines were blown up, and accordingly we learn from Marshal PELISSIER's dispatch that an immense amount of *material* has fallen into our hands.

These considerations appear to us to prove that the Russians evacuated the southern side of Sebastopol in this precipitate manner *principally on strategical grounds*—that is to say, they being wedged, from the series of defeats they had sustained, that they could not prolong the defence of the place without risking the total destruction of their army in the Crimea, and they withdrew from the fortress in the hope of saving some portion of their troops. If this view be correct, our success is due not only to those invincible columns whose valor crowned the unbreached rampart of the Kornilieff Bastion on the 8th of September, but also the series of measures which have marked the successful progress of the campaign—the destruction of the supplies in the Sea of Azoff, the increased difficulty of throwing reinforcements into the Crimea, and the victory of the Tchernaya, which cut off the last chance of relief. We therefore argue from these facts that not only is Sebastopol a captured city, for its defence might perhaps have been still more protracted, but that the Russian forces in the Crimea are a beaten army, and *that the main cause of their retreat is their moral and physical inability to encounter the superior troops of the allies.* It is said that Russian soldiers bear adversity, privations, and even defeats, with a more stoical indifference than any other troops, but we believe it to be impossible that any army could have sustained such a series of losses, of hardships, of deceptions and of humiliations, without being profoundly discouraged and demoralized. The enthusiasm of the Russian army is supplied by the brandy bottle, and its discipline is maintained by the stick; but these are not resources which can give troops courage after being beaten, or restore confidence in a retreat.

A further inference to be drawn from this state of things is, that if Prince GORTSCHAKOFF felt his inability to maintain his position in Sebastopol, where he had still enormous means of defence, he will find himself, *a fortiori*, less able to hold a position in any other part of the Crimea against an enemy flushed with victory and commanding superior facilities of transport. The occupation of the North Forts may enable him to rest his troops for a few days after the late struggle; but these works are of little or no strength to those he has quitted; they do not comprise the resources of an arsenal and a town, and they are supplied with water by wells only. We take the final destruction of the Russian steamers by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's order to be a further proof of his intention to pursue his retreat; otherwise these vessels might have been sheltered for a short time under the large northern batteries. But from all these indications we conclude that the present object of the Russian Generals *is mainly to save the remains of their army*; and the strategical question which remains to be determined by the skill and vigor of the respective belligerents is whether the allied forces will not prevent that object.

Russia will Realist to the End.

From the Daily News

What course will be pursued by the Russian Government under this "heavy blow and great discouragement," it is impossible to foresee; but the wisest policy of the Allies will be to assume that it will resist to the uttermost, and to act upon that assumption. It is true that some recent occurrences at St. Petersburg would seem to indicate that dismay and dissension have penetrated even into the Cabinet. The dismissal of the Minister of the Interior at such a crisis suggests the idea that counsels unpalatable to Majesty may have been offered by him, or that the blame of recent failures may have been thrown upon some misconduct on his part. A Cabinet at odds within itself, when danger threatens from foreign foes, is always weak, and apt to be timid. But there can be no greater mistake than undervaluing the courage of an enemy or his powers of endurance. We know that the governing class in Russia is corrupt and luxurious in the extreme, but such quantities are often the source of a desperate courage. Men whose sole aim in existence is sensual enjoyment and uncontrolled power, and who are checked by no principles of morality, are exactly the men to set all on the hazard, like desperate gamblers, when the objects of their existence are about to be wrested from them. Many such men there are in the circles of the Russian Court, and in the hour of danger and despondency their reckless daring will give them an ascendancy over more timid and even more prudent characters. The probability is, that every nerve will be strained by the Russian Government to protract its resistance to the Western Powers.

Will Prince Gortschakoff Defend the Northern Forts?

From the Daily News.

General SIMPSON's dispatch of the 1st inst., to which allusion has been made above, contains a passage which seems to throw light on the intentions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF: "Large working parties are employed in throwing up works on the north side, but as yet they are in too unfinished a state to judge of their exact nature. From the information we continue to receive, it appears that the enemy is concentrating his force between the Mackenzie heights and Fort Constantine." These indications would seem to imply that it was in the contemplation of the Russian General to make as obstinate a stand on the north side as he has done on the south. But it is extremely doubtful whether, with the discouragement that pervades his army, and the incomplete state of his new defensive works, he will be able to carry his intentions into effect.

The Damage Done to Russia.

From the Times.

The blow which Russia has sustained is indeed terrible. The *élite* of her soldiery have been swept away in the successive campaigns of the Danube and the Crimea. Her loss of warlike stores is already enormous, and must soon be increased; for those which have been removed to the north side of the Sebastopol inlet must either be destroyed or allowed to fall into the hands of the Allies. Already a deficiency of laborers for manufacturing purposes, for the cultivation of the soil, is beginning to be felt in Russia. Hands are wanting to manufacture new warlike engines from the inexhaustible mineral supplies of the Ural. Perseverance on the part of the Allies will inevitably drive the Russian Government to sue for peace upon any conditions. It is the duty of the Western Powers to reduce it to this condition, for thus only can the peace and liberties of Europe be secured.

The Next Winter in the Crimea.

From the London Globe.

Whatever may be the course of events during the next two months, there can be no doubt that our brave soldiers, and those of our gallant Allies, will spend the coming Winter in the Crimea; and one of the most agreeable considerations suggested by the taking of Sebastopol is, that they will be able to spend it in comparative comfort and security. If the Russ ans retire before the Winter, the English and French armies will have the pleasantest part of the Crimea to themselves, and, if they do not retire, the Allies will still have a strong and easily-defended position, within a short distance of their ships and stores, in which they may make themselves pretty nearly as comfortable as in England or France. They will probably have to spend the Winter partly in their old position, partly in Sebastopol itself, for, when the Russians retire, they will scarcely fail to destroy all the towns and villages on their line of retreat. Indeed, most of the villages are already destroyed; and the only two towns of any consequence between Sebastopol and Perekop—with the exception of Eupatoria, which is in the hands of the Allies—are Bakshi-seral and Simpheropol. The former was the ancient Tartar capital of the Crimea, the latter the modern Russian capital; the former contains from 6,000 to 8,000 inhabitants, the latter 10,000 to 12,000. Both of them will probably be burnt to the ground when the Russians pass through them on their retreat, and we should not be at all surprised to hear that they have done everything in their power to compete the destruction of Sebastopol, by throwing shells into it, before they retire from the Northern side.

Losses of the Allies.

FRENCH OFFICIAL STATEMENT—THE GENERALS KILLED.

The *Moniteur* announces that Marshal PELISSIER, in a telegraphic dispatch, dated Sept. 11, informs the Minister of War that about 4,500 wounded, of which number 240 are officers, have gone to the ambulances. As regards the number killed on the field of battle, it has not been possible to get an exact return; but it is the opinion of the Commander-in Chief that it does not exceed the ordinary proportion, that is to say, about one-third of the number wounded.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times*, (second edition) says:—"The number of generals now said to be killed during the assault on Sebastopol are five, besides ten superior officers. It is also affirmed that Generals MACMAHON and TROCHU have died of their wounds, and that General BOSQUET was killed. The names of Generals DE LAD and ST. PAUL are also mentioned among the casualties."

A PARIS correspondent of the *Indépendance Belge* writes: "Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in his bulletins, as you will have noticed, speaks of six successive assaults. It is said that of these, three were made on the Malakoff walls. I have been assured

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From California and Central America.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived at this port yesterday at noon, with over a million on freight, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th inst. We regret to learn that there were no less than twelve deaths from cholera during the passage.

The news from California is unimportant. The elections in San Francisco were to be held on the day the steamer left—three parties being in the field, Democrat, Know-Nothing, and Whig. The Whigs, indeed, seem to have revived in the Pacific State. They have nominated a ticket, issued a party newspaper, and are quite hopeful for the result. A serious riot occurred in San Francisco at a primary election held on the 21st of August, in which two ruffians were shot while assailing a peaceable man. The Oregon papers contain glowing accounts of the Colville mines. From other sources, however, we learn that the success of these mines is not so certain as many are too eager to represent. The Indians have again been troublesome at the North. It is reported that several tribes in the vicinity of Fort Boise have joined together for the purpose of exterminating the whites.

The British frigate *Amphitrite* had returned to San Francisco from the last Allied expedition to the Russian Possessions. The fleet had sailed from Petropolovski for Ayan, on the Amoor River, whither it was supposed the Russians had fled. Strange to say, the Allies found Ayan also deserted, and were utterly unable to discover the remotest trace of their opponents' whereabouts.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 28th of July. The *Polynesian* has an article on the policy of maintaining good relations with France. From Tahiti we learn that the Governor has issued a decree, dated Port of France, New Caledonia, declaring that Island part of the Colonial domain of the French Empire.

The news from Central America is highly interesting. Col. Kinney's paper, the *Central American*, has been fairly started. The first number contains the Colonel's Inaugural Proclamation to the people of San Juan del Norte and its territory, on the occasion of his being elected Governor of the same. At a mass meeting of citizens, held subsequently at Greytown, the civil and military departments of a Government were duly organized. The *Central American* publishes important intelligence from the interior. On the 3d inst. Col. Walker, with one hundred and fifty men, encountered Guadiola with treble that number of troops at Virgin Bay. The latter were repulsed, leaving fifty of their men dead. Col. Walker only lost one white man and four natives. It was said that in all probability he would attack Rivas within a few days.

According to latest advices, the San Francisco markets were steady and business good.

Kansas and Missouri—Effect of Recent Movements on St. Louis.

Retributive justice is often a terrible thing. The borough of Erie has found it so. The penalty she is paying for her railroad mobs is nothing less than a blight upon her prosperity for a generation to come, and perhaps forever.

The State of Missouri begins to feel, in like manner, the violence of Atchison and Stringfellow, and their reckless associates, returning upon her own head. And unless she vindicates her character in the eyes of the public, by putting down these outrages and establishing the dominion of law and justice within her own territory, and towards the abused people of Kansas, she may read her fate in that of Erie. She will shut out from her borders all desirable emigrants more effectually than she could do by building a Chinese wall against them. Peaceable, industrious, virtuous, and prosperous people will be careful to establish themselves elsewhere. Loafers, gamblers, drunkards, and such like emigrants, alone will seek their abode in a land where printing presses are destroyed, clergymen mobbed, and Atchison and Stringfellow are sustained.

Our neighbors in St. Louis need not hope to escape their share of the curse. They will do wisely to heed the faithful and manly warnings of the *Intelligencer*, recently copied into the Times. They should remember that capital and enterprise are timid, and seek the protection of law and order. They will avoid cities where it is understood that men of property and influence, who are opposed to mob law, are overawed and dare not speak out. Boldness and energy in sustaining right and justice, and conquering illegal violence effectually and thoroughly, are now absolutely necessary to save that flourishing city from a great calamity. Timidity in this respect would do more to build up rival cities in the West, at their expense, than they are aware of.

But suppose they decide to enforce their dominion upon the people of Kansas, we have good evidence that they will meet a very intelligent class of people, who are well armed, and have taken their stand, after consultation with wise and firm men in the Free States. They cannot assail the liberty of speech or of the press, nor force Slavery upon those people without bloodshed—and the great Northern heart now beats in sympathy with the men who have legally and peacefully established themselves in that Territory. Before Missouri enters upon this war, she will do well to count the cost; and especially to consider how it will affect her relations with the Free States as a commercial and agricultural State. These States contribute vastly more to her prosperity than the Southern States possibly can. She can by a hostile attitude towards them very quickly sink the whole value of her slaves a hundred times over, even though direct and open violence exists merely between herself and Kansas—and she should reflect upon the possibility that this may not be the limit. If she kindles the fire on her prairies, it may burn more extensively than she intends.

But suppose, further, that by the aid of President Pierce she shall succeed in the conquest of Kansas, she will still have a geographical connection with the Free States; and she will desire to have commercial relations with them. Many of her people, especially the citizens of St. Louis, are in the habit of visiting the East every year, and they must meet the people whose friends it is proposed to oppress and butcher or drive out of Kansas. If they join in the outrage, or if their behavior in respect to it is pusillanimous, it will not soon be forgotten, nor will their relations with the people of the Free States be very agreeable. The value of Slavery to their State will be but a poor compensation for the consequences of such a course.

In our view, the vital interests of Missouri, and especially those of St. Louis, are now staked upon the course adopted there in relation to Kansas. A decided, energetic and successful movement to crush the party that has assailed Kansas, will be of more value to her than all the slaves in the United States would be; and, on the contrary, if she suffers these outrages to proceed, she blights her own prosperity for a century to come.

The Matsell Case—Sebastopol Taken at Last.

Branch is out again. Another long communication from him will be found in another column concerning the nativity of Mr. Matsell. And this time, we must confess, he seems to have made out his case. He publishes the original application of the original Matsell to be naturalized,—which he was not.

It seems to us about time that the public heard something from Mr. Matsell himself on this subject. He is alleged, and apparently proved, to have been born in England;—and at the same time to have declared himself in an official document, a *native born* American. Has he nothing to say—no explanation to give of this discrepancy? If he has anything to offer, it ought to be forthcoming. If his claim to be a native born citizen was the result of forgetfulness, or ignorance, he should say so. If the proofs of his alienage are defective, let him point to the particular in which they fail. *Any* explanation is better than silence, and the evasion of the inquiry which he has practised hitherto. If this be persisted in, it will inevitably be construed into a tacit confession of guilt.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—This great lyric establishment opens to night for the season of forty performances. The company is a promising one, and the manager, Mr. Payne, a gentleman of standing and social influence. Everything seems to promise an agreeable and, we hope, prosperous campaign. "Il Trovatore," the successful novelty of last season, opens the campaign, and will be followed by "Somnambula," "Norma," and "Massaniello." Three of Meyerbeer's new operas are to be produced, including "L'Etoile du Nord." The principal changes in the casts of the "Trovatore" are in the female *rôles* of *Azucena* and *Leonora*, Signorina Aldini and Mme. La Grange supplying the places of Vestvali and Steffanone.

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Boker's eminently successful tragedy of "Francesca da Remini" will be given to-night, with Mr E L. Davenport in the leading *rôle*. No one should miss the opportunity of seeing this tragedy.

Niblo's Garden.—The new opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated every evening this week.

On Saturday evening the proceeds of the house are to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk.

Burton's Theatre.—Tom Taylor's drama, called "Still Waters Run Deep," will be given to-night, and the farce of "P. P., or The Man and His Tiger."

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Wallack's highly successful comedy of the "Game of Love" crowds this little temple every night, and is very properly kept on the bills. It will be given every night this week.

An extravagant but highly amusing farce was produced here, on Saturday evening, enjoying the quaint title of "How Stout You're Getting." It is from the pen of one of the Mortons. The fun of the piece arises from the alarm of a gentleman at his own obesity, and the ridiculous efforts he makes to reduce his weight, by great physical activity, such as fetching coal, water, &c. Mr. Hall has a part that fits him to a nicety, and succeeded in keeping the house in a roar. The farce was eminently successful, and is worth waiting to see.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mlle. Rachel repeats her performance of *Hermione*, in Racine's "Andromaque," to-night. There is a rumor that Mlle. Rachel intends singing the "Marseillaise" on some early night. Also, that she gives another evening's readings on Thursday next at Niblo's Saloon.

George Christy and Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway.—This famous band of minstrels inaugurate their new Hall to-night, in the City Assembly buildings. We have seen it, and unhesitatingly pronounce it the handsomest building of the kind in America. It is in reality a remarkably beautiful little theatre, (not very little either, for it seats sixteen hundred persons,) possessing a neat stage, private boxes, family circle, &c. Altogether, it is a creditable addition to the many places of amusement in New-York, and equal to any of them in elegance.

Buckley's Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway. The successful burlesque on Donizetti's "Daughter of the Regiment" will be given every evening this week, together with a varied programme of Ethiopian music.

Musical Union Concerts, No. 663 Broadway.—These entertainments are got up with care, and present many features of excellence. They merit success. In addition to the ordinary attractions of good music, &c., the "Bean Children" have been engaged for to-night.

The Hibernia, No. 410 Broadway.—Mrs. Alexander Gibbs will repeat her Irish entertainment to-night at the Apollo Rooms. It is a novel entertainment and worthy of patronage.

John R. Smith's Grand Tour of Europe.—The great success of this work has induced the proprietor to remain a short time longer in New York. The place of exhibition has been changed from the Chinese Rooms to 596 Broadway. The latter place will reopen on Thursday next.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

Kossuth's Views of the Effect of the Fall of Sebastopol.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Ventnor, Isle of Wight, England, Tuesday, Sept. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Great news by this mail. The south of Sebastopol has fallen at last. Immense rejoicings in England. The feeling is somewhat more mixed in France. Still, in the first emotions, the tidings of a brilliant victory cannot fail to create enthusiasm:—with a nation like the French, the sentiment of national glory must of course predominate. Luckily for Louis Napoleon Bonaparte the surpassing interest of the fall of Sebastopol came in very good time to divert public attention from the *attentat* of Dellemare, of which you will have got the news by this same mail.

I will not trouble you with the details of the fall of Sebastopol. We of course cannot yet know more of them than what the telegraphic dispatches, published by official authority, have announced. The fact at all events is beyond doubt.

Referring you therefore for the facts to the public papers, I will restrict myself to give you my opinion on the probable bearing of the fact. What influence is it likely to have either on negotiations for peace or on the further prosecution of the war?—in a word: What next? Such is the question that forcibly presents itself.

As to the prospects of peace—it is my decided opinion that these are rather lessened than otherwise by the fall of the south of Sebastopol. In an absolute point of view I never did nor do attach any considerable importance to this enterprise. I always thought and think that it was a great mistake to choose that point for an attack on Russia, the professed object of which is to secure Europe from her political preponderance. I have often expressed the opinion that nothing to be achieved in that quarter can either break Russia's power of resistance or bring her to satisfactory terms. Destruction of Sebastopol and of the Russian Black Sea fleet is, in my opinion, nothing but an insult, that does not take away strength; it is doubly so when we remember that the siege of Sebastopol was undertaken, coupled with the pledge solemnly given to Austria, that under no circumstances is the territorial extension of the Russian Empire to be impaired. The word I was the first to advance has almost become vernacular, that, with a policy pledged to maintain the integrity of the Russian Empire, a fortress and a fleet destroyed, is but a fortress and a fleet to be built up again stronger than ever in a few years. The case would be somewhat different had the allied powers the intention to keep the Crimea. But, on the one hand, until now at least, this intention they had not; on the other hand, the Crimea is no barrier that defends, it is an acquisition that requires defence; and to make good this defence one of two things is indispensable—either the maintenance of a very large standing army in the Crimea, or else the pushing back of Russia entirely from the Black Sea, consequently from the immediate neighborhood of the Crimea. Without either the one or the other of these alternatives, as soon as the Allies would march out Russia would march in again. The first alternative implies the condition of an armed peace, to the cost of which neither England nor France would choose to submit in the long run; besides, it implies the tortuous question, Who is it that will undertake the charge? England and France together? that supposes the incredible circumstance of a perpetual *entente cordial* between them. No man so foolish as to build his house on such loose sand. England alone? France would not agree to it. France alone? England would object to it. Turkey alone? would thank for the ruinous gift. Turkey, assisted by the Allies? would suppose these Allies always allies; and would imply, besides, the opening of the Dardanelles, and of the Bosphorus—equivalent to an overthrow of the independence of Turkey. The second alternative (that of pushing back Russia from the Black Sea,) implies, in its turn, the necessity of an independent Circassia, and of a Dacо-Roumain State with Bessarabia and the Territory of Oczakoff up to Cherson; a combination which would be absolute nonsense without the full reconstruction of Poland in its ancient extent;—a thing beyond the limits of the determination of the Allies. At all events, of two things, one, either the Allies make a campaign in Poland, or they make not; in the first case they ought to have done it without sacrificing one hundred thousand of their best troops, and about four thousand five hundred millions of francs under a town, the capture of which would have been an easy work by a secondary diversion, had it but been defended by a garrison instead of the principal army of Russia, as with a Polish campaign the case would have been undoubtedly;—on the other hand, if the Allies don't mean to make a Polish campaign, they cannot think of keeping the Crimea; and if they don't keep the Crimea, then indeed the fortress and the fleet destroyed there is but a fortress and a fleet to be built up again. With a great power like Russia it is but an insult that does not take away strength. However, under other circumstances, it might have been a matter of choice for Russia how far to resent or not to resent that insult; but under the circumstances, such as they are, to resent it to the utmost is an imperative necessity for the Czar. Sebastopol is the field on which the contending parties have measured their power for a year. The eyes of the world—of Asia, especially—have been riveted on that spot. The long-protracted struggle there identified the prestige of the Czar's invincibility with the name of Sebastopol. Sebastopol fallen shakes that prestige to its very foundation; the Czar submitting to that fall would ruin that prestige irretrievably. Whatever be the personal inclinations of Czar Alexander, (a *débonnaire* young man he is, we are told,) he has no choice; he would not live one week if he dared to sign the ruin of the prestige of Russia's power. He cannot sue for peace; he cannot accept any conditions—were even some offered him—under this pressure; he must fight, until either the strength of his empire be broken or the prestige of his power redressed.

That the Crimean enterprise has been a dreadful mistake was all the while so evident that the Allied Governments (you remember) were obliged to plead the excuse of considerations for Austria; however, this excuse was of a nature so humiliating that Lord Palmerston saw himself under the obligation of pleading something else besides. He therefore always insisted emphatically on the fact that at Sebastopol is the key of Russia's preponderance—there is the seat of danger;—that key taken, that danger removed,—the object of the war is accomplished, and the war is virtually brought to an end. I always maintained the contrary opinion; I said the taking of Sebastopol decides nothing, solves no question, and brings nothing to an end. Quite the reverse. Success at Sebastopol will make peace impossible—will rather inaugurate a real and protracted war. That will be the veritable beginning of the war, but not the beginning of the end.

The moment has come to know which of us has been right in the estimation of the nature of events. I say the fall of the south of Sebastopol puts a speedy termination of the war entirely out of question.

What, then, is next to come? In my opinion, for the next Winter the campaign will probably be restricted to the Crimea, and next year it will still continue there; while on the other hand, the naval operations in the Baltic will be resumed with augmented forces, and on a more effective scale. These operations, being at this advanced season, out of question, for the time being, only the Crimea remains. Well, as to the Crimea, two circumstances must be borne in mind. The first is, that the north side of Sebastopol, with Severnaya and its thousand guns, is not yet so much as invested or besieged. The second is, that the south of Sebastopol is destroyed, but not the army that defended it. Hence the double problem for the Allies—to take the fortress, and to overcome the army. If the Russians were such fools as to crowd their army in and around the north of Sebastopol, the task of the Allies would be easier, and in case of success would yield richer results. By investing the fortress, they would become the masters of the line of communication of the Russians—the only one that is left to them—the line of Perekop. In such a case, the fortress once taken, the army had to capitulate. But such a folly on the part of the Russians is out of question, of course. They will leave a proper garrison to defend the fortress; and take a stand with their main power outside, somewhere about Simpheropol at all events, so as to have their line of communication open and secured. If the Allies restrict themselves to a regular siege of the north of Sebastopol, the task is not an easy one; because it will be difficult for them now, to establish a new basis of operation, and with the old basis of Balaklava and Kamiches, the north of Sebastopol can scarcely be properly invested. At all events, if they do that, they will watch the movements of the Russian army on their flank, and the Russians in their turn will harrass them in their siege operations. Things are likely to have a long run, in that case. If on the contrary the Allies, leaving a proper force in the proper place, near Sebastopol, follow the main army of the enemy to the interior, (provided they are well enough provide with means of transport) then if the Russians think themselves capable of accepting a pitched battle, well, they will fight; if not they will decline the battle, and retreat towards Perekop. Things may again have a long run. But should the Allies, leaving a proper force in their fortified camp, shift their basis of operation rapidly, and transfer their main force to Eupatoria, the condition of the Russians would become rather difficult. They at once have to abandon all the positions they may have selected in the interior, and are forced to retreat. The most desperate would become their situation, in case the Allies should decide on taking Odessa. Mielagew Cherson, then the lines of Perekop, would no longer be of any avail to the Russians. Which of these alternatives the Allies will decide upon, I, of course, cannot anticipate. It is also due to own, that the choice may much depend on local and topographical circumstances; roads, water, transports, &c. I, therefore, do not pretend to augur more than so much, that for some months yet the Crimean campaign is likely to go on.

In the meanwhile, Austria will do all in her power either to bring about a conciliatian, or to induce the Allied Powers to give to the war after the Crimean campaign a sham character, which would not endanger the strength of Russia, upon which she looks as upon the last anchor of her hope in case of need. I do not think a conciliation now possible; but the second fact, I fear, is only too probable. Then we may yet live to see the great war reduced to a *war by blockade*. There appeared some weeks ago semi-official insinuations in the French papers, indicating the possibility of such an emergency. Such a turn of events would have a bearing across the Atlantic, I imagine. It recalls to my recollection the idea of "the armed neutrality," and I really can't help thinking that the world may not yet have heard the last word of Uncle Sam about "free ships, free goods." Every moment it becomes more and more urgent for the United States to come to a settled opinion, or rather determination on that subject.

Your readers will have been surprised by the hostile demonstrations against King Bomba of Naples. You may now understand how it came to pass that Lord John Russell and Lord Palmerston were brought to gratify the world with an episode on Italy, before the recess of Parliament. Some say they really mean Murat for Naples and Sicily for Piedmont. May be. You must excuse me for not going a-fowling with a drum on that field. There may be some who think deliberation at Paris and assent at St. James are one thing; decision in heaven is another thing. Some may sow, some may reap. But, let us pray for movement, at all events; the force of events and the energy of those whom the matter concerns, will take care of the rest.

Kossuth.

Governor Price.

In regard to a paragraph in a recent number of the Times, concerning the suit commenced by the United States Government against Gov. Price, of New Jersey, for defalcation in his accounts as Purser of the Navy, a correspondent sends us the following:

"It is well known that under the General Government every disbursing officer is charged with all moneys placed in his hands until proper vouchers are returned to the Treasury Department. In the case of Governor Price, vouchers for a large sum were destroyed by fire in the burning of a steamer on the Alabama River, where the passengers lost all of their baggage and barely escaped with their lives.

In all such cases resort is had to Congress for a bill of relief, but in this case the Governor preferred to have the matter tested in the United States Court, as other things were involved which could only be settled in that Court."

American Institute Fair.

Preparations are going on at the Crystal Palace for the Annual Fair of the American Institute. The reception of articles began yesterday. The Exhibition will open on Wednesday next. The position of the articles remaining in the Palace from the old display is little altered. The big tree occupies the space under the dome, and the Genius of America is still standing beneath the shadow. The pavilion-like dining-hall arranged in the north nave by the Book Publishers will be presently demolished, to give place to agricultural machines. The old refreshment-rooms in the wings will probably be open during the continuance of the Fair. The period allotted is from three to four weeks.

☞ The Free Night Schools open to-night.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MINERAL WEALTH OF NEW-MEXICO.

GOLD AND SILVER MINES.

Effect of the Foreign News at Washington.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Sunday, Sept. 30.

The reports of extraordinary mineral wealth in the region adjoining the Gadsden tract, published in the Times some days since, elicited several facts of interest and importance. I learn from a gentleman, well known for the extent and accuracy of his acquaintance with Mexican affairs, that an engineer in the Government service recently made a careful survey of the Northern Provinces, with a view to the development of their mining capabilities. The result of his labors was to convince him that in silver it was inferior to no other portions of Mexico, and that in the richness of its gold deposits it was the equal of California. Indian hostilities, the want of capital, the indolence and inefficiency of its native inhabitants, and the general insecurity and instability of society, had presented obstacles to the working of the mines, which accounted for their having been neglected for ages. This report was ordered to be printed for the use of the Government, but was taken out of the hands of the printer by command of Santa Ana, and was filed in the manuscript archives of the Government. The knowledge of this transaction is brought to the United States by one of the printers, a foreigner, who had seen the manuscript, and was subsequently proscribed and exiled. The motive for the suppression of the work was the inexpediency of making known to the American Filibusters the riches and the defenceless condition of the country most subject to their marauding incursions.

The Administration defeat in the Crimea excites profound regret in official circles. The President received it at Harrisburgh, and has hastened back to consult with his advisers upon so unexpected a change in our European relations. I do not lend credence to the absurd and random speculations which attribute to the President a project of forming an alliance with Russia and Austria for the reduction of the power of the Allies and the abolition of the Danish Sound Dues; but the open sympathy of our Government with Russia throughout the present war certainly warrants the impression that Gen. Pierce would gladly avail himself of any opportunity to favor the policy of that Power without involving the United States in war with France and England. The fall of Sebastopol is a serious blow to the political *prestige* of the Administration and of the Democratic party, which are alike imbued with an unaccountable Philo-Russianism. It cannot but be observed that while few persons or presses in the United States express any decided feeling on that great event, the disaster of the Allies on the 18th of June, which appeared to establish the impregnability of the place, called forth a very general shout of exultation from the organs of the Government, particularly those most noted for their championship of its Southern policy. Had the catastrophe befallen the other side, the skies would have been rent with plaudits of Russian valor and with cries of woe uttered towards their enemies.

It is not an irrational conjecture that the plans of the Administration contemplated the concurrence of Russian schemes for the coercion of Denmark; and as circumstances rendered an alliance between the Government of the latter country and the great naval Powers not improbable, the course of diplomacy would naturally have brought us into opposition with their views. Under these circumstances, a necessity has arisen for requesting Mr. Buchanan to postpone his departure from London. This, I presume, has been done, since I was reinformed, upon sufficient authority, about the 1st of this month, that the first business which the President proposed to dispatch after his return from the Virginia Springs, would be the appointment of a Minister to London. The successor of Mr. Buchanan has not been named, from which the inference is warranted that he will not leave on the 6th October, and that in fact he will remain until such time as his political interests will imperatively require his return, in order to be in correspondence with the Cincinnati Convention.

Hon. Col. Thomas H. Seymour, Minister to Russia, is a gentlemen of talent and popularity, but he has no diplomatic experience. In view of his inexperience, of the uncertainty which attaches to Mr. Buchanan's intentions, and of the immobility from illness of Mr. Mason, at Paris, it is my impression that a floating commission will be instituted to proceed to Europe with instructions to visit the several capitals, and by conference with our resident Ministers, bring about that unity of purpose and action between them which our present relations require. It is suggested that A. Dudley Mann, Esq., late Secretary of State, who has on other occasions discharged secret services of great importance to the Government, will head this Commission.

From Washington—Promotions in the Navy—Illness of the President—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Washington, Saturday, Sept. 29.

Capt. J. K. Ward is ordered to the command of the *Jamestown*, and Wm. Smith takes charge of the *Levant*.

Among the recent promotions in the navy are those of Commanders Ingraham and Hollins, to be Captains, and Lieutenant Hartstene to be Commander.

The President is still afflicted with chills every third day, but, notwithstanding, constantly attends to business.

There are now in the Treasury nearly twenty-two millions subject to draft, of which six millions seven thousand are deposited in New-York, one hundred and fifteen thousand in Philadelphia, one hundred and fourteen thousand in Baltimore, and three and a third millions in Boston.

The whole number of applications made for bounty land, under the law of last March, have been upwards of 217,000, and the number of warrants issued 34,300 During last month nearly 11,000 were issued.

Later from Salt Lake.

St Louis, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The mail from Salt Lake arrived at Westport yesterday, bringing one month's later intelligence.

The train met General Harney twenty miles this side of Fort Laramie, and the health of the troops was good.

Lieut. Heath was killed at the battle of Ash Hollow.

The Indians fell in with a party of emigrants between Ash Hollow and Fort Laramie, and after shaking hands with them in a friendly manner, began shooting at them, wounding badly one of their number.

Loss of the Ship Faneuil Hall.

Boston, Saturday, Sept. 29.

The ship *Faneuil Hall*, of Boston, from Baltimore for Calcutta, in ballast, was wrecked in July, on Abrolhos Bank, about 25 miles from Bahia. The crew were all saved. The vessel proved a total loss, and was sold as she laid for 3,000 milreas.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON No 381 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No 381 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, At greatly reduced Prices.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. RICHARDS, KINGLAND & CO., Manufacturers, No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and passed powder-proof endurance tests and cross-bars. Depot No. 128 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CARPETING.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFfered at YOUNG & TAYLOR'S, No 334 Broadway, opposite Taylor's saloon, in Carpets, Curtain materials, &c.; good Brussels at $1 per yard, and other goods equally low.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for CASH. DAILY & BRO'S., No. 464 Pearl-st.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 116 Broadway.

For Mayor,
JOHN R. GILES,
For Recorder,
JOSEPH R. TAYLOR,
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC S. OLIVER,
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR,
For Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH,
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON,
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS W. GLOVER,
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES,
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF,
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING,
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD,
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

GREAT TRIUMPHS!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Equally certain as a preventive or cure!
Only remedy free from poisonous drugs!!
PROOFS

New York, Monday, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or, "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

Maxwell, Delaware County, O. Aug. 18, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P M.

Constantine Mich., Monday, Sept 24, 1855.

James A. Rhodes, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just sent an order to Ames & Halliday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like hot cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me the ninth day well satisfied. Truly yours, JOHN P. GLADDING

Molina, Ill., Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more—to meet which, we have sent from your general agent at Chicago, J. B. Farrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases—hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case. We remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. H. Howe, merchant Shrewsbury, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Red Bank Register, N. J., Sept 6.*

For sale by GEORGE R. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, T. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all druggists.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer it the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 10s to 12s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets, from 7s to 9s, per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, 5 on 6s to 7s per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 6s to 7s, per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 5s per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cents per bottle. Proprietor's Depot No. 63 Liberty-st.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES,
WILDER'S PATENT with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT,
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way.

The Wilder Patent,
which with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
and our
La Belle Powder-Proof Lock,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

THE LAST "HAT" OF SUMMER.—MIKE WALSH, who, like all the prominent wits, politicians, preachers, players, lawyers and business men of our city, patronizes KNOX, the hatter, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and No 128 Broadway, thus remarks of his last purchase: "True my hat, which, a few days previous to leaving home, I purchased from Knox, as one of his very best white beavers, was now rendered rather shaky by sundry severe and but partially concealed kicks, while the smoke and cinders from the cook's galley and the snakepipe had made serious inroads on the purity and evenness of its original color." How many white hats are there now exhibited that, like Mike's unfortunate chapeau, are "rather shaky," and should be discarded! Let any reader, before he ventures upon an answer, walk Broadway, and he will be surprised to observe the number of those who seem to have forgotten that KNOX has issued his Fall fashions. Wearers of white hats make him a visit.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved MACHINES, running at double speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Proprietors of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them. No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

THE 'GENIN DRESS HAT FOR THE SEASON HAS, as usual, been endorsed by the people, and "circulates" through the City and country with universal approval. It is happier in style than any of the Paris hats for the present Fall and approaching Winter, and is superior in material and workmanship to all of its predecessors.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medicated Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH—MANUFACTURED and for sale by Dr. SAMUEL R. SMITH, No. 17 Canal-st., New-York. Price of the Battery, $50. Price of Bath-tub, $5, with full directions for running the battery. Should any one prefer a boy's bath any ordinary bathing-tub can be used by a simple contrivance, which is given in the directions.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER COATS, Capes, Leggins, Overalls, &c., both light and heavy, every description, suitable both for City and country trade. Also handsome and light Cambric and Alpaca Coats, Capes and Talmas.

HENRY DAVENPORT, No. 302 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock, both received prize medals at the World's Fair, New-York, 1853. Warerooms, 251 Broadway, New-York, and 189 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. HERRING & CO., Wes. 189, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR forty-weekly Auction Sale of Books and Periodicals (Wednesday) at 10 o'clock, at the Literary Emporium, as above. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 11 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the whole country of imitators. Free to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 4 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS.—JUST received by steamer Baltic, a splendid lot of Ostrich and Marabout Feathers. The tendency of fashion decidedly solicited by Mrs. CARTER, Paris Millinery Establishment, No. 363 Broadway.

Important Patent Right Case.—The McCormick Reaping Machine.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, 22d.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge over the steps of MOORE, WALSTAGH & KEYS, Fourth-street, the trial of a patent right case of considerable excitement. As heard by Judge McLEAN. CYRUS H. McCORMACK applied for an injunction to restrain JOHN H. MANNY and others from manufacturing a reaping machine upon a principle of which he claimed to be the inventor and patentee, and the case came on for final hearing yesterday—the eminent counsel appearing for the parties being as follows: For complainant, Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, of Baltimore; Mr. DICKINSON, of New-York, and Mr. ARNOLD, of Chicago; for the defendants, Messrs. STANTON, of Pittsburgh; HARDING, of Philadelphia; LINCOLN, of Illinois, and Mr. M. CONWAY, of this city.

It appeared from Mr. DICKINSON's opening speech, for the complainant, that they alleged the defendants infringed the fourth and fifth specifications of McCORMACK's patent of 1845, and the second specification of the patent of 1847, reissued in 1853. The defendants, in their answer, claim that the improvements had been invented and patented by different other persons, that the reissued patent had been fraudulently obtained, and, lastly, that the complainant abandoned both of his inventions to the public. In addition, they also put in several other matters by way of mitigation. The subjects of the patent of 1845 were two—the cutting apparatus and the divider; two distinct subjects of improvement. In describing the former, the counsel said it consisted of three parts. One was the angular shape of the fingers, made spear-headed to enable them to operate on the grain more effectually, so that it could not escape from the cutters; secon ly, the reversed angle of the teeth, one half one way and the other half another; thirdly, the method of sustaining the blade, so that the grain or grass would not be dragged in to clog the apparatus, which was one of the great difficulties to be overcome. A great many efforts had also been made, by which the raker should be made to ride on the machine, to rake off the grain by the side of it; and, after various experiments, McCORMACK succeeded in carrying out that idea by changing the organization, in altering the centers of support—an improvement essential to the success of such a machine, in 1855, and in pursuit of which many persons were engaged during a period of sixteen years. To those who thought the idea simple in its conception when accomplished, the language of MILTON, in describing the contest between the powers of light and darkness, would apply:

"The invention all admir'd, and each how he
To be th' inventor missed, so easy it seem'd
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible."

The cause will then referred to the "divider," so constructed as to cut a separation of the wheat cut from that left standing, whether the grain be tangled or not, and then discussed the question as to whether the defendants infringed the patent. They had made, he said, 8,000 machines, and yet, strange to say, they had not produced one in order to sustain the allegation in their answer, that they were unlike those of McCORMACK; and even refused to let their only witness on the question of originality see what machine they had make, telling him, when he made an inquiry on the subject "that it was none of his business." The attention of the Court was then called to a number of machines brought into the room for the purpose of instituting comparison. The testimony was commented upon at considerable length, and towards the conclusion of his remarks counsel urged that the claim of Mr. McCORMACK should be considered with reference to the state of the arts at the time of the invention, and that it was the policy of the law to construe the patent liberally for the inventor. It was not the case of a grant from the Government to him, but a grant from him to the people, on a contract with the Government that they would in consideration of what he had given the public, protect him in the enjoyment of that for the few years his patent runs.

At the close of Mr. DICKINSON's speech the Court adjourned.

Diabolical Outrage by a Negro upon a White Woman.

From the Chicago Times, Sept. 27.

Yesterday afternoon, a negro rejoicing in the name of TAYLOR and half a-dozen aliases, was examined before Esquires MILLIKEN and LAMB, charged with committing a gross and violent outrage upon the person of a young woman, a Bavarian, named SHULTZ, only recently married. The occurrence took place in the cemetery, in the north part of the city, and from the evidence adduced, appears to have been one of the most infamous and diabolical villainies which has ever disgraced this abolition community.

Mrs. SHULTZ, who appears to be an amiable and respectable young woman, upon being sworn, stated, through an interpreter, that she went out of her house in the North Division, yesterday morning, in company with a young girl, a neighbor, to take a walk along the lake shore, to see the effects of the recent storm, and to pick up any drift wood that might have floated to the land. On entering the cemetery she was astonished to see the prisoner coming toward her, using language which she did not understand, and finally accompanied with such conduct as induced her to scream out for aid. The negro, however, offered what appeared to be a three dollar bill, to appease her fright, accompanied by a gold ring, and, finding that these were not a sufficient *solatium* for her to keep quiet, he struck her to the earth by repeated blows, rendering the poor woman in a utterly insensible. In the meantime, the little girl who accompanied Mrs. SHULTZ was screaming in terror, when the black scoundrel made after her and chased her out of the ground. The infuriated villain, after chasing the child from the immediate neighborhood, returned to his insensible victim, and committed the hellish villainy of his brutish heart.

During this scene, Mr. KEEPOORT, of the firm of REES & KEEPOORT, happened to be passing the cemetery, and his attention was arrested by cries proceeding from the neighborhood. On going over to investigate, he found the poor woman in the most abject state of misery—her lamentations reverberating among the silent tombstones, but her brutal ravisher had disappeared on his approach. The man was subsequently arrested. Great excitement pervades the community, and many upright citizens have been heard to threaten the villain with personal violence. Another lynching case is anticipated.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, HIGH LANDS OF NEVESINK, &c.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st., N R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK.	LEAVES OCEAN PORT
Tuesday, Sept 25 ... 7 A M	Tuesday, Sept 25 ... 3 P M
Wednesday, Sept. 26. 8 A M	Wednesday, Sept. 26. 3 P M
Thursday, Sept. 27... 8 A M	Thursday, Sept. 27. 3 P M
Friday, Sept. 28... 84 A M	Friday, Sept. 28... 3 P M
Saturday, Sept 29... 9 P M	Monday, Oct 1... 9 A M

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR ALBANY AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st every afternoon (Sundays excepted), at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson, and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners, Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs), West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, Northand South Adams, and all the Western parts of Massachusetts. The first tram leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast

HAVILAND CLARK & CO
L. R MELLEN & CO

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson and Cassackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt W B. COCHRAN, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New-York from foot of Chambers-st every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M

N B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free For particulars inquire at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st wharf.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR—On and after WEDNESDAY, the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt JOHN POST, will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A M, landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $1 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Connecticut points. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 6 A M; Greenport 8; Orient Point 9½; Port Jefferson, 12 M, and Northport, 2:30 P M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 205 South-st., New-York.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER'S FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, for a patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, and three diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality to the timber, jointe them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect as to compel us and we repeat that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them a trial.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest white Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House Astor-place.—Dr. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of the fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School There are now several vacancies

GERMAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—No. 312 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, N Y.—Mrs. H and Miss A LESSER would announce to their patrons and others that, with their day school, which has now been in successful operation for two years, they have recently connected a boarding school With the aid of the first teachers, they are prepared to give instructions in all the branches of a complete and accomplished female education, comprising the various departments of French, English and German They will receive young Misses and Ladies of any age The government shall be strict and parental, and they constantly an eye to the mental, moral and physical culture of the pupils intrusted to their care The best of references will be given of patrons of their day school and of others. Prospectuses can be had of WESTERMANN, No. 290 Broadway, New York; SCHUBERT, No 589 Broadway, New-York: and at their school, No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY.—Fergusonville Delaware County, N Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; S T FERGUSON, M A, and A REDFIELD, Wardens.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expenses $68 per term Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm; also, a well furnished Gymnasium A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New York

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FLUSHING—Duchess Co.—The premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Males, consisting of a dwelling house capable of comfortably accommodating at least 25 boarders, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution properly conducted, may, with good reason, be expected to be successful To a Teacher possessing the necessary qualifications, these premises will be given, free of rent, for one year from Nov. 1. Applications to be addressed to Rev FRANCIS M KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A M Rector, JOHN V LEWIS, A B, FREDERICK D SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet Philosophical Apparatus, &c The Fall Term commences Sept 3 The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev W H LEWIS, D D	Prof G D EATON.
Rev R C CUTLER, D D	Prof A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE D D	Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev R S FOSTER, D D	IRA SMITH, Esq
Rev. DANIEL MARCH	DAN MARVIN, Esq.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The Fifth term of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following parents: Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park row; Hon E Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J Gay, Chief Engineer of U S N. Navy Yard, N Y.; R Washington, M. D., No 251 8th av; L McCormick, No. 176 Greenwich st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park-row; and S W Daniels, No. 9 Wall-st.

D SANDFORD, Principal.

A COURSE OF FRENCH EVENING LESSONS, to last through the Winter, will be delivered by J J BURNES, some days in the week at the Mechanics' Institute School, No. 12 Chambers-st, and some other days at his residence, No. 216 6th-av, near 14th-st. Apply MONDAY Oct 1, from 5½ to 6½ o'clock down town, or from 7 to 8 o'clock P M, up town, at the above addresses, for a preliminary meeting to form classes, give references and fix conditions.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct 6. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3½ o'clock. Mrs LANNAY will be assisted by her daughter Monthly Soirees Dansantes will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs L., at No 68 Washington-st., between Lawrence and Bridge sts Brooklyn

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Time unlimited. Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, &c These essential branches are thoroughly and expeditiously taught day and evening, at DAINES', No 221 Grand-st, corner of Bowery, New York; No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mr Paine has been amongst us for a term of years, and has acquired an exalted reputation as a teacher of Chirography. [*General Advertiser, Providence.*

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 499 Broadway, is now open for pupils who desire practical instruction. Mr. D. has secured the services of a skillful practical bookkeeper, who explains the details of double entry as presented in actual business. The Fall Term for cheap class and private lessons commences this day.

BOOK-KEEPING—Writing, arithmetic, elocution, English Grammar and composition The subscriber gives private lessons (largely or no more than the academies in the city) to ladies and gentlemen, at his room, No 773 Broadway near 9th-st., over Gadsden's music store, or at the residence of the pupil Also, lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages

C ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass B. F. MILLS, J. A MILLS Associate Principals The twenty-eighth Semi Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at WILLIAMS' School Agency No 263 Broadway; or of the Principals at the Clarendon Hotel.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady recently arrived from Paris, who resides at No 13 Carroll place, Bleecker-st, wishes to give lessons in French and Spanish. She speaks English perfectly; is the best interpreter of Mlle Rachel's plays, with which she is well acquainted, as well as with the great tragedienne. She brings most unexceptionable references. Apply also to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, No. 53 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 589 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Miss HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BARTHAM HARRISON, B A Principal

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at GOWANS' Bookstore, No 699 Broadway or at RAY OR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No 776 Greenwich st, or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWKNBERG, (a native of Paris,) who has for the last 15 years taught the above languages in first class schools and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instructions in classes or in private lessons at her residence, No. 3 5th-st., or at the residence of the pupils. Terms moderate.

MRS WHEATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 104 2d-av., will reopen on Monday, Sept 10 Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

EDUCATION AND BOARD FOR YOUNG LADIES—At No. 115 East 33d-st. between Lexington and 3d avs., where the pupils are under the immediate care of the principal, a lady of long experience, assisted by a Parisienne governess and qualified professors. Terms moderate and varied according to age and requirements.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 45 East 24th st, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A M., Principal, will open a School in Broadway for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 48 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at residence, No 200 Bleecker-st. commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 125 West 22d-st. between 6th and 7th ave., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, with references, &c., obtained at their residence.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Macdougal st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 88 East 23d-st.

INSTRUCTION.

ESCARLIER, JR., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10½ A M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday or October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 330 4th-av.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 873 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 45 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 34 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept 13

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two story house, kitchen attached to it and wagon house, and well of good water by the door with six lots of ground, all in good picket fence; also a good plot of ground for a market gardener about two acres, or thirty city lots, level and clear and high, about four miles to Williamsburg Ferry and five minutes' walk to the railroad depot, and to where stages leave every thirty minutes for Williamsburg Ferry; also near four churches and good schools; on easy terms of payment Inquire on the premises of JAMES BAILEY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st, between 8th and 9th-avs, south side. 325 feet east of 9th av, consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4 000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone front houses on the north side of 19th-st, between 4th-av. and Broadway. The houses are 25 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired.

Also, the 3 new brick houses No. 39 East 19th-st., 25 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL.—One of those beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 36th st., between Lexington and 4th ave; one of the best streets in the City. Built by day's work, in the best manner, with all the improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises. Also, a handsome small house No 130 East 35th st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large tenement property in Fifth-st., 1 on and rear house, near Broome-st. Price $7,300 Also, in William-burg, a five-story house, well built, with twenty apartments just finished; or exchanged for City property A large portion of purchase money can remain in bond and mortgage Apply to B PARKHURST, No 28 Market st, from 8 to 10 A M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry Lot 2x100; house three stories, supplied with gas &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000 Only a small amount of cash required. Address Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone brick stoop houses, on 15th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish Apply at No 180 10th-st., or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 162 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days works; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH builder, No. 158 on the same block.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—One of 58, one of 103, and one of 140 acres on Hudson River, 37 miles from New York; one of 90 acres at Rye, and one of 110 acres at Pelham, Westchester County; one of 113½ acres at Rhinebeck one of 138 acres at Amenia; one of 250 acres at Poughkeepsie; one of 114 acres at Kingston; one of 97 acres at Saugerties; one of 256 acres at Ghent; one of 168 acres at Claverack, Columbia County; one of 33, one of 18½ and one of 8 acres, at Tarrytown; one Italian villa and 4 acres on Staten Island; one Italian villa and 13 acres at Preakskill; one house and 3 acres at Norwalk; 50 acres near Whitestone, Long Island; one of 18 acres at Jamaica; one of 8 acres at White Plains; six farms in Virginia; one of 100 acres at Hampton Corner; one of 47 acres at Manaroneck; and one of 154 acres at Newtown, L. I.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Goshen, containing one hundred and twenty acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st; M B. Stafford, No 192 Fulton st., or he subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office

WILLIAM H BEERS

FARM FOR SALE, OR WILL BE EXCHANGED FOR CITY PROPERTY—A fine and valuable Farm, situated at Elizabeth Town, New-Jersey, one and a half miles from the Railroad Depot, from which the cars go to New-York every hour. The Farm contains 47½ acres, first-rate buildings, plenty of fruit, and in a high state of cultivation. For particulars apply to WM H JENKINS, Centre-st, near Canal, sash and door manufacturer

REAL ESTATE AND BOARDING-HOUSE EXCHANGE—Office No 84 Nassau-st, New York—Houses and lots for sale or exchange Money procured on bond and mortgage Persons wishing to dispose of their business can find ready purchasers at the Exchange Persons desiring to obtain board or boarders can do so by calling upon us No charge made to those desiring board. All business promptly attended to. Charges moderate.

WILLIAMS & SMITH.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No 7 Broad-st, offer at private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn varying in price from $6 000 to $60 000 each

Also, a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

130 ACRES OF LAND Within one mile of Tarrytown Depot for sale cheaper than any other property in the vicinity of New-York Also, an eminent Naturalist, who has recently seen it, says, for beauty and extent of scenery, it is not excelled on the banks of the Hudson, and he knows of only one place that equals it For particulars, inquire of P. C BULKLEY, No 49 Wall st., basement

143 EAST 131H-ST.—LOT AND HOUSE FOR SALE—Four story brown stone front English basement house. For particulars, apply at No 68 Broad st., between 9 and 4 o'clock

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat about 150 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 39 miles from Brooklyn, near Babylon, L. I.; a very healthy location having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two-story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x20 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, carriage, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. BREWER, Babylon, L. I.

FOR SALE—A valuable lumbering establishment on the Genesee River Allegany County, N Y.; in a pleasant location, and a rare chance for business consisting of 1,300 acres of timber land, pine, oak, hemlock, &c., with two mills on the place in good condition and in full operation For full particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage, with extension tea-room and two lots of ground. Situated on Madison at first house east of Classon av A very pleasant location, and only two blocks from Fulton-av Railroad Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER No 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

A BLOCK OF TWELVE LOTS—25 by 100 feet, beautifully situated, corner of Wyth-av. and Rose-st., between Kent Avenue Railroad and Bedford-av., twenty minutes from Wall-st., and Peck Slip Ferry, in the 7th Ward, Brooklyn, for sale low by HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For Western or City property 41 acres in Elizabethtown, corner of Water and Spring sts Water st. is paved, and gas and water are about being introduced. P C BULKLEY,
No. 49 Wall-st., (basement.)

FOR SALE AND WANTED—Valuable, cent at City property is now offered in one undivided parcel, two lots consisting of No 167 Chatham and No 3 James-st., presenting a front on two streets of about 90 feet. Also, wanted, and would be accepted as part payment on the above, a snug place in good country neighborhood, with comfortable dwelling and 20 to 50 acres land under improvement Terms at interview Apply in basement No 50 Wall-st. to HENRY A. SPAFORD.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Between 6th and 7th ave and between Bond and 26th st. Rent about $1 200 per annum. Also wanted, a handsomely furnished house between 4th and 23d sts; for a first class house $300 per month will be paid. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO, Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway, New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—From about Oct. 1 to May 1, a thoroughly furnished house; one situated between the 4th and 8th avs. preferred. Address HOUSE, Box No. 174 Post Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Until May, for a small family An elegantly furnished house, between 2d and 17th sts, near Broadway, for which a liberal rent will be given. Address Box No 3 423 lower Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED—To purchase for cash, from $4 000 to $5 000, near 4th or 6th-av, preferred. Address G W C, Tarrytown Possession in October

WANTED TO PURCHASE—Productive property. A preference will be given to stores of medium value, not higher up than Canal-st Owners only may address H H, office of *Daily Times*.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and basement house No. 24 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st. for hire. The houses is in first-rate order, fitted with gas, furnaces, bath, &c., and will be let with or without the furniture Possession given Nov 1, or earlier if desired For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to N DOUGHERTY, No 191 Water st., N.Y.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new houses in 22d st, near Lexington av., 4 stories English basement, brown stone fronts and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; also, 1 in 20th-st., 4 stories and basement; also, 1 fine house in 28th-st., near 7th-av ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st

HOUSE FOR RENT—Corner of 22d-st. and 4th-av., a most desirable dwelling with 13 rooms, furnace, range, with hot cold and shower baths For health and beauty of location can scarcely be excelled. Rent $400 per annum. Call on the premises, or address through the Post-Office J. B PINNEY.

HOUSE TO LET.—The small three story brick house No 28 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. SMITH Jr., No. 61 Cortland-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A neatly furnished house, pleasantly situated in Brooklyn convenient to the ferries; terms moderate to a small family Address F. T., *Times* Office.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story basement and attic house No 3 Albion-place, 4th st, with bath and gas. Apply to E RHODES, No. 167 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av, adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

CLUB ROOMS.—A young widow lady, occupying a spacious 1 cated house in Brooklyn, proposes to rent the second floor to a party of gentlemen composing a club of six or eight She would endeavor to secure to them the quiet and freedom requisite. Parties wishing to make such an arrangement may add cess in confidence, Mrs M. U M, Brooklyn Post-office. References would be exchanged.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE HOUSES AND A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET.—A two story and basement frame house at Newtown—rent $150 per year. A plain cottage house at East New-York—rent $160. A commodious cottage house at Upper Morrisania with about one acre of ground—rent $350. A very large desirable country seat at West Farms, Westchester County—rent $450 per year. Double house, suitable for one or two families Apply to C. R MILLER & CO, No 198 Broadway, New York.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON LAFAYETTE-PLACE.—A large and very superior house furnished in a genteel style, will be rented until May, next, or for a longer term. Also, three furnished houses further up town For particulars and permits apply to A J BLEECKER & CO, No 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story and attic house, No 60 7th-st; can be seen between the hours of 10 and 12 A M.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st. Apply to W C KEEN, No. 97 6th av.

BASEMENT TO LET A very desirable basement office, suitable for a physician, may be rented in Nassau-st, near Broadway; board can be obtained in family. Address A B, this office.

LOTS TO LET.—One or the whole of four lots, No. 1122 Fulton-st, 25 ft. 75 feet well fenced, in a good neighborhood, and will be rented low. Address Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In 19th-st, between 3d and 4th avs. Apply to ADAMS & CO., No 209 Greenwich-st.

SHIP TO LET.—The large brick building, 75x50 feet, on the southwest corner of 11th-av. and 33d st, formerly occupied by H R. DUNHAM & CO., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 29 Canal-st, near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO, Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st Apply to C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. UNONES, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st., Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIBTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No 76 Wall-st., New-York

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, &C.

PORTABLE PRIZE HEATERS for Coal the greatest improvement of the age, for Heating Parlors, Halls, Stores, &c., with Heat Air It can not be excelled in style, economy or durability. STOVE RANGE.

The celebrated "Backus Stove Range" will do more cooking than any 6 or 7 inch Cooking Stoves, with one-half the fuel

Also the most approved patterns of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, at Wholesale and Retail by SAM. S. UTTER & CO., No. 233 Water-st.

At Retail by JOHN LINDSAY No 128 8th-av; R A GREGORY, No 383 6th-av; R E and T PETERSON, No. 144 Bowery; S J MONTGOMERY, No 324 Spring-st; COGSWELL & L'T MOREUX, No 267 Spring-st; B McCADDIN, No 116 Bleecker-st; H. A. POOLE, No 32 3d-av.

For sale in Brooklyn by LOWERRE & LEWIS, No 63 Fulton-st; WM GILL, No 158 Myrtle-av; J L. PARKER, No. 150 Court-st; STANLEY & CO, No 231 Columbia and Hamilton-av; W & J DIXON No. 43 Atlantic-st; A. MUNDELL, corner of Myrtle and Classon-avs.

In Williamsburg by JOHN McCANN, South 7th-st., corner of 3d-st., and No. 157 Grand-st

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No 235 Water st New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No. 106 Elm st near Canal, the proprietor JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewsanit," "Fall River," "Boston," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

O. AMES & SON'

AUCTION SALES.

E. WHITE, Auctioneer
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Village Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUNCOMB

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat Island City leaves Fulton Market-slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Hunter's Point Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck slip and Grand-st. ferries, Williamsburg every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend sale can leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents,

BARKER & DUNCOMB,
14 Pine-st. or to
JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st. New York
WEEKS & DE FOREST, cor. Gold-st. and 5th-st.; Eastern District MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st. near the ferry

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Oct. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern

$4,500 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgages 7 ₩ cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 ₩ cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 ₩ cent. (sinking fund) Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Cedar County (Iowa) 6 ₩ cent Bonds.....$1,000 each
50 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley Railroad.....$100 each
13 shares Rhinebeck and New-Haven Railroad.....$100 each
10 shares Syracuse and Southern City Railroad.....$100 each
8 shares Dry Dock Grand-st., Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company.....$25 each
5 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$1 00 each
10 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each
115 shares Hartford Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
1 shares Home Fire Insurance Company.....$100 each
20 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.....$20 each
42 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
1 shares Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
100 shares Boat Builders' Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
50 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company.....$25 each
60 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Company.....$50 each
TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser Next regular sale on Thursday, Oct. 4.

Information can be had after Wednesday, Oct 3, my Stock, Real Estate and Banking Department will be conducted at my former office, No 4 Broad-st, under my personal supervision, as heretofore

The Merchandise Department will be continued at its present location, No 11 Broad st, under the superintendence of competent assistants. ALBERT H NICOLAY.
No 11 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West 19th st, elegant sale of household furniture, all made to order within a few months and equal to new in every respect: superb tapestry velvet carpets, parlor suites in fine rosewood covered in crimson and maroon silk, brocatel, figured worsted damask, lace curtains, some of which have not been used; ormulu chandeliers and brackets, rosewood etagere, plate glass and satinwood inlaid; oil-paintings, rich French china and brown figured china vases, heavy cornices, rosewood music case, very fine rosewood piano-forte, rosewood stool, sofa-bed; fancy chairs, rosewood centre-tables, stationary marble tops, one superb piece of real marble stationary washstand, Spring Beds, mattresses, &c. on pedestal very fine.

Dining Room Extension table of mahogany soft chairs, arm chairs, &c. covered hair cloth Brussels tapestry Brussels carpets china and glassware, plated do. and other articles.

Bedrooms—Rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, three pitcher and basin stands, one hair mattresses, bedsteads, and bedding, washstands, mantel ornaments, curtains, cornices, oil cloths, sheets, counterpanes, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture.

The above can be examined a week or two before the sale.

Tickets of admission can be had on application at our office, No 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st, HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Must now, and in part to cover being the house of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of rich suit of Parlor Furniture—Hamilton pattern Brussels carpets, full length French plate pier glasses large size and richly framed; oval mantel do, carved rosewood and marble top centre tables, carved rosewood suite in Brocatelle, silk and hair cloth, rosewood etageres elegantly carved with plate glass, elegant, carved rosewood sofa, extension dining-room, by one of our finest City makers, in use but a few months, with guarantee; lots of ornamental clock and vase ware in groups Bedroom Furniture Mahogany and Black walnut bedsteads, washstands and chairs in rep and hair cloth; feather mattress and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash

JOSEPH BRESHAM, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, —WEDNESDAY, Oct 3, at 10 o'clock A M, at the store 9 Fulton-av., opposite Duff st., Brooklyn, the entire elegant household furniture, recently purchased at the sale of Messrs. Duff & Hart, including rosewood suites in brocatelle, hair cloth and reps, rosewood sofas, centre-tables with marble tops, mirrors, washstands, bureaus, centre-tables with marble tops, mahogany and rosewood sofas, sofa-beds, hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, curtains and cornices, chairs and rocking chairs, extension dining tables, toilet sets, oil-cloths, and quantity of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Stocks for account of the estate of Dennis Valentine, deceased:

100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each.
50 shares Citizens' Bank, $25 each.
25 shares Corn Exchange Bank, $100 each.
25 shares Orient al Bank, $25 each
20 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company, $50 each.
20 shares Broadway Bank, $25 each
50 shares Harlem Railroad, $50 each
100 shares Harlem Railroad, $50 each
WILLIAM T. VALENTINE, } Executors.
PETER VALENTINE. }

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE.—To close an interest of Clifton, Staten Island, real estate. Albert H Nicolay, will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Oct 1, 1855, at 12 o'clock at the Merchant's Exchange, a neat frame cottage, two story, and basement, containing 7 rooms, with nearly an acre of ground, laid out with fruit and kitchen garden; also, a new stable attached The property is situated corner of the Road and Finger-board road, located between the residence of Peter Cooper, Esq., and Mr. Sherly, and a fine view of the bay. The property is situated 14 miles from Vanderbilt landing Terms, $1 500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May 1 1856 For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO—Will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock, at their store No. 19 Nassau-st, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets coffee pots, tea do; sugar bowls, slop jars, cream pitchers, butter dishes, dish covers, trench scrapers, ice cream knives, cake do; sugar tongs, bouquet holders; all warranted of the best quality solid silver.

Also, Turquoise, opal and other gold bracelets, ear-rings, breast pins, &c; plated cups, tea waiters, gold chains, pocket canes, diamond rings, pencil case, gold and brass locks, vest chains, penknives, cameo do; mourning rings and pins; pen and pencils, filigree work, topaz do.; emblado.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND CUT ERY.—HENRY G. EVANS, No 92 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY Oct 2, at 10 o'clock from the shelves in lots to suit the City and country trade, w g c c dipt and common ware, decorated Opina, tea ware, vases &c. Also, a large assortment of cut glass ware of every description; knives and forks, tea-trays, &c. Goods well packed for shipping.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY Sept. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 19 Nassau-st, Household Furniture, a recent purchase of sale, consisting of parlor suites, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, carpets, book case, secretaries beds, mattresses, meeting, counting-house desks, pier glasses, arm and parlor chairs, oil paintings, chandeliers, crockery, and a variety of other articles, without reserve.

Also, four walnut top counters, suitable for jobbers.

HENRY B BERTS, Jun., Auctioneer

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE.—Of fine French German, and English broadcloths, doeskins, beavers, tweeds, cassimeres, vestings, trimmings, ready-made clothing, &c Will be sold at auction by order of the Sheriff, on MONDAY, Oct. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 54 Pine-st., the entire balance of stock of a large merchant tailor and clothier. Terms cash; City funds. All goods to be cleared on the day of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at No 61 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of best white granite, blue printed and all kinds of common ware; 100 packages glass ware, plain and gilt china tea sets, Britannia ware, &c., also the stock of a dealer, sale positive, entire and goods well packed for shipping. City and country dealers are directed to the above. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their store No 19 Nassau-st, elegant papier mache goods, recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace, from the celebrated makers, Jeanes & Matthews of Birmingham consisting of gem chairs, tables, screens, tea caddies, work boxes, portfolios, writing desks, (new) mats, card plates, tables and other goods, richly decorated, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the consignee

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW—At 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 17 Nassau-st, a large and splendid collection of rosewood, mahogany walnut and oak furniture, and housekeeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

AUCTION SALE—PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS AT WAKEFIELD, adjoining Olinville, on the Harlem Railroad, near the Williams Bridge Depot, on MONDAY, Oct 1, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the premises

The property consists of about 200 Village Lots, fronting on streets and avenues, properly drained and graded, by the Central Park Association No 3; this property affords to the workingman and man of leisure a delightful country residence within 40 minutes' ride of the City Hall

N. B.—Terms of sale 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees at the time of sale and the balance in ten equal instalments monthly Maps of the property can be seen at the rooms of the Association, No. 163 Bowery, on Friday evenings; or of the Executive Committee, J F. Wells, No 80 Avenue B; J H Watts, No 12 Thompson-st; and J. S. Cowing, No 756 Greenwich st, where tickets can be procured for the sale at 12½ cents each

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day. By order of the Association.

J. F. WELLS, Chairman Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 85 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Scrip, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Securities Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, 3d, and THURSDAY, 4th, Oct. at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction rooms, No. 19 Nassau-st:

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Opening sale of the season, the first importation of Parish comes the manufacture of the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company; they obtained the only medal in London, 1851; the only one in Dublin and Paris and at the Crystal Palace, New-York, the silver medal, the only one awarded for bronzes in the nation. This is the most extensive company in the world, and their goods superior to any manufactured consisting of a large assortment of superb vases, coupes, cousoles, brackets, groups, figures large and small, superb candelabras, bronze and ormolu, Italian dancers, statuettes of illustrious men, very elegant ink stands, statuette hunter, shepherd, &c; animals groups of deer, large size; flower hanging vases, card receivers, marble vase This is the first great sale in this country from this extensive concern

Sig G B Parodi has the opening sale of the season at the same time and place, of real Carrara statuary Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Siena, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 9 feet high, Bohemian ware, china, bronze and ormolu clocks

MARBLE STATUARY Group of Fidelity, the original by Finelli; the Shepherdess by Delfinidico, the beggars by Miselli, superb statuary of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, about 4 feet high, and made by the well-known artist Finelli, figure of Mary Magdalen, Antinous, from the Grecian School. Flemish Cupid with nest, Venus de Canova, Amoire Devine by Benoras a four hour piece, Italian Dante Aristotle, Petrarch and Tasso, busts of Yenowine groups representing Summer and Autumn, statuary for garden or piazzas, Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, dancing girls of Canova, Venus &c; those are about five feet high.

Also, an assortment of stuffed birds.

Also, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets, turquoise opal and other gold bracelets, ear-rings, breastpins, &c., plating do, lepine watches, and gold chains

Persons residing out of the City can have their goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge by Mr Pancolini

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 34 Beach-st., opposite St. John's-park, Parlors—Royal Wilton carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, ormulu gilt six light chandeliers five double hall lights and brackets throughout the house, two superior toned rosewood piano-fortes stool, covers, thick French plate pier mirrors, 106 by 26, in massive gold gilt frames, parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, Voltaire and reception chairs, sofas and tête-à-têtes, one piece Mosaic tapestry, valued at $100, one piece elegant needle-work tapestry, in rich frame, valued at $150, several choice cabinet oil paintings and engravings, heavy silver tea, coffee and dessert set, one large heavy plated salver rich French mantel clock, French China vases, bisquet figures, bronzes, marble statuettes, candelabras, inlaid fancy tables, &c. Chamber—Rose wood and mahogany chamber furniture, ounges, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, nursery chairs, oval mirrors, pure South American horse hair mattresses, palliasses decorated and enamelled chamber suits in rosewood cheval glass French plate, feather beds, bedding, &c., extension dining tables chairs, butler's tray, French China dinner, tea and coffee ware, in sets, bl ance handle knives and forks, plated do., Sheffield plate cut bottle castor, &c., library and secretary bookcase tables, writing desk, cabinet, &c., hall stand and chair, heavy English oil cloth, on four halls, tapestry stair carpet, stair rods. Kitchen Furniture—Consists of the usual variety tables, chairs, Croton hose crockery, copper pans, &c Sale will commence with the furniture A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues issued one day previous to sale; can be obtained at the store of Mr West, No 120 Maiden-lane, or at our salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.

D. D. WASH, Auctioneer, Store No 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF CO TENTS OF THE HOUSE CALLED THE NORTH STAR, on MONDAY, Oct 1 1855 at 10 o'clock A M, on the premises No. 104 Church st, all the furniture and saloon fixtures, consisting in part of chairs tables, settees, bureaus, bedsteads, and bedding, mattresses, oil cloths, piano-fortes, two billiard tables with balls, cues, and maces, bar fixtures decanters, tumblers, pictures, curtains, &c &c

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX, on WEDNESDAY, 3d October next, at 10 o'clock A M TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 1st February next, when deeds and possession will be given and mortgages taken for remainder of purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1856 interest payable annually.

AT THE BAZAAR, No 21 Crosby-st., will be sold on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, 30 horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, new and second-hand wagons, harness, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in a root of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both tubercular Consumption. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure any scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854 I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250

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Every woman can be discovered, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

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Much distress of mind as well as thousands prematurely, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

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Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case On its receipt and perusal I was astonished to find the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and that by its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desmeaux provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

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SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleve and, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P M train of M S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P.M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P M, for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A M, Cincinnati 3:30 P M., and Chicago at 8:30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St Louis at 2:45 P. M on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A M, reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M Toledo 3 P M., Cincinnati 8 P M., Chicago 3 A. M

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M.,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE HEBREWS.

A Feast of Tabernacles.

The Israelitish Feast of Tabernacles concluded on Saturday. The Levitical law requires its continuance for seven days. During the whole of this period, the Faithful People of the City have thronged the Synagogues. The services have continued without intermission. "Seven days ye shall offer an offering made by fire unto the Lord.....and ye shall do no servile work therein. These are the feasts of the Lord, which ye shall proclaim to be holy convocations."

The recurrence of these sacred Festivals of the Hebrews brings to mind the degree of persistency with which that ancient People adhere to their belief. Every Fall shows the Synagogues still filled with devout worshippers; the ceremonies proper to the occasion are scrupulously observed; the fairest of the Israelitish damsels are punctual attendants in the galleries, and silvery voices ring out the praises of the Almighty.

To a stranger to the ceremonies, the Reader's chant is an impressive performance. Occasionally, the low and sonorous hum is changed to a lively and melodious move. The congregation usually join in these portions of the service, and the effect of the song of Gladness, when the entire audience takes part in its execution, is frequently very fine. The young children, sitting beside their parents, are permitted to lift up their voices. In melody, time and general effect, these exercises are often superior.

The Reader of the Synagogue, wrapped in gown and stole, stands in his desk during the whole of this Feast, turning from book to book as the services proceed. Beside him, seated generally upon a low form, behind the desk, is a young lad, who sings *alto*. Two men-singers, bass and tenor, assist. These three persons furnish the chorus to the priest's solo. It is no mean music that they discourse. In one or two of our City Synagogues, there is an Organ to lead the musical exercises; this, however, is to be considered in the light of an exception, rather than the rule.

In a previous sketch (Sept. 23) specimens of the phraseology employed in the Hebrew Prayers were embodied. The supplications proper to the Feast of the Tabernacles form a distinct class. The following are taken literally from the Hebrew:

"The angels run as lightning, as water poured out of a bowl; they minister in their turn, they hasten each other, and are not injured.

May they who bear the tender plant be satisfied with joy on the Feast of Tabernacles.

Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God! King of the Universe, Creator of the radiance of the fire."

A metrical hymn reads thus:—

"Universal Lord! who the sceptre swayed,
Ere creation's first wondrous form was framed,
When by his will Divine all things were made,
Then—King! Almighty! was his name proclaimed.
When all shall cease, and this world's system o'er,
Then He tremendously alone will reign."

The following is peculiar:—

"Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God! King of the Universe, who hath not made me a woman."

The women say:—

"Blessed art thou, O Lord, our God! King of the Universe, who hath made me according to his will."

David's Psalm of Praise follows.

An ascription reads:—

"He called the Sun, and it rose in resplendent light: at His look the Moon assumed its varying form. The whole heavenly host ascribe praise unto him; the Seraphim, Ophanim, and Holy Angels, ascribe glory and majesty.

The Creator of all Medicine, tremendous in praises."

When the Ark is opened, the congregation say:

"And when the Ark went forth, Moses said: 'Arise, O Lord! and scatter thine enemies; causes them that hate Thee to flee before Thee, for from Zion shall the law go forth, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem.'"

Two manuscripts of the *Pentateuch* are then taken out of the Ark. One is placed on the reading desk, and the Reader addresses portions to one or more persons who present themselves for the purpose.

The use of palm branches in the original service, is thus referred to:

"I will wave the blooming branches as they grow, to praise Him who is tremendous, that with them I may find redemption; to purchase them honestly, renders them acceptable to the Supreme, as proper to be taken on the first day."

A petition uttered toward the close of the ceremonies illustrates this occasion:

"Verily the precept of *tabernacles* attracts other precepts, as in its adjunct, are several precepts of the law connected. This day was declared to be accounted the first, although it is the fifteenth; yet it was named the first, to acquaint us with the good tidings that our former sins were forgiven. It is called a memorial of the end of the year, and it is the beginning of the year; he that is good, judgeth on it the rain (Heb. drops) of the year. The branches of the thick trees are covered without, to show them to prepare their heart" (meaning they should not act hypocritically.)

The Festival season is now about to conclude.

City Mortality.

WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 23d day of September to the 29th day of September, 1855: Men, 50; women, 57; boys, 131; girls, 117; adults, 107; children, 948. Males, 181; females, 174; colored persons, 8—Total, 355.

DISEASES.			
Abscess Lungs	1	Diarrhœa	21
Abscess Psoas	1	Dropsy	2
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in the head	9
Asphyxia	1	Drowned	1
Asthma	1	Dysentery	20
Bleeding, navel	1	Enlargement of Heart	1
Bleeding, lungs	4	Epilepsy	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Fever, bilious	1
Brain: disease of	4	Fever, intermit't	1
Bronchitis	4	Fever, Panama or Chagres	8
Burned or scald'd	1	Fever, remittent	8
Cancer	3	Fever, scarlet	9
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, typhoid	5
Casualties run over	1	Fever, typhus	6
Cholera infant'm	25	Fever, yellow	1
Colic	1	Fracture of skull	1
Consest'n, brain	5	Gravel	1
Consest'n, lungs	5	Heart, disease of	3
Consumption	38	Hip disease of	1
Convul's, adult	1	Hooping cough	11
Convul's, infa'le	31	Hydrophobia	1
Cramp in bowels	1	Inflam. of bowels	4
Debility, adult	1	Inflam of brain	9
Debility, infan'le	4	Inflam of lungs	8
Inflam. of stom'h	1		
Inflam of throat	1		
Killed on railroad	1		
Killed by shooting	1		
Liver, disease of	1		
Liver and womb, disease of	1		
Malform'n, head	1		
Malform'n, spine	1		
Marasmus, adult	1		
Marasmus, infle	35		
Old age	1		
Palsy	2		
Palsy from a fall	1		
Pleurisy	1		
Premature birth	5		
Rheumatism	1		
Scrofula	1		
Scurvy	1		
Softening of'h	1		
Spine, disease of	1		
Sprue	1		
Stillborn	26		
Stricture of gullet	1		
Sulo de by arsenic	1		
Teething	2		
Tumor of womb	1		
Total			365

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.			
Bones, joints &c	4	Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	8
Brain and nerves	69	Stillborn, and prem. birth	31
Generative organs	4	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	120
Heart and blood-vessels	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers	29
Lungs, Throat, &c	94		
Old Age	1		
Total			355

AGES.—Under 1 year, 135; 1 to 2 years, 69; 2 to 5 years, 27; 5 to 10 years, 5; 10 to 15 years, 6; 15 to 20 years, 4; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 14; 30 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 50 years, 22; 50 to 60 years, 15; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 5; 80 to 90 years, 2; Unknown 4—Total, 355.

NATIVITIES.—England, 7; France, 2; Germany, 21; Ireland, 50; Scotland, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 273—Total, 355.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Bellevue Hospital, 3; City Hospital, 3; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 12; Work House, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 22.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I	14	VII	16	XVIII	16
II	2	VIII	23	XIX	19
III	4	XII (incl'des Randall's & Ward's Islands)	27	(includes Blackwell's Island)	19
IV	12	XIII	20	XXI (includes Bellevue Hospital)	29
V (includes City Hospital)	13	XIV	14	XXII	14
VI	17	XV	20	XXIII	24
VIII	19	XVI	11		
IX	15	XVII	24		
Total	12		34		355

THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Sept. 27, 1855.

A New Shot Tower.

A new iron shot tower is going up in the Sixth Ward. It has already reached its ninth story, and we more will finish the structure—each story in height is eleven feet and six inches, making the tower, when completed, over one hundred and seventy feet high. One story, not included in the eleven, is entirely underground—this also is of solid iron. The tower runs through the rear of a building which faces on Centre, between Duane and Elm streets. Mr. BOGARDUS adds new credit to his high reputation by the design and character of this novel and unique structure. It was commenced Aug. 15.

(Advertisement.)

INDISPUTABLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for Dupuy's CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUPUY, No. 68 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—25c.

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Just received from auction, fifty pieces silk velvets, for cloaks and talmas, selling at great bargains; ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City. C. M. BOSINK, No. 333 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

(Advertisement.)

TO COUNTRY CLOTHING MERCHANTS.—Close buyers of Clothing are invited to inspect the extensive stock of P. L. ROGERS & CO., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets. Their purchases of materials have been made under peculiarly favorable circumstances, and if cheapness combined with style are desired, it is believed that country dealers will consult their own interests by giving them a call.

P. L. ROGERS & Co.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

(Advertisement.)

RICH DRESS GOODS.—The new Fall styles of rich Dress Goods, at CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-street, are considered by competent judges among the choicest of the season. The rich Broche and Stella Shawls, Brocade, Plaid and Stripe Silks, rich Lyon Velvets, French Merinos, Bombazines, Muslin de laines, &c., are worthy the attention of all admirers of the beautiful in style and fashion.

(Advertisement.)

FIFTY PER CENT. SAVED
In Fuel, by using
CORT'S PATENT COOKING STOVE,
THE BLACK PRINCE.
Sold only by N. CORT, No. 353 Grand-street, and J. H. & W. J. CORT, No. 50 Bowery.

(Advertisement.)

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS for the cure of sick headaches and bile. These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

(Advertisement.)

☞ It is now time for gentlemen to be preparing for cold weather, and such as have not done so already in the way of wearing apparel, will do well to visit the fashionable clothing establishment of ALFRED MUNSON & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where may be found an excellent assortment of well-made goods, and at uniformly low prices. Young America can also be quickly and fashionably suited

(Advertisement.)

THE NEW PATENT PENCIL CASE (LOUND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

(Advertisement.)

THE GREAT MORAL COMEDY.—The public will have it! The demand for it is still exciting and unappeasable. "Still Water Runs Deep," is superbly played, therefore, every evening yet at BARNUM'S Museum, where it was first brought out in America. Two capital pieces besides, at BARNUM'S, this afternoon.

(Advertisement.)

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills" continues to crowd this house nightly. It will be repeated to-night, and with it will be revived the celebrated drama of "Mabel, the Child of the Battle-field," a musical farce concluding the performance.

(Advertisement.)

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

(Advertisement.)

☞ Seeing is believing, and believing near neighbor to purchasing. The best stocking-knit under-shirts and drawers in the market are offered at two shillings apiece less than the usual retail prices, at RAY'S Family Under-Garment and Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied It is not taken Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

(Advertisement.)

NOW IS THE TIME TO PRESERVE FRUIT, PEACHES, GRAPES, TOMATOES, &c.—LUDLOW & Co's Self-Sealing Can (the only one not requiring solder or wax,) is the thing to put them up in. For convenience and durability they excel all others. Manufactured and sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, No. 60 Beekman-street.

(Advertisement.)

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

(Advertisement.)

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

At Stapleton, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, by Rev Alexander P Thompson, Mr. HENRY S DESHON to ELIZABETH L, daughter of the late Stephen Ketcltas, Esq.

At Ellington, Conn., on Thursday, Sept 27, by Rev. Henry B. Chapin, of New-York, Mr WILLIAM B. KIBBE, of New-York to Miss JANE ELIZA, daughter of John McKnight, Esq., of Ellington.

At Forestville, Chautauque County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Sept 18, by Rev W. B Edson, JOHN G. BROWNING of New-York City, to MARY D., daughter of B. Tubbs, Esq., of the former place.

At Paterson, N J., on Saturday, Sept 15, by Rev. W. H. Hornblower, Mr GEORGE W GREENWOOD, of Paterson, to Miss MARY SIMPSON, of South Carolina.

☞ Carolina *Spartan* please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30 after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, ANN ELIZA, relict of the late John B. Dodd, in the 53d year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 108 4th-av, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Sept 29, suddenly, of apoplexy, JAMES H. BRAINE, Esq, merchant, of New-York, in the 61st year of his age.

Notice of funeral will be given hereafter.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept 30, of hemorrhage of the lungs ABANIAH T HALL, of the firm of A A Hall & Bro., and son of the late A. D. Hall aged 26 years, 11 months and 8 days.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 187 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, Oct 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept. 29, MARY CATHARINE LOGUE, aged 1 years and 7 months.

Her funeral will take place this day, at 2½ o'clock, from the residence of her father, corner of 15th-st. and 2d-av. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, JANE, youngest daughter of William and Margaret FIKE, aged 6 months and 21 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No 8 Allen-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, HOWES LUM LOW, son of Miles C and Margaret S. Morgan, aged 3 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No 38 Grand-st., Jersey City, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Sept. 27, ELIZABETH STEBENBACH, aged 70 years. At No 42 Hamilton-st. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Sept. 26, HANNAH ELIZABETH WOODS aged 36 years and 1 month.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept 30, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Capt Ida E. Deming, in the 36th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2½ P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, ANDREW PORTER, in the 57th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and those of the house of C. & A. Weimore & Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, Oct. 1, without further invitation, from the house of Dr Platt, No. 163 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, at 3 P. M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, SEPT. 29.

$3 000	California 7s '70	87	100	Erie Railroad	s6m 55
15,000	Indiana State 5s	82	100	do	s60 55
1,000	Illinois 6s	87½	300	do	c60 55
600	City 5s '68	88	300	do	c60 55
500	Albany Bx. Certif's	55	200	do	55
3,000	Mich South R. R Sinking Fund Bds.	68	500	do	p&c 55
1 000	Ind. R Int M. Bds.	100	200	do	b60 55
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	87	200	do	b60 55
28 000	Ill. Cen. R R. Bds.	84½	300	do	b60 55
50,000	do	s30	84½	100	do	55
30 000	do	b30	84½	50	do	b3 p&c 55
25 000	do	c	84½	300	do	s3 p&c 55
10 000	do	b60	84½	100	do	55
10,000	do	b60	84½	100	do	s30 55
15 000	Ill. F B with priv	s3	80	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 26½
10 000	do	s3	88½	100	do	s60 26
7	Shoe & Leath. Bank	c	110	10	Mich So. & N I. R. R	100
250	Nic Transit Co		10½	115	do		99
50	do		10½	100	do	b60	100½
100	do	b60	20	5	do		99
65	Penn Coal Co		160½	11	Panama Railroad		104
15	do		161	50	do	s60	104
100	Bruns. City Land Co.		6	400	Reading Railroad	c	93
250	Cumber. Coal Co		26½	850	do		93
300	do	s30	26½	700	do	b60	94½
400	do	c	26½	500	do	s60	94
300	do	b3	26½	350	do	c	94
500	do	b60	27	150	do	s3	94
300	do	b30	26½	100	do	bswk	94½
100	do	b10	26½	100	do	b10	94½
1200	do		26½	423	do		94
100	do	b80	26½	500	do	b60	95
300	do	b60	27	300	do	s30	95
200	do	b45	27	500	do	s60	94½
100	do	s30	26½	650	do		94½
100	Ill. Cen. R R	b3	93½	100	do	b7	94½
260	do	s3	93½	200	Hudson R. R. R	b3	40
100	do	s4m	93½	250	do	b6	40½
620	Cle & Tol. R. R	s3	c3	100	do	b60	40½
300	do		83	600	do	b60	40
100	do	b30	83½	50	do	b30	40
105	Chi & Rock Is. R	s3	100	500	Clev & P R R	s12m	65
450	do	b3	100	125	do	c	66½
100	do	b60	101	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R		117½
5	Mich. Cen. Railroad		97	100	do	b60	118

SECOND BOARD.

$3 000	Ill. In. Im. '47	b3	104	50	Erie Railroad	s60	55½
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. B.	b60	85	350	do	ops	55½
10,000	do		84½	100	do		55½
5 000	do	s15	84½	10	M. S. & N. I. R. R		100
1,000	do		84½	250	Reading R. R	s60	94½
5,000	do	s3	84½	500	do		94½
200	Nic Transit Co	b60	10½	150	do		3d 94½
400	Cumb. Coal Co		26½	155	Cleve. & Tol R R	b30	84
100	do	b30	27	100	Gal & Chic. R R		117½
100	do		26½	160	do	b60	40½

MONDAY, Oct. 1—A. M.

One of the delayed California steamers, the *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived last night, with a Gold freight of $1,033,427. The steamer on the Pacific side, of the same line, left San Francisco on the 5th September, a few minutes ahead of the mail steamer for Panama. We have no advice of the amount of treasure on the way by the way of the Isthmus. As nearly three weeks had intervened from the sailing of the previous packet, the sum will probably exceed a million of dollars. The success of the miners is represented to be good. The receipts of Gold Dust at San Francisco for sale before minting were not so heavy, but the *Shipping List* says that "as the Branch Mint is the recipient of all that is really of first quality, the actual receipts are more apparently than really diminished." There was a good trade demand for Provisions, Dry Goods, &c., beside which some of the Money-lenders and others, speculating for a future rise, were buying up certain leading articles and holding for an improved market. Money on Real Estate had fallen to 18@18 ₰ cent., though 24 to 30 ₰ cent. continued to be paid on pledge of merchandize in store. There was an export movement of Flour to Melbourne, Sydney and Callao. The South American West Coast markets were higher than the San Francisco. Richmond brands worth $13 at the latter, while home-made Flour was selling at $7 50. The 7 ₰ cent. State Stocks were selling at 86@88; City 10s, par to 102; San Francisco County, 95@96; Sacramento 12s, 92@93, and 10s at same figures.

The Foreign mails by the *America*, at Boston, to Sept. 15, were received at our Post-Office on Saturday evening. The Money accounts from London, an outline of which we had by telegraph from Halifax, are by no means satisfactory. The rise in discounts had stopped nearly all business in American securities. The Circulars all correspond on this point. The quotations are, for the most part, nominal, but some of the Railroad issues were offered at a decline of 1@2 ₰ cent. Illinois Centrals are reported 77@78 ₰ cent, against 79@80 by the previous packet. Erie Thirds, 85; Erie new Bonds, 80; New-York Central 7s, 95; Panamas, 98, (which is an advance;) Pennsylvania Centrals, 1st mortgage, 91@92; Second Sterling, 93@95; Virginia State 6s, 88; Sterling 5s, 85; California 7s, 80. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular remarks that parties hold off from investing at present in expectation that the rise in the rate of English interest will cause a decline on this side; but confidence in the prospects of the leading securities is as strong as ever. The Bank of England is reduced to $71.085,000 in Gold. This was on the report to the 8th September. The following week would probably show a considerable loss, as an instalment of $5.000,000 on the recent Turkish loan fell due on the 12th, and the money was going, in Gold, to Constantinople The expectation that a further decline in the Bank's revenue caused, says the London *Times* of the 15th, heaviness in the stock market throughout the previous day. There was a continued demand for Money, although to a less extent than was experienced a day or two back. The applications at Bank for discounts were numerous, and notwithstanding the Continental exchanges showed an improvement in favor of London. Gold was still in the course of withdrawal—large sums going to Vienna to purchase Corn on the Danube. The English harvest weather was fair, but Wheat continued to advance, and the French buyers were taking it from London. On the other hand, confidence was strengthened by the result of the siege of Sebastopol, and the Australian Gold shipments, arriving and to arrive, were large. About $880,000 had just been landed, from one vessel, and another was due with $2,120,000 on freight. The discount houses were allowing 2½@3 ₰ cent on deposits. The English Railway shares were suffering in value from the money pressure, and the Public Funds closed on Friday, 14th, weak at 90⅝@¾. The French Funds improved at Paris on the news from the Crimea, three ₰ cents., 67 75. There was much speculation in the shares of the Credit Mobilier; they rose 9½ ₰ cent. on the first announcement of an increase of capital by means of debenture bonds, redeemable in 90 years; but this advance was partially lost, on subsequent rumor that the charter of the concern would not authorize such a negotiation, except by leave of Government. The proposition is to raise $24,000,000 on these Bonds, and to establish a Branch Bank in Vienna, by permission of the Austrian Government. Business was very active in Paris. There were large orders for French Goods from the United States, South America and England, while manufacturers were complaining of the difficulty of finding workmen. The speculation in Breadstuffs was active, and this in the face of good crop reports from some of the agricultural districts. Bakers were refusing to buy Flour at the advance, except as forced to do so for daily consumption. Wines continue high; the new vintage promised a superior yield in quality, though not in quantity. Brandies, steady in price. The London *Morning Post* makes the following allusion to the opening scene on the Stock Exchange the morning after the receipt of the news of the fall of Sebastopol:

"The first thing done on the opening of the Stock Exchange, this morning, was to celebrate the capture of Sebastopol by the performance of the two national anthems, "Partant Pour la Syrie," and "God Save the Queen," which was done in full chorus, and in the most efficient manner, there being, as might be supposed, among the members of the house, many gentlemen of superior musical taste and vocal powers."

The course of the Money and Stock Markets, during the past week, was quite unfavorable to the latter. The non-arrival (until last night,) of any part of the usual semi monthly supply of Gold from California, caused most of the trouble, imparting a feeling of extreme caution to Bank money lenders, who find their Specie reserve suddenly drawn down to about ten million dollars. The adverse change has not materially interfered with general business outside of Wall-street. The retrenchment in the line of Bank accommodation has fallen almost exclusively on parties who are carrying Stocks, and who make their loans subject to instant demand. The consequence has been that almost as much pressure has been felt by this class of borrowers, at a season of renewed prosperity in the general trade of the country, as they experienced last November and December, when the Western Bank panic, and a universal call for money, precepitated prices at the Stock Board. The decline of the week is thus marked:

	Saturday, Sept. 22.	Intermediate Lowest prices.	Saturday, Sept. 29.
Erie	56½	54½	55½
Reading	95½	93¼	94½
Hudson	41½	39¼	40
Galena	119½	117¼	117½
Rock Island	103½	99¼	100
Toledo	85½	82½	83½
Illinois Central Bonds	85½	83¼	84½
Virginia Sixes	98½	97¼	97½
Indiana Fives	83½	82	82

The tone of the market was better on Saturday, and closed in the afternoon with some appearance of steadiness. The shares of the New-York Central are not yet called at the Board, and the dealings are confined to a few Brokers, by private sale. The absence of a general activity in the Stock, such as it enjoyed before the recent embargo laid upon the usual facilities for transfer, by the Board of Directors, cause prices to fluctuate widely and suddenly, in the present market for Money. Some parties, forced to sell, submitted to 93½, 94@95, while others, who had orders to buy, at the close of the week, had to pay 96½.

The Foreign Trade at this port for the past week amounted, in the Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $3,145,459, against $3,338,795 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year 1855 to the present date, the total Imports, according to our semi-official weekly returns, amounts to $111,896,000, against $146,963,000 to same time in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week amounts to $1,113,182, against $847,857 the same week last year. The increase is mainly in Breadstuffs, of which the aggregate movement last week was $590,957—not as large as it should have been considering the heavy increase of receipts from the interior, but no doubt influenced, in a manner, by the advanced pretensions of ship-owners, who are now asking 3s. 6d@4s. on Flour to Liverpool, and 11d.@12d. on Grain, the top rates of the Summer of 1847, during the famine excitement in Great Britain. For the calendar year, exclusive of Specie, the Exports from this port, by the weekly returns, present an aggregate of $43,466,000 against $47,857,000 to same time in 1854. The Specie export of the week entered at the New-York Custom House was only 35,400, against $1,100,000 same week in 1854; but on Wednesday the British steamer sailing from Boston took out $356,314, of which about half a million of dollars went from this City by express. The same week last year Boston exported $645,900. For the calendar year to the present date the Mint export of Specie from New-York amounts to $24,136,000, against $30,173,000 to corresponding date last year. From the ports of Boston and New York the two amounts sum up $36,589,000 in 1855, against $36,110,000 to same date in 1854. Nothing was received during the week from California, though two steamers were fully due, and one of them viz Nicaragua came in last night with $1,033,427 gold dust on freight. The corresponding week last year $2,193,169 in California Gold was delivered at this port. The deliveries of the present year to date are $36,537,441, against $37,384,528. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $7,159,677, against $6 578,148 at the close of the previous week. This difference and the outgo to Europe direct and by way of Boston make an apparent drawback against the Bank averages of $1,116,929, and as the Banks opened business on a declining average at the beginning of the week, it is probable that the aggregate reserve, to be reported this afternoon, will show a decrease fully equal to this sum. The reserve on the last statement was $11,665 391. About $150,000 in Gold went to Canada and the West and South, during the week, and $120,000 was received from Boston and Baltimore. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of domestic produce for the week just closed, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,581	$143,469	4,274	$174,393
Flour, bbls	8,308	89,433	20,546	244,148
C Meal, bbls&tcs	2,157	10,158	1,357	6,866
Wheat, bush			53,130	97,702
Corn, bush	87.845	72,332	47,802	42,241
Pork, bbls. & tcs	1,581	26,657	1,064	25,573
Beef, bbls & tcs	793	16,805	422	6,750
Total produce		$359,054		$597,673
Miscellaneous		488,803		515,509
Total for the week		$847,857		$1,113,182

We are indebted to Mr. Cashier RUSSELL, of the Sub-Treasury office, for a statement of the business of the office for the month of September. The receipts of the month were:

From Customs	$3,579,234	
Miscellaneous	303,828	
		$3,883,062
Add balance 1st September		5.299,866
Total Income		$9,182,928
Payments in September		2,023,251
Regular Balance September 29		$7,159,677
Income for Disbursing Officers	$2,795,431	
Paid out in September	1,349.187	
		1,451,244
Interest Fund Balance		34,376
Assay Office, Balance in Coin		2,127 640
Assay Bars and Bullion		1,646,565
Total Coin and Bullion on hand		$12,419 492
Custom Receipts as above	$3,579,234	
Against September '54	3,513,814	

Of the month's business at the Assay Office, Mr. Cisco sends us the following memoranda:

DEPOSITS OF GOLD.		
In California bullion	$1,328,890	
In foreign coin	8,000	
In foreign bullion	21,000	
		$1,357,890
DEPOSITS IN SILVER.		
In foreign coin	8,597	
In foreign bullion	900	
Extracted from gold	9,927	
Lake Superior silver	1,213	
		20,637
Total		$1,378,527
Ordered into bars	$1,339,059	
Ordered in coin	39,468	
Gold bars stamped	$2,607,879	

The following October Interest payments will be made on and after to-day: By DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., on the Bonds of the St. Mary's Ship Canal Company, and on the Bonds of the old Buffalo and Rochester Road Company. By the Ohio Trust Office, on the Bonds of the Portland, Ohio, Little Miami Road, Peru and Chicago Road, and Steubenville and Indiana Road. Also, the principal and interest of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Road Income Bonds due this day, and the Coupon Bonds due in 1856. By WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., on the Income Bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Second Mortgage Bonds of the Ohio and Indiana Railroad; City of Columbus Sevens issued to the Columbus and Xenia Railroad; Marion and Shelby Counties, Ohio, Sevens issued to the Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad; Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Second Mortgage; Bellefontaine and Indiana Railroad Second Mortgage; and Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Railroad Income Bonds. By ATWOOD & Co., on the Bonds of the Wilmington and Zanesville Road, and of the Ohio Central Road. By the Toledo Company, on the Bonds of the Junction Ohio Road.

In our last paper we noticed that the Atlanta Bank had been driven to the payment of dollar pieces, in order to check the run made upon it from the Northwest. The Associated Press also noticed on Saturday, telegraphically, that a rumor of the failure of the Bank had been spread, in consequence of the protest of some of its notes. The protest is fully confirmed by mail, and the circumstances which led to it are by no means creditable to the owners of the concern, and they appear to have met the wrong man for further experiments in doling out small pieces, in Hon. E. B. WASHBURN, member of Congress from the Galena District, who made the last demand Mr. W. writes to his friends in this City, under date:

ATLANTA, Tuesday, Sept, 25, 1855.

We have just put Atlanta under protest for $4,900. We presented of this money for payment to-day $33,665, and gave notice that we should insist upon that amount being paid to us during banking hours. Of this they only counted $10,000 before dinner. And when the Bank opened in the afternoon, (2 o'clock,) we took a notary to the Bank, who demanded the payment of the balance of the amount before the closing of

New-York Daily Times.

THE GREAT MATSELL CASE.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S FAT IN THE FIRE.

The Genuine English Matsell Come to Light.

THE CHIEF OF POLICE ALL RIGHT AGAIN.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: I think it is high time that all this humbug—perhaps I ought to say *persecution*—of STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S, respecting the nativity of the Chief of Police of this City, was brought to an end.

My name is GEORGE MATSELL. I was born in Brandon, Norfolk County, England, in the year of our Lord 1811. When I was between six and seven years of age, my father, who was a tailor, came to this country; whether he was naturalized or not I cannot tell. I never was. Before I was twenty-one years of age I left home, and have been rambling about the world ever since—remaining but a short time in any one place, until within the last four years, when I bought me a small farm in the township of Darien, Genesee County, State of New-York, where I have lived ever since. I am well known in the city of Rochester; but consider myself under no obligation to comply with STEPHEN H. BRANCH'S challenge, contained in the words—"I dare him to come forth and give his references, and give his place of birth or residence, and swear that his name is MATSELL." If it would be of any *benefit* to your Chief of Police, I would not hesitate one moment.

Now, Mr. Editor, the foregoing is not prompted by any collusion between GEORGE W. MATSELL, the Chief of Police, and myself. I never saw the man, to my knowledge; consequently, I have not the slightest acquaintance with him. I have never had a correspondence with him, directly or indirectly. He has no knowledge whatever, of this communication; nor do I believe he has ever heard of me. I came to this City on Saturday evening last on business; and had it not been that I had been intending to come, I should have written you before this time. I am stopping here at the house of an old acquaintance, who not only knows me well, but also knows that there are more than a score of persons by the name of MATSELL, who live in the western part of the State of New-York.

MR. BRANCH was most unfortunate when he visited England, in not being able to find persons answering to the name of MATSELL. About five years ago I visited England and had a most delightful visit among my friends and relatives, more than thirty of whom, young and old, I can now call to my mind as bearing the name of MATSELL. As to the Directories, about which Mr. BRANCH makes such a parade, I know nothing about them. It seems to me, however, a strange thing, that we are to doubt the existence of any person whose name cannot be found in a Directory. You cannot find mine; nor the name of a single person in the whole County where I reside, in any Directory, and yet who will make such an ass of himself as to say that Genesee County is uninhabited?

I shall be in the City, Mr. Editor, for a few days, and if any person wishes to see me, *not from idle curiosity*, but as a matter of business, they have but to drop me a line through the Broadway Post-Office, and if it is not too far out of my way I will call on them.

GEORGE MATSELL.

CINCINNATI.

A Bird's Eye View of Cincinnati—Its People and its Pork—Amusements, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

American cities, like rogues, are fond of an *alias*. Cincinnati had first choice, and baptized herself "Queen of the West." This Queen is seated upon a hill, and bathes her feet in the Ohio. Her chief delight is in the killing of pigs. I am told that 60,000 of these animals are killed here every year. There are a good many left. If this city had existed in ancient times, the pig would have been its idol; as the winged bull was worshipped at Babylon, and the golden calf in Egypt, so a sow would have adorned the temples of Cincinnati, and the people thereof would have prostrated themselves before a litter of small pigs.

Like all other fine, young, hopeful American cities, it is divided into the aristocracy and the common people. The common people are those who kill pigs now; the aristocracy are those whose fathers killed pigs, and who, of course, regard the present piggeideas as persons without any honorable antecedents. This is a tender point with a Cincinnatian—touch him on the question of pig, and he bristles up immediately. Being desirous of obtaining a bird's eye view of the city, in a moral sense, I hooked on to a native and pricked him for information. Cincinnati, he informed me, is the centre of everywhere. From hence radiates everything, especially pork. The intelligence, the enterprise, the grandeur, the learning, the civilization of the age is centered here—in fact, the compass of the world's destiny has found a polar attraction, and it points steadily to the city of Cincinnati.

I wanted a bird's eye view, and I found that I had got one. The native to whom I had hooked on was a balloon—a bag full of gas; I was wrong when I said that the days of idolatry are passed, for the inhabitants of this place idolize its location, its houses, its trees, its factories. They believe that the Creator has picked out his very best bit of sky to spread over this city, and they think that the Ohio is the happiest of rivers, because it is permitted to flow by. They worship every brick in Cincinnati until they emigrate to Chicago or Keokuck, or St. Paul, and then, like good husbands who have taken a second wife, they transfer their worship to a younger creature. But, to cut away, as it were, the fat from the sides of the place, and to say sooth, this is a fine city for its age. Its intelligence, like its dry goods, is imported from the Eastern States; it is the central emporium for the supply of the West, and so long as the West depends wholly on the East, so long will Cincinnati flourish. But railroads are beginning to alter the face of things sadly. The traffic which heretofore concentrated, or rather coagulated on this point, now passes through, or takes the Chicago route to the West. Any one who will take the trouble to look at a railway map will see that the tendency of the lines in progress is to carry traffic to some point further West. Indianapolis seems to be the point of intersection. This tendency seems to have been felt here, for although, during the last two years, all the Western Cities have made signal progress and increase, Cincinnati alone has stood still.

It is a dreadful fact to record, but I fear that Cincinnati is getting old-fashioned—little Chicago has given her a brush—and although the "old hoss" looks askance with contempt on its perky little cock-tail rival, it begins to feel a little uncomfortable. Seeing this, Louisville has plucked up spirit, and feeling equal to measure pigs any way, with Cincinnati, is preparing to make a rush. All this is very exciting, especially when one is upon the spot. Being desirous of seeing a specimen of the upper-ten here, I went the round of the fashionable preachers last Sunday. I need not tell you their names, because you would be none the wiser—it takes Boston to make a THEODORE PARKER. In matters of religion the clergy here don't pitch it strong enough to reach New-York. The pipes of these shepherds are played for their own flocks alone.

The upper-ten of Cincinnati are very like that same superior figure as exhibited in our City; it comes off the same piece. I don't think there is quite so much of the "beggar on horseback" look about it, but it is the same mixed article with a silk face on a cotton back. I went to the theatre to see a "chunk" of the people. I say the theatre, for the city can only boast of one. The performance was excellent. MISS AGNES ROBERTSON was the star, and the house was crowded in every corner. God bless his people! I do love them. I felt myself at once a wealthy Ohio farmer, who had just sold his pigs and his corn, and was all out. He got so excited that his two friends could not keep him down. The piece was "The Young Actress," in which MISS ROBERTSON, among many other things, dances an Irish jig; here my neighbor knew no bounds; he leaped straight up in the air, yelled, whooped—was pulled down by main force, while his excitement spent itself in small gyrations. Presently a double shuffle rose him up again; he plunged his hands into his pockets and pulled out a handful of bank notes, and hi! hi! waived them frantically in the air. He was dragged down again, and pummelled into silence. But when the piece came on for an *encore*, he slipped out of all control, and threw his hat went flying over the parquette on to the stage.

The people, the working class here, are a fine specimen of the Western grit. They have the rudeness without the studied rowdyism of the New-Yorkers; they have more enthusiasm and wider prejudices. Cincinnati has not a resident mob. The Ohio boatmen and the ruck of Covington supply that deficiency. I have seen no loafers in the streets—except the pigs. But I am at the end of my paper, and, I dare say, of your patience too; so allow me to subscribe myself,

Your Western correspondent, NEMO.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1260 NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Railroad Accident—Narrow Escape.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 1.

A train from Harrisburgh on the Columbia Railroad ran off the track this morning near Parksburg, in consequence of the breaking of a rail. The engine remained on the track, but the mail, express, and one passenger car ran off. Some trees alongside the road saved them from being precipitated down an embankment; and four passengers only were slightly injured. The train was detained four hours.

From Rio Janeiro—Coffee Unchanged.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Sept. 30.

An arrival at this port from Rio Janeiro brings dates to the 23d of August. The quotations for Coffee had undergone no change, and good grades were still scarce.

The ship *Sparkling Sea*, from Boston for Callao, had put into Rio, leaking.

Freshet in the Schuylkill River.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 1.

There is a heavy freshet in the Schuylkill River, caused by the heavy rain storm of yesterday. At Fairmount the water raised six feet. We cannot ascertain the amount of damage that has been done, as the telegraphic wires are down.

Firemen's Excursion.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Diligent Engine Company started at 10 o'clock this morning, from here, on an excursion to New-York, Albany and Troy. They have with them the engine made by PATRICK LYON.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 1.

We have received no mail South of Washington this morning.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

The Mortality Reduced, but the Disease Still Malignant.

The latest intelligence we have from Norfolk and Portsmouth would seem to indicate an abatement in the scourge, though this, perhaps, is rather attributable to the scarcity of unacclimated subjects, than to any absence of malignity in the epidemic. The death of Rev. Dr. JACKSON, who had charge of the orphans in the lecture-room of Christ Church, is announced.

We gather a few items, with a list of the deaths, &c., from the correspondence of the Baltimore papers of yesterday:

THE ASPECT OF AFFAIRS IN NORFOLK.

Affairs are beginning to have a brighter aspect. A few stores are now open. A greater number of persons appear on the streets, and occasionally you observe a smiling countenance. The picture presented is sufficiently dreary now, but to one accustomed to visit Norfolk during the last month it is truly cheering. Unfortunately, a want of victims is the principal agent in producing this desirable change. Such is the opinion of Dr. RAVANNELL and other Southern physicians with whom I have conversed. They think the disease has lost but little of its malignancy, and should the absent citizens of Norfolk imprudently return, a repetition of this month's scenes may be anticipated.

I am informed by the foreman of MR. SALISBURY, (successor to O'BRIAN & QUICK, undertakers,) that they attended but two funerals this morning, both of whom died yesterday, Mr. PENTRESS, the other undertaker, I learn attended one. There was one death, (a child 18 months old,) at the hospital this morning. There were 16 deaths in Norfolk yesterday.

THE LATEST DEATHS—NEW CASES.

The following list embrace all the deaths as far as ascertained since my last communication: Henry More's wife, Miss Oland, Mrs. Spangler, (an aged lady) Benjamin Charles, wife of Rev. Mr. Armstrong, Miss Ann B. Heron, Mrs. Trvash and son, Jos. Wilkinson, David Jones, Andrew Scott, John Hawkins, Captain Evans' daughter, Geo. Reid, Jr., Mr. Forbes' child, and five names unknown.

There are sixteen patients under treatment at the Howard Infirmary. Most of them are convalescing. One patient admitted this morning. There are seventeen cases of fever at the Cotton Factory a short distance from Norfolk; all of whom are reported doing well. There is one case of yellow fever and seven of intermittent at Julappi, and ten cases of yellow fever at the Alms House.

Five new cases are reported for yesterday, among which were Mrs. POINDEXTER, wife of Lieutenant POINDEXTER, United States Navy, and daughter of Mayor WHITEHEAD; and Mr. LOWRY, Student from Charleston; Miss CATHARINE REDMAN, matron of the Female Orphan Asylum, is very ill; also, Dr. JACKSON.

ROBT. DALRYMPLE and wife have been very sick, but are now better.

DR. WM. J. MOORE is much better. He is considered out of danger.

DULTON WHEELER is improving. He will probably recover. Hopes are still entertained for Mrs. WILLIAM CAMP. WASHINGTON CAMP, Cashier of Exchange Bank; Mrs. FRANK and Mr. FENTRESS and family, are doing well.

REV. ARISTIDES SMITH is much improved. He is able to sit up.

DEATHS IN PORTSMOUTH.

Twelve deaths on Wednesday, viz: Wm. Jones, Foreman of Blacksmith shop, Navy Yard; Benjamin Newton's child; Joseph Folie's daughter; Mrs. M. Parsons; Samuel Richardson's child; Bowden Nelson and wife; Mrs. Smith Parker's child; Mrs. John F. Ashburn; Matthew Alwyne, Jr.; John Curren, and a child at the Academy, name unknown.

Eight deaths yesterday, viz: Daughter of Edward Gray; infant of John A. Foreman; son of Solomon Wilkins, (aged 15 years;) son of Thomas J. Hobday, (aged 6 years;) Jesse, slave of Mr. Richardson; James, (free colored man;) two at the Hospital, names unknown.

There were about 150 cases of the fever in Portsmouth.

NEW OFFICERS OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

The following are the names of the new officers elected by the Howard Association:

President, AUGUSTUS B. COOK; First Vice-President, Thomas J. Corprew; Second Vice-President, R. M. Ball; Treasurer, R. W. Bowden; Assistant Treasurer, Wm. D. Reynolds; Recording Secretary, James A. Sanders; Assistant Secretary, Dulton Wheeler; Corresponding Secretary, Solomon Cherry; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, Thomas Taylor.

Yours, &c.

MORTALITY AMONG PHYSICIANS.

Twenty-one physicians have died of the fever here, and four have died elsewhere, having taken it here. This is an extraordinary mortality, surely, among the medical faculty.

CONTRIBUTIONS.

Relief continues to flow in from all quarters. The Baltimore fund was swelled to the amount of $48,477.

Value of Quarantine—Yellow Fever at Sea.

"The schooner *Marietta Burr*, Capt. NICKERSON, from Alexandria for Boston, put into South Dennis, Mass., in distress, with all hands sick of yellow fever. At one time there was not one man on board able to work the vessel."

The above announcement, published on Saturday, is another to be added to the proofs of the wisdom and foresight of our Board of Health, in passing the ordinance which compels vessels coming from the ports of the Chesapeake to stop at Quarantine for examination, and it also exhibits almost an unpardonable want of regard to the public health on the part of those who had more sympathy for the commercial interest of their friends at Baltimore than care for the welfare of our great metropolis.

Since the passage of the ordinance in question, many vessels from the ports of the Chesspeake have been detained at Quarantine on account of sickness, which otherwise would have come directly to the wharves of our City, and not a few of the said vessels have hailed from Alexandria, the port out of which the schooner *Marietta Burr* sailed.

The sanitary authorities can scarcely be too rigid in the discharge of their duties. The Summer history of Norfolk and Portsmouth should not be forgotten by the Health Officers of this or any other port. The origin of the epidemic in those almost depopulated cities should be borne in mind, as showing how easily and suddenly a healthy port can be changed into a place of pestilence and death.

The vessel *Ben Franklin*, bound from St. Thomas for the port of New-York, put into Portsmouth or Norfolk in distress. She had had no sickness on board at her port of of departure, none while taking on cargo, none during her passage to Portsmouth or Norfolk, and none during the period of 28 days while lying at said ports; but as soon as she began to "break bulk" or discharge her cargo, the pestilence spread like wild-fire, slaying scores and hundreds of human beings without distinction of sex, grade or color.

Now we do not believe if the *Ben Franklin* had come straight on to New-York, as was her intention, and broken bulk first at one of our wharves, that our City would have been like poor stricken Norfolk—for fortunately ours is a healthy vicinity, while Norfolk's is not. We have no bad swamps about us, we have fresh breezes every day from the sea, we have comparatively a sweet and cleanly City, though it is dirty enough compared with what it ought to be. Still there would have been a terrible chance for the plague to fasten upon the lower and central parts of the City which always reek with filth, and are always ripe for a plague. And when that is rife in any part of a crowded metropolis, panic, which is not bound by the narrow limits of miasm, takes care to make it general. Doubtless we have had a narrow escape.

Certain members of the medical profession continue to measure swords in the discussion of the contagion of the yellow fever. That we shall never expect them to cease from. But the case of the *Ben Franklin* cannot fail to place two important questions beyond dispute, viz.: that yellow fever in its worst form can be carried from one port to another, and that infected vessels and cargoes are more to be dreaded and feared, in this respect, than all other infected mediums put together.

CITY POLITICS.

The Tenth Ward K. N.'s Once More—Infants Admitted—Candidates Present—Brother Oliver Sings—Hon. Sydney H. Stuart Frightens the Oracle and Saves a School Mistress, &c.

On Saturday evening last, our reporter made his accustomed *visit among the Brothers of Council No. 5.* So grateful is he for the fun he enjoys on these occasions, that he has authorized us to say, that sooner than the Council shall be disbanded, from inability to pay rent, he will share his salary with the Brothers.

The Council organized with the regular officers, save the Marshal, J. S. WILLIAMS. In his stead Brother CROSSMAN acted. This Brother retired to the *ante room* to put the proper questions to the persons waiting for initiation, but soon came in, with the question to the Council, whether it was lawful to initiate a candidate not twenty-one years of age? He said that he referred to the case of CORNELIUS CORSON, who had already been elected, and now came up for initiation. This brought the Oracle to his feet. In fact, he gets up easy. He always comes up when any one gets down. His movements reminded our reporter of the two buckets in his father's well, with this difference—the Oracle plays bob-bucket to everybody, but instead of coming up *full* is always *empty*. He informed the Brothers of his intimacy with Mr. CORSON—that Mr. CORSON was a Reporter for the New-York *Express*—that he was as *smart* as any boy of his inches in New-York—that if nothing happened he would be twenty-one years old next year—that the Council could take him now and bring him up to manhood in the true K. N. faith. On the whole, says he, I approve of initiating the young and tender. If, however, it is thought best to keep him from voting until he is of age, we can prevent him. With this assurance, Brother BROOKS, who was in the chair, put the question on the admission of Mr. CORSON, and it was carried affirmatively. Brother CROSSMAN then retired to bring in the candidates, and Brother ALLEN announced his intention to withdraw from the Council. Cries of "Good, good," went around among the Simon pure; but Brother A. assured them he had met no change in his feelings. As he started for the door, the Oracle requested him to remain a moment, and hear the old speech *once more*. Brother A. quietly complied, and the Oracle let fly his speech. The only noticeable change was the omission of the clause referring to his own honesty, and the insertion of a clause attacking Brother A. Brother A. replied satisfactorily to—himself—*perhaps*. He then attempted to withdraw from the room, but was intercepted by an order from the Oracle, who had become exasperated by the application of Brother BARLOW for a withdrawal. In his fury he ordered the doors barred. It seems that this is the tactics hereafter to be employed to frighten the timid ones from daring to leave. The Oracle "let off" his speech *against* Brother BARLOW, but was more effectually answered by Brother B. than by Brother A. The two then had full leave to withdraw, and as the doors came open a large number, who feared to make open declaration, withdrew with them.

No sooner had they gone out, than the Brothers began to congratulate one another in the hope that the reporter of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES had now left, and a prospect of secret meetings was spread out before them.

Brother BEAVER told the Council they did not know how to treat gentlemen, and he would not stay with them. Exit BEAVER—indignant.

Master CORSON and another infant, were then initiated. The collection netted so small an amount that, at the request of the Oracle, we forbear to give it. Funds are not *firm*.

Of the Know-Nothing County candidates, Brothers ISAAC J. OLIVER, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR and JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, were present. Other visitors also graced the room of Council No. 5. Among them was Hon. SIDNEY H. STUART, our City Judge, and Hon. EDWIN A. WARE, our late Assemblyman from the Seventeenth Ward. The presence of his Honor, the City Judge, agitated the Oracle. His memory of "public business," in which the Judge when a Police Magistrate and himself had participated, brought before his eyes visions of the various Islands upon which the "Institutions" of our City are located, and especially of that establishment which is often the *temporary* residence of our *best* men.

Brother JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, the K. N. candidate for Street Commissioner, was called on, as per previous arrangement, for a speech. He assured the Brothers that this call was *unexpected*—that he was no speech-maker. But, says he, I can say I am candidate for Street Commissioner, and, if elected, will not allow a single foreigner to work on our streets. If, he continued, I should advertise for the construction of a pier, or a dock, or any public work, and one of the rascally crew, or even a Roman Catholic, show'd put in proposals below my fellow K. N.'s, I would reject them as unconstitutional, absurd and unjust. At the conclusion of his short, but *powerfully* acted speech, he wiped his face all over, and, amid tremendous applause, sat down.

Brother JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, the K. N. candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, as per arrangement, was the next in order. He said Brother T. had expressed his own sentiments precisely; that he could add nothing to the eloquence or the majesty of that speech. He said that nobody doubted the success of the entire Know-Nothing ticket, except wire-pulling politicians—*none of which, thank Heaven, are in our blessed Order!* Saying this seemed to fatigue him. In feeling for his pocket-handkerchief he became confused. The Brothers, supposing he had concluded his speech, put in the proper applause, and he, taking advantage of the uprear, regained his seat.

Next on the slate was ISAAC J. OLIVER, the K. N. candidate for Governor of the Almshouse Department. He said that all who withdrew from the Order should never have his vote. That a true K. N. had no "conscientious scruples" about anything, and had no right to have any. He concluded with a metrical medley to the tune of "Wait for the Wagon," which was encored and repeated.

At this stage the regular arrangements were broken in upon by one of the BUCKMANS, who rushed himself through a whole speech. The Brothers put in the proper quantity of acclamations.

Next was Hon. E. A. WARE. He declined to speak on account of the smallness of the room. He said the speech he had ready for delivery, was too large for the room, and any attempt at bringing it forth might injure his chest.

Brother WAINWRIGHT here moved a vote of censure upon Brother CHARLES E. PEARCE, the K. N. School Trustee, for aiding in the appointment of a school mistress, who is a Catholic, in one of the Schools of the Tenth Ward. Brother P. admitted the fact, but denied that he knew it at the time. *He hoped some action would be taken*, but protested against a vote of censure. A resolution was then offered, that the young lady be turned out of her situation, which, but for Hon. SIDNEY H. STUART, would undoubtedly have passed. His Honor, not knowing the connection between the Public Schools in the Tenth Ward, and Council No. 5, *supposed* the resolution ridiculous, and on this ground, in a speech of much vigor, he opposed it. The Oracle, not daring to offend His Honor, though strongly in favor of the resolution, took ground with the City Judge, and the two by their joint efforts, succeeded in defeating it.

Brother GRIFFITHS, the K. N. candidate for Alderman, was absent. The Oracle informed our reporter that Brother G. must not be away "from the ordinances," lest the feeling get out that *he too is feeling for the Germans*.

The Oracle has learned that the Brothers cannot, as the *law now stands*, hold their election this Fall at the Council Room, and hence that all the K. N.'s must vote at the usual polls. In order, however, to carry out his original plan of keeping outsiders from voting the K. N. ticket, he will attend on the day of election, with the books, and as each Brother comes up, the *right* ticket will be handed him, and his name properly checked.

The Friends of Senator Brooks.

Senator BROOKS has been nominated for reëlection to the Senate by a number of "independent" citizens of the Sixth Senatorial District, and a grand mass meeting to ratify the nomination, is to be held on the 11th inst. A Committee appointed to make arrangements for the meeting and to inform Mr. BROOKS of his nomination, had a meeting at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue last evening. JAMES M. CROSS presided, and HENRY W. GENET acted as Secretary. EX-Recorder TALLMADGE was among those present. The place for holding the meeting was not designated, but the Hippodrome will probably be selected.

When our Reporter left, at 9½ o'clock, the Committee were in session, awaiting the arrival of Mr. BROOKS, who expressed his intention of being present.

The following Committee was appointed to tender him the nomination:

William Boardman, Jr., of Eleventh Ward; J. R. McConnell, Twelfth Ward; Thomas H. Cooper, Fifteenth Ward; Isaac W. Smith, Sixteenth Ward; John Ridley, Eighteenth Ward; H. W. Genet, Nineteenth Ward; A. H. Campbell, Twentieth Ward; Wm. F. Jackson, Twenty-first Ward; Geo. Feltner, Twenty-second Ward.

The contest for Senator in the Sixth District will be most animated. The prospects of the rival candidates are now narrowly canvassed. The friends of Mr. BROOKS are confident of his reelection by a large majority. They assert that he will receive the support of a majority of the Whigs of the District, and that the Reformers of last year will give him their support almost to a man. They are likewise quite sanguine of aid from no inconsiderable portion of both sections the Democracy who approve of his course on the Church Property Bill.

The friends of Mr. PERLEY, the Whig candidate, however, seem not yet disheartened, as they expect that their candidate will receive the support of all the voters of the District who are opposed to the party with which Mr. BROOKS is identified.

As a matter of interest at just this time, we annex the result of the last Senatorial election in the Sixth District:

Total number of votes cast	17,899
Erastus Brooks (Whig and K. N.) received	7,146
Edward Cooper (Reformer) received	4,595
——— ——— (Hard-Shell) received	3,703
——— ——— (Soft-Shell) received	2,336
Scattering	99
Total	17,899

Hard-Shell Nominations.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Nominating Convention met at BEEDE'S, in West Broadway, JOHN A. WHITMORE, JR., in the Chair, MAURICE O'KEEFE, Secretary.

Mr. DIXON sent in a note declining a nomination, when Mr. H. J. BARR, of the Sixth Ward, was nominated by acclamation.

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Convention met at BRADBURY'S, corner of Dominick and Hudson-streets, JACOB RICH, Ninth Ward, in the Chair, and ROBERT LINN, Secretary. THOMAS FAY, Fourteenth Ward, was put in nomination on the second ballot.

FIFTH WARD CHARTER.—The Convention met at BEEDE'S, in West Broadway, opposite White street, JOHN Y. SAVAGE, Jr., in the Chair, JOHN H. WHITMORE, Secretary. The following nominations were made:

Assessor—JAMES G. JACOBUS.
Constables—LOUIS GEINER and CHAS. WATTS.
School Commissioner—JOSEPH A. JACKSON.
School Trustees—J. H. WHITMORE and WM. LOWE.
School Inspector—WM. FRANCIS.

The Convention then adjourned to meet at the same place on Wednesday next.

☞ We see that GEORGE F. ALDEN, Esq., has been nominated by the Hard Shells, for Justice of the Marine Court. Mr. ALDEN has been for some years Clerk of the Special Term of the Supreme Court. Mr. A. was a member of the Legislature of this State in 1853.

Eleventh Ward Free-Soil Republican Club.

This Association met last evening at No. 113 Avenue C.

Mr. JOHN P. CONKLIN in the Chair.

The resolutions of the Republican State Convention, at Syracuse, being read by the Secretary, their approval was moved by Dr. SOUTHWORTH, seconded by Mr. GRAY. That approval was warm and unanimous.

The declaration of Free-Soil organization principles, under which this Association was framed, being called for and read, the name of Mr. JOHN L. ROE was added to the list of members of the Club.

D. SOUTHWORTH presented a report of a Committee appointed to organize an intended public meeting. He suggested the continuance of the Committee.

The meeting then proceeded to fill up the Ward nominations.

Mr. JOHN L. ROE, upon motion, was nominated as Councilman for the Thirty-second District, also Mr. PETER HAMMILL and Mr. JOHN STEINFELT. The nominations being closed and a ballot taken, on a second effort the vote was a tie between Messrs. ROE and HAMMILL; the third result was in favor of Mr. ROE, and on motion was declared unanimous.

The nominations for Constables fell upon Mr. CHARLES SHIFT and PETER V. BROACH.

Mr. E. C. COOKE and JOHN LEWIS were nominated by acclamation as School Trustees, and Mr. WM. GRAY as Inspector.

A Committee of three was appointed by the Chair to report candidates for Inspectors of Election.

The meeting then adjourned until next Thursday evening, in the event of a public meeting not being called at Manhattan Hall for the same evening.

Mass Meeting of Sixth Ward German Democrats.

In consequence of a call in the German papers, for several days past, a large and enthusiastic mass meeting of fifteen Democrats, was held last evening, in the Sixth Ward Hotel. The curtain did not rise till near 9 o'clock, and meanwhile, great dissatisfaction was expressed at the nomination of Mr. DESSOYER as the candidate for Almshouse Governor, by the Central Convention. It was stated to be the work of wire-pullers, and that Mr. GUNTHER was the choice of the majority. The first business transacted was the election of five delegates, in place of those before chosen, who were non-citizens. Among others, our reporter was nominated and received with much applause, but was obliged to decline the proffered honor, on account of "other engagements." At this point, two more Democrats entered the room and sat, with open mouths, staring at the others. The meeting, after expending an immense amount of "gas," adjourned.

FIRST WARD.

The First Warders, also had a meeting at No. 84 Greenwich-street, to hear the report of their delegates. The only matter upon which the gentlemen present seemed unanimous, was in their wish for the abolition of the *Cashtil Kartink* Emigrant Dépôt, which all thought a nuisance in their odoriferous part of the City.

American Democracy.

The General Committee of the American Democracy met at the Westchester House last evening. The following persons were reported from the Local Nominating Committees:

Councilmen.—Twenty-eighth District, Wm. Taylor; Thirtieth District, Wm. Gage; Forty-fifth District, W. C. Watrous; Fiftieth District, Michael Smith.

Aldermen.—Twelfth Ward, Conrad Swackhammer; Eighteenth Ward, Charles Vandervoort; Twentieth Ward, Boltus M. Fowler.

Constables.—Eleventh Ward, Lloyd Bryant, T. B. Oliver.

Police Justice.—Eighteenth and Twenty second Wards, Richard Downing.

☞ The "Good Liquor" or new Temperance Central Committee met Saturday night at No. 195 Broadway, and fully organized. They expelled the Chairman of the first meeting, Mr. EPES E. ELLERY, because he had disowned them, and they had some fight over a proposition to admit two Liquor Dealers as members of the Committee. They were not admitted. The officers chosen were: JAMES GREER, of the Twenty-second Ward, President; ALEX. ROBBINS, of the Seventh Ward, Vice President; JOHN A. WATTS, Secretary; and JAMES MILLWARD, Treasurer.

☞ The Nominating Committee of the Twenty-first Ward Temperance Alliance met on Friday night, and after endorsing the nomination of JOHN S. COOKS, for the Assembly, strongly recommended the nomination of GEORGE W. PEARCY for reëlection as Police Justice. Judge PEARCY'S discharge of the duties of this office have been able, vigorous, and, we believe, universally satisfactory.

☞ The "Sunday Germans" held a stormy Convention on Sunday afternoon, and received proposals from candidates for nomination to sundry offices. They recommended to the Soft Shells and Liquor Dealers, Dr. WILHELM, for Coroner, and GEORGE DESOYER, for Almshouse Governor.

☞ The Republican nominee for Canal Commissioner is DANIEL H. BISSELL, instead of DANIEL M., as it has been printed. He is of Livingston County.

☞ The Central Republican Committee met on Saturday night and indorsed the Convention and doings at Syracuse.

Democracy in Brooklyn.

There is a fierce strife going on in Brooklyn, between the Hard and Amalgamation Democrats, for supremacy in local political matters. Both profess to be favorable to the existing General Committee, but the Hards are accused of lack of energy and discretion and not consulting the wishes of the people as they should do, and the other side is looked upon by the Hards as composed of intruders, office seekers, and office-holders, who have really other ends to attain than the general good of the party. The animosity existing between the two sections is of the most bitter kind, and has resulted, on several occasions, in a collision—the Hards coming out of the fight with flying colors. Each of these wings have an organ—the Hards are represented by the *Eagle*, and their opponents by the *Morning Journal*. The *Journal* party holds weekly meetings in Museum Hall, where a Hickory Club has been organized, with auxiliaries in almost every Ward in the city. They first held their meetings in secret at Toynbee's Hotel, but the enemy took them by surprise one night, and frustrated all of their plans. On Thursday night last, a meeting was announced to be held in the Twelfth Ward. As soon as the meeting had been organized a band of Hards rushed in—the leader swinging a shillelah and ordered them to disperse. No resistance was offered; the Hards took possession and held a meeting of their own. Similar scenes have taken place in other Wards, and the prospect of any harmonious action between the sections is rather small.

The Granada Hall Meeting.

The call issued by the Republicans, to hold a mass meeting at the above Hall, on Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, Saturday evening, and ratify the action of the Syracuse Convention, called forth quite a number of people. The Delegates from that District took possession of the Hall and ordered all others out; many refused to go until forced out. The parties turned out congregated about the building, and caused considerable disturbance until the meeting adjourned, which it did without transacting any business, according to the request of delegates from other districts. One of the persons creating the disturbance, named JACKSON, was brought before Mayor HALL, yesterday, and held in the sum of $250, to answer, at the Court of Sessions, for assaulting the officer who arrested him. One of the delegates alleges that the disturbance was created by Know-Nothings who came there to break up the meeting.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Reopening No. 2—A Good Time in a Public School.

They had an old-fashioned "good time" yesterday afternoon, at School District No. 2, in spite of the dirty weather. It was an occasion of reopening the school-building in Henry-street, near Pike, (Seventh Ward,) which, during the past Summer, has been thoroughly overhauled, repaired, and indeed, rebuilt. The large hall on the third floor was comfortably filled with a delegation from the school, parents of the children, and friends to popular education. The girls—young ladies they would be called in a private school—in their uniform of white, presented a charming appearance; and the boys were as bright a company as we have met in many a day.

The exercises, which opened with reading the Scriptures and prayer by Rev. IRA B. STEWARD, were interspersed with music on a fine-toned Piano, by Miss ELIZABETH WOOD, and singing by Miss CATHARINE WILLIAMS, Masters LOWERY and THOMPSON, and by the school in concert. All of this was creditable, and the selections were of a most pleasing character.

W. B. WORRALL, Esq., Chairman of the Board of Trustees and of the meeting, read a succinct and interesting history of No. 2, which, as the number indicates, was the second of the free Schools instituted by the old Public Society.

No. 2 was started Nov. 13, 1811, in a two story frame building on the present site—the upper story being occupied as a residence by the teacher. Mr. JOHN MISSING was the first teacher. The Lancasterian plan was adopted, and he, with only the aid of a few monitors, managed to sustain in good order, and well-conditioned from 200 to 250 pupils. He rewarded the scholars with presents, furnished at his own expense. The trustees seem to have grown ashamed, at last, that he should foot that bill, and they assumed the expense themselves. The presents consisted of handkerchiefs, combs, pencils, &c. In 1818, they nobly voted $10 each to certain monitors for their valuable assistance during the preceding year.

In 1821, a Girls' School was opened in a different building, and put under their the care of Miss REBECCA LEGGETT, who retained her connection until 1829.

In 1829, the yellow fever shut up No. 2, but in 1833, it reopened with six hundred scholars, and with NATH. C. HART as Principal. HENRY HART succeeded him, and remained till 1835. In 1834, a new building replaced the first on the same site; a primary was started, and the whole School reorganized.

This history by Mr. WORRALL was exceedingly interesting. Such a history should be written of every school in town. It can easily enough be done now—a little hence it will be a much more difficult job. We hope the hint will be taken by some competent person in each district, having access to the "Visitors'" and "Trustees' Book."

A well digested report of the Building Committee was read by Supt. JAMES P. BRENNER, from which it appeared that the re-building was commenced in July. An addition of 15 feet had been made to the rear, wings 15 by 22 feet had been added, and an additional story. This enables them to make a fine play ground on the basement level, and to have the Primary School no longer in the basement, which is always damp, close and dark. In every respect the building is now equal to a new one; the arrangement is all that could be desired. The rooms are neatly and comfortably furnished, handsomely painted, large, well ventilated, and as light as you please. The cost has been $13,000—or with the furniture, $16,000. Thanks were returned to all that had a hand in the matter, and very properly, for they have made a good job of it.

Next came an oration and a poem, (prepared for the occasion,) by Master JOHN W. IRVINE and Miss EMMA COLE.

Mr. KIDDLE, Principal, followed with an elaborate address, on the office of the School, the work of the teacher, the duty of the parents, and the peculiar excellences and faults of the modern Common School. This production reflected much credit upon its author. The points were well made and handsomely put. They remained over with his hearers after the exercises ended, and will be chewed like a profitable cud hereafter, or we mistake.

Commissioner DAVID WEBB followed with a resumé of the world's "getting-along" hereabouts since No. 2 was erected. His address was well received. Evidently the Commissioner is popular in his Ward, and he deserves to be, for he is most faithful in attendance upon the duties of his station, and neglects no interest of the schools. Interesting and happy speeches from Mr. Superintendent RANDALL, Dr. FRANK TUTHILL, Rev. Dr. MAGOON, Superintendent BULKLEY, Commissioner ANTHONY, of Brooklyn; WM. JONES, Esq., of the Tenth Ward.

Mr. WILLIAM D MURPHY and Mr. BRINSMADE protracted the exercises to a late hour—yet there was throughout the most marked and flattering attention. Good luck to No. 2, henceforth. May the fair promises of its present organization and improved facilities for doing good be kept to the letter, and may the best wishes of its hosts of friends all be realized.

Church Dedication.

A new and fine-looking Church edifice has just been completed for the Forty-second-street (O. S.) Presbyterian Church Society. It is situated in Forty-second street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues. It is in the Anglo-Norman style of architecture, of brick, with front and tower of blue stone. The nave is 62 by 79 feet deep. The exterior dimensions of the building is 66 feet by 100 feet 5 inches. The corner tower is 90 feet high. The interior is very neatly fitted up and frescoed. The front window is of stained glass. The building will cost about twelve hundred pounds, and has cost $60,000.

The opening services took place there on Sunday. Rev. Dr. PARKER preached in the forenoon, Rev. EDWARD E. ADAMS, the pastor of the Church, in the afternoon, and Rev. Dr. ADAMS in the evening.

The St. Nicholas Affray—Captain Wright Held to Prosecute.

Justice DAVISON, on Saturday, visited Captain WRIGHT at his room, at the St. Nicholas Hotel

CANADA.

~~The Governorship—Mr. Hincks~~ [illegible] ~~from the British Government~~ [illegible] ~~Colonialist for the Recent Egg Argument—The Governor-General on a Dissolution of the Union—A Canadian Regiment for the Crimea, &c.~~

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

The appointment by the Imperial Government of Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS, as Governor of the Windward Islands, is just now the topic of the hour. The Islands which will thus be brought under Mr. HINCKS' administration, are St. Lucia, Barbadoes, Grenada, St. Vincent, Tobago and Trinidad,—with a population altogether of some 300,000 souls. The salary attached to the office is £4,000 sterling, and to enable the new Governor to fill it with more dignity, there is every probability of his receiving a knighthood or baronetcy, and being dubbed Sir. FRANCIS. The conferring so important an office on a colonist is something new in the history of British Colonial Administration. Most people here are quite tickled with the idea, and extol the new policy, of which this is assumed to be the commencement.

But that Mr. HINCKS was the Colonist above all others who should be the first to receive this honor, many have very grave doubts. All admit that he is a man of high intellectual ability, and endowed with a natural capacity for bearing rule, (whether for the benefit or to the injury of those ruled, is another question.) But it cannot be forgotten that his conduct while in office here was such as to destroy utterly the confidence which his fellow colonists in Canada had reposed in him. It was slowly and reluctantly that that confidence was withdrawn,—for Mr. HINCKS has many qualities which command the admiration of all who know him; but so strong were the accumulating evidences that he had betrayed the party which placed him in power, and had used his official position to advance his private pecuniary interests, that finally confidence was withdrawn; and in Sept., 1854, he was driven from office, with, to say the least of it, a tarnished reputation. In Sept., 1855, the British Government practically say that he whom the Canadian people shook off a year ago, is the man whom Downing-street delights to honor—the man to guide the destinies of a quarter of a million of British subjects on another portion of the globe.

The appointment of Mr. HINCKS, therefore, in some points of view, is the very reverse of a compliment to Canada. But even on the question of the advantage to the Colonies themselves of the system of appointing Colonists to those high Colonial offices hitherto filled by scions of the aristocracy, there is some room for a difference of opinion. It will be an evil day for any Colony, if its leading politicians shall ever be induced to look to the Imperial Government, instead of to their fellow-colonists, for the reward of their services—if, to realize the objects of their ambition, they shall find it better to carry favor with Downing-street than to promote measures desired by their own constituents. It is the opinion of many, and there are not wanting facts to bear them out in thinking so, that ever since Lord ELGIN came to Canada, HINCKS, seemingly the foremost representative of the people's wishes, and placed by them in a position to carry out those Reforms which they called for, was in reality the tool of ELGIN to carry out the instructions which the Governor got from home, but was precluded under our constitutional system of government, from himself openly and personally putting in force.

Thus one of the duties with which Mr. HINCKS, as popular leader, was charged by the people of Canada, was to secularize the Clergy Reserves, and place all religious sects in this country on a footing of perfect equality. This he undertook to do. To the Church and State Government of Britain any such proceeding was, of course, obnoxious in a high degree. Lord ELGIN doubtless had his instructions to thwart the will of the people in this matter. He dared not do so openly, but the same object was secured by a good understanding with Mr. HINCKS. People began to wonder why year after year passed over, and, although an infinity of addresses and resolutions on the subject of the Reserves were adopted in Parliament, yet nothing practical was done. The real obstruction or obstructive was carefully kept in the background, although a few who watched the pulling of the wires guessed the truth, and MALCOLM CAMERON, while a member of the Cabinet, in a stump speech, once blurted out the truth—that it was Lord ELGIN who caused the delay.

This, with other things, opened the eyes of the multitude, and Mr. HINCKS was discarded by the people, but did not leave office until by his cabals he got the Tories installed into the Government, who secularized the Reserves in a manner perfectly satisfactory to the British Government, however distasteful to the great majority of Canadians. After leaving office, Mr. HINCKS became a partisan of Imperial, as distinguished from Colonial interests, even more openly than before. Cautious people suspected there was something more than met the view, when they observed the extraordinary eloquence with which Mr. HINCKS advocated the $100,000 grant to the Patriotic Fund, and the undauntedness with which he stood almost alone in urging that Canada should place her public lands at the disposal of the British Government, to enable them to offer better inducements to recruits for the army. He also fought strenuously and successfully against the Maine Law, which was ultimately defeated on a quirk, although, on a direct vote in Parliament, it had been sustained by a considerable majority.

In these and many other instances Mr. HINCKS carried out the wishes of the Government at home more than of the people here, and for those services he has now been rewarded with the Governorship of the Windward Islands, which carries with it a salary of £4,000 sterling per annum, the title of His Excellency, and perhaps a Baronetcy. Mr. HINCKS has played his cards well, but it would be the reverse of beneficial to Canada that others of her statesmen, stimulated by the hope of a similar reward, should follow in his footsteps.

LYON MACKENZIE still continues his lecturing tour, agitating for a dissolution of the Union between Upper and Lower Canada. While Fortune is smiling on the man whom he styled, in one of his speeches, last session, "the curse of his country," on MACKENZIE himself she frowns most unpropitiously. No Barbadoes Governorships for him—but abuse and rotten eggs are the old man's reward for services, honest at least, if not lauded as those of some others. At Brampton, some 25 miles from Toronto, where he had announced one of his lectures, he was assailed by a gang of Tory rowdies, bespattered with rotten eggs, and compelled to leave the town. The member for the county, Mr. AIKINS, manfully stuck by him, and drove him in his carriage through the crowd of cowardly ruffians who yelled after them. In other places, Mr. MACKENZIE has been courteously treated, but, so far as can be ascertained from the general tone of the Press, he has not been very successful in securing a reception for his views. On the question of the Union, the Governor-General recently made a declaration of his sentiments, in a speech he delivered at the Lower Canada Provincial Exhibition in the town of Sherbrooke. Speaking of the Eastern Townships, he said:

"Canada had been considered a divided Province: he looked upon this part of it as partaking of the nature of both—as a link between the two sections of the Province, as well as between this country and the United States. He believed the Unity of Canada was the foundation of its future importance—the great element of its future greatness. Self-conceit was a bad thing in an individual; but they must have some feelings of self-conceit in a country, or it would never get on. He thought that to break up the Union of the Canadas would be an act suicidal to the people, and prejudicial to all the best interests and future prosperity of the Province."

His Excellency's views, although not very novel, are none the less forcible; and I believe the majority of all our political parties coincide with the sentiments he expressed.

Intelligence has been received by the last mail that arrangements have been made by Sir ALLAN MACNAB with Lord PALMERSTON, for proceeding immediately to raise in this country a regiment of 2,800 men for foreign service. It will consist of two battalions, one for either section of the Province, both officers and men to be Canadians. It is possible that this scheme may meet with more favor here and be more successful than the former system of raising recruits for the Foreign Legion without any reference to distinctive nationality. But as this is to be an exclusively Canadian regiment, perhaps there will be enough *esprit du corps* among us to fill its ranks with gallant men.

Some discussion has been caused by the Pope's having conferred on Mr. CHARLES WILSON, ex-Mayor of Montreal, the honor of appointing him one of the Chevaliers of the Order of St. Gregory. The honor is avowedly conferred as a reward for the distinguished reception which WILSON gave to the assassin BEDINI, whose character your readers are familiar with. It was by WILSON's orders also that the troops in June, 1853, shot dead some dozen of the unoffending Protestants who had gone to listen to GAVAZZI. The insignia of St. Gregory will not hide the stains of that innocent blood.

E.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Weather—The Free-State Sentiment—Progress of the Movement against the Legislature—Gov. Reeder—Arrival of Sharp's Rifles—The Wyandot Treaty, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The season at the West has been a *complement* of last year's drought; rain has been abundant and crops bountiful. At the same time the tendency to bilious diseases is increased, and in those parts of the Territory where good wells have not been dug, and the inhabitants drink the water of the streams, ague and fever prevails to some extent; a disease so totally *unnecessary* in Kansas, that one is tempted to feel *indignant* at its visitme

Politics are interesting. The Free-State feeling undergoes a rapid and strong increase. The abominable *Black Laws* of the sham Legislature have aroused the indignation of all classes among the squatters. At the Big Springs Convention held by the Free-State party, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress, delegations were in attendance from Atchison, Kickapoo and other pro-Slavery strongholds, giving unmistakable evidence that even the Pro-Slavery *actual residents* of Kansas do not intend to submit to submit to such odious tyranny. And by these, as well as the balance of the Convention, Gov. REEDER's nomination and acceptance were hailed with great enthusiasm. As an evidence of the respect which is to be paid those laws, Gov. REEDER and others are now canvassing the Territory, *speaking* the very sentiments which those laws condemn as a heinous crime. Gen. POMROY has an appointment of this kind next week at Atchison.

The Free-State men seem nowise daunted by the terrible threats of STRINGFELLOW & Co. They have not the most remote intention of obeying the so-called laws of that spurious Legislature. They boldly express defiance of Missouri interference. *Two hundred more of Sharp's rifles have gone into the Territory.* And you may depend upon it that they will be used rather than tyranny be established. I regard it as morally impossible that those laws should be executed; and I am more and more convinced each day that the whole action resulting from the fraudulent election will soon fall to the ground as totally destitute of adequate foundation.

Emigration has begun to revive. The arrivals by river yesterday were seventy five to a hundred, including the first Fall party from Boston. The panic caused by the bravado of the "border ruffians" has begun to wear off, and people to understand that it *is merely* bravado. Few people in the Territory now experience the dread of Missourians they did. They have learned that "the bark of the dog is worse than his bite." I scarcely think that *anybody*, except ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, and a few of their satellites, really expect this crusade against Freedom to succeed. Even the "Missouri barons," lately sitting in Legislative council over the affairs of this Territory, laugh and jest among themselves at the farce, and seem to think it a capital practical joke, if it succeeds to no greater extent.

Gov. SHANNON, after being met in the river by STRINGFELLOW and others, and reduced to proper submission, made a speech at Westport in which he wanted it distinctly understood that he surrendered at discretion. This speech, made in *Missouri*, has excited the contempt of all. His Excellency makes it his present home at the Shawnee Mission. Early in October, himself and a Legislative Committee, are to meet Mr. RUMBOLD, architect of the Nebraska Capitol building, for the purpose of getting a plan for a similar erection at Lecompton. But the Free-State men do not intend that the public funds shall be squandered at that place, and are determined to arrest the expenditure by an injunction. I do not exactly see how they can get it, so long as the Chief Justice and his associates are all devoted to the fraud.

The Surveyor-General, having been directed by authority to remove his office to some point on the Government lands, (Leavenworth not being so,) has established it at Wyandot—some two miles from this place. By virtue of last Winter's treaty, the Wyandots are now citizens, and their lands freed from the conditions attached to those of other tribes. It is a significant fact, in this connection, that the WALKERS, and other chief men among the Wyandots, are all Pro-Slavery; and that, through their influence, this treaty gives to the Pro-Slavery interests in the Territory some nine or ten hundred extra votes.

The survey is proceeding with no great speed. The Surveyor-General is a lawyer and a politician; he is supposed to be the chief proprietor of the new Democratic paper at Leavenworth, (the *Register*,) and has hopes of using his favors (quite numerous) to such purpose as to secure a seat for himself in Congress by another year at least.

It will be interesting to those about to emigrate *via* this place, that the American Hotel here has again passed into the competent hands of Mr. S. W. ELDRIDGE, and now gives to all comers the most satisfactory fare at reasonable charges. LITERAL.

Sixth Annual Commencement of Burlington College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BURLINGTON, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1855.

The Sixth Annual Commencement Exercises of Burlington College, Right Rev. Bishop DOANE, President, took place yesterday. The day was bright, joyous and well calculatd to enhance the pleasure of those who took part in the occasion.

At 10 o'clock a procession was formed at the College Library, and proceeded to the hall.

The quaint old hall, of an L shape, was appropriately arranged and decorated for the occasion. A staging was erected in one corner, around and about which was displayed the American flag, gracefully festooned and embellished with wreaths of evergreen. Here the following exercises by the Graduating Class were listened to with great attention by a large audience:

The Salutatory Oration in Latin—H. L. M. Clarke.
The German Oration—*Schiller's Maria Stuart*—G S. Lewis.
The Italian Oration—*Reliquie di Roma*—T. G. Littell
The English Poem—*Napoleon's Coronation and Exile*—George S. Lewis.
The Spanish Oration—*La Yngnisicion*—T. G. Littell
The Eulogy in French—*Chateaubriand*—H. L. M Clarke
The Greek Oration—*Homer*—George S. Lewis.
The English Oration—*Annsversaries*—H. L. M. Clarke.
The Master's Oration.—Walter A. Mitchell, A. B.
The Master's Poem—*Montezuma*—C.W. Littell, A. B.
The Valedictory Oration—*Hereafter*—T. G. Littell.
Investiture of the Class entering College.
Benediction.

The English Oration—Anniversaries—By Mr. CLARKE, was well delivered and peculiarly appropriate in its applications. The idea of the writer, that "all things in Nature move in circles and repeat themselves," is a happy one, and the conceit was very prettily illustrated in the author's allusion to the Anniversaries of individuals, the return of seasons of joy or sorrow, of nations and of the world.

The *Master's Poem* was a good one, considered as a literary production, but outrageously long for the occasion. I pitied the master and I pitied the audience, and I suppose the parties mutually pitied each other; we all appeared to be brothers in affliction, under the infliction. I think I do the author a favor, and express the sentiments of the audience, when I hint to him that on a future occasion, should a like service be required of him, he will add to his reputation by remembering that

"Man wants but little here below,
Nor wants that *Littell long*."

The *Valedictory Address* was a gem, and reflected much credit upon its author.

At the conclusion of the exercises at the Hall, a procession was formed, and marched to the Church.

The following is the order of exercises which took place there:

Chant, as the Procession entered—Psalm cxlv:
The Bidding Prayer:
The Litany.
Psalm cxlv—Part 3:
The Baccalaureate Address:
Degrees Conferred:
During the Lavesatiture—Psalm ci.
Benediction:
Introit—123d Psalm:
The Holy Communion:
Voluntary.

The *Baccalaureate Address*—By the President. I can only say that it was worthy of the distinguished author, being judicious, appropriate and eloquent.

The Graduating Class numbered three.

The Entering Class numbered six.

The exercises of the Church concluded, the procession was again formed, and marched to the College, where an excellent dinner had been prepared. Bishop DOANE presided, and the affair was a decided feature in the doings of the day. RIVERSIDE.

☞ A new car, made entirely of iron, has been placed on the Third-avenue Railroad. It weighs 1,500 pounds less, and will hold ten persons more than any of the other cars on the road.

OUR TROUBLES WITH DENMARK.

The Question of the Sound Dues—Interesting Article—French View of the Subject.

From the Paris Journal Des Debats.

The uncereomoniousness which they sometimes exhibit in their diplomatic relations, the burlesque manner in which they sometimes conduct international affairs and questions, has often been made a subject of reproach to the United States of North America. The reproach is not entirely unmerited, but the fact seems to us to be owing in part at least to two particular circumstances in the Union, independent of the disposition of the Government.

The ever restless wave of political contests often lifts there to diplomatic posts the most elevated, men foreign to that career, and who consequently have lacked opportunities to initiate themselves in the manners and the properties of diplomacy. In the second place the *go-ahead* spirit which so eminently characterizes the North American—that practical and positive spirit which abhors delay and circumlocution, and which wishes ever to attain its end by the promptest and most direct means, adopts itself with difficulty to the measured gait which diplomacy generally affects.

We must acknowledge, nevertheless, that the United States within some years past have made notable progress in this respect. Their diplomacy has become, so to speak, civilized. If the matter does not appear to them too urgent, they know already how to wait, to defer, and to temporize. Only their patience is not exhaustless. The American Government does not lend itself to endless negotiations, to the exchange of dispatches, without object or issue. These two qualities—the faculty of patience, and a firmness sufficient in the end to cut the Gordian knot which cannot be untied—has been brought into action by the question of the *Sound Dues*. We have already alluded slightly to the conflict which this question has produced between the United States and Denmark. We have to add that *this conflict is rapidly advancing, and almost ready to turn into open hostility.* Already, on the 19th of April last, the United States notified to the Danish Government their resolution for the future not to pay the Sound Dues, and to this end to abrogate the treaty of commerce concluded in 1826 between the two States. According to one of the stipulations of the treaty, the contracting parties cannot free themselves from their obligations until one year after having given notice of their resolution. It is, then, during next Spring that North America will be morally free to refuse the passage toll that Denmark requires from every vessel passing the Strait of the Sound to go from the North Sea into the Baltic, and *vice versâ*. Force will then have to decide between the demand of Denmark and the refusal of America.

This affair is much more complicated and grave than one at first thought would imagine. It is of general importance and it interests in a very high degree all maritime and commercial powers. The conflict once excited will infallibly draw into its circle many European States, especially Prussia on the one side, and England and Russia on the other. The Sound Dues weigh more heavily upon Prussia than upon all other nations. Almost a third of the vessels from which this impost is exacted carry the Prussian flag.

Thus encouraged by the action of the United States, the Second Prussian Chamber declared on the 18th of April last that the moment had arrived to labor *for the abolition of the Sound Dues*, and it has engaged the Government at the earliest possible moment to take the measures necessary to that object. The Government by the mouth of the President of the Council has declared itself perfectly convinced of the importance of the reasons which are urged for the demanded abolition. The Cabinet of the King, added M. DE MANTEUFFEL, is seriously and actively occupied with the subject, but it finds it better that silence rather than words should precede its action. On the other hand, England and Russia, although the Sound Dues weigh equally upon their commerce, have each a particular interest which engages them to sustain the pretensions of Denmark. This latter State can with difficulty renounce it, finding one of the principal sources of its revenue now for centuries in this toll levied upon all flags.

What we have said enables one already to conjecture what strange complications a conflict may produce, in which Prussia will find herself in manifest opposition to Russia, while *England will become the ally of that power that she now combats to the last extremity.* We will return presently to the general consideration of this question, and view it in its historical, international and economical aspects. At present it concerns us only to know whether, before the fatal delay of a year may have expired, this matter will be successfully and amicably arranged so as to prevent war between the United States and Denmark. We regret to say that the history of the negotiations which have preceded the American notification of the 12th of April seem to exclude this hope. *All diplomatic means have been exhausted by the Union before it took this decisive resolution.*

From the document submitted in 1854 by the President, FRANKLIN PIERCE, to the Congress of the United States, it appears that the negotiations which the notification of the 12th of April have terminated have endured no less than ten years. It was by a letter dated from Washington the 13th of September, 1844, that the Secretary of State, Mr. JOHN C. CALHOUN, invited the representative of the United States at Copenhagen, Mr. W. W. IRWIN, to enter into negotiations upon this subject with the Danish Government. The predecessor of Mr. CALHOUN, the impetuous Mr. UPSHUR, had adopted quite a different course from that which the United States seemed disposed to follow the ensuing Spring. Commercial vessels were to be convoyed by ships of war and to force an entrance into the Baltic without paying Sound Dues, and in defiance of the cannon of Cronburg and of Elsinore, which menace the recusant flag. Eight commercial vessels, two bound for Stettin, five for St. Petersburg, and one for Stockholm, which were to form the expedition, as well as five vessels of war, carrying 285 cannon, destined to convoy them, and entrusted to the command of Commodore STEWART, were already prepared to weigh anchor. The sudden death of Mr. UPSHUR, killed by an explosion on a steamer, prevented the execution of the project. Mr. CALHOUN attempted, as we have already said, more peaceful measures. But the negotiations to which Denmark lent herself with bad grace, dragged along without advancing. Affairs of more importance caused them to be almost forgotten at Washington.

On the 8th September, 1848, the new American Ambassador at Copenhagen, Mr. R. P. FLENNIKEN, again drew the attention of his Government to this quest on. The war unexpectedly occurring after the troubles of 1848, between Germany and Denmark, respecting the Duchies of Schleswig-Holstein, was about to terminate. Mr. FLENNIKEN supposed that Germany would make the abolition of the Sound Dues one of the stipulations of the proposed peace. He induced his Government not to lose this opportunity, of freeing itself likewise from a vexatious impost. Success seemed so much the more assured, as Count KNUTH the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs acknowledged himself unable to defend *the principle* of the Sound Dues. He only requested Mr. FLENNIKEN, in order not to augment the embarrassment of the Danish Government, to leave the matter in suspense until the termination of the war with Germany. In its dispatch of the 14th of October, 1848, the Government at Washington ratified this delay accorded by its representative, while announcing its fixed resolution to push forward the negotiations with vigor and perseverance. We read in that dispatch the following lines, which seem the best to sum up the ideas and the arguments of the American Government, upon the subject in dispute:

"The principles of public right furnish no basis for the pretensions of Denmark to levy a toll upon all vessels passing the Sound. According to the law of nations, navigation is perfectly free upon the two seas connected by this strait. It ought then to be equally free upon the strait itself. Mr. WHEATON says: 'Even if such strait be bounded on both sides by the territory of the same sovereign, and is at the same time so narrow as to be commanded by cannon shot from both shores, the exclusive territorial jurisdiction of that sovereign over such strait is controlled by the right of other nations to communicate with the seas thus connected.'

But the Sound is not even commanded on both its sides by the Danes; since the treaty of Roestilde, (1658,) one of its shores appertain to Sweden. * * *
It is true that Denmark has levied this impost for centuries, and exacts it now as an impost acquired by the usage of centuries, sanctioned by a long series of treaties made by various Powers But the origin of this demand goes back to a very remote and barbarous period, anterior to the discovery of America, and the reasons which have sufficed to maintain it are not at all applicable to the United States."

After having demonstrated by an historical exposition that the Union has never acknowledged the right of Denmark to exact the disputed impost, Mr. BUCHANAN, the Secretary of State, adds:

"The Sound Dues are as vexatious as they are burdensome to our navigation. The loss of time that our vessels are subject to before Cronburgh for the assessment and the payment of the duty injures in a sensible manner our commerce, to which this duty already, by its high rate, constitutes a heavy burden. According to the average, from the year 1828 to 1843, our vessels annually pass the Sound with 21,415 tons burden, and pay to the Danish government $107,467 61, which makes a charge of $5 per ton. This heavy tax they find it necessary to pay in order to go from one sea to another by a passage which, according to natural and international law, should be open and free to the whole world! * * * The United States have supported long enough this vexatious imposition of Denmark, and whatever may be our regard for that ancient and respectable Power, it can no longer be tolerated."

The American Government, nevertheless, authorized its representative to make concessions. They would be content, in lieu of the abolition, with a suspension of the Sound Dues for ten years. They even offered for their immediate abolition or suspension the sum of $250,000, regarded as an equivalent to the impost evied in the space of two years by the Danish Government upon American vessels The decided language of the Union, the menace of breaking the treaty of 1826, and the offer of money did not fail of their effect at Copenhagen. By so much the more—this clearly results from the subsequent dispatches—was the Danish Minister had too favorably interpreted this offer, believing that the Union was willing to bind itself to an annual payment in perpetuity. However this may be, Count MOLTKE seemed strongly inclined to negotiate upon such a basis He promised to submit the affair without delay to the Cabinet over which he presided, and encouraged Mr. FLENNIKEN to anticipate a speedy result. But the answer was delayed more than two years. Mr. FLENNIKEN, who had entered with ardor into this business, and had pushed it forward with energy, quit his post in the interval. His successors received nothing but vague and evasive responses.

The actual President of the United States, Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE, took up the matter no less energetically. He urged the American representatives at Copenhagen to make an end of the matter, in one way or the other To the reasons which had been presented anteriorly new ones were added, and we read, among other things, in a dispatch addressed July 18, 1853, by the Secretary of State, Mr. W. L. MARCY, to the American Ambassador at Copenhagen, Mr. H. BEDINGER, the lines following:

"It is a matter of public notoriety that the Sound Dues affect us more sensibly than they affect any European nation. England owes to it a decisive advantage over us in our most important article of exportation. Raw cotton pays up to three per cent. at the passage of the Sound, while cotton twist, of which England exports annually from thirty to fifty millions of pounds into the Baltic ports, pays only one per cent. If we submit to such a tax upon the raw products of our fields, England can with advantage endure the less elevated tax upon her manufactured products, certain as she is that the abolition of the Sound Dues would enlarge the market for our raw materials and diminish that for her manufactured articles."

But irritated by the tergiversations of Denmark, the American Government withdrew in part its former concessions. It demanded the immediate and gratuitous abolition of the toll. In response to a demand of Mr. BEDINGER, the Secretary of State addressed him under the date of the 8th of November, 1853, the laconic dispatch which follows:

"SIR: Your note of the 13th October was received the 5th of this month. * * * In reply to your demand relative to the compensation to be offered to Denmark for the abolition of the Sound Dues, I am instructed by the President to inform you that he cannot authorize you to offer for that abolition any compensation whatever which would cause to be regarded as a favor that which we demand as our right.

Signed, W. L. MARCY."

Mr. BEDINGER then insisted that American navigation should be freed unconditionally from the Sound Dues. After having exhausted every argument in order to prove the impossibility of this concession, the Danish Minister, pressed by Mr. BEDINGER, demanded from him a detailed *mémoire*, and promised to reply to it in writing after a very brief interval. This reply has been delayed entire months, despite the reiterated solicitations of the American Ambassador. Finally, in the month of March, 1854, it was said to him that as soon as "circumstances would permit," Denmark would enter into general negotiations with all the States interested in the question

Thus the matter now rests. The President has demanded an authorization to break the treaty of commerce of 1826. Congress has accorded it, after having been put in possession of the diplomatic papers that we have epitomized. It is possible that a short time hence there will be an appeal to the *ultima ratio*, and that cannon of American vessels of war will attempt, as Mr. UPSHUR had already projected in 1844, to open the strait which the Danish cannon of Cronburg now bar. It is evident that Denmark, reduced to its own forces, would be unable to measure itself with the second naval power of the world. But, as we have said, the question will not be decided by these two States alone.

THE PRESIDENT IN PENNSYLVANIA.

General Pierce at the State Agricultural Fair.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

President PIERCE was at Harrisburg on the 26th inst. in attendance upon the State Agricultural Fair. He was welcomed in a brief address by the President of the Society, JAMES GOWAN, Esq, and made the following reply. We copy the report of the *Patriot and Union*:

"Nothing could be more agreeable than the circumstances under which, for the first time, I visit this locality, which, besides being the governmental centre, is the centre of the population and wealth of the great agricultural State of Pennsylvania. My journey hither has been full of interest. I was particularly attracted as I entered the valley, near the boundary of our State traversed by silver streams beautifully skirted by green foliage, with here and there the tints of early Autumn, but yet more impressed as the broader valley of the Susquehanna opened upon us with fertile fields on either side, with the picturesque gap of the North Mountain, with the Blue Mountain in the distance, presenting a sketch of almost unrivaled boldness and beauty.

And now, Sir, what shall I say of the gracious manner in which it has been your pleasure to receive me in behalf of the Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society? I am deeply moved and deeply grateful.

It is gratifying to witness on any occasion such a representation of the patriotism, intelligence, industry and high moral and religious tone of a powerful Commonwealth which recognizes no distinctions among its citizens but those which merit and worth confer. But especially inspiring is such a scene as this, where the yeomanry—engrossed during the year in their own pursuits, living upon their own acres, cultivating their own soil, superintending the interests of their own domain—honest, thoughtful, reflecting—but much secluded by the very nature of their noble and independent vocation, have come together for a better purpose than to criticise and condemn the sentiments and opinions of others. Passion and prejudice are left behind to day! Social spirit, just judgment, and kind emotions rule the hour! You have come to examine and compare the productions, the stock and utensils of your neighbors, not to find fault with them, but to improve your own, and I, by your invitation, have come among you to enjoy the occasion, and wish you to be gratified and instructed.

It is a remarkable fact that in this country, where public law imposes no restraint upon labor or innocent diversion, we have fewer holidays than any portion of the civilized world. Such gatherings are useful, in a social aspect, and, with our present knowledge of their practical importance, the only matter of surprise is that Societies like yours were not earlier established, and that they are not now more generally encouraged. Men engaged in the other great interests of commerce and manufactures are, from the nature of their pursuits, brought together in cities and dense communities, and independent of their chambers of commerce and corporate arrangements, have almost daily and hourly intercourse. There is with them a continual communication of thoughts and interchange of sentiments and, opinions. Material facts are elicited and communicated with telegraphic rapidity. Are not these advantages most important to the two great national interests to which I have adverted? Could they thrive without them? Are they not, indeed, indispensable? What but this interchange of thought, rivalry, if you please, of genius and invention, has whitened every sea with your canvas? What but this, let me ask the distinguished gentleman, (turning to Hon J. P. KENNEDY,) standing near me upon the platform, who recently presided over the Navy Department, has made your ships as staunch and swift as any which plough the waves of the ocean? What but this has given a velocity to your spindles and a perfection to your fabrics which enable American manufactures to compete successfully with the civilized world! And, yet, I, it to be remembered, your pursuit of agriculture is the basis, the foundation, the only sure support of both the others. Without it, their shuttles would cease, and their ships would decay at their moorings. A very short crop throughout America for a single year would not only cripple all the other interests, but it would seriously affect the commerce of the world. The agriculturists literally feed and furnish the material of clothing to our busy millions at home, and hasten to supply the urgent wants of suffering multitudes abroad when the voice of humanity comes to you over the ocean.

The cultivator of the soil who does not realize these things, lives unconcenciously of the true dignity of his calling.

What agricultural societies have accomplished cannot be computed, but I think it safe to say that in examinations and comparisons instituted on such occasions as the present, in respect to the cultivation and gathering of crops, the wants of the farmer have been clearly disclosed, invention has been stimulated, and the needed machine, process or chemical combination, has been discovered and produced to supply the want. In proportion to the numbers occupied, the science of agriculture is doubtless better understood, and the art more skillfully practiced in some parts of the old world than in this, the new; but we are on the march, impelled by the energies of a young and free people, with State agricultural societies leading the way, and they who will maintain the advance must content themselves with no slow movements. Meanwhile we may regard with just satisfaction our improvement in machinery and utensils applicable to husbandry, some of which have gained such distinguished consideration at the great exhibitions in England and France.

Your vast territory, your central position, your climate, your soil, your facilities for reaching the great commercial marts, the boundless resources of your mineral wealth contributing to your general power, impose upon the sterling population of the Keystone State the duty of taking the lead in practical husbandry and in agricultural art and science.

Nature and the events of history have imposed upon you, in these respects, and in others, responsibilities which, under the Providence of God, can rest upon no other State. You, my countrymen of Pennsylvania, constitute the political centre of this glorious Union of States, in which you are an impregnable empire, out of which you would be an empire doomed to woe, distraction and decay. How are these your grave responsibilities to be met? How are these your solemn duties to be discharged? If ever this noble arch of liberty shall be undermined, or shall crumble, the crash of the Keystone will be the most fearful and fatal—and it ought to be.

I can never touch the soil of Pennsylvania, without involuntarily recurring to the stirring incidents of her history, which, instead of being shaded or obscured by time, are inevitably, as years roll on, to be brought out in a stronger, clearer and more glorious light. Within her borders the Declaration of Independence was drafted, signed, and proclaimed to the world. To the memorable Convention of the United Colonies met in Provincial Conference, in favor of absolute separation from the mother country. Within her borders the Constitution under which we live was framed, adopted, and signed by the "Father of his country," and those associates, whose patriotic labors, like his own, will never be forgotten, though signatures may fade and parchment perish. Oh! how boundlessly have the uncalculating courage and personal sacrifices of the fathers been requited to the children by the countless common blessings which that Constitution has so lavishly conferred! Do not, my fellow citizens, convert it to purposes not embraced in its design! Do not depart from the strict construction of its granted powers which has secured such harmonious action, and a degree of progress, happiness and security, socially and politically, of which the history of nations furnishes no example! Do not for a moment indulge the desire, or harbor the thought, that yet may enjoy the privileges which the Constitution confers without according to each and every one of the sister States of the confederation all the rights and immunities which it designed to secure to them! As honorable men you cannot do it. So long as you are content to live under the compact, maintain it sacredly in all its parts, in its letter, and in its spirit. Without a cheerful, practical obedience to all its obligations, the Key Stone, firmly as it seems to be set, may be shaken and tremble in its place.

Your past, however, is the best guaranty for the future. From the days of WILLIAM PENN, eminently a peace-loving and a peace-cultivating people, you have shrunk from no responsibility, and faltered before no danger which threatened our common country. This was signally verified in the struggle of the Revolution, in the war of 1812, and in that later war, when, at the first blast of the summoning trumpet, your sons hastened to their weapons, and, forming themselves in serried columns, tendered more regiments to the Republic than the Government, with a proper regard to patriotic enrollments in other States, could consistently accept. But there is another class, deserving, if possible, still higher praise. I mean the fathers of those gallant sons, the men who own and cultivate the land—the unobtrusive Union loving, law abiding, agricultural community represented here to-day—that great, abounding interest, compared with which all others are but fractions.

And now in conclusion, fellow citizens, permit me to say, wherever fortune may direct your footsteps, it will be the source of just pride that you hail from Pennsylvania, but individually, your highest pride and steadiest consciousness of security, at home or abroad, will rest in the fact that you are an American citizen."

During the delivery of this eloquent reply, the President was frequently interrupted with demonstrations of applause. After some eloquent observations from Gov. POLLOCK and Ex-Gov. BIGLER, the ceremonies of reception terminated, and the President proceeded to inspect the various articles offered for exhibition.

The Imprisonment of Passmore Williamson—Legal Aspects of the Case.

From the Hartford Courant.

The special boast of our "free and independent" people is their secure enjoyment of personal liberty. No man can be imprisoned here, we are in the habit of asserting, without due process of law. The accusation must be specific—the accused must be confronted by the witness—he must be heard by himself or his counsel—and a jury of his peers must pronounce him guilty, before he can be deprived of life or liberty. This is the theory of our Government.

Yet, at this moment, a citizen of the United States, and he a white man—(for if he was black not a word were to be said!—why single him out from the four millions of his fellow men, who, in this land of liberty drag out a wretched life in slavery?)—a white citizen of the United States—has been imprisoned more than two months, in the city of Philadelphia, without law—without alleged crime—without trial—without a hearing—without a jury—without limit of time. As he has had no day in court, so no day is fixed when he may go free. He lies in jail at the discretion of the Judge;—and for what? Let us briefly state the case.

In the month of July last, a gentleman named WHEELER arrived in Philadelphia, accompanied by three slaves. By the law of Pennsylvania, these slaves, on touching the soil of that State, became free. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was at that time secretary of a society, founded by Dr. FRANKLIN, for the relief of free blacks, claimed as slaves. He informed the slaves in question that, by the laws of Pennsylvania, they were entitled to their liberty, whereupon they left their master, and went their way, as they had the most perfect right to do. WHEELER applied to Judge KANE, of the U. S. District Court, for a writ of *habeas corpus*, directing WILLIAMSON to bring the alleged slaves before his Court, to be dealt with according to law. To this writ, WILLIAMSON made return that the persons specified in the writ were not under his control and that he, therefore, could not bring them into Court—and he added that they *had never, at any time, been under his control.* Judge KANE, finding himself foiled in his purpose of returning the slaves to their former owner, discovered in this return a pretext for punishing WILLIAMSON. He went into an elaborate argument to prove his return to the writ a contempt of court. He could find no contempt in the allegation that the slaves were not, at the time of the service of the writ, under the control of WILLIAMSON, but he claimed that it had been proved that, at the time of their escape, they were so. The insertion, therefore, of this allegation, viz.: *that the slaves had never been under the control of Williamson*, he decided to be a contempt of court, for which he, at once, sentenced WILLIAMSON to imprisonment. The counsel of WILLIAMSON immediately asked permission to suspend the return, by striking out the objectionable part; but this permission was denied, and the respondent was hurried off to prison, where he still remains. An application to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania for a writ of *habeas corpus* to bring before it the body of WILLIAMSON, has been refused, on the ground solely, that the State Court could not go behind Judge KANE's adjudication. On this decision we make no comment. It was, perhaps, correct, and seems to be supported by precedents. See 7 Wheat 38, 5 Cond. Rep. 225.

Such are the facts in this case. They disclose an instance of lawless oppression and tyranny unparalleled in the annals of judicial proceedings, and they ought to arouse the indignation of the people to a degree which would be satisfied with nothing short of the condign punishment of the Judge, whose power has been so grossly abused.

What is the crime for which WILLIAMSON is imprisoned?

1. Is it in the fact that he announced to the slaves of Wheeler their legal rights? This will not be claimed. On the contrary, it was his right and duty, as a man and a citizen, to give them the information concerning their right to freedom. They were oppressed and ignorant, and it would have been the duty, as has been well said elsewhere, "of Judge KANE himself, and of every magistrate, every officer of justice, in the State, to give such information, and see that the laws were executed according to their benevolent object and intent, and not suffer the weak through ignorance of the laws in their behalf, to become the prey of the strong, evading and overriding those laws."

2. Was there any *intentional* contempt of court on the part of WILLIAMSON? This is not even claimed by Judge KANE. How could it be, when the respondent desired to amend his return by striking out the immaterial part which was objected to? No, the contempt for which he lies in prison was technical—constructive—made out by reasoning—was, indeed, no contempt at all, as any man of ordinary sense must see. It was a base pretext, and such must be the judgment of the people when the facts are understood.

3. In point of fact this statement in WILLIAMSON's return, that the slaves in question had never been under his control, was strictly true. They were as free the moment they reached, by the voluntary act of their owner, the State of Pennsylvania, as Judge KANE himself. They were not *under the control* of WILLIAMSON, in any legal sense, and his return was therefore strictly correct—but suppose it were not—suppose the respondent committed perjury. Did that authorize the Judge to commit him to prison without a trial by Jury? For the satisfaction of any lawyer who may urge that claim, we cite the following conclusive authority: "If from any collateral evidence it should appear that there is reason to believe the respondent (in a *habeas corpus*) has perjured himself, the Circuit

...ers of the DAILY TIMES make their appearance at the matrimonial coffee, (thereby ...ing the news of the day as matter for pleasant ...ussion,) while, with equal composure, when Magazine-day comes round, the delicate ...ste of the Knickerbocker, the pale cream-color of ...ut, and the bright verdancy of Putnam, gleam like so many flowers, as they pass from hand to hand, their ...ents supplying agreeable matter for pleasant and ...ful discussion during, at least, the next half-dozen days. But—and herein lies the moral of our remarks—if any of the favorite magazines should happen to be dull, the domestic enjoyment of that family is clouded. Pepsy's gruffness, Mamma's ill-temper, the son's ...ssentiveness, the daughter's lack of amiability may be ...ounded, in that case, to the offending periodical. ...ence a greater responsibility, on the heads of magazine-writers, than is generally imagined. Let them reflect on the shame of even one dull article spoiling the temper of a family of readers, and take special care to eschew all such compositions. When the head of a ...ehold (a good man who regularly reads his favorite ...azine) gets ill-tempered as he reads, his daughters ...ear sudden calculus, as his brow gets clouded, that they must postpone, until a more favorable opportunity, their petition for this "love of a bonnet," or that "darling of a mantilla." On the other hand, when he complacently says, as he lays down the periodical, "My dear, really this is a capital number of *Harper*," or, "I think that the *Knickerbocker* is getting young again—the Editor's Table is better than ever," or, "There are some first rate papers in *Putnam*, this month," his female auditors rejoice in their hearts, for they know that, in such a genial mood, his purse is at their service, and that they may certainly visit STEWART'S and BRODIE'S that very day, calling in, also, upon the *modiste* who is a cunning artificer in bonnets—miscalled *hats* in this latitude.

It is pleasant to record—the interests of trade being thus deeply involved in the circumstance—that the periodicals for October are very good, each in its distinctive line. Indeed, if they go on improving, as they lately have done, they will soon accomplish the nearly impossible feat of attaining perfection.

The Knickerbocker

Opens with "Harping on Birds," in which it is plausibly suggested that in all probability the dignified and respectable bird, known as the *owl*, may have originally been intended to be called *howl*, "but the indignant Cockney, who first 'eard 'im 'oot, left off the H, although himself somewhat ex-asperated." Among the other articles which more particularly arrested our attention are "Letters to Ellen;" a romantic story of ordinary life, called, "My Friend's Wife;" a love tale entitled "A Story of Hemlock Hill," and a well-told fairy legend. These are several poems of more than ordinary (magazine) merit. The "Literary Notices" run into considerable length, and the "Editor's Table," which some people say is the Magazine, contains variety and geniality. Among its gems is a lively anecdote of JULLIEN, (him of the white vest, gilt baton, and monster orchestra,) which is too long for quotation. We extract all that we can spare space for. Here is a lively bit:

"Our friend Mr. WAGSTAFF, the gifted editor of the *Dunham Flag-Staff and Independent Echo*, (a journal which has only been suspended 'for a season,') has been visiting the Great Cataract at Niagara. He writes to us as follows from the Clifton House, Canada side: 'I have been five days, and had a glorious time. I thought I'd take the British side for once't. There is more water seen from here, and less brag about it beside. It is supple-ended to the sight, but for the stomach, what little is used for that purpose brings on the Diary; but they qualify with a view to that fact, and prevent the overflow in the human system. The outflux of the lakes produces, if it be used by way of drink, a flux into the body, by codnsequenset of the too great projectile capability of the aqueous fluid hereabout. No person in travelina to the great West can be too fearful about his water. He must use it and not abuse it, for Natur has squeezed lime into it; and lime into the Leak, or lime into the punch, or lime into the water, 's all 's one. *Saltcene*, any how. I spent this afternoon on Goat Island, among the greatest bobbery of rainbows, -thunderings, frothings, prismatics, aqueducks, viaducts, (no other ducks,) islands, eyelets, and the ...ch whose AVERY split, that Natur, in her most wicked ...ration, almost anywhere ever any time did, ...ppose, (when it chose,) appears to me kind of seem to cut ...e. The carriage-path has challenging feet designed ...r mischief. It is wide: nothink is in wide. Oh! what a good time I had, wandering about in the solemnity of that grand Druid wood! I see several goats and one ass.' No doubt: we saw two or three while we were there; and one especially who 'wouldn't be bought at *any* price,' so highly did he hold himself. But he 'wasn't worth much, after all.' Who can be worth much who 'puts on airs' in the great presence of Niagara; a place that dwarfs the mightiest of men."

Harper's Magazine

Devotes considerable space to the conclusion of The Newcomes, and no one can read the closing chapters, in which is recorded how the Colonel shuffles off this mortal coil, without admitting that it contains much pathos—sufficient to compensate for the occasionally repulsive features of some other portions of the story. There are four illustrated papers—Nicaragua, by E. G. SQUIER, full of adventure; Bears and Bear-hunting, amusing and eccentric, with a copious sprinkling of stories which are worthy the inventive genius of the late Major Longbow; a paper on the Araucanians, a race of unconquered Indians in Southern Chili; and an amusing sketch of the opening of the Panama Railroad, compiled from Dr. ROBERT TOMES' recent and most entertaining book on that truly important and interesting event. These articles are profusely and elegantly illustrated. The double-page caricature of the month is devoted to Mr. Slim's Piscatorial Experience, exhibited in sixteen laughable suits, each being "the cut direct." There is the usual quantity of light reading, among which the best are Coralie, the Little Chorister; a rather intense story called First and Last Love, (for the mock-intense commend us to The Duel,) with a gossippy, readable article upon RACHEL, the critical portion of which is very appreciative. There is also an anticipatory notice of the forthcoming Encyclopedia of American Literature, by the two brothers DUYCKINCK, the brief extracts from which are sufficient to show that it is a work of very great importance, interest and merit. These two large volumes, devoted to the past and present of our national literature, and written by gentlemen who have extensive scholarship, great ability and thorough knowledge of their subject, will take a place, at once and permanently, among our standard works. Altogether, this is one of the very best numbers of this popular periodical. We give a few extracts:

HOW JIM WICKER'S HEAD GOT BALD.

"JIM WICKER was a comical looking fellow, with a very young face, but by reason of having no hair, he looked very old from his eye-brows all the way round to the back of his neck. He was very sensitive about the defect, and was somewhat celebrated, from a fight he had with a traveling agriculturist, who, upon being asked by JIM, 'what would cause his hair to grow on his shining poll, was advised so cover the top of his head with gunno, and plant it down in crab grass.' But JIM wouldn't quarrel with Captain WILD, for that gentleman was not only the host of the *Fairy Queen*, but also had the key of all the refreshments in his possession; so without hesitation he enlightened his auditory after this fashion:

'You see the hair always did keep rayther scarce 'bout my scalp, and I was always rubbing in one thing and another to fetch it out, for I was sartin the roots wasn't dead, though thar was little to be seen above the ground. I'd heard of bar's grease, and bought a gallon in Pothen; but I believe it was nothing but hog's lard and mutton tallur; so I thought I would have the genuine article, and I sot old Dan to go out and kill something for my especial benefit. Dan told me it was in the spring, and that the bar was in bad health and out of condition; but I believed he was trying to gull me, and wouldn't take no for an answer. A short hunt fetched a critter at bay, and Dan, by a shot in the vitals, 'served the varmint;' but the bar was in a bad condition, for he looked as seedy as an old Canada thistle, and he had hardly fit enough in him to keep his ribs from squeaking, but what he did have I got, and used; and strangers,' said JIM, looking sorrowfully round on the company, 'in two days what little har I had commenced falling off, and in a week I was as bald as a gun barrel. Dan was right; the varmint was a shedding himself, and had nothing in him but *her shedding fit*, and the consequence is, I can't in the dark tell my head from a dried gourd, if I depend on feelin.'"

RACHEL'S ACTING.

"We can conceive no greater power of impersonation than that of RACHEL in *Camille*. Every motion, every gesture, every posture, every tone has been studied till it is reproduced with absolute perfection. Could she be frozen into marble at any moment, she would be a more perfect statue than sculptor ever chiseled. If she repeats herself in each representation, it is because she has attained absolute perfection, and any change would be for the worse. Yet in all this, we are gravely told that she is but a puppet moved by the genius of another. If it were so, it would be the greatest psychological wonder the world has ever beheld."

A COUPLE OF IRISH STORIES.

"Our correspondents must excuse us for a lack of faith in all the 'good stories' they send us of our brethren this district of the Emerald Isle, but the two that follow are recommended to the favor of the public by one who knows them to be true, and is fortunately able to vouch for the correctness of the narrative.

'A certain Irish gentleman, early one bright morning in October of the present year, 1856, sallied out, and pay off a debt of honor which he owed to a friend who resided in the neighborhood. Having to inquire for the lady's residence, he perceived there, what no doubt in the country, would be quite a novel sight, viz: a table which had just been sent home from the market. Pat took the time in according the prize, riding it as well as he could under his coat, which he carried on his arm. Marching on into the apartment of the priest, he said:

'There, your riverance, is a fine leg of bacon which I stole and brought it for a present to your holiness. Will ye take it?'

'Take it!' said the *cure sear*, 'by no means. Carry it back instantly to the man you stole it from.'

'Faith an' I did, Sir, and he said he wouldn't take it by no means.'

'Very well, then Patrick, you may keep it yourself.'

'And I'll be absolved, your riverence?' demanded Pat.

'Yes, it's your property, if the owner won't take it.'

'Good morning, long life to ye!' exclaimed Pat, as he hurried off the ham. 'God bless your riverence!'

But the other is decidedly better, and just as true:

Near Zanesville, Ohio, an Irishman lives, who is the proprietor of a beauty of a shanty a little way east of that thriving place. He purchased a cow a few weeks ago, and as she was rather wild, he had to halter her and lead her home. As soon as he reached the lovely cot wherein his wife and the little Pats were lodging, they came out to meet him, whereupon Mrs. Pat thus began:

'Well Pat, my darling, and where did you git that baste of a cow?'

'Sure an' I got it of old Mr. Higgins up the road.'

'What, did you buy a sow of that old Protestant?'

'And why not, Bridget dear? Just you bring out that bottle of holy water, and I'll be after pouring it on her, and it will make her all right in no time.'

Bridget did as she was bid, and bringing the bottle to Pat, he took it and poured it on the animal's back, making the cross with all due devotion as he poured. But the old woman, by mistake, had brought him a bottle of vitrol, and Pat was astonished to find that the cow was frantic under the operation, kicking worse by far, than before he applied the holy water. He tried it again, and poured on more, when the cow broke loose from Pat and kicked him over, as she dashed away, to the terror of poor Bridget, who cried out:

'Holy Vargin, and mither of Moses! *isn't the Protestant strong in her yet?*'"

Putnam

Breaks ground, in full force, with an article of some length and much interest upon the Original Portraits of WASHINGTON. It may be remembered that Mr. LOSSING had previously touched upon the subject, in a letter appended to the first volume of IRVING'S Life of WASHINGTON. The present writer enters most fully into it, treats it in an agreeable manner, and interweaves a considerable portion of anecdote. He does not think very highly of WERTMULLER'S portrait of WASHINGTON. We have the commencement of a sea-story, called Benito Cereno, which promises well—a further portion of a lady's account of Life among the Mormons—an amusing history of Mr. Sparrowgrass and his horse—and a traveler's chapter of Experiences of Mount Lebanon. All these are very readable, and we can say the same of a paper on LAFAYETTE, full of personal reminiscences, and the quaint Legend of Goodman Poverty. The article on Kansas presents a strong, clear and very interesting view of one of the most important questions ever canvassed in this country. There is an interesting paper on Unknown Tongues, (of birds and beasts,) and a ten-page panegyric on ALFRED TENNYSON and his poetry. In this eulogy we were so struck with the frequent use of particular conjunctions, as commencing words of sentences, that we had the curiosity to ascertain that the word *but* is thus used *eighteen* times—and in *five* instances at the commencement of paragraphs! This is strange, for, in other respects, the article is well written. The critic, we submit, might have praised the genius of TENNYSON without denouncing WORDSWORTH as "prosy." The Editorial Notes are worth special notice, and the whole Magazine exhibits strong evidence of improvement since it has changed proprietorship. We subjoin a few specimen-bricks:

MORMONISM IN ITS OWN HOME.

"If the contents of Auburn States Prison, with females to match, could be isolated in a country by themselves, and induced to believe themselves a persecuted race, and that thieving and other crimes were virtues, such a community would furnish a faint counterpart of the worshippers of Beelzebub in this secluded region. Rig up a system that will fasten itself upon the superstitious credulity and animal appetites of the stupidly ignorant, and you are ready for a flourishing business."

WASHINGTON'S PITCHER PORTRAIT.

"Although what may be termed the incidental labors of the artists of the day, many of them deficient in the higher qualifications for portraiture, to embody and transmit the countenance of WASHINGTON, have ceased to have any value except to the antiquarian and the virtuoso—an exception should be made in favor of the ...ainting of GENERAL PEALE, who, inviting himself ...r the President's appearance before Congress, ...hen assembled in Philadelphia, watched his opportunity, and caught so true a profile from the unconscious subject, at a moment when his features were most expressive, that a leading journal of the day declares it the most spirited and correct off-hand likeness ever made. It afterwards became widely known, from being admirably transferred to a collection of earthen pitchers, these, in process of time, grew rare; and, when a crate of them was accidently discovered in 1801, they were eagerly bought as memorials, and the heads carefully removed and framed for preservation, under the name of 'the pitcher portrait.'"

CAT CONCERTS.

"Cats, also, have their amusing, but by no means melodious concerts. Gravely and majestically sits the most valiant of beaux in the midst of an admiring circle of belles. He utters a deep, solemn note; they answer in all kinds of voices, but not exactly in pure or clear accents. Louder and wilder rises the chorus, fiercer grow their passions, blows are dealt with little forbearance, and and at last a row ensues ludicrous in the extreme to the eye, but to the ear torture. Stranger still, and as yet unexplained, is their conduct when, like true topers, they get drunk from eating the root of veleriau. On moonlight nights of early Spring they have often been seen under the intoxicating influence of this well-known poison. They caper and shriek, they scamper and scream, they leap and kick and tumble about like genuine madmen. Hence the significative though barbarous word of the German, "Katzenjammer," so expressive of the dread feelings that follow a night of debauch. Unmelodious as their voices are, they differ not only with sex or age, but in every individual cat. This led some rascally courtier or other to the outrageous idea of a cat organ. He confined a large number of cats with different voices in a large box, arranging them carefully according to musical annotation. In front was a keyboard, and as the hand touched a key, a pin entered the tail of the corresponding victim. The cats mewed, and—for a shame—the world laughed."

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The three indicted Aldermen appeared early in their seats at the opening of the October session, last evening, and took an active part in the proceedings of the Board.

SEWERS.

The Sewer Committee of this Board reported on sundry sewer affairs from the other Board—in favor of concurring to construct sewers in Forty-eighth-street, Forty-ninth-street, Eldridge-street, Forty-third-street, East Broadway, Thirty-ninth-street, and Washington-street.

REGATTA.

The Board were invited to a Regatta at the Red House on Wednesday. Accepted.

RUM FINES—THE TREASURY VERY SLIGHTLY ENRICHED

The Property Clerks of the four Police Courts reported the amounts received for fines from persons arrested for intoxication. The total was $761, divided as follows:

First District Court	$240	Third District Court	$190
Second District Court	261	Fourth District Court	70
Total amount			$761

IRON PAVEMENTS—MONEY ALL GONE

A proposal to lay iron pavement in Macdougal-alley and Cornelia-street, was made the occasion of a small debate. Mr. WAKEMAN thought there was a scarcity of money in the Treasury. Mr. FOX declared it could not be put down for less than $9 a yard. He said it was objectionable in consequence of the dust. Mr. ELY wanted investigation as to cost, &c., and called for the reading of the Committee's report. Mr. MORGAN had made a full investigation and ascertained to his entire satisfaction that the pavement will cost not over $6 per yard. He defended its utility, its cleanliness, and its general desirability. Mr. LORD moved that the whole subject be laid over till the first Monday in December. Mr. VOORHIS suggested January. Mr. LORD accepted. Mr. HERRICK dwelt upon various extensive projects, and pitched into the Mayor for rebuking the Board for doing nothing. The Aldermen seemed to think that there was not a dollar to buy a chair or to repair an Alderman's seat. Is there nothing to be done?

Mr. WAKEMAN—Nothing! [Laughter.]

Mr. HERRICK—There seems to be a very curious state of affairs in the City. There is no money to do anything. There is no money to build an engine house. We might as well adjourn the Board and go home. Our Reform friends, I fear, won't have any reduction of the levy for next year. If we are going to build a City Hall, or lay out a Central Park, or do a great many other things, our debt will be $30,000,000 before it is any less. This pavement may be very economical, and it has been urged upon me as an economic measure. It will last 20 years without repair. It will save money—save the plunder of the public treasury that they are all talking about. If that is the fact, why don't the Legislature have an appraising to locate the City Hall?

Mr. WAKEMAN declared that the City has no power to expend moneys unless specially authorized by the Legislature. $250,000 were once wanted for fire-cisterns and the Legislature refused. Supplies must be found in the interests, and that is why Mr. Alderman was chary on that questionary, and desired to assert that the redress was to be found in the Legislature. He called the attention of the gentleman of the Ninth to the fact that this Department is insolvent, and has been so for months, and has a debt of $100,000 hanging over its head. The poor laborer cannot be paid; the Department is utterly bankrupt. All we can do is to learn a mite of wisdom from past experience—from the folly that has been perpetrated.

The Board finally laid the Pavement on the table, and made it the special order for the first Monday in January.

DAYS OF MEETING.

Alderman WM. TUCKER moved that the Board meet on Mondays and Thursdays during the present month.

Alderman STEERS moved to amend, by Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, which he subsequently withdrew, and the question being taken on the original motion, it was carried.

PAPERS REFERRED.

A number of papers were received from the Board of Councilmen and referred. They were as follows:

Report of the Committee on Markets, to grant a space of ground opposite Washington Market to the farmers, to place their wagons, until 11 o'clock each day.

Report in favor of allowing all stages in the City to run to the Crystal Palace during the Fair of the American Institute.

COLORED PEOPLE.

Alderman WAKEMAN was in favor of extending every facility to every human being to gain access to the Crystal Palace during the Fair of the American Institute—to every human being.

Alderman ELY suggested *excepting colored people*.

Alderman WAKEMAN was not exactly prepared to except colored people.

Alderman STEERS was fearful that it would be unjust to some lines of stages by passing this resolution—it was legislating money out of one set of men's pockets into another's—*supposin* that the Fair should rejuvenate the Palace, then all the lines of stages in the City would have the privilege of extending their routes; he thought that it was wrong.

Alderman VOORHIS was in favor of the report. He thought that it would be necessary for the accommodation of the public.

Alderman BRIGGS said, that as one of the Committee, he had carefully overhauled the subject, and thought there would be no objection to it. It was merely to accommodate the public.

Alderman VARIAN was not disposed to vote away the rights of those stage proprietors, whose lines now run to the Palace.

The report was adopted.

HOW WE CELEBRATED.

Report Special Committee on Celebration of the Fourth of July, in favor of an extra appropriation of $500 to cover deficiency in the appropriation for that purpose.

Alderman C. H. TUCKER explained the necessity of extra appropriation—the night was stormy, and the exhibition was postponed; music had to be reengaged, &c.

Alderman WM. TUCKER said the explanation was not satisfactory to him. He thought that there were some *fireworks* set off the night previous; he had seen a number of *cigars* around; he had inquired where they came from, and was told that they were *fireworks*. He was opposed to the appropriation.

Alderman VOORHIS said that he was on the Committee, but that he was opposed to the appropriation. He thought that the Committee should have saved a little of the money intrusted to them. He had no voice in the Committee, and only one cigar; he saw one box.

Alderman WM. TUCKER spoke again on the subject, and said that this was another of those extravagant measures that the reformers were blamed for. The Alderman of the Thirteenth had voted for every rascally measure that had passed the Board. Next year there would only be one reformer left, (Alderman VOORHIS, of the Ninth,) and he thanked the Lord for it.

Alderman BRIGGS did not know what he had done to work up the feelings of his old friend of the Eighth; he was as economical as any other member of the Board.

Alderman HERRICK desired Alderman TUCKER to name any rascally measure that had ever passed the Board. He would like to look at the record and see who had voted for it. Alderman WM. TUCKER, as usual, was unable to name any rascally measure.

POLICE CLERKS AGAIN.

A resolution was adopted requesting the Mayor to meet the Board in Convention, to appoint police clerks, on Thursday, the 11th inst.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Indicted Councilmen Invited to Take their Seats again—Proposal to Censure the Mayor.

The Board of Councilmen commenced their October session last night. The Chair was duly taken by the President, D. D. COVOVER, Esq. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

There was a large attendance of members and their friends, it being understood that "the indicted members" would cause a disturbance. With the exception of a motion which was anything but flattering to the Mayor, everything went on smoothly.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Lewis Felgner, against opening Waverley-place and Conchlin Sharp, for a line of stages—referred to Committee on Streets; of Michael Carroll, contractor for sewer in Thirty-third-street, between Second-avenue and East River, for relief; of Henry Hartmann, for correction of assessment; of Robert J. Gray and others, to have Forty-sixth street, from Eighth-avenue to Tenth-avenue, curbed, guttered and sidewalks flagged; of 500 carmen to amend ordinances so as to enable carmen to live out of the City; of the property owners on Broome street, to have a sewer erected between the Bowery and Eldridge-street.

FREE TICKETS ON RAILROADS.

Councilman MATHER presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Clerk of this Board be, and he hereby is, requested to report in writing at our next meeting, as far as he knows, or is informed, whether any, and which, of the City Railroads have, since the first Monday of January last, issued season tickets to members of this Board, with their names.

Councilman CLIFTON asked that the names of those who had procured free passes should be furnished.

This motion came to nothing. Councilman PURDY hoped the resolution would be adopted.

Much debate ensued. It seemed that last year the majority of the members had free tickets on the various lines of City Railroads, but that they had been stopped during the present year. Some of the members were indignant, others were not. When the question came to a division, there were 31 in the affirmative, and 14 in the negative; consequently, the resolution was adopted.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Directing Comptroller to hire suitable rooms to be used by Third District Court; to fence Mount Morris-square, Harlem; to grade and regulate Mount Morris-square, Harlem; to repair pavement in Watts-street, between Greenwich and West streets; to repair pier at foot of One-Hundred-and-sixth street; to have streets, roads, and avenues in Twelfth Ward lighted. The Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of the contract for removing the night-soil of the City, was read. Mr. James R. Day, of No. 60 Cortlandt-street, was the highest bidder, the right, for five years, to all the night-soil taken from the sinks in the City having been offered for sale, and purchased by the above. Mr. Day's offer was $4,100 a-year. The offer awaits the confirmation of the Board.

THE INDICTED COUNCILMEN TO TAKE THEIR SEATS.

The next resolution was offered by J. W. MASON. It was:

That Councilmen WANDELL, HEALY, and C. S. COOPER, be, and are hereby requested to take their seats in this Board, and assume all the duties appertaining to their office.

Adopted.

The next resolution was to open Thirty-eighth-street from East River to Hudson River, where not already open.

CENSURE OF THE MAYOR.

The next resolution read, was as follows:

Whereas, A communication from His Honor the Mayor, dated September 24, was received by this Board and was ordered to lie upon the table and be printed in the minutes, and

Whereas, The language of said communication is highly disrespectful to the Common Council, of which this Board is an integral part, and

Whereas, The Common Council is entirely competent to protect its own dignity without any interference on the part of the Executive Branch of the City Government, therefore be it—

Resolved, That the communication of his Honor the Mayor, in relation to the indicted members of the Common Council, be taken from the table and returned to his Honor the Mayor by the Clerk of the Board.

Resolved, That this Board deems itself competent to protect its own honor and dignity at all times, and under all circumstances, and it does not nor will admit either the right or propriety of either of the coordinate branches of the City Government interfering in any manner therewith.

Councilman MASON urged that the Mayor's communication was disrespectful, in the language of the resolution. It was laid over, after some little debate.

COMMUNICATIONS ORDERED TO BE PRINTED.

From the Comptroller, submitting the Bank Balances twice in each month for the years 1852, 1853, 1854 and 1855, in answer to a resolution of the Board of Councilmen. From JOHN W. SCOTT, resigning his seat as member of the Board for the Forty-first Council District, he having removed beyond the limits of the City.

After some other business, of very minor importance, the Board adjourned.

Teachers' Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this body was held on Saturday evening, the President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair. The attendance was very fair, some thirty or forty teachers being present.

Professor GEO. F. NICHOLS was proposed for membership by Mr. JENNER, and Messrs. E. S. ADAMS and T. W. VALENTINE by Superintendent BULKLEY, of Brooklyn.

A resolution was adopted directing the Trustees of the Association to make application to the Board of Education to the effect that they furnish the Teachers' room in their Hall with a suitable book-case for containing the Professional Library that the Association has already commenced the establishment of.

Messrs. Bulkley, Scott, Haseltine, Jenner and Partridge were appointed the Library Committee, and were instructed to report at the next meeting the best plan of operations for speedily augmenting the Library.

The topic assigned—*Is Teaching a Science?*—was discussed by Messrs. Haseltine, Thomson, Walsh, Cheney, Jenner, Partridge, Bulkley, Fanning, Scott, Adams, Valentine, Nichols, Cornell, Hall, Wells, Hoyt, Hunt, Hoffman, Hyde, Bowen

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New-York, Sept. 15, 1853.

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Fusion for the City.

Whatever may be thought of the political character of the movement, nobody can deny that the Republican Fusionists at Syracuse selected strong, able and excellent men for their nominees. They have taken the best men from both parties:—and have thus secured an element of decided strength, aside from the political principle which they represent. In the present confusion of parties, this is easy—as it is always desirable. Nobody, now-a-days, feels under any special obligation to vote for any particular ticket, simply because some particular party has put it in nomination. Everybody, consequently, will feel at liberty to vote for that ticket which presents the best array of names.

Why cannot something of the same sort be done for our *City* officers? Everything seems propitious for it. Political parties are in utter confusion. The nominations that have been made are universally regarded as weak, and lacking all the elements of popular strength. Not a *third* of either party are satisfied with the men it has presented for their support. Nor are any of the old parties prepared to remedy this state of things. No one of them can go beyond its own circle:—and no one of them, therefore, can secure for its action the needed *prestige* of independence and freedom from partisanship.

If, in this state of things, by some spontaneous movement,—some strong popular demonstration,—a City ticket could be presented, made up from first to last of the very best names the City offers,—selected from all parties, with exclusive reference to ability, character and fitness for the place,—we are confident it would rally to its support the great mass of those among our citizens who feel the absolute necessity of some thorough reform in the administration of our City affairs. As matters stand now, we have but a dismal prospect for the coming year. There is not one of the tickets nominated in which, as a whole, the public can feel any degree of confidence. Our present *corps* of City office-holders is bad enough:—but the success of either of the parties yet in the field would make bad worse.

There is room and demand for another party—one of the People,—aiming at public ends and seeking to put into places of power the men best qualified to fill them. Such a movement, properly started, we are confident would sweep the City. Who will start it?

The War in Eastern Europe—An Account Current.

It was only the other day the Czar NICHOLAS, the boldest wrecker of his time, when nations were cast away, called two or three old confederates successively aside, pointed to the Turkish Empire as a shattered argosy, with an invaluable freight, but under a gloomy sky, drifting inevitably upon the breakers; and invited each in turn to join him in boarding the craft, capturing all hands, and seizing the plunder. Each in turn—mindful, perhaps, of the hunt in which the lion and the ass went halves—declined the tempting proposition, well knowing that the partition of Turkey had, among many uncertain results, one perfectly sure, namely, the elevation of the Russian to a pitch of influence and insolence destructive of their own individuality. Disgusted at this apparent apathy, the imperial wrecker resolved to embark alone in the venture. He did so; and found his old partners had sent their pilots on board the laboring vessel, had manned it with their own forces, and were prepared to resist his piracy to the last plank and to the last ounce of powder. Since that day the Czar has been driven into his own fastness, his ships destroyed, and his prey secured against further molestation.

The parable aside, enough of the war has elapsed to justify a summary of results. The partial capture of Sebastopol gives pause sufficient to post the books. At the opening of the contest, that of Russia was the most powerful and influential government in Europe. Its navy, constructed on the most stupendous and improved scale, crowded the Baltic and manœuvered within the horizon of Constantinople. Its armies amounted to a million of well-disciplined and provided troops. The art of fortification was reputed to have achieved its utmost in defending every approachable point on the coast. No treasury was more plethoric; no credit so dear to capitalists. Its external commerce of export and import was enormous; the progress of internal development rapid and magnificent. Ties of blood and gratitude were supposed to have united Prussia and Austria indissolubly to the Imperial interests, whatever field they might select for exercise; and as advanced posts for the accomplishment of traditional designs upon the Ottoman Empire, Moldavia, Wallachia and the navigation [illegible] were created at a very [illegible] pense. The subject is well [illegible] attention of the City Government; but we must confess that we do not entertain any very sanguine expectations of the present Common Council taking it into serious consideration.

City Crime Again!—What can be done to Check it?

We called attention, not many days since, to the great amount of crime in our City, and to our own culpable negligence and indifference to its existence; and spoke particularly of that most horrible wickedness—*infanticide*, whether by procurement of abortion, or postnatally, by the hands of the unfortunate parent. This crime, of more or less frequent occurrence in every country, is commoner among Anglo-Saxons than among the Latin races. A more genial charity for the erring woman, a disposition to pity, an institution to receive her, and another for her child, are found among the children of the South. With them a fallen woman's wages are not perpetual shame, nor is her infant's future a hopeless one. But we stern Northerns have nothing for our sister who has sinned, but complete condemnation and irretrievable infamy!

Now, this harshness must arise from one of two sources, either the natural horror that virtue has of its contrary, and which is temperable with mercy, or the bitter, ruthless unforgivingness of guilt, hypocritically claiming ultra-purity, and putting on the livery of the court of heaven to serve the devil in.

Come from what source it may, the pitiless mood is the common one both in woman and man; in the gentler nature, indeed, it is fiercer and more unrelenting than in the stronger. Take the case of a fallen woman; no matter how she fell, by her strong affection, by her evil education, by the choice between that state and starvation, by trusting to promises of marriage, or, frequent, perhaps, as any, by the grossness of a corrupt husband; let her fall by any of these, and her fate is almost always the same. Man and woman treat her with the same cruelty. She is to both an outlaw, to the woman an object of loathing and abhorrence which eloquence cannot conquer, nor prayer soften, nor reason convince. The moment that her sin is discovered, she becomes the werewolf of female society, for whom mercy were an error, forgiveness and restoration impossible things. Some sisters banish her for her sins, some for her breach of that eleventh commandment, so powerful in society, "Thou shalt not be found out."

Men are divided. A few are practically, more are theoretically, disposed to be gentle with the poor soul, not to destroy her utterly, but, if it were possible, to restore her. Others have only for her fierce anger and pitiless, stern rebuke, and loud, outspoken, abhorrent condemnation, which may result from extreme holiness, and which *may* not. But, unfortunately, there is another class of men who see in these poor fallen ones only the servants of their unhallowed passions, who gloat over the record of every new sin committed, who rejoice over every fresh exile of society that comes to recruit the ranks of unfortunate women. And these are precisely the men into whose association the fiat of the world has consigned these women. Nor is this class a small one; they are found in the drawing-room and the ball-room, at the watering places and in the hotels. We have seen them, keen-scented, merciless, fearless, unsparingly cruel, hunting some lone woman as jackals hunt an antelope over the sands.

See then what the woman's case is, and wonder what it is that has taught the world that when two people commit the same sin, one shall be received into favor again and the other remorselessly driven to destruction. Why the favored one should be the strong, the irresponsible, the cooler, calmer of the two, and the one to be rejected and accursed the more loving, more frail, more trustful, the utterly defenceless one, the only brave one; for the man may escape discovery through a life time, but the maternity betrays woman.

And in those words, "unwedded maternity," lie the fearful sources of abortion and other child-murders. The unmarried mother sees before her such an endless perspective of horrors that she can forget the offspring even of her own body. She knows that, once discovered, she can see the face of innocent or undiscovered woman no more, that she must go forth with the father of her child until he tires of her, must be passed off then to another, must result in the brothel, and so sink lower and lower, day by day, until the curtains of the hospital bed shall be drawn, and her tainted, unlovely body be carried to its nameless grave in the Potter's Field. She knows, too, that while she is on this fast descent, *he* is waltzing with the pure, pressing the hands of the respectable; taking wine with her former equal at the table of wealth. And so she flies, sometimes to suicide, sometimes to this monstrous infanticide.

This is the great cause of the abominable crimes, the frequency of which has rendered this article necessary; and what to do in order to lessen them if we cannot destroy them, is the problem.

The ordinary, now existing means must, in the first place, be used in greater measure than heretofore. The Church, the Family, the Press, must be quickened to a new sense of their duties, a more earnest performance of them. Bad books must be discouraged, no matter who may write them. Popular notice must be attracted and popular indignation excited. It is said, we do not notice crime because it is so common. It is common, precisely *because* we do not notice it. Civil law and the executive authorities must stretch their power to the limit, and exercise it promptly; and yet all this will not suffice if the root of this evil lies, where we think it does, in Society itself.

A woman sins no more than the partner of her guilt—in most cases infinitely less. Let the virtuous world keep a bolt or two for Him, [illegible] of the prominent [illegible] wherewith it [illegible] her. Expel him from the society of good women; drive him to the companionship suited to his infamy; or if you persist in saying only of him, "he has been a little wild," say only of her "*she* has been a little wild," and there let the matter end. If he is yet a fit partner for your daughter, then she, by immutable fairness, is a fit wife for your son. Get at this root which grows from long cherished routine of thought, and as the two have sinned alike, punish them both, or forgive them both; have for both equal mercy, equal good nature, equal condemnation; above all, equal justice.

Whenever this result shall be attained, a beginning will have been made towards purifying society of some of the nameless horrors by which it is now infested.

The Case of Williamson.

Nothing can more forcibly illustrate the rapidity with which events move on in this fast age and country, than the fact that the imprisonment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON is already almost forgotten,—or, if not forgotten, it has ceased to be talked about as an event of any special interest and importance. And yet it is unquestionably one of the most important proceedings ever had in this country. It involves principles vital to the very conception of popular liberty;—and if the doctrine which it involves shall become established, as a fundamental principle of American law, it will work a change in the whole frame and spirit of our institutions, almost as important as the change of our Government from a republic to a monarchy.

We have never seen the illegality of Judge KANE's proceedings in this case, more clearly or forcibly demonstrated than in an article which we copy from the Hartford *Courant*, and which, we understand, was written by Hon. JAMES DIXON, formerly member of Congress from Connecticut. Upon the main point of the case it is especially strong. Judge KANE sent WILLIAMSON to prison on the alleged ground that he had *perjured* himself, by making a false return to the writ of *habeas corpus*. Even granting the truth of the allegation, it is shown upon the highest authority that in just such cases the offender is *to be held to answer therefor, at the next term of the Court*,—not committed to prison at the discretion of the Judge, under pretext of contempt. This deprives the apologists of Judge KANE of the only shadow of an excuse they have ever been able to urge for his conduct.

The article puts the whole case very clearly and forcibly, and is well worth reading.

The Danish Sound Dues.

The recent discussion of this question by the press on both sides the Atlantic, and the warlike rumors with which some European correspondents have embellished it, have arrested public attention, and excited more than ordinary interest. We publish this morning an article translated from the *Journal des Débats*, which is instructive and valuable, because, in an epitomized diplomatic history of the Sound Dues question, it presents an intelligent statement of all the essential facts, as well as of the chief issues of principle involved in the subject. It is scarcely necessary to observe that the growing importance of the controversy between the United States and Denmark renders a clear understanding of its merits, by our people, a necessity not to be lightly evaded.

The reader cannot fail to perceive that procrastination is the policy of Denmark—a policy which she has pursued heretofore with marked success. She scarcely attempts to defend the principle of the Sound Dues. Indeed, as long ago as in 1848, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs formally acknowledged that they were indefensible upon principle. Reliance for their maintenance is reposed either upon the strong arm of hoped-for allies, mendicant appeals to the forbearance of other nations, or the plea that the long continued levy of the dues has vested in Denmark a sort of prescriptive right to continue the exaction during all time to come.

We have heretofore given our reasons for believing that Denmark will fail to secure any active aid from the great European Powers. Her appeals to our generosity, at the sacrifice of a great and important principle of public law, will also be unheeded. The ready and natural response to all such appeals, is that a State which is too poor to maintain itself otherwise than by levying illegal contributions upon its sister States, does not possess the attributes entitling it to a place in the family of nations. The argument that Denmark has acquired a prescriptive right, in opposition to the general principle of public law—which makes free as the high seas themselves, straits which are necessary to the passage into and out of such seas—cannot be maintained; for its admission would involve the absurd doctrine that a fundamental *principle* of public law may become defunct because of its non-assertion for a time, just as the title to a piece of real estate passes in some cases from the original holder because of its non-assertion during a term of years! It would involve, too, the equally absurd position that a nation which, from weakness or its engrossment in other cares, fails for a time to assert a natural right, loses such right absolutely. Thus, the United States, while engaged in the War of Revolution, and subsequently in establishing its Government, extending its resources and building up its revenues, is to be supposed to have lost any and every national right which it was not convenient or possible to assert simultaneously with our Declaration of Independence. Of course, such a doctrine would absolutely forbid any and all competition of rising nations; and that one which does not spring into the vigor and strength of maturity from the instant of its birth, would be doomed to eke out a miserable existence, shorn of the rights and attributes necessary to political and material growth and prosperity. The natural rights of nations are subject to no such accidents as these. They are modified only by treaties, in [illegible] which a nation may yield its [illegible] for considerations agreed upon [illegible] treating parties.

We are told sometimes that the right is not worth the pressing against Denmark, because our commerce with the Baltic is exceedingly limited. But even this argument is unsound, because the statistics show that the Sound Dues operate as a prohibition of American commerce; and it is fair to presume that but for them American ships would find profitable employment on that as on all other seas. As the case now stands, England's commerce with the Baltic is protected by the exaction of the dues, to our great disadvantage. It cannot, however, be overlooked by her statesmen, or by those who wield the destinies of France, that to maintain these Dues is to concede the right of whatever power holds Elsinore to exclude all other nations absolutely from the Baltic—for the right to fix the *terms* upon which we may enter, necessarily includes the right to forbid entrance altogether. Russia has for a long time been moving towards the control of the Straits of Elsinore; and if, in the future, she should succeed in her designs in that quarter, she would not be slow in visiting upon her present enemies this consequence of such a right, if it should be established. And herein, it strikes us, is to be found one of the strongest reasons why neither England nor France will commit herself actively in support of Denmark's pretensions.

The Branch and Matsell Fight—Branch Floored Again.

BRANCH's labors seem to be as endless and as fruitless as those of Sisyphus. No sooner does he get his work done than some unhappy mischance upsets the whole of it, and sets him back just where he began.

We published yesterday what seemed to be conclusive proof that the "young Georgy Matsell," whom he detected as having been born in England some forty-five years ago, was our present Chief of Police. And now, in another column of this morning's TIMES, comes forward *another* GEORGE MATSELL, who testifies that *he* is the individual into whose genealogy Mr. BRANCH made such diligent inquiry, and that instead of being Chief of Police, he is simply a farmer in the town of Darien, Genesee County, in the western part of New-York!

If this is so, Messrs. BRANCH and BRIGGS have thus far had all their labor for their pains. The letter reads like a genuine document, and yet it may be a hoax for all that. These MATSELLS are slippery customers, and it is quite possible that the writer of this epistle may be purely an imaginary personage. One thing, however, is pretty certain:—he will be sharply chased up by Mr. BRANCH, who is not to be so easily thwarted in his grand scheme of proving our Chief of Police to be an alien. We venture to say that if Mr. GEORGE MATSELL, the writer of this letter, will call at the Broadway Post-Office at an early hour this morning, he will find a letter there asking an interview. We shall be very likely, therefore, to hear more of this affair very soon.

Our Report of Mr. Greeley's Speech.

The *Tribune*, in replying to the *Commercial Advertiser*, says that that journal

"Seizes upon the TIMES' *very imperfect report of Mr. Greeley's remarks* at Syracuse, on Mr. STEBBINS' resolution, as a convenient basis for misstatements, which were cheerfully refuted by the leading article in the *Tribune* of even date with the TIMES' report so disingenuously employed."

A note from our Reporter, who considers himself unfairly censured in this paragraph, states that his report, though not verbatim, was accurate and correct, so far as the sentiments expressed were concerned, and that in almost every instance the language in which they were clothed was given. He certainly endeavored to make a true report,—and is quite confident that he did so. At all events, we shall very cheerfully publish any corrections which Mr. GREELEY may deem it proper to send.

☞ A correspondent, who sends us no name as a guarantee of the truth of his statements, referring to our remarks about the pic-nic excursion of the Brooklyn Police, says:

"On Wednesday last a party of Brooklyn Policemen did go on a pic-nic, or excursion, leaving at 7 o'clock in the morning, and returned and answered to their names at 7 o'clock in the evening, when the Police roll was called; their posts being filled by other brother policemen during their absence."

This confirms fully what we said on the subject.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The unpropitious state of the atmosphere exercised a thinning influence on the musical patrons of the Academy last night. Notwithstanding the interest attending an opening night, there was but a scanty audience, scarcely a third of the seats being occupied.

The performance of VERDI's "Trovatore" does not call for lengthened comment. Changes in the Company have necessitated corresponding changes in the *cast*, but without making it stronger than it was last season. No one who has heard Madame LA GRANGE in ROSSINI's music, could look for a triumph in VERDI's. The delicate beauty of her voice is altogether too feeble to struggle with the masculine vocalistics of the composer of the "Trovatore." Deficiency in power is precisely what cannot be dispensed with in VERDI's music. Madame LA GRANGE's art—brilliant though it be—is inadequate to supply its place. We were by no means surprised, therefore, at this lady's moderate success last night in the *rôle* of *Leonora*—a triumph was out of the question.

Azucend (with whom our best recollections of VESTVALI are associated) was interpreted by a *debutante*, Signorina ZOE ALDINI. It would be unfair to speak critically of this young lady's performance, for from the first she was visibly terrified, and, moreover, like LA GRANGE, lacks *physique* for the laborious strains of Signor VERDI. Signorini ALDINI possesses a pleasing, voice of excellent quality, and will, we are sure, do better in some lighter opera.

The only decided improvement that we could perceive in the cast of last night over that of last season, was in the *Ferrando* of Signor GASPARONI—which was quiet and effective. Signor BRIGNOLI received a cordial welcome and sang with spirit. AMODIO (who also came in for a round of cheers) was in superb voice and sang with great fire and gusto. We have seldom heard him to better advantage.

Altogether the Opera was given in an effective manner, but not sufficiently so to make us forget one or two absent artists.

On Wednesday DONIZETTI's "Linda di Chamounix" will be given with Madame LA GRANGE, Mlle. D'ORMY, Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI, ROVERE and GASPARONI in the principal parts.

An enterprising little paper called *The Entr'acte* has been started in connection with this house, and is distributed gratuitously to the audience. It has a little telegraphic news; a little local intelligence; a little musical chit-chat; a little analysis of the performance; and a great many little puffs. It is a savage little sheet, and bristles with *italics*. It is also learned, and speaks in several languages—a little at a time. It enjoys a practical character, too, for while on one page we find an æsthetical article on VERDI, on the other we have a sensible intimation that "Beef has again greatly fallen in price." It is a little curiously, and deserves a little attention.

Concert.

The MOLLENHAUER Brothers—artists of great excellence, whose European popularity has been but [illegible]

[illegible] Miss MARIETTA MOLLENHAUER, Mr. WILLIAM APPERMAN, Mr. [illegible]

Embarkation of Missionaries.

Sailed on Saturday, Sept. 30, in the *Emily*, for West Africa, to join the Mission Mission, connected with the American Missionary Association, Rev. DAVID J. LEE, Mrs. MARTHA C. LEE and Miss [illegible] G. MCINTOSH. Dr. LEE is a native of Va., and Mr. LEE of Norfolk, Va. They have resided in [illegible] Miss MCINTOSH is a native of Maine, has resided in Illinois, and was educated in the Female Department of Knox College. Mrs. LEE, as well as her husband, has a diploma of M. D., being a regularly educated physician.

☞ Mr. J. W. FOSTER, the President of the Massachusetts K. Ns. has addressed a letter to the Secretary of the State Council, resigning his office. He says that the grave of the American party was dug at Philadelphia in June, which the Delegates from the South, as a condition to their cooperation, required specific pledges on the subject of Slavery, Mr. FOSTER says that he shall hereafter support the Republican party.

ANOTHER COINCIDENCE.—The fall of Sebastopol occurred on the 8th of September, the day on which Chapultepec was stormed in 1847.—*Baltimore Democrat.*

Unfortunately for this "coincidence," there is a slight mistake in dates. The storming of Chapultepec took place on the 13th, and not on the 8th of September.

☞ It rained all day yesterday—at times lazily—at times smartly enough. It was at it at midnight, too, with a promise to keep right past breakfast time. Umbrellas, overshoes and thin overcoats, were in great demand. It was quite warm, too, throughout the day.

☞ The storm last night very materially affected the working of the Telegraph lines, and has consequently abridged our usual summary of news under that heading.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT TRIUMPHS!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Equally certain as a preventive or cure!
Only remedy free from poisonous drugs!!
PROOFS

NEW-YORK, Monday, June 13, 1853.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or, "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware County, O. Aug. 19, 1853.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Monday, Sept. 26, 1853.

JAMES A. RHODES, ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have just sent an order to Ames & Halliday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like hot cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold so is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me the sixth day well satisfied. Truly yours, JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Monday, Sept. 26, 1853.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more—to meet which, we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases—hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case. We remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. H. Rowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Old Fellows' Beacon, Pittsburg, Pa., Sept. 4.*

For sale by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. KING, BARNES & PARK, T. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all druggists.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 370 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 10s to 12s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets, from 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 8s to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 5s. to 7s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 4s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WARE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 365 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved MACHINES, running at double speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MIKE WALSH ABROAD.—THE PHILOSOPHER, wit, politician and traveler, Mike Walsh, has compared the KNOX Hat with that of English manufacture, and like a sensible observer, has proclaimed the superiority of the former for lightness, elegance, durability and cheapness. For particulars see his letters dated from Liverpool. The Fall fashion is a model of excellence, to be seen only at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., and No. 128 Broadway.

A CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBER, FORMERLY WITH Alfred Edwards & Co., and the past year with Stearns & Marvin, manufacturers of Salamander Safes, desires to inform his friends that he has made business arrangements with Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's world-renowned FIRE-PROOF SAFES, and invites his friends to call or send their orders to them, No. 122 Water-st. STEPHEN H. PIERSON.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Medicated Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HERRING & CO., HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL—THE Reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the artist, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 3 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Splendid English Brussels, 5s per yard; 50,000 yards of beautiful ingrains, 2s 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard; floor oil cloths at 2s. 6d., 3s, 4s per yard, at the Great Carpet Establishment of HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 80 Bowery.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, HAGGLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 116 Chambers-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—SOLD BY E. PATRICK & Co. the sole manufacturers in the United States of the above celebrated Safes, and warranted superior to all others. Depot No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELL FOUNDRY, for all purposes, at the old stand. HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 74 Maiden-la.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—A special meeting will be held at WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock. No. 117 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts., at 7½ o'clock. This celebrated remedy has peculiar advantages to persons residing in the Western States. It combines the greatest cheapness, with the confidence of the land, and the most perfect security, with all the advantages of associated numbers. All who own a farm in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting, and satisfy themselves of the advantages to be secured through the agency of this establishment.
JAMES MACKRAN, President.
TRUE, BRADLEY, Secretary.

☞ **Truly Unfortunate.**—How often this is said of those whose hair is prematurely gray, or has fallen off. We will undertake to say that our HAIR REGENERATOR will soon restore your gray hair to its natural color, prevent it from falling off, and produce an entire new growth. Much money has been spent, and many things offered to the public for the growth and preservation of the hair, which have proved impotent; but we will only ask you to try this regenerator, and you will then say you have found one article worth the money you pay for it. Price $1 per bottle, or $5 for six. For sale by us at No. 241 Broadway, New-York.
KNIGHT & CO.
Also by our agent, JAMES CONDIE, No. 166 8th-av.

HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 296 Broadway and 41 Howard-st.
☞ Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter walking and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles.
French gaiter boots, all colors, $1 75 to $2 25 per pair. Elegant styles of India rubber overshoes for ladies who wear boots. Ladies' and gents' imported French clogs, $1 per pair.

☞ A Meeting of "The Western Farm Association" will be held THIS EVENING, Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 8 o'clock, in the building on the corner of Bleecker and Morton sts; and on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at No. 298 Bowery; where the objects and advantages will be explained.
JOHN STEVENS, President.
(Late President of the Industrial Home of Mt. Vernon.)
WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Roddin's Russian salve—25 cts. a Box.**—A Boston remedy of 20 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. S. KIRBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Buchnan's New Remedy for Fever and Ague.**—It more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantage it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return.
F. V. RUSHTON,
No. 19 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 19 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Worthy of Note.**—The fact that diseased lungs, even in the middle and latter stages of Consumption, have been cured, in repeated instances, by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, can be substantiated by the strongest proof.

☞ **Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans and Glass Jars**—For putting up fresh Peaches, Plums, Pears, Tomatoes, &c., by Hermetical Sealing. Thousands of housekeepers are now using these Cans, and thus securing the luxury of fresh fruit at home &c., the next Winter. Full directions for using the Cans accompany them.
"We have used for some time and are still using, both at the Girard and La Pierre Houses, Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, for putting up fresh fruits. We are acquainted with their value. Having tried and proved them, we can speak confidently of their value. PRESBURY & BILLINGS,
Proprietors of the Girard and La Pierre Houses,
Philadelphia."
For sale by JOHN ALLEN, No. 28 Beekman-st.

☞ **Advanced Instruction for Ladies**—No. 44 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near Union Park. Mr. and Mme. PAUL ARPIN have the honor to announce that they will on the 10th inst open at their residence a series of Separate Courses of Advanced Instruction specially intended for young ladies who desire to finish their literary education, and prefer to devote themselves to the foreign languages as well as other accomplishments.
These Courses will be entirely independent of each other, so that ladies may attend only any one they choose.
The various departments for which the valuable assistance of distinguished professors has been secured, will embrace:
1. English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages and literature.
2. Elements of the most useful sciences.
3. Music Vocal and Instrumental; the Art of Composition and Harmony; Drawing and Painting. Dancing.
Besides the Regular Courses, there will be, from time to time, Special Lectures by the several professors on some literary and scientific question of actual importance.
For further details, apply to Mme P. ARPIN, No. 44 Irving-place.

☞ **The Smithsonian House** On the European plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st., New-York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, 50 cents a day, seventy-five cents and $1 for single rooms, with many desirable rooms at $5 to $8 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together $8 to $20 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious saloon on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the lowest price the market affords, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

☞ **Northwestern Settlement Company,**
Office No. 118 Nassau-st
JAMES MACKEAN, President,
THOMAS ROGERS, Secretary.
The object of this organization is the ocation and purchase of land in Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota; to be furnished to subscribers at the Government price of ten shillings per acre. The concentration of large numbers in one locality will greatly enhance the value of the land for the benefit of the settlers themselves, and by a wise and judicious combination, most of the difficulties which the pioneer of the West has to encounter may be avoided. Full particulars of the enterprise may be obtained by application at the office of the Company, where subscriptions will be received. Persons wishing to share in the first five thousand acres should make immediate application.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City in quiet and retired, and always delightful inducements for the treatment of the afflicted. Patients and strangers will receive attentive, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort; this Mansion de Sante possesses unqualified advantages. Applicants for admission will address
T. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1061 Broadway.
T. ALLEN, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depot-row.

☞ **Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees** will be found above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the dye. The greatest delicacy and secrecy may be enjoyed during the operation. A new style of wigs and toupees are supplied, itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION of the Western Association, hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 108 Bowery. Those wishing to emigrate and have three years to pay for it acres will find this a chance. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, JEWELRY SILVER AND PLATED WARE.**
The undersigned, who has been eighteen years in well known trade and importation, offers for sale all goods at his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.
WATCHES.

BAGUE & POTTER WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER & ALTEMUS, genuine, warranted	125 to 175
PATENT LEVER SECOND WATCHES	75 to 100
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 200
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	65 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jewelled	18
SILVER LEPINES	9

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	2 00 to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 35 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	5 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
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SILVER WARE

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 15 00
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SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 20 00
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Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a respectable, one is a Protestant, who will go to assist and accompany, can take charge of a lady from the South, or will the family moving in the country. Can take charge of chamberwork and seamstress. Has resided City references. Wages seven dollars. The other is a good cooking and parlor maid, takes charge of the silver. Is a good seamstress. Two years City references. Wages six dollars. Both of private family. Call No. 339 2d-av. between 18th and 19th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent trustworthy woman, as plain cook or general housemaid in a small family; she does plain cooking, good baking, excellent washing and ironing; she has excellent City reference. Wages $8 a month, in a permanent situation in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 339 2d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women to do general housework. Both are good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or they would do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing. Both are fully capable and can give good City references. They can be seen until engaged at No. 198 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-av., on first floor up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a private family. She has been in her last place for two years; she is a good washer and ironer; she can be seen for two days at her last place; she has good City recommendations, and if it is required, can see the lady that she lives with now. Call at No. 56 Hammersly-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women in a private family—one as plain cook, washer and ironer; the other as nurse and seamstress; has no objections to do chamberwork; best of City reference can be given from their last places. Can be seen for two days at No. 89 6th-av., near 8th-st., up stairs, first floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City references. One as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the housework of a private family. The other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No 372 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 336 2d-av., between 20th and 20th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has no objection to do general housework for a small private family. Can give the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 63 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th ave; New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Capable of doing either. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 77 Madison-av.

SITUATION WANTED Chambermaid or seamstress. A respectable French girl wishes as above she can do any kind of sewing, and understands all about toilet. Apply at No 39 Bunker-st., in the rear, Brooklyn, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do general housework, or as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing; the best of references. Call at No. 120 37th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a coachman who understands his business thoroughly. Leaving on account of his present employer selling out. Can be seen at No. 60 St Marks-place, or at the stables, No. 183 9th-st. Inquire for P. G.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as waitress or children's maid. Best of reference given. Apply at No. 144 West 18th st., top floor. To be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Both have good recommendations. No. 40 West 30th-st., between 6th av and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, and do plain sewing. Has good City reference. Call for two days at No 87 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country may be had at the Office No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy. A large number of the first class are now waiting; experienced cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, sundresses, waitresses and general housework-ers; also tidy young girls, from 12 to 15.

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SALESMAN WANTED In a watch-importing house. One acquainted with book-keeping preferred. Address G. F. B., *Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady, competent to instruct in the higher branches of English, in French and music, and who can give the highest testimonials of her experience and ability, desires an engagement in the City as daily or resident governess. Is willing to give instruction in exchange for board. Address H. C., Union-square Post-Office

A YOUNG LADY—Qualified by a thorough education to instruct in the higher English branches, particularly Mathematics, also in Latin, French and Spanish, wishes to engage as teacher in a first class seminary, or private family, in this City, or its immediate vicinity. Highest testimonials of experience and ability can be given. Apply at No. 18 Harrison st, between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., during the week.

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TO SILVERSMITHS.—Wanted three or four plate workers and two chasers. None but competent workmen need apply. Also wanted a boy. Inquire of E. C. MOORE, 86 Cortlandt Centre st.

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This is an elaborate work. Portions of it have been at times delivered in the form of lectures, and have elicited very high praise from the most competent judges. It is admirably adapted for popular effect, and cannot fail to be read with great interest and profit
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III. Lives and Lives of the Chief Justices.
IV. Lawrence Sterne.
V. Schamyl and the War in the Caucasus.
VI. Agriculture and the Chair—North and West.
VII. Parties Art Union.
VIII. The Close of the Crimea.
IX. Bibliography of the War in the East
X. Alice Lawrence.
XI. The Opening of the Ganges Canal.
XII. Critical Notices.
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SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
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1,000 French Worked Collars at $1.
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as the Fashionable opening

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ALL FABRICS
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LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st., and new numbers 47 and 49 Cathar

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.—Mrs. H and Miss A. LEMCKE will resume their patrons and others that, with their day school, which has now been in successful operation for two years, they have recently connected a boarding school. With the aid of the first teachers, they are prepared to give instructions in all the branches of a superior accomplished female education, comprising the various departments of French, English and German. Miss will receive into the family and Ladies of any age. The government shall be strict, and parental, and have consequently all in view the mental, moral and physical culture of those entrusted to their care. The best of references can be given of patrons of their day school and of others. Programmes can be had of WESTERMANN, No. 338 Broadway, New York; SCHUBERT, No. 339 Broadway, New-York; and at their school, No. 312 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

VOTTEN SEMINARY, REDDING, CONN.—The Seminary is four hours' ride from New-York. It location, elevated, healthful and beautiful, affording a picturesque and highly pleasing view of the surrounding scenery for many miles in circuit. It is easy of access from all parts of the country, within a few minutes' walk of two churches, in the midst of a moral community and under the charge of a long established and successful teacher. Application should be made soon, as only a small additional number of pupils can be accommodated. The Principal may be seen until Saturday of the present week at Savery's Hotel, No. 14 Beekman-st. Tuition board, washing, mending &c., $70 per session of 22 weeks. For references, &c., see Circulars. B. BRADLEY, Principal.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY, —Fergusonville Delaware County, N Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; D. FERGUSON, M A, and A. FIELD, Tutors.—*The Sixth* term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expense $26 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm. The building is furnished with gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 281 Water-st., New York.

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF F SHKILL —Dutchess Co., the premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Males, consisting of a dwelling-house capable of comfortably accommodating 40 to 50 boarders, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution, properly conducted, may, with good reason, be expected to be successful. To a Teacher possessing the requisite qualifications, these premises will be offered on lease, for one year from next Nov. Applications to be addressed to Rev FRANCIS M KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

MRS. A. LANNAY WILL REOPEN HER DANCING SCHOOL, at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, Oct 6. Lessons on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. MR. LANNAY will be assisted by his daughter. Monthly Matinée Dansantes will be given. Circulars can be obtained on application to Mrs L., at No. 69 Willoughby-st., between Lawrence and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, Colleges or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and reference, apply to the PRINCIPAL. Address cr. No 328 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 338 Broadway; L W SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG F NITCHY

THE BUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE.—At No. 339 4th-av., where boys are instructed, on the German plan by Drs. RICHARDS and BENDAN, (the former from Planters' College, Miss sippi; the latter from the University of Berlin, Prussia,) is still open for the reception of pupils number limited A few more desks can be occupied. Circulars at the Institute

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Time unlimited. Writing, Commercial Arithmetic, &c. These essential branches are taught in a superior manner, and in the shortest possible time, at PAINE'S, No 323 Grand-st., corner of Bowery, New-York; No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Mr Paine has been among us for a term of years, and has acquired an exalted reputation as a teacher of Chirography. [*General Advertiser, Providence.*

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. B. F. MILLS, A. M., Associate Principals. The twenty-fourth term will commence on the 4th inst. Application will be made to the trustees, and pupils received, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10. Applications to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 765 and 766 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desiring to improve themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method, are invited to address No. 220 Fourth-st. corner of Wooster Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

FRENCH EVENING CLASSES.—Attended by Prof N. DE LA PLACE, are commencing now at his residence No 197 12th-st between Broadway and 4th av., on his thorough system, so well known, for the benefit of the learners No more than three pupils will be admitted Terms $14 50. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10½ A M, His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

MRS WREATON—Respectfully informs her friends and the public, that her BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 164 2d av., will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10. Applications for admission can be made at her residence as above, where also circulars can be obtained.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 14th st, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BOGSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., app y at the house.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 68 East 22d-st.

PROFESSOR DUNN'S SELECT PRIVATE SCHOOL.—Offering every facility for an education of the first order, will reopen Sept 4.—No 227 4th av. See circular Application personally or by note.

MRS. O'KILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South east corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 5.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 23d-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Opened by the late Professors of Mr Peugnet, Messrs. LEPIZARIE and SMITH. Macdougal st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park.

PROFESSOR PHILIP ERNST—Teacher of the Piano Forte and Guitar, has returned to town, and will be happy to see his pupils at his Music Rooms, No. 651 Broadway, entrance in 13th st. New-York City.

MR. JULIUS METZ.—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 359 6th-av.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—No. 68 BROADWAY, CORNER 13TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 45 East 21st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS ALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 34 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, Nos. 283 and 285 (b) st., (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Co., Philadelphia, and others at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first class three story brick houses, 20 feet front, 50 feet deep, basement and two stories, finished throughout in modern style, with all the improvements, gas and water, French roofs, painting, &c., built and will be let with or without the furniture. Possession given Nov. 1, or earlier if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, on 10 DOUGHERTY, No. 121 Water-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET.—A central house in Williamsburg, 3 minutes' walk from either ferry. It is a three story and basement, brick house, handsomely finished; gas fixtures on the two floors, large yard, with grape arbors, &c. Rent moderate, to a good family that will take care of it. Apply on the premises, to WM. G. DUNN, 21 st., near 1st to 4th st.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE. No 6 Abingdon-square.—There are thirteen rooms, all furnished. It is now used as a genteel boarding-house; will accommodate twenty—rent $525. The location one of the most pleasant in the City. Reason for selling out, the present occupant is obliged to leave the City. Address E L X., this office.

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HOUSE TO LET.—The three story basement and attic house No 3 Albion-place, 4th st., with bath and gas. Apply to E RHODES, No. 107 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av, adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 300 Washington-st., N. Y.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE HOUSES AND A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—A two story and basement frame house at Newtown—rent $150 per year. A plain cottage house at East New-York—rent $150. A commodious cottage house at Upper Morrisania with about one acre of ground—rent $300. A very large desirable country seat at West Farms Westchester County—rent $450 per year. Double house suitable for one or two families Apply to C. R MILLER & CO, No 195 Broadway, New York.

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STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 27 Walker-st.

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STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J C HULL & SON, No. 183 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B JONES, Notary Public, No 15 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No 76 Wall-st., New-York.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, 2d, WEDNESDAY, 3d, and THURSDAY, 4th, Oct. at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction rooms, No. — Nassau-st: SUPERB SALE of Fancy Goods—Opening sale of the season—the first importation of Parian, Ormolu and Bronze of the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company; they obtained the only medal in London, 1851; the only medals in Dublin and Paris and at the Crystal Palace, New-York, the silver medal, the only one awarded for bronzes in the nation. This is the most extensive collection in the world, and their goods superior to any manufactured consisting of a large assortment of superb vases, coupes, consoles brackets, groups, figures large and small, superb candelabras, bronze and ormolu, light dancers, statuettes of illustrious men, vase elegant inkstands, statuette hunter, shepherd, &c; animals groups of deer, large size; flower hanging vases, card receivers, &c. This will be the first great sale in this country from this extensive concern.

GEO G B Pandolfini's first opening sale of the season at the same time and place, of rare Carrara statuary Agate, Parian, Verde Antique, Rose, Etruscan, Wedgwood, Rome and Hebe vases from 4 to 5 feet high, Bohemian ware, china, bronze and ormolu clocks

MARBLE STATUARY Group of Fidelity, the original by Frangconi; the Shepherdess, by Delmaidice, the beggars by Mitelli, superb statuary of Washington, F anklin and Jefferson, about 6 feet high, and groups well known as Cupid in shell, figure of Mary Magdalen, Antinous, from the Grecian School, Flemish Cupid with nest, Venus of Canova, Armure Levine by Generes; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso, bust of Vanderbilt, groups representing Summer and Autumn, statuary for garden or conservatory, Christopher Columbus, Raccoline, dancing girls of Canova, Venus &c; these are about five feet high.

Also, an assortment of stuffed birds.

Also, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets, turquoise, opal and other gold bracelets, rings, pins, breastpins, &c., pistols &c., repeating watches, and gold chains

Persons residing out of the City can have their goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge by Mr Pandolfini

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the private residence of a family breaking up housekeeping, No. 84 Beach-st., opposite St John's-park. Parlors—Royal Wilton carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, ormulu gilt six light chandeliers, five double mahogany sofas, in brocatel and hair cloth, two superior toned rosewood piano-fortes, stool, covers, thick French plate pier mirrors, 108 by 38, in neat gold gilt frames, parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, Voltaire and reception chairs, sofas and settees, fine oval Mosaic tapestry velvet at $105, one piece elegant needle-work tapestry, in which the most delicate shades of all the colors in it set off paintings and engravings, heavy silver tea, coffee and dessert set, one large heavy plated silver inch French mantel clock. French China vases,—Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, lounges, Russels, three ply and ingrain carpets, nursery chairs, oval mirrors, pure Scotch ingrain carpets, in handsome and patriarch decorated and enamelled chamber suite rosewood chevalgl ss French plate, feather beds, bedding &c., extension dining tables chests, butler's tray, French China dinner tea and coffee ware in sets, balance handle knives and forks, pistols &c., office furniture, counter, desk, library and secretary bookcase tables, writing desk, cabinet &c., hall stand and chair, heavy English oil cloth, on four halls, tapestry stair carpet steel rods. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues issued one day previous to sale; can be obtained at the store 447 Pearl-st, West, No 120 Maiden-lane, or at our salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.

ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE To close an interest of Clifton, Staten Island, real estate by Albert H Nicolay, will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct 2, 1855, at 12 o'clock at the Merchant's Exchange, a neat frame cottage two story and basement, containing 9 rooms, with nearly an acre of ground, laid out with fruit and kitchen garden; also, a new white cottage, property situated corner of the Sand and Finger-board road, located between the residences of Messrs. Pierpersill and Berly, and a good view of the bay. The property is situated 1½ miles from Vanderbilt landing Terms, $1 500 can remain on bond and mortgage for one year from May 1 1856 For further particulars, apply to ALBERT H NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE MORTGAGE SALE—OF GOLD WATCHES, SILVER PLATED TEA SETS, finest patterns—Castors of best make; urns, spoons, forks, and all the articles generally, the stock of a silver plating establishment, on TO-MORROW MORNING 3d inst., at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., by order of mortgagee We shall sell the above, and assure the public that the day of sale will sufficiently prove that no limit has been placed on the goods, and that they shall be all sold at whatever prices they bring. Hotels, families and dealers are requested to inspect the goods before sale FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Com Agents.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 68 Nassau-st., a large and rich assortment of all kinds of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood, mahogany and hair cloth suites, in various styles of covering, &c.; also, plated silver ware, &c

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer

TUESDAY, Oct 2 at 3 o'clock P. M. at No 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn—Household furniture, carpets, oil cloth, mahogany chairs, sofas, tables, bedsteads, bedding, stoves, &c.

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH AMERICAN PHALANX.—WEDNESDAY, 3d October next at 10 o'clock A M TERMS—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 1th February next, when a deed and possession will be given and mortgages taken for remainder of purchase money payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 1st January, 1856; interest payable annually.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED!—WHY NOT USE IT!—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily applied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY, of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in this vicinity of this city, about fifteen miles in length. The map, profile and plans of the work may be seen, and any further information obtained, on application to the undersigned, after 3 o'clock, P. M., at No 22 Cortlandt-st.

OLIVER H LEE, Civil Engineer.

New-York, Sept 5, 1855.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a constant and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use, at a cost of

FIFTY PER CENT LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the expense, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and efficiency of operation, and is the only apparatus capable of producing the best and agreeable atmosphere of Summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for invalids to seek a warm climate in pursuit of health Apply to the HIPPOWAM COMPANY.

No. 626 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and basement house No. 20 Ann-st., in the rear, in five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st. ferries. The house is in first-rate order, fitted with gas, furnace, bath, &c., and will be let with or without the furniture. Possession given Nov. 1, or earlier if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to N DOUGHERTY, No. 121 Water-st., N.Y.

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AUCTION SALES.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE Of Country Lots in WEST FLUSHING.

BARKER & DUNCOMB.

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip six times every day, and connects with a railroad at Hunter's-Point Parsons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck-slip and Grand-st ferries, Williamsburgh every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents, BARKER & DUNCOMB,

14 Pine-st., or to JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st., New-York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. FERRY, cor. South 4th and 5th st., Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st., near the ferry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO—TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 116 West 12th-st., elegant suite of household furniture, all made to order within a few months and equal to new in every respect: superb tapestry velvet carpets parlor suites in fine rosewood, covered in crimson and maroon silk brocatel, large pier glasses, lace curtains some of which have not been used; ormolu chandeliers and brackets, rosewood etagere, plate glass and satinwood lined; oil-paintings, rich French clock and bronze figured china vases heavy cornices, rosewood music case, very fine-toned rosewood piano forte and stool, entirely new; fancy chairs, rosewood centre-tables, statuary marble tops one superb piece of real marble statuary, representing Paradise by ——, on pedestal very fine.

DINING ROOM Extension tables, mahogany sofa chairs, arm chairs, &c; covered hair cloth buffets, tapestry Brussels carpets, china and glassware, plated do, and other articles.

BEDROOMS—Rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, three ply ingrain carpets, fine hair mattresses, bedsteads, marble top washstands, mantel ornaments, curtains, cornices, oil cloths, chairs, couches, &c.; also, an assortment of kitchen furniture in fine order and new.

The above can be examined, if desired, one day previous to the sale

Tickets of admission can be had on application at our office, No 19 Nassau-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF BONDS.—ADRIAN H. MULLER Will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$2,000 7 per cent. Bonds Township of Ottawa, Putnam County, Ohio, redeemable in 1873

$7,000 7 per cent. Bonds of Township of Pleasants, Putnam County, Ohio, redeemable in 1873, $1,000 each

$7,000 7 per cent. Bonds Township of Washington, Anglaize County, Ohio, redeemable in 1873, $1,000 each

$7,000 7 per cent Bonds Town of Perrysburg, Wood County, Ohio redeemable in 1873. The above Bonds are convertible, interest payable annually, on 1st January in each year, at the Ohio Life and Trust Company, New York, and endorsed by the Dayton and Michigan Railroad

$1,500 7 per cent. Bonds of the Erie and Susquehanna Coal Company, redeemable in 1865, interest payable to Philadelphia 1st August and 1st February, $500 each.

$100 do. do do do. do. do.

Regular sale on WEDNESDAY

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

LARGE AND IMPORTANT AUCTION SALE THIS MORNING, commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely, at the extensive Auction establishment No. 389 Canal-st., consisting of a large and varied assortment of modern furniture, superior French plate pier and mantel glasses 50 oil paintings, rich frames; curled hair mattresses, Havana cigars, silver plated ware of various kinds, good jewelry, &c. The western trade will find this a rare opportunity to secure prices, affording purchasers an opportunity to obtain a variety at the same time As no deposits are taken, and purchasers have the liberty to leave any article not satisfactory to them, not an instance can occur where buyers are not well pleased under the above privileges For emptiness to the time we venture it is received, and with confidence the second hand may be unfavorable. N. B.—Stages from all parts of the City pass a few steps from the auction room, giving ladies a chance to attend therein.

ON WEDNESDAY, the furniture, &c., of a family at No. 144 West 29th-st; also, the house to let, possession given immediately.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING, & CO will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 2 at 10½ o'clock, at the sales rooms No 8 Pine-st., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, window curtains and shades, mahogany sofa, bedsteads, rosewood and mahogany hair seat chairs, rocking chairs, mantel ornaments mahogany cookcase and secretary, rosewood and mahogany marble top centre and pier tables, mahogany and hair cloth sofas, mahogany bedsteads, cot case do dressing bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses feather beds bolsters and pillows dining and side tables, chairs, crockery and glassware kitchen furniture.

Also, a handsome lot for account of whom it may concern, an elegant suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture in crimson brocatel, made to order by E W Hutchins, and cost $600, consisting of sofa, tête à tête, arm chairs, Voltaire chairs, six parlor chairs, four reception chairs and piano stool. Also, two elegant carved rosewood centre tables.

ADRIAN H MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF STOCK.—ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following Stocks for account of the estate of Dennis Valentine deceased, late of Yonkers:

100 shares Citizens' Fire Insurance Company, $20 each.

50 shares City Bank, $25 each

25 shares City Exchange Bank, $100 each.

40 shares Bank of Seneca, Syracuse.

50 shares Manhattan Live Insurance Company, $50 each.

50 shares Broadway Bank $25 each

50 shs on Harlem R R road, $50 each

50 shares Harlem R R road, $50 each

WILLIAM V. VALENTINE, } Executors.

PETER VALENTINE, }

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. — Nassau-st, near Fulton, on WEDNESDAY, Oct 3, 1855, at 10½ o'clock SALE OF NEW AND USEFUL FURNITURE, but little used. Also, 10 cases Glassware; also, a large invoice of French china vases, richly decorated, for presents; also, a large assortment of fine silver plated ware, vases, urns, tea sets of six pieces, goblets, &c. &c. French china tea sets, and vases, and cups; also, retiring dealer's stock of rich parlor and chamber furniture, marble top bureau, washstands, &c., bureaus, wardrobes, sinks, &c.; in mahogany and rosewood A general assortment of household furniture will be offered

Every facility offered to merchants' for packing and shipping.

J. L VANDEWATER Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF DIAMONDS, GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY, AT AUCTION—JOHN L VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No 19 Maiden-lane, the stock of a Broadway dealer and importer, who has been unfortunate in business, and goes from sale to salesroom for convenience of sale, among which may be found a large assortment of 18 carat case gold watches, by the most celebrated manufacturers; magnificent diamond cluster and single stone pins brooches, rings, ear drops, &c. All are of the same stamp of gold and finish, consists of every article usually found in a first class Broadway establishment; the above sale affords a fine opportunity to those in want, as every lot is to be sold to the highest bidder.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO—Will sell, at the residence of C C Webb Esq., No 69 Varick-st., near Canal-st, on TUESDAY Oct. 2, at 10½ o'clock, all the elegant furniture of the above house consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, been used only three months; with guarantee for one year; rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets rosewood centre, side and fancy tables side and corner etageres; rosewood and mahogany furniture of all descriptions finished in the latest fashion; gilt French plate and oval mirrors, richly decorated china vases and tea sets, silver-plated tea services, &c &c; also bedding. The sale will be without any reserve whatever, and deposits required from all purchasers Also premises to rent for balance of the year. Catalogues at the house.

HENRY H LEEDS Auctioneer.

H. H. LEEDS & CO—Will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 2, at 12 o'clock, at their store No. 19 Nassau-st, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets coffee pots, tea urns; sugar bowls, slop jars, cream pots, butter dishes, fish knives, crumb scrapers ice cream knives, cake & sugar tongs, bouquet holders; all warranted of the best quality solid silver.

Also, turquoise, opal and other gold bracelets, ear-rings, breast pins, &c; platina do; lepine watches, gold chains, pencil cases, diamond rings, pearl do; gold band bracelets, vest chains, pearl, jet and cameo do; mourning rings and pins; pen and pencils, filigree work, topaz do; coral do.

PETER PARES, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD AND CABINET FURNITURE—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at their salerooms No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, the entire stock of a first class cabinet maker, removed for convenience of sale The stock comprises every variety of parlor and chamber suites in rosewood and mahogany, book-cases, secretaries, and also a variety of second-hand furniture. Sale positive for cash. Catalogues ready

CHARLES R MILLER, Auctioneer

COTTAGE HOUSE ON PUTNAM-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—CHARLES R MILLER & Co. will sell at public auction at Merchant's Exchange, on TUESDAY, October 2, at 12 o'clock, a commodious cottage house on Putnam-av, Brooklyn, 2d door from Bedford. The house is nearly new, with 7 rooms, two-story and basement, finished with marble mantels grates, &c.; lot 25x100 feet. Apply at office of Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AND CUTLERY.—HENRY G. EVANS No 92 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Oct 2, at 10 o'clock, from the shelves in lots to suit the City and country trade, a general assortment of crockery, glass and china ware, vases, &c. Also, a large assortment of cutlery, plated and common ware; 100 packages glassware, plain and gilt china tea sets, Britannia ware, &c; also the stock of a dealer, sale positively, and goods well packed for shipping. City and country dealers are directed to the above. Catalogues now ready.

HENRY H LEEDS Auctioneer

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY Oct 3, at 10½ o'clock at their store No 19 Nassau-st. elegant papier mache goods, recently exhibited at the Crystal Palace, from the celebrated makers Jennens & Bettridge of Birmingham consisting of arm chairs, tables, sewing tea caddies, paperies, writing desks, inkstands, jewel cases, card plates, fulios and other goods, richly decorated, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the consignee

W A CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, &c. &c.—TEAS, COFFEE, CUTLERY, SCALES—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st, cor. Greenwich st., cloves, raisins figs, nuts, starch, gin champagne, mackerel, beef, knives and forks spoons, scissors saws, chisels, planes, hammers, clocks, shirt collars, pants, jackets, stocks.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Tuesday, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 117 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mah gany, walnut, and oak furniture and house-keeping articles of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office Nos 23 and 25 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and deal in Specie. Bonds. Lands, Lots, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

TRIBEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN TRIGEMINAL REMEDY, prepared by Jerrel Laboratory of Marseilles, and imported by the agents of the Société de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Colleges of Medicine of France.

TRIBEMAR No. 1—Is the Trigeminal remedy par excellence, and in cases of over powering nervous prostration, from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*. If the Tribemar were universally adopted; all progressive improvements would be made to their maximum, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIBEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an infallible cure, to the ruin of the health of that portion of the population.

TRIBEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the therapeutists in the world cannot remove

TRIBEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in six cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses,

BANK STATEMENTS.

Published for the Public Good by Order of the State Commissioners of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... $[illegible]
Average amount of Due to other Banks ..... $[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT L. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. L. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $570,350 00
Average amount of Specie 51,534 00
Average amount of Circulation 99,304 00
Average amount of Deposits 350,968 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,720,035 84
Average amount of Specie 916,393 00
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Bank of America 71,619 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,871,615 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE, CITY OF NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $8,219,335 49
Average amount of Specie 891 715 36
Average amount of Circulation 2,163 00
Average amount of Deposits 5,317, 34 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY F VAIL Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,203,108 42
Average amount of Specie 53,048 70
Average amount of Circulation 102,445 00
Average amount of Deposits 919,586 92
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS Cashier
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,448,682 97
Average amount of Specie 394,805 49
Average amount of Circulation 243,309 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,800,937 48
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Asst Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,605 835 84
Average amount of Specie 82,341 10
Average amount of Circulation 92 216 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,310 208 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,079,674 06
Average amount of Specie 548,143 23
Average amount of Circulation 199,146 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,997,768 82
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $6,540,351 98
Average amount of Specie 421 456 15
Average amount of Circulation 104,440 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 5,500,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. WILKINSON, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
M. WILKINSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
A. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,060,362 34
Average amount of Specie 74,407 86
Average amount of Circulation 119,857 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,172,521 07
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,478,493 56
Average amount of Specie 77 370 04
Average amount of Circulation 204,540 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,250,795 73
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29 h day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $289,697 90
Average amount of Specie 11,059 45
Average amount of Circulation 194,949 00
Average amount of Deposits 101,476 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,616 048 51
Average amount of Specie 53,187 00
Average amount of Circulation 57,370 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,076,879 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $615 291 37
Average amount of Specie 46 605 11
Average amount of Circulation 108,946 00
Average amount of Deposits 336,607 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JNO. C LEVERIDGE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,541,649 66
Average amount of Specie 160,315 00
Average amount of Circulation 270,750 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,172,521 06
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $778 982 49
Average amount of Specie 45,280 34
Average amount of Circulation 141,760 00
Average amount of Deposits 606,062 19
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,859,126 14
Average amount of Specie 156,776 57
Average amount of Circulation 84,169 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,091,437 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts ..... $2,771,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie ..... 139,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation ..... 97,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits ..... 1,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. HOOKER. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,252,106 06
Average amount of Specie 114 327 21
Average amount of Circulation 99,354 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,036 366 40
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $649,834 10
Average amount of Specie 44,131 00
Average Amount of Circulation 97 098 00
Average amount of Deposits 383 926 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. HALLOW Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 593,752 26
Average amount of Specie 124,408 90
Average amount of Circulation 140,020 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,337,954 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J. LANE cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $674,643 99
Average amount of Specie 19,407 27
Average amount of Circulation 10,487 00
Average amount of Deposits 592,055 16
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES. Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $833 401 47
Average amount of Specie 84,424 97
Average amount of Circulation 87 312 00
Average amount of Deposits 558,701 61
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,394 431 51
Average amount of Specie 133,856 00
Average amount of Circulation 133,856 00
Average amount of Deposits 884,648 93
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $397,557 00
Average amount of Specie 37,279 00
Average amount of Circulation 96 025 00
Average amount of Deposits 206,869 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $543 981 50
Average amount of Specie $1,960 34
Average amount of Circulation 104,186 00
Average amount of Deposits 473 963 01
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D V H BENTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
DAN V H BENTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JOHN HEDRMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,286 629 87
Average amount of Specie 171,661 00
Average amount of Circulation 188,794 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,293,855 94
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS H. HALL, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of October 1855.
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,883,796 96
Average amount of Specie 511 708 41
Average amount of Circulation 359,744 00
Average amount of Deposits 3,463,866 39
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $773,048 90
Average amount of Specie 31,423 60
Average amount of Circulation 90 133 00
Average amount of Deposits 567,273 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C BEACH. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,117,958 47
Average amount of Specie 76,942 91
Average amount of Circulation 149,376 00
Average amount of Deposits 860,529 88
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT HANCOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK. Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,283 438 91
Average amount of Specie 874,087 89
Average amount of Circulation 409,133 77
Average amount of Deposits 3,746,128 69
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SHEPHERD KNAPP, President of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
SHEPHERD KNAPP. President.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,166 038 87
Average amount of Specie 67,019 67
Average amount of Circulation 198,211 00
Average amount of Deposits 833 885 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cash er of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $726 232 32
Average amount of Specie 51,934 71
Average amount of Circulation 115,783 00
Average amount of Deposits 616 077 83
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,106,066 18
Average amount of Specie 154 491 56
Average amount of Circulation 96,192 00
Average amount of Deposits 1,462,066 75
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. B. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $3,726,667 63
Average amount of Specie 532,966 02
Average amount of Circulation 204,664 00
Average amount of Deposits 4,347,851 15
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN. Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $4,447,077 77
Average amount of Specie 478,146 33
Average amount of Circulation 1 3 519 00
Average amount of Deposits ..... 4,[illegible]
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY Meigs, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1s day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1 111,698 00
Average amount of Specie 100,042 00
Average amount of Circulation 133,919 00
Average amount of Deposits 977 565 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
GUS THEBAUD Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,600 061 61
Average amount of Specie 103,637 53
Average amount of Circulation 199 641 00
Average amount of Deposits 848,615 71
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B T HOOGLAND Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $167,467 48
Average amount of Specie 11,226 33
Average amount of Circulation 33 542 00
Average amount of Deposits 103 696 43
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $402,900 17
Average amount of Specie 24,908 02
Average amount of Circulation 64 201 00
Average amount of Deposits 126,489 29
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $209 268 07
Average amount of Specie 40 151 93
Average amount of Circulation 122,881 00
Average amount of Deposits 125,084 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,109 938 56
Average amount of Specie 76 576 98
Average amount of Circulation 178,839 00
Average Amount of Deposits 870,113 25
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B HAYS. Cashier.
Sworn before me. this 1st day of Oct ber, 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,276,941 13
Average amount of Specie 79-426 22
Average amount of Circulation 139,440 00
Average amount of Deposits 721 207 62
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES PALMER, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $590,201 94
Average amount of Specie 35,454 50
Average amount of Circulation 95,808 00
Average amount of Deposits 308 360 58
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $951 631 96
Average amount of Specie 48 136 00
Average amount of Circulation 111,334 00
Average amount of Deposits 788,716 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $384 880 96
Average amount of Specie 26 160 55
Average amount of Circulation 169,004 00
Average amount of Deposits 567,732 50
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
W. E SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2 333,625 61
Average amount of Specie 154,447 96
Average amount of Circulation 120,147 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,073 676 66
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P M. BRYSON. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
WM. CURRIE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $703 783 00
Average amount of Specie 47,616 00
Average amount of Circulation 93,004 00
Average amount of Deposits 442,233 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,151,938 24
Average amount of Specie 75,206 73
Average amount of Circulation 212,063 00
Average amount of Deposits 573,256 21
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S FRASER. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29 h day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,016 186 00
Average amount of Specie 60,592 00
Average amount of Circulation 107,999 00
Average amount of Deposits 739 909 00
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $1,403,844 64
Average amount of Specie 58,748 90
Average amount of Circulation 269,099 00
Average amount of Deposits 997,483 56
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 1st day of October, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 29th day of September 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts $2,613 485 78
Average amount of Specie 350 610 83
Average amount of Circulation 194 087 00
Average amount of Deposits 2,385,624 67
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARTHUR. Cashier.
Sworn before me this 1st day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 200 and 432 Greenwich-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, is at No. 126 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—EUROPEAN AND BUFFALO AND NEW CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Piqua, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with Side Car train of M S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11 30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 5:00 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—First day of term.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 6, 69, 273, 282, 1216, 1305, 1306, 697, 1313, 1686, 1687, 1644, 1243, 1771, 238, 976.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*.—Nos. 412, 18 to 39, 146, 52, 56.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 9, 10, 36, 40, 56, 61, 62, 64, 66, 68, 70, 72 to 86, 88, 90 to 93, 95, 97, 98, 99, 102 to 108, 107.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*.—Nos. 790, 794, 977, 983, 985, 986, 987, 1000, 1015 to 1017, 1019 to 1022. *Part 2*.—Nos. 666, 746, 471, 760, 577, 896, 972, 439, 540, 442, 170, 866, 1016, 1012, 1027.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Judges Judges Roosevelt and Morris.

FIRST DAY OF TERM.

This Court was opened for the Term yesterday, with the usual formalities. The panel of Grand Jurors was called, when thirteen jurors only answered, and the Court ordered a new panel of twenty to be summoned for this evening, 2d inst. The District Attorney gave notice that there would be no Grand Jury organized this term for the General Sessions. The following heavy calendar of the criminal cases was exhibited by the District Attorney.

MURDER CASES.

The People vs. *Lewis Baker and seven others*—Indicted for murder. Mr. H. F. Clarke appeared for Baker, and after some immaterial discussion, the trial was set down for the second Monday of November.

The same vs. *James Hudson*, for murder, set down for Monday next.

The People vs. *Mary Ann Lambert*—This case was set down for Wednesday of this week.

The same vs. *Owen Murray*, for murder; set down for Wednesday of next week.

The same vs. *Timothy Bulkley*, for murder.—This case was set down for the second Friday.

The same vs. *Robert Bulins*, for murder; set down for Thursday of this week.

The same vs. *Samuel Sprague*.—This case was set down for the third Monday.

THE ALDERMANIC INDICTMENTS.

The People vs. *Anson Herrick, Wm. Drake and Moser, Councilmen Cooper, Wendell and Healey*.—The District Attorney said he should ask to have these cases removed from the Sessions and ordered for trial in this Court.

Messrs. Brady, Busteed and Nash severally appeared for the defendants. Mr. Nash said he should make no objection to the removal proposed by the District Attorney, so far as regarded Mr. Cooper, provided that all their rights were preserved, of moving to quash the indictment, or make any other preliminary objections. Mr. Brady said he appeared for Mr. Herrick, and now gave notice of his intention to move to quash the indictment, on account of gross irregularities and abuses in the Grand Jury Room. He should be ready to serve his papers on the prosecution on Tuesday.

Mr. Busteed said he appeared for Moser, and that they would be ready at any moment, but required to have the advantage and experience of the counsel for the other parties.

It was then agreed that the motion to quash should be heard on Friday next.

Some informal business was disposed of and the Court adjourned to Tuesday, to-day at 11 o'clock.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 1.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

The October term of this Court commenced to-day. A very heavy session is in prospect. There was not a full attendance of gentlemen summoned to serve on the Grand Jury. That was of little consequence, however, as those who attended were discharged until Monday next, no such body being in immediate requisition. This will seem rather odd to those who think of the Court of General Sessions as it used to be. It is now so associated with the Oyer and Terminer that a Grand Jury was not deemed necessary, the District Attorney having impanneled one in that Court, it being a doubtful matter whether two Grand Juries could be impanneled in one County. In the meantime, the Court of General Sessions will proceed this week to try cases of indictment found by the late Grand Jury.

CHARGE OF ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

Joseph Walker, William Bell, Timothy McCarthy, George Doyle and Henry Brown, five seamen, were charged with assaulting, with murderous intent, a certain John Thompson, a seamen on board their own ship, the *Washington*, on the 9th of August. It is alleged that Thompson, who had got into a quarrel with them, tried to leave the ship on her coming into port, without making an amicable arrangement with the prisoners. Bell accordingly stabbed him in the neck, another beat him with a wooden weapon in the head, and they all pummelled him with their fists and feet. This was not the first appear ance which he had made, as he testified before the Grand Jury. However, the prisoners were found guilty of assault and battery, the prisoners were found guilty of assault and battery, the jury acquitting them of the charge of assault with intent to do bodily harm. Sentence was deferred.

There were no other cases tried.

The General Sessions.

The following is the calendar of jail cases for trial at the present sitting of the General Sessions:

Grand larceny	28	Burglary	14
Forgery	10	Murder	10
Fel. assault and battery	10	False pretences	2
Rape	2	Seduction	1
Abandonment	1	Perjury	1
Total			79

Judge STUART will preside.

The Pseudo-"History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation" Unmasked.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A gross and unprincipled attempt is at present being made, through the medium of an advertising letter, to deceive the public as to the true nature and value of Medicated Inhalation in the treatment of Pulmonary and kindred diseases.

Were I to act in accordance with my own feelings and inclinations, I would not stoop to notice any statements, however plausibly put forth, coming from so despicable a source. But in medicine more than in any other department of science, it is essential to lay aside that fastidiousness which would deter the physician from meeting attacks, however vexatious, petty, sophistic or contemptible they may be in themselves; and, as I have always advocated the advisability of resisting the progress of quackery—by exposing its ignorance, avarice and cruelty—and by plainly describing the nature of disease, and the best means of its alleviation, in the public newspapers, which are read by the whole community, I have determined to defend my views from an assault calculated, and evidently intended, to mislead the invalid, to his own destruction. I have a higher duty to perform than to expose unprincipled, pretentious and designedly wicked misrepresentations, and I cheerfully sacrifice my personal feelings to this obligation. It becomes imperative on me to caution the unwary, to counsel the unfortunate, and to warn the doubting invalid against the machinations of a selfish and unscrupulous plotter, who seeks, by slandering inhalation, to entrap them into the purchase of his own worthless and dangerous nostrums.

No great truth was ever yet promulgated without meeting opposition from the prevailing errors of its time, or without being prostituted to the vilest uses by the sordid and avaricious charlatan. In this instance, the notorious character of the assailant, and the gross personality of his attack, are not sufficient reasons for silence. When I consider that his misrepresentations are intended to go forth to the people in distant parts of the Union, where his true character is not sufficiently well known, and were penned with the deliberate aim and purpose of misguiding the afflicted, I feel the necessity for an equally public refutation and exposure to be the more urgent. In this City, and in some of the Eastern States, where his past career is a matter of familiar knowledge, he might have been left to the contempt which his proceedings deserve; but among the uninformed on this point such a course would be hazardous and mistaken.

There is another reason why I should not permit this scandal upon Inhalation to pass unrebuked and unrefuted. The real writings of this manufacturer of "braces" and "patent medicines" have hitherto proved his surest protection. His unscrupulous assertions, his vulgar style, his ungrammatical and illogical language, were a sufficient exposure of his ignorance and presumption to protect the intelligent portion of the community from being victimized by him, however successful they may have been in enticing the less educated part of the people. But in this instance he has evidently employed a polished writer, and I regret to think a physician, to traduce Inhalation and to bolster up his own nostrums. These late advertisements come forth in a new and inviting garb—they are really well written, and are therfore more calculated to deceive.

In the columns of the *Medical Specialist* which was published on the 1st of September, I commenced a series of articles on the History of Inhalation, in the course of which I noticed the origin of the practice, and referred to sixty different authorities who had written on the subject. On the 22d of September, this protracted history of Inhalation made its appearance, at which time having had three weeks to make notes from them, these many authorities are copied by the writer with a display of knowledge on the subject truly astonishing.

While I cannot but regret to see the science of medicine degraded by the unworthy use, I deem that no time, I am really grateful for this opportunity which this attack upon Inhalation affords me of holding up to public notice the disgusting impositions which this person has so long, and with comparative impunity practiced upon consumptive invalids, and shall not, therefore, hesitate to make use of the overwhelming evidence in my possession.

The pressure of professional engagements prevents my giving any considerable attention to this exposure, if, indeed, such were necessary; but I shall make, from day to day, such observations on these letters as the facts of the case may seem to demand, beginning to-morrow with the fictitious authorship.

Your obedient servant,

R. HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for diseases of the Lungs.

No. 828 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—Dr. REESE remarks in his *Gazette* of this month, that the name of RUSHTON has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the public, that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills and Ointment are safe and certain remedies for salt rheum, scrofula, rheumatic and cutaneous affections—the one acting externally, and penetrating the pores; the other internally, on the blood and organs of digestion, purifying and renovating the vital functions of the body. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It comes home to one's feelings, the comfort of wearing RAY'S stocking-knit

UNDER GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.

The rapid sale of these superior fabrics is satisfactory proof of their excellence and adaptation to the wants of the public. JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—"Mabel, the Child of the Battle Field," the great pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the farce of "King's Gardener" at this flourishing Theatre to-night. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mons. SCHMIDT and Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. WILKINS, Miss TURNHAM and all the favorites appearing, not excepting Mons. Pidgeon, the giant eighteen feet high.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PATENT PENCIL CASE (LOUND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

RARE CHANCE.—For sale, a complete file of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order. Address E. L. MORTON, this office.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Promotions in the Navy.

The subjoined list of recent Promotions in the United States Navy is copied from the Washington *Star*, of Saturday evening, which states that the list is complete and may be relied upon in every particular. It exhibits the promotions recently made in consequence of carrying into effect the law for retiring a portion of the officers and on account of deaths or other casualties in the service:

COMMANDERS PROMOTED TO BE CAPTAINS.

G. J. Pendergrast,	Duncan N. Ingraham,
Wm. C. Nicholson,	John Marston,
Joseph B Hull,	Henry A. Adams,
John Kelly,	Wm. S. Walker,
Wm. H Gardner,	George F. Pearson,
David G. Farragut,	Samuel F. Dupont,
Stephen B. Wilson,	Wm. L. Hudson,
T. Aloysius Dornin,	Geo. A. Magruder,
Robert B. Cunningham,	John Pope,
Victor M. Randolph,	Levin M. Powell,
Frederick Engle,	Charles Wilkes,
John Rudd,	Thos. O Selfridge,
Wm. W. McKean,	Henry Eagle,
Franklin Buchanan,	C. J. Van Brunt,
Samuel Mercer,	Wm. M. Glendy,
Charles Lowndes,	George S. Blake,
L. M. Goldsborough,	Samuel Barron,
George N. Hollins,	Andrew A. Harwood.

LIEUTENANTS PROMOTED TO BE COMMANDERS.

John W. Livingston,	Cicero Price,
Archibald B. Fairfax,	J. R. Goldsborough,
Henry K. Thatcher,	Charles S. Boggs,
James H. Rowan,	Theodore F. Green,
Wm. McBlair,	John R. Tucker,
John S Missroon,	Thos. J. Page,
Richard L. Page,	George Minor,
Fred. Chatard,	Percival Drayton,
Benj. J. Totten,	Robert F. Pinkney,
Arthur Sinclair,	Thos R. Rootes.
Robt. B. Hitchcock,	Edward M. Yard,
C. H. A. H. Kennedy,	Wm. S. Young,
Thos. W. Brent,	Joseph F. Green,
Joseph Lanman,	John De Camp,
John K. Mitchell,	Charles W. Pickering,
Thos. Turner,	Overton Carr,
Chas. H. Poor,	Luther Stoddard,
James Findlay Schenck,	Wm. M. Walker,
Timothy Hunt,	John A. Winslow,
Sylvanus Wm. Godon,	Benj. More Dove.
Wm. Radford,	Thornton A. Jenkins,
Sam. F. Hazard,	John Rodgers,
John M. Berrien,	John B. Marchand,
George A. Prentiss,	Wm. Rogers Taylor,
Alfred Taylor,	Henry J. Hartsteen,
Sam. Phillips Lee,	Benj. F. Sands,
John P. Gillis,	Henry French,
Samuel Swartwout,	Samuel Larkin,
Raphael Semmes,	Henry S. Stellwagon,
James P. McKinstry,	James L. Henderson,
Oliver S Glisson,	Daniel B. Ridgely,
John A. Dahlgren,	Wm. T. Muse,
Stephen C. Rowan,	Charles Steedman,
Edward R. Thompson,	Wm. Lewis Herndon,
Guert Gansevort,	James Alden,
Charles Green,	Augustus L. Case,
Edward L. Handy,	Roger Perry.
Melancton Smith,	

MASTERS PROMOTED TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Charles W. Aby,	Edward C. Stout.

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN PROMOTED TO BE LIEUTENANTS.

Reuben Harris,	Leonard H. Lyon,
James B. McCauley,	Milton Haxton,
Thos. H. Phelps,	Robert Selden,
Alex. P. Wesley,	Albert Allmand,
Garrit V. Denniston,	Robert Stuart,
Leonard Paulding,	Theodosius Fay,
Edmund R. Colhoun,	George H. Gay,
Edward Barrett,	Paul F. Wainwright,
Galvin Turrell,	George W. Young,
John W. Bennett,	John H. Russell,
Homer C. Blake,	Edward S. Stone,
Clark H. Wells,	Thomas C. Eaton,
S. P. Quackenbush,	Dawson Phenix,
Earl English,	Robert F. B. Lewis,
Joseph M. Bradford,	Charles P. McGary,
Reigart P. Lowry,	Hunter Davidson,
Jonathan H. Carter,	Andrew W. Johnson,
Wm. E. Parker,	Stephen B. Luce,
J. Pembroke Jones,	Delany A. Forrest,
David A. McDermut,	Robert W. Scott,
Wm P Buckney,	Walter W. Queen,
Geo. E Morgan,	Robert R. Carter,
Richard L. Law,	Edmund W. Henry,
Wm. H. Wilcox,	Thomas T. Heuston,
John T. Barraud,	Ralph Chandler,
Thomas Roney,	John R. Hamilton,
John H. Upshur,	James Parker,
John Van N. Philip,	Philip C. Johnson, Jr.,
Samuel R. Franklin,	John Watters.
Wm. D. Whiting,	K. Randolph Breese,
Wm. L. Powell,	Oscar F. Johnson,
S. Ledward Phelps,	Lewis A. Kimberly,
Edward Y McCauley,	Beverly Kennon,
Theodoric L. Walker,	S. Livingston Breese,
Wm. Mitchell,	George U. Morris,
Francis A Ree,	Edwin F. Gray,
Jos. B. Smith,	John C. Spreteon,
Wm. H. Murdaugh,	Bancroft Gherardi,
John M. Brooke,	Daniel L. Braine,
Wm. Gibson,	John Taylor Wood,
Edward Renshaw,	L Howard Newman,
Joseph D. Daniels,	Charles E. Thorburn,
John T. Walker,	Richard T. Bowen,
J. C P. DeKraft,	Charles W. Flusser,
John Van McCollum,	Wm. S. Lovell,
John E. Hart,	John R. Eggleson,
Oscar C. Badger,	Andw. B. Cummings,
Thomas C. Harris,	Bayard E. Hand,
John Kell,	George E. Belknap,
John L. Davis,	Edward P. Williams,
Alex. A. Semmes,	Jared P. K. Mygatt,
John B. Stewart,	John D. Rainey,
M. Patterson Jones,	David B. Harmony,
Watson Smith,	Wm. Gwin,
Alex. M. DeBree,	John J. Cornwell,
Joseph E. De Haven,	James P. Foster,
Alex. W. Habersham,	Henry Wilson,
Wm. T. Truxtun,	A. E. K. Benham,
John K. Wilson,	Robert T. Chapman,
Greenleaf Olney,	Wm. P. A. Campbell,
Horace N. Crab,	Wilson McGunnegle,
Samuel Magaw,	John Irwin,
James H. Rochelle,	J. S. Skerrett,
Robert D. Minor,	James A. Greer,
Wm. C. West.	Charles H. Greene,
Nich. H. Van Zandt,	Francis H. Baker,
Francis G. Dallas,	Isaac W. Hester,
Simeon S. Bassett,	E. T. Spedden,
Robert C. Duvall,	E. K. Owen,
David P. McCorkle,	Wm. T. Glassell,
George H. Hare,	Aaron Ward Weaver,
Wm. Sharp.	Austin Pendergrast,
James I. Waddell,	Joseph P. Fyffe,
Wm. M. Gamble,	Wm. P. McCann,
Jonathan Young,	J. S. Stillwell,
Wm. K. Mayo,	Julius G. Heileman,
Thomas Young,	Joseph D. Blake,
James E Jouett,	Eugene H Oakley,
T. Scott Fillebrown,	James H. Gillis.
Joseph Fry,	

PASSED MIDSHIPMEN PROMOTED TO BE MASTERS.

De Grass Livingston,	W. H. Ward,
Wm. E. Fitzhugh,	J. W. Dunnington,
Trevott Abbott	H. M. Garland,
B. P. Loyall,	Jesse Taylor, Jr.,
C. H. Cushman,	J. G. Maxwell,
O. F. Stanton,	Henry Erben,
Wm. H Cheever,	F. E. Shepperd,
H. A. Adams, Jr.,	T. P. Pelot,
B. B. Taylor,	E. P. McCrea.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, on the 16th of Aug., by Rev. H. Brierly, Mr. John H. Stans to Miss Henrietta, daughter of John F. and Harriet Miller, of that city.

In San Francisco, on the 19th inst., by Rev. Mr. Thurston, Mr. Henry Murat to Mrs. Catharine Stolyenbergen.

On the 18th Aug., by the Most Rev. Archbishop Jos. S. Alemany, Charles Welsh to Miss Elizabeth G. Roach, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 22d inst., at the residence of Gen. W. H. Richardson, United States Marshal, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Capt. Richard L. Whiting, of the Mail steamship *Sonora*, to Miss Josephine P. Finnall.

On the 4th Aug., Mr. William Board to Miss Mary D. Hamilton, both of Santa Clara.

At Santa Clara, Aug. 16, Mr. John Tower to Miss Charity Holmbes.

On the 19th Aug. Mr. Jacob Graves to Miss Margaret Elizabeth, daughter of Jonas Statler, all of Santa Clara County

In Campo Seco, Aug. 16, Mr. Charles Barlow to Mrs. N. M. Clickinbeard.

On the 27th inst, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. James J. Ayers to Miss Mary O'Brien, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 1, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Edward Kelly, of Calais, Me, to Miss Elizabeth McCloy, of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Sept 1, by Rev. Mr. Wyatt, at the Pine-street Episcopal Church, Mr. Chas. Nevelles to Mrs. Eugenia Verbrughs, all of that city.

In Oakland, at the residence of Mr. S. Beel, by Rev. Dr. Eckmann, Mr. A. Heineberg, to Miss Regina Davidson, both of San Francisco.

DIED.

At New Almaden, Aug. 15, after a short illness, Martha Jane, daughter of Thomas and Mary Bryan, aged 5 years and 11 months.

Yesterday morning, at 5 o'clock, Samuel Moss, Jr., late of Philadelphia, and for a long time a resident of New-Orleans, in the 36th year of his age.

In San Francisco, on Friday, the 24th inst, of scarlet fever, Julia Eliza, daughter of Marvin and Lucinda J. Tift, aged 7 years, 3 months and 25 days.

At Fort Point, Aug. 15, Mrs. Sarah Ann Ashley, wife of Mr S. J. Ashley, aged 24 years.

On board bark *Live Yankee*, June 12, on the passage from Hong Kong to San Francisco, Douglas M., son of D. M. Davis, aged 15 months.

Aug. 17, of hemorrhage, Mr. Daniel Barr, a resident of Santa Clara County.

In San Jose, Aug. 18, Don Juan Soto, in the 68th year of his age. The deceased was a native of California, of old Spanish descent, and in early life, at the breaking out of the Mexican Revolution, was a soldier in the Royal service, at the Presidio of San Francisco.

At Forest City, July 26, Susan A, wife of Dr. R. S. Werton, aged 34 years.

In Nevada, Aug. 19, Samuel G., son of A. and C. Y. Briggs, aged about 3 years.

In Marysville, Aug. 19, Mr. Hinckley Bradford, formerly of Vermont, aged 26th years.

In Columbia, Aug. 16, Mrs. Lizzie S., wife of Mr. C. Monroe, aged 18 years.

On the 21st inst., Charles R., infant son of John C. and Sarah A. King, aged 1 year, 3 months and 19 days.

On board the schooner *Forward*, June 27, Henry Williams, aged 43 years.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Sept. 2, at the residence of the family, near the corner of Folsom and Third streets, William Frederick, aged 12 months, only child of James P. and Amelia A. Pierce.

On Sunday, the 2d inst, in San Francisco, suddenly, Mr. George Thornton, aged 36 years.

In Oakland, Alameda County, on Sunday, the 2d inst, Fannie Louise, youngest child of Thomas P. and M. L. Hamilton, aged 1 year and 2 days.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Sept 26, by Rev Mr. Tuttle, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Mr. GEORGE VANBILE to Miss JOSEPHINE ROCKWELL.

At Flatbush, L. I., on Wednesday, Sept. 26 by Rev. Dr. Strong, Mr. ABRAHAM LOTT to Miss GERTRUDE second daughter of John C. Bergen, Esq., all of the same place

At Castleton, on Monday Oct 1, by Rev. Mr. Stimpson, ISAAC LOCKWOOD, of New-York, to MAGGIE, only daughter of Abraham Golder, Esq., of Schodack

At Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, JONAH PENFIELD of New-York, to ELLEN L., daughter of Henry Moore, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 1, VINCENT W. MANY, in the 48th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No 70 Christopher st., this Tuesday afternoon, Oct 2, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation. Funeral services at St. Clement's Church, Amity-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Sept 29, at No. 32 Ridge st. MICHELLE BARLENDIS, aged 33 years Remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In this City, on Monday, Oct 1, HANNAH JANE HUMES, daughter of James and Jane Humes, aged 6 years and 1 month.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock, from 36th st, between 3d and Lexington ave

In this City, on Monday, Oct 1, at his residence, No. 82 West 26th st., JACOB T. WALDEN, one of the old merchants of this City, in the 81st year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, on Wednesday, the 3d inst, at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Sept. 30, of hemorrhage of the lungs, AZARIAH T. HALL, of the firm of A. A. Hall & Brother, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and the relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No 157 Bleecker-st., on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Sept. 30, Mrs. ANNA, wife of Captain E. S. Dennis, in the 56th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral services, at St. John's Church, corner of Johnson and Washington sts., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at 34 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct 1, after a long and painful illness, Capt. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society, and Board of Marine Surveyors, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, Skillman st., between Myrtle and Park ave., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct 1, ELIZABETH ANN, only daughter of Horace and Ann Elizabeth Waters, aged 14 years, 6 months and 4 days.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at No 10 Harrison-st., on Wednesday, the 3d inst, at 11 o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Oct. 1, Mrs. LYDIA D COURLIS, widow of the late Daniel Courlis, of Warren, N. J., aged 60 years and 10 months.

Her remains will be taken to Marksboro for interment.

☞ New Jersey *Herald* and Sussex *Register* please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Sept. 29, FANNY, only daughter of E. D and Lucia M. Burt, aged 1 year

At Jersey City, on Sunday night Sept. 30, of bilious fever, Miss LUCINDA L. DARFORTH.

Funeral services will be had this day, (Tuesday,) at 9½ o'clock A. M. at the residence of her father, Mr. Darforth, corner of Mercer and Wayne sts., Jersey City. The friends of the family are invited to attend.

At East Chester, on Monday, Oct. 1, in the residence of his father, JACOB E SCHIEFFELIN, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at the corner of Main-st., at 1½ o'clock.

At Albany, N. Y. on Monday, Sept. 24, MARY WALSH, widow of the late Andrew H. DeWitt, of that place.

At Walden, Orange County, N. Y. on Tuesday, Sept. 25, Mrs. MARY E. GRAHAM, wife of James G. Graham, and daughter of the late Geo. G. Scofield.

At White Meadow, Rockaway, N. J., on Friday, Sept. 28, Col THOMAS MUIR, in the 56th year of his age.

At Hartford, Conn., on Saturday, Sept 29, SARAH K. LINCOLN, wife of F. C. Felt, formerly of this City, aged 38 years

On Monday, Oct 1, in the 5th year of her age, LOUISA, youngest child of Anna Mary and George Ireland, Jr.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 1.

$1,000	Nor Carolina 6s, c	99	100	Erie Railroad	b60 55
25,000	Indiana State 5s	82	300	do	b60 55½
20,000	do	b10 82½	200	do	b30 55
10,000	Virginia 6s	s3 97½	1100	do	s90 54½
10,000	do	s60 97	250	do	opg 54½
4,500	Ohio 6s, '60	105½	100	do	pb.c 54
10,000	Har 1st M. Bds	s10 89	200	do	s60 54½
5,000	do	b60 90	800	do	55
7,000	do	89½	100	do	c 54½
5,000	Erie Bonds, '75	c 87½	200	do	b60 55
2,000	Hud. R. 1st M.	B 100	100	do	54½
5,000	Hud Rl. 3d M	B 73½	45	Panama Railroad	b60 105
42,500	Ill. C R R. B ex in.	80½	100	do	104½
35,000	do	c 80½	200	do	b60 105½
10,000	do	s30 80½	100	Harlem R R	b60 26½
31,000	do	b30 81	50	do	b60 26½
8,000	do	80½	300	do	26½
30,000	do	b30 80½	700	do	s3 26
10,000	do	b60 81	250	Reading R. R	c 93½
8,000	Chi. & R. I. R. B'bs.	97½	210	do	c 93½
1,000	New-York Cen 6s	91½	100	do	s60 93½
2,000	New-York Cen. 7s.	104	200	do	s10 93½
10	Del & Hud. C. Co	128	200	do	93½
80	Ocean Bank	85	1500	do	94
200	Canton Co	s60 25	200	do	s10 93½
100	do	s60 25½	100	do	s60 93½
100	do	b60 25½	500	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 40
200	Niagara Fran. Co.	19½	250	do	39½
500	do	19½	20	Mich. Central R R	97
100	do	s60 19½	5	do	97½
100	do	s3 19½	10	Mich So & N. Ia. R. R	99½
500	do	19½	100	do	99½
200	Penn Coal Co	100	200	do	b60 101
150	do	100	100	do	s3 99½
460	Cumb Coal Co	b60 26½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 83½
700	do	s60 26½	600	do	b60 84
350	do	s90 26½	100	do	83½
150	do	b3 26½	300	do	s60 83½
100	do	b60 27	200	do	c 83½
300	do	s60 26½	35	Chi. & R. I. R. R	93½
100	do	26½	100	do	s60 100
200	do	b60 27½	100	do	b60 101
450	do	26½	5	do	99½
300	Ward Coal Co	b20 14			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H NICOLAY:

$2,000 Cedar County Iowa Sixes	flat 26
5,000 N. Y. and Erie R. R. 7s, 1875	int. added 86
50 shares Peoria and Bureau Valley R. R.	88
13 shares Third-avenue Railroad	45½
8 shares Dry Dock and Grand-street Stage Co.	15
5 shares St. Nicholas Bank	95½
40 shares Island City Bank	77
116 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Co	105½@107½
10 shares Broadway Fire Ins. Co.	103½
5 shares Home Fire Ins. Co.	93½
10 shares Lafarge Fire Ins. Co.	76
20 shares Lafarge Fire Ins. Co.	74½
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.	94@94½
65 shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.	53½
20 shares Henry Clay Fire Ins. Co.	50
100 shares East River Fire Ins. Co.	85½
20 shares Knickerbocker Life Ins. Co.	58
60 shares Williamsburg Gas Light Co.	22

ADRIAN H. MULLER'S regular semi-weekly sales of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	111 Fred'd, with p.	91	700	Erie Railroad	ops 55
200	N'ic Transit Co	19½	100	do	b30 55½
50	Cumb Coal Co	27	100	do	b60 55½
200	do	b3 27½	200	do	55½
100	do	b15 27	500	do	s60 55
400	do	27½	100	do	b30 55½
500	do	s3C 27	50	do	p&c 55
50	do	b10 27½	600	do	b60 55½
20	do	b60 27½	200	do	4m 55
100	Harlem Railroad	b30 26½	100	Reading R. R.	s60 94
10	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	99	100	do	b3 94
5	Mich. So & N. I. Con	96½	200	do	93½
107	do	96	50	Panama Railroad	104½
126	C & R. I. R. R ops ex d.	95	50	do	b60 106½
300	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60 40			

MONDAY, Oct. 1—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, for the week ending Saturday last, Sept. 29, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present a very large decrease in the movement of Loans, Specie and Deposits. The changes thus made manifest are such as to account, fully, for the very stringent condition of the Money Market in Wall-street, noticed in our daily reports of last week. The loss of Specie is greater by $500,000 or $600,000 than was generally anticipated, though the rumor was current in the Street on Friday and Saturday that the Banks would close on a reserve not much exceeding Ten millions of dollars. The running down of the line of deposits is also more considerable in amount than was looked for, while the reduction of Loans is not more than equal to the sum anticipated from the calling in of demand accommodation to the Brokers. The exact changes from the previous statement of Sept. 22, are:

Decrease in Loans	$1,196,509
Loss of Specie	1,746,267
Reduction of Deposits	3,792,187
Gain on Circulation	8,478

The Specie reserve, $9,916,124, has not stood so low for more than a year or eighteen months past. The next lowest point was on the 4th November, 1854, $10,004,000. Including the Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | Sept. 29,

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1261 NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 3 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

TOUCHING CITY FUSIONS.

SOFT-SHELL PRIMARIES.

Riot, Bloodshed, and Trouble in Several Wards.

NEW NOMINATIONS, &c., &c.

HALF-SHELLS ORGANIZED.

Soft Shell Primary Elections.

Last evening was soft in all respects. The rain fell fast, but that did not prevent the Soft-Shell Tammany Democrats from holding their primary elections in the different Wards. In the Fifth and Thirteenth Wards there was fighting and bloodshed.

FIFTH WARD.

The notorious JOHN MCGARTHY, having failed to get himself nominated on the delegation ticket, marched, with a streng party, to the voting place in Hudson-street, took possession of the "pigeon hole," and would not allow any ballots to be deposited, unless one of his men were admitted to the Soft sanctum to superintend the voting.

To this, the regular Tammany Inspectors demurred, there was some rowing and a general fight was imminent, when Captain CARPENTER, with a posse of police arrived, raised the blockade of the "pigeon hole," gave free ingress to the ballots and compelled MORRISEY to give the proceedings a wide berth. JOHN procured an old candle box, set up a booth in the street, and proceeded to put through his own ticket. This being completed, the box and its valuable contents were carried in a triumphal rowdy procession to Tammany Hall, where it will, of course, be ruled out by the redoubtable Captain RYNDERS and his big gun. When Soft meets Soft, look out for clubs, pistols and bowie knives.

ALMOST A RIOT—TWO MEN HURT—HERRICK AHEAD.

At the primary election, held last night at HUDSON'S Railroad Hotel, in Fourth-avenue, near Forty-second-street, several futile attempts were made to take riotous possession of the polls.

It appears that the Inspectors of Election—GEORGE WISE, ROGER DOLAN and JAMES REED, known as Herrick men—had possession of the ballot boxes in the front part of the house, where they were receiving the tickets, when a rush was made to force an entry by the outsiders who belonged to the McCarthy *alias* Wood party.

Upon this, information was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, when three sections of the District Police, numbering 33 men, under command of Captain TOURNEY and his two Lieutenants, hastened to the spot in time to find the riotous procedure dwindled down to the confusion usually attending primary elections. The police made their appearance at about 5½ o'clock. It was, however, stated that two men were badly, though not seriously, injured in the *melee*.

The election then proceeded to its close at sunset. The MCCARTHY or Wood party claiming to have polled about 5,(90 votes to HERRICK'S 1,000, expressed an ardent desire to get "fair play" from the Inspectors. Some rum, not a little, was given round, and then a body of men—say from 400 to 500—made a rush at the hall door at the other end of the building, under the supposition that the ballot-boxes would be removed to the private apartment of Mr. REED, that the votes might be laid

The forefront of the party succeeded in forcing in two panels of the door, when they were somewhat stayed by the formidable attitude assumed by the occupants of the house, who armed themselves as best they could, two of whom were seen brandishing a pickaxe and a shovel. During this interlude, the police forced their way through the crowd, and with free use of their clubs succeeded in driving the would-be intruders back. No arrests were made. The activity of the police in the matter served to quell the excitement, and the tickets were counted out, when the HERRICK nominations were declared to be duly elected.

TERRIBLE ELECTION RIOT IN THE THIRTEENTH WARD—ONE MAN SHOT.

A terrible riot occurred last evening at the polls of the Soft Shell Primary Election in the Fifteenth Ward. One man was shot and many others were badly bruised and cut.

The difficulty that led to the disturbance has been brewing for some time.

The Soft-Shells of the Thirteenth Ward have been sundered into two parties, chiefly on personal issues, for a year past, and each had a separate primary ticket in the field to be balloted for last night. One of them was headed THOMAS H FERRIS, and the other MARTIN D. BRYANT.

THOMAS H. FERRIS at the last Primary, being dissatisfied at the appointment of one of the then Inspectors, avowed his determination to drag him from behind the ballot-box, and *bet a hat that he would do so*. The circumstance having got abroad, the friends of the Inspector mustered in strong force to prevent FERRIS from carrying out his threat; but despite their vigilance he did actually succeed with the assistance of some confederates, in *dragging from his place the Inspector to whom he was opposed*, thus winning his wager, and considerable notoriety, but making many determined foes.

The feud thus engendered has ever since waged most fiercely.

The friends of FERRIS headed their ticket with his name and appointed him an Inspector of the primary elections.

This caused a good deal of ill-feeling to the other faction, many of whom made open threats that they would serve him as he had served their friend, the Inspector, last year.

So both factions prepared for open war.

The police of the Ward becoming cognizant of the state of affairs, made arrangements to resist any breach of the public peace.

And so, at an early hour last night, Capt. RUSSELL and Lieut. O'KEEFE, with a platoon of men, proceeded to the polls, which were held at ONDERDONK'S drinking saloon, at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets. The platoon of police were secreted in a hall in the upper part of the building, while the Captain and Lieutenant stationed themselves at the polling place, which was very soon thronged with a number of both the opposing factions. The ballots proceeded for a time quietly, but soon symptoms of a disturbance became manifest. Epithets, threats and counter-threats were exchanged, and blows ensued. The friends of the BRYANT ticket, headed by "PATCY MCCORMICK," made a rush for the Inspector's box, with a view to drag FERRIS from behind it. The friends of FERRIS interposed, and a terrible riot immediately took place. The MCCORMICK party were all armed with short locust-wood clubs, which they plied most fiercely. The police made their appearance and fought desperately, and after a time, succeeded in restoring order, but not before a great deal of bodily injury had been sustained.

During the fight GEORGE FERRIS (brother of THOMAS H FERRIS,) drew a pistol and fired it at PATCY MCCORMICK, the leader of the opposition faction, but shot instead a man named SAMUEL MC DONNELL. The ball took effect in the thigh of MCDONNELL, passing completely through the flesh, but did not inflict, it is thought, a fatal wound. The wounded man was conveyed to his house in Delancey-street, where medical aid was procured him.

The police arrested GEORGE FERRIS and seven others, and conveyed them to the Station-house. All the prisoners were badly cut, FERRIS especially, who severely bruised about the head with blows from the clubs.

Police Justice BRENNAN opened Court in the Station-house, and after hearing statements of the officers, held GEO. FERRIS to bail in the sum of $5,000, PATRICK MCCORMICK and JAMES HOBN in $300 each, and JAMES MCLANE in the sum of $200. They all found bail.

The other persons arrested were dismissed by the Justice, as no one appeared against them. Excitement reigned in the vicinity of the place of outrage up to a late hour last night. Fresh disturbances were looked for, and the police were on the *qui vive* to prevent it.

At the conclusion of the riot the election proceeded, and the result of it was announced to be the triumph of the FERRIS ticket, it having received about 150 votes, while the other ticket received but about 40 votes.

The Hard Shells.

The Hards have made the following Charter nominations:

SIXTH WARD.

For Councilmen—Eleventh District—Henry Hughes. Twelfth District—James McGowan. Thirteenth District—James E. Kerrigan.

EIGHTH WARD.

For Alderman—Albert W. Smith. *For Assessor*—Robert Linn. *For School Commissioner*—Henry W. Wiman. *For School Trustees*—George Duroche, Dr. Francis Fleet. *For School Inspector*—Dr. Ed. F. Arnoux. *For Constables*—Abraham Moses, Richard A. Chambers.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

For Assessors—Samuel Hunter, Terrence McDonald, McCormick. *For Constables*—John Kerrigan, J. W. Sumerindyke, Giraud, Wm W. Frame. *For School Commissioner*—Stephen H Brooker. *For School Trustees*—J. R. Dunn, J. W. Donovan, P. Fogarty.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

For Alderman—Michael Toumey. *For Assessor*—Wm. S. Cole. *For School Commissioner*—Dr. Owen Sweeny. *For School Inspector*—John Duncan. *For School Trustees*—Patrick Collins, David Hastings. *To fill vacancy of School Trustee*—George Cassidy. *For Constables*—John Campbell, John Brady.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

For Councilmen.—Thirty-ninth District—J. H. Brady. Fortieth District—John Smith. Forty-first District—Phil p Fitzpatrick.

For Assessor—John S. Vreeland.

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

The Hard Shells of the Thirteenth Assembly District, (Fifteenth Ward,) have nominated GEO. C. GENET for the Assembly.

The Whigs.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

For Councilmen—Forty-sixth District—J. W. T. Van Riper. Forty-seventh District—Benjamin F. Pinckney. Fiftieth District—Daniel T. Macfarlan.

For Assessor—Dudley B. Andrews.

Constables—Benjamin Merritt, Varnum S. Mills.

School Commissioner—William Hibbard.

School Inspector—Joseph Whitehead.

School Trustees—Nathan C. Ely, Wm. H. Vanderhoof.

SECOND WARD CHARTER.

The Second Ward Whig Charter Convention met last night at No. 22 Ann-street. Alderman WILLIAMSON was unanimously renominated as a candidate for Alderman. Councilman CLIFTON was also unanimously renominated

The Whigs of the Twelfth Ward have put in nomination the following charter ticket:

For Alderman—Geo. W. Jenkins. *Councilman*—Isaac A. Hopper. *Assessor*—A. C. Judson. *School Commissioner*—E. H. Brown. *Inspector of Schools*—O. E. Steele. *School Trustees*—John B. Hobby, H. H. Gregory, Wm. Dusbing. *Inspectors of Election*—1st dist., Joseph Crocheron, Benj. Sutton; 2d dist., Isaac Bachelor, John Gillelan; 3d dist., Wm. Oakley, C. W. Van Voorhis; 4th dist., E. H. Brown, S. S. Jackson; 5th dist., Rod'k A. Knox, J. P. Baxter.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Alderman—C. H. Tucker.

Councilmen—Fifty-first District—J. N. Cowenhoven. Fifty second District—John V. Gailley. Fifty-third District—Daniel D. Conover.

SIXTEENTH WARD CHARTER.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening at the Utah House, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-fifth-street. Only two nominations were made—W. H. BULL for Councilman Forty-fourth Council District; EDWARD WESTERVELT for Councilman Forty-fifth Council District. Owing to there not being present all the delegates, the remaining nominations were deferred to next Monday night, to which time the Convention adjourned.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The regular monthly meeting of the Democratic Whig General Committee was held at the Broadway House last evening. There was a full attendance of members, and quite a crowd of persons interested in the proceedings were attracted to the place. Gen. WM. HALL, the permanent Chairman, occupied the Chair. CHRISTIAN W. SHAFFER and CHAS. S. TAPPAN, Secretaries.

After the transaction of the usual formal business, the matter relative to the adoption of a platform was called up, and a motion was made that the platform of the Republicans be adopted.

An amendment was made, that the subject be referred to a Committee of five.

A long and animated discussion thereupon arose.

Mr. C W. SCHAFFER voted for the reference, and explained his vote by saying that the Whig candidates had unanimously determined at a recent meeting that the proper disposition of such a question was its reference to a Committee.

Another member suggested that if the Whig candidates were to be sold, it was proper to first ascertain at what price.

The amendment to refer was finally adopted—ayes 38, nays 18.

The Committee of five was appointed by the Chair, as follows: E. D Smith, W. A. Dooley, M. R. Brewer, W. Adams, J. H. White.

Half Shells Organized.

The National Democratic Union Associations, *vulgariter*, Half Shells, held meetings last evening in all the Wards, to choose General and Ward Committees.

The several Committees met this evening at St. John's Hall, corner Delancy-street and the Bowery, to issue calls for Primary meetings and election of Nominating Committees.

The following comprise the General Committees, as far as received up to the hour of going to press:

First Ward—Wm. L. Wily, J. H. Williams, Michael Burns

Third Ward—John Moore, H. Billings, P. Larkin.

Fifth Ward—E. B. Hart, D. Goodman Croly, Andrew Clark

Sixth Ward—P. Williams, J. Glass, James Nesbitt.

Eighth Ward—John Wilson, Walter Miller, James McLaughlin.

Ninth Ward—W. Cotter, C. Miller, L. Mack.

Tenth Ward—George H. Clark, Jesse E. Nichols, — Eichel.

Eleventh Ward—Aaron B. Rollins, Robert Earl, John Houghkirk.

Thirteenth Ward—Wesley Hunt, James Moran, John Riley.

Fifteenth Ward—George M. Giles, Charles H. Graham, Wm. W. Cooke

Sixteenth Ward—W. M. Allen, W. H. Racy, James Smith.

Twentieth Ward—Thos. W. Monteith, Timothy Waters, Jr., Henry Larkin.

Meeting of the Delegates to Syracuse—Touching City Fusion.

There was a meeting at the Astor House, last night, of the Delegates to the recent Conventions at Syracuse.

JOSEPH BLUNT was called to the chair, and THOMAS S. BERRY appointed Secretary.

Mr. BLUNT stated that the object of the meeting was to provide for a County Mass Meeting, and to prepare for action in the coming canvass.

A motion was made that the Mass Meeting be held on Friday night. Amended to Tuesday night of next week, and adopted.

The Chair appointed as a Committee of Arrangement. Messrs. E. A. STANSBERRY, Dr. J. W. KENNEDY, and THOMAS S. BERRY; and for a Committee of Correspondence, Messrs. E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD, and C W. ELLIOTT.

On motion, Messrs. E. MCMULLEN, J. J. DOANE and R. T HALLOCK were named as a Finance Committee.

Mr. SHERWOOD laid on the table, for information, a plan for County organization. He recommended the formation of Republican Ward organizations, with a record of members in each; that they elect Delegates to a Central Republican Committee, which shall be also a County and City Nominating Committee; Charter nominations to be made as the Ward Associations may determine; Senatorial and Assembly nominations to be by conventions made up in the several Districts by the Ward Associations.

Mr. STANSBERRY, the Chairman of the County Committee at the Mercer House, explained the origin and position of the Committee.

After an animated discussion, Mr. MORGAN moved to refer the whole matter of a plan for County organization to a Committee of six, (three of Whig and three Republican delegates,) to report at a future meeting. The Committee consists of Messrs. Morgan, Stansberry, Sherwood, McMullin, Thayer and Dayton.

Motion was made that the Committee be authorized to invite the Mercer House Central Committee to appoint a Committee of three to confer with them. Carried.

The same action was taken with reference to the Whig Committee.

Adjourned to Saturday night.

Independent Nomination.

The "Independent Democrats" of the Thirteenth Council District, (in the Sixth Ward,) have nominated RICHARD BARRY for Councilman.

☞ The Whig General Committees both of New-York and Brooklyn, seem shy of fusing. Their disposition in the matter may be got at by consulting the Political column this morning.

☞ MR. JOHN L. ROWE (not *Roe*) was the nominee of the Republicans for Councilman of the Thirty-second District.

☞ They say Councilman MATHER has declined the nomination for Alderman, tendered him by the K. N.'s.

Marriage at Mr. Beecher's Church.

Upwards of a thousand persons were attracted to Plymouth Church last evening, despite the weather, by a marriage ceremony; or rather, by two of them. The parties who came first upon the stage were Mr. THEODORE TILTON, of the New-York *Observer*, and Miss ELIZABETH M. RICHARDS. Mr. BEECHER saw fit to depart from his usual custom on such occasions, and made a premliminary speech, very happily said, of course. Mayor HALL, Ex-Mayor HARPER, Dr. PRIME, and other notables, were among the invited guests.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

Nos. 6, 28, 31, 33, 34, 37, 39, 42, 43, 44.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Massachusetts Whig Convention at Worcester—Nomination for Governor.

WORCESTER, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Whig State Convention assembled here to-day; about 750 delegates were present, principally from the Eastern part of the State. Hon. J. T. STEVENSON presided, and made a speech against Fusion. Letters were read from Hon. R. C. WINTHROP, Hon. RUFUS CHOATE and others, in opposition to Fusion.

The resolutions declare that the Whig party should now, more than ever, keep itself aloof from the entangling alliances; that they are now, as ever, the party of the Constitution; that the pending election is a State matter; repudiate the Personal Liberty bill, and advocate its erasure before a collision ensues; that the present Liquor law is a failure, and that we go for a law which is constitutional, and will promote the cause of Temperance; that the organization of a Northern National party on the single issue of Slavery would endanger the existence of the Union, and the defeat of it would paralyze the Northern sentiment; that if a union of parties should ever become necessary, it must be a union of National patriots of all parties of the Union, to resist the aggression of fanaticism.

Hon. SAMUEL H. WALLEY, of Roxbury, late Whig member of Congress, was nominated for Governor unanimously, and being present, accepted the nomination for Governor in a brief speech.

MOSES DAVENPORT, of Newburyport, who declined the Liberal party nomination, was nominated for Lieutenant Governor. W. T. DAVIS, of Greenfield, was nominated for Secretary of State. REUBEN A. CHAPMAN, of Springfield, for Attorney General. JOHN SARGEANT, of Cambridge, for State Treasurer; and JOSEPH MITCHELL, of New-Bedford, for Auditor.

Mr. CHOATE, in his letter, said that the party of fusion is in the worst sense a geographical party, and that the Whigs will not join any party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

Hon. GEO. S. HILLIARD, of Boston, made a lengthy speech, in which he styled the fusion the rag-baby party. He also alluded to the speech of Senator WADE, of Ohio, during the late Maine canvass, and said that its disunion sentiments were calculated to wake WASHINGTON in his grave. As to the Personal Liberty bill, others might call it nullification, but he called it treason

After speeches from Professor FOWLER of Amherst, and others, the Convention, with loud cheers for the Candidates nominated, dissolved.

Georgia Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

We have a few scattered returns of the Georgia election, which show the following majorities for G. ANDREWS, American:—Bibb Co., 150; Muscogee, 300; Spalding, 33; Monroe, 300; Taylor, (in three precincts) 80; Houston, (Fort Valley precinct,) 43. R. T. TUPPE, American, for Congress, has 74 majority in Fort Valley, and 43 in Spalding.

Chatham gives ANDREWS 981, and JOHNSON, (Democrat,) 970. SEWARD, (Democrat,) for Congress, has 70 majority.

Richmond County gives Andrews 350 majority.

Democratic gains are reported in Columbia, Burke, and Jefferson Counties.

In Muscogee, Andrews has 324 majority, and Hawkins, American, for Congress, 167.

The whole American ticket for the Legislature is reported elected.

Eight Counties in full gave ANDREWS 1,900 majority, and the majorities for the American candidates for Congress, generally, exceed those for Governor.

Returns from fifty-five Counties indicate the election of JOHNSON and STEVENS to Congress.

The State Fair.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Oct. 1—9½ P. M.

The preliminary arrangements for the State Fair are progressing finely, and the exhibition promises to be one of the most successful ever held in the State. The entries of stock, horses, machinery, &c., to-day, have been very large, and in the afternoon the applications were so numerous that it was found impossible to perfect the lists, in consequence of which they will be kept open to-morrow. The town is rapidly filling up with strangers, and there is every indication that the exhibition will be attended by a great number of people. The principal thoroughfares leading to the ground have been thronged during the day. Preparations are being made for the grand floral ball, which is to take place on Friday evening, and the ladies' Equestrian match on Saturday, both of which promise to be among the most successful and attractive features of the week. The afternoon train came in crowded, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails in all things relating to the fair.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

At Norfolk on Saturday there were only four deaths, and on Sunday seven, and three new cases. On Monday, up to noon, there were three deaths. Mrs. WM. B. FERGUSON was dead. Rev. Mr. JACKSON was ill. Fifty-four Southern doctors and nurses had left. Miss CATHARINE REDMAN, Matron of the Orphan Asylum, was dead.

At Portsmouth on Saturday there were thirteen deaths, and on Sunday nine, with but few new cases.

Drs. COLE, of Philadelphia, and HUNTER, of New-York, died on Sunday.

The wife and daughter of Chief-Justice TANEY died at Old Point on Sunday. The daughter died of yellow fever.

Anniversary of the Jerry Rescue.

SYRACUSE, Monday, Oct. 1.

The fourth anniversary of the rescue of the fugitive JERRY was celebrated at Wieting Hall, in this city, to-day. GERRIT SMITH presided. Addresses were made by Mr. SALISBURY, of Albany; BERIAH GREEN, GERRIT SMITH, Rev. S. J. MAY, ABRAM PAYNE, and Rev. J. W. JOCELYN. Rev. E. P. ROGERS, of Newark, N. J., read a poem on the Fugitive Slave Law. A collection was taken to defray the expenses, and at 6 o'clock the meeting adjourned. The Hall was densely crowded with ladies and gentlemen, both in the forenoon and afternoon.

From Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday and Wednesday last contain the details of Mexican news to the 23d ultimo, but all the important facts have been anticipated by telegraph.

An absurd rumor prevailed that an alliance, offensive and defensive, had been concluded between Gen. COMONFORT and the United States.

Returns of the Texas election show a majority against the Debt bill of the last session of Congress.

The Liquor Law in Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The Liquor Law went into operation to-day. But few taverns have closed, and many continue in operation under licenses which run till May next, which were issued before the passage of the law. Some few dealers have been arrested on the charge of selling, and in their cases the constitutionality of the law is to be tested. One man is giving away his stock of liquors in order to close his business.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Again Pronounced Unconstitutional.

BUFFALO, Monday, Oct. 1.

Judge HOUGHTON, of our Superior Court, has decided that the Prohibitory Liquor Law is unconstitutional, and says the Legislature has no right to pass such an act. In the case of the People *vs.* Stevens, the defendant admitted the offence charged against him, and was discharged.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

NORTHUMBERLAND, Penn., Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The first coal train over the new link of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad left this morning for Elmira, from whence a temporary track has been laid to the Fair grounds. Ex-Governor BIGLER, President of the Road, accompanied the train.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 1.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion*, Capt. WM. FOSTER, arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

Destructive Fire at Chicago.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 1.

The Union Carpet Works were mostly destroyed by fire yesterday. The loss is $62,000. Messrs. STONE & BOOMER are the owners of the Works.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

GEN. SIMPSON'S DISPATCHES.

The Retreat of the Russians to Perekop Contradicted.

NO DEROGATORY CONDITIONS TO BE ACCEPTED BY RUSSIA.

The Czar Going to the Crimea.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

NOTHING FROM THE BALTIC.

MORE TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia to Mediate Between Denmark and the United States.

BREAD EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Inauguration of the King of Portugal.

APOLOGIES FROM KING BOMBA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SANDY HOOK, Wednesday, Oct. 3—1 A. M.

The United States mail steamship *Pacific*, made her appearance off this point at about 12 o'clock last night, bringing one week's later intelligence from Europe.

The *Pacific* sailed from Liverpool at 5 P. M. on Sept. 22. On the 23th, in lat. 46° 46' lon. 45° 50', passed brig *Minerva*, bound West. On Sept. 30, at 3½ P. M., near Cape Race, passed a Cunard steamer bound East.

The *Pacific* arrived out at Liverpool on the afternoon of the 16th of September, after a passage of nine days and twenty-three hours. The *Hermann* arrived at Southampton on the 22d.

Dispatches from Gen. SIMPSON, from the seat of war had been received by the Government of England, describing the assault and capture of the Malakoff. He says: At 12 o'clock on the morning of the 8th of September, the French columns, under Generals BOSQUET, MCMAHON and DELA MOTTERONGE entered and carried the Malakoff with the most impetuous valor.

The British columns stormed the Redan, but after a bloody combat, could not hold it. A second assault could not be organized until the following morning, when the Redan was found to be evacuated.

The loss of life has been fearful, particularly among officers.

General PELISSIER'S dispatches had not arrived.

The retreat of the Russians to Perekop was contradicted. It was expected they would be unable to hold the North of Sebastopol for want of provisions.

Nothing decisive was known in regard to the next move of the Allies.

Four thousand cannon, fifty thousand balls, and immense stores of gunpowder were taken possession of by the Allies at Sebastopol.

The CZAR ALEXANDER in an address to his army, says: I rely confidently upon your courage to repel all future attacks, and in a letter to the King of Prussia, states, he will accept no conditions of peace derogatory to Russia.

The CZAR, in company with the three Grand Dukes has signified his intention of proceeding to the Crimea.

The Turks still hold Kars, having repulsed the Russians on the 7th of August, with considerable loss, the Russians retiring to Erzeroum.

No later news from the Baltic had been received.

The Emperor of Austria had congratulated Queen VICTORIA and LOUIS NAPOLEON on the victory of the Allies.

There was more talk about Austrian negotiations. The latest was that Austria was willing to undertake the work of mediation at Vienna, and France at Paris.

It was reported that Russia had undertaken the task of mediation between Denmark and the United States on the Sound Dues question.

At Paris there was considerable excitement in regard to the high prices of bread. The Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations would continue open until the 25th of November. The Empress was progressing favorably.

The inauguration of Don PEDRO, King of Portugal, was celebrated on the 15th with great enthusiasm.

The King of Naples had sent apologies to England and France for recent insults.

MAZZINI'S revolutionary manifesto to the Neapolitans had been published.

Commercial Intelligence.

Money in good demand. In American Stocks little was doing, and prices were nominal.

COTTON dull. Prices had given way ¼d.@½d. Fair Orleans quoted at 6¾d.; Fair Mobile, 6¼d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middlings, 6 3-16d.; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 5¾d.@5¾d. Stock in port 347,000 bales, of which 340,000 bales were American.

WHEAT less active! new American red 11s. 3d. @ 11s. 6d.; white 12s. FLOUR 40s.@41s.

Meeting of the Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals met last evening, at O'DONNELL'S, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, JAMES GIBBS, of the Eleventh Ward, in the chair. On account of the storm but few Marshals were present. A vote of thanks was passed to Aldermen DRAKE, HOWARD and WAKEMAN, and others, who had interested themselves in obtaining their pay. Also, to Hon. E W. LEAVENWORTH for his liberal interpretation of the Census law. Also, to the DAILY TIMES, and other papers, for their favors. Also, to REEVES E. SELMES for his politeness in delivering blanks, and giving any desired information A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to memorialize the next Legislature to pass a law giving the Supervisors power to further increase the pay of the Marshals, which was deemed inadequate. Messrs. Brady, Manning, Thatcher, Jones, Savage, Foote, Hull, Bogert, Oakley, Selling, McGuire, Geer, Cooper, Smith, Robinson, McKay, Salter, Bastine, Stansbury, Williams, Conklin, and Allen, constitute this Committee. The meeting then adjourned until Monday next, at the same place. Among the gentlemen present, mostly active politicians, the Republican ticket seemed to be very popular, and great hopes for its success were expressed. They all seemed also pretty well resolved to do their utmost in working for the good cause.

The Austrian Minister has notified the Department of State "that passports *dated more than three years ago* are not considered valid in Austria, and the bearers of such passports are not admitted in Austria."

The cost of carrying on the public schools of Boston during the last financial year, amounted to $339,135 64. The number of pupils was 23,729; and the total expenses for each scholar was $12 25.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Whig General Committee of Kings County—The Action of the Delegates to the Syracuse Convention Repudiated.

The Whig General Committee of Kings County held their first meeting, since the State Convention at Syracuse, last evening. Expectation was on tip toe as to what action the Committee would take relative to acknowledging the fusion movement, and some forty members were present—a very large number, especially as it was a very stormy night.

The roll was called, and there appearing to be no business, CHARLES KELSEY, Jr., of the Sixth Ward, moved to adjourn *sine die*, but withdrew his motion, to give opportunity to appoint the usual Committees, which having been completed, Mr. KELSEY obtained the floor, and said, there being no State ticket, he would offer the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, At the Whig State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 26th of September, it was declared inexpedient to make Whig nominations, and it was resolved that the Convention unite and act with the Republicans, and to be hereafter designated as the Republican party. And *Whereas*, this Whig General Committee were elected to represent the Whig party, and by the action of the Whig Convention the Whig party is *fused*. Therefore

Resolved, That we approve of the course adopted at the Whig State Convention, and will unite in the support of the ticket nominated by the Republican Convention.

This was a perfect bomb-shell in the camp, and elicited considerable discussion. Several members declared that the resolution was out of place, and could not be acted upon.

Mr. H W. HOLT, from the First Ward, said that the subject was entertained by the State Convention, and he thought it was a legitimate subject for the Committee to consider—there were only five Shanghais in the Convention who went against the movement.

A member wished to know by what authority the Whig Delegates mixed themselves up with Soft Democrats and made out a ticket; he would rather have seen the Convention sunk. He considered the resolution offered by Mr. KELSEY an insult.

Mr. KELSEY, in reply, said that he had been a Whig as long as the gentleman had. The resolution was a proper one—it was offered to test the sense of the General Committee.

Mr. CORELIN SMITH, from the Third Ward, opposed the resolution and its object—they were Whigs, and if any gentlemen present had fused with any other party, he moved that they have leave to withdraw, and that the preamble and resolutions be laid upon the table.

Mr. D. L. NORTHRUP, from the Fifteenth Ward, thought that the paper had no business before that Committee; it stated what was not true, and said that he came from a Ward where the fusion ticket could not get three votes.

At this stage of the proceedings various motions were made, that the K. N.'s, K. S.'s, and members of all other political organizations withdraw. They were not seconded. A rambling discussion followed upon various questions, foreign and native, until, too much fatigued to talk longer, a vote was taken upon the motion of Mr. SMITH, which was carried by the following vote:

AYES—John Cashow, Conklin Smith, Walter Barnes, Aug Studwell, L C. Ryder, A. Cashow, Isaac Secrole, C. R. Atwater, William Seaman, William A. Cobb, T. H. Redding, W.C. Benedict, G. H. Simonson, John S. Stryker, D. B. Applegate, A. C. Wilmot, J. W. F Smith, Edgar Darbee, James Hanford, Peter Bennet, J. W Hanford, D. Brooks, T. Lawrence, Jr., D. Northup, Anthony Walter, John Montgomery, D L. Northup, James S. Shepherd, George Stoger, J. H. Bolen—30.

NAYS—Alonzo B. Gale, H. N. Holt, Henry Oakey, Isaac Allen, J. Blackmore, P. W. Kenyon, C. Kelsey, Jr., Robert A. Muir, John N. Stearns, James P. Hallett—10.

The Committee then proceeded and made the usual call for the Whig Primary Meetings. A motion was made to print the same in all the Whig papers in the County. Alderman CASHOW was not aware that there were any Whig papers in the County. The printing was placed in custody of a Committee.

Mr. WM SEAMAN then offered the following:

Resolved, That this Whig General Committee, as representative of the Whig party of Kings County, utterly repudiate the action of the so-called Whig Convention, held at Syracuse, Sept. 26, and that the delegates from this County to that Convention were false and traitorous to their constituents.

Adopted—Ayes 23, Nays 9.

The only member present who voted in the affirmative on the previous resolution, and did not on this, was Mr. D. L. NORTHUP—he could go the first part, but not the last. He asked to be excused, and refused to vote, as he believed that there were some honest men in that Convention, but they were misled. The Committee adjourned.

The Republican Movement in Kings County.

The Republican Electors of this County assembled in the several wards and towns last evening, and elected four members each, to compose the General Committee of the County. The result, so far as heard from, is as follows:

First Ward—A. H. Gale, W.; H. N. Holt, W.; C. A. Nichols, D.

Second Ward—Seth Bradford, D.; H. W. Law, W.; Benj. S. Smith, D.; E. B. Morrell, W.

Third Ward—Amos P. Stanton, D.; Thomas Brooks, W.; Albert Woodruff, D.; Charles G. Judson, W.

Fourth Ward—Edwin Beers, W.; Ezra Woodruff, D.; Jacob Outwater, W.; Joseph N. Reeves, D.

Sixth Ward—Freeman Hunt, D.; L. W. Brainard, W.; J Blackmore, W.; C. Kelsey, Jr., W.

Tenth Ward.—C. J. Shepherd, W.; James Bennett, D.; Wm Hunt, D.; W. H. Haggard.

Twenty-fifth Ward—Robert A. Muir, W.; Wm. Cornell, D.; Henry Donohue, D.; Carlos Cain, W.

Sixteenth Ward—Thomas Field, W.; Charles C. Ullman, D.; John H. Tobit, W.; —— Warner, W.

The members will meet in Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening next, to organize.

The Board of Governors.

At the Board of Governors last night some little business was transacted. The Governors discussed the proper cost of boarding Doctors at Blackwell's Island, but did not settle it.

The following gentlemen were reported as nominated at a regular meeting of the Medical Board of Bellevue Hospital, as suitable persons for the post of Junior Assistant Physicians:

Dr. LEVI WARREN, Carmel, N. Y.

Dr. OSWALD WARNER, N. J.

Dr. SAMUEL C. PAINTER, Pulaski, Tenn, and

Dr. J. MCEWEN WETMORE, of Port Chester, N. Y.

Governor DRAPER moved, in view of the fact that the Commissioners of Emigration owed this Board more than $50,000, the following resolution:

That the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration having reached a sum seriously embarrassing this Department, the Committee on the Workhouse be, and hereby is, directed to transfer to Ward's Island all inmates now under the care of this Department who have not been paid for, and who are entitled to the care and protection of the Commissioners of Emigration

This resolution was passed by a vote of eight for and only one against. It will stir the blood of the Commissioners of Emigration. This latter Board is poor as a crow, while the Governors have every penny they ask for. The Emigrant Board, in consequence, has learned to lean heavily on the Governors, and if Gov. DRAPER'S resolution means anything, it will give the Commissioners such a shock as a cold bath does to a sleeper.

Dying from Emotion.

The father of TUCKERMAN, the Boston defaulter, was well known as a genial man, with a smile and a pleasant word for every one. Since the news respecting his son's swindling transaction was made known, all joyful expression left his face, and his stolid features, his eyes fixed on vacancy, and his ghastly, pallid color, all showed that deep grief had taken possession of him. Some ten days since, without any marked cause, he died from shame—the victim of his son. There may have been no rupture of the cardiac organ, but the world recognises it as a broken heart. If the son is unmoved by the thoughts of the orphans and widows he has wronged, will he be touched by the parricidal results of his willful wrong-doing?

The death of Mr. DELLICKER, a well-known merchant, who resides in Brooklyn, occurred on Monday, under very peculiar circumstances. He was in perfectly good health, and had just returned from the country where he had left his wife, who was recovering from a recent illness. He had but reached home when a telegraphic message was brought to him announcing his wife's death. He sunk into a chair on reading the sad news, said he felt very ill, and requested that a physician should be sent for, and died immediately. The influence of the body over the mind is mysterious, and its effects are startling. The above instances are not unusual, but none the less noteworthy.

SPECIAL SESSIONS.—TUESDAY Oct. 2.

Before Hon. Judge Stuart.

There were disposed of at General Sessions yesterday morning 44 cases in all, of which 23 were assaults and battery, 10 petit larcenies, 9 larcenies, 1 attempted rape and 1 witness. Of these, 21 prisoners were discharged by proclamation, 4 discharged previously by magistrates, and 18 were tried and convicted. Of these latter, 10 were remanded for sentence, 1 committed to the House of Refuge; Penitentiary, one month 2, two months 3, and six months 2.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$755,172 on Freight.

Interesting from New-Granada and Nicaragua.

Two Weeks later from the South Pacific.

Excitement in Western Mexico at Santa Ana's Abdication.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

The steamship *George Law*, G. G. CRAY, Esq., commanding, left Aspinwall at 4 o'clock on the morning of Sept. 23, and arrived at Havana at 1 o'clock on the morning of the 27th. Left Havana same day, at 1½ P. M., and arrived at Quarantine at 10 o'clock on the morning of Oct. 2. She brings the California mails of Sept. 5, $755,172 in treasure, on freight, and 205 passengers.

Steamship *Oregon*, J. B. G. INMAN, Esq., commanding, left San Francisco at 4½ P. M., Sept. 5, and arrived at Panama on the evening of the 21st, bringing $956,812 in treasure on freight, $197,356 of which was on English account. The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, (with mails and passengers from New-York of Aug. 20th,) arrived at Acapulco on the 5th Sept., in 4 days and 19 hours from Panama. Passengers and crew all well.

The steamer *Uncle Sam* (Nicaragua line) arrived at the same

the Royal Department steamers from a stop at all necessary. There is scarcely an article in the Pacific which a United States man of war does not have. There is no discrimination, at present, between us and the United States, except, perhaps, it be in the right of the State of Panama to levy a tonnage duty on American vessels—and if the higher Courts could not settle this question to our satisfaction, there can be no difficulty in solving it by diplomacy. We have here neither Custom House, prisons nor soldiers. Americans have it pretty much their own way. The Railroad and Steam Steamship Companies are the four corners of the realm,—the Government being only the fifth estate.—Which neither of the others consider it necessary to own such except when they want the form of some privilege from it, the substance of which they already have in possession. The representatives of these Companies, however, I must do them the justice to say, are men of high character and intelligence, and are not, in general, disposed to abuse the power they know they possess. My good British friends of the *Star* seem to think it a Yankee custom to make a display of cannon, and to burn powder, on every trifling occasion with foreign powers. In this they err. War vessels are only brought into play in cases of pressing emergency, when reasonable representations or diplomacy have failed—as in cases of KOSSTA, at Smyrna, and ABARE, at Callao.

Speaking of Steamship Companies and taxes: If the New-York owners wish the "moral influence" of Americans here on their behalf against high taxes, would it be as well to place us little nearer an equality with our home brethren in a traveling point of view? Why should we be made to pay $260 for a ticket to San Francisco, when you in New-York are put clear through, including the Isthmus transit, for $100? I wish you would put this question privately to my friend ASPINWALL, reminding him that we Americans here so seldom see any money, that when we do get sight of a gold dollar, it looks as big to us as one of the wheels of the *Golden Age*.

We have again a good supply of ice—Capt. JOHNSON, of Boston, the indefatigable, having brought it to Aspinwall, and from thence by Railroad. He deals it out at ten cents a pound, which is low enough under the circumstances; but at this price, those of us who indulge in the luxury, have occasionally to forego our dinner in order to meet the expense.

The British Steam Navigation Company intend to bring out three new steamers to add to their line from Panama to Valparaiso. The business of this Company has doubled the past year, but the old high prices are still kept up. On some parts of their route they be ginto have a little competition. From Valparaiso to Callao, a day or two's run, they used to charge $40; now there are two small American steamers plying from Valparaiso, which drop passengers at Caldera for $15, and are making money at it. The little *Ohio*, formerly of San Francisco, is running on another short route from Callao to Huacho, etc, and doing well. If a few of the wea thy capitalists of Valparaiso would take a third interest in an American line of boats from here down the coast, so that a part of the commercial interest of that port might be detached from the British boats, we should soon have some fleet steamers to Guayaquil, Paita, Callao and Valparaiso, which would get up a large and profitable American trade with these and other ports, and put money in the purses of the owners. Messrs. GARRISON, FRETZ & Co, the rich banking and commission house here, two years since offered to put four splendid boats on this line if the capitalists south would take one half of the stock. This offer, from such intelligent and reliable business men, is sufficient proof that the speculation would be a good one.

The ROUSSET family, on its way to Lima, gave three performances here last week, much to the satisfaction of respectable-sized audiences.

The little steamer *Emilie* is daily expected to arrive from California, to endeavor to open up a trade and more rapid communication between Panama and ports in Costa Rica, &c. The owners will not hastily get rich in the business.

The passengers by the *George Law* all arrived here at noon on the 15th, and sailed in steamer *Panama* evening of same day, all in good health; and they can scarcely fail to arrive in San Francisco in the same condition, considering the excellent fare, nice accommodations and perfect order on board the Pacific Company's steamers. E. B. CAVERLY, Secretary of Legation to Peru, arrived in the *George Law*, but will be detained here for the British steamer a fortnight. I was extremely pained to hear of Mr. Cox's misfortune, but no better man could be selected to fill his place than Mr. CAVERLY. Mr. CAVERLY was not appointed for political services, but was the choice of the Ministry.

The Constitution of the new State of Panama was finished, and signed last Sunday by Don MARIANO AROSEMENA, (father of the Governor,) as President of the Convention. It is in every respect a most liberal instrument, patterned in fact after the Constitutions of our most enlightened States. I am sorry to add, however, that one of the first acts of the Convention, after the passing of the Constitution was an act making debt a crime, by imprisoning men for it. It will be vetoed, however, as the Governor is altogether too enlightened a man to accept such a barbarism.

Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Governor, will resign as soon as he gets the wheels in motion, and will probably go to New-York next steamer.

The schooner *Canton* sailed on the 15 h with the first cargo of goods from the Pacific *via* the Panama Railroad. Among the cargo, the Panama *Star* enumerates 1,000 bales Peruvian bark, 15,491 lbs. Logwood, 943 hides, and three casks hides.

THE ISTHMUS

Summary of the Fortnight's News.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept 15.

Anti Rent meetings were held in the early part of the month in Aspinwall, which are said to have induced some of the landlords to promises of considerable reduction of rents for the current month, and for some time to come.

The transmission of the first cargo of ice from Boston, *via* Aspinwall to Panama, was completed on the 2d inst., within the time that had been specified, thirty days, by W B. JOHNSON, agent of the Panama and Aspinwall Ice Company.

The progress of the working of the Fort Bowen Mining Company, in the province of Veraguas, a short distance from Aspinwall, has been of late very encouraging.

Notices of the current freight business of the Panama Railroad, of the present forwarding business of the Isthmus, and the recent increase of exportations from New-Granada give promise of a good future.

In the Constituent Assembly, nothing of much interest or importance, has been done, except the introduction by Sr. OBALDIA of the project of a law, repealing a law the Assembly enacted on the 27th ult., imposing a tax upon tonnage of vessels from foreign ports entering any of the ports of the State of Panama.

The foreign residents of Aspinwall ask from the United States Post-Office Department a mail communication with San Francisco

An Alcalde, appointed by the Jefe of the State, for the City of Aspinwall, has arrived, to commence again the experiment of adopting New Granadian Municipal Government to this foreign city.

The United States steam-f *Massachusetts* was hourly expected at Panama.

A complimentary card to Capt. GRAY, of the steamer *George Law*, from the passengers on her last outward trip, is published in the Aspinwall *Courier*, of Sept. 15, and also a subscription from said passengers, as well as one from a few of the residents of Aspinwall, for the sufferers by yellow fever at Norfolk, are noted

Loss of the American Brig Uranus—Her Passengers brought to Aspinwall by the Benjamin Adams.

The brig *Uranus* left New York, Aug. 27th, with coal for the United States Mail Steamship Company: she had on board eight seals, including the captain and wife. When the *Uranus* had reached the Highlands, about 2 o'clock P. M, of the first day out, the pumps were tried, and the vessel was discovered to be leaking considerably. Pumping was continued all that night and next morning, with occasional examinations which showed the leak to be increasing rapidly, until about 9 o'clock A. M., when she was found to have near 6 feet of water in her hold and gaining much more rapidly than at any time previous—the pumps, too, were considerably choked, and it was found impossible to relieve her

About 10 o'clock M., the bark *Benjamin Adams*, from New York, also with coal, (which vessel sailed the same day with the *Uranus*,) bound for Aspinwall, came in sight. Shortly after she recognized the signals of distress which had been hoisted upon the *Uranus*, and hove to. The long boat of the *Uranus* was launched, and all on board were safely conveyed to the *Benjamin Adams*, and she started on her voyage again at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived here yesterday evening. We hope the distressed seamen of the *Uranus* will be provided for as they should be.

We are indebted to CHAS. BAKER, formerly a resident of this place, (one of the seamen on board the *Uranus*,) for the foregoing information.

Senate Affairs.

The *Gaceta Official* of Saturday (the 15th) contains, among other official announcements, the following:

Senors J. Fabrega Barrero, L. de Fabrega, Jose Melquesedes Pinella, Dionisio Pinto, Eustacio Fabrega, Justo Pinto, Francisco de Fabrega, Santiago de la Guardia, Jose Ignacio Rosa, Pantaleon de la Guardia, and Jose del C. Pena have solicited from the Jefe Superior 12,000 fanegadas of land on the east side of the river Goldfra, in the Gulf of Dulce, for the purpose of forming a new settlement.

The Jefe Superior replies by stating that he will recommend their proposal to the National Government, and requests [illegible] subject to the decision of the Government, which [illegible] the country and the [illegible]

The Jefe Superior recommends that the Government fix the [illegible] of manifests to Departmental Boards be abolished, as the passengers no longer obtain, and for there is a possibility of a steamer being placed on the route in a few months.

Senor Nicholas Arosemena has received his exequatur as Consul of Peru.

By an order of the Jefe Superior, the munitions of war at Portobello (except the bulk powder, which is to be sold,) are ordered to be sent to Aspinwall, for the purpose of having them sent to this city.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Summary of News—Competition with the South Pacific Steamers—Destructive Storm on the Coast—Chilian News—Late From Bolivia, Peru, Rosador—The Revolution on the West Coast of Mexico.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

The change of day in the sailing of the California steamer from San Francisco from the 1st to the 5th, and the fact that the *Oregon*, which the Company sent down this time, is three days slower than the fastest boats of the line, has enabled the Valparaiso passengers this trip to connect with the New-York steamers, instead of being obliged to wait here ten or twelve days, as is customary. Besides, I am thus enabled to give you advices from the South ten days in advance of the usual time. The British line of steamers is twenty days in making the passage to Panama—the detention here to United States passengers, from lack of connection, is ten days—and counting ten days more for the Isthmus transit and Atlantic passage, and we make Valparaiso and New-York forty days apart, and Callao and the States thirty days from each other. With an American line of steamers connecting with our Atlantic line, we should always make the time from Valparaiso sixteen days less, and save thirteen or fourteen days between Callao, Paita, and Guayaquil and New-York. This saving of time would be worth a good deal to our merchants, whalers and commercial men, who have important interests already in the South Pacific. And, besides, with an American line of steamers on the South Pacific, American trade in two years' time on that coast would be doubled. The merchants of Guayaquil, Paita, Callao, Lima, Islay, Arica, Calders, Valparaiso and Santiago would trade with New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, instead of dealing, as they do, almost altogether now with Liverpool, Birmingham, London and Paris—and we should soon supplant the English in influence, who are now almost supreme in the South Pacific. I have always favored the granting of liberal mail contracts to parties willing to open up new channels of trade,—steam-trade I mean,—and I do not know a better use the next Congress can put $200,000 to, than giving it to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, or to any other company that will agree to open a rapid semi-monthly mail communication between New-York and Valparaiso. Give us this next Winter, and do not forget to grant a liberal sum also to a line from San Francisco to the Sandwich Islands, China and Japan. No matter about the "Ebony Line" at present.

The news from the South by the last British steamer, was of minor importance. From Chili we have news of a violent Norther, and consequent raising of the waters in some of the ports and rivers, forcing ashore a great many vessels and lighters, and destroying several flour-mills and many cattle. In the port of Constitution, sixteen native vessels were driven ashore. Among them were a steamer, a bark and brig, all loaded with flour—vessels and cargoes total loss. The American steamer *Eudora*, formerly of California, and the Chilian bark *Carolina*, shared the same fate. Fourteen lives were lost. The Chilian transport *Indefatigable* was blown up in the harbor of Valparaiso on the 2d of August, occasioned by carelessly leaving a broken lantern in the powder magazine. Four of the crew were killed and several badly wounded. The captain was blown sky high, but came down into the water with only his ankle dislocated.

In consequence of the appointm nt of Senor REVES as Minister to Washington, Don MANUEL CARVALLO, who so long and so ably filled that place, has been entrusted to form a penal code for Chili.

Both Chambers have authorized the President to subscribe one million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad between Valparaiso and Tacna. The projected line, two hundred miles in length, traverses the most fertile and populous portions of the South, though a level country, with plenty of wood, and its cost will consequently be small, in comparison with the great benefits expected from it.

In Santiago, the Capital, the Government has established a Free School for the education of young ladies. But Government has also granted $85,000 towards the erection of a Church and Convent for the Capuchin Friars. A regular game at cross purposes! One would think that in a country where the Church forbids marriages between Catholics and Protestants, but *does not* forbid the same parties to live together in concubinage, the public money could be better employed than in supporting Capuchin Friars

The losses by the late "norther" in ports south of Valparaiso, amounted to $400,000. Among the vessels lost is one named *Go-Ahead*. This must have been a Yankee craft.

Flour has been as high as $17 25 for a 200 pound sack, at the Conception Mills, but was selling at $15 50 in Valparaiso on steamer day. There would be an abundant harvest in December and January. A single fact in this connection will illustrate how trade is changing about on this coast. In 1849–'50 and '51, there was a large branch Chilian house established in San Francisco—that of WHITEHOUSE, MORENHEAD & WADDINGTON,—solely for the importation and sale of flour from the Conception Mills; and the bulk of the flour used in California for two years was from Chili. By the last steamer, Don FRANCISCO VIDAL, of Valparaiso, went to San Francisco to buy flour for the Chili market! He intends to freight one or two American clippers bound round the Horn, and will probably make a good thing out of the speculation. I see that California is furnishing ports in Central America with potatoes, onions and flour, in exchange for coffee.

From Bolivia there is nothing except reports of petty squabbles between a few miserable scamps as to which shall have the privilege of levying contributions on its wretched inhabitants the next four years, under the plea of governing them. Gen. GEORGE CORDOVA has been elected to fill BELZU's place. CORDOVA is a son-in-law of BELZU, and was elected by his father's bayonets, against the wishes of three fourths of the people.

Peru is still in Convention in Lima, doing what she is always doing when not in revolution: making a Constitution—one article to-day inviting, by its terms, foreigners to come into the country and develop its rich resources, and another to-morrow stultifying its liberal action by forbidding them the privileges of free worship and free speech. CASTILLA, its President, (or rather Dictator,) had decreed the establishment of a National Guard, which fact led some of the representatives of the people to inquire what *they* were sent to Lima to do—and which simple inquiry is very likely to lead to their expulsion from the Convention. The Minister of Finance has declared the further introduction and circulation of Bolivian silver into Peru, about thirty per cent. of which is copper, illegal, and has recommended a resolution to be passed by the Congressional Convention that Bolivia be held responsible for the cheat. If this law prevails, Peru will have to "take it out of her hide," as school-boys say—for the amount of base Bolivian coin in Peru amounts to seven or eight millions; and BELZU can spare no money from his thievings to pay for a dead horse.

URETA and GALVEZ, CASTILLA's Ministers, have resigned office, and Don DOMINGO ELIAS has "retired."

The Convention, at latest advices, continued to register the decrees of its virtual Dictator, CASTILLA.

A new Ministry had been formed, consisting of Señor Don FRANCISCO QUIROS, Minister of Foreign Relations; Señor Don JUAN MANUEL DEL MAR, Minister of Justice and Public Instruction; General LUIS LA PUERTA, Minister of War; and Señor Don FABIO MELGAR, Minister of Interior.

The *Herald* newspaper is engaged in proving a foregone conclusion: that the Convention is a set of automatons, to the tail of each of which CASTILLA has the string; while the *Comercio* is discussing the eminently practical question as to what means the ladies at the theatres shall adopt to keep the fleas off of themselves.

Nothing new in Ecuador, except that a Boston Yankee, Captain WASHBURN, has just imported from his native place, in the ship *Saxon*, a cargo of ice to Guayaquil—the first ever brought to that country. It is sold at six cents a pound. The little formerly used in Guayaquil was brought a long distance, from the mountains, on mules, and sold at fifty cents per pound.

From Mexico, you must have later news than we have. I suppose; however, the flight of SANTA ANA is a fixed fact, and that the country is now occupied in Constitution and President making. I see that CEBALLOS, who occupied the place of ARISTA for a few days after the latter's seat was kicked out from under him, is talked of for President. I think, however, that if Mexico tries another President, General ROBLES Commander, Southern Embassy of Gonzalez, at Guayaquil and the head and front of the revolution which expelled SANTA ANA, will be the man. Having questioned the gentleman with him for signs and a build, I should unhesitatingly pronounce him a man without his superior in Mexico, for his intelligence and enlightenment—and in the late revolution, if he has not had much chance for the display of military abilities, he has had ample opportunities to illustrate his great courage, firmness, energy, and fortitude. Don IGNACIO is a tall, well-made man, of noble presence and courtly bearing, and is apparently about forty-five years of age. I think, however, that Mexico is a gone case.

Don IGNACIO, or anybody else, will find it rather hard sledding to administer the affairs of such a population—as less, indeed, they agree to let him sell out the estate and close up the concern. P. W. R.

Chili.

The Chilian Congress was occupied with many important questions, amongst which the most important was an act to reform the Tribunals of Commerce, by simplifying the proceedings and rendering the administration of the law more prompt. A Consular treaty, celebrated with Brunder, has received the sanction of the Senate. A bill was under discussion to allow vessels that wished to sail under the national flag to be registered in any port of the Republic. The sum of $100,000 additional was voted by the Chamber of Deputies for the improvement of roads and bridges, and an act reforming the police tribunals was passed.

Both Chambers have empowered the Executive to take shares to the amount of $1,000,000 in the Santiago and Tuma Railroad.

The trial trip on the first part of the Santiago and Valparaiso Railroad was to be made on the 16th of this month, and from the 17th it was to be opened to the public.

Great preparations were everywhere being made for the celebration of the anniversary of National Independence on the 18th.

The damage done by the late storms on the South is estimated at nearly $400,000. Sixteen lives were lost by shipwrecks.

The high price of flour still continues, and in Conception the holders were asking $17 50 for 250 lbs. The prospect of the approaching harvest is good.

THE MARKETS.—During the fortnight ending August 30, there had been rather a decline in sales, owing to some of the buyers in the interior having completed their purchases a prices, however, have not declined. The imports from foreign markets have been limited, and stocks continue almost as last reported. Spanish wines, whale and lamp oil, cantera, and bersee are among the articles most wanted.

In exports, copper in bars is quoted at $30 25 on shore, and no reduction is expected for some time. Saltpetre at Iquique has advanced slightly; the sales have been small. The rise is attributed to some of the mines having discontinued work, owing to the dullness in the trade.

FREIGHTS—Saltpetre to Liverpool, £4 7s. 6d.; to Hamburg, £4 17s 6d.; silver ore to Liverpool, £4 15s.

The British ship *Ellen Hastler* was sold at Valparaiso for $3,300 cash.

The following American vessels were in port on the 30th of August:

Ships *Independence*, *Genioo*; bark *Argile*; schooners *Monsoon*, *John Cumming*.

H. B. M.'s ship *Rattlesnake* arrived at Valparaiso on the 13th ult., and sailed on the 24th for Rio Janeiro and England. The British schooner *Acheron*, from Australia to England, put into Valparaiso in distress on the 27th, having damaged her rudder.

Peru.

The Convention is still in session. A bill has been introduced to allow provisions of all classes and from any country to enter duty free. This is considered necessary, owing to the shortness of the home crops, in consequence of the unwillingness of the liberated negroes to work.

The necessity for this measure will be seen when the high rates of duty combined with the present high prices are taken into consideration; flour and rice imported from other countries pays $2 ₱ quintal; sugar, lard and wax candles, 1 real ₱ lb.; soap $4 ₱ quintal.

The new tariff came into operation on the 1st of September.

Yellow fever was raging in some of the towns of the interior.

Don FRANCISCO QUIROS has accepted the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and General LA PUERTA that of War and Marine. Mr. MAR passes to the Department of Justice, to which will probably be added that of Secretary of the Government. The office of Minister of Finance will be temporarily filled by Don JOSE FABIO MELGAR during the absence of Don DOMINGO ELIAS.

Bolivia.

The aspect of affairs in Bolivia is sorrowful enough. Even before Congress assembled for the scrutiny of the votes for the President of the Republic, the army had proclaimed General CORDOVA, the son-in-law of BELZU, President; this resource of the ancient Roman legions in times of anarchy, shows the mournful situation to which Bolivia has arrived

It is probable that the partisans of Doctor LINARES, the popular candidate, will not readily accept the choice of the army, and on the other side, General SANTA CRUZ has removed to Salta, on the frontier, to promote his cause. The General was well received in Buenos Ayres and the rest of the Argentine Provinces.

Brazil and Paraguay.

The last mail from the other side brought us very unfavorable news concerning the disputes between these two countries. It appears that Brazil not only rejects the peaceful treaties which her plenipotentiary signed to, but is preparing to reinforce her invading squadron. These movements are indicative of a more hostile spirit than she has hitherto shown; and as Paraguay is prepared for a vigorous resistance, it may reasonably be feared that both nations will break out into open hostility. This news is of so great weight that we think it advisable to await further communications to see it in all its importance. We are assured that there has been a change in the Cabinet of Brazil on account of this question. The Brazilian press is discussing the expediency of annexing to the Empire the Republic of Uruguay, which is now under its protection.

It appears that Sr FERREIRO DE OLIVEIRA was on his return to Rio Janeiro tried by court martial and condemned to prison.

Brazil sends a fresh squadron, under the command of Don FRANCISCO MANUEL BARROSI DE SILVA, to the waters of Parsguay; the question of boundary is the cause of the discontent of the empire, and judging from the opinion of the Argentine press, serious results are to be feared.

NICARAGUA.

The Late Battle between Walker and Guardiola—Interesting Particulars of the Fight—Movements of Walker—A Crisis Expected.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

VIRGIN BAY, Nicaragua, Thursday, Sept. 13, 1855.

The Revolution, of which so much has already been said and written, and which has already lasted over sixteen months, is about to take a new phase. Col. WALKER, of whom the correspondent of the New-York *Herald* wrote from this country, stating that he and his little party had embarked at San Juan del Sur, "for parts unknown," has quite recently given an account of his whereabouts, in a most significant manner. He arrived off the coast at the place of his former landing the 27th of last month, with his brig and a small ketch or tender, which much alarmed the good people of Rivas, and caused them to draw all their forces from San Juan del Sur. Col WALKER went there and quietly landed on the 28th, with one hundred and forty native troops from Leon, fifty-three of his original party, making an aggregate of one hundred and ninety-three men, all told. He immediately recruited some Americans that were on the isthmus, ten in number, and among them JAMES B. MCQUILLAIR, late of Washington, D. C., making his whole force two hundred and one.

The forces at Rivas marched out on the 3d inst., five hundred strong, to attack WALKER at San Juan, and passed the night about three miles short of the Transit Road. Col. WALKER marched from San Juan at about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 3d, and arrived at this place at 9 o'clock A. M., without knowing that he had passed the enemy, who, as soon as they arrived on the Transit Road, learned that WALKER had passed, and immediately followed him,—arriving here about 10½ o'clock, and attacked on the instant. Some of WALKER's men were sleeping and some were bathing, but in two minutes every man was at his post, when the firing commenced sharply and lasted one hour and a quarter, when every man of the Rivas party had fled. Of the latter party there were found forty-six dead. They were buried. The turkey-buzzards have since found some in the woods that were not found in time to bury. Of the number of wounded it is impossible to know, some of whom we know have since died of their wounds. Of the Americans, there were none killed and only two wounded. Col. WALKER had a bullet scratch across his throat, and two shot-holes through his coat. Of his natives, there were three killed, five wounded, and two missing.

Of the Rivas troops, whom I have omitted to state were commanded by General GUARDIOLA, only about one-half returned to Rivas, and this is GUARDIOLA's second defeat in fifteen days. He was defeated at Leone on the nineteenth of last month, by General MORNOS, and so completely routed that he arrived at Granada in the night with only a single servant.

Col. WALKER returned to San Juan the day after the battle, where he still remains, and if we are to judge from the signs of the times, it may be believed that we are on the eve of a crisis.

Col. WALKER was called here by CASTILLON and his party, and it is believed by many that he has higher aims in the present campaign than the public wish to give him credit for; at least, so far since his arrival his acts have been [illegible], and the News [illegible] are deserving [illegible] blackened sets.

No doubt it will be known by this steamer who whether the "Sentinels of the North" are to be exterminated, or whether they are to be reserved by divine providence to regenerate these indolent people.

Governor Kinney and the Nicaragua Transit Company.

From the Aspinwall Courier, Sept 11.

In our paper of to-day we publish a correspondence which we have to a portion of our readers in an extra, issued on Saturday last. It will be seen by it, that Col. KINNEY is now Civil and Military Governor of San Juan. We can but consider that the cards are dealt, and there is a prospect of an exciting game 'ere long. If our information be correct, one of the first acts of the new Governor was to notify the Agent of the Nicaragua Transit Company that the point where their buildings are all located must be evacuated, on the ground, we presume, that the most advantageous corner within the territory granted to Col K.

On the one hand, it may be considered that the validity of the grant here said to be in possession of Col. K. has been fully recognized by Great Britain; and on the other, that the United States Government has always fostered and protected the Transit Company and its policy, and supported its acts—and that, after what that Government has done for the Company, almost any extreme may be expected from it—while our readers need not be reminded, that a solemn stipulation has been entered into by the aforesaid Governments, making it binding upon them both to see to it that the rights of possession, &c., of that territory be preserved inviolate until the vexed question of protectorate, &c, be settled.

Under these circumstances, it is probable, that the Agent of the Transit Company, on apprehension of any danger from compulsory measures for his evacuation, would apply for protection to the British man-of-war, said to be now lying in the harbor of Greytown—and it is quite possible that such protection would be granted him.

So far as Nicaragua herself is concerned, she would undoubtedly undo what has been done in very short order, if she were able—without the aid of the Transit Company she could do nothing; but we see no reason why the said Company could not extend all the aid she would need, if permitted to continue in the course it has recently pursued, according to accounts we have lately published.

There is no doubt that such a measure as that of notifying the Company to leave the Point must be very popular among the inhabitants—and, as they have just elected KINNEY to rule over them, there is no telling how far they may back him.

We wish our friends, the Kinneyites, all the success in their peaceful colonization which their tact and perseverance deserve; but we hope they will not work for "satisfaction," either for themselves or any one else, until they can afford it, nor undertake too much in any wise. We hope they hold trumps, and will make them all tell—a failure on almost any *point* would be "tight papers" for them just now.

Our first conclusion, on hearing the news of the last movements at San Juan (Greytown) seems now as inevitable as it did before reflection. Matters must come to a focus there right speedily.

Arrival of Wheeler in Nicaragua—Object of his Mission—Soldiers for the Protection of the Transit Company.

From the Correspondence of the Evening Post.

ON BOARD STAR OF THE WEST, }
Sunday, Sept. 30, 1855. }

There are some addition d particulars of Central American news which may be interesting. WHEELER, the United States Minister in Nicaragua, arrived at Point Arenas in the *Star of the West*, and at once proceeded to Granada, the capital. He was accompanied up the river by Mr. B. S. COTTRELL, whose appointment as commercial agent for San Juan gives general satisfaction, his long previous residence in the country being not the least of his qualifications. Messrs. FABENS and ex-Commercial Agent MASON also went in the same boat with WHEELER. On reaching Virgin Bay the former was detained by the military commandante, in accordance with the decree issued against KINNEY and himself, and the steamer proceeded to Granada without him. But as soon as the President of Nicaragua, Señor ESTRADA, heard that Mr. FABENS was the bearer of a communication from Col. KINNEY, the boat was dispatched back twenty miles to Virgin Bay, and FABENS was conveyed to the capital with ambassadorial honors. The Government, by the way, sent by the same boat an urgent invitation to Col. KINNEY to come to Granada, assuring him of entire safety, whether they could make any arrangements with him or not. What the arrangements they wish to make are, was not stated.

During the absence of Messrs. COTTRELL and MASON, Col. W. L. LAWS, formerly of Philadelphia, was performing the duties of commercial agent at San Juan. Col LAWS was one of the Expeditionists.

It is commonly believed, and I suppose on sufficient grounds, that WHEELER's special object in returning to Nicaragua is to convey to the Government the formal recognition by the United States, of Nicaragua's claim to the Mosquito coast. Nicaragua has long asserted her jurisdiction over this region, without ever having the ability to maintain it. England, on the other hand, supports the sovereignty of the Indian Mosquito King, and possibly Col KINNEY, by virtue of his late purchase of most of the land in it, may put forward a third claim. And, as England is rather indifferent at present on the subject, my impression is that, with a suitable reinforcement of actual Anglo-American settlers, KINNEY's chance is the best. I believe that this offer of recognition by the United States is made in consideration of certain extra privileges conferred by Nicaragua in WHEELER's late treaty upon citizens of the former country. BOLLAND, the previous minister, made, it is stated, a similar treaty, which much to his chagrin, was never acted upon by the State Department at Washington. Hence, doubtless, his late conversion to Know-Nothingism, and his hostility to the Administration which gave him his appointment.

WHEELER, who, by the way, does not conceal his elation over his late triumph in imprisoning PARSONS WILLIAMSON, will, doubtless, experience an augmented satisfaction in embracing HENNESY and Dr. HENNOT, now the principal men-at-arms and intimate advisers of Colonel WALKER. These two gentlemen were somewhat noted, even during their official connection with the American Minister, for their revolutionary propensities, to such a degree even as to require his intervention for their rescue from the hands of the Government.

Among the passengers on board the *Star of the West* are three officers and two soldiers of the late foreign legion, transported by the Transit Company for the protection of Nicaragua against the imagined hostilities of Colonel KINNEY. The foreign legion was engaged for four months, beginning at the 17th, but the campaign at Fort Castille proving more destructive of provisions than of KINNEY's adherents, it was disbanded and paid at the end of two-and-a-half months' service. As I understand it, however, the soldiers are dissatisfied with this arrangement, demanding pay for the entire time for which they were engaged, in addition to the grants of lands in Nicaragua promised to them by the Company at the end of the four months. But where these lands of the Company are situated the Lord only knows. I have no doubt, however, that these unfortunate men can obtain for their consolation a good KINNEY title to as much soil as they will agree to improve.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Excitement on hearing of Santa Ana's Abdication.

By the arrival of the *George Law* we have received late news from Acapulco and the West Coast of Mexico. The excitement in Guerrero, where the revolutionary standard was first raised and upheld under ALVAREZ, was intense on the reception of the news that SANTA ANA had abdicated and fled from the country. The *Restaurador de la Libertad*, ALVAREZ' organ, published in Acapulco, comes to us this time with double-leaded columns, announcing the news under the head of *Viva la Libertad!* It reproduces the plan of Ayutla, and gives the particulars of SANTA ANA's flight, which reached us several weeks ago.

As ALVAREZ is now an important personage, and, according to some, stands a good chance for the Presidency of the Republic, we translate his address on the great event It is as follows:

The Citizen JUAN ALVAREZ, *General-in-Chief of the Army for the Restoration of Liberty to the Troops under his Command:*

COMPANIONS IN ARMS! Never, on any previous occasion, have I addressed you with such unbounded satisfaction and joy. The splendid victories obtained by our arms in Michoacan, in Jalisco, in Colima, and on the Northern frontier, have been the precursors of the consummation of our grand work of political regeneration, now so gloriously wrought out. The tyrant has met with the punishment his crimes deserved; and in the Capital, the people en masse have adopted the plan of Ayutla and have put an end to this fratricidal war.

Soldiers! I congratulate you; for after all the great sacrifices you have undergone, the laurels your valor has won will be in the first place recognized. To you, who were the first to defy the colossal power of the tyrant, and to raise here the standard of liberty—who bared your breasts to the enemy's bullets, and have borne unshrinkingly the burden of this bloody and unequal strife—to you, who insisted on the completion of the plan of Ayutla, in obedience to the will of the people, and thereby prevented anarchy and party ambition—to you are we indebted for the accomplishment of so great and hazardous a work.

Citizens, let us hasten at once to sustain, in the hour of their triumph, those principles for which we have conquered; that with a new political edifice, established on firm foundations, we may retire to our hearths, there to enjoy the blessings of peace and the sweets of domestic life, and live tranquilly under the shade of a paternal Government which will protect us, and guarantee as well as respect our sacred rights. Be willing to submit respectfully to the law, and the authorities constituted under it; but at the same time be ever ready to punish those who, abusing the power with which they are entrusted, become tyrants, and attempt to rob us of our liberties. This, from your General and friend,

JUAN ALVAREZ.

AUSTRALIA.

Issues of Poverty in Victoria—Population—Trade—Emigration Disturbances at the Gold Fields—Theatricals—Australian Contingent for the War.

From the Melbourne *Argus* of July 20th, we glean the following intelligence, condensed from a very [illegible] and detailed review of the progress and present condition of that country:

The [illegible] Government in connection with the [illegible] Government, and the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the [illegible] province [illegible] to [illegible] the [illegible] of gold is now [illegible] and [illegible] facts that the condition of the new constituencies by the Home Government in all that is necessary to ensure a development of progress—social, commercial and political, that will be likewise wholly satisfactory.

Alteration in exchanges and the [illegible] of the depreciation of treasure is imagined as the cause of apparent disproportionate and temporary diminution in the price. Several new discoveries and their rapid introduction, with happy results, are noted.

Of population, the returns at the close of the half year slumbered it up at 540,000, from which time to July 31, three weeks, 5,000 had been the increase. The influx of Chinese had been effectively checked by a legislative enactment, and an effort was making to secure the comfort and "evangelization" of the twenty or thirty thousand already there.

Notwithstanding the extravagance with which the government had been administered, the resources of Victoria were still unimpaired—and the gross revenue for the year was £1,440,847. The subject of the establishment of a Mint was being discussed with great ability.

Trade had been quite dull during the month, from the fact that immense stocks had accumulated before; but the consumption of supplies was beginning to be large, and it was anticipated that the two remaining wet months would very materially reduce the heavy stocks. A very considerable falling off of importations had occurred a profit to holders of all goods but lumber. In town, money had been "tight," but the bills of the month had been met and confidence was springing up. The Melbourne Chamber of Commerce was dealing within its province with great practical ability. For food supplies, reliance was necessarily placed upon foreign resources, shipments were arriving, about as much as necessary for consumption—Home supplies were reported as promising.

The rapid influx of emigrants, and their nakedness, in many instances, for the life of a settler in a new country, had induced a great deal of distress among many who had found great difficulty in procuring employment—and organization, with very energetic and liberal charity, had been absolutely necessary, and had in a great measure remedied the evil.

On the subject of postal communication, says the *Argus*, "the people of Australia feel that they have been unnecessarily aggrieved by the Home Government."

Although the reports of crime had been horribly brutal and disgusting, it was on the decrease. Measures for the amelioration of social condition were in progress—and as soon as "the pecuniary resources" should be "partially relieved," spirited efforts to open up the country and develop its resources, were expected.

CATHARINE HAYES, who had been very warmly received, though not so extravagantly as at Sydney, had given a concert for the relief of the destitute, which realized £500, and had given another in aid of the Benevolent and Orphans' Asylum, at which the receipts were very large. MISKA HAUSER, the violinist, had met with "flattering success." Theatricals were above par, in supply of actors, as well as in the other essential requisite—patronage. The new Theatre Royal at Melbourne had just been opened, with accommodations for over three thousand people.

The delays of communication, and the interest felt on every hand in the war news, had induced a strong feeling in favor of telegraphic communication—and the progress of the telegraph in Europe and India had stimulated the desire for intercolonial communication, which, it was believed, would soon be acquired.

In government matters nothing important has transpired since previous advices. Some disturbances at the gold fields had threatened to assume a serious character—the Government had been comparatively powerless—and a police magistrate had received popular rebuke for a decision at one of the localities of these disturbances.

The Commission upon the occupancy of "Crown lands," had decided that "the occupants have no title to their runs, and had left the subject of compensation unconsidered. In return, "the squatters," at a public meeting, denounced the government, the commission, and the report, and resolved to throw the whole subject into chancery—they had subscribed £2,000 for legal fees in fighting the cause—they will carry it through every court—and they claim *two millions sterling* as purchase money.

A scheme has been suggested and encouraged to send an Australian contingent to join the Allied armies in the East.

The accounts from other parts of the country are very similar to those from Sydney. A "leading" vein runs through them all.

Steam Communication between the United States and Australia via Panama.

From the Sydney Empire, July 9.

For some time past we have been aware of a project, not on foot by a British capitalist largely connected with the trade of the United States, to establish steam communication between the Australian colonies and New-York and London *via* Panama. This scheme, which appears to us to be admirably conceived, is shaped with the view of embracing equal advantages to Sydney and Melbourne on this side; and it contemplates direct lines to London and New-York on the Atlantic. This is to be effected by making Tahiti the entrepot for the service in the Pacific, and the final station for the Panama steamers, and continuing the communication by branch lines direct to Sydney and Melbourne. From Aspinwall to London, it is proposed to enter into arrangements with the Royal West India Mail Company, for the conveyance of the English freight and passengers, while the communications will be carried through to New-York by a line of steamers belonging to the new company. With regard to that part of the scheme intended to connect the Australian Colonies, we will quote from correspondence with the perusal of which we have been favored, to show the advantages it is believed to possess. A gentleman eminently qualified, both by his acquaintance with the colonies and his practical experience in connection with steam navigation, in giving an estimate of the cost of boats, amount of traffic, and the probable receipts and expenditure in maintaining the service, thus writes to the projector:

The shortest possible line that can be run on that route is directly through Tahiti, a place that affords every facility for coaling, watering and provisioning a ship, and where, with a very trifling outlay a company could provide themselves with docks, &c., not to be surpassed in any part of the world. Nature has already made the harbor a most beautiful basin, and vessels can lie there at all times riding to a small anchor, and it is so perfectly protected by the reefs, (as you can see by an inspection of a chart,) that the harbor is, at all times, as smooth as a millpond; labor is abundant and not expensive 1,500 tons of coal were put on board the *Golden Age* in 65 working hours, at a cost of 50 cents a ton, and it could be done much cheaper by a company employing a regular set of hands.

My idea is, to employ four steamships on this route, two to be run between Australia and Tahiti, and two to be employed on the route between Tahiti and Panama. The two first to be strong, substantially built vessels, capable of standing the heavy gales one meets with on the coast of Australia and the Island of New Zealand; and the two on the Tahiti and Panama route to be lighter built vessels, with guards like the *Golden Age*, and perfectly ventilated, for after leaving Tahiti, the weather becomes much warmer in crossing the Mill Pond from Tahiti to Panama.

Now, suppose two steamers start on the same day—one from Sydney, the other from Panama. The former makes her voyage to T

THE MATSELL CASE.

BRANCH TO THE RESCUE.

The Genesee Matsell Escapes a Horse-whipping and turns out Bogus.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

After reading the letter of GEORGE MATSELL, the forger, of Genesee, I sent a note to the Broadway Post-Office, requesting an interview. But GEORGE MATSELL did not come, and it is very fortunate for him that he did not, as I intended to give him a severe cowhiding for his attempts to impose on the people of this City, who have already been sufficiently cheated and outraged by the MATSELL family, without any further trespass on their patience and generosity. GEORGE MATSELL refuses to give his place of residence in this City during his pretended brief sojourn here—he also declines giving his references—says nothing about making oath that his name is GEORGE MATSELL, but says he is well known at Rochester, but does not tell us by whom, nor whether he is known there for good or bad qualities, which leaves us to suspect that he is known there only "as a forger." And GEORGE MATSELL, of Genesee, comes among us now, for the first time, after seven months' nativity agitation, and shows conclusively that he has read about all that has transpired on the subject, by making his forged life correspond minutely with everything that has occurred, until he gets among the Williamsburg bull dogs, and there he is mum. He dared not say that MARY, now residing at Williamsburg, L. I., was his sister. If he had, the Chief of Police would have been after him, and told him he lied, and that MARY MATSELL of Williamsburg, is his (the Chief of Police's) own and eldest sister. Nor did GEORGE MATSELL, the forger, dare say that ELIZABETH MATSELL, (the Chief of Police's youngest sister) was his, the forger's sister, for the Chief would soon have put a stop to that out of family pride, if nothing else. And JOSEPH SWEET, who kept the "Tea-room" in Chambers-street, and who owns the *Sunday Leader* of this City, would also have given the lie to GEORGE MATSELL, the forger, as ELIZABETH MATSELL, of Brandon, England, and on the Brandon register, is the present wife of JOSEPH SWEET, both of whom reside in the Seventh Ward in this City. And if GEORGE MATSELL, the forger, of Genesee, had said that SUSAN, (the little Branson school-girl mentioned in my late report,) was his sister, Mr. FYORI, the Manchester "*American*" consul, would have been after him, and altogether there would have been a general row through the whole MATSELL family, if there is not one already. From the time that those very respectable ladies, Mrs. JOHN KERVIN and Mrs. ANN CUDLIPP, of Bloomingdale, gave their affidavits last Winter, who swore that they came to America in the *Perseus*, in 1817, with little GEORGE MATSELL and his parents and brothers and sisters, giving all their names and whom they remember and know to this hour, down to the discovery of the Branden Register, with GEORGE, AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH recorded therein, and the report of GEORGE MATSELL, tailor, returning WILLIAM, MARY, SUSAN, GEORGE, AUGUSTUS and ELIZABETH, as his alien children—I say from their evidence last February, to the present moment, not a solitary word has been heard from GEORGE MATSELL, the Chief of Police, in controversion of the overwhelming mass of testimony that has been brought against him. But after resorting to sarcasm, ridicule, perjury and every species of dishonorable stratagem, a bogus GEORGE MATSELL is made to appear for the first time, who dares not give his temporary residence in the City, and strives to confound and distract the people of this City on a subject of the most vital importance to the preservation of their lives and property. For there is no doubt whatever that GEORGE MATSELL, the Chief of Police, is the chief source of all our municipal evil, and has elected just whom he pleased to office, during the past dozen or more years. He has elected members of Congress, members of the Legislature, members of the Municipal departments, Mayors, County Clerks, &c, and above all, he has through legislative trickery, elected himself for life; and so long as he holds his control over the members of the Police Department, and the Inspectors of elections, and his *Private Ledger*, he cannot be defeated only through his indictment and conviction of perjury, and for his impeachment, the false return he made of his being a native born citizen, in an official communication to the Common Council. The Chief of Police is now in contempt for refusing to answer the interrogatories of Alderman BRIGGS, and an attachment is after him. A *quo warranto* will soon be after him to show by what right he holds the office of Chief of Police. His chief clerk, MCKELLAR, is also in contempt of the worst kind. MATSELL has armed his nephews and friends at Williamsburg with dogs and knives, and resolves to protect MARY MATSELL, his eldest sister, from being subpoenaed and brought on the stand against himself for perjury. With all this, and four or five false oaths before the Committee, staring him in the face, and after cheating the New-Yorkers for fifteen or twenty years, he now resorts to forgery, and gets a Chatham-street Peter Funk to address a letter to the editor of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, stating that George, the Chief of Police, is not the infant George at the font at Brandon forty-four years ago. Could villany go further than this? How he must love his office to resort to such desperate measures as perjury, forgery, and the disgrace and ruin of his entire family and posterity, and the corroboration of the Police Department, and the painful mortification of a City that has been so kind and forbearing to him, an alien. The man must be mad or his sharp is atured, snappish, Frenchy, quick-spoken, lobbying, Jan-nanced and well-fed lawyer in Wall-street, is the source of all this mischief, who advises his client to defy everything, and if possible bring the Americans and foreigners in collision on this question, which might result in an outbreak and revolution that would be commensurate with the extreme boundaries of our country. I sincerely trust that there will be no more ridicule, perjury, nor forgery, and that MATSELL will, for the peace of his own family, and for the public tranquillity, retire at once to one of his beautiful country retreats (and he is immensely wealthy), and he has one large hotel at Long Branch and another at Port Monmouth, with a 1,500 foot wharf,) and pass the residue of his life in a contrite preparation for the eternal abode beyond this vale of commingled happiness and misery—of happiness to the good and misery to the bad.

Respectfully, STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

NEW-YORK CITY.

New Cloaks.

Economical ladies are turning their last year's cloaks, mantillas and furs over to see if they can be made to answer for another year. Sad ravages the moths have made with some of them, but fashion, which begins every new year, and indeed every new season, utterly shiftless, has shrunk or stretched or pulled out of shapes many more. Right sensible ladies will not much mind the ravages that fashion makes in a single year, and on Broadway this Fall we shall see nine cloaks of last year's make to one of this, upon well-dressed women. The country ladies that visit us, however, are more particular than our own citizenesses. They insist upon wearing nothing but the latest. For such we must make a note of the new styles:

Yesterday was "mantilla opening day," and to-morrow, if it be pleasant, we shall see the bargains out and exposed.

The cloaks are much larger in size than those of last season, and more richly trimmed. Velvet, moire antique and fine cloth are the most fashionable materials, with trimmings of moss fringe and guimp lace. Circulars are still in favor, and the deep yokes with bodies plaited full around them.

Embroidery is less fashionable than it has been, but will still be worn by those anxious to seem rich. Black is the favorite color, but the dark maroons, purples, blue, and dark green, are very much admired by those who prefer a more showy costume than sombre blacks.

We think the most elegant cloaks of the season are the black Lyons velvet, trimmed with moire antique; but then so much depends upon the air and gait of the wearer, and so much more upon what we know of the wearer's circumstances, that we would not willingly commit ourselves as to which is the most comely. A fashionable cloak this year will cost rather more than it did last year, but the enlarged size is the principal reason.

New-York Horticultural Society.

A regular monthly meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society was held on Monday evening, at the building of the Mercantile Library, in Astor-place. WILSON G. HUNT, President of the Society, occupied the chair. P. B. MEAD the Secretary, stated that the report of the result of the late exhibition was not yet prepared, but would be submitted by the Committee at the next regular meeting of the Society.

DR. KNIGHT exhibited a fine specimen of a new and rare plant, known as the *Manatropha Uniflora*, which he found growing in Jones' Woods, in this City. It excited much curiosity.

MR. CARPENTER exhibited some specimens of his White Seedling Peaches—the largest and latest variety. The Examining Committee reported the Peach as "excellent, and good to *preserve*," but the members seemed to think differently, for the specimens were soon dispatched.

A vote of thanks was passed to WM. C. BRYANT for his late address before the Society.

☞ G. G. Foster's wife, (late the Baroness JULIE DE MARGUERITTA,) is set down as the author of a novel called the "Magic Girl." The *Mirror* gives the following key to the characters introduced:

Clara	Madame Marguerittal Foster.
Harry Rushton	G. G. Foster.
Edgar Oakwood	Edwin Forrest.
Caroline St. Maur	Catharine Sinclair.
Baschiel Wagnaff Bayes	N. P. Willis.
Robert Bayes	Richard Willis.
Mr. Field Close	Parke Godwin.
Jessie Finch	Miss Lynch.
Horace	George Jamieson.
Capt Ray	Capt. Calcraft.
Dysart	Chas. O'Conor.
Charles Falconbridge	George Vandenhoff.

☞ Down South somebody has tried to make them believe that GREELEY is a Know-Nothing. The *South Alabamian* publishes GREELEY's reply. It is like enough to be genuine:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Aug. 17, 1855.

SIR: I never was consciously within a mile of a Know Nothing lodge, and never could have been induced to join one on any account. By placing your foot against the author of the silly report noticed in your letter, you will be certain to kick a great liar.

Yours, HORACE GREELEY.

A. F. POSEY, Esq.

☞ JOHN KEESE, Esq., gave the following toast at the late Literary Festival. We have not seen it in print yet:

The memory of Cadmus—The first *post-boy*. He carried *letters* from Phœnicia to Greece.

☞ The Historical Society's fire-proof building is going on bravely. It stands next door to the Baptist Tabernacle. The corner stone will be laid on the 16th inst. The Society meets to-night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 16, 19, 21 to 26.

SUPREME COURT—*Oyer and Terminer*.—Murder trial.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*.—Nos. 221, 311, 265, 235, 237, 21292, 21224, 69, 1617, 1618, 341 to 343, 345, 346.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 68, 108, 110, 113, 118, 119, 120, 123 to 132, 134 to 141, 143 to 145, 147 to 149, 152 to 154, 158, 161, 163, 165, 166.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*.—Nos. 977, 1017, 1019, 1037 to 1042, 1044 to 1049. *Part 2*.—Nos. 791, 1010, 1024 to 1036.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury on the Act for the Suppression of Intemperance and Crime—Official Bribery and Railway Dedications.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the Clerk of the Court called the panel of Grand Jurors, when the following gentlemen answered and were sworn, viz.:

CHARLES A. DAVIS, Esq., Foreman.

Joseph Aspinwall,	Andrew Anderson,	John J. Bussing,
Charles Crane,	John C. Baxter,	Thomas A. Davies,
Benjamin Ellis,	John A. Legaier,	Peter A. Nevins, Jr.,
Wm Palen,	James B. Taylor,	Jonathan Witt,
Saml. L. Constant,	J. R. Bartholomew,	Anthony L. Bleecker,
John T Panish,	Charles Gould,	Leeds L. Jounson,
M. Hopper Mott.	James W. Otis,	Stephen Philbin.

His Honor charged the Grand Jury as follows:

The oath, gentlemen, which as Grand Jurors you are required to take, for all ordinary purposes, sufficiently defines your powers and duties. It is well calculated also to impress upon your minds the high responsibilities resting upon the office, temporary though it be, with which you have been entrusted. The Legislature, however, by specific enactments, has made it incumbent on the Bench in some matters to be more particular in addressing you.

Among other statutes of that character, is the one recently passed, for the prevention of intemperance, and its almost invariable consequences, pauperism and crime. By the twenty-third section it is declared to be "the duty of the presiding Judge of every Court of Oyer and Terminer specially to charge every Grand Jury to inquire into all violations of or offences under this act."

I need not inform you, gentlemen, in this City at least, that the leading provisions of the act referred to are daily and hourly violated; that the consumption of intoxicating liquors, instead of being diminished, has to all appearance largely increased. The causes which have produced this state of things are proper subjects for consideration. Are they to be found in the defective framing of the law or in the defective administration of its provisions, or (a much more serious question) in the defective powers of the Legislature?

That the Act was intended by its authors—unless we suppose them chargeable with the most absurd folly—to apply as well to foreign as to domestic liquors, there cannot be a doubt. Of what avail would be the damming up of the comparatively harmless stream (not exactly a rivulet, I admit,) of home-made cider and lager bier, while the fiery torrent of French brandy, Holland gin and Jamaica rum, to say nothing of some of the more ardent wines of Spain and Portugal, was left to course its way unobstructed, and even with augmented volume!

Assuming, however, the meaning of the Legislature to be sufficiently clear, and to be expressed with sufficient legal precision, a much graver question, as already suggested, arises out of their power, or rather, their want of power over the subject.

The Constitution of the United States, gentlemen, as you are well aware, and the treaties and acts of Congress, made or passed in pursuance of it, are, within their sphere, the supreme law of the land. And to prevent all possible evasion of this fundamental principle of the Federal Union, it is expressly declared that "the judges in every State shall (under oath) be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding."

Among the acts which Congress, by the terms of the Constitution, is authorized to pass, and which Congress actually has passed, and which, therefore, are now the supreme law, is an act laying duties, specifically by name, on wines, brandies, and other foreign liquors. And these duties, in the language of the Constitution, have been so laid, and are to be collected, in order "to pay the debts and provide for the common defence and general welfare of the United States."

Can a State Legislature then—if one may, any number may—without the consent of Congress, say in effect that one whole branch of the revenue of the Federal Government, expressly provided by Congress for its support, shall be cut off? Or, suppose Congress, in the exercise of the power conferred to it, had seen fit to rest the whole support of the Federal Government on its revenues from wines and brandies, would it, in such a case, be competent to any number of the separate State Legislatures to enact that, within their respective jurisdictions, no wines or brandies should be consumed? If there can be no consumption, it is obvious, there can be no sale—and if no sale, no inducement to import—and if no importation, no revenue from imports—and without revenue, no government, State or Federal, could exist.

A distinction, I am aware, has been drawn between broken and original packages—a distinction, as it seems to me, in view of the principles involved, more fanciful than real. The great object of the statute in question, and of all like statutes, is total abstinence, not voluntary, but enforced by penalties. It may be a wise and salutary object—although even on that point we all know there is great diversity of opinion; still the question is, can that object, under our system, be constitutionally attained without the concurrence of the Federal Government? The Supreme Court, at Washington, have already decided that an act of the Legislature of Maryland, requiring importers to take out and pay for a State license to sell dutiable goods in original packages was void. But they have not decided, whatever may have been the casual expressions of a single Judge, that the act would have been valid had it required a license, at however high a premium, even to the extent of prohibition, for the sale of packages once broken up. No such issue was before the Court for their decision. The distinction, then, as to original packages, I may be permitted to repeat, is more fanciful than real—or rather I should say, is wholly fanciful, and in no degree real. A State Government, being inhibited from interfering directly with the revenues of the Federal Government derived from foreign imports, cannot, it would seem, do so immediately. The consequences are the same—and they alone are important in these discussions—from either species of legislation. These consequences are the destruction, more or less total, of the means on which the General Government relies, (and lawfully relies,) for its very existence—means, which it was the leading object of the new Constitution, as distinguished from the old articles of confederation, to place beyond the reach of State control. No State, it is admitted, and such is the express language of the Constitution, can, "without the consent of Congress," lay any "duties" on imports—but of what value would be this prohibition if the State Legislatures, without the consent of Congress, instead of laying *duties* on imports, and interfering in that manner with the Federal revenues, are permitted to say that the packages when imported shall not be broken up and sold for consumption: thus laying on imports a *restriction* far more onerous than any "duties" less than prohibitory. On a proper application from any individual State—in the absence of a sufficient preponderance of public opinion to carry a general prohibition—Congress would no doubt cheerfully give its consent to the enactment of a State law laying special duties on the particular imports in question for the nominal "use of the treasury of the United States," but at rates so high as effectually to diminish and, if expedient, to destroy their importation into such State. It was not my purpose, gentlemen, to address you at large on the questions arising out of the act to which I have called your attention, or to express any very decided opinion in regard to it. Those questions in part, at least, although passed upon by one branch of the Supreme Court, of this State, are now pending for review in the Court of Appeals. As they are entitled to a preference in order of hearing over all other cases, we shall probably soon have the views of that tribunal to enlighten our path. It is proper to add, however that their judgment, if against the alleged rights claimed under the federal Constitution, will be subject by law to a further appeal to the Supreme Court at Washington, whose decision in that case will alone be final. Meanwhile the statute will be laid before you for such action upon it as you may deem expedient—it being made my duty by the Legislature, as already stated, specially to charge you, as I now accordingly do, to inquire into "all violations of, or offences under," its provisions. It is also my duty specially to charge you to inquire into all violations of the lottery law, the election law, the usury law, and the law against exacting prohibited fees by persons in public office. Of the latter character—but of a far higher degree of enormity—is the offence of exacting moneys or other bribes for the discharge or omission of official duties. Should any misdemeanor of that description have been committed—we all know the public cry for several years has been shocked with enormous rumors of their existence—or should there be sufficient grounds as to any public officer, legislative, ministerial or judicial, to warrant a just suspicion of their existence, it will be your province to investigate, and fearlessly and impartially to present—not, as has been sometimes done, in vague, general terms of censure, confounding the innocent with the guilty, and shielding the latter under the mantle of the former, but pointing distinctly, whether they be high or low, to the accused parties by name.

Another crime, whose magnitude is measured by millions, and which is said to have prevailed to an alarming extent in this community, beggaring the widow, the orphan and the aged, and crippling the resources of the affluent, is the fraudulent issue of stock certificates of incorporated companies.

These issues—if the circumstances attending them were such as are generally rumored—were felonies in the eye of the law, and punishable as such by incarceration for a longer or shorter term in the State prison. Whether they be forgery, or swindling or embezzlement, or, as would seem, all these offences combined, there are laws now in existence (and have been for years) which, if enforced, are amply sufficient for their punishment; and it is a great mistake, and a gratuitous impeachment of the action of the Legislature, to suppose, as is generally done, that in the eye of the law they were mere breaches of trust. It is your duty, therefore, gentlemen, fearlessly to inquire into this class of offences, and to bring the perpetrators to trial and punishment. The prompt and rigorous punishment of small, and sometimes almost venial offenders, while great robbers and swindlers, with so much facility and their gains undisturbed, escape the hands of justice, reflects discredit on its administration. You have the right, gentlemen, and I think you are bound by your office, to inquire how this has happened; and whether any unlawful means and appliances, and if so, what and by whom, have been resorted to in order to bring about such results.

The business of the Oyer and Terminer, in this City, has usually been confined to the trial of capital offences, and until the present year no other Court had jurisdiction over that class of cases. By an act passed on the 12th of April concurrent power in capital cases was given to the General Sessions wherever the law, or the evidence, or the Justice should require; and the Oyer and Terminer, at the same time, was authorized by an order, to be entered in its minutes, to send all indictments brought before it to the General Sessions for trial. All convictions, however, by the one or the other tribunal, in capital cases were made subject to review, as matter of right, by the Supreme Court and Court of Appeals, each of which Courts, without restriction, were authorized also to grant new trials.

Under these circumstances, and considering the great press of civil business on the Circuit calendar, the session of the Oyer and Terminer, it is obvious, ought not to be protracted, unless it be merely to receive such indictments as may be presented, and to try, perhaps, a very limited number of exceptional cases.

Before closing these remarks, it is made my duty, gentlemen, to apprize you that the law deems it a misdemeanor for any Judge, juror or officer to disclose the fact of an indictment for felony until the accused, if not already in confinement, has been arrested on the charge.

And if such mere disclosures of indictments for felonies (however thoughtless and disinterested) deserve to be classed as misdemeanors, you will readily appreciate the reason why the corrupt compounding of felonies is classed among the higher order of offences, and especially if it be the act of a judicial officer, and be dictated by mere motives of cupidity.

I have now indicated, gentlemen, a few subjects for your investigation. Others will be suggested by yourselves. The field of public abuses, in this City especially—if one-half we hear and read be true—is an extensive one, and demands a prompt and thorough weeding. To you the community look for the initiatory measures.

A chamber has been provided for your deliberations, and officers to attend upon and execute your orders—and you will now, gentlemen, if convenient to yourselves, proceed to business.

The Foremen of the Grand Jury inquired if they could be furnished with a copy of His Honor's remarks, and the answer was, that the charge would appear in the DAILY TIMES and other papers. The Court then adjourned.

Decisions in Admiralty on Appeal.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—OCT. 7.

Before Judge Nelson.

The following decisions were rendered this morning. The first and third of the cases were decided in the District Court by Judge BETTS, the other by Judge INGERSOLL, the decrees being in all cases for the libelants.

BILL OF LADING—DELIVERY.

The schooner Ione vs. *James L. Davis*.—NELSON, C. J.—The libel was filed in this case to recover the value of a parcel of goods shipped by the firm of Medad Platt & Co., in the schooner *Ione* to Newbern, N. C., consigned to J. M. Gooding, charging the non delivery of the goods by the master. The bill of lading bears date the 7th October, 1850. The goods were shipped under the following arrangement:

They were ordered by W. G. Blaney of Newbern, and on the 28th of September, Medad Platt & Co. answered by saying that the goods would be shipped on the *Ione*, and that particulars of the time of sailing would be sent to him.

On the 10th of October, the firm again wrote to Blaney, enclosing the invoice of the goods: but advising him that they were obliged to use much caution in their affairs, as they had been great sufferers in business transactions at Newbern; that for this reason, they had sent invoice and bill of lading to the mutual friend of both parties, J. M. Gooding, with whom they had no doubt he would be able to make satisfactory arrangements. On the same day the firm wrote to Gooding, enclosing an invoice to him, saying that he had been referred to by Blaney and leaving it discretionary with him to deliver the goods to Blaney, and be responsible for them himself, or if not, then to dispose of them for account of the firm. The goods were consigned in the bill of lading to Gooding.

On the arrival of the *Ione* at Newbern on the 16th October, the goods were delivered by the master to Blaney, and were placed in his store which adjoined Gooding's, where he proceeded to sell them in the usual way of retail stores. Gooding had lent money and his credit to Blaney to assist him in commencing business. Blaney failed, and quit business in January, 1851, and Gooding bought his stock of goods, and took possession of them.

The ground upon which it is sought to charge the vessel is that the goods were delivered to Blaney by the master without privity or authority of Gooding, the consignee. This point is strongly contested upon the evidence, which is very voluminous—a great portion of it taken, however, upon a question that is not left in doubt upon the facts, namely: whether or not Gooding was absent from Newbern on the 16th October, when the vessel arrived. The proofs show that he was not; and the result of this inquiry tends strongly to the conclusion that the position assumed by him, that he did not give authority to Blaney to receive the goods, is a pretext to escape responsibility, and charge it upon the vessel. He admits that when in Newbern he was in the habit of seeing Blaney daily, as his place of business was in the next building. In addition to this, he advised him to go into the business, and lent him money and his credit for the purpose. He had a strong interest, therefore, pecuniarily, as well as from friendship, to look into the state and condition of the business, and must have had knowledge of the arrival of the goods and possession of them by Blaney. Indeed, he admits this; but, under the pretext of absence from Newbern at the time of the arrival of the vessel, he seeks to establish that it was some time afterwards when he first received the information. In this he was clearly mistaken. Besides this contradiction, his whole testimony is loose, evasive and unreliable. It is impossible to read it without distrust of the facts stated by him.

The testimony of Blaney and his wife, proving the authority, is but strengthened by the evasive and unsatisfactory character of the testimony of Gooding.

If Blaney received the goods from the master by the authority of Gooding, then, in judgment of law, they were received by the latter agreeably to the bill of lading, and he is responsible for them to the libelants.

The decree of the Court below is reversed, and the libel dismissed with costs.

For libelant, Mr. Stoughton and Mr. Dodge; for appellant, Mr Laban.

NAVAL STORES—DELIVERY—USAGE.

Jonas Smith and Paul Hulse appellants ads. *Benjamin and C. W. Blossom*.—NELSON, C. J.—This is a libel filed by B. and C. W. Blossom to recover the value of a quantity of resin. The resin was shipped at Wilmington, N. C., in a vessel belonging to the defendants, and consigned to the libelants. There were several other consignments of this same article. The vessel arrived the 20th May, 1853, hauled over to Mitchell's yard, at Brooklyn, to land her cargo, where the different consignments of resin were delivered, except that consigned to the libelants. The agent of Mitchell refused to permit this consignment to be landed at the yard. The libelants were notified of this by the master, and were requested to send lighters to receive the resin from the vessel. This they refused, and required that it should be delivered at a yard belonging to themselves in Brooklyn, about a mile and a half from Mitchell's, or at some other yard there where naval stores were received. The master then hauled over to Pier No. 28, New-York, her own, and notified the libelant of his readiness to deliver the resin there. This they refused. Resin is not permitted to be stored in the City of New-York. The master then sent the article in lighters to a public yard in Brooklyn, and notified the libelants, and tendered the receipt for the delivery given at the yard, and demanded the freight, including the expense of lighterage. The libelants rendered the freight, excluding the lighterage, and demanded the resin, which was refused.

According to the usage of the trade, when a vessel arrives with a cargo of naval stores, such as resin, consigned to different houses in New-York, the house to which the largest consignment is made has a right to select the yard in Brooklyn to which it shall be delivered, and all the other consignees are bound to take their goods at the same yard. The master is not obliged to deliver each consignment at any yard the several consignees may choose to select, or to go from yard to yard for the purpose of making a delivery.

In this case, the consignee of the largest quantity selected Mitchell's. The agent of Mitchell, however, refused to permit the libelants' resin to be landed, as he had a right to do, for aught that appears. It seems that some personal difficulty existed between the owner of the yard and the libelants; and orders had been given not to allow any consignment to their house to be landed there. The question is, what was the duty of the master, under such circumstances? He had complied with the usage, so far as was within his power, and was ready to land the goods in conformity to it, but was met by a refusal to permit the landing of this part of his cargo. The usage does not require him to land the articles at any other place, but does require that he shall have it at this particular place ready to be delivered. It seems to me that unless the libelants, knowing the refusal of the master to land the goods at the yard selected by the agent of Mitchell, will be laid to-day at 4 o'clock. Rev. Mr. MILBURN (formerly Chaplain to Congress) and Rev. Mr HAGANY will officiate. It is also hoped that Rev. Mr. AUSTRUM of England, author of the *Successful Merchant*, will take part in the exercises. This he will do if his engagements permit him to leave Cincinnati in time to be present.

NEW-JERSEY.

Assaulting an Officer in Jersey City.

On Saturday evening last, as Deputy Sheriff DAVIS was making a levy upon the stock of groceries in the grocery store at the corner of Montgomery and Warren streets, Jersey City, he was assaulted by ROBERT HARRISON, the owner or agent, and his clerk. They were arrested. HARRISON was held to bail in the sum of $500 to appear and answer. Alderman WILSON became his bail. The clerk was committed to Bergen Jail, to await trial.

Jersey City Prison Report

The report of the City Marshal for the month of September, shows that eighty-five persons were committed to the City Prison during the month for offences, as follows:

Drunkenness	51	Assault	13
Drunk and Disorderly	3	Witness	1
Disorderly	2	Burglary	1
Malicious Mischief	2	Stealing	5
Passing Bad Money	1	Fighting	2
Vagrancy	3	Suspicion of Theft	1
Total	85		

The nativity of these prisoners is stated as follows:

Ireland	57	France	2
England	9	United States	8
Germany	8	Colored	1
Total	85		

MARKET REPORTS.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 3, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The markets are well supplied with most kinds of produce. Apples of all kinds are quite abundant. Pumpkins have come in in large quantities, so much so as to make prices quite irregular. Potatoes are fully equal to the demand of our quotations—a little firm for a few days past, but with a prospect of falling. New-Jersey Dikemans have sold as low as $1 12½ ₩ barrel, but are a little higher to-day. Virginia and New-Jersey sweet potatoes about on a par as to prices; heretofore, the Virginia's have been a little the highest.

Melons are scarce and quite high, as will be seen by the quotations below. Late Melons generally bring a good price, and should be provided more abundantly. Turnips are in full supply and lower. Red Onions are in full supply, but a better demand for whites.

Peaches are thinning out rapidly. We saw a superior basket of Morris whites retailed at $5, and heard of a basket sold at $6. Good Peaches of this variety bring very high prices. Plums are scarce and have risen very greatly.

Potatoes—Long Island Whites, ₩ bush.	$ 47	@	$ 50
Potatoes—Mercers, ₩ basket	44	@	50
Potatoes—N. Jersey Dykemans, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100	62	@	75
Cabbages—₩ 100	2 00	@	4 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	1 50	@	3 50
Celery—₩ dozen	75	@	1 00
Egg Plants—₩ dozen	12	@	25
Cucumbers—₩ 100	25	@	50
Pickles—₩ thousand	1 50	@	2 00
Squashes—Marrow, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ₩ 100, variable	2 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes—₩ basket	12	@	25
Beans—Lima, ₩ basket, shelled	1 75	@	2 50
Beans—String, ₩ basket	50	@	75
Beets—₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	87	@	1 00
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Spinach, ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 12
Plums—Blue Gages, ₩ bushel	2 00	@	3 00
Damsons, ₩ bushel	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Sweet, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Common, ₩ bbl.	50	@	75
Crab, ₩ bu-h	1 00	@	1 50
Pears—Virgalieu ₩ bbl.	6 00	@	13 00
Common, ₩ bbl.	50	@	75
Peaches—Common, ₩ basket	31	@	50
Good, ₩ basket	75	@	1 50
Morris Whites, ₩ basket	2 00	@	4 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	7 00	@	9 00
Grapes—Isabella ₩ lb	5	@	8
Watermelons—₩ 100	12 00	@	25 00
Muskmelons—₩ 100	300	@	5 00
Citron Melons ₩ bbl	1 00	@	1 50
Butter—Orange County, ₩ lb	23	@	26
State, ₩ lb	19	@	22
Cheese—State, ₩ lb	9	@	10½
Eggs—State, ₩ doz	—	@	17
Jersey, ₩ doz	—	@	15
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair	50	@	1 00
Fowls—₩ pair	62	@	87
Ducks—₩ pair	62	@	1 12
Turkeys—₩ lb	16	@	18
Geese—each	1 00	@	1 75
Guinea Hens—₩ pair	75	@	87
Woodcock, ₩ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Young Pigs—Small, ₩ lb	9	@	10
Large—₩ lb	8	@	11

Markets

...Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TUESDAY, Oct 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—A moderate inquiry exists for both kinds at $6 62½@$6 75 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs. The receipts are limited and the stock is light.

BEESWAX—There were 2,000 lbs. American Yellow bought at about 27c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are asked and firm, with a lighter amount offering.

COAL—Is quiet, but stiffly held at former quotations.

COFFEE—Displays no new feature, the day's sales embracing 150 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 11½@11½c; and 600 Rio, in lots, at 11c@11½c. ₩ lb. The stock on hand is estimated at about 90,000 pkgs. of all kinds, including nearly 24,000 bags of Rio.

COPPER—Has not varied much in demand or value.

COTTON—A livelier inquiry prevails for this staple, but at irregular prices. Sales were reported to-day at 9½c@9½c. for Middling Uplands, and at proportionate rates for other qualities. The stock is in excess of the wants of buyers and is freely offered.

FISH.—Dry Cod are moderately dealt in, mostly at $3 75@$4 12½ per cwt. The supply is fair though not oppressive. Mackerel are salable and firm, as before quoted. Salmon and Herring are dull and heavy at old figures, which are but nominally supported.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are attracting less attention from all parties, and as factors manifest an eagerness to realize, prices strongly favor buyers. The low grades are the heaviest, but considerable depression is also apparent in other descriptions. The sales since our last have embraced 13,600 bbls. here, and to arrive shortly, within our revised range:

Ordinary State	7 62½	@	7 66½
Straight State	7 68½	@	7 75
Favorite and Extra State	7 75	@	8 00
Mixed Western	7 62½	@	7 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 75	@	7 87½
Fancy Michigan	7 87½	@	8 12½
Common to Good Ohio	7 68½	@	7 87½
Fancy Ohio	7 87½	@	8 12½
Extra Ohio	8 00	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@	9 75
Fancy Genesee	8 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	10 50

Canadian is still unchanged. 1,200 barrels superfine to extra realized $8@$9 ₩ barrel. Southern is in fair demand, but is infirm. The sales since our last comprise 2,100 barrels mixed to extra at $8 12½c.@$10 ₩ barrel. Rye Flour is retailing at $5 50@$7 ₩ barrel. Corn Meal is in request at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₩ barrel.

FRUIT—The market is quiet, but steady, for most descriptions.

GRAIN—Wheat is very heavy, and, being in rather slack request, especially for export, it is 2c @3c. ₩ bush. cheaper, with a closing tendency favorable to buyers. The sales since our last embrace 43,000 bushels here and to arrive soon, at $2@$2 07½ for Southern White; $1 85@$1 92 for Southern Red; $2 for Canadian White, and $1 68@$1 75 for Western Red, ₩ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and is pretty firm. 6,500 bushels changed hands to-day at $1 14@$1 19 for poor to choice ₩ bushel. Barley has not varied much; small lots of two and four rowed were procured at $1 25@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Oats are moderately active and steady, at 45c @46c for Western, and 42c @44c. for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is still dull and drooping—the day's transactions not exceeding 53,000 bushels Western Mixed, chiefly at 86c. ₩ bushel, closing heavily and unsteady.

HAY—We learn that 400 bales River found buyers at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—Rules quiet, but steady. The stock on hand is very moderate, and not freely offered, while the demand is without vigor. Parties disagree about prices, which circumstance impedes business.

HIDES—With free arrivals and a large supply in market, buyers are reluctant to operate largely, unless at lower rates, to which factors will not conform their claims; hence the sales are rather light, though quotations are unaltered.

HOPS—Sales transpired of 56 bales at 14c.@17c. for New, and 9c @12c for Old, ₩ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is rare and needed, in lots, at $27, usual terms, ₩ ton. Other kinds are quiet at old figures.

LATHS—Eastern are selling to a fair extent at unchanged prices.

LEAD—Sales have been reported of 100 tons foreign, part at $6 50@6 55, and small parcels Galena at $6 75, the latter for cash, ₩ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is not quite so brisk, but commands full previous rates.

RICE—Rockland is still in request at former quotations, but if is not abundant.

SEEDS—The sales are all of a small character, and scattered figures. The total stock here is only about 1,000 bags, Cut, and bbls.

WOOL—Our city generally quoted at 45c. ₩ lb., with a good demand, and prices firm. Stock. Other kinds are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 3

PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, Plain and Ornamental, in the VERY BEST STYLE and at the LOWEST RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, put up in a neat and elegant manner, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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America and the War in Europe.

The London *Times*, in an article upon the attempts of the Irish in America to organize a rebellion in Ireland, while England is engaged in war, says that the Russian Government has relied greatly upon the success of such a movement, as well as upon the general sympathy of the United States. The *Times* adds the following to its comments:

"The fact shows how inaccurate is the knowledge which even a well informed and subtle government has of the state and institutions of this kingdom. From the new convention and its committee, the Czar can hope little and we believe that even Irish dislike as exists among Americans to-day, the present alliance and its acts, is *far too great to produce any practical effects*. Putting aside the old feeling against England, the positive sympathy for Russia rests only on *some supposed analogies between her position and their own*. Russia is a new country; she is a great one, and will be greater; she has an immense territory which she is peopling, while population in Western Europe is stationary or actually decreases. She has a decaying State on her southern boundary, of which she has taken much and wants more. A few years ago the Americans seized a province of their weak neighbor; *an alliance of France and England was projected, which, if carried out, would have involved the Union in a long and dangerous struggle*. The American occupied a similarly situated territory; the alliance was completed, is most powerful, and *may last to interfere in the affairs of a Transatlantic Turkey*. We believe such ideas as these influence a large class of American politicians, but they are obviously too imaginary to be the cause of more than pamphlets and orations. Russia may be sure that we have not a Poland at our side, nor an earnest enemy in the great community we have founded."

The *Times* ought also to understand that nothing tends more to strengthen and deepen American dislike of the Western Alliance, than these hints that it *may* be turned against the United States. It is to them, indeed, that nearly all our alleged sympathy with Russia may be directly traced. It is absurd to say that our Democracy sympathize with her Despotism, simply because both are great, growing, grasping and ambitious. No such remote analogies would avail to overbear the thousand ties of sympathy which kindred, community of principle and commercial interest create between us and England. But the alliance of France and England had no sooner been formed, than intimations were given that it might serve to repress the ambition and check the growth of the United States. Lord CLARENDON said that it was not designed for Russia alone, but would be powerful and efficient in regulating the affairs of both hemispheres. LOUIS NAPOLEON made an equally significant declaration of its purpose, in one of his official speeches. The attempted alliance for the protection of Cuba showed how likely these designs were to be entertained:—and now the *Times* reminds us that a similar alliance was once projected to prevent the annexation of Texas,—and adds the significant menace that the existing alliance "*may last to interfere in the affairs of a Transatlantic Turkey*,"—under which figure Mexico is clearly referred to.

We do not know the special purpose of the *Times* in holding such language as this at the present moment. Nothing certainly could be better calculated to check all sympathy for the Allies, and to turn the whole tide of public feeling against them. The disposition of our country is to remain neutral. No American interest is involved in the issue of the pending war:—and as nations are governed by interest and not by sympathy, everything inclines us to remain mere spectators of the great contest. We shall, of course, form our own opinions of its origin and its objects:—but there is no danger that we shall depart in any way from the duties of a strict neutrality. That we have not done so, the *Times* concedes. Our ships have respected the Baltic blockade:—and while we have refused to permit English enlistment on our soil, we have also withheld sympathy and aid from the active, earnest and energetic movements of the Irish to embarrass England and add domestic rebellion to her foreign war.

If the *Times* desires to change this state of things,—to drive us from our neutrality into an active sympathy with Russia,—it takes the most effective course possible, by threatening us with the supervisory interference of the alliance. For upon one thing the *Times* may count with perfect certainty:—any attempt of England and France to interfere with the relations of the United States to Mexico, to Cuba, to Central America, or to any other country on this Continent,—except to secure the payment of debts, or to protect their own vested interests,—*will be resisted, and, if need be, resisted by war*. That war may be "long and dangerous:"—but no matter how long, nor how dangerous, it will be welcomed, eagerly, by the great mass of our people;—it will be waged year after year, at a cost of millions of money and thousands of lives, rather than submit to the *surveillance* with which we are threatened. And it is the threat of such an attempt, every now and then thrust upon us, that represses sympathy with England and checks even exultation over such splendid triumphs of valor and skill as the capture of Sebastopol. It is asking too much to expect that we will applaud a power whose next achievement is to be our own destruction.

For our own part, we have no apprehension of any such movement. We do not believe that either England or France design to undertake the coercion of this country in any matters relating to our own hemisphere. Nor do we believe the alliance could survive such an attempt a single month. The people of England will never permit a war with this country on any such ground. *They cannot afford it.* Their commerce with us,—their manufactures, dependent upon us at once for raw material and for a market,—their manifold relations with us involving to so great an extent their means of support and of comfort, are of infinitely more importance to them, than Mexico, Cuba or the whole of South America. And if every one of these countries were seized and settled by Yankees, no people would profit more by the change than the English.

News by the George Law.

The steamship *George Law* arrived at this port yesterday, with over $750,000 on freight, from California, and a large number of passengers. She brought no later intelligence from San Francisco; but we have a variety of interesting news from Central and South America, Mexico, Australia and Havana.

Affairs were unusually dull on the Isthmus. The only item of political news from the State of Panama is the introduction of the project of a law in the Assembly to repeal the recent enactment imposing a tax on foreign vessels, which, it is to be hoped, will be favorably received. The success of WALKER and the election of KINNEY to the Governorship of San Juan del Norte and its Territory were the most exciting themes of the day. Our correspondent at Virgin Bay has sent us a more particular account of WALKER'S skirmish with GUARDIOLA than has yet been published. It will be found elsewhere.

From Chili we learn that Don MANUEL CARVALLO, who long filled the office of Minister to Washington, has been intrusted with the formation of a new criminal code. The Chambers had authorized the President to subscribe one million of dollars towards the construction of a railroad between Valparaiso and Tacena. A terrific storm had devastated the coast—the damage done being estimated at $140,000. At Lima, a Convention was in session, framing a new Constitution, according to the general belief, but, in the opinions of a few, making confusion worse confounded. URETA and GALVEZ, CASTILLA'S Ministers, had resigned office, and Don DOMINGO ELIAS had retired. From Bolivia we receive confirmation of previous reports that CORDOVA, son-in-law of BELZA, has been "elected" to fill the latter's place, against the wishes of three-fourths of the people. No news from Ecuador. The trouble between Brazil and Paraguay has not yet been adjusted. It is said that the former not only rejects the Pacific treaties, which her plenipotentiaries agreed to, but is preparing to reinforce her invading squadron. Rumors are again current of Brazil's intention to annex Uruguay.

The inhabitants of the West Coast of Mexico, where the late Revolution was initiated, were thrown into a great state of excitement on the reception of the news that SANTA ANA had abdicated and fled from the Country. ALVAREZ issued a characteristic address to the army and the people as soon as the fact was known.

We have also later news from Australia. Trade had been dull in Sidney and Melbourne during the whole month of June, and symptoms of poverty were apparent in the Colony of Victoria, occasioned, according to the Melbourne *Argus*, by the reaction from extravagance to retrenchment and the constant influx of population for which provision had to be made. The disturbances at the gold fields were assuming a serious character, and Government seemed unable to suppress them. The Sidney *Empire* has an important article, which we transfer to our columns, on the establishment of a regular line of steamers between Australia and the United States, *via* Panama. We trust that the scheme will be speedily and energetically carried out.

Nesselrode and Napoleon.

It is a remarkable fact, that of all the statesmen of Europe and America who took part in public affairs at the fall of the first NAPOLEON, the only one now remaining in place is that Russian Minister, who commenced his political career as a powerful foe of the Napoleonic dynasty, which he still lives to combat. All the public men of the United States, who were then eminent in political life, have departed, and a new generation occupy their places. In Europe none remain but NESSELRODE, the patriarch of statesmen, who has survived two imperial masters; who, as the Minister of ALEXANDER the First, opposed the aggressions of the great NAPOLEON, and now, as the Minister of ALEXANDER the Second, is the vigorous foe of NAPOLEON the Third. Forty years of political supremacy! What hosts of statesmen has this powerful and venerable man seen rise and disappear, and what revolutions and changes has he not witnessed! Once the ally of England against France, he is now defending his imperial master against France and England united.

He is the sole remaining statesman of that great epoch in European affairs which ended in the treaty of Vienna, who continues in active political life; METTERNICH and ABERDEEN, who yet survive, have ceased to play an active part in the great drama of political life. All the other eminent statesmen who were the cotemporaries of this NESTOR of European politics, at the termination of the power of the first NAPOLEON, have passed away; and, after a peace of forty years, NESSELRODE, under a new ALEXANDER, is the antagonist of a new NAPOLEON. Then it was all Europe against NAPOLEON; now it is all Europe against NESSELRODE. The conditions of the contest have changed, and the great statesman, under whose guidance his master's empire has so prospered, has lived to see himself overshadowed by a branch of the tree which he had once felled. When the new NAPOLEON threatened to avenge Waterloo, John Bull trembled in his shoes and began to make preparations for defending his channel ports, little dreaming what the threat meant, and that he himself would assist to carry it out. Waterloo has been avenged in the most ample manner, not in England, but in the Crimea.

The policy of NESSELRODE has always been towards peace, and it is not unlikely that, if NICHOLAS had followed his counsels, the war entailed upon Russia might not have been commenced. In that case the avengement of Waterloo would have been effected upon some other field than that of the Crimea.

Grateful for the Smallest Favor.

The Canadian papers have lately been indulging in an outburst of jubilant gratitude, on the occasion of the appointment of the Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS to the post of Governor of the Island of Barbadoes. They see in this gracious act a recognition of their claims, as subjects of the Crown of England, to a share of royal favors; for although they do not live in the immediate Queendom of their Sovereign, they are none the less her loyal subjects and compelled to bear their portion of the expenses of her Government. The Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS is an Irishman, it is true, but then he has long resided in Canada, and was a favorite of Lord SYDENHAM when he was their Governor. It is the first mark of the kind that has been bestowed upon the Canadians; and, though the gracious favor does not appear very magnificent to us, yet we can easily comprehend the lively feelings of gratitude with which it has been received. We have a traditionary understanding of what the feelings of Colonists must be, though our fathers cherished a very different kind of feeling from that which animates the breasts of our most grateful neighbors. We fear that people who manifest such a lively gratitude for so small a favor, will never be able to grasp so great an idea as that of an inherent right to create their own Governments. We have heard of a Young Canada party, with principles somewhat akin to those of our Know-Nothings; but we have not seen any evidences of there being such a party alive in either of the Provinces. We now and then hear of a Knighthood being conferred upon a Scotch or Irish Canadian; but it will be a long while, we imagine, before a native Canadian aspires to the highest honors in his native land.

The Temperance Convention.

The State Temperance Convention meets at Utica to-day. It will probably add another to the State tickets in nomination for the Fall canvass. It may select two or three candidates from the Republican ticket, and possibly some from the others. The first point for the Convention to settle, will be whether they will nominate any but pledged total abstinence men. There will be a difference of opinion on this point, but we presume the decision will be in favor of restricting their selections to men who don't "drink." They took a different course last year, and probably secured thereby the passage of a Prohibitory law. But they did not promote, what is with many of their leaders a point of paramount importance, the organization of a separate, political Temperance party. On the contrary, the fact that men in other parties were found willing to do their work, deprived them of their importance.

This fault is now to be repaired, and the most direct method of doing it is that pointed out by the Executive Committee of the Temperance Alliance. Their party is to be reconstituted on the "close communion" principle. Nobody is to be allowed to act with them on any one point, who does not agree with them on all. This may be wise—and it may be otherwise. Events will determine this, as they have already determined other matters.

No Money.

On Monday night a remarkable event occurred in the Board of Aldermen: a proposition to lay the new improvement in Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street was laid over until January, on the ground that there was no money in the City Treasury to pay for it. It is the first time, we believe, that the Aldermen ever hesitated to pass a measure on any such grounds. The City Treasury is always supposed to be suffering from a plethora, and to stand in need of bleeding. But, since three Aldermen have been indicted by the Grand Jury, we may look for all sorts of strange developments in the Common Council. Judging from the nature of the remarks which were elicited by the proposition to lay down the Russ pavement in Maiden-lane, we should infer that Aldermen made it a point to be misinformed upon the subjects which came before them. The resolution to lay down the iron pavement was passed by the Councilmen some three months since,—the proprietors of the patent offering to do it at the rate of six dollars the square yard, which was about the cost of the Russ pavement in Broadway. Every one who has looked at the piece of iron pavement in Nassau-street, must have noticed that its two most remarkable qualities are an absence of dust in dry weather, and of mud in wet. Its construction is such that it absorbs all the water that falls upon it, and as there is no abrasion to it there can be no dust. But Alderman TUCKER stated that his objections to the iron pavement were, that it would cost nine dollars the square yard, and that it was dusty in dry weather and muddy in wet. The matter has been a long time before the Board of Aldermen, but, because none of them have taken the trouble to make themselves acquainted with its merits, a great public improvement has been thrust aside, on the most un-Aldermanic pretext that there was no money in the public treasury. We are glad to see that there is some consolation in knowing that such an idea as that of there being no more money to spend, can influence an Aldermanic decision.

The Georgia Election.

The election in Georgia was to take place on Monday. We have as yet no returns of any value, but we presume that the Democrats will elect their Governor and at least half the members of Congress. Ex-Speaker COBB is a candidate. If elected he will, undoubtedly, be the favorite of his party for the Speakership, and his prospects of success are little less favorable than they were in 1849, when after a desperate struggle of three weeks, he was chosen by a plurality vote. Governor JOHNSON is a good Democrat, but a victim to Spiritualism, and to some other "isms" which have not heretofore much prevailed at the South. The canvass is wholly between the Democrats and Know-Nothings. The name of Whig is not heard in the contest. So far as the general politics of the country and the people of the North are concerned, it matters not a straw which side prevails. Their principles as to Slavery are perfectly identical, and their votes in Congress on all questions directly or remotely affecting it, would be the same.

☞ FUSION seems to be infectious. The Democrats of the Albany District have nominated JOHN K. PORTER, a *Silver Gray Whig*, as their candidate for State Senator; and what is still more curious, both Hards and Softs have concurred in this movement. It shows how firmly the notion of *fusion* has taken hold of the public mind. Old party ties being dissolved, it is perfectly natural and proper that new alliances should be formed among those who agree in principle. Mr. PORTER, in his letter of acceptance, states that he has been a Democrat *at heart* for several years. It was only, however, on being nominated by them for office, that he mustered courage to confess it.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE DANISH SOUND DUES.

Attempt of the Administration to get up a War.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 1, 1855.

It is incontestable that the Administration has a covert motive in the pother which it is making over the Danish Sound Dues. All agree that the imposition of those tolls is a grievance of which the commerce of the world may justly complain; but it is a noteworthy fact that our merchants have not complained of them. For three-quarters of a century they have submitted to the exaction as an item in the ordinary expenses of their voyages to the North of Europe, without dreaming that it was an outrage calling for resentment or protest. The entrance fee into the Baltic is the only one they pay, and that they take care to extract from their customers. They submit in like manner to the light-house tax levied on their ships by Great Britain, and perhaps by all other European countries, although our Government makes no such charge upon foreign commerce. In the treaty of 1826 there is an implied recognition of the right to collect these dues, and as every other nation quietly tolerates the same regulation, we have not felt it to be a degradation or a serious injury to share the burden with them during this long period of twenty-nine years. There is no doubt that the requirement of this tribute is now wholly indefensible, although it was probably originally imposed as an equivalent for the protection constructively extended by the Danes to trading vessels against piracy, that being a Scandinavian weakness remarkably prevalent in the times of REGNER LODBROG, and subsequently; but the remedy by retaliatory restrictions on Danish commerce is obvious, and would be effectual.

Is not the Danish quarrel cultivated as the germ of a convenient foreign war? That is the view which a great many sensible persons take of it. A little war, and especially a naval war, may in the end be found essential to complete the process of "crushing out Free-Soilism," which Gen. CUSHING announced some two years ago. It is a common expression among the supporters of the ultra Southern policy of the Administration, that they "hope to see a hundred thousand Abolitionists shot and hanged;" that the only remedy for Free-soil is to drench with blood the soil of the States which tolerate it, and so on. I am far from imputing any such sanguinary purposes to the President and Cabinet, though they have certainly taken a course well calculated to bring on an armed collision in Kansas. But they are conscious that the renewal of the Slavery agitation, which their measures have produced, has excited the passions of the people to fury, and that civil discord in its worst form must follow unless extraordinary means be adopted to break the force of the tempest. A war with Denmark would answer this purpose, and might result in the acquisition of her desirable West India possessions. In fact, this would be a certain consequence of the rupture unless the other Naval powers interfered. To imagine that the paltry tonnage duties, which Denmark levies upon our few ships passing her coasts, are considered a sufficient cause of war by Gen. PIERCE and Mr. MARCY, is an imputation upon their intelligence which they do not deserve.

The President will probably omit to furnish the correspondence on this subject with his annual message, but it will be called for, and the representatives of the commercial States will take care that their interests are not made the pivot for an intrigue which can only result to their detriment. The North wants no foreign war, and certainly will not provoke one for Cuba. And the South could derive no permanent advantage from either, though her policy would indicate a different opinion among her leading men.

More Fusion—A Silver Gray Whig Nominated by the Democracy.

JOHN K. PORTER, Esq., a partner of NICHOLAS HILL, Jr., and PETER CAGGER, and long known as an active Silver Gray Whig, has been nominated for State Senator by the Hard and Soft Democratic Conventions. The following is his letter of acceptance:

ALBANY, Oct. 1, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication informing me of my unanimous selection by both the Democratic Conventions as their candidate for the office of State Senator, imposes the duty of either accepting a nomination which I have neither sought nor expected, or of rejecting a most gratifying expression of their confidence and regard. I feel, in common with you, a deep interest in the political issues involved in the present election. The events of the last few years have impressed me with a strong conviction that the ascendancy of the Democratic party will best promote the permanent interests and prosperity of the State as well as the nation, and will furnish the surest guarantee for the maintenance of Republican principles and constitutional rights. I see that the party with which I was formerly associated has been openly disbanded by the concurrent action of the two Conventions at Syracuse, held on the 26th inst. This result has taken no one by surprise, but is the result of efforts steadily made to produce it by the professed leaders of the party since the death of HENRY CLAY. By the termination of its existence as a State and National organization, those of its members who regard the Democratic party as the safest guardians of our public rights and interests, are absolved from their former political relations.

The Democracy of New-York, in my judgment, occupy the true Republican platform. While they are opposed to any political action for the extension of Slavery, they meditate no aggression upon the constitutional rights of the South, and will submit to none upon their own. They abide by the compact of the Union, and resist Disunionists, and oppose a firm resistance to the sectional opinions engendered by occasional popular excitement, and leading to encroachments upon public and private rights, secured alike to citizens and States by the supreme law of the land. That, in the conflict of parties, Democracy will regain its ascendancy, and these principles finally prevail, can hardly admit of doubt. We are too near the era of the men of the Revolution—we have been too prosperous under the system of Government they framed—to be prepared at once to discard the Federal Constitution, and enter upon a career of sectional, aggressive and deadly hostility against any of the States of the Union. The citizens of New-York appreciate too highly the value of their personal rights, and feel too deep a sense of the importance of their own constitutional guarantees, to consent to make them the subject of arbitrary legislative invasion. The combinations of the hour may possibly retard, but they cannot prevent the triumph of Democratic principles.

If, in the approaching contest, you think my acceptance of the proposed nomination may in any way tend to advance the common cause, I do not feel at liberty to decline it, although personal considerations would have induced me to prefer the selection of another candidate.

Permit me to return my acknowledgments to the Conventions you represent for this signal mark of their confidence, and to you for the kind terms in which the request is communicated. Very respectfully yours,

JOHN K. PORTER.

Amusements.

Rachel.

Mlle. RACHEL had a good house at the Metropolitan on Monday night, in spite of the extreme inclemency of the weather. The reduction of the prices, slight as it was, tells evidently and favorably on the attendance. To-night the play is RACINE'S "Polyeute."

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—DONIZETTI'S pleasing opera of "Linda de Chamounix" will be produced here to-night, with the finest cast probably ever enjoyed in America. There will we trust be a good attendance.

Items.

Mr. COULDOCK concluded his engagement at Chicago on Saturday, playing *Macbeth*.....Miss PARODI announces concerts in New-Haven, also in Philadelphia, (to night and Friday) Washington and Baltimore.....The Misses DEVIN are at the Metropolitan, Buffalo.....Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been re-engaged at the National, Syracuse.....Mr. BUCKLAND drew a crowded house on the occasion of his benefit on Thursday last at Montreal. A London extravaganza was produced for the occasion called "Alcestes, or the Spring minded Woman."....BATTERSHALL, the great pianist, announces a concert in Albany. Why don't he give one in New-York?.....The good people of Utica have fitted up the Metropolitan Hall for theatrical performances. The *Telegraph* says "the Winter program are the lovers of fun theatrical entertainments, billiard rooms, ten-pin alleys, and other religious sports." Desperate place, Utica.....Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE commenced an engagement in Cleveland on Monday.....The Metropolitan Theatre, Buffalo, appears to be getting along well with small stars in addition to the Demins.....ADELINE PATTI, PAUL JULIEN and AUGUST GOCKEL gave a concert in Auburn on Monday. Hope they satisfied *everybody*.....Mr. and Miss RICHINGS are playing Mrs. MOWATT'S comedy of "Fashion" at the Green-street Theatre, Albany.....Miss MATILDA HERON is playing at the Walnut street Theatre, Philadelphia.....Mr. NEAFIE is at the Pittsburg Theatre.....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT are still at the National, Cincinnati. Their engagement ends on Friday.....We find the following Hoosier criticism in a Cincinnati paper: "I'll tell you an almighty strange thing of how that gal (ELLEN TREE) works on the feelings of critters. When she was acting *Julia* in our parts, the doorkeeper came in, for it was tarnation cold, and no one took no notice of the doors, cos no more could get in; when an old bear snuffed his way into the town, and finding no one astir, for they were all at the play, what does the critter do but shifts his way there too, and crawls up behind the boxes. I guess he meant to sup off some of us chaps; but, however, he listened, and listened, till he got quite affected, and so mollified that he vowed he would never go man-eating any more. Next night he came again, and brought his wife, and the thing was only discovered on the third night, when he was seen coming down to the box office with an alligator!".....An aeronaut sailing from Cincinnati, announces a vacancy in the car of his balloon, (which, he says is fitted up like a first-class hotel.) Fare for a voyage to the moon, including supper, wine and liquors, $50.....The work of putting the St. Charles Theatre, New-Orleans, into order, has commenced. It will be newly painted, &c., and opened by DEBAR on the 14th November, with the St. Louis company, (St. Louis Theatre closes on the 1st November.) Among the "stars" that will succeed each other in due order will be Miss INCE, Mrs FARREN, Mr. COULDOCK, Mr. MURDOCH, Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the PYNE (English opera) Troupe, and GABRIEL RAVEL'S company.....The new Gayety Theatre (BOURCICAULT'S) is progressing rapidly, and will be opened on the 3d of December. The "Orleans" will open about the same time with a strong operatic, dramatic and ballet *personnel*, among which will be found several old favorites and some attractive novelties. RACHEL'S acting on the alternate nights, during January and February, will of course be all the rage there. And so will be the proposed comic opera performances of Mr. BOUDOUSQUIN'S company, during her stay, at the Gayety.....Mr. and Mrs. E. EDDY are playing an engagement at the People's Theatre, St. Louis.

Note from Mr. Oliver.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see in the TIMES of to-day, an article purporting to be a report of an American meeting, held in the Tenth Ward on last Saturday evening, at which I am reported as saying "*that a true K N. had no conscientious scruples about anything, and had no right to have any.*" Every word of this is false, as I uttered the direct opposite of this. The same in regard to TAYLOR and SOUTHWORTH. By correcting this, you will serve the cause of truth. ISAAC J. OLIVER.

Awful Gardner Sentenced for Six Months.

At the Court of Special Sessions yesterday, (Judge STUART,) the case of HEZEKIAH GAVILS alias "Awful" GARDNER, indicted for an assault on the person of JOHN HENRY of Utica, was called on. Mr. HENRY was present and took the stand, his head still bound up as a consequence of the ill treatment which he had received. Several witnesses appeared and testified to the facts, that Mr. HENRY, with his brother and father, arrived in this City late in the evening, en route for California, and were going to Lovejoy's Hotel when they were met by GARDNER, who endeavored to persuade them to go to a house kept by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, calling in which he attacked complainant and with a blow of the fist broke his jaw-bone. After a patient hearing, the Judge remarking that some parties had endeavored by converse on politics to induce a discharge of prisoner, sentenced him to the Penitentiary for six months.

☞ Extensive arrangements are being made for an at mass meeting of our citizens, to afford aid to the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphans, to be held at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Saturday evening next. Among the speakers already engaged are Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD, Rev. WM. H MILBURN, JAS. W. GERARD, Esq., and Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER. The gentleman of the committee are using every effort to make the meeting one of important results.

☞ The meeting of the Farmers' Club, appointed for yesterday, at the Crystal Palace, was adjourned for want of a quorum.

☞ The Exhibition of the Maryland Institute opened last evening, at Baltimore, promising to be one of the most attractive ever held.

The State elections of Pennsylvania and Ohio take place on Tuesday next. Ohio elects a Governor.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SEBASTOPOL IS TAKEN.—SO SAY THE COMMANDERS of the Allied armies, the soldiers, the French and English press, and "to this complexion" have come the acknowledged journals of Czardom. But what a waste—these wars of human life and powder and ball and comfortable clothes before the Mamelon fell on the seventh assault. Stocking of Clothes, reminds us that the public will find the most fashionable assortments of the season at the large and well kept CLOTHING Warehouse of SMITH BROTHERS & CO., No. 140 Fulton-st., at the lowest possible prices. One price, and no abatement.

OVERSHOES. OVERSHOES. OVERSHOES.—Depot for Goodyear's patent India Rubber Goods, No 205 Broadway near Chambers-st. City and country buyers are invited to call and examine the new styles of Shoes now daily being received from the factories.

$200,000

WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION Velvet, Tapestry, and Brussels Carpets, at ten thousand Sales ohms, No. 98 Bowery. 50,000 yards beautiful Tapestries at 37½, 50, 62½ and 75c per yard.

GREAT TRIUMPH!
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UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE; OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
Equally certain as a preventive or cure!
Only remedy free from poisonous drugs!!
PROOFS

NEW YORK, Monday, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure," or, "Antidote to Malaria," and have tested it for arsenic, mercury, quinine, and strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware County, O. AUG. 13, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first "if no cure no pay" although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES ESQ.—*Dear Sir:* I have just sent an order to Ames & Halliday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like hot cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me the sixth day well satisfied. Truly yours, JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The last of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more—to meet which, we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. B. Yarrington. His sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases—hoping there cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case. We remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines but desire to say for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. N. Howe, merchant Shrewsbury, who has it for sale, tells me he that he has sold several dozen bottles and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Red Bank Register, N. J., Sept 6.*

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. F. DUNHAM, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., B. A. FARNSTOCK HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer it to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 10s to 12s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets, from 10s to 12s, per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 8s to 12s per yard.
Rich Brussels in great variety, from 6s to 12s, per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 4s. per yard.

And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 378 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle. Proprietor's Depôt 63 Liberty-st.

RICH & CO.'S SALAMANDER SAFES.
WILDER'S PATENT with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT.
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use it
ANY WHERE
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with
RICH'S IMPROVEMENT
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK.
(Brennan's Patent.)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR—A SUPERB NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—At length, after many experiments, GENIN has succeeded in obtaining a fabric and form becoming easier for the Fall and Winter soft hat than has ever heretofore been produced, either in France or America. He invites especial attention to his EXCELSIOR, for by that term he has designated this new style, issued for the first time today. The shape and the peculiar set of the brim impart an air of elegance to the EXCELSIOR which is sure to render it popular; but the color, a rich dark claret brown, is its special attraction. In bringing out this chef d'œuvre, the model has been so raised as to suit persons of all ages. For young men the low crown has been adopted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of mature years. There can be but little doubt that the EXCELSIOR when seen will be pronounced the most elegant and new hat ever introduced in this country. For sale wholesale and retail by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

GREAT CURE OF PILES

CAMDEN, N. J. March 12, 1855.

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure I take this opportunity of informing you of the great benefit I have derived from the use of a few bottles of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. For a number of years I have been severely and severely afflicted with pain in the stomach, attended by severe attacks of the Piles, for which I tried a great many remedies, but without affording me any relief. Being advised to use the German Bitters, I did so, using in connection for the Piles your Spikenard Ointment and I now inform you that they have entirely cured me and restored me to health, and I would advise all that needed to use your valuable medicines, &c. Respectfully yours,

MARGARET REPSHER,
No 49 Plum-st., Camden, N. J.

DR C M JACKSON, Philadelphia.
For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

MIKE WALSH, WRITING FROM LIVERPOOL, thus speaks of English hats: "The shape, weight and texture of the hats were absolutely horrifying to a person whose tastes had not become depraved by long familiarity with the sacque and handling of them." Think of this, and then visit KNOX'S establishment, in the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., or at No 128 Nassau-st. The sweetness, lightness, beauty and durability of his hats cannot fail to command your admiration, as it has that of the famous philosopher, Mike Walsh.

NEWTON'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved MACHINES, requiring a double head, has created a demand for more than the quantity of work we can control. Therefore we have concluded to put in a few more machines, which will enable us to supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

Wigs, Wigs, Wigs

BATCHELOR'S WIGS are the best in the known world, and visitors to the city should not fail to call at the Factory and see the process of making, combining the latest improvements in the Art, with the best workmanship. The Establishment has received the Highest Premium at the Great Exhibition of the World, and also at the Crystal Palace. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW STYLE HATS.—TWO CASES OF fine Lyons plushes of unusually superior quality at $1 per hat. Two cases of new shape, plain and plush hats, from $1 to $3 per hat; 1 case superfine black do. at $3. These hats are all just made before the equinox, and are worth 50 per cent. more than they are asked.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof safes, with Herring's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-54. HERRING & CO., Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the ENTIRE envy of IMITATORS. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

SHAWLS—THREE HUNDRED STELLA SHAWLS at $8 each; 100 brocade cashmere do at $3; 200 rich cashmere long shawls from $15 to $40; also Scotch and Bay State hair and square wool do.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—Buyers are invited to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

RICHARDS, KINGSLAND & CO., Manufacturers,
No. 110 Chambers-st., New-York.

KID GLOVES. KID GLOVES.—ONE THOUSAND dozen superior Paris made kid gloves, the best ever imported, will be offered to-day at great bargains; also 3,000 embroidered collars from 6c to $5 each.

E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—E. H LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway, will offer 300 pairs of rich lace curtains from $6 to $30 per pair; 500 Swiss do. from $1 to $6—worth double the price asked.

CARPETING.—GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFFERED at YOUNG & JAY'S, No 304 Broadway, opposite Taylor's saloon, in Carpets, Curtain materials, &c.; also Taylor's saloon, in Carpets, Curtain materials, &c.; also Brussels at $1 per yard, and other goods equally low.

COMB FACTORY.—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Tortoise Shell Dress Combs (the variety will be found to contain the very latest styles) at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No 387 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY.—EMBRACING A LARGE VARIety of Sportsmen's, Pen and Pocket Knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House and No 387 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Tapestry, Ingrain

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible] will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 4, at 8 o'clock, at the Cooper Institute Hall, No. 10 Wooster-st, for the purpose of [illegible] the advantages to persons seeking a home in the West. It combines the greatest cheapness in the purchase of the land, and the most perfect security, with all the advantages of associated numbers. All who wish to own a farm in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, should attend this meeting, and satisfy themselves of the advantage to be secured through the agency of this combination.

JAMES MACKRAN, President.
THOS. ENGELBY, Secretary.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Russian remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Piles, Burns, Boils, and all external inflammations, recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLUCKENBUSH & CO., C. H. HAVENS, New-York; WM. B. KIERNAN, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHMORE, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Removed—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ Wilkin's Auricle, the celebrated oculist Dr. Elkington's invention, presented to me, will cure baldness, prevent and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by MEGOWAN, CLARK & CO., druggists generally, and M. WILKIN, No. 44 Maiden-lane.

☞ A Good Medicine.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from members of Congress and other well known citizens.

☞ Advanced Instruction for Ladies.—No 44 Irving-place, between 16th and 17th sts., near Union Park. Mr. and Mme. PAUL ARPIN have the honor to announce that they will on the 16th inst open at their residence a series of Seasonal Courses of Advanced Instruction specially intended for young ladies who desire to finish their literary education, and perfect themselves in the foreign languages as well as other acc complishments.

These Courses will be entirely independent of each other, so that is not necessary attend only any one they choose.

The various departments for which the valuable assistance of distinguished professors has been secured, will embrace:

1. English, French, Spanish, Italian, and German languages and literature.
2. Elements of the most useful sciences.
3. Music—Vocal and Instrumental; the Art of Composition and Harmony; Singing and Painting. Dancing.

Besides the Teachers' Courses, which will be, from time to time, Special Lectures by the several professors on some literary and scientific question of actual importance.

For further details, apply to Mme P. ARPIN, No. 44 Irving-place.

☞ New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.—The preliminary course for the session in this institution, consisting of lectures, clinics attendance on the hospitals, and practical [illegible] in chemistry, will continue until Oct. 15. The laboratory is open daily for instruction in chemical analysis and tests to matriculants. The regular course will commence on the 15th of October and continue till March. The introductory lecture will be delivered by Dr GREEN, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 15.

HORACE GREEN, A. B. LL. D. Emeritus Professor of Theory and Practice. H. DAVIS, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics; F. BARKER, M. D. Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; R. O. DOREMUS, M. D. Professor of Chemistry and Medical Jurisprudence; J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Operations of Surgery; E. R. PEASLEE, M. D. Professor of Physiology and Pathology; E. L. FANCHER, M. D. Professor of Anatomy; HENRY G. COX, M. D. Lecturer on Clinical Surgery and Prosector to the Professor of Anatomy.

ORLANDO DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

☞ Medical Institute.—This institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled advancements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire location, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this Maison de Santé possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

B. G. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,065 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

☞ A Meeting of the Eastern Farm Association—Will be held at No 189 Bowery, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct 9, at 8 o'clock. Those who wish to obtain a Farm in Wisconsin should attend and hear the advantages to be obtained. Subscribers may pay $1 25 weekly, or $5 Monthly.

JOHN STEVENS, President,
Late President of the Industrial Home of Mt. Vernon.
WM. JONES, Secretary.

☞ Cristadoro's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees stand preeminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the greatest and only article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

☞ Notice.—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION (late Western Association) hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No 163 Bowery. Those wishing to emigrate and have three years to pay for 25 acres will find this a chance. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ Unionport Industrial Home Association No 2.—The members are hereby notified that the next Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct 4 at No. 167 Bowery second floor. By order of the Association.

E. D EWEN, President.

THE NOTE FROM "YOURS IN FRIENDSHIP," dated Sept 13, was not received until the 27th, on account of absence from the City, hence the apparent inattention. Received.

TO A. W.—Katie is at the St. Nicholas.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN—Aged 35, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. She must be amiable, refined, talented and warm-hearted. No interview is desired until correspondence has proved mutual sincerity and eligibility. Address, within one month, MEDITUS, care of Swartz's Express.

WANTED.

A YOUNG LADY—Qualified by a thorough education to instruct in the higher English branches, particularly Mathematics, also in Latin, French and Spanish, wishes to engage as teacher in a first class seminary, or private family, in this City, or its immediate vicinity. Highest testimonials of experience and ability can be given. Apply at No. 15 Harrison-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., during the week.

EDUCATION.—The advertiser, for the last ten years at the head of one of the most prominent schools in this City, will receive into his family two boys to educate. To those who require much aid from the teacher, such an opportunity seldom offers. Address EDUCATION, at this office. References given and required.

MORNING GOVERNESS.—A young lady of respectability desires an engagement as morning governess in a family where the children are under the age of 8. She professes to teach the usual branches of a sound English education. Address A. S., 271 West 31st-st., N. Y.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing near Philadelphia. She must be a thorough English scholar with a good knowledge of mathematics, and capable of teaching music. She must be a lady willing to take some charge of the house, as the lady is an invalid. Salary $300 per annum. Address for one week, A. Z 96., Box No. 1,090, care of Merchants' Insurance Office, Philadelphia, or A. Z. M., New-York Times Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family at Astoria, L. I., competent to instruct in the ordinary English branches and music—one who will be willing to assist the mother in plain sewing and the care of her children. Reference will be required and given in return. Address M. B., at this office, stating name, terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 842 Post Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A Principal, and a Lady Assistant, for a Female Seminary, in a good healthy location in Texas. Address with references P. C., Box No. 1,805 Post-Office, New-York.

TEACHER.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation in the City or country in a private family to teach young children the common English branches and music. Address TEACHER, No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

TEACHER WANTED.—An assistant teacher of English and the Classics. A graduate of Columbia College preferred. No 872 Broadway.

CLASSICAL TEACHER WANTED—In an institution in this state. Good reference particulars as to qualifications, &c., J. A. LIVINGSTON, New-York.

MUSICAL—A bass and tenor, making music a profession, wish to sing in or lead choirs. Address STAFFORD & CARE, No. 698 6th st., between Avenues B and C.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—In a boarding School, a few miles from this City. Address, stating qualifications &c., B. A. BELNAP, New-York.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation. Understands making in all its branches, children's dresses, understands coming on embroideries. Is a Protestant. Can refer to some of the highest families in town, also to her last employer who intends to leave for Europe. No objection to go in the country. Can be seen on Wednesday and Thursday at No. 335 6th-av, near 31st-st., second floor, back room.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted, for a new ship, ten land men; also cooks, carpenters, blacksmiths, coal heavers and boys to serve as coal trimming furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the agents, No. 97 West-st, or to the ship, at foot of Jay-st, opposite Pier No. 16 North River.

287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade-st., at MORRIS'S. CORNER. Wanted, a few first class salesmen—one that is a thorough English scholar and a German. English and Scotch or Irish help for hotels, boarding houses and private families, coachmen, gardeners, coachmen, farmers and mechanics at this office branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

WAITERS WANTED IMMEDIATELY—In first class gentlemen's families—French, English and Protestant. COREY'S Agency, at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

BOOKSELLER WANTED—Competent to take charge as Agent of a Religious Publication Society in this City. An Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 2,019 Post-Office, stating name, qualifications, references, etc.

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to a good cash City trade. Can bear of a good chance by addressing Box No 294.

FEW GOOD CABINETMEN WANTED IMMEDIATELY. At the Empire Door, Sash and Blind Manufactory, No. 306 West 30th-st. New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two experienced (seeking) three very [illegible] white cooks, washers and ironers; one excellent laundry house cook, also two very good plain cooks who thoroughly understand each other's work; the above have all served in the best class of private families, and are highly recommended. To be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 13 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waiter; also, by a middle-aged woman as cook, or to do general housework; also by two nice American girls, one aged sixteen, the other fourteen. Apply at No. 7 11th st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice, tidy and respectable English Protestant girl as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; is of a willing and obliging disposition. Also, an Irish Protestant girl desires a place for general housework: is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread. Both are highly recommended. Apply No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women. Ones as excellent cook. She can bake good bread, understands pastries, or would cook, wash and iron for a small family, or act as laundress, &c. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer. Both have the very best of City references. Call or address No. 24 2d av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women to do general housework. Both are good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or they would do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing. Both are fully capable and can give good City references. They can be seen until engaged at No. 188 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on first floor up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an English Protestant girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, either in this City, Brooklyn, or Staten Island, to learn the duties of house service; would have no objection to engage till she attains the age of eighteen years. None but Americans and English need apply, at No. 234 44th-st, in the shoemore, between the 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid and to assist in washing and ironing, or the general housework of a small family. Is capable of filling either capacity. Has the best City reference. Call at No 79 West 26th-st. If not engaged can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person, as nurse in a private family; has always lived in the capacity of nurse, and can take care of a baby from its infancy. Can bring recommendations from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call or address No. 63 West 21st-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as cook. She thoroughly understand her business. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Has no objection to going in the country. The best of reference will be given. Call at No 46 Oliver-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook, washer and ironer. The best City reference furnished. No objection to a short distance in the country to do the general work of a small family. Address No 77 East 19th st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle aged lady, as housekeeper or seamstress; would be willing to nurse an invalid lady or gentleman. Reference given. Address J. P., Brooklyn Post-Office; or call on C. E. FLINT & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young girl, 18 years of age, in a strictly religious Protestant family, (none other need apply) wages no consideration, her present only object being to place her under good and pious influences; resides in the country, but can be seen at 345 East 13th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid, and to assist in fine washing and ironing. Best of City reference, and would like to go to one house. Call at No. 62 West 26th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotch girl, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing; she understands both well, and can give good City reference. Call at No. 91 26th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl to do chamberwork, and to assist at washing and ironing. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country; has three years' reference. Call at No. 147 Ludlow-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as nurse and seamstress; is a dressmaker; understands cutting and fitting children's dresses; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No 137 East 28th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; is a nice hand at children's and ladies' clothing. Call at No 38 19th-st. east of Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress; is a nice hand at children's clothing. Call at No 726 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook, by two very respectable girls, with good City references; one as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 726 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and is a good plain sewer; would be willing to wait on a lady; the best of City reference. Call at No. 17 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress; is a very good seamstress; good City reference given. Call for two days at No 335 6th-av, one door from 21st-st., front room, upstairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook washer and ironer; is a good baker, and understands her business; has no objection to do general housework. Best City reference. Call at her present place, No. 51 West 4th st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable young woman, to take care of children and do sewing, or to assist with chamberwork, in a respectable private family. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No 54 West 17th-st., where satisfactory reference will be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook; one who perfectly understands her business. Has good City reference. Also a good laundress. Call at No. 125 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or as chambermaid and sewing; has two years' reference. Call at No. 139, 7th-av, near 19th-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, intelligent girl, 14 years of age, to take charge of children, or wait on the table; can get good reference by calling at No. 116 West 33d-st, a few doors from 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chamberwork and plain sewing, or washing and ironing. City reference. Apply at No. 81 West 33d-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man eighteen years of age, in a wholesale bookstore, has had a few years' experience in the business. Satisfactory references can be given if required. Address B B., Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good plain cook, and good washer and ironer, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at her last place of service, No 142 West 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as cook; would be willing to assist with the washing and ironing. Can be seen for two days. Inquire at No. 164 Concord st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen for two days, at the house of her present employer, No. 263 Clinton-st, corner Harrison, Brooklyn.

SERVANTS.—Female help of all kinds for City and Country may be had at the Office No. 13 8th-av., one door from Troy st. Large rumbers of the first class are now waiting; experienced cooks, chambermaids, seamstresses, laundresses, waitresses and general housekeepers; also tidy young girls, from 12 to 15.

SALESMAN WANTED—In a wash-ing manufacturing house. One acquainted with book-keeping preferred. Address G. F. B., Times office.

WET-NURSE WANTED—To take charge of an infant in her own residence. Any applicant, besides possessing the requisite qualities of a good nurse, must occupy a comfortable apartment in a healthy situation. None other need apply. Address P Y, at this office.

NURSE WANTED—Fully competent to take charge of an infant a few months old; one who is also a seamstress preferred. Apply after 2 o'clock at No. 90 West 21st-st.

A MARRIED LADY—In reduced circumstances, desires a situation in the City or country to teach young children or would go as companion to a lady and do plain sewing. None need apply but those of the highest respectability, and will refer to give good wages. Address ANNA, Broadway Post-Office, stating name and place of residence.

TO PRESSMEN.—Good Adams pressmen and feeders and a good cylinder fly-boy, wanted at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

FRENCH, PRUSSIAN, DANISH and Protestant lady's maids, desire any persons to be a seamstress and dress maker by week or month; the very first reference can now be obtained at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No 149 Grand st

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MOIRE ANTIQUE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
GRAY BEAVER CLOTH Do Do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE (with Velvet combined.)
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FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled.....
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dagueerreotypes....
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers.....$150 to
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.....125 to
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Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, as much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time GEO. C ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor near Broadway

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT.—BY HOPE AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It take the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width. It prides for and howels, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most rattle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the highest pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now named, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. This is conceded by all judges who have examined the machine, that it performs everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Steam and handling over as used.

WM. H. PERRIN, Agent.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.

LAMPS AND CHANDELIERS.—Of every description. Lamps for Parlors, Bar-rooms, Churches, and Out-door illumination, of the most approved patterns, manufactured and for sale by CHAS. MARR, Jr., & CO., No. 111 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

EXAMINATION OF THE TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The examination of the Academic Department of this Institution has taken place during the last two days. The Committee before whom the Examination took place, spoke in pronouncing it a superior one, and highly creditable both to the pupils and the Faculty of instruction. None of the classes passed a more examination, viz., without manifesting any invidious comparisons between them, especially when it may be specially made of the classes in Latin Greek, Geometry, Trigonometry, Surveying, Book-keeping, Drawing and Mensuration of Surfaces. The specimens of penmanship and draw ng indicative competency in the pupils both as well as talents and no deficiency in the pupils. The semi-annual Exhibition was very good. Many of the pieces presented for declamation showed, perhaps, an undue per valence of the martial spirit in the pupils. At the close of the exercises the premiums were awarded, as follows, which were received with much applause, presented in behalf of Philomusia, by Rev. Mr. Hall, the first Worshipful Grand Chaplain of the Grand Lodge of the State of New-York. Clinton Harris was in succession. The Committee also desire to express their conviction—a conviction based on observation—that the system of instruction and moral discipline here pursued is eminently calculated, not merely to convey well a given amount of knowledge, but to give the pupils what is vastly more important to them, that intellectual power and those habits of mind which will ensure their success as students and their usefulness in after life as practical men. It is obvious, further, that the moral interests of the pupils are not neglected, but exert a genial and elevating moral influence pervades the school. The cheerful, vigorous, and healthful aspect of the pupils is also a gratifying feature of the Institution, and is in harmony with the well-known fact that their physical wants are adequately supplied at the table of the Principal. In cases of sickness, as well as in all other matters requiring the administration of affection and sympathy, the pupils can rely, (as some of them can testify from recent experience,) upon the unremitting attention of the excellent lady of the Principal. We therefore cordially commend the Institution to parents and guardians as entitled to their confidence and patronage.

Rev. P. P. SANDFORD, D. D., Tarrytown, Chairman.
Rev E. R. REYES, A. M., Tarrytown, Secretary.
Rev. A. T. STWART, Tarrytown
Rev. A. P. RUEL, A. M., Tarrytown.
Rev. B. BURTON, M. D., Tarrytown.
Rev. J. J. MATTHIAS, Staten Island
Rev. PAUL R. BROWN, Pleasantville.
Rev. C. C. REYS, Fishkill Landing.
O. G. SMITH, M. D., New York.

TARRYTOWN, *Sept* 26, 1855

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

YOUTH'S SEMINARY, READING, CONN.—This Seminary is four hours' ride from New-York. It has a beautiful, healthful situation, affording a picturesque and highly pleasing view of the surrounding country for many miles in circuit. It is easy of access from all parts of the country, within a few minutes' walk of two churches, in the midst of a moral community and under the charge of an experienced and successful teacher. Applications should be made soon, as only a limited number of pupils can be accommodated. The Principal may be seen until Saturday of the present week at Savery's Hotel, No 14 Beekman-st. Tuition board washing, mending, &c., $70 per session of 22 weeks. For references, &c., see Circulars.

B. BRADLEY, Principal.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY.—Fergusonville Delaware County, N. Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; S. I FERGUSON, M. A., and A. REDFIELD, Wardens.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov. 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expense $66 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm; also, a well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New-York

TO LET—IN THE VILLAGE OF FISHKILL—Dutchess Co., the premises heretofore occupied as a Classical and English Boarding and Day School for Males, consisting of a dwelling-house capable of comfortably accommodating at least 25 boarders, and an adjacent building erected for school purposes. These premises are conveniently and pleasantly located in a neighborhood where such an institution properly conducted, may, with good reason, be expected to be successful. To a Teacher possessing the necessary qualifications, these premises will be given, free of rent, for one year from Nov. 1. Applications to be addressed to Rev FRANCIS M KIP, Fishkill, Dutchess Co., New-York.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector, JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors —Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof G. D. EATON.
Rev B. C. CUTLER, D. D. Prof A. CAMPBENDEN.
Rev G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev T. S. FOSTER, D. D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following parents: Banks & Brother, No 13 Park-row; Hon E. Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gee, Chief Engineer of U S N. Navy Yard, N. Y.; Wm Malleson, M. D., No 251 8th. av; L. McCormick, No. 176 Greenwich st. Catalogues may be obtained of Banks & Brother, No 13 Park-row, and S W Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st

D SANDFORD, Principal.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by railroad from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st, New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references apply to the U S SCHOOL Agency, No 293 Broadway; E. WESTERWALT, Esq., No. 289 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No. 121 William-st, or the Principal. AUG. F NITCHY.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. R. P. MILLS, J. A MILLS Associate Principals. The twenty-eighth Semi Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at WILCOX'S School Agency, No 293 Broadway; or of the Principals at the Clarendon Hotel).

FRENCH EVENINGS CLASSES—Attended by Prof N. de la PLACE, are commencing now at his residence No 197 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th av., on his thorough system, so well known, for the benefit of the learners. No more than three pupils will be admitted Terms $13 50 a quarter. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P M.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that she will open a school for little girls between five and ten years of age, on MONDAY, Oct 8 at No. 119 Tenth st., between Broadway and University-place. For circulars containing further information apply to Miss ROSSITER,

No 26 West 24th st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 909 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—Dr. PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language continues to give instruction at his house, No. 776 Greenwich st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept 10 Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 280 Broadway.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10½ A M, His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No 47 West 13th st.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE.—For young gentlemen. Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr. ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris (formerly of Fauquet's school) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept, 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 49 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BOBSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 206 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

MISSES O'BRIEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 122 West 22d-st. between 6th and 7th ave., is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, with references, &c., obtained at their residence.

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars, containing terms, references, &c., can be obtained at C. SHEPARD & CO'S, No. 153 Fulton-st., New-York, or by addressing

A NEWMAN, Principal.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her residence, No 48 East 22d-st.

MRS. ORILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 6th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton place, 8th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Boarding and day scholars, on corner of Madison-av. and 26th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS BROWN—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 18th-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Conducted by the Misses Peugnet, Messrs. LEMPRIERE and RIVET, Madame Mondegral st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park

PROFESSOR PHILIP HENOT—Teacher of the violin and guitar, has returned to town, and will be happy to see his pupils at his Music Room, No. 411 Broadway, entrance in 18th-st. New-York City.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 222 6th-av.

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 18 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 4 East 32d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

MISS BALLOU'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 18 East 15th-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two-story house, kitchen attached to it, and warm, house, and well of good water by the door, with six lots of ground, all in good picket fence; also a good plot of ground for a market gardener, about two acres, or thirty city lots, level and clear and high, about four miles to Williamsburg Ferry, and five minutes' walk to the railroad depot, one to where stages leave every thirty minutes for Williamsburg Ferry, and also near four churches and good schools; on easy terms of payment Inquire on the premises of JAMES BAILEY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-ave., south side, 225 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements House three stories, with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone front houses on the north side of 19th-st, between 4th-av. and Broadway. The houses are 25 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired

Also, the 3 story brick house No. 39 East 19th-st., 25 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A valuable fruit and stock farm, in Dutchess County, about two miles from Dover Depot, containing 164 acres of good land, with 2 000 apple, 600 pear 600 peach, and other choice fruit trees, and with fine shades and shrubbery. There is a genteel and room house and outbuildings, all well calculated for a stock farm, for which it is now used. location healthy, and scenery delightful Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET ON MURRAY HILL.—One of those beautiful new style brown stone houses on the north side of 36th st., between Lexington and 4th ave.; one of the best streets in the City. Built by day's work in the best manner, with all the improvements. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises Also, a handsome small house No 130 East 35th st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A large tenement property in Pitt-st., front and rear house, near Broome-st. Price $7,300 Also, in Williamsburg, a five-story house, well built, with twenty apartments just finished; or exchanged for City property A large portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to B PALMERLY, No 23 Market st, from 8 to 10 A M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 25x100; house three stories, supplied with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000 Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses, on 15th-st., near 2d-av, fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish Apply at No. 180 10th-st., or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 182 West 23d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH, built or, No. 168 on the same block.

TIMBER LAND AND SAW-MILLS FOR SALE.—A valuable Lumbering Establishment for sale, situated in Steuben County, New York near the New-York and Erie Railroad, and having the advantage of the Albany, New-York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Buffalo and other markets. The property consists of one thousand acres of land part of it well timbered with pine and oak. There is a Steam Saw Mill, nearly new, and in excellent order, now in operation on the premises. This Mill is capable of cutting from twenty to thirty thousand feet of lumber in twenty-four hours. Any quantity of logs can be had. A frame house and outbuildings, all well calculated for a stock farm, for which it is now used. location healthy, and scenery delightful Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—5 in 15th st.; 1 in 18th st.; 1 in 20th-st.; 5 in 21st st.; 4 in 22d-st; 1 in 24th st.; 4 in 26th st.; 1 in 26th st.; 2 in 27th-st.; 1 in 30th-st.; 1 in 31st-st.; 1 in 32d st.; 2 in 33d-st.; 1 in 34th-st.; 2 in 36th-st.; 1 in 37th-st.; 1 in 42d-st.

ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hampton Bay, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement, kitchen, &c. The outbuildings are large and new, consisting of a carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st: M S. Stafford, No 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office

WILLIAM H BEERS.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New York, on the 30th of October 1855, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, those four lots and buildings thereon, situated on the west side of 9 h av., in the City of New-York, commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 9th-av. and 41st-st., 24 feet 9 inches—each lot being 18 feet 6 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep, between 41st and 42d sts. Also, that certain lot, with a three-story building thereon, on the west side of 8th-av., New-York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of 36th-st. and 8th av., 81 feet 9 inches—being 12 feet 4 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JAS G. McADAM, Attorney No 77 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE PROPERTY IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN—A valuable farm and country seat about 150 acres; 80 acres in a high state of cultivation—the remainder woodland; 33 miles from Brooklyn near Babylon, L. I.; has a beautiful situation, having a fine view of the bay and ocean. On the farm is a new two story frame dwelling, 40x32 feet, wing attached, 20x20 feet, all filled in with brick; barns, carriage house, farmer's house and other out-buildings, in good condition. Horses, cattle, carriages, wagons, &c., will be sold on easy terms. Apply on the farm, or address N. R. HEWES, Babylon, L. I.

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Tarrytown, beautifully located and commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance The plot contains about 80 acres, and will be sold as an entirety or in five to ten acre parcels. Water in full quantity is near at hand for supplying, by hydraulic ram, each lot. This property is unsurpassed as a site for a gentleman's country residence or for division for villa sites. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine st

A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—SPLENDID COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—Three-quarters of an hour's sail from Peck slip N. Y., and fifteen minutes' walk from steamboat landing A house that cost $5,000, and suitable outbuildings, with forty-four city lots, beautifully located on high ground, stocked with choice fruit trees, furniture, horse, cow, and carriage—all for sale, or would exchange for City property Possession given immediately. Address BAKER, at this office.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—500 acres of timber land in Oswego County suitable for farms, for a good house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the Secretary of the M. & M. Union, No. 369 Broadway Room No. 4

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN.—Thirty acres of good land, 20 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No 157 Atlantic-st

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

UNFURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—Between 6th and 7th ave and between Bond and 28th st. Rent about $1 200 per annum. Also wanted, a handsomely furnished house between 23rd and 26th sts., for a first class family. $2500 per month will be paid. Apply to C. E. MILLER & CO, Auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway, New-York

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A family, consisting of three grown persons, desire to rent a furnished house, having all the modern conveniences, in agood location, until the 1st of May, or for a longer period. Address or call at No. 142 Water-st., near Maiden-lane

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—Either in Hebecker, Amity or Fourth-st., between 4th av and Wooster-st. Address CASH, Union-square Post-Office. Real Estate brokers need not answer.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a family of three persons. The lower part of a small neat house or rooms over a store, in the vicinity of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Apply at No. 167 Atlantic-st.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a constant and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use, to a great of

FIFTY PER CENT

LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the expense, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and efficiency of operation, and is the only apparatus capable of producing the soft and agreeable atmosphere of Summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for families to seek a warm climate in pursuit of health. Apply to the RIPPOWAM COMPANY

No 444 Broadway, New-York

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Veal, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 2 Jefferson Market

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 14 Amity-st., (4 Amity-place, formerly Perry-st.,) a first class three story and attic, with high basement and pub-cellar, brick house, furnished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated in a most central and desirable neighborhood. Possession to be given from 1st October, or sooner if required. For particulars apply to I. LITCHFIELD, No. 80 Beach st., or of Messrs MORSE BROS., Nos 18 and 20 Wall street.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3 story and basement house, No. 40 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Wall and Fulton-st. ferries. The house is in first-rate order, fitted with gas, furnace, bath, &c., and will be let with or without the furniture. Possession given Nov 1, or earlier if desired. For further particulars, apply on the premises, or to N DOUGLASS, No. 181 Water st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No 6 Abingdon-square. There is not thirteen months old, in good order. It is now used as a genteel boarding-house; will accommodate twenty—rent $800. The location one of the most pleasant in the City. The term for sale or rent, the present occupant is obliged to leave the City. Address E. X., this office.

HOUSE TO RENT—A neat 3 story dwelling house, with basement, No. 116 East 33d-st., near 3d-av., in excellent order, will be rented on liberal terms and a lease given to a responsible tenant. Apply at No. 118 East 33d-st., No. 114 3d-av., or J. D PHILLIPS & CO., No. 116 Water-st

HOUSE TO LET.—The small three story brick house No. 46 Orange-st., Brooklyn Heights; possession given immediately. Inquire of D. SMITH Jr., No. 81 Cortlandt-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three story basement and attic house No. 10 Union-place, 4th st., with bath and gas. Apply to E RHODES, No. 107 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 300 Washington-st., N. Y.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE HOUSES AND A COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—A two-story and basement frame house at Newtown—rent $150 per year. A plain cottage house at East New-York—rent $100. A commodious cottage house at Upper Morrisania with about one acre of ground—rent $250. A very large desirable country seat at West Farms, Westchester County—rent $450 per year. Double house, suitable for one or two families Apply to C. R MILLER & CO, No. 196 Broadway, New York.

NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE.—No 242 West Thirty-second-st., between 8th and 9th ave., to let; is being papered and painted throughout. Also, stables No 21 West Twenty second st., near 5th av JOHN B MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Several desirably located first class houses, well furnished throughout. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & Co., No 7 Broad st.

FLOORS TO LET—To small respectable American families. Floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Rent $9 50 to $13 50 per month, apply on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In East 24th-st., consisting of eight rooms. Will be let low, to a small family Possession given 1st of November Apply, early in the morning, or after 3 o'clock P. M., at 376 2d-av.

EATING SALOON TO LET.—A grand opportunity is now offered for a competent person to open an eating saloon on Broadway, on the first floor of a large hotel, for furnishing its guests with board. None but principals having the requisite means and qualifications need apply. Address, with name and particulars, Box No. 3,835 Post-Office.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
OF
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & BUNCOMBE.

WILL SELL, on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat leaves Dry Dock, Fulton Market slip six times every day, and returns every hour. Also, cars leave Jackson-st. Ferry, Williamsburgh, every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents,

BARKER & DUNCOMBE,
14 Pine-st, or on the ground.

JAMES BILL, No. 348 6th-st., New York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 37 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. EVERETT, cor. South 6th and 7th-sts., Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st., near the ferry.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer.

HENRY A. ARROW & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, 9TH, WEDNESDAY, 10, THURSDAY, 11th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5th, at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction rooms, No 18 Nassau-st:

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Opening sale of the season, the first importation of Paris bronzes (the manufacture of the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company; they obtained the only medal awarded to a worked for bronzes in the exhibition). This is the most extensive company in the world, and these goods superior to any manufactured, consisting of a large assortment of superb vases, coupes, console brackets, groups, figures large and small, superb candelabras, bronze and ormolu, Italian decors, ebonettes of illuminations, very elegant inkstands, candelabras to match, shepherd, &c.; cabinets, groups of gems, and other articles. Bronze hanging lamps, card receivers, marble vases. This is the first great sale in this country from the extensive concern.

Day 2. Paris dolls's best opera; the sale of the season at the opera time and place, of real Carrara statuary. Apollo, Bacchus, Venus de Medici, Hercules, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 7 feet high, Bohemian vases, china, vases and ormolu clocks.

MARBLE STATUARY Group of Fidelity, the original by Powers; the marble purchased by the subscribers of Franklin Hall, Lebanon, Pa., and made by the well-known artist, Miss Hosmer, of Mary Magdalen, Antique, from the Grecian School, Pleasant Cupid with boot, Venus of Canova, Amorite Dancing by Canova; four busts of Italian goddesses, marble and gilt; marble busts of Washington, two pairs representing Clermont and Arcadia, statuary, Sir Walter Scott, Christopher Columbus, Benjamin, Genevieve, Genius of Liberty, Venus de Medici, these are almost the first sale.

Also, an assortment of rosewood, black walnut and other tables, a large invoice of fine clocks, silver tea sets, tete-a-tete, spoons and ladles, gilt and other gold bracelets, earrings, breastpins, &c., Bibles &c., pocket wallets, and gold chains.

Persons residing out of the City can have their goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge by Mr Pendelton.

W. E. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—CENTER-BRIDGE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, Oct 4, at 10 o'clock, at the private residence of a family breaking up housekeeping, No. 36 Beach-st., opposite St. John's-park. Parlors—Royal Wilton carpets, brocatel and lace window curtains, ovals and gilt mirrors, elegant and costly double tall bedsteads, fine bronzes, rosewood piano-forte, oval covers, thick French plate pier mirrors, 36 by 36, in heavy gold gilt frames, parlor suites, covered in brocatel and hair cloth, Velvet and reception chairs, enameled tete-a-tetes, one piece Wilton tapestry, valued at $150; one piece elegant brocade worsted tapestry, in black frame, valued at $80, several choice oil paintings and engravings, heavy silver tea castors and dessert set, one large heavy plated silver rack French enamel clock, French China vases, Rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, quages, 3 seats, three ply and ingrain carpets, narrow chimney mirrors, pure South American horse hair mattresses, parlor mirrors decorated and enameled chamber suits rose-wood chevalier as French plate, feather beds, bedding &c., extension dining tables chairs, butler's tray, French China dinner and tea sets, Britannia ware, table cutlery, knives and forks, plated ice, Sheffield plate cut bottle castor, &c., library and secretary bookcase tables, writing desk, cabinet, &c., hall stand and clock, heavy English oil cloth, on four halls, tapestry stair carpet stair rods. Sale will commence with kitchen furniture. A cash deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues issued one day previous to sale, can be obtained at the store of Mr West, No 128 Maiden-lane, or at our salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE STOCK OF A CABINET MAKER. F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, Thursday, October 4, at the auction rooms, No 19 Beekman-st, near Fulton, THIS DAY, Wednesday, Oct 3, at 10½ o'clock, catalogue of new and second hand furniture, silver-plated ware cigars, decorated china ware, gilt band china tea sets, fine gold watches, tea cream cloaks, mattresses, pedestals, &c., &c. Every facility offered to merchants for packing and shipping. For particulars, see Herald

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEE & CO.—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct 3, at 10½ o'clock, at their store No. 19 Nassau-st, pleasant paper mache goods, specially exhibited at the Crystal Palace, from the celebrated manufactory, Gomery & Rethridge of Birmingham, consisting of arm chairs, tables, screens, tea caddies, papercies, writing desks, ottomans, jewel cases, card plates, folios and other goods, richly decorated, all of which will be sold without reserve, by order of the consignee.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY—Oct 4, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No 194 Bowery, near Bond-st., Rosalyn, a small quantity of household furniture in good order.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ONE THOUSAND LOTS IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A M., or said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North Branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large water lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. R. FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, No 41 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug 16 1855

AUCTION SALE.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS AT WAKEFIELD, adjoining Ollinville, on the Harlem Railroad, near the Williams Bridge Depot, on MONDAY, Oct 8, 1855, at 12 o'clock on the premises.

This property consists of about 80 Village Lots, fronting on streets and avenues, properly drained and graded by Industrial Home Association No 3; this property affords to the workingman and man of leisure a delightful country residence, within 40 minutes' ride of the City Hall

N B.—Terms of sale 20 per cent cash, and the Auctioneer's fees at the time of sale and the balance in ten equal instalments monthly. Maps of the property can be seen at the rooms of the Association, No. 143 Bowery, on Friday evening; or of the Executive Committee, J F. Wells, No 80 Avenue B; J H Watts, No 12 Thompson-st.; and J. S. Green, No 786 Greenwich-st., where tickets can be procured for the sale at 12½ cents each

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day. By order of the Association.

J. F. WELLS, Chairman Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and every THURSDAY at 10 o'clock. SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY and THURSDAY, FRIDAY Office No 6 and 8 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

POSITIVE SALE OF THE DOMAIN OF THE NORTH BRANCH.—ON WEDNESDAY, 31st October next, at 10 o'clock A M. Three—10 per cent on the day of sale, or within three days thereafter; 20 per cent 15th February next, when deeds and possession will be given and mortgages taken for remainder of purchase money, payable in four equal annual instalments commencing 15th January, 1856; interest payable annually.

$200,000 CASH WILL BE ADVANCED—on Mortgages and Collaterals, by ELIAS COMFORT, Broker and Commission Merchant, 44 Wall-st, near the Exchange. Capitalists in want of funds can accommodate themselves by calling at the subscribers, No 66 Nassau-st, from 11 to 1 o'clock.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LYONS, Auctioneer.

BY J. & J. REED & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct 4—ELEGANT FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 34 Grove-st, near park, south side, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, will include by Pomeroy, Baudouine & Meeks, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb rosewood centre table, large size, with Mosaic top; large pier and mantel glasses, costly oval brocatel covered large sofas, en marble bases and dressing to match; small etagere and jardinieres, small work table, crimson silk curtains, worsted damask do., rich lace do., bronze vases, carved rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson damask silk, blue damask do., sofas chairs, arm-chairs, &c.; fancy chairs in leather, cork tables, rich ormolu chandeliers, rosewood chairs covered in velvet, magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clock, imported from Paris; candelabras to match, very costly piano forte, finished all round and carved, cost $500, made by Nunns & Clarke; elegant piano cover, embroidered and rosewood dressing-room, and other valuable articles.

Dining Room—Drab damask silk curtains; mahogany extension table and leaves; two marble top buffets in mahogany; chairs in plush; superb engravings in frames; chandeliers; Brussels carpet, china glass &c.; a large assortment of greenhouse plants of very choice description.

Bedrooms—Richly carved rosewood bedsteads, canapies; worsted de laine and lace curtains; French worsted de laine window curtains; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus; marble top and dressing tables; armour glasses; wardrobes with plate glass; cabinets; Brussels carpets and centre tables; chairs covered in de laine; furniture covered in pink; merino curtains to match; cabinets; wardrobes; mahogany bedstead; canopy and chintz curtains; washstands; carved dressing bureau tables in rosewood; imitation oak bedroom suites; mahogany cribs, mattresses, &c. and a large assortment of valuable furniture not enumerated

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, Auctioneers

MORTGAGE SALE.—By virtue of a mortgage, gold watches and Walker pencil cases TO-DAY at No 79 Nassau-st, at 11 o'clock.—By mortgagee's order, we shall sell the above, which comprises every article of stock generally kept by silver plating houses. We can warrant them of best quality metal and plated with purest silver, regardless with manufacturers that sale will positively take place at no reserve without any reserve.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS
Commission Merchants and Auctioneers.

EDWARD SORENSE, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—EDWARD SORENSE, on THURSDAY, Oct 4, at 12 o'clock, at No 16 Wall-st, importers' sale of the balance of a stock of fine old wines, L. D. brandies, &c. Club House gin, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Jamaica and St. Croix rum, in cases and demijohns.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (100,000) issue., pp. 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable weariness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensibilities.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON May 1 1847

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, and as stating some matters of importance. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M.M. Deveraux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which little conceived was possible. But for this, in another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sharman & Co., Astor House, No 1 Vesey-st; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No 129 Liberty-st, New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also T. B. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or Box No 1 224, New-York Post Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauriceau is on title page

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for all nervous or local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile powers won't not become impaired, even in the decline of life. The Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all symptoms of disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the unavoidable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the course of 24 hours, divides into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Bourjac, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. ARROW No. 81 Grove-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Arrow will forward the Triesemar to the part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the Patentee. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 106 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—S. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating one of the most malignant diseases to which humanity is subject. It is unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of the City of Boston and vicinity for the last 15 years, especially on this class of disorders, his superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr J. being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Rheumatism, Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 10 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Pain in the Back, Kidneys, Groins, Bowels, Swollen Joints and many and weakness in the Head, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Neuralgia and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, inflammations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND AND other carnivaled remedies, arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases, so frightful if left to themselves, eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are shamefulness been to the unfortunate. All enemies for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without delay. Great attention to every case, and a cure always warranted. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other sure remedies, just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; cure at once, and forever; greatest cure in the world; eight cases cured in a few hours. Consult at once a day and night at No. 419 Broadway, is the place to get his extraordinary, rapid, and thorough remedies, unrivaled in every respect. Price $1.

The BALM OF GILEAD, for nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion from excesses, climate, emissions, too much growth leading to impotency, or loss of virile power, promptly cures it every, effectually repairs the system when broken down or debilitated

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL.—Dr. J. BUDD, Brimfield, of the Massachusetts Medical Society, confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia rheumatism; got sent and failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief, so that he went about his business, and a cure was soon effected. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism, pains in the side, weak lungs, &c. Made by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 323 Hudson-st., a physician of over twenty years' practice. Price only 12½ cents.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE, 156 pages, 6d., 24 pp. with plates, a most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and consulting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 21 Masson, No. 8 Vesey-st., (Astor House) and by the Author, No. 6 Bond-st.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 143 Houston-st, near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 8 P. M. Sunday excepted

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST ARRIVAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Rochester, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a pimple.

He has tested it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Rochester.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1855, I sold over two hundred bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 1 to 5 years, tea spoonful. As no dose can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels regularly.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warehouse, Rochester, N. Y.

Price, $1 per bottle.

Sold by CHARLES N. CRITTENTON, No. 115 Greenwich-st; SCHIELIN, BERG & CO., No. 104 William-st; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; C. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; H. ROBERTSON, Hoboken; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Maiden-lane; HARRISON, HORNER & CO., No. 78 Maiden-lane; HARRISON & CARLISLE, No. 30 Platt-st; and by Druggists generally. Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. N. KING, No 181 Broadway; J. C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 240 pages, 41 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. This edited should not be remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's plan based on the secret sympathies of the system. Both married and single should consult it. Sent to the United States, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 13 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 1 P. M., and 6 to 8 P. M., observing Sunday by exception. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The subscriber who is about retiring from active practice, has prepared in printed form his valuable prescription, recipes, &c., adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which any person can cure themselves in the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, the Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Glencoe, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take passage on the Magnolia Mammoth Packets (Hampden's Patent) the length of which is one hundred and nineteen (119) feet; and though it has a capacity of 1000 tons, it will sing weigh a single pound with equally unerring accuracy. They will also have on exhibition a smaller size than ordinary Ten Ton Scale, constructed on the same principles. The Company particularly invite the attention of Railroad and Transportation Companies, Civil Engineers, Merchants, Coal Dealers and all others interested in the improvement of the mechanic arts to the examination of their Scales, which they are confident will show for themselves to possess many important features over all others. Scales now in use, Patents for the same have been secured in England and France, and will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to W. C. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Company, 5 Verplanck's Building, or to D. S. CROSBY, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly half a century has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the highest of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Way and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales; varieties of seventy manufactured.

Counter Scales, Druggists' Scales, Gold Scales, Post Office Balances, Letter Scales, Candy Weights.

For sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES.
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by BURDETT, HOUGH & CO.,
No. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green, New-York City.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the late Fair just closed at Rensselaery, for the best fireproof Safe. These safes have never failed when placed in competition to carry off the prize over all others, and the verdict previously given in their favor by the juries at the World's Fair, London, the Crystal Palace, New-York, and a host of others, is once again indorsed by the late Fair committee of the great Pennsylvania Fair. HERRING'S Patent Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, warranted to stand more fire than any others in the world over saw. Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos 136 137 and 139 (Green Block) Water-st., New York.

H. C. HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water-st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give so much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 105 Elm-st, near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more largely, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 88 William-st.

A DIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS &c. For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 88 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wrowenstot," "Old Style," "Boorum," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TIBBALS, No. 108 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, Nos. 252 and 254 4th-st., (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Freight Office of the
ERIE AND NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROADS
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

ATTENTION LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Lake Shore Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Glencoe, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take passage on the Magnolia Mammoth Packets (Hampden's Patent) the length of which is one hundred and nineteen (119) feet; and though it has a capacity of 1000 tons, it will sing weigh a single pound with equally unerring accuracy. They will also have on exhibition a smaller size than ordinary Ten Ton Scale, constructed on the same principles. The Company particularly invite the attention of Railroad and Transportation Companies, Civil Engineers, Merchants, Coal Dealers and all others interested in the improvement of the mechanic arts to the examination of their Scales, which they are confident will show for themselves to possess many important features over all others. Scales now in use, Patents for the same have been secured in England and France, and will be sold on reasonable terms, on application to W. C. SPRAGUE, Secretary of the Company, 5 Verplanck's Building, or to D. S. CROSBY, No. 1 Cortlandt-st., New York.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly half a century has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the highest of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Way and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Store Scales; varieties of seventy manufactured.

Counter Scales, Druggists' Scales, Gold Scales, Post Office Balances, Letter Scales, Candy Weights.

For sale by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES.
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by BURDETT, HOUGH & CO.,
No. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green, New-York City.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the late Fair just closed at Rensselaery, for the best fireproof Safe. These safes have never failed when placed in competition to carry off the prize over all others, and the verdict previously given in their favor by the juries at the World's Fair, London, the Crystal Palace, New-York, and a host of others, is once again indorsed by the late Fair committee of the great Pennsylvania Fair. HERRING'S Patent Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, warranted to stand more fire than any others in the world over saw. Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos 136 137 and 139 (Green Block) Water-st., New York.

H. C. HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water-st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give so much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No. 235 Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 105 Elm-st, near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more largely, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 88 William-st.

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FOR EUROPE.

TEXAS—LIVERPOOL AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The splendid new steamship ARABIA, Capt. PACIFICO, will leave New-York for Liverpool, via Halifax, on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 12 M. Cabin passage $100. Steerage passage $30. Passengers will be forwarded to their destination in Europe, on the arrival of the steamer at Halifax, at the following rates, viz: Cabin passage $30; steerage passage $15. Passengers will be provided with provisions for the passage from Halifax to Liverpool. Apply to E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR HAVRE—The new and splendid steamship HERMANN, Capt. ——, will sail for Havre, direct, on Saturday, Oct. 6, at 12 M. Cabin passage $100. Steerage passage $30. Apply to E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

FOR LIVERPOOL—The new and splendid steamship ARCTIC, Capt. ——, will sail for Liverpool, via Halifax, on Saturday, Oct. 13, at 12 M. Cabin passage $100. Steerage passage $30. Passengers will be provided with provisions for the passage from Halifax to Liverpool. Apply to E. K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.

The above steamships have been built by contract for the United States Government, and are now employed in the public service. They are of the largest class, and unsurpassed for speed, safety and comfort. Their accommodations for passengers are unequalled by any steamers now afloat. They are built in water-tight compartments, and are supplied with patent metallic life boats, and every other requisite for safety. They are commanded by officers of the United States Navy, and carry the United States mail. Their rates of passage are as follows, viz: From New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second cabin, $75; steerage rate of passage, $30. From Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 32 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18..... 1855	Saturday, April 21..... 1855
Wednesday, May 2..... 1855	Saturday, May 5..... 1855
Wednesday, May 16..... 1855	Saturday, May 19..... 1855
Wednesday, May 30..... 1855	Saturday, June 2..... 1855
Wednesday, June 13..... 1855	Saturday, June 16..... 1855
Wednesday, June 27..... 1855

New-York Daily Times.

MEXICO.

Full of Carrers—Fresh Difficulties—Alvarez En Route for the Capital.

By the arrival of *Orizaba* at New-Orleans we have details of Mexican news to the 22d ult.

One item of news by this arrival is important, if the continual revolutions and changes taking place in the administration of Mexican affairs can be so considered. On the 12th ult. General CARRERA resigned the Presidency in view, *El Siglo* says, of the difficulties encountered in his Administration. He afterwards published an address to his fellow-citizens, setting forth his reasons for the course he had taken. The General Government was thus left without a head, and the command of the district of Mexico devolved upon Gen DIAZ DE LA VEGA, who selected a Cabinet of seven individuals. The chiefs of the garrison of the Capital drew up a paper declaring that, although in favor of the plan of AYUTLA, they had supported the Administration of CARRERA as a matter of expediency, and that they should support whoever might be legitimately placed in authority.

Hostilities have broken out between HARO Y TAMARIZ and GARZA. The former is in no favor in the capital.

Tuxtla, Carmen, and other places are reported to have declared for the revolution.

LASCARO'S brigade, about 1,000 strong, has been compelled to surrender at discretion to the new national forces.

MARQUES's brigade is near Leon, some say with the view of opposing COMONFORT, others with that of joining DEGOLLADO; and others reported that he had offered to join Gen. VEGA.

Gen BLANCO, SANTA ANA's late Minister of War, having been given guarantees by Gen. DABLADO, had retired to his residence; but this is protested against, and *La Revolucion* says that BLANCO is one of those over whom the sword of justice hangs at the instance of the nation.

Gen. VIDAURRI has published a new liberal tariff.

Gen LLAVE has issued a decree for the reorganization of the army in Vera Cruz, reducing its expenses and the proportion of officers. Over 500 National Guards have been enrolled an addressed by Gen. LLAVE, who continues making reforms, filling offices, &c.

Gen. VIDAURRI has addressed Gen. COMONFORT, telling him, in relation to the plan of SAN LUIS, that he would not treat on the subject of the formation of the new Government with any chiefs but those who had contributed to the overthrow of SANTA ANA.

Gen. JUAN JOSE DE LA GARZA having granted an armistice to HARO Y TAMARIZ, Gen. TRAZUA expresses his regret to Gen. VIDAURRI lest it be a means of enabling HARO to increase his forces.

The *Restaurador de la Libertad* of Monterey publishes a semi-official article respecting the views of the Vidaurri party. The widest liberty and the sovereignty of the people, may be said to be the sum of the objects declared.

Don JOSE LOREN DE SANTA ANA, son of the ex-President, has been apprehended, and is denounced in the severest terms as Neronic atrocities.

ALVAREZ, at the head of his army, was on the march to the capital. He was expected to arrive in a short time, and from the posture of affairs, there was little doubt he would immediately become the supreme head of the Government. COMONFORT was also on his way to the capital.

A son of Gen. SANTA ANA had been arrested, but what disposition would be made of him, the papers do not state.

The Pseudo "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation" Unmasked

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In my letter of yesterday I referred to the disreputable and despicable source from which this slanderous attack upon Inhalation came, and to the fact that its redoubtable author copied my list of authorities from the *Specialist*, of Sept. 1, took three weeks to procure and make extracts from them, and then unblushingly paraded them before the public, as a proof of his acquaintance with the subject. Any schoolboy in the land might have accomplished this feat equally well, and not having any selfish or dishonorable purpose to subserve, he would not have perverted and misquoted the text. But of this more hereafter.

I now come to the inquiry, who wrote these letters, falsely put forth over the signature of a quack, whose vulgar style is clearly seen in his "Almanac" and in his "Six Lectures," which, for unscrupulous mendacity, can only be rivaled by the fictions of Munchausen? I saw at a glance that the pretended writer had nothing to do with them beyond adding his name, and the considerate paragraph immediately preceding it, by which he strives to inveigle invalids to his office, by the assurance that it will "give him pleasure to cure them."

The last sentence of each article is all that is genuine. I speak with a two-fold confidence on this point, for I was forewarned, as the following notes will show, of what was "being got up" for my especial benefit. Here is the first one received:

THURSDAY, July 19, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER: Are you acquainted with the work of ALFRED BEAUMONT MADDOCK of London? I find in it all the pith, sometimes the words, of your celebrated letters on that subject, (I mean Inhalation,) and I will soon give, *pro bono publico*, some extracts from this work with comments on your plagiarism."

(No signature.)

The spite and falsehood manifested in this note only made me smile, and my mirth was somewhat increased on receiving, two days afterwards, the following letter in the same handwriting, and on paper of the same color, ruling and stamp. I mention these otherwise unimportant matters to show the unmistakable identity of the authorship of the two notes. *Number* TWO lays bare the plot.

SATURDAY, July 21, 1855.

DR. HUNTER: Will you allow a patient and a friend to address you? The intelligence may not be worth much, but it is given with the kindest motive. You know me well, and I would give my name, but were the subject named my informant might get into trouble and accuse me of a breach of good faith.

Yesterday I saw a person who is attached to the office of the FITCHES; he tells me they have sent to Europe and have obtained all the works on Inhalation, and that they have offered a Dr. BARBER, an English physician, and a highly literary man, to commence a series of letters over his own signature, and proceed regularly with them, showing the origin of the system in HUMPHREY DAVY's experiments, and all that has been written on the subject, with a view to depriving you of any merit in the treatment, as to its discovery, and showing, also, that the treatment fails in most cases. He says that they have been for some months obtaining all the testimony on the latter head that could be obtained from many of your patients on and within a few days, particularly from a Mr. KING, who has written several violent letters against you and your system. I understand Dr. BARBER as yet declines entering on the business, although a good offer has been made to him. It would be well for you to see him, or get some one to do so. He is not very fond of the FITCHES, and I think might leave them. I understand that Dr. BARBER attends all their surgical cases, and has a supervision of all letters received and written in the establishment.

FROM A FRIEND.

The writer claims to be "a patient" and "a friend" who has been "informed" of the scheming going on, and consents to be guilty of a "breach of good faith," providing it is kept a secret. He is intimately acquainted with the internal affairs of this centre of slander and conspiracy, for he tells us "they have sent to Europe and obtained all the works on Inhalation." These they have offered to "an English Physician and highly literary man," that he might commence a series of letters "over *his own signature*." Doubtless this "physician and highly literary man" had a spark of self-respect remaining, for it appears that up to that time (July 21) he had "*declined* to enter upon the business," or to appear in the public prints, as a tractor of Inhalation, and it is probable that he finally consented to compromise the matter by writing them on condition that the unprincipled pretender for whom he prostituted his medical knowledge, and from whom he received his hire, should assume the authorship.

He tells us, however, that "they" had been obtaining all the information they could from my patients. No artifice, it seems, was too mean and contemptible for them to resort to. It appears, too, that "the physician" was fully aware of the character of his employers, for notwithstanding the "*good offer*," he was "*not very fond*" of them.

Another fact comes out in this letter from "*a friend*," viz.: that all the letters received and written in that establishment, were the production of this "highly literary man." Thus it is that the public are imposed upon, and the hideousness and deformity of empiricism rendered externally respectable while all is rotten and loathsome beneath. Here then, until proved otherwise, must I fix the authorship of the two letters which have recently appeared on the "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation."

No one would regret more sincerely than myself to wrongfully wound the feelings of any man, and I deem it but justice to say, that in proving, by the anonymous notes now published, that the articles on Inhalation were not written by the person over whose signature they appeared, it would grieve me to find that I have unjustly attributed them to the anonymous writer—whom I need scarcely add I regard as Dr BARBER himself, or some friend who has a peculiar and very deep interest in his affairs—should time prove that another than the one suspected is the real author. To all right thinking people it cannot, but be a source of pain to discover that an intelligent member of an honorable profession has prostituted alike his honor and his talents at the shrine of "filthy lucre." To-morrow I shall expose the fallacy of his statements and the selfishness of his motives. Your obedient servant,

R. HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
OCT. 3, 1855. No. 836 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ASTHMA.—Every person suffering with this disease should read the able article in the *Specialist*, for September. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HISTORY OF INHALATION AND ITS ADAPTATION TO THE TREATMENT OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—A lucid exposition of this subject is commenced in HUNTER'S *Medical Specialist*, beginning with the September number. All who are in any manner interested in this most important matter, will find the columns of the *Specialist* of the deepest interest. $1 per year. 10 cents for a single number. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—HUNTER'S *Medical Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Lungs*. A family Medical newspaper, devoted to Diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Published on the 1st of every month, at $1 per year. Single copies, 10 cents. On receiving three postage stamps, a specimen number will be sent to any address by the publishers.

SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—The largest stock in New-York. Comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square broche shawls, long and square wool shawls, printed cashmere shawls, stella shawls, &c., &c., at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand street, corner of Orchard.

Silks direct from auction, consisting of very heavy plaid and striped silks, plain silks, brocade silks and moire antiques, selling very cheap at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

Ladies' dress goods—100 cases new Fall and Winter dress goods, just opened, consisting of delaines, French merinoes, cashmeres, paramattas, alpacas, bombazines, wool plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand street, corner Orchard.

Just received from auction, fifty pieces silk velvets, for cloaks and talmas, selling at great bargains; ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPE PATENT.—This is to certify that we have sold the exclusive right for taking Ambrotypes in the City of New-York and Long Island to Mr. WM. A. TOMLINSON, No 373 Broadway. Caution—The term Ambrotype was originated as a *trade mark* to designate our patent pictures, which are hermetically sealed by fir balsam, or its equivalent cement, between two glasses or other plates. Any application of this term to pictures upon a single glass plate is therefore an infringement of our rights, (injures our business,) and involves the user in liability for damages.

CUTTING & BOWDOIN,
Proprietors of Ambrotype Patent.
BOSTON, Sept., 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR FRANCIS SALTER, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Discharges from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No. 27 Bond-street, New York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and erupt ons of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An advertisement for the million informs them that RAY has opened his Fall and Winter stock of merino, woolen and electrical silk undergarments and hosiery, comprising his well known styles of superior fabrics for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. The assortment is unusually large and select, and remarkably cheap. JAS. E. RAY's family undergarment and hosiery store, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNAPP'S INDIAN STRENGTHENING PLASTERS.—These Plasters, handsomely spread on soft skin with a machine, are an invaluable remedy for lame or weak backs, pain or weakness in the side, chest, stomach or loins, good for rheumatism, dyspepsia, asthma, consumption, liver and kidney complaints. General Depôt, No. 348 Hudson-street. Sold by all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FIVE DOLLAR COAL.—The undersigned, in consequence of a favorable purchase, is enabled to offer for a few days, the best quality Range and Stove Schuylkill Coal at $5 per ton, delivered. Weight in all cases warranted, or forfeit coal. Orders by post will receive immediate attention. JAMES W. WILTSIE.
Yard foot of Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PATENT PENCIL CASE (LOUND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The two great pieces again to night—"The Magic Pills" and "The Child of the Battle-Field." This is the place for amusement. Novelty in variety and talent in combination appears the order of the day with the manager, Mr. PURDY.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 65 and 67 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and the workmanship unsurpassed by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-st. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

In this City, on Tuesday Sept. 25, by Rev. T. L. Cuyler, ABRAM MANEE, Esq., formerly of Staten Island, to Miss SARAH E. MERRIAM, formerly of Stratford, N. H

In this City on Monday, Oct. 1, at the Oliver-st. Church, by Rev. E. L. Magoon, MR. WILLIAM L. CORWIN to Miss SARAH L. LADD, daughter of Nathaniel Ladd, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at Plymouth Church, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, MR THEODORE TILTON to Miss ELIZABETH M RICHARDS, all of Brooklyn.

At Waterbury, Conn., on Monday, Oct 1, in St. John's Church, by Rev. J. L. CLARK, FREDERICK A NASH, Esq., of Akron, Ohio, to MISS SARAH L. WATROUS, of the former place.

At Stockbridge, Mass., on Monday, Oct. 1 by Rev. Dr. Bellows, of this City and Rev Mr Dashiel, of Southbridge, CHARLES E. BUTLER, counselor-at-law, to SUSAN RIDLEY FEDOWICK, daughter of the late Robert Sedgwick, all of this City.

At Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, by Rev. Francis Tiffany, JOSIAH HEDDEN, of this City and LUCY, daughter of Hon George Ashmun, of Springfield.

At Middletown, N. J., on Tuesday, Sept. 25, JOSIAH PENFIELD, of New-York, to ELLEN L., daughter of Henry Moore Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct 1, at the residence of his son in law, Dr. Wendell, JACOB TALLMAN, formerly of this City, in the 94th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend funeral services this (Wednesday) morning, at 8½ o'clock, at No 31 Pierrepont-st., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct 1, Mr GEORGE A. SEARING, in the 34th year of his age

His friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at 3 o'clock P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) 3d inst., from the residence of Mrs E. Clark, No. 239 Hicks-st

At Danbury, Conn., on Monday afternoon, Oct. 1, Mrs. JULIA E., wife of Leonard N. Dellicker, of Brooklyn, in the 32d year of her age Also, in Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Oct. 1, of disease of the heart, Mr. LEONARD N. DELLICKER, of the firm of Mark Dellicker & Co., in the 42d year of his age.

His remains will be taken to Danbury for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Oct 1, after a long and painful illness, Capt. ALEX. J. CARTWRIGHT, in the 71st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of the Marine Society and Board of Marine Surveyors, are respectfully invited to attend from his late residence, Skillman st., between Myrtle and Park avs., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 2.

$5 000	Ohio 6s '60	104	300	Erie Railroad	cpn 85
27,000	Virginia 6s. a.	85	100	do	b3 85
5,000	do	84½	100	do	b30 85
1,000	do	84¾	100	do	s60 85
18,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	86	100	do	cpn 85
16 000	do	84¾	100	do	b60 85
7,000	Missouri 6s	91	100	do	s60 85
5,000	do	91¼	100	do	b30 85
5,000	N Carolina 6s	98	100	do	b30 85
25,000	6s, 5 p'ct	90	100	do	b60 85
5,000	Erie Bonds, '75	87	100	do	b30 85
10 000	do	86	100	do	s60 85
10,000	do	87	100	do	
5 000	Hud R R Mtg 6s	78	200	Reading Railroad	
5,000	do	80	1100	do	cpn 85
5,000	Ill C R R 6s	83	100	do	cpn 85
1,000	do	83	200	do	cpn 85
2,000	do	83	100	do	cpn 85
10,000	do	83	200	do	b15 85
10,000	do	83	100	do	cpn 85
500	do	83	100	do	cpn 85
1,000	N Y Cen 7s	103	200	Hudson River R	85
500	Del. & Hud Can 7s	93			
32	Quicksvre & Dow Rs	100	10	Mich So. & N Ind's	90
15	Hanover Bank	100		Construction	90
700	Canton Co	86	300	Panama Railroad	104
300	do	86	100	do	b60 104
300	do	86	100	do	104
1800	Cumb. Coal Co	35	100	Gal & Chi. R. R.	100
800	do	35	18	do	100
400	do	35	1400	Cle & To. R.R.	80
200	do	35	100	do	80
100	do	35	100	do	80
100	do	35	100	do	80
300	do	35	100	do	83
50	do	35	100	do	83
400	Ward Coal Co	16	100	do	b30 83
80	Penn Coal Co	100	100	Harlem R	93
50	C. & R. I. R. R	cpn 94	50	do	13

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the board the following sales of bonds were made at auction by A. H. Muller:

$3,000	Ottawa Township, Ohio 7's, 1873		flat.	97½
7,000	Pleasant	do	do	87
9,000	Perrysburg	do	do	28½
1,000	Washington	do	do	33
1,000	Erie & Susquehannah Coal Co. 7's, 1866		do	25

Adrian H Muller will hold his regular semi-weekly sale of stocks to-morrow at 12½ o'clock at the Merchant's Exchange. Some first class securities will be sold by order of Executors.

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000	Erie Bonds, '75	b60	87½	1350 Reading Railroad	93
5 000	do	s60	86	100 do	b30 94
11,000	do		86½	200 do	b3 93
5,000	Ill. Cen. R R. Bs	s60	75	400 do	b30 94
3,500	do		73	400 do	b30 93
5 000	Ill Cen'l. with p.		84	100 do	b60 94
700	Cumb. Coal Co	b30	27	100 do	s90 93
100	do		26½	50 Ill Central Railroad	92
100	do	b30	26½	100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	35
50	do		26	50 do	b3 35
100	do	b10	25½	100 do	b30 35
100	do		25	100 do	b60 35
100	do	b45	27	32 Galena & Chic. R. R.	97
100	do	b60	27½	1000 Erie Railroad	opg 54
100	Nic Transit Co		19	400 do	b5c 54
154	Pennsyl Coal Co		100	600 do	b60 54
100	Harlem R. R.	s3	25½	100 do	s3o 54
500	do	b60	26	100 do	s90 54
100	Panama Railroad	b60	104½	400 do	opg 54
100	do		103½		

TUESDAY, Oct. 2—P. M.

Foreign Exchange took a very favorable turn to-day for the arrest of further shipments of Specie. There was quite a press of first-class bills on the market, and at every variety of price, from 108¾ to 109¾ on London, and 5.17½ to 5.13¾ on Paris. The regular Bankers drew some small amounts early in the day at the outside figures on London, but subsequently yielded to 109½, where any considerable sums were applied for. Transient Bank and good commercial bills were in competition at 109¾ down to 108¾. We have heard of sales of the former at 109½, the money to be paid in 15 days free of interest, which make the terms a small fraction under 109½, as money now goes in the Street. There were three days' sight bills, Bank drawn, offered at 110, equal to not over 109 3-16ths. The Southern Banks are generally desirous of closing out their balances on the other side from the late season's business, anticipating much lower prices in a few weeks. There was a wider selection of Francs, also, for the present packet, and some prime credits offered at 6.17½ against Grain and other shipments to the Continent. The market closed unsettled, with more sellers than buyers. The steamer had only about $200,000 in gold engaged at 3 o'clock this afternoon. Owing to the present state of the money market in England, the Bankers here do not immediately look for very low rates of exchange, such as ruled for a time last December, but the calculation is certainly general that the present decline below what are called the specie shipping terms will soon be fully established, if not already so.

The Money Market continues to exhibit much the same features noticed last week. The tone is altogether unequal as between mercantile paper and loans on demand. The merchants are generally comfortable, and the business paper that finds its way into the Street for negotiation is readily done at 8 or 9 ₩ cent. on first-class names, and the amount offering is not large. The pressure, therefore, may be said to have fallen exclusively on parties who have been carrying Stocks in Wall-street by hypothecating them with Banks and private Bankers for Money returnable on demand. At present, no less than three prominent influences go to make up or aggravate the temporary change against such negotiations: first the sudden decline in the Bank reserve of Specie to ten millions; secondly, the absence of Foreign orders for the best class of State and Railway Securities, which have largely accumulated in the Street since last Spring, and lastly, the disposition of the private Bankers just now to employ their means in the Foreign Exchanges. To-day there was no let-up in the calls for Money, and heavier sacrifices were made at the Stock Exchange on good securities than had previously been submitted to. Nearly $300,000 of the leading State and Railway Bonds were sold at a decline of 1@1½ ₩ cent. from the low rates of Monday, and from 2 to 5 ₩ cent. below the August currency. In the Share list, Delaware and Hudson was done at 127, Pennsylvania Coal at par, Panama at 103½, Michigan Central but bid at the close 95½, Michigan Southern 97, and New-York Central, (private sale,) 94½. Among the more active or speculative shares, the decline is less precipitate, although it is against this class that the "short" interest, or technically, the Bears, make the fiercest fight. The business in Reading, Erie, Toledo and Cumberland, was very large, including a heavy amount sold on time contracts. The Bulls in Erie show the most determined spirit, the fluctuations to-day, on 5,000 shares sold, not exceeding ½ ₩ cent. The general market closed with a heavy feeling; although, looking beyond the immediate calls for Money, it is quite certain that the prospect for early improvement in the condition of the City Banks and the profitable activity of business outside of Wall-street promise not only fairly, but most encouragingly, and we here venture to put on record the opinion of some of the shrewdest of the Brokers, that, "for those who have money," the day has come to buy bargains. The panic, if not over, ought to be soon. The Panama Gold steamer delivered $755,000 additional from California, making $1,788,000 from the packets of 5th September from San Francisco. The Sub Treasury balance increased only $31,-331; standing, at the close of business this afternoon, $7,256,714.

The assessment of $5 the share on Illinois Central Stock has been called for the 1st November, when the Company will pay an interest of 86 cents the share on the regular $15 Stock. This Stock sold to-day, under this call, or the pressure for money, at $7 for $15 paid in.

We notice that the Lake receipts of Grain at Buffalo from Saturday to Monday morning last, reached the large figure of 311,695 bushels, and at Oswego, 86,316 bushels. There is now afloat, bound for Oswego, 450,835 bushels. There was cleared from Chicago on Saturday, exclusive of the amount forwarded to Detroit and Toledo by rail, 148,521 bushels.

The Indiana State Auditor gives notice that the securities held in trust for the redemption of the circulating notes of the Plymouth Bank, at Plymouth; State Stock Security Bank, at Newport; Traders' Bank, at Terre Haute; Drovers' Bank, at Rome; Farmers' Bank, at Sterling; Agricultural Bank, at Mount Sterling, and New York Stock Bank at Vincennes—all of Indiana—will be sold at auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in this City, at noon, on the 29th inst. These securities consist of Indiana and Pennsylvania Fives, and Virginia and Louisiana Sixes.

At the Annual Election of Directors of the Marine Bank, of Buffalo, held on the 25th inst., the following gentlemen were re-elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz:—GEO. PALMER, JAMES S. WADSWORTH, JOHN P. BENEMAN, JOHN ARNOTT, WM. R. GWINN, CONSTANT COOK, JNO. MAGEE, and JAS. M. GANSON. Messrs PALMER and GANSON were re-elected President, and Cashier, and Mr. GEORGE H. GANSON was appointed Assistant Cashier.

The North River Insurance Company have declared a half yearly dividend of 8 ₩ cent., payable on 10th inst.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* notices the organization of the Mauch Chunk Bank, of Pennsylvania. Its bills are to be redeemed at par by the Girard Bank, Philadelphia. The old Franklin Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, have declared a regular half yearly dividend of 6 ₩ cent., and an extra dividend of 6 ₩ cent.

The Land Sales for September, by the Illinois Central Company, were 20,011 acres for $439,684, being an average of $14 ₩ acre.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

The arrival of the steamer from Liverpool, 15th September, with the announcement of the fall of Sebastopol, has failed to produce any favorable effect upon our Stock market. The advices of a further advance to 4½ ₩ cent. by the Bank of England of its rate of discount, and of general financial news looked upon as unfavorable, brought at a moment when a more active demand for Money was being felt, have more than neutralized the effect which might have been expected from it under different circumstances, and we have to notice a marked decline upon our Stocks in general, but more particularly upon the shares of Railroads, and upon the Bonds of many of them. At the close the market was heavy.

Some United States 6s, 1862, have been sold at an advance of 1 ₩ cent. Transactions in State Stocks have been very limited. A few Ohio 6s, 1860, were done at an advance of ¼. On the other hand, there is a decline of ¼ on Tennessee 6s; of 1½ on Missouri 6s; of 1½ on Virginia 6s, and of 1 on Indiana 5s. An auction sale of $181,000 Pennsylvania 5s, coupons, was effected at 89½ to 90½.

The only transaction of some note amongst City Bonds which came to our knowledge, is the negotiation of about $90,000 Brooklyn 6s. at par, being the balance of the recent loan of that city remaining unsold. These securities have been taken as investment by one of our local institutions. In City and County Bonds there are no marked fluctuations in prices, and the inactivity, heretofore noticed, still exists. There is also great dullness in Railroad Bonds generally bought at private sale, as well as at the Board of Brokers. We except, however, the Illinois Central Construction, the transactions in which have been very large, closing 2½ lower. We quote them ex interest 1st October. The decline in exchange is very decided. Principal sales on London 109¼@109½; on Paris, 5.13¾@5.15.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1855.

EXTRACT.—The stringency in Money matters which existed at the date of our last report, has continued unabated to the present time. The export of Specie to Europe, the payment of duties at the Sub-Treasury, the withdrawal of funds belonging to country Banks, and drain of Coin to the interior, consequent upon the moving of the large crops of Breadstuffs to the Eastern markets, have, in the absence of arrivals from California, materially reduced the deposits and Specie balances of the Banks in this City, and induced, as an act of prudence, a considerable reduction of loans, as will be seen by the Comparative Statement of the weekly returns. The decrease of loans during the fortnight is $2,011,784, and the total reduction since 17th August, the moment of greatest expansion, is $3,708,858. The loss of Specie in the same time is $3,361,843. The curtailment having been almost exclusively in demand loans, its effect upon the Stock market has been quite decided, while little if any, inconvenience is experienced in other branches of business. During the last week there has been increased activity in the different classes of Securities, excepting such as are generally held for investment, principally in consequence of the money wants of the operators forcing them to sell. The proportion of Cash sales is greater than usual, while large differences are paid on time contracts, an evidence of the general belief that the pressure will prove but temporary, and that when it ceases to exist, a material advance in the market value of all Stocks will be realized, as the natural consequence of the great prosperity of the general business of the country. The Foreign Exchange market is lower, and closed heavy. The supply of bills has increased, and the demand is moderate.

GAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for the Continent.

Translated Extract.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The California steamers having by virtue of a new arrangement, been delayed a week behind their usual time, the specie reserve of our Banks has experienced a serious reduction. This fact, accompanied by the continued drain of corn for export, and for duties paid into the Sub-Treasury, has forced these institutions to call in their loans, subject to demand, and Money, in consequence, has become quite scarce. This state of things has seriously affected the Stock market, and a heavy decline has been the result. The depression has been felt equally on speculative and investment securities. The latter have, generally speaking, not been sold in large quantities; but, owing to the absence of foreign orders, such sales as have been made have been effected at a heavy difference. The condition of the London Money market tends to check the disposition recently evinced among capitalists to take advantage of the present low prices. Everything, however, leads us to believe that the existing stringency can be anything more than temporary.

Government Stocks have been sold in trifling amounts without change of rates. California remains steady at 87. Illinois Int. Improvement of 1847, have declined 2, Indianas and Louisianas 1 ₩ cent., Missouris ½, North Carolina's ½, Tennessees 1, and Virginias 1½ ₩ cent.

The only large sale of City and County Bonds has been the purchase of the balance of $90,000 of the new Brooklyn 6's of 1860 at par.

Cotton Circulars.

Per Baltic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

Our last respects were issued on 13th ult, per *Atlantic*, the market closing heavy. The *Baltic's* advices to 7th ult., were received the next day, and their receipt disappointing public expectation, increased disposition was shown to realize, producing a decline of ⅛, with sales of 7,000 bales in the week on the basis of 10c. for Middling Uplands. After which there was a pause in business until the receipt of the *America's* advices to 15th ult., on Thursday at 3 P. M.—the market at that point being called firmer from the absence of any large pressing parcels, but entirely without activity. These accounts of sales of only 46,380 bales and a feeble market at the close, at the quotations of the preceding Friday, with a further increase in the rates of interest to 4½ ₩ cent., again upset the calculation of holders, and during Friday and Saturday we may safely say there was no market for the article, the disposition to buy being entirely dependent on the receipt of the letter mail, which was not in hand until after business hours on the last named day. The operations since have been confined to actual wants of operators, and have not exceeded 1,000 bales in the last two days. We quote a very heavy market at holders' views above.

Again we have to report exceedingly favorable weather for another fortnight from all sections of the Cotton States. Nothing has occurred to interfere with the picking, and from the large amount opened we presume it has been unequaled heretofore. Low water still prevails all over the great southwest section, except simply the Mississippi River, which remains in fair boating stage. The deliveries at New-Orleans from the plantations contiguous to that river continue on an immense scale, seeking at defiance all calculations formed upon those of ordinary seasons; the receipts there up to 29th ultimo showing an excess of 75,000 bales as compared with the previous year, with an unsold stock of 112,000 bales. The equinoctial storm passed over with no injury of moment, except on the Gulf of Mexico; the interior appears to have escaped.

T. J. STEWART & CO.

Ohio and Mississippi Road.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

There was a meeting of the creditors of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad held last night, at the Office of the Company, to consider the following document, and sign the same:

It is agreed between the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, and the creditors of the Company, whose names are hereto subscribed, as follows, viz.:

The said Company agrees, with the other subscribers to this paper, to pay all claims, which they hold against the Company, as soon and as rapidly as can be done without endangering the speedy completion of its Railroad, and to pay thereon interest, at the rate of 10 ₩ cent. per annum.

The other subscribers to the paper agree with the Company, and with each other, not to coerce the payment of their respective claims against the Company for the period of two years. By order of the Board.

WILLIAM NEFF, President.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept 26, 1855.

Judge WOODRUFF was called to the chair.

Mr NEFF, President of the Board, addressed the creditors, explaining to them the great importance and immediate necessity of action on the proposition given above, showing wherein the creditors themselves, as well as the city and country at large, would be benefited by freeing the Company from its present embarrassments, and thus insuring the speedy completion of the Road.

Mr. NEAVE considered that there was no wise alternative outside the proposition submitted.

The creditors present were invited to give reasons, if any could be suggested, why they should not agree to the arrangement as the President of the Board had elucidated No one had any objections to offer, and the creditors signed the paper Creditors having claims amounting to over $100,000, have already affixed their signatures, and the Committee appointed at a former meeting to wait upon creditors and explain the matter to them, reported the most flattering success It seems to be generally conceded that the action of the Board is the very best that could be taken under the circumstances.

The Atlanta Bank under Protest.

From the Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, Sept. 29.

We are informed, on reliable authority, that the bills of the Bank of Atlanta to the amount of $4,900, are now under protest, and that legal proceedings will be forthwith instituted to forfeit and annul the charter. The following are the circumstances, as we are informed: A gentleman from Illinois called at the Bank immediately after the opening of its doors in the morning, and presented $35,000 for redemption, and during the whole forenoon the Bank only counted $10,000—which could have been accomplished easily in thirty minutes, as the packages were made up of bills of $5 and upwards, and put up in packages of $500 each. In the afternoon the payment of the remaining $25,000 was demanded by a Notary, who was paid all but $4,900, when he was ordered by the Bank officers out of the Bank, whereupon he proceeded to protest that amount.

At a former period, only a few weeks since, the Bank of Atlanta, and the Bank of the Interior, at Griffin, kept an agent waiting about *eight days*, before

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1262 NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

LATEST FROM THE CRIMEA.

GEN. SIMPSON'S DISPATCHES.

The Retreat of the Russians to Perekop Contradicted.

No Derogatory Conditions to be Accepted by Russia.

THE CZAR GOING TO THE CRIMEA.

REPULSE OF THE RUSSIANS AT KARS.

NOTHING FROM THE BALTIC.

MORE TALK OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Russia to Mediate Between Denmark and the United States.

BREAD EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

Inauguration of the King of Portugal.

APOLOGIES FROM KING BOMBA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Pacific*, Captain NYE, reached her dock, foot of Canal-street, at 8 o'clock yesterday morning. The following are the latest dispatches from our Liverpool news-agent: LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Sept. 22, 1855.

The *Pacific's* news from the United States was received in Liverpool at 3½ o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 16th—the vessel having made a rapid passage of 9 days and 23 hours.

The *Hermann* has arrived at Southampton this (Saturday) morning.

The Money market was easier yesterday, notwithstanding some deliveries of stock. In the discount market, also, Money was more readily obtainable. At Paris, on Thursday, the French Funds sustained a further fall of ¼ per cent., in consequence of the announcement that the Bank had raised the rate of discount to 5 per cent., but which is now said to be without foundation.

Money this morning continues in good demand. Consols 90@90¼ money, 90¼@90½ account. In American stocks little doing: prices nominal.

Cotton has been dull during the week, and prices have given way ¼d. to ¼d. ₱ lb. 37,750 bales sold during the week ending last (Friday) evening. Quotations:

Fair Orleans 6¼d. Fair Mobiles 6¼d. Fair Uplands 6¼d. Mid. Orleans 6 3-16d. Mid Mobiles 6 1-16d. Mid. Uplands 6d.

Ordinary to good ordinary, 5½d. to 5¾d.

Stock in port, 547,000 bales; 343,000 American. Business gloomy in Manchester.

Messrs. RICHARDSON & SPENCE report less active trade in Wheat; flour little doing, no change. Indian Corn 39s. 3d. to 39s 6d. mixed. New American Wheat, Red, 11s. 3d @11s. 6d.; White, 12s. Flour 40s. to 41s. ₱ barrel.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report that since Government contracts for beef and pork have appeared, holders are asking more money, but the sales are not numerous.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Details of the Fall of Sebastopol—Position and Prospects of Russia and the Allies.

The American Minister Joining in the Public Rejoicings—The Illuminations—Mr. George Sumner at the Statistical Congress.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The fall of Sebastopol has not produced the effect that was expected. It is the most singular feature of a singular succession of events, that the catastrophe, so far from leading to the *denoument*, only results in new complications, doubts and suspicions. The people, who have learned that the resources of Russia are not to be annihilated at a blow, and the gentlemen of the Bourse, who, though they often set the tone of political opinion, as often assume it ready set, have not found, in the capture of the Karabelnaia, that guarantee for peace, or that symptom of Russian exhaustion, that the event was expected to furnish. The thirty daily columns of declamatory and triumphant eloquence which are supplied by the morning journals, seem to fall without effect upon the public mind, and the absence of further news would appear to indicate that the conquest has thus far been sterile and unproductive.

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

It is undeniable that the articles of the *Nord*, and of the *Czar*, upon the capture of Sebastopol, though they were only published in the French papers to serve as a theme for ridicule, have produced a powerful effect. They show the probable policy and tactics of the Russians. They prove that the retreat to the northern side of Sebastopol had been for many weeks in preparation. They indicate that the new position in which the Russians are placed is not an unexpected one, and that they have suffered neither surprise nor disappointment. Such preparations had been made to counteract and limit the effects of a surrender of the south side, that its bearing and significance are in a great degree attenuated. NESSELRODE asserts, over his own signature, that the Turks have lost 160,000 men, the French 40,000, and the English 30,000; that Russia will fight till she is exhausted; that her credit, even in the countries with which she is at war, remains undisturbed; that her commerce, both foreign and domestic, increases in defiance of the blockade: that she has discovered the means of assuming the offensive towards the nation that was the first to declare war. She waits calmly and resignedly till propositions of peace be made that she can accept without belying her history or dishonoring her future. The frontiers may be attacked, but her heart is still sound.

POSITION AND PLANS OF RUSSIA.

As for the plans for the further resistance to be offered to the Allies, they would seem to involve the determined defence of the Crimea. The Russian argument is, that their position is improved by the retreat from the Karabelnaia. As long as the defence of Malakoff, of the Redan and of the other fortifications, resulted in causing a greater daily loss to the enemy than to themselves it was policy to prolong the defence; but the moment the besiegers obtained a foothold within the walls, and the ratio of mortality was reversed, resistance no longer involved the support of a principle, and became a profitless dispute for a heap of ruins. So the Russian General, applying the match to his long expectant mines, and leaving naught but fire and explosion in his path, withdrew with his troops, a large portion of his material, and with his wounded, across the bridge of boats. This skilful and most successful manœuvre has won the admiration even of his enemies.

The Russian argument contends that their forces in the Crimea were awkwardly separated by the tongue of water facing the port of Sebastopol. To the north lay the forts with their garrisons, and, stretching to the east, LIPRANDI's strongly intrenched army of relief, upon the heights overlooking the Tchernaya. All this formed one uninterrupted line of defence. But across the bay, to the south, lay the city of Sebastopol with its 50,000 troops. These were isolated by the port, and being hemmed in on three sides by an irregular circle of fire, had no possible means of retreat but the boat bridge connecting the two banks. For many months the game lay to their advantage, and they gave much better than they got. When the tide turned they abandoned positions they no longer had a motive for keeping. Their army is now one, and reaches across Crimea. The Allies are confined to the south, upon the elevations of Balaklava and Sebastopol. They cannot attack, and can hardly annoy the enemy without undertaking a pitched battle under circumstances of position in the highest degree unfavorable. Then the Russians claim to have 200,000 men in the Crimea besides 10,000 at Perekop. They make no confessions of short rations or of impeded caravans, and it is probable that no serious difficulties of commissariat exist. They do not ascribe any real importance to the amount of goods that the retreating army may have left behind them.

POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE ALLIES.

The position and prospects of the Allies, as presented by the journals of the two countries, are, on the contrary, in the highest degree encouraging and seductive. They are animated by victory, and already rewarded by plentiful spoils; they will assault the enemy from the south and route them; they will send an expedition, by sea, some twenty miles to the north, which, descending from that direction upon the enemy, again will rouse them harder than ever; they will go at them behind, on the flank, around, between, above and below, and route them worse than before. Then they have destroyed, or rather compelled the Russians to destroy, the fleet that worried the Sultan. Then the Russians have no provisions, or if they have, it will now be easy to intercept the supplies; and then the famous Fort Constantine, which has a giant reputation, and which forms the nucleus of the "new Sebastopol," is a poor, feeble construction, "as large as one of the forts around Paris," in the depreciating language of the *Moniteur*. And then the Allies are fighting for a principle, while the Russians are contending for the most reprehensible of all causes—the defence of their country.

THE PARIS PRESS AND BOURSE.

These various arguments of the parties to the struggle have been fully developed in the newspapers of Paris—those of the Russians being, as I have said, invariably stifled in derisive laughter. The effect, nevertheless, is not what a sympathizer could wish. The public is dissatisfied and unconvinced; the Bourse dubious, wary and uncertain. The Threes are this day lower than on the morning of the grand victory. It is certainly believed that the biggest half of the war is done, but it is just possible that the Crimea may be like "all Gaul, quartered into three halves," in which case the job is but just begun. *Moniteur* has made several efforts to correct this attitude of the public, without effect; and the *Constitutionnel* takes occasion to rebuke the City for its desire for further news. "What," it exclaims, "cannot you live three days upon the most brilliant feat of arms of modern times? Must we precipitate the course of events simply to feed with fresh intelligence the feverish impatience of public curiosity!" On Monday, a stockbroker set other stockbrokers to circulate the delightful information that General LIPRANDI had surrendered his sword. The result proves where the public anxiety lies: for the story provoked an immediate rise, and its non-confirmation as immediate a fall.

LOSSES.

The acknowledged loss of the Allies in their six assaults, amounts to about 10,000: 2,000 English, 4,500 French, wounded, and 2,000 killed. To this, every reader will add the amount which his experience teaches him will suit the case. During the three days bombardment, the Russian loss may be put at 1,000 a day; but the assault was naturally attended with loss principally to the Allies. Prisoners were taken on both sides; 700 by the Allies, 200 by the Russians. It is singular that PELISSIER, who has found time to count the cannon balls left behind by the enemy, and who gives their number as 50,000, has not yet been able to count his dead. He said indeed, on one occasion, that his dead were one-third as numerous as his wounded. Doubtless he will soon add to the precision of this statement, by saying that his wounded are three times as numerous as his dead. Such carelessness of the natural anxiety of the public is in the highest degree blameworthy.

The declaration, in the *Moniteur*, that the great fort of the North, which is now GORTSCHAKOFF's headquarters, is an inadequate construction, is an ostentatious falsehood, and can be called by no other name. All military authorities have represented it for months as a most formidable work. The organ itself, not long ago, published a letter from an officer to that effect. The *Moniteur* desired to tranquillize the Bourse, and took this means of doing it. It was, however, quite ineffectual.

You will not receive the letters from Sebastopol by this mail. The steamer that brings them, as well as the dispatches of the Generals, would appear to have gone huckleberrying, for she has not been heard of, though another of less speed, but with no mail, has reposted herself at Marseilles. The Constantinople telegraph, now complete, is very inefficient, or it would tell us whether the *aviso* in question had ever entered the Bosphorus.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER AND THE TE DEUM.

You will be surprised to learn that Mr. MASON, American Minister at Paris, the representative of a neutral power, attended in official costume the *Te Deum* at Notre Dame, in thanksgiving for the fall of Sebastopol. That the Ambassador Plenipotentiary of the United States should so misunderstand his duties, passes belief. The French Government, with a delicacy which deserves acknowledgement, did not mention, in the list of invited guests published the day before in the *Moniteur*, the Diplomatic Corps leaving it to each member's sense of his position to decide whether he would be present or stay away. Not an American in Paris supposed his Ambassador would so interpret his mission, as to join with the Emperor, Lord COWLEY, the Turkish and Sardinian Ambassadors, in such a ceremony of mingled thanksgiving and crow. Why did not Mr. MASON represent, in his person, the neutrality of his Government, instead of leading the ignorant and uninitiated to suppose that our neutrality is unsound! The Danish Minister was not present, as he represents a neutral power; nor was the Swedish Minister, for a similar motive; nor the Belgian, nor the Bavarian, nor the Saxon, nor many others, and all for exactly the same reason, and one which ought to have governed the conduct of Mr. MASON. It is true that the Austrian and Prussian envoys were present, but they communicated telegraphically with their Governments. Besides, their position is so delicate that such a course was almost dictated by prudence and policy. But for Mr. MASON's course there is no excuse. He was not expected at the Cathedral, and perhaps it is to this circumstance of agreeable disappointment that is to be attributed the conspicuous mention of our Legation's presence in the *Moniteur* of the next morning. In the list of diplomats present occur the words, "*M. l'Ambassadeur des Etats Unis d'Amerique*," and further on the rather repetitious phrase, "*MM. les Representans des Etats Unis d'Amerique*," meaning the Secretary and the Attaches. I have never seen before the *personnel* of an Embassy mentioned apart from the principal. The *Moniteur* thought proper to dwell upon the unhoped for compliment. Mr. MASON was somewhat alarmed at the reiteration. Whether he took any steps in reference to it, I cannot say. At any rate, two days afterwards, a note was published in the organ to the effect that the repetition was unintentional. The editor adroitly managed to reassert the fact of Mr. MASON's presence with his Embassy. In justice to these gentlemen, I must say that they were strongly opposed to attending the ceremony, and that they only yielded to the positive commands of their superior. As the Allies are constantly saying of the Russian artillerymen, it was with great difficulty that they were got up to the work.

If the Russian Envoy at Washington asks for explanations, the Government will find it difficult to give them. The explanation offered here by Americans to each other, concerning, as it does, Mr. MASON in a point entirely unconnected with politics, I do not think proper to mention. But I may say, *en passant*, that the health of the Ambassador is such that he is unable to continue his daily visits to the Legation—about five minutes' walk from his house—and that for this reason the two have been made into one.

A curious incident in the *Te Deum* was this: The Archbishop, in his address to the Emperor, devoted a paragraph to the hopes entertained by the latter of soon having a young NAPOLEON or a little EUGENE, though he did not use these words. The *Constitutionnel* of the next morning gave the sentence, while the *Moniteur* suppressed it. This was singular enough to excite inquiry. It looked very much as though the hopes in question had suddenly withdrawn, but it very soon appeared evident that the organ which will be called upon ere long to announce officially the Empress' situation, could not with propriety publish previously the Archbishop's indirect reference to that circumstance.

THE ILLUMINATIONS.

I mentioned hastily, in my last, that the town criers of the villages surrounding Paris, called upon the inhabitants to illuminate their windows last Thursday evening, *under penalty of a fine*. The following is what occurred in the village of which I myself am an unworthy citizen. An individual with a drum paraded the streets at 10 in the morning, and taking up his first position in the Rue de l'Eglise, commenced beating to arms. After having sufficiently centred upon himself the popular attention, he made the announcement in question. Upon being asked privately how much the fine would be, he said he thought it was seven francs and a half. When I say that the mansion over which I exercise the temporary control of a tenant *has fourteen windows front*, you will appreciate the merit of this disobedience. Darkness was visible then if never before. About 9 o'clock, a crowd of little boys assembled and sang the old Republican refrain, *Des Campions*, at the gate, but without producing the desired effects. I have not yet heard from the Mayor, in reference to the fine, and in fact do not expect to. Of course I should resist and make it a national question.

The illumination in Paris was the most brilliant that has been witnessed under LOUIS NAPOLEON. A heavy shower about 8½ o'clock, however, materially dampened its ardor. The proprietor of the American Lunch, a Frenchman, displayed, as usual, his Stars and Stripes; but upon its being represented to him that he was taking a very reprehensible liberty, and that he might have trouble with the Commissary of Police, if not with the Minister of Foreign Affairs,(!) he hastened to withdraw the compromising bunting. Of course we could not permit our neutral banner to be making merry over the fall of Sebastopol, in front of a brandy peach shop. The poor man said he merely put it up as an ornament, and had no intention of committing an intentional discourtesy.

The Parisians continue to consider the victory as exclusively theirs, and they look upon the assistance rendered by the English as rather more apparent than real. No one could fail to notice in the message sent by the Emperor to the English army, that while he complimented them for their "constant bravery and fortitude," he said not a word of their share in the success. It is also noticed that LOUIS NAPOLEON assumes, in thus sending imperial congratulations, a marked position of superiority. The English were sent to aid him, and he recognizes their meritorious conduct. It is *he* that dispenses approbation. *He* is the Chief of the Allies. The English are accessories, tributaries. They have been praised for their indisputable bravery, but no mention is made of services rendered.

One of the cantatas sung at the gratuitous performances, last week, concluded with these words, referring to this and the last war:

"It is still the same France,
Still the same Emperor!"

The author of these lines is doubtless a brother to the emigrant in America, who believes that ANDREW JACKSON is yet President of the United States.

THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

I should not speak of the Statistical Congress, which has closed its doors after a puerile week's work, but for one circumstance. It was speedily found that there was to be no liberty of discussion, and that all attempts to claim for statistics and for statisticians the necessary and inherent privilege of entering upon the field of political economy would be frowned down by the President, who was none other than LOUIS NAPOLEON's Minister of Public Works. Moreover, it appeared that each day's proceedings were, to use the only adequate expression, cut and dried by said Minister's Secretary. Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, of Boston, one of the three Americans admitted to the Congress, rose and protested against such unworthy treatment. "Why," said he—I quote his very words—"We are no better than one of the old Parliaments of Paris, convoked by the King to register and give a forced assent to royal ordinances already passed." He said more in the same vein of correct and, perhaps, indignant remonstrance. He was afterwards thanked and congratulated by many of the delegates for his plucky little speech. Mr. KENNEDY, of Washington, drew up a paper on the organization of the statistical bureau. It was translated and read aloud, and seemed to be thought interesting. Mr. HODGSON made some remarks that were well received. This is all, I believe. The Congress has done no other good than to afford its members an opportunity of meeting and conferring informally. It has passed no measures that can possibly lead to useful results.

The Government made the dread avowal this morning in two contrite columns of the *Moniteur*: The harvest is totally insufficient! The country needs eighty-two millions hectolitres, and has produced this year but seventy-five millions. The deficit is seven millions, and this, converted into English, means twenty million bushels! Thus, after the *Te Deum*, comes the *De Profundis*—last week a Thanksgiving, and to-day a *Mea Culpa*. DICK TINTO.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

THE VERY LATEST ABOUT THE WAR!

GEN. SIMPSON'S OFFICIAL DISPATCH.

DETAILS OF THE GRAND ASSAULT, &c.

The following is the dispatch of Gen. SIMPSON brought to England by Col. CURZON:

BEFORE SEBASTOPOL, Sunday, Sept. 9, 1855.

I had the honor to apprize your Lordship, in my dispatch of the 4th inst., that the engineers and artillery officers of the Allied armies had laid before General PELISSIER and myself a report, recommending that the assault should be made on the 8th inst., after a heavy fire had been kept up for two days. This arrangement was agreed to, and I have to congratulate your Lordship on the glorious result of the attack of yesterday, which has ended in the possession of the town, dockyards, and public buildings, and the destruction of the last ships of the Russian fleet in the Black Sea. Three steamers alone remain; and the capture or sinking of these must speedily follow. It was arranged that, at 12 o'clock in the day, the French columns of attack were to leave their trenches, and take possession of the Malakoff and adjacent works. After their success had been assured, and they were fairly established, the Redan was to be assaulted by the English. The Bastion Central, and Quarantine Forts on the left, were simultaneously to be attacked by the French.

At the hour appointed our Allies quitted their trenches, entered and carried the apparently impregnable defences of the Malakoff, with that impetuous valor which characterizes the French attack, and, having once obtained possession, they were never dislodged. The tricolor planted on the parapet was the signal for the British troops to advance. The arrangements for the attack I entrusted to Lieut. Gen. Sir W. M. CODRINGTON, who carried out the details in concert with Lieut. General MARKHAM. I determined that the 2d and Light Divisions should have the honor of the assault, from the circumstance of their having defended the batteries and approaches against the Redan for so many months, and from the intimate knowledge they possessed of the ground.

The fire of our artillery having made as much of a breach as possible in the salient of the Redan, I decided that the columns of assault should be directed against that part, as being less exposed to the heavy fire by which this work is protected.

It was arranged between Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON and Lieut. Gen. MARKHAM that the assaulting column of 1,000 men should be formed by equal numbers of these two divisions; the Light Division to lead, and that of the Second to follow. They left the trenches at the preconcerted signal, and moved across the ground, preceded by a covering party of 300 men, and a ladder party of 220. On arriving at the crest of the ditch, the ladders were placed, and the men immediately stormed the parapet of the Redan, and penetrated into the salient angle. A most determined and bloody combat was here maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost, and though the greatest bravery was displayed, it was found impossible to maintain the position.

Your lordship will perceive by the long and sad list of the casualties, with what gallantry and self-devotion the officers so nobly placed themselves at the head of their men during this sanguinary conflict.

I feel myself unable to express, in adequate terms, the sense I entertain of the conduct and gallantry exhibited by the troops, though their devotion was not rewarded by a success which they so well merited. To no one are my thanks more justly due than to Col. WINDHAM, who gallantly headed his column of attack, and was fortunate in entering and remaining with the troops during the contest. The trenches were, subsequently to this attack, so crowded with troops that I was unable to organize a second assault, which I intended to make with the Highlanders, under Lieut. General Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who had hitherto formed the reserve, to be supported by the third division, under Major General Sir WILLIAM EYRE. I therefore sent for these officers; and arranged with them to renew the attack the following morning. The Highland Brigade occupied the advanced trenches during the night. About 11 o'clock the enemy commenced exploding their magazines; and Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, having ordered a small party to advance cautiously to examine the Redans, found the works abandoned. He did not, however, deem it necessary to occupy it until daylight. The evacuation of the town by the enemy was made manifest during the night, and fires appeared in every part, accompanied by large explosions, under the cover of which the enemy succeeded in withdrawing their troops to the north side by means of the raft bridge recently constructed, and which they afterwards disconnected and conveyed to the other side. Their men-of-war were all sunk during the night. The boisterous weather rendered it altogether impossible for the Admirals to fulfil their intentions of bringing the broadsides of the Allied fleets to bear upon the Quarantine Batteries. An excellent effect was produced by the animated and well-directed fire of their mortar vessels, those of her Majesty being under the direction of Captain WILCOX, of the *Odin*, and Captain DIGBY, of the Royal Marine Artillery.

This terminates the details on the affair of the 8th. The remainder of the dispatch consists of acknowledgements of a general character of the services rendered by the army and navy, and of the army especially, since it has been under General SIMPSON's command. A particular compliment is paid to General Sir HARRY JONES, for his exertions on the 8th. General SIMPSON says: "For some time past he has been suffering on a bed of sickness, but in the eventful hour of the assault he would not remain absent. He was conveyed on a litter into the trenches to witness the completion of his arduous undertakings."

The General adds: "I must reserve to myself for the subject of a future dispatch to bring before your lordship the particular mention of officers of the various branches of this army whom I shall recommend to your favorable notice." Major CURZON is referred to as being able to give more minute details than the limits of a dispatch will allow. The dispatch only gives the list of officers killed and wounded.

General Pelissier's Dispatches.

These dispatches have not yet reached France.

An account from the Crimea, of the 11th, states that General BOSQUET's wound is not serious. The first detachment of the Allied troops entered the eastern part of the Karabelnaia suburb of Sebastopol on the 11th, by order of General PELISSIER; and on the following day the city having been previously inspected, was occupied but only by small bodies of troops.

DETAILS OF THE BOMBARDMENT.

Thrilling Descriptions of the Final Catastrophe.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

We have received the following letters from our correspondents in the Crimea, which, however, only bring down the narrative of events before Sebastopol to noon on the 8th of September, the hour at which the French and English storming columns were in the very act of rushing to the assault against the city, which during three previous days had been devastated by the terrific fire brought to bear against it by the Allies:

SEBASTOPOL BEFORE ITS FATAL BOMBARDMENT.

SEPT. 5.—At dawn on the morning of the 5th of September, the French opened fire. The air was pure and light, and a gentle breeze from the southeast, which continued all day, drifted over the steppe, and blew gently into Sebastopol. The sun shone serenely through the vapors of early morning and wreaths of snowy clouds on the long lines of white houses inside those rugged defences of earth and gabionade which have so long kept our armies gazing in vain on this "august city." The ships lay floating on the waters of the roads, which were smooth as a mirror, and, like it, reflected them, and outside our own fleet and that of the French equally inactive, and not quite so useful to us, were reposing from Kazatch to Constantine as idly as though they were "painted" upon "a painted ocean." From Cathcart's-hill the eye embraces a portion of the defences of the Quarantine—the French approaches to it and to the Flagstaff Batteries up to their junction with our left attack across the ravine at the end of the Dockyard Creek. One can sweep over the Flagstaff Batteries' works—the suburb all ruined houses, or rather the lines of cottages and residences, which are all that is now left of long streets by the fire of our Allies, enclosed between the Flagstaff and the crenellated sea wall, and, looking over this wall, take in at a *coup d'œil* the civil town behind it, still presenting a most stately appearance as it rises on the hillside tier over tier full of churches, stately mansions, and public buildings of fine white or red sand stone, with gardens interspersed and trees growing in the walks. These fine structures are not exempt from the low neighborhood of whitewashed houses, which belong to the garrison or to the poorer inhabitants. The hill on which this part of the city stands rises from the rear of the Flagstaff Battery to the height of 200 feet or more, and, presenting a steep face to the creek from the dockyard, sweeps round to the roads, into which it descends sheer behind the southern forts. We cannot see the houses which are built upon this face of the hill, but those which are situated on the eastern face, or on the descent to Dockyard creek, are quite discernable by the naked eye. There is a poor suburb at the base, and thence the houses rise in terraces, with flights of steps and curving roads up to the brow of the hill. The bombardment is beginning to tell on these buildings. A church, decorated with many small pinnacles at the angles of the roof, has been struck by a shell, which has burst in the roof. Some of the best mansions are split open, or gape from their cracked walls on the day; others are perforated right through with shot-holes, through which the light is visible—windows, doors, pillars, and columns are broken or destroyed. In the rubbish of the suburb, next to the Flagstaff Works, there are several batteries in excellent order, which are not injured by the Allied batteries, and which have not yet fired much if at all. They are mostly *flèches*, and seem intended as outlying works of the second line of defences. Near the top of the hill, inside the crenellated wall, a portion of the interior line of these defences is to be seen. A battery, called the "Crow's Nest" from its elevated position, is placed near this line, and has an extensive command over the right of the French left attack, and over our sailors' batteries in the left of our left attack, to which it is rather troublesome. This contains a couple of large mortars in addition to some long-range guns, and can bear on any troops between the outer defences and the foot of the hill on which the town rises, and the ravine between our left and the French left attack. A very strong series of earthworks crown the ridge of the same hill, and the defences broken by the creek are continued towards the right by the various batteries (Barrack, Road, Garden, Black, Batty, &c.) which are connected with the Great Redan, and thence are carried to the Malakoff and its outlying works. The suburb behind these defences next the creek, and in front of our left attack, is in complete ruins, but our line of batteries is almost too far to do injury to the public buildings behind the suburb, although our old first parallel has been disarmed as being too far, and the guns moved into the second parallel, and various batteries in front of it. The line of the first parallel and the hill on which it is placed conceal from the spectator at Cathcart's Hill the cemetery which we occupy since the 18th of June, and which is improperly marked as "The Ovens," in one of the best maps of the place. They also hide the course of the Woronzoff road and the ravine in front under the proper right of the Redan. The ravine between our right and left attack is visible till it is closed up by the sweep of the hills on which the attacking batteries are placed, and by the ragged heights seamed with rifle pits, craters of bombs, zigzags, and the works of our quarries and battery. Behind the Redan are visible the long line of the dockyard and arsenal buildings, and the barracks, which have been rendered uninhabitable on the near side by our fire—the great sheers, the floating bridge across the roads to the north side, the two lines of men-of-war—the *Twelve Apostles* and five two-deckers, frigates and steamers. Then, on the right, the Malakoff, Mamelon and the White Works, and Mount Sapoune peering beyond over them and the north side—the citadel, the Russian Camp, Inkermann, its batteries, and the plateau of the Belbek forming the background, which is defined still further by a strip of blue sea.

THE ALLIED TRENCHES BEFORE THE BOMBARDMENT.

From Cathcart's-hill, therefore, on the right front of the Fourth Division camp, one can gain an admirable view of certain points of the position from the sea on the left to our extreme right at Inkermann. That advantage is, however, rarely obtainable when there is any heavy firing, as the smoke generally hangs in thick clouds between the earthworks, nor can it be dispelled, unless by a brisk wind. If one of the few persons who were in the secret of the opening of the French batteries had been on Cathcart's hill on the morning of the 5th, he would have beheld then, just are half-past 6 o'clock, the whole of this scene marked out in keen detail in the clear morning air. The men in our trenches can be seen sitting down behind the traverses, or strolling about in the rear of the parapets. Small trains of animals and files of men are passing over the ground between the trenches and the camp, and the only smoke that catches the eye arises from the kettles of the soldiery, or from a mile in the advanced works. On the left, however it can be seen that the French trenches are crowded with men, and that their batteries are all manned, though the men keep well out of view, and the mantlets and screens are yet down before the mouths of some of their guns. The men beneath the parapets swarm like bees. A few grey-coated Russians are in view repairing the works of the Flagstaff Battery or engaged in throwing up a new work, which promises to be of considerable strength, in front of the second line of their defences.

THE SIGNAL.

Suddenly along the eastern curtain between Bas-

7 and 8 Bastions three jets of flame spring up into the air and hurl as many pillars of earth and dust, which are warmed into ruddy hues by the horizontal rays of the sun. The French have exploded three fougasses to blow in the counterscarp, and to serve as a signal to their men. Instantly from the sea to the Dockyard creek there seems to run a stream of fire, and fleecy, curling, rich white smoke, as though the earth had suddenly been rent in the throes of an earthquake, and was vomiting forth the material of her volcanoes. The lines of the French trenches were at once covered as though the very clouds of Heaven had settled down upon them and were whirled about in spiral jets, in festoons, in clustering bunches, in columns and in sheets, all commingled, involved together by the vehement flames beneath. The crash of such a tremendous fire must have been appalling, but the wind and the peculiar condition of the atmosphere did not permit the sound to produce any great effect on our camp; in the city for the same reason the noise must have been terrific and horrible.

EFFECTS OF THE FIRST TERRIFIC VOLLEY.

The iron storm tore over the Russian lines, tossing up, as if in sport, jets of earth and dust, reading asunder gabions, and "squelching" the parapets, or bounding over among the houses and ruins in their rear. The terrible files of iron, about four miles in front, rushed across the plain, carrying death and ruin with it, swept with its heavy and irresistible wings the Russian flanks, and searched their centre to the core. A volley so startling, simultaneous, and tremendously powerful was probably never yet uttered since the cannon found its voice. The Russians seemed for a while utterly paralyzed, their batteries were not manned with strength enough to enable them to reply to such an overlapping and crushing fire; but the French, leaping to their guns with astounding energy, rapidity, and strength, kept on filling the very air with the hurtling storm, and sent it in unbroken fury against their enemies.

THE BOMBARDMENT SWELLS.

More than 200 pieces of artillery of large calibre, admirably served and well directed, played incessantly on the hostile lines. In a few moments a great veil of smoke—"a warcloud rolling dun"—spread from the guns over on the left of Sebastopol; but the roar of the shot did not cease, and the cannonade now pealed forth in great irregular bursts, no *ensemble* died away into hoarse murmers, again swelled up into tumult, or rattled from end to end of the line like the file-fire of infantry. Stone walls went down before the guns at once, but the earthworks yawned to receive shot and shell alike. However, so swift and incessant was the passage of these missiles through the embrasures and along the tops of the parapets, that the enemy had to lie close, and could scarcely show themselves in the front line of defences.

RUSSIAN FIRE.

For a few minutes, then, the French had it all their own way, and appeared to be on the point of sweeping away the place without resistance; but, after they had fired a few rounds from each of their numerous guns, the Russian artillerymen got to work and began to return our allies' fire. They made good practice, but fired slowly and with precision, as if they could not afford to throw away an ounce of powder. The French were stimulated rather than impeded by such a reply to their astonishing volleys, and their shot flew with increased rapidity along the line of the defences, and bounded in among the houses of the town.

WANT OF UNANIMITY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH CANNONADING.

But what were we doing all this time? What was our admirable Naval Brigade and our gallant siege train doing? They were just working their guns as usual, and had received no orders to open general fire. Our batteries, therefore, rendered little assistance to the French, but they maintained their usual destructive and solid "hammering" on the face of the Redan and of the Malakoff, and aided our invaluable Allies by keeping up a regular shell practice on the batteries from the Creek to the Redan. Now two or three mortars from GORDON's, then two or three mortars from CHAPMAN's, hurled 10 and 13-inch shell behind the enemy's works, and connected the discharges by rounds from long 32's or 68's. It is not known why this evident want of unanimity existed, and why we did not open fire at the same time with the French. General PELISSIER was over at our headquarters, and had an interview with General SIMPSON yesterday, and it is not unlikely that the French commander, with his characteristic impetuosity, resolved on opening fire, finding that we were not quite prepared to do so with effect, and relying on his own numerous and heavy ordnance and abundance of ammunition. I am by no means prepared to say we were not ready to open on the day agreed upon, nor do I insinuate that there was the smallest want of unanimity between the Generals, but it is a fact that we had not all the guns and ammunition required for opening a three day's fire of intensity, and that with plenty of a certain sort of *materiel* and missiles, there was not the requisite quantity of those of a different, but useful description. Our Allies must appreciate the readiness with which we have on several occasions lent them guns, shot and shell, and are too generous, while remembering such services, to find fault with us if we had not accumulated such masses of stores as they had collected. After all, it may turn out that for military reasons the Generals resolved to let the French open first, and that their cannonade was a matter of arrangement. Although there are some complaints of deficiency in the engineering department, I have never heard it said that our artillery, as long as they had powder, shot and guns, were not ready to meet any enemy. It unfortunately happened at this juncture that General JONES, who has always displayed great energy in directing the siege works, is unwell and cannot go out, owing to a severe attack of rheumatism, which almost cripples him.

REDAN AND MALAKOFF SILENCED.

But all this is nothing to do with the siege, and meantime our Allies are pouncing away with exceeding warmth at everything within range of them. Our Quarry Battery, armed with two mortars and eight cohorns, just 400 yards below the Redan, plies the suburb in the rear of the Malakoff vigorously, and keeps the top of the Redan clear. Redan and Malakoff are alike silent, ragged and torn. At most the Redan fires three guns, and the adjoining batteries are equally parsimonious. The parapets are all pitted with shot and shell, and the sides of the embrasures are greatly injured, so that the gabions are sticking out, and are tumbling down in all directions. There is no more of that fine polishing and of that cabinetmaker's work which the Russians bestowed on their batteries; our constant fire by night, our riflemen, and incessant shelling have prevented their assiduous anxiety as to external appearance being gratified.

A PAUSE IN THE TEMPEST.

After two hours and a half of furious fire, the artillerymen of our Allies suddenly ceased, in order to let their guns cool and to rest themselves. The Russians crept out to repair the damages to their works, and shook sandbags full of earth from the parquette over the outside of their parapets. Their gunners also took advantage of this sudden cessation to open on our sailors' batteries in the left attack, and caused us some little annoyance from the "crow's nest."

REOPENING FIRE—AGITATION AMONG THE RUSSIANS.

At 10 o'clock, however, having previously exploded some fougasses, as before, the French reopened a fire, if possible, more rapid and tremendous than their first, and continued to keep it up with the utmost vigor till 12 o'clock at noon, by which time the Russians had only a few guns in the Flagstaff road and Garden Batteries in a position to reply. We could see them in great agitation sending men and carts to and fro across the bridge, and at 9 o'clock a powerful column of infantry crossed over to resist our assault, while a movement towards Inkermann was made by the army of the Belbek. Soon after our fire began, as early as 6 o'clock, the working parties which go over to the north side every morning seemed to be recalled, and were marched back again across the bridge to the south, no doubt to be in readiness for our expected assault. From 12 to 5 o'clock P. M. the firing was slack: the French then resumed their cannonade with the same astounding vigor as at dawn and at 10 o'clock, and never ceased their volleys of shot and shell against the place till 7½, when darkness set in, and all the mortars and heavy guns, English as well as French, opened with shell against the whole line of defences.

NIGHT: A GRAND AND AWFUL SCENE—DESTRUCTION OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.

A description of this scene is now impossible. There was not one instant in which the shells did not whistle through the air—not a moment in which the sky was not seamed by their fiery curves or illuminated by their explosion. Our practice was beyond all praise. Every shell burst as it ought, and the lines of the Russian earthworks, of the Redan, Malakoff, and of all their batteries were rendered plainly visible by the constant light of the bursting shells. The Russians scarcely attempted a reply. At 5 o'clock it was observed that a frigate in the second line near the north side was smoking, and as it grew darker flames were seen to issue from her sides. Men and officers rushed to the front in the greatest delight and excitement, and as night came on, the whole vessel broke out into one grand blaze from stem to stern. The delight of the crowd on Cathcart's Hill was intense. "Well, this is a sight!—to see one of these compounded ships touched at last!" These and many different and stronger expressions were audible on all sides; but there were some who thought the Russians had set the ship on fire, or that incendiaries and malcontents were at work, but one gentleman even went so far as to say he "thought it merely a signal—maybe to recall their cavalry from Eupatoria." It is not precisely known how the thing was done. Some say it was done by the French—others by ourselves, and bombs, red-hot shot, and rockets have been variously named as the agency by which the fire was accomplished. In spite of the efforts of the Russians, the flames spread and soon issued from the ports and quarter-gallery. At 8 o'clock the light was so great that the houses of the city and the forts on the other side could be discerned without difficulty. The masts stood long, and towered aloft like great pillars of fire; but one after the other they yielded, the decks fell in about ten o'clock, and at midnight the frigate was burnt to the water's edge.

THE SECOND DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

SEPT. 6.—Last night a steady fire was kept up along the front, to prevent the Russians repairing damages, and at 7 A. M. orders were sent to our batteries to open,

as soon as there was a good light, the following morning, but they were limited to 50 rounds each. At 9 o'clock the voices of the batteries from the trenches were silenced with a grand crash. The embrasures were silent, no more. The commander was questioned as to what yesterday. There were three hours or half in the day (from 6½ till 10 o'clock, from 12 till 4, and from 6½ till 7 o'clock) the fire was comparatively slack. Captain OLIVER, R. A., was killed yesterday in the batteries by a round shot. He was a brave and much esteemed officer. I regret to have to record also the death of Captain BOSCAWEN, Scots Fusileer Guards, who was shot through the heart as he was posting his sentries. This gallant young officer was shot through the neck at the Alma, but did not go home. He was a promising young officer. The firing continued as before, and the enemy seemed greatly distressed. They are strengthening their position on the Belbek, and evince a disposition to rely on the north side. However, they have large masses of men in the town. The bombardment was renewed and lasted all night.

THIRD DAY'S BOMBARDMENT.

SEPT. 7.—The cannonade was resumed at daybreak, the Inkerm

consider the following:—"General RIVET is killed, as also General [illegible], General Lebrenton, Chief of the Staff. The English have suffered severely. Whenever Gortschakoff chose that we were masters of the Malakoff Tower they drew up the Redan. All was mined; but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff.

I make 'bold' an eye-witness that the Russians blew up the Centre Bastion; as they were retiring the Quarantine-ware also on fire. We now occupy the entire defile; destroy part of the city. The Russians set fire to the arsenal vessels and sank the large ones. It appears that for those who were on board the fleet, the night they beheld was impossible to give an idea of. The Redan flashed into the sky undismayed and undeterred by the flames."

The French Generals killed in the assault are stated by the *Moniteur de l'Armée* to be Generals St. Pol, Breton, de Marolles, Rivet and Pontevez. Wounded—Generals Bosquet, Mellinet, de la Motterouge, Couston, Bisson and Trochu.

The correspondent of the *Daily News*, writing on the eve of the assault, says:

"The arrangement is that our attack on the Redan shall not be made till the Malakoff is actually occupied by the French. Then our seamen will dash on to the Redan, the French supporting them by a simultaneous rush upon the small, flanking battery. Our assaulting force is to be composed of the whole of the 2d Division, and the 2d Brigade of the Light Division, with the 1st Brigade of 3d reserve. General MARKHAM, of the 2d Division, commands the whole. A general feeling of confidence in the result prevails."

Russian View of the Fall of Sebastopol.

The *Nord*, the Russian organ published at Brussels, has the following article on the fall of Sebastopol:

Facts of great importance have just taken place in the Crimea.

We have as yet but few indications whereby to appreciate their significance. A rational general view of them, however, suffices to show us that, despite the *éclat* which the recent deeds of arms have thrown upon the French arms, the triumph of the allied armies is more apparent than real, and that, comparing the state of things before and after the 8th of September, it must be acknowledged that it appears to be modified in the inverse ratio of victory, that is to say, to the advantage of the Russian army.

And, after all, let it be said that the result of the assault of the 8th of September, has exceeded the expectations; say, that it, so to say, cheated the hopes of the commanders of the Allies.

In fact, if we recall to mind the tenor of the Emperor NAPOLEON'S letter to General PELISSIER, as well as the expressions in the telegraphic dispatch from that General about the occupation of the fortifications of the Kerstel bastion, it will be seen that the Allied Powers counted on it definitely, foot by foot, of the south part of the town, and founded all their provisions on the tenacity of that resistance.

The obstinacy of the Russian army was turned to their advantage. Decimated by the more and more concentrated fire of a formidable artillery, that army would have been used up in defending the heap of ruins presented by the south of Sebastopol.

The fall of the place, therefore, if retarded, must have come at last. But under the above circumstances, it carried with it the less of the army.

Nothing is more natural than that the Allied generals should have desired such a result; but the Russian Commander-in-Chief has known how to foil their calculations.

Determined to attempt everything to prevent the fall of Sebastopol, he doubtless made the diversion at Traktir; he displayed the greatest vigor in repelling the assault; but, meantime, he had prepared everything so as to be able, at a moment's notice to carry out the resolution he had taken to pass to the north side and concentrate his troops there.

The bridge thrown over the bay, the activity displayed in fortifying the north side, the conveyance thither of a portion of the *matériel*; finally, the promptitude and order with which the transit was made, prove that the plan had long been prepared and matured.

It was a serious responsibility which the Russian Commander-in-Chief assumed in the teeth of public opinion in Russia; but all his scruples had to give way to imperious considerations.

Certainly, when Sebastopol was attacked, it was for Russia to defend it to the utmost.

It was the centre of valuable establishments; it was the cradle of her navy. It would have been an infamy to give up that sanctuary without striking a blow for it.

But a year passed over: the maritime and other establishments had been successively destroyed. The fleet had disappeared beneath the waves in supplying the wants of the defence. Many of the brave sailors themselves, at their head KORNILOFF, NACHIMOFF, ISTOMINE, had paid for their indomitable courage with their glorious lives. History already registered among memorable facts the heroic resistance of a garrison, exposed, without casemates, with only a few blindages for shelter, to the continuous discharge of the most formidable artillery, both in amount and calibre, ever brought against a town.

That the honor of Russia was safe will be allowed by her most violent detractors; and it was, therefore, time to place the real interests of Russia and strategical considerations above a false point of honor.

Russia continued the war, not for the preservation of a heap of ruins, but for a principle, the importance of which for the independence of Europe is only brought into bolder relief by the successes of the Allies; for Russia, once removed from the field of action, where would be the boundary against the verdict of limitation pronounced by the maritime Powers? Now, the defence of this principle ought not to remain concentrated around a heap of stones; it could only be continued by a rational disposal of resistance.

This result was obtained by the concentration effected on the 9th of September of all the Russian forces on the north side, with the right resting on formidable fortifications erected there, its left on the Mackenzie Ravines. The Russian army keeps that of the Allies hemmed in on the plateau of Balaklava and Sebastopol. It may thus await the undertakings of the Allies in a stronger, more imposing, and more reassured manner than before.

By this manœuvre, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has doubled the strength of his army in a strategic point of view, because, concentrated, it has acquired a complete freedom of movement; in a tactical point of view, by the advantage of position beyond the range of siege pieces, and where its field artillery assure conditions of superiority.

We repeat it then—by the events of the 8th and 9th of September, the final position of the Russian army on the theatre of war in the Crimea has simplified itself to its advantage. Such is, to our idea, the military bearing of these latter events.

What will their political importance be? Are we to be allowed to believe that, from a sentiment of humanity, on one side they will be satisfied with laurels, on the other with the respect inspired by the strength of the new position, and shake hands as enemies who respect each other? These are questions which it is not for us to decide.

It would only appear to us that, if by the events of the 8th and 9th of September Russia has got out of a bad military dilemma, the Western Powers appear to us to have cut a political Gordian knot which impeded them. It is a phase of a crisis for both parties. We trust that it may prove to be for the advantage of the friends of peace."

The Emperor Alexander to His Army.

The following is the text of the order of the day addressed by the Emperor ALEXANDER to his army on the fall of Sebastopol:

The defence of Sebastopol, which has lasted so long, and which is perhaps unexampled in military annals, has drawn upon it the attention not only of Russia but of all Europe. From its very commencement it placed its defenders in the same rank as the most illustrious heroes of our country.

In the course of 11 months the garrison of Sebastopol has disputed with a powerful enemy every inch of ground of the country which surrounds the town, and each of its enterprises has been distinguished by the most brilliant bravery. The obstinate bombardment, four times renewed, and the fire of which has been justly styled 'infernal,' shook the walls of our fortifications, but could not shake or diminish the zeal and perseverance of their defenders. They beat the enemy or died with indomitable courage, with a self-denial worthy of the soldiers of Christ, without a thought of surrendering.

Regretting from my heart the loss of so many generous warriors, who offered their lives as a sacrifice to their country, and submitting with resignation to the will of the Most High, whom it has not pleased to crown their acts with complete success, I feel it a sacred duty, on this occasion, to express in my name, as well as in that of all Russia, to the brave garrison of Sebastopol, the warmest gratitude for its indefatigable labors, for the blood it has shed in the defence, for nearly a year, of those fortifications which it erected in a few days.

But there are impossibilities even for heroes. On the 8th of this month, after six desperate assaults, which were repulsed, the enemy succeeded in getting possession of the important Kornilioff Bastion (Malakoff), and the Commander-in-Chief of the army in the Crimea, desirous of sparing the precious blood of his companions, who, under the circumstances, would only have shed it uselessly, decided upon passing over to the north side of the fortress, leaving only blood-stained ruins to the besieging enemy.

Those tried heroes, the object of the general esteem of their comrades, will doubtless give in reëntering actually into the ranks of the army new proofs of their warlike virtues. With them, and like them, all my troops, animated with the same unbounded confidence in Providence, with the same ardent love for me and my country, will always and everywhere fight the enemies that attempt to touch our sacred arch, the honor and the territorial integrity of our country; and the name of Sebastopol, which has acquired immortal glory by so much suffering, and the names of its defenders, will live eternally in the hearts of all the Russians, with the names of the heroes who immortalized themselves on the fields of battle of Poltowa and Borodino. ALEXANDER.

ST. PETERSBURG, Sept. 11, 1855.

Prospects of the Abandonment of the Crimea by the Russians.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following: "Some persons are greatly concerned about the importance of the North Fort, to which the garrison of Sebastopol retired after the capture of the town. That fort is not larger than one of the forts which surround Paris."

On the other hand, a letter of the 10th, from Vienna, to the *Weser Gazette*, says:

"That they have no idea whatever at St. Petersburg of giving up the Crimea is confirmed by every letter coming from the Russian metropolis. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, it is said, sent to the Czar a short time back a memorial, in which he not only explains the necessity of holding the Crimea, but undertakes also the task of maintaining this part of the empire so long as it is the Emperor's pleasure, provided the necessary military force is placed at his disposal. On the receipt of this document, a conference took place at St. Petersburg, which was attended also by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, principal Aide de Camp, who minutely explained the plans of his Chief. The conference consisted of the Emperor, his brothers, Count ORLOFF, Prince DOLGORUKI, Count ADLERBERG, and Prince MENSCHIKOFF, and the plans of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF were adopted. Ten fresh regiments have already been ordered to proceed to the Crimea, and directions have at the same time been issued to concentrate a fresh army of 50,000 men at the Pruth, in order to complete the entrenchments at Perekop. The Cossack regiments from Little Russia are already raised to their full complement, and are now in Simpheropol. They are collecting a new and great park of artillery in Warsaw, but nothing is yet positively known respecting its immediate destination; probably it will also be sent to the Crimea. A letter we have received, speaking of the fortifications round Kiew, says that they will be very shortly finished, and describes them as being both extremely solid and durable. Neither money nor labor has been spared to convert this fortress into a place capable of successfully resisting the Allies."

The *Fremden Blatt* states from Warsaw, on what it believes to be good authority, that the "Russian rearguard abandoned Fort St. Nicholas on the night between the 9th and 10th. On the 10th, General PELISSIER sent some detachments into the town, which consists of 480 houses. On the 11th, the Karabelnaia suburb was occupied by a French corps. The main body of the army will enter the town as soon as the barricades have been removed, and when a bridge of boats has been thrown over the War Port. The immense loss sustained by the Russians in the six assaults, and a fear of diversion on the Tchernaya, induced Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to retreat into the maritime forts and into the Northern citadel, to occupy the heights of the Belbec, and to send a corps of observation in the direction of the Tchernaya. The Russian position is strong, but it will be difficult for the army to winter on the plateau. From the preparations which are making at Perekop we are induced to believe that the Russians mean to defend the Crimea even after having lost Sebastopol."

Future Operations in the Crimea.

The *Globe* Paris correspondent, writing on Sunday evening, says: "It is expected that a portion of the army will be left in Sebastopol to prepare it for the Winter quarters of the whole of the besieging forces. Before the bad weather sets in, it is stated that the enemy will be vigorously attacked on the field—the troops encamped on the Tchernaya attacking the Russians in front, while an army of some sixty thousand men, to be embarked at Kamiesch or Balaklava, and landed a little north of the Belbec, will simultaneously act against their flank. The enemy will thus be caught, as it were, between two fires, and no doubt is entertained as to the result. Such is, in two words, the plan which is reported to have been adopted; but, although to non-professionals it appears extremely plausible, Marshal PELISSIER and General SIMPSON are so well aware of the necessity of keeping all their future movements secret, that one cannot but feel inclined to question the authenticity of this report. But, although the mode in which hostilities will be carried on may not be known, that the enemy is to be vigorously attacked, and that without loss of time, is beyond doubt, and the nature of the preparations making here leads one to suppose that the Allied generals do not entertain the idea of another siege, but of operations in the field. The siege pieces, mortars, shells, &c., which are in course of shipment at Marseilles, are ordered to be replaced in store, and field pieces of eight, six, and twelve pounders embarked in their stead; while orders have been given forthwith to dispatch to the seat of war 10,000 horses."

PARIS, Sept. 18.—It is now certain that Marshal PELISSIER has decided upon a plan of campaign which is to bring great results. Two divisions of the army are to be sent to the north of the Crimea, and will consist of 25,000 men. General M'MAHON has left for Eupatoria, to take the command of the troops stationed there. In this manner it is hoped to cut off the Russian army in the field from that which is now stationed on the northern forts of Sebastopol. These operations will be executed with the greatest energy.

Russian Accounts.

The following is a translation from the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, of the official dispatches of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF describing the furious bombardment which preceded the evacuation of the south side, and the evacuation itself:

SEPT. 8—NOON.—The enemy receives nearly every day new reinforcements. The bombardment continues with unexampled violence. Our loss has been more than 2,500 in the last twenty-four hours.

Ten o'clock P. M.—The troops of your Imperial Majesty have defended Sebastopol to the last extremity, but it was impossible to hold it any longer on account of the infernal fire which was poured upon the town. The troops have passed to the north side, after repelling six or seven assaults made by the enemy, and it was only at the Kornilioff that we found it impossible to expel them.

CRIMEA, Sept. 11, Evening.—We have blown up the greater part of the southern fortifications. The enemy begins to appear there, and small groups are seen amidst the ruins of the town. We transferred to the north all the wounded who were remaining in the southern part. In the attack on the 8th, we succeeded in making prisoners 1 superior officer, 17 subalterns, and 100 soldiers.

PARIS, Wednesday.—A telegraphic dispatch from St. Petersburg brings the following: "Crimea, Sept. 15.—Nothing new in the Crimea."

Reported Retreat of the Russian Army.

Reports have been in circulation during the past few days that the Russians had evacuated the North of Sebastopol, and were retreating in the direction of Perekop, but these reports want confirmation. Though there is a good deal of discussion in the papers on the subject, there is no decisive information as to the next move of the Allied Generals. The *Morning Post* (Ministerial paper) states that from the best information it possesses, Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S army at the north side will soon be destitute of provisions. The *Post* also believes that the Allies are fully capable of attacking and defeating Gen. LIPRANDI'S forces in the Tchernaya.

The *Gazette de Prusse*, the organ of the Russian party at Berlin, publishes the following contradiction of the report from Vienna, containing the retreat of the Russian army upon Perekop:

"The *Gazette des Postes* and the *Gazette d'Allemagne du Nord* announce that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has received a dispatch from Warsaw, stating that the Russian corps of Baidar-Seral has commenced a retrograde movement upon Perekop. We can affirm, in the most positive manner, that this is a piece of false news."

Condition of the Town.

Accounts from the Crimea to the 14th instant, have been received in Paris, by way of Varna. The detachments of French troops which entered Sebastopol on the 11th, found the streets full of ruins, and barricades erected in different parts. Barricades and entrenchments extended almost up the Cathedral, but became less numerous beyond it. The obstacles at the entrance to the port were about to be removed to admit of the entrance of ships. According to reports which had reached Constantinople on the 11th, the English attacked the Redan three times, and were each time repulsed. Another account says: When the Russians saw the French were masters of the Malakoff they blew up the Redan. All was mined, but they had no time to blow up the Malakoff. It was after an hour of a murderous struggle that the French flag floated on the Malakoff. It was hailed with one electric shout of triumph by the whole army.

General Bosquet's Address to the French Troops Before Storming.

It was, as has already been stated, directed by Gen. BOSQUET, that Gen. MACMAHON was the first to lead his division to the breach, having the Zouaves of the Guard for a reserve. Gen. DE LA MOTTOROUGE led the next division, having the Grenadiers and the Voltigeurs of the Guard as a reserve. This division attacked the curtain which connects the Malakoff to the Redan.

The following is the order addressed by Gen. BOSQUET to the troops under his command, immediately before going into action:

"Soldiers, of the Second Corps of the Reserve, on the 7th of June you had the honor to strike proudly the first blow, right to the heart of the Russian army.

On the 16th of August you inflicted on the Tchernaya a most shameful humiliation upon the enemy's army of relief. To-day it is the *coup de grace*, the *coup mortelle*, that you are about to strike with that firm hand which the enemy knows so well by carrying his line of defence by the Malakoff; while our comrades of the English army, and of the 1st corps, will commence the assault of the Redan and the Central Bastion. This is a general assault, army against army. It is an immense victory with which the young eagles of France are this day to be crowned. Forward, then, *mes enfans!* Malakoff and Sebastopol for us, and '*Vive l'Empereur*"

BOSQUET, Commander of the Second Corps."

The Emperor of the French to the Armies.

Immediately on the receipt of the news of the capture of Sebastopol, the Emperor ordered the Marshal Minister of War to send the following dispatch to General PELISSIER:—

"Honor to you! Honor to our brave army! My sincere congratulations to all."

At the same time, the Minister of War wrote as follows to General PELISSIER, by order of his Majesty:—

"The Emperor requests you to congratulate, in his name, the English army for the constant bravery and the moral strength of which it has given proof during this long and trying campaign."

The Irish at Sebastopol.

The *Freeman's Journal*, with justifiable pride, calls attention to the fact that among those who fell in the crowning assault of the 8th of September, ten were Irishmen, three of them connected with the noble families of Castlemaine, (Lieutenant-Colonel HANCOCK,) Germanstown, (H. PRESTON,) and Enniskillen, (COLE.) The names of ROCHFORD, COX, DONOVAN, SWIFT, GROGAN, and HUTTON are too plainly Irish not to be recognized at a glance. Among the dangerously wounded natives of this country are Col. GOUGH, Majors MAUDE and CHAPMAN, Lieuts. MASSY, O'CONNOR, &c., "while," adds the *Freeman*, "the names of MACLEVERER, SHIRLEY, HERBERT, FITZGERALD, PLUNKETT, MOORE, REILLY, and [illegible] that flattered a bell eyed its way it [illegible] whose imposing course it was in [illegible] the blood of the Irish gentry, noble [illegible] of the Irish peasantry." The fact [illegible] the Guards are Highlanders took an [illegible] has elicited some sharp criticism [illegible] the would-be military amateurs of Dublin, [illegible] of the Highland Brigade especially [illegible] the largest share of this ignorant censure.

Russian Loss.

The bombardment lasted three days and a half, so that the Russian loss during that [illegible] rate cited by Prince GORTCHAKOFF, would [illegible] 8,750 placed *hors de combat* before the assault, [illegible] by the artillery projectiles alone of the besiegers. The Russian loss in defending the fortifications against the seven attacks on the 8th may be very moderately estimated at 6,000 more—a serious diminution of the Russian force to be added to the recent losses on the Tchernaya; a consideration that would weigh when the question of a withdrawal, such as the Prince is said to have ordered, presented itself.

Sebastopol After the Bombardment—Its Gigantic Resources.

From the London Times, Sept. 21.

The arrival of the official dispatches containing the reports of the Allied Generals on the glorious events of the 8th and 9th of September has been delayed somewhat longer than had at first been anticipated, because, although they were sent off on the 11th in the *Telegraph* steamer, which is one of the swiftest vessels in the navy, yet, owing to the state of the weather, or to some other reason, that ship did not reach Marseilles till yesterday morning, and the dispatches cannot reach London before Saturday morning. The communications transmitted by the *Indus*, which brought the mail of the 9th from Balaklava, are of inferior interest, for, owing to the state of the weather, that vessel appears to have had no communication with the shore after noon on the 8th, when the assault had not actually taken place, and she therefore brings no details of the destruction of that vast fortress which had defied for nearly a year the confederate armies of the Western Powers.

We learn, however, by a telegraphic dispatch from Marshal PELISSIER, that, although the actual occupation of the town by a portion of the Allied forces has never been formally stated to have taken place, and we do not know in what order it was effected, yet that the whole of the arsenals and works must now have been minutely visited by the Anglo French Commission appointed to draw up the inventory of our trophies of war. It seems that no less than 4,000 cannon, 50,000 cannon balls, powder, grapeshot and many other stores of war were still found uninjured and in great abundance. The immense supplies of the arsenal of Sebastopol were, therefore, *not exhausted even after this terrific and prolonged struggle*; and as long as men could be found to renew the shattered or dismounted guns, and to repair the works, the resistance of the town continued. *Down to the very last, Sebastopol contained nearly ten times the number of cannon which had been placed in the batteries of the besiegers*—a fact which is not surprising when it is remembered that the fleet alone mounted more than 1,000 guns, and that everything had certainly been prepared by the Emperor NICHOLAS in Sebastopol for a final attack on the Ottoman Empire. It must always be remembered that those warlike stores accumulated in the Crimea could have been brought there for no other purpose than an aggressive war on Turkey. The probability of a combined attack by sea and land upon the Crimea itself seems never to have occurred to the Russian Government, but against a maritime attack only they were fully provided. The marine forts of Sebastopol served to cover a huge mine, destined one day to spread devastation over the East; and it was while he was slowly and laboriously completing these preparations, that the Emperor NICHOLAS claimed the especial confidence of Europe as the protector of established institutions, the champion of order, and the friend of peace. The docks, it seems, remain.—a magnificent work, due to the engineering abilities of Colonel UPTON, which was only finished in 1853, after having cost enormous sums to the Imperial Government; indeed, as a great portion of these works is excavated out of the solid rock, and the remainder lined with the hardest cement, the destruction of them is no easy undertaking. After having provided for the armament of the forts, which will be occupied by the Allies for the defence of the place, the greater portion of these trophies will doubtless be removed in the transports to the dock yards and arsenals of the Allied Powers, to prevent the possibility of their falling hereafter into the hands of the enemy. We presume that, in conformity with precedent, the prize and booty of this vast capture will be distributed to the army and navy of the Allied Powers, in agreement with the arrangements previously taken with the French Government, Her Majesty having reserved to herself the distribution of booty to the British troops upon any conjoint expedition of the sea and land forces. And certainly, if the value of the spoil turns out to be considerable, it most justly belongs to the gallant soldiers of both armies, and to the combined fleets which have participated in the capture.

The Emperor of Russia has not hesitated to acknowledge, in an order of the day addressed to the Imperial army, the magnitude of the blow which has struck the defences of the empire; but he has attempted to lessen the humiliation inflicted on his arms by a tribute, not certainly undeserved, to the unhappy victims of his father's policy. We have at all times readily admired the skill and perseverance with which the Russian troops raised a formidable system of fortifications round an undefended town, and continued with great tenacity to maintain the advantages of their position. Their artillery was also well served, and the efforts made to bring up fresh troops to the scene of action were extraordinary. Here, however, the consideration we are willing to express for a brave enemy ceases. We do not think that the conduct of the garrison of Sebastopol entitles them to rank with the soldiers who at Poltowa defeated the Swedish infantry, which was then the best in Europe, or with that army which in 1812 disputed the honors of the Borodino to the last gasp against the genius of NAPOLEON and the legions of France. The present Russian army has on no one occasion during the present war measured itself successfully against any part of the allied forces. The battles of the Alma, of Inkermann, and of the Tchernaya, were all won by the manifest superiority of our troops; and even on the two occasions when our attacks upon the redoubts of Sebastopol were not altogether successful we were repulsed entirely by the superior superiority of the enemy's batteries. When, therefore, the Emperor asserts that his troops "beat the enemy, as did with indomitable courage, and without a thought of surrendering," we are constrained to reply that they did not beat the enemy on any fair trial of strength; that they retreated beaten, though not routed, from three pitched engagements; and that, though they did not surrender Sebastopol, they evacuated it, and left not only "blood-stained ruins," but the spoils of an enormous arsenal in the possession of the enemy. The time is long since past when the enemies of the Czar were to be swept away by the breath of his nostrils, and we do not find in this production of the reigning Monarch any expression which rises above a dignified resignation to an inevitable calamity.

We learn, however, by the last accounts from Berlin, that the Emperor has already renounced his intended journey to Warsaw, and that he will shortly proceed with the Grand Dukes to Moscow, and transfer to the Government more immediately contiguous to the seat of war. There seems, as far as we can judge from the very faint light which is thus vouchsafed to us, something irresolute and weak in the character of the present Monarch. Had he seized the conditions of peace offered him at Vienna, he would have saved Sebastopol, and have placed us in a very awkward predicament. Yet his generals ought to have foreseen that the place could not hold out more than four months, and that the increasing hold of the Allies on the coast of the Crimea was, of all things, the most fatal to the "territorial integrity" of Russia. He continued the struggle, however, not from confidence in the result, but from want of courage to terminate it. Even now it may be doubted whether his Government has really grasped the onerous and embarrassing inheritance to which he was suddenly called, and it is not improbable that his position may become a dangerous one. It has certainly become an unfortunate one, for when called upon to mount the throne, he was condemned, by no fault of his own, to witness, within a few months, the destruction of his greatest southern fortress and of the Black Sea fleet, while Sweaborg was bombarded and Cronstadt threatened within sight of the gardens of Peterhof. An Emperor of Russia cannot afford to lose the reputation of invincible power within his own dominions. A Government resting on force alone perishes in the presence of superior force; and we question whether the patriotic enthusiasm of the Russian nation will be roused by the reverses they have sustained in the Crimea. In 1812 the case was different; the who'e Empire was invaded; Holy Moscow was taken and burnt; the population rose *pro aris et focis* to drive out the French. But the Crimea is a distant dependency; hundreds of miles of *steppe* must be crossed to get there; the coast is in the hands of the enemy; and no effort will shake off the army of occupation from that spot, until Russia thinks proper to submit to the terms of peace which we have a right to demand.

The Effect of the Fall of Sebastopol Throughout Europe.

From the London Times.

The splendid ceremonial with which the Emperor of the French proceeded on Thursday last to Notre Dame to return thanks to Almighty God for the victory which had crowned the arms of the Allies, and the public rejoicings in Paris, and in many other parts of France, to celebrate this great event, were doubtless intended by the French Government to convey to the nation a lively conception of the magnitude and importance of this achievement. In this country, the enthusiasm called forth by the glorious termination of the siege of Sebastopol has been genuine, universal and entirely spontaneous. The Government has done nothing, beyond the firing of the Park guns, to excite or encourage the exultation of the country, and it must be said that among us no fugleman was needed to lead the public rejoicings. Throughout the United Kingdom, the siege of Sebastopol, the sufferings of the army, the heroic valor of our troops, and the ultimate success of the expedition, have been for nearly twelve months the familiar household thoughts of every member of the community. The operations of the army have been watched with all the intensity of passionate interest. The convictions of the wise and the instincts of the ignorant pointed to the same end, and we all felt alike that the honor of England and her Allies was pledged to succeed in this undertaking. Sebastopol, in every form, by charts, by prints, and by the ever-varying records of the siege, was continually before us, and the people of England may fairly be said, during this whole period, to have given their undivided attention to this object, and to have sacrificed to it every other consideration. We owe this concentration of the national will, and this deep national interest in the common cause, namely to the freedom of discussion which has never ceased among us. The English press, possessing means of observation not enjoyed by the continental rivals, and possessing a degree of liberty to which they have long been strangers, has powerfully contributed to kindle and sustain this moral element of our national strength, and our Parliamentary debates and inquiries have, of course, promoted the same object. Take away those great and living organs of national life, and you may have official rejoicings and splendid pageants, but you lose the union of interest and intelligence which gives birth to enthusiasm. In France the war has hitherto been less popular than in England, because less was known about it—it was less understood. The reports published by the journals of the Government are read with distrust, and that portion of the press which is adverse or disaffected to the Government had used its influence to lower the confidence of the public in the operations of the army. It required, therefore, an extraordinary display of the magnificence of the Court, a solemn thanksgiving and a popular festival to satisfy the public that an event of such incalculable importance had actually taken place.

In England the effect of General SIMPSON'S modest and unpretending dispatch was instantaneous, universal and complete. No man required to be told twice the meaning of the words, "Sebastopol is in our hands;" for they were no more than the fulfilment of our confident expectations and our ardent hopes. We have watched, with some curiosity, the different effects produced by this intelligence on the Continent, where they have been, upon the whole, less forcible, but not less instructive. The fall of Sebastopol, happening when it did, appears, in a great measure, to have taken by surprise those persons on the Continent who are most favorable to the policy of the Western Powers; but far more did it surprise and confound those who derive their information from St. Petersburg, and who had been duped to the last moment by Russian agents. Probably we have yet to learn that those who received the news with the greatest astonishment of all were the Russians themselves, though the admissions of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S last dispatches might have prepared them for a catastrophe.

Thus, struck by the calamity they had hoped to avert, appalled by the superiority of position which this victory gives to the Western Powers, and alarmed by the obvious failure of the Russian army, a large proportion of the German and Belgian press have either received the news in sullen silence, or affect to discredit the circumstance proclaimed by the English press to the world; while one Belgian paper, notoriously a Russian organ, has the unparalleled impudence to assert that the loss of the south side of Sebastopol is rather a gain than otherwise to the army commanded by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. We do not believe this state of things to be a correct representation of public feeling on the Continent. *We have no doubt that the fall of Sebastopol has been hailed throughout Europe as a glorious and auspicious event, and a heavy blow to Russia*, and that the terms in which we have attempted to describe its effects have been circulated in every European language, and read with joy by the nations sitting in darkness and afar off. But such is the slavish condition of a large portion of the continental press, that it is only by borrowing and translating the sentiments of an English journal that they express their own opinions, and the German newspapers are evidently less free than they were a year ago to hail the defeat of Russia as a national triumph.

To the Austrian Government we have no doubt that the fall of Sebastopol is a welcome event. It terminates one act of the war, and insures one of the disputed conditions of peace; it materially weakens Russian influence and power, and destroys the spell which has so long hung over Eastern Europe. These advantages are, however, balanced by the consideration that the Western Powers, having accomplished the most difficult part of their undertaking unaided by Austria, will be less than ever bound by the mutual engagements she has declined to fulfill. The state of Italy presents serious grounds of anxiety, and the gallant conduct of Sardinia in this campaign entitles her to that support from the alliance which Austria has forfeited. In short, although this event is one which the Cabinet of Vienna has long desired, no sooner has it occurred than the consequences of the desertion of the treaty of the 2d of December by that Power will become more strikingly obvious and palpable. It happens, perhaps unfortunately for Austria, that a Russian dispatch by Count NESSELRODE has transpired just at this moment, though written as long ago as in June last, in which that wily Minister affects to establish a perfect identity of views between "the Imperial Courts" on all the conditions of peace; but, on the other hand, Count BUOL has so far been enabled to remain faithful to his own political relations with the Western Powers that he has rejected all the overtures and insinuations of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the ground that Austria is bound by treaty to enter into no separate negotiation with Russia on the subject of the war. These transactions were, however, anterior to the great event of the past week, and we are still entirely ignorant of the effect which the loss of Sebastopol and the critical position of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF'S army may produce on the attitude of the Russian Cabinet towards the rest of Europe.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has chosen the present time, it seems, for an excursion to Moscow and to Warsaw, the latter capital being probably his real destination. The moment at which he will enter the Kremlin is not a fortunate one; nor will he find much more ground for satisfaction in the Polish Provinces. But it remains to be seen whether the sacrifices of war and the pangs of defeat will arouse the fanaticism of the Russian people or will depress their courage. At St. Petersburg the party of the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE, who is passionately engaged in the war, is said to exercise an undisputed influence, and the changes recently made in two of the principal departments of the Government, are all favorable to the same destructive policy. These are the men who are really exhausting the resources and destroying the political and military character of their country; and it is on them that the burden of humiliation and defeat ought justly to fall. Nor can we doubt that the evacuation of Sebastopol will produce a feeling of consternation in the Russian capital, which will probably be followed by still stronger efforts for the defence of the empire.

The Fall of Sebastopol in Russia.

The *Journal de St. Petersbourg* publishes the Emperor ALEXANDER'S order of the day, but makes no comments on the effect produced at St. Petersburg by the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

The Fall of Sebastopol in Poland.

A correspondent writing from Warsaw says:

"The news of the fall of Sebastopol, so exciting for both Russian and Pole, though of course in a different way, has to-day been confirmed. On the 8th of this month—the same day on which, twenty-four years ago, (1831,) the Russian army, with Prince PASKIEWITCH, the commander-in-chief, at its head, entered this city in triumph through the Wola barrier—on this same day many of the Generals defending Sebastopol were compelled to leave it, conquered by the superior military skill, courage and perseverance of the Western Powers. The Poles very naturally see the act of retributive Nemesis in this coincidence of the day with that of the triumph four and twenty years ago, and in the defeat that for the moment has broken Russia's sway over the Black Sea. I already pointed out to you that the Generals brought up in PASKIEWITCH'S school—men like READ, USCHAKOFF, GORTSCHAKOFF, and others—do not appear to be favored by fortune, and a new proof of her antipathy is shown by the fate of Sebastopol. If in the further prosecution of the war the same run of ill-luck should cling to the commander-in-chief of the middle army, we might indeed believe that all the best reputed Generals of the Russian army are no match for the military talent opposed to them by the Powers of the West."

The Fall of Sebastopol in Prussia.

The *Monitew* publishes the following from Berlin, under date of Sept. 14:

"The impression produced at Berlin by the capture of Sebastopol was the more considerable as so speedy and especially so complete a triumph of the allied armies was not expected. The consternation of the friends of Russia, who are daily diminishing in number, and the exultation of all those who, in different degrees, have shown themselves since the commencement of the war partisans of the Western Powers, prove beyond measure the importance attached here to this glorious victory. There are two distinct sentiments, both of them equally sincere in the justice rendered on all sides to the allied armies. The first is real admiration for the brilliant military qualities of which the allied troops have given so many striking proofs since the commencement of the campaign; the second is a satisfaction, secret with some, openly avowed by others, at beholding vanquished and humiliated that Russian power which had succeeded in surrounding itself in Germany with an impenetrable *prestige*. Henceforth that *pre stige* is destroyed, this is a fact not contested now by any one."

The Fall of Sebastopol in Spain.

A Madrid letter says: The *Te Deum* at the French Church of San Luis to-day was ably performed, and the Church itself—which is but small, however—was thronged to overflowing. It was dressed out with flags; small ones of various colors, on which were inscribed the chief actions gained by the Allied arms in the Crimea, with the names of Alma, Inkermann, Balaklava, Tchernaya, Malakoff and Sebastopol, were suspended from various parts. There was also a union of the national flags of the four Allied Powers, with which the flag of Spain was associated—viz.: those of France, England, Turkey, Sardinia and Spain. There was no representative of the Spanish Government present, and the only diplomatic agents present were those of France, England, and Sardinia. The Danish Minister left for Vittoria this morning; the Prussian Minister is absent; and the Austrian Envoy, though here, did not think fit to attend. It was remarked that M. DE TEXGOT wore the riband of a Sardinian order. There were a great many ladies present. The performance lasted about an hour and a half. Many persons, being unable to get in, could only hear it from the street. The association of the Spanish flag with those of the Allies is thought by some to indicate the expectation that Spain will join the alliance of the Western Powers.

LATEST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

Allied Accounts.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Minister of War has received the following telegraphic dispatches from Marshal PELISSIER:

SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 17.

In their work of destruction the enemy respected the docks, (which are magnificent constructions,) the establishments in its vicinity, the barracks of Fort Nicholas and the Quarantine Fort.

The Anglo-French Commission appointed to draw up a return of the *matériel* left by the Russians at Sebastopol has commenced its labors. The result may be summarily stated as follows

We have found in the town about 4,000 cannon, 50,000 cannon balls, a few hollow projectiles, a large quantity of grape, a great amount of gunpowder, [illegible] of explosions,) 500 anchors (half of which are [illegible]nt,) 25,000 kilogrammes of copper, two steam engines of 3d horse power, a considerable number of muskets, was in use for defensive purposes (blindages.)

General PELISSIER'S latest dispatch simply states: We are beginning to occupy the town of Sebastopol. All goes on well. The *matériel* left by the enemy is even more extensive than I at first anticipated. We shall be able to adapt many large buildings to the uses of the army.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* writes that the Allies have captured at Sebastopol no fewer than 1,200 guns of large calibre.

On the 18th, Marshal PELISSIER telegraphs that the Generals and superior officers wounded are doing as well as can be expected, and that there need be no anxiety on their account.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In domestic affairs there are scarcely any events of interest to notice. The Queen, Prince ALBERT and their family, are still in the Highlands, where Prince FREDERIC WILLIAM, of Prussia—who the gossips say is going to marry the Princess Royal—is visiting.

The British Association have been holding their annual meeting at Glasgow, under the Presidency of the Duke of ARGYLE. The proceedings closed on Thursday evening, and the assembly is described as one of the most brilliant and successful in the annals of the Society.

There were great rejoicings in Liverpool and other towns on Thursday, the 20th, the anniversary of the battle of the Alma. There was an immense deal of grumbling that the American vessels in the Mersey did not participate in the display of flags, but it was subsequently found that this was not occasioned by any want of sympathy, but was done as a mark of respect to a deceased captain, well known and much esteemed—Capt HOOPER, of the *William Penn*.

The authorities here, as in France, are still busied with the dispatch of soldiers and war *materiel* to the Crimea.

During the past week public expectation has been on tiptoe for the arrival of the English and French Commanders' detailed accounts of the grand attack on Sebastopol, and of the defeat and retirement of the Russians from the Southern side of Sebastopol. Though the telegraph to the Crimea is used daily for ordinary purposes, the dispatches of General SIMPSON were sent from Balaklava on the 11th by a steamer, which did not arrive at Marseilles until Thursday last, the 20th. From Marseilles, Col. CURZON, who had charge of the dispatches, proceeded by Express to Paris, and thence to London, where the dispatches were received at the War Office early this morning.

FRANCE.

The Harvest in France—Official.

From the Paris Moniteur, Sept. 21.

The Exhibition is to remain open until the 25th November.

The health of the Empress is improved, and she is going on favorably.

The Emperor had a grand audience on the 17th at the Tuileries, including the members of the staustical Congress, the Pope's Nuncio, a number of foreign Ambassadors, and ABD-EL-KADER, who is stated to have been "quite overcome with gratitude to his benefactor."

The Government is very properly occupied with the always serious question of provisions. It is the third time during the last three years that the high price of corn has imposed great sacrif

...mission that the Russian Government has...
...ation, between Denmark and the United...
...matter of the Sound Dues, and has already...
...Government the assurance that the...
...will not proceed to any extremities...
...matter before the close of the eastern crisis; and...
...definite adjustment be arrived at, before the...
...of the treaty, a temporary arrangement is to...
...to, postponing the final settlement to a period...
...favorable to the consideration of commercial interests.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Saturday, Sept. 22—3½ P. M.

The meagre report of General SIMPSON on the great affair of the 8th, occasioned the second edition of the *Times* and *Daily News* to be looked for with interest to-day, but those journals appear without any communication from their special correspondents in the Crimea.

There is no news to-day. The Paris correspondent of the *Times* repeats *canards*; the Vienna correspondent does the same. One of the Vienna journals gives an order of the day alleged to have been issued by GORTSCHAKOFF, after his defeat on Aug. 16; but, as Vienna they manufacture spurious documents and intelligence, and this pretended order of the day probably emanates from the same quarter as the one which the Prince was compelled totally to disavow.

The Cologne *Gazette* contains an important rumor. Baron PROKESCH (it says) has arrived at Paris. He is the bearer of the proposition of an *ultimatum*, which AUSTRIA, if the Western Powers will agree to it, is willing to send to St. Petersburg. Should Russia decline to accept it, Austria is willing to declare war.

London Produce Market.

SATURDAY—There is nothing of interest passing to-day in Colonial Produce. TALLOW is firm at 57s. on the spot; 57s. 6d @57s 9d for December and January; 57s. last three months; delivery 368 casks.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Pacific.] LONDON, Friday, Sept. 21—5 P. M.

A fair amount of business has been done during the week in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets, with little change in prices. MONEY continues in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 90@90¼ for money, and 90¼@90¾ for the account. New Dollars 5s. 0¼d.@5s. 0¾d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. South American Doubloons, 73s. 3d. American Eagles, 76s. 4½d. [The Bank of England loss of Specie £317,981.]

COCHINEAL—Continues quiet; about 530 bags have been publicly offered, of which about one-third was been placed. Honduras Silver, 3s. 8d @4s 3d.; Black, 3s. 10d.@4s. 6d.; Mexican Silver, 3s.@3s. 9d.; Teneriffe Silver, 3s. 10d @4s.

COCOA—100 bags Trinidad have fetched from 44s.@47s for good grey to red, and 60 bags Bahia, 41s. 6d.; 120 bags Grenada sold from 43s.@46s. 6d.

COFFEE is firm.—450 casks, 110 bags Plantation Ceylon at auction have been placed at 63s.@65s. 6d. for mid. colory. 1,430 bags Costa Rica from 65s @57s. for fine to fine fine ord. 130 pkgs. Mocha 81s.@82s. for fair clean garbled. 3,800 bags Rio bought in from 46s 6d @42. Privately 4,200 bags Native Ceylon have changed hands at 51s @51s. 6d, at which latter figure the market closes stiff. Flour—Soaring cargoes of Rio have been sold, viz: 2,700, 2,200 2,300, and 3,000 bags, at prices ranging between 43s.@46s 6d.

At the CORN market on Monday there was a fair supply of new English WHEAT, which was placed at a progression of 1s.@3s. on the prices of that day week. Foreign was held steadily. Last week's average for English WHEAT was 76s. 9d. on 97,377 qrs. returned. To-day the prices of English were barely sustained; in Foreign there was little doing. We quote American White WHEAT 78s @82s., Red 74s.@80s. Superior FLOUR 67s.@68s. ₱ barrel.

DRUGS, &c.—The public sales included 875 cases Castor Oil, chiefly placed at 51d @51d.; 45 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla partly sold at 2s. 8d.@3s. 11d., being rather dearer; 27 bales Jalap at 2s 9d.; 92 cases Chess Rhubarb, 5s @5s. 6d.; Sheluac, 30s.@37s.; Gum Olibanum, lower; Cape Aloes, 15s @34s. for ordinary kinds; Turkey Opium, 14s.@14s. 6d; Quicksilver, 1s. 9½d.

HEMP—St. Petersburg dull at £43. 160 bales Manilla were bought in above the market. 50 bales Bombay also taken in at £26 for good. Of 250 bales Sunn a small portion sold at £15 for middling. Jute—About 300 bales taken from £15@£17 for common to middling.

IRON—Little business done in Rails, which we quote £8 5s.

INDIGO—Calcutta advices have not produced any change. The declarations for the next sale amount to 13,514 chests.

LARD—Western, in kegs and barrels, 58s @60s.

LEAD—In active demand. Common Pig, £25, with a very reduced stock. There is no Spanish now on the spot.

SPELTER—£23 10s. on the spot.

LINSEED—6,465 qrs. have been imported during the week. Large shipments from Calcutta, amounting in July to 60,000 qrs, make buyers less willing to operate. On the spot there is a steady business; Black Sea 74s.@76s.; East India 74s.@78s.

RAPESEED—Good samples of Calcutta sell on the spot at 73s @74s.

LINSEED CAKES find ready buyers. New-York in barrels, £12@£13 5s. Boston, in bags, £12 10s.

OILS—In Linseed a fair export business is done at last quotations. Refined Rape offers at 63s.; Brown sells at 61s. 6d. In Fish no new feature. Cocoa Nut, 43s 10d @45s. Palm, 44s.@46s

RICE—Is in demand. 1,070 bags Mid. White brought 14s 6d.@15s. 2,500 bags Rangoon at 12s. 6d., landed.

RUM—There is more inquiry; strong Demarara 1d. higher. The Government have taken in contract for 100,000 gallons, at 2s 3d.@2s 4d.

COTTON—We have no sales to report.

SALTPETRE—Is dull. A sale has been made of 4,000 bags; 10 to 12 ₱ cent. refraction, 37s. 6d.; 7½ ₱ cent., 39s. 6d.

SPICES—Black Pepper is ¼d.@½d. dearer; 760 bags in public sale were partly disposed of; Singapore 5½d. for fair clean Sumatra; Penang White 8½d. Pimento —150 bags fair quality sold at 5½d.@5½d. Ginger—490 bbls. Jamaica have changed hands at 46s @63s. for small to fair bold; 300 bags Rough African went from 23s. 6d @24s.

SUGAR—The market remains very firm, and in some instances an advance on the rates of last week have been realized. The public sales comprise 18,430 bags Mauritius, and 6,600 bags Bengal, at rather higher prices. 3,560 boxes Havana bought in, and afterwards placed at 41s. 6d.@43s 6d. for very inferior to middling Brown, 43s. 6d @47s. for low to superior yellow; 799 hhds., 318 barrels Porto Rico, 43s. 6d.@46s. 6d.; 500 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, 42s. 6d. for middling to 45s. for good grocery; 120 hhds. St. Croix, at full prices, say from 45s @46s 6d. The sales of West India for the week are 1,350 hhds. Privately, about 10,000 bags unclayed Manilla have changed hands at 37s.; 400 boxes Havana (Floretin) at 47s. 6d.; 1,400 boxes ditto (No. 10½,) at a near port, for delivery at an outport, at 28s. 6d. There have been sales, afloat, of 4,600 boxes Havana (No. 14½) at 29s 6d., for Trieste; and 700 boxes (No. 18½) at 28s. 6d., for the United Kingdom. The Dutch sale has gone off about 4@5 guilders above the prices of July.

TEA—We do not alter our quotations for Common Congou, of which there have been large sales.

TALLOW—57s. 6d. on the spot.

TIN—Dull; Straits, fine, 124s.; Banca, 126s.

TURPENTINE—3,000 bbls. Rough are reported at 8s. 6d. Spirits are slow of sale at 34s. for American in barrels.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Very little doing; prices nominal.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Cotton Market—Money Affairs.

Per Pacific.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The favorable accounts of the growing crop of Cotton, and the gloomy state of the Money market, have combined to produce a very dull market, and to cause a decline in prices in the week of ½d. ₱ lb.

The sales for the week are 32,750 bales, of which 6,100 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 26,650 bales to the trade.

The sales to day are 5,000 bales. Market rather less depressed. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6¼d	Middling Orleans	6¼d.
Fair Mobiles	6¼d	Middling Mobiles	6d.
Fair Uplands	6¼d	Middling Uplands	5 15-16d.

	All sorts.	Am. alone.
Imp. 1st Jan. to 21st Sept.	1,555,367	1,322,136
Imp. 1st Jan to 21st Sept.	1,764 421	1,435,812
Delivered for consumption, 1855	1,594 630	1,190,640
Delivered for consumption, 1854	1,554,856	1,109,910
Taken for Export, 1855	130 695	74,879
Taken for Export, 1854	142,978	85,396
Stocks, 1855	547,166	343 650
Stocks, 1854	685,130	435,190

The Money market has been in a feverish state, owing to reports of a continued drain on the Bank, of the probability of a further advance in the rate of discount, and of the condition of the French Money market—which appears to be still more threatening than that of our own market, and where the rate of discount has been raised to 5 ₱ cent—and the meeting of the Bank Directors passed over yesterday without any change being announced, and the week closes with a slightly better feeling. The Exchanges have risen materially, and all export of gold for profit has ceased. Any drain for export, which is now going on, can only be for army or Government purposes. Internally, there no doubt still is a considerable abstraction of coin for payment of the harvest laborers, as is usual at this season.

We have rarely known any change occur in the Money market of such magnitude which has produced so little change in the state of trade, nor have we ever known a period when commercial credit in this country was less likely to be much affected by dearness or tightness of the Money market. There has been little or no extension of credit since the pressure at the end of last year; and the present dearness of money, unlike any that has before occurred in our time, arises from causes over which commerce has little or no control.

The Manchester market is dull, but without despondency. At Blackburn full time is resumed. The Indian accounts are not favorable for goods.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO

Grain and Provision Trade.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Sept. 21, 1855

With a continuance of fine weather, and a dull market at London on Monday, we have to report a somewhat less active trade in WHEAT. At Tuesday's market there was a fair attendance of buyers, several having come from a distance in the expectation of purchasing at a reduction similar to that at Mark Lane—viz., 2s. per quarter. To this holders were unwilling to submit; and any sales made of the finer qualities were at nearly last Friday's rates; inferior descriptions, however, could be bought at 2s. to 3d. ₱ 70 lbs. cheaper. In FLOUR little doing without change in price. INDIAN CORN quiet at 30s @31s. 6d. for mixed; being a reduction on the latest quotations.

At to-day's market there was only a moderate attendance from town, Tuesday's rates. FLOUR in good demand; Spanish sold at 43s. ₱ sack, 63s. 6d, being, in some instances, demanded. INDIAN CORN again rather easier to buy; some sales of Mixed having been made at 30s. 6d. to 30s. To-day's quotations are—Wheat, new American Red, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 6d.; White, 12s.; Flour, 40s. to 41s. ₱ bbl.; Indian Corn, Yellow, 30s. to 30s. 6d.; Mixed, 30s. 6d. to 30s.

BEEF—The delay in publishing the usual Government contract, led to the belief that they had sufficient for their requirements, but it has at last appeared, though the quantity is small, viz:—8,000 tierces, and 7,500 barrels—this has imparted more firmness to the trade—prices, however, are unaltered.

PORK.—In consequence of the Government contract, for 23,000 tierces, and 23,000 barrels, holders have advanced their prices, but buyers will purchase only what they immediately require.

BACON—Has sold at further advanced rates, and the stock is light.

LARD—Is in improved demand. Sales amount to nearly 200 tons, at 60s to 61s

TALLOW—Is less active, and prices show a downward tendency.

RESIN—In good demand. Fully 10,000 bbls. have been sold, on the spot and to arrive, at 4s. 3d. to 4s. 7d.

BARK—No inquiry

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

THE BROOKLYN BOARD OF EDUCATION.

All About a Kiss.

FUSS AND FEATHERS.

Jurisdiction of the Board in Such Matters.

How to Keep them Out of the Press.

The Board held its usual monthly meeting last evening. The Vice-President, E. W. DUNHAM, Esq., in the Chair, and a quorum of the members present.

EVENING COLORED SCHOOLS.

A communication was received from the Principal of Colored School No. 1, asking for the establishment of Evening Schools; and it was referred to the Committee with power. Expense not to exceed $300.

The disbursements for the month of September were reported at $7,760 22, and the balance in the Treasury $129,646 49.

The Committee on Evening Schools, recently opened, reported satisfactory progress.

"If a body kiss a body,
Need a body tell?"

An interesting debate then arose upon a report of a Special Committee in this wise:

At the preceding meeting of the Board a communication was received from a female teacher, preferring certain charges against one of the Principals of the Public Schools. The communication was not then read, and no particulars transpired, the subject being treated with extreme delicacy and referred to a Committee of five, as a Jury of Matrons, for investigation. This Committee now briefly reported that they had carefully examined the subject, devoting three days to it, and examining a large number of witnesses. The report was couched in becoming obscurity, in which all the facts, as well as the lady's name, remained involved. As the result they found that the offence of the accused was not very heinous, but his conduct, if not very improper, was very objectionable and reprehensible.

W. H. HARRIS, Esq., called for the reading of the communication of the Lady; he did not understand why it should be suppressed.

The Committee had found that the accused was not guilty of any moral offence, and yet a report would go abroad very injurious to his character. In justice to him he required the papers to be read. What was the crime of which he was accused? Was it of kissing a lady, or was that any crime? [Laughter.]

JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., was surprised to hear any gentleman friendly to either party call for the reading. The Committee considered they had made a very forbearing report, and had recommended the best course; but he would not oppose the reading if the Board desired it.

A gallant member hoped the paper would not be read in public, where four or five reporters were present to spread it all over the world, as a lady was concerned. It was accessible to every member of the Board who desired to read it

H. R. PEARSON, Esq., hoped the paper would not be read. He lived in the gentleman's district, and believed, from what he had heard, it was all fuss and feathers.

Several members urged the public reading and statement of the matter at large.

H. HARTEAU, Esq., was quite astounded when he heard the charge made against this gentleman, and he felt quite excited about it, (as his manner and tone indicated,) and he wished to have all the truth. Was the lady insulted? No; on the contrary, [laughter,] it was because she was unsuccessful in obtaining a situation, and he was bold enough to tell her she was incompetent.

If there was nothing immoral intended, how could they say it was "objectionable" or "reprehensible?" He hoped the matter would be sifted. The accused was a gentleman of high respectability, and 50 or 60 years of age; and because he could not fulfill all her wishes [laughter,] and extend to her all she wished [more laughter,] in obtaining a situation, the charge had been made. He called for the reading.

THOMAS FIELD, Esq., thought they had nothing to do with it. He understood it took place in her own private house, and if the gentleman was mistaken in his opinion of her disposition—a mistake which might occur to any of them, [laughter,]—he ought not to be tried by the Board of Education.

JOHN GREENWOOD, Esq., rose to a point of order. The gentleman was making outside statements which were not true. Part of it occurred in the school-room.

A member observed it must have been a "long and lingering" kiss.

Another gentleman had heard that one act was lifting up her collar and observing that many ladies had fine collars and dirty skins.

Mr GREENWOOD insisted on his point of order, and The CHAIR decided all such statements out of order.

Mr. FIELD moved to lay it on the table.

W. H. HARRIS explained his vote; he intended to call it up again, but voted aye. Lost.

A motion to have the paper read was also lost.

Ex-Mayor COPELAND was about to explain everything, and was describing how the lady's husband discovered her agitation—how she declared it was nothing—or not much—and had been induced to make the complaint, which she now regretted—when he was interrupted, and all these delicate disclosures objected to, as before.

Mr. FIELD renewed his motion, and the whole was laid on the table.

The Board shortly afterwards adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Fall arrangement of the Long Island Railroad went into effect on Monday last. Cars leave Brooklyn at 10 A. M. for Greenport; 12 M. and 5 P. M. for Hempstead; 3:45 P. M. for Farmingdale, and 6:30 P. M. for Jamaica.

☞ The York-street, M. E. Church and Sabbath School, Brooklyn, has contributed $190 to aid the sufferers in Norfolk.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

The October Term of the Hudson County Courts commenced on Tuesday morning. Judge VREDENBURGH presides, assisted by Judges GRIFFITHS and BROWNING. Judge VREDENBURGH delivered a lengthy charge to the Grand Jury.

The following persons compose the Grand Jury:

ISAAC S. MILLER, foreman; Edward Coles, P. C. Dummer, B. R. Wakeman, B. F. Woolsey, J. A. Van Buskirk, R. B. Earles, Benj. Mills, D. Van Winkle, Nich. S. Vreeland, J. H. Brooks, Wm. C. Vreeland, J. G. Akerman, Ulysses Savage, J. Sturges, Jr., J. Williams, Thos. McDonald, S. E. Joralemon, Josiah Conly, D. Tuttle, E. C. Fisher, W. W. Shippen, Harry Leffman and Wm. R Brayton.

Later from Texas.

We find little of interest in the way of news. Indian depredations have been less frequent. The San Antonio *Texan* states that a party of Indians who had been stealing horses in Medina County, were overtaken and one of their number killed. The Goliad *True American* has the following paragraph:

The Indian hunters have returned without effecting anything, being absent only about ten days. One of the Company reports having met the Attuscosa Company, headed by Capt. PETER TUMLINSON, who had a short time before a fight with eight Indians, killing five of them and recapturing the horses taken from the Old Town, and the neighborhood a few miles above this place, on the river. The Company were trailing the Indians down the San Antonio River, when they met them returning on the same trail, with the horses, and approached quite near before the Indians discovered them. So soon as they discovered their chance for escape was hopeless, the Indians cried out, "Lipans, Lipans—don't kill Lipans!" Three only escaped.

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Grain Market and Crop Prospects.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct 4, 1855.

There has been no great variation in the prices of Flour since our last weekly summary, but the near approach of the close of navigation gives a special importance to every day's transactions in the grain market, and especially to the intelligence brought by each foreign arrival. It is now conceded by all parties, we believe, that there is in this country a large surplus of Wheat over what will be required for domestic consumption, particularly so when the immense yield of Corn, Potatoes, and other products that help to make up the supply of food for the masses, is taken into the account.

The chief attention is now directed to the probable foreign demand and to a solution of the question whether there is a deficiency of breadstuffs in Europe sufficient to exhaust the over supply here. The intelligence received towards the close of last week indicated a partial failure of the wheat crop in France, which was confirmed by the *Pacific's* news received yesterday. Several prominent grain and flour dealers are known to hold French orders for considerable amounts of Grain and Flour, and they are quietly making purchases to meet these orders, but either from the smallness of these orders or from the skillful management of the holders, they have not produced any sensible influence in elevating or sustaining former prices. The decline for a week past upon the different grades of Flour has averaged about 25c ₱ barrel, with a corresponding fall in the price of Wheat. After the distribution of yesterday's foreign mails, the price of Flour became firmer, though no actual advance took place.

The unusually high freights, amounting to fully $1 per barrel on Flour shipped to Liverpool and Havre materially check purchases for export to those ports. One cause of these high rates is found in a great amount of shipping withdrawn from the ordinary channels of trade to convey troops and stores to the Eastern war. The increased expense of transportation added to the usual margin required for the profitable shipment of produce to Europe thus deprives the masses there from purchasing, and our own farmers from selling the stores of grain now on hand, so that both have in fact been injured by the war. The evil to ourselves, however, is measureably counterbalanced by the increased demand for breadstuffs produced by the closing up of the great Russian wheat exporting ports, and by the diversion of a large number of agricultural laborers to the battle-fields, and to the manufacture of munitions of war.

There are continued large arrivals of Flour and Wheat from the interior, and the supply is fully equal to the demand. The immense quantities now moving towards the seaboard must soon produce a glut in the market, unless extensive foreign orders are opened; and it is even doubted whether sufficient shipping can be obtained to convey away this surplus as fast as it is received. However, a Winter's store must be laid in during the next few weeks, and we see no present strong probability that prices of Grain will greatly decline before Spring.

An indication of the uncertainty in regard to future prices is found in the fact, that during a few days past there have been very few purchases made for future delivery. The most skillful dealers are slow to enter into any contracts looking towards either a rise or fall.

In this connection we may allude to the settlements on Saturday of previous contracts for September delivery. These were quite large, and the balances were generally in favor of purchasers, as they bought with the expectation of a greater decline than has been experienced.

A number of Flour Associations are forming in the Eastern cities, which are worthy of attention. Several private consumers club together and make up funds of a hundred or more barrels, and send on an agent to the West, or more economically, send an order to a known Western miller, and procure their flour at wholesale. It is then divided among the members at first cost, adding transportation. In this way they procure a supply at $8 to $9 ₱ bbl., which would have cost $12 or $13, if purchased of retailers, after several profits have been paid. While the present arrangements for the sale of flour continue, which involve so many speculative profits between the miller and consumer, such associations may well be extended

Rye flour is well up and now ranges at $5 50 to $7 ₱ barrel, which is near its actual value as compared with that made from wheat.

CORN.

Corn continues to come forward in large quantities, amounting to some 60,000 bushels daily, on the average. On a single day, during the week past, over 100,000 bushels arrived.

It would be rather a curious inquiry to ascertain where all this Western Mixed Corn—it is nearly all of this brand—has been kept during the past season of scarcity. As a natural consequence of this large supply, and of the prospect of a new crop of great magnitude, the price is gradually receding—yesterday's quotations being 86c @87c ₱ bushel. The crop is generally being gathered in good condition, and except at the extreme North is entirely beyond the reach of frost. The yield is unprecedented, taking the country together.

BUCKWHEAT, like Corn, is now generally beyond the reach of frost, and the crop has probably never before been as abundant.

POTATOES—Complaints of injury from the rot continue to come in, but they are in nearly every case from very limited localities, and thus far we have every reason to believe that the loss from this cause is below that of any season during eight or ten years past, while the yield has not been exceeded in that time, if at any former period.

Fruits, the various root crops aside from Potatoes, together with all kinds of vegetables are found in our markets in great profusion, and at prices barely remunerative to the producer.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 3, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 2,792, against 5,576 the preceding week, being a decrease of 2,784 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about 1½c. to 1½c higher.

At Forty-fourth-street we quote—

First quality, 10½c @11½c.; Extras, 12c.
Medium quality, 10c.@10½c.
Poor quality, 9½c @9½c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 7½c.@8c.
General selling prices, 10c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about 10½c.

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at 9½c.@10½c., but more sold above 10½c than below 9½c, so as to bring the average nearly or quite up to 10½c. We quote the average as 1½c above last week, (buyers say 2c.,) though putting the average of all sales at only 1½c. above. This difference is to be put down to the general poorer quality of the cattle to day, for although the actual price ₱ lb is 1½c. above, the amount of bones to be reckoned out of to-day's purchases will make the real advance fully 1½ ₱ lb. At 3 to 4 o'clock P. M. there were a number of sales made at 12c. for medium cattle.

BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@10c., mostly Ohio and New-York cattle.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves 7c @10c., average say 8½c. Very little change in market since latter part of last week. Arrivals large and tendency downwards.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves 6c.@9c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	1,051	At Chamberlin's	673
At Browning's	638	At O'Brien's	430

Total for the week ending to-day	2,792
Total number last week	5,576
Decrease at the above yards	2,784
Sales reported at Bergen	230
Left over from last week about	20

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	461	From New-Jersey	60
From Illinois	102	From New York	427
From Kentucky	50	From Indiana	00
From Michigan	00	From Pennsylvania	00
By Erie Railroad	438	By Harlem Railroad	210
By Hudson River R.R.	122	On Foot	00
By Hude's River Boats	225		

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

As usual, another cloudy, cold, pleasant day, yet anything but a *pleasant* one for butchers. Those who went with money to purchase ten cattle, were unable to buy nine at to-day's prices. The great surplus of cattle last week, with the low prices, led everybody to hold back, so that there are probably 2,000 beeves within a short distance of New-York. These, with others that will be started at once from a distance, will be likely to swell the number next week to three times that of to-day, and prices must recede again, though probably not to last week's quotation, as owing to the short supply to-day, there will be a great demand. Those who can get their stock within reach of the butchers during the next four or five days, will doubtless realize comparatively good prices at irregular sales. Had these not been a number of cattle over from last week, we would have literally become Grahamites during the week, as the supply to-day is not equal to half the current supply for last year at this time. We have looked over the records of Forty-fourth street for last year, and institute the following comparison between the numbers then and now:

Number for the week ending to-day			1,051
Number for same week last year			3,389

Weekly Receipts at Forty-fourth street, for 1854.

Sept. 18	2,526	Oct. 23	3,138	Nov. 30	2,100
25	2,506	30	2,413	Dec. 7	1,640
Oct. 2	3,389	Nov. 6	2,665	14	1,393
9	2,796	13	2,617	21	1,923
16	3,171	23	2,569	28	1,006

Weekly Receipts of Brutes, at Forty-fourth-street, for first nine months of 1855.

Jan. 2	1,465	April 4	1,820	July 3	2,291
10	2,133	11	2,313	11	2,416
17	1,067	18	2,190	18	2,488
24	2,239	25	1,789	25	1,936
31	1,495	May 2	1,478	Aug. 1	2,175
Feb. 7	1,498	9	1,456	8	1,870
14	1,758	16	1,734	15	1,733
21	2,296	23	1,055	22	1,677
28	1,480	30	2,313	29	1,948
March 7	2,091	June 6	1,968	Sept. 5	2,179
14	1,833	13	2,319	12	1,888
21	1,799	20	2,184	19	1,473
28	1,567	27	1,734	26	3,154

Total receipts for nine months (39 weeks)		75,157
Average weekly receipts		1,927
Total receipts for twelve months prior to Oct. 1, 1854		105,136
Average weekly receipts		2,020

The above tables show that the receipts for the past week at Forty-fourth-street have been less than for any week since the beginning of the present year, and but 41 more than half of the average weekly receipts for a year past.

The quality, and especially the average weight of the cattle in market to-day, is far below an average, and with the diminished receipts at the other regular yards, and the small number sold at Bergen, we are safe in saying that a less number of pounds of beef arrived in this City during the week ending to-day than in any week for about two years past.

The Beeves at Forty-fourth-street to-day may be divided as follows: One-tenth very good; one-third medium; one-half ordinary, and the rest "scalawags."

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not mentioned, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	54.	Ohio	F Campbell	C. G. Feed & Seawick
2.	82.	Ohio	Samuel Sedener	Geo. Ayrault.
3.	76.	Ohio	Jacob Snyder	Beach & Smith.
4.	72.	Ohio	Parks & Co	Phillips & Smith.
5.	68.	New-York	Henry Hurd	Owner.
6.	54.	Ohio	Geo Toffey	Owner.
7.	83.	New-York	Martin & Valentine	Owners
8.	38.	Ohio	Belmer & Chapman	Phillips & Smith,
9.	20.	Illinois	J. De Forest	Owner.
10.	41.	New York	Wm Ritchie	Owner
12.	60.	Kentucky	Jas Ford	T White & Son
13.	22.	Indiana	F Carey	Owner
14.	72.	Ohio	W & Wheaton	Owner
15.	87.	Illinois	Dailey & Norris	S Murray.
17.	57.	Ohio	Bir ch & Hayes	T Wheeler
18.	56.	Illinois	Jesse Dailey	Miller & Hacker.
19.	128.	Ohio	J H Mouser	S Ullery
21.	34.	New-York	Lester & Wells	Geo. Ayrault.
23.	34.	New York	L Boomer	Owner.
7*	60.	Ohio	J H Williams	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.
† Stale Cattle—left over from last week.

Yard No 1—Common Steers, but in pretty good flesh; weighing 500 to 700 lbs., average say 650 lbs.; selling at 10c @11c. TEED also sold 20 good Westchester County, N Y., Cattle at full 10½c.

No. 2—Gathered in Madison County; a very mixed lot, generally of very ordinary quality, and including several cows and heifers. Weight of drove about 500 lbs.; selling at 8½c @10½c. Came by cars from London, via Buffalo, N. Y. Central Railroad and Hudson River Boats. Owner complains of bad detention on N. Y. Central Road, by which he was prevented from arriving here in time to feed before sales commenced this morning. AYRAULT sold 34 Troy Cattle—WEIR & LESTER owners—at 10c @11c; weight 650 to 900 lbs; GWYRE took 3 at $315, and GILMAN 7 at $616, both lots estimated at 11c. by seller.

No. 3—Fed by JACOB SNYDER, of Fayette County; quality ordinary, not equal to some lots from same feeder; weight 550 to 700 lbs.; selling at 9½c @10½c.

No. 4—Gathered in Franklin County; very good quality; 550 to 800 lbs.; selling at 8½c @10c., or higher; carried at Worthington on Columbus and Cleveland road; expense ₱ car from Worthington to Erie $50, to Dunkirk $12, to New-York *via* Erie Railroad, $68. Mr. PHILLIPS tried an experiment of feeding corn in the ear instead of hay to one car load at Dunkirk, and found that those having corn came through in much better heart than those fed on hay only. This is worthy the attention of owners of cattle. Probably it is better to give a moderate supply of corn with some hay.

No. 5—A very mixed lot, including cows and heifers, gathered in Cattaraugus County; 350 to 900 lbs.; selling at 8c.@11c. A good pair of cattle sold at $100 each.

No. 7—Same place and same quality as No. 5, only more so—300 to 1,000 lbs. selling at 8c.@11c.

No. 8—A mixed lot of cows, heifers and steers, of ordinary quality; light, 400 to 800 lbs, selling at 8c. @9c

By same seller, 15 Dutchess County, N Y., cattle, owned by T. CAMPFIELD, an uneven lot, 450 to 800 lbs.

No. 9—A medium lot, 650 to 850 lbs.; average 700; selling at 9½c.@11½c.; estimated by seller to average 10½c.

No. 12—One of the three best droves in market; 650 to 900 lbs, and averaging full 750 lbs.; sold at 10c. to 11½c.; whole lot estimated by seller to average 11c., and by some purchasers at 12c.

No. 13—Such a thin, raw-boned lot, although of large size would not be very profitable to bring to this market on ordinary days, but to-day they went off at an average of 10c., which was all they were worth. The manufacturers of bone earth should keep an eye on the destination of these cattle. They weighed 600 to 800 lbs.—two of them as high as 950 lbs.; average of lot about 650 lbs.

Nos 14, 15, 16, and 18 were remnants of last week.

No. 18—yard 13 last week—were all sold at 11c. BREED & HAYES (No. 16) made a good hit in pasturing their cattle at 15c. per day since last market day. A butcher, who last week refused to give $72 for a lot in this drove, came to-day and paid $83 for the same animals—a rise of $11 ₱ head, or full 1½c. ₱ lb. One of the owners thinks they would have made $1,000 by keeping their entire herd of 100 cattle over from last week.

No 19—These were the best in the yards. Mr. MOWERS, of Ross County, who is not often present, was here himself to-day, and seemed quite satisfied to see his fine animals going off at 10½c @11½c., and we guess higher than that, as they deserved to, at to-day's prices. Weight 600 to 1,300 lbs.; average of whole drove full 875 lbs One pair sold to Jno. FINCH for $2 85.

No. 23—A mixed lot of generally ordinary quality; 450 to 900 lbs.; selling at 9c @10½c.

No. 7*—Common Cattle; 600 to 900 lbs; average 750 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@10½c.; average about 10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40, Good $40@$50, Extra, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	35	At Chamberlin's	114
At Browning's	60	At O'Brien's	126

Total of Cows and Calves for the week	335
Decrease	49 Last week 384

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves same as last week, $30 to $70.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves about the same as for three or four weeks past, say from $25 to $75, according to quality, and buyers' fancy.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves $20 to $60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, $28 to $50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	278	At Chamberlin's	139
At Browning's	97	At O'Brien's	113

Total receipts of Calves for the week	617
Last week	657
Decrease	40

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4½c.@6½c.; extra, 7c. Demand good—quality in market medium.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves as large and good, and selling at 5½c.@6½c.

O'BRIEN reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	1,189	At Chamberlin's	6,150
At Browning's	6,871		
Total this week			16,210
Total last week			17,110
Decrease this week			894

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep are reported at $3@$5, and Lambs at $1 50@$5. Supply short and demand good.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs fair, but sales slow

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 4

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☞ W. L. Palmer and C. E. Smith are agents for the DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES at Syracuse, N. Y.

The Foreign News—The War and the State of Europe.

The *Pacific's* mail brings us no new fact of importance, but the details, as far as received, of the capture of Southern Sebastopol, are full of interest. Though the first announcement of this great event is fully confirmed, it is somewhat remarkable that a feeling of suspense and expectation, not unmixed with uneasiness, should pervade the public mind of England. France, on the contrary, is drunk with excitement. Delighted with her place of undivided honor amid the ruins of Sebastopol, she has given herself up to parades, illuminations, and extravagant exultations. The war—never before very popular—has at last aroused the enthusiasm of the French. Their national vanity has been appeased, and they begin to look upon the struggle with greater interest and more general satisfaction.

From the details of the bombardment and assault on Sebastopol that have reached us, it will be seen that while the French, after six successive attempts, carried the Malakoff, the English were repulsed before the Redan, which they at one time occupied. All fought with the most determined bravery, as the long list of killed and wounded testify; but the latter found it impossible to maintain their position. Before they could reorganize for a second attack the fort was abandoned by the Russians.

The next operations of the Allies are as yet enveloped in mystery. We have no indication of Russian movements, nor any authority for supposing that Prince Gortschakoff will retreat from the Crimea without another desperate effort to retrieve his lost laurels. How long he will be able to defend the northern forts does not appear. In spite of exaggerated telegraphic messages in the London *Times*, and over-sanguine expectations in the flush of victory, there seems little probability of anything being done for some weeks hence. Reinforcements are crowding in on all sides, but the victors are as much in need of reorganization and rest as the vanquished.

An important item of news by this arrival is the journey of the Emperor Alexander to Moscow, Nicolaieff and the Crimea. His trip to Warsaw, with all its peaceable surmises, has been abandoned, and in its stead he goes to stimulate the energy of his beaten army and revive its old enthusiasm. He has issued a proclamation in which he acknowledges his losses, but places every confidence in the bravery and endurance of Sebastopol's late defenders.

Diplomacy again lifts up her head, and Austria—anxious to shake hands with the victors—declares her willingness to offer some new solution to the pending difficulty. A hard task just now, we fancy, while war is ruling over the ruins of the "Third Point." Vienna statesmen are nevertheless a tenacious race, and are not to be daunted by refusal. Winter, too, will be their ally. The fact is that Austrian affairs are growing more complicated every day. The situation of the Empire is best illustrated by her advice to the King of Naples to curb his despotic humors. The timely threat of a visit from the English squadron to Naples has alarmed the *quid nuncs* of Vienna, and Bomba has been ordered to dismiss his policeman, Maravin in order to pacify Palmerston. Mazzini has published an address to the young men of Naples, calling on them to rise in revolution. Copies of the document, it is said, have been circulated widely, though with much secrecy, through Naples and Sicily.

Spain has had a Ministerial crisis about *Major Domos* and ladies of the Palace. Isabella did not like the suite selected for her by the Ministry. She refused to accept the list, and the Cabinet, hotly, resigned. On further consideration, she withdrew her refusal and her obstinate Cabinet were so mollified by the gracious act, that its members consented to resume their official duties. An admirable monarchy!

Don Pedro, of Portugal, has taken into his youthful hands the reins of Government. The act was celebrated by popular rejoicings and the opening of the first telegraphic line in the Portuguese dominions.

The King of Holland has opened another of his intermittent Chambers, and is glad to be on friendly terms with all the great powers of the world.

Germany, and more, sleeps on a bedstead of speculations, which, according to *Punch*, is "good stabling for nightmares." The Scandinavian Powers are rather pleased than otherwise with Russian Reverses. In fact, all the minor States of Europe are anxious to see their haughty Protector humbled, though, of course, none dare openly display their joy, for, after all, the Czar is still the Autócrat of all the Russias, and they are but his pigmies.

Characteristics of Russian Warfare.

After every fresh engagement in the Crimea, long strategical notices appear in the European papers, which, although they display a vast amount of military knowledge, do not, by any means, form a just estimate of the true character of the Russian mode of warfare.

When, for instance, the London *Times* attributes the sudden surrender of the south side of Sebastopol, on the part of the Russian commander, (who could have held it a week longer, notwithstanding the loss of the Malakoff Tower,) to the demoralization of the Russian army, and the strategical effect of the operations of the Allies, in both suppositions it falls into the same error. The Russian soldier, who, whether fighting or running away, is always the same stupid machine, is just as little subject to demoralization from defeat, as he is capable of feeling enthusiasm.

The cutting off the line of retreat by Eupatoria, which the *Times* adduces as the cause of the sudden retreat of the Russians, is as little to be feared by Gortschakoff as it is by Pelissier—when he says he keeps a watchful eye upon the lines of the Tchernaya. The suddenness of this retreat is probably to be attributed to military causes—and Kossuth, too, is in error, when he considers, merely in a strategical point of view, the cause of this retreat, and the supposed new tactics of the Russians. The Russian mode of warfare is so different from that of the other European Powers, that unless its peculiar character is constantly kept in view, one necessarily arrives at false conclusions.

It is still to be remembered, with what braggadocio Russia entered the lists when she had taken possession of the Danubian Principalities. It then seemed as if she never intended to evacuate them, and as if no power on earth could force her to do so. The proclamations of the Government declared that the Russians took up arms against Infidels, and that they would rather die than lay them down imploringly. For a time this appeared to be really the case; the Russian army, notwithstanding the vicinity of the English and French at Varna, crossed the Turkish frontier, and throughout the entire Empire the population was placed under arms. This did not, however, last long; for scarcely had the Western Powers declared war against Russia in consequence of the perfidious destruction of the Turkish fleet at Sinope, than the national war-enthusiasm became extinguished, and the Muscovite mode of warfare assumed an entirely different complexion.

The Russian fleet forsook the open sea and took refuge under the shelter of their fortresses, where they lay hidden nearly all the time, and only ventured out when the enemy was away.

In the same way the land army gave up the siege of Silistria, and quickly retreated into the interior of the country with a haste by no means justified by strategy, where it remained concealed, and was only ordered to the Crimea when it was discovered that the Allies had not taken Sebastopol by a *coup de main*, but were proceeding to besiege it in the regular way. That the first would have succeeded had it been tried, is now beyond all doubt, just as the termination of the defence has disappointed all the expectations which were formed in the beginning, of the strength and capabilities of the Russian troops. They were beaten more than once, because they did not understand the peculiar advantage of their magnificently constructed works of defence, and still less did they understand at the proper time, and in the proper way, how to quit the defensive, and take up an offensive position.

Even in the battle of the 8th of September, the occasion presented itself, if the Russian commander had taken advantage of it, and made energetic use of all the troops at his disposal. But such sudden perceptions are beyond the reach and genius of the Russian system of war.

From a closer investigation of this system, one is led to form the following opinion concerning it: In the first place, it is the custom of the Russians to provoke and challenge the enemy, and when this is done, and the battle is accepted, they rush forward as if they intended to annihilate him with one blow; but if this plan fails, they retire with all speed to some secure position, and make any sacrifice, rather than run the risk of a decided engagement. They do not, however, yield altogether; still less do they make peace; but they irritate the enemy—use every possible exertion to resist him, and recklessly sacrifice men and prosperity, in the hope that some unforseen event may occur to weaken him, and help the aggressor to victory. It must be admitted that this is a peculiar style of conducting war, but it would be doing injustice to the Russian people and the Russian Government, not to consider it a national characteristic. In this respect, the Czar, his subjects, the State and the people, are completely united in what they do and what they leave undone. As the Russian, in general, when he has the upper hand, is haughty and overbearing, and when he finds his superior, is abject and humble; so Russian warfare challenges and surprises when a speedy victory is expected, but is tenacious, and retires where the men are obliged to yield to superior force. They do this with the determination not to yield, but with the intention of waiting for the moment of retaliation. It is the warfare of barbarians, who are crafty and malicious; and these peculiarities of the nation are not to be overlooked, when the true motives of their military tactics are sought to be understood.

To what species of military tactics, and to what kind of diplomatic negotiation, a contest with such an enemy must lead, is easily to be foreseen. In fact, in the war with Russia, the Allies have to deal with a state which never yields, and is not capable of gaining a victory by its own strength. The Allies, however, after having conquered the Crimea, will occupy the same advantageous position, for they cannot then be forced by Russia either to make peace or to continue the war.

The Central Park—The Assessment Completed.

Our readers will greatly rejoice to hear that the Commissioners of the Central Park have terminated their labors. Their report is complete, and is deposited to-day for public inspection in the Street Commissioner's office They have required nearly two years to do the work, but on reviewing what they have done, it will be conceded that their time has not been idly employed. During that comparatively short period, they have carefully examined and estimated the value of upwards of 7,500 separate parcels of land taken for the Park, and of upwards of 24,000 other parcels, lying in the vicinity and benefited by its opening, making the enormous aggregate of *thirty-four thousand cases*.

The Commissioners, Messrs. Michael Ulshoefer, William Kent, Luther Bradish, Warren Brady, and Jeremiah Towle, who were appointed under the act of July 21, 1853, establishing the Park, held their first meeting on the 26th of November, 1853, and have been in constant session from that time to the present moment. They have been diligently aided in their labors by James F. Ruggles, Esq., in examining the legal title of the 7,500 lots taken, and by J. Mansfield Davies, Esq., in computing the values of the lands taken and of those assessed.

Messrs. Sage, Serrell, Nicholson, and Graves, each taking a division, have executed the surveys and voluminous maps, which accompany the report.

The area of the Park is 776 acres, including the public lands occupied by the State Arsenal and the Upper Reservoir with its proposed enlargement. It is two miles and a third long, from Fifty-ninth-street to One hundred and sixth-street, and about 3,000 feet broad from Fifth to Eighth avenues. It is nearly twice as large as Hyde Park in London, and its uninterrupted drive of two miles and a third will be one of the longest in any city of the world. By judicious and tasteful management of the interior, this drive may be prolonged to at least twenty miles, besides affording innumerable pleasure grounds for the recreation of the old and young.

The total amount awarded for the lands taken is $5,020,814, of which $1,676,329 has been assessed on the property adjacent. The law establishing the Park requires the City to pay the amount not assessed on the adjacent property,—by a loan at five per cent. annual interest for 45 years. The balance thus imposed on the City, consequently, is $3,345,485. But from this should be deducted for lands in the Park belonging to the City and for which was awarded $360,482, leaving $2,985,003 on which it will be necessary to pay five per cent., or $149,250 annually. The increase alone of the taxable property for at least *six miles* on the four sides of the Park, will speedily yield in annual taxes a sum sufficient to pay this $149,250 four-fold.

The only step, now wanting to complete this long desired measure, is to obtain the approval of the Supreme Court to the report of the Commissioners, after the expiration of their sixty days' notice, and then to proceed with vigor to regulate and decorate the interior of this Park.

It is also truly gratifying to add that the total fees and expenses of the Commissioners, exclusive of the surveys, (the Counsel rendering his services in this matter, gratuitously, under the law of April 1, 1854,) will not exceed *seventeen thousand dollars*. This surely is no extravagant compensation for the incessant labors of five experienced men of business and their two able assistants for nearly two years, and including all incidental expenses. They have done their whole duty. Let the public and public authorities now do theirs.

Crimean Heroes.

With all our traditional prejudices in favor of English honor, and the most natural desire in the world to see the people whose language we speak, and with whom we share the glories of a common ancestry, triumphant in any contest to which our country is not a party, we cannot shut our eyes to what must be a mortifying fact with the English themselves, that the glory of the Crimean war is absorbed and monopolized by the ancient enemy of the English race. Bravery, generosity, the most prodigal expenditure of money, and the most heroic devotion to duty have, unquestionably, been exhibited by the English ever since the war commenced; but, in enumerating the heroes of the Crimea, we involuntarily, and of necessity, enumerate Gallic names. The commanders of the French army were all of them new men; the name of St. Arnaud was the only one with which the world was familiar, and he did not take with him an enviable reputation when he embarked for the East; but his corpse was borne back to France with the hero's wreath above it. Canrobert, Pelissier and Bosquet, are now enrolled among the heroic names of their country. The only new name that the English have presented us has been that of Simpson, and neither Westminster Abbey nor the Peerage have gained any accessions from the Crimean campaign.

It is the fortune of war, but England never before expended so much money, and offered up the lives of so many of her brave sons, and reaped in return so small a harvest of heroes. All the great battles which her armies have hitherto fought are commemorated in the peerage by ennobled names. But there is not even a baronetage whose bloody hand was crimsoned in the Crimea.

The French Emperor has been most fortunate in his Generals, with the single exception of his unmilitary cousin and appointed heir, who had the good sense to abandon a field where he was not likely to gather any laurels, and return home. Gen. Bosquet, to whom the capture of the Malakoff—the crowning glory of the war—is attributed, was a Republican to the last, and voted No against the Empire; and it is said he was given the command of a division at the solicitation of Canrobert, who knew his valuable qualities. As the English forces were so much inferior, in point of numbers, to the French, it was unavoidable, perhaps, that they should appear to disadvantage by the side of their ally. If there had been any opportunity for a naval engagement, the case would, of course, have been reversed; but, as the Russians have prudently kept their ships out of harm's way,—either behind the fortifications of Cronstadt, or by sinking them in the harbor of Sebastopol,—the glory of the war has thus far been monopolized by the French. But there will be more fighting, and England may yet have an opportunity to revive the glories of Waterloo.

The Bread Question in Paris.

The remarkable experiment in political economy, which was tried last year in Paris, of compelling the bakers to sell their loaves at two prices—high to the rich and low to the poor—it seems, is not to be repeated this year, though there is a prospect of breadstuffs ruling quite as high in France this Winter as they did the last. But the abandonment of such an absurd piece of political charlatanism will necessarily lead to the adoption of some new scheme for feeding the working classes. France is always hungry; and the fact that the Government has had to provide means for feeding the people from the days of the first down to those of the last Napoleon, ought, we should suppose, to have led to the discovery of some efficient and reliable means of doing it. But no statesman has yet succeeded in inventing a plan. The simple method, which is found to work so admirably in this country, of letting the people alone to feed themselves, has not yet been tried, and probably will not be. The people have been educated to look to the Government, and the consequence has been an almost invariable lack of bread under every dynasty. Happily for the hungry millions of France and England, our fields have yielded enough to feed our own people, and a surplus sufficient for the pinched subjects of all the Crowns in Christendom. It is going forward as fast our ships can carry it; and more would go if so many of our noble ships had not been chartered to carry the troops of France and England to the seat of war in the East.

City Politics.

The Broadway House Whig General Committee hesitate about endorsing the Republican movement. Resolutions approving the Syracuse platform and ticket were offered, but instead of being passed, they were referred to a Select Committee.

This means one or two things,—either a disposition to oppose the fusion movement altogether, or a desire to bargain for a Republican endorsement of the Whig City and County nominations, in exchange for the adoption by the Committee of the nominations at Syracuse. The effect of it will probably be to incite the Republicans to nominate a separate City ticket of their own. If any such action should be taken, we hope that regard will be had mainly to City necessities and interests, and that political questions of all kinds will be held subordinate. If the Republicans, or anybody else, would put before the people a ticket made up of the *very best men the City contains*, for City officers, without regard to politics, it would command a general support.

Kansas Election.

The telegraph last night brought us news from Kansas to the 2d inst., which indicates the election of Whitefield, the Pro-Slavery candidate for Congress, from the returns so far as received. Gov. Shannon voted the Pro-Slavery ticket. There was no fighting or tumult, but this would seem to have been owing to a pretty general absence of Free-Sollers from the polls.

☞ The New-York State Temperance Convention met at Utica yesterday. The only nominations made were for Attorney-General and Judges of the Court of Appeals, which were those of the Republican Convention—with a recommendation to support for other offices men known to favor the principle of Prohibition. The proceedings were quite animated.

☞ The Gardner Know-Nothings of Massachusetts held a State Convention yesterday, and selected a ticket. Gov. Gardner was nominated for reelection by a nearly unanimous vote, and afterwards made a speech—which was received, our telegraphic report says, "with tumultuous and long-continued applause."

☞ The Georgia Election has resulted, as we predicted, in the election of the Democratic candidate. His majority will be about 6,000. The delegation in Congress will probably consist of *three* Know Nothings and *five* opponents.

Beef Up.

In almost all our articles of consumption we can form some idea beforehand of what will have to be paid from week to week for the family supply. Not so, however, with our meat bills. If the butchers regulated their retail prices by first cost, six dollars will purchase no more meat this week than five dollars last week. Beef went up yesterday at Forty-fourth-street full 1½ cents per pound—buyers say more than two cents. The whole supply of Beeves at the regular markets yesterday, was only 3,799 against 5,676 last week. Next Wednesday we shall probably have another rush of cattle, and prices will go down again. These fundamental fluctuations in the price of beef alone, amount to from $20,000 to $40,000. This week will be a good time to give Grahamism a practical trial.

Fox not Tucker.

It was Alderman Fox and not Alderman Tucker, who made the remarks in the Board of Aldermen on Monday night, in reference to the iron pavement, which we inadvertently attributed to the latter.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—It is not often that we have an opportunity of hearing an opera so admirably rendered in all respects as that afforded last night, in the performance of Donizetti's "Linda di Chamounix." The principal artistes excelled themselves, and imparted more than usual freshness and force to this charming work. The cast was as follows:

Linda	Mme. Anna de La Grange.
Pierotto	Mlle Marcial D'Ormy.
Carlo	Signor Brignoli.
Antonio	Signor Morelli.
Marquis	Signor Rovere.
Prefect	Signor Gasparoni.

It is much easier to enjoy a good performance than to note down its prominent features. There is something in Mme. La Grange's *Linda* which cannot very well be described. From the opening cavatina to the finale of the last act we are always conscious of the supreme artist, doing everything, as a matter of course, and without effort. But beyond this there is a charm and simplicity in her mien and voice which seems to surpass art, although, of course, it is but the perfection of it. When the last note has sounded, we go away dreaming of beautiful pictures with dim outlines, haunting us the more we strive to get away from them. The usual marks and tokens of art are not there: nothing but consummate effects. In this opera more than any other Madame La Grange acts up to the spirit and sentiment of the dramatic situation The quiet village scenes with which it opens are toned to their proper simplicity, and throughout the more exciting ones of the second act there is the fragrance of the village birthplace ever around her. To our mind the *rôle* of *Linda* is the best in which Madame La Grange has yet appeared, vocally and dramatically.

Signor Morelli performed and sung with superb effect In the famous imprecation scene in the second act he produced a novel and excessively impressive effect. For a moment he abandoned the music, and in a voice quivering with passion, *spoke* the words of the text. A vehement burst of applause rewarded the deviation from the beaten track.

Signor Brignoli was in good voice, and sang with energy, particularly in the duet "O consolarmi," and in the introduced aria of the second act. This admirable tenor improves daily. Madame D'Ormy, as *Pierotto*, displayed the admirable quality of her voice, but gave us occasion to regret that she had so long neglected to cultivate it. Rovere and Gasparoni were both good—the latter appearing to be a little nervous

"Il Trovatore" will be repeated on Friday, and on Saturday afternoon "Linda" will be again given.

The great tenor, Roger, has been engaged for this establishment. In Meyerbeer's music he has no equal, and cannot fail to be an immense attraction. Salary $5,000 per month

Concert.

The Mollenhauer Brothers give their grand concert in Brooklyn to-night, and will be assisted by a host of talent. Go.

Rachel.

Metropolitan Theatre.—Mlle. Rachel appeared last night in Corneille's tragedy of "Polyeucte," to a fine house. Our notice of the performance is crowded out.

Death of Mrs. Mills of the Marquesas Islands.

The Following letter, which was received yesterday at the rooms of the American Missionary Association, gives a painfully interesting account of the unexpected death of Mrs. Robert Mills, a native of the Marquesas Islands, who was recently in this Country and who died while on her way to her native island with her husband and infant son:

[San Francisco, Tuesday, Sept. 4, 1855.

Dear Sir.—We are here at last, but we are here to weep. One of our number has left us. Mrs. Mills is no more. She died yesterday, Sept. 3, at 4 o'clock. You know how much she traveled and visited and was excited before she left New York. We can see now that all through the voyage she has been running down, though we little thought of it till we nearly reached this place. She had occasional ill turns on the Atlantic side. It rained very hard when we crossed the Isthmus, and she got wet. Then we had a dreadful time in getting on board the boat at Panama. No opportunity to get a mouthful to eat from the time we left Aspinwall in the morning till we got on board after 9 o'clock at night. She took cold and got very much fatigued, but still kept about. We had very hot weather for a week or more on this side; but when we passed Cape St Lucas we experienced a very great and sudden change of weather. It was as cold as November all the rest of the day.

It was Sabbath day, August 26, that we passed the Cape: and in the evening there were religious services on deck, which Mrs. Mills attended. She took more cold, but kept about till Tuesday evening. Wednesday she did not get up at all. Towards evening Mr. Mills and I took her out of her berth, and while we were doing this she was seized with an epileptic fit. Thursday she was a little better, but Friday she was worse, and was threatened with fits all day. Saturday we got into port. She was very low, and we procured a litter and had her carried to a hotel, for we dared not wait to look up a private house.

A Physician was called, as Dr. Conrad (one of the Missionaries) was very unwell, and felt unable to treat the case; but all seemed to avail nothing. She had a violent inflammation on her brain and lungs, and nothing could allay it. She did not have her reason all the time, and toward the last she was almost senseless, and seemed to breathe with great difficulty. But at last she breathed more quietly and died very easily. She maintained her kind, obliging disposition to the last.

So our human prop is taken away, and we are lonely, afflicted strangers in a strange land. "Cast down, but not destroyed" We have had her body put into alcohol, in a lead coffin, and are going to take it with us to the Islands. It will cost but little more to do it than to bury her here, and it will be a great gratification to her friends It may also promote the interests of the Mission. The funeral services were attended to-day, in the First Congregational Church.

We were very cordially received by the Christian people of this city, and they sympathize deeply with us in our affliction. Mr Mills feels his loss very keenly. The little boy is with a wet nurse, and is doing well.

The story that the French have possession of all the Marquesas Islands, is not correct. I saw a man to-day, who was there thirteen months since. They were on Nukahiva, but not on the others.

Your servant in Christ,
B. W. SEYMOUR.

Rev. George Whipple, Corresponding Secretary, New-York.

Trial of a Negress for the Murder of her Paramour.

Mary Anne Lambert, a mulatto woman, was put on trial yesterday, before Judge Roosevelt, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, for the murder of Oscar Snowden, on the 1st of last July, at No 67 Mott-street. The circumstances, as appeared in evidence, were, that prisoner and deceased, although not married, had been living together as man and wife for about a year. She was a seamstress from Philadelphia, and he followed the business of whitewashing in New-York. Both were addicted to a free indulgence in ardent spirits, and were frequently seen drunk. Jealousy, on her part, led to the quarrel which ended fatally.

It was urged for the prisoner that she committed the act in self-defence and this was sustained by the evidence of the son of deceased, who detailed the origin of the quarrel, and proved that his father had struck prisoner with a hatchet before she stabbed him with the knife in the breast and inflicted the fatal wound. Deceased wanted to leave the house on the night of the quarrel; prisoner tried to prevent him and that led to the encounter.

The Court charged the Jury that if the prisoner were guilty of any of the subdivisions of the crime of murder, as defined in the Revised Statutes, it was that of manslaughter in the third degree. If the Jury should believe that the homicide was committed in self-defence, the prisoner was entitled to an acquittal at their hands.

The Jury retired and at a late hour had not agreed on a verdict.

BUSINESS NOTICES

[illegible]
Worth of a superb English medley of velvet and tapestry Carpets,
At the [illegible] Rooms,
No 59 Bowery.
50,000 yards Ingrains at 37½ cts., 44 and 50 per yard.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES are of a permanent shade all operations. Sold and private rooms for applying his famous dye the great standard article of the kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, 6 Astor House

WILSON'S DANDELION COFFEE—FOR DYSpepsia, Indigestion, Sick-Headache, Bilious and Liver Diseases, and is especially recommended to persons of delicate constitution. Sold by all respectable apothecaries, and at the principal depot corner of 3d-av. and 27th-st.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by MITCHCOCK & CO., Agents No. 115 Broadway.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Corporation,
JOSEPH G. TILLOU.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOOMEY.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER,
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. E. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. FERRY,
DR SAMUEL A. HILLS.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 18s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 9s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 6s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low
P. S.—On hand a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

CLOAKS, MANTLES AND TALMAS, AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—S & M E. TOWLE & CO have received by recent arrivals, rich Paris Cloaks and Mantles in many antique, satin, velvet and cloth, of the most desirable styles, at prices 33 per cent less than can be obtained in the City. Also 500 cloth Talmas of superior manufacture, in brown, black and light colors, of the newest patterns, at low prices
S. & M. E TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WARE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than S and war prices
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BARNES & PARE,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 333 Broadway

WHO STOLE THE DONKEY.—MIKE WALSH, writing from abroad, says that he KNOWS HIM, a prominent and prominent abo Rocky Mountain beaver, attracted considerable attention in Liverpool and elicited from crowds of big and little boys numerous the query of "Who stole the donkey?" The white hat here is almost as great a curiosity as Knox's name of his fellowship is considered to be out of date. Mike's hats are still and seem to be a favorite with the "upper ten." His salesroom are at No 513 Broadway and No 1158 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

WHERE TO CLOTHE YOUR SONS.—THE FALL and Winter stock of Boys' Clothing at ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., contains a larger variety of styles and sizes in dress and school suits, and cost fewer wear, than any other one remaining in New York. In point of cheapness, all competition is left behind. The lowest prices of every article is affixed thereto in plain figures, and no abatement made. Parents are invited to call and be satisfied. Boys' suits elegantly made to order expeditiously, and at lower rates than elsewhere

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our two needle SINGER, forming a double stitch, and performing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have completed our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 258 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Powers Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same first was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st, near Wall-st, New-York.
S. C. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON No 291 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods; some also per Vernon, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No 291 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees, unequaled in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Molecular Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW SILKS, NEW SILKS.—TWO CASES OF rich Lyons dress silks of superior quality at $1 per yard; also 6 cases of rich chene plaid and plain do. from $1 to $5 per yard; 1 case superior black do. at $1. These were all purchased before the advance, and are worth 25 per cent. more than the price asked
E. H LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway.

GOODS NEWS.—A PROFITABLE INVESTMENT may be made by persons of "limited capital," at the large and fashionable clothing warehouse, No 140 Fulton-st. The stock is entirely new, to choice, and made from clothing of the first quality. To those who would "eat a horse" in the world we advise a visit in the first place to the clothing store, No 140 Fulton-st One price—and no abatement.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 348 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

AT GENIN'S, NO. 214 BROADWAY, THERE ARE to be found the newest styles of child's fancy hats from Paris; and the rest embroideries of the Fall trimmings, and the beauty and novelty of the leaves, charm not only the juvenile but their parents. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing as above described, we are determined to maintain DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 32 and No 36 John-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair in London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway

EUREKA! OAK HALL REOPENED! FALL AND Winter clothing 1855! Fashionable and well-made garments, at Nos 54 and 56 Fulton-st., decidedly the largest assortment to select from in the City. Business frock and overcoats, $5 to $20; pants, $3 to $8; vests, $2 to $10.
DE GROOT & SON.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Goods and Goods THIS DAY (Thursday) at 134 Pearl-st. at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

SHAWLS.—THREE HUNDRED STELLA SHAWLS at $18 each; 100 broche and cashmere do at $5; 100 real cashmere long shawls from $15 to $40; also Scotch and Bay State long and square broche do.
E. H LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway.

EVANS' OLD MEN'S WAREHOUSE, NOS 41 AND 43 Pearl-st.—The fashionable check coats, $3; checked business coats, $3; $200 new cassimere pantaloons, $2 50; fine silk vests, $3; extra superfine beaver overcoats $10, &c.

LOOKING GLASSES FOR THE FALL TRADE AT greatly reduced prices.—Having determined to close the present season's business entirely into [illegible]
MICHAEL STEWART & CO., Manufacturers,
No 77 Chambers-st. and 76 Reade-st.

A REBUKE TO EXTRAVAGANCE.—TO PAY A half price for four Hats a day! Parties desiring to economize, to accomplish the unprecedented feat of saving $2 50 per day, will find ample satisfaction by calling at KNOX, corner Chatham and Pearl-sts.

KID GLOVES KID GLOVES.—ONE THOUSAND dozen superior Paris made kid gloves, in the most desirable fall shades, will be offered this day at great bargains; also 2,000 embroidered collars from 12½ cts. to $1 each.
E. H LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway

OVERSHOES OVERSHOES OVERSHOES.—HE subscriber is now in possession of the entire stock of the patent India Rubber Goods, which were destroyed by the late fire in the premises of Messrs. Day and Chandler, and which he is now selling at the rate of 25 per cent below the daily wholesale prices of those goods.
[illegible]

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT H. PATTERSON is the sole manufacturer of the Patent System of the above celebrated Safes, and patent powder-proof Bolt-place locks and cross-bars. Depot No 128 Water-st., one door below Maiden-lane

LACE CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No 347 Broadway, will offer 200 pairs of rich lace curtains from $4 to $30 per pair; the former at $1 to $6—worth double the price asked.

COMB FACTORY.—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Tortoise Shell Dress Combs (the variety will be found to contain the very latest styles) at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No 387 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY—EMBRACING A LARGE VAriety of Sportsmen's, Fop and Pocket Knives of the most rare and beautiful patterns at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 7 Astor House and No 387 Broadway.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—This disease has made its appearance at Montgomery, Ala. The Board of Health, on the 20th ult., reported five cases that week. Death, and relief upon the citizens (among whom, it is added, a perfect stampede immediately took place) to leave their premises.

The disease is said to have broken out at Jacksonville, Miss., in an alarming extent. At last accounts it had spread to Natchez and Vicksburg. At Woodville and Yazoo City, Miss., it also prevails to some extent. Near Port Gibson, Mr. MCALPINE, a planter, had died, and several of his family, and thirty of his slaves were ill. At Alexandria, La., on the 18th ult., there were 30 or 40 cases.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Minnesota Land Office.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. VAN VLECK, Read & Drexel, New-York. Messrs Strachan & Scott, New York. Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Bowen, New-York. Messrs. Hope, Graydon & Co., New-York. Messrs Mosey Robinson & Co., New-York. Dwight Woodbury, Esq., New-York. Augustus L. Brown, Esq., New-York. Henry G. Porter, Esq., New-York. Samuel W. Putnam, Esq., Brooklyn. Hon. E. W. Leavenworth, Albany. Hon. C. N. Doolittle, Utica. Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse. Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Oswego. Geo. C. Sealye, Esq., Geneva. F. C. Cannon, D.D., Geneva. H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester. Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 435 Broadway and 44 Howard-st.

☞ Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter walking and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles

French gaiter boots, all colors, $1 75 to $2 25 per pair. New styles of India rubber overshoes for ladies who wear heels. Ladies' and gents' imported French clogs, $2 per pair.

☞ Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague —Is more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return. F. V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, cor. Canal st.

☞ Hedding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ These $3 75 Boots made to order by A. BAKER, No. 15 Ann st., are made of the best French calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $6 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots, warranted, $5 to $7. A list prepared for cash customers. Give them a trial.

☞ Value Received.—The sufferer from a cough or cold, or the confirmed consumptive even, gets full value for his outlay, in buying a bottle of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM. The value of Dr WISTAR'S discovery cannot be over estimated.

☞ Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans and Glass Jars—For putting up fresh Peaches, Plums, Pears, Tomatoes, &c., by Hermetical Sealing. Thousands of housekeepers are now using these Cans, and thus securing the luxury of fresh fruit, toma oes, &c., for next Winter. Full directions for using the Cans accompany them.

"We have used for some time, and are still using, both at the Girard and La Pierre Houses, Arthur's Patent Self-Sealing Cans, for putting up fresh fruits, tomatoes, &c., and find them, in all respects, admirably adapted to the purpose. They seal easily, and perfectly, only requiring the lid to be heated and pressed into an adhesive cement, and possess many advantages over all other Cans that we have seen. For hotels and private families, they afford the readiest means of securing the luxury of summer fruits and vegetables, for Winter use, that we are acquainted with. Having tried and proved them, we can speak confidently of their value. PRESBURY & BILLINGS,
Proprietors of the Girard and La Pierre Houses,
Philadelphia."

For sale by JOHN ALLEN, No. 22 Hudson-st.

☞ The Smithsonian House On the Metropolitan plan, Broadway, corner of Houston-st, New-York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, fifty cents a day, seventy-five cents and $1 for single rooms, with many desirable rooms at $6 to $8 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together $8 to $16 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious saloon on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the lowest price the market affords, and in superior style—the guests having only to name their order. SIDNEY EOPMAN.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the conveniences of comfort, this Mansion de Sante possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon No 1,008 Broadway
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depeyster-st.

☞ Unionport Industrial Home Association No 2.—The members are hereby notified that the next Regular Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct 4, at No 1st Bowery, second floor. By order of the Association. H. D. EWEN, President.

☞ New-York Bible Society.—A stated meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.
JAS C HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Relative to the whereabouts of JAMES CHAPMAN, who arrived on the ship Southampton from London, on the 23d ultimo. A note addressed to WILLIAM CHAPMAN, his brother, at Yonkers, or to WELLS & PROVOST, No. 215 Front-st., will be thankfully received.

GREAT TRIUMPHS!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A RHODES—*Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood I have about five bottles left I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fevers since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours

JOHN P GLADDING.

MELINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Rowe, merchant, Shapesburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4.*

CAUTION

Under the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several spirits and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, professed it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, send their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Promising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "*Cure*," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express

SECOND. I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to one or more gross, and that "every bottle has effected a cure," thereby creating a demand for more, constitute evidence that cannot *honestly* be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other ague medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it. LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergyman. The freight will be at my expense and pre-paid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling, just in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM, T. C WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO, B. A. FAHNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

Philadelphia, T. R CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st.; Detroit, HIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 69 Clark-st; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, ED. S. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 151 Chartres-st; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JAMES A RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION—Commences its Anniversary TO-DAY in the Church corner of Broome and Elizabeth sts Meeting will continue for two days or longer. Business meeting at 9 o'clock, Public Exercises commence at 10 o'clock A M. on THURSDAY.

ADDRESSES

Among the speakers to address the Bible Union during its meetings TO DAY and TO MORROW, are
Rev SAMUEL SAKER, D D, Williamsburg, N. Y.
Rev. D R CAMPBELL, LL. D, President of Georgetown College
Rev. PERRY DAVIS, Providence.
Rev. GEORGE W. EATON, D.D., Theological Instructor in Madison University
Rev. ISAAC EBBETT, Warren, Ohio
Rev I N. HILL Albany
Rev W. G HOWARD D D, Rochester
Rev W. HULL, Alfred, N. Y.
Rev T GRACCHUS JONES, Norfolk, Va.
Rev A MACLAY D D New-York
Rev W. K PENDLETON, Professor in Bethany College.
Rev C P SHELDON Hamilton
Rev G H. TROTTMAN, Hartford, N C.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, will be held at the Institute, in Livingston st., between Court and Smith sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th of October, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of such business as may properly be brought before it, and for the election by ballot of seven trustees, to fill the vacancies occasioned by those whose terms of service will then expire. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of

JOSIAH O LOW, Secretary.

BEAUTIFUL AND INSTRUCTIVE PICTORIAL BIBLICAL LECTURES.—Rev. T HAYNARD will deliver two lectures on the *Lands of the Bible*, in the Hanover st. Presbyterian Church, corner Fayette-st. Rev. Joseph Sanderson's, on the evenings of WEDNESDAY, Oct 3d and 10, commencing at 7½ o'clock. These lectures will be illustrated by a series of large and beautiful paintings of Oriental scenes executed for this special purpose. Admission 12½ cents; children half price

TWENTIETH WARD REPUBLICAN RALLY. A Mass Meeting will be held in Continental Hall, corner 34th-st and 8th-av., on THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Friends of Freedom and Constitutional Rights, come out, and let your love of liberty and hatred of oppression be known

Hon. Horace Greeley, Joseph Blunt E. A. Stansbury, Lyman Sherwood, Dr Hallock, and other distinguished speakers are expected to address the meeting.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD UNION NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE, J. S. BRADLEY, Esq, the celebrated portrait, picture frame and looking glass maker, of No 154 William-st, corner of Ann-st, N. Y., as Alderman, the self-made man, Champion of Young America, are will carry the Ward by a big majority

1,000 VOTERS OF TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

THE ELEVENTH WARD FREE-SOIL REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Will hold a public meeting TO-NIGHT, at Manhattan Hall, No. 96½ 4th-st. Joseph Blunt, Esq., Hon S. L. Macomber, Wm H Fry, Esq, and other eminent speakers are invited to be present

FREEMAN HISCOX, President.
GEO. W. BARRETT, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT WHIG ASSEMBLY CONVENTION—EIGHTEENTH AND TWENTY-FIRST WARDS.—The Delegates to the above Convention are requested to meet THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock, at Thompson's Hall, corner of 27th-st and 4th-av., for the nomination of a candidate for Assembly By order

JACOB SLEIGHT, Secretary.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND SATISTICAL SOCIETY—At the N. Y. University, this THURSDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. An account of the latest geographical publications will be given

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—A regular meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Reed's Star Hotel, No 62 Lispenard-st, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5 at 7½ o'clock, on business By order. H RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR Adjutant.

A MEETING OF THE MANAGERS OF THE WOMAN'S HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION will be held at the Hospital, No. 88 Madison-av., on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock. S. M. WEBSTER, Secretary.

MAGNETIC POWDERS

"To sleep—perchance to dream"—
And be disturbed and woke
From some sweet dream by bugs and flees,
That run rou to the snake,

IS PERFECTLY HORRIBLE to sensitive and ridiculous in general and every one in particular LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER kills all insects. Depot No. 424 Broadway.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL-HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS.	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOUNAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. POUDRE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER: 88 South 3d-st., Phila.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country R G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 21 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 2 South 3d-st., Philadelphia

THE TREASURER of the NEW YORK MAGDALEN FEMALE BENEVOLENT SOCIETY—Acknowledges the receipt of $5 from a Friend, for the benefit of that Society

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

BUNSEY PAPERS.
THE OPINIONS AND OBSERVATIONS OF JACK BUNSEY, SKIPPER, AND OF ED'ARD CUTTLE, MARINER, may be found in a delightful volume of JOHN BROUGHAM'S, just published, entitled
A BASKET OF CHIPS.
One 12mo volume of 400 pages. Illustrated by MCLENON. Price $1 25. BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers, No. 128 Nassau-street, New-York.

THE GREAT PROTESTANT WORK.
THE ACTS AND MONUMENTS OF THE CHURCH,
CONTAINING THE
HISTORY AND SUFFERINGS OF THE MARTYRS.
BY JOHN FOXE.

Complete in one volume, royal 8vo., 1,100 pages, $4.

The present edition is printed from that of 1684, in three volumes, folio, (which was the last complete edition published,) and collated with the earlier editions. The errors in dates, &c., which occur in the original, and which have been perpetuated through the subsequent editions, are corrected. All gross and indelicate descriptions are carefully expunged; all the Greek and Latin quotations preserved, the English translations being given instead; and nothing is retained unfit for general reading, so that it is essentially a family book.

The whole has been carefully edited by Rev. W. HOBART SEYMOUR, author of "Mormons with the Jesuits," and other popular works.

This is the first time that this great work—this perfect encyclopedia of martyrology—has been presented complete to the American public Ministers of all evangelical denominations have united in the recommendation of it. The testimonies of some of them are appended

From Rev. Dr. Murray, author of the celebrated "Kirwan Letters."

ELIZABETHTOWN, May 30, 1855.

Save the circulation of the Bible, I know of no better way to resist the deceivings of Popery, than to make the world acquainted with its cruel heart, as that heart is revealed in its bloody history And of all the books that have been written on this side of its bloody life, the "Acts and Monuments" of master John Foxe stands preëminent It is a book of thrilling interest from cover to cover, and it is as historically true as it is painfully emiting.

From Dr Tyng.

It is a treasury of true and important history.

From Dr. Spragues.

Such a record of the bloody triumphs of Romanism when it was suffered to have its own way, will do more to show its true spirit, and to wake up slumbering Protestants of this generation to a sense of their danger, than the most elaborate discussions of the greatest and most accomplished minds

From Dr Knox.

No work is better calculated to expose "the mystery of iniquity

From Prof Marrison.

I cannot too strongly recommend it to the patronage of the Christian public.

From Dr. Williams.

The recent Papal aggressions developed a latent dread and dislike of Rome in the national mind of England, such as astonished both the friends and foes of the Papacy. No human book has done so much to work these feelings into the very fiber of the English character, as has been effected by the "Acts and Monuments" of the excellent Martyrologist.

From Rev John Angel James.

Your new and cheap edition of Foxe's original book, needs no recommendation of mine; it derives additional value from the present efforts, prospects and hopes of the Papacy. Every Protestant ought to know and value this affecting and dreadful illustration of the effects of Popery; if, however, my recommendation be of any worth, I most cordially give it.

From Rev W M. Hetherington, D D.

At a time like the present, when the Papal system is again threatening to resume its aggressive movements, it must be of great importance that its real character should be known That character, in all its treachery, falsehood and persecuting cruelty, is nowhere better delineated than in the graphic pages of the memorable Martyrologist.

From an article in the Independent by Rev. J P. Thompson.

Living in times of trial himself an object of persecution, personally acquainted with the character and the sufferings of many martyrs of the period of the Reformation, and having access to numerous original documents and narrations connected with that age of martyrdom, he compiled a volume which, though not written with the care and method of the finished historian, and somewhat overcharged with tales of horror, is yet a standard book of reference in its department, and a stupendous testimony against the Papacy. Few books in our language evince such patient research, and such indefatigable industry.

Agents wanter to circulate this work.
Just published by ROBERT CARTER & BROS.,
No. 285 Broadway, New-York.

*** Attention is solicited to a new and complete catalogue of our publications just issued, which will be sent free to all who will favor us with their address.

WHICH IS THE HEROINE, CORA OR FLORA! And who is the proud Livingston whose character is depicted in such masterly style in the pages of that new and charming book,

ISORA'S CHILD.

An elegant 12mo volume. Price $1 25.

Says the *Boston Traveller*:

We confess to having read sufficiently far to get quite interested in the narrative, and to be able to acknowledge, which we do with pleasure, the literary ability of the unknown author. It is a love tale, and of the most entrancing kind

Says the *Albany Evening Journal*:

Its incidents are novel and effectively managed; and its style possesses both earnest vigor and depth of pathos, relieved by occasional flashes of pleasing and genial humor. Among the crowd of trashy publications now issued from the press, a work as true to nature and as elevated and just in its conceptions of the purposes of life as this is, is all the more welcome because it is so rare We have no doubt it will be as popular as it ignitere deg.

Says the *Commercial Daily Times*:

We have seldom perused a work of fiction that gave us more real pleasure than this From first to last page it enchains the attention and carries your sympathies along with the fortunes of the heroine The descriptive powers of the unknown authoress are of the loftiest order, and cannot fail of placing her in the first ranks of authorship.

Third edition ready this day

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

And for sale by all booksellers.

NEW SYSTEM OF TEACHING FRENCH.
THE WHOLE FRENCH LANGUAGE.
BY T. ROBERTSON.

617 pp. 12mo. $1 25 Key to do., 75 cents.

Extract from Harper's Magazine.

The author of this system is Professor ROBERTSON, a celebrated teacher in Paris, who has obtained a European reputation by the excellence of his method and the success of his instructions. It claims to combine the most valuable features in the systems of MANNOCA, OLLENDORFF, DE MILCOX, and the old-fashioned method, which eliminates the principle of all the defects which diminish the practical value of those methods.

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No. CLXIX. FOR OCTOBER
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SITUATIONS WANTED—For two experienced and efficient respectable Protestant Girls, sisters—together or separately; one fully competent to discharge her duties as nurse's nurse and seamstress; the other, a thoroughly efficient waiter and chambermaid. Also a most desirable American girl, about sixteen years old, as child's nurse and waiter, or for light chamberwork; and a few most respectable and competent women as cooks, washers and ironers, and general housework. To be seen at MANNING'S Select Agency, No 16 Tillary-st., Brooklyn. Servants not admitted unless highly recommended by former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two genteel Protestant girls, with excellent City references, one as seamstress and nurse can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth, do its washing and ironing, plain sewing, has excellent City reference, wages $7; the other as chambermaid and waiter, plain, fluently seamstress, can do embroidery in neatest style on muslin, or is competent to wait on a lady, excellent City references; wages, $5 to $6 a month. Call at No. 359 2d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework in a small respectable family; is a good plain cook, an excellent washer and ironer and bread baker, and is smart and active to do chamberwork in a respectable boarding-house or private family—is willing to assist in either the washing or ironing or waiting; can produce the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 42 West 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and trustworthy girl, as plain cook; a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; will do the general work of a small family; has excellent City references; wages $6 a month in a permanent place. Also, her niece, a girl of 17; can sew, mind a baby, do its washing and ironing, good plain sewing; a competent waitress for a genteel family; wages $5. Call No 339 2d av. near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By two experienced servants; one a first-class cook, understands her business thoroughly; is also a perfect laundress; also by a superior chambermaid and laundress, has served in the latter capacity for years. Both can give undeniable City references to the highest families. Can be seen at Mrs MANNING'S Select Female Office, No. 345 8th-av. near 28th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nurse of long experience and high recommendations from the first physicians and families as nurse for an invalid lady or gentleman. She is also desirous of finding a home during her intervals of business with a widow or elderly lady who may have a room large enough to accommodate two comfortably. Apply at No. 107 East 19th st., corner of 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women to do general housework. Both are good plain cooks, washers and ironers, or they would do chamberwork and assist at washing and ironing. Both are fully capable and can give good City references. They can be seen until engaged at No. 188 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on first floor up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an English Protestant girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, either in this City, Brooklyn, or Staten Island, to learn the duties of house service; would have no objection to engage till she attains the age of eighteen years. None but Americans need apply, at No. 23 44th-st., in the shoestore, between the 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy, and well disposed Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse. A nurse's situation is preferred, or she will do general housework; is a good plain cook, first rate washer, ironer and baker. Both are highly recommended. Apply at No 27 Bowery. Moderate wages, and no objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or seamstress and to take care of grown children. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 94 spring-st., second door from Broadway, under the St Nicholas Hotel.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two first-class girls—one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chamber maid and seamstress; in one family preferred; have lived two years with their last employers. Best of reference given from their last places. Apply, or address for three days, at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as nurse; she is capable of taking entire charge of an infant; is a good plain sewer; would wait on an invalid lady, or as seamstress in an Asylum. To be seen for two days at No 135 West 26th st. The best of City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or general housework in a private family, has good reference from her last place. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 77 West 19th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and fine seamstress, or as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, by a young experienced girl, with good City references; and as cook, and to wash and iron or to do general domestic work, by a tidy, active young woman. Call as No. 72 6th av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, tidy, and well experienced young woman, as cook and laundress, or would act as general housservant in City or country; understands milking, baking, and country work in general; will be found to understand her business thoroughly; City and country references. Call at No 220 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing; and as a first class cook, by a young woman who has had several years' practice in highly respectable families. Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do chamberwork or fine washing and ironing in a small private family. Apply at No 247 East 13th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor; best of City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, as cooks, and are good washers and ironers and understand baking. Call at No. 238 8th-av. City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as clerk in a grocery store; is acquainted with the business. Good reference will be given. Address R K., 151 9th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or general housework. Apply at No. 118 Christopher-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as cook and ironer, or as nurse and waiter. Inquire at her present employer's, No. 17 East 15th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

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WANTED.

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GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 842 Post Office.

TUTOR.—A gentleman, graduate of a College, and versed in all the departments of an English education, Latin, Greek and French, which he speaks with facility, and who has prepared students for entrance examinations, offers his services to a family who would give him a home. Address for three days, P. L N., this office.

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WET-NURSE WANTED—To take charge of an infant at her own residence. Any applicant, besides possessing the requisite qualities of a good nurse, must receive a comfortable apartment in a healthy situation. None other need apply. Address P Y., at this office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A gentleman of 33 wishes a situation in a drug store or surgery. Is well qualified and not afraid to work. For address and reference, apply to DAVID RITTER, Chemist and Druggist, No. 318 Bowery.

A LADY—An artist, thoroughly qualified to instruct in drawing and oil painting, can hear of a fine situation South by addressing ARTIST, Box 1 804 Lower Post-Office.

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to a good cash City trade. Can hear of a good chance by addressing Box No. 2,974.

TO PRESSMEN.—Good Adams pressmen and feeders and a good cylinder fly-boy, wanted at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

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B. BRADLEY, Principal.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—Fergusonville Delaware County, N Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; B I FERGUSON, M A., and A. BENFIELD, Warrington, P. O. Staunton, Va., Assistants. This Academy commences Nov. 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expenses $68 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm; also, a well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the instruction of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 301 West 14th-st., New York.

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BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 9. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. The location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles from the City, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm Keyes, Esq. No 116 Water st., New-York; and W. Rayner, Bellport, Bellport, L I Oct. 3, 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the Rev. SCHOLEFIELD, A.M., Principal. Or to 393 Broadway; H. WATERMAN & CO., No. 93 Broadway; L W SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG F NITCHY.

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—At No. 339 4th-av., where boys are instructed, on the German plan, by Drs. RICHARD and BENJAMIN, (the former from Princeton, Princeton College, Mississippi; the latter from the University of Berlin, Prussia,) is still open for the reception of pupils, number limited. A few more desks can be occupied. Circulars at the Institute.

SELECT FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass. B. F. MILLS, J. A MILLS Associate Principals. The twenty-eighth Semi-Annual Session of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, and continue 21 weeks. Circulars can be obtained at WILCOX'S School Agency, No. 293 Broadway; or of the Principals at the Clarendon Hotel.

FRENCH EVENINGS CLASSES—Attended by Prof. De la PLACE, are commencing now at his residence No. 197 12th-st. between Broadway and 4th av., on his thorough system, so well known, for the benefit of the learners. No more than three pupils will be admitted. Terms $12 50 a quarter. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P M.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she will open a school for little girls, between five and ten years of age, on MONDAY, Oct 8 at No. 119 Tenth st, between Broadway and University-place. For circulars containing further information apply to
Miss ROSSITER.
No 26 West 24th st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, N French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Miss HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTRAM HARRISON, B A Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 6th-av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY & OB'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

GERMAN LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE.—PAUL DYRSEN, Professor of the German language, continues to give instruction at his house, No. 778 Greenwich-st., or in schools and pupils' residences, commencing again for the season on MONDAY next, Sept. 10. Application to be made at the house or at the bookstores, Nos. 763 and 290 Broadway.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 23 and 25 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

MUSIC.—Miss HANLEY wishes to inform her pupils, and the public generally, that she has returned to the City, and is ready to receive pupils on the Harp, Piano and Guitar. Any communication addressed to her residence, No 18 East 18th-st., will meet with immediate attention.

E. CHARLIER, Jr., Professor of the French Language and Literature, is open for an engagement in a School from 9 to 10½ A. M. His French Evening Classes will be resumed at his residence, No. 47 West 13th-st., on the first Monday of October. Address E. CHARLIER, Jr., No. 47 West 13th st.

THE FRENCH PROTESTANT INSTITUTE—For young gentlemen, Boarding and Day School, No 48 East 24th st, directed by Mr ELIE CHARLIER, of Paris, (formerly of Peugnet's school,) will open on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 12. Circulars, with full particulars, to be had.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 62 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 223 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Bleecker-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house.

$5—THE SUBSCRIBER WILL RECEIVE new pupils, daily, at his rooms, No. 363 Broadway, for private or class instruction in penmanship, bookkeeping, arithmetic and elocution.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No. 88 East 22d-st.

MRS. OKILL'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES was reopened on the 4th of September. Circulars can be obtained at her residence, Nos 8 and 10 Clinton-place, 8th-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. Mecdougal st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park.

BOOKSELLER WANTED—Competent to take Charge as Agent of a Religious Publication Society in this City. An Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 2,019 Post-Office, stating name, qualifications, references, etc.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES wishing to learn a beautiful art, at which they can certainly make from $3 to $6 per day, and suitable for any city or town in the United States, can be taught in one lesson at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A number of American, English, Irish, German & Scotch cooks, chamber and nursery girls, seamstresses, &c., for families and public houses in the City, Jackson, Newburgh, and other towns on farms, boys for trades and stores, porters, clerks, &c. Private families and hotels can always find at this office well recommended help. Apply at No. 335 Fulton-st., corner Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WET-NURSE WANTED—To take charge of an infant at her own residence. Any applicant, besides possessing the requisite qualities of a good nurse, must receive a comfortable apartment in a healthy situation. None other need apply. Address P Y., at this office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A gentleman of 33 wishes a situation in a drug store or surgery. Is well qualified and not afraid to work. For address and reference, apply to DAVID RITTER, Chemist and Druggist, No. 318 Bowery.

A LADY—An artist, thoroughly qualified to instruct in drawing and oil painting, can hear of a fine situation South by addressing ARTIST, Box 1 804 Lower Post-Office.

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to a good cash City trade. Can hear of a good chance by addressing Box No. 2,974.

TO PRESSMEN.—Good Adams pressmen and feeders and a good cylinder fly-boy, wanted at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT COOKS, NURSES, WAITERGIRLS—And other good servants, are wanted immediately for excellent situations now ready in gentlemen's families. Apply at the Servants' Institute, 149 Grand st.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As cook and laundress, English, Scotch, or American preferred. Apply at No 33 Bank-st.

AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—(Basement,) situations promptly obtained, for bookkeepers, salesmen, school teachers, conductors, bar keepers, coachmen, men on steamers, waiters, boys for stores and trades. Charges moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, 19x50 feet, lot 19x134 feet, four-story, basement and sub cellar, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, force pump, hot air, furnace, &c. Court-yards in front 33½ feet. Houses warranted in every particular, and built in a day's work. Splendid view of the bay, Staten Island and Jersey Shore, Greenwood and Fort Hamilton, from the 2d, 3d and 4th-story rear rooms. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, Illinois or Iowa land, and $1,000 in cash.
EDWARD J POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—Two-story house, kitchen attached to it, and wagon house, and well of good water by the door, with six lots of ground, all in good picket fence; also a good plot of ground for a market gardener, about two acres, or thirty city lots, level and clear and high, about four miles to Williamsburg Ferry, and five minutes' walk to the railroad depot, and to where stages leave every thirty minutes for Williamsburg Ferry; also near four churches and good schools; on easy terms of payment. Inquire on the premises of JAMES BAILEY.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A new dwelling-house in West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., south side, 325 feet east of 9th av., consisting of all the modern improvements. House three stories with high basement and counter-cellar, and brown stone basement and the best front brick. The size of house 20 by 50 feet deep; lot 20 feet by 98 feet 9 inches deep. $4,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of C. BEDELL, on the premises, or No 224 West 35th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 30x100; house three stories, supplied with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000. Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone, high stoop houses, on 15th-st., near 2d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No. 150 15th-st., or on the premises. A person with the keys will be present from 8 A. M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The first-class four-story brown stone house, known as No 1-2 West 22d st., with all the modern improvements, built entirely by days work; terms to suit the purchasers; possession given immediately. Apply to B SMITH built, or, No. 158 on the same block.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No 7 Broad-st., offer at private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, varying in price from $6 000 to $60,000 each.
Also, a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property. For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—One of 58, one of 103, and one of 140 acres on Hudson-River, 37 miles from New-York; one of 96 acres at Rye, and one of 110 acres at Pelham, Westchester County; one of 113 acres at Rhinebeck; one of 128 acres at Amenia, one of 20 acres at Poughkeepsie; one of 74 acres at Kingston; one of 75 at Saugerties; one of 1,280 acres at Ghent; one of 183 acres at Claverack, Columbia County; one of 33, one of 184, and one of 8 acres, at Tarrytown; one Italian villa and 4 acres on Staten Island; one Italian villa and 13 acres at Peekskill; one house and 3 acres at Norwalk, Conn.; one of 80 acres near Yonkers; one of 18, one of 11 and one of 8 acres at White Plains; six farms in Virginia; one of 100 acres at Hampton Corner, one of 47 acres at Mamaroneck, and one of 184 acres at Newtown, L. I.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a handsome convenient residence for a genteel family doing business in the City. Land from 8 to 10 acres; good house, with out-buildings, shade trees, fine fruit, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to S. MARINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, third story.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—Being one of the most desirable corner lots in Jersey City, with the dwelling-house and fixtures, and the materials thereon. Also, the adjoining three lots, 75 by 80 feet, and the 3 story and basement brick house thereon, known as Nos 84, 86 and 88 Jersey-st, with a large yard in the rear, and a fine and valuable subsoil water for the use of engines, planing &c. Also, the two lots, one 25 and 27 subsequent, each 27 by 80 feet, with the 2 story and a half brick dwelling-house thereon, known as No. 90 Jersey-st. Terms liberal. Apply to E. C HALLIDAY, No 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY NEAR HOBOKEN FERRY FOR SALE—A tract of land containing 41 acres, 28 miles from City Hall, with an extensive land and river frontage; a good investment if purchased at the present price. Address or apply to M. E. COUENS, Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County New York.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Situated at East Chester, Westchester County, only eighteen miles from New York, midway between the New-Rochelle depot on the New Haven Railroad and Pelham Bridge on the Harlem Road, about two miles from either station. Said farm contains sixty acres of good land, six of which are woodland; there is a good farm-house barn, &c., on the premises; the situation is high and very healthy. This is a very desirable place for a dairyman or market gardener, it being accessible to the City, by railroad, eight or ten times daily; or it would be a beautiful place for a gentleman seeking a country seat, as its natural advantages by improvements are very great. There is an abundance of good soft water on the premises, a never-failing brook running through the land; there is also a fine apple orchard of 150 trees, with a variety of fruit, all in full bearing. For further particulars inquire of S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 15 Old slip.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid farm, of 107 acres, 20 acres under wood; the land and fences in first rate order; plenty of fruit; excellent house and out buildings; 18 miles from New-York; within 1½ miles of depôt. A most desirable investment. Will be exchanged for good paying improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Price $2,000. Half can remain on mortgage. Apply to COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 4 President-st. and No 6 Hamilton-av, Brooklyn.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Fine farm and superior improvements, 111 acres, situated 11 miles from Newburg, will be sold cheap, for cash, or exchange for City property. Price, $70. Apply to C. R MILLER & CO., auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway.

WANTED TO EXCHANGE—500 acres of timber land in Orwego County, suitable for five farms, for a good house and lot in New-York or Brooklyn. For particulars inquire of the Secretary of the M. & M. Union, No. 360 Broadway Room No. 4.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR A HOUSE IN BROOKLYN—Thirty acres of good land, 20 miles from the City, on the New-Haven Railroad. Apply to I. E. SAYRE, No. 157 Atlantic-st.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—Three cylinder boilers, 17 feet long and three feet diameter, with steam or cross boilers, face plate and grate bars, just as they were set and now in use, all complete and warranted perfect, and about as good as new, having been made for a special purpose, and used but one month each year for two years. Weight of three boilers and cross boiler (wrought iron,) 11,588 lbs. Weight of three boilers, face plates and grate bars (cast iron,) 6,269 lbs For further information, apply to
JOHN STUART, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

HORSES FOR SALE.—A pair of light Carriage Horses, 15 hands high, 7 and 8 years old; sound, kind and gentle. Also, a small, light Carriage, with shafts and pole, and set of double harness. Will be sold together or separately, and at a bargain, if applied for immediately. Address or inquire at THORBURN'S Seed Store, No. 15 John-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS No. 200 6th-av., New-York.—The inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr. HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c., &c.
N. B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Theory explained to students.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 4 Ashland-place, formerly No. 9 Perry-st.; a first class three-story and cellar, with high basement and sub-cellar, brick house, furnished in the best manner; with all the modern improvements, situated in a most central and desirable neighborhood. House to be seen from 12 o'clock M., till 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars apply to L. LILIENTHAL, No. 30 Beech st., or of Messrs. MORRIS BROS., Nos. 23 and 25 Wall street.

HOUSE TO LET—In Brooklyn, ten minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry, a 3-story brick house, with basement and sub-cellar; the house is 20x48, handsome y finished, with gas, range, speaking tubes, hot and cold water bath, water closet, &c. Will be let very low to a good tenant. The carpets and oil cloths will be sold if desired. Possession given immediately. Apply at No. 66 Bergen-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE TO LET AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—No 6 Abingdon-square—There are thirteen rooms, all in good order. It is now used as a genteel boarding-house; will accommodate twenty—rent $525. The location one of the most pleasant in the City. Reason for selling out, the present occupant is obliged to leave the City. Address E. L. X., this office.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new houses in 22d-st., near 11th-av. Lot 20 feet 6 inches by 100 feet. English basement fronts and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; also, 1 in West 25th-st., similar to the above; also, 1 in 25th-st., 4 stories and basement; also, 1 fine house in 25th-st., near 7th-av. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel house in Williamsburg, three minutes' walk from either ferry. It is a three story and basement, brick house handsomely finished; gas fixtures on three floors, large yard, with grape arbors, &c. Rent moderate, to a good family that will take care of it. Apply on the premises, to WM. G. DUNN, 2d st., next to South 4th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

BEAUTIFUL STONE BUILT MANSION, Basement, principal story and attics—36x36, at Pelhamville, 17 miles from the City, on the New Haven Railroad. Call on Mr. PATTERSON. Garden of half an acre, &c. Price $2,000. Nine minutes walk from the Depôt; title clear. Take 9 o'clock cars from Canal-st.

SUBURBAN COTTAGE HOUSES AND A COUNTRY SEAT TO LET—A two-story and basement frame house at Newtown—rent $150 per year. A plain cottage house at East New-York—rent $160. A commodious cottage house at Upper Morrisania—with about one acre of ground—rent $300. One most desirable country seat at West Farms, Westchester County—rent $450 per year. Double house, suitable for one or two families. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

NEW ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE.—No 242 West Thirty-second-st., between 8th and 9th avs., to let; in being papered and painted throughout. Also, stables No 21 West Twenty second-st., near 5th-av. JOHN B MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—In East 24th-st., consisting of eight rooms. Will be let low, to a small family. Possession given 1st of November. Apply, early in the morning, or after 3 o'clock P. M., at 378 2d-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of the three story house No. 277 3d-av., all in good order. Has the Croton water where necessary. Possession immediately. Apply at No 330 4th-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET OR LEASE.—Two large workshops and one four-story brick dwelling, with three lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 75x50 feet, on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 33d st., formerly occupied by Mr. DURHAM & CO., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 21 and 23 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 97 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J C HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Any person having a convenient two or three-story house to let, in a respectable neighborhood, within a short distance of the City Hall, will hear of a good tenant, by addressing a line to O. D. P., and leaving it at the *Times* office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A family, consisting of three grown persons, desire to rent a furnished house, having all the modern conveniences, in a good location, until the last of May, or for a longer period. Address or call at No. 142 Water-st., near Maiden-lane.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a family of three persons. The lower part of a small neat house, or rooms over a store, in the vicinity of Atlantic and Clinton sts. Apply at No. 157 Atlantic-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B JONES, Notary Public, No 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for county land collec ed by
GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED by
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in paints, oils and window glass, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York, in consequence of one of the firm residing. Any party acquainted with the business and desirous of forming a connection, will address P. O. W., care of Box No. 1,646, Post-Office, stating capital, with references.

$15,000 TO BE $20,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With this amount of capital. The business is well established, and to any one having the above amount it is a chance rarely met with, as the only reason why I have a partner is the extension of the business. Address O W., Union square Post-Office, stating where a personal address may

AUCTION SALES.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Building Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUNCOMB.

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Hunter's-Point. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck slip and Grand-st. ferries, Williamsburgh, every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents,

BARKER & DUNCOMB,
14 Pine-st., or to
JAMES RILY, No. 342 8th-st., New-York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No. 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. FERRY, cor. South 4th and 5th-st., Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st., near the ferry.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell on TUESDAY, 2d, WEDNESDAY, 3d, THURSDAY, 4th, and FRIDAY, Oct. 5th, at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction rooms, No. 19 Nassau-st.:

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY Goods—Opening sale of the season, the first importation of Parisbronzes, the manufacture of the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company; they obtained the commend in London, 1851; the go den medals in Dresden and Paris and the Crystal Palace, New-York, the silver medal; the only one awarded for bronzes in the nation. This is the most extensive company in the world, and their goods superior to any manufactured consisting of a large assortment of superb vases, coupes, consoles, brackets, groups, figures large and small, superb candelabras, bronze and ormolu, Italian dancers, statuettes of illustrious men, very elegant table stands, statuette hunter, shepherd, &c.; animals, groups of deer, large size; flower fountains, card receivers, marble vases. This is the first great sale in this country from this extensive concern.

Sir G. R. Pandolfini's first opening sale of the season at the same time and place, of real Carrara statuary Agate, Medaglia, first bar of Siena, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 9 feet high, Bohemian ware, chums, brocse and ormolu clocks.

MARBLE STATUARY Group of Fidelity, the original by Franzoni; the Shepherdess, by Delnisdico, the beggars by Micelli, superb statuary of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, double feet high, and made by the well-known artist Pinelli; Venus of Mary Magdalen, Antinoe, from the Grecian school, Flemish Cupid with nest, Venus of Canova, Amore Dorme by Benevae; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso, bust of Yeno, two groups representing Summer and Autumn, statuary for gardens or piazzas, Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, dancing girls of Canova, Nymphs, &c.; those are about five feet high.

Also, an assortment of stuffed birds.

Also, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets, turquoise, opal and other gold bracelets, ear-rings, breastpins, &c., plated do., lepine watches, and gold chains.

Persons residing out of the City can have their goods carefully packed for shipment at a reasonable charge by Mr Pandolini.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Oct. 4 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds, of 1870.
$3,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, (sec ond issue).....$1,000 each
$1 000 Sacramento City 10 per cent Bonds, (sec ond issue).....$1,000 each
$1 000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$3 000 Harlem River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bds $1,000 each
10 shs ex Dividend Norwalk Railroad.....$50 each
10 shares The Avenue Reservoir (hydrotheca).$100 each
144 shares Dry Dock, Grand-st., Mowary and South Ferry Stage Company.....$25 each
5 shares Leather Manufacturers' Bank.....$100 each
5 shares Exchange Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
5 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
4 shares Nassau Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares Atlantic Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
5 shares Phillips' Yew Coal Company.....$100 each

Also, by order of the administrator of the estate of William Pasteur, deceased,

50 shares North River Fire Insurance Company, $25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. on the fall of the hammer, and the balance to be delivered on surrender of the deposit receipts, which will be granted by the purchaser, with acceptance of state deeds.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct 8

S. S. Mellon, Auctioneer.

BY MOUNTAIN & MELLON.—FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Oct. 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the Auction Rooms, No. 113 Nassau-st. Full trade sale of cabinet furniture, by order of manufacturers, to close consignments and to pay advances. The trade are particularly invited; every line in the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Goods now on the second floor, all the choice pieces in the premises by superior packers. The sale will comprise the most fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, black walnut and enamelled parlor, chamber, dining room, library and drawing room furniture, richly carved and finished with the most costly materials; elegant carved rosewood spring seat, sofas and chairs, covered in French satin brocatel, satin and de laine; rosewood cabinets, sofas and sofa tables, dressing, card, side and fancy tables; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads. Also mahogany furniture of all descriptions found in a general house, including decorated china vases and tea sets, silver plated tea services, gilt china cups and saucers, mirrors, bedding, &c. The house was furnished complete on the 1st of May last, and was manufactured to order, and is positive, this or shine. Deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues at the house and this morning at No. 36 Beekman-st. HENRY T. LEEDS, 36 Beekman-st.

JOSEPH HINEMAN, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—FRIDAY, Oct 5, at 10 o'clock, A M., at the residence of AUSTIN D. SQUIRE, No. 17 south 4th, corner 2d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg) a large and general assortment of household furniture, including a splendid rosewood piano, by Worcester, 7 octaves, splendid French plate pier glasses, richly colored frames, mantlers, mahogany parlor furniture in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, rich cut glass and china, carpets, oilcloths, basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues on Thursday afternoon, at the house or at the auctioneers' warerooms, corner of Williamsburg and Fulton ferries. Purchasers, with approbation, will be required to make a satisfactory deposit and settle their bills immediately after the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 11 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 16 hands high, 9 years old, a rapid and willing traveler, warranted sound, kind and free from vice of every kind; a new top wagon, has not been out six times, made by Demarest & Vanderpool, August last; cost $225; harness, also new, made by M. Sigra, Broadway; saddle and bridle by the same maker, nearly new; blanket, sheet, fly-net and carriage cover all at complete turn out. Also, a beautiful bay pony, suitable for a lady or gentleman, warranted sound and kind; is very handsome and has equal seldom to be met with; a side, bridle, blanket and sheet, complete. The above will be sold in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No 117 Nassau-st., consisting in part of superior mahogany and rosewood secretaire bookcases, parlor furniture, en suite, in rich brocatel, marble-top centre, sofa and sofa tables, richly carved rosewood etagere and escritoires, easy and arm chairs of a variety of styles, sofas tête-à-têtes, lounges, extension dining tables, dining-room and parlor chairs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, paillasses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood piano forte

I. E. VANANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—EXTENSIVE SALE.—I. E. VANANTWERP will sell on THURSDAY Oct 4, at 10 o'clock, at No 216 Pearl-st., 560 packages and lots, comprising the entire stock of a hardware house closing up their business, forming a complete assortment of shelf and heavy goods, and fancy articles, worthy the attention of the retail trade, jobbers and country merchants. Also, 60 packages Sheffield German and American hardware and cutlery, &c., new goods. N. B.—Sale will be peremptory, and at 90 days' credit.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. T. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at the residence of C. C. WEBB, Esq. No. 69 Varick-st., near Canal, TO-MORROW, (Friday) all the elegant furniture of the above house, consisting of one rosewood 7 octave pianoforte, been used only three months, with guarantee for one year, cost $350; elegantly carved rosewood parlor suite covered in richest satin brocade, Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofa and centre, do card, side and fancy tables, rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads. Also mahogany furniture of all descriptions found in a genteel house, including decorated china vases and tea sets, silver plated tea services, gilt china cups and saucers, mirrors, bedding, &c. The house was furnished complete on the 1st of May last, and was manufactured to order, and is positive, this or shine. Deposits required from all purchasers. Catalogues at the house and this morning at No. 36 Beekman-st. HENRY T. LEEDS, 36 Beekman-st.

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AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BIG H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct 4—LEGANT FURNITURE.—At 10½ o'clock, at No 19 Nassau-st., the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, all made by Prescott, Sandcuina & Meeks, consisting of velvet and Brussels carpets, superb rosewood centre table, large size, with Mosaic top; large pier and mantel glasses, costly real bronze group large size, on marble base and figures to match; Buhl étagère and jardiniere, Buhl work-table, crimson silk curtains, worsted de laine do., rich lace do., bronze vases carved rosewood parlor suite covered in crimson damask silk, blue de laine do., sofas chairs, arm-chairs, &c.; fancy chairs in tapestry, sofa tables, rich ormolu chandelier, rosewood couch covered in velvet, magnificent marble, bronze and ormolu clocks, recently imported from Paris; can be heard to match, very costly piano forte, finished all round and carved, cost $450, made by Nunns & Clarke; elegant piano cover, embroidered and rosewood fire-screen, and other valuable articles.

Dining Room—Drab de mask silk curtains; mahogany extension table and leaves; two marble top buffets in mahogany; chairs in plush; superb engravings in frames; chandeliers; Brussels carpet, china, glass &c.; a large assortment of greenhouse plants of very choice description.

Bedrooms—highly carved rosewood bedsteads, canopies; worsted de laine and lace curtains; French worsted de laine window curtains; elegant rosewood dressing bureaus; marble top and dressing tables; ensuite washwardrobes with plate glass; cabinets; Brussels carpet; sofa and centre tables; chairs covered in de laine; furniture covered in pink; merino curtains to match; cabinets; wardrobes; mahogany bedstead; canopy and chintz curtains; washstands; carved dressing bureaus; tables in rosewood; imitation oak bedroom cottage suites; mahogany feeds, mattresses &c.; and a large assortment of valuable furniture not enumerated

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE.—RICH FANCY GOODS THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at the large salesroom, No 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold off, for the advantage of the trade and others, an extensive and splendid stock of the richest imported fancy goods, consisting of magnificent bronze figures, groups, &c., in great variety; superb gilt, bronze and marble clocks; the richest china ware of all descriptions; elegant marble and slab stone classic ornaments; valuable plated tea services, and rich china dinner and tea sets; vases, colognes card receivers, spittoons, mugs, coffee cups, &c. The whole comprising one of the richest and most elegant assortments of valuable fancy goods ever peramptorily disposed of by auction.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, &c., &c., &c.—CARRIAGE, LIQUORS, CIGARS, SNUFF, CUTLERY.—THIS DAY and TO MORROW at 10½ o'clock, at No 57 Dey-st., cor Greenwich, soap, fish, coffee, tea, starch, cocoa tobacco, knives, forks, spoons scissors, saws files, hammers, chisels, scales, clocks, collars, combs, stocks, buttons.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton, on FRIDAY, Oct 5, at 10½ o'clock, continuation sale of new and second hand furniture, mirrors, clocks, oil paintings, gas chandeliers, richly decorated China vases, for presents. Sale will commence with the second hand furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broadway, by order of Joseph Naylor, assignee, the book account of E. S. Goodyear.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 86 and 88 Walnut-st., between 3d and 4th. They offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends. Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company and

$200,000 CASH WILL BE ADVANCED—In large or small sums, by ELIAS COMEN, Auctioneer and Commission Merchant, upon merchandise consigned to him. Parties in want of funds can negotiate confidentially by calling at the salesrooms, No 66 Nassau-st., from 11 to 4 o'clock.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

PORTABLE PRISM HEATERS for Coal, the greatest improvement of the age, for Heating Parlors, Halls, Stores, or with Hot Air. Can be removed and put in style cermanty or durability.

STOVE RANGES.

The celebrated "Buckeye Stove Ranges" will do more cooking than any 6 or 7 inch Cooking Stoves, with one-half the fuel.

Also, the most approved patterns of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, in Wrought and Cast Iron.

For sale by JOHN LINDSAY, No 198 Greenwich-st.; H. A. GREGORY, No 84 Liberty-st.; R. E. W. PETERSON, No 16 Burling-slip; N. J. MONTGOMERY, No 304 Spring-st.; CHARLES E. & J. MORRIS, No 9 Dey-st.; and WM. H. VAN ADDIN, No 118 Bleecker-st.; H. A. POLLE, No 31 Stanton.

For sale in Brooklyn by LOWERRE & LEWIS, No 63 Fulton-st.; WM. GILL, No 136 Myrtle-av.; J. L. PARKER, No. 180 Court-st.; W. & J. FAGLEY, No 261 Columbia and Hamilton-av.; W. S. LIXON, No 1 Magnolia-st.; A. MUNDELL, corner of Myrtle and Classon-av.

In Williamsburg by JOHN McCANN, South 7th-st., corner of 4th-st., and No 167 Grand-st.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the State Fair just closed at Harrisburg for the best fire-proof Safes. These safes have never failed when placed in competition to carry off the prize over all others, and the verdict previously given in their favor by the Juries at the World's Fair, London, the Crystal Palace, New-York, and a host of others, is once again indorsed by the intelligent committee of the great Pennsylvania Fair. HERRING'S Patent Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, warranted to stand more fire than any others the world ever saw. Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos 138 137 and 139 (Green Block) Water-st., New York.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN.
No. 235 Water st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm st., near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 400 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more largely, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewsanit," "Full River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—
From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER FACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c
For sale by DURFEE, HOUGH & Co.
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green.
New-York City.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John-st., New-York.

J. H. HARLEY, importer and manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs, has every description of the choicest Furs made into the most fashionable articles for ladies' wear.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can warrant will be a sufficient inducement for customers to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New-York, renders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated lining deck cards.
A. WARNER & CO.,
No 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 76 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and the trade will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all quantities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, consisting of sofas, tête-à-têtes, Voltaire, rocking, easy and other chairs, centre, card and side tables, wardrobes, bookcases, bureaus, &c. To be sold to close a consignment at No 47 Beekman, near William-st

H. J. FARMINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st., cor. Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 77 West-2d-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a constant and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use, at a cost of
FIFTY PER CENT.
LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.
It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the expense, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and efficiency of operation, and is the only apparatus capable of producing the soft and agreeable atmosphere of Summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for invalids to seek a warm climate in pursuit of health. Apply to the RIPPOWAM COMPANY,
No 406 Broadway, New-York

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a small invoice of Dutch Crushed Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, other white and brown Sugars and family groceries, for sale in quantities to suit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLES, Nos. 26 and 428 Greenwich-st.

MEDICAL.

TRISSEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and recognized by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISSEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *defence of life*, if the Trissemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments which like magic before its assurance, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISSEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought to be a cure for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRISSEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in six cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as admonished by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trissemar in any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 590 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. (late of numerous hospitals, having had extensive practice, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex. Those sending $5 and age and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring advice, medical or surgical, can enjoy the kindly assurance of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND AND other unrivaled remedies arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases so frightful if left to themselves, eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are a boundless boon to the unfortunate. Those anxious for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without delay. Great attention to every case, and a cure always warranted. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other sure remedies, just what those want who have contracted certain diseases; cure at once, and forever; greatest cure in the world; slight cases cured in a few hours. Consult Dr. at once, and read his BALM OF GILEAD, now in its 21st edition. Price $1.

His BALM OF GILEAD for nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion from excesses, climate, uneasiness, too rapid growth leading to impotency, or loss of virile power, immediately restores effectually repairs the system when broken down or debilitated

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—To a delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers. Both genitally and physically. As an Aphrodisiac it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting their into such as will produce that healthy state of blood, imparted and the whole framework of man invigorated; a more rigorous and harmonious manner there can be. Price in bottles, of two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 13 Mandeville-pl. DR MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, illustrated engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the most effective cure in fewest hours. The author would use no remedies before having recourse to his own, which have been in use more than a Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 25 Bleecker-st., and mailed free for 25 cts. by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and surgeon, No 19 Hester-st., corner of Mulberry, where no cases can be taken in hand. Hours 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Address as above. No. 444 New-York Post Office. We concur with the author's remarks in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Morning Herald, Democrat, Day Book, Sunday Dispatch and New-Brunswick Times.*

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The subscriber who is about retiring from active practice, has prepared it, printed from his valuable prescriptions, recipes, &c., adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which every person can be his own physician, without confinement, with or the dangerous delay usually experienced where the medical man through ignorance or with a desire to increase his fee, protracts the complaint to remain until the patient's health is seriously jeopardized. Physicians are assured that these formulas are derived from the most successful treatment of those diseases; the ingredients especially those at a distance, they are invaluable. Price $1 each, and sent, enclosed in a letter as directed. Address Dr DEVERE Box No 2 659, Post-Office, formerly a surgeon in the Paris Hospitals

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultation. WATSON, M.D.,
"Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities. In particularly is he now of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereafter. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without doing its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL.—Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court was confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia Rheumatism; medical aid failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief, so that he went about his business, and a cure was soon effected. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism pains, bruises, weak lungs, &c. Made by R. B. NEWMANN, M. D., No. 263 Hudson-st., a physician of over twenty years' practice. Price only 12½ cents

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constitutes a perfect safeguard against imposition. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and Centre sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University and has his diploma in his office.

FEVER AND AGUE.—The most effectual, safe and certain remedy will be found to be the Peruvian Febrifuge. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

COAL.

COAL $4 PER TON; FLOUR, $10 PER BARREL.—First quality red and white Ash, egg and stove size (if applied for immediately), will be delivered in New-York, Williamsburg, Brooklyn, Hoboken or Jersey City Flour $10 per barrel. People's Coal and Flour Agency, No. 38 Broadway. Down with all monopoly in coal and flour.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Red Ash, White Ash and Lehigh Coal, from $4 75 to $5 75 per ton screened and delivered from our yards, Nos. 155 Chrystie, near Delancy and 101 Division-st., near Pike.
FELTER & DROMLEY.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts., 36th-st. and 9th-av., No. 116 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best red-ash
PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal. Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No 537 10th-st., between 21st and 22d sts.
SAMUEL WALLACE.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 325 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL $5 50 PER TON—Of the best quality of white and red ash, stove and egg, at the old Lackawanna Coal Yard, corner of King and Greenwich sts. C. WATERS.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee
WILLIAM BLAKE.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9 30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take stage for Springfield, St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chic

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The State Temperance Convention at Utica.

UTICA, Wednesday, Oct. 3—8 P. M.

The State Temperance Convention met at Mechanics' Hall at 1 o'clock to-day.

Mr. RICHARDSON, Chairman of the State Committee, called the Convention to order, and, on his motion, CHARLES BUTLER of Poughkeepsie was appointed temporary Chairman, and M. S. BARNES, of Ithica, and L. LOCKE, of Watertown, Secretaries. Nearly 100 delegates presented credentials and took seats. A Committee of One from each Judicial District was appointed to select permanent officers, when the Convention adjourned until 3 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

On the reassembling of the Convention this afternoon, the Committee on Permanent Organization reported through their Chairman, Mr. WILLIAMS, the following: For President, Hon. JOHN SAVAGE, of Oneida; Vice Presidents, C. C. Leigh, Samuel Boyer, General Joseph T. Smith, Ellis Chisbie, Daniel H. Marsh, George D Beers, Laban Hankins, and Asabel Scoville; Secretaries, George W. Bungay, of Herkimer; John B. Wells, of Kings, and N. Seymour, of Livingston.

The report was unanimously adopted.

Judge SAVAGE, on taking the Chair, briefly addressed the Convention.

After the address, Mr. LEIGH stated that he had received a communication from His Excellency, Gov. CLARK, transmitting to this Convention an address to the citizens of New-York, from the United Kingdom Temperance Alliance of Great Britain.

After the reading of this address, Mr. LEIGH moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair to answer it. Carried.

The Chair appointed C. C. LEIGH, C. J. WARREN, and Rev. JOHN MARSH, as the Committee for that purpose.

Rev. Dr. MARSH reported in part from the Committee on Business. Report accepted.

The Committee on Resolutions presented the following preamble and resolutions which were adopted:

Whereas, A political Convention held at Syracuse in this State on the 23d of August last, passed the following:

Resolved That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor act passed by the Legislature of this State at its late session, as not only a violation of the Constitution, but also as subversive of personal liberty and the rights of private property, and that its repeal is in our opinion, imperatively demanded.

And *whereas*, Another Convention, consisting of a portion of the same party, at a Convention held on the 29th of August last, passed a resolution as follows:

Resolved, That the efforts and growing inclination of the Whig party to extend legislation beyond the limits authorized by the Constitution, have proved detrimental to the best interests of the State. It is the duty of the Legislature not less than of the Judiciary, to protect the rights of the citizens. A reckless disregard of these rights has led the Whig party of this State, under the guise of suppressing intemperance and crime, to trench upon private property and personal liberty against the plainest guarantees of the Constitution. Such laws should be repealed and legislation should not supersede moral discipline.

And *whereas*, A Convention calling itself American, held at Auburn, on the 25th of September last, did not, so far as is known, pass any resolutions whatever upon the subject of Prohibition, thereby clearly ignoring that issue, and *whereas* a Convention known as Republican, held at Syracuse on the 26th and 27th days of September, as follows:

Resolved, That firmly believing the great principle of prohibition to be right, we will resist the attempts now being made to prevent a trial of the practical workings thereof in the State

And *whereas*, The said Republican Convention nominated a ticket composed in good part of avowed and decided Temperance men and friends of Prohibition; and *whereas*, It is of the highest importance that all officers whose duties are connected with the Prohibitory Laws, either in a legislative or executive capacity, should receive the united support of the friends of Prohibition at the coming election. Therefore,

Resolved, That in view of the favorable action of the Republican Convention, and of the course pursued by the other Conventions, it is the opinion of this Convention that the interests of Temperance will be best subserved by a cordial support of the Republican nominee, as far as they are found to be prohibitionists.

Resolved, That we adopt as our own the nominees of the Republican Convention for Judges of the Court of Appeals and Attorney General, and that we make no further nominations because, first, this Convention was called for the express purpose of nominating candidates for these offices only; and, second, because these offices are the only ones directly concerned with the enforcement of the prohibitory principle.

There was considerable discussion upon the resolutions before they were adopted.

Several other resolutions were presented of minor importance, but which gave use to a long debate

The Temperance men throughout the State were desired to select such candidates from other tickets, besides those designated by this Convention, as may best suit their individual preferences.

Speeches were then made by Messrs. STEARNS, LEIGH, MARSH, CRAMPTON, and others, when the Convention (about 10 P. M.) adjourned, with hearty cheers for the nominations.

Massachusetts Know-Nothing State Convention—Nomination of Gov. Gardner for Re-election—Great Enthusiasm.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Native American State Convention met at the Tremont Temple, this forenoon. It is a large and enthusiastic gathering from all sections of the State. Hon. E. C. BAKER, of Medford, is President.

The following was the result of the ballot for Governor: whole number of votes cast, 820—of which HENRY J. GARDNER received 812, the remaining 8 being scattered. The announcement of the vote was received with great applause.

The Convention nominated by a nearly unanimous vote Hon. HENRY W. BENCHLEY, the President of the last State Senate for Lieutenant Governor; FRANCIS WITT, of Ware, for Secretary of State; H. FERNALD, of Newburyport, for Treasurer: JOSEPH DONOLEY, of Fall River, for Auditor, and A. H. NELSON, of Woburn, for Attorney General.

The platform adopted at Springfield was reaffirmed as the platform of the party.

A Committee who had been sent for Governor GARDNER returned in his company, and he addressed the Convention at some length, accepting the nomination, defining his position, and defending himself from the attacks which had been made upon him.

Mr. GARDNER was received with tumultuous and long continued applause.

Mr. BENCHLEY accepted the nomination for Lieutenant Governor in a brief speech, and the Convention soon after dissolved.

The State Fair.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

It commenced raining here on Tuesday night about sundown and continued almost without intermission until after dark this evening. Still, at an early hour this morning, the crowd which has been steadily accumulating until the present time, commenced thronging to the Fair, and notwithstanding the unfavorable weather, it is estimated that 10,000 people visited the Grounds. The progress of the Exhibition has been greatly checked by the storm, and it is feared it has endangered its success. The prospects of fair weather, to-morrow, are more encouraging, but far from satisfactory.

The trains from all points came crowded with passengers. All the hotels are densely packed, and private and boarding-houses are full. Thousands who have been unable to obtain lodgings have left for their homes, and hundreds of others are seeking lodgings in the adjoining towns. To-morrow, should the weather be clear, it is estimated by good judges that the grounds will be visited by at least 30,000 people.

Governor BIGLER and Secretary CUSTIN of Pennsylvania, and quite a number of other noted individuals from various parts of the country are here.

The Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company—Election of a Board of Directors.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad was held here this afternoon. There was a large delegation present. This is the first meeting of the Stockholders that has been held since the meeting of the Charles River Road with that of the Air Line. The report of the Treasurer showed a subscription of $963,300, and an expenditure of about $863,000. A very energetic Board of Directors was elected, and there is a fair promise of some progress being made in the construction of the road.

Kansas Election—The Pro-Slavery Candidate Probably Elected.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

We have Kansas dates to the 2d inst. Returns from three Counties show a heavy vote for WHITEFIELD, Pro-Slavery, for Congress. The Shawnee Indians supported the Pro-Slavery ticket. The entire vote of Johnson County was given for WHITEFIELD. In Leavenworth County WHITEFIELD had 800, and REEDER 200. At Willow Springs 100 votes were polled—all for Pro-Slavery candidates. Gov. SHANNON voted the Pro-Slavery ticket. There was no fighting or threats at the polls, the Free-State men generally not voting.

Capt. HARRY was not killed, as before reported.

Democratic Soft-Shell State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The Democratic Soft-Shell County Convention nominated to-day DANIEL T. MOSELEY, of Skaneateles, as their candidate for State Senator. They also nominated a full county ticket.

Georgia Election.

COLUMBUS, S. C., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

JOHNSON, Democrat, is elected Governor of Georgia by about 5,000 majority. There are probably three Americans and five Anties elected to Congress.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

No. 51 was argued. No. 47 passed. The following is the Calendar for Oct. 4: Nos. 53, 57, 58, 59, 19, 60, 66, 5, 13, 24, 45, 14, 30, 66.

The Yellow Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The yellow fever is on the increase in this city. The number of interments during Sunday and Monday amounting to thirteen.

Fatal Termination of a Railroad Accident.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

DANIEL LECHTER, aged 19 years, died this morning from concussion of the brain, on account of the injury he received by the accident on the Columbia Railroad on Monday.

The Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 2.

The steamship *Alabama* arrived here this morning, after a stormy passage from New-York.

Mass American Meeting at Troy.

TROY, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Hon. DANIEL ULLMANN addressed an immense American mass meeting here this evening.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

We have no mail this morning south of Mobile.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Death of an Ex-Member of Assembly.

Mr. GEORGE A. SEARING, who occupied a seat in the State Legislature last Winter—having served a previous term—died at his residence on Monday night of consumption. He represented the Second Assembly District of Brooklyn. Mr. S. was seriously ill all last Winter, but he still attended to his duties with fidelity. He was a gentleman of amiable and excellent character, of good abilities, and was universally esteemed.

Suicide by Hanging.

Mrs. MARY POLHAMOS, residing at No. 107 King-street, yesterday, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity, committed suicide by hanging herself to a nail in the ceiling of her bedroom. An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON, when a verdict as above was returned.

☞ The Commissioners of Emigration did nothing of importance at their meeting yesterday. They did talk over Gov. DRAPER'S resolution, reflecting upon them as insolvent and up to their ears in debt, but referred to a Committee a resolution of Commissioner PURDY—which asserted that the Governor's "claim is not founded upon a fair and legal construction of the law, and is calculated to mislead the public," and "proposed to the Board of Governors that this matter be referred to arbitrators, selected in the usual manner, or be determined by a judicial tribunal in an amicable suit."

☞ One point of the North-Western Dispensary Report, read at the Annual Meeting, last night, is worthy of instant attention. It relates to the causes of disease generated in the frail *shanties*, the joint tenement of human beings and swine or cattle, permitted to be erected indiscriminately upon vacant lots, and gone, fully in damp, miasmatic places. The Committee correctly observe: "It is a vain and useless expenditure to feed these people with *quinine*." The cause of such disease is easy of prevention, and the City should prevent it.

☞ The new badge designated by the Legislature to be worn by the firemen of this City while on duty, was distributed at Firemen's Hall last evening by the Chief Engineer, to the members of Companies Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7. The distribution will be continued nightly, at the same place, until the whole Department is furnished.

☞ Of bondable passengers 3,876, and of those not liable to bond 45 have arrived in 18 vessels to the Commissioners of Emigration, between the 28th of September and the 2d of October. The whole amount of their cash means added to the money capital of this country during the past eight days, has been no less than $119,661 18.

☞ Every person who has time and feels like it, step down at once to Ward's Island and see and smell what a filthy and wasteful place it is. We are particularly anxious that it be seen now, for unless the Commissioners have missed their figure entirely, a reform is to set in at once, and a new order will reign henceforth. Capt. PILLSBURY, this week, has taken possession.

☞ The Coroners' investigated, yesterday, the cases of the deaths of ELISHA FAXON, of Boston, who fell through a hatchway, and of an unknown man found floating, probably ten days dead, in the river.

☞ There was a very large attendance at the Academy of Medicine last night, to hear the paper of Dr. STONE, of New-Orleans, on Yellow Fever. It was exceedingly interesting and well received.

☞ GIDEON VERLANDER, being full of delirium tremens, hung himself yesterday by a nail in the wall. He was cut down and saved.

☞ THEODORE DAPPRISH has been recommitted to await the action of the Grand Jury, on the charge of homicide.

☞ WILLIAM HAYDEN, a young man, was arrested by Policeman ROSS, charged with having seduced one BRIDGET O'NEIL, under promise of marriage.

☞ Much testimony was taken yesterday as to the use of steam on the Eleventh avenue by the Councilmen's Committee on Railroads. More to come

☞ The steamship *Pacific*, Captain NYE, made her last outward passage to Liverpool in nine days, twenty-one and a quarter hours.

☞ There were fifty-two admissions into the Jews' Hospital during the last quarter. Of the inmates but four died.

☞ There is but little alteration in the retail prices of farm produce at our City markets this week.

☞ The Board of Education yesterday transacted a little routine business—nothing more.

☞ There were 912 patients cared for by the Northern Dispensary last month.

☞ Look out for drugged liquor. Another man robbed yesterday in that way.

☞ Hose Cart No. 3 ran over a little girl, ELLEN CONNELLY, yesterday.

Thirteenth Ward Election Riots.

Several persons engaged in the election riot at ONDERDONK'S House, in Grand-street, Tuesday night, were up before Justice BRENNAN, at the Essex Police Court, yesterday, to answer a charge of riot and assault and battery. Great excitement was the consequence. The examination was postponed to this day, the parties being continued on bail. SAMUEL MCDONNELL, the man who was injured, is expected soon to recover.

Political Rowdies.

THOMAS H. FERRIS, of the Essex House, corner Grand and Essex streets, with PATRICK MCCORMICK and other politicians, met yesterday at a porter-house in Washington-street, when they got into an altercation which ended in blows, in the course of which some party went behind FERRIS and struck him on the head with a champagne bottle, seriously cutting him. He was conveyed to his residence at once. We understand that no arrests were made in this affair.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ A contractor proposes to remove all night soil, garbage, &c., from the city of Brooklyn, without charge, on condition that he has the exclusive privilege for ten years, and agrees to convey all such articles more than 16 miles from the city—the city to furnish wharves from which it can be shipped. The Common Council have the proposition under consideration, and are also advertised for further proposals.

The Pseudo "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation" Unmasked.

LETTER NO. III.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I come now to expose the fallacy of the statements and the selfishness of the motives which characterize the articles under consideration.

Were it necessary for me to give any further apologies for entering upon this defence of Inhalation, I might urge that I am only acting in self-defence, assailed as I am by the scurrility so bountifully put forth. My identity as the object of this unprincipled attack is sufficiently established by the frequent use of the term quoted, the "*Specialist*," this being the title of my monthly journal, in which the whole subject of Inhalation, its history, practice and results, are fully and fairly discussed.

The false pretense of the motive assigned for writing on the subject of Inhalation, is rendered apparent by a few facts. Since my first advocacy of it in this country, in 1851, I have claimed for this practice the confidence of the public and the profession, not alone because of the successful results attained by it in my own practice, but on the ground of the high professional character of many of its European advocates. In the Spring of 1853, I procured a review of Dr. MADDOCK'S book on Inhalation in several newspapers, among which may be mentioned the Albany *Evening Journal* and the Albany *Knickerbocker*, the latter of which papers copied the entire preface. During the Summer of 1853, I advertised the preparation of an American Edition of Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE'S work, with an introduction, notes and an appendix by myself, which I was prevented from completing by the loss of a trunk containing the manuscript. In the Winter of 1853-4, I published a "Practical *Treatise* on Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, with their treatment by Inhalation,"—in the preface to the first edition of which, I gave the names of Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE and Dr. MADDOCK, as among the ablest advocates of this practice. In my first letter on Inhalation, published in the Autumn of 1854, in all the principal papers of this City, the following passage appears:

"It is not claimed that Inhalation is entirely a new practice. It was brought under the notice of the profession, and practiced with very great success, by Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, a distinguished English physician; and about the same time by Dr. MURRAY, of Dublin, and many others. Of late years, as experience suggested new remedies for Inhalation, defined correctly the operation of those previously known, and improved the rude and imperfect apparatus employed, its success has been such as to establish beyond the possibility of cavil, that confirmed and undoubted Consumption may be cured even under desperate circumstances."

In the seventh letter of my series, published in the TIMES, *Herald*, *Tribune*, *Home Journal*, *Mirror* and other papers of this City, the reader will find what my claim stated, as follows:

"I have devoted the experience of years, to erect the facts on which Inhalation is based, into a system of practice, applicable to every form of the melancholy and complicated maladies which have their seat in the organs of respiration. And I have now the high satisfaction of seeing my labors rewarded by the success which has already given publicity to my practice, and in the public estimation, which is spreading its fame not only throughout the United States, but the world.

Inhalation gives us access to the air passages and cells of the lungs, for the application of medicine. But it will at once be seen, that the mere act of inhaling is in itself no remedy. The remedy lies in the medicines which the physician prescribes; while the *kind* of medicine—the *strength* and *form* of administration—must be regulated by his experience and professional knowledge."

In letter No. 16 of this series I again referred to the subject, and pointed out the manner in which inhalation was previously practised in this country, and by some in this City. Here are my remarks:

"After having spent years in laborious study and investigation, to reduce the experience on which Inhalation is based to order, I introduced it into the United States in the Spring of 1851, as a rational and systematic practice in pulmonary diseases. Prior to that time the attention of the profession in this country had been but imperfectly directed to the subject. Their experience consisted chiefly in burning rosin and tar on a heated shovel, or inhaling iodine from a teapot. One physician of this City, prominently identified with the treatment of throat and lung diseases, used to direct his patients to rub iodine on the chest on retiring to bed, and then to draw the blankets over the head, that the iodine, rendered volatile by the warmth of the body, might be inhaled—thereby compelling the poor sufferer to breathe over and over not only the poison thrown off from the lungs, but the offensive exhalations of the body."

And in my last letter of this series, (No. 18,) I distinctly denounced these pretenders of new systems of Inhalation. I observed:

"I might instance as another class the tribe of imitators who follow me with their pretended *new systems and improvements* on Inhalation. Whatever appeals soundly to the good sense of mankind also appeals with equal force to the avarice of the impostor. An honorable mind scorns to steal merit as an honest one to steal gain—but the mean in spirit follow our footsteps, borrow our language, our ideas and our reputation."

Again, in the first number of the *Specialist*, published three weeks before the appearance of the first of these letters, the false pretense of which I am now unmasking, I gave no less than sixty distinguished authorities who had written on the subject, and disclaimed priority in the following paragraph:

"To *inhale* is as natural as to *swallow*, and has probably occurred to the mind of every physician a thousand times. To claim a "*new system of inhaling*" is as absurd as it would be to claim the discovery of a new system of breathing, or a new passage to the stomach. But it is one thing to know that we can inhale medicines, and another to know what medicines we *ought*, and *in what proportion we should* inhale them to cure disease."

These he had read, for he alludes to the *Specialist*, and copies these very authorities. And yet, in the face of all this evidence, he has the impudence to assign as his motive for writing against inhalation that we had advanced "*bold and confident claims to novelty*." I cannot conceive a *bolder* piece of mendacious effrontery than this, the very purpose of which was to disguise the dishonorable and mercenary motive he had in view.

To-morrow I will expose his false quotations and gross misrepresentations. Your obedient servant,

R. HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs
No. 628 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1855.

[Communicated.]

Poughkeepsie Collegiate School.

The semi-annual examination of this Institution took place on the 27th and 28th ult. From the time of its establishment, nineteen years since, these have uniformly been regarded as occasions of special interest. The beautiful eminence on which it stands, at all times so attractive, and visited and admired by strangers for its unequaled prospect, draws to it the numbers influenced by a desire to witness the results of youthful training within its walls. Under the long continued and efficient superintendence of its esteemed proprietor, C. BARTLETT, Esq., and with the assistance of the able corps of instructors which he has ever had the good fortune to gather around him, the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School has acquired a reputation not inferior to that possessed in another grade of Seminaries by our best Colleges.

Familiar with the history of this Institution from its foundation, the writer of this article feels assured from what he witnessed at this examination, that the same system and the same thoroughness and accuracy of instruction are maintained in its several departments which have secured and preserved its enviable reputation hitherto. The good order and manly bearing of the pupils generally, and the just views and elevated tone of moral sentiment which pervaded the compositions read and speeches delivered, indicated also that there is no abatement of that careful discipline and healthful *moral* influence, which, added to full and thorough instruction, have given such prominence to the School on College Hill, and rendered it an object of just pride to the citizens of Poughkeepsie.

SPECTATOR.

The Winter Term of the Poughkeepsie Collegiate School will commence on the first Wednesday in November. Catalogues which contain terms, &c. of the School, can be obtained of CHARLES BARTLETT, the proprietor.

OCT 2, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS! SHAWLS! SHAWLS!—The largest stock in New-York. Comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square broche shawls, long and square wool shawls, printed cashmere shawls, stella shawls, &c., &c., at G. M BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand street, corner of Orchard.

Silks direct from auction, consisting of very heavy plaid and striped silks, plain silks, brocade silks and moire antiques, selling very cheap at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

Ladies' dress goods—100 cases new Fall and Winter dress goods, just opened, consisting of delaines, French merinoes, cashmeres, paramattas, alpacas, bombazines, wool plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand street, corner Orchard.

Just received from auction, fifty pieces silk velvets, for dusks and talmas, selling at great bargains; ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our platform broad; our principles good. A union of interests, or inducements to purchase a Fall and Winter supply of Under Garments and Hosiery, at RAY'S Manufactory, No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-street.

The goods are the very best in the market.
The goods are the cheapest in the market.
The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.
The change of season demands a change in garments.
The time is opportune for purchasing cheaply.
The goods are represented honestly, shown cheerfully, and
Submitted to the candid judgment of the customer

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

BARGAINS IN FRENCH MERINOES AND FRENCH THIBET CLOTHS OF EVERY SHADE OF COLOR.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. offer new styles of Stella Shawls, recently bought at auction, at great bargains. Broche long and square Shawls, ranging in prices from $5 to $25, of the newest patterns and coloring. Saxony and Merino Plaid of every style; and offer 500 pieces of Silks of the richest patterns, in stripes and plaids, at 8s. per yard.

COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CAPPETS!!!

Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.

English Brussels, 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards Ingrains, at 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is now time for gentlemen to be preparing for cold weather, and such as have not done so already in the way of wearing apparel, will do well to visit the fashionable clothing establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where may be found an excellent assortment of well-made goods, and at uniformly low prices. Young America can also be quickly and fashionably *suited*

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS—Surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This popular place of amusement is doing a most splendid business. Manager PURDY caters well for his patrons and full houses is his reward. The grand pantomime of "The Magic Pills" and the drama of "The Child of the Battle Field," are creating quite a sensation, and will, of course, be performed at least all this week.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RISE, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the most portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depot, No. 318 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FIVE DOLLAR COAL.—The undersigned, in consequence of a favorable purchase, is enabled to offer for a few days, the best quality Range and Stove Schuylkill Coal at $5 per ton, delivered. Weight in all cases warranted, or forfeit coal. Orders by post will receive immediate attention. JAMES W. WILTSIE.

Yard foot of Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PATENT PENCIL CASE (LOUND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

☞ J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar is inhaled and applied. It is not taken. Cures diseases of the throat, lungs, nerves, muscles, joints, and skin. Price 50 cents a bottle. Sold by J. MILHAU, No. 183 Broadway, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 2, of congestion of the brain, LOUISE ELIZABETH, daughter of G. S. Fisk, aged 8 years and 7 months

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, ANNIE TUCKER, second daughter of Rev John J. and Henrianna Elmendorf, aged 2 years and 9 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from the Church of the Holy Innocents, West 37th-st without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 3, PHEBE, widow of the late Joseph Raynor, Esq., in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 213 West 48th st., between 8th and 9th aves., without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, CARRIE LOUISE, youngest daughter of Alexander S. and Mary E. Fiske, aged 1 year, 9 months and 20 days

Funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 2 Dean st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend

☞ Providence, R. I., and Savannah, Ga., papers please copy

At Bedford, Westchester County, of dysentery, contracted at boarding-school, GEORGE W., youngest son of William P. Woodcock, aged 15 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from St. Mark's Church, New-York, at 2½ o'clock on Friday, the 5th instant His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery

At Burlington, Wis on Thursday, Sept. 27, CAROLINE VAN ZANDT ROGERS, wife of Samuel T. Rogers, and daughter of Wm. H Scofield, of this City

At Pittsfield, Mass., on Monday, Sept 24, of hydrocephalus, EMILY BLAKEMAN, only child of David and Carrie B. Nichols, of this City, aged 11 months and 16 days

At Panama, on Thursday, Sept. 6, MARY JANE, wife of Dr. T. Rogers, and daughter of the late George King

Their friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this afternoon, (Thursday,) Oct. 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M., from the residence of Asa Gardner, No. 1 Rutgers-place

At the Island of St. Helena, on Thursday, March 8, of consumption, after a protracted illness, STEPHEN B WESTCOTT, eldest son of Jas R Westcott, of this City, aged 22 years, 9 months and 5 days. He was much esteemed by all with whom he was associated, and they deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

☞ The funeral of the late JAMES H BRAINE, Esq., will take place on Saturday next, the 6th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av and 10th st. The friends of the family, and those of his son, J. Wentworth, and of his sons-in-law, Rev. Charles Reynolds and John B Wilson, are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

MEDITATION.

Lines to the departed Henry Heth, of the 16th Infantry.

Thou, too, art gone to give an account, in simple words, of thy short life

Called to the other world of happiness and purity, thou will find a place more suited to thy kindly nature;

For, though a soldier's life had been thy destiny on earth, and nobly didst thou fulfil the rank of officer—

Yet, such a gentle spirit and a sympathetic feeling seemed rather to fit thee for a gentler sphere

As students, scholars at the noble *Point* thou didst give promise of a fair career; and oft, surrounded by thy young companions, didst beguile their leisure hours by some pleasing narrative

But at length the time arrived when class-mates separate, and each to his apportioned garrison goes forth

Then, with a cheerful, manly courage, to the distant West thou journeyed on through dead of Winter—

Sent forth to drive the red man from his bloody war path. Thus thou didst, and bravely, too, likewise giving kind assistance unto weary emigrants

At length, however, in a hostile struggle, the "pale-face officer" is killed.

And like some beauteous, healthy plant, fresh in all the vigor of its youth, nipped in the bud by some unlooked for tempest.

Thus didst yield thy youthful frame to God.

And the white *Heath* sunk to mother earth from whence it sprung

But shall thy class-mates leave thy bones to prairie-soil, to waste away like those of some lost traveler

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Oct. 3.

$1,000	U. S. 6s, '81	int.	104	100	Cum. Coal Co		10
1,000	do	int.	104	100	do		10
1,000	do	int.	104	100	do		10
1,000	do	int.	104	100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V ....NO. 1263 NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

Rupture Between the United States Consul at Matanzas and the Government—The Former takes down his Flag and demands his Passport.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Black Warrior*, J. D. Bulkley, Esq., commander, arrived yesterday morning from New-Orleans, *via* Havana. Left in port at the latter place French brig-of-war *Ocnbe* and steamer *Alcheon*. The health of Havana is good, business nice. Freights are advancing.

On the 20th inst., lat. 24° 28', long 80° 40', exchanged signals with a ship steering S. W., showing red colors, with letter P. Lat. 32° 36', long. 76° 40', passed schooner *Metis*, standing S. E.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

"If you have tears, prepare to shed them now!" The honor of the country is touched—dead-gone. The United States General at Matanzas, whose ire is too unseemly hot even for this climate, goes North to cool himself. He has taken down the consular staff and the flag, demanded his passport, and leaves this morning in the steamer *Black Warrior* for New-York, in haste for Washington to file his complaints, for the consideration of the Secretary of State and the President. We cannot rightly determine upon what rights or powers violated, so much steam has been generated—although the occasion have been unquestionable and frequent. Dr. EDWARD WARRELL seems to have thought himself endowed in some way or other, not known in his "consulate," and not to be found in the instructions under the last law in relation to the foreign agents of the United States, diplomatic and commercial, to take possession of the effects of deceased citizens of his country, and assume the probate disposition of them for the benefit of those it might concern.' In a case recently occurred, where he had placed the seals of the consulate, he was requested by the proper and competent authority to remove them, that an inventory might be made in conformity with law, which he peremptorily refused to do. The "Alcalde" whose duty it was to take the inventory reported to the Captain General, through the Governor of Matanzas, the state of the affair, and of course the instruction followed to proceed in the discharge of his duty, and if the Consul refused to facilitate the performance by removal of the seals, no further to regard them. These, I believe, are the simple facts—without knowing the persons whose interests were assumed by the Consul. It has been usual here, when a stranger dies, and the Consul has been requested by friends, or by the party previous to his decease, to take charge of his effects, for family or friends, for the Registry of Probate to take the inventory; after which the redelivery to the Consul has never been declined, that I am aware of. In cases of real estate the Consul would have to show the will, or the power of absent heirs, to act for the liquidation and settlement as any other person would do. The action of the Justice at Matanzas was precisely the course pursued here, with the effects of Mr. BACKHOUSE, British Commissioner. After the inventory had been made, the effects were turned over to the British Consul—and by him were sold—and no objection was dreamed of.

Letter from Hon. Rufus Choate.

HON. RUFUS CHOATE addressed the following letter to the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts on Monday:

BOSTON, Monday, Oct 1. 1855

Messrs. Peter Butler, Jr., and Bradley N. Cummings, Secretaries, &c., &c.

GENTLEMEN: I discover that my engagements will not allow me to attend the Convention to be holden at Worcester to-morrow, and I hope that it is not too late to fill the vacancy.

I assume the Whigs of Boston that I should have regarded it as a duty and a privilege, if it had been practicable, to serve as one of their delegates. The occasion which the Convention meet to do gives it extraordinary attraction and dignity of importance.

Whether we are dead, as reported in the newspapers, or, if not, whether we shall fall upon our own swords and die even so, will be a debate possessing the interest of novelty at least. For one, I deny the death, and object to the assertion, and should be glad to witness the indignation and laughter with which such a question will be taken.

If there shall be in that assembly any man, who, still a Whig, or having been such, now proposes to dissolve the party, he will be forty years and continuously answered upon his reasons. Let him declare what party we shall join. Neutrality in any sharp civil dissension is cowardly, immoral and disreputable. To what party then does he recommend us? I take it for granted it will not be to the Democratic: I take it for granted, also, not the American. To what other, then? To that of fusion, certainly—to the Republican, so called, I suppose, because it is organized upon a doctrine, and aims at ends, and appeals to feelings, on which one half the Republic, by a geographical line, is irreconcilably opposed to the other. Even to that party.

Let him be heard on his reasons for deserting our connection and joining such an one. To me, the answer to them all, to all such as I have heard or can imagine, seems ready and decisive

Suppressing entirely all that natural indignation and sense of wounded pride and grief which might be permitted in view of such a proposition to Whigs who remember their history—the names of the good and wise men of the living and the dead, who have illustrated their connection, and served their country through it—who remember their grand and large creed of Union—the Constitution—peace with honor—nationality—the development and culture of all sources of material growth—the education of the people—the industry of the people—suppressing the emotions which Whigs, remembering this creed and the fruits it has borne, and may yet bear, might well feel towards the tempter and the temptation, the answer to all the arguments for going into fusion is at hand. It is useless totally for all the objects of the fusionist, assuming them to be honest and constitutional—useless and prejudicial to those objects; and it is fraught, moreover, with great evil. What are the objects of the fusionists? To restore the violated compromise, or if he cannot effect that, to secure to the inhabitant, *bona fide* such of the new territory, the unforced choice of the domestic institutions which he prefers, a choice certain in the circumstances of that country now or soon to close it against Slavery forever. Those, unless he course a general disturbance and the revelry of civil "battle-fields," are his objects; and when he shall prove that fusion will send to Congress men who will labor with more zeal and more effect to those ends than such Whigs as Mr. WALLEY is, or as Mr. ROCKWELL was, with a truer devotion to liberty—more obedient to the general sentiment and the specific exactions of the free States—with a better chance to touch the reason and heart, and win the cooperation of good men in all sections—when he proves this, you may believe him. We know that the Whig representatives of Massachusetts in Congress do and must completely express the Anti-Slavery sentiment of Massachusetts, so far as they may be expressed under the Constitution. More than this we do not seek to express while there is yet a Constitution. Fusion is needless for the honest objects of the fusionist.

But the evils of disbanding such a party as ours and substituting such a party as that——! See what it tells to do. There is a new and great political party, which is to govern, if it can, the State of Massachusetts and to govern, if it can, the American Union. And what are its *politics*? It has none. Who knows them? Even on the topic of Slavery, nobody knows, that I am aware of, what in certain it seeks to do, or how much or how little will content it. Loud, in general denunciation, it is silent or evasive on particular details.

But outside of the topic of Slavery, what are its politics? What in the most general outline, is its creed of National or State policy. How does it interpret the Constitution? What is its theory of State rights? What its foreign policy? By what measures; by what school of politicians; by what laws on what subjects: by what diplomacy; how, generally, does it propose to accomplish that good, and prevent that evil, and provide for those wants for which States are formed and governments established? Does it know? Does it tell? Are its representatives to go to Congress or the Legislature to speak and vote on Slavery only? If not, on what else, and on which side of it?

A party, a great political party, *without politics*, is a novelty indeed. Before the people of this country or State enable it to rule them, they will desire, I fancy, a little more information on these subjects. We all, or almost all, of the Free States, who recognize the Constitution, think on Slavery substantially alike. Before we make men Presidents and Governors, and Senators and Judges, and Diplomatists, we demand to see what else besides cheap, easy, unavoidable conformity to the sectional faith on that one topic, they can show for themselves.

We elect them not to deliver written lectures to assenting audiences of ladies and gentlemen; to kindle the inflammable, and exasperate the angry; but to perform the duties of practical statesmanship, in the most complicated and delicate political system, and the hardest to administer in the world. Let us, at least then, know their politics.

Kept totally in the dark about these, we do know that this party of fusion is, in the truest of all senses, and the worst of all senses, a *geographical* party. What argument against it can we add to this? Such a party, like war, is to be made when it is necessary. If it is not necessary, it is like war too, a tremendous and unexpiated evil. When it shall have become necessary the eternal separation will have begun. That time, that end, is not yet. Let us not hasten and not participate in, by so rash an innovation as this.

Parties in this country heretofore have helped, not delayed the slow and difficult growth of a consummated nationality. Our discussions have been sharp; the contests for honor and power keen; the disputes about principles and measures hot and protonged. But in spite of our country's majestic progress that we contemplate it was from her hand that we solicited the prize. Whoever lost or won we loved her better. Our differences every where. There were no altogether new Constitutional Rivers in our politics.

But the immediate falsity of our condition, that the very discussions which rend small republics in twain, would end and cemented the vast fabric of our own. Does he who would substitute for this form of conducting our civil differences a geographical party, consistently understand his own work? Does he consider how vast an educational instrumentality the party-life and influence composes? Does he forget how of the public opinion of a people is created, and that when created it determines their history? All party organization tends towards faction. This is its evil. But it is inseparable from free government. To choose his political connection aright is the most delicate and difficult duty of the citizen. We have made our choice and we abide by it. We join our ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, your fellow citizen,

RUFUS CHOATE.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Appointment of Naval Store-Keeper at Shanghai.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

SAMUEL ROBERTSON has been appointed Naval Store-keeper at Shanghai, China, and his commission will go to him there by to-morrow's California steamer.

S.

Important to Land Speculators and Purchasers.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

Recently the Commissioner of Indian Affairs was applied to for information concerning the well-known "Carver Grant," and as to whether the title from CARVER is good, it being alleged that the Nandwissee Indians, in 1766 or 1767, conveyed to him one hundred miles square of land on the east side of the Mississippi River, between the Falls of Saint Anthony and Lake Pepin.

Some of this land has, from time to time, been sold, and but recently a speculator invested a thousand dollars in it. But the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, on the last instant, in reply to the inquiry above alluded to, says that the claim has frequently been before the Government, and decided by both the Legislative and Executive branches to be without merit, and that a title from CARVER to any portion of the land is not worth as much as the parchment on which the deed is written.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The President has appointed GEO. H. HOPKINS, of Virginia, Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court for the District of Columbia, to fill the vacancy created by the death of Judge CRANCH. MR HOPKINS is now a Judge in Virginia, and was formerly member of Congress, and Charge to Portugal under Mr. POLK's administration.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The bark *Springbok*, HURD, with Capetown, Cape of Good Hope, dates to Aug. 15, arrived here this morning.

Among her passengers are Mr. G. L HOLMES, U. S. Consul at Capetown, and wife.

Sailed from Capetown, July 28, ship *Isaac Walton*, BURSLEY, from New-York for Singapore.

The country was in such a quiet state that Sir GEORGE GREY, the English Governor of the Colony, had left for an extensive tour into the interior of Caffraria without a military escort

The success of the project of the cultivation of sugar in Natal had been demonstrated, one planter alone having obtained seventy tons.

Commercial affairs at the Cape were assuming a brighter aspect than they had done for several years past.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Democrats of the Sixth District met at Salem yesterday, and nominated ALBERT CURRIER and GEO. E. LORING, as delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

A resolution in favor of the renomination of President PIERCE was unanimously passed.

The State Fair.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The weather became beautifully clear and pleasant this morning, about 8 o'clock, and continued so through the day. The attendance at the Fair grounds has been immense. The number of tickets sold to-day was over 22,000. The receipts for tickets thus far, notwithstanding the bad weather, exceed ten thousand dollars, and it is anticipated, if the weather continues favorable, they will to-morrow reach a total of fifteen thousand.

A plowing and spading match took place, which attracted marked attention.

To-morrow the annual address will be delivered by Gov. WRIGHT, of Indiana, and the premiums awarded.

Further From Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The steamer *Nautilus* has arrived, with Brownsville dates to the 23d ult.

Gen. CASTRO was still in command of Matamoras. The city was embroiled in trouble, while the revolutionary force was without. The besiegers number six to twelve hundred, and demand the unconditional surrender of the place.

Gen. VIDAURRI was also marching on there.

San Louis de Potosi had been captured by the insurgents, and Gen. GUILAN killed.

Tampico had pronounced for the plan of VIDAURRI, and driven out CASSANOVA.

Judicial Nominations in Maine.

PORTLAND, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Governor MORRILL has made the following nominations:

Chief Justice of Supreme Judicial Court—JOHN S. TENNEY, of Norridgewock, in place of ETHER SHEPLEY, whose term expires.

Associate Law Justice—DANIEL GOODENOW, of Alfred, in place of JOHN S. TENNEY, whose term expires.

Associate Trial Justice—WOODBURY DAVIS, of Portland, in place of JOSEPH HOWARD, whose term expires.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 4.

At Norfolk on Monday there were eleven, and on Tuesday, seven deaths. On Wednesday, only one was reported.

At Portsmouth, on Monday, there were nine deaths, and on Tuesday, three. Wednesday none were reported.

Most of the deaths were among the inmates of the Almshouse and negroes.

A few absentees had returned and were down with the fever.

Dr. HENRY SELDEN and R. DALRYMPLE, were among the dead.

Arrest of a Murderer.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Oct. 4.

JOHN MCKINNEY, who murdered CONRAD BAUER in a lager bier saloon in this city, on the night of the 6th of August, was arrested in New Orleans on Monday last, by officer BRADSHAW, who had been dispatched in his pursuit by the authorities.

The Grand Jury, at the present term of our County Courts, found a bill of indictment against MCKINNEY, for the murder in question. He will be immediately brought to this city.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Arrived at Princetown, Oct. 3, schooner *Agate*, ROBERTS, from Grand Banks—reports that on the 20th September fell in with the schooner *Yarmouth Packet* of and from Yarmouth, N. S., for Belfast, Ireland, in a sinking condition. Took off the captain, mate and two men, and afterwards put the two men on board schooner *N. H. Williams*, of Provincetown, and brought the captain and mate to this port.

Connecticut Election on the Amendment of the Constitution.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 4.

In the one hundred and twenty three towns heard from the election has resulted by a large majority in favor of the American proposition to amend the Constitution, by requiring all electors hereafter to be able to read the Constitution and Statutes. One hundred and twenty-three towns gave an aggregate of 18,097 in favor to 10,301 against. There are only one hundred and fifty-three towns in the State.

Allegheny County Fair.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Thursday, Oct 4.

The Allegheny County Fair was attended to-day by great numbers of people from all parts of the State. The exhibition in every department, Agriculture, Mechanics and Fine Arts, is the most perfect ever held here. The premiums were awarded to-day, and to-morrow the exhibition closes.

Fearful Coal Mine Explosion—Five Persons Killed and Many Wounded.

POTTSVILLE, Pa., Thursday, Oct. 4.

A frightful explosion took place, to-day, near Minersville, in the mines of GILMOR HART, on Wolf Creek. It is reported that five persons were killed, and many more wounded. The particulars have not yet been received.

Michigan State Fair.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 4.

The Michigan State Fair is now being held here. From ten to fifteen thousand persons were on the grounds yesterday and as many to-day. This afternoon JACOB ENCOS, of Philadelphia, delivered the annual address.

Calendar of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 4.

In the Court of Appeals, evening session, No. 19 was argued, No. 66 judgment affirmed by default, No. 13 argued.

Calendar for the 8th of October: Nos. 24, 45, 14, 38, 50, 68, 76, 78, 79, 15, 36, 46, 55, 62.

Railroad Excursion in Canada.

TORONTO, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Trains were run to-day for the first time over that portion of the Grand Trunk Railway west of Toronto, as far as the village of Brampton.

Yellow Fever in Jackson, Miss.

JACKSON, Miss., Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The yellow fever is raging here with great violence, and nearly all the inhabitants remaining in the place were ill.

The Yellow Fever at Vicksburg, Miss.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Oct. 3.

The deaths from yellow fever at Vicksburg, Miss., were thirty-six.

Concert.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The Brothers MOLLENHAUER had a brilliant audience last evening. The very handsome room of the Athenæum Building presented a gay and charming appearance, thanks to the many pretty faces collected there. With such a capacious hall, it will be hard if the Brooklynites cannot find some amusement this Winter on their own side of the water.

The noticeable features of the programme were the instrumental performances of the MOLLENHAUERS, Mr. WILLIAM MASON, (piano,) Mr. APTOMMAS, (harp,) and HERR BRANNES, (horn.) The first named gentlemen returned, we were glad to observe, to their earlier style of playing, eschewing, for the most part, clap-trap melodies and vulgar trickeries of execution. As duet players they are artistic and perfect, although a little too lengthy for a mixed audience. Mr. WILLIAM MASON is an artist of such marked excellence that one cannot help regretting he is heard so seldom in the concert room.

There is a broad musical completeness in his style, at variance with and far superior to the trivial mimicry of most Concert players. The two compositions in the first part, (*Silver Spring* and *Valse de Salon*,) display a beauty and hold its vein of originality in their conception, and were executed with perfect finish. In the second part Mr. MASON performed LISZT's grand Fantasia from the "Prophet," and did justice to it. This is no ordinary praise, where the extreme difficulty of the composition is taken into consideration. Mr. MASON, however, has enjoyed the advantage of LISZT's instruction, and possesses, moreover, a natural instinct for the blinding combinations of that master. Mr. APTOMMAS played two solos on the harp with his accustomed ability, and received, what he always earns, hearty applause. The horn solo was rather tedious, arising partly from the fact that the composition performed, seemed to avoid most studiously all the best effects of the instrument.

Miss BEHREND was the vocalist of the evening, and sang with a good deal of taste and skill. For concert purposes, New-York has no better singer, but she should not always sing "*Robert toi que j'aime*."

Rachel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL appears to-night for the last time, as *Tisbe*, in VICTOR HUGO's blood-and-thunder Drama of "Angelo." Mlle. LIA FELIX sustains the important *rôle* of *Catarina*. This Drama affords a fine opportunity of witnessing the intense school of acting by the two sisters.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's "Trovatore" will be given to-night, with LA GRANGE BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, &c

The alleged Defalcation of Capt. Folsom.

In regard to the alleged defalcation of Captain FOLSOM, late Quartermaster of the United States army, in California, which was reported here some days since, a correspondent at Charleston, S. C., furnishes the following explanation:

CHARLESTON, S. C., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.

The facts of the case are briefly and substantially these: and it is hoped that those papers which have circulated the calumny will be equally prompt in giving currency to the refutation. Captain FOLSOM was the District Quartermaster at San Francisco for several years, from the commencement of our occupancy of that country, and constantly disbursing very large sums of money. In one of the many fires with which that city has been visited, the building containing his accounts was destroyed, involving the destruction of vouchers to the amount of three or four hundred thousand dollars. Owing to the then transition state of the population, it was impossible to renew at once all the vouchers, even if the names of so many parties could have been remembered; yet, notwithstanding these difficulties, he was able to replace a number sufficient to reduce his liability to about two hundred thousand dollars. It is understood that up to the time of his death he was engaged in the effort to renew the remaining vouchers, but it is not probable that he could have been entirely successful, as many of the parties are doubtless now dead, or have ceased to be residents of California. Under these circumstances, which are well known at San Francisco and in the army, he certainly cannot justly be regarded as a defaulter. That the Government ever lost a penny by Capt. FOLSOM, no one who knew him can believe; but that his estate may be chargeable with money that he expended, and for which the Government has received its equivalent, but of which the evidence is now destroyed, is not impossible, unless Congress shall interpose its authority for the relief of his heirs. In all the relations of life he was faithful to duty, and those who knew him believe him to have been a man of incorruptible fidelity and of unimpeachable honor. His memory is dear to his friends, and will long be cherished by those attached to a service which derived efficiency from his talents and lustre from his virtues.

K.

☞ The United States surveying steamer *Walker*, SANDS, Lieutenant Commanding, arrived at this port yesterday, in twenty hours from the Capes of the Delaware. The following is a list of her officers: Commander, E. F. Sands: First Lieutenant, J. K. Dean, Acting Mate, H. N. Crabb; Passed Assistant-Surgeon, M. Duvall; First Assistant Engineer, W. Holland; Third do., J. N. Horne, W. J. Willit, John Hollins: Clerk, Frederick Pasco; Acting Master's Mate, William Sands.

☞ At a General Term of the Supreme Court in the Second Judicial District, at the Court-House, Newburg, Orange County, on the 3d October, inst., Andrew J. Provost, Francis A De Witt, William H. Clark, John W. Lee, Charles B. Cromwell, James V. Kennedy, John Miller, Clinton Gurnee, Jr., and Henry C. Pinckney, after examination, sworn in as Counsellors at Law in open Court. Hon William Rockwell, John W. Brown and Selah B. Strong, Justices.

NEW-YORK CITY.

First Monthly Meeting of the American Geographical and Statistical Society.

Hon. ALEX W. BRADFORD, Vice-President, presiding.

The Society met according to adjournment, for the first time since June last. Sundry valuable books, magazines and documents relating to geography and statistics, were received from various societies and individuals. Extracts from some of these in foreign languages was read by a member of the Society, and thanks returned to the donors.

An interesting paper was then read by Mr. DISTURNELL, from the pen of E. MERIAM, Esq., of which the following is a copy:

Dr. KANE sailed from New-York on the 31st of May, 1853, and has now been absent two years, four months, and one day.

The Winter of 1853-4 was unusually cold in the Arctic Zone.

Dr. KANE, who wintered in Repulse Bay, says, "The Whisky was very severe."

Sir EDWARD BELCHER, in a letter he addressed to me on the 31st of June, 1854, says: "Winter of 1854 and '5 intensely cold, as maximum, 50° minimum, 89° 55'; mean, 54° 34', for 100 consecutive hours." In a letter dated Sept. 18, he says he experienced cold as low as 53° 5', or 76° 5' below the freezing point.

In New-York the Winter of 1853-4 was mild.

The lowest temperature observed by Lieut. DE HAVEN, within the Arctic Zone, in the Winter of 1850-51, occurred on the 3d of February, 1851, and was 59° below zero; thirteen on Brooklyn Heights the temperature was 31 above zero, being the day previous 80° above—the warmest in that month. The coldest day observed by Lieut. DE HAVEN in December, 1850, was 34° below zero; the same day on Brooklyn Heights the temperature was 54° above zero, and the warmest in that month. Thus it is seen we measure the cold in the Arctic Zone by observations made here.

The Winter of 1854 and '5 has doubtless been comparatively mild in the Arctic Zone, December and February having been severe here. The long cold term which commenced here on the 20th of January, and continued to the 13th of February, was, no doubt, a mild term on the Polar Seas. There were several other cold terms here, of lesser duration and the cold less intense, which were, no doubt, mild terms beyond the Pole.

In 1853, but one vessel is mentioned in our ice list as reporting Arctic ice in crossing the Atlantic until December, when three vessels arrived here reported meeting with ice in crossing during that month. None reported in January, 1854, but in February, 4 vessels; March, 48; April, 96; May, 74; June, 67; July, 37; August, 9; September, 6; October, 8: in all during that drift, 340 vessels, a greater number than ever before recorded in the same length of time.

From the two statements here presented, it appears that the more intense the cold the greater the flow of the Arctic ice. This may be supposed to arise from the fracture of the ice by sudden and great changes of temperature, and the increase of the buoyant properties of the water beneath by the freezing of the water driving the salt held in solution to a state of greater concentration or density. Earthquakes are always active during such great changes of temperature, and are immediately connected with them.

The most sudden change of temperature I ever witnessed was from Thursday, the 18th, when rain fell, to Friday, the 19th of January, 1810, when the temperature fell in many places to more than 50° below zero. I was in camp the night of 1819, on a dense forest, the trees were splitting with the frost to such a degree that we could not sleep; their detonations were like volleys of musketry, and about midnight the ice of a lake near by was rent from one extremity to the other—the detonation was like that of a heavy piece of ordnance.

The flow of the Arctic ice the present year commenced in February. By our record the following reports appear: February, 1 vessel; March, 2; April, 5; May, 9; June, 18; July, 6; August, 4; September 23d, 1—in all 41 vessels, arriving at the port of New-York reported meeting Arctic ice in crossing the Atlantic; the last ice met with was in lat. 46° 15', long 47°.

The United States Expedition in search of Dr. KANE sailed from Sandy Hook on the 4th day of June, and have been absent four months to-day.

Herewith are nine unpublished sheets of the New-York *Municipal Gazette*, thirty-one pages of which are devoted to the history of the American and British Arctic Expeditions. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Oct. 4, 1855.

After some discussion on various recent geographical discoveries in different parts of the world, the Society adjourned, to meet again on the first Thursday of November next, when it is expected will be announced the order of lectures or papers to be read the ensuing Winter.

One of the most praiseworthy objects of this Society is to lend its influence on behalf of a Topographical Survey of the State of New-York, similar to what New-Jersey is now perfecting

Meeting of Special Committee on Offal Contract.

This Committee met on Thursday afternoon. Alderman STEERS in the Chair.

Alderman WM TUCKER was examined, who said he was one of the Special Committee last year; thinks the whole amount he claimed was about $100,000. He gave a lengthy and generally uninteresting statement of the history of that Committee. He did not tell Mr. REYNOLDS that it was no condition of settlement and surrender of contract that the City should take the Island and apparatus from Mr. Reynolds, but the Committee agreed to recommend that course to the Board. The Board took the recommended course, and sent appraisers to value the things, as appears on record. Witness never heard the Comptroller ask any questions either in his office or elsewhere. The Committee split the difference, made it $65,000 instead of $65,800, and he (REYNOLDS) was to give a receipt in full. The City paid one half the expense, and REYNOLDS the other half, for the appraisement, the whole amount being $664 70, charged for three persons going down and valuing the property.

Mr. L. R. CORNELL deposed that he has made a communication to the Board offering to remove the offal from the City without expense to the City Government; asks to remove blood and bones, demanding the same protection as Mr. REYNOLDS had, namely: the same license for carts as he had; but that other carts should not be allowed to take them up; knows that bones and blood belong to the butchers; would make his own arrangements with them; is ready and provided with the means of transmission to go to work to-morrow, if he secures the contract, and to give substantial bondsmen in $50,000; would hardly be willing to take Mr. REYNOLDS' boats, &c., at a fair valuation, for he had boats enough; his horses and carts he would buy; would purchase anything from him that would answer his purpose; this Island belongs to a cousin of witness; would take that also at a fair valuation; witness has a steamboat suitable for this intended purpose; is willing to take the same contract as REYNOLDS had, with the exception that the City will be at no expense; would guarantee that if the docks were covered with a tight building or shed, there would be no offensive effluvium; thinks he is in possession of some deodorizing agent of his own invention that will be effectual and useful to the City in hot weather as a disinfectant.

Adjourned until Monday at 2 o'clock.

Chamber of Commerce.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at noon, PELATIAH PERIT, Esq., President, in the Chair.

Messrs. RICHARD LAGHERS, WILLIAM G. LAMBERT and WILLIAM CLAPP were admitted as members, and MR. EDWARD A LAMBERT was appointed on the Arbitration Committee.

Mr. CALEB BARSTOW then introduced a series of resolutions on the Usury laws as follows. They were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this Chamber of Commerce regards with undiminished interest, the importance of resuming and continuing with all proper earnestness our efforts for a radical reform in the Usury laws of this State.

Resolved, That a Committee of five be now named by the President to report, for consideration at the next regular meeting of the Chamber in November, such action as may seem most efficient in securing such reform.

Resolved, That the Committee be authorized and instructed to open a correspondence with some of the principal business sections of this State, with the view to report at the November meeting of the Chamber, what the prevailing opinion may seem to be throughout the State upon the subject of this Usury question.

The President then appointed Messrs C. Barstow, Royal Phelps, W. E. Dodge, Walter S. Griffith and Arthur Leary, as the Committee, and the Board adjourned.

Mass Meeting in Behalf of the Orphans at Norfolk.

The mass meeting to be held at the Metropolitan Theatre to-morrow evening promises to be one of great interest. It is the purpose of the persons calling this meeting to adopt measures for securing the material aid of the masses. Notice will be placed at prominent stations throughout the City; the pupils in school children will be invited to contribute their coppers; and all those who have refrained from giving anything to the Wall-street Committee, because they could not afford to contribute a large amount, will have the opportunity of adding their mite. We understand that WILLIS G. HUNT, Esq., will preside, assisted by a number of Vice Presidents, among whom are LUTHER BRADISH and FRANCIS HALL, Esqs. The speakers announced are Rev. Mr MILBURN, Dr. OSGOOD, Mr. JAS. W. GERARD, and perhaps Mr. BEECHER. Look in.

The Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Board of Aldermen.

An injunction was last evening served upon the members of the Board, restraining them from giving permission to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company to lay their pipes for the purpose of conducting gas in any of the streets, &c., of this City, until the further order of the Supreme Court, by which the injunction is granted. The parties applying for the same were Messrs. URIAH J. SMITH, MOSES TAYLOR and JOHN J. PHELPS.

Drowned.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of an unknown man, who was found floating in the East River, near Burling-slip. Deceased was supposed to be the man who, a few nights since, broke into a schooner lying at the foot of the slip. Being chased, it is thought he jumped overboard and was drowned. He appeared to be about 30 years of age, was 5 feet 7½ inches in height, and wore the dress of a boatman.

Pickpockets About.

As General KIRKWOOD was walking along Prince-street, near Sullivan, his pocket was relieved of a gold watch and appendages. A target company were parading the street at the time, and three men jostled against complainant. It is shrewdly guessed that they know something of the lost property.

Thrown from a Horse.

As WILLIAM C. JAQUES, of No. 223 Eighth-avenue, was riding on horseback down that avenue, when between Twenty-second and Twenty-third streets, the horse took fright and threw the rider to the pavement, breaking his leg and inflicting other injuries. He was conveyed to his residence.

Found Sick.

A German named JOHN MINK was found by the Police, almost insensible by means of sickness, in a wagon-house in Forty-sixth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. He was conveyed to the Bellevue Hospital.

Run Over.

An old man named FRANCIS MANGES was run over and severely injured, by an omnibus, as he was crossing Broadway, near Waverley-place. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 209 Mercer-street.

The Pseudo "History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Inhalation" Unmasked.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The exposure of the false statements and false quotations contained in the slanderous attack on Inhalation, promised for to-day, I have been prevented from preparing, by my professional duties. To those who are interested in the matter, I would say that a full and final exposure of the "*Author of Six Lectures*" shall appear in Saturday's TIMES. Your ob't serv't,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

No. 828 BROADWAY, Oct. 5, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 20 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

IT SHOULD BE WIDELY KNOWN.—The day happily is past when physicians were compelled to inflict upon their patients the discomfort of a flannel garment; they now recommend the use of HAY'S stocking knit merino, woolen, and electrical silk fabrics. The sanitary benefit is largely increased, and a cheap pleasure substituted for costly discomfort, to the mutual satisfaction of all parties. JAMES E. HAY,
Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No 108 Bowery, near Grand.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—DR. FRANCIS SALTER, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Discharges from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No. 27 Bond-street, New York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments nightly given at this house are really excellent; and none that visit there can go home dissatisfied. The grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills," with Mons SCHMIDT and Mr. E. L. FOX and Mdle. THERESE, and the drama of "The Child of the Bristle-Field," with Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, and a good Company, are being admired by large and intelligent audiences. Apply early for places to-night.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter under garments, gloves, and hosiery, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street; shirts of every size and best quality, ready made or made to order, and warranted to fit. Motto, One price only. Every article warranted as represented. Remember—corner of Chamber and Greenwich streets, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CAPPETS!!!

Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.

English Brussels, 8s. per yard.

50,000 yards Ingrains, at 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

At HIRAM ANDERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

FIVE DOLLAR COAL.—The undersigned, in consequence of a favorable purchase, is enabled to offer for a few days, the best quality Range and Stove Schuylkill Coal at $5 per ton, delivered. Weight in all cases warranted, or forfeit coal. Orders by post will receive immediate attention. JAMES W. WILTSIE.

Yard foot of Fourth-street, East River.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oilcloth, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 6s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL OF DISEASES OF THE LUNGS.—The second number of this Journal will appear on Tuesday next. It has been unavoidably delayed for the completion of the stereotype plates. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS cure any case of weakness, debility and lowness of spirits. They invigorate the system and give new energy, strength and vigor to all the functions of life. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas FIXTURES, at the Warerooms, Nos. 55 and 57 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MESSENGER, BARNEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is the only place where fine Frock Coats are sold for $5; Blue Dress Coats, $8; splendid Business Coats, $8; Cass, Pants, $2 50, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

New Tariff of Mexico.

From the Washington Union.

1. Linen and cotton textiles, plain, white and unbleached, of one vara* in width, per vara, 3 cents.
2. Linen and cotton textiles, bleached and unbleached, coarse-like and striped, of one vara in width, per vara, 4½ cents.
3. Linen and cotton textiles, white, colored and dyed, satin-like, damascened, plushy, velvety, embroidered, worked and fluted, of one vara in width, per vara, 8 cents.
4. On cotton textiles colored, known by the name of calicoes or chintzes, of one vara in width, per vara, 4½ cents.
5. Cotton handkerchiefs, colored, of one vara, each 4 cents.
6. White handkerchiefs, with white or colored border, one vara in width, each 3 cents.

(All these textiles and stuffs, although they have a mixture of linen, hemp &c. vegetable filaments or their tows, shall pay the same duty as if composed of cotton in their corresponding state.)

7. Spools of cotton of about 200 yards, (American,) per dozen, 64 cents.
8. On cotton yarn, colored, provided it has the qualities specified in the fifty-seventh section of the 1st article of the tariff of Oct. 4, 1845, per 100 pounds, $30.
9.

THE STATE FAIR.

The Agricultural Exhibition—What is in it and What Not.

CATTLE, SHEEP, MACHINERY, FLOWERS, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ELMIRA, Tuesday, Oct. 2—6 P. M.

At this hour, the Fair is sufficiently developed to enable one to form a tolerably accurate idea of its character, and, when every article is in its place, how it will compare with former exhibitions under the management of the same Society.

The grounds are excellent. Surrounded as the town appears to be, by lofty ranges of well cultivated hills, no place within it could be desirous of beauty; for look in whatever direction or on whatever you will, their graceful undulations and dark green foliage fills at least one half your vision and beautifies all else.

The speculators for the exhibition is near the base of the southern ridge, and is, in extent, something more than twenty-five acres. Approaching from the north you come upon the "lots" of the square (which is the outer form of the grounds) along which is erected offices for the Committees of Arrangements and Management, and to the right of these, in the same line, some twenty stalls for bulls. Further down from these, at convenient distances, and at right angles with the west side of the enclosure, are three lines of stalls for cattle. The southern side is given up entirely to horses, asses and mules, and the western to swine and sheep.

The building erected for machinery and agricultural implements is to the west of the centre; and Floral Hall here, in which are fruits as well as flowers, is to the "east." In the centre, or nearly so, is the speaker's stand. Other tents are yet to be erected, but at present the departments are disposed as I have stated.

The show of bulls and cows is not large, but among those now in the stalls there are two bulls of a deep red color, that attract general and well merited attention.

The exhibition of cattle is as good. There are some sixty or seventy in the stalls and many of them are the finest I have ever seen.

Sheep, are numerous. In this department there will be considerable rivalry as there are some eight or ten noble looking animals already on the ground, the owners of which are all determined to make every effort to place their several horses number one on the principles, when the test time comes. There was some very good running and trotting to-day around a little course in front of the stalls. There will be warm work and plenty of sport to-morrow if it is a clear day.

The machine department is not well filled, but what there is, is undoubtedly of first rate quality. At the extreme end of the building there is a machine for making barrel-staves and heads, which is a wonder in its way. It needs but to be gauged to the size of barrel required, and staves and heads come out perfect to the cooper's hand.

The department of Agricultural implements is altogether the best in the Fair. There are plows of the most approved patterns, and finished to a degree of nicety which, if their use were not well settled in the minds of most men, they might be supposed intended as parlor ornaments. Some of them, I fear, have too much machinery attached to remain long in working order, unless very carefully used. There are reapers and mowers, with the latest improvements, which look well, and are highly spoken of by their owners. The merits of some of them, however, will be more satisfactorily known when they have been longer in use. Of threshing machines, corn-shellers, rakes, hoes, spades, shovels, and other of the most familiar tools of the farmer, there is a fine display.

The floral department is not yet worthy of its name. There are a few specimens of a fair to middling quality, but, taken altogether, they would not form as fine a bouquet as you have often seen cast at the feet of JENNY LIND.

In the fruit department there are some very large apples and pears which appear to be of excellent quality. There are no other varieties of fruit worth naming. The tent, however, has been tastefully decorated with green, and that relieves, somewhat, the barrenness elsewhere.

There are some bed-comforters or counterpanes or whatever you like to call them—they are similar to what Scotch people have a strong affection for, and like to get their noses under on cold nights, which an excited lady informed me were exquisite, and I am not in a position, even if I desired, to doubt her word. She mentioned the name of the posy wrought into one of them, but I have forgotten it. I don't think it was a sun-flower because the sun was setting at the time, and I am sure it looked towards the East; therefore, it couldn't have been one, for you know TOM MOORE says on the honor of a departed gentleman, that

> The sunflower turns on his God when he sets
> The same face that he turned when he rose.

So I am positive it was not a sunflower. The same lady mentioned the number of stitches the article contained, but my brain reeled at the bare thought of the figures, consequently I immediately referred the whole subject of bed-comforters to those who count the stars and measure their distances.

I scoured the field in vain for a potato. I know there is such a vegetable in these parts, for I made the acquaintance of a jolly party at dinner to-day. But on the field of the Exhibition not the ghost of a Murphy showed its face. The only substantial thing I met in the way of edibles was a load of pumpkins, and of them I cannot speak, as it would be impossible to get more than a single one into a letter of readable length.

There will, in all probability, be a more liberal display to-morrow, if it does not rain. It has been showery all the afternoon, and appearances now are that the rain will continue many hours. I hope appearances may once more prove deceitful. At all events, and whatever the weather may be, if the exhibition does not prove to be the best the Society has ever had no one can blame the Committee, for their arrangements are admirable. J. A.

SECOND DAY.

ELMIRA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

This is a dreary, drizzly day, much to the regret of the New-York State Agricultural Society; of the mass of people who intended to visit the Fair ground, and of several hundred enterprising persons who, in anticipation of fine weather and a great crowd, have erected temporary victualing establishments all over the town. But despite the storm the inhabitants of the surrounding towns and villages are pouring in at a surprising rate.

The Fair grounds are, of course, wet, but as there is a good marl, walking is not so unpleasant as it would otherwise be.

The exhibition at noon, to-day, was vastly superior in almost every department than it was on Tuesday.

In the fruit department the collection now is large and those in it is some of the finest apples and pears I have ever seen. In one apartment there are some twenty of the Downe Apple—a pale, yellow fruit, very large and of delicious flavor, that attract the attention of fruit-growers, who speak of them in high terms. The Fall Pippin, the Crawenstine, the Golden Sweet, Dutch Mignonne, Spitzenbergen, Golden and Roxbury Russets, and a variety of other kinds are represented by the very largest and finest members of their respective families.

There are also some pears of enormous size and delicious flavor. The Bourre Clairgeau, a cinnamon russet, with a reddish tint on the sunny side, the Tyson, the Canandaigua, the Bourre Bosc and several other varieties are here in abundance, and their presence adds greatly to the beauty of this department of the Exhibition. There are three clusters of the Hamburg Grape—two white and one black—that are large and beautiful. You may form some idea of their appearance, when you know that the grapes individually are plump and luscious, and that one of the clusters weighed 9½ pounds when cut from the vine.

Speaking of grapes leads to wines. There are some samples here of native wines which look well, and as visitors are not permitted to taste, touch or handle, I can say nothing of their quality. The Committee will settle that point, I have no doubt. They are ranged under the heads, Isabella Wine, Burlingham Wine, Communion Wine and Currant Wine. In this department, why I know not, there are some male figures arranged, I am informed, to illustrate that mysterious operation, political wire-pulling. The operators are represented as a stage too far advanced for me to understand. If DANIEL S. DICKINSON or CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER should happen this way while the exhibition is open, I will secure their services, regardless of cost, and have the matter explained in "a few easy lessons for beginners."

There is now a tent for grain, dairy and farm products generally, and it is well stocked. Wheat, rye, corn and corn, potatoes and beets, pumpkins, squashes and cucumbers, cabbages and cauliflowers, with a large assortment of other vegetables, are represented with a liberality that makes one feel perfectly safe from famine while he may choose to remain in the State of New-York. In short, with any plucky pair in the county large enough, I should endeavor to obtain, and send to you for Winter use, about four California cucumbers that are here, and are from three to four feet in length.

In the machine and implement halls there are some additions to-day. Among them a gang plow, a corn planter and an automatic grain weigher, are, I should judge, worth the attention of those interested in such things.

All together the exhibition is new one that is honorable to the State and well worthy of a visit. The unfavorable state of the weather will, doubtless, keep many away, but notwithstanding it has been raining all day there have been several thousand persons on the field. If the weather should become favorable, there will be a jam.

In locating the departments, yesterday, I neglected speaking of sheep and swine. The collection of sheep is quite large, and very good. Among them there are two of extraordinary size—one weighs 350 pounds and the other about 300. There are also some dozen rams of the merino and fine wool breeds, that were raised in the State and are unusually fine specimens.

There are not many swine yet entered, and none at all peculiar, except a white boar, which is very large and fat.

There was a meeting last evening for the discussion of horticultural topics, but swing, doubtless, to the storm, the attendance was meagre, and there was nothing of importance done. They are to be continued nightly.

INCIDENTS.

When I arrived here the hotels were so full that a corpulent man could not get his nose inside a bed-et door for less than a dollar, and half price was the regular rate for leaning against the building. This person a were permitted to enjoy such luxuries on more moderate terms, provided they would take oath not to injure the paint. To-day there arrived in one train over two thousand visitors, and by other trains about three thousand more, so that there will soon, I fear, be a rise in the price of accommodations such as I have named. For regular sleeping and eating inside a building there is only the usual charge. Therefore those who once get in are made comfortable. I heard a testy old gentleman grumble mildly last night because the porter insisted upon putting another man in his bed. There were only two already in with him, and the bed was wide. Such instances of an exaggerated notion of the number of square inches of bedroom absolutely necessary to enjoyment are rare. I have heard of only some six or eight cases of disaffection, and but one other than the case already stated, has come under my own observation. I will give you an idea of it, as it goes to illustrate the folly of not being constructed on the ramrod principal. It was near 11 o'clock at night, and there were about thirty persons in the office of one of the hotels at which I called to talk with a friend, when an emaciated individual appeared at the desk, in his shirt and pantaloons; and while wiping the perspiration from his face and ears, asked the clerk, in a fatherly yet intensely earnest tone, "How many pounds pressure to the surface inch he supposed him to be capable of bearing without experiencing a collapse, when he put that last man in his bed!" The clerk answered as if he failed to comprehend all the unpleasant circumstances of the case, by saying that it was not a rule of the house to calculate pressure on surface inches; and what was more, he would inform his interrogater that he didn't believe it was a rule in any first-class hotel. The last remark was uttered with the air of a man who thinks he knows what he is talking about, and, consequently, the emaciated gentleman in shirt and trowsers was confused. It was near one minute before he ventured another attack, and when he did it was only a kind of monterey retreat. "Well," said he, turning towards us for sympathy, "all I have to say is, that the first man had got me hustled pretty near out of bed, when the other came, and, in forcing me back, got me about half way under the first. I soon began to feel warm and otherwise uncomfortable. All this time the man on the front side lay with his back close to me, so that I couldn't stir a peg. I asked him to move a little, and he said if he did he'd tumble out. By and by, (and I was sweating like a bull all the time,) by and by, as I said, the front side man turned over, right in my face, to my astonishment. There I was, all covered over with both of them. I perspired and riggled, but it was only internally, for I couldn't move. I was as hot as an oven—they had pulled the quilt up over their shoulders. I looked down under it, but couldn't see an inch of any part of me. Knowing I would be smothered soon, I hollered. I couldn't holler loud; I was too far gone; but I made noise enough to disturb the frontside man. He stopped snoring, and the next time I hollered he woke up and wanted to know what ailed me. I didn't want to offend him as things stood, so I said I was very warm. He said I had better get up and cool off. I said I wanted to but couldn't unless he would roll over and let me out. He rolled over and I felt some better. But I was so much exhausted that I couldn't get out from under the backside man, who was fast asleep. I told the frontside man how I was fixed. He propped him up a little and pulled me out. As soon as I could catch a breath I put on my trowsers and left, and I ain't going back. As soon as I got to the door they both laughed. I have a suspicion that they squeezed me unnecessarily just to get me out. Now, gentlemen, I'll leave it to you, if I haven't been sufficiently ill-treated to be excused for complaining." All agreed that he had, and when I left, which was soon afterwards, the gentleman who had been squeezed was ordering his baggage.

GOV. WRIGHT is expected soon. He is to deliver his address on Friday. J. A.

A Russian View of the Prospects of the War and of Russia's Reverses.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

SIR: In 1805 the Russians lost the battle of Austerlitz, under the personal command of ALEXANDER I.; in 1807 they lost the battle of Friedland quite as completely, and immediately after this defeat NAPOLEON concludes the peace of Tilsit on the most honorable terms for Russia, offering to share Europe with her on an equal footing, or abandoning Turkey and Sweden to it. Why did he act thus? Because, as he said, the Russians were *defeated* but not *humbled*—they still had several armies, and a war in Poland was by no means desirable to NAPOLEON.

The intrigues of England, suffering from the continental system, broke this *cordial entente* between the two Empires, and in 1812 NAPOLEON invaded Russia with *seventeen* different nations. He took Smolenski at the sacrifice of 10,000 Italians, killed in the forest where the battle raged most severely. He took Moscow, and every one in Europe thought that Russia was lost; and the Court in St. Petersburg was prepared to to pack their traveling trunks. You know the rest. Not the Winter, but the battle of Tarutino decided the fate of the campaign.

Matters are different now, I am told; the war is not in Russia but in the Crimea, and the English are not allied with the Russians but with NAPOLEON. Exactly so. Russia made the wars of 1789, of 1805, 1806, 1807, for the sake of Austria and England—for English gold and the honor of Austria, against the *usurper*. She was rewarded for her sacrifices by some territorial acquisitions, and now England says that Russia is too large and must be reduced by the sword of another usurper—NAPOLEON III.

That is the moral side of the question; let us return to the military side. The Crimea has plenty of cattle, and biscuits are easily carried for the use of the army. Sebastopol has fallen after the most astonishing resistance, but England is humbled, for neither its fleets nor its army were successful, and NAPOLEON showed the weakness of England so well that even Queen VICTORIA thanked the French army, and not the British, for the capture of Sebastopol. NAPOLEON I. owed all his successes to his cavalry; the Russian cavalry is as large as all the others united. There are a hundred redoubts on the way from Sebastopol to Simpheropol, and some plains behind where cavalry can be manœuvred. Let us wait a little—let the incapable GORTSCHAKOFF be replaced by a RUDIGER—and we will see the consequences. The Poles defeated the Russians in every fight, in 1831, till the arrival of the Russian Grenadiers; the Hungarians themselves gained the battle of Wurtsen. The division of PANIUTIN, which played such a great part in the campaign of Hungary, is on its way to the Crimea; the Russian Guards are untouched, while the British *élites* are decimated and the French somewhat damaged. The Crimea is not Russia, but even the Crimea will prove itself a hard nut.

I am, Sir, yours, &c., IVAN GOLOVIN.

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Oct 4, 1855.

The Meaning of the London Times.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your leader of to-day, headed "America and the War in Europe," you appear to me to have misinterpreted the language of the London *Times*, in a manner which I beg permission to point out. The *Times*, attributing the sympathy of Americans for Russia to "some supposed analogies between her position and theirs," proceeds to show what these analogies are, and how the question is viewed by the sympathizers. The words which you construe into threat, viz.: "the alliance is most powerful, and only fast to interfere in *the affairs of a trans-Atlantic Turkey*," seem to me a continuation of the recital of "supposed analogies,"—or in other words, the expression of ideas *supposed to exist in the American mind*;—and I think the context justifies my construction, for the writer continues: "We believe such ideas as these influence a large class of American politicians;—but they are obviously too imaginary," &c. Your constant reader,

AN ENGLISHMAN.

M. STOLTZ has recently published the details of a case in which he performed the Cesarean operation twice in the same individual with success, saving both mother and infant. The case has produced a great sensation in the medical world of France. The second operation is not so dangerous as the first, as adhesions are usually formed which facilitate recovery.

NEW-YORK CITY.

NEW-VERSION BAPTISTS.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

SIXTH ANNIVERSARY MEETING.

FIRST DAY.

The Sixth Anniversary of the American Bible Union (New-Version Baptists) commenced yesterday morning, at the First Baptist Church, in Broome-street—late Dr. CONE's. The session lasted all the day and evening, and will continue during to-day. The affairs of the Society, financially, are very promising. The question of the New Translation was elaborately discussed.

At a preliminary meeting, (held down stairs,) the following officers were elected: Dr. MACLAY in place of Dr. CONE:

OFFICERS AND MANAGERS.

President—Rev. ARCHIBALD MACLAY, D D.
(Twenty nine Vice Presidents.)
Corresponding Secretary—WILLIAM H. WYCKOFF.
Recording Secretary—E. S. WHITNEY.
Treasurer—WILLIAM COLGATE.
Auditor—SYLVESTER PIER.

MANAGERS.

Three Years.	One Year.	Two Years.
Thomas Armitage,	Geo. W Abbe,	Samuel Baker,
C A Buckbee.	Jos W. Burdan,	Ezra Smith.
Geo. Merwin,	L. G. Maulk,	Wm Hillman,
John Squire,	D. S. Parmelee,	C. Y Hopkins,
T. S. Stillman,	S. Remington,	Orrin B Judd,
Wm D. Murphy,	John W. Sarles,	Saml S. Kelly,
R. B. Shepard,	Isaac T Smith,	Eleazar Parmly,
Jas H Townsend,	E. H. Tripp,	James M. Shaw,
John B. Wells.	W. M Waterbury.	Rev. J. W. Holman.

COMMITTEES.

The following Committees were appointed:

Arrangements—Rev. T. T Davas, New-York; Rev W. W Msech, Connecticut; Elder James Chatlon, Pennsylvania; Rev. Lewis Ramond, Ohio; Rev. David W. Rowland, Canada West.

On Members and Delegates—Rev Jno Duncan, New-Jersey; Rev Wm. Bonzee, Pennsylvania; Rev. Solomon Gale, New-York; Rev. W. G Haben, New-Jersey; Rev. A. Gregory, Connecticut.

ORGANIZING.

On organizing in the Church, after the preliminary meeting, Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE made an appropriate reference to the decease of Dr. CONE. Prayer was offered, and a hymn was sung.

THE PRESIDENT ABROAD.

Dr. MACLAY, the new President, said he felt deeply moved by the position he occupied, and by the thoughts that came thronging in upon him. He had been traveling for nineteen years past, an average of ten thousand miles annually, and had seldom presided over any public assemblage; hence begged indulgence. After an appropriate tribute to the memory of Dr. CONE, he gave an outline of the work of Revision, and was much gratified to find that the public sentiment shapes in its favor. In England and Scotland, Dr. MACLAY had found not only the Baptist brethren of one mind in reference to the necessity of a new version, but he also found Episcopalians, Presbyterians, Methodists, Independents, and many members of the Society of Friends, who cordially entertained similar views and contributed liberally. JOHN ANGELL JAMES, of Birmingham, and others, were prominent aiders and abettors of the movement. Dr MACLAY was on a collecting tour and was happy to find the minds and purses of his hearers very open. The amount he obtained in cash was a little over $8,000. He had much reason to bless God for his goodness. Let us remember that though our brethren die, yet the Lord liveth. God will remove one after another of us to the other world, but He still lives and will raise up others to accomplish His work.

THE TREASURY—MONEY IN HAND.

Brother COLGATE, Treasurer, read his annual report. The Union has a handsome balance of $4,900 on hand. Items of expenditure were as follows:

For English Scriptures	$23 325 93
For Spanish Scriptures	5,013 30
For Italian Scriptures	100 00
For German Scriptures	75 00
Rev. J. G Oncken for German Scriptures	3 026 00
Total receipts	89,876 00
Total expenditures	85,975 00
Balance, Oct 1, 1855	4,903 00

The Report was adopted, after Bro. COLGATE had expounded the fair opportunities that the Union enjoys.

SECRETARY'S ACCOUNT.

Bro. WYCKOFF said that never before since the organization of this Union has the Board met the brethren under circumstances of affliction. The report goes on to make fitting allusion to the decease of Dr. CONE, and passed to other matters. A few extracts are important:

Every effort has been made, during the last year, to press toward completion the Old and New Testaments, but especially the latter.

The last six books of the New Testament have been published. The Gospel of John has been stereotyped. The Epistle to the Ephesians has been stereotyped. The Gospel of Matthew is in process of stereotyping. The Acts of the Apostles is in process of stereotyping. The Book of Job is passing through the press. The whole of this book would have been issued by the first of September had not the work been delayed by the sickness of the reviser. The Epistle to the Hebrews is nearly ready for the press. The two Epistles to the Thessalonians are in the hands of the stereotyper. The Epistle to the Philippians is ready for examination, to go immediately to the stereotyper, if approved. The other parts of the New Testament are in various stages of preparation. Every part has been revised by more than one scholar, some by three or four.

Explanations of the course pursued in the revision of the Epistle to the Romans were given as an example of the thorough manner in which the whole work is done.

Two or three questions suggested by correspondence were answered. They were:

1. Why spend so much money in printing before the work is finally revised and adopted? *Answer*—Proofs are wanted.
2. Why stereotype at all before the completion of the book? A.—To greatly patrons.
3. Why circulate revisions in which every word and sentence are not made as smooth and harmonious to the ear as we hope they will be found after the final revision? A.—Imminent revisions suggest improvements.

The four Gospels are printed in Spanish; $3,000 have been appropriated for the circulation of the Scriptures in Germany; the Portuguese, French, Siamese and Seneca Scriptures have also received proper attention.

Brother EDWARDS, Secretary of the Western Bible Revision Society, followed. He claimed that very few men have learned to estimate the power of a principle.

The Report was adopted so far as read.

DOCTOR CONE'S LIFE.

Brother BAKER, of Williamsburg, was introduced to deliver an address commensurative of the life and services of Dr. CONE. He dwelt eloquently upon the character of Brother CONE, considering him in the light of a stanch friend and supporter of pure versions of the Scriptures.

COMMITTEE ON ENGLISH SCRIPTURES.

Before adjourning, several new Committees were announced. The following Delegates were appointed to consider the question of a Revision of the English Scriptures:

Rev N N. Whiting, Bk'n.	Rev. A. C. Wheat, Penn.
Rev J. M. Tenmshaw, Conn.	Rev Justin D Felton, Mo.
Rev Zeletes Grinnell, N. Y.	

A COLLATION HANDSOMELY DONE.

The ladies of the Church, carried away by sympathy, provided a collation in the basement of the building, to which the Delegates were invited. It was admirably served by the ladies themselves, whose attention to their guests was something very refreshing, because of its novelty. The tables were bountifully spread.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At the opening of the afternoon session at 2½ o'clock, a hymn was sung, prayer was offered, and Brother WYCKOFF finished the reading of his Report.

Rev. Mr. BACKUS, editor of the New-York *Chronicle*, moved the acceptance of the Report.

The motion was carried.

PRINCIPLES.

Bro. ISAAC ERRITT, of Ohio, read a paper on the Principle upon which the Revision movement is based: *first*, that it is the true Protestant principle. Every incomplete translation leaves the multitude dependant on human authority, and a very unreliable authority, too,—leaving the hearer to be subject to the absurdities of any smatterer who may chance to occupy the pulpit. The three great forces now operating in the world, are Romanism, Protestantism and Infidelity. Romanism denies the sufficiency of the Scriptures, and seeks to enslave the soul, so that its follower falls at the feet of a vile mortal, clad in priestly robes, and asks him to do his thinking for him. Infidelity is snaky, slimy, tortuous, hydra-headed.

THE "PAIN KILLER."

Brother PERRY DAVIS, of Rhode Island, (the famous "Pain Killer") had no apology to offer for taking. He didn't want to address the scholars. There was a Scripture phrase he often thought of: "And the common people heard him gladly." It was to the common people accordingly he appealed. And he spoke half an hour. He said that the New Version movement originated in Heaven, where the angels saying, "Peace and good will to man." Jesus Christ was a Bible Union man, and his mission was to "back up" John the Baptist. I have not much learning, but God has given me some money, and I will agree to give any scholar who hears me two hundred dollars if he will show me, PERRY DAVIS, Pain Killer, a single instance in which Jesus ever baptized by sprinkling. (Turning to the Reporters, he said, "Put that down,"—which we did.) He called up Zacchæus, inquiring at what point of his journey, from the top to the bottom of the tree, he was converted; blind Bartimeus, the Apostles, &c. ("Would to God I had an hour to talk," said Mr. DAVIS.)

Bro. N. V. HULL, of Alfred, N. Y., followed; was succeeded by a hymn, benediction and adjournment until evening.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7½ o'clock the Union met again, with a packed house. Brother BAKER finished his paper relative to the services of Dr. CONE.

President CAMPBELL, of Georgetown College, discussed points bearing on the present aspect of the affairs of the Union with regard to its popular character.

After some further proceedings, of no particular importance, the Union adjourned, to meet this morning, at 10 o'clock—same place.

American Institute Fair.

There is not much in the Fair at the Crystal Palace yet. The American Institute is very like the Crystal Palace Company,—given to opening its doors before the wheels of the cases are unpacked. We postpone detailed notice in consequence. The display of fruits is very good, and worth seeing. The past two days have brought large accessions of goods for exhibition, and by the beginning of the coming week the Exhibition will repay a long visit. On Tuesday evening next, 9th, the opening address will be delivered at the Palace by Mr. HENRY REED.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The minutes of the last meeting having been read and approved, the regular business of the Board was proceeded with, as follows:

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of James Donley, in relation to the late coal contracts made by the Comptroller in behalf of the City—setting forth grounds of his complaint of the manner in which same were awarded. Of John Gilbert, for redress of grievances sustained by the arbitrary conduct of Superintendent of Markets.

REMONSTRANCE REFERRED.

Of Josiah Pierce and others, against filling up the ground between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-third streets, and Eighth-avenue and Broadway.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED—DEFICIENCY IN ACCOUNTS OF COMPTROLLER AND STREET COMMISSIONER.

Whereas, It appears from Statement No 42, on page No. 56 of the Comptroller's Report, (Document No. 33,) that the amount of nearly two millions of dollars, ($1,890,212 70,) has been advanced from the City Treasury on account of improvements, payable by assessment upon property benefited more than has been assessed and confirmed; therefore,

Resolved, That a Committee of three be appointed to investigate the accounts of the Comptroller and the Street Commissioner, with a view of discovering the cause of this enormous deficiency, which has entailed upon the tax payers a debt of about $2,000,000, which should have been assessed upon and collected from property on the line of the improvements for which such money was expended.

That the owner of the property No. 26 Allen-street be permitted to build a brick drain in said street in front of Public School No. 30, for the purpose of connecting said house with sewer in Allen-street, the work to be done under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

OVERISSUE OF REVENUE BONDS.

By Alderman HERRICK:

Whereas, There appears on page 35 of Document No. 33 (Comptroller's Report,) a note to the account No. 8 in these words: "In addition to the cash balance $443 751 84 remaining in bank to the credit of Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, the Commissioners have $800,000 invested in revenue bonds payable in 1856." And whereas the charter of the City prohibits the issue of revenue bonds, except in anticipation on of the revenues of the year in which such bonds shall be made. Therefore be it

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and he is hereby directed to report to the Board the purpose for which such bonds to the amount of $800 000 were issued, and the authority upon which he issued them in violation of section 19 of the Charter of 1830 and the Tax Laws of 1851 and 1855.

ADOPTED.

That the Polls of Election of the several Election Districts of the Ninth Ward be held as follows for the ensuing election: First District, No. 611 Greenwich-street; Second District, Southwest corner of Bleecker and Morton streets; Third District, No. 679 Greenwich-street; Fourth District, No. 49 Grove-street, near Bleecker; Fifth District, Southeast corner of Washington and Hammond streets; Sixth District, No. 48 Hammond-street; Seventh District, No. 74 Greenwich-avenue, near junction of Seventh-avenue; Eighth District, North-east corner of Ninth-avenue and Thirteenth-street; Ninth District, South-west corner of Horatio and Fourth streets.

THE JOSEPH WALKER.

The resolution presented in July last by Alderman WILLIAMSON, in relation to the expenses of raising the *Joseph Walker*, then laid over, was brought up upon motion of the same mover.

Alderman HERRICK complained of the dilatory conduct of the Committee having the subject in charge, in making their report to the Board. It was absolutely necessary that all information should be rendered.

Alderman ELY said the Committee of which he was Chairman had been doing all in their power to forward the report. It would be ready in a few days, and then action could be taken. The resolution was then withdrawn.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES CONCURRED IN.

On assessments—In favor of confirming assessment list for regulating and paving Thirty-fifth-street, between First and Second avenues. Of Finance Committee in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen on application of Gen. Ward Burnett, Col. First Regt. N. Y. Volunteers, dated 8th Sept., 1854, respecting an appropriation made by the Common Council, on Dec. 2, 1846, of $1,000, and on the 24th same month, an additional sum of $5,000, to aid his regiment. The Committee recommending that the sum which was allowed as interest by the United States Government on the full sum of $6,000, viz: $714 78 be granted to Gen. Burnett, the last mentioned sum having been refunded to the City by an appropriation of Congress in consideration of the aid of the petitioner in securing the payment by Government of the money advanced by the Corporation.

Of Finance Committee, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to pay John Slatery interest on contract. Of Finance Committee, in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen to relieve Colored Orphan Asylum from sundry assessments. Of Committee of the Law Department, to whom was referred a Communication from the Comptroller, bearing date Aug. 15, 1855.

LAID UPON THE TABLE.

On Wharves, Piers and Slips, in favor of concurring to confirm award of contract to Husted & Kroesl for the removal of Diamond Reef, and appropriating $35,600 for the performance of the same.

COMMUNICATIONS RECEIVED.

From the Comptroller, in relation to carriage hire, stating his reasons for withholding any further payments on account of carriage hire for the members of the Common Council, until a new resolution was passed by the present Common Council in favor of their spending the money intrusted to his charge.

The Board adjourned at 8 o'clock.

Primary Election Riot in the Thirteenth Ward—Examination of Ferris.

There was considerable excitement at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday afternoon, in consequence of the expected examination of George Ferris, charged with having on the evening of the 2d instant, during the progress of the election riot, which took place at Onderdonk's Hall, shot Samuel McDonald. The Court was crowded long before the time set down for the investigation, with politicians of Hard, Soft and medium textures, shoulder hitters and loafers, who manifested their approvals and disapprovals in boisterous conversations during some part of the inquiry.

Policeman Cornwell, Thirteenth District, appeared and made affidavit that he had visited the injured man, and that he was too enfeebled by his wounds to appear in Court; he also testified that McDonald had stated that George Ferris discharged the pistol at him.

Lieutenant Joseph O'Keefe, Thirteenth Ward, was next sworn. He said: About half-past 5 o'clock, on the evening of the 2d, he was at Clinton-street, near Grand, in the immediate vicinity of the poll, where the Primary Election was going on; the crowd had just commenced to assemble when a cart, having on it a load of wood, was driven up opposite the polling-room; the crowd at this time was large, and they were holding a man above their heads in such a manner as though they wished to push him through the window of the room; the sticks then disappeared from the cart, and witness saw some such in the hands of some men; he also saw a couple of clubs in the hands of two men in the crowd; they were used for fighting; witness rushed in and separated the parties using them; after which, on turning round, William McCormick and George Ferris clinched him, but they were taken off; Ferris then struck some men, and shortly after discharged a pistol to the left side of witness, and then tried to cock the pistol again, when a policeman tried to catch hold of it, and Ferris threw it away, exclaiming, as though to McCormick, "You don't think I'll shoot you;" McCormick and Ferris were then arrested.

Policeman *Thomas W. Thorne*, Thirteenth Ward, sworn, said: About half-past 5 P. M. on the 2d instant he was on the opposite side of Clinton-street, from the place where a primary election was in progress; some men unknown to witness had sticks of wood which appeared to be about four-feet long and of a circumference of six inches, with which they were beating violently against a window where the tickets were being received; witness then crossed the street, and saw George Ferris standing within a crowd; witness, as an officer, rushed into the crowd and pushed them away from Ferris; the assault on Ferris was renewed by a body of men, among whom were Wm. P. McCormick and Patsey Cosgrove, *alias* "Cockroach;" these men struck at Ferris from all sides, but they were again separated; a third rush was made at Ferris when he drew a pistol and pointed it over the heads of the people around; witness cried out "Good G—, George, what are you doing?" whereupon Ferris pointed the pistol in a slanting direction to the ground and discharged it; sometime after witness heard that some person was wounded; the pistol was only discharged once.

George Ferris was then examined, charged with shooting, with intent to kill. He said: "I was born in New-York, and reside at No. 77 Gouck-street, and am a boatman; I did not discharge the pistol intending to take any person's life, but discharged it in self-defence."

Mr. Samuel T. Webster, of No. 239 Broome-street, and John Cudney, of No. 243 Monroe-street, then put in bail in the sum of $1,000 each, for his appearance to answer.

Building Associations—Their Works.

According to the evidence before the Legislative Building Association Committee, there are 150 of these Associations hereabouts, with an average of 300 members each. A payment of three dollars monthly from each member makes the aggregate monthly receipts $135,000, which gives in a year $1,620,000; and each has continued the uniform receipts for three years. The actual necessary expenses of all the Associations for a year cannot be much over $300,000: this leaves $1,320,000 the yearly net receipts, or in three years, during which period the most of them have existed, the total net receipts are $3,960,000. It is estimated by the Committee, that over 30,000 of the mechanics and laborers of New-York have contributed to this amount; and they think that not a tithe of this total can be recovered. The Committee will report early, and in their report we may expect to see the whole thing shown up in a pretty strong light. But whether they will propose any method for restoring the lost money to the widows, orphans, apprentices and clerks who invested, we cannot say.

The Historical Society—Fire Proof of Library—Pictures, &c.

After the reading of the minutes of the last meeting, Gov. KING, for the chair, the President drew the attention of the Society to an oil painting of some artistic merit, presented to the Society by Mr. MCGREGOR, of Glasgow, Scotland, member of Parliament, &c., through Mr. BUCHANAN. It was a representation of the City of New-York, taken a year after the surrender of the City by the Dutch to the English. The picture belonged to the collection of an English nobleman, and was, with several others, intended by their present owner to be presented to his native city at his decease, but it having been seen by Mr. BROADHEAD, and being much urged to sell it, or permit a copy to be taken, he had concluded to present it to the Society. The Society were highly delighted at this valuable historical gift, and proceeded by acclamation to elect as honorary members both the giver and Mr. BUCHANAN, and as corresponding member Capt. CHADWICK, of the ship *Sir Robert Peel*, who had brought it hither in his cabin, and without charge.

The Corresponding Secretary read a long report respecting Baron STEUBEN, and also including a letter from AGASSIZ, relating to the success of his new work, and stating that it had met with better success than the great works of HUMBOLDT and other European naturalists who, while presenting works of inestimable value to the world, impoverished themselves.

Dr. DEWITT, one of the Vice-Presidents, was announced as the Orator of the Society at its next anniversary.

The Trustees reported respecting the erection of the fire proof building, the total cost of which will be $49,000. It is to be constructed of New-Brunswick (British Provinces) sand stone, of a drab color. The mason work to cost $14,500; the iron work $28,000; the carpenter work $5,000. The requisite funds for which were all completed except some $2,000 more, requisite to complete the plumbing, gas fixtures, book cases, &c. The *corner stone* is to be placed on the N. W. pilaster, and the Committee proposed Tuesday, the 16th Oct, but as the 17th was the anniversary of the meeting of the first Colonial Assembly in this State, that day was appointed. A Committee of twenty-one was appointed to attend to the solemnity.

The building is to be 55 feet on Second-avenue, by 92 feet on Tenth-street; 64 feet the external height. Interiorly, the basement is to be 10 feet, the lecture room 16 feet, the library 31 feet, surmounted by a dome—stone, brick and iron form the walls, beams, doors, &c. The style of architecture is the Italian Roman-Doric order, palladium style.

A Committee of three was appointed to lobby at Albany in order to obtain the passage of a law to exempt the building from the debts of the Society and to obtain a necessary grant from the Legislature. Several interesting autograph letters from WASHINGTON DE KALB, ALEX. HAMILTON and others were presented by a gentleman whose name was generally unknown and unmentioned by the President.

JOHN GILMARY SHEA, Esq., then read a paper on *The Life and Character of Garakouthie, Sachem of Onondaga*, whom he represented as "a hero of peace though chief of a warlike tribe." The speaker was scarcely intelligible and we should regret not being able to report a sketch of the little we happened to catch, were it not that we hope to find it in some future published work.

The Society when adjourned to meet at the laying of the corner-stone.

Investigation into the Origin of Fire.

FIRE MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

FIRE IN FRANKLIN-STREET—CARELESS USE OF LIGHTS.

On the evening of Sept. 7, a fire occurred in the dwelling-house of Mr George Bulpin, No. 89 Franklin-street. Miss Smith, residing in the family, on preparing to go to bed, imprudently left her lighted lamp upon a bureau in front of an open window. She then left the room for a few moments, and on her return found the window curtain on fire. The flames soon spread to the Mosquito bar on the bedstead. She instantly gave an alarm, when some people from the street rushed up stairs and assisted the inmates of the house to extinguish the flames. The damage done to the property in the room amounted to about $60, $30 of which consisted in wearing apparel belonging to Miss Smith. This is another instance of carelessness in placing a lighted lamp in front of an open window within the reach of a curtain.

MOTT-STREET.—SUSPICION OF ARSON.

A fire occurred on the morning of 15th September, at about 1 o'clock, in a privy, rear of No. 195 Mott-street. The circumstances attending the case pointed at a young man named Walter Burke as the incendiary. Burke was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice WOOD, on suspicion. The evidence of the several witnesses showed before the Court that Burke had quarreled and separated from his wife. She took refuge in apartments occupied by a Mrs. Murphy, on the said premises. Burke declared to one of the witnesses that if he could not get him wife from Murphy's house, he would burn her out. On the evening prior to the fire, Burke was seen about the premises, but no evidence appeared showing him to be at the premises after 12 o'clock on that night. On the defence, Burke proved by two witnesses that he was in their company from 9 until 12½ o'clock. They parted with him in Broadway, near Houston-street. Burke says he went down Broadway to his mother's residence, corner Anthony and Center streets. The accused was detained in prison one week, pending the investigation, when

...Disastrous ...Passengers.

...papers of yesterday bring us ...damage done to property in and ...About 6 o'clock in the afternoon of Sun... ...commenced to fall with great violence, and ...with very little intermission until midnight. ...Though it became evident that unless the rain ...decrease in the immediate vicinity of the ...the consequences, and the proprietors of the ...in Centre Market space were notified of the dan... ...which they were threatened. At once they ...moved all the goods lying on the lower floors, and at ...midnight, when the flood came, they were pretty d the ...The Falls rose to a higher point than at any time ...since the memorable flood of 1837. At midnight, a gentleman passing over Gay-street bridge stated that the water was then only about four feet below the sleepers of the bridge.

As a matter of course, all the cellars were flooded, but many of them are so arranged that as soon as the water receded in the Falls, it ran off. All along the line of Harrison-street, from Gay to Baltimore, the cellars were filled even with the stream, and at the head of the street some of the houses were overflowed.

On the opposite side of the Falls, the same kind of overflow visited all the buildings, but not to so great an extent, that side being much higher. The cellar of Washington Hall suffered more than any other on that side, but that was more from the mud deposited on the floors and walls than any thing else.

From the hills in the western part of the city a large body of water poured down to the corner of Saratoga and Holliday streets, more than the culverts could carry off, and the consequence was, that all the cellars in the immediate neighborhood were filled.

Up the falls there was considerable damage, the water being so high as to so much injure the bridge over Charles-street as to render it dangerous. The City Commissioner stationed a man at that point to warn all persons with vehicles from crossing.

This was the heaviest fall of rain for several years. Up to midnight, from noon on Sunday, the time at which the rain began, there fell 464-100 inches, a much greater quantity than for many years during the same space of time.

The probable aggregate loss of property is not stated, but it must be very large.

What the Albany Atlas Says of John Cochrane and his Commission.

Concerning the Committee appointed by the Young Men's Democratic Committee of this City, to consult upon the symptoms of rebellion in the Albany *Atlas*, that paper speaks thus:

The political antecedents of the patriotic and disinterested Surveyor, [Mr. COCHRANE,] are not such as to authorize him to set himself up as arbiter of our sentiments or actions. We can readily recall the time when, as an Abolitionist, he dangled as an appendage to his incomparable superior and relative, GERRIT SMITH. We remember that in 1848 he ranked among the most rabid of Free-Soilers, and spoke and acted with that party. His sudden conversion by the reception of office may justify his zeal in behalf of the propagandists of Slavery, but it will not excuse or extenuate his impertinence towards Democrats. But let the Committee by all means come. We shall be happy to receive them, and will treat them better than their errand may deserve. We remember to have read in our juvenile years of five wise men who undertook navigation in crockery, and the Committee may find their voyage as inconveniently short, if not from the fragility of their vessel, at least from the unskillfulness of their pilot.

Whether their voyage extends to Albany, or more prudent counsels keep them within the precincts of Tammany, we may perhaps be permitted just to whisper in the ear of the authorities at Washington that it will be more conducive to the welfare of the party in this State if they *restrict their witnesses to the exercise of his legitimate functions*, instead of attempting to sit in judgment on the conduct of his peers. And whilst we may be ready to submit our neck to the benevolence of the Vizier of the Custom-House, we demand the same retributive justice for our brethren of the Rochester *Union* and Buffalo *Republic*, who are *partes criminis*, by the adoption of all we have said, and share in our contempt for official degradation and self-sufficient impudence.

The Editorship of the Albany Evening Journal.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The negotiations for the purchase by me of the interest of THURLOW WEED in the Albany *Evening Journal* having been completed, I now enter upon the discharge of the duties which my accession to the paper imposes upon me. I understand these to be to labor for Freedom, for good Government, for the culture and enlightenment of the People, for the growth of the state in material wealth, for the diffusion of its social evils and the reform of its social errors—to conscientiously and manfully perform the duties of a journalist: These I dare undertake, and do freely promise.

The discharge of the obligations thus assumed, will involve no change of principles in the Albany *Evening Journal*. Ambition to do good, may well be satisfied with sharing the labors of expressing through its columns the wants of the time, and the feelings and purposes of a great and progressive political party.

The friends of the paper will learn with pleasure, that the Veteran who for a quarter of a century gave the *Journal* character and influence, will continue to lend it the aid of his pen, as he will also give to its editorial conduct and proprietory management his wise counsels and his sympathies. SAMUEL WILKESON.

Nomination of Ambrose L Jordan.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The Whig and Republican Conventions, for the Third Judicial District, convened this morning, and agreed, with enanimity and enthusiasm, in the nomination of AMBROSE L. JORDAN. From the moment that it was understood that MR JORDAN would consent to accept the nomination, public opinion has been concentrated upon him; and the two Conventions, in putting forward his name, have but complied with this clearly understood sentiment. No man is more eminent in the Profession, and no man more deserves or is better qualified for a seat upon the Bench of the Supreme Court. We cannot count his election.

☞ MR. HENRY A. WISE, Governor elect of Virginia, says this in a letter written for the Alabama markets:

"I stand on the shore of my "Ocean House," and meet Alabama, coming greeting, with arms and bosom open, with expanding chest and during nostrils."

We don't believe a word of all this. We are sure Alabama is slandered. We regard her as decent and modest. But, if she did rush toward Governor WISE in the manner he mentions, with arms open and bosom bare, and expanding chest, and dilating nostrils, the old gentleman should have enough kind consideration for her character to say nothing about it.

The Governor elect does not tell us how he received this very forward female, but he evidently intends that we shall infer that he received her in a corresponding mood. The naughty old fellow!—*Louisville Journal.*

☞ Hon. PIERRE SOULE, among other Southern men, received an invitation to deliver a lecture in Boston upon the subject of Slavery. MR. SOULE replied to the letter of invitation:

"A Boston audience is, of all others, that which I would be most proud to address on any subject, *and especially on that of Slavery*. But having returned to my profession with the firm resolve to devote myself to its labors exclusively, I would not think of leaving here in the very heart of the business season, and of thus diverting myself from pursuits which cannot but claim my whole time, and command my undivided attention."

☞ CHARLES HUFFNAGLE, Consul of the United States for Calcutta, has been appointed Consul General of the United States for British India.

MARKET REPORTS.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

The current transactions in this line are not very heavy, the greater wants of buyers having been previously satisfied; but a fair inquiry exists for desirable articles, and as these are not freely offered they still bring quite satisfactory prices. Holders, whose stocks were any way well assorted, have experienced more success, this season, than usual, and such a result should encourage them to continue to make their preparations for each quarter's business, with the utmost skill and care, as only by doing so they can hope to enjoy anything like permanent prosperity. We hear of no serious reminiscence among purchasers in meeting their engagements. They bought no more than what they deemed themselves able to pay for; and as their bills are presented to them, they, as a general rule, promptly honor them. Such action, though but right in itself, merits commendation.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are in fair demand, partly for export, at about previous rates. Bleached goods are moderately inquired for and are steady. Cotton Flannels attract still more attention at old figures. Denims are salable at [illegible]. We notice considerable animation in Drills [illegible] quotations. A better demand prevails for Delaines at full prices. Ginghams, Lawns and Nankins remain as last represented. There is more doing in Canaburgs, which manifest increasing firmness. Printing Cloths are less freely offered, and as the demand is improving, they tend upwards. Prints display no essentially new feature, all desirable styles being in request at steady rates. A moderate degree of animation is observable in the market for Stripes and Ticks at buoyant prices. The shipments of Domestic Cottons hence, so far this year, are a little in excess of those during the same period last year, but not equal to those for corresponding time in the previous year.

Woolens are stiffly held, being in but moderate supply—yet they are not very active, as the immediate necessities of purchasers form the limit of business. Blankets are in pretty good demand, but this is regularly met, and prices are without any material change. Cassimeres are quite salable at unaltered figures. There is rather more movement in Cloths and Doeskins, at former quotations. Carpets are in fair request, and are firm. Flannels attract increased attention, but at rather easier rates. Jeans are as previously reported. Hosiery are quiet and [illegible]. Worsted [illegible] Linseys are quiet and [illegible]. Nothing [illegible] Lastings, Alpacas or Mohairs exist, all [illegible] well supported prices. Balmets are likewise [illegible] and, at about last week's figures. No change [illegible] movement has occurred in Shawls. Desirable styles of Tweeds are pretty brisk and steady.

Foreign Staples, united to the popular sales, [illegible] less freely offered on, in some instances, [illegible] and rising prices, which circumstances [illegible] speculative—yet current movements [illegible] than average magnitude, and yield, in general, satisfactory results. Advices from the Old World tend to confirm an opinion we have repeatedly broached, that new orders for really desirable productions could not be filled with ease or at old rates. Such views strengthens the confidence of factors here, while it induces a better inquiry from buyers, apprehensive of a rise in prices. The imports of seasonable articles are moderate for the season, and are relatively very deficient in the line of goods rarest in market. This feature has now predominated for some time, and is quite apt to do so during the remainder of the year. Operators can readily determine the effect thereof.

Markets....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Oct. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—65 bbls. changed hands at former rates.

COFFEE—Continues quiet at irregular prices,—the day's sales having been confined to small lots within our previous range.

COTTON—The disagreement about prices precludes active business. A limited amount changed hands today, at about yesterday's reduced figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are much crusher, and a shade dearer,—the transactions since our last exceeding 24,000 bbls, here and to arrive soon, within our revised range

Ordinary State	7 75	@	7 87½
Straight State	7 87½	@	8 00
Favorite and Extra State	8 00	@	8 25
Mixed Western	7 75	@	7 87½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	7 87½	@	8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 12½	@	8 25
Common to Good Ohio	7 87½	@	8 12½
Fancy Ohio	8 12½	@	8 75
Extra Ohio	8 25	@	10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 00	@	10 00
Fancy Geneseo	8 12½	@	8 37½
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	10 50

Canadian is doing better,—1,450 bbls. superfine to extra realized $8@$9 ₱ bbl. Southern is in fair demand, and is firmer. The sales since our last comprise 1,900 bbls, mixed to extra at $8 25@$10 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, yet steady at $5 40@$7 ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is also inactive and languid at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in improved demand at 2c.@4c ₱ bushel, better prices. The sales since our last sum up 76,000 bushels, here and to arrive, at $2@$2 10 for Canadian white; $2 and upwards for Southern white; $1 85@$1 92 for do. red, and $1 72@$1 90 for inferior to choice Western red, ₱ bushel. Rye is more active at higher rates,—sales having been made of 25,000 bushels at from $1 16@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are 1c.@2c. ₱ bushel lower, and dull. Corn is without essential change,—the day's business embracing 50,000 bushels at 86c.@87c. for Western mixed, and 86c. for do. yellow.

HAY—300 bales River brought 70c.@75c ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Only 40 bales found buyers at 13c.@16c. for New, and 9c.@12c. for Old ₱ lb.

IRON—Is quiet but firm

LATHS—Sell at $1 43½@$1 50 cash, and short time, ₱ thousand. The supply is limited.

LEAD—Is now held at $6 62½@$6 75 for foreign, and $6 75@$7 for Galena ₱ 100 lbs, but is quiet at these rates.

LIME—Rockland is worth 87½c. for Common, and $1 12½c. for Lump ₱ bbl. There is not much of it here.

MOLASSES—Remains quiet at old figures, with very little offering

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and nominal with but a very small amount of it here. Spirits do. is quoted at from 45c.@47c. ₱ gallon, in large and small parcels, but the demand is limited. Tar has not varied much. Common Resin was purchased to the extent of nearly 1,900 bbls at $1 55@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered: subsequently, held higher.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still on the advance, with sales of 1,300 bbls., at $22 37½@$22 50 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. No change of any consequence in Cut Meats or Bacon. About 300 bbls. Lard brought 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is unchanged in demand and value—900 bbls. sold. Butter and Cheese are in fair request at old figures.

RICE—There were only small transactions reported, at from $4 87½@$6 37½, ₱ 100 lbs

SUGARS—Crude Sugars are quiet but steady. There is not so much animation in refined Sugars, prices of which lean in favor of buyers.

TALLOW—Some 6,000 bbls. Prime realized 13c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 360 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold to-day, at 41c @41½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Ship-owners claimed rather higher rates, which interfered with business, and the engagements were not large, though the inquiry for accommodation was more animated.

WANTED.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Miss HINDY, dressmaker, No. 483 8th av., between 36th and 36th sts., wishes to avail herself of the opportunity to go out to ladies two days in the week, and bring the work to her own house. She engages to fit without any trying on; will also pay prompt attention to any who may favor her to call to her own house. Can refer to some of the best families for whom she works

SITUATION WANTED—By a thoroughly experienced cook; understands all kinds of cooking, in superior style. Can take entire charge of any gentleman's kitchen. Has unglized in the highest families. Also, by a Protestant woman, as nurse and servant, to take charge of an infant; has lived two years in her last situation, from where she has the best reference. To be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Select Female Office, No. 345 8th-av., near 28th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference—one as seamstress and chambermaid: can make shirts neatly; is a neat washer and darer; will do chamberwork and mind a child; wash and iron well; wages $6. Her sister, who will mind a baby, sew neatly or go as waitress in a small family; she is quick at the needle; will give excellent City reference; wages $5 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a coachman, who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses, and is a careful, steady driver. Has had long experience, and lived several years in his last place in this City. His recommendations will bear the strictest investigation as to character and capability. Address COACHMAN, at Mr. MUNCH'S Hat Store, No. 230 33-av., cor. of 20th st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and trustworthy woman, as first-class meat or pastry cook, understands her business practically, can make all kinds of preserves, jellies and soups, &c.; has lived with some of the highest families in the Old Country and this, to whom she can refer for character and competency. Any family in the City or country requiring such help will find her an acquisition. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By an English Protestant girl, between thirteen and fourteen years of age, either in this City, Brooklyn, or Staten Island to learn the duties of house service; would have no objection to engage till she attains the age of eighteen years. None but Americans and English need apply, at No. 23 44th-st., in the shoestore, between the 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a good, honest, industrious woman, to do general housework or chamberwork, and waiving in a small private family, where she will have the comforts of a home. To be seen to-day from 10 to 5 o'clock, at her present employer's, No. 28 West Washington-place, one door from 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER.—An English woman 40 years of age, who is accustomed to all the duties of housekeeping; or would render herself useful in a family where she would be treated as one of the family. Wages no object, as she has a small income. Address C. C. C., at this office.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waitress, or to take care of children, by a young girl, who can give reference to her present employer. Apply in the Toy store, No. 347 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As lady's maid and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl who does dressmaking, hair dressing, &c., in the neatest manner; and as good cook and to wash and iron by a very experienced girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow lady, as housekeeper or seamstress; would be willing to nurse an invalid lady or gentleman. Reference given. Address J. P., Brooklyn Post-Office; or call on C. B. FLINT & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and sewing, or assist in washing and ironing, or the housework of a small family. Has no objection to a respectable boarding house. Call for two days at No. 8 Sullivan st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young boy from the country to learn a trade as plumber or tin and copper-smith. Has best City reference given. Apply at No. 179 Elizabeth st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—A respectable Protestant girl as wants a situation to do the general housework of a small family; best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 67 Bedford st. corner of Leroy.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl as waitress, or to do waiting and light chamberwork in a small family; has good City reference. Call at No. 97 East 26th-st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, with a respectable family. Three years' City reference can be given. Call at No. 60 West Washington-place, (rear.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress. Good City reference. Apply at No. 78 8th-av. Can be seen after 10 A. M. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady as housekeeper to a gentleman; is a good accountroom and can furnish the best of reference. Address M. E., No. 126 Delancy-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as waiter, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. To be seen till suited at No. 215 Mott-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small private family, or to take charge of children. City reference given. Call at No. 276 7th-av.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—To do general housework in a small family, by a young lady who can furnish the best of City reference. Address No. 77 Hall-st

A YOUNG LADY—Qualified by a thorough education to instruct in the higher English branches, particularly Mathematics, also in Latin, French and Spanish, wishes to engage as teacher in a first class seminary or private family, in this City, or its immediate vicinity. Highest testimonials of capacities and ability can be given. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., during the week.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing near Philadelphia. She must be a thorough English scholar, with a good knowledge of mathematics, and capable of teaching music. She must be also willing to take some charge of the house, as the lady is an invalid. Salary $300 per annum. Address for one week, A. E. M., Box No. 1,698, care of Merchants' Insurance Office, Philadelphia, or A. Z. M., *New-York Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family at Astoria, L. I., competent to instruct in the ordinary Eng ash branches and music—one who would be willing to assist the mother in plain sewing and the care of her children. Reference will be required and given in turn. Address M. B., at this office, stating name, terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No. 842 Post Office

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to meet with an engagement as visiting governess in a family, to instruct in English, French and Music. References given. Address VISITING GOVERNESS, office of the *Daily Times*.

EDUCATION.—The advertiser, for the last ten years the head of one of the most prominent schools in this City, will receive into his family two boys to educate. To those who require much aid from the teacher, such an opportunity seldom offers. Address EDUCATION, at this office. References given and required

TEACHER.—A lady of experience, and a graduate of one of the Massachusetts State Normal Schools, desires the situation of Principal or Assistant in a public or private school. She can teach all the branches of a thorough English education, including the higher Mathematics. Also, the rudiments of Music and Latin. Address Miss M. L. Y., New York City Post-Office.

TEACHERS WANTED—A Principal, and a Lady Assistant, for a Female Seminary, in a good healthy location in Texas. Address with references P. C., Box No 3,565 Post-Office, New-York

A TEACHER—Who has received his education at one of our first colleges, and who has had nine years' experience in teaching the Classics and English in some of the best schools awards an engagement as Principal or Assistant or he would engage to assist in a school a portion of each day. Address I. D. Z. M., *Daily Times* Office

MUSICAL—A bass and tenor, making music a profession, wish to sing in or lead choirs. Address STAFFORD & CARR, No. 608 4th st., between Avenues B and C.

WAITRESS WANTED.—A thoroughly capable waitress in a private family. The most satisfactory reference required. Apply at No. 132 Madison-av., from 9 until 12 o'clock

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—To attend to the cooking, washing, ironing and general housework of a small family; she must come well recommended for good character and abilities. To such good wages will be given; no other need apply at Clinton-av., Brooklyn, 4th house North of De Kalb-av., West side.

TO YOUNG MEN—Wanted for a new ship, ten landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths cooks, stewards and boat-steerers. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Agents, No. 97 West-street, corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite pier No. 14 North River

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family—a practiced cook, chambermaid seamstress and man waiter—all must be first class servants—English or Scotch preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand st.

CLERK WANTED—In an office—He must write a very good hand and be willing to be generally useful. A smart boy or young man preferred. Apply at No. 149 Grand st., after 8 o'clock.

GIRL WANTED—At No. 75 McDougal-st, a competent girl to cook and do the general housework of a small family. She must have good City references. Wages $7 per month.

BOOKSELLER WANTED—Competent to take charge as Agent of a Religious Publication Society in this City. An Episcopalian preferred. Address Box No. 2,019 Post-Office, stating name, qualifications, references, etc.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—The thoroughfare understands her business; Italian or American; none others need apply. No 132 Monroe-st.

SINGERS WANTED—Soprano, Alto, Base and Tenor voices—for a choir in Brooklyn. Address Box No. 4,156, New-York City, with full address of applicant

FARMER WANTED—To go to Staten Island an active, industrious man, well acquainted with farming. Must be a Protestant and single. None others need apply. Inquire at No. 41 Warren-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock P. M.

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to good cash City trade. Can hear of a good chance by addressing Box No. 2,674.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Pleasant rooms in suites or single, with board, may be secured for the season by select families (without children) or single gentlemen, at Nos. 106 and 104 East 16th-st. The houses are newly finished and furnished with all the modern improvements requisite for first class residences. References exchanged. N. B.—A fine suite of parlors, with bedrooms attached, on first floor.

BOARDING.—An American Jewish family residing up town, easy of access by stage and railroad, having more room than they can use, desire to accommodate one or two Jewish young men with rooms, breakfast and tea. All the modern improvements in the house. Address J. E., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with third-story front parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor at Nos 12 and 21 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for a single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—No. 11 University place, corner 8th-st. Desirable rooms, with full or partial board, for parties of gentlemen or families, can be obtained in the above eligible house. First class reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged

BOARDING.—A large pleasant room, with bedroom communicating, to let with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No 59 East Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms on the second and third floors, with full board, may be had at No 52 Varick st, opposite St John's Park, with all the modern improvements

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No 39 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References required.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, NEAR SIXTH AVENUE.—Two gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by immediate application at No. 105 West 16th-st. The house has all modern improvements. Family small. Reference required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st and Montfarries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—First-class house—two or three rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 155 Henry-st. References required.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st, corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

BOARD WANTED—By a French gentleman, of quiet habits, in a respectable family, residing in New-York or vicinity, where lessons in French, ancient languages or book-keeping would be taken in compensation of his board. Address HENRY D., Broadway Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen, (friends,) can obtain a pleasant room and good board in a desirable location, midway between the Fulton and Wall-st Ferries. Terms $3 to $3 50. Breakfast early if desired. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—By a young gentleman and wife in a strictly private family, where no other boarders are taken. Location below 8th st. References exchanged. Address H. C. H., Box 1,417 general Post Office.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL—No. 706 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place. Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free. Rooms rent from $3 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor.

BOARDING AGENCY FOR NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN.—Desirable accommodations in private families or boarding houses may be obtained by applying here. Information and directions gratis. Persons keeping boarders may fill up vacancies through the medium of this office. DEMAREST & BASSET, No 4 Astor-place, New York.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Living convenient to the ferries in Brooklyn, would like to let some very pleasant rooms, furnished, with partial board, to Europeans, gentlemen who desire the comforts of a quiet home. For particulars address A. M., Brooklyn Post-Office.

A NELDERLY SINGLE GENTLEMAN—Desiring to procure, in a genteel family, a well-furnished sitting and bed-room, having gas and bath, and full board, for which he is willing to pay $40 per month. Address W. L. M., *Times* Office. Has objections to Brooklyn.

A FEW SINGLE GENTLEMEN—May obtain board in a respectable private family in Williamsburgh, within five minutes' walk of Peck Slip Ferry, by addressing M., Williamsburgh Post-Office.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasant parlor and bedroom adjoining, furnished with gas, on second floor of house No. 32 King-st. Children no objection.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Three or four well furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen. Also a fine basement for office, at No. 42 Lispenard-st. References exchanged.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 170 West 14th-st.

1080 BROADWAY.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board. The house is new, and has all the modern improvements. Also a large room to let, suitable for a physician or dentist.

BOARDING.

59 BOND-STREET.—Most desirable front and back parlor rooms, with bath and gas, to let with board, to a gentleman whose business calls him down on the City. Terms $10 per week. No will also sell his furniture, which is new, at a discount. Inquire as above in the evening.

No. 108 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A handsome suite of rooms and bedroom, with board, to let for the Winter or by the year, with privilege to sink the parlors. The house has all the modern improvements, and no boarders will be taken.

No. 3 LEROY-PLACE, BLEECKER-STREET—One block west of Broadway. Rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor. House and furniture entirely new—gas and bath in the house. Location unsurpassed and terms moderate

No. 68 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE.—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving bothwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may enter in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, and no others, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—Fergusonville Delaware County, N. Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; S. I. FERGUSON, M. A., and A. REDFIELD, Wardens.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expense $6 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm; also, a well furnished Gymnasium. The Primary Department is prepared for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New York

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New York; and W. Raynor, Esq., Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 8th term of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park row; Hon. E. Driggs, No. 251 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; R. Manhasset, M. D., No. 251 8th av.; L. McCormick, No. 176 Greenwich st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st.

D. SANDFORD, Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the W. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 252 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williams., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

FRENCH EVENINGS CLASSES—Attended by Prof. M. de la PLACE, are commencing now at his residence No. 197 123d st., between Broadway and 4th av., in his thorough system, so well known, for its benefit of the learners. No more than three pupils will be admitted. Terms $12 50 a quarter. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P. M.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—New-Haven, Conn., offers the best advantages for a few boys. Location retired and beautiful; the grounds nearly three acres. References—Rev. S. D. DENISON, Bible House, New-York; JOHN FREEMAN, Esq., No. 40 Beach-st., New-York; Dr. THOMAS, P. M., New-Haven. For circulars, &c., address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

THE SUBSCRIBER—Would respectfully inform her friends and the public generally, that she will open a school for little boys, five miles from the city, on MONDAY, Oct 8 at No. 119 Tenth st., between Broadway and University-place. For circulars containing further information apply to Miss ROSSITER, No 26 West 24th st.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Mendougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway, Brought. Classical and English School for Boys now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. BETHAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at GROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 498 Broadway, or at RAY'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6

Miss MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method are invited to address No. 290 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the Bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE ANDERSON, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 66 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

ALLAN IRVING, F. S. A., PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice, became so celebrated in Italy, that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical College in Rome. Mr IRVING continues to give lessons at his pupils' or his own residence, No 5 University-place.

MRS. BODSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL, will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No. 200 Fulton-st., commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept. 10, at her residence, No 58 East 23d-st.

FRENCH DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL—Directed by the late Professors of Mr Peugnet, Messrs. LESPINASSE and SMITH. 36 McDougal st., corner of Clinton-place, near Washington Park

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 13th-st.

MONS AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

PROFESSOR PHILIP ERNST—Teacher of the Boehm Flute and Guitar, has returned to town, and will be happy to see his pupils at his Music Rooms, No. 821 Broadway, entrance in 12th-st. New-York City.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 16TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 45 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 386 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

PUBLIC MEETIN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 5

JOB PRINTING.

[illegible] prepared to execute all kinds of Printing, in the ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLES and at Low Rates. Grocery Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies, TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 25 cents for single copies.

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Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

City Politics—Who will give Us a New Ticket!

Every day's observation confirms the opinion we have repeatedly expressed, that *we need a new ticket for City officers*—made up of the best men to be found in the City, selected from all political parties and without regard to their political opinions, and presented for popular support, because the people need their services in the conduct of City affairs. Every man in the City,—except the office holders and their immediate personal and political friends,—is thoroughly convinced that imbecility and corruption have the ascendancy in all departments of our City Government. It could not well be otherwise. Every office is filled,—not by the man best fitted to discharge its duties, but by the man who worked hardest for the pay, and the chance of profit, which it affords. What but profligacy, recklessness and utter disregard of the public good, could be expected as the result of such a system?

Yet according to present appearances it is likely to be perpetuated. The nominations now before the public, with here and there an exception, have been secured by precisely the same machinery. Conventions packed with delegates, elected at primary meetings where bullies, paid by aspirants for office, ruled the day, have selected the tickets the people are asked to elect. We believe the best men *of each party* are disgusted with the ticket which that party has put in nomination for their support; and if a good, strong, high-toned ticket,—made up from first to last of men whose integrity, business capacity and devotion to public instead of private interests were above suspicion, selected from all the other tickets, or better still, from the great mass of our citizens, without regard to the existing nominations,—were to be presented for popular suffrage, under vigorous and proper auspices, at the coming election, we believe *it would command the support of a large plurality of our City voters and be triumphantly elected.*

Why cannot such a ticket be put in nomination? Why cannot such men as A. C. FLAGG, JAMES HARPER, NICHOLAS DEAN, SHEPHARD KNAPP, WILSON G. HUNT, Ex-Mayor HAVEMEYER, WM. CURTIS NOYES, JAMES BOORMAN, PETER COOPER, and scores of others of like standing and character as business men, be put in charge of the public business, which stands so lamentably in need of the very best care and attention which the City can afford? Is there not some party patriotic enough and disinterested enough to take the lead in such a movement? Can the Republicans better inaugurate their *régime*, than by discarding mere political projects so far as local interests are concerned, and giving us a ticket which would *command* the support of the great mass of our people, on the ground of its superior ability and character?

There never was a better opportunity for effecting a thorough and complete reform in our City Government. The dislocated condition of all the political parties—the universal wrangling and strife of the selfish office-seekers in each—and the general political confusion which pervades the City and the country—are all favorable to the success of such a movement. Who will start it?

The State Temperance Convention.

We publish this morning a full report of the proceedings of the State Temperance Convention, held on Wednesday last at Utica. It is interesting and important, as showing the spirit that prevailed and the sentiment that governed the action of the Convention. It will be noticed that the recommendation of the State Central Committee, that a new ticket should be selected upon the principle of total abstinence, was not followed. More moderate and practical counsels prevailed. Rev. Dr. MARSH, who was the first to take ground against Mr. DELAVAN, on this subject, seems to have been the leading spirit in the Convention, which adopted his suggestion.

We believe the TIMES is the only journal in this City and in the State which has given full reports of the proceedings of the State Conventions of all the political parties. We have reported the doings of the Hards, the Softs, the Know-Nothings, the Whigs, the Republicans and the Temperance party. We have done this because we believe that from the debates of these Conventions a better idea can be formed than in any other way of the spirit and general tendencies of the several parties which they represented. They form an important chapter in the current political history of the State.

Of course, it was scarcely to be expected that either the *Herald* or the *Tribune*, which are zealous partisans each of its own political party, would report the proceedings of all parties with equal fullness and detail. As the TIMES is not devoted to the interests of any political party, but seeks to give the most complete and accurate statement of the acts and aims of all, these extended reports have seemed necessary, although they have encroached sensibly on the space devoted to reading matter.

One more Convention—that of the Liquor Dealers, to be held on the 10th—will close the preliminaries for the Fall campaign.

A Napoleonic Pope.

While the eyes of the whole world are straining eagerly to see the conclusion of the war in the Crimea, a new possibility is dawning upon the Italian Peninsula, which, should it prove a reality, would be no less important than the taking of the Crimea, or a Mazzinian revolution. The information reaches us that LUCIEN BONAPARTE, son of the Prince of Canino, and cousin of LOUIS NAPOLEON, is to be created *Cardinal*, and that in case of the death of the already failing Pope PIUS IX., the former, in consequence of the predominance of French influence in Rome, would be elected Pope. The *Oesterreichische Zeitung*, (Austrian Gazette,) the well-informed organ of the Government in Vienna, writes upon the subject as follows:

"As the Pope is said to be suffering from an internal disease, which, according to the statement of his intimates, will scarcely permit him to reach the tenth anniversary of his accession to the Papal Chair, it is thought that the centre of many far-reaching plans may be discerned in the serious efforts made to secure the nomination of the Emperor's cousin to the Cardinalate."

The Parisian *Univers* speaks in the same spirit, having given up its former enmity against the Gallican Catholic Church, and become a Napoleonic Catholic journal. The *Univers* published, during the presence of the Queen in Paris, an article not less aimed at allied England than at inimical Russia. In this article it puts the question, "What is the object of the present war?"—and answers it, "The victory of the Roman Catholic Church." This paper is zealously opposed to those Catholics who are upon the side of Russia. Thus, likewise, the *Deutsche Volkshalle*, (German People's Hall,) the organ of the Catholics in German, gives its sympathy for the same reason, to the Napoleonic system. In fact, it is not to be denied that the Roman Catholic party is inspired with a great enthusiasm for Napoleonism. It is well known what an influence the restoration of the Pantheon to the Church had in causing the French clergy to favor the Empire. It is true that an old division exists between Romanism proper and the Gallican phase of it which prevails in France.

But this very thing would be settled by this solution. That the elevation of a NAPOLEON to the Papal chair forms no contradiction to the Napoleonic system, does not need demonstration. It was NAPOLEON I. who opposed the Pope, and disposed of the spiritual, as well as the temporal power. Alliance with the Papacy—and, if this were impossible, its subjection and powerlessness beneath the Emperor's will—was ever the principle of the NAPOLEONS. And Rome is now, if possible, weaker and more powerless than at the time when PIUS VII. was carried off to Avignon. Since, in Spain, attacks upon the Church have taken the place of the old Inquisition—since Piedmont has so far emancipated herself as to contemplate a Protestant marriage for the King—since the old capital of the faith is enlightened by gas-light, once denounced as heretical,—since railways are laid where, in other days, repentant pilgrims wandered, and electric wires traverse the spot where the threads of all the missions in Christendom met together, has Rome become changed. The lightning of the Papal ban grows cold and becomes extinguished ere it is hurled. But why should history, which has already modernized and industrialised so much, not modernize the Papacy likewise, and metamorphose it into a means of *purely* political industry?

The Catholics and Catholic powers have one and all done so much to weaken Rome, and have even so greatly secularized the spiritual power, that they cannot as a matter of *principle*, find anything to object to in a complete subjection of the Church to the State. In fact, political jealousy of the Governments alone would be an objection to the above plans—not any confessional opinion of the believers. We have heretofore found LOUIS NAPOLEON so skilful and fortunate a combatant upon this field, that we shall not be at all surprised, should he, who has as yet always been favored with success, lose nothing even in this intrigue.

What Will Austria Do?

The most conclusive answer to this *vexata questio* was lately given as follows, by THIERS, when the question was put to him:

"If we beat the Russians on the Tchernaya, the Court of Vienna will offer its congratulations to our Ambassador—if we take the Malakoff, an express Envoy will be sent to us—should Sebastopol fall into our hands, the Austrian ammunition wagons will be dispatched towards Gallicia to take cartridges to the army—should we become absolute masters of the Crimea, the entire army will be put on a war footing,—and if we sign a treaty of peace, Austria will then be ready to open the campaign."

☞ The Hon. Miss MURRAY has recently returned from an excursion through the great Wilderness region of Northern New-York. She was accompanied by Gov. SEYMOUR and one or two others, and spent about a fortnight in the expedition,—camping out in tents most of the time. The party entered from the North, by the Saranac Lakes, and passing through Long Lake, the Raquette and the chain of Eight Moose River Lakes, emerged at Boonville.

☞ The time of the last outward passage of the *Pacific* was reported here from Liverpool at *nine days and twenty-three hours*. We learn from Capt. NYE that her precise time was nine days and twenty-one and a quarter hours. She did not leave here until 1 o'clock on her day of sailing, and reached Liverpool at 3 on the day of her arrival.

The War of Colors.

The frequency with which contests between colored passengers and the conductors of cars and stages, appeal to the public attention, begins to excite a sort of semi-serious discussion as to the merits of the controversy. The old Florentine feud between Bianchi and Neri—the whites and the blacks—was possibly more fierce, but not a whit more interesting; and as that resulted in favor of the sable tinge, the omen may be accepted in behalf of Dr. PENNINGTON and his friends,—doctors and disciples of colored divinity. That eminent divine is especially forward in the polemics of transportation, sparing no precept or exhortation, and enacting the examples himself. It was but the other day he might have been seen hatless, with horizontal coat-tails streaming after a Sixth-avenue car, the conductor of which had declined his society; and affording a fair test of the comparative speed of a pair of Western jackasses, and a clergyman in single harness, weighted with all the dignity of a Heidelburg degree. The former, it is, perhaps, needless to say, triumphed by neck and ears. Mr. THOMAS DOWNING, too, whom the *Evening Post* reverentially describes as a "venerable oysterman," embarked in the controversy and a Sixth-avenue car a day or two ago; and by firm and gentlemanly deportment, rendered himself so engaging to driver and conductor, as to require the interference of a white person to induce those two officials to part with him at the end of his journey. These facts betoken the liveliness with which the subject is to be disputed; and, added to weekly meetings among those of the obnoxious color, form elements of agitation, not at all unworthy of the attention already earned.

The course thus entered upon, is, we are persuaded, the least judicious of several possible ones pointing to the same result. As the world goes, we are not to count on realizing instantly various desirable changes in social matters, simply because they imply a development of the human character, which a millennium alone can realize. We are creatures of prejudice; and right or wrong, prejudice is a very Sebastopol of resistance against deliberate attacks. It is in their failure to recognize this fact, that our colored population go wrong. They propose to carry the most elevated positions in society by storm; to contest the ascent to positive equality, by one petty skirmish after another, reckoning on a final victory over that last enemy which is to be overcome, the prejudice of color, by some final and forcible *coup de main*. But prejudices cannot be conquered. To contend with them is to render them inveterate. They may wear out, by patient and consistent contradiction to them—the contradiction of manners, habits, and daily behaviour—they may be gradually weakened, and at last eliminated;—but by the assertion of a clamorous and arrogant claim—a claim unsupported by that quiet dignity of carriage, that refinement of culture, and enlargement of information, to which all social barriers give why, no concession is at all likely to be obtained. To get the better of a deep-rooted antipathy, something more than an adverse, but abstract right must be set up.

Our free colored people, it must not be forgotten, have, in the presence of wiser alternatives, resolved to remain among the whites. They have been invited, but decline, to return to Africa. Their objections may not be blameworthy. But portions of our own vast territory have been open to them, where a community, as powerful, as prosperous, and as exclusive as that of Utah, might have been founded by negroes. The Mormons have demonstrated all the previously doubtful points of such an enterprize. But we are not aware that the project of segregation has ever found favor among the colored race; that it has ever been advocated from the pulpit of Dr. PENNINGTON, or the rostrum of F. DOUGLAS, or the oyster-box of THOMAS DOWNING. Notwithstanding the ethnological fact that the African race mixed with the Caucasian, perishes at a rate that ought to startle the negro; and, notwithstanding the degraded social condition of the black, so intermingled, is onerous to him, and almost intolerable, he chooses to remain,—and should, therefore, accept the terms of his choice with all possible patience. Time, that devours all things, must finally give patience its perfect work, by consuming, or, at least, mitigating the popular aversion against color; and fortunate will it be if the negro, when invited to social equality with the white, from the sculleries, and stables, and boot-holes, to the drawing-rooms and parlors of the land; is by education and taste adapted to associations so novel. A very few—one in ten thousand, perhaps—may already be so; but their light only serves to make the darkness of the rest more visible. And it may be wise to disregard such advisers as the *Tribune*, who, in its laudation of the dignity of labor, and its professed dislike for negroes, recommends a general and instant stampede of the blacks from their kitchens and barber-shops, to more dignified employments, leaving such menial offices to be performed by whites. The care with which that inscrutable journal declares its aversion to the objects of its advice, should make its counsels suspected.

Leaving, then, the present litigious and vexatious plans, by which social prejudices will be strengthened rather than weakened, we recommend to all colored men the better way of self-elevation, by moral and educational means. It matters little whether a man is black, white or mingled; if he is respectable, he will be respected. The traits that deserve respect also command it. The movement is not wholly in the wrong direction. The Colored Society of the New-York Library are going right. The liberal Common School privileges in favor of the blacks point the same way. Duly followed up, and without the retardation more impatient spirits may interpose, in their anxiety for sudden revolution, there is great reason to hope for an event answerable to the utmost wish of the reasonable negro. Every railroad car in the country, to say nothing of underground facilities, may yet be made a car of triumph.

CITY POLITICS.

MASS MEETING OF THE OLD WHIG PARTY.

NO FUSION WITH REPUBLICANS.

No Connection with Abijah Mann and Preston King

There was a meeting of "The Old Whig Party" last night at Constitution Hall, No. 650 Broadway. Over the entrance a small transparency informed the public that "The Old Whig Party refused to be fused." A band played some music tolerably well, and attracted an ordinary crowd. Within the room appointed for the meeting about three hundred persons assembled, consisting mainly of Silver Grey, Know-Nothings and political strikers.

The meeting was called to order soon after 8 o'clock by GEO. B. DEAN, who nominated Hon GEO. WOOD as President, and a long list of vice-presidents and secretaries from the different Wards, who, however, did not make their appearance. Mr. WOOD, on taking the Chair, explained the objects of the meeting, to repudiate the ticket and platform of the Syracuse Convention. He was against a Republican party. WASHINGTON had told us that party spirit was dangerous to the Republic, and he (Mr W.) would further say that sectional parties were still more dangerous. He then warned the assemblage against abolitionism and disunion, and went on in the same strain. The following address and resolutions were then adopted:

TO THE WHIGS OF NEW-YORK.

We are betrayed—transferred—and offered up as cattle in the shambles to mock Democrats and Abolitionists. They who have had hold of the machinery of our party have disposed of us as mere machines, and have thought no more of a transfer of two hundred and forty or fifty thousand human beings than they would have thought of selling so many hogs, harrows, or spinning-jennies. The old time honored and consecrated principles of a CLAY, a WEBSTER, a HARRISON, a CRITTENDEN, a GRAHAM, a CHOATE, an EVERETT, a VINTON, a BATES, an EVANS, a HUNT, a GRANGER, are all declared dead, and we are invited to a funeral procession to bury ourselves, yet living, in the grave yard of sectionalism, abolitionism, and of the isms in mass. We are summoned, then, to create "a great republican party," to be bounded on the south by the State of Delaware, on the north by Niagara Falls, and east by Cape Cod or Cape Ann, inasmuch as Maine has declared herself as not belonging to this new geographical party. The reason given for inviting us to this suicide of our party, and for joining this mere Northern party, (with none of the North yet in it,) is, that the South has repealed the Missouri line of Slavery demarcation, when a North-ern President, sixteen Northern senators in the Senate, and forty four Representatives from the North helped to do it—and when the line of demarcation itself is in the State resolutions of these New-York new light "republicans" declared "illegal." The Father of his Country thus wrote to you in his farewell address, especially against Northern, Southern, Atlantic or Western parties:

"The unity of Government which constitutes you one people, is dear to you. * * Butit is easy to foresee that from different causes, and from different quarters, much pains will be taken, many artifices employed to weaken in your minds the conviction of this truth. * * It is of infinite moment that you should properly estimate the immense value of your National Union to your collective and individual support; * * discountenancing whatever may suggest even a suspicion that it can in any event be abandoned, and indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of any attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

The great father of our party, HENRY CLAY, foreseeing in the geographical ambition of certain men, this attempt to reorganize the Whigs of the North into a mere Abolition party, cried out from Kentucky, in 1850:

"If the Whig party is to be merged into a contemptible Abolition party, and if Abolitionism is to be engrafted upon the Whig creed, from that moment I renounce the party and cease to be a Whig. I go yet a step further: If I am alive, I will give my humble support to that man for the Presidency who, to whatever party he may belong, is not contaminated by fanaticism, rather than to one who, crying out that he is a Whig, maintains doctrines utterly subversive of the Constitution and the Union."

This attempt to separate parties in the North and South is not the first attempt in our country. For it was attempted in Columbia, S. C., and in Nashville, Tenn., and in the famous Hartford Convention, during the last war—but the people of the country ever true to the advice of Washington, have "discountenanced" and put down all such attempts. Northern and Southern Churches of the same denomination of Christians may exist, jeopardizing, however, but not dismembering the Union, because they look up to a common God and have a common Bible, but Northern and Southern political parties must begin with abandoning their common country and end in abolishing the Federal Constitution—the new common political Bible. Whigs of New-York! the so-called Fusion Convention has thrown to the winds every Whig principle that usage or our Clay and our WEBSTER we have been struggling for these last twenty-five years! It is based upon all Whig measures and upon all Whig policy! It presents itself before the country as for the quarter of a century past having been fighting for a sham, and only to cheat the people! To make the sham more palpable, it picks out for us to vote for the most odious and unpopular men of the party opposes Democratic party, and it gives us on a ticket of nine persons but two or three Whigs at the most. To fulfil its ends to the utmost, even upon its Anti Slavery pretensions, it asks us to vote in as a law officer of the State him who, in the State Legislature in 1846, voted in favor of the resolution denying the right of petition to Congress upon the subject of Slavery. And it asks us again to vote into the State Department him who is on the record, not only against the right of petition, but who made the compact to admit into the Union four or five more slave States from Texas. But we are not dupes—nor tools to be thus used upon a perfidious principle concerning "Slavery" as "Kansas." There is only one feeling, one impulse in the whole North against the violators of every principle in the Kansas and Nebraska bill; but the excitement on that will not going to carry us blindfold into an organization whose in the first Winter in our Legislature, are one prolonged record of Canal, franchise and Corporation plunder, and whose adjournment *sine die* assailed every man and every interest in the state to breathe free. No, no! If our good old venerable Whig party is dead, the immortal spirit of it remains but in such rank corruption as Whigs of the State of New-York, we await your decision. Give your deliberations in State Convention to decide what to do; but as for ourselves, we here declare, in the words of a Massachusetts Whig just uttered—"We join ourselves to no party that does not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

Whereas, The Whig party was established by its great founders, HENRY CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER and others, to maintain and to vindicate certain Whig principles—such as the development and protection of American industry from the undue competition of foreign labor and foreign industry, and for the development of the internal resources of the country in its rivers and harbors, and for the resistance of encroaching Federal executive power against the rights of the people. The recent abandonment of all these principles by men possessing themselves of the mere machinery of the party, at Syracuse, and the transfer of it to the mock Democracy and Abolitionism of the State, is treacherous to a trust and treasonable to our principles; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the spirit and principles of our immortal CLAY and WEBSTER yet live and breathe in us, their associates in the Whig party of the United States, and that principles founded upon the Constitution and upon the rights and interests of our fellow men, never die and never can die, but are as immortal as the great statesmen that bequeathed them to us as dying legacies, to be cherished and to be promulgated to the world forever.

Resolved, That the invitation to us Whigs to vote for such Democrats as PRESTON KING and ABIJAH MANN, men well known in Congress, and long in opposition to our CLAYS and WEBSTERS, with whom for twenty five years we have not had a Whig principle in common, is an insulting insult to injury. They have not changed—and have we? They are as they have been for twenty-five years; but where are they who have nominated them?

Resolved, That the sacrifice of the interests of twenty-five millions of white men, and silence upon all the principles that concern them, to the supposed interests of three and a half millions of negroes, is an abandonment of our own race and color, to aggrandize into greater importance the race and color of the African. The Whig party was made for the American and not for the African.

Resolved, therefore, That the recent delivery of the Whig party at Syracuse, over to mock Democrats and Abolitionists, by men happening to have in their hands the mere machinery of that party, is treachery to all our principles and precedents for a quarter of a century, and that such treachery ought to be resisted in every possible and honorable way.

Resolved, therefore, That the Whigs of the State of New-York be invited to assemble in State Convention, in Constitution Hall, New York, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to maintain our integrity and our honor.

The first regular speaker was JAMES BROOKS, of the *Express*, and no less magniloquent than he always is. He was glad to be rid of the rotten carcass of the Whig party. The legs, arms, eyes, ears, might be gone, but the heart was sound, and he (Brooks) would stick to it. Brooks then made lengthy quotations from the address, which made his audience think he was its father, and that he was dandling his own offspring. He knew that all our trade, all our interests were with the South, and therefore New-York should not join the Republican party. We must look out for the whites not for the blacks. He, if he should fuse, would fuse with FRED DOUGLASS and his party, honest black men, rather than with the falsely called Republican party. [Whenever the speaker paused for the applause to come in, one gentleman would cry out "*Be-autiful*," and another, "*Rip it into them.*"] All the laws of nature teach that the fusion of the two races is destructive to each. [Cheers.] During the twenty years that he had been in New-York, he had been so ardent a Whig that he had followed all the organizations of the Whig party. He had been almost an Anti-Renter. He had forgiven and forgotten many things for the sake of the bond that bound the Whig party together, but he never expected in this, his earthly pilgrimage, to be called upon to vote for ABIJAH MANN, PRESTON KING and others of their party. Why was he now called upon to vote for them? Because they were more Anti-Slavery than the generality. The Abolition papers had called him doughface, but if he had given such votes as were given and sanctioned by ABIJAH MANN and PRESTON KING, he would acknowledge himself not only a doughface, but a *wretched composition of liquid paste*. [Sarcastic applause from three-fourths of the audience, who evidently thought that the speaker had bestowed on himself a righteous baptism.] He, for one, would never have voted against *that* right of petition, or would have favored that compact with Texas for the admission of fresh slaves into the Union. The Pro-Slavery votes of these men might have passed into oblivion, but for their own impolicy; but when we are denounced as doughfaces, it is right that we should refer to the pages of recorded history. Our organization, it is true, has been broken up; our machinery has been taken from us, and for himself, personally, he owed no gratitude to those who had done that deed. What has the noble Whig party done, that they should thus be dissevered?

Ex-Recorder TALLMADGE was the next speaker. He was loudly called for before he appeared, and when he did appear, it was with his usual excessive diffidence. But he spoke sensibly, which was more than his predecessors did. He said that he had received an invitation to attend a Whig meeting on this occasion. It almost brought a blush to his cheeks to hear of a Whig meeting. He thought the Whig party had departed. He looked around the meeting, however, and he recognized old Whig faces. He found that the Whig party was not dead. The Massachusetts Whigs had repudiated fusion, and he trusted that the Whigs of New-York would do a few days repudiate it, and nominate a clean Whig ticket. Education, agriculture, commerce, internal improvement—why ABIJAH MANN and PRESTON KING had ever been hostile to the last, if not to the others. And we are called upon to vote for these men! Their cry is—they have but one idea—is that they are opposed to Slavery in all its shapes and forms. Why didn't they join the Whig party, and vote against the repeal of the Missouri Compromise? Is the Whig party prepared to surrender the old Whig organization, and vote for PRESTON KING; who (continued Mr. TALLMADGE,) when I was in Congress, was as bitter as possible against internal improvements? So, too, ABIJAH MANN did all he could to strike at the improvement of canals, and harbors and rivers. He (the speaker) had opposed these men in public and private, and he would oppose them at the polls, God willing.

Mr. WEST, of the *Advertiser*, was the next speaker. His address was very much in the strain of the preceding speakers. He was rather original in one of his phrases. He called PRESTON KING, *a polygon of Republicanism*, and wanted to know how he could justify his votes.

BROOKS, of the *Express*, spoke again. There was such a dearth of speakers, that, incredible as it may seem, even JAMES BROOKS was not impatiently listened to a second time. Wind and water.

The meeting shortly after adjourned.

The Republicans.

MEETING IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.

The Republicans of the Twentieth Ward held a mass meeting in Continental Hall, Eighth-avenue, last evening, to promote two objects of their organization.

CHARLES A. PEABODY presided and GEORGE T. LEDUE acted as Secretary.

The CHAIRMAN having called the meeting to order, read over the resolutions adopted by the State Convention at Syracuse, and informed them that those were the basis of the Republican Platform.

Mr. LYMAN SHERWOOD addressed the meeting at considerable length and stated that the great question now agitating the public mind was the Kansas-Nebraska business, which was similar to that which attracted the attention of the Union in 1820. He explained the origin of the Missouri Compromise, expatiated on the evils of Slavery, whose blighting influence was felt wherever it existed. In consequence of the cotton growing of the South, slaves became valuable; but they were bound to counteract the influence of the South, in a constitutional way, by preventing the extension of Slavery to the Free Territories of the Union. There were now two or three different parties in the field with the addition of another, denominated Know-Nothings. Hard-Shells and Soft Shells entertained the same Democratic principles. The Hards approved of the measures of the Administration, but condemned the Administration itself, for giving all the patronage to the Softs; but they had both the one object in view, to uphold the Southern principle of Slavery propagandism. The great controversy between the Hard and Soft-Shells of New-York, was to see who should get into the Cincinnati Convention. If the Hards got in, then farewell to the fat patronage of the Custom House. If the Softs got in, there would be no food in the manger for the hungry Hards. At Buffalo, the Softs were found at work, like a stone-cutter with hammer and mallet, hewing away at the corner-stone of the Constitution, and knocking off the angles, that MARCY might light on it in 1856 without tearing his pantaloons. [Laughter.]

EDWARD E. SPRAGUE, of Vermont, next addressed the meeting and reviewed the apathy which had latterly seized the public mind in regard to taking an active part in politics; but now there was a loosening of party ties all over, and old combinations were broken up. The Whigs, after tugging and tugging at the Tariff gave it up, although Brother GREELEY, with some others, still hold fast to it. The speaker next took hold of the Mexican War question, and charged the Government with getting it up to extend Slavery, which, like the ghost in "Hamlet," was marching on irresistably, and was now in their midst. There was two parties in the North—one for Slavery, and the other who thought the time had arrived when a stand should be made, an impregnable position chosen, which they should defend to the last; and it was for the meeting to say whether or not they should unite with the Republican party who proposed to oppose Slavery on Constitutional grounds.

The resolutions of the State Convention at Syracuse were adopted as the platform of the Twentieth Ward Republicans. A Committee of seven was appointed to nominate candidates for the several offices at the next election. Another Committee of five having been chosen to confer with the Republicans of the Sixth Ward on the selection of a candidate for the Assembly, the meeting adjourned.

The Whigs.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mr. J. H. WHITE having declined the nomination for Assembly, tendered him by the Whigs of the Sixth Assembly District, Eighteenth and Twenty First Wards, a meeting of the Whig Nominating Convention of the district was called for last evening at the corner of Twenty-seventh-street and Fourth-avenue, but a quorum of the delegates not being present, the meeting was postponed.

The Hards.

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT CONVENTION.

The Hard Shell nomination Convention of the Sixth Judicial District had another meeting last evening at O'DONNELL'S, corner of Twenty-fifth-street and Third-avenue, but did not succeed in nominating a candidate for Police Justice of the District. The ninth and last ballot stood as follows:

Stephen B. Russell	4	Richard Downing	1
Jas. B. Shay	4	Chas. H. Whalen	1

German Mass Meeting.

A mass meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Germans was held last evening at Washington Hall. Mr. FRANCIS WUTSCHEL was called to the Chair, and Mr. C. L. RICHTER was chosen Secretary. Ten new Delegates were elected to the Central Convention, and three from each Council District to examine and report upon the claims and principles of all Ward candidates. Dr. J. A FOERCH then addressed the meeting, alluding to the first settler of the Wallabout, PETER MENNET, having been a German. Also that JACOB LEISLER, the first martyr for liberty in New-York, belonged to that nation.

Soft Shell Nominations.

COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Tammany Hall was last night kept alive by the bevy of "Soft" politicians who assembled there to facilitate the nominations for County Officers. Considerable time was occupied by the Delegates, after the organization, in the settlements of disputes as to the right to sit, there being a duplicate of representatives from several of the wards, after which the ballotings for nominees was gone into, when AZARIAH C. FLAGG was nominated as Comptroller.

The Know-Nothings.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT NOMINATION.

The Know Nothings of the Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, have agreed on Capt. PACKARD, of the Sixteenth Ward, as their Candidate for Assembly from the Fourteenth District.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

The Republicans—Organization of the General Committee in Kings County.

The delegates elected in the different Wards and Towns of Kings County, to compose the General Republican Committee, assembled for the first time, in Granada Hall, Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, last evening. Thirty-one members were present, and great unanimity of purpose and good feeling prevailed during the whole session.

At 7½ o'clock FREEMAN HUNT, Esq., was called to the Chair, and S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Esq., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, Messrs. HUNT of the Tenth Ward, PEET of the Eleventh, and KELSEY of the Sixth, were appointed a Committee on Credentials, which Committee reported the following Delegates as being present:

First Ward—H. N. Holt, *C. A Nichols, A. H. Galt*, A. G. Spencer.

Second Ward—*Seth Bradford, Elisha B. Morrell*, Henry W. Law, Benj. F. Smith.

Third Ward—Albert Woodruff, Ames P. Stanton, Thomas Brooks, Charles G. Judson.

Fourth Ward—Isaac Allen, *Ezra Woodruff*, Jacob Outwater, Joseph Reeves.

Fifth Ward—*John Terrison*, A. B. Ellsworth, C. Dorlinger, *Geo H. Haywood*.

Sixth Ward—Freeman Hunt, *Leonard W. Brainard, John Blackmore*, Charles Kelsey, Jr.

Seventh Ward—Samuel H. Turner, Geo A. Moore, Wm Pape, *John Van Ness, Wm. G. Hammond, Jr.*

Tenth Ward—Charles J. Shepard, *Wm. Hunt, Wm. A Hazzard*, James Bennet.

Eleventh Ward—*Wm. Peet*, N. B Rhodes, A. F. Campbell, *S. Alpheus Smith*.

Twelfth Ward—*R. A. Muir*, Wm. Cornell, *Henry W. Donohue*, Carlos Cain.

Fourteenth Ward—John B. Hobday, John Hamilton, *C. Gandar, Valentine Cox*.

Sixteenth Ward—*Thos. W. Field*, Charles A. Ullman, G.P. Warner, *J. H. Tobit*.

There were two sets of delegates returned from the Seventh Ward, and Messrs. VAN NESS, MOORE and HAMMOND were admitted for this evening, there being no others present, and the decision, as to who were the legal delegates, was reserved.

By Mr REEVES:

Resolved, That this Committee be known as "The Republican General Committee of Kings County." Adopted.

The Committee then organized, electing the following officers:

President—FREEMAN HUNT.
Vice-Vice Presidents—Eldridge N. Holt.
Second Vice-President—STEPHEN HUNT.
Third Vice-President—THOMAS W. PEET.
Recording Secretary—S. ALPHEUS SMITH.
Corresponding Secretary—William Peet.
Treasurer—Charles J. Shepard.
Collector—Charles Kelsey, Jr.

On motion of Dr. BLACKSTONE, a Committee of three was appointed, consisting of Messrs. PEET VOLTZ and ALLEN, to present rules for the Government of the Committee.

COMMITTEE ON NOMINATIONS.

On motion of Mr. SMITH, it was resolved that a Committee of two representatives from each Ward were appointed as a Nominating Committee to select candidates to fill the various County offices, and report at the next meeting. [The names of the delegates in italics were selected as the Nominating Committee.]

By Mr PEET:

Resolved, That the resolutions adopted by the Republican Convention at Syracuse, be adopted as the Platform by the Republicans of Kings County, and that we support the State Ticket nominated at that Convention.

A resolution directing the Ward organization to attend to Ward nominations.

RATIFICATION MEETING.

On motion of Mr. PEET, a Committee of five was appointed, consisting of Messrs. Peet, Kenyon, Smith, Bennett and Knapp, to make the necessary arrangements for a ratification meeting.

On motion of Mr. GALE, a Committee of three, consisting of Messrs GALE, HUNT and TOBITT, were appointed a Committee to secure an organ to advocate the Republican cause in Kings County.

A resolution was adopted directing the Corresponding Secretary to request Republicans in wards and towns not represented to organize, when the Committee adjourned to Tuesday evening next.

Reception of the Minister from Spain.

On Monday last Señor Don ALFONSO ESCALANTE presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of her Catholic Majesty to the United States. The usual ceremonies took place on the occasion.

Railroad Accident.

At 10 o'clock last night, Mrs. S. HANNAH ROBINSON, of Susquehanna, Penn., a passenger on the Erie Railroad train for New-York, in attempting to leave the train while in motion, at the Paterson, N. J., station, slipped, and was dragged beneath the wheels. Her right leg was completely cut off, just above the knee, and her left foot was badly crushed. She received all possible attention from Dr. CHARLES KEIRSTED, of New-York. Mrs. ROBINSON was conveyed to New-York, and sent to the City Hospital. Her injuries were thought to be fatal.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BRODWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 12s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 8s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, *good* quality, 5s. per yard.
And all other grods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats, which he warrants to be light, elegant, and economical. Also, ladies' and children's Fur and Felt Bonnets. J. W. KELLOGG.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE

Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way.

THE WILDER PATENT,
which, with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE in the world
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

$200,000

Worth of superb English Medallion, Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets,
At the ten splendid saloonsrooms,
No 99 Bowery,
50,000 yds beautiful ingrains at 3s 9d., 4s. and 4s. per yard.

THE MAMELON.—THIS TOWER OF STRENGTH has succumbed at last to the fire of the "Cooks of Gaul." Spurred on by FRANKLIN they know no such word as "fail" any more than does the enterprising firm at No 140 Fulton-street SMITH BROS., at the above number, have just exposed one of the most splendid stock of goods which have been opened this season. It includes every variety of dress and cloak goods, a varied and unequaled assortment of trimmings, including the latest and most fashionable patterns and of material for pants, etc., there is no limit. Fitterians in search of stylish and well-made garments are invited to call at No. 140 Fulton-st. One price and no abatement.

WHERE TO CLOTHE YOUR SONS.—THE FALL and Winter stock of Boys' Clothing at ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., contains a larger variety of styles and sizes in dress and school suits, and out-door wear, than any other establishment in New-

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE WRECK OF THE ATLANTIC.

From the New-York Tribune, Oct. 1.

On the 12th of November last, the inhabitants of the fishing village, between Deal and Long Branch, were thrown into consternation by the news that a large ship had run ashore in the bay, and was foundering off the coast. She was soon discovered to be the *New York*, an iron vessel, from Bremen.

Efforts were made at once by the residents of the village to succor the passengers. Expresses were sent off to New-York, and the agents of the consigned and insurance offices spared neither pains nor expense to offer aid; but from the position of the ship, and the fury of the gale, the results were by no means proportionate to their exertions. The chief officers of the vessel having abandoned her, the small chances of the passengers were still further diminished; some were washed overboard, some perished of cold exposure, many succumbed in the endeavor to reach the shore by swimming; in a word, two hundred and fifty human creatures—men, women and children—were hurried to an awful death, in sight of land, and before the eyes of hundreds, who stood watching the catastrophe on the shore.

The newspapers of the time teemed with heart-rending accounts of the incidents of woe. The vocabulary of sorrow was exhausted in their descriptions of the piteous scenes on the beach.

There is another vocabulary, which they seemed to shrink from using—and yet, how suitable to the deeds that were done on that 13th, 14th and 15th of November!—the vocabulary of indignation.

For while good and warm-hearted men were driven frantic with agony at the cruel scene before them, and rage at their own helplessness, scores of human jackals and vultures on other parts of the coast were watching eagerly for the bodies—quick or dead—to drive to shore, in order that they might rob them. Fearful! how fearful!—did the newspapers hint that it was "conjectured" that "wrecking was carried on to a great extent." More manly pens would have declared, straight out, that one-third of the bodies which the waves flashed on the beach were stripped of everything by wreckers, and were left to rot naked in the sand, would have announced to a horrified public, that, in many cases, life was not extinguished by the waves or the cold, but by the club of the assassin.

Alas, how came so many bodies to be naked. Those who committed themselves to the waves did not do so in haste, nor were any washed overboard who had not foreseen the possibility of such a fate for hours. Death came slowly after due warning. Add to this the fact that it soon became known along the beach that the *New York*'s passengers were emigrants of the better class; that all, or nearly all, had brought money—many of them over a hundred dollars in gold—and no one who knows the character of the sea-board population will regard the following narrative with incredulity.

At the time the waves were at the highest, and every instant threatened to dash the wreck to pieces, four men and a woman emerged from the cover of a huge boulder on the beach, and ran down to the water line. The spot on which they stood—though not very far from Cortlen Creek—was hidden from the ground occupied by the crowd and the coast authorities, by a point of land. Not a soul could see them. One of the men sealed a small ridge of rock on the point, and looked cautiously over. "All right," he said, in a low voice, after a careful inspection of the beach. "There isn't a soul nearer her half a mile." Reassured by this news, the five did not hesitate to plunge into the surf up to their knees; and to begin to wave cloths, and make signals.

At first, an observer would have had some difficulty in comprehending the manœuvre. A hasty glance discerned nothing on the surface of the sea but foam, with here and there a broken fragment of the wreck. But on a close view, an experienced eye detected two human heads struggling above water. They were not more than a few—perhaps three—hundred yards from the land, and, it was plain, were struggling desperately to reach it. One, it was evident from the long black hair which streamed over her white garments, was a woman; the other was a man. His arm was wound round the waist of his companion, who lay apparently exhausted in his grasp.

"I guess they'll never reach this alive," said one of the party on shore.

"That chap's got plenty of fight in him yet," replied another, watching his struggles with curiosity.

"What's the odds," screamed the woman, a foul old hag, "So long as their corpses comes this way! Dead or alive, it's all one to me."

"True, mother Nickett," answered the first speaker; "but if they wants time, some of them fools o' the other side 'll be getting a night on 'em, and we might as well be to home."

"I guess I'll signal 'em," said a tall, bony man, with a carving-knife in his belt. And he put his fingers in his mouth so as to make a sort of whistle, and uttered a shrill cry, which was heard far above the roaring of the storm.

It reached the ear of the swimmer. It was plain he saw the group, for he struck out with new energy. In a few minutes, his features could be distinguished perfectly. They were haggard, and his whole figure betokened terrible exhaustion. Would he survive till he could touch bottom?

The female wrecker grew so excited, as she watched them approach, that she ran into the surf, and was almost carried off her legs. As high as she could stretch, she waved her apron, and sallied and screeched in hideous tones, inviting the half-drowned couple of "stick up," and to "come this way, for the love of the Virgin."

The unfortunate pair heard her well enough. The woman, whose face was now plainly seen, looked, strange to say, less exhausted than her companion. Her eyes stared wildly, and she began for the first time, as far as they could see, to use her hands. The man had evidently very little strength left. He no longer rose over the waves; they washed over him, and each time he was longer in returning to the surface.

"Damn his soul," said the tall wrecker, "if he ain't a going to give us the slip, after all!"

"Hould yer tongue," replied one of his comrades, "sure, an' the under current 'll land him here, fornlast us, as surty as ye plase."

A tremendous wave at this moment swept over the swimmers. To the eager wreckers an age seemed to pass before any sign of them reappeared.

At last the woman shrieked:

"Ha! up again!"

And there the man was certainly, his eyes half closed, his hands motionless, rising and falling with the motion of the water. He was alone.

As the Irishman had calculated, the under current—that mysterious force which seems to impel drowned bodies in contrary directions at the same time—had driven him much closer to the land. A few feet more and he would touch bottom.

"Jake," screamed the woman, in a phrenzy of excitement, "get that boat-hook, you murderin' thief."

The Irishman soon provided himself with the implement in question, and while the tall man waded out as far as his long legs would let him, Pat gained the top of a boulder, towards which the drowning man was drifting. Another surf-swell, and he was within reach.

"Now, Jake!" sputtered the woman.

"Turn yer head this way, my darlin'," said the Irishman, in a coaxing voice, poising the boat-hook. "Divil a fish'll ate you, my boy!"

Down came the boat-hook with a crash, splashing the water over the wreckers.

"You missed him, you son of a ——!" roared the tall man.

"Divil a miss," said Pat, quietly, as he drew the body towards him, and caught a firm grasp of the shoulder.

In an instant all five were round him.

"Hurry him up," cried the tall man. "Some of them cussed chaps 'll be down here presently. This way."

And each of them seizing a limb, and the woman the head, from which blood flowed, in swinging where the boat hook had struck, they ran with their burden to a hollow on the rock at a short distance from the beach. As they laid him down with no gentle hand, the half-dead man opened his eyes.

"What!" cried the woman, indignantly, "you ain't quiet yet?"

And she seized a large stone, and with three or four well directed blows upon the temple, crushed in the skull.

"There," said the fiend, with a laugh, "if that don't satisfy you, there's more of the same sort left."

By ruthless hands, the body of the murdered man was stripped of every vestage of his clothing; his money was divided among the five, and the corpse, bleeding, naked and disfigured, was carried to the water's edge, and thrown down upon the sand.

It was only when the job was done that one of the wreckers exclaimed suddenly:

"I say, where the devil's the girl?"

"Aye," cried the woman, "what became of her?"

"Drowned, may be," said the tall man, looking sharply round the shore.

"It's as good as fifteen dollars lost," grumbled the woman, sullkily.

"It's so much gained for the fishes," responded a wrecker, playfully.

The five walked back to their place of observation: the tall man climbed as before on the ridge of rock to look out for intruders. He had not been ten seconds there, when he turned suddenly round, and cried in a smothered voice:

"By thunder, Mother Nickett, if there ain't the girl a going off with Tim O'Neale."

Sure enough, there she was. The under-current of the wave that had separated her from her companion had swept her with resistless force into shallow water. Her struggles to gain a footing had been seen by the man called Tim O'Neale; and by forcing some brandy down her throat he had so far restored her that she was able to stand. She was a tall, slender girl, with very long black hair, which hung in loose coils down her back; her eyes were dark and her features were fine and delicate. Better she had been plain.

When the exclamation of the tall wrecker summoned his companion to the post of observation to see her, she seemed to be struggling with him who figured as her rescuer.

"Come along," cried the latter, first in English, then in German, and lastly in French; at the same time, seizing a firm hold of the tottering girl's arm, and endeavoring to hurry her in the direction of the high road.

"Ah!" groaned the poor girl in French, "my brother Armand!"

"Oh! he's all right, your brother," replied her companion roughly, "you'll see him if you'll only trot along."

"No, no, I know he is drowned, and my father also. Oh! let me die too."

And partly from exhaustion, partly from excess of agony, the poor girl sank to the earth, and began to sob hysterically.

"I'll be hanged if I do," uncerverated Tim O'Neal, "A pretty piece of business to let you die. Why, you'll be as lively a week hence as if you'd never been to sea in your life. Lord bless you! In York, a pretty girl like you hasn't anything to do but let people make themselves agreeable to her. There who no Queen in Europe would have such offers as you when you're safely perched there."

While each vessel did effectual service to encourage his fainting charge, flew on the beach wringing her hands, everything but body to and fro, and muttering—for during the last few minutes her voice had grown very weak:

"Oh! Mary, Mary! let me die! Why did my father take that fatal oath! Misery! misery! My father! my father!"

"Tell you what it is, missis," said O'Neal, speaking French, as before. "Taint my duty to allow any such doings on as this here. If you'll come along quietlike with me, I'll take you to Dennis O'Flaherty's, a cheap crib. If you're ugly, I'll just take you all the same, only it won't be so pleasant for you."

She did not hear him, evidently. She muttered as before:

"Foolish oath! my poor father!"

A shrill whistle from the ridge of rock—'twas the tall wrecker's, for a thousand—made Tim O'Neale start. 'Twas a signal, a warning.

With the rapidity of lightning he caught the slender girl in his arms, threw her across his shoulder, and ran for a clump of wood in the rear. He had scarcely vanished when three persons came in sight, and hurried to the spot.

"I thought you said, Jim, there was a body here;" said the elder of the party.

"I swear I saw one drift ashore," replied the man addressed, looking round.

"Those villainous wreckers, I'll be bound," cried an old Jerseyman.

"It were almost better," said the first speaker, solemnly, "to fall into their hands dead than alive."

How often Louise Cardan—the poor French girl—may have thought so; how often she may have prayed to pass out of the hand of men into the hand of God; how often she may have bewailed the strange fate which drifted her hitherward; the sequel will show—which will appear in the New-York *Dispatch* of Oct. 7

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague**—Is more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return. F. V. RUSHTON,

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☞ **Spratt's Patent Self-Sealing Cans** will preserve peaches, tomatoes, or any other fruit or vegetable, in a fresh state, and with their natural color and flavor, without the addition of spirits, sugar, or any other preservative property. They are easily opened or closed, simply by turning a screw attachment. The genuine hermetically SELF-SEALING CANS have cast in raised letters on every cap, "SPRATT'S PATENT. WELLS & PROVOST, PROPRIETORS." Full directions for preserving accompanying the Cans. Price of quart Cans, $2 50 per dozen; half-gallon, $3 75 per dozen. Wrenches and funnels, 10 cents each. WELLS & PROVOST, Sole Proprietors,

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☞ **The Benefit at Niblo's on Saturday Evening in Aid of the sufferers by Yellow Fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth.**—The Committee are particularly requested to meet at the Astor House THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock precisely. Tickets can be had at the Hotels, bookstores, drug stores of Mr. RUSHTON, and at the offices of ROBERT GRACIE, No. 68 Beaver-st and William-st., MASON'S, No. 120 State-st., and at Niblo's Garden.

☞ **Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters.**—If you are troubled with pain or weakness in the back, breast or side, or suffering with complaints of the lungs, liver or kidneys, do not delay in getting one of these invaluable Plasters. They will surely give almost immediate, and in most cases, permanent relief. General Depôt No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by all druggists.

☞ **The Members of the Atalanta Boat Club** are requested to attend the funeral of GEO. E COSTAR, from the residence of his mother, TO-DAY, 4th inst, from No. 9 East 11th-st, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WM ROBERTS, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on FRIDAY, Oct. 5 at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

GREAT TRIUMPH!!
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OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

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PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D, Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present

Yours, &c, RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

MILLINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain

Respectfully yours, &c,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Rowe, merchant, Shamsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several active and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, end their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Premising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone. I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "*Cure*," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express.

SECOND. I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases originating in paludeous and foul atmospheres, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to one or more gross, and that "every bottle has effected a cure," thereby creating a demand for more, constitute evidence that cannot *honestly* be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other ague medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit. All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle, a My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it. LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission. All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergyman. The freight will be at my expense and pre-paid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling tact in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

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OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
Just received per steamer *Baltic*
A splendid lot of FEATHERS, which we will sell really very cheap, as also our PARIS MILLINERY. The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited.
MRS. CARTER.
Paris Millinery Establishment, No. 593 Broadway.

HOMER & KETCHUM
Offer a large and desirable stock of
PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS
and colored Straw Goods, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, at the very lowest prices for cash.

MRS. RALLINGS—Respectfully solicits the attention of ladies to her novelties in FRENCH BONNETS, received by the last steamships, of entirely new texture and in great variety, styles not to be seen in any other establishment in the City
MRS RALLINGS, No 67 Canal st.

MADAME RUTTKAI-KOSSUTH—Would respectfully inform the Ladies of New-York that she has returned to the City, and offers her stock of Laces, Embroideries, &c for sale at her former store No. 780 Broadway, over Wagner's Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
No. 267 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks, spoons, &c. Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver
Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.
N. B—All goods stamped "Manhattan" are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp.
REPLATING—Hotels, ships steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E G. GRAHAM, No. 625 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 21 Tremont-row, Boston; DRIGGS, No 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 56 South 3d-st., Philadelphia

DRY GOODS.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their RICH JET BLACK SILKS and FANCY GOODS, ad

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carman from the United States Land Office, said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain fourteen of these so of 160 to the pound, and pressed bails of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10¼ inches long, 9¼ inches wide, and 4¼ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were stamped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $35 000 They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer U S. New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5 000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct 3 1855.

NOTICE TO STABLE KEEPERS AND OTHERS.—Hired by a person calling himself J. Lord, (Fifth Ward Hotel,) from the stables, Nos 119 and 131 Grand-st, New-York, Oct 3, a light bay mare, with short switch tail, about seven years old, fifteen hands high, and a black open-top wagon, blue letter "T. F." on sides of leather boot, worn on end of bows, broken and tied with a string; harness silver trimmed, wretch collar, white fly net. Any person giving information where they will be found, will be liberally rewarded. STREET & CO.

LOST.—A Promissory Note for six hundred and sixteen 100-100 dollars, made by Rufus E. Crane & Co., dated New-York Dec 1854, payable ten months after date, at the Merchants' Exchange Bank, indorsed by Joseph R. Taylor, of which payment has been stopped. A suitable reward will be given to any person returning the same to No 2 Hanover st, 3d story

LOST.—Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, in going from No 403 4th st to the Bowery, a very heavy Gold Bracelet, enamelled with blue. Whoever will return it to the owner, at No 403 4th-st., will be suitably rewarded

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the State Fair just closed at Harrisburg for the best fire-proof Safes These safes have never failed when placed in competition to carry off the prize over all others, and the verdict previously given in their favor by the jurors at the World's Fair, London, the Crystal Palace, New-York, and a host of others, is again endorsed by the intelligent committee of the great Pennsylvania Fair. HERRING'S Patent Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, warranted to stand more fire than any others the world ever saw. Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos 135 137 and 139 (Green Block) Water-st., New York

S. C HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is so durably adapted to heating dwellings, stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat in the amount of space required for its use STEPHEN BROWN,
No 235 Water st., near Broadway.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm st near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Weweantz," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TIEDALE, No. 108 Water-st., just below Wall-st

SHOVELS & SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT—ALBANY April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SPENCER BANK, located at OWEGO, TIOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. D. ILSLEY JOHNSON,
apl, '54-1aw2yF Superintendent

ROSE-HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 3d-av One door above 21st st, open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500

Deposits made on or before Monday, Oct 16, will draw interest from Oct 1. WM. H. SCATT, President
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice President.
H. LOOFBORROW, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION, 3d-av, corner 9th-st, for the benefit of all classes of persons Open DAILY, from 9 A. M to 2 P. M., and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 5 to 8 o'clock Interest at 6 per cent. on sums of $500 and under, and on sums over $500 at 5 per cent ISAAC T SMITH, Sec'y.
*** Deposits made on or before the 10th inst. will be allowed interest from Oct 1

EMIGRANT INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS BANK, }
No. 51 Chambers st.

NOTICE.—Depositors are informed that deposits made on or before Saturday, Oct. 6, will bear interest from Oct. 1 Bank open daily from 10 A M, to 2 P M, and from 5 to 7 P. M. JOSEPH STUART, President.
JOHN MANNING, Comptroller.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange
HUGH LAING, President
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY having its cash capital all paid in, will commence taking Marine Risks, MONDAY, October 1, at their office, Great Western Buildings, No 33 Pine st.

This Company returns to its customers seventy-five per cent of the net profits of the years business in scrip

Copies of the Prospectus and Charter can be had by application at the Secretary's Desk.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts, 35th-st and 9th-av, No. 118 Duane-st, from boats, $5 for best red-ash
PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depot, No 337 10th-av, between 31st and 32d sts. SAMUEL WALLACE.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs, from six yards Nos. 326 Front and 304 East 14th-st, Avenue B.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the name or firm of DAYTON & WENTWORTH, of New-York, Booksellers is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against the said firm, are hereby requested to present the same for immediate settlement, and all persons indebted to the said firm are requested to liquidate the same at once
NATHANIEL L DAYTON.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1855. HORACE WENTWORTH.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARELA FIRKINS, EGGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT DESCRIPTION—TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, and state diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, jounts them to a perfect bevel, lays each stave its proper proportion of hollow, according to its width be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the cross, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Shave and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. PERRIN, Agent.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS.—Committee of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cats to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtue, all within 12 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles to cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 160 Greenwich-st; SCHIEFFLIN, BROS. & CO., No. 170 William-st. BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st. F C WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st, WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; TOBIAS CHICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by MRS HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and sexual debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are miraculous both in male and female, and old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which consists and curbebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of unfortunates whom the ignorant English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the table before you for years, undetected and unseen.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr H. A. BARROW No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Pain, Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Ague, Pain and great debility, Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints and urinary difficulties Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 589 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue the new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or one of their own sex. His superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. DR. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr. J, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

DR. WARD'S UNFORTUNATE'S FRIEND AND other unrivaled remedies arrest in one hour the ravages of certain diseases so frightful as to threaten to eradicate all the poisonous seeds of disease in a few days, and exceed all the sarsaparilla in the world. His medicines are a boundless boon to the unfortunate All anxious for a cure are certain of obtaining the same without delay Great attention to secrecy, and a cure guaranteed. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other sure remedies, just what those want who have contracted certain dis ases; cure at once, and forever; greatest cure in the world; eight cases cured in a few hours. Canal-st., one do reast of No 418 Broadway, is the place to get his extraordinary, rapid, and thorough remedies, unrivaled in every respect Price $5.

His BALM OF GILEAD, for nervous debility, spermatorrhœa, exhaustion from excesses, climate, onanism, too rapid growth leading to impotency, or loss of virile power premature decay, effectually repairs the system when broken down or debilitated

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning for themselves this valuable work; the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAFMONT Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he can be consulted daily, from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The undersigned, who is about retiring from active practice, has prepared in printed form his valuable prescriptions, recipes, &c, adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which every person can cure himself immediately on discovery, without the dangerous de ay usually experienced with the ignorant pretenders of the day, and without desire to increase his fee, permits the complaint to remain until the patient's health is seriously jeopardized. Physicians are assured that these formulas are derived from the most successful treatment of these two diseases; to patients, especially those at a distance, they are invaluable. Price $1 each, and sent, enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2 659, Post-Office, formerly a surgeon in the Paris Hospitals.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in treatment and a cure in twenty-four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr JOHNSON, No. 17 Duane st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 16 years in the city of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. Johnson's certificate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 2 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates The most clear and practical information given on every form of these diseases, invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 543 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

FEVER AND AGUE—The most effectual, safe and certain remedy will be found to be the Peruvian Febrifuge. For sale by A. B & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 5 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Favorite Passenger and Freight Route of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9:45 P. M. train of M S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M, Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 2 30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M, in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M, reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M, Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices E B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with steamer JAMESTOWN for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford, at 4 P M, arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Fairbinder Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above. I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, CLEVELAND, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad, over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:30 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M., Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:26 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25, connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk and reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5 50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 8 P M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati For Through Tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers, at the Ticket Offices of the Buffalo and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads

WM. C CLEMENT, Sup't L. M. & C. & K. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Sup't C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rockland Passenger, at 3 P M., (from foot Chambers-st.,) and Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations
Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo.
Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations
On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Arrangements for the STATE FAIR of the New York State Agricultural Society, to be held at Elmira, Oct. 2, 3, 4 and 5, 1855 During which time commencing Oct 1, trains will leave the pier foot of Duane-st., at the following hours:

Dunkirk and Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A M.
Mail, at 8.15 A M
Night Express, at 5.30 P. M
Accommodation Train at 6.30 P M, for 4 days ending Oct. 4
Tickets will be sold to Elmira and return, good on the Mail and Special Trains at one-half the regular fare.

Live Stock and articles intended for exhibition will be transported to and from Elmira free of charge; but to prevent the abuse of this privilege, freight must be paid on delivery of the articles or stock for transportation, and the same will be refunded on return of them, by the parties in charge producing proper evidence that they were exhibited at said Fair, and the ownership thereof has not changed

Live stock should be delivered at the Company's Depot, at Bergen, three miles from Jersey City, on or before Sept 27, 1855 D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Sept. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows:
Express Train 6 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A M. Through Way Trains, 12 M and 4 P M Express Train 6 P M For Poughkeepsie—Way Passenger, 7 A M. Passenger, 5 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, at 8:30 P. M. The Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.
M L SYKES, jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855 Leave New York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt st., at 7 and 10 A M., 2:30 and 5 P. M

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 5 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 50 Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50 Emigrant line at 5 P. M; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines leave New-York at 7 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M; fare $3 75 in 4, and $3 in 5 and 10 A. M. and 6 P M; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M, $3 stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 5 A. M. and 6 P M

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 198 Broadway, corner Day-st., to
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The new and elegant steamship FLORIDA, Capt. Woodruff, will leave Pier No. 4 SATURDAY, Oct 6 from Pier No 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

N B.—The cars of the Central Railroad leave Savannah every day for Macon, Columbus Montgomery, &c., at 8 o'clock A. M., and 4 o'clock P. M., connecting with the great Southern Mail.

Steamers leave Savannah for various places in Florida on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. Pasaiss, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct 6, for Richmond touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon, and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond $10. Steerage half price.
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. Steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will commence receiving freight on FRIDAY, Oct 5, and sail from her pier, foot of Robinson-st., N.R., at 2 o'clock P M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA, NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA MAIL LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accommodations Unsurpassed.—The Nicaragua Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—750 miles shorter than any other route, avoiding the deadly Panama fever and 160 miles of dangerous boating in Panama Bay The Panama Line connects at Aspinwall with a steamer from New-Orleans, where the railway fever is raging The Nicaragua Line, by connection with New-Orleans. The splendid first-class ocean steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TURNER, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY Oct. 5, 1855, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; leaving but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 10 cents each

N B.—Commencing on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, the days of leaving New-York will be changed to the 9th and 24th of each month.

FOUR HOURS F

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY and TOMORROW (Saturday), Oct. 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock each day at the auction rooms, No. [illegible].

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Opening sale of the season for the importations of Parisian bronzes the manufacture of [illegible] Barbedienne & Co., Barbedienne & Company; they obtained the [illegible] in London, 1851; the golden medals in Dublin [illegible] and at the Crystal Palace, New-York, the silver medal, and the only ones awarded for bronzes in the Union. This is the largest and finest collection in any store in the world, and their goods deserve to be [illegible] manufactured consisting of a large assortment of superb vases, coupes, cassolettes, brackets, groups, figures large and small, superb candelabras, bronze and ormolu, Italian dancers, statuettes of illustrious men, very elegant mantel statuette hunter, shepherd, &c; animals, groups of deer; large size; flower bearing vases, card receivers, and [illegible] vases. This is the first great sale in this country from this expensive concern.

Sale at 9 A. M. Parcelling's first opening sale of the season at the same time and place of real Carrara statuary Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Siena, Etruscan, Mexican, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 9 feet high, Bohemian ware, china, bronze and ormolu clocks.

MARBLE STATUARY Group of Fidelity, the original by Franzoni; the Shepherdess, by Delmidico, the beggars by Mirelli; superb statuary of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, bronze busts, and made by the well-known artist Finelli, figure of Mary Magdalene, Antique, from the Grecian School. Flemish Cupid with nest. Venus of Canova. Amore Devine by Benevas; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso, bust of Venus, two groups representing Sentiment and Autumn, statuary for garden or conservatory, Christopher Columbus, Reclining, dancing girls of Canova, warrior, &c; these are about five feet high.

Also, rare assortment of stuffed birds.

Also, a large invoice of real sterling silver tea sets, tureens, [illegible] and other gold bracelets, ear-rings, breastpins, [illegible] watches, and gold chains.

[illegible] out of the City can have their goods [illegible] for shipment at a reasonable charge by [illegible].

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & CO.—THIS DAY and TOMORROW (Saturday), Oct. 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the store of [illegible] Nassau-st. Full trade sale of [illegible] by order of manufacturers, to close [illegible] and to pay advances. The trade are particularly [illegible] every lot on the catalogue will be sold without reserve. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises by experienced packers. The sale will comprise [illegible] fashionable styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany, [illegible] and enamelled parlor, chamber, dining room, and [illegible] room furniture, richly carved and finished in the most costly material. Elegant carved rosewood furniture, en suite, covered in French satin [illegible] and hair cloth; ladies' rosewood cabinets, [illegible] woods rich étagère, with mirror fronts; [illegible] oak; [illegible] elegant and [illegible] mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, with [illegible] and plate glass, and washstands to match; [illegible] and enamelled cottage chamber suites, several of which are very valuable; sewing wardrobes richly [illegible], French bureau doors, lined with satinwood [illegible], looking glass doors, covered in fancy dress [illegible] and hair; chairs and ottomans to match; [illegible] of furniture, rosewood and other dressing tables, [illegible], &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

[illegible] & CO.—SATURDAY Oct. 6, at [illegible] o'clock, at the auction room, No 19 Nassau-st., [illegible] HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—All made [illegible] and selected to order, and in use but six [illegible]; received from a gentleman's country seat to the [illegible] convenience of sale—consisting of elegant carved [illegible] of sofas, arm chairs, parlor do., fauteuils, [illegible] in superb damson satin damask, en suite; [illegible] covered black walnut centre tables, marble-top [illegible] washstands; bedroom furniture; black walnut [illegible] wardrobe, smoke-glass, &c.; mirrors, [illegible] velvet carpets and rugs to match; wool do.; all of which is nearly new and in perfect order.

Also, a large assortment of mahogany and black walnut furniture of every description, carpets, beds and bedding.

Also, black walnut and mahogany pianos, French plate pier and mantel mirrors and mantel ornaments.

Also, a lot of kitchen furniture, crockery, &c., with [illegible] sale will commence.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

REAL ESTATE, LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at the residence of C. WEBB, Esq., No. 69 Varick-st., near Canal, THIS DAY, (Friday,) all the elegant furniture of the [illegible], consisting of one rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, [illegible] nearly new, with gumwood case for one [illegible]; elegantly carved rosewood parlor suites covered with satin brocade, Brussels, three ply and ingrain [illegible] rosewood side and corner etageres, do. centre, side and [illegible] rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands; rosewood and mahogany French bedsteads. Also, a fine furniture of all descriptions to be found in a genteel family, decorated china vases and tea sets, silver [illegible] services, gilt French plate and oval mirrors, [illegible], &c. The house was furnished complete on the [illegible] last, and was manufactured to order. Sale [illegible] morning shine. Deposits required from all purchasers at the time and the house will be open at No. [illegible] this morning at 9. HENRY T. LEEDS, 36 Beekman-st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

[illegible] SALE.—RICH FANCY GOODS THIS [illegible] (Friday) October 5, 1855, in continuation, at 9 [illegible], at 513 Maiden-lane, [illegible] will be sold on, for the advantage of the trade and others, an extensive and splendid stock of the richest imported fancy goods, consisting of magnificent bronzes, figures, groups, &c., in great variety; superb gilt, bronze, and marble clocks; the richest china ware of all description; elegant and valuable and classic ornaments; valuable plated tea services, and rich china dinner and tea sets; vases, ordonnes card receivers, spittoons, mugs, coffee cups, &c., &c. The whole comprising one of the richest and most elegant assortments of valuable fancy goods ever peremptorily disposed of by auction.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 10½ o'clock, in front of store No 19 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 16 hands high, 8 years old, a rapid and willing traveler, warranted sound, free from vice of every kind; a new top wagon, has not been out six times, made by Dusenbury & Vandebeer, in August last; cost $225; harness, also new, made by M. Sipre, Broadway; saddle and bridle by the same maker, nearly new; blanket, sheet, fly-net and carriage cover; a most complete turn out. Also, a beautiful bay pony, suitable for a lady or gentleman, warranted sound and free; is very handsome and his equal seldom to be met with. Saddle, bridle, blanket and sheet, complete. The above will be sold in consequence of the owner leaving for Europe.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—FINE ARTS—GREAT SALE OF FINE OIL PAINTINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at Auction, on Friday and Saturday, October 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No 16 Wall-st., the splendid collection of Oil Paintings now on view, containing beautiful specimens of the Belgian, English and French schools, several American views, taken from nature, of high artistical value; also, ancient original pictures of great merit; also, a few fine pictures belonging to an estate, &c. The catalogue will contain full descriptions of each picture, and will be ready on Wednesday morning. We leave it to connoisseurs and amateurs to judge of the value and beauty of this collection, preferring this course to the general rule of Auction advertisements.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND HAND FURNITURE, MIRRORS, CARPETING, RICH WINDOW CURTAINS, MARK MATTRESSES, SILVER PLATED WARE, OIL PAINTINGS, CIGARS, &c.—This FRIDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Nassau-st. Great advantages are gained by purchasing at this auction house. It is here where those necessitated to get money are provided, and it is the place to get a superior quality of the above goods in large variety. Examination before and after sale. No article is permitted to be taken without purchaser is satisfied. N. B.—To give more particulars would be useless as long as full description cannot be given, as a number of consignments will be in time for sale this morning. Boxing in good style on premises.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No. 117 Nassau-st., consisting in part of superior mahogany and rosewood secretaire bookcases, parlor furniture, en suite, in rich brocatel, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, richly carved rosewood etageres and escritoires, easy and arm chairs of a variety of styles, sofas, tête-à-têtes, lounges, extension dining tables, dining-room and parlor chairs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood piano-forte.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

BY SAVAGE & PARKS.—Regular Saturday sale of Desirable Furniture for the trade and families. On SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, between Duane and Pearl-sts., comprising every variety of oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, en suite, covered in velvet [illegible] brocatel and hair cloth, extension tables of every description, easy and rocking chairs, wardrobes, library and secretary bookcases, bedsteads, richly enamelled chamber suites, &c. Also a fine gallery of oil paintings. Catalogues at sale. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped at a reasonable charge.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their sales room, No. 78 Nassau-st., near Fulton THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, continuation sale of new and second hand furniture, French plate mirrors, gilt frame oil paintings, richly decorated China cups and saucers, vases, cassas, ornaments, card receivers. Also, 4 second hand tête-a-tête conversation sofas, covered in brocatelle; a chamber furniture en suite; silver plated ware, &c. Every facility offered to country merchants for packing and shipping.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At the rooms, No 66 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, mahogany, black walnut and rosewood parlor furniture, sofas, tête-a-têtes, tables, chairs, marble-top wash-stands and bureaus, lounges, sofa bedsteads, wardrobes, extension tables, and silver plated ware. Also, cigars, and a lot of teas. Goods packed on the premises. Cash liberally advanced upon consignments of merchandise of all kinds. Prompt returns guaranteed. Also, 71 Morrisania lots for sale or exchange.

MATTHEW JORDAN, Auctioneer.

BY JORDAN & CO., Auctioneers, No. 384 Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., New-York.—Catalogue of STATIONER'S STOCK, comprising American, Miscellaneous and School Books and Stationery; also, a number of bibliographical works, works on fine arts, &c., &c., some fancy articles and musical instruments, to be sold by Auction on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 5, at 7 o'clock, in Salesroom No. 384 Broadway.

AUCTION SALE—PEREMPTORY SALE OF LOTS AT WAKEFIELD, adjoining Olinville, on the Harlem Railroad, near the Williams Bridge Depot, on MONDAY, Oct 8, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the premises.

This property consists of about 80 Village Lots, fronting on streets and avenues, properly drained and graded by the Central Park Association. This property affords to the workingman and man of limited means a delightful country residence within 20 minutes' ride of the City Hall.

N. B.—Terms of sale 10 per cent and the Auctioneer's fees at the time of sale and the balance in ten equal installments of 10 per cent each. The property can be seen at the rooms of the Association, No. 153 Bowery, on Friday afternoon, or of the Executive Committee, J. F. Wells, 76 4th Avenue H. J. Wells, No. 12 Thompson-st and J. M. Greenup, No. 128 Greenwich-st. Tickets can be procured for the sale at the same places.

Should the weather prove unfavorable the sale will take place the first fair day. By order of the Association

J. F. WELLS, Chairman Executive Committee.

CINCINNATI.—NEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Dry Goods and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY. At private sale on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Goods received on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday. Cash advances made on Warehouse Receipts, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Miscellaneous Securities, Bills of Exchange, and Golden Dividends. Liberal Cash Advances made. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL—On SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 11 Broad-st, a bright bay horse, 5 years old last June; handsome; makes quick walk; 16 hands high; of the Gifford Morgan blood; very stylish and proud; goes inside of three minutes, and will be sold without reserve, kind and gentle in all harness.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 5, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., by order of Joseph Naylor, assignee, the book account of E. S. Goodnow.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. | PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. —— | BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $300; from Liverpool to New-York, $80 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, April 18	1855	Saturday, April 21	1855
Wednesday, May 2	1855	Saturday, May 5	1855
Wednesday, May 16	1855	Saturday, May 19	1855
Wednesday, May 30	1855	Saturday, June 2	1855
Wednesday, June 13	1855	Saturday, June 16	1855
Wednesday, June 27	1855	Saturday, June 30	1855
Wednesday, July 11	1855	Saturday, July 14	1855
Wednesday, July 25	1855	Saturday, July 28	1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
G. AINSWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins: | AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; | EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. G. Judkins; | CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; | NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Aug 29.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Sept. 12.
PERSIA, Harrison, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Sept. 26.
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Oct 10.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Nov 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are assigned therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no Steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnaught*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Northampton, new,	*Cooseawattee*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n
Wm. Tapscott.	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chamborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Grace*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Canal*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer.*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new.	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*American Eagle.*

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 88 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States steamer UNION, R. Adams Commander will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Saturday, Oct. 20th, at 12 o'clock, from pier, No. 37, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
First Cabin ..... $130 | Second Cabin $75
Luggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked, "Below."
No freight taken after Thursday, Oct. 18.
For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 83 Broadway.
The *Arago* will succeed the *Union* and sail Nov. 17

FOR BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. Cavendy, Commander, will sail for Bremen touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, Oct. 6, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37 North River.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
From New-York to Southampton or Bremen:
In First Cabin, Main Saloon $130
In First Cabin, Lower Saloon 110
In Second Cabin 90

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.
All Letters must pass through the Post-Office.
For freight or passage, apply to
C. H. SAND, Agent, No 11 South William-st.
The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail Nov. 3.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels 32 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT. The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee WILLIAM BLAKE.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO. } No 18 WILLIAM-ST., NEW YORK, Sept 27, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 25th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October.

By order of the Board of Directors
E. B. LITCHFILD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept 19, 1855.

COUPONS FALLING DUE.—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 30 Wall-st.

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 8th inst.

WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD will pay the semi dividend, declared payable July 10th last, in cash on the 1st day of October next. Stockholders residing in the City of New-York will be paid at the People's Bank, in the City of New-York.

DANIEL LEE, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Coupons falling due 1st October next, on the Income Bonds of the Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 9 Wall-st.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—Coupons on Income Bonds of the Central Ohio Railroad Company, falling due 1st October next, will be paid on presentation at our office, No 8 Wall-st.

ATWOOD & CO.

DIVIDENDS.—The Coupons falling due on the 1st of October next, on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st, on and after that date.

ATWOOD & CO.

MOBILE CITY BONDS.—Coupons due Oct. 1, 1855, on the above Bonds, payable at the office of Ketchum, Morse & Bement, will be paid on presentation at their office, No 45 William-st.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York—capital $100,000—are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna, Brocatel, Pyrenees, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble, and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized from, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 366 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York.

PETER BENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a constant and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use.

LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.

It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-tenth the original cost, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and safety, and is also the only apparatus capable of producing the cool and agreeable temperature of Summer and the vapors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unobjectionable, and enabling it to create a warm climate in [illegible] cold.

[illegible] to the [illegible] Brewer, Water-York.

VERGNES'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATH, No. 7 Broadway, New-York, the invention of Dr. Vergnes, member of the Academy of Medicine, Paris, [illegible] Baths, prepared by Dr. VERGNES, [illegible] to the [illegible] from all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Rheumatism, Gout, Chronic Affections, Ulcers, Paralysis, &c. Vivid [illegible] Cures.

WM. [illegible], Agent.

Fever and Ague and Fever cured by one single bath. Those confirmed in [illegible].

SUGARS FOR PRESERVING.—Just received, a Cargo of Havana Double Refined Sugar, a superior article for preserving. Also, Crushed and Powdered Sugar, a superior article for preserving, for sale in quantities to fit dealers or families at wholesale prices, by J. O. FOWLER, Nos. 366 and 368 Greenwich-st.

State Temperance Convention At Utica.

ENTIRE PROCEEDINGS.

Private Character of Certain Candidates Questioned.

"DIRTY" CHARGES MADE AGAINST ABIJAH MANN, Jr.

Mr. Mann Triumphantly Cleared.

Republican Candidates for Attorney General and Judges of Court of Appeals Unanimously Endorsed.

SPEECHES, SPARRING AND SPORT.

THE PLATFORM ADOPTED.

From Our Own Reporter.

UTICA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

The Temperance Convention assembled here to-day at 11 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Hall, in order to receive the credentials of the various delegates present, and make out a complete list of names. Mr. W. RICHARDSON, as Chairman of the State Central Committee, occupied the chair while these preliminary arrangements were being made. There was a very large attendance of Delegates,—men of much respectability, private worth, and public standing, where publicity known. About were present, among whom we noticed Gen. J. S. Smith, Kingston; W. H. Burleigh, New-York; Rev. Dr. Marsh, Rev. Mr. Crampton, Rev. Mr. Warren, Hon. R. B. Smith, Monroe County; Col. Camp, Gen. Knox, Oneida; Capt. Teall, Onondaga, Hon. M. Rider, Jamaica; Chas. Bartlett, Dutchess; W. Mellroy, Albany; Hon. C. C. Leigh, New-York; Laban Haskins, Cayuga; J. S. Linnbagh, Orange; Hon. Mr. Boyes, Orange, C. P. Williams, Albany; Gen. Harris, Chenango; Capt. Hiram Putnam, Onondaga, &c., &c., &c.

After the list of the Delegates present had been completed, loud and emphatic calls were made for Mr. W. H. BURLEIGH. That gentleman was not present, however, and the noise subsided. In the course of a few minutes he entered the hall, whereupon the calls were renewed.

Mr. BURLEIGH came forward amid loud applause, and ascended the platform. He said: I certainly confess to a very great reluctance to stand upon the platform, or to occupy any portion of your time in remarks. But the responsibility rests upon you. Your blood be upon your own heads. And now that you have got me here if I bore you with a speech I don't know who will have any pity upon you. [Laughter.] I shall not, certainly. I am glad to find so many of my brethren *fanatics*—to use the very choice and expressive language of my amiable friend of the New-York *Herald*—present on this occasion. This afternoon I expect I shall find a great many more of the same sort. I use the term, not because I believe it descriptive of the character of those who are engaged in the temperance reformation, and who are laboring, as a means of promoting that reformation, for the enforcement of a sound prohibitory law: but because it is the epithet which is applied opprobriously to us by our opponents. It may, perhaps, be well in this informal meeting, as nobody is responsible for anything that is said in this stage of our Convention, previous to our organization—except the man who says it—it may be well, I say, to glance for a few moments at the propriety of that epithet which is applied to us. I claim that of any class of people interested in behalf of human progress—interested in the great reformatory movements which characterize the present age, are undeserving of the term fanatic, it is preeminently that portion of the friends of Temperance who advocate the (prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating beverages by constitutional law. And the reason that I entertain that view is simply because the object proposed by us is eminently good, and the means by which we seek to obtain that object are in harmony with the object itself, adapted to the end which we have in view. If we be fanatics because we advocate prohibition, let us ask the gentlemen who give us this opprobious name, what will you have? What do you propose as a substitute for prohibition? Will you go back to the old license law? Why, gentlemen, it is a notorious fact that all the drunkenness which curses the land to-day has grown up under the nurture of the license law. [Applause.] It is the fruit of that system. We have no drunkenness but what may be regarded as the product of the license law; and all the drunkenness that has cursed the land for the last two hundred years, sending its thousands upon thousands of victims to dishonored graves, has also been the product of the license law. The end that we have in view is the extirpation, as far as possible, of drunkenness—the deliverance of this great State, and, ultimately, of our nation, from the incubus which is resting upon us through the prevalence of intemperance—the reclamation of the the thousands who are now in the broad way that leads to the grave—that steep declivity which terminates inevitably in hell; the restoration to thousands of families desolated through the influences of the cup. This is the object we have in view. Has the license system tended in any degree, or any respect whatever, to the consummation of this object? Why, a voice goes up from the 80,000 staggering drunkards of this State, louder than that of your own Niagara, answering "no." [Applause.] From all desolated homes of drunkenness—from all orphan children who have been orphaned through drunkenness—from the wretched wives whose wretchedness proceeds from the grog shop, goes up that emphatic answer, "no." [Renewed applause.]

Well, then, the question asked, what should we have? Free trade in rum? Disguise it by what pretenses they might, this was the object of the Rum party in this State to-day. And by that party he meant all those opposed to the Prohibitory movement. Those who were opposed to it were against it. A certain ancient philosopher divided men into two classes—those who were wise, and those who were otherwise. [Laughter.] So might the people of this State be divided into two classes on the question of Prohibition—those who supported the law and advocated the ends it sought to bring about, and those who opposed it. Between these there was no neutral point. He referred to the legal opinions given against the law, and said they (the people) must either go for free trade in rum or for prohibitory enactment. He would like a gentleman to present to him a single argument in behalf of the liquor traffic as a beverage, in the hands of ten or a hundred people, which would not apply to the traffic in the hands of everybody. Let them then have free trade in liquor or none at all. In reference to the constitutionality of the law, the reason why it had been so pronounced by certain legal gentlemen, was because they were paid for it. Their's was a most indecorous attempt to arrest the progress of the law, by prejudicing Juries and Judges against it. If the same means had been taken to oppose the Fugitive Slave law, the very men who gave these opinions now would have been clamorous against those who might have opposed the enforcement of that law. The attainment of one of the purposes for which Government was framed, could only be effected through the Prohibitory law. The opinions adverse to this law in no case attempted to discuss the philosophy of civil government; they merely burrowed themselves in technicalities; they felt that they must either lose the munificent fees offered them, or descend to the petitfogging that they did. He went on to speak of the argument against the law founded on its alleged nonconformity with the Constitution, and said that humanity was superior to parchment. By that he simply meant to affirm that the power which made constitutions could modify them. A work of the past generation might be amended by the present, if it were necessary, in order to secure the progress of our humanity. [Applause.] He continued his observations for some time longer. He disclaimed all idea of making a set speech, and concluded amid loud applause.

Loud calls were made for Mr. BUNGAY. Several gentlemen said they had come here expressly to hear him.

Mr. BUNGAY stepped forward. His appearance on the platform was the signal for a burst of applause. He supposed that almost everybody present, if they had not seen him before, were at least familiar with the expression that if they did not behave themselves properly "they would be sent to Bungay." He was happy to know and believe that the gentleman who had preceded him, being a good boy, would never be sent to Bungay.

He (Mr. B.) did not suppose that he should be called upon to make a speech on this occasion. He felt very much like the Methodist minister who said he could make a very good sermon if he could only get the words. He was glad, however, to see so many broad foreheads before him, and so many magnetic eyes. He felt that they all had to work as though success depended on themselves, and pray as though success depended alone on God. He adverted to the motives and character of the opponents of prohibition, and in this connection related the anecdote of an old lady at the South who was excessively kind to her slaves, and made astonishing pretensions to piety before people, but exercised considerable severity when nobody was in sight. She called upon one of her women one day before a large party, and asked, "Mary, would you not like to see the kingdom of Satan destroyed?" Mary answered, "I don't know, Mam." "Why, you a sinner, would you not like to see the kingdom of Satan destroyed?" she cried again. The slave, knowing she was under the quickening wing of the victors, says, "No, ma'am, I would not." "You miserable wretch, your soul is blacker than your skin! I ask you again, would you not like to see the kingdom of Satan destroyed?" "No, ma'am, I would not, because I would not like to see anything lost, ma'am." [Loud laughter.] The old woman had always given her slaves particular instructions about saving things; so there were a great many people who objected to the Liquor Law, because they did not like to see any thing lost; because they did not like to see liquor lost, because they did not like to see the Kingdom of Satan destroyed; because they were afraid of loss to the revenue—forgetting that the revenue was made for us, and not we for the revenue. [Loud applause.] Mr. B. went on at some length, and sat down amid applause.

A motion was now made to adjourn, and seconded.

Mr RICHARDSON hoped it would not be pressed. The Convention had been called for 1 o'clock, and as it was now but a few minutes to that time, they should wait in order that the preliminary organization be effected, and Committees appointed, who might in the interval after the adjournment, be enabled to present their several reports.

This suggestion met with general favor, and the Convention sat until 1 o'clock, when Mr. RICHARDSON rose again, and called the meeting formally to order, and nominated CHARLES H. BARTLETT, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, as temporary Chairman.

The motion on Mr. R.'s nomination was put and carried unanimously.

Mr. BARTLETT took his place amid much applause. He said: My friends—if you will allow me to address you by that title—I cannot take this Chair without first expressing to you the deep sense that I feel of the honor that has been conferred on me by calling me temporarily to this Chair. Had you assembled here to-day as a political party, and the business before us been that of settling the question as to who was to be nominated and supported by the voters of this State, as President of the United States, it would have been an honor then to have been called even to preside over this body for a moment. But, called as I am to day, by a body of men who have met together, not to settle who is to be next President or next political Governor, but called, as one here, to act for the purpose of establishing and carrying out the great principle of benevolence, I do feel most profoundly thankful that I have been permitted thus to be honored on this occasion. [Applause.] My friends, I do not know of any cause that could have called us together—save it be that of sending the Gospel to every benighted hearth of our earth, because it lies at the foundation of all that is good, and lovely and excellent—I do not know of any cause that could have called us together that is more important, and one that ought to lie nearer to the heart of the philanthropist than the cause that has brought us here to-day. And it is my most sincere and hearty desire, and it was my most earnest prayer this morning before I left my home, that God might be among us, preside over us, and guide and direct us in our Councils and deliberations, so that we may be brought to results, such that He could approve them and help us, and grant us success in the coming election. [Applause.]

On motion of a Delegate, Mr. LOTUS INGALLS, of Watertown, and Mr. S. N. BARNES, of Utica, were appointed Secretaries.

A Delegate asked if it were customary to open these meetings with prayer.

The CHAIR replied that the question had been thought of, and it was considered better to reserve that until the formal opening of the Convention after its complete organization.

The motion to adjourn till 2 o'clock was now received, in order that all the delegates to the Convention, some of whom were coming by the train at 1½, should be present when the permanent organization was being determined on.

Mr. RICHARDSON hoped that before adjournment they would get under weigh with the business.

The motion for adjournment was then put and lost by a large majority.

A Delegate moved the appointment by the Chair of a Committee of two from each Senatorial District, for the purpose of nominating permanent officers.

Mr RICHARDSON thought that too many. He suggested that one gentleman be appointed from each Judicial District.

The amendment was accepted, and the motion, as amended, carried.

The Chairman appointed as that Committee the following gentlemen:

3—C. P. Williams, Chair'n.	5—P. Jones,
1—F. J. Otterson,	6—A. Hurlbut,
2—P. S. Jacobs,	7—E. M. K. Gleon,
4—S. J. Cowan,	8—W. H. Gardiner.

Rev. Mr. CRAMPTON said he would like to offer a motion to appoint a Committee with the proviso that the Chairman do not follow the ordinary custom in appointing on the Committee the man making the motion. He moved that a Committee on Resolutions be appointed of one from each Judicial District.

A Delegate moved to amend, by making the Committee one from each Judicial District, and by making it also a Committee for the preparation of an Address.

The amendment was accepted.

Rev. Mr. MARSH questioned whether the appointment of that Committee was now in order. In past Conventions it had not been appointed until after a permanent organization was made.

Mr. ESTERBROOK, of New-York, said that it was an old fogy way of doing business. It would keep them a week if they did that.

The CHAIRMAN put the question on the appointment of the Committee, and it was carried, unanimously, in the affirmative. It was appointed as under:

2—Wm. H. Burleigh,	5—Oliver Teall,
1—Rev. John Marsh,	6—H. Camp.
3—Rev. A. A. Farr,	7—John W. Stebbins,
4—W. M. Potter,	8—W. H. Gardiner.

Mr. BURLEIGH suggested that Rev. Dr. MARSH be Chairman of this Committee.

The motion was seconded.

A Delegate said that Mr. BURLEIGH's name was first on the list, and the Committee should appoint its own Chairman.

The Chairman explained, that though Mr. B.'s name was first read, Dr. MARSH's was actually first on the list, because he was named from the First District.

Mr CRAMPTON moved the appointment of a Committee on Credentials, to be appointed by the Convention. The motion was seconded and carried. Messrs. CRAMPTON, RICHARDSON and CLARKE were severally proposed and elected unanimously.

The motion for adjournment until 2 o'clock was again made, seconded, put and carried, *nem. con.*

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at 2 o'clock precisely.

Neither of the Committ

now; and then I thought it as made sure about him. But nothing that has been said here satisfied me that ABIJAH MANN is a temperance man.

MR. BURLEIGH SATISFIES EVERYBODY.

Mr. BURLEIGH now took the floor, and began by saying that a State Convention had been held some years ago in New-York, of which CALVIN SMITH was the President. One of the delegates there got up and said, "Let us have all the praying men on our side." "Yes," said SMITH, "and all the swearing men, too," said SMITH. He should be with them here. Recently a certain attempt had been made to change the test for a temperance candidate. They were here, however, as a Convention of Prohibitionists. Some had suggested that they should nominate no candidates but teetotalers. He certainly preferred a total abstiner, and that was the enemy had taken advantage of that. An incident in Massachusetts occurred in the canvas of 1853, which he related. In a certain County a candidate, who was a strict temperance man in practice, but who was strongly anti-prohibitionist, was opposed by a man who was a prohibitionist in principle, but not a teetotaler. The Temperance party were placed in a position such that every vote they gave for the practical total abstinence candidate was a vote against prohibition, which would make everybody abstain. This, he said, was a case which might frequently occur, and from which they might derive a useful lesson. With regard to the candidates here, they knew that both Mr. MCLEANE and Mr. WOOD were both pledged teetotalers. With regard to ABIJAH MANN, Jr., they were aware that he, with the longevity that characterized all the public and private services, denied that he was a pledged teetotaler. He was sure, however, who proscribed the person on above any punishment, and that was the main point. [Applause.] Other things being equal, he preferred a practical teetotaler, but he would prefer to have a prohibitionist who would take an occasional glass of wine to a total abstainer, who ignored the great principle of prohibition. [A Voice—"Think it."] They should all meet together here as a Prohibitory Convention, it is true, but they were supported by their constituents to show some common sense, and adopt a ticket that would win. What, he asked, was the most practical course to pursue? Should they go to the Advocate party, and give the nomination to Mr. CUMMING of Tompkins? There was not a steadier enemy of Prohibition in New-York than he. But, however earnest Mr. CUMMING's noble might be, they were in no respect more correct than those of ABIJAH MANN. [A Voice—"Certainly not."] They could not, therefore, take up the American candidate. Then should they go and ask the Hards? They gave JOSIAH BUTTERWORTH, the great orator at the Liquor-seller's meeting in New-York—a man whom he had heard denounce the friends of Prohibition as fanatics, and the law itself as a fanatical measure. Then who was the other candidate?

A VOICE—SAML. J. TILDEN.

Mr. BURLEIGH knew nothing of him personally, but he had been nominated by a Convention that denounced prohibition, and to support him would be to commit themselves to the principles of the party that nominated him, and deceive themselves anti-prohibitionists. The only candidate acceptable to them was the candidate of the Republican party. They were wont, however, to magnify the importance of the office of Attorney General in a prohibitory point of view. This officer merely was the legal advisor of the Governor. In the present instance the candidate most worthy of their support was ABIJAH MANN, and if they were unanimous in his favor there could be no doubt of his election. The temperance men were so situated now that they should be obliged to nominate a candidate for the office who believed in the constitutionality of the Prohibitory principle, and elect him, or nominate an independent candidate and elect nobody at all, or take up a candidate of some other party opposed to them and elect worse than nobody at all, or vote for no candidate at all, and thus enable an opposing party to carry the election its own way. [Applause.] Sublimated theories were entirely out of place here. What was required was a theory that would lead to a practical result; and the principle to be pursued was that on which they could go in and win. [Applause and shouts of "That's so."] Certainly it was proper that they should use such instrumentalities on their own responsibility as would lead to the triumph of their cause. There was another question, he said, before this people besides Temperance. The gravest possible issues were at stake. The lives of freemen in Kansas might, and in all probability would, depend on the action of New-York in the coming election. [Enthusiastic Applause.] It was for them (the Temperance party) to say whether the soil of Kansas was to be inoculated by the blood of the martyrs of Freedom poured out by the assassins of Missouri with their pistols, and their bludgeons and bowie knives, or whether their usurpations shall be checked by the voice of New-York, sounding above all the din and tumult of political conflict, like the voice of her own Niagara, in utter and scathing reprobation of their iniquity. [Vehement and prolonged cheering.] In selecting candidates they should have a care, lest, by doing or refusing to do, they added any strength to the iniquitous slave power; for if, through their neglect of doing, or through any wrong doing of their bloods, this blood about be shed, then that blood would be upon the heads of those who, when it was in their power, could have prevented its effusion, and did not. [Tremendous cheering.]

MR. WARREN'S EXPLANATION.

Rev. Mr. WARREN had been somewhat misunderstood, he said, when half an hour ago he said they were not prepared to adopt these resolutions without discussion. He now saw that they were beginning to see some of the overwhelming reasons why they should be adopted. He confessed that at first he had some doubts about the advisability of passing them, but now, he avowed, these doubts had vanished. [Applause.] He wished to have them discussed until the heart of every man in the Convention beat in unison with that of the vast majority who saw and felt the imperative necessity for their adoption. He hoped the question on their adoption would not be pressed until gentlemen were prepared to recognize the necessity of such a course. [Loud applause, mingled with shouts of "Question."]

MR. BARTLETT'S OPINION.

Mr. BARTLETT took the platform and said there seemed to be an impatience for this question; but was that so? Mr. WARREN had said part of what he wanted to say, but he wanted to be heard with patience for a few minutes. The only hope of their opponents was in dividing them. The question now before them was of the utmost importance, and he would stay here until to-morrow night sooner he would do anything to injure the cause for which they were assembled by acting too prematurely. He reviewed the candidates of the various political parties, and, in regard to those of the Know-Nothing party, declared that as he knew nothing about them he could say nothing about them. [Laughter.] He did not mean to say that in derision of the party, but he was not a Know-Nothing, and he knew nothing about them. [Renewed laughter.] They should remember that the action of this Convention would determine that of the straight-out Whig party, as it was called, which might be held before the election. They would either rally to their brethren or pass into the arms of the old Hunker party, just as they saw the chances. In regard to the candidates on the Republican ticket, they were such that the Temperance party might come out strongly Republican. There was not one candidate they could object to on the Republican ticket.

A VOICE—Who is that?

Mr. B.—Mr. COOK, for Comptroller.

ANOTHER VOICE—There are two.

Mr. B.—Who is the other?

OTHER VOICE—PRESTON KING.

PRESTON KING A PLEDGED TEMPERANCE MAN.

Mr. B.—That is not so. PRESTON KING is a pledged Temperance man. [Applause.] I have it on the best authority. [Renewed applause.] From what I heard of that man he will have my vote.

NUMEROUS VOICES—And mine.

Mr. B.—In consideration, then, of the importance of the question under debate, I move that we adjourn before we take that vote. [Cries of "Aye, Aye," and "No, No."] Mr. BARTLETT wanted, he said, to go home as much as any man; but he would not go home until satisfied. What they wanted was that when they went home the runnellers might not be able to come forward and say to them, "such a candidate is not a Temperance man." After some further observations he retired amid loud and vehement demands for "Question."

MR. BLOSS.

Mr. W. C. BLOSS, of Rochester, was not satisfied to lose the chance of delivering himself of his tribute to Mr. MANN, and said that he had been acquainted with ABIJAH MANN since 1838; and as a political opponent, no man ever questioned his (Mr. MANN's) honor or integrity. And so of his brother. It ran in the family. [Laughter.] In 1838 he drank a little, and on up to 1845, when he improved at the Buffalo platform; and now, whatever his habits might be, and he was sure they were not bad, he ought to be unanimously supported.

Several voices joined in the cry for "Question," after Mr BLOSS sat down.

A Delegate from Orange County got up and made some observations of very secondary importance, and was beset by terrific shouts for the "Question."

POLHEMUS CATECHISED.

Mr. POLHEMUS (who had initiated the attack on Mr. MANN) got up and said he could say truly that though he had identified himself with the Temperance cause but a few years ago, yet he had always been a Temperance man. It was but three years since he had joined the Sons of Temperance, although he had always supported the cause of Temperance.

Mr. BLOSS—Are you a Know-Nothing?

Mr. POLHEMUS—No, I never have been.

A DELEGATE—Are you a member of the Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner?

Mr. POLHEMUS—No, I don't belong to the American Order at all.

Mr. BLOSS—Well! Are you going to vote this ticket?

Mr POLHEMUS—Mr. President, I believe I have this floor. ABIJAH MANN, in my District, has had the reputation of being given to drink, and being so, I——

A DELEGATE (in a rage)—If you make that assertion here I'll hold you responsible for it, young man. [Much confusion.]

The CHAIR called to order.

Mr POLHEMUS—I say that is the reputation of ABIJAH MANN in New-York City. [Increased confusion.]

Mr. BLOSS—I deny it. [Applause.]

Mr. POLHEMUS—As a Temperance man, I cannot return to the order of the Sons of Temperance, to which I belong, and by which I have been sent here, unless I can satisfy them that I voted for a Temperance man. I don't belong to the Order of United Americans, nor to that to which the gentleman alludes.

A DELEGATE—I would like to know what you know of Mr. MANN personally?

SEVERAL VOICES—That's the talk.

A VOICE—Yes, Sir, what do you know of him personally?

Mr. POLHEMUS—(getting frightened)—One word I say—if any man can show that he (Mr. M.) will uphold Temperance I will go him. [Renewed confusion.]

A Delegate, who had been making futile attempts to catch the Chairman's eye for several minutes previously, at length succeeded, and said, "I believe I have the floor."

A number of gentlemen who had been for some time engaged in the same effort, addressed the Chair simultaneously, and said the same thing. Great confusion ensued, with little signs of abatement, until

Hon. J. STEBBINS, of Monroe, rose to bespeak a hearing for a gentleman who could speak for ABIJAH MANN—a gentleman whose word was to be relied on, and whose principles were to be relied on, because he had been an unflinching Temperance man for 27 years. He was introduced amid applause.

MR. RIDER'S TESTIMONY FOR MR. MANN.

Hon. J. J RIDER, of Queens, who said, in his place, that ABIJAH MANN had been his neighbor and townsman for years. [Applause, and shouts of "Take the platform," mingled with cries for "Order."]

The Hon gentleman ascended the platform and continued. He said Mr. MANN's business place was in Jauncey-court, Wall-street, New-York. He had been acquainted with him intimately for the last four years, and he had never seen him disguised in liquor. [Applause.] He had been in company with him repeatedly, and he had never detected any signs of liquor on him. He was also intimate with his son-in law, and he had had an assurance from him of the same fact. He knew his (Mr. M.'s) opinion of the Prohibitory Law, and he knew that he believed in the power of the Legislature to make it, or any Prohibitory Law. [Applause.] He was an honest, upright man, and could be relied on. They need not fear to trust him. [Applause.] He knew he (Mr. M.) would rather be interrogated on this question, or any other question, than not; and he knew that an opinion on the law from him would strike more terror into the hearts of the Rum party than a dozen opinions from anybody else. [Great applause.]

Mr. RICHARDSON, in order to give Mr. RIDER's recommendation its proper weight, paid a high tribute of praise to that gentleman for the fidelity with which he had adhered to unadulterated Temperance principles.

ANIMATED INTERLUDE.

Mr. HANCOCK rose, but the shouts of "Question," noise, disturbance and confusion which followed the remarks of Mr RICHARDSON, magnifying the anxiety of the Convention to dispose of the question without further discussion, effectually prevented him from being heard for some minutes.

A Delegate got up and desired to have an opportunity of expressing his views. [Cries of "Question," "Let us adjourn," and continued confusion.]

Mr. HANCOCK—(To ambitious Delegate)—Why don't you go in?

The cries for adjournment were renewed.

Mr. BURLEIGH—(violently)—I tell you this adjourning is intended to cripple us. [Applause.] If I was a rum-seller that is the game I would play. [Renewed applause.] If I had an axe to grind that is the game I would play. [Continued applause and confusion.] There are some two or three people here, and if you stayed for a twelvemonth, or till the crack of doom, they would not vote for ABIJAH MANN. [Applause.] Here was such a testimony in favor of any man presented anywhere. [Loud applause, and vociferous cries of "question," "question," "question."]

The CHAIRMAN rapped the table, and demanded order.

He was seconded by a number of gentlemen, who increased the confusion by shouting "silence" with all their might.

The demands for "question" were continued with unabated vigor.

Mr HANCOCK, and another delegate in front of him, who had been standing up for some time in order to speak, endeavored to make themselves audible, but unavailingly.

Mr. H declared he had had the floor for some time. [Confusion, and cries of "Silence!" "Put the question!"]

The question was now about to be put, when

A DELEGATE suggested that the vote be taken standing.

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES INDORSED.

The suggestion met with general approval, and the Chairman, in putting the affirmative, ordered the delegates to rise. Every man in the Convention but *four* got on his feet.

The Delegate in front of Mr. HANCOCK, who seemed to be acting in concert with one or two others at a distance, here looked around, received no encouragement, plunged his hands into his pockets, and in a tone of desperation informed the Convention, "Gentlemen, I have got a tolerably large throat! I can swallow as much as any man!" [Laughter and confusion]

A DELEGATE—There are but four against the motion.

A VOICE—Three cheers

The hall rang with the thundering cheers which greeted the adoption of the resolution.

CLINCHED.

Mr. BURLEIGH—I move a reconsideration of that vote.

Mr RICHARDSON—One of the three gentlemen who voted in the negative, moves that that vote be now unanimous. [Loud applause.]

CHAIRMAN—The first question is on a reconsideration. [Confusion.]

SEVERAL VOICES—"No, No."

Mr. BURLEIGH—I will withdraw it. [Applause.]

CHAIR—The question now is that the nominations be unanimous.

A DELEGATE—Let us have a rising vote on that.

The question was taken by the delegates rising. The whole assemblage stood up *en masse*, and the nominations were declared to be carried unanimously amid deafening applause and cheers.

A DELEGATE—I move we adjourn till 7½ o'clock. [Cries of "Down, down."]

Mr. BURLEIGH—I move a reconsideration of the question just taken, and I do it for the purpose of clinching the matter. I don't want the Convention to be dissatisfied.

A DELEGATE—The vote is unanimous—what more do we want?

Mr. BURLEIGH collapsed.

A VOICE—The negative has not been called for.

THE CHAIR—If it has not been taken, it was certainly called for. I will call for it again.

Question on negative called for. Nobody rises. [Loud cheers.]

Mr BURLEIGH's motion to reconsider was put and lost.

A VOICE—I would like to know how we are to understand that? [Laughter, applause and confusion.]

Mr. JOHN HAWKINS, an old Washingtonian, begged a hearing, which was accorded to him, and he ascended the platform. He had now been nearly five months lecturing on temperance through this State, and on his own hook. He would have gone home to his own family long, long ago, but he saw the question was daily gaining in importance, and he was loath to cease his efforts at such a momentous crisis. He exhibited at some length to speak of the results of his lecturing throughout the State, and of the incidents and illustrations of prohibition he had occasionally met with. He wound up amid applause and confusion.

ADJOURNMENT.

A motion was made to adjourn till 8 o'clock, and, on being seconded, was put and carried unanimously. The Convention adjourned accordingly.

EVENING SESSION.

The proceedings were resumed about 7 P. M.

REMAINING RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Dr. MARSH rose and explained that in the temperance lectures he had been engaged to deliver a series of addresses throughout the State, beginning with the places along the Central line, on the 8th inst.; previous to his departure for Europe, went on to submit the remaining resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the paramount State issue now before the people of New-York is the question of the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquor as a beverage; a question which, though decided by legislative act, is through the maintenance of certain executive officers and the extraordinary decisions of some judges upon it now in the polls.

A Delegate moved an amendment, by the insertion of the words, after "State issue," of "secondary to slavery." Several voices shouted No, no, and the amendment was not pressed.

Mr. BLOSS made some observation, by way of amendment, which, on explanation from Mr. STEBBINS, was withdrawn.

The question on the adoption of the original resolution was now put, and carried affirmatively.

There was but one dissentient

The annexed resolution was then adopted

Resolved, That we hold the total extinction of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage, to be the most important social and political reform of the age; that we affirm the right of the people to prohibit the only effectual evil, which, like a foul and all pervading pestilence, is destroying the character, property, health happiness and lives of thousands of our fellow-citizens; filling our jails, enlarging our State Prisons, crowding our Lunatic Asylums, packing our Almshouses and furnishing nine-tenths of all the victims of the scaffold

The next resolution was read, as follows:

Resolved, That the Prohibitory Law, enacted by our last Legislature, should have a full and fair trial, which we are confident would result in the affirmation of its constitutionality, and the entire legality of its main provisions, or upon it as it is subject only to such amendments and alterations as shall tend to strengthen the act and increase its efficiency in putting an end to the traffic in intoxicating liquors.

It was about to be put, when

A DELEGATE rose and expressed his wish that the resolutions should not be put without discussion.

The CHAIR said the resolution was open for discussion.

Mr. ESTABROOK—That is plain enough.

It was carried unanimously.

Dr. MARSH then read the following:

Resolved, That the opposition which this great and important act has encountered, is manifestly not from the people; nowhere in it found prevailing in the rural districts of the State. It arises chiefly and almost wholly in the great emporium of trade and among those who toil up wealth in the Liquor trade. "By this craft," they cry, "we have our wealth," and by that wealth they sustain a hostility to the law and hindrances to its execution, which may well excite the fears of all who deserve the permanence of our free institutions.

Dr. M. thought that might elicit some opinion from the rural districts.

MR. JOY'S OPINION.

Mr. JOY represented a rural district, and he believed the resolution ought to have some little attention. He wanted to know who were opposed to the Prohibitory law.

GENTLEMAN SLIGHTLY ELEVATED—I'm one.

Mr. JOY proceeded to describe the parties who opposed the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and included among them the rural aristocracy, who were opposed to going into grog-shops with Tim Jenkins, but who indulged in it on the sly. He spoke at considerable length, and was followed by

Mr. HAWKINS, (who, by the way, was one of the original signers of the pledge in the Baltimore barroom,) who said he would speak of the effects of the rum on poor people. He addressed himself particularly to the drunken gentleman in front of him, between whom and himself a variety of most ludicrous observations passed.

When he had concluded,

Dr. MARSH presented the next resolution, which, being slightly modified at the suggestion of a Delegate, read as follows:

Resolved That it be recommended to our friends throughout the State to adopt for Legislative, Judicial and Executive officers, such candidates in their respective districts, in the political parties, as are reliable on the question of Prohibition; but where none such are found that independent candidates be put forward for the support of Temperance voters

This resolution he said, touched the great point before the Convention—the election of an Assembly and Senate, and such Judicial officers as were to be chosen, apart from the Judges of the Court of Appeals; it should therefore call forth, he thought, a large expression of opinion. He moved its adoption.

Mr BUNGAY and Hon. S. C. LEIGH addressed the Convention at length, and with much ability and effect.

Mr. BLOSS followed.

Hon. J. W. STEBBINS, in compliance with reiterated calls, made a brief address, in the course of which he advocated the necessity of appointing agents in each town, to whom the same amount should be allowed, for the smallest as well as the largest quantity of spirits they might sell; and asserted the necessity of giving the informer half the fine imposed on the person convicted of selling surreptitiously. He dwelt at some length and with great force on the progress of prohibitory principle, and sat down loudly applauded.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr J. A. PERKINS, of Herkimer, wanted, now that the other gentlemen had spoken, to have his say. He came from a place where hell was nearer the top of the ground than any other spot in New-York State. [Laughter.] The policy proposed in the last resolution was that which he had advocated last Fall, and he spent some time in describing the result, which, so far as could be gathered from him, was not as satisfactory as the friends of Temperance wished.

Mr. ALLEN, of Oneida, Mr. STEBBARD, of Herkimer, and others, made short speeches in reference to the subject of the resolution just passed.

Dr MARSH submitted the next resolution, which was received with enthusiastic applause, put by the Secretary, and passed by acclamation; the entire Convention rising to their feet:

Resolved, That we heard the Honorable Senate and Assembly for the enactment of a Prohibitory Law the last session; we honor His Excellency the Governor of the State, for recommending it, and promptly giving it his signature; and cordially we tender to the Hon. and learned expounder of the Law, RANSOM, CLERKE, JOHNSON, PECKWELL, HADEN SHANKLAND, WELLS HUMPHREY, and others—who gave so nobly from their testimony to its correctness; and we look to the people in the firm confidence that they, in this unrivaled State, and this age of the world, will live up to their own and noble impulses.

The last resolution, which was as follows, was unanimously adopted, after a very funny address from Hon. HEN. JOY:

Resolved, That in separating we plant ourselves upon the broad platform of total prohibition of the traffic in intoxicating liquors as a beverage; we bind hands and hearts together for the continuance and thorough enforcement of a Prohibitory Law in all our borders; and we pledge total abstinence from all use of the same great security for personal temperance, right legislation, judicial action, obedience to law, and its hallowed influence throughout the community.

Mr RICHARDSON moved that a Temperance State Committee, to be composed of two from each Judicial District, be appointed by the Chairman for the ensuing year.

The motion was seconded, and carried, and the following gentlemen appointed as the Committee in question:

Hon. C C Leigh, N. Y.	Oliver Teall, Onondaga.
Hon Horace Greeley, N Y.	Hon. D. Wardwell, Jefferson.
Hon. Jas J. Rider, Queens.	Hon S. D. Beers, Tompkins.
Hon. George Hall, Kings	Hon Charles Hathway, Del
Edgar S Day Greene.	Laban Hoskins, Cayuga.
Jas. Harness, Schenectady.	Hon. J. W. Stebbins, Monroe.
H. S Allen, Washington.	Hon. M. Taggart, Genesee.
	Asahel Seovell, Niagara.

Prof. McCOY asked that a simple resolution to the following effect be adopted:

Resolved, That while we abate not a jot or a tittle of our faith in the principle and policy of Prohibition experience and right reason unite in declaring that the ultimate success of our cause, and to a great extent the success of even the new and powerful instrumentality of Prohibition, depend upon impressing the mind, and the heart, and the conscience of the people with a just sense of the great and solemn and immutable evils which accrue from the manufacture, the sale, and the use of intoxicating drink; and with this necessity deeply and profoundly impressed on our minds, we earnestly entreat our friends in every county, city, town, village and ward, to revive and invigorate Temperance Societies, Orders, Alliances and Leagues, and instead of the feeble array of these former efforts, to borrow new heart and hope from the fact that for the first time in the history of New York, they are now supported by the law of the land, and from this day forth to employ anew the whole machinery of moral persuasion, including meetings, lectures, tracts, sermons, pledges, processions, music, eloquence, song, and last, but not least, a generous and systematic support of temperance periodicals.

The motion was seconded, and the resolution adopted without dissent.

The Reverend Gentleman then proposed the following:

Resolved, That we rejoice to be informed that our able co-laborers in the State of California, will probably return a United States, and in full Congressional Delegation, who will employ their influence to procure an act of Congress prohibiting the importation of intoxicating liquors into the United States; and that we urge upon the Temperance men of New-York, and every sister State, the importance of the final success of our Reform, to so mould their elections as to send Senators, and Congressmen, to cooperate in this work of national deliverance, with the representatives of Temperance on the shores of the Pacific

Dr. MARSH did not believe it possible that Congress could ever be brought to pass such a law, and hoped the resolution would not be pressed.

Mr BURLEIGH coincided in the remarks of Dr. M., and Mr. ESTENBROOK moved that Professor McCOY have leave to withdraw the resolution. Withdrawn accordingly.

Mr. McCOY—amid loud calls for adjournment, and a manifest desire on the part of the Convention to wind up without more ado—presented an invitation from the Sons of Temperance at Kingston, Canada West, to attend a Convention to be held there on the 25th of October.

Some discussion followed as to the names of the gentlemen who should be appointed a delegation, but the matter was finally settled by nominating the following: E. C Delavan, John N. Wilder, Rev. John Marsh, J. H. W. Hawkins, Rev. R. S Crampion, Amasa McCoy, W. H. Burleigh, Dr. Chas. Rowland, John T. Hildreth, Herman Camp, John W. Stebbins, G. W. Bungay.

A motion was now made and carried, that the proceedings of the Convention be printed in pamphlet form under the care of the Secretaries.

Mr RICHARDSON moved a vote of thanks by acclamation to the President, which was carried accordingly.

Mr. BURLEIGH then moved an adjournment, *sine die*, which was carried with the utmost alacrity, and the delegates hurried off (it being now 10 o'clock,) with demeanors of high satisfaction, and with hearty expressions of relief that they terminated their labors, and pressure in having conducted them to such a desirable result.

Late from Portau Prince—Political Revolution of Fellow Power.

By the arrival of the bark Clara Windsor, Capt Bulkley, from Port-au-Prince, we have received advices to Sept 14.

Provisions are in abundance and dull. Coffee and Logwood very scarce and high.

The rain prevailed to an alarming extent, and all vessels that had remained in port any length of time, lost from 2 to 3 men each. The brig General Taylor, lost all hands, two of the boy. After the captain died, the first mate took command, and he subsequently died, and when the C. W. left, the mate of the brig Sphere had taken command of her and was waiting for men. The captain of brig John S. Avery, of Bangor, died, and the first officer had taken command. The captain of British bark Banner, of Bristol, and his mate and four men died. The mate of the C. W. took charge of her to navigate her home. A French bark lost two entire crews and two captains, and has sailed in charge of the third captain; and all the foreign vessels lost most all of their crews.

The C. W. lost MARY BROWN, stewardess, of Glasgow, aged 18 years; JOHN BROWN, seaman, of Rotterdam; JOHN JACKSON, seaman, of Norway. Stopped at Inagua and Gonaives to procure men.

SUITS AGAINST THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD.—The parents of Baron ST. ANDRE, late French Consul at Philadelphia, who was killed in the Burlington disaster, have commenced a suit for damages against the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. CHARLES LE BONTALLIER, one of the injured in the same accident, has also commenced suit

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct 4.

$5,000	Missouris 6s	b3	91¼	1275	Erie Railroad	c	55¢
40,000	do	s 9	91	400	do	s30	55
10,000	do	b60	91¼	450	do	s60	56
20 000	do	b60	91¼	250	do	b30	56¼
10 000	Tennessee 6s, '90	s	98	50	do	b12	57
10,000	do	b60	55¼	200	do	opg	58
25 000	India State 5s	s3	84	300	do	s60	55¼
25,000	do	b60	83	500	do	b60	56
1,000	Erie Boads of '75	s	86¼	300	do	s60	55¼
11,000	H & St. Jo m b	b60	73¼	100	do	b15	56
1 000	Il C. R R Bonds		75	350	Harlem Railroad		25¼
500	do		79¾	100	do	b60	26
500	do	s2	80	100	do	b6	26¼
5 500	do	b3	79¾	20	Harlem Preferred		55
8,000	do 1 F b w p r y	s60		200	Reading Railroad	c	94
2,000	Panama b 2d issue	b3		500	do	b3	91
500	Cl & Tol. Div. Bs.	s9		100	do	s60	93
60	Del. & H. Can. Co	125		400	do	b60	95
300	Canton Co.		24	300	do	s4m	93¾
100	Penn Coal Co	b60	100	150	do	s30	93¾
148	do	c	99¾	200	do	s60	93¾
100	N Jersey R R	125		250	do	c	93¾
200	Nor'gn Transit Co	1	8½	100	do	b30	94
400	do		19	100	do	b3	93¾
800	do	b60	19¼	100	do	b60	94
100	do	s4m	18¾	100	Hud. Riv. R R		36¾
200	do	s30	18¾	50	do	s62	38
100	do	b7	19	200	Mich. Cen R R	b30	93
100	do	s4m	19	100	Mich. S. & N. R. R	s3	97¾
100	do	c	18¾	35	do	s3	97
200	Cumb. Coal Co	s60	26¾	85	Cl & Chic R R		117
100	do	s30	26¾	150	Cleve & Toledo R R		81¾
200	do	b15	27	250	do	b30	82¾
100	do	b30	27	250	do	s	83
400	do	c	26¾	300	do	s60	81¾
100	do	c	26¾	200	do	s	81¾
200	do	b30	26¾	100	do	b60	82
100	Cl. & R. I. & R. R	b60	94¼	100	do	b3	82
100	do	b60	96	20	do	c	81¾
50	do		94				

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	N Ind 1st M G L.	86	85	Ill Central Railroad	93
1,000	C. & R I I R R	97	200	Reading Railroad	93¾
100	Nic'ua Trans. Co	b60	18¾	300	do	s3	93¾
400	Erie Railroad	pac	55	300	do	s3	93¾
100	do	opg	55¾	400	do	b3	93¾
650	do		55	200	do	b3	93¾
250	Cumb. Coal Co		26¾	600	do	s3	93¾
100	do	b30	26¾	150	Hudson Riv. R. R.	b60	38¾
300	do	s3	26¾	200	do	b6	38¾
50	do	s60	26¾	100	do	b62	38¾
300	do	s10	26¾	150	do		37¾
100	do		s3	26¾			

THURSDAY, Oct. 4—P. M.

The Trade returns for the month of September at the port of New-York, as officially rendered this afternoon, from the Custom-House, present an Import of the month from Foreign States, in

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$11,859,017
Dutiable Goods, warehoused	1,566,377
Free Goods	499,199
Total entries	$13,914,593
Total September, 1854	14,103,526
Decrease during September, 1855	$209,009

There was also entered during the month, Foreign Specie of the value of $107,205. The amount of Foreign Goods of various importations withdrawn from Public Store $2,311,341, or $744,964 more than the amount warehoused. This would make the value of Foreign Goods actually marketed during the month, $14,659,484.

The Official Export value of Domestic Produce shipped from the port of New-York during the month of September is $8,228 637, against $3,772,134 in September 1854. There was also exported during the month Gold and Silver to the value of $1,831,684, against $6 547,104 same month in 1854. And there was reexported Foreign merchandize to the value of $376,205 against $545,503: making altogether the

Total Export, September, 1855		$7,146,846
Total Export, September, 1854		10,864,731
Decrease, including Specie		$3,426,145

We subjoin our usual monthly comparative tables of the Foreign Trade and Gold movements of the port of New-York, dating from the commencement of the calendar year, and adding a carefully prepared schedule of the Gold deliveries from the California steamers:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,955,000	$10,319,000
February	12,014 000	10,816,000
March	10,098,000	10,112,000
April	9,033 000	16,873,000
May	11,576 000	17,015,000
June	11,995,000	19,529,006
July	16,240,000	20,034,000
August	16,459.000	22,008,000
September	13,015.000	13 104,000
Total 9 months	$114 106,000	$150,409,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$4.997,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,808,000	5,563,000
April	4,350,000	4,579,000
May	5,072,000	5.524,000
June	3,957,000	4,975,000
July	3,961,000	3,769,000
August	4.281.000	4,488,000
September	5,229 000	3,772,000
Total 9 months	$39,810,000	$42,375,000
Foreign Goods reexported	$7,239,000	$1,763,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156.000	$1,846.000
February	2.124.000	580,000
March	2.299,000	1,466,000
April	3,313.000	3,475,000
May	5,320,000	3.652,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2,923,000	2,922,000
August	2,609,000	4.548,000
September	1.832.000	6.547,000
Total 9 months	$24.388,000	$30,204,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$625,855	Jan. 5	$1,208,498
Jan. 10	1,119,023	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 15	533,270	Jan. 21	47,381
Jan. 25	1,251.565	Jan. 29	976,137
Jan. 30	640.200	Feb. 9	749,620
Feb. 8	1,239,209	Feb. 10	809,141
Feb. 14	475,405	Feb. 23	806,219
Feb. 25	1,113.547	Mar. 4	646,052
Mar. 4	646,659	Mar. 13	913,611
Mar. 12	1,161.218	Mar. 14	978,383
Mar. 19	92,322	Mar. 25	615,379
Mar. 24	317,800	Mar. 29	760,100
Apr. 3	238,809	Apr. 9	1,174,958
Apr. 8	719,167	Apr. 25	1,994,249
Apr. 15	168,643	May 7	1,916.947
Apr 24	772.011	May 9	847 573
May 2	302,591	May 24	450,000
May 13	1,115,384	May 25	2,219,565
May 16	277,937	June 6	2,259,569
May 24	1,324,025	June 23	355,000
June 1	413,791	June 24	949,630
June 6	524,025	June 25	1,441,518
June 8	495,440	July 10	1,144,372
June 24	626,000	July 12	1,097,355
June 25	1.052,000	July 23	200,000
July 9	826,972	July 24	1,784,301
July 11	839,013	Aug. 7	663,875
July 26	1,805,497	Aug 11	1,127,038
Aug. 5	940,085	Aug. 24	1,996,000
Aug. 11	904,480	Sept. 8	1,092,000
Aug. 26	1,255,616	Sept. 12	1,086,750
Aug 28	719,000	Sept. 26	990,800
Sept 8	1,008.567	Sept. 27	1,302,972
Sept. 11	979,364		
Total	$26,586,900	Total	$27,384,428

The day has been rather a quiet one in Wall-street. The Stock Market has assumed a little more firmness, but the improvement in prices is not rapid. State Stocks and Illinois and Erie Bonds were ½@1 ₱ cent. dearer than on Wednesday, with a fair disposition to purchase at the early Board. Erie and Reading Road Stocks closed at the full rates of yesterday; Toledo, Rock Island and Galena were each ½@¾ cent. better, and we heard of one or two private sales of New-York Central at 94@ cent. cash, which is ½ ₱ cent. improvement. The general market closed this afternoon rather tame. In Money affairs, the look of the market is much more cheerful than on Monday and Tuesday; though there is still considerable movement in demand loans. The Gold from California is being distributed among the large Banks, and, with two or three exceptions, they are decidedly stronger to-day than on the average of last week. Additional sums from Boston, to the total of $170,000, have been received since Monday, and the Sub-Treasury to-day disbursed $450,602, of which $300,000 went to the Collins and Aspinwall mail steamship lines for Post-Office service. The receipts into the Sub-Treasury were $175 665, and the regular balance this afternoon stands $6,813,324. The Bank Superintendent has called for the Quarterly Reports of all the Banks in the State, as their condition stood on Saturday last, 29th September.

The business of the day in Grain and Flour was very heavy, embracing 150,000 bushels of all kinds of Grain and 27,000 barrels Flour—many of the purchases for future delivery. The arrivals yesterday were 147,000 bushels and 9,600 barrels. The French and English buyers were active this forenoon, paying for State Flour $7 75 @$7 87½; for Southern and Western Wheat, Red, $1 72@$1 92; Canadian White, $2 10; Cor

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V ....NO. 1264 NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE SIXTH OF OCTOBER.

Hungary's Subjugation by Leagued Oppressors—A Melancholy Reprospect of Her Heroic Struggle for Independence—Her Martyrs and Her Patriots—France and England Silent Spectators of the Spoliation. NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Allow me to recall, through the columns of your estimable journal, the remembrance of a day when a whole nation, suddenly awakened to grief, meditated upon the virtues and heroism of its martyrs sacrificed for their country's sake.

It will be six years on the 9th of October, 1855, since the shattered remnant of the heroic Hungarian army, prisoners in the fortress of Arad, was startled by the sound of three consecutive discharges of musketry. A certain mysterious agitation—a commotion that might be discovered through the heavily barred windows—intimated to the chained patriots that some extraordinary event was transpiring. When the prisoners, crowded by hundreds in the moist cells of the fortress, were permitted to enjoy a little air in the prison yard, they were told that the cowardly House of Austria had been slaughtering their noble chiefs, who, having fallen into the hands of the Russians through the treason of the infamous GÖRGEI, had been delivered into her power. Too weak herself to conquer a nation fighting for its rights and independence, this ignoble race could not satiate their savage vengeance except by murdering the heroes who routed their armies, and who fell into their power by the aid of the Czar, whose vassals they were. Three Generals fell by the bullet and ten died upon the scaffold. Honor their memory! They have testified with their blood the love they bore to their country. They will live forever in the hearts of every true Hungarian.

But this was not enough for FRANCIS JOSEPH, and SOPHIA, his unnatural mother. At Pesth, and elsewhere, other patriots suffered capital punishment for the services they had rendered their country. It was a signal for ferocious murders and men were sent, by hundreds, to the scaffold. The horrors of that time have rarely found a parallel in history.

Nor were these the only victims whose blood weighs upon the soul of the HAPSBURGS. Victims immured even at this day in the prisons, as well as those who have been driven from their homes, cry also for vengeance. Of the two hundred and fifty Hungarian refugees who fled to America, *eighteen are dead, five committed suicide, and eight are missing.* The HAPSBURGS will have to answer to the Eternal Judge for all these horrors. But such facts touch only the heart of my own nation and the souls of a free and generous people. Let us now put all sentiment aside and see whether it was good policy for the European powers—and in particular France and England—to give their consent to that which made all these horrors possible, viz.: the intervention of Russia in the Hungarian Revolution.

Every sensible man who has read the history of the last century cannot fail to have noticed the march of Russia towards domination, both in Europe and Asia. It was Byzantium to which the genius of PETER the Great directed his successors as the end they should attain. All have faithfully followed his advice, even to the most minute details. At Tilsit ALEXANDER I. proposed to NAPOLEON I. the division of Europe. But the latter was not blind to the fact that Constantinople in the hands of the CZAR would make him master of the Continent. It would inevitably happen that after a few years the question between the two aspirants to domination must be decided by an appeal to arms. The elements fought for Russia and she conquered. Austria, after the Peace of Vienna, already under the influence of the CZAR, fell in 1849 altogether under his dominion and became his vassal by receiving subjugated Hungary from his hands. Russia asked for nothing better than to intervene. She knew that in it was her triumph.

This is all so plain that no one can misunderstand it, and NAPOLEON III. and the English Cabinet ought to have seen that Russia made only another step towards the aim of her ambition. Notwithstanding this, they permitted intervention. Why? Because it was not the interest of France and England, but the private interests of ministers that ruled in the councils of their governments. NAPOLEON, President of the young French Republic that he betrayed at the moment he took the oath of office, had two things to accomplish before he reached the goal of his desires—empire, viz., to destroy liberty wherever it could be found, and to flatter the old dynasties in order that they might raise no obstacles when he placed himself on the throne. Russian intervention in Hungary accorded perfectly with his own ideas. On the one hand the subjugation of Hungary prevented for years the possibility of a liberal movement in Central Europe. On the other hand he gratified Austria and Russia, and tranquilized the other monarchs and princes, by demonstrating that he desired nothing better more than the extirpation of liberty among the peoples of Europe.

In England the aristocracy has only followed its inveterate policy. The Holy Alliance was too much adored by all these dukes, lords and viscounts; they saw more assurance for the continuance of the privileges of their caste in an imperial house than in young Hungary. They had the impudence to declare, with a certain grave and mysterious air, that for state reasons the equilibrium of Europe rendered the existence of a strong Austria necessary. Time has done justice to all such farces, and has shown, to those who are not blind, that the manœuvres of the English aristocracy have been only to prolong, if possible, the supremacy of their caste.

Six years have elapsed. Russia has followed her course. We have examined the question of the consequence of the Russian intervention from a point of view bearing on the interests of France and England. They are now engaged in a ruinous war to arrest this progress of Russia. *With Hungary free, the march of Russia to Constantinople is stopped.* Instead of expending four and a half milliards and a hundred thousand men to conquer a city and destroy a portion of the Russian fleet, they would have had nothing to give but their moral support. In the extremest case, what a difference would there be between the situations of an army of 150 000 French with 300,000 Hungarians, and the rich plains of Hungary behind them, and that of the noble and heroic army in the Crimea! With the efforts and sacrifices they have been forced to make for an effective offensive position, four campaigns could have been carried out in Hungary. Who doubts yet that Austria can give any assurance to the Allies for acting against Russia?

In a short time we shall see that she is only a vassal. She is now neutral because the interest of Russia requires it, and as long as it is necessary she will remain so. The day when her assistance will be needed by the CZAR, her standard will float beside that of Russia. The rotten support of Austria is not required for the tranquillity of Europe. There must be a change in the affairs of Central Europe, and the reestablishment of Hungary, Italy and Poland would not be the least important movements in such a change. Unless the signs of the times deceive us, it is necessary that even those who only seek their personal interests should find in such a change the means for their own support. *La fatalité les fouera de la faire.*

Yet, while waiting, Republicanism proceeds on its march, notwithstanding the impediments thrown in its way. The day is perhaps not far distant when the blood of martyrs and the noble perseverance of patriots will bear their fruits. The 6th of October will ever remain a season of mourning in Hungary, but every Hungarian will point with pride to the day that manifested to the world what noble children belonged to their race.

Receive, Mr. Editor, the assurance of my highest consideration. AN HUNGARIAN REFUGEE.

From the Cape of Good Hope.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Springbok*, we have Cape of Good Hope papers to Aug. 15. The country now is in such a quiet state, that Sir GEORGE GREY, the English Governor, has started on an excursion towards the interior of Africa, without an escort. The success of the project of growing sugar at Natal, has been demonstrated, one planter having obtained seventy tons.

One subject agitating the public mind at the Cape, is whether Caffree converts can be allowed to join the Church, and be baptized, while in a state of polygamy. The proposed removal of Judge LORING is the subject of a leader in a Cape paper. The editor comes to the conclusion that the people of Massachusetts were not strong enough to repeal a law of the United States which they disliked, and, therefore, concluded to punish the Judge who enforced it.

A singular event had happened at the Cape. Four Kaffirs had been, after a full trial, convicted of murder. They were sentenced to be executed, and the time of their execution had been fixed, and was near at hand, when, through the exertions of a missionary, their complete innocence was apparent to the authorities, who forthwith ordered them to be set at liberty.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

by Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disposition of the New Tenth Regiment—Movements of the First Cavalry—Important Evidence Taken from the Sioux at the Battle of Blue-water—Cause of the Removal of Collector Hammond—The Collectorship of San Francisco—War Rumor.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

The new Tenth Regiment of Infantry, Col. ALEXANDER, has been ordered to posts on the Upper Mississippi. The Regiment will quarter at Fort Snelling, near St. Paul's, and Fort Crawford, near Prairie du Chien for the Winter, in anticipation probably of operations against the Indians next Spring. The first battalion will move at the beginning of next week.

The first cavalry moved from Fort Leavenworth on the 20th ult., for the Sioux Country, to take part in the present operations against the hostile savages of that region.

The War Department has received a package of the papers taken from the Sioux at the recent battle of the Blue-water. Among them is a Postmaster's [illegible] evidently taken from some one of the mail agents whom they have robbed and murdered—and is covered with Indian hieroglyphics, apparently intended to detail some of the bloody deeds of the tribe. The massacre of Lieutenant GRATTAN and his party, is evidently one of the subjects of this symbolic history. It is also believed to describe the murder of an emigrating party, composed in part of women.

Among the articles captured were two scalps of white women; a small memorandum book in which some neat penman had noted the incidents of an overland journey; a letter from B. W. LEONARD, dated Hermon, July 6, 1855, doubtless taken from a captured mail; several rather good sketches of Indians fighting, and a portion of the clothing which had belonged to the soldiers of GRATTAN's party. There can be no doubt that the Indians from whom these things were taken are the same who massacred GRATTAN and his command.

Collector HAMMOND, of San Francisco, was removed for having violated Secretary GUTHRIE's instructions in regard to the disbursements of money in his hands.

It seems to be generally believed that Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM will decline the Collectorship of San Francisco, in which event it is believed Col. B. F. WASHINGTON, late Editor of the *Times and Transcript* of that city will be appointed to the vacancy.

It is rumored in the foreign diplomatic circles here, that the Russians have proposed to evacuate the Crimea, provided they are permitted to do so with all the honors of war. S.

From Washington—Appointments.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct 5.

The President has appointed JAMES M. LOVE Judge of the District Court of the United States, in Iowa, and JOSIAH PIERCE, Jr., of Portland, Me., Secretary of Legation at St. Petersburg.

Attack upon a Democratic Procession in Baltimore—One Man Killed.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 5.

Whilst the Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward were returning from a mass meeting last night, several pistol shots were fired at them when passing the corner of Pine and Baltimore streets, in the extreme western part of the City, by certain parties said to belong to the Know-Nothing organization. A young man, named THOMAS BURKE, in the procession, was shot in the head, and died shortly afterwards. THOMAS DAVIS has been arrested, charged with the murder. The affair creates some excitement.

The affair, it appears, had its origin in an old feud existing between the adherents of rival fire companies belonging to political clubs.

Political excitement is running very high here. Torch-light processions and mass meetings nightly take place.

To-night the Americans are holding a meeting.

Mass American Meeting in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 5.

The American meeting held in Independence-square to-night, is believed to be the largest ever held there. Delegations from every quarter of the city attended it, marching in procession, accompanied with banners, music, &c. THOMAS J. PERKINS presided. Speeches were made from three stands.

An address, setting forth the claims of the party, and asking the support of all conservative and patriotic voters, was read and adopted by acclamation.

Speeches followed by LEWIS C. LEVIEN and WM. F. SMALL, but they failed to be heard, as the crowd was so immense and the interruptions so constant from fresh delegations entering the square.

The proceedings ended by a splendid piece of fireworks, with the motto, "Our own, our native land."

Respite of a Murderer.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 5.

The execution of JAMES WILSON, for the murder of a colored man in the State Prison, was to take place in this city to day, but, about time before the hour set for execution, and after the scaffold had been erected, the Governor and Council, who had been specially called together to consider the petition of certain physicians of this city for time to show that the accused was insane at the time he committed the deed, granted a reprieve for sixty days.

State Senatorial Nomination—Fugitive Slaves en route for Canada.

SYRACUSE, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Hard-Shells of this County to-day nominated ex-Mayor JASON C. WOODRUFF, of this city, for State Senator, and an entire County ticket.

Nine fugitive slaves, from Virginia, arrived here this morning, *en route* for Canada.

Marine Intelligence.

WOOD'S HOLE, Friday, Oct. 5.

One hundred and ten vessels bound East passed Nobsque Point, Vineyard Sound, between sunrise and sunset to-day. Wind W. S. W., and blowing fresh.

Loss of the Lake Schooner Ivanhoe.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 5.

The schooner *Ivanhoe*, bound from Cleveland to Mackinaw with a cargo of coal, was run into and sunk last night. No lives were lost.

Fire at New-Brighton, Penn.

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 5.

The Merrick House, at New-Brighton, Penn., was burned down this morning. No particulars have yet been received.

☞ At the examination held before the General Term of the Supreme Court, at Newburg, on Tuesday last, the following young gentlemen were admitted to the bar: Francis A. DeWint, William T. Clark, John Wilkes Lee, Andrew J. Provost, Charles B. Cromwell, James V. Kearney, John Miller, Clinton Gurnee, Jr., Henry C. Place, Nathaniel B. Smith.

HEAVY FALL OF WHEAT.—The Richmond *Enquirer* states that on Tuesday morning week, the fifth floor of the large seven-story warehouse near the flour mills of the Messrs. HAXALL, on James River, in that city, gave way under the weight of wheat which had been stored therein, carrying with it the remaining floors, all loaded with wheat. As much probably as 20,000 bushels of wheat fell amidst a heavy mass of broken timbers, directly upon the water-wheels of the upper mill, crushing the main wheel to atoms, and injuring two other wheels. The Messrs. HAXALL lose from $10,000 to $20,000 by this catastrophe.

Amusements.

A dull week at most of the Theatres. Two or three days of heavy rain play the deuce with the players. If people cannot detect a few stars in the heavens before they start, they will not tramp through the damp air to seek them at the theatres. Those gorgeous "posters" with which managers build theatrical reputations on every vacant lot, are in vain. Even those remarkable little flags which stages affect are useless. The proprietor of fifty cents surplus capital—if there is such a being in the world, of which many philosophers and several poets have expressed a doubt—buttons up his pocket and goes into the parlor to hear WEBER's last waltz played on the piano in a weeping and incoherent manner. At least we suppose so, for it is decidedly more sensible than getting a cold in the head by way of amusement. It is on these solemn occasions of great rain that the critic experiences the utter desolation of all earthly parquettes. Accustomed by the politeness of managers to stand in the very worst place, he finds himself *now* with several seats to sit down upon—like SELKIRK, "monarch of all he surveys." Perhaps he takes a couple of benches, one for himself and another for his hat. If he is accustomed to magnificence he may even occupy a third by putting his programme on it. A beautiful tranquillity overspreads his countenance. He will enjoy a night's performance in a large and comfortable way. Presently the musicians enter the orchestra; make a few jokes about the state of the house, and play out of tune in consideration of the few hardy individuals who have struggled through the rain. The curtain rises; the piece begins; homœopathic quantities of the author; allopathic doses of the actor. Everything is conversational and friendly. Mr. This makes a joke, Mr. That attempts a *repartee*, and Mr. So-and-So arrives at a grand climacteric by means of an oath. None of these little items are given in the text, but what matter, it's a wet night. If the critic happens to be known, all the actors scowl at him—for making it wet. It is a pleasing trait of the actor's character that when the house is full he attributes it to his own excellence, but when it is empty he lays it entirely to the critic's malignity. A shower of rain becomes quite refreshing after the stagnation of a theatre during a slow night.

The Academy of Music opened on Monday under the full influence of moisture. A few brave enthusiasts occupied some seats in the parquette and elsewhere, but the great house looked cold and steamy. On Wednesday it did not precisely rain, but it looked so much as if it meant to, that people were afraid to venture far in opera costume, and, consequently, missed a great treat—Mad LA GRANGE's *Linda*, (which, by the way, she repeats to-night.) The opening week at the Academy has, therefore, been flat. In a week or two more some new singers will be here, and the rain will have a chance of freezing; both good for the Academy. The management here seems to be decidedly old fogyish, although liberal enough. What shrewd manager would have *raised* the prices on the strength of *old* operas, whilst there was such an opposition as RACHEL in the neighborhood? The mistake will, we believe, be rectified next week. Prices will be reduced, and the attractive opera of "La Somnambula" laid before an appreciative audience. There is every reason to hope that "Norma" will immediately precede or follow this.

Mr. BRISTOW's "Rip Van Winkle" has been played every night this week, and will be given to-night for the benefit of the sufferers by yellow fever in Norfolk. We have said all that is necessary to say about the work. If it does not run long enough to remunerate the manager, no other American opera will be produced in a hurry. But if it is eminently successful, there will be a chance for some other composer. At Mr. WALLACK's we have had no novelty. Mr. BROUGHAM's comedy literally crams the house, and will, no doubt, run to its fiftieth night easily. Mr. BURTON floats securely in "Still Waters," and comes out to-night with a new piece called "Love and Treason." Miss EMILY THORNE and Mr. RAINFORD make their first appearance in this play. At the Broadway, Mr. BOKER's tragedy has been the feature during the week, except on last night, when the "Lady of Lyons" was played for the benefit of Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT, and for the purpose of introducing Miss FANNY VINING as the heroine. The house, we are happy to say, was crowded—a proper testimonial to a deserving artist.

After all, *the* success is that of Mlle. RACHEL. The houses this lady continues to draw are truly marvelous. From many causes the audience of last evening was the finest of the week. VICTOR HUGO's "Angelo" is a play that displays more of Mlle. RACHEL's great artistic features than any other, and is eminently popular.

Items.

Miss ELIZA LOGAN appears to-night at the Greenstreet Theatre, Albany....PARODI gave her final Concert in Philadelphia, last evening. The pupils of the Blind Asylum were invited to attend....GOTTSCHALK announces a Concert in Philadelphia on the 14th.... "Still Waters Run Deep" has been produced at the Arch-street Theatre with marked success.....Miss HERON took a benefit last evening at the Walnut-street Theatre.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS will give her first Concert to-night in Boston since her return from Italy.....The Memphis Theatre, Tenn., is in operation under the management of L. BERNARD and D. T. ASH.... The Richmond, Va., Theatre is open, giving comedies.....The "Poor Gentleman" has been produced at the Cleveland Theatre. Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE is at the Athenæum in the same city....The Broadway Theatre, St. Louis, opened on Saturday last, under the management of MITCHELL & LEONARD....A baby-show, after the fashion of BARNUM and WOOD, has recently taken place in Boston, Lincolnshire. Six or seven thousand persons attended, and the exhibitor is said to have cleared one hundred pounds by the undertaking. Premiums of five, four, and three guineas were awarded to the prettiest, heaviest, and smallest babies exhibited, in the shape of articles of silver plate, and the whole affair went off with much éclat....Miss FEATHERSTONE, the English comédienne and vocalist, who was announced as engaged by WALLACK, in New-York, is starring at Dublin, with Mr. H. HOWARD PAUL, formerly of this city, who we believe is married to the lady. This sprightly and versatile actress will probably visit our country next year....W. V. WALLACE, the composer of "Maritana," proceeds to Europe on Wednesday next from Boston. He takes with him a couple of Operas which the good people of London and Leipsic are expected to do justice to.....The latest rumor is, that ROCKEL, the eminent tenor, has not been engaged by the Academy of Music. His proposition was not accepted.... The Philharmonic Society's Concerts commence on the 14th of November; the first rehearsal takes place to-day at NIBLO's Saloon. CARL BERGMANN, Director; BEETHOVEN's "Pastoral Symphony;" the overture to "Iphigenia, by GLUCK, and the "Tannhauser" overture by WAGNER, are to be attached.

New Music.

We find on our table a new song by the eminent composer, WM. VINCENT WALLACE, *Good night and Pleasant Dreams.* It has already been introduced to the public by Madame STRAKOSCH, at the late concerts of Mlle. PARODI, and we recommend it as one of the most pleasing songs we have seen from this composer's pen. It will be not only a general but a lasting favorite.

Remembrance of Thee; a new song, by FRANCIS H. BROWN; a pleasing, brilliant, and effective parlor song.

Be not afraid, 'Tis I, by EDWIN FLOOD.

O, Thou Omnipotent, by WALLACE.

Passed away to Heaven, by WALLACE.

Three songs from a collection called *Songs for the Sabbath.* They are excellent songs, in good taste and answer well the purpose designed.

How Sleep the Brave; trio for three female voices, by J. A. FOWLER—designed for the use of female academies; to be sung either by three voices, or in chorus.

Turn On, old Time, thine Hour Glass; trio, from the grand opera "Maritana," by WM. V. WALLACE—decidedly one of the fairest gems of this favorite opera. Our musical readers will be glad to know it may be had separate.

The La Grange Polka, by C. C. CONVERSE. On the title of this piece is a very excellent likeness of the great prima donna. The music is in the ordinary polka style, though it has the merit of originality, and is pleasing. There is more than usual promise in some of Mr. CONVERSE's music, but his ideas lack concentration, and they strike us merely as musical notions harmoniously strung together, but without a proper sympathy. Careful study and a little more thought will correct this evil.

Bouquet des Melodies, by FERD. BEYER.

No. 37. *Etoile du Nord*, de MEYERBEER; an arrangement for the piano-forte of the favorite melodies from this new opera.

24. *Choice Melodies*, by L. DROUET; originally composed for flute and piano, newly arranged for violin and piano, by J. E. KREUTZER—an exceedingly useful and valuable work. All the above are published by WM. HALL & SON.

From Messrs. COOK Co., Broadway, we have received two pretty compositions:

The Rachel Polka.

The Golden Drop Schottisch.

CITY POLITICS.

A New Party in the List—The Merchants and Merchants' Clerks.

A meeting of merchants and merchants' clerks of this City was held last night at Clinton Hall, to take measures to nominate an independent ticket for their support in the coming election. The meeting was organized by calling Mr. T. H. PAINTER to the Chair, and appointing Messrs. H. H. SMITH, and J. BYRNE, Secretaries.

Upon the opening of the meeting there was some speech-making, in which the merits and claims of this new party of mercantile men were set forth. The usual preliminary proceedings having been finished, a Committee of Three were appointed to draft resolutions, who reported as follows:

Whereas, The Municipal Government of this City for years past has been given over to designing politicians, and administered with the greatest corruption; and,

Whereas, We, the mercantile men of New-York, have perhaps a greater interest in securing an economical, honest and judicious Government for our City than any other class of men; although heretofore we have generally kept ourselves aloof from party politics; therefore,

Resolved, That we, the Merchants and Clerks of New-York, in Convention assembled, deem it due to ourselves and the interests of the City, to give an expression of our sentiments in the coming election, and we will do so by nominating and supporting as a body a ticket of our own, composed of the best men we can select from our own ranks and the nominees presented us by other parties.

Resolved, That for the office of County Clerk to-night, we unanimously nominate DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL, and deem it expedient to defer making the other nominations till another meeting of this Convention.

Resolved, That DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL is known to all of us as a faithful, honest, capable man, who has been for years engaged in mercantile pursuits in this City, and who having no political aspirations or prejudices, but who is thus brought forward by the voluntary effort of those who know him, will, we are confident, make an impartial and industrious officer.

Resolved, That as he is no seeker after office, nor identified with any of the political organizations of the day, we the more cordially support and sincerely present his name, because we are not politicians and desire to secure the services of a competent clerk, who will discharge the duties of his office as a faithful clerk should do.

The above resolutions were adopted unanimously, after which there were several speeches made, from which we learn that this organization is about six thousand strong and daily increasing.

After the speaking was finished, the Convention adjourned to meet again at the call of the Chairman to complete nominations.

The Softs.

NOMINATING CONVENTIONS AT TAMMANY.

The Soft-Shell Convention of Delegates for the nomination of Sheriff, County Clerk and Coroners, assembled again last night at Tammany Hall. There was a large attendance of outsiders, consisting of office-holders, office-seekers and their usual following of backers, who crowded the bar, the stairway and lobby. The time of the Delegates was occupied for a considerable portion of the night in settling the disputed claims of the several Ward delegations. When the meeting got into harness, the friends and supporters of the respective candidates made themselves heard by the wise men who were sitting in judgment on the politics of the City. Those who are particularly anxious about such as leave this world in a sudden and mysterious manner, were loud in their cheers for Dr O'DONNELL as Coroner. About 11 o'clock the crowd became impatient, and attempted to break in the door, which brought the proceedings to a close, when it transpired that on the informal ballot Mr. MILLET had received 54 votes, the remaining being distributed among five other candidates. The meeting then adjourned.

☞ The Tammany men met last evening, for the nomination of county members, but after a session of five hours, adjourned till to-night without doing any business.

The Germans.

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The German Democratic Convention met last evening at Mechanic's Hall, Hester-street. Mr. W. LETZEISER, the President, offered to resign if it were the wish of the Delegates, but was unanimously retained. In the absence of the Secretaries, Messrs. SCHWARTZ and RICHTER were chosen. Delegates were present from eighteen Wards. Considerable disorder prevailing. Mr. METTERNICH (not the Prince, but a fine specimen of a Red Republican barricade-hero) was appointed Sergeant-at-arms. It having been resolved at the last meeting to reconsider the nominations already made, a new vote was taken, whereupon Dr. WILHELM was unanimously nominated for Coroner. For Governor of Alms House, Messrs. GEORGE DESOE and C. GODFREY GUNTHER were recommended as equally enjoying German confidence. A Committee was appointed to submit these names to the Soft and Hard Shell Conventions and to the Liquor-dealers' Association. The Convention then adjourned until next Friday, then to resolve upon the various nominations and to issue a call for a mass meeting of the Germans of New-York.

Sixth Senatorial District.

Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS has accepted the nomination for State Senator, tendered him by a Convention of "Independent" citizens of the Sixth Senatorial District. He did so in a speech before the "Independent" Committee, at Thompson's Hall, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, last evening.

Young Men's National Democratic Club.

The annual meeting of the Young Men's National Democratic Club was advertised for last (Friday) night. It was adjourned, however, before formal organization, owing to the paucity of attendance, produced by a contemporaneous meeting of the Committee appointed to make arrangements for the ratification meeting which is to be held the week after next.

The Liquor-dealers.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES TO THE STATE CONVENTION.

The members of the Liquor-dealers Society met in their respective Wards last evening, and elected three delegates from each Ward to the Liquor-dealers State Convention, to be held at Syracuse on the 10th inst.

Liquor Trial in the Recorder's Court.

The arguments on the complaint against COLEMAN & STEVENS, of the Astor House, for violating the Prohibitory Liquor-Law, were to have been presented, this morning, in the Court of Special Sessions. At the hour fixed by the Recorder, both parties appeared by counsel, but, after waiting nearly two hours, the Recorder did not come into Court, nor send any message relative to the case.

This additional delay we deeply regret, and, if unnecessary, it is a great public wrong. The importance of the case demands a decision, and the people, as well as the accused, *have a right* to a speedy trial. Mr. CAPRON, counsel for the people, offered, two weeks ago, to argue the case, or to submit his argument in writing, but the defence were not ready. This morning, the counsel on both sides agreed to submit their points in writing to the Recorder, at his office. We shall urge his Honor to fix the earliest day for his decision, which we hope he will render at the Special Session, on Tuesday next. Our duty seems to require us to make some public explanation of this delay. In behalf of the New-York City Temperance Alliance,

C. J. WARREN, Cor. Secretary.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1855.

AN APPROPRIATE AUDIENCE.—By BARNUM's invitation and Dr. CHANDLER's consent, (says the Boston *Courier*,) the female patients at the State Lunatic Asylum in Worcester attended the baby show.

NEW-YORK CITY.

American Bible Union—Second Day.

The American Bible Union continued its session yesterday. The meeting being organized, the Assistant Treasurer, C. A. BUCKBEE, Esq., read the minutes of the meeting of Thursday, which were adopted.

The Corresponding Secretary, W. H. WICKOFF, Esq., proposed that the Committee on Libraries be a standing committee for the year. The Committee on Publications then presented their report.

Rev. Dr. CHURCH (Editor the New-York *Chronicle*) was interested in the report for many reasons.

Rev. Dr. EATON approved of the report.

Rev. Dr. SHEPPARD was totally opposed to the report in its unamended state. It was not true, he said, as stated in the report, that the New-York *Chronicle* was the first to advocate for revision.

The report was adopted, with the following resolution attached:

Resolved, That the Board and officers are assured that in carrying out their measures importance and stability are given to their operations, the Union pledges its sympathy and coöperation, and that we hereby call on our friends to aid in this new department of labor in the great enterprise of the American Bible Union.

Rev. J. B. JONES, of Norfolk, Va., read an address. Its object was to show the necessity of revision, unless the version of King JAMES was to be preferred to the original. A movement in the same direction had been made in the British Parliament, but the American Bible Union assumes the initiative in this work. The sooner an erroneous translation is corrected the better.

At 1 P. M. the benediction was pronounced by Rev. Dr. CONANT. Adjourned until 3½ o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE in the Chair.

After some preliminary business, Rev. C. P. SHELDON, of Hamilton, N. Y., delivered an address on the "Unsectarian character of the Union and of its work." Its main position was, that Sectarianism was in truth the motive of those who opposed the Union, ostensibly because of its alleged or supposed sectarian character. He said it would be impossible to palm a *Baptist-English* bible upon the world without exposure and shame.

Rev. ISAAC N. HILL, of Albany, delivered an address on "The Emotions Appropriate to the Present Occasion." The grandeur of the Bible, considered as the word of the God alike of Nature and Revelation, formed the theme of the speaker.

Rev. THOMAS J. CONANT, D. D., Professor in the Rochester University, and one of the Revisers, delivered some extempore remarks. He thought the principle of the organization had taken a firm hold on the public mind—it had done what it could not undo, awakened a sense of a want which somebody must satisfy—the common people required and demanded a more correct version. For the purposes of a new translation there is not a library in the United States that contains the necessary books and appliances, and money will be required freely to furnish such facilities.

Rev. Professor remarked that in this work interpretation would not be substituted for translation.

Rev. J. M. BRAY, from Virginia, concluded the afternoon session in an address of an exceedingly talented and ably argumentative character.

EVENING SESSION.

Rev. Dr. CHALLEN, of Philadelphia, opened the exercises with prayer. The address of the Rev. G. W. EATON, D. D., president of the Theological department of the Madison University, formed the principal feature of the evening. He alluded to the nature of the opposition the Union had sustained. No word of cheer came from many quarters from whence it might have been expected. Coöperation with infidels and Romanists had been frantically alleged against them. Genius without learning had charged them with desecration of God's holy book, and learning without genius had been guilty of equal solecisms. Why all this? A fearful wrong exists somewhere, "for our brethren, (said he) are violating the truth and charity of the gospel we both love."

The Rev. Dr. entered into a detailed examination of the constitution of the present organization, and uttered his conviction of the soundness of the principle upon which it is based. He recounted the elementary principles of the Union for the purpose of showing that when understood, they must obviously and unanswerably refute the objections that many of his dearest friends had most conscientiously but mistakenly directed against the revision of the present translation.

Previously to the delivery of Dr. EATON's address, Rev. Dr. CHALLEN, (editor of the *Ladies' Annual*,) proposed a vote of thanks to the reporters of the secular press, "for their faithful, liberal and generous reports of the proceedings," which were closed with the usual benediction.

Extensive Burglary in Canal-street—$8,000 Worth of Goods Disposed for Stealing.

About 4 o'clock yesterday morning, as Office ROACH, of the Eighth District, and Private Watchman GAUTIER, were standing in Mercer-street, near Canal-street, they saw two men turn the corner of Canal-street, go up Mercer-street and step before the private entrance of that vile den known as the "Smile," on the corner of Howard and Mercer streets. Under the impression that all was not right, the officers entered the hall door of the public house mentioned to the roof, where they found about $8,000 worth of silk and lace goods, tied up ready for removal. They also discovered that the scuttle of the store of Messrs. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & Co., No. 62 Canal-street, was open.

Mr. BAKER, one of the proprietors of the store, was sent for, when he identified the goods as belonging to his firm. Capt. TURNBULL was at this time passing to the Station-house, when he met a man who gave the name of TAWRON, who was then about entering the place where the goods were found. He immediately arrested him, and took him to the store, when Mr. BAKER immediately recognized him as a man formerly employed in the store. He was once arrested by order of Mr. BAKER, on suspicion of embezzlement. The same man was also in the employ of USSDELL, PEIRSON & LAKE, at the time when their store was entered by burglars.

It is strongly suspected that he knows something about the burglary committed some time since on the corner of Broadway and Waverley-place, about twelve months since. TAWRON was seen on the previous day about the docks, and was then suspected of evil intent, and was packed off by the police. He has been seen lurking around this store for some few evenings.

He was yesterday shown up at the office of the Chief of Police, and afterwards taken before Justice OSBORNE, and by him committed for examination. The two other men will likely be arrested within a day or two, as they are well known to the police. Meantime accused is detained at the Station-house until further development shall be had.

The Late Shooting Case in Thirty-seventh-street.

Our readers will remember the circumstance of the arrest of JAMES DUFFY, charged with shooting H. J. CALLO, through a window, as the latter was engaged at work in Childs' distillery. On a preliminary examination accused had to be released from custody for want of sufficient evidence for a conviction, but he was yesterday rearrested through the *finesse* of Justice DAVISON, who discharged him under the surveillance of the Police and got the start of him by sending to his residence a search warrant to procure any evidences of his guilt.

The consequence of this was, that when DUFFY arrived at home the Police were, unknown to him, on his heels. He at once proceeded to destroy the only existing proofs of his guilt, when he was immediately retaken into custody and the premises searched, whereupon there was found a portion of an old soiled book, the front and last leaves having been torn off. Having the remains of the paper used for a wad on the occasion of the firing, in his pockets, the officers compared it with the book and found it to be the leaf exactly coming before those left of the same book. This point gained, DUFFY was again taken before Justice DAVISON, who held him for examination.

Stabbing Affray.

A seafaring man of the name of JOHN SHEPPARD, was yesterday severely stabbed as he walked along Oliver-street, as is alleged, by one JOHN BROWN, also a seagoer. It is understood that a difficulty arose between the men on account of SHEPPARD's having left the boarding-house where he had previously lodged. No one was present at the time of the occurrence, and immediately on the perpetration of the deed BROWN walked off, and has not since been heard of. The injured man was conveyed to the New-York Hospital by the Fourth Ward Police.

Seduction and Revenge.

JAMES BROWN, a middle-aged man, of No. 201 Sixth-street, was arrested on Thursday evening by Sergeant MANSFIELD and Officer LORD of the Third District Police Court, charged with seducing under promise of marriage, JANE GAMBELL, a servant employed at No. 51 St. Mark's-place. The 18th ultimo was determined upon as the day for the wedding, but that day passed and he had deserted her for another maid of Sixth-street, whom he had wooed and won, and whom he had also promised to marry. He was yesterday released by Justice WOOD, under bonds of $500 to appear and answer.

The Meeting at the Metropolitan.

The great Mass Meeting to be held this evening at the Metropolitan Theatre, will be one of interest and importance. The schools and churches will be invited to unite in raising a penny subscription list, and all efficient means will be adopted for securing the material aid of the masses in behalf of the hundreds of orphans created by the unexampled ravages of the yellow fever in the cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The matter is one worthy of prompt and hearty encouragement, and we hope our citizens will respond warmly to the call upon their sympathy and benevolence.

Religious.

Prof. M. J. SMITH, of New-York Central College, will preach in Shiloh Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON's,) to-morrow evening, at 7½ o'clock.

St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

A discourse appropriate to the third Anniversary of this Parish, will be delivered by the Rector, to-morrow forenoon, in the small Chapel of the University, near Washington-square. In the evening of the same day, an appeal will be made in behalf of the Parish of St. George's Church, Stuyvesant square, and a collection taken for the Building Fund.

Rumors of More Indictments.

It was pretty generally rumored yesterday about the City Hall, that the Grand Jury, now in session, had indicted one of the City magistrates, together with some few policemen, for official malfeasance. No official announcement to that effect was made, however, as there is no certainty that such is the case, until the presentment is made, which will probably be on Monday next.

Altered Bills.

JEREMIAH DURYEE, a peddler, was arrested for passing an altered bill ($1 altered to $3) of the Williamsburg City Bank, to CHARLES MINER, a grocer, No. 90 Chrystie-street.

Coroners' Investigations.

FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM, at No. 148 East Tenth-street, on the body of MARY SCARTON, a native of Ireland, forty-five years of age, who fell down the stairs of her residence while in a fit, which caused a concussion of the brain. Verdict, "accidental death."

DROWNED.

Also, at No. 141 Hammond-street, on the body of a boy, seven years of age, named WILLIAM MCCARTY, who was drowned on Thursday evening. Verdict accordingly.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—SUPREME COURT AND SUPERIOR COURT—Motion day.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1.—Nos. 1064, 1070, 1078, 1079, 1081, 1083, 1104 to 1113. *Part* 2.—Nos. 114, 1116, 1177, 1180 to 1182, 1184 to 1189, 944.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Do not forget the sale of building lots at West Flushing next Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, on the ground. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 10 o'clock, connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point. For map, free tickets, &c., apply to BARKER & DUNCOMBE, No. 14 Pine-street. Refreshments on the ground.

[Advertisement.]

☞ It is now time for gentlemen to be preparing for cold weather, and such as have not done so already in the way of wearing apparel, will do well to visit the fashionable clothing establishment of ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, where may be found an excellent assortment of well-made goods, and at uniformly low pr

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Miscellaneous Items of General Intelligence.

Statistics of Bread and Bakers, Meats and Butchers, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

The lesser incidents of the week, such as have survived the absorbing revelations from Sebastopol, present nothing that is amusing, and I am afraid little that is interesting. I have been able to glean nothing funnier than a law suit or two, and some statistics of the most wearisome nature. So let no one be disappointed, as all are forewarned. The law suit in question was an appeal from a singular verdict, rendered at Nantes in a dueling case. Mr. DEBAYEN went from Paris expressly to make a grand effort in behalf of the appellant, and in view of effecting a change in the judicial treatment of the code of honor.

AN ELOPEMENT AND A DUEL.

The circumstances were these: Mr. A. had a pretty wife; Mrs A. corresponded with Mr B., but becoming frightened, insisted upon having her letters back, and charged Mr. C. with the negotiation. Mr. C. proceeded to fulfil his mission, but in the meantime Mrs. A. ran away with Mr. B. Mr. A., the husband, challenged Mr. C., as the older and abettor of her flight. Mr C not only declined, but proved that, so far from facilitating the intrigue, he had been commissioned to put an end to it, and that he was entirely unprepared for the conclusion of the adventure. He nevertheless accepted the husband's challenge, as the latter would not listen to reason. The husband was slightly wounded; and Mr. C. being arrested and tried, was *condemned to two years' imprisonment*. From this sentence he appealed. Mr. BARBYER, in his plea, said he would not dwell upon the singular injustice of the verdict, in condemning a man whose motive, in his connection with the matter, was to save the husband's honor, while the latter's challenge involved the suspicion that he was instrumental in disgracing it. He wished, in the absence of any statute upon dueling in the Penal Code, to protest against the precedent established by the Supreme Court. Up to 1837, this Court refused to take cognizance of the matter; but in that year pronounced the first dueling verdict, assimilating a duel to an assault. The verdict given was imprisonment for "wounds inflicted with premeditation." The verdict at Nantes was derived from this precedent. Mr. BERRYER thought there was a serious flaw in the argument. Why is the man that wounds fatal with premeditation, and the man wounded acquitted? It often happens that the acquitted person is the challenger The infliction of a wound is often a matter of chance, of position, of skill; it may result from self defence from the attack of the adversary; it may result in a thousand ways, altogether independent of any malice entertained, or any premeditation, of which the opposite party is not equally guilty. Mr. BERRYER protested energetically against making the giving of a wound the criterion of guilt. The Court did not feel able to break through the rules assigned by the precedent of 1837, and, rejecting the appeal, confirmed the previous sentence.

A GENERAL LIBELED.

The lovers of justice and impartiality have been gratified by an incident that occurred this week, even though it be an ancient history. The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse*, in chronicling the appointment of Gen. SOUSAMORETT to the post left vacant by the death of Gen. READ, in the Crimea, devoted a column to a narrative of his moral turpitude and intellectual incapacity, all of which was in the usual vein of the fashionable depreciation of everything concerning the enemy. To which a Parisian of the Rue Gaillon replies, "from a sentiment of duty." He states that he lately wrote to the General in question, on behalf of a wounded relative, taken prisoner by the Russians. He received, without delay, a promise that whatever was possible should be done—even what was impossible." He then wrote to the son-in-law of the General at Rome, who in his turn wrote to Sebastopol and St. Petersburg, enjoining it upon his friends to place their purse at the disposal of the prisoner. All of which was done; and though the young man died from the effects of his wounds, yet he was surrounded by comforts and attention bestowed upon him by persons interested in him by a letter from an utter stranger at Paris. And now a Paris journal devotes a column to calumny of the principal source of this kindness. The writer of the letter is not a Russophile, he says, but as Gen. SOUSAMORETT is now to occupy a high post in the Crimea, he thinks those who have relatives in the French army will be glad to know he is not the monster he has been represented, but on the contrary, "as honorable as he is distinguished."

RUSSIAN SCIENCE.

The learned societies of Moscow have announced their annual meeting, which, this year, will be a semi-centennial anniversary. They hope that if the hostilities now progressing prevent the attendance of any French savans, they will at least send some books to represent them. It is a singular fact, that these societies, which held their fiftieth celebration during the siege of Sebastopol, were inaugurated during the progress of the battle of Austerlitz.

PAIS OR PRIEN.

One of your late editorials might lead the public to suppose that the Emperor, last year, at Boulogne, really said to the troops, on the reception of the Tartar horse, "*Sebastopol est pris.*" There is not a Frenchman in France, not even the lowest chiffonier, capable of joining so masculine a noun with so feminine a participle. The Emperor said, "*Sebastopol est pris.*" The mistake that he made was not one of grammar; it was the London *Globe* that made the error. A similar disregard of the rules in English would be the declaration, in solemn utterance, and with impressive gesture, "SEBASTOPOL IS TOOK!"

FIGURES

The following newly collected statistics are those that I referred to and represented as dry: The population of Paris may be considered, with the environs, as 1,200,000. Of these, an average of 70,000 receive aid and food from the administration of *Assistance Publique*. Besides this average, must be counted the following special cases: 2,800 octogenarians, 3,000 septuagenarians, 1,400 blind persons, and 600 paralytics. In the hospitals are 63,237 beds, of which 46,538 are for civil occupants, and 16,699 for soldiers. From 1804 to 1832 the annual number of admissions was about 40,000; in 1839 it was 74,000, and in 1850 83,000, and the hospitals refused about 80 applicants a day.

There are in Paris, every day, from failures, 315 deposits of articles at the pawnbrokers, 10 sales of property by authority of justices, 2 violent deaths or suicides, 94 ordinary deaths, 100 admissions to the hospitals, 76 crimes and offences, and 2 500 writs issued by 300 sheriffs. The inhabitants of Paris pay every day *four million francs* for food, lodging, clothing and taxes.

BREAD STATISTICS.

The bread statistics are very curious. The average daily consumption of the city is a million pounds, or a pound for each person: but, as every workman eats three pounds a day, it is found that the consumption of women, of children, and of the aged, which is considerably under a pound a-piece, furnishes an ample compensation. The climate is calculated to require a person of good health to consume one pound of meat, one and a half of vegetables, and one and a half of bread, with a bottle of claret, or two bottles of beer. The consumption of bread diminishes in years of abundant wine yields, and *vice versa*. A heavy rise in the price of bread increases the number of deaths very perceptibly. The 40,000 cats and 70,000 dogs of the city of Paris eat six million pounds of bread a year. Unwise economists have proposed their destruction, in view of the saving that might be effected: but it is clear that it would only provide for six days' consumption out of 365.

There are 501 bakers in Paris, who are divided into four classes: the first including those who use more than four bags of flour a day; the second, third and fourth, those who use three, two, and less than two a day. A bag weighs 314 pounds of flour, and furnishes 400 pounds of bread. Any baker who puts more water into a bag full than is necessary to raise it up to this standard weight; or any one who adulterates his flour by mixtures of carbonate of magnesia, bicarbonate of soda, or powdered alabaster, is punished by a fine of thirty francs and a week's imprisonment. Frauds in bread, however, are extremely rare. Every baker is obliged to keep in store at the City Granary from 50 to 130 bags, according to his class. The total thus stored is about 80,000 bags. In case, therefore, of any circumstance preventing the communication of the city with the country, there is always a stock of flour on hand sufficient for twenty-five days, and with economy for forty.

THE BAKERS.

The bakers form, of course, a monopoly; the Government requires every son succeeding his father, or apprentice succeeding his master, to furnish the necessary certificates of competence. The prefect, in fixing the price of bread, for a fortnight, has to consider and include in his calculation, not only the price of flour, the average expenses of conversion into bread, but the profit to be made by the baker. This, for a baker of the first-class, is 44 francs a day. But as the police supervises the sale of bread by weight only, every baker is at liberty to make what profit he can upon fancy bread, rolls, Viennese, Provençales, muffins, &c., &c. Here competition produces its ordinary effect, and he who gives the largest quantity and the best quality for the money, is likely to obtain the heaviest business; as for instance, Mr. ZANO, of the Rue de Richelieu. But Mr. ZANO, in the production of two-pound loaves, is in no respect superior to the baker that supplies the poorest quarter of the city. The population, who would be very glad to see the butcher's monopoly removed, has never expressed any very serious desire for the abandonment of that of the baker's, or for the cessation of police intervention. At such moments as the present, when, by means of this intervention, the City Treasury pays *over half a cent a pound* on the daily consumption, or more than $8,000,000 a year, the system loses its charter as a monopoly, and assumes that of the highest state beneficence.

MEAT STATISTICS.

The meat statistics are perhaps even drier than those of bread. There are 500 butchers in the city: they are governed in their proceedings by a code consisting of 301 articles, drawn up by CHARLES X, in the last year of his reign. The number of persons in Paris who abstain entirely from meat, is so large that the average consumption of the city is reduced to three ounces a day for each person. It is the class that goes without that fills the hospitals. The average wine yield of France is 1,000,000,000 gallons—two-thirds of which is consumed in the country, and one-third exported. Of the 333,000,000 gallons annually drank in France, Paris claims 40,000,000—that is, five times as much as its proportion of population entitles it to. Of this quantity, 7,000,000, or one-sixth, are supposed to be added either in the form of water or of decoctions purely artificial. The Government does what it can to punish and prevent frauds of this sort, and it keeps in its employ sworn and patented tasters, whose palates possess a sort of humming-bird delicacy. Such are a few of the food statistics of Paris; when you evince a desire for more, the blue book will be ready to serve you. Besides, the Statistical Congress meets to-day.

FORGERIES.

I was just now speaking of frauds and adulterations; this leads me to refer to a species of forgery which has long existed, but which is new to the Court of Assizes. There was, some years ago, an office kept by individuals of sufficient education to pass, at the University, the examinations required for its various degrees. To them, lazy and inadequately fitted pupils applied, and would, for a consideration, engage them to appear in their place, before the examiners, and undergo the usual interrogatories. For a long time the University punished, in the person of the applicants, such unworthy conduct, but has now handed the matter over to the ordinary legislation of the country. The Courts have declared themselves competent, and have pronounced the offence forgery on the part of the false student, as, in the course of the formalities, he is obliged to sign the name of the individual for whom he appears. A gentleman who thus obtained the degree of Bachelor of Sciences for two indolent aspirants, has been condemned to three years' imprisonment. His accomplices were acquitted. This is no more than fair, as under the jurisdiction of the University the student alone was held to account.

MEDALS.

The Mint, which is continually coining medals in commemoration of incidents more or less important, has this week produced one in honor of the loan of 750 millions. The ingenuity of the designer must have been taxed to invent a *basso relievo* descriptive of this marvelous financial achievement. I am willing to confess I have not seen it, and that all I know of it is, that on one side are figures indicating the amount asked for, and on the other is a statement of the millions offered. "Medals," said ABD-EL-KADER, two years ago, "much more than books, are the true and unalterable history of a country."

HAWTHORNE.

The *Mousquetaire* contains a faithful and effective translation of HAWTHORNE'S "Town Pump," under the title of "La Fontaine Publique." The hope expressed that wine presses and cider-vats may be soon gathered into a bon fire, is somewhat out of place in France, but I have nevertheless read the French version with the same pleasure, that the admirable original never fails to afford. The translator signs himself "Sammy Wild."

JOURNALISM.

The political editor of the *Charivari*, TAXILE DELORD, has joined the staff of the *Siècle*, in the capacity of occasional contributor. He does not drop his connection with the *Charivari*, however. This little paper is, in the preparation of its columns, the most precise and punctilious of journals. It contains four articles a day, and as it has but three editors, it follows that every three days, each editor must write two articles. The turn is kept with the most scrupulous exactitude, and Messrs. TAXILE DELORD, CLEMENT CARAGUEL and LOUIS HUART, are known as the most regular and infallible men in France. As they clothe their thoughts in humorous language, and convey their meaning through the medium of caricature and hyperbole, the pious *Univers*, which cannot tolerate laughter, lately denounced them as street clowns and contortionists, and as fellows who could only get their living by being merry as a matter of trade. For which a duel was for a week imminent between DELORD and LEON ABRINEAU.

FUNNY MISTAKE.

A provincial mayor lately received from his prefect a quantity of blanks prepared for statistical purposes. He was to place the proper figures concerning his commune under the printed headings. On arriving at the rubric *Cretins*, (idiots,) he read it *Chrétiens* (Christians,) and wrote beneath it as follows: "All the population, except two Jews and a Protestant." The prefect on examining the returns, was convinced that of all the *cretins* in the department, that mayor was the biggest.

INDIA RUBBER.

Mr. GOODYEAR made a mistake in not making whale bone from india-rubber. One would have thought it was easy, after producing india-rubber wood, metal and precious stones. A French inventor has supplied the desideratum; he employs an animal substance. He expects to do a great business, as the annual value of the *whale* whalebone used in France is no less than twelve millions of francs.

RISTORI.

The *feuilletonists* have discharged a parting salute in honor of RISTORI, who takes her leave for six months. Thus saith THEOPHILE GAUTIER, in the *Moniteur*:

"La RISTORI quits us, laden with crowns *which she did not throw herself*, after a success *free from all intrigue*, and consecrated *tragedienne* by that Paris which had supposed before that there was only one. Her journey will be a triumphal progress. She has caused a human heart to beat under the marble draperies of ALFIERI; reanimated a Queen of Scots with a historical magic which would have surprised SCHILLER, and which WALTER SCOTT might envy; realized the dream of DANTE in the poetry of SILVIA PELLICO, and died of the pestilence with *Pia dei Tolomei*, in the desolate castle of the Maremma, as never did actress yet die upon the stage."

The italics are my own, and I recommend them to a person named NAQUET, who advertises in your columns that I would do well to "keep cool." I consider it bad taste to have made the above extract, during the presence of Mlle. RACHEL in New York. I should not have done it, but for the exhibition of worse taste on the part of her agent. When will Madame RISTORI condescend to employ an *avant courier*, to get up steamboat excursions, and to reprint London eulogies in the quack medicine column?

THEATRICAL.

The Theatres of Paris are in a vein of prosperity unprecedented for the season. The Opera actually has no seats disposable on the opening of the doors, and as its time is exclusively devoted to MEYERBEER, who is a German, and to VERDI, an Italian, the Minister of State has given the Theatre of the Conservatoire to FELICIEN DAVID for four performances, to consist of the "Desert," "Columbus," "Eden" and "Sinai." The Vaudeville has resumed the everlasting "Dame aux Camelias," in favor of the half million strangers still seeking amusement in Paris. The Gymnase has resumed the "Demi-Mondes," and has been obliged to dismiss its musicians and convert their space into five-franc seats. The Porte St. Martin with "Paris," the Ambigu with "Mother Goose," the Gaité with "Dejazet" and "Beranger's Vagabonds," the Variétés with "Les Zouaves," to which appropriate additions have been made in honor of a certain consummation, are always full, and are sometimes forced to put up the sign "Complet," like an omnibus with fourteen in it. The season is a merry one, and the Hospitals' ten per cent. of the proceeds were never such a big pile before.

DICK INTO.

APPOINTED.—ROBERT MALONEY, has been appointed Register at Helena, Ark., in place of HENRY L. BIGELOW, removed.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

Letter from Rev. Thomas Reardon in Regard to Irish Emigration to America.

EASTON, Pa., Saturday, Sept. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Suffering, as I am, from long-protracted illness, it is to the kind attention of a friend that I am indebted for a knowledge of the fact that an extract from a private letter of mine was, some days since, copied from some paper into your widely-circulated journal, and accompanied by some comments to suit the *Times*. I know not how that letter, or any part of it, got into print; but I do think that I am fairly entitled to claim for it all the immunities of a "privileged communication," for it was hurriedly written, and in all the unrestrained confidence of strictly private correspondence. You, of course, Sir, actuated by the nice sense of honor which belongs to you, would not, in noticing *such* a letter, violate any of the conventional courtesies of life, but others, less scrupulous, are, I understand, making an unfair use of the extract which you were the first, on this side of the Atlantic, to honor with your attention. I am advised, therefore, by some friends whose judgment I respect, that I ought to take some notice of it. Will you kindly permit me to do so through your columns? I shall try to be brief.

You have traveled, Sir, and you know that in journeying through the Alpine scenery of Switzerland, one is sometimes cautioned by his guides at certain points of the *route*, not even to speak, lest even the slight concussion of the atmosphere produced by the tones of the human voice, may bring down the impending *avalanche*, and amid the roar of its dread artillery bury the hapless traveler in a grave of snow. Really, it would seem as if the few words which I whispered in the ear of my private correspondent, place me in danger of being buried beneath an avalanche of newspaper indignation, and I claim your kind aid in the effort to extricate myself.

It is, I unaffectedly assure you, most painful to me to be obliged to emerge, even for a brief hour, from the retirement in which I have lived for years—which is congenial to my personal tastes, and is, I think, befitting the sacred profession of which I am a humble member. It so happens, too, that this very week my reverend *confrères* are assembled in ecclesiastical retreat with their venerated Bishop, there, in prayer, and silence, and holy meditation, to trim the lamp of the sanctuary, trusting to come forth purified and chastened to resume the arduous labors of their ministry. It is saddening to me that the indisposition which prevents me from being among them, must be struggled against, in the effort, however feeble, to set myself right before those whose good opinion I value too highly to be willing to forfeit it without any just cause. But, at whatever sacrifice of my own feelings, I must not permit myself to shrink from the performance of an imperative duty, and as I learn that I am considered as speaking, in that poor note of mine, the opinions of the Catholic priesthood of the United States on the subject of Irish emigration, it becomes such a duty to declare, as I do, most emphatically, that I am in no way whatever authorized to speak in their name; and further, that it is my firm conviction that the great majority of my brother priests differ from me *toto cœlo*, in my opinions on this subject. The sentiments expressed in my private note are my individual sentiments—the sentiments of a most obscure member of the priesthood, and no other living person is responsible for them.

They are, indeed, strongly expressed, as you would seem to think, from having invested them with the dignity of *italics*, though, doubtless, with no covert intention of parading them in a more *Roman* garb; but surely, Sir, it is not usual, nor is it expected, that in a hurried and carelessly written note, one should poise every word and balance every syllable in the delicately adjusted scales to which, indeed, your own faultless style may be fearlessly submitted. You will be disposed to make every fair allowance for ethnological or national idiosyncrasies, and you will not impute it to me as a personal crime that I inherit something of the tone of that old Celtic stock from which I happen to be sprung. That race is accustomed to think strongly, and sometimes unconsciously expresses itself in those unbalanced words whose fervid abruptness falls startlingly on the ear of those of a more calm and placid temperament. The plain meaning of the words on which you have animadverted is that I should be glad that the Irish people would and would remain in Ireland. It is not, however, because, as you imagine, I am afraid of their becoming Protestants if they come here. I assure you, in all sincerity, that I have no such fears. I believe that a Catholic rarely as never becomes a Protestant. A philosophic orator has said "the Roman Catholic passes into a deist at a single step." It is of something of this kind that I am afraid;—that they may become,—not indeed infidels, at least in the first generation,—but bad Catholics, and consequently bad citizens, and undesirable members of the American family. Removed from the influence of that healthy public opinion of their original neighborhood, which always acts as an external conscience, and exercises a beneficial control over all men, they, with their proverbially mercurial temperament, are peculiarly liable to be drawn into those excesses the temptations to which beset them at every step. The unhappy consequence is that they and their children become but too frequently the opprobrium of the great cities and sea-board towns, to which their too social habits and gregarious dispositions unfortunately attach them. If they move into the country, their most accessible employment is usually on the public works, where, in most cases, they are lodged in hovels so wretched, so miserable, that no one who has not seen them can even imagine what they are, and at the attempt to obtain even a short shelter in which, your sleek and well-groomed horses would turn up their nostrils in disdain. When wet days come, and their labor is necessarily suspended,—with nothing but thick mud all around their miserable habitation, and thicker smoke within—shut out from every human comfort, and with no intellectual resources to beguile their weary hours—the fell demon intemperance finds them in a fitting mood to weave the fatal web around them, and pressing the Circean cup on their pallid and but too willing lips, while under the spell of the sorceress, intoxication becomes the rock against which they shatter their best and brightest hopes of happiness, here and hereafter.

The clergyman, within whose district these poor Helots are for the time sojourning, though in many cases at a great distance from his residence, and whose energies are almost always greatly overtasked in the performance of his stated parochial duties, does all that he can; but, although occasionally the result of his labors is most consoling, still, it too often happens that with a saddened and afflicted heart he has to lament how little his best and most devoted efforts can accomplish. Chained, as it were, to the oar of most toilsome and unceasing labor, deprived, sometimes for years, of the ministrations of their faith, those whose hearts once thrilled to the touch of Religion, who felt how its pure, cool hand soothed their burning brows and throbbing temples, no longer feel its sweet and holy influences. Their hearts have become seared and hardened, or sunk into sullen apathy.

It would be no very difficult task even for my unskillful hand, with the pencil of truth and the sober colors of reality, to draw a picture which would harrow the soul of any one of ordinary sensibility. But it could serve no good purpose, and I simply ask, can you wonder that a clergyman who has seen and heard enough of these hapless wanderers to freeze his heart with horror, should wish that they could be induced to remain in their native land, rather than recklessly cast themselves on the perils which await them when they leave it. That fair land has suffered, and still suffers much from oppression and misrule, but the best and kindliest feelings of its people seem to have outlived the tempest which howled around them; and while it poured its desolating fury on their devoted heads, they have kept the lamp of Religion burning bright and undimmed. But when they leave their poor but pious homes, it but too frequently occurs that in their rugged journeying through the world the lamp becomes broken and the sacred light within is extinguished.

When the spirit of the illustrious GRATTAN grew faint in the uncongenial atmosphere of the Imperial Parliament, and he no longer entranced a rapt and listening senate with that glorious eloquence with which he had so often electrified the Irish House of Commons, a rival but admiring orator said of him, that "He was a giant oak of the forest, too old to be transplanted." If I may compare small things with great, I confess it has often appeared to me that the kindly qualities of heart which proverbially characterize the Irish peasant, and which are so "racy of the soil," do not improve by transplantation. It may be an opinion in which I am singular, but they seem to me to flourish best within the shadow of those venerable parish churches, at the baptismal fonts of which the consecrated waters had been poured on their infant foreheads, rather than in the too bright rays of a torrid sun, which burns while it smiles—reminding one of the Tahim of the Swiss Mountains, which springs luxuriously from the barren rock, but withers and dies if brought under kinder cultivation.

And surely, Sir, it is a saddening spectacle to see myriads of stout and stalwart men abandoning their native land, bringing away its bone, and muscle and sinew, and leaving it a mere adipose mass. The people of a country are its life—its soul. Take away its people and you take away its life. I cannot, without deep emotion, see an ancient nation—and that nation the land of my birth—thus, with almost suicidal hand, blotting itself out of existence. I need scarcely recall to you the well known lines,

"Princes and lords may flourish or may fade;
A breath may make them, as a breath hath made;
But a bold yeomanry, their country's pride,
If once destroyed, can never be supplied."

As to the "princes and lords," I have no anxieties. They will bask in the sunshine of royal favor, or new ones will be hatched into life beneath its vivifying rays. My anxieties are about the people, the "bold yeomanry," for I know if they are removed, their loss "can never be supplied."

Besides, no one of ordinary delicacy of feeling would willingly become the recipient of a reluctant hospitality, or would wish to see others in whom he takes an interest made the objects of it. That hospitality has been most generous. I, for one, do not wish to see it abused.

For these reasons, and others, I am an advocate for the people of Ireland remaining in Ireland, and if I can at all judge how the public pulse beats, I should say that this is a growing sentiment throughout this country. If it be a just one, I do not understand why I should be condemned for sharing in it.

I ventured to say, in writing a private note, that it appeared to me the emigrants who were lost on the voyage had a better chance of salvation than those who sailed and were under the withering circumstances which I have faintly sketched. My correspondent knew perfectly well what, of course, you could not be aware of, that every Irish Catholic emigrant before facing the dangers of the ocean seeks those means of reconciliation with God which his religion supplies. Thus, so far as is in his power, every reparation is made, every wrong committed by him is atoned for, every injurious act and word is repented of and satisfied for, every enmity is extinguished, and every evil sentiment is plucked from his heart; for without all this, he has learned from his childhood, that no reconciliation with God can be hoped for. Embarking in this Christian frame of mind, it may be doubted whether, from the hour in which the spotless purity of his baptismal robe was first stained by sin, there be a period of his existence in which he would be in a more fitting state to be summoned before the judgment seat, than the instant in which with a swelling heart and tearful eye he sees the receding land of his birth become a speck in the distance. And *I* fondly hope that the soul of many a poor Irish emigrant is now in its happy home in heaven, whose body has had the cold wave for its only winding-sheet, and whose only requiem has been the solemn murmur of the billow rolling over his ocean grave. But it is the province of God alone to decide when and under what circumstances the soul should be called into his dread presence; and, unless where the sword of justice is rightly drawn, secured would be the impious hand which would dare to grasp what it is alone the divine prerogative to wield.

As to the "novel plan of saving souls," therefore, which you attribute to me, you will permit me, suppressing the natural indignation which I may well feel, to assure you, with all the calmness which I can command, that you are, indeed, much mistaken, if you for a moment suppose that the school of ethics in which I have been educated could teach anything so unspeakably horrible as that we may "drown men lest, if they survive, they may commit sin." So frightful an imputation is, indeed, enough to drive the blood back upon the heart like an ice-bolt; and you cannot be offended if I take the liberty of saying that if I had the honor of being personally known to you, you would not dare to cast this aspersion upon me; for you are too high-minded, too honorable, too conscientious, to dare violate the truth. If you would look at my words in the soft light of your own unprejudiced feelings, you would, I am sure, give them a more generous interpretation. Nor would you, then, ask, with cruel irony, "Why not pray for another Irish famine?"

Ah! Sir, you do not know from how many a Catholic altar and private oratory, most fervent, heart-felt prayer went up to the Giver of all good gifts to show Her choicest blessings on the generous nation which, listening only to the promptings of its great heart, with boundless liberality freighted its vessels to their utmost capacity, and sent them careering on their God-like mission of charity to the famine-stricken shores of Ireland. How many an Irish heart, whose waning pulse was, by timely succor, made to sob again with the quickening current of life, from that grateful hour turned to this country as the Mecca of its earthly pilgrimage. Thus vast multitudes, as if moved by one impulse, or some irresistible attraction, sought this land, endeared to them now even more than ever. They bade adieu to the hills and dales of their childhood, once proverbial for the brightness of that emerald green, which has become a synonym of Ireland, but now whitened with the bleaching bones of her slaughtered children—slaughtered, not as so many of them would have longed to die, in the van of battle, gallantly striking for their liberties, but by that mysterious famine which, in the inscrutable Providence of God, was permitted to desolate the land, and to send her children flying through the tempest to the shelter of these hospitable shores. But the exodus was an unnatural one, and almost necessarily resulted in those scenes of disorder and demoralization at which I have glanced. Can you not easily give me credit for other than unworthy motives in wishing to see it stopped?

Some twelve or fourteen years ago—before the so-called pleasures of the world had palled upon my appetite, and, of course, before I became a clergyman—I had the honor of occasionally meeting in society a gentleman who then held the high office of Lieutenant Governor of the State of New-York. I saw him sometimes in those delightful reunions which the refined and elegant hospitalities of Albany made, during the season, of almost nightly recurrence. The same portly presence which presided with such graceful dignity over the deliberations of the Senate Chamber, moved with courtly ease through the brilliant *salons* of the capital, or glided with easy elegance through the many evolutions of the dance—being, if the quotation may be applied to our sex, "the cynosure of every eye"—creating an atmosphere of refinement around him, and always and everywhere displaying a grace of manner and an urbanity of deportment which all admired but none could imitate. He, of course, has utterly forgotten the insignificant individual who was, indeed, but "a mere looker-on in Venice," but I have never since been able to think of the office which he adorned by filling, without associating with it all that is most high-toned in principle and most gentlemanly in practice. I am certain, therefore, that I may appeal with perfect confidence to the chivalrous sense of honor of the distinguished gentleman upon whom the mantle of Governor BRADISH has fallen, and who occupies so high a place in the councils not only of the Empire State, but of the TIMES Office.

Nor will he, I feel assured, be any the less disposed to accord me justice because I am merely an humble clergyman of that ancient faith which was so fondly held by the last survivor of that illustrious band whose names are enshrined in the heart of the nation—the signers of the Declaration of Independence. An obscure priest as I am, I think I can understand how that immortal instrument stirred the blood like a trumpet; and I may, I hope, be pardoned the honest pride I feel in recollecting the not inglorious part which Catholic valor took in that ever-memorable struggle, when this country, by a mighty effort, snapped her shackles asunder, and with the broken manacle still cumbering her young arm, struck down to the earth the giant power which would have oppressed her; and, no longer crouching in the lowly attitude of Colonial subjection, sprang to her feet at a single bound, and, standing nobly erect, assumed the proud post and lofty bearing of a free and independent nation.

The great American heart will still be true to its generous instincts; and, though it may for the moment be estranged from us, it will return to its ancient kindliness of feeling: as the needle of the mariner's compass may for a little while be affected by the electricity with which the surrounding atmosphere is charged, or be deflected from its course by the violent surging of the angry ocean—but, with the passing away of the causes of its temporary derangement, it rapidly resumes its true bearing, and points, as before, steadily to the pole.

I have the honor to be, Sir, most respectfully, &c.,
THOMAS REARDON.

Croton Point Grapes.

Dr. UNDERHILL'S grapes from Croton Point have just arrived in market. They are of excellent quality, quite as large and as sweet as last year, and command, we believe, a slightly increased price, in consequence of the constantly increasing demand. Happening to be in the vicinity a few days since, we visited the Doctor's vineyards. He has not far from *fifty acres* covered with vines,—which were then just beginning to yield the ripened fruit. They are kept in splendid order and form one of the finest sights imaginable. The Doctor cultivates the Isabellas and Catawbas almost exclusively, as being the most profitable. He makes very little wine—none, we believe, for sale,—sending all his grapes to market in the bunch. Besides his grapes, Dr. U. has over 2,000 quince trees,—all of the apple quince kind, together with very large quantities of plum trees, pear trees, apple trees, &c. His farm, which contains about 200 acres, is under splendid cultivation, and is well worth visiting. The Doctor has a large and splendid house upon the extreme end of the Point, where he welcomes all visitors with cordial hospitality.

Hamilton College.

Mr. H. D. KELLOGG, of Bridgewater, has recently donated to the Faculty of Hamilton College $500, to be invested as a prize fund for the classical department of that Institution. This is the only general department of literature in which there have been no prizes awarded heretofore. Prof. CURTISS, the newly elected Chaplain, has already entered upon his duties. Negotiations are on foot to secure the services of the Rev. ALBERT BARNES, of Philadelphia, as successor to Prof. NORTH. It is said that he will accept if elected.

The Law School is in a very flourishing condition. The present class numbers 25, and the freshman class of the College, 60.

THE STATE FAIR.

IMPROVEMENT IN THE WEATHER.

Speech of Ex-Governor Bigler.

HOW THINGS LOOK OUTSIDE.

RECEIPTS OF THE FAIR

List of Premiums.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

THIRD DAY.

ELMIRA, Thursday, Oct 4, 1855.

We have more promising weather to day. The sun is out this morning, doing all that can reasonably be expected in the way of drying the ground and putting the field in good walking order. Should it continue out during the entire day, the attendance to-morrow will be very large.

The exhibition is growing more attractive every hour. The various departments are now nearly complete, and in many the Judges have finished their examinations. The horses were out this morning at 9, and for several hours their performances held the attention of by far the largest portion of the visitors on the field. There were several exhibitions of excellent training, and some very good running. The ground, however, being in bad condition, the speed attained was not remarkable.

Pennsylvania has just erected a tent for the display of her coal. There are three very large and fine specimens placed in front of the tent, and others in boxes inside.

Ex-Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, arrived here last evening, and at 11 o'clock to-day he addressed the people on the Fair grounds on the subject of the coals of his State, and on the advantages to be derived from Railroads leading to and from the mines in every direction. Had the address been named a plea on behalf of the Amboy and Erie Railroad, it would have had a proper title. The Ex-Governor is untiring in his efforts for the benefit of the Sunbury and Erie; and he is not remarkable for any overdrawn nicety of idea as to the means to be used for its advantage,—vide his conduct during the Railroad difficulties at Erie.

The Governor was introduced by Mr. A. G. DIVEN, and he spoke from one of the large specimens of coal on exhibition.

The Ex Governor commenced his address by announcing that the ideas he had intended to convey to the audience had become somewhat confused. He then expressed the desire of his State to unite with New-York in the advancement and better development of their resources. It was time that both knew more of each other and were more familiar with the improvements made by each in their separate States. Their interests he claimed were identical. The people were of the same race, and as one from Pennsylvania, he could assure them his people were proud of being the same people with those of New-York. Leaving the subject of race, he dwelt at some length upon the advantages to be derived from Annual State Agricultural Fairs. New-York had, he admitted, derived greater benefits from exhibitions of agricultural products than Pennsylvania, and yet it was true that his State produced more wheat than New-York, and had a monopoly of coal. Again, Agriculture as a science was seen to be taught in Pennsylvania, on a system similar to that which the intelligence of New-York was endeavoring to get into successful operation. To the advantages to be derived from the means named, he desired to call the attention of the people, and to the great benefits to be derived from railroads and particularly from the Sunbury and Erie. Coal—Pennsylvania coal, however, was the grand subject to which he wished to confine himself. The coal, he knew, was a first rate article, and he could recommend it to the people of New-York. He knew they would buy it and pay for it, and use it to their advantage, and to the pecuniary benefit of Pennsylvania. In closing, he desired to say that although the two States were somewhat different in their characteristics, they should be one in feeling. The Governor now forget for a few moments, his desire to close, and went back to the subject of Pennsylvania's greatness in the way of wheat and coal and iron. He granted that New-York was ahead of his State in its variety of political parties and in the number of isms and such like, but Pennsylvania was ahead in wheat and coal, and the Sunbury and Erie Railroad should be completed as soon as possible, so that everybody could have the benefit of them.

He is an honest New-York farmer, with a commendable pride in the character of his State, was slightly displeased with the Governor's remarks on that head, remarked, quite audibly, that New-York was not quite so much in debt as Pennsylvania, which remark the Governor had not expected to hear, and as, having been a Governor, it might be considered as of a somewhat personal character, he was considerably disconcerted. Finally, however, he rallied, and greeting his New-York friends heartily and warmly, he descended from the coal specimen amidst considerable applause.

He was followed by Mr. CHEEVER, the President of the Agricultural Society, who made remarks complimentary to the State of Pennsylvania, and to Governor BIGLER in particular.

The coal on exhibition was brought on the first connected train from Shamokin, Pennsylvania, to Elmira, New-York.

It was worth a long day's travel over a muddy road, in a lumber wagon, to see the Fair this afternoon. The grounds, wherever there was an attraction, were as dry as if no rain had fallen for a week; the animals and articles on exhibition were arranged so as to be seen to the best advantage, and there were more than ten thousand persons on the field. It is the first time during the Fair that there has been anything like excitement inside or outside the enclosure. The weather has a wonderful effect on man and beast. Yesterday every man you met grumbled about the weather; added an unpleasant remark concerning the disagreeable condition of his lower extremities, and closed with a very decided opinion that the exhibition would prove a very decided failure. The cattle and horses were sulky, and the sheep were crying to go home. The hogs, the dirty brutes, were all that could be found in good humor. They continued giving grunting evidences of internal satisfaction sometime after they ought to have been fast asleep. To-day all are changed. Men chuckle over the exhibition as one that is honorable to the State. The ladies are out and adding largely to the general happiness. The cattle whisk their tails about as if the ywere so glad they couldn't help it; the horses prance, and caper, and neigh out a general invitation to all mankind to jump on and take a free ride; the sheep break into a laugh every time they attempt to bleat, and the prize bull feels above tossing old women on his horns.

Outside there is a good imitation of bedlam. BARNUM has disjointed his Museum and sent it out here in sections; and in front of each he has a man frothing at the mouth, while he assures men, women and half grown boys, that under his particular dirty little tent, more that is wonderful may be seen for a six pence than his employer's menagerie and museum ever contained. There is a razor-strop man here who outrazor-strops the noted razor-strop SMITH, even when the latter is under the influence of that remarble Indian spirit that latterly so seriously affects his neck and shoulders. On the same box with him is a man who murders SHAKESPEARE, BYRON and BURNS, and sells razors to the astonished farmers at two shillings apiece. All we require is a few beautiful shindies to be as merry as Donnybrook.

The Elmira Fire Department turned out to-day and paraded on the Fair grounds this afternoon in full uniform. They are a very fine looking body of men, and are, for a country department, remarkably well drilled. There were six Companies in all—five of the Elmira Department and one from Rochester.

The visitors and exhibitors on the Fair grounds during the day numbered over thirty thousand—a very nice little party.

The amount of money received thus far is as follows:

Monday	$ 850	Thursday	6,530
Tuesday	1,300	Total to Thursday	
Wednesday	2,400	night	$10,000

Ten thousand dollars for an exhibition during such miserable weather as the Society has had to contend against until to day, is doing well, much better I believe than was anticipated. To-morrow, if the weather continues fine, the attendance will doubtless be larger than that of to-day.

Ex-Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, is in town. He delivers his address on Friday afternoon, in time for you to publish on Saturday.

The Convention have not yet reported the list of prizes, but the following are the most important:

LIST OF FIRST PREMIUMS.

CATTLE.

Best short horn Bull, three years old—Cayuga—JOHN GRANT, Skeneateles, Cayuga Co., $25.

Best short horn imported bull, three years old—H. Nicholas—HUNTSBARGER & BAGBY, Hillsburg, Jefferson County; $20.

Best short horn cow, three years old—Duchess—S. G. CHAPMAN, Clockville, Madison County; $25.

Best short horn cow, imported, three years old—Frantic—S. G. CHAPMAN, Clockville, Madison County.

Best Devon bull, three years old—Valliant—S. H. COLBY, Groton, Tompkins County; $20.

Best Devon cow, 3 years old—Helen—C. E. WAINWRIGHT, Rhinebeck; $25

THE INDICTED ALDERMEN AND COUNCILMEN.

Unsuccessful Attempt to Bring on the Trials of Aldermen Drake and Moser.

Motion to Quash Indictment against Councilman Cooper.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 5, 1855.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This being the day set apart for the argument on the motion to quash the indictments recently found against certain Aldermen and Councilmen, the accused parties were present, accompanied by their Counsel and friends.

CASE OF ALDERMAN DRAKE.

At the opening of the Court Mr. James T. Brady addressed his Honor and said: Before the motion to quash is in any way referred to, I desire to state, that in the case of Alderman Drake, one of the parties indicted here, we make no motion to quash the indictment, and I make this statement because I desire, if possible, to have the case tried immediately—say on Monday. The witness on the part of prosecution, Walter R. Jones, is a resident of the City, and there is no difficulty in procuring his attendance at any time. I would like, if the District Attorney has no objection, to have the case tried on Monday.

The District Attorney—I believe it has always been a well-settled principle of law, both in this State and elsewhere, that where an indictment is found against several defendants, or where indictments are found against several parties relating to the same subject-matter, a very large discretion is vested in the public prosecutor as to the order in which he will bring those cases on for trial. I consider that the case in reference to which the gentleman has just moved belongs to this class. I suppose that these various indictments against various civic functionaries of this City are to be be treated by me as if it were one indictment against several defendants. Technically, the indictments relate to two or three subject matters, still, substantially, in my view, they all relate to the same general matter. I will state to the Court and to the learned gentleman and his client, that in the exercise of that discretion I propose, if the cases are to be tried at all this term, to bring on the case against Alderman Herrick first, that against Mr. Healy second, that against Mr. Moser third the case against Alderman Drake, to which the gentleman alludes, fourth, and those of Messrs. Cooper and Wandell fifth and sixth. I may add, following the same great principle in regard to the indictment of several defendants, that it is an old principle of the common law which has been introduced into our statutes that a motion to quash as to one defendant shall quash as to all the defendants. The principal ground upon which the motion to quash these indictments rests is the insufficiency of the Grand Jury to find the bills on account of the personal disability of the foreman to serve in that capacity, he being a resident of another county, and this objection would apply to all the cases, if to one. It may be true, technically speaking, that one defendant may waive that objection and go to trial, but I consider it my duty as a public officer to have that question, affecting not only these indictments, but all the indictments found by this Grand Jury, first disposed of. I do not think the Court would have power to grant the application of the learned counsel whilst the motions to quash are pending. If these motions be withdrawn or refused by the Court, I shall be ready to bring the cases to trial.

Mr Brady—I admit that when a number of persons are indicted jointly in reference to the same transaction, or separately in reference to a common incident out of which their supposed criminality arises, the District Attorney may exercise a discretion as to the order in which he will present those defendants for trial, but there is no analogy whatever between that case, and the one in reference to which I address the Court. Alderman Drake, officially, personally, in fact, and in law, stands here for himself alone, utterly disconnected with any or all of the other defendants, charged with something affecting his official character and his personal integrity. He is charged with a crime for the guilt of which he might be subjected to large fine or very grievous imprisonment. He not only holds a public office, but he is a candidate before the people for reelection. The time at which he is to submit his claims to their renewed confidence, to his fellow citizens, is near at hand, and, although I charge nothing and never mean to charge anything against any man either in or out of office except upon proof, yet I will say that it is *possible* that a man or men high in office, residing in the same Ward with Alderman Drake, may deem it very important to their sinister and secret purposes that he should be sacrificed and removed as an obstacle to the bad ambition of those who seek eminence at any cost. It is the right of any citizen presented by the Grand Jury to be tried at once, unless the Court in pre-occupied or the District Attorney has something else of greater importance to attend to. It is not true that there is any connection remote or proximate between the case of Alderman Drake and that of these other gentlemen; nor is it correct that the motion to quash must necessarily affect all of these cases. Alderman Drake is ready for his trial to-day, or on Monday or Tuesday. The District Attorney is mistaken in supposing that he can arbitrarily arrange the trials of citizens as he pleases. I know of no such law. The Court itself has the control of the order of its business. I don't deny that the convenience of the District Attorney ought to be consulted to a great extent, but the convenience of one man is nothing in comparison to the *rights* of another. I move the Court for an early day for the trial of Alderman Drake.

The District Attorney—With regard to the latter observation of my learned friend, I refer the Court to the case of the People vs. Colonel Kinney. In that case the defendant was ready to proceed to trial, and the District Attorney was not ready. The Court decided after hearing a very long and able argument, from counsel of equal ability to my learned friend, that they had no power except to discharge Col. Kinney from his recognizances, which, in his case, amounted to his never being tried, although I have no doubt that that would be the result in regard to these gentlemen.

The Court—It is certain that all the business brought before the Court cannot be tried at once. That is very plain. There must be some order, and somebody must distribute the cases. It is impossible for the Court to distribute them without knowing all the circumstances. But the District Attorney is presumed to know in advance, from the evidence before him, what is the proper course to be taken with due regard to the claims of the public and of the individuals accused. He is presumed to exercise his prerogative in that respect, with a proper sense of the right of both parties; and until he shows some indication of an improper exercise of his prerogative, it seems to me that it would be improper for the Court to interfere. If any citizen is indicted and his case is not brought on for trial, he has a right to move the Court to have that indictment put an end to in some way or other—in what way, would depend upon whether the public prosecutor assigned sufficient reason for the delay or not. I supposed the only business before the Court this morning, was the motion to quash, and that all the defendants joined in that motion. Whether they do or not, that motion must first be disposed of, particularly if the ground of quashing applies equally to all the cases.

Mr. Brady remarked that there was one ground common to all the cases but the case of Councilman Cooper, for whom Messrs. Whiting and Nash appeared, which stood upon different ground from those by which he (Mr B.) was engaged. He should be unable to go on with the cases of Messrs. Herrick, Wandell and Healy to-day, as he had an engagement before Judge Murray Hoffman, in an another Court, which he had tried to postpone without success.

CASE OF ALDERMAN MOSER.

Mr. Busteed (who appeared for Alderman Moser) said that there was no intention to move to quash the indictment against Alderman Moser. As counsel for that gentleman, he had notified the District Attorney in writing of this fact, and also that he was ready to proceed to trial to-day. He now asked and urged the Court to fix an early day for the trial. There was no propriety in making his client wait until after the argument on the motion to quash the indictment against Herrick and others. It could not have escaped the attention of the Court, because it was a matter of public history, appearing and patent upon the face of the record in this case, so far as there was one, that Mr. Moser was one of the Aldermen of the City, and there were so many questions of taste and propriety both in the Board of Aldermen, of which he was a member, and among the public, of which he was a part, with respect to his exercising the Aldermanic functions pending this great thing called an indictment, that, on behalf of himself and of his friends, and in view of the good name and fame which he had sustained in the community up to this hour, he (Alderman Moser) respectfully asked the District Attorney to change the order of proceedings in reference to these trials, and if the District Attorney decline d to do this, then he, (Mr. B.,) as counsel for the accused, felt it to be his duty to require of the Court a suggestion to the District Attorney that Alderman Moser should have an earlier trial than now proposed.

The District Attorney had nothing to add to what he had said in the other case.

The Court—This Court has been in session since Monday, and has tried, I think, but one case. It has been ready every day to try any cases which any parties thought fit to bring on for trial. There can, therefore, be no just complaint on the ground of delay, so far as the Court is concerned. If the parties had been ready for trial at the commencement of the term, the Court would have been ready to go on, and I presume the District Attorney would have been ready, but he can answer for himself. As to the order of proceedings, the same remark must be made in this instance as was made in reference to the application in behalf of Alderman Drake. The discretion must be left, in the first instance, to the District Attorney, and until he observes that discretion, orders what the counsel for the abuses deem inconsistent with their rights, no motion can be made to the Court to control the exercise of that discretion

COUNCILMAN COOPER'S CASE—MOTION TO QUASH INDICTMENT.

Mr. Whiting (with whom was Mr. Nash) proceeded to open the argument by reading the affidavit of the accused, setting forth, first, that it to the best of his knowledge and belief, the Foreman of the Grand Jury, Mr Luther C. Carter, did not, at the time, reside in the city and county of New York.

The District Attorney interposed at this point, and objected to the reading of the affidavit. Copies of all these affidavits had been served upon him. He asked that the paper should be handed to the Court for perusal, with the understanding that it contained matter irrelevant, incompetent, and immaterial to the issue. Mr. Cooper stated in the affidavit no single fact of his own knowledge, and all the statements sworn to on information and belief were within the knowledge of some persons within the jurisdiction of this Court.

The Court—Is the affidavit certified by any positive affidavit?

Mr. Whiting.—Yes, Sir.

The District Attorney—I beg pardon.

Mr Whiting.—The gentlemen then has not read the affidavit with his usual acumen and care.

The District Attorney—I have read them carefully. I submit the affidavit to his honor to peruse.

Mr Whiting.—One moment, Mr District Attorney. We are living in a time when it is said "the schoolmaster is abroad;" at any rate when justice is to be administered openly, and we are living in a community where, it seems, a man may go to bed at night as innocent as it is supposed Julius Cæsar's wife was, or at least ought to be—innocent and unsuspected, and in the morning at his breakfast table may read in the public newspapers that the Grand Jury, the night before, have indicted him for felony or some other grave offence. We are living in an age when we have an inquisition sitting in our midst, who, without the examination of any witnesses, may present in an indictment any a citizen, and at a time, too, when the learned District Attorney may rise in his place and say, that when that citizen asks the Court to hear a motion to quash the indictment found thus irregularly and improperly against him, he is not to bring the facts before the Court upon information and belief. How else could he bring the fact before the Court that the Grand Jury acted without having any complaint presented, and without examining a single witness under oath? He is not permitted to go into the Grand Jury room; nor can he compel a Grand Juror to come into court and make affidavit. In all motions of this kind he is permitted to swear upon information and belief, and it is then for the District Attorney to produce the affidavit of some member of the Grand Jury to prove that a witness was sworn and examined. Mr. Cooper states the fact upon information and belief, that the foreman of this Grand Jury is a resident of Queens County and it is for the District Attorney to prove that he resides in this County. The next fact, stated also on information and belief, is that said foreman has been resident of Queens County for the last two years. Another fact sworn to by Mr Cooper is, that he is entirely innocent of this offence. Another fact is, that no witness was sworn before the Grand Jury. Another fact is that Peter Palm, the man who is alleged to have offered this bribe, was not before the Grand Jury at all, and was not sworn. And, then, upon information and belief, the affiant asserts that other gentlemen went before the Grand Jury and told a story, but not under oath, and exhibited some written papers, and upon that the Grand Jury found the bill. In what way can the defendant bring such matters before the Court, except upon information and belief? The other paper I have is the affidavit of Peter Palm himself, in which he swears that he made no such affidavit as is alleged; that he never testified any such thing as that my client asked for or took a bribe; that he never complained against Mr. Cooper; that he was not called before the Grand Jury; that he was not sworn, and that he never gave evidence upon the subject. Upon these two affidavits I propose to bring on this motion. In an application in a civil cause for an injunction, all the facts the party swear to in the complaint are generally taied on information and belief, and it is for the other side to prove the existence of facts which cannot be within the knowledge of the party swearing, and bring the matter before the court. If, after the affidavits are read, they are found to be insufficient, then the motion will not be granted, but it will be for the other side to prove the existence of a different set of facts than those presented by us. In the case of the United States vs. Coolidge, (1st Garrison, pp. 363,) such an affidavit as this was used precisely on such a motion.

Now, if the Grand Jury really had witnesses before them, it can be proved by any member of the Grand Jury, or by the production of the minutes of that body.

The Court thought it would be better to read the affidavits, unless they contained something which the counsel for the people considered scandalous and impertinent.

The District Attorney said that these particular affidavits contained nothing of that kind. When he spoke of scandalous and impertinent matter, he referred to the affidavits in the other cases, not knowing at that time it was intended to separate them.

Mr. Whiting then said that he had no objection, with the consent of the District Attorney, to take order of reference for the examination of the foreman or any other member of the Grand Jury, so as to have all the facts before his Honor.

The Court—You had better read the affidavits.

Mr. Whiting then read the affidavits of Councilman Cooper, the defendant, and of Peter Palm, the substance of which is given in his remarks above, and inquired if the District Attorney had any counter affidavits to produce.

The District Attorney said that he had none.

The Court said that they had not to try the indictment now. The presumption, of course, would be that the Grand Jury proceeded regularly, in the first instance.

Mr. Whiting—Upon these affidavits we move that the indictment be quashed. They prove two facts that are to be taken as true, because, being alleged upon information and belief, they are not contradicted by the other side. The first allegation is that the foreman of this Grand Jury is a non resident of the County, and the second is, that this indictment has been found without the examination of any witnesses before the Grand Jury.

The Court—You take the ground that the indictment is founded essentially on the evidence of the witness Palm, and he swears positively by affidavit, in writing, that he not only did not swear before the Grand Jury but that he did not go before them at all?

Mr. Whiting—Yes, Sir.

The Court—This indictment, you say, is founded on his supposed testimony?

Mr. Whiting—We say that it is not founded on any evidence at all.

The District Attorney—As far as they know.

Mr. Whiting—We say that the Grand Jury may present but they cannot indict without having some evidence—some witnesses before them.

The Court—Is there any evidence here that the Grand Jury did not act upon some other proof?

Mr. Whiting—Our affidavit swears that they had no evidence before them

The Court—That is your information and belief.

Mr. Whiting—It is uncontradicted, and must therefore be presumed to be true.

The Court—That brings up the question whether the same rule applies to this case as would apply in a civil suit. Does the rule that applies to individuals apply to the people?

Mr. Whiting—Certainly. Why not?

The Court—The people have not the same kind of individuality. They cannot swear.

Mr. Whiting—But they have sworn in this indictment. That is the language of it: "The jurors of the people of the State of New York, upon their oaths, present," &c

The Court—"The jurors, on their oaths, present," but the people do not.

Mr Whiting—Complaint is made against us on the oaths of the Grand Jury, who say that we have committed an offence against the people. We say to the Grand Jury, "Gentlemen, you never had a solitary witness before you to prove that fact," and the Jury admit it.

The Court—Still, the Grand Jury are not the parties. It is the people, as such.

Mr. Whiting—It is the Grand Jury whose proceedings we impeach. A citizen cannot be impeached without the intervention of the Grand Jury. It is an absurdity and a solecism to say that the people have anything to do with it. It is in the name of the people, but we say that the Grand Jury, instead of redeeming their oaths and doing their duty to the Constitution, to their country and their God, have violated my client's rights as well as their own oaths by bringing an indictment against him unsupported by a shadow of testimony. Are we to be told at this day that a Grand Jury of twelve gentlemen, some of them from an adjoining county, can get together and indict any citizen of New-York without a particle of evidence and without any opportunity of exculpation being afforded? And then are we to be told that the Court will not hear a motion to quash that indictment unless we can prove the fact without a shadow of doubt that there was no such evidence! Why, I have witnessed as violent scenes in a Grand Jury room, where a political question was concerned, as I have ever seen in Tammany Hall. Grand Jurors sometimes forget to perform their duty to themselves, to their oaths and to the country, in seeing to it that an innocent person is not improperly presented to the Court for trial, and this belongs to that class of cases. I admit that this is not the time or the place to try the question of the guilt or innocence of my client on affidavits, but it is the place to try the question of the regularity of the proceedings.

The Court here remarked that the affidavit of Peter Palm, who was alleged to have been a principal actor in this matter, certainly went far towards proving the fact that the Grand Jury had acted without having proper evidence before them, but still, might there not have been other witnesses examined? The Court had not seen the indictment; were the names of no witnesses indorsed upon it?

Mr. Whitney—Not one.

The District Attorney said it was not the practice in this State. Mr. Whitney well knew, to indorse the names of witnesses on the indictment, but when proper application was made to the District Attorney, the names of all the witnesses were furnished.

The Court—Has such application been made?

The District Attorney said no.

Mr. Nash said yes.

Mr. Whiting asked, if the District Attorney would say that he had the name of another witness in this case?

The District Attorney had not examined the case at all. He had only looked at some papers handed to him on which to form an indictment. But why were not the minutes of the Grand Jury asked for and produced?

Mr. Whiting—Let us have them now.

The District Attorney—Why are they not ordered into Court? Why are not the rules of law obeyed? Why are these cases brought before the Court on mere information and belief? Why are the facts not tried to be got at? These things could have been proved. If it shall be clearly proven that there was no evidence before the Grand Jury of a legal character upon which they could indict this man, that very moment a *nolle prosequi* shall be entered.

Mr. Whiting was willing to receive as a part of the case the oral statement of the District Attorney, if he would state that he had in his possession, an affidavit, or the name of a solitary witness other than Peter Palm, by whose evidence the indictment could be supported.

The Court thought it would be better to have the minutes of the Grand Jury at once

Mr. Whiting—Let us [illegible] them.

Mr. Nash—They are not in the District Attorney's office.

The District Attorney said that no one of the counsel had ever called on him for information in regard to these cases, or it would have been given them at once. He presumed that the minutes of the Grand Jury were on file in his office, unless indeed the Secretary of the Grand Jury had taken them to write them out fully from the minutes he might possess on separate pieces of paper. He would state upon his official responsibility, that he had never seen the minutes of the Grand Jury or examined them.

Mr. Nash—I went myself, the morning I got a copy of the indictment, and demanded to see the minutes of the Grand Jury and the other papers used in finding this indictment. The Clerk of the District Attorney, he himself being absent, told me that the minutes never had been filed, and had not been in the office; and what is more, the affidavit on which the indictment was found, was not on file and had not been in the office.

The District Attorney—The minutes of the District Attorney are never left open to his Clerk.

Mr. Nash—But I have been to the foreman of the Grand Jury, and he says they are not there.

Mr. Whiting—Will you furnish us with a note to call on one of the Grand Jury and take his deposition?

The District Attorney—That would be against the statute and the practice, because it is familiar law that a Grand Juror shall never be interrogated except in one case—when it may be necessary to prove perjury.

Mr Whiting—I know we have not the *right* to call on them.

After some further conversation between the counsel and the Court, the case was ordered to stand over until 10 o'clock on Monday morning, with the understanding that the minutes of the Grand Jury would then be forthcoming.

Mr. Brady asked for a postponement of the other case until to-morrow, or some day next week, as he had an unavoidable engagement in another court. When those cases came up, he proposed to show that the people of the City of New-York have not all become Know Nothings yet.

The District Attorney—They are not likely to become so as long as I represent them. [Laughter.]

Mr Brady admitted that. He intended also to show that the District Attorney was, for all legal purposes, the people. He would also wish to be heard upon the question, whether information and belief, in regard to the secret transactions of the Grand Jury room was not complete evidence unless contradicted by those who have the knowledge in their possession.

The District Attorney would remind his learned friend that by the Revised Statutes, the District Attorney was prohibited from entering the Grand Jury room unless sent for.

Mr. Brady said, that he did not mean to argue these questions in this conversational way. As the District Attorney was prohibited from entering the Grand Jury room, others had not been who had no business there

Finally the other cases were postponed till Monday, and the Court adjourned.

The New Girls' School in the Eighteenth Ward, (No. 50.)

There has been informally opened, since the late annual vacation, a new school especially designed for a Girls' Grammar and Primary School. The policy of separate buildings for girls and boys originated in our City with E. C. BENEDICT, Esq., the late able President of the Board of Education, and has been carried into effect by his successor, W. H. NEILSON, Esq. No. 50 stands near the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. The edifice presents a fine architectural façade of one hundred feet, fronting on Twentieth-street, with a depth of fifty feet. The play grounds occupying the whole lot, 100x100, all flagged, and in all respects most perfectly arranged. The interior is finished more elegantly than that of any other school building under the care of the Board of Education

The Primary School occupies the first story, and is under the care of Miss MARY E. PURDY, with a carefully selected corps of assistants. The number of pupils entered on this department is already over five hundred. The rooms will accommodate about six hundred children. The ground floor adjoining the play grounds is furnished with clothes presses and a gymnasium

The Girls' Grammar School occupies two floors. The first above the Primary has eight class-rooms, four on each side of the main corridor—each will seat fifty pupils. The upper story is finished as a hall, and will seat 1 050 persons. The area of the roof is painted in fresco.

The Grammar School is under the charge of Miss JANE HINTON, Principal; assisted by Miss MARGARETTA MARSTON, Vice Principal; Misses EMMA TURNER, ELLEN HOYT, LOUISA ROLFE, ELIZABETH JURNES, KATE BECKER, CAROLINE CORNELL, ADALINE FARLEIGH, MADALINE MCKIBBIN and Miss VICTORINE ALPIO, teacher of French. Miss HINTON teaches painting, and Miss MARSTON, drawing and penmanship. The number of pupils entered for attendance is 456. The rooms will accommodate about 600 in organized classes.

A still larger school exclusively for girls, in the Fifteenth Ward, is already well advanced. It is situated in Twelfth-street, near Broadway. The policy which creates this school involves the necessity of a thoroughly organized Free Academy, for the education of young women, to which should be attached a day Normal School department, for the training of teachers in the special duties of their profession. It was a great mistake that the originator of this feature of our educational system was not continued in the position which he so ably filled for five years, as President of the Board of Education, until the more important details were placed beyond the accidents due to experiment. The formal opening of No. 50 will take place some time during the present month.

Fires.

About $1,500 worth of goods were destroyed by fire in the show window of the lace store of Messrs M'CORMICK & SIMPSON No. 126 Sixth-av., on Thursday evening. The fire caught from a gas light. The firm is insured for $13 000 in the following insurance offices St. Nicholas, $3,000; Merchants' & Traders', $2,000 Columbia, $2,000; and $1,500 each in the Excelsior, Pacific, Ocean and Brooklyn.

The alarm of fire for the Fifth District, at 9½ o'clock, on Thursday night, which proceeded from the McDougal-street bell-tower, was occasioned by a fire in Bushwick, Long Island.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Navy-Yard—Compliment to Commodore Boerman.

The master mechanics of the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, New-York, agreeably to previous arrangement, proceeded, Thursday, to take leave of Commodore CHARLES BOERMAN, the retiring Commandant of the Yard, prior to his departure for Virginia. They were received with much hospitality and politeness, at the house of his son in law, Mr. BROOME, in Park-avenue, Brooklyn, when Mr. P. O'NEIL, the Master House Carpenter of the Yard, delivered the following address:

COMMODORE BOERMAN: The master mechanics who have been employed at the New-York Navy-Yard for the past three years under your command, have requested me to represent them in saying:

That they have called to take leave of you at the termination of your command, and desire, in parting, officially to express their sense of your character as an officer, and their indebtedness for the uniform courtesy with which they have been treated, and their best wishes for your future prosperity and happiness.

The charge with which you have been so long entrusted is one of the most responsible to which an officer in the Navy can be called. It involves the constant exercise of care, and judgment and capabilities of a high order for the proper control and management of the several important departments employed.

During your administration, the character of the Navy Yard has been entirely changed. Several large and important structures have been built, and others partially completed. The improvements of the Quay Wall in connection with the Dry Dock, the extensive works under the department of machinery, and the new and improved style of workshops and storehouses are all included under the term of your command; together with the completion and launch of the frigate *Sabine*, the construction of the steamer *Niagara*, and the numerous outfits and repairs of the Surveying Squadron for the China Seas, and the several vessels of other Squadrons. The number of mechanics employed at times daily has exceeded 2,500

In the superintendence of works of so much magnitude, with which we have had the fortune to be connected under your command you have borne an established character for promptness and efficiency. In our personal transactions we have to acknowledge our sense of your uniform kindness and courtesy, and in taking leave of you we desire to say that you will carry with you our warmest wishes for your welfare.

COMMODORE'S REPLY.

GENTLEMEN: I have listened with feelings of deep interest to the address just delivered by you, and thank you for the flattering and kind expressions contained therein. Since I have had the honor to command this Yard, it has been my chief aim to carry out strictly the views of the Government, and in so doing the task has been much less laborious to me than it otherwise would have been, being so ably seconded by the respective heads of the mechanical departments of the Yard.

In you I have found ability, united with industry and a cheerful desire to discharge your respective duties in a most satisfactory manner. When ability and the desire to discharge faithfully duties devolving upon you are united, success is certain; and as our fellow-citizens in future time view the different works of magnitude developed by the resources of our Government, they will at once stand monuments of the growing greatness of our country, and the skill of her mechanics. It is no empty compliment to you, but spoken in sincerity, when I say I believe the mechanics of this yard are unsurpassed in skill in their various departments.

The Navy-Yard at Brooklyn is destined to become the model Navy-Yard of the United States. Being situated contiguous to New York, the commercial emporium of the Western World, its natural position points it out as the proper location for a grand Naval depôt

Since the time the Government honored me with the command of so important a post as this Yard, works of great magnitude have been projected and in part completed, but what has been done thus far, has been, as may truthfully be said, but the grand frame or skeleton of extensive works needing completion.

You will, no doubt, find [illegible] successor an officer fully capable of carrying out the intention of the Government, and I am doubly gratified in stating that now, at the expiration of my term of command of this Yard, the discharge of my duties I have reason to believe, has been highly satisfactory to the Government, as well as harmonious with those under my command.

In conclusion, allow me again to thank you for your good wishes and expressions of regret, and be assured, although absent, you retain my best wishes for your future happiness and prosperity

Let perseverance and industry be your guiding star in the future, as they have been in the past, and the respect you will command, and your success in life will be at once your reward and the proof that the American mechanic is an honor to his country

After having taken an affectionate farewell, the party retired, deeply moved by the Commodore's kindness and urbanity. We understand that the Commodore has left this morning.

Norfolk.

Several ladies in Brooklyn have collected a large quantity of children's wearing apparel, and forwarded the same for the orphans in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The congregation worshipping in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. H. W. BEECHER,) have contributed $600 to aid the people of Norfolk and Portsmouth—the largest amount contributed by any one Society at the North, for this object.

Brooklyn Presbytery.

The Annual Meeting of the Brooklyn Presbytery was held yesterday, in the Lecture Room of Rev. Dr. SPEARS' Church, corner of Clinton and Amity streets, South Brooklyn. The attendance was small, but the session a useful one.

☞ Corporal CHARLES ELLIOTT, of Brooklyn, who died suddenly on Wednesday last, was buried on Thursday at Greenwood. The remains were accompanied to the grave by the Brooklyn City Cadets, of which company the deceased was a member, and by representatives from several other military companies and the Young American Association, of which he was also a member.

Kings County Hospital.

Sixty-three patients were received at the Kings County Hospital during the week ending the 2d inst.; eighty-five were discharged during the same period of time, and ten deaths occurred.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thanksgiving.

The Harvest Thanksgiving was not very generally observed on Thursday in Jersey City and Hoboken. Services were conducted in several of the churches, as previously announced, but the congregations were slim in numbers. A number of places of business were closed, but there was very little difference perceptible in the streets.

Arrest of McKinney the Murderer of Conrad Bauer.

From the Newark Daily Mercury of yesterday.

A dispatch was received by the authorities yesterday afternoon, from New-Orleans, announcing the arrest in that city, on Tuesday last, of JOHN MCKINNEY, the murderer of CONRAD BAUER. The circumstances attending the pursuit and capture of McK are briefly these:

On the night of the murder, the 6th of August, immediately after the perpetration of the desperate act, MCKINNEY left this city for New-York, where he remained until noon of the following day. Learning at that time that BAUER had died from the effects of the stab he had given him, he at once left the city, and for two days remained secreted in a barn on Long Island. Marshal FRANCISCO, in his search for the fugitive, it was subsequently ascertained, was at one time unconsciously to himself, in the immediate vicinity of the barn in which he was concealed. At the expiration of the period mentioned, McK. left his retreat, and made his way to Saratoga County, N. Y., where he arrived on Thursday afternoon, the 9th. Here he remained for a short period, borrowing a small sum of money from an acquaintance. With this, he again set out on foot upon his travels, and getting on a way train on the Schenectady Railroad, attempted to obtain a ticket to Buffalo, but did not at first succeed. Eventually, however, he obtained the ticket, and proceeded to the city in question. This information was received from parties to whom the authorities wrote in Saratoga County immediately upon its receipt, officers FRANCISCO and LANG were dispatched in pursuit, and traced the fugitive as far as Buffalo

The city authorities had acquired information as to the movements of the fugitive after he left Buffalo, to the effect that he had proceeded to Louisville, Ky., and proposed leaving on a certain day for New-Orleans, where, at a time fixed, he would call at the Post-Office for letters from home, directed JOHN HARTSELL. Upon this information the authorities acted at once, dispatching Mr WILLIAM BRADSHAW, one of our most efficient officers, on the 19th of August, with instructions to station policemen at the Post-Office in New-Orleans and arrest the murderer when he came for his letters. Mr. BRADSHAW having failed to call to his assistance any of the New-Orleans officials, none were on the watch, and the offender again escaped.

Supposing that letters from MCKINNEY would be directed to this point, specimens of his handwriting had been deposited in our Post-Office, in order that the authorities might be informed of the arrival of any letter similar thereto. On the 20th of September a letter arrived at the office, of which the hand-writing corresponded with the specimens, and the Chief of Police being informed of the fact, was present at the delivery of the letter to the person to whom it was directed, and demanded a knowledge of its contents, which was subsequently ascertained by the seal being opened by the proper authorities. In this letter MCKINNEY stated that he was in Galveston, TEXAS, where he had been at work for some time at his trade, as a carpenter; and, being destitute of clothing, directed that his trunk should be sent to New-Orleans, directed to JOHN HARTSELL.

Simultaneously with this, the authorities received a letter from another point, informing them that a letter was mailed at said point, for "JOHN HARTSELL, New-Orleans," and hereupon officers FRANCISCO and LANG were dispatched for Galveston and New-Orleans, furnished with a requisition from Gov. PRICE, (who was fortunately in the city at the time,) upon the Governors of Louisiana and Texas. Arriving at New Orleans, the officers found in the office there the identical letter above alluded to, and on the 31st ult., proceeded on to Galveston, leaving officer BRADSHAW in New-Orleans, to watch the Post-Office. On the 2d, MCKINNEY called for his letters, and he was then arrested, as we have stated, by the Chief of Police of New-Orleans, under direction of officer BRADSHAW. It is supposed that MCKINNEY left Galveston for New Orleans, about the same time that officer FRANCISCO left the latter place for Galveston.

The announcement of the arrest yesterday afternoon created the intensest excitement in our city, particularly among the Germans, who have all along doubted the disposition of the authorities to secure the fugitive. Everywhere, and in all directions, knots of individuals were to be seen discussing the matter of the arrest and congratulating one another that by the vigilance and determination of the authorities, the supremacy of the law had been vindicated, and the fame of our city government, as a conservator of sound morals and good order, maintained unimpaired, and rendered more conspicuous, indeed, than it has ever been before.

SUICIDE BY A BOY.—The Menasha (Wis.) *Advocate* of the 13th instant gives the following account of the commission of suicide by a boy only 12 or 13 years of age:

"Young KELSEY imagined himself to be whipped and abused too much by the village boys, and on Monday evening he told his mother he would stand it no longer; that he would hang himself. No attention was paid to the threat, and on Thursday morning he was whipped by his mother for some trivial offence, after which she sent him to the woods to procure some good switches, to be hereafter used on him for bad behavior. He was accompanied by a younger brother. After going into the woods a short distance, he sent the brother back home for a rope, in order, as he said, to bring a large bundle. On his brother's return, young KELSEY was stiff in death. In the absence of his brother, he placed some blocks on the ground, placed one of his suspenders round his neck, and tied one end to the limb of a tree, kicked the blocks away, and hung in that position until dead. This is, indeed, a sad affair—for one so young to take his life by his own hands. Those who have seen the corpse say that even in death his countenance exhibits the picture of determination and courage.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT.—As three men belonging to this city, were walking on the Morris and Essex Railroad track on their way to Orange on Saturday night last, about 9½ o'clock; one of them stumbled over an obstruction, which proved to be a large stone, laid directly across the track, which was so heavy that it took all their united strength to remove it! A little farther on, they found four more large stones on the track, which they also removed. Proceeding on about fifty yards, they found several sleepers, which had been along side, where another track is building, also placed directly across the rails. The place was a short distance below the first road bridge over the railroad. The freight train from Hackett's-town, due at this city at 10½ o'clock, passed directly over the part of the road on which the obstructions had been placed, at the regular time, and, had it not been for their timely and providential discovery, human lives would have been sacrificed.

Newark Daily Advertiser, 1st inst

MARKET REPORTS.

MARKETS.....*Carefully reported for The N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Oct. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—About 70 bbls. found buyers at $6 62½ for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs

BEESWAX—There were 1,000 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at former rates.

CANDLES—Are active and buoyant. The general supply is limited

COFFEE—The sales since our last include 7,400 bags Rio, chiefly at from 10¢c @11¢.; 50 Laguayra at 11¢.; and 130 Maracaibo at 10¢c.@11¢. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is unchanged.

COTTON—Attracts more attention, and as owners are not so eager to sell, prices display renewed firmness and buoyancy

NEW-YORK MARKET QUOTATIONS.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11¼	11

FLOUR—The demand is moderate for all descriptions at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in very good request for home use, export, and on speculation, and as the current arrivals do not equal the sales, factors are obtaining even higher rates. The sales since our last, amount to 21,000 bbls. here, and to arrive soon, within our revised range:

Ordinary Brands	7 03@ 8 00
Straight State	8 00@ 8 06½
Favorite and Extra State	8 06½@ 8 25
Mixed Western	7 87½@ 8 00
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Michigan	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Ohio	8 00 @ 8 25
Fancy Ohio	8 25 @ 8 37½
Extra Ohio	8 25 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 25 @ 8 50
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 75

Towards the close, very little could be had at our lowest quotations, holders generally claiming more. Canadian is in better request at strengthening rates—with sales of 950 bbls. superfine to best extra at $8 12½@$9 12½ ₩ bbl. Southern Flour is active and buoyant—the day's transactions amounting to 2,400 bbls. at $8 25@$10 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady at $5 50@$7, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive and languid, at $4 62½ for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—A little more animation is observable in this line, but at unaltered figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is still briskly sought after at very full rates—with sales since our last of over 70,000 bushels, here and to arrive soon, at $2 08@$2 10 for good to prime Southern white; $1 90@$1 93 for Southern red, $2 05 for good Western white; $1 70@$1 87½ for do red; $2 06 for good Canadian white; $2 08 for fair Genesee do.; and $1 86 for poor California do., ₩ bushel. Rye is improving in demand and value. There have been 31,000 bushels purchased, since our last, at from $1 14@$1 20 for inferior to prime, here and to arrive, ₩ bushel. Barley is unaltered. Oats are dull and heavy at 44c @45c for Western; and 41c.@43c. for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively request, at advancing prices—the sales since our last consisting of 58 000 bushels Western mixed, mostly at 67c.@68c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were 400 bales River taken at yesterday's prices.

HEMP—The market remains as previously reported, buyers and sellers disagreeing about prices, to the exclusion of an active business.

HIDES—There exists a pretty good inquiry for desirable kinds at steady rates, while the receipts are rather less extensive, and there is not so heavy a stock on hand.

HOPS—There have been 80 bales disposed of at 13c. @16c. for new, and 9c @12c. for old, ₩ lb.

IRON—About 150 tons Scotch Pig changed hands in lots at $36@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton. Nothing really new in other qualities.

LATHS—Eastern are in fair demand at full prices, with a limited amount offering.

LEAD—Sales have been made since our last of 250 tons Foreign and 800 pigs Galena, within the range then quoted.

LIME—Rockland is in demand at previous figures, but is not freely offered.

MOLASSES—Only a limited business has been transacted in New-Orleans, at 37c.@38c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are essentially unaltered. There is rather less inquiry for Spirits Turpentine, at 45c @46c. ₩ gallon

OILS—A better demand exists for Whale, Sperm and Olive, at unchanged rates. Red Oil is retailing at 68c. @70c ₩ gallon, being still quite rare. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 92c @93c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil brings full prices, in small lots.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales since our last of 1,250 bbls., at $32 37½@$32 43¾ for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. We can notice nothing really new in Out Meats or Bacon. Lard is in request, but is unfirm—sales having transpired to day of 700 bbls., mainly at 11½c.@11¾c ₩ lb. Beef is rather brisker, though not dearer—sales having been made of 300 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime; $13@$14 for do. Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is more sought after

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: SATURDAY, OCT. 6

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Our Political Battles.

Now that Sebastopol has fallen, and the time for storming our own Malakoff is at hand, people will begin to pay a little more attention to home interests, and less to the skirmishes in the Crimea.

There has never before been a time when there were so many contending parties in the field, and the difficulties of forming any satisfactory opinions of the results of an election were so great as at the present. We are within a month of our Fall Election, and yet we question if any of the five or six parties now in the field with their candidates, are sufficiently sure of their ground to have a confident feeling of success, such as is indispensably necessary for an enthusiastic and serious contest. Judging from the present aspect of affairs, the great battle will be between the Republicans and the Americans, the other parties, or remnants of parties, the Hards, the Softs, the Halfs, the Whigs, the Silver Grays, the Liquor men, and the Temperance, will only be able to act as allies to one or the other of the two great parties, the Americans and the Republicans, or the Know-Nothings and the Know-Somethings. But the Republicans and Know-Nothings are not so much antagonists as they seem to be, and it is very far from improbable that there will be a good many deserters from the latter to the former. The Republicans have the disadvantage of fighting for a principle, and of being influenced by no other motive than the patriotic one of defending themselves from the encroachments of a grasping and unscrupulous sectional organization; but the so-called Americans have the advantage of having not only a principle which appeals to the lower and fanatical instincts of the people, but an aim at place and power, and the means to reward their followers. The Americans have considerable strength in the cities, but the Republicans are much the stronger party in the State of any of the present existing parties, and they are not likely to lose anthing between now and the day of election.

There is one very noticeable peculiarity about the present condition of political warfare, and that is the absence of that virulent and malignant partisan feeling which has heretofore marked our political contests. The complete disruption of the old parties, and the strange fusions which are constantly taking place, do not admit the growth of that spirit of party antagonism and personal bitterness, which is the result of long continued hostilities between men struggling for mastery. There will be a free fight and a good one this year, and, let who may win, men will act more in conformity with their convictions, and less according to party dictates and traditions, than they have done before since the first year of the Jackson dynasty.

The Republican party have it in their power to insure success in this City in the choice of Charter Officers by a very simple plan: that of nominating the best men known to the public, without regard to their political opinions, for local offices. They must be *the best men known to the public*, for it would be requiring too much to ask the people to give their votes for a man whom they did not know, on the mere ground of a recommendation of a self-appointed Committee. Candidates for public office must not only be good men, but the people must have had some evidence of their fitness for the places to which they are nominated.

Scarcity of Sailors.

One of the greatest impediments to our commercial prosperity and supremacy, is a lack of seamen to navigate our ships. This want is always felt with peculiar severity whenever there is an extraordinary demand for shipping, such as exists at the present time, and no successful plan has yet been conceived by our government or merchants to obviate it. The apprentice system has not been tried to any extent, but unless some means can be discovered for making boys willing to serve as apprentices, and then to make them satisfied to go to sea when they could better themselves by remaining on shore, the apprentice system could never be of any service.

At the present time, sailors are very difficult to be obtained at any price, and one of the Liverpool packets lay in the stream three days this week, waiting for a complement of men to navigate her. The wages paid are very high, at the rate of *sixty* dollars a month, for, although the nominal wages are but twenty dollars a month, yet as the sailors demand two months' pay in advance, and desert us soon as they arrive in port, it makes the wages amount to fifty to sixty dollars a month.

The Baltimore Board of Trade have recently published their annual report, in which they recommend the establishment in that city of a "Floating School," in which boys can be instructed in the art of seamanship, and a nursery for sailors created. But this plan is only a modification of the several naval apprentice systems which have been heretofore suggested, but none of which have ever been carried into effect. As nearly all healthy boys have a natural inclination to run away from school, and become Robinson Crusoes, it may seem somewhat remarkable that sailors should be so scarce in a country like ours, where all labor is honorable, and the paths of promotion are free to all competitors.

The great difficulty, we believe, lies in the fact that sailors are an exceptionable class,—their occupation is not, in its lower stages, an honorable one, and hence it is shunned by the well-behaved and ambitious youths of the country. The fault of this lies, in a great measure, with the system on which our Navy is conducted. England found it necessary in war time to man her fleet by the iniquitous system of impressment, and France applies the conscription to her marine as well as to her land forces. But, in this country, we cannot avail ourselves of either of these systems, and we have had to resort to the temptations of bounties and high wages, which England has had to resort to in manning the Baltic fleet. But the only plan by which we can ever hope to man our national ships with American sailors, and to provide a surplus of seamen for our merchant ships, is by throwing open the line of promotion from the ranks, infusing an *esprit du corps* into the service which shall pervade the entire crews, and making the occupation of the sailor an honorable one.

When this shall be done, there will no longer be any difficulty about procuring seamen, and our ships would be as superior in their management to those of other nations as they are now in their build. The recent action of the "Retiring Board" shows that, under the present system of officering our Navy, a contingent of useless drones and pensioned incapables is the result. Nothing worse could be anticipated from the democratic plan of opening the line of promotion in the Navy as it exists in the civil service.

A War of Posts.

The old Dutch Church, which Government thrift has converted into a Post-Office, is experiencing extensive repairs. Not long ago it was resolved to dislodge the swallows and owls from the antique tower and throw in a detachment of clerks to occupy it; and accordingly a corps of sappers and miners might have been observed creating a breach in the wall where now the words "Registered Letters," indicate that there is the entrance to that funny Assurance Office where the Department, for a handsome premium, insures letters against itself on condition of paying for no losses. To the east of the tower, and to strengthen the position, a large structure of brick ascends slowly, designed to enlarge facilities for the receipt and dispatch of mail-bags. No improvement, indeed, since the day when the old temple was diverted from the worship of God to that of Mercury, the deity of letter-carriers and errand-boys, has been so important or so indicative of a design to remain in permanent occupation. It is apparently the intention of General FOWLER to stand a siege against the people and press of New-York.

Not long ago the policy of removal seemed so definitely agreed upon that we were favored with a list of the sites selected by Government as available for the future Office. An advance so far rendered us sanguine—perhaps, presumptuous. We entertained enlarged demands; we suggested that with a population averaging towards a million, we were entitled to three Post-Offices at least; and directed attention to the best localities, as meeting the wants of down-town, and of either side of up-town. Carried away by the same insane confidence, we advocated the introduction of the London system of City Delivery; hailed the certain projected improvements in existing methods as harbingers of that more important innovation; and in a general way satisfied ourselves that, at last, the Post-Office Department had aroused to the necessity of meeting the wants of a great City in a liberal way, if not on a scale of positive magnificence. Lulled to security, press and people granted a cessation of arms, and waited events. What is our chagrin at finding, instead of preparations for surrender, our enemy is employing the armistice in fortifying his post, and preparing to stand a tedious leaguer!

In plain terms, it is high time that the reasonable expectations of this City in the matter of postal facilities should be met. That it is a disgrace to the country to transact the business of its most important Post-Office in a hired ruin, however venerable, is the poorest argument for change. It is a wrong done to the public. One-half the errors and miscarriages of letters and papers passing this Office, are due to the cramped and wholly inadequate room where the mails are handled. The clerical force, proper to daily duties so extended and various, cannot be employed, because they cannot be sheltered. Whole bags of newspapers are frequently laid aside for days, for want of time to assort and deliver them. There is confusion and delay, waste of time, loss of correspondence, and loss to correspondents, and a total of great public inconvenience incident to quarters so narrow for a business so wide, which the additions in the tower and at its flank do little to remedy. It is out of the question to lengthen or raise those walls so as to meet the need. Make, if you please, a nest for the Cashier in the belfry, and a perch for the Postmaster in the spire,—still sighs of suffocation will rise from beneath sufficient to move, if not Mr. FOWLER, at least that rusty and obstinate weather-fowl over his head. The homely saw, touching a silk purse and a sow's ear, holds good. The Post-Office the City actually wants, and must eventually have, cannot be made out of the Dutch Church, however extensively it may be reformed.

The State Census.

We have received from the office of the Secretary of State, through Mr. J. DISTURNELL, the following table of the census returns of the State. With the exception of six counties, they are official—though a note from Dr. HOVEN, who has charge of this department in the Secretary of State's office, says that they have not yet been carefully revised, and may hereafter require correction:

Counties.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1855.	Increase.	Decrease.
Albany	93,279	103,500	10,221	
Allegheny	37,908	42,919	5,111	
Broome	30,060	36,060	6,000	
Cattaraugus	38,950	39,582	632	
Cayuga	55,458	53,571		1,887
Chautauque	50,493	52,179	1,686	
Chemung	28,821	27,289		1,532
Chenango	40,311	39,912		399
Clinton	40,047	42,483	2,436	
Columbia	43,673			
Cortland	25,140	24,574		566
Delaware	39,834	39,756		78
Dutchess	58,992	60,636	1,644	
Erie	100,993	132,342	31,349	
Essex	31,146	28,539		2,609
Franklin	25,102	25,477	375	
Fulton	20,171	23,282	3,111	
Genesee	28,468	31,034	2,846	
Greene	33,126	31,137		1,989
Hamilton	2,188	2,540	392	
Herkimer	38,244	38,566	322	
Jefferson	68,158	65,421		2,737
Kings	138,882			
Lewis	24,564	25,229	665	
Livingston	40,875	37,943		2,932
Madison	43,072	43,688	616	
Monroe	87,650	96,324	8,674	
Montgomery	31,992	30,763		1,229
Niagara	42,276	48,325	6,049	
New-York	515,547	624,179*		
Oneida	99,566	107,751	8,188	
Onandaga	85,890	86,491	601	
Ontario	43,929	40,674		3,255
Orange	57,145	60,857	3,712	
Orleans	38,501	38,662	161	
Oswego	62,198	69,400	7,202	
Otsego	48,638	49,749	1,111	
Putnam	14,138	13,933		205
Queens	36 833			
Rensselaer	73,363	79,253	5,890	
Richmond	15,061	21,390	6,329	
Rockland	16,962	20,508		
St. Lawrence	68,617	74,979	6,362	
Saratoga	45,648	49,381	3,733	
Schenectady	20,054	19,572		482
Schoharie	33,548	33,618	10	
Schuyler		18,786		
Seneca	25,441	24,817		624
Steuben	63,771	62,976		795
Suffolk	36,929	41,148	4,226	
Sullivan	25,088	29,389	4,301	
Tioga	34,880	36,976	2,096	
Tompkins	38,746	31,517		7,229
Ulster	59,384			
Warren	17,199	19,675	2,476	
Washington	44,750	44,407		353
Wayne	44,593	46,722	2,129	
Westchester	58,263			
Wyoming	31,981	32,153	172	
Yates	20,590	19,812		778
Total	3,137,041	3,002,146		

* Not official.

The five counties that are not given in the above return, namely, Columbia, Kings, Queens, Ulster, and Westchester Counties, have probably an aggregate population of 380,000, which would fix the poplation of the State of New York at about 3,382,146 souls, being an increase of 245,105 over the census of 1850. Though this figure is not so high as sanguine people anticipated, it is more than sufficient to exhibit our great prosperity. The following is the population of the principal cities, as compared with 1850:

Cities.	Pop. 1850.	Pop. 1855.	Inc.	Dec
Albany	50,763	57,153	6,390	
Auburn	9,548	9,476		72
BROOKLYN:				
Bushwick	3,739			
Williamsburg	30,780			
Brooklyn	96,868			
Total	131,367			
BUFFALO:				
Black Rock	7,508			
Buffalo	42,261			
Total	49,769	74,222	24,453	
Hudson	6,269			
New-York	515,545	624,179		
Oswego	12,205	15,823	3,618	
Poughkeepsie		12,163		
Rochester	36,403	43,877	7,474	
Schenectady	8,921	8,389		532
Syracuse	22 271	25,110	2 839	
Troy	28,795	33,269		
Utica	17,742	22,877	5,135	

It will thus be seen that the cities, especially New-York, Brooklyn, Buffalo, Albany, Rochester and Utica, show a very fair increase of population. In two only is there a decrease, viz: in the small towns of Auburn and Schenectady.

American Products.

A fortnight ago a new five-act tragedy, the production of an American author, was performed at the Broadway Theatre; the subject was the old story of Francesca of Rimini, which a few simple lines of DANTE has rendered immortal. It was not, to be sure, an American tragedy so far as the subject is concerned, but it may be considered an American production, nevertheless. The next night there was a new opera brought out at NIBLO's, by an American composer, which was altogether American, the words being the story of Rip Van Winkle and the music composed by an American. It may be fairly considered an American production. We have often been reproached by foreigners for our seeming inability to produce works which demand high imaginative qualities, but we shall not be guilty of the vanity of bringing forward our new tragedy and new opera to disprove the imputation upon our national defect. One swallow does not make a Summer, and one small opera is not sufficient to prove us a musical people. Doubtless the best way is to own up, and confess that we are not a musical people, nor a dramatical people, nor an artistical people. The Italians and Germans are musical, and the French are artistical and theatrical. We are neither. But we have our good points. We are poetical, philosophical, religious and industrial. Whatever we may become hereafter, it is an incontrovertible fact that we have now but small talent for the ornamental arts. There are few fathers, or mothers either, among us but would prefer to see their sons good lawyers, parsons, farmers, mechanics or merchants, than to see them struggling as artists, musicians or actors. Talk as we may about these things, the artisian is a better man than the artist in this country, and many eminent men who come here to practice their art very soon abandon their profession and employ their talents in some of the more rugged roads to fortune. Dancers have become farmers; singers, soap-makers; and painters, merchants. A perfectly free people will not naturally employ themselves in the arts of luxury which require the sacrifice of a lifetime to attain to excellence, without any promise of fortune, and but slender chances of fame, while all the more ennobling and more profitable occupations are open to them. While we are abundantly able to pay for the artistic productions of Europe necessary to our pleasure, it is exceedingly unwise to complain that we cannot produce them ourselves. No people in the world pay more liberally for luxuries of all kinds; but it, by no means, follows, that it would be advantageous to us to produce them. The condition of society, which makes a man of great ability either willing or obliged to devote his time and talents to such frivolous arts as are essential to the pleasures of a wealthy people, is not one to be desired.

Irish Emigration.

We published several days since an extract from a letter written by Rev. THOMAS REARDON, a Catholic priest in Pennsylvania, to a correspondent in Ireland,—in which he urgently discouraged the immigration of Irish Catholics to the United States. He based his recommendation mainly on the ground of the danger they would incur of ceasing to be Catholics, and so of periling their salvation. We accompanied the extract with such comments as its sentiments seemed, at the moment, to justify and require.

We have received from Mr. REARDON a reply to these comments which, in compliance with his request, and in spite of its length, we publish in another column. He explains very fully and carefully the sense in which he used the expressions upon which our comments were based, and vindicates his remonstrance against the immigration of Irish Catholics to this country.

We have no disposition here to controvert his views or to dispute the soundness of his arguments. Whatever may be thought of them, we do not doubt that his letter will be read with general interest.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Danish Sound Dues—The Position of the Government on the Question—European Objections Considered, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

Your telegraphic correspondent from this point, whose comments upon the Danish Sound Dues question appeared in yesterday's TIMES, intimates sentiments quite at variance with the general tone of your journal on that subject. He indulges, also, in some reflections upon the course of the Administration in that connection, which savor rather of partisan zeal, than of calm reflection. The question whether we shall or shall not longer submit to this Danish exaction involves important principles, and should be considered entirely without reference to the political complexion of the Administration, to whose hands has fallen the duty of its settlement.

I will not repeat the general arguments in favor of resistance. With them your readers are already familiar. It is conceded on all hands that every writer on international law sustains the United States in this resistance. I do not know that any attempt is made to controvert the position we have taken, denying the *legal* right of Denmark to tax our commerce passing Elsinore. The only objection urged against our resistance is, that the present is not the proper time to urge it. Why so? I confess, for one, I can see no objection now which would not apply with equal force at any future time.

Let it be remembered that there has been a perfect uniformity of thought upon this question in all our Secretaries of State from Mr. WEBSTER—who was the first to argue the question with any logical force—down to Mr. MARCY; and each American Administration during the same period has sustained the Secretaries in their expression of this thought. All of these have positively and unequivocally denied the premises of the Sound Dues—to wit: that the Baltic is a close sea. The United States have maintained during all this time the incontestible doctrine that Denmark has no right to dictate the terms upon which our ships shall navigate the passage which leads to and from the Baltic. If she has, then England has a similar right to tax us for passing Gibraltar to enter the Mediterranean. The cases are precisely parallel. There is no right in the one case that does not exist in equal force in the other. And still further: we are now erecting fortifications at Key West, commanding the passage between the Florida and the Cuban Keys. If the right of Denmark to tax us at Elsinore is admitted, it is *our* right to tax all commerce passing Key West!—the attempt to exercise which, however, would be hailed the world over with scorn and contempt.

Such being our rights in the premises, our Government said to Denmark, from 1548 to 1852, "You are in trouble now, with internal convulsions and external broils, and therefore we refrain from pressing the question of the Sound Dues; but when you get at peace again, we shall demand that which all law, natural and written, concedes to be ours." In this act we gave the evidence of our right feeling—of our proper respect for international comity. What nonsense is it then to say that we must not press our suit now with a neutral nation, because other nations having interests similar to ours are at war! And how baseless the charge that we seek to press that suit, regardless of the admitted obligations to each other of friendly nations!

Some, on the other side of the Atlantic, object that this is a European question, in which we appear as intermeddlers. Not so. It is a universal question, of the Liberty of the Seas; and the fact that European nations are so mixed up in complications, treaties and other expedients to bolster tottering thrones, as to find it convenient to suffer this gross violation of the freedom of the seas, constitutes no reason why we should be silent; nor does it rightfully render us obnoxious to the charge of meddlesomeness because the assertion of our right interferes with their plans. An analogy drawn from familiar history will enforce this doctrine. When the modern law of nations began to be settled, there existed permanent war between the Christian and Mahommedan powers, interrupted only by occasional truces—not peace. At that time all Christian merchantmen were compelled to pay black mail to the Barbary Powers, for permission to enter the Mediterranean with immunity from pirates. This black mail consisted of annual presents to Algiers, Tunis and Tripoli, and had been paid by the several European maritime States for a series of years, when the United States became a power. We also submitted to the imposition until we could afford to resist it, and then we *did* resist it, successfully, in that series of achievements in which the gallant DECATUR, on board the *Philadelphia*, immortalized his name. There was precisely the same reason to charge us with intermeddling when we began to protest against those Algerine exactions, that there is now, and no more now than then. That was no more a European question than the Sound Dues. We were not condemned for our course then; but our example shamed England and France into similar resistance, until that system of piratical tribute was broken up; and so it must eventually be in the present issue.

But the analogy goes still further: the origin of the Sound Dues is precisely the same as the origin of the Algerine tribute. They constituted in the beginning black mail paid for granting immunity to ships from piratical robbery; and they have no other title now than custom resulting from *this* beginning. They were part of the feudal system of olden times, when "might made right." They form one of the last relics of barbarism, the continuance of which is disgraceful to Europe,—and disgraceful to America also if she does not end her complicity in its maintenance now that she has examined the question and understands its merits and its responsibilities. S.

The Difficulty With Paraguay—Postponement of the Discussion of the subject—The Late Massacre of Indians—Gen. Scott and the Secretary of War—Commissioner Manypenny—The President's Health—Mr. Buchanan, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

There was, until within a few days, a prospect that a gentleman well versed in the Spanish language, and in the diplomatic history of South America, would be dispatched to discuss the difficulties which have arisen with the Government of Paraguay, on the affair of the *Water Witch*, the maltreatment of Consul HOPKINS, and in relation to grievances and claims of other American citizens. But I regret to state that the movement is for the present suspended, and that the whole subject is withheld for discussion and action at a more convenient opportunity. This habit of postponing the assertion of public and private demands upon other governments, and especially upon weaker ones, is often the result of a generous forbearance, but it does not conduce to the security of our citizens abroad. In this instance, it may be deemed politic to wait for the action of Brazil, which is making unequivocal signs of an intention to administer upon the estate of Dr. FRANCIA, and to absorb Paraguay by way of compensation for the expense of the proceeding. If we do not interpose to prevent the completion of an operation of which we have so often set the example, Brazil can do no less than assume our just demands upon Paraguay and accord us satisfaction.

The lamentable butcheries of Indians by HARNEY's command on the Plains have excited the most painful feelings. The so-called battle was simply a massacre, but whether these Indians were really the same who have cut off emigrant trains with so many circumstances of savage cruelty, or whether it is possible to distinguish between the innocent and the guilty in retaliating these outrages, are points on which we have no reliable information. It is, however, my impression that if the business of protecting immigrant trains had been entrusted to the Secretary of the Interior, he would not have dispatched HARNEY's expedition, and that no wholesale murders by United States troops, under the name of battles nor massacres by Indians, either before or after those "battles," would have taken place. I trust the time has passed forever when Americans can look upon these holiday campaigns against Indians with exultation.

I feel pretty sure that the Secretary of War does not intend to assume the responsibility of denying to Gen. SCOTT his arrears of pay. The opinion of the Attorney General is believed to be in favor of its allowance as a legal consequence of the act; but he thinks such was not the intention of Congress. The correspondence and the opinion, which together are very voluminous, will be submitted to Congress and will furnish an occasion for the passage of a declaratory resolution, putting upon the law the construction which justice requires. I would not, however, assume that because the Secretary of War has had personal differences with Gen. SCOTT, and now denies the legality of his claims to back pay, his conduct proceeds from malice and revenge. There is nothing in his general character that warrants that imputation.

It is reported that Mr. MANYPENNY, Commissioner of the Indian Office, has threatened to resign, if the Secretary of the Interior shall confirm the decisions of Third Auditor in favor of Lieutenant BEALE's accounts, that the Secretary has not approved the report, and that the accounts consequently remain undisposed of. The *on dit* is not supported by probability, since the Auditors are all officers of the Treasury, and not subject to the control of the Secretary of the Interior. But the Indian Office is a branch of the latter department, and my informant states that both the Commissioner and the Secretary are of opinion that the Treasury cannot interpose to deprive them of the power of final adjudication over the accounts of their subordinates. Mr. MANYPENNY is a sort of Comptroller FLAGG, noted for his obstinacy in maintaining his own opinion, and is, besides the great gun relied upon by the Government in its war upon REEDER. It is a pretty complication; REEDER, BEALE and BENTON on one side, PIERCE, MANYPENNY and MCCLELLAND on the other, and GUTHRIE in the middle.

The health of the President improves. His last chill was on Friday last. Its tertiary succession should have appeared on Monday, but an inscrutable Providence interposed, and the Executive escaped. The people have no right to require their representative to pass the sickly season amidst the atmospheric and political miasma which surrounds the White House. A summer residence should be provided within the District, but in a more healthy locality.

I am enabled to state upon sufficient authority, that the excitement caused by the promised return of Mr. Buchanan has all subsided. He has received instructions to settle up some intermittent dispute, which always recurs and claims instant attention at such crises as the present. This important business will occupy Mr. Buchanan certainly until next Spring, and probably until the one succeeding.

The Pennsylvania editor of the organ is understood to be arranging a coalition between the Nebraska Whigs of Philadelphia and the Democrats. Likely enough he will succeed, and if so the valuable city offices dependent on the issue of next Monday's contest will be divided as the spoils of the fight.

AQUIDAY.

Yellow Fever.

The advices received last night from Norfolk and Portsmouth indicate a rapid decline in the epidemic in those places. The weather continues favorable, and in Norfolk there were but eleven deaths on Monday and seven on Tuesday, principally among the inmates of the Almshouse and negroes; while in Portsmouth there were nine deaths on Monday and but three on Tuesday. Hopes are entertained that the epidemic will soon disappear entirely.

At various points in Alabama and Mississippi the fever appears to be prevailing to a considerable extent, but the near approach of cool weather prevents the fear of a great increase in its ravages.

☞ THE report of the meeting at Constitution Hall, published in yesterday's TIMES, was inserted by the reporter without the supervision of the editor, or of the assistant, in the City department, to whom the inspection of such reports is usually entrusted. We aim to make our reports of public meetings simply what they should be—faithful and accurate statements of what may be said and done, avoiding all expression of opinion as out of place, and everything like travesty, as unfair and improper. The report in question was in contravention of this purpose; and we deem it just to ourselves, as well as to those connected with the meeting, to make this explanation.

We may add that the omission of the editorial oversight usually exercised, was due in this case to the delay occasioned by the refusal of the *Express* newspaper to give us slips of the address and resolutions for which we had been induced to rely on that office, by the assurance of the officers of the meeting that they would be promptly furnished.

☞ The University of Michigan has appointed as Professor of Natural Philosophy and Civil Engineering, Lieut. WILLIAM G. PECK, Assistant Professor of Mathematics in the United States Military Academy. A valuable acquisition.

☞ Mr. DISTURNELL has just issued his *Railroad Guide* for the present year, with an excellent map. He has also for sale a new and excellent Map of Wisconsin.

☞ The Board of Councilmen did nothing of general interest at their meeting last evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOAKS, TALMAS AND MANTLES AT COLUMBIAN HALL.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this morning a splendid assortment of Cloaks and Mantles in Moire Antique, Satin, Velvet and Cloth of all the latest Paris styles, in choice colors, at prices 25 per cent. less than any other House in this City.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

SHAWLS—50 STELLA SHAWLS AT $6 EACH; 1,000 Broche Shawls, from $6 to $30; 500 Printed Cashmere Shawls, from $3 to $6; 1,000 French and Bay State Long Shawls, from $4 to $8. At S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S, Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

TARGET EXCURSION PRIZES.
Plated Castors from $5 to $30 each
Plated Pitchers from $10 to $40 each
Plated Cups and Gobiets from $5 to $10 each.
Pastor Cake Baskets from $8 to $15 each.
Plated Coffee Urns from $10 to $30 each.
Plated Tea Sets from $20 to $50
Plater Soup Ladles from $4 to $8
Plated Cologne Stands from $20 to $30
Plated Spoons and Forks assorted sizes.
For sale at Nos. 4 and 6 Burling slip, by
LUTHER HART.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the ease, adaptation and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molda-via Cream for preserving and strengthening the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway

$200,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION VELvet Tapestry and Brussels Carpets at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S Ten Spacious Salesrooms,
No. 99 Bowery.
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains at 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—IN THE FOLLOWing goods, we will offer this morning some great bargains. Rich embroidered robes bands and flouncing, ladies' and gents' linen cambric handkerchiefs, cashmere and stella shawls, Bay State and Scotch wool shawls
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

KID GLOVES—KID GLOVES.—300 DOZEN LADIES' super Paris made gloves at great bargains—slightly spotted on board ship.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS 68 AND 69 Fulton-st.—Fine fashionable cloth coats, $8; splendid business coats, $5. 3,000 pair fancy cassimere pants, $2 50; rich silk vests, $2; extra superfine beaver overcoats, $15.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by
E. MENEELY & CO., Albany, N. Y., 318 Broadway.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 15s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets, from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 8s to 12s per yard.
Rich Brussels in great variety, from 6s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 5s per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than afore prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depot 48 Liberty-st.,

FALL FASHION.—THE PROPRIETOR OF THE West End Emporium, No. 198 Canal-st., calls attention to his beautiful style of Fall Hats, which he warrants to be light, elegant, and economical. Also, ladies' and children's Fur and Felt Bonnets.
J. W. KELLOGG.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

FAMILY MEDICINES,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st.
NATIVE WINES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 265 Broadway.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these precious articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but few articles, possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE is located below Grand-st., No 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground Coffee, in quantities to suit and in quality to please.

"GENIN'S EXCELSIOR—A SUPERIOR NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—At length after many experiments GENIN has succeeded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the Fall and Winter Soft Hat than has ever heretofore been produced either in France or America. He invites especial attention to his "Excelsior"—for that term he has designated this new style—issued for the first time to-day. The shape and the peculiar set of the brim impart an air of elegance to the "Excelsior" which would alone render it popular; but the color, a rich dark claret brown, is its special attraction. In bringing out this chef d'œuvre, the model has been so varied as to suit persons of all ages. To young men the low crown has been adapted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of maturer years. There can be little doubt that the "Excelsior," when seen, will be pronounced the most elegant undress hat as yet introduced in this country. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS TAKE THE LEAD.
EATONTON, Geo., Jan 14 1853.
DEAR SIR: Your German Bitters are taking the lead of all other medicines for chronic diseases, &c., and are selling rapidly. Please send us another box immediately, or we shall be out before it arrives. Truly yours,
LYNCH & DAVIS.
Dr. E. L. STROHECKER said: MACON Geo., Jan 1, 1851.
"I am happy to say that your German Bitters are gaining a great reputation. I think it will, in future, sell very rapidly."
W. MAXEY & Co., said: MONTICELLO, Geo., Oct 6, 1852.
"Your Bitters, though entirely unknown before in this county, have sold rapidly, and given satisfaction."
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

No 140 FULTON-STREET THE PUBLIC ARE RESpectfully invited to call and examine the largest and entirely new stock of ready made clothing for Fall and Winter wear, which SMITH BROTHERS have recently opened at their Store, No. 140 Fulton-st. The assortment of coats dress and otherwise, unusually extensive, are put up in the best custom made style; as also, are their varieties of vests, pants, &c. A critical examination of these superior goods will satisfy any one that they cannot be surpassed in style, quality or finish by any house in the City. One price, and no abatement.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New York.
S. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

WHERE TO CLOTHE YOUR SONS.—THE FALL and Winter stock of Boys' Clothing at ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., contains a larger variety of styles and sizes in dress and school suits, and over-coats wear, than any other assortment in New York. In point of cheapness, all competition is left behind. The lowest price of every article is affixed thereto in plain figures, and no abatement made. Parents are invited to examine the stock. Boys' suits elegantly made to order expeditiously, and at lower rates than elsewhere.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE THE pleasure of announcing to our friends and customers that we are increasing our manufacturing department with all possible dispatch. The introduction of our improved SINGER MACHINES, running at double speed, and accomplishing twice the quantity of work in a day, has caused a sudden rush of orders. In a few days we shall have doubled our weekly product of Machines, and will supply all orders promptly. I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 24 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE NEWS OF THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL DID not create half so much stir in this community as attended the introduction of KNOX'S new Fall style of hats for gentlemen's wear. They are very tasty, elegant, graceful and fashionable and have been adopted as the standard of fashion by all gentlemen who "know what's what" in such matters. There can be no disputing these facts, for all may satisfy themselves by calling at Nos. 212 and 214 Broadway.

TEN DOLLARS ONLY FOR A COUNTRY RESIdence—50 farms and 700 building lots will be divided among 400 subscribers, on the 10th of October, 1855. Each subscriber will receive a deed for a lot, in Mt. Vernon, in the village of Lake Land; or a farm, from 2 to 10 acres—all for $10, payable in instalments. This is a desirable opportunity for a man who wish a healthy residence in the country. Apply immediately to OBAS WOOD No. 258 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had gratis.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof safes, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Thirteenth-street Presbyterian Church will be re-opened for Divine Service TO-MORROW, Services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock, sermon by the Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL D. BURCHARD, D.D. AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, sermon by Rev. ASA D. SMITH, D.D. of Philadelphia. At the latter service will be delivered by Rev. Mr BARNARD, of the Baptist Church

It will be remembered that this Church was destroyed by fire early last Spring, since which time the Pastor has been absent in Europe, while the new edifice was being erected.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association of Albany-st Presbyterian Church.**—The third Lecture on the *Evidences of Revealed Religion*, will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEORGE C. LUCAS on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. The evidences in support of the subject of this lecture will be drawn from the Prophecies.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Chase,** of the Providence Conference, will preach in the Asbury M E Church, Norfolk-st, near Stanton, on SUNDAY, Oct 7, services 10½ A. M., and 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend. Services EVERY EVENING during the week.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church** (Between Bleecker and Amity sts.)—There will be preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. PHINEAS RICE, D. D.; at 3 P. M. by Rev. Wm. H. FERRIS the pastor, who will at 7½ P. M. speak upon *The Infidelity of Modern Spiritualism*. The public are invited to attend. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church,** Franklin Hall, corner Montgomery and Warren sts, Jersey City.—Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York, will preach in the above Church on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Scotch version of the Psalms will be used in worship.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** corner of Jay and Johnson sts, Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP, will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Resources and Prospects of Protestantism*; and at 7½ P. M. Subject—*Behold ye despisers and wonder and perish*. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler** will deliver the first of a series of Sabbath Evening discourses on *Bible Characters* TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Market-st Church, near East Broadway. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **North Sixth-street Presbyterian Church,** *near 6th st., Brooklyn, E. D.*, Rev. Dr. FINLAY, Pastor Public Worship TO-MORROW (Sabbath) at 10½ o'clock morning, 3½ afternoon, and 7½ evening. The Psalmody of the Church of Scotland is used. The public are invited.

☞ **Rev. L. R. King,** Pastor of the Duane-st. M. E. Church, is expected to preach to-morrow, 7th, at 10½ o'clock in the MORNING and at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON; and Rev P. RICE, D.D, is expected at 7½ o'clock in the EVENING. Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. J. H. MYERS, of St. Augustine Florida, will preach in Westminster (Church) 22d-st. between 6th and 7th ave., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Our Lord is Coming.**—Most ample and convincing proofs will be presented TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M. at Mechanics' Hall, No 472 Broadway.—*Of the immediate appearing of Christ to judge the World.* Will you come and hear?

☞ **Divine Service will be held** in the Lamb't-st Baptist Church on SUNDAY at 10½ o'clock in the morning, and 7½ o'clock in the evening of Oct. 7, 1855. Preaching by Rev. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

☞ **Spiritualism in Brooklyn.**—Dr J. B. ORTON will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Public conference every Wednesday evening. Seats free.

☞ **The Society of the new Jerusalem in Brooklyn**—Hold regular service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum Building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton. Preacher, Rev. GEO. BUSH.

☞ **The Sixth Discourse to Young People** on the Evil of the Stage, will be preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, Bedford, near Fulton-st, next SABBATH EVENING, by Rev E. K. McGREGOR.

☞ **Rutgers street Church.**—Service at 10½ A. M. in Asylum by Rev. D. DIEFENDORF, of this City. Subject—*Coming Events Foreseen*. And at 3 P. M., sermon by Rev. J. A. ROCKWELL, of Brooklyn.

☞ **Franklin-st. Baptist Church.**—Preaching in the Church (Franklin st., opposite Varick-st.) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. P. P. Jones.

☞ **Presbyterian Church,** fifth-av., corner of 19th-st., (Rev. Dr. ADAM) Public Worship will be open for divine service TO-MORROW at the usual hours—10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

☞ **West Twenty-third street Baptist Church,**—Rev. J. L. HOLMES, pastor, will preach in the Church, corner of 23d-st. and 6th-av., on SUNDAY EVENING next at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Margaret L. Bisnop** is to preach TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at 9 Varick st, Sanctuary, No 3 Spring-st. N. B.—Preaching in German at the same place at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Wm. Somerville,** of Nova Scotia, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 4th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—In 16th st., between 6th and 7th ave. Evangelical preaching every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects of much interest to all Christians.

☞ **The Society of the New Jerusalem in Brooklyn** hold public service every SABBATH at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton—Preacher, Rev. GEO. BUSH.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Minnesota Land Office.**—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.
Messrs Strachan & Scott, New York.
Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Bowen, New-York.
Messrs. Hope, Graydon & Co., New-York.
Messrs Henry Robinson & Co, New-York.
Dwight Woodbury, Esq, New-York.
Augustus L. Brown, Esq, New-York.
Henry C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Putnam, Esq, Brooklyn.
Hon E. W Leavenworth, Albany.
Hon. C. H Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
Hon Wm. F. Allen, Oswego.
Geo. C Seelye, Esq, Geneva.
F. C Cannon, D.D, Geneva.
H L Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
Nos. 635 Broadway and 44 Howard-st.

☞ **Ladies', Misses' and Children's** Fall and Winter walking and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles

French gaiter boots, all colors, $1 75 to $2 25 per pair. New styles of rubber overshoes for ladies who wear heels. Ladies' and gents' imported French clogs, $2 per pair.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague**—Is more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return

RUSHTON,
No 20 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ **Redding's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure of Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For removing all complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and P. V. RUSHTON, No. 20 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **These $3 75 Boots** made to order by A. BAKER, No. 13 Ann st., are made of the best French calfskin, and will wear as well and look as neat as any $6 or $7 boots. Best French patent leather boots, warranted $5 to $7. A half a spare for cash customers. Give them a trial.

☞ **Unexcelled Bitters.**—The admired statement of Prof. A. A. HAYES, M. D., State Assayer, in ample testimony of the sensible manner in which this medicine is compounded, and possessing in its professional man an unbiased friend in the perspective:

As various persons have been in the use of me in consequence of the formula for preparing Oxygenated Bitters being known to me, I express the following, to Arm

In the combination of these I have included those medicinal principles which experienced physicians have long received as for special action upon the stomach, being deranged by fevers, dyspepsia, fevers and general debility resulting from protracted sickness in families. These are required permanently and remain active in the system as a component of the general healthful vigour in which they are contained. It can be well tempered into use that the preparation, used in larger or smaller doses, would prove a valuable *General Medicine*, which experience has long warranted. Its principles, as a mild, safe and powerful tonic, will be found by the most delicate chemical analysis, perfectly.

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☞ **Oculist and Aurist**—My patients are respectfully informed that owing to the great pressure of professional business since my return from my tour of observation in Europe, I have found it necessary to extend my connexion. I have therefore now stated with me Dr JAMES McNAIER, already favorably known for his professional, medical attainments. Fellow students of former years, united in practice, we will devote our unremitting attention to diseases of the eye and ear, as also to the treatment of medical and surgical cases of all kinds. Daily examinations with the recently invented invaluable instruments which I procured in Europe, enable me at a glance to detect the slightest disease in the depths of the eye, ear or throat. With Dr. JACOB'S celebrated needles, I remove cataract without pain or danger. Deaf persons, who have had the drum of the ear perforated or lost, can have the hearing instantly restored by the artificial tympanum. French artificial eyes inserted, that will look and move exactly like the natural organ. Office hours from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, and from 6 to 8 o'clock in the evening for working people. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 502 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **The Smithsonian House**—On the European plan, Broadway, corner of Chambers, New-York, on the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Barnum's Garden. This new and large hotel, newly furnished and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travellers and the public, including families, unexpensive accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel. Prices, fifty cents a day, seventy-five cents and $1 for single rooms, with many desirable rooms at $5 to $6 per week. Parlors and bedrooms together $8 to $10 per week. The meals are furnished in a new and spacious saloon on the first floor, on Broadway, or in private rooms at the lowest prices the market affords, and in superior style—the guests paying only for what they order. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

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☞ **John B. Gough**—Having returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, will meet his friends at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 8, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the New-York and North American G. Union D. of T. Hon. James Harper will preside. Rev. T. Cuyler will receive Mr Gough on behalf of the G. Union. After which *Address by Mr. Gough*. Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the ladies of the Society, or at the door.

MARY V. A. FORBES, G. Scribe.

☞ **New-York Daily Times Guard.**—A Meeting of this Company will be held at the Eagle Drill Rooms corner of Delancey and Chrystie sts., THIS (Saturday) AFTERNOON, Oct. 6, at 3 o'clock, for the Election of principal officers, and the transaction of other important business. Punctual attendance is respectfully solicited.

M. S. REYNOLDS, Chairman.
M. G. CLEARY, Secretary.

☞ **City Evangelization.**—*The true principle of Life, Growth and Strength, to the Church, as related to the Evangelization of Cities* will be the subject of a discourse by Rev. S. W. BAILEY, on SABBATH EVENING, Oct 7, in the Chapel of the Sixth st. Presbyterian Church, two doors east of 2d-av. All interested are respectfully invited to attend. Public worship every Sabbath at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **American and Foreign Christian Union.**—A meeting will be held in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, corner Madison-av. and 24th-st., TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who has just returned from a tour in Europe, will give a view of the progress of truth in the Papal countries there, contrasting the present state of things with what it was twenty years ago.

☞ **Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters** are invaluable for lame or weak backs, pain or weakness in the side, chest, stomach or loins; and for all complaints that a strengthening plaster is applicable, they are decidedly superior to any others in use. General Depot, No. 682 Hudson-st., and sold by all druggists throughout the City and country.

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OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

MELINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of 'Ague Cure' you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but dare to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Rowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonesboro', Md., Sept. 4.*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several active and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria" found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, end their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Premising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical, analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "Cure," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express.

SECOND I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute preventive of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers. Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to six or more gross, and that "every bottle has effected a cure" therein, creating a demand far more conclusive evidence that cannot honestly be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other so-called medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit. All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that the remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it. LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission. All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a cert ficate of character from a clergyman. The best will be at my express and prepaid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a County in the United States [illegible] Agent, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling [illegible] in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

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Philadelphia, T. R CALLENDER, No. 86 South 2d-st.; Detroit, BIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 60 Clark-st.; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, ED. S. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 151 Chartres-st; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

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An Account of Three Visits to the Japanese Empire, with Sketches of Madeira, St Helena, Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.

MRS. CUTLER
IS NOW AT HOME,
No. 7 AND 11 PARK PLACE,

Where new and elegant assortments of every article in the above line will be found, selected with great care from the most fashionable importations, and offered at the lowest prices.

Mrs. C. has also a large and splendid assortment of her own manufacture, consisting of

SILK BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles of RICH SATIN and VELVET BONNETS of unusual elegance and beauty, and of the most fashionable shapes and colors.

SILK, SATIN and VELVET BONNETS of unusual and unrivaled excellence and of all grades. ALSO, RAVEN, CHANTILLY and other LACE BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS and FEATHERS, of the most fashionable and recherche designs.

FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, consisting in part of Roses, Leaves, Wreaths, Pigeons' Wings, &c., &c., for the Christmas season.

In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination.

MRS. CUTLER,
Nos. 7 and 11 Park Place, New-York.

P. S.—Patterns, Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to

FALL FASHIONS

THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine the SPLENDID current assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. We have been more favored in the selection of Paris Bonnets, and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants.

W. SIMMONS,
No. 644 Broadway.

TO THE LADIES.
GLOSS WORTH OF
OSTRICH AND MARABOUT FEATHERS,
Just received per steamer *Baltic*

A splendid lot of FEATHERS, which we will sell really very cheap, as also our PARIS MILLINERY. The attention of the ladies is respectfully solicited

MRS. CARTER.
Paris Millinery Establishment, No. 593 Broadway.

HOMER & RETCHUM
Offer a large and desirable stock of
PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
and colored Straw Goods, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, at the very lowest prices for cash.

MRS. RALLINGS—Respectfully solicits the attention of ladies to her novelties in FRENCH BONNETS, received by the last steamship, of entirely new textures and in great variety, styles not to be seen in any other establishment in the City

MRS. RALLINGS, No 67 Canal-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and tidy Irish girls, who wash, dress children, and generally do the work of a private family; one as chambermaid and seamstress, a good nurse to a child, and do the washing and ironing of the nursery, in this City of Brooklyn; wages $6 to $6 a month; excellent City reference. The other is a neat girl of 16, can sew, mind a baby, or as waitress in a small family; wages $5; best City references. Call at No 349 3d-av., near 52d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two trustworthy English women; the one is an excellent cook, understands pastries, bakes good bread; or would act as laundress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washer; to be found in the kitchen through the day, if recommended. Call or address No. 94 3d-av., Bible House. No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED AS HOUSEKEEPER.—An English woman 40 years of age, who is accustomed to all the duties of housekeeping; or would render herself useful as a family where she would be treated as one of the family. Wages no object, as she has a small income Address C C C, at this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City references—one as good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No 73 4th-av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as shop Carpenter. Good reference. Apply at No 11 30th st., near North River. Inquire for SAMUEL H TIBBETTS.

SITUATION WANTED—As assistant book keeper or clerk in a wholesale grocery-store down town Address GEORGE, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Qualified by a thorough education to instruct in the higher English branches, particularly Mathematics, also in Latin, French and Spanish, wishes to engage as teacher in a first class seminary, or private family, in this City, or its immediate vicinity. Highest testimonials as to experience and ability can be given. Apply at No 13 Harrison-st., between the hours of 2 and 4 P. M., during the week.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing near Philadelphia. She must be a thorough English scholar, with a good knowledge of mathematics, and cap ble of teaching music. She must be a so willing to take some charge of the house, as the lady is an invalid. Salary $300 per annum Address for one week, A E M., Box No. 1,756 P. O. Office of Merchants' Insurance Office, Philadelphia, or A. E M., *New-York Times* Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family at Astoria, L. I., competent to instruct in the ordinary English branches and music—one who would be willing to assist in the care of a little son and the work of the children. Reference will be required and given in return. Address M. B., at this office, stating name, terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady from New England educated for and successful in her profession, and whose references are most unexceptionable, wou d desire as Governess the teaches efficiently all departments of English, French, Latin and rudiments of Music. No objection to South or West Address GOVERNESS, Roxbury, N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 849 Post Office

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes to meet with an engagement as visiting governess in a family, to instruct in English, French and Music. References given Address VISITING GOVERNESS, office of the *Daily Times*.

EDUCATION.—The advertiser, for the last ten years first the head of one of the most prominent schools in this City, will receive into his family two boys to educate. To those who require much aid from the teacher, such an opportunity seldom offers. Address EDUCATION, at this office. References given and required

TEACHER.—A lady of experience, and a graduate of one of the Massachusetts State Normal Schools, desires the situation of Principal or Assistant in a public or private school. She can teach all the branches usually taught in English education, including the higher Mathematics, also, the rudiments of Music and Latin. Address Miss E. L. Y., New York City Post-Office.

TEACHING, AS VISITING GOVERNESSES OR ASSISTANTS IN SCHOOL.—Is desired by two sisters graduates of one of the first institutions in New-York. They have qualifications of a high order and much experience. Address SISTERS, Raynor's Bookstore, 76 Bowery.

MALE TEACHER WANTED—For Mathematics and English. Thorough testimonials required Apply this day only at 372 Broadway, between 9 A M and 3 P. M.

PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES—Wishing to learn a beautiful art, at which they can certainly make from $5 to $6 per day, and suitable for any city or town in the United States, can be taught perfectly in one lesson at a small fee Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

WANTED—Men for steamers and railroads, clerks, school teachers, bar-keepers, boys for trades and sailors, house keepers, laundresses, &c Charges moderate. Apply at No. 4 East Broadway (basement)

DRUG CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale store. One who has a knowledge of the retail business may address Box No. 188 Post-office, with references and qualifications

TO YOUNG MEN.—WANTED—For a new ship ten landsmen; also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, boat-steerers All clothing furnished for the voyage Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West st., corner of Cedar, up-stairs, opposite pier No. 14 North River

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS—May be obtained at the offices of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor place. Also, a great number of cooks are wanted, with good references

TO SILVERSMITHS—Wanted two or three first class workmen; also a first rate chaser. Apply No. 277 Spring st. WM. FORBES

APPRENTICE WANTED—To the silversmith business, about 15 years of age, of American parents. Good references will be required. Apply at No. 48 8th-av.

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to good cash City trade Can hear of a good chance by addressing Box No. 2,974.

GOOD PIANIST WANTED—To play in a Dancing Academy. Apply at No 21 Howard-st., from 9 o'clock to 12 A. M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M.

TO PRESSMEN.—Good Adams pressmen and feeders and a good cylinder fly-boy, wanted at JOHN A. GRAY'S, No. 97 Cliff-st.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—One who resides with his parents and can give good testimony of character, &c. Apply at No 261 Pearl-st

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No 7 Carmine-st JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long, 9 inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $16,000 They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, if this purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $6,000 for information and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls and the cards aforesaid. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
For principals of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO Oct 4 1855

FIRE AND EXTRA FIRE MEATS—Ocean stock for sale by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 1 and 3 John-st. Market

BOARDING.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives can obtain board and pleasant rooms on reasonable terms at No 5 Bond-st

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BOARDING—Gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No 5 Bond-st

BOARDING—Gentlemen with their wives can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No 5 Bond-st

BOARDING—Gentlemen can obtain board and pleasant rooms at No 5 Bond-st

BOARDING—Other transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at No 5 Bond-st

BOARD IN WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, by immediate application at No 154 West 14th st. The house has all modern improvements. Family small. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Board in a first class private, opposite Carroll park, may be obtained by those wishing superior accommodations Apply in Carroll place, seventh door west of Court-st., or at No. 2 Hanover st., (basement.) New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 2 Remsen-st., half way between the Wall-st and Fulton ferries A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No 67 Henry-st, five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall st Ferries.

BOARD WANTED By a lady, in a private genteel family; good plain board; the charges must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., ANDERSON, B x No. 2 630 Post-Office

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—First-class house—two floors three rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No 155 Henry-st. References required.

BOARDING IN CATHARINE-STREET.—Several gentlemen can be pleasantly accommodated with board at No. 1 Monroe st, corner of Catharine-st. Terms moderate. Payments required promptly.

AN ENGLISH LADY—Living convenient to the ferries in Brooklyn, would like to let some very pleasant rooms, furnished, with partial board, to European seamen or other strangers of a respectable home. For particulars address A M, Brooklyn Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Three or four well furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen. Also a fine basement for office, at No. 62 Lispenard-st. References exchanged.

PARTIAL BOARD WANTED—By a young man in a family where there are few or no other boarders taken Location below Broome-st. Address A. F. S., *Times* Office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

ELEGANTLY FURNISHED PARLOR TO LET—A gentleman and wife, or a single gentleman, could be accommodated with a parlor and bedroom and board, in a private family The house new; all the modern improvements; owned by the occupant. Those desiring a home would find one, without the disagreeable associations of a boarding house. Apply at No. 170 East 18th-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry. EDWIN E YALE

1080 BROADWAY.—A gentleman and his wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with full or partial board The house is new, and has all the modern improvements. Also a large room to let, suitable for a physician or dentist.

52 BOND-STREET.—Most desirable front and back second floor rooms with bath and gas, to let with board, by a gentleman whose business is in him from the City Terms $22 per week He will also sell his furniture, which is new, at a fair rate. Inquire as above in the evening.

NO. 68 WEST FOURTEENTH-STREET, CORNER SIXTH-AVENUE—Pleasant rooms for families or single gentlemen to let with full or partial board. House contains all the modern improvements

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERED.—A DRUGGISTS AND OTHERS—A first class old established business in the City for sale; also in a ready money neighborhood and doing a good business. The stock, consisting of all kinds and descriptions of patent medicines and warranted to be all of the best kinds, and fancy articles, the best assortment of the market; also attached to the above is a full assortment of all descriptions soda water, an Rent moderate Fixtures consist of show cases, marble top counters, drug cases thirty six shelving cases soda water fountain, fancy jars, gas fixtures, and beautiful store furniture. Terms of sale made easy Price $1,500 No application of the kind need apply. For particulars inquire at No. 2 E Cox No. 117 Bowery, or by note at Swarts' Cashmere square Post-Office, to A. E COX.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in paints, oils and window glass, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York in consequence of one of the firm retiring. Any party acquainted with the business, and desirous of forming a connection, will address A O W, care of Box No 1 546 Post-Office, stating capital, with references

TOE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE FOR SALE—The stock is small, carefully selected, and bought for cash. Has been established for five years. The reason for selling, the owner has other business. Situated on the best business street in the City. The above is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply or address JOHN CLARK No 44 Warren-st, 2d floor.

$15,000 TO $30,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With this amount of capital, the business is well established and is known. Having a large amount it is a chance rarely met with as the only reason why I bring a partner is the extension of the business Address G W., Union square Post-office, stating where a personal address may be sent

$800.—TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.—For sale the lease, stock and fixtures of a hat store, now doing a good business in an old established stand This is a rare chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, No. 166 Chatham st., to JAMES RIORDAN, proprietor.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—The hardware store formerly kept by James Lester deceased, corner 4th and Lewis sts. There is a good stock of tools and hardware, and it is an excellent stand for business The whole must be sold to close the estate. ANDREW MILLS and ELIZA J. LESTER, Administrators, No. 173 Lewis-st., near 4th.

TO HAT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A first-rate three story factory, with all the apparatus, and a never failing supply of water, situated in a convenient locality in the State of Connecticut Apply to F. McCRAKEN, basement of No 82 William st., at 2 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—To establish the Wholesale Grocery business in a city in the interior of the State. Satisfactory references given and required. Address C M. C., at this office, with place for an interview.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of not less than $5 000, to engage in a manufacturing business already established, which pays from 40 to 50 per cent Address A B C, at the office of this paper.

FEED STORE FOR SALE CHEAP FOR CASH—Horse, wagon and fixtures. Apply in West 36th-st., one door west of 9th av.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, one state diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, places both ends and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width as it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons wishing to purchase Rights of Counties of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses every thing that has been or can be invented for the same purpose and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Have also heading saws in hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. M. FERRIS, Agent.

VERONEE'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS No. 259 8th-av New York.—The inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus Dance, &c.

N B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Those confined to students.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!—French, English and American chandeliers in great variety—over three hundred different patterns. Buyers are requested to examine the prices W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PARIS-MADE CLOCKS AND BRONZES.—Of new and rare designs. Many are duplicates of those now in the Great Exhibition at Paris W. J. F DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL SCHOOL FOR BOYS, No. 1 Bond-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO., 124 Nassau-st., or at the School-house.

JULIEN'S FAVORITE BOARDING ACADEMY FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 5 Bond-st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be had at the store of Messrs. SCRIBNER & CO., 124 Nassau-st., or at the School-house.

FRANKSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY, Frankfort, Herkimer County, N. Y.—The Autumn Session will commence on the 1st of October, and continue twenty one weeks. Pupils can be received at any time during the session, and will be charged from the time of entering. Connected with the Institution is a large and healthful farm, on which a well furnished Gymnasium is erected. A primary department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates. If desired to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 251 West 16th-st., New York.

BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3 The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms

REFERENCES.

Rev. W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof. G. D. EATON.
Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D. Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev. E. S. FOSTER, D. D. ISAAC SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st, New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L. I Oct. 3, 1855

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, 283 Broadway, (WESTERMAN & CO.) No. 4 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG F MITCHY.

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—At No. 339 4th-av., where boys are instructed, on the German plan, by Drs. RICHARDS and BENDAN, (the former from Planters' College, Miss sippi; the latter from the University of Berlin, Prussia,) is still open for the reception of pupils, number limited; few more desks can be occupied. Circulars at the Institute

FRENCH EVENINGS CLASSES—Attended by Prof N de la PLACE, are commencing now at his residence No. 197 12th-st. between Broadway and 4th av., on his thorough system, so well known, for the benefit of the learners No more than three pupils will be admitted Terms $12 50 a quarter. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P M

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 113 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments,

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. Mme HARRISON, A. B. A. Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17 Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY OR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THE COLONEL COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No 48 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MUSIC.—Miss MANLEY wishes to inform her pupils, and the public generally, that she has returned to the City, and is ready to receive pupils on the Harp, Piano and Guitar. Any communication addressed to her residence, No 18 East 16th-st., will meet with immediate attention.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, will reopen on THURSDAY, Nov. 1. THOMAS C. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No 4 Warren-st., between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, the 13th inst.

MRS. BORSTEIN, LATE JULIA L. NORTHALL will continue to give instruction in singing, at her residence, No 310 Bleecker-st, commencing again for the season on Monday, Sept. 10. For terms, &c., apply at the house

TARRYTOWN INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term commences Nov. 1. Circulars, containing terms, references, &c., can be obtained of C. SHEPARD & CO'S No. 193 Fulton-st., New-York, or by addressing A NEWMAN, Principal.

MRS. DIETZ—Respectfully informs her friends and patrons that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her residence, No 18 East 22d-st.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 13th st.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

PROFESSOR PHILIP ERNST—Teacher of the Boehm Flute and Guitar, has returned to town, and will be happy to see his pupils at his Music Rooms, No. 521 Broadway, entrance in 12th st. New-York City.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av and 28th-st CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st st., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 18.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and piano forte. No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re opened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY. Sept. 13.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st BROOKLYN

Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they will open a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court st., Brooklyn on TUESDAY, Oct 9 Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARRUAUD'S ROOMS, No. 54 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, south side, west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAUD respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that he has returned from his tour of observation in Europe, and will commence giving instruction in dancing and waltzing, on Saturday, 13th, and Monday, 15th of October Days for the regular classes, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ o'clock P M. for gentlemen; Wednesday and Saturday, at 12, noon, and 3½ afternoon, for ladies and children Private lessons and private classes at any other hours. Several new dances will be introduced Mr. Charruaud's elegante Cuculars, containing terms, &c., can be had as above.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes are now open. On Monday and Thursday corner of 4th av. and 38th-st On Tuesday and Friday at No. 527 Houston-st between Broadway and Bowery.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—On Wednesday and Saturday No 146 Orange-st corner Fulton. For ladies at 3 misses and masters 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen at 7½ and at 9½ P M.

DANCING ACADEMY.—Mademoiselle CAROLINE VEZIEN'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st is now open for the season; classes meet for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen at 3 o'clock P M., and at 8 in the evening for practice Grand Soiree Dansante every SATURDAY EVENING from 8 o'clock to 11 Admission 50 cents.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, furnace, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 68 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No 119 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the inventor WILLIAM BLAKE.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted to keep, and with proper care and a half months after a sea voyage. Apply to ROBT L. PELL, Pelham Park, Unter County, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE IN WILLIAMSBURGH—Two new and elegant three story brick dwellings, with all the modern improvements, in Fourth-st., near Fifth-st. Will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Fire-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two of the elegant 4-story brown stone high stoop houses on 15th-st, near 3d av., fronting on Stuyvesant-square, built in the most substantial manner, with all the modern improvements and first class finish. Apply at No 180 10th st, or on the premises A person with the keys will be present from 8 A M to 6 P M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A very desirable house in 27th st., west of Broadway It has all the modern improvements in fine order, and ready for immediate occupation. Price $8 000 Terms very easy. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 63 William-st

HOUSE FOR SALE—A splendid brown stone House in 12th st., just west of 2d-av., for sale. Every modern improvement. It will be sold at a great bargain Apply to WM BEARD, No 42 E st 11th st., near 3d-av.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegant and commodious four-story brown-stone front house, No 260 West 33d-st; is in complete order for immediate occupation and is provided with all the usual modern improvements for water, gas and heated air, and is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family The situation is elevated and peculiarly healthy. The house is 23 feet on front and 45 feet deep, built in the most substantial and careful manner The lot is 4 feet deep It will be sold, if bought the present month, for $13 000 and at no less, and $6 000 may remain on bond and mortgage, or it will be leased for five years to an acceptable and responsible tenant, on corresponding terms. Apply to JOHN G BITTERS, Agent, No. 332 9th-av.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—4 in 15th-st.; 1 in 16th-st.; 2 in 20th-st; 1 in 21st-st; 1 in 22d-st; 1 in 24th st; 1 in 25th-st; 1 in 26th-st; 2 in 27th-st; 1 in 30th-st; 1 in 31st-st; 1 in 32d-st; 2 in 33d-st; 4 in 34th-st.; 2 in 35th-st; 1 in 36th st; 1 in 37th-st; 1 in 42d-st ANTHONY BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Wood-st.

THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—With all the modern improvements Possession given immediately For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 18 Bozeman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Situated in and near the pleasant Village of Saugerties and about 15 minutes by ferry from the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and commodious, having a front of about 50 feet by 70 feet in depth, with an omnade in front and piazza on three sides. The grounds are tastefully laid out in front with windows, pure spring water carried into 2d story, about 11 acres of ground under good cultivation, including an excellent garden, grove of trees &c The place is peculiarly desirable for private residence or for school purposes, being perfectly healthy, with access to the Village and to churches of various denominations, with mail facilities &c. Several very superb building sites in the same locality with from 5 to 30 acres each, are also offered They are immediately on the Hudson, overlooking it for 10 or 15 miles, and are every way desirable

Inquire of IRVING PAINE, PAINE & LEE & CO., No. 31 Pine-st., or of JOHN FREAM, at residence of Blaze L prilland, Esq., Saugerties, Ulster County, New-York

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City Land from 3 to 100 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air, and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 187 Broadway, third story.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A farm of 200 acres superior land, eligibly situated at Plainfield N. J., 35 miles from New York, three minutes from Railroad Depot dwelling 68 by 36 feet, Grecian style, one mile from the village, hot air furnace range, &c. Out buildings of first quality, and in perfect repair, with an abundance of fruit. Will be sold; only one parcel at a bargain. Terms easy An improved Western farm will be taken as part payment. App y to C. A. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jones sts., with the foundation walls and building materials thereon Also, the adjoining three lots, 92 by 80 feet, and three 2 story and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos. 89, 91 and 93 Jane st with a new six horse power steam engine and upright tubular boiler, 40 tubes 3 inches, and 16 feet long, the two lots, 92 by 80 feet, and 87 same street, each 21 by 80 feet, with the double 4 story and attic frame dwelling thereon. Terms liberal Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE PROPERTY NEAR DOBBS FERRY FOR SALE—A tract of land containing 61 to 22 miles from City Hall, with an extensive land and river prospect; a good investment if purchased at the present price Address or apply to M. J. COUZENS, Dobbs Ferry, Westchester County, New York

COTTAGE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A neat two-story and attic cottage with extension tea room and two lots of ground on Medina-st., first house east of Classon-av A very pleasant location, and only 3 doors from Fulton-av. Railroad. Inquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.—Valuable Central City property is now offered in one undivided parcel, two lots consisting of Nos 167 Chatham and 3 James sts., presenting a front on two streets of about 90 feet Also, vacant and would be accepted as part payment on the above, a snug place in a good country neighborhood, with comfortable dwelling and 20 to 35 acres of land under improvement Terms at interview Apply in basement of No. 50 Wall-st. to HENRY A. SPAFFORD.

FARM FOR SALE—Situated at East Chester, Westchester County only eighteen miles from New York, railway between the New-Rochelle depot on the New Haven Railroad, and Tuckahoe depot on the Harlem Road, about two miles from either Station. Said farm contains sixty acres of good land six of which are woodland; there is a good farm-house barns, &c., on the premises; the situation is healthy and very desirable. This is a most desirable place for a dairyman or market gardener, it being accessible to the City, by rail road, eight or ten times daily; or it would be a beautiful place for a gentleman seeking a country seat, as its natural advantages for improvement are very great There is an abundance of good soft water on the premises, a never failing brook running through the land; there is also a fine apple orchard of 150 trees, with a variety of fruit, all in full bearing For further particulars inquire of S. VAN BENSCHOTEN, No. 15 Old-slip

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid farm of 107 acres, 20 acres under wood; the land and fences in first rate order; plenty of fruit; excellent house and out buildings; 18 miles from New-York; within 14 miles of depôt A most desirable investment. Will be exchanged for good paying improved property in New-York or Brooklyn. Price $12,000. Half can remain on mortgage. App y to COWLEY & HASKELL, No. 4 President-st. and No 6 Hamilton-av., Brooklyn

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Fine farm and superior improvements, 111 acres, situated 11 miles from Newburg, will be sold cheap, for cash, or exchange for City property. Price, $70 Apply to C R MILLER & CO., auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway.

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON

AUCTION SALES.

S. HARRIS, Auctioneer
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Building Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUNCOMB.

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market-slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Hunter's Point. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages 1 are Peck-slip and Grand-st. ferries, Williamsburgh, every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents, BARKER & DUNCOMB, 14 Pine st. or to

JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st, New York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 67 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. PERRY, cor. South 4th and 5th-sts, Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st., near the ferry.

JOHN HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important sale of elegant and substantial household furniture—Rosewood piano-forte, pier and oval mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mantel decorations, &c., THIS DAY, (Saturday) at 10½ A. M.—These goods are the entire contents of the residence No 10 Murray-st, near College-place. The furniture is in excellent order, having been in use but a short time, and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reservation or regard to weather. Following is a partial list, viz.: two solid frame rosewood suites in hair cloth, rosewood octave piano-forte of beautiful tone, and fully warranted by the maker; elegant etagere with plate-glass doors and back, ladies' secritoire richly inlaid in enamel, rosewood, marble top, centre, side and pier tables, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, &c.; pure hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, tapestry, velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, a choice collection of oil paintings, silver tea sets, china baskets, castors, forks, spoons &c., China dinner and tea sets, ivory cutlery, beautifully decorated vases, Parian marble statuary, cut glassware &c. Catalogues can be obtained at the house, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF THE BALANCE OF MORTGAGED FURNITURE, OIL CLOTHS, 60 dozen CHAIRS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Oct. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 36 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large assortment of goods, new and second hand furniture, being the balance of mortgage furniture remaining from last sale, comprising in part of mahogany and rosewood wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, mahogany sofas and tete-a-tete, marble top dressing bureaus, all patterns; French cottage and gothic bedsteads by the dozen, mirrors, oil paintings, hair and other mattresses, spring seat mahogany and cane chairs, carved and cane seat do., looking glasses, tapestry and ingrain carpets, 30 full pieces of oil cloths, &c. &c. Also, about 60 dozen curled maple, oak and other chairs suitable for the trade, and all others in want. Also, a large quantity of damaged chairs, all patterns. N. B.—The stock is all cleaned and in good order, a good opportunity to buy now in want, and the sale will be positive any without regard to weather. On MONDAY, sale of hotel and boarding house furniture at No. 141 Washington-st., near Cedar-st.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on TUESDAY next, Oct. 9, at their auction room, a large and valuable stock of dry goods, comprising a great variety of ribbons, hosiery, laces, silks, satins, millinery goods of all descriptions, and other dry goods, all in good order, and to be sold for cash, without reserve, to close a concern.

To MILLINERS.—Also, a large quantity of cap tabs, bonnet linings, and other goods for milliners.

The above is an entire stock, having cost over $12,000, and will be found well worthy the attention of our customers and the trade generally. Catalogues and goods ready on the morning of sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, Oct 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, GOLD WATCHES, &c., RICH AND VERY VALUABLE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY STOCK—Will be sold off peremptorily, by order of Assignees the valuable and well assorted stock above named, consisting of costly diamond rings, brooches, studs, breast pins, of splendid size and cluster brilliants; rich fine gold curb chains; fine gold guards, vest and fob chains; a variety of gold sleeve buttons, brooches, lockets, ear drops, pencil s, thimbles, &c. Elegant gold lever double and single case watches, and other super movements; ladies' richest style enameled do; silver lever watches also. The whole to be disposed of unreservedly, comprising a rare and exceedingly attractive sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms No 117 Nassau-st, consisting in part of superior mahogany and rosewood secretaries, bookcases, parlor furniture, en suite, in hair, brocatel, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, richly carved rosewood etageres and escritoires; easy and arm chairs of a variety of styles, sofas, tete-a-tetes, lounges, extension dining tables, dining room and parlor chairs, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c. Also, at 12 o'clock, a superior rosewood piano-forte.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer

BY SAVAGE & PARKS.—Regular Saturday sale of desirable furniture for the trade and families. On SATURDAY, 6th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, between Duane and Pearl-sts., comprising every variety of oak, rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, en suite, covered in velvet plush brocatel and hair cloth, extension tables of every material, easy and rocking chairs, wardrobes, bureaus and secretary bookcases, bedsteads, richly enameled chamber suites, &c. Also, a fine gallery of oil paintings. Catalogues at sale. N. B.—Goods packed and shipped at a reasonable charge.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock at No 81 Nassau-st, furniture, rich and plain, in large variety—rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and oak, for parlors, sleeping rooms, dining rooms, &c. Also, magnificent French plate mirrors, for pier and mantel; two superior oil paintings, with 40 choice paintings, all gold-leaf frames; Grecian bedsteads, dressing bureaus with marble tops; superior extension tables, with an excellent stock of useful fancy articles. At commencement and during the sale, various fancy goods, jewelry, &c. Great bargains may be expected.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT POSITIVE SALE OF A SUPERB STOCK OF CABINET FURNITURE—Removed by order of A. B. Warren, Esq., for convenience of sale. DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell THIS MORNING (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No 85 Nassau st, the above-mentioned stock of superb furniture. The furniture comprises parlor suites, en suite, in hair cloth, brocatelle, suites of rosewood, mahogany, enameled, &c. for bedrooms; hall furniture, &c. Every article on the catalogue will be positively sold, as the account must be closed this day. Terms cash.

PETER PARKS Auctioneer

BY SAVAGE & PARKS.—REGULAR SATURDAY SALE OF NEW AND SECOND HAND CABINET FURNITURE—For the Trade and Families. THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, comprising every variety of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, en suite, in plush, brocatel and hair cloth; mahogany extension tables, sofas, easy and Voltaire chairs, wardrobes, bookcases, &c. Also, superior enameled chamber suites. Sale to commence with a quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for sale. Catalogues at sale.

H. H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the gallery over the salesroom No 19 Nassau-st., EIGHT OPENING SALE OF PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS.—Every fine collection of choice modern oil paintings, on copper and silk awaited to glass. Among which will be found several fine specimens by Dana-ti, Dubuque, Paris, Van Schelser Cardiet, Chonnbeaux, and others equally well known. Also, a large number by celebrated American and English artists, together with an invoice of fine old engravings.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at the sale room No. 37 Centre st., the furniture of a family removed from Bleecker st.; viz.: Mahogany chairs, sofas, rocker, extension and pier tables, side-stands, toilet sets, curtains, shades, linen, carpets, oil cloths, new tables, three-ply and ingrain carpets, lounges, china, crockery, and glass ware, French plate, pier, and oval mirrors, cooking stoves, &c.—worthy attention of housekeepers and dealers. Sale peremptory.

BENJAMIN F. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., near Fulton, THIS DAY, Oct 6 at 10½ o'clock, a miscellaneous sale of rich household furniture, French plate mirrors, gilt frame do., paintings, richly decorated French china vases, English electro silver plated ware, bronze gas chandeliers, pendants, brackets, hall lights, &c. Also, invoice of 45 000 cigars. Country merchants can have their goods packed on the premises, and shipped to any part of the Union.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SELL, on SATURDAY, Oct 6, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No 11 Broad-st, a bright bay horse, 8 years old last June; handsomely made, with white tail; of the Gifford Morgan blood; very stylish and good; goes inside of three minutes, and well broke, warranted sound, kind and gentle in all harness

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

BY J. BOGART.—THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Auction Rooms corner of Fulton and William-sts, a large lot of new and second hand parlor, bed room and kitchen furniture; large lot of carpets, woolen blankets, splendid vases, mirrors, &c., &c.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THIS THURSDAY, 11th inst., SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch, Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

M. B. OGDEN, } Trustees
D. ELSTON, } Chicago Land Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, Esq., 4 Pine-st, New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, Esq., 41 State-st, Boston

CHICAGO, Aug 16, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and for inquired, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

AUCTION.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the store No 506 Grand st. A quantity of valuable wines, brandies, cordials &c. Also a choice assortment of teas and coffees together with the fixtures of the store, and all the valuable appurtenances of a large and extensive tea establishment.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp. 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly making for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of Dr. M. Deomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No 1 Vesey st; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No 129 Liberty-st, New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also T. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or Box No 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M Mauriceau is on title page

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE,

Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London.

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES, avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail Address

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square.

FEVER AND AGUE.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL, SAFE AND CERTAIN
REMEDY,

WILL BE FOUND to be the Peruvian Febrifuge. For sale by A B & D SANDS druggists, No 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patents of England, secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all forms of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The subscriber who is about retiring from active practice, has prepared in printed form his valuable prescriptions, remedies, &c., adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which every person can make himself immediately on discovery, without the dangerous delay usually experienced where the medical man through ignorance or with a desire to increase his fee, permits the complaint to remain until the patient's health is seriously jeopardized. Physicians are assured that these formulas are derived from the most successful treatment of these two diseases: to patients especially those at a distance, they are invaluable. Price $1 each, and sent, enclosed in a letter as directed. Address Dr DEVERE Box No 2 659, Post-Office, formerly a surgeon in the Paris Hospitals.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours. DR WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr JOHNSON No. 16 Duane st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as hereinbefore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed. 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and be the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dean-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT.—Or rooms and medical care during confinement, will close by addressing a letter to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post Office, wh ch will be promptly answered.

CHEVALIER'S DENTISTS' FURNISHING WAREHOUSE—No 360 Broadway (No wrong in the Directory.) Manufacturer and dealer in everything appertaining to the Dental profession. N. B.—Catalogues and price current furnished gratis

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No 8 East 22d-st, two doors east of Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

HERRING'S SAFE—AGAIN THE CHAMPION.—This safe has been awarded a silver medal at the State Fair just closed at Harrisburg for the best fireproof Safes These safes have never failed when placed in competition to carry off the prize over all others, and the verdict previously given in their favor by the juries at the World's Fair, London, the Crystal Palace, New-York, and a host of others, is once again indorsed by the intelligent committee of the great Pennsylvania Fair. HERRING'S Patent Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder Proof Locks, warranted to stand more fire than any others the world ever saw. Can be purchased only at the old stand, Nos 189 187 and 189 (Green Block) Water-st, New York

S. C. HERRING & CO.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use STEPHEN BROWN,

No 235 Water st., New-York.

DOOR SPRINGS.—Western Mechanics and the Trade generally are invited to examine my improved Door-Spring, warranted the best and cheapest in the market. ALEX J WALKER, No. 106 Broadway, Sole Manufacturer of Steel-Pod Door Springs, with the Double-Headed Detachable Brackets.

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No 108 Elm st near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex Centurion, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry use. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W QUINCY, 98 William-st.

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CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of 'Wewassing,' 'Fall River,' 'Boston,' 'Arawam,' &c., for sale by WM. H TISDALE, No. 108 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

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For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
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From the Celebrated
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PRICES GREATLY REDUCED—WHY NOT USE IT—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE-PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily supplied and laid on

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
of Castleton, Vermont,

INVITE THE ATTENTION of BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS, and the public generally to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE, which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in DURABILITY OF COLOR, as FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH It can also be transported cheaply to any of the STATES, CANADA, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, its great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, with the fact that it never requires painting—leaving a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

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F & J DUGAN, No 438 Broome-st, New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No 46 Rose-st., New-York

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G Burnham, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No 309 West 12th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John st., New York.

J H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHOICEST FURS, made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and encouragement. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms Orders strictly observed Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of Samuel Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No 183 Pearl-st., opposite Coenties Slip.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, consisting of sofas, tete-a-tete, rocking, easy and other chairs, centre, card and side tables, wardrobes, bookcases bureaus, &c. To be sold to close a concern at No 47 Beekman, near William-st

H. A. HARRINGTON.—ENAMELLED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st, cor. Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 77 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, O

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELLED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices
WARREN WARD, No 144 Grand-st.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR SHREWSBURY—LONG BRANCH, AND SEA GIRT.—The new steamer JAMES CHRISTOPHER will run from foot of Jay-st. N. R., as follows:

LEAVES NEW-YORK	LEAVES OCEAN POINT
Tuesday, Oct 2 ..... 8 A M.	Tuesday, Oct. 2 ..... 12 M.
Wednesday, Oct 3.. 8 A M.	Wednesday, Oct. 3.. 1 P M
Thursday, Oct 4..... 9 A M.	Thursday, Oct 4..... 2 P M
Friday, Oct 5..... 10 A M	Friday, Oct. 5..... 3 P M
Saturday, Oct 6..... 3 P M	Monday, Oct 8..... 1 A M

Stages for Squam Village, Red Bank, and other parts of the country

5 O'CLOCK STEAMBOAT LINE FOR HUDSON AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The splendid steamers COLUMBIA and SOUTH AMERICA will leave foot of Harrison-st every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, connecting with stages from Kingston, Catskill and Hudson and Hudson and Boston Railroad; and Chatham Four Corners. Edwards, (connecting with stages for Lebanon Springs,) West Stockbridge, Lee, Pittsfield, North and South Adams, and all the Western parts of Massachusetts. The first train leaves Hudson at 5 o'clock in the morning, and arrives in Pittsfield in time for breakfast

HAVILAND, CLARK & CO.
L. B. MELLEN & CO.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie Meals served on board. The favorite steamer ARMENIA, Capt. N. B. Cochran, will, on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New York from foot of Chambers-st every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—FOR GREENPORT AND SAG HARBOR.—On and after WEDNESDAY of the 14th of September, the favorite steamer ISLAND BELLE, Capt. F. Post, Jr., will leave New-York, from Catharine Market-slip, on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 8 A. M., landing at Northport, Port Jefferson, and Orient Point. Ticketing passengers through to Patchogue for $1 25, and Riverhead for $1; to Comac 75 cents. Returning will leave Sag Harbor on MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 A. M.; Greenport 8; Orient Point, 9; Port Jefferson 12 M., and Northport, 2:30 P. M.

E. T. DUDLEY, Agent, No. 205 South-st., New-York.

SUNDAY TRIP TO NEWBURG, WEST POINT and COLD SPRING, landing each way at Yonkers. The favorite steamer THOMAS E HULSE will leave foot of Jay-st every SUNDAY MORNING at 7½ o'clock, for the above places, returning, leaves Newburg at 1 P M

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9 30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 P. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroad from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of passengers from Newport and trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 6 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M and 4:55 P. M

For local trains and other connections, see *Passenger Railway Guide.*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs, or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

THREE TRAINS DAILY, (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefontaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c., &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Rail oad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6:20 A M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10:40 A. M. Xenia at 12:40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2:30 P. M., Dayton at 1:35 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2:25 connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 7:15 P. M., connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M., Xenia at 2:25, Dayton at 5:50,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Pseudo—"History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of Medicated Inhalation" Unmasked.

LETTER NO. IV.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the present letter it is my intention to thoroughly unmask the false pretences, false statements and gross tampering with medical opinions, of which the person who has recently presumed to assail Inhalation has been guilty, and with the base intention of misguiding and deceiving the afflicted.

I have not willingly, nor yet without great reluctance, stooped to expose his disregard of truth, but have been compelled, both by consistency in regard to my own practice, and by duty to those under my care, whose feelings have been rudely lacerated and their hope and confidence sought to be tampered with. It is not enough that the unprincipled character of this man is well known in New-York—it must be known wherever his poisonous and insidious libels are read. But it is not my intention to indulge in idle declamation, or to assert that he is ignorant and unscrupulous, has no regard for truth, and is all that pertains to medicine, is a merciless quack. I shall prove him to be so, and now to my purpose.

Having run loosely over the names of a few of the distinguished physicians who had written on the practice, he professes, in letter No. 2 to give a summary of their experience under the heading, "*The Testimony of European Physicians as to the Results of Inhalation.*" But in doing this he designedly omits the testimony of many, garbles the statements of several and misquotes others for the sole purpose, as will be seen, of creating a false and erroneous impression of the whole. This I will prove by a few pertinent facts.

In his first letter he tells us that Sir ALEXANDER CRICHTON was one of the great writers on Inhalation. "His treatise," says he, "shows that his experiments were thorough, complete and long continued, covering a wide field both in the range of disease and remedies, and were conducted with skill and science." And yet in his summary of opinions he omits his testimony simply because it would be too favorable to Inhalation for his purpose. Sir ALEXANDER found that Inhalations were completely successful in many cases. "He had seen ulcers healed, the inflammation of tubercles removed in a great number of cases." If honest, why suppress this testimony? He shows us besides that he was wholly ignorant of the work of CRICHTON, except by name, (and this he doubtless copied from the *Specialist* of Sept. 1,) for instead of the observations of this writer covering a wide field both in the "range of disease and remedies," it covered only one disease and one remedy, "Consumption" and "Tar Vapor."

But here is a second and still more palpable omission—more palpable because the testimony is stronger in favor of Inhalation and more recent. In his first letter he says of the work of Dr. MADDOCK, of London: "This book shows that he (Dr. MADDOCK) availed himself of all the knowledge and experience of his predecessors, carefully repeated their experiments, and then called to his aid all the valuable remedies of which he had knowledge." Yet, strange to say, he omits Dr. MADDOCK'S testimony in his summary, because it was too favorable. He wished to injure the good fame of Inhalation, and create a doubt of its efficiency in Consumption, and Dr. MADDOCK demonstrated by arguments and proved by facts its great success in the cure of this disease. "The result of our practice," says Dr. M., "has clearly shown us that pulmonary consumption and other diseases of the chest are not incurable." And again: "The time is fast approaching when the *modus medendi* now pointed out will be invariably adopted, and be the means, with the blessing of Providence, of removing a stain from the practice of medicine." This is Dr. MADDOCK'S testimony in regard to Inhalation, and if this writer had intended an honest comparison of the opinions for and against this practice, would he have omitted the whole testimony of a physician who "had seventeen years' experience?"

He garbles the evidence of Sir CHARLES SCUDAMORE, presenting us four disjointed sentences, which have merely a bearing on the importance of proper diet and proper clothing, and a due attention to the state of the general health, but which gives no idea of his strong confidence in Inhalation; and yet, when fishing for these broken sentences, he must have seen the following: "Experience has amply justified my recommendation of this treatment, and I have had the happiness of succeeding in very numerous cases in which with the old modes of practice I must have failed." And he could not overlook the long list of consumptive cases, bronchitis, asthma, and hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Inhalation proved successful. In some of the cases of crude tubercles in both lungs, and of ulceration in others, Inhalation was followed by recovery. Take, for example, cases 2, 3, 5, 7, 8, 9, &c. And, more than this, he should have said, for Sir C. SCUDAMORE tells us, in speaking of certain inhalants, "although medicines of great delicacy and power, my conviction of their most perfect safety has not been shaken by a single untoward instance." He had not seen the least unpleasant symptom created. If this traducer of Inhalation had intended to give an honest history or correct result, would he have omitted the testimony of Sir ARTHUR CLARK, who says that "proper Inhalation powerfully promotes expectoration, absorption, and softening of tubercles." (Essay on Pulmonary Consumption; also, TYRRELL on Consumption, p. 89.)

Sir JAMES MURRAY, of Dublin, says of Inhalation—"I can with safety assert, that it will sometimes heal if early applied, and it will give rest and repose and relief in cases where it is impossible to cure." And he too is omitted in the summary.

So also Dr. COTTEREAU, who adduces many instances of rapid recovery in cases where the stethoscope and general symptoms indicated confirmed consumption, and remarks—"We thus see that consumption has existed, and after having reduced the patient to the verge of the tomb, has been combatted with success." And why omit the opinions of GANNAL, of Delpit, and RULLIER? In doing so, he must have been either ignorant or dishonest—or both.

Dr. JAMES TURNBULL, Physician to the Liverpool Infirmary, remarks, in a work on the *Progress of Improvement in the Treatment of Consumption*: (1853,) "When volatile remedies are inhaled, they must produce, besides the general effect resulting from absorption, a local action on the mucous membranes and its secretions, hence we should expect them to exert an influence in bronchitis." * * * * "This would also lead us to expect that Inhalation would prove beneficial in spasmodic asthma, a deduction which is confirmed by experience." Again, he says: "There are a great variety of volatile substances, capable of being used for Inhalation, which have never been tried at all." And he accounts for the limited knowledge possessed on the subject of inhaled remedies, by the fact that "*many who use Inhalations, prescribe them without any well defined object beyond the soothing effects.*"

These are but a few of the many omissions he has made, some designedly, others through ignorance; and strong as they are, they form but a tithe of the overwhelming testimony in favor of this practice, which I am concentrating in the columns of the *Medical Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Lungs.* There are more than enough to show in its true light the duplicity of the pretender I am now unmasking.

But why should I go to these authorities to prove this? Take his own advertisements a few months apart, and we have proof of his falsehood and plagiarism, which, were he not so sunk in moral degradation as to be dead to every honorable motive, would bring the blush to his cheek and make him hang his head in shame at his dishonor. Less than a year ago, this person first began to use Inhalation, and then sought to set up a claim that he had used it for several years. Then he spoke in glowing terms of its efficacy, "not only as a local but as a constitutional remedy." *Now* he tradduces it. For the edification of the reader, I will make a few brief extracts:

Extract from a letter published by this writer in the Herald, Dec. 2, 1854.	*Extracts from a letter in The Tribune, Sept. 22, 1855.*
One of the most effective and convenient modes of employing remedies is by inhalation. It may in this way be used both as a local and constitutional remedy. It is now twelve years since I commenced the use of this mode of treating consumption, and it constitutes one of the most powerful agents I employ. It is well known that a profound and immediate effect may be produced upon the whole system, through the lungs. The blood in its passage through them receives not only the oxygen of the air, but also any medicinal substance with which it may be impregnated. All medicines designed to act upon the lungs without injuring them.	I. That the inhaling of medicated vapor or air cannot be relied upon alone in the treatment of Consumption in any of its forms. II. That in true Pulmonary Phthisis or tubercular Consumption, it has very little if any efficacy. III. That it is only in catarrhal affections of the Throat and Lungs, where there is extensive inflammation or irritation of the mucous surfaces, that the treatment by Inhalation is of any real value. IV. That medicines of sufficient potency to produce any decided effect upon the system, either general or local, cannot be put into

Extract from a "Practical Treatise on the Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, by R. Hunter, M. D." Last edition. Published, May, 1854.	*Extract from an advertisement of S. S. F.—Herald, Dec 2, 1854.*
The inhaler I use is made of glass, and will hold about a pint of water. The entrance into it is closed by a cork furnished with two tubes, one of which, of glass, passes from the top of the cork down below the fluid to with'n a quarter of an inch of the bottom. The other tube, partly of glass and partly elastic, passes through the cork and rises above it, is elastic, about fifteen inches in length, and furnished with a glass mouth-piece.	The inhaler is made of glass, and the one contrived by myself is of the form represented in the cut, and will hold about a pint of water. The entrance into it is closed by a cork, furnished with two tubes; one of these is of *glass*, and passes from the top of the cork down below the fluid, to within a quarter of an inch of the bottom. The other tube passes through the cork and rises above it, is elastic, about fifteen inches in length, and furnished with a glass or *ivory mouth-piece.*

Need I add anything more to expose the despicable character of this man? It is not necessary, 'tis true; but he is such an old offender, and has so long reveled in duplicity, and grown rich by unblushing imposture, that I feel it would be mistaken forbearance to let him go, until we have torn off the last fragment of his disguise, and shown him in all his deformity.

He tells us in his advertisement of Dec. 2, that he had used inhalations for twelve years. If this were true, how does it come to pass that in the notorious "six lectures" and his "Almanac and guide to Invalids" for the present year, (1855,) which ought to be a fair and full type of his practice, the name "Medicated Inhalation" is not even mentioned! Besides this, which of itself is conclusive, in October, 1854 he published in the *Tribune*, *Dispatch* and elsewhere, an advertisement of over one thousand lines, in which no mention is made of "Medicated Inhalation," and only twelve lines are devoted to the "Inhaling tube," a small contrivance, something like a tin whistle for amusing children, intended, he tells us, to improve "small, feeble lungs, and weak, flat and contracted chests." In December he found he could not do without inhalations, and hence adopted—imitated—my inhaler, and copied from my book the description of its construction and manner of use. On the 26th May last we find in the *Tribune* another advertisement headed: "Medicated Inhalation, in connection with other medicinal and mechanical remedies. Dr. F.'s treatment for consumption, its complete triumph." Falling utterly, as might have been anticipated, he now assails it as worthless, dangerous, and a gigantic swindle. Such is a brief history of the manner and the date at which he first began to use inhalations.

He tells us in his last letter in the Daily *Tribune* of Thursday, and in the weekly of to day, that I have nothing to do with him, but merely with his statements in regard to Inhalation. Now, I differ in opinion, essentially from this. He comes forward voluntarily as a witness against Inhalation, and professes to produce certain facts to substantiate his own statements. In reply, I have to do with his own character and credibility as a testimony. What kind of a spectacle does his past career present? His ingenuity and the versatility of his appliances for gain would be really laughable, were they not as *injurious* as they are ridiculous. He is undoubtedly a universal genius, for he tells us he has discovered a "*Universal Tonic*" In the newspapers we are now furnished with a couple of sophistic letters which he did *not* write, and, on turning to his "Almanac and Guide to Invalids," are treated to the following delicious morsel which he *did*:

CANCER.—This disease is usually considered incurable. This is entirely erroneous. It is perfectly curable, without pain, or in any way injuring the constitution. Cancer should never be cut out. They are curable in nearly all stages, unless the patient is greatly reduced. They can be treated by me by letter, *giving* the description. Cures always warranted and always made. No charge without a cure. I would urge persons afflicted with cancer to consult me before consenting to any painful or expensive operation.

Again we find him devoting his untiring energies to the manufacture of "*Heart Corrector*,"—he next jumps to "*Vermifuge for pin worms*," which he flanks by "*Abdominal Supporters*" and "*Gravel Specifics*," to say nothing of "*Tetter Ointment*" and "*Pain-Killers*" (Pages 32 to 36 of his Almanac.) Notwithstanding this scientific and euphonious array of *discoveries*, his ambition was evidently not yet satisfied, for we find him turning his attention to the manufacture of "*Hair Tonic*," which he tells us "*will usually cure* FALLING OFF *of the hair in from* TWO *to* TEN *days, perfectly preserving its beauty and color. Half a dozen bottles will cure almost any case of baldness*" (!!) Merciful powers! how shall I protest the reputation of our medical sages from a man of such prolific genius!

Is it not cruel in a man of such transcendant talents, and one who has already so greatly astonished the world by his "*wonderful discoveries*," to wage war upon the opinions of such men as BENNETT, CRICHTON, SCUDAMORE, CLARK, CORRIGAN and MADDOCK, to say nothing of my humble self? Should he not rather cling to his "*Hair Tonic*," in the hope that it may redeem him from his past errors, and achieve for its great inventor immortality and—dollars!

Ne sutor ultra crepidam.

Having given a brief historical sketch of the "*inventions*" of this singular man, it now only remains for me to show consumptive invalids what he has manufactured for their special benefit In his "*Guide*," for the present year, (page 7,) he inquires, "What is to be done in cases of Consumption?" and replies, "I treat as follows: I give the Inhaling tube, shoulder braces, abdominal supporter; I also give nervine, liniment, pulmonary expectorant, pulmonary balsam, cough pills, and and other medicine the case requires."

He invites invalids to his office, and assures them of the *pleasure* it will give him to cure them; having always a plentiful supply of these medicines on hand, ready prepared for their relief Would the afflicted like to take a peep behind the screen? If so let them read the following experience of an "Invalid M. D.," who has been through the mill:

"I found," says he, "behind the scenes one having the air of 'a most prosperous gentleman,' who looked through my case with an imposing flourish—smiled approvingly—received a fee—I thought an enormous one—and bade me follow him and I would be well. Conducting me back into the ante-room, he sang out some words in an unknown tongue to a clerk near the window, who wore a remarkable stiff standing shirt collar, and then, with a graceful wave of the hand, withdrew. This latter person at once handed me a package of medicine, already neatly put up in a handsome paper box. Ah, said I, in surprise, did you have it ready? Yes, said the clerk carelessly; I saw you come in, and whilst you were waiting to see the Boss, I put it up. Then, rejoined I, with warmth, you knew beforehand what he meant to give me!

The clerk with a stiff standing collar thrust his tongue into his left cheek, drew the lower lid of his right eye grimly down with his ring finger, leered at me significantly, but with much good nature, and I departed, I trust a wiser man."—*Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal.*

As this is an exposure of the impositions practiced under the name of Inhalation, as well as of those who traduce it, I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without alluding, in a few remarks, to another centre of duplicity and empiricism, which seeks to hide itself under the disguise of Inhalation, adding weight to its assumptions by applying the term "*Lung Institute.*" It may be interesting to the public to know that a speculator, formerly of Ohio, influenced by the growing fame of Inhalation, "*got up the business*" some year and a half ago, hired two amateur doctors, and set to work advertising "*Alcoholic Extracts,*" and an "*Entirely New System of Inhalation*" by "*Cold Medicated Vapor*" The "Invalid M. D" from Virginia, in his perigrinations through our City in search of health, fell into this den, and thus humorously relates his experience:

"The Doctor received and examined my case with care. * * * * He found my case a very beautiful one. I was, he said, just enough diseased to test the full power of his method." It turned up, however, that this was not the "genuine man," and he was shown into the next room. Here, also, he found only an "assistant," who "showed me round and predicted a good time coming." At length he succeded in obtaining admission to the great man's presence, and "found him superb. My account of my reception amused him much, and we became unreserved and quite intimate.

"The fact was, he told me, that these fellows had come well recommended to him,—the business had prospered in their hands—he was no judge of qualification—didn't pretend to it—had seen an opening for it, had got the business up, and managed only the advertising and money department. In short, said he, I am only the capitalist of the concern. The little fellow you first saw, he further more proceed'd, is, I think myself, a little too fussy over the chest; but the other one, I do think, is *nice* for the throat."

Such are the evil influences by which Medical Science is ever surrounded and degraded, and the sick imposed upon. Against these heartless impositions there is no law but public opinion, and yet our profession have ever shrunk from the moral obligation of unmasking and exposing them in such a manner that the people can see them in their true light.

In the September number of the *Specialist* I was compelled to repel a slanderous attack upon Inhalation, by the Editor of the *Journal of Health.* It would have given me far greater pleasure to have left these men in their humble position, but they presumptuously stepped forward to attack the good name of Inhalation, and thus compelled me to defend it, and in doing so, though I have striven to discharge the duty with calmness and moderation, the acts have so accumulated upon their heads that I confess I am pained at the picture of moral degradation which they present. Let all who are disposed to try a quixotic tilt against our practice, or to shelter imposture under its sacred garb, take warning by he fate of this trio, whom, we will venture to say, in the language applied by MCCAULEY to BARRERE, we have placed upon a pinacle of infamy from which they will not easily be taken down

I shall now dismiss the pseudo historian and all his tribe of imitators, and shall address to the invalid, from time to time, such advice and directions in regard to pulmonary diseases as I may deem necessary for his guidance and information.

Your obedient servant, R. HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
No 828 BROADWAY, Oct. 6, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Discharges from the Ear.

LETTER No. 8.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am led to revert to the subject of my letter (No. 3) in consequence of the great preponderance of this class of ear complaints coming under my notice, and from the fact that this disease is curable, and if left uncured must sooner or later be productive of serious consequences.

There are every day causes of this complaint. For example, children (in whom it is most frequently manifested) are very apt to introduce substances into their ears—pieces of slate pencil, peas, beans, &c. The parent, very naturally anxious and excited, attempts the extraction with some rude instruments, thus causing an injury, slight at first, but resulting in a chronic discharge from the ear of a diffuse character.

We must not, however, suppose that a discharge is less important because it supervenes without any previous severe pain or direct injury. This condition does now and then appear, and is known only by the ocular demonstration afforded; yet, upon a careful examination, its cause is often found to be of great moment

These examinations are becoming less difficult than formerly, as science, in its onward progress, suggests means and contrivances of great value, so that we can now arrive at a correct knowledge of the real condition of the ear, as also, in fact, of the eye. It will not be understood that instruments alone can avail everything. The information derived from their use may, and I know, from statements made to me daily, does lead to great mistakes, and gives rise to an amount of hardihood in the treatment of these delicate organs truly fearful to contemplate.

We have now said that scarlet fever and several other eruptive diseases,—scrofula, acute inflammation, and direct violence,—are among the causes of discharges from the ear. We shall have to further consider their probable and possible ultimate effects when unchecked, pointing out the fallacy of asserting that the discharges have become constitutionally requisite.

Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D.,
Oculist and Aurist, No. 27 Bond st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULA, &c.—Dr. REESE remarks in his *Gazette* of this month, that the name of RUSHTON has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of his laudable efforts to procure and prepare the genuine article for the public, that the son deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular, by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor, and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, (son of the late WM. L. RUSHTON,) No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway' corner of Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 20 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, Oculist and Aurist, begs to state, in reply to numerous inquiries, that he will take pleasure in forwarding to those who may feel interested in the above subject, a copy of the journals containing his letters upon "Deafness," "Nervous Deafness," "Discharges from the Ear," "Enlarged Tonsils," "Diseases of the Eye," "Amaurosis," &c. No. 27 Bond-street, New York. Office hours, 11 to 4 o'clock, daily.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—In answer to many inquiries regarding the permanency of this art, the subscriber would say that the principle of finish he employs, though recently applied to the Ambrotype, has been used long enough to demonstrate its entire indelibility; also, that he has the choice of every known method of finishing the Ambrotype. He guarantees the permanence and durability of every picture made at his establishment.

M. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HE COUNSELS WELL when advising an examination of our present large stock of carefully prepared Fall and Winter Under Garments and Hosiery. The season is demanding a change in the texture of our garments; the time is opportune for purchasing cheaply. Our goods are superior in quality and make, and the prices unusually low. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.

English Brussels, 8s. per yard.

50,000 yards Ingrains, at 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

At HIRAM ANDERSON'S Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most excellent bill is offered at this popular Theatre. The great pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the interesting dramas of "Mabel, the Child of the Battle Field," and "The Dumb Girl of Genoa. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. FOX, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, and every member of the Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bile. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sketching from Nature, as taught by Mr. WOOD at his residence, No. 231 Sixth-avenue, is very quickly acquired, and very beautiful in effect. Individual instruction is given. New pupils received next week without further notice.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 2, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev Jas. Millett, Mr. ROBERT J. GREGORY to Miss SARAH ANNE WALDRON, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 4 at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. F. T. Tiffany, of Kinderhook, Geo. WILCOXSON to EMILIE A., youngest daughter of D A. Cushman, of this City.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, by Rev. J Sanderson, Mr. WM. KNIGHT NORTH, to Miss JOSEPHINE COOKE, all of this City

☞ New Brunswick, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 2 by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, D D, Mr. EDWIN B. PLACE to Miss MARTHA ANN APPLEBEE, all of this City

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5 by Rev. Dr. Joel Parker, Col M. CLANNIFF BEAL, of Randolph, Mass., and Miss ELIZA STEVENS, of New-York.

☞ Eastern papers please copy

On Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Edwin F. Hatfield, Mr. HENRY C. BULLOCK, of Albany to Miss AGNES F. CRAMP, of this City

☞ Utica papers please copy

In Brooklyn on Thursday, Oct. 4 by Rev. J. D. Wells, Geo. BRODHEAD of Port Jervis, N. Y., to JOSEPHINE, daughter of Dr John B McMunn, of the former place

At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, Oct 4 at St. Mark's Church, by Rev Wm S. Child, of Springfield, Mass., WM WALTON WOOLSEY, M D., of Dubuque, Iowa, and FANNY, daughter of Israel Sheldon, Esq., of Groton, Ala

In Fitzwilliam, N H., on Wednesday, Oct 3, by Rev. A. M. Bridge, Mr. JOHN R KIMBALL, of New-York, to Miss KATE O, daughter of David Fullam, Esq.

On Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. P. Allen, AARON D. BLAUVELT to ELIZABETH JANE SMITH, both of Spring Valley, Rockland County, N. Y

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 5, JANE ELIZA, wife of Cornelius Crowe, aged 30 years, second daughter of the late Capt Stewart, of the 42d Highlanders

The friends of the family, and those of his brothers and brothers in-law, J Fitzgerald and P. F Boyle, also those of her brother, Wm S Campbell, are requested to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 5 Monroe-st. Her remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, WM. GRANGER, aged 44 years, 9 months and 11 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Oct 7, at 2 o'clock P M, from No 1 5th st, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 4, JOHN MOWTON, Jr., aged 39 years, son of John and Rebecca Mowton, formerly of Baltimore.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invite l to attend his funeral from the residence of his father No 167 East 21st st, on Sunday afternoon, the 7th inst, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Green Mount Cemetery, Baltimore.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 4, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JAMES MACTEAR MACHINITT.

His friends are requested to attend his funeral, to Greenwood, on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the house of his cousin, No 324 West 27th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 5, CAROLINE ELIZA, eldest daughter of R H and Eliza Stoutenborough.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 125 West 49th st., on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct 5, at 6 o'clock, ELIZA, wife of Charles F Leavitt.

Services at her late residence, No. 87 Clinton st., at 12 o'clock this day. (Saturday)

Friends are respectfully invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Oct 4, after a short illness, MR JOHN LEWIS, son of Wm and Mary Jane Lewis, aged 27 years and 12 days

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral at 2 o'clock this (Saturday) afternoon, from his late residence, Fort-land-av., near Myrtle av., Brooklyn, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct 2, on Division av. JAMES E. WELLS, aged 7 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Belleville, N. J., on Thursday, Oct 4, MARY ANN, wife of James W Barclay, and eldest daughter of Wm. H. Hodge, in the 25th year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday, the 8th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from Hoboken Ferry, foot of Barclay st.

At New-Haven, Conn., on Thursday, Oct., 4, Mr. ELIZABETH A. BOSTWICK, wife of William Bostwick, and daughter of the late John Howard, Esq., of Augusta, Ga.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, this day, (Saturday) at 3 o'clock, P. M

At Portsmouth, Va., on Sunday Sept 30, of yellow fever, while on the mission of duty towards his fellow man, Dr. EDWIN HUNTER, of this City, aged 33 years

At Fort Hamilton, on Friday, Oct. 5, MARGARET ANN, wife of Adrian Stillwell, aged 30 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence

At Great Barrington Mass, on Wednesday, Oct 3, MARY P., wife of Geo R. Ives, of Brooklyn, aged 37 years

The funeral will take place at Great Barrington, on Sunday next 7th, inst. Friends of the family are invited to attend.

☞ The funeral of the late JAMES H. BRAINE, Esq., will take place on Saturday next, the 6th inst, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th av and 10th st The friends of the family, and those of his son, J. Wentworth, and of his son-in-law, Rev. Charles Reynolds and John B Wilson, are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page

Sales at the Stock Exchange ..OCT. 6.

$10,000 Ind. State 5s	b60	82	830	Cum Coal Co	s3 29
10,000 do	b60	82½	100	do	c 30
10,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	b60	86	50	do	b3 30
9 000 do		84	350	do	30
9 000 Virginia 6	s3	87	100	do	s30 30
10,000 Missouri 6s	b30	91½	200	do	b30 30
20,000 do	s30	91½	300	do	b60 30
8 000 do	c	90	100	do	c 30
1 000 California 7s '70		100	100	do	b60 30
2 000 City 6s '70		101	200	do	b10 30
1,000 Erie Court Bds '71		80½	100	do	b10 30
4 000 do		80	50	do	s10 30
20,000 Erie Bs, of '75, 1st m		88	800	do	s10 30
10,000 do		90	50	do	b30 30
1 000 N Jer M & L Co		100	50	Gal & Chicago R R	117
5,000 Ill Cen R R Bs	s30	79	300	Reading Railroad	s4m 30
93,300 do	s3	79½	50	do	s3 30
18,000 do	b30	80	400	do	s3 30
8,000 I F Bds, with priv		80½	400	do	c 30
9,000 do	b60	81	100	do	s60 30
6 Bank of New-York		170	200	do	b60 30
135 Mechanics Bank		109	200	do	s30 30
10 Bank State N Y		107	100	do	b60 30
50 Corn Ex Bank		102	500	do	s3 30
90 Ocean Bank		95	50	do	b60 30
18 Mer Ex Bk		107	200	Hudson R R	b60 30
20 Island City Bk		81	100	do	b60 30
850 Canton Co	s3	34	300	do	b60 30
400 do	b60	26	230	M So & N Is R	98
400 do	s30	24	200	Panama Railroad	108
300 do	s4m	24	100	do	s60 105
100 do	b30	25	80	Il Central R	s3 91
100 do	s30	24	100	do	c 93
700 Nic Transit Co	c	18	150	do	s3 93
200 do		18	100	do	93
300 do	s60	18	67	Eighth-avenue R R	100
100 Penn Coal Co		100	150	Clev & Toledo R R	82
500 do	b60	100	500	do	82
400 Harlem Railroad	b60	26	50	do	s10 82
100 do	b3	26	100	Mich Central R R	96
20 do	s3	25	50	Chi & Rock Isl R R	10 94

SECOND BOARD.

$1 000 Virginia 6s		97	100	Erie Railroad	opp 55
12 000 Ill Cen R R Bs	s3	80	100	do	b30 56
47 Bank of Commerce		108	900	do	b60 56
100 Canton Company		34	100	do	s30 55
1500 Nicaragua Tran. Co	s60	18	75	do	s3 55
100 do	b30	19	100	do	b10 56
100 do		18	25	Panama Railroad	103
100 do	b3	18	500	Harlem Railroad	26
100 do	b60	19	100	do	b60 26
100 do	b60	19	50	do	s30 25
100 Cumb. Coal Co		26	50	do	s3 25
300 do	b3	26	300	do	b30 26
100 do	s4m	26	50	Reading Railroad	93
300 do	c	26	100	do	s60 94
300 do	b60	27	26	Galena & Chic. R R	118
450 do	s3	26	200	Cleve. & Tol. R R	s3 83
200 Hudson Riv. R R	b60	37	50	do	s60 83

FRIDAY, Oct. 5—P. M.

There was no observable change in Money on demand loans, to-day. There is less difficulty met with by Brokers in good credit in making up their daily wants at 7 ℘ cent. And the differences paid on time contracts at the Stock Exchange are scarcely so high as last week. The remarkable activity in most branches of trade is having more effect, at some of the heavy Banks, on the offerings of paper. This produces no inconvenience, except where the country deposits have been greatly drawn down, and the Banks would like to reduce their line of discounts to correspond. The Bill Brokers, outside, offer a fair selection of paper, 60 days to 4 months, at 7½@8 ℘ cent., and longer dates 9@10 per cent. The movement of Breadstuffs is rapidly on the increase, both in the daily receipts and the export purchases. The latter are creating a variety of Foreign bills, and the rates of Exchange are much unsettled: Present range on London, 109½@108; Paris, 5.13¾@5.18¾. The tonnage in port available to the French shippers is not large, and this has a tendency to embarrass for the moment their Grain and Flour purchases. A small parcel of gold bars will go out in the Bremen steamer to-morrow, and half a million is said to be engaged for the next Cunarder from Boston. The Agent of the ROTHSCHILDS is to be the principal shipper, and connecting this rumor with the reported engagement of the French Government with some eminent house to supply eight million dollars, or forty million of francs, in Gold from abroad, there is some apprehension that the export from this side is to continue through the season, without very particular reference to the course of Exchange. But this can hardly be the case, if the Breadstuff movement to France is anything like present anticipation. This staple the French expect to be quite as deficient of as Gold itself—it is what they would have to pay Gold for to any other country than the United States; so that, sent from here, it must answer all the purposes of Gold. Beside, in the face of an Exchange 1 or 2 ℘ cent. in favor of this country, it might be found no easy operation to force 60-day bills on the market, for the purpose of shipping Gold at an apparent loss—we mean to any marked amount. In the absence, therefore, of some greater necessity, as well as decided practicability, than has yet appeared, for replenishing the vaults of the French Bank, as well as the granaries of the French people, from this side, we must conclude that our exports are likely to be chiefly confined to the last named object.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $196,037 and paid out $255,356. The regular balance stands $6,784,005. The Government payments are expected to continue active for some weeks, though not in large sums, on account of quarterly settlements at the Treasury Department. There were further sums in Gold received to-day from Boston, say $45,000. There was $50,000 paid into the Sub-Treasury on account of one of the Banks at Mobile. The sums wanted for the West are few and not heavy.

The Stock Board was generally firmer to-day, particularly on the Western Road shares, and Illinois Central and Virginia State Bonds. The latter are less pressing than during the pinch for Money early in the week. Missouris continue to be offered in large sums, though most of the dealings to-day were on time contract. Erie Bonds of 1875 were done at 85 ℘ cent., twelve months' option to the seller, and at the same moment brought 86¾ cash. Goshen Branch Bonds improved 1¾ ℘ cent. Erie and Reading shares closed firm at the full figures of yesterday for the former, and ¼@¾ ℘ cent. higher for Reading. Toledo improved 2 ℘ cent., selling 83 ex dividend. Transit Stock is active, the sales at 18¾ principally on seller's option 60 days. The general market closed steady.

The Dry Goods Import this week amounts to $1,244,722, against $641,785 in the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHD'N.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,082	$538 896	14	$5,557	74	$14,209
Man. of Cotton	1,081	171 711	102	27 182	42	8,340
Man. of Silk	583	319,009	18	12,347	143	27,891
Man. of Flax	535	97,204	21	4,562	22	6,412
Miscellaneous	215	69 301	134	6,253	180	17,444
Total	4 046	$1,195,821	289	$48,901	461	$73 896
		48,901				1,195,821
Total entered		$1,244,722	Total marketed			$1,269,717

The Atlantic Bank of this City has filled two vacancies in the Board of Directors, by the appointment of Mr. BURROUGHS of the Bank of Albion, and General JACOB GO

New-York Daily Times.

THE MAYOR AND THE COMMON COUNCIL.

An Aldermanic Pronunciamento Against Fernando the First.

A VIVID PICTURE OF CITY POLITICS.

Letter from Alderman Williamson, Declining a Renomination on Moral, Personal and Political Grounds

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your polite note, informing me that I had been unanimously nominated by the Whig Charter Convention of the Second Ward, as a candidate for Alderman. For this assurance of the confidence of my fellow citizens I feel truly grateful. The further assurance that your action reflects the wishes of a majority of the electors of the Ward, to me is an honor far beyond any that the mere possession of place or power can give. As your representative for the past two years in the Common Council, I have at all times endeavored so to discharge the duties imposed upon me as to meet the approvation of those whom I had the honor to represent. After an experience of two years, however, I beg to say that I have no further desire to hold a seat in the Common Council. To be a member of that body is no longer desirable by any man who values his character or is sensitive of his reputation. Were it not for the consciousness of having maintained the good opinion of an intelligent constituency, I should regard my connection with the City Government as an episode in my life to be wiped out if possible. There was a time when it was otherwise—when to be an alderman was an honor—but that halcyon period passed away with the inauguration of the Charter of 1849. What little dignity was left by that instrument to the members of the Common Council was entirely destroyed by the great Reform Charter of 1853. By these various changes in the organic law of the Corporation, not only has the City Government been degraded, but the rights and privileges of the City have been successively parted with, until there now remains but a shadow of its former proud position. A horde of new officers have been created by the Legislature with unlimited powers. Heads of Departments, responsible to nobody, have squandered the public money, while the Common Council has been held responsible by the people for the frightful increase of taxes which is driving capital and population from our metropolis. The Reform Committee, after tying the hands of the Aldermen, now cry out against that body for *not doing* what they have been instrumental in placing beyond their power to do. The Press, without stopping to inquire into the matter, join in the cry against the "imbecilits" and "corruption" of the Common Council. To such an extent has this been carried, that it has now become dangerous for an honest citizen to accept a place in the City Councils.

There is still another consideration that induces the wish to retire from the Common Council at the close of my present term. By an unfortunate division among the honest portion of the citizens of New-York at the election of last year, a bold bad man was raised to the position of Chief Magistrate of this City. To the operations of the Reform Committee is our City indebted for this deep and damning disgrace. Recent events go to show that these virtuous Reformers, after indirectly being the means of the election of FERNANDO WOOD to the Mayoralty, while professing to be laboring for his defeat, are now his most earnest and active supporters. They stand ready to aid him in destroying any and every man who dares to expose his hypocrisy and fraud. As the term of which Mayor WOOD was elected will not ex[pire] till the 1st of January, 1857, those who are electe[d] to the Common Council at the approaching election [will] have to be associated with him in the government of the City for the year to come. As he is not a man with whom I should care to associate in social life, or in any business relations, I, in like manner, prefer not to be brought into official connection with him. Perhaps you may say that I am too squeamish on this point. Be it so. Those who are willing to be associated with a man who, notoriously has been guilty of some of the basest acts in the calender of crime, simply because he happens to be Mayor of the City of New York, will of course consult their own inclinations. For my part, I prefer to mingle with less distinguished characters. Besides I have been assured that His Honor has resolved that he will next year have a Common Council that will do his bidding—whom he expects to elect, through the agency of his *non political police*, and by the aid he can extort from the various outlaws whom he has shielded and protected in their unlawful pursuits, since he has been in office. Where these influences fail, the Reformers are to be humbugged into the support of equally pliant tools who will be brought out in the disguise of the followers of PETER COOPER. If this is true, and I have reason to believe it is, from the fact that some secret and mysterious influence has managed to divide and distract his opponents in nearly every Ward in the City, so as to secure the return of members that will suit his purposes, it would not be a very desirable position to be compelled, night after night, in the Board of Aldermen, to wage an unsuccessful warfare against his fraudulent schemes to get into the City Treasury, and then be assailed by his minions and dupes on every hand, as opposing the Mayor "*because he would not let you steal*," as has been done in the case of the *Joseph Walker* fraud—by which the City Treasury was robbed of $7,500, and would have been of $13,000 had it not been for the timely discovery of that precious transaction. We have seen innocent men robbed of their reputations by Grand Jury indictments, because they dared oppose this would-be despot, and the same thing may be done again by Grand Juries packed for the purpose. The man who would use the people's money and the subordinates under his command, to tempt others to violate an obsolete law, that he might thereby make capital with canting hypocrites like himself, (as was done by Mayor WOOD, in sending policemen round to the hotels and public houses of the City, to buy and drink rum, that they might be able to make complaints against the Liquor Dealers,) would not be likely to hesitate at any step necessary to carry out his wicked designs. The machinery is all in the hands of this municipal autocrat, and if any man escape that fate, it will simply be because the programme of FERNANDO I. has not put him down for decapitation, from motives of policy.

These are matters, however, gentlemen, which I fear are not fairly understood by the people of the City generally. The time is, however, not far distant, when they will be made manifest to the dullest intellects—when the scales will fall from the eyes of the honest Reformers—when you will all discover that a dishonest and disreputable citizen must and will develop the same traits of character in office, which branded him with infamy in his business relations and social life.

To the citizens of the Second Ward, to whose suffrages I am indebted for the position I now hold, I beg to return my heartfelt thanks for the generous manner in which they have sustained me in the performance of my duties. I feel conscious that I have not been able to fulfill their expectations, but the fault has been more in the present organization of the City Government than a want of will on my part. While I have the vanity to believe that my constituents would indorse my course in the approaching canvass by a re-election, still, as I can see no desirable object to accomplish either for their benefit or mine, under existing circumstances, I must respectfully decline the nomination of Alderman tendered me under such flattering auspices of success. To the members of the Convention, especially, I am under many and deep obligations, which words fail to express. I trust, gentlemen, that you will have no difficulty in selecting a candidate whom we shall be able to elect, and who will have more ambition and be better able to serve you in the present condition of our City Government than I have been. I hope that my fears may not be realized during the term of the present Mayor. Yet I cannot divest myself of a dread that the taxpayers of this City will, for long years after its close, have reason to regret the unfortunate division among the people, which elevated FERNANDO WOOD to the position he now holds. Dear bought experience will, however, have one good effect. It will teach the people hereafter to be careful how they allow bad men to get into important offices by their own dissensions. While the present prospect is dark and gloomy, I trust that we may all live long enough to see the dark cloud that now casts its blighting shadow over our great city removed, and that the day is not far distant when the people will arise in their might, and devise some plan that will bring back our City Government to a system that will give to the people an intelligent and economical administration, under which honest men will take pride in filling its offices; and that the people of our City will never again be cursed by the selection of dishonest and hypocritical pretenders. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, A. J. WILLIAMSON.

To Messrs. MANNING, GRAHAM and others.

Another Declination.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 4.

WILLIAM J. PECK, Esq., Chairman City Convention.

DEAR SIR.—Understanding that my name has been suggested in the Convention over which you preside, for the responsible office of Comptroller, I respectfully request that it may be withdrawn. I have been induced to adopt this course after consultation with several of my Democratic friends. While thus declining to be a candidate, I fully appreciate the kindly feelings entertained for me by many members of the City Convention, and assure them that my action has been dictated by sincere and disinterested motives.

Yours respectfully, GEO. H. PURSER.

Rumors of Official Corruption—More Indictments Coming.

From the Sunday Atlas.

It was currently reported on Friday and yesterday, that the present Grand Jury had ordered bills of indictment against several other officials, and among them two bills against SIDNEY H. STUART, City Judge, and one against a police magistrate for bribery and malfeasance in office. We have good reason to believe that these reports are true. If the Grand Inquest will push their inquiries into some of the operations of Mr. Recorder JAMES M. SMITH, we are confident they will find some facts worth investigating. Perhaps they never heard of "Buffalo Bill."

Just previous to the last election, a notorious pickpocket was arrested in the act of robbing a gentleman on board of one of the Fall River steamboats. The proof was positive. The man was indicted. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., was retained as his counsel. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., was soon after elected Recorder. JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., as Recorder, did not try the pickpocket. But said pickpocket was discharged without trial, upon a *nolle prosequi*, or some other process, familiar in the Court of Sessions. It cost the pickpocket $2,400 to go clear of that indictment, and we request the Grand Jury to inquire who got that money?

There are a variety of other matters upon the records of the Court of Sessions, worthy the attention of the Grand Jury, since they have taken the matter of official corruption in hand. This Court is a sink of iniquity. Let the Grand Jury examine the catalogue of indicted felons, that have been suffered to go scot free, through *straw bail* and *nolle prosequi*, since JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., has been Recorder! Let them inquire into the particulars of each case, and they will discover cases of rascality and iniquity to astonish their weak nerves. "The war has just commenced."

Rumored Indictments!—Trouble for Somebody.

From the Sunday Courier.

There is a painful rumor afloat, relative to the indictment of several more of our City officials by the Grand Jury.

The indictments were found on Friday, but, owing to the indisposition of Recorder SMITH, which has confined him to his house for the past week, they have as yet not been officially announced.

Rumor, however, points to Judge STUART; Officer ELDER, of the Seventeenth Ward, attached to Judge STUART'S office; Officer MARTIN, of the Sixth Ward, attached to Essex Market, and Officer HOGAN, of HOBAN, as the parties thus honored.

The charge on which they are indicted, is said to be for compounding felonies, by taking money from prisoners or their friends. Of course, we only give the rumors which were floating about the Hall on Saturday, without any opinion as to their correctness.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Georgia Election.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 7.

ROBERT P. TRIPPE is the only Know-Nothing certainly elected to Congress. Messrs. SEWARD, WARNER, COBB, LUMPKIN, and A. H. STEPHENS,—Democratic,—are certainly elected. Two Districts, the Second and the Seventh, are still in doubt. JOHNSON'S majority for Governor is large. The Legislature is decidedly Democratic.

Southern Mail—Tennessee Legislature.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 7.

We have received no mail south of Savannah to-day.

The Legislature of Tennessee met on the 1st inst. The Senate elected Colonel CHATHAM, (American,) Speaker. The House failed to elect a Speaker on the first day.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia, &c.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 6.

At Norfolk, on Thursday, there were five deaths and eight new cases of yellow fever, and on Friday one death and three new cases.

At Portsmouth, on Thursday, the number of deaths was eight, and the number of new cases five. On Friday there was but one death.

Nearly all the new cases and deaths are those of returned citizens.

Rev. Mr. JACKSON died on Thursday. Dr. HUNGERFORD, of Baltimore, is very ill.

Yellow fever continues to prevail in many of the interior towns of Louisiana and Mississippi as bad as at Norfolk.

Indian Battle.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 5.

A letter in the St. Peter's (Minnesota) *Courier*, dated Northern West Post, Redwood, states that a desperate battle was fought on the 21st ult., between the Chippewas and Sioux Indians, in which 77 Sioux were killed and 17 wounded. Only four Chippewas were killed.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 4.

Havana letters of the 1st inst. mention that apprehensions were felt there of another fillibustering expedition, and Gen. CONCHA had ordered that the names of all merchants coming from and going to the United States shall be periodically registered.

Wisconsin State Fair.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Saturday, Oct 6.

The State Fair is closed. The address was delivered by HARLOW S. ORTON, and was most enthusiastically applauded. Strong resolutions were passed condemning Georgia money.

Loss of a Ship off Hatteras.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The schooner *Cerro Gordo*, Captain SHAW, at this port from Ocracoke, N. C., reports that on the 29th ult., at 3 o'clock P. M., off Ocracoke, saw a large ship tack for the southward, and at 3½ o'clock P. M. tacked again, and stood for the northward, during a gale from the eastward, and soon after struck off Hatteras Bar. She was a heavy ship, with all sail set, with white bulwarks inside, and black outside, with a white streak. Three of her boats were observed to capsize, and all in them were drowned, and during the night the vessel went to pieces.

A Look at the Fair.

Saturday was a rainy day, it is true. It was more than that: it was a soggy day, when little could be done, and nobody went out who could help it. For this reason there was hardly a visitor in the Palace. But the great Fair of the American Institute, however brilliant it may be, and we hope will be, this week and the next, was certainly anything but brilliant on Saturday. This is the fact, after the Fair has been open for three days, and in preparation three months. It is a failing of the American Institute, that it attempts to draw visitors to these annual Exhibitions before there is a clear field to show. Boxes, carpenters' tools, bits of machinery everywhere, and a general air of confusion, are by no means agreeable adjuncts. Be this as it may, however, efforts have been made to bring the show to a state of completeness, and a day or two more may find the packages all unwrapped.

There are two noticeable features this year—more notable, perhaps, than even at Castle Garden in former years—the prevalence of perfumery and bed-quilts. The mothers and daughters of America have displayed a measure of industry in the preparation of "pieced" and embroidered quilts, which is calculated to fill you with surprise. If there is one, there are scores of these commodities, made in silk and cotton and linen, patched with bits of variously colored calicoes, and adorned in cubes and diamonds. It is a pleasant sight. The perfumery stands are as thick as bottles of Eau-de-Cologne and pomatum on a druggist's counter, and at each of them stands a damsel, ready to drive a bargain with you. These are the striking features of this Fair.

In the Machinery department, everything is in confusion. There is a promise of something that is really good here, if the managers succeed in erecting the engines before it is time for the closing. There are two or three new machines that have the appearance of usefulness and simplicity. As yet they are only half in shape. We cannot tell what they are.

Several Fire Engines occupy a large space on the south side of the building. These are excellent specimens of workmanship. One or two of these have been in use upwards of a year, but the plating and finishing has been so well done that they are nearly as good as new. They are the work of New-York mechanics. In the gallery is a rich hose carriage, heavily plated.

The big tree under the dome is removed. In the space it leaves there is room for a display of flowers and fruits. The fountain has its rim filled with a choice assortment. There is some degree of taste displayed in the arrangement, but the contributions in this department are chiefly attractive among the dahlias. These are very fine.

In agricultural machines—other than those which are driven by steam-power—the Fair is quite deficient. The same fact holds true in relation to Dry Goods; the wet weather has operated against the receipt of these.

Much of the statuary belonging to the old Palace Exhibition yet remains. It is arranged along both sides of the west nave. The north nave is still occupied by the tables fitted up for the Publishers' Banquet, but these are empty. Above the tables still hangs the gas-work motto "Honor to Genius,"—an exclamation employed by the Publishers in honor of the authors. It is now employed by the manufacturers in honor of themselves.

CITY POLITICS.

The "New Temperance" or "Good Liquor" Party.

The delegates to the Nominating Convention of the Good Liquor party met on Saturday night at No. 195 Bowery. It organized by appointing NATHAN NESBIT, Chairman, and JOHN A. WATTS, Secretary.

NOMINATIONS FOR COMPTROLLER.

The Convention then went into nomination for Comptroller, and the names of JOHN S. GILES and A. C. FLAGG were submitted.

Mr. MILLWARD, of the Twenty-second Ward, made some remarks in favor of Mr. GILES, and said that he had already received the nomination from the American party, beside being the universal favorite and nominee of the entire Fire Department of the City—he having acted as Treasurer to the Fire Department fund for many years, in which capacity he had won the esteem and confidence of all who knew him. He thought there could be no doubt of his election—in fact, he was almost assured that the firemen had fully canvassed, and elected him before his nomination.

Mr. GRAHAM, of the Thirteenth Ward, followed with some remarks in favor of Mr. FLAGG, and reviewed his prospect of a reelection.

The balloting was then proceeded with, and resulted as follows:

John S. Giles	20
A. C. Flagg	2
Total	22

Mr. GILES was declared duly elected.

NOMINATIONS FOR SHERIFF.

The Convention then went into a nomination for Sheriff. The names of WM. S. DUKE, and J. H. TOONE, were submitted.

Wm. S. Duke, received	19
J. H. Toone	3

Mr. DUKE was declared duly nominated.

COUNTY CLERK.

On a motion being made that the Convention proceed to nominate a County Clerk, Mr. NESBIT said he hoped the Convention would postpone action on that office until next week, for particular reasons.

Mr. MILLWARD hoped not. He thought the Convention was as capable of acting in the matter then as ever. He should name Mr. DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL, who had already received the nomination of one party numbering several thousand votes, and in all probability would receive another nomination from a very powerful unknown party on Monday evening. He thought Mr. LEFFINGWELL'S prospects of election were a little better than any other candidate for that office at present in the field. Beside this, he thought it but proper since the Convention had commenced taking candidates from the various parties, that they should show no favoritism to any political party, so long as their candidates were in favor of the principles of the T. G. C.

Mr. NESBIT opposed any action until the next meeting, on the ground that much feeling seemed to exist between various members of the Convention, as to the choice of candidates for this office, and the candidates themselves had not been sufficiently questioned as to their views, &c.

After some further remarks, the nomination was proceeded with, and the names of DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL, R. BEATTY, and R. S. CONNOLLY submitted. No choice being made on the first ballot, the name of RICHARD S. CONNOLLY was withdrawn, and the second ballot resulted as follows:

D. Leffingwell	17
R. Beatty	5

Mr. LEFFINGWELL was declared duly nominated.

GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

The name of J. J. OLIVER was submitted, but nearly every member present objecting to his name being put in nomination on account of his well known opposition to every Anti-Maine Law movement, it was withdrawn.

Mr. W. J. ALBERTSON being the only person put in nomination, his election was declared unanimous.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The names of J. SOUTHWORTH, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR and JAMES DEWEY were submitted, and the following ballots cast:

J Southworth	1
Joseph S. Taylor	5
James Dewey	16

Mr. DEWEY was declared duly elected.

COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Mr. J. L. DODGE being the only person put in nomination, he was unanimously elected *viva voce*.

CITY INSPECTOR.

The names of J. W. RANNEY and GEO. W. MORETON were submitted to the Convention. Mr. MORETON was elected by the following vote:

J. W. Ranney	9
Geo. W. Moreton	13

CORONERS.

But four names, those of Drs. F. W. PERRY, S. A. HILL, E. D. CONNERY and H. N. WILHELM, being submitted, a *viva voce* vote was taken, which resulted in their unanimous acceptance by the Convention.

CORPORATION COUNSEL.

The Convention then took up the nomination of a Corporation Counsel. The names of L. W. GLOVER and JOHN B. HASKINS were submitted. The ballots stood:

John B. Haskins	17
L. W. Glover	5

Mr. HASKINS was declared duly nominated.

JUDGES

The nomination of Judges was next taken up, and with very little opposition, resulted as follows:

Supreme Court, E. P. COWLES

Superior Court, M. HOFFMAN, L. B. WOODRUFF.

Common Pleas, JAS. R. BRADY.

Marine Court, C. E. BIRDSALL.

On motion the above nominations were declared unanimous.

A Committee of Three, consisting of Messrs. MILLWARD, SMITH and NESBIT, was appointed to notify the candidates of their nomination.

Messrs NESBIT, ROBERTSON and MILLWARD were then appointed to draft an address to be presented to the General Committee for their adoption.

The Convention then adjourned with three cheers for the nominees

The Republicans at the Astor House.

At a convention of the Whig and Republican Delegates last evening at the Astor House, resolutions were adopted to the effect that Ward Republican organizations should be carried out, and that the State Delegates should meet at No. 441 Broadway on Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, to adjourn to the Central Republican Committee, who meet same evening at the Mercer House, to dispose of the several nominations.

Soft Shells

AT TAMMANY, SATURDAY EVENING.

The Soft Shells met in Tammany last night for the nomination of Sheriff, County Clerk and Coroners. There were several little rows and by-battles between the supporters of the several candidates, but no general outbreak occurred.

Two votes were taken for Sheriff, and on the second ballot the numbers stood thus:

WILLET, 64; VULTE, 16; BROWNE, 12; FAIRCHILD, 13; DUNLAP, 4; KIPP, 6.

RICHARD B. C. NOLLY was unanimously nominated as the candidate for County Clerk. [He is the Hard's candidate also.]

The ballot for Coroner was next taken and resulted on the second vote as follows: EDWARD D. CONNERY, 57; Dr. J. HEINE, 43; Dr. WM. O'DONNELL, 47; Dr. GAMBLE, 33. There were 16 other candidates, but the gentlemen already named having received the majority of votes, were declared duly nominated.

The Hard Shells.

The Hard-Shell nominating Convention of the Sixteenth Assembly District unanimously nominated on Saturday evening JOHN L. ANTHON for Assembly.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, have elected the following named gentlemen to represent them at the Kings County General Committee: CORNELIUS HOGLAN, E. S. JACOBS, CHARLES M. RIGGS, JOHN DAVIES.

Suffolk County Politics.

Four political County Conventions came off last week at Riverhead, L. I. The Republicans had a pretty full gathering upon short notice on Tuesday night. The proceedings of the Syracuse Convention were indorsed. A few Know-Nothings—late Whigs—who still think that there is more virtue in the powdered bones of HENRY CLAY than in a score of living men, asserted their intention to adopt nothing that HENRY CLAY would not vote for—should he return to earth and again go into politics—and so withdrew. Harmony prevailed thereafter. There is a general satisfaction on the part of Progressive Whigs, *Evening Post* and SILAS WRIGHT Democrats, and Temperance people, with the results of the Syracuse Conventions. They postponed their nominations.

The old Soft Shell Democrats met, too, enjoyed some bitter harmony, and nominated Candidates. WM. WICKHAM, Esq., (brother to the gentleman murdered at Cutchogue, last year,) was their nominee for County Judge.

The Hards met, too, but it was a sleepy meeting, "for lack of peoples." They will try it again soon.

The "Conservative Whigs" also met, and were successful at least in making a capital County ticket. They renominated Judge BUFFETT for Judge and Surrogate, in which they showed great wisdom. The Temperance men will doubtless adopt him, for he is theirs. Most of the Conservative Whigs are Know-Nothings, and it is not improbable that the Know-Nothings will adopt their ticket. They are very quiet in their movements—so much so, indeed, that we doubt whether they do really move much.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Raising the Joseph Walker—Who gets the Money?

The Sunday *Atlas* says that the Mayor's contract to raise the ship *Joseph Walker*, for which WALTER R. JONES was to receive $13,000, was so clandestinely drawn as not to become a matter of record, and the design was to conceal it from JONES' creditors.

"One of those creditors, however, Mr. POND, did discover that JONES was drawing money from the public treasury. He learned the day upon which the second requisition for $5,000 was to be drawn upon the Comptroller, by the Street Commissioner; and he was ready, the moment the requisition was made, to serve the order of the Superior Court upon the Comptroller, before the issuing of the treasury warrant. He did so, and the consequence was that, instead of $5,000, JONES got for himself and confederates only $3,500 at that haul, the warrant for which was countersigned by Mayor WOOD immediately upon presentation. But how fared the other $1,500, which was to *go to pay the debts of Jones*, by order of the Court? The warrant for that was promptly signed by the Comptroller, countersigned by the Clerk of the Common Council, and in due course reached the Mayor for signature, close upon the heels of that for $3,500, which he had signed with alacrity. What think you, reader, was the reason he did not sign the $1,500 warrant as readily as he did the other? What did he care if the creditor of JONES got his honest due, if the money really was going to JONES, for his own benefit. He, however, refused to sign that warrant, and told the Deputy Sheriff * * * he did not exactly understand the matter—that it was his practice to take all his warrants home with him at night, and give them a critical examination before signing them! * * * He told the Sheriff to call the next morning, when he would decide whether he would sign it or not. * * * The next morning, the Deputy Sheriff called, when "his honor" said: "Sir I cannot sign that warrant, for the reason that you had not left my office more than fifteen minutes, yesterday, when I was served with a notice of an assignment of that contract, *and there is nothing due to Mr. Jones!*"

The *Atlas'* opinion is that:

"Immediately after the Deputy Sheriff left the Mayor, that functionary dispatched a messenger to JONES, and that a fraudulent assignment was then made, and antedated on purpose to defraud the judgment creditor of JONES!"

Mr. POND took the case to the Superior Court, and on Friday an order was issued commanding Mayor WOOD to sign the warrant in favor of Mr POND. The Mayor takes till to-day to think the matter over. If he does not sign it, the Court will have something further to say. If he does, will the money be paid? If there was fraud in the original JOSEPH WALKER contract, is the City bound to pay the money it designed to cheat the City out of? The evil odor of this JOSEPH WALKER matter is not yet corrected, though the pestilence which our Board of Health so much dreaded from the sunken corn does not break out

The Discussion.

Alderman HERRICK, in his *Atlas*, is publishing a series of papers under the head of "*Records of Rascality*—the Villainy of FERNANDO WOOD." The field is wide enough, and the Alderman earnest enough to bring off of it a pretty extensive harvest of interesting reading matter, much of which would be eminently suggestive of libel suits to any innocent Editors that may fancy to republish it. The first installment—yesterday's—is a reprint of the famous article with which the *Courier and Enquirer* astonished the town on the 4th of November last, being a history of the bark *John W. Cater* transaction embracing the complaint of EDWARD E. MARVINE, charging his partner, FERNANDO WOOD, with swindling him. The Mayor's antecedents, as well as later model Reform movements, are likely to enjoy a pretty free discussion.

Court Martial on Lieut. Haldeman, U. S. A.

A Court Martial is now in progress at No. 6 State-street; the accused party being First Lieutenant HALDEMAN, Eighth Reg't. Infantry, stationed HORACH at Governor's Island. The charges against this officer are that he has been guilty of embezzling moneys and rations belonging to soldiers on the Island. The Court Martial was ordered by Gen. SCOTT on the 26th of September, and is still in progress. Much testimony has been taken.

The presiding officer is Col. BONNEVILLE, Third Infantry; Judge Advocate, Capt. SAMUEL JONES, First Artillery; Counsel for defendant, CUMMINS, ALEXANDER and GREEN.

It is charged that Lieut. HALDEMAN, while acting in the capacity of Assistant Commissary of Subsistence at Fort Columbus, fraudulently withheld the sum of $20 from First Lieut. WILLARD, Jan. 5, 1855; that on the 5th March he also withheld $69 from the same party; that on a third occasion he withheld $108; and on others respectively $404 and $299 from other parties; and that he obtained by fraudulent representations of rice, sugar, vinegar, beans and candles. The witnesses so far called are Major BACKUS, Lieut. EDDY, Brevet Major RAINS, First Lieut. WILLARD, Sergeant HEAD. These parties give details of the offences charged.

Saturday was the eighth day of the inquiry. The Court sat from 10 to 3 o'clock, hearing testimony. Sergeant HEAD was cross examined by counsel for accused, for the purpose of showing that the alleged fraudulent sales and appropriations from the commissary stores were made not from that quarter, but from the depôt fund. It is contended the Sergeant of the depôt had a right to sell or dispose of its savings.

The Briggs Police Committee.

An unsuccessful effort was made by BRIGGS on Saturday last to resume his immortal investigation. McKELLAR presented himself, and with his proverbial *sang froid*, and the Alderman's permission, took a seat opposite the Chairman. None of the latter's colleagues, however, appeared, and after waiting for 20 minutes or so, Mr. B. declared the matter adjourned until Wednesday at 3 P. M.

☞ At the late reopening of School No. 2, Mr. BRINSMADE exhibited a curiosity in the shape of a coarse-looking, rough-edged paper, which proved to be a Commission of membership of the Public School Society, bearing date May, 1826, and signed with the autograph of DE WITT CLINTON. The date named was the time that the Society assumed its paternity over No. 2, and Mr. B remarked that he "found himself at home on the same ground where he began all but *thirty* years ago to officiate under this same Commission, on the same platform of this same old No. 2, of the same old Seventh Ward, whence had emanated about every improvement on the far-famed Lancasterian School, and that he could now tell them every step of advance, step by step, from teaching the alphabet by means of a cart-wheel arrangement and a trough of sand, in which the infantile hand began to form the letters."

By a particularly stupid blunder of the types in our notice of that reopening, instead of a richly-merited compliment to Mr. BRINSMADE and Mr. WM. D. MURPHY, these gentlemen were given the credit of prolonging the exercises to a late hour. Mr. MURPHY'S remarks were pertinent, pithy and timely, and Mr. B.'s were only too brief.

☞ GREELEY has written to the *Water Cure Journal*, to the effect that the story of his being cured of his biles in 1846, by taking quack medicine and eating beef is all gammon. He had terrible headaches for which he took shower baths. These brought to the surface a noble crop of boils, and, doubtless, prevented a bad typhus fever. The Anti-Vegetarians can't make much out of his case.

☞ Why don't avaricious parents put their boys into the baker's business? At the present prices of flour and bread, the bakers must be coining money.

☞ To see what a row may be kicked up about an inch and seven eighths of land, see our law reports to-day.

☞ Mayor WOOD, they say, will preside in the Court of Sessions, to-day, Recorder SMITH being sick.

☞ Of the 360 pupils in the First Ward Evening School, over fifty are newsboys!

☞ The Police Commissioners did nothing serious Saturday evening.

Coroners' Investigations.

Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of a German named GEO. SCHWALZRIED, aged 39 years. The wife of deceased ran away with a fellow to Cincinnati shortly after their marriage. Her husband ever since has given way to habits of intoxication. Verdict accordingly.

FATAL FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL upon the body of one ANTHONY LONG, 35 years of age, who was killed Friday night by falling into the rear cellar of house No. 104 West Thirtieth-street. The deceased while intoxicated missed his footing, and falling down the cellar steps head first, broke his neck; causing almost instant death.

THE WILLET-STREET SHOOTING CASE—DEATH OF THE INJURED MAN.

Patrick McMenomy, who was shot on the night of Sunday, Sept. 30, while in the porter-house No. 64 Willett-street, died early Saturday morning. Deceased was accidentally shot by a man named Butler, as they were together handling a pistol. Butler is in custody awaiting the action of the Coroner's Jury. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner WILHELM, when the Jury returned the following verdict: "That McMenomy came to his death by a pistol shot wound from a pistol in the hands of Martin Butler. The Jury believe that said Butler had no intention of taking the life of deceased, he not knowing that the pistol was loaded. We furthermore hold Trainer more culpable than Butler for carrying such a weapon and for handing it to Butler without telling him it was loaded." Butler was held for further examination, but Trainer could not be found.

DEATH OF OWEN MURRAY WHO WAS STABBED.

OWEN MURRAY, who was stabbed on the morning of the 30th ult in course of a *melée* that took place in Second-avenue, near Thirty-seventh-street, died on Saturday from the effects of the wound. Deceased was returning home with two friends, when they met a party of men who were singing songs. Some remarks made by one of MURRAY'S friends being construed as an insult, an attack was made by the strangers upon them, when a general row took place, in which MURRAY received a deep gash in the abdomen with a dirk knife. An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL, when a verdict was rendered ascribing the injuries to parties to the Jury unknown.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Note the six qualities which have commended RAY'S well-known Undergarments to public favor:

1. Excellence of Material.
2. Perfection of Make.
3. Softness of Surface.
4. Beauty of Finish.
5. Warmth of Texture.
6. Durability of Wear.

Furnishing a pleasant and healthy garment, superior to any other in the market, and at prices surprisingly low. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Merino, Silk and Woolen Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ New and attractive, is the heading of the notice of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., in another column of this paper. To understand it thoroughly, you should visit No. 301 Grand-st., this day, the opening-day of the season. The choice selection from the mammoth auction sale of rich dress goods which will be exposed for inspection and sale, will form a magnificent assortment of the richest broché and Stella shawls, silks, mantilla and cloaking velvets, French merinos, bombazines, paramattas, muslin delaines, &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the sale of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.—The great popular attraction now is the superb Fair of the American Institute, held at the Crystal Palace. Everybody pronounces it delightful. Such splendid ambrotypes by TOMLINSON, and then GURNEY'S handsome likenesses; BAZIN'S perfumery; the elevated railway that runs around the building and carries passengers; and thousands of other things we need not mention. What crowds of people admire them! Nobody should miss this great Exhibition.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS.—THE DIFFERENCE.—Those who are accustomed to shopping in Broadway, should visit Mr. CHAS. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery. Rich broché and Stella shawls, silks, French merinoes, muslin de laines, &c., &c., &c., may be obtained at a far less price than in any other section of the City. Call and examine the different styles and prices and note the difference.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a most magnificent performance will be given at this favorite Theatre. The drama of "Ireland As It Is," the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the musical drama of "Blue Beard." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mons SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, Mlle. THERESE, and the entire company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—If the public do not wish to be deceived in buying this new and beautiful style of pictures, they should insist upon having them stamped patent and hermetically sealed. No other artist in this City dare seal or stamp them. It is patented, and I have the exclusive right for the City. Gallery No. 373 Broadway. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oilcloth, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 6s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Do not forget the sale of building lots at West Flushing next Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, on the ground. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 10 o'clock, connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point. For map, free tickets, &c., apply to BARKER & DUNCOMBE, No. 14 Pine-street. Refreshments on the ground.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 2,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

NAVAL.—The United States frigate *Savannah*, Com. SALTER, the United States frigate *Bainbridge*, Capt ROWAN, and the United States storeship *Relief*, were at Rio de Janeiro on the 11th ultimo. Officers and crews all well.

LONG ISLAND.

New Suffolk County House.

The new Suffolk County House was opened to the first Court ever held in it on Tuesday last. Judge BUFFET on opening Court very handsomely treated of the historical associations of the venerable old building which was last week sold, and informally dedicated the new one. It is an exceedingly large, pleasant and well arranged room. Our City cannot boast one half as convenient or pleasant. It has been planned with all reference to the necessities of jurors, witnesses and the audience, and reflects much credit upon the supervisors of the County who planned it.

NEW-JERSEY.

Statistics of the Jersey City Sunday Schools.

There are sixteen S

THE STATE FAIR.

Fourth and Last Day.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

ELMIRA, Friday, Oct. 5—1 P. M.

We have another fine day and a very large attendance. The exhibition for exes is not materially changed since yesterday. A few persons have removed their articles, but they are not missed from the multitudinous variety. All are satisfied except, of course, those of the exhibitors who are not down on the prize list, and there are not many who are not. There is a general desire, after having visited the several departments, to go home if Governor WRIGHT would only deliver his address, but he won't do it until 1 P. M., and a chance to listen to a man who has been a real Governer is not to be slighted; consequently, we must stay and hear him. So, to kill time until he mounts the speaker's stand and is handsomely introduced by President CHEEVER, we all take another stroll over the grounds. There is a little wagon drawn by two goats, and containing two children. Both children and goats are good looking. Just at the entrance of Industrial Hall, there is a man who is willing to enter into a contract to furnish a leg or an arm, with all the fixings, to any gentleman who may have disposed of those he fell heir to. He has had very good luck in his line has made some money and now brags considerably over nature, his principal rival in business. He says that in every instance where a contract for a leg, to be furnished with dispatch, to be given to the lowest bidder who can give satisfactory security, has been fairly advertised, it has been awarded to him, because he furnishes a better article of leg than his rival, and goes it up in a much shorter time. The horses are again on the course and attracting a large crowd; the fat cattle and prize sheep are out of their stalls and vieing with each other to draw forth commendatory remarks. The cattle know they have drawn a premium, and they oscillate their tails with an appropriate dignity. The sheep are also aware of their success, but in some instances they do not seem to consider the premiums quite large enough, and they are endeavoring to make up the deficiency by cropping all the grass they can from the grounds.

There is a man here who has been struggling for five years to prevent the human family from enjoying a good sneeze in the morning. Having discovered that we generally intend to get up in good season when we go to bed, he has so constructed a bedstead that by setting a time-piece, which is fastened at the head, to the time at which the occupant desires to rise, he will be aroused by an alarm. But an alarm, even of fire, fails sometimes in getting a pair of trowsers on a hardened case. To effect such, there is another little arrangement, which, if the alarm does not succeed, and the lazy rascal turns over for just another short doze, out comes a pin from the front side, down goes the bed and out on the floor goes lazy-bones. It is a heartless contrivance, or which the inventor should be indicted on a charge of disturbing the general quiet and repose.

The firemen are exercising in the field to-day, and are much admired by the ladies; but it is near time for the express, and I must close with the following additional prizes. They are the principal under each head:

SHEEP

Best fat long wooled sheep, over two years old, OBADIAH HOWLAND, Cayuga County. $5; under two years, same owner, $5.

Best fat middle wooled, over two years, HARRISON HOWLAND, Cayuga County, $5; under two years, same owner, $5.

Best cross breed, over two years, OBADIAH HOWLAND, Cayuga County, Cayuga, $5; under two years, same, $5.

Best long wool, over two years, HUNGERFORD, BRODIE & Co., Jefferson County, $10; under two years, WILLIAM WARNER, Cayuga, $10.

Best pens of ewes, HUNGERFORD, BRODIE & Co., premiums $30.

Best buck under two years, middle wool, CLARKE HYATT, Tioga County, $10.

Best merinos of two years, REED BURRITT, Schuyler County, $10; under two years, same man, same premium.

Best pen merinos under two years, N. M. DART, Delaware County, $10.

Best Siberian merinos; all premiums taken by WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Dutchess.

Best French merinos, WM. CHAMBERLAIN, Dutchess, all the premiums.

Best Saxon, two years old, CHAS. MORRELL, Tompkins County, $10.

Best cross breed, (third premium) E. G. COOK, Jefferson County, $6. Best pen, same.

Best sheep out of the State, middle wool, GEORGE HARTSHORNE, Rahway, N J., $10.

Best birch marine, GEORGE CAMPBELL, Westminster, Vt. [illegible] WINE.

Best boar, three years old, large breed, HUNGERFORD & BRODIE, $10.

Best breeding sow, P. S. CARPENTER, Chemung County, $10.

Best year old, small breed boar, GIBSON MALONEY, Wayne County, $10.

Best small breed sow, ELAM C. BLISS, Chautauque County, $10. [illegible] POULTRY.

Best lot of game Chinese, B. A. SMITH, Chemung, $3.

Best lot of buff or red Shanghaes, A. COLDEN, Chemung County, $3.

Best grey Shanghaes, J. A. MCWILLIAMS, $3.

Best lot Dominique Shanghaes, H. C. GREENE, Chemung County, $3.

Best lot of any other variety, D. A. SMITH, Chemung County, $3.

Best pair Muscovy ducks, A. HOWLAND, Cayuga, $3. Also for best lot of geese and Guinea fowls.

ELMIRA, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

This day—the last of the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition of the New-York State Agricultural Society—is the most agreeable and profitable to visitors of any other since its commencement. The rain on Tuesday retarded the business of entering and arranging articles for exhibition; and on Wednesday the same cause prevented the attendance of many who had set that day apart for a visit to the FAIR. It was not until Thursday that the grounds wore the usual aspect of a State Agricultural Fair, and consequently Thursday and Friday afforded the only good opportunities of judging of the interest taken in the Exhibition by the people of the State. The result is gratifying. The attendance on both days was very large, and of just the class of men such exhibitions are especially designed to benefit. I agree entirely with the opinion given by a gentleman here, who has given a valuable attention to the subject, that, in calculating the degree of success attending such an exhibition, it is a matter of but little importance whether there be one hundred or one thousand animals or articles exhibited. The great point is, how do the farmers attend? With a few good specimens of farm products as a basis of conversation, the ideas of each are easily understood; and thus, where there is a desire for mutual increase of knowledge, much that is of real value is acquired by nearly all present. The success, therefore, of such exhibitions is to be estimated from the number of those for whose advantage they are held, who are in attendance, rather than from the number of each product exhibited. Calculating as intimated, this FAIR has been as successful as any of the other fourteen that have been managed by the State Society.

Soon after I had dispatched the letter containing something of the doings of this morning, the people were gathering under the large tent erected over the speakers' stand, and at 1 o'clock Governor WRIGHT, of Indiana, appeared upon the platform, attended by MR. CHEEVER, the President of the Society, and several other officers. HON. DANIEL S. DICKINSON was also present. After both the honorables had been received in a becoming manner,

Governor Wright's Address.

GOV. WRIGHT was introduced to the Assembly and proceeded to deliver the address. After some general remarks on the relation of man to the earth, the honorable character of agricultural labor, and the general order of the Creation, GOV WRIGHT proceeded to speak of Grass, as having received far less than its proper share of attention. No crop, he said, approaches so near a spontaneous yield, and none yields so large a profit. The Hay crop of the United States in 1850 was over 13,000,000 tons; that for 1855, he estimated at 15,000,000, which was worth $150,000,000, while the whole Cotton crop is valued at only $128,000,000. Of this crop more than *half* is produced by the four States, New-York, (which yields *one-fourth* of the whole,) Ohio, Indiana and Illinois. The Grass crop, which is used for pasturage, is at least as valuable:—so that this single herb is worth annually over *three hundred millions* of dollars.

The qualities of Grass vary with different latitudes—some being adapted to wet, others to dry soils—some being more nutritious than others, particular kinds being specially adapted to the production of milk, and others again being mainly useful for fattening cattle. Like all other vegetable and animal products, Grass is susceptible of improvement by culture, and will repay a much greater degree of care than is usually bestowed upon it. There are 215 kinds of grasses cultivated in Great Britain:—probably half that number might be found growing spontaneously in this country. In France the meadows and pastures constitute about *one-seventh* of the cultivated lands:—in England *three-fourths*; in the United States they do not probably exceed *one-third* in the best grazing States, and *one-eighth* in the others. Much land is abandoned to weeds which might profitably be devoted to the culture of grass. Wherever there is a large supply of lime in the soil, and a clay subsoil, grass will grow luxuriantly. The silurian hills on the borders of our Western waters, and the mountain limestone regions are also well adapted to its growth, while they cannot compete with the limestone and drift formations in the cultivation of wheat and other cereal grains. With proper attention those districts adapted to the growth of grass might become the wealthiest portions of the republic.

We shall always find superior stock in those districts where the cultivation of grass is most carefully followed. This is clearly proved by the examples of Great Britain and Holland, as well as Jamaica, where the cultivation of a single kind of grass has increased beyond computation, the value of the trade and commerce of the island. Blue grass has done, for Kentucky, what turnips have done for Flanders, and portions of England and Scotland—not only arrested the old process, which wore out the land, but restored the soil, and brought large profits to graziers. Along the banks of the Merrimack, grass that, fifty years ago, was considered as a great evil, has within the last twenty years been regarded as equal, if not superior, to any other variety, for hay. Similar favorable changes have been made in the South, and in every portion of the country, where the attention of agriculturists has been directed to the subject. Some persons are active in the introduction of foreign grasses; but our indigenous grasses should first receive attention. We have an immense variety of which the great mass of our farmers are as yet almost wholly ignorant. The alarm that prevails upon the occurrence of drought, of early frost or of anything that threatens particular crops, shows the importance of studying carefully the adaptation to particular crops to special soils and of modifying our mode of culture to each emergency. Man has a great many foes to contend with in the destructive agencies of nature, and it is only by study and care that his labor can be made the most productive. We need more general attention to farming,—less collection of people in cities and villages and more scientific devotion to agricultural pursuits. According to the census of 1850, *one-eighth* of our entire population live in cities whose population is over ten thousand; and at least *one-fifth* of the whole population are residing in towns, villages and cities. Taking into view the extent of our territory, the sparseness of our population to the square mile, the cheapness and fertility of our lands, and the facilities for exchanging all commodities, and productions of skill and industry, the history of the world shows no instance in which the people of a civilized nation exhibited such a preference for city and village life. When our population shall become two hundred millions, one half of the people will be crowded in cities, towns, and villages—unless the popular sentiment of the nation, after overcoming the general aversion to manual labor, and subduing the hot thirst for professional and mercantile pursuits, shall awaken in the American mind a strong love for rural life. One great object of Agricultural Societies is to incite a love for agricultural pursuits and diffuse a knowledge of valuable scientific truths among agricultural communities.

GOV. WRIGHT went on to speak of the beneficial influence of agricultural studies and pursuits on the social and moral nature of man, and of the necessity of cultivating the family and domestic relations,—of making labor honorable at home,—of bringing mechanics into closer and more genial connection with farmers, and of promoting in schools and colleges the study of the sciences which relate to the labors of life. The citizens of New-York, he said, could not avoid receiving encomiums while they continue to prosecute this work of State and national improvement. The present national greatness of the United States is mainly attributable to two obvious principles—the influence of *law* upon our citizens, and their attachments to their own municipal and local governments. Just in proportion as we have departed from the strictest observance of law, and looked abroad into the domestic institutions of our neighbors, have we been led into difficulties and trials. There is no higher duty of the citizen—than to maintain by word, deed, and action, the absolute supremacy of law. We should bear in mind this great truth, that the first public disobedience to law is the first fatal step in the downward road to anarchy.

Let the American citizen discharge, faithfully, not only his national obligations, but his public and private local duties. This can be done, in the most effective manner, by guarding against the slightest encroachments upon the compact which makes us one people: by a strict observance of law; and by a true discharge of those essential, religious, political and social duties which lie at the foundations of society. Let us, like our fathers, be watchful and faithful, at the fireside—on the farm—in the school district—in the township—in the country—in the State. Let us establish and maintain good morals. Let us continue our efforts to advance the agricultural, mechanical, and manufacturing interests of the Union. And, finally, let us teach the rising generation to love their whole country, and all parts of it—especially their own hearth-stones—*their own homes.*

The address, of which this is an outline, required nearly two hours for delivery, and during the entire time there was marked attention and often a hearty applause. The President pronounced it the best address on the subject he had ever listened to; and so, I am sure, thought the great majority of those who heard it. A resolution thanking Governor WRIGHT for his address, and requesting a copy for publication, was adopted unanimously. The list of premiums awarded was soon after read, the principal of which you have already received, and soon after the Fifteenth Annual Exhibition by the New-York State Agricultural Society closed.

MR. THOMAS GOULD, of Aurora on the Cayuga Lake, had a sale on the ground of some of his superb cattle. The father of Mr. GOULD is one of the most opulent men in Western New-York, and in encouraging the introduction of the best breeds of animals, is doing valuable service. In this way, men of abundant means do much to advance the country in the interior to an equality with the counties around New-York.

In leaving the subject of the Fair, allow me to thank the general officers, and particularly MR B. P. JOHNSON, Corresponding Secretary, and MR. MARSHALL, the Committee's Assistant Secretary, for their constant courtesy and promptness in affording every means in their power calculated to render the labors of a correspondent on such an occasion as light and agreeable as possible.

We are to have a grand Floral Ball on the Grounds to-night. It has no connection with the Agricultural Exhibition. J. A.

P. S.—Ex-Governor BIGLER, of Pennsylvania, had his pocket picked at the Depot to-day. There was not much in it.

Fruit Growers' Meeting.

At a meeting of nurserymen, fruit growers and amateurs which assembled at the Court House, Elmira, N. Y., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, under the auspices of the New-York State Agricultural Society for discussing subjects appertaining to the Culture of Fruits,

Col. E. C. FROST, of Catharine was chosen Chairman, and C. M. HOVEY, of Boston, and JOSEPH FROST, of Rochester, Secretaries.

On motion of WM. R. PRINCE, of Flushing, it was voted that a Committee of three be appointed to propose business for the meeting, and WM. R PRINCE, P BARRY, Rochester, and Dr. BEADLE were chosen that Committee.

DR. SYLVESTER, of Lyons, proposed to discuss the subject of Strawberries, their culture, best varieties, &c., and proceeded to give the results of his experience Thought Burr's New Pine one of the best, much better quality than Hovey's Seedling. Rival Hudson good bearer, but too acid for the table. Had a bed of Burr's New Pine which produced at the rate of 300 bushels per acre carefully measured. Hovey's Seedling yielded 350 bushels. For fertilizing, uses a hermaphrodite variety, and prefers it to a staminate variety, as he thinks that they produce much larger crops; has no name for the variety; cultivated it for several years, during which time it has not produced a single perfect berry. The runners of the strawberries were allowed to cover the ground. Watered his plants thoroughly every day with warm well water after the fruit had set till it had matured.

MR. HOVEY said that the Burr's New Pine was a poor bearer about Boston, and invariably did not during the Winter, and thought that 25 to 30 feet would be a proper distance to set staminate from pistillate sorts, and thought they would be perfectly impregnated. Such varieties as Hovey's Seedling and other sorts having vilorous foliage required more plants to fertilize them than those sorts having less foliage. MR. ASPINWALL growed 2,400 quarts Hovey's Seedling to the acre; the plants were set in rows and cultivated between. It was seldom that a strawberry was too poor to sell in Boston, but the Schneicke's Pistillate was one.

MR. BARRY had seen strawberries grown for market, and poorly cultivated, that produced 125 bushels per acre. No particular sort.

MR. PRINCE remarked that Crimson Cone and Hovey's Seedling were almost wholly cultivated for the New-York market. The Iowa is too acid. Hovey's Seedling, in good soil and properly cultivated, will produce large crops.

THOMAS HOGG, of New-York, said that the English sorts are not good varieties to cultivate in this country, not a single one being equal to many of our native sorts.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. HENALD, of Long Island, MATTISON, of Jacksonville, MILLER, of Rochester, when they adjourned to 7½ o'clock to-morrow evening.

Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, the meeting reassembled, Col. E. C. FROST in the Chair.

MR. WM. R. PRINCE, from the Committee appointed for that purpose, reported that the meeting should take up the Culture of the Pear.

MR. BARRY proposed to discuss the soil most suitable for the pear, and was called upon to address the meeting.

The soil for the pear should be of a substantial character, retain moisture and sufficiently porous to allow the root to extend in all directions: should be trenched deep. In some parts of the Western States, the Pear does not thrive well, and attributes it to the soil, although 4 to 5 feet deep, which is very fine and he considered that the roots push into the soil with the utmost facility. Some sorts do better on particular soils than others, and differ very much under the same treatment. The pear or quince requires particularly deep, rich soils, which ought to receive a good top dressing of manure every year. When planting trees in clay soil, it would be best to put pure sand around the roots of the trees, which would induce the formation of young roots, after which they would be sufficiently strong to make their own way into the clay soil. Would not attempt to plant the pear upon gravelly or light sandy soil.

MR. HOVEY had much experience in cultivating pears, and had observed them growing in different localities; has seen pears do well in soils of sand, but it requires to be deep. All large pears—such as Duchesse and Angouleme, Beurre Diel and others—require high cultivation to bring them to maturity. While the fruit is growing or approaching maturity, if the trees are checked, the fruit is apt to crack; believes that all pears will do well upon most any soil, if it is only trenched deeply, so that it can obtain sufficient moisture; and related some astonishing facts about trees which had received such treatment. Ought not to decide upon the merits of pears till they had been in bearing several years; three or even five years was too short a time; thought that healthy, vigorous trees, grown at any point in the Middle or New-England States, would thrive finely, if planted in any locality.

MR. BUSHNELL, of Wayne County, Penn., said that the pear grew very upright; and the roots, to correspond with the top, must extend deeply into the ground; hence it seemed necessary to trench deeply. Thinks that the pear will crack only when the leaves begin to fall, thus exposing the fruit to the sun; therefore should be fed with manures, which would keep the plants vigorous throughout the season. If properly manured, trees would produce fruit every year. Had noticed pears seldom produced perfect specimens soon after planting, or when growing rapidly. Manured the pears in the Autumn, and found it much better than to do it in the Spring.

MR. MAXWELL, of Geneva, remarked that tile drained land is most valuable for trees, and there is no soil but pure sand which is not benefited by it.

MR. CLARK, of Otsego, had had much experience in growing fruits, described his kitchen garden, the soil of which was of the richest character, yet he was unable to grow pears.

DR. SYLVESTER placed about one foot of charcoal around the roots of his trees, as it consumed fourteen times its own weight of water and parted with it in like proportions. He described the growth and productions of his trees, which were very great, and attributed it wholly to charcoal, trenched and well manured ground.

MR. HOGG thought that the Seckel would do much better than most any sort upon sandy soils.

Further remarks were made by Messrs. FROST of Rochester, COFFIN of Dutchess, MILLER SCOTT of Rochester, PARSONS of Yates, and HOWELL of Steuben, when the meeting adjourned till 7½ o'clock Thursday evening.

THURSDAY EVENING, 7½ o'clock.

The adjourned meeting reassembled.

MR. PRINCE remarked that there was no fire blight on Long Island, nor at Boston, which might be suggestive to ascertain the cause of it. He spoke of the present extent of the vineyard culture in the West and other portions of the United States, and the natural advantages of this country, and predicted that before many years had passed our native pure wines would be so cheap that parties could not afford to import them.

MR. MILLER had applied salt to his plum trees in moderate quantities, and believed that he experienced much benefit, both in the quality and quantity of fruit. It did not affect the ravages of the curculio. If added in very large quantities, thought it injurious, say half bushel around each tree. The fire blight appeared to avoid those sorts of pears where the tissue was compact and hard, as the Seckel.

MR. HOVEY thought that plum trees were injured by the application of salt, and enumerated instances to prove the fact.

The insect blight upon the apple and pear, was well acquainted with, and frequently destroys the tree as suddenly as the fire blight.

The insect is a beetle, which in its larva state destroys the inner bark and wood by eating spirally around it, and when the sap is wholly intercepted the tree dies suddenly. Knows but little of the fire blight, but has come to the conclusion that it is caused by atmospheric agency,—the sun shining upon the trees through an excessively humid atmosphere. He said that he had pear trees (of White Doyenne) which were set out in 1805 and 6, produced true and perfect fruit up to 1895, after which the fruit cracked badly. Spoke highly of the Concord grape as a wine grape, and gave the views of others, highly commendatory of this sort for this purpose.

DR. BEADLE remarked that he had applied charcoal to some of his pear trees that were blighted, and it appeared to intercept the disease, so that the trees recovered, and believed that its more general application would prevent the fire blight in a great degree.

MR. FROST remarked that the fire blight attacked the quince similarly to the pear, but its ravages were not so great.

On motion of MR. THOS. HOGG, it was voted that the thanks of the meeting be given to the authorities of the town or county for the use of the Court-House for holding its discussions; and that the thanks of the meeting be presented to the Chairman, Col. FROST, and to the Secretaries, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties.

Col. FROST happily responded, and the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

THE DAY AFTER THE FAIR.

GRAND FLORAL BALL.

Female Equestrian Performances—Incidents—Accidents—Prizes Awarded, &c.

ELMIRA, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

THE FLORAL BALL.

The people of Elmira, as a compliment to the many strangers who remained in the town at the close of the State Fair, arranged for a ball to take place on Friday evening, in the tent that had been occupied by fruits and flowers. The articles on exhibition were not removed until late in the afternoon, consequently there was but little time to put the tent in order for a dance. Nevertheless, at 9 o'clock all was in readiness. The evergreen decorations were allowed to remain, much to the advantage of the general appearance of the tent, and beneath the arbor formed by them, a very fair band furnished music for the dance. The attendance was not near so large as had been anticipated, (about eighty couples,) and from fear of unpleasant weather, there was but little show in the way of dress. The occasion presented no remarkable features. It was not gotten up for show, but simply to afford those inclined for a dance, an opportunity of spending an evening pleasantly: and it served its purpose well.

The Female Equestrian Performances.

On Saturday morning all the weather-wise men in town were importuned for their opinions as to whether the day would continue sufficiently pleasant for the promised female equestrian performances. The sky was not cheerful. Angry looking clouds, full of wind and, some thought, of rain, were scudding about, very much as if a fusion were intended; not for the legitimate purpose of a fusion, but a combination for a storm, and to disappoint the ladies who had their riding habits made up for fair weather. At 10 o'clock there was a bright spot between two black clouds, which was considered a favorable indication, and it was immediately announced throughout the town that the ladies would ride, rain or shine.

There was now a general movement towards the Fair grounds, where the performances were to take place. Tickets were necessary for admission at the gates, but as it was likely there would be a crowd, some two or three thousand of the most anxious scaled the fences and secured good positions much earlier than those who entered regularly. At 12 o'clock there were, in all, near 7 000 people on and around the little course, which was the same as had previously been used for the display of horses on exhibition at the Fair, and soon afterwards the first detachment of female riders appeared and were greeted with loud and prolonged cheers. After riding slowly and gracefully around the course, accompanied by their escorts, they entered the inner enclosure and took position near the Judges' stand, awaiting orders.

Owing to some additions that had been made to the list of Judges, after the first announcement, one or two of the ladies were dissatisfied, and refused to ride. Fourteen, however, expressed their entire satisfaction with the following

LIST OF JUDGES.

Col S. G. HATHAWAY, Elmira.
L. J. COWLEY, Elmira.
LYMAN COVILLE, Elmira.
J. C. WOODRUFF, Syracuse.
H. H. COATES, Oswego.
H. W. BATHBURN, Steuben.
J. F. MEANS, Towanda, Penn.

Col. HATHAWAY addressed the riders, at the request of the other judges, concerning the regulations of the course, remarking that great speed was not desirable, and that it would not be taken into consideration in awarding the prizes. A graceful carriage; such riding as they would consider proper for ladies on the streets of the town, was what they were to display, and such would secure the consideration of the Judges.

ENTRIES TO SADDLE.

At the close of the Colonel's remarks the following ladies entered for the prizes, to saddle:

No. 1—Miss E. A. Taylor, Ontario.
No. 2—Miss M. C. Wilcox, Chemung.
No. 3—Mrs J H. Rodgers, Chemung.
No. 4—Miss M. Alexander, Wilkesbarre, Penn.
No. 5—Miss E. Council, Onondaga
No. 6—Miss C W. Stevens, Cayuga.
No. 7—Mrs. M. Conover Onondaga.
No. 8—Miss P Kinney, Seneca
No. 9—Mrs S O Rogers, Livingston.
No. 10—Miss H. J. Chapmon, Yates
No. 11—Mrs. O. C Childs, Onondaga.
No 12—Mrs F G. Morton, Oneida.
No. 13—Mrs J. B Clarke, Chemung.
No 14—Miss Welburn, Elmira.

The performances were commenced by Mrs. CONOVER and Mrs CHILDS, for the following

PRIZES FOR RIDING.

First prize	$100	Fourth prize	$15
Second prize	50	Fifth prize	10
Third prize	25		

Both ladies rode trotting horses, and both were very much at home in the saddle. As there was no time kept, and as the ladies and not the horses were the objects of interest, the former are all that require especial attention.

FIRST HEAT.

As they rode out from the Judges' stand to the course, the general impression was that they were about equally mounted. They started pretty well together, and for a time an erect carriage and graceful motion was the object of both. But soon the spectators began to urge their favorites to greater speed, and before they had completed the first round, both horses were at their topmost speed, and the ladies were plying their whips as energetically as regular jockeys. They passed the entrance to the Judges' stand neck and neck, both horses well down to their work, both riders lashing their horses' sides, and the spectators cheering lustily. On they dashed. Five to three on Mrs. CONOVER, and but few takers. Mrs. CONOVER about half a length ahead as they turned on the home stretch. Mrs. CHILDS lay back and gained the inside, when, urging her horse to greater speed, she crept slowly up to Mrs. CONOVER, and they passed the entrance the second time, nose and nose. The excitement was now as great as ever *Fashion* and *Peytona* created on the Union Course. The order was that they should ride twice around the course and come in. Col. HATHAWAY called out to them to come to the stand as they passed the entrance; but their blood was up, and away they dashed for another round. Even bets were now offered on Mrs. CHILDS, with some takers; but before they reached the first turn, her horse broke, and Mrs CONOVER again took the lead and kept it home. As they entered to the stand, the spectators took off their hats and gave them three lusty cheers.

SECOND HEAT.

Miss ALEXANDER and Mrs. NORTON, by far the most beautiful women on the field, were called for the second trial. Their superior personal attractions had previously insured for them a hearty welcome to the course from the spectators, and they were no sooner under way than they were greeted with loud and enthusiastic applause. Miss ALEXANDER, a handsome, dare-devil girl, from Pennsylvania, took the outside track, and Mrs. NORTON, her charms somewhat hidden by a veil, the inside. Their object was not speed. The belles of the course were rivals in graceful and elegant riding, and consequently the spectators were not so boisterous while they were on the field. Both rode well and came home together, each holding their former favorers. On turning in to the Judges' stand, the horse ridden by Miss ALEXANDER slipped and fell, throwing her over his head. There was a rush to the spot, many fearing she had received serious injury; but before any one reached her, she was up and on her horse again, unhurt.

THIRD HEAT.

Miss CHAPMAN and little Miss TAYLOR now took the course and displayed some excellent horsemanship. Miss CHAPMAN depended for the prize entirely upon her power over her animal, which was greater than had yet been shown. She rode around the course, her horse facing the spectators and behaving finely. She was accompanied by Miss TAYLOR, a little girl eight years of age, on a very fast horse, which she controlled in a wonderful manner. She would gallop at high speed over half the course, then wheel suddenly, caper awhile, and off again amid the cheers of the admiring spectators. The very first time she rode over the course, the mass had her down for a prize. The riders were not rivals. Miss CHAPMAN was a gallant rider and Miss TAYLOR, a little, fearless expert in horsemanship.

FOURTH HEAT.

It was now raining quite fast, and by way of lessening the time for display, the riders were sent out in fours and fives, as they pleased. Those who had been out before went out again and were joined by those who had not. The only remarkable feature of this heat was the riding of Miss E COUNCIL, a young English lacy, from Onondaga. What the others had done well she did better, and what they did not do in the way of graceful and easy riding, at high speed, she did to the admiration of all, with the exception, as appeared subsequently, of some of the Judges. She galloped, cantered and trotted with equal ease and at the highest speed her horse was capable of, changing from one to the other without a halt or baulk. Whenever any of the others attempted a good run, she was after them and always came in ahead in fine style. She was cheered wherever she went, and when she came home, was down No 1 on the prize list, in the minds of nineteen-twentieths of those who witnessed her performances.

LAST HEAT.

This heat was miscellaneous in its character. All who wished went out, and performed as suited them best. Some showing the speed of their horses, and others how well they could ride them. Miss COUNCIL, Miss ALEXANDER and Mrs. NORTON were the favorites.

ENTRIES TO DRIVE.

As soon as the lady drivers could be called in, the entries to drive were called, for the following

PRIZES FOR DRIVING.

First prize	$75	Fourth prize	$15
Second prize	30	Fifth prize	10
Third prize	20		

The following ladies came forward and entered as

DRIVERS.

Miss STEPHENS, Cayuga.
Mrs. CONOVER, Onondaga.
Miss MINIER, Chemung
Mrs. DEMAREST, Chemung.
Mrs. J. H. RODGERS, Chemung.
Mrs WHITNEY, Elmira.
Miss E FINCH, Penn
Mrs NORTON, Oneida.

The driving was not so exciting as the riding. It rained most of the time, and, after a word of caution against recklessness from Col. HATHAWAY, the ladies went on the course pretty much as they pleased.

The principal rivalry was full speed, between Mrs. DEMAREST and Mrs. WHITNEY. Both had fast horses and both drove remarkably well. Mrs. DEMAREST, however, always came in ahead, and was certainly the most accomplished driver. Miss MINIER, with a pair of greys which little Miss FINCH had entered to drive, was much admired for her management. They were also driven by Miss FINCH, accompanied by her father, but the judges considered her too young to drive them alone with safety.

During the driving, Mrs. NORTON's wagon broke down just as she had completed a very graceful turn; fortunately she was not injured. Another wagon was procured, and she drove again, much to the gratification of the assemblage.

It was now near 3 o'clock, and as rain was still falling, the performances were declared closed, and Col. HATHAWAY announced that the prizes would be awarded at the Haight House, at 4 o'clock. The field was soon afterwards cleared.

PRIZES AWARDED

At 4 o'clock the competitors and Judges met at the Haight House, and after a regret from the Colonel, that the Committee could not make all first prizes, read the awards as follows:

FOR RIDING

First prize—$100, Mrs. Conover, of Syracuse.
Second prize—$50, Miss H K Chapman, Penn Yan.
Third prize—$25, Mrs. O. C. Childs, Syracuse
Fourth prize—$15, Miss E Council, Onondaga.
Fifth prize—$10, Mrs J B Clarke, Chemung.

FOR DRIVING

First prize—$75, Miss Demarest, Chemung.
Second prize—$30, Mrs Norton, Oneida.
Third prize—$20, Mrs. Whitney, Penn.
Fourth prize—$15, Miss Stevens, Cayuga.
Fifth prize—$10, Miss P Kinney, Seneca

All other competitors were awarded $10 each, and little Miss Taylor $15.

Knowing that those who saw the performances would not be satisfied with the position on the prize list given to Miss COUNCIL, the Judges, after some explanations, declared her a purse of $50.

So closed the exercises of the day.

From Nebraska—Affairs on the Frontier.

From the Bellevue (N. T.) Young America

A party of gentlemen visited Elkhorn and Fontenelle last week and returned "alive." The "merciless and savage foe" did not lie in ambush for them, nor rush with fierce yells, and tomahawks uplifted, upon the unsuspecting travelers. They journeyed on "with song and tale" across the bright savannahs, and through the thrifty timber; they forded streams, and drank—some of the waters; ate bacon and corn-dodger in the camp, slept on wet blankets in unchinked log huts, met their friends, "the defenders of our liberties" "the "soger boys," and after a pleasant, peaceful, joyous trip, came back; their bodies unriddled, and their scalps untouched.

There were at Elkhorn about fifteen, and at Fontenelle twenty-five men on duty.

No Indians of late, and no fear is manifested, but the ordinary routine of camp discipline is kept up, and cheerfully obeyed by all.

New-York Academy of Medicine.

The regular monthly meeting of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held in the University on Wednesday evening last, Dr J. W. FRANCIS, President, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Dr. A. K. GARDNER introduced Dr. WINNIE of Baltimore—an author of some celebrity—and Dr. WILLARD PARKER introduced Dr. STONE—the distinguished Surgeon of New Orleans. The President in a few words welcomed these gentlemen and presented them to the Fellows.

PASTILES COPAIBA.

The Secretary, Dr. S. C. FOSTER, presente a specimen of Copaiba, prepared by JOYCE & Co., which was stated to contain fifty per cent. of the virtues of pure balsam and to be deprived of its obnoxious taste and smell. Its preparation, by means of various chemicals, was stated, and several certificates from known chemists were given, speaking favorably of it. It was referred to the Section.

ANATOMICAL NOVELTIES.

Dr. GARDNER then gave an account of three remarkable negro dwarfs, from Porto Rico, which have lately passed through this City and sailed in the *Hermann* for Paris, where they are to be exhibited. The oldest, a boy of 13 years, has an unusually large head, but his principal peculiarity is the extreme mobility of his lower extremities. Owing to the relaxation of the ligaments, he is enabled to stand with his feet in the ordinary position, the great toes touching each other, and then can rotate his feet so that his little toes touch behind and the feet are in the opposite direction. He can thus walk in either direction, but his natural manner is with one foot directed front and the other behind. He sets on the floor to eat his dinner, and by placing his knees on the floor he can turn his feet up, the heels touching his breast, and the soles of his feet form a table upon which he places his plate to eat therefrom. The other children are simply idiots—although reported to be wild children caught in the mountains. They have remarkably small heads, being in no manner repulsive in appearance, but destitute of much sense. According to Mr. FOWLER, imitation and ——— are the largest cranial developments. They are unable to speak, and till recently had many repulsive habits; are quarrelsome, &c. In this connection Dr. G. mentioned that the proprietor of the celebrated Aztec children, that made so much noise here a few years since, recently declared to the Court in Paris, in order to evade a fine of some amount, that they were not Aztecs, but specimens of Earthmen, a well-known Indian tribe.

On motion of the Secretary, Dr. STONE was requested to give the Academy his views respecting the yellow fever.

DR. STONE'S VIEWS ON YELLOW FEVER.

In my opinion, yellow fever is a specific disease, the same in all latitudes and all longitudes, unmodified by topographical causes or changes of climate, but under all circumstances the same, identical and unchanged. I am not prepared to say that one cannot have it a second time, but these cases are very rare—for, during a twenty-three years' residence in New-Orleans, I have not seen a single instance. Those who believe in second attacks call other diseases yellow fever, as the bilious fever of the South, &c. When that fever is epidemic anything which disturbs the system develops it; at such seasons it is impossible to have any other disease. At such times many have the disease in a light manner—known to be such by the symptoms peculiar to its convalescence—yet such never have it again. Even accidents and injuries occurring at such times are sure to be followed by yellow fever in from twenty-four to thirty-six hours. The young Creoles are many of them educated in Paris, but after many years, ten or more, absence, on their return do not have it, if they have been acclimated before their departure. All children have to be acclimated, but the disease may run out in several generations—it certainly is less virulent.

CAUSES.

Many attempts have been made by statistics to discover its cause, but like cholera, it escapes observation. Warm climate is an essential. A continued heat at a certain high degree was once supposed to be essential, but this is now disbelieved, for in 1847 it commenced early; in 1853 earlier—say in latter part of May and June, when there was no steady heat. Moisture seemed not essential, for it raged equally in the high lands as the low, where the dry trade-winds blow, or where the air was damp. New-Orleans has daily showers at certain seasons, and yet without any disease. This year it was very dry, and the sugar cane died for want of moisture, and all were suffocated by dust when the disease first appeared. It is beyond reach above the effects of filth, regardless of unwholesome air; it is a deterioration of the vital powers from some unknown cause.

MODE OF PROPAGATION.

Some believe in its contagion, but it is incapable of generating its own poison under any circumstances, were it so, being such a specific, marked and formidable disease, it could not but be evident. It is all around us and we cannot so well observe as in smaller districts, where this fact is plainly to be proved. A vessel from Bremen with emigrants which came the south side of Cuba, and when a hundred miles from land, took the fever and many died. On landing, some thirty were sent to hospital, and many died—no one took the fever. I did not even name its presence for I knew it would not spread, as there was no epidemic atmosphere, and more than a month occurred before this epidemic did come. When the Charity Hospital was moved the house was crowded, and beds were made on the floors and in the entries, &c. Many died of yellow fever, the beds covered with excrements laid in the passage, but there was no epidemic in that neighborhood, and those lying around—the unacclimated—did not take the disease. It did not even mark the other diseases in the house with its own type. (Other examples to prove its utter non-contagious character were here given, and many instances of erroneous data shown, from which it was attempted to prove its contagious nature.)

Its epidemic character was almost undisputed. It would sometimes seem to be contagious where it was not—as, for instance, the moral effect of one case occurring in a family is sufficient to cause all the other members to take it—but only in the yellow fever region. Any excitement at such times was sufficient to create or develop it. It was noticeable that among the unacclimated—the northerners and others who united together for self-protection, the nurses and assistants were the last to take it, while the timid, who shunned infected localities, who sneaked off to bed, who feared the night air, who deprived themselves of exercise by their seclusion, were by these mental cares the first to receive it. In Norfolk recently it was believed at first not to be personally contagious, but all felt that they were shut up, obliged to stay and perish, and the moral effect was disadvantageous. They did, however, in some instances attend to their own relatives, but others were unnursed and neglected.

PATHOLOGY.

This disease has literally no anatomical character—it is a blood poison. In yellow fever *per se* there are no traces left to account for symptoms or death. Occasionally there are engorgements from the sequelae—but none to account for the black vomit, &c. There was, in fact, no irritability or tenderness of the stomach, but simply heightened nervous sensibility. The yellow liver described by Louis was but a dirty yellow, as in the absorption of blood around a bruise of the skin.

TREATMENT.

Yellow fever is a self-limited disease; it is not to be treated—it is to be managed. All that is to be done is to keep the patient alive for a certain time, and he will get well.

The disease is ushered in with a chill or slight rigor, often scarcely noticeable, followed by heat in forehead, pain in head, limbs and back. If carefully treated, these symptoms will quietly terminate gradually in two or three days, but if they get hot and dry, in from five to seven days, collapse, black vomit

SYMPATHY FOR NORFOLK.

Mass Meeting at the Metropolitan Theatre.

Addresses by Messrs. Milburn, Osgood, Greeley and Gerard.

A mass meeting was held at the Metropolitan Theatre on Saturday evening, under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, to adopt measures to aid the Destitute Orphans at Norfolk. The storm was very heavy, and the audience in consequence was very slim.

WILSON G. HUNT, Esq, presided. The following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents:

Hon Hamilton Fish,	Hon. L. Bradish,	Charles King,
Rev Isaac Ferris,	Horace Webster,	H. Aronson.
R. L. Shew,	Francis Hall,	G. S. Conoves,
Geo G. Wood,	Anson G. Phelps,	Terrance Donnelly,
F Tuthill, M D.,	Geo. Steers,	Moses S Beach,
Edward C Bogert,	Gen C W Sandford,	Robt C Goodhue,
James Brooks,	J. R. Spaulding	Lucius Hart,
John Rigelow,	Alfred Corsen,	Hiram Fuller,
Daniel Lord,	Prof. H Crosby,	Frederick Hudson,
Gideon J Tucker,	Charles A Dana,	M D. Reese, M D.

Secretaries were appointed as follows:

R G Pardee,	Peter Y Cutler,	C H Ludington,
George F. Nesbitt,	Rev. C L. Brace,	Henry N. Beers,
	John W. Oliver	

Mr. HOWARD CROSBY read the following resolutions:

Whereas, By reason of the ravages of the fearful epidemic in a sister State, hundreds of children have been suddenly left orphans, whose helpless condition appeals loudly to the charity of our citizens; and whereas, the mercantile community have largely and liberally aided in supplying the immediate and pressing wants of the sick and dying, therefore,

Resolved, That the hearty sympathy of this meeting with the afflicted of Norfolk and Portsmouth, be expressed by an earnest effort to provide a fund for those unfortunate children.

Resolved, That the pastors of the churches, the superintendents and principals of our Sabbath and public schools, and all associations of this City, be earnestly requested to take voluntary collections within twenty days from this date, for a fund, which shall be known as the "Orphan's Fund," and that the Chair appoint a Committee of seven to carry this resolution into effect.

Resolved, That the mothers and daughters of this City be requested to make an offering to this Fund.

Resolved, That Hon. HAMILTON FISH, LUTHER SHARMAN, WILSON G. HUNT, ANSON G. PHELPS, FRANCIS HALL, Prof HOWARD CROSBY and B. F. MANIERRE, be appointed an Executive Committee, to receive voluntary collections towards the fund raised for this object.

Resolved, That JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., President of the Irving Bank, be appointed Treasurer of the Executive Committee.

The resolutions were adopted.

The CHAIRMAN made a few remarks.

Rev. WILLIAM H MILBURN was introduced. He described the progress of the Fever, saying: As a general thing, before the disease supervenes, or rather at the first stage of the disease, you experience an unwonted hilarity, an animation rarely before felt. Elasticity and buoyancy pervade your frame, so that you could walk and run, and almost feel as if you could mount upon eagles' wings. The spirits are joyous and lively. Then comes a slight pain in the head; then a tremulous waiver of the nerves, and then the pain in the back. These sometimes increase slowly; and now, if you have an experienced physician, a good nurse, resort to the simplest remedies—a mustard bath and a mild cathartic; remain in bed and keep the nerves quiet—the chances are nine out of ten, or ninety-nine out of a hundred, in your favor.

But who thinks this is "Yellow Jack," as he is facetiously called? Who can for a moment suppose that this is the dreaded and terrible disease that now mows down all before it like the mower in the field? Alas, men are thrown off their guard "It is only a slight attack," they say, "of remittent fever; no man would die for that." But then, alas! comes the fever in all its terrible malignity and power, like a strong man armed. You are instantly thrown on your couch; the physician then in haste is sent for; but, alas! in too many cases, too late. And now the throbbing temple, the lightened head, the agonizing burning almost, the arteries and veins gorged as with flame, increasing pain all over the system, then supervening delirium; the eye wildly rolling; then the sallow hue, and then, as suddenly as it has come on, the fever abates. The patient feels weakened, but yet quite well. Perhaps he arises, as thousands have done, from his bed, sits down to his table and writes a short note to a distant friend, thanking God that all is over, and that he is now convalescent. Rising from his chair he staggers—one terrible jet from his lips, he reels and falls upon the floor or bed a corpse! This is no exaggeration; this is no extraordinary specimen of the disease and of its operations. The reverend gentleman narrated several cases coming under his own observation, or the particulars of which he had learned from friends, of the suddenness with which the disease exhibits itself and fatally terminates. He referred, in terms of special eulogy, to Dr. CLAPP, of New-Orleans, and, in illustration of the fact that acts of heroic self-devotion and charity in these emergencies are not confined to the medical or clerical professions, related a very interesting and affecting story of a young woman in Savannah whose conduct, he said, was such as to show that women of the mould of FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE are not confined to the Old World. But, he proceeded, you expect me to come more immediately to the matter in hand. I have sought thus to prepare the way for the gentlemen who are to follow me, by giving you some incidents that have come within my own observation. He drew a touching picture, and pleaded warmly of the orphans. He added:

I am glad and proud to know that I am standing to-night in the midst of a city perhaps more famous than any other in the world for its munificence and benevolence—a city where money is made by thousands and tens of thousands, and where no call for help falls unheeded upon the ear of the people. In Ireland famishing, ship loads of bread are sent. In New Orleans or Mobile stricken by the plague, money by tens of thousands is sent. And this Summer there has gone from this mercantile metropolis, $50,000 and more to these poor, stricken, staggering, sickening people. Shall their children cry in vain for help? I am sure they will not. I am sure that fathers and mothers here to-night will not turn a deaf ear to those plaintive cries of the orphans. I am certain that there will come from this City such a manifestation of charity, and humanity and pity, as will place it where it ought to stand—first in Christendom for real, hearty, humane, divine charity and love. But do you say "it is too much—we are expending too much upon these objects?" Ah, not too much, would you say, if it were for your own son or your own daughter, and yet God only knows but that by this time next year your disembodied spirits may be looking down from Heaven to see how your fatherless chidren are coming on. "He that giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord" God will see that every man is taken care of, and that his children are taken care of by the supervision of His own Divine Providence, who doeth his duty to himself and to his neighbor, and to his neighbor's child. [Loud applause.]

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD referred in terms of warm commendation to the physicians who had offered not only their services but their lives in the work of charity in the stricken cities, and whose humanity was still greater, he said, than their skill. He dwelt at some length, and with much effect on the self-sacrificing efforts of the clergymen there, and asserted that though they labored for a salary, yet heart-work alone could be paid by heart-work. He referred, in high laudation, to the services of the Supt of the Navy-Yard, and spoke with much appropriateness and force of the claims of destitute children for whose benefit the meeting had been convened. If we were to ask, he said, what was the one trait that distinguished the Christian ages from the Pagan ages, we should say it was this: In the Christian ages the orphan is cared for. He who said, "I will not leave you comfortless"—the Greek word is rather "orphans"—had put into the souls of His disciples a spirit that repeated that declaration, and He was not willing to leave any of the children of our race desolate or orphaned. When we thought of the old Coliseum, where men met together to murder each other—when we thought of the strife between beasts and beasts, or man and beast, or, still more savage, man and man—and when we thought of the institutions that had become the successors of that Coliseum—places of entertainment such as those that in New-York to-night pleaded the cause of the orphan, did we not see that the God of the ages was calling us forward, and even the voice of pleasure was raised into the voice of humanity and of pity? [Loud applause] After referring to the softening and hallowing influences of innocent childhood, the speaker wound up by an eloquent appeal to New-York in favor of the particular object the meeting had in view, and resumed his seat amid loud and reiterated applause

Hon. HORACE GREELEY, in the course of a brief address, advocated the necessity of removing the causes which produce or provoke epidemics such as that now raging at Norfolk and Portsmouth; denied that Providence ever sent a pestilence where the predisposing causes did not exist: lamented that our means of providing for social misfortune were too meagre and inadequate, because many men with empty stomachs, and who *could* work, could not get the work to do; dwelt very forcibly on the effects of permitting orphan children to be neglected, and thus exposing them to the danger of falling into the hands of thieves, and being brought up to prey on the society that had refused to take care of them when they could not take care of themselves; enlarged on the good that such benevolence as this would produce, not only so far as the children of Norfolk and Portsmouth were concerned, but the good that it would do the children of New-York, in affording them an opportunity of exercising charity, the noblest of virtues. He concluded by moving the following resolution:

Resolved, That a collection be now taken up for this object.

The resolution was unanimously carried, and a collection taken up accordingly.

Mr. JAS. W. GERARD next addressed the meeting at some length, chiefly in deprecation of the filthiness of New-York, and its liability to be affected by epidemic diseases, in consequence of imperfect sanitary management, and strongly urged the exercise of a popular and liberal benevolence towards these cities of the South, not merely for benevolence sake itself, but in order to show the people of the South that we of the North can sympathize with them; that we do sympathize with them; and that if we differ upon any political subject, we are not one iota differ from them in the fields of humanity. [Loud applause.] He proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That this meeting will use its influence to raise a fund which will be worthy of the cause, and a monument to the liberality and humanity of the City of New-York.

The resolution was adopted unanimously.

Dr MEREDITH REESE made a few remarks in conclusion on behalf of the orphan children of the physicians who died in Norfolk and Portsmouth in the heroic discharge of their duty, and paid a high tribute to the unfaltering assiduity and self-devoted effort of the medical men who went there from the North. He proposed the annexed resolution, which was unanimously adopted;

Resolved, That the hearty thanks of this meeting be, and they are hereby, tendered to Mons RAPHAEL FELIX for the prompt and cordial grant of the free use of this hall, the lighting of the same, and for his general interest in the success of this movement

Mr. GERARD, in terms of the highest compliment, referred to Madame RACHEL's donation to the sufferers at Norfolk of $1,000. His remarks were received with loud applause.

A motion for adjournment was now made and carried, and the meeting dissolved accordingly.

MAYOR WOOD KNOCKS UNDER!

A READABLE CORRESPONDENCE.

What the Mayor Didn't Say in the Board of Health.

A few days ago, we, in common with other papers, published accounts of a "time" in the Board of Health, on which occasion Alderman ELY and Mayor WOOD dissected each other's characters As that debate took place within closed doors, the full particulars did not transpire. Alderman LORD, as the friend of Alderman ELY, has since addressed a letter to the Mayor on the subject. It and the Mayor's reply are given below. Mr. WOOD now thinks ELY is a first rate fellow:—

No 62 MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,
NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1855.

HON. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor, &c.:—*Dear Sir*: According to the reports of a debate, in the Board of Health, between yourself and Alderman ELY of the Seventeenth Ward, you are made to say some very severe things of that gentleman—amongst others, that he had voted for every corrupt scheme that has been presented to the Board of Aldermen Will you please to say whether, in the excitement of that very acrimonious debate, you may not have used language susceptible of a construction different from your real sentiments, and thus entirely unjust to Alderman ELY; and whether, your opinion, his votes in that body have not been influenced by proper motives?

Please to oblige me by replying at your earliest convenience, as I think that there is some misapprehension in the mind of Alderman ELY, and of the public, as to what you did say upon that occasion, and as to what is your real opinion of that gentleman.

Very respectfully, your ob't servant,
(Signed,) D. D. LORD.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, October 3, 1855.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your favor of 2d instant, I have to say that, although it is true that I said upon the occasion alluded to by you, that Alderman ELY had voted for corrupt measures in the Board of Aldermen, it is not true that I said or intended to be understood as meaning that he had voted corruptly on those questions.

Though differing with Alderman ELY upon many public questions, it is due to him to say that in my judgment he is an honorable man, and that his integrity has not been compromised in the discharge of his official duties.

It is proper to add that the statement in the newspapers that in the debate alluded to I had said "that Alderman ELY's family were plotting in luxury procured by the sale of intoxicating liquors, &c.," is totally void of truth. I never used any such language, nor made the slightest allusion to his family at all. I did refer to his having been in the business of distilling liquor, and in this connection to his having received the votes of the Temperance party at the last election, but did not so far forget the proprieties of life, or what is due to my own self respect or position, as to refer in any manner to his family or to his domestic relations. That he was once a distiller cannot affect his social position, for even were it discreditable to be in that business, he has long since abandoned it.

The debate referred to was marked by extreme bitterness on all sides, and it is quite likely that Alderman ELY, as well as myself, said some things which would not have been said under other circumstances. Personally, I have no unkind feelings towards that gentleman. It is important that the honorable members of the Board of Aldermen and myself should maintain good relations with each other. I would submit to much from them in consideration of the public interests involved. To act with men like yourself and others, of known integrity, I am ready to make personal sacrifices of feeling for the public good, but with the *corrupt* I make no terms—give no quarter—or seek no alliance.

Very truly, FERNANDO WOOD.
D. D. LORD, Esq.

It is *understood* that Alderman ELY is nearly ready to report to the Board on the *Joseph Walker* matter.

Dr. Burchard's Church Rebuilt—Its Dedication.

The Presbyterian Church in West Thirteenth-street of which Rev. Dr BURCHARD is pastor, was re-dedicated yesterday, precisely nine months from the day of its destruction by fire. During the interval Dr BURCHARD's health has been fully restored by a visit to Europe, the expenses of which were generously defrayed by his congregation. The church has been completely rebuilt in very handsome style, with frescoed ceilings, has been lengthened 10 feet, and has accommodations for one thousand persons. There were many more than this number present yesterday. Dr. BURCHARD preached, in strong voice and appears in excellent health. Other clergymen assisted in the dedication exercises. Rev. Dr. ROBINSON read the Scriptures. The pastor prefaced his sermon by a statement of the condition of the church, drawing attention to the generous action of the Board of Trustees, and warmly thanking his hearers for the interest manifested in his behalf. An original hymn, composed by Mr. C. D. STUART, and a set anthem were sung, followed by a metrical composition by a lady of the church. The total cost of refiting the edifice has been $25,000. An effort is making to relieve the Trustees of their burden. A collection was taken to this end.

Saint Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes.

The Third Anniversary of St. Ann's (Deaf Mute) Church was held yesterday at its place of worship, in the small chapel of the University. A large number of mutes of both sexes were present. Rev. THOMAS GALLAUDET delivered the annual address, from which it appeared that during the past year there has been received for the support of the parish, the sum of $819, as follows: $375 from Trinity Church, $53 50 individual donations, and $191 50 from Sunday collections. Expenses of the year $491 19½, leaving a balance of $197 87½. The Building Fund has received up to the present time, $11,782 80; out of which was expended for the lots in Twenty Sixth-street, $11,492 26. The Rev. gentleman's address abounded in statistics, and general information in regard to the progress of the Parishional Institution. The regular collection was taken up, and after the reading of prayers and administration of the communion, the exercises concluded. In the evening, an address by way of appeal for aid on behalf of the Parish, was delivered at St. George's Church, Stuyvesant-square, and a satisfactory collection resulted.

American Bible Society.

At the last stated meeting of the Managers of the American Bible Society, a letter was read from Rev. C. N. RICHTER, giving an account of his visit to the French camp, and the distribution of the Scriptures among the soldiery, under the sanction of the commanding officers; also relating to the distribution of the Bible at Constantinople the past month, in twelve different languages. Many copies had been sold by the Turks, who take an interest in the work.

Grants of books were made to a Wesleyan Missionary, in Hayti; to the Methodist Missionary Society for Africa; also to the President of Board of Foreign Missions, for Corisco Islands, West Africa; and also for Chippewa and Ottawa Indian Missions; 3,060 Testaments for distribution among boys on canals in this State. It was also resolved to publish the Gospel by John, and the Acts of the Apostles in Spanish, for use in St. Domingo; and an appropriation was made to purchase blocks to print the Chinese New Testament at Amoy. It was also determined to publish a Swedish Bible, so soon as the funds can be spared for that purpose.

Fatal Accident on Shipboard.

SAMUEL TIBBITS recently fell from the royal yards of the brig *Eagle*, on her passage from New-York to Boston, and was killed on the spot. The accident was occasioned by the breaking of a rope. We are requested to state, for the benefit of the friends of the deceased, who live in Maine, that the property of the deceased is in the possession of SAMUEL H. TIBBITS who may be found at No. 11 Thirty-ninth-street, New-York.

☞ The officers of the American and Foreign Emigrant Protective and Employment Society, (PETER COOPER, President,) has given notice of the closing of its offices in Greenwich street and in Brooklyn. The field of effort formerly contemplated is now occupied by the operations of the Commissioners of Emigration The office in the Bible House is continued

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 9, 39, 48 to 129.

SUPREME COURT.—*Circuit*—Nos. 164, 193, 1810, 1818, 1819 1858, 346, 358, 230, 1956½, 359 to 363.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos 199, 239, 279, 293, 17, 296½, 298, 299, 311 to 316, 318, 320 to 325, 328, 329, 331 to 347, 349, 351

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—826, 1073, 1069, 1145 to 1151, 1153 to 1156, 1158. *Part* 2—153, 433, 1006, 1139 to 1144

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 4.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

The following decisions were rendered orally at the opening of the Court:

SURPLUS AND REMNANTS—EQUITIES.

Mathew Town vs. *the proceeds of the sloop American Banner.*—In this case the sloop, which was a domestic vessel, had been libeled for seamen's wages, and sold under a decree of the Court. The libelant's claim was paid out of the fund; and a surplus still remaining in the registry of the Court, an application was made by Town, who had done repairs upon the vessel, but lost his lien upon her therefor by failure to prosecute it, to have the surplus applied in payment of his debt. This was opposed by Nye, who had had a mortgage upon one half of the vessel, and claimed that one half of the proceeds should be applied in payment of his mortgage. The owner of the vessel made no opposition to either of the claims.

Held by the Court—That, although Town had lost his lien upon the vessel, he still had an equity as against her owner to be paid out of her proceeds.

That Nye had also an equity as against the owner, whether his mortgage be valid or not.

This Court has before directed a surplus to be applied in satisfaction of equitable claims, and the question here is only, which of the two equities is the superior.

That the equity of Nye, the mortgagee, seems to the Court to be superior, and one half of the surplus must accordingly be paid to him, and the remainder to Town.

For Town—Mr. McMahon; for Nye—Messrs. Hadley & Hopkins.

PRACTICE—NEW STIPULATION.

William H Wells vs *The schooner Ann Caroline*—The vessel in this case was discharged from custody under a consent from the libellant's proctors that she should be so discharged on giving stipulations for costs and value, to be signed by the claimants and their sureties.

On subsequent application to the Court, the name of Thomas Wilden, the master and part owner of the vessel, but who had afterwards sold his interest in her, was directed to be stricken out as a claimant in the cause.

Motion was now made to strike his name from the stipulation which he had signed on discharging the vessel under the above consent.

The Court granted the motion, on a new stipulation being given to be signed by one of the other claimants and sureties.

For libellant, Messrs Benedict Scovill and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs Owen and Vose.

REVENUE LAW—DUTIES WHEN PAYABLE—BONDED FOR TRANSPORTATION.

The United States vs. *Septimus Crooks*—This was a suit brought by the Government to recover certain duties upon railroad iron The iron was imported in March, 1853, and was warehoused, in accordance with the act which authorized goods to be put in warehouse, and that the duties thereon should not be payable until the expiration of one year, unless the goods were previously taken out by the importer, and which time was afterwards extended to three years by the act of 1854. The importer is also authorized to take out his goods on giving a bond that they shall be exported from the country, or transported in bond to another Collection District.

The iron in question was taken out, by the importer, on a bond given for the transportation to Troy, in this State, which is within this Collection District. This action was afterwards brought to recover the duties. The amount of the duties was admitted to be $10,910 40, and the quration was, when they became due—the defendant claiming that they were not yet due, the three years not having expired, while the Government claimed that they became due on their delivery to the importer for transportation to Troy.

Held by the Court—That the Collector was not authorized to deliver the iron to the importer in bond for transportation to any other place within this District, and such delivery and receipt was one which made the duties payable, and that the United States were therefore entitled to recover interest upon the duties from the date of their delivery.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon and Mr. Joachimssen; for defendant, Mr. EVARTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 6.

Before Oakley, C. J., Duer, Hoffman, Campbell and Bosworth, J. J.

DECISIONS

Brewie vs. *Brahie.*—OAKLEY, C. J.—This was an action of ejectment, brought to recover a strip of land on the east side of lot No 25 Ferry-street The plaintiff claimed a strip from two to four inches and a half in width. He recovered judgment for a strip one and seven eighths of an inch in width. He issued execution, commanding the Sheriff to deliver possession of the land. But in the meantime the defendant had built on this strip and the plaintiff had also built a house close up to the defendant's building. The Sheriff visited the premises, and the defendant told him that he made no claim to the land. The Sheriff thereupon notified the plaintiff that he had possession of the land. The plaintiff objected because there was a brick wall on the land, and insisted that it was the duty of the Sheriff to remove it from the land. The defendant was willing that the wall should be removed, but would not allow the Sheriff to come on *his* land to do so. The plaintiff insisted on the Sheriff's removing it, but would not let him come on *his* land to do so. Plaintiff moved for an attachment against the Sheriff. The motion must be denied without costs. The proper course for the Sheriff is to return the execution as he may be advised Further proceedings can then be had if desirable, but we can give him no instructions as to his course. He must return the execution as he may be advised.

Vanderwoort vs. *Polmer*.—Order affirmed and appeal dismissed.

McQuade vs *New-York and Erie Railroad Company*.—Motion denied.

Same vs *Same*.—Order to be settled.

Foote vs *Smith*.—The facts of this case appear to be as follows: Mr Smith was the executor of a certain will. The deceased had deposited money in various Savings Banks under different names Among other deposits he had made three deposits under three different names in one Bank Mr Smith could not obtain this money without suit, and employed Mr. Foote as counsel for that purpose. But when the fees were to be paid, Mr Smith objected to paying them himself on the ground that the suit was for the benefit of the estate, and he was not personally liable. Suit was brought, and a motion to dismiss complaint was now brought before the Court.

OAKLEY, C. J., said: We do not see that this motion should be granted. Mr. Smith, if he chooses, can pay the fees and charge it to the estate. For aught we know, he may be personally liable. Motion denied

BRIGGS WRONG AGAIN.

The Judge Refuses to Have the Chief Attached to Anybody.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 6.

Before Ingraham, First Judge.

John H. Briggs vs. *George W. Matsell.*—An application is made to me in this matter for an order requiring G.W. Matsell to show cause why an attachment should not issue against him for refusing to answer any questions which the Committee might think proper to put him. On examining these papers I am not satisfied that the facts necessary to give me jurisdiction are stated in the papers.

When Matsell appeared before the Committee he did not object to be sworn as a witness, but after being sworn, before any questions were put to him, he handed the Chairman of the Committee a paper, in which he declined to answer any question. However ill advised such a proceeding may have been on his part, still I do not consider that the Committee have placed him within the provisions of the statute so as to authorize this proceeding against him.

The statute gives to the Judge of this Court a special power to attach, but which he can only exercise upon satisfactory proof being furnished to him either that the party complained of *refused to obey a subpœna issued by the Clerk*, or, on appearing, *refused to be sworn as a witness*, or, after being sworn, *refused to answer any proper question*. It is as important that the question should be stated, which was put to the witness, as it is to show his refusal to answer. The Judge, before allowing the attachment, is to be satisfied that the question put to the witness was a proper one—pertinent to the matter in issue, and one which the witness should be required to answer. The rule in the same when the witness is examined in a Court of Justice. A witness is not required to answer an immaterial question, nor one which tends to convict him of crime—and before it can be decided that the witness must answer, the Court should know what question was proposed to be answered.

Notwithstanding the general refusal of the witness, I am of the opinion the Committee should have proposed specific questions to the witness pertinent to the matter pending before them. They might have rested after proposing one question, or they might have proposed all the questions they thought to be material, and in either case, after refusal, this proceeding would be proper, but until some question is put to the witness, and he refuses to answer specified questions. I do not think I have any jurisdiction in this matter under the very limited power conferred by the statute on this matter; I think it, therefore, unnecessary to grant an order to show cause on these papers, until the defect above pointed out is remedied.

LONG ISLAND.

Shooting Affair.

EDWARD DALEY, a resident of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, was on Saturday arrested for discharging a pistol at EDWARD C DAY. It appears that DAY found DALEY's cows in his garden, and was driving them to the pound, when he was overtaken by the owner, who fired at him twice—one ball grazing the forehead and the other just passing his neck. DALEY gave bail on Saturday in the sum of $1,500, to answer at the Court of Sessions.

☞ The attention of the consistories of the Reformed Dutch Church on the Heights, (Dr. BETHUNE's,) and of the Collegiate Church of this city, having been called to the want of church accommodation in a beautiful and growing section of South Brooklyn, a neat chapel has been obtained, near the corner of Summit and Clinton streets. The improvements which are now in progress will probably be completed, and the church opened for Divine service the third Sabbath of the present month. Rev. Mr. QUACKENBOSS, of Fishkill Landing, has accepted the pastoral charge of this new mission.

☞ In the report of the recent proceedings of the Brooklyn Board of Education, it was erroneously stated that the report of the Special Committee in the matter relating to the conduct of the Principal of one of the Schools was laid on the table. It was unanimously adopted by the Board.

NEW-JERSEY.

Outrages by Target Companies.

A resolution offered by Councilman WILSON was adopted in the Hoboken Council, on Wednesday evening, requesting the Mayor and Chief of Police to communicate such complaints as have been made of the bad conduct of target-excursionists from New-York, and accompany the same with suggestions of a remedy for the evil.

THE BREAD QUESTION IN EUROPE.

Partial Failure of the Harvest in England and France—Monetary Pressure.

From the London Times, Sept. 22.

It is not to be denied that in the midst of the triumphant successes of the last few days on the theatre of war, the public exultation is somewhat checked by symptoms of pressure on the monetary and commercial relation of Western Europe, which remind us that the sacrifices of war are not confined to the precincts of the camp or the ranks of armies. This pressure is, moreover, inc reased by circumstances which are but indirectly connected with the present state of hostilities, though it is rendered more sensible by the additional burdens thrown at this time on the public resources. There is no doubt that in France, and most of the countries of central and Southern Europe, the late harvest has been below the average, and that in this country it falls short of the extraordinary and bountiful harvest of 1854. The prices of corn, and of almost all the first necessaries of life, are, therefore, very high, and higher in proportion in most parts of the continent than in this country. In France, the failure of the vine, from the disease which has infested most wine growing countries for several years, is an immense addition to the prevailing distress, not only because it has raised the prices of the ordinary sorts of wine to an excessive height, and so deprived the common people of their habitual beverage, but also because it has exposed the peasantry of a very large part of its income to the loss of their principal crop. Under these circumstances, enquiries are simultaneous made in many parts of France as to the means of providing adequate subsistence for the people during the ensuing year, and it is evident that some extraordinary efforts will be required of the Government to enable the population to pass through a period of scarcity. In this country the mechanism of the Poor Law adjusts itself to these circumstances: the legal demand of the poor for relief is increased, the poor rates rise till the additional demand is supplied by increased taxation, and we have the certainty that the pressure of the lower classes of society will be provided for at the expense of the community. But in France no Poor Law exists; there is no established legal provision for the relief of distress, and those emergencies must be met by the direct interference of the State As the wealth and population of the country increase, it is possible that this state of things cannot last, and perhaps one of the institutions which the Imperial Government may be led to engraft upon the present social condition of France, is a more regular and liberal scale of allowances to the poor.

The *Moniteur* yesterday published an official article which deserves attention from the frank acknowledgment it contains of the extreme importance of the subject, and from the sound principles of political economy to which it pays a somewhat tardy homage. About two years ago, upon the occurrence of the deficient harvest of 1853, the French Government adopted a different system, and it may be in the recollection of some of our readers that we protested at that time with some warmth against the absurdity of condemning the bakers of Paris to sell their bread at a fixed legal price, by which was acknowledged to be below the cost price of the article, while the municipal funds of the city of Paris were to indemnify the bakers for this sacrifice. The plan was, however, tried, and the citizens of Paris continued to eat cheap bread during a period of scarcity at the expense of the Corporation, or rather at their own expense, since the loss had to be supplied by some other form of taxation We know not how long the experiment lasted, but we are happy to find that it is not to be renewed; and the *Moniteur* now lays down with authority the principles for which we contended on the former occasion. The public in France are told that all artificial attempts to lower the price of corn, or to establish a *maximum* of value, can only be attended with absurd and injurious results, and that confidence in the freedom of exchange is the only basis of commercial prosperity, and consequently of abundance.

The deficiency in the wheat harvest of France is estimated at about 7,000,000 hectolitres, or rather more than 2,100,000 quarters. The question is from what source can this quantity of grain be most conveniently supplied, but, as the *Moniteur* justly observes, in order that foreign supplies should be introduced into the country, it is necessary that the price should be and remain high. In the north of Europe the harvest has been short, and the corn trade with the most productive corn districts of the south and east is obstructed by the war. But the American harvest has been splendid; an unusually great breadth of land has been under wheat this year, and the crops have been successfully got in. The available surplus of wheat is estimated at about 5,000,000 quarters from the United States and Canada—a quantity which is more than sufficient to cover twice the alleged deficiency in France. Of this quantity it is stated that about half will be shipped for Europe between the 1st of September and the 1st of May: *and we have reason to believe that very large orders have already been transmitted to the other side of the Atlantic for the French market.*

Although the blockade of the Southern ports of Russia, and especially of the Sea of Azoff, cuts off the supplies from an extensive and fertile district, we see no reason to doubt that measures may still be taken to open the navigation of the Danube and the corn trade of the Principalities. No part of the world produces a greater abundance of the finest grain, and the harvest of the past Summer was so abundant as to compensate the inhabitants for the sufferings and losses attending the invasion of the previous year. Had vigorous measures been taken by the Allied Governments, even so late as last June, to reconstitute a rational Government in the Principalities, and to reopen the navigation of the Danube, which is checked on one or two insignificant points by the enemy, we should ere this not only have accomplished another important object of our political intervention in the East, but we should reap immediate commercial advantages from the emancipation of the Danubian provinces. As long as Russia continues to obstruct the Bessarabian shore of the Danube, the results of her recent invasion are not entirely removed, and there is no ground whatever on which she can claim to prevent the trade of neutral ships with the Principalities. This question becomes one of European interest, and it is a point on which the Western Powers and Turkey are entitled to require the active cooperation of the Austrian Government, as that Power is in occupation of the country.

We entertain no doubt that, although the prices of grain will probably remain considerably above the average during the present year, those prices will command an ample supply for the deficiency of corn which may exist in the west of Europe and in some parts of Germany. *But the effect of large purchases of corn and of large and constant remittances to the East for the wants of the army and the varied expenditures of the war must inevitably be felt upon the money market, both in London and in Paris*; hence the Banks of England and of France have acted wisely in applying the necessary check to the discount of paper; and it will better enable us to sustain the efforts necessary to bring this contest to an honorable conclusion if we take in hand at a moment which must be one of some difficulty, *though from the healthy nature of our commercial relations, we do not believe it to be one of danger.*

In France the case is somewhat different, for some singular financial experiments have been tried within the last three years in that country, which all appear to rest upon the assumption that credit can be permanently substituted for capital. These operations have not only embraced a vast quantity of transactions in France, but have even included a vast system of relief to the finances of Austria. We can only repeat that the present time is singularly ill adapted to such hazardous flights, and that neither the aspect of public affairs nor the course of the seasons is favorable to them We should deeply deplore, and we do not anticipate, any sudden shock to the unlimited credit the present French Government has hitherto enjoyed, but the prices of the public securities, ever since the fall of Sebastopol, and the avowal of a deficient harvest by the principal organ of the French Government, are strong inducements to act with great caution, both in the financial operations of States and in those of private traders.

A Physician Shot by an Injured Husband.

The Lexington *Gazette* copies from a private letter the subjoined particulars of a murder committed in Salem, Rosnoke County, on Saturday last:

"Dr RICHARDS, a well know physician of Salem, was shot and almost instantly killed by a Mr. CLAYTON CALDWELL of New-Castle, Craig County It appears, from the letter, that Mr. CALDWELL separated from his wife some thirteen years ago on account of alleged infidelity on her part; and recently Mr. C. had some cause to suspect that Dr. R was the offender. As no one was present at the interview between the parties, which took place at Dr. R.'s office, it is only left to conjecture that Mr. C. went and demanded some explanation of the offence, but receiving no satisfaction immediately drew a pistol and discharged its contents into the abdomen of Dr. R. Dr. TERRILL happened to be riding by at the instant, and hearing the report of the pistol, dismounted and hastened into the office. Dr. R, as soon as he received the fatal wound, ran out into the yard and cried for help. When Dr. TERRILL entered the office, he found Mr. CALDWELL alone in the room, and on inquiring "what was the matter?" Mr. C—while in the act of putting the pistol in his pocket—replied, "I shot him, and I do not deny it." Dr. RICHARDS lingered only a few minutes and expired. Mr CALDWELL was immediately arrested and is now in jail."

DEATH OF HON. ARCHIBALD STUART.—The Floyd (Va.) *Intelligencer* announces the death of this gentleman, at his residence in Patrick County, on the 17th of September, of disease of the heart. He served the people as Representative in Congress and in the State Legislature, and was one of the few men who were members of the State Convention of 1829 and 1830, and also of that of 1850 and 1851.

ARRIVAL OF A FRENCH STEAM CORVETTE.—The French steam corvette, *Grondeur*, Lieut. GALET commanding, arrived at Baltimore on Wednesday morning, after a voyage of fifteen days from Guadaloupe. She sailed for New-York, but running short of fuel, put into the Chesapeake with the intention to stop at Norfolk for a supply. The *Grondeur* is one of the oldest vessels in the French navy, having been in service about twenty-four years. She carries four guns, and has an engine of one hundred and sixty horse power.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for the N.Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Oct. 6—6 P. M..

ASHES—Unchanged. 65 bbls sold. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 136 bbls. Pearls, and 409 bbls. Pots—together 547 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio is actively inquired for and is very firm, sales having been made since our last of nearly 12,800 bags, part at 11c.@11½c, but chiefly on private terms. Other kinds are quiet at old rates.

COTTON—The transactions since our last include about 1,800 bales, within our previous range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8¼	8¾	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	10
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11¼	12

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more sought after, partly for home use, but principally for export to France and England at higher prices. The sales since our last slightly exceed 31,000 bbls., here and to arrive shortly, mostly at quotations within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$ 00 @ $ 06½
Straight State	$ 06½@ $ 12½
Favorite and Extra State	$ 12½@ $ 37½
Mixed Western	$ 00 @ $ 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	$ 12½@ $ 37½
Fancy Michigan	$ 37½@ $ 50
Common to Good Ohio	$ 12½@ $ 31½
Fancy Ohio	$ 31½@ $ 50
Extra Ohio	$ 37½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 37½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	$ 37½@ $ 62½
Extra Genesee	$ 00 @10 50

Towards the close it was difficult to buy anything of a desirable lot at our lowest figures, these generally running under the views of sellers. Canadian is doing better. 1,000 bbls brought $5 25@$5 12½ for superfine to choice extra, ₩ bbl. Southern is in improved demand at better prices, sales having been made during the day of 4,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $5 31½@10 ₩ bbl Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—The inquiry is tame, but as the supplies are limited, prices are supported.

GRAIN—Wheat is decidedly brisker and dearer. The home demand is moderate, but that for export, especially to France, is extremely active The receipts, though increasing, are not of the best description, and are entirely inadequate to the wants of purchasers. Hence the remarkable firmness and buoyancy of prices. The sales reported since our last reach about 317,000 bushels, here and to arrive, including inferior to new choice Canadian white at $2 02½@2 05; good Western do. at $2 12½; interior to prime do. red at $1 70@1 90; fair to prime Southern white at $2 07½@2 12½, and poor to handsome Southern red at $1 80@1 95 ₩ bushel. Toward the close, hardly one desirable lot, offering for immediate or future delivery, remained unsold,—and a further rise in prices was anticipated. Rye is in good request at former rates, with sales of nearly 30,000 bushels here and to arrive shortly, at $1 17½@1 20 closing with little to be had under $1 18@1 19 ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats are essentially unaltered. Corn is moderately inquired for by home dealers and shippers at strengthening prices. Sales have been made since our last of about 64,000 bushels Western mixed at from 90c@91c ₩ bushel.

HAY—Shippers bought 300 bales River at 70c.@75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that during the month of

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 8.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Store Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

Orders left at our office will be promptly attended to.

RAYMOND, HARPER, & CO.

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The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY Dollars, to one address.

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City Corruption—More Indictments—The Mayor's War.

There is a decided stir among City politicians,—among City officials, and, indeed, among all who are in any way interested in City affairs. The indictment of several members of the Common Council, by the procurement, it is alleged, of the Mayor,—his ostentatious and rather offensive announcement of the fact by special message to both branches,—and the circumstances which give to the movement the coloring of a personal and political feud, have aroused a great deal of angry feeling. One of the indicted Aldermen, Mr. HERRICK, has opened on the Mayor through his paper, the *Sunday Atlas*, a most ferocious personal warfare. Another Alderman, Mr. WILLIAMSON, declines a reëlection to office, because he is unwilling to expose himself to such a crusade as is now waged against the legislative branch of the City Government.

And now rumors are afloat that a new batch of indictments has been brought in by the Grand Jury, and that other City officials, including Policemen and Police Justices, are to be put upon their trial for alleged corruption and misconduct. Rumor names Judge STUART as one of the parties indicted. We learn from Judge S. himself that no bill of indictment has yet been found against him, though he has reason to believe that efforts are being made to induce the Grand Jury to find one.

It is to be regretted that these movements should have been deferred until the eve of a Charter Election, or else that they should not have been postponed a little longer. For then they would escape the suspicion which now attaches to them, of having mere political and partisan ends in view. We should heartily welcome, and shall zealously sustain, any just, sincere and proper endeavor to detect and punish corruption in our City Government; and the Grand Jury is certainly the tribunal with which every such attempt should originate. But for its success, and especially for the public confidence in its integrity, it is indispensable that it should be kept free all party entanglements,—that it should not seem to be merely a blow aimed at obnoxious personal or political opponents.

The Matsell Case.

The Chief of Police obtained another triumph over the Investigating Committee on Saturday. Judge INGRAHAM refused to order him to answer the Committee's questions, until he knew *what* questions they had asked and he had refused to answer. So the Committee must try again.

And now we must repeat the opinion we have already expressed more than once, that Mr. MATSELL, in the way in which he meets their question at issue, is not doing justice either to himself or to the people of this City, on whose behalf the inquiry is conducted. It matters not that the action of the Committee, and of persons connected with it, may have been absurd and ridiculous. The Committee is one recognized by law, and duly appointed by the City authorities. Mr. MATSELL is charged with having *falsely* sworn that he is a native of the United States. One would suppose that he would be naturally desirous of meeting such a charge in the most open, prompt and direct manner possible.

On the contrary, he has thus far evaded it. He, and those connected with him, refuse to give any information on the subject, Instead of aiding in bringing forward witnesses cognizant of the facts, Mr. MATSELL does all in his power to keep them away. The members of his family evade the summons to testify. He himself refuses to answer. We take the liberty of telling Mr. MATSELL that the course he is pursuing, taken in connection with the evidence that has been adduced,—evidence which he could readily explain if it is susceptible of explanation,—is rapidly producing the conviction in the public mind that *the charge is true*,—that Mr. MATSELL was born in England, in spite of his own declaration to the contrary.

It is very possible, that in that declaration he spoke to the best of his knowledge and belief;—that he had no certain information on the subject,—and that, whatever may be proved as to the fact of his birth-place, he had no intention to make a false statement in regard to it. But his silence is depriving him of the benefit of this excuse. A frank statement from him to this effect would have commanded public confidence. But the time for it is rapidly passing away; and Mr. MATSELL is in great danger of being condemned by the public judgment, upon his own failure to meet the charge.

Dignity of Sunday Editors.

The Whigs of the Second Ward having offered a renomination to Alderman WILLIAMSON, of the *Sunday Dispatch*, that faithful public officer declines it, on the ground that he cannot occupy a seat in the City Government while the present Mayor is in office, without damage to his character and loss of his self-respect. Mr. SOUTHWORTH, of the *Sunday Mercury*, publishes a card, stating his reasons for resigning an office in the Custom House, worth fifteen hundred dollars a years, from which we learn that he prefers not to associate with the friends of President PIERCE in this City; he has great respect for the President, but does not believe in the old maxim of loving a dog because you love his master. Mr. SOUTHWORTH thinks the President is a wondrously proper man, but his friends in this State and City he designates with more force than elegance, as "unmitigated and unscrupulous rascals and knaves."

Education versus Preaching—A New Missionary Movement.

At the recent meeting of the American Board at Utica, a very important question arose, which may yet create great disagreement in that body. We should not, of course, as a secular journal, feel called upon to speak of the matter, were it not a subject which involves weighty public interests. The point at issue has arisen thus:

For some years past, the Secretaries of the Board are said to have been in correspondence with their Missionaries in India, as to the principles on which those gentlemen were laboring, the Secretaries taking the ground that there was too much education and too little preaching, and the Missionaries claiming that a people like the Hindoos were only to be reached by schools. This correspondence has never been published, whether from the reason suggested by one gentleman at Utica, that the officers of the Board were worsted in the discussion, or from some other wise reason, we are not aware.

About a year since, a committee was sent out by the Board to India, consisting of their oldest Secretary, Mr. ANDERSON, and Mr. THOMPSON, to examine into and report on the operations of these Missions. This Committee have been engaged now at the work some time, and rumors are just reaching the country of some most formidable changes which they are inaugurating in the operations for Christianizing India.

The Missionaries who had been employed there, in a spirit, as it seems to us, of far-reaching wisdom, had early founded Seminaries which were designed to educate, and so gradually to imbue with Christianity, the Indian people. They had found there a nation singularly acute and well-trained intellectually, with their own theology and literature; and they felt that to meet the intellectual hostility of the people, schools and places of education were needed. They felt as every man must feel, who takes a broad view of human nature, that the great hope of a deep improvement among the Hindoo population rested on the young. If the children could grow up in ideas of religion, of civilization, and acquainted with the English language, there was far more chance for a thorough renovation of that rotten and diseased society which exists among the natives. Accordingly Seminaries and Schools of a most thorough and scientific character were opened; the Hindoo found there his own favorite sciences, metaphysics and astronomy, ably taught, but disconnected from fables and associated with a sublime religion. His own grand religious poetry and mystic morality—the teachings of the *Bhagvut Geeta* and the *Vedas*, were replaced by a more splendid poetry and purer philosophy. The sceptics came there to discuss the truth of all religions. The children and young men were drawn in, partly through conscientious motives, and partly because the English language is the path in India to power and wealth. The Schools increased and seemed, to the outside observer, a great entering wedge of civilization in that degraded community. Christianity was advancing hand in hand with Education. There was no grand outward excitement, but a deep and silent mental influence being gained over the people. Many indeed made use of the mission school, as churches are used here, to advance their interests; but they were those who, but for this, perhaps never would have heard of Christianity or a higher civilization. It is not said that the Missionaries abandoned other modes of influence, but that they considered this one important means of elevating and Christianizing India. They were in fact using, with different objects, precisely the same vast machinery, through which in the middle ages, the Jesuits gained such a profound influence over Europe Those wise men—often the most cultivated men of their time—did not disdain to apply great talents and refined culture to the sole object of training children. The education of Europe fell into their hands, and with it the conscience of Europe. Our Missionaries with a more noble and frank aim, were attempting the same thing in India, when the gentlemen of the Committee before mentioned, made their appearance. If rumors be true, they have speedily destroyed all that the patient labor of the Missionaries has been so long in erecting.

The Schools, in many cases, have been closed; thousands of children and young men turned out to take their chance of learning Christianity at an occasional Sunday or evening meeting; the English language has been forbidden as a study, and the Missionaries are, in future, to be confined to sermonizing and lecturing, or to training a few theologically-disposed young men to preach in Tamul. All these immense changes—affecting the civilization and future well-being of nations—have been unceremoniously carried out by two elderly gentlemen, wedded to old-fashioned New-England gospel preaching, who, probably, know very little of India, and who have acted directly against the advice and opinion of the most experienced men long on the ground.

We would not prejudge these gentlemen, but if we are not much mistaken, there are many who consider that they have gone materially beyond their powers in this matter, and have taken on themselves a little too much of a papal authority among the subservient and dependent Missionaries. Nor will their proceedings be at all better set forth to the public, by their alleging that these changes have been made by the Missionaries themselves! They held the purse-strings for these poor laborious men, and they represented, undoubtedly, with sufficient ceremony, the great public opinion at home. Their order or advice would hardly be much questioned there. But, as we have said, we would not prejudge these men before their report. We rejoice to see that the matter is not to be hushed up. The public are interested in it, and the Board only escaped an excited discussion in Utica, by resolving on an extra meeting whenever this Committee should land and be able to report, which will probably be sometime in mid-Winter.

All the aspects of the subject are not appropriate topics for discussion in a daily paper. But there is one which should be noted. It is the forbidding the English language in the India schools by the Reverend Committee. It has been said eloquently of the English language, "that it may not have the sonorous majesty of the Latin, or the flexibility of the Greek, or the philosophy of the German, or the grace of the French; but it has the advantage of being the only language of the day in which a free man can utter free thoughts." We say, too, it has the advantage of being the only language in which the purest and highest Christianity is uttered. This language—all this Literature of Freedom, and purity and piety—is to be forever shut out to thousands and thousands in India, because two or more worthy old gentlemen have feared the Gospel would be swallowed up in Literature—a thing which good sense and religious feeling would always prevent. We shall watch with interest the issue of this question.

The Santhals—Stirring News from an Out-of-the-way Place.

A witty English writer once defined Ireland as a hot potato, which John Bull held in his hand and would not drop, although it burnt him. India might be described in the same way, as a very warm pepper, which Mr. Bull tries to roll under his tongue until it makes him swear,—but he won't cast it out while there is a last chance of getting used to the flavor.

The story of Indian conquest recalls that touching incident of French history, when a famous King,

"—— with forty thousand men,
Marched up the hill, and then marched down again."

Every few months we hear of an insurrection in the mountains, and we are told that it has been suppressed with signal victory. But a mail or two later brings a rumor that another insurrection has broken out. The Honorable East India Company having loosened its limbs for a day, buckles on its armor for a month,—marches up the hill, and then marches down again.

A serious difficulty has recently occurred in the British Indian Possessions (an admirable word that "possessions;" there is no nonsensical morality about it; it means nine points of the law, and nothing else.) A tribe of savages, called the *Santhals*, have broken into open revolt, and fled to the mountains, whither they are pursued by 6,000 British bayonets. These Santhals occupy a vast extent of territory, principally on the fertile slopes of the hills from Bhangulpore to Orissa, and are described as possessing many of the fierce characteristics of the pure mountain tribes. They are perfectly uncivilized, and have not yet learnt the use and beauties of gunpowder. Their most effective weapon is the bow, from which they discharge poisoned arrows with fatal facility. Their religion is simple idolatry; their food, toads, caterpillars, worms,—anything that can be masticated. They are said to be cowards, for they fight with their wives, (which, however, is not altogether different from the usages of civilized life,) and they prize the head of a woman (after it is removed from the shoulders) more than that of a warrior, which is certainly going a little too far. Among their good qualities, particular stress is laid upon their love of truth. Among their very worst, that they can call a hundred thousand men into the field. Consequently they will take a great deal of killing.

The *Delhi Gazette* endeavors to explain the cause of the rising. The first story is, that certain European employés, now engaged on the construction of a Railroad, have abused the confidence and honor of the Santhals, compelling them to work without proper remuneration and wickedly enticing their women to debauchery. The *Delhi Gazette* thinks it incredible that trifling irregularities of this character could have exasperated the Santhals, and goes on to trace other causes for the outbreak. Amongst these we find a philosophical supposition that the Santhals were alarmed at the snorting progress of the iron horse, and apprehended, (not without justice, we venture to surmise,) that he would eat up all their lands, and plow up all their forest trees. In other words, that civilization would leave nothing for the wild denizens of the country. Hence a natural determination to prevent the further progress of that arch-civilizer, the Railroad, and to topple over the cunning Europeans who were making it. A miraculously born King has descended from some Heaven-kissing hill to assist the Santhals, under whose guidance they hope to drive the Feringhees, (choice Santhalian for Foreigners,) out of the country. The British Government has, with its accustomed liberality offered £500 for this interesting monarch's head. Another version is that the Railroad engineers drove their blasting instruments through a sacred stone, thereby destroying the Santhals' chance of Heaven. Another that the outbreak has been fostered by Russian intrigue. Finally we come, in a purely accidental way, to a preposterous rumor, that the insurrection broke out in consequence of a *land tax* which was to have been inflicted on the Santhals, and to which they were not accustomed. Of course this is too absurd for a moment's consideration. Revolutions never break out in consequence of over taxation! Look at America,—how quietly she submitted to it!

Be the cause what it may, there seems every prospect of a fierce war of extermination in the Indian Empire. Artillery, cavalry, infantry, and elephants with guns on their backs, more terrible than castles, are hurrying to the seat of war from Calcutta and other great military depôts. England will have speedy opportunity of using some of the *matériel* captured at Sebastopol, and Ireland will be encouraged with another "opportunity,"—if, indeed, the moment has not actually arrived for Mr. JOHN MITCHEL to seize the throne of England, and hurl her haughty aristocracy to the dust.

The New Temperance Party.

The "New Temperance Party" made a rather remarkable nomination for the office of Sheriff, on Saturday night. Mr. DUKE, the gentleman upon whom their choice fell, being a well-known distiller and rectifier, and a prominent opponent of the old Temperance organizations. The new Temperance party, however, is not understood to be opposed to liquor dealing, or liquor drinking; they are only opposed to Prohibition, and in favor of free licensing. By Temperance, they doubtless mean opposition to intemperate Prohibition; but we doubt if many of the Sons of Temperance will be beguiled into voting for the nominees of the New Temperance movement The candidate of the party would, doubtless, make a very efficient Sheriff, but we do not apprehend there is much danger of the Shrievalty being converted into a Dukedom this heat,—on the strength of that nomination, at all events.

An Acknowledgement.

From the Tribune.

When nominations were wanted at Syracuse or Auburn, appointments at the Executive Chamber, or advertising at the State Department, it was certainly understood that *The Times was*, if not exactly "devoted" to the interests of a political party, nor to any other but its own, yet favorable and inclined to be useful to one of the parties—*for a consideration*. Even the Prohibitionists left their Auburn Convention last Autumn under an impression that this was the case. *There seems, however, to have been some misapprehension in the premises.*

Exactly! There *was* "some misapprehension,"—and some misrepresentation,—and very little of anything else, "in the premises." No Prohibitionist, and nobody else, ever left the Auburn Convention, or any other, under any impression that the course of the TIMES was to be influenced in the slightest degree by any such "consideration" as the *Tribune* hints at, except as that impression may have been produced by the misstatements of other parties. We are glad to see that one of these who has been active in creating the relief, or impression, referred to, is at last constrained to admit that it was a "misapprehension." In due time, we doubt not, he will go still further and give it its proper name.

Our Public Amusements.

If the amount of money which a people expend for their amusements is any indication of their prosperity—and that it is no one can question—New-York, judging from her places of public amusement, must be in the most prosperous condition, just at this time, that any commercial people ever enjoyed. On one night during the past week an active man might have tested the thermometer of the public welfare with most satisfactory results. Commencing at BARNUM'S Museum, the place of public entertainment lowest down-town, he would have found in the beautiful little theatre attached to that establishment, some four or five hundred persons, mostly young men and women, having the look of country people, witnessing the performance of a new English drama of domestic life, called "Still Water Runs Deep." Going a short distance further up town to BURTON'S Theatre, in Chambers-street, he would have found between six and seven hundred people, a shade or two better in their appearance as to dress and manners, enjoying the same dramatic treat.

Coming out of BURTON'S and continuing up Broadway until he reached the Broadway Theatre, he would have found an audience of some twelve hundred men and women, of most respectable appearance, absorbed by the performance of "Francesca da Rimini," a new tragedy in its fifteenth night, from the pen of Mr. BOKER, an American author. Passing by several smaller exhibitions on his way up Broadway, he would next enter a broad passage, brilliantly illuminated and gaily decorated, and would find himself in the new "saloon" of WOOD and CHRISTY, devoted to what is called Ethiopian Minstrelsy; here he would find a brilliant theatre, crowded to the ceiling, where sixteen hundred persons can be comfortably seated, and a few hundred more uncomfortably crowded in. This little saloon is capable of seating within a hundred persons as many as the Opera Français, the largest Theatre in Paris. The audience here are of a miscellaneous character, for everybody goes to hear the Negro Minstrels, which is the only indigenous amusement of which we can boast

Crossing Broadway, he would enter WALLACK'S gay little theatre, where he would find seven or eight hundred well-dressed persons of both sexes, having an unmistakable air of city breeding, laughing at BROUGHAM'S new Comedy of the "Game of Love," in its third week. Continuing on up Broadway to the Chinese Building, he would pass through a long hall and enter a large and lofty room with a stage at the further end, where, in the company of nearly a thousand persons, he could see and hear the BUCKLEY troupe of Negro Minstrels, giving most admirable burlesques of the Italian Opera; directly over his head he would hear the applause of a thousand persons sitting in the dark and gazing with wrapt attention at SMITH'S Panorama of Europe," which concludes with a representation of the fall of Sebastopol, which is nearly as vivid as the account of that great event furnished by the correspondent of the London *Times*. Coming out of the Chinese Buildings, our Explorer crosses the street again, and proceeding a short distance farther up, he enters one of the illuminated portals of the Metropolitan Hotel, and finds himself, in the centre of that tavern, in NIBLO'S Garden, the garden being a large and magnificent theatre, in which he finds some fifteen or sixteen hundred gay looking ladies and gentlemen, witnessing the sixth performance of "Rip Van Winkle," an original opera by a native composer.

Having satisfied himself that all is going on prosperously at NIBLO'S, and that the new opera is a great success, he comes out of the splendidly ornamented entrance, and crossing the street, proceeds up further still, until he finds himself before the lofty white marble front of the Lafarge Hotel, and enters the wide and brilliant hall which leads him into the Metropolitan, another large and magnificent theatre in the centre of another tavern. Here he probably remembers that the character of the audiences, so far as externals go, have gradually improved in appearance as he has ascended Broadway. He finds in the Metropolitan, some fifteen hundred elegantly dressed people, nearly every one holding a *lorgnette* and a pink-covered pamphlet, and sitting with an air of determined resignation, while the great RACHEL and her companions enact the tragedy of "Polyeucte" in French This, he thinks, is the triumph of civilization, and a purely intellectual enjoyment; but he comes out before the closing catastrophe of the tragedy—the conversion of the pagan *Paulin* to Christianity—and being somewhat fatigued, jumps into an omnibus and rides still farther up Broadway to Fourteenth-street, where he alights, and hurrying down to the corner of Irving-place, he enters the Academy of Music, which he discovers to be the largest and most beautiful theatre which any city at the present day can boast of. Here he finds a large audience which he cannot easily number, from the magnitude of the auditorium, listening in full dress to DONIZETTI'S opera of "Linda di Chamounix," performed by a troupe of Italian singers.

He is very nearly tired out, but he has not yet completed his task, so he transfers himself from the "Vale of Chamouny," and its singing peasants, who, he observes, all wear dresses of the same pattern, to a Fourth-avenue car, going down, and proceeds down the Bowery until he reaches the Bowery theatre, which he finds the largest interior he has yet seen, and one of the largest audiences The whole aspect of affairs is changed There are no white kid gloves, nor lorgnettes, nor low neck dresses; the pit is filled with a wild rabble of boys and sailors, and men in red shirts, and a very promiscuous crowd of doubtful-looking people in the boxes and galleries. But he finds here what he has not before alighted on in his round—SHAKSPEARE! They are playing "Macbeth" to this rude audience, as the most attractive morsel for their uncultivated tastes, and one of the WALLACKS, who has just returned from London, is personating the Thane of Cawdor. The atmosphere of Dunsinane not being agreeable, he comes out, and sees on the opposite side of the way the illuminated entrance of a German Theatre, where KOTZEBUE and the modern German drama may be nightly enjoyed. Close by is the Franklin Museum, where model artists are displayed, and another Ethiopian opera-house, called "WHITE'S." But his task is not yet ended, and he proceeds downward until he reaches the National Theatre, in Chatham-square, where the drama of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" was played every night through an entire year. He refrains from inspecting the interior of the National, but learns that it is one of the cheapest of the theatres, and that it will hold about four hundred and fifty dollars, and that it is chiefly patronized by newsboys and people who live along the East River, who have a taste for melodramatic effects and thrilling tragedy.

These are the permanent places for amusements in New-York; they are open every night, are generally prosperous, and hence may be inferred the abounding life and wealth of this great Metropolis; for though we are such an amusement-seeking people, it must be remembered that our churches are much more numerous than our theatres, and that our church-goers are not, as a general rule, theatre-goers.

As compared with European cities, New-York must be placed at the head of all theatre-supporting places, and she is, undeniably, the gayest and liveliest Metropolis in the world. In making our enumeration of our places of public amusement open on the night when we took our survey, we did not include the Fair of the American Institute, in the Crystal Palace, which attracted its thousands of spectators. A fortnight ago there were open in Paris, which is supposed to be the most theatrical of all cities, eleven theatres and two circuses; in London there were but five theatres and one circus; in Liverpool there was but one theatre, and in Havre but one.

There was not an Italian Opera in either of these great cities. In New-York we had an Italian Opera and thirteen places of theatrical entertainment.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The great success of "Linda di Chamounix," on its production, has induced the Manager to place it on the bill for to-night. Between the second and third acts of this opera Miss HENSLER will sing the national anthem of "Hail Columbia."

The admission to the balcony and first circle has been reduced to $1 50, commencing with to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—MLLE RACHEL repeats her great performance of *Camille* in "Les Horaces" to-night for the last time, and will also recite the Marseilles Hymn. Either announcement would fill the house; both must crowd it.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—MR. BROUGHAM'S Comedy, "The Game of Love," has met with such unexampled success; that the manager announces it for repetition every evening this week. On Wednesday Mr. HENRY PLACIDE takes his benefit.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"Still Waters" and "Love and Reason," to-night, on Wednesday and on Saturday. Tuesday and Friday are set apart for the "Serious Family" and the "Toodles."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—MR. FORREST, the tragedian, commences an engagement, here, to-night, appearing as *Hamlet* in SHAKSPEARE'S tragedy of that name.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—A troupe of Spanish dancers commence a series of characteristic performances here to-night. We are assured that they are of more than ordinary excellence. The operetta of the "Marriage of Georgett," will also be given by the PYNE and HARRISON troupe.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—TOM TAYLOR'S comedy of "Still Water" continues to attract delighted crowds to the "lecture-room" of this establishment. It will be given every evening until Thursday, when a prize drama is to be produced. This afternoon there are select performances of light and agreeable pieces.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 Broadway. The Alleghenians are giving concerts here every evening, in connection with the dramatic Diorama of the Battle of Bunker Hill. The latter is a remarkable work of mechanism, and decidedly worth seeing.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway. The burlesque of the "Daughter of the Regiment" will be repeated every evening this week, together with a choice selection of the most popular negro minstrelsy.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—This handsome establishment has been crowded during the week. It is beyond doubt one of the prettiest places of amusement in the City. A dramatic farce (niggarized) and a long programme of musical pieces will be played to-night.

THE HIBERNIA, No. 410 BROADWAY.—Mrs. ALEXANDER GIBBS announces her last week at the Apollo Rooms. We recommend our Hibernian friends to give her a call.

JOHN R. SMITH'S Tour of Europe is again on the move at No 596 Broadway. Miss MACARTHY has been engaged to sing appropriate music to the various pictures.

Mr. COLLINS, the Irish Comedian, announces an entertainment to come off on the 15th of October, at Niblo's Saloon.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY.—The BOON Children are still at the National Musical Union Concerts (an impudent name for a small band of instrumentalists.) They are worth seeing, and the entertainments here altogether deserve to be patronized.

MACALLISTER, the Wizard, is doing all sorts of things in the cabalistic way, at No. 472 Broadway. The awful disappearance of Mme. MACALLISTER is dedicated to the attention of gentlemen who wish to get rid of their wives! Mr. MACALLISTER requests you will not be frightened.

State Senate.

The Democrats (Softs) have nominated ASPHAXED LOOMIS for State Senator in the Herkimer District, JOHN STRYKER in the Oneida District, THOS. Y. HOW, Jr., in the Wayne and Cayuga District, and Mr. MOSELEY in the Onondaga District. All these are able and prominent members of their party.

State of Religion in Europe.

On Sunday evening the Rev. Dr. BAIRD, who has just returned from Europe and from a Protestant Convention at Paris, delivered a very interesting address in Rev. Dr. ADAMS' Church, Twenty-third-street, in reference to the prospects and progress of evangelical as distinct from *nominal* Protestantism, chiefly in the Catholic countries of Europe. His general conclusion was, that the cause of Protestantism is steadily progressing, and his address was listened to by a crowded auditory most attentively.

New-York Central College.

M. J. SMITH, Professor of Natural Philosophy and Astronomy in the New-York Central (colored) College, preached last evening in Dr. PENNINGTON'S Church, a discourse rich in logical conclusion, and plain in illustration, from the words "If any man have not the spirit of Christ, he is none of his." In relation to the College, the Professor stated that it has now eight Professors, and the income from students' fees cover two-thirds the salaries. His object here is to solicit aid in raising the remaining third

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in this City last week, according to the official statement of the City Inspector, was 375, being an increase of 20 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number, but 196 were adults. Among the causes of death are stated; Apoplexy, 4 bleeding from the lungs, 5; croup, 8; diarrhœa, 18; dysentery, 23; hooping cough, 12; scrofula, 8; and old age, 3. There were 16 deaths from violent causes The nativity table gives 265 natives of the United States, and the balance of foreign countries.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

SHAWLS.—S. & M. E TOWLE & CO.

Will offer, this morning—
1,000 Stella shawls, at $6 each
1,200 printed Cashmere shawls, from $3 to $5.
1,500 broche shawls, from $5 to $25
2,000 Scotch and Bay State shawls, from $2 50 to $8
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st,

FANCY CUTLERY—EMBRACING A LARGE VARIETY of Sportsmen's, Pen and Pocket Knives, of the most rare and beautiful patterns A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House and No 387 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents No. 115 Broadway

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN S GILES.
For Sheriff
JOSEPH H. TOONE.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J OLIVER
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation.
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W PERRY,
DR SAMUEL A. HILLS

CLOTHING DEPOT.
GEO. NEGUS,
MERCHANT TAILOR
and
CLOTHIER,
No. 64 Chatham Street,
New-York,
Has on hand a splendid stock of Fall and Winter Clothing, embracing the newest styles. A continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally extended is earnestly solicited. The public are respectfully invited to attend. Drop in and see me. Remember, GEO. NEGUS, No. 64 Chatham st., near Chambers.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 18s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, *good* quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depôt 83 Liberty-st.

SPEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world
SPEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufactures for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York

THOMAS M. JAMES
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY OCT. 8,
Five cases English and American blankets, from 8s up
Seven cases German merinoes, at 1s 6d., 2s., and 2s 6d. per yard. ALSO FROM AUCTION,
Five lots black Italian silk, from 6s up.
Five lots rich striped and plaid silk, at 6s and 8s per yard.
No 15 Carmine-st, corner of Bleecker.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.
A SUPERB NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.
At length, after many experiments, GENIN has succeeded in obtaining a richer and more becoming color for the Fall and Winter soft Hat than has ever heretofore been produced either in France or America. He invites especial attention to his "Excelsior,"—for by that term he has designated this new style—issued for the first time TODAY. The shape and the peculiar set of the brim impart an air of elegance to the "Excelsior" which would alone render it popular; but the COLOR, a rich, dark CLARET BROWN, is the special attraction. In bringing out this *chef d'œuvre* the model has been so varied as to suit persons of all ages. To young men the low crown has been adapted, and the higher crown for gentlemen of maturer years. There can be little doubt that the "Excelsior" when seen, will be pronounced the most elegant undress Hat as yet introduced in this country. For sale wholesale and retail by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's

$10 FOR A COUNTRY RESIDENCE, ONLY TWO days left to obtain it. Who wants a home? Any person can have one for only $10 in the pleasant village of Lakeland. Two lots 25x100, or a farm from 2 to 10 acres. This is a desirable opportunity for all who wish a healthy residence in the country. Like wise for sale, a beautiful farm on the borders of Lake Ronkonkoma, well worth the attention of any gentleman who wishes a retired situation near the Empire City Apply immediately to CHARLES WOOD, No. 208 Broadway, where maps and pamphlets can be had free.

AUCTION DRY GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer to-day some large lots of elegant Dress Silks from 5s to $4 per yard; 3,000 yards of rich Delaine's Cashmeres and Merinos, Plaid Cashmeres, Shawls, Embroideries, &c. Also, 1,000 yards of Lupins super Bombazines at $1; 600 dozen ladies' super Kid Gloves at 5s; 80 dozen ladies' fine French Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 9s 6d.; also, Linens, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No 291 Broadway.

HALLO! BILL, WHAT MAKES YOU STEP OUT so stiffly? Why, you look as if——I see what troubles you—you've been to SMITH BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors, No 140 Fulton-st, and have provided yourself with a new and fashionable suit of clothes. Great place to trade at is No. 140! Only one price, and no abatement! That firm deals on the square, and no mistake.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54 SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain
DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Motion Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms; also, scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal Depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his unrivalled dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the only manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated sal ammoniac and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars Depot No 192 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane.

JET ORNAMENTS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, consisting of Bracelets, Rings, Ear-rings, Necklaces, Chains, Chatelaine, Cuff Pins, Studs, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA RUBBER COATS, Capes, Leggins, Overalls, &c., both light and heavy, every description, suitable both for City and country trade; very handsome and lightweight and alpaca coats, capes and talmas. HENRY DAVENPORT, No. 205 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, canes, pens, pencils, balls, &c., at the Goodyear Rubber Depot, No. 205 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts N B.—New articles can be found at this store as soon as produced.

ARTHUR DONNELLY, NO 98 BOWERY, CALLS the attention of the ladies to the fact that he will in a few days open an invoice of the most beautiful patterns and styles of English Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpeting ever imported. ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 98 Bowery.

COMB FACTORY.—A RICH ASSORTMENT OF Tortoise Shell Dress Combs (the variety will be found to contain the very latest styles) at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for CASH
BAILY & BRO'S, No. 454 Pearl-st.

SILKS.—S. & M. E TOWLE & CO. WILL OPEN this morning ten cases rich Plaid and Stripe Silks from 68 to $1 per yard Also, a splendid assortment of Black Silk at great bargains. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

CARPETING—GREAT INDUCEMENTS ARE OFfered at YOUNG & JAYNES', No 304

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Roching's Arnica Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A trusted remedy of 15 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians, Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. M. KING, New-York; WM. B. KIRBY, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and ameliorating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETERSON & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. R. KING, Broadway, and P. V. BROWN, No. 12 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **A Friend in Need**, is the Balsam of Wild Cherry—To all who are afflicted with bronchial troubles or Asthma. Its singular power over these diseases has rendered Dr. WISTAR famous wherever pulmonary complaints are known.

☞ **The Sanitarium**,—A resort for invalids, and others seeking a mild climate at SAVANNAH, on the St. John's river, East Florida, the climate of East Florida is very equitable for the winter residence of persons in delicate health. It is rarely too warm for active exercise, and frost is seldom known. Very little rain falls, and the air is generally free from moisture.

Savannah is very near at hand, being one of the regular landing places of the Steamers which run from Charleston weekly, and from Savannah in week to Jacksonville and Pilatka. The steamers from New York in Charleston and Savannah connect with the above, the passage being made through in four days. First class passage $30. The journey may be made to Savannah by railroad, and thence by steamer, in about twenty-four hours.

DR. B. D. BENEDICT, formerly Superintendent of the New-York State Lunatic asylum at Utica, who has spent two Winters at Magnolia, with great benefit to his own health, intends to make it his residence, and will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care for the Winter. A hotel will be opened at Magnolia early in November, and conducted with special reference to the comfort of invalids, by Mr JAMES BENEDICT.

Dr. BENEDICT may be seen at No 94 Ninth-st., New York, on the 11th and 12th inst. from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 to 4 o'clock, P. M., where he will be happy to give more minute information to those interested in the subject, or he may be addressed care of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., New-York.

☞ **Oculist and Aurist.**—My patents are respectfully informed that owing to the great increase of professional business since my return from my tour of observation in Europe, I have found it necessary to extend my connection. I have therefore associated with me Dr JAMES McNAIER, already favorably known for his profound medical attainments. Fellow students of former years, re united in practice, we will devote our unremitting attention to diseases of the eye and ear, as also to the treatment of medical and surgical cases of all kinds. Daily examinations with the recently invented invaluable instruments which I procured in Europe enable me at a glance to detect the slightest disease in the depths of the eye, ear or throat. With Dr. JACOB'S celebrated needles, I remove cataract without pain or danger. Deaf persons, who have had the drum of the ear perforated or lost, can have the hearing instantly restored by the artificial tympani. French artificial eyes inserted, that will look and move exactly like the natural organ. Office hours from 9 to 4 o'clock daily, and from 6 to 9 o'clock in the evening for working people. JAMES W. POWELL, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 502 Broadway, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D. Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,065 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOIT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row

☞ **John B. Gough**—Having returned from Europe, after an absence of two years, will meet his friends at the Broadway Tabernacle on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 8, on the occasion of the Anniversary of the New-York and North American G Union D. of T. Hon. James Harper will preside. Rev. T. Cuyler will receive Mr Gough on behalf of the G. Union. An address which *Address by Mr. Gough.* Exercises to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents, to be had of the ladies of the Society, or at the door.
MARY V A. FORBES, G. Scribe.

PERSONAL.

C. C. C.—You need have no fear in this direction, you shall want for no comfort this Winter; have confidence. I am your friend. And if you adopt some plan to get a letter, you will be glad to be convinced there is no trap set. You will hear no more in this way.

J. H. G. will confer a favor by calling at the 2d-av. Post-Office, and also hear of something to his advantage.

GREAT TRIUMPH!!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!
NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution
JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.
MAXWELL Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A RHODES—*Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present.
Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,
JOHN P. GLADDING.

MELINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago. J. D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain
Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but deem to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Rowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Old Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several active and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced at with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria" found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, end their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and balderdash of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Premising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of the chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "Cure," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express.

SECOND I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers. Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *portentously* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. This I regret that I find it desirable and reluctantly publish, from druggists and merchants in nearly half of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to two gross in their cities and that "every bottle has effected a cure," therein. Pending a demand for more, this proves evidence that cannot honestly be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor know any inducement to offer to the publishers of their publications, believing that none intelligent should ever be induced to [illegible]

their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer:

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to guarantee the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it. LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission. All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergyman. The freight will be at my expense and prepaid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling out in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

For sale in New York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H RING, BARNES & PARK, W. E DUNHAM, F. C WELLS & CO., C V. CLICKENER & CO., S. A FARNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

Philadelphia, T. R CALLENDER, No. 68 South 3d-st.; Detroit, HIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D YERRINGTON, No. 69 Clark-st.; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, ED. S. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 151 Charires-st; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JAMES A RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING of the ATALANTA BOAT CLUB, held at the Boat House on Friday evening, Oct 5, 1855, the following resolutions were offered and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God to visit this Association, for the first time since its organization, with affliction, and to take from among its members one of our oldest associates, endeared to us by the amiability of his character, the gentleness of his manners, his high moral worth and integrity, and his untiring zeal in furthering the objects of the institution, therefore

Resolved That, in the death of GEORGE E COSTAR, the Atalanta Boat Club has lost one of its leading members, a beloved associate, a warm and disinterested friend; and that, while it bows in humble submission to the Divine will, in taking from the busy scenes of life, a brief illness, a most promising young man, with every prospect of success and advancement before him, the idol of a widowed mother, it can never cease to cherish the memory of its deceased associate, of whom it can with truth be said that "None knew him but to love him," or "None named him but to praise;"

That the Secretary be directed to transmit to the family of their departed friend a copy of these resolutions, assuring them of the deep sympathy of the Club with them in their bereavement, and commending them to the healing influences of that Divine mercy which chastises only in love, and doth not willingly afflict or grieve the children of men;

That the Boat House be draped in mourning, and that the members of the Club, when in uniform, wear the usual badge during thirty days.

The above resolutions were directed to be published in the New-York *Herald* and New-York *Daily Times*, and the meeting then adjourned. J. R. HAY, President.
WM. ROBERTS, Jr., Secretary.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular monthly meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr Storrs's), on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., to commence at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Mr. McGEE; subject, *The Practical Christian*. The public generally are invited to attend. This meeting being the first in the present fiscal year, an opportunity will be given for members to renew their membership, by payment of yearly dues. WM. SACKUS, Chairman Lecture Com.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTIUTE, will be held at the Institute, in Livingston st., between Court and Boerum sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th of October, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be submitted, and an election held for six trustees, to fill the vacancies occasioned by those whose terms of service will then expire. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of
JOSIAH O LOW, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY—Lectures on *Turkey and her Institutions, Political and Social*. A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSCANYON, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Astor place, on the 18th, 22d and 25th of October commencing at 8 P M. Tickets for the course $1; single lecture 50 cents. To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 625 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

THE REPUBLICANS OF NEW-YORK will hold a mass meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 9 at the Tabernacle, at 7½ o'clock, to ratify the doings of the Republican State Convention held at Syracuse, Sept. 27, 1855.
JAS KENNEDY, } Committee of
T S. BERRY, } Arrangements.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The fourth general meeting for this year will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4P M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock. Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst.
N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

PSYCHOLOGY.—Dr. BENTON continues his lectures and interesting experiments on the above subject at the Odeon, Williamsburg, on MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS, Oct. 8 and 9. Admittance one shilling. Class for instruction in the science at 7 P M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in paints, oils and window-glass, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York, in consequence of one of the firm retiring. Any party acquainted with the business and desirous of forming a connection, will address P. O. W., care of Box No. 1,546, Post-Office, stating capital, with references.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE FOR SALE.—The stock is small, carefully selected, and bought for cash. Has been established for five years. The reason for selling, the owner has other business, situated on the best business street in the City. The above is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply or address JOHN CLARK, No. 48 Warren-st., 2d floor.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With this amount of capital. The business is well established and to any one having the above amount it is a chance rarely met with, as the only reason why such a partner is the extension of the business. Address G W., Union square Post-office, stating where a personal address may be sent

$800.—TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.—For sale the lease, stock and fixtures of a hat store, now doing a good business in an old established stand. This is a rare chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, No. 166 Chatham-st., to JAMES RIORDAN, proprietor.

HARDWARE STORE FOR SALE.—The hardware store formerly kept by James Lester, deceased, corner 4th and Lewis sts. There is a good stock of tools and hardware, and it is an excellent stand for business. The whole must be sold to close the estate. ANDREW MILLS and ELIZA J. LESTER, Administrators, No. 173 Lewis-st., near 4th.

TO CARPENTERS—SECOND-HAND SHELVING AND STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Now in the store No 119 Maiden-lane. A carpenter about fitting up a new store, can work them in to advantage. They will be sold cheap. Apply immediately, to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st

$400.—A JOURNEYMAN PRINTER—Who can command the sum, would like to invest it in an established office; is willing to do his part of the work, and wants some of the profits. Would not object to buying a small route on a daily paper. Address, for two days, TYPO, *Times* Office.

$1,500—TO A PERSON having this amount and wishing to go into a business that will pay 30 per cent, or that wishes employment at a liberal salary, may hear of an opportunity by addressing H., at this office, for two days. Undoubted security will be given for the money in either case

BARBER'S SHOP FOR SALE—AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—Has been established 15 years; has a fine business and is situated under the largest hotel down town. Reason for selling, the present owner is about leaving the City. Address O, *Times* office

TO HAT MANUFACTURERS.—FOR SALE—A first-rate three-story factory, with all the apparatus, and never failing supply of water, situated in a convenient locality in the State of Connecticut. Apply to E. McCRAKEN, basement of No 22 William st., at 2 P. M.

PARTNER WANTED—To establish the Wholesale Grocery business in a city in the interior of the State. Satisfactory references given and required. Address C M. C., at this office, with place for an interview.

PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of not less than $5,000, to engage in a manufacturing business already established, which pays from 40 to 50 per cent. Address A B. C., at the office of this paper

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling a large assortment of Gold and Silver Watches, at rates lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled.....$38
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES.....35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds &c.....55
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jewelled.....50
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES.....45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich enameled case.....38
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies.....35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled.....60
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes.....215
SILVER WATCHES which wind up and set without a key.....24
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, Duplex escapement other keepers.....$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.....125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.....75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS for fine time-keepers.....125 to 250
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EIGHT MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches.....100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....35 to 55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....55 to 90
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....16 to 25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS.....14 to 20
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES.....12 to 16
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.....
VERY FINE DOUBLE WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time.

JOHN ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor above Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES produced in six weeks by the use of ROWLEY'S ESSENCE OF ROSEMARY. Sold by all druggists. Depot, 514 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Will be published in a few days, a New Volume, by
MRS. ANN S STEPHENS,
The distinguished author of "Fashion and Famine," entitled
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

The announcement of a new book by the author of "Fashion and Famine" is a matter of more than ordinary interest. The extraordinary success which attended the publication of Mrs. Stephens' previous issue, justifies the Publishers' expectations that "THE OLD HOMESTEAD" will at once spring into a wide circulation. It is pronounced by those who have read the proofs to be a work well calculated to excite the greatest interest, and that it possesses even greater power, brilliancy, depth of plot, and variety of character and incident, than its predecessor.

In one large 12mo volume. Price $1 25.

Orders from the trade solicited, which will be filled in the order of their reception. BUNCE & BROTHER,
Publishers, No. 116 Nassau-st., New-York.

HENRY'S COMMENTARY.
AN EXPOSITION OF THE OLD AND NEW TESTAMENT.
BY MATTHEW HENRY.
6 vols. quarto. Sheep, $15.

Harris in his "Introduction to the Study of the Bible," says of this Edition: "The London quarto edition of Jay was superintended by Rev. Messrs. Burder and Hughes, and is very correct. The text of this impression has been followed in the beautifully printed edition of 1837." We have purchased these stereotype plates (in lieu of the edition of 1837,) and this new edition is printed from them.

Of the Commentary itself little need be said. Dr. Baldridge says of it that it is perhaps the only Commentary so large that deserves to be attentively read through. "There is much to be learned in this work in a speculative, and still more in a practical way."

Bickersteth says: "The private Christian will find it a practical and devotional exposition of the Word of God, spiritual and experimental, cheerful, edifying and judicious. The minister will obtain from it constant assistance for his ministry, and to him it will be especially useful in furnishing good hints for expounding the Scriptures. * * * There is in Matthew Henry a glow of love, a full exhibition of the sense, a happy reference to the passage expounded, and a lively cheerfulness which will ever make his work useful and indispensable."

The late Rev. Dr Alexander says of it: "For some particular purposes and in some particular respects, other commentaries may be preferable; but taking it as a whole, and as adapted to every class of readers, this Commentary may be said to combine more excellences than any work of the kind which was ever written in any language."

From the Independent.

It is the best Commentary by far from any one hand in the English language, and we may say, the best in the world. Its daily reading may be commended not as an exposition merely but for the richness of its spiritual wisdom and for the purposes of personal edification and growth in grace. We wish that it could be possessed as an heirloom by every family in the United States

From the Puritan Recorder

Probably there is no Commentary that renders the mind of the Spirit more clear and palpable than this—none, we may say with confidence, that has been so intimately associated with the devout exercises of multitudes who have entered into their rest, or are now performing their pilgrimage.

From the Evangelist

Of the great work itself we shall not undertake to gild refined gold by praising it. In all its great qualities it has never been surpassed by any subsequent labor, and is the most like the Bible in its inexhaustible fullness, its generous wealth, its wisdom and spirituality, of any uninspired work. Just published by
ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS.
No. 285 Broadway, New-York.

CORA AND THE DOCTOR;
OR,
REVELATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

Agreeably to promise we opened "a new vein" on the 18th of September, and 2 000 lbs. of the richest ore were taken from it on the first day; since which time we have found it impossible to supply the demand

CORA AND THE DOCTOR will be, as we predicted, a book of mark. The fourth thousand is now ready. The Reviewers are delighted with it. Read what they say:

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A story which displays great skill and good taste in the writer.

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It has rarely been our lot to peruse a more intensely interesting book than this.

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One of the most interesting volumes that has lately been issued from the American press

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A charming written volume, which will amply repay a perusal. *From the Portland Christian Mirror*

The fragrance it leaves behind is pure and refreshing

From the N. E. Farmer.

If our judgement is not getting greatly at fault, "Cora and the Doctor" will prove to be one of the most popular stories of the season.

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It is indeed a book of power, poetry, elegance and Christian sentiment—one among thousands

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DRUMMOND ON THE PARABLES.
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OR,
THE ENGRAVINGS OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.
BY REV. D. T K DRUMMOND
8vo. $1 50.

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A reading somewhat more careful than usual, enables us to say, that it bears the evidence of having been prepared with care and discrimination, exhibits throughout sound judgment, and combines evangelical sentiment with correct practical application. The arrangement of the parables in this volume is on a new plan, corresponding to the nature of the topics. Every ministerial library should possess Trench and Drummond, side by side. These exhaust the subject, and nothing more will be needed. For general perusal in the family, Drummond is the most desirable.

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SEA OF AZOF, PLAN OF THE PRESENT POSITION OF THE CONTENDING ARMIES, AND MAP OF EUROPE COMBINED.

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Containing at least
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of the most laughable comical, quizzical, side splitting, mirth-making, pleasing, fun-producing, blue-devil-expelling characters, with squibs to match, making the most interesting and richest
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TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!
AN INSIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY;
OR, A
TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS.
BY C G PARSONS, M D

This is not a romance, but a true record of facts, seen and learned, during an extensive tour through the Southern States, by an intelligent Physician. It is truly an extraordinary volume. Those who believe that the system of Slavery has been caricatured in the novels of the day, would do well to sit down to a calm and dispassionate perusal of these FACTS from real life. Just published by
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"We desire to call the attention of parents and teachers to this little book. How much time, labor and annoyance would have been saved to us children of a larger growth, if the Grammar of our day had been thus abridged and made intelligible!"—*Tuckerman.*

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Country merchants and others in want of Blank Books or Stationery of any kind would do well to call as above. Blank Books made to order at the shortest notice, and warranted of the best material.

TO ARCHITECTS.—The publisher of the *Builders' Magazine* offers a premium of One Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the three best plans for Country Bank-houses, viz: $50 for a plan of a Banking-house to cost about $8,000 to $10,000. $50 for a plan of a Banking house to cost about $15 to $20 000. $50 00 for a plan of a Banking-house to cost not over $25,000 to $30 000. The first to have a front of 25 feet; the second to have a front of 30 feet; the third to have a front of fifty feet, or more. The estimate in each case to be independent of the price or cost of the lot. Each plan to include a Banking room and Director's Room, on the main floor, and a dwelling-house (or offices) under the same roof. Each plan for the Banking Rooms to have in view special reference to—

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The plans may be submitted will be referred to a Committee of Bankers or Bank Officers to decide upon, and the accepted plans will be published in the *Builders' Magazine* for January next, with engraved views of the fronts, and specifications for building. The publisher reserves to himself the right to retain for publication, any one or more of the plans that shall not be accepted. Specifications and details, with estimates of the cost of materials, will be required of the plans that shall be accepted, and the names of the architects will be published with the plans, as proposed with such remarks as they may deem proper at the time.

Plans proposed for the premium, will be received until 1st December next.

The *Bankers' Magazine* for 1855-6 will also contain a list of all the Banks and private Bankers in the United States, and a premium Essay on Banking.

J SMITH HOMANS,
Publisher *Bankers' Magazine*, No. 108 Pearl st., N Y.

NEW MUSIC.—Spencer's ropes guide to music teaches by sound and semibreves. Just issued, the following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Nietz. The "Golden Drop" schottish 38c "Riverside Schottish," 25c "Spare my heart from sinning Old" song, 25. The above three pieces will be mailed free for 75. N B—Superb pianos always on hand at the lowest possible prices. DUBOIS & BRO.,
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TO ILLUSTRATED AND WEEKLY NEWS. PAPERS—Views in the Crystal Palace, Elevated 50 Engraved in the finest style, and printed on the Celebrated Empire Steam Press. Apply to W. F. KING, 119 Fulton-st. Up three flights.

MELODEON FOR SALE—A fine toned Melodeon for sale at No 8 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
$18,000 WORTH OF FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS—At JUST & CLAPP'S, Nos. 71 and 73 Catherine st., corner Monroe, must be sold within 90 days at any sacrifice, in order to accomplish a rapid sale. The stock has all been marked down at least 30 per cent, and in many cases a greater sacrifice will be made.

The stock consists of the newest goods in this market, all recently purchased at auction

Dress silks, a large and handsome assortment, over 40 boxes new delaines and debeges.

Forty bales flannels and blankets. Also, ticks, denims, shirting, white and brown muslin, linens, diapers, counterpanes and quilts.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

The largest stock to be found in this City, in long and square Broche, Stella, long and square all wool, of all the best makers in the market.

HOSIERY, RIBBONS AND HABERDASHERY in every variety of new goods; also, plaids, cassimeres and vesting. The whole stock will be offered at prices unheard of in this City.

N. B.—The store will be open at 9 o'clock A. M., and close at 7 P M., until the whole is sold off.

ONE PRICE ONLY.
JUST & CLAPP, Nos. 71 and 73 Catherine-st.

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE.
From the
GREAT AUCTION SALE.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No 301 Grand-st.
Will open on MONDAY, Oct. 8,
1,500 RICH BROCHE and STELLA SHAWLS,
Varying in price from $5 to $30.
250 pieces RICH PLAID and STRIPED SILKS,
From 4s. 6d. to 8s per yard.
50 pieces RICH FRENCH MERINOES, (at 6s. 6d. per yard,) rare in quality and colors.
150 pieces RICH LYONS and HAMBURG VELVETS,
Of all widths and qualities.
20,000 yards RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, chintz colors,
At 1s per yard, manufactured price 20 cents.
The exposition of the above goods with truth may be considered
THE RICHEST OPENING OF THE SEASON.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,
Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their NEW STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

CARPET WAREHOUSE,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
DOUGHTY & BROTHER,
No. 241 Broadway, (opposite the Park,)
Importers and Dealers in every description of
CARPETING, OIL CLOTH, &c.

We are constantly receiving from Europe all the latest and most desirable styles of CARPETING, such as
VELVET TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, &c,
which we offer at the lowest market rates.
N B.—Particular attention paid to the Upholstery department.

$100,000 STOCK OF DRY GOODS, ALL NEW.—Fine all wool twilled blankets.
Elegant plain centred stella shawls.
Gents' travelling shawls, cheap
Rich cashmeres and de laines.
Fine 4 4 real French prints
Welsh flannels, 3-4, 4-4 and 9-4 wide
Red twilled unshrinking flannel, (a new thing)
Cassimeres for boys and men, from 4s. to $1.
Cloths for ladies' and gentlemen's wear.
Satinets and jeans of all kinds.
Linen handkerchiefs, good, at 6c, fine 1s, very fine 1s 6d.
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Prints for comfortables, by the piece or case. 6c.
French merinoes as low as 7s, and up to 10s.
Paramattas of every kind, color and quality.
An excellent assortment of linen goods.
Towels, napkins, diapers, &c, by the quantity.
Table cloths $1 25, ounce sold at $3.
Domestic goods by the yard, piece or bale.
Every article marked in plain figures, price affixed.
The Bowery Savings Store, 126 Bowery.
F W. & W. F. GILLEY.

NEW FALL GOODS!!
UPHOLSTERY,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
SOLOMON & HART,
No 243 Broadway
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms,
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays

1855-FALL IMPORTATIONS-1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE,
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS,
No. 81 LIBERTY-ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade. Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The Trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

ELEGANT DISPLAY OF CARPETINGS.
Including the very latest European designs,
ROYAL VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
INGRAINS AND THREE PLYS; Also, ROYAL
VELVET AND AXMINSTER MEDALLIONS.
All of which will be sold at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

BRODIE'S
FALL CLOAKS.
OPENING DAY.
FALL CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.
ALL FABRICS.
THURSDAY, OCTOBER 4
Nos. 51 Canal-st and 63 Lispenard st.
SECOND MANTILLA STORE WEST OF BROADWAY.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS!
Ladies in pursuit of an elegant cloak will find the largest and most superb stock in the City at
MOLYNEUX BELL'S, No 58 Canal-st.

BRODIE'S EXPOSITION OF LADIES' FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.—GEORGE BRODIE, No, 51 Canal-st., and 63 Lispenard-st, respectfully begs to inform the Ladies that he will be prepared to exhibit for their inspection on THURSDAY, Oct. 4, a magnificent assortment of Fall CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, his own exclusive styles, embracing the following fashionable fabrics:
SILK VELVET CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
MOIRE ANTIQUE CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS
GRAY BEAVER CLOTH CLOAKS Do.
MOIRE ANTIQUE (with Velvet combined.)
LADIES' PLAIN CLOTH (all shades.)
His stock is the largest and best assorted, both in Imported Cloaks and of his own well-known manufacture, that he has ever had the pleasure of offering a season with, and he would respectfully suggest to the Ladies not to purchase until they have examined his goods
The leading styles will appear as usual in *Harper's and Godey's Magazines*. The Fashions for which celebrated Periodicals he supplies exclusively.
GEORGE BRODIE, Nos 51 Canal-st, and 63 Lispenard-st, second Mantilla store west of Broadway.

RICH SILKS, STELLA SHAWLS, CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS, &c.
BEEKMAN & CO., No 66 Canal-st, corner Mercer-st., are now prepared to show a

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls of respectable and good New-York reference, no objection to cook and do the washing and ironing; good baking, will assist with the care of milk and butter if in the country; the other as competent tammy seamstress. Can make shirts neatly, wash and iron for a lady, and take the charge of one child. Wages $6. If in one family no objection to a few miles in the country. Call at No 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 11 4th av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City references; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other to do general housework, or as chambermaid and waiter. Call at No. 11 4th av., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a respectable family, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking as well as plain sewing. The best of City references can be given. Can be seen with her present employer, No. 28 West 8th st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced, active girl, as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. She has excellent testimonials, and is a Protestant. Apply at the Intelligence, Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable married woman, as wet nurse in a respectable family. Has lost her own baby, nine days old. Call at No. 24 8th st, between 1st and 2d avs., room No. 3. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as waiter in a private family; has had experience in this country and in Europe. The best of City reference given as to honesty, sobriety and good conduct. Call or address J. C. H., No. 403 Houston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, has lived eight years in her last place, as nurse or chambermaid, and assist in the washing and ironing; or chambermaid and waiter in a small private family. Call at No. 73 12th-st., near the 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is also a good family baker; would prefer a small private family. Good references from last employers. Apply at No. 58 Sands st., Brooklyn, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a tidy, competent girl, as chambermaid, seamstress, or waitress; satisfactory references given. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 353 Washington, corner of Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a person fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, having had nine years' experience in that capacity. Can be seen at No 118 17th-st., between 6 h and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, with reference as good as New-York affords, as collector, agent, or out-door clerk, or where honesty will be the object. Remember about the reference. Address J. H. C. Times Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; three years' good City reference given. Apply at 60 West Washington-place.

MAN WANTED—To go West to take charge of the cutting and measuring in a shirt manufactory, one that has had experience in the business and thoroughly understands it will be paid well for his services. Address a note to T. R. C., Brandreth Hotel, giving name, address and reference.

GOVERNESS—A lady, accustomed to teaching music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the other English branches, and experient in all which in this City, desires to form a reengagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER No 98 East 16th-st.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a private family at Astoria, L. I., competent to instruct in the ordinary English branches and music—one who would be willing to assist the mother in plain sewing and the care of her children. Reference will be required and given in return. Address M. B., at this office, stating name, terms, &c.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady from New-England educated for and successful in her profession, and whose references are most unexceptionable, won d engage as Governess. She teaches efficiently all departments of English, French, Latin and rudiments of Music. No objections to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, for his two daughters, one 15 the other 11; one who is capable of teaching all the usual branches of an English education French and music. A member of the Episcopal Church preferred. Address box No 3,133 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 843 Post Office.

EDUCATION.—The advertiser, for the last ten years at the head of one of the most prominent schools in this City, will receive into his family two boys to educate. To those who require much aid from the teacher, such an opportunity seldom offers. Address EDUCATION, at this office. References given and required.

TEACHER.—A lady of experience, and a graduate of one of the Massachusetts State Normal Schools, desires the situation of Principal or Assistant in a public or private school. She can teach all the branches of a thorough English education, including the higher Mathematics. Also, the rudiments of Music and Latin. Address Miss M. L. Y., New York City Post-Office.

TEACHER FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY.—Instruction in German and Latin, or mathematics and chemistry, offered by a German gentleman as partial compensation for board. The principal object is a pleasant home. Highest references. Address C. S. A., Daily Times Office.

ENGLISH SERVANTS FOR AN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON, D. C.—Wanted immediately; cook, lady's maid, chambermaid, laundress, butler, footman, coachman and page—boy of fourteen. Apply at Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

NO. 667 BROADWAY, CORNER READE-STREET, A MORRIS CONNERY & CO'S can be obtained respectable German, English Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers at this or the branch office, No. 168 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

CROCKERY BOY—Wanted, a lad to take charge of Crockery store. He must come well recommended for honesty and capacity. Apply at No. 140 Court-st. Brooklyn, this day, between 12 and 1 o'clock.

COMPANION WANTED—A middle aged well educated lady for a young married lady. Address W. C. N., Office of this paper.

LADY'S MAID FOR THE SOUTH.—Wanted, an experienced lady's maid with the highest testimonials Can apply immediately at No 149 Grand-st

A MAN WANTED—Who can sell domestic liquors to a good cash City trade. Can hear of a good chance by addressing Box No 2,974.

BOY WANTED IN A BOOKSTORE.—One who resides with his parents and can give good testimony of character, &c. Apply at No 261 Pearl-st.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—An experienced nurse and seamstress, with unexceptionable references. None other need apply. She must be neat, honest and obliging. Call at No. 10 West 18th st., from 9 to 11 A M.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Crosse-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

COAL.

LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL.—This very superior coal can be obtained pure, and without admixture at the Locust Mountain Coal Yard No 144 4th av., near 14th-st. Also, Hazelton, Beaver Meadow and Lehigh White Ash, Peach Orchard and all other celebrated veins of Red Ash Coal. Prepared expressly for family use. N. B.—Liverpool Cannel and Cumberland Coal kept constantly on hand.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25, from yard No. 85 Goerck-st. Weight and quality warranted. MAT CLINTON.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards King and Greenwich sts., 25th-st and 9th-av, No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best red-ash. PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal. Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 337 10th av., between 31st and 32d sts. SAMUEL WALLACE.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs, from his yards Nos. 325 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COKE FOR SALE—At the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of 17th st., North River, and at the corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., East River. Price $3 per chaldron at the Works.

COAL $5 25 per ton. Red and White Ash Egg, and Stove delivered. I. J. COSTAR, No. 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. W. DOWNELL, No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A small family of two persons, having a large pleasant room and bedroom more than they wish to use desire to rent the same, with full or partial board to a gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen—members of an evangelical church preferred. For further particulars, inquire at No. 177 Broadway, in the front store.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with third-story front parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, at Nos. 12 and 56 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single Gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 68 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Pleasant front rooms on the second and third floors, with full board, may be had at No. 57 Varick st., opposite St. John's Park, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No. 39 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries. References required.

BOARDING.—A large pleasant room, with bedroom communicating, to let with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 59 East Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room, with bedrooms, en suite, and all the modern improvements, can be had with board, at No. 404 6th-st. Location pleasant, and convenient to Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four single Gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and excellent board, in a private family. Rooms new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Apply at No. 96 Clark-st., near Fulton st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 200 Hicks st., half way between the Walnut and Smith-st. ferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a respectable man and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms by applying at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—Two ladies of the highest respectability, of whom the most unbounded references can be given, wish to make arrangements for permanent board for the winter and spring months. They require a parlor and bedroom, handsomely furnished, to which they will pay a liberal price. They will give the preference to a small private family. Situation must be above the 2d, and near to Broadway or 5th av. Address, with reference, box No. 66 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED—By a lady in a private genteel family, and plain board; the charges must be moderate; references exchanged. Address, stating terms, &c., ANDERSON, 3 Nassau-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young man in a quiet, private family, where there are no boarders, and the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Address H. J. M., corner Front and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—First class house—two or three rooms, suitable for families or single gentlemen, at No. 114 Henry-st. References required.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL.—No. 716 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place. Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free. Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Three or four well furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen. Also a fine basement. For offices, at No. 42 Lispenard-st. References exchanged.

ROOMS WITH BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and his wife can be accommodated with a pleasant parlor and bedroom adjoining, furnished with gas, on second floor of house No. 32 King st. Children no objection.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM, WITH BOARD, WANTED. Between 12th and 25th sts. and 4th and 7th avs. by a gentleman and his wife, or a bedroom only, (if with a desirable family,) with the privilege of the parlors. References exchanged. Address Box No. 422, General Post-Office.

MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, can find boarding in a strictly private family References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st, between Madison and 4th-av.

MUSIC.—A young lady of respectable connections, having one of Worcester's best pianos, wishes to board in a private family in Williamsburg or Brooklyn, where the hire of the piano, and the lessons to one or more children, would be acceptable as part payment of her board. Address H. Box 440 Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 108 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A handsome suite of parlors and bedrooms, with large pantries attached, furnished, in a first class house, to let for the Winter or by the year, with privileges in the kitchen. The house has all the modern improvements, and no boarders will be taken.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

52 BOND-STREET.—Most desirable front and back second floor rooms, with bath and gas, to let with board, by a gentleman whose business calls him from the City. Terms $22 per week. He will also sell his furniture, which is new, at a fair rate. Inquire as above in the evening.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. It is situated in one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st. Fulton and Myrtle av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Sources exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School will reopen on SATURDAY, October 6. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No 93 and 95 6th-av., Tuesday, Oct. 9th; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, on near of Court and Montague sts., Wednesday, Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 66 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Classes are now open. On Monday and Thursday corner of 8th-av. and 26th-st. On Tuesday and Friday at No. 307 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery.

BROOKLYN CLASSES—On Wednesday and Saturday No 166 Greene-st., corner Fulton. For ladies at 3, misses and masters 4 to 6 P. M. Gentlemen at 7½ and at 8½ P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open for Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 10 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No 48 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DRIVER OR HOOP, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and state diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on stor and barrel machinery, by JURY D at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, bolsowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes out inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving just above its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width at middle or narrow, howells, cuts the crozes, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will fee the armorer exclusive in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information relative thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the personal owners of most of which we both control hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses every thing that has been or can be invented for the same purpose and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading saws on hand.

Et mihi, a, N. Y.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company
W. H. PERRIN, Agent.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York—capital $165,000—are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna Breccia, Pyramus, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to all marble and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No 398 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New York. PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LANE, Secretary.

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphine, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine 62 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 288 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

$1.—A BETTER OPPORTUNITY WILL NEVER OFFER TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN than the present week for cheap and rapid improvement in Penmanship and Book-keeping. The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week at the following rates, viz: For a full explanation of his system of Penmanship, with copies for home practice, $1; for ten lessons, at the following hours—viz: at 11 o'clock A. M. for ladies, and 8 o'clock P. M. for gentlemen, $3; and at 9 A. M. and 3 and 7 o'clock P. M., $5; for a full course of private instruction, $10, including stationery, payable at the commencement; for a thorough course of Double entry Book-keeping, including mercantile penmanship and arithmetic, $35, books and stationery included. Open daily from 9 A. M to 9 o'clock P. M. Instruction in Dramatic and Drawing room Reading by Mr J. S. BROWN. Terms in class $5. Private instruction $15. The Academy consists of five stories, 100 feet in depth, furnished in modern style. The Home Journal advises its readers "to bear in mind that there is not a place in the world where the art of Penmanship can be acquired, either more agreeably or more expeditiously, than at the establishment of Mr. GOLDSMITH." Success is guaranteed to all. "old and young." Pupils will have three months from the time of subscribing to take their lessons.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 348 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, 4th story. Class P. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be well instructed and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—Village of Hyde, Delaware County, N. Y. DUNCAN FERGUSON, Principal; D. FERGUSON, M. A. and A. BARFIELD, Warden.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Members not yet from Students leave Dec 21st. Oct 28, in charge of Misses, and are conducted to the school three times a week to the parents. Provided with the facilities for a large and beautiful farm, and a well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired. Letters may also remain during vacation. For circulars, refer to either of the Editors of No. 21 West 13th-st., New-York.

WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. S. Brooks, late of Packard's Commercial College, 11 Mercer st., Broadway and Bond-st., New-York, has invented a new and valuable system of Writing, which with the most enterprising facility transforms an unsightly scrawl into beautiful, free and expeditious hand writing, suitable for all the purposes of business or ornament. Book-keeping—While writing is an indispensable requisite, book-keeping is equally so to the business man or lady. Students of either sex can receive in six weeks a most thorough practical education. Terms $30; time unlimited. Writing $5, twelve lessons. Rooms open day and evening. No. 24 Broad st., New York, and No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector; JOHN LEWIS, A. B., Professor D. SEWARD, Associate Masters—Gymnasium, Chemical, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective classes.

REFERENCES.
Rev W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof. G. B. EATON.
Rev. B. C. CUTLER, D. D. Prof. A. CRITTENDEN.
Rev. G. W. BETHUNE, D. D. Hon. CORNELIUS HAUSE.
Rev. R. S. FOSTER, D. D. IRA SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 2d. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I., Oct. 3, 1855.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park row; Hon. E. Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; B. Mashon, M. D., No. 81 8th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 240 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANDFORD, Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 280 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

$10. BOOK-KEEPING.—SPECIAL OFFER—Mr. DOLBEAR, No 609 Broadway, cor. Houston-st., gives special notice that he has decided to fill all his school seats this week at only $10 for a full unlimited double entry course. Pupils entering this day may have private lessons at pleasure. The course is practical and makes practical book-keepers. Waiting $5. Satisfaction guaranteed.

$25—PENMANSHIP, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, &c.—The subscriber gives a thorough, unlimited course of strictly private instruction to ladies and gentlemen to fit for the store and counting room. Shorthand lessons in either the French, Spanish or German language. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD, No 773 Broadway, near 9th-st., over Godone's music store.

FRENCH EVENINGS CLASSES—Attended by Prof. N. de VILLARD, at his own residence No 197 12th-st between Broadway and 4th av., on his thorough system, so well known, for the benefit of the learners. No more than three pupils will be admitted. Terms $12 50 a quarter. Apply as above, from 3 to 8 o'clock P M.

THE SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL—New-Haven, Conn., offers the best advantages for a few boys. Location retired and beautiful; the grounds nearly three acres. References—Rev S. D. DENISON, Bible House, New-York; JOHN FREEMAN, Esq., No. 40 Beaver-st., New-York; Dr. THOMAS, P. M., New-Haven. For circulars, &c., address Rev. A. G. SHEARS.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HASBROUCK'S Juvenile French School.
BENJAMIN HARRISON, A. M., Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No 74 6th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY ORR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 33 and 35 West 15th-st., below 6th-av., to reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 6.
Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE CHAMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 64 Bond-st., Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

ROCK HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Danbury, Conn., will reopen on THURSDAY, Nov. 1. THOMAS C. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No. 8 Warren-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, the 13th inst.

ALLAN IRVING, F. S. A., PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice, became so celebrated in its time, that he had the honor of being a special Professor in the Musical College in Rome. Mr. IRVING may now be given lessons at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 8 University-place.

MRS. DIETZ—respectfully informs her friends and the public that her SCHOOL FOR DAY AND BOARDING PUPILS will reopen on Monday, Sept 10, at her residence, No 58 East 22d-st.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 13th-st.

MONS. AND MME. BERTEAU'S FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights. Circulars may be obtained at the institution.

PROFESSOR PHILIP ERNST—Teacher of the Boehm Flute and Guitar, has returned to town, and will be happy to see his pupils at his Music Rooms, No. 821 Broadway, entrance in 12th-st. New-York City.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.
No 18 WILLIAM-ST, NEW-YORK, Sept 27 1855.
DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 25th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October.
By order of the Board of Directors
E. B. LITCHFILD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Sept 17, 1855.
COUPONS FALLING DUE—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 69 Wall st.
J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 4, 1855.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of five per cent, payable on the 8th inst.
WM. MULLIGAN, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A large tenement property in Pitt-st., front and rear house, near Broome-st. Price $7,300. Also, in Williamsburg, a five-story house, well built, with twenty apartments just finished; or exchanged for City property. A large portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to B. PARKHURST, No 23 Market st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 5 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories, supplied with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000. Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,606, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegant and commodious four-story brown-stone front house, No 250 West 33d-st; is in complete order for immediate occupation and is provided with all the usual modern improvements for water, gas and heated air, and is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family. The situation is elevated and peculiarly healthy. The house is 26 feet on front and 65 feet deep, built in the most substantial and careful manner. The lot 50 feet deep. It will be sold, or bought the present month, for $18,000, and at no less, and $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, or it will be leased for five years to an acceptable and responsible tenant, on corresponding terms. Apply to JOHN G. BITTERS, Agent, No. 353 9th-av.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—5 in 15th-st.; 1 in 16th-st.; 1 in 20th-st.; 3 in 21st-st.; 4 in 22d-st.; 1 in 24th-st.; 4 in 25th-st.; 1 in 26th-st.; 3 in 27th-st.; 1 in 29th-st.; 1 in 31st-st.; 1 in 32d-st.; 3 in 33d-st.; 4 in 34th-st.; 3 in 35th-st.; 4 in 36th-st.; 1 in 37th-st.; 1 in 42d-st.
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—With all the modern improvements, and immediately; also further parlor and cellars. Inquire on the premises, No. 18 Southampton-place, Middle, between 8th and 9th avs.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE CAN BE OBTAINED—A fine FOR SALE—situated in and near the pleasant Village of Sing-sing, and about 45 minutes by ferry from the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and commodious, having a front of about 80 feet by 50 feet in depth, with every convenience—French windows, and a large portion of the rooms are heated by means of registers. The grounds are tastefully laid out, and contain a number of choice fruit trees, &c. The premises are in the immediate vicinity of several churches, and are of healthy character. Several very superb building sites in the same vicinity, with views from 10 to 50 acres each, are also offered. They are immediately on the Hudson, overlooking it for 10 or 15 miles, and are very beautiful. Inquire of JOHN PARMELEE & CO., No. 21 Pine st., or of JOHN FISHER, at residence of Elias Lounsbury, Esq., Sing-sing, Ulster County, New-York.

COUNTRY SEATS AND FARMS FOR SALE—Consisting of one of 138 and one of 140 acres on Hudson River, 37 miles from New-York; one of 80 acres at Rye, and one of 110 acres at Pelham, Westchester County; one of 113 acres at Rhinebeck; one of 75 acres at Amenia; one of 200 acres at Poughkeepsie; one of 70 acres at Kingston; one of 85 acres at Saugerties; one of 100 acres at Athens; one of 100 acres at Coldspring, Columbia County; one of 33, one of 10, and one of 4 acres, at Tarrytown; one Italian villa and 4 acres on Staten Island; one Italian villa and 14 acres at Passaic; one house and 3 acres at Newark, N. J.; one of 60 acres near Princeton; one of 18, one of 11, and one of 9 acres at Haverstraw; one of 100 acres at Hampton Corner; one of 47 acres at Mamaroneck; and one of 114 acres at Newtown, L. I.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New-York. House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 12 acres with outbuildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No 7 Broad-st, offer at private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, varying in price from $6 000 to $60,000 each.
Also, a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property. For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

SEVEN FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—For which Messrs Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row, Brooklyn Agents, are authorized to sell. Apply to GEO. A. SHUFELDT, Jr., No. 80 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AND WANTED.—Valuable Central City property is now offered in one undivided parcel, two lots consisting of No 167 Chatham and 52 James-sts., presenting a front on two streets of about 90 feet. Also, wanted and would be accepted as part payment on the above, a snug place in a good country neighborhood, with comfortable dwelling and 20 to 35 acres of land under improvement. Terms at interview. Apply in basement of No. 50 Wall-st. to HENRY A. SPAFFORD.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot, at Cuddebackville, containing one hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Said parcel is very pleasantly situated in addition to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-office.
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE—A valuable fruit and stock farm in Dutchess County about two miles from Dover Depot, containing 160 acres of good land, with 2,000 apple, 800 pear, 600 peach, and other choice fruit trees, and with fine shade and shrubbery. There is a stone and frame house, and outbuildings, and well calculated for a stock farm, for which it is now used. Location healthy, and scenery delightful. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid farm, of 107 acres, 20 acres under wood; the land and fences in first rate order; plenty of fruit; excellent house and out buildings; 18 miles from New-York; within 14 miles of depôt. A most desirable investment. Will be exchanged for rental

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No 94 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of C J SCHMITT, Esq., No 556 Broadway, who is retiring from the trade

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY next Oct 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large warehouse No. 556 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel,) the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, who is retiring from the business. Every article having been made under his own supervision, is warranted to be manufactured in the best possible manner, and to stand the test of FURNACE HEAT—will be sold without regard to cost in order to close the business. The stock comprises a great rosewood piano-forte suit—a valuable brocatel; plush, and hair cloth drawing-room suits, do. do. do. dames, amour & glace secretaries and book-cases, etageres with marble tops and 10 lights—bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, wardrobes, extension tables, hall seats, &c. Also mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, chamber and dining-room furniture &c., the whole being the stock of one manufacturer and is finished in every manner; will be sold without reserve as it is

TERMS—Under $200 cash, over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500 four months approved indorsed notes satisfactory to seller. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Building Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUNCOMB

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat *Inland City* leaves Fulton Market slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Bowne's Point. Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck slip and Grand-st ferries, Williamsburg every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents,

BARKER & DUCOMB,
14 Pine st. or to
JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st, New York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 87 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. FERRY, cor. South 4th and 5th-st, Eastern District. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st., near the ferry

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer
MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid Parisian mirrors velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites rosewood piano forte, elegant chandeliers, oil paintings, work & fancy articles, &c. at the residence No 138 West 17th-st. THIS DAY will sell, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY Oct. 10 at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture &c. of the above first class house which has been recently furnished with the most costly and elegant Parisian furniture most of which was imported. Catalogues can be obtained at Messrs J. Voet & Co's, No 59 John-st., or at the office of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th-st and 8th-av.

PARLORS.—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, embroidered stool and cover, three magnificent French mirrors, ten feet long; rich Axminster velvet and Wilton carpets, velvet rugs, costly solid rosewood parlor suites, two sofas, six parlor chairs, centre table and one ottoman, rosewood flute music stand, one do. in embroidered tapestry, one do. very rich, with slip covers; elegantly carved Elizabethan etagere, plate front, and back mounted in ormolu; solid rosewood reception chairs, covered in tapestry; many fine engravings in-laid with pearl; rosewood music cabinet; mirror back, carved rosewood centre and pier tables, with Mosaic and Egyptian tops, elegant and costly sewer screens; with a valuable and elegant collection of parlor ornaments, a bronze and marble clock, mounted in ormolu; rich brocade and lace curtains, gold bordered shades splendid oil paintings on canvas and glass—fine coral fruit and flower pieces, marine and rural views, by eminent foreign and native artists.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Very handsome extensions on tables, magnificent dinner set 104 pieces, china and crystal cut ware, ewers, to match the same; fine ice cream and bisque ware, and pearl cutlery, &c. &c. Also, very handsome rosewood chamber furniture carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 16 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood washstands, reversible china toilet sets to match, secretary bookcase, Sheraton, French plate oval mirrors, elegant marble top chamber suite, rosewood and mahogany French sofas, spring-seat and French chairs, Turkish and invalid chairs, &c., china, glass and queensware, a small assortment per and other kitchen utensils all in perfect order, comprising, altogether, the most desirable and elegant collection offered at auction this season. There will be no postponement on any account. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern

$2 000 Sacramento City (Levee Loan,) eight per cent. Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$15 000 Ill. Rail and Improvement Stock of 1847.....$1,000 each.
$38,776 39 100 Illinois Internal Improvement Interest Stock of 1847. One Scrip of $776 20-100, and the balance of $1,000 each.
$1,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mortgage.
$10,000 Michigan Southern Railroad seven per cent Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$5 000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage seven per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$2,500 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.....Bonds of $500 to $1,000 each.
$2 000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 2d Mortgage.....$1 000 each.
3,000 acres Tennessee Lands.
40 shares St Nicholas Fire Insurance Company...$25 each.
100 shares Reading Railroad.....50¼ each.
58 shares Phenix Bank.....$2 each.
7 shares American Express Company.....$100 each.
40 shares Island City Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Columbian Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
75 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company...$25 each.
186 shares North River Fire Insurance Company, $25 each.
125 shares Madison Mining Company.....$2 each.
3,000 shares McCulloch Gold and Coupe Company, $5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock precisely. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser with the exception of the Illinois Stocks. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct. 11.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
BY H. T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY—Monday, Oct. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the old stand, 189 Fulton-st., all the furniture in the above house, consisting of extensive piano-forte, with guarantee; the exquisitely-carved parlor suites, covered in French brocatel—the carved solid rosewood etagere, mirror front and back; the carved rosewood parlor suite, covered in brocatel; two very rich solid rosewood dining tables—large sideboard, with plate glass and oval gilt mirrors; richly decorated china vases and toilet set; silver-plated tea services, &c.—also, mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, 16 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood washstands, wardrobes, toilet sets to match, secretary bookcase, Sheraton, French plate oval mirrors, elegant marble top chamber suite, rosewood and mahogany French sofas, spring-seat and French chairs, Turkish and invalid chairs, &c., china, glass and queensware, a small assortment per and other kitchen utensils all in perfect order, comprising, altogether, the most desirable and elegant collection offered at auction this season. There will be no postponement on any account. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO, Auctioneers
AUCTION SALE OF DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on THURSDAY next Oct 9, at their auction room a large and valuable stock of dry goods, comprising a great variety of ribbons, hosiery, laces, silks, satins, millinery goods of all descriptions, and other dry goods all in good order, and to be sold to close a concern without reserve.

To MILLINERS.—Also, a large quantity of cap rabs, bonnet linings, and other goods for millinery.

The above is an entire stock, bar ag cost over $12,000, and will be found well worthy the attention of our customers and the trade generally. Catalogues and goods ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY R. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—On THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, at the residence of Mr. HENRY R. HERTS, Jr., will sell at auction the furniture contained in said house, consisting in part Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil cloths, gas fixtures, chandelier, looking glasses, oil paintings clocks bronzes, vases, sofas, chairs, &c., in hair cloth; elegant rosewood secretary, mahogany and plate glass bureau; rosewood marble top centre table, mahogany bedsteads, wardrobes, washstands, enameled cottage suites, window curtains and curtain fixtures. Also, a general assortment of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Terms cash required.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer
LARGE SALE OF FRENCH CLOCKS, LIQUORS AND CIGARS—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 8, at 11 o'clock, at the saloon No 11 Broadst., an assortment of first-class wines, liquors and cigars, consisting of fine old Otard, Dupuy & Co. Hennessy, Martell & Co., Pinch Cognac Brandies, Holland and old Jamaica rum, scotch and Irish whisky, very fine imperial wines, claret, Burgundy in one dozen cases, Sherry, old South side Madeira, all of which are put up in cases of one and two dozen each, and in consignments of two and five gallons. Also, positive and without reserve. All goods will be raised at the time of sale.

F. CURRIE, Auctioneer.
FURNITURE SALE THIS Monday, Oct. 8, at 10 o'clock, fine and seasoning household furniture, being the entire furniture of the 21 1st Houses No 140 Washington-st., near Cedar, comprising in part 30 of the best hair and sea mattresses, bedding, blankets, quilts, extra pairs bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, chairs, crockery, kitchen furniture, &c. Also, all the carpeting in the house, viz: 3 rooms, Brussels; 4 rooms, ingrain; 2 rooms, rag; 1 room, hemp; 1 hall and stairs, &c. Also, all the gas fixtures and shades, 1 fine hair pillow, 1 cooking stove and pipe, 1 sofa, 1 lounge, with wood and Egyptian tops, elegant and costly sewer screens; with a valuable and elegant collection of parlor ornaments, a bronze and marble clock, mounted in ormolu; rich brocade and lace curtains, gold bordered shades splendid oil paintings on canvas and glass—fine coral fruit and flower pieces, marine and rural views, by eminent foreign and native artists.

DINING ROOM FURNITURE.—Very handsome extensions on tables, magnificent dinner set 104 pieces, china and crystal cut ware, ewers, to match the same; fine ice cream and bisque ware, and pearl cutlery, &c. &c. Also, very handsome rosewood chamber furniture carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 16 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c., rosewood washstands, wardrobes, toilet sets to match, secretary bookcase, Sheraton, French plate oval mirrors, elegant marble top chamber suite, rosewood and mahogany French sofas, spring-seat and French chairs, Turkish and invalid chairs, &c., china, glass and queensware, a small assortment per and other kitchen utensils all in perfect order, comprising, altogether, the most desirable and elegant collection offered at auction this season. There will be no postponement on any account. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house

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MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can be discovered, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or *from prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON May 1 1847

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind and they quite unexpected to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M M. Deslomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this one another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, No 139 Nassau-st. Office, No 129 Liberty-st., New York; Joseph Tucker, Website; also T B Peterson, No 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post paid, to Dr A. M. Mauriceau Box No 129 Liberty-st. New-York, or Box No 1 224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauriceau's is on title page

DR. WATERHOUSE'S NEW BOOK.
MARRIED AND SINGLE WOMAN'S
MEDICAL COMPANION:
SHOWING THE
WHOLE ORIGIN
AND
MYSTERY OF LIFE AND MARRIAGE
AND THE
CAUSES OF HAPPINESS AND MISERY
BY GEORGE WATERHOUSE.
Royal Professor of Anatomy and Physiology, London

It is a work which all persons, old and young, male and female, married or single, ought to read, on account of the rare and valuable knowledge which it contains, and the useful hints which it gives for increasing the FELICITIES avoiding the INFELICITIES of MARRIED LIFE.

Any person remitting $1, will receive a copy of the book by return mail. Address

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square

FEVER AND AGUE.
THE MOST EFFECTUAL, SAFE AND CERTAIN REMEDY,
WILL BE FOUND to be the Peruvian Febrifuge For sale by A B & D SANDS druggists, No 100 Fulton-st.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for atonal atonic debility, loss of virile power, premature decay and all the direful train of evils arising from early habits. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood, and old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the Enemy of Physicians treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the most delicate table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses are administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. F. A. BARNOW No 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barnow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and carefully according to the instructions of the writer. Hotel Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT MEDICAL NOTICE.—The subscriber, who is about retiring from the practice, has prepared in pamphlet form his valuable prescription, which is adapted to private diseases, with all necessary advice, by which every person can cure himself immediately without the dangerous delay usually attendant where the medical man through ignorance or with a view to increase his fee, permits the complaint to run until the patient's health is seriously injured. The physician is convinced that these formulas are derived from the most successful treatment of these two diseases; to patients especially those at a distance, they are invaluable. Price $1 each, and sent, carefully and in a letter, addressed to Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2659, Post-Office, formerly a surgeon in the Paris Hospitals.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 380 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform all old patients and the public that he is regularly located in this city, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr J. locates it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital. Rheumatism, in its various forms of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or Mrs CROCKER or Mr C, whose assertion knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr J., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Dutch-st New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the professive enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

LADIES REQUIRING PRIVATE MEDICAL TREATMENT.—Or rooms and medical care during confinement will be given by addressing a letter to Mrs. W. S, Broadway Post-Office, which will be promptly answered.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

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One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

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Three bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

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A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this invaluable preparation that are surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846, second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day, children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

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No 2 Vesey-st., New-York.

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MEDICAL OFFICE. DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst case taken them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

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LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 5.50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 7 A M., Cincinnati 7 A M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9.50 P M., Cleveland 6.10 A M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A M., Cincinnati 3.30 P M., and Chicago at 9.30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St Louis at 2.45 P M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central roads.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 8.45 A M., reaching Sandusky at 12.30 A M., Toledo 3 P M., Cincinnati 8 P M., Chicago 3 A M.

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NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY Sept 19 1855, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6.30 A M for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 8.15 A M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo; and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Buffalo

New-York Daily Times.

MEDICATED INHALATION.

The History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of "Medicated Inhalation" in the treatment of Lung Diseases.

LETTER NO. III.

By Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

October 3, 1855.

THAT IT IS AN OLD PRACTICE, PROVED—OTHER PRETENSIONS EXPOSED—A FAILURE—NO VALUABLE INFORMATION IN FACT GIVEN—INTELLIGENT PHYSICIANS GENERALLY REPUDIATE IT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: In my two former letters I have stated facts and cited authorities proving conclusively, that the treatment of lung diseases by "Medicated Inhalation" is an old familiar one, thoroughly tested in hospitals and private practice by numbers of the most distinguished and skillful physicians the world has known, and that it is valuable only when employed in connection with general and constitutional treatment, and then only in some special cases.

In view of these facts and authorities, the reader will no doubt be surprised, as he well may be, at the cool audacity and assurance exhibited by those who are practicing this treatment in this City, in claiming that they have made recent discoveries, are using new remedies, and are employing skill hitherto unknown.

But there is not less audacity and falsehood in several other equally cool assumptions made by these inhalists. I will notice a few of them; and

1. That "Medicated Inhalation" is, in fact, in the hands of these men, a successful treatment. This involves a question of much more importance to the invalid than that of novelty. It is, in truth, a matter of small moment to him whether the treatment is new or old, if it is but successful—if by it lung diseases are really cured; and I have unmasked the preposterous pretensions to novelty, principally that the reader may see, in the attempted gross deception on this point, how much reliance can be placed in the assumptions of the men who are perpetrating it, in relation to their curing their patients; and, indeed, any other pretensions set up by them.

Now, what has been the result of this treatment, as employed by these men? I answer, an utter and miserable failure! A failure as much more complete and disastrous than has attended the practice in the hands of the European physicians I have heretofore named, as the skill, knowledge and experience employed in it by these great men transcended that of the medical neophytes here. On this point, as well as others, I do not speak without authority. From the great number of consumptives who have consulted me, both personally and by letter, after making trial of this treatment, I have positive information of its worthless and injurious character.

Said a broken hearted father, who called on me, with his invalid son, a few days ago—"O, that I should have been so duped! My son has tried Inhalation faithfully five months under Dr. ——, and has sunk more rapidly day by day. No, I suppose, it is too late to save him, and he must die. If the doctor had only done anything for him, or given him anything; but he did nothing but to make him breathe his cruel smudge. Why, sir, I had often to force him into the room and employ two men to hold him and make him breathe the poisoned air with which the room was filled. If I did that doctor justice, sir, I should go and shoot him where he sits." These were his words. From all quarters comes the uniform testimony—"it has done me no good, and I know of no one it has." I appeal to the reader, have you known any one cure of consumption by this treatment alone? It may have been tried in your neighborhood. Has it cured, or been of any essential benefit? Well, the failure in your midst is not an isolated case. The same result is witnessed everywhere; and the only reason why there is not on all hands a public denunciation of the practice by the poor duped victims themselves, is that every one imagines he is the exception, and all others are being cured. Such is the supposition, not because the fact of cure in a single case is known personally to any one, but because the "inhalists" say they cure—and for no other reason. It is unwise to be thus deceived.

It may be said, however, that certificates of cures have been published. But on this point also, a deception is attempted. It has been asserted that there has been given to the world the history of over a hundred cases of diseased lungs, in which inhalation alone has been successful. But, reader, have you seen any such certificates or letters? Of course not; and for the plain reason that no such number has been published at all. There have been published what purport to be the facts of three cases, I think no more, of all or any that have been treated by Inhalation alone in this City within the last two years; and the history of these is not given by the invalids themselves, but over the name of another physician. If the reader will take the trouble to investigate them he will find that only one of the persons named had the consumption at all, and that that one is now no better. The other two will say themselves, as they have said, that they only had colds, no ulceration of the lungs, and no consumption; that during the treatment their "Inhaling Doctor" did not pretend they had consumption. They were applied to to give certificates, but refused. It will be found, too, that they took other treatment beside inhalation during the whole time. Only three cases, then, in two years, and these not true! Certainly this is feeble and unsafe evidence upon which to rest one's confidence in the efficacy of a medical practice. But it is all that the public have before them as to the result of this treatment within the last two years, the time during which the "speculation" has been in progress. Let me caution the invalid against unfounded assumptions of its success. They are not true.

Indeed I ought to say, in defence of "Inhalation," that it should not be judged by its want of success in the hands of these men. To judge it thus would be to reject it as absolutely worthless in all cases. But this is not true. When judiciously used, in proper cases, in connection with general and constitutional treatment, it is of value. There is sufficient reason why it has so utterly failed when employed by these New-York Inhalists. It has fallen into unskilful hands. Young men without knowledge or experience in general medicine; little practical acquaintance with inhalation and less with disease, have taken it up for a speculation. It is a cheap and convenient practice for such a purpose—useless in their hands for any other. In Europe it has been employed by skillful and honest physicians. Look at some of their names again: Sir James Clark, Sir John Forbs, Sir Charles Scudamore, Eliotson, Riadore, Crighton, Laennec, Trousseau, Tott, Hufeland, Nuemann. With these giants in medicine—these great lights that have illuminated the world—now compare the band of pigmies that are riding the hobby "inhalation" here. The comparison, I confess, is ridiculous, but necessary. It will enable you to see why the treatment by the latter is positively worthless, while it had some value in the hands of the former; why it should not be entirely thrown away.

2. The pretension that really valuable information has in fact been given to the public by these Inhalists. This is untrue. The readers of their advertisements have observed, probably, the assumption made and frequently reiterated, that not only is the inhaling treatment being now for the first time introduced to the notice of the public and the medical faculty, but that it is in fact being unfolded, and that substantial information is being given in regard to it. This claim is artfully and plausibly presented, and unless the reader is on his guard he may be deceived into the belief that it is true. But, with singular consistency, this pretension is as baseless as any of the others I have unmasked. It is not true that one single fact or item of information can be found stated in any and all of the publications of the "Inhalists" with which physicians and other well informed persons, have not long been familiar; with the single immensely important (!) exception, that certain men may be found, at certain places in the City, who declare by "Medicated Inhalation." If I am wrong in the foregoing statement, the reader will easily correct me. Their publications are before the world. Examine them with reference to this point. What do you find? Beside the statements that consumptives may inhale crystallized medicines, (what, not stated,) and that these are administered by machinery in this mode, with advantage, you find alluding only to correct descriptions of the various tissues of the lungs in which the respiratory organs are [illegible] certain ridiculous assumptions in regard to a regular [illegible] etc.," that is all—absolutely all. Ask any physician what single piece of practical information can be obtained from any of the Inhalists' [illegible] of Inhalation what new light they have [illegible] the subject. He has learned that certain men in the city pretend to cure consumption by Inhalation alone, and he has related a theory on the subject which, perhaps, appears plausible. When stripped from the unsupported assumptions with which their papers are filled, I ask again, is not this all? It certainly is so.

3. The pretension that physicians generally approve the treatment of Inhalation alone for lung diseases, as conducted by any of these men. This, too, is utterly untrue. What evidence of the fact is there before the public. I reply, not a word, excepting the bold assumptions of these men. It is true that some time since, the sanctity of private correspondence was evidently violated, and a number of letters from physicians were paraded in the newspapers, accompanied by a statement that the writers of the letters indorsed therein the practice. But they did in fact, no such thing. The letters were nearly all simple letters of inquiry, asking for information upon the subject of Inhalation. A few of their letters, indeed, added that the idea of Inhalation struck them favorably. If I remember correctly, one only indorsed it fully. This is the length and breadth of the proof adduced to support this pretension. The truth is, intelligent physicians everywhere condemn and repudiate the treatment of lung diseases by Inhalation alone. I may add, it is to be hoped that those physicians who found their innocent letters of inquiry metamorphosed into indorsements of a practice they confessed themselves ignorant of, properly appreciated the act of publishing their private correspondence, and felt duly honored when they found themselves strung up as trophies of conquest, like scalps on the belt of an Indian warrior. Also, that they found the reply returned to them satisfactory, viz: in substance, that none of them knew enough to practice Inhalation, and that they were all dishonest scamps who did not send their patients to the New-York Inhalist!

It is the common trick of empirics in medicine to take shelter under the wing of the "regular faculty," to counterfeit their indorsement, to pretend a horror of quackery, and to strut about in stolen plumes. This dodge will deceive only the weak.

Having exposed the baselessness of the principal pretensions of the Inhalists, we are now prepared to state and reply to the question:

Why is Medicated Inhalation when used alone for diseases of the lungs an irrational, unsuccessful and dangerous practice? This question opens a broad field, embracing the whole philosophy of disease and medicine. But without exploring the entire field, I can, I think, if the reader will give me his attention answer it satisfactorily in a few paragraphs—and this I will do in my next.

Let me add here that persons interested in the treatment of lung diseases should not permit their attention to be diverted from the full investigation and exposition of "Medicated Inhalation," now being laid before them, by any collateral questions of "authorship," or by any personal abuse I may be the subject of. Such things will not certainly divert me from my purpose. It is immensely more important for the invalid to know that "Inhalation," as practised in this City, is an imposition, than to know who it is that unmasks it. If any person, however, feels curiosity on this point, I will say that the letters I am here publishing are written by myself, in connection with my associate and brother, J. P. Fitch. Not a line by any other person. Yours respectfully,

S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D.

Author of *Six Lectures on Consumption*, and Physician for Diseases of the Chest and all other chronic complaints of male or female. Office No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., have received per recent arrivals, a choice selection of cloaks in velvet, moire antique, satin and cloth. Also a large stock of cloth talmas, at 25 per cent less than any other house in the City. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand street.

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SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—The largest stock in New York, comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and Square Broche Shawls, Long and Square Wool Shawls, printed Cashmere Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., at C. M. BENNET'S, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

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[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In Tarrytown, on Thursday morning, Oct. 4, by Rev D. Selden Spencer, E. B DAVISON, of England, to SARAH, only daughter of A. D Stephens, Esq.

In Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y. on Wednesday, Oct. 3, by Rev. Francis Donnelly, Mr. CHARLES H CLEARWATER, of High Falls, Ulster County, to Miss MARGARET F. KERR, daughter of Wm. Kerr, Esq., of Kingston.

At Readington, N. J. on Thursday, Oct. 4 by Rev. John Van Liew, Mr. J. NEWTON SHARP, of White House, to Miss AGNES ANN SCHONP, of Pleasant Run.

DIED.

On 6th day morning, (Friday) Oct 5, after an illness of about ten days DOROTHY W JONES, in the 80th year of her age.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 7, at 1 o'clock, of enlargement of the heart, FRANKLIN C., only son of William H. and Agnes Shiadeck, aged 6 years 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 150 West 15th st, this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct 7, MRS. SELVIA SHELTON, aged 63 years, relict of the late Benj. F Shelton Esq.

Her friends and those of her sons, Theodore B and Wm. H Shelton, and of her son in law, Henry Butler, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services this day, (Monday,) 8th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., at No 112 9th st. Her remains will be taken to New-Haven, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, HOBART, son of Robert and Mary E Squires, aged 7 months and 16 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, Oct. 9 at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 194 West 30th st. without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct 6, HENRY BURNETT, in the 37th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, Oct. 8, at 4 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 31 East 18th st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, ANNA H., wife of George Ellicott, and daughter of the late Robert P. James Esq., of Philadelphia, in the 37th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, 18th st. second door east of 2d-av., on Tuesday, 9th inst., at 2 o'clock without further notice.

On Sunday evening, Oct 7, GERALDINE HULL, daughter of John F. Gray, M. D.

In Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) on Saturday evening, Oct 6, SARAH ELIZABETH, wife of D C Greene.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 62 South 5th st, this day, (Monday,) at 2½ o'clock P M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct 7, after a lingering illness, MARY ANN, wife of Samuel Richards, Jr aged 62 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of Samuel Richards, Jr., No 22 Butler-st.

At Flatbush, on Sunday morning, Oct. 7, EVELINE GERTRUDE BURR, daughter of Wm. A. and Cornelia B. Wheeler, aged 1 year.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of her father, in Flatbush, this (Monday) afternoon at 3 o'clock. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock.

At Rahway, N J, on Wednesday, Oct 3, CATHARINE, relict of Robert Bennet, in the 79th year of her age.

At Fort Bliss, (El Paso) Texas, on Monday, Aug 13, in the 26th year of her age ELIZABETH M REEVE, the wife of Lieut Col J V D. Reeve, U S A., and daughter of the late Joshua Shepard, Esq., of Dansville, N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 6.

$2 000	U S 6s '68	117⅝	150	Erie Railroad	...ong 55⅛
19,000	Tennes. 6s, 10 000	95¼	100	do	...s60 55⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s	97½	100	do	...s30 55⅝
10 000	do	97⅜	100	do	...s60 55⅝
10,000	do	...b60 97⅛	300	do	...s30 55⅝
43,000	Missouri 6s	90½	250	do	...b60 55⅝
25 000	do	...b60 90	100	do	...s60 55⅝
1 000	Louisiana 6s	98	50	do	...b30 55⅝
100,000	do	97½	200	do	...ong 55⅝
5,000	do	...b15 97½	50	do	...s60 55⅝
1,000	N Y 6s '73	100	100	do	...s60 55⅝
1 000	Erie Convt. 6s '71	80½	100	do	...s30 55⅝
1 000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	100	do	...s30 55⅝
2,000	do	87½	100	do	...s60 55⅝
40 000	Ill Cen R R 6ds	81	150	do	...s60 55⅝
10 000	do	81½	450	do	...b60 55⅝
10 000	do	...s30 81	100	do	...s60 55⅝
15 000	do	...s60 81	100	Panama R R	...b60 104
5 000	do	...s30 81	50	Eighth Ave R R	100
15 000	do	...s60 81	211	Cal & Chi R R	...s60 94
10 000	do	...s60 81	400	Reading Railroad	...s60 94
10 000	N Y Central 6s	102	1000	do	...s60 94
10	Ocean Bank	98	1000	do	...s60 94
10	Bank of Commerce	108	100	do	...s60 94
5	Commercial Bk Co	100	700	do	...s60 94
25	Harlem Railroad	13½	1000	do	...s60 94
100	do	...s30 13	500	do	...s60 94
100	do	13	300	do	...s60 94
100	do	...b30 13	100	do	...s60 94
100	do	13	100	do	...s60 94
100	do	...s

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times.

THE INDICTED ALDERMEN.

Arguments and Decisions on the Motion to Quash Indictments.

Nolle Prosequi Entered in the Case of Councilman Cooper.

Motion to Quash in the Other Cases Denied.

THE NEW INDICTMENTS

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1855.

ALDERMAN HERRICK'S CASE.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. Jos. T. Brady, who appeared on behalf of J. C. Wandell and Bartholomew Healy, Councilmen, and Anson Herrick, Alderman, the officials against whom indictments were presented to the Court of Sessions by the last Grand Jury, formally made a motion to quash the indictment against the latter.

PETITION TO READ HIS AFFIDAVIT.

He proposed to read an affidavit sworn to by Alderman Herrick, and another sworn to by J. Mason Dikeman, which would show the grounds on which the motion was made.

The District Attorney (A. Oakey Hall, Esq.,) objected to the counsel for the defendant being permitted to read Alderman Herrick's affidavit, because it contained matter that was, in the legal sense, both scandalous and impertinent.

Mr Brady declared that he was personally responsible for everything contained in that affidavit; therefore, he did not ask it a District Attorney to suppose that his client exercised any control over him in the preparation of that paper. He (Mr. B) was responsible personally and officially, as an officer of this Court, for what was contained in that affidavit, and he meant to read it, and he denied the authority of His Honor to prevent him from reading any paper in a court of justice which he connected with any motion.

The District Attorney replied that there was another point to be stated in reference to this affidavit, which was too important to be overlooked, and which he had nearly forgotten, though he had referred to it on Friday. This affidavit was one entirely upon information and belief, not fortified by any other testimony. That, he believed, his learned friend would admit. There was no affidavit before His Honor here of a positive character.

Mr. Brady had heard that suggestion made, and heard all the objections which were offered in regard to it. And certainly he should not now appear before His Honor in justice to his client or to himself without having considered everything that could be urged on the other side, and, likewise everything that could be urged for the defence on this motion. He professed to understand the law of this case. Whether he did or did not, would be ascertained by and by.

WHY THE AFFIDAVIT SHOULD BE READ.

In the first place, continued the learned counsel, I propose to read in a Court of Justice an affidavit of a man holding a high position, and charged before this Court and the community with crime. I propose to read it, as his counsel, in public, that I may ask for the interposition of the law to shield him from a perversion of that law and of justice. And I call upon my learned opponent for any authority found in the worst days of the administration of that thing miss-called justice in Great Britain, in which it ever was pretended by any Judge that you could not read an affidavit in a Court of Justice, whatever it might contain, as the foundation for a judicial proceeding, or as a basis to invoke judicial action. If I be denied the privilege of reading this affidavit, and every word of it, just as it is written here, I shall not advance one other step in this business. But I cannot anticipate the possibility of such a thing. The gentleman says there is something in this paper which is scandalous and impertinent. I do not object to his handing it, or any other paper that comes from me, to your Honor. I say it is not impertinent nor scandalous in any sense, legal or

WHAT THE AFFIDAVIT WOULD SHOW.

other. It is true, relevant and just. It is to bring before the Court knowledge of the fact that the Grand Jury permitted to assist in their proceedings the personal foe of my client, and to read statutes to witnesses in the Grand Jury room, and to promise his official influence, and support, and protection to a witness if he would testify against Alderman Herrick.

District Attorney—Do you mean to say that I am a personal foe to your client?

WHO HERRICK'S "PERSONAL FOE" IS.

Mr. Brady—No; I mean to say that Fernando Wood is. He is the man who was in the Grand Jury room, and who, I say, and shall claim, as matter of law, was permitted to do that which demands that this indictment should be quashed.

District Attorney—You will find that is a mistake.

Mr. Brady—No, Sir; it is not a mistake.

The Judge—Let me see that affidavit for a moment, so that I may examine the parts that you say are scandalous and impertinent.

District Attorney—They are marked. (Handing it up.) It is a very good and very proper affidavit, leaving those parts out.

AFFIDAVIT ADMITTED.

The Judge—It is quite obvious, gentlemen, that, although this matter is not strictly necessary to make out the issue presented, yet if the Court were to strike it out, it would do no good. It is perfectly palpable that in some way or other the parties will get these statements out.

District Attorney—No doubt it will be pushed. I have no objection to that. I merely raise the objection for the purpose of saving your Honor's time and my own, and to save the public time also. I object now to that as impertinent and scandalous because your Honor will have to say finally that it is so.

Mr. Brady—If you know what his Honor's decision will be on the matter, you have a great advantage over me certainly.

The Judge—Without giving any opinion on the character of the contents, the counsel will read it for the present.

Mr. Brady—There is a plain right to read it. I do not understand, if your Honor please, what is meant by saving the public time. I do not know how it can be better employed than in shielding a man against an abuse of the law, which would do wrong not only to the individual, but be productive of public injury. If my learned friend feels that he has any occupation elsewhere more agreeable to him than listening to me, he had better leave the Court.

District Attorney—None more agreeable, Mr. Brady.

AFFIDAVITS READ.

Mr Brady proceeded to read the affidavit of Alderman Herrick, which asserted that a feeling of enmity existed on the part of Fernando Wood, Mayor, towards the deponent; that through the efforts of the Mayor, dictated by these hostile sentiments, one Mr. Waring was brought to give testimony before the Grand Jury, obtaining deponent with malfeasance; that said Fernando Wood, by threats and promises of protection, caused from said Waring certain testimony against deponent which would have tended to criminate the witness himself, &c., &c. The various allegations as to the conduct of the Mayor in the Grand Jury room, and the general facts said to have transpired there, were stated on the deponent's knowledge and belief.

Another affidavit, made by one J. Mason Dikeman, went to show that Dikeman, being Assessor of the Eighth Ward, in which Mr Carter (the foreman of the Grand Jury which had presented these indictments,) had lived, he, in the prosecution of his duties as such Assessor, called at the house last year occupied by Mr. Carter, and was informed that he no longer resided there; that he (Dikeman) examined the directory for the current year, and found it stated therein that Mr Carter resided in Flushing; and that he (deponent) believed that Mr. Carter did live in Flushing, Queen's County, and not in New-York, and did, therefore, possess the necessary qualification for a Grand Juror.

A POINT OF LAW SETTLED.

These, the defendant's counsel said, were his affidavits, and he desired to know if the District Attorney had any to read?

District Attorney—I have nothing to read till the proper time comes.

Mr. Brady—Your affidavits must be read before I open this motion.

District Attorney—Let me ask your Honor, now that you have heard these affidavits read, if you intend to act upon them?

Mr. Brady—One moment, Mr. Hall. I object.

District Attorney—I have a right to ask his Honor that question.

Mr. Brady—I beg your pardon, you have not now.

District Attorney—I beg your pardon, I assert it; and my word is as good as yours.

Mr. Brady—I heard my learned friend suggest, on Saturday last, that you cannot charge on the people in a criminal prosecution, knowledge or notice grounded on information or belief. And——

The Court—When a motion is made the affidavits on one side are read; and if any affidavits on the other side are to be used, they must be read before the counsel making the motion is heard.

District Attorney—Very good, then, Sir. I bow to your Honor's decision. I have no affidavits to read at the present time. Whether your Honor will allow me hereafter to present one is another thing.

Mr. Brady—I inform your Honor now that I shall object to any affidavits being read hereafter. And I object naturally to the taste as well as to the legality of any counsel in any matter, civil or criminal, asking the court to give him suggestion, advice, or determination, so that he may know how to carry on the subsequent stages of the case. That is something new to me, and it is the first time that I have heard of it in a court of justice. If the gentleman has any affidavit to read, he must read it now, else I shall protest hereafter, as strongly as I can, against allowing a motion to be partly heard and then permitting it to assume a new character. And as your Honor has been invited by the learned gentleman to determine that he may read his affidavits hereafter, I invite your Honor to determine on the law, that he shall not.

District Attorney—It will not in be a matter in which you are counsel; and therefore I suppose you will not interfere. (Laughter.)

Mr. Brady—I certainly will not. I have not come, as you have, for the whole public.

MR. BRADY'S ARGUMENT ON THE MOTION TO QUASH.

Now, Sir, I move to quash these indictments, upon what is contained in the affidavits that we have here presented; in the first place, on the ground that the foreman of the Grand Jury had not the legal qualification for officiating as a Grand Juror, and had not authority to administer any oath to any witness who was called before them, so that, as I shall hereafter claim, no indictment for perjury could be maintained against Mr. Waring, or any witness sworn by Luther C. Carter That objection applies to all the cases. And in reference to the case of Alderman Herrick, where he is indicted for an alleged act of bribery or official corruption, on the complaint of Mr Waring there, in the addition to this specific legal ground, I shall contend that the secret and malignant persecution of Alderman Herrick was permitted to be in the Grand Jury room, illegally to assist in its proceedings, and to menace or influence a witness into testifying against Alderman Herrick when that witness was under no legal obligation to do so, even if there had been any truth in the accusation which was made. And this motion, if your Honor please, to quash the indictments, is made for the reasons stated, because it is supposed to be the only mode in which irregularities of the kind I have have complained of can be corrected. The law points out no other method by which a party who has had an indictment presented against him by a body of men claiming to act as a Grand Jury, or acting in fact as such, can relieve himself from the indictment. In the case of irregularity in finding the indictment, the defendant has no other remedy than by a motion, and in that way he may overcome this presumption of jurisdiction, and presumption of having observed the law, to which some reference was made when these cases were last before the Court.

The counsel referred to the case of The People vs Nevins, 1 Hill, p. 159, and proceeded to argue that when notice of motion is given, the facts on which relief is sought may be stated on information and belief, because the opposing party can be heard then to contradict. His learned friend had intimated to the Court, he said, that there was a distinction between civil and criminal causes in this particular; and that in a criminal proceeding the people of the State of New York were a nonentity and an entity at the same time,—an entity, and a very efficient one, for the purpose of instituting a prosecution and convicting a man of crime, but a nonentity in this: that it could not be assumed in a Court of Justice that the people knew anything of the acts even of its own officers; that it did not know the organizations by which it sought to deprive a citizen of his liberty and his public reputation This was gravely put forward, and must be briefly examined. In the first place, when we talked about "the public" in a criminal prosecution, we used that word very much as politicians use it—without a very distinct understanding of what it means But we mean the State And he would like to know if the gentleman, in case of representing the great State of New-York,—which was a State for all these purposes,—were representing the Corporation of New-York, (in behalf of which it had been contended that it had powers somewhat resembling the legislative authority of the Parliament of England, or of the Legislature of the State, and they (the defence) served upon him, he discharging the duties of Corporation Counsel or Attorney, notice of a motion on any facts stated on information and belief, and sought the aid of a court in that case, could he come in and say that the Corporation, as such, could not know anything? that it could not have notice of facts? that it was not called upon to deny anything, because it was an abstract existence, separate from the individuals that compose it, and as such could have no knowledge? That would be very extraordinary in view of the fact that we could prosecute a Corporation for negligence and for trespass, and that we could prosecute the State only for the arbitrary provision that we may not sue the State in any of its own Courts. In criminal cases this rule was satisfied, he would say, by giving notice to the District Attorney, who represents the people, and who, for purposes of practice, must answer for them, and must be presumed to know what they do. Perhaps it was more strictly regular to say that this presumption exists in the State which, for all purposes in a Court of Justice, relating to remedies, is to be treated as a person; and, therefore, the State which summoned the Grand Jury must be taken to have known whether the persons summoned as Grand Jurors were competent. The point he made on this matter was this; that in the present or any similar case, the statement on information and belief, as to irregularity in the Grand Jury room, must, of necessity, be received to prevent a failure of justice, and the abuse of the law by its own officers.

ALLEGED IRREGULARITY IN THE FINDING OF THE INDICTMENT.

This Grand Jury, as they all know, was, to a certain extent, a secret tribunal. A Statute had closed the doors of the Grand Jury room against every person on earth except the witness and the District Attorney, and it only opened the door to them for specific objects; it regulated when the District Attorney should leave, so that their deliberations should be entirely private; and it had necessarily declared that no conspirator and no assassin of character—no man who wanted to remove from his path one who was a witness to his turpitude and crime—should ever be permitted to contaminate that room with his presence, or pollute any stream of justice by dabbling his unclean hands in its source!

The learned gentleman went on to argue that inasmuch as the proceedings of the Grand Jury are secret, a citizen against whom an indictment is found can have no other means of proving irregularity in the finding of it, in finding a motion to quash, but by an affidavit of information and belief. It was doubtful whether a Petit Juror could be compelled to come forward and give evidence impeaching his own act—and the doubt was still stronger in the case of a Grand Juror. When he (Mr. B.) served upon his learned friend an affidavit of information and belief as to what occurred in that Grand Jury room, which information and belief, at the proper time, when they had compulsory process, he would prove, every word of it, as sure as he stood where he did; if he had undertaken to prove this fact in any other than that, it certainly would have been undertaking an impossibility. And besides, the District Attorney could have had the affidavits of Mr. Wood and of a Grand Juror in contradiction If he produced those affidavits, and showed that this abuse—this atrocious interference with the life of his client—did not occur, then he should not utter another word. Heaven forbid that he, either in his capacity as a lawyer or as a citizen, should be heard forty minutes to impugn the character or conduct of any man in public or private station, on the Grand Jury or off it, when, by an affidavit of ten lines, exculpations might be made, complete and positive. He would say, therefore, that if they could not be heard on such affidavits as he had just presented, it might happen that a Grand Jury might be all aliens, or personal enemies of the accused, all of them—or they might act without swearing a witness, or without proof—and their proceedings be wholly incapable of being set aside or corrected. They might not only thus become a secret tribunal but one whose actions would be beyond the reach of the law. The counsel took up the point as to the incompetency of Mr. Carter to act as foreman of the Grand Jury, from his being a non-resident of the City and County. On that, the Court, he alleged, had no discretion The want of qualification in the foreman was sufficient reason for quashing the indictment. (Wharton's Criminal Law, p. 130.)

Here the Grand Jury entered and presented, through the foreman, a number of indictments, including those against Judge Stuart, and were sent back to resume their business.

Mr Brady, on resuming, said, that as to persons under arrest, or bound by recognisance, or so charged with the perpetration of any crime, that their case might be said to be held under advisement or consideration, when the Grand Jury is impanneled or sworn, they might attend in court on the first day of the term, and any one of them might specifically challenge a Grand Juror, and for the same cause to which a challenge would attach to a Petit Juror. But a challenge, as such, could only be made by a person held to answer. And, therefore, if a man were in court who knew that there was to be a charge made before the Grand Jury against him, and who knew that these papers had been presented against him to the foreman of the Grand Jury through the proper officer—he, although his case was to be presented to the Grand Jury, could not exercise any right of challenge, because by the Revised Statutes that right was limited to a party held to answer. This Grand Jury, however, never had a foreman, and never had an officer connected with it, who had, by law, the right or authority to administer an oath. And what, he asked, was the difference in the eye of the law between the man who had not been sworn at all, and the man who had been put through a certain form which had no legal sanctity? So much in regard to the qualification and organization of the Grand Jury, and the want of any proper legal authority to administer an oath to a witness.

WHAT BUSINESS HAD MAYOR WOOD AMONG THE GRAND JURORS?

The counsel now proceeded to speak of that portion of Alderman Herrick's affidavit which had been characterized as "scandalous and impertinent." The fact was undisguised, he said, that this man Waring was in that Grand Jury room as a witness; by whom introduced there, and for what purpose, we learn from this affidavit. It seemed that in the fastidious criticism of his learned and respected friend, it was impertinent and scandalous for a citizen to complain that he had been indicted through the muffled and assassin-like malignity of a personal foe in a Grand Jury room. But, what business had that man in that Grand Jury room at all? Did anybody say he was a witness there? Was he invited there? Had it come to this, that when a Grand Jury had been organized and sent out of Court to perform its duties, it could attach to it any individual as an additional member, for any purpose whatever? that it should require the authority of the statute to admit the District Attorney—the sworn, respectable and responsible officer of the law—in the the Grand Jury room? and that one who owed no obligation to the community in anything connected with the administration of law in a court of justice could insinuate himself or be permitted to pass the threshold of a Grand Jury room for the purpose of taking any part or direction in its deliberations? When it was wanted to object, on the part of an accused, that his character had been pursued into a grand jury room by his personal foe, he (counsel) supposed that was quite a legitimate subject to present to a court. It was presented here for the defendant that there was personal hostility between Mayor Wood and Herrick, and that the presiding officer of the Court to which the Grand Jury was attached, was a personal foe to Herrick likewise. And they believed that the enmity of that public officer arose from the fact that while he was crying out for reform, and the maintenance of virtue in this community, he was taunting his client by an abuse and perversion of its—and of right, simply because they wanted to oppose his malpractices, his permutations, robberies, and frauds. That was the charge of this defendant, and it was upon that he placed himself, and upon that, on the day of his trial, if that day ever came, he would vindicate himself before the jury, and would receive more honor and reward therefor than it was ever hoped by his bitterest enemies he would receive punishment.

The counsel next adverted to the means by which Mr. Waring had been led into testifying to the alleged act of bribery on the part of Alderman Herrick when brought before the Grand Jury, he said he had no wish to testify. The Mayor, however, who had no business in that room, said, "Why, Sir, you are bound to testify; here is the statute; and besides that, I promise my protection"—"my protection" against the law and against the statute! Who made the Mayor of New-York the official adviser of the Grand Jury? That is the question which this people and this defendant wanted to be informed of It was unconstitutional to make a witness criminate himself. The paper here showed another thing. They showed that the foreman told this witness he might as well testify, because they had already proof against him, and they held out to him assurances that the last of his criminating somebody would and shield him from a prosecution. Any such assurance would exclude any testimony in a court of justice, and ought to exclude it in a Grand Jury room, unless it was more important that a Grand Jury should be used by villains to degrade the character of men seeking to expose their iniquities; in order—to use one of the slang terms of criminals—that the Grand Jury might spot a man, to render him incompetent as a witness in a court of justice for the purpose of escaping the consequences of their own crimes. It never was heard of in the judicial annals of any country where it was claimed that the rights of the private citizen were at all regarded, that a party suspected justly of being guilty of a crime, might be placed on trial before a body which should open its doors, that the law had closed against any but specific constitutional advisers, to the malignant foe of a citizen or subject, and permit that foe to come in there, and in a depraved and wicked manner, by the active exercise of a deep malevolence and the pretended exercise of official power, patronage, and protection, wring from a witness something in the shape of an accusation against the object of his enmity. The dark conspirators near these buildings, and well known to us, who hoped that by any such contrivance as this they would ever get a decent Petit Jury in New-York to sanction such a proceeding, would find their disappointment as great as their malice; and if they did, it would be as satisfactory a vengeance as their worst enemies ever could desire

The learned counsel, in referring to the manner in which this motion had been met, went on to observe that if the affidavit of Alderman Herrick contained misstatements, it was due to a man in Fernando Wood's position that the District Attorney should correct them. This community, he said in conclusion, was frequently overtaken by moral spasms, in which those who were worst were apt to be the most boisterous in declaiming against what they called violations of public virtue. It was not the most honest man who was generally the most clamorous about honesty or the want of it. But when the applause of the multitude was to be gained, when the admiration of the people was to be aroused—when the gullibility of the community was to be practiced on, then some men could not withstand the opportunity; their vanity would impel them to win character, when it could be gained by talking about it as much more easily than by working for it, and their principles were so depraved that they would not hesitate to sacrifice the good name and character and public reputation of another, if thereby their own fame or glory could be increased or preserved.

COUNCILMAN COOPER'S CASE

The Court inquired if the other motion was now to be opened.

Mr. Whiting said he thought his motion fully opened. He would offer, however, an additional affidavit from Mr Dikeman, similar to that already put in.

The District Attorney stated that in reference to Councilman Cooper's case he had not been able to make use of the minutes of the Grand Jury, because they had ordered another disposition of them. The evidence against that gentleman, however, rested on two affidavits of one Peter Palm, which were contradictory, and one of which had been taken in the Mayor's Office Mayor Wood also made an affidavit which he (the District Attorney) would read in connection with this matter.

MAYOR WOOD'S AFFIDAVIT.

This document went to show that the Mayor was summoned as a witness before the Grand Jury, to testify as to certain matters then pending in that body: that he had no communication with the Grand Jury till summoned as a witness, duly sworn, and examined as to the subject then under investigation; that during the examination and during the whole time deponent was before the Jury, no questions were asked or evidence given, or proceedings had, which referred to or implicated any member of the Board of Councilmen or any member but one of the Board of Aldermen; that on the 18th July, Peter Palm came before him and made an affidavit voluntarily, charging Councilman Coo, or with bribery, &c.

The District Attorney said, that as the affidavit made by Palm on the 13th July last conflicted with that made by him in October, and as he was the principal if not the only witness against Councilman Cooper, he (the District Attorney) would ask from his Honor that the Court grant an order for a *nolle prosequi* to be entered on this indictment against Cooper upon the records of the Court.

Mr. Whiting preferred to have his motion to quash granted, but after a somewhat protracted conversation, suggested that the course proposed by the District Attorney would be agreeable to him, provided the order were made a special one.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPLY TO MR BRADY.

The District Attorney replied at length to the arguments of the counsel for the defendant, Herrick, on the motion to quash, and rested his opposition mainly on the ground that the indictment imported absolute verity on its face; and could not, therefore, be contradicted by any affidavit on information and belief; and that, as the statute has made the Grand Jury a secret tribunal, the granting of this motion to quash would destroy the freedom of deliberation in that body. The affidavit of the Assessor as to Mr Carter's non-residence merely proved that he did not know his duty; and was not to be taken as sufficient to overthrow the presumption of his being a resident contained in the facts of his being summoned, appearing, and taking his oath as such. Besides, the affidavit was merely negative. In order to satisfy the requirements of justice, and to afford sufficient ground for considering the fact of non-residence established, evidence should be submitted to show, not where Mr. Carter did not live, but where he did live. An affidavit, proving his residence to be in Flushing, should have been presented to fortify the Assessors' affidavit of knowledge and belief. He (the District Attorney) was willing to admit the statements in the affidavit, but what of that? Would the irregularity be such, then, as to break the indictment down? In regard to Fernando Wood, what, in the name of all that was sensible, did it matter to the Grand Jury whether or not there was a bitter personal controversy between the Mayor and this defendant? They presented their indictment under oath. Suppose even that the Mayor was a private prosecutor, what then?

The case of John Tucker, adjudicated in Massachusetts, met such a question exactly. Tucker originated an indictment against a man for murder, and was sworn on the Grand Jury subsequently, and yet when the matter was brought to the notice of the Court the indictment was held valid. Then as to the next point, viz: The alleged overawing, as stated in Herrick's affidavit, of a witness by the Mayor, to force him, under favor of the statute, to tell the truth, he (the District Attorney) would say that a great part of that affidavit was true, but the witness had mistaken him for the Mayor. He (District Attorney) was in the room during the whole time, and took the statutes, and contended then, as he does now, that there is no constitutional impediment to prevent a man from telling the truth.

Mr. Brady replied at some length. The objection on the part of the defence was not to the terms of the indictment, but to irregularity in the finding of it. The objection to these affidavits on the ground of unowledge and belief was an objection to which the indictment itself was open, because it was founded on hearsay of the witnesses, and not positive knowledge on the part of the jurors. He (Mr Brady)

A CHANCE FOR THE NORFOLK SUFFERERS.

dared Fernando Wood to deny what this affidavit of Alderman Herrick charged. He would abandon this motion the very instant the District Attorney presented an affidavit from Fernando Wood denying he was in the Grand Jury room, reading the statutes and promising his protection to Waring in the event of his giving the testimony sought for. Nay, more—he (Mr. B.) would make a donation for any purpose of charity—the sum not to exceed $500, if Fernando Wood would come in and make that affidavit. With regard to Carter's residence, there was conclusive proof, in the Assessor's affidavit, as might be seen in Greenleaf, p. 127.

The Court inquired if the affidavit of Fernando Wood had been presented in this motion.

The District Attorney answered that it had been offered only in the case of Councilman Cooper.

THE DECISION.

The Court, after recapitulating the main arguments on which both the counsel for the people and the defendant had relied respectively to sustain and invalidate the indictment, decided that the presumption in regard to Waring's testimony was, that he lied to what he believed to be true, and that even admitting him to have believed that the law obliged him to testify, the fact that he had been so led to believe did not afford sufficient grounds for quashing the indictment. In regard to the second and more important branch of the argument for the defendant—that namely which relied on the want of qualification in the foreman—the affidavit of the assessor gave room for the assumption that when informed Mr. Carter did not live in New-York he was informed where he did live, and there should, therefore, have been produced positive evidence of where he did live. It might be shown here sufficiently that he had left his former place of residence, but then it was perfectly possible for one man to remove from one ward into another, and in that case he would still be eligible to serve as a Juror. Then as to the *Directory*, it showed affirmatively that the person who collected the names for it was informed by somebody that Mr Carter resided at Flushing That rather seemed to strengthen the difficulty for the defendant; for, if Mr Carter lived at Flushing, why not bring positive evidence to show that fact. The numerous revisions through which the Jury list is made to pass, and the appearance of Mr. Carter himself in reply to the summons, furnished strong presumption in support of the fact claimed by the prosecution that he possessed the necessary qualification of residence. If he (the Hon. Judge) were right in his conclusions, the motion to quash the indictment of course would have to be denied He took this course, however, the more readily from the consideration that it really did not affect the merits of the case

Mr BRADY announced his intention to plead on Tuesday morning, and the Court adjourned.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY, Oct 8.
Before Judge Roosevelt.

The Grand Jury came into Court with two indictments against Sydney H. Stuart, City Judge, charging him with malfeasance of office, first in taking a bribe of $100 in the case of Charles Raphael, in order to obstruct the cause of Justice, and, secondly, for taking a bribe of $500 to release from Justice one William Cosgrove, who was charged with burglary; the bribe having been taken from Margaret M. Connelly, the wife of said William Cosgrove.

Judge Stuart gave bail to meet the charges. Ex-Judge French, the Commissioner of Jurors, becoming his surety.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Later from Honduras—Suppression of the Revolution—Threatened Attack on Truxillo by a Band of Robbers—Meeting of American Residents, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

By the brig *Helen Jane*, NICKERSON, arrived at this port, we have Truxillo dates to the 7th of Sept. Business in that city and Omao was exceedingly dull on account of the revolution throughout the State of Honduras. The different Departments which had declared against the President, CABANOS, had all, however, yielded, except the Departments of Olancho and Yoro, which still held out, and Gen. ALVAREZ, at the head of 500 Government troops, was marching against the rebels. On the 3d of September, news arrived in Truxillo that a party of robbers under ALBINO PENA, numbering about 60 men, were marching on the town, and intended making a midnight attack. The commandant of Truxillo sent out a small party to reconnoitre, but they were surprised in the night by robbers, disarmed, and allowed to return. On their arrival in Truxillo the alarm became general, and about 300 citizens offered their services to the commandant. Arms and ammunition were distributed to the volunteers, and Truxillo presented quite a warlike appearance. The United States Consular Agent sent his family on board the *Helen Jane*, then lying in the port, and was followed by the families of the principal part of the inhabitants, to the number of 100 persons, with their movable property, where they remained three days. On the 15th, news came of the near approach of the robbers, when a party of 60 men were sent to attack them. The two parties met on the following day, and the robbers were defeated with considerable loss. The leader, PENA, was taken prisoner and immediately shot, and afterwards had his head and right hand cut off. The alarm in Truxillo was such, that a number of the inhabitants sent their families and much of their property to the Isle of Ratepy. When the *Helen Jane* left, the town was more quiet, but apprehension was felt of more difficulties.

The leader and head of the Revolutionists in Honduras had been killed in battle.

Capt. NICKERSON states that a meeting of the American residents of Truxillo was held previous to his leaving, at which resolutions were passed soliciting the United States Government to have a man-of-war occasionally touch there for their protection.

Fatal Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad—Several Persons Killed and Wounded.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

A fatal accident occurred on the Boston and Maine Railroad this morning, at Wyoming, a few miles from this city. The passenger train from Haverhill came in collision with a cow which suddenly jumped upon the track, and the result was that the engine was thrown down an embankment, the baggage-car upset, and the passenger cars thrown from the track. E. ABBOTT, of the Andover, and CHARLES RICHARDSON, of the Haverhill Express, who were in the baggage car, were both instantly killed. Mr. REUBEN GLEASON, of the Reading Express, jumped out of the same car and was badly injured. Mr. GEO. RICHARDS, fireman, had both legs crushed off, and is now at the Hospital in a dying state Two brakemen, named KIMBALL and STAPLES, each lost a leg. Not a single passenger was injured.

Marine Disasters—Loss of the Ship Wm. Penn, and of the Brig Montague Doyle.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The ship *William Penn*, of New Bedford, from the Chincha Islands, was wrecked off Hatteras' Shoal on the 30th ultimo. The Captain,—COLE—was saved by the schooner C. C. Stratton, and arrived here yesterday. The Captain's wife, Dr. C T. BOWERNE, of Virginia, and seven men were picked up by the brig *Marius*, and were brought to Savannah on Saturday by the steamer *Knoxville*. Mr. WOOD, of Nantucket, the first officer, and Mr. HALL, of Mass., the second officer, and seven seamen took to a raft and have not since been heard of. There were from 20 to 24 persons on board, two of whom were drowned on the 30th ultimo.

BOSTON, Monday, October 8.

The brig *Montague Doyle*, from Wareham, for Jacksonville, was wrecked about the 30th of September, on St. John's Bar, 16 miles from Jacksonville The crew were saved after being on the wreck 24 hours without food or water.

The Case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 6.

Application was made in the United States District Court to day on the part of JANE JOHNSON, the former slave of Col. WHEELER, asking that the *habeas corpus* issued to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON to bring herself and children into Court, be quashed. JOHN M. READ, for the petitioner, asked that the petition be filed, contending that *habeas corpus* must always be issued in behalf of the party whose liberty is restrained, and not for a party wishing to restrain another. The Court adjourned before the completion of the argument, and it will be resumed to-morrow.

Republican Ratification Meeting in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Republicans of Suffolk County and vicinity had a very large and spirited meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night to ratify their State nominations. SAMUEL GREELEE, formerly Whig, presided. A series of resolutions were adopted, one of which, in favor of the organization of a party to resist the aggressions of Slavery, was stated to have been drafted by DANIEL WEBSTER in 1846 Hon. T. D. ELLIOTT, Hon. J. D. GOODRICH, late Whig Member of Congress, and others, addressed the meeting, and letters were read from Hon. CHAS. SUMNER, Hon. JOSIAH QUINCY, Sr., and others giving their adhesion to the movement.

Kansas Election.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 6.

We have further election returns from Kansas. Tehama County had given 130 votes, all for WHITFIELD. In Leavenworth City WHITFIELD had met with no opposition. Partial returns from Doniphan County show 35 votes for WHITFIELD, and none for REEDER.

Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Monday, Oct. 8.

The Connecticut State Fair opens to-morrow, in this city. The entries are much larger than anticipated. Goods of all descriptions are pouring in, and ample buildings and tents are erected for them. A grand affair is looked for.

Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8.

At the evening session of the Court of Appeals, case No. 140 was struck off, and No. 66 argued.

CALENDAR FOR OCT. 9.—Nos. 144, 15, 42, 58, 68, 82, 84, 20, 26, 43, 56, 7, 30, 33, 40, 84, 57, 88, 61, 63, 64, 65, 79, 81, 55,

Loss of the Brig McBride.

CHICAGO, Monday, Oct. 8.

The brig *McBride* was run into near Milwaukee on Saturday night, and sank almost immediately. All hands were saved.

The Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Oct 6.

The steamship *Knoxville* has arrived here after a passage of sixty-one hours from New-York.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Oct. 6.

The U. S. Mail steamer *James Adger*, Capt. S. C. TURNER, arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this (Saturday) morning.

CITY POLITICS.

THE REPUBLICANS.

City and County Nominating Convention.

A meeting of the Central Republican Committee and of the City Delegates to the Whig and Republican Conventions at Syracuse, who united in the action of the joint Convention, was called for last evening, to make arrangements for nominating a City and County ticket.

The Central Committee met at the Mercer House, and organized by appointing C. C. LEIGH, Chairman, the permanent presiding officer being absent.

After the objects of the meeting were explained, Gen. J. J. CHAMBERS, moved the appointment of a Committee of five, to consult and arrange a plan of action with a similar Committee from the Delegates of the joint Convention, and any other body approving of the platform adopted by the Republican State Convention.

An amendment was offered that the Committee be also authorized to confer with a similar Committee from the "Broadway House."

After some debate the amendment was defeated by a large vote, and the resolution was adopted with but a few negatives.

The Committee provided for in the resolution was named by the Chairman as follows:

Messrs. J. J. Chambers, Dr. R. T. Hallett, F. J. Otterson, James O. Bennett and Thomas C. Acton.

At this stage of the proceedings, Messrs. CHARLES RIDDLE, Dr. S. P. TOWNSEND and ROBERT T. LEMONT were introduced as a Committee from the Delegates of the Joint Convention, and reported that the body which they represented was in session at No. 441 Broadway, waiting to confer with the Central organization

The Committee then adjourned and proceeded to No. 441 Broadway, to confer, as invited, with the Meeting of Delegates.

A joint meeting of the City Delegates to the late Whig and Republican State Conventions and of the Republican Central Committees, was held at No. 441 Broadway, last evening. The necessity of union among the Whigs and Republicans, on their City and County nominations, was urged by several speakers, after which a Committee of five from each body was appointed to confer on nominations. After the adjournment of the joint meeting, the Conference Committees held a session of several hours' length, but did not decide on any course of action in reference to candidates.

The Whigs.

The Whigs of the Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards met last evening at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, to nominate a Police Justice. There was an informal ballot taken, and the meeting adjourned until the 24th inst.

The Hard Shells.

The Hard Shells met last night at Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, to nominate a candidate for Assembly;—made no selection, and adjourned until Monday.

☞ The Charter Convention of the Fifteenth Ward has nominated Mr. OTIS D. SWAN, the present Councilman of the Fortieth District, for the same post in the Forty-first District, in which he does not, and never has resided. In his place they have nominated Mr. J. H. HILLIER, who keeps a retail liquor store in Houston-street. The citizens of the District will soon hold a meeting, and take measures for the reelection of Mr. SWAN—or, if he declines, of some other person suitable, in business and manners, to represent the District.

The Census Marshals.

The Census Marshals were to have met last evening at O'DONNELL'S, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, and our reporter was consequently on hand. But after waiting for some time, none of them appeared, he adjourned the meeting till the next rainy evening; for it always rains when the Marshals meet—a judgment of Heaven upon them for their many trangressions.

☞ The City Reformers met last night in the New-York University, (small chapel,) to prepare for the coming canvass. They nominated, by acclamation, AZARIAH C. FLAGG for reelection as Comptroller.

Liquor Dealers' State Convention.

The Liquor Dealers of Kings County have elected the following Delegates to represent them in the State Convention at Syracuse on the 10th inst:

BROOKLYN.

First Ward—E. E. Collens, Delegate; Michael Flanigan, Alternate.
Second Ward—T. J. Gerald, Del.; Geo. Stainsby, Alt.
Third Ward—Thos. Toynbee, Del.; William McGuire, Alt.
Fourth Ward—J. S. Suydam, Del.; B. Honey, Alt.
Fifth Ward—Hugh Bell, Del.; Pat. Keelan, Alt.
Sixth Ward—James Borker, Del.; Edward Hilker, Alt.
Seventh Ward—J. S. Maloy, Del.; D. Tieucken, Alt.
Eighth Ward—Felix Duffy, Del.; W Hatfield, Alt.
Ninth Ward—R. W. Lawrence, Del., P. Cleminson, Alt.
Tenth Ward—W. S. Sims, Del.; John Forest, Alter.
Eleventh Ward—J. Langstaff, Del.; J. Buckley, Alternate.
Twelfth Ward—Alfred Ronk, Del.; H. Kosenkump, Alternate.
Thirteenth Ward—F. Stoett, Del.; Edward Veville, Alternate.
Fourteenth Ward—D. Reilly, Del.; Phillip Brady, Alternate.
Fifteenth Ward—F. Swift, Del; J. Cully, Alternate.
Sixteenth Ward—J. G. Bauman, Del.; C. Riehl, Alternate.
Seventeenth Ward—J. C Terry, Del.; J. Smith, Alter.
Eighteenth Ward—S. L. Cornwell, Del.; E. H. Eden, Alternate.
FLATBUSH—A. Morrison and B. S. Nelson.
GRAVESEND—Jeremiah Tappan and P. Emmons.
FLATLANDS—A. A. Myers and Charles Jones.
NEW-LOTTS—J. H Dohman and E. H Steers.
NEW-UTRECHT—Oliver Vincent.

Democratic Primary Meetings.

The Democrats of King's County held their primary meetings last evening to elect delegates to the County Assembly and Judiciary Conventions. A disturbance was anticipated between the opposing factions, but the presence of a strong police force at each poll prevented any serious disturbance. In the Second, Eleventh, and several other Wards, there was some fighting, but it was promptly suppressed in every instance by

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS

The Postmaster at Atchison Refusing to Circulate a Free-Soil Paper.

Governor Shannon's Reception at Lawrence.

INTERESTING CORRESPONDENCE.

The Canvass for Delegates—The Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Sept. 24, 1855.

Could the friends of Freedom in the East see and hear the thoughtful voices of the "Squatter Sovereigns" in Kansas, they would feel fresh hopes for the crisis, and yet marvel at confidence manifested in such an extremity. But it is *because* an extremity is realized that we are confident. The day of compromises and submissions is past, forbearance has ceased to be a virtue. The sword of Freedom is out at last, and the scabbard thrown away. The outrageous action of the Shawnee Legislature has aroused the pride of the people, and they *will not* be made slaves by submission to the enactments of their foreign tyrants. This promise has been loudly proclaimed, and in uttering it, the "Sovereigns" intend that it shall be kept at all hazards. They are at last at the "fighting point." Still, I don't think fighting will be done. It is the policy of the "ruffians" to threaten and terrify, but I very much doubt their appetite for head and steel.

You are advised that the "Legislature" (!) set apart the first Monday in October for the election of a Delegate to Congress, and that the Free-State men (the great majority of *all* the inhabitants) weak their hands of the whole thing, and are to assemble for the same purpose on the second Tuesday. The result will probably be, that WHITFIELD will walk over the course at the first election, and REEDER at the second; unless, indeed, a Missouri armed is made to contest the latter. A Free-State Convention was held at Topeka on the 19th, at which it was agreed that Kansas should demand admission as a State; and delegates to a convention for the purpose of framing a constitution are to be elected at Congressional election. It is mainly on this account that the Free-State men fear an invasion: they apprehend that the Missourians may attempt to secure a majority in that convention.

Governor REEDER's acceptance of his nomination is hailed with general enthusiasm. His stern defence of the liberties of the people has endeared him to them, while his ability wins their unqualified admiration. He will receive the support of a great many Pro-Slavery men whom the course of the Legislature has disgusted irremediably.

The canvas proceeds with spirit. Four nets of canvassers go into different parts of the Territory, not so much to present the argument in favor of REEDER as a candidate, as to prove to the people the propriety of a *separate* election, and a State organization. Among those canvassers is Colonel LANE, of Indiana; an original and Nebraska man, who, in the House, voted for the bill. The fact, that he comes out a strong Free-State man, is an indication that *that* is the strong party; for nobody ever knew an old line Indiana Democrat *work* on any other than the winning side.

Gov. REEDER does *not* enter into the canvass himself. He accepted the nomination on the urgent solicitation of the Free State party, and knowing that his personal interests suffer thereby. He is in the Territory attending to his private business; whenever called upon, I presume he will not refuse to speak. He has just gone to Leavenworth.

We have demagogues in Kansas as well as the States. But for the acceptance of the Congressional nomination by REEDER, I don't know but the movement would have failed; so many were there willing to be *sacrificed* by allowing themselves to be nominated. Among those who seemed to imagine themselves fitted for the post were Col. LANE, Judge WAKEFIELD, Judge SMITH, and a gentleman named SCHUYLER, from your State.

Some interesting intelligence has come in from Leavenworth, to the effect that Judge LECOMPTE, by his extremely partisan course in judicial matters, has provoked a petition for his removal, which is signed by men of all parties.

Weather continues warm, and the general health good, though there is a tendency to bilious diseases, owing to the recklessness of people in diet, and carelessness in getting good water. LITERAL.

State Constitution—Wire-Pulling—The Slavery Question—Curious State of Affairs in Kansas—A Desperate Character.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

In obtruding upon your notice a few thoughts of mine, I hope I shall not seem presuming. My object is to call the attention of the Northern people to the true state of affairs here, in order that their sympathies in our favor may flow forth understandingly.

We have just decided in favor of adopting a State Constitution. The reasons given for this radical course are briefly these: 1. We are without law, in consequence of the illegality of our Missouri-elected Legislature. 2. The only constitutional remedy for this evil is a wholesale illustration of the doctrine of "Squatter Sovereignty," in the formation of a State Government by the people.

Much opposition to this measure has existed, and a little still exists. In my opinion, the whole thing has been adopted hastily, and, as I think, "rushed through" the Conventions, without much deliberation of any kind.

For instance, at the mass meeting held here some time ago, the subject was considerably discussed, but the opposition said but little, because it was supposed that another mass meeting of the people, irrespective of party, would be held after the adjournment of the first, which was a meeting of the Free-State party alone.

Such a meeting was indeed held, but the wire-pullers closed it in short metre, without any discussion upon the point, except a very short speech by one person against the project.

At the "Big Springs" Convention, to my certain knowledge, a leading spirit in the movement told a brother partisan to break up the discussion upon the subject which was then going on—the Committee to whom the subject was referred having voted unanimously against the project.

The plea urged was this: That a Convention at Topeka was to be held, on purpose to discuss the point at length. Those opposed to the formation of a State Constitution were thus induced to vote for that Convention. But when it assembled, as you will see by the reports of the meetings published in our papers, "a most indecent haste" was manifested, in again "rushing through" the project; so that the Convention did but little, except to adopt resolutions "cut and dried" beforehand.

The whole thing, from its incipient stages to its full consummation, has been most miserably managed, and is a direct insult to the common sense of the people.

The *Free State* paper in this place takes strong ground against the State project, as also some of our most prominent Free-State men have done; among whom are Judge SCHUYLER, who was talked of for Delegate to Congress, and Judge WAKEFIELD, the Free-State candidate for that office last Fall.

Excuse me for dwelling so much upon this point. I do it because the impression will be made abroad by the leaders in this foolish movement, that it is the voice of the people of Kansas Territory. Such is by no means the case, for at Big Springs, there were thirty-four votes against the holding of the Topeka Convention, even to consider the subject, and only fifty-three in favor of the Convention.

And furthermore, the only reason why the people seem to favor the radical movement is, that the leaders have insisted upon it that this is the only step left for us to take.

It is not for me, in the exercise of my vocation of a narrator of facts, to deny the truthfulness of this assertion. But as I am a Yankee, I may be allowed to *guess* that a plenty of other steps remain to be taken in the first place, Congress could be asked to *restore the Missouri Compromise*, and that would forever deliver us from all danger upon the subject of Slavery. Illegal voting would then cease, and nine-tenths of our broils would come to an end.

Then Congress could simply alter the Nebraska bill so as to allow the Governor to be elected by the people, or appointed by Congress, and he could order a new election of members of the Legislature. We should then have a territorial government, and everything would operate grandly.

But enough of politics. Perhaps you may wish to learn some particulars of our every-day life in this exciting country. Scarcely a day passes without something of a startling nature occurring. Said a friend to me the other day, "An't you glad you are not living in Boston now, where everything is so much dearer than it is here?" Some persons might imagine this, and not the Boston people would suffer in such a comparison as the above, but they are greatly mistaken. It makes me think of the old revolutionary times, when the "minute men" slept on their arms, and men carried their guns to church with them. In the building in which I am now writing, a gun generally stands in almost every corner of the room; and men go about the street with the handles of revolvers protruding from their pockets. Hark! what noise is that? Listen! "You d——d rascally abolitionist, I'll cut your gizzard out of you;" and perhaps a revolver is heard snapping in the distance. A crowd immediately rushes to the spot, and after some furious threats from the Pro Slaverytes, and a good deal of "caving in" on the part of the Anti-Slavery men, they disperse. We have so many of these sham fights, that although the "rustling of a leaf" disturbs us, and a shrill whistle calls a crowd together, yet we suffer much less from fear than our friends in the East do in our behalf. Lawrence has been threatened with destruction by fire so often, that it has come to be considered a perfect salamander city, and it will stand the test of anything short of fire and brimstone.

As a sample of the cowardice of the Pro-Slavery party, let me allude to the following incident. A belligerent Pro-Slavery Doctor of this place, has exceedingly terrified the people of the town at times, by his loud threats of violence toward any one who dared to insult him. He is a rich man, and a very excitable one, and our people, wishing to avoid a row if possible with such a person, have wisely refrained from "stirring him up." But a certain dare-devil, a Free-State Missourian, by the name of EVANS, has recently come to town, and learning of the Doctor's fierceness of character, dared him to fight. He called him all sorts of names, and then presented a pistol to his face, and drew a bowie-knife across his throat. But the Doctor, although armed himself completely "caved in," and took refuge in the house of a good Free-State man. At another time, another Doctor, equally belligerent, who generally at every signal for a fight pushed into the street, armed *cap-a-pie*, was made to cry like a child, and to say, "I eat my words," by this same EVANS.

A Postmaster Refusing to Circulate a Free-State Paper!

From the Herald of Freedom (K. T.) Sept 22.

The following letter was received from the Postmaster at Atchison, K. T., on the 15th inst. It has never been our fortune, prior to this, to receive a document so highly interesting from a public officer, and we commend it to the consideration of Postmaster-General CAMPBELL, as a communication worthy his attention, and trust he will place it on file in the Department as a gem of the kind. Mr. KELLEY is a partner of B. F. STRINGFELLOW, and associate editor in the publication of the *Squatter Sovereign*:

POST OFFICE, ATCHISON, K. T.,
Friday, Sept. 7, 1855.

MR. G. W. BROWN—SIR: By this mail I return you five copies of your paper without any remittance therefor. As there is a law now in force in this Territory prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, and as I consider the paper you are publishing of that character, I shall not be guilty of encouraging it by keeping your files and carrying it to you from this place as far as this portion of the Territory.

Two pamphlets of the *Herald of Freedom* are taken at this office, and I have distributed them to American citizens here, and shall continue to do so until I get "legal advice."

Hoping you will promptly comply with my request, I remain your obedient servant, ROBERT S. KELLEY.

P. M., Atchison K. T.

All the papers returned were variously inscribed. On one side of all was written, "Sent back from Atchison, K. T. Refused." On the opposite side of some was written, "Refused;" on another, "Refused to circulate," and on another, "Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw a breath I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot and *will not* circulate this libel."

We have preserved all the marks of the Postmaster, and added none. To circulate the *Herald of Freedom*, according to Postmaster KELLEY, is suicidal to the interests of the South." We thank him for his compliment, and are truly glad to learn that our humble efforts in publishing a paper is fraught with such consequences as to make an impression upon the institutions of the South if circulated. In view of these facts, we ask our friends in the East to aid us with means to "circulate" the *Herald*. We are honest in the belief that it is doing as much to advance the cause of freedom as any instrumentality now claiming public favor, and as such we appeal to the Anti-Slavery public for pecuniary encouragement.

But to the Postmaster. We have submitted Mr. KELLEY's letter, also the inscription on the wrapper of the returned papers, and the paper itself to the consideration of Postmaster-General CAMPBELL. If he allows his officials to decide what matter is "incendiary," there is an end to the freedom of the press in Kansas, if not in America.

We have written a statement of facts to Mr. CAMPBELL, and preserved a copy for publication, which we shall give to the public as soon as we get his reply. The question is an important one to the press, and as such we shall expect them to speak freely upon the subject.

The papers having no "inscription" upon them were tied up in a bundle, and directed to a subscriber at Atchison, who had ordered six copies for that week. On the outside copy the subscriber's name and Post-Office address was legibly written.

Gov. Shannon's Reception at Lawrence.

From the Herald of Freedom, Sept. 22.

We stated, in the last number of the *Herald of Freedom*, that Governor SHANNON had passed this place the day previous, and had gone to Lecompton, not condescending to call at Lawrence, the oldest and most important settlement in the Territory, as well as the most populous. By some means it was reported that the Governor would return on Saturday, and pay a visit on his return trip to the Shawnee Mission, where it is understood his headquarters are established. The people determined on giving him a public reception, and appointed a committee of fifteen to make necessary arrangements.

In the afternoon the masses from the country began to assemble, and by evening there was a very large collection in our streets, waiting with anxiety the Governor's arrival. About 4 o'clock P. M it was reported he had arrived. The crowd made their way to the Cincinnati House, where he stopped, to extend to him an enthusiastic greeting, each one determined to do his best towards making the Governor feel himself at home while in Lawrence. His apparent slight in passing the place, the day previous, without deigning to notice the town, was forgotten, as was the fact that he accepted of a public reception from the invaders of Kansas while in Missouri, on his way to the Territory.

It had been represented that Gov. SHANNON, while addressing the people of Westport, declared that every law, whether right of itself, or otherwise, enacted by the late mock legislature, should be enforced to the letter, and that he had expressed a desire to see the institutions of Missouri extended over Kansas. It was but natural that those who were to be influenced by such remarks, should hear from the Governor's own lips whether he had thus disgraced his official position—they wished for a confirmation or denial of the rumor, and congratulated themselves that the time had come when the line of policy marked out by the new administration should be submitted to the public.

The Committee, with Hon J. H. LANE as Chairman, called upon the Governor at the room. The Committee were severally introduced by Mr. LANE, who was an associate of Governor SHANNON in Congress. After the ceremonials, the Colonel informed the Governor of the object of the visit, and the desire of the people to address him, and to listen to a response from his Excellency. The Governor replied that "circumstances had placed it out of his power to comply with the request."

Col. L. assured him that the entire time consumed would embrace but a few minutes, that as the Governor had expressed a desire to go to Franklin, three miles distant, that night, if his party desired they might go, and he—the Colonel—would carry him down in his own carriage that evening, or in time to regain his party in the morning, if he preferred. Gov. SHANNON peremptorily declined the honors, but promised to return on the 23d of October, when he should visit Lecompton again, *on the occasion of a sale of city lots.*

These facts became known to the masses, several hundred of whom were collected in front and around the hotel, and produced a decided impression. Many felt indignant that the Governor should refuse this mark of honor at their hands. They called to recollection the pleasant time they had a year previous, when Gov. REEDER first called upon them, and accepted a pioneer dinner at their hands, and contrasted the kindness and urbanity of the one with the coldness and incivility of the other.

As Gov. SHANNON entered his carriage and cracked his whip to depart, we were pained to observe that several persons, joined by a few boys, commenced groaning rather loudly, which was restrained with great difficulty by the more cool and sedate. No circumstance can occur when such indignities will be justified toward a public officer. Our citizens felt that Gov. SHANNON had grossly insulted them, as well as the people of the Territory at large, in accepting a public demonstration from an adjoining State, and refusing it at the hands of those he was sent to govern; but this was no excuse for the outrage, and can hardly be offered as a palliation.

Gov. SHANNON drove to Franklin that night, and on the day following, (Sunday,) made his way to the Mission, accompanied by his honor, *Rev.* THOMAS JOHNSON, late Speaker, and we believe Chaplain, of the Council, and who joined in a memorial praying for Gov. REEDER's removal from office, urging as one of the principal reasons that Gov. REEDER caused labor to be done upon the public building at Pawnee on the Sabbath, in order to fit it for the accommodation of the Legislative Assembly, which he had convened at that point.

We trust Gov. SHANNON will return to this place on the 23d of October, and will then be satisfied that if his former reception was not as cordial as he had reason to expect, that the fault was partially his in rejecting the hospitalities so generously tendered to him. We trust, too, that our people will convince him that however much cause they may have had for unpleasantness, it was not the intention to insult the Governor of Kansas; that on the contrary, it was only designed for the *demagogue*, who had mistaken public opinion in Missouri for settled convictions in Kansas, and who

"put the apple in days of the case,
That trifle might follow a-musing."

OUR JAPAN RELATIONS.

Interesting Narrative of Mr. Balestier's Endeavors to open Communication with Japan.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A late number of the TIMES has stated that the newly appointed Consul to Japan, on his way out, is to visit Siam to reopen negotiations with the Government of Bangkok to remodel the treaty of privilege and commerce, which has remained a dead letter from the time of signing to the present day. The following statement is drawn up from the Senate's Executive Document, 32d Congress, 1st Session—No. 28—being the Report of Mr. BALESTIER to the Secretary of State on his mission to South Eastern Asia, in 1850, and also from the "narrative" of his said mission, in manuscript, to which access has been obtained. At the present time it may have some interest.

Mr. BALESTIER was appointed by General TAYLOR, and left the United States in August, 1849, to discharge among other diplomatic and commercial duties in the China Sea, that of visiting Siam to endeavor to form a new treaty of commerce on more practicable and liberal principles than that negotiated, some years previous, by Mr. ROBERTS, in behalf of the United States. By the conditions of that instrument, an exorbitant tonnage duty was levied on American shipping—no privilege of residing Consuls was secured—nor were the lives and property secured to American citizens residing in Siam. The consequence of all which want of guarantees left the door open to this half-civilized people to evade trading with us by the establishment of certain farms into whose possession the whole products of the country were required to be delivered, thus closing an open market, as heretofore, for the disposal of them at fair prices. On the other hand, such Americans as came into the country could not legally acquire property, and were exposed to the caprice of the Government and to the rapacity of the nobles of the country. The consequence of all which was that foreign trade and foreign ships were driven out of the country, and the farmers and their near connections became the ship owners and merchants, to the exclusion of all others.

At Macao, Mr. BALESTIER embarked on board the United States ship *Plymouth*, bearing the flag of Commodore VOSSLER, and sailed first to Turong, Cochin China, and next proceeded up the Gulf of Siam, and reached the mouth of the Menam, on which river the city of Bangkok is built, at the close of April, 1850.

There being but ten or eleven feet of water on the bar of the river, ships, even of small draft, are obliged to anchor in the gulf, some ten miles from the nearest land, and at the usual anchorage the *Plymouth* came to, and on the day following she was visited by a subordinate Siamese officer, who brought the unpleasant news that the cholera raged all over the country. On his return to the shore, Mr. BALESTIER gave him two letters in charge, for two American missionaries, who had long resided at Bangkok, desiring them to acquaint him about the disease said to be still there and to notify the Government of his arrival and mission, that he might be sent for to the capital as soon as possible. No sooner had the Siamese officer left the *Plymouth* than Mr. BALESTIER received an invitation from Commodore VOSSLER, to visit him in the cabin. On entering it he was shown a letter from Dr. HOPKINS, the acting fleet surgeon, recommending that no intercourse be held with the shore, and that the ship be removed further into the Gulf; and the Doctor supported his recommendation by referring to a circular from the Navy Department, dated April 26, 1848, to serve as instructions to commanders of United States ships visiting infected places. After having read the letter, the Envoy was asked if it was still his intention to go on shore. He replied that it was, if the Court was at Bangkok. It was then observed that if he did he never would return to the ship. He said in reply that it might be so, but that he could not turn back from the performance of duties he had voluntarily undertaken. He then added that he had written to the missionaries residing at Bangkok for information, and he asked if it would not be the best course to wait until replies were received. And it was resolved to wait.

After more than one week's detention to complete preliminary arrangements for his landing according to the usages of the Court of Siam, a number of gaily gilt and dressed barges and a schooner reached the *Plymouth* to convey the Envoy and his *suite* up the Menam to the city of Bangkok. But the Siamese officers ordered on that duty, were not a little mortified to find their charge to consist only of the Minister, a friendly Missionary who had joined him, and the Secretary of the Embassy, for an order had issued from the Commodore forbidding any intercourse, whatever, with the country. The Siamese, accustomed to see the foreign Envoy on all former occasions accompanied and surrounded by the Commander, officers, marines, and musicians of the ship, felt it a great offence that the same ceremony was not observed on the present occasion, and hence the commencement of annoyance and neglect which began immediately, and continued until Mr BALESTIER was out of the country.

During his passage to Bangkok, various marks of disrespect were put on him and his *meagre suite*; and for several days after he had reached the capitol he was left to himself, unnoticed on various frivolous pretences by the authorities. After many days of fruitless efforts to have an audience, at last a day was appointed to have one, not of the King, but of his principal Minister, whose chief object appeared to be to discredit him in the minds of the nobles and people assembled in and around the hall of audience—an open building.

Seeing them bent on refusing his admittance to the King, to deliver the letter, of which he was the bearer, from the President, Mr. BALESTIER retired from the meeting, but until he had, however, warned them in a firm manner of the risk they chose to run in refusing the delivery of the President's letter, an affront the American people would be very apt to resent. He then addressed various notes, which he had translated into Siamese, to the Ministers, but not one of which was noticed until the eve of his departure.

In that reply an attempt is made to explain away the charges of want of faith brought by the Envoy in their evasion of Mr. ROBERTS' treaty, and conclusive proof is adduced to convict the Government of it. But every attempt of the Envoy, unsupported as he unfortunately found himself by the moral and physical force of the "flag-ship," failed of producing any good effect upon a half-civilized rabble who governed the country, and who had succeeded in monopolizing its whole navigation and trade, as has already been said.

Chief among them was PHRA-NAI-WAI VORAMAT, son and nephew to two of the principal Ministers, a cunning, artful and rapacious fellow, who more than any one reaped great gains by the farming system, and who, probably designedly, was appointed to the honor of attending to the Embassy, but likely with the sole view of throwing every obstacle in the way of restoring the foreign trade to its former footing. He and his immediate relations were too much interested in the *status quo* to allow of this, and they succeeded.

A highly complimentary letter was addressed to Mr. BALESTIER, by all the Americans, and the only British merchant resident at Bangkok, bearing the most emphatic and explicit testimony to the ability and zeal with which he had discharged the duties of his mission.

Yours, &c., Z.

England and the United States—The Recriminations of the Press.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

BROADWAY, Thursday Evening.

SIR: The proverbial justice of the NEW-YORK TIMES will, I am certain, insure your acceptance of a few brief remarks on your leading article of the 31 inst. On a more careful perusal of the language of the London *Times*, you will perceive that the writer intended to place the words upon which you have commented, in *American* not British mouths, as being an *erroneous* view, now current in the United States, of British feeling, for he proceeds to say—that such ideas are "imaginary."

I heartily wish that *all* asperity in the international press may be discountenanced, on whatever side it may appear. But the editor of the TIMES will, on investigation, find that the irritating comments of the present crisis did not commence with the British press, but with violent and hostile articles in the Washington *Union*, and other admitted organs of the present United States administration, which provoked, from some London journals, retaliatory remarks, on which they then founded a basis for their unworthy object, of creating national excitement and ill-will, and possibly of drawing this nation into a war which must be, at the best, disastrous to every interest in the land.

Their harping on their own creation has since been *systematically* forwarded by new fuel of a similar concoction. Thus, the unpremeditated reply of Earl CLARENDON to a repeated question in Parliament as to the reality of the French alliance, "that it was entire and complete, and extended to both hemispheres," was, by sedulous ill-will, and some national vanity, *against his ready and frank disclaimer*, and against previous and subsequent speeches of the Premier and himself, dwelt upon, month after month, as being intended (and in a threatening sense) to apply to the United States of North America!!! So every week has been made to produce some new pile, which, like the perpetual dripping of water on the stone, has made a mark on the public mind.

One day we have "from Madrid" the monstrous falsehood that England and France have made a treaty with the little Republic of Dominica, to exclude all settlers from the United States!

The next, some equally correct fable of "British emissaries" in Central America!

Can the American public be surprised that the reproduction of such calumnies in British journals, as causes for the absence of expected sympathy in the present European war, should have deeply affected the feeling of brotherhood entertained, two years ago, among the masses in Great Britain and Ireland, towards the citizens of the United States? or that some of their journals, especially in Ireland, have been led by further local occurrences in the United States to express less friendly sentiments?

But, I am in hope that such may be but a momentary cloud resting on the arch of international good-will that spans over intervening seas.

All I ask is *fair play*. When an American citizen reads an ill-natured comment on British institutions, or functionaries, let him transpose it and read it as applied to his own country. I shall be satisfied with his mental decision.

It was but yesterday that the leading administration journal in the neighboring City of Philadelphia, the *Pennsylvanian*, for the 28th, was put into my hands.

The leading article comments upon a trial in that City, in which it would seem as if the British minister was the party to be accused, and *denounced*, without the possibility of defence.

What European paper, smarting under the most bitter invectives against laws, country or people, ever called the United States "a harlot decked with plundered wealth?"—headed its article, "The baseness and weakness of America?"—declared that "her sordid soul feels no sympathy but such as arises from dollars and cents?"—that America is a "haggard voluptuary, drunk with the blood of nations, until she reels and totters with insanity?"—and that, "like a whited sepulcre, she is all putrid within."

Yet this, Sir, is a specimen of the tone of the press of the United States towards great Britain!

It must rest with the remainder of the journals of the United States to repudiate such language and such sentiments, or to share in it by their silence. That the NEW-YORK TIMES will not shrink from the expression of its dissent, nay, of its disgust, is the firm belief of

AN ENGLISH READER.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Carrera's Address to the People on his Abdication.

On resigning the office of President *ad interim* of the Republic of Mexico, CARRERA issued the following address to the people, in which he exposes the policy he has attempted to pursue during his Administration, and the causes that led to his abdication. It is an interesting document, and runs as follows:

MARTIN CARRERA TO HIS COUNTRYMEN.

In divesting myself of the Presidency of the Republic, I deem it my duty to present an idea of the motives which have forced me thereto, and to present at the same time an idea of the acts of my Administration.

As you are aware, I was, in consequence of the political movement effected in the capital on the 15th of last month, (August,) named President on the 16th, and took the oath of office on the 15th. Well-meaning persons sustained me in the idea that this act would, without any violence, direct to a common centre the interests of the revolution, and those interests which, without being opposed to it, were not nevertheless, comprised therein—grave interests, since they constitute a considerable part of that which forms our society. Some people took the liberty of indicating that it was not interests, but political passions, which it was necessary to commingle and confound, pretending that that which should disappear, and that which came to be regenerated, formed by their accord an invincible obstacle to the development of the revolution. For my part, I could never become convinced of that, and I hold to the belief that if anything is to be done for the common profit,—if we ought to strive for anything which does not compromise the independence of the country,—it ought to be on the basis of that fusion of sentiments and interests.

As it was necessary for the realization of an object so important—of the only object, so to speak, which influenced me—that I should have the concurrence and co-operation of the chiefs of the revolutionary forces, I invited them to meet at Dolores, expressing my willingness to conform to their pleasure, and with so much candor of purpose, that in the very words of my invitation I said, that "they might not in any way take my individuality into account." I have never been ambitious. I knew my incapacity, and I had weighed the circumstances. But I was animated by a pure intention, that, namely, of reuniting the elements of the society which were dispersed violently, and of warding off the evils resulting from a change, in which a multitude thought they had wrongs to avenge. I was at the same time animated by a firm resolution, which would have been carried out if I had not met so much coldness among some, and a positive resistance among many others. Some departments received my idea, and recognized the government established at Mexico. Others did so only by half, complicating affairs; and at length the chiefs of the early revolutionary forces refused my invitation, binding themselves to the decision of His Excellency, General JUAN ALVAREZ. I had already, as I should have done, applied to that chief by notes, and by commissioners of whom he could entertain no suspicion. After the lapse of such a length of time, I have as yet had no official response, and the manifest ill will contained in private letters which he has addressed to me and addressed to others, force me to believe that he will not support the combination which I proposed to him, and which I consider proper for the sake of the revolution itself, if, as I desire, it would produce salutary and desirable fruits. In the meantime, the necessities of my Government were increasing, and the means of supporting it had been exhausted. Every one comprehends, more or less, that public administration cannot be sustained a single day without resources. The past Government, as you are all aware, left an empty Treasury. My position, itself transitory, was still more precarious, because, on one side an opposition which I am not afraid to pronounce systematic, was made to me, and because, on the other side, no person, on account of my exceptional position, could aid me with pecuniary resources.

It remained to me only to seek funds by means of onerous contracts, but I have been always resolved not to involve myself in that way. God grant that those who succeed me may have the same conviction, and may avoid the bottomless abyss which opens under the feet of him who makes the first step in that direction.

As to my course of policy, I venture to affirm that it has been in conformity with the revolution. I have dispersed the elements which could long oppose it, thus providing that reflection and patriotism should preside over the councils and over the resolution which might be definitively taken. I have opened the prison doors of those who were confined for political offences; I have restored to their families those who had been far from their hearth-stones; I have permitted the most absolute freedom of the press; well knowing, nevertheless, that I should be its first victim; have abolished the barbarous conspiracy law, which cast to the ground individual guarantees; I have also abolished that law which scandalously left unpunished speculating employés; I have restored to their offices those whom the former administration had violently deprived of them; I have published the act of convocation for the assembly of a Constituent Congress, which is the paramount idea of the plan of AYUTLA; and to guarantee proper election, I have named at those points which successively recognized the Government, political authorities belonging entirely to the revolution; and I have particularly taken care to separate political command from military command.

That which I have not done, is only that which might be referred till it might be done the better, or that which evidently placed the very revolution at strife with its own well calculated interests with the public purpose at least so I have sincerely understood it. I have, therefore, given myself entirely to the revolution as respects its objects, and am ready to the nation as respects its interests. But, nevertheless, and on the contrary, it is judged that I am an obstacle in the way; and so, faithful to my promise to retire as soon as I should perceive that to be the case, I now lay down all command.

Mexicans, in withdrawing from the Presidency and from all political influence, I believe that you will render me the justice to acknowledge that, according to my promise, I have not caused a tear to flow; that, far from interposing an impediment to the revolution, I leave the spirit of it enlarged; that I have not created in any of the branches of public administration, either embarrassments or interests which might render the path of my successor more difficult; that I have left intact the sacred deposit confided to me, without having, for the purpose, either vexed or oppressed any one, and that, in fine, I have fulfilled my promise to retire as soon as it would be no longer possible for me to conciliate the general will in my favor. There are for nations solemn epochs, in which the greatest capacities are utterly powerless, and in which nations can only be saved by the cooperation of an entire people at the same time that they are particularly aided by Providence. It is through one of these epochs that the unhappy republic of Mexico is this day passing.

Public order and tranquility are confided to the brave and honorable General in-Chief, ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, Governor of the District and Commandant-General. With your aid and that of the garrison—for I believe you united—they will be preserved intact. I hope it will be so for your own sake and for your own honor, and because in this manner you can, without alarm for the future, devote yourselves, some to your business, others to the definitive organization of this unhappy country, and all to contribute to its credit, its liberty, and its greatness.

MEXICO, Sept. 12, 1855. MARTIN CARRERA.

☞ Baby-shows are getting out of repute. The one in Worcester is reported as an unsuccessful speculation for all parties. The managers, finding that the receipts were $300 less than the expenses, absconded without paying the premiums—that is what they say.

INTERESTING FROM HAYTI.

Opening of the Legislative Assembly—Celebration of the Anniversary of the Empire.

We have intelligence from Port-au-Prince to the 15th of September. The *Moniteur Haitien* gives the following account of the opening of the Legislative Assembly:

"On Tuesday, the 4th inst., the legislative session of 1855 was opened. At 7 o'clock in the morning the troops of the garrison, under the orders of the Governor of the Capital, and the corps of the Imperial Guard, under the orders of Count DE LA GARTE-A-PIERROT, ranged themselves in front of the Halls of National Representation. The place had been fitted up for this imposing ceremony, at which the Emperor himself was to preside.

At 8 o'clock in the morning the Emperor appeared, with his ministers, in the midst of his staff, accompanied by the high officials of the crown. A deputation of members from the Chamber of Representatives came forward to receive His Majesty, who entered and took his seat at the side of Baron DE LA SIMON, President of the Chamber.

Then, a magnificent full length portrait of the Emperor, in his imperial costume, from the pen of M. le Baron COLBERT DE LOCHARD, painter to His Majesty, the Emperor, was placed in the recess, where the President of the Chamber is seated.

The president pronounced a discourse appropriate to the occasion, and the inauguration of this picture, which commands admiration, both for the artistic skill which one sees displayed in it, and on account of the eminent personage which it represents, was saluted by a salvo of artillery of twenty-one guns.

The first part of the ceremonies being completed, his Majesty pronounced the opening discourse.

The president of the body announced to his Majesty that the chamber would respond by a message to the address of the crown. The Emperor left the chamber in the midst of the acclamations of the deputies, accompanied by the same deputation to the entrance of the hall. A salvo of artillery saluted the departure of his Majesty."

The seventh anniversary of the inauguration of the Empire was celebrated on the 26th of August, says the *Moniteur Haitien* of Sept. 1.

"Last Saturday, Aug. 25, at sunset, the, cannons of Fort Alexander announced a grand solemnity for the following day. This solemnity was the celebration of the seventh anniversary of the establishment of the empire—an order of things which has not a check to the license which once prevailed, which has restored to the country the peace and tranquility for a long time disturbed, and which still promises it a splendor which will eclipse the brightest times of its prosperity. On the following day, at 4 o'clock in the morning, the assembly summoned to arms the garrison which was to assist at the celebration of the *fete*, and at 6 o'clock, Fort Alexander repeated the salvo of the preceding evening.

The troops of the garrison, under the command of his excellency the Count of Peltonville, filed off from the Place Petion and drew up in front of the Cathedral, and a little later the corps of the Imperial Guard also filed off and ranged themselves around the Cathedral. The artillery of the Imperial Guard occupied the esplanade of the residence, where, under the command of Monsieur Baron Alexis DE JUMILLE, it served in an admirable manner, four pieces of artillery, which were handled with as much dexterity that one would have said that the canvas came from a battery of ten pieces, the discharges followed each other with as much regularity, regularity and precision.

At 9 o'clock the legislative body, the corps of foreign powers, the public functionaries and employés, the merchants and the pupils of the public schools had taken themselves to the cathedral. The masters of ceremonies who, as always, discharged their functions with the greatest exactness, assigned to each one his place. At 9 o'clock the Haytian princes, the ministers, the high officials of the crown, the officers of the household of their majesties, the marshals of the empire, the generals, the officers of the staff, and those of the general staff, and the ladies of the court, presented themselves at the imperial palace to form the cortege of their majesties. A salvo of artillery saluted the entry of their majesties into the sacred temple, and the entire clergy came forward to receive them at the door. When their majesties had taken their place on the throne, and the imperial princesses had seated themselves at their side, the mass commenced. It was recited with great pomp.

Then followed the discourse pronounced on the occasion of this *fete* by M. l'Abbe MOUSSA, chief of the clergy.

CHINA.

Dr. Parker and the Bostonians.

Dr. PARKER, our Commissioner to China, has received the compliment of a tender of a public dinner from prominent citizens of Boston. He writes from New-York in reply:

You express the feelings of congratulation with which you look forward to the manner in which you are to be represented at the Imperial Court of China. Past experience has shown what diplomacy alone can be expected to accomplish with a Government like that of China, and that it is from influences more potent than those of the ablest diplomatist, that any important changes are to be looked for in the relations subsisting between China and Western nations, which influences now exist, and are operating to important ends. The most your representative can expect, is to study and watch, and, so far as practicable, direct and avail himself of, those agencies to the best of purposes.

One of your own philosophers has recently laid down the principle, which cannot be controverted, that "The outbreak of a revolution is but the pulsation of the age, healthful or spasmodic, according to its harmony with the sum of human knowledge at the time." Had his mind, on the occasion of uttering the sentiment, been directed to China, a more striking illustration of the soundness of his philosophy could scarcely have been selected. The revolution in that Empire, which has within the past three years cost the sacrifice of a million of people, in ways most revolting to humanity, has been in harmony with the very limited sum of human knowledge possessed by the leaders and their adherents. They know and feel that the Government that has ruled over the Empire for more than two centuries, whatever it be in theory, in practice is oppressive and unjust, and *unmodified* it is no longer endurable. This is about the sum total of their knowledge upon the subject. Of all administrative knowledge and talent they are deplorably destitute, and consequently the "pulsation of the age" has not been "*healthful*," but preeminently "spasmodic."

It is under this condition of the Empire that Western diplomacy (*i. e.* of England, France and the United States) is called to task itself, and if as true friends to the best interests of the whole people of China, we can under the infernal pressure that has so painfully been felt, obtain access to the Manchow Court, and appealing to its self interest, and desire of *self-preservation*, prevail on it to modify its ancient policy, so as to afford a government that shall meet the *popular* demand, and correspond to the progress of the nineteenth century, you may thus look forward to a termination, at no distant day, of the state of revolution and anarchy, and the inauguration of more extended social, commercial, political and friendly foreign intercourse with that empire, immense in extent of territory and population, and inexhaustible in commercial resources.

Accept my most cordial thanks for the honor you have done me, and with the assurance of my best endeavors to discharge with fidelity and to the best of my ability and opportunities, the high trust confided to me, I have the honor to be, with sentiments of great respect and esteem, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen, PETER PARKER.

To the Honorable WM. STURGIS and others, Merchants of Boston, engaged in Commerce with China.

Archbishop Hughes in Newfoundland—Speech on American Politics.

At a dinner given by the Newfoundland Benevolent Irish Association Society, to Archbishop HUGHES of this City, he is reported to have made the following remarks in reply to a toast complimentary to the President of the United States:

Archbishop HUGHES said it was to be regretted that there was no one present of the secular representatives of the United States to respond fitly to the toast which had now been given, and was so well received. The compliment which the toast conveyed was not diminished by the fact that it was given in close connection with that of her Majesty the Queen of England, and head of this great and almost universal empire. [Cheers.] He was aware that the compliment to the Chief Magistrate of the United States was intended as a compliment to the nation itself. [Cheers.] As a citizen of the United States, he, therefore, felt called upon to respond to the honor. As a clergyman and a bishop, he could not forget that the spirit of our church is the spirit of peace—peace in society, in provinces, in communities and between nations. The church, in her ministry, asks of God the blessings of peace. Catholic clergymen always, in their ministrations, invoke this blessing of peace between the nations of the earth. It is good especially between those which occupy such conspicuous positions as England and America. [Great cheering.] War is a great calamity. It is said to be sometimes necessary; and, perhaps, it is so. But, taking it for granted that it is sometimes necessary, under peculiar circumstances and combinations of events, still the cultivation of peace between nations should be regarded as one of the chief blessings among men. War, it is true, gives occasion for alliances; but why should not peace have her alliances too? [Cheers.] Why should not the peaceful and kindly feelings, which do honor to human nature, prevail among nations, and especially between this part of the British Empire and the Republic of the United States, to which it lies in such close proximity! [Loud cheers.] The distinguished individual who now occupies the position of Chief Magistrate

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

ALDERMAN DRAKE RESUMES HIS SEAT.

Tilt Between Aldermen Wakeman and Lord.

THE COMPTROLLER ON REVENUE BONDS.

SALE OF VEGETABLES.

COMMITTEE MEETINGS.

THE ALDERMEN.

Alderman DRAKE, Twenty-second Ward, one of the great Indicted, resumed his seat in the Board last evening, and made a speech. There was a smart tilt between Mr. LORD and Mr. WAKEMAN in reference to a question of Election Districts. Comptroller FLAGG sent an explanatory communication concerning Revenue Bonds.

MR. DRAKE'S BACK UP—HE RESUMES HIS SEAT.

Alderman DRAKE rose to a point of privilege. He referred to the minutes of the Board, upon which record it is stated that he temporarily withdrew from active participation in the business of the Board, until further advised. Now, Mr. President, in this matter, I am and have been my own adviser. To-night I resume my seat and my vote, and I shall vote on every question that shall come up in this Board. I have waited in vain for trial. If the parties who have seen fit to persecute me cannot meet me in open Court I shall wait no longer for them. It is only persecution. The only trial I have had was a partial trial here in this Board, in which Alderman LORD undertook to plead the cause, while the Alderman of the Ninth defended me. I see now that this thing is meant to hang over me, and that the intention is to put off any trial till after the election. When the day of election comes, I'll have my trial, and *I'll come down here and tell you what the result is.* I have submitted, and I have been modest in this matter, and I ain't going to stand it any longer. Hereafter, I mean to be on hand, and I am going to watch things closely. It is an old age, that "people who live in glass houses shouldn't throw stones," and there is another, "that it is a long lane that has no turn." I now, Sir, resume my seat. [Some sensation.]

$600,000 REVENUE BONDS—WHY ISSUED.

Comptroller FLAGG sent a long communication in answer to Alderman HERRICK'S resolution of inquiry touching the Revenue Bonds of $600,000, payable in 1856. The Alderman contended that the Charter of the City prohibits the issue of Revenue Bonds, except in anticipation of the revenue of the year in which such loan shall be made.

The purpose for which, and the authority by which these bonds were issued, were the questions that Mr. FLAGG answers.

Purpose.—$400,000 in February, 1855, in anticipation of taxes to be levied in July, 1855, for the purpose of obtaining money to make payments on account of various objects enumerated in table No. 4 of the Comptroller's Report known as Document 33. Bonds to the amount of $200,000 were issued in May, 1855, for the same purpose. This makes up $600,000.

Authority.—The Comptroller, in issuing these Bonds, acted under sections 117 and 118, title 3 of the ordinances of 1849, organizing the Departments of the Municipal Government. Mr. FLAGG cites the Charter which Alderman HERRICK says was violated, and expresses his sentiments plainly, thus: "The assumption in the resolution, therefore, that the Comptroller has issued Revenue Bonds in violation of section 16 of the Charter of 1830, is wholly unsustained by even the shadow of a fact."

The communication was referred to the Special Committee on Revenue Bonds.

TAXES.

A number of petitions for remission of taxes were sent to the Financial Committee.

LAMP POSTS SO MUCH A POUND.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas reported in favor of concurring with the Council in granting contract for 1,000 iron lamp posts for the use of the City. Robert Anderson has it, at 8 cents a pound. Concurred in.

NO REDUCTION IN STAGE FARES.

The Committee on Ordinances reported that it is not expedient to adopt any ordinance for the reduction of omnibus fares. Adopted.

STREETS.

Paving Thirty-eighth-street between Ninth and Tenth avenues; paving Fifty-second-street from Eighth avenue to Broadway; to renumber Second-avenue below Tenth-street.

FIRE.

A communication received from Chief Engineer CARSON, Engine Company No. 4 was ordered to be sent to No. 190 Mercer-street, that house proved to be private property. The Chief Engineer asked instructions. The Board sent it to the Council, having no power to spend money.

Several papers from the Fire Commissioners were disposed of. They were unimportant.

A SHARP DEBATE.

An ordinance having passed the Board to divide the Eighteenth Ward into Seven Election Districts, Mr. LORD moved a reconsideration.

Mr. WAKEMAN objected. He said the Eighteenth Ward has 40,000 inhabitants. Eight Districts have been asked for; one was struck off, and there are now seven. A large part of the voters, if there are but four Districts, will be compelled to abstain from voting.

Mr. LORD was very much astonished at Mr. WAKEMAN'S conduct. He accused him of enticing him into conversation and allowing the vote to be taken while he (LORD) was enjoying an innocent chat.

Mr. WAKEMAN said that he was not aware at the time that he and Mr. LORD talked, that a vote was proceeding. The gentleman of the Eighteenth and himself were engaged in discussing the question at the very time the Board was passing the ordinance.

Mr. LORD said there were serious objections to the passage of the ordinance.

Mr. FOX said it seemed to him that the matter was on the table, and was read in the regular order of business, and if gentlemen in the Board had been attending to their business, [laughter,] there would have been no trouble.

Mr. LORD declared it was all a political move. It is too late to make a change with any prospect of having it understood.

Mr. WAKEMAN hit back. He said it was a little remarkable that the gentleman of the Eighteenth should declare that it was too late to make any changes, and yet he was fierce for a reconsideration of the ordinance. [A bit of a sensation.]

The question on reconsideration was taken. Lost—4 to 12.

CARSON'S SALARY.

The question of the increase of the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department came up from the Board of Councilmen. The proposition is to increase the pay from $2,000 to $3,000. It is contended that the Chief wears out a-many clothes, that he is on duty all the time, and that $2,000 is not sufficient pay.

Mr. HOWARD defended the project, not because of any love he bore Carson, but because of his impression that it costs a great deal of money to entertain your friends when they come to see you, and the Chief Engineer should be able to "do the handsome" by his guests. All this costs money. Why, Mr. President, said HOWARD, you can go out in the evening here and spend ten or twelve dollars, and not know what you are doing hardly. He declared Carson was a more useful man than Flagg.

The Alderman's logic did not prevail, and the proposition was referred to the Finance Committee, and the Board adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday at 4 o'clock P. M. The President, D. D. CONOVER, in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

From the Jews' Hospital in New-York for a donation, to enable the memorialists and others to maintain an institution—it being now in debt, with little prospect of commencing unless so assisted. Of John H. Browning, for regulating, grading, &c., of Fourth-avenue, from Ninety-second to Ninety-fourth streets. To extend Chambers-street to Catharine-slip. Of John Hodson, to be remunerated for work done under the Street Commissioner.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

Relative to a market at or near the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. To permit J. B. Devoe to place certain streets and avenues in the Twelfth Ward. To have Lewis-street repaired. To purchase lot for Engine Co. No. 13.

THE SALE OF VEGETABLES.

The following report of the Committee on Ordinances was referred to the Committee of the Whole:

The undersigned, to whom was referred the petition of sundry persons, dealers in vegetables, praying for the passage of an ordinance to regulate the sale of vegetables, and the matter in relation thereto, respectfully report, That the Committee on Ordinances be, and they hereby are requested to report an Ordinance to regulate the measures for vegetables, &c.

A BRAVE YOUNG MAN FOR A BELL RINGER.

A report of the Committee of Ordinance was referred to Committee of the Whole, relating to the appointment of Mr. Charles Parker to the office of Bell-ringer upon one of the bell-towers of the City. The petition stated that Mr. PARKER was "one of the brave young men who, at the Jennings fire last year, while in the earnest discharge of his duty, was buried for hours under the smouldering ruins of that building, and who, only being rescued, more dead than alive, lay confined to his house nearly a year." The petition was from the firemen of the City.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

To remit water and City tax on the premises of the People's Washing and Bathing Association. As to regulating and grading Fifty-fourth-street from Fifth-avenue and East River. That the Second avenue, between Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth streets, have a course of flagging, four feet wide, laid on each sidewalk.

COMMUNICATIONS REFERRED.

From the Law Department, relative to suffering of Croton Water from tenant-houses. In relation to the inadequacy of the salary of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

RESOLUTION ARRESTED—RELIEF TO SUFFERERS FROM YELLOW FEVER.

That the Comptroller be authorized to draw his warrant for the sum of $3,000 from the City Treasury, and forward the amount to the Treasurer of the Howard Association in Norfolk, for the relief of the sufferers by yellow fever in said city.

REPORT FROM THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

From the Committee on Markets, non-concurring with the Board of Councilmen and adhering to their former action, in assigning a space of ground west of Washington Market to the farmers for their wagons. Referred to the Committee on Markets. From the Committee on Sewers, in favor of referring to the Board of Councilmen a petition for a sewer in Wooster-street, between Amity and Bleecker streets. Referred to Committee on Sewers. In favor of permitting the stage companies to extend their route to the Crystal Palace, during the continuance of the Fair of the American Institute. Referred to Committe on Sewers.

PETITION CONCURRED WITH.

Of Trustees of the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, to connect with the sewer in East Thirteenth-street, for the use of their building.

REPORT ADOPTED.

Of the Committee on Finance, on the petition of John G. Wintress, to be paid $156 dollars, at $2 per day, for watching the wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker.*

RESOLUTION REFERRED.

That $300 be appropriated to defray the expense of extending the hospitalities of the City to members of the Municipal Government of the city of Boston.

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole, Mr. PINCKNEY in the Chair, and having ordered a number of papers for the third reading, adjourned till Wednesday.

Board of Supervisors.

The business done yesterday at the Board was very trifling; owing to the absence of the Mayor or Recorder, nothing of importance was transacted.

The Coroner's bill, for the quarter ending 30th of September, for holding 588 inquests, is $4 245 93.

Two resolutions were passed:

First.—That the Comptroller be and hereby is directed to report to this Board, the amount paid from the City Treasury, for alleged extra services for arranging any copying papers, &c., and for any other purposes, from 1st May, 1854, in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, to whom paid, and the amounts paid to each also,

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on County Officers, to examine into and report to this Board, the number of clerks holding appointments under the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, their respective salaries and duties, and whether those duties occupy the whole term of such clerks during office hours.

The Board then adjourned to next Monday, at 4 o'clock.

Committee on Sewers.

The Committee on Sewers were to have met yesterday afternoon at 3 o'clock, in the Chamber of the Common Council; but the Board of Health being in session there, no meeting took place.

The Fair at the Crystal Palace.

Yesterday being a fine, clear, cool day, the visitors at the Palace were tolerably numerous. The clink of the hammer is yet resounding, the machinery department is far from being presented in its completeness. The rotary chronometer engine is in play, and attracts attention. Among other works of art, creditable to national ingenuity, we noticed one of CALVIN KLINE'S chronometers of exquisite finish; the separate parts of another are also displayed. There is a splendidly constructed astronomical clock, showing the correct time.

There are many specimens of surgical apoliances and instruments, but none more practically valuable than those intended to *diminish* pain rather than inevitably to produce it. There is a contrivance of an exhausting cup, intended to supersede the cupping glass, as formerly exhausted by the flame of burning spirit. The English have tried the air-pump principle, but have not succeeded. The inventor has contrived some ingenious paper boxes, (such as are used or may be used for preserved fancy fruits or for other purposes,) the peculiarity of which consists in this, that the corners are *solid*, not jointed. Paper funnels for druggists are also clever affairs.

Among the appliances of art are some magnificent specimens of graphite, or carburet of iron, vulgarly known as black lead, from Ceylon, now the chief depot from whence Europe is and has been supplied, and latterly and directly, this country also. The Cumberland mine in England, from whence the best "black lead pencils" were fabricated, is long since exhausted.

Another curiosity is some oil or chronometers and similar purposes, manufactured from the jaw of the porpoise, resisting without congelation a temperature 31° below zero. It is exported largely to England, and is worth about $35 per gallon in its unprepared state.

Steam on the Eleventh-avenue.

The Committee of the Common Council appointed to take evidence and report upon the effect on property which the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue has produced, met last evening and examined a number of residents and property holders in that locality. They all agreed in stating that the average speed of the cars between Thirtieth and Fifty-ninth streets was twenty-five miles an hour; that several persons had been run over and killed; that the use of steam below Fifty-ninth-street was dangerous to life and injurious to property, which had consequently been deteriorated from 25 to 30 per cent.; that the putting on of small cars would not cause a delay of more than ten minutes; that the river frontage between Thirty-first and Fifty-ninth streets was now valueless, and that the income of the City and private property both suffered from the present arrangement; that the residents were deprived of the usual conveyances in coming down town, and were forced to cross over to the Eighth-avenue and take the cars there; and finally, that houses were now untenanted in consequence of the use of steam on the Eleventh-avenue Railroad.

The Committee having taken all the evidence produced, adjourned to a future day, for the purpose of hearing Mr. STRYKER on the subject.

Court of General Sessions.

This Court was crowded, yesterday, by lawyers and citizens, attracted thither by the rumors that were afloat respecting the indictment of Judge STUART, and other officials of the Court. Many of the spectators, trusting to the same authority, expected to see Mayor WOOD take his seat upon the Bench. The indictment of Judge STUART was presented by the Grand Jury, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and Mayor WOOD did not take his seat upon the Bench. In both instances, therefore, the wonder-seekers were disappointed. Duly at 11 o'clock, however, Recorder SMITH appeared, in the place of Judge STUART, having left a sick-bed for that purpose. The merchants, and others who had been summoned as the Grand Inquest, were notified to attend next Monday, it being still undetermined whether two Grand Juries can sit, at one time, in the same County.

No business was transacted yesterday—from what cause, we could not learn. Indeed, it seems that the Court of Sessions, like the times that *Hamlet* complained of, is "out of joint." We understand that the Recorder intends to commence work in good earnest to-day.

Death of Dr. Shew.

Dr. JOEL SHEW, a leading practitioner of Hydropathy, died at his residence, Oyster Bay, L. I., the 6th inst., of Dropsy, resulting from an enlarged and diseased liver. We are informed that he foretold that a *post mortem* examination of his own case would reveal a liver nearly twice the ordinary size.

About a year ago he was very sick from inflammation of the Lungs, and since his recovery has been in more than usual health till the last attack. He has attributed the derangement of the liver to carelessness in the use of ingredients employed in taking Daguerreotypes before his study of medicine. He has written more books on Hydropathy than all the other practitioners in this country, some of which have passed through many editions and had large circulations.

Wanted—An Hydrant.

A telescope wanted immediately by the Eighteenth Ward Police, to enable them to discover the wreck of a huge four-horse express wagon, wrecked during the gale of Friday last, on the Fifth-avenue, somewhere in the vicinity of Twentieth-street.

If it were a pack of ashes they might be seen, but this object is "steaming" to the eye. A glass of four-horse power will answer. It is feared that all on board perished, as a board marked, "The Original Merrimania Express—Office No. 260 Pearl street," has been washed ashore and is now under the Vigilance Committee of the Police Station where proposals for the loan of a glass will be received.

☞ The total of receipts by WM. H MACY, Esq., for the Norfolk and Portsmouth sufferers, is $36,182 94.

Escaped Convict.

An English thief named EDWARD WHITE was arrested by Capt. DOWLING, of the Sixth Ward, as an escaped convict from Blackwell's Island, whence he came in a boat with some others some weeks since. He was remanded by Justice WELSH to the Penitentiary to complete his term.

Fatal Fall, Probably.

EDWARD CONNELLY fell down the stairs of house No. 162 East Sixteenth-street, on Sunday evening, and was serious y if not fatally injured. He was conveyed to his residence, No. 289 First-avenue, by the Eighteenth District Police.

Coroner's Investigations.

FRACTURE OF THE SKULL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of PATRICK FARLEY, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 1st inst., by the falling of the cellar-piece of house corner Walker and Elizabeth streets, on his head, causing a fracture of the skull. Deceased, with a friend, got into the doorway, to avoid the rain, and met his death as above. Verdict according. He was 50 years of age, and a native of Ireland.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held, by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of a baggage carrier known around the docks as "Dutch John," real name unknown, who was, Sunday afternoon, found floating in the North River, off Pier No. 2. He was about 50 years of age. Verdict "Drowned."

FATAL FALL.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest on the body of a sailor named CHAS. WHITE, aged 30 years, who came to his death by falling from the main-yard of the ship *Amelia*, where he was at work. He fell on the deck, 3d inst., and died yesterday. Verdict, "Accidental death."

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 26, 49, 49, 55, 58, 59, 61 to 64.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 4, 121 to 134, 137, 139 to 155, 157 to 169, 172, to 179.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 273, 104, 257, 364 to 373.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 239, 295, 300 306, 318, 320, 336, 338, 329, 228, 355, 356, 359 to 362, 364, 365, 367 to 371, 373, 374, 378 to 380, 384, 387½ to 389, 391, 393, 394, 396, 397, 399, 400, 402 to 405 406 to 411, 413, 78

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—Nos. 836, 1145 to 1148, 1150, 1153 to 1156, 1158, 1174 to 1177. *Part* 2—Nos. 433, 1003, 1160, 1161, 1163 to 1172, 1053, 871.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 8.
Before Mitchell, Roosevelt and Morris, J. J.
DECISIONS.

De Peyster vs. *The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.*—Order of Special Term affirmed without costs.

Creighton vs. *Ingersoll.*—$79 costs accruing before substitution to be paid to the former attorney, and the rest of the fund in Court to the plaintiff. Order at Special Term so modified without costs.

Mathis vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

The People ex rel. Marshall vs. *Ravenswood Turnpike and Bridge Company.*—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs, CLERKE, J., dissenting.

Crane vs. *Bates.*—New trial granted, costs to abide the event.

Van Neste vs. *Conover.*—Order of Special Term granting new trial affirmed with costs

Morton v. *Atcheson.*—Order appealed from affirmed without costs.

Grady vs. *Ward.*—Order of Special Term directing the purchaser to complete the purchase affirmed with costs.

Bach vs. *Crussell.*—Order of Special Term requiring purchaser to complete his purchase, reserved without costs, on account of irregularities in the action.

Carpenter vs. *Turner.*—Order of Special Term modified without costs Judgment to stand as security, but defendant, Turner, may bring the case to a hearing before a referee

Martin vs. *Kanouse.*—Motion to vacate the order of the General Term, denied with $10 costs. Appealed by Garr, dismissed without costs. Motion to dismiss Kanouse's appeal denied without costs if he file security for costs, to be approved by one of the Judges of the Court, otherwise it is denied with $10 costs.

Roof vs. *Fountain.*—New trial granted with costs to abide the event.

Wells vs. *Gale.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

New-York Fire Insurance Company vs. *Columbia Insurance Company.*—Order of Special Term granting new trial reversed, with costs of appeal.

Underhill vs. *Mitchell.*—Order of Special Term reversed without costs.

King vs. *Lowry.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Denny vs. *Smith.*—Judgment for defendant, Smith.

THE ST. UBES SALT CROP.—A letter received in Boston from one of the first commercial houses in St. Ubes says:

"It was very fortunate that we were able to load your ship so quick, for since she left our port the thunder rains that have visited us have destroyed part of the new salt that was being gathering, in consequence of which the owners of Salt Pans now refuse to sell the little they have even at the price 1,400 rs. that we paid for yours, so that we have now two vessels to load here, and can get no salt for them, and we doubt not but that the 1,400 will still be raised, as the weather continues unfavorable, and we are almost giving up all hope of even a middling crop, and there are some persons who go so far as to assert that there will not be salt for shipping at the end of the year, which God forbid, as it would certainly cause great misery among the people of this town."

ANIMAL PLANT.—The Baton Rouge *Comet* says that Mr. P. F. STANTON, of Livingston Parish, in that State, has a very singular plant in his garden, which seems to be the connecting link between the animal and vegetable world. The plant is about three feet high, and its stamen reached the ground. At the end it is armed with a small sharp substance with which it pierces insects, and lifts them into the calyx, where they are grasped by the plant and appropriated to its support.

DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—E. P. MCGINTRY, Esq., editor of the Nashville (Tenn.) *True Whig*, and for many years connected with the Press of Tennessee, died on the 21st ult. of brain fever.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*
MONDAY, Oct. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Some 60 bbls changed hands, at $6 62½ for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

COFFEE.—The market displays no essential alteration. Sales having been made of 900 pkgs. Java at 14½c. @14¾c.; 650 bags Rio at 10½c @11½c., and small lots of other kinds at previous prices.

COTTON—Holders adhere to old quotations, but there prevails only a very limited demand thereat, most purchasers looking for a concession of ½c.@¾c. ₩ lb. Some inconsiderable operations transpired during the day, within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.....	8¼	8¾	8½	8½
Middling.....	9¼	9½	9½	10
Middling Fair.....	10¼	10½	10¾	11
Fair.....	10½	10½	11½	12

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands continue quite brisk and buoyant. The arrivals are in no respect adequate to the wants of purchasers, and as there exists a very lively demand, particularly for export, the upward tendency in prices is still unusually vigorous. A further advance of full 25c. ₩ bbl. having been established to-day, while toward the close, factors's claims ranged even higher. But for the comparative lightness of the receipts, and the scarcity of shipping accommodation, a heavier business would have been transacted. The day's sales included over 30,000 bbls here, and to arrive shortly, mostly at quotations within the annexed range.

Ordinary State.....	8 25 @ 8 31½
Straight State.....	8 31½ @ 8 37½
Favorite and Extra State.....	8 37½ @ 8 50
Mixed Western.....	8 12½ @ 8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan.	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Michigan.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 25 @ 8 43¾
Fancy Ohio.....	8 43¾ @ 8 62½
Extra Ohio.....	8 50 @10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	8 50 @10 25
Fancy Genesee.....	8 50 @ 8 62½
Extra Genesee.....	9 00 @10 75

The greater portion of the sales were for export; home dealers and speculators being somewhat cautious in their movements. Canadian was purchased to the extent of 1,100 bbls superfine to choice extra at $8 25@$9 25 ₩ bbl, showing a brisker and firmer market. Southern is in improved request at better prices,—sales having been made of 4,200 bbls. at $8 50@$10 25 for mixed to extra. ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat, being less abundant and in very active demand, especially for export, has again advanced considerably,—closing buoyantly, but irregularly,—the amount offering, being wholly disproportionate to the large and urgent wants of purchasers. The sales since our last exceed 187,000 bushels,—including Canadian White at $1 90@$2 20 for inferior to choice; Western White at $2 15@$2 20; do. Red, at $1 85@$1 97; do Mixed at $1 85@$2; White Southern at $2 15@$2 20; Mixed do. at $2 08; and Red do. at $1 77½@$2 05, the lower rate for a very poor quality, ₩ bushel. At the close, desirable parcels were extremely rare and held still higher. Rye was sold to the extent of 12,000 bushels, here and to arrive, at prices ranging from $1 16@$1 18, ₩ bushel Nothing really new in Barley. Oats are in better request and now command 46c sales, for Western, and 43c @44c for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is less freely offered, and as there exists a fair home and an improving export inquiry, it is increasing in value. Sales have been made since our last of 82,000 bushels Western Mixed at 90c. @91c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—Is quiet, but steady, as before reported.

HOPS—This day's sales have been quite limited at Saturday's quotations.

IRON—150 tons Scotch Pig were sold at $36@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton. Nothing new in other kinds

LATH—Saturday's prices are supported, but with a light stock and business.

LEAD—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

LIME—Rockland, being but sparingly offered, is inactive and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—New Orleans is retailing at 37c @38c. ₩ gallon. Otherwise no movements occurring.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are qualified in demand and value. Common Resin is salable and firm at $1 56@$1 62½ ₩ 310 lbs. delivered.

OILS—Nothing new can be said regarding Whale or Sperm. Red is still rare and quiet, but stiffly held. Palm has not varied. Olive is in fair request, and is firm. Linseed is dull and heavy at 88c @89c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil commands, in lots, fully previous rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still inactive and languid, with sales since our last of only about 650 bbls, in lots, at $20@$20 25 for Mess, and $21 for Prime ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is brisker, but not dearer.—sales having transpired to day of 750 bbls., mainly at 11½c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered—sales having been made of 900 bbls, in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime; $13@$14 for do. Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess. ₩ bbl Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $21@$22 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are rife and needed at $17@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 14c @17c. for Ohio; 17c.@21c. for common to very good State,

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-class cook, in a private family. Can be highly recommended. Can be seen for two days at No. 67 Fifth-st., corner 17th-st., in the grocery store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress or to do housework and chamber-work; will do ironing, crimping—in short, anything that may be required in a family. Can be seen for a few days at No. 67 Fifth-st., corner 17th-st., in the grocery store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and chamber-work; is out of place in consequence of the family she lives with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday at No. 62 Clinton-place, where she has been for some time.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, a practical man, who has a perfect knowledge of his business in all its departments, green house, grapery, flower and kitchen garden; also the laying out of new grounds, the care and management of fruit trees, etc.; has the best of reference from his former places. Address C. C., at the Office of this paper for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and fine washing; she is an excellent laundress. Also another Protestant woman as nurse, or nurse and seamstress; both are women of experience, and are very well recommended. Call or address No. 243d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—This day, for a number of smart Protestant girls with good reference, including two good cooks, washers and irons, a first class laundress, a Scotch seamstress, three chamber maids and waiters, and two smart nurses and plain sewers, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No 196 7th av, near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—As professed cook in a hotel or private family where washing is not required. by a respectable woman who understands cooking in all its branches; had many years experience in London and America; can have unexceptionable City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 394 Frankfort-st., New York

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, the one as first-rate cook, the other as chambermaid, fine washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given from their last place in which they lived, the one for seven years, the other five. Call for two days at No 67 6th av., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman, fully competent to take the entire charge of children; has no objection to travel to California or Europe. Unexceptionable references given from her last employer. Can be seen at No. 472 Fourth-st., between 1st and 2d avs., 2d floor, front room, until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent person as nurse in a private family; has always lived in the capacity as nurse, and can take care of a baby from its infancy—has good reference from her last place where she has lived for two years. Call or address for 2 days at No. 467 East 4th-st., 3d floor, N. Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman to go with a family to California; would wait on a lady or children during the passage if agreeable. A landing would remain with them. Can be seen for one day at No. 202 West 18th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a respectable family, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking and plain sewing. The best of City reference can be given. Can be seen with her present employer, No. 20 West 23d-st., near 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do general housework for a small family; or, as chambermaid; to assist in washing and ironing. The best of reference. Call at No. 139 13th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; understands dressmaking and children's clothes; would like to travel with family. Good City reference. For further particulars, apply at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework in a small family. Best of City reference. Call at No. 116 West 16th-st, between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to wash and iron, or to do general housework in a small private family; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has lived over three years in her last place. Call at No. 17 West 19th-st., in the front basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City references. One as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and nurse, or as nurse and seamstress. Call at No 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls—sisters—with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No 71 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, has lived several years in her last place as chamber-maid, and assist in the washing and ironing; as chamber-maid and waiter in a small private family. Call at No. 75 16th-st., near the 6th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady capable woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is an excellent cook, and can give satisfactory references as to character and capability. Call at No. 154 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook in a private family. She is a first rate washer and ironer, and understands baking; can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 154 West 13th st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American girl, to do chamberwork, or waiting, or to take care of children. She is willing to make herself useful. City reference given. Call for 2 days at No. 383 Elizabeth-st., near Houston, in the Bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, by a respectable young woman, in a respectable family; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing, and good City reference from her last place, where she has lived 7 years. Can be seen for two days at No. 119 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general work in a private family; is a good plain cook; or chamberwork and washing and ironing; can give good City reference. Call at No. 15 Morton-st., in the basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 233 East 19th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as seamstress in a respectable family—understands tailoring, and also dressmaking; unexceptionable reference. Inquire at No 68 East 28th st.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse, by a person fully competent to take charge of an infant from its birth, having had nine years' experience in that capacity. Can be seen at No 113 17th-st., between 6 h and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young man, with reference as good as New-York affords, as collector, agent, or out-door clerk, or where honesty will be an object. Remember about the reference. Address J. H. C. *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family. Has good City reference from his last place, where he has lived for the last two years. Can be seen at No 38 East 14th-st., corner University place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. She is capable of taking charge of a baby. Good City references given. Apply at No. 155 East 24th-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be recommended from the best families in the City. Call for two days at No 44 Autos-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant, as chamber maid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress. Can be seen at her present place, No 38 West 17th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Welsh girl as chambermaid in a respectable family. Apply at No 141 Chrystie-st.

MAN WANTED—To go West to take charge of the cutting and measuring in a shirt manufactory, one that has had experience in the business and thoroughly understands it will be paid well for his services. Address a note to T. R. C., Brandreth Hotel, giving name, address and reference.

GOVERNESS—A lady, accustomed to teaching music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a re-engagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER No 98 East 16th-st

GOVERNESS.—A young lady from New-England educated for and successful in the profession, and whose references are most unexceptionable, would endeavor as Governess. She teaches efficiently all departments of English, French Latin and rudiments of Music. No objection to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway, N. J.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, for a few daughters, one is the other 11; one who is capable of teaching all the usual branches of an English education French and music. A teacher of the Roman Catholic preferred. Address box No 3,132 Post-Office, New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 841 Post Office

GOVERNESS.—A middle aged person wanted to teach the English branches and rudiments of music. Best of reference required. Apply at No 34 Charles-st.

A YOUNG MAN—24 years of age, and a stranger in the City, wishes to form an acquaintance with a young lady of pleasing disposition and habit of thinking, who would be willing to accompany him to balls and parties during the Winter season; none but respectable persons need reply. Address A. B. C., Union-square Post-Office, Broadway.

MEDICAL.—WANTED, a Jew in Texas, and the same Missionary of Sacred Influence, to form a Church in a Presbyterian Church, where there is a good organ. Those who are willing to give their services on Sundays for their expenses, and learn a good musical education, and a good opportunity to perfect themselves in Church music, by addressing H. W., Broadway Post-Office.

TEACHER WANTED FOR SOUTH—Location in the City and very desirable; being at a watering place in the vicinity of a flourishing city. She must be a first-class pianist, and capable of instructing well in the various English branches, with French and music. To one of undoubted qualifications and experience a good salary will be given. Inquire for further information of E. BOOTH, No. 106 West 34th-st.

TEACHER FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY.—In direction in German and Latin, or mathematics and chemistry, offered by a German gentleman as partial compensation for board. The principal object is a pleasant home. Highest references. Address C. S. A., *Daily Times* Office.

WANTED.

TEACHER—A middle aged lady, of refined education, is desirous of obtaining a situation as teacher in a private family for primary branches, or would assist in the care of children. Address TEACHER, box No. 6 N. Y. Times COMPANION, for this week.

AN ACCOMPLISHED PROFESSIONAL GENTLEMAN, of great experience, and who can give the highest references, and who speaks a French fluently, and is a good performer on the flute, would like a few pupils; the tuition of one or several hours a day in private families or schools. He would also accept of employment as professional teacher in a young ladies' seminary. Satisfactory references given. Address F. N., Box 2,113 Post-Office, New-York.

A LADY—Whose time is partly occupied, desires attention to a respectable family to teach the English branches and embroidery, for which service she requires but a small compensation and board. She can give reference given. Address for one week, Miss M. F., Care 78 West 12th-st., New-York.

TO LAWYERS, REAL ESTATE AGENTS, &c.—Wanted by an industrious man who has had several years experience in the drawing of pleadings and conveyancing, understands the investigating of title, and making searches, and the general business of an office, and who writes a good expeditious hand, a situation in the office of a gentleman of all or part of the above professions. Satisfactory reference given. Address Box No. 1,366 Post Office.

TUITION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, Latin, &c., desires employment in a family or school in New-York or Brooklyn. Address GRADUATE, Schroeder's Bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

A YOUNG MAN Eighteen years of age, wishes a situation in a wholesale bookstore has had a few years' experience in the business; satisfactory references can be given if required. Address B B, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Would like engagement as seamstress, or to attend a store; would prefer some neighboring city. Call at No 96 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

CANVASSERS WANTED—To obtain subscribers in this City and Brooklyn to the New-York SATURDAY COURIER. To experienced persons, very liberal inducements will be given. Apply at the Office, No. 346 Broadway.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner of Reade, at MORRIS, CONNERT & CO.'S can be obtained respectable German, English Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses, and private families; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, and laborers at this or the branch office No. 102 Greenwich-st. Ter

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 9.

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☞ J. R. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

A Germans's Advice to his Countrymen in the United States.

We have frequently had occasion to extract from an able German paper, the San Antonio *Zeitung*, in Texas. Its articles seem to represent the best German sentiment towards this country, and are worthy of note by our citizens.

In a recent number, the Editor commenting on the acts of violence towards foreigners, recently perpetrated, and the disposition to persecute, which he supposes to exist, inquires

"What shall be the end of this? Will not at last a universal civil war, between native and foreign-born, be the consequence of these eternal bloody acts of violence towards the latter? How shall we avoid a civil war? * * History yet knows no instance where people of different origin and language could live near one another on the same soil, on a footing of perfect equality. Sooner or later, one must be pressed down into a serving position, or even into the severest Slavery."

The great means have usually been, he thinks, the superior education of the ruling race. "Education is Power." "No law is so deeply laid in the nature of things, as that the educated shall always have possession of more means of power than the uneducated."

The same dangers, he believes, threaten the immigrant races here. The Americans are like other men. They would be as ready to play the ruler over, or to appropriate the labor of, weaker nationalities as any other people. And this, he adds, will be all the more easy towards a race like the Germans, which is so ready to lay aside its nationality, and to take to itself the vices and burdens of a foreign people, rather than their virtues and good qualities. In conclusion, he earnestly says to his fellow Germans:

"Would you guard yourselves and your children from oppression, then form good well-grounded *German Schools*;—be proud that you are Germans, and deny not from a cowardly fear of men those better and freer convictions which you brought with you from Germany, and your old hatred of every kind of slavery; form educational societies for the adults, and support arts and science with all your powers; and take from the Americans, not the bad—the roughness and wildness of character, the unpolished manner and rage for the dollar; the superstition and blind respect of authority—but the good, the toleration of other opinions, the love of equality, the national pride, the great-hearted way of spending money, and the unbounded energy of will."

We submit, both to the German and American public, that this is very good advice! If there were many as sensible leaders of public opinion among our immigrants, we should have little fear of collision or dispute. It is beyond denial true, that the best safe-guard of the rights of freedom of our foreign population, is that they should be worthy of them. Give us ship-loads landing here of intelligent, respectable, honest yeomen from Germany or any other country; men who respected themselves, whose brains as well as whose arms were an addition to the wealth of the nation, and who showed that they cared for the something beyond their beer and their whisky, and there would be no thought of limiting their rights of suffrage, or of treating them as interlopers. It is for this reason principally—even because the mass of poor foreigners coming here, are ignorant and material-minded, and unskilful, that these prejudices and Know-Nothing movements have arisen. Other causes have been added, low passions and base political motives—but this has been one especial cause.

The best way of meeting the feeling by the Germans is, most palpably, what the *Zeitung* signifies—let them show that they are worthy of suffrage, by their increasing intelligence, their support of public schools, their morality and elevation of character. Let the great causes of humanity and justice, the rights of the poor and the oppressed be not, as now, almost overlooked by their presses and their leaders, and then it will never enter into the minds of our countrymen even to attempt to deprive them of a full share in our Government. With such men as KINKEL, and SOLGER, and KAPP, of this City, representing the Germans, no path of public or diplomatic life would be too high to aspire to. They might in time have their defender in every branch of the Government.

While admitting the general good sense of the *Zeitung's* advice, we object decidedly to one point, and that is the recommendation of *German* Schools to the immigrants. It is desirable that the Germans should retain whatever there is of peculiar good in their manners and culture, but *Common Schools* are LOT a part of it. They are our American blessing. No nation has any superior system. The Germans could impart nothing better. Then it is of the first importance, as they have voluntarily entered our Commonwealth, that they should early understand our language and institutions. They can never take an important part in self-government till they do so. America does not belong to a race, but to humanity; and they ought, so far from feeling an objection, rather to have a pride in being "Americanized."

They must remember, too, that these outbursts of "bloody violence" are not approved by any of the sensible and moral part of society. And that, whatever prejudice or bigotry may have suddenly arisen against the foreign-born, such feelings are utterly foreign to our principles and habits; and if the foreigners act judiciously, they must soon die away of themselves.

England and America.

We publish in another column a letter in reply to our recent comments upon a paragraph from the London *Times*, which we treated as menacing the Western Hemisphere with the active supervision and control of the Anglo-French Alliance. Our correspondent thinks the *Times* designed merely to say that such supervision was apprehended by persons in America,—and not by any means to express its own belief that it would ever be exercised. We are inclined to think that he is correct. Carefully read, the context sustains his view. While, therefore, we adhere fully to the opinion we then expressed as to the effect of such menaces upon public sentiment in this country, we very gladly acquit the London *Times* of the folly of having indulged in them.

We agree with our correspondent, entirely, in his reprobation of the tone of many public journals in this country towards England,—to which, however, in our judgment, he attributes quite too much importance. A great deal of this, he must be aware, is simply part of the political clap-trap of the day,—designed only to catch the ear and the votes of those likely to be affected by it, and certain to be discarded and despised by those who use it, after it has served their turn.

We have no apprehension of hostile designs against this country, on the part of the Allied Powers of Western Europe. With but little reliance on their good will towards us, we confide entirely and freely in their discernment of their interests. The French people are fond of glory,—and will sustain their Emperor so long as he wins for them laurels on the battle-field, especially against a despotic power. But the first gun he should venture to fire in a war with this Republic, would be the signal for his own dethronement. The French could not be held to such an issue for a single hour. Nor would the English be one whit more manageable in a similar contingency. The Aristocracy of England, we have no doubt, entertain for the American Democracy no feelings but those of hatred, embittered by contempt. If the whole power of the British Government rested with them, and could be wielded at their pleasure for the gratification of their caprice and prejudice, we have little doubt they would gladly wage war upon us, to check our growth and curb our ambition.

But the Aristocracy is no longer the governing class in Great Britain. They may monopolize the emoluments of office and the honors of the realm; but they no longer wield its power and control its destiny. Commerce, Industry, LABOR is King in England, no matter who may sit upon the throne or fill the seats of legislation. They can but register its decrees. The whole course of the Eastern War demonstrates the ascendancy of the popular element in the British Government. The war was made at its command, against the wish and the determination of the Aristocracy. It is still waged under its supervision and control, and its results must be such as it approves. The London *Times*, as the representative of this element, the organ and voice of the Business interests of Great Britain, wields to-day an influence over the Government, before which the proudest peerage sinks into insignificance.

The Labor and the Industry of England are so closely linked with the United States, that a war is well-nigh impossible. Of course, we may imagine insults to the national honor, so gross and outrageous as to rouse all England against us, without regard to the interests of her people. But nothing short of such insults can ever produce a war between the two countries. And so far from seeking to check our growth by force, we are confident the people of England see in that growth the surest guarantee of their own prosperity. The most fortunate event that ever befel England, was the achievement of American Independence;—and every year of our added wealth, and industry and commerce, has increased the wealth, the comfort and prosperity of the English people. England would be vastly benefited by our acquisition of Cuba,—by our colonization of the whole of Central America, and by the annexation of the whole of Mexico to the American Union. Whenever we can afford to take these steps, on grounds affecting our own safety, we may rest assured England will have no reason to resist their consummation.

Recorder Smith.

We learn from a well informed source, that the imputation upon the official integrity of Recorder SMITH, contained in a paragraph copied yesterday from the *Sunday Atlas*, cannot have any foundation in truth, inasmuch as no such case as that to which allusion was made, (that of a pickpocket on a Fall River steamboat,) was ever tried or entertained in his Court since he has been on the Bench. The case of "Buffalo Bill," moreover, was disposed of, not by him, but by another member of the City Judiciary, whose course in regard to it is, we understand, to be made the subject of investigation.

Nothing could have been further from our purpose in copying the paragraph from the *Atlas* than to be understood as indorsing any of its charges. So far as Recorder SMITH is concerned, we have, certainly, no ground for impugning or suspecting the integrity of his official conduct. The only act for which we have ever censured him, was for having presided at a party meeting, after his elevation to the Bench. We deemed and still consider that a departure from the proprieties of his position; but, with this exception, we have seen nothing in his conduct that seemed to merit censure.

Carrera's Resignation as President of Mexico.

The condition of Mexico is as anomalous as ever. The citizens of that unhappy Republic seem to have overthrown one tyrant in order to make room for the ambition of half a dozen military chieftains. Of all the men brought out by the late Revolution, CARRERA, who has just resigned the office of temporary President, is, to all appearances, the most honest and unpretending. His address to the people on his abdication, published elsewhere, will be found well worth perusing. In it, he exposes the policy he has thought proper to pursue, and gives his reasons for resigning the high office to which he was elected. No one can read the document without being convinced that the efforts of CARRERA merited a better return than the abuse and persecution he has received. He has endeavored faithfully to perform his duty and accomplish the ends for the attainment of which the Revolution was started. During the short term of his Presidency, we find that the liberty of the press has been reëstablished; political prisoners have been liberated; men unjustly deprived of office have been reinstated; iniquitous laws have been repealed; an act of convocation for a Constituent Assembly, in accordance with the plan of Ayutla, has been published; and, to secure a fair election, the ex-President appointed authorities belonging entirely to the Revolution, taking especial care to separate political from military command. Under the guidance of such a man, the country might have emerged from its present difficulties, and the friends of order would have seen in a brief space of time a civil Government established on a firm Republican basis. Instead of this, the ultra party, at the head of which stands ALVAREZ, have, from the commencement, plotted the overthrow of CARRERA; and, to make their representations more plausible, they have urged that his election was not in accordance with the plan of Ayutla—the programme on which the Revolution was based.

It will be remembered that CARRERA was chosen President *ad interim*, by representatives in the City of Mexico. The plan of Ayutla, on the contrary, declared that in each State or Department, the leaders of the Revolution should assume the command, and that *they* should subsequently assemble and elect one of their number to preside over the country. Hence the opposition party was strictly correct in urging that CARRERA's election was illegal. The wisdom, however, of increasing already existing difficulties, and fanning the flame of party feeling at such a crisis may be questioned, especially when the designs of the agitators were interested, and it was manifest that they were pursuing their own instead of their country's advancement. The majority of the people were doubtless in favor of CARRERA's continuance in office until a Federal, or any other substantial form of Government had been organized. They looked upon him as a preserver of the public peace, and an enemy to anarchy and disorder. Nor was their confidence misplaced, if we are to judge of his motives from this last act by which he resigns his own pretentions in the hope that thereby all party differences may be terminated.

But the prospect as yet, is anything but bright. A large faction under HARO Y TAMARIZ still uphold the plan of San Luis in opposition to that of Ayutla. The supporters of the latter—the early originators of the Revolution—insist on having their programme carried out to the very letter; while a third—the *Moderados*, who are probably the most respectable, if not the most numerous—care little about Revolutionary "plans," so that peace and prosperity be restored. ROMULO DIAZ DE LA VEGA, General-in-Chief of the forces of the District of Mexico, is now nominally at the head of the Republic, and will remain so until the Chiefs of the Revolution shall have created a Government in accordance with the plan of Ayutla. It is probable that the result of a Presidential election would be in favor of ALVAREZ; but the symptoms of office-seeking and personal ambition displayed on all sides, does not say much for the patriotism of Mexican statesmen, or for the stability of the Government they expect to establish.

Rachel and the Marseillaise.

If there were any Frenchmen among the vast concourse of people who thronged to the Metropolitan last night to hear RACHEL chant the Marseillaise, they must have blushed to witness the enthusiasm which she aroused by her inspired tones, when they remembered that this national hymn, the only living evidence left that there was once a time when Frenchmen dared to be free, is proscribed in their native country. It was a genuine triumph for RACHEL, and if she could so excite the passions of an American audience by chanting this glorious hymn, we can well understand the fury of enthusiasm which she created when she first startled the Parisians in the height of their revolutionary movements, by her singing of their only song of freedom.

☞ The telegraph last night informed us that a new movement has been made in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON. Yesterday, in the United States District Court at Philadelphia, application was made on the part of JANE JOHNSON, the former slave of Colonel WHEELER, asking that the *habeas corpus* to bring herself and children into Court, issued to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, be quashed. JOHN M. READ, Esq., on behalf of the petitioner, asked that the petition be filed, and contended that a writ of *habeas corpus* must always be issued on behalf of the party *whose liberty is restrained*, and not for a party wishing to restrain the liberty of another. The argument was not completed, and was to be resumed to-day.

☞ Important proceedings were had in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, concerning the indicted officials, all which are set down at length on another page this morning

Amusements.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The combined attractions of "Les Horaces," and the "Marseillies Hymn," filled this ample theatre to suffocation last night. We have no recollection of a larger or more general audience. Long before the commencement of the tragedy, the sale of tickets for the cheaper parts of the house, (particularly the fifty cent location,) had to be stopped, seats were sold by the speculators, in the stacet, for $8 and $10.

Of Mdlle. RACHEL'S *Camille* we need say nothing, although the performance of last night's, tempts us to repeat, and, if possible, to intensify our former eulogium. In the whole range of her dramatic impersonations, there is nothing to equal the classic beauty and fervent humanity of the Roman maiden. It is an inspiration.

The "Marseillais Hymn," followed the tragedy, which, for some managerial reason, followed the farce. As every one went to hear the Hymn, a different arrangement, if practicable, might be desirable. If the Hymn had preceded the tragedy, Mlle. RACHEL would have had time to recruit her energies in the earlier scenes, where little passion is required. But coming as it did after the immense physical and mental strain of the denunciation in the fourth act, we can only wonder that Mlle. RACHEL'S strength held out as it did. What shall we say of the Hymn itself? Imagine a pale, beautiful woman quivering with excitement, clasping the tri-color in her nervous hand and crouched in weakness beneath its sacred folds. Imagine this woman delivering a werd picture. Every suggestion of the language is reflected in her countenance, or visibly telegraphed by her hands. Imagine this in connection with the words of the "Marseillais," and you have the best idea we can give you of the performance.

Mlle. RACHEL *sings* the music of the hymn thoroughly. The effort appeared to cost her some labor, and, doubtless, much of the enthusiasm that would have been elicited under other circumstances, was damped by the palpable fatigue of the great *tragedienne*. At times it was almost painful to witness. Altogether the "Marseillais" was a success for those who were capable of appreciating it, but not a revelation likely to startle the public in any absurd way. It is a popular kind of compensation for a short tragedy.

Concert.

Mlle. PARODI gives a grand concert to night at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, assisted by MAURICE STRAKOSCH, Mme. SPRAKOSCH, and other *artistes* of great distinction. Our Brooklyn friends will find their night's entertainment a superb one in every respect.

Academy of Music.

"Linda" was repeated last night to a very moderate house. Miss HENSLER did *not* sing "Hail Columbia," although announced to do so. We congratulate the manager on his perception of the indelicacy and impolicy of running a feeble opposition to Mlle. RACHEL.

Niblo's Garden.

A band of Spanish dancers made their first appearance here last night to a crowded and delightful audience. Their terpsichorean effects are eminently characteristic and descriptive, superior in many respects to the unmeaning posturising of the fancy-dance school. The Company numbers some sixteen members and can scarcely fail to be popular.

Welcome to John B. Gough.

There were many thousands of the men and women of New-York who gathered in the Tabernacle last evening to unite with the "New York and North American Grand Union of Daughters of Temperance" in giving a welcome to JOHN B. GOUGH, recently returned from a two years' lecturing tour through England and Scotland. And a hearty welcome they did give him. The old Tabernacle was literally crammed. Hon. JAMES HARPER presided, and on behalf of the Union, Rev. Dr. CUYLER delivered the address of welcome. As an old and true friend of Mr. GOUGH, the Rev. Dr. felt and spoke of him as of one he loved and at whose return, after so long an absence, he rejoiced. The close of his remarks brought Mr. GOUGH to the front of the platform, where he received with thankfulness a loud and long continued greeting, by clapping of hands, waving of handkerchiefs and cheers from his most enthusiastic admirers. As soon as the applause had ceased Mr. GOUGH commenced speaking, for the purpose, as many anticipated, of telling in his own unique way the story of his transatlantic tour. But such was not his purpose. He delivered one of his best lectures on the subject of Temperance, using the accidents and incidents of his travels only to illustrate his arguments. To report Mr. GOUGH and do him justice—that is, to give an idea of the effect he produces, by simply reporting correctly the words he utters, is not among the things that are possible. Words, when from his mouth, and accompanied by his gesticulation, are not as when they fall from the lips of other men. The simplest expressions, oft-told anecdotes, and every day incidents, with an occasional dash of fine imagery, are the instruments he uses; and with them he secured a lodgment for his cause in the hearts and understandings of all who came within the magic power of his ever-varying voice and countenance. He argued the necessity of total abstinence; the vast importance of dashing the intoxicating beverage from the lips of the moderate man; of keeping it away from youth; and of securing as a basis of success a public sentiment in favor of prohibition, before attempting the enforcement of a prohibitory law, with his accustomed effectiveness; and when he had finished his lecture, and the benediction had been pronounced, a large portion of the audience lingered to catch a nearer view of the man who has such power over the sympathies of his fellow man.

State Temperance Society.

In a recent article we alluded to the resolutions prescribing pledged total abstinence as a test of qualification for office, as having been adopted by the Central Committee of the State Temperance Society. We are advised by a note from Albany that this is a mistake—that they emanated from the President, Vice President and Executive officers of the Society,—though at the meeting at which they purported to have been adopted, not one of the Vice Presidents, and but one of the Executive officers of the Society, was present. Five of the eight Vice Presidents were present at the late State Convention and approved its action, as did also five of the Executive Committee. The following gentlemen compose this Committee for the ensuing year:

WM. RICHARDSON, Albany.
Hon. HORACE GREELEY, } New-York.
Hon. C. C. LEIGH, }
Hon. JAS. J RIDER, Queens.
Hon. GEORGE HALL, Kings.
EDGAR B DAY, Greene
JAS HARTNESS, Schenectady.
H. S. ALLEN, Washington.
Hon. DANIEL WARDWELL, Jefferson.
OLIVER TEALL, Onondaga.
Hon. GEORGE D. BEERS, Tompkins.
Hon. CHAS HATHAWAY, Delaware.
LABAN HASKINS, Cayuga.
Hon. JOHN W. STEBBINS, Monroe.
Hon. MOSES TAGGART, Genesee.
ASAHEL SCOVELL, Niagara.

The Reported Capture of Guns at Sebastopol.

M. IVAN GOLOVIN presents his compliments to the Editor of the DAILY TIMES, and begs leave to state that PELISSIER could never have taken 4,000 guns in Sebastopol, for the excellent reason there never existed so many in the Southern and Northern Sebastopol together. In the beginning of the war, there were but 750 guns; there have been, during the siege, as many disabled as taken out from the stores: but, with all the guns supplied by the vessels, their number never exceeded 3,000. The Tower of Malakoff, or the Bastion Kornilloff, as the Russians called it, contained only 170 guns. In the 50,000 shells there have been many French shells, for Sebastopol was literally paved with French and English projectiles. The writer does not point to these facts in order to lessen the disaster, which was to be forever after the death of Admiral NACHIMOFF, and the destruction of the Russian ships which so greatly contributed to the repulse of the Allies on the 18th of June, but merely for the sake of showing how erroneous is the information coming from the seat of war.

☞ The Committee appointed to make necessary arrangements for the Mass Sympathy Meeting, in behalf of the Orphans at Norfolk and Portsmouth, held at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Saturday evening last, returns its thanks to all who assisted them in that demonstration, and announces that the results expected from the influence of the meeting are already apparent—the contributions volunteered in behalf of the Orphan Fund to the present time amounting to a considerable sum.

They sincerely hope that this favorable beginning is but an inkling of the further success of the enterprise; and would respectfully intimate that donations sent to the following named gentlemen composing the Executive Committee appointed by the meeting, viz.:—Hon. Hamilton Fish, Luther Bradish, Wilson G. Hunt, Anson G. Phelps, Francis Hall, Prof. Howard Crosby and B. F. Manierre, at their office, No 220 Broadway, will be thankfully received, and promptly acknowledged. In behalf of the Committee.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements Concerning the Speakership, Clerkship, &c.

The Atrato Canal—Good and Bad Results of the Action of the Naval Reform Board—Miscellaneous.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

Politicians already begin to speculate upon the organization of the next House of Representatives. I do not propose to enter into a profitless discussion of probabilities in this regard, but simply to announce that the old-line Democrats seem much divided as to the policy they shall pursue in the election for Speaker. A part of those who are preparing to cut and dry the action of the party, propose to nominate WM. H. RICHARDSON as a Nebraska candidate for the Speakership, and run him against all others upon that issue.

The advocates of this course are not silly enough to expect his election. His nomination is not proposed because of any supposed availability, and still less in the idea that he possesses even ordinary qualifications for a place of so much dignity and responsibility. Accidents sometimes make great men out of very meagre materials; and it is RICHARDSON'S accidental Chairmanship, in the last House of Representatives, of the Committee which had charge of the Nebraska bill, which gives him consequence enough to be talked of in connection with the Speakership. Indeed it is not WM. H. RICHARDSON whom it is proposed to run, but "Nebraska BILL." RICHARDSON would be very happy to stand in that individual's shoes during the canvass, because he thinks the drubbing he would get in that position, would hammer him into importance enough to secure him a subsequent nomination for Governor of Illinois.

It is scarcely probable that the aspirant for Gubernatorial honors will have his ambition to be kicked up hill gratified, as the more conservative, and more prudent men of his party prefer taking some man less obnoxious to Northern Democracy, with the hope that success may crown their efforts. These talk of Col. ORR of South Carolina, who is a gentleman, and would, if elected, command the respect and confidence of the House, and give dignity to the Chair. In the confusion of parties which must exist in the House at the beginning of next Congress, the friends of Col. ORR think it not improbable that they may succeed, by carrying with them votes of Northern Democrats who have been elected as Know-Nothings, or of Whigs both South and North, who are unwilling to support a Know-Nothing or a Republican nominee. Mr. RICHARDSON is here at this crisis; but Col. ORR'S modest absence will scarce redound to his own injury.

For Clerk and Printer to the House, candidates are thick as blackberries; but thus far there seems to be no special effort making to concentrate the forces of either party upon any particular men. I take it for granted, however, that in neither the Senate nor the House, can any strictly party nomination for Printer be made successful.

ACTION OF THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

One of the good effects of the action of the Naval Retiring Board is a marked improvement in the personal appearance of some of the "dropped" officers who hang about the Capital. More than one of these, whom I have seen, day after day, for years past, and who always heretofore have been troubled with suspicously weak eyes, strange swellings of the features, florid complexions, gout and seedy apparel, now appear bright, healthy and well dressed. Really such as these ought be grateful for retirement from a service wherein they suffered so much of affliction; and I cannot conceive how anybody can have an interest in their restoration, save the whisky and faro dealers.

On the other hand, the action of the Board certainly seems to have worked great hardship in some cases; and very great dissatisfaction therewith is expressed by some whose names are most honorably known to the world. Lieutenant MAURY, for one, makes no secret of the fact that he considers his retirement an insult and dishonor which every impulse of his manhood requires him to repel. It is unfortunate that anything should have occurred in the policy of our Government to put in this frame of mind a valuable officer, upon whom the whole world is showering honors for his contributions to practical science. Many of the officers affected by the action of the Board are engaged in organizing an appeal to Congress for relief.

THE ATRATO SHIP CANAL.

Mr. KELLY, of the Atrato Ship Canal Co., is here exhibiting his very elaborate and interesting maps, delineating what he considers to be an entirely practicable route for a ship canal to unite the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. His project contemplates the use of the Atrato river for a distance of some sixty miles, to the point where it unites with the River Truando, a tributary of the Atrato. From this point it is proposed to dig out the Truando to the base of the Cordillera range—in which the stream rises—cut an immense tunnel, 120 feet high and three miles long, through the mountain, and then dig a canal some twenty odd miles to the Pacific. Mr. KELLY states that actual surveys with the level shows the point of union of the Atrato to be fifteen feet higher than the Pacific Ocean; and he proposes to turn the course of the Truando *to* the Pacific, and use the Atrato—which continues its course hundreds of miles above its junction with the Truando—as a feeder to the ship canal. He estimates that a canal, 200 feet wide, can be completed for $147,000,000, and desires the Government to send a small party of naval officers to survey his route, and report its practicability or the reverse. It is not improbable this may be done. Mr. KELLEY'S maps, by the way, and old Spanish maps in his possession seem to confirm the statement that Lieutenant STRAIN never explored the route indicated by GISBORNE and friends, but that he was misled by the Indians, and so followed a tortuous stream clearly defined upon the maps, and far away from the point it was intended he should examine. This being so, of course Lieutenant STRAIN proved just nothing, save his personal courage and powers of physical endurance.

S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

The Weekly Treasury statement, not yet published, establishes the existence of a strong inside pressure upon the vaults, and presents a state of things not consolatory to outside observers. The amount on Deposit is $24,597,009
Amount of Drafts outstanding 2,552,000
Amount subject to Draft 22,045,000
Amount subject to Draft, per last statement 21,769,000
Increase during the week $276,000

Or at the rate of over a million a month. It is a trite axiom that a rich Government makes a poor people, and it is a singular feature of our financial system that the richer the Government grows, the more circumscribed become the means of employment among the people, and the fewer the facilities of business from which individuals derive their support and the public its revenues. Such a system may do well enough for prosperous and tranquil times, but let any such period of financial difficulty as brought Mr. VAN BUREN and the United States Bank to their finale, supervene, and we shall doubtless witness as disastrous an explosion of the fiscal policy of the Democracy as befell the pet Bank system of Gen. JACKSON.

Evening Schools in the Eighteenth Ward.

We dropped in last evening upon the two Evening Schools of the Eighteenth Ward, which are held in Twentieth-street near the Second-avenue. That for boys is under the care of D. B. SCOTT, and had 384 pupils in attendance, which is more than ever before attended it. There should be another teacher or two in the school, for classes of 70 boys, of the kind that attend evening school, are too unwieldy for thorough teaching. The teachers (six in all,) are excellent, and the Principal unsurpassed. The order and interest manifested by the pupils was gratifying.

The girls under the care of Miss GREACEN and four assistants numbered 152, in five classes.

The most perfect order prevailed, and the advancement of the pupils—many of whom attended last season—is remarkable. The number in attendance is full twenty per cent. greater than last year. Fifty pupils more could be comfortably taught here.

☞ In our advertising columns will be found a notice of the new establishment for invalids at Magnolia, Florida, which we have already mentioned as about to be started under the care of Dr. BENEDICT, former Superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum at Utica. The advertisement deserves the attention of all who have occasion to seek a milder climate for their health.

Mr. EDITOR: As a [illegible] would be erected on the [illegible] Square in this city, in honor of the [illegible] Harbor operations, which would preserve such a characteristic memorial there of our leader and friends, that [illegible] have it and its equal in beauty. A platform of [illegible] the first raised on the present bulkhead of the [illegible] pier-street inland, would contain a spacious [illegible] to overlook Governor's Island and ATLANTIC Dock to Bergen Point, [illegible] upper bay.

A CITIZEN OF BROOKLYN.

The nucleus of this new Irish Regiment has been formed. Captain OLIVER BYRNE will be the Colonel, Captain GEORGE D DOWLING Lieutenant Colonel, and Lieutenant COONEY Major. It will consist of ten companies, and the fatigue uniform will be a green blouze, a black belt, black glazed cap and light blue pants. They meet at No. 55 Beekman-street, and are rapidly filling up their ranks.

☞ Recent letters from Florence state that WM. B. KINNEY, Esq., our late Chargé to Sardinia, has been extremely ill with the remittent fever peculiar to that locality. For 18 days he was delirious, and his life was in great jeopardy at the last dates, although extremely feeble, he was slowly convalescing.

☞ Here is a dun cut from a country paper:—"Joe, we want that $38 80!!!"

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 18s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 9s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels in great variety, from 9s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, *good* quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SHAWLS.—S & M. E. TOWLE & CO. HAVE JUST received and will open, THIS MORNING, 10 cartons more of those rich stella shawls at $6; also, rich printed cashmere shawls, long and square broche shawls, Scotch and Bay State long and square shawls, at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No. 281 Grand-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS — $16,000 worth of Embroideries, consisting of Swiss and Cambric Flouncings, Collars, Sleeves and Under Handkerchiefs, Embroidered Handkerchiefs, Collars and Sleeves, in sets, just received from auction, and will be sold 50 per cent less than importer's prices S & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINO PLAIDS.—S, & M E TOWLE & CO., will open THIS MORNING, 20 cases Valencia, Saxony and Merino Plaids, choice styles and rich coloring, which will be offered at great bargains. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

LADIES' WISHING A SPLENDID VELVET OR satin cloak, or cloth talmas, at 40 per cent less than Broadway prices, will find them at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand street.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 345 Broadway.

A LOVERS' CONVERSATION.—"DO YOU LOVE me, dear Charles?" "Why do you ask me, sweet Clara? You know I do." "Will you prove your love for me?" "With pleasure, my angel." "Then if you would please me, order SMITH, BROTHERS' Merchant Tailors, of No. 140 Fulton-st., to make your wedding suit." "Why, Clara, what an idea? Why such a request?" "Because I wish you to look nothing less than you are on our marriage day—a gentleman." "I shall comply with your desire, Clara, all the more readily, as at No. 140 Fulton-st. but one price is asked, and no abatement suffered."

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—AS WAS ANTICIPATED this beautiful novelty in soft hats has met with the most complete success: the numerous workmen employed upon it being barely able to keep pace with the demand. In shape it is unequaled and its color a rich dark claret brown; is peculiarly adapted to the season, and has never before been produced, either abroad or in this country.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the PRIZE MEDAL in 1851, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
E G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

AUCTION DRY GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 847 Broadway, will offer to-day some large lots of elegant Dress Silks from 6s to $4 per yard; 3,000 yards of rich Delaine & Chameres and Merinos, Plaid Cashmeres, Shawls, Embroideries, &c. Also, 1,000 yards of Linens super Bombazines at $1; 600 dozen ladies' super Kid Gloves at 5s; 50 dozen ladies' fine French Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 2s. 6d.; also, Linens, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No 291 Broadway.

BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS—WE OFFER the largest assortment of Paris made articles of this class ever imported into New-York. Many of the models are entirely new, and duplicates of originals now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Paris. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54 SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our recent decided reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain
DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Molden-na Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BREVITY IS THE SOUL OF WIT—JUST SO KNOX'S Hats are the concentration of beauty. Call at either of his stores, No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton, or No 128 Broadway, and try one of his Fall style for 1855. A man necessarily is a gentleman who wears a Knox hat. Just look at 'em once.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Astor House

YESTERDAY BEING THE FIRST COLD DAY OF the season, EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., was crowded with customers from morning till night. EVANS' display of Winter Clothing surpasses anything we ever saw

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos 66 AND 68 Fulton-st. Fashionable black cloth frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $8; cassimere pants, $2 50; fine black cloth overcoats, $12; rich silk vests, $2; Alexander's kid gloves, 5s, &c., &c

DINNER SETS, DINNER SETS.—TO CLOSE OUT our present stock, we offer the above at a large reduction on former rates. Also, every description of plain white French China.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

$60,000
Worth of superb English, Medallion, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, at the 10 spacious salesrooms,
No 96 Bowery.
50,000 yards Ingrain at 3s 6d, 4s, and 5s. per yard.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No 192 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane.

GAS FIXTURES GAS FIXTURES.—FIFTY PACKages French bronze and gilt Chandeliers just received by
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS.—A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, Chains, Chatelaine, Cuff Pins, Studs, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No 527 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

INDIA RUBBER FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS, DOLLS, canes, pens, pencils, balls, &c., at the Goodyear Rubber Depot, No.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 441 Broadway and 56 Howard-st.

Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fall and Winter Buskins and dress gaiter and button boots and shoes of the most fashionable styles

Enamel leather boots, all colors, $1 75 to $2 25 per pair. Also an elegant variety of morocco for ladies who wear heels Rubber and gum imported French clogs, $2 per pair.

☞ **Hostetter's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A certain remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague**—It never certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return. P. V. RUSHTON.
No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FERRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and P. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Compounded Rivers will Cure Dyspepsia and Acidness.**—The certificates and statements in its favor are of the highest respectability including members of Congress and other distinguished defenses of the United States.

☞ **Meeting of the Members of the Bar.**—We, the undersigned, deem it expedient at a meeting that a Convention of the Members of the Bar meet at a General Convention, for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the election of good, worthy and competent men, without distinction of party, to fill the respective offices of Judges for the different Courts in this City:

We, therefore, respectfully request that the Members of the Bar of this City meet at Chrystie-st. Hall, cor. 600 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 7½ o'clock P. M., for the purpose of expressing their views in relation to the above object.

R. O. Belcher,	John S. Woodward,
A. Purdy,	Wm. H. Wood man,
A. J. Tallmadge,	Charles Henry Smith,
Welcome G. Beebe,	Joseph T. Mills,
Augustus L. Brown,	Bodine, Cooper & Lanemore,
W. C. Beveridge,	E. B. Shafer,
Oscar B. Hilton,	Charles Donohue,
J. Young,	J. Lake,
J. Clinton,	D. T. Kissam,
A. Van Beuren,	A. Sherman,
John Van Vleck,	Lorenzo Fairbanks,
Peter Wilson,	A. M. Dy St,
Nelson Chapman, Jr.,	Alexander Nash,
John D. Bardard,	C. D. Lamont,
Gabriel S. Woodhull,	A. A. Phillips,
A. C. Bradley,	T. B. Van Buren,
S. S. Mills,	Alfred Moe,
Lucien Burleigh,	Wm. H. Browne,
Peyster S. Fredericks,	George Barstow,
Robert D. Holmes,	R. F. Andrews,
F. H. B. Bryan,	N. B. Mountfort,
A. Cornwall,	J. A. Bryan,
W. R. Stafford,	E. B. Garlius,
H. F. Townsend,	Justin Palmer,
Moses Ely,	R. S. Andrews,
	And others.

☞ **The Sanitarium.**—A resort for invalids, and others seeking a mild climate, at Magnolia on the St John's river East Florida. The climate of East Florida is very suitable for the Winter residence of persons in delicate health. It is rarely too warm for active exercise, and frost is seldom known. Very little rain falls, and the air is peculiarly free from moisture.

Magnolia is very easy of access, being one of the regular stopping places of the steamers, which run from Charleston weekly, and from Savannah three times every week to Jacksonville and Pilatka. The steamers from New York to Charleston and Savannah connect with the above, the passage being made through in four days. First class passage $33. The journey may be made to Savannah by railroad, and thence by steamer in about twenty four hours.

Dr. N. H. D. BENEDICT, formerly Superintendent of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, who has spent two Winters at Magnolia, with great benefit to his own health, intends to make it his residence, and will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care for the Winter. A hotel will be opened at Magnolia early in November, and conducted with special reference to the comfort of invalids, by Mr JAMES BENEDICT.

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Dr. BENEDICT may be seen at No 94 Ninth-st., New York, on the 11th and 12th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 to 10 o'clock, P. M., where he will be happy to give more minute information to those interested in the subject, or he may be addressed care of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., New-York.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled independent comfort for invalids of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

☞ **Wonderful Effects of the Electro-Chemical Foot-Bath.**—A patient who had been drugged with mineral medicines, was lately subjected to the action of Dr. S. B. SMITH'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL FOOT-BATH, and from his body was extracted mercury and lead. The lead was in sufficient quantity to cover a superficies of copper forty feet square. Let those who doubt, come and see. How many such cases be cured and thousands there are, until the poison is first drawn out?

SAM. B. SMITH, Electro-Magnetic Therapeutist,
No 77 Canal-st., New-York.
Price of the Battery, Appliances, and Bathing tub, $55.

☞ **Scrofula in its Most Aggravated Form**—Even after becoming firmly seated in the glands, and suppuration has continued for years readily yields to the powerful medicinal effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, which has cured more cases of long standing within the past ten years than all other remedies put together. Call at the office and see the certificate of Hon. JNO MINOR BOTTS, Virginia, of a most extraordinary cure performed by it on a member of his family. For sale at the principal depot, No. 304 Broadway, and by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

☞ **Twenty-Second Ward.**—The Republicans of the XXIId Ward will hold a Grand Ratification Meeting in the hall in 80th-st., east of 3d-av., on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct 11th, at 7½ o'clock. All friendly to the principles of the Syracuse Republican Convention, and to municipal reform are invited to attend and act on the report of the Nominating Committee. By order of the Executive Committee. WM. H. MITCHELL, Secretary.

☞ **Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters** are invaluable for Lame or Weak Backs, Pain in the Side or Chest, Weak Limbs, Liver and Kidney Complaints, &c. General Depot, No. 388 Hudson-st. Sold by most Druggists.

☞ **Notice**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their next meeting EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No 128 Bowery. Persons intending to emigrate will find them an opportunity. 160 acres, and three years to pay for it. W. WILDE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The Harbor Master (Flying District), that was to return in laurel minutes, will please call as soon as possible, at Pier No. 9 North River. The time is up.
H. L.

GREAT TRIUMPH!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE; ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISON; OUR DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," or "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State as at present.

Yours, &c.,
RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to most which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain,

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Bowe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4.*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several active and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, end their pamphlet with the exclamation. "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Premising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone. I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James B. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "*Cure*," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express.

SECOND. I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to one or more gross, and that "every bottle has effected a cure," thereby creating a demand for more, constitute evidence that cannot *honestly* be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other ague medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit. All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it.

LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission. All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergymen. The freight will be at my expense and pre-paid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling just in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM, T. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., B. A. FAHNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

Philadelphia, T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st.; Detroit, HIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 69 Clark-st.; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, ED. S. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO.; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO.; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 151 Chartres-st.; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

POLITICAL.

INDEPENDENT NOMINATION OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS, FOR STATE SENATOR FROM THE VIth DISTRICT.—The citizens of the XIth, XIIth, XVth, XVIth, XVIIIth, XIXth, XXth, XXIst and XXd Wards, (comprising the VIth Senate District) are invited to meet at the HIPPODROME corner of 23d-st. and Broadway, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at 7 o'clock, to ratify the nomination of Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS to the Senate. Dodworth's band will be in attendance. Eminent speakers will address the meeting. Signed by the following Delegates, elected by the electors from the nine Wards:

11.	Wm. Boardman, jr.	18.	James M. Thompson.
	David L. Young.		Rufus E. Crane.
	Wm. E. Sibell.	19.	H. W. Genet.
	Hiram Wisner.		Thomas F. Miley.
	H. O. Calkin.		John Gautier.
12.	J. M. McConnell.		John G. Lighbody.
	C. N. Decker.		Frederick L. Seeley.
	Wm. Oakley.	20.	Hubbard G. Stone.
	Spencer Gregory.		Daniel Gavey.
	Marcellus Eells.		James Kearney.
15.	Chester Driggs.		A. H. Campbell.
	James Hillyer.		Robert Leete.
	E. C. Decker.	21.	Francis L. Harris.
	Henry Snyder.		E. R. Sherman.
	J. B. Varnum, jr.		Wm. H. Haight.
16	Wm. Chester.		Wm. F. Jackson.
	D. Alonzo Cushman.		H. B. Cook.
	Isaac W. Smith.	22.	Martin Cisco.
	Joseph Divine.		George Briner.
	Thomas Cooper.		Francis Lackmaster.
18.	James M. Cross.		Albert Vanderbeck.
	John Ridley.		Peter Van Riper.
	Nathan R. Lang.		

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Will meet at the Tabernacle THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of ratifying the platform and nominations made by the Republican State Convention at Syracuse Sept. 27. Hon. HENRY WILSON, Gen. NYE, Judge CULVER and other eminent speakers will be present.
JAMES KENNEDY, } Committee of
T. S. BERRY, } Arrangements.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in paints, oils and window glass, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York, in consequence of one of the firm retiring. Any party acquainted with the business, and desirous of forming a connection, will address E. O., care of Box No. 1,846, Post-Office, stating capital, with references.

THE STOCK AND FIXTURES OF A LACE AND EMBROIDERY STORE FOR SALE—The stock is new, recently selected, and bought for cash. Has been established for five years. The rent is low, and a year has other business situated on the best business street in the City. The above is an opportunity seldom offered. Apply or address JOHN CLARK, No. 66 Warren-st., in store.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTNER WANTED—With this amount of capital. The business is well established and to any one who can show the amount it is a chance rarely met with, as the only reason will be a partner is the extension of the business. Address H., Union square Post-Office, stating where a personal address may be sent.

$6,000 ONLY OF CASH—Required to purchase one half interest in a manufacturing business already established, with buildings, engine, machinery, &c., complete, and now netting $600 per month. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Inquire, by addressing SMITH & CO., this office, stating time and place to be seen.

$500.—TO PHYSICIANS.—A good opportunity for a Physician to locate in the country, about 90 miles from the City is now offered by a Physician giving up his practice. The above amount will purchase a good horse, buggy, sleigh, harness, saddle &c., together with the good-will of a practice worth $1,000 a year. Address Dr. D. C. A., *Times* Office.

$800.—TO HATTERS AND OTHERS.—For sale the lease, stock and fixtures of a hat store, now doing a good business in an old established stand. This is a rare chance for an enterprising man. Inquire on the premises, No. 166 Chatham-st., to JAMES RIORDAN, proprietor.

STORE TO LET AND STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.—A newly fitted up thread and needle and fancy store, situated on the west side of Hudson-st., No. 263. The dwelling part of the house to let if required. The stock is worth about $2,500. Apply to JOHN CULYER, No. 251 Thompson-st.

TO CARPENTERS—SECOND-HAND SHELVING AND STORE FIXTURES FOR SALE.—Now in the store No 119 Maiden-lane. A carpenter about fitting up a new store, can work them in to advantage. They will be sold cheap. Apply immediately, to JOHN PHILLIPS, No. 207 Pearl-st.

$1,500—TO A PERSON having this amount and wishing to go into a business that will pay 30 per cent, or that wishes employment at a liberal salary, may hear of an opportunity by addressing H., at this office, for two days. Undoubted security will be given for the money in either case.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Corner of 34-av. and 22d-st. It has been long established, is well stocked, and doing a good business. For sale only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

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A useful family book, in which the wonderful history of Joseph is historically amplified for entertainment and instruction; confirmatory of the doctrine of particular Providence previously argued; and followed by a close inferential discussion of the question—Upon which Philosophical Basis, the Arminian or Calvanistic, can Divine Sovereignty be reconciled with Human Freedom?—together with the comforts and duties of the Christian life.

CONTENTS:

Lecture DOCTRINAL AND ARGUMENTATIVE.
I. Particular Providence in Distinction from General Proved.
HISTORICAL.
II. Joseph and his Brethren.
III. Treachery of Joseph's Brethren.
IV. Joseph in Slavery.
V. Joseph Withstanding Temptation.
VI Joseph in Prison.
VII Joseph, Viceroy of Egypt,
VIII. The Famine.
IX Joseph's Interviews with his Brethren.
X The Cup found in Benjamin's Sack—The Crisis.
XI. Joseph Meeting his Father.
XII. Jacob before Pharoah.
XIII. Joseph's Filial Piety.
INFERENTIAL AND ARGUMENTATIVE.
XIV. Arminianism and Calvinism.
XV. All Men Under the Control of Particular Providence.
XVI Comforts and Duties.

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The manner in which the author treats the various topics is admirable. The style is all that it should be, and the eloquent writer has shown himself to be a workman of the first order. Believing that these sermons are calculated to be greatly useful, especially in illustrating God's Particular Providence, and affording the people of the Lord much comfort arising from it, the undersigned most cordially recommends the work to all who love the truth as it is exhibited in the precious Bible.

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It is a work in a high degree interesting and instructive, the result of laborious and well-directed study, and contains unusual acuteness and force of argument, apt and ample illustration, and varied learning, in a style sprightly, racy, and attractive. An ingenious and able discussion and defence of a very important subject, the volume is cordially commended to the Christian community.

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The discussion respecting *Free Agency* is remarkably lucid. I do not know where the questions in controversy between Calvinism and Arminianism, Augustinianism and Pelagianism, Paulism and Pharisaism, are more distinctly and logically stated and argued.

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Let all those who wish to see the power of godliness revived, do all in their power to aid in the circulation of this work. It will be found to be intensely interesting, full of instruction, adapted to the wants of the reason, conscience and heart.

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A fine popular illustration of the glorious doctrine of Particular Providence, from the history of Joseph. The salient points of the instructive history are graphically depicted, and the incessant proof which they furnish of special Divine interposition, strikingly indicated. It is a work of evident care and learning, though written in a popular style. The great doctrine it inculcates is enforced with an emphasis and point that will leave the ingenuous reader no escape. It is an excellent work for the family and the Sabbath School.

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No young lady who gazes through half a dozen pages of this volume will throw it aside unread. If a real autobiography, it is also a work of brilliant imagination—more interesting than romance—more exciting than fiction. It is a drama of youthful life, joyous and sad by turns, sprightly, restless, exhibiting the passions of more ardent natures.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

It is well written. The narrative is sprightly, and sufficiently varied to keep up an interest in the story."

From the Hartford Secretary.

We have seldom read a book which pleased us more. It should be welcomed to every Christian home.

From the Boston Traveller

This is a good story, of good tendency, and very gracefully penned. We consider that she has succeeded in her aim. (See preface.) Space forbids us from a more extended notice of the work, but it has our heartiest approval. Than the remarks at the close of the volume we question if *there is a finer and more sublime passage* in the whole range of English literature.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The next regular monthly meeting will be held in the lecture room of the Church of the Pilgrims, (Dr. STORRS'), on TUESDAY EVENING, 9th inst., commencement at 7½ o'clock. An essay will be read by Mr. McGEE; subject, *The Practical Christian*. The public generally are invited to attend. This meeting being the first in the present fiscal year, an opportunity will be given for members to renew their membership, by payment of yearly dues.
WM. BACKUS, Chairman Lecture Com.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the BROOKLYN COLLEGIATE AND POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, will be held at the Institute, in Livingston-st., between Court and Boerum sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 9th of October, at 7½ o'clock. The annual report will be submitted, and an election held for six trustees, to fill the vacancies occasioned by these whose terms of service will then expire. A full attendance is particularly requested. By order of
JOSIAH O. LOW, Secretary.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The fourth general meeting for this year will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields, on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P. M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock. Lists close at No. 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst.
N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 488 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 7 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 2 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

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OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—The success which has attended this Institution during the past five years, while under the sole management of Rev. ELIAS S SCHENCK, has been such as to enable him to associate with himself Rev J. H. VAN COURT, and to obtain the handsome and commodious brick edifice recently erected and known as the Turner House It is now fully organized, and will not only in name but in fact be a High School on military principles, and with the systematic practice of gymnastic exercises Instruction will be given in all branches necessary for business, and in all those usually taught in college The accommodations are superior both for Summer and Winter, and are adequate to the wants of the Institution Pupils are received at any age. Circulars containing full particulars may be had at the music store of Wm Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway. A line left at the same place will procure an interview with one or both the Principals at any time during the month of October. The Winter Term will commence on the first Monday in November. Terms, $115 for the Winter.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible House, Astor-place. J. P. BROCKLEY, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies in course of which Latin, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are prepared. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—Fergusonville Delaware County, N Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal; S I FERGUSON M A, and A REDFIELD, Warrens.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Dec 1, and continues twenty-one weeks Expenses $60 per term students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm, also, a well furnished Gymnasium A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 261 West 14th-st., New York

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 28 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find the worthy of their attention Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq, No 116 Water-st, New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L I Oct. 3, 1855

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWENBERG, a native of Paris, who has for the last fifteen years taught the above languages in first-class sch ools and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instructions at her residence, (No 3 6th st.,) or at the residence of the pupils. Terms, $20 per month, three lessons in the week; $3 Private lessons also on moderate terms.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the V S SCHOOL Agency, No 293 Broadway; H. WESTERMAN & CO, No. 286 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No 2 Willow-st, or the Principal. AUG. F NITCHY.

MRS. BLIGH—Having a few hours disengaged in the mornings, wishes to form a class of six or eight pupils Parents placing their children in Mrs. Bligh's charge may rest assured that they shall be thoroughly instructed in the following course—English in all its branches, French, Drawing, and Music if required Address Mrs. BLIGH No 10 Nelson-place, near 5th-st.
REFERENCES—W. Foster, Esq, Albion Office, and W. B. DRAPER Esq, New York.

THE HUMBOLDT CLASSICAL AND MERCANTILE INSTITUTE—At No. 339 4th-av, where boys are instructed, on the German plan, by Drs. RICHARDS and BEHR, (the former from Prince Bismarck's College, Mississippi; the latter from the University of Berlin, Prussia,) is still open for the reception of pupils, number limited A few more desks can be occupied. Circulars at the Institute

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Mecdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

$5.—BOOK KEEPING ADAPTED TO SPECIAL BUSINESS—DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 659 Broadway, corner of Houston-st Business men may learn DOLBEAR'S short and easy system of double or single entry, adapted to special business, for only $5. A full course adapted to general business $10 Satisfaction guaranteed or the money returned.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTRAM HARRISON, B A Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17 Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY OR'S, No. 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method are invited to address No. 296 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 646 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

INSTRUCTION IN HARMONY—Mr. E. GRAF, from the conservatory of Paris, respectfully informs the public that his courses of harmony will re-open on the 15th inst. and will take place twice a week Private lessons at any time Terms moderate. Apply to the Professor from 2 to 3 P. M., at No. 23 Greene-st.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Danbury, Conn, will re-open on THURSDAY, Nov, 1., Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal Can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No 8 Warren-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, the 13th inst.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 14th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 19 BROADWAY, CORNER 10TH-ST. C. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 West 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

MR. JULIEN SMITH, (whose pupils have in a few months acquired a perfect knowledge of writing and practical arithmetic,) will re-open his Evening School for Writing and Practical Arithmetic, on the 15th inst.

MRS. S. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 1 Clinton Place, (corner of 8th-st and 4th-av.,) will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, for young ladies and children, No. 49 WEST 14TH-ST. Mlle. CHARLIER.

MISS ALLEN'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 8 West 20th-st., will be re-opened on MONDAY, Sept. 17

COAL.

COAL—PRICE REDUCED—The subscriber has changed the price of his Peach Orchard coal to the following rates, and is now receiving supplies of the first quality which he will furnish delivered from boats at 4 cents per ton less than the present rates. Lump Anthracite, for sale, White Ash, Schuylkill, Broken, Egg, Stove and Nut, Chamberlain and Lehigh Coal, Lump Red Ash, Lump Pittsburg and Lump Cannel Coal, Lump Cross Cut and Lump Red Ash, and Lump Cross Cut and Wetherill.

COAL $5 25—FLOUR $10—People's Coal and Flour Company, No. 26 Broadway, are now selling best quality red or white ash Coal and numerous and extra Flour by single ton or barrel at wholesale prices, delivered in Newyork, Brooklyn, Williamsburg or Jersey City. This office is established to put down the high prices of coal and flour. Coal by the cargo. No monopoly.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 per ton, well screened, from my yards King and Greenwich sts, 26th-st and 8th-av, No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best red-ash.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal, also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depot, No. 237 10th-st., between 23d and 23d sts.
SAMUEL WALLACE.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 385 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL $5 25 per ton, Red and White Ash, Egg, and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting chiefly, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first-class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, 22x50 feet, lot 22x124 feet, four-story, basement and sub cellar, containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, water, dumb waiter, speaking tubes, bells, force pump, hot air, furnace, &c. Court-yards in front 33½ feet Houses warranted in every particular, and built by day's work Splendid view of the bay, Staten Island and Jersey shore Derwood and Fort Hamilton, from the 2d, 3d and 4th-story rear rooms. Will sell or exchange for lots, farm or country residence, Illinois or Iowa land, and $1,000 in cash
EDWARD J POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry Lot 20x100; house three stories, supplied with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000 Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegant and commodious four-story brown-stone front house, No 260 West 32d-st; is in complete order for immediate occupation and is provided with all the usual modern improvements for water, gas and heated air, and is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family. The situation is elevated and peculiarly healthy. The house is 23 feet on front and 65 feet deep, built in the most substantial and careful manner The lot 96½ feet deep It will be sold, if bought the present month, for $13 000, and at no less, and $10 000 may remain on bond and mortgage, or it will be leased for five years to an acceptable and responsible tenant, on corresponding terms. Apply to JOHN G BITTERS, Agent, No, 352 9th-av.

VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE.—A view of 37½ acres superior land, eligibly situated at Plainfield N. J., 26 miles from New York, three minutes from Railroad Depot; dwelling 38 by 36 feet, Grecian style, main materials, hot air furnace, range, &c; two outbuildings complete. Ornamental trees, grape vines, and an abundance of fruit. Will be sold jointly or separate at a bargain. Terms easy. An improved Western farm will be taken as part payment Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO, Auctioneers, No 195 Broadway.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jane sts, with the foundation walls and building materials thereon Also, the adjoining three lots, 22 by 80 feet each, with three 3 story brick dwelling houses thereon, known as Nos 89, 91 and 93 Jane st, with a new six-horse power steam-engine and upright tubular boiler, (80 tubes,) pumps, shafting, &c Also, the two lots, Nos. 85 and 87 same street, each 21 by 80 feet, with the double 2 story and attic frame dwelling thereon. Terms liberal Apply to E. C HALLIDAY, No 4 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame house in excellent order, 22 by 34 feet, with an extension 12 by 26 feet filled in with brick; has finished walls, marble mantels, ground 80 by 158 feet, garden in excellent order and well stocked with fruit trees in all their variety; grapes in abundance; in Dominie Brown, west side of Franklin-av, south of Myrtle-av. Apply to A SMITH, Fulton Bank, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON—Fine large house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water baths, water closets, range, furnace, &c; carriage house, grew variety of fruit and shade trees, and about five acres handsomely laid out, and very view unsurpassed, 25 miles in extent Can be had a bargain if applied for immediately
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD.—A parcel of about 400 vacant lots, bounded by 68th and 75th sts., and 6d av and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood. To parties wishing to purchase for investment or speculation or with a view to an auction sale, inasmuch as the estate was original hands, and is without incumbrance of any kind, these courses are the purchase money may remain on mortgage for a term of years Apply to A J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad st

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—5 in 18th st.; 1 in 18th st; 1 in 20th-st.; 8 in 21st st; 4 in 22d-st; 1 in 24th st.; 4 in 29th st.; 1 in 30th-st.; 1 in second; 1 in 30th-st; 1 in 31st-st; 1 in 32d-st; 2 in 33d-st.; 4 in 34th-st.; 2 in 36th-st; 1 in 36th st; 1 in 37th-st; 1 in 42d-st
ANTHONY J BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—With all the modern improvements Possession given immediately For further particulars inquire on the premises, No. 18 Boorman-place, 33d-st, between 8th and 9th avs.

ORANGE COUNTY FARM, AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Fine farm and superior improvements, 111 acres, situated 11 miles from Newburg, will be sold cheap, for cash, or exchange for City property. Price, $70 Apply to C R MILLER & CO., auctioneers, No. 195 Broadway.

$5,500—FOR A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—In a choice location on Washington-av, Brooklyn MILES & BETTS, 67 Wall st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Situated in and near the pleasant Village of Saugerties and about 15 minutes by ferry from the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and commodious having a front of about 50 feet by 75 feet in depth, with colonnade in front and piazza on three sides, and replete with every convenience.—French windows, pure spring water carried into 2d story. about 11 acres of ground under good cultivation, including an excellent garden, grove of trees &c. The places peculiarly desirable for private residence or for school purposes, being perfectly healthy, with access to the Village and to churches of various denominations, with good society &c.

Several very superb building sites in the same vicinity, with from 5 to 20 acres each, are also offered They are immediately on the Hudson, overlooking it for 10 or 15 miles, and are every way desirable

Inquire of IRVING, PARMELEE & CO, No. 31 Pine st, or of JOHN FREAM, at residence of Blaze Louillard, Esq, Saugerties, Ulster County, New-York

HOUSES, &c., WANTED

HOUSE WANTED—In a first-class location, at a rent of about $1,000 to $1,200 per year The whole furniture will be purchased with the house worth from $2,000 to $3 000 Also wanted, three furnished houses until May, at a rent of $150 to $200 per month, between 4th and 6th aves., and below 24th st., for small families. Apply immediately to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 195 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—For a small family, for the Winter or until May an elegantly furnished house, near 14th-st. and 5th av. for which from $300 to $400 per month will be paid. Address immediately, with location, FURNISHED HOUSE, Box No 3,248 Lower Post Office.

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—For the Winter, in a small respectable house (distance no object). Two rooms, with use of kitchen, sufficient. Family quite small. Rent in advance, if desired. Address, stating terms, W. S., at this office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED By a small family without children, with modern improvements in a respectable neighborhood. Rent not to exceed $250. Address G H. K., Office of the *Daily Times*.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern 3-story house, No. 235 West 24th st., with gas, Croton water and bath, first class neighborhood; rent $700; possession on or before the 1st November; part of the furniture can be had if wanted. Apply at No 101 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries Inquire at No. 224 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av, adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished—A modern built dwelling house in 18th st, near Irvingplace. Apply to No, 90 East 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No, 77 West 20th-st. It is in complete order and repair. Apply to CHAS B. HART, No. 51 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Two furnished houses in South Brooklyn, in a very desirable location, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry Houses strictly modern and neatly furnished To a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to A J BLEECKER & CO, No. 7 Broad-st.

BAKERY TO LET—The Bakery and residence, No. 28 Harrison-st. The place has been used as a Bakery for the last 25 years. Inquire of R. E. STILWELL, U. S. Court, corner College place and Murray-st.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building, 18x36 feet, on the northwest corner of 11th-av. and 32d-st., formerly occupied by H. R. DUNHAM & Co., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 54th-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 3-story stores, Nos 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in every respect. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 47 Wall-st.

STORES OR WAREHOUSES TO LET—In the Granite Building, corner of Lumber-st and Broadway, Williamsburg, suitable for a variety of business. Apply to the Janitor on the premises, or to D. & E. LITTLEJOHN & CO., No. 32 and 34 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—In small and airy rooms, in the new building in Gold-st., Apply to
C. G. HULL & SON, No. 188 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. S. UNDERWOOD, Counsellor at Law, 17 Wall-st., (late with Hall & Underwood,) who transacts the business of Bounty Land Claims, Pensions, Patents, &c. Soldiers can obtain their Land Warrants of J. S. U.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR, BROTHERS & CO., No. 76 Wall-st., New-York, will still purchase Warrants promptly at current rates.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms, and claims for bounty land collected by
REED, WOODMAN, No. 44 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 42 Wall-st.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $300,000.
Office, No. 52 Wall-st, opposite the Merchants' Exchange
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE GREAT WESTERN INSURANCE COMPANY having its cash capital all paid in, will commence taking Marine Risks, MONDAY, October 1, at their Office, Great Western Buildings, No. 33 Pine st.

The Company returns to its customers seventy-five per cent. of the net profits of the years business in scrip.

Copies of the Prospectus and Charter can be had by application at the Secretary's Desk.
DOUGLAS ROBINSON, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos 9 Wall-st. and 266 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $250,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CREWELL, Sec. MASON THOMSON, Pres.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No 91 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of C. J SCHMITT, Esq., No 556 Broadway, who is retiring from the trade.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large warehouse No. 556 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel,) the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, who is retiring from the business. Every article has been made under his own supervision, is warranted to be manufactured in the best possible manner, and to stand the test of FURNACE HEAT—will be sold without regard to cost in order to close the business The stock comprises elegant rosewood parlor suits carved in the best manner; plush, and hair cloth tête-à-têtes, fauteuils, do. do. chairs, mirror & glass screens, secretaries and book-cases, etageres with marble tops and looking-glass backs, lined with satin wood wardrobes, Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, sofa, side and centre tables with marble tops, dressing bureaux, washstands, extension tables, hall stands, &c Also mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, chamber and dining-room furniture, &c The whole being the stock of one manufacturer and warranted in every manner; will be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Under $200 cash, over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500 four months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to seller Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer
A LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE
Of Building Lots in
WEST FLUSHING.
BARKER & DUNCOMB.

WILL SELL on TUESDAY, October 9, 1855, at 12 o'clock, on the grounds, a large number of Lots and Plots in the

VILLAGE OF WEST FLUSHING.

Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market slip six times every day, and connects with railroad at Hunter's-Point Persons wishing to attend the sale will take the 10 o'clock boat from Fulton Market. Flushing stages leave Peck slip and Grand-st ferries, Williamsburgh every hour, and pass directly through the property. Persons desiring to attend can also leave in the 10 or 11 o'clock stage. Terms easy, title indisputable.

For maps, free tickets, and other information, apply to the Agents, BARKER & DUNCOMB,
14 Pine-st, or to
JAMES RILY, No. 342 6th-st, New York. FRANCIS WEEKS, No 57 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. E. C. FERRY, cor. Sands-st and 5th av., Eastern district. MONROE & ALLEN, South 7th-st. near the ferry.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid Parisian mirrors, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano forte, oil paintings, marble statuary, &c., at the residence No 153 West 21st-st—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, without reserve, on WEDNESDAY Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture &c., of the above first class house which has been recently furnished with the most costly and elegant furniture, most of which was imported Catalogues can be obtained at Messrs J Vogt & Co's, No 59 John st., or at the office of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th st and 8th-av

PARLORS—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, embroidered Brussels carpets, velvet pile of Frankfin-av, south of Myrtle-av. Apply to A SMITH, Fulton Bank, New-York.

BEAUTIFUL LITTLE COUNTRY SEAT AT IRVINGTON—Fine large house, with all the modern improvements, gas, hot and cold water baths, water closets, range, furnace, &c; carriage house, grew variety of fruit and shade trees, and about five acres handsomely laid out, and very view unsurpassed, 25 miles in extent Can be had a bargain if applied for immediately
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

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$5,500—FOR A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—In a choice location on Washington-av, Brooklyn MILES & BETTS, 67 Wall st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LEASE, AND BUILDING SITES FOR SALE—Situated in and near the pleasant Village of Saugerties and about 15 minutes by ferry from the Hudson River Railroad. The house is large and commodious having a front of about 50 feet by 75 feet in depth, with colonnade in front and piazza on three sides, and replete with every convenience.—French windows, pure spring water carried into 2d story. about 11 acres of ground under good cultivation, including an excellent garden, grove of trees &c. The places peculiarly desirable for private residence or for school purposes, being perfectly healthy, with access to the Village and to churches of various denominations, with good society &c.

Several very superb building sites in the same vicinity, with from 5 to 20 acres each, are also offered They are immediately on the Hudson, overlooking it for 10 or 15 miles, and are every way desirable

Inquire of IRVING, PARMELEE & CO, No. 31 Pine st, or of JOHN FREAM, at residence of Blaze Louillard, Esq, Saugerties, Ulster County, New-York

AUCTION SALES.

EDGEN B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10, at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of second hand Furniture, with which sale will commence Also, stock of a City manufacturer, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites, covered in rich French brocatel and hair cloth, elaborately carved rosewood armours, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, elegant French and gothic bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstand, cabinet, &c. Also, a quantity of furniture, en suite, elegantly painted; hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, bedsteads, couches, &c., &c. An invoice of decorated china suitable for presents; silver plated ware, mirrors, oil painting gas chandeliers, brackets pendants, &c; For further particulars see *Herald*

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on TUESDAY next, Oct. 9, at their auction room a large and varied stock of dry goods, comprising a great variety of ribbons, bonnet laces, silks, satins, millinery goods of all descriptions, and other dry goods all in good order, and to be sold for cash, without reserve to close a concern

To MILLINERS.—Also, a large quantity of cap tabs, bonnet linings, and other goods for milliners

The above is an entire stock, having cost over $12,000, and will be found well worthy the attention of our customers and the trade generally. Catalogues and goods ready on the morning of sale.

J. S. H BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—TUESDAY Oct. 9, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of best W. G. blue and all kinds common ware; 150 packages glassware of all kinds; china tea sets, Britannia ware, clocks, carpeting, fancy goods, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping. Catalogues now ready. City and country dealers are directed to the above.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10, at their salesrooms, No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, a splendid stock of rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut furniture, comprising parlor suites, book cases, wardrobes, tables, sofas, tête-a-tête, &c.;—also, elegant enamelled cottage suites Sale peremptory, to pay advances. Terms cash Catalogues at sale

E. SEELY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Will be sold at auction on TUESDAY, Oct. 9, at 10½ o'clock, A. M. at the store No 606 Grand st. A quantity of valuable wines brandies, cordials &c. Also a choice assortment of teas and coffees together with the fixtures of the store, and all the valuable appurtenances of a large and extensive tea establishment.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW—Will sell at Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, lot 25 feet 6 in front on south side Pearl-st, with two store and attic frame houses thereon, about 200 feet east of 4th-av., with the block adjoining fronting 100 feet; also, lot on 44th-st., 250 feet east of 8th-av. Terms at sale.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—POSITIVE SALE OF OIL PAINTINGS.—TO-MORROW (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, at Chickering Hall, No. 291 Fifth-av., will be sold, without reserve, an assortment of Paintings, in gilt frames, consisting of landscapes, figures, &c., an invoice of frames, &c., also upon sale the Furniture.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GRACEFUL CRAFT & FIXTURES.—THIS DAY (Tuesday) at 10 o'clock, at No. 10 Bay-st., foot of Greenwich-st., will be sold, the sloop-rigged yacht *Graceful Craft*, 30 tons burthen, 50 feet long, 12 feet beam, 6 feet hold, with her outfit, consisting of sails, rigging, anchors, cables, &c.; also, the fixtures, consisting of stoves, pipes, tables, chairs, berths, mattresses, blankets, &c.; also, a quantity of coals, paints, boilers, stocks.

George Read, Auctioneer.

GEORGE READ—Will sell at the Merchants' Exchange, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, at the auction rooms, No 11 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture of every description. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH L SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE—JOSEPH L. SMITH will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at the furniture of that first-class house, No 16 Franklin-st., 4th house west of Broadway. On account of the great number of articles to be sold, the sale will commence at 10 o'clock precisely.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, corner of Atlantic and Court sts., Brooklyn, the usual amount of general household furniture.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every TUESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiable Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collateral Securities. Liberal Advances made. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

WILLIAM IRVING Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SILVER AND SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINESE GOODS, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Oct 9 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, window curtains, elegant suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; mahogany and rosewood bedstead, mahogany and rosewood parlor chairs covered in hair cloth and delaine mahogany and rosewood centre tables, elegant rosewood wardrobe, rosewood and mahogany wash-stands and bureaus, mahogany French bedsteads, cottage bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, cane seat chairs, crockery, &c. Also, to close consignments, silver forks, cake and cream and teapot; sugar bowls and cream pitcher; table, dessert and tea spoons and forks; also, fine gold hunting watch, fob chain and seal, also, heavy silver-plated casters, cake baskets, liquor stands, spoons and forks, cutlery, &c. Also, an invoice of Chinese goods, lacquered cabinets, tables, tea trays, work boxes, shawl boxes, Chinese canes &c

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton on WEDNESDAY, Oct 10, at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of second hand Furniture, with which sale will commence Also, stock of a City manufacturer, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites, covered in rich French brocatel and hair cloth, elaborately carved rosewood armours, wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries, elegant French and gothic bedsteads, marble top dressing bureaus and washstand, cabinet, &c. Also, a quantity of furniture, en suite, elegantly painted; hair mattresses, palliasses, lounges, bedsteads, couches, &c., &c. An invoice of decorated china suitable for presents; silver plated ware, mirrors, oil painting gas chandeliers, brackets pendants, &c; For further particulars see *Herald*

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO. Auctioneers

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE STOCK OF DRY GOODS.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on TUESDAY next, Oct. 9, at their auction room a large and varied stock of dry goods, comprising a great variety of ribbons, bonnet laces, silks, satins, millinery goods of all descriptions, and other dry goods all in good order, and to be sold for cash, without reserve to close a concern

To MILLINERS.—Also, a large quantity of cap tabs, bonnet linings, and other goods for milliners

The above is an entire stock, having cost over $12,000, and will be found well worthy the attention of our customers and the trade generally. Catalogues and goods ready on the morning of sale.

J. S. H BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

**CROCKERY

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EX-
CHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
[illegible]
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4 679 457 67
Average amount of Specie.....1,037 931 39
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late Banks of issue.....
Average amount of Deposits.....81 469 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....4,704,967 57
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COM-MERCE, in NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,388,875 14
Average amount of Specie.....1,090,334 56
Average amount of Circulation.....2,166 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,643 533 41
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE, in New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
HENRY F. VAIL Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of Oc ober, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1 239.180 07
Average amount of Specie.....46,969 44
Average amount of Circulation.....105,401 00
Average amount of Deposits.....976,683 45
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS Cashier
Sworn before me, this 8th day of Oc ober, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of O ober 1855
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,421,920 07
Average amount of Specie.....451,513 75
Average amount of Circulation.....249,321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,8 5,644 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. P. HALSEY Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,843 165 29
Average amount of Specie.....99,787 62
Average amount of Circulation.....190 6 0
Average amount of Deposits.....1,771,513 09
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,104 728 38
Average amount of Specie.....463,484 09
Average amount of Circulation.....114,941 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,3 8 6 83
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROSS LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. H. LOWRY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, N. WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. WITHERS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1 661 966 33
Average amount of Specie.....97,497 63
Average amount of Circulation.....194 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....831 264 27
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N G BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,457,943 38
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$260,510 76
Average amount of Specie.....18,898 96
Average amount of Circulation.....103,479 00
Average amount of Deposits.....155,764 63
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,578,117 34
Average amount of Specie.....77,843 22
Average amount of Circulation.....69,534 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,076,561 71
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of O tober, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$598 496 58
Average amount of Specie.....130,027 00
Average amount of Circulation.....60,185 41
Average amount of Deposits.....384,062 47
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,482,697 60
Average amount of Specie.....247 589 00
Average amount of Circulation.....279 1 [illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....1,184 884 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me this 8th day of Oct ber, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$764 819 05
Average amount of Specie.....58,534 56
Average amount of Circulation.....189,470 00
Average amount of Deposits.....811,804 98
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
GIDEON L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
ROBERT STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCIAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier of the COMMERCIAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM H. WEBB, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
SMITH E. LANE Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief
W. B. BALLOW Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,547,210 02
Average amount of Specie.....185,361 26
Average amount of Circulation.....129 321 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,375,930 09
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$680,354 39
Average amount of Specie.....36,836 22
Average amount of Circulation.....113 494 00
Average amount of Deposits.....602,982 53
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$634,169 24
Average amount of Specie.....102,582 73
Average amount of Circulation.....88,863 00
Average amount of Deposits.....650,422 61
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JNO C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$387 676 00
Average amount of Specie.....34,392 00
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....198,476 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM STEBBINS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$584 632 98
Average amount of Specie.....90,923 88
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, I V H BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
IAN V H BERTHOLF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
JOHN HUDDMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANU-FACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS H. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOMAS H. ACLY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of Oct ber, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COM-PANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,708,140 22
Average amount of Specie.....504 613 08
Average amount of Circulation.....33[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....3,264,076 17
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$776,205 80
Average amount of Specie.....51,756 85
Average amount of Circulation.....90,866 00
Average amount of Deposits.....583 241 54
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. J. C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,138,577 93
Average amount of Specie.....98,504 03
Average amount of Circulation.....124,144 00
Average amount of Deposits.....814,582 65
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,027,436 53
Average amount of Specie.....663,031 55
Average amount of Circulation.....412,462 44
Average amount of Deposits.....3,379 432 81
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK-ING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,129 405 38
Average amount of Specie.....71,449 86
Average amount of Circulation.....200,081 00
Average amount of Deposits.....812 321 53
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$734 386 03
Average amount of Specie.....51,882 66
Average amount of Circulation.....190,202 00
Average amount of Deposits.....497 169 83
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. E. D. BRCAR, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JOHN B. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,100,906 06
Average amount of Specie.....153 818 27
Average amount of Circulation.....86,570 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,819,462 64
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
C B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2 [illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....1,011,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....4,45[illegible]
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of October 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK, in the City of New-York, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,158,112 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
HENRY MEIGS Jr. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8 h day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,107,365 00
Average amount of Specie.....75,521 00
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
ROBERT M STREBEIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,532 748 21
Average amount of Specie.....176,186 06
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B T. HOOGLAND Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$211,127 38
Average amount of Specie.....12,519 83
Average amount of Circulation.....42,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.....120,277 83
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY President.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of October, 1855
N. C EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,923 92
Average amount of Specie.....24,848 19
Average amount of Circulation.....63 062 00
Average amount of Deposits.....117,006 63
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EX-CHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$210,912 97
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of Oct ber, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,097 882 84
Average amount of Specie.....86,906 66
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average Amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. B HAYS Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8 h day of October 1855.
EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,260,027 07
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statements correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
SAMUEL JESUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$914 222 34
Average amount of Specie.....56 640 6
Average amount of Circulation.....112,453 00
Average amount of Deposits.....602,936 81
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I. A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,098,254 00
Average amount of Specie.....74,722 06
Average amount of Circulation.....108,374 00
Average amount of Deposits.....841 933 00
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W A KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W A KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of October, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,366,818 91
Average amount of Specie.....65,891 08
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me this 8th day of October, 1855.
E B FALLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK, NEW-PORT—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 6th day of October, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,641 118 47
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Due Banks.....
City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 8th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.
WM. N DUNNELL,
No 135 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

RAILROADS.

[illegible]
DANIEL CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE OF SHORT RAILROADS—FOR CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO—Via Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railroad, Buffalo to Cleveland, and Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, Cleveland to Toledo, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Canada, Michigan, Wisconsin, Kansas, Nebraska, Territories, Pacific States and Europe.
Fare Always as Low as by Any Other Route.
Through Tickets and Through Rates to all Points West, Northwest and Southwest, may be obtained at the Company's Office, No. 191 Broadway, New-York.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 1 A. M., Cleveland at 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M., Cincinnati 4 A. M.
Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:45 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M., Cincinnati 4 A. M.
Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 5 P. M., Cincinnati 4 A. M.
Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 2:45 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.
Through Tickets from Cleveland.
Steamboat Express.—Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.
Accommodation for Sandusky.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.
Night Passenger for Sandusky.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.
Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices. E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 9:50 P. M., connecting with steamer BARONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, &c.
Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Newport passengers by this route have baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.
Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.
Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:
Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.
Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.
Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.
Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.
J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUM-BUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c., *via* CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD.—This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations in newspaper puffs, nor anonymous correspondence to recommend it

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Card

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Having seen a communication from Dr. [illegible], of your City, in which he refers to an article from our "Invalid Physician," published in the *Virginia Medical and Surgical Journal*, I beg the privilege of adding a few words through your paper to correct an assumption made by the aforesaid Dr. H, in regard to a statement contained in that article. The "*Invalid Physician*" alluded to is well known to me, and I happen to know that the description of his visit to a certain "*Inhaling Doctor*," quoted by Dr. H. in his letter, was intended to apply to the establishment of Dr. H. *himself*, and had no reference *whatever* to Dr. SANFORD, upon whom he never called during his stay in the City. The charge then made against Dr. S., in the article referred to, is a most *villainous perversion* of the truth, and *the writer knew it to be so* when he penned it. I will furthermore state, that I am an "Invalid Physician" from the South, suffering from a chronic disease of my lungs, and came to this City for the express purpose of trying the effects of "Medicated Inhalation." I called upon Dr. SANFORD and upon Dr. HUNTER, and *carefully* and *thoroughly* examined the two different methods of treatment; after which I had no hesitancy in adopting the treatment of the *former* rather than the *latter*, for the reason that it was not only new to the Profession, but to my mind more *rational* and *practical* than the old method which Dr. H. claims to have introduced into this country.

Respectfully yours, G. STOCKING, M. D.,
Fredericksburg, Va.

"OCT. 8. METROPOLITAN HOTEL, NEW YORK."

Weekly Report of Deaths

In the City and County of New-York, from the 29th day of September to the 6th day of October, 1855. Men, 78; women, 84; boys, 117; girls, 132—Total, 411. Adults, 196; children 240; males, 199; females, 168; colored persons, 10:

DISEASES.

Abscess of scrotum, 1	Dropsy..... 6	Indam. of womb. 2	
Abscess of groin, and bubo, 1	Dropsy in head. 16	Jaundice..... 1	
Apoplexy..... 4	Dropsy in heart. 1	Liver, disease of 2	
Asthma..... 2	Drowned..... 1	Marasmus, adult 1	
Bleeding (inter.) 1	Dysentery..... 28	Marasmus, infants 28	
Bleeding, lungs. 4	Enlargement of heart..... 1	Mortification of foot and leg.... 1	
Bleeding, womb. 1	Erysipelas..... 1	Mortification of urinary organs. 1	
Bowels dis of.. 1	Fever..... 1	Old age..... 6	
Bronchitis..... 3	Fever, congest'e. 2	Palsy..... 2	
Burned or scalded 1	Fever, intermit't 1	Parturition, diff't 1	
Casualty, by fall. 1	Fever, remittent. 3	Pleurisy..... 1	
Casualty, injury to the spine.... 1	Fever, scarlet.... 5	Premature birth. 8	
Casualties, run over..... 1	Fever, typhoid.... 3	Rupture..... 1	
Cancer, internal. 1	Fever, typhus..... 7	Rupture of spleen 1	
Cholera infantum 14	Fracture of skull 1	Scrofula..... 1	
Cholera morbus. 1	Hooping cough.... 14	Small-pox..... 3	
Congest'n, brain. 5	Indam. of bowels 4	Softening stom'ch 2	
Congest'n, lungs. 4	Inflam. of bowels by injury..... 1	Spine, disease of 1	
Consumption.... 44	Inflam. of bowels by scald..... 2	Spine, disease of (Pott's)..... 1	
Convuls'ns, adult.. 1	Inflam. of bowels by suicide, hanging 2	Stillborn..... 28	
Convuls'ns, infants 24	Inflam. of brain.. 6	Suicide, drowning 1	
Convul'ns puerp'l 1	Inflam. of heart.. 1	Teething..... 3	
Croup..... 1	Inflam. of lungs. 9	Tumor from mercury..... 1	
Debility, infantile. 8	Inflam. of stom'h 2	Ulc. of bowels... 1	
Delirium trem's. 1	Inflam. of veins.. 1		
Diarrhœa..... 18			
Total.....			375

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints &c.....	3	Stillborn, and prem. birth.	28
Brain and nerves.....	57	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	113
General to organs.....	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers	37
Heart and blood-vessels..	8	Urinary Organs.....	2
Lungs, Throat, &c.....	98		
Old Age.....	6	Total.....	375
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers.....	10		

Of which 18 were from violent causes

AGES.—Under 1 year, 122; 1 to 2 years, 57; 2 to 5 years, 41; 5 to 10 years, 10; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 10; 20 to 25 years, 12; 25 to 30 years, 26; 30 to 40 years, 27; 40 to 50 years, 17; 50 to 60 years, 24; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 8; 80 to 90 years, 1; 90 to 100 years, 2—Total, 375.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 10; France, 1; Germany, 20; Ireland, 57; Italy, 2; Scotland, 3; Switzerland, 2. United States, 269; Unknown, 9; West Indies, 1—Total, 375

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island 2; Bellevue Hospital, 4; City Hospital, 7; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 3; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 11; Work House, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 36.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.....	11	XI.....	12
II.....	2	XII.....	21
III.....	28	XIII (includes Randall's & Ward's Islands.....	23
IV (excludes City Hospital).....	21	XIII.....	16
V.....	13	XIV.....	15
VI.....	19	XV.....	10
VII.....	14	XVI.....	11
VIII.....	14	XVII.....	27
		XVIII.....	25
		XIX (excludes Blackwell's Island).....	28
		XX.....	26
		XXI (excludes Bellevue Hospital).....	27
		XXII.....	28
Total.....			375

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 6, 1855.

At a Police Station.

Calling last evening at the Fourth District Station-house, we were much amused with a dialogue passing between Capt. DITCHETT and a short, pursey fellow, evidently a cockney, whose dilapidated white hat bore evident marks of a late visit to the kennel.

"Cap'n, I want justice."

"Well, friend," said the Captain, "you must go to the Police Court; that is supposed to be the place of its dispensation."

"Well, d'ye know H'OGDEN, Cap'n o' the Humbrella Guards. Hi mean the H'OGDEN w'ot keeps hon the corner o' Hoak and Hollver streets, where 'e sells hale; hi went hin to HOGDEN's to get a glass o' hale, and the blackguard smashed my 'at down hover my hi's, and hick'd me hout hinto the kennel. Now, Capten, hi ham from Hengland, and hi wants satisfaction; an' if there his hany justice in this country, by 'evings hi want hit."

The Captain politely desired the doorman to put him on his road.

Looking round we noticed relics of several scrapes and melees; the club with which the *Ethiopian* struck the *Greek*; the pistol that *slewed* a tailor; but more prominent than all was an iron plate, of about twelve inches square, which has lately been raised from the River, at the foot of Dover-street. The plate was the covering of the cathead of the sunken ship "*Joseph Walker*," and having been repainted, it bears the following inscription:

JOSEPH WALKER.

Burned and sunk Dec. 27, 1853.
Raised Sept 26, 1855.

There are many other articles of which an interesting notice might be made, but amongst the multiplicity of articles in this museum of criminals tools, none was so suggestive to our minds as the above.

Trial of Life-Boats.

We went to the Navy-Yard yesterday to witness the trial of rival life-boats which was appointed to take place at 10 o'clock. The trial came off some hours behind time, but the judge were not there, and no decisions as to superiority were given. Still there was some sport. Thirty boys from the *North Carolina*, assisted in the various operations, trying to tip the boats over, to sink them, to row them, &c. Four boats were on the ground, or rather in the water. We briefly describe them:

GWYN'S GALVANIZED IRON LIFE BOAT.—This boat is 26 feet 6 inches long, 6 feet broad, and 2 feet 4 inches deep; weighs between 700 and 800 pounds, and will carry 30 men; when launched draws 9 inches of water. She is built in 12 air-tight sections, which are used for carrying water and provisions; each section is provided with a pump in case of leakage; as the sections are independent of each other, no danger would ensue from one or two being stove in. The peculiarity of this boat is, that the top and bottom are precisely similar, so that if the boat should turn over (which the owner says is impossible,) the occupants would have nothing to do but to get in again—the floor being an open wooden grating, resting on the thwarts, which are underneat, so that water runs out as fast as it enters, she being buoyed up by the air-tight compartments. This boat costs about $550.

WADSWORTH'S SELF-BAILING LIFE-BOAT, built in New-Bedford, Mass., was exhibited by Messrs. FISH & LEWIS; a cedar boat, modeled like a whale-boat, sixteen feet long, six feet wide, bottom and sides air tight, with an air-tight cylinder running round her gunwale, will carry about twenty men. There are tubes level with the floor of this boat, projecting into the water under the keel, which carries off all the water which enters. She was thrown off the stock stern foremost, when she righted, half full, but cleared herself in about two minutes. She cost about $150.

BERDAN'S CONGREGATING LIFE-BOAT.—This boat is constructed of a double thickness of painted fire-proof canvas, with a layer of gutta percha between. She is so arranged that her sails may be taken out, and her timbers turn round against her keel, when she may be folded up like a bolt of canvas. She has an air-tight cylinder running round, which, when inflated, will sustain a hundred men. She is very light, and will bear all the weight which can be put in her. A good auxiliary to the other boats of vessels, as the space of an ordinary boat would be enough for twelve like this, she was drawn from the water, folded up, then inflated and launched again in less than ten minutes. A regular "Yankee invention."

TEWKESBURY'S REVERSIBLE AND SELF BAILING LIFE-BOAT.—This was a model, very small, constructed similar to the first described boat, in having top and bottom alike. She was very heavy. She was thrown from the dock, and half filled with water; she soon cleared herself, when two of the *North Carolina* boys were sent in her to row. On their return they pronounced it "—— hard pulling."

Some day this week a new trial will take place. We would suggest to the exhibitors to bring men with them to man their boats who are not afraid of a ducking, as some difficulty was experienced yesterday on this account.

☞ An epidemic of unusual virulence is attacking the horses of this City, and in all directions fine plump animals may be seen lying dead by the wayside. Of course the poor and overworked beasts are more numerous. We understand that the Knickerbocker Stage Co. lost forty in one week.

☞ The streets *ought* to be clear. They say the cost of keeping them clear and satisfying those who have the jobs this year, will amount to some $400,000!

Large Fire.

A long row of sheds in Thirty-Ninth street, running from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, and a quantity of feed which they contained, were destroyed by fire between 9 and 10 o'clock last night.

The sheds were owned by NOAH A. CHILDS, and were leased out to a number of milkmen. About 250 cows belonging to the different tenants were in the sheds when the fire broke out, but they were all saved.

Mr. CHILDS estimates his loss at $4,000. He is insured for $2,900 in various insurance offices, nearly all of them located in Philadelphia. The loss on feed to the various tenants is about $1,000—no insurance.

The fire originated in about the middle of the row of sheds, in a part stored with hay, and is believed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Fatal Fall.

An Irishwoman named REARDON, while in a state of intoxication, fell from the third story window of her residence, No. 32 Cherry-st., to the pavement. The force of the fall fractured the skull, exposing the brain. The injured woman was conveyed to the hospital by officer OAKLEY of the Fourth District.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—OCT. 8.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

William N. Hazard was this morning put on trial for mayhem of his captain, on board of a vessel in the Gulf Stream. The Statute of April 30, 1790, subjects the party convicted of this offence to imprisonment for a term of not more than seven years or fine not exceeding $1,000. The captain and mate were the only witnesses for government. The captain testified that defendant struck him, threw a billet of wood at him, and threw him down and bit off a part of his nose.

The mate substantially confirmed the evidence of the captain, and testified to pulling the defendant off the captain. No witnesses were examined for defence, but defendant's counsel tried to make it appear that there was provocation. The Jury, after being out a few minutes returned a verdict of guilty. Mr. Barnaby appeared for the defendant.

Edward Barney was then put on trial for allowing the engine on board a small steamer, plying between New York and Perth Amboy, of which he was the engineer, to carry steam at a higher rate of pressure than the law allows. Testimony was taken. Mr. Ridgway appeared for the defendant.

The enlistment cases were set down for trial on Wednesday.

Third-avenue Sewer—Railroad Injunction Upon City Improvement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Some time in August last proposals were issued from the "Croton Department" for the erection of a sewer in Third-avenue, from Seventy ninth to Eighty-fourth-street. The contract was awarded to the lowest bidder, and the work commenced about the 5th of September, and progressed until the 10th, when the contractor was restrained from the further prosecution of the same by an injunction obtained against him by the Third-avenue Railroad Company. The case has been argued, and it is understood that Judge WOODRUFF, before whom the hearing was had, has decreed in favor of the injunction. The owners and occupants of property along the line of this contemplated improvement, have suffered much loss and damage from the want of it—not only pecuniarily, and on the score of inconvenience, but in a sanitary point of view; and they are curious to know if all their franchises and rights in these matters have really and truly been ceded away, or sold out to the several railroad monopolies of the City,—and if the Judiciary are inclined to indorse the sale. They are law-abiding citizens, and would be pleased to see the written opinion and points of law upon which His Honor has been pleased to base his decision in the case, that they may at least be prepared to surrender with becoming decency when the order comes. Will you, Sir, be kind enough to assist us in the matter, and oblige A SUFFERER.

NEW YORK, Oct. 8, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

The Case of Jobson Against Dr John Allen—Mr. Allen's Statement of the Affair.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the criminal complaint of DAVID W. JOBSON against me, to which reference was made in an article that appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of the 13th September last, I deem it due to myself, as one very wrongfully and unjustly accused, to state to the public, that after all the evidence against me was introduced before Justice DAVISON, my counsel, W. W. NORTHROP, Esq., deeming the testimony entirely insufficient to make out a cause to hold me for trial, made a motion to the Court to dismiss the proceedings for the above named reason.

Whereupon the Justice stated in the presence and hearing of the parties that the proof then before him was wholly insufficient to hold me for trial, but inasmuch as Mr. SICKELS's testimony was claimed to be material in the case, he would see that gentleman, and if any statements made by him changed the nature of the case as it appeared to him, I was then to be informed, and the examination continued, and my defence heard. The statement, therefore, in the article to which allusion has been made, that "Justice DAVISON *reserved* his decision"—conveyed to the reader an incorrect impression how the case then stood, and was calculated to impress on the mind the idea that my innocence of the *all god* crime did not so fully and clearly appear as to warrant my immediate discharge. But whatever might be the inferences to be derived from said article, the case was dismissed by Justice DAVISON, without requiring of me any rebutting testimony, as Mr. JOBSON had failed to sustain the charge of any criminal act or intent on my part.

Although my acquittal in this base charge, upon the testimony OR the part of the complainant, is, and ought to be, a full vindication of my character from any imputations that might be made against me on account of my arrest, still I deem it proper to state briefly the *facts* in the case, that the public may know the business relations that have existed between Mr. JOBSON and myself, from which it will be manifest how unjust such a charge was against me. I had a suit pending in the United States Court, at Cincinnati, against Dr. HUNTER, for infringement of my patent method of setting artificial teeth. Mr. JOBSON assisted me in making an abstract of some testimony which occupied his time only a few days, and then went with me to Cincinnati as a witness. For these services and attendance as such witness I paid him $361, including a suit of clothes and his traveling expenses to the place aforesaid.

After my return to New-York, Mr. JOBSON demanded of me $1,200 more. His charges I considered, and still do, extravagantly exorbitant, and I would not consent to pay him any such sum, but I assured him I was willing to pay him whatever was right, and would leave the amount to be fixed by any three gentlemen; as I thought, and now claim, that he had been fully paid for all his services and time. To this amicable mode of settling the matter between us he would not consent, but resorted to this criminal complaint, charging me with obtaining his *services under false pretenses*, and claimed on his examination *only* the sum of $1,678, and rendered his bill of items as follows:

To four weeks' work as an expert, at $100 per week.....	$400
Six weeks as witness at Cincinnati, $25 per day,	1,050
Report of trial, (which is not made out).....	100
Expenses, &c., as witness.....	128
Total.....	$1,678

Mr. JOBSON's first charge for four weeks' services as an *expert*, was finally reduced by himself on a rigid cross-examination, (which he probably did not expect to be subjected to in the presence of other witnesses who knew the facts,) to a *part of two days*, excluding a little time spent in looking at the proof sheet of the abstract of testimony in the printer's hands. This item is a fair specimen of his claim against me, and of the truthfulness of all his statements in regard to this matter.

In conclusion, I have only to say, that the charge made against me is in every particular untrue, and that no motive did or could exist in the case rendering any criminal act or intent on my part, *even conceivant*, for any purpose in my business transactions with Mr. JOBSON. JOHN ALLEN.

P. S.—The delay in my vindication was on account of the sickness of Justice DAVISON, and his inability to see Mr. SICKELS sooner, who could not, after all, throw any light upon the subject.

The following is from Justice DAVISON.

POLICE COURT, SECOND DISTRICT.—*State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss.*—In the case of Jobson, vs. Allen, *false pretenses*: The defendant in the above case was discharged, and the complaint dismissed on the 20th of Sept. last past, the evidence being insufficient to sustain the charge.

WM. R. DAVISON, Police Justice.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 2, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE ATTRACTION OF THE DAY.—The great attraction of the day is undoubtedly the great Fair of the American Institute, now open at the Crystal Palace. Everybody goes there. Everybody is gratified. Just the place for a delightful stroll. Just the place to be amused and instructed. American art, American genius—here it is truly exemplified. Such a world of ingenuity! Such a universe of original ideas, beautifully expressed, not in words but deeds!

[Advertisement.]

☞ At the opening of the Fall trade, we are off-ring to the public an unusually large and carefully prepared stock of our well-known styles of Merino, Silk and Woolen Undershirts and drawers; fully sustaining the high reputation of last year's fabrics. They will be found, in price at least, two shillings a garment cheaper than the usual retail rates. RAY'S Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from Paris Exhibition.
Splendid English Brussels, 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards Ingrain at 3s. 6d, 4s. and 5s. per yard.
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S great Carpet Establishment, No. 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS—Prepared from selections from the vegetable kingdom, possess the most miraculous virtue in correcting derangements of the liver and stomach; they also strengthen the digestive organs, and increase the appetite. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS GOODS.—THE DIFFERENCE.—Those who are accustomed to shopping in Broadway, should visit Mr. CHAS. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery. Rich broché and Stella shawls, silks, French merinoes, muslin de laines, &c., &c., may be obtained at a far less price than in any other section of the City. Call and examine the different styles and prices and note the difference.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Attractions are well kept up at this popular theatre. The great pantomime of the "Magic Pills," the favorite drama of the "New-York Fireman," and the musical drama of "Blue Beard" comprise to-night's bill. The box-book has been open four days in advance, to give all an opportunity of securing good places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Do not forget the sale of building lots at West Flushing next Tuesday, Oct. 9, at 12½ o'clock, on the ground. Steamboat *Island City* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 10 o'clock, connecting with railroad at Hunter's Point. For map, free tickets, &c., apply to BARKER & DUNCOMBE, No. 14 Pine-street. Refreshments on the ground.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter Undergarments of every kind wholesale and retail at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Chambers and Greenwich-streets. Shirts of all sizes and best quality ready made or made to measure at the shortest notice. Motto, one price only. THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—The subscriber has the choice of every known method of finishing this rare style of picture. It will be borne in mind that he was the first to introduce it in this City, and is still the only successful practitioner. Photographs of every style and size. W. B. BRADY, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND's Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 370 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

AMBROTYPES.—If the public do not wish to be deceived in buying this new and beautiful style of pictures, they should insist upon having them stamped patent and hermetically sealed. No other artist in this City dare seal or stamp them. It is patented, and I have the exclusive right for the City. Gallery No. 372 Broadway. W. A. TOMLINSON.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This splendid Gallery must be seen to be appreciated. LESSING's great painting, "The Martyrdom of Huss," covering upwards of 800 square feet of canvass, is worth double the price of admission. "Diana and her Nymphs," by SOHN, is an exquisite gem. More than 150 paintings of the highest excellence are found in this collection.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WHITTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN AND WHERE

For the best and cheapest silk, merino or woolen undergarments and hosiery, go to RANKIN's old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Robbery of Forty-five Hundred Dollars.

From the Pittsburg Post, 6th.

We have had in our possession for several days the particulars of an extensive robbery, which occurred at the Summerhill station of the Pennsylvania Railroad, on Sunday night, but in order to give the police an opportunity to catch the perpetrator, delayed publishing it until to-day. On Saturday last, a merchant named NICHOLS, from Ohio, arrived in our city, on his way East, with $4,500 in his possession, secured in a belt around his person. At the Monongahela House, he made the acquaintance of a young man who represented himself to be a clerk in a wholesale house in Philadelphia, at which Mr. NICHOLS intended making purchases. The two became very intimate on a short acquaintance, and NICHOLS very foolishly confided to the other the fact that he had a large amount of money with him. The two agreed to travel to Philadelphia together, but on Sunday night, at half-past nine o'clock, when the train started for the East, NICHOLS could not find his companion, and took passage by himself. At the Summerhill station of the railroad, in Cambria County, NICHOLS stepped out upon the platform of the car to see the depôt. The night was very dark, and just as the cars were again getting into motion, some one stepped from the interior of the one upon which he was standing, and struck him a violent blow upon the back of the head with a handy-billy, knocking him to the ground senseless. When he recovered, his person was rifled of the money, but no clue to the perpetrator could be found. NICHOLS came back to this City and put officer FOX upon the track of the young man whose acquaintance he had made at the Monongahela House, under the belief that the individual knew something of the occurrence, but up to the present time no trace of him has been found.

Another Accident on the Camden and Amboy Railroad—Fortunate Escape.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

An accident occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, on Saturday evening, about 7 o'clock, which nearly involved the destruction of the train which connected with the Belvidere Railroad.

The train, consisting of three crowded passenger cars, while backing a short distance above Trenton, came in collision with the boom of a schooner lying in the canal, and which projected across the track. So great was the shock that the end of the rear car of the train, which was the front one while backing, was knocked to pieces, and the seats torn up, throwing the passengers in a confused heap in the bottom of the car. The whole train was more or less shattered and crushed, splinters and glass flying in all directions.

It was almost a miracle that so few persons were injured; as it was, but two or three passengers were bruised, although every one in the train was terrified at the crash. Fortunately, the Conductor, Mr. BARNES, was standing on the front platform, and although badly bruised, had the presence of mind to signal the engineer to stop the locomotive, or the whole train would have been plunged into the canal, and the loss of life would have been terrible.

A FIEND.—A letter in the Columbia *Times*, dated Yorkville, S. C., says:

"Negro CLARISSA was tried on Tuesday, and found guilty of the charge of murder, by poisoning Colonel WILSON's child. She confessed that she has also poisoned two children of Mr. MCCULLY, and one for Mr. MARSHALL, of Newberry, and probably one for Mr. BERRY. She also confessed that she had prepared poison as many as three times for Mrs WILSON, her late mistress. She also stated that there is now a poisoner in Columbia, and that there is an old lady there, who she has not named that is now kept in bed by poison, administered by her servant. She has proven herself to be a devil on earth. Every day, she is making more confessions."

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, of cholera infantum, ANNA, youngest daughter of Ann Eliza and Benj. F. Carpenter, aged 8 months and 8 days.

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No 38 West 26th st. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

☞ Newburg, Goshen and Middletown papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday night, Oct. 7, HELEN, wife of Samuel Nicholson, and daughter of the late Oliver Kane.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Grace Church. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Oct. 6, ANNA H., wife of George Elliott, and daughter of the late Robert P. James Esq., of Philadelphia, in the 27th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her husband, 185th-st. second door east of 2d-av., on Tuesday 9th inst. at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

At Catonsville, Maryland, on Oct. 8, Mrs. ELIZABETH PROCTOR, aged 72 years and 5 months.

The remains will be taken to Exeter, N. H., for interment. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the house of Dr. Elliot, Carmansville, this day (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock.

On Sunday evening, Oct 7 GERALDINE HULL, daughter of John F. Gray, M. D.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents.

At Rye, N. Y. on Thursday, Oct., 4 CLARISSA HUBBARD, widow of Butler Hubbard, of Connecticut, in the 80th year of her age.

☞ Texas papers please copy

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 8.

$50,000 Ind State 6s..b60	83	50 Erie Railroad.....s3	56
5 000 do.....s3	82½	200 do.....ops	56
85,000 do.....s3	82½	200 do.....b5	56
6,000 Tenn 6s, '90.....s	94	200 do.....s60	55½
50,000 Virginia 6s.....s6m	96	100 do.....b60	56
50,000 do.....s30	97	200 do.....b6s	56
10 000 do.....s3	97	40 do.....b3	55½
1,000 do.....b3	97½	100 do.....s60	55½
5,000 do.....s3	97½	250 do.....s3	55½
2,000 Louisiana 6s...b15	85	50 do.....s60	55½
55,000 Missouri 6s.....b60	90½	150 do.....o	55½
3,000 do.....s3	90	100 do.....b60	56
2 000 Har 1st Mtg Bds..	90	150 do.....b30	56
1 000 do.....s	90½	40 do.....b3	56
2,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71.	80½	300 do.....ops	56
10,000 do.....b60	82	50 do.....s15	55½
1,000 E. Con. Bds '62..	83	300 Harlem Railroad.....s3	25½
10,000 H & 3d Mtg B...s3	73½	2 0 do.....b20	26
800 Ill. C R R. Bds..	81	400 do.....o	25½
10,000 do.....s60	81½	25 Mich So & N I R R C [illegible]	
10,000 do.....b60	81½	57 do.....100	
7,000 do.....s6	81½	50 do.....b30	101
2,000 do.....s3	81½	300 do.....b60	101½
5,000 do.....s60	80½	300 Reading Railroad...s3	95
5 000 do.....s6	81½	200 do.....b3	95
10,000 do.....b60	81½	200 do.....b15	95½
6 000 do.....b3	81½	1100 do.....s	95½
1,000 N. Y Cen 7s.....b2	102½	1200 do.....o	95½
47 Mechanics' Ex Bk....	107	400 do.....s60	96
30 Ocean Bank.....	85	200 do.....b60	96
10 Bank of N. America.	104	100 do.....s	96
20 American Ex Bank..	129	300 do.....s60	95½
3½ Metropolitan Bank..	108½	1 00 Hud-on Riv. R R.	38
30 Co n Ex Bank.....	107	100 do.....b60	38
10 Hanover Bank.....	97	200 do.....b3	37
300 Gardiner Gold Mine.	½	100 do.....s	37
6 0 do.....	½	25 Mich. Cen. R R....	98
50 Canton Co.....	25½	5 Mich S. & N. I Con..	98
50 Nicaragua Tr. Co...	18½	50 Clev. C & Cin.....	107
100 Penn. Coal Co.....b	103	50 Ill Cen Railroad....	94
450 Cumberl'd Coal Co	27½	50 do.....	94½
300 do.....s60	22	300 do.....s	94
650 do.....s3	27	50 Clev. & Pitts. R. R	67½
500 do.....s30	27	500 do.....b60	68
400 do.....s60	27	100 do.....s60	68
800 do.....b3	27	50 do.....b3	66½
100 do.....b15	27	182 Galena & Chic R. R.	120
550 do.....c	27	9 do.....	120½
200 do.....b10	27½	100 do.....	120½
320 Chic & R. I. R. R.opg	96	300 Cleve & Tol. R. R.s60	84½
250 do.....b60	97	100 do.....b65	84½
25 do.....s	95½	150 do.....s60	83½
270 Panama Railroad.....	105	50 do.....	83½
100 do.....b30	105½		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s.....	90	850 Erie Railroad.....opg	55½
1,000 do.....b10	90	100 do.....s60	55½
8 000 Ill Cen R R Bs	86½	80 Harlem Railroad.....s60	25½
5,000 do.....s10	90	250 Reading Railroad.....	95
10,000 do.....s90	90	100 do.....s60	95
8 000 do.....s	90½	100 do.....b60	96
5,000 do.....s60	90	100 do.....s30	96
8,000 do.....b30	90½	14 Eighth-avenue R. R	100
3,000 Har 1st Mort. Bs.	90	100 Ill. Central R. R.	96
900 Niear. Transit Co..	18½	55 Galena & Chic R. R	120
800 do.....b30	19	200 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	68
100 do.....s	19	50 Michigan Cen R R	94
300 Cumb. Coal Co.....s60	27½	50 do.....b15	94
100 do.....s60	27½	50 Mich S. & N. I. R. R	100
100 do.....s	27½	50 do.....b15	100
34 Chic. & R. I. R. R.s3	96	10 do.....	100

MONDAY, Oct. 8—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday last, Oct. 6, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate the following important changes from the statement of the previous week. The gain in Specie is larger than the majority of the estimates made upon it in the Street, and the exhibit, altogether, is one of the best that has been presented for several weeks. The gain in Deposits is more apparent than actual, arising from the heavy transactions of the week in Produce and Money Loans among the Brokers:

Gain in Specie.....	$1,191,808
Decrease in Loans.....	270,904
Apparent Gain Deposits.....	764,807
Gain in Circulation.....	138,798
The Deposits reported Sept. 29.....	$76,618,110
Less Cleared out in Interexchange.....	18,000 000
Actual Deposits Sept 29.....	$57,618,110
Reported, Oct. 6.....	$77,570,917
Less paid through Clearing House.....	21 085,180
Actual Deposits, Oct. 6.....	$56,527,737

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Sept. 29, '55.	Oct. 7, '54.	Oct. 6, '55.
Loans.....	$67,365,226	$61,250,326	$65,515,021
Specie.....	9,919,194	10,390,517	11,110,687
Circulation.....	7,710,498	8,018,498	7 853,417
Deposits.....	76,618,110	70,985,610	77,582,026
In Sub-Treasury..	7,159 677	6,569,709	6,915,045

The week opened with renewed activity in Breadstuffs and Stocks, at higher prices, with a strong speculative feeling, and a very large offering of Foreign Exchange. The latter continues unsettled as to rates, and the purchases for the Boston packet on Wednesday are thus far wholly inadequate to the supply of commercial signatures and the disposition of the regular Bankers to draw their own bills. Transient Bank bills from Canada and the South were held rather above the market. The whole range on London is 109½@108, and on Paris 5 15@5.20. Some of the regular Bankers were asking 109½ early in the day, but supplied all considerable sums asked for at a concession of ¼ ₱ cent. Money was quite active in the Street, and the Brokers found no decided ease in the supply, though the feeling among lenders is to improvement, and it is hoped after the Bank Statement now published, that there will be less disposition in Bank to contract demand loans. We quote, 7 ₱ cent. at call: 8 to 10 ₱ cent. on paper. The Stock Board closed firm, after a heavy day's business, both in State and Railway

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1267. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE REPUBLICANS.

MASS MEETING AT THE TABERNACLE.

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

SPEECH OF GEN. NYE.

Addresses of Judge Culver, Luman Sherwood, &c.

LETTERS, RESOLUTIONS, &c.

There was a very large gathering of the people at the Tabernacle last evening, called together for the purpose of ratifying the nominations made by the Republican Convention which met at Syracuse on the 27th of September. The assembly, which filled the house, was composed almost entirely of the mechanics and laboring men of the City, and it was one of the most enthusiastic and harmonious assemblages that have congregated in this City for a very long time past.

The meeting was organized by the appointment of the following OFFICERS:

President—EDGAR KETCHUM.

Vice-Presidents—Ex-Alderman MURPHY, Dr. ALONZO S. BALL, L. B. WARD and CYRUS CURTIS.

Secretaries—M. G. HART and JAMES P. BENNETT.

As soon as the meeting had been organized Ex-Alderman MURPHY came forward and read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the resolution adopted at Syracuse, Sept. 27, by the Republican State Convention, as their platform of principles meets our hearty approbation.

Resolved, That the following ticket, nominated by said Convention, consisting of

PRESTON KING for Secretary of State;
JAMES M. COOK for Comptroller,
ABIJAH MANN, JR for Attorney General,
ALEXANDER B. WILLIAMS for Treasurer,
DANIEL M. BARRY for Canal Commissioner,
WILBUR MOSLEY for State Prison Inspector,
BRADFORD R. WOOD and JOSEPH MULLEN for Judges of Court of Appeals,

receive our most cordial approval, and we pledge it our enthusiastic support.

The resolutions were received with great favor. The names of each of the candidates, as read, received applause either by clapping of hands or cheers.

The following are among the letters which were now read:

LETTERS READ.

FROM HON. BENJ. F. BUTLER.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have had the honor to receive your note inviting me to address a Mass Convention, to be held in this City on the 9th inst., to ratify the platform and proceedings of the Republican Convention lately held at Syracuse.

You are right in supposing that my sentiments accord with those expressed by that body, against the extension of slavery to the Territories of the Union, and especially to those dedicated to Freedom by the compact of 1820, so wantonly and wickedly repealed by the last Congress, with the assent of the present Executive. I have, therefore, always sympathized with the leading motives in which the lately organized Republican party had its origin; but it is known to some of your associates, that for reasons satisfactory to my own judgment, I have uniformly declined to take part in any meetings or other measures connected with the formation, at this time, in this State, of a new political party. To this position I still adhere, and therefore shall not attend the proposed Rauleigh meeting. But the failure of the Convention representing the Democratic constituency to which I have heretofore belonged, to denounce in terms of deserved condemnation and rebuke, the Kansas-Nebraska iniquity and its authors, and to insist on just and full measures of constitutional redress, makes my support of the candidates nominated by that Convention, utterly incompatible with my conviction and sense of duty. And as I find in the platform adopted by the two Conventions of the 26th and 27th of September, along with the principles of Democratic Liberty and individual freedom of toleration, justice and economy, in which I was bred, and which I have always endeavored to maintain frank, full and decided utterances on the great public question of the day—a question which I deem paramount to all others—I gladly accept, for the coming election, this truly Jeffersonian platform, and shall give to the candidates nominated in connection with it my hearty support.

I am happy to recognize among these candidates several with whom I have long been connected by political ties. Most of all do I rejoice to see among them two, who may fitly be regarded as of living men, the truest representatives, in the present crisis, of the incomparable SILAS WRIGHT, and the pure-minded MICHAEL HOFFMAN. The whole ticket will, I trust, be elected, and elected by a vote which shall be to the friends of human Freedom, in every quarter of the country, the prophecy and the pledge of a more perfect triumph in 1856. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully, your obedient servant, B. F. BUTLER.

To E. D. MORGAN, L. SHERWOOD and CHARLES W. ELLIOTT, Esqs., Committee, &c.

FROM WM M EVARTS.

NEW YORK, Friday, Oct. 5th, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have just received your note of 4th inst., inviting me to attend and address a mass meeting to be held in this City to confirm the nominations of the Republican Convention lately met at Syracuse.

A necessary absence from the City on the day named for the meeting will prevent me from being present at it, and, if able to be present, I should be obliged to ask you to excuse me from speaking on the occasion. I have a strong aversion to any active participation in political meetings, and am well aware that my place can be readily filled by those more serviceable than myself in such duties.

I shall cheerfully support the Republican Party and the ticket it has put in nomination, for I regard such support as presenting, in the approaching canvass of public opinion, the only means of expressing my thorough hostility to the measures which have renewed in Federal politics the agitation so recently calmed by the wise and patriotic concurrence of the great leaders of public opinion in the settlement of 1850.

The Republican Convention has, with great good sense, confirmed its propositions to the clearly constitutional limits of the regulation of the Territories and the admission of new States, and has pronounced distinctly in favor of free institutions wherever and whenever Federal authority, under the Constitution, is brought to bear upon the establishment and nurture of new communities.

In the maintenance and extension of these principles I see nothing, in the remotest degree, threatening to the rights of any portion of the country or to the peace or prosperity of the Union, but, on the contrary, much confirmatory of them all.

With these view, I shall give such influence as I may be able to exert in aid of the Republican Party and its nomination. Very Respectfully, Your Ob't Serv't,

[Signed.] WM. M. EVARTS.

E. D. MORGAN, LUMAN SHERWOOD, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Committee.

FROM HON. CHARLES SUMNER.

BOSTON, Sunday, Oct 7, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: Your summons addressed to me at Newport was forwarded to me at this place.

I wish I could be at your proposed meeting, but I cannot. Accept my best wishes for the Republican Party of New-York, which you represent. Among the multitudes already rallying spontaneously in this bodyguard of Freedom, my presence cannot be needed.

The infant Hercules strangled the serpents in his cradle, and the new party, just born, gives token of a like precocious strength. Believe me, Gentlemen, Very faithfully yours,

[Signed] CHARLES SUMNER.

E. D MORGAN, LUMAN SHERWOOD, CHAS. W. ELLIOTT, Esqs., Committee, &c

FROM JAMES M. COOK.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855

DEAR SIR: On my return from my residence at Ballston Spa, this morning, I found your letter of the 3d inst. upon my table, notifying me of my nomination for the office of Comptroller of this State by the State Conventions of Whigs and Republicans held at Syracuse on the 26th ultimo.

Relying upon the platform put forth by that Convention, and believing that the time has arrived for men who think aright as to the encroachments of Slavery and its violation of compromises to act in concert for restricting it within Constitutional and legitimate limits, I gratefully accept the nomination tendered me by the Republican Convention, as a mark of the continued confidence of a portion of my fellow-citizens. Yours truly, JAS. M. COOK.

To T. S. BERRY, Esq, Secretary.

FROM BRADFORD R WOOD.

ALBANY, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: Your note apprising me of my nomination as one of the Judges of the Court of Appeals by the Republican Convention has just been received.

Whatever may have been my own views in being thus associated with some of the truest and best men in the State, (scarce one of whom has sought a nomination,) yet for the sake of the great principles involved in the present contest, I shall not consult my own feelings by declining an honor unsought and unexpectedly conferred. I most heartily respond to the sentiments and doctrines of the Republican Platform, and I see no other way by which a Free-Soil Democrat or Whig can resist the aggression of the Slave oligarchy than by placing himself on it. Whatever others may do, I shall never subscribe to the doctrine of "acquiescence" in wrong, (a doctrine alike demoralizing to parties and individuals,) because one's own party has adopted that wrong; and when party organizations become of more importance than principles, it is time they were abandoned or broken up.

The present Administration having identified itself, with slave propagandism, and directly and by the Federal courts struck down the liberties of the citizen, usurped powers belonging to the States, and gone far beyond the worst Federalism—doing more than any and all other that have preceded it to shake the foundations of the Republic—all that remains to those opposed to its high handed usurpations, and who are attached to a confederated (not a consolidated) government, is, either to fold their hands in supine submission, or to resist those aggressions through the Republican movement, the only one, it strikes me, which is opposed to these dangerous political heresies. This is the only great national issue, and the question now is not whether the area of freedom shall be extended, but whether what we have shall be preserved. The present struggle is for our own liberties, more endangered by Northern men who sell their principles, and who are up for a Southern market, than by the oligarchy itself; and whether in this struggle we succeed or not, is to us individuality of little consequence. It is enough to know that we are right, that we deserve success, and sooner or latter shall attain it, and that if we do not succeed; this Union will be fatally endangered.

I remain, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

BRADFORD R. WOOD.

T. S. BERRY, Esq., Secretary of the Republican Convention.

FROM WESLEY BAILEY.

UTICA, Monday Oct. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have just received yours of the 3d inst., informing me officially of my nomination by the Republican Party for Inspector of State Prisons. I believe fully in all the principles set forth in the Republican platform, and enter heartily into the purposes of that organization. Quite too long has the Slave power controlled the affairs of this Republic, seeking thus to nationalize human bondage and to "crush out" human liberty; and it is quite time that freemen should strike a blow for self-emancipation from the tyranny of Southern masters as well as for the restoration of the government of the country to its original purposes. Some three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders, (a small minority of the freemen of the Slave States,) by their unity of purpose, have managed to control the political parties of the country, and have thus shaped our National Legislature to subserve their own personal interests. And what is singular is that these "one-idea" men should set up the pretense that they are preeminently *national* in their politics, and that freemen who distain their overseership are narrow-minded and "sectional." Now this is pretense only. Human liberty was originally our national idea and watchword, and never, until the almighty power of cotton was demonstrated, was this sentiment of the country weakened or obscured.

Sympathizing deeply with the movement of the times to reverse this state of things and to make *Liberty national* and *Slavery sectional*, I regard it as an honor to be thought worthy of a place on the Republican ticket, and accept thankfully the nomination of the Republican State Convention for the office named.

I am, respectfully, yours,

WESLEY BAILEY.

T. S. BERRY, Esq., Sec. Rep. State Con.

FROM ABIJAH MANN, JR.

The following is the concluding portion of Mr MANN's letter. Lack of space forces us to omit the commencement:

I have thus briefly pointed to the history of the introduction of the doctrine of slavery extension as one of the principles of the Democratic party, and referred to the measures and consequences resulting from it. While one division openly repudiates such a principle, they always, by passing, upheld and vote for the measures which depend upon and proceed from the *principle*, as on the passage of the Nebraska bill. The other division are more bold and hardy. They maintain openly and with manly frankness at least, both the principle, the practice, and the measures, while they denounce the administration for not giving to them the exclusive benefits of its patronage as their reward. The Whig party, as heretofore constituted, are also divided in the manner and in similar proportions by the same means.

In this state of things among us, the inquiry is, What is to be done? Shall we continue our hopes of redress and our divisions to the Cincinnati Convention next year, where we shall only again exhibit our weakness and want of courage, if not of integrity? Does any intelligent man doubt what the result there will be? It is already a foregone conclusion. We shall again be put on board of a slaver and compelled to navigate the ship by the chart of Mr. POLK's Administration, with the Fugitive Slave law as our fetter of instructions for the four years' voyage. For myself, having the light of experience, and in view of the historical facts to which I have alluded, I cannot consent to sign the articles. Duty, in my opinion, requires me to rebel now. If I do not begin the voyage I shall not be liable to be punished for mutiny during its progress.

I prefer now to organize in a true position, in order to prepare better for the next campaign. My reasons, therefore, for continuing among those who maintain the freedom of the land instead of those who profess freedom and practice slavery, are sufficiently obvious to every intelligent and candid mind. In cordially accepting, therefore, this unsolicited nomination which the Convention have so liberally and spontaneously conferred, it is due that I should express my sense of obligation to them for their estimate of my capacity to discharge the duties of the office.

For the obliging terms in which you have communicated their nomination, you will please to accept my best acknowledgments.

I am, Sir, faithfully, your obedient servant,

T. S. BERRY, Esq., A. MANN, JR.

Secretary of the Republican Convention.

MR. SHERWOOD'S REMARKS.

Mr. LUMAN SHERWOOD, of New-York, was the first speaker introduced. He came forward with a mass of manuscript, which occupied over an hour in reading. The substance of the document read was sound, and had the speech been spoken instead of read would probably have interested the audience. As it was, however, only that portion reciting a portion of the will of WASHINGTON, in which the education of his slaves was provided for, and the remark that it was well the Father of his Country had died before the laws of his State would have consigned him to a prison for such a provision, drew forth applause.

The audience next, with much interest, listened to the

SPEECH OF HON. HENRY WILSON.

Hon. HENRY WILSON, United States Senator from Massachusetts, was introduced amidst a tempest of applause. After returning his thanks for the kind reception which had been accorded him, he said:

After the bitter and harsh denunciations which have been heaped so often upon me, I am grateful for a kind word from my fellow-citizens; and especially from my fellow-citizens of this Commercial Metropolis of the Union. Yesterday, while engaged in an excited and somewhat angry contest in my own State of Massachusetts, I received a kind invitation to meet and address you to-night. I come to-night, gentlemen, to congratulate you, citizens of New-York, upon the inauguration of the Republican Party—a party destined to carry out that grand idea of THOMAS JEFFERSON, which was propounded in 1784—the Prohibition of Slavery in the Territories of the United States. [Applause.] I congratulate you upon the splendid platform you have adopted with so much unanimity in the State of New-York. I congratulate you especially upon the candidates whom you have been so fortunate as to present before the freemen of New-York, [applause,] who, standing upon that platform, are worthy of your support, and whose election will carry joy to the hearts of the American people. We are not here to-night, fellow citizens, to commence a warfare upon any section of our beloved Union. I know that you embrace in your affections every foot of that territory over which waves the banner of the Union, I know that you embrace in your affections the people of the whole country, of every race and of every color. I know that you are not here to heap bitter words or bitter reproaches upon our fellow-citizens of the South, or of any section of this Union. [Applause.] You have no war upon the South. I know I utter your sentiments as well as my own, when I say that you of the North do not war upon the South. But you are here to resist, with all the power which the Constitution gives, all encroachments of the Slave Power. [Great applause.] You are here to dethrone American Slavery, and to enthrone American Liberty. [Applause.] We are met, at the outset of this union of the American People, with the declaration that this movement endangers the perpetuity of the Union. Gentlemen! the movement is wit in the limits of the Constitution, and within the Union! We intend to battle for the overthrow of the Slave Power of this Republic. [Applause.] We acquiesce with all our heart in the declaration of ANDREW JACKSON—"This Union must and shall be preserved." We accept the words of the great Statesman who lies interred at Marshfield—"Liberty and Union! now and forever; one and inseparable." Mr. CHOATE told us the other day that he could not belong to the party that did not carry the flag and keep step to the music of the Union. The Republican party, gentlemen, carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union; (applause,) and above all, it carries the flag and steps to the music of Liberty. (Cheers.) For myself, I say that the Republican Party is the party of the Constitution and of the Union; that we mean to maintain the South, and to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity forever; that we mean to maintain the Union because we love the Union, the whole country, and the people over all this broad and glorious land: and because we believe, if we are true to the Constitution and the Union, that we shall overcome the Slave Power of the country and prepare the way for that period when there shall be a Government without despotism and an Empire without a Bondsman. For myself, I will vote every dollar in the National Treasury, and every drop of blood in the veins of the country, to maintain and defend the Constitution and the integrity of that Union which is intended to secure the blessings of Liberty to the American people. And here I wish it to be understood that it may go abroad on the wings of every wind, that while the hosts of Northern freemen are rallying under the banner of the Republican party, we intend to maintain an unfaltering fidelity to our constitutional obligations and to the preservation of the unity of these States. [Great applause.] We wish to let that sentiment go abroad. But to the South, in the words of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, BENJAMIN F. HALLETT, we say: "We of the North are opposed to Slavery in every form and color, and we favor freedom and free soil wherever man lives throughout God's heritage." This sentiment lives in the hearts of the Republicans of the country. It was expressed by the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, a man who has received the marked favor of the present Executive of the United States—and it was a sentiment indorsed by CHARLES G. GREENE—FRANKLIN PIERCE's especial friend—in 1849. Let it be understood, however, by these words of the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, that by common law and common sense, as well as by the decision of the Supreme Court, the State of Slavery is a mere municipal regulation, limited to the verge of State Rights. I say, then, let the States understand that we, the Republicans of the country, recognize the great Democratic doctrine of State Rights, in all its length and breadth, and that we do not propose to interfere with their legal rights. But let it also be understood that in the Territories of the United States, we intend to prohibit forever the existence of Human Slavery. Let it be understood by the country, exactly what we mean. *We mean to restore Freedom to Kansas.* [Immense applause.] We mean that Kansas shall never come into the Union as a Slave State. [Renewed applause.] No! never! [Cheers.] We mean to restore Freedom to Nebraska, clear up to the boundaries of the British Queen. We mean that Nebraska shall come into the Union a Free State, with a free Constitution. We tell ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and their gang of border ruffians, that they may violate law, honor, everything,—but that Kansas comes into the Union clothed in the garments of Liberty. [Great cheers.] We mean that Utah, if she comes into the Union ever, shall come into this Union a Free State. We mean that New Mexico, Minnesota, Washington, Oregon—every foot of territory shall come into this Union with Free Institutions for all men and with chains and fetters for none. And here, to-night, gentlemen, let the country understand that we are opposed to Slavery everywhere; that if we had the power, we would abolish it everywhere. Let it be understood, also, that we have not power to abolish Slavery in the Slave States, and that we do not propose to attempt it. [Cheers.] And let it, above all, be understood, in regard to the Territories, that we have a constitutional right to prohibit Slavery in their limits, and that we mean to do it at any cost and at any sacrifice. [Applause.] Now, gentlemen, I hope that we are understood. [Laughter.] I hope it is understood just what we mean. And if anybody in the country wants to dissolve the Union, because we wish to carry out the old Jeffersonian policy, he has undoubtedly an inalienable right to grumble; but if he lays hands upon the Union, let him die a traitor's death and leave a traitor's name. At our recent Whig State Convention in Massachusetts, we had a tribe of the Bedouins, [laughter,]—men who already trembled for the Union. At a former assemblage there, when the Nebraska iniquity was denounced, there came up an old man, JOSIAH QUINCY, at the age of 83, who spoke words of patriotism to the imperiled people, and the Whig State Convention of Massachusetts responded to the noble words of the glorious old man. This year, the Whigs of Massachusetts assembled in State Convention, and the old patriarch was not there. They resolved that the success of this movement of the North would endanger the perpetuity of the Union. HILLARD and LORD, and the chiefs of the little faction that infest Massachusetts, muttered in the unwilling ear of the country their devotion to the Union. [Laughter.] I tell you, gentlemen, the Union is not in the keeping of these men. [Cheering.] I say to the Union slavers of New-York—I say to Governor HUNT—I say to anybody—that the Union is not in the keeping of politicians who tremble at every breath of agitation. This Union lives in the hearts of twenty-three millions of men,—men who do not fear the storms of life, who look it in the eye, and to are not politicians traveling about the country, bidding out their devotion to the Union, and declaring that at this day and this hour it is in awful peril. They tell us that the movement is sectional; that it is not national. The men who support it are the only National men in the country. [Laughter.] FRANKLIN PIERCE understands this. FRANKLIN PIERCE! [Laughter.] [A VOICE—*General* PIERCE!] Yes! General PIERCE. He tried to run as a National man. He left his native hills of New-Hampshire, forsook the society of the seven-by-nine politicians of that little State, and was carried to Washington upon a wave of popular favor. But from the 4th of March, 1849, to this hour, General PIERCE has been the merest tool in the hands of the bold, domineering chiefs of the Black Power of the Republic. He is the tool, the embodied tool of the sectionalism of the Republic—nothing more and nothing less. [Great cheering.] And his sectionalism has succeeded in throwing open nearly five hundred thousand square miles—a territory larger than that of Rome when CÆSAR led forth her victorious legions—larger than that of France when NAPOLEON gazed upon burning Moscow—he has thrown open this vast territory to the inroads of sectionalism and slavery. All this has been achieved under the name of Nationality. We hear a great deal of the nationality of the Democratic party. I tell you, gentlemen, the Democratic party has passed under the control of the Slave Propagandists. In 1856 the Democratic party will go to Cincinnati and do the bidding of the chiefs of the South. Their head is in the South, and nothing but the tail is left in the North. [Laughter.] And, gentlemen, let me tell you that iron heels are on that tail. [Cheers.] The Whig party, gentlemen, has passed from earth. [Shouts of laughter.] I do not know that it has been translated. But it has passed away. Peace be with it. It is the same with it here in New-York that it is with us in Massachusetts—only like the razor-strop man, we have a few left of the same sort. With you, as with us, there are still a few who hope to gather up the banner of the Party and rally again beneath its folds. The supporters of the Administration hope to elevate this portion, and look with hope, wishing that it may stand up long enough to be knocked down. [Laughter.] Gentlemen, there is no hope for the re-organization of the Whig Party of the United States. It bowed to Slavery—and it has died. A year and a half ago, a new party was formed. It exposed the anti-Nebraska movement in 1854, and aided in sending to Congress sixty or seventy members who were opposed to the extension of Slavery. But the South demanded new pledges of the American Party. I saw last Winter at Washington that an effort would be made to make the American Party bow down in abject submission to the Slave-power, and I made up my mind, as a member of that organization, that if it underwent a Pro Slavery transformation, I would, if I had the power, shiver it into a thousand pieces. [Tremendous cheering.] I came here resolved to do what I could to save the American party from becoming a Pro-Slavery organization. You will remember, some of you, that in New-York, early in May, I warned you of the effort that was to be made to convert the American party into a Slave organization, and I said to that organization in all candor, that the Anti-Slavery men of the country ought to proclaim it, that whenever the American Party laid its hand upon the Anti-Slavery movement, that day it should begin to die. In June last the American Party went up from Philadelphia. The chiefs of the Slave power came there and asked the party to sanction the institution of Slavery in all its phases, from its introduction into this country to the Nebraska fraud. And the delegation from New-York stood by and sustained their demand. The American Party, gentlemen, received its death-blow at Philadelphia, from the BARKERS and LYONS of New-York; and, gentlemen, I say to-night, and I speak to every man, that the first duty you owe your country is to repudiate this baffled and defeated and disgraced faction in the State of New-York. You owe it to yourself, I say, to leave the organization and unite with the gathering hosts of the freemen of New-York; and I say to you, freemen of New-York! it is your first duty to crush out politically from among you the BARKERS and LYONS and ULLMANNS and the Hunker, Pro-Slavery Hindoos of the State of New-York. [Great shouts: cries of "Bravo," "Hurrah."] Gentlemen, I want to be understood; and I say here to-night, that the fundamental idea, which underlies the doctrine of the American party, is an idea which every man, men of all parties ought to sustain, and I mean to sustain it, in public and in private. But what I mean to say is, that the American organization of the State of New-York is nothing more nor less than a Pro-Slavery organization. In conclusion, Mr WILSON said: Let us all in the Free States unite, combine to resist the extension and of domination of the Slave power of the country. Let us, I say, bury all the little differences that exist between us. Let us cultivate union, conciliation and harmony between ourselves. Let us prepare for the canvass of 1856, and nominate men for our candidates who have backbone. [Laughter.] We may fail in 1856, but we shall fall to rise again. We are advancing on the wave of Civilization and Christianity. Every generous pulsation of the human heart is with us. Every conviction of the human conscience inspires great hopes. We shall triumph in the end. We shall overcome the Slave Power of the Republic. We shall enthrone Freedom, abolish the Slave Trade, sever the National Government from all responsibility for Slavery, and from all connection with it. We shall find glorious allies in the South; we shall have many such men as CASSIUS M. CLAY. [Applause.] We shall free the Supreme Court of the United States from your Judge KANE; [cheers;] and here let me say to-day that there is a public sentiment growing upon the country which regards PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, [cheers] as a martyr in the cause of personal liberty. A public sentiment will spring up, gentlemen, that shall brand the brow of Judge KANE with such a mark as shall make him exclaim with the elder CAIN, [Great merriment.] "My punishment is greater than I can bear." Our duty is to bar from public life all public men who are false to Liberty, and to place men in the Councils of the Nation who are pledged to the policy of Freedom. I trust, gentlemen, that all of us, of all parties, pursuits, and all professions, will respond to the words of the Poet of Freedom, JOHN G. WHITTIER:

"Let us, then, unite and bury
All our idle feuds in dust,
And to future conflicts carry
Mutual faith and common trust.
Always he who forgiveth most in his brother is most just."

As soon as the applause which marked the close of Senator WILSON's speech had ceased, there were many loud calls for NYE.

SPEECH OF GENERAL NYE.

The President announced immediately that the eloquent address from the Honorable Senator from Massachusetts would be followed by a speech from a gallant soldier who had battled manfully with the Softs on a recent occasion. He then introduced Gen. JAMES W. NYE, who was received with great applause.

The General commenced with the remark that he was unwilling to mar the effect which had been produced by the remarks of his friend, the Senator from Massachusetts, and that, consequently, he had much rather be excused from speaking. Were it not for the peculiar position he occupied, he would greatly prefer being silent. However, he was always glad to meet and mingle with his friends and join them in a free and honest expression of opinion on matters of interest; and particularly on political matters. And yet, on the present occasion he felt a little embarrassed in being called upon to speak after his friend, the Senator. The order, nevertheless, was good; as it was impossible to make a handsome building out of large timber only. He would do very well as a brace, a spike or a nail; and as such he was, on the present occasion, satisfied to be. He was also somewhat embarrassed, in consequence of the fact that from his earliest political life down to a very recent period, his associations had been with others. In those days, in the days when he had worked warmly with his old friends, the issues were distinct and distinctly put forth. Their weapon was always bloodless—it was the silent, potent ballot-box. The fight was open, fearless and manly; but away back in the political history of the country, the Democratic party *split*. [Applause.] Yes, it split; was sundered; torn apart, and on the very issue on which the Republican party was now organized. He, innocently as a child, went into the Free-Soil section; and he remembered, in '48, that he was cheered on by the clear clarion notes of a VAN BUREN and the rich sonorous tones of a COCHRAN. And when he ventured to suggest some opposition to the plans for operation which then were drawn, he was told that the armor of the Free-Soil party was not to be pierced by the blunted spears of Hunkerism. [Cheers.] So he was pacified. [Cheers.] Under that organization they had met the enemy, and in the language of Gen. TAYLOR after the Battle of Buena Vista, they met them and were enabled to maintain their position. [Great applause.] They were then commanded to encamp on the battle-field, with armor on, in case the enemy should return. [Cheers.] The party lay down and so did he [Cheers again.] All were very quiet, and he noticed that the officers slept more profoundly than the common soldiers. [Great laughter.] They seemed to have been bound with withes, and to sleep in the lap of another Delilah, who had shorn them of their strength. [Great applause.] But few of them had strength to rise; and while he was asking himself whether their dead bones could live, lo! they began to live. [Immense cheering.] He was young and unpracticed in, but he believed what was then asserted, and he believed in the same doctrine now. [Applause.] He went to Syracuse recently to beg of the North to get a new resurrection—life into their party, but they would not; and he told them the people would "laugh at their calamities and mock when their fear cometh." He told them they must come to an honest and clear expression of opinion on the great issue now so firmly in the minds of the people: but they said they must not do it, for next year there would be a National Convention. Well, he said, if that was the case, they would learn that it was an easy matter to have a great Convention without a party, and that there could be a great party without a Convention. [Great applause.] They acted—they nominated, and they were names on their ticket to be linked. There were good men on it. Men whom he respected—but there were in very bad company. [Applause.] He was, perhaps, the most independent politician in the country. He would not take any office in the gift of the people, even if he was capable of filling one; and he wished so to speak and act that when he went to bed with himself he would not be disgusted with his bedfellow; and so that when he went to comb his hair in the morning, he would have no inclination to break the mirror to get a crack at a face, the expression of which he did not like. [Great applause.] It was well, he said, to look back occasionally on the political history of the country, and on the part we had taken in it. It was necessary and important that we should do so. The great difficulty for some years had been that the people had not looked back with sufficient care. They did not, individually, sufficiently consider the importance of the single vote they cast, and they forgot that they were responsible for the conduct of the men they elected to office. And when they did wrong, there was a dangerous disinclination to mention it, for fear it would interfere with, and injure the machinery of, the party to which they belonged. They forgot that to them was given the guidance of the great ship, which, if wrecked, carried with it the world's best hope. With a freight so precious, it was the duty of all who were in the least responsible for her course, to know exactly how much canvas she could carry in a storm, and how much was most fitting in a gentle breeze. [Applause.] He made these remarks because he felt that there never was a time in which it was so important that our leaders should be carefully watched as the present. There had been much trifling with the Constitution, and now he wished to assert that the great feature of the Constitution was Freedom. [Applause.] The circumstances of its birth, the time at which it was born, and the spirit of those who gave it birth, all marked it as the instrument of Freedom. In the body by which it was created there were those whose wounds, received on Freedom's battle-fields, were yet unhealed; men whose every impulse daring life, from first to last, had been for Freedom. They were the godfathers of our glorious Constitution. He would repeat it. The great feature of the Constitution was Freedom. [Great applause.] Therefore it devolved upon all, whenever the occasion required, to buckle on the armor of Freedom. They must do so now, and its foes would bite the dust. He would not act with an organization that knew the right and did it not. He would not favor an administration that he believed was bad, however strongly he might be urged to do so, from the "receipt of customs." [Applause.] The present Administration was one that had sunk so low that the resurrection trumpet would not awaken it: and when he was at Syracuse he told them there that if he had the power he would blow it so high that gravitation would never reach a particle of it. [Great applause.] When an administration having the helm of our great ship, steered it on in a wrong and dangerous course, regardless of the fears of the passengers, it was time the command was taken from it and placed with those who could be trusted. Had such a time arrived? He believed it had. Away back in our earliest days Slavery was found existing. There was territory to be settled, and straightway a compact was entered into. It was one of the great compromises. That word compromise was one of the worst words in our language. It had been the cause of nearly all the trouble we had had. He did not like it. It always intimated that there was something wrong, and that right had yielded. He was opposed to compromises. There was no need of them at all. A wrong should be righted, and the time to right a wrong was whenever the wrong occurred. He had gone into a Convention at Baltimore with the gentlemen from the South—his party had been invited and he went with it. The South was very polite—very polite. They invited them into the Convention, and in ten minutes invited them out, in the most polite manner. [Applause.] He went again in 1855, and then they compromised all. [Laughter.] He protested. He told them he represented many thousand constituents, every one of whom knew more than he did. They had not authorized him to agree that they should close their mouths on the subject of Slavery, and if he did make such a compact, they would not keep it. But the thing was settled, and when he came home his duty was to tell the Free-Soilers that FRANKLIN PIERCE was an ardent admirer of DANIEL D. TOMKINS. Those who had been on a pilgrimage to New-Hampshire to see FRANKLIN PIERCE, told him such was the case, and he (he very innocently believed they told the truth. [Laughter.] But scarcely was FRANKLIN PIERCE warm in his seat when the Kansas Nebraska villiany was born of a DOUGLAS, and the midwife was the present Administration. That act was made a test of Democracy, and all must subscribe to it or go out. There was one instance of this—a remarkable one—which he would mention. It was that of JOHN MILLER, of Utica. JOHN sent in a powerful remonstrance against the act. JOHN wanted to go on a foreign mission, as many other friends of the Administration did, soon after the passage of the Nebraska act. JOHN's friends said the President must send in his name; and he did. The Southern gentlemen told the President that if he didn't come and take it out, they would have to defeat it. So the President took it out. JOHN is still editing an Administration paper [laughter.] He, the speaker, would not stand such treatment, but JOHN did. [Laughter and applause.] And now he would say that when the Kansas-Nebraska bill was passed there was not a white man in the Territory. It was Indian territory, and a white man had no business there. But they were in a great hurry to secure Squatter Sovereignty in a country where there were no squatters. [Applause.] And when the people of Massachusetts heard that the Missouri Compromise had been repealed, they innocently supposed, whether or no, it would be free, so they sent on men to cultivate the soil. They sent on men to keep it free. What did they find? When the ballot box was opened in Kansas, and freemen went to vote, they got steel for breakfast and lead for dinner. They then found that they had not the freeman's privilege to vote. There was a holy horror among their opponents about the fusion which they had effected; but was there not a fusion when the red Indians from Missouri, with arms on their backs and bows in their hands, voted in Kansas? There was horror, too, that there should be any fusion with the blacks, who were an elevated in the South that it was contended that it would be right to enslave all Africa to improve the condition of the natives, but the black man would not be allowed to vote. He went on to combat the objections that were urged against fusion, and contended that wherever the battle of Freedom was to be fought, the blood of Whigs was shed alongside of the Democrats; and that some of the greatest men had fused, and were fusing. He ridiculed the cry that was got up about the dissolution of the Union, which used to frighten even some members of Congress, who were so nervous on the subject that he had seen their knees smite together. He was now accustomed to dissolution, for he had seen JERRY CLEMENTS frequently dissolve the Union in a night. [Laughter.] But the Union would take care of itself, for its corner stone was cemented with revolutionary blood. [Cheers.] Why, there were women enough in Long Island with old fashioned pudding sticks to beat the dissolutionists. [Laughter and applause.] He next referred to their ticket, and praised PRESTON KING, as being honest and unostentatious. Everything that came from his lips was as pure as the water gushing from the rock when smitten by the Prophet's rod. He needed no praise nor defence at his hands. Then there was ABIJAH MANN, who was engaged every day in their midst. His career was to be found on the records of their state. When corruption ran rampant in the Legislature, he stood firm and resisted the storm of the rabble, and in the revolutionary financial times he stood side by side with the immortal JACKSON. The position which he occupied on their platform now was free soil for free men. His good friend, Governor SEYMOUR, who was as full of finance as an egg was full of meat, did not, in his speech the the other night, allude to it at all, being too much engrossed with the Nebraska outrages. He was going to vote the ticket they had headed and wanted to know what they would do. [Applause.] If the Soft Shells even polled 40,000 votes, they would be beaten. Having recommended the ticket for their support, Mr. NYE again alluded to the cry about the dissolution of the Union, and said that *they* not only did not intend to dissolve the Union, but would take care that it should not be dissolved. They would coax the dissolutionists as long as coaxing would do, but by the immortal they would be ready to give them a Jacksonian touch. He did not know which to condemn most, the rascal that talked about the dissolution of the Union or the coward that feared it. [Cheers.] He would not detain them longer, although he intended to make a better speech, for he had a long one written out, but he thought it was too tame for the occasion, and he trusted to the inspiration of the moment.

Judge CULVER next spoke. He would only occupy their time for about four minutes. He took up the question of fusion. This was the great bugbear they encountered. On the right and on the left they had the ghost of Know-Nothingism and the fossil remains of the old Whig party. The Judge remarked the various eminent men in the Union who had practiced fusion and supported it on public grounds. Even WASHINGTON HUNT, who was now fanning himself in the parlor, keeping the flies away in the heated terms, practiced fusion. It was fusion brought him up, and he was now the man Friday of MARCY, and wore the handsomest ruffle shirt of any man in the Congress at Washington. The Know-Nothings—the men with their dark lanterns—the old Whig body, the Hard Democrats and the silver-gray Greys, all condemned fusion. Four-fifths of the Whig candidates that were making noise and rattling their tin kettles and crying down fusion, were lamsters of the Know-Nothing lodges, and were telling them to beware of fusion. JOHN VAN BUREN, JOHN COCHRANE and Ex-Governor SEYMOUR were fusing to support the President, not for principle, but for spoils; and they were also fusing to sup ort Slavery and uphold a great wrong. If the Pope had sent in his followers to Kansas to commit the outrages which had been perpetrated, they would have then been asked by their opponents to fuse and prevent the shedding of Protestant blood. The heart of the people of the State was sound, and they would eventually triumph. It was a good one, that on the day of their fusion at Syracuse, the telegraph brought them the intelligence of the success of the Allied Armies at Sebastopol. [Applause.] Having described the position which the Fusionists now occupy, Republicans in the centre, and Sardinians and French on either wing, the Judge concluded by recommending the ticket

There were cries for GREELEY and motions for adjournment.

Mr. GREELEY came forward and said that he would have had no objection to speak at the proper time of the night, but it was now late, and he did not think that he had anything to say that had not been already said. The meeting then adjourned.

Registration of Letters—Important Modifications.

From the Union.

The regulations and instructions to Postmasters for carrying into effect the third section of the Act of March 3, 1855, providing for the registration of valuable letters, are, by direction of the Postmaster-General, modified, as follows, viz:

1. So much of sections 4, 5 and 6 of these regulations as requires that packages of registered letters shall be *sealed*, is hereby revoked.

2. All registered letters are, before mailing, to be *numbered* on the upper left-hand corner, their numbers to correspond with those on the letter bills in which they are entered.

3. Each registered letter, or package of registered letters, will be enclosed in a wrapper in the usual manner, and if there be a package of unregistered letters to be sent by the same mail, the package of registered letters will be placed in such package, without being tied, and the whole will then be carefully tied up into one package, addressed to the office of its destination, and placed in its appropriate bag at the moment when that bag is to be finally locked and sent from the office. If no unregistered letters are to be sent by that mail, the page of registered letters is to be tied and forwarded in the same manner without being sealed.

4. The registered letter bill will be inclosed in a separate envelop, addressed to the postmaster, as now required, and will be forwarded by the usual route as an unregistered letter.

5. The number given to registered letters at the office of mailing are not to be changed in the accounts or letter bills of distributing offices through which they may pass.

6. Postmasters are required to see that the *postmark* of each registered letter (whether written or stamped,) is clear and distinct, so that the place and date of mailing can be readily determined.

News from Texas.

The Harrisburg Railroad is complete to within six miles of Richmond, and the baggage cars are running over the road that distance. The remainder of the iron to finish the road is

will till the information comes to them in some appropriate way."

Acting under our instructions, we respectfully advise the reader who may wish to penetrate the mysteries, to refrain from persecuting us for further information; being aware, as he now is, of the restrictions under which we labor.

HOW TO GET IN.

Up three pairs of dingy staircase. Through tortuous passage-ways. In and out of a great receptacle of useless lumber. Past three doors of offices. Up—up—up,—till the last landing is reached. A small room is here partitioned off, to receive hats, cloaks, canes, a small table, and a heavily-bearded gentleman, who receives the money.

But it is not alone the key of silver that unbars these gates. The golden voice of approval is the potential lever. In plain English, you must be introduced. Your integrity must be vouchsafed, your sagacity indorsed. You then pay and walk in.

ENTRANCE FEES RAISED—AND WHY.

Early in the day, it was but a trifling pull upon the purse strings to foot the bill for entertainment. The smallest piece of new silver—American currency—did the business.

But presently it was discovered that a larger amount had become necessary. Not that the exchequer was ebbing, but that the balance between the sexes hung unevenly. A considerable preponderance of gentlemen had rendered a choice of partners the occasion of much heart-burning. So the price of admission went up one hundred and fifty per cent. This arrangement still holds; but it is coupled with a provision that in case a lady and gentlemen come in company, the former tariff for each person shall be considered as still prevailing. If it still happen that the gentlemen go unattended, the new scale of charges will be found in active operation. The change in the interior arrangements, in consequence of this action, is most salutary. Sunshine plays around the apartments, where late the lorn visages of mateless men reigned paramount. Peace prevails. The exchequer is replenished. Crowds flock in, and there is a happy season.

It is proper to state that the funds received in this way are the means relied upon to meet the demands of the landlords and Gas Company.

THE DRESSING ROOMS.

A pavilion, composed of red drapery, fences off a portion of the outer chamber. This is the retiring room for the ladies. It is not our province to enter it. The gentlemen, as they enter, deposit their outer garments miscellaneously upon the chairs and under them, or hang them on pegs stuck into the walls: or, if they be careful souls, they pay *two cents* and get a ticket, which insures the safe keeping of the articles that have been deposited.

THE INNER TEMPLE.

One long apartment, uncarpeted and unadorned, leads into a smaller one, which boasts a carpet and a few adornments. There is a raised desk at the upper end, and below it are two large tables, temptingly displaying chess and backgammon boards, piles of playing cards, (for whist only,) and heaps of draughts-men. Gathered about these places of favorite resort are groups of men and women. In the outer room, dancing is going on. A fiddler, playing not for money, but because of his "attraction," dispenses music to the series. The "groups" distribute the "series;" the "series" produce the "harmonies." Attraction is the keystone that binds them all together. And here let it be distinctly understood that nothing is done here for the sake of "paltry pelf." All is *attraction*—as we stated in the outset. If there is no attraction, there is no magnetic sympathy. One is a consequence of the other. A lady who has embraced the new doctrines fervently, said to us, one evening, "We believe that there is a native sympathy between minds of the same stamp, and this sympathy, which we term magnetic attraction, is that element of the mind which produces affinities; and results, as a natural consequence, in mutual admiration." All which was very clear to us. And then she added, with a smile that dinted the dimples in her cheeks and sank straight down into our heart,—"I felt that you would be here; I had a magnetic feeling that I could not have expressed; but I was as certain that you would be here as I am certain that I live. I cannot explain it. I don't know what put you in my thoughts. I had not thought of you for months till to-night; but my impressions were vivid." We thanked the lady for the compliment implied—declared it was nothing less than a similar magnetic power which had drawn us near to her—and in the interchange of thoughts, ideas, emotions, forgot the hours, and dwelt contented in discussions of abstractions.

As we have before taken occasion to state, the number of persons who are in attendance at the regular meetings of the Club averages one hundred and fifty. The highest figure yet reached is, we believe, somewhere in the region of Two Hundred; the lowest notch is Sixty. For reasons already adduced, the proportion of the sexes is nearly equal. The amusement chiefly patronized is the dance. Conversation does not lag. There are several members who have not been taught of Terpsichore, and so forsake the floor to subside into dreamy quiet. Non-dancers will find attractions Non-talkers will dance. All enjoy themselves.

Regular times of meeting are set apart. At first, it was only one day in the week. Now, it is twice a week. Presently, it will be every evening—so they say. The beginning and the middle of every week, Sunday included, are the periods when the congregations go up, under the existing arrangements. The hour of opening is 8 P. M. The assembly disperses at 11. There is nothing during all this interval that will offend the sight. Those who may have conceived the most repulsive pictures of midnight orgies or licentious privilege, would find, if they entered the rooms of the Club, that there is nothing to repel the most delicate observer. Whatever there may be in the theory which binds these people together, there is, it must be said, nothing to the outward view which differs from the scenes of an ordinary family party.

If the "Passional Attraction" take another channel to develop itself, it is not permitted to bring disrepute upon the locality which the Club has chosen. Mind, we do not say that anything of an improper character has occurred, or can occur, elsewhere than in the immediate precincts of the Club. Our remark has simple reference to the erroneous opinions which we find prevalent in regard to the practices at these semi-weekly reunions. It is no defence of the principles, policy or tendencies of the new organization, that its character be presented in the true light.

ITS NOMINAL AIMS.

A Circular, marked "Secret and Confidential," was picked up by a friend of ours a few weeks after the League took upon itself the form of a regularly organized Association. This Circular expresses the objects of the Propaganda. It declares that:

"The League is an organized body, with its headquarters in New-York, its ramifications in the different towns and cities of the United States, and with a capacity of extension to all the countries of the world. Its existence marks an epoch in the progress of liberality and thought.... The League embraces men and women of all nations and creeds, whose religion is devotion to Humanity and Truth, without inquiring whether their conceptions are embodied in Abstract Principles or in Personal Forms. In the contemplation of the League, all Truth is equally Divine Truth, whether existing in the Discoveries of Science or in the Revelations of a Prophet.... The League will adopt from all the existing institutions of Society, public and secret, those features which approve themselves to common sense, and to the principles of social science, so far as understood. Accordingly, different *Orders* will exist, within the League, communicating and cooperating with each other."

It is no harm to say here that the Orders to which reference is made in the Secret Circular are already organized—though only, as yet, in part. The sphere of their operation is very various. We have heard it hinted that the following are to be among the earliest to go into active operation:

The Grand Order of *Religion*.
The Grand Order of *Justice*.
The Grand Order of *Charity*.
The Grand Order of the *Social Relations*.
The Grand Order of *Recreation*.
The Grand Order of the *Beautiful*.
The Grand Order of *Discovery*.
The Grand Order of *Literature*.
The Grand Order of *Science*
The Grand Order of *Labor*.
And—*ad infinitum*.

In addition to these, it is intended to found classes for instruction in the Languages; (in fact these have already commenced in French;) to occupy the desk with lectures, scientific disquisitions, and it is hinted that among the amusements provided for the entertainment of the company private theatricals are to be introduced. The play will be liberally patronized. We are not sure but one of these displays will take place before the lapse of many moons.

All these add to the number of the "Attractions." They are mentioned here quite incidentally. Any corrections which the Chief may please to order, on the next evening of our meeting, we shall be happy to receive. It is quite possible that in making this running summary of the principles and objects of the LEAGUE OR CLUB, we may have laid ourselves open to the charge of betraying the secrets of the Order. But we beg not to be misunderstood. We have been assured upon high authority that the publication of the sentiments of the Society would give no offence, provided the details, the places and times of meeting, and so forth, were not furnished to a greedy public. This we have virtuously refrained from doing.

YEAR ONE[illegible], &c.

It now remains to be considered whether the real objects of this enterprise are properly understood by the public.

Is it true that Education and the development of Science are the great ends of the new organization?

Is it the fact that the assemblages of the believers are but a higher class of impure connections?

Neither of these positions is true.

The ultimate aim of the new movement is, unquestionably, that of producing a state of society similar to the one pictured in *Mary Lyndon*. Yet, in avowing that this is the real object of these demonstrations, candor and justice require the admission of the fact that no misconduct in public finds countenance among the members of the League. It is in private that the rules of the new society prevail. Publicity is not desired. The "attraction" of the Club is not like that of gravitation, operating in every time and place. It is a secret thing. It is locked up in the breast of the individual,—at least, until he finds a partner to share it with him.

The worst feature that we have seen in this scheme is its tendency to attract the Youth. Every evening when the Club gets together, there is a thick "sprinkling" of beardless faces—lads whose admission is neither desirable for their own sake nor that of society. Leering with sensual eyes upon the company, they seek only the gratification of the whim of an hour,—to boast of conquests afterward, (if they make them.) They have neither skill, experience, nor strength of character to resist, or guide, or suggest. We are given to understand that the propriety of admitting this class has been made the subject of earnest debate. It was determined, however, that no let or hindrance should be placed in their way.

Nor are all the grown men and women who attend these meetings earnest advocates of the system. Many of them are but "seekers after light"—as they are pleased to term themselves. They drop in at intervals to see the progress that has been made. They are often men of families. Their families occasionally accompany them—children and all. You may, as at other public places, buy bouquets of bright-eyed lads. You may have the company of a lady with a musical voice, who will sing to you and them. And you may chance to hear, as we did, of young men who came to laugh, and remain as devotees. A case of this kind happened only a fortnight ago. Two came, gave false names, returned to the keeper of the gate after an hour had elapsed, gave in their real names and their adhesion—and they are now "passionately attracted."

But the real, hearty FREE LOVER is an institution by himself.

If a man, he is exceedingly hirsute. Such eschew razors as an unclean thing. He probably affects a Byronic collar; has bushy hair; takes excellent care of his teeth, which usually sparkle like double rows of ivory; is careless in dress, but bathes freely, and so is not offensive. He is often a man of learning, profound in the languages of pleasing address, and is a rabid Socialist.

If a woman——and here, what shall we say? It is tender ground. We fear to offend, and yet may catch ourselves in the opposite extreme. The Free-Love woman is usually large-waisted. She is at least sufficiently sensible to know that she possesses organs which will not bear close compression. She is dressed very modestly. Young ladies at fancy balls would do well to take pattern from her (in this respect only.) She is necessarily strong-minded. She is fond of the society of gentlemen. Her affinities go out woolgathering, like some men's wits. She occasionally lights upon an "attraction." The Free-Love woman (here they are all "women;" no "ladies" were ever made,) is thoroughly posted up in the literature of the New School. She is likely to be a bit of a Phonographer, a Spiritualist, a Swedenborgian;—an artist, perhaps;—makes her living in the new channels of Industry;—is passionately fond of game, and beats all the men at a rubber of whist or a move upon the chess-board.

In person, she is cleanly, tidy, and not greatly given to the graces of the toilet. She affects ringlets, and the silky brown hair clusters over a brow which tells of intellect, perception, and a slim modicum of the moral or religious.

Many of the more rigid Socialists in this City have not yet signified their adhesion to the new plan. They stand aloof until such time as its practical operations shall become manifest. When that event is to transpire we have not been accurately informed. It is in the future.

Among the collaterals of this project are the ideas of establishing a great Restaurant, located in a block of Associational Buildings. At the tables there will be room for all; at the kitchen ranges, unheard-of facilities. We are not aware that this portion of the project has yet reached fulfilment.

FINALLY.

We have thus set forth the origin, plan and present position of the League. It is essentially the Head-Quarters of the FREE-LOVE movement in this City. It has not before arrived at newspaper publicity. The seal of secresy has been laid upon its acts. It has had no public advocates. All the agencies it has employed have been personal and secret. In the course of months, it has reached a height of prosperity which was not unexpected in a City like New-York. Depending upon no favorable notices of the press, it has kept aloof from that respectable fraternity. Disclaiming any desire for notoriety, it has held no public convocation. Complete in itself, founded upon a single idea—INDIVIDUALITY—it has renounced communion with the existing Society, and stands, not exactly as the Pillar of Salt in the wilderness, but very much resembling in its tendencies the event which that monument is intended to commemorate. It looks back *to Barbarism*,—proposes to break the bonds of the marital relation,—declares that *Passional Attraction* is the great end of life.—that Divorce should be made easier,—that no man should be compelled to pass his life with a woman he cannot adore,—that women have by Nature a perfect right to the control of their persons, property and affections,—and that the existing system of social relations and obligations is absurd, unjust, and so rotten at the core that it must presently fall to pieces of itself.

In making this exposition of the new Theory, as reduced to Practice, we have not violated the confidence that was reposed in us. Among the thousand members which the League now numbers, there are many who will bear us witness that the sketch we have given is fair and truthful. We have nought extenuated, nor set down aught in malice.

The acts of the CLUB are on record. We have given them their first public airing.

Gen. Jefferson Davis at West Point.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent of the TIMES has set before the public, with the above caption, a statement of the "marks" obtained by the present Secretary of War, while a Cadet at West Point, indicative, according to the scales established there, of his proficiency in the various studies of the Military Academy.

In reference to this subject, permit me to quote a few lines of a profound thinker and able writer on the subject of education, ISAAC TAYLOR.

"If the history of a class of boys were pursued for twenty years after the time when they left school together, how often would it be found that the dull, the inapplicable and the ungifted, had become desirably established in prosperous positions, and were commanding the respect of their circles, when the *emeriti*, with perhaps a single exception, had poorly played their cards, and had very slenderly realized the bright hopes of teachers and parents!

"In truth, some of the most serviceable and productive qualities of the mind, and especially such as belong to the judgment, are seldom, if ever, developed at an early period; and they may long remain embedded in the character without betraying themselves by any sort of intellectual activity or taste."

The scale of relative merit established at the Military Academy, is, perhaps, as perfect as can be devised. It stimulates to exertion and controls the conduct, by affording a coveted reward for proficiency and good conduct. There is no more exciting principle of action in the human mind than that of emulation; of this principle the system of relative merit at the Military Academy avails itself to the fullest extent.

But, having accomplished all it can do by its use, the Academy seeks not to extend it beyond its own limits. It asks not that the capacities or merits of its *élèves*, in after life, shall be measured by a scale, only to be found by ransacking its daily records.

Least of all does it desire that these records shall be held up to the public notice, for the purpose of disowning the well-earned reputations of those of its *élèves* who have proved their "capacities" by the only sure tests—*trial* in the actual realities of life and faithful and brilliant services. B.

☞ WM. OGDEN NILES, late editor of *Niles' Weekly Register*, proposes to reprint the fifty volumes issued from September, 1811, to September, 1836. The original subscription price was $172 25 for the whole series, which, if reprinted, will be sold for $50.

GOSSIP IN PARIS.

PROSPECTS FOR THE WINTER.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

That the coming Winter will be a severe and anxious season, has now passed into the popular belief. Certain indications drawn from the manners of burrowing animals and of migratory birds, prognostics furnished by gouty toes and rheumatic limbs, predict inclemency of climate, while such uncompromising symptoms of cost and price as result from the law of supply and demand, announce that bread and meat, wine and vegetables, will be still dearer than during the past eighteen months. The Government has sought to conceal the real state of the case, but having applied to the eighty-six Prefects for details, and figures upon the relative productiveness of this year and the last, a good many facts have been made public. Thus the Prefect of the Lozere makes a return, of which the following are the principal features: Wheat—quality, average; quantity, twenty per cent. inferior to an ordinary year, though ten per cent. more land was sown than in 1854. Rye—quality, ordinary; quantity, twenty-four per cent. inferior. Meteil—quality, ordinary; quantity, forty-eight per cent. inferior. Barley, Oats, Beans—slightly better than an ordinary year. Potatoes and Hay—abundant. Wine—fifty per cent. inferior in quantity, though of good quality. The Prefect concludes with expressing the conviction that the Minister of Agriculture "must provide for the necessities of the future."

I have seen perhaps ten of these prefectorial emanations, and think it inevitable that the crops of the year are considerably under an *ordinary* average. France imports, unless they are *abundant*. Bread is rising so fast in Paris, that the accumulation of a month becomes a burden absolutely intolerable to the municipal treasury, and the fixed price has been raised in its turn. The present price at which bread is sold—five cents a pound—is one cent dearer than it was a year ago, while it is still half a cent a pound less than its actual cost to the baker. This half cent a pound the treasury pays, by enormous weekly instalments. The price of meat continues so high that the everlasting question of the butcher's monopoly is again before the people, in the papers. Vegetables are scarce and dear. A bunch of turnips, worth in 1853 four sous, now brings nine. The cabbage is no longer the beneficent lump of verdure from which, in the absence of an edgebone, a healthy meat soup might be distilled; it has become aristocratic and distant, and seems to be seeking to rank with tomatoes and green peas. It is no longer the poor man's friend it was. The substitute for boiled beef must have a substitute in its turn. Meat, wine and vegetables are really beyond the reach of the laboring classes; while bread, more than ever now the staff of life, has, in twenty years, very nearly doubled its price. The rise for the second fortnight of September requires a word of explanation.

PRICES OF BREAD.

The city government, at the command of the Emperor, in August, 1852, acknowledging that the people could not pay over 40 centimes for the two-pound loaf, fixed the price at that point, and for eighteen months paid the difference. In May of this year, after a disbursement of many millions, it induced the Emperor to consent to an augmentation. The price was fixed at 45 centimes, but as flour continued to rise, the relief to the treasury was but momentary. At the beginning of September, the cost price was 51 centimes, and the consumption of the city, owing to the continued influx of strangers, larger than ever. The daily outlay of the treasury was enormous, and the Municipality informed the Emperor that their finances could no longer support so ruinous a tax. They were told that the rise was artificial, being produced by speculation and manœuvre, and could not last. They waited another fortnight, during which the cost price advanced from 51 centimes to 55; the Emperor could no longer withold his assent, and the price was fixed last Sunday at 50. Since then, the cost price has risen from 55 to 56, making three-fifths of a cent a pound that the treasury is still paying. Take notice that the present price, 50 centimes, is just two cents more than the price declared, two years ago, by the Emperor, to be the very highest that the Parisians could meet. This is a sufficient commentary on the alarming difficulties that threaten the appetite of the city. In the Provinces troubles are continually occurring, and the Mayors have to menace the bakers, telegraph their Prefects, and raise funds *for* imports from abroad. In Paris, stocks were considerably influenced for three days by the rise in the fixed price known to be decided upon for the second fortnight.

AMERICAN PRODUCTS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

The catalogues of the American products in the Crystal Palace which I mentioned some time ago as being in preparation, has been published this week by HECTOR BOSSANGE. It was arranged, I believe, under the direction of M. VATTEMARE. The catalogue proper occupies but 20 pages, the first 75 being taken up with descriptions, advertisements, and prospectuses in French. These, being charged to the individuals interested at the rate of ten francs a page, have paid the expenses of the pamphlet. How characteristic it was, in the outset of the affair, to ask for ten times the space that was likely to be required; and how much more characteristic it was, after making a notoriously insignificant and uninteresting display, to be the only nation that publishes a special catalogue! It is true that our success with agricultural machines have been flattering, but still I have never heard the question asked at the Exposition, "Why is it that the Americans do not get out a handbook to their cubby?" If Australia were to issue a similar production, its relative extent would be like that of the Penny Magazine, eighteen volumes octavo. The publication of our Special Catalogue is the most complacent thing America ever did.

NEW STYLE OF EDITING.

GALIGNANI has discovered a new way of writing editorials. He manages to obtain copies of the Belgian papers that are prohibited in France, and then, translating, bodily, their leading articles, inserts them, in large type, in his daily, as emanations from his own brain. It was thus that the article of the *Emancipation* upon the Russian satisfaction at the fall of Sebastopol, appeared editorially the next day in *Galignani*, somewhat marred by an imperfect translation. It happened most awkwardly for the plagiarist, however, that the original article was copied into the *Pays*, and credited to the proper source. GALIGNANI's reputation for wit, irony, vigor, *repartee*, has somewhat suffered since this untimely disclosure.

PAINS AND PENALTIES.

Poor ERDAN, Ex-Republican Editor and Author of the incriminated publication, *La France Mystique*, has been condemned for the offence of outraging, in that work, the Catholic religion. The book is no more anti-religious, in its tendency, than any work which discusses the Divine mission of the Pope, questions the sanctity of Priests, and doubts the authenticity of miracles. The author declared that he had no intention of "outraging" an established institution; his object was to sift its pretensions and examine its practice, and he thought he had accomplished his task with becoming reserve. In view of this "expression of regret," he was sentenced only to a week's imprisonment and to one hundred francs fine. The printer and publisher were called upon to pay forty and one hundred francs respectively, and to surrender for destruction all the copies of the dangerous production which had formed the object of their joint labors.

A NOVEL CASE.

The Municipal Council of Perigueux, having preferred obeying the supposed desire of their constituents to following the antagonistic behests of their Prefect, were summarily dismissed from office last week by the latter. The Prefect then appointed another, the members of which were consequently elected by a majority of one, like MARCUS MORTON. The Mayor installed them in their novel position with a speech. He said, "Whatever may be the origin of the mission intrusted to you, whether you receive it by universal suffrage or from a power which is the highest expression of the National Will, your duty is the same, and your moral authority unchanged. It is a veritable and legitimate magistracy that the Government of the Emperor now confides to your patriotism." You will admire the address with which this *régime* professes respect and veneration for the principle of universal suffrage, at the same time authorizing a Prefect to exercise, on the morrow of an election, a power greater than any yet vested in the people themselves,—that of removing incumbents from office before the expiration of their legal term. This is perhaps the tenth Municipal Council that has been served in this way.

THE UNITED STATES VERY BAD.

The *Univers* devotes a shrieky editorial every other day to the aberrations, enormities, political crimes and outrages of every sort committed by the people and Government of the United States. Railroad accidents. Know-Nothing abominations, blue men, Revelations of Sisters of Charity, are the tri-weekly themes upon which it dilates with bloodshot eyes and fists so tightly clenched that its pen makes mistakes in spelling. If Mr. LAROCHE-HENON could but receive the Pope or the Devil, with what holy beatitude would he launch at America a bull of excommunication or a ticket of damnation! He would open the flood-gates of Heaven, and refuse us the consolation of an ark; he would wrap us in flames, in war, in pest and famine, and would call upon all the wooden virgins in France to shed tears of joy. At the glad sight VEUILLOT would fiddle like NERO, and LAROCHE would dance, to the music, a merry Jesuit rigadoon.

ENGLISH IDOLS.

The *Univers* is also severe upon the English manufactory of idols at Birmingham. It is well known that the Allies have opened and still maintain an active trade in hideous brass gods, with various heathen nations. They have a price current, and a prospectus. Thus, *Gingember*, the god of health, is made of pure metal, and has "a sabre of modern form." *Buggaboo*, the god of protection from ghosts, will be noticed as possessing an artistic grace of attitude. *Bang*, the god of war, is martial, heroic, massive. The *Univers* thinks that this is running a pretty powerful opposition to the missionaries, and deplores the fatal influence of commerce. It breaks a lance for the superiority of French missions, whose members, it says, usually win the crown of martyrdom. By which it means to claim that the famous slice of cold missionary, spoken of by SIDNEY SMITH, was furnished by a Frenchman, which we all know it was not. It rejoices that no hardware establishment in Paris issues advertisements with the attractive heading, "Pagans supplied here."

LOTTERY.

The lottery of St. Roche has been drawn, and a Parisian, Mr. TAUCY, has won the big prize of 20,000 francs. The lottery seems to be unable to pay; and a Mr. BALLOU has, indeed, obtained an interdict against the payment. He says that Mr. TAUCY's ticket was originally his, and that he lost it, and has been looking for it ever since. A justice of the peace asked him when he lost it? Last May, he replied. It was shown that the tickets were not issued till June. What color was it? he was asked. Green, he said. Mr. TAUCY's ticket was yellow. So the interdict has been raised. The administrators seem to be quite unable to settle, but as their lottery was in behalf of religion and the church, no violence need be apprehended from the *Univers*, which would otherwise be excruciatingly fierce.

SUICIDES.

The country papers are engaged in discussing the question whether publicity should be given to suicides. The adverse party urge that one-half the self-slaughter is committed in a view to secure a certain degree of posthumous notoriety, and that by removing the possibility of obtaining this notoriety, the frequency of the crime would be diminished. The opponents urge that if the errors and aberrations of humanity are concealed, and only the fair face of society be shown, each community, being abused upon its real state, will cease to be alive to worth and efforts of improvement. Philanthropy and beneficence will have less stimulus to exertion, and education, being apparently less needed, will be less sought for. The discussion is vigorously handled, and, in the meantime, suicide continues its ravages. It will have made more victims in France this year than the cholera itself.

TELEGRAPHS.

The telegraph from Constantinople to Shumla, a which point it joins the Paris and Sebastopol line has been established by French energy, in the face of incredible difficulties of all sorts—difficulties presented by the nature of the territory through which the line passed, and by the incorrigible routine and middle-age tradition of the Turks. The wire, the batteries, the dials, and the whole material, without exception, were taken out from France—the system being that of MORSE. The distance to be connected was no less than 325 miles, and the route lay across that fearful forest desert, the Balkano. Poles proper for the purpose could be obtained no nearer than Heraclea, 450 miles from the spot where they were to be used. Fifty-one houses have been built upon the route, for the guardians of the line, many of whom are to have horses and a perfect panoply of arms of defence. All the employes of the line are Frenchmen. Thus far but one dispatch has been made public, and the wire is hardly to be supposed in good working order. Thus it is that telegraphs are established in enlightened Turkey—barbarous Russia has enjoyed them for years.

AMUSEMENTS.

The amusements of the Parisians are to be varied next Sunday by the performance of a singular feat by the Spanish racer, Mr. ANTONIO GENARO. He offers a prize of 2,000 francs to the winner in a race at Longchamps on the following conditions: He runs against horses only; they to trot or gallop, he to employ any pace he pleases, except a walk; the winner to be the one who goes round the ofteness, without regard to time, as the race is one of bottom and not of speed. The winner gives two hundred francs to the second; the third has half the entries, and the fourth withdraws his own entry. GENARO has often tired out all the horses in Madrid, and seems to be confident of similar success with those of Paris. If the weather is fine, there will be a vast attendance of fine ladies and lorettes, for these two classes meet at the races as on neutral ground.

The manager of the Hippodrome has contrived a conjunction of attractions for those that love to contemplate nature in her freaks. A giantess, seven feet high, enters the arena, escorted by the Aztecs; her rear is brought up and her train held by the two Earthmen from Cape Colony. An engraving exhibited in the strees represents the relative proportions of these marvels: as a humming-bird is to Mount Tom, so is the Aztec boy to the Dutch ogress, Miss MARIE SCHUBIGER.

POWERS' Greek Slave, which has been on exhibition for three weeks, does not pay its expenses. Only one paper has mentioned it, the *Siecle*. It is believed that the position of the Venus de Milo at the Louvre has not been damaged by the bold assertion of the Slave showbill that there is nothing in ancient art superior to herself. I presume the statue will soon be withdrawn.

A young composer and pianist, Mr. JULES COHAN, wrote a Te Deum, to be sung last Sunday at the Church of Neuilly, one mile and a half from the barrier of Paris. ROGER, BONNEHEE, and Madame TEDESCO, of the Grand Opera, rehearsed and practiced it, and at the appointed time presented themselves at the church. The Curé stood at the door, and assuming a position of posture of anathema and excommunication, he waved the ungodly play-actors off! ROGER laughed and TEDESCO turned pale. The composer, whose father is several times a millionaire, and whose brother is a Counsellor of State, had the case laid impressively before the Minister of Public Worship. The Te Deum at Notre Dame the Thursday previous was performed by the musicians and artistes of the three operas, and was led by SCRIBE's profane accomplice, Mr. AUBER. It is likely that the Curé of Neuilly will hear, ere long, from the Archbishop of Paris. DICK TINTO.

The Changes in the Naval Service—Curious Statistics

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I had the curiosity to reckon up the total amount of "sea service," "shore duty," and time "unemployed," of the thirty four naval captains whose names were given in the NEW-YORK TIMES of the 18th inst., with the following result:

Nineteen captains on leave of absence pay give 828 years. At sea, 254; shore duty, 192; unemployed, 382. Longest sea service, 24; shortest, 3. Longest shore duty, 19; shortest, 6. Longest unemployed, 37; shortest, 12. Longest time since date of entrance into service, 56; shortest, 41.

Longest time unemployed exceeds longest at sea *thirteen* years. Shortest time unemployed is just one-half of longest time at sea; and years of duty were only *sixty-four* more than years unemployed.

Fifteen captains on furlough pay, give in a total of 597 years; 200 at sea, 88 shore duty, 309 unemployed.

Longest sea service, 20 years; shortest, 6. Longest shore duty, 17; shortest, 1. Longest unemployed, 33; shortest, 11.

Longest unemployed exceeds longest at sea 12 years; shortest, 24. Shortest unemployed is but one year less than one-half of longest sea service.

Unemployed exceeds total sea and shore service 21 years.

Thirty four captains give a total of 1,125 years service. Of which 734 were passed in sea and shore service; 691 unemployed. Time unemployed, but 48 years short of aggregate sea and shore service. I have not verified the figures of the TIMES by comparison with the official navy list.

The above analysis shows that the country has paid 34 persons, for a full period, of which but little more than one-half has been devoted to duty. Have 34 men, in any other position in life, had labor and rest, performance and pay thus apportioned?

Disregarding individual cases, an examination yielding such results furnishes some elements for a fair estimate of the merits of a bill, which, though it may operate hardly in some instances, certainly appears, in the main, to be wise, just and needful.

A newly appointed commandant of a French fort heard a sentinel pacing the garrison court-yard day and night. On inquiry, he discovered that one of his predecessors, some 40 years before, had a fancy for a grass-plot and a cow. He laid down the turf, bought the cow, and stationed the sentinel to prevent her from nibbling and trampling it. The plot had become a tradition; it was paved over 30 years since, but the sentry still kept his weary watch; the temporary expedient had ripened into a venerable custom. Have we any sentinels in our public service as uselessly employed and for no better reasons? I hope not. NUMERATOR.

IRISH AFFAIRS.

The Lord Lieutenant—Cardinal Wiseman—Quiet in Ireland—Misuse of Public Funds.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

DUBLIN, Thursday, Sept. 20, 1855.

The harvest is nearly all gathered in; and such a harvest! Yet prices are all high, and wages, too; and, of course, the farmers and laborers are in high spirits and happy.

Our Lord-Lieutenant is "touring" it away,—Cork Killarney, Belfast. Dinners and complimentary addresses, and congratulatory answers in all. There is not a whisper of "orange," or "green," and only that Dr. THRESHAM GREGG is come over to stir up his old friends, the Dublin Protestant Operatives. He has been sojourning in London for some time. We might suppose that party had expired.

Well, Dr. GREGG is a good Protestant, and, I doubt not, a good Christian; but, if he were Archbishop of Canterbury, he would not sit for a picture such as "Father Thomas," who writes a "London letter" for the *Tablet*, has drawn of Cardinal WISEMAN. The Doctor belongs to the "boys that fear no noise, and never will surrender." Here is

CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"There is not a kinder hearted man, not one more indulgent, more amiable, more forgiving, than is the Cardinal, and those that know him best know this. He is, of all in his household, the most quiet, unobtrusive, gentle; he gives no trouble, is contended with everything and every one. Live with him or travel with him, you find in him the easy, tractable familiarity of a good natured, yielding, and kind companion, who assumes nothing, consults your every wish and way. Should you sleep near his room, he will be up hours before you are, but no sound is heard, nor any molestation to your slumbers. He will come in, and go out, and wait and suffer no one to disturb you. Should you wish to sink in the dulcet quiescence of an even ng nap, don't mind the Cardinal: he will remain reading or writing until you wake up. These small matters show the man. As to watching by the sick bed for a whole night, let those speak that know it; he is really one of the most quiet, patient, and kindest of men in his own house and among his friends. As to being relentless towards an enemy, I cannot conceive it. It seems to me an impossibility that Cardinal WISEMAN could refuse the right hand of his deadliest enemy—it is not in him. He might shink and say much, but the moment the man fairly met him, depend on it, all would be over."

But this is a digression. I return to Irish matters. There has been traveling over Ireland a Commission of Inquiry into the Endowed Schools, which has brought to light some specimens of the way charitable and educational funds have been managed. The amount, and the number of schools, to which bequests have been left, or donations made, is scarcely credible, the benevolence that prompted the bestowments being only equaled by the roguery used in perverting them to private emoluments. However, the whole is likely to be taken up and put under a Board of Commissioners, a school being established in each County, to the support of which the funds shall be appropriated.

The Government played a rather annoying trick upon the Corporations of the eight towns in which the parish churches are supported by "Ministers' money." The tax, levied directly, was considered a grievance by the Roman Catholics, and vigorous efforts were made to get rid of it. It amounts, in all, to but about some fifteen thousand a year, but the Government, instead of abolishing it, and paying the clergy out of the Church Fund, or Consolidated Fund, when Sir JOHN YOUNG was Irish Secretary, linked it to the municipal taxes, and made it imperative on the Corporations to levy it with the others. The only advantage they gave, was, mulcting the clergy in the amount of what the collection cost; but this is not considered as an equivalent for making the Corporations collectors, distraining in case of refusal to pay.

Some of the Corporations have protested, others refused; and it is now a question whether the Government will compel them to perform the odious service.

Raising Fruit Profitable.

Much has been written upon the profitableness of fruit culture, yet we think this matter is generally too much neglected and its importance too little appreciated. One reason of this is that relatively quite too much attention has been bestowed upon raising *large* fruits. Almost every one who has written upon the subject has devoted himself to describing a new variety or to the best means of raising a small quantity of a great number of fruits. Take apples, for example. We have in our agricultural and horticultural journals chapter upon chapter describing the hundreds of varieties, while little is said upon the importance of producing an abundant supply of some of the leading and long established kinds, such as the Greening, Spitzenburg, Baldwin, Newtown Pippin, Seek-no-further, &c. If public attention has been rightly directed in this matter, why is it that even at this present time, as well as in all past seasons, there is and has always been a scarcity of these fruits in the market, even when they bring prices four times more than what would amply pay for their production?

No one can sit down and carefully estimate the cost of raising apples, compared with the amount yielded by other products from the same ground and labor, without being convinced that no branch of industry is so amply remunerating as this, and yet few enter into it as a business.

If we take fruit at its lowest market price, the ground occupied by one apple tree can in no way be made to yield for the same outlay more than a fourth of the value that can be gathered from the tree, even if the fruit be used for feeding only.

In addition to the causes of this state of things above mentioned, two others may be given. First, then, it has been feared that everybody else was going into the business; and second, the time required to raise a bearing orchard has led most persons to seek for a more immediately remunerating business.

To the first, it may be said that when we take into account the value of fruit for feeding stock, there can be no limit to the quantities that may be profitably raised for home consumption; and to the second, that the cost of rearing an orchard is very trifling, before it begins to yield returns. The ground occupied by growing trees is not lost nor materially injured for other purposes; on the contrary, as we know by profitable experience, trees will flourish quite as well on ground that annually produces hoed crops. We raised a thrifty orchard of six acres, containing three hundred trees, and yet every year gathered from the same ground large crops of corn and potatoes, alternately. The trees thrive all the better from the constant cultivation of the ground around them. A few loads per acre of good manure was annually applied, and the corn and potatoes gave a good profit, over and above the entire expense of cultivation, in addition to the cost of plants, grafting, and the annual care required by the trees. At the end of eight years, one orchard was producing an annual crop of more than a thousand bushels of choice apples, requiring only to be gathered and taken to market, and yielding a *clear profit* of more than fifty dollars per acre. In this orchard we cultivated but six varieties—the harvest apple, August sweet, Fall pippin, Spitzenburg, Greening and Seek-no-further. Each, in its season, found a ready market, at remunerating prices. The produce of that orchard of six acres, now eighteen years old, is to-day worth more than eighty dollars an acre, annually, for feeding purposes only. The soil was not unusually favorable; indeed, it was so rocky that it could with difficulty be tilled except with the hand hoe.

The process pursued was very simple. The natural trees raised from seeds by ourselves, were planted out and allowed to grow a year or two, and then grafted upon the stock or larger limbs; many of them were grafted by inoculation, and a few days spent each year in pruning, has been the chief care required by the trees. Each Spring they were formerly well whitewashed and the leaning trees tied up to a stake. To guard them from being barked by the traces, four white oak stakes, split out like rails, were driven around the trees. When first set out all the trees were leaned a little to the southwest, so as to brace them against the winds prevailing from that direction. There are few or no soils that will not produce apple trees with a little care in manuring. A cart load of stable manure applied once in ten years, to a plot of ground ten feet square—no matter how poor—will fit it to support a good tree.

An apple tree that costs less than two dollars to plant and rear it, will for many years yield, without after expense, an average produce of ten bushels a year, worth for feeding alone, two dollars a year; and fifty to eighty such trees may stand upon a single acre.

While on this subject, we will mention a young orchard that we visited last Spring. Several hundred trees were planted upon a soil so barren that it would barely yield grass, but the trees were quite as large and thrifty as any we have seen of the same age. We learned that the only manure they used was about a quart of urine each, annually, though when first planted, a large deep hole was dug for each tree, and filled up with surface soil, mingled with a small quantity of chip manure.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Another Invasion by Missourians—Riot, Outrage and Murder.

LEAVENWORTH, (K. T.) Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1855.

Editors Morning Leader:

Murder rules in Kansas. The bloody plot thickens; and the curtain rises upon another act of violence and outrage in the great tragedy of Slavery and Freedom, which is now being enacted in this Territory. Another blow has been struck. Blood flows. Freedom reels and staggers in a death-grapple with Slavery. The armed assassins from Missouri have again invaded our soil, and, backed up by SHANNON and the usurping Legislature, which was imposed upon us by the same lawless marauders, are now living in drunken, but short-lived triumph over the honest, peaceful, and liberty-loving voters of Kansas.

Yesterday, the 1st of October, was, as you are aware, the day appointed by that bogus and fraudulently elected Legislature, for the election of a Representative in Congress from this Territory. You are also informed that the Free-State Convention resolved to resist and repudiate the action of that Legislature. Yet the Friends of Freedom pledged themselves not to commit no violence, unless compelled to do so in self-defence. They resolved to maintain peace, good order, and obedience to all laws properly enacted, as far as lay in their power—yet

NEW-YORK CITY.

Large Fire in Twenty-ninth-street—$35,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

A very large fire occurred yesterday in West Twenty-ninth-street. About $35,000 worth of property was destroyed. It originated about 7½ A. M., in the large paper-hanging establishment of THOMAS FAYE & Co., Nos. 152, 154 and 156 West Twenty-ninth-street, and spread most rapidly. The entire building was soon in flames. The steam engine boiler in the basement, owing to the intense heat, exploded, shattering the walls to pieces and leaving the entire structure in a heap of ruins.

The flames spread rapidly in all directions, and speedily reached a range of frame buildings adjoining—Nos. 158, 160 and 1604—belonging to Mr. MARTIN, and occupied by many poor families. These buildings were partially burned, and were pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire.

Two three-story brick buildings on the rear of lot No. 150, belonging to MICHAEL GREEN, were also partially burned. They are insured in the Ætna Insurance office of this City for $2,400; damage about $800.

Building No. 168, a two-story frame one, was damaged to the extent of $75. It is owned by Mr. LEWIS, and is insured for $300 in the St. Nicholas Insurance Company. It was occupied on the first floor by SAMUEL SCHIMMELL as a shoe store; and on the upper floor by ALEXANDER LEWIS. Mr. SCHIMMELL sustained a loss of $40, and is insured for $300 in the Hamilton Insurance Company. Mr LEWIS lost about $30 worth of property and is not insured.

Mr. THOMAS DOUGHERTY, who kept a liquor store at No. 160, sustained a loss in stock and furniture to the extent of $30 He is not insured.

Messrs. FAYE & Co. lost their entire stock of goods on hand, valued at $12,000, on which they had an insurance of $6,750, in the following insurance offices: Merchants', $1,500; Brooklyn, $2,000; Pacific, $1,500, and East River, $1,750.

The machinery and fixtures belonging to Mr FAY, which were also destroyed, were valued at $10,000, and are insured for $9,000 in the following named Companies: Park, $2,500; Excelsior, $1,750; Brooklyn, $1,000; Merchants', $1,500, Pacific, $1,500, and East River, $750.

The paper hanging factory also belonged to Mr. FAY. It was valued at $11,000. It is insured in the Park office for $2,000, in the Excelsior for $1,250, in the Merchants for $2,750, and in the Atlantic, of Brooklyn, for $2,500.

The loss of the poor tenants in the several frame buildings destroyed or damaged, was supposed to be about $300.

The entire loss is estimated to be about $35,000. The greater portion of it, however, is covered by insurance.

About two hundred and fifty persons were at work in the paper-hanging establishment when the fire broke out, and, at one time, some excitement was occasioned by a rumor that all of them had not escaped from the building. The rumor, however, proved false.

This is the largest fire that has occurred in this City for a long time. It will cause a good deal of suffering, especially among the large number of persons, male and female, who found employment in the establishment of FAYE & Co.

Mock Auction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As I was walking along Broadway the other day, I stepped into an auction store, my attention having been attracted by the extraordinary earnestness with which the auctioneer and his associates were endeavoring to dupe a raw countryman into the purchase of a watch After some difficulty, the simpleton in question bid $4 for the so-called "gold watch," and retired to the interior of the den to pay for his article; upon which I felt anxious to examine his bargain, and witness for myself the reality of the imposition. I advanced for the purpose, but was taken by the arm and shown the door, where, in company with others, after enduring the threatenings of cold water, &c, I had the gratification of seeing the object of my solicitude leave the place, but in the custody of two of the thieves. My curiosity was excited so that I followed them, with the view of seeing the result, when I was addressed by a stout man, the pugilist of the establishment, who said, that if I continued to follow, he would knock me down.

My dear Editor, is it not a disgrace to the laws by which this country boasts to be ruled, that such a barefaced system of knavery and theft should be permitted to exist, that a gang of thieves should be allowed to carry on their base deception upon the poor ignorant, and that in the highway?

The Prohibitory Law.

The complaint against the Astor House came up again yesterday in the Recorder's Court. Mr. DEVLIN for the defense had no legal argument to offer, but merely pleaded that this Court had already decided that the law was unconstitutional, and that it was no offence to sell imported liquors. Mr. CAPRON, for the people, said the opposing counsel had told him they should argue all the legal points involved; but as they had not given him their points according to agreement, he was obliged to argue all the questions at issue, and submit his argument in full to the Court. He denied that any Supreme Court in this State had decided against the constitutionality of the law, and affirmed that the doctrine of "*stare decesis*," abiding by decisions, applied only to courts of last resort. The Recorder received Mr CAPRON's written argument, promised to give it a careful perusal, and assigned next Tuesday for his decision.

Coffin Warehouses.

We noticed in the Sixth avenue a new idea in the decoration of a coffin store, which we would gladly see generally adopted. Instead of the usual horrid exhibition of rows of coffins placed in the windows, the view of all the paraphernalia of death is hid from public observation, and at the same time the attention of the passer-by is directed to the establishment by the large screens of rolling curtains elaborately painted. One represents a young girl weeping at the grave of her mother, and the other is a figure-like Hamlet, gracefully reclining on a mossy bank, with a dog at his feet, contemplating futurity and thinking of the departed he has lost; while, in the distance, is a partial view of a cemetery. The paintings are no common daubs, but works of artistic beauty, by an artist of this City.

Death is, indeed, nigh to all of us, and it behooves us all to remember it, but it is not the grim portals and the ornaments of the grave that should be thrust upon our gaze at every step. The taste displayed, and feeling for the sensibilities of others evinced by this undertaker—whose name we have forgotten—should be appreciated, and his example generally imitated.

Saving at the Spigot.

Quite an excitement exists at the New-York City Dispensary, White-street. The physicians have charged the apothecary with neglecting properly to dole up their prescriptions, making them of half the required strength, omitting costly articles, and giving half quantity. It seems that he is desirous of conducting his department with as little expense as possible, and some time since, as a reward for his supposed economy, his salary was very materially augmented. It is now stated that this diminution is not a real saving, but effected at the expense of the suffering poor, and by deceiving the physicians prescribing medicines. We learn that a similar charge has previously been made, and on its being disregarded by the Trustees, the physicians making it nearly all resigned.

The Value of a Dead Horse.

We understand that there die annually in the City of New-York about 12,000 horses, or 32 per day. Each dead horse is considered to be worth $17 50. His hide is sold to the tanners for $1 50, his bones are burned and sold to the sugar refiners for refining purposes, and to the farmers for manure, his meat is pressed and the grease used by the soap and candle makers, while the entrails and remnants are fed to the hogs to make pork for home consumption.

Getting out of Whalebone.

A company of enterprising business men propose buying half a dozen new ships and fitting them out from Greenport, Sag Harbor or Cold Spring, in the Right whaling business They are after the whalebone. The new style of hooped petticoats has created an extraordinary demand for the article. We must catch more whale, or the ladies must take a reef in their shirts.

The Oil Lamps of the City.

The Committee on Lamps and Gas of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 4 P. M., at No. 9 City Hall—present Aldermen THOMPSON, (Chairman,) STEERS and WM. TUCKER The report of the Councilmen Board, relative to lighting the oil lamps of the City, was taken up for consideration. The Committee dissented from the leading features of the report, as referred to them, and decided to recommend for adoption a plan somewhat different. First, however, they concur as to having the lighting done by contract, the experience of the past year under the contract system showing a saving of $58,000. Instead of letting it out at so much per lamp, they propose, however, to make a clear contract of it, the contractor to specify the sum for which he will do the whole work, furnishing himself the oil, ladders and everything requisite to the execution of the work. The quality of the oil they insist shall be agreed upon, as also the hours during which the lamps shall be lit. An important reform, they allege, is greatly needed in these two latter respects, and loudly called for by residents, above Forty-second-street. Meanwhile, the time of the last contractor expired some six months since. The Committee will make the report at the next meeting of the Board.

Fresh Fields for Spavined Wits.

The wits having expended themselves upon E. M., and exhausted all possible travesties upon his meteorological observations, now devote their genius to the production of bogus letters from illiterate and presumptive George Matsells from all over the country. The last we received was postmarked "Salina, N. Y." Notwithstanding the constrained hand, salt wouldn't save the bogus writer, if STEPHEN H. BRANCH should cross his track.

Coroners' Investigations.

AN UNKNOWN MAN DROWNED

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of an unknown man "found drowned" off Pier No. 3 North River. Deceased appeared to be about 35 years of age; he wore canvas pants, cotton shirts with linen bosom, Canton flannel undershirt and drawers, thick woolen socks, (white,) and patent leather boots. He had brown hair and short trimmed whiskers, a scar being on the left side of the chin

BURNED TO DEATH.

An inquest was held by Coroner WILHELM on the body of a male child 3½ years of age, named DAVID KAHN, at the residence of his parents, where he died from the result of burns received on the 8th inst., by his clothes catching fire during the temporary absence of his mother from the room. Verdict accordingly.

DROWNED.]

Also, by Coroner O DONNELL, on the body of AUGUST WILSON, a German, 28 years of age, whose body was found floating out of the slip at pier No 9 North River. Verdict, "Drowned." Deceased leaves a wife and several small children.

RUM.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON at the house of CATHERINE SHERWOOD, No. 45 Baxter-street, on the body of MARIA FRANKLIN, a native of Ireland, 21 years of age, whose death, as found by the Jury, was caused by "Congestion of the brain from intemperance." The Jury further find "that the exciting cause of her death was the result of injuries at the hands of MARY MANION." The testimony showed that deceased was a woman of intemperate habits, who for two years past has been nearly always on Blackwell's Island, under several sentences as a vagrant or drunkard; that on Monday last instant, she was discharged, and that reunion went to a basement rum hole in Cow Bay, kept by MARY MANION, who accused her of criminal intercourse with her (MANION's) husband; a quarrel ensued, in course of which Mrs. MANION beat deceased severely with a club.

A warrant was immediately issued for the arrest of MANION, who was yesterday taken into custody and held for examination.

SUICIDE

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of JOHN MCMICHAEL, aged 44 years, a native of Ireland, who yesterday morning committed suicide by swallowing laudanum for some cause unknown. He died within a few minutes of the attendance of Dr. CHEESEBROUGH.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT —Nos. 49, 55. 58, 59, 61, 62, 64 to 68

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 167, 175, 180, 239.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit* —Nos. 69, 6, 366. 367, 369, 373. 375, 907, 1218, 1219, 1558, 374 to 377.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 229, 295, 320.336, 338, 380, 88, 414, 415, 418, 422, 424, 428, 429, 431 to 434, 437 to 440, 442 to 444, 446, 447, 459, 453 to 458, 460, 66, 179, 180

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—Nos. 1145 to 1148, 1150, 1153 to 1156, 1175 to 1177, 1180, 1187, 1158. *Part* 2—Nos. 1164, 1167, 1178 to 1185, 197, 666. 793, 1131, 1132, 1069.

SUPERIOR COURT.

The Trial Terms of the Superior Court nominally commenced on Monday, but no jury trials were held until yesterday, when a few small cases were disposed of. No decisions of importance or interest, however, were rendered.

Trial of the Indicted Aldermen Postponed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge ROOSEVELT.

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1855.

There was a very large attendance in the Court room this morning, in consequence of a general understanding that some one of the indicted Aldermen would be on trial

When the Court was opened, Judge ROOSEVELT read a written opinion on the motions to quash the indictments against Councilmen WANDELL and HEALEY, in which he stated at greater length substantially the same views expressed in his decision rendered yesterday in the case of Alderman HERRICK. With regard to the undue influence exercised by the Mayor, admitting him to have been present, it consisted in reading and explaining a statute, and that was the witnesses' injury, from which other parties might suffer, but not wrongly. On neither of these grounds did he think there was sufficient reason to quash the indictment.

Mr BRADY then read the plea of Alderman HERRICK to the indictment. It was in abatement, and denied the qualifications of the foreman of the Grand Jury, or his competency to administer an oath, by reason of his non residence in New-York. This plea was verified, in the usual manner, by affidavits of persons residing in Flushing, who stated, to the best of their belief, that he had been a resident of that town since the spring of 1854

The District Attorney remarked that he had his doubts as to the sufficiency in law of this plea, but as he had no desire to interpose merely technical objections, he should waive any demurrer thereto. He proposed to file a replication to the plea, which he accordingly drew up and read to the Court. It denied the fact set up in the plea, and prayed that the issue joined might be tried by the Court.

Mr Brady objected to this form of the replication. The District Attorney replied that the form was correct, as issue joined on a plea in abatement, which is a dilatory plea, was always tried before the Court without the interposition of a Jury

Mr. Whiting explained the law on the subject, as settled by practice and by various English statutes, from which our own have been modeled. He contended that it was settled that issues of fact on dilatory pleas should always go to a Jury.

The Court remarked that it did not remember to have ever seen an instance where a plea in abatement had not gone to a Jury, either in civil or criminal suits. The District Attorney was under the impression that he had never known an instance in which such a plea had been tried by a Jury, but upon consulting the books, he consented to waive his point and to alter the replication, so that it should pray that the issue might be tried by a Jury.

Mr. Brady again urged that a day be set down for Alderman Herrick's trial, and suggested Monday.

He asked why the calendar of this Court could not be relieved of all the murder cases, in accordance with the act of the last Legislature, allowing such cases to be transferred to the Court of General Sessions. The District Attorney replied that after next week there would be nothing to occupy the Court until November, as the murder cases, with the exception of those connected with the death of POOR, would then be transferred, and the cases of the indicted officials disposed of. He had also given notice to Judge STUART to hold himself in readiness for trial on Monday next.

It was finally decided that Monday next, at 10 o'clock, should be set down for the trial of Alderman Anson Herrick.

INDICTMENT OF JUDGE STUART.

The following is a copy of the separate indictment against Judge STUART, excepting some legal superfluities:

State of New-York, City and County of New-York, ss —The Jurors of the People of the State of New-York, in and for the City and County of New-York, upon their oath, present:

That heretofore, to wit, on the 15th day of April, 1853, in the Court of General Sessions, in and for the City and County of New-York, an indictment for the crime of burglary, was duly found and filed against one WILLIAM COSGROVE.

And the Jurors aforesaid do further present that said COSGROVE, having been held to bail, entered into recognizance in due form of law to appear and answer said indictment. On the 19th day of May, 1853, the said indictment was called for trial, and the said COSGROVE not appearing, his bail was forfeited by due order of the Court aforesaid, and a bench warrant issued by the said Court for his rearrest.

And the Jurors aforesaid do further present that the said WM COSGROVE could not be found, so as to be rearrested to answer said indictment, and that on the 19th day of February, 1855, one SIDNEY H STUART, late of the Twenty-first Ward, of the City and County aforesaid, then being and acting as City Judge, and a Judge of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for said City and County,—and he, the said STUART, well knowing the premises and things aforesaid, touching the indictment of the said WM. C., and then and there well knowing that the said indictment was of full force and effect, and contriving and intending to prevent the due course of justice, did wilfully, unlawfully, maliciously, corruptly, and feloniously accept a gift of money, to wit, the sum of $500, from one MARGARET CONNOLLY, the wife of the said WILLIAM COSGROVE, which said sum the said MARGARET delivered to the said SIDNEY H. STUART, under an understanding that the Judicial action of the said STUART, as Judge aforesaid, should be so given that the said indictment should be ended, by means of an order of *nolle prosequi* of the said STUART, acting as Judge as aforesaid. And accordingly, the said STUART, in pursuance of the acceptance of such gift of money, did falsely and fraudulently procure from the District Attorney a motion for *nolle prosequi* upon the said indictment, whereby said WILLIAM COSGROVE was discharged.

Wherefore, the Jurors aforesaid, do say that the said SIDNEY H. STUART, acting as Judge as aforesaid, did wickedly, corruptly and feloniously receive a bribe against the form of the statute and against the peace of the people of the State of New-York and their dignity.

A. OAKEY, HALL District Attorney.

The indictment contains a second count in which the same charge is made in nearly the same terms as expressed above.

The bondsman for Judge STUART was Mr. ULYSSES D FRENCH, in the sum of $2,500, in both indictments.

HENRY E VENN, Esq., No. 298 Bowery, gave bail in the sum of $1,000, for the future appearances of ELDER, the indicted policeman.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Oct. 9.

Before Hon. Recorder SMITH.

This Court was opened yesterday at 12 o'clock, being one hour later than its usual time. recent events having created some confusion there. Recorder SMITH occupied the Bench. The first case tried was one of

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

The prisoner was Edward Sherlock, who was charged with shooting with a pistol, loaded with shot, at Henry McCary, in the house No. 74 Baxter-street, on the 4th of July last. There had been some previous difficulty between the parties. Sherlock charged McCary with being an informer, and getting his customers away. In the course of the day in question, Sherlock saw and annoyed McCary's wife. McCary had been marching during the day, and returned home in the evening with his sword and gun. Sherlock encountered him, and said he would blow his head off and send his soul to hell. The witnesses for the prosecution, Catherine McCary and McClary himself, deposed that upon the utterance of this threat, Sherlock presented a pistol, whereupon McCary struck at him with his sword, missing him, but cutting the bannister of the stairs. McCary then ran up the stairs, having previously given his gun to a boy to carry to his chamber. Sherlock, as the prosecution charged, followed him up stairs, and fired the pistol at him, the contents of which, missing him, took effect upon his wife, Catherine McCary, who was shot in the arm and back. Several shot were extracted from her arm by a surgeon.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended the prisoner. He called Mary Robinson and Eliza Young as witnesses. They were in the house and saw the complainant strike at the prisoner with the sword, in a vindictive, savage manner, before any shot was fired, thus making the complainant the transgressor. They did not see a pistol in the prisoner's hand

Mr Spencer, for the defence, contended that the witnesses for the prosecution had testified under excitement, and were evidently labouring under prejudice, while the witnesses for the defence were as evidently impartial and truthful. He claimed that the prisoner was the aggressor, and that the shot was fired by him from the gun he had taken on parade He commented upon the absence of the officer who arrested the defendant, and who could have shown whether a recently discharged pistol was found upon him.

The Jury were absent some time, and, when they returned to the Court, announced that they were unable to agree. The Recorder instructed them that a verdict was desirable, when they again retired, but at a late hour had not agreed.

CHARGE OF FORGING AN INDORSEMENT.

Hyacinth de Galarni was charged with forging an indorsement on a promissory note. The testimony failed to sustain the charge, and he was acquitted.

LONG ISLAND.

Another Opinion.

N. F. WARING, Esq., the Brooklyn Corporation Counsel, in compliance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council, some weeks ago, has given his opinion relative to the Prohibitory Liquor Law. He thinks the law constitutional, excepting the search and seizure clause, and, in his opinion, the city would not be liable for the act of officer without express direction from the Common Council, nor would they be liable for the individual acts of the Mayor.

Water for Brooklyn.

The Water Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council have reported in favor of subscribing $1,000,000 to the stock of the Nassau Water Works Co., which Company proposes to introduce water to the city. The report will be acted upon at a special meeting to be held on the 15th inst.

☞ Of old the East end of Long Island has been cursed with frequent cases of lockjaw. In later years the thing has been getting out of fashion. But during the past week a man died at Riverhead of lockjaw, and another was very ill some few miles East.

Police Courts and Police Districts.

By an ordinance recently adopted in Brooklyn, the Eastern District is divided into Police Districts as follows: Fifth District—Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards; Sixth District—Twelfth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards; Seventh District—Seventeenth Ward. A Captain will be elected in each at the ensuing election.

The Eastern District has also been divided into three Districts, with a Justice of Peace in each, to be elected at the ensuing election: Third District, all that section between Clinton and Division avenues; Fourth District, to include the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards; Fifth District to include the Fifteenth, Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards.

Fire in Brooklyn.

A stable in Hamilton-street, near Myrtle avenue, owned by Mr. MANNING, was destroyed by fire yesterday afternoon. Loss $1,500. Insured.

Building Associations in Connecticut.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW HAVEN, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855

The Supreme Court of Errors, of this State, has just rendered a very important decision in regard to Savings Banks and Building Associations. The decision was made in a case where an association attempted to foreclose a mortgage and the Court decided that it could only recover the amount of the principal, *less the legal interest and bonus which had been charged.* Those debtors, therefore, who have heretofore paid these large amounts in the way of bonuses and interests, can now recover them back from the associations. The decision knocks over the whole system under which these associations are formed, and they will probably now go into liquidation. C.

Shocking Accident on the Boston and Maine Railroad.

From the Boston Transcript of Monday

This morning, about a quarter before 9 o'clock, as the express train from the North, over the Boston and Maine Railroad, was running at its usual speed upon a straight line of track between Melrose and Malden, a cow suddenly jumped from the bushes directly in front of the engine, and before it could possibly be stopped the whole train was thrown from the track, by which two expressmen were killed outright, and several other persons more or less injured.

By the collision the locomotive was thrown to the right of the track, the tender and baggage car to the left, and three passenger cars crosswise between them. The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as we learn from authentic sources:

CHARLES H. RICHARDSON, of the Haverhill Express, and EDWARD W. ABBOTT, of the Andover Express, both killed by the smashing of the baggage car.

GEORGE RICHARDS of Lawrence, fireman of the train, both legs cut off at the thigh, and probably fatally injured. He was entangled and bound down between a brace and the driving wheel, for some 90 minutes before he could be extricated.

JOHN KIMBALL, baggage master from Haverhill, had one leg badly broken

ALFRED STAPLES, recently a brakeman on the Saugus Branch Railroad, had his right leg fractured

REUBEN GLEASON, of the Reading Express, was badly injured by falling, as he jumped from the baggage car.

The engineer, JOSEPH LANGLEY, was slightly injured.

All the passengers miraculously escaped serious injury, though thrown about violently by the force of the collision The ends of the cars were broken in, and the engine, tender and baggage-car upset and badly smashed.

The track was torn up for some distance, the rails twisted and bent, and the scene altogether presents a most melancholy wreck.

The injured persons were all in the baggage-car at the moment of the accident. Those badly wounded were brought to the General Hospital in this city.

Mr. ABBOTT was about 30 years of age, and leaves a wife and one child in Andover.

Mr. RICHARDSON was about 32 years of age, and leaves a wife and two children in Haverhill. He had in charge $8,000 for deposit in the Union Bank of this city, which was safely secured.

Mr. JOHN D. IRVING, of the Merrick Bank in Haverhill, was one of the passengers, and had with him $70,000 for exchange with the city Banks, which he retained amid the alarm and confusion.

Dr. PARKER, of Melrose, and two or three other physicians, one of whom arrived in a train from Boston, were soon on the ground and rendered necessary medical assistance. Several of the sufferers were taken to the farm-house of Mr. LYNDE, whose family gave every aid in their power.

The ruins cover the tracks so that no through trains can pass to-day, but as the trains arrive at the spot on either side, the passengers are exchanged, and thus reach their destination with but little detention.

Excitement in Cincinnati—The Irish said to be secretly furnished with State arms.

The Cincinnati *Daily Columbian* of Monday has the following paragraph: "Boxes found to contain FOUR HUNDRED STATE MUSKETS were sent on Saturday night from Columbus to this city by Express. They were marked "G. P." and were claimed on Saturday night and yesterday by the officers of certain Irish companies, whose arms were taken from them some time since, who were waiting for these, and who interpreted "G. P." to mean GEORGE PUGH. Having no bills of lading, the muskets were not given to them, but were taken in charge by Brig Gen. SARGENT as "G. P." Government property. The atrociousness of sending these arms to these companies, at this critical juncture, on the eve of an election, must cause wide spread indignation against Gov. MEDILL and his accomplices. Comments to-morrow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market continues well supplied with most kinds of vegetables. Apples are a little up, owing to a chance deficiency in supply, which will probably be made up

Cranberries—Per bbl. 50c. to $2 50 ₩ bbl. There are some brought in which are entirely unsalable, while very few, and those very extra, bring $2 50. Quinces are coming in, but are not yet called for in any quantity. Citrons are in the same condition, but more abundant. Lime Beans are very variable, owing to the irregular supply—some days being brisk at $3 and on others slow at $2.

Potatoes come in as fast as wanted at the quoted rates. Less prices will not pay for bringing them. Pinkeyes, which are not popular in the retail market, are in considerable demand for shipping at $1 25@$1 50 ₩ bbl., and even higher rates are occasionally paid. Sweet Potatoes are very variable in quality, and the prices take even a wider range than our quotations. Some poor ones sell as low as 75c.@$1 ₩ bbl. They are not one third as high as one year ago. Turnips are a drug Cabbages ditto Grapes are very abundant, and sell for 3c. to 13c ₩ lb., varying from poor, small, unripe, to large berry, large, full clusters, selected and nicely packed in boxes.

Butter is a little firmer, with no change in quotations.

Poultry is well up. Now is a good time to realize good prices, since the cool weather creates a brisk demand, while everybody is accustomed to hold back till later in the season

Potatoes—New Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 37
Potatoes—Pinkeyes for shipping ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 37 @ 1 75
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100.	50 @ 75
Cabbages—₩ 100	2 00 @ 4 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	1 00 @ 2 00
Celery—₩ dozen	75 @ 1 00
Egg Plants—₩ dozen	12 @ 25
Cucumbers—₩ 100	25 @ 50
Pickles ₩ thousand	1 50 @ 2 00
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 1 00
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ₩ 100. variable	2 00 @ 5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100.	3 00 @ 6 50
Citrons—₩ bbl.	37 @ 62
Tomatoes—₩ basket	12 @ 25
Beans—Lima, ₩ bu hel. shelled	2 00 @ 3 00
Beans String ₩ basket	50 @ 75
Beets—₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Carrots—₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 12
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 75
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	75 @ 1 00
Spinach, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 12
Plums—Blue Gages, ₩ bushel	2 00 @ 3 00
Damsons, ₩ bushel	1 50 @ 2 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00 @ 2 50
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 50
Sweet ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 50
Common, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 75
Crab ₩ bush.	1 00 @ 1 50
Quinces, ₩ bbl.	3 00 @ 5 00
Quinces ₩ 100.	75 @ 2 00
Pears—Virgalieu ₩ bbl	6 00 @13 00
Common, ₩ bbl.	50 @ 75
Peaches—Common, ₩ basket	31 @ 50
Good, ₩ basket, cling stones	1 00 @ 1 75
Morris Whites, ₩ basket	1 50 @ 4 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl	7 00 @ 9 00
Grapes—Isabella, ₩ lb.	5 @ 8
Isabella, poor ₩ lb.	3 @ 4
Isabella, extra, vineyard ₩ lb.	10 @ 12
Catawbas ₩ lb.	8 @ 12
Watermelons—₩ 100.	12 00 @25 00
Muskmelons—₩ 100.	300 @ 6 00
Citron Melons ₩ bbl	1 00 @ 1 50
Butter—Orange County, ₩ lb. in pails.	26 @ 28
State, ₩ lb.	20 @ 24
Ohio ₩ lb.	16 @ 20
Lard in bbls.	11½ @ 13
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	9 @ 10½
Eggs—State, ₩ doz.	— @ 17
Jersey, ₩ doz.	— @ 18
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair.	50 @ 1 50
Fowls—₩ pair	75 @ 1 50
Ducks County, ₩ pair	1 25 @ 2 00
Ducks—₩ pair.	62 @ 1 12
Turkeys—each.	75 @ 2 50
Geese—each.	1 00 @ 2 00
Guinea Hens—₩ pair	75 @ 87
Woodcock, ₩ doz.	4 00 @ 5 00
Pigeons—Tame ₩ doz	1 75 @ 1 87
Wild—₩ doz	75 @ 1 75
Young Pigs—Small, ₩ lb.	9 @ 12
Large—₩ lb.	8 @ 11

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times*

TUESDAY, Oct. 9—6 P M.

ASHES—The market is rather poorly supplied, and is quiet, but firm. 50 bbls have been sold since our last at $6 12½@$6 75 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ lb.

BEESWAX—Some 2,000 lbs. American Yellow were disposed of at 27c @27½c. ₩ lb.

BREAD—The demand seems rather brisker, but prices are without alteration. We quote Crackers at 6c @7½c ; Pilot Bread at 6c ; Fine Navy at 5c. ; and Navy at 4½c. ₩ lb.

BRICKS—North River hard are moderately active and steady at $3 75@$4 ₩ thousand. Other kinds are unchanged

CANDLES—The inquiry for most descriptions is animated, and full prices are being obtained. We quote patent sperm at 45c ; plain do. at 35c ; Adamantine at 26c.@28c. ; and mould Yellow at 16c.@18c. ₩ lb. The general stock is reduced, and the production is checked by the increased cost of raw materials.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and wanted at old figures. What is arriving here now, comes, in the main, to parties, who had previously ordered, for their own use. Anthracite is saleable and firm at $5 50@$6 ₩ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—We heard that 50 bags Maracaibo, in bond, brought 17c ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Sales transpired to-day of 100 pkgs Java at 14½c , 3,800 bags Rio at 11c @11½c., 50 Maracaibo at 10c., and 50 St. Domingo at 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy The demand is limited, though factors are more willing sellers Prices are languid and unsettled.

FEATHERS—Sales have been reported of 4,000 lbs. Live Geese at from 41c.@45c ₩ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod are in fair demand and are stiffly held at $3 75@$4 ₩ cwt Mackerel seem pretty brisk and steady at $9 50@$20 50 for large No. 1, $13 50 for do. No. 2, and $6 50 for do. No. 3 ₩ bbl. Smaller sizes attract very little attention and are somewhat nominal. Pickled Salmon are retailing at $28 50 ₩ tierce, and $21 50 ₩ bbl The supply is a limited one. Connecticut Shad also sell slowly at $10 25 for No 1, and $9 25 for No 2 ₩ half bbl. Pickled Herring are quiet and languid at $3 25@$3 75 ₩ bbl. Smoked Herring are moderately dealt in at 35c for scaled, and 25c.@27c. for No 1 ₩ box

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less active—the export demand having fallen off,—but with reduced supplies and an improved home inquiry, prices still display an upward tendency The sales since our last include about 23,000 bbls. Rare and to arrive soon, mostly at quotations within the annexed range:

Ordinary state	8 50 @ 8 56½
Straight State	8 56½ @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 43½ @ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½ @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 50 @ 8 75
Extra Genesee	9 00 @10 75

Canadian attracts more attention at rising prices, with sales of 1,100 bbls superfine to choice extra at $8 50@$9 75 ₩ bbl Southern is brisker and dearer, with sales of 4,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 62½@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are as last noticed.

GRAIN—Wheat is less inquired for, particularly for export, but as the heavy sales previously reported greatly diminished the available supplies, holders have in charge $8,000 for deposit in the Union Bank of this city, which was safely secured.

Mr. JOHN D. IRVING, of the Merrick Bank in Haverhill, was one of the passengers, and had with him $70,000 for exchange with the city Banks, which he retained amid the alarm and confusion.

Dr. PARKER, of Melrose, and two or three other physicians, one of whom arrived in a train from Boston, were soon on the ground and rendered necessary medical assistance. Several of the sufferers were taken to the farm-house of Mr. LYNDE, whose family gave every aid in their power.

The ruins cover the tracks so that no through trains can pass to-day, but as the trains arrive at the spot on either side, the passengers are exchanged, and thus reach their destination with but little detention.

Excitement in Cincinnati—The Irish said to be secretly furnished with State arms.

The Cincinnati *Daily Columbian* of Monday has the following paragraph: "Boxes found to contain FOUR HUNDRED STATE MUSKETS were sent on Saturday night from Columbus to this city by Express. They were marked "G. P." and were claimed on Saturday night and yesterday by the officers of certain Irish companies, whose arms were taken from them some time since, who were waiting for these, and who interpreted "G. P." to mean GEORGE PUGH. Having no bills of lading, the muskets were not given to them, but were taken in charge by Brig Gen. SARGENT as "G. P." Government property. The atrociousness of sending these arms to these companies, at this critical juncture, on the eve of an election, must cause wide spread indignation against Gov. MEDILL and his accomplices. Comments to-morrow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Produce Market.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week, are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The market continues well supplied with most kinds of vegetables. Apples are a little up, owing to a chance deficiency in supply, which will probably be made up

Cranberries—Per bbl. 50c. to $2 50 ₩ bbl. There are some brought in which are entirely unsalable, while very few, and those very extra, bring $2 50. Quinces are coming in, but are not yet called for in any quantity. Citrons are in the same condition, but more abundant. Lime Beans are very variable, owing to the irregular supply—some days being brisk at $3 and on others slow at $2.

Potatoes come in as fast as wanted at the quoted rates. Less prices will not pay for bringing them. Pinkeyes, which are not popular in the retail market, are in considerable demand for shipping at $1 25@$1 50 ₩ bbl., and even higher rates are occasionally paid. Sweet Potatoes are very variable in quality, and the prices take even a wider range than our quotations. Some poor ones sell as low as 75c.@$1 ₩ bbl. They are not one third as high as one year ago. Turnips are a drug Cabbages ditto Grapes are very abundant, and sell for 3c. to 13c ₩ lb., varying from poor, small, unripe, to large berry, large, full clusters, selected and nicely packed in boxes.

Butter is a little firmer, with no change in quotations.

Poultry is well up. Now is a good time to realize good prices, since the cool weather creates a brisk demand, while everybody is accustomed to hold back till later in the season

Potatoes—New Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 00 @ 1 37
Potatoes—Pinkeyes for shipping ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginia, ₩ bbl.	1 25 @ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 2 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 37 @ 1 75
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 50 @ 1 75

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 10.

JOB PRINTING.

We are now fully prepared to execute all kinds of Printing—PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL, in the VERY BEST STYLE and at LOW RATES. Country Merchants who desire Show Bills or Circulars of any kind, got up in a neat and elegant style, may rely upon entire satisfaction.

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☞ J. R. LOVELL, Easton, Pa., is agent for the DAILY TIMES at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

A New Book on American Slavery—A Brisk War Ahead.

We hear from pretty good authority that the Honorable Miss MURRAY, the distinguished English lady who has been traveling in the United States for some months past, is preparing a book of observations and criticism upon our people and institutions;—and that she intends *to vindicate the institution of Slavery from the alleged misrepresentations of Uncle Tom's Cabin.* Unless we have been entirely misinformed, Miss MURRAY has come to the conclusion, as the result of her personal observation, that the social institutions of the Southern States are decidedly in advance of those of any other portion of this country:—that a higher degree of culture and refinement is to be found there than elsewhere in the Union:—that Slavery is a blessing rather than a curse to the negroes themselves, and that the pictures of its cruelties and atrocities, given by Mrs. STOWE in her celebrated novel, are either very gross exaggerations, or so exceptional as not at all to be taken into the account, when forming a judgment of the institution itself. She will make this a prominent feature in her forthcoming book, and designs, we understand, to enter upon a special refutation of the views and representations of Mrs STOWE.

It will probably be deemed not a little singular that an English lady of education and of high position, should take such a view of Slavery,—especially in view of the fact that the Duchess of SUTHERLAND, holding a still higher position than Miss MURRAY in the household of the Queen, has been among the most active and ostentatious of the English declaimers against American Slavery. We do not, however, so regard it. We consider it quite natural that all who are connected with the British Government should be the *allies* rather than enemies of Slavery in the United States; and if the course of either of these distinguished ladies is exceptional and strange, it is that of the Mistress of the Robes, rather than the Maid of Honor. For in spite of all the clamor kept up in certain quarters about the activity of Abolitionists in England and their designs against the United States, nothing is more evident than the fact that Great Britain, by her commercial and manufacturing system, does more to sustain Slavery in the United States than any other, or than all other countries in the world. Her prosperity,—her commerce,—her manufactures,—the industry of her millions of operatives, depend upon it. Whatever should stop or check the growth of American Cotton, would carry paralysis into thousands of British workshops, and famine into hundreds of thousands of British homes. The abolition of Slavery, by striking a blow at the culture of Cotton from which it could not recover at least for several years, would strike a blow at British commerce and manufactures from which they could never recover. Indeed nothing could be more perilous for the British aristocracy than such a check to the industry of the great mass of the people, as the immediate abolition of Slavery in this country would of anecessity involve. A *revolution* and the utter overtorow of the aristocracy, would most certainly follow.

Upon these grounds it seems to us unavoidable that the British Government and the British Aristocracy, and the great mass of the people of Great Britain, should in the long run *sustain* rather than oppose American Slavery; and that the clamorous demonstrations of English Abolitionists pass for much more than they are worth, when they are regarded as indicative of the settled sentiment and purpose of the English nation. The result of the emancipation of the negroes in Jamaica, has rather discouraged the effort in England to follow the promptings of philanthrophy rather than the dictates of interest;—and if the act were not one which in its nature cannot be repealed, we have very little doubt that Slavery would speedily be restored in that island by the British Government. At all events, we are confident that England would be very slow in repeating her experiment. She will be careful to do nothing which can materially interfere with the supply of that great staple, which is so absolute a necessity as material for her industry, and for which she is as yet so absolutely dependent on the Slaveholding States of the American Union.

Miss MURRAY's book, and especially that part of it which relates to this subject, will undoubtedly make a sensation in this country as well as in England. She is a lady of very decided intellectual ability, of great accomplishments, and holding a position in English society which will secure for her opinions on such a subject the greatest consideration and respect. Mrs. STOWE will undoubtedly find it necessary to make some reply,—and we are, therefore, likely to have a brisk and exciting warfare on this controverted subject.

The Great Indicted.

One of our Canadian cotemporaries lately attempted to draw some consolation from the fact that, if the Colonists did not enjoy the privilege of electing their own Governors, we, who do, could not succeed better than to elect such men as TYLER, POLK, and PIERCE, for our Presidents; to which we might reply, that we have elected a WASHINGTON, a JEFFERSON, an ADAMS and a JACKSON. We may also comfort ourselves with the reflection that, if we do now and then choose a bad man or a weak one, he *is* our choice; and, if he does not prove to be as good as we thought him, we need not choose him again. We expect next to see our indicted Aldermen and City Judge held up as examples of the legitimate results of free suffrage and elective judiciary. And there would be some force in the argument if such cases were not so rare. The example is humiliating, we must confess, for though we have no wish to prejudge the indicted gentlemen, yet the circumstance which weighs most heavily against them is, that men holding their positions could even be accused, or suspected, of descending to such base bribes as they are accused of taking. Since the "wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind," confessed himself guilty of such baseness, there has never been a judicial officer accused of selling himself at so small a price as our City Judge stands indicted for doing. Our City officials have been pretty generally suspected of turning their offices to their personal advantage, but looking at the immensity of our municipial expenses, they have enjoyed the credit of carrying on business on a large scale, and of being magnificent in their rascalities, at least so far as the gross sums which they were supposed to have pocketed went. When it was announced, therefore, tha the Grand Jury had actually found bills of indictment against six members of the Common Council, public curiosity was on the tip-toe of expectation to know the details of the enormous sums out of which the people have been defrauded; and there was a general feeling of disgust when it was found that our Common Council were accused of no hing worse than an offer to sell themselves for a hundred dollars. The public was not prepared for such examples of pitiful baseness. It was as bad as the case of Pistol, who stole a lute case, and after carrying it five miles sold it for a farthing. Then on the back of these small indictments comes that of a City Judge, who is to be tried on a charge of accepting five hundred dollars, a paltry sum, not sufficient to bribe a needy Editor to suppress a police report. The consequence of these humiliating developments will be to demoralize public sentiment as to our judiciary and public servants, and if such men can even be suspected of selling their integrity at so low a figure, the business of bribery will be reduced to a very mean and paltry affair. The people should learn from these distressing cases to exercise a little more discretion in their future nominations; and, though they may not hope always to select men for public station beyond the possibility of corruption, yet they should, at least, choose such as will not be likely to sell themselves too cheaply. When a public officer accepts a bribe for betraying his trusts, it should be sufficiently large to carry with it a palliation of the offence. For the honor of our City, for the credit of humanity, and for the sake of the principle of free suffrage and popular sovereignty, we most sincerely hope that the indicted Judge and his unlucky companions in misfortune will be able to clear themselves of the base charges which have been laid at their doors. Their trial will commence on Monday, and we hope that the dark cloud of disgrace which now bangs over the character of our City will soon be dispelled. If the indicted be found guilty, the sooner they are removed from their present positions the better for the City, and, if they be found innocent, the better for themselves. No needless obstacle should be allowed to interfere with their trial. Justice in such a case as this should be speedy to be effective.

United Hunkers.

The Boston *Post* recommends the Hunker Whigs to unite with the Hunker Democrats, for the purpose of defeating the Republicans. The recommendation is something like the invitation of the spider to the fly. A union of Hunkers, however, for the sake of Hunkerdom, is not altogether a bad idea; but it is not improbable that Hunker Whigs may have some ulterior designs, as well their hospitable friends of the Democratic party, besides the mere glory of Hunkerdom in general. As there is considerable difficulty at this time in distinguishing one party from another, for the lack of a good commodity of political names, it might add considerably to the interest of the approaching elections by having a party of United Hunkers; such a fusion of fogies in these unsettled times would be a perfectly natural movement.

Political.

The Tennessee Legislature has been organized by the election of Mr. CHEATHAM, of Robertson, as Speaker of the Senate, and Ex-Governor N. S. BROWN, of Nashville, as Speaker of the House. The House balloted four days without making a majority choice of Speaker, and then resolved that a plurality should elect. Gov. BROWN refused to vote for himself, and his opponent declined to waive his own vote, which made the parties stand 36 to 35, and two scattering.

☞ We are much obliged to "an Englishman" for sending us a list of the Paris Theatres, though it was quite a superfluous kindness. We made our enumeration of the theatres open in Paris, a fortnight since, from the notices and advertisements in the Paris papers of that date.

☞ T. F. MEAGHER, Esq., will lecture on Friday evening next, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on "John Philpot Curran—the wit, the orator and the patriot." The subject will give those who have not heard Mr. M. an opportunity to hear him to advantage.

☞ The venerable colored gentleman who scrubs the office stairs of a cotemporary, is going to vote the American ticket,—hence the *Mirror* thinks the Republican prospects are dim. Some men can arrive at conclusions on very small premises.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

THE WAR NEWS.

ACTIVE OPERATIONS RESUMED.

Important Movements of the Allies.

SEBASTOPOL TO BE RAZED.

The Russians Fortifying the North Side.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

[BY THE HOUSE PRINTING TELEGRAPH—OFFICE NO. 21 WALL-STREET.]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct 9.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, Captain STONE, from Liverpool on the 29th ultimo, arrived here at 7:30 this evening.

The steamship *Hermann* arrived out at Southampton on the 24th September

THE WAR.

Active operations have been resumed in the Crimea.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs under date the 23d September, that the Allies had landed 20,000 men at Eupatoria, and had 30 000 on the Russian flank.

On the 22d the Allies attacked the Russian Infantry and the latter retreated to the Heights over Rusta.

Another dispatch from GORTSCHAKOFF, dated the 26th, states that on the previous day 33,000 of the Allies had debouched from Eupatoria, and occupied the neighboring villages on the left flank.

The Cossacks had taken 25 prisoners while foraging at Kertsch.

Dispatches from Sebastopol of the 16th, announce that the Russians were fortifying themselves in the north part, and were constructing new batteries; and that the French were advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Backshi soral by the Baidar road.

Sebastopol is to be razed and the basins filled up.

A fearful tempest had occurred at Sebastopol, with very heavy rains

GORTSCHAKOFF reported on the 17th that the Allies had attempted nothing up to that date on the north side, but were concentrating their forces between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and constantly reconnoitering the left wing of the Russians from the Baidar Valley.

Letters from the camp mention that the Allies were actively preparing for a campaign.

From three to four hundred deserters, most of them Poles, had arrived at the Allied Camp They said that the demoralization of the Russian army was most complete, and that such was the confusion from the first moment of the attack, that the soldiers, exhausted with fatigue, remained for 24 hours without provisions.

The loss of the Russians is estimated at 16,000 men. The correspondent of the Paris *Patrie*, under date Sept 26 says, "Ever since their retreat the Russians have continued to fire shells at us, and it would be a mistake to suppose that our armies in Sebastopol are beyond the range of the enemy's batteries on the northern shore, and on the plateau. The balls from Fort Constantine reach beyond Strelitzka Bay and they can very easily throw their projectiles into the town. As to the batteries of the other forts, some of the guns in them are so powerful that they can carry shot right over the town and do execution in the advanced siege works; but although the Russian fire does not cease, it is not very active. The Artillery and Engineers in Sebastopol are everywhere at work. Fort St. Nicholas, which was left almost intact, has been fortified, and its cannon already replies to the enemy. Any attempt of the Russians to return to the place is wholly out of the question.

The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE arrived at Nicolaeff on the 20th, and it was said the Czar himself would shortly visit that place to superintend the Winter Crimean campaign.

A letter from Berlin, dated 23d, says: Various circumstances at St. Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will soon evacuate the forts to the North of Sebastopol, those forts being only strategic points, but great preparations are making by the Russians for a Winter campaign.

The Russian treasury has received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the army.

On the 17th of September the Turkish troops at Constantinople intended for Asia were sent to Eupatoria.

The Anglo-Turkish contingent would go to Trebizond and be placed under OMAR PACHA. It was also announced that considerable bodies of French troops had been sent to Eupatoria.

The War in Asia.

Vienna dispatches say that Kars was greatly straitened for provisions, and that the garrison was eating horse flesh.

Advices from Trebizond, dated the 6th of September, announce that the Russians had abandoned Erzeroum, and were at Malaguteinia.

☞ The Treasurer of the Christian Association's Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth acknowledge receipts as follows:—Collection Metropolitan Theatre, Oct. 6, $148 92; RAPHAEL FELIX, Esq., $10; THOS. HUNT, Esq, $500; Mr. BENNETT, $5; THREE LITTLE BOYS—GUSEY, TOMMY, and HENRY MILLER—$6; CHARLES THOMSON, $10 Total, $679 92. GENIN's two establishments have sent in $100 in furtherance of the same cause.

☞ The corner stone of the New-Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, was laid yesterday by Governor PRICE. Speeches were made by R. S. FIELD, Governor PRICE, Judge NAAR and Dr. PHILLIPS. About 9,000 people were present. The school has already thirty students, and is in operation.

☞ Rev. Dr. WENTWORTH writes from Fuh-Chau, China,—one sleeps more soundly in the suburbs of Fuh-Chau than when within reach of the daring burglars of New-York and Philadelphia.

☞ We are requested to correct the statement that the Knickerbocker Stage Company "has lost forty horses in one week." The President assures us that their stables were never in a more healthful condition, and that the statement was without foundation.

The Mexican Revolution—News from the Rio Grande.

The steamship *Nautilus* has arrived at New-Orleans from the Brazos with later dates. Several Mexican officers were among the passengers. Dona LUCINDA, the distinguished woman who was said to have shared in the command of Matamoras with Gen. WOLL, and who was charged with unusual cruelty to one of her own sex not long since, is also on board, destined, we presume, to follow the fortunes of the now exiled General.

Matamoras still continued under the command of CASTRO as left by Gen. WOLL, but the revolutionists under CAPISTRAN and GARCIA, had approached to within a short distance of the town CASTRO had issued a bulletin, stating that orders had been received from the existing Government for a cessation of hostilities, and inviting an armistice.

The revolutionists according to a statement in the *Flag*, demanded a surrender of the city together with all arms and munitions of war. To this the army in Matamoras objects, and contend for the privilege of retiring with arms and a certain amount of money. Thus matters stood, and GARCIA was awaiting the arrival of artillery to enforce his demands.

The inhabitants of Matamoras, fearing the city would be sacked, were flocking to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

The *Flag* states, the garrison of Matamoras was thrown into great confusion on the retirement of WOLL. CASTRO was in favor of the plan of Ayutla, but a portion of the soldiery, with Col. SAVERIEGO at their head, were for the plan of VIDAURI. Meanwhile the revolutionists demanded an unconditional surrender.

The *Flag* is severe on the Commander of Fort Brown, (Maj. PORTER,) for stationing half his garrison to protect WOLL, when he should reach the Texan bank. WOLL, however, did not avail himself of the protection prepared for him, but placed himself under charge of a celebrated *contrabandist*, and was *smuggled* into Brownsville. An escort from Fort Brown, and one field piece, protected him until he reached the *Nautilus*.

The *Flag* has a report to the effect that San Luis Potosi had been captured by the revolutionary forces, Gen. GUITMAN killed, the army dispersed, and the city made to change its plan from that of Ayutla to that of Monterey.

Tampico is also said to have pronounced for VIDAURI and his plan. Gen. CASANOVA, the Commander of Tampico, had been driven from that city, and civil government substituted for military rule.

CITY POLITICS.

THE SOFTS' NOMINATIONS.

THE HARDS—THE HALF-SHELLS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Softs.

CITY AND COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Tammany Hall was crowded again last night. The Soft Shell City and County Nominating Convention was in session there. Their proceedings were attended with the usual accompaniments of such gatherings. The "lobby" cheered and the lobby hissed, and the candidates did fully their duty—so did the bar!

Never before, perhaps, was there such a congregation of "shoulder-hitters" convened. The First-Ward "Runners" were present in strong force, and the Ferries and McCormick gangs from the Thirteenth Ward were in full force Neither was the "Bloody Sixth" or the "Rowdy Fourth" absent, and all seemed determined to "put their man through."

A disturbance being anticipated, a squad of policemen from the first six Wards, under command of officers Masterson and Rykhart were in attendance.

Shortly after the opening of the Convention, and before it had proceeded to a ballot, John Cochrane made a speech recommending the selection of George H. Purser for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. He believed that if nominated, he would receive the votes of the Reformers and be elected

Mr Cochrane's speech was received with great disfavor, and some confusion leading to a scuffle ensued, but the Police making their appearance, comparative quiet was restored.

The Convention then proceeded to a selection of a Candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The first ballot was announced to be as follows:

Nathaniel S. Selah	58	William J. Bradley	2
Thomas Minor	44	Wilson Small	1
Daniel Norris	5		

Mr. SELAH was declared elected.

The Convention next proceeded to ballot for City Inspector. The first ballot in favor of a Candidate stood thus:

Thos K Downing	54	Wm Souleutes	1
Henry D. Johnson	32	Blank	1
Geo. H. Purser	21		

Mr DOWNING lacked two votes of an election.

A motion was made that Mr. DOWNING be chosen by acclamation, but it was lost, and the Convention proceeded to a second ballot, which resulted as follows:

Thos. K Downing	57	Wm. Souleats	1
Thos Minor	27	— Gottsburgher	1
Henry D. Johnson	23	W. S. K	1

Mr. DOWNING was therefore declared to be the nominee.

The selection of a candidate for Almshouse Governor was next in order, and on the first trial P. G. MALONEY, of the Third Ward, received the nomination. The ballot was as follows:

P. G. Maloney	60	C. G. Guntuer	4
John Orr	19	A. Reed	1
Andre Fromont	15	James Reed	1
R. P. Mulligan	5	Blank	1

A Committee of three was appointed to notify the nominees of their selection, and of one from each Ward to make preparations for a grand ratification meeting; after which the Convention adjourned.

SOFT CHARTER AND SCHOOL NOMINATIONS.

We give below the Soft City Nominations, so far as made last evening. Some of them which were to have met adjourned over, in order to attend the General Convention at Tammany.

FOURTH WARD.—The Delegates met last evening, at No. 15½ Oak-street, and nominated for reelection,

For Alderman—Alderman Wm. Baird.

The Committee to nominate Councilmen adjourned to Thursday and Friday nights.

EIGHTH WARD.—The Delegates to this Convention, met last evening at No 65 Mercer-street, and made the following nominations:

For Alderman—Albert W. Smith.

For Assessor—Robert Linn

For Constables—John Chambers and Abram Moses

For School Officers—Dr. F. Fleet, George Loutrell, and Dr. Henry Arno.

TENTH WARD.—The Committees met last evening, at the corner of Broome and Forsyth streets, and adjourned to Friday evening at 7½ P. M., having elected

For Alderman—Norman McCloud.

ELEVENTH WARD.—The delegates to this Convention, composing the National, Union and Soft-Shell Democrats, and those of the Stuyvesant Committee, opened last evening, at the Union Hotel, corner of Fourth street and Avenue C, when they proceeded to deliberate in their several Committees. After three hours' work,

Frank J. A. Boole, proprietor of the Union Hotel, (the place of meeting,) was unanimously nominated for Councilman of the Thirtieth District. George Radley was nominated by the Softs and Half-Shells as Councilman for the Thirty first District.

For Assembly.—Erastus W Glover.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The Softs met at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, and made the following nominations:

For Assessor—Samuel Hunter.

For School Commissioner—James H. Irving.

For School Inspector—Thomas Young.

For Trustees—Henry Bansher, John Diamond—full term; A. C. Valiotton—two years; Lewis Withington—one year.

For Constables—J. W. Somerindyke, John Archenbrenner.

FIFTEENTH WARD.—The meeting was advertised for No. 565 Houston street. Said number is a livery stable, and we could only learn that there were no nominations to be made there

SOFT SENATORIAL CONVENTIONS.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Soft Third Senatorial District Convention met at the Shakspeare House last evening. R. C. Montgomery, of the Second Ward, presided, and Wm. H. Robins and L. H. Smith acted as Secretaries. An informal ballot for Senator was taken, Thomas J Barr received 7 votes; Daniel E. Sickles, 6, Richard French, 6, and —— English, 2. The Convention then appointed a Committee of three to confer on the nomination with a similar Committee from the Half-Shells, after which they adjourned to Tuesday next.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Soft Shell Senatorial nomination for the Fourth District, took place last evening at the Essex House. John Frazier occupied the chair, and Smith Ely acted as Secretary. A letter was received from John McLeod Murphy, stating that he had already accepted the nomination of one branch of the Democratic party, and was determined to abide by the issue; that the meeting represented the party with which he always acted, but that he, while supporting the Administration, as the head of the Democratic party of the Union, would support no man for an official position who did not stand fairly and squarely on the National Platform. He would accept the nomination; but if they nominated another person, representing other tenets and pledged to other measures, the responsibility of losing the district would rest with them.

On motion, the letter was laid upon the table and a ballot taken, when the result was as follows: Wilson Small, 11; T. Charlock, 5; John McLeod Murphy, 4. Mr. Small was declared unanimously nominated, and the meeting adjourned *sine die*.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Fifth District (Soft) Senatorial Convention met last evening at No. 65 Mercer-street. Hon. Mark Spencer (present Senator) was unanimously nominated for reelection on the first ballot.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Soft and Half-Shell Senatorial Conventions of the Sixth District met last evening and adjourned over for conference, without having made any nominations.

Miscellaneous Nominations.

Capt. James L. Waugh, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Eighth District

Michael Cassidy, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Twenty-seventh District.

Charles A May, (Nat Dem.,) for Alderman.

John N. Reynolds for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Councilman WILD was the next speaker, and was received with much applause. He said that it was under no ordinary circumstances that he appeared before them. A member of the same Board with himself, one of the best and purest men he knew, had been cruelly assailed He might be blamed for coming there and speaking for him, but he could not help it. When the truth was at stake, *policy* could not keep him back. Mr. PALM hardly understood English, and did not know what the affidavit to which he had sworn contained. And what justice was it for a Grand Jury to indict a man, not after examining witnesses, but after reading an old second-hand affidavit? But Mr. COOPER had been declared innocent, and it has proved the words of our own BRYANT,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshippers"

As Mr. WILD concluded, the platform suddenly gave way, but the "backbone" still retained its position, and from it the other speakers were heard.

After Messrs. IRVING and BREVOORT had briefly addressed the assembly, Mr. C. S COOPER was renominated by acclamation as Councilman of the Twenty-third District.

Mr. W E. ANDREWS then spoke. His friend COOPER had been made a martyr. He had been persecuted for political purposes. And we all knew by whom, by what monster of iniquity. But his constituents would support him. [A voice, "We'll elect him."] Aye, that you will, said Mr A.

Mr. ANDREWS then concluded, and the meeting, which was highly respectable, soon after broke up with three groans for Mayor WOOD.

☞ The *Commercial* has been "informed that the Hon. HAMILTON FISH was invited to address the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle last evening, and declined, not approving of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse." We are not informed how reliable this "information" is.

Thirteenth Ward Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward have nominated Edward Hunter for Alderman. The following nominations were made for Councilmen: Thirty-third District, Alonzo G. Reynolds; Thirty-fourth, Andrew Craft; Thirty-fifth, V. C. W. Churchill. Assessor, John B. Ryerson. Constables, David Laffon, Rufus Johnson. Commissioner of Schools, John Pearsall. Trustees, long term, R. H. Richardson, John Hammond; do., two years, J. W. Weed; do, one year, A. W. Eagleson. School Inspector, William A. Walker.

Half-Shell Senatorial Convention.

The delegates to this Convention met last evening, at BEEBE's, No. 116 West Broadway. The meeting organized by calling D. G. Croley, of the Fifth Ward, to the chair, and appointing Michael Burns and Thomas Hart, Secretaries A Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Wm. L. Wiley, of the First Ward, Hamilton Billings, of the Third Ward, D. Thomas Hart, of the Fifth Ward, was chosen to confer with a similar Committee appointed by the Soft-Shell Senatorial Convention, with reference to uniting upon a candidate for a Senator from that District. The Convention then adjourned.

The Workingmen's Provisional Committee met last night, but did little.

The regular meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Association, which was to be held at No. 663 Broadway, last evening, did not take place.

The K. N. flags with names of candidates printed in letters as long as one's arm are stretched across several streets.

JAMES MCMAHON, of the Fifteenth Ward, has received an "independent" nomination for Councilman.

Brooklyn Politics.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in Flatlands last evening, to nominate candidates for the county offices. On the fifth ballot for Sheriff, JEROME RYERSON, (Hard,) received 50 votes, and he was declared the nominee of the party. Mr. DENIKE, (Soft,) his principle opponent, received 24 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Register, when HENRY A. MOORE received the largest number of votes, but without proceeding to a formal ballot, the Convention adjourned to 2 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement in the Convention, but no serious disturbance occurred.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The Whig Primary meetings were held in this County last evening. An unusually large vote was cast, and generally there was quiet at the polls In the Third Ward of Brooklyn, however, a party said to be Democrats, came there and attempted to create a disturbance, and succeeded, so far as to have some of their number severely handled In this Ward D. P. BARNARD was renominated for Alderman, and JOHN J. STUDWELL received the nomination for Supervisor

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held, last evening, at No 12 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, Vice-President HOLT in the Chair. The following Delegates were reported from Wards heretofore not represented:—

Ninth Ward—George P Knight, Herbert T. Moore, Francis Abbott, —— Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—H P. Freeman, Wm. A. Fitch, Edward F. Rile, Samuel Taylor.

At the previous meeting there were two sets of delegates from the Seventh Ward. The delegates from this Ward in a spirit of compromise agreed upon the following persons, (being two from each delegation,) as constituting the Seventh Ward representation in the General Committee: Wm J Hammond, Jr., B. J. Hathaway, George H Moore, John Van Ness

The Committee on Nominations submitted a report but it was not read On motion, the General Committee proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, when BURDETT STRYKER, on the first ballot received all but two of the votes cast. His nomination was made unanimous.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday evening next.

THE INDICTED.

Councilman Cooper Backed by his Constituents.

JUDGE STUART'S CASE.

The friends of Councilman COOPER, of the Twenty-third District, held an indignation meeting last night in accordance with the following call:

Truth
is
Mighty, and will prevail.
Councilman
C. S. COOPER
is declared
Innocent!

On the 8th inst. a *nolle prosequi* was entered in the case of

PETER PALM vs. C. S. COOPER.

Listen to the affidavit of PETER PALM.

(Here follows the affidavit.)

Political effect is all that was designed by procuring the indictment of Councilman COOPER, in defeating him in the coming canvass, and returning in his place a candidate who would subserve the ambitious and designing ends of

Mayor WOOD.

Sahil this be allowed by the electors of the Twenty-third District, when C. S COOPER, in all his legislative acts, has stood firm and truthful to his constituents? If not, then rise in your strength and return him as the representative of the

Twenty-third District

Mayor Wood shall not control the Ninth Ward. We are freemen, and will elect a fearless representative. Remember the 8th of November

A large and enthusiastic crowd, twelve or fifteen hundred in number, assembled. Mr. HENRY FARRINGTON was chosen Chairman, and Mr. H. J. IRVING, Secretary. Mr. FARRINGTON explained the objects of the meeting. Their Councilman had been assailed, not by his constituents, but by individuals in office, who were endeavoring to open the public treasury for their own benefit. The Mayor, after a lifetime of iniquity, had now become a reformer, and assailed the best men in public life. Yes, "it was Wood, ex-grog and policy dealer, now Mayor and Temperance Reformer, who had done it."

Mr. ALBERT SMITH then read the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, In our opinion, the conduct of Councilman COOPER as a member of the Common Council of this City has been marked by that integrity of character that merits the approbation of every good citizen, and by that ability and independence that only makes integrity an invaluable characteristic in a representative of the people; and

Whereas, We have definite and reliable information that the charges made against him affecting prejudicially his public character, are clearly refuted by simply tracing them to their source, and that the indictment founded upon them was unjustly and illegally obtained by the affidavit of a person who was ignorant of its contents, and who now swears that the same was untrue; and

Whereas, It must have been known to whomsoever fraudulently, collusively and secretly procured said indictment, that CORNELIUS S. COOPER is a candidate for reelection to the office he has for the past year so honorably filled; therefore,

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting of the citizens of the Twenty third Council District, of City of New-York, that said indictment was procured for no other purpose whatever than to defeat the reelection of our said representative to the Common Council of this City, by disseminating among his constituents an impression prejudicial to his character as a man and as a public officer

Resolved, That the vindication of truth and the promotion of justice are the first great duties of every citizen in the exercise of the right of suffrage, and in this light, the reelection of Councilman COOPER devolves upon us, as a duty to ourselves, our country and our God

Resolved, That our confidence in the integrity and ability of Councilman COOPER remains unshaken; that we believe his enemies to be those monopolists who would sacrifice the interests of the people to the acquisition of wealth and power; and to the purposes of such, a good and upright man is always dangerous.

Resolved, That C. S. COOPER ought to receive, and must receive, the vote and earnest, hearty support of every honest man.

Resolved, That among his constituents there are honest men enough to warrant us in saying that he shall be elected!

Councilman WILD was the next speaker, and was received with much applause. He said that it was under no ordinary circumstances that he appeared before them. A member of the same Board with himself, one of the best and purest men he knew, had been cruelly assailed He might be blamed for coming there and speaking for him, but he could not help it. When the truth was at stake, *policy* could not keep him back. Mr. PALM hardly understood English, and did not know what the affidavit to which he had sworn contained. And what justice was it for a Grand Jury to indict a man, not after examining witnesses, but after reading an old second-hand affidavit? But Mr. COOPER had been declared innocent, and it has proved the words of our own BRYANT,

"Truth crushed to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers;
But error, wounded, writhes in pain,
And dies amid its worshippers"

As Mr. WILD concluded, the platform suddenly gave way, but the "backbone" still retained its position, and from it the other speakers were heard.

After Messrs. IRVING and BREVOORT had briefly addressed the assembly, Mr. C. S COOPER was renominated by acclamation as Councilman of the Twenty-third District.

Mr. W E. ANDREWS then spoke. His friend COOPER had been made a martyr. He had been persecuted for political purposes. And we all knew by whom, by what monster of iniquity. But his constituents would support him. [A voice, "We'll elect him."] Aye, that you will, said Mr A.

Mr. ANDREWS then concluded, and the meeting, which was highly respectable, soon after broke up with three groans for Mayor WOOD.

☞ The *Commercial* has been "informed that the Hon. HAMILTON FISH was invited to address the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle last evening, and declined, not approving of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse." We are not informed how reliable this "information" is.

☞ The trial of JAMES W. BARKER, Esq., for treason to the Know-Nothings, in being connected with the Templars, is still progressing. A stormy session was held last night—we haven't room for the particulars.

☞ F. T. BOYLE has recently completed a portrait of Dr. DAVID PATTERSON, Principal of the City Normal School.—*Day Book.*

Not BOYLE, Mr. *Day Book*, but BOGLE, you mean.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 279 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 16s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet velvets from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry velvets, from 9s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 9s. to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 4s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depot 63 Liberty-st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—LADIES WILL FIND A large and varied assortment of Satin, Velvet, and Moire Antique Cloaks of all the latest Paris styles, together with a large stock of Cloth Talmas, at 25 per cent. less than any other house in the City, at Columbian Hall

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—Just received, and will be opened THIS DAY, 18 cases French Merinoes, choice colors at 31 per yard

S. & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO HAVE JUST received from auction a large assortment of Plain, Plaid and Striped Silks, which they are offering at great bargains.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No 261 Grand st.

SPEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE

Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right to use in any way

THE WILDER PATENT,
which with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world

SPEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

INVALID, HAVE YOU TRIED HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS! If not, read the following:

LANCASTER April 30 1855.

RESPECTED SIR: I have been for a series of years afflicted with Dyspepsia. Inactivity of the Liver and Nervous Debility My mental powers have been so reduced as to render me quite unfit for the transaction of any kind of business. After consulting many eminent physicians and using their prescriptions, and after using the most popular remedies of the day, supposed to be applicable to my case, I always failed to have permanent relief. A friend, with much persuasion induced me to try a bottle of your celebrated Bitters I have used one bottle, and this day commenced the second. I can, with cheerfulness, state that it has happily improved me. My appetite and spirits have astonishingly improved and I begin to feel as I did when I had grown (as I am) ten years younger; and really, I am almost prepared to say that I now consider myself calculated for any business, while ten days ago, I would as soon have undertaken to square the circle as to have attempted it

Yours respectfully A B KAUFMAN.

To Dr C M JACKSON, Philadelphia

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine every where.

BROWN ENLIGHTENS HIS FRIEND.—"AH! Brown, how are you to-day? By the way are you acquainted with a person of the name of Smith?" "Smith! Smith! why, yes, it seems to me I do remember an individual blessed with that insular patronymic Smith! why, bless me! how is it possible that I could have forgotten it?" "Why sir his splendid coat, that magnificent vest these superb pants—you admire the fashion of them. I perceive—we re purchased at the store of SMITH & BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors No 149 Fulton-st, where the rule is—one price and no abatement.

KNOX

Now's the day, and now's the hour,
See approach s led KNOX's power.

KNOX'S Fall Style of Hats is published and a tasteful,

College Intercollegiate Prizeboxes—Foot Ball Game.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

New-Haven, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

The Berkeley Premiums for Latin Composition have just been awarded to the members of the different classes, as follows:

SENIOR CLASS.
W. A. Stanley, Worcester, Mass. — L. R. Packard, Phila., Pa.
P. W. Gallup, Jersey City. — P. A. Smith, New-York City.
F. W. Gallup, Jersey City. — T. R. Wilcox, New-Haven.
W. H. W. Campbell, Chelsea, Mass. — E. A. Walker, New-Haven.

JUNIOR CLASS.
J. C. Day, Hartford, Ct. — G. A. MacNay, Williamsville, N. Y.
G. S. Gray, New-York City. — W. Smith, Albany, N. Y.
L. Holbrook, Westborough, Mass. — N. D. Wells, Lawrence, Mass.
J. C. Jackson, Newark, N. J.

SOPHOMORE CLASS.
R. O. Dwight, Northampton, Mass. — D. A. Miles, Worcester, Mass.
J. W. Gibbs, New-Haven, Ct. — W. S. Pitkin, East Hartford, Ct.
A. N. Hollister, Hartford, Ct. — W. Van Name, Binghamton, Ct.
G. B. McLellan, Oil Tibbeha County, Miss. — A. F. Y.

The traditional idea of the inferiority of Freshmen to those who have been longer in College, has, here at least, become obsolete. The annual Foot Ball Game, which had its origin in this feeling has of late years fallen into disrepute. Instead of being a trial of strength between the Sophomore and Freshman classes, as originally intended, the struggle has been to see which could outwit the other. Some of the scenes which have been enacted in connection with it have certainly been creditable to none of those engaged. Last year some thirty or forty of the present Sophomore Class refused to take part in it, and the Freshmen have just passed a vote, deciding by a majority of about twenty, not to tender any challenge to the Sophomores.

Prof. W. G. T. SHEDD has been appointed to deliver the Phi Beta Kappa oration here at the Commencement of 1856, and Hon. CHARLES SUMNER as substitute.

WATSSESSING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hoofland's Russian Salve**—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Sores, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B. & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., C. H. RING, New-York; WM. B. ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia, and REDDING & CO., Providence, Boston.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—This article, so generally prescribed by physicians at this season of the year, for consumption, coughs colds &c., to be inwared genuine, must have the signature of F. V. BUSHTON. Sold by him wholesale and retail, at his Drug stores, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to child en with perfect safety. A few dr ps at bed time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 103 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Rushton's New Remedy for Fever and Ague**—is more certain in its effect than anything heretofore offered to the public. The advantages it has over all other remedies consists in its immediately breaking up the disease, and afterwards protecting the system against its return. F. V. RUSHTON,
No. 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, cor. Canal-st.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Bleeding at the Lungs.**—Many just within the grasp of Consumption are saved a day near by the faithful use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

☞ **The Sanitarium.**—A resort for invalids, and others seeking a mild climate, is now open on the St. John's river, East Florida. The climate of East Florida is very suitable for the Winter residence of persons in delicate health. It is rarely too warm to enjoy exercise, and frost is seldom known. Very little rain falls, and the air is especially free from malaria.

Magnolia is very easy of access, being one of the regular stopping places of the steamers which run from Charleston weekly, and from Savannah tri weekly to Jacksonville and Pilatka. The steamers from New York to Charleston and Savannah connect with the above, the passage being made through in four days. Fare in cabin passage $25. The journey may be made to Savannah by railroad, and thence by steamer in about twenty four hours.

DR N. D. BENEDICT, formerly Superintendent of the New-York State Lunatic Asylum at Utica, who has spent two Winters at Magnolia with great benefit to his own health, intends to make it his residence, and will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care for the Winter. A hotel will be opened at Magnolia early in November and conducted with special reference to the comfort of invalids, by Mr JAMES BENEDICT.

DR. BENEDICT may be seen at No 94 Ninth-st, New York, on the 11th and 12th inst., from 8 to 10 o'clock, A. M., and 7 to 9 o'clock, P. M., where he will be happy to give more minute information to those interested in the subject, or he may be addressed care of Messrs. BROWN, BROTHERS & Co., New-York.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Sante* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,095 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row

☞ **Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c.**—May be preserved for Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT PENDENT FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the only cans made requiring no wax, solder or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS Agents, No 60 Beekman-st.; E. H. CONWAY & CO., No 389 Broadway; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

☞ **Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters** are invaluable for Lame or Weak Backs, Pain in the Side or Chest, Weak Lungs, Liver and Kidney Complaints, &c. General Dépôt, No. 362 Hudson-st. Sold by most Druggists.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No 163 Bowery. Persons intending to emigrate will find this an opportunity 160 acres, and three years to pay for it. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—P. B. RANDOLPH will lecture at the Brooklyn Institute THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Messing of Words.* Seats free.

PERSONAL.

IF MRS. DODGE, who called at No. 10 Duane-st. some days ago in reference to a house in East Broadway, will call again, she will confer a favor.

GREAT TRIUMPH!!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution

JAMES B. CHILTON, M. D., Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:*—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present

Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:*—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain,

Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O. O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Howe, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4.*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and peculiar mission of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several native and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale brimstone that accompanies digesting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, said their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, al ways proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Promising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James B. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "*Cure*," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express

SECOND. I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to one or more gross and that "every bottle has effected a cure," thereby creating a demand for more, constitute evidence that cannot *honestly* be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other ague medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit. All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it. LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission. All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergyman. The freight will be at my expense, and prepaid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling that in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. HATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM, T. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., S. A. FARNESTOCK, HULL & CO., and druggists generally.

Philadelphia, T. R. CALLENDER, No 60 South 3d-st.; Detroit, HIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D. YERRINGTON, No. 59 Clark-st.; Milwaukee, GARDEN & BUTTON; St. Louis, E. D. K. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO.; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, HIALEY & CO.; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 141 Charters-st.; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN—Aged thirty, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated. Education, refinement, amiability and warm heart-feeling also essentials. No idle view is desired until sincerity and eligibility is mutually proved by correspondence. Address, within one month, MEDICUS, care of Swart's City Express, New-York.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR CAPITALISTS.—For Ulster, State and County rights for one of the most valuable inventions of the day, just patented, a model of which is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute in this City, where the same and all persons are invited to call and examine. For particulars address H. H. MOORE, or WILLIAM BARBER, Lenoxville, Susquehanna County, Penn.

PARTNER OR AGENT WANTED.—An established house, doing an extensive business in a distant city in the Southern States and Western Texas, is desirous of a resident partner or agent in New-York, in consequence of one of the firm retiring. Any party acquainted with the business, and desirous of forming a connection, will address P. O. W., care of Box No. 1,546, Post-Office, stating capital, with references.

$15,000 TO $20,000.—A PARTNER WANTED.—With this amount of capital. The business is well established, and to any one having the above amount it is a chance rarely met with, as the only reason why he has a partner is the extension of the business. Address G. W., Union square Post-office, stating where a personal address may be sent.

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MUSIC.—A young lady of respectable connections, having one of Newton's best pianos, wishes to board in a private family in Williamsburg or Brooklyn, where the use of the piano, and the lessons at home or more children, would be acceptable as part payment of her board. Address H. Box 440 Post-Office, New-York.

NO. 108 FOURTH-AVENUE.—A handsome suite of parlors and bedrooms, with large pantries attached, furnished, or a first class house, to let for the Winter or by the year, with servi'ces in the kitchen. The house has all the modern improvements, and no boarders will be taken.

NO. 66 EAST SIXTEENTH-STREET.—Pleasant furnished or unfurnished rooms may be had with board, in a house newly fitted up with all the modern improvements, by families or single gentlemen desiring an agreeable home.

2 LE ROY-PLACE—BLEECKER-ST., one block west of Broadway, rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor. House and furniture entirely new. Gas and bath in the house. Terms moderate; location unsurpassed.

PARLOR TO LET—At No. 18 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board, to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Unexceptionable references given and required.

FURNISHED ROOM ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, two minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, will be let to a quiet gentleman at $2 50 per week, gas included, grate in room, $1 50 each per week for two. Address J. R., office of this paper.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Three or four well furnished rooms to let to single gentlemen. Also a fine basement for office, at No. 42 Lispenard-st. References exchanged.

MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, can find board me in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 East 30th-st., between Madison and 4th av.

NO. 47 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Board with fine rooms, communicating, furnished or unfurnished in a first class house, between the 5th and 6th ave. Also, single rooms with fire-places.

141 NINTH STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 6 College-place.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Lectures on *Turkey and her Institutions, Political and Social.* A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms Astor place, on the 18th, 22d and 25 h of October, commencing at 8 P. M. Tickets for the courses $1; single lecture 50 cents. To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 636 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

LECTURE ON JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.—By THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, Oct 12. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at WM. HALL & SONS, and at the door.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE VETERAN CORPS OF THE WAR OF 1812 will be held at Headquarters, H. E. Rell's Star Hotel, No 62 Liberty-st., this (Wednesday) evening, at 7½ o'clock.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.—The fourth general meeting for this year will be held at the Club House, Elysian Fields on THURSDAY, the 11th inst., at 4 P. M. Dinner at 4½ o'clock. Lists close at No 4 Pine-st. on Tuesday evening, the 9th inst

N. BLOODGOOD, Recording Secretary.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES.—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, Nos 46 and 48 8th-av., Tuesday, Oct. 9th; at Gothic Hall, No. 146 and 148 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Montague sts., Wednesday Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 66 Chestnut Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 66 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHELPS, Nos. 335 and 337 Pearl st., (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL.—No. 218 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR THIRD-AV.—Mrs. M. and Miss A. LEMCKE would announce to their patrons and friends that, with their new school, which has now been in successful operation for two years, they have recently commenced a boarding school. With the end of the first month, they are prepared to receive pupils into both departments, they are prepared to give instruction in the higher branches of a complete and accomplished female education, consisting the various departments of French, English, and Germina. They will receive young Misses and Ladies of any age. The government shall be strict and parental, and have constantly an eye to the mental, moral and physical welfare of the pupils intrusted to their care. The house is first rate and every effort will be given of pupils of their daily school and of others. Programmes can be had of MARTIN MANN, No 130 Broadway, New-York; and at their school, No. 218 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. T. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving between two boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and in which the most thorough attention to parents is invited, occupies six years, but single boys may be in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be academicians and to acquire muscular strength, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY, Fergusonville, Delaware County, N. Y.
Principals, H. I. FERGUSON, M. A., and A. KADFIELD, Wantage.—The Seventh Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expenses $50 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the Misses, and are conducted to the school free of expense to the parents. Connected with the Institution is a farm and beautiful farm house, a well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circular apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL.—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M., Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors—City, nassau Corner of Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.
Rev W. H. LEWIS, D. D. Prof G. D. EATON.
Rev S. CUTLER, D. D. Prof. A. CHITTENDEN.
Rev R. W. SETTINE, D. D. Hon. CORNELIUS BRUSH.
Rev S. S. FOSTER, D. D. Hon. SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH. DAN MARVIN, Esq.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—In the Rev. Dr. Holmes' Academy, Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. ISAAC VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. It is now fully organized as a Military School with the addition of gymnastic exercises, where the whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. Pupils are received at any age. The accommodations for Summer or for Winter are ample and superior. Circulars may be had at the Bible House, No 13 Park-row; Hon. E. Driggs, No 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; S. Mathison, M. D., No 251 8th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No 243 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bliss & Brother, No 12 Park-row; and S. W. Benedict, No 5 Wall st.

D. SANDFORD, Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. The next session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No 283 Broadway; B. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 280 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, N. Y., 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdonald-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

ALLAN IRVING, F. S. A., PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This Artiste's method of reducing TONE and strengthening the VOICE became a celebrity in Italy that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical College in Rome. Mr. IRVING continues to give lessons at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 5 University-place.

M. & MME. P. ARPIN'S SEPARATE COURSES OF ADVANCED INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES.—No 44 Irving-place, near Union Park. English, French, Spanish, Italian and German classes. Lectures on History, Belles Lettres, Music in all its branches, in classes or private lessons. Opening on the 15th inst.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE.—No 809 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BERTRAM HARRISON, A. B., Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 8th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY OR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept. 1, to receive applications.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER.—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method are invited to address No. 296 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 646 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept 24, at No 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Book-tore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—At Danbury Conn. will reopen on THURSDAY, Nov. 1. Mrs. C. M. WHITE. Circulars can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No 8 Warren-st., between the hours of 9 and 5 o'clock P. M.; until Saturday, the 13th inst

MALE BOARDING ACADEMY, LOCATED AT WILTON CONN., AUGUSTUS WHITLOCK, Principal. This school is easy of access, and terms moderate. Circulars can be had at No 76 Chatham-st.

MISS SNOW.—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 18th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South-west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 879 BROADWAY, CORNER 16TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st., (formerly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS HALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 23d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept. 13

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$12
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	32
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled	36
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	42
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved case	36
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	32
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	46
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dancers etc	112
RICH WATCHES which wind up and set without a key	66
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	126 to 200
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 200
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	126 to 150
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	36 to 50
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	50 to 60
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 to 20
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14 to 20
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES	12 to 16

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Turner, and all celebrated makers.

Watches Cheaped and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No 11 Wall-st., second floor near Broadway.

TREE PLANTING.—The subscribers have made arrangements to supply and plant trees of the most approved sorts from the nurseries. Lay out gardens and grounds—furnish shrubs, flowering plants, &c., &c. Orders sent to either of the subscribers will be punctually attended to. WILLIAM CUNE, Gardener and Florist, No 142 East 31st-st., or to ROBT. MILNE, at F. R. SANDERSON'S grocery store, No. 74 4th-av., corner of 10th-st.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.

WM. N DUNNELL,
No. 195 Broadway, corner Day-st.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—A three story, high stoop and garden, brick dwelling house situated in Clinton-st., near Pierrepont, 1 door from Hicks-st. The house is built in the most substantial manner, and in every respect convenient, being within a few minutes' walk of either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. The price is reasonable and terms easy. Immediate possession given. For particulars, apply to SMITH, CRANE & CO., No 51 Maiden-lane, up stairs, or on the premises, No 38 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Three brown stone front houses on the north side of 19th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway. The houses are 20 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired.

Also, 3 new brick houses No. 38 East 18th-st., 20 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order.

Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A large tenement property in Pike-st., front and rear houses, near Broome-st. Price $4,500. Also, in William-burg, a five-story house, well built, with twenty apartments just finished, or as arranged for City property. A large portion of purchase money can remain in bond and mortgage. Apply to A. FAULKNER, No 39 Market-st., from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A stone and basement dwelling with sub cellar, in one store front house in Henry near Remsen-st. This is an opportunity to get a first-class house in this superior location at a very low price. Apply immediately to

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 24x80; house three stories, supplied with gas &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000. Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3 636 Post Office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS.—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Situated in Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, and the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New York. House with all rooms furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds (1) acres with outbuildings, ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary for a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

NEW HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LEASE.—The elegant and commodious four-story brownstone front house, No 250 West 23d-st., is in perfect order for immediate occupation, and is provided with all the usual modern improvements for water, gas and heated air, and is calculated for the accommodation of a large genteel family. The situation is elevated and peculiarly healthy. The house is 25 feet in front and 65 feet deep, built in the most substantial and faithful manner, and is 54 feet deep. It will be sold if bought the present month for $20,000 and a mortgage to run 3 years, bearing 7 per cent, interest, or $19,000 in cash, and $10,000 may remain on bond and mortgage, or it will be leased for five years to an acceptable and responsible tenant, on corresponding terms. Apply to JOHN G. BITTERS, Agent No. 352 8th-av.

DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—A two-story and attic frame house in excellent order, 23 by 54 feet, with an extension 12 by 24 feet, fitted in with hard-finished walls, marble mantels, and contains 50 ft. 158 feet; garden in excellent order and well stocked with fruit trees in all their variety; grapes in abundance. Location Brooklyn, west side of Franklin-av., south of Myrtle-av. Apply to A. EMIG, Fulton Bank, New-York.

DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—5 in 15th st.; 1 in 18th st.; 1 in 20th-st.; 5 in 21st st.; 4 in 23d-st.; 1 in 24th st.; 1 in 25th st.; 2 in 26th-st.; 2 in 27th-st.; 1 in 30th-st.; 1 in 31st-st.; 1 in 32d-st.; 2 in 33d-st.; 1 in 34th-st.; 2 in 35th-st.; 1 in 36th st.; 1 in 37th-st.; 1 in 42d-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

THREE-STORY ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSE FOR SALE—With all the modern improvements. Possession given immediately. For further particulars inquire on the premises, No 18 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A number of beautiful building sites varying from five to twenty acres; being part of a farm situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 36 miles from New-York, one mile from he Depot at Cruger's, and one and a half miles from Croton. These lots are in a advantageously located between the river and the Albany post-road, and in commanding extensive and picturesque views, both of land and water; the river here being four miles in width directly opposite Haverstraw, having Sing Sing and Verplanck's Point in sight, and a view both up and down the river for thirty miles. The river shore is thickly and beautifully wooded with forest trees, and exhibits here groups of trees marking the finest locations. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The plot comprising the improvements consists of twenty-one acres—has a fine orchard, barn, carriage-house, and all and every necessary outbuildings. The house is on a large and beautiful lawn shaded with most elegant forest trees, and other fine trees, large garden well stocked with fruits and every variety of large fruit trees in abundance. The situation of the farm is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of the air, entirely free from marshes and other nuisances. These sites are the most beautiful and have upon them the finest of the river between New York and Albany, and are easily accessible from the city. Accessible several times from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars apply to WM. & R. STUYVESANT, No 9 Wall st., where a map of the premises may be seen.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hempstead, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at Goshen, consisting of one hundred and fifty acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st., M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office.

WILLIAM H. BEERS

FARM FOR SALE—A valuable fruit and stock farm in Dutchess County about two miles from Dover Depot, containing 160 acres of good land, with 2,000 apple, 600 pear 6 peach, and other choice fruit trees, and with fine shade and ash timber. There is a genteel and convenient house, and outbuildings, and well calculated for a stock farm, for which it is now used location healthy, and scenery delightful. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

PLOT OF GROUND AT IRVINGTON, ON THE HUDSON.—A plot of ground at Irvington, near Farryton, beautifully located and commanding views both up and down the river for a long distance. The plot contains about 60 acres, and will be sold as an entirety or in five to ten acre parcels. Water in full quantity is near at hand for supplying, by hydraulic ram, each lot. The property is unsurpassed as a site for a gentleman's country residence or for division for villa sites. Apply to

HOMER MORGAN, No 3 Pine-st.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE—One of 128 acres, near Newburg and Vails Gate Depot, and one of 100 acres near Salisbury Mills Depot, Orange County, New-York. Inquire of

ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York

VALUABLE AND HIGHLY IMPROVED TRACT OF LAND FOR SALE Containing 32 acres, 10 miles from this City; has on it a fine barn, and an excellent site for a dwelling house. Apply to CHARLES A SHERMAN No 6 Wall st.

SEVEN FIRST CLASS HOUSES IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE—For which Western Railroad or good County Bonds will be taken.

GEO A. SHUFELDT, Jr., No. 80 Nassau-st.

$5,500—FOR A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE AND TWO LOTS—In a choice location on Washington-av., Brooklyn MILES & BETTS 67 Wall st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—In a first-class location, at a rent of about $1,100 to $1,200 per year. The whole furniture will be purchased for the use, worth from $2,000 to $3,000. Also wanted, three furnished houses until May, at a rent of $150 to $200 per month, between 4th and 6th avs., and below 24th-st., for small families. Apply immediately to C. B. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 186 Broadway, New-York.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—In a respectable neighborhood, below Broome st., with a east 5 rooms. Rent must not exceed $250 per annum. Also, to let, a handsome Cottage on West 52d st., (Striker-place.) 3d door west of 11th-av., in good order. 8th av. Railroad runs to 52d-st. Rent $175. Address TENANT, Box No. 8 Clermont House

BOILER WANTED—From 60 to 80 horse power. Apply to TUPPER & LEE, No 268 11th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carriman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound and pressed balls of the size of 108 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long 8½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the finding of said boxes or can be identified by the marks of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1855.

MASONIC—$3 REWARD.—Lost, the SEAL of Darcy Lodge, No. 187. The finder will receive the above reward by leaving it with Capt. I. INGERSOLL, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts.

A. COLOMBLOM, M. W.
GEO. W. TREMLETT, Secretary.

LOST—A PIN, OF FLORENTINE MOSAIC, between Bridge's in Canal-st. and the Wall st. Ferry. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the Pierrepont House, Brooklyn.

ELASTIC METALLIC ROOF.—H. OUTCALT'S PATENT.—The great objection, heretofore, to metallic roofs has been their liability to contraction and expansion. This objection can now be overcome by OUTCALT'S Patent, which is so simple and easily understood that any one, with common mechanical skill, can prepare and put on a roof in half the time required by any other mode. Five copper, zinc or tin may be used, and is prepared by forming cylindrical tubes on the edges. Rooms on this plan have been constructed in middle Ohio, Kentucky and Missouri; they have, in all cases, given entire satisfaction, and are fire-proof and rust-proof as well as waterproof. A model is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, where the agent will be in attendance daily. Architects and builders are invited to examine it, and compare it with others. Applications for the purchase of rights may be made to the subscribers in person, at No. 172 Pearl-st., third story; or by letter, addressed to him, Box No 4,574 Post Office, New-York.

B. HOMANS, Sole Agent for the Eastern and Middle States.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two new houses in 2d-st., near Lexington-av., 4 stories. Each has basement, brown-stone fronts and finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements; also, 1 in West 46th-st., similar to the above; also, 1 in 26th-st., 2 stories and basement; also, 1 in the same in 28th-st., near 7th-av. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE TO RENT LOW, TO A GOOD TENANT—The three story and basement dwelling house No. 115 East 22d-st., a few doors from the 3d-av. Possession in reasonably. Apply to M. E. MOSS, No. 114 3d-av., or J. D. PHILLIPS & CO., No 42 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The modern 3-story house, No. 11 West 36th st., with gas, Croton water and bath, first class in the neighborhood; rent $700; possession on or before the 1st November; part of the furniture can be had if wanted. Apply at No 101 Liberty-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; large and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck slip and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 224 Pierrepont-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 200 Washington-st., N. Y.

HOUSE TO RENT—Furnished or unfurnished—a modern built dwelling house in 14th st., near Irving-place. Apply to No. 90 East 16th st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 17 West 20th-st., is in complete order and repair. Apply to CHAS. B. RANT, No. 51 William st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—One on Lafayette-place (16th st.) opposite the Park, 2 stories, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,200 per annum. Also, two houses in 20th-st., near 6th-av., at $400 per annum; and 1 in 23d-st., at $400 per annum.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Two furnished houses in South Brooklyn, in a very desirable location, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Houses exactly modern and neatly furnished. To a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling part of house No 8 3d-av., first door above 7th-st., over the grocery store. A good basement and bath-room, hot and cold water &c.; suitable for a genteel family. Possession given immediately. Apply to ALVAH HALL, No. 13 Waverly-st.

BAKERY TO LET—The Bakery and residence, No. 72 Harrison-st. The place has been used as a Bakery for the last 24 years. Inquire of R. STILWELL U. S. Court, corner College place and Murray-st.

LOFTS TO LET.—One or the whole of four lofts, No. 122 Fulton-st., 25 feet, well lighted, in a given location, and will be rented low. Apply to B. F. ASHHURST, No 33 Market st., from 8 to 10 o'clock A. M., or 5 to 7 P. M.

SHOP TO LET.—The large brick building 75x50 feet, on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 33d-st., formerly occupied by H. R. DENHAM & Co., suitable for any business requiring room. For particulars, inquire of WM. BROWNING, No. 241 West 34th-st.

STORES TO LET.—Nos 433 435 and 437 Hudson-st., near Leroy-st., and a basement corner of Leroy and Hudson-sts., suitable for a saddle and harness or a trunk shop. Also several farms for sale in New-Jersey. Inquire of F. & J. E. HEALTH, No 20 Chambers st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 25 Canal-st. are now finished and completed in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of ret

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No 94 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of C. J. SCHMITT, Esq., No. 586 Broadway, who is retiring from the trade.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large warehouse No. 586 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel), the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, who is retiring from the business. Every article having been made under his own supervision, is warranted to be manufactured in the best possible manner, and to stand the test of FURNACE HEAT—will be sold without regard to cost in order to close the business. The stock comprises elegant rosewood parlor suites carved in the best brocatel; plush, and hair cloth terse à tête, fauteuils, dodo dames, among a place secretaires and bank-cases; etageres with marble tops and looking-glass backs, lined with satin wood wardrobes, Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, sofa, side and centre tables with marble tops, dressing bureaux, washstands, extension tables, hall stands, &c. Also mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, chamber and dining-room furniture, &c. The whole being the stock of one manufacturer will be warranted in every manner; will be sold without reserve.

TERMS—Under $200 cash, over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to seller. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid Parian mirrors, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood piano forte, elegant chandeliers, oil paintings, works of art, &c. at the residence No. 188 West 21st-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, without reserve, THIS DAY, October 10 at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture &c. of the above first class house, which has been recently furnished with the most costly and elegant Parisian furniture, most of which was imported. Catalogues can be obtained at Messrs J. Vort & Co's, No 99 John-st, or at the office of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th st and 5th-av

PARLORS.—Elegant rosewood piano-forte, embroidered stool and cover; three magnificent French mirrors, ten feet long; rich Axminster, velvet and Wilton carpets, velvet rugs, costly solid rosewood parlor suites, two sofas, six parlor chairs, in rep Vellum and antique gothic chair, covered in satin brocade with slip covers; one do. in embroidered tapestry, also styled very rich, with slip covers; elegantly carved Elizabethan lounge, pair, Marie and imperial pale sherry, Burdon's golden dew, Muir's Edinburg ale, &c., &c., all of which are put in demijohns of one, two, three and five gallons, and in cases of one and two dozen each. Also an invoice of choice cigars. Sale positive and without reserve

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton THIS DAY October 10, at 10½ o'clock peremptory sale of second hand Furniture, with which this sale will commence. Also, stock of a City manufacturer consisting in part of elegant parlor suites, covered in rich French brocatel and hair cloth; elaborately carved rosewood secretaries, bookcases and secretaries, elegant French and gothic bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstand, cane seat chairs &c. Also, chamber furniture, en suite, elegantly painted; hair mattresses, pier glasses, lounge, bedsteads, couches, &c. &c. An invoice of decorated china and glass ware, silver plate, fine mirrors, oil paintings, gas chandeliers, brackets pendants, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell, THIS DAY October 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious saleroom, No. 117 Nassau-st, near Beekman-st, a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and other furniture of every description. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, at 10½ o'clock, corner of Atlantic and Court sts, Brooklyn, the usual amount of genteel household furniture.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 16th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence or for business or manufacturing purposes. This property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND AND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually

W. B. OGDEN, Trustees.
M. D. OGDEN, Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, No. 61 FLEETWOOD, No 12 Wall st., New-York, or O. D ASHLEY, 10 State-st, Boston

Chicago, Aug 16, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and offered SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stock, Mortgage Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Debts, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THURSDAY, Oct 11 at 10½ o'clock, at the sale rooms No 113 Nassau-st., rich and costly custom-made cabinet furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French satin brocatelle window curtains, French 21-day mantel clocks pure hair mattresses, pier and mantel French plate mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, cut glass and French china ware.

H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the entire stock of a first class cabinet maker, which consists of the most varied assortment offered this Fall viz: Solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in brocade, satin de vet, plush, hair-cloth and mohair, in suites to match; solid carved centre tables, etagers, mirror-door book-cases, lined with pedar and satinwood; wardrobes, side etagers, &c.; the latest styles of chamber furniture, in suites; also, ten ornamented sets, complete, together with a variety of miscellaneous class furniture, with which the sale will commence. The trade and country merchants are respectfully invited. Now arranged for exhibition. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 10, at their salesrooms, No 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, a splendid stock of rosewood, mahogany, and black-walnut furniture, comprising parlor suites, bank cases, wardrobes, tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, &c.;—a so, elegant enamelled cottage suites. Sale peremptory, to pay advances. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—By J. BOGART THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at the Auction Rooms corner Frankfort and William sts., large assortment of excellent household furniture, marble top bureaus, tables, washstands, tête-à-têtes, sofas, and a large variety of housekeeping articles.

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF 50 LOTS.—To close a copartnership, at 10 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY Oct 11, at Elizabethtown N. J., on Water Shepard and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded. For maps and further particulars apply to the Auctioneer, No 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

E. H. LUDLOW—Will sell at Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Oct 12, at 12 o'clock, lot 25.6 by 104 feet on south side 28th-st, with two story and attic frame house in the rear, about 268 feet east of 4th-av., with the similar adjoining premises, if desired; also, lot on 94th-st, 350 feet east of 8th av. Terms at sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Assignee's sale of unfinished frames, THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., consisting of bureaus, washstands, commodes and tables, in rosewood. Sold by order of Assignee. Also, a variety of second-hand furniture, stoves, books, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Twelve new and second-hand piano fortes THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 12 o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., being the stock of a dealer. Also stools covers, &c. Now ready for examination, and worthy the attention of the trade

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 6 o'clock P. M., at No. 146 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (600,000) 18mo., pp 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*" every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON May 1 1847

DR. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every succeeding one more and more debilitater and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy she goes impart did to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this era another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave—and my children left motherless.

For sale by BRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co, Astor House; No 1 Vesey st; Dewitt & Davenport Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office. No 129 Liberty-st, New York; Joseph Tucker, Wobuie; also T. S. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail. Single copies to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau office No 129 Liberty-st New-York, or Box No 1224, New-York Post Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions with nearly similar titles are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A. M. Mauriceau is on title page

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr KENNEDY of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues all within 30 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst rankest in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and run ning ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to six bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case So cure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another, after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful and yet its value has not as been known as it is discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass Price $1

MARSH ORVIS & CO No 156 Greenwich-st. BOYD & PRITT, Chambers-st F C WELLS & CO, Franklin-st; MATTESON, ROBBINS & CO., No 145 Maiden-lane. HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO. Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS H RING, No 192 Broadway; C W. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B & D. SANDS, No. 44 Fulton-st and retailed by all respectable Druggists Also by Mrs HAYES. No. 175 Fulton-st. Brooklyn

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No 1.—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the young man it would nerve, the impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a very portion of the population

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician fears with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world can not remove.

TRIESEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected

Sold at one dollar at $3 each, divided into separate doses, or administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr H A BARROW, No 31 Greene-st, near Canal, New-York specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer Postal Agents required. Terms cash

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS VETERINARY SURGEON, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues practicing successfully on the different diseases incidental to that noble animal, the HORSE, at the infirmary of the Union Horse, No 131 Chrystie-st, where he has been for the last 16 years, preventing in 1849 to 1100 Horses annually. Dr Williams' experience for examining Horses for soundness favors neither party

MEDICAL.

HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR.

THE STIMULATING—Cleansing and reinvigorating influence of this Elixir renders it an unfailing remedy for dyspepsia costiveness and biliary complaints. For sale by A B & D SANDS Druggists,
No. 100 Fulton st, New-York.

Sold also by druggists generally.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No 580 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or Mrs CROCKER, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, available remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr J or Mrs C, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Is Diarrhœa, Cholera Morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Shortness and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will in few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, incurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and speedily costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints and urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally reparable; assimilating with it the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 till 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Bruns wick Times*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has practiced more than twenty-five years, and in which he is sure of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours. Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and being by things, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W WATSON, M D,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Divison-st, New-York so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced more than 20 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution. My greatremedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th ed., 343 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—more subjects every one should be concerned, and consulting a perfect safeguard against quackery. Price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe chronic cases, at his Office, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. CRAGET—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases of every description, having for twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract of scribing every rapidly every symptom of those complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, so all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2 659 Post Office

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr JOHNSON No. 16 Duane st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty on the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, and such cases he undertakes in all large cities but particularly in the City of New York. Dr J being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after resisting the disease, sleeplessness, &c. are in good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY—A CHICKEN'S FOOT DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CABLE & STRONG (successors No. 63 Water-st, New-York; and Mrs HAYES No 175 Fulton-st 8 o'clock P. M. Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st New York corner Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist in practice in Rochester for the past twelve years has removed to No 8 East 23d st., two doors east of Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—Union States Mail Line—The new and elegant steamship AUGUSTA Capt. Silas Lyon, will leave on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 5 o'clock P. M. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No 13 Broadway

N. B.—The cars of the Central Railroad leave Savannah every day for Macon, Columbus Montgomery, &c., at 5 o'clock and 10 o'clock P. M connecting with the great Southern Mail

Steamers leave Savannah for various places in Florida on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—To leave MONDAY, Oct. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M. from Pier No 3, North River. The fine class steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, will leave as above. She has since last state room on deck and is a good

PRICE—Cabin passage in state rooms $80
Steerage passage and found 25
Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

All bills of lading to be signed on board. For freight or passage apply to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent,
No 2 Rowling-green.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship POCAHONTAS, Capt. SKINNER will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, for Richmond touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and reach Wilmington &c., as soon, and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, state room included, to Old Point $8; to Petersburg or Richmond $10. Steerage half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No 32 Broadway

COAL.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. My present price $5 25 well screened, from my yards King and Greenwich sts, 25th-st and 9th-av, No 116 Duane-st; from boats, $5 for best red-ash

PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal Also, Wood at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depot, No 337 10th av between 31st and 32d sts SAMUEL WALLACE

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 5 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25, from yard No 25 Goerck-st. Weight and quality warranted

MAT CLINTON.

COAL FOR SALE—At the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of 17th st., North river and at the corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., East River. Price $3 per chaldron at the Works

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs, from his yards Nos 325 Front and 304 East 14th-st, Avenue B

COAL $5 25 per ton. Red and White Ash Egg and Stove delivered. L J COSTAR, No 33 Sanford, between Bowery and Forsyth-st

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.
No 182 Pearl-st, Manufactory 78 Cliff-st

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st, opposite Astor House

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 8.45 P. M train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11.30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 6.30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9.50 P. M., Cleveland 6.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 5.30 P. M. and Chicago at 9.30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St. Louis at 6.45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12.30 A. M. Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4.15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4.30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1.30 A. M., Toledo 4.30 A. M., Chicago 9.30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

F. R. PHILLIPS, Superintendent

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT AND FALL RIVER, NEW-BEDFORD, and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 9 o'clock A. M. arriving at Providence at 3.30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9.00 A. M. after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between each and Providence.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10.50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7.30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7.20 A. M. and 12.20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10.10 A. M. and 4.55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations as Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned.

J. BRINCKERHOFF, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c. VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public

THREE TRAINS DAILY (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati Dayton, Xenia &c. &c. By the Bellefountaine and Indianapolis Railroad from Galion for Bellefountaine, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Vincennes, Evansville, Jeffersonville, &c. &c. By the Ohio and Indiana Railroad, from Crestline for Fort Wayne, &c.

TRAINS LEAVE CLEVELAND:

EXPRESS TRAIN at 6.20 A. M., connecting with the Morning Express Train from Buffalo, and the steamers CRESCENT CITY and QUEEN OF THE WEST, reaching Columbus 10.40 A. M., Xenia at 12.40 P. M., Cincinnati at 2.30 P. M., Dayton at 1.2 P. M., Fort Wayne at 6 P. M., Indianapolis at 7 P. M.

AFTERNOON TRAIN at 2.25 connecting with the Day Train from Buffalo and Dunkirk.

NIGHT EXPRESS, 6.15 P. M. connecting with the Day Express from Buffalo and Dunkirk Reaching Cincinnati at 7 A. M Xenia at 2.25, Dayton at 5.50, Indianapolis at 10 A. M., Terre Haute at 5 P. M.

This route is much shorter and quicker than any other. Baggage checked from Buffalo and Dunkirk to Cincinnati Through tickets apply on board People's Line Steamers or at the Ticket Offices of the New-York and Erie, New-York Central and Hudson River Railroads.

WM. C. CLEMENT, Supt. L. M. & C. & X. R. R.
E. S. FLINT, Supt. C. C. & C. R. R.
A. L. HALL, General Eastern Agent

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows:

Dunkirk Express, at 6.30 A. M. for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A. M., for Buffalo
Mail, at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.
Rochester Passenger, at 3.30 P. M. (from Chambers-st.) and Piermont, at 4 P. M., for Suffern and intermediate stations
Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations
Night Express, at 6.30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo
Emigrant at 6.30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations
On Sunday, one Express Train at 5.30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. and with fine steam propeller steamers for all ports on the Lake

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Aug 13, 1855, Express Train at 4 A. M. Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains Mail Train 9 A. M. Though Way Trains, 12 M and 4 P. M Express Train 6 P. M. For Poughkeepsie Way Passenger, 7 A. M. Passenger, 2 P. M. Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 3:20, and 6:30 P. M For Sing Sing, at 10:15 A. M., 4:30 and 6:30 P. M For Dobbs' Ferry, 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 8 A. M., from 31st-st., for Albany, stopping at all Way Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk FALL & RANGE MENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York from Easton Mount Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P. M For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LATE INSTRUCTIONS.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE TO BE ENFORCED.

A Judicious Mixture.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Mr. BUCHANAN has been instructed to request the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister, on account of his alleged connection with the efforts to enlist recruits in this country for the Foreign Legion.

Late instructions to Mr. BUCHANAN embrace the entire application of the Monroe Doctrine, and refer particularly to Dominica, Greytown, Cuba, and the Bay of Islands.

Great efforts are to be made to excite another anti-Anglican and anti-Gallican uproar, to be judiciously mixed with anti-Abolition, anti-Sound Dues, &c. &c.

The contract to furnish material for the extension of the treasury building has been awarded to Messrs. BEALES and DIXON, of Maine.

There is little or no doubt that SANTA ANA has been in this city for several days, privately quartered at the residence of General ALMONTEZ, the Mexican Minister.

Georgia Election.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Returns from ninety three Counties in Georgia show 13,756 in majorities for JOHNSON, Dem., for Governor, and 5,287 for ANDREWS, K. N. CRAWFORD'S election in the Second District secures six Democrats for Congress.

Pennsylvania Politics.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

HON. GEO. DARSIE publishes a card in the *Chronicle* denying that he ever gave any authority to use his name in the card published in the Susquehanna *Republican*, agreeing to the withdrawal of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON'S name for Canal Commissioner, and recommending the *Republican* to support THOMAS NICHOLSON.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct 9.

The election here passed off quietly to-day. The indications, from a few scattering returns received, are that, in the Democratic wards of the City, the majorities will be largely increased, if they do not overcome the American majorities in the other portions.

York County—Borough of York, Democratic gain, 140.

Blair County—Altoona Borough, American majority, 89.

Logan Township—Fusion majority, 250.

Lancaster City—Democratic gain, 619.

Democratic majorities in this City—Fourth Ward, 925; Eleventh Ward, 408; Twelfth Ward, 200; Sixth Ward, 143.

The American Ticket has majorities as follows—Ninth Ward, 144; Tenth Ward, 656; Thirteenth Ward, 480.

In York County the entire Democratic ticket is elected by a large majority.

In Allegheny County the Democratic candidate for Sheriff is elected by 1,000 majority.

In Cambria County the Democratic Candidate for Sheriff is elected

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Alleghany County.—27 Districts give PATTERSON, Democrat, for Sheriff, 1,050 majority, and the entire Democratic ticket is probably elected.

Cambria County gives indications of 800 majority for the Democratic ticket.

Blair County—Gassport gives ARNOLD PLUMMER, for Canal Commissioner, 93, and Hollidaysburg 99.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Schuylkill County—Whole Democratic ticket elected.

Monroe County—The Democratic majority is about 1,400.

Northampton County—Democratic majority 900.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The election passed off here to-day quietly and peacably. All the coffee houses in the city were closed. The Democratic County ticket is elected.

The returns thus far received are meagre and unreliable.

Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

The Fair here is progressing finely. It is a beautiful day, and the amount of products and number of arrivals is immense. Those who have seen the New-York State and Ohio Fairs, say this one is superior to them. A very large number of cattle and horses are here. The track is in fine order. Thursday will be the great day.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

We have Norfolk letters of yesterday, which report a continued abatement of the yellow fever—there being but few new cases, and only an occasional death. About 16 had died during the last three days—most of them returned refugees. On Sunday there were four deaths and three new cases, and on Monday none were reported.

At Portsmouth, there had been four deaths and 11 new cases during the last three days. Rev. Mr. DEVLIN, a Catholic minister, was very ill.

The Health of New-Orleans—Mail Derangement.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 8.

The weather has been quite cool here for several days past, and the health of the city is rapidly improving. The number of deaths during the past week was 188, including 46 from yellow fever. The fever is abating in the interior

Three mails are over-due from New-York, our latest dates being to the 29th ulto.

Death of Hon. Samuel D. Hubbard.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Hon. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, ex-member of Congress, and late Postmaster-General under President FILLMORE, died at his residence in this city, last evening, at the age of 55 years. He had been sick with a spinal complaint for some time.

Fire at Springfield, Mass.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A fire broke out about 8½ o'clock this evening, in the extensive gold chain manufactory of RUSSELL & SHUMWAY, on Maple-street, completely destroying the premises. About sixty workmen are thrown out of employment. The loss is heavy, but is believed to be fully covered by insurance.

Cricket Match.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

A Cricket Match was played here to-day between eleven of the Poughkeepsie Club and eleven of the Albany Club, excluding all those who played in the recent match with the Harlem Club, with the following result:—Poughkeepsie, 1st Innings, 16; 2d Innings, 32. Albany, 1st Innings, 47; 2d Innings, 2, and ten wickets to go down.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

New Orleans papers of Monday and Tuesday of last week came to hand this morning, and contain the details of the latest intelligence from the Rio Grande, which has been anticipated by telegraph.

Frost in South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Monday, S. C., Oct. 8.

We had a slight frost, the first of the season in this locality, last night.

The Board of Governors.

The Governors of the Alms-House held their regular weekly meeting at the Rotunda, yesterday afternoon.

A number of communications of merely local interest were read from Officers of the various Institutions and ordered on file.

GOV. DRAPER called the attention of the Board to a statement made to him and supported by affidavits, that a contractor at work on the Lunatic Asylum withheld from some of the laborers in his employ a portion of the pay to which they were entitled. He moved the reference of the matter to a committee to examine and report, and the matter was so referred.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

GEN. DRAPER, from the Special Committee to whom the subject was referred, submitted the annexed important report concerning the difficulty with the Commissioners of Emigration. The report was unanimously adopted and ordered to be printed:

The Committee on Workhouse, at a meeting held Oct. 4, 1855, having under consideration the following resolution, passed by the Board of Governors, on the 2d inst., viz.:

Resolved, That the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration having reached a sum seriously embarrassing this Department, the Committee on Workhouse are hereby directed to transfer to Ward's Island all inmates now under care of this Department who have not been paid for, and who are entitled to the care and protection of the Commissioners of Emigration.

Respectfully report, that the amount of bills presented to the Commissioners of Emigration for the support of inmates of Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Penitentiary Hospital, and Bellevue Hospital, and for interments at City Cemetery, is $48,412 32.

In addition to this indebtedness, there are charges against them for support of emigrants at the Penitentiary Hospital from 1849 to 1853, five years, which it would be fair to state (taking the bill presented for the year 1854 as a guide) as amounting to $37,500; and at the other institutions on Black well's Island and Bellevue Hospital from 1849 to 1854, six years, it would amount to $12,000; thus giving in the aggregate the sum of $97,912 32, with interest to be added, as due the Governors of the Almshouse for expenses incurred, which the Commissioners of Emigration are justly liable for.

In the above no reference is made to donations of money and coal to out-door poor, as the detection of the frauds practiced by the recipients of this charity in many instances on the Department is most difficult.

In view of this statement, and under the above resolution, your Committee, at their meeting referred to, adopted the following:

Resolved, That the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum be, and is hereby instructed to remove to Ward's Island, from week to week, the patients in the Lunatic Asylum belonging to the Commissioners of Emigration, not allowing the number transferred to be greater than ten in each week, unless desired so to do by said Commissioners, and to allow ample time for them to provide for those thus transferred.

Resolved, That the Commissioners of Emigration be informed by the Clerk of the Board of Governors of the time when the transfers are to be made, that they may be prepared to take charge of the persons so transferred.

The Commissioners of Emigration and the Resident Physician of the Lunatic Asylum were duly informed of the above resolution on the 6th inst., a copy being sent, and on the same day the following note was transmitted to G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., President:

"I hereby notify the Board of Commissioners of Emigration that ten of the inmates of the Lunatic Asylum on Blackwell's Island, under charge of the Governors of the Almshouse and for whose support the Commissioners of Emigration are liable, will be transferred to Ward's Island on Monday next, the 8th instant

This notice is given under the resolution passed at a meeting of the Committee on Workhouse, held on the 4th inst. JOSHUA PHILLIPS,

Clerk Board of Governors,

Here the following letter was introduced:

NEW-YORK CITY LUNATIC ASYLUM Oct. 6, 1855

SIR: A copy of the resolutions passed by the Board of Governors of the Almshouse on the 20th ult., directing the transfer to the Commissioners of Emigration at Ward's Island, of the inmates of this Institution who are chargeable to said Commissioners, was duly received. In obedience to the instructions accompanying said resolutions, I this day proceeded with ten of such inmates to said Island, and was there met by H. C. WOODRUFF, Esq., the Deputy Superintendent, (acting as Superintendent in the absence of Mr. PILLSBURY, the Chief,) who, in my presence, as he stated, with the instructions given him by said Commissioners on Friday last, then and there refused to receive said ten persons, or admit them on said Island.

I accordingly returned with them to this Institution, where they now remain with one hundred and eight other recent emigrants, all of whom are believed to be subjects for custody and charge of said Commissioners.

Very respectfully,

M. H. RANNEY, Resident Physician

Gov. DRAPER, Chairman of Committee on Workhouse.

The Committee continue—

Thus, it appears perfectly plain to your Committee that the present Board of Commissioners of Emigration are determined to pay nothing to the City and County of New-York, except compelled to do so by process of law. Nor will they provide for the unfortunate now housed, fed, and cared for by their Department, whose money they have received under a legal pledge for their protection and support. Your Committee have exhausted all efforts (except legal) to obtain from them a just appreciation of the claims of this City and County. They utterly refuse to pay, notwithstanding they have made large payments to other counties in the State. Some relief would be felt could they feel justified in a report to this Board that there was any hope whatever of our being placed on an equitable footing with our counties, or that there appeared a disposition on the part of the Commissioners of Emigration to make their payments *pro rata* with other counties hereafter, but no such assurance has been given. On the contrary, the most indifferent answers have been made to our demands for payment, and quibbles resorted to for legal procrastination rather than a prompt acknowledgement of their obligation, and an assurance of their willingness to liquidate their indebtedness, and prepare for the future care and support of their legitimate charge

The amount expended for them is estimated at $97,912 32, as is stated in "Document A." The amount detailed in the account, which items are found and fixed beyond dispute under the rule of the Board, is $48,412 32

These sums are not to be made the mere objects of pleasantry at weekly meetings, but are seriously involving, not only the interests of the tax-payers, but compel this Department to call for a sum of not less than one hundred thousand dollars, for the special purpose of providing for the impositions of the Commissioners of Emigration not otherwise provided for.

Your Committee deem it their duty to thus notice the extraordinary course of the Commissioners of Emigration. The laws that have been passed bear heavily upon this City and County, and are not in all respects such as our citizens, having a desire to stay unequal and unjust provisions of law, could or should knowingly have countenanced.

Your Committee recommend that the whole Board of Governors of the Almshouse, unite as a Committee on behalf of the citizens whom they represent in this department, in every honorable effort to obtain the passage of such laws, and repeal of all present laws of this State, as will put at rest all doubts as to the liability of this City and County to support whoever the Commissioners of Emigration choose to throw upon them.

S. DRAPER,
P. HENRY,
DAN'L F. TIEMANN,
WM. S. DUKE
} Committee.

RULES FOR RANDAL AND.

The special order of the day for consideration of the rules reported for the removal of Randall's Island, was taken upon the report of Gov. WEST, read singly, and were all finally passed with but a few verbal amendments, after which the Board adjourned.

Important to Consumptive Invalids.

LETTER NO. 5.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: My purpose is to lay before the public—for the guidance and information of *pulmonary* invalids—and in as plain, brief, and positive a manner as possible, a statement of the success which has attended the system of treatment by medicated inhalations pursued by me for the cure of Consumption and its allied diseases of the lungs and air passages.

It is natural for invalids to desire some information before embarking on what they regard as an experimental method of treatment, particularly when they have been so frequently disappointed by the results of the old routine practice in the hands of physicians in whose personal worth and intelligence they had the greatest confidence. Many, too, desire it from having been deceived by the unscrupulous pretensions of men totally ignorant of everything connected with the science or practice of medicine, but rich in all the arts which are calculated to entrap the unwary and well-skilled in all the trickeries of pushing a business.

The hopefulness characteristic of pulmonary disease induces its victims to have recourse to every nurse of either real or pretended relief, or cure, and as it takes a long time before an individual reputation can extend through the slowly widening circles of social intercourse, numbers are obliged to rely on the personal representations of the physician to whom they apply, or on the published declarations of those who profess to treat such diseases as a specialty—or of patients who have been restored to health by the adoption of a particular course of treatment.

Notwithstanding the very large number of cases which I have treated successfully, and the great publicity I have given to my views through the public prints, there still exists much misapprehension and doubt as to the certainty—nay, the probability—of the beneficial effects of Medicated Inhalation in pulmonary disease. I could not be influenced to give any publicity to the results of Inhalation from the silly and impertinent demands artfully put forth by interested parties, to influence the decision of the doubting and uninformed invalid unfavorably towards a system of treatment from which so much is to be gained. But I have reason to know that there are many conscientious and respectable physicians who feel and daily express to their patients a doubt as to success of Inhalation in the cure of genuine Consumption,—assuming that it is only in Bronchitis, simulating consumption, that it is really curative. To meet and dissipate these doubts by facts plainly stated, and substantiated by unquestionable references, will be my purpose in subsequent letters.

I have formerly, incidental to my writings, published from time to time the particulars of many cases. Several members of the public press have voluntarily borne witness to my success in their own cases, or those of their friends. And through the pages of the *Specialist* I have given the experience of professional gentlemen, who were either patients themselves, or who had watched the progress of the treatment in others. I am fully aware of the prejudice which exists among medical men, and among many most intelligent persons, against the custom of publishing "certificates of cure," so much abused by charlatans, and therefore have been hitherto influenced, to a certain extent, in withholding from the public the results of my practice. Still, all must admit that the results of every mode of treatment are the only means mankind have of determining its importance, and that every real *truth* in medicine rests upon a basis of facts.

In my next letter I will begin with the "Evidences of success in the cure of Pulmonary Consumption by Medicated Inhalation." Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 828 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, October 10, 1855.

NOTE.—In yesterday's TIMES there appeared over the signature of "G. STOCKING, M. D.," a pretended refutation of a reference made in my letter of Saturday last, to a "certain den of duplicity and empiricism termed the Lung Institute." The said Dr. STOCKING professes to write from the Metropolitan Hotel in this City, and dates his letter 8th October. I have made every effort to discover this pretended personage, but up to the present moment have entirely failed. The following note from Mr. FREENALD will show the falsity of the address:

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

There is no Dr STOCKING boarding here at present, nor was there on the 8th. J. E. FREENALD, for S. LELAND & Co.

I can only add that I regard this as a deliberate attempt to impose upon the public—a letter fabricated in the office of the parties it was intended to benefit, over a forged signature, and I have taken such steps as cannot fail to discover the truth.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway, L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sebastopol has fallen, so has the price of tea and coffee at the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 81 Catharine-street, and No. 379 Bowery. The Allied Armies of New-York, Brooklyn and the surrounding country, have made sad havoc of our goods for the past month, but having fully replenished our stock of Gunpowder and all other kinds of tea of the choicest varieties, we are ready for another attack by them. Sugars at reduced prices. VOSE & JOYCE, wholesale and retail dealers in teas and coffee.

[Advertisement.]

NOTE IT IN TIME.—Warm days and cool nights remind the thoughtful man of danger to his health, and suggests to the prudent man to replenish his wardrobe with a supply of last year's comforts—RAY'S celebrated stocking knit merino, woollen and electrical silk undergarments. Health is secured, and comfort promoted, by a timely use of these invaluable fabrics. JAMES E. RAY, family undergarment and hosiery manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators &c including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those into use.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This favorite place of amusement continues to be crowded nightly. And why? Because the best entertainment to be found at any Theatre in New-York is given at that house. The pantomime of the "Magic Pills" alone is quite worth the price of admission, and besides that, Manager PURDY adds two more pieces,—the "Irish Princess," and "Wilful Murder." Go to night.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibit on.

Splendid English Brussels, 8s. per yard.

50,000 yards Ingrains, 3s. 6d., 4s., and 5s. per yard.

At HIRAM ANDERSON'S great Carpet establishment, No 99 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishing remedies for Scrofula and all Skin diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this Ointment reach the affected part if rubbed in externally. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil cloth, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st.

Advertisement.

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, New-York

[Advertisement.]

WHEN AND WHERE

For the best and cheapest Silk, Merino or Woolen UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,

go to RANKIN'S OLD STAND No. 104 Bowery.

Advertisement.

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

THE PASSENGER-SHIP LAW—DECISION BY THE ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The act of March 3, 1855, regulating the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels, and imposing penalties and punishment for contravention, is made applicable to ships abroad in sixty days in Europe, and six months in other parts of the world; and requires notice of the act to be given in all foreign ports through the Department of State.

Held: that when such notice had failed to be given in such foreign port, and the owners or master of a vessel had thus unconsciously offended, it was proper case for remission of forfeiture and for pardon of the master. *Union.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday Oct 3, at the Broome st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev Dr Hatfield MR HENRY C BULLOCK to MISS AGNES F. CRANNESS, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 8, after a short and severe illness, ANN JULIA VAN WART wife of James L. Van Wart, aged 28 years, 5 months and 22 days

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his brothers, Samuel, John L., and Alexander Van Wart, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral this (Wednesday) afternoon, Oct. 10, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 97 Troy-st

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 9, after a lingering illness, MRS PHEBE A. JOHNSON, wife of Joseph P. Johnson, aged 49 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 234 Delancey st.

"The dead in Christ shall rise first"

In this City, on Tuesday Oct. 9, suddenly, EDWARD A., youngest son of Jane B and the late James T. Goodliff, aged 1 year and 7 months

Notice of the funeral in Thursday's paper.

In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 8, of cholera infantum, ANNA youngest daughter of Ann Eliza and Benj. F. Carpenter, aged 8 months and 8 days

Funeral on Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from No 38 West 26th st. The remains will be taken to Newburg for interment. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

☞ Newburg, Goshen and Middletown papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday night, Oct. 7, HELEN, wife of Samuel Nicholson, and daughter of the late Oliver Keese.

Funeral at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon, from Grace Church. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

On Sunday evening, Oct 7 GERALDINE HULL daughter of John F. Gray, M. D.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, at 12 o'clock, from the residence of her parents

In Jersey City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 9, MATTHEW, infant son of George P. and Jane Kline

☞ A baby buggy please copy

At Newark N. J., on Tuesday morning Oct 9 of congestion of the brain, Col THOMAS H. STEPHENS, in the 36th year of his age, only son of John H Stephens

His friends, and those of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, at Newark, N. J. to-morrow, (Thursday) at 11 o'clock A. M

At Roxbury, Mass. on Monday, Oct. 8, CAROLINE AUGUSTA, wife of Augustus Hoffman, of this City, and daughter of the late Samuel Dexter, of the former place

At Vicksburg, on Sunday evening last, Oct 7, of the prevailing epidemic, D. AUGUSTUS LACEY, son of David Lacey, of Stratford, Conn., and son in law of Wm. O. Mumford, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...OCT. 9.

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	s3	106
6,000	Ind. State 5s	s3	82
15,000	do	s10	81½
5,000	do	s10	81½
5,000	do	b60	82
4,000	do	b60	82
10,000	do	c	81½
15,000	Virginia 6s	c	97
11,000	Missouri 6s	s3	88½
10,000	do	b60	89
4,000	do	b60	88½
20,000	do	s3	88
5,000	do	b60	89½
10,000	Louisiana 6's	s3	91
1,000	Erie Con Bds '62, 82		
1,000	Hud R. 1st M. B.	100	
3,000	Erie Bonds of '83		94
5,000	Hud R. 3d M B	b3	73½
19,000	do		73
1,000	New-York Cen 7s		102½
15,000	Ill Cen R R. Bs		79½
5,000	do		79
10,000	do	s3	79½
5,000	do	b60	80
20,000	do	b60	80
7,000	Ill F Bs with priv		80½
2,000	N. Y. Central 6's, 90		
9,000	do		90½
1,000	T. H. & Lait 2d M. B		79½
40	Mechanics Bank		114
84	Bk of the Republic		120
10	Metropolitan Bank		118½
900	Cumberl'd Coal Co	s30	27½
300	do	s3	27½
200	do	c	27½
500	do		27½
50	do	b1w	27½
500	do	b60	28
100	do	b30	27½
200	do	b15	27½
100	do	b1	27½
200	do	b30	27½
100	do	b30	27½
100	do	b60	27½
600	do	c	27½
300	Nicaragua Trans Co	s3	19
150	do	b30	19½
100	do	c	19½
150	Canton Co	s60	45½
200	Pennsyl. Coal Co	c	102½
1600	Gardiner Gold Mine	c	
500	do		
250	Harlem Railroad	s3	26½
100	do	b60	25½
100	do	b30	25½
200	Cleve. & Tol. R R	s60	82½
200	do	b60	84
100	do		82½
100	do	b60	83½
50	do	c	82
100	Ch & Rock I R R	s3	96
100	do	b7	96½

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Missouri 6s	s3	88
0	C Chic. & R'k I. R. RB.		95½
11,000	Ill Cen R R B		79½
5	do	b30	80
3,000	Ill Freeland Bds, without purchase		80½
1,000	Har 1st M. R. B		90
10	Leather Manf Bank		94
200	Nicar. Transit Co	s30	19½
100	do	s10	19½
23	Galena & Chic. R.R.		123½
200	Comb, Co. & Co	b30	27½
0	do	b10	27
100	do		27
100	do	b60	27½
100	do	b30	27½
0	Erie 1st M.		85½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R R		82
50	Harlem Preferred		55
10	New-Jersey Railroad		124
50	Chic & R I. R R	b60	97
100	do	s90	95½

TUESDAY, Oct. 9—P. M.

We learn from Albany that the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, at a meeting held yesterday, determined to issue proposals for a new loan,—the advertisement of which will be found in another column. The loan is to be for $1,250,000, on the credit of the State for the Canal Enlargement Fund,—at 6 per cent, payable in 1873. Proposals will be received up to 12 o'clock, noon, of Wednesday, Oct 24.

We stated, several weeks since, that it was quite probable that such a loan would be made, inasmuch as the necessities of the State Treasury would require it,—the work on the Canal Enlargement having been pushed forward with unusual rapidity, and a corresponding increase having been made in the appropriations for the year. We understand that the money on hand will meet the demands up to the 1st of November, when an additional supply will be needed. The loan is made under the provisions of the law of 1855. (Chap. 528,) passed April 14, which contains the following:

"The Commissioners of the Canal Fund shall borrow on the credit of the State, *during the fiscal year commencing on the first day of October*, 1855, to pay the appropriations made by the second section of this act, a sum not exceeding in the whole $2,250 000, &c."

This is quite as explicit as language can make it; and it is not easy to see upon what ground some of our cotemporaries have denied that any further loan for the Enlargement Fund could be made until after the 1st of January next. All these enlargement loans are made under the amendment to the Constitution, adopted in 1854, which appropriated "*annually during the next four years*" to the purposes of the enlargement of the Canals, "a sum not exceeding $2,250,000." The only doubt that can arise as to the meaning of this language, is in regard to the time when it shall begin to operate; and that doubt was solved by the Legislature of 1854, which passed a law April 15, (chapter 329, Laws of 1854,) under which the first of these four loans was made, during the fiscal year ending Oct. 1, 1854 The second loan was made during the *next* fiscal year, which ended Oct. 1, 1855, (the present month,)—in accordance with the provisions of a law passed Feb. 19, (chapter 23, Laws of 1855.) And now the *third* loan is made, in accordance with the provisions of the law of April 14, which we have quoted above,—during the third of the fiscal years next after the adoption of the amendment to the Constitution.

The authority of the Commissioners to make this loan seems too clear for a moment's doubt; and we have made this reference to the previous action of the State authorities in regard to the matter, only because predictions were confidently made that the Loan could not and would not be made.

The Grain and Flour movement at present overshadows both the Stock and Cotton market. The transactions on the Corn Exchange since the arrival of the steamer *Pacific*, last week, have been enormously large, and the excitement intense on Saturday and Monday. There was a calmer tone in the market to day, caused by the temporary withdrawal of a leading Broker, who had been the heaviest buyer for English account. An Agent of the British Government is said to be in town for the purchase of Flour for the Army in the East, and to his orders the trade attribute the movement referred to. It is understood that GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co. act as principals to these purchases. There are a variety of buyers in the market for France. The Greek firms in this City were the earliest to move in Grain and Flour this season, and they have had their Agents in Buffalo, Oswego, Chicago, &c., for four or five weeks past. They are among our strongest and shrewdest foreign merchants, and generally move together or in the same direction. The amount of Foreign Exchange now making against these operations is unusually large, and the mail which leaves in the Boston steamer to-morrow will, in consequence, be the heaviest sent out for some months past. One of the leading Bill houses bought yesterday and this forenoon nearly a million of dollars, of which $700,000 was in Sterling. The rates ranged 109½@108½ on London; 5.20@5.15 on Paris. The Banks at the West are sending forward very heavy remittances in short Domestic bills, made on New-York, against Grain and Flour.

The Sub-Treasury receipts to-day were $104,260; payments $72,075; regular balance this afternoon $7,103 831 The Assay Office delivered $666,587 in Gold bars, about the last of the California deposits of last week. In view of the temporary cessation of the Gold export, the suggestion is revived that the Banks should receive the refined bars from the Assay Office, on regular deposit, as cash, less the half ℔ cent. charged by the Government for coinage. This will save trouble all round in sending the assayed bars to Philadelphia for coinage, for although the risk and expense is assumed by the Government, the inconvenience is a serious one, and uncalled for, if we are again to renew the export of Gold. The Banks would be at liberty at any time to make the exchange for Coin with Mr. Cisco at the Sub-Treasury Office, on paying the half ℔ cent. charge which they exact from their depositors.

The Money Market was again active today, and the Stock Brokers generally rather short. The regular Money and Bill Brokers are fairly supplied at 7 ℔ cent where they stand principals to the loans, or 8 to 10 ℔ cent. on prime business paper. The sales of State and Railway Bonds at the Stock Exchange amounted to $262,000. Prices were weak, particularly for Missouri State Sixes, which declined 2 ℔ cent, selling at 88, cash, and 89½@½, buyer 60 days. Illinois Centrals were done at 79½; Virginias 97; and Hudson River at 73. New-York Central Sixes sold at 90@90½ ℔ cent. The private sales of the shares are limited, and irregular in prices; one or two transactions at 98 ℔ cent. Of the Western Road Stocks Galena was strongest, advancing to 123½ on the large traffic statement for September. The activity in Cumberland Coal keeps up, though there was no additional advance to-day. Erie Stock fluctuated between 55½ and 55, closing with sales at 55½. The annual election for Directors was held to-day, and the books of transfer will reopen in the morning, when the transactions of the past twelve days will have to be settled. The following gentlemen were made Directors for the ensuing year:

Homer Ramsdell,	S. Marsh,
W. E. Dodge,	Daniel Drew,
Cornelius Smith,	J. Arnot,
M. O. Roberts,	A. S. Murray,
D. A. Cushman,	C. Moran,
Ralph Mead,	R. Lathers,
J. Steward,	E. J. Brown,
D. S. Gregory,	W. B Skidmore,
L. Von Hoffman	

Since the last election, Mr. N ROBINSON and Mr. G. F. TALLMAN resigned their seats, and to-day Mr. SHEPHERD KNAPP and Mr. C. M. LEUPP, declined reelection Messrs. LATHERS, STEWARD, BROWN and GREGORY are the new members.

Our Washington Correspondent telegraphs this afternoon that the President has requested the British Government to recall their Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, for alleged violation of our neutrality laws, in attempting to raise recruits for the Allied Armies against Russia, in the United States. The offence of Mr. CRAMPTON might have been pardoned if he had only succeeded in furnishing the succor referred to. He would then have stood on equal footing with some of our own people who *did* succeed, and in equal violation of neutral faith, in giving large aid and comfort to the Allies in the shape of supplies contraband of war. For now that the transaction is of the past, and Sebastopol has fallen, by the combined means of French and English valor *and Yankee powder*, we presume we violate no confidence in stating from well-authenticated rumor that two or three thousand tons of American made Powder, from the most approved mills of Delaware and Connecticut, have been shipped from this port to the order of British official Agents, to the Crimea. The Russian Government may be somewhat surprised at the magnitude of the supply, but will scarcely make it the ground of diplomatic remonstrance, knowing that partial shipments of the same sort were made to Antwerp or Hamburg, to be sent overland through Germany for Russian use.

An officer of one of the Country Banks at Watertown in this State, the same who figured last Winter in charges of mismanagement against the Bank Department, has recently been detected in including the well executed counterfeits with which his Bank is occasionally saddled, in packages of his own notes put up for circulation among the farmers of Illinois. There has been no effective opportunity since for the summary dismissal of the offender, but he will probably get his deserts in time. We have responsible authority for this which is at the gentleman's service, if he feels aggrieved by public exposure. There is another country Bank at Rondout, on the Hudson River, in the practice of drawing heavy drafts on the wrong Bank in this City; thereby gaining a few day's time while the *mistake* is being corrected. The operation has been repeated until it has grown to be exceedingly annoying to the parties concerned in this quarter.

The Massachusetts Banks, out of Boston, have just made their official reports to the 1st Oct. The following is the comparison of the leading items with the reports of 1854:

	1855.	1854.
Loans	$46 772 587	$40,560,900
Specie	1,018 347	903,591
Deposits	6,717,931	5,315,333
Circulation	16,328 207	11,641,411

The Cotton movement of the week and season is thus reported in the circular of Mr. W. P. WRIGHT of this date:

	1855.	1854.	1853.	1852.
Receipts at the Ports	191 000	85,000	55,000	132 000
Ex. to G. Britain	61,000	33,000	35,000	32,000
Ex. to France	12 000	17,000	1,000	6,000
Ex. to other Por. Pts.	3,000	6,000	9,000	5,000
Total Exports	76,0 0	56.000	45,000	43,000
Stock on hand	206,000	134,000	100,000	130,000
Of which during the past week, included in the above				
Receipts at the Ports	61,000	29,000	20,000	47 000
Ex. to G. Britain	16,000	14,000	4,000	10.000
Ex to France	7,000	10,000	——	3.000

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

Meeting of the Bar.

THE COUP D'ETAT OF THE HINDOOS.

THE LAWYERS OUTWITTED

NEW NOMINATIONS.

The Bar Meeting a Failure and Why.

A meeting of members of the New-York Bar was convened, by special requisition, last evening, at Masonic Hall, Broadway, to take steps to have proper persons elected to the several judicial offices in the City. By some mistake, the key of the room was not forthcoming at 7½ o'clock, the hour appointed, and the several gentlemen had to wait a considerable time, to their great annoyance, on the stairway and lobby. When the door was thrown open, among those present were discovered Chauncey Schaffer, Napoleon B Mountfort, Laramore Coles, Henry C. Banks and other individuals suspected of Hindoo proclivities.

Elias Dusenbury was called to the Chair, and Francis G. Young nominated Secretary.

The Chairman having read the call for the meeting, Mr. Abbey moved that a Committee of five be appointed to report to a future meeting on the measures necessary to be adopted; the motion having been seconded, the gentleman moved that Mr. Abbey's resolution be laid on the table—carried; but as there was no table then in the room, the resolution should necessarily have been deposited on the floor, if a member of the bar had not subsequently succeeded in procuring one—to the great delight of the reporters, who imagined that they were in for a heavy amount of forensic display.

On motion, the following Committee was nominated to draw up resolutions: Messrs. McIntyre, Lerrimore, Mountfought, Andrews and Banks.

Mr. Banks, as Chairman of the Committee, with most marvelous punctuality, brought up the following:

Resolved, That in view of the various nominations for prominent Judicial officers of members of the New-York Bar, alike distinguished for their professional as well as for their political prominence, that it would be invidious on the part of this meeting to discriminate, and while the public good cannot in any event be sacrificed under present circumstances, we feel assured that any joint political action on the part of the profession is wholly uncalled for.

Before the resolution had time to be seconded, a motion for adjournment *sine die* was moved, seconded, carried, and the meeting dispersed

The meeting being thus safely adjourned, it was discovered that in and about the hall there were from 400 to 500 members of the bar striving with all their might to find where their meeting was. But while they had groped, the lively Hindoos "had been and gone and smoothed" the meeting. The callers of the meeting thus had no part nor lot in the meeting, and if they do anything politically, they must start anew.

The Softs.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Soft-Shell Assembly Conventions met last evening for the purpose of making their nominations for Assembly.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The Convention for the First District, (First and Second Wards,) met at No. 110 Greenwich-street, and organized by appointing James Jackson, as President. Daniel Meehan, of the Second Ward, was nominated by acclamation on for Assembly. Mr. Meehan was also nominated by the Half-Shells.

SECOND DISTRICT.—The Second District Convention met at the Northern Hotel, Cortlandt-street, P. G Maloney President, and R. H. Crosby and P. H. Bradburn officiated as Secretaries On the first ballot, Joseph Harrison, of the Third Ward, was unanimously chosen nominee for Assembly from the Second District, composed of the Third and Sixth Wards.

THIRD DISTRICT.—The Fourth District Nominating Convention met at Zu d's corner of Oak and Roosevelt streets. Joseph Rose acted as Chairman, and R. T. Entwistle as Secretary. Mr. Charles J. Dougherty was chosen as candidate for Assembly from the District (the Fourth Ward) on the first ballot, and a Committee was appointed to tender him the nomination, who soon after returned and reported that Mr. Dougherty declined the nomination. The Convention thereupon adjourned to Friday next.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—The Delegates to the Third District Convention met at No. 76 Hudson-street, and nominated John N. Dixon to represent the District in the Assembly. The Hards nominated Mr. Dixon for the same office, at their Convention held last week.

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Sixth District Convention met last evening at No. 65 Mercer-street, and adjourned without making any nomination.

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention of the Seventh District met at No 90 Forty-street, and also adjourned without making a nomination.

NINTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Ninth District met at the corner of Avenue C and Fourth-street, but adjourned without making a nomination.

TENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Tenth District met at National Hall in Forty-fourth-street, had a long informal discussion, and adjourned without making a nomination.

ELEVENTH DISTRICT.—James Riley has been nominated for Assembly by the Softs of the Eleventh District.

TWELFTH DISTRICT.—PETER DAWSON has received the nomination for Assembly from the Twelfth District —Fourteenth Ward.

FIFTEENTH DISTRICT.—The Soft Convention of the Fifteenth District—Seventeenth Ward—nominated ARTHUR WOOD for Assembly, last evening.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT.—The Convention for the Sixteenth District—Eighteenth and Twenty-first Wards—met last evening, but adjourned without making any nomination.

SOFT SHELL CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

Some of the Soft nominating Conventions which were adjourned from Tuesday, met last evening.

THIRD WARD.—The Softs' Convention of the Third Ward met last evening at the Northern Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and unanimously nominated J. M. Mimne as candidate for Council from the Fourth District.

FOURTH WARD.—The Softs of the Fourth Ward have renominated William Baird for Alderman, and John Bauich for Councilman, from the Fifth District

FOURTEENTH WARD.—The Soft City Convention met last evening, at Robertson's, corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, and made the following nominations:

For Alderman—Peter Monaghan.

For Councilmen — Francis O'Riley, Thirty-sixth Council District; Thomas Farren, Thirty-seventh Council District; Henry P. West, Thirty eighth Council District.

For Assessor—Daniel Slevin.

For School Commissioner—Thomas Boese.

RATIFICATION MEETING—FOURTEENTH WARD—TWELFTH DISTRICT.

Previous to the organization of the Convention, a large meeting of the Softs was held at Robertson's. Speeches were made by Hon. John Kelley, Peter Monaghan, Peter Dawson, Thomas Boese, Mr. West and others, in which Know-Nothingism, Maine Liquorism, and all the other isms except Soft-Shellism were roughly handled. The National Administration was advocated—the Nebraska and Kansas bill included—and the course of Horatio Seymour warmly eulogized. The Hard Liquor-Dealers who voted for Bronson, were strongly rebuked.

ELEVENTH WARD.—David Hogg has been nominated by the Softs for Councilman for the Twenty-ninth Council District.

SIXTEENTH WARD.—The Softs were to have met and made their nominations last evening, at the corner of Seventh avenue and Twenty-sixth-street. About an hour after the time advertised, our reporter was at the bar to inquire which room said meeting was held in. He was sent up stairs, on the second floor. On the first door Hook and Ladder Company No. 8 were holding their annual ball; on the second, a Company, calling themselves the "Brennan Guard," were drilling for their target excursion; and on the third floor there was a meeting in one room of the Washington Literary Union, and in another of the Washington Dramatic Association, who held their annual ball this evening. Guess they didn't meet.

The Half Shells—Meeting of the General Committee.

STATE AND CITY FUSION WITH THE HARDS AND SOFTS CALLED FOR.

A meeting of the Hard Shell General Committee was held last night at their head-quarters corner Delancey and Bowery. In the absence of the President, Thomas Mempodden, of the Nineteenth Ward, was chosen Chairman, pro. tem., and D. G. Crosby, of the Fifth Ward, appointed Secretary.

The roll was called when the Secretary read a series of resolutions. The subject of the resolutions was congratulations to the Democracy of Georgia, Pennsylvania and Ohio upon the recent victories they had severally achieved against their combined foes, the Know Nothings, Maine Law fanatics and Black Republicans—also calling upon the Democracy of the State of New York to unite upon a common State ticket against the same common enemies and recommending the appointment of a committee of seven from their number or to consider and report upon the propriety of selecting an equal number of Hards and Softs for the State ticket to be voted for by the Union Democracy of the seven Wards and Districts of the City not to run a third ticket but to harmonize with the two leading factions of the party. Following the reading of the resolutions were speeches by Daniel E. Sickles, Hon. E. B. Hart, Wm. Cotter, Wesley Hunt and others. The resolutions were subsequently unanimously adopted and the following persons named to constitute the committee recommended D. G. Croly, of the Fifth Ward; William S. Wiley, of the First Ward; E. B. Hart, of the Fifth Ward; D. E. Sickles, of the Third Ward; D. B. Rollins, of the Eleventh Ward; Thomas Maloney, of the Second Ward, and John G. Kelly, of the Seventh Ward.

After appointing Printing and Corresponding Committees, the Committee adjourned to next Monday night.

The Republicans.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Twenty-second Ward was held at the Hall in Fiftieth-street on the evening of the 10th of October instant. The following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Aldermen—Samuel Fleet.

For Councilman Fifty-ninth District—Robert H. Shannon.

For Assessors—Jotham Wilson, Jr., Augustus L. Wood.

For Constables—M. M. Staniels, Jotham Wilson, Jr.

For School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCloskey.

For Inspector of Schools—George McCalista.

For Trustees of Schools—James S. Parks, Joseph Bunting

The meeting was eloquently addressed by Luman Sherwood, Esq. A very enthusiastic feeling pervaded the assembly, indicating the success of the ticket presented for the suffrages of the citizens of the Twenty-second Ward.

ELEVENTH WARD NOMINATIONS.

Assembly—Daniel Willis.

Assessor—John McGowan.

Councilman—Twenty-eighth District, Frederick Wagner; Twenty-ninth District, Wm. C. Barber; Thirtieth District, Philip Keeley; Thirty-first District, John F. Conklin; Thirty-second District, John L. Rowe.

Constables—Charles Schiff and P. V. Broach.

K. N.'s.

The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council held a *public* meeting last night, for the first time, at Bleecker Buildings, under the name of the "Ninth Ward American Club." The hall, which holds about five hundred persons, was well filled by an enthusiastic, but not over respectable audience. Mr. Albert Smith was chairman, and Messrs. Farrington, Mills, Holder, Brevoort and others, the speakers. It was expressly announced that it was a meeting of the regular Simon-pure Know-Nothings, held for electioneering purposes. The City and County tickets were indorsed. Music was furnished by a Glee Club, who sang a song, in which "good enough" was made to rhyme with "Woodruff."

ASSEMBLY AND CITY NOMINATIONS.

The K. N's. made the following nominations:

SEVENTH WARD.—For Assembly, Edmund P. Barrow; Assessor, A. W. S Vandeusen; Councilman Fourteenth District, George W. Warner; Thirteenth District, Edward Merritt; Sixteenth District, William A. Hagerty; Constables, John A. Van Bukkeser, Joel Pike, School Officers, laid over till Monday evening next.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The American party concluded their nominations on Monday night. The following is the complete ticket:—Assembly, Eleventh District, Chas. T Mills; Assessor, Aaron H. Sharp; Councilmen, Thirty Third District, William Floyd; Thirty-fourth District, J. T. Dill; Thirty Fifth District, Ephraim Reed, School Commissioner, A. T. Hosel; School Inspector, Alonzo Enos, Trustees, Noah S. Whitlock, Geo. W. Thurber, W. W. Young, Jacob Van Dusen.

The Hards.

THIRTEENTH WARD CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

The Hard Shells of the Thirteenth Ward made, last evening, the following Ward nominations:

School Commissioner—Stephen Brooker.

School Inspector—Thomas Young

School Trustees.—J. Dimon, Henry Baucher, J. R. Dunn.

O. U. A's.

☞ Hancock Chapter (14) of O. U. A., on Tuesday evening rebuilded the Know-Nothing City and County nominations by a large majority. It was also resolved that its action should be communicated to the other Chapters in the City.

Miscellaneous.

☞ We are informed on good authority that the indorsement of the Know-Nothing nominations by the Order of United Americans on Monday evening was not at all unanimous, as has been stated, but was carried by a very small majority, and that obtained by bringing in persons who had joined the Order for the express purpose of carrying through the ticket.

Capt. James L. Waugh, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Eighth District

Michael Cassidy, (Dem.,) for Councilman of the Twenty-seventh District.

Charles A. May, (Nat. Dem.,) for Alderman.

John N. Reynolds for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Jesse W. Phillips, (Tammany,) for Councilman of the Seventeenth District, and Edwin Wainwright, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Twentieth District.

John Williamson, (Hard,) for Councilman of the Twenty-fifth District.

Hiram Corwin, (Whig,) for Alderman, and George Clifton, (Whig,) for Councilman.

John J. Diehl, (Soft,) for Councilman of the Forty-seventh District.

Anthony J. Gallagher, (Hard), as Councilman of the Fourteenth District.

Patrick Boylan, (Hard), for Councilman of the Thirty-fourth District.

Nicholas Kissel, for Councilman of the Forty eighth District.

Henry W. Colyer is the Hard-Shell candidate in the Twenty-eighth Council District.

John M. Reynolds is the Hard-Shell candidate for Councilman in the Forty-seventh District.

H. P. West, Esq., an old and active member of the Board of Education, has been put in nomination by the Softs in the Fourteenth Ward, for Councilman of the Thirty-eighth District.

The Excelsior Union Club, composed of young Union Democrats, have nominated the following ticket in the Fourteenth Ward: *Alderman*—Michael Toumey. *Councilmen*—Thirty-sixth District, Patrick Barnes; Thirty-seventh, Henry R. Roome; Thirty-eighth, Wm H. Racey.

The Liquor Dealer's Club of the Fourteenth Ward have made the following nominations for that Ward: *Alderman*—David R. Adams. *Councilmen*—Thirty-sixth District, Joseph Hutton; Thirty-seventh, Thomas Ferren; Thirty-eighth, Howell Vail, Jr. *Assessor*—Sydney Smith. *Constables*—Joseph Vail, Wm. Meehan.

A meeting of the Ninth Ward Republican Committee was called for last evening at the Bleecker Buildings. Our reporter was there but could not hear anything of the meeting.

PETER PALM is the Anti-Temperance, Anti-Know-Nothing, Whig and Reform candidate for Councilman of the Forty-eighth District. He is the "Affidavit Man" and a Census Marshal.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Democratic Assembly Convention.

The First Assembly District Convention met in People's Hall, corner of York and Pearl streets, Brooklyn, last evening, and after electing George Taylor as delegate to the Judiciary Convention, adjourned to Monday evening next, without making any nomination for Assembly.

The Second Assembly District Convention met at E. Langstaff's, on Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, and nominated, by acclamation, Gustavus Swan, as candidate for Assembly. Mr. Swan is telegraph operator at the Astor House, New-York.

KINGS COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

This Convention assembled in Flatlands on Tuesday evening, to nominate candidates for the county offices. On the fifth ballot for Sheriff, JAMES RYERSON, (Hard,) received 80 votes, and he was declared the nominee of the party. Mr. DENIER, (Soft,) his principle opponent, received 94 votes. The nomination was made unanimous.

The Convention then proceeded to an informal ballot for Register, when HENRY A. MOORE received the largest number of votes; but without proceeding to a formal ballot, the Convention adjourned to 3 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday next, at Holder's Hotel, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn.

There was much excitement in the Convention, but no serious disturbance occurred.

KINGS COUNTY WHIG PRIMARY MEETINGS.

The Whig Primary meetings were held in this County on Tuesday evening. An unusually large vote was cast, and generally there was quiet at the polls. In the Third Ward of Brooklyn, however, a party said to be Democrats, came there and attempted to create a disturbance, and succeeded, so far as to have some of their number severely handled. In this Ward D. P. BARNARD was renominated for Alderman, and JOHN J. STUDWELL received the nomination for Supervisor

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.

An adjourned meeting of this Committee was held, on Tuesday evening, at No. 18 Tillary-street, Brooklyn, Vice President HOLT in the Chair. The following Delegates were reported from Wards heretofore not represented:

Ninth Ward—George P. Knight, Herbert T. Moore, Francis Abbett, —— Wood.

Fifteenth Ward—H P. Freeman, Wm. A. Fitch, Edward F. Rile, Samuel Taylor.

At the previous meeting there were two sets of delegates from the Seventh Ward. The delegates from this Ward in a spirit of compromise agreed upon the following persons, (being two from each delegation,) as constituting the Seventh Ward representation in the General Committee: Wm. J. Hammond, Jr., E. J. Hathaway, George H. Moore, John Van Ness

The Committee on Nominations submitted a report but it was not read. On motion, the General Committee proceeded to nominate a candidate for Sheriff, when BURDETT STRYKER, on the first ballot received all but two of the votes cast. His nomination was made unanimous.

The Committee then adjourned to Monday evening next.

☞ The Softs of Suffolk have nominated for Sheriff, Lewis G. Davis; County Judge and Surrogate, William Wickham, Jr; County Clerk, Wilmot Souder; Members of Assembly—First District, David G. Floyd; Second District, William Sidney Smith.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FURTHER BY THE CANADA.

Pelissier's Official Account of the Storming of Sebastopol.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The papers by the *Canada* contain no telegraphic dispatches from the Allied Generals.

The following is PELISSIER'S official dispatch concerning the fall of Sebastopol:

HEAD-QUARTERS—SEBASTOPOL, Sept. 11.

The artillery of the right attack commenced on the 17th of August, a well sustained fire against the Malakoff, Little Redan and neighboring defences, in order to permit our Engineers to establish their defences close to the place, from which the troops might be able instantly to throw themselves upon the enciente. On the 5th of September our batteries opened a violent fire against the town, and the English on their side kept up a hot cannonade against the Great Redan.

On the 8th of September, at noon, all being ready, I resolved, in concert with General SIMPSON, to commence the assault. General MCMAHON's division was to carry off Malakoff. General DULAC's division to attack the Little Redan, and in the centre, the division of General SAMOTTERONCH was to march against the Bastion connecting these two extreme points. I gave to General BOSQUET General MELLINET's division of Guards to support the first three divisions. General DE LA MARMORA wished to join the Sardinian Brigade to that having at its head General LEVAILLANT's division, which was to penetrate into the interior of the town by the Central Bastion, and afterwards turn the Flagstaff Bastion in order to establish a lodgment there likewise.

The English and French mortar boats rendered us great assistance.

After unexampled difficulties, Gen. MCMAHON's division succeeded in effecting a lodgment in the interior parts of the Malakoff. Standing in the Traushion Redoubt on the Mamelon, I considered the Malakoff was safely in our power, and I gave then the signal agreed upon with Gen. SIMPSON. The English immediately advanced bravely against the salient of the Great Redan. They were able to effect a lodgment, and struggled to maintain the position, but were crushed by the Russian reserves and a violent fire of artillery, and were forced to return to their parallel. A powder magazine exploded near the Malakoff. The Russians hoping to profit by this accident, immediately advanced in dense masses, disposed in three columns, and simultaneously attacked the centre and left of the Malakoff, but measures of defence had already been taken in the interior of the fortress, and from that moment the enemy appears to have renounced all idea of further attack. The Malakoff was ours, and no effort of the enemy could wrest it from us. At 3½ o'clock, measures were taken for enabling us to repulse the enemy, in case of a nocturnal attack, but we were soon released from our uncerta nty. As soon as it became night, fires burst forth on every side, mines exploded, and the sight of Sebastopol in flames was one of the most awe-inspiring pictures that the history of wars can have presented. The enemy made a complete evacuation, by means of a bridge constructed between the two shores of the roadstead, and, under cover of successive explosions, prevented me from approaching and harrassing him. PELISSIER."

Liverpool Produce Market.

SUGAR—The demand continues extremely active, and grocery qualities being much wanted, are 6d @1s. dearer, while refining sorts are fully as high as before MOLASSES—In brisk demand at 1s. advance. The stock on the spot is all in second hands. RICE—Animated in demand for East India and an advance of 3d. has been established. No Carolina in market. ASHES—Without change. TALLOW—In excellent demand, and the small stock on hand, firmly held. Sales 300 casks P. Y. C., to arrive, £5 4s. 6d. LARD—Owing to the extreme prices has considerably advanced. Sales are about 120 tons at from 62s.@67s., and in the absence of arrivals still higher prices are looked for. RESIN continues to improve, and the sales are fully 10,000 bbls. at prices ranging from 4s. 7d.@8s. for common, and fine at 9s.@10s. ₩ cwt. TAR—About 1,000 bbls. American sold at 18s. ₩ bbl. TURPENTINE—No sales. Rough reported at 9s.@9s. 6d.; Spirits, good business done at better prices, say at 34s. 6d.@36s., with little now offering even at the latter figures. OILS—A moderate business doing. Pale Seal, £54; Cod, £47, and Southern Whale, £50@£51; Sperm is in retail demand at £126; Palm in good demand, and 500 tons have been sold on the spot at £46@£47 5s., and 1,050 tons to arrive at £43 10s.@£46. Campeachy Logwood has advanced to £7 10s.; Honduras, £6 5s., 100 tons of Jamaica FUSTIC fetched £4 12s. 6d.@£5.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

The following is from MCALMONT, BROTHERS & Co's. Circular:—Favorable accounts from the growing crops, together with the state of the Money Market, have combined to depress prices and cause much irregularity, and the market closes dull at ⅛d.@⅛d. decline. We quote Fair Orleans at 6¼d.; Middling, 6d; Fair Mobiles, 6¼d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Fair Uplands, 6¼d.; Middling, 6¼d. The sales of the week are 36,960 bales, of which the trade have taken 30,430 bales. The stock on hand is estimated at 528,560 bales, against 793,780 at the same date last year.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

The same Circular says: We have a fair demand for WHEAT and FLOUR from the trade, and we quote the former 1d.@2d. ₩ bush., and the latter 6d.@1s. ₩ sack dearer during the week. INDIAN CORN in large demand for speculation and for Ireland, and prices are about 1s. higher. The quotations are—WHEAT, White Genesee, 11s 9d.@12s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 12s @13s.; Red American and Canadian, 11s.@12s. FLOUR—Ohio Superfine, none; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 41s @43s.; Western Canal and Canadian, 41s.@42s. INDIAN CORN—White, 45s.@46s., Yellow, 40s. 6d @41s.

Passengers per the Steamship Canada.

Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Molson, Mrs. Byrne, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Sayles, Mrs. Solomon, Mrs Albert, Mrs. Emmons, Mrs. Brawley, Mrs. Saunders, Mrs. Week, Mrs. White, Mrs. Hudson, Mrs. Robinson, Mrs. Graham, Misses Cook, Allan, Robertson, Moore, Lattice, Strickland, Wagner, Byron, Douglass, Smith, Cartwright, McAulry, Bacon, Sayles, Cartwright, Sayles, Dick, Fraser, Gwenes, Weeks, Mr. Duncan and lady, bearer of dispatches, Prof. Gray, Mr. Cunningham, Mr. Rodewald and lady, Mr. Geetchinster and lady, Dr. Diehl and lady, Mr. Starr and lady, Capt. Dick and lady, Hon. Mr. Hincks, Ensign Butts, Master Phillips, Rev. Mr. Crawford, Mr. Torrance and lady, Mr. Dodge and son, Mr. Rose and friend, Mr. Milsop and son, Mr. Jay and lady, Mr. Plummer and friend. Messrs. Moore, Alcorn, Tell, Weger, Mathewy, Chapin, Morrison, Ruppeal, Hoonk, Harrel, Reakel, Stitt, Douglass, Underhill, Phillips, Irwin, Coward, Weeks, Albany, Reichels, Levi, White, Solimon, Wright, Morse, Robertson, Joy, Holland, Crowder, Young, Holt, Moult, Rose, Bainbridge, Delilly, Dawson, Walmer, Pownall, Sutcliffe, Burritt, Moffatt, Patterson, Hodgett, Joiner, Marshall, White, Lousing, Flemmich, Gibbs, Lowe, Wales, Wales, Bayley, Sayles, Brawley, Wright, Rothall.

Foreign Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—22d, Louis Napoleon, at Deal; 26th, Quickstep, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Boston—27th, Lucia, at Gravesend; 30th, L. A. Hobart, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Philadelphia—26th, Susanne, off; Johanna Hermann, at Deal.

Arrived from Baltimore—22d, Admiral, off Dartmouth.

Arrived from New-Orleans—31st, Sumner, at Havre; Lola Vigo, at ——.

Sailed for Boston—23d, Victor Moro Castle, J. C. Hall, from the Clyde; 26th, Star of Empire, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New York—24th, Meteor, from Liverpool; 27th, John Bright, from ditto; 28th, Sheet Anchor, from Bordeaux; 29th, J. L. Bogart, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—25th, Adrian; 27th, Edward Everett, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Charleston—26th, Eastern Queen, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New Orleans—26th, Anna Dorothea, Astrecen, Charles Ward, Susan Hincks, from Liverpool; 27th, Asia, from Gravesend; Cincinnatus, from Liverpool; Lancaster, from ditto.

The Carlo Mauran, from Stockholm for New-York, arrived at Portsmouth on the 24th, leaky, and sailed for Southampton.

Liquor-dealers State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Liquor-dealers State Convention met this morning, temporarily organized, and adjourned until 2½ o'clock P. M.

In the Afternoon Session Mr. POWERS, of Troy, was elected permanent Chairman, who made a brief speech on taking the Chair.

Mr. TOYNBEE was appointed Vice President, and Messrs. VAN TINE and HARRISON, Secretaries.

On motion of Mr. R. FRENCH, of New-York, a Committee of five was appointed to prepare a preamble and resolutions. The following Committee was nominated: Messrs. FRENCH, TOMLY, INGLE, GOLDEN and MARTLING.

On motion of Mr. FRENCH, the Convention adjourned for an hour to give the Constitutional Convention time to appoint a Committee of Conference.

At the expiration of the hour the Convention was again called to order, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. French, Hoosch, Tappan, Meyers, Hamilton, Dean, Marsling and Gould, was appointed to confer with a similar Committee from the Constitutional Convention.

Adjourned to 8 o'clock P. M.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock in the evening, the Convention reassembled.

Mr. FRENCH, from the Committee on Conference, reported that they had met the Committee of the Constitutional Convention, and had agreed unanimously on a ticket such as the Liquor-dealers could safely vote for, as follows:

For Judges of the Court of Appeals—SAMUEL SELDEN, for the long term, and MICHAEL HILL, Jr., for the short term.

Secretary of State—AARON WARD.

Comptroller—LEMUEL STETSON.

Treasurer—JOSEPH M. LYON.

Attorney General—SAMUEL TILDEN.

State Engineer—JOHN D. FAY.

Canal Commissioner—FREDERICK FOLLETT.

State Prison Inspector—PATRICK H. EGAN.

Mr. DEAN, of New-York, was in favor of striking from the ticket all the names except those for Attorney General and Judges of the Court of Appeals. He desired such officers as had anything to do with the execution of the law to be Anti-Prohibitionists; but he was in the minority. He felt that by adopting any entire ticket, thousands would be driven away. He was in favor of the ticket selected, because those who composed it were Anti-Prohibitionists.

Mr. CLARK, of New-York, coincided with Mr. DEAN about striking out the names of all except the legal officers.

Mr. FRENCH said the Liquor-dealers' platform was the only political platform on which he stood. He knew every man on the reported ticket was sound to the cause, and against the Prohibition principle.

Mr. DEAN's amendment was lost, and the Report of the Committee adopted unanimously.

Mr FRENCH, from the Committee on a Platform and Resolutions, reported the following preamble and resolution, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This Convention could not, consistently with the platform adopted by the Liquor-dealers' State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 6th of August last, nominate candidates for office, or indorse any of another party, unless it shall be necessary to defeat the election of candidates nominated by the party of coercive prohibitionists, or those in favor of the same principles, in which case the strongest candidates who may be opposed to any Prohibitory Liquor Law whatever shall be nominated or indorsed without regard to their party politics; and whereas both sections of the Democratic Republican party have, in their respective platforms, frankly, unequivocally and unqualifiedly expressed their opposition to all Prohibitory Liquor Laws whatever; and whereas the Republican party have indorsed the present Prohibitory Liquor Law, and other parties have been silent thereon; and whereas some of the candidates of the various political parties have either answered our interrogatories unsatisfactorily or refused to answer them, therefore

Resolved, That we nominate the following candidates for the support of the Liquor-dealers and all others who are opposed to the coercive prohibition of the exercise of the inalienable and natural right of the people to govern their own private affairs, social habits, domestic economy, and moral discipline, as they have all answered satisfactorily the interrogatories propounded to them, except the candidates for the Court of Appeals, from whom there has been no replies received.

Mr. VENN, of New-York, offered the following, which were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That the thanks of the members of this Convention are hereby tendered to those members of the late Senate and Assembly who opposed the passage of the Coercive Prohibitory Maine Law.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention be tendered to the officers of the Convention, for the faithful manner in which they have performed their duties.

It was now 11 P. M., and on motion to do so, the Convention adjourned till 8 o'clock to-morrow morning, with nine hearty cheers for the ticket.

Constitutional or Anti-Prohibitory Law State Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct 10.

The Constitutional or Anti-Prohibitory Law Convention met here at noon to-day, and after effecting a temporary organization adjourned until 3 P. M. Upon reassembling permanent officers were appointed as follows: H. G. WARNER, President. Vice Presidents, T. J. Bayard, F. Cozzens, Cyrus Edson, J. Baldwin, J. M. Johnston, C. B. Canfield, M. H. Mandeville, George Folty. Secretaries—Thomas P. Strong and B. S. Cushman.

Judge WARNER, on taking the Chair, made brief remarks, substantially disavowing compulsion or restriction as a means of abrogating moral evils.

Mr. VANDERPOOL, of Erie, moved the Convention adopt the State candidates which one or another of the parties have nominated.

Mr. DILLAYE, of Syracuse, offered an amendment that a Committee of eight be appointed to confer with the State Liquor-dealers Convention now in session.

Mr. VANDERPOOL objected.

Mr. FOWLER, of Orange, moved as a further amendment, that the Committee nominate a ticket for State officers. Upon this motion and the amendments a debate arose, in which Messrs. DILLAYE, KILBOURN, CLARK, VANDERPOOL, COZZENS, MANDEVILLE and FOWLER took part.

Mr. FOWLER's amendment was passed amid great confusion, owing to the uncertainty of what was before the meeting.

Mr. HENDRICKSON moved to lay the whole subject upon the table, whereupon the President appointed the following Committee: Messrs. Bayard, Fowler, Dillaye, Badger, Strong, Clark, Mandeville and Brown.

Adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The Convention, at 7 o'clock this evening, reassembled, and after waiting forty-five minutes, rumors became prevalent that the two Conference Committees could not agree, whereupon Messrs. HENDRICKSON, DAYTON and COATES were appointed to ascertain when the Committees on Conference would report.

At 8 o'clock, returning, they reported that the Committee on Conference would report at 9 o'clock P. M., whereupon, the Convention adjourned for one hour.

At 9 o'clock, Mr. DILLAYE, from the Committee on Conference, reported the same candidates as those nominated by the Liquor-dealers' Convention.

Mr. WHEELER then moved that a Committee of three be appointed to invite the Liquor-dealers' Convention to come and take part in the deliberations of this Convention.

Mr. COATES declared that none of the candidates had been selected from residents along the Erie Railroad.

Mr. CLARK replied that persons in that locality had either not answered at all the interrogatories put to them by Mr. FRENCH, of the Liquor-dealer's Convention, in regard to their views of a Prohibitory Law, or had answered adversely to the principles we maintain.

Mr. VANDERPOOL was very severe on the selection of Mr. WARD instead of Mr. HATCH for Secretary of State, saying that Mr. HATCH was a supporter of Gov. SEYMOUR, whereas Mr. WARD, by his opposition to SEYMOUR, did not deserve the nomination. His constituents would not respond to anything which goes against HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Mr. FOWLER said his constituents along the Erie Railroad were used to being neglected. They go for principles—not men.

Mr. VANDERPOOL—I believe Governor SEYMOUR vetoed the Liquor Bill from principle. It is too late to refuse this report.

Mr. DILLAYE believed all the nominees to be Anti-Prohibitionists; but the question was whether they were all the best men. He deprecated the policy of New-York and Brooklyn influence, and thought the sentiments of the inland districts should be deferred to, as they were more democratic.

Mr. HENDRICKSON here charged some persons with ulterior political objects.

He was loudly called to order.

The Chair thought Mr. HENDRICKSON very little, if any, out of order.

Mr. HENDRICKSON—I move that no nominations be made except for Judges of the Court of Appeals and Attorney-General, and ask the yeas and nays on the motion.

Mr. WHITE called for the previous question, to see whether the Convention would ratify the report of the Committee.

Mr. HENDRICKSON again called for the yeas and nays on his motion, when great confusion ensued.

Mr. COATES moved for the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention nominate Messrs. SELDEN and HILL for Judges of the Court of Appeals, and make no further nominations.

Rejected amidst thundering cheers by a vote of yeas, 47; nays, 60.

Mr. CLARK called for the previous question.

10:45 P. M.—Motion made to adjourn and lost.

The yeas and nays were now called for accepting the report of the Committee—when it passed by ayes, 61; nays, 41.

At 11 P. M. the Convention voted that a Committee of three wait upon the other Convention and invite them to this Hall.

At ten minutes past 11 the members of the Liquor Dealers Convention were ushered into the Hall, and on motion of Mr. FOWLER, the ticket nominated by each Convention was adopted by the Joint Conventions, Col. FRENCH previously having made a congratulatory speech.

Mr. CLARK moved that a Committee be appointed composed of one from each Judicial District, with power to call a future Convention, and to fill all vacancies.

The following is the Committee: First District, JOHN W. CULBERT; Second District, F. S. COZZENS; Third District, R. S. CUSHMAN; Fourth District, JOHN HUSTIS; Fifth District, J. F. KITTLE; Sixth District, L. WILLOUGHBY; Seventh District, W. T. LAWRENCE; Eighth District, F. C. BACON.

On motion of Mr. CLARK it was

Resolved, That we regard the Prohibitory Liquor Act passed by the Legislature of this State at its last session as not only a violation of the Constitution but also as subversive of personal liberty and rights of private property, and that its repeal in an opinion is imperatively demanded.

A Committee was appointed to notify candidates of their nominations, when the Convention at 11:30 P. M. adjourned sine die.

Assembly Nomination—Judicial Convention.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Hard Shells of the Onondaga County Third Assembly District, met to-day and nominated STEPHEN D. DILLAYE, Soft, for member of Assembly.

The Fifth District Republican Judicial Convention assembled here to-day, but no delegates were present except from Oswego and Onondaga Counties; therefore, the Convention adjourned to the 23d inst., without making a nomination.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 9.

Eleven Democratic members of the Assembly, and a Senator in the County, are elected. Two Whigs and two Democrats are elected to the Assembly in the city.

Wayne County—The whole Democratic ticket is elected.

Luzerne County—THOS. NICHOLSON, Fusionist, for Canal Commissioner, has 150 majority in Wilkesbarre. The vote in the County is close.

Columbia County—The vote is very close. In six townships THOS. NICHOLSON has 160 majority.

Dauphin County—NICHOLSON has 270 majority. In Harrisburg, Middletown District, NICHOLSON has 170 majority.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The Democratic candidates in this city for Sheriff, Register, Clerk of the Orphans' Court and Canal Commissioner, have majorities ranging from 1,000 to 2,300.

In Old County, the Democratic ticket for Assembly and Senate is elected by over 2,000 majority.

In the city Assembly ticket, two Democrats, and two Americans, including E. JAY MORRIS, are elected.

The result was effected by the opponents of Know-Nothingism and the Prohibitory Law, and upon the Democratic ticket. The members of the Liquor League worked hard to secure the election of their friends.

In Berks County, the Democrats have a majority of about 4,000.

W. H. KEIM, the Know-Nothing candidate for State Senator in Reading, has 200 majority.

Bradford County—Partial returns show a slight Democratic increase.

Cambria County—The Democratic majority is seven to nine hundred.

Dauphin County—with five townships to hear from—gives 800 majority.

Montgomery County—The Democratic majority is 800

Bucks County—A Democratic Gain of 1,950.

Cumberland County—Democratic majority of 100.

Wayne County—Gives PLUMMER, Dem., about 500 majority.

Susquehanna County—Gives 500 majority for NICHOLSON.

Alleghany County (entire)—The Democratic ticket is elected beyond a doubt. The Sheriff has 300 majority, and the remainder of the ticket about 800 majority.

BINGHAMTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

Wayne County—Six towns give PLUMMER, Dem., 295 majority.

Luzerne County—Four towns give PLUMMER 917 majority.

Columbia County—One town, NICHOLSON's majority 197.

Susquehanna County—In seven towns NICHOLSON is 340 ahead.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

TRIMBLE

CANADA.

The Plunge of the Lord Bury Affair—His Lordship Convicted—Ministerial Dinner at Brampton—The Ministerial Position—Fanatical Exhibitions of Rejoicings—Provincial Exhibition.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

In a recent communication, I alluded to certain alleged disgraceful conduct, on the part of Lord BURY, a sprig of nobility, who had got himself foisted into an important public office in this country—that of Civil Secretary and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. The charge against him, it will be recollected, was, in substance, this, that he had committed an outrage on the sense of decency of the whole Province, by endeavoring to thrust on the companionship of an excursion party on the St. Lawrence, comprising a number of the most respectable families in Quebec, a woman of notoriously bad character, whom he had brought on board with him, sharing with her his state room. I mentioned that to this charge Lord BURY had given a general denial, trying to make it appear that all he had been guilty of was offering a chivalrous protection to an unprotected female, who had been insulted by the other passengers, and refused admission to the ladies' cabin. With this explanation, a portion of the Press professed to be satisfied, but a statement has since appeared, certified by the Captain of the steamer *Saguenay*, on board which the occurrence took place, and corroborated by a number of the passengers, which not only bears out the whole of the original charge, but shows his Lordship's conduct to have been even more culpable than at first appeared. The Captain's statement, corroborated as above, is to this effect. The state-room occupied by Lord BURY and his companion on board the *Saguenay*, appeared on the passenger list as taken by GEORGE BROWN and lady. After spending some time on one of the saloon sofas in conversation with his companion, Lord BURY retired to his state-room, which immediately adjoined the stern sofas; and the state-room being frequently opened by waiters and others, it was impossible for the passengers seated on these sofas to avoid seeing that Lord BURY had thrown himself in partial *deshabille* on the bed. His companion shortly afterwards crossed the saloon and joined him in his state-room, where they spent a considerable part of the forenoon together, alone. Complaints were made to the Captain by several of the passengers, by whom all this had been witnessed, and when Lord BURY subsequently approached the office to pay his fare for himself and his companion, the Captain (before he addressed him) made the entry in his book, "Lord BURY and lady."

Lord BURY appeared surprised and annoyed at finding he was known, and objected to the entry made by the Captain, who then mentioned the complaints made by the passengers, and warned him not to bring his companion to the dining table. The Captain adds that there was no foundation in fact for the assertion in Lord BURY's letter, on which his whole defence is based, that his companion was refused a stateroom, or threatened with expulsion from the cabin. To this plain statement of facts Lord BURY has not ventured a reply. It seems to be quite conclusive, being so well authenticated as not to be capable of being shaken in any particular. Notwithstanding this damaging exposure, however, Lord BURY still retains his situation. It is said he has got three months' leave of absence from His Excellency—a quiet way of indicating his dismissal; but we find him still writing His Excellency's letters, and discharging the other duties of his office, in a way that renders the rumor of his approaching departure at least doubtful. Our Government will be brought to an account for it, if they allow so glaring an insult to the moral feeling of the Province to pass unpunished.

The village of Brampton, about 25 miles to the northwest of Toronto, is this season acquiring a Provincial celebrity, as the sort of Sebastopol of Canadian politics. In August last it was the scene of a great Anti-Ministerial Demonstration, at which the leading Reform Members of Parliament were present, denounced the policy of the Government, and laid down their own plans for the coming campaign. More recently it was the scene of a grand Rotten-Egg demonstration against unfortunate LYON MACKENZIE, when he attempted to indoctrinate the Bramptonians into the propriety of dissolving the union with Lower Canada. And again, last Thursday, it was the scene of what was originally intended to have been a Festival in Honor of the Ministry, put was so far diverted from that original intent as to be made, in fact, an occasion for greater abuse being heaped on them than at the previous Reform Demonstration. The whole history of the affair from beginning to end has been most amusing. During the long Parliamentary recess, there has not been held a single public meeting in Upper Canada to express approval of the conduct of the Ministry, and by some of their hangers-on it was thought a better place for getting up something of the kind could not be selected than Brampton, which is a very strongheld of Toryism, so much so that at the Reform Dinner in August of the Yeomanry from the surrounding district, a posse of special constables had to be sworn in, to guard against threatened violence on the part of the villagers. The Ministerialists therefore thought they could calculate on a demonstration in Brampton in favor of the Ministry, which would go far to destroy the effect of the previous one against them, and a committee was appointed and proceeded to make the necessary arrangements. They had not gone far, he ever, before a difficulty presented itself, some of the old Conservatives, including some of the most influential men in the county, refusing to join in it if it were to be a purely Ministerial affair, as there were many of the acts of the Ministry of which they disapproved. But the committee were determined to go on, having taken the matter in hand, and in flaming placards announced their "Great Ministerial Dinner," and promised that Sir ALLAN MACNAB, Inspector-General CAYLEY, Post Master-General SPENCE, Attorney-General MACDONALD, Hon. Mr. CAUCHEN, Commissioner of Crown Lands, and other distinguished persons were would be present and deliver speeches explanatory of the policy of the Government. To give greater *eclat* to the affair, the Grand Trunk Railroad Company announced that they would run passenger cars to Brampton on the day appointed for the feast, being the first opening of their line west of Toronto. By this time, however, Ministers, made aware how matters stood, were afraid to run the risk of being present at what might be a failure, and, as the day approached, sent apologies for non attendance. The Bramptonians felt indignant at the slight, and although they assembled at the dinner to the number of 300 or 350, felt in no mood to do honor to the men who had been so chicken-hearted as not to appear among them. The Ministry accordingly were subjected to the indignity of being struck out from the toast list, at a dinner which had been got up for the express purpose of doing them honor! And the staple of the speeches was abuse of their character, position and measures, the orators on the occasion being Mr. GEORGE WRIGHT, ex-M. P. for the County, Mr. ODLE R. GOWAN, Grand Master of the Orangemen of British North America, and some political lawyers from Toronto. Instead of adding to the popularity of the Government, the affair must have a damaging effect, and the opposition press are, of course, making the most of it they possibly can.

It is beginning to be the general impression that the days of the Coalition Ministry are numbered. Brought into existence by Mr. HINCKS, his removal from the field of Canadian politics withdraws from them a large portion of their strength. And there are many ticklish questions ahead, on which it will be a marvel if they do not founder. The Sectarian School question is one of these. It came up last session, and a Sectarian School bill was passed, which, however, only adroitly shifted the difficulty forward, instead of disposing of it. In Upper Canada, the Conservatives are equally earnest with the Reformers in desiring to preserve intact our noble system of Common Schools, which is second to none in the world. The French Canadian section of the Parliament, on the other hand, impelled to it by the Popish dignitaries, are quite as determined that the Sectarian system shall be introduced into it, which could not be done without utter ruin to the interests of education in this country. Last session the Ministry yielded to the clamors of the Catholic party for a Sectarian School bill, and introduced the one they desired, but to please the Upper Canadians, they allowed at the eleventh hour a number of amendments to be introduced into it, which made it practically harmless and inefficacious. They thus tried to please, but only succeeded in disgusting both parties, while the real difficulty will come up next session in less favorable circumstances for their getting through it without themselves breaking to pieces.

The Fall of Sebastopol has been celebrated throughout Canada with much enthusiasm. Friday last was set apart in Toronto as a holiday in honor of the event, and it was observed with a right hearty good will. The oldest inhabitant could not remember a day at all approaching it. After nightfall, the citizens vied with each other in the brilliancy of their respective illuminations, which, with a profusion of fireworks, let off without intermission from almost every house, and bonfires blazing wherever two streets crossed, presented a *coup d'œil* which showed that our good city had done her very best. In Kingston, Montreal and Quebec there have been similar demonstrations.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition opens to-morrow at Coburg. I shall be present, and if there is anything noteworthy, will duly report it to you. E.

The Ohio Divorce Law—Its Practical Operation and Legal Construction.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I notice in your paper of the 20th, a letter dated Sept. 17, from a correspondent in Newark, in relation to the divorce laws of Ohio, which I will endeavor to answer, although the gentleman's letter will probably not be of much authority in the judgment of your readers, from the fact that the writer resides out of the United States, in the dominions of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company.

The gentleman seems to think that the clause of our statute which grants divorces on account of "gross neglect of duty," is liable to, or, at least, he gives it such a construction as, to afford a facility for divorces which would be disastrous to public morals. But he must remember that there is a wide latitude of construction to be put on any statute, and that placed upon our statute by the Ohio Courts is very different from what he supposes. As a first authority, if he will turn to *Walker's Introduction to American Law*, page 238, he will find the comments of our distinguished jurist on the Ohio law of Divorce, which contains this sentence: "With respect to neglect of duty, it must be so flagrant as to shock any conscience, or it will not be held sufficient."

The decisions on cases brought up under this clause of the statute have been almost uniformly against the petitioner; so that the clause may be said to be a nullity—for even a total neglect of the husband to provide for his wife and family has been held to be insufficient under this clause of the statute. In a recent case in this city, before Judge PARKER, of the Common Pleas, a woman was denied a divorce where it was proved that for several years she had supported an idle, worthless husband, who had refused to work for his own living even, and had pawned and sold her hard-earned property, and who, as his whole conducted showed, was guilty of "gross neglect of duty," if the term can be applied at all. The only cases in which this clause of the statute have been acted on have been those in which the cause of complaint could cover other clauses of the statute as well as the one in question. And as a proof of what I have stated, if the gentleman will look over the Ohio Digests and Reports, he will find that there is not a single case reported in which this clause has been acted on as a cause for divorce, unless coupled with other sufficient causes of complaint. And if he will take up WRIGHT's Reports he will find in the thirty-seven cases reported in these reports, the strict construction placed upon the entire statute and he will admit that such a strict construction has been placed upon it that divorces cannot be obtained in Ohio for slighter causes of complaint than in most of the Eastern States, and as he gives the information that it is a general custom for dissatisfied parties to remove to Ohio to obtain a divorce, I would advise those who may be desirous of taking advantage of his *information* that a residence of two years is required to bring applicants within the purview of our statutes.

Although you have, no doubt, filled your valuable paper with communications on this subject to an extent which you may deem sufficient, yet I would ask of you an insertion of this in your paper, to prevent misapprehension in regard to the laws of our State.

Yours respectfully, GEO. T. McLEAN.

The Ohio Divorce Laws Again.

ZANESVILLE, Ohio, Tuesday, Sept. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A writer from Newark, in this State, pretends, in some measure, to deny the statement I made in regard to the divorce laws of Ohio.

The violation of contracts of marriage and the procurement of divorces are very different matters. I defy Mr. E. P. CAMPBELL to cite one instance wherein a divorce has been granted upon any condition, save those mentioned by me in former communication. The clause from "gross neglect of duty" may, in his opinion, be of "sufficient latitude to admit of great mischief;" at the same time he cannot find an instance where a divorce has been granted upon that clause without it has been so defined as to make it palpably just to the most stringent court of law. It is notoriously *untrue*, that it is of daily occurrence for disaffected parties to come to this State and take up a temporary residence for the purpose of obtaining a divorce.

I did not make these statements from my own knowledge, but had the information from two of our most able attorneys.

If Mr. STANBERRY, an able lawyer from Newark, will say Mr. CAMPBELL is correct, I will yield the point, and agree that Ohio is a second Utah.

DAVID C. COX.

Crystal Palace—Ecclesiastical.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Various suggestions have been made in regard to what shall be done with the Crystal Palace. There is a magnificent building, which cost nearly three-fourths of a million of dollars. It is an honor to our country, and a great ornament and attraction to our City. It ought never to be removed. Income company would take it and open it for a perpetual exhibition of American inventions and manufactures, and add to it a menagerie of wild animals, there could be no question that it would prove the most attractive and profitable establishment in New-York. Zoological gardens are always popular and instructive. They are always profitable when properly conducted. They are found in nearly all cities of any size in Europe, and are visited by all classes of people. The simple addition of a hippopotamus to the collection of animals in the Regent's Park Zoological Garden, in London, added £40,000, or $200,000 to its profits in a single year! There is plenty of room for a good zoological collection in one nave of the Crystal Palace, leaving all the rest of the building for other purposes. The cost of keeping the animals is but a few dollars per day, and the *combined attractions* above set forth would make the Crystal Palace a profitable, as well as a delightful and popular, place of public resort. Another important fact is, that if the Crystal Palace could be devoted to such a purpose, it would be unobjectionable to all parties residing or owning real estate in the neighborhood, as it would materially add to the value of such property. AN AMERICAN TRAVELER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

The Mexican Revolution—News from the Rio Grande.

The steamship *Nautilus* has arrived at New-Orleans from the Brazos with later dates. Several Mexican officers were among the passengers. Dona LUCINDA, the distinguished woman who was said to have shared in the command of Matamoras with Gen. WOLL, and who was charged with unusual cruelty to one of her own sex not long since, is also on board, destined, we presume, to follow the fortunes of the now exiled General.

Matamoras still continued under the command of CASTRO as left by Gen. WOLL, but the revolutionists under CAPISTRAN and GARCIA, had approached to within a short distance of the town. CASTRO had issued a bulletin, stating that orders had been received from the existing Government for a cessation of hostilities, and inviting an armistice.

The revolutionists according to a statement in the *Flag*, demanded a surrender of the city together with all arms and munitions of war. To this the army in Matamoras objects, and contend for the privilege of retiring with arms and a certain amount of money. Thus matters stood, and GARCIA was awaiting the arrival of artillery to enforce his demands.

The inhabitants of Matamoras, fearing the city would be sacked, were flocking to the Texas side of the Rio Grande.

The *Flag* states, the garrison of Matamoras was thrown into great confusion on the retirement of WOLL. CASTRO was in favor of the plan of Ayutla, but a portion of the soldiery, with Col. SAVERIGO at their head, were for the plan of VIDAURI. Meanwhile the revolutionists demanded an unconditional surrender.

The *Flag* is severe on the Commander of Fort Brown, (Maj. PORTER,) for stationing half his garrison to protect WOLL, when he should reach the Texas bank. WOLL, however, did not avail himself of the protection prepared for him, but placed himself under charge of a celebrated *contrabandist*, and was *smuggled* into Brownsville. An escort from Fort Brown, and one field-piece, protected him until he reached the *Nautilus*.

The *Flag* has a report to the effect that San Luis Potosi had been captured by the revolutionary forces, Gen. GUITMAN killed, the army dispersed, and the city made to change its plan from that of Ayutla to that of Monterey.

Tampico is also said to have pronounced for VIDAURI and his plan. Gen. CASANOVA, the Commander of Tampico, had been driven from that city, and civil government substituted for military rule.

HORRID DEATH AT MIDDLEPORT.—The Lockport *Journal* says a man named KINNEY met with a horrid death in SLEEPER'S saw-mill, at Middleport, on Saturday last. It appears that he started the mill without a full head of steam on, and then proceeded below to arrange the strap on the drum, and while leaning over his frock was caught by the gearing, which whirled him violently around the shaft, tearing his clothes completely off, and mangling him in a frightful manner. It is uncertain how long he remained in this position; when discovered he was found some three feet from the shaft, with the flesh torn from both legs to the knee, leaving the bones and muscles exposed. One arm was pulled out of the socket, and a bruise on the face was discovered. His boots were thrown some distance by the violence of the motion. The unfortunate man had worked in the mill over 20 years.

BRIGGS.

MORE FUN.

THE CHIEF LEAVES HIS CARD.

MACKELLAR DREADFULLY CONTUMACIOUS.

McCann Contemptuous—Webster Mad and Bent on Revenge.

THE HAPPY FAMILY IN ROOM NO. 8.

The Briggs' Committee had another very refreshing season yesterday, and had ample opportunities to reap a rich harvest of knowledge. Chief MATSELL, MACKELLAR, McCANN and WEBSTER, were all on hand. The Chief beat a hasty retreat, and left his card behind him in the form of another written protest. BRIGGS was there; so was C. H. TUCKER, his coadjutor; so was Mr. ELY, who got behind the railings and looked on. The Press was imposingly represented,—the fun being too good to lose. Outsiders dropped in occasionally, and there was altogether a pleasing afternoon's performance.

THE CHIEF BEATS A RETREAT.

"GEORGY" MATSELL, our Chief of Police, was the first man summoned. He came; he looked at BRIGGS and BRIGGS looked at him. There was mutual admiration in their countenances. BRIGGS tried to ask MATSELL to sit down and take it easy. The Chief wouldn't do it.

"But won't you take the oath?" said BRIGGS.

MATSELL—I was sworn the other day; I have no more to say. (Hands over a paper.)

The Chief moved towards the door.

BRIGGS—(as the door opened)—What becomes of the stolen property received in your office? (Exit Chief.)

MR. MATSELL'S PROTEST.

To the Committee of the Board of Aldermen, usually known as the Briggs Committee:

You are probably aware that a Committee of the Legislature of this State is shortly to meet in this City and inquire about the management of the Police Department and Criminal Courts. It is my intention to attend before that Committee and be examined fully as to all matters connected with my official duties or conduct; but retaining my belief that your Committee has no legal authority to summon and compel me to testify, I decline answering any questions you may put to me. I also inform you that I have not been regularly subpœned to attend before you to-day, and do not now present myself in obedience to any subpœna, but as a voluntary act, but for the purpose, solely, of making this communication. GEO. W. MATSELL.

MR. MACKELLAR UP—HE EXPLAINS HIS POSITION.

Mr. WILLIAM MACKELLAR, Clerk to the Chief of Police, was called.

Alderman BRIGGS—Mr. MACKELLAR, we don't give you up, you see.

MACKELLAR—I see. All right, Alderman. (Takes his seat.)

Q.—Will you take the oath? A.—I have been sworn before; do you want me to affirm again?

Q.—I think that would be the correct way of proceeding; we like to be particular in matters of this kind. What are your duties, and what is your position in the Police Department? A.—I have already answered that question two or three times.

Q.—Well, Sir, you have not answered it fully; we want a full answer. A.—(MACKELLAR pulls out a paper)—If you want an answer I will give it; not that I acknowledge your right to ask me any questions, but for my own justification. I retain the opinion that the Committee has no power to ask me any questions whatever; but I am tired of being compelled to submit to your irregularities, and I have accordingly determined to sacrifice my personal feelings and convenience and to answer any questions which may have reference to matters of public concern. So long as these questions are put properly I shall not hesitate to answer them; but I wish it to be understood that I will submit to no more insults at the hands of this Committee.

Q.—Well, Sir, what position do you hold in the Police Department of this City? A.—I state that I am Clerk of the Chief of Police.

Q.—What duties do you perform? A.—I perform the clerical duties of the Department, take affidavits, take care of the contingent fund of the Department, and perform duties as varied as the weather.

Q.—Did you ever act as clerk to the Board of Surgeons? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever use your influence in favor of sick pay of Policemen? A.—Well, that's a question I don't know how to answer. The policemen are required, when they have lost time by reason of sickness or disability, to make affidavit of the same. Those affidavits come into my immediate possession. I examine them in connection with the certificate of the physicians of the Department. If these is sufficient upon the face of the papers to justify the allowing of the pay, I make it so upon the outside of the paper. If I think there is not sufficient in the papers to justify the allowing the pay, I endorse that upon the papers, and then they can appeal to the Mayor.

PERSONAL.

BRIGGS—Then you officiate as sole Judge Advocate? (Laughter.)

MACKELLAR—(indignantly)—Alderman! if I am to testify before this Committee, you must apply no epithets to me; I'll not be called by any names.

Q.—They appeal to the Mayor, do they? A.—They appeal to the Mayor in case their pay is refused, and he confirms the decision or allows their pay.

Q.—Mr. MACKELLAR, are you a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York? MACKELLAR hesitated for a moment, and then said: That is an impertinent question, and I will not answer it. I speak of it in a legal sense.

Q.—Were you ever naturalized? A.—That is also an impertinent question, and I shall not answer it.

BRIGGS—It seems to me a fair question. (A pause.)

ABOUT MONEY.

Q.—What compensation do you get over and above your salary? A.—I can't tell you; I don't know.

Q.—Well, about how much? A.—I couldn't tell; I haven't the most distant idea of it.

BRIGGS—I believe you have said that you do get something more than your salary.

MACKELLAR—And he receive regular compensation besides my salary. I did once have $300 voted me by the Common Council. That is on record; everything I have got is on record, and it can be easily ascertained what the amount is.

THE DOG POUND.

Q.—Do you hold the funds of the Dog Pound this session? (Laughter.) A.—No, Sir; that question, however, is not strictly within the limits of the powers of this Committee, but I answer it.

Q.—Have you full charge of the department? A.—Unlimited.

Q.—What becomes of the money? A.—I can't tell; probably the Chamberlain knows better than I do. All the moneys received in that department last year have been paid over to the Chamberlain. The bills of the Dog Pound are not yet all paid up, and there will be some trouble before they are settled. The Comptroller has them. All the bills of the Dog Pound that are now presented I send to the Comptroller. I may as well add here that the bills are sent, after being approved by the Mayor.

A NEW DEVELOPMENT—MACK AT THE PALACE.

BRIGGS—Mr. MACKELLAR, did you bring in a bill against the Crystal Palace Association for services during the National Fair? MACKELLAR—That is an impertinent question, Sir.

Q.—Did you perform any service for that Association during that time? (MACKELLAR preserved perfect silence.)

BRIGGS—It appears to me that if our City officials are employed and paid by other parties, the public ought to know it.

MACKELLAR—In order to save your slurs, Alderman, and to protect myself from injury through the insinuations you cast upon me, I will answer you. I will state that I did perform services for that Association, but they were performed entirely after my official duties had ceased. I was often kept up as late as 12 o'clock at night, my official duty ending at evening. I answer this question, Alderman, not because I admit that you have the right to ask it, but in order to prevent any unjust suspicions that may be thrown out by asking such questions.

Q.—Did you never neglect the duties of your office to attend to the affairs of the Association? A.—No, Sir. I never neglect my duties; I always attend to them.

Q.—Was the City at any expense for clothing and purchasing decorations for the Police at the Crystal Palace? A.—Not to my knowledge; I don't recollect that the City furnished anything.

Q.—Did any policemen receive pay from the City while they were on duty at the Palace? A.—I know nothing about their pay.

Q.—Don't you know policemen who were on duty there who got their regular pay from the City? A.—I believe they did get their pay. They were sent there as a Detective Police, as they are sent to every public place and public gathering in the City of New-York.

ALL ABOUT SALES.

Q.—Has there ever been a sale of stolen property at the Chief's office since you have been there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many and how long ago? A.—But one; there may have been two; so far as I can recollect, there was a sale five years ago, in connection with a sale of stolen property left at the First District Police Court; I ain't certain of that; that is an impression resting on my mind; I think there was a sale two years ago, from the Chief's Office; it was of goods taken from thieves and never claimed, and goods left there by carmen to secure pay for their cartage.

(This answer was read over to MACKELLAR.)

Q.—What has become of the property since that time? A.—It has either been returned to persons from whom it was taken, or given up to claimants, or now remains in the office, but no stolen property has been received into the office since notice was received of the passage of an act by the Legislature requiring all property, supposed to have been stolen, to be deposited with the Clerk in the Police Court.

YE BLACKE TRUNKE—MORE OF IT.

Q.—Did you ever see any handbills in the Chief's Office offering a reward of $25 for a trunk? A.—I have read my answer; I have read evidence purporting to have been given before this Committee by one LOMBARD, in relation to a black trunk, all of which, so far as regards the Office of the Chief of Police, I pronounce unqualifiedly false.

Q.—Have you got anything of that kind around your office now? A.—No, Sir, and never have had; I never had a trunk of that kind in the office that has not been returned to the owners; there may have been a trunk sold, and there may be now; but no such trunk as the one described has ever been there to my knowledge; I recollect distinctly that there was a large black trunk containing silk goods; it had nothing to do with Mr. LOMBARD, nor any connection with him; it was brought in by an officer belonging to the office; it was stolen in one of the Eastern States; affidavits were taken, and the property was delivered up to the owners; that is the only trunk I know of containing silk goods.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the Police Department? A.—Since March, 1849.

Q.—Who was you appointed by? A.—First appointed by WILLIAM F. HAVEMEYER.

Q.—How long was you appointed for? A.—Indefinitely.

BRIGGS—I don't know that there is anything more to-day, Mr. MACKELLAR.

MACKELLAR WANTS BRIGGS TO EXERT HIMSELF.

MACKELLAR—I want you to exert yourself, Alderman. If there is anything more that you want to ask, ask it now. I will not be continually subjected to the annoyance of coming here to answer the same questions over and over again.

Alderman TUCKER—The Committee will probably be able to determine, Sir, what questions ought to be asked.

MACKELLAR—Whether they do or not, I don't wish to be annoyed any longer. If you have any more questions to ask, ask them now.

BRIGGS—I believe that is all, at present, Mr. MACKELLAR; we may have to trouble you some other day.

MACKELLAR—Well, all I have to say is, that if I am not legally summoned, I shall not appear.

BRIGGS—I assure you, Sir, that we shall conduct affairs strictly with you; everything will be done according to law, and in order.

MR. MCCANN IS DUBIOUS ABOUT THE OATH.

Mr McCANN, Police Lieutenant, was called up. He took the Bible and leaned affectionately upon it, but hesitated about taking the oath.

BRIGGS tried to persuade him, and there was a pleasant discussion.

McCANN declined to answer "any questions which the Committee might ask." He finally took a modified oath, and the case proceeded.

BRIGGS—What Ward are you attached to? A.—Is there any use in answering that again? I will answer it if you insist upon it.

BRIGGS—Well? A.—Nineteenth; you know that as well as I do.

BRIGGS—It would be pretty hard to tell that; I have never seen you in that neighborhood. What rank do you hold? A.—Lieutenant.

Q.—Are you a citizen of the United States, and of the State of New-York? A.—I believe that is an indirect way of getting at a question which you have no right to ask.

BRIGGS—You may either answer the question or not, as you choose. You needn't answer any questions that will criminate yourself. [Laughter.]

McCANN—I shall refuse to answer that question; it is not embraced in the resolution of the 26th of April.

Q.—Were you ever naturalized? A.—I refuse to answer that question, and anything in the shape of questions upon nativity.

BRIGGS—That is all, Mr. MCCANN.

A FIERCE WITNESS—BRIGGS IN DANGER.

Mr. TIMOTHY WEBSTER, No. 3 of the Contumacious, was marched up. He said the oath was not a legal one, but he was going to take it so that he might get out of the company he found himself in. [Laughter.]

BRIGGS—I am sorry you don't like the company.

TUCKER—That is a poor compliment to the gentlemen of the press around here.

WEBSTER—There are exceptions in every company. And now, Alderman, *I want it to be distinctly understood that I shall submit to no more insults here. I won't stand it. If I am compelled to stand it here, I shall seek redress hereafter.* [Sensation.]

BRIGGS—We shall try to treat witnesses with all due respect.

Q.—What Ward are you attached to? A.—Twenty-second.

Q.—What is your position? A.—First Lieutenant.

Q.—Are you a citizen of the United States and of the State of New-York. A.—Give yourself no further trouble about that, Alderman, I shall not answer it. I didn't think to ask my father about it before I left. It is no proper question.

BRIGGS—That will be settled hereafter. What are your duties?

Witness offered to read the printed instructions.

BRIGGS—[Affirmed.]—That's all at present.

WEBSTER—I wish you were through altogether, because I have some more important business to attend to than to be running down here.

Witness retired, disgusted.

Alderman BRIGGS declared the Committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

Useful Information About the K. N.'s.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I would like to join some Know-Nothing lodge, but being a stranger in New-York, and little acquainted, am not able to learn where to call in. Will you name some prominent gentlemen connected with them? Is there a lodge in every Ward? Are they the same as the O. U. A.'s? Are they secret now? Are they pure men? Please answer and oblige a NATIVE AMERICAN.

We can't answer Mr. N A.'s first query better than by giving the names of the Presidents of the City K. N. Councils in full. They are as follows; only two of them are ashamed of their position, and from these we shall soon have cards of indignant denial—probably.

PRESIDENTS OF K. N. COUNCILS.

First Ward—J. H. Starin.
Second Ward—Joseph H. Toone, (the K. N. candidate for Sheriff.)
Third Ward—E. Meredith.
Fourth Ward—Robt. Beatty, Jr., (the K. N.) candidate for County Clerk.
Fifth Ward—John Styles.
Sixth Ward—Col. James M. Miller.
Seventh Ward—David Webb.
Eighth Ward—Daniel Ullmann.
Ninth Ward—Chas J. Linder.
Tenth Ward—Jeremiah T. Brooks.
Eleventh Ward—A. H. Hamblin.
Twelfth Ward—C. Reeve.
Thirteenth Ward—Gilbert C. Dean.
Fourteenth Ward—Silas Duesenberry.
Fifteenth Ward—Dr. E. R. Kirby.
Sixteenth Ward—John Quackenbush.
Seventeenth Ward—F. C. Wagener.
Eighteenth Ward—I. M. Abney.
Nineteenth Ward—W. H. Merrill.
Twentieth Ward—Jacob A. Haume.
Twenty-first Ward—James Dennis.
Twenty-second Ward—P. J. Munroe.

Upon the list, it will be seen, are some of our most talked-of citizens.

2. There is a "Council" in every ward, though they are not numbered with the Wards; thus, the Tenth Ward Council is No. 8, the Eleventh Ward No. 4, &c.

3. The O. U. A.'s disclaim alliance with the K. N.'s. As the principles of the two bodies are the same essentially, they are often confounded. But really there are the O. U. A.'s, the K. N.'s that consort with the Templars, and the "Allen K. N.'s"—each pulling apart when separate from the rest of the world. There is a deal of fuss just now about the nominees, but the Templars are generally succeeding in carrying their points.

The secrecy of the Know-Nothings is a sort of *Trojan fuit*. We have offered us innumerable reports of Council proceedings, out of which we glean from time to time the *news*, but as full reports really we cannot consent to publish them unless the Councils choose to pay for them as advertisements in the advertising columns.

As to the last point, there are certainly a great many innocent, pure-minded men in the Councils, though members complain to us that the ruff scuff of the old parties,—the rump of the parliament of stale aspirants for office—torment them terribly. A safe deliverance from the plague.

Police News.

RUNAWAYS.

John Cogan and James Esley, lads, respectively 15 and 17 years of age, were arrested, they having made their escape from the House of Refuge. They were found wandering about the City by officer Hamblin, and reconducted to their quarters in the Asylum.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENSES.

A German baker named Frederick Hoppe, was arrested on complaint of W. R Clarkson, Flour merchant of No 3 Water-street, charged with obtaining Flour valued at $41, by fraudulent pretenses. It is alleged that accused purchased a load of flour, and paid the bill excepting for $41, for which time was allowed on his representation that he had a bakery at No. 158 Ludlow-street and $400 in bank. The amount being now due, he is about selling out the premises, stating that the property belongs to his wife. Justice BAENAN held him for examination.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

William Terpy, residing in the house in which the unfortunate Helen Jewett met her death, (No. 41 Thomas-street,) was arrested charged with an attempt to kill his wife by beating her with an axe, with which he severely cut her about the head and arms. The parties have of late lived unhappily together, and the assault was the result of a quarrel. Committed in default of bail by Justice WELSH.

KIDNAPPING.

James Carroll, a boatman, and Thomas Hadden, keeper of a seamen's boarding house, at No. 26 Peck-slip were yesterday arrested by Officers Ross, Underhill and Brown of the First District Police Court on a charge of kidnapping. Complainant, Dennis Meehan, alleges that he boarded at the house of Hadden, who induced him under pretense of going to Brooklyn to engage on a brig about to sail for Florida, to get in a sail boat, when he was taken to the Liverpool packet ship, *Ontario*, then in the stream ready to clear. He was then made to get on board said ship and ordered to duty, which on his refusal to perform, he was maltreated by an officer of the vessel; he after got off the ship in the small boat and on getting to the dock, Carroll threw him into the water, whence escaping by the assistance of some citizens made the complaint. The accused parties were held for bail in $1,000 each.

Hadden is the man who a few days since was arrested on a like charge, and then held to answer in $1,500—his bailor surrendering him on hearing of this second charge.

He is at length deposited for safe keeping in the Tombs.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of James Hudson for the Murder of Robert Hamilton.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 10.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Yesterday in this Court James Hudson was placed upon trial for the murder of Robert Hamilton, at the corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, on the night of August 26, by stabbing him in the neck with a large meat-knife. Both the prisoner and the deceased were colored men. The prisoner is more than 50 years of age; the deceased was 67 years of age.

The District Attorney, in opening the case to the Jury, made a brief statement of the causes that led to the fatal occurrence. A quarrel had arisen between the parties relative to some Benefit Society, of which they were, or had been, members. They entered the grocery store at the northwest corner of Chrystie and Delancey streets, where they took a drink, and had some dispute. Hamilton then left the store, picked up a tomato in the street, and returning, threw it through the window at the prisoner. The latter shortly after left the store, having taken a meat-knife from the stand. He met Hamilton, followed him across the street, and stabbed him in the neck. A police officer saw the blow given and immediately arrested the prisoner. The question for the Jury to determine was, whether the act would amount to murder or to one of the degrees of manslaughter. If the intent was to take life, it would be murder. If the blow was dealt in the heat of passion, and after sufficient provocation received, it would be manslaughter. It was evidently a case demanding their most serious attention.

TESTIMONY FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Thomas C. Finnell, examined by the District Attorney—I am a physician, and am generally employed by the Coroner of the City; I saw the body of Hamilton at Essex Market Police Station on 26th August last; I found a wound in the lower portion of neck, just above breast bone, one inch and a quarter in length, and two inches in depth, cutting across the large blood vessels of the neck, just as they come from the heart; the right side of chest contained about a quart of blood; the hemorrhage had been internal; death was caused by the hemorrhage, produced by the wound in the neck; deceased appeared to have been a healthy man; he had apparently been dead ten or twelve hours when I saw him.

Cross-examined by Mr. H. L. Clinton—A wound of the kind I spoke of always produces death; no treatment could have saved him.

By the Court—It would not have required a powerful blow to inflict the wound.

Barnard Duffy, examined by District Attorney—I am a policeman of the Tenth Ward; I saw prisoner on the night of the murder, in company with the deceased; I was coming from the Bowery and they were coming from Christie-street; I heard the prisoner say he would kill Hamilton; they crossed the street, and I crossed over to meet them; when they got to the sidewalk, the prisoner raised the knife and struck Hamilton; I went after him, and he crossed over on the other side where he came from; I arrested him; he had the knife in his hand; the man who was struck fell instantly, and died; when I first saw them cross the street, they were within ten feet of me; deceased was three or four steps ahead; the knife now shown me is the knife the prisoner held in his hand when I arrested him; I identify it by a mark I placed on it; (it was a large meat-knife, more than a foot in length.) I heard the prisoner say to Hamilton "I will kill you, you d—d something;" he then struck the blow; the prisoner admitted to me that ——

Mr. Clinton objected to this witness stating what the prisoner said to him at the time of the arrest.

The District Attorney admitted that if the prisoner's declarations had been made some time after, he would allow the objection to be valid; but he could not separate the *res gesta*. What the prisoner said before he dealt the blow had been admitted as testimony, and why not what he said immediately after?

Objection overruled by the Court.

Examination resumed—The prisoner said to me that he had struck the blow; he threw away the knife; I told a man to pick it up, and he did so; the prisoner went quietly with me to the Station-house in Ludlow-street; the deceased fell directly the blow was struck, and did not move; as soon as I had got the prisoner I went to the deceased, and found him dead.

By a Juror—They had a kind of tussle, but I saw no blows given.

By the Court—The prisoner caught hold of the deceased; the deceased turned round and faced the prisoner; the blow was then struck.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The man who picked the knife up went with us to the Station-house; my attention was drawn to the prisoner and deceased by the former saying, "I will kill you, you d—d something;" that was on the sidewalk, before they crossed the street; there was nobody else at that time in the street, that I noticed. I crossed the street at the same time they did; I walked fast; I did not see the knife until I saw it raised; I did not hear the deceased speak; I don't think he could have spoken without my hearing him.

By the District Attorney—I did not see the deceased have any weapon; he had none in his hand.

Samuel H. Black examined by District Attorney—I live at No. 182 Bowery; I saw prisoner and deceased on the night of this occurrence; they were clinched together and wrangling on the sidewalk; I heard some person say, "I'll kill you, G—d d—n ye;" I afterwards saw an officer going towards them and I went to see what the difficulty was; the deceased was then lying on the sidewalk; the officer had arrested the prisoner, a German picked up the knife and handed it to me; the knife now shown me is similar to the one that was picked up, but I cannot say that it is the same; did not see the prisoner and deceased cross the street; after the knife was handed to me I went to look at the deceased; he was lying stretched out; I cannot say whether he was dead or not as made no motion; I then went on to the station-house.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—I was about one hundred and fifty feet from the prisoner and deceased when I first saw them clinched together; I was not in front of them; they were on the opposite side the street, but higher up the street than I was; the scuffle was the first thing that attracted my attention; I could not tell which was using the greater force; they were standing up when they struggled; I first saw the officer when he went to make the arrest; I do not know which of them said "I'll kill you;" that was said after they got on the sidewalk; there was no person nearer them than I was, when that threat was used—none that I saw; the struggle continued for about two minutes, more or less—I cannot exactly say how long; I saw the deceased fall; they continued struggling until the deceased fell; the prisoner's back was to the street, and the deceased's back to the house, when the latter fell; I did not go up to the deceased at first; I went first to where the officer was arresting the prisoner, and where the knife was picked up; the officer was about one hundred feet from the deceased when he fell; I cannot say whether he was on the same side of the street when deceased fell; the officer ran after the

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Information—The Excitement in the Grain Market—The Crop Prospects, &c

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE, Thursday, Oct 11, 1855.

The excitement in the flour and grain market during the past week has been of a very unusual character. In our last summary we alluded to the fact that large foreign orders for flour and wheat were in the market, but the holders of these orders were managing the affair so adroitly that no sensible influence had been exerted. This state of things changed materially on Friday, and especially on Saturday and Monday.

On Saturday the sales of wheat amounted to 440,000 bushels, (reducing the 28,000 bbls. of flour to its equivalent in wheat;) and on Monday the sales were equivalent to 378,000 bushels, (including 40,000 bbls. of flour.) This makes the sales of two days alone more than three-fourths of a million bushels of wheat. Adding to this the transactions of the other four days and the sales of wheat for one week in New-York City alone, may be placed at considerably *over one million bushels*, which is almost unparalleled in the history of breadstuffs in this country.

A great part of this enormous bulk of wheat has been purchased for export to Europe, though owing mainly to scarce and high freights, a large portion has been ordered into storage.

In addition, it may be added that considerable quantities of this wheat and flour has not yet arrived at seaboard, but has been purchased for future delivery, so that much of that now coming forward has already been contracted for.

As a natural consequence of the unusual demand, the prices of breadstuffs have materially advanced. Our quotations show that, with the exception of two or three extra brands, flour has gone up $1 to $1 12½ ₩ bbl. during the week. Yesterday ordinary State—the lowest grade of flour—sold at $8 75@$8 81, against $7 62½@7 66 one week ago; common to good Western flour at $8 75@$9, against $7 75@$8; extra Western, $9@$10 50, against $8@$10. Canada and Southern flour went up 50c. to $1. ₩ bbl. The advance on the better kinds of wheat has been equal to 20c @30c. ₩ bushel. Good Canada white wheat sold yesterday at $3 05@$3 07 ₩ bushels; Southern white $3 10@$3 15; Western red $1 87½@$3 00.

It is now probable that all the wheat and flour arriving before the close of navigation will be taken up at nearly as high rates as now prevail, and some are anticipating a still further advance. A temporary rise may perhaps prevail at irregular periods, though nearly the highest limit is reached at which wheat or flour can be exported to Europe under any circumstances other than an actual state of famine.

The speculative feeling now so general among farmers in this country, together with their ability to hold on upon their grain, will most probably continue to keep back any great supply from the market till the latest moment. Some few journals, in the interest of speculators, are making every possible effort to keep up the hopes of producers. It is argued that there was a small breadth sown last Autumn, both on account of the then prevailing drouth, and the high price of seed; but to this it may be replied that the high prices, instead of hindering, were a strong stimulus to putting in an unusual crop, while the dry weather actually favored this course.

It is further contended that the deficiency in Europe exceeds our surplus, placing the latter at the highest reasonable limit; but even allowing this to be the case, it is to be remembered that not half of that amount will be called for, unless it can be obtained here below the prices now prevailing. European consumers cannot go beyond their means, which are now limited by the enormous taxes to carry on the war that weighs so heavily upon every class.

Again, if we consider our surplus wheat as only equal to the European deficiency, we have this year, without doubt, an excess of corn, potatoes, &c, sufficient to enable us to send abroad double the amount of wheat we could spare in ordinary years.

Looking then upon the darkest side of the picture, we can scarcely come to any other conclusion than that our surplus wheat will in the end be fully equal to any demand, and however strongly the market may be affected temporarily by any extraordinary demand from abroad, the latter part of the year will find us abundantly supplied with breadstuffs at moderate prices.

The wheat now going abroad will go far towards paying off our indebtedness to Europe, which would, under other circumstances, have to be paid in gold, and the bountiful crops of the present year will have a favorable influence upon every department of business.

Rye has made another large advance and closes at $1 25@$1 35 ₩ bushel, owing to a large export.

Corn has remained comparatively quiet during the week, with an advance of about 5c. ₩ bushel. Western Mixed closed at 91c @92½c. The daily receipts have been about 42,000 bushels, against 60,000 during the previous week.

The reports of the incoming crop are flattering indeed. The Richmond *Enquirer* estimates the yield of two counties in Virginia (Hampshire and Hardy) as alone equal to the enormous amount of five to six million bushels. This is, doubtless, greatly overrated, but similar reports reach us from many parts of the South and West.

Potatoes in most parts of the country are still remarkably free from the dreaded rot.

The markets the country through are filled to overflowing with most kinds of vegetables and fruits. Leaving the Wheat crop entirely out of the question, we still have a pleasing prospect of an abundance of sustenance for the whole country.

Farmers' Gold Mines.

A bed of muck upon a farm is a veritable gold mine for him who will use the necessary labor and skill to dig up and appropriate the precious ore. The original elements which form the great bulk of *all* growing plants are the same, and any one plant in its decay will furnish organic food for any and every other plant. These deposits of black earth found in swamps, along brooks, and in low spots in the meadow or pasture field, are chiefly masses of half-decayed vegetable matter, which should all be gathered and taken to the cultivated fields as food for growing crops.

It is better, however, to mingle muck and peaty matter with the materials of the barn-yard. Their decay has been partially arrested by an asphaltic or pitchy coating, and the action of lime, ashes, or other alkalies or the fermentation of the manure heap, is required to hasten the decomposition and prepare the elements for entering into new organizations.

At this season, before the Autumn floods and the Winter's frosts lock up or render inaccessible these beds of black mold, they should be dug out and thrown into heaps to drain, that they may be ready for carting to the farm yard at leisure. This is not a trifling matter to be left to chance—to be attended to or not, as may suit present convenience—but is one of vital importance to every farmer who would thrive in his business. Except upon the new rich lands of the West, the profits of the farmer depends much upon his skill in managing and increasing his manure heap. The amount and richness of this is a fair indication of his probable success or failure. Many are becoming aware of this, and millions are now paid every year for the manurial deposits of the Chincha or Peruvian Islands. Where no nearer or cheaper sources of fertilizers are available, this is doubtless economical; but a little examination of their own farms, a little prospecting for the home gold mines will show thousands of these now endeavoring to enrich their lands from foreign sources, that they can do it at a cheaper rate. A hundred loads of this black muck thrown out to dry *at this season*, and afterwards mingled with an equal bulk of fresh deposits in the barn yard, will produce two hundred loads of very rich manure, fully equal, bulk for bulk, with the best yard deposits. Experience has fully tested the truth of this assertion, and intelligent theory tells why this is so. As the animal excrements are usually left in the yard, one-half or three-fourths is lost by decay and evaporation into the air, but an admixture of muck or peat checks the too rapid decay, and retains the escaping gases, which constitute by far the richest portions of all manures; and further, during this fermentation, the muck itself becomes decomposed and prepared to enter at once into the plant as food.

Let then, every one look about his farm for some of these valuable deposits. There is not one farm in a hundred but will furnish more or less of them. Wherever water runs from higher ground and settles into a low spot, it carries down some portions of the vegetable matter and leaves it there. Sometimes these deposits cover dozens of acres, in other cases the black mold occupies but a few feet of surface; but if only a load here and another there can be obtained, it is still abundantly worth looking after, and we repeat, this should be attended to now. If other work occupies all the ordinary farm force, put on an extra hand for a few days till you have heaped up a dozen to twenty loads—the more the better—for every acre to be planted or sown next Summer. As soon as the cold weather suspends the ordinary field work, commence hauling your muck heap to the barn yard, where it should be piled up under a rude cover if convenient, and then be daily mingled with droppings from the horse and cattle stalls, and from the hog pen and poultry houses. Such portions as will not be required for this purpose should be shoveled over, with the addition of a bushel or more of freshly slacked lime to each ordinary cart-load. In the absence of lime, or if more convenient, a somewhat larger quantity of unleached ashes may be substituted for the lime and with equally good or better results

If no rich black muck or earth can be found upon the farm—it is seldom that this is the case—then go to the thickest forest and gather the surface soil and half-decayed leaves which have fallen for a dozen years—perhaps half a century. Everything of organic or vegetable origin is valuable and should be treasured. The outlets of drains or water courses upon the road-side, or at the lower sides of fields, will afford more or less of these vegetable deposits. The ground occupied by old fences may be profitably carted to the yard, and used as a ground bed for the absorption of liquid manures. If the uniformly high and dry position of a whole farm deprives it of any of these sources of vegetable matter, a small sum will generally purchase a supply from a near neighbor.

We have called these muck deposits the "*gold mines of the farm*," and such they really are. Whatever will cause the same amount of labor and seed upon an acre of ground to give an increased amount of grain, grass, or other cash yielding produce, is precisely equal in value to the actual finding of an equivalent amount of metallic gold. And happily, in this case, the gold mines are not of rare occurrence, found by chance only, upon the lands of a fortunate few. Every farmer has within reach a mine of some kind, and patience, intelligence and skill will lead unerringly to its discovery.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 10, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,

and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, 68 Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, 68 Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J, and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 50 lbs on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,089, against 5,793 the preceding week, being an increase of 1,967 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, fully ½c. lower.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 10c.@11c.; Extras, 11½c @11c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c @9c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 7c.@8c.
General selling prices, 9½c.@10c.
Average of all sales about 9½c.@9½c.

In making up this average we estimate the majority of cattle to have sold at 9½c.@10c., but more sold below 9½c. than above 10c, and taking into account a number of small cattle of poor quality, the average is but very little, if any, over 9½c. The earlier sales were above this figure, but a large number were not sold until late in the day, and these went off at prices varying with the skill of the seller, the sharpness of the buyers, and the necessity of the owners. Some went 8c. ₩ lb below the morning sales.

BROWNING reports Beeves 8c.@10c.; extras 10½c.@11c. Demand good and sales brisk. A large number came in this morning, which are not returned in the above report.

CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@11c. Market steady; has been growing better during the week.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves 7c @9½c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	2,342	At Chamberlin's	561
At Browning's	744	At O'Brien's	512
Total for the week ending to-day			4,059
Total number last week			2,792
Increase at the above yards			1,267
Sales reported at Bergen			657
Left over from last week about			—

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	526	From New-Jersey	17
From Illinois	342	From New-York	994
From Kentucky	195	From Indiana	00
From Michigan	00	From Pennsylvania	00
By Erie Railroad	629	By Harlem Railroad	666
By Hudson River R. R.	354	On Foot	46
By Huds'n River Boats	400		

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (41 weeks) 78,450
Average weekly receipts 1,913
Receipts for week ending to-day 2 942
Receipts for corresponding week last year 2,796

Of the 2,342 at Forty-fourth-street, 328 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 1,914 in the yards for to-day's market.

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Still another beautiful day. It is certainly a coincidence that every market-day at Forty-fourth-street, during the entire season, has been remarkably fine and pleasant.

The sales opened steady this morning, flagged at noon, and decidedly drooped towards evening. The week's supply has been about equal to the ordinary demand, but the scarcity of last market-day has somewhat increased that demand.

The table below will show that nearly all the Beeves were owned by brokers, and there was a manifest agreement or combination to keep up the prices, as they uniformly asked 10½c to 11c in the morning—but it was no go. There were too many cattle in the yards to admit of the opening price being kept up through the day. The butchers were deceived at first as to the actual receipts of the week,—especially as as the Cattle are now more scattered than formerly; and a number paid the asking prices of the morning, while others held off for several hours, and finally bought at nearer their own figures.

The news of the last market day's results did not reach the West in time to send forward a large supply, but the New-York drovers came in freely—indeed nearly half the Beeves in market were from New-York State. Dutchess County alone sent nearly one-third of all received at Forty-fourth street.

While last year the dry pastures and short feed for Winter sent in a large number of cattle, this year the abundance of pasture and hay has a directly opposite effect. There is undoubtedly a large amount of beef accumulating throughout the country, and after a few months at most, there will be a large permanent supply at moderate prices.

The general quality of Beeves to-day was fair, with almost an entire absence of superior droves. One-half may be set down as medium; one-fourth a little above this; one-eighth as ordinary; and one-eighth as poor and "scrubwise."

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of these put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

Yd's.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
2..	63..	Ohio	Geo. Wm. Florence	Barney Bartram.
3..	86..	Kentucky	T. White & Son	Owner.
4..	43..	New-York	Bndlong & Sherwood	Geo. Ayrault.
4..	43..	New-York	Lester & Weir	Geo Ayrault.
5..	34..	Ohio	George Toffey	Owner
6..	80..	Ohio	Bryant & Rose	Beach & Smith.
7..	30..	New-York	E D. Welling	Owner.
8..	86..	New-York	Geo. W Welles	Owner
9..	30..	New-York	J H. Williams	B Murray.
10..	30..	New-York	Ovid Dunbin	Owner.
10..	34..	Ohio	Phillips & Smith	Owner.
11..	73..	Ohio	Baily & Hilden	Miller, Haring & Co
12..	19..	New-York	M Armsby	Owner.
13..	106..	Illinois	S Ullery	Owner.
14..	68..	Illinois	T Wheeler	Owner
15..	98..	New York	J Williams	Henry Hurd.
16..	40..	Ohio	C W Conger	Wm Belden.
17..	63.	Ohio	Wm. Florence	Barney Bartram.
18..	108.	Ohio	Thomas Lott	C G Teed.
19..	44..	Kentucky	D Barnes	Owner.
20..	71..	Illinois	J Cochran	S Renwick.
21..	62..	New-York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
22..	50..	New-York	C G. Teed	Owner.
27..	46..	New-York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
28..	98..	New-York	S Sherman	Owner.
5*..	40..	Ohio	J M Williams	Owner.
6*..	90..	Ohio	George Klone	J. H. Williams.
9*..	109.	Kentucky	Culver Hurd & Co.	Owners.

Yard No. 2—A lot of culls or "tailings," selected from 400 or 500 cattle, fed by Mr. FLORENCE, of Pickaway County. Some sold as low as $14, and from that up to $55 the whole lot averaging $40, and well sold at that. They were so small that a car would hold a "heap" of them, so that the cost ₩ head from Columbus was only $6. BARTRAM also sold 20 very good Beeves from Westchester County, N. Y., at $65 each, estimated at 10½c @11c.

No. 3—A very good lot; 680 to 980 lbs.; averaging 725 lbs., and selling at 10½c.@11½c.

No. 4—One half of this yard were gathered in Orleans County, by BUDLONG & SHERWOOD, chiefly by the latter. Like all *gathered* cattle, they were of mixed character, including a few cows and poorer steers, selling for 8c.@8½c., and some nice fat bullocks that went as high as 10½c.@11c., or higher; average of the whole lot about 9½c @9½c. They were carred at Knowlsville, west of Rochester, on Monday, and came through, *via* Hudson River Road, in time for to-day's market. The 42 other Beeves in this yard were gathered in Rensselaer County.

No 5—Uneven, 500 to 900 lbs.; average of lot say 625 lbs.; generally of good quality; selling at 9c.@10½c, average about 10c. GWYNE took five of them at $90 each; estimated full 10½c. TOFFEY sold 200 Beeves at Bergen since last market day.

No 6—Inferior to middling; 450 to 600 lbs.; selling at 8c @10c, average 8½c @8½c.

No. 7—Gathered in Orange County; a very mixed lot—550 to 900 lbs., average say 675 lbs.; selling at 9c. @11c This drove numbered 69, but 39 were sold on the way at Paterson and Bergen, N. J.

No. 9—Fair quality, 600 to 900 lbs., average 700 lbs, selling at 10c @11c.

No. 10—A superior lot gathered in Dutchess County, generally in good flesh, selling at 9½c @10½c. One pair of Durhams, fed by ISAAC HAIGHT, of the town of Washington, sold to MULLEN for $230. They weighed alive 4,000 lbs, which is equal to 2,340 lbs., net weight, or about 10 cents ₩ lb. As they were in good flesh, the net weight would probably go above 56 lbs to the 100, and they were estimated at 10½c. by buyer and seller. From the same yard, PHILLIPS & SMITH sold 10 Dutchess County cattle at $72 50 each, estimated at 10½c.; also 34 Ohio cattle at $62 per head, estimated at 10c.

No. 11—Gathered in Genuga County, of medium quality; 475 to 650 lbs., average 550 lbs.; all sold at 9c @10c. Same sellers disposed of 329 at Bergen during the week. PHILLIPS sold from this yard 17 small ordinary cattle, from Monmouth County, N. J., at 8c.@9c; average weight 480 lbs

No. 12—Gathered in Onondaga County, fair quality; 500 to 900 lbs., average 700 lbs. This lot was sold last evening for $62 50 ₩ head, but bargain not completed, as the owner was not acquainted with the check offered in payment. They were held at 9c.@10½c. to-day, according to quality, but we saw none sold

No 13—Fed by RANKIN of Mohard County; 650 to 900 lbs.; medium quality; selling at 10c @11c.

No 14—Variable quality; several fine Bullocks in full flesh; 800 to 1,000 lbs., average 975 lbs., selling at 10½c. @11c, the top of the market Two sold for $105, estimated at 11c, and three for $110, estimated at 11c.

No. 15—Gathered in Cattaraugus and Chemung Counties; uneven, generally good quality; 800 to 900 lbs., average 600 lbs.; selling at 9c @11c.

No 16—From Bourbon County; very fine quality; 600 to 650 lbs, average 700 lbs., selling at 10½.@11½c. =some estimated by buyers at 11c.

No 20—Fed by L. CURRAN; generally uniform at 10c lbs., some 900 lbs. and others 500 lbs.; selling at 9½@11c.

No. 21—Gathered in Dutchess County; medium quality, uneven; 600 to 900 lbs., average 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., average 9½c.

No 27—Gathered in Dutchess County; very good quality; 800 to 900 lbs., average 750 lbs.; selling at 10½@11c.

No. 28—Also gathered in Dutchess; good steers; 800 to 900 lbs., average 750 lbs., selling at 10c @11c.

No. 5*—Medium quality; 650 lbs average; selling at 9½c @10c.

No. 6*—[Part of drove in No. 7*]; medium quality; 600 to 1,000 lbs., average 675 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@11c, average 10½c.

No. 9*—[Part of drove in No. 10*]; very good quality; 800 to 900 lbs., average 700 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c., average 10½c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $55 to $60 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$40, Good $40@$50, Extra, $50@$70.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	15	At Chamberlin's	98
At Browning's	19	At O'Brien's	34
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			166
Decrease		Last week	335

The receipts have fallen off more than one-half, but the supply seems generally to be fully equal to the demand, which will continue limited until the Winter is over.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves same as last week; $37 to $70.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves a little lower than for three or four weeks past, say from $30 to $70, according to quality, and buyers' fancy. Demand not brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves $30 to $60. No variation from last week. Supply fully equal to demand.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, $30 to $55. Demand good and prices advanced. Supply small.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	290	At Chamberlin's	104
At Browning's	54	At O'Brien's	40
Total receipts of Calves for the week			488
Last week			617
Decrease			129

The demand for Veals is rapidly diminishing, the small supply of other meats being the only cause of even a moderate call for this kind of meat.

ALLERTON reports Veal Calves at 4½c.@6½c. Demand rather limited—quality in market medium.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 5½c.@7c., with small supply.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veal Calves at 5c.@6½c. Supply equal to demand. Prices drooping.

BROWNING reports Veal Calves at 6c @7c. All stock quoted have been first quality.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	2,071	At Chamberlin's	7,284
At Browning's	4,296		
Total this week			13,881
Total last week			16,216
Decrease this week			2,335

There are the best lots of sheep in market to-day that we have seen this season. The demand is much greater than the supply, and the prices have sensibly advanced.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep are reported at $3@$4 50, and Lambs at $4 50@$4 80. Stock small, of good quality, and demand excellent.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs as in very small supply; have sold every day as fast as arrived at sellers' own prices. The prospect is for a brisk market for a few days, owing to the unusually small stock on hand. Several very extra lots are arriving to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at $3@$5. Demand good and prices advanced 50c.@50c. ₩ head.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 10.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
118	$410 00	76	$260 00
108	1,166 88	50	145 00
111	413 50	173	636 40
98	347 76	96	340 00
44	168 00	67	248 00
98	309 98	58	190 70
84	294 00	80	280 00
178	609 94	91	320 00
84	316 00		

McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S, report for the week sales of 918 Sheep and Lambs at $3 @10 50.

PRICES.			
Highest Sheep	$6 50	Highest Lamb	$4 75
Lowest Sheep	3 00	Lowest Lamb	1 50

Also, 181 head cattle at 8c @11c.

HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S, report for the week sales of 3,043 Sheep and Lambs and 110 Cattle at the following prices:—Sheep from $1 75 to $5; Lambs from $1 50 to $4 50; Beeves from 7½c to 10½c.

THOS. C. LARKIN, at BROWNING'S, reports for the week sales of about 700 Sheep and Lambs at the following prices: Sheep from $3 50 to $5 50; Lambs from $3 25 to $4 75.

Also, 21 head cattle from 8c.@10c.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them, at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but, being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

We notice that Twenty-fourth-street is much more lively than for many weeks past, indeed more so than at any time during the Summer.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 65 horses, with sales for the week of about 11—market about as usual. Business much duller up to this time than at the same season for 10 years past.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 70 on hand, and sales during the week 35, of all kinds. Business getting better, though Fall trade commences late.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-Fourth street, reports 100 on hand; sales 12 during the week. Fall market about opening with fair prospect, though business thus far very dull.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report 37 on hand, and sales during the week of 16, chiefly work horses, at an average price of about $135. Business getting more active, receipts and sales larger than for some time past. One pair coach horses, bays, 7 years old, sold this morning for $700.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₩ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street; and at JAMES DORMAN'S, Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S, by Erie Railroad, ——; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,125; by Hudson River Boats, 490; by Harlem Railroad, 24. Total 1,640.

ALLERTON reports good Swine 6½c.@7c.

Markets.... Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are still inactive, but firm at $6 62½@$6 75 for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is not very brisk, but bears a fair proportion to the supply of the market. Hence, the steadiness and uniformity of prices.

CANDLES—Remain in lively request at unchanged quotations.

COFFEE—The demand is improving, and prices display greater strength. The sales since our last have embraced 3,600 bags Rio at 10½c.@11½c.; an invoice of St. Domingo, in bond, for export, part at 9½c.; and small lots of other kinds at former rates.

COPPER—Is salable and steady, with a reduced quantity offering.

COTTON—Is dull and unsettled. The steamer's advices have added to the indisposition of buyers to purchase, unless at much lower prices, while they have increased the eagerness of factors to realize, but have not reduced them to abate their claims. Hence, the transactions are unimportant, and quotations quite nominal.

FISH—We have nothing really new to notice under this head. The inquiry for desirable articles is good, and is freely met at previous figures.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands—influenced by the inadequacy of the available supplies, and the improved home and export demand, have again advanced a shade, closing actively and buoyantly—there being more buyers than sellers at our quotations. The sales since our last exceed 27,000 bbls, here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75 @ $8 81½
Straight State	8 81½@ 8 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 68¾@ 8 75
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 68¾@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 50
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 87½@10 75

Canadian is in pretty good request, and is on the advance,—1,000 bbls. superfine to best extra, found buyers at $8 62½@$8 87½ ₩ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant,—sales having been made to-day of 4,300 bbls, mixed to extra, at $8 75@$10 87½ ₩ bbl. Rye Flour seems in moderate supply and demand at $6 62½@$6 87½ for fine and superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal attracts more attention, and is firmer at $4 62½@$4 75 for Jersey, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine. ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—The business is still greatly restricted,—but stocks generally continue light, and prices are without any noticeable change.

GRAIN—Wheat is in improved request, mainly for export, though in part for home use, at higher and rising prices. The sales since our last amount to over 317,000 bushels, including Canadian White, fair to choice, at $3 02½@$3 07; Western White, inferior to strictly prime, at $3 10@$3 20; do. red, at $1 78@$2 90. Southern White at $3 10@$3 15, and do. Red at $1 90@$3 00 ₩ bushel. Rye is more sought after and is decidedly dearer,—sales having been made to-day of 30,000 bushels very inferior to strictly prime, at $1 00@$1 05 ₩ bushel. State and Western Oats are in lively demand, and are now very firm at 43c.@45c. ₩ bushel. Barley is rare and somewhat nominal. Beans and Peas are without essential variation. Corn is in still better request, and as the supply is rather limited, prices tend upwards. The day's transactions add up about 19,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 91c.@92c ₩ bushel.

HAY—400 bales River were purchased for shipment at 90c @75c. ₩ 100 lbs.

HIDES—There is less doing in this line, parties disagreeing about prices,—but the sales are tolerably large and indicative of increasing strength in the market

HOPS—Are selling rather more freely at 13c.@16c. for new, and 9c @15c. for old, ₩ lb. The stock is on the increase.

IRON—Scotch Pig is salable, only in small quantities, at $36@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton. Large parcels would not command these prices. Other kinds are inactive, but stiffly held.

LATHS—Eastern are still in rather light supply and are steady though not active at $1 45@$1 50, cash and short time, ₩ thousand.

LEAD—The market is not very active, but it rules firm, as previously reported.

LEATHER—There is more movement in this line, and prices of Domestic Tanned Sole, though not higher, are quoted firmer

LIME—Rockland is out of market and is of uncertain value.

LUMBER—Continues in pretty brisk request at old quotations

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is salable and firm at 38c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds are quiet at former rates.

NAILS—Are essentially unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. Spirits Turpentine is in rather better request and now commands, in lots, 44c @45c. ₩ gallon. Resin is in fair demand at yesterday's quotations

OIL-CAKE—Is inactive and nominal.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive are as previously reported. Linseed is in stock demand at 93c @94c. ₩ gallon, but holders seem less eager to realize. Lard Oil is quiet, but steady.

NEW-BEDFORD MARKET—(For the week ending Oct. 8.)—SPERM—The market has been quite active since our last, and closes with considerable inquiry. The transactions include sales of 2,120 bbls. at $1 75c. WHALE continues in good demand, and quotations fully sustained, notwithstanding the recent favorable news from the whaling fleet. Sales for the week 670 bbls. at 78c. ₩ gallon, 50 do. at 80c., and 280 do. selected upon private terms. WHALEBONE is brisk and advancing. Sales since our last—39,000 lbs. Ochotsk at 50c, 13,000 do do at 50½c.; 8,000 do. do. at 51c, and 2,000 lbs. Arctic at 55c.

IMPORTS—Of Sperm and Whale Oil and Whalebone into the United States, for the week ending Oct 8, 1855:

	Bbls Sp.	Bbls Wh.	Lbs. Bone.
Total for the week	1,005	200	
Previously	62,234	178,328	2,688,700
From Jan. 1 to date	63,239	178,528	2,683,700
Same time last year	68 117	311,918	3,423,500

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and dearer,—the sales since our last including 2,500 bbls. at $22@$22 25 for Mess, and $21 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is less active, but rather firmer,—sales having transpired to-day of 450 bbls., at 11½c @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered—sales having been made of 200 bbls, in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime; $13@$14 for do. Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $9@$9 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and needed at $18@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 18c @18c. for Ohio; 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c.@24c. for prime and choice do, ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c.@10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 150 tcs. were reported at $5@$6 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is in moderate supply and demand at 10½c.@11c. ₩ lb. American rough flax continues scarce and is held at $2@$2 10 ₩ 56 lbs, but is inactive. Linseed has not varied. Timothy is quiet but firm.

SHOT—The rise in the price of Lead has affected the value of this commodity, which now sells at 7½ ₩ 56. for drop and buck ₩ lb.

SOAP—There were 200 boxes Castile taken at 11c. ₩ lb

SPICES—Have not varied much.

SUGARS—Remain quiet and depressed, with sales of Cuba and New-Orleans in small lots at 6½ @7½c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars exhibit no serious alteration.

TALLOW—Prime is in demand at 11½c., but is held higher, and on this account is devoid of animation.

TEAS—Privately, nothing remarkable occurred to-day. The public sale, this forenoon, was a spirited one, and afforded importer's considerable satisfaction. We subjoin a full report: By HAGGERTY, JONES & CO., imported per *Wild Duck*, &c. Terms 6 months.

Hyson—44 hf. ch at 41½c., 10 do., 40½c.; 10 do., 31½c.; 26 do., 32c., 34 do., 31½c.

Young Hyson—10 chs. at 43c., 90 do., 47½c.; 200 hf. do., 46½c.; 17 do., 44½c.; 86 do., 44c.; 16 do., 41c.; 180 do., 40c.; 84 do. 36c.; 136 do., 37c.; 67 do. 36½c.; 59 do., 33c.; 79 do., 33½c.; 40 do., 31c.; 80 do., 30c.; 40 do., 29c.; 58 do., 28½c.; 49 do., 28c.; 178 do., 27½c.; 99 do., 27c.; 100 do., 26½c.; 60 do. 26c.; 18 do., 24½c.; 27 do., 23½c.; 46 do., 22½c.; 16 do., 22½c.; 84 do., 21½c.; 16 do., 16c.

Hyson Skin—40 chs at 30c.; 45 do., 19c.; 25 do. 16c.; 49 hf. do., 21½c.; 75 do. 11c.

Hyson Twankay—71 hf. chs. at 30½c.; 149 do., 30c.

Imperial Twankay—111 hf. chs. at 31c.

Twankay—36 hf. ch. 31½c., 50 do 30½c.; 80 do. 19½c.

Gunpowder—35 hf. ch. at 54c.; 87 do 53c.; 19 do. 46c.; 94 do. 44c.; 32 do. 43c.; 17 do. 40c.; 92 do 34½c.; 16 do. 30c.; 22 do. 35½c.; 32 do. 36½c.; 94 do 35½c.; 98 do 34½c.; 10 do. 34c.; 69 do. 33½c.; 10 do. 31½c.; 72 do 31c.; 139 do. 30c.; 26 do 29c.

Imperial—22 hf. ch. at 58½c.; 45 do. 52c.; 12 do. 51½c.; 12 do. 47½c.; 14 do 45c.; 18 do. 44c.; 20 do. 36c.; 21 do. 37c.; 15 do. 31c.; 95 do. 30c.; 11 do. 28½c.; 62 do. 28c.; 17 do 22c.

Souchong—10 half chests at 29c.; 99 do. 24c.; 46 do. 23½c.; 31 do. 29½c

Congou—

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT 11

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The News by the Canada.

The intelligence brought by the *Canada* is not of a sufficiently definite character to be deeply interesting, except in a commercial view,—and, in the present feverish condition of the grain market, every report touching that interest has an undue effect in mercantile circles. The details of operations in the East are somewhat confused, but there were active and vigorous preparations making on both sides—the Russians and the Allies—for another conflict, which will doubtless lead to a decisive engagement, an account of which may be brought by the next arrival from Europe. The Allies having determined to raze Sebastopol, it is quite certain that they do not intend to remain long in that stronghold, and the future engagements will take place on a new field. The Baltic fleet will not return home, and there are no indications of a movement towards peace. The war is to be prolonged—new armies are to be levied—new taxes to be laid and new loans to be raised. Heretofore, since the war commenced, the Allies have been indulging in military shows and visions of glory; hereafter, they have got to endure the hardships and privations which great wars must of necessity entail upon those who indulge in them. With short crops in England and France, and exhausted treasuries, the prospect is not a flattering one for either country.

The telegraph furnishes a few more particulars from the seat of war, and PELISSIER's dispatch, giving an account of the storming of the Malakoff, in addition to what we had previously published.

The Altered Policy of Russia Towards Poland.

Silence is once more strictly observed by the Governments and Press of England and France on the reëstablishment of Poland as an independent Kingdom or Republic. The vague hopes, once entertained by sanguine philanthropists, that justice would at last be done to that oppressed nation on the Vistula, have been dispelled by the fall of Sebastopol; and the harmless agitation initiated by the Western Powers has only served to forewarn the Czar of danger, and make him doubly prepared to meet it. With characteristic sagacity, he has been endeavoring of late to gain popularity among the Poles by various concessions and other acts of Autocratic grace. He has not only determined to introduce the Polish language into the Administration, the schools, and the legal tribunals of the Empire, but he proposes, moreover, to organize a special Polish Army. We have heard, too, that Russian agents abroad are holding out promises of pardon to exiled patriots, if they will return to their home and be docile subjects for the future. In fact, the whole policy of the Government has undergone a marked change, and justice is administered with a milder and more even hand.

The accession of ALEXANDER II. to the throne of the Czars was hailed by many with rejoicing and satisfaction. He was believed to be less stern in his judgments, and of a milder disposition than his imperious sire. Even during the latter's lifetime, the war, with all its varying changes, was looked upon by the Poles as an element of Hope; and the Government of NICHOLAS deemed it prudent, in consequence, to permit the indulgence of national demonstrations—a crime, for the commission of which, in by-gone days, many a patriot has dragged out his existence in Siberian wilds. But, under ALEXANDER's reign, nationality is permitted to show itself, and opinions on political subjects, which no one dared utter in times past, are now freely expressed. Society has been relieved from a portion of the intolerable restraint placed upon it. National music has revived, and sometimes finds among its admirers Russian employés, who are induced to shake off their official stiffness, and drink to the success of the "Slavic Fraternity."

Under these circumstances, it is natural to suppose that there are some who fondly believe that the Government seriously intends to reestablish the independence of Poland. They base their belief on the facts we have mentioned, and also on the retirement of PANIEWITSCH, whose office will, for the future, be filled by one of the Grand Dukes as Viceroy, thus making a new era in the History of Poland. But those who have faith in Russian professions of liberality are few in number. The immense majority, though they frequently conceal their real sentiments, read in the concessions of the Government its fears for the future. Polish nationality is not yet dead. We trust that the day of its revival is not far distant; when the Poles—no longer blinded by the false sympathies of France and England, or the crafty policy of their enemy—shall achieve for themselves and by themselves their rightful independence.

What to Do With Them!

No class of mortals has ever offered such a profound enigma to social philosophers as those unhappy women who ply a melancholy trade with their virtue. Their mention is forbidden by social ordinances. They are morally quarantined, and mingle only among themselves, like the Jews in the Ghetto. The laws persecute them. They are hunted by police; seized in the pursuit of their terrible profession, and dragged before a magistrate, to be found guilty of being unfortunate.

Still this crusade against those poor creatures,—crusade passive and active, has not in any way quelled the evil. Social banishment, police vigilance, penal punishment, in no degree lessens those sad ranks that Night reviews. Still they file along the streets with painted cheeks and flaunting skirts—banners that Vice hangs out over the ruined and deserted fortress. Still the result of congregations of men manifests itself in the fresh recruits to these polluted legions. They are styled infamous by mankind; their existence is almost entirely ignored; their death-bed is deserted. If they had one and all committed crimes that strike immediately at the root of society, they could scarcely be more effectually punished. They are imprisoned without walls. They are slain without an executioner. Invisible barriers cut them off, and scorn and cruelty as sassinate them.

Still they are, poor creatures, more of victim than criminal. No reader of a newspaper need be informed of the thousand snares set for the young girl on her outset in life; of the many treacherous beasts who couch in ambush along her morning path, ready to spring out and drag her into infamy. To yield to a seducer is no doubt sinful and weak. But where is the perfect one, that has a right to stone down this poor girl, who has proved only her humanity by her fall? Is this infamous exile to which she is subjected the moment her fault of an hour is made public,—is this perpetual banishment the way to lead her to penitence and redemption? As society is at present constituted, to what reward is the penitent entitled? Certainly to a pious peace of soul, but to none else. She may weep her life away, and none will dry her tears. She may break her heart at the gate of that world from which she has been exiled, and her epitaph will be a virtuous sneer, or perhaps, at most, a word of contemptuous pity. For society—virtuous, decorous, modest, modern society, there is no purification for the woman who has once sinned. After death alone can she ever hope to keep good company. So we drive her to the devil. With whip of scorn, we lash her along the road until she rushes maddened into the first house that opens its door for her, and we may be sure that its hospitality to one like her is a very plain proof of its lack of virtue. No vain regrets now. No reminiscences of a purer and better life. To look behind at the past would be to make the present a hell. In the fever of vice memory may be lost or dimmed. The wine cup, the theatre, the mad dance and madder revel are all sought for eagerly, and depraved men who watch with wonder the flashing eyes, and flushed cheeks of the unhappy Magdalen, little think that a horrible phantom pursues her and that she is flying wildly from herself And so the drama progresses, until the wine will no longer influence and the dance no longer excite. Nature, worn out with continual demands, falls prostrate, and answers no more to the bacchanal summons. Then comes the appalling moment in the life of a courtezan, when she has no longer the physical energy to battle against her regrets. Then Memory, long hidden in the fumes of wine, and scared away by the blaze of the lamps, steps forth and perforce calls up the past. How that poor girl shivers on the edge of the abyss that yawns between her and her earlier years! How can human heart or brain stand such a fearful accumulation of self-reproaches as assail her then? The known is so terrible that anything, no matter how vague, is better. The chemist's shop is near; the thought soon acted on. In a few moments her hand clasps the strychnine vial; a quick gulp—then a sudden calmness; an instant when the soul reposes, and during which perhaps—God grant it may be so!—some ray of Hope glimmers from beyond the grave. The next moment all is dark; society is vindicated, and the prostitute is dead.

There must be something essentially wrong in the conduct which scourges a sinner like this into worse crime. Legislators have failed, and probably will fail, to banish this class of women from existence. Many have endeavored, but in vain, to find some means by which such results could be avoided, but whether it arises from a false shame which has debarred hitherto a thorough canvass of the question, or because the secret lies too deep to be dug up in our day, no solution of the enigma has yet been presented. It seems to be a fixed fact, therefore, that these women must and will exist.

If we cannot remedy the evil, we can at least ameliorate its conditions. It is not for us to suggest the means; but the necessity for those capable of devoting themselves to such a task, and doing so without delay, cries aloud from the columns of every daily paper. One of the first reforms should be in our opinions. If, instead of that iron rod with which we whip the woman from all society for her first fault, some less irrevocable mode of admonition were administered, there would be less heart-broken creatures pacing the New-York streets at night.

Common sense and every Christian sentiment alike brand the treatment to which a single sin subjects a woman in our society, as awfully cruel and unjust;—and a reform in this particular must precede and prepare the way for whatever larger reform shall finally be effected in this department of Christian philanthropy. This is, we are well aware, a delicate question of social philosophy,—one on which it is easy to err, though the error, in our opinion, has hitherto been wholly on the side of excessive rigor and most unchristian cruelty. No good cause can be advanced,—no evil can be removed by the eternal and acrimonious persecution of those who are its victims.

Cutting Down.

In the course of some remarks on the "Progress of Luxury" in New-York, which we published a few weeks since, we instanced the highly ornamented fronts of the new banking-house on the corner of Pine and Nassau streets, as the most striking example of the present taste for the flamboyant style of ornamentation which the commercial architecture of the City afforded. But we should be extremely sorry if we have been the cause of that beautiful piece of extravagance being despoiled of any of its florid excrescences,—for it was so characteristic of the times that it should have been allowed to remain, to all time, as either the culminating period, or as one of the mile-stones in our progress of luxury.

But we regret to learn that the magnificent new banking-house is literally hauling in its horns (of plenty.) The richly designed and beautifully sculptured cornucopias which ornamented the four corner windows of this superb building are now in process of being erased, five of them having been already removed, leaving a rather awkward-looking vacancy in the lower part of the window-dressing.

Architectural ornaments are, to a certain extent, the types of the times, and they should never be obliterated or mutilated, where there is no pressing necessity for it. There is hardly a vestige remaining of old New-York; but the ponderous and solid character of many of the commercial buildings in the lower part of the City give promise of endurance for ages, and their different styles of ornamentation will very plainly indicate to our successors the varying phases of public taste, as well as the financial condition of the country at the time of their erection. Take those huge Cyclopean structures,—the Custom-House and Exchange, for instance,—and compare their vastness and ponderousness, their gloominess and lack of economy in the disposition of their interiors, with the light and elegant, yet solid and convenient structures, which have been recently erected for commercial purposes, and see what a change there has been in the condition of the City since the first of these buildings was completed. Room has become so valuable now that every foot of space must be made available, from the basement to the attic; and so great is the demand for houses in the vicinity of Wall-street, that the builders begrudge no amount of cost in beautifying them.

Interesting Correspondence.

The following correspondence, lately passing between some gentlemen of this City and a gentleman residing in a rural district, is more short and sweet than the general run of political letters:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1855.

DEAR SIR: You are hereby respectfully requested to come as a Delegate, or to send some reliable Whig from your Assembly District as a Delegate to a State Convention of the Whigs of New-York, who disown all connection with the Republican Fusion Party formed at Syracuse. The Convention will be held in this City, at Constitution Hall, on the 23d inst., at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Whig State Ticket, and to take into consideration the condition of the Whig Party. Respectfully yours,

GEORGE B. DEANE,
HENRY C. MILLS,
JAMES BROOKS,
HENRY W. GENET,
Committee.

MONDAY, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTS.: Yours of the 6th inst., requesting me to attend a Whig State Convention to be held at Constitution Hall, on the 23d inst, was duly received. The reliable Whigs of this place, and so I am credibly informed, all in the State have joined the Republican party And all those that were not reliable, have gone with the Hindoo party—where you belong and voted the last election. Very respectfully,

Yours, &c., J. M.

To Geo. B Deane, Henry C. Mills, James Brooks, Henry W. Genet, Committee.

More Indictments.

We learn from good authority that there are more indictments brewing for some of our City officials, who will be compelled to answer for their high crimes and misdemeanors ere long before a more exacting tribunal than that of public opinion. There is a wholesome mania, just now, for ferreting out official corruption, which seems to have been created by the activity of Mayor WOOD, and we hope it will not abate until all of the depredators upon the City Treasury, who are now going free, unwhipped of justice, shall be properly dealt with. There will never be a change for the better in the morals of our City officials until some offender among them has been made an example of.

A Severe Blow at the Administration.

The *Herald*, yesterday, published what it called "a regular bomb-shell for the Administration," the explosion of which was expected to produce the same effect upon President PIERCE and his Cabinet, that the gunpowder of GUY FAWKES would have had, in its day, upon the men in power if it had only gone off. The *Herald's* bombshell was a very harmless letter written by Commodore STEWART nine years ago in reference to a Naval Board of Inquiry, of which he was the presiding officer, but which the *Herald* has very adely supposed to refer to the action of the Naval Retiring Board, which concluded its business last month. The Administration will not be much discomfited by such an innocent projectile.

☞ The letter of our Washington Correspondent, published this morning, foreshadows the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister to the United States, in accordance with the demand of our Government, in consequence of his complicity in the recent violations of our neutrality laws in the attempted enlistment of recruits for the British army in the Crimea. Our correspondent also indicates the revocation of several Consular *exequaturs*, for similar reasons. From other information in our possession, we are satisfied that the British officers most directly interested in these proceedings anticipate such action on the part of the Government at Washington; and that Mr. CRAMPTON, especially, will be rather disappointed should not the next mail from Europe bring, with his recall, an appointment to some other eligible position to soften his fall.

The Liquor-Dealers, &c.

Another fusion was effected yesterday at Syracuse, of the Liquor-dealers and the Constitutionalists,—the Nominating Committees of the two Conventions agreeing unanimously upon a ticket, as follows:

For Secretary of State.....AARON WARD.
For Comptroller.....LEMUEL STETSON.
For Treasurer.....JOSEPH M. LYON.
For Attorney General.....SAMUEL TILDEN.
For State Engineer.....JOHN D. FAY.
For Canal Commissioner.....FREDERICK FOLLETT.
For State Prison Inspector.....PATRICK H. EGAN.
For Judge of Appeals (long term).....SAMUEL SELDEN.
For Judge of Appeals (short term).....MICHAEL HILL, JR.

The last name in this list, telegraphed to us as *Michael* HILL, JR., should probably be *Nicholas* HILL, JR., a gentleman well known as having given an elaborate opinion against the constitutionality of the Liquor Law. An fort was made in the Liquor-dealers' Convention, on the part of several members, to drop all candidates from the list with the exception of those who had to do with the execution of the law, but without avail, and the full ticket was determined upon.

After some confusion the same action was taken by the other Convention.

The Elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania.

The meagre and uncertain returns which we have received by telegraph of the results of the election in Ohio and Pennsylvania enable us only to conclude that the Democrats have succeeded in both States by aid of the Know-Nothings, though the contest between CHASE and MEDILL appears to be very close, and it must be some days before we can know which candidate has been elected. There appears to be but little doubt as to the result in Pennsylvania.

Beef Down.

The City's beef bill went down some $12,000 to $15,000 yesterday; that is, about 2,000 beeves, each weighing 600 lbs. net, were sold fully half a cent per lb. lower than on last week's market day. This amounts to a nice little sum when taken in the aggregate, though it does not go far when bartering with the butcher for a couple of pounds of steak for breakfast. Beef was so high and scarce last week that we advised any so disposed, to test Grahamism pratically. Those who are sick of the trial stand a chance of getting a taste of beef, this week—but not of mutton, however, for that is now scarce too. The supply of beeves at the regular yards for this week foots up 4,059, against 2,702 last week; while the sheep and lambs (13,881) fall short 2,335.

The rich pastures, however, are preparing a bountiful supply of cattle and sheep, that will soon come along. A single county (Dutchess) sent us yesterday nearly 600 good fat cattle—almost half a million pounds of beef—and there are hundreds of other counties *almost* able to compete with old Dutchess. The cattle received at the Washington Drove-yard alone, since the commencement of this year, number seventy-eight thousand four hundred and fifty—equal to nearly fifty million pounds of beef, and this is only about half of all sold in the City. Has it occurred to you reader, that with all the ado and excitement about wheat and flour, more money is actually paid every week for meat than for breadstuffs?

☞ The Republicans of Albany and that vicinity are to hold a mass meeting at the Capitol on Friday evening. They will be addressed by Senator SEWARD and Gen. NYE. Of course, there will be a large attendance of the freemen of Albany.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON

THE TREATY WITH DOMINICA.

A Chance for Maintaining the Monroe Doctrine.

British Enlistment in the United States.

MR. CRAMPTON TO BE RECALLED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

Some months ago your Washington correspondence announced the important fact that the English and French Governments had intervened successfully, to prevent the conclusion of a treaty between the United States and the Government of Dominica. This statement, I perceive, is now amply confirmed by the publication of official documents on the subject, which certainly present a fair case for testing American fealty to what is commonly known as the MONROE doctrine; and we may expect to learn, at last, just how earnestly a Democratic Administration deems itself committed to the policy of effectually repelling foreign dictation in the affairs of this hemisphere.

The case is a perfect one upon which to try the issue, and either explode the MONROE doctrine, or incorporate it into an American edition of international law: for, not only have England and France interfered by way of advice to Dominica, but have, by threats and intimidation, compelled her to abandon that expression of her good will towards us, which was contained in a treaty already negotiated. In other words, the Allies have robbed Dominica of her free will,—destroyed her independence, because that free will and independence were likely to inure, by the natural gravitation of events, to our advantage.

I am not of those who believe the Administration has abandoned the Monroe doctrine in this instance. Indeed, if I err not greatly, this question is one of those for the settlement of which Mr. BUCHANAN consents to defer his retirement from the London Embassy. Of course, I do not mean to assert that the Monroe doctrine will be sustained by Mr. MARCY in all its force; but whatever he may do in the end, negotiations on this subject are still pending. He has not yet surrendered, and perhaps will not.

The alliance of England and France is full of evils to the former, which may be found even more disastrous to her ultimate permanent peace and prosperity than even the terrible war for the prosecution of which it was created. Her attempted foreign enlistment scheme here in the United States constitutes one of those evils, and is certain to involve her in no little humiliation and disgrace. Its attempted prosecution was a violation not only of the law of the United States, but of our sovereignty, and so of international law. It was not only an injury, but a grave insult, which will not be permitted to pass without severe rebuke. The British Minister is even now in disgrace with our Government, and, if I mistake not, judiciously avoids attempting any communication with it,—satisfied that his complicity in the violation of our neutrality laws would impel the President to refuse holding any official intercourse with him.

Indeed, I hazard little in predicting that very soon—perhaps by the next steamer from Europe—Mr. CRAMPTON *will be recalled by his Government*, in accordance with the demand which the President must have made long since; and if he is not so recalled, it will become the duty of the President to dismiss him peremptorily. The British Government is understood to take upon itself all the responsibility of Mr. CRAMPTON's acts; but that cannot and will not dispense with the necessity for the Minister's recall or dismissal. He represents his Government here; and in his person will that Government be rebuked and disgraced for its bad faith towards us. Nor will our governmental action stop here,—but the *exequatur* of Mr. BARCLAY, British Consul at New-York; Mr. MATTHEW, British Consul at Philadelphia; and Mr. ROWCROFT, British Consul at Cincinnati; will all be revoked,—of which fact I take it for granted the British Government has received notice long ere this. Let the early future prove the accuracy of these predictions.

I notice an impression abroad that the Diplomatic and Consular "Reform" bill of last Congress has been construed by the Department so as to give Consuls their fees under the old law in addition to the salaries provided in lieu thereof under the new. This is erroneous; and the misapprehension evidently grows out of the decision that consulates or consular agencies not specifically named in the bill, will continue to be governed by the old law, and collect the fees allowed therein.

Washington has, at last, a first-class central Hotel. Mr. GUY, of Baltimore, having obtained a long lease of the once popular National, has altered, repaired and refitted it in magnificent style, at an expense of many thousands of dollars Yesterday its doors were again thrown open, and its new advent was inaugurated with a complimentary collation, to which prominent citizens of and sojourners in the metropolis were invited The location of the National is decidedly popular, and with the evidences before me of the new proprietor's ability and will to make it a home for all who patronize it, I have no hesitation in expressing the belief that it will be the centre of fashion, politics and —(to correspondents most important)—news, during the season about to commence. S.

The President and Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 7, 1855.

The Government gazette adorns its columns with an elaborate defence of the Administration in connection with the outrages and disturbances in Kansas. It affects to believe that the complaints brought against PIERCE and his Cabinet by the people of the Free States are founded in the fact that he has refused to interfere in the contest now pending, and which for more than a year has been going on in that Territory. There could not be a grosser perversion of the truth. The allegation against the Executive is, that at the very beginning, and at every stage of the difficulties, he has given to the ruffianly invaders of Kansas all the encouragement which he could possibly extend to them, to insult, annoy and expel the actual settlers. The very moment that it was perceived that REEDER would not sanction his proceedings, a harrassing persecution was set on foot against him, which paralyzed all his exertions for the protection of the Free-State settlers, and finally ended in his dismissal upon lying charges of speculation—WHITFIELD, whose first election like his last was the result of the most impudent and audacious fraud and violence on the part of the Missouri mob, became the favorite of the Administration, and under ATCHISON was its chief agent and representative in the Territory. The *Squatter Sovereign*, a ribald and brutal sheet, denouncing all the Northern immigrants as thieves and scoundrels, and frantically shrieking day after day for the murder of every Abolitionist in the Territory, and conducted by the notorious STRINGFALLOW, a leader of the mob, was made the Government organ, and was supported by advertisements paid for from the Treasury. The Judges of the Territorial Courts, appointed to decide whether Slavery or Freedom should be the law of the Territory, were permitted by the President to take persons into the Territory whom they hold as slaves, and called property, thus deciding in the most summary and conclusive manner out of court the very question which was to be left primarily to the people and finally to the solemn adjudications of law. And, at length, when every expedient which Executive cunning could devise and lawless violence could carry into practice had failed to trample out the spirit of freedom, and to eject from the Territory its actual *bona fide* settlers, WHITFIELD was reappointed Indian Agent, STRINGFELLOW received money from the Federal Treasury, and the employes in the Quartermaster and Subsistence Departments were supplied with the means of organizing and bringing over from Missouri into Kansas, gangs of armed banditti, with rifle, pistols and bowie knives in their hands, and *hemp in their button holes*, as a signal of death to those who should resist them, for the purpose of voting in a Legislature which should establish Slavery by law in Kansas All this time the local Government organ, supported by funds drawn out of the public treasury, was denouncing the settlers as Abolitionists, and calling upon the Missourians to put them to death, as negro thieves and so on, and under its exhortations the peaceable inhabitants of the Territory, of Northern origin, and favorable to free institutions, were lynched and beaten as often as the base and cowardly crew thus appealed to found them unprotected by the arms and members of their countrymen.

The spurious Legislature, chosen under such circumstances, was instantly recognized and placed under Government pay, and when Gov. REEDER attempted to restrain some of their irregularities, he was ignominiously dismissed, and the Executive functions placed in the hands of a Secretary appointed from a Slave State, an ardent sympathizer with all the outrages committed by the Missourians and the mock Legislature under whose auspices the proceedings of the latter body, though an admitted libel upon humanity, decency and justice, were freely consummated. To assert that an Administration whose conduct has been marked by acts like these, running through a period of more than a year, has not interfered nor taken sides with either, has not sanctioned disorder, nor approved of violence and lawlessness, with the object of firmly establishing Slavery, and excluding immigrants from the Free States, is to falsify facts, and to impute to the people of the North an ignorant stupidity with which they cannot justly be charged.

The simple fact is, that this is a Southern Administration, and that Gen. PIERCE is the instrument of the most arrogant, narrow-minded, and selfish sectional despotism which ever cursed the country.

The most important State elections of this month took place on Tuesday. I confess to the most gloomy anticipations from the secession of the so-called conservative Whigs. There would not be the slightest use of mincing matters with these gentlemen. They are sectional mercenaries, in open alliance with the South in its crusade against the North. They are auxiliaries of the Democratic party—accomplices after the fact in the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, and the advocates in advance of whatever undeveloped outrage they are now meditating They ought to go at once where they belong; they should abandon their ostensible independence and take service at once with the Democracy and the South. Sectionalists in fact, and the self-complacent supporters of sectionalism in its most offensive form, it would be more honest and manly in them to assume the name which will unmistakably indicate their affinities. It is not honest, it is not fair, thus to steal the livery of conservatism to serve the devil of sectional aggression and encroachment in;—I protest against it.

Nevertheless, these men have power, great power. They will probably save their new allies from defeat. But where are they to go? and what is to become of them? Do they suppose that they will be admitted to places of honor and dignity in the organization to which they have attached themselves? Vain hope. They will be absorbed or repudiated; and, I think, that is about the last time that their cant of Union-saving will avail them.

I agree with your telegraphic correspondent in reference to the use which the Government is making of the question of the Sound Tolls, and believe with him that the dispute has been aggravated with the object of securing the public mind with a foreign quarrel, as a means of diverting it from the sectional controversy which has been provoked by the Executive and the party which acts with him. AQUILLA.

BUSINESS NOTICES

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS—MUSLIN and Cambric Patterns Sleeves Chemisettes and Embroideries Bands, Lace Veils and Laces of all kinds and qualities at 25 per cent less than cost of importation, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO.

PARIS MADE CLOAKS—S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. have now on hand a rich stock of Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique and Cloth Cloaks, of all the latest Paris styles, which they are offering at great bargains

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

MUSLIN DE LAINES.—25 CASES M. DE LAINES at 1s. per yard. 50 Cases at 1s. 6d. 40 Cases Persian Cloths at 2s. per yard.

COLUMBIAN HALL, 281 Grand-st.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES.—THE UNDERsigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 397 Broadway.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller
JOHN L. HAYS.
For Clerk
JOSEPH H. TOOMY.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH E. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, JR.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS H. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. E. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR SAMUEL A. HILLS.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 269 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 12s to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 9s to 12s per yard
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.

P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 12½ per cent. less than store prices

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 269 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOES.—S. & M. B. TOWLE & CO. will open THIS MORNING 20 cases French Merinoes, at 8s. per yard—worth $1 25. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODIONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and at 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Pianos tuned and repaired, or exchanged. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains.

$200,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION VELVET AND TAPESTRY JARPETS,
At HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious sales-rooms,
No. 99 Bowery
50,000 yards beautiful Ingrains at 3s 6d., 4s. and 5s.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS
No. 365 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure Truss. Read as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and Joan M. Carnochan An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 36 Maiden-lane, N. Y. and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., 3 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P. M.

WILL THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL CAUSE A CESSATION OF ARMS?—We are very much afraid that the destruction will have no arbitrary effect, and that notwithstanding the fact that SMITH BROTHERS, merchant tailors, of No 140 Fulton-st., have marked their splendid Fall stock fashionable goods, at the lowest remunerative prices—suffering no abatement—it will but serve to serve the Czar and his people in supplies much more desperate than those which marked the defence of Sebastopol.

HONOR TO WHOM IT IS DUE.—IT IS A WELL-known fact that all the Dancing Schools in the City are supplied with Slippers by CANTRELL, No. 338 Broadway. CANTRELL is now supplying his ten thousand regular customers with pattern of his new arrivals in this, all its modes. It would be superfluous to remark that they are equal to Parisian make as his customers fully appreciate the fact. Call, ladies, and learn me.

AUCTION—DRY GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will sell, to-day, some large lots of elegant Dress Silks from 6s. to 8s. per yard; also, 1,000 yards of rich Plaid Cashmeres, Cashmeres, De Mérinoes, Plain Cashmeres, Shawls, Embroidered Jaconets, &c. Also, 1,000 pairs of superior Kid Gloves, at 6s.; 90 dozen Ladies' fine French Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs at 3s. 6d. Also, Linens, Blankets, Blanco's, &c., equally cheap.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices Window Shades &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON No. 291 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods No 291 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
S. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

HEARD YOU THAT CRASH!—LIKE THE HEADlong tumble of the Malakoff battlements was the downfall of opposition to KNOX, from whose store crash day hundreds of gentlemen, who has entered, wearing indifferent hats, emerged, covered with KNOX'S glossy chapeau of the latest style. KNOX is at No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and No. 513 Broadway.

WHAT CAN BE MORE ANNOYING TO A MAN OF fashion than a shapeless, ill-fitting shirt, pulling here, drawing there—fitting nowhere? To avoid this nuisance with absolute certainty and to insure the beau ideal of style and beauty in a shirt, it is only necessary for gentlemen to give their orders to GREEN, No. 1 Astor House.

LACE CURTAINS—LACE CURTAINS.—700 PAIRS of Rich Lace Curtains received this day from auction, and will be sold 50 per cent. under the usual prices. Also, 300 pairs Rich swiss Embroidered do Also, 1,000 Rich Worked Collars, at $1, worth $2.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.—WE OFFER the largest assortment of Paris made articles of this class ever imported into New-York Many of the models are entirely new, and duplicates of originals now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Paris. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR Semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY. (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ATTENTION IS CALLED TO THE SALE OF FINE Wines, Brandies, Segars, &c., &c., to be made this day by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, at the Salesroom, (No. 11 Broad-st.,) at 11 o'clock The sale is well worthy of the attention of those desiring to procure Liquors for private use, as every article put up will be positively sold.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain

DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata of ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S (used Middle-ex Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the same to dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House

DINNER SETS, DINNER SETS.—TO CLOSE OUT our present stock, we offer the above at a large reduction from former rates. Also, every description of gold white granite China.

Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES, SECURED BY PATENT.—The only manufacturers in the United States of the above celebrated safes, all parties are cautioned against using their name here after, as we shall prosecute all such to the utmost extent of the law.

Depot No. 108 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES.—TO TRAVELLERS and others these articles are of unique shape and elegant finish, and contain every requisite for the toilet. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No 7 Astor House, and No 397 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES, GAS FIXTURES.—FIFTY PACKages French bronze and gilt Chandeliers, to be supplied by

Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

JET ORNAMENTS, A SUPERB ASSORTMENT, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Necklaces, Combs, Earrings, Pins, Rings, Studs, &c., at PARKEMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No 387 Broadway, corner of Prince-st

INDIA RUBBER FANCY ARTICLES, TOY DOLLS, combs, dyes, pencils, belts, &c., at the Goodyear Rubber Depot, No. 205 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts N. B.—New articles can be found at this store as soon as produced.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. Fashionable black cloth frock coats, $6; fine dress coats, $5; cassimere pants, $2 50; fine black silk overcoats, $10; Alexander's kid gloves, 87½, &c.

KID GLOVES—KID GLOVES.—1,000 BOXES LAdies' Imperial Paris made Gloves; 6¼ dozen each of elegantly assorted on board of ship, at 25c. per pair, worth 50c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CLOCKS, CLOCKS, CLOCKS.—OVER HUNDRED and fifty new styles French Clocks just opened, at moderate. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BELLS! BELLS!—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS of all descriptions on hand and for sale by HITCHCOCK & CO., Agents, No. 235 Broadway.

Post-Office Department.

New Post-Offices.—Centre Valley, Allamakee County, Iowa; E. L. Patrick, Postmaster. Floyd, Floyd County, Iowa; Thomas Sprague, Postmaster. St. Anegar, Mitchell County, Iowa; Charles C. Clarson, Postmaster. Burcell, Mitchell County, Iowa; Oliver Wilcoxon, Postmaster. Orville, Mitchell County, Iowa; Lewis West, Postmaster. Webster City, Webster County, Iowa; Cyrus Smith, Postmaster. Oshkosh, La Pointe County, Wis.; Leonard H. Wheeler, Postmaster. Richmond Lake, Luzerne County, Penn.; C. G. Hicksite, Postmaster. Lee, Peoria County, Ill.; Francis M. McCall, Postmaster. Cash's Mills, Jackson County, Ala.; James M. Cash, Postmaster. Hawkins Store, Hawkins County, Miss.; John F. Hopkins, Postmaster. Grantsville, Ottawa County, Ohio; John F. Tims, Postmaster.

Discontinued.—Mt. Welby, Montgomery County, Maryland; Shiwan, Baltimore County, Maryland; Beaver Creek, Dale County, Alabama; Meagher, Bayou County, Illinois; Van Buren, Ripley County, Missouri.

Change of Name.—Tabernacle to Tannville, Warren County, Georgia; Howard to Welch, Waukesha County Wisconsin.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Minnesotean Land Office.—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 20 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

Refer to Messrs. Van Vleck, Read & Drexel, New-York.
Messrs Strachan & Scott, New York.
Messrs. Ely, Clapp & Bowen, New York.
Messrs. Hope, Grayden & Co., New-York.
Messrs Henry Robinson & Co, New-York.
Dwight Woodbury, Esq, New-York.
Augustus L. Brown, Esq, New-York.
Fitzroy C. Porter, Esq., New-York.
Samuel W. Putnam, Esq, Brooklyn.
Hon. E. W Leavenworth, Albany.
Hon. C. M Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Huntington, Syracuse.
Hon. Wm. F. Allen, Oswego.
Geo. C Seelye, Esq, Geneva.
F. C Cannon, D.D, Geneva.
H. L. Fish, Esq., Rochester.
Charles E. Clark, Esq., Buffalo.

☞ Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are sufferers the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 240 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

☞ Redding's Russian Salve—25 cts. a Box.—A Boston remedy of 30 years' standing,—a sure and speedy cure for Burns, Scalds, Boils, and all external injuries; recommended by physicians. Sold by all druggists in the United States. A. B & D. SANDS, C. V. CLICKENER & CO., G. G. RING, New-York; WM B ZIEBER, JOHN GILBERT & CO., Philadelphia and REDDING & CO., Proprietors, Boston.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 205 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO, Franklin square, New-York; for sale by G. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ A Word to Dispeptics.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is a sure remedy for Dispepsia in all its various forms, and General Debility having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.

☞ New-York Medical College—East 13th-st.—The INTRODUCTORY LECTURE to the Regular Course in this Institution will be delivered by Prof. HORACE GREEN, M. D., LL. D., at the College in East 13th st., near 4th av., on MONDAY EVENING Oct 15th, at 7½ o'clock.

Members of the Medical Profession, Students of Medicine and the public generally are respectfully invited to be present.

HORACE GREEN, M D., LL. D., Prof. Diseases Respiratory Organs
E. H. DAVIS, M. D., Prof Mat. Med and Therap.
B F. BARKER, M. D., Prof Midwifery.
R. O DOREMUS, M. D., Prof Chemistry
J. M. COCHRAN, M D., Prof. Surgery.
E. R PEASLEE M D., Prof Physiology.
E. H PARKER M D., Prof Anatomy.
H. G. COX, M. D., Prof Theory and Practice.
S. OGDEN, DOREMUS, M. D., Dean of the Faculty.

☞ Northwestern Settlement Company.—A Special Meeting will be held on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 11, at Convention Hall, No 179 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. This combination offers peculiar advantages to persons seeking homes in the West. It combines the greatest cheapness and the most perfect security, with all the advantages of associated numbers. All who wish to own a Farm in Iowa, Wisconsin or Minnesota, should attend this meeting and satisfy themselves of the benefits to be secured through the agency of this organization JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOS. EDGERLEY, Secretary.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and convenient nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address
E. E. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon. No. 1,065 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D, Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row

☞ Scrofula in its Most Aggravated Form—Even after becoming fatally seated in the glands, and suppuration has continued for years, is easily yielded to the powerful medicinal effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, which has cured more cases of long standing within the past ten years than all other remedies put together. Call at the office and see the certificate of Hon JNO. MINOR BOTTS, Virginia, of a most extraordinary cure performed by it on a member of his family. For sale at the principal depôt, No. 224 Broadway, and by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

☞ Temperance Tour.—Rev. JOHN MARSH and Mr JOHN B GOUGH, the eloquent orator, propose a Temperance Tour through Central New-York previous to the election They will be at the Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, on Wednesday, at 7½ P M. the 17th; Brooklyn, (Mr Beecher's,) 18th; Poughkeepsie, 19th; Broadway Tabernacle, New-York, 20th; Troy, (Monday,) 22d; Albany, 23d and 24th; Utica, 25th; Syracuse, 26th; Geneva, 27th; Auburn, (Monday,) 29th; Rochester, 30th and 31st; Buffalo, Nov. 1 and 2. Papers friendly will confer a favor by giving notice.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONY.—A young gent'eman, with some property, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady, 16 to 20 years of age, with a view to a matrimonial alliance. The lady must be handsome and intelligent, and she must possess some property If small, a musical lady preferred. No objection to a young widow. Any lady wishing to test the honor of a gentleman may address, in their own hand, with regard to temperament, &c., to C. C PENNINGTON, Newburg, Orange County, New-York.

GREAT TRIUMPH!!
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS!
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE!
OR, ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.
EQUALLY CERTAIN AS A PREVENTIVE OR CURE! ONLY REMEDY FREE FROM POISONOUS DRUGS!

PROOFS!!!

NEW-YORK, June 11, 1855.

I have made a chemical examination of "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE," OR "ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA," and have tested it for Arsenic, Mercury, Quinine and Strychnine, but have not found a particle of either in it; nor have I found any substance in its composition that would prove injurious to the constitution
JAMES R CHILTON, M D, Chemist.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL Delaware Co., Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

MR. J. A RHODES *Dear Sir*:—Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present
Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir*:—I have just sent an order to AMES & HALLIDAY for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like *hot cakes*, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly, yours,
JOHN P. GLADDING.

MOLINE, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

MR JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir*: The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold, and created a large demand for more; to meet which we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J D. Verrington. Its sales will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case, we remain
Respectfully yours, &c.,
RICHARDS & ALLEN.

I. O O. F.—In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Reeve, merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 6.*

CAUTION.

Since the announcement of the new principle to which the composition and singular success of my "Antidote to Malaria" is owing, several active and unprincipled quacks have forthwith made the same claims in favor of their poisonous nostrums, that were before destitute of any but the usual wholesale laudation that accompanies disgusting quackery.

I notice one firm who manufacture a pill, have taken one of my general circulars, prefaced it with the cry of "An Antidote to Malaria found at last," substituted the name of their nostrum for my Medicine, and then, with brazen impudence, end their pamphlet with the exclamation, "Let the proprietor of any other medicine say as much if he dares!"

Against such swindlers it is impossible to do more than warn the public in general terms; any more definite notice would only bring them into the notoriety they aspire to. There is this consolation, however, that they can deceive few but the most ignorant—their only chance for success being to steal the language and belongings of respectability, which, like the lion's skin, always proves to be merely a temporary disguise.

Beyond the following statements, therefore, the public must protect itself:

Promising that I make no claim which I support by my own assertion alone I am constantly publishing proofs from well-known and disinterested parties in every part of the Union.

FIRST. I claim to offer to the public a *harmless* medicine, and its innocence I establish beyond question by the certificate of chemical analysis given by the eminent chemist, Dr. James R. Chilton, of New-York, a copy of which I attach to every bottle of the "*Cure*," and how great a blessing to the world such a remedy must be, all the victims to Fever and Ague medicines that are yet alive can appreciate better than words can express

SECOND. I claim that, as an "Antidote to Malaria," it is not only an absolute *preventive* of all diseases caused by a poisonous and foul atmosphere, such as Fever and Ague or Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms, Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and like forms of disease; but that it is the natural, unerring and unfailing CURE for them. This I establish by the unsolicited and voluntary testimony, which I frequently publish, both of individuals who have used it, and *particularly* that of respectable dealers who have sold it. The letters that I daily receive and constantly publish, from druggists and merchants in every part of the United States, stating that they have sold from two dozen to one or more gross, and that "every bottle has effected a cure," thereby creating a demand for more, constitute evidence that cannot *honestly* be disputed or denied.

I neither have nor show any hostility to other ague medicines or their proprietors, believing that every medicine should stand on its own merit All that I protest against is, that unprincipled knaves should make use of my language, and assume the principles I maintain, in order to impose their secret nostrums upon the sick and dying, for the sake of a few pieces of silver.

And as an evidence of the genuine efficacy of Rhodes Fever and Ague Cure, I make this offer

TO ALL MEDICINE DEALERS IN THE UNITED STATES.

I will send a trial consignment of two dozen of the Cure to every medicine dealer in the United States and Canada, upon application, accompanied by satisfactory references, and authorize said dealer to *guarantee* the efficacy of every bottle. My object being to convince the trade and the public, that this remedy has all the intrinsic merits which are claimed for it.

LADY AGENTS.

Any capable lady, desirous of a profitable agency, will be supplied upon the same terms as above, and allowed the usual liberal trade commission All applications from ladies must be accompanied by a certificate of character from a clergymen. The freight will be at my expense and pre-paid whenever it is possible. There is probably not a district or a town where malarious diseases prevail, but what there is one or more intelligent women who would be glad to thus undertake a business that would benefit her neighbors, and that could be extended by a little travelling just in proportion to her own business industry and attention.

For sale in New-York by GEORGE H. BATES, C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S DUNHAM, T. C WELLS & CO., C V. CLICKENER & CO, B. A. FAHNSTOCK, HULL & CO. and druggists generally.

Philadelphia, T. R CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st.; Detroit, HIGBY & DICKINSON; Chicago, J. D. YERKINGTON, No. 89 Clark-st; Milwaukee, GREEN & BUTTON; St. Louis ED. S. WHEATON; Indianapolis, ROBERT BROWNING; Cincinnati, JOHN D. PARK; Baltimore, E. H. STABLER & CO; Augusta, Ga., HAVILAND, RISLEY & CO; New-Orleans, J. WRIGHT, No. 151 Chartres-st; and by wholesale and retail druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

JAMES A RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

FURS.

OPENING OF THE FUR SEASON AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.—Ladies are requested to bear in mind, that THIS DAY, (Thursday) Oct 11, GENIN'S magnificent stock of fancy Furs for the Winter of 1855-6, will be opened at the Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway This rare assortment will include Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Royal Ermine, Martin, Chinchilla, Isabella, Bear, Silver Fox, Mink, Fitch, and every other description of Fur used for ladies wear. The Muff Victorines, Cloaks, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., are made up in the new styles announced in Paris for the coming Winter, and the great beauty and variety of the stock will render this exhibition of Furs one of the finest that has ever taken place in New-York. GENIN'S Bazaar, No 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John-st., New York.

J. H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has ever-choice description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that he long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms Orders strictly observed Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM
AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

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From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c
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NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
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STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY'S PHILADELPHIA
PACKAGE EXPRESS,
No. 59 Beaver-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
No. 257 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks spoons, &c Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver
Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.
N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp.
RE-PLATING.—Hotels, ships steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer
AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDWARD SCHENCK, this day, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Wall-st., attractive sale of choice old wines brandies, &c., of superior quality, belonging to a highly respectable importing house, viz.: pale, brown, and golden sherries, London ports, old Otard; Hennessy, Martell, and other London Dock brandies, Cognac and Champagne do.; Scotch and Irish whiskeys Jamaica rum. Sale positive.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER: 49 South 3d-st., Phila.: BATES, 130 Washington-st., Boston

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. Sent to any part of the country. B. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 57 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; KIDDER, No. 40 South 3d-st., Philadelphia

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted perfect, and will keep four and a half months after a sea voyage. Apply to ROB'T L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, New-York.

PAPER HANGINGS.—French, English and American paper hangings and borders of every description at wholesale or retail. Also, a complete assortment of window cornices. CHILES & SMITH, No 449 Pearl-st.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE DESERTED WIFE.
BY MRS. EMMA D. E. N. SOUTHWORTH.
Author of the "Lost Heiress," "The Missing Bride; Or, Miriam, the Avenger," "The Wife's Victory," "Curse of Clifton," "Discarded Daughter," etc.

Complete in one large volume of 600 pages, neatly bound in cloth for $1 25; or in two volumes, paper cover, for $1.

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Raymond.	The Fiery Trial.
Fanaticism.	Return to the Desolate Home.
Hagar.	Hagar at Heath Hall.
Rosalie.	The Flight of Rosalie.
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The Love Angel.	Hagar's Ovation.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

To those familiar with the writings of Mrs SOUTHWORTH, the announcement that a new work by her has just appeared will be an unerring indication that another gem has been added to the treasury of American literature. In "The Deserted Wife," the last and best work of this gifted authoress, we have a book, the subject or "motive" of which alone should, apart from its admirable artistic execution and its deeply thrilling interest, attract the most extended attention and study As regards the "Deserted Wife," we can only say that it more than fulfills the highest promise of its publisher, being, in the truest sense of the word, beautifully and powerfully written, and endowed with that absorbing interest which adapts itself to every taste. We predict that it will be productive of an incalculable amount of good.

From the Sunday Mercury.

Wherever the English language is read this book will make its way, and the publisher has spared no pains or expense to bring it out in the very best style. It is a story of domestic life, and its pictures are all truthful.

From the Public Ledger

It is the best of her publications and a story of absorbing interest, with an excellent moral, showing the fundamental errors in education, which lead to so much matrimonial unhappiness. This is a fertile subject for the novelist, and illustrated in a powerfully written story; the work will command attention and be universally read.

From the Saturday Evening Post

"The Deserted Wife" is the most brilliant, sparkling and fascinating of Mrs. SOUTHWORTH'S works
T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.
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You have been delighted with the Comedy, as everybody is; and you will be no less delighted with the book. Lucky John Brougham, you will say, to have a highly successful Comedy and a highly successful book running at the same time.

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CALDERON, THE COURTIER,
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OR,
REVELATIONS OF A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE.

Agreeably to promise we opened "a new vein" on the 15th of September, and 2 000 lbs. of the richest ore were taken from it on the first day; since which time we have found it impossible to supply the demand

CORA AND THE DOCTOR will be, as we predicted, a book of mark. The fourth thousand is now ready. The Reviewers are delighted with it Read what they say:

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

A story which displays great skill and good taste in the writer.

From the Wesleyan Journal.

It has rarely been our lot to peruse a more intensely interesting book than this.

From McMakin's Courier, Philadelphia.

Our heart has been made to throb with its dramatic incidents, and our eyes to well up with the pathos of its heart revealings.

From the Boston Herald.

One of the most interesting volumes that has lately been issued from the American press

From the Canada Daily British Whig.

A charming written volume, which will amply repay a perusal. *From the Portland Christian Mirror.*

The fragrance it leaves behind is pure and refreshing

From the N. E. Farmer.

If our judgement is not getting greatly at fault, "Cora and the Doctor" will prove to be one of the most popular stories of the season.

From the Boston Evening Transcript.

It is indeed a book of power, poetry, elegance and Christian sentiments—one among thousands
Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.,
No 117 Washington st.

SECOND EDITION NOW READY.
ASPIRATION:
AN AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF GIRLHOOD
BY MRS. MANNERS.
1 vol 12mo.. Cloth, $1.

The above new Book, of which one large edition was taken immediately on its appearance, is pronounced by the critics to be a "brilliant," "exciting," and "interesting" production From various notices we copy a few extracts:

From the Christian Observer, Philadelphia

No young lady who gazes through half a dozen pages of this volume will throw it aside unread. If a real autobiography, it is also a work of brilliant imagination—more interesting than romance—more exciting than fiction. It is a drama of youthful life, joyous and sad by turns, sprightly, realities, exhibiting the passions of more ardent natures.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser

It is well written. The narrative is sprighaly, and sufficiently varied to keep up an interest in the story."

From the Hartford Secretary.

We have seldom read a book which pleased us more. It should be welcomed to every Christian home.

From the Boston Traveller

This is a good story, of good tendency, and very gracefully penned. We consider that she has succeeded in her aim. (See preface.) Space forbids us from a more extended notice of the work, but it has our heartiest approval. Thus the remarks at the close of the volume, we question *if there is a finer and more sublime passage* in the whole range of English literature.
Published by
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
No. 115 Nassau-st.

WILL BE PUBLISHED SATURDAY, OCT. 13TH.
THE PRIVATE LIFE OF AN EASTERN KING.

By a member of the household of his late Majesty NUSSIRU-DEEN, King of Oude In 1 vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents.

From the Athenæum.

The whole story reads like a lost chapter from the 'Arabian Nights'

From the News of the World.

Gives a better insight into purely Eastern manners than any work we know of

ALSO, NEXT WEEK,
THE JAPAN EXPEDITION.
1 vol., 12mo, with Illustrations. Price $1 25.
JAPAN, AND AROUND THE WORLD;

An Account of Three Visits to the Japanese Empire, with Sketches of Madeira, St. Helena Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Loo Choo.

By Col. J. W. SPALDING,

Of the United States steam frigate *Mississippi*, flag-ship of the expedition.

J. S REDFIELD,
No. 34 Beekman st.

THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

Of this week is now ready. Everybody interested in the improvement of the condition of the newly arrived emigrant should read the article on
CASTLE GARDEN.

Also, that entitled
"IGNORANCE THE CAUSE OF EVIL."

The criminal news is important, and the voluminous correspondence the best that appears anywhere. The Irish novel which has run so long in its columns has been very popular. It is the best story that has appeared in a newspaper for a long time. Read the remarks on the Corruptions of City Officials.

ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents,
No. 103 Nassau-st., New York, and
No. 25 Clark st., Chicago.

STARTLING DISCLOSURES!!
TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION!
AN INSIDE VIEW OF SLAVERY;
OR, A
TOUR AMONG THE PLANTERS.
BY C. G. PARSONS, M D

This is not a romance, but a true record of facts, seen and learned, during an extensive tour through the Southern States, by an intelligent Physician. It is truly an extraordinary volume Those who believe that the system of Slavery has been caricatured in the novels of the day, would do well to sit down to a calm and dispassionate perusal of these FACTS from real life. Just published by
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO.

HYLNE'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
REVISED BY I. F. GIBSON, OF NEW-YORK.
For sale by G & H. MILLER, No. 645 Broadway, N. Y.

"We desire to call the attention of parents and teachers to this little book. How much time, labor and annoyance would have been saved to us children of a larger growth, if the Grey Mare of our day had been thus abridged and made intelligible!"—*Tuckerman*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW BOOKS, [illegible] original pieces composed by [illegible] Schottisch, &c "Fairy Queen" [illegible] heart from growing Old [illegible] will be mailed free for [illegible] hand at the lowest possible prices. [illegible] No. 343 Broadway.

BY TELEGRAPH.—Send me 100 Stiamore's large Colored engravings of Sebastopol taken, that which is advertised as on one sheet (27 x 40.) with the Black Sea, Crimea, St. Petersburg, the Crimea, and descriptive accounts in English, French and German, of the storming and capture.

DRY GOODS.

NEW EMBROIDERIES
AND LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS.
JNO. HIGGINS & CO.,
Nos. 26 and 27 Vesey-st.,
and No 6 Church-st,
Are in receipt, per *Pacific*,
per *Isaac Wright*,
per *North Star*,
Large lines of JACONET COLLARS,
JACONET SLEEVES,
LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS,
SHIRT FRONTS,
EMBROIDERED HANDKERCHIEFS.

All of which will be offered to wholesale buyers, for late trade, at less than
AUCTION PRICES,
As these shipments are to be "closed out" ere the 1st of November.

SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK,

Invite the attention of Merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles, imported this Season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store, a full assortment of Silks, Mérinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO 3 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY,)

SOLICITS ORDERS for dying merinoes parramattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of every description.

Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st, New-York,
Two doors from Broadway.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
RICH FRENCH FLOWERS,
RICH RIBBONS,

And Millinery Goods in general are offered at reduced prices for cash, by HOMER & KETCHUM,
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., cor William, New-York.

SILKS
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have just opened 13 cases of Plaid and Stripe Silks, of superior qualities, at $1 per yard, and invite attention to them, as also to Merinoes, Printed de Laines and other dress goods
NO. 60 CANAL-ST., four days from Broadway.

1855—FALL IMPORTATIONS 1855.
TULLER, HART & McCORKLE.
Late
TULLER, HUTCHINS & LASELL,
IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS.
No 91 LIBERTY ST.,
Have now open a very large stock of
SILK AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

embracing full lines of all the newest Paris styles of Silks and other fabrics, adapted to the Fall trade Our stock, in point of quality, style and price, cannot be surpassed. The trade from all sections of the Union are invited to examine our goods before making their selections.

BULPIN'S CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS.

The ladies of New-York, and United States generally, are respectfully informed that BULPIN'S STORE is now replete with the usual variety
FALL AND WINTER FASHIONS,
in Cloaks and Mantillas and which, in consequence of his vastly increasing trade, he can offer at prices hitherto unheard of, for first-class articles.
PARIS MANTILLA EMPORIUM,
361 Broadway.

MOURNING CLOAKS.
C. F BARTHOLOMEW, No 551 Broadway,
is exhibiting at his store every variety of
FASHIONABLE MOURNING CLOAKS,
which he desires the ladies of New-York and vicinity to examine, since he is prepared to offer them at
EXTREMELY LOW PRICES
BARTHOLOMEW'S Mourning Store,
No. 551 Broadway.

RICH PARIS VALENCIAS.
100 PIECES OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
NEW DESIGNS,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING,
AT THE LOW PRICE OF
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD
UBERHILL, PEIRSON & LAKE,
No. 471 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

ELEGANT DISPLAY OF CARPETINGS,
Including the very latest European designs,
ROYAL VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS,
INGRAINS and THREE PLYS Also, ROYAL VELVET and AXMINSTER MEDALLIONS,
all of which will be sold at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st

BULPIN'S SHAWLS
Just received direct from Paris, Lyons and Vienna, six cases of
SUPERB CASHMERE AND FRENCH CAMEL'S HAIR LONG SHAWLS,
Imported expressly for Bloomingdale retail trade
GEO BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

PARIS EXPOSITION SHAWLS!
The subscriber has just received from his French agents a case of
VERY BEAUTIFUL BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
exact copies of those now exhibited at the Palais d'Industrie, Paris. Prices very moderate.
BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.
The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN"
J. BULLOCKE & J. B. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 32 Pine-st., New-York,

ECONOMY IN CARPETS.
Auburn, Lowell and low-priced Carpetings of every description; also, Drugget, Mattings, &c., &c., &c.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FIVE HUNDRED STELLA SHAWLS.
At $8, $10, $12 and $14.
All entirely new in style and coloring.
For sale this week at
BULPIN'S, No 361 Broadway.

BULPIN, NO. 361 BROADWAY,
Will open this week in all
TWENTY CASES OF STELLA,
BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS,
All of which he will sell at very moderate prices, and to which public attention is invited.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!
Ladies in search of
REALLY PRETTY SHAWLS,
Pretty and Fashionable Stella Shawls, at moderate prices, will find them at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

MOSAIC AND TAPESTRY RUGS.
An immense variety of entirely new and beautiful patterns, at
LORD & TAYLOR'S
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.

ONE THOUSAND BROCHE DOUBLE SHAWLS.
Price $16 and $18 each.
The cheapest and most desirable shawls in the City, all beautiful colorings, are now for sale at
BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
Full assortment of widths, designs and prices at
LORD & TAYLOR'S, Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LADIES' WINTER HATS AT GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway, will be opened THIS DAY, Thursday, Oct. 11 A large and attractive assortment of ladies' Winter hats in velvet, satin, beaver, &c., richly trimmed in the various modes which will prevail during the coming season. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

ANOTHER NEW STYLE OF MOURNING COLLAR AND SLEEVE.—BAILEY, FERRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway, received per steamer *Pacific*, an entirely new material of their own design, for mourning sets, which they will offer on Monday, Oct 18, in Collars and Sleeves of their own styles, which are entirely new The material and style are something never before seen, and cannot be found at any other house in the city.

GENINS BAZAAR.—No 513 Broadway.—Boys' Overcoats.—A choice variety of Overcoats for Boys and Youths of all ages will be displayed THI

TO LET.

TO LET IN THE CITY.—Are requested to call at the Commissioners' Office, No. 31, second floor, in Chamber City Hall, between the hours of 9 and 12 A. M. and 2 and 4 P. M. precisely, with respect to ascertaining the Ordinance restricting certain trades to living in the City and County of New-York. Punctual attendance requested. Prompt in all—open discussion. It is hoped that those who desire attending to this call and direction may manage hurry and openly will, at least, hereafter be attended.

JOHN KELLY, Commissioner.
New-York, Oct 10, 1855.

Name.	No. of Cast.	Name.	No. of Cast.
Wm H Libby	1,180	S. F ocleigh	2,425, 2,490, 2,537
E. B Briggs	1,500, 1,518, 1,514	Robert Chuckward	167, 169
Nathaniel Hewlett	4,049	John F Smith	4,873
Samuel Chadwick	4,908, 4,909	Alfred Valentine	915, 916
Daniel Cobleigh	4,788	Joshua Perham	781
[illegible] Tompkins	1,805, 1,377	Vincent K Anderson	2 159
C. E. Odell	2,235	Jonathan Flak	1 595
Isaac Mills	3,595	Charles Wilson	935, 970
Joseph E. Kelly	3,998	Smith H. Wing	5,336
Richard Fowler	88	Nicholas D Voorhis	2,066
Thomas Lewis	1,052	Isaac B ush	1,974
Edward W. Lawrence	2,892	Minor Monroe	495
George H Birdsall	1,577	A. E. Dubois	3,884
Charles E. Wilson	4,798	E. P. Post	636
Nathaniel M. Beegun	2,067	James Adams	397
I. P. Glasby	1,178	Smith Post	533
James West	3,316	Stephen Frost	2,480
A. C. Hooper	3,811	John Kenney	158
Peter Ryers	1,879	Peter Thighr	790
Lewis M. Pinsstead	3,949	O C M. Johnson	2,390
Thomas Measham	2,653	D. Ackerman 3,641, 3,647, 3,648	
Gilbert L. Tocas	63	Henry W. Brish	986
Arthur O'Neill	5 094	C. Morris	3,480
Paul Van Voorhis	876 875	T. Merritt	1,501
J B Hevey 2,128, 1,216, 2,213		Jeremiah Reeler	2 100
James W Bunkirk	186, 4,711	Henry Wak	1,966
A. Simons	3,156	Matthew Herlny	380
Samuel Dunlap	356	Henry Blanchard	449, 447
John Reed	484	Samuel Cornell	77
Henry Wright	1,625	James Cornell	54, 1/3
C. Cistell	4,778	Charles G. King	1 659
John S Meaghan	4,556	Wm. Allen	4,142
Patrick Boiler	5,465	D. Ackerman 3,641, 3,647, 3,648	
Daniel Kelly	1,223	Henry W. Brish	986
James Megean	2 452	C. Morris	3,480
Samuel Wilcox	3,374	T. Merritt	1,501
Daniel S Collier	89	Jeremiah Reeler	2 100
Henry Ky	1 310	Henry Wak	1,966
John Lane	862, 5,114	Matthew Herlny	380
Walter Micky	4 036	Henry Blanchard	449, 447
Richard Mester	3 601	Samuel Cornell	77
Harman Marker	5,151	James Cornell	54, 1/3
John F. Fisk	4,790	Charles G. King	1 659
Charles Potts	1,098	Wm Allen	4,142
John Tiss em	808, 1 956	J. T Smith	598
James Goelin	4,153	E. H. Frack	1 [illegible]
James D Fraser	4,711	S Meeks	484
Wm. Wallace	644	A. Erlichen	4,433, 4 434
Wm Bidwell	4,441	B. F. Purdy	1 553
A. Jessup	2,983	H. C. Pullen	4 342
Wm. Anderson	601	C. Forwin	208, 446, 443
Richard Van Dalsen	525, 3 283	Wm. Denise	987
Adolphus F Parcels	109, 168	W Conklin	978
J. McDonnel	486, 260, 1 286	Jas. Barton	588, 584, 599
Hamilton Lane	89	Walter Taylor	115
James Carson	3 048	J. D. Conklin	3 207
Caleb G Crane	2 784	A Christian	1,488
Wm. McCann	142	W L Corbitin 1,146, 1407, 1,409	
Wm H Crawford	4,940	John Mosher	4,943
John Colyer	1,449	George Fowler	3 5 7
Peter McDonald	2 367	J. G Ward	2,177
C. S. Barton	4,080	Hugh Ross	3,701, 3 832
John Moses	1 756	Wesley Bee	2 [illegible]
J. A Burt	246	Meldow Dimond	2,824
J H Crocker	3,129	C McCarthy	1,169
Wm. Barney	834	Wm S Brady	749, 2 939
Wm D. Vincent	128, 5,354	J. H Carpenter	2,307, 2,308
J Chapman	4,664	2 309	
John Little	291	Daniel O. Underhill	291
Wm. Dugan		Fisher & Bird	Merchan s
John Wood	2 340	D B. Wright	1,123
John Fritz	1 078, 4 399, 4,398	Austin Gove	3 584
J. W. Stevens	1,695	E L Barrett	1 277
J. B. Zabriskie	884	Thomas Pettit	3,282
J. McKeon	1,788, 4,751, 1,707	Reuben Smith	4,724
Pr ix McKeon	962, 743	Thomas Lockyer	673
William Welsh	4,726	J hn A Ten Eyck	3 357
Michael Dran	3,688	William Eldred	3 2 3
A Christian	852	John McCutcho	1,[illegible]
John C. Bailey	1,746	Allen Van Velsor	2,962
Alexander M Acker	4,220	Henry Wak	966
C. Merchand	359 379	Matthew Herlny	380
John Valentine	1,857	Henry Blanchard	449, 447
James McKelvy	3,894	Samuel Cornell	77
Jock B. Purdy	2 [illegible]	James Cornell	54, 1/3
J. W. G ere	1,726	Charles G. King	1 659
J. W. Alexander	1,745	H. Alexan	4,142
Jonas Circe	4,435	Daniel Brodt	4,223
Pattison Jot y	3,254	John Wyde	751
George Morgan	3,257	David S Baker	
Joseph Lovincos	1,879, 1,883	Charles W. Yarrington	2,005
Robert D McLard	4,647	Charles W. Quimly	4,691
Gilbert H. Smith	962	Michael Gavory	2,258
Richard Wood	1,981	Jackson Fowler	3,960
Thomas Cadman	262	Joshua Hyde	2,761
Jacob Brant	2,554	James Hyde	1,507
D. Devean	1,064	T Thomas	1,543
John Rivers	891	John G. Hyde	819
James Lafy	445	Walter Place	1,819
Simon O'Lent	2,783	Lewis Pcwell	3,735
George Armstrong	1,399	C. C. Tompkin	
Simon Gaysoon	2,272	A. Maahe	2 916
John W. Beatty	1,580	Geo S Waters	1 362
George E. Fan	1,768	J Picney	1,780
Hugh Kerr	3,396	P. Quinn	2,626
Thomas Russell	2 924	E. L. Montgomery	2 828
Watson Croft	5,788	O J Acker	3,158
Joseph Carman		Philip Faston	1,431
William P. Gerow	1,736	Geo. W Church	5 560
Peter B. Baucher	569	Peter N Dsmarest	1,836
G. W Crawford	2,[illegible]	Fred'k Ernuck	2,536
W. P. Hallock	2 380	Jacob J Fallman	2,272
Peter Edwards	2,172	E Britten	567
A P Abbott	865	Geo. T Hall	841
W. S Arnold	4,985	John Williams	1,900
Ph. E Arnold	1,836	J. Dolton	1,827
Kly Lyon		Dan'l Mahony	2 2 4
Gilter L Dunton	1,066	J Quackenbush	1,773
R. M. Forsey	539	J F. Hering	4,322
Samuel F Allen	911	Edwin Marshall	9 635
David Williams	2,084	Eder L. Foster	2,351
P. Tracy		Arthur Beamet	4 045, 4,587
Henry J. Hogue	3,112	Andrew Hendricksen	91
Wm Battel	2,712, 2,941	Wm Shmit	4,723
Samuel T. Hahta	76	Henry B. Robinson	2,74
Joseph C. Asten	196, 262	P. M. Boyle	4,88
W H Pearsell	2,016, 90	J S. Stout	1,16
Rich'd Egan 2,843, 2,844, 2,845		C. C. Rides	3,[illegible]
John Keat	877, 1,711	J. Hunter	2,147
Hand'son Walters	489, 507	John Knox	98
William H. Haydock	2 630	George W. Baldwin	866, 901
Joseph Cashman	2,768	John C. Carpenter	4 5 16
Thomas Clarendon	904, 4,47	Luther H. Westbrook	4,[illegible]
James Kenney	5,113	Thos Adams	3,[illegible]
Herman J. Travis	533	Wm F Seaman	606
Daniel R Brown	207	Wm. Case	1,14
James M Brown	4,455	George W. Valentine	1 360
F. H. Buckhaty	5,023	Wm. Gow	1,450
Isaac Knapp	2,814	J. A. C'pbell	4,709, 4,710, 5 468
D. C. Green	1,[illegible]	David Sheraden	1,888
Wm. Kenas	1,166, 1,940, 1,419	Mark Bishop	603, 1,3
Daniel Ryder	84	Alfred H. Owen	2 7 6
John Blakery	513	David Williams	1,781
Morris Parker	3,878	W. K Sarls	4,757, 4,759, 4 327
John F Coley	5,093	Hiram Perry	3,[illegible]
James Farrell	4 [illegible]	Alfred Wratt	4 4 [illegible]
Tomas McAighton	586	Edward Dobson	563
M Kennedy	221	[illegible]m Hart	1,[illegible]
Richard Butler	236	David O'Keefe	2,475, 1,920
John A Wood	2,658	Henry Whinson	144
Wm. N Winall	466	R. G Tompkins	1,471
G. Meeks	248	Lewis Withington	28
H. Martin	5,059	Stephen Merrifield	1,535
Joseph Hare	715	Brewster Oakley	2,512, 453
Thomas Jackson	725	A. Leffert	651
Joseph Albertson	1,594	Daniel Ryder	87
Jacob Roberts	911, 913, 915	John Hageman	1,417
Wm. Davis	868	P. Printy	4,306, 2,350
J. Hendrickson	1,997	George Wilev	70
Wm. Smith	108	George W Corregor	1,38
Willet Place	3 663	David Price	67
James Cox	5,167	James L. Elliott	1 47
John W Young	2 937	W. Hoffstock	
D F. Commendinger	4,188	Robert F. Burgoyne	5 82
J. D. Ru berford	801, 832	Charles Martin	1,410, 1,48
Robert Dick	3,916	A Lee	53
J. Bridsall	4 646	Charles P Ryder	12
E. Marcus	3,871	Aaron Griffen	2,30
Daal. C. Lane	2,492, 4,468	Benjamin F. Williamson	511
R Peters a 1,976, 1,945, 1,949		S H. Leek	88
Daniel Nostrand	490	Willet Field	3 2
G. Ackerman	1,258	Thomas W Kelly	557
George Brewster	3 546	Edward L. Lebow	51
John Wilkinson	3,698	Lewis Brown	2,75
Ab aham Chadwick	1,132	Caleb Lawrence	3,692
Henry B. Sryder	48	Simeon Biggins	
Wm. L. Hicks	214	Timothy O'Brien	2 434
John G. Benson	886	Thos O'Brien	3,971
Thos J. Campbell	2,173	James G. Secor	3 296
John Wood Wright	661, 3,301	Thos Hyde	2,[illegible]
E. H. Reeves	2,461, 2,823	John Leyt, C. O'Hara	4 870
Michael Murphy	1 384	A M'Kinney	660
Thomas Brady	319	Robert J. Taylor	4,613
John Geary	2,080, 4,085	Sidney E. Golden	997
John Harris	1,461	John P. Wilmurth	
Nicholas M. Voorhis	3,443	Peter Smith	1,121
Maxwell E Musted	3,415	William Wright	1,[illegible]
C. J. Winter	678	J G Benson	3,[illegible]
Archibald Rew	4,908	Thomas Duff	3,[illegible]
Jordan Lawrence	1,861	George Kattenhorn	4 654
Charles Harries	3,855, 850	John Lanier	4 819
A A M Kinsey	1,[illegible]	Nehemiah Haight	4,196
P. Bogart	3,845, 3,19	David Bantz	760
Caleb Purdy	1,419	Stephen Vail	4 [illegible]
P. Conley	699, 3,314	Nen y Brown	324
Charley Garven	3,595	Zopher K. Mossman	1,437
John W. Cramp, (col.)	1,835	Caleb Leon	3,425
Jacob Debard	1,[illegible]	Wm. Mossman	4,253, 1,351
Adolphus D. Stuart	3,200	Mossman	108, 3,678, 4,555
Archer	25	Wright Purser	389
Henry Wmant	3 819	James E. Kirby	886, 3,112
G W. Haight	2 262	George Mathews	3,074
A. A. Cooley	3,497, 4,108, 4,109	John B Sharol	664
Peter Campbell	883	Edward Arnold	1,807
Jay S. Lane	886, 764, 909	Silas Smith	1,[illegible]
Peter Anderson	3,796	James Farrell	1,435
E. Olmsted	866	Alexander Maxwell	12
D & E Travis	404	John Bruey	2 903
W. H Travis	93	Samuel Hart	1,136
Nath'l Ackerman	1,449	A. D. Phillips	587
Alfred Marshall	1,659	J. Gorham	2 744
Titus Adams	3 730	E J. Travis	837
James McCaughan	3 496	E. S Acker	886
Jacob D. Ackerman	8,277	James G. White	6 907
W. L. Jones	197	Jos. Hunter	1,850
John Russell	3,988	John Acker	731
Thomas Porter	3,990	James Anderson	887
John B Cole	897	James D Spong	3 038
Edson Horton	83	Henry R gers	3,257
Wm A Ellicott	4,067	James Weeks	787
John Ellicott	4,653	Edward Dobson	563
M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No 94 Broadway.

POSITIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, being the entire stock of C. J SOHMITT, Esq., No 886 Broadway, who is retiring from the trade.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the large warehouse No. 556 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel,) the entire stock of Mr. C. J. SCHMITT, who is retiring from the business. Every article having been made under his own supervision, is warrented to be manufactured in the best possible manner, and to stand the test of FURNACE HEAT—will be sold with out regard to cost in order to close the business. The stock comprises a egant rosewood parlor suits covered with best de rouse, amber a glace secreta ies and book-cases, tes devices, tables, mantel glasses, washwood bureaus, etagueres with marble tops and looking-glass backs, tined with rubbe wood, wardrobes, Elizabethan and Gothic bedsteads, sofa, side and centre tables, with marble tops, dressing bureaux, washstands, extension tables, hall stands, hat rack, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, chamber and dining-room furniture, &c. The whole being the stock of one manufacturer and warranted in every instance; will be sold without reservation.

TERMS—Under $200 cash, over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500 four months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to seller. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$2,000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$8,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$15,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
21 Old Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage Bond.....$25 each
140 shares Lehigh City Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares of East River Bank.....$50 each.
20 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each.
25 shares Bank of America.....$100 each.
100 shares American Certificate Stone Co.....$10 each.
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
80 shares St Mark's Fire Insurance Co., (hypothecated.).....$25 each.
10 shares Bank of the Union.....$100 each.
25 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each.
4 shares Knickerbocker Bank.....$25 each.
4 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
6 shares Park Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co.....$25 each
22 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.....$25 each.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

80 shares People's Bank.....$21 each.
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct 15.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—FRIDAY, Oct 12, at 12 o'clock, at Nyack, opposite Tarrytown, Executor's sale by order of the Executors of the late Th mpson, dec'd, a large piano factory, with all the piano-fortes finished and unfinished; rose wood, satin-wood and other veneering; tools, machinery, &c; consisting of six rosewood piano-fortes; plain and round. 64 are 7 octaves, 4 cove round corner rosewood and mahogany cases, 2 sheet double round do, 2 carved do, 4 carved desks, 13 do unfinished, 15 extra pegs, 30 sets carved and plain legs, packing cases, a large stock various kinds varnishes, dampframe fillers piano locks, large and small screws metallic plates, finished sounding boards, machine mouldings, 30 sets veneered legs cut and up wards 15,000 feet veneers, rose wood, mahogany, satin wood, &c; a quantity boy veneers, and other kinds of boards maple, black walnut, pine and basswood &c; hardware, wire, hammers, leather ironplated hinges &c; all the tools, carving machines, horses, saws, clamps, lathes, furnaces, large augurs and every other article used in a first-class manufactory. The sale will take place rain or shine.

The cars leave Chambers st. for Tarrytown every half hour from 9 o'clock; cross in the ferry-boat from Tarrytown every few minutes. Sale without reserve

TERMS—Under $200 cash, over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500 four months' approved indorsed notes satisfactory to seller. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer

THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., precisely, No 190 Fulton, opp ite Sands-st., Brooklyn.—The entire stock and fixtures of a Bakery, comprising ups tit and boris ntal show-cases, ma ble top counters gas fixtures, awning, brass scales, 4 weights, bread trays, 4 pastry cupboards, stoves, platform scales, sugar mill, candy and cocoanut cutters, marble mortars, furnaces, and all the utensils in the baking-room

Same day at 2 o'clock P M, at No 146 Fulton-st., parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 10 o'clock, A M, at the Central Saleszooms corner of Nassau and Pearl sts, Executor's sale, a quantity of clothing, books and oil paintings, handsome single walnut wardrobe, bureau, washstand, office table and desk, cottage bedstead and mattress, rocker, &c. &c Also, the usual assortment of good second-hand furniture, carpets, parlor and cook stoves, heater and fixtures.

At 12½ o'clock, one roan horse, 15 hands high, 5 years old sound and kind; one bay pacing pony, 3 years old, sound and kind—time, 2 minutes 35 seconds. Stand without tying

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Oct 11 at 10½ o'clock, at the saleroom No 113 Nassau-st, rich and costly custom-made cabinet furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, French plate brocatelle window curtains, French 21-day mantel clocks pure hair mattresses, pier and mantel mirrors, oil paintings, silver-plated ware, cut glass and French china ware.

H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances, the entire stock of a first-class cabinet maker; which consists of the most varied assortment offered this Fall viz: Solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich velvet, plush, hair-cloth and reps; sofas, suites to match; solid carved centre tables, stagere, mirror-door book-cases, lined with cedar and sattinwood; wardrobes, side etageres, &c; the latest styles of chamber furniture, in suites; also, ten enamelled sets, complete, together with a variety of medium class furniture, with which the sale will commence. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited. Now arranged for exhibition. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No 6 Pine-st., corner Williams.—**THIS DAY**, Oct 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

2,000 shares Union Mining Co., $5 each.
$12,000 seven per cent second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1880, interest April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York $1,000 each
$50,000 seven per cent first mortgage convertible Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Co., due 1865; interest payable Feb 1 and Aug. 1, in New-York. $1,000 each
$25,000 eight per cent second mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., due 1870, interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1, in New-York. $1,000 each
75 shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad Co $100 each.

H H LEEDS Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the sale room No 19 Nassau st, a large sale of a choice lot of old and valuable Wines, Brandies, &c. consisting of:

MALEIRA—Old Reserve Sercial, South Side, Pure Juice, and very old Marsalla
SHERRIES Gordon Harmony, Olorose Albert and Amontillado.
PORT—Rozig, Albert, Graham, and choice Mino Tinto.
CLARETS—Fine Margaux, Haut Sauterne and Hock.
BRANDIES—Otard, Hennessey and London Dock Cognac Brand; fine old Jamaica Rum from London Docks; Old Irish and Schiedam Gin; Old Islay and fine Irish Whisky, Champagne, &c. The above are all warranted genuine, and will prove to be so on trial We would recommend them to our friends and customers

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF CHOICE IMPORTED LIQUORS AND CIGARS—ALBERT H NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 11 o'clock, at the saleroom No 11 Broad-st, a choice collection of fine wines and brandies, consisting of fine old Quard, Dupuy & Co, James Hennessy, Martell & Co, Marriel & Co's Cognac brandies, London Dock cognac brandies, Holland gin, Jemison's Irish whisky, Ramsey's Scotch do, port, Madeira and imperial pale sherry, Burdon's Golden do, Muir's Edinburgh ale &c. &c., all of which are put up in packages of one, two, three and five gallons, and in cases of one and two dozen each. Also an invoice of choice cigars. Sale positive and without reserve

JOHN F RUSSELL, Auctioneer

ABSOLUTE AUCTION SALE OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—DAVIDSON & RUSSELL will sell THIS MORNING Thursday, Oct 11, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No 85 Nassau st (few doors from Fulton st.) an extensive and superior collection of first class cabinet furniture, among which will be found several fine rosewood parlor suites, and rich mantel clocks, pier mirrors, oil paintings, &c. &c. The above goods will be absolutely sold Per order in want of good furniture will do well to examine this stock Particulars in catalogues

W S MELLOR Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—MORTGAGE SALE OF FIVE SUPERB GILT FURNITURE, FRIDAY Oct. 12 at 10½ o'clock, at No 19 Greene st, consisting of the usual variety of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, viz: suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, damask, satin de cuttanay, rich frame French plate mantel glasses, pier do, carpets of cloth gamented chamber suits, hair mattresses, sackings bedsteads, bedding &c Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence Sale positive rain or shine. Sold to satisfy mortgagee.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer

RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTES, PUNCHEON AND WINE, OIL PAINTINGS, CARPETS, CLOCKS, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.—ELIAS COMBS will sell at his rooms, 4 and 6 Walker, (three flights,) on THURSDAY, Oct. 11, at 10 o'clock, at the above rich and elegant furniture, comprising rosewood and mahogany parlor suits, in hair cloth, reps, damask and brocatel; rosewood and mahogany centre, card and pier tables, marble tops; mantel, pier and toilet glasses; fine Brussels, three-ply, ingrain and other carpets; bedsteads, bedding, &c; chamber furniture, in suites; mahogany sofas, rocking and other chairs; extension dining tables; kitchen furniture, &c. Also, a fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, by Nunns & Clark, 7 octaves, with metallic plate and overstrung scale; a fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, by Gilbert & Co., 7 octaves, with metallic plate and overstrung scale; a fine-toned rosewood piano-forte, by Hallet, Davis & Co., 7 octaves, with metallic plate and overstrung scale;

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Stand to Your Guns.

Alderman ("Sam") Briggs will probably move to-night that the office of the Chief of Police be declared vacant, and that the Mayor appoint a new man for the Board. Alderman Briggs is hoping that he will be sustained by Aldermen Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhies, Trowbridge, Wakeman, Barker, Alph. Cheney, Lord, C. H. Tucker, Varian and Drake, at least. As Mr Maxwell by his silence confesses that he is an alien, it will be interesting to note how many of the Aldermen will be suddenly sick, how many will be called out, how many will vote to fleece even the Chief of Police, and how many will venture to vote to——but we shall see all in good time. We would not be impatient. To night.

Target Companies.

It would seem as though the whole City were up in arms and out on target excursions. From sun-down to setting sun, the "piercing fife and stirring drum" may be heard, especially in Nassau-street. If there be a single youngster of the male gender in all this great City, big enough to carry a gun, who is not enrolled in some "Guard," and up in the "manual," we would like to see him. Brass bands, old muskets, and glazed caps and tinsel, must be in great demand.

The "Wheaton Guards," numbering 56 muskets, under command of P. O. Lent, from the Eighteenth Ward, went on a target excursion to Bull's Ferry yesterday. They shot for ten prizes.

The Police of the Eighth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards will visit Stryker's Bay on an excursion on Wednesday next. The Police of the other wards are also making arrangements for their annual target excursion.

The "Times Guard," Capt. Downey, will have their annual target excursion on the first Saturday of the next month.

Sickness at Sea and the South.

The schooner *Charger*, Capt Hayden, arrived in port at Quarantine, on the 9th inst., from Darien *via* Beaufort, N. C., making the passage in forty-two days. Soon after the vessel left Darien, almost the entire crew was disabled by a sudden attack of a suspicious malignant fever; and it was only by the most desperate exertions of the Captain that the vessel was worked into Beaufort. He had the double duty to do of taking care of the sick, and almost single-handed to sail his vessel night and day.

On the same day, the schooner *Ann Turner*, from Nansy Munn, Va., arrived at Quarantine, and brought the report that the Captain had died of some form of malignant fever after the short illness of five days.

Committee on Railroads.

The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Council met yesterday, (Mr Councilman Reed in the Chair,) to listen to the review by Mr. Stribbin (who is counsel for the parties applying to have steam cut off) of the evidence already given. But, after waiting three quarters of an hour, Mr. Stribbin did not make his appearance, so nothing was done.

Incidentally, a little outside conversation occupied the interval, one gentleman expressing his conviction that "Alderman Deake was hung up—all bequeathed—and would not be tried until next March." Of course the Committee are not responsible for such an opinion.

The Councilmen.

The change in the hour of meeting does not suit the members of the Board of Councilmen. Four o'clock is altogether too early. It encroaches upon the aristocratic dinner-hour, and members won't stand it. The President of the Board waited until twenty minutes past the time before ordering the roll to be called, but even then there was not near a quorum present, and the Board was consequently adjourned to this evening.

Testimonial to Capt. Ingraham.

The gold medal which was voted to Capt. Ingraham at the great mass meeting held in this City two years ago, will be presented this (Thursday) evening. Capt Ingraham is stopping in Brooklyn, on a visit. The presentation will take place at 8 o'clock, in the Metropolitan Hotel, the proprietor of which has liberally offered the use of a room for the occasion.

School No. 11, Sixteenth Ward.

The Monthly Reception of the Female and Primary Departments of School No 11 will take place on Friday next, Oct. 12, at 9 o'clock, A. M. This school is located in Seventeenth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, and all persons interested in free schools will do well to be present.

☞ We were shown, yesterday, a patent berth for steamships and sailing-vessels, which will do a good deal towards preventing sea-sickness. At the bottom of the berth are two wide convex pieces (or battens) from the centre of the under side of which converge heavy steel balance springs, which are hooked to the sides of the berth. These springs possess considerable elasticity, so that the occupant of the berth will always preserve his balance, no matter how much the vessel may be tossed.

☞ The *Express* is "bearing" the old ladies' stock of apples and the street stands by publishing the fact, long suspected but never before responsibly announced, that they (the old ladies) spit on their apples and with a dirty handkerchief polish them up to that bright and unnaturally lustrous state, they sometimes enjoy. Will not such reckless statements tend to drive the merchants out of New-York to Philadelphia, our great and jealous rival?

☞ The Treasurer of the Christian Association's Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth acknowledge receipts as follows:—Collection Metropolitan Theatre, Oct. 5, $148 92; Raphael Felix, Esq., $10; Thos. Hunt, Esq., $500; Mr. Bennett, $5; Three Little Boys—Gussy, Tommy, and Henry Miller—$6; Charles Thomson, $10. Total, $679 92. Genin's two establishments have sent in $190 in furtherance of the same cause.

☞ A correspondent, "D," is indignant because the Harlem Railroad Bridge is not so boarded over as to be convenient and safe for foot passengers. He has no business on there. The Company is not under obligation to make bridges for foot travellers, any more than to drive pigs over to market.

☞ Gov. Duke had a happy company up yesterday to see the institutions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Being intelligent, of course they were delighted with the management of affairs, and enjoyed everything, especially the capital dinner.

☞ A number of influential Hebrew gentlemen met in the early part of this week, and organized an Association with a view towards the establishment of a Theological Seminary and University for the General Sciences, to be located at some point hereafter to be designated.

☞ The French war-steamer *Grondeur*, under command of Lieut. Gallett, has arrived at this port from Baltimore, where she has been for some time past. She comes to this port for the purpose of purchasing horses to supply the *gens d'armes* of the Island of Martinique.

☞ The *Commercial* has been "informed that Hon. Hamilton Fish was invited to address the Republican meeting at the Tabernacle on Tuesday evening, and declined, not approving of the proceedings of the late Whig Convention at Syracuse." We are not informed how reliable this "information" is.

☞ We are requested to correct the statement that the Knickerbocker Stage Company "has lost forty horses in one week." The President assures us that their stables were never in a more healthful condition, and that the statement was without foundation.

☞ Rev. Dr. Wentworth writes from Fuh-Chau, China,—one sleeps more soundly in the suburbs of Fuh-Chau than when within reach of the daring burglars of New-York and Philadelphia.

☞ The Committee on Markets met on Tuesday and passed the following:

Resolved, That the Corporation of the City be requested not to appropriate the rooms over Central Market to any particular regiment; but to continue the same under the charge and care of the Division Board.

☞ Why not fence the hatchways in the large stores? The deaths by their means are very numerous.

☞ "The Turf" draws very little just now. The largest races advertised have but a select circle of witnesses.

☞ Beautiful specimen weather now a-days. Yesterday was entitled to the first premium for "the finest Fall weather." Encore!

☞ The trial of Lieut. Haldeman, by the Court Martial, progresses slowly. Evidence is still being taken.

☞ Ship carpenters' wages are now $2 25 a day in New-York.

Fires.

Between 4 and 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in a stable at No 168 West Thirteenth-street, which is supposed to have originated from some children playing in the adjoining yard. Damage $50—covered by insurance. The horses and carriages were all safely removed.

At 10½ o'clock last night a fire broke out at the hardware store No. 120 Cherry-street. Damage about $5,000.

☞ Tuesday morning, the boiler of a steam dredge employed on the canal at Mott Haven, Westchester County, exploded with a tremendous crash, shattering the whole machine into a thousand pieces. Although several men were at work about the machine at the time, but one man was seriously injured. The engineer was blown through the roof of the machine, but, strange to say, was uninjured, except a slight cut on the head. The machine was insured. The delay in the completion of the canal, caused by the loss of the machine, will be a serious injury to Mr. Mott, the proprietor. The injured man's name was Fitzgerald.

Coroner's Examination.

THE "COW BAY" BEATING CASE.

Coroner Hilton, yesterday, visited Mary Manion, the woman accused as an active cause of the death of Maria Franklin, by beating her. She made replies to interrogatories as follows: My name is Mary Manion; I am 35 years of age, a native of Kilkenny, Ireland; reside in Little Water-street, and am a seamstress; I caught her and my husband in bed together; this enraged me, and I beat her with my bare hand and used no weapon to her but my bare shut hand.

Mary was then again consigned to the cell to await the action of the Grand Jury.

POISONED BY MISTAKE.

An inquest was held by Coroner Gamble at the house of Wm. Curtis Noyes, No. 52 Clinton place, on the body of Thomas Tarbens, a native of England, 39 years of age, who came to his death by "taking a large quantity of Tinct. Colchicum by mistake." Deceased was employed as a waiter by Mr Noyes. He had kept some medicine for rheumatism and some brandy in similar bottles in a closet, and drank the former, mistaking it for brandy. Verdict as above.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 33, 38, 59, 61, 66 to 69, 71, 72.

Supreme Court—*Special Term*—Nos. 225, 30, 32, 41, 90, 91, 136, 161, 173, 173½, 177.

Supreme Court—*Circuit*—Nos. 207, 39, 320, 9, 10, 27, 372, 398, 380, 381, 382, 385 to 388.

Superior Court.—Nos 295, 320, 336, 455, 56, 179, 180, 459, 463, 464, 466, 468 to 472, 474 to 489, 491 119, 396.

Common Pleas—*Part* 1—Nos. 1186, 904, 1016, 1089, 1061, 1151, 1158, 1189, 1190 to 1193, 1195, 1196. *Part* 2—Nos. 1167, 666, 1057, 1197 to 1206, 1014, 1092.

Dr. Hunter on the Proofs of the Curability of Consumption by Medicated Inhalation.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: Whatever is true in medicine, as in other departments of science, must be demonstrable by facts, and whatever is demonstrated by facts must be true, however opposed it may be, in itself, to settled opinions on the subject; or, however, in the estimation of some, it may be prejudiced by the *manner* in which it is brought forward, or the *medium* through which it attains publicity.

Of the folly of hoping for the cure of Consumption from any of the usual modes of treatment, I need say nothing. The only question with the invalid is, does Inhalation afford him a better prospect of recovery? This question I purpose to meet by the publication of cases bearing such strong and unanswerable testimony to the success of this mode of treatment, as shall leave none an excuse for doubting in the future.

The following letter is from Professor Michel of the Charleston Medical College, introducing his friend and patient, Mr. Carmalt, of that city:

Charleston, April 21, 1855.

Dr. Hunter—*Dear Sir*: Without the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with you, I take the liberty of addressing you, introducing my friend and patient, Mr. Carmalt, of this city. Mr. Carmalt desires to consult you, as he has suffered from repeated attacks of hemoptisis, which have called into requisition the most efficient remedies in our profession. * * * *

As my friend has expressed his reliance upon the sufficiency of inhalations, we have guarded him against the injudicious use of such means of relief unless administered by a hand as experienced and responsible as your own. While topical applications are undeniably of benefit in affections of the bronchiæ, we cannot too much insist upon a proper degree of caution in cases in which morbid changes may extend further. I have, therefore, referred him to you as best able to counsel him in such matters, and am glad of the opportunity which the occasion affords me of expressing the respectful consideration with which I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant, M. Michel, M. D.

This was a case of extensive and very aggravated pulmonary disease. The hemorrhages from the lungs were severe and frequent, and the body was emaciated to such a degree that the patient was barely able to walk. The usual symptoms of pulmonary disease in an advanced stage were present, and the voice was extremely feeble.

Mr. C. was immediately placed under treatment by Inhalation, and, with the exception of such simple medicines as were necessary from time to time to regulate the general functions of the system, no remedies were administered, by the stomach or in any manner, except through the inhaler. He remained in the vicinity of New-York for several months, during which time he steadily gained in flesh, weight, and strength. Early in July, his appearance was so greatly improved as to be scarcely recognizable. His voice had regained its former strength, and in every respect he was in full convalescence.

Since his return home, I have received the following letter.

Charleston, S. C., Aug. 15, 1855.

Dr. Robert Hunter—*Dear Sir*: I am happy to state that since my arrival here, four weeks since, my health has continued steadily to improve. * * * * The last supply of medicines I received from you when in New-York is now almost exhausted, and it gives me pleasure to repeat in writing what I verbally stated when North, that the benefit I have experienced from your mode of treatment has been truly surprising and promises to restore me permanently to health.

I remain, dear Sir,
Yours, very gratefully and sincerely,
J. W. CARMALT.

The opinion, entertained by Professor Michel, of the dangers by which this case was surrounded, is sufficiently indicated by his reference to the extent of the "*morbid changes*," while his recognition of the necessity for experience and judgment in the administration of medicines under such circumstances is such as might be expected from a medical gentlemen of his great erudition and skill in the profession.

Here we have the testimony of an able Physician and the grateful acknowledgement of an intelligent patient to the efficacy of Inhalation under the most desperate circumstances. If human testimony is of any value, these must have their due weight.

[To be continued.]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
New-York, Oct. 11, 1855. No. 828 Broadway.

To the Lovers of Economy.—A saving of twenty-five per cent. effected in the purchase of Ray's Stocking Knit Under Shirts and Drawers; they are warmer, softer, more durable and cheaper than any other make of undergarments before the public. Call and examine these superior fabrics and judge of their many claims upon your approbation and use.

James E. Ray, Family Hosiery
and Undergarment Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

INSIDE OUT;
OR,
NINE YEARS
IN THE
NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE.
Look out for the commencement of this
☞ STARTLING WORK.
By
JOHN SMITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS,
in the next issue of the
NEW-YORK SUNDAY MERCURY.
Price, THREE CENTS per copy. Mail Subscribers, ONE DOLLAR PER ANNUM in advance. Office, No. 22 Spruce-street.

The New Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent,) lately issued by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

Purdy's National Theatre.—"Mabel, the Child of the Battle Field," and the great—aye, really great—Pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the Farce of "Wilful Murder," are to be performed at this popular Theatre to-night, all the favorites appearing. Don't forget Manager Purdy's benefit to-morrow night.

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light, THAT CANNOT EXPLODE, at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS and FOUNTAIN OIL. Every student and seamstress should have one. Matthew Vandenhoof, No 50 Frankfort-street.

Sebastopol has fallen; so has the price of tea and coffee at the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No 91 Catharine-street, and No 379 Bowery. The Allied Armies of New-York, Brooklyn and the surrounding country, have made sad havoc of our goods for the past month, but having fully replenished our stock of Gunpowder and all other kinds of tea of the choicest varieties, we are ready for another attack by them. Sugars at refiners prices. Vose & Joyce, wholesale and retail dealers in teas and coffee.

☞ The great inhaling remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibitions.
Splendid English Brussels, 8s per yd.
50,000 yds. ingrain at 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yd.
At Hiram Anderson's Great Carpet Establishment, 99 Bowery.

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills are highly recommended for the cure of erysipelas. They act in unison upon the system, cleansing and purifying the blood; and never fail to cure any skin disease, however desperate the case may be. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

☞ Corns, Bunions, Club and Inverted Nails cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. Littlefield & Westervelt, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

WHEN AND WHERE
For the best and cheapest Silk, Merino or Woolen Undergarments and Hosiery,
go to Rankin's Old Stand
No. 104 Bowery.

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held in the lecture-room of the Church of the Pilgrims on Tuesday evening. There was a large attendance and an interesting essay was read by Mr. McGee, entitled "The Practical Christian."

Broke the Suffolk County Jail.

Silas Walton was convicted of burglary, third degree, before the Suffolk County Court of Sessions, last week, and sentenced to State Prison for four years, and a Dutchman was to be tried at the same time, but the prosecution were not ready, so his trial was postponed. Yesterday morning the Sheriff was to take Walton and another prisoner to Sing Sing, but Sunday night they picked their way through the walls of the new jail and escaped. The enclosed is a copy of a letter found in the jail. Mr. Edwards is the jailer.

Mr Edwards I am very Sorry that I gave you so much truble but you Can Not find me if you try if you want me Very bad you can Come to New York as see if I Aint there I am to much for you Eny Way I do this with what tools you find hear I do it in 6 hours this jail is Very unsafe you better go to the old one again

I shall Never be taken alive
You better not trouble me
[The signature was illegible.]

The new Jail was first occupied Sept 20th.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail yesterday evening.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

A communication was presented from the County Treasurer, giving the amount of fines received for violations of the Liquor Law, since that law has been in force, viz: From James Hoyt, Justice, Flatlands, $10; J. O Blachley, Justice, Brooklyn, for July $300, for August $310; from D. K. Smith, Justice, Brooklyn, for July $190, for August $420. Total, $1,230. Placed on file.

An effort was made to adopt plans for a new County Building, to be occupied by the Courts, but failed, and the whole matter was laid upon the table.

After the transaction of some routine business, the Board adjourned.

☞ Coroner Hanford, of Brooklyn is now investigating the causes attending the death of Mrs. Abbe E. Dunbar, who died in the Eastern District last week, under circumstances that induced the belief that her death was caused by an abortion. Nothing as yet has been elicited on the examination to prove this supposition to be true.

☞ The Murdoch Dramatic Association gave a private performance on Tuesday evening, at the Dramatic Hall, Grand-street, the pieces chosen being "Richelieu," and "Faint Heart never won Fair Lady." All went off well.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

This Court assembled in Brooklyn yesterday to receive the Grand Jury. That body presented nearly one hundred indictments, and having completed their labors, were discharged.

Several parties who had been in custody for a long time, in default of finding bail and on suspicion of being guilty of some offence or other against the laws, were discharged upon motion of the District Attorney. One of the parties so discharged was John Stogen, committed by Justice Jacobs, of the Eastern District of Brooklyn, on a charge of larceny.

In this case the District Attorney stated that Justice Jacobs had failed to forward to him the minutes of examination or the means of bringing this case before the Grand Jury. A similar neglect also had occurred in the case of Patrick Heali, now held for burglary. He asked for an order to compel the Justice to show cause why he had not sent the testimony taken at the examinations, or that he be held for contempt.

The Court adjourned to the 18th inst.

Freshets In New-Hampshire—Crops Destroyed

Correspondence of the Boston Traveller.

Plymouth, N. H., Monday, Oct 8 1855.

We have just got over one of the severest freshets that has occurred in this region for many years. The rain of Sunday night last raised the rivers so high as to overflow all the intervals, and the quantity of corn, beans, potatoes and other crops carried off or destroyed has been very great. The waters subsided on Thursday, but the same night another very heavy rain raised the rivers again, higher in some places than before. Highways are cut to pieces, and a great many road bridges carried away.

On Wednesday a culvert in the railroad was washed out in Holderness, and another in Rumney, preventing the passage of any trains on that day. On Friday there was another break at Wentworth, and a bridge abutment partly undermined at Haverhill. These damages are now repaired. The mail train up on Saturday passed through, and to day all the trains are in motion again as usual.

From Rio.—Extract from a private letter from Rio de Janeiro, dated Aug 25, 1855:

Coffee—The old crop was very large, but the opinion now is that supplies will fall off. The next picking of the present lot will be unusually late, say October, when there is generally much rain, which will probably lead to the loss of much of the crop, which, even under the most favorable weather, promises very poorly. Some of the planters who last year made 20,000 arrobes, do not expect to make over 3,000 arrobes this crop.

☞ Yellow Fever at the South.—At New-Orleans during the week ending the 30th ult. there were 70 yellow fever deaths. John M. Owen, Esq., editor of the *Star*, published at Macon, Miss., died of yellow fever at Mobile on the 1st inst. At Montgomery, Ala., the *Mail* newspaper has suspended publication, Mr. Hooper, its editor, being ill, and all the compositors, alarmed at the fever, having left the town. At Canton, Miss., there had been 35 deaths up to the 23d ult.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ The corner stone of the New-Jersey State Normal School at Trenton, was laid on Tuesday by Governor Price. Speeches were made by Governor Price, Judge Naar and Dr. Phillips. About 5,000 people were present. The school has already thirty students, and is in operation.

Sting Comby.

In Camden, N. J., on Friday, Mrs. Briggs attempted to chastise one of her children with a switch, which was thrown into a swarm, which continued so long that frightfulness and death ensued. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of "death from asphyxia."

Santa Ana.—The Washington *Star*, referring to the rumor that Santa Ana has arrived in Washington, says:

"The evidence on which this belief arises is not, however, sufficient to induce us to credit the story, in view of the fact that his cork limb and his remarkable physiognomy together, are such personal marks (of which he could not rid himself to wear incognito,) as would render his presence in the United States, without the fact being known to the world, almost a physical improbability. The last published accounts of him (from the West Indies,) represent him as in the Island of St. Thomas."

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Edward M. Ensign to Hattie, only daughter of Mr. John Ross, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Oct 8 by Rev. Mr. Armitage, Henry Bogert to Helen A. Evans, eldest daughter of R. M. Evans, of San Francisco

☞ California papers please copy

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Right Rev. Horatio Potter, George H Houghton to Caroline Graves, daughter of John Anthon Esq.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. L. Shuck, Mr. Alfred H Camp, of Norwalk Conn formerly of New-York, to Miss M. Cornelia Meyer, daughter of Henry Meyer, Esq., of this City.

☞ Connecticut papers please copy

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev Mr Hegarth, at the house of the bride's father, Dr E R Masters, of Bermuda, and Miss Sleebena Champney, of the former place.

In Brooklyn, E D., Oct 10 by Rev. J D Wells, Robert M. Roorbach, of New-York, to Jerusha Raymond, of Brooklyn, E. D.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct 9 at the Church of the Holy Trinity by Rev John A Paddock Mr Henry Peaks, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss Louisa E Leland, of Apalachicola, Fla.

At Port Chester, on Wednesday morning, Oct 10, at St. Peter's Church, by Rev. Isaac Peck, Mr. Charles J. White, of New Brunswick, N. J., to Miss Mary Ann Abendroth, daughter of Wm. S. Abendroth, of the former place.

In Southport, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct 9 at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J S Purdy, Ferdinand Nolteneer, of Savannah, Ga to Margaret E, second daughter of Justus Sherwood, M. D.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 9, suddenly Edward A., youngest son of Jane E and the late James T Goodliff, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct. 12 at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother No 43 West 12th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, Mr. James Hoyt, after a lingering illness, rejoicing in his departure from this land of the dying to that of the living, at 1 o'clock P M, aged 34 years 2 months and 20 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of his father-in-law, Mr. Uriah Ryder, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral without further notice, this day, (Thursday,) at 3½ o'clock P M, from his late residence, No. 316 Bridge-st.

☞ Peru papers please copy

In Williamsburg on Wednesday morning, Oct 10, Cornelia Walker, daughter of Robert H Corbett, aged 16 months and 12 days

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from the residence of Dr. Bogart, No 99 South 6th st.

At Belleville, N J., on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Samuel Barclay Jr., second son of James H and the late Mary Ann Barclay, aged 3 years and 12 days

His remains were taken to Glenwood on Wednesday, 10th inst., and interred with his mother and brother.

At Rahway, N J., on Saturday, Oct 6, of consumption, Augustus J. Freeman in the 34th year of his age.

☞ Chicago papers please copy

At Middletown Conn., on Monday evening, Oct 8 Hon. Samuel D Hubbard, aged 66 years

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 10.

2,000	Virginia 6s	98	
2,000	do	98½	
1,000	Missouri 6s	88	
5,000	do	b3	88½
5,000	Erie Bonds '75		87½
5,000	Ill Cen R R 6s	c60	79½
25,000	do		79
100	Canton Company	c50	38½
100	do		25½
100	Nicar. Transit Co	b60	19½
30	Penn. Coal Co		101
100	Cumb. Coal Co		2½
25	Ill. Central R. R.		90
75	Galena & Chic. R. R.		122½
100	Cum. Coal Co		6
	Erie Railroad		55
	do		55
	do	b30	55½
	do	b30	55½
	do	b30	55½
	do	b30	55½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	82½
	do	s60	81½
	do	s3	81½
	do	s60	81
100	Harlem Railroad		16
	Harlem Preferred		31
200	Reading Railroad	s60	94
	do	s3	93½
100	do	b60	93½
	do	s30	37
	do	b60	37
	do		37
50	Gal & Chi. R R.	b3	123
13	do		c122
14	do		c122½
100	Chi & Rock I R R.	s5	95½
50	do	c	95
100	do		94½

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Tennessee 6s. '90	s4	94½
1,000	Missouri 6s	88	
5,000	do	b3	88½
5,000	Erie Bonds '75		87½
5,000	Ill Cen R R 6s	c60	79½
25,000	do		79
100	Canton Company	s30	38½
100	do		25½
100	Nicar. Transit Co	b60	19½
30	Penn. Coal Co		101
100	Cumb. Coal Co		2½
25	Ill. Central R. R.		90
75	Galena & Chic. R. R.		122½
200	Reading Railroad	b3	94½
200	do	s4	94
100	Erie Railroad	s4m	55
350	do		55½
900	do		56
500	do	b60	55½
100	do	s4m	55½
100	do	b30	55½
100	do	b30	55½
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60	82½
	do	s60	81½
300	do	s3	81½
25	do		94½

Wednesday, Oct. 10—P. M.

The condition of Money affairs in France; the diminished Specie strength and greatly expanded paper credits of her National Bank; the speculative movements, on a scale so gigantic as to overshadow the Bank of the new *Credit Mobilier*; the result of the harvest, and the continued and increasing expenditures of the War against Russia, constitute, at the present time, an interesting subject of review. In France, itself, there is, just now, more anxiety *felt* than *written* on the state of financial affairs, and the existence of an outward prosperity of trade throughout the Empire, and the actual full and remunerative employment of labor, are such as to remove, to a more distant day than the facts would warrant, the popular apprehension of a crisis. Remote from the scene of Speculative excitement on the Paris Bourse, the transatlantic reader is almost prepared, from the tenor of the money news by the last two steamers, and on comparing the rapid multiplication of Credits for four months past, and the inverse loss of Coin in the Bank, to conclude that the Empire is on the eve of an exclusive Paper currency, which, by a single word, Louis Napoleon may at any moment decree. It is barely possible that the Specie reserve of the Bank may have reached its lowest point on the recent publication of the September report. If so, all speculation on the early suspension of payments is without practical use. On the other hand, if the drain has since continued, it is not probable that the Emperor will suffer the reserve to be exhausted, or to fall below Thirty or Forty Millions Dollars—it was then $56 400,000—before his measures will be taken to avert a complete drain; particularly if distrust should suddenly take the place of confidence and speculation in the extraordinary movements of the vast machine of Credit, which has sprung into existence and importance under his decree of November 1852, in the shape of the Joint Stock *Credit Mobilier*, of which we shall have more to say presently.

The Specie reserve of the Bank of France in the year 1852 reached the large sum of $121,000,000. Before the actual declaration of war against Russia in 1854, and the alliance, offensive and defensive, with England, the sum total had fallen to about one hundred millions. At the end of the first year of the war, or on the official report of May 10, 1855, the figure stood $82,107,000. This was only four months before the latest monthly report of September 3, in which we have the reduced sum of $56,400,000. As between these last two exhibits, the credit or paper movements of the Bank compare as follows:

May 10, 1855.

Circulation	$125,280,000
Private Deposits	31,958,000
Cash in Bank	82,107 000
Private Loans	60,638,000

September 8, 1855.

Circulation	$199,110,000
Private Deposits	54,150,000
Cash in Bank	30,400,000
Private Loans	83,000,000

The capital and movement of the Bank on the Public Securities of the Government and French Railways were as follows:

May 10, 1855.

Treasury Deposit	$10,904,000
Capital Stock	17,800,000
Rest or Surplus Profits	9,340,000
Advances on Government Stocks	20,844,000
Advanced to Government in 1848	11,540,000
Railway Advances	15,448,000

September 8, 1855.

Treasury Deposit	$25,250,000
Capital and Rest	20,000,000
Government Stocks	30,700,000
Advanced in 1848	11,540 000
Railway Advances	21,960,000

The grand total of the Bank movement in May was, in Francs, 993,733,509. In September, 1,066,673,100. It will be noticed that while the Gold has fallen off $25,707,000, the Bank has increased its Private Loans $22,273,000, and although the Government Aid is now apparently $25,250,000 against $10 204,000 in May, in the shape of a Treasury Deposit, the Bank has advanced $30,700 000 on Government Securities alone; besides running up its Railway advances from $15,448,000 in May to $21,960,000 in September. The capital and reserved profits of the Bank are only $20,000,000. The first subscription in 1852 to the *Credit Mobilier* was $12 000 000, with the privilege of increasing its means in Stock or Debentures to $120 000 000—say one hundred and twenty millions of dollars. The concern has not been chary of this privilege. Its dividends in Cash and Scrip have been such as to tempt speculation beyond measure, and from the par of $100, its shares have recently been run up to $350, and down again to $220! The nature of its privileges and business is thus described in the London *Daily News*:

"The Joint Stock Company (*Société Anonyme*) of the *Credit Mobilier* was authorized by a decree of 18th November, 1852. Its social capital amounts to sixty million francs, in 120,000 shares of 500 francs each, entirely paid up, and payable to bearer. After the complete employment of the "social" funds, the obligations created by the Company may amount to ten times its capital, or 600 millions of francs. It is authorized to deal in all kinds of public securities of companies established or to be established: to issue bonds (*sea propres obligations*) equal in amount to the sums it employs in purchasing or subscribing for shares; to sell or pledge all kinds of shares, bonds, or obligations, or exchange them for others; to make offers for all kinds of loans or public works, and to cede or sell them; to tend on public funds, on the deposit of shares and other public securities, and to open current credit accounts on the deposit of such securities; to receive money on accounts current; to undertake the business of companies, pay their dividends, &c.; to take charge, on deposit, of all titles to shares in the various enterprises it is authorized to engage in. The administration of the affairs of the Company is vested in a council of fifteen, and five administrators, who execute the decrees of the council. The general meeting (which is held once a year—in April) is composed of two hundred of the largest shareholders: a quorum may be formed by forty members, representing the tenth part of the social capital.

The extent to which the operations of a company thus constituted and administered, and embracing so wide a field of action, may affect the industrial enterprise of France and Europe, may be inferred from a glance at the various companies which are working under its auspices and management. There are the Company of Austrian Railways; the General Omnibus Company; the General Mar time Company; (constituted to conduct the transportation of Coolies to the French West India Islands;) and among French Railways, that of the South, or the Pyrenees, of the Ardennes, and the Great Central Railway. Nor is the Company satisfied with these enormous speculations—meddling with every department of enterprise in many countries: our readers will have seen, by our yesterday's impression, that it is actually in treaty for a contemplated Portuguese railway, and for the projected railway from Venice to Trieste. Well may a contemporary say—'We doubt whether anything so grand has been seen in France since the days of the Law and Mississippi scheme.'

The *Credit Mobilier* is, in fact, a rival, and in all monetary crises a counter agent to the Bank of France. When the latter seeks to impress upon the speculative public the necessity of reefing their sails, the *Credit Mobilier* encourages and enables them to bolt all sail, in this it is backed by the same government which we have seen interfere, within these few days, to prevent the Bank of France from adopting the prudent and necessary measure of raising its rate of discount. The financial policy of the Empire, which these facts reveal in so startling a light, has undeniably had the effect of encouraging, and seriously extending throughout France, a speculative mania—to which the country has at all times been too much predisposed. Capitalists—small and large—have left the slow pursuit of commercial profit to embark in ventures at the Bourse. At Court, in the streets, in theatres and private saloons, the rise and fall of *rentes*, or shares, form the great topic of discussion and personal interest. Men feel, as they walk the Boulevards and mark the excited faces discussing in groups the fluctuations of the day, that such a state of things is a national evil, and pregnant with ruin to innumerable individuals and families. True, the resources of France are enormous—true, her revenue has largely increased, and, with political security, there is every hope for her future; but these bright spots on her national horizon are for the time overcast by a monetary system, the evil fruits of which are already beginning to be recognized.

The first effect of the foreign news telegraphed this morning from the *Canada*, steamer, at Halifax, was not favorable to the Stock Market, but before the close of the early Board prices assumed considerable firmness, and closed in the afternoon much the same as yesterday. The further advance in the Bank of England rate of interest, to 5 ₩ cent., though not wholly unexpected, creates, of course, additional concern in the Money movements of the Allied States of Western Europe, particularly so in view of the singular position to which we have just made reference, of the financial aspect of affairs in France, and the heavy demand for Grain in both countries. Fortunately for the United States, we have abundant means of supplying their Bread deficiencies, however considerable they are likely to prove, and because of this, our position may be esteemed at least a highly favored, if not altogether a settled one. The Grain market to-day exhibited renewed activity, and a further advance in prices, under the accounts by the *Canada*. The Money demand in Wall-street was active, and some of the Stock Brokers paid liberal differences to carry over their Stocks. State Loans were lower for Missouris and Indianas. Railway Bonds—such of them, at least, which are actively dealt in at the Board—were steady. The Road Stocks, active in Erie. The transfer books were reopened; about 400 transfers made, and nearly 70,000 shares settled at the office; being the accumulated transactions of the twelve business days during the shutting of the books. The stock closed 55¼ at the Second Board. A delegation from the Central Company are in town, holding conference with the Erie Direction in regard to the late disagreement and uncalled-for competition in freight and passenger charges, and although nothing has yet been determined upon, there is, we understand late this evening, a fair prospect of mutual agreement. The Boston steamer sailed to-day with $411,000 in Gold sent from this City by the Agent of the Rothschilds. The rates of Foreign Bills closed unsteady, and generally lower; we quote on London 109@109¼; n

New-York Daily Times.

DR. KANE HOME AGAIN.

The Second and Third Arctic Expeditions Safely Ended.

Arrival of Propeller Arctic and Bark Release at New-York.

THE ADVANCE LEFT IN THE ICE.

NEW LANDS FOUND.

A Bridge of Ice from Greenland to the Continent.

AN OPEN SEA FOUND.

NO TRACES OF SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.

LATITUDE 82° 30' N. REACHED.

LIFE IN THE FROZEN REGIONS.

ON SLEDGES FOR THIRTY DAYS.

Detailed and Interesting Account of the two Expeditions.

DR. KANE'S OWN ACCOUNT.

DR. KANE, the intrepid Arctic navigator, after having been given up as lost, has returned safe home, with the loss of but three men on his whole expedition. He left his brig frozen up in the Arctic Sea, on the 24th of May, 1855, went three hundred miles over the ice to the sea, and then in open boats thirteen hundred miles to Upernavik in Greenland. After waiting for upward of a month, a Danish trading ship found them there, and after a subsequent delay of a fortnight, they were taken on board and proceeded homeward. At Lievely on Disko Island, 250 miles south of Upernavik, the Danish vessels fell in with the American Searching Expedition, under Lieut HARTSTEIN, and the party were transferred to the *Arctic* and *Release*, which vessels reached this port last evening

Readers will remember that by this arrival we have the return at the same time of two parties of Arctic Expeditionists—the Kane Expedition, without its vessel, but with all but three of its men, and the Hartstein Expedition, with its two vessels and men, all safe and sound. The De Haven Expedition was sent out May 2, 1850, by MR. GRINNELL, to search for Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. DR. KANE was surgeon on board.

The Kane Expedition started May 31, 1853, under command of DR. KANE, and expected to be back in two years. It had but one vessel—the brig *Advance*. For more than a year back its fate was esteemed very doubtful; and when last Spring it was proposed to send out a party to search for it, the proposition met with far less favor than its friends desired, because it was thought almost a settled fact that Dr. KANE and his party were past all hope of recovery. Congress, however, favored the proposition, and two vessels were dispatched on the search on the 4th of June, 1855 They have found the lost searchers for FRANKLIN, and restored them to thousands of surprised and rejoicing friends. Since the third expedition's sailing, no news had been brought back of them, and we had not time to publish the steamer *Union's* report of the expedition's return off Sandy Hook, before they came to anchor off the Battery, [illegible] with the overwhelming welcomes of their friends. The Doctor has improved in personal appearance in his absence. He brings home a bronzed face, a long and heavy black beard, a shock of hair just whitening a little—a sort of dark iron grey—a stouter body, and a hand with a hearty grip in it. The greatest interest of course pertains to his story. We give it as we took it from his lips:

THE SECOND ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

The Trials and Results of the Expedition—Information from Dr Kane and others.

The Expedition succeeded in crossing Melville Bay and reaching the headland of Smith's Sound as early as the 6th of August, 1853. Finding the ice to the North completely impenetrable, they were forced to attempt a temporary passage along the coast, where the rapid tides, running at the rate of four miles an hour, with a rise and fall of sixteen feet, had worn a temporary opening. Previous to taking this step, which involved great risk,—which was, in fact, equal to a sacrifice of the brig in which Dr. KANE was,—a Francis metallic life-boat, with a *cache* of provisions, was concealed as a means of retreat.

The penetration of the pack-ice was attended by many obstacles. The vessel grounded with every tide, and but for her extreme strength she would not have been able to sustain the shocks She was several times on her beam ends, and once on fire from the upsetting of the stoves.

Some idea of this peculiar navigation may be formd by a knowledge of the fact of her loosing her jibboom, best bower anchor and bulwarks, besides about 600 fathoms of warping line. They were cheered, however, by a small daily progress; and by the 10th of September, 1853, they had succeeded in gaining the northern face of Greenland, at a point never reached before.

Here the young ice froze around the vessel, and compelled them to seek a Winter asylum, in which they experienced a degree of cold much below any previous registration. *Whisky froze in November, and for four months in the year the mercury was solid daily.* The mean annual temperature was five degrees below zero. This is the greatest degree of cold ever experienced by man, and their Winter quarters were nearer the Pole than ever before occupied.

The scurvy was easily controlled, but the most fearful, as well as the most novel, feature of the Winter was a tetanus, or lockjaw, which defied all treatment. It carried away fifty-seven of the best Esquimaux sledge dogs, and was altogether a frightful scourge.

THE SEARCH.

The operations of search were commenced as early as March—the first parties, under the personal charge of Dr. KANE, crossing the ice at a temperature of *fifty-seven degrees below zero.* The loss of their dogs obliged them, as an only alternative, to adopt this early travel. Many of the party were frost-bitten, and underwent an amputation of the toes. It was by means of these efforts that the Expedition succeeded in bringing back its results. The parties were in the field as late as the 10th of July, only ceasing from labor when the winter's darkness rendered it impossible to travel

THE GEOGRAPHICAL RESULTS OF THE EXPEDITION.

Greenland has been followed by Dr. KANE, and surveyed, with a coast line towards the Atlantic, fronting due North, until a stupendous glacier checked their progress. This mass of ice rose in lofty grandeur to a height of five hundred feet, abutting into the sea. It undoubtedly is the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland—or, in other words, the only barrier between Greenland and the Atlantic. It is, however, an effectual barrier to all future explorations. This glacier, in spite of the difficulties of falling bergs, were followed out to sea, the party rafting themselves across open water, spaces upon masses of ice In this way they succeeded in traveling eighty miles along its base, and traced it into a new north-ish land. (This glacier is, we believe, the largest discovered by any navigator;

THE NEW LAND.

This new land, thus connected to Greenland, by protruding ice, is named WASHINGTON. The large bay which intervenes between it and Greenland, bears, we understand, the name of Mr. GEORGE PEABODY, one of the projectors of the Expedition. This ice connection of the Old and New Worlds, is a feature of singular and romantic interest.

The range of the sledge journeys may be understood from the fact, that the entire circuit of Smith's Sound had been effected, and its shores completely charted.

THE OPEN POLAR SEA.

But the real discovery of the Expedition is the *open Polar Sea.* The channel leading to these waters was entirely free from ice, and this feature was rendered more remarkable by the existence of a solid belt of ice, extending more than one hundred and twenty-five miles to the southward. (This sea verifies the views of Dr KANE, as expressed to the Geographical Society before his departure.)

The looking of the surf against this frozen beach of ice was, we are assured, impressive beyond description. Several gentlemen with whom we have conversed, speak of it with wonder and admiration.

An area of three thousand square miles was seen, entirely free from ice. This channel has been named after Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY, late Secretary of the Navy, under whose auspices the Expedition was taken.

The land to the north and west of this channel has been charted as high as 82° 30'. *This is the newest land to the Pole yet discovered.* It bears the name of MR HENRY GRINNELL, the founder of the expedition which bears his name

THE WINTER OF 1854-55.

The extreme severity of the previous season made it evident that the brig could not be liberated before the Winter set in She was fast imprisoned in the centre of a large field of ice. The provisions, although abundant, were not calculated to resist scurvy, and the fuel, owing to the emergencies of the previous Winter, was deficient in quantity.

Under these trying circumstances Dr. KANE, with a party of volunteers, on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, in hopes of meeting the English expeditions, and thus giving relief to his associates, passed in an open boat over the track of BAFFIN'S travel, riding out a heavy gale. They found an uninterrupted barrier of ice, extending in one great horseshoe from Jones' to Murchison's Sounds, and were forced, after various escapes, to return to the brig.

During the Winter that ensued, they adopted the habits of the Esquimaux, *living upon raw walrus meat,* and surrounding themselves with walls of moss. In spite of these precautions, the scurvy advanced with steady progress, but by the aid of a single team of dogs, Dr. KANE succeeded in effecting a communication with the Esquimaux, seventy miles to the southward, (the coldest drive, according to the Doctor, that he ever had.) By the system of mutual assistance, the Expedition exchanged meat with the Esquimaux, and by organizing a hunt relieved their party.

At one time, every man of the Expedition, except Dr, KANE and Mr. BONSELL, were confined to their bunks with scurvy. Dr KANE had to cook, cut ice &c., and Mr. BONSELL had to do other menial service. By Providential interference the party escaped without a single death.

ESCAPE TO THE SOUTH

The great belt of ice made it clear that no relief expedition from the South could reach the party in time to prevent their imprisonment for a third Winter, which, with their deficiency of fuel, would have proved most disastrous, if not fatal. Under these circumstances, Dr. KANE wisely determined to abandon his brig, and attempt to descend to the South by a combination of boats and sledges.

In accordance with this view they left the brig on the 17th of May—the temperature at that time being 3° below zero. They crossed a belt of ice 81 miles in diameter, dragging their boats behind them, and carrying four sick comrades by means of a dog sledge. After a travel of 316 miles, with 21 days of constant exposure, they reached Cape Alexander and embarked in open water. Their guns supplied them with animal food, no provisions being carried in the boats except powdered breadstuffs and tallow. (Tallow, says the Dr., is a very good thing.)

From Cape Alexander they traveled to the southward, sometimes over ice, sometimes through water, shooting eider duck and seal, and collecting enough fuel to keep the party in good condition. At Cape Parking they cut up their spare boats and sledges for fuel, and left the coast. Striking out into the open sea of Melville Bay, they then steered for the North Danish settlements of Greenland. Here they providentially landed on the 6th of August, in vigorous health, after their travel of 1,300 *miles and eighty-one days of constant exposure.*

LEAVING THE COAST—FALLING IN WITH HARTSTEIN'S EXPEDITION.

From Upernivik, the largest of these settlements, they took passage in a Danish sailing vessel for England. By great good fortune, they touched at Disc, where they were met by Capt. HARTSTEIN'S Expedition. This last searching Expedition had found the ice of Smith's Sound still unbroken, but having communicated with the Esquimaux, had heard of the departure of Dr KANE and had retraced their steps.

THE DEATHS ON THE EXPEDITION.

The Expedition has to mourn the loss of three of its comrades, two of whom perished of lockjaw, and one from abscess, following upon a frozen extremity. These men may be said to have fallen in the direct discharge of a noble duty. Their names are, acting carpenter, CHRISTIAN OHLSEN; JEFFERSON BAKER and PETER SCHUBERT, volunteers.

The Story of the Steward.

MR. WILLIAM MORTON, Ship's Steward on board the *Advance*, has furnished us the following very interesting account of the progress of the Expedition, of the life aboard the ship, of the health of the crew, and of the rescue of the party, with incidental matters connected with the cruise. MR. MORTON returns in excellent health, having suffered no disasters except that his heel was badly frozen, and that he still limps in consequence of the injury. He states as follows:

We left the port of New-York, on board the brig *Advance*, under command of Lieut. KANE, on Tuesday, 31st May, 1853, two years and five months ago. Our voyage out was performed without incident. After the usual run we entered Davis' Straits, following the route of Arctic-bound vessels, sailed through Baffin's Bay, penetrated to Smith's Sound, returned through Barrow's Straits, and finally took up our first Winter's quarters in Rensselaer Bay in the month of September, 1853. Since that period, the vessel has not moved from her position. The ice is closely packed around her, and there is no open water within ninety miles. She will probably remain there until she breaks up.

The number of persons on board the *Advance* was less than twenty They were as follows:

Commander—Lieut. E. K. KANE.
First Officer—JOHN WALL WILSON.
Second Officer—HENRY BROOKS.
Third Officer—AMOS BRONSELL.
Fourth Officer—JAMES MCGEARY.
Steward—WILLIAM MORTON.
Cook—PETER SHEPHERD.
Surgeon and Naturalist—DR. J. J. HAYES.
Astronomer—AUGUSTUS SONTAG.
Daguerreotypist—Mr. BOUSALL.
Assistant Daguerreotypist—HENRY GOODFELLOW.
Seamen.—GEORGE STEPHENSON, JEFFERSON T. BAKER, GEORGE J. WHITTELL, WILLIAM E. GODFREY, GEORGE REILLEY, C. BLAKE.

Three of this number have died, viz:

1. PETER SHEPHERD, ship's cook; died after amputation of the foot.
2 CHRISTIAN OHLSEN, carpenter.
3. JEFFERSON T. BAKER, seaman.

OHLSEN died on the return home, and was buried at Littleton Island.

The health of the Expedition was otherwise excellent. The Scurvy has prevailed to some extent, but it yielded to regimen, exercise and cleanliness. Life on board the ship was diversified by the best amusements we could contrive, by excursions, and by various exercises. We made several sledge journeys to the Northward and all around. Some of these excursions were made when the temperature was exceedingly low, and the length of our journeys varied from a few miles to twenty, twenty-five and thirty miles. On these trips we took our provisions on sledges, camped at night under tents rigged over the sledges, and on one occasion were absent for thirty days. The point at which the vessel is nipped is about in latitude 80°. On our longest journey to the Northward, we reached 80° 30'.

TEMPERATURE—CURIOUS FACT.

For nearly two months in the year—that is, in July and part of August, the weather was very fine The sun was up night and day, and when its beams fell direct, the temperature was comfortable, almost hot; the thermometer marking perhaps 80 to 90 degrees. It was a peculiar fact, however, that while the sun was hot enough to melt the ice, where its rays had full power, the ice still held firm in the shade; so that while on the sunny side ice melted, on the other water would freeze. After the middle of August, the Winter rapidly closed in, and by September, or at the time when the *Advance* was caught, the season was already far advanced.

THE ESQUIMAUX WILL STEAL

The distance of the Winter quarters from the nearest Esquimaux settlement was seventy miles. Notwithstanding the distance, however, the Indians made frequent visits to the ship. They came over the ice, in sledges drawn by dogs; and these animals made rapid journeys—traveling often as much as seven or eight knots an hour. The Esquimaux women were often on board the vessel. Both men and women were sometimes taken in, lodged and fed, and they usually behaved well, but they are great thieves by nature, and will steal everything they can lay their hands on, without regarding its use at all. The only articles of which they appeared to understand the purpose, were knives, rope, and implements of iron. Of philosophical instruments, ship's apparatus, and the ordinary appliances of civilized life, they had not the most distant conception. They stole them because they loved to steal. It was all. In person they are stout, of low stature, and very fat They have no boats, and depend wholly for means of transport upon their dogs and sledges.

HOW TIME WAS PASSED ON BOARD THE SHIP.

Life on shipboard was regular and orderly. There was a time for everything, and everything was in its place. Capt. KANE and the officers were untiring in the discharge of the duties of their posts, and the men appeared contented and hearty The ship was abundantly provisioned, and the diet was wholesome and various At seven bells, or about 7½ o'clock in the morning, all hands turned out. Breakfast was taken at eight. The duties of the ship were then performed; the decks were cleansed, and things were put in order for the day. Sledge parties were then apportioned, for the sake of exercise, and short trips were made in different directions, for two or three miles By the time the parties had all returned to the ship it was nearly noon. At four bells—2 o'clock—dinner was served. After this, there was nothing to do, except to read, talk, laugh, if there was anything to laugh at, keep warm and be jolly. Another meal presently followed, and at 9 to 10 o'clock at night the ship and all in it were silent, the lights, except those above deck, were extinguished, and the watches were set. This, with very slight variations, was the regular routine on board the ship during the whole period of nearly two years.

WHAT THEY ATE AND WHAT THEY DRANK.

The articles of diet on board the ship were not only good and nourishing, but exceedingly palatable. Pemmican, meat biscuit, walrus, seal, beef, pork and game were in abundance. In the midst of the cold there was no want of the good things of this life. *Pemmican* is beef, dried and ground, and then saturated with beef or pork fat; there is as much nourishment in one pound of it as there is in four pounds of ordinary beef. It is of pleasant taste, and is already partially cooked. It is not unpalatable without any preparation whatever, but is commonly used after being mixed with a sufficient quantity of Indian meal and water to cause it to adhere, and is then fit to fry or stew. It is a wholesome dish. GAIL BORDEN'S meat biscuit I consider an excellent article; it was much used on long us. Walrus' meat is strong, coarse, and of a gamelike flavor, but very good We did not fancy it at first, but learned to like it. We frequently went walrus hunting and were compelled to chase the animals for some distance. They are a wild animal, and never showed fight; they frequently came near the ship The seals we killed as they came up through holes in the ice. The flesh of these animals has an oily flavor, not very palatable, but the men, by dint of practice, finally relished it handsomely We killed a great many seal.

In St. John, Newfoundland, we had obtained supplies of beef and mutton, which we mutton—that is, we took out all the bones, in order to preserve it fresh. We took out eggs in abundance, and these were a staple article of diet. Salt pork and beef were alternated with fresh meats,

We had large supplies of game,—the eider duck, the little auk, and the dovekey The *dovekey* may be described as a little duck, one quarter the size of the ordinary fowl; its flesh is delicate and good. The little auk is a very small bird, hardly larger than a man's hand The eider duck is very large. Of all these birds there was a supply as large as could have been desired The diet of the men was varied so as to preserve their health, and salt meats were entirely dropped from the bill of fare in all cases of scurvy. At one time all hands were all down with this disease, except Dr. KANE and Mr BONSALL; but the scurvy was not generally prevalent, and the small number of deaths on board has already been mentioned. The preserved vegetables taken out by the Expedition were in good preservation.

No regular rations of spirits were served out It was very necessary to have liquor in cases of sickness, but none was used regularly, pure or all.

HOW THE *ADVANCE* WAS FORSAKEN.

We abandoned the *Advance* on the 20th of May last, having passed twenty months on board the ship while she was ice-bound. It having been determined that the vessel should be abandoned, we made preparations for departure. The philosophical instruments, the record of the cruise, and the necessary supplies of clothing and provisions were placed in the ships' boats and on sledges, and on the morning of the 24th of May we left the ship, intending to make our way down through Melville Bay to the Danish settlement, during the Summer. Our trip was made in safety. We dragged our boats over the ice, at night put them up for shelter, and spread a tent over each of them, and of the seventeen persons who composed our party we lost but one—Mr OHLSEN, whom we buried at Littleton Island. He was a young man, probably 32 or 33 years of age, and has left a family. Dr. KANE received the poor fellow's dying messages.

On the 6th of August, without further mishap, we reached the settlement of Upernivik, where we were hospitably entertained during the whole period that we remained, upwards of a month, awaiting the arrival of the Danish ship, which usually makes that port about the first of September on a trading voyage. The ship, (the *Mary Ann*, from Copenhagen) remained in port for two weeks, discharging and receiving cargo; and when she was ready for sea, we embarked on board of her for home. At Lievely, on Disco Island, we fell in with the American receiving vessels, the *Arctic* and *Release*, which had been in search of us and had returned, running down the Coast, looking for us. This point is two hundred and fifty miles south of Upernivik.

Captain KANE and some others, myself included, went on board the *Release*, and the remainder on board the *Arctic*. Our homeward voyage was performed without any remarkable occurrence, the party returning in good health and spirits At a late hour this afternoon we anchored off the Battery.

An Open Polar Sea.

FROME, one of the seamen who sailed in the *Advance*, the following facts were gleaned:

Our further progress by the ship was intercepted by limitless fields of solid ice. DR KANE disembarked, and commenced the overland journey north in his canine conveyances, consisting of a caravan of 60 Esquimaux and Labrador dogs, harnessed to sledges, carrying, besides the forty weapons, &c., provisions for several months, a monument prepared in this City, to be erected on the spot where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and party are supposed to have perished.

The party journeyed north over ice and snow at the rate of sixty miles per day, amid a scenery described as awfully grand; the limitless plain presenting to the eye one vast barren waste, and save the dismal moaning of the Arctic winds silence everywhere prevailed. At length, after incredible toil, further progress was intercepted by a vast open sea, extending in front and on either side until lost in distance

The thermometer had for several days indicated a gradual increased temperature until it had reached Zero; on the shores of this Northern Sea it indicated a much higher temperature. The waters of this sea, as well as the adjacent soil, indicated a temperature of from 40° to 45° A species of grass and fine weed on the shores, and great numbers of herbiferous and other animal and birds, hitherto unknown to naturalists, were feeding or roaming in fearless indifference

The *Relief* has brought home a living bird resembling, in some respects, the silver Grouse. This bird was caught, while young, on the shores, and has become entirely domesticated, and seems highly pleased with its new acquaintances.

FATE OF THE ADVANCE

From the same source we gleaned the following interesting statement:

The *Advance* had been frozen in the ice for two Winters. During this long, weary imprisonment, fuel became short, and Captain KANE was compelled to convert the floors, inner planking, stairs, and finally the very doors to the cabins, in which himself and officers lodged, into fuel

At length loosing all hope of escape by the breaking up of the ice, his provisions growing short, and men sick, the boats were dragged over the ice to the open sea, and with his faithful but brave companions, betook themselves to the open sea in their boats After suffering all but death it, if and the loss of three of his brave companions, landing the survivors, Captain KANE reached a Danish settlement sometime in June last.

Of the sixty dogs taken out by Captain KANE, all perished but two, which he has brought home with him.

Prior to embarking for home in the *Relief*, he was desirous of ascertaining what was the fate of the *Advance*. In consequence of the ice he was unable to approach within some twenty miles of his ship, and it was deemed imprudent to hazard his men, in their feeble condition, in a journey to the imprisoned ship over the ice.

A seal fisher was fell in with, when Captain KANE by signs, inquired concerning his ship. The Esquimaux replied by signs. Thrusting his spear between the ice in an erect position, he informed Captain KANE that the ship was still in the ice.

In answer to further inquiry as to her condition, he was informed that the sails had been taken off for tents, and the ropes for fishing purposes by the natives. And, holding the bowl of his clay pipe between his hands, with the stem erect, pointing in the direction of the *Advance*, he crushed the bowl between his hands, the stem still continuing erect, meaning to communicate that one ship was still embedded in the ice; that her masts were still standing, but the hull had been crushed by the ice.

NAMES OF DR. KANE'S PARTY.

IN THE RELEASE—DR KANE, U. S. N.: John W. Wilson, Amos Bonsall, Dr. J. J. Hayes, Augustus Sontag, Henry Goodfellow, George Stephenson, Wm. Morton, Thomas Hickey.

IN THE ARCTIC—Hy. Brooks, boatswain, U. S. N.; James McGarry, George Riley, Wm. Godfrey, Charles Blake, George Whittle.

THIRD AMERICAN ARCTIC EXPEDITION.

Of the Third American Arctic Expedition, having in view not the discovery of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, but of Dr. KANE'S party, and of its successful search, the following is the succinct account. Brief as has been its absence, it has been farther north in the Arctic Sea than any of its predecessors—the KANE party alone excepted:

The United States Arctic Expedition, composed of the bark *Release* and steam brig *Arctic*, H J HARTSTEIN, Lieutenant Commanding Expedition, left New York, May 30, 1855, arrived in Lievely Isle of Disco Greenland, July 5 coasted along the shores of Greenland, from Hoestenburg to lat 78° 30' N, touching at Lievely, Hare Island, Upernivik, Hakluyt Island, Cape Hadberton, and other places on the coast; were 24 days boring through the pack in Melville Bay, thence crossed Davis Straits, went up Lancaster Sound as far as Admiralty Inlet, where they were opposed by a solid pack, which entirely stopped their progress.

Hence, they proceeded down the western coast, examining Possession and Ponds Bay; were fast in the great middle pack, for several days, (to all appearance for the Winter) In lat. 69° 39' N, lon 63° 30' W., spoke English whaleship *Eclipse*, of Peterhead, bound in Cumberland Inlet, had taken three fish, all well, and arrived at Lievely on their return from having entirely circumnavigated the north waters, as far as the ice would permit Sept 18, they there found Dr KANE and his associates, (having abandoned his vessel in the ice,) excepting three who had died from exposure, viz: CHRISTIAN OLSEN, (carpenter,) PETERS SCHUBERT and JEFFERSON BAKER Found at Lievely the Danish brig *Marianna*, Capt. ANNONDSON, loading for Copenhagen Sailed from Lievely Sept. 19.

On the 10th boarded Danish brig *Soldur*, 37 days from Copenhagen, bound to Lievely; on the 27th spoke English schooner *Stella*, from Sandwich Bay, bound to Plymouth. No traces whatever have been discovered of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S party. The last Winter in the Arctic has been unusually severe. Many of the natives having perished from exposure and starvation, have been compelled to eat their dogs, the extreme cold having prevented the usual hunting expeditions.

The vessels are in a tolerably good condition. They have been in collision with icebergs, and severely nipped in the packs The following is the list of officers of the bark *Release*:

H. J HARTSTEIN, Lieutenant Commanding the Expedition; Wm. B. Lovell, Acting Master; John K. Kane, Assistant Surgeon; Joseph P Fyffe, Passed Midshipman; Charles Sever, V R Hall, Boatswains; Richard M. Clark, Surgeon's Steward.

Crew.—Robert Bruce, Wm Smith, Boatswain's Mates; David Batey, Captain of fore-top; Charles Johnson, main-top, George Devys, Thos Ford, Gunner's mates; Wm. Phinney, Joseph Morris, Quarter masters; Francis Taylor, Captain of hold, Benjamin Moore, Sailmaker's mate; Charles Williams, Carpenter's mate; Thomas Franklin, Officers' Steward; Wm. Henry, Ship's Cook; Louis Lawrence, Andrew Larsen, Byron Potter, John Haley, John Smith, George Bidwold, Seamen.

MEN OF THE ARCTIC.

Propeller *Arctic*, Chas. S. Simms, from Lievely, Isle of Disco, Greenland, Sept. 18

OFFICERS.

CHARLES C SIMMS, Lieutenant Commanding; Watson Smith, Acting Master; James Lane, Assistant Surgeon; Harman Newell, First Assistant Engineer; William Johnston, acting Third do.; Samuel Whiting, acting Boatswain; William Richardson, acting Carpenter; John Van Dyke, Purser's Steward; Abraham W. Kendall, Surgeon's do.

CREW.

William Carey, John Blinn, Boatswain's Mates; William Grover, Walter Wilkinson, Quartermasters; Richard Hartley, Captain of Hold; Joseph Brown, ship's cook, John Fox, John Gilbert, George Tyler, second-class Firemen; John Thompson, John Brown, George Price, James Botsford, seamen.

Detailed Account of the Hartstein (Third Arctic) Expedition.

The Expedition in search of Dr KANE was fitted out by order of Congress, which appropriated $150 000 for that purpose. It was composed of two vessel—the propeller *Arctic*, and the clipper bark *Release*. The propeller was built at Philadelphia, expressly for the voyage which she has made. Her consort, previously called the *Ermgo*, was purchased on account of her build, which was admirably adapted for the purposes for which she was intended. Both vessels were taken to the Brooklyn Navy-Yard and there fitted up with everything invention suggested or experience dictated for the safety of the vessels and the comfort of those who had volunteered for the perilous, though noble expedition on which they were bound. Provisions for a three years' cruise were made.

The officers, and in fact all attached to the Expedition formed a complement of very superior men. The Commander Lieut., H. J. HARTSTEIN, had been captain of the steamship *Illinois* of the Ocean Mail Steam Company's Line. Lieutenant WILLIAM B. LOVELL had been to the Arctic Ocean once, having been a fellow officer with Dr KANE in the *Advance* of the Expedition under command of Lieut. DE HAVEN Lieut. C. C. SIMMS the commander of the *Arctic*, and all the other officers were men admirably adapted to the service in which they were engaged; and some of the crew had been previously to the Polar seas.

The following is the names of the officers and number of men attached to the Expedition:

ON THE RELEASE.

Commander of the Expedition—Lieut. H. J. HARTSTEIN.
Lieutenant Commanding—WILLIAM B LOVELL.
Second Lieutenant and Acting Master—JOSEPH B. FYFE.
Assistant Surgeon—J. K. KANE.
Boatswain—V. R. HALL.
Captain's Clerk—CHARLES LEVER; and thirteen seamen.

ON THE PROPELLER ARCTIC.

Lieutenant Commanding—C. C. SIMMS.
Lieutenant—WATSON SMITH.
Assistant Surgeon—JAMES LANE.
Chief Engineer—HARMAN NEWELL.
Assistant Engineer—WILLIAM JOHNSTON.
Boatswain—SAMUEL WHITING
Captain's Clerk—JOHN VANDYKE.

At 8 o'clock P. M., on the last day of last April, the anchors of both vessels were lifted. The *Arctic*—there being a strong head wind and resistant tide—took in tow the *Release*. As they left their position at the Navy-Yard and commenced running down the Bay the cheering from the decks was immense. The decks of the receiving ship *North Carolina* and of the other vessels in the vicinity were crowded, and repeated and deafening cheers were given to the success of the departing vessels and the brave fellows by whom they were manned. These kind expressions were heartily responded to, and with the waving of handkerchiefs the *Arctic* and *Release*, rounding down the Bay, were soon lost to sight.

The vessels, after reaching the Lower Bay, were there detained until the 4th of June, when they set sail on their dreary voyage

THE VOYAGE

The voyage was full of interesting incident, as the preceding ones in the same latitudes. Both vessels arrived at Lievely, on the Isle of Disco, on the 5th of July, in a snow storm, and passed a few days there preparing for their further voyage. They encountered much ice during this part of the cruise, which considerably impeded their progress, and just at the entrance of Davis' Straits the vessels got foul, and did some damage to each other, but not of a serious nature. After leaving Lievely, proceeded through Davis' Straits to Waigatt, and stopped at Home Island, where they found coal in great abundance along the side of the bluff that overlooks the Harbor

The vessels left Lievely on the 16th of July, and on the same afternoon entered "The Pack," as the immense fields and bergs of ice are called Slow progress was made until the 19th, when they were favored with an "open lead" when the vessels steamed—the *Relief* being in tow of the *Arctic*—to the north of the Duck Islands, which was made on the 22d of July. Progress very slow. On the 31st, another open lead was found, which enabled the vessels to reach to the north of 75°. From the 1st to the 13th of August the weather was very disagreeable, and the sailing so dangerous that fears were entertained that the vessels could not get through the Bay that season Ice forming rapidly every night, with frequent storms of snow.

During the passage from Melville Bay, both vessels were nipped several times. On one occasion, the *Arctic* was struck so severely as to start her knees, split her cartins, disarrange her inside wood-work, and break off about a fourth of the propeller braids On the 13th of August, a more open sea and clear water. Proceeded to examine the coast until stopped by the ice in latitude 78° 36'. Here natives were found, and it was ascertained from them that Commander KANE had abandoned his vessel and gone towards the South.

The vessels then turned, with the intention of visiting an Esquimaux village, in Bardine Bay, at the entrance of Whale Sound and then crossing to the next coast. Here the vessels separated, appointing a rendevous off Houbordk, (?) and the propeller steered off for Lancaster Sound; but when off Cape Home she encountered ice in such quantities as to compel her to run to the south coast of Lancaster Sound, and finding the pressure to the west obstructed, she came out and found the *Release*, and both vessels proceeded to Possession Bay. They next explored the coast closely to Pond's Bay, and on the 31st of August, having found no trace of Commander KANE, started with a strong and fair wind for Upernivik.

At midnight on the 4th of September, during a heavy snow storm and a strong gale, the *Release* suddenly found herself afoul of an immense iceberg. The collision was so great that the bows of the vessel were stove, and the front work, notwithstanding it was double-planked and covered with thick iron, was broken in. The scene was a terrible one, and for a time it seemed as though the vessel was doomed. About longitude 65 and latitude 72 ice was again met in large quantities, and they did not see clear of it until the 11th September, in latitude 69½ From this point the vessels steered south for Lievely, and *on the thirteenth of September*, as they approached the anchorage of that place, THEY WERE GREETED FROM THE SHORE BY COMMANDER KANE AND HIS COMPANIONS!

A Danish vessel was lying in the harbor, and in it Commander KANE and his men would have sailed for Copenhagen in three days.

The vessels remained at Lievely for five days, coaling and repairing, and all things being in readiness, LEFT ON THE 19TH OF SEPTEMBER FOR HOME!

The homeward voyage was a quick and pleasant one. But few obstructions were encountered. The joy of the rescued and the rescuers was equal as it was unbounded. The Expedition was successful, and had reached a latitude higher than any other expedition, except the one they rescued, had ever before reached The Kane Expedition reached as high as 82° 30', and the Hartstein vessels succeeded in reaching 78° 36' 30". Commander KANE found the "open sea" that surrounds the Poles, the existence of which has been mooted for many years by geographers, and Commander HARTSTEIN went in sight of it.

THE RETURNED.

The homeward voyage from Lievely occupied only twenty-two days. All hands are in good health and look remarkably hale and hearty, notwithstanding the great privations which they have experienced. Of the eighteen men who set sail on the Kane expedition, fifteen have returned. Three died, two of them from cold direct, and one from a disease superinduced by cold. The names of the deceased are as follows:

THE DEAD.

JOHN OHLSEN, the carpenter, a native of Denmark. He was aged about 33 years, and has a wife living in Brooklyn.

JEFFERSON BAKER, seaman, a native of Philadelphia, aged about 29 years.

PETER SCHUBER, a native of France. Resided in New York.

Several of the Kane Expedition suffered terribly during their inland journeyings. Some of them have had their toes frozen off, and one has lost his heel from a similar cause.

Dr. KANE, Dr. HAYES, and Officers JOHN WILSON and — SONTAG, and seamen THOMAS HICKEY, GEORGE STEVENS, and THOMAS MORRISON came on the *Release* Two officers—HENRY BUCKS, Boatswain, and JAMES MAGERERY, and the remainder of the men of the *Advance* came in the *Arctic*.

The poor fellows, nearly all of whom have families residing in this vicinity or neighborhood, evinced the greatest desire to reach the shore, and lost not a moment in doing so.

The moment the vessel came to anchor, small boats, containing relatives of those on board, hastened towards them, while others remained on the docks, among them many females, anxiously asking questions, looking eagerly at all who came from on board, in hopes of seeing the face of some loved one who had been on either expedition.

The remarks of the seamen were really touching and characteristic. We heard one poor fellow, who had been on the first expedition, say, in answer to the inquiry how he felt—"Oh, Bill, I feel as though I would like to go ashore, lie down, and—die!"

A Chat with the Second Officer of the Release

One of our Reporters sat down last evening alongside of Mr. FYFE, Second Officer of the bark *Release*, who spun him his yarn. He tells some things of interest that are not so pleasantly set down in the preceding accounts.

Up to the 10th July there was nothing remarkable on the voyage, excepting on the 14th June, when we made the first ice in about 51° 50' latitude, and the same longitude, stopping suddenly, the *Arctic* ran into the *Release* and did some damage to her works, but nothing dangerous. From thence to the 10th July the journey was only marked by meeting huge icebergs from time to time, which to the uninitiated was very novel, and to the old cruisers was an indication of a severe Winter.

July 10—Very foggy; saw a white whale dead on the beach aground, evidently had died there. Passing through Waygatt's Sound a couple of days after, the steamer cast off. Saw many icebergs; kept a sharp lookout, firing guns frequently. Made Hares Island about the 14th. Saw a boat which we imagined might be that of the missing navigators Hailed our friend, and stood for them; the party proved to be Mr. PETERSON, a venerable old Dane, whom said Mr. FYFE, I had known many years ago in Denmark, a kind of Deputy Governor. This old gentleman carried us into Hares; his daughter was with him—and she had the prettiest boots and breeches I ever saw; reminding these Esquimaux ladies of ours, which were made of seal skin and trimmed with red leather; they were indeed, very pretty breeches)

Took in coal at this island, the Captain himself shouldering the pickaxe; and he picked into it like the very d——l, I can assure you. Let there, everybody feeling in high spirits. Stayed at this island a day and a half, but was blown off thence in a gale; cleared Wayatt Sound; spoke a couple of whalers on the 15th, who told us they had vainly tried to get through Melville Bay; no difficulty in getting in, but the d——l of a task to get out of it. They thought the prospects for the Expedition were very discouraging. On the 16th arrived at Upernivik; all officers that could be spared went ashore to purchase different kinds of skins, furs, and Winter clothing. Went on the hills to the eastward, and as far as the eye could reach saw nothing but ice—a bad augury for the success of the Expedition. PETERSON, his wife and daughter, went with us, the old gentleman acting as interpreter.

The people here fancied we were Dr KANE'S party and were greatly delighted with our arrival; came on board; got no information at Upernivik; cannered away and got into the ice again; counted 250 big bergs, not hummocks about the size of the New-York Battery, but immense masses. This family of PETERSON had heard from the whalers that he had been to England and got married, his wife being Esquimaux; the effect may be easily conceived; she has a daughter, who has the prettiest eyes imaginable. [MR. FYFE authorizes us to say so] Being away with KANE, his family were very anxious about old PETERSON. Bored through the ice out of Upernivik; stood along shore for Melville Bay and kept a vigilant search for the lost navigator.

From this time we pursued our journey northward to about 76° of north latitude to Smith's Sound; found traces there of KANE'S party, such as tents and sails. The natives knew their names. Tried to make Beechey Island; the natives told us that Dr. KANE'S party had gone south in boats; tried to make Beechey Island but could not get farther up Lancaster Sound. Tried to put up the stone that Lady FRANKLIN had entrusted us with, but could not get there; left it in North Greenland on our return; they are going to put it up on Beechey Island when they have an opportunity.

Went down to Pond Bay, explored there, and then stood across for Upernivik again, got nipped among the ice about a month; could not make Upernivik, but kept off and went to Lievely, where we arrived on the 13th of September, and met with Dr. KANE and his party, and left with them on the 18th for home. *It may be easily supposed what was the nature of the meeting.* Dr. KANE had been traced by us for two months. We had seen traces of him on the way, but he was always ahead of us. He had passed the Expedition on his way south. At Lievely we had dances on board, and enjoyed ourselves amazingly. On the way home there was nothing remarkable. Left there on the 19th September. We all rejoiced at the success of the Expedition when we set sail homeward Lievely is the head-quarters of North Greenland: the Danish inspector lives there.

Acting-Master Watson Smith's Story of the Voyage of the Brig Arctic.

We left Quarantine on the 4th of June, and had fine weather until we reached the Greenland Coast. On the 17th June we encountered the first ice, and experienced some very severe shocks Kept the *Release* in tow until the night of that day, when we parted company in the ice, and from that time the winds were light and our progress slow, until the 5th of July. We arrived at Lievely, Disco Island, where the *Release* had arrived a few days previous.

FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Union and the Canada's Mails

Full Particulars of the Fall of Sebastopol.

Official Statements of Killed and Wounded.

THE ALLIES IN THE FIELD.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

LATER FROM CHINA.

The United States mail steamship *Union* arrived at this port yesterday afternoon, bringing European dates, *viâ* Southampton, to the 26th September. The *Canada's* mails from Boston have also arrived. They contain full details of the late assault and capture of Sebastopol, which we publish below. The *Canada's* dates are to the 29th ult.

Oct. 11, at 6½ o'clock A. M., about sixty miles east of Sandy Hook, the *Union* spoke two vessels, a bark and a steamer, of the Arctic Expedition, under command of Capt. HARTSTEIN, having on board Dr. KANE's party, who the Captain reports safe and well.

The *Union* for the first week had very heavy weather.

THE WAR.

A telegraphic dispatch, dated Sept. 16, from Sebastopol, states that the Russians are fortifying the north part, and constructing new batteries. The French were advancing cavalry and a column of infantry towards Bak-Shistral, by the Baidar road. It is ordered that Sebastopol is to be razed, and the basins filled up.

The CZAR, according to a dispatch from Vienna, had arrived at Odessa, and held a Council of War.

A Berlin journal publishes a letter from St. Petersburg, dated Sept. 11, which admits the following: "We have suffered horrible loss. General YUSSAOFF is dead. Generals CHRULEFF, MARTINEAU, ZUROFF, and WOJENKOFF, are severely wounded, and KOLLEN is taken prisoner. It was further reported at Varna that General OSTENSACKEN had committed suicide."

The Vienna *Moniteur* states, on the authority of reports which reached Constantinople on the 20th September, that the Russians had attacked Kars in two columns—that they had been repulsed, and had left several hundreds of dead on the field.

A dispatch from Vienna, dated Sept. 23, states that the Allied fleets had gone northward, for the purpose of bombarding Odessa. The same dispatch states that Gen. PELISSIER would make an eastward movement across the Tchernaya, and offer battle to the Russians; or, should that be declined, attack their entrenched camp.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 25th September publishes the dispatches of the 11th inst. of Marshal PELISSIER and Gen. NIEL. In his orders dated the 14th, General PELISSIER says that the bulwark of Russian power in the Euxine had ceased to exist, and that it enlarged their position in the Crimea, and promised a speedy close of the war. Immense stores of military clothing had been discovered at Sebastopol.

Accounts from the Crimea of the 18th state that three divisions of the French had marched to the Tchernaya, and that an action was expected.

Dispatches from Marseilles state that the Fire Brigade organized by the Allies had extinguished the fire in the southern part of Sebastopol.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in a dispatch of the 17th, states that the Allies had done nothing against the north of Sebastopol, but were concentrating between Balaklava and the Tchernaya, and were making reconnoissances in the valley of Baidar.

From Warsaw a general recruitment in Russia is stated as imminent, and that all the regular troops in Poland and Lithuania were marching on Odessa and Nicolaieff.

The *Presse d'Orient* says that the Russians destroyed all the forts and bastions south of Sebastopol, including forts St. Paul and Nicholas. Fort Alexander blew up and Fort Quarantine was set fire to.

The loss of the French at the storming of Sebastopol is given as follows: Five Generals killed, four wounded and six contused; 24 superior officers killed, 20 wounded and two missing; 116 subaltern officers killed, 294 wounded, eight missing; 1,489 sous-officers and soldiers killed, 4,239 wounded and 1,400 missing. Total, 7,551.

The losses of the English were: Killed, 385; wounded, 1,886; missing, 176; making the total casualities 2,447.

The losses of the Russians are estimated at 1,800 men.

The London *Daily News* has a very important article on the next operations of the Allies. That paper says:

"What will the Allies do next? has been the question on every tongue since the fall of Sebastopol. We had last night the good fortune to furnish in a special edition an answer to this inquiry. The generals of the Allied Armies, which Russian journals assure us are besieged and hemmed in by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's troops, have felt that they could conveniently spare a large number of men from before Sebastopol to reinforce the corps at Eupatoria.

The fact indicated from several sources as probable, is now simultaneously announced from Constantinople and St. Petersburg. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF informs his master, who has gone to meet bad news, that a reinforcement of 30,000 troops of the Allies had landed at Eupatoria, and that the division there, raised to a strength of 30,000 men, had attacked the Russian infantry, which retreated over the heights of Rusta. Whether these words conceal the serious defeat of a Russian corps, or sufficiently describe a preliminary operation, is reserved for future accounts to tell. The engagement took place on Saturday last, so that not much time could have been lost after the disembarkation of the troops. Sufficient data for judging of the precise plan of the Allied generals are wanting. The important uses to which the possession of Eupatoria, situated so conveniently for menacing the communications of the Russian army, may be applied are everywhere recognized; but the strength of the Allied force there, as estimated by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, is at present too small for their development, and we shall not be surprised to learn that the 30,000 men of whom he speaks are the pioneers of a larger corps. We abstain, however, from premature speculation, and are for the present content to note the cardinal fact that the Allied generals, not acquiescing in a mere possession of Sebastopol, pursue their advantage, and act offensively against the enemy. They have an aim, a resolve, and a plan which is already in execution."

The *Globe* says: We have good reasons for regarding as undeserving of serious attention the intelligence which reached London by telegraph from Hamburg last evening, and which is repeated to-day in a different form from Berlin. If it be not altogether without foundation, it at least is based upon some movement by no means of the importance with which the telegraphic message invests it. We can positively state the Allies have not "landed 30,000 men at Eupatoria." As to the number of their forces now there, we think it is as well to be silent. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is an able General, and can doubtless ascertain for himself.

The Turkish troops intended for Asia have been sent to Eupatoria. The vessels have already sailed. The Anglo-Turkish contingent will go to Trebizond, and be placed under OMAR PACHA.

A letter from Berlin of the 23d, says:

"Various circumstances at St Petersburg seem to indicate that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF will soon evacuate the forts to the north of Sebastopol. These forts, since the destruction of the Russian fleet and the naval establishments, are only strategic points. Well informed people say, that if the Russian general should consider it desirable to concentrate his forces in the interior of the Crimea, he will not leave in the rear the garrisons of the forts."

The *Morning Post* Paris correspondent writes: It is the opinion of those who have material for drawing conclusions that the Russians will shortly assume the offensive. The Emperor will visit Nicolaieff, and there superintend himself the Winter Crimean campaign. The Russian Treasury had received large sums of money through Berlin. English war material is constantly passing through Prussia for the use of the enemy.

The *Moniteur* contains a decree promoting nineteen lieutenant-colonels to the rank of colonels, and twenty chefs d'escadron and chefs de battalion to that of lieutenant-colonel.

Another decree confirms 14 promotions to the rank of officer, and 73 nominations to that of knight in the legion of honor, made provisionally by Marshal PELISSIER.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia arrived at Moscow on the 13th inst. The Grand Duke CONSTANTINE accompanied by the Empress Mother, arrived there on the 15th. The former started on the same day for Nicolaieff.

Imperial dispatches from the Crimea, dated September 17, is to the effect that the Russians were throwing shells into the town of Sebastopol from Fort Constantine.

Private letters from St. Petersburg announce that the Emperor ALEXANDER has approved of a law which has been presented to him by the Minister of Finance, relative to a complete reform of the old system of commerce with China by way of Kiachta.

The news from Spain is highly interesting. The Queen had quarreled with her Ministry, fallen ill in consequence, and had a miscarriage. ESPARTERO is also ill.

The Overland India Mail.

The India Mail arrived at Trieste two days previous to the *Canada* leaving for Boston. The advices from Calcutta are to the 24th of August, from Bombay to the 29th of August, Shanghai to the 2d of August, and Hong Kong to the 10th of August.

The Santal rebellion continued in Bengal, but the rebels are beginning to give way. Fifty thousand are assembled in the Hill Districts.

Money was very scarce. The Bengal Bank has raised its rate of discount to 12 ₹ cent. The new five per cents are one half discount, and the four per cent. loan at thirteen discount.

Exchange on London 2s. 1d.

At Canton, China, the Exchange was 4s. 8½d.; and at Shanghai 6s. 4d.

At Canton it is said there were no prospects of new Teas arriving. One hundred and thirty-five chops, mostly in bad condition, were all that had been received. At the same time there was no disposition to buy.

The market at Shanghai had opened at 22 to 27 taels per picul, and but very few Teas had come down. Silk was still scarce and excessively dear. The exports of the new season had been 456 bales. Settlements were very limited.

The pirates in China hold under control a coast line of 2,000 miles in the Tea Districts of Hoonan and Coopack. The rebels are in great strength, and the trade of Canton is very restricted. No new Teas had arrived at Shanghai.

THE GREAT CRISIS OF THE WAR.

A Thrilling History of the Storming of Sebastopol.

HOW THE FRENCH CARRIED THE MALAKOFF

How the English were Repulsed before the Redan.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE RUSSIAN RETREAT.

FOURTH DIVISION CAMP, Monday, Sept. 10.

The contest on which the eyes of Europe have been turned so long is nearly decided—the event on which the hopes of so many mighty empires depended is all but determined. Sebastopol is in flames! The fleet—the object of so much diplomatic controversy, and of so many bloody struggles—has disappeared in the deep! One more great act of carnage has been added to the tremendous but glorious tragedy of which the whole world, from the most civilized nations down to the most barbarous hordes of the East, has been the anxious and excited audience. Amid shouts of victory and cries of despair—in frantic rejoicing and passionate sorrow—a pall of black smoke, streaked by the fiery flashings of exploding fortresses, descends upon the stage, on which has been depicted so many varied traits of human misery and of human greatness, such high endurance and calm courage, such littleness and weakness—across which have stalked characters which history may develop as largely as the struggle in which they were engaged, and swell the gigantesque proportions, or which she may dwarf into pettiest dimensions, as unworthy of the part they played. A dull, strange silence, broken at distant intervals by the crash of citadels and palaces as they fly into dust, succeeds to the incessant dialogue of the cannon which have spoken so loudly and so angrily throughout an entire year, and fired armies, separated from each other by a sea of fires, rest on their arms and gaze with varied emotions on all that remains of the object of their conflicts. How trite all these announcements appear! How disheartening it is to the writer to feel that all he is describing is known in England, and has been discussed and canvassed in every homestead ere he can sit down to tell the story, and that by the time his letters reach those for whom they are intended, all that to him appears as novel and recent as it is interesting and important, will be a twice told tale! To every one out here the occurrence of the last few days seem prodigious, startling and momentous. Time will show whether we duly appreciate them. On Saturday we felt that the great success of our valiant allies was somewhat tarnished by our own failure, and it was doubtful whether the Russians would abandon all hope of retaking the Malakoff. On Sunday, ere noon, we were walking about the streets of Sebastopol, and gazing on its ruins. The army is now in suspense as to its future. The south side of the city is in the hands of the allies. On the north side the great citadel and numerous regular forts, backed by enormous earthworks and defended by a numerous army, bid us defiance across a narrow strip of water, and Russia may boast that she has not yet lost Sebastopol. The allied fleet remains outside, paralyzed by Fort Constantine and its dependencies, and every one is going about asking, "What are we to do now?"

In my last letter, a portion of which was written ere the mail started on Saturday, I was so confused by the accumulation of events that I made a serious mistake in my dates, which I trust has been rectified at home. It is rather hard to have to sit down to save the post when one knows that in fifteen minutes from the time of his writing he will be the witness of a general assault on one of the strongest places in the world. The last and decisive cannonade was, as the world knows ever so long ago, begun on the morning of Wednesday, Sept. 5, by the French against the Russian right, consisting of the Quarantine Batteries, the Bastion Central, and the Bastion du Mât with great vigor and effect, and at night began a devastating bombardment, in which all the allied batteries joined. A frigate was fired by a French shell and sunk at night. On the morning of the 6th the English and French together opened the cannonade, beneath which the Russian batteries were almost broken to pieces, and which they did not dare to answer. In the evening the bombardment was renewed and kept up all night; a fire appeared behind the Redan, and the enemy seemed by their constant signalling to be in much uneasiness. It was observed that great quantities of forage were being sent across the bridge from the north to the south side, although there were no cavalry in the latter. On the 7th the cannonade was continued in salvoes, as before, and it was remarked that the town began to show, in a most unmistakable manner, the terrible energy of the nightly bombardment. Nearly every house within range was split and in ruins. The bridge between the north and the south side was much crowded, all day, with men and carts passing to and fro, and large convoys were seen entering and leaving the town at the north side. Towards evening the head of the great dockyard steam, so long a prominent object from our batteries, caught fire, and burnt fiercely in the high wind, which was raging all day. A two-decker was set on fire by the French shells, and was destroyed, and a steamer was busily employed towing a large dismasted frigate to the dockyard, out of range. In the middle of the day there was a council of Generals, and at 2 o'clock it became generally known that the Allies would assault the place at noon on the 8th, after a vigorous cannonade and bombardment. The hour was well selected, as it was certain that the Russians are accustomed to indulge in a siesta about that time. In the course of the night there was an explosion behind the Redan. And now comes the memorable

DAY OF THE ASSAULT—PREPARATIONS.

SATURDAY, Sept. 8.—The weather changed suddenly yesterday. This morning it became bitterly cold. A biting wind right from the north side of Sebastopol blew intolerable clouds of harsh dust into our faces. The sun was obscured; the sky was of a leaden wintery gray. Early in the morning a strong force of cavalry, under the command of Colonel HODGE, was moved up to the front and formed a chain of sentries in front of Cathcart's hill and all along our lines. No person was allowed to pass this line, unless he was a staff officer or was provided with a pass. Another line of sentries in the rear of them was intended to stop stragglers and idlers from Balaklava, and the object in view was probably to prevent the Russians gathering any intimation of our attack from the unusual accumulation of people on the look-out hills. If that were so it would have been better to have kept the cavalry more to the rear, and not to display to the enemy a line of Hussars, Lancers, and Dragoons along our front. At 11½ o'clock the Highland Brigade, under Brigadier CAMERON, marched up from Kamara and took up its position in reserve at the Right attack, and the Guards, and in reserve, were posted on the same side of the Woronzoff-road. The first brigade of the Fourth Division served the trenches of the Left Attack the night before, and remained in them. The second brigade of the Fourth Division was in reserve. The Guards, who served the trenches of the Left Attack, and only marched out that morning, were turned out again after arriving at their camp. The Third Division, massed on the hill-side before their camp, were also in reserve, in readiness to move down by the Left Attack in case their services were required. Gen. PELISSIER during the night collected about 20,000 men in and about the Mamelon, to form the storming columns for the Malakoff and the Little Redan, and to provide the necessary reserves. The French were reinforced by 5,000 Sardinians, who marched up from the Tchernaya last night. It was arranged that the French were to attack the Malakoff at noon, and, as soon as their attack began, that we were to assault the Redan. At the same time a strong column of French was, I understand, to make a diversion on the left and menace the line of the Bastion du Mât, but I do not believe it was intended to operate seriously against this part of the town, the possession of which, in a military point of view, would be of minor importance. The cavalry sentries were posted at 8.30. At 10 30 the Second Division and the Light Division moved down to the trenches, and were placed in the advanced parallels as quietly and unostentatiously as possible.

THE GENERAL OFFICERS.

About the same hour General SIMPSON and staff moved down to the second parallel of the Green-hill Battery. Sir HARRY JONES, too ill to move hand or foot, nevertheless insisted on being carried down to witness the assault, and was borne to the parallel on a litter, in which he remained till all was over. It was, as I have said, a bitter cold day, and a stranger would have been astonished at the aspect of the British Generals as they viewed the assault. The Commander-in-Chief, General SIMPSON, sat in the trench, with his nose and eyes just rising the cold and dust, and his cloak drawn up over his head to protect him against both. General JONES wore a red nightcap, and reclined on his litter, and Sir RICHARD AIREY, the Quartermaster General, had a white pocket-handkerchief tied over his cap and ears: which detracted somewhat from a martial and belligerent aspect. The Duke of NEWCASTLE was stationed at Cathcart's-hill in the early part of the day, and afterwards moved off to the right to the Picket-house lookout over the Woronzoff road. All the amateurs and traveling gentlemen, who rather abound here just now, were in a state of great excitement, and dotted the plain in eccentric attire, which recalled one's old memories of Cowes, and yachting and sea bathing—were engaged in a series of subtle manœuvres to turn the flank of unwary sentries, and to get to the front, and their success was most creditable to their enterprise and ingenuity.

ASSAULT ON MALAKOFF.

The Tartars, Turks, and Eupatorians were singularly perverted, for such placid people, and thronged every knoll which commanded the smallest view of the place. At 10½ o'clock General PELISSIER and his Staff went up to the French Observatory on the right. The French trenches were crowded with men as close as they could pack, and we could see our men through the breaks in the clouds of dust, which were most irritating, all ready in their trenches. The cannonade languished purposely towards noon; but the Russians, catching sight of the cavalry and troops in front, began to shell Cathcart's Hill and the Heights, and disturbed the equanimity of some of the spectators, by their shells bursting with loud "thuds" right over their heads. A few minutes before 12 o'clock, the French, like a swarm of bees, issued forth from their trenches close to the doomed Malakoff, swarmed up its face, and were through the embrasures in the twinkling of an eye. They crossed the seven metres of ground which separated them from the enemy at a few bounds—they drifted as lightly and quickly as autumn leaves before the wind, battalion after battalion, into the embrasures, and in a minute or two after the head of their column issued from the ditch the tricolor was floating over the Kornilloff Bastion. The musketry was very feeble at first—indeed, our Allies took the Russians qu te by surprise, and very few of the latter were in the Malakoff; but they soon recovered themselves, and, from 12 o'clock till past 7 in the evening, the French had to meet and defeat the repeated attempts of the enemy to regain the work and the Little Redan, when, weary of the fearful slaughter of his men, who lay in thousands over the exterior of the works, the Muscovite General, despairing of success, withdrew his exhausted legions, and prepared, with admirable skill, to evacuate the place. Of the French attack on the left I know nothing, but that, if intended in earnest, it was not successful, and was followed by some loss to our Allies.

ATTACK ON THE REDAN.

As soon as the tri-color was observed waving over the parapet of the Malakoff through the smoke and dust, four rockets were sent up from CHAPMAN's attack one after another as a signal for our assault on the Redan. They were almost borne back by the violence of the wind, and the silvery jets of sparks they threw out on exploding were nearly invisible against the gray sky. I take it for granted that there is no one in England who is not by this time quite well acquainted with the exterior of the Redan, and who does not know its shape and situation. In my next letter I will endeavor to give an idea of what it is like inside; at present I have no time to describe it, nor the appearance of Sebastopol, now that one can walk through its flaming streets.

INSUFFICIENT STRENGTH OF THE ATTACKING COLUMNS.

In order to give an idea of the plan of attack I send you a copy of the "Divisional After Order," in accordance with which it was arranged, and for the sake of comparison there is appended to it a copy of the essence of the orders issued for the attack of the 18th of June. It will be seen that the difference between the two plans relate to details and not to principle. When the order was received on the 7th the general remark was, "This looks like another 18th of June." In fact, the attacking columns were not strong enough, the supports were not strong enough, and were also too far behind, and the trenches did not afford room for a sufficient number of men. Now it will be observed that, where we attacked the Redan with two divisions only, a portion of each being virtually in reserve, and not engaged in the affair at all, the French made their assault on the Malakoff with four divisions of the second *corps d'armée*, the first and fourth divisions forming the storming columns, and the third and fifth being the support with reserves of 10,000 men. The French had, probably, not less than 30,000 men in the right attack on the 7th of September. The divisional orders for the 2d division were very much the same as those for the light division. The covering party consisted of 100 men of the 3d Buffs, under Captain JOHN LEWES, who highly distinguished himself, and 100 men of the Second Battalion of the Rifle Brigade, I believe under the command of Major Captain HAMMOND. The scaling-ladder party consisted of 160 of the 3d Buffs, under Captain MAUDE, whose gallantry was very conspicuous throughout the affair, in addition to the 160 of the 97th, under the gallant and lamented WELSFORD. The part of the force of the Second Division consisted of 200 of the 3d Buffs, 300 of the 41st, (Welsh,) 200 of the 62d, and a working party of 100 men of the 41st. The rest of WINDHAM's Brigade, consisting of the 47th and 49th, were in reserve, together with WARREN's Brigade of the same division, of which the 30th and 55th were called into action and suffered severely. Brigadier SHIRLEY was on board ship, but as soon as he heard of the assault he resolved to join his brigade, and he accordingly came up to camp that very morning.

TOSSING FOR THE LEAD OF THE STORMING COLUMN.

Colonel UNETT, of the 19th Regiment, was the senior officer in Brigadier SHIRLEY's absence, and on him would have devolved the duty of leading the storming column of the Light Division, had the latter not returned. Colonel UNETT, ignorant of the Brigadier's intention to leave shipboard, had to decide with Colonel WINDHAM who should take precedence in the attack. They tossed, and Colonel UNETT won. He had it in his power to say whether he would go first or follow Colonel WINDHAM. He looked at the shilling, turned it over, and said, "My choice is made; I'll be the first man into the Redan." But fate willed it otherwise, and he was struck down badly wounded ere yet he reached the abattis, although he was not leading the column. Scarcely had the men left the fifth parallel when the guns on the flank of the Redan opened on them as they moved up rapidly to the salient, in which there were of course no cannon, as the nature of such a work does not permit of their being placed in that particular position. In a few seconds Brigadier SHIRLEY was temporarily blinded by the dust and by earth knocked into his eyes by a shot. He was obliged to retire, and his place was taken by Lieutenant-Colonel BUNBURY, of the 23d Regiment, who was next in rank to Colonel UNETT, already struck down and carried to the rear. Brigadier VAN STRAUBENZEE received a contusion on the face, and was also forced to leave the field. Colonel HANCOCK fell mortally wounded in the head by a bullet, and never spoke again. Captain HAMMOND fell dead. Major WELSFORD was killed on the spot. Captain GROVE was severely wounded. Many officers and men were hit and fell; and of the commanders of parties only acting Brigadier-General WINDHAM, Captain FYERS, Captain LEWES, and Captain MAUDE got untouched into the Redan, and escaped scatheless from the volleys of grape and rifle balls which swept the flanks of the work towards the salient.

FATAL FIRE OF THE RUSSIANS.

It was a few minutes after 12 when our men left the fifth parallel. The musketry commenced at once, and in less than five minutes, during which the troops had to pass over about thirty yards from the nearest approach to the parapet of the Redan, they had lost a large proportion of their officers, and were deprived of the aid of their leaders, with the exceptions I have stated. The riflemen advanced admirably, but from their position they could not do much to reduce the fire of the guns on the flanks and below the reentering angles. The bravery and coolness of that experienced, deserving, and much-neglected officer, Captain FYERS, were never more brilliantly displayed, or urgently called for. As they came nearer, the enemy's fire became less fatal. They crossed the abattis without difficulty; it was torn to pieces and destroyed by our shot, and the men stepped over and through it with ease. The light division made straight for the salient and projecting angle of the Redan, and came to the ditch, which is here about 15 feet deep. The party detailed for the purpose placed the ladders, but they were found to be too short. However, had there been enough of them, that would not have mattered much, but some had been left behind in the hands of dead or wounded men, and others had been broken, so that if one can credit the statements made by those who were present there, were not more than six or seven ladders at the salient

CROSSING THE DITCH.

The men led by their officers leaped into the ditch and scrambled up the other side, whence they got up the parapet almost without opposition, for the few Russians who were in front ran back and got behind their traverses and breastworks as soon as they saw our men on the top, and opened fire upon them. To show what different impressions the same object can make on different people, let me remark that one officer of rank told me the Russians in the Redan did not exceed 150 men when he got into it, and that the men could have carried the breastwork with the greatest ease, if they had only made a rush for it, and he expressed an opinion that they had no field pieces inside the breastwork. A regimental officer, on the other hand, positively assured me that when he got on the top of the parapet of the salient, he saw at about 100 yards in advance of him, a breastwork with gaps in it, through which were run the muzzles of field pieces, and that in the rear of it were compact masses of Russian infantry, the front rank kneeling with fixed bayonets as if prepared to receive a charge of cavalry, while the two rear ranks over them kept up a sharp and destructive fire on our men. The only way to reconcile these discrepancies is to suppose that the first spoke of the earliest stage of the assault, and that the latter referred to a later period when the Russians may have opened embrasures in the breastwork and had been reinforced by the fugitives from the Malakoff, and by the troops behind the barracks in its rear. Lamentable as it no doubt is, and incredible almost to those who know how the British soldier generally behaves before the enemy, the men, when they got on the parapet, were seized by some strange infatuation, and began firing, instead of following their officers, who now began to fall fast as they rushed on in front and tried to stimulate their soldiers by their example. Notwithstanding the popular prejudice to the contrary, most men stand fire much better than closing with an enemy. It is difficult enough sometimes to get cavalry to charge if they can find any decent excuse to lay by their swords and take to pistol and carabine, with which they are content to pop away forever, but when clever of any kind is near at hand, trench-bred infantry man finds the charms of the cartridge quite irresistible. The small party of the 90th, much diminished, went on gallantly towards the breastwork, but they were too weak to force it, and they had to retire and get behind the traverses, where men of different regiments had already congregated, and were keeping up a brisk fire on the Russians, whose heads were just visible above the breastwork. Simultaneously with the head of the storming party of the Light Division, Colonel WINDHAM had got inside the Redan on their right, below the salient on the proper left face of the Redan, but in spite of all his exertions, could do little more than the gallant officers of the 90th and 97th, and of the supporting regiments.

INTO THE REDAN.

As the Light Division rushed out in front they were swept by the guns of the Barrack Battery, and by several pieces on the proper right of the Redan, loaded heavily with grape, which caused them considerable loss ere they reached the salient or apex of the work at which they were to assault. The storming columns of the Second Division, issuing out of the fifth parallel, rushed up immediately after the Light Division, but when they came up close to the apex, Brigadier WINDHAM very judiciously brought them by a slight detour on the right flank of the Light Division, so as to come a little down on the slope of the proper left face of the Redan. The first embasure to which they came was in flames; but, moving on to the next, the men leaped into the ditch, and, with the aid of ladders and of each other's hands, scrambled up on the other side, climbed the parapet, or poured in through the embrasure which was undefended. Col WINDHAM was the first, or one of the very first, men in on this side, and with him entered DANIEL MAHONEY, a great grenadier of the 41st, KILLEANY and CORNELLIS of the same regiment. As MAHONEY entered with a cheer, he was shot through the head by a Russian rifleman, and fell dead across Col. WINDHAM, and at the same moment KILLEANY and CORNELLIS were both wounded. The latter claims the reward of £5 offered by Col HERBERT to the first man of his division who entered the Redan. Running parallel to the faces of the Redan there is, as I have described, an inner parapet, intended to shield the gunners at the embrasures from the effects of any shell which might fall into the body of the work, and strike them down if this high bank were not there to protect them from the splinters. Several cuts in the rear of the embrasures permitted the men to retire in case of need inside, and very strong and high traverses ran all along the sides of the work itself to afford them additional shelter. At the base of the Redan, before the reentering angles, is a breastwork, or rather a parapet, with an irregular curve, up to a man's neck, which runs in front of the body of the place.

DASHING BRAVERY OF BRITISH OFFICERS.

As our men entered through the embrasures, the few Russians who were between the salient and this breastwork retreated behind the latter, and got from the traverses to its protection. From it they poured in a quick fire on the parapet of the salient, which was crowded by the men of the Light Division, and on the gaps through the inner parapet of the Redan, and our men, with an infatuation which all officers deplore, but cannot always remedy on such occasions, began to return the fire of the enemy without advancing or crossing behind the traverses, loaded and fired as quickly as they could, but did but little execution, as the Russians were well covered by the breastwork. There were also groups of Russian riflemen behind the lower traverses near the base of the Redan, who kept up a galling fire on our men. As the alarm of an assault, was spread the enemy came rushing up from the barracks in rear of the Redan, and increased the force and intensity of their fire, while our soldiers dropped fast and encouraged the Russians by their immobility and the weakness of their fusillade, from which the enemy were well protected. In vain the officers, by voice and act, by example and daring, tried to urge our soldiers on. They had an impression that the Redan was all mined, and that if they advanced they would all be blown up, but many of them acted as became the men of Alma and Inkermann, and, rushing to the front, were swept down by the enemy's fire. The officers fell on all sides, singled out by the enemy's fire by their courage. The men of the different regiments became mingled together in inextricable confusion. The 19th men did not care for the orders of the officers of the 88th, nor did the soldiers of the 23d heed the commands of an officer who did not belong to his regiment. The officers could not find their men—the men had lost sight of their own officers. All the Brigadiers, save Col. WINDHAM, were wounded or rendered unfit for the guidance of the attack. That gallant officer did all that man could do to form his men for the attack, and to lead them against the enemy. Proceeding from traverse to traverse, he coaxed the men to come out, and succeeded several times in forming a few of them, but they melted away as fast as he laid hold of them, and either fell in their little ranks or retired to cover to keep up their fusillade. Many of them crowded to lower parts of the inner parapet and kept up a smart fire on the enemy, but nothing would induce them to come out into the open space and charge the breastwork. This was all going on at the proper left face of the Redan, while nearly the same scene was being repeated at the salient. Every moment our men were diminishing in numbers, while the Russians came up in swarms from the town, and rushed down from the Malakoff, which had now been occupied by the French. Thrice did Col. WINDHAM send officers to Sir E. CODRINGTON, who was in the fifth parallel, begging of him to send up supports in some order of formation; but all these three officers were wounded as they passed from the ditch of the Redan to the rear, and the Colonel's own side-de-camp, Lieut. SWIRE, of the 17th, a gallant young officer, was hit dangerously in the hip, as he went on his perilous errand. Supports were, indeed, sent up, but they came up in disorder from the fire to which they were exposed on their way, and arrived in driblets only to increase the confusion and the carnage. Finding that he could not collect any men on the left face, Col. WINDHAM passed through one of the cuts of the inner parapet, and walked over to the right face at the distance of thirty yards from the Russian breastwork, to which he moved in a parallel line, exposed to a close fire, but, wonderful to say, without being touched. When he got behind the inner parapet at the right face, he found the same state of things as that which existed at the left. The men were behind the traverses, firing away at the Russians, or blazing at them from the broken parts of the front, and the soldiers who came down from the salient in front only got behind these works to cover, while they loaded and fired at the enemy. The colonel got some riflemen and a few men of the 88th together, but no sooner had he brought them out than they were killed, wounded, or dispersed by a concentrated fire. The officers, with the noblest devotion, aided Col. WINDHAM, and became the special marks of the enemy's riflemen. The narrow neck of the salient was too close to allow of any formation, and the more the men crowded into it the more they got out of order, and the more they suffered from the enemy's fire. This miserable work lasted for an hour. The Russians were now in dense masses behind the breastwork, and Col. WINDHAM walked back again across the open space to the left, to make one more attempt to retrieve the day. The men on the parapet of the salient, who were firing at the Russians sent their shot about him, and the latter, who were pouring volley after volley on all points of the head of the work, likewise directed their muskets against him, but he passed through this cross fire in safety, and got within the inner parapet on the left, where the men were becoming thinner and thinner. A Russian officer now stepped over the breastwork, and tore down a gabion with his own hands; it was to make room for a field-piece. Colonel WINDHAM exclaimed to several soldiers who were firing over the parapet, "Well, as you are so fond of firing, why don't you shoot that Russian?" They fired a volley and missed him, and soon afterwards the field-piece began to play on the head of the salient with grape. Colonel WINDHAM saw there was no time to be lost. He had sent three officers for reinforcements, and, above all, for men in formation, and he now resolved to go to General CODRINGTON himself. Seeing Captain CREALOCK, of the 90th, near him busy in encouraging his men, and exerting himself with great courage and energy to get them into order, he said, "I must go to the General for supports. Now mind, let it be known, in case I am killed, why I went away." He crossed the parapet and ditch, and succeeded in gaining the fifth parallel through a storm of grape and rifle bullets in safety. Sir EDWARD CODRINGTON asked him if he thought he really could do anything with such supports as he could afford, and said he might take the Royals, who were then in the parallel. "Let the officers come out in front—let us advance in order, and if the men keep their formation the Redan is ours," was the Colonel's reply; but he spoke too late—for at that very moment our men were seen leaping down into the ditch, or running down the parapet of the salient, and through the embrasures out of the work into the ditch, while the Russians followed them with the bayonet and with heavy musketry, and even threw stones and grapeshot at them as they lay in the ditch

FEARFUL STRUGGLE INSIDE THE REDAN.

The fact was that the Russians having accumulated several thousands of men behind the breastwork, and seeing our men all scattered up and confused behind the inner parapet of the traverse, crossed the breastwork, through which several field-pieces were now playing with grape on the inner face of the Redan, and charged our broken groups with the bayonet, and at the same time that the rear ranks, getting on the breastwork poured a heavy hail of bullets on them over the heads of the advancing column. The struggle that took place was short, desperate, and bloody. Our soldiers, taken at every disadvantage, met the enemy with the bayonet too, and isolated combats took place in which the brave fellows who stood their ground had to defend themselves against three or four adversaries at once. In this *mêlée*, the officers armed only with their swords had little chance; nor had those who carried pistols much opportunity of using them in such a rapid contest. They fell like heroes, and many a gallant soldier with them. The bodies of the English and Russians inside the Redan, locked in an embrace which death could not relax, but had rather cemented all the closer, lay next day inside the Redan, as evidences of the terrible animosity of the struggle. But the solid weight of the advancing mass, urged on, and fed each moment from the rear by company after company, and battalion after battalion, prevailed at last against the isolated and disjointed band, who had abandoned the protection of unanimity of courage and had lost the advantages of discipline and obedience. As though some giant rock had advanced into the sea and forced back the waters that buffeted it, so did the Russian columns press down against the spray of soldiery which fretted their edge with fire and steel and contended in vain against their weight. The struggling band was forced back by the enemy, who moved on crushing friends and foe beneath their solid tramp, and, bleeding, panting, and exhausted, our men lay in heaps in the ditch beneath the parapet, sheltered themselves behind stands and in bomb-craters in the slope of the work, or tried to pass back to our advanced parallel and cap, and had to run the gauntlet of a tremendous fire. Many of them lost their lives, or were seriously wounded in this attempt. The scene in the ditch was appalling, although some of the officers have assured me that they and the men were laughing at the precipitation with which many brave and gallant fellows did not hesitate from plunging headlong upon the mass of bayonets, muskets, and sprawling soldiers—the ladders were all knocked down or broken, so that it was difficult for the men to get up at the other side, and the dead, the dying, the wounded, and the sound were all lying in heaps together. The Russians came out of the embrasures, plied them with stones, grape shot, and the bayonet, but were soon forced to retire by the fire of our batteries and riflemen, and under cover of this fire many of our men escaped to the approaches. In some instances the enemy persisted in remaining outside in order to plunder the bodies of those who were lying on the slope of the parapet, and paid the penalty of their rashness in being stretched beside their foes; but others came forth on a holier errand and actually brought water to our wounded. If this last act be true, it is but right to discredit the story that the Russians placed our wounded over the magazine in the rear of the Redan, near the Barrack Battery, ere they fired it—the only foundation for which, as far as I can discover, is that many of the bodies of our men found in the Redan were dreadfully scorched and burnt; but there were many Russians lying there in a similar state. General PELISSIER observed the failure of our attack from the rear of the Malakoff, and sent over to General SIMPSON to ask if he intended to attack again. The English Commander-in-Chief is reported to have replied that he did not then feel in a condition to do so. All this time the Guards and Highlanders, the Third and Fourth Divisions, and most of the reserves were untouched. They could, indeed, have furnished materials for another assault, but the subsequent movements of the Russians render it doubtful whether the glory of carrying the Redan, and of redeeming the credit of our arms, would not have been dearly purchased by the effusion of more valuable blood.

REPULSE.

As soon as we abandoned the assault the firing almost ceased along our front, but in the rear of the Malakoff there was a fierce contest going on between masses of Russians, now released from the Redan, or drawn from the town, and the French, inside the work; and the fight for the Little Redan, on the proper left of the Malakoff, was raging furiously. Clouds of smoke and dust covered the scene, but the rattle of musketry was incessant, and betokened the severe nature of the struggle below. Through the breaks in the smoke there could be seen now and then a tricolor, surmounted by an eagle, fluttering bravely over the inner parapet of the Malakoff. The storm of battle rolled fiercely round it, and beat against it; but it was sustained by strong arms and stout hearts, and all the assaults of the enemy were directed in vain against it. We could see, too, our noble allies swarming over into the Malakoff from their splendid approaches to it from the Mamelon, or rushing with swift steps towards the right, where the Russians, continually reinforced, sought in vain to beat back their foes and to regain the key of their position. The struggle was full of interest to the all, but its issue was never doubted. It would be untrue to say that the result of our assault was not the source of deep grief and mortification to us, which all the glorious successes of our allies could not wholly alleviate. Even those who thought any attack on the Redan useless and unwise, inasmuch as the possession of the Malakoff would, in their opinion, render the Redan untenable, could not but regret bitterly that, as we had given the assault, we had not achieved a decisive triumph, and that so much blood had been, if not injudiciously, at least fruitlessly, poured forth.

DURATION OF THE ATTACK—BRITISH LOSS.

Our attack lasted about an hour and three-quarters, as well as I could make out, and in that time we lost more men than at Inkermann, where the fight lasted for seven hours. At 1:48 P. M., which was about the time we retired, there was an explosion either of a tumbril or of a magazine between the Mamelon and the Malakoff, to the right, which seemed to blow up several Frenchmen, and soon afterwards the artillery of the Imperial Guard swept across from the rear towards the Little Redan, and gave us an indication that our Allies had gained a position from which they could operate against the enemy with their field pieces. From the opening of the attack the French batteries over Careening Bay had not ceased to thunder against the Russian fleet, which lay silently at anchor below, and there was a lively cannonade between them and the Inkermann batteries till the evening, which was interrupted now and then by the intervention of the Redoubt Victoria, the English Redoubt, and the late Selinghinsk and Volhynia Redoubts, which engaged the Russian batteries over the last end of the harbor. At 1 o'clock, wounded men began to crawl up from the batteries to the camp; they could tell us little or nothing. "

heaps of dead, where the ground bears full tokens of the bloody fray, we come at last to the head of the French sap. It is barely ten yards from that to the base of the huge sloping mound of earth which rises full twenty feet in height above the level, and shows in every direction the grinning muzzles of its guns. The tri-color waves proudly from its highest point, and already the French are busy constructing a semaphore on the top. Step briskly out of the sap—avoid those poor maurice bravos who are lying all around, and come on. There is a deep ditch at your feet, some 20 or 30 feet deep, and 10 feet broad. See, here is the place where the French crossed—here is the bridge of planks, and here they swarmed in upon the unsuspecting defenders of the Malakoff. They had not ten yards to go. We had 200, and were then out of breath. Were not planks better than scaling ladders? See how easily the French crossed. You observe on your right hand, as you issue from the head of the French trench, a line of gabions on the ground running up to the bridge. That is a flying sap, which the French made the instant they got out of the trench into the Malakoff, so that they were enabled to pour a continuous stream of men into the works, with comparative safety from the flank fire of the enemy. In the same way they at once dug a trench across the work inside, to see if there were any galvanic wires to fire mines. Mount the parapet and descend—of what amazing thickness are these embrasures! From the level of the ground inside to the top of the parapet cannot be less than 18 feet. There are eight rows of gabions piled one above the other, and as each row recedes towards the top it leaves in the ledge below an excellent banquette for the defenders. Inside the sight is too horrible to dwell upon. The French were carrying away their own and the Russian wounded, and there are five distinct piles of dead formed to clear the way. The ground is marked by pools of blood, and the smell is already noisome; swarms of flies settle on dead and dying; broken muskets, torn clothes, caps, shakos, swords, bayonets, bags of bread, canteens and haversacks are lying in indescribable wreck all over the place, mingled with heaps of shot, of grape, bits of shell, cartridges, canister, loose powder, official papers, and cooking tins. The traverses are so high and deep that it is impossible almost to get a view of the whole of the Malakoff from any one spot, and there is a high mound of earth in the middle of the work, either intended as a kind of shell proof, or the remains of the old white tower. The guns, which to the number of 50 were found in the work, are all ship's guns, and mounted on ship's carriages, and worked in the same way as ship's guns. There are a few old-fashioned, oddly shaped mortars. Look around the work, and you will see that the strength of the Russian was his weakness—he fell into his own bomb-proofs. In the parapet of the work may be observed several embrasures—very narrow outside, but descending and enlarging downwards, and opening into rooms some four or five feet high and eight or ten square. These are only lighted from the outside by day, and must have been pitch dark at night, unless the men were allowed lanterns. Here the garrison retired when exposed to a heavy bombardment. The odor of these narrow chambers is villainous, and the air reeks with abominations unutterable. There are several of these places, and they might set defiance to the heaviest mortars in the world: over the top is a layer of ships' masts, cut in junks and deposited carefully; then there is over them a solid layer of earth, and above that a layer of gabions, and above that a pile of earth again. In one of these dungeons, which is excavated in the solid rock, and was probably underneath the old White Tower, the officer commanding seems to have lived. It must have been a dreary residence. The floor and the entrance was littered a foot deep with reports, returns, and perhaps dispatches, assuring the Czar that the place had sustained no damage. The garrison were in these narrow chambers enjoying their meals, which they invariably take at 12 o'clock, when the French burst in on them like a torrent, and, as it were, drowned them in their holes.

DESCRIPTION OF THE MALAKOFF.

The Malakoff is a closed work; it is only open at the rear to the town, and the French, having once got in, threw open a passage to their own rear, and closed up the front and the lateral communications with the curtains leading to the Great Redan and to the Little Redan. Thus they were enabled to pour in their supports, in order and without loss, in a continued stream, and to resist the efforts of the Russian troops, which were desperate and repeated, to retake the place. They brought up their field guns at once, and swept the Russian reserves and supports, while STRANGE's batteries from the Quarries carried death through their ranks in every quarter of the Karabelnaia. With the Malakoff the enemy lost Sebastopol. The ditch outside towards the North was yet full of French and Russians piled over each other in horrid confusion. On the right, towards the Little Redan, the ground was literally strewn with bodies as thick as they could lie, and in the ditch they were piled over each other. Here the French, victorious in the Malakoff, met with a heavy loss and a series of severe repulses. The Russians lay inside the work in heaps, like carcasses in a butcher's cart, and the wounds, the blood—the sight exceeded all I had hitherto witnessed.

THE OTHER FORTRESSES.

Descending from the Malakoff, we came upon a suburb of ruined houses open to the sea. It is filled with dead. The Russians have crept away into holes and corners of every house to die like poisoned rats; artillery horses, with their entrails torn open by shot, are stretched all over the space at the back of the Malakoff, marking the place where the Russians moved up their last column to retake it, under the cover of a heavy field battery. Every house, the church, some public buildings, sentry-boxes, all alike are broken and riddled by cannon and mortar. Turning to the left, we proceed by a very tall snow-white wall of great length to the dock-yard gateway. This wall is pierced and broken through and through with cannon. Inside are the docks, which naval men say are unequaled in the world. A steamer is blazing merrily in one of them. Gates and store-sides are splintered and pierced by shot. There are the stately dock-yard buildings on the right, which used to look so clean, and white, and spruce. Parts of them are knocked to atoms, and hang together in such shreds and patches that it is only wonderful they cohere. The soft white stones, of which they and the walls are made, are readily knocked to pieces by a cannon shot. Fort Paul is untouched. There it stands, as if frowning defiance at its impending fate, right before us, and warning voices bid all people to retire, and even the most benevolent retreat from the hospital, which is in one of these buildings, where they are tending the miserable wounded. I visited it next day.

HORRORS OF THE HOSPITAL OF SEBASTOPOL.

Of all the pictures of the horrors of war which have ever been presented to the world, the hospital of Sebastopol presents the most horrible, heart-rending, and revolting. It cannot be described, and the imagination of a Fuseli could not conceive anything at all unlike unto it. How the poor human body can be mutilated and yet hold its soul within, when every limb is shattered, and every vein and artery is pouring out the life stream, one might study here at every step, and at the same time wonder how little will kill! The building used as an hospital is one of the noble piles inside the dock-yard wall, and is situate in the centre of the row at right angles to the line of the Redan. The whole row was peculiarly exposed to the action of shot and shell bounding over the Redan, and to the missiles directed at the Barrack Battery, and it bears in sides, roofs, windows, and doors, frequent and destructive proofs of the severity of the cannonade. Entering one of these doors I beheld such a sight as few men, thank God, have ever witnessed! In a long low room, supported by square pillars, arched at the top, and dimly lighted through shattered and unglazed window frames, lay the wounded Russians, who had been abandoned to our mercies by their general. The wounded did I say? No, but the dead, the rotten and festering corpses of the soldiers who were left to die in their extreme agony, untended, uncared for, packed as close as they could be stowed, some on the floor, others on wretched trestles and bedsteads, or pallets of straw, seeped and saturated with blood, which oozed and trickled through upon the floor, mingled with the droppings of corruption. With the rear of exploding fortresses in their ears, with shells and shot forcing through the roof and sides of the rooms in which they lay, with the crackling and hissing of fire around them, those poor fellows, who had served their loving friend and master the Czar but too well, were consigned to their terrible fate. Many might have been saved by ordinary care. Many lay, yet alive, with maggots crawling about in their wounds. Many nearly mad by the scenes around them, or seeking escape from it in their extremest agony, had rolled away under the beds, and glared out on the heart-stricken spectators, oh! with such looks. Many with legs and arms broken and twisted, the jagged splinters sticking through the raw flesh, festered did, water, food, or pity, or deprived of or spoiled by the squeamish of death, or by dreadful injuries on the head of trunk, pointed to the lethal spot. Many seemed bent alone on making their peace with heaven. The attitudes of some were so hideously fantastic as to appal and rout one to the ground by a sort of dreadful fascination. Could that bloody mass of clothing and white bones ever have been a human being, or that putrid black mass of flesh have ever had a human soul? It was fearful to think what the answer must be. The bodies of numbers of men were swollen and bloated to an incredible degree, and the features distended to a gigantic size, with eyes protruding from the sockets, and the whole appearance for the losing out of the mouth, accompanied visibly by the teeth which had not been in the least affected, made one shudder and reel round in the midst of one of the "chambers of horror"—for there were scores of them—were found some dead and some living English soldiers, and among them poor Capt. VARNHAM, of the 30th, who has since succumbed to his wounds. I perceive it was impossible for me to stand at the sight, which humbled and almost paralyzed surgeons—the death clammy sweat, the smell of the gangrened wounds, of carrion blood, of rotting flesh were intolerable and odious beyond endurance. But what must the wounded fall who were obliged to endure all this, and who passed away without a hand to give them a cup of water, or a voice to say one kindly word to them. Most of these men were wounded on Saturday—many perhaps on the Friday before—indeed, it is impossible to say how long they might have been there. In the hurry of their retreat, the Muscovites seem to have carried in dead men to get them out of the way, and to have put them upon the pallets in horrid mockery. So that this retreat was secured, the enemy cared but little for their wounded. On Monday only, did they receive those whom we sent out to them during a by of armistice for the purpose, which was, I believe, sought by ourselves, as our overcrowded hospitals could not contain, and our overworked surgeons could not attend to any more.

DESCRIPTION OF THE REDAN.

The Great Redan was next visited. Such a scene of wreck and ruin! All the houses behind it a mass of broken stones—a clock turret, with a shot right through the clock—a pagoda in ruins—another clock tower with all the clock destroyed save the dial, with the words "BARWISE, London," thereon—sack-houses, where Lumbi Pood was roasting among the ruins, in one place a shell had lodged in the boiler and blown it and its contents, and probably its inhabitants, to pieces. Everywhere wreck and destruction. This side city was a *beau quartier* once. The oldest inhabitant could not recognize it now. Climbing up to the Redan, which was fearfully encumbered with the dead, we witnessed the scene of the desperate attack and defence, which cost both sides so much blood. The ditch outside made one sick—it was piled up with English dead, some of them scorched and blackened by the explosion, and others lacerated beyond recognition. The quantity of broken gabions and gun carriages here was extraordinary, the ground was covered with them. The bomb-proofs were the same as in the Malakoff, and in one of them a music book was found, with a woman's name in it, and a canary bird and vase of flowers were outside the entrance.

THE SINKING OF THE RUSSIAN STEAMERS—AVENGING SINOPE.

THURSDAY, Sept. 13—As the Russian steamers were still intact, notwithstanding the efforts of the French battery at the head of the roads near Inkermann to touch them up, it was resolved to construct a battery on the ruins of Fort Paul, within seven hundred yards of the northern shore, under which they had taken refuge. The steamers lay in three irregular lines to the eastward of Fort Catherine, where the deep creeks in the high cliffs gave them some sort of shelter against the fire of the French. There they were agents of much mischief and injury to the Allies since the battle of Inkermann down to this time. There was the famous *Vladimir*, with her two large funnels and elegant clipper hull; the *Elbrouf*, the steamer which made the celebrated dash into the Black Sea through all our fleet, last year, and burned some Turkish vessels, near Heraclea, just as the *Vladimir* was in Odessa harbor, in the month of July, 1854; there was the *Grossomenetz*, which had caused such annoyance from the Dockyard Creek, and there were five others with hard, and to me, unknown names, as calmly floating on the water as though no eager eyes were watching from every battery to lay a gun upon them. A number of very capacious dock-yard dumps and row-boats were also secured in these creeks, or hung on by the steamers. In the course of the afternoon of the 11th, (Tuesday,) some of the Russian guns in the ruined battery below the Redan were turned on these steamers, and in a few rounds, not more than twelve, I think, succeeded in hulling them eight times. The range was, however, rather great, and it became expedient to move a little nearer, in order to afford them the full advantage of our shot and shell. On Tuesday evening, when Lieutenant GOUGH, of the *London*, who commanded in the naval batteries on the left attack, came down with his men, he was ordered to take his relief over to the right attack, and to accompany Lieutenant ANDERSON, R. E., down to the town, in order to erect a battery for two 95 cwt. guns on the right of St. Paul's Battery. The site of this battery was about 700 yards from Fort Catherine, on the opposite side. The men, although deprived of the quiet night and undisturbed repose they anticipated, set to work with a will, and began throwing up the parapet, filling gabions, and as it was possible that some interruption of the work might take place from the other side, a covering party of 120 men was ordered down from the trenches. There were French sentries in charge of this portion of the place, and the little party found that their allies were on the *qui vive*, and were keeping a sharp look-out on all sides. The men had been working some time when it was observed that one of the enemy's steamers had left the north side, and was slowly and noiselessly dropping down on the very spot where the sailors and the covering party were at their labors. The night was dark but they could clearly make out the steamer edging down upon them, and coming closer and closer. Every moment they expected her guns to open on them with grape and canister. The men therefore lay down on their faces, and kept as near to the ground as they could, and the steamer came over gently till she was within about 100 yards of the very spot where they had been working. They heard her anchor splash into the water, and then the rattle of her cable as it ran through the hawse-hole. Now, certainly, they were "going to catch it;" but, no, the Russian opened no port and showed no light, but seemed to be making himself comfortable in his new quarters. Captain VILLIERS, of the 47th, who commanded all the covering party, ordered his men to observe the utmost silence, and the same injunction was given to the seamen. About 2½ o'clock in the morning, when she had been an hour or so in her novel berth, a bright light was perceived in her fore hatchway. The leading steamer on the opposite side in a second afterwards exhibited gleams of equal brightness, and then one! two! three! four! five!—as though from signal guns, the remaining steamers, with one exception, emitted jets of fire from their bows. The jets soon became columns of flame and smoke, the wind blew fresh and strong and the night was dark, so that the fire spread with rapidity along the vessels and soon lighted, speedily licked and warmed into a fiery glow, and the rigging burst out into fitful wavering lines of light, struggling with the wind for life; the yards shed lambent showers of sparks and burning splinters upon the water. The northern works could be readily traced by the light of the conflagration, and the faces of the Russian soldiers and sailors who were scattered about on the face of the cliff above out now and then and justified REMBRANT. The work of destruction sped rapidly. The vessels were soon nothing but huge arks of blinding light, which hissed and crackled fiercely, and threw up clouds of sparks and embers, and the guns, as they became hot, exploded, and shook the crazy hulls to atoms. One after another they went down into the seething waters. The cavalry out on the plains wondered what great conflagration had broken out anew in the town. At daybreak only one steamer remained. A boat pushed alongside her from the shore. They boarded her and after remaining below about ten minutes, returned to their boat and regained the shore. Very speedily the vessel began to be seized with a sort of internal convulsion—first she dipped her bows, then her stern, then gave a few uneasy shakes, and at length, after a short shiver, went down bodily, cleverly scuttled. Thus was Sinope avenged. Of the men who planned, the sailors who executed, and the ships which were engaged on that memorable expedition, scarcely one trace now remains. *Kornileff, Nachimoff, Istomme*, and their crews have disappeared; their vessels now rest at the bottom of the roadstead of Sebastopol. The Russians prefer being agents of their own destruction, and did not give the conqueror a chance of parading the fruits of his victory. We cannot delight the good people of Plymouth or Portsmouth by the sight of Russian liners or steamers. We can only drive the enemy to the option of destroying or of doing the work for him, and he invariably prefers the former. The Russians are fortifying themselves on the north side. The French are gone towards Baidar. Our naval brigade, after long, brilliant and ill-requited services, is to be broken up at once.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION.

FRIDAY, Sept. 14.—The silence in camp is almost alarming; were it not for a gun now and then between the town and the north side, and across the Tchernaya, it would be appalling. There is an English-French commission sitting in the town. Col. WINDHAM is commandant of the British portion of it. The Third Buffs have received orders to occupy it, and the French garrison is strengthened. The enemy work all day at new batteries. The Guards are to make roads between Balaklava and the camp. The army works' corps, like all bodies of men who come out from England to this climate have suffered severely from disease and death, and up to the present time not less than sixteen per cent. of the navvies and artificers have died from different forms of malady. One ship which sailed some time ago from home with a considerable number of them, has not yet reached Balaklava, though she is considerably beyond her time. The corps, at present here does not exceed 540 efficient men, and they are principally employed in trenching and repairing the railway, which is a vital and all-important work.

SATURDAY, Sept. 15—10 A. M.—No news. The Russians still fortifying the north side.

Another Slave Case in Boston—Escape of the Fugitive.

From the Boston Telegraph, Oct. 10.

On or about the 20th September last, the schooner *Matilda*, of Bangor, Me., Capt. EAGRA, lay in the port of Jacksonville, Fla., loading white pine lumber for Boston. The mate of the schooner, one DOE of Augusta, enticed a colored man, a slave, on board, on promise of securing his freedom, and hid him in the hold. When the craft was four days out, the fugitive was discovered by one of the crew, and notice given to the master. With a humanity in the highest degree creditable, Capt EAGRA kindly treated the slave, and allowed him every liberty on board his vessel.

In the meantime, the owner of the "chattel," missing his property, and supposing he had departed in the *Matilda*, sent either word or an agent to this city, to capture the fugitive upon his arrival. Application was made to the requisite quarter, and a writ for the arrest secured. Constable GEORGE J. COBHAM, stationed at the United States Court-House, was put in possession of the document, and resolved to fulfill its requirements. During the latter part of last week, he was diligently seeking out the vessel, but it had not been arrived. Ex-Constable ASA O. BUCKMAN, now of the Custom House, (somewhat known to fame of a questionable character,) exhibited his old scent for this kind of business, by voluntarily proceeding to Charlestown, supposing the vessel might possibly put in there.

On Saturday morning, however, the *Matilda* arrived, and proceeded to a wharf just above the North free bridge, on the South Boston side of the stream, and began to discharge. Here the mate, either from fright at the escape into which he had put, or from the base motive of receiving a reward for the return of the fugitive, told the man if he went on shore he would be arrested and sent back to his master, and otherwise brutally treated him. The poor fellow, not daring to do otherwise, accordingly remained on board till yesterday morning. Information of his presence coming to the ears of some of the Anti-slavery citizens, a writ of *habeas corpus* was obtained from the Supreme Court, and placed in the custody of Deputy Sheriff INGE. Proceeding to the vessel, the officer could find nothing of the slave, and was told coolly by the mate that he was "gone." He exhibited likewise a great disinclination to give any information whatever on the subject.

The friends of the fugitive were not to be disappointed thus, and in casting about, hatless and shoeless colored man, in a plantation suit, was found on board the schooner *Gazelle*, also of Bangor, lying near by, bound for Jacksonville, and about ready to sail. It was apparent that this was the man for whom they were looking, who had been put on board the returning vessel, in fear of trouble from longer keeping him on board the *Matilda*. As the party, with the officer, were proceeding to the *Gazelle*, the crew of the *Matilda* severally deserted, leaving the vessel in custody of a boy only—seemingly, as though they were afraid they would be arrested for restraining the man of his liberty.

The fugitive not waiting for a very pressing invitation to leave, jumped from the craft, and was soon placed in a carriage with some of his friends, and ere many hours elapsed was beyond the reach of any pursuers.

Arrangements had previously been made, in case of any re-

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

SPECIAL REPORT ON THE "JOSEPH WALKER."

BRIGGS ON MATSELL.

The Chief not yet Removed.

BRIGGS LAID ON THE TABLE.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen last evening were uncommonly spicy. Mr. ELY, as Chairman of the Special Committee appointed to investigate the *Joseph Walker* matter, in which Mayor WOOD figures conspicuously, presented the Report of the Committee. We give it in full.

Mr. BRIGGS was on hand, after MATSELL with a sharp thorn, but failed to inflict a wound, because the Board wouldn't accept his document. The Alderman was ignominiously laid upon the table, and the Chief's head yet remains uncovered from his body. HOWARD and KELLY were severe upon BRIGGS. BRIGGS took it philosophically.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER" MATTER—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

At the opening of the Board, Mr. ELY desired permission to present the Report of the Special Committee on the *Joseph Walker*. Several Aldermen jumped to their feet.

Mr. HOWARD moved that the order of business be suspended.

Mr. HERRICK seconded the motion. Carried.

The Report was read as follows:

The Special Committee to whom was referred the annexed preamble and resolution and the accompanying papers in relation to the ship *Joseph Walker*, respectfully

REPORT:

That in their investigation they have taken testimony which is hereto annexed, and which they present as a part of their report:

Your Committee, in order to convey a clear view of this subject, and that the act of certain officials may be duly appreciated, make the following concise statement:

The ship *Joseph Walker*, partially laden with flour, grain, &c., sunk in the slip, between Piers Nos. 28 and 29, East River, in about 30 feet depth of water, on the 27th day of December, 1853.

This entire slip is private property.

His Honor, the Mayor, testified before the Committee: "In April, I received a memorial from many eminent merchants doing business in the vicinity, asking to have her removed, stating that she was a nuisance, and prejudicial to the health of the neighborhood."

Most unfortunately the memorial is not to be found, nor can your Committee find any "Eminent Merchants" or any person who ever signed such a memorial.

The Committee addressed a note to the Mayor, asking for this memorial, who received, instead thereof, an affidavit from Alexander Ming, the Mayor's Clerk, stating that such a memorial had been presented at the Mayor's office, and which had been misplaced or lost, and could not be found.

The affidavit is hereto annexed, marked E.

In this connection your attention is drawn to the annexed testimony of merchants who transact business in the immediate vicinity and directly in front of the slip in which this ship lay:

The Mayor further testifies:

"I then presumed that it was necessary for me to take some action, and accordingly sent for Mr. Flagg, and he said that the ship ought to be taken out and that I was the proper person to order it to be done. I wrote to Mr. Furey, and he replied as I have transmitted to your Board.

I had another interview with Mr. Flagg, and he again told me I ought to have the vessel removed. I then felt myself authorized to take the vessel out, and wrote to several parties, asking the probable cost and price of doing it."

On this point the following testimony was elicited from Mr. Flagg, the Comptroller.

Question by the Committee—Did you tell the Mayor that he was the proper person to do it, and that he ought to do it and had the power to do it? *Answer.*—I do not recollect ever having said so to him; I think I told him it was very desirable to have it removed.

Q.—Did you tell him he had better do it? A.—I don't recollect ever telling him so?

Q.—Ought not the owners to have been directed first to remove her. A.—I think so, and I understood that the Underwriters were endeavoring to have it done.

On the 26th of April, 1855, the Mayor addressed a letter, hereto annexed, marked A, to Walter R Jones, as to the cost of removing this wreck. On the 27th day of April Mr. Jones replies with an estimate in detail, amounting to $13,000, marked B. Mr. Jones, in a supplementary and explanatory letter of the same date, marked C, says:

OFFICE OF WALTER R JONES,
Insurance Broker, No 90 Wall street.
New York, April 27, 1855.

Hon FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York—*Dear Sir*: In addition to my proposition of even date herewith in reference to the raising and removal of the ship *Joseph Walker*, any and all rights which the City authorities may have, under the statutes of this State, for reimbursements, as to the expense of removal of said ship and cargo, to be, as to said ship and cargo, waived, and the claim or claims, under the laws of this State, on the part of the City, against the owner or owners of said ship and cargo, or any part thereof, to be duly set over and assigned to me, the same to revert to my sole use, benefit and behoof.

Truly yours, WALTER R JONES

On the 30th day of April the Mayor writes to Mr. Jones, marked D:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, New York, April 28, 1855.

W. R. JONES, Esq: *Dear Sir*: Your favor 26th inst. is received. I comply with your proposition for raising the wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker*, for thirteen thousand dollars, payments to be made as desired, provided satisfactory bonds be given by you.

Very respectfully, FERNANDO WOOD.

You will please commence operations at once, and for that purpose hereby have authority to remove or order the removal of any obstructions which may offer to prevent.

The favor of Jones is dated the 27th.

From this it will be seen that the bargain was closed by the Mayor on the 28th day of April.

On the 5th day of May, (seven days thereafter,) a meeting of the Commissioners of Health was held at the Mayor's Office, and the following is a certified copy of their proceedings:

At a meeting of the Commissioners of Health, held at the Mayor's Office, May 5, 1855. Present—Hon Fernando Wood, Mayor; Dr Wm. Rockwell, Resident Physician; Dr. Jedediah Miller, Health Commissioner; Thomas K. Downing, City Inspector, the following preamble and resolution was moved and accepted:

Whereas, The cargo remaining in the ship *Joseph Walker*, now sunk at foot of Dover-street, in mass up of vegetable substances, now in a state of decomposition, and whereas, upon the approach of warm weather, it will become extremely injurious to the sanitary condition of the City, and should be removed before the Summer sets in, if possible, therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor as President of this Board, be authorized to proceed at once for the removal of said vessel and her cargo without delay, acting in conjunction with the Street Commissioner and Comptroller.

Adjourned.

WM ROCKWELL, Secretary.

TEST:
GEO K COMBS, Clerk.

There were present by invitation only, to wit: Dr. Rockwell, Resident Physician, Dr. Miller, Health Commissioner, Dr. Downing, City Inspector; and the Mayor being present, Mr. Harlan, President of the Board of Aldermen, Mr. Conover, President of the Board of Councilmen, and Dr. Thompson, Health Officer were not present, although Commissioners of Health. Mr. Harlan and Mr. Conover testified that they had no knowledge of the meeting.

Dr Rockwell testified as follows:

Question by the Committee—Had your attention been called to this matter officially, as Resident Physician of this City, as being instrumental to health? *Answer*—Yes, sir.

Q.—Was your action based wholly on the representations made by His Honor the Mayor? A.—It was, sir.

Dr. Miller, Health Commissioner, testified that it his attention officially, and not been called to the *Joseph Walker*.

The office of Dr. Miller and Dr. Rockwell, as the Board is doubtless aware, is in the Mayor's office.

Dr. Downing, the City Inspector, testified substantially as follows:

I never had my attention officially called to the wreck of the *Joseph Walker*, as to her endangering the health of the citizens previous to the 5th day of May; I have never been invited in my official capacity to visit that location with a view of ascertaining if the health of the City was jeopardized in any way; all I ever heard in relation to her jeopardising the health of the City was at the meeting in the Mayor's Office; no other paper than the preamble and resolutions was submitted to the meeting by the Mayor; no petitions or communications came to my knowledge—neither did the Mayor make any lengthy verbal statement. He merely introduced the resolution and said a few words in relation to it. It is very unusual for any matter relating to the sanitary condition of the City to be transacted through any department but mine—the law makes it the duty of the Inspector—and I supposed that would be done under direction. I did not at the time of meeting know that the Mayor had already made a contract; I had no idea that our action was needed to confirm any previous doings. I understood that various ways had been attempted to raise this vessel, but I passed no thought that it was intended to confirm anything past. I have been City Inspector two and a half years last July, and do not remember any case of sanitary work before being done by any one but myself."

By the terms of the contract made by the Mayor with Mr. Jones, the payments were to be made as the work progressed, and yet on or before the day upon which the Commissioners of Health voted for the Preamble and Resolution before recited, a warrant for the sum of four thousand dollars had been drawn and paid from the City Treasury to Mr Jones; and, as your Committee believe, before he had made any progress toward a fulfillment of the contract on his part; and subsequently another requisition was presented to the Comptroller for $5,000, but owing to a notice of a judgment claim against Mr. Jones amounting to 1,500, $3,500 was paid to Mr. Jones, and the Comptroller, by order of the Court, signed a warrant for $1,500 to the creditors of Jones. Thus $7,500 have been paid out, and a warrant of $1,500 drawn by order of the Court. This last sum of $3,500 was paid by the City Chamberlain, on the 31st day of May, at which date Mr. Jones had not, as your Committee believe, expended one dollar toward consummating the contract.

The following question was put to the Mayor by your Committee:

Q.—By this contract are the rights of the City disposed of so far as being fully indemnified for the expense attending the removal of this wreck?

A.—Clearly not Sir; every dollar can be recovered from the owners."

Furthermore, in answer to a question by the Committee, the Mayor stated "that most unequivocally the City had not waived any right to be indemnified by the owners for the expense of removing the vessel."

Daniel Dodge testified "that both Jones and the Mayor told him that he (the Mayor) had released all right and title to the ship and cargo, so far as any claim the City might have. The Mayor said he did not expect any reimbursement from any source whatever. All he wanted was the ship out of the way. The Mayor stated emphatically, on two occasions, that he would make no claim on the vessel or cargo, from any source whatever for taking her out."

Mr. Jones testifies that he made a contract with the Mayor.

Question by the Committee.—Did the Mayor relinquish in that contract all right, title and claim to be reimbursed for any money or moneys that he, in behalf of the City, had engaged to pay you for the removal of the *Joseph Walker*? A.—Yes, Sir; all claim for reimbursement from the City, or all claim the City might have against the ship or cargo, or Underwriters thereof, is released.

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City relinquished all claim against any party that had any interest in this vessel? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did he distinctly inform you that the City would make no reclamation upon anybody for this expense? A.—Yes, sir—and he assigned over to me any claim the City might have by virtue of any law or laws against any party or parties for reimbursing the City for this expenditure of $13,000.

Should any portion of the monies which have or may be paid on this contract, be recovered to the City Treasury, your Committee will be most agreeably disappointed.

Your Committee invite your attention to the testimony of Mr. C. F. Barnes, especially as to his proposing to raise the wreck for the sum of $3,500; and also to the testimony of Julius S. Lewis, who was a joint partner of Thomas Bell, actually engaged in fulfilling a contract for raising and discharging said vessel, and had succeeded so far as to carry her from where she lay, about one hundred and fifty feet further up into the slip, and was continuing his efforts until he was interrupted by parties who represented that they came from the Mayor, and *dispossessed him*, (removing a brig which he was using to the end of the slip where she now lies sunk in about thirty five feet water,) and that he had no earthly doubt but that by the 1st of June the vessel would been raised and the cargo taken out and sold, and that when he was dispossessed, more than seven-eighths of the work in raising the vessel was done, and that when he was dispossessed, not one thousand dollars would have been necessary to complete the entire job of raising and discharging her and finishing the whole proceeding.

The Mayor referred the Committee to several authorities, to be found in Davies Edition of the Laws of the State relative to the City, but the Committee can find nothing in these references authorizing his individual action in the manner performed.

Conjecture only can furnish a reason why this sanitary movement was ordered through any other than the City Inspector's Department.

Your Committee invite your attention to "An act to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax, passed April 3, 1855, three-fifths being present," to be found on page 1,190 of Davies' edition of the *Laws of New-York*, relative to the City, and commonly known as the "Appropriation Bill." By this act the following sums were authorized: Board of Health, $10,000; City Inspection Department, $30,000; Docks and Slips, (new work,) $15,000. The closing paragraph of the act is in the following words:

"No portion of the said respective sums hereinbefore named shall be expended or applied to any other purposes or objects than said objects and purposes respectively for which the Board of Supervisors of said City and County of New-York are hereinbefore empowered to raise the same as aforesaid."

And yet the sum of $7,500 of the $13,000 which was agreed to be paid, was and has been taken from the appropriation of $15,000 for Docks and Slips. (New Work.)

By the resolution your Committee were directed to inquire into the circumstances and report the facts to the Board for its further action. They have done so, and submit the same.

The Committee will, however, in conclusion, so far exceed a strict construction of the resolution as to recommend the adoption of the resolutions annexed:

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby forbid to pay any more money's or or on any account of the raising or removing of the wreck of the ship *Joseph Walker*, or her cargo, or any portion thereof.

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and he is hereby directed to proceed, forthwith, to recover to the City Treasury from the owners of the ship *Joseph Walker*, or from any person or persons who may in any wise be made liable therefor, the sum or sums which have been or may be drawn from the City Treasury, on account of the removal of said ship or wreck, or any portion of her cargo.

NATHAN C ELY,
PETER P. VOORHIS, } Special Committee.

Mr. VARIAN, Twenty first Ward, objected to the introduction of the report, as he had had no time to read the report, and he desired to present a minority report.

Mr. ELY desired that the report be received by the Board, in order that time might be given to prepare abstracts for the press. He said the report contained all the testimony taken before the Committee, but that there was no allusion in it to any member of this Board.

A brisk debate ensued.

Mr. VOORHIS thought it would be a good way to allow the gentleman of the Twenty-first to sign the report at any future period.

Mr. KELLY saw no necessity of urging the matter, and thought that the report should be referred back to the Committee, in order that the dissenting member of the Committee might have the opportunity to sign it, or to prepare a minority report.

Mr. ELY moved that Mr. VARIAN have leave to sign the report, or to present a minority report on the same subject. Adopted.

Mr. KELLY asked leave of the Board to change his vote.

The report was laid on the table and ordered to be printed, with the accompanying testimony.

BRIGGS IN FULL FEATHER—MATSELL BEFORE THE BOARD.

Mr. BRIGGS asked leave to present the following:

Whereas, The Chief of Police of the City of New-York is a British alien, as proved by the baptismal register of Brandon, England, and by the records of the Court of Common Pleas of this city, of 1819, as certified to by BENJAMIN H. JARVIS, the present Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, and is convicted as an alien by thirty respectable ladies and gentlemen of both hemispheres, who knew him in Brandon at his birth, and in childhood, who knew him on board the ship *Perseus*, and played with him during her memorable passage from England to America in 1817, and who have known him from the morning of his creation, through all his years, down to the present moment, and who all assert that himself and family are the only persons they ever knew who bore the singular name of MATSELL, which testimony is fully corroborated by the examination of the New-York and London directories, only the names of GEORGE, the Chief of Police, and his son, being found in the New-York directory, and no person named MATSELL in the London directory, nor in any directory in this country, nor can any person named MATSELL be found in England or America except the family of the Chief of Police, and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL swore that he was a citizen of the United States when he became a Justice, Police officer, Police Justice and Chief of Police ten or twelve years since, and who has sworn that he was a citizen since the press of Police Commissioners were appointed; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL recently swore before the Police Committee that the only evidence he had of his birthplace was that his mother (who died only two or three years since,) told him that he was born in America; that he did not know where his father resided in England, and that his name was GEORGE WASHINGTON MATSELL, which is positively contravened by the Brandon register, and by the records of the Court of Common Pleas of this city, and by the affidavits of those who have known him all his days; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL has twice refused to answer any questions respecting the frauds and corruptions in the Police Department, &c., which were propounded to him by the Police Committee, appointed by the Board of Aldermen for that purpose, after he had been legally subpœnaed to appear before the Committee and answer them; and

Whereas, A Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of this City, has foiled the Police Committee by refusing to grant an order of attachment against Mr. MATSELL, for palpable contumacy; and

Whereas, The counsel of the Police Committee have been baffled in their unceasing labor by the overwhelming influences brought to bear against them by Mr. MATSELL and the Police Department, and by the rich young and old villains inscribed in his private black-mail book, who fear his disclosure of their evil deeds during the past quarter of a century; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL will neither testify himself nor permit his kindred, and especially his sister MARY, of Williamsburg, L. I., to be subpœnaed to testify against him, who's habitation at Will amsburg is surrounded and defended by ferocious dogs, batons and revolvers in the hands of his nephews and kindred, and vagabonds who have brandished fatal weapons in their faces, and threatened death to those who attempted to subpœna his sister MARY; and

Whereas, The votes of the Americans will never be correctly and honestly counted while an alien and perjurer presides at the head of the Police Department, (a department through which, with FOUCHE at its head, NAPOLEON I gradually arose to power, and nearly conquered the civilized world,) nor will Americans be permitted to vote, only at the peril of their lives, in the foreign wards of our City, nor will our civil, criminal and police judiciary, and other departments of our City, and especially our County Clerk's Office, (which is said to be occupied by an Irish alien, who, under Mr. MATSELL's supervision, counts our sacred votes, and who is about to count and declare the votes as to his own election and political cronies,) be divested of their foreign control, until this alien and perjurer is driven from his present powerful position; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL, several months since, recognized the powers of the Police Committee, and testified unhesitatingly before it; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL now very inconsistently denies those powers of the Committee which he has already acknowledged, when he testified some months ago; and

Whereas, Mr. MATSELL officially and publicly declares his intention of going voluntarily before a Legislative Committee to testify, one of whose members is a person named DAVID O'KEEFE, whose own brother, with one hundred others, attempted in the City Hall, in broad daylight, the assassination of JOHN H. BRIGGS, the Chairman of the Police Committee, before whom he now declines to testify; and

Whereas, The Police Committee cannot yet report in full to the Board of Aldermen, in consequence of the several cases of contumacy still pending before the Court of Common Pleas for final adjudication, and

Whereas, The public exigency demands the immediate removal of the present Chief of Police from office; therefore

Resolved, That the office of the Chief of Police of the City of New-York is hereby declared vacant.

Mr. HOWARD begged leave to inquire if this was a report in whole or in part from the Police Investigating Committee?

A VOICE—It is not a report at all; it is merely a preamble and resolution.

HOWARD—*Merely a preamble!* [Great laughter.] Mr. President, I hardly know how to speak of this affair; I had no idea that the Committee was in earnest when they began to examine this affair of the Chief of Police: I supposed that they were doing it only for the fun of the thing. Sir, they have made themselves ridiculous, and are only casting ridicule upon themselves and upon every member of this Board. Sir, I would resign my seat—I would cut off my arm—before I would vote to turn any man out of office because he is of foreign birth. I am surprised that this Board has so long permitted this Committee to sit and make itself a laughing stock. I find that the Committee has taken this matter to the various Courts. We are told by this preamble and the resolution, that the Courts have partially decided against it, and this preamble abuses the Courts and Judges. I am ready here to-night to turn Mr. Matsell out of office for cause, but I am bound to stand up for him when I find that he is accused of nothing except that he is an alien. I thought it was only of late for a little fun. I had no idea that any man could have thought that it could be possible to turn any man out of his office without any impeachment of his dignity. I now find that the Committee think they can expel a man because he

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NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 12

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Return of Doctor Kane.

Great excitement was, created yesterday afternoon by the announcement of the news, which was first reported by the steamship *Union* from Havre, of the return of the Arctic Expedition,—which was sent out to search for Doctor KANE and his party,—with that intrepid explorer and his brave companions on board, all in good health. The news produced a universal feeling of delight, for it was feared by many of the friends of the Exploring party that they had fallen a sacrifice, in the frozen solitudes of the Arctic Seas, to their generous and persevering efforts to carry succor to the brave FRANKLIN and his companions, whose hapless fate has long since been ascertained. We publish elsewhere as many interesting particulars as our space will permit us to give, in relation to both of the rescuing parties.

The Storming of Sebastopol.

We publish elsewhere, from the correspondence of the London *Times*, a full and graphic narrative of the recent assault on Sebastopol. It is by far the most intelligent and detailed, as well as the most spirited, account of the great event of this century that has been published. The *Times* correspondent, naturally enough, enters minutely into a description of the attack of the English on the Redan, and examines the causes of the repulse they sustained. The assaulting columns had to traverse a long distance under a terrible fire of grape, then to descend into the trench and scale a steep escarp before they reached the Redan. When this had been effected, the English still found themselves assailed by showers of balls from a hidden enemy, and, after maintaining the contest for two hours, were at last obliged to retreat. In the meantime, the French had gained possession of the Malakoff, by a desperate hand-to-hand struggle; and this being the most important point, its capture deemed the fate of the day. The losses on all sides have even exceeded the reports that at first reached us.

The correspondent of the *Times* furnishes us with vivid and thrilling pictures of all the subsequent scenes and incidents of the tragedy—the blowing up of the forts, the destruction of the city, the burning and sinking of the ships, the retreat of the Russians across the bridge to the northern forts, and, finally, the appearance of Sebastopol after its fatal bombardment. The whole presents a narrative of exciting incident, such as has never been equaled in the annals of warfare, and will, doubtless, be read by all with the most absorbing interest.

The Pennsylvania Election.

Such returns as we have from Pennsylvania indicate the election of Mr. ARNOLD PLUMMER, as Canal Commissioner, over Mr. THOMAS NICHOLSON, by a majority reaching into the thousands. Returns from local elections evince an equal deficiency in Whig strength. Philadelphia with its decided leaning to Whig sentiments yielding Democratic majorities for nearly every candidate; and Luzerne, with its proclivity to abolitionism, and its vote for Hon. WM. FULLER, as Congressman, fresh in memory, giving the Whig Commissioner less than a respectable minority of its suffrages. Peculiarities as striking meet the eye wherever it scrutinizes the figures; and it is reasonable to suppose that Pennsylvania is hereafter to be regarded as lost to the Whigs.

Some care, however, is to be taken in framing inferences from this vote. Though a Whig loss, it is by no means certain that it is a Democratic gain. Very surely the Administration has found no party, and no comfort in the result; no reason for anticipating volunteers from the North to support a policy addressed only to the prejudices of the South. Nor do we imagine that any abandonment of that indignant unanimity which reconstructed, after the Nebraska perfidy, the whole delegation to Congress is to be inferred from the returns. The removal of Gov. REEDER is not approved, nor the bolts which confine PASSMORE WILLIAMSON strengthened, by them. All we can rationally gather from the facts is the efficacy of fusion, and the impolicy of adherence to old party formulas in the presence of new and unsettled questions, such as men may have digested, and still comprehend very imperfectly.

The party triumphant in Pennsylvania is a fusion of all sorts of odds and ends—the ragtag and *rascaille* of parties. The old-line Democratic Party, the Know-Nothings, the Anti-Prohibitionists, and the Buchananites, and the Cameronians, were all in rank, and all bent on success, as a means to the elevation of some parti-colored representative of them all to the Senatorial chair left vacant by Mr. COOPER. MR. BRODHEAD'S friends are also interested in the result, as affecting materially his prospects next year. Of course, these indirect results of the election were only estimated fairly by the wire-pullers, and not at all measured by the bulk of voters, who, misled by the resolutions of the Harrisburg Convention, by the famous speech of Senator BRODHEAD, and by the understanding that no view of the vote could be tortured into an approval of the Administration, voted for the side favorable to unrestricted lager bier, free trade, and what is called Americanism. The latter element, notwithstanding it was nominally enlisted for NICHOLSON, was secretly active, in deference to the twelfth resolution of the Philadelphia Council, in favor of his opponent, while its nominal fealty to the former served to concentrate the foreign vote, which is enormously large in the mining counties, on the side of the latter. There is no more fatal damage which that mischievous Order can do to its enemies than to affect for it a friendship sufficiently demonstrative to drive away from its service the multitudes of native and foreign birth who view Know Nothingism with implacable abhorrence; and that is the sort of damage it has inflicted in Pennsylvania.

And to contend with a fusion of material so heterogeneous, a fusion which, in that old fastness of Jacksonism, the very name of a WHIG opposition helped to solidify, there was the old, indissoluble Whig Party, as simply uncompounced as the Constitution-Hall Committee-men could desire it. It was there without any symbols declarative of a distinctive policy; without any thing more than opposition to an administration which its antagonists joined it in reprobating; without any thing but fossil memories of defunct issues, and recent recollections of a triumph secured, not to Whig principles, but to a principle common to most men of all parties—dissatisfaction with the late Territorial bills. What it might have accomplished, with Congressmen or Federal officers to elect, we cannot venture to say; but, with local elections, where the candidates had no direct influence upon national topics, it could hardly do otherwise than fail. The Republicans, rendered subordinate rather than intermixed, on equal conditions with the Whigs, afforded indifferent aid. The upshot is any thing but surprising. And while it may lead to the misrepresentation of Pennsylvania in the United State Senate, for some eight years longer, that evil is so thoroughly chronic as to be tolerable.

The Dissolution of the "Employment Society."

We chronicled on Monday the demise of an important charitable association, the "Emigrant Protective and Employment Society." The alleged cause is, the occupation of its field by the Commissioners of Emigration. From a statement of its accounts, it appears that the Society for the first year, ending April 30, 1855, expended $7,882, and of this only laid out $482 on the transportation of emigrants, all the rest being swallowed up in the salaries of agents, and the expenses of commencing operations. It has only been in existence a year and a half, and now at the beginning of Winter, when its work is most needed, it is suffered to die.

We have a few words to say upon this to the public, to which those engaged in charitable movements may do well to listen. In the first place, gentlemen of character and position should not allow their names to be put on the board of a new society, unless they are prepared to carry its work through. It has a very bad effect on the cause of charity to see a new society start up every two years, collect its liberal funds hold out great promises, gather to it prominent names—and then suddenly collapse and disappear. People of narrow optics begin to confuse the cause of benevolence and humbug. They almost conclude the evils cannot be so vital, which call forth so many quackeries, or such short-lived attempts to cure. They lose their confidence in our old leaders of charitable societies, if they see their names appended to empty schemes. Besides, it is to a degree imposing on the public. Of course, every such movement on a large scale, for charity and reform, must have heavy expenses in the outset. We do not suppose those of the "Employment Society" were greater than were necessary. But to collect these for the opening—and then to have no conclusion, or but a sorry one, is, to say the least, rather hard on a most liberal-handed public.

We are not acquainted with the reasons which led the Board of this Society to dissolve it. The one alleged, of course, is not sufficient. It is true, our Commissioners are doing at Castle Garden a grand work—a work of wise charity such as no city of the world has ever before entered upon. The Immigrants are protected and passed on immediately to distant points in the West or North, without an opportunity of either being tempted or plundered in the City. So far, happily, one class of objects proposed in the constitution of the "Emigrant Protective and Employment Society," is taken from them by the Commissioners of Emigration. Still, there are other and no less important objects set forth in their constitution, which are by no means reached by any existing society or agency in the City, any more than they were when the Association was formed. We mean the transporting of unemployed laborers from the City to the country, where labor is in demand: and the forming the connection between the great class of employers, wanting hands, and the poor foreigners, wanting work. This is and will be the great problem for New-York. We see our evils; we know what is the cure; but we have no one to apply it. This, our "Emigrant Employment Society" ought to have done. It was peculiarly its duty; hardly anything else so much. The saving of an emigrant here and there from sharpers is something; or the relief of one friendless and hungry one; but they are unimportant personal charities, compared with the great, general movements, which might have been made to drain off the multitude of poor to places where they would soon have the means of comfort and the temptations to education.

It is grievous and discouraging, that a society so framed to settle this great question for the City, should fall to pieces just when its genuine work in this direction was commencing.

There are hosts of unemployed men and women in our tenement houses and along our docks, who again this Winter will be begging charities, or will be supported by our Almshouse. The mechanics and farmers, through the great West, are continually writing to papers or to individuals, that they *can not get hands*; that their work is impeded, and their families unsuitably burdened, through the want of hired labor. This very society must have had hundreds of names on its books of applicants, who have subscribed to procure "help" or farm workmen from the City. The difficulty, as we have said, was to connect these two classes. The farmers or householders in the country are unwilling to risk the money, by paying the fare of these men and women, when there is no certainty of their remaining. It needed an organized society to arrange the matter, and insure that the expenses of the one party would be reimbursed by the labor of the other. For any such objects, wisely presented, we are sure funds would have always been freely furnished by our citizens.

No outlay for charity could be half so safe. To put the workmen out of the distressed poverty; the tempting wants and vices of the City, where hunger and want continually dog him; where his children grow up vagabonds, and to send him to a country of abundance, where all blessings follow the industrious hand, and idleness is the exception; where his family may reach the highest position of comfort and respectability—this is, indeed, a wise and far-reaching charity. To this work the "Emigrant Employment Society" was called; and in this, for some inscrutable reason, they have failed. The want, however, still remains.

The Result in Ohio.

Further telegraphic dispatches from Ohio confirm the latest reports of yesterday of the success of the Republicans in electing CHASE by a majority of not less than 10,000. This news is so much better than we had any reason to anticipate from the complexion of the first reports, that it comes all the more acceptably from its unexpectedness.

Governor Hunt not a Know-Nothing.

Ex-Governor HUNT, in a letter to the *Commercial Advertiser*, denies in full the report first published in the Lockport *Journal*, of his having been in full communion with the Hindoos, and voted the Know-Nothing ticket. Mr. HUNT's denial is full and explicit of all the charges of the kind that has been made against him.

Opinion of the Attorney General in respect to the Pay of Gen. Scott.

There have been rumors that the opinion of the Attorney General, in respect to the back pay of Lieutenant-General SCOTT, has been sent to him by the Secretary of War; but we have good reason for believing that it has been entirely withheld from him, up to this time, by the Administration.

Recent Deaths—Hon. S. D. Hubbard.

"At Middletown, Conn., on Monday evening, the 8th inst., Hon. SAMUEL D. HUBBARD, aged 68, ex-Member of Congress, and Postmaster General of the United States."

MR. HUBBARD was a native of Middletown, where he has always resided. His ancestors were among the very earliest inhabitants of the place, about two centuries ago. He graduated at Yale College in 1810, and afterwards studied law; but having inherited a large property from his father, he was not under the necessity of engaging in the practice. At one time he carried on the manufacture of broadcloths, on what was then considered quite an extensive scale, but he relinquished the business some fifteen or eighteen years ago. He has always, however, or until very recently, been more or less interested in certain branches of manufactures in his native place.

Mr. H. was first elected to Congress in the Spring of 1845, and took his seat in the House of Representatives the succeeding session in December. In the political divisions of the time he was decidedly Whig, and of course supported the general measures of his party, but his course was such as to give general satisfaction to the people of his District, and he was again reelected to the succeeding Congress. Though seldom disposed to take a part in the debates, he was not without his due influence in the Councils of the nation; accustomed to inform himself thoroughly upon questions pending in Congress, he formed his own opinions, from which he could not easily be made to swerve.

In the Summer of 1852, Mr. H. was appointed Postmaster General by President FILLMORE, which office he filled with distinguished ability until the close of Mr. F.'s administration. Since that time he has retired entirely from public life.

It is greatly to be lamented that so much bitterness, even among neighbors, is often originated in our contests upon great public questions;—and to this Mr. H. was not so fortunate as to form an exception;—but in his native place, his loss must be severely felt, especially by the poor, to whom he was accustomed to give with great liberality, but always in the most unostentatious manner. Many a widow and orphan, in their destitution, have been made partakers of his bounty, without ever knowing to whom they were indebted. To the various benevolent enterprises of the day he was a free contributor, and for many years he was President of the Middletown and Vicinity Bible Society. He ever took a lively interest in the public schools of the place, and their reorganization, and the establishment of the City High School, some fifteen years ago, were mainly owing to the exertions of himself and a few other public-spirited citizens. Though himself a member of the Congregational Church, he was appointed one of the original Trustees of the Wesleyan University, which is located in Middletown, and held the office to the close of his life, often aiding actively in its councils.

Mr. H. had been sick some six or eight months, but the immediate cause of his death was congestion of the brain.

Sons of Temperance.

The Grand Division, S. of T., Eastern New-York, held its annual session on Wednesday, the 10th inst., and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: Horace S. Allen of Whitehall, G. W. P.; Samuel Inslee of New-York, G. W. P.; Thomas Edgerley of New-York, G. S; James Mackeon of Yorkville, G. T; Luther D. Cook of Sag Harbor, G. Chaplain; John R. Peacock of Williamsburg, G. Conductor, and D. B. Beale of Bellport, G. Sentinel. The session was largely attended, and perfect unanimity prevailed. The Grand Division voted to hold the July session at Deposit.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Probable Recall of Mr. Mason—Effect of the Pennsylvania Election—Sales of Public Lands, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

The first returns from Pennsylvania are appalling, and the exultation of the Democrats is extreme. Republicans walk with a modesty to-day which is in strong contrast with their hopes before the election. If the worst news shall be confirmed, however, we perhaps shall prove to have lost less in Pennsylvania than our opponents. The coalition of Whigs and Know Nothings is understood to have been managed by Hon. SIMON CAMERON, who expected their support for United States Senator. Now, Mr. CAMERON is a Democrat of the very deepest dye and the worst type, and the fact that he manages to keep up a chronic quarrel with the regular party organization does not in the least mitigate his offence. The real battle was fought in Pennsylvania last Fall, when we achieved a substantial victory. National issues will come up again in 1856, when, too, there will be a prize worth contending for.

The quarrel between the Albany and Washington organs of Democracy has arrived at a crisis. The *Atlas* has been turned out of the party as an Abolitionist. The order for its dismissal bears all the marks of a vermilion edict. This is simply a feud between the Custom House and the Soft-Shell Democracy of the interior. There is hope that it will spread. The Hard Shells are gradually getting back into favor. The *Argus* is now an Administration organ. The Half Shells, under the leadership of SICKLES, probably embrace the larger section of the Hards, and they will be amalgamated with the Nebraska division of the Softs. The Free-Soilers and "Abolitionists" will be ploughed off. The Hards who come over will be liberally paid. What will become of Mr DICKINSON it is impossible to foresee. It seems impossible that he should escape that limbo to which all Democratic rebels have hitherto been consigned—that is, oblivion. As to the Soft-Shell Democrats who have been ejected from the pale of the party, along with the *Atlas*, they must eventually follow PRESTON KING into the camp of the Republicans. The politics of the New-York Democracy have always been made up for it at Washington, and all who refuse to adopt the formula have been hunted down with the cry of Abolitionists. Perhaps it is well that that cry should be raised at this time, when the voice of New York is about to be given against sectional encroachments.

An effort will be made to compel Mr. MASON to give up the Mission at Paris. Charges have been filed against him of anti-Russian affinities. His attendance upon the religious festivity in celebration of the capture of Sebastopol, has given deep offence here. It is well known that our Southern party is altogether Russian, and its leaders have demanded an explanation. As at present advised, the Administration has no satisfactory answer to give. To-day's *Union* calls upon Mr. MASON to furnish it. But what can he say in extenuation of the great fact that he went to the *Te Deum* in a laced coat, along with other diplomatic dignitaries. It is obvious that his recall is meditated. I understand, moreover, that the Mission is divided against itself. Mr. PIATT, the Secretary, and Mr. MCRAE, the Consul at Paris, do not agree with the Minister, and desire to see him superseded. Mr. MASON had probably no idea in the world that he was offending any one when he visited the gorgeous and novel spectacle of a national thanksgiving for a great victory; but the indulgence of his innocent curiosity has given his enemies a lever which they are now seeking to use to hoist him from his place.

The sales and location of public lands are represented to have been larger during the last quarter than for any corresponding period in the history of the Government. The revenue derived from this source is expected to exceed $2 500 000. The receipts from duties for the quarter ending 30th September is stated to amount to $15 000,000. The aggregate of revenue from the quarter from lands and customs must thus exceed $17,500,000. The first quarter of the year is the heaviest as respects receipts, and this amount cannot be regarded as an average for the remaining quarters. The falling off, as compared with the same division of the last fiscal year, is $4,0?,000, but this exhibits a rate of decline not expected to continue. In fact, there are reasons for estimating the receipts from customs for the year 1855-'56 at a somewhat higher figure than last year.

AQUIDAY.

CITY POLITICS.

Ratification of Erastus Brooks' Nomination.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of Native Americans—Nominee Hon Erastus Brooks—was held last night at the Hippodrome. At least 5,000 persons were present. The front of the building was illuminated, and there were numerous bonfires and fire-works. There was full a score of banners bearing Native-American inscriptions, and there were two long torch-light processions, each numbering several hundreds of individuals. There were likewise two bands of music. The speakers at the Hippodrome were the Chairman, HIRAM KETCHUM, Esq., JOSEPH L. WHITE, who made a capital speech and was loudly cheered, Ex Recorder FALCONBRIDGE, who met with great applause, and S. W. JOHNSON, from Cattaraugus county. Mr. BROOKS was not present, but after getting through at the Hippodrome the torch-lights formed in procession, and they marched through the neighboring streets escorted to the residence of that gentleman, in Irving-place, where he addressed them in a humorous and forcible speech. Groans were given for Bishop HUGHES. Native American was rampantly in the ascendant. All things considered, the Brooks party had a triumph last night.

☞ The Committees appointed by the Mass Meeting, held at Metropolitan Hall in 1853, to prepare a suitable medal, as a testimonial to Capt. DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, of the *St Louis*, for his heroic conduct, in rescuing MARTIN KOSZTA from the Austrian authorities at Smyrna, assembled last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, and presented to him a magnificent gold medal, elegantly inscribed, through their Chairman, Mr. H. MORANGE, who delivered a brief and eloquent address. The Captain made a neat and appropriate response.

☞ The Eighth Ward Whig Committee, last night, endorsed the platform and ticket of the late Syracuse Convention.

☞ Mr. GEORGE DESSOYE, the candidate of the Germans for Governor of the Alms-House, publishes a card withdrawing his name in favor of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, the Hard-Shell candidate.

☞ The German Democratic Convention met last evening. Much indignation was expressed at the nomination of Dr. HEINE at Tammany Hall, as being an insult to the Germans. A Committee of nine was appointed to confer with the Half Shells, and after a speech from DANIEL E SICKLES, the Convention adjourned till this evening.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Whig Assembly Nominations.

The Second District Assembly Convention was held last evening at Mrs PRAET's, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn.

On the first formal ballot, DAVID R. SEAMAN, Esq., received 13 out of 15 votes cast. The nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. JOHN G CLAYTON was elected a delegate to the Whig State Convention called at Constitution Hall, New-York, and EDWARD J. LODER was elected alternate.

The Third Assembly District Convention was held last evening at Granada Hall, Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, when EDWARD S. WOOD was placed in nomination for Assembly. A delegate was also elected to represent the District in the Whig State Convention.

☞ The Hard-Shell Second Judiciary Convention met in the City Hall, Brooklyn, yesterday, to nominate a candidate to fill the place in the Supreme Court now occupied by Judge DEAN. THOS. C. CAMMEL received the majority of the votes of those present. Some excitement existed on suspicions being mooted that the nominee was a K. N.

Arrival of the Cyane.

The United States ship *Cyane*, S. B. WILSON, Commander, from a cruise in the Gulf Stream, arrived at this port yesterday. The *Cyane* returned to New-York from a cruise in the West Indies and Gulf of Mexico, and sailed immediately on a cruise to the Northward and Eastward; experienced bad weather, and had an uncomfortable time of it; she has visited ports seven times, and within one hundred and sixty-eight days, has been at sea 119 days. The *Cyane* is considered a dull sailer, and will probably undergo some repairs before going to sea again. Officers and crew all well. The following is her List of Officers:

Commander—STEPHEN B. WILSON.
Lieutenants—Richard S. Tilghman, Joseph T. Barney, Isaac G Strain, John Downes.
Purser—Henry Etting.
Surgeon—T. R. Addison.
Assistant Surgeon—Wm. G. Hay.
Acting Master—A. M. DeBrie.
Boatswain—William Ray
Gunner—James D. McClosky.
Carpenter—Charles Boardman.
Sailmaker—John H. Birdsall.
Acting Master's Mate—Francis L. Harris.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Two new pieces were produced here last night; an evidence of spirit in the manager, for whilst the "Game of Love" was on the bills, there was certainly no occasion for the production of novelties. The first was a drama (cognomenized in the word used now-a-days,) from the pen of Mr. PLANCHE, called "Lavater; or, not a Bad Judge." This piece was produced in London about seven years ago, and is of such striking excellence, that we cannot but wonder it has not been produced before. The story is soon told. A marriage is on the *tapis*. *Lavater* is an invited guest. He reads in the countenance of the bridegroom certain lines of malignity and peremptorily forbids the bans. The consternation is immense, and there is a prospect of a *melee*; but at the proper moment an exposure ensues. The bridegroom turns out to be an arrant scamp, and *Lavater*, the physiognomist, justified. Mr. PLANCHE has treated the story with his accustomed ability, and worked it into an excellent drama. The way it has been produced at WALLACK'S will secure it a successful run.

Mr. WALCOT, as the hero, received the welcome he was entitled to, and rendered full justice to the somewhat embarrassing *rôle* of the hero. Miss KATE SAXON, who made her first appearance in the character *Louise*, was pleasing. Mr. HOLLAND, as a jealous old Burgomaster, *Eatman*, was, as he always is, funny and effective. The remaining characters were well supported. The piece has been put on the stage with Mr. WALLACK'S usual carefulness, and is sufficient in every respect.

The second piece was a farce called "£500 Reward," a title that has no disguise about it, but speaks plainly of Cockaigne. The materials are of the ordinary character—love, disguise and mistaken identity. There are plenty of side-splitting situations, accompanied with tolerably smart dialogues, which, added to the excellent acting of Mr. LESTER and Mr. HARRY HALL, carried the piece through successfully. It was announced for repetition every night this week.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal and Malignant Fever at Sea.

Bark *John Denham*, Capt. DAVIS, arrived in port at Quarantine yesterday, from Mobile, making the passage in twenty days. Three days after leaving Mobile, a malignant form of fever, attended with severe pain and vomiting, broke out among the crew and passengers. The mate of the bark died after a short illness, and was buried at sea, and the convalescent cases were sent to the Marine Hospital.

Within the last few weeks many vessels have arrived in port from Mobile, having lost more or less of their crews from apparently the same type of fever. If it be not a modified form of yellow fever, it is certainly equally malignant and fatal, and if contagious, as much to be feared and guarded against as genuine yellow fever. It is to be hoped that the sanitary authorities will not try the experiment of testing its contagious character with our citizens, by allowing such vessels to come to our wharves prematurely.

The Councilmen.

Four o'clock won't do as an hour for the meeting of the Board of Councilmen. They can't finish their private business in time to be present at roll call, and consequently there is no quorum. There was no quorum on Wednesday; and yesterday, although the roll was not called until near five, there was not a quorum present, and therefore the Board adjourned to this evening.

The Late Francis McNally.

Mr. MCNALLY died while hard at work in the preparation of a work on Geography, which he hoped would be the best extant, for imparting a knowledge of that subject to large schools particularly. By the untiring efforts of his talented widow, aided by a few personal and professional friends of her husband, the work has been completed, and the editions now being struck off are free from the few annoying though unavoidable typographical errors of the first copies. It is to be kept up, we understand, to all changes incident to the science, regardless of pains or expense.

Although the hands of friendship have heretofore placed a chaste and beautiful tombstone over the grave of this distinguished Teacher, in Greenwood, yet, if we mistake not, this work will prove to be his best and most useful monument. We thus judge after a careful examination, and from what teachers of tried experience think of it.

Letter from Rev. Heman Humphrey, D.D., on the Prohibitory and Republican Conventions.

PITTSFIELD, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

TO REV DR. MARSH.—*My Dear Brother*: Allow me cordially to congratulate you and your Empire State upon the auspicious results of your late Temperance Convention. I had some fears that you would have to submit to a separate nomination on the exclusive principle of ineligibility, which I felt sure would prove a *fatal* one; and, while I hoped better things, I could not have extended it to such extraordinary unanimity as prevailed. It was glory enough for one day. It seems to me the Republican Ticket was endorsed, must prevail, and your Prohibitory Law be triumphantly sustained. But the strong with whom you valiantly war, are more heads than the fabled Hydra, and I say your head will be laid low before the last is cut off, and nothing left to sprout again.

Affectionately, yours,
HERMAN HUMPHREY.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met on Wednesday, Commissioner VERPLANCK in the Chair. The difficulty with the Ten Governors in relation to the charge of lunatic emigrants was the subject of a warm discussion. A resolution was passed instructing the counsel of the Board to confer with the counsel of the Ten Governors to see if a settlement could not be effected and harmonious action between the two Boards secured. A communication was received from Dr. HARRIS, resident physician at Staten Island, asking the Board to appoint Americans as officers to board vessels, as foreigners were in the habit of affiliating with their countrymen and neglecting their duties. This excited a warm discussion, Commissioners CARRIGAN and PURDY denouncing the request, and asking that it be laid on the table. The communication was received, however, though the recommendation it contained was not adopted. The Board adjourned without doing anything of importance.

☞ The French Consul in this port has appealed to the Mayor to know whether a Quarantine charge made against the steamer *Grondeur* is legal, and to be paid. The Mayor replies as follows: "I have to advise that, in my opinion, the charge of $15 made by the Deputy Health Officer at the Quarantine Grounds against the French war-steamer *Grondeur*, is without precedent, and without authority of law. My advice to you is not to recognize the claim by paying it."

☞ The (Metropolitan Theatre) Norfolk and Portsmouth Orphan Committee, recommend that every church and Sabbath school take up collections for the "Orphan Fund" on the 21st of October, in the morning.

☞ The American Tract Society continue to enjoy the persecution of those who dislike its practice of cutting out from their publications every passage that savors much of disgust with Slavery.

☞ There was a large gathering at Grace Church on Wednesday, on occasion of the funeral services of Mrs. NICHOLSON, wife of one of the firm of BROWN BROTHERS, Bankers.

☞ It was generally rumored about the Courts yesterday that Recorder SMITH either was, or was about to be, indicted by the Grand Jury. In such times as these it is as well for us to wait for something more substantial than rumors.

☞ The trial of HUDSON for the murder of HAMILTON, was continued yesterday in the Court of General Sessions, before Recorder SMITH. The Jury did not agree, and were locked up for the night, by direction of the Recorder.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

George Austin, master of the American ship *Cultivator*, was brought up in custody, charged with making assaults on three of the crew of that ship with a boloying pin and a cutlass. His counsel asked for an examination, which was appointed for Friday, and bail required of $250 on each charge, making $750, which was given, and the prisoner liberated.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THIS superb novelty in SOFT HATS, is having a "run" unprecedented in the annals of the trade. It has been adopted by the business community, and in fact by all classes, as the leading undress hat of the season. Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint, which is as clear as that of the choice of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The shape too is eminently becoming. Attempts at imitation have been made, but they have failed. No other manufacturer has succeeded in producing the color.

GENIN, 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

INDIA RUBBER FANCY ARTICLES, TOYS DOLLS, canes, pens, pencils, balls, &c., at the Goodyear Rubber Depôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Chambers and Warren sts. N. B.—New articles can be found at this store as soon as produced.

INSIDE OUT;
OR,
NINE YEARS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE
BY
JOHN SMITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS.
This long looked for, and highly interesting, history of the
SCHEMES, MACHINATIONS AND DESIGNS
of wire workers and
POLITICAL DEMAGOGUES;
and embracing an exposition of the
OFFICIAL AMOURS, LIAISON,
AND
DOMESTIC INTRIGUE,
which characterized the period that lay between the advent of the Harrison administration of 1841, and the exodus of the Taylor Olympiad, of 1851, (and as such entitled to the especial consideration of politicians in small and tight pantaloons, and other full grown demagogues,) will be commenced in the New-York
SUNDAY MERCURY
for October 14. Price three cents per copy. For sale by all news agents and newsboys.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 370 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 10s to 12s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 14s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 8s to 12s per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 6s. per yard.
And all other grade equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

LEARY & CO'S FALL FASHION.—THE SUBSCRIBERS offered Sept 1, in accordance with their quarterly custom, the FIRST Style of Gentlemen's Hats. Our customers and the public generally, we think, will be particularly pleased with the style and quality of the Hats introduced by us for the present Autumn, as in lightness, elegance and durability it has never been surpassed.
N B.—We offer different goods of the same style, at different prices. LEARY & CO., Astor House, Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE
Can only be obtained of the undersigned, as we are the only parties holding or assigned right to use in any way
THE WILDER PATENT,
which, with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?
Read the testimony of Dr. H P LEONARD, Druggist, Fayette C. H., Ala., Jan 15, 1853:
DEAR SIR: HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have done wonders in this section. A youth a son of G M HUBBERT, Esq., of this County, had been for several months under the care of our best practitioners without relief, and the case reported doubtful, and the young man although scarcely able to go about, commenced with the Bitters. He found so much relief from the first bottle, he continued to take until a complete cure was effected. He is now perfectly well and stout.
ALL WHO USE THE BITTERS ARE SATISFIED WITH THEM.
TUSKEGEE, Ala., Jan. 1 1853.
CHAUNCEY FOWLER said: "The Bitters are suiting well, and I think they will continue so, as they give good satisfaction to those who have used them."
For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine every where.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John W. Cavendish. Also extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 2d Warden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

THE CENTRAL PARK—THE PEOPLE WANT THE Park—they are on the spot one week about it, and if they are chiseled out of it there will be as much excitement over it as there is during week days around the doors of SMITH BROTHERS, Merchant Tailors, No. 148 Fulton-st. The success of the store of this firm are unparalleled for fashionable, and so cheap are they—one price is the rule and no abatement—that we are furnished Fulton-st. is not blockaded "from early morn till dewy eve" with excited customers.

AUCTION—DRY GOODS—GREAT BARGAINS—E. H. LEALE BETTER & CO., No 367 Broadway, will offer, to-day, some large lots of elegant Dress Silks from 5s. to $4 per yard. 3,000 yards of rich Lustres, Cashmeres, &c., Merinoes, Plaid Cashmeres, Shawls, Embroideries, &c. Also, 1,000 pairs of superior Kid Gloves, at 5s.; 50 dozen Ladies' fine French Lisle, Cambric Handkerchiefs at 2s. 6d. Also Linens, Bankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DELAINES, WORSTED Damasks, Gilt Cornices, Window Shades, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON'S, No 297 Broadway, have just received, per steamer, a splendid stock of the above goods, from the latest patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also, the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 297 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the late Powder Powder & Burglar Proof Locks, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE in the World.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depot, No. 125 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
C. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

FALL, 1855—EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st. For ready made Clothing, Fall and Winter Goods, Evans' Clothing Depot, Nos. 64 and 66 Fulton-st., is now open for the sale of Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Beavers, Pilot, Nea Cloth and other Overcoats, Dress and Frock Coats, Pantaloons and other Vests, all to be made from the Goods of all descriptions at wholesale prices.

SANTA'S BEAVER AND FELT HATS FOR CHILdren.—The Summer style of children's hats is now ready for the Fall trade. We have the beginning of every variety of style, and a great variety of styles to meet the different tastes, as we do place a trade among us who have wished to purchase. Call and inspect them at No. 128 Canal-st., corner of Wooster-st.

LACE CURTAINS—LACE CURTAINS.—700 PAIRS of Rich Lace Curtains received this day at the counter, and will be sold at 50 per cent under the usual prices. Also, 300 pairs Rich Swiss Muslin do. do. Also, 1,000 Rich Worked Collars, at $1, worth $2.
W H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

BRONZE FIGURES AND GROUPS.—WE OFFER the largest assortment of Paris made articles of this class ever imported into New-York. Many of the models are entirely new, and duplicates of originals now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace in Paris. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

A WOMAN'S CROWNING GLORY IS HER HAIR; a man's crown of glory is his hat—that is, if it be one of KNOX'S hats of the latest style, and bought at No. 212 Fulton-st and No. 513 Broadway. KNOX is just as much an artist as a painter is, and he makes the man what the painter does the picture—a masterpiece.

MERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world and envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 223 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain.
DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WI

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Maine Liquor Meeting at Syracuse a Failure.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The mass Liquor meeting intended to be held at Visting Hall at 2 o'clock this afternoon was a failure. Many staid over to attend the meeting, but fearing that none would take place, and the weather threatening rain, left for home at noon. Afterwards handbills were posted about the city, announcing that Rev. Mr. LOVEJOY, of Massachusetts, would address a meeting at the City Hall at 7 o'clock. At that hour great bonfires were lighted in front of the City Hall, but failed to draw any great number of people out. A small procession then paraded the streets, firing cannon till 9 P. M. Meanwhile the City Hall had not been lighted, and it was ascertained that the Mayor had refused the Hall for the meeting. Some 200 persons congregated at the Syracuse House, but Mr LOVEJOY preferred not to speak under the circumstances, when the crowd dispersed.

State Politics.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

A Convention of the Choctaws or Seward Know-Nothings was in session here to-day. The proceedings were private, but it is understood all the difficulties heretofore existing between that body and the Know-Somethings were reconciled, and a fusion of the two parties is the result.

From Washington—The Sound Dues.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, October 11.

It is not true that a Government messenger has been dispatched to Denmark with dispatches for our Representative there, directing him to enter into negotiations anew in regard to the Sound dues The Administration maintains its original position. Neither is it true that Mr. BUCHANAN has been instructed to request the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON.

Ohio Election—Appointment of a Consul.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The *Union* of this morning publishes a dispatch from Cincinnati claiming the election of MEDILL as Governor of Ohio by 15,000 majority. [Our dispatch of last evening gives it to CHASE by 10,000 majority.]

The President has appointed JAMES WINTER, of New York, U. S. Consul at Turks Island.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Returns reported from 52 counties, show CHASE's majority about 9,700. There are 37 counties still to be heard from, which will probably increase it three to four thousand.

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Fulton County gives 200 Democratic majority.

In Bedford County the vote is close, but there is a small Fusion majority

Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

About fifty thousand strangers from different parts of the State are here in attendance upon the State Fair.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture last evening before an immense audience. Senator TRUMBULL is announced to speak to-night.

The Connecticut State Fair.

HARTFORD, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Our State Fair, which closes to morrow, has been one of the most successful ever held in New-England. The display in every department has been excellent—in cattle and horses very fine. The visitors to-day are estimated at 50,000. The receipts have been over $5,000.

Heavy Freshets in Wisconsin.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Oct. 11.

Accounts from Northern Wisconsin, in the vicinity of Lake Winnebago and Fox River, state that tremendous inundations have taken place, caused by late severe storms Thousands of tons of hay and large quantities of grain have been swept off. Apprehensions are felt for the safety of the whole mill property of that section.

The Suspected Murder at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Oct. 11.

RANDOLPH, the husband of the woman whose remains were found in this city yesterday, and who is suspected of the deed, has been arrested ten miles from Waterbury. He was secreted in a lot, and manifested some trepidation at being confronted with his brother-in-law. He is now safe in our jail.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

The yellow fever has nearly disappeared from Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Rev. FRANCIS DEVLIN, Pastor of the Roman Catholic Church, Portsmouth, is dead.

Marine Disaster.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10.

The schooner *Mary E. Hovey*, from New York for Georgetown, went ashore on Georgetown Bar on the evening of the 8th instant.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 11.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week reached us this morning, but are quite barren of news of importance.

Fatal Accident.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, October 11.

A young lad, named RICHARD BLACKLEY, 14 years of age was killed in Spalding Mill this afternoon by being caught in the machinery.

A Letter from Mrs. Gove Nichols.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A woman maligned, or charged with heinous crimes, before 200,000 persons, readers of the TIMES and *Tribune*, to say nothing of their echoes all over land, may be allowed to ask the grace extended by law to felons and malefactors

It is true that in your article entitled "A Bad Book Gibbeted," my name does not occur, but I was named as the author of *Mary Lyndon*, in a subsequent number of the TIMES, and hence the charges against the author were nailed to the heart of the woman.

Now, Mr. Editor, it makes little difference to me what your personal estimate may be of my character, or how exceedingly mad Mr GREELEY may be against me. The injurious consequence of false opinions and bad feelings rests upon you, and not upon me.

But there is a great public for you, as journalists, to frighten and abuse. "Free Love," "Adultery," "Gross Passions," and "Licentiousness," have been coupled with my name, by yourself and others. I might say to the people, read my writings, for they are my defence. But thousands read a newspaper article who seldom read books.

I, therefore, ask of you space for a few words of defence. I do not ask this of the *Tribune*, for the Divine Life in Mr. GREELEY seems so far dead, that I would not hope for the poor justice even of an advertisement.

First—I claim to be one with a pure and noble man, who is legally my husband, and who is spiritually and truly another self.

We believe in freedom to do all that is right, and in no other freedom.

By Freedom of Love, we mean an elevation out of a preponderant Sensuality, and a consecration of the whole love nature, or life, to the development of all the faculties of men and women, and to a wise paternity.

Our watchwords are Freedom, Fraternity, Chastity.

As liberty was called licentiousness, in the first days of our Republic, by those who had no idea of order in Freedom, so the sensual and depraved believe that all Freedom in Love is the infernal Liberty of Lust.

Mr. Editor, for eighteen years my food has been grains, roots, fruits, and milk. I have been bathed daily in pure water, and I have been in all that time the apostle of Health and Purity to Woman.

Since my union with my husband, we have labored as one in the great work of human redemption.

Such is the true character of those to whom every breeze brings some foul breath of slander, some harsh and vile epithet.

Will men never know good from evil? Will they always "kill the prophets, and stone those who are sent unto them?" MARY S. GOVE NICHOLS.

☞ The editor of the New-Orleans *Medical and Surgical Journal* says that after the most searching investigation there appears to be an entire unanimity of opinion, both among the contagionists and non-contagionists, that the yellow fever of 1855 originated in New-Orleans, and that all the earlier as well as the later cases occurred among persons who had not been in any manner exposed to the fever in foreign parts or to imported contagion.

Letter from the Hon. Jas. Wadsworth on Republicanism.

From the Genesee Democrat of Wednesday.

GENESEO, Monday, Oct 8, 1855.

LEWIS E. SMITH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Your favor of the 6th inst. was handed to me this morning. In reply to your inquiry as to how far the use of my name as a delegate to the Republican State Convention was authorized, I have to remark, that if I had been so informed at the time, I should have declined serving as a Delegate, as I had then, and have since, declined taking part in any political organization preparatory to the approaching election.

But the gentlemen who presented my name to the County Convention, doubtless deemed themselves warranted in so doing, from my repeated declarations that I regard the question, in its various forms, of the extension of Slavery, as paramount to all others now before the American people; as vastly more important than any which has arisen since the adoption of the Federal Constitution, and a question which must, at the next Presidential Election, be met and decided for all time to come.

These are my deliberate convictions; and painful as it is to differ with those old political associates with whom I have fought in the ranks the hard fought battles of the radical Democracy of New-York, I cannot consent to be led by those whom they have raised to power and renown, into a position on this question in any respect equivocal. Such I am compelled to regard as the position taken by the two last Conventions of the Democracy of New-York.

The resolutions adopted by the last Convention, declaring a fixed opposition to the extension of Slavery, was in its terms broad and full enough, but when we reflect that the distinguished gentleman who offered the resolution, and his associates, expressed a willingness, if not a desire, to pass over this whole subject in silence; when we see the same Convention which adopted it approving the acts of an Administration, whose latest measure had been to remove a Governor from Kansas, who would not succumb to the Missouri invaders, and appoint in his place a creature who would; when we see the office-holders assembling in New-York and denouncing this part of the platform; when we see men like Gov. SEYMOUR, raised to eminence by the radical Democracy of New-York, taking positions conflicting directly with this resolution; when we see the tools of the Government attempting to read the Albany *Atlas* out of the party, because its incorruptible editor supported the declarations of the Convention in their intent and meaning, we are reluctantly constrained to believe that the resolution referred to, was hollow and meaning less, if not false and deceptive.

I have said that it was painful to differ with old political associates. I refer to political leaders. Where the radical Democracy of New-York is upon this question, I have no manner of doubt. The men who served under such leaders as SILAS WRIGHT, MICHAEL HOFFMAN and SAMUEL YOUNG, are not accustomed to be awayed by the allurements of office, intimidated by the threats or misled by the petty sophistry of placemen. Nor have I any doubt where those great men would be found if now living. They would stand by the great ordinance of JEFFERSON, against the extension of Slavery, and they would look with amusement upon the proceedings of a Convention claiming to represent the true Democracy of New-York, assembled in the heart of the State, amidst three millions of freemen, and amidst the imperishable and wonderful achievements of free labor, who yet hesitated to avow that they preferred Freedom to Slavery, and did not dare to denounce those who bravely betrayed it.

I appreciate all the dangers of a sectional party; but let the responsibility rest with those who have forced upon us a sectional issue. Kansas was free by a solemn compact—the South has seized it. New Mexico was free—the South is overrunning it. Northern California is free—Slavery is grasping at it, and when and where in those vast regions south of us, as extensive as the settled portion of the United States, thinly peopled, with almost no government, and practically open to colonization, shall we arrest the march of this fatal and blasting curse, if not now, and here? I know of no words which can color to it highly the magnitude of this question. Its simple statement—Shall those vast and beautiful regions be occupied, cultivated, adorned by the willing arm of free labor, or shall they be given up to the African and the lash? passes all power of exaggeration.

Nor is it in the Territories alone of the United States, that the South is seeking to drive on its encroachments Let the decision of Judge KANE of Pennsylvania be sustained, and if Slavery is not established in that State, it certainly will not be denied that the domestic slave-trade may be carried on through it with perfect impunity and safety. A protection not shared by its free white citizens, who, by the same decision may by a monstrous perversion of a legal proceeding, hitherto deemed one of the palladiums of our liberty, be imprisoned for an indefinite term, without trial by jury, and on the mere order of a Judge.

Holding these views, in the statement of which I have occupied much greater space than I intended, it is unnecessary for me to add that I cannot follow the leadership of such men as PIERCE, DOUGLAS and SEYMOUR; but I have no fears that the honest and patriotic impulses of the great mass of the Northern Democracy will bring them to any other conclusions than those at which I have arrived, and separate me from them, or that when the time comes they will fail so to exercise the elective franchise as to give force and effect to their convictions. Very respectfully, yours,

JAS. S. WADSWORTH.

More about the Wreck of the Ship William Penn.

From the Savannah Georgian, Oct. 7.

The United States Mail steamship *Knoxville*, on her arrival at Savannah, reported that on the 6th inst., in lat. 33° 04' N., lon. 78° 41' W., spoke brig *Marcus* from New-York for Darien, Ga., and took from her Mrs. COLE (the captain's wife,) Dr. C BOURNE, a passenger, and seven seamen, who were picked up from the wreck of ship *William Penn*, of New-Bedford, from the Chincha Islands, loaded with guano. These persons had been on a fragment of the wreck for sixteen hours without provisions or water. The *Wm Penn* struck on the shoal on the morning of the 30th Sept. The ship is going to pieces. The whole number of persons on board was twenty five. The nine persons were on the house top, and rescued by the brig *Marcus*, nine others left on a raft, two were drowned, and the others were on different fragments of the wreck, not visible at the time of rescue.

The following statement of one of the passengers gives a more detailed account of the wreck:

About 4 o'clock on Monday evening, Oct. 1, the brig *Marcus*, Capt. H. K. ELDRIDGE, came to the rescue of the wreck; and to Capt. E.'s assistance they owe their lives. The following are the names of those picked up: Mrs. Mary Cole (captain's wife), James Lehan, Hiram Dubois, Thomas Sedden, Charles Betts, John C. Thompson, T. Gilmore, John H. Snow, and Dr. Cyrus T. Bourne

Those on the raft were: Benj. J Wood, George H. Hall, James Pierce, John George, —— Burg, Jos Derola, Chas. H Titus, John Steele, Thos. Salmon, and Louis Fleetwood

GEORGE HUMPHREYS and TIMOTHY MERLEAN sunk in night of the ship. ALBERT FIOZ and FRANCIS WILSON drifted off on a boat; and the steward, it is supposed, was swept off the top-gallant forecastle. The Captain was last seen on the mizzen mast.

The Great Walking Feat near St Louis—Triumph of Curtis.

From the Mississippi Democrat, Oct. 6.

The famous walking feat which has kept the sporting circles, as well as the public at large, on the *qui vive* for the past three weeks, will be completed to-morrow. An immense concourse will undoubtedly be in at the death, and reward the victor, if not with the material wreath which in other ages crowned illustrious athletic effort, at least with the greener and more unfading laurels of public approbation and applause. It is a great triumph of physical endurance and moral resolution, and it contributes to the annals of pedestrianism the most perfect possible display of skill in that noble art. Nothing will ever surpass it, at least until the age of giants returns to the earth. At the end of twenty days' walking, CURTIS has made 960 half miles in 960 half hours.

DR. H. BARTH, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER.—By the London *Athenæum* of Sept 15 we learn that this distinguished traveler had returned to Europe, after the long absence of five years in the interior of Africa, and when his friends had ceased to hope for his return. He was expected in London on that day. He left Europe Dec. 8, 1849, visited Lake Tsad, Sudan, Kuku, and Timbuctoo, which city he entered on Sept. 7, 1853, and in which he resided nearly a year During his absence he has made discoveries which have greatly increased our knowledge of Central Africa, and of the countries east and southeast of Lake Tsad as far as the basin of the Nile In his unparalleled journey to Timbuctoo he discovered two large empires, Gando and Hamd-Allahi, of which not even the names were known previously, and gained a complete insight in to the history and present state of Timbuctoo, its people, and all the surrounding countries; made, for the first time, a minute survey of the middle course of the river Konara; and altogether created a new era in the history of African discovery and regeneration. Dr BARTH's only companion died on the borders of Lake Tsad, Sept 27, 1852, since when he has pursued his journey alone.

NEW POST-OFFICES.—The following new post offices have been established. Brashear, St. Mary's parish, Louisiana; R. B. BRASHEAR, postmaster. Wyandott, Kansas Territory; WILLIAM I. OSBORN, postmaster.—*Union.*

RESIGNED.—Second Lieutenant FREDERICK M. FOLEY, 5th Infantry, has resigned his commission in the army.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
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NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY'S PHILADELPHIA PACKAGE EXPRESS, No. 50 Beaver-st.

ALANSON NASH—ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, No 34 Beekman-st. JOSEPH H NASH, Commissioner of Deeds.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ "Whooping Cough Cured".—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S LARYNGEA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops of it will make quiet the cough all night, and other doses are eminently. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 138 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ Is Consumption Curable?—We cannot doubt that in many cases of seated Consumption a cure has been effected solely by the use of the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr WISTAR. Its healing effects are certainly wonderful.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, and other affections of the lungs and chest cured by inhalation, local and general treatment Inhalation, alone, will fail to cure most of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies, Dr HEATH is eminently successful in curing them. These facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the specialty of Inhalation, failing to relieve Mr. Sinclair of Penn, Mr. Sherman of New-York, and hosts of others Ask proof of the success of Dr. HEATH'S combined treatment, to refer to the case of Mr Colburn, No 493 Broadway F. Stebbin, New-York, and S. W. Rice and wife, Harlem; Cons Nervous, chronic, acute, lung, and affections of the respirative system, as the constitution is such as exist as to render it susceptible to tuberculous and other chronic diseases. The afflicted, with any disease, can apply with a certainty of relief to Dr A. B HEATH, No. 493 Broadway New-York, from 9 to 6 o'clock.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled advancements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 493 Broadway.

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No 1 Depeyster.

☞ Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c. May be preserved in Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT PRESERVING FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the jelly cannot be made to ooze, spoil or ferment. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS Agents, No 20 Beekman-st; E. H. CONWAY & CO., No 349 Broadway; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

☞ Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters.—If you are troubled with pain or weakness in the back, breast or side, or suffering with complaints of the lungs, liver or kidneys, do not delay in getting one of these invaluable Plasters. They will surely give almost immediate, and in most cases permanent, relief. General Depot No. 362 Hudson st. Sold by most Druggists.

☞ American Institute Fair at Crystal Palace, open daily from 8 A. M to 10 P M A fine band of music will be in attendance THIS EVENING Members who have not procured their tickets may obtain them at the Office on 40th st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

YOU HAVE SEEN
THE GAME OF LOVE,
JOHN BROUGHAM'S NEW COMEDY AT WALLACK'S.
But have you read
MR. BROUGHAM'S NEW BOOK,
A BASKET OF CHIPS?
You have been delighted with the Comedy, as everybody is; and you will be no less delighted with the book Lucky John Brougham, you will say, to have a highly successful Comedy and a highly successful book running at the same time.
In one volume. Illustrated. Price $1 25
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau st.

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POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE THIRTEENTH WARD WORKER FOR SEYMOUR, held at Onderdonk's Hall, corner of Grand and Clinton sts., on Monday evening, Oct 8, the following ticket was unanimously elected. *For Councilman*

XXXIId District—ALONZO G. REYNOLDS.
XXXIVth District—ANDREW CRAFT.
XXXVth District—CHARLES W CHURCHILL.
For Assessor—JOHN L. PETERSON.
For School Commissioner—JOHN PEARSALL.
For School Trustee, four years—R H. RICHARDSON.
For School Trustee, four years—E R HAMMOND
For School Trustee, two years—GEO W WEED.
For School Trustee, one year—ALEX M EAGLESON.
For Inspector—WM A. WALKER.
For Constable—DAVID SAFFEN and RUSSEL JOHNSON

For Inspectors of Election.

1st District—DANIEL E ROMAN and JOSEPH WINN
IId District—EDWARD COLLINS and W D BRUNDAGE
IIId District—J A PLATT and ABRAHAM BROWN.
IVth District—W A WALKER and JOHN SMITH.
Vth District—ROBERT PATTERSON and ROBERT H. RICHARDSON
VIth District—THOMAS C GOULD and MELANCTHON THOMPSON.

JOHN COLBY Chairman.
ALEX M EAGLESON, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—Lectures on *Turkey and her Institutions, Political and Social* A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSCANYON, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms Astor place, on the 16th 22d and 25th of October next, at 8 P M Tickets for the course $1; single lecture 50 cents To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 625 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

LECTURE ON JOHN PHILPOT CURRAN.—By THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING Oct 12. Doors open at 7 o'clock Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents; to be had at WM. HALL & SONS, and at the door.

TO MANAGERS OF LYCEUMS, INSTITUTES AND OTHER LECTURE ASSOCIATIONS.—As the subscriber has reason to apprehend that various letters intended for him have not, in consequence of his recent residence away from New-York, reached their proper destination, and that he has, therefore, been deemed discourteous in not replying, he respectfully requests all managers of Lecture Associations who may desire to secure his services, to address PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av., corner of 14th-st., New-York.

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Table cloths $1 25, once sold at $3
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ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
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Upon the most favorable terms.
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100 PIECES OF THE ABOVE GOODS,
NEW DESIGNS,
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING,
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Including the very latest European designs,
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Imported expressly for Broadway retail trade
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The subscriber has just received from his French agents a case of
VERY BEAUTIFUL BROCHE LONG SHAWLS,
exact copies of those now exhibited at the Palais d'Industrie, Paris. Prices very moderate
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Auburn, Lowell and low-priced Carpetings of every description; also, Druggets, Mattings, &c., &c., &c
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At $8 $10, $12 and $14,
All entirely new in style and coloring
For sale this week at
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Will open this week in all
TWENTY CASES OF STELLA,
BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS,
All of which he will sell at very moderate prices, and to which public attention is invited.

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Ladies in search of
REALLY PRETTY SHAWLS,
Pretty and Fashionable Stella Shawls, at moderate prices, will find them at
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Price $16 and $18 each.
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Full assortment of widths designs and prices at
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ANOTHER NEW STYLE OF MOURNING COLLAR AND SLEEVE.—BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway, received per steamer *Pacific*, an entirely new material of their own design, for mourning sets, which they will offer on Monday, Oct 15, in Collars and Sleeves of the new styles, which are entirely new The material and style are something never before seen, and cannot be found at any other house in the city.

BLACK THREAD VEILS—Of new designs just received, from $6 to $60: black flounces, from $5 to $16: also, point à l'aiguille sets, $20 to $75 Application and real point capes and handkerchiefs; an extensive assortment of Valenciennes laces in every width and manufacturer's prices; embroidered collars, sleeves and handkerchiefs, with a complete assortment of everything in our line. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

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"WHO HAS NOT HEARD OF LYON"
Medals have proclaimed from every part
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And justly styles him *prince of art*,
To obliterate the insect's name
Every one who desires clean apartments uses Lyon's magnetic powder and his pills; they kill rats, mice, roaches, bugs, fleas, &c Depôt No. 424 Broadway.

CARD.—"HOPE" HOSE COMPANY No 50 take this method of returning their sincere thanks to Messrs. BROOKS BROS., corner Catharine and Cherry sts., for the bountiful supply of refreshments furnished by them after the fire in Cherry st., on the evening of the 10th inst
JAMES Y. WATKINS, Jr., Foreman.
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BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 AND 11 PARK PLACE,
Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.
STRAW BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles in colored straw.
SILK, SATIN, and VELVET BONNETS of original and approved patterns, and of all grades. Also, BEAVER, FELT and SHAKER BONNETS.
PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.
STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and desirable Colors
FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Paquets, Buds, &c., &c (In the choice colors)
In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both in Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place, New York.
P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to

ELEGANT VELVET BONNETS.
GREAT BARGAINS.—A splendid assortment of fashionable Velvet Bonnets, all colors, elegantly trimmed with Feathers and Lace, in the richest style, will be offered THIS MORNING, at from $2 to $10 Also, every other style of bonnets, at equally low prices at
MARCY'S, No 493 Broadway,
between Broome and Spring sts.

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THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMMONS' superb assortment of MILLINERY suitable for the present and approaching seasons No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets, and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS,
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BRADBROOK'S PATTERN WAREHOUSE—Still Further Reduction.—BRADBROOK being about to visit Europe offers for the inspection of Brooklyn, New York, and the surrounding country, a very large and extensive stock of fashionable goods, at much less than the prices of two French houses a very heav

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls: one as nurse and seamstress; can sew neatly, wash and iron; has no objection to go to the country. Also, her sister as cook, washer and ironer; is quiet at the needle. Will give her city or country references. Wages $6 per month. Also, her sister as cook, washer and ironer. Also, a girl who has lived three years in one place, as chambermaid and waiter; can mend a baby and sew. All to be first class, or clothes and board. In honest and neat. Call at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as housework; one as chambermaid, or lady's companion; also, by a first rate cook; also, by a colored chambermaid. They have all the best of references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—For a young girl, 14 years of age, to do light work for a sterile by religious Protestant family: Episcopal preferred; wages no consideration; a quiet, well-ordered home the only object; resides in the country, but can be seen at No. 217 East 30th-st., back room, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a first-rate cook; understands her business perfectly well; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; understands baking and pastry. Inquire at No. 24 Rose-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant, as chambermaid and plain sewing, in a respectable private family. She is a conscientious, good girl, and has the best of reference from her last place, where she will remain until engaged. Call at No. 19 East 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid; would do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; can come well recommended. Call at No. 139 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or do the general housework of a small family; the other as chambermaid and waiter; is willing to assist in washing. Call at No. 177 Varick-st., basement. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing, or to do general housework, if desired. She is a good washer and ironer. Can be satisfactorily recommended by her present employer. Apply at No. 255 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, aged 20, in a wholesale house in the City, or a wholesale or retail establishment at the West End of City reference given. Address for two days, WILL BRAYTON, office of *Daily Times*.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and laundress in a private family by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; can cook; can wash and iron, or to do general housestic work by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by a respectable woman, competent for the charge; or would act occasionally as an invalid. Can be seen, or address, at No. 45 Essex-st. E COLE.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as laundress, or as chambermaid and waiter. Can come well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 230 East 18th st., near 1st-av. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No 188 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant girl, to do chamberwork and take care of children. Has had no washing; she has good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 43 Perry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference. Call at No 134 13th-st., west of 7th-av

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook; understands her business in all its branches. Good City reference given. For further particulars, apply at 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook in a private family, by a first rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 76 24th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable person, as nurse and seamstress or chamberwork and sewing; has the best of City reference. Call at No 38 20th-st., between 6th and 6th avs.

ORGANIST—Wanted, by a young man, fully competent to perform the duty of an Organist, a situation in some Church in or near the City. For further particulars address ORGANIST, L. L. D., *Times* Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a middle-aged married man, which will afford him a moderate support. Writes a good hand, and has a general knowledge of business. Having been unfortunate in business, he is compelled to seek immediate employment. Apply to BUSHING, CROCKER & DODGE, No 33 Cliff-st.

BOOK AGENTS.—Twelve book agents wanted to canvass a new and useful book. Smart men can make $3 per day. Apply at No 85 Nassau-st, room 7

GOVERNESS—A lady, accustomed to teaching music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a reengagement as resident governess. Best references given and required. Address TEACHER No 98 East 16th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes a situation in a private family to teach the English branches, Music and the rudiments of French. References given and required. Address Box No 847 Post Office.

HOMEWARD BOUND—And wants a situation as nurse, maid or companion to a lady voyager or family to England, an intelligent and respectable young woman who has resided for several years in New Haven, Ct., in a clergyman's family nearly a few years, and wishes to revisit her native land. The finest references given. Address box No 891. New Haven, Ct; or call at No 62 East 33th st, in this City.

AN AMERICAN GIRL OR WOMAN WANTED—With good reference as to respectability, &c., to go in the country; one who is an excellent washer and ironer, a good plain cook and good bread baker, and is willing to make herself generally useful; one that suits will obtain fair wages and a comfortable home. Inquire No 62 West 23d-st., 2d floor, Monday, 15th, between 10 and 12 A. M.; none other need apply.

COOK—An experienced, respectable woman desires a situation as first-class cook and pastry cook; perfectly understands her business in all its branches, according to the French, English and American styles of cooking. The very best reference can be given as to character and competency. Apply at No. 393 Broome-st., or No 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

COOK WANTED—One who understands her business perfectly. Good references required. Apply at No. 26 Bayard-place, 10th-st

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent nurse and seamstress Protestant preferred; two cooks and washers and ironers; also, a girl to go South. Wages $8. Employer seen after 8 o'clock, at Mrs. MANNING'S Select Female Office, No. 345 6th av, near 28th-st.

A LADY, whose course of instruction includes all the useful and most of the ornamental branches of female education, wishes for occupation for two or three hours daily in a family or school. References numerous and unexceptionable. Address E. E. E., Washington-square Post-Office.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—On 38th st. between 4th and Lexington avs. A good supply of cooks, waitresses, chambermaids, laundresses, and general house servants now at the Institution.

AN ENGLISHMAN AND WIFE—Wish situations in a gentleman's family as cook and waiter. Their testimonials are very good. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WORKERS WANTED—None but the best workmen need apply JOHN LIDDLE, No. 370 Broadway.

$12—TRAVELING AGENTS—In want of pleasant employment at wages $12 per week, will find (enclosing stamp,) M. S BRODIE, Burlington, Vt.

GENTLEMAN WANTED—To teach writing and to undertake supervisional duties, in an institution for boys. Address Box No 104, Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

COMPANION WANTED—A middle aged well educated lady for a young married lady. Address W. C. N., Office of this paper.

LADY WANTED—To teach Piano, Music and German. Address with references, stating terms &c., D. B. LUTHER, Warnerville, Schoharie County, N. Y.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress; either Scotch, English or American. Apply at No 43 East 32d-st.

STRONG BOY WANTED—Apply at, or address, No. 301 Broadway, between 8 and 9 o'clock, this morning.

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PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of J. Dougherty's manufactory of playing cards, and are constantly on hand all the different grades including the celebrated linen playing cards.
A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No 121 Pearl-st., Manufactory 16 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Burling-st., opposite Arch House

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No 207 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE, comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks, spoons, &c., &c., plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver
Chasing and engraving executed in superior style.
N.B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp
CLARKE & DODGE—Morals, chairs, steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

ELASTIC METALLIC ROOF.—H. OUTCALT'S PATENT.—The great objection, heretofore, in metallic roofing has been their liability to contraction and expansion. This objection can now be overcome by OUTCALT'S Patent, which is so simple and easily understood that any one, with common mechanical skill, can prepare and put on a roof in half the time required by any other method, from copper, zinc or tin may be used, and is prepared by forming corrugations on the edges. Roofs on this plan have been constructed in middle Ohio Kentucky and Missouri; they have, in all cases, given entire satisfaction, and are fire-proof and rust-proof as well as waterproof. A model is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, where the agent will be in attendance and prepare to contract. Builders are invited to examine it, of rights may be made to the subscribers. Applications for the purchase of rights may be made to the subscriber in person, at No. 102 Pearl st., third story, or by letter, addressed to him, Box No 4,874 Post Office, New York.
H. HOMANS, Sole Agent for the Eastern and Middle States.

BENJAMIN MOONEY—Agent for the Central American Emigration Company, No. 81 Maiden-lane New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—At 36 Greenwich av., corner of Perry. Very desirable rooms on first and second floors to let for single gentlemen. Also, a gentleman and lady can be accommodated. Has all the modern improvements, and very accessible to stage and car routes. Terms moderate. References exchanged

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with third-story front parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, at Nos 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 45 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Families and single gentlemen can be accommodated with permanent or transient board at No 29 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn, three minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st Ferries References required.

BOARDING.—A large pleasant room, with bedroom communicating to let with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No 59 East Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors; also single rooms to let, with board, can be had immediately by applying at No 37 Irving-place, or No. 45 East 16th-st References exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—On the Heights, at No. 229 Hicks-st., half way between the Wall-st and Southferries. A large furnished room would be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children. Also a room for a single gentleman.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, and all the comforts of a home, in a private family. The location is exceedingly desirable, being within three minutes' walk of South Ferry, and convenient to both Wall st and Fulton-st. ferries. Apply No. 186 Atlantic st, a few doors above Clinton

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family in Brooklyn. A young gentleman wishes partial board, with dinner on Sundays, in a respectable private family. Terms must be moderate; will require to be furnished with fire in the evenings Address J DELANCY, *Times* Office, stating price (including fire) and location, which must be near the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman, within ten minutes' walk of Fulton ferry, in a private family, where there are no other boarders; none others need answer; reference exchanged; will furnish his own room, if required. Address W. C., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—A furnished parlor and two large sleeping rooms to let with full or partial board in family or to a party of gentlemen. The rooms are furnished with large pantries, hot and cold water and gas. Address Mrs. F M, Box No 855 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A rent eman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant front parlor bedroom, at No. 72 State-st., corner of Henry. Reference required.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with gas, with entry attached, on second floor. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL—No. 769 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free. Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor

MUSIC.—A young lady of respectable connections, having one of Worcester's best pianos, wishes to board in a private family in Williamsburg or Brooklyn, where the hire of the piano, and the lessons to one or more chi dren, would be acceptable as part payment of her board Address H, Box 440 Post-Office, New-York

A SINGLE GENTLEMAN of quiet habits can obtain a large pleasantly furnished front room, on second floor of a private house owned by the occupant, having grate, closet and bell; also, breakfast if desired. Price $5 per week; location west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Partial board if required. Also, a well furnished bedroom on third floor. Address Mrs LOUIS *Times* office.

TWO YOUNG GENTLEMEN can obtain full or partial board and pleasant room on second floor, with Croton water, in a private family Terms moderate The Broadway line of stages pass the door, and three other lines within a half block, at No 373 10th st.

A FEW AGREEABLE—And responsible persons desiring handsome rooms, with board, will find such at No 68 St. Mark's-place, near 2d av. Family American, and private; house genteel; location superior. None but those who are highly respectable, and intend to be permanent, need apply.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms, with board for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No 129 Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Wall-st ferries. Best of reference given and required.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, in a private family with partial board and attendance; location in the neighborhood of Broadway between Broome and 10th sts; a French or German family preferred. Address LOWER, Box No. 913 Post-Office.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY TO LET.—A family residing in West 14th st, in a first class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. E., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—With breakfast for two gentlemen Apply to E S, Box No 3,201 Post-Office, stating terms. None above Union square need apply.

FURNISHED ROOM TO LET.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a furnished front room, second floor, in a private family, without board; references given and required. Apply at 411 Greenwich st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicksst., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry EDWIN R YALE.

ROOMS TO LET WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—A private family residing on Brooklyn Heights, near Pierrepont st., within six minutes walk of Fulton and Montague ferries, have two large rooms with pantries, gas, &c., to let to single gentlemen with partial board. For particulars address E. B. S., Brooklyn Post-Office.

PARLOR TO LET—At No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board, to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen The house has all the modern improvements Family private Unexceptionable references given and required.

MURRAY HILL—A gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, can find boarding in a strictly private family References exchanged Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st, between Madison and 4th-av.

NO. 47 WEST TWENTY-FOURTH-STREET.—Board with fine rooms communicating, furnished or unfurnished, in a first class house, between the 5th and 6th avs. Also, single rooms with fire-places

2 LE ROY-PLACE—BLEECKER ST., one block west of Broadway, rooms to rent to gentlemen, including a splendid parlor. House and furniture entirely new Gas and bath in the house Terms moderate; location unsurpassed.

141 NINTH STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required Also, at No 6 College-place.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—Without board, a 19th-st., near Broadway, Address L. D. W., *Times* office.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st.

COAL.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards, King and Greenwich sts, 28th-st and 9th-av, No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best red-ash.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL $5 50 PER TON.—Best Red and White Ash Stove and Egg Coal Also, Wood, at lowest market price, at Coal and Wood Depôt, No. 237 10th-av, between 21st and 22d sts. SAMUEL WALLACE.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates from yards between 13th and 14th-sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d st. THOS DYER.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 226 Front and 204 East 14th-st, Avenue D.

COKE FOR SALE—At the Manhattan Gas Works, foot of 19th st., North River, and at the corner of Avenue C and 14th-st., East River. Price 23 per chaldron at the Works.

COAL. $5 25 per ton, Red and White Ash, Egg, and Stove delivered by L. J. COSTAR, No. 12 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

PATENT CALORIC FURNACES.—An entirely new apparatus for Warming Buildings, by which a constant and abundant supply of pure caloric air can be obtained, entirely free from the objection so common to all other furnaces now in use, viz.
LESS IN THE CONSUMPTION OF FUEL.
It possesses all the advantages of a steam or hot water apparatus at one-fifth the expense, combining simplicity of construction, economy, durability, and efficiency of action, and is the only apparatus capable of producing the soft and agreeable atmosphere of summer amid the rigors of Winter, thereby rendering it entirely unnecessary for invalids to seek a warm climate in search of health. Application to the
ADAM WILSON AND JOHN
No. 64 Broadway, New-York

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York—capital $150,000—are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of marbles. Brocatel, Breccias, Neapolitan and all Fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble and at less than half the cost. Unlike marble, or real iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet makers, and others solicited, and will be promptly executed. Letters addressed to agents with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 306 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York.
PETER BENNIS, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

VERNOLA'S ALKALYO-CHEMICAL BATHS, No. 15 Bond-st., New-York, the inventor of these Baths, assisted by Dr HANKINSON, guarantees to extract all metallic substances from the human system, and to cure all diseases generated by them, viz: Inflammatory and Chronic Rheumatism, Ulcers, Paralysis, St. Vitus' Dance, &c., &c.
N.B.—Chills and Fever cured by one single bath. Theory explained to students

NOTICE TO CAP MAKERS.—Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until the 15th day of Oct inst., for the supply of 500 blue cloth caps, for the use of the Police Department. The caps to be made in all respects like the samples at the office of the Chief of Police, and to be furnished in such quantities and at such time as the Chief of Police may require. Any cap furnished of inferior material or workmanship, will be purchased or rejected.
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

INSTRUCTION.

GAME REDUCTION THIS WEEK—GOLDSMITH'S SCHOOL OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK KEEPING, No. 597 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

PENMANSHIP—Ladies' Class, daily, accepting Saturday at 11 o'clock A M. Terms $3 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's Class, on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 8, P M Terms $3 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's Class, 9 A. M., and 3, 5 and 7 o'clock P M Terms $5 for ten lessons. Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day. Terms $10 for ten lessons.
BOOK KEEPING.—Double Entry, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Arithmetic per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10 Elocution, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10 Book-Keeping, including Mercantile, Writing, and Arithmetic, $25
The above rates include all books and stationery without charge, and is a reduction of one half from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving buttmenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY—Fergusonville Delaware County, N Y.—J. OLIVER, Principal—S. FERGUSON, M A., and A. REDFIELD, Wardens.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expenses $65 per term Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the officers, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful farm also, a well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired, to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New York.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq, No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L I Oct. 3, 1855

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park row; Hon E Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U S N., Navy Yard, N Y.; B Washington, M. D., No. 251 8th-av; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 240 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and E W Sedwick, Nos. 8 Wall-st
D. SANDFORD, Principal.

A GENTLEMAN IS DESIROUS OF PLACING his DAUGHTER, 13 years of age, under the care of a pious and educated lady, who will attend faithfully to her education, moral and domestic habits. A family having no other children preferred. The most unexceptional references given and required. Address HANNAH, Box No. 360 Post-Office, stating full particulars, which will be regarded as confidential, if desired.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For young ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence Nov 2. REFERENCES—D P HOYT, Esq., N. Y.; Hon. E. COWLES, N. Y.; Rev. A. ELMENDORF, Brooklyn; W. C. WISNER, D D; Lockport, N. Y.
For circulars address S P PRATT,
E. C. SEYMOUR, } Principals.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U S SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; E. W. SPERRMAN & CO. No. 280 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst, or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

COMMERCIAL WRITING.—MACLAURIN'S PATENTED SYSTEM—Gentlemen desirous of acquiring an absolutely perfect command of the Pen, are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now forming his final classes. Early application is invited All particulars stated to gentlemen proposing to receive instruction.
W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 555 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 188 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

M. & MME. P. ARPIN'S SEPARATE COURSES OF ADVANCED INSTRUCTION FOR LADIES—No 44 Irving-place, near Union Park. English French, Spanish, Italian and German classes. Lecture on History, Science and Literature. All its branches, in class or private lessons. Opening on the 15th inst.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTRAM HARRISON, B A Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 74 5th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 639 Broadway, or at RAY ORE'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.
Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by this well known method are invited to address No. 290 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

ALLAN IRVING, F. S. A., PROFESSOR OF SINGING—This Artist's method of producing TONE and strengthening the VOICE became so celebrated in Italy that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical College in Rome. Mr. IRVING continues to give lessons at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 6 University-place.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Danbury, Conn., will re-open on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, Mrs C. M WHITE, Principal Can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No 8 Warren-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, the 13th inst

INSTRUCTION.—A lady of superior qualifications and experience in teaching, whose time is partially engaged in one of the first families in the City, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils Boys professes to instruct in the English, French and Italian languages, the Piano-forte, Drawing and Painting. Address R. V, Box No 1,327, Post-Office.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 18th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—Southwest corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 873 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte, No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st. (formerly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 24 East 21st-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. Brooklyn, No 181 Montague-place, near Court-st.
Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the health(fulness) exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st, Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

CHARRUAND'S ROOMS—No. 24 East 13th-st., through side west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAND, having returned from Europe respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that the reopening of his dancing classes will be on SATURDAY, 13th, and MONDAY, 15th October. Pupils admitted at any time during the term, by circulars, or the regular quarters. Days, Monday and Thursday, at 3 o'clock P. M., for gentlemen; Wednesday and Saturday, at 11 o'clock and 3 afternoon, for ladies and children. Monthly soirees dansante. Circulars obtained as above.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY—Will commence at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 43 and 45 8th-av., Tuesday, Oct. 9th; at Odfellow Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday, Oct. 8; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Wednesday, Oct. 10. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 66 8th-av Schools and Private classes attended to
N B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees

BROOKLYN—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 120 Clinton-st., (opposite the Athenæum), a superior family school. The classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for young ladies and children at 3 o'clock and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No 66 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In the most healthy and pleasant part of Brooklyn, viz: Gates near Fulton-av.; one three-story basement and cornice cellar brick house, 12-inch walls, hard finished cornice, front and rear piazza, sliding doors, marble mantels and grates, gas piped, yard flagged, fine grape arbor, &c., &c House 20x36, lot 20x100 feet Price $4 000; terms accommodating. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—The 2-story and attic cottage frame house (filled in with brick) No 20 Hanover-place, near Fulton-av Brooklyn, having range, gas and fixtures complete yard filled with choice plants, grape vinery, &c. Possession given on 1st of next month if required. Price $3 800. Inquire on the premises, or of HOWARD & BRO., No 99 Fulton-av, corner Bridge-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A large tenement property in Pitt-st., front and rear house, rear Broome-st. Price $7,300 Also, in William-burg, a five-story house, well built, with twenty apartments just finished; or exchanged for City property A large portion of purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage Apply to B PARKHURST, No 23 Market-st, from 8 to 10 A M., and from 6 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—A 3 story and basement with sub cellar, brown stone front house, in Henry near Joralemon-st This is an opportunity to get a first-class house in this superior location at a very low price Apply immediately to
A J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In Morton-st., near Bedford av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry Lot 20x100; house three stories, supplied with gas, &c. Situation unsurpassed. Price $6,000 Only a small amount of cash required. Address, Box 3,696, Post Office, New-York.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—No 65 Madison-av., near Madison-square—A four-story brick house. The location is particularly desirable Immediate possession can be given. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New York House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 14 acres with outbuildings ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hampton bury, Orange County, N. Y, four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood-house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton st., or the subscriber on the premises, Address Goshen Post-office
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE—A valuable fruit and stock farm, in Dutchess County, about two miles from Dover Dépôt, containing 160 acres of good land, with 2,000 apple, 600 pear, 600 peach and other choice fruit trees, with ornamental shades and shrubbery. The place is genteel and roomy house, and outbuildings, well well calculated for a stock farm, for which it is now used. location healthy, and scenery delightful Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—The dwelling house and lot of land No. 18 University place, late the residence of Mrs De Witt Clinton. The lot is 23 feet 6 inches in width and 90 feet in depth, and is held under a lease from the Saltus Estate for the term of 21 years, with covenants for renewal from May 1 1855. Ground rent $300 Apply to C. J. & E DEWITT No. 88 Nassau st, New-York.

TENEMENT HOUSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—The two 4-story Brick Houses and Lots Nos 255 and 257 East 21st st., near 1st-av. Each lot is 29 feet front and rear and in depth to the centre of the block. The two houses contain 32 rooms, with fire-places and same number of bed rooms Just out in complete order ready to let Can be made to pay 15 or 20 per cent. on price asked. Terms easy Apply between 10 and 12 o'clock to S. B. HUTCHINGS, 36 John-st.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jane sts, with the foundation walls and building materials thereon. Also, the adjoining three lots, 22 by 80 feet and three 3-story and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos 69, 91 and 93 Jane st, with a new six-horse power steam-engine and upright tubular boiler, (80 horse power,) Mangonel-st., running the two lots. Nos. 95 and 97 same street, each 21 by 80 feet, with the double 2 story and attic frame dwelling thereon. Terms liberal Apply to E. C HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers

POSITIVE SALE OF ALMOST EVERY-WHERE BUILDING LOTS AT AUCTION.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable property in Staten Island, viz.: 400 lots on the track of the NEW RAILROAD, now in the most rapid course of construction, and in a prosperous condition. This property is in that part of Staten Island which is destined to be the favorite residence part of the island, and which is attracting the attention of capitalists and New-Yorkers by land and by steam. Persons intending to remove to Staten Island, and others wishing to make a safe investment, should not fail to attend this sale. The property will take place, rain or shine.

The cars leave Chambers st. for Tarrytown every half hour from 9 o'clock; cross in the ferry-boat from Tarrytown every five minutes. Sale without reserve.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CENTRAL FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION—TO MORROW (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, by H. T. LEEDS & CO., at the four-story residence corner of Varick and Canal sts., consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; been used only three months; cost $500; elegant rosewood pier and mantle mirrors, with side and cornice; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top bureaus and wash stands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; cane seat chairs; rich damask curtains and lambrequins, &c.; fine French plate and oval mirrors; oil paintings, vases, tea sets, plated tea service, &c. The above furniture was all manufactured to order, and has been only three months in use. To dealers and others, we would say that such a sale is seldom announced, and is worthy your attention. Catalogues can be obtained at our sale-room this day.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
No. 36 Beekman st.

JOHN K. OAKLEY, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, TIN WORKERS, TIN TOY MANUFACTURERS, &c.—On THURSDAY, JOHN K. OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at the late factory of the Long Island Ware Co., on Degraw st., between Clermont and Carlton aves., in the city of Brooklyn, L. I., all the tin machinery, furniture, office furniture, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz.: Three sets of new presses, new gas machine, folding machine, grooving machine, toy ovens, oil cutter and square shears, turning lathe, large grindstone, with set of tools; raising hammers, gimmicking hammers, soldering hammers, double seaming stakes, tee & hollow square head stakes, round stakes, pounding machines, soldering furnaces, soldering coppers, mallets, pincers, files, vises, &c. &c. Also, a large assortment of fancy goods, one hundred and fifty varieties of tin toys; the patterns and styles are unsurpassed by any manufacturing establishment in the country; shovels, teaspoons, waiters, pastils, coals, pails, stoves, sieves, &c. &c. Also, two large ovens for japanning, and a large quantity of unfinished stock.

CHARLES F. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DRY GOODS, &c.—BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 59 Beekman-st., near Nassau, THIS DAY, October 19, at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of second hand Furniture, with which the sale will commence. Also, stock of a City manufacturer, consisting in part of elegant parlor suites, covered in rich French brocatel and hair cloth; elaborately carved rosewood armoire wardrobes, bookcases and secretaries; elegant French and cottage bedsteads; marble top bureaus and washstands; painted cane seat chairs; mahogany bedsteads; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; sofas, lounges, &c. &c. An invoice of decorated china suitable for presents; silver plated ware, mirrors, oil painting gas chandeliers, brackets pendants, &c. For further particulars see *Herald*

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 6 Pine-st., corner William—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

2,000 shares Union Mining Co., $5 each.

$13,000 seven per cent second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1870, interest April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York. $1,000 each

$30,000 seven per cent first mortgage convertible Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Co., due 1865; interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1, in New York. $1,000 each

$25,000 eight per cent second mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., due 1870, interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1 in New-York. $1,000 each

75 shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad Co. $100 each.

H. T. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE—BY H. T. LEEDS & CO.—All the genteel furniture in this four story house No. 193 Prince-st., on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock—consisting of one rosewood piano, three elegantly carved rosewood suites, in rich sea in brocade; Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top bureaus and wash stands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; cane seat chairs; mattresses and palliasses, elegant rosewood book case, side and corner etageres, marble tops; gilt mantel plate and oval mirrors; richly decorated China vases and tea sets, silver-plated tea service, &c. The above furniture was all manufactured to order, and has been only three months in use. To dealers and others, we would say that such a sale is seldom announced, and is worthy your attention. Catalogues can be obtained at our sale-room this day.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
No. 36 Beekman st.

JOHN HORON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important sale of elegant and substantial Household Furniture; Rosewood piano-forte, pier and oval mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mantle decorations, &c., on SATURDAY, the 20th A. M. These goods are the entire furnishing of the residence No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place. The furniture is in excellent order, having been in use but a short time, and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reservation or regard to weather. For sale in a partial list, viz.: Two solid frame rosewood settees in brocatel; rosewood 7-octave piano forte, of beautiful tone and fully warranted by the maker; rosewood etageres, with plate glass doors and back; ladies' secretaire, richly inlaid throughout; rosewood marble-top, centre, side and pier tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus, washstands tables, &c.; pure hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs; a choice collection of oil paintings, silver tea-sets; cake baskets, castors, forks, spoons, &c.; china, dinner and tea-sets; ivory cutlery; beautiful decorated vases, and other ornamental and useful articles, too numerous to mention. For a minute description of the goods, see the *Herald* of this day. House to let. Possession given immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, Oct. 12, at 12 o'clock, at Nyack, opposite Tarrytown.—Executor's sale.—By order of the Executors of the late Jas Thompson, dec'd, a large piano in ivory, with all the piano-fortes finished and unfinished; rosewood, satin-wood and other veneering; tools, machinery, &c.; consisting of six rosewood piano-fortes; plain and round, 6½ and 7 octaves, 4 cove round corner rosewood and mahogany cases, 2 plain double round do, 2 carved do, 4 corner do, 2 round do, 2 sliding desks, 10 to be finished, 15 in the rough; 2 sets of veneering, 1 other improved veneering cases; a large stock various kinds varnishes, damp-frame fifters, piano locks, large and small screws, metallic plates, finished sounding boards, machine mouldings 20 sets veneered legs cut out, up wards of 5,000 feet veneers, rosewood, mahogany, walnut, maple, satinwood bog veneers, and other kinds of boards made, black walnut pine and basswood, 1 hammer, 1 hammer and other iron plated hinges &c; all the tools, carving machines horses, saws, cramps, lathes, furnaces, large augurs and every other article used in a first-class manufactory. The sale will take place, rain or shine.

The cars leave Chambers st. for Tarrytown every half hour from 9 o'clock; cross in the ferry-boat from Tarrytown every five minutes. Sale without reserve

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c., AT AUCTION—TO MORROW (Saturday), at 10½ o'clock, by H. T. LEEDS & CO., at the four-story residence corner of Varick and Canal sts., consisting of one rosewood 7-octave piano-forte; been used only three months; cost $500; elegant rosewood pier and mantle mirrors, with side and cornice; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood marble-top bureaus and wash stands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; cane seat chairs; mattresses and palliasses, elegant rosewood book case, side and corner etageres, marble tops; gilt mantel plate and oval mirrors; richly decorated China vases and tea sets, silver-plated tea service, &c. The above furniture was all manufactured to order, and has been only three months in use. To dealers and others, we would say that such a sale is seldom announced, and is worthy your attention. Catalogues can be obtained at our sale-room this day.

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HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
No. 36 Beekman st.

YURIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—At 12 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau st., will be sold a large and valuable stock of furniture, French plate mirrors, oil paintings, china, &c., now ready, and it is expected that ladies and gentlemen will avail themselves of this change of hour, which is for the purpose of facilitating purchasers to examine previous by catalogue. Needless to mention peremptory, and no reserve. Not a bid to be made except by bona-fide buyers. No deviation from regular order of catalogue. All the above named goods are in variety with many fancy articles. Buyers will be served equal to any private establishment.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

LARGE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO MORROW, (Saturday) Oct 13, at 10½ o'clock at the Auction rooms, No 59 Beekman-st., a large assortment of good new and second-hand cabinet furniture from a manufacturer declining the business; it will comprise every kind and description of good rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement furniture. Also at the house of a gentleman declining housekeeping, to close a mortgage. Also carpets and oil cloths, bureaus, dining and extension tables, &c., &c. More full particulars on Saturday.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE THIS DAY October 12 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Greene st., consisting of the usual variety of parlor, chamber, dining room and kitchen furniture, viz.: suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, damask, window curtains, rich frame French plate mantel glass, pier do, carpets, oil cloth, enameled chamber suite, hair mattresses, cottage bedsteads, bedding &c. Also, kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. Sale positive rain or shine. Sold to satisfy a mortgage.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE—J. L. SMITH will sell THIS (Friday) MORNING, commencing at 10 o'clock, all that elegant furniture of mahogany and black walnut parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, in the first class house, No. 73 Franklin-st., embracing everything usually found in a first-class house. On account of the great number of articles to be sold the sale will commence precisely at 10 o'clock. Deposit required.

P. C. SULKLEY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 50 LOTS—To close a concern, at 10 o'clock, at the Tompkinsville Ferry, Staten Island, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at the Jamaica Railroad depot, in N. J., on Water Spring and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded. For maps and free tickets, apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad st., a general assortment of elegant diamond jewelry, gold and silver watches, &c., &c., at intervals of silver-plated ware. Further particulars in Friday's paper.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

GEORGE COOK—Will sell THIS DAY, October 12, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious salesroom, No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman-st., a large and splendid assortment of rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut furniture of every description. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchant's Exchange, New York, on the 30th of October 1855, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, those four lots and buildings thereon, situated on the west side of 9th avenue in the City of New-York commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 9th av. and 41st-st., 94 feet 9 inches—such lot being 18 feet 8 inches front and rear by 100 feet deep, between 41st and 42d sts. Also, that certain lot with a three story building thereon, on the west side of 9th-av., New York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of 9th-st and 8th-av., 81 feet 9 inches—being 18 feet 4 inches front and rear and 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JAS G. McADAM, Attorney, No. 77 Nassau-st

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY CHAPIN, Auctioneer

BY AIMEAR & CHAPIN—Office No. 6 Pine st., corner of William—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

100 shares Union Mining Co., $5 each.

$13,000 seven per cent second mortgage bonds of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Co., due 1870, interest April 1 and Oct. 1, in New-York. $1,000 each

$30,000 seven per cent first mortgage convertible Bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Co., due 1865; interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1, in New York. $1,000 each

$25,000 eight per cent second mortgage Bonds of the Terre Haute and Alton Railroad Co., due 1870, interest payable Feb 1 and Aug 1 in New-York. $1,000 each

75 shares Toledo and Illinois Railroad Co. $100 each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Auctioneer

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF ELEGANT DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c.—By order of ELBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Oct. 12, at 11 o'clock, at sales room No. 11 Broad-st, an assortment of elegant diamond jewelry, &c., &c., consisting of gold and silver watches in plain and hunting cases, by Brasty, Evans, Roulet, Tobias, Cooper, Anderson and other celebrated makers; superb diamond sets of bracelets, pins and earrings, cluster and single stone pins and rings, in solid gold mountings; Mosaic and gold stone sets; Mosaic studs and sleeve buttons, bracelets, pins, earrings, vest and guard chains, seal rings and keys, gold pens &c., &c., &c. Sale positive, and to be sold without reservation, by order of the assignee.

J. J. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—FRIDAY Oct. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale room No 12 Maiden Lane, LARGE AND PERMANENT SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND JEWELRY, &c.—Being the stock of a Broadway dealer and importer, sold by the order of assignee and removed to salesroom for convenience of sale. Among the assortment are very valuable ladies' and gents' double and single case gold watches, levers and others of the best movements; superb and clustered brilliants, and costly fine gold elaborate jewelry of all sorts

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, cor. Frankfort and William-sts., near Tammany Hall, mortgage sale large assortment of household furniture splendid gas chandeliers, large lot of new and second hand Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, sofas, tables, chairs dressing bureaus, large lot of cooking utensils, crockery oil cloth, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and are prepared, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends Legacies Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tested it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A pamphlet is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the circle of my acquaintance. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in most localities, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its virtue has never been known until I discovered it in 1849; and, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery I will state that in April, 1854, I sold 60 bottles, and sold 1,000 in the month of May, and over 3,000 bottles per day. In April, 1855, I sold over 5,000 hundred bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; child from seven years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 7 years, tea spoonful. A powder can be applied to all inflammations take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of chronic disease.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OGDEN & CO., No. 10 Greenwich-st., ROYD & CO., 2 Chambers st.; P. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin st.; PARKER, HARRIS & CO., No. 2 Astor House; HARRISON, BURNS & CO., No. 10 Maiden-lane; HALL, HOWARD & CO., 5 Chambers st.; HOWLETT, WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay st.; A. B. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRISEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Prepared by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Faculte de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. As a effort to save suffering in youth, misplaced and ruined, the whole powers would not become impaired, even in the declining age of the Trisemar were universally adopted, all physical impediments which like magic before us, inflict once, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRISEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought unable for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No 3 is the great European remedy for those cases of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRISEMAR No 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and are nauseating qualities. They may lay on the table without the least sense of detection.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of MR H A BARROW No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Inventor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 590 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City. Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially. Dr. CROCKER, whose superior herbal remedies and extensive stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr. JOHNSON, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demorest, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one in statu quo. Diseases of the sexual system should not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "the Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 8 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed 348 pp; with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL—Judge BIRDSALL of the Marine Court, was confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia Rheumatism, medical aid failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief so that he went about his business, and a cure was soon effected. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism, pains, bruises, weak limbs &c. Made by R. B. NEWMANN, M. D., No. 599 Hudson st., a physician of over twenty years' practice. Price only 12½ cents

MEDICAL.

DR. JOHN WILLIAMS VETERINARY SURGEON, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he continues practising successfully on the different diseases incidental to that noble animal, the HORSE, at the sign of the Golden Horse, No. 10 Carmine st., where he has been for the last 16 years receiving from 600 to 700 horses annually. Dr Williams' experience in examining Horses for soundness favors neither party

A CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—A CONFIDENTIAL DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & BROCK, Druggists No. 185 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs HAYES No. 175 Fulton st. Brooklyn. Dr. Carle has been for the last 16 years receiving from 600 to 700 Horses annually. Dr Williams' experience in examining Horses for soundness favors neither party

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.—Ladies can obtain the finest and most medical female soap by aidressing or calling upon Dr. HATCH, Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women, No. 260 Broadway New York

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on those diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the practising enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken to end with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are given in the prescriptions, (either with a tract describing every specialty every description of treatment of the plaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2 659 Post Office.

NO CHANGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane st. (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have applied from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines, for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' FRENCH MOXA—Prepared and patented by DUVAL LARIS for the immediate removal of irregularities obstructions &c. Directions, with important advice to females on prevention. By its means females can avoid the sufferings from pregnancy. Sold by the proprietor, No. 6 Carroll place, New-York. Forwarded to all parts, on receipt of $2, by Dr. PERRY, Agent, No. 87 Franklin st., New-York.

FEVER AND AGUE

THE MOST RELIABLE PREVENTIVE—and cure for this very prevalent complaint, is the PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE. No persons residing in infected districts should be without it. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 23d st., two doors east of Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 235 Water st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls, &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No 233 Water st New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm st near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CARWHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS—A full assortment of "Wesweantic," "Fall River," "Boonton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No. 108 Water-st., just below Wall-st

BOILER WANTED—From 60 to 80 horse power. Apply to TUPPER & LEE, No 268 11th-st

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. ROBERTS' PATENT has been in use many years and knows as free from gum and of very perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn freely in all kinds of lamps and is used by our largest steamships, factories, railroads, &c. Barrels $5 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Osburn's only agent.) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CLARK'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the sole manufactory, No. 110 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee. WILLIAM CLARK.

STEAMBOATS.

1855—DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY—Leaving (each day) at Nyack Grassy Point, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie. Meals served on board. The favorite steamer EMPIRA, Capt. W. B. COCHRAN, will leave on TUESDAY, May 1, commence her regular trips to Albany, leaving New York from foot of Chambers-st every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.

N. B.—A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free. For particulars inquire at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, Chambers-st. wharf.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail line. The new and elegant steamship ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. H. BRENCH, will leave on SATURDAY, Oct 13 from Pier No 4 North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., Bills of lading signed on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

N. B.—The cars of the Central Railroad leave Savannah every day for Columbia, Columbus, Montgomery, &c., at 5 o'clock A. M. and 5 o'clock P. M., connecting with the great Southern Mail

Steamers leave Savannah for various places in Florida on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 10 A. M.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave Pier No. 13, North River, on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, for Richmond, touching at Old Point. Comfort Passengers for the South will proceed via Petersburg without delay, and will arrive in Weldon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went via Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, state room included, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond $9. Seamen half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No 32 Broadway

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, DIRECT.—To leave MONDAY, Oct. 15 at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No 3 North River. The fine class steamship DANIEL WEBSTER, Capt. [illegible] as above. She has excellent state room on deck and in saloon

PRICE—Cabin passage in state rooms $50
Steerage passage and found 25
Freight 25 cents per cubic foot.

All bills of lading to be signed on board. For freight or passage, apply to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent,
No. 2 Bowling green.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign brands. They are confident of a demand upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint which will be found to recommend itself for purity, greasy body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No 82 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Favorite Central and Direct Route of the
GREAT CENTRAL RAILROAD,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Rock Island, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Northwest,
VIA BUFFALO, UNION BELLEVUE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 71 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE AND ROME RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF THE BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the only short and best route to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers booked to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield,

The Arctic Expedition.

[Continued from First Page.]

ment, being formed with this minde. The members of the expedition have all enjoyed excellent health during the whole time.

Reception of the News—Excitement in Town.

"DR. KANE and party are below Sandy Hook, in the bark *Release*, and all well!" So reported the steamship *Union*, yesterday afternoon, and the report spread throughout the City with the rapidity of scandal in a country town. Every tongue did its best to circulate the gladdening intelligence; even the fingers of the deaf and dumb were quick and willing instruments in the joyous work. All well! Universal anxiety and fear gave way to universal joy, and a smile of thankfulness lighted every face. The newsboys ran along the streets with bright visions of front seats in the Bowery pit for the next week dancing before their eyes, and they shouted loud and long, for they knew they had an extra that would sell. Old topers wiped their newly-moistened lips, and putting down their money with a slap upon the counter, called for another drink to the safe return of DR. KANE and his party. Old smokers relieved their mouths of their prime Havanas for a moment, and while clearing the ashes by a dexterous tap with the little fingers, spoke in dreamy pleasure of the arrival of the Expedition. Lean men, while skinning Wall-street, with only three minutes between them and bankruptcy, introduced their applications for a loan on call, by the remark that DR. KANE and party were just off Sandy Hook, safe and well. The clergy, of every sect and denomination, thanked Providence and fell to work immediately on an eloquent sentence for Sunday morning sermon. Merchants forgot the dignity of their positions, and stood familiarly with their clerks; the clerks rubbed shoulders with the porters, and all joined in conversation on the subject of the hardships endured by the searchers for the lamented SIR JOHN. The omnibus drivers, going up, yelled out the news to the drivers going down. Old women looked out from their parlor windows and asked their neighbors if they'd heard the news. Legal gentlemen were pleased to learn that Neptune had not issued a *habeas corpus* in the case of DR. KANE, and curtmen leaned upon their rungs, regardless of a job, and, for once, with pleasant countenance, told their co workers that DR. KANE was coming up the bay. JAMES WALLACK sent immediately to a dramatic writer to know if he could furnish a new piece for his theatre, to be played in the evening, entitled "Dangers of an Expedition to the Arctic Sea, and safe arrival of DR. KANE." And last, though first of all, an army of reporters ran to the docks—to the Navy-Yard—on board the vessels which anchored off the Battery at 7 o'clock—ran everywhere, pencil and paper in hand, in search of DR. KANE, and for "a full and reliable account of the Expedition for the MORNING TIMES." The Doctor and other officers made a clear run to the Astor House—escaped to Mr. GRINNELL'S for refreshments—were again surrounded at 11 o'clock, and the results are those embodied in the Doctor's statement above written.

AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

It was highly amusing to witness the scenes in the Astor House Office about 8 o'clock. DR. KANE, the younger, was the centre of a gathering of those who recognized him, or who, not waiting for a recognition, rushed up and shook hands with him. A few, only a few—a dozen or so—gentlemen of the press formed his body guard, pumping him, religiously recording every answer and every word pertinent to the general subject that he dropped to others. Meanwhile, another Press-man had the Steward of the *Advance* in a corner, saving all he said.

Suddenly, and only attended by a body guard of Press-people, entered a middle-sized man in glazed cap, red shirt collar, and overcoat, with stout whiskers, and a face as red as if just out from fronting an Arctic blow. "It is DR. KANE," whispered one, and three cheers went up as if instinctively. The Doctor, who had tweaked old Boreas by the beard, and slept like a younger brother with Frost, was not to faint before such Malakoff attacks as his friends and questioners made upon him. He made good his escape.

DR. KANE (the younger) comes home much stouter than he started. This is his first voyage to sea—he says he has no desire to make a second—at least, we presume, until he has breathed for a few days air that is not frozen, and drank water that is fluid.

Passed Midshipman FITZE and Mr. HALL, were the only officers on board the bark *Release* last night. The crew being off duty last evening, they had a good time generally, and enjoyed it. Many friends of the crew came on board, and as late 10½ o'clock, visitors were plenty.

Dr. Hunter on the Cure of Consumption.

[CONTINUED.]

LETTER NO. VII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In continuation of the proofs of the curability of pulmonary consumption by a proper and judicious administration of remedies by means of Inhalation,—whereby they are brought in direct application to the diseased organ,—I present to-day a very strong case, one of hemorrhage from the lungs—caused by the presence of *tubercles*, in which this treatment was followed by the most gratifying results.

Before proceeding, however, to the details of the case, I will make a few remarks for the information of non-professional readers on

HEMORRHAGE FROM THE LUNGS.

Hemorrhage or *bleeding from the lungs*, occurs in a large proportion of cases of Consumption, at some period of the disease. By the term "*hemorrhage*," I mean every discharge of blood, from a few streaks in the expectorated matter up to one or more pints of pure, unmixed blood. There is considerable variety in respect to the stage of the disease at which bleeding from the lungs may occur. Many persons spit blood years before any symptoms of Consumption are noticed, and when, by general observation, they would be pronounced healthy. In others, the first attack of hemorrhage dates the commencement of the disease; the cough, the expectoration, the hurried breathing, are all referred and ascribed to the bleeding. Some do not raise blood until late, and in a few instances, Consumption runs its entire course without even a tinge of blood in the expectoration.

Its frequency.—According to ANDRAL, hemorrhage occurs in about five cases of Consumption out of six. LOUIS found it in fifty-seven cases out of eighty-seven; and Professor WALSHE, one of the Physicians of the London Consumptive Hospital, in eighty-one cases out of every hundred—so that we may regard it as a rule that, at some period of the disease, hemorrhage from the lungs occurs in about *four cases out of every five*.

Error of the popular belief.—When a person spits blood, it is a common belief that it comes from the "*breaking of a blood-vessel in the lungs*." But such is not the case. It runs from the mucous membrane lining the air tubes and cells, just as it often does from the nose without injury or the rupture of any vessels—in medical phrase, we say it is "*exhaled*."

The Cause and the Danger.—It cannot be too widely known, that spitting of blood is a symptom of fearful interest, as pointing out the silent, treacherous progress of a deadly disease within the lungs. The bleeding is an indication of the presence of *tubercles*; and from these tubercles will arise, sooner or later, all those changes and symptoms which constitute Consumption. On this point there is much error. It is by no means unfrequent for physicians to cheer their patients by the assurance that the blood has "*only come from the throat*." Let me warn you against being misled. The throat rarely bleeds. *In nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand, when blood is coughed up, however small the quantity, that blood comes from the lungs*. It oozes from the blood-vessels into the air-tubes and cells—precisely as fluids do through a *filter* or *strainer*. As soon as the lungs have relieved themselves, the bleeding ceases, and the patient *seemingly* gets better. I say seemingly, because the tubercles, the cause of the bleeding, still remain in the lungs to produce a recurrence, and silently develop the destructive changes which mark the progress of Consumption.

Other Causes.—Hemorrhage from the lungs may be caused by an *injury to the chest*, or by *organic disease of the left side of the heart*; and now and then, in the female, it occurs in place of the usual periodic excretion. But if a person spits blood who has received no injury to the chest, in whom the uterine functions are natural, and who has no disease of the heart, the presumption that there are tubercles in the lungs, amounts to a fearful probability. Of such cases, LOUIS, a celebrated French physician, did not meet a single instance, out of *twelve hundred cases*, in which the hemorrhage was not preceded or followed by the development of Consumption.

These observations will give the reader an idea of the alarming significance of bleeding from the lungs. In itself, the loss of blood is of little consequence, and, as before remarked, is usually followed by relief, but, as pointing out the presence of tubercles, the actual seed of consumption in the lungs, it speaks a fearful wrong, and no language can exaggerate its importance.

The following case strikingly illustrates the good effects of Inhalation:

M. L., a lady aged about 35 years, came under my care in the Spring of 1853. She had been suffering from disease of the lungs for a considerable time, attended by repeated attacks of bleeding and high irritation. She was reduced in strength, and the flesh had already become soft and flabby. She had a troublesome cough attended by an expectoration of mucus, mingled with yellow points of purulent matter, and from time to time tinged with blood. All the external evidences of consumptive disease were strongly manifested, and on making a careful examination of the chest, I found marked dullness over a considerable portion of one lung, and other unmistakable indications of the presence of tubercles, while the mucous membrane, lining the bronchial tubes over a great part of both lungs, was in a state of chronic inflammation.

The patient was under treatment with occasional intervals during the greater part of the Summer of 1853, the Inhalants being varied and increased in strength as the case progressed towards recovery. It is now nearly two years since the treatment was discontinued, and she still continues in the enjoyment of comfortable health.

During the past two years there have been occasional slight attacks of irritation, arising from *colds*, but these were invariably broken up at once by a few days use of the Inhaler.

The particulars of this case are well known to EDWARD A. LAMBERT, Esq., (late Mayor of Brooklyn,) No. 119 William-street, New-York, to whom those who may desire further information are kindly permitted to refer.

When disease has gained so deep and inveterate a hold upon the lungs, it is improbable that the patient will ever regain the same vigor of constitution and immunity from the influence of the season, and the sudden atmospheric changes common to this climate, but it is gratifying to know that in this instance the patient's life was saved, through the instrumentality of Inhalation, and with proper care she may continue to enjoy comfortable health, and live to a good old age.

[*To be Continued.*]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 12, 1855. No 828 Broadway.

Dr. Sanborn on the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a communication to your paper a few days since, I made a proposition to the advocates of the *Hot Water* system of Medicated Inhalation, to the following effect, namely—that in order to satisfy the medical profession and the public in regard to the *comparative merits and efficacy* of the two systems of Inhalation now practiced in this City in the treatment of Diseases of the Lungs, the *remedies* and the methods of using each should be submitted to the examination of any number of intelligent physicians, here or elsewhere, who may choose to test them in practice, and such should be invited to *report* which, in their opinion, is the most *scientific, practical*, correct in theory, and valuable in its results.

Since the appearance of that article, numerous physicians, both in this City and from abroad, have announced themselves ready and willing to test in their practice the value of each system, believing this to be the only *fair and satisfactory* manner of arriving at the truth, or of enabling the public to decide which to choose, and which to reject.

To that proposition I have received neither private nor public acceptance, from any physician advocating the old plan of Inhalation; and this silence may be construed into a decided refusal to accept the challenge made.

I would add, for the information of persons who may be desirous of seeing those who have been benefited by my treatment, or of obtaining the written testimony of those in different parts of the country, that I shall be most happy to furnish to them the *names* and *address* of many in this City; and that my file of letters is open to the perusal of all who may desire the privilege. Physicians, and others who may desire it, will have furnished to them a pamphlet containing a full account of the plan of Inhalation practiced by myself, the remedies and mode of administering, together with reports of cases treated in accordance with this plan. Yours, &c,

GUILFORD D. SANBORN, M. D,
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs, No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

Sale of Stanton Property,

—The 13th of Octobe., at Sing Sing, rain or shine—JAMES H. MILLER, Auctioneer, will sell, to-morrow, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855, at 2 o'clock on the premises of GEORGE E. STANTON, Esq., Sing Sing, a Desirable Country Residence. The undersigned offers for sale his residence and grounds adjoining, situated in the village of Sing Sing, and within five minutes' walk of the railroad depôt and steamboat landing. The house is of the Gothic order, 50 by 32, with a wing 18 by 20 for kitchen, and contains on the first floor a large parlor, drawing and dining rooms, with kitchen and other necessary apartments in the rear. The second story has six bedrooms, with bathroom and servants' bedrooms in the wing. It is supplied with an abundance of excellent water from a spring on the premises, and the kitchen is provided with the modern conveniences, patent washtubs, &c.

There are about two acres of land fronting on Croton-avenue, adjoining Pleasant-square, and opposite the Sing Sing Bank, and yet secluded from the street, and protected from dust and observation by lilac hedges and a rich growth of choice shrubbery No expense has been spared in the cultivation of rare and beautiful shade trees, some of which are of ancient growth, and among which four massive weeping willow shade, and embower the entire residence. Among the choice fruits which are produced in great abundance, will be found the Bartlet, Sickle, and many other varieties of pears, apricots, plums, peaches, Siberian crab apples, choice graft apples, and cherries; Isabella and Catawba grapes in a high state of cultivation; the celebrated Lawton blackberries, raspberries, strawberries and currants. The constant attention of a skillful horticulturist and gardener, with a large expenditure of money for the last twelve years, devoted to the ornamental and useful culture of these grounds, has placed them in a condition unequaled by few, and probably surpassed by none in the country.

The lot has a front of 250 feet on the main street or Croton-avenue a similar front on Prospect-avenue, with several lots fronting upon the streets running east and west, by which, at any time, a number of valuable lots could be disposed of without interfering with the lands necessary for the residence.

There is not, probably, any property comprising such improvements and local advantages, and within as convenient distance of the City, (being but one and a quarter hours by the express train,) as this, which can be purchased at any terms; and the undersigned now offers it only because his business compels him for the future to make his residence in a Western State.

GEORGE E. STANTON.

☞ Hosiery and Undergarment Dèpôt.
WHEN
AND
WHERE,
For the best
and cheapest
Silk, Merino or Woolen
UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY,
GO TO
RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,
THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,
at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my
PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.
Every student and seamstress should have one.
MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

☞ Sebastopol has fallen, so has the price of tea and coffee at the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No 61 Catharine-street, and No. 379 Bowery. The Allied Armies of New-York, Brooklyn and the surrounding country, have made sad havoc of our goods for the past month, but having fully replenished our stock of Gunpowder and all other kinds of tea of the choicest varieties, we are ready for another attack by them. Sugars at refiners prices. VOSS & JOYCE, wholesale and retail dealers in teas and coffee.

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

☞ The best in quality and the lowest in price are RAY'S unrivaled Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Stocking Knit Undergarments for ladies, gentlemen and children's wear. The large and ready sale which these garments command is a satisfactory proof that they meet a great public want.

GOOD GARMENTS AT LOW PRICES.

JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Undergarments Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.—Received from auction, at reduced prices, by CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, a large and general assortment of housekeepers' goods, consisting of pure Irish linen, damask diapers and cloths, napkins, towellings, sheeting and shirting. Also, domestic cottons, ROSE & WHITNEY blankets, flannels, &c., &c., &c. House and hotel keepers will find rare bargains.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A gay time may be expected at the favorite National to-night, it being for the benefit of Manager A. H. PURDY, who is not only a Manager, but in Brotherhood with the Masons, Odd Fellows, Soldiers and Firemen, and with so many friends at his command, he must have a bumper. "Ireland as it Is." "Magic Pills," "Nora Creena," and "Four Lovers," will be performed.

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and saves the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bile Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall Importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oil-cloth, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand st.

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, New-York.

☞ Prepare for Winter; in other words, go to ROGERS & CO'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and select your indoor and out-door apparel from a stock of unequalled variety, and at prices lower than have ever before been known. The price is marked on every article, and no other taken.

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO., Manufacturers.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 37, 38, 53, 57, 67, 73, 74, 76 to 78.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos 1053, 320, 336, 179, 180, 484, 488, 112, 492, 494, 496, 497, 499, 510, 504, 506, 508 to 511, 512, 514, 515, 518, 523 to 527, 223, 193.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 225, 30, 32, 41, 90, 91, 136, 161, 173, 134, 177.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 1956½, 343, 1679, 404, 1564½, 1647, 1930, 1619, 218, 1779, 903, 1890, 790, 1536, 1668, 1665, 1942, 42½, 1280, 2128, 1525, 1515½, 2118, 2153, 1929, 2247, 2050, 631, 1595, 1699, 2123.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part* 1—Nos. 1180, 1188, 1207 to 1218. *Part* 2—Nos. 119, 1199, 1201 to 1203, 1206, 1014, 1219 to 1223, 79, 1028, 1029, 1122.

LONG ISLAND.

Extensive Fires in Brooklyn.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the extensive flouring mill of Messrs. HECKER BROTHERS, at the foot of Bridge-street, was destroyed by fire, including machinery, stock, &c.

The building was built of brick, five stories high. The fire was first discovered in the third story by Mr. F. HAWKINS, of the Bridge-street Ferry, who immediately informed the workmen in the basement story, (this mill is kept running both night and day.) They started up stairs, but the fire had got so much headway that they could not reach the third floor. Every effort was then made to save some portion of the stock.

The Messrs. HECKERS estimate their loss in round numbers at $75,000; machinery, $20,000; stock, $55,000. The stock consisted in part of 16,000 bushels of wheat, 5,000 bushels of mill feed, 750 barrels of flour, and all insured for $40,000 or $45,000—not over $2,500 in any one office.

The building was owned by Mr AUSTIN L. SAND of Lafayette-place, New-York, and is valued at $10,000—covered by insurance

The Messrs HECKERS lost everything of value about the building excepting the engine, which was in a small ell part, and about seventy-five barrels of flour saved by the firemen and police. They had a lease of the premises for twenty-five years and employed 100 men. The fire was caused by friction as is supposed.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 11, at the Church of the Messiah by Rev. Dr. Osgood, GEORGE STEINERT, M. D., to RUTH R. GRAY, youngest daughter of Wm. R. Gray, Esq; all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct 10, by Rev Joseph P Thompson, HENRY HEATH and FANNY S., only daughter of Israel Minor, Esq; all of this City

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at Calvary Baptist Church, by Rev A D Gillette, Mr. STEPHEN C. DAKIN, of Ohio, to Miss ADELIA L. PORTER, of Montreal.

☞ Ohio and Montreal papers please copy

In this City, on Wednesday Oct 10, by Rev. Wm. P. Corbit, CLARA A, youngest daughter of the late Abijah Abbott, to GEORGE W TREMPER, both of this City

In this City, at Grace Church, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Edwin Harwood, ARTHUR BRONSON and KATHARINE, daughter of the late George C DeKay, of New York

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev Mr Hegarth, at the house of the bride's father, Dr. B R. MASTERS, of Bermuda, and Miss LLERENA CHAMPNEY, of the former place.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 11, by Rev. J. S. Inskip, OLIVER M WALTERS to Miss ELIZABETH L, daughter of Edward R Phillips, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Oct. 11, by Rev. Charles W. Bailey, JARVIS K KETCHUM to Miss FLORENCE VAN NOSTRAND, all of Brooklyn. Also, at the same time, WILLIAM SHERER to Miss LUCY HAINES, both of Brooklyn Also, at the same time, ALFRED W SAMSON to Miss ABBIE MARSH, both of Brooklyn Also at the same time, HAMILTON WILLS to Miss EMILY TAYLOR, both of Brooklyn

At Mendham, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Thomas S Hastings, Mr. JACOB VOUGH to Miss MARY CONKLING, daughter of Charles H. Conkling, all of the above place

At Staten Island, on Thursday, Oct 11, by Rev. Mr. Murphy, Pastor of St Peter's Church, New Brighton, Mr. JAMES O'ROURKE of Staten Island, to Miss ELIZA CANOLIN, of Albany.

☞ A bany papers please copy

In Newark, N J., on Wednesday, Oct. 10, by Rev. Dr Scott, EDWARD E SEARING and JOSEPHINE, daughter of John Dunham, all of Newark.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 9, suddenly, EDWARD A., youngest son of Jane B and the late James T. Goodliff, aged 1 year and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Oct 12 at 1½ o'clock, P. M., from the residence of his mother, No 43 West 12th-st

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 11, ANN, relict of James Bush, aged 59 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Friday, at 3½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 174 Nassau-st., Brooklyn, L. I. Her remains will be taken to Hempstead for interment on Saturday morning at 7 o'clock.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 10, after a long and painful illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and resignation, EMMA M., wife of Geo K. Van Eps and daughter of the late John A Snyder.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No 29 West 16th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 11, NEWBERRY H., son of Wm and Harriet Kugler, aged 4 years

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock P M, from No. 27 Amos st.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 11, AUGUSTA JANE, daughter of Wm. P and the late Mary E. McKeady, aged 3 years and 7 months.

Her remains will be taken to Babylon, Long Island, for interment, by the 10 o'clock train, Friday Oct 12.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 11, IDA, youngest daughter of Thomas S and Mary Ann Jube, aged 6 months and 14 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No 88 Bowery, this day, Friday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct 7, SUSAN ADAMS, at No. — 3d-st., Brooklyn, E. D., aged 39 years

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT 11

$5 000	Virginia 6s	93 ⅝	260	Erie Railroad	53½
1 000	do	93 ¾	300	do	s3 53
2,000	I. Is. Imp't, '47	102	300	do	b3 55
11,000	Tenn 6s, '90	s3 ¾	200	do	s60 53
15,000	Missouri 6s	88½	100	do	b60 55
10,000	do	s3 88	250	do	55
10 000	do	b30 86½	100	do	b10 55
5 000	Ind. State Fives	84	100	do	b4 55
30.000	do	c 80	100	do	s3 55
5,000	Har. 1st M. R. 6s	80	150	do	s60 54½
2 000	Erie 8ds of '78	87½	100	do	s60 55
2 000	Erie Bonds of '83	94	100	do	b60 55½
1 000	Hud R 1M Bs	s3 100	100	Harlem Railroad	s10 25
5 000	Ill Cen R R Bs	90	700	do	b60 25
8 000	do	79½	200	do	s60 25
20 000	do	s60 79½	500	do	25
40 000	do	79½	34	Harlem Preferred	55
1,000	New York Cen. 6s	99	12	Stonington Fault b3.	64
5	Am. Exchange Bank	119	75	Chic. & R I R R.	94½
5	do	119½	100	Reading Railroad	s3 94½
45	Metropolitan Bank	107	400	do	s3 94¾
250	Nic. Transit Co	s3 19	200	do	s60 94¾
300	do	b30 19½	100	do	b30 94¾
700	Gard. Gold Mine	1	300	do	b60 95
30	Penn Coal Co	100	100	do	s90 94½
500	Cum. Coal Co	c 27	100	do	94
400	do	b10 27	200	do	s3 94½
50	do	s3 26½	300	Hudson River R. R.	s3 97
100	do	s60 26	100	Mich Cen. R. R.	s90 97
100	do	s60 26	100	do	b60 98
129	Gal & Chi R R	b3 12½	50	do	s60 97
20	do	122	50	do	s90 97
330	Clev. & Toledo R R	81½	150	M, S & No Ia. R R.	s60 99
20	do	81½	35	do	99
100	Ills Cen. R R	s3 100	100	do	b60 100
50	do	s15 93	38	do	99
50	Clev & Pitts. R R.	s60 67	100	do	b50. 100½
5	Cleve., C. & Cin.	107	60	Panama Railroad	103½

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:—

$5,000 Sacramento City Levee 8s, 1863 Int. added 67½
3 000 Sacramento City Levee 8s, 1863 Int. added 68@68½
10,000 Chicago and Mississippi R R. 10s, Int. added 74½
8,000 Galena and Chi Union R. 1st mt. Int. added 95½
15,000 Marietta and Cincin. R. 1st mt. Int. added 72½
1,000 Hudson River R. 1st mort. Int. added 94½
40 shares Island City Bank 79½
20 shares East River Bank 69½
20 shares Bull's Head Bank 87½
13 shares Bank of America 113
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. 86½
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co. 89½
150 shares North River Fire Ins. Co. Div. off. 133½
20 shares Stuyvesant Insurance Co 100
20 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co 60½
80 shares People's Bank 102½
10 shares People's Fire Insurance Co 95½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange

SECOND BOARD.

150	Cumberl'd Coal Co	26½	1450	Reading Railroad	94½
100	do	s60 26¾	200	do	b60 95
196	Erie Railroad	b60 55¾	150	do	s60 94½
22	Chic & R Isl. R. R.	94½	100	Mich Cen. Railroad	97

THURSDAY, Oct. 11—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Canada* at Boston were delivered at our Post-Office at a late hour this afternoon. The Money and Trade accounts are unusually interesting. So far as this country is concerned, the latter are not immediately adverse, but the contrary, in the article of Grain, of which the deficit in France continues to excite both the English and French markets. The quotations from Liverpool are 3d. on Wheat and 1s. on Flour higher than by the previous steamer, and Indian Corn held firmly at 40s.@41s. for mixed lots and 45s.@47s. for white. French buyers were in the market, and the continued favorable look of the British harvest, from fine weather and the advanced progress in gathering the crop, had little or no influence in checking either the Foreign or Speculative demand. Provisions are also high, a large business in Beef at steady prices; Lard up to 67s., and Pork and Bacon controlled by a few holders, who make very high prices for the little they have left. Cotton is not more seriously influenced by the reports of the fine crop on this side than might have been anticipated; the fall is ⅛d @¼d. or about ¾d. for the fortnight. The week's sales 35,960 bales. The peculiar position of the Money market was having the effect to check the purchases of speculators and exporters, and something of a panic feeling was apprehended by the large holders. But it has not yet sensibly reached the regular trade buying. Manchester is reported dull, but prices of goods not materially altered. The Money advices are such as to excite additional concern for the future, though it is generally conceded by the London Money writers that the actual change in the Bank of England interest was to produce a better state of feeling in the Funds and Discount market, than the anticipation of this step. The alteration was ordered at the Bank Court on Thursday, being the third advance of ½ ₱ cent. each during the month. In the early part of the week the pressure for discounts and loans of Stocks was very considerable. The rate on the latter was put at 4½ ₱ cent. by the Bank on Wednesday, and 5 ₱ cent. made the minimum on the former the following day. Consols were done as low as 88¾ ₱ cent., previous to the final announcement. They then rallied to 88⅞, and closed 88⅞@⅞ on Friday. The Bank was understood to be a large seller, and had been for two or three weeks previous. This accounts in part for the anomalous fact noticed by the London *Times*, that while the rate was advanced in January last to 5 ₱ cent on the falling of the Bank reserve to $60,810,000, and Consols continued to rule at 91½, the Public Funds decline to 88½ on the present change, though the reserve is still as much as $66,340,000—or $68,485,000 the day the Bank acted upon the subject of interest. The falling off on the report of the following Saturday, was $2,145,000. Another cause of the effect upon the Public Funds was the pressure of large offerings of Turkish scrip, Exchequer bills and English Railway shares. The magnitude of the latter interest is reckoned at twelve hundred millions of dollars in the United Kingdom. Turkish 5 ₱ cent. Bonds fell to 82½, but subsequently recovered to 84¼. The new guaranteed 4 ₱ cent. loan of Turkey—the same which has already drawn nearly $10,000,000 in gold from England to the East—has fallen to 1½ ₱ cent. below par, though taken by the ROTHSCHILDS a few weeks since at 102½. The Foreign Exchanges were in favor of England, but large sums in gold continued to cross the Channel. The Bank of France by direction of the Government was believed to be the buyer, and at a loss of ¾ of one ₱ cent. on the currency of exchange between London and Paris. That the same policy will be persevered in until the apprehension of a very low reserve on the next official report of the French Bank, is thus quieted, there would seem to be no doubt. One of the most intelligent of the Liverpool Circulars—that of A. DENNISTOUN & Co., remarks that the condition of the commercial classes in England was probably never sounder, but it is "not possible for so great a pressure to occur without interfering in some degree with the operations of trade, and accordingly we now see a disposition to realize and to avoid lengthened engagements, which produces languor and inactivity, except where the positive wants of consumers necessitate operations. To this class of wants, we judge, belong Sugar and Coffee, both of which continue firm in price, from reduced stocks, but without the spirited speculation noticed by previous steamers. On the other hand Iron is lower, and engagements for Rails are taken more freely at £8 5s. The Circular of BARING says that nothing was doing in American Stocks. BELL says there is no activity, and SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"There has been an inactive market in American Securities the past week. The Securities in this country, being held for investment by strong holders, have not been much affected by the rise in the rate of interest, especially as the rates obtained from the investment on sound Bonds of dividend paying and prosperous Roads, yield fully 7 ₱ cent. There is no pressure of Bonds on this market from America. We note moderate investments in Illinois Central Construction Bonds and Shares, Michigan Central 8 ₱ cent, Erie Sinking Fund, and New-York Central Bonds, at about previous rates."

In France, the state of trade is being affected by the Money pressure. The *Credit Mobilier* Joint Stock Bank, to which we referred yesterday, excites concern in London as well as Paris. "It is an extensive operator in this market," remarks the London *Morning Chronicle*; "it is selling securities to a great extent, and we promise to be inundated with Stocks of various kinds, forced by this and other institutions of France and the state of affairs in that country is replete with cause for deliberation and caution." The last Paris quotations for the shares of the *Credit Mobilier* is $251. We should have said yesterday that the lowest point after the great rise to $350, was $245 instead of $220. French Government *Rentes* are last quoted 65 55 for the Threes and 91 25 for the 4½ ₱ cents. The Paris *Presse* remarks that the sustained rise in Grain and Flour causes apprehension of a compulsory export of Coin to obtain Bread supplies from abroad, and the calculation, since the official announcement in the *Moniteur* of a deficit of one-twelfth in the crop, is that $60,000,000 or $80 000,000 in Money will be required of the consumers to make good the difference in quantity and price. The same authority adds that commercial affairs have been rather slack throughout the month of September; the getting in of outstanding debts is difficult, and most of the manufacturers are under large advances, on orders for which they have not been paid in ready money. Our own Paris Correspondent writes, under date of Sept. 25:

"In Paris, we have made up our mind to a prolongation of hostilities, to renewed energy on both sides, and at home to a hard Winter and a season of sacrifice and suffering. The Emperor has opened a credit of ten millions on the budget of the current year, for works of beneficence and other methods of attenuation. The communes and departments are called on to assume a large share of the burden. The *Siècle* apostrophizes the rich and the philanthropic, and intercedes with employers and manufacturers. I think it offers them no other inducements than the reward of a satisfied conscience, and the prospect of an improved chance for immortality. The Municipal Council of Bordeaux has voted large means for the purchase of foreign Grain. Rouen has decreed a first and preliminary poor fund. The municipality of Paris has suppressed the time-honored custom of posting the current rates of Breadstuffs at the Halles, in order that the papers may no longer acquaint the whole of France with the daily and persistent rise of Flour. The measure excites dissatisfaction. These market reports formed as regular a portion of the contents of a daily journal as do the variations of the Bourse, or the rates of Exchange and Freight. We cannot know how many men are killed in battle, and now we are to be kept in similar ignorance of the price of a bushel of Wheat. But to know the cost of a loaf of bread, we have only to ask at the baker's."

The day was a dull one in Wall-street, and not very active on the Corn Exchange. The letters by the *Canada* were awaited for by most of the export buyers of Grain, and by the Foreign Banking Houses Nothing of moment was done in Sterling or French bills. Money was less active than yesterday, though still difficult of command on Stock loans without paying differences equal to 12@14 ₱ cent. ₱ annum. Some of the old established houses find a moderate supply at 7 ₱ cent. The sales at the Stock Board were the lightest of the week. Prices generally flat, and on the Railroad shares lower by ½ ₱ cent. Erie sold down to 54½@⅞; cash sales of Reading at the afternoon Board at 94½ ₱ cent. The Michigan Road Stocks were 97 for Central; 99 for Southern, and Panama 103½. Bonds sold generally at yesterday's rates. The business at the afternoon Board was unusually light, market closing dull. The discount offerings at Bank this week are not much in advance of the income of the Banks, and the complaints of the Money market are few from the mercantile classes. The Bill Brokers find only a moderate selection of paper outside; the rates range 8@9 ₱ cent on first class names; 10 @12 ₱ cent. on second class, or signatures not generally known as undoubted. The Sub-Treasury receipts were $103,554; payments $55,767; balance this afternoon, $7,166,849.

ADDITIONAL SEPTEMBER RAILROAD RETURNS.

	Sept. 1855.	Sept. 1854.
Pennsylvania Central	$440,182	$294,476
Baltimore and Ohio	378,660	346,246

The New-Orleans *Price Current* of the 3d inst. quotes Sterling Exchange 107½@⅝ against Bills Lading; first-class names 108@108½; New-York 60 days 97½@98; sight 99⅜@99½; Middling Cottons 8⅝@9½c.; Cotton Freights to Liverpool ⅜d.

Bank of Rondout—All Right.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning appears the following:

"There is another country Bank at Rondout, on the Hudson River, in the practice of drawing heavy drafts on the wrong Bank in this City; thereby gaining a few days' time while the *mistake* is being

New-York Daily Times.

REPUBLICAN RALLY AT ALBANY.

GRAND CRAM AT THE CAPITOL.

ENTHUSIASM AND UNANIMITY.

REPUBLICAN PLATFORM ENDORSED.

Great Speech of Wm. H. Seward.

Addresses from Mayor Parmelee, Gen. Nye, and others.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 12.

A meeting of the friends of Republican principles was held this evening at the Capitol in Albany. During the day ther ain fell heavily at frequent intervals, and in the evening it poured down in a perfect torrent. It had no perceptible effect, however, on the extent or character of the attendance. Such a vast assemblage has seldom if ever been convened here to give expression to the popular will on any great question since the memememorable meeting of 1844. The enthusiasm which the occasion evoked was intense, and the feeling unanimous. The Hall of the Capitol, even to its remotest recesses, and the very stairs, were literally crammed with people.

In the Park outside a band was stationed, while on the summit of State-street hill an immense bonfire was kindled, which lighted up with a ruddy glare the surrounding houses, the dark trees and the white front of the Capitol, which shone brightly through their brown and dripping branches.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr JOHN G. TREADWELL, who nominated for Chairman Mayor PARMELEE, amid loud applause. The Chairman, addressing the audience from the first landing, said:

SPEECH OF MAYOR PARMELEE.

GENTLEMEN: The object of this meeting is to respond to the nominations made by the Republican Convention which was assembled at Syracuse a short time ago. In taking this chair, gentlemen, I can only return you my thanks, and say that, in view of the principles on which the Republican nominations were made, I rejoice to see such an assemblage here to night—an assemblage which, in the language of one of the most faithful organs of the people, shows that the people fear no reign but the reign of Slavery. (Loud applause.) I trust that your attendance here to-night is but an index of that attendance which, in November next, will crown the Republican cause with victory. (Enthusiastic applause.)

The subjoined list of secondary officers were appointed.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Morris E. Viele,	Michael Clarke,
James Taylor,	Dermott Dewitt,
George W. Luther,	C. De Forrest,
Trabina Belknap,	Augustus Miguel,
Edward S. Willett,	J. H. Shear,

Ogden W. Chapin.

SECRETARIES.

Charles Bell,	D. S. Pierce,
James H. Carroll,	W. H. Rice.

DEODATUS WRIGHT moved a commission of five to prepare and report a set of resolutions.

After the Committee appointed for that purpose had retired, Mr. SEWARD was introduced amid enthusiastic cheers, which were again and again renewed.

When silence had been restored, he said:

SPEECH OF MR SEWARD.

Hail to the Capital of New-York! Venerable for its antiquity, and yet distinguished for its loyalty to Progress, Liberty and Union. This Capital is dear to me. It has more than once sent me abroad with honorable functions, and even in those adverse seasons which have happened to me, as they must happen to all representative men, it has never failed to receive me at home again with sympathy and kindness. Doubly honored be the banner of the stars and stripes which here takes on its highest significance as it waves over the Halls where equal representatives make the laws which regulate the lives of equal freemen. Honored be the statue of Justice that surmounts the dome above us! Blind, that she may not through either passion or prejudice, discriminate between the Rich and the Poor, the Protestant and the Catholic, the Native-born and the Exotic, the Freeman and him whose liberties have been cloven down, and weighing with exact balance the rights of all classes and all races of men. Old familiar echoes greet my ear from beneath these embowered roofs! The voices of the SPENCERS of KENT and VAN RENSSELAER and VAN VECHTEN, of the genial TOMPKINS, of CLINTON the great, and the elder CLINTON, of KING and HAMILTON, of JAY the pure and benevolent, and SCHUYLER the gallant and ine flexible. The very air that lingers around these arches breathes utterances of moral, social, and of physical enterprise and of unconquerable freedom.

You, old, tried, familiar friends, ask my counsel whether to cling yet longer to traditional controversies and to dissolving parties, or to rise at once to nobler aims, with new and more energetic associations! I do not wonder at your suspense, nor do I censure caution or even timidity. Fickleness in political associations is a weakness, and precipitancy in public action is a crime. Considered by itself it is unfortunate to be obliged to separate from an old party, and to institute a new one. The new one may exhibit more enthusiasm for a time, but it must also, for a time, lack cohesion and discipline. The names of parties are generally arbitrary and not at all indicative of their character or purposes. A generous man will, nevertheless, cling, as if it were a family altar, to a name that has long been a rallying cry for himself and his compatriots.

The great question before us, however, is to be decided not by feeling, but under the counsels of reason and patriotism. It was the last injunction given by the last one of the Revolutionary Congresses to the American people, never to forget that the cause of America had always been and that it must ever continue to be the cause of human nature. The question then is, what is the course dictated to us by our love of country and of humanity?

This nation was founded on the simple and practically new principle of the equal and inalienable rights of all men, and therefore it necessarily becomes a Republic. Other governments, founded on the ancient principle of the inequality of men, are by force of an equal necessity Monarchies or Aristocracies. Whenever either of these kinds of governments loses by lapse of time and change of circumstances its elementary principle, whether of equality or inequality, thenceforward it takes a rapid and irresistible course towards a reorganization of the opposite kind. No one here or elsewhere is so disloyal to his country or to mankind as to be willing to see our Republican system fall. All agree that in every case and throughout all hazards, Aristocracy must be abhorred and avoided and Republican Institutions must be defended and preserved.

Think it not strange or extravagant when I say that an Aristocracy has already arisen here, and that it is already undermining the Republic. An Aristocracy could not arise in any country where there was no privileged class and no special foundation on which such a class could permanently stand. On the contrary, every state, however Republican its constitution may be, is sure to become an Aristocracy sooner or later, if it has a privileged class standing firmly on an enduring special foundation, and if that class is continually growing stronger and stronger, and the unprivileged classes growing weaker and weaker. It is not at all essential to a privileged class that it rest on feudal tenures, or on military command, or on ecclesiastical authority, or that its rights be hereditary or even that it be distinguished by titles of honor. It may be even the more insidious and the more dangerous for lacking all these things because it will be less obnoxious to popular hostility.

A privileged class has existed in this country from an early period of its settlement. Slaveholders constitute that class. They have a special foundation on which to stand, namely, personal dominion over slaves. Consistence and sound policy forbid all men alike from holding slaves, but some citizens disregard the injunction. Some of the States enforce the inhibition; other States neglect or refuse to enforce it. In each of the States there are three hundred and fifty thousand citizens who avail themselves of this peculiar indulgence, and those protected by the laws of these States, constitute a privileged class. They confess themselves to be such a class when they designate the system of Slavery as a pecul ar institution.

The spirit of the revolutionary age was adverse to that privileged class. America and Europe were firmly engaged then in prosecuting what was expected to be a speedy, complete and universal abolition of African Slavery. Nearly all the privileged classes admitted that Slavery, as a permanent system, was indefensible, and favored its removal. They asked only what seemed by no means unreasonable, some securities against a sudden, rash and violent removal of the evil. Under these circumstances even the most decided opponents of Slavery consented to some provisions of the Federal Constitution, which were inconsistent with the stern logic of equality that pervaded all its other parts, and pervaded the whole of the Declaration of American Independence, on which the Constitution itself was based. We are not to censure the Fathers for these concessions; they had a Union of the States to create, and to their ardent and generou minds the voluntary removal of Slavery by the action of the several States themselves, without federal interference, seemed not only certain but close at hand.

These provisions of the Constitution were:

1. That the Foreign Slave Trade should not be abolished before 1803

2. That any law or regulation which any State might establish in favor of Freedom, should not impair the legal remedy then supposed to exist by common law, for the recapture, by legal process, in such State, of fugitives from labor or service, escaping from other States.

3. That three-fifths of all slaves should be counted in settling the basis of representation.

These three concessions, which in themselves seem very limited and almost harmless, are all that the Fathers consciously made to the privileged class.

But privileged classes always know well how to improve even any indirect advantages which the Constitution or laws of a country afford. Such indirect advantages they acquired from two other provisions of the Constitution: 1st. That provision which makes the State authority independent and sovereign in municipal affairs. Slavery being understood to be purely municipal in its nature. 2d. That provision, which out of tenderness to the small States, gives them a representation in the Senate equal to that of the largest State. Freedom builds great States; Slavery multiplies small States, and even dwarfs great ones.

Thus we see that the American slaveholders are a privileged class, standing on a special and permanent foundation, and that they are protected in their advantage by the organic law.

I might show *a priori* that a privileged class, thus established on an exceptional principle, that is wrong in itself and antagonistic to the fundamental principle of the Government, must necessarily be dangerous if it be suffered to expand and aggrandize itself. But unhappily we are not left to the necessity of resorting to speculation on that subject. The policy of emancipation was set back in this country during the reaction against revolutionary principles, which necessarily attended the re-organization of Government; and it was set back still more effectually by the consternation which followed the disastrous failure of the first Republic in France. The privileged class promptly availed themselves of the advantages which the Constitution afforded to fortify themselves in the Federal Government. The last federal acts directed against the privileged class, were the abolition of the foreign Slave trade after 1808, and the eternal prohibition of Slavery in the broad and then unsettled region which extends from the north bank of the Ohio to the eastern shore of the Mississippi. Even the passage of that ordinance was, by its silence, assumed to imply a right on the part of the privileged class to colonize with Slaves the region lying south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi

Unlooked for events have lent to the privileged class advantages which have more than counterbalanced the adverse effects of this early natural legislation. The invention of the cotton gin which easily separates the seed from the fibre, has made cotton an almost exclusive agricultural staple in the States of the privileged class, and an eminent commercial staple of the whole country. The national territory has necessarily been enlarged from time to time to accommodate an overgrowing population and an ever increasing commerce. Favored by these circumstances the privileged class have at the same time found in a home production of Slaves in Maryland and Virginia and other States, a compensation for the loss of the African Slave trade: and they have not been slothful in unlearning all the fears and dismissing all the timidity and conciliation which marked their conduct during and immediately after the Revolutionary war. The admission of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi and Alabama as Slaveholding States into the Union seemed to be unavoidable, insomuch as they were the overgrowth of some of the old thirteen States; and thus these new States south of the Ohio balancing the growing Free States north of that river, served as a sort of balance between the privileged and the unprivileged classes which it was not necessary to disturb. This was the first final partition of the unsettled territory of the United States between those classes.

In 1804 France ceded to the United States a broad belt stretching along the western bank of the Mississippi, from the British possessions on the North, to the Spanish Province of Texas on the South. This acquisition, which was equally necessary for the safety of the country and for the uses of commerce, stimulated the desire of the privileged class for an extension of their territory and an aggrandizement of their power. New-Orleans, situated practically on the coast of the Gulf of Mexico, was already at once, an ancient Slaveholding colony, and an important commercial mart. It lay contiguous to the Slaveholding States. Under these circumstances it was without any resistance, soon organized and admitted into the Union, with its ancient laws and customs tolerating Slavery. St. Louis, though destined to acquire great commercial importance, was as yet, an inconsiderable town, with few Slaveholders and slaves. The Mississippi only divided it from the Northwest Territory, which was already consecrated to freedom. The best interests of the country required and humanity demanded that the Ordinance of 1787, should be extended across the Mississippi. The privileged class, however, took possession of the region around St. Louis, and made partial settlements lower down on the west bank of the Mississippi. St. Louis and its environs matured as a State in 1819, and demanded admission with Slavery into the Union. Then, only thirty-two years after the passage of the Ordinance of 1787, and after its unanimous ratification by the American people, the privileged class made common cause with the new slaveholding State, and assuming a tone at once bold, insolent and menacing, they denied the power of Congress, although in the Territories it was supreme and exclusive, and equally supreme and exclusive in the admission of new States, to legislate at all against their privileges in the Territories, or to refuse admission to a new State, on the ground of its refusal to surrender or abate those privileges: and they threatened in one loud voice to subvert the Union, if Missouri should be rejected. The privileged class were backed then by the Senate of the United States, as they have been backed on all similar occasions since that time. They were met, however, with firmness and decision by the unprivileged class in the House of Representatives, and so Missouri failed then to be admitted as a Slave State. The privileged class resorted to a new form of strategy, the strategy of compromise. They offered to be satisfied if Missouri only should be admitted as a Slave State, while Congress should prohibit Slavery forever in all the residue of that part of the Louisiana purchase which lay north of the parallel of 36° 30' of north latitude. The territory lying between that parallel and the province of Texas, and constituting what is now the State of Arkansas, being left by implication to Slavery. This compromise was accepted, and thus diplomacy obtained for the privileged class immediate advantages which had been denied to their clamor and passion. This compromise, however, could have only the authority of a repeatable act of Congress, so far as the prohibition of Slavery north of 36° 30' was concerned. Wise and great men contrived extraordinary forms to bind the faith of the privileged class to that perpetual inhibition. They gave to the compromise the nature and form of a contract, with mutual equivalents between the privileged class and the unprivileged class, which it would be dishonorable and perfidious on the part of the privileged class, at any time, on any grounds, or under any circumstances, to annul or revoke, or even to draw in question. They proclaimed it to be a contract proper to be submitted to the people themselves for their ratification in the popular elections. It was so submitted to the people, and so ratified by them. By virtue of this compromise Missouri came immediately into the Union as a Slave State, and Arkansas followed soon afterwards as a Slave State, while, with the exception of Missouri, the Ordinance of 1787, by virtue of the same compromise, was extended across the Mississippi, along the parallel of 36° 30' to the Rocky Mountains. Thus, and with such solemnities, was the strife of the privileged class of slaveholders for aggrandizement of territory finally composed and forever settled.

It is not my purpose to discuss the policy or the justice of that great settlement. As in the case of the Constitution, the responsibility for that great measure rests with a generation that has passed away. We have to deal with it only as a fact, and with the state of affairs that was established by it.

The occupation of the new region west of the Mississippi, which had thus been saved for Freedom, was artfully postponed indefinitely, by dedicating it as a home for the concentrated, but perishing, Indian tribes. It sounds in favor of the humanity of the unprivileged class, if not of their prudence, that they neither remonstrated nor complained of that dedication.

After tracing the aggressions of the Slave Power and the continued concessions of the North up to the crowning acts.—the Fugitive Slave Law and the Kansas-Nebraska act,—Mr. SEWARD concluded by denouncing the American party as proscriptive and opposed to the principles of universal equality. The "Softs" and "Hards" he gave a passing notice, and declared the Whig party a thing of the past, and that the Republican party was established upon the valuable, permanent element of the other parties.

At the close of the honorable gentleman's address, which was received with repeated bursts of applause,

General J. W. NYE, in response to loud and reiterated calls, advanced and addressed the audience at considerable length. The gist of his remarks related to his former connection with, and adhesion to the Democratic party, his disappointment at its results, and his determination to espouse and abide by the cause of freedom under whatever name it might be called.

Mr DEODATUS WRIGHT then presented a series of resolutions to the following effect

Resolved, That, cordially approving the joint action of the Whig and Republican Conventions at Syracuse, and disregarding past political names and associations, we unite for the preservation and perpetuation of the Union, by turning the Government from a policy so destructive to its interests to the policy adopted by its fathers in their declaration of rights, in their Constitution, and in their Congressional acts and ordinances, for extending Freedom instead of Slavery.

Resolved, That to this end we invite all who believe that freedom is more National than Slavery, to join with us in establishing that principle of refusing admission to any new State, unless from free territory, by restoring peace and freedom to Kansas and Nebraska, by resisting the encroachments of the federal judiciary, and by maintaining the equal rights of all men, whatever their race or birth, in our own State and in the National domain.

These resolutions were carried unanimously, and the meeting broke up after 10 o'clock, amid vehement cheering.

AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

The Sound Dues—Mr. Mason and the Administration—Col. Steptoe and the President, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855

There is no truth in the statement that a special messenger has been sent to Copenhagen, with dispatches to our Minister resident at that Court, directing him to enter into new negotiations with regard to the Danish Sound Dues. On the contrary, the instructions of Mr. BEDINGER have all looked to the definitive settlement of the question without further delay. It would scarcely be safe to say that no proposition can be made for the delay, for a brief season, of forcible resistance by the United States to the further collection of the Elsinore tolls; but you may depend upon it that no such proposition, having for its basis a claim by Denmark—that this question ought not in good faith to be pressed while other nations are at war—will be acceded to by our Government. Indeed, from the information I gather on the subject, I am inclined to believe the Sound Dues, so far as American vessels, are concerned, will end absolutely with the year's notice of the abrogation of our treaty stipulation with Denmark, which has been held by some to acquiesce in the exaction of the tolls.

The *Union* of this morning condemns, with severity, the conduct of Mr. Minister MASON, in attending the Paris *Notre Dame* celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, but affects not to believe that our representative has been guilty of the conduct ascribed to him. In reality this is an Executive rebuke, for the President and the organ editor both unquestionably have evidence of the truth of the charge. If they had not, the *Union* would scarcely have launched its thunder; but it is safer to denounce such men as Mr. MASON—with powerful friends at back—in a hypothetical issue. The Minister's conduct was certainly very reprehensible,—amounting to a violation of our neutrality, and should receive Executive rebuke so direct and positive in its form, that all the world may know that his Government repudiates and condemns it. Will the President take this step?

Col. STEPTOE, of the U. S. Army, is here, the guest of the President at the Executive Mansion. It will be remembered he was appointed by the President last Winter to succeed BRIGHAM YOUNG in the Governorship of Utah, but declined to accept the responsible position. I understand it is his opinion that no other than a military Governor, with an adequate military force, can ever prove the error of YOUNG's boast, that he will be Governor of Utah until God Almighty tells him he need be Governor no longer. As Military Governor, Col. STEPTOE would undertake to teach the Mormons the necessity of obedience to Federal authority, but not otherwise. It is now a year and a half since the President's determination to test the question of sovereignty with the Mormons was announced, but the issue has not yet been made. Is this troublesome question to be devised to President PIERCE's successor? There are not a few who believe such is his intention.

S.

FROM HAVANA.

The Black Warrior Case Finally Settled—Filibustering on a Small Scale.

The Havana correspondent of the Charleston *Standard* writes on the 1st Oct.:

The *Black Warrior*, by which I sent a letter on Friday last, the 28th, took off $50,000 as a final settlement to the famous *Black Warrior* affair. This money, which the United States Government, after such a vast expenditure of diplomacy and hard words, concluded would be sufficient both for the wounded honor of the nation and for the losses sustained by Messrs. LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & Co., for the illegal detention of their vessel, is about this time doubtless safely received, and as far as that difficulty, now 18 months old, is concerned, Uncle Sam and her most Christian Catholic Majesty ought to be on sociable terms. But what is going to be done for Mr. WORRELL, the assaults upon whose dignities I have already detailed to you?

It is doubtless known to you, that for some time, machinists and other mechanics have been coming into this island, where they stay through the winter, and sometimes longer—for good wages. Governor-General Concha, finding in this emigration the possibility of a filibustering element being introduced into his territory, has ordered their names to be periodically registered, and a true and accessible record kept of the same.

Promotions and Appointments in the Marine Corps.

First Lieut FREDERICK B. MCNEILL to be a Captain from the 19th of August last, vice STARK, deceased.

Second Lieut. ISRAEL GREEN to be a First Lieutenant, vice SUTHERLAND, promoted.

Second Lieut JACOB READ to be a First Lieutenant from the 19th of August last vice MCNEILL, promoted.

ALEXANDER W. STARK, of Virginia, to be a Second Lieutenant from the 19th of July last, vice GREEN, promoted.

J. DAVID M. COHEN, of Maryland, to be a Second Lieutenant from 19th August last, vice READ, promoted.

JAMES LEWIS, of Pennsylvania, to be a second Lieutenant from the 25th September, ultimo, vice DALLAS, resigned.—*Intelligencer.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT—LOTTERY CIRCULARS.—The frequent and pertinacious attempts of those who are, or pretend to be, keepers of lottery offices, to induce Postmasters, or their assistants, to act as their agents, and the enormous amount of the schemes of real or fictitious lotteries sent by them through the mails, and addressed to Postmasters, render it peculiarly appropriate at this time to invite the attention of all Postmasters and their assistants to the 6th section of the act of Congress approved March 2, 1827.

That section declares "that no Postmaster, or Assistant Postmaster shall act as agent for lottery offices, or under any color of purchase, or otherwise, vend lottery tickets; nor shall any Postmaster receive free of postage, or frank, lottery schemes, circulars or tickets. *For a violation of this provision, the person offending shall suffer a penalty of fifty dollars.*"

The order of the Department is, that "all such lottery schemes, circulars or tickets, addressed either to a Postmaster or Assistant Postmaster, must hereafter be excluded from the mail, together with all other transient matter of this kind addressed simply to an office, and not to an individual."—*Union.*

NEW POST-OFFICES.—Graytown, Ottawa County, Ohio; Travis Kelly, Postmaster. White Lick, Boone County Indiana; Fountain P. Smith, Postmaster. Little Walnut, Putnam County, Indiana: Andrew Dierdorf, Postmaster. Four-Mile Valley, Union County, Indiana; Samuel Goodwin, Postmaster. Louisville, Minnesota Territory; Joseph R. Ashley, Postmaster. Chamberain, Liberty County, Texas. T. J. Chambers, Postmaster; reestablished.

DISCONTINUED.—East Newdeld, Tompkins County, New York; Lake Creek, Pettis County, Missouri; Beechland, Licking County, Ohio; Jonesville, Monroe County, Ohio, Harrodsburg, Monroe County, Indiana; Penny's Ferry, Henry County, Illinois.—*Union.*

DEATH OF AN INVENTOR.—LEONARD MAELZEL, inventor of the Metronome, Automaton Chess-player, Panharmonica, (composed of 42 automaton musicians, which executed all the great musical scores, especially MOZART's "Don Giovanni," GLUCK's "Iphigenie en Aulide," and SPONTINI's "Vestale," and which is said to be now in Boston,) died the 7th of September in Vienna, aged 79.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.—JAMES WINTER, of New-York, to be Consul of the United States for Turk's Island.

A. M. JACKSON, of Mississippi, to be Consul of the United States at Constantinople.—*Union.*

☞ *Punch* thinks that carriage drivers would make the best soldiers in the world, as no troop could *stand their charges.*

SOAPSTONE.—Small quantities of soapstone have from time to time been quarried in various sections of Connecticut, but it has not been found in large masses until recently. Immense beds have been discovered in Wolcottville, on the Naugatuck Railroad. It is the first quality of soapstone in the United States. A Company has been formed, with a capital of $20,000, for the purpose of quarrying it. They have five or six hundred tons ready for market, and it brings $90 per ton in New-York and Boston.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, notwithstanding the storm. Soon after 4 o'clock there was a quorum present, and the third reading of bills was immediately proceeded with. The following are among the

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of flagging Lewis street and East Broadway. In favor of flagging corner of Eighteenth-street and Third-avenue. In favor of confirming contract for extending and rebuilding pier foot of Fifth-street, East River. In favor of flagging Laurens-street, from Prince to Houston-street. In favor of paving curb and gutter and flagging East Thirty-fifth-street, from Third to Fifth-avenue. In favor of flagging Nos. 136 and 138 East Third-street. In favor of flagging Thirteenth-street, between First-avenue and Avenue A. In favor of repairing pier foot of Thirty-eighth-street, East River; that the report of Committee on Streets, in favor of paving Catharine-street with the Belgian pavement, between Division and South-streets, referred June 7, p. 943, be amended by inserting the clause "provided the specifications be made in strict accordance with the specifications adopted by the Board of Councilmen April 6, 1855, for paving Chatham-street, the Bowery, and Fourth-avenue

PUTTING A POLICEMAN IN FRONT OF RAILROAD ENGINES.

Among the petitions presented and referred was the following:

To the Honorable the Common Council of the City of New-York:

The undersigned residing in the Eleventh-avenue of the City of New-York, respectfully requests that in view of the many accidents that are daily happening, in consequence of the speed with which the locomotives and cars travel through the Eleventh-avenue, that a mounted policeman be appointed to accompany each train of cars upon said avenue, to keep the engineers thereof from driving said cars and engine at a greater rate of speed than is prescribed by law.

EVACUATION DAY.

A resolution appointing a Committee to make arrangements for an appropriate observance of the approaching anniversary of Evacuation Day, was offered.

CARTMEN'S RATES INCREASED.

A resolution directing the Committee on Ordinances to report, at an early day, an ordinance increasing the rates allowed to cartmen, so as to correspond with the increased price of rent, provisions and feed, was adopted without debate.

PRICE OF COAL FOR THE CORPORATION.

A communication was received from the Comptroller and referred to Law Department Committee, asking the Board to approve of a contract entered into with R. F. ROBINSON, for supplying one thousand tons of coal for the Corporation, for the year 1855-6, Mr. ROBINSON being the lowest bidder. The following are the prices:

100 tons Lehigh, for furnaces, $5 25 per ton	$ 525
200 tons Lehigh, egg size, $4 80 per ton	960
500 tons Peach Orchard, egg size, $4 20 per ton	2,100
200 tons Peach Moun., egg size, $4 40 per ton	880
1,000—Total amount	$4,465
Average price per ton	$4.46½

QUARANTINE EXPENSES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

A petition was received from the Commissioners of Emigration, and referred to the Finance Committee, asking the Board to reimburse them the sum expended at Quarantine for the support of passengers, not chargeable to them, and also make a fair and proper compensation for the premises No. 105 Franklin-street.

The expenses referred to were incurred in 1853, for the protection of the City from disease

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN INSULTED BY THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

There is a growing feeling in the Board of Councilmen of suspicion that the Board of Aldermen is inclined to treat it with something very like contempt. The Board of Aldermen, it would appear has, on no less than three distinct occasions, neglected to appoint a Committee to confer with a Committee from the Councilmen. Three times insulted! Certainly once too many. The dignity of Messrs. PINCKNEY, CLANCY, and others was "out and injured"—in fact they were riled, and consequently Mr. CLANCY for the purpose of resenting the imagined indignity in an effective manner, offered a resolution containing an expression of his outraged feelings.

Mr. MATHER's dignity had not been touched upon the raw—not at all. He had just as much dignity now as ever, and no more; and it was in first-rate condition. He was not nervous, neither was he irritated—not at all. He was quiescent. He was, in fact, just as cool as a cucumber, and as happy as a well fed clam.

But, notwithstanding Mr MATHER's quiescence, Mr. CLANCY was aroused, and the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Board of Councilmen deem the action of the Board of Aldermen, in refusing to appoint a Committee of Conference on the resolution in aid of the Norfolk sufferers, to be a gross violation of the courtesies that should exist between the two legislative branches of the City Government, and that this body hereby censure the unparliamentary action they have taken in the matter.

PRESIDENT CONOVER DEFENDS THE CHARACTER OF THE BOARD.

While in Committee of the Whole, a matter of street pavement, in which, in the opinion of Mr. PURDY, it was sought to make one side of the City pay the cost of improvements in another, called up Mr PURDY, and he felt it to be his duty to lecture the Board quite severely upon its conduct.

President CONOVER exclaimed that there was no matter for which the people were so willing to be taxed as for keeping the streets in good order. He thought Mr. PURDY, in his remarks concerning the conduct of the Board, made the popular mistake of supposing that the Board was responsible for the great portion of our city expenses. Such was not the case. There were several departments that had the power to fix their own expenses, over which the Board had in reality no control.

For instance, the taxes of the city last year amounted to	$4,800,000
This year	5,800,000
Of this increase of one million of dollars, the Alms House department call for an increase over the former year of	100,000
Common schools, City and State	350,000
Revenue and assessment bonds	100,000
Arrearages to pay deficiences of last year	481,000

Other increases in the requirements of other Departments more than cover the increased taxation. In all these cases the Board had in reality no power or control.

After Mr. CONOVER had concluded his remarks, a number of reports were passed over, and the Board adjourned.

Slaughter District.

The report for the last month of the Demilt Dispensary, shows that within the area bounded by Twenty-fourth and Fortieth streets, Fourth-avenue and East River, including both sides of the boundary streets, there are thirty-six slaughter houses. Thirty-one of these are east of the Third, and twenty-two of the Second-avenue. Insuperable objections to the existence of such establishments within a compact City, are their want of cleanliness, the offal wagon nuisance and liability to accidents from cattle-driving through densely populated streets. It is further represented that a direct sewer connection to convey away the blood instead of running it as in some cases at present into the gutter, should be made a *sine qua non*. No safer mode of disposing of the *refuse* is known than by those dreadfully offensive boxes of decomposing animal matter carried along upon four wheeled trucks. We hope that before another Summer epidemic, this subject, among the other sanitary measures, will receive particular attention.

The Submarine Cable.

The attempt to lay the submarine telegraph from Cape Breton to Newfoundland is by no means abandoned. The gentlemen engaged in the enterprise are sanguine of success, and only await the return of another warm season to repeat their endeavors, as the months of June and July are the only ones when the wire can be laid with safety. In the meantime a settlement will be made with the London insurance companies respecting the lost wire, which will either be restored, or its loss compensated for. As to the ultimate recovery of the wire, there is said to be no question, as one end remains fast to the Newfoundland shore, and with the aid of suitable mechanical apparatus it may be drawn in. Its entire length is forty miles, and its weight 160 tons. The land portion of the line, extending from Cape Ray to St. Johns, a distance of 400 miles, is very near completion, so that the next steamer from that direction is expected to bring intelligence that it is done.

Railroad Accident.

HENRY ASH, a lad fifteen years of age, residing at No. 21 Catharine-street, was seriously injured by jumping from the forward part of a car of the Eighth-avenue line while in motion. His foot caught in the wheel and was completely smashed to the ankle. He was conveyed to the Sixteenth Ward Station-house, whence, his wounds being dressed, he was taken to his residence.

New-York Eye Hospital.

The surgeons of this Institution, Drs. STEPHENSON and GARRISH, at the last meeting of the Board of Directors, reported 285 new cases who had been attended with diseases of the eye; and 3,390 who had availed themselves of its benefits since its organization.

It is located at No. 6 Stuyvesant-street, near the junction of Third-avenue and Ninth street, and is open every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M., for the *benefit of the poor* of the City or State, who may stand in need of this noble charity.

Evening Schools—Aged Scholars—Eighth Ward.

We passed an hour on Wednesday evening in the Male Department of the Eighth Ward Evening School, in Clark-st., between Broome and Spring sts. The number of pupils on register is 550—the attendance was 401, under the charge of M. J. O'DONNELL, Esq., Principal, with six assistants. The order and attention of the pupils to their studies were very gratifying. Messrs. DELEMATER and H. P. WEST, of the Committee, were present. Mr. DELEMATER made some very judicious and well-timed remarks, which were received with earnest attention by the scholars.

The highest class numbers 90 members. One or two additional teachers are necessary to a thorough working of the school. The teachers are all of a superior class. The number of pupils is larger by fifteen per cent. than attended last year. The oldest scholar is over 40 years of age.

The Girls' Department, in the same building, had an attendance on Wednesday night of 181, with a register of 270, under the care of Miss MARY U. VAN ZANDT, Principal, with five assistants. The numbers here are larger than ever before. The piano is used and singing taught in this school. The Principal is an admirable disciplinarian. Three hundred pupils can be comfortably taught in this department.

COLORED EVENING SCHOOLS.

There are but two schools of this class, both in the Eighth Ward, in the building of the day school in Laurens-street, between Grand and Broome streets.

The Male Department has a register of 66, and an attendance of 50. The eldest scholar is 67 years of age! RONSON F. WAKE is Principal

A gentleman, a well known friend of education, has arranged to give two prizes in each of the three classes of this school, every four weeks, during the session of three months; and a fine silver watch to the pupils that shall be adjudged to have made the most satisfactory improvement in all respects.

The rooms will seat one hundred and fifty, and it is to be hoped that all of our colored fellow-citizens will take an interest to fill up the school.

The girls' department, in the same building, has a register or fifty-two, all present and attentive to their studies. Several of the pupils are over fifty years of age. Miss FANNY TOMPKINS is Principal, Misses SARAH ENNELLS and MARIA DEGRASSE Assistants.

This school is well taught, and the rooms will seat one hundred and fifty. The piano is used, and singing is taught. No poor girl should fail to take advantage of the golden opportunity for improvement, furnished by evening schools.

BOYS' EVENING SCHOOL, FIFTH WARD.

The attendance on Wednesday evening was 204, under the charge of HUGH CARLISLE and four assistants. The School is held in School-Room No. 44, in North Moore-street. The rooms will seat double the present number.

Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Treasurer gratefully acknowledges the receipt of the following sums, in addition to....$679 92

Cash, employés of John W. Genin, Esq	100 00
Cash, Catharine Weeks	5 00
Ovington-avenue, Bay Ridge, L. I	5 00
Elie Charlier, Esq	1 00
Messrs. Wilson G. Hunt & Co	50 08
Messrs. Stavert, Zigomala & Co	25 00
James Bagnell, Esq	5 00
Clerks in employ of Messrs. A. & A. Lawrence & Co	25 00
Nativity Club	10 00
A Lady Friend, by C. N. S. Rowland	100 00
S. B. Thomson	10 00
Jane Ann Thomson	4 50
C. E. Thomson	4 50
James Carter Thomson	4 50
Total	$1,029 42

JOHN THOMSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, Oct. 13.

☞ The amount received by W. H. MACY for the Norfolk and Portsmouth Fund, amounted yesterday to $41,426 28.

Trial of James Hudson for Murder.

The Jury, in this case, after having been locked up all night, were discharged yesterday by the Recorder at the opening of Court, being unable to agree. They stood eight for conviction on the capital charge, and four for the lesser crime of manslaughter.

Death—Supposed by violence.

SEVERIN KINICH, a German, yesterday died at the Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of some parties unknown, who on the night of the 28th ult. severely beat him about the head. An inquest will be held this day by Coroner O'DONNELL.

Cure for Hydrophobia.

We heard it suggested the other day, by a medical man of large experience, that probably the poison of a rattlesnake would act as an antidote to that of hydrophobia—the one neutralizing the effects of the other. We give the suggestion for what it is worth,—if any one wishes to satisfy himself by trying the experiment, he can do so—in the season of snakes.

Rescued.

JAMES W. JOHNSON yesterday fell over the dock into the river, at the foot of Robinson-st., and was only saved from drowning by the exertions of the Police.

☞ The books and papers saved by HECKER & BROS. from the late disastrous burning of their flouring mills in Brooklyn, were kept in one of HERRING's patent champion fire-proof safes.

☞ Kidnapping sailors while drunk, on board ships bound out of port, is very fashionable now.

Bellowing about our Crystal Palace World's Fair.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: A few months since you kindly inserted a letter of mine in your columns, representing the treatment which I had received from the proprietors of the New-York Exhibition. I went to their Exhibition sculpture and silver-plate, upon the assurance that it would be safely returned, free of charge, if not sold. They saw fit to award me a silver medal, their highest honor, but I could not get any of my goods returned. After very many applications, I received a letter from Mr. BUSCHEK, the official agent for England, stating that the Association was insolvent, and advising that all goods should be cleared out of the Exhibition-building; after much trouble, mine have been transmitted to a brother at Boston, at an expense of $900; one marble statue is broken to pieces, one arm lost, and left a mere relic; every packing-case is destroyed, and the expense of freight, &c., must rest upon me if I have them sent home to England. I find there are many other sufferers. The Exhibition was considered a national undertaking, as much as ours of 1851, or the present Exhibition at Paris, and yet we are told there is no redress for our grievances, nobody being responsible. Can such be the case?

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

THOMAS SHARP.

No. 50 Connaught-terrace, Hyde Park, Sept. 22.

Bishop Doane in Further Trouble.

The *Episcopal Recorder* of last week contains a long correspondence between a number of the most influential persons in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New-Jersey, of which Bishop DOANE is rector, and the Bishop, in regard to certain reports "greatly inimical to the moral character" of the latter. The parties addressing the Bishop, requested him either to institute a satisfactory investigation into the charges made against him, or to resign his rectorship; neither of which having been done, they have taken steps to bring the matter before the House of Bishops. The nature of the alleged misconduct is not stated; but the *Recorder* says it is "of recent date, and of a different character from that formerly noticed."

Taking the Veil.

On Wednesday, the 25th ult., Miss MAGDALENA CORTAR, (in religion, Sister MARY LIGUORI,) daughter of the late WASHINGTON CORTAR, of New-York, took the white veil at the hands of the Very Rev. Mr. STARRS, V.G.

At the same time and place, Miss ALICIA CECILIA SHUBRICK, (in religion, Sister MARY JEROME,) daughter of the late Captain SHUBRICK, U. S. N., of Wilmington, Del., made her solemn profession and received the black veil. The Very Rev. Mr STARRS made an address appropriate to the occasion, in the presence of a large number of the friends and relations of the postulants.—*Freeman's Journal.*

The Suits Against the Camden and Amboy Railroad.

On Saturday, in the Pennsylvania District Court, at Philadelphia, a rule was granted removing to the United States Circuit Court, the cases of CHARLES DIXEY and CHARLES W. OLDENBURGH against the Camden and Amboy Railroad, for injuries received at Burlington. It is therefore probable that the suits brought by the Pennsylvanians will be heard in

THE ARCTIC VOYAGERS.

WHAT DR. KANE HAS DISCOVERED.

THE NORTH MEN IN TOWN.

THE VESSELS AT THE NAVY-YARD.

Historical Outline of Arctic Enterprise and Discovery.

EARLY NORTHEAST VOYAGERS.

Sir Hugh Willoughby, Richard Chancelor, Henry Hudson.

Voyages and Discoveries of Scoresby, Ross, Parry, Beechy, Back, and others.

Discovery of the Northwest Passage by Capt McClure.

THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONS.

The Second Grinnell Expedition.

It is to be hoped that we shall not have many more Arctic Expeditions. The effort to discover a Northwest passage began in 1553, and was crowned with success in 1853. It has resulted in a great increase of human knowledge and the gratification of a wholesome curiosity. The commercial results, however, are nothing. And now that the "Passage" is discovered, and all who went out to seek it are known to be dead or are returned safely home, there are no sufficient inducements to tempt capital into these hyperborean regions, or to excuse daring ambition or gallant enterprise to brave its terrible dangers.

With the return of Dr. KANE the account so long kept open will close for many years. Geographers must fain be satisfied with these last improvements to their charts, and we of this generation who have shaken hands with KANE, HARTSTEIN, and their fellow voyagers, upon their return, have enjoyed a privilege and gratified a curiosity that probably will not be reënjoyed for very many years.

Dr. KANE went out instructed to search for FRANKLIN, yet prepared to lose no opportunity to note curious natural phenomena, or extend a single furlong the area of our geographical knowledge.

Events transpiring since the Doctor left us, show that Sir JOHN FRANKLIN took a very different course from that which our American Searchers of the "Second Grinnell Expedition" prosecuted. FRANKLIN must have pushed west from Baffins' Bay through Lancaster Sound. The relicts that satisfied the British Government of his death were found far south, near latitude 67°. But KANE, before he started, prophecied the course he would take, and the open Polar Sea he would find, and presumed that in that open sea the missing FRANKLIN would be found.

An idea of the very high latitude reached by Dr. KANE may be obtained by remembering that FRANKLIN'S relicts were found in 67° N.—the *Resolute* and *Intrepid* were abandoned (in 1854) in about latitude ,74°, and Sir EDWARD BELCHER'S vessels were abandoned (in 1854) in about latitude 75°, while the *Intrepid* KANE chartred the coasts as high as 82° 60'! Nor will the reader properly appreciate how high that point is until taking his chart he looks for the spot. It is some two degrees higher than the northern line of the latest British Admiralty maps! The maps mark the mouth of Smith's Sound, (lat. 78°, long. 75°,) and north of this there is *no definite line* traced. It was up this Sound that the *Advance* was made to push. She made no variation from her prescribed course until the water became solid around her. During last Winter, when almost all had given up the party for lost, the spot marked as the one where the wreck's remains were located, was in latitude 80° 30', and longitude 65°. This was not much out of the course that he took, the spot where the *Advance* was left being 78° 40' N., and probably not a score in the City Thursday morning believed that the party would ever be seen south of it.

The honor of these great exploits is not alone Dr. KANE's. His country clamors for a share of the lustre his discoveries shed upon all engaged in them. The land seen to the north and west from the track they took, and to the east of which lay the Polar Sea, they named "Grinnell Land;" thus indicating their opinion that it was a portion of a vast Continent, of which DE HAVEN discovered another portion nearly twenty degrees to the westward. None can doubt that Mr. GRINNELL will approve the decision which risked the *Advance* to secure the grand discovery—nor will the consideration, that had a few months more been taken, there might have been a possibility of bringing her back safe, caused one man to wish that the risk of delay had been assumed. It was the last chance that the American people will have for many years to explore the regions, and gloriously has that exploration resulted.

The Arctic Navigators in Town.

The Arctic navigators were the lions of the town yesterday. Dr. KANE, the guest of Mr. GRINNELL, but whose headquarters are at the Astor-House, kept perpetual levee. Our Reporters spent several hours listening to the yarns of the returned sailors, and noting the incidents that their logs revealed. But interesting as they were, we believe nothing transpired so new that we should feel justified in the present state of the news market, to devote more space to it. Dr. KANE proceeds to day to Philadelphia, but will soon return again to New-York.

A Visit to the Navy-Yard.

The propeller *Arctic* and the bark *Release*, which brought safely back the intrepid Dr. KANE and his gallant little band, have passed up from the Battery to their anchorage off the Navy-Yard. On board the bark, there is the ordinary bustle incident to arrival, and the officer in charge of the deck is greeted by frequent visitors, and many a cordial and hearty welcome. We had leisure yesterday to examine more in detail a few of the curiosities brought from the icy regions penetrated by these pretty little wanderers of the northern seas. Both vessels are in good trim, and seem none the worse for sundry intentional thumps they have inflicted on the thick ribbed ice, or for the blows they have also unintentionally received. The bark has lost nearly all her fore foot, and one of two successful experiments at forcing a slap-bang passage through ice of more than a yard in thickness, suggested the probable advantage of a plough-shaped contrivance in aid of that effort. The officer who more than once dared it, exercised a wise discretion in previously leaving his crow-nest on the foretop-gallant mast, or the concussion might have brought him down in a style which reminds us of the nursery rhyme,

"When the wind blows, the cradle will fall,
Then down comes baby, cradle and all"

But Lieut LOVELL, instead of coming down "with a run," quietly unwinded the cordage about his manly limbs and slid down to the deck, then stormed the icy barrier which opposed his progress. It would seem that this did the chronometers no particular amount of good; they changed their rate and error, not entirely owing to those jarring indications; very low degrees of temperature accelerate the rate by the contraction of the metal, the varying expansion of the machinery of time pieces being as yet, spite of all human ingenuity, only imperfectly compensated. Speaking of instruments, in high latitudes, as every one is aware, the compass is nearly useless. We had the curiosity to ask what is the variation at the extreme limit of this northern exploration, and were informed that it was found to be about 16 points westerly. As to the weather during this summer voyage, head winds were found to be uniformly clear, but fog is an additional danger among the ice with a fair southerly or south easterly breeze. The crew are reported as having behaved very well, both out and home.

Some wolfish looking Esquimaux dogs have been brought from Greenland, precisely corresponding with the engravings and drawings of these useful creatures that everybody has seen. We were shown also a daguerreotype of two females, executed, we were assured, in Lievely, from which we should judge that these furcied bodies are not among the very ugliest of women. They seem to have tolerably regular features, and a placid, subdued expression. Contrary to the general impression, we were assured that a high tone of morality prevails among the women—that they are strictly chaste and virtuous.

Among other curiosities, we were shown specimens of the native clothing, chiefly constructed from the dried seal skin; the hair is generally turned outwards, and occasionally forms also a lining to boots and trowsers of very ample dimensions.

We longed for a pillow that we saw and examined, containing about four pounds of the down of the eider-duck—a truly voluptuous cushion it is, and worth, even in Greenland, about four dollars and a half a pound. A pretty little model of a *Kyack*, or the native boat, long, narrow, and decked so as to accommodate only one person, did not differ from similar models we have seen in the museums of the curious in such matters.

The Greenland coast is described as rocky, barren, high land, presenting hardly vegetation enough to yield timber for the formation of a toothpick. Away in the interior the valleys present some little verdure in the shape of stunted grasses and a hardy moss, but even during the brief Summer the pickaxe and spade can hardly be driven more than six inches into the soil. Lieutenant LOVELL assures us of a singular meteorological fact, that he has seen the thermometer standing at 86° Fahrenheit in the sun, while the same instrument instantly transferred to the shade would fall below the freezing point or to 27°. Judging from the specimens of brown coal which it appears is abundant in that region, the presumption is justifiable that at some distant period in the history of our planet Greenland was a thickly wooded country, the fibrous vegetable conversion being as obvious in the Greenland coal as in our own. Some pieces were encrusted with a brilliant resinous matter, gritty and tasteless between the teeth, very friable, transparent and in color resembling amber.

It appears that after removing everything portable from the *Advance*, that vessel was used as needed for fuel—her remains being left closely packed in the ice. It is confidently expected that Congress will not refuse to ratify the double pay of the officers of the Expedition—the public sentiment will undoubtedly be in favor of such an appropriation. We shall save $197,000 by the Retired List, and can thus give the new promotions the pay of the degree to which they are advanced, and still save some $70,000 from the old system. Taking into account the fact that there are twenty-three millions in the Treasury, Government can well afford to give the extra pay to the meritorious officers of this Expedition.

Fortunate Dr. Kane.

On Thursday afternoon, about the hour that the relieving Expedition anchored in our Bay, the Boston *Evening Traveller* announced that a fishing schooner had just arrived at that port with the news that the propeller *Arctic* had been spoken in longitude 64° 40', latitude 42° 50', having on board *the remains of Dr. Kane!* It was equally fortunate for the Doctor, and his family at home, that the news was very far in advance of his decease, and yet an hour too late to shock the feelings of his relatives in Philadelphia. The fisherman probably failed to hear the last word of the announcement from the deck of the *Arctic* and mistook the remains of the *Expedition* for the relics of its distinguished and hardy projectors.

Dr KANE says that MORTON, the steward of the *Advance*, was one of the most useful men on board the ship. He was ready and willing to undertake any labors that required to be performed, and his position on board made his services particularly valuable.

The effects of the cold upon the men were remarkable. The injuries sustained by frost bites are apt to be lasting in their effects. One man on board the *Advance* had his heel so badly frozen as to be laid up for seven weeks. The bone of the foot appeared to have been touched, and the flesh came entirely off; the injury causing intense pain. After the lapse of a year, the foot is still very tender, and the heel so sensitive that it cannot be touched without pain.

Historical Outline of Arctic Enterprise and Discovery.

The success of the third American Arctic Expedition under Lieutenant H. J. HARTSTEIN, in the discovery of the perils of the latter party; add but greater interest to that marvelous and mysterious region in the exploration of which such expenditures have been made, such vast energies called forth, and so many lives sacrificed.

The still growing desire of the public for every incident connected with Arctic adventure receives but greater impetus from the persevering and chivalrous characters of such men as KANE, DE HAVEN, HARTSTEIN and their brave confederates; and in bringing the story of Arctic explorations from the earliest period down to the present, we feel that while doing full justice to the transatlantic expedition, to their energy, science, self-sacrifice and heroism, we feel proud of the last chapters written in that history by the generosity, energy and heroism of American enterprise and American skill.

The passage to India by the Polar Sea is a subject which at an early period in the history of navigation attracted attention. So early as the time of HENRY VIII., a Mr. ROBERT THORNE memorialized that Monarch and other notable persons on the subject of discovery, and made the scheme of reaching India by the Polar passage always his first consideration. Certainly, at that period, the suggestions of Mr. THORNE might pass for the dreams of a restless wanderer, and we do not marvel that they were not acted upon. It was the pursuit of the fishery trade that led England into the Greenland Sea. In 1603, Alderman Sir FRANCIS CHERIE, of London, fitted out the *Godspeed*, under the command of STEPHEN BENNET, apparently with the vague idea of exploring the Arctic shores, and ascertaining their sources of commercial wealth.

Previous to this, expeditions in search of a northeast passage, and of discovery in the northern seas, had been undertaken in 1553 by Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY and RICHARD CHANCELOR. HACKLUYT says: "The gallant Sir HUGH WILLOUGHBY took his departure from Radcliffe, on his fatal voyage for discovering the northeast passage to China. He sailed with great pomp by Greenwich, where the Court then resided. Mutual honors were paid on both sides. The Council and Courtiers appeared at the windows, and the people covered the shores. The young King, EDWARD VI. alone lost the noble and novel sight, for he then lay on his death-bed." WILLOUGHBY and CHANCELOR'S expedition sailed the 21st May. In a storm their chief vessels were separated. WILLOUGHBY'S ship and the *Confidence* reached as far as Nova Zembla. After attempting to push to the northward, they turned southwest for Norway, and after several days' sailing they beheld the coast of Russian Lapland. The two ships were discovered by some Russian sailors, but all the crew were dead. The journal of the voyage was all that was speakable of them. CHANCELOR'S party, on the other hand, after the storm, finding his chief in command not visible, succeeded, by steering close to land, in reaching Wardhuys, the only point at that period known to navigators. After waiting for seven days, in the hopes of meeting his companions, he again set sail, and in the words of his chronicle, "sailed so far, that he came at last to the place where he found no night at all, but a continued light and brightness of the sun, shining clearly upon the great and mighty sea." He reached the White Sea, then unknown to Western Europe, and overtaking a little fishing boat, the sailors of which, never before seeing a ship of such capacity, fell prostrate and begged for mercy. CHANCELOR using them kindly, and suffering them to depart, they spread the report of the arrival "of a strange nation, of singular gentleness and courtesy." CHANCELOR now learned that he was "at the extremity of a vast country, then obscurely known in Britain by the title of Russia or Muscovy, and which was under the absolute rule of a sovereign named IBAN VASILOVITCH." He visited that prince, was received with attention, and returned, bearing a letter from the Czar, desiring an intercourse with England, and offering the merchants of the latter his entire protection. A solemn embassy was sent by the Czar to Queen MARY, whose wreck on the Coast of Scotland and final entry in London amid great pomp is duly chronicled by HOLLINSHEAD and HEYLIN. "This seems to have been (see CAMDEN'S *Imperial History of England*) the first intercourse which that empire had with any of the western potentates of Europe." Those who entered on this new field of commerce were called the Muscovy Company. Such were the issues of the first northeast passage expedition, the destruction of one-half the adventurers on the one hand, and the opening of commerce with Russia by the survivors on the other.

STEPHEN BURROUGHS, in April, 1556; ARTHUR PET and CHARLES JACKMAN, in June, 1580; WILLIAM BARENTZ, in June, 1594, (a Dutch expedition,) again, in June, 1595, and again, in May, 1596, in conjunction with JOHN CORNELIS RYP, followed in the same field of Arctic discovery; and in 1606, the London merchants sent out HENRY HUDSON, already distinguished by his voyage from Spitsbergen. The following year he sailed from the Texel, under the auspices of the Dutch East India Company. From HUDSON'S narrative it is inferred that his mind was more bent on Northwestern than Northeastern discovery, and it is believed that he contented himself with making a show of proceeding eastwards; and that, being baffled to all appearances, he could plausibly take the other course. In 1676, Capt JOHN WOOD proceeded Northeast, but his return had the effect of throwing a complete gloom on adventures in this region.

To return to the Cherie Expedition and the *Godspeed*, under BENNET. He returned to the Thames by the 15th October, 1603, having reached Bear Island, which he named Cherie Island, unaware of its previous discovery by BARENTS. BENNET made several voyages in the same regions, chiefly with the view of capturing the *Morse*, in which he was successful. JONAS POOLE, WILLIAM BAFFIN and ROBERT FOTHERBY are famous in the history of Polar Adventure and Discovery. Of the daring and endurance of those early navigators we could not record too great an appreciation.

As we cannot do more in this historic outline than allude to the endeavors of the Portuguese and Spaniards as the earliest to enter an Ocean discovery, and the voyages of GOMEZ and the Cortereales (one of whom, JOHN VAZ, claimed to have reached Newfoundland before COLUMBUS or CABOT had discovered America, or to those of FROBISHER, DAVIS, WEYMOUTH, KNIGHT, BUTTON, GIBBONS, VANCOUVER, JENS MUNK, the Dane, and others, we must confine ourselves to the statement that the anxiety to discover a northwest passage completely overshadowed Eastern enterprise in the Arctic regions; and that it eventually inspired the noblest attempts, and created a thrilling interest among the civilized nations.

It was in the beginning of the present century that Arctic enterprise received its great impetus. During the period of GEORGE III., England achieved her greatest triumphs on the sea, and in the flush of her ambition it is not strange that the Northern regions, which had scarcely seduced a craft towards them for nearly fifty years, should once more inspire her with fresh aspirations and schemes for the further development of her navy.

In 1806, Mr. SCORESBY made the nearest approach to the Pole that had as yet been effected. He was within five hundred miles of the Pole—lat. 81° 30'. Used from childhood (being the son of a whale-fisher) to navigate the frozen seas, and bringing much ardor, intelligence and experience to the task, his exertions tended greatly to promote the desire for discovery. In subsequent voyages to that of 1806, he approached the Greenland shore, and in 1822 traced nearly four hundred miles of its coast.

In 1818, (April 18,) the ships *Isabella* and *Alexander*, under the command of Captain ROSS, set out to discover the northwest passage, and on the same day, Captain BUCHAN, with the *Dorothy* and *Trent*, sailed for the North Pole, FRANKLIN being second in command under the latter, and PARRY with the former, both being then Lieutenants. ROSS reached a portion of the Coast on Baffin's Bay never before visited, and discovered a tribe of Esquimaux, living in the most sombre loneliness. On the 19th August, he made Smith's Sound, on the extreme north of the Bay. BAFFIN spoke of this opening as the largest on the entire Coast. ROSS believing that it was encompassed by land, from his observations at eighteen leagues' distance, passed on. He also thought he saw a ridge of high mountains crossing the opening known as Jones' Sound. On the 29th August, the sun, after a day of 1,872 hours, or two months and a half, set, and the nights became gloomy. He now approached the chief opening, Lancaster Sound, and penetrated into it for thirty miles, when, on the word of Mr. BEVERLY, assistant surgeon, he concluded it also to be only an inlet, though it was forty-five miles in width. The return of ROSS produced much discussion. "It was urged," says a writer on the subject, "by those experienced in naval perspective that Sir JOHN ROSS had not sufficiently guarded against a common optical illusion, and that he had not penetrated deep enough in the Sound to form any accurate judgment upon the subject; it is urged, that a strait, even of considerable breadth, if widened or varied by capes, always presents to the spectator the precise appearance of an inclosed bay." Pamphlets appeared, and among others avowing an antagonistic opinion was Lieutenant PARRY, second in command to ROSS, and for whom a new expedition was fitted out.

After many and trying vicissitudes from the ice and wind, Captain BUCHAN returned home by the 22d of October. His vessels were barely able to reach Fair Haven to put them in a position to reach England.

On the 11th May, 1819, PARRY set out. The ships were the *Hecla* and *Griper*, Lieutenant SYDDEN, second in command. He was accompanied by Col. SABINE, Sir F. W. BEECHY and Sir JAMES CLARKE ROSS, all of whom have since been distinguished in Arctic and Scientific Researches. PARRY'S mission, growing out of the alleged carelessness of ROSS, the former was to make a thorough examination of the "sounds" which the latter had concluded to be "inlets." On the 20th July, he reached the entrance of Lancaster Sound, and early in the following month he penetrated it, and realized his fondest anticipations. With a favoring wind he was carried to the west, and in the first day (Aug. 3) he sailed through the sound and into a channel, which he named "Barrow's Straits," for one hundred and fifty miles, without any appearance of land to the west, and its width being forty miles. The ice preventing him following this course, he entered an opening to the south ten leagues in width, into which he sailed for one hundred and twenty miles, and gave it the name of Prince Regent's Inlet. Here again the ice was a barrier. Returning to Barrow's Straits on the 19th, and the ice clearing by the 21st, he made westward again, discovered Wellington Channel, and on the 4th September both ships reached the 110th degree of W. longitude, which entitled them to a reward of £20,000 put up by Parliament for such an attainment. They next discovered Melville Island, and by the 20th were entirely surrounded by ice. They remained frozen up for ten months, and on the 1st August, 1820, they began to move, again vainly attempting to steer westward; discovered Cape Dundas and Bank's Sound, and finally made for England, which they reached 30th October. This voyage made PARRY'S reputation. And certainly, "To have sailed upwards of thirty degrees of longitude beyond the point reached by any former navigator, to have discovered new lands, islands, and bays, to have established the much-contested existence of a Polar Sea north of America,—finally, after a wintering of eleven months, to have brought back his crew in a sound and vigorous state, were enough to raise his name above that of any Arctic voyager." (See accounts by Sir JOHN LESLIE, ROBERT JAMESON and HUGH MURRAY of Discovery and Adventure in the Polar Seas, &c.)

A second expedition was soon fitted out for the successful PARRY. He with Capt. LYON sailed with the *Fury* and *Hecla*, on the 8th of May, 1821. In this voyage, he penetrated Frozen Strait, traced the coast beyond, and proved the speculations of Capt. MIDDLETON (in 1741) with regard to an opening in Repulse Bay. Settling this point, he proceeded northward through Fox Channel to a wide opening—the Strait of the Hecla and Fury. After being absent about two years and six months, and many interesting adventures among the Esquimaux, he reached England the 16th of November, 1823.

In 1824, May 8, Capts. LYON and PARRY each made another attempt, (PARRY'S third expedition,) but without any important result.

On 22d May, 1826, Lieutenant FRANKLIN, who commanded the *Trent*, in BUCHAN'S voyage, left England with the intention of tracing the shores of the Arctic Sea, and reaching, if possible, Repulse Bay. The party underwent a series of mishaps of the most startling and melancholy nature. He was absent over two years and a half. In 1825 (Feb. 16) he started on a second expedition, accompanied, as on a former occasion, by Dr. RICHARDSON, the naturalist. They accomplished the exploration of the Polar Sea, eastward from Mackenzie River to the Copper Mine River, a distance of five hundred miles, and returned to England in the Summer of 1827.

About the same period, Captain BEECHY added a long line of Polar Geography by passing by Cape and discovering Cape Barrow, the most northerly point of the American Continent.

In 1828, ROSS again proposed a plan to his Government for further operations regarding the Northwest Passage. He failed, however, to attain Government patronage; but, in the person of a London merchant, Mr. (since Sir) FELIX BOOTH, he found one to favor him, and who generously advanced the means for an expedition. He was absent nearly four years, and during that period, with many hardships and the loss of his vessel, he made very many discoveries, and added much to the knowledge on those parts. "The Northern termination of the American Continent," says one of the authorities quoted, "is the last of the great boundaries of the earth which has been left for modern enterprise to explore, and to this interesting object he made some important contributions." The ascertaining of the Magnetic Pole was one of his objects. This was placed by various calculations in lat. 70° north and long. 98° 30' west. On the 1st of June, 1831, he reached the spot where his own calculations fixed the Magnetic Pole, which was 70° 5' 17" north, and longitude 96° 46' 45" west. The instruments were the same day put in solid operation. The amount of the dip of the needle found to be 89° 59', being only one minute less than 90°, the vertical position which would have precisely indicated the polar station; and the horizontal needles; when suspended in the most delicate manner possible, did not show the slightest tendency to move." Looking in vain for some object whereby to note the spot, he erected a "cairn of some magnitude, in which was lodged a record of his visit," and returned to the ship. He arrived at Hull Oct. 18, 1833.

In 1834 Captain BACK, who had been sent out in search of ROSS, discovered Back's River. He returned in Sept. 8, 1835; and in the following year, (June 14,) attempted to reach Repulse Bay, but after serious difficulties returned home in July, 1837. Captain (then Lieutenant) MCCLURE, accompanied Sir GEORGE BACK in this expedition, which Captain RENNY terms an "unparalleled voyage." In 1836 BACK received from the Geographical Society the King's annual premium for his polar discoveries.

In 1829, the space between the discoveries of ROSS and PARRY were traversed by Messrs. DEASE and SIMPSON, who added circumstantial evidence of the existence of a Northwest passage.

In 1844, Sir JOHN BARROW proposed another expedition of discovery to the Arctic. It was favorably received, and Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, just then returned from Van Dieman's Land, where he had been Governer, was given the command, Capt. CROZIER being second. The *Erebus* and *Terror* (which MCCLURE commanded in BACK'S last expedition,) left England on the 19th May, 1845, with 136 souls in all. On the 25th July his vessels were seen near the middle of Baffin's Bay, opposite Lancaster Sound, moored to an iceberg, Lat. 74° 48', Long. 60° 13'. And this was the last heard of them.

Six expeditions have gone in search of them. One in 1848 under ROSS and MCCLURE, returned 1849. A second, sent out by Lady FRANKLIN in 1850.

The admiralty determining on another expedition, MCCLURE got the command of the *Investigator*, "a ship now destined for as much historical celebrity as the *Golden Hind*, of Drake, or the *Victory*, of Nelson," and sailed 20th January, 1850. Capt CALINSON was second in command, and on board the *Enterprise*. Mr. CLURE left England with the expressed determination "to win his post rank—find FRANKLIN, or make the passage." The ships parted in a gale in the Magellan Straits and never met afterwards. MCCLURE reached the Sandwich Islands, refited and sailing from Oahu on the 4th of July, made a surprising passage to Behring Straits, where he arrived on the 27th. On the 31st he met the *Herald*, Capt. KELLETT.

For three years after this he beheld no human being save those on board his ship. During this period, mystery and doubt hung over his fate. Aug. 6th he rounded Cape Barran. In a month he had reached Cape Bathhurst and Parry. Striking up northward into the ocean he saw high land about 50 miles off. Next day discovered and named Baring's Island, and "found an extensive country, with fine rivers, lakes, ranges of hills two or three thousand feet high, valleys verdant with moss and thronged with herds of deer and musk oxen. Divided from them by a strait was another land, with ranges of volcanic hills and verdant valleys between. They named it Prince Albert's Land, and the strait after the Prince of Wales."

He sailed up this Strait until within twenty-five miles of the waters of the Atlantic Ocean. A Northwester, however, drifted the ice to the east, and closed up the entrance to Barrow's Straits. It it is impossible here to follow MCCLURE'S startling and romantic adventures. Suffice it that, Winter coming, the ship was housed in. Taking a sledge and eight men, he traveled over the ice five days, and on the sixth, pitching his tents by the shores of Barrow's Straits, beheld the waters of the North-West Passage. The question was settled on the 26th of October, 1850. By the 31st he reached his ship. From this until 1854 they were, save for a period of three months, ice-bound.

In April, 1853, Captain KELLET being sent out again in command of the *Resolution*, found, on arriving at Melville's Island, MCCLURE'S name and dispatches left there in April, 1851; telling of the traverse of the Polar Seas and the discovery of the Northwest Passage. Lieutenant PIM was immediately sent in search of the navigator, whom he found after 150 miles travel over the ice, "looking well but half starved."

In 1851, Sir EDWARD BELCHER returned after a further search for FRANKLIN.

The fifth expedition of succor was fitted up by HENRY GRINNELL, of New-York, and manned by the United States Government.

On the 22d of May, 1850, the Grinnell Squadron—consisting of the *Advance* and *Rescue*, under the command of Lieut. E. J. DE HAVEN; S. P. GRIFFEN, second; having thirty-three souls in all—sailed from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, and reached home on the 30th of September, 1851. Of the adventures in these sixteen months' absence, amid the desolate and immensely weird confluence of ice and sea in the Arctic regions, Dr. KANE has given us a highly interesting account in his work on the subject, published by the HARPERS last year.

Of the Kane Expedition, and that of Lieut. HARTSTEIN'S, we have given such particulars as lay within reach.

Thus have we brought the history of Arctic enterprises and discovery, from the earliest period of its inception to the happy return of the *Release* and *Active* on the 11th inst., having fortunately succeeded in its mission of success.

The Rumored Indictment of Recorder Smith Explained.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK,
DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Oct. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A brief article appeared in your columns of this morning, stating a rumor that Recorder SMITH either was or had been indicted by this Grand Jury. I find upon inquiry there was such a rumor, and I with others have traced its authorship to City Judge STUART. There *was* a new indictment found, but it was against the latter, making the third in a series of charges, which upon my own responsibility (but not until after painful consultation with eminent professional associates and personal friends of mature judgment,) I am preferring to Grand Juries against him, and as the foundation of articles of impeachment to the next Legislature. In this connection I deem it proper to add that there was a trifling political charge, based upon rumor made to this Grand Jury, against the Recorder in the matter of a police appointment, which on investigation was unanimously dismissed. Since I have had the honor to conduct the criminal prosecutions of this County, I have found Recorder SMITH in every sense an upright, learned, and industrious Magistrate; who never *out of the Court* has taken action in its criminal business. And I am now confident that *in the future* no embarrassments will arise to the due course of public justice, in the Court of General Sessions. With great respect, your friend and servant, A. OAKEY HALL.

Murder Trial—A Skull in Court.

Yesterday, in the Court of Sessions, TIMOTHY BULNELEY was tried for the murder of JOHN BURNS on the 26th of July last. BULNELEY is a young Irishman, aged about 22 years. The prisoner and deceased met in a dance-house kept by JOHANNA HICKEY. While a girl of the place was singing, BURNS made a noise to interrupt her, and got, thereupon, into a quarrel with BULNELEY. They called each other hard names. BURNS left for his home, where he procured a bayonet and pistol, with which he vowed to kill BULNELEY and the husband of Mrs. HICKEY. Those weapons were taken from him, but BULNELEY'S ire being aroused, he pursued BURNS, armed with the root of a tree, with which he struck him twice on the head, causing him to fall and remain senseless. BURNS lingered till the 10th of August, when he died. Mr. JONAS B. PHILLIPS defended the prisoner. The District Attorney withdrew the graver charge and asked only for a conviction for manslaughter in the third degree. The Jury, after a short deliberation, found a verdict to that effect, recommending the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. Sentence was reserved. A portion of the skull of the murdered man was produced in Court. The wound which caused death was inflicted between the temporal and parietal bone, on the left side of the head.

Monument to the Ossoli Family.

The family of MARGARET FULLER OSSOLI, has erected a marble monument to her memory and that of her husband and child, in Mount Auburn cemetery, in Massachusetts. It was designed and executed by Mr. THOMAS CAREW, an artist of Boston. It is upright in form, and on its side, facing the avenue, is cut in the marble a medallion the size of life, and said to be an excellent likeness of Madame OSSOLI, surrounded by an exquisitely carved oak wreath. Beneath the medallion is a book, denoting the literary vocation of MARGARET FULLER, and near it is seen the hilt of a sword, designating the military profession of the Marquis OSSOLI, who was Captain of the Civic Guard during the Roman Revolution of 1848. There is no emblem especially designed for the little child, but near by is a marble slab with an appropriate inscription, beneath which his dust reposes.

ATROCIOUS MURDER IN NEW-HAVEN.

Horrible Mutilation of the Body—Startling Developments.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Our townsmen were yesterday thrown into a fever of excitement, by some revelations of a most startling character, which have brought to light one of the most horrible murders which it has been our fate to record.

In April last, MARY ANN RANDOLPH, daughter of one ROBERT COE, and wife of ISAAC RANDOLPH, a black fellow, was suddenly missed from her wonted place of residence, and although diligent search was made for her, and the affair became a matter of general publicity, no clue to her whereabouts could be found. Circumstances, however, led to the belief that she had been murdered, and to the arrest of her husband, who was believed to have been implicated in the affair, but who was afterwards discharged for want of evidence. The circumstances were these: MARY ANN called at her father's house, on the night previous to her disappearance, and complained of her husband's treatment of her—also, of a premonition that something dreadful was to happen to her. She had $300 in money, which she wished to leave in charge of her father. She went away, however, without leaving it. The night on which she was missed, sounds were heard in the apartments occupied by RANDOLPH and his wife, by others residing in the house, as if of a person strangling, and afterwards a heavy fall upon the floor. Then all was still for a time. Soon after the heavy footsteps of persons descending the stairs to the cellar, when all again was still, and nothing further heard.

Here, however, comes the sequel to the transaction, which is vested with an air of mystery, and which has revealed one of the most cold-blooded murders ever recorded. Old COE, the father of the girl, had repeatedly dreamed that the missing woman had been murdered, and that the body was concealed in a garden, and in a particular spot. Impressed with this idea, he repaired yesterday morning to the locality indicated, in company with his son GEORGE, and commenced the search. After sounding the nature of the ground in various places, spots were at length found which yielded to the pressure, and upon digging into the earth, the trunk of a woman was found clothed in a pink waist, and wrapped in coarse sacking. This waist was the same which she wore the night previous to her disappearance. Upon digging in other places, other dismembered portions of the body were found, also wrapped in sacking. The head was severed from the body, the trunk disjointed at the thighs, the legs sundered at the knees, and the arms severed at the shoulders and elbows—all in a remarkable state of preservation, and such as could not fail to identify the person. The features of the face were almost perfect. The portions of the limbs below the elbows and knees have not yet been found, though search is being made for them. Your correspondent was on the ground at the time, and the sight, together with the stench, was most horrible and sickening. These portions of the body were placed together in a box, and a Coroner's inquest held upon them, which resulted in the verdict that deceased came to her death by violence from a person or persons unknown to the Jury; but that suspicion rested upon ISAAC RANDOLPH, husband of the deceased. Accordingly, measures were immediately taken for the arrest of said RANDOLPH, and special police detailed to go in search of him.

It was deemed unadvisable yesterday to give publicity to the affair through the newspaper press, lest it might place the fugitive upon his guard, and interfere with his speedy arrest. RANDOLPH left this city some four weeks ago, and was supposed to be either in Hartford or Waterbury; and accordingly telegraphic dispatches were forwarded to the police of those places. The result has proved most successful, inasmuch as the fugitive was brought to this city at 10 o'clock this morning, in custody of Officer NORTON, of Waterbury, who arrested him about three miles from that place. He was found about midnight, in a shed, and had with him a provision bag made of sacking, precisely like that in which the dead body was wrapped. This will probably prove evidence against him. When arrested, he joked freely, and asked why he was taken. But when he saw CHARLES COE, brother of the deceased, (who had also gone in pursuit of him,) his manner changed at once, and he was silent after that. The prisoner had been in the employ of a person in Waterbury, and worked for him during the day; but no one knew of his lodging place at night. At the time he was arrested, he had left his employer. He is about five feet in height, black as the "ace of spades," and altogether as desperate a looking character as is seldom seen. He was a butcher by trade, and it seems, understood his work well, as a surgeon could not have dissected a body more neatly, than did he the body of the murdered woman. His implements seemed to have been an axe and a knife. He is now safely lodged in jail in this city. The examination takes place to-morrow, when witnesses will be examined, who are thought to know more than they ought to of this bloody affair. More startling developments are expected.

The murder is thought to have been committed, either from jealousy, or to obtain possession of her $300, or both. Yours, &c, ANAX.

A Shocking Murder in Cincinnati.

From the Times, of Wednesday.

Again we are called upon to record an act of horror and bloodshed, which occurred this morning on John-street, between Seventh and Eighth. The facts, as far as we can learn from our own investigation, and the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, are as follows: A young man by the name of LUCIUS H. COFFIN was in a house of bad repute, on the corner of Eighth and John, between 1 and 2 o'clock this morning, when a party of three or four came and demanded admittance. It was refused, when they commenced stoning the house. COFFIN went out of the house into the yard, and out in the street through a side gate. It was in evidence that he went out without his coat, and that he walked down John-street toward Seventh, where he came in contact with CHARLES DORAN, Sixth Ward day watchman. It was in evidence before the coroner that the men stood talking to Mrs. HAYS, the woman who keeps the house, and Mr. COFFIN, trying to gain admittance, but when they found they could not succeed, started off; but shortly after, stones were thrown at the house, and one of the women, a Miss BEARD, testified that after the third or fourth stone was thrown, COFFIN dressed himself and went down stairs, as she supposed, for the purpose of seeing who it was that threw the stones. She stated that she heard some one say to another person, "Why did you stone the house?" and then a muttered reply; and then the person who first asked the question, and whom she took to be COFFIN, was knocked down twice, and immediately after the second time he was knocked down she heard the report of a pistol, and that shortly after, some one came in at the side gate into the side door, and went out at the back door—this person she supposed to be COFFIN.

It is supposed that COFFIN thought that DORAN was one of the men who had stoned the house. DORAN was heard to exclaim, "What are you following me for? I am a watchman." One of the women at the house stated that she saw the person whom COFFIN was talking to knock him (COFFIN) down; that he attempted to rise, when he was again knocked down; that almost immediately, she heard the report of a pistol—after which she became so confused that she didn't know what transpired until the officers came some three-quarters of an hour afterwards.

In the room in which COFFIN was previous to his going out into the street, was found a shirt, which the girl said belonged to COFFIN, but which had been in her possession for a day or two. It is supposed that after he fired the pistol, he returned into the house, put on his coat, and effected his escape over the back fence, in the rear of which is an alley. We examined the locality this morning, and discovered blood upon the boards. The officers state that when they examined it early this morning, the blood was quite fresh, and looked as if it had been made by the imprint of a hand.

The first person to discover the body of the deceased, was Mr CHARLES R. SMITH, deputy sheriff, who resides in the immediate vicinity where the fatal rencontre took place, and heard the altercation between COFFIN and the deceased. He heard some one exclaim, "What the h—l are you following me for," and then something said in a low tone in reply, and immediately after he heard the report of a pistol, and then an exclamation of "Murder!" He saw the deceased lying in the street, about four feet from the sidewalk—as soon as he could dress himself, he went to the body, and found that life was entirely extinct.

He went as quick as he could to the Ninth-street Station House, but could find no watchmen, they having been dismissed until 6 o'clock. He then went for the officers HUDSON, at their residence, and with them returned to the house on the corner of Eighth and John, and made search for the person who had committed the deed, who by this time had made his escape.

Near the scene of the altercation two hats were picked up, one a black silk, and the other a black soft fur.

Upon examination, it was found that DORAN was shot through the heart, between the fifth and sixth ribs. He was a man of about thirty-one or two years of age, and leaves a wife and children. His star was found in his vest pocket, and a bottle of Hostetter's Bitters in the pocket of his coat. About 12½ o'clock he was with a party of friends at the Telegraph House, on Western-row, where he was distributing "G. P." circulars, a number of which were found in his pocket.

The officers have not yet succeeded in arresting COFFIN, though it is thought he is still in the city, and the general impression is that he will come forward and give himself up.

The Wreck of the William Penn, off Cape Hatteras.

From the Boston Traveller, Oct. 11.

We have received a letter from Mrs. COLE, wife of Capt COLE, of the *William Penn*, which gives a very graphic description of the wreck of that vessel off Cape Hatteras, which has already been announced in our paper. The ship, it appears, ran aground on a shoal, on the morning of the 20th of September. The masts were cut away, and several vessels—one of them, the steamer *Nashville*, which saw their signals of distress—went heedlessly by. We quote from the letter:

"As we were attempting to lower

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

News from the Crimea—The Moniteur on English Services in the War—A Duke of Sebastopol—An Exulting Emoe.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

FROM THE CRIMEA.

Gen. PELISSIER's dispatch, by mail, upon the capture of Sebastopol, as well as that of Gen. NIEL, of the engineers, was published this morning in the *Moniteur*. They are more satisfactory than that of Gen. SIMPSON, which seems to have been unpleasantly received in England. But the poor man must be excused, as he had only a defeat to chronicle. I do not abridge these documents, as you will publish them entire. Not a word is said of the dead list, except that the losses are heavy. The private letters by the same mail, and even those addressed to the *Constitutionnel* and *Pays*, and published by them this morning, put the killed and wounded French at 8,000, in spite of the *Moniteur's* late assertion that they did not reach 6,000. Murder will out, and so will slaughter. We shall know sooner or later.

The accumulation of telegraphic intelligence from Sebastopol, since my last, is decisive, as far as it goes. The Russians, so far from preparing for retreat, are preparing for further and for determined resistance. Troops are entering the Crimea, instead of leaving it. There seems to be no more difficulty about provisions than there was about powder, of which the Allies have already found *half a million pounds* in the captured fortifications. Perskop and Nicolaieff are to be converted into fortresses of the first class, and 3,500 men are already employed at the earthworks of the latter. The Czar is probably at this moment at Odessa, where a council of war will be held, and the plans for the Winter campaign decided upon. There does not seem to be the slightest probability of peace; and none of the reported overtures of surrender from the Crimean GORTSCHAKOFF, or of diplomacy from the GORTSCHAKOFF of Vienna, have the least foundation in fact. The Russian policy is stubborn, dogged resistance, against which Western patience may yet wear itself out. In a Russian point of view, Sebastopol has not the importance that France and England have thought proper to attach to it, for its character and resources as a fortress were subsequent to the arrival of the Allies before it. ALEXANDER, in his order of the day announcing its fall, speaks of its fortifications as "improvised in a few days." Perskop and Nicolaieff will soon be Sebastopols worthy of their magnificent predecessor.

FALSE RUMOR OF OSTEN-SACKEN'S SUICIDE.

I must contradict numerous *canards*, due to those hoarse and rose-colored enthusiasts, the Constantinopolitans. They have told us that OSTEN-SACKEN committed suicide, with chagrin and despair. We know from another source, much subsequent, that he gave way to no criminality of the sort. They foresaw a speedy battle on the Tchernaya, and indeed announced the victory. Captain DRUMMOND, at Constantinople, was summoned by Admiral LYONS to Sebastopol, and they straightway had it that GORTSCHAKOFF had implored Capt. D. to aid and services as interpreter in his proposed capitulation. The Russian General, too, had informed PELISSIER that if he retreated he should leave behind him 15,000 sick and wounded, as a present, and had committed divers other absurdities and weaknesses. As a general rule, never credit anything a Turk tells you.

FRENCH GLORY AND ENGLISH MORTIFICATION.

I have spoken on several occasions of the tendency of the French public to claim for themselves exclusively the merit and the glory of the great victory. The reasons for this were numerous: the wretched condition of the English army last Winter, and the consequent drain and drag upon the French for supplies and creature comforts; and especially the repulse of the Allies from the Redan, while they, themselves, were successful at the Malakoff, thus compelling the evacuation of the City. The tone and tenor of conversation during the last week has drawn from the *Moniteur* an earnest plea in behalf of the "valuable services rendered by Great Britain." "If," it says, "France has furnished more soldiers, England has furnished more vessels. Her Admiralty has placed fifty ships at the disposal of France, and these have conveyed to the Crimea 40,000 men and 7,000 tons of *materiel*." "Though," it goes on to say, "Somerset and fell principally under the blows of French soldiers, it was the English marine which took them there." Though the English did not succeed in the last grand stroke, yet, by dividing the attack, they had their share in the victory. In a pecuniary point of view, then, England's sacrifices are equal, if not superior, to our own, amounting to nearly 1,500 million francs: so that both countries, having shared the perils and the expenses, must divide equally the profit and go snacks in the glory. This article is intended to serve as a theme and keynote for large amounts of similar argument in the obedient and confidential journals. Albion feels badly, and needs to be patted. But the motive is so transparent, that it will probably offend rather than gratify. The war has convinced the French that they are a match, and an overmatch for the English, and the latter are doubtless equally satisfied. Impetuosity against bottom; vivacity against weight; momentum against belt; soup against brown stout; snail outlets against roast beef, and esprit against goddam. Such a contest would appear unequal; but so did that between David and the champion of Gath. The admiration of the English for the French, in consequence, knows no bounds; but their sentiments are unrequited. And when, for decency sake, the government wishes the compliment to be returned, it has to get at the semi-official pitch-pipe and set the tune in the organ.

THE ATTEMPT TO ASSASSINATE NAPOLEON.

You will have heard how the Emperor was stabbed by a Cent-Garde. It would be useless to allude to this folk, now, were it not to mention the extraordinary rapidity with which it spread from the centre to the four corners of Paris. The inventor was doubtless recompensed for his pains, for a veritable panic ensued at the Bourse, and Threes and Mobiliers and Fanciers were to be had at panic prices. The Government unwittingly aided the schemes of the speculator, in sending a Commissary with his scarf to contradict the story, for a further fall was the immediate consequence. Oh, ho! said people, too smart to be done in that way, *On le demente; c'est que c'est vrai, alors.*

NEW TITLES FOR PELISSIER.

We are told that the title of Duke of Sebastopol is to be created and given to Marshal PELISSIER, in further guerdon and recognition of his merits. That such nobiliary distinction may be created in view of the termination of the siege is possible, but I venture to say that no General would willingly be dubbed Duke of Sebastopol. The very name would read, look and sound ridiculously upon a blazon or genealogical tree. It would be as bad as Baron Penobscot or Viscount Piccadilly. The title proposed for ST. ARNAUD at the time of the Tartar hoax—Prince de la Crimée, was in a much more happy vein. But if the suggested affix be really bestowed upon PELISSIER, I hope his subordinates will be similarly remembered. I long to hear of BOSQUET, Count Malakoff; of MCMAHON, Marquis d'Inkermann, and of NEL, Baron du Cimetière et de la Karabelnaia. By the way, the youth, or rather the boyhood, of France, are to be inducted to rejoice in the humiliation of the Crimea, by the addition of a week to their autumn vacation. This is the order of the Minister of Public Instruction. Persons more advanced in age, and of severer habits of thought, as for instance you and I, will find our motives for jubilation in the guarantees attained for civilization, the balance of power and the Christian religion.

ABD-EL-KADIR AND THE EMPEROR.

ABD EL KADER has had an interesting interview with the Emperor. We have been permitted to know the subject and the results of the conversation. Mr. KADER represented his family as at the present moment inhabiting a tent in the environs of Brousa, and are suffering from mephitic exhalation. He also said that the palace placed at his disposal by the Sultan, before its demolition by earthquake, was a residence unfit for a gentleman. It would really look as if speculating Turks had been improving their worldly position at the expense of Mr. KADER, (ABD-EL.) The latter finally obtained permission to dwell at Damascus. I do not know whether Damascus is in LOUIS NAPOLEON's dominions, but suppose from this fact that it must be. It will not be long before the cutlery men will be selling ABD-EL KADER razors.

THE TURF.

The match announced between GENARO, the Spaniard, and all hor es that might be entered against him, drew 20,000 people to Long-champ on Sunday. The match was not one of speed, but of "long breath"—the wager offered by GENARO being that he would tire the horses out, and go around the course oftener than they; none of them were to be allowed to walk, and the horses were only to trot or to gallop. Thirteen horses were entered, but only ten presented themselves. Most of them were half bloods, but among them was a full blood, named Zoro, of English parents, but born and reared in France; an Irish steeple chaser, and a Shill steeley Arabian, declared to have "an inexhaustible fund of bottom." A smooth pathway had been laid out for GENARO, the animals having their usual track. Among the spectators were Gen. DAUMAS, an authority on breeds and races, and ABD-EL-KADER, from Damascus. The course, be it known, measures just a mile and a half.

At 5½ o'clock the signal was given, and this most unequal match, forty legs against two, commenced. The only duty of the umpires was to mark to the credit of each disputant every round he made, without regard to the time in which it was accomplished. Up to 6 o'clock nothing remarkable took place. Six horses had fallen off—worn out and breathless. GENARO, who yet showed no fatigue, though he had been running three hours and a half, had counted 17 rounds, or 25 miles. The sun set, and the hungry spectators gradually and regretfully withdrew. At 6½ the little Arabian, already in his 23d round, and who had not yet relieved his tret by breaking into a gallop, stopped short, and was carried off the course. A heavy shout for GENARO was given from the tribunes.

At 7 the darkness was complete, and but two horses remained upon the field, *Zoro* and *Old Ireland*. It was evident that GENARO must lose, as he was in his 30th round only, while his powerful adversaries were both in their 40th. His step was no longer firm, and he was noticed to sway from side to side, as if he was intoxicated. At 7½ he fell flat upon his face, opposite the tribunes, in a state of utter exhaustion. He had run 32 rounds or 32 miles in five hours. *Old Ireland* stopped in the 44th round, having the victory to *Zoro*.

Poor GENARO does not suffer pecuniarily, though he must pay the prize of 2,000 francs. His contract with the Hippodrome was such that he was to have 1,000 francs even if he lost. In similar matches at Madrid, against Spanish horses, he often won. And it seems now that even English horses must be of pure breed, and of steeple-chase antecedents, to contend successfully with him.

A PRESENT FOR RISTORI.

As Madame RISTORI was on the point of leaving Paris the Emperor sent her a bracelet heavily set with diamonds, as "a testimony of his admiral on of her genius." In the letter accompanying this token, M. MOCQUART used the following unusually complimentary language: "His Majesty and the citizens of Paris only consent to your departure in the trust that your absence will be brief, and your return speedy." This is quite unprecedented, but we must remember that MYRRHA, besides being a genius, is a Sardinian, and consequently an ally.

AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN SCIENCE.

The great question of the impregnability of Sebastopol being now decided, and the of equal interest is now upon the *tapis*, as follows: Does the animal economy of the human frame manufacture carbon? M. ANDRAL has declared to the Academy of Sciences that it does. He says he has seen it. The Academy calls upon him to prove his assertion that *a woman fed exclusively upon meat makes, by means of her economy, a pound and a quarter of sugar a day.* The sweet creature! M. ANDRAL deserves the name he has acquired of "skilful observer."

GOSSIP.

I must leave you space for plentiful Sebastopol extracts, so I compress the few items that remain. ROSSINI has returned from Trouville in a postchaise—a railroad accident having occurred since his ride to that spot by rail. Yesterday eleven bodies were exhibited at the Morgue, and the affluence, as the French say, when they mean a crowd, was very great. Men are selling busts of the Emperor in the street with a salad of laurels on his brow. A young lady, having two aspirants to her hand, and knowing that if she chose one the other would put an end to his miserable life, preferred to die herself. Charcoal smoke had nearly done its work, when she was found extended on her bed, in her Sunday clothes. She consented to live on finding that only one of her suitors was in earnest—the one she liked best. A physician announces that after ten years study among the Delphians, he has obtained the means of diminishing obesity. A gentleman under his care during the last fortnight has lost thirty pounds, "though nourished in the meantime by a generous diet." This statement is guaranteed by two stokers on the Northern Railroad, who knew the fat man, and who have observed the decline of his corpulence. They have given the doctor a certificate. Then, Mr. VATTEMARE has invited the exhibitors at the Crystal Palace to compose for him little albums of their products, to be sent to Washington, as a permanent museum. And to conclude with Sebastopol, as I began with it, the people at Lyons are taking subscriptions for the purchase of a watch for PELISSIER. This is so ridiculous that a man at the Bourse said yesterday they might as well give him a guillotine.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Dissatisfaction of John Bull with his Victory—The Reports of General Simpson's Recall Received—Future Movements of the Russians—Buying Prophets, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Sept. 28, 1855.

The mails, with intelligence to the 15th, from the Crimea, are at last come, and fill the columns of all the papers. As you will no doubt reprint all the principal correspondence concerning the fall of Sebastopol, I will abstain from referring to that subject, and shall restrain my pen to making but a few remarks. You will see, with what everybody has been struck, that the French begin to behave like victors, not only of the Russians but of the English. They have taken possession of the whole town of Sebastopol, which the English were expressly forbidden to enter. The *Zouaves* and *Chasseurs* monopolized the whole right of plunder, and if an unhappy Englishman succeeded in securing some broken pieces of furniture, he was unmercifully deprived of that spoil by the first French sentry he fell upon. Nay, more than that, the correspondent of the *Daily News* was shot at by (as he calls him) "a rascally Frenchman," for having tried to pass the forbidden City. On the other hand, a Captain of the *Zouaves*, writing home of what he saw in the town, feels satisfied that the French Government will order the things found in the conquered place to be carried to France, and is especially anxious about the transportation to, and reerection in, Paris of a fine monumental pillar to be found in Sebastopol.

The Duke of NEWCASTLE, who viewed the fall of Sebastopol, has tried to secure some trophies by a way most usual and never-failing to Englishmen: *he buys them.* Very patriotic—very! Britannia must have some trophies of war and glory, *at any price*, and the French are ready *to sell* some,—so the bargain is made, and NEWCASTLE is a provident statesman.

I will not dwell on the vexation, still on the increase, over the defeat in the Redan. RUSSELL's splendid account of that affair in the *Times* will be read with universal interest; though it has given no satisfaction here. He attributes the failure to something very like faint-heartedness—not to call it by any other words—in the storming parties, and is evidently trying his best to lay all blame on the soldiers, in order to screen the commanders. A strange charge, to be sure! But, then, Mr. RUSSELL wrote of what he did not see with his own eyes, and could but relate from hearsay. Other correspondents go to the other extreme. They extol the heroism of the soldiers, and lay all blame on those in command. The truth seems to be between these two sorts of statements. However that may be, the recall of Gen. SIMPSON was rumored yesterday in all the clubs; but I am assured by a gentleman, for whose sources I have full confidence, that there will be no change in the command of Her Majesty's Eastern Army, except the General himself should ask for such a change. The words of my informant in respect to that eventuality were to the effect that "the fall of Sebastopol has been the work of the *Alliance*; that the Redan resisted, while the Malakoff was carried, is of no consequence,—the work having on both these, and also other points, been done, not by English or French, but by the Allied Armies. It would have been better to have taken the Redan, but the assault, though a failure, was but a diversion for the chief undertaking—the capture of the Malakoff and its maintenance. This was effected, and Sebastopol fell; and it is surely not after such a success—the fortunate accomplishment of our greatest wishes—that a *recall* of a Commander-in-Chief can take place. Government thinks of no such thing; and if Gen. SIMPSON wish but to remain, he will be maintained in his position. This you may depend upon."

Another gentleman—an M. P.—said, in the Reform Club, last night: "SIMPSON ought to be recalled, and would have been so but for the fall of Sebastopol. To recall him now would be to acknowledge that we had no share in the furtherance of that result."

The *Express*—the evening edition of the *Daily News*—received yesterday a telegraphic message from Hamburg, according to which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports the advance of the Allies from Eupatoria, with the retreat of the Russians into the interior of the Peninsula. This news—it has not been confirmed by any further intelligence in the morning papers—looks like a fabrication, intended to forstall *possible* eventualities. You may, however, rest assured that nothing of a serious nature will be attempted by the Allies in *that quarter*, for at least some weeks to come. A campaign starting *from Eupatoria* is a task for which the Allies are not yet prepared. Troops are sent there, no doubt, and much may be looked for, after six or eight weeks, also, on that side of the to-be conquered Peninsula, but as to the present, the troops at Eupatoria mean nothing more than a menace. It is, moreover, the opinion of military men that the Russians are evidently preparing for *offensive* operations, and I am told that the Government has received intelligence about an impending attack on the Tchernaya line. I must confess to doubting such an occurrance, unless the Russians should have gone mad to rush against positions from which they were repulsed with so much slaughter, even before the fall of their stronghold. The *attacking party*, whether Russian or Allied, is almost sure to be defeated on the Tchernaya; so both parties try to *invite* an attack. But as the Allies are, now, evidently in a better condition than the Russians to bid their time, the latter must undertake something before the storm gathering on their flank, at the northwest coast, shall have had time to burst forth. It is by these motives that an offensive move or an evacuation of the whole Crimea by the Russians, is looked for, by many, as events likely to take place in the month of, October. The Czar's journey will, according to very good information, not extend into GORTSCHAKOFF's army, or even to the Crimea, though this sounds rather improbable, considering that Nicolaieff is to be honored by his imperial visit. However that may be, peace is no more talked of. The underhand inquiries of Austria and Prussia to that effect have been met with a courteous refusal to make or accept advances for mediation. War is to have the word undisputed. With such prospects before us, it is but natural that Revolution should move too. A proclamation addressed to the Republicans of Europe, and signed by KOSSUTH, LEDRU ROLLIN and MAZZINI has, during the last few days, been dispatched to different parts of the Continent, and especially to Italy. It has also been published in *L'Homme*. I am sorry to say, but it is a fact, that this proclamation is a very dull dissertation about the desirableness of a popular rising. It is too long by more than half, and is destitute of those words of flame and fire that stir up the blood of the reader. It is quite wonderful how three men, each of whom, for himself alone, has uttered and written, and can still command, such soul-stirring words of manly eloquence, could have produced such a poor thing as this pedagogical disquisition of facts and surmises belonging to Revolution. I hope it will fire the mine, but I am afraid it will do no such thing. However things are certainly gone to such extremes in Italy, that an outbreak may be looked for as an almost certain thing. SAFFI,—than whom there is not a more enlightened, honest and amiable man—said to me sometime ago: "*I can really not understand why Italy has not yet risen, with all the prospects for success before her.*" This question, so I am informed, will be answered before this old year shall have passed away, by a rising of all Italians. *Vederemo.* VICTOR EMANUEL was, by the way, very ill, but is well again. The Queen of Spain had a miscarriage—an every-day occurrence in that country of fruitless conceptions.

It seems that impertinence rises with rank. You will find this confirmed by the perusal of a correspondence, published in this day's *Morning Post* by Mr. W. HAMILTON, the person insulted by the fresh Duke of SOMERSET. You will see that "His Grace" ordered his servant to "ask the gentleman" to come in, in order that he might be expelled. This is "fine toue." The matter is private, and I know yet nothing of it, but the letters are edifying enough without further circumstances being necessary.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Important Steps of the Revolution—One of the most Dangerous Prerogatives of the Crown Abolished—The Queen vanquished, faith lit and Miscarries—Espartero also in—Liberal Principles Triumphant—Spanish Sympathies still with Russia—How they talk about the Revolution in Mexico, and about Pierre Soule.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept 27, 1855.

In a recent letter, I spoke to you of the rapidity with which the power of the throne is undermined in Spain, and of the force with which the people invades its attributes, and takes possession of its prerogatives. Last week I intimated to you that a new struggle was going on, and promised to inform you of the results.

The official gazette has already published them.

The Government has been long of opinion that the Liberal party was seriously disturbed and impeded in its operations by the influence of the high and low officers of the Palace and Queen's Household, who, as they depended entirely upon the Queen, were, in a great measure, independent of the Government, and could abuse their intimate contact with the Royal personages, either to flatter the personal wishes and sentiments of the Queen, or throw obstacles in the way of the Ministers and the party in power.

This evil has been cut up at the root. Whether the reform which has resulted from the contest will be permanent or not, is a question dependent upon the same contingencies as all the rest which have been settled since the revolution of last year. But for the present, at least, a prerogative of much practical significance has been separated from the Spanish Crown.

Three decrees, signed by the Queen herself and by ESPARTERO, condense all the great offices of the Palace, some eight or ten in number, filled heretofore, as I have said, by noblemen named by the Queen, into three, and these are to be named henceforth by the Council of Ministers, thus making them dependents of the Ministers, and changeable of course, with every political or party modification of the Government. These are:

1. The Major-Domo of the Queen's household, having under him and to be nominated or dismissed by him the whole troop of equerries, gentlemen in waiting, ushers, stewards and domestics. He is chief of the etiquette of the Palace—that is to say, master of the ceremonies, and arbiter of who is to see the Queen and who not, and when and how. He also holds the private seal, and is thus master of what she signs or refuses to sign.

2. The Intendente of the Royal House and Patrimony, or Chief Manager of the Finances of the Royal household, the domains, forests, palaces, &c., attached to the Crown, which in Spain are so extensive still as to make the importance of that officer almost that of a Second Minister of Finance. He has under him, and to be nominated or dismissed by him, all the sub-officers, administrators, overseers, guards of the forests, farmers and laborers receiving and disbursing agents contractors, artists, architects, artisans, with the religious, medical and educational establishments attached to these armies of retainers and servants of the Royal House.

3. The Camerera Major, or Chief Lady of the Queen, who is to nominate or dismiss all other ladies of honor, of waiting of the bed chamber, damsels, domestics, &c., of her own sex employed in the Royal household, and about the person of the Queen.

The political significance of these decrees is that whereas formerly all these persons and many more whose offices are suppressed, were nominated or displaced by the Queen herself, from motives of personal affection for their high monarchical sentiments, their rank, or for any other reason which might operate in their favor with the person wearing the Crown, they thus formed a kind of palace party about the Queen which might seriously influence not only her own determinations, but also—holding an innumerable instances the balance between contending political parties—could throw a weight into the retrograde scale sometimes of immense consequence.

The present decrees break up this system completely, making all the officers practically to follow the fate of the different administrations which may succeed each other in power according to the will of the people under the constitution.

This result has not been achieved without considerable difficulty.

The Queen fought for the preservation of this last relic of her prerogative of any value to herself, with an obstinacy worthy of success. O'DONELL could not prevail upon her to sign the decrees, and retired to Madrid discomfited.

It was necessary for ESPARTERO to get up from his sick bed to go to the Escorial, where, backed by the whole Council of Ministers, by the Cortes and the people, he succeeded only after putting the Queen in the alternative of abdication or assent. I have it from authority, which I deem reliable, that the last scene between ESPARTERO and the Queen was extremely violent. To every argument and every representation the Queen answered "No,"—said that every other gentlewoman in Spain had at least, the privilege of receiving or dismissing her own servants, and of choosing whom she would have about her in her own house—and the ISABEL would *never* consent to be of a worse condition than her subjects. At last the Prime Minister, after threatening her with the consequences repeatedly without effect, was obliged to leave her, saying that the people would judge between her and the Ministry, and he washed his hands of the result. This meant simply civil war if you have strength to undertake it, or, if not, abdication.

Poor ISABEL has no strength to make a war in her favor, and during the night and succeeding day she was prevailed upon by some of the very persons who are struck at by this measure to consent to sign the decrees. The immediate effect upon herself has been an illness in which she has suffered a miscarriage, thus destroying the pregnancy which was announced some two or three weeks since. She is, however, better. A number of the individuals thus separated from the side of the Queen are reported to have been also banished.

ESPARTERO himself returned to Madrid quite ill, and has been sent out of the city to the Pardo by his physicians.

The news of the taking of the Malakoff had produced a sensation rather favorable to the Allies in Spain, but still there appeared to be evident a general hope, and even an expectation that the Russian Commander would yet foil their plans in the Crimea, and the popular sympathies are as strong as ever against the French and English.

The details of recent events in Mexico having reached Madrid, I find in the journals many comments and reflections. The *Espana*, among the rest, dedicates a long article to this subject, one or two paragraphs of which, relating to our late Representative in Spain, I translate for your benefit.

"We are assured that in the action which SANTA ANA fought with the rebels in Jalapa, for the rescue of his family, the Ex-Minister of the United States at this Court, Mr. PIERRE SOULE, who has labored so much to re-establish the federation in that country, was killed."

The article then enters into a comparison of the events in Mexico with those which took place in Spain last year, and closes in this manner:

"A third and singular coincidence we might add here. A fanatical figure was seen reflected by the light of the revolutionary conflagration in Madrid in the Summer of 1854, like a baleful fantasm the augur of malediction. The same moral figure, of a Jacobin Mephistopheles we see swaying itself upon the pure sky of Mexico and Jalapa, in August of 1855.

"Is it that the last hour has struck for the Empire of Montezuma and HERNAN CORTES, and that blows of evil omen announce already the approaching sacrifice? God preserve our one-time brothers beyond the seas, from the talons of that eagle which now, for years, has been wheeling one day and another over those noble relics of our ancient power and grandeur."

Yours, truly. AN AMERICAN.

A Disquisition on the Ass, considered as a Social Institution—This Institution Threatened—A Network of Railways Decreed—Probable Resistance of the Ass—What Happened at Pinto—Ass will Triumph for the Present—General Espartero Sick—The Navy—The Queen's Interesting Condition—Ministerial Rumors.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Sept 19, 1855.

In considering the condition of affairs in Spain, there is one of the institutions of the country which should never be lost sight of—I mean the Ass. This well known animal it is not necessary to describe. He has been considered extensively by naturalists, by small boys, and even by theologians, as playing a not unimportant part in the history of our redemption. But I do not remember to have seen him treated as an institution. At least, his political and social importance in Spain, I am quite sure, has heretofore been too much neglected. And yet, dear TIMES, I am quite convinced, from what I have been able to learn in several visits to that country, that he lies at the root of much, very much, in the actual condition of Spanish society, which would otherwise be inexplicable. Into Spanish habits and customs, into Spanish ways of thinking and feeling and acting, on all subjects, political and social, he enters deeply, and his influence, prolonged through ages, upon father and son and grandson, is the grand feature of a very important part of the Spanish characteristics of the present day.

There are three great bases of the Spanish character—three institutions of the first class, whose continued and uncontested action for ages, up to the time of the French invasion, have really brought the Spanish nation precisely where NAPOLEON found it. These three are the Church, the Monarchy and the Ass. The first two were much shaken by the War of Independence, and its consequent events—but the last has firmly maintained its ground until more recently.

Latterly, the march of civilization and the influences of ideas borrowed from other nations, not originated in Spain, (I doubt whether any thing else prejudicial to the future ends of the animal institution ever did originate in Spain,) have broken in upon the dominion of the Ass, and agitated Spanish society so profoundly as to actually present some probabilities of terminating or at least greatly modifying the exclusive sway which he has exercised heretofore. Already in Madrid people talk and feel more in unison with the rest of Europe. Their ideas are on a raged, vivified and enlightened. They inquire the news of the day, they read and think, they move about, are lively, animated, filled with hope for the future and active in the present. They have carriages and horses, hacks, cabs omnibuses, and all sorts of means of transacting business or pursuing happiness in a civilized community. They even have recently inaugurated about fifty miles of railway, leading right out into the heart of the country, nowhere in particular, but still affording an opportunity for the people of Madrid to hear the scream of the steam-whistle and witness the march of the locomotive as it goes and comes, and thus giving a practical means of comprehending what they read of among other people and in other lands. The Ass, it is true, is still seen at Madrid, especially in the morning; he is standing at every corner, sedate, grave and immovable as nature made him, and as he had made Spain, till the recent irruption of foreign notions of which we are speaking.

Throughout the day, also, he may be encountered in most of the little streets, blocking the way in troops of from three to thirty and led closely upon the sidewalks, and occupying the thoroughfare with the same stolid indifference to what is passing and the same inert resistance to the progress of humanity which he has manifested since the time of ISABEL, the Catholic. But the Ass is not now dominant at Madrid. He occupies already a rank wholly secondary, and represents rather the country around Madrid than the capital itself. He is the companion of the countryman who come in and go out of the city, and not so much of the inhabitants of the town. Thus his aspect in Madrid is rather crest-fallen and supplicatory, than calm and assured as he appears where his position is more secure.

But in the provinces his influence is undisputed. He and his hybrid progeny, the mule, are all the outer and great part of the inner life of the masses of the Spanish population. Their industry, their occupations, their business and their pleasure, as well as their hopes and fears, their thoughts, their cares, their emotions, their mental operations of all species, and their moral states of happiness or suffering; their social intercourse, their friendships, their quarrels and their bloody frays, their out-door activity and their indoor rest—all will be found either wholly to depend upon or in some measure to be intimately connected with this great pervading institution of the Ass. To the Spanish peasant the image of the Virgin, the rod of the Alcalde, and more remotely the Bishop and the King, are objects of respect and veneration; but the Ass is his friend, his immediate companion, participant of his joys and sorrows, object of his affections, between whom and himself there is a mutual dependence. He was born with that sober face looking into his cradle; he passes his childhood at its side; he lives with it, sleeps with it, works or plays, travels or rests, constantly in its company; and it is no exaggeration to consider that this is, after all, perhaps the most prevalent and efficacious influence in forming his character and shaping his destinies. Out of the great cities, the Ass is universal. For league after league of desolate-looking country, shorn by the hand of man of everything by which nature graces the earth and makes it agreeable, the only animated objects which meet the eye of the traveler will be a pair of stout legs in brown small-clothes, blue stockings and hempen sandals, between which a pair of little twinkling hoofs is doing knitting-work at the rate of two miles the hour. That, Sir, is the Spanish peasant of the nineteenth century, and the institution of which we are speaking.

You will see this picture varied sometimes, in the case of the woman, by a little of red flannel instead of the small clothes, while the blue stockings and the sandals both hang together on the same side of the institution. On the great routes, also, you will fall in with long lines of mules, tied one to the tail of the other, the brown breeches and jacket stretched at full length on top of the foremost, a pair of long feathern gaiters hanging over on one side and a blunderbuss the other.

But these are only modifications of the same type, and for the sake of a philosophical generalization, it is clear that the hybrid offspring of the parent referred to may be politically and socially classed under the grand generic name of the Ass.

The Spaniard, it must be remarked, never sits on the back of this quadruped,—he rides on the tail, probably in order thus to subdue the more insubordinate parts of the animal by the dead weight of the contents of the brown small clothes, while himself severely contemplates the more advanced portions of the creature at work every day dragging him through life.

It would double-se be curious and instructive to go into a detailed analysis of how this pervading institution has operated upon the character of the people of Spain, and upon their social and political history since the expulsion of the Moors. It might be curious to examine how far the recognized gravity and composure of demeanor, the long suffering, the tenacity and obstinacy, the tranquil and unInquiring resistance to the inroad of new ideas and new practices which characterize the masses of the Spanish peasantry, are justly attributable to this institution.

The Inquisition and Draputism have certainly exercised a great influence upon Spanish affairs, but it may well be doubted whether the Ass has not been quite as influential. He has operated more immediately upon the lower classes, but these are, after all, the hope and confidence of Spain to-day. The genius of CERVANTES, it is true, saw clearly the importance of this element in Spanish society, and the relations described between SANCHO and his companion are a faithful picture to this hour of the daily life of the people of his class in the Peninsula. But the politicians and philosophers of social advancement have not enough considered this basis in speculating upon the progress of Spain.

I cannot go into this inquiry, my dear TIMES; the nature of this correspondence will not admit it. I can only indicate it, and leave the further development of the subject to the studious labor of some weightier pen.

But I do wish you to be seriously impressed with its importance, and thus to be better fitted to estimate the extent of the revolution signified by what I am about to tell you.

The Minister of Public Works, by and with the consent of the Cortes, has lately decreed the construction of no less than five great trunk railways radiating from Madrid, as a centre to Bayonne, Barcelona, Alicante, Seville and Cadiz, and Lisbon, while there are to be branch routes to all the principal towns and districts of Spain. Where the funds are to come from, or how these roads are to be made, is not mentioned, but certainly the conception is magnificent, and marks an epoch in Spanish history. Whether the Ass, however, will oppose this Titanesque attack upon his premises, and whether he will be able, successfully, to impede the realization of these projects must, unhappily, be a matter of very little doubt to the intelligent observer of Spanish affairs. For my own part, I am only too well persuaded that he will continue to, put himself across the track for a long period to come. The Church may fall—the Throne may fall—but the Ass will probably still continue to maintain an influential position in the Peninsula.

The capacity for passive resistance inherent in this institution was forcibly illustrated the day after the inauguration of the twenty-five miles of railway from Madrid to Aranjuez. When the morning train arrived near the considerable village of Pinto, full of curious city folks making their first experience, behold the locomotive was brought to a stand-still by a spectacle never before witnessed by the astonished engineer. He was an Englishman, and was quite *stunned* to discover, stretching away before him, about a mile and a half of the brown, small clothes, quietly seated on the rails with the inseparable asses in their midst, tranquil and immovable.

The bell rang, the engine shrieked, the conductor whooped, went ahead, and then went back again—all to no purpose. The small clothes appeared to be glued to the rail. Down tumbled the breakman, stokers, passengers, conductor, and all hands, to remonstrate, swear, threaten, growl, and retire discomfited, nothing could animate the wholly inanimate mass.

"*Nada Nada!*" They had seen enough of that foreign business the day before—they were determined it should not go through their country. They and their fathers were contented enough with their asses and mules and it was a good wholesome, Christian way of traveling or conveying peas or cabbages; but that infernal thing everybody ha. the devil in its body, and they really didn't see how good Christian folks would ever trust themselves in such company. What had got into folks in Madrid they didn't know. They had permitted them, and helped them to shovel all that dirt and sand down the irons, it was true; but it was only because they were wholly ignorant what was about to result from it. Now they would inform them that they couldn't go along with that demon (el demonio) without first passing over the bodies of the King-obeying and Christian people of Pinto. More than two thousand had come together in the name of the most Holy Virgin in the Garden (Santissima Virgen del Carmen) determined to lay down their lives or persuade the people of Madrid to give up their locomotive enterprise."

And they did persuade them for a long time.

They offered no violence to passengers or materiel, but quietly sat that on the rails, and uttered such guttural ejaculations, in unison with their four legged companions referred to, as may be properly classed under the general name of braying. It was the archetype of passive resistance. It was the picture of Spain in contact with the fact of civilization.

There was no remedy but to return to Madrid, where a battalion of soldiers were embarked, who cleared the track in the name of the Queen with fixed bayonets, and then stood guard on either side, to prevent the Pintonese people of Pinto from throwing themselves before that great foreign Moloch of the Railway, as sacrificers to their unyielding devotion to the Ass. They finally retired, after the passage of the train, to the town of Pinto, where they got out a very miraculous image of the Virgin, and paraded it in solemn procession, as on occasions of great national calamity.

But, though the Queen failed to their just expectations on that occasion, and was able to get a train of cars through her faithful country for the distance of twenty-five miles, after the road was all made and the rails laid, what, Sir, do you suppose she will be able to do towards constructing fifteen hundred miles of Railway, with an exhausted Treasury, and the Ass already instructed what the shoveling of so much dirt really signifies? Besides, it must be remembered that the sympathies of the Church are, undoubtedly, on the side of the Ass in this question.

If I were a sportsman, or a doubtful character, Dear TIMES, I confess that I should certainly, in this matter, bet on the success of the Ass and Church, in opposition to the whole power of the monarchy and the revolution.

Gen. ESPARTERO had been seriously ill, but was better.

A Board of Admiralty had been established, as the infallible means of recreating the Spanish Navy, once so glorious and so powerful.

The report of the Queen's being in a family way was not much credited at Madrid.

There was some talk about Ministerial changes, and a serious Palace difficulty with the Cabinet, and much running backward and forward of the Ministers, from Madrid to the Escorial, and from the Escorial to Madrid, but nothing certain as yet, and I therefore reserve this matter till another week.

Yours, truly, &c, AN AMERICAN.

The French Steamer Grondeur and the Health Office—Letter from Mr. Martindale.

HEALTH OFFICE, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I see by the TIMES of yesterday that the French Consul appealed to Mayor WOOD to know whether a Quarantine charge made by myself against the steamer *Grondeur* is legal and to be paid, and that His Honor the Mayor answered as follows:

"I have to advise that, in my opinion, the charge of $15, made by the Deputy Health Officer at the Quarantine grounds against the French war steamer *Grondeur*, is without precedent, and without authority of law. My advice to you is not to recognize the claim by paying it."

The law imposes upon the Health Officer or his Deputy the duty of boarding vessels subject to Quarantine only between sunrise and sunset. If night service is rendered, it is extra, and a private matter between the parties.

For years it has been customary for steamers, arriving at quarantine in the night, to fire guns as a signal to the Deputy Health Officer, that they wish to be boarded, and examined at once, instead of anchoring and waiting till sunrise. For this extra night service a fee to the Deputy and his boatman, a special charge has been made, and until the instance in question, no steamer has refused to respect this special night service, or honor the charge. It may properly be added, that the steamer *Grondeur* fired two signals for the Deputy and his men, and that the special charge made against the *Grondeur* was no more than that which has been usual for years under the same circumstances.

The signals fired by the *Grondeur*, according to custom, in effect, solicited the special night service of the Deputy; and my being received by the steamer and allowed to go through with the night examination, made the steamer morally and legally responsible in the sum of the usual charge.

It can scarcely be possible that his Honor Mayor WOOD appreciated fully the facts in the above case, for if he had he could not have said *in truth* that the charge was "*without precedent and without authority of law.*" The special charge in the case of the *Grondeur* has numerous precedents, through several past administrations, and the service being in the light of a special private contract, the charge was *made with authority of law*, the opinion of his Honor to the contrary notwithstanding.

Very respectfully,
F. C. MARTINDALE.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Oct. 12—6 P. M.

Old 75 for Pearls and 58 37½ for Pots ₹ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 8,000 lbs. American Yellow disposed of at 27½ ₹ lb.

CANDLES—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line—the demands being good at unchanged prices.

CEMENT—Is in fair request and is firm. The supply is ample.

COAL—Remains as previously quoted in every respect.

COFFEE—Is unchanged in demand and value. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots of Java at 14c @ 16½c; 1,200 bags Maracaibo at 10½c. @ 11; 400 Rio at 11½c. @ 11¾; and some 30. Domingo at 10½c. ₹ lb.

COPPER—Rules quiet, but steady, as previ

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK SATURDAY, OCT. 13

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The Last of the Arctic Explorers.

For the first time in nearly a whole year the current of public thought was turned yesterday from the Crimea, by the arrival of a steamer from Europe, and attention was fixed upon a wholly different part of the earth. The Mariakoff was abandoned, Pelissier forgotten, and the sole objects upon which the attention of the public centered itself was a little party of storm-beaten and weather-stained adventurers, just returned in their little barks from the outer verge of the habitable globe, where they had looked upon vast ambitions of eternal ice and snow, which human beings had never gazed on before, and had encountered hardships and dangers in the solemn darkness of two Arctic Winters, greater and more trying than the soldier faces in mounting the deadly breaches of a beleaguered citadel. The scene of public attention was changed from the Crimea to the North Pole; the names of KANE and HARTSTEIN were happily heard instead of those of PELISSIER and GORTSCHAKOFF, and one of the most unrighteous of wars was forgotten, while men listened to the heart-warming details of one of the noblest and boldest of modern enterprises, which had been undertaken in the holy cause of benevolence. The whole City was engrossed by the news of Doctor KANE's safe return, and every incident connected with his adventures and of those of the rescuing party which restored him to his home was eagerly listened to and read.

The accounts which we published yesterday gave a succinct history of the remarkable adventures of the KANE party, their discoveries and their sufferings. In due time the brave and gallant commander of the Expedition will, of course, publish a history of the Expedition; but at present the public are in possession of enough to show what noble daring, what devotedness to duty, what courage, constancy and unavoidable hardships must characterize every expedition in the Arctic regions.

Dr. KANE pushed his examination far enough to satisfy any reasonable spirit of inquiry as to the surroundings of that interesting point, 90° North latitude. If he did not penetrate to the last limits of nature, he went to the extreme verge of utility. Lieutenant MCCLURE solved the veteran doubt as to the possibility of a Northwest passage in the affirmative, but showed its impracticability for all commercial uses. Dr. KANE has found that great circum-polar sea, of which we had conjectural rather than assured information previously, derived from the peculiar appearance of the sky when spanning water; and not from positive vision of the water itself. He has found new capes, new headlands, new channels and seas, new lands, perhaps a new continent; he has engraved the names of the friends and patrons of his enterprise on the giant glaciers of those bleak regions, and affixed his own inerradicably to every point. With these results he has come back to us; and so ends that long series of gallant, unwearied, and even wonderful achievements, which have placed the names of the world's greatest sailors upon the map of the Arctic Zone, and imperishably in the minds of men. To look back at the history of Northern discovery is to view a catalogue of suffering, and horror and death, encountered with unexampled fortitude, such as no other chapter of history supplies. A fair specimen is furnished by the expedition just returned. Intense cold, anticipated starvation, a diet in which raw walrus-flesh and tallow ranked as luxuries; an ever-present anxiety with regard to the future; an abandoned vessel; sickness in its most disgusting form of scurvy, or its more terrible form of tetanus; the necessity of amputation to preserve the extremities; darkness, solitude, torpor, death—these terrors have been the daily experience of Dr. KANE's heroic companions; the price they have paid for the information, which our reader enjoys in the glow of his morning fire-side, at the cost of two cents.

The two great problems of the Northwest Passage and the fate of the gallant FRANKLIN having been solved, there no longer exists any such controlling motives for undertaking a Polar exploration, as have induced the expeditions which have been sent into the Arctic Ocean during the present century. Though we do not imagine that a love of adventure and a devotion to science will never again lead to such perilous enterprises as have been undertaken by the bold Arctic navigators of our times, yet, for the present, voyages of discovery in the North are at an end. The utter hopelessness of accomplishing more in those eternal solitudes of ice, where night and darkness reign during half the year, than has been done already, will deter governments from fitting out expeditions which can promise no profitable or practical results. There is nothing more to be learned at the North, and the barren honor of erecting a flagstaff on that point which we call the North Pole, for our stars and stripes to hang from, will hardly be sufficient to repay the cost of such a possible achievement. Doctor KANE, then, may be regarded as the last of the Arctic Explorers, and it is no little satisfaction to us to know that, though his object was to succor, or learn the fate of one of the noblest and most unfortunate of the fraternity of polar adventurers, he reached a more northern point than any other human being has done, as our gallant countryman WILKES penetrated to a more distant point in the Antarctic ocean than had been done by any other navigator.

Though he failed to add anything to what we have learned of the fate of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, since he left, Doctor KANE's expedition will not prove a fruitless one, and science will be benefited by his researches and intelligent observation. He discovered a new tribe of Esquimaux, but the aboriginies of the extreme North appear to be dying out, gradually disappearing from the inhospitable region in which they have gained a hard and precarious subsistence, and, it is not improbable that in a few years they will become wholly extinct like the early inhabitants of Greenland.

Lyceum Hotels—An Important Movement for Laboring Men.

Our readers will remember that we chronicled a few months ago an important fact to the laboring population—the formation in Boston of "Reading and Coffee Rooms for Workingmen." The idea was first broached here, and as we understand, is now just being practically carried out in the eastern part of this City. Many difficulties, we are told, meet the originators—among which, not the least, is to find any gentleman of means and leisure, who will take upon himself the superintendence of the plan. Funds are ready at hand to support it, and books and papers have been liberally offered, but the trouble is to obtain, as it were, a kind of "god-father" to the enterprise.

Our Boston neighbors, on the other hand, have boldly pushed the experiment to a practical issue. A society has been formed, called the "Artisan's Recreative Union," under which a whole building has been leased for the objects of the Association. There are three large, handsome rooms appropriated for the amusement and mutual instruction of the mechanics and laborers. One is fitted up as a music and conversation room. Here the wives and daughters of the workingmen can assemble, and any mechanic who can pay the fee of one dollar per annum, will here have society and music, and even objects of beauty about him. It is hoped, eventually, to sprinkle the walls with pictures, and to place there statuary and casts, and works of art. Another room is furnished with a library and newspapers and quarterlies, where the laborer can spend his evenings in quiet reading. The lower saloon is a public coffee and ice-cream saloon, nothing being allowed in the whole building which can intoxicate. The whole is called "Our House," and is at No. 15 Brattle-street, under charge of Mr. GILSON. The lessee takes upon himself the whole expense of the building, with the exception of that of the furniture and books.

Could anything appear more sensible and practical than this plan!—to open a place of rational and temperate amusement, which shall be to the unemployed and social workman in an evening, what hitherto the grog-shop has been!—to give to virtue the attraction of company and comfort and fun and beauty which thus far in our great cities vice has held to herself! Too much can hardly be said in praise of the project, if judiciously carried out. But our Boston friends are going still further. They propose now a new institution, to be established in every town of the State—the "*Lyceum Hotel.*"

This Hotel is to have within itself reading-rooms, evening schools, singing schools, *cafés* for both sexes, and large halls for debates, concerts, lectures, and instructive amusements. It is to be supported by Associations similar to this "Recreative Union," through the sale of tickets, and through individual subscription. Possibly in each case the lessee of the "Hotel" would keep it up and repay himself from the natural profits,—the rooms occupied by the "Union" being paid for by the sale of annual tickets. In some cases the Union might be obliged to procure the furniture of its halls, but in most a tenant would undoubtedly take the whole risk, for the sake of the custom and *éclat* to his house. If such Hotels are established generally, the last excuse, as Mr. BARNUM well says, in his letter to the parties, will be taken away from the traveler for seeking comfort in places where ruin lurks, because no place of innocent recreation offers. The villagers will have their saloons of rational and pure amusement, and the stranger will find companionship somewhere else than in the bar-room. As Mr. BARNUM wisely remarks:

"Every man who owns a hundred dollars' worth of this world's goods will find his interest in contributing his mite to build up this enterprise, for it will reduce taxes and enhance the value of property in an important degree."

Mr. B. also promises to lead the way by erecting Lyceum Hotels himself in Bridgeport, Conn., and we may at least be assured Mr. BARNUM would never undertake anything which did not promise to pay.

There will then be centreing in the "Our House," of Boston, a series of artisans' club-houses all over the State for intelligent amusement. The intellectual and social among the workmen will always congregate in these places; there they will form their plans for the best means of raising up and educating the operative class. The Lyceum Hotels and Coffee-rooms will be the new "intellectual exchange" for the mechanics and laborers.

A poor workingman will have no excuse for being ignorant and idle and dissolute. The tone of the class will rise. They will find that Intellect and Art belong to them as much as to the rich, and that in their own way they can attain to them. Union may give them all what even moderate individual wealth could not give to each. Then—for who knows the result of such enterprises?—may at length the hard-handed, weather-browned laborer, have for his own enjoyment and improvement, what God gave to all—the pleasures of beauty and society and literature, not making him ashamed of labor, but fitting him to be a more faithful and skilled worker and a better man.

A New Grain District.

We read in a late number of the London *Morning Chronicle* an article on the prospects of the grain crop in the United States, from which we learned that the corn crop in Tolland County, in the State of Connecticut, was unusually promising. Tolland County may possibly supply its inhabitants with sufficient corn for their succotash and johnny-cakes, but we presume it has yielded nothing beyond, though we must confess to great ignorance on the subject. Probably the English Editor found a paragraph in some American paper in which the fact was stated that the corn in Tolland County looked well; and as "corn" to an Englishman means wheat, oats, barley, rye and maize, he innocently enough hooked Tolland County, in Connecticut, as one of our great grain producing districts. We cannot expect foreigners to have a very accurate idea of our geographical localities, but we should suppose it was pretty well understood that the whole of New-England is generally omitted in the statistics of corn producing districts; but of all parts of New-England, Tolland County, in Connecticut, is the last to be looked to for the staff of life. We trust that our English contemporary has not made any extravagarious calculations of relief from that quarter.

☞ Our latest telegraphic returns swell the majority for CHASE considerably, and render certain the triumph of Republicanism in Ohio. In sixty-six counties heard from, CHASE has a majority of 30,000. The Legislature will also be largely Republican. As far as heard from, there are twenty-five Republican Senators and sixty Republican Representatives elected, and only five Senators and fifteen Representatives for the Democrats.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from the District Attorney, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., relative to the reported indictment of Recorder SMITH, by the Grand Jury, which proves to be without any foundation. In times like these, one actual fact will beget a thousand rumors, and, as we warned our readers yesterday, *Rumor* in this case, was in fault. By the by, talking of indictments, our readers will find, in our City news, that new indictments have been found against Judge STUART. Justice CONNOLLY has been indicted—also Policeman MULHOLLAND, of the Tenth Ward.

Judge STUART has called upon us to declare that the statement that he was the author, or in any respect connected with the rumor that Recorder SMITH was indicted, is utterly untrue in every sense. The Judge states that he heard the rumor, but he did not believe it to be true.

Academy of Music.

AUBER's new acceptable opera of "Masaniello" was produced here last evening for the purpose of introducing Miss ELIZA HENSLER as *Elvira*. The *caste* was in every respect a superior one. We have seldom listened to an opera so agreeably performed, or seen one so nicely placed upon the stage. The attendance was of course *not* good. How could it be expected when the heavens pelted water, and RACHEL offered her services at twice the prices asked here?

Miss HENSLER achieved a quiet and genuine success. It was obtained under circumstances of no ordinary difficulty. In the first place, there was the cold house, and the strange audience, to damp her enthusiasm. Besides this, Miss HENSLER has not been long enough on the stage to forget the timidity of the novice She was, to speak plainly, frightened. In spite of all these difficulties, she did ample justice to the *rôle* of the heroine and deserved and won a hearty burst of applause in the opening cavatina. Miss HENSLER possesses lasting qualities of voice, that will do her good service in any musical capacity, and always improve on acquaintance. A gentle freshness and purity, added to much executive power, contrast acceptably with the mere mechanism of art which is too apt, however, to win the most applause. In every respect the *Medaia* of last night was an able impersonation.

A little more study of the music will enable Signor BALDUCCI to do greater justice to the *rôle* of *Masaniello*. Signor AMODIO, in spite of an unsightly costume and an unwieldy person, sang and acted with great *gusto*. The *Fenella* of Mlle. LAVIGNE was perhaps a little too quiet, but graceful and expressive. The orchestra and chorus were both excellent.

There will be a morning performance to-day, at 1 o'clock, of the "Trovatore."

Delegates to the Temperance Convention to be Held at Canada West.

UTICA Monday, Oct 8, 1855.

I certify that at a State Temperance Convention, held at the city of Utica, for the State of New-York, on the 3d day of October, instant, the following gentlemen were appointed Delegates to attend a Convention to be held on the 25th October, instant, at Toronto, C W., to-wit: E. C. Delavan, John M. Wilder, Rev. John Marsh, J. H. W. Hawkins, Rev R. S Crampton, Athens McCoy, W. H. Burleigh, Dr. Charles Rowland, John T. Hildreth, Herman Camp, John W Stebbins, G. W. Hungay. JOHN SAVAGE,

President of said Convention.

More Indictments—Justice Connolly Indicted—Judge Stuart in more Trouble.

The Grand Jury have indicted Justice CONNOLLY on the ground that he has allowed prisoners, charged with assault and battery, to be discharged on their own personal recognizances. Officer SPICER had a bench warrant for his apprehension, but the Justice gave bail to the amount of $500 for his appearance to answer.

Judge STUART is further indicted for discharging a person, called MISS LEVI, accused of grand larceny, without bail, after a commitment by the Court of Sessions, and after the previous bail had been forfeited.

A bench warrant has also been issued, and is in the hands of Officer SPICER, for the apprehension of a Policeman named JOHN MULHOLLAND, of the Tenth Ward, for procuring bail for a burglar.

Mr. Meagher's Lecture.

THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER delivered a lecture last night at the Tabernacle on the Life and Genius of JOHN PHILLPOT CURRAN. Notwithstanding the unfavorable state of the weather, there was a large audience. The Lecture was an appropriate tribute to one of the most eloquent and independent spirits that were made famous by the movements of '98. With a fervid veneration, Mr. MEAGHER depicted the early life of CURRAN, his youthful waggery, his students life, his struggles against poverty, his progress at the bar, his ultimate triumph and his lasting renown. His wit, his humor, his deep pathos and scorching invective were illustrated with much effect The Lecture did justice to Mr. MEAGHER's known brilliance of rhetoric.

☞ Archbishop HUGHES is out in the "*Freeman's Journal*, with a warm appeal to the Clergy and Laity of New-York for money, for the Diocesan Seminary here, which, he says, is not paying its annual expenses. He orders a general contribution in the churches.

CITY POLITICS.

Softs' Assembly and Charter Nominations.

The Hard and the Half-Shells.

THE GERMANS.

The Softs.

Assembly Nominations.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Softs of the Fifth Assembly District met last night at the corner of Gouverneur and Grand streets, for the purpose of making Assembly nominations for that District, and Charter nominations for the Seventh Ward. Adjourned without transacting any business

SIXTH DISTRICT.—The Softs of the Eighth Ward—Sixth Assembly District—met last night at No. 65 Mercer-street and nominated Wm B. Sitken for Assembly. He has also received the Half Shell, Hard-Shell and Liquor Dealers' nominations

SEVENTH DISTRICT.—The Soft Shells of the Seventh District, Ninth Ward, met at No 90 Perry street last evening and nominated Andrew Van Antwerp for Assembly; for Assessor, Martin Branch; for Constables, Benjamin D Wisner and William Lafferis; for School Commissioner, Charles Chipp; for School Inspector Jacob Conover, for School Inspector, Abraham Fagee

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Assembly Convention of the Tenth Ward Soft Shells met last evening at the Essex House, in Grand street, Henry Harrington was called to the Chair, and D Thornbrix Smith elected Secretary. Cornelius Cornes, Esq., was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Assembly, to represent the Eighth District.

SOFT CHARTER NOMINATIONS.

FIFTH WARD.—The Soft Shells of the Fifth Ward met at No. 98 Hudson street last evening to make City Charter nominations, and adjourned without coming to any conclusion.

THIRTEENTH WARD.—The Softs of the Thirteenth Ward nominated Stephen Brooker for School Commissioner. He has also received the Hard shell nomination. They have also nominated for School Trustee John C. Whelan in place of John Dimond, who declined the nomination.

The Hall Shells.

ASSEMBLY NOMINATION.

FIFTH DISTRICT.—The Half Shells of the Fifth Ward (the Fourth District) have nominated J. D. Dikes for Assembly.

EIGHTH DISTRICT.—The Half Shell Assembly Convention of the Tenth Ward (Eighth District) met at No 8 Grand-street on Thursday evening, organized by calling Wm. A. Spratley, Jr., to the Chair, and Edward Richter, secretary, and unanimously nominated Carne for Canvass, Esq., as their candidate for Assembly.

SENATORIAL CONVENTION.—The Half Shell Fourth District Senatorial Nominating Committee met again last evening and adjourned without transacting any business. This body, we understand, are in favor of the union arrangement, the result of which is to be the meeting of the Softs, Softs and Half Shells in mass Convention to nominate for the Charter offices.

The Germans

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

The German Democratic Convention met last evening, according to adjournment, at Mechanics' Hall, Hester-street, Mr. G. Schoenke in the Chair. On account of the storm not many Delegates were present The thanks of the Convention were returned to Mr. George Dessoye for withdrawing his name in favor of C Godfrey Gunther; also to Alderman Harry Howard for his opposition to "Sam" Briggs in the Common Council last Thursday.

The Committee appointed to confer with the Half Shells reported that they had done so, and found them willing to listen to the German Convention, but they wish'd them to withdraw Mr Gunther's name and submit to Mr P G. Mollons as Governor of the Almshouse, in order to "Blarney" the Irish and the Liquor Dealers. This proposal met with the most violent opposition, and the Committee were especially instructed to *insist* upon the nomination of Dr Wilhelm as Coroner, and of Mr. C Godfrey Gunther as Governor of the Almshouse. The Committee consists of Messrs. Wutschel, Merkle Koblepp, Kruger, Leiche, Richter, Schimper, Schoenke and Germer. They are to report further concerning the next meeting of the Half Shells (on Monday) at the session of this Convention on Tuesday evening

Half-Shell City, County and Judiciary Convention.

The delegates to this Convention met last night at St. John's Hall, corner of Delancey-street and the Bowery, but made no nominations. A Committee of one from each Ward was chosen to confer with a similar Committee of the General Liquor dealers' Association, with power to unite upon candidates, the same to be chosen from those named at the Stuyvesant and Tammany Hall Conventions. It was expected there would be an attempt made to break up the Convention, Captain NORRIS of the Ninth Ward, with his entire force, were detailed in attendance. No disturbance, however occurred. The Convention adjourned to next Thursday night, when it was announced they would make their nominations.

Fourth Ward Charter Convention.

The following were the nominations made at this Convention held last evening, corner Roosevelt and Oak streets:

For Councilman, Sixth District—John Oliver.
For Councilman, Seventh District—George P. Beckford.
For Assessor—Charles H Lyon.
For Constables—James Powers, Emanuel Josephs.

Third Soft-Shell Assembly District Convention.

At a meeting of the Delegates to this Convention, held last evening at No. 154 Oak-street, J. HENRY BRANITT of the Fourth Ward, received the unanimous nomination for Assembly.

The Hards.

YOUNG MEN'S NATIONAL CLUB.

Several members of the Young Men's National Democratic Club assembled last evening at No. 663 Broadway, to elect officers for the ensuing year, but in consequence of the unfavorable weather a quorum was not present, and an adjournment took place.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Elias Combs, Know-Nothing candidate for Councilman in the Tenth Ward, advertises his claims and views in the German papers, but forgets to say anything of the "dark lantern"

☞ In the Forty-eighth (German) Council District there are already a dozen Teutonic speaking candidates.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Kings County Whig Convention.

This Convention met at Mrs. Wiggins' Hotel, Flatbush, last evening. Sixty-three delegates were present at first, but eight from the Eastern District of Brooklyn withdrew after the nomination for Sheriff was made, on the ground that the nominee was not a Whig. An organization was effected by electing Hon. John A. Cross Chairman, and Daniel L. Northrop, Esq., Secretary; when, on motion, the Convention proceeded to take an informal ballot.

FOR SHERIFF.

	Informal.	Formal.
George H. Simonson received	33	41
David Stewart received	33	28
Scattering	3	
Total	69	69

After the withdrawal of the eight delegates for the Eastern District of Brooklyn, the nomination was made unanimous.

FOR REGISTER

	First.	Second.
Walter Barre	26	38
E. W Peck	14	19
John Montgomery	12	9
Scattering	6	5

The nomination was made unanimous. The following candidates were nominated *viva voce*, without a dissenting voice:

For Senator—Cyrus P. Smith
For County Clerk—Jared Sparks.
For County Judge—John Dikeman.
For Coroner—Geo Johnson Lott Gravesend.
For Justice of Sessions—Martin Schoonmaker received 28 of the 30 votes cast, and was declared the nominee.

For Superintendent of Poor John C. Vanderveer received the nomination.

Mr. Simonson is also the K. N. nominee for the same office.

Democratic Primary Meetings.

The Democrats in the Second Ward of Brooklyn held their Primary meetings last evening In most of the Wards the election passed off quietly. At several of the polls there was fighting, but no serious damage was done.

A portion of the Wards nominated Ward officers, but up to a late hour the following were the only returns to be had:

First Ward—Alderman—George Sweeney. Supervisor—Wm. Hinman.
Second Ward—Alderman—Patrick O'Neil. Supervisor—Roswell C Brainard.
Fifth Ward—Alderman—John Dougherty. Supervisor—Tomas Coran.
Ninth Ward—Alderman—Wm. S. Mills.

First Assembly District.

The Whig Assembly Convention from this District was held in Flatbush last evening, when Captain E. D Taft was placed in nomination for Assembly. He has also received the K. N. nomination.

Soft-Shell Nominations.

The Soft Shell Democrats of the Second Judicial District have nominated Gilbert Dean as a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

The Case of Col. Wheeler's Slaves.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 12.

Judge KANE delivered an opinion this morning adversely to the reception of the petition of JANE JOHNSON, to quash the writ of *Habeas corpus* in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, pronouncing her to have no *status* in Court, being entirely without its jurisdiction. The opinion is very elaborate, reviewing the whole case and reaffirming his former opinion He asserted that the law of nations guaranteed the right of transit of slaves, and of every other species of property through territory where Slavery was not recognized. If the contrary principle was sanctioned, the time might come when the cotton of Louisiana, the rice of Carolina, and the rum of New-England would be restricted from transportation, without the bounds of the State producing them. He maintained that the Federal Constitution recognized slaves as property; and up to 1830, Slavery existed in the original thirteen States He said that WILLIAMSON's duty, then, as now, was to produce JANE JOHNSON's children. Were the petitioner here to advise the action of the Court, she would have a right to be heard; but being without the jurisdiction, the records of the Court cannot be opened for a stranger.

On the conclusion of the delivery of this decision, JOHN J. GURLLAGHER, a member of the bar, but not engaged in this case, in order to remove a false impression from the public mind said, from his position in the proceedings attending the commitment of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, a proposition was made to submit the return in the writ, which Judge KANE replied, "I will not receive an amendment now, but will be prepared to receive it when the record has been completed." No such motion was subsequently made, and the public impression that permission to amend was refused, is not warranted by facts

Judge KANE replied that his (MR GARRALLAGHER's) impression was correct He had been prepared to receive a supplemental return from Mr. WILLIAMSON's counsel but none had been offered

Mr GARRALLAGHER suggested that an addition be made to the opinion of the Court, on reading the remarks of a member of the bar not engaged in the case, and the reply of the Judge. He was induced to make the suggestion by the best feeling towards a worthy, but mistaken man, hoping it might lead to the adoption of such a course as would end in his liberation.

Mr. GARRALLAGHER is to embody the remarks he made when the Judge will follow with his answer, so as to complete the record

JOHN M. READ, counsel for the petitioner, said he had listened with attention to the opinion, but it had failed to convince him that the petitioner and her children were not free the moment they touched the soil of Pennsylvania.

Powder Mill Explosion—Seven Persons Killed and others Wounded.

PORTLAND, Me., Friday, Oct. 12.

The powder mill at Gorham, took fire this morning at 10 o'clock, and blew up, killing seven men and wounding several others. The fire took in the press mill which was blown to atoms The mill was formerly owned by OLIVER WHIPPLE, of Lowell, Mass., whose brother and son are among the killed. The present owners are G G NEWHALL & Co. The names of the killed, as far as ascertained, are FRANKLIN HAWKES, of Windham, GEORGE WHIPPLE, JAMES WHIPPLE, SAMUEL PHINNEY, and JOHN SWEET The mill has been very actively employed for some time, running night and day.

The New-Hampshire Legislature.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Oct. 12.

Lieut. Governor FLETCHER received the oath of office to-day, and took his seat as President of the Senate C. H CHAPMAN, of Ludlow, was chosen Secretary.

Mr POWERS, of Woodstock, has introduced into the House a bill in amendment of the present Liquor Law which is said to be the most stringent yet framed. Doubts are expressed about its passage.

Ohio Election.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct. 12.

In 66 counties heard from CHASE has a majority of 20,000. To the Legislature, so far as heard from, there are 25 Republican Senators and 60 Republican Representatives elected, and 5 Democratic Senators and 19 Democratic Representatives

Pennsylvania Election.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct 12.

The following additional Democratic majorities have been ascertained:

Lehigh County	898	Monroe County	1,200
Carbon County	400	Northampton County	1,300

Illinois State Fair.

CHICAGO, Friday, Oct. 12.

It is estimated that 30 000 people visited the Fair grounds yesterday. This afternoon a series of resolutions were offered condemning all Georgia currency, and passed by acclamation. Senator DOUGLAS is now making a speech. The Fair closes to-morrow.

The Suspected Murder at New-Haven

NEW HAVEN, Friday, Oct. 12

The colored man, RANDOLPH, arrested on suspicion of the murder of his wife, was carried to prison this morning to look upon her mutilated remains He showed some emotion, but soon recovered himself. He denies all knowledge of the crime, and says that her brother had threatened to take her life because she did not invite him early to her wedding.

Railroad Accident.

CLEVELAND, Friday, Oct. 12.

A portion of the emigrant train which left Erie last night was thrown off the track near Kingsville in consequence of a surreptitious removal of the switch. Three cars were thrown off, and three or four persons badly hurt.

The America Outward Bound

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 12

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston at 3 o'clock, and sailed again for Liverpool at half past 4 this morning.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 13.

POETRY.—Wishes.

A WIFE'S STORY.—A story in seven chapters; chap IV and V

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE STATE FAIR AT ELMIRA.—A full account of the State Fair, from our special correspondent. The famous Equestrian Performances, &c &c.

PROMOTIONS IN THE NAVY.—A complete list.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.—A Condensed Account of the Domestic News of the Week.

CITY NEWS.—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week.—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive one extra copy.*

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 138 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THIS superb novelty in SOFT HATS, is having a "run" unprecedented in the annals of the trade It has been adopted by the business community and in fact by all classes, as the leading address but of the season Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint which is as clear as that of the *debût* of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The perfection to eminently becoming Attempts at imitation have been made, but they have failed No other manufacturer has succeeded in producing the color.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway, Opposite St. Paul's Church.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES, stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House

WILL BE PUBLISHED IN THE SUNDAY MERCURY, TO-MORROW, OCT 14, INSIDE OUT; OR, NINE YEARS IN THE NEW YORK CUSTOM HOUSE. BY JOHN SMITH JR., OF ARKANSAS. Which will be interspersed with expositions of OFFICIAL AMOUR LIASON, AND DOMESTIC INTRIGUE. A lengthy and interesting description of THE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, Together with a great variety of other matters INTERESTING TO ALL PARTIES And to the masses of the people A LARGE EXTRA EDITION WILL BE PUBLISHED PRICE, THREE CENTS PER COPY. For sale by all News-boys and News Agents in the City and Country.

CARPETINGS

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

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A CON.—ONE OF THE MEMBERS OF CHRISTY & Wood's Band of Minstrels came near getting off the following conundrum the other night. Feeling an explosion, discovered no buttons and button holes gone all to pieces; he inquired: Why is SMITH & BROTHER'S store, No 149 Fulton as unlike a lawsuit? Because suits are made here which benefit, instead of injuring, those who apply for them. Splendid fall stock of goods on hand, new and stylish. The rule at this store is "one price and no abatement."

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A HEAD. TWO NECKS AND A SHOULDER.—FOR the benefit of Southerners and distinguished K. OX has opened his new importations of furs in advance of the season, and he can show his customers an assortment of rich furs Ladies' and gentlemen's furs for presents, &c., especially cheap KNOX'S store is at No 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton st., and No. 833 Broadway.

FALL, 1855.—EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-ST. Fine and extra-fine Frock and Dress Coats, $8 to $15; superfine black Doeskin Pants, $7; inferior grades do., $2 to $6; up could be found cashmere, ribbed, &c., all sizes; also, fur gloves, gauntlets, mitts, muffetts trav lings shawls &c &c wholesale and retail

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JET ORNAMENTS. A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT, consisting of Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Necklaces, Chains, Chatelaine, Cuff Pins, Studs, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No 327 Broadway, corner of Spring st.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Dedication.**—The German Evangelical Mission Church, corner Ross and Leonard sts., Williamsburg, L. I., under the pastoral care of JOHN WRANDEN, Minister of the Gospel, will, D. V., be opened for Divine Service TO-MORROW, the 15th inst. Service in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, in German. Sermon by Mr. J. C. GULDIN, pastor of the German Mission Church, Houston-st., New-York. Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, in English. Singing in German. Sermon by Dr JOHN THOMSON, the pastor of the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Grand st., New-York. Other ministers will assist.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association.**—BIBLE CLASS.—A Sunday afternoon Bible Class, under the direction of Prof. HOWARD CROSBY, will be formed TO-MORROW, the 14th inst. at 2½ o'clock P. M., in the Reading Room of this Association, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Members of the Association not engaged in religious duties, strangers in the City and young men generally, are cordially invited to be present and join the Class.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Sullivan-st. Methodist Episcopal Church**—(Between Bleecker and Amity.)—Preaching TO MORROW at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor. Subject—*Effectual Prayer.* Sacramental Services at 3 P. M., and at 7 P. M.; the series of Sabbath Evening Discourses will be continued, commencing a course of Lectures to the Young. Subject—*Dangers of the Youth.*

☞ **Lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of Allen-st. Presbyterian Church.**—The fourth Lecture on the *Evidences of Revealed Religion*, will be delivered by the pastor, Rev GEO. C. LORDS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject illustrated by arguments drawn from miracles. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **The Papal Anti-Christ.**—Elder. S. S. SNOW, Prophetic Preacher, will deliver a discourse TO MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Character and Destiny of Romanism in the light of Prophecy.* All friends of truth and righteousness are invited.

☞ **First Colored Methodist Congregational Church**, Sixth-st., between 2d and 3d aves.—Rev. I. J. INSKIP, of Brooklyn, will preach SUNDAY, Oct. 14th, at 3 o'clock P. M. A collection will be taken up at the close of the services to aid in liquidating the debt of the Church. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **The Signs of the Times**, and Immediate Coming of Christ.—Preaching by Elder J. ADRIAN, from Connecticut, on the above subject, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) 14th October, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts. The public are invited.

☞ **The Houston-street Presbyterian Church**—Will meet next SABBATH Oct 15 in the Reformed Dutch Church, No. 25 6th av. Its Pastor, Rev. T. BALSTON SMITH, will preach at 3 o'clock on the afternoon of every Sabbath until further notice.

☞ **Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be a continuation of a series upon *Prominent Scripture Characters.*

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church** Norfolk-st., near Stanton.—Rev Mr CHASE, of the Providence Conference, will preach in this church TO MORROW. Services at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. Seats free, and the public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. George Brown**, of Hamden, Delaware County, N. Y., will preach in the Scotch Presbyterian Church, Franklin Hall, corner Monroe and Warren sts., Jersey City, TO MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr Samuel Cooke**, Rector of St. Bartholomew's, will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, (Ludlow-st., near Grand,) TO MORROW EVENING. The quarterly collection will be taken up, to assist in defraying the expenses of the Mission.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**, Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. I. I. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M.; subject—*The Christian's Hope*, and at 7 P. M., subject—*Christ's Second Coming.* Service also at 3. Seats free.

☞ **Madison-square Presbyterian Church.**—MONTHLY SERVICE.—Preaching TO MORROW EVENING (Sabbath, Oct 14,) at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev Dr. ADAMS.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Van Rieeck** will preach in the Church of the Ecophany, No 130 Elizabeth-st. between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct 14. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **The Society of the new Jerusalem in Brooklyn**—Hold regular service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum Building, second floor, Atlantic st., corner of Clinton. Preacher, Rev. GEO. BUSH.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev ARCHIBALD COSS will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 8th and 7th aves. TO-MORROW, (Sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Rutgers-street Church.**—Service at 10 o'clock A. M.—Sermon by Rev ISAAC FERRIS, D. D., of this City, and at 3 o'clock P. M., sermon by Rev J. D. WELLS, of Brooklyn.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church.** In 16th-st., between 6th and 7th aves., Presbyterian preaching every SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on subjects of much interest to all Christians.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop** is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock at the Israelite Sanctuary, No. 106 1st-st. N. B.—Preaching in Russian at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON, at the same place.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Minnesota Land Office.**—TRACY & FARNHAM, Bankers and General Land Agents, St. Anthony's Falls, Minnesota. Collections in Minnesota promptly attended to.

Warrants located and investments made in land that will net from 50 to 100 per cent a year. Probably no part of the West at present offers so great inducements for the investment of capital. For circulars and particulars address as above.

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Hon C. H. Doolittle, Utica.
Hon. Israel Huntington Syracuse.
Hon. Wm F. Allen, Oswego.
Geo. C. Seelye, Esq., Geneva.
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☞ **Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c.**—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

☞ **Daily Times Guard.**—The members of this Company are requested to meet THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Oct. 13, at 6½ o'clock, at the Eagle Drill Rooms, corner Delancey and Chrystie sts.

Punctual attendance is requested, as the election of officers, receiving reports of Committees, drill, &c., will be proceeded with without fail.

M. S. REYNOLDS, Chairman.
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☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 205 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—This article, so generally prescribed by physicians at this season of the year, for consumption, coughs colds &c., to be insured genuine, must have the signature of F. V. RUSHTON. Sold by him wholesale and retail, at his Drug stores, No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay, and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers.**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.**—The great remedy for CONSUMPTION and all other Diseases of the Pulmonary Organs.—The greater the value of any discovery, the higher it is held in the esteem of the public, and so much in proportion is that public liable to be imposed upon by the spurious imitation of ignorant designing and dishonest men. Now that preparation which will prove to be a more certain cure for incipient CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, LIVER COMPLAINT, COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, and all similar affections than any other remedy known, there are found those so villainously wicked as to concoct a nauseous and, perhaps a poisonous mixture, and try to palm it off as the genuine BALSAM.

This is to caution dealers, and the public generally, against purchasing any other than that having the written signature of I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

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☞ **Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh**, and other affections of the lungs and chest cured by inhalation. Local and general treatment. Inhalation, alone, will fail to cure most of these diseases, but combined with the proper general remedies, Dr HEATH is eminently successful in curing them. These facts are proved by the previous trial elsewhere of the specialty of Inhalation, failing to relieve Mr. Zinsdof of Penn., H. Sherman of New-York, and hosts of others. Also proof of the success of Dr. HEATH'S combined treatment, he refers to the cure of Mr Colburn, No 423 Broadway, F. Stebbin, New-York, and S. W. Rice and wife, Hartford, Conn. Nervous, chronic scrofulous, and affections of the generative system, tax the constitution to such an extent as to render it susceptible to tuberculous and other chronic diseases. The afflicted, with any disease can apply with a certainty of relief to Dr A. S. HEATH, No. 650 Broadway, New-York, from 9 to 4 o'clock.

☞ **Knapp's Indian Strengthening Plasters.**—If you are troubled with pain or weakness in the back, breast or side, or suffering with complaints of the lungs, liver or kidneys, do not delay in getting one of these invaluable Plasters. They will surely give almost immediate, and in most cases permanent, relief. General Depôt No 362 Hudson-st. Sold by most Druggists.

☞ **Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.**—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine.
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☞ **Medical Institute.**—This institution, located in Dansville, Livingston County, N. Y., is now open for the reception of patients. It is pleasantly situated, and invalids who desire attention, good medical and surgical nursing, with all the comforts of a home, will find these at Dansville, at reasonable charges. Applicants for admission will address
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☞ **Scrofula in its Most Aggravated Form**—Even after becoming firmly seated in the glands, and suppuration has continued for years, readily yields to the powerful medicinal effects of CARTER'S SPANISH MIXTURE, which has cured more cases of long standing within the past ten years than all other remedies put together. Call at the office and see the certificate of Hon. JNO. MINOR BOTTS, Virginia, of a most extraordinary cure performed by it on a member of his family. For sale at the principal depot, No. 304 Broadway, and by druggists generally. Price $1 per bottle, or 6 for $5.

☞ **College of Physicians and Surgeons.** No. 67 Crosby-street, New-York. The regular Course of Lectures for the Session of 1855-56, will commence on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, and continue until the middle of March. The Introductory Address will be delivered in the College Hall, by Professor Dalton, at 7½ o'clock on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16. The profession and the public are invited to attend.
ROBERT WATTS, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ **Columbia College.**—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 4 o'clock P. M.
ROBERT KELLY, President.
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of DAVID PEACOCK, Ropemaker, of Paisley Scotland. Will find WILLIAM BROWN near Bradford, Chickasaw County, Iowa. Please accept of this intimation.

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CORRESPONDENTS,
from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of this Journal.

A full and complete review of the Markets, the Prices Current of flour, produce and merchandise generally, will be published weekly, prepared by an experienced man, expressly for this paper.

CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER.

OUR SPECIAL CONTRIBUTORS:	Baxter as Pastor and Writer
Plymth Collection Hymns and Tunes by the Rev Henry Ward Beecher	The Coptic Mission
At Work Again	The Tract Society
The Fine Arts	Impeachment of Judge Kane
Letters on the War, by Dr. Solger, addressed to the *New-York Tribune*	The Corn Crop, &c.
From our French Correspondent	GENERAL NEWS
The Removal of the Laboring Poor	Commercial and Financial, written weekly for this paper by a down-town merchant
From our English Correspondent	ADVERTISEMENTS.
From our French Correspondent	FAMILY READING
From an Occasional Correspondent in England	In the midst of Life we are in Death
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	FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.
	Cattle Market.
	Review of the Market.
	Prices Current.

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POLITICAL.

TWELFTH WARD CHARTER CONVENTION.—The D. R. Charter Convention (Tammany Hall section) of the XIIth Ward met last evening at the house of John Faries, Harlem, and organized by electing GILBERT C. HIBBARD, President, and DANIEL MAGEE, Secretary.

The following nominations were made:
For Alderman—C. SWA'KHAMER.
For Councilman—JAS. MCELROUD.
For Constables—RICHARD CRAWFORD, JNO. H. GENT.
For School Commissioner—H. B. PERKINS.
For School Inspector—W. H. COLWELL.
For School Trustees—WM. MARTIN, S. VAN NOSTRAND, THOS. MURPHY.

The candidate for Alderman was unanimously nominated by acclamation, and the other nominations were made by ballot.

On motion of JAS. PETTIT, a Committee was appointed to inform the candidates of their nomination, after which the Convention adjourned to Monday evening, at 7½ o'clock.

NINTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE NOMINATIONS.—*For Assembly*—JOH

DISEASE OF PECULIARITY.—Some facts are published which seem to indicate that the States of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois have not increased in all quarters. Thus the Methodist Conference, recently held in Sandusky, Ohio, shows in its statistics a decrease of 1,855 members of the church in the bounds of that conference, 310 probationers, and 4 local preachers, and the decrease is attributed to the unfavorable constantly going on to Iowa and the Pike's Peak regions. A census of Peru, Illinois, just taken, also shows a decrease of 250 in the population of that town in the last two years.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as housekeeper or chamber maid, or to take the care of an invalid. For further particulars, inquire at No 5 University-place.

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BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor, handsomely furnished, can be obtained at No 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—In a strictly private family in Brooklyn. A young gentleman wishes parental board, with dinner on Sunday, in a respectable private family. Terms must be moderate; will require to be furnished with fire in the evenings. Address J. DELANCY, *Times* Office, stating price (including fire) and location, which must be near the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire board and a private family in the vicinity of Montague-terrace; a home and pleasant society desired. Price should be no object. Address C. D. Box No. 3,043, General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th st.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A rent clear, and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and bedroom, at No. 72 State-st, corner of Henry. Reference required.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall st. and South Ferries. A few single gentlemen can be accommodated with large, handsome furnished rooms, with partial board. Apply in Hicks-st., third door below Joralemon.

A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE WANT BOARD in a private family—one of plain and quiet habits; want one or two rooms, furnished, (unfurnished preferred;) location below 29th st. and between 2d and 6th ave. Call or address J. F., Office, No. 3 No 167 Broadway, stating terms &c., per month. Excellent reference.

A FEW AGREEABLE—And responsible persons desiring handsome rooms, with board will find such at No 68 St. Mark's-place, near 2d av. Family American and private; house genteel; location superior. None but those who are highly respectable, and intend to be permanent, need apply.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED By a gentleman, in a private family with partial board and attendance; location in the neighborhood of Broadway between Broome and 10th sts; a French or German family preferred. Address LOWER, Box No 913 Post Office.

FURNISHED SECOND STORY TO LET.—A family residing in West 14th st., in a first class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished with board to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. R., *Times* Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without part al board, in a small private family. Apply at No 134 Thompson-st.

PARLOR TO LET—At No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. A back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board, to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Unexceptionable references given and required.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton st. Ferry. EDWIN R. VALE.

ROOMS TO LET WITH PARTIAL BOARD.—A private family residing on Brooklyn Heights, near Pierrepont st., within six minutes walk of Fulton and Montague ferries have two large rooms with pantries, gas &c., to let to single gentlemen with partial board. For particulars address E. B. S., Brooklyn Post Office.

141 NINTH STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 8 College-place.

MURRAY HILL—A gentleman and lady or two single gentlemen, can find boarding in a strictly private family. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th av.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With part board, in 19th-st., near Broadway. Address L. D. W., *Times* office.

A FRONT ROOM AND SECUROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carman in the employ of States Land Office. said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 774 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine one inch thick, dovetailed at the corners, about 10¼ inches long, 9¼ inches wide, and 4¼ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were packed with sacks and addressed thus: "Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.
Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 to the recovery of the money, in that proportion for any part of it and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the undersigned.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo
Proprietors of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO Oct 3 1855

$250 REWARD—Taken since yesterday afternoon from the Mechanics' Bank, a TIN BOX, marked W. J. M. & G. containing valuable papers among which were the following Bonds: Greene County, Ohio; Town of Newark, Ohio; Portsmouth City, Ohio; City of Newport, Ohio; Franklin City, Ohio; City of Columbus, Ohio; Aurelius Railroad; Rutland and Washington Railroad; Cincinnati and Pittsburg Railroad; New-York and Erie Railroad; Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad; Columbia and Xenia Railroad, Danville and Susquehanna Coal Company City of Nashville Bourbon County, Kentucky; Milwaukie City; Pennsylvania Coal Company; New-Albany and Salem Railroad; Evansville and Illinois Railroad; Buffalo and New-York City Railroad; Michigan and Central Railroad; Macon and W Railroad; Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad; Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis Railroad; Easton and Hamilton Railroad. The payment of all of which has been stopped.
The above reward will be paid on leaving the Box, with its contents with W. D. WADDINGTON No 69 Wall-st., and no questions asked.—NEW-YORK Oct 12, 1855.

LOST—In one of the 8th-av cars or between the corner of West Broadway and Chambers-st. and Taylor's Saloon, a GOLD WATCH. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at No 51 Vesey st.

LOST.—The lower part of a WATCH SEAL, with armorial bearings, engraved on cornelian. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at Savery's Hotel, on Beekman st., near Nassau-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years in small known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods at his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.	
DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
URGENSON WATCHES, genuine; warranted	150 to 250
COPEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	175 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 200
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	65 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	60
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	32
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	16
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.	
EAR-RINGS	$1 00 to $20 00
PINS	1 00 to 20 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 60 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 35 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 65 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 75 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	1 00 to 15 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 4 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMOND JEWELRY.	
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1,000 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 600 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 200 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	150 00 to 800 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.		
SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	18 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 25 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to 20 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,)
near Broadway, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. P. BIRNHAM, Master, will open the exercises of the fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Musical Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the personal attention of parents is invited, occupies six years. Pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

FERGUSONVILLE BOARDING ACADEMY, Virginia ville Delaware County, N. Y.—C. DEWEY, Principal; R. F. BERGTOLD, A. M. and A. REDFIELD, Warrenton.—The Sixteenth Term of this Institution commences Nov 1, and continues twenty-one weeks. Expenses $85 per term. Students leave New-York Oct 30, in charge of the Misses, and are conducted to the school free of expense to their parents. Connected with the Institution is a large and beautiful park, well furnished Gymnasium. A Primary Department is provided for the accommodation of young girls and boys. Clothing furnished at reasonable rates, if desired to those who remain during vacation. For circulars apply to either of the Officers at No. 201 West 14th-st., New York.

BROOKLYN—COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—LEVI WELLS HART, A. M. Rector. JOHN V. LEWIS, A. B., FREDERICK D. SEWARD, Associate Rectors.—Gymnasium, Cabinet, Philosophical Apparatus, &c. The Fall Term commences Sept. 3. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective rooms.

REFERENCES.

Rev W. H. LEWIS, D. D.	Prof G. D. EATON.
Rev B. C. CUTLER, D. D.	Prof A. CHITTENDEN.
Rev E. W. BETHUNE D. D.	Hon. CONKLIN BRUSH.
Rev ISAAC FERRIS, D. D.	ISAAC SMITH, Esq.
Rev R. S. FOSTER, D. D.	ISAAC SMITH, Esq.
Rev. DANIEL MARCH.	DAN MARVIN, Esq.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. The location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Nassau-st. New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWENBERG, a native of Paris, who has for the last five years taught the above languages in first-class schools and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instruction at her residence, (No 3 8th st.,) or at the residence of the pupils. Terms, per month in a class, three lessons in the week, $3. Private lessons also on moderate terms.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—For young ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence Nov 2. REFERENCES—J. P. HOVEY, D. D., N. Y.; Hon. E. E. COWLES, N. Y.; Rev. A. ELMENDORF, Brooklyn; W. C. WISNER, D. D.; Lockport, N. Y.
For circulars address S. P. PRATT,
E. C. SEYMOUR, } Principals.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No 293 Broadway; B. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. WITCHY.

COMMERCIAL WRITING.—MACLAURIN'S PATENTED SYSTEM.—Gentlemen desirous of acquiring an absolutely perfect command of the Pen, are respectfully informed that the subscriber is now forming his final classes. Early application is invited. All particulars stated to gentlemen calling or to receive instruction.
W. S. MACLAURIN, No. 555 Broadway.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 718 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 609 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTHAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & SEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

THE CLARKE SISTERS respectfully announce that their BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 14 8th av., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 17. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No 699 Broadway, or at RAY OR'S, No 76 Bowery. They will be at home after Sept 1, to receive applications.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.
Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—THE-ODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 48 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Book-store, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES—At Danbury, Conn., will re-open on THURSDAY, Nov. 1. Mrs C. M. WHITE, Principal. Can be seen at Johnson's Hotel, No 8 Warren-st., between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock P. M., until Saturday, the 13th inst.

INSTRUCTION.—A lady of superior qualifications and experience in teaching, whose time is partially engaged in one of the first families in the City, is desirous to obtain a few more pupils. She professes to instruct in the English, French and Italian languages, the Piano-forte, Drawing and Painting. Address R. V., Box No 1,327, Post-Office.

TUITION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, Latin, &c., desires employment in a family or school in New York or Brooklyn. Address CAROLINE, Schroeder's Bookstore, No. 13 Bible House, Astor-place.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 13th st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS. MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 873 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st., (former by H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 24 East 22d-st., will be reopened on THURSDAY Sept 13.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.
MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeable to their repeated solicitations to re-establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Sources exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st.
BROOKLYN.
Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

CHARRUAND'S ROOMS—No. 54 East 12th-st., south side, west of Broadway.—Mr. CHARRUAND, having returned from Europe respectfully acquaints his patrons and the public that the reopening of his dancing classes will be on SATURDAY, 13th, and MONDAY 15th October. Pupils admitted at any time during the term, by tickets, or the regular quarter. Days, Monday and Thursday, at ½ o'clock P. M., for gentlemen; Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 o'clock and 2 afternoon, for ladies and children. Monthly soirees dansantes. Circulars obtained as above.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 10 and 96 8th-av., Tuesday and Saturday; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams st., Brooklyn, Monday and Thursday; at Union Hall corner of Court and Sackett sts. Wednesday and Thursday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 96 8th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.
N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

BROOKLYN—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, 120 Clinton-st., (opposite the Athenæum). A superior family school. The classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for young ladies and children at 3½ o'clock and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

DANCING ACADEMIES.—GRAND DANCING SOIREE—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIENS respectfully informs her friends and pupils, that she will give a grand Dancing Soiree on SATURDAY EVENING, Oct. 13, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at her Dancing Academy, No. 81 Howard-st. Admission, 50 cents.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 30 Warren-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two first class Philadelphia brick English basement houses, built four years ago, 18x48½ feet, 3 stories, basement and sub cellar, contains all the modern improvements, situated in a most central and desirable neighborhood. House can be seen from 12 o'clock till 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to L. LILIENTHAL, No. 30 Beach-st.

BOARDING AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS—No. 117 8th-av. between 20th and 30th sts. It will make a capital stand for almost any kind of respectable business. Gas out in, and the house will be painted and put in perfect order to suit the tenant. Apply to JOHN MURTHA, No. 633 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG—within five miles of Peck-slip or Grand st. ferries, a new house, three stories and basement, finished in modern style—location desirable. Will be let low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 9 Spruce st., room No 6, or at No. 64 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 284 First-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three-story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in Kingst. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families. Inquire at No. 30 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In Cumberland-st., next to corner of Green-av., containing eleven rooms in first-rate order. Location the most desirable in Brooklyn. Rent to May $175. Inquire on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—The 3-story brick house No. 77 West 20th-st. It is in complete order and repair. Apply to CHAS. B. HART, No. 51 William-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO LET—Several first-class furnished houses from now till May, at rents from $100 to $400 per month, and others from $1,000 to $2,500 per year, for one, two and three years' lease. Also, several unfurnished houses. Rents ranging from $300 to $1,500 per year. Apply immediately to C. B. MILLER & CO. auctioneers, No. 198 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—One on Lamartine-pl-ce, (26th st.,) opposite the Park, 4 stories, and containing all the modern improvements. Rent $1,200 per annum. Also, 1 in Lafayette place at $3,000 per annum; and 1 in 23d-st., at $2,400 per annum.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.—Two furnished houses in South Brooklyn, in a very desirable location, 10 minutes' walk from the ferry. Houses strictly modern and nearly furnished. To a good tenant the rent will be low. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TO DENTISTS. To let, an office on 14th st., suitable for a dentist. Apply at the drug store corner of 6th-av. and 14th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To a small family; front basement second story room, with a large pantry, and bedroom or rooms, gas, bath, &c., at No 284 West 18th-st.

MASONIC HALL TO LET—No. 600 Broadway and No 134 Crosby st. These premises are offered on lease of five or ten years.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No 561 Broadway.

STABLE TO LET—A private stable in the rear of Nos 31 and 33

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN HOGAN, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—Important sale of elegant and substantial Household Furniture: Rosewood pianos-forte, pier and mantel mirrors, velvet and Brussels carpets, oil paintings, mantle decorations &c., THIS DAY, at 11 A. M. These goods are the entire contents of the residence No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place. The furniture is in excellent order, having been in use but a short time, and was made by one of the best City makers. Sale without reservation or regard to weather. Will ship in a partial list, viz: Two solid frame rosewood suites in brocatel, rosewood 7-octave piano forte, of beautiful tone and fully warranted by the maker; rosewood étagères, sand fully warranted by the maker; rosewood étagères, richly with plate-glass doors and back; ladies' work centre, side and inlaid throughout; rosewood marble-top centre, side and pier tables; rosewood and mahogany bedstead, bureaus, wash-stands, tables, &c; pure hair mattresses, French plate mirrors, tapestry velvet and Brussels carpets, mahogany and cane seat chairs; a choice collection of oil paintings, silver tea-sets; cake baskets, castors, forks, spoons, &c.; china, dinner and dessert sets; fancy cutlery; beautifully decorated vases, Persian marble statuary, cut glassware, &c. For a private description of the goods, see the *Herald* of this day. House to let. Possession given immediately.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENERAL FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c. AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, Saturday, at 10½ o'clock, by H. T. LEEDS & CO., at the factory of the residence of Patrick and Canal-st., a quantity of new rosewood veneered piano-forte, in use but only three months; cost $300; elegant rosewood parlor suit, carved in high satin brocade, pier and cheval mirrors, rosewood centre, side and card tables, rosewood Elizabethan bedsteads, damask, lace and cotton curtains, mattresses, feather beds, quilts, blankets, extension table, china, glass and queensware, cutlery, stoves and fixtures, oil-cloth, oil-paintings, &c. Catalogues now ready. No postponement.

PETER PARKS—Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell on MONDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock at No. 143 West 23d-st., between 7th and 8th-aves., the entire furniture of a family removing South, as follows: rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel; large splendid oval mantel rosewood cheval and wardrobes; rosewood sofa-bedstead; piano-forte, &c., in rosewood and other carpets in chambers and upper rooms. And all the usual variety of chamber furniture of superior quality made to order; also, the contents and fixtures of a private gymnasium built expressly for the owner's family. The whole forming a most attractive sale. To commence with the kitchen furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAVAGE & PARKS,
General Auctioneers, No. 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. S. BOGART.—THIS DAY (Saturday) at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms corner Frankfort and William-sts., mortgage sale large and extended assortment of new and second-hand Brussels 3-ply and ingrain carpets, adjourned from yesterday's sale, amounting to about 3,000 yards English floor oil-cloth, entire set of parlor hall, office and looking glasses, lot India matting; also, one iron safe, office furniture, and a lot of household furniture. N. B. The carpets will be sold at 11 o'clock MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, assignee's sale dry goods, fancy goods, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse of A. BRIDGEMAN, Esq., No. 198 Eighth avenue, all the balance of his stock of superior furniture, most of which is of a superior class and includes mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, secretaries and bookcases, arm and side chairs, Gothic bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, centre and extension tables, together with an assortment of clocks, looking-glasses, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reservation, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

THIS NOON.—AT 12 o'clock, without regard to weather, by order of Messrs. Wesson & Co., at a LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FURNITURE, embracing an assortment of rosewood, &c., for entire fashionable dwelling; also plain furniture, as cane seat chairs &c. Also magnificent French plate pier and mantel mirrors; also, oval mirrors; also, paintings from the needs of C. C. Coan and others; also, a quality of fine mirrors, richly silver plated goods fancy articles, cigars, &c. Object of changing stock. 10 is to give buyers a better opportunity to attend. Satisfaction guaranteed to all purchasers. Catalogues ready. Ladies will be comfortable.

Savage & Parks, Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY FURNITURE BY SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their warerooms, No. 314 Broadway, (Gothic Hall), a large assortment of rich and elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sofa-beds in satin & coated and hair cloth, mahogany and cane reception chairs, marble-top centre tables and dressing bureaus, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer. Also, pier frame mirrors of dimensions, hair mattresses, feather beds, and a variety of household furniture. Sale peremptory; terms, cash. Catalogues at sale.

J. VANBRUNT, Auctioneer.

WILL BE SOLD—THIS DAY, Saturday, Oct. 13 at 10 o'clock, at the warehouse No. 4 Mercer-st., a large and elegant assortment of French furniture, to be sold to the store for the convenience of sale, and consisting of every variety suitable for general furnishing trade. Also, a number of elegant French plate, Florentine pier glasses, oval mirrors, china glass and ware, &c., valuable oil paintings in rich gilt frames. Also several fancy and plain marble mantles, ready for the parlor.

M. Doughty, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF THE ENTIRE FURNISHING FURNITURE of the Metropolitan Hotel, removed from Broadway to No. 17 Centre-st.—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms No. 17 Centre-st., tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, piano forte, oil paintings, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, dinner and tea sets, &c., worthy the attention of housekeepers preparing for fall sales; public or private. J. O. ASHLEY, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagee, Office No. 3 City Hall place.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF GOLD WATCHES AND DIAMOND JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of gold and silver watches, some very fine; also, a line of diamond brooches, pins, rings, crosses, studs, &c. Also, a line of 18 carat gold jewelry, rings, pins, brooches, sleeve buttons, fob, vest and guard chains, &c.; the whole to be sold peremptorily, to close an assignment.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer

ALBERT H. NICOLAY.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Oct. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broadway, a lot of furniture, consisting of mahogany French bedsteads, do. wardrobes, do. washstands with marble top, do. centre tables, one rosewood Piano 7 octaves by Hazmore; a fine instrument, and in perfect order; cost $375—nearly new; mattresses palliasses, clocks vases, bronzes, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, to make room for trade sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

CONTINUATION SALE.—BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their store, No. 79 Canal-st., near Forsyth-st.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, the remainder of catalogue of Oct. 12 consisting of rosewood parlor chamber, dining room hall, library and office furniture. Also a variety of fancy articles. For particulars see *Herald*.

P. C. BULLEY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 50 LOTS.—To close a concern, at 10 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY Oct. 18, at Elizabethtown, N. J., on Water Spring and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded. For maps and free tickets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT CHICAGO.—THREE THOUSAND LOTS FOR SALE IN ELSTON AND SHEFFIELD'S ADDITIONS TO CHICAGO.—On the 18th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, the undersigned will offer for sale at auction,

SEVENTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN ELSTON ADDITION,

comprising many very desirable Water Lots on the North branch. Also,

THIRTEEN HUNDRED LOTS IN SHEFFIELD'S ADDITION TO CHICAGO,

including many fine large Water Lots, situated on and West of the North Branch of the Chicago river, and affording the most favorable opportunity, at prices within the reach of all, for purchasing lots, either for residence, or for business or manufacturing purposes. The property is known as a part of the property belonging to the

CHICAGO LAND COMPANY,

and will be sold on the ground.

TERMS.—One-fifth cash, balance in four annual payments, with six per cent interest annually.

W. B. OGDEN, } Trustees
M. D. OGDEN, } Chicago Land
D. ELSTON, } Company.

Information may be had of CHARLES BUTLER, or S. M. PETTENGILL, No. 12 Wall-st., New-York, or O. D. ASHLEY, P. O. 47 State-st., Boston.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15, 1855.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends. Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (800,000) 18mo., pp. 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, of from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved in every husband; if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female sex.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*" every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and when she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Boston, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1 1st.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great leucorrhœa and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in the imminent danger and which was on the last occasion managed so. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your name highly spoken of as containing some information on the subject. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joyful news imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Deveraux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, and another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Thomas & Co., Astor House. No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; and T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for venereal and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. As its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like a magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3. Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of MR. J. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Parentes as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut, Philadelphia.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—R. R. R. Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Pes alvis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Sore Throat, Sore Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumption and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive mixture of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that tone of sensation which requires but to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome chyle, thus the digestive powers improved and the whole framework of the human system in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal Office No. 76 Walker-st.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MANRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, price 25 cents, 80 pages, engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The admired chapter on the remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the Hygeian Pills and a home treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at 376 Broadway and invited free for $1, by the author, M. LAWRENCE, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Bleecker-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 till 9 in the evening. Sunday excepted. Address Box 1,564 New-York Post Office. We would refer to the other papers in recommending Dr. LAWRENCE to the afflicted—*Daily Times, Herald, Tribune, Sun, Express, Post, Courier, Transcript* and *New-Brunswick Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice in one class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that, having for years been deserved by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
No. 5 Beekman-st.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates. 91 Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one at any concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st. near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, SPREAD ON CANTON FLANNEL.—Judge BIRDSALL, of the Marine Court, was confined to his room for seven weeks with neuralgia Rheumatism; medical aid failed to relieve him; he applied the above plaster and it gave him instant relief, so that he was about his business, and a cure was soon effected. There is nothing equal to these plasters for rheumatism, pains, bruises, weak lungs &c. Made by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., a physician of over twenty years' practice. Price only 12½ cents.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,659 Post Office.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st. (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the direful malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DENTISTS.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN IMPORTANT NOTICE.—A. W. LADD & CO.'S PIANO TRIUMPHANT AT THE GREAT PARIS EXHIBITION over more than Three Hundred for Competition.—The following is an extract from the correspondent of the Boston *Chronicle*: "The Jury was composed of seven of the most eminent Professors of Music in Europe, and when the Piano was tried before that talented Jury, it was pronounced the best Piano-forte in the French Exhibition, and accordingly it was awarded the highest prize medal. This Piano is from the manufactory of Messrs. A. W. LADD & Co., of Boston. The above facts are accurate to the letter, having received my information from the President of the Jury." The above celebrated instruments, with the largest and best assortment of Pianos in this City, are for sale, at low prices, at the Great St. Nicholas Piano-forte Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway.

ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their

SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $600, and hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 345, 347, 349 and 351 Fourth-st., near 3d-av., PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision, which guarantee to every Piano J. & C. F.'s name is a sufficient and warranty. Persons wishing to get the best Pianos in lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Piano that keeps in tune and wears well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. SAMMORE, No. 84 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of pianos, upright, grand and square, from their own shop. Having also perfected a new style of piano, the grand diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

REMOVAL.—BACON & RAVEN have removed the Warerooms of the Patentees of the celebrated Piano Forte Warehouse to No. 8 Union-square, one door east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public at their new place of business an extensive assortment of Piano-Fortes, warranted in every respect.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos rose up at the first appearance with a unique name made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—GEORGE LIGHTBODY, PIANO MANUFACTURER, No. 61 Bowery, at the solicitation of many Piano-Forte dealers, combined with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unequalled, is the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7-octave rose wood Piano-forte, with metallic frame and warranted by best maker; cost $326; will be sold for $230. Owner leaves for Europe. Can be seen from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 6 College-place. Been used about three months.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second hand Pianos taken in exchange.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES—(New and second-hand) for sale and for hire at WALKER'S warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st. Also, several fine toned Pianos, by the best New-York and Boston makers exclusively for sale.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S—Grand and square Pianos, in every variety of style, for sale at wholesale and retail by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 233 Water-st., is admirably adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required. Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat from the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No. 233 Water-st., New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE.—No. 106 Elm-st. near Canal. The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes, warranted. Also, an assortment of refined Bars and Horseshoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will max more Iron, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 William-st.

A BIRONDAU PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wewoantic," "Fall River," "Boontons," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. S. TISDALE, No. 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE.—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels $3 to 4 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee
WILLIAM BLAKE.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED.—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING,
No. 20 Catharine-st., near East Broadway.

H. A. HARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SHOW CASES—SCHMITZ & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st. (or Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 77 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, O.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

BUILDING MATERIALS.

ROOFING SLATE.

PRICES GREATLY REDUCED. WHY NOT PAY FOR IT.—IT IS CHEAPER, HANDSOMER, MORE DURABLE, MORE FIRE PROOF THAN METAL, and can be as readily painted and laid on.

THE EAGLE SLATE COMPANY,
Of Castleton, Vermont.

INVITE THE ATTENTION OF BUILDERS, ARCHITECTS and the public generally, to their GREEN AND PURPLE ROOFING SLATE which, being superior to any hitherto quarried in durability of color, is FULLY EQUAL TO THE WELSH. It can also be transported cheaply to any of the States, Canada, OR THE WEST INDIES.

The Company, while calling the attention of the public to the article produced by them, would remark of SLATE FOR ROOFING PURPOSES in general, that the cheapness with which it is produced and laid on, the great protection against fires and the heat of the Summer, and the fact that it never requires painting—besides a life-time without repairs—renders it SUPERIOR TO ANY OTHER ROOFING MATERIAL. They therefore invite all Committees for the erection of public institutions, and persons building first-class residences in town or country, to investigate the subject.

They refer to the following experienced slaters for information as to the quality of the article manufactured by them, viz:

JOHN BRODIE, No. 491 Washington-st., New-York.
EDWARD CROMMELIN, No. 696 Washington-st., New-York.
F. DUGAN, No. 438 Broome-st., New-York.
THOMAS LEWIS, No. 46 Rose-st., New-York.

Communications addressed to J. W. KISSAM, Castleton, Vt., or to G. FURMAN, Jr., at the depot of the Company, No. 306 West 13th-st., New-York, will meet prompt attention.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT. AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D. at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the cutter, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, and so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better. Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to pass them an inspection.

We are manufacturers, with our Machine, article of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and Machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
W. H. PERRIN, Agent.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. N. DUNNELL,
No. 196 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted perfect, and will keep four and a half months after a sea voyage. Apply to ROBT. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest,
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT.—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2.45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8.40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad reaching St. Louis at 11.30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P. M., Cleveland 5.30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 3.30 P. M., Cleveland 8.10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10.20 A. M., Cincinnati 6.30 P. M., and Chicago at 6.30 P. M., is the only train that reaches Chicago the morning. Passengers by this train have which place they take steamer reaching St. Louis at 6 P. M. on following day, also connecting at Chicago with Galena and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A. M. reaching Sandusky at 11.30 A. M., Toledo 1 P. M., Cleveland 5 P. M., reaching Monroeville at 6.30 P. M., connecting with Evening Train for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad ticket offices.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 6, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON AND NEW BEDFORD.—PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Passenger trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leave Hartford after arrival of express trains of New-York and Boston, at 4 P. M., connecting at Providence at 8 P. M. with steamers Bristol and Providence for Fall River, Newport and New-Haven, and Providence and Stonington for New-York, at 8 P. M. Leave Providence at 3.30 P. M., connecting at Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 6 P. M. after arrival of steamers from New-York, connecting at Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between each train.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroads also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 1 A. M., arriving at 10.30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7.30 P. M. connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7.30 A. M. and 12.30 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10.10 A. M. and 4.55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see Fishkill Railroad Guide.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR CINCINNATI, LOUISVILLE, COLUMBUS, DAYTON, INDIANAPOLIS, TERRE HAUTE, VINCENNES, EVANSVILLE, FORT WAYNE, &c. VIA CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD. This route requires no counterfeit maps, false representations, paid newspaper puffs or anonymous correspondence to recommend it to the public.

THREE TRAINS (Sundays excepted,) from the Station of the C. C. & C. Railroad over the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati Railroad, for Cincinnati, Dayton, Xenia, &c. &c. By the Bellefontaine and Indianapolis Rail

New-York Daily Times.

The History, Philosophy, Uses and Results of "Medicated Inhalation" in the treatment of Lung Diseases.

LETTER NO. IV.

By Dr. S. S. Fitch, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 10, 1855.

PERSONAL CONSIDERATIONS OUT OF PLACE—POINTS RESTATED—THE CLAIM TO NOVELTY FASTENED—THE TRUE POSITION IN REGARD TO THE VALUE OF INHALATION—THE INHALER FINALLY EXPLODED—THIS KEY TO THIS DECEPTION GIVEN—THE INVALID CAUTIONED.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In exposing the great public deception now being practiced in this City in the name of "Medicated Inhalation"—a matter so largely involving the dearest and tenderest interests of the community, and therefore of such high public concern—I feel that all considerations of a personal character are comparatively insignificant and out of place, except so far as they stand intimately and necessarily related to the subject itself. While I do not, therefore, on the one hand, insult the reader by personal assaults upon any individual, I shall not, on the other, stoop to a defence of myself against them. I anticipated, of course, that as I stripped the mask from this huge imposition, the persons who found themselves thereby revealed before the public in their true character of impostors, would writhe under and bitterly resent the exposure, and attempt to hide away from public scorn under a storm of personal invective. So far, therefore, from being surprised or disturbed by the vulgar abuse which has been poured out, I should have been disappointed in the men if it had been withheld. Indeed, sir, I assure you I cannot find it in my heart to deny them the poor gratification of giving vent to their resentment in scurrility, though it be directed against myself. Besides, it must be a public advantage for the community to see these persons self-exposed in their true character for once—a character which a borrowed grace of rhetoric and an assumed *complaisance* have hitherto tolerably well concealed.

Recent publications make it proper for me to restate a few points made in my former letter.

An attempt is made to escape from the charge of imposition in claiming this treatment to be a *novelty*, by denying that any such claim has been made! But there is no escape in that direction; such a claim *has* been made; to deny it now is only a desperate dodge from one imposition to another still more brazen. This claim to novelty has been very industriously, and by repeated reiterations, pressed upon public attention. The whole community so understand it. The reader of the Inhalist's advertisements will recollect such language as the following:

"I preferred a mode of making known my views * * * by which all should know, not merely that a *new mode of treatment* had been proposed, but in what that treatment consisted," &c.

"The treatment of diseases of the lungs, as UNIVERSALLY practiced by physicians prior to the time of MY introduction of the system of Inhalation," &c.

"The man who closes his mind against NEW IDEAS shows himself," &c

"In presenting as they (certain advertisements) did the rational principles, * * * they opened up an ENTIRELY NEW FIELD," &c.

"A DISCOVERY, the vast importance of which will only be fully realized when another generation shall have cleared away that atmosphere of doubt, uncertainty, jealousy, and personality which inevitably and ever surround the DISCOVERER OR PIONEER OF A NEW PRACTICE IN MEDICINE."

"But is this objection (advertising) valid against MEDICAL DISCOVERY," &c.

"I receive their testimony with the greatest satisfaction, not as a tribute to myself but to the SYSTEM I HAVE ESTABLISHED."

"Always happy in having the friendship and co-operation of my numerous medical correspondents throughout the country whose gentlemanly aid, courteous bearing in my advocacy of a 'NEW SYSTEM' I shall always be happy to avow."

Only one more quotation, but a fatal one.

"But the point to which I wish to call special attention is the weight of evidence to prove that Inhalation as a systematized mode of treatment was altogether UNKNOWN to the profession previous to MY admission of the subject. We have abundant testimony that it WAS NOW PRACTICED IN HOSPITALS, nor demonstrated in the colleges, NOR MOOTED IN MEDICAL PERIODICALS, NOR TREATED OF IN BOOKS, NOR USED IN PRACTICE, up to the time of MY advocacy of it in the newspapers," &c.

Yet, in the face of all this, we are now told *no claim of novelty has been made!* The reader has seen how completely this claim was demolished in my first and second letters. To escape from the charge of deliberate imposition in this matter, the convicted Inhalist flies to a still bolder falsehood, and denies that he has ever made any claim of "novelty;" with what little success the above quotations show. It is only in fact an awkward confession of guilt

In relation to the *value* of this treatment, I desire not to be misunderstood. I have nowhere maintained that the inhaling of medicines into the lungs was a useless treatment, when properly employed. On the other hand, I have insisted, and do still, that in judicious, skillful hands, in proper cases, and in connection with other treatment, it may be made highly valuable. But I *have* stated, what the history of this treatment shows to be the truth, that "Medicated Inhalations," *when used alone*, or *as the principal curative agency* in diseases of the lungs, is an *irrational* and *unsuccessful* treatment. It is this partial, ineffectual, often injurious treatment, now being practiced and puffed into notice in this City as a cruel speculation, that the experience of European physicians, and the common sense of all well-informed men everywhere, utterly condemn. Inhalation is valuable as an adjunct of constitutional treatment. Alone it is worse than worthless, except in some rare cases of asthma, or extensive pulmonary irritation or inflammation of the mucous surfaces. Is not this distinction plain? So far from discarding it entirely, I have even defended it from the reproach which the *Inhalists* here are bringing upon it by their impositions and ignorance. Such has been my uniform position in regard to it, garbled, partial, and imperfect quotations from my writings apparently to the contrary notwithstanding. European physicians have spoken well of it as an adjunct to constitutional remedies. But all, without exception, condemn the practice of employing it alone. Not one has ever relied upon it alone without meeting disappointment and failure. Why, it may be asked, then, do not the Inhalists here employ other remedies with it? One would suppose they would do so. I reply, simply because they are *not physicians*; they have no such knowledge of general medicine—of pathology and therapeutics as would render it *safe* for them to do so. They *cannot practice medicine*. Besides, such a practice would be more costly to the practitioner. As the plot is to get the largest possible amount of money in the shortest possible time, with the least possible expense, the plan is adopted of giving the patient only an inhaling bottle, which costs sixty cents, and a couple of bottles of saturated tincture of iodine, opium, belladonna, or chlorine gas, with perhaps a little creosote or hydriodate of potassa, which costs a shilling a bottle, and charge twenty-five dollars for this wonderful treatment. Many of the victims of this imposition will, we are confident, recognize this picture, and find the original in their own experience.

A few words in regard to the *Inhaler*, the bottle used for inhaling, and the silly, groundless claim to its *invention*. This matter, not of the slightest moment in itself, is important only as bearing upon the question of imposition and deception. The reader will notice that the Inhalist's claim to having *invented* this bottle, is as distinct and bold as any other advanced in regard to this treatment. If it is false, the claimant is *on this point* also perpetrating palpable untruth and imposition. And now for the proof: Will the reader be kind enough to look at the following "cuts" representing inhalers:

1. 2. 3. 4.

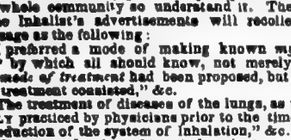

Now if he will turn to *Pereira's Materia Medica*, first American from the second London edition, vol. I. p. 139, he will see there two cuts, of which the above figures 1 and 2 are *fac similes*. He will also see that on the same page the author describes them as Inhalers long used for the purpose of inhaling medicated vaper, iodine, &c., for lung disease. Figure 2 is a wide-necked bottle, the cork of which has two perforations. Through one passes a glass tube extending nearly to the bottom of the bottle, and through the other a tube passes just through the cork. Through this last the patient inhales. Now look, if you please, at the above figure 4. That too, as you see, is a wide-mouthed bottle, the cork of which has two perforations through which pass two tubes, in all respects like figure 2. Do you see any difference except that figure 4 is in shape like a common water-bottle, and figure 2 a straight jar? There is none. Well, figure 4 is an exact representation of the Inhalist's boasted *invention*. What does the reader now think of such a pretension? In describing this bottle I some time since purposely used the language of the impudent claimant to its invention, in order to intimate to the public that this claim was false, and the Inhaler an old device.

The manufacturer of these bottles declares there is nothing new in either. Please read the following letter; it will be found interesting both as to the claim of "invention," and the charge against me for having stolen the inhaler I use. The Messrs. HAGERTY state some curious facts in relation to the clandestine manner in which the letter of the 4th inst., copied below, was obtained. They may perhaps be given to the public hereafter.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: The following letter appeared in your columns of Saturday last.

No. 92 JOHN STREET, Oct. 4, New-York.

On being referred to by Doctor ——, on a simple fact in our business we have no hesitation in saying that Dr. S. S. FITCH & Co. have since the 7th of March last purchased from us at least 40 dozen inhalers, similar to a pattern one given us by Dr. ——. B. B & J. HAGERTY.

Deeming it calculated to do Dr. FITCH injustice in the connection in which it appeared, we wish to say that all the Inhalers made by us for Dr. S. S. FITCH & Co. have been made after a model furnished by themselves; that while the two are similar there is nothing new in either, as they are nothing more than the common wood bottle with a cork arranged with two tubes.

B. B. & J. HAGERTY.

There is seen above still another cut (fig 3.) This is a French Inhaler, used for inhalation in France for the last twenty-five years at least. Here we have the elastic tube and mouth-piece seen in fig. 4. I inclosed this cut to Mr. JOHN LUER, a well-known surgical instrument maker and importer, No. 108 John-st., in this City, with a letter of inquiry. The following is his reply:

No. 108 JOHN-ST, NEW-YORK, Oct. 9, 1855.

DR. S. S. FITCH: Dear Sir—Your favor of this morning's date is before me. I have for sale the Inhalers as described by your cut, and have kept them ever since January, 1837, and they were nothing new at that time in France, from where I first imported them. Your cut is correct, and even if it did differ somewhat in form, the instrument would still be the same. The facts are that Inhalers have been made in different forms and of different materials for the last forty years, and this to my personal knowledge

Yours Respectfully, FRED'K. LIESE.

What will the "Inhalist" do now? Turn round and deny that he ever claimed to have invented or "contrived" this Inhaler? Hardly. The claim is most too recent. And yet, after denying that a claim to *novelty* in the *treatment* has been set up, a similar denial may be attempted as to the Inhaler. Let me fasten it. In December last the Inhalist says:

"This Inhaler is made of glass, and the one *contrived by myself* will hold about a pint of water." And then follows a description of the above. (Fig 4.)

Again, recently, he says: "This imitation of *our Inhaler*," &c. It will be recollected with what insolent assumption every one who has presumed to use an Inhaler at all has been assailed, and accused of *stealing* and *pirating*. In the name of truth, I ask, does the reader require further proof that a most audacious public deception was here intended? And I ask further, when any man can stand up before the community and unblushingly perpetrate an imposition so completely susceptible of demonstration as this is shown to be, of what extent and turpitude of deception can we safely say he is not capable? My invalid friend, dare you trust yourself in such hands, and place yourself under a treatment thus and thus only recommended.

I confess that it is difficult to bring home to the mind of the *American* reader, acquainted only as he is with the comparatively insignificant and harmless "humbugs" of *Yankee* origin, the full conviction that this matter of Medicated Inhalation, as pursued by these men, is in fact the imposition I have demonstrated it to be. It is so gigantic in its proportions, so bold and confident in its claims, so cool and imperturbable in its assumptions, involves interests so priceless, it must be so cruel in its results, and simulates truth so unblushingly, that to believe it imposture seems almost impossible. The key to solve this monstrous anomaly the reader will find in a fact which he ought to know, viz: that this huge deception is of *foreign* origin: the persons who are practicing it are a company of *English* adventurers who have visited our country for a *speculation*, doubtless deeming that its "semi-civilized" condition made it a favorable field for their operations. I intend, of course, no reproach upon the name of *Englishman*. By no means. But those acquainted with the English character know that steadiness of purpose, pertinacity, cool self-reliance, impassibility, high self-esteem, fortitude, and slow but clear intelligence, enter prominently into it. Join to these the honor, honesty, quick moral sense and generosity which are characteristics, and you have a high style of man. But when these last qualities are wanting, and there are added cupidity, sensuality and selfishness, you have the highest style of *villain*. The wrong which the Frenchman, or Italian, or Irishman can do only from impulse, one of this class of Englishmen will do from cool premeditation and design. Such a character is one who can in cool blood plot the robbery of your fortune and your honor, or the destruction of your life, while all the while he smiles and smiles and wears the air of friendship. This character belongs not to the *American*. It is found only in the degenerate Englishman. The *English* burglar, thief, pickpocket, or dishonest speculator, is the most audacious and dangerous we have; and when detected, such a man seems unconscious of what guilt or shame means. Unmask such men and they only laugh at you for your pains. There is no blanching of the cheek, no tremor of a nerve; they look you unflinchingly in the face, with insolent coolness, and appear perfectly insensible to the fact that they are unmasked. A representative of this class, JORDAN, at Burton's, gives in his *Capt. Hawksley*, in the comedy of "Still Water Runs Deep." There are medical Hawksleys. This genus is found in "Inhalation," as well as "Galvanic Navigation Companies." Expose them, and they seem unconscious of their degradation. Beware of them! Reader, you now have the key.

Here I am constrained to caution the invalid against the desperate means which will be resorted to to sustain this rotten and falling concern. A new draft upon public credulity is evidently intended. The public are to have the *evidences* of the success of Inhalation as practiced by these men. This dying convulsion, unless closely scrutinized, may put on the semblance of vitality. The deceptions already practiced are exposed. The foundation of the system is seen to be laid in falsehood. On such foundation it is not intended to build truth. Let no invalid place confidence in any alleged *evidences*, unless he knows of his own personal knowledge they are true. Scan everything which comes from that source.

I had intended to take up in this letter the question with which I closed my last. But the above remarks seemed called for. I will return to it in my next communication, and also expose to the reader another chapter of the frauds of the Inhalists.

Repectfully yours. S. S FITCH, A. M., M. D.,

Author of *Six Lectures on Consumption* and Physician for Diseases of the Chest and Lungs, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

Strong Testimony in Favor of Inhalation.

(CASES CONTINUED.)

LETTER NO. VIII.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The following case presents a very striking proof of the remarkable efficacy of Inhalation in the cure of pulmonary disease, and, as a fact, is worth a volume of theorizing:

H. C., a gentleman then about thirty years of age, received in December, 1845, a severe injury to the right lung, from a stab. He was confined to his room for nearly five months, and for a year was unable to attend to business. From December, 1846, to March, 1854, he enjoyed tolerable health; but found, on exertion, or walking quickly up a flight of stairs, that he was short of breath. In March, 1854, he was attacked with typhus fever, and in June following first manifested decided pulmonary disease. He had several attacks of bleeding from the lungs—became greatly emaciated and reduced in strength, and appeared to all his friends fast falling a prey to consumption.

From June to September he was under the care of his regular medical attendant—an experienced and accomplished physician—and every usual remedy was brought into requisition to arrest the progress of the disease. Finding that all proved unavailing, and that the patient was gradually sinking, the physician consented to, and, I believe, advised, a trial of Inhalation.

I found on examination of the chest that the seat of the original injury had become deeply involved in tubercular disease. The deposition extended for about two inches below the scar left by the wound to the top of the lung, and was indicated by dullness upon percussion, absence of the respiratory murmur, marked bronchial breathing, spitting of blood and rapid wasting of the flesh and strength.

The inhalations were commenced early in September, 1854, and continued with more or less regularity for six months. From the day he began to inhale, he improved—the bleeding became less in quantity and less frequent in recurrence; he gained in strength and flesh. The voice became stronger, and he was soon able to go down to his office for an hour or more each day. At the end of about six months he discontinued the inhalations, feeling no longer any necessity for their use. His health has since continued excellent, as is clearly indicated by the fact that he has gained twenty pounds in weight.

The full particulars of this case are known to H. Cranston, Esq., the worthy proprietor of the "New York Hotel," No. 721 Broadway, and also to the medical gentlemen previously in attendance.

The most plausible theory may be false. The most absurd assumption may be so disguised by sophisms as to pass for truth. The discovery of errors in medicine which had grown inveterate by age and honored by authority, has not been rare in the past history of our profession, nor is it probable that the future will find the healing art of the present so perfect as to require no improvement—no change. False theories, when learned from books, and taught in the schools, pass for established truths; and we are too apt to receive them without question because of the respectability of their authority. But facts, fairly stated and well authenticated, are above all theory, and must at once silence cavilling. The facts of to-day become the law of to-morrow in medicine, as in all the arts and callings of life. It is idle—nay, worse—it is trifling with human life to raise questions as to the *novelty* or antiquity of a system of practice.

Having collected, on Inhalation, the scanty and scattered knowledge of the past and added to it the fruits of experience in the treatment of many thousand cases, all that I claim is, to have reduced the whole to a systematized practice; and that that practice is successful in the cure of Consumption and kindred diseases of the lungs, I am now giving you the proofs.

[*To be continued.*]

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1855. No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Discharges of the Ear.

LETTER NO. IX.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Pursuing the subject of my letter No. 8, I purpose showing the importance of the disease in question, its destructive consequences when *neglected*, the certainty of great if not entire relief, and the absurdity of asserting that a discharge must *remain unchecked*, simply because it has *already existed* for some time—thus carrying the adage, "Honor old age," a little too far.

A discharge from the ear is a *symptom* or *evidence* of mischief going on *within* the ear. Some injury having caused an *excoriation*, or perhaps an inflammation disorganizing some portion of the organ, establishes an *ulcerated surface*; this surface secretes a discharge sometimes *watery*, at others *thick and mattery*; the surface increases in size by the action of the discharge upon the previously healthy parts, and the *discharge itself*, of course, increases in the same proportion, so that in time the greater part of the outer *canal* of the ear is a diseased surface; again, the secretion of discharge *will cease of itself*; the diseased portion, no longer relieved by *matter*, will grow into what is known as proud flesh, or a tumor will spring up, termed *polypus*.

I have never found any great difficulty in checking these discharges, neither is there any *danger* in so doing.

Many physicians say if the discharge is stopped, it will reappear *inwardly*, and be more injurious than in its present form. This is incorrect. If the system is placed in a *healthy condition*, and the ulcerated surface gradually and cautiously healed, then there will be no need of alarm; if these precautions are not taken I can readily understand the grounds of fear.

These discharges usually result in *proud flesh*, or *polypus*, as I have already observed, from which but little secretion escapes. Surely it is not, and cannot become, necessary to have *fleshy substances* and *tumors* growing in one's ears; yet such in substance is the opinion frequently repeated to me as given by medical advisers. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D., Oculist and Aurist.

No. 27 Broad-st, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—The styles of ready made clothing exhibited this season by ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, appear to meet with universal approval, it we may judge by the crowds of customers which every day visit their establishment.

Their assortment is unusually large and varied, and extraordinary pains have been taken to have every garment made in the most perfect manner, and well and appropriately trimmed. They feel amply repaid for their exertions to please their customers by the success which has crowned their exertions. Strangers and others who are unacquainted with the manner of conducting business at No. 441 Broadway, are politely invited to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Remember the old stand, is the imploring request. I am not in quest of old goods, is the curt reply. The request and the reply are alike unknown at No. 108 Bowery, where the entire stock is new and select, excellent and cheap, to the mutual advantage of buyer and seller. JAMES E. RAY, importer and manufacturer of Merino, Woolen and Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, where all goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the unbiassed judgment of the customer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Sebastopol has fallen, so has the price of tea and coffee at the Empire City Tea Warehouse, No. 81 Catharine-street, and No. 379 Bowery. The Allied Armies of New-York, Brooklyn and the surrounding country, have made sad havoc of our goods for the past month, but having fully replenished our stock of Gunpowder and all other kinds of tea of the choicest varieties, we are ready for another attack by them. Sugars at refiners prices. VOSE & JOYCE, wholesale and retail dealers in teas and coffee.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another of those Saturday night attractive bills is to be given at this favorite and successful Theatre, viz.: "Eva, the Irish Princess;" the great pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and the interesting drama of "Matteo Falcone." On Monday next, Mr. J. R. SCOTT, the distinguished tragedian, returns from his Baltimore engagement, and appears in his grand drama of "O'Neal the Great."

[Advertisement.]

WHEN AND WHERE.—(A thought for our friends.) When purchasing undergarments A No. 1 in quality, style and make, and at the very lowest marke price, you are purchasing WHERE only the best goods at the lowest prices are sold, at

JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, &c.

[Advertisement.]

THE AMERICAN UNDERGARMENT "PAR EXCELLENCE."—THOMAS MCLAUGHLIN, No. 292 Greenwich street, corner of Chambers, will this day open an assortment of those very desirable goods. They are extra heavy, all wool, and warranted not to shrink. Remember MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.—Received from auction, at reduced prices, by CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery, a large and general assortment of housekeepers' goods, consisting of pure Irish linen, damask diapers and cloths, napkins, towellings, sheeting and shirting. Also, domestic cottons, ROSE & WHITNEY blankets, flannels, &c., &c., &c. House and hotel keepers will find rare bargains.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUENO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUENO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Pills are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and saves the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bile. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Prepare for Winter; in other words, go to ROGERS & CO.'s, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, and select your in-door and out-door apparel from a stock of unequalled variety, and at prices lower than have ever before been known. The price is marked on every article, and no other taken.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND's Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST AND JOURNAL FOR DISEASES OF THE CHEST.—The second number of this new monthly, full of information and original matter is now out of press. Published by

SHERMAN & Co, Astor House,

(No. 1 Vesey-street.)

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

IMMENSE SUCCESS.—The new prize drama of "Mary Morton: or, the Shirt Sewers," at Barnum's Museum, both this afternoon and evening. Greatest of moral dramas.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 12.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	87¼	100	Erie Railroad	s3 55
15,000	Virginia 6s	c 96¾	100	do	b60 55¼
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bonds	89¾	100	do	b3 55¾
13,000	Erie Bds. '83	bd 94	100	do	b60 55⅝
4,000	do	c 94	100	do	b90 55⅝
5,000	Erie Bonds, '75	b60 87¼	100	do	b5 55½
5,000	do	b45 87¾	300	do	s3 55¼
20,000	do	b3 87¾	450	do	c 55⅛
5,000	do	b30 87¾	200	do	s10 55⅛
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.	100	50	do	s60 55⅛
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	s90 79	400	do	c 55⅛
2,000	do	s3 79	300	do	b3 55¼
5,000	do	s60 79	400	do	55⅛
2,000	do	79¼	100	do	s90 54¾
1,000	C. & R. I. R. R. Bs	95¾	100	do	b60 55⅛
20,000	Del. & Hud Can. Co.	126	900	Harlem Railroad	c 95¾
13	Metropolitan Bank	108		do	s60 95¾
50	Phenix Bank	108	900	do	b60 95
10	Home Ins Co	98	300	Reading R. R.	s4 m 94
400	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	c 18¾	1300	do	c 94¼
98	Penn. Coal Co	100	300	do	94
300	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 26	900	do	b60 94¼
900	do	26¼	500	do	b60 94¾
600	do	c 26¼	100	do	s10 94¾
200	do	s30 26¼	200	Hudson R. R. R.	b60 37¼
500	do	26¼	50	do	c 38
200	do	s60 26¼	550	Mich Cen R. R.	b60 98
300	Gard. Gold Mine	b3	50	do	97
200	do	b3	100	do	b3 97
300	do	b30 1	50	do	s60 98¼
6	Chicago & R. I. & R. R.	94	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 81
150	do	s0 93¼	650	do	81¼
200	do	s90 93¾	100	do	81¾
50	do	s3 93¾	100	do	s60 81
100	do	b60 94¼	32	do	81
300	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b60 100	100	do	s10 81
100	do	99¼	40	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	121¼

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Ill. Cen R. R. B.	79¾	100	Erie Railroad	b15 55¼
10,000	do	s30 79¾	350	do	55¼
5,000	do	s30 79¾	300	do	s90 55
10,000	do	b10 79¾	600	Cumberl'd Coal Co	26¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	b30 88	1600	do	b30 27
38,000	do	87¼	100	Harlem Railroad	26
150	Nicar. Transit Co	18¾	100	do	b60 25¾
1000	do	b30 19¾	50	Reading Railroad	s10 94
200	do	b60 19¾	200	do	s4m 94

FRIDAY, Oct. 12—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange was not large to-day, and the tone of the market rather tame. The principal dealings on the Bond list were in Virginias, Missouris, Eries and Illinois Centrals. Of the last named the sales amounted to $44,000—opening at 79, and closing, in the afternoon, at 79¾, buyer 10 days. A line of $35,000 Missouri Sixes taken at 87½ cash, and another sale was made at 88, buyer 30 days. The speculation in Cumberland Coal, noticed earlier in the week, is not sustained, and the sales to-day were at 26½@¾, cash. The Transit shares sold at 19, buyer 30 days. The effect of the reported better understanding between this Company and the Pacific Mail Company has not been equal to the calculation made upon it by the buyers of the stock for a rise. Erie is pretty well sustained at 55 ⅌ cent. since the reopening of the transfers, though there is no decided indications of new buyers coming into the movement. Reading sold at 94½, a small fraction below yesterday's rate, and 94 paid for 4,000 shares, sellers option, to deliver within four months. The traffic of the road for September was as follows:

READING RAILROAD, SEPT., 1855.

	1855.	1854.
Received from Coal	$382 414 62	$433 887 72
Received from Merchandise	29,365 37	21,726 66
Received from Travel, &c	32 234 60	30,487 98
Total	$424,014 59	$486,082 26
Transportation, Roadway,		
Renewal Fund, and all charges	$169 874 98	$171,633 65
Net profit for the month	262,139 61	314 398 61
Net profit for previous 9 months	1,746 260 80	1,275,621 99
Total net profit for 10 months	$2 007 340 41	$1 590,020 60

The only quotations we heard of New-York Central at private offer was 94½@94¾ ⅌ cent. The Western Road Stocks are not so well supported as at the beginning of the week: Galena 121½; Toledo 81½; Southern Michigan 98½; Michigan Central 97; Rock Island 92¾. The lot of Wabash Valley First Mortgages, offered at auction by Mr. DRAPER, was closed out at 76@74½ and interest, $50,000, and the Terre Haute and Alton Second Mortgages at 77½@76½ and interest. Compared with the top rates of July, these sales indicate a decline of 8 ⅌ cent. in the former and 13 ⅌ cent. in the latter. The Loans, however, were taken earlier in the Summer at 75 ⅌ cent. in each case. The same auctioneer made a sale of $5,000 Delaware and Lackawanna First Mortgage at 87 and interest. This Loan was taken in the Summer at 92 ⅌ cent. Nearly all the new Railway Loans suffer in like proportion, just now, when forced on sale, owing to the absence of Foreign orders, and of active contracts at the Board of Brokers. The general market closed this afternoon with a steady feeling; Erie 55½; Reading 94, and Illinois Centrals 79½@¾.

The foreign commercial and banking letters by the *Canada* confirm, as a general remark, the newspaper and circular advices; though somewhat less concern is manifested by the English writers in regard to the future of the money market. Some of the French letters speak of the effect of a money pressure upon trade. The absence of activity in American Stocks is generally noticed, and few new orders have come to hand. The rapid movement of Gold from England to the Continent excites much attention. It is usually ascribed to the purpose of the Bank of France to strengthen its vault for the October statement, and Messrs. ROTHSCHILD are stated to be the buyers in the London market. The correspondent of the *Commercial Advertiser*—understood to be the Money writer for the London *Times*—says that it may certainly be assumed that this house would not participate in any Gold operations on Russian account, as surmised by some few parties in London. This is probably so, as far as any direct movement by the Paris and London branches of the house is concerned, while it is possible that if either should transmit Gold to Hamburg or Frankfort or Amsterdam, the Russian Agents would be afforded every reasonable opportunity to avail of it for transmission through Germany to St. Petersburg or the Crimea. We learn from a gentleman who returned in the *Canada* that a new Russian Loan is about to be taken up by STEIGLITZ, the Government Banker, and HOPE & Co., of Amsterdam. The steamer brought out a few United States Stocks to be converted at the Treasury offer of 116 and interest. The Bonds of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—5 ⅌ cents, issued in 1835, $600,000—fall due on the 20th inst., and will be promptly paid without renewal. Of these $200 000 return from Amsterdam, where they have been held for twenty years. The remainder was held principally in England. In regard to the return of American Stocks, generally, about which we always hear a good deal said or surmised whenever there is a turn in Money affairs in the Old World, the opinion of all well-advised Bankers here, who deal in them for either English or Continental account, is, that nothing of the sort will be done at present; nor is there a reasonable probability, from the wide distribution which most of the American Bonds have had in Great Britain, Germany and Switzerland, that any temporary rise of interest will cause their return. The hypothecations on American account were immensely curtailed in 1854 and in the early part of 1855; and, with the exception of some parcels of Virginias thus held in London, and certain new Railway Bonds pledged to Iron men—which last named, if returned, could not be forced in this market—we know of no Foreign loans on Stocks that could be demanded at the present time.

The Grain Market is not buoyant under the news. Many of the fresh orders, particularly from France, come out limited below the present prices. An erroneous impression seems to have been created on the other side as to the course of this market after the new crop commenced to be received at tide water. Advices went out in August that flour would probably go down to $6 50, and hence, in some cases, the low limits. In Great Britain the harvest turns out nearly or quite equal to a full average, and one or two parties who returned in the *Canada*, not connected with the Grain trade, express the opinion that the liberal home supplies in that country must tend to check extravagant speculation, as soon as the apprehension of the French Government is allayed. At present the foreign demand in London and Liverpool affords much strength to the market, at the moment that the harvest is being realized. On the other hand, we hear that the Ryo crop of Western Germany is largely deficient, and that the surplus of Wheat in Prussia and Poland, likely to find its way to the Baltic ports, will not be a large one. The Cotton trade at Manchester, as noticed yesterday, has not yet felt the full weight of the Money pressure in England. Consumption keeps up at about the rates of July and August, but speculators in the raw material are nevertheless staggered by the sudden turn of the rate of interest and the efflux of Gold from the Bank of England.

There was nothing in the advices by the steamer to change the view of the Bankers connected with the English trade in regard to Ex. change. They have lowered their Money rate to 100 ⅌ cent., and have reduced their offers for commercial bills accordingly. The latter, made against Grain and other shipments, are abundant. The only Gold movement likely to continue is the one for France, which may be half a million a week, without reference to the currency of Exchange. Since Wednesday the Money market is less active. The supply is still restricted on Stock Loans. Paper goes at 8@9 ⅌ cent. prime names, outside of Bank. The Sub-Treasury receipts today were $105 493; payments $3,402; transferred in Coin to Philadelphia $300,000; regular balance $6,968,940. The Banks are gaining specie this week again, from Boston and Philadelphia. The Dry Goods Import this week is large, $1,814,993, against $681,028 the corresponding week last October. The following is the summary.

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHD'N. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,866	$551 879	87	$21 937	56	$15,862
Man. of Cotton	896	202 160	144	23,347	51	10,655
Man. of Silk	702	169,971	14	9 722	291	39,953
Man. of Flax	1 261	233,204	86	17 3/4	28	4,249
Miscellaneous	342	151 397	116	9 446	109	8 634
Total	5,067	$1,733,185	447	$81,808	531	$79 246
		81 808				1,733,185
Total entered		$1,814 993	Total marketed			$1,812 470

A Banking correspondent in the interior of the State sends us the suggestion that the Canal Fund Commissioners ought, in order to secure fair competition, and to enable small bidders not to be overshadowed by a sweeping average offer by sealed proposals, to put up the new State Loan on the 24th inst. *at auction:* say, in sums of $5,000. With due respect for the writer, we cannot see the force of his proposition, so far as the interest of the Canal Fund in getting the very highest premium is concerned. *That*, we take it, is the primary object of inviting competition. The accommodation of the Banker is also cared for in the advertisement for sealed proposals for sums of $5,000 and upwards, though not, perhaps, to the extent our correspondent would desire.

We have advices from Springfield, Ill., that the following new Banks have filed with the State Auditor their articles of organization: Banks of Belleville, Mt. Vernon, Hutsonville, McLeansburg

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V ..NO. 1271 NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE SOFT-SHELLS AND THE HALF-SHELLS

The Old-Line Whigs and the Republicans.

THE WORKINGMEN.

The Softs.

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Soft delegation of the Sixth Senatorial District met on Saturday evening, at the corner of Twenty-second-street and Third avenue, to nominate a candidate for State Senator; J. Hoey was called to the Chair, and J. D Stuart and Gregory Connor acted as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated that he regretted that outsiders had forced themselves into the Convention at the former meeting, and by their influence controlled its action. He hoped that the meeting would sustain him in keeping order; but if there should be a repetition of the scenes that occurred on the last occasion of their meeting, he would feel it his duty not only to leave the Chair but absent himself from the meeting and would take no further part in their proceedings

A good deal of discussion arose about the propriety of allowing the Ward delegations to fill up their own vacancies without the consent of the Convention, when one meeting had already taken place and parties that then voted had subsequently absented themselves

The question being decided in favor of the filling up the vacancies permanently by the delegates of each Ward, the Chairman read a letter from Col. Ming, withdrawing his name as a candidate before the Convention on account of his previous official engagements as the Mayor's office, together with a conviction that an entire union of all interests in the Democratic party is essential to secure success in the District.

A vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Ming.

It was suspected that there was a slight sprinkling of K. N's. among the Delegates, and that an attempt would be made to prevent the nomination of Assemblyman Mundy. There was, consequently, a rather exciting time of it for a few minutes, while motions to adjourn and other dodges, to prevent an immediate nomination, were under discussion. Finally the room was cleared of all outsiders, and a ballot taken, when the result on the first ballot was as follows:

Thomas J. Mundy..... 26 F Campbell..... 1
D F Tieman..... 17!

"Pure Democracy" was triumphant, and Mundy now enters the list under both the Hard and Soft Shell shields.

The friends of Mr. Mundy were overjoyed at the result, and became boisterous in their applause.

MR MUNDY'S ADDRESS

Mr Mundy having been called into the room, and the Chairman having informed him of the result of the ballot, and asked if he would accept the nomination, replied as follows:

Mr Chairman and Gentlemen of this Delegation consisting of the representatives of the Sixth Senatorial District: I can assure you that I feel honored in accepting the nomination It is important and essential that the Democratic party should unite to contend against the common foe in the coming contest, who, if victorious, would deprive you of the benefits of the Constitution of the country We have to combat Know-Nothingism and Maine Liquorism. I had the honor last Winter of a seat in the Legislature, and although comparatively obscure in the Assembly, I discharged my duty faithfully to my constituents, and raised my humble voice against the odious and unconstitutional Maine Liquor Law, and also against the fell spirit of bigotry and fanaticism which ran rampant throughout the country It is flattering to me that the Sixth Senatorial District is now prepared to put its iron heel on the neck of the great Mogul of Hindooism, Erastus Brooks. [Applause.] I am an American born, and, in that respect, I can measure swords with Erastus Brooks. But I am only an American by accident, for my ancestors were from the Emerald Isle, (applause,) and I am not ashamed of the fact They were citizens by choice, and I will not claim, nor am I entitled to claim, any superiority over my ancestors. We have an important duty to perform, and if is necessary that we should go hand in hand throughout this struggle! We have immense influence to contend against. We have the money and the friends of Erastus Brooks; but I have also tried friends, and I hope they will all be found at the ballot-box in November. To use the language of a statesman—who has gone to that bourne whence no traveler returns, but whose name is bright on the page of history—if I get elected from New-York, the Empire Capital, the lungs of the State, I will recognize no North, no South, but labor for my common country, and I hope you will now all unite to beat the common foe.

At the conclusion of the address, three cheers were given for Mr. Mundy, and a Committee of Two for each Ward nominated by the Chairman, to make preparations for a ratification mass meeting.

The Half Shells.

The diversion of skirmishers known as Half Shells are quite busy, and are looming up in numbers and in power Notwithstanding they are said to be a branch from the Hards, they seem to have a decided leaning towards the Softs.

THIRD DISTRICT SENATORIAL CONVENTION.

The Half Shell Senatorial Convention of the Third District, met on Saturday pursuant to adjournment at No 118 West Broadway. David G. Croly presided, and Theodore Hart acted as Secretary. Wm. L Willey, of the First Ward, from the Committee appointed to confer with a Committee of the Soft Shell Senatorial Convention, reported that a consultation had been had and an understanding arrived at with regard to a proper candidate to represent the Third District, who would be acceptable to both Conventions. The report was accepted, and the Committee empowered to continue their negotiations. The Half Shells are, we understand, unanimously in favor of Daniel E. Sickles. The Conference Committee seems satisfied to accept him, and the Soft's Convention will no doubt give him the nomination.

THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Half Shell Committee of one from each Ward, appointed with a view to form a union on candidates with the Hards and Softs, held a meeting at Montgomery's Hotel, Beekman-street, on Saturday afternoon, but adjourned without doing any business of interest until this (Monday) afternoon at the same place.

The Old Line Whigs.

MEETING OF THE GENERAL COMMITTEE.

A full meeting of the Constitution Hall Whig General Committee was held on Saturday evening Sylvanus S. Ward, of the Fifth Ward, presiding. The roll was called over, and there appearing some persons present not members, they were requested to withdraw. The Executive Committee reported that proper action had been taken—the Finance, that the Clay and Webster Whigs had contributed very freely to the funds, although more would not harm the treasury. The Corresponding Committee reported that the most encouraging accounts had reached them from all parts of the State. The different wards were then called upon for reports of what had been done in their respective localities Some of the wards reported the Ward Committees as having repudiated the fusion ticket—others that no action had been taken.

It was moved and carried, "that when Ward Committees professing to be Whig have not repudiated the unnatural fusion, that the true Whigs of the wards be authorized to form new Ward Committees for the purpose of sustaining a regular Whig ticket." It was also carried, that the Delegates to the Committee have power to call meetings in the several Assembly Districts, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Whig State Convention After the transaction of some other unimportant business, the Committee adjourned.

THE TWELFTH WARD COMMITTEE.

The Old Line Whig Committee of the Twelfth Ward held a meeting at Farrington Hall on Friday evening, Ebenezer H. Brown in the Chair, and C R Steele acting as Secretary. A resolution was adopted, repudiating and denouncing the action of the delegates to the recent Whig State Convention, in "abandoning the ancient and well-tried principles of the old Whig Party," and five delegates were appointed to attend a Convention to be held in the Tenth Assembly District, to select a delegate and alternate to represent said District in the Old Line Whig Convention, to be held in this city on the 23d inst.

The Republicans.

The Central Republican Committee met on Saturday evening at the Mercer House. C. C. Leigh, in the absence of the President, occupied the Chair, and Messrs. L. H. Watts and George Coachman, the Secretaries, were present and officiated. It being understood that the Committee, in conjunction with the City Delegates to the fusion State Convention, would report a City and county ticket, there was a large outside attendance. After its organization, the Committee was occupied for some time in receiving and acting on reports from the Committee on Credentials

Delegates from the ninth, fourteenth and sixteenth Wards appeared and were admitted Gen. J. J. Chambers, from the Committee of Eight, then appointed at the previous meeting, reported simply in favor of appointing a committee to invite the City delegates who were assembled at No 411 Broadway to unite with this body in a nominating convention. The report was agreed to, and the Committee appointed, who retired, and soon returned, accompanied by a committee of the outer body, who reported that the invitation had been accepted. For some reason which did not transpire a joint session of both bodies could not take place, and no nominations were made. The Central Committee adjourned to the call of the Chair.

The Workingmen.

THE UNION IN DANGER.

The few enterprising individuals who have, for sometime past, been holding meetings under the name of "The Workingmen's Provisional Committee," have, in imitation of political parties of larger growth, but, perhaps, of less pretensions,—split into fragments and actions. The war between them is carried on with equal vigor and determination. One faction claiming to be the "real original Jacobs" accused Mr. Wm. C. West of attempting to place the Committee under the control of the K. N.'s, by appointing members of the Order as delegates to fill vacancies, when but a few of the original members were present,—and of doing other things calculated not to advance the cause of the Committee.

Mr West denied the accusation with warmth, and D C Henderson maintained its truth with vigor. The result was—(see the *Clipper*)—and a split in the organization,—Mr. West taking the lead of one party, and Mr William Arbuthnot *and* Mr D C. Henderson heading the other. Both divisions met at the Cooper House on Saturday evening—the Arbuthnot party above and the West party below stairs. Each meeting was occupied chiefly in receiving and acting on mutual communications and protests, and in expelling each other from the "Workingmen's Committee." The leaders had better come to an understanding with themselves, as well as with others, before election day. But, at any rate, we think we may safely say the Union is not in danger.

Miscellaneous.

Augustus Smalley has been nominated by citizens of the Seventeenth Ward as the Anti Maine Law and Whig candidate for Councilman from the Forty-seventh District.

The Fifteenth Ward K. N. Council adjourned on Thursday evening to take part in the "Independent" demonstration in favor of the reelection of Erastus Brooks.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Democratic Nominations.

The Democrats of Brooklyn have made the following Ward nominations:

Wards.	Aldermen.	Supervisors.
1	John C. Whitney.	Wm. Hiomen.
2	D. C. Aikin.	R. C. Brainard.
	Pat. P. Neil.	
5	John Dougherty.	Jas R McGee.
6	Aaron B. Clark.	Thos Mutligan.
7	Thos. D. Hudson.	Samuel Graham.
8	Joseph Wilson.	Peter Wyckoff.
9	Wm. T. Mills.	John S Bogart.
11	Jos Simmons.	James Miller.
12	Timothy Bannon.	J. F Heissenbuttel.

In the Wards not named no nominations have been made.

Republican Nomination.

The Republicans of the Eleventh Ward of Brooklyn have placed in nomination for Supervisor Edward Copland; for Alderman. True W. Rollins.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

The Election of Delegate—Position of the Free State Men—The Crops, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS, Sunday, Sept. 30, 1855.

To-morrow is the day fixed by the Missouri-Kansas Legislature for the election of Delegate to Congress from Kansas, which fact explained the great *emigration* movement I encountered as I rode to this place yesterday from Lawrence. In fact, all "border-ruffian"-dom is astir. During the day I met some seventy or eighty Missourians *en route* for Lawrence, mostly on horseback, besides numerous covered wagons containing provisions for them during the excursion. Of course, the great majority will go out to-day; and it is no longer a doubt that the usual number of hundreds of invaders will, to-morrow, be on hand to poll their dishonest vote for WHITFIELD.

The Free-State men, you are advised, do not intend to vote at this election, for the reasons:

1. That they will not admit the legality of the legislation calling it.

2. That they will not perjure themselves by taking the required oath to sustain their iniquitous laws and the Fugitive Slave law; and

3. That they will no longer attempt to compete numerically with the hordes which ATCHISON can at any time let loose upon them from Missouri.

Hence, the people have called an election for the 9th instant, at which they will vote for Delegate to Congress, and Delegates to a Constitutional Convention, to meet on the fourth Monday of October at Topeka. And this brings the case, I do not expect to hear of any knifing or pistoling to-morrow; and I am the more sanguine in my hopes of peace, that the great majority of the marauders, at this time, contrary to the usual custom, wear a civil, pleasant and self-satisfied aspect, as of men who have wrought victory out from a desperate contest, and are now experiencing the delight of fruition.

Neither party is idle. Gov. REEDER does not join in the canvass, though his opponent, WHITFIELD, is laboring without intermission, having placed himself square on the Pro-Slavery platform, and having received a "gift o' tongues" in the way of bitter denunciation of all who do not bow the knee to his idol. His main auxiliary in this business—I shame to write it—is Gov. SHANNON! late a member of Congress, and not long since Governor of the Free-Soil State of Ohio! This official has actually accompanied WHITFIELD in a part of his canvass, and made speeches advocating his election! What will FRANKLIN PIERCE—the distinguished champion of literal consistency and *punctilio* in his appointees—say to this?

The Free-State men have divided their available forces into four parties, who canvass the four quarters of the Territory and speak on appointed days. Among these speakers are Col. LANE, late of Indiana; Gen. POMROY; Dr. WEBB, of Boston, (now lying ill in this place); Dr. ROBINSON; G. P. LOWRY, private Secretary to Gov. REEDER; M. F. CONWAY, and Messrs. HUTCHINSON and EMERY, of Lawrence.

I have just returned from a short tour into the Territory, and I am agreeably surprised to find more *bona fide* settlers than I had supposed, and the Free-State feeling unexpectedly strong. The towns are growing very well, though considerable ague has prevailed on the bottoms. Lawrence has several good buildings of stone nearly finished, among which is the fine new hotel built by the Emigrant Aid Company, and which will be opened some time this Fall by S. W. ELDRIDGE, Esq., the present popular landlord of the American Hotel in this place. At Council City, the American Settlement Company is building a good hotel, which likewise will soon be ready to accommodate the public. By the way, a silly attack on this town and the American Settlement Company has been made through the *Herald of Freedom*, whose editor, believing nothing to be good originating in New-York, has dressed up the mischievous gossip of certain enemies of the Company in an editorial article, which he begs all Eastern papers to copy. It is hardly necessary to say that his random and reckless assertions are all *bosh*

The crops in the Territory the present season have more than justified the high opinions formed of its fertility. The corn, potatoes, &c, grow most luxuriantly. Frequent instances are found of corn on sod, without any culture but plowing and planting, producing forty to fifty bushels per acre,—a great yield for a sod crop The melons, &c., are spoken of as the finest ever eaten. In fact, Kansas must become the agricultural State, *par excellence*, of the Union. LITERAL

A Financiering Wood Sawyer Absquatulated.

Considerable excitement was occasioned a few days ago amongst the men employed in sawing and piling wood at the various Stations on the line of the Hudson River Railroad, in consequence of the contractor of the work having mysteriously disappeared for parts then unknown without squaring his accounts with them, amounting to several thousand dollars.

The fact having been satisfactorily ascertained by the Board of Directors, steps were immediately taken to mitigate in some measure the wrongs thus committed upon the poor employes, and although under no obligations to the latter, the Board resolved to pay the sufferers 50 cents on the dollar of their respective claims, of which they expressed their grateful acceptance.

News from Fort Riley.

From the St. Louis Republican.

Major STEEN, 2d United States Dragoons, arrived in this city yesterday from Fort Riley. Major STEEN reached Fort Riley a few days since in command of six companies United States Dragoons, from Texas. The command was in excellent health, both after the arrival and during the march. They performed the whole march in about a month, although a much longer time of baggage wagons accompanied them. [illegible] Fort Riley is pleasantly situated, and the troops were in better order at the end of the march than at the commencement. Not a man nor an animal was lost.

The route followed by this command from Texas to Fort Riley is an excellent one, and is so straight and well defined that travelers to and from Texas can have no difficulty in pursuing it. It has this additional advantage, that there is abundance of water At no time did the command proceed more than twelve miles without finding it.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERSTING FROM WASHINGTON.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY TO BE ALLOWED.

THE MEXICAN BOUNDARY SURVEY.

THE THREE MILLIONS INDEMNITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

The decision of the Administration in regard to General SCOTT's pay will be rendered soon. *It will give him the increased pay of Lieutenant General.* The accounting officers of the Treasury are now engaged in settling upon the amount of back pay due up to the present time, which will account for the delay.

JOHN L. ASPINWALL, Esq., is here with Mr. BARLOW of New-York, as Counsel, looking after the three millions indemnity to be paid to Mexico under the Gadsden Treaty, but withheld until the establishment of the new Boundary line.

Major EMORY's report of the survey was received by the Secretary of the Interior on Friday, and is *concurred in and signed as correct and true by* M. SALAZAR, who was originally appointed the Commissioner on the part of Mexico, but was in prison during all the progress of the survey. It will be remembered that the treaty provides that the "line shall be alone established upon which the Commissioners may fix *their consent in this particular being considered decisive*, and an integral part of this treaty, without the necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either of the parties contracting.

At first view of the case it would seem to indicate that the time for the payment of the three millions has now arrived, Mr. SALAZAR having signed the report. This is the view taken by Mr. ASPINWALL, who holds drafts against the "indemnity" for a million and a half in his own name, and for an equal sum in conjunction with others; and he is here accordingly seeking to have his drafts cashed. The case, however, is not without serious difficulties, and its disposition involves some very nice as well as important questions, beyond that as to the validity of Mr. SALAZAR's signature.

One argument against Mr. ASPINWALL denies the validity of the drafts as against the United States—that is to say, it is argued that the United States, under the Gadsden Treaty, did not create an actual debt of three millions, but merely assumed an obligation, solvable at a future time, on the condition named therein. This view denies that Mexico, or its agents, had any right to draw drafts against the three million prior to the fulfillment of the condition, to wit: the "running, marking, and establishing" the boundary line; and therefore that the acceptance of these drafts and their payment by the United States would not furnish us with a discharge from our indebtedness to Mexico.

On the other hand, the billholders claim that the Treaty created the debt, and that the fact of payment of the debt being deferred until the completion of the boundary survey can in no way invalidate its assignment to them by the Government of Mexico, which existed at the time the bills were drawn.

The most important element in the controversy, probably, is the question how the United States shall get a discharge of its obligation for the three millions. It is very clear that a man who draws against money to be due him a year hence, may subsequently give another draft for the same sum which shall take precedence of the first draft. Why, then, may not a Government do the same thing? And how is the United States Government, if it honors SANTA ANA's bills, to know, without inquiry, that the new Government of Mexico, created prior to the *maturity* of our three millions obligation, has not made a new draft for the same sum? How are we to be saved from any future demand for this same money?

I would not be understood as offering any personal opinion in this case; but as the anticipated three-million disbursement is a matter of some interest to your monied men, I state the points made on either side so far as I have heard them. It will be some days, and perhaps weeks, before the subject will be disposed of. JOHN VAN BUREN and LORENZO B. SHEPHERD were here on this same business a fortnight ago.

EMORY's report indicates that in addition to the gold and silver mines of the new purchase, its copper mines are the richest in the world. S.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST THE ACTION OF THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD—MR MASON AND THE TE DEUM—MR. CRAMPTON AND THE FOREIGN ENLISTMENTS—DR. KANE'S OFFICIAL REPORT, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 14.

Some of the officers, retired by the Naval Board, have ineffectually complained to the President of the injustice of the action of the Board, especially as they exhibit letters from the Navy Department (previously received) attesting their capacity. They and their friends are making extensive preparations to operate on Congress with a view to obtaining justice.

The attendance of Mr. MASON, our Minister at Paris, at the *Te Deum* in celebration of the victory of the Allies, is regarded here as possessing no political significance, but is attributed to mere curiosity on his part.

At the commencement of the recruiting of troops for the Crimea, Mr. CRAMPTON had intimation that he and certain British Consuls were violating our neutrality laws, and under this aggravation of the case, it is now said that our Government will refuse longer, officially, to recognise them, if, after the additional instructions Mr. BUCHANAN has been instructed to make, they are not recalled.

The *Union* of this morning publishes Dr. KANE's official report of his Arctic expedition. It does not differ from the newspaper accounts previously published.

Three thousand six hundred Land Warrants were issued last week.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Orizaba* has arrived at this port, with dates from the City of Mexico to the 5th inst.

General ALVAREZ had been elected President by the College at Cuernavaca, but the military power will deny him entrance into the Capital, and hard fighting is anticipated.

VEGA had withdrawn from civil power, having refused to obey the orders of ALVAREZ to arrest the fugitive Ministers of SANTA ANA and arm the National Guard. His predecessor in office had again assumed his duties.

The rumors that were current to the effect that the American Ministers had furnished money and arms to ALVAREZ, and signed a protectorate, have been denied by both Gen. ALVAREZ and Mr. GADSDEN.

Loss of the Lake Steamer Louisiana.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Oct 13.

The Steamer Louisiana ran on a reef at Green Bay, on the night of the 7th inst., and at last accounts her bow was five feet out of water, and she was in great danger of breaking up. Her cargo consisted of one hundred and sixty tons of merchandize.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct 14.

The New Orleans mail of Saturday, Sunday and Monday, of last week, came to hand this morning, but the papers contain nothing of interest.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Our COTTON market for the past week has been unsettled, and the sales moderate. Wool is very firm with large sales, amounting to 143,000 pounds. PRINTING CLOTHS—Market active, and prices firm, with an upward tendency. Sales for the week, 66,400 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 12.

COTTON—Sales of the week, 10,000 bales, at a slight decline in prices. Receipts for the week, 16,000 bales. Stock on hand, 16,000 bales RICE has advanced an ic. Sales of the week, 2,580 tierces. FLOUR and WHEAT higher.

NEW-YORK CITY.

J. W. BARKER AND DR. BACON.

Meeting of Investigating Committee, O. U. A.

A meeting of the Committee appointed to investigate charges preferred against JAMES W. BARKER and T. B. BACON, took place on Saturday evening, on the corner of Broome and Eldridge streets. The regular Committee were in attendance, as also several prominent members of the Order, who were attracted by the notoriety which this case has already obtained. The witnesses examined merely went to prove the fact that the accused formerly belonged to the organization KNOW as the "Templars," and in the case of BACON this was conclusively established. A witness testified to having met that individual several times in Temple No. 1, which meets on the corner of Christopher and Hudson streets, and Temple No 2, meeting in Convention Hall, Wooster-street. The authenticity of the Ritual, as printed in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, was also clearly proven; and the result of the evening's proceedings was satisfactory to the prosecuting parties. The Committee will report progress to Washington Chapter on Thursday evening, and it is probable immediate action will be taken in reference to expelling the unworthy members

Letter from Judge Stuart.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In view of the prosecution instituted against me by the late Grand Jury—preferring three indictments—and of the manner in which I have been treated, to the prejudice of my character, and the question of my guilt or innocence, in advance of a fair trial, it is necessary, for my own protection, and due to my friends and the community, that I pronounce the charges of crime made against me to be utterly without foundation upon which guilt or criminal conduct can be shown. One accusation is, that a woman named MINI LEVEY, was charged in December last, in company with her husband, (as is said,) with stealing a piece of silk of the value of $27, and who was committed to answer in default of bail in $300; that subsequently I took bail for the man, and also made an order for the discharge of the woman, but no recognizance for her can now be found with the Clerk of the Court. I can only say that I have no recollection of the transaction.

Of this I am certain—that whatever may have been the reason for omitting to require bail in her case, as well as his, there was no intentional wrong in what I did. Another charge is, that I procured a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of one COSGROVE, and received a bribe for doing so. In this matter of bribery, brought upon the evidence of a woman named DUVALVE or CONNELLY, I declare myself perfectly innocent, and so in the end, will the public and my friends find me to be. I ask that public opinion may be suspended until all the facts of the case appear on my trial. In the third indictment it is alleged that I conspired with officer ELDER to defeat justice by requesting the District Attorney to delay the trial of a man named RAPHAEL, until the next term. The facts of this case, as I am told, (for I have no distinct recollection of the matter myself), are that RAPHAEL was on bail, that his surety had notice to bring him into court for trial, and with a friend applied to me, stating that the principal was then absent from the City, and desired that I would ask the District Attorney to defer the case until the next term, when he should be forthcoming. It is probable I did so, and this, at most, is all I did or know of the matter.

These are the cases against me. I shall meet them fearlessly, and have no apprehensions of their consequence other than the injury the fact of being indicted will inflict. S. H. STUART.

The Book Publishers' Clerks United.

Fusion is the order of the day. The Book Publishers' Clerks of this City, without regard to "Trade Sale" jealousies, have formed themselves into an Association; their title, the "Book Publishers Clerks' Association;" intended for social purposes, stated meetings, and a pleasant time generally. Headquarters are at No 115 Nassau-street. The following officers have been elected:

President—J G DEVOE, with Dewitt & Davenport. *Vice-Presidents*—L CLARK DYE, with Long & Bros. *Secretary*—HENRY E. WHEELER, with Harper & Brothers. *Treasurer*—JAMES MILLER, with C S. Francis & Co. *Librarian*—ROBERT ORTON, with Miller, Orton & Mulligan.

City Mortality.

The whole number of deaths in the City last week was 386—an increase of 11 over the mortality of the previous week. Of the whole number of deaths, 23 were the result of violent causes, 44 were by consumption, 6 by congestion of the brain, 6 by congestion of the lungs, 7 by inflammation of the brain, 14 by dropsy in the head, 7 by diarrhœa, 20 by dysentery; by croup, 8; hooping cough, 6; scarlet fever, 6; cholera infantum, 14; marasmus infantile, 44, and 2 from old age. The nativity table gives 285 natives of the United States, 53 of Ireland, 29 of Germany, and the balance of various other European countries.

Weekly report of the Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 6th day of October to the 13th day of October, 1855: Men, 68; women, 62; boys, 134; girls, 122. Total, 386. Adults, 130; children, 256; males, 202; females, 184; colored persons, 9.

DISEASES.

Abscess, &c	1	Drowned	8
Apoplexy	4	Dysentery	36
Asphyxia	2	Enlargement of heart	1
Bleeding from fall	1	Epilepsy, & gland	1
Bleeding, bowels	2	Erysipelas	1
Bleeding, lungs	1	Fever, bilious	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Fever, nervous	1
Bronchitis	3	Fever, puerperal	1
Burned or scald'd	1	Fever, remittent	3
Casualties, fall	1	Fever, scarlet	6
Cholera infant'm	1	Fever, typhoid	4
Cirrhosis of liver	1	Fever, typhus	4
Concussion brain	1	Fracture, arms & thigh	1
Concussion, fall	1	Fracture, skull	1
Congest'n bowels	1	Heart, disease of	4
Congest'n, brain	6	Heart, ang'a pec	1
Congest'n, lungs	6	Hooping cough	6
Consumption	44	Infism of bowels	11
Convul's, infants	31	Infism of brain	7
Convul's puerp'l	1	Infism of heart	1
Croup	8	Infism. bidders	1
Debility, adult	1	Infism. liver	1
Debility, infan'le	8	Infism of lungs	9
Delirium tremens	1	Infism. of stom'h	3
Diarrhœa	14	Inflamma	1
Dropsy	7	Insanity	1
Dropsy in head	14	Jaundice	1
Dropsy in heart	1	Killed by shoo'g	1
		Knee joint, dis. of	1
		Liver, disease of	2
		Lock Jaw, adult	1
		Lues Venerea	2
		Malformation	1
		Malform'n, heart	2
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, infants	44
		Mort of throat	6
		Old age	2
		Palsy	3
		Poison	2
		Premature birth	7
		Rheumat'm, heart	1
		Scrofula	1
		Scurvy	2
		Sorus	2
		Stillborn	21
		Stricture, Urethral	1
		Suicide, hanging	1
		Suicide, laud'm	1
		Teething	2
		Wounds, sharp in'ts	1
		Total	386

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints &c	2	Stillborn, and prem. birth	31
Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels, and other digestive organs	126
Generative organs	4	Uncertain seat and general fevers	80
Heart and blood-vessels	11	Urinary Organs	4
Lungs, Throat, &c	80	Total	386
Old Age	2		
Pain, &c., and eruptive fevers	7		

Of which 23 were from violent causes

AGES.—Under 1 year, 136; 1 to 5 years, 66; 5 to 10 years, 30; 10 to 15 years, 15; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 23; 30 to 40 years, 36; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 10; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 10; 80 to 90 years, 2; 100 years and upward, 1.—Total, 386.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 6; France, 1; Germany, 29; Ireland, 53; Scotland, 7; Switzerland, 1; United States, 285; Unknown, 3—Total, 386.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 8; Bellevue Hospital, 5; City Hospital, 7; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 4; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 3; Work House, Blackwell's Island, 1—Total, 31.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	10	XVIII.	33
II.	24	XIX. (includes Blackwell's Island)	18
III. (includes Randall's Island)	14	XX. (includes Bellevue Hospital)	46
IV.	11	XXI.	10
V.	18	XXII.	10
VI.	11	XXIII.	10
VII.	11	XXIV.	10
VIII.	11	XXV.	10
IX.	11	XXVI.	10
X.	11	XXVII.	10
XI.	11	XXVIII.	10
XII.	11	XXIX.	10
XIII.	11	XXX.	10
XIV.	11	XXXI.	10
XV.	11	XXXII.	10
XVI.	11	XXXIII.	10
XVII.	11	XXXIV.	10
		Total	386

THOMAS R. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 13, 1855.

☞ Most of the clergy yesterday alluded, in their morning prayers, to the safe return of the Arctic navigators, and many spoke of the event in their sermons.

☞ Rev. E. D. G. PRIME, late chaplain of the American Chapel in Rome has returned, in good health and improved by his travels.

☞ Alderman HERRICK, in the free use of language concerning Mayor WOOD, throws BARNES' reports entirely into the shade. Yesterday, in his *Atlas*, he had a second chapter of the Records of Rascality, and promises soon to commence the publication of a faithful history of our model Mayor. He says:—but blessed if I just to repeat the outlined table of promised contents would render us liable to a life-long series of libel suits.

The Alderman is outdoing BARNES, and BRANCH's talk seems girlish, sentimental and flattering in comparison.

☞ Dr. HORACE GREEN delivers the Introductory lecture to the regular Winter course of lectures, in the Thirteenth-street Medical School this evening. Good music by Dodworth's Band, and the promise of a fine lecture upon a timely and pertinent subject, will secure a full house.

☞ Mr. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, says a cotemporary, many years ago lost the use of his right hand, and, after the lapse of a brief period, the left became paralyzed. He now writes with his right arm, his pen impelled by a united effort of the nerves and muscles—the hand and fingers being useless.

☞ Cabmen and drivers of omnibuses, please don't drive so very close to each other in the streets. Give us a chance to squeeze in between the tails of your carts and the heads of your horses, and show that you are the accommodating people that you like to be thought.

☞ "John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas," *alias* S. S. SOUTHWORTH, has commenced publishing *Inside Out; or, Nine Years in the New-York Custom-House.* The first chapter has an interview with JOHN Q. ADAMS.

☞ S. S. SOUTHWORTH, Esq., of the Sunday *Mercury*, has shaken hands with GEO. D. PRENTICE, the Louisville Editor and Poet, (who is now in New-York at the Irving House,) and amicably settled a twenty-five year old quarrel

☞ It rains very easily now-a-days. We had showers yesterday and showers Saturday night and showers Friday, and between them all a clear sky, cool winds and the promise of a cold spell.

☞ It is not for plundering the public treasury that our City officers are indicted. Most of them are charged with taking private funds of the nature of bribes.

☞ Why not give a grand banquet to Mr. GRINNELL and the returned Arctic navigators? If the compliment was ever earned for citizens of ours, they have earned it. Who moves?

☞ RACHEL, after returning from Boston, is to play at the Academy of Music on the off nights of the Opera. So says rumor, in person of one who is sure she knows, and has a right to.

☞ ISAAC BERRIEN fell yesterday from the fifth story of A. Y. BRIGGS' store, in Water-street, into the basement, and is not expected to recover.

☞ The semi-annual examination of Twelfth Ward School, No. 37, at Yorkville, takes place to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ At the Fair of the American Institute, Crystal Palace, a gallery of daguerreotype likenesses of over one hundred newsboys excites great attention.

☞ The *Atlas* confesses it was mistaken about "Buffalo Bill" in connection with the Recorder.

☞ The grand Sebastopol dinner is surely to come off—but we can't say when.

☞ The Reformed Dutch Church on West Twenty-third-street, has recently been put out of debt by its members, and with a handsome donation received from the Collegiate Church. The Church has been occupied only about one year and a half, and during the last year $8,000 have been raised by subscription. The building cost upwards of $30,000, and is one of the finest buildings for light, ventilation and sound in the City. The present pastor, Rev. Dr. HARDENBURGH, has labored in the Church some fifteen years The former building stood in Franklin-street, west of Broadway, was founded in 1808, and had, as its first Minister, Rev. CHRISTIAN BORK, a revolutionary soldier.

Death Probably from Violence.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL at the Bellevue Hospital, on the body of a German 35 years of age, named SEVERIN HUNICH, who died on Friday from the effects of a beating received on the 25th ult. at the hands of some persons unknown. Deceased stated to the attending physician, that on that day as he walked through Cherry, near Roosevelt-street, he was met by several men, who, without any provocation, attacked and afterwards robbed him of the money and watch which he had in his possession. Verdict, "Death by compression of the brain from extravasation of blood, the result of injuries received some way to the Jury unknown." No trace of the assassins has yet been had.

FATAL FALL.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body of William Foster, second mate of the ship *John J. Boyd*, lying at pier No, 5 East River, who came to his death by injuries resulting from a fall between two vessels. He was conveyed to the Hospital, where he shortly after died.

Accident.

A laborer named JOHN FLANNIGAN, while engaged on a new building in Forty-third street, near the Seventh avenue, was severely injured by the falling of some bricks on his head. The injuries will not likely prove fatal.

Police News.

ALLEGED PERJURY.

John N. Gallagher, between whom and Jessie Brown there is a civil suit pending, was arrested, charged with perjury. The charge was denied, but the accused was nevertheless held to bail, by Justice BRENNAN, in the sum of $2,000.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

A man, giving the name of William Morand, was Saturday arrested on charge of having attempted to pass a counterfeit five dollar bill on the Phœnix Bank, of Westerly, R. I. Complainant, Mr. B. Sherman, of No. 86½ Bowery, alleges that accused came into his store, and, after making some purchases, tendered the counterfeit bill in payment. Committed for examination by Justice BRENNAN.

Charles Raidolle was also arrested on a similar charge, in passing a counterfeit five dollar bill, purporting to be on the Tradesmen's Bank, Chelsea, Mass. Held to bail, by Justice PEARCEY, in $300.

ROBBED BY A CYPRIAN.

Jane Mott, of No. 48 Leonard-street, a prostitute, was arrested on Saturday on charge of robbing a countryman named William Brown, with whom she passed the evening of Friday, of a gold watch and twenty dollars in money, She was locked up for examination.

A TOMBS "SKYSTER" IN LIMBO.

Charles Burdon, residing in Centre-street, was arrested on charge of defrauding one Miss Christine Zimmerman, of Brooklyn, under the following circumstances: It is alleged by complainant, that being enceinte by a man named Moseman, of Newark, N J., she wished to procure his arrest that he be compelled to support his offspring. She accordingly called at the First District Police Court, when not finding an officer who spoke German, she went to a porter-house where she was introduced to prisoner as an officer. He at once took hold of her case and asked for a fee of $5 in advance, $3 to be paid on the arrest of Moseman. The money was given, and Burdon went off, but took no steps to procure the arrest of the accused party, and made several excuses for his neglect. He subsequently refused to give her any satisfaction, Justice WELSH committed him to prison.

A Church Burnt.

DEPOSIT, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Last evening, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, the Presbyterian Church in this place was discovered to be on fire. In about one hour the building was burnt down. Its cost was about $8,000. It was insured in the Montgomery Insurance Company for $1,500 Total loss, $8,500.

FROM NORFOLK AND PORT

com, against his election, and the question must necessarily be brought before the present branch, of which Mr. MURRAY is already a member, and it is hardly probable he will double-action himself.

Judge HYDE BREWSTER, (present Judge,) and MURRAY and CERBY, (if elected,) will constitute a united Democratic Bench—all being strong Nullifiers and Pro-Slavery men.

It is rumored that Gov BIGLER will convene an extra session of the Legislature for the purpose of nominating two Senators, GWIN being one of course, and BRODERICK to be Collector. The K. N.'s will probably nominate HENRY A. CRABB when their turn comes, or else Gov. FOOTE, but as the former is "Young America" and the latter a fossil on the old fogy order, the Governor will not stand much chance. The fact is, things are terribly mixed up, but it is said that if the Governor does call the Legislature together for the purpose above-mentioned, the very devil *will* be to pay. The State has been divided into two factions, the Broderick party and the Gwin-ites—but it seems determined to throw off the yoke—and on the whole it looks squinty for those gentlemen. Mr. PIERCE would like to have GWIN Senator, and as Mr. BRODERICK is a hard customer and dreadfully in the way, he proposes to stop his clamor and appease him with the Collectorship. All very fine, Mr. Brown, but it's not so easy to reconcile the turbulent political spirits of this unruly State.

A great commotion was kicked up on the arrival of the last Nicaragua steamer, which brought a small document inscribing Hon. MILTON S. LATHAM as Collector in place of RICHARD P. HAMMOND, "histed." The astonishment was unbounded, especially as Mr. HAMMOND was known to have been the bosom friend of the President, his Aid-de-Camp during the Mexican war, &c., and moreover the appointment was entirely unsolicited by Mr. LATHAM, who never had the slightest idea of such a thing, and had no intimation of it before he opened the letter containing his appointment. The commotion inside the Custom-House has been nearly as great as outside, and there is a great trembling in boots, but Mr. LATHAM has announced that he shall make no changes at present. They breathe more freely, but consider themselves by no means secure. It is astonishing what a number of patriotic individuals there are who are desirous of serving their country, in almost any capacity, inside or about that blessed asylum for broken down politicians, "bursted" merchants, &c. Mr. LATHAM has been "beset holed" at every corner, and has to discharge, in the way of letters of application for prominent positions, some ten or fifteen times a day; and his good lady gets her work-box and pockets full before 12 o'clock every day. Some of the opposite are very pathetic. It is perfectly wonderful the number of decrepid mothers and bedridden fathers that are dependent upon the exertions of the dutiful sons in California, and all such out and out "uncompromising democrats," which means they won't compromise for anything less than the best berth in the Custom House.

In the way of filibuster news, we hear that ALVAREZ has a navy in embryo in our harbor. It is said that he has purchased two barks and two schooners, which are being quietly fitted out, and will soon sail for the Mexican coast; they leave our harbor as peaceable merchantmen, and will not show themselves in their true colors until they reach there. An ex-post Captain of the French Navy has received the appointment of Admiral-in-chief—one other Frenchman and two American captains, and twenty-five Know-Nothing lieutenants. They intend to take Mazatlan first, then Guaymas and La Paz, which purifies the coast of SANTA ANA's adherents entirely.

In the way of business there is not much doing, except the shipments of flour and grain to Australia and Valparaiso! It is a remarkable fact that we are now supplying the two great flour marts of the Pacific, Valparaiso and Australia. It seems like coals to Newcastle, but it is nevertheless true. Flour has been shipped back to Valparaiso that only came from there two months ago. At last accounts it was worth $12 there, and only $6 here. A desperate attempt was made to run the price up here, but, the orders for purchase being limited in price, agents held off, and holders finally came to terms. The *Star King* and *Kit Carson* are laid on for Australia; also brig *Ida*, all filling up rapidly. The *Sea Serpent* is up for Hong Kong. The *Robin Hood* sailed to-day for Shanghai, and the *Lancaster* is reported for Calcutta. The *Mentor* and *B. F. Hoxie* are discharging their cargoes in very good order.

Our market is bountifully supplied with fruit, and prices are falling. We have most delicious grapes by the ton. The *Sea Bird* brought up 2,000 boxes the last trip from the coast below, and the *Republic* as many more; the receipts at that rate being about 50 tons a month, or a ton a day. Apples and peaches are going down within reach of mouths, and are eaten more freely. Oregon apples have been selling at $12 per dozen, peaches do., but they are now down to from $1 50 to $2 for ordinary. A peach from Wm. NEWBY THOMPSON's Ranche weighed a pound. Can Jersey beat that? We still have strawberries, and in fact almost every kind of fruit ever seen in the New-York market, and some from the Islands quite unknown in Gotham.

In theatricals there has been but little doing lately. The Metropolitan opens to-night with a new Company of old actors, under direction of LAURA KEENE, the lessee. Prices have at last been lowered to the proper standard—one dollar dress circle, and third tier fifty cents. The two-dollar era is past and gone. The Governorships are playing at sacramento to good houses, and do pretty well in the bequet line. A few of the Engine boys have become considerably smitten with Jenny, and have amused themselves by throwing her bequets containing diamond pins, bracelets, &c. She very sensibly pockets the *effronts*. Madam BISHOP and old Don BUCHNA are going at last, thank heaven—engaged passage in the *Kit Carson*—and all they are waiting for now is to make a raise of the funds to pay their passages, to do which they will give another farewell, adieu, good-bye demonstration, which they will probably call a "complimentary benefit," and if it benefits them any we shall all be glad, for they are miserably poor, and have pawned nearly all their jewelry and small doings. BUCHNA is failing fast, and the old man is not likely to hold out much longer. He's been a good one in his day, but must succomb to old Father Time. MCKEAN BUCHANAN, having been heralded by immense playcards, which said he was coming, has come, and has commenced on heavy Tragedy, or will to-night. It is rather quiet about town this evening, and I have not heard of any intense excitement consequent upon his *début*. We have had several people here before MR. BUCHANAN arrived. PODGERS.

The Cholera on board the Uncle Sam on her passage from San Juan to San Francisco.

From the San Francisco Herald.

The following is a complete list of deaths that occurred on board the steamer *Uncle Sam* during her late passage from San Juan to this port. It will be observed that the ravages of the disease was confined almost entirely to the steerage passengers:

CREW.—Second Assistant Engineer, J. C. Rose; Assistant Carpenter, name unknown; Fireman, name unknown.

CABIN PASSENGERS.—Miss Corsland, Abraham Corsland, Rowland Craig, David Bauenfriend, Mrs. Reed, child of E. C. Bond.

STEERAGE PASSENGERS.—John Farrell, W. Shannon, infant named Fellinger, M. Walkenberg, G. Lewis, E. Farrell, Mrs. Rice, George Derbyshire, Jacob Metzel, Mrs. Gamsay, child of Mrs Voomer, child of Mrs. Kennedy, Thomas Gaffney, O. Coegin, Eliza Semerae, Obarlotee E Shawney, William Wallace, John Degare, T. Kioplin, Matilda Knop, H. Tares, Ferdinand Gore, Alex Moore, M Gallagher, F. Koperbing, M. Eli, Wm. Morris, John Kenedy, Henry Volger, Michael Kennedy, Bridget Kennedy Mary Ann Kennedy, John Mulligan, two children of Mrs. Swan, Thomas Gwinneee, Bridget Wallace, Jacob Armer, Wm Orton, Eliza Maker, S. Green, M. Mooney, H Doyle, John Monegan, Hans Vert, Rombus Hutchings, Albert D. Camp, Patrick Bisbop, M. Ryan, M Bauergenger, Mrs. Lemsen, H. G. Hartlandt, M. Ambury, M Gusenberger, A. Schoel, H. Voomer, Peter Teale, Mrs Swan, child of Mrs. Mitchell, M. Cooper, Mrs. Hubbard, M. Farren, G. A. Lieber, Henr Van Aaron, J. White, M. Callaghan, D. Harrington, Geo. Klotes, Thomas Kennedy, Mike Kelley, Pat A. Hersey, F. Schroeder, N. Sweiger, Peter Korr, Thomas Biggins, Eliza Bruner, Philip Welch, Henry Wier, L. Kelly, John Old. Miss Freeman, Hugh McCulloch, James Gavert, Elkin Sholer, M. Boreman, John Ashsmith, Morris Sexton, A. Luther, infant of B. Davis, Mrs. Echer, A. J. Mills, Mrs. Leonora White, child of Mrs. Hubbard. Total, 106; adults, 98. children, 8.

There were no new cases of sickness on board since Tuesday last. As soon as the vessel arrived at her wharf the agent of the line made every provision for the comfort of the sick, sixteen in number, and had them immediately removed to the Hospital. It is believed that they will all recover.

From the same.

We are indebted to Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co's Messenger for the following particulars in regard to the sickness on board the *Uncle Sam*. He was through the entire ship several times each day, and thinks his knowledge of the number of deaths as correct as could well be. "The disease was confined almost entirely to the steerage there being but four or five deaths in the cabin. The number of deaths in both steerage and cabin he estimates not to vary ten from one hundred, say two or three more than that number. He states that the isthmus was perfectly healthy. No sickness occurred there. He noticed the steerage passengers eating freely of green pumpkins, bananas, and the unripe fruits with which the Isthmus abounds; drinking also large quantities of lime juice, lemonade, etc. The cabin passengers generally had sufficient judgment to abstain from eating such trash, and no thanks to this may be the cause of the good health of the cabin passengers. He states that the Physician of the ship, Dr. FITCH, and his volunteer assistant, Dr. MOSES, late of the Army, were occupied night and day, and lived almost without eating or sleeping, laboring incessantly to stay the ravages of the disease. He thinks too much praise cannot be awarded them, and also to the officers of the ship who sacrificed their own comforts and rest to nurse and assist the sick. He furnishes these particulars at our request, as there were so many conflicting rumors as to the number of deaths, etc.

A Chapter on Repudiation—Insolvency of Charles H. West.

CHARLES H. WEST, stock and money broker, has filed his petition in insolvency. He gives the following statement of the causes of his embarrassments:

Having lost money heretofore in City warrants, purchased at high rates, petitioner thought that after the new reform Administration, with S. P. WEBB as Mayor, came into power, and City warrants being then lower than at any time for the last three years, it would be a safe speculation to enter into. Petitioner entered into a joint operation with ROBINSON & Co., they furnishing $30,000 in cash, and with others, bought City warrants, the result of which is shown in the following statement:

$268 827 75 City warrants, all genuine, and appear properly upon City Comptroller's books, purchased in October and November, 1854, due each, at 75 cents on the dollar	$199,220 80
Paid interest on the same to Feb. 28th	10,332 20
$268 852 75 stood me on March 1st	$209 917 00
$46,884 27 sold at various times for	34,481 14
$222 819 48 collaterals for liabilities cost	$175,435 86
Hypothecated for	54,370 00
Due on bills payable and interest to date, say	123,991 00
Cash value of $203,340 48 City warrants at present time 20, say	40,000 00
Leaving a deficit of	$165,991 00
Add actual cash loss	34,278 76
Depreciation and total loss on speculation in City faith	$189,169 27

The same amount of State warrants purchased instead of City warrants would have given a profit of $26,000.

Petitioner supposed that the city would have funded her debt, and issued bonds at 3 per cent. by March 1, which would have given a trifling profit upon the speculation; but through the active exertions of the two active Know-Nothing Senators, Hon. WILSON FLINT, for repudiation, and Hon. WILLIAM W. HAWKE, for a low rate of interest, it was not until the first part of May that the Funding bill for the city was framed. That bill and its author, Hon. WM W. HAWKE, are the reasons which petitioner has to offer for asking a discharge from his liabilities.

The Board of Examiners' report, which declared a majority of petitioner's warrants illegal, was in accordance with Mr. HAWKE's Law, and the repudiation by the city of her debts is done under that law, and petitioner asking a discharge from your honorable Court is in consequence of that law. Petitioner's liabilities were incurred, not upon his own personal faith or credit, but upon the security of city warrants pledged at 12 to 15 cents on the dollar less than their cash market value at the time they were so pledged, and if the city had provided for her debts, as petitioner had a right to expect, petitioner would have paid his liabilities without the assistance of your honorable Court.

C. H. WEST.

Great Conflagrations in San Francisco—Grass Valley Burned to the Ground—350 Houses Destroyed—Loss $400,000.

GRASS VALLEY, Friday, Sept. 14—11 P. M.

Our town has just been visited by one of the most destructive conflagrations that has yet befallen any of our mountain cities. A fire broke out about 11 o'clock last night, in the French Hotel, which spread so rapidly that in less than two hours nearly the entire town was destroyed, embracing all but one of our principal business houses. The space of ground burned is estimated at from twenty to thirty acres. Number of houses destroyed, 350. Total loss, $400,000. The loss was greatly increased, from the fact that most of our merchants had just laid in heavy stocks of Fall goods. All the hotels, bakeries, and every boarding house in town is destroyed. The materials of the printing offices were saved; also all the churches.

The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. The town has received a severe check, but our citizens are by no means discouraged. Fifteen or twenty temporary places of business are already going up, amid the smoking ruins, and measures are in progress for widening and straightening the principal streets, preparatory to the erection of permanent structures. We append a list of a few of the principal sufferers:

Marshall & Co., $15,000; Geo. Wood, $10,000; Richardson, $12,000; E. McLaughlin, $12,000; P. J. Donovan, $10,000; Dr. Shoemaker, $6,000; Grass Valley House, $6,000; C. R. Edwards & Co., $7,000; H. O. Wait, $6,000; Blashford, $6,000; Hanks & Main, $6,000; Dorsey, $6,000; Aurora House, $6,000; Mastell, $5 000; Haywood, $5,000; Londenberger, $5,000; S. & W. Cady, $5,000; G. D. Durwin, $4,000; George Crandall, $5,000; Oakley, $5,000; Hydermen, $5,000; Mayer & Hanging, $5,000; Byrne & Co., $5,000; Gilman, $4,000; A. B. Dibble, $5,000; C. Wells, $4,000; Shaw, $4,000; Friedman, $5,000; Hunton's Exchange, $5,000; Parshurst, $5,000; Blank, $5,000.

The Flourishing Town of Weaverhill in Ruins—Loss $500,000.

From the Trinity Times.

At the hour of 11 o'clock on Friday night, Sept. 7, the cry of fire was heard, and fell upon the startled ear with the appalling effect of a thunderbolt—the combustible nature and structure of the buildings of which most of the town is composed rendering it, as a matter of course, a physical impossibility to stay the progress of such an all-devouring element, once commenced. Hence, with the citizens of the town, the dread of fire has always been a prominent subject in the thoughts of all.

The fire originated in a building owned by Mr. WARD, carpenter, and used by the Society of the Sons of Temperance for their meetings. A meeting had been held during the evening.

The fire commenced on the east side of Court-street, and spread with rapidity to the adjoining buildings, consuming everything. We give a number of the names of such as have suffered in the calamity.

The fire extended on both sides of the building owned and occupied by Mr. HOVEY.

Among them are Harris & Johnson's carpenter shop, loss $6,000; Grave's carpenter shop, $1,000; Ward's dwelling-house and carpenter shop, $1,000; Hall of the Sons of Temperance, a large building owned by Ward & Co., $3,000; United States bakery building, $1,000; the building owned and occupied by Mr. HOWE, including the office of the *Democrat*, Upton's law office and Dr. HAYWARD's. The press and most of the type were saved—loss estimated, $6,000; a building occupied by Chinese, loss $700; Pacific Express Company's office, owned by E. A. Rowe, $4,000; Dungey's butchering shop, $1,000; New Orleans saloon, $3,000; Harris' clothing store, $2,000; Karnes' shoemaker shop, $1,500; building occupied by Chinese, $700—here the fire was checked by the brick buildings. Norcross' daguerrean building, occupied by Mr. NORCROSS as a daguerrean gallery, including Dr. Cushig's office, $2,500; Crowley's dwelling house, $1,500; Court-street Hotel, $2,000; all the buildings on the west side of Court-street—Union Hotel, $6,000; Chinese house, $1,000; Ingler's blacksmith shop, $2,000; H Hooker, $10,000; Loomis & Co's clothing store, $5,000; a clothing store, $2,500—here the fire was checked, as on the other side, by the brick buildings on the corner of Main-street.

In the enumeration of the buildings we have only given a rough and hasty estimate. In most instances, all the property, including goods, wares and merchandise, tools and stock in trade, is a total loss, which we have not estimated. The loss in buildings exceed $100,000; the loss in property will amount to $100,000 and upward.

The *Tyrnity Times* office was destroyed by the flames, but owing to the exertions of our friends we saved our press, slightly damaged, together with the greater portion of our printing material. Our paper had not been struck off, as we were waiting for election returns. We issue our paper in the open air, but trust in a few days to have a roof over our heads.

OREGON.

The Coville Gold Excitement—Rumored Massacre of Governor Stevens—Murder of Emigrants—Movements of General Lane.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

PORTLAND, O. T., Tuesday, Sept. 11, 1855.

Since my last the Colville gold excitement has subsided a little. Quite a number have returned But few of these ever reached the "Pond Orille River." Those who prospected at all, report that from the tops of the highest mountains to the lowest valley, they were able to "raise the color," but the gold was so fine that quicksilver would be required to save it. By letters received from practical miners we learn that those working on the bars on the Pond Orille are making from $5 to $8 with a rocker.

It is passing strange how quickly some receive gold rumors, and half prepared leave for these fancied gold fields, but at the first breath of discouraging news these *chicken-hearted drones* face for home, declaring there is another humbug added to the already filled catalogue. The mere fact that inexperienced miners can make with a crude rocker from $5 to $8 per day, should satisfy every one that when the country is carefully prospected, as rich and extensive mines will be found as California can boast of. True, many have returned with long faces, but there are still hundreds making their pile from out of the rivers and mountains about Fort Colville. The season is now too far advanced for many more to go out, but in the Spring a great rush will be made.

A rumor is quite current that Governor STEVENS has been massacred by a company of Black Feet indians. This rumor reached the valley by way of Fort Colville. Some of our Oregon papers have published the report, but it needs confirmation, we think

By last mail went out the report that *one hundred and fifty* emigrants had been murdered at or near Hell-Gate. A man calling himself WIGGINS represented himself to have been one of the train, alone escaping, having relatives, wife and children pray for their scalps

ing-knife. He, by a well-made story, succeeded in deceiving editors and opening hearts and pockets to his many wants. Since the foul falsehood has become apparent, his whereabouts is unknown.

The command under Major HALLER have arrived from Snake River, and at the Dalles all in good health.

We are informed General LANE will leave Oregon in October, and after stumping California for Senator GWIN & Co., will go on to Washington, satisfied with his Summer's work, and determined to make good his chances for the Presidency. He's to tickle GWIN, and I suppose GWIN will tickle him in return.

TREBOR.

The Oregon *Argus* contains a letter with the following paragraph:

"The Indians have brought in the report that the Bleakfoot Indians have killed Gov. STEVENS and company. The report is very generally credited in this region."

The report is also generally credited in Northern Oregon.

Lieut. Dryer, who arrived at the Dalles on the 1st of September, reports the command under Major HALLER within a few days' march from the Dalles, all returning in good health.

A correspondent of the *Alta*, writing from the Rogue River on the 10th of September, says:

"There has been great excitement at this place for the past few days, growing out of a difficulty between a man by the name of JAMES BUFORT and an Indian. The Indian had stolen a gun, and BUFORT pursued him to recover it, when the Indian fired upon BUFORT, inflicting a slight wound in the shoulder.

The Indian was afterwards arrested, examined and committed, and placed in charge of a file of U. S. soldiers from Port Oxford, who started up the river in canoes, when BUFORT and two others, by the name of M. O'BRIEN and JAMES WATT, followed in a canoe, in pursuit, as is supposed with the intention of rescuing the Indian. They overhauled the soldiers, when BUFORT fired and killed the Indian in the canoe; then the corporal in command fired and killed BUFORT; when WATT fired and killed another Indian in the canoe. Then followed a general discharge of arms from several soldiers, resulting in the death of O'BRIEN and WATT.

These are the facts, so far as they can be derived from the soldiers, which evidence is considered by the citizens as very questionable."

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 25th of August.

An extraordinary session of the Legislature, rendered necessary by the non-passage of the Appropriation Bill during the last session, was opened by the King in person, on Monday, 30th of July.

At 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the members of both Houses had assembled in the hall occupied before by the house of Nobles. His Majesty, accompanied by his staff, having been escorted by the Hawaiian cavalry, arrived at the hour mentioned, and was saluted by two companies of infantry in position to receive him. The King's band was on the ground, and the German band formed with the cavalry.

His Majesty, having entered the hall, which was crowded with spectators, read the royal speech in the native version, everybody present standing.

The Minister of Foreign Relations, at the desire of His Majesty, read the English version, which was as follows:

NOBLES AND REPRESENTATIVES: By virtue of the power which the Constitution declares to be vested in me, I have convoked you to this extraordinary session of the Legislature. Neither the late dissolution, nor, of course, this session would have occurred under any but extraordinary circumstances. The only public business of emergency left unfinished at the close of the late session, was the passage of the Appropriation bill—the most important measure of every session. It is so only to pass the bill I mention that you are now brought together. I trust that whilst your memories are so freshly charged with the circumstances that prevented unanimity between your two Houses in regard to the bill of supplies, upon which you were deliberating when lately I dissolved you, there will be a desire on the part of all to restrict the amount appropriated for the current year within the probable limits of the year's receipts. It is useless to make appropriations for appearance' sake, knowing that they will not, because they cannot, be acted on. My desire, therefore, is that you will reject at once, in your deliberations, every item that is not of immediate necessity, since the means at your disposal will barely suffice for those outlays that are indispensable. By acting on this suggestion you will save time and render less likely this recurrence of differences on questions not of public interest. I hope the session now opened will be a very short one, and that you will all cordially unite in appropriating our small means to the best advantage for the general good.

The Representatives, in a right loyal address, declared themselves ready to comply with his Majesty's wishes

ADJOURNMENT OF THE EXTRA SESSION.—The Appropriation Bill, says the *Polynesian*, having passed both Houses, the extraordinary session of 1855 was brought to a close on Monday last, by a Message from the King. The bill is not a bad one, taken altogether; in fact, quite as good a one as we expected. The doubtful appropriations (by this we mean items of expense contemplated in the bill, but which the Treasury is not assured to meet) are not entirely done away with, and this circumstance makes the moneys voted for public works appear to be a very large proportion of the aggregate of the appropriations.

FETE OF THE EMPEROR OF THE FRENCH.—On Wednesday, says the *Polynesian*, the day of Assumption, High Mass was celebrated in honor of the fete of Napoleon III., the Bishop Aprihio officiating at the altar. In the evening the French Commissioner, Mons. PARRIN, entertained at a banquet a select circle, among whom were the Princess VICTORIA KAAHUMANU, Prince KAMEHAMEHA, the United States Commissioner and lady, his Majesty's Ministers, etc. On the same occasion Mons. V. CHANCERAL entertained at dinner in the Hotel de France a highly delighted company.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THEIR MAJESTIES VICTORIA, QUEEN OF GREAT BRITAIN, AND KAMEHAMEHA, KING OF THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

We take the following from the *Polynesian*:

To Her Majesty the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland:

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: Believing that your Majesty takes a sincere interest in everything which concerns the Hawaiian nation, I doubt not but that you will partake in my sorrow for the loss of my Predecessor, KAMEHAMEHA III., who died on the 15th of December last. In accordance with the will of the late King, and the Constitution of my Realm, I have succeeded to the throne of my forefathers. My anxious endeavor will be to rule for the good of my subjects, and of all foreigners residing within my jurisdiction; and, in so doing, I shall rely, under God, upon the sympathy and good will of your Majesty, and of the British nation.

Your Good Friend,
(Signed) KAMEHAMEHA.
By the King. (Signed) R. C. WYLLIE.
Palace, HONOLULU, 15th February, 1855.

VICTORIA, *By the Grace of God Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, etc., etc., etc.*

To His Majesty KAMEHAMEHA IV., King of the Hawaiian Islands, our good friend, sendeth greeting: We have received the letter which your Majesty addressed to us on the 15th of February last, and in which you announce to us the death of your predecessor, King KAMEHAMEHA III., and your succession to the throne. We thank you for this communication; and in conveying to you our sincere congratulations on your accession, and our best wishes for the prosperity and long continuance of your reign, we cannot but express our satisfaction at the assurance contained in your letter, that it will be your endeavor to rule for the good of your subjects, and of all foreigners residing within your jurisdiction. Your Majesty may confidently rely upon our friendship and good will while pursuing such a course, and may be assured of the lively interest which we take in the welfare and independence of your dominions. And so we recommend you to the protection of the Almighty.

Given at our Court at Buckingham Palace, the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1855, and in the eighteenth year of our reign. Your good friend,
(Signed) VICTORIA, R.
(Signed) CLARENDON.

We learn from the *Polynesian* that a project is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late King.

Great Destruction of Whalers—Fourteen Ships Lost.

By the sloop *Kamchadell*, which arrived here September 18, 63 days from Castres, in the Gulf of Tartary, we have news of the whaling fleet in the North Pacific. It appears that on August 4, when near Round Island, (Bousssole Straits,) the *Kamchadell* spoke the whaling bark *Milwood*, of New-Bedford.—Capt. SYLVIA, of that vessel, reported that the ship *King Fisher*, PALMER, and the ship *Enterprise*, RUSSELL, both of New-Bedford, had been wrecked on Company Island, near Bousssole Straits. The ships and cargoes were totally lost; the crews were taken on board other ships bound through the straits.

The ship *Jefferson*, of New-London, was totally lost on Cape Elizabeth, (Sagg Hollow Island.) The crew and officers were all saved.

The ship *Edgar*, of Cold-Spring, was totally lost on Jonas Island. The crew and officers were all saved.

Capt. SYLVIA further reported that he saw, off Jones Island, a ship bottom up; but he could not make out her name. He stated that fourteen whalers have been lost this season. He could not, however, ascertain their names. These are sorry news to go to the East by the steamers to-morrow. It appears further that up to the 1st of July none of the fleet had done anything in whaling. All had suffered more or less from the tempestuous weather which had prevailed up to the above date.

San Francisco Markets—Sept. 18.

A very good business has been done to day, both from first and second hands; the jobbers particularly having been well engaged. A number of important sales have also been made from the Carrington and Hoxie, and rates seem to be well sustained. The river boats took up full cargoes: as, in fact, they have been doing for some considerable time past.

By reference to our manifest will be perceived that we are in possession of late advices from that portion of the whaling fleet which has been occupied in the fisheries in the Japan Seas. The accounts received are truly disastrous, more than fourteen vessels being reported lost, in many cases nothing at all being saved. The *King-Fisher*, of New-Bedford, which is among the number, was a new ship. These accounts furnish a melancholy set-off to the intelligence which we had to chronicle a few days since, of that part of the fleet engaged in right whaling near Kodiack.

FLOUR—4,000 qr. bags Chile sold from first hands on private terms; 350 qr bags Oregon at $8 50; 400 bags Magnolia, 650 bags Golden Gate at $9; 200 bags Alvisso at $8 75; 1,000 bags Eclipse at $8 50.

CORN MEAL—180 half bbls. sour at $3 12½; 100 bbls. sour at $4 50; a sale of 50 puncheons, ex. *B. F. Hoxie*, is reported on private terms; 50 bbls. sweet sold at $6 25.

WHEAT—260 bags inferior sold at 1½c.; about 2,100 bags, in lots, at 2@c.; 1,800 bags sold on private terms.

BARLEY—3,000 bags Chile sold at 1½c.; 3,000 do. at 2c.; 1,000 bags do. at same figure; 1,200 do., in lots, at 1½c.@2c.; 600 do. at 1½c.

OATS—1,100 bags sold in lots at 1½c.@2c., according to quality.

TEAS—400 cases Oroons, in 1 and 2 lb. canisters, sold on private terms; 185 do. do. at 46c.; 100 do. Pewchong, in 8th lb papers, at 35c.; 100 cs. Souchong do. at 25c.; 380 cs. do. do. at 27½c.; 80 cs. Oolong at 45c.

MATTING—20 rolls white sold at $8 50.

DRY GOODS—6 cases 9 and 10-4 Bleached Sheetings sold on private terms; 8,000 yds. Allen's Prints on private terms.

FIRE CRACKERS—1,000 boxes sold at $1 22½.

MAT BAGS—10,000 sold on private terms.

BEEF—400 bf bbls, ex *B. F. Hoxie*, sold at $16.

PORK—100 bbls. clear sold on private terms; 100 bbls. old do. also on private terms.

BACON—22,000 lbs. extra clear sold in three lots at 24c @25½c; 10 hhds. do. at 24½c.

LARD—100 cs. JEWETT & HARRISON's, in 20 lb tins, sold at 20c.; 60 cs. do., in 10 lb. tins, on private terms; 207 cs. in 16 and 20 lb tins, at 20c.; 25 firkins do. at 16½c.

HAMS—100 tcs. ex *Carrington*, sold at 19c.; 207 tcs. do. to arrive on private terms.

BUTTER—100 firkins New sold at 37½c.; 50 firkins Old do at 35c

BRANDY—150 8th cks. American sold at $1; 180 do. do. at same figure; 200 do. do to arrive at same.

WHISKY—100 bbls, American sold at 97½c.; 5,000 gallons California do. at $1; 300 bbls. American to arrive at $1; 50 bbls. do. at 95c.

GIN—66 bbls sold on private terms.

CASE GOODS—200 cases Fresh Apples sold on private terms; 200 do. English Oilman's Stores also on private terms: 20 cases Cream Tartar, in 1 lb tins, at 45c.; 300 dos. Saleratus, in glass, at $2 25; and 336 cases assorted Preserves at 16 ₱ cent. advance on cost and charges.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—200 gallons sold at $1 19½; 1,000 do on private terms.

CANDLES—250 boxes Adamantines sold on private terms; 50 do. Sperm at 48c.

RICE—Sales of upwards of 190,000 lbs. China Nos. 1 and 2 in lots at 6½c.@7c.

MOLASSES AND SYRUP—115 bbls. sold in two lots on private terms

SUGAR—267 bbls. and half bbls. crushed Sugar sold at 13c.@13½c.; about 220,000 lbs. China, in two lots, at 6½c @9c.

CEMENT—100 bbls. sold on private terms.

California Marriages and deaths.

MARRIED.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. James R. Garniss, of San Francisco, to Miss Julia K., second daughter of Gen. Nathan Ranney, of St. Louis, Missouri.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, at Grace Church, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. C. A. Eastman, of Fort Vancouver, W. T., to Miss Maria Cornell, eldest daughter of D. S. Smith.

At the Broadway Synagogue, by Rev. Dr. Eckman, Mr. Benjamin Schloss, to Miss Josephine Oerf, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, in Calvary Church, Mr. E. C. McComb to Miss Annie R. Conway.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. George M. Vashar, of Philadelphia, to Miss Frances Johnson, late of New Orleans.

At Vallejo, by the Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. William Burns, Jr., to Mrs. Silvey Miller, all of that place.

In Martinez, at the residence of Henry Bush, Esq., on the evening of the 8th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Caldwell, Mr. E. F. Norton, to Miss Sarah E. Morse, both of San Francisco.

At Shaw's Flat, Sept. 6, Mr Morton Bowen to Miss Nancy Ann Boyce.

In Rogue River Valley, Aug. 16, Mr. James McDonough to Miss Matilda, daughter of Wm. Kahler, all of Jackson County, O. T.

In Rogue River Valley, Aug 17, Mr. Benjamin Davis to Miss Pauline, daughter of G. D. Taylor, all of Jackson County, O. T.

In San Francisco, at St. Mary's Cathedral, by Rev. Father Gallagher, Mr. Thomas Finnerty to Miss Bridget Ryan.

In Benicia, by Rev. Mr. Woodbridge, Mr. Joseph Thompson to Miss Catherine C. Clark, both of Vallejo.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. James S. Dennis, of San Francisco, to Miss Catherine L. Thompson, late of New-York City.

By Rev. Wm. Willmott, Mr. Charles L. Lucas, of Vallejo, to Miss Margaret D. King, of Mare Island.

In San Francisco, by H. F. Gallagher, Mr. Felix Hanlon Spratt to Miss Sarah Kingston of San Francisco.

In Clinton, Alameda County, Sept. 13, by Rev. Mr. Ryles, Hon L. Aldrich to Miss Virginia C., daughter of Governor Henry S. Foote.

BIRTHS.

At the Mission of San Buenaventura, on the 8th of September, the lady of John Morris, Esq., of a son.

In Sacramento, Sept. 8, the lady of H. J. Biedleman, of a daughter.

In San Francisco, Sept. 5, the wife of Mr. Wm. Saul, of a son.

DIED.

In San Francisco, Aug. 27, of erysipelas in the head, Capt. James W. Smyley, aged 47 years.

In Marysville, Sept. 6, Laura Elizabeth, daughter of Mark and Charlotte E. Brummagim, aged one year and ten months.

Sept. 10, on board steamship *Uncle Sam*, Mr. Wm. Darrah, carpenter, from Newburyport, Mass., in the 44th year of his age.

Sept. 5, on board the steamship *Uncle Sam* Thomas McCarthy, Herman, son of Mary McCarthy, of San Francisco, late of Bandon, Ireland. He was buried at Acapulco.

In San Francisco, Sept. 13, Mrs. Barbara Galvin, aged 40 years, a native of Ireland, late of Boston—one of the passengers by the *Uncle Sam*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM JAPAN.

Blockade of the Russian Fleet by the Allies.

ESCAPE OF THE FORMER.

English and Russian Treaties with Japan.

FAITHLESSNESS OF THE JAPANESE.

Repudiation of the Treaty with the United States.

THE U. S. SURVEYING SQUADRON.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

By the schooner *C. E. Foote*, at San Francisco, from Japan, via the Ladrone Islands, we have some interesting news. The *Foote* sailed from Hakodadi on June 27th, and from Guam on July 31st. Among the passengers was H. H. DOTY, Esq., who was bearer of dispatches from Admiral POUTIATINE to the Russian Consul at San Francisco, and to whom we are indebted for the following information:

Petropolovski was evacuated (by orders from St. Petersburg) on the 16th of April last. The inhabitants embarked, a channel was sawed through the ice in the harbor, when the frigate *Aurora*, a corvette, *Dwina* (armed transport,) a bark and brig, put to sea. In May they were discovered by the enemy, lying in the Bay of Castre. The steamer *Baracouta*, attached to the East India squadron, ran close in to the entrance of the Bay, when her crew gave three cheers and fired a gun, which was returned by the Russians with three times three, and a shell fired into the air by the frigate *Aurora*. The steamer ran down to Hakodadi, to communicate with the remainder of the fleet, and left two frigates to blockade the port until reinforced by the Allies.

When the fleet appeared off Castre, arrangements were made for decisive action, to be commenced as soon as the fog cleared off from the coast and harbor. The steamer *Baracouta* was sent in to reconnoitre, when, to the astonishment of all on board, the Russians were nowhere to be found; they had escaped during the fog. They were aware of the great disparity of forces, and that they could not cope with the five frigates and three steamers; which composed the enemy's fleet; they therefore concluded to act upon the principle of discretion being the better part of valor, and their success was only equalled by the rage and disappointment of the Allies, who, on entering the harbor, found a quantity of stores, a few daguerreotypes, a lady's bracelet and wardrobe, which had been left by the Russians in their hurried departure.

The British steamers *Encounter* (from Petropolouski) and *Styx*, with the *Tartar* in tow, arrived at Hakodadi the day on which the *Foote* sailed, all short of coal, and were expecting supplies from Hong-Kong.

The French steam-frigate *Colbert* was lost in the harbor of Nangasaki, June 1. She struck upon a reef, which so badly injured her that she immediately filled and settled upon the reef, where she was abandoned.

The British treaty with Japan, ratified, is said to be in the possession of Admiral SIR JAMES STIRLING, who will most probably exchange ratifications with the Japanese Commissioners, while his squadron is in those waters.

A treaty of peace and amity has just been concluded between the Empires of Russia and Japan. It was negotiated on the part of Russia by Admiral POUTIATINE, and does not differ much from our own. On the 11th of May, he sailed from Simoda with his suite, and has gone home.

The French are now endeavoring to negotiate a treaty at Nangasaki.

By a proclamation, issued by the Governor of Simoda, Americans are not allowed to live in Japan, except in case of shipwreck or necessity. None of the passengers of the *Foote* were permitted to land and reside on shore at Hakodadi.

The U. S. Surveying squadron (*Vincennes*, *Fenimore Cooper*, and steamer *Hancock*) were at Simoda and Hakodadi, in June, and sailed for Behring Straits, all well. They will probably arrive in San Francisco in November.

The *Porpoise* has not been heard from. The U. S. ship *Vandalia* sailed from Guam, Ladrone Islands, July 23, for Hong Kong, all well.

The U. S. Consul at Guam—Wreck of a ship belonging to Silas E. Burrows.—Whooping Cough at Guam—Japanese Ship News, etc.

From another source, we have obtained the following information:

The United States ship *Vandalia*, Commander POPE, was at the Ladrone Islands, and sailed for Hong Kong, July 23. All well.

The United States Consul at Guam had not received his exequatur from the mother Government, and therefore was not permitted to hoist his flag.

A ship belonging to SILAS E. BURROWS, (name not stated,) bound from San Francisco to Hong Kong, with spars and lumber, was wrecked a short time since at these Islands. The ship was a total loss, but the crew were saved.

The whooping cough prevails at Guam, and the mortality, in

please within the limits of seven ri (or miles) from a small island in the harbor of Simoda, marked on the accompanying chart hereunto appended, and will in like manner be free to go where they please at Hakodadi, within limits to be defined after the visit of the United States' squadron to that place."

The treaty expressly mentions "citizens of the United States temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi," —and provides for their safety and for their accommodation.

It remains to find out the meaning of "temporarily living." It is the custom in America and Europe for the citizens of one country to travel freely into other lands: they carry passports, which are papers, declaring who they are, these passports also request all Magistrates, Governors and Governments before whom they may come, to give them aid and protection in their lawful acts.

When the people are apprehended for crimes or illegal deeds, they write to their Consul or Ambassador, who takes care that they are properly tried by legal tribunals; if guilty, they are punished by the laws, and if innocent, they are acquitted and free from all harm or ill-treatment or restraint.

These people, traveling for pleasure, or for learning, or for mercantile business, reside temporarily where they choose. They hire houses, or build them, or live at inns. Students from our country go to England, or to France, or to Germany, and study as many years as they like. Some study the laws, some study medicine, some surgery, some history, some literature. We have thus a knowledge of all countries, of all laws, of all literature, of all science. Some go abroad to study mechanic arts, some to study warfare, some to study the arts of peace. All these men, having resided temporarily abroad, bring to their country valuable information. In the same manner we impart our knowledge as freely as we seek it.

Foreign citizens may have a temporary residence in our country as long as they please. So our citizens live temporarily in other countries as long as they please.

We have laws by which foreign citizens may become naturalized. It offers them advantages should they wish to remain in our country, but after naturalization they are no longer temporary residents, and cannot claim the interposition of their former Governments. They become Americans by naturalization.

Our citizens temporarily living in Mexico, and carrying on trade there, or living quietly for their pleasure, were unjustly treated; for a long time we endeavored to obtain what the treaty allowed. The Mexican Government refused to listen to our remonstrances,—many cases occurred. At last, after fruitless attempts to obtain justice, we made war; took all their fortresses which opposed us; took their capital, the city of Mexico, and overran their country. The Mexicans supposed we would suffer them to ill-treat our temporary citizens: and thought because we were a very peaceable people that we would not punish them. Having overcome them we made peace.

The temporary residence mentioned in the treaty of Kanagawa, had reference, I think, on the part of the Government of the United States to temporary residences in Hakodadi and Simoda, such as exists elsewhere, with liberty to move within certain specified limits, and with the right to buy through the Government what they needed—and amenable only to just laws, but if the Government of Japan does not so understand it, their understanding is a fair subject of deliberation, and I am sure that from the high opinion which my Government has of the justice and friendship and kindness of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Japan, his interpretation will receive the President's most earnest attention.

Now, it seems that the American gentlemen here have come to Japan upon a fair interpretation of the treaty as understood in the United States, and they have not willfully done any wrong. I think that they have done what the treaty meant to allow them to do. The Japanese Government has a perfect right to think differently, but there are two parties to the treaty: two equal Governments have made the law. When the Governments have agreed as to the interpretation, it will then be plain what should be done. But now the United States cannot carry them away, until the Japanese Government consents—and the Japanese cannot send them away until it is agreed what the treaty means by temporary residents. Because both Governments are concerned, the matter is too high for either Government alone. The Americans alone cannot interpret the treaty—neither can the Japanese alone. The Japanese Government can remonstrate with the American Government:—by remonstrance, I mean that his Imperial Majesty the Emperor of Japan may write to the President of the United States; or the Japanese highest officer for foreign affairs may write to the American Secretary of State. (who is our highest officer for foreign affairs;) —or his Excellency the Governor of Simoda may write to the American Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, and say he writes by order of his Government.

When an officer has an opportunity of learning the opinion of his Government, he cannot write his own views; or if he does, it will not be regarded. But an officer like myself, who is so far away from his country, must write his own opinions, because he cannot receive orders upon the sudden things which happen:—I am required by my Government to do this

In suffering these Americans to reside temporarily in Simoda or Hakodadi, it is plain that the Japanese Government cannot receive any harm. The people are too few; and if the Japanese Government remonstrates, then it cannot be brought into a precedent, because the Japanese Government says that it does not understand the treaty as we understand it, and they wish to have the meaning settled. After knowing the meaning, then can the Japanese send them away, if it is so decided.

When a treaty gives a thing, it gives everything which is necessary to the enjoyment of the thing given. If a person may live in a place, it is plain he must have a right to sleep and to eat; he must have a house, and provisions, and fuel. Thus, a permission to live at Simoda and Hakodadi must give all the means of living. If a permission has any meaning, it intends protection and permission to reside in houses and to buy food

I think the wise way would be for the Governors of Simoda and Hakodadi to be patient, and to avoid rash deeds. The American Government is just and peaceable, and honorable as well as strong. Let them remonstrate in the name of their Government. I will send their paper to my Government, and the matter will be settled by the Emperor of Japan and the President of the United States. The Governors will avoid breaking the treaty before it is understood, and friendship will grow stronger and stronger.

If American vessels go to Simoda and Hakodadi, it is plain that they must have the things necessary for them, such as the Japanese do not use and cannot supply: chain cables and iron anchors, such as our large ships employ, are not made in Japan, and therefore the Japanese cannot supply them: cordage and salt provisions and bread, and tar, with many other things, are necessary to American vessels.

Let these Americans live quietly here or go to Hakodadi; let them do everything, which Americans think is in the treaty, remonstrate with the American Government, it will be time enough to get angry, and do things by force, after the remonstrance fails to receive attention. That the Americans thought they were right, is proved by their bringing their wives and children. They would not have brought them had they contemplated breaking the laws

I am required by the Government of the United States to write to them everything which I do; to send copies of every writing which I may receive, and to report all my acts. By this time, I think the President of the United States knows of my letter to the Honorable Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Empire of Japan, for I sent it from Hong Kong before I came to Simoda. This letter, which I now write, is too important to be neglected. I shall send a copy of it from Hakodadi, and also a copy of the correspondence, which the American gentlemen, temporarily residing in Japan, had the honor of holding with your Excellency.

My position and my necessity of reporting all I do, makes me careful in my acts, and scrupulous in what I write. What I have said is worthy of your Excellency's serious attention. I beg your Excellency to receive the assurance of my highest respect, and to believe me, Sincerely your friend,

(Signed) JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding United States Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean.
To His Excellency the Governor of Simoda.

SIMODA, May 20, 1855.

To His Excellency the Governor of Hakodadi:

We have the honor to communicate with you, through Commodore RODGERS, commanding the United States Surveying Expedition, and who visits your place to meet a part of his squadron, and also to survey and make a chart of your harbor. We are merchants on our way to your place, to make a temporary residence there, in order that we may receive and supply a certain number of our ships that are daily expected there. The supplies we intend to furnish are necessary, and cannot be furnished by the Japanese, for they have them not—such as chains and anchors, pork and beef, sails, tar and cordage, and ship chandlery generally. We have our families with us, and shall require or want a house for them to live in, and also a building to store our goods, for which we expect to pay a reasonable compensation or sum of money. We have been living here (at Simoda) for the past three months, awaiting the return of our vessel to take us to your place. When it returns, (and we expect it every day,) we shall leave this place for Hakodadi. On our arrival there, we trust your Excellency, in the absence of hotels and inns, will have selected a suitable place for our families to reside, and also to store our goods.

Suffer us also to ask of your Honor to inform any of our ships which may arrive there before us that we are at this place, and expect soon to be at Hakodadi. Enclosed please find our card, stating our location, our business, our names, references, etc. We have the honor to remain, most respectfully, your obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, HAKODADI, June 19, 1855

GENTLEMEN: The Governor of Hakodadi has replied to my application for permission for you to reside on shore, in accordance with the stipulations of the treaty of Kanagawa, that the "temporary," used in the treaty means a short time—he thinks five or seven days, or at the utmost a few months. Unless I will consent to this definition, by asking for some short definite period, after which, you may sleep on shore a single night. I have replied that I dare not define temporary residence in other than the usual manner: that the two Governments, in their wisdom, preferred to give permission to "live temporarily" in Hakodadi; I would not so circumscribe the meaning of the treaty. I apprehend no difficulty in obtaining permission for any of you except Mr. REED and family, to live for a few months in Hakodadi. But I must say how long you may remain. After the time expires, the Japanese will consider that you commence to live permanently. Permanent residence is not in the treaty, they will then have a right to send you away. I have been officially informed of this fact, and I therefore say to you officially, that the Government of Japan will not suffer you to sleep a single night on shore, while I persist in claiming temporary residence to mean an indefinite period of time, to be arranged by the Governments. What a h, or probably M you ask, for permission to stay a few days, it will be granted. You will be sent away when the time expires for which they have granted the indulgence.

I do not consider that the refusal would be any more positive were you brought from shore by the police. No American citizen is expected to contend personally against a nation. Our country espouses our just quarrels. If the Government of the United States decides that the treaty has been broken to your prejudice, I believe it will demand the proper redress for you. Should the Government decide that the Japanese are right, your coming here was rash.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific Ocean, &c.

To Messrs. W. C. REED and family, T. C. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD A. EDGERTON, HORACE W. PEABODY, WM. E. BIDLEMAN.

HAKODADI, June 19, 1855.

SIR: Having placed in your possession the correspondence had between ourselves and the Japanese authorities at Simoda, and also informed you of our intention to remove from that place soon, and establish ourselves at Hakodadi, we placed ourselves under your protection, and have relied upon your superior judgment and tact in gaining a residence for us here. In the correspondence received this day from you upon this subject we learn that upon no condition whatever are we to be permitted to reside on shore, and we must therefore abide your better judgment and leave without making an effort within ourselves so to do, or without, by actually trying to go on shore, and thereby tempting the Japanese to use violence to our family and ourselves.

Your statement, corroborated by Captain STEVENS, and also by the oath of Mr. LUDOLPH, your Interpreter in the matter, cannot fail to convince our Government of the proper means used to obtain a residence here under the fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) article of the treaty of Kanagawa, and of their utter refusal to carry out the provisions of said articles.

Now, therefore, having placed ourselves under your direction, and as American citizens relying upon our flag's protection, we submit to your decision without making further personal efforts to land. But while we submit to this indignity, this most humiliating and degrading thwart of the Japanese Government, this bar to our commercial transactions, to carry out which we have invested all our resources—have perilled the lives of our family, and suffered many inconveniences—and failing, may incur damages far beyond our means to liquidate.

Therefore, we do solemnly protest against the action of the Japanese Government and their right to refuse us a quiet temporary residence on their shores, and of embarrassing our transactions, and will hold our Government responsible for all damages arising from this refusal, and claim this to be to all intents and purposes our protest against the Japanese Government reserving to ourselves the right of expanding this protest at any future time and place. We have the honor to be, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servants,

REED & DOUGHERTY.

To JOHN RODGERS, Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to North Pacific Ocean, etc

U. S. SHIP VINCENNES, HAKODADI, June 25, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I am afraid that my intervention in behalf of the American citizens who came here to reside temporarily under the treaty of Kanagawa may at first appear lukewarm. The Governors of this place and of Simoda are mere agents, and do not, I am sure, act upon their own responsibility. To have effected my wishes, I should have been obliged to go to Jedo, and to appeal to the fears of the Emperor. It was not admissible for any mere casual man-of-war to expound without instructions, an interpretation of a formal treaty, at the cannon's mouth. The question which you have raised is one affecting vitally the policy of the two nations. I have no instruction from the Government. I think it would be easy to take Hakodadi with the forces at my command; but they were not confided for such a purpose, except to redress personal ill-treatment of my countrymen.

I have told the Government of the city, that I should send armed men on shore if certain rudenesses, which were personal wrongs, were persisted in: but the interpretation of the treaty belongs to the Governments. This is a public wrong, not merely a private one. I think you have been ill-treated: and through you, and to your loss, has been shown that valuable results may not be expected from the treaty. Wood, water and shelter for ships are all that we may hope from the Japanese residing of it. I am American enough to think, that in referring your case to the Government of the United States. I confide you to safe hands. I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient servant,

JOHN RODGERS,
Commanding U. S. Surveying Expedition to the North Pacific Ocean.
To the American Citizens in Hakodadi.

INTRESTING FROM CHINA.

We have Hong Kong dates to July 11, though not so late as telegraphic advices received *via* Europe. They furnish us with details of news not previously published.

Russian Privateers.

The Hong Kong *Register* mentions a report of two Russian privateers, supposed to have been American clippers purchased in California, having been seen off that port. The news has not yet got beyond a report.

French and English Ships-of-War.

The English frigate *Nankin* reached Hong Kong July 7, ten days from Singapore. The *Nankin* is said to be a splendid new frigate, intended to reinforce the China fleet. On the 26th of June, the French frigate *Virginie*, with the new French Admiral, GUERIN, on board, sailed from Singapore for China. Admiral GUERIN relieves Admiral LA GUERRE as Commander-in-Chief of the French naval forces in China and the East Indies

Accident to the Powhatan.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan* left Whampoa in a great hurry the other day, says the Hong Kong *Gazette*, for the purpose of proceeding to Fuhchow, where matters have looked curious lately. When within three or four miles of this anchorage, the rod of the air pump of the starboard engine broke and drove the bucket through the bottom of the pump; the disarrangement of the machinery consequent on the accident damaging the connecting rod, air pump beams, and rock shaft so badly that not less than a couple of months will be required for repairs. The accident has been an unfortunate one for Captain MCCLUNEY, whose perquisite on treasure up would have been a large sum.

Successes of the Revolutionists.

The Pekin journals received since last dispatch hence, report unfavorably of the patriot cause in the north of China. We have no means, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, of ratifying these reports. We can only depend on the truth of war advices in that journal, when the reverse of success is admitted by the editor. In that case we may safely estimate such reverse at about a tithe of its reality—reverses would never be reported but for their glaring extent. Report of Imperial success must be measured by the same standard. One thing is worthy of remark, that for many months not a word has been published at Pekin of the aspect of affairs in the South. Let us see, now that matters have varied somewhat, whether equal silence will be maintained. The amount of bloodshed at Canton during the last month has been sickening. When Shaouking, the second city of the province, was vacated without fighting a short time ago, a number of the inhabitants thought mercy would be shown to them if they gave themselves up. With equal reason might forbearance have been expected from the hungry wolf—they were taken to Canton in droves of five hundred; as many as ten thousand, it is said, being confined in the city at one time. Kept without food for several days, when the hour of examination, so called, arrived, eye witnesses tell of the utmost callousness being exhibited; the condemned getting into the execution basket with even apparent satisfaction.

At the rate of seven and eight hundred a day for some time, the whole ten thousand, and thousands more, were soon got rid of. Several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering dying. From the careless way in which the bodies are interred in heaps at the eastward of the city, and the disgusting stench in the vicinity of the execution ground, it will not surprise us to hear of a plague carrying off its victims by thousands. Extending to the foreign factories, that vacation which prudence dictated when the Rebels invested the city, will then become matter of necessity. We would commend this matter to the attention of Her Majesty's Plenipotentiary here. We do not write for the purpose of frightening—we but report facts—the public must draw their own inferences.

Tea.

From the circular of the Canton Chamber of Commerce, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, we learn that several more chops of last season's Congou and other teas have arrived; the Congus (Conams) are considerably injured by their long detention in transit. "No teas, the growth of the present season, have arrived as yet," says the Secretary, "and it would now appear extremely doubtful if we shall receive any at all." In Canton, imports (excluding rice) of the value of about a lakh and a half of dollars, has changed hands during past month, two-thirds of which amount may be noted for cotton, cotton piece-goods, and American drills.

The *North China Herald* tells of an export from Shanghai to the end of June, of full 26,000,000 pounds of tea more than was exported to Great Britain and the United States for a similar period the year before. From Canton, we have to tell of 40,500,000 pounds less exported to those parts for the year ending with June; say 37,500,000 of pounds this year, against 76,000,000 of the year previous—being more than a half of short export. So much for the result of opinions put forth by local cotemporaries as regarded the prospective magnitude of the insurrection last year, and its problematical effect on trade. Silk shipments from Canton to Great Britain between 30th of June, 1854, and 1st of July, 1855, have been about one-sixth less than they were the year previous.

☞ The Treasurer of the Mass. Medical Society, announced, at the last meeting, that he had received the sum of *one hundred dollars* from a member of the Society, for a prize for 1857, on conditions similar to those of 1856—on the following theme:—"We would regard every approach towards the rational and successful prevention and management of disease, without the necessity of drugs, to be an advance in favor of humanity and scientific medicine."

The Great Speech of Wm. H. Seward, at the Republican Demonstration in Albany.

The following is the conclusion of Hon. W. H. SEWARD's speech at the Republican meeting in Albany, which did not reach the City in time for our Saturday's morning edition.

The success of the privileged class in securing to themselves immediate possession of Missouri and Arkansas in exchange for the reversionary interest of the unprivileged class in the remainder of the Louisiana purchase, stimulated them to move for new national purchases of domain, which might yield them further acquisitions. Spain was unable to retain longer the slaveholding provinces of East Florida and West Florida which lay adjacent to the Slave States. They fell to the United States by an easy purchase, and the privileged class with due diligence procured their organization as a State and its admission into the Union. The spell of Territorial aggrandizement had fallen on the United States of America, and simultaneously the spell of dissolution had fallen on the United States of Mexico. The privileged class on our side of the border entered Texas, established Slavery there in violation of Mexican laws, detached that Territory from Mexico, and organized it as an Independent Sovereign State. Texas, thus independent and sovereign, sought annexation to the United States. In the very hour when the virtue of a sufficient number of the unprivileged classes was giving way to effect a constitutional annexation of Texas, the President of the United States, with a Senate not less subservient to the privileged class, executed a *coup d'état* by which that State unlawfully, and in defiance of all precedent, came into the Union under a covenant stipulating that four new Slave States might be created out of its territory and admitted as Slave States, while, by a solemn mockery, an inconsiderable fragment that lay north of 36° 30' was ostentatiously dedicated to freedom. There remained no other new territory within the United States, and so by this strange partition of Texas there was a third final settlement of the pretensions of the privileged class: and it was acquiesced in by the unprivileged class who thought themselves secure in the old northwest territory by the Ordinance of 1807, and equally safe in Kansas and Nebraska by the Missouri Compromise.

The public repose that followed the annexation of Texas was of short duration. Mexico resented that offence. A war ensued and terminated in the transfer of the entire northern portions of Mexico to the United States. The Mexican municipal laws forbade Slavery everywhere, and the new possessions were under that law. No: a whit the less for that reason did the privileged class demand either an equal partition, or that the whole should be opened to their colonization with Slaves. The House of Representatives resisted these pretensions, as it had resisted similar ones before; but the Senate seconded the privileged class with its accustomed zeal. So Congress was divided and failed to organize civil Governments for the newly acquired Mexican Territories, and they were left under martial law. The question raised by the privileged class went down to the electors. The people promptly filled the House of Representatives with a majority sternly opposed to the extension of Slavery, the breadth of a single square mile. They increased the force of the unprivileged class in the Senate, while they called to the Presidency General TAYLOR, who, although himself a slaveholder, was committed to non-intervention on the question in Congress and to execute faithfully whatever Constitutional laws Congress should adopt. Under these circumstances California and New-Mexico, youthful communities, practically free from Slavery and uncorrupted by the seductions of the privileged class or of its political organs, hastened to establish Constitutions and apply for admission as Free States, while the eccentric population of Deseret, indulging insubordinarian principles equally in matters of religion and politics prayed to be received into the Union as a State or as a Territory, and with or without Slavery, as Congress should prescribe. The privileged class remonstrated, and a seditious movement was organized in their behalf in the Slaveholding States to overawe Congress if possible, and to inaugurate revolution if their menaces failed. You all know well the way of that memorable controversy. How eminent men yielded to the menaces without waiting for the revolution, and projected and tendered to the privileged class a new compromise, modeling after the already time-honored Compromise of 1820. You all know how firmly, notwithstanding this defection of leaders, honored and beloved, the House of Representatives and even the Senate repelled the Compromise, and how firmly the unprivileged class of freemen throughout the Union demanded the unqualified and unconditional admission of California into the Union, and refused to allow any further territories to the privileged class for the extension of the system of human bondage. You all remember, too, how in a critical hour the President sickened and died, and how the hearts of Congress and of all the people sorrowed at his grave, and thenceforward all was lost. You remember how the provisional successor of that lamented President, with ominous haste, accepted the resignation of his Cabinet and committed the seals to a new one, pledged like himself to the adoption of the Compromise, which the people had condemned, and how, at last, after a painful struggle, its adoption was effected. I think, also, that you have not thus soon forgotten the terms of that Compromise, the fourth final and everlasting settlement of the conflict between the privileged and the unprivileged classes of this Republic. You have not forgotten how the ordinance of 1787, which excluded Slavery from the region northwest of the Ohio, was left to stand as an institution too sacred to be even questioned. How the Missouri Compromise which extended that ordinance across the Mississippi, and over all Kansas and Nebraska, was made at once the authority, precedent and formula of the new Compromise, and even declared to be an irrepealable law forever. How California, which refused to become a Slave State, was grudgingly admitted into the Union as a Free one. How the hateful and detestable slave auctions were banished from the eaves of the Capitol, quite across to the opposite bank of the Potomac River. And how in consideration of these magnanimous and vast concessions made by the privileged class, it was stipulated that Slavery should be continued in the District of Columbia as long as the privileged class should require its continuance. New-Mexico, with her Free Constitution, was superciliously remanded to her native mountains, while, without a hearing, her ancient and free Territory was dismembered, and its fairest part transferred to Texas, with the addition of ten millions of dollars, to win its acceptance by that defiant privileged State, you remember how it was solemnly stipulated that Utah and New Mexico, if the slaveholders could corrupt them should come into the Union, in due time, Slaveholding States; and, finally, how the privileged class, so highly offended and exasperated, were brought to accept this compromise on their part, by a reënactment of the then obsolete Fugitive Slave law of 1793, with the addition of the revolting features of an attempted suspension of the *habeas corpus*, an absolute prohibition of the trial by jury, an effective repeal of vital rules of procedure and evidence, and the substitution of Commissioners in place of Courts of Justice in derogation of the Constitution. You all remember how laboriously and ostentatiously this Compromise was associated with the time-honored forms and solemnities of the Missouri Compromise. How it was declared not the result of mere ordinary legislation, but a contract with mutual equivalents by the privileged with the unprivileged classes, irrepealable and even unamendable without perfidy, and even treason against the Constitution and the Union. You all remember how, notwithstanding your protests and mine, it was urgently, violently, clamorously ratified and confirmed, as a full, fair, and final and perpetual adjustment by the two great political conventions of the country, representing the whole people of the United States, and at Baltimore in 1852; and how the heroic and generous SCOTT was rejected to bring into the Presidency one who might more safely be trusted to defend and preserve and establish it forever.

Nevertheless scarcely one year had elapsed before the privileged class, using some of our own representatives as their instruments, broke up not only this Compromise of 1850, but even the Compromise of 1820, and the Ordinance of 1787, and obtained the declaration of Congress that all these settlements so far as they were adverse to the privileged class, were unconstitutional usurpations of legislative power.

I do not stop to stigmatize or even to characterize these aggressions. Of what use would it be to charge perfidy, when the losses we deplore have resulted from our own imbecility and cowardice. I do not dwell as others so often and so justly do upon the atrocious usurpation of the government of Kansas by the slaveholders of Missouri, nor even on the barbarous and tyrannical code which they have established to stifle freedom in that Territory, nor even yet on the fraudulent and nefarious connivance of the President with the usurpers. Nor will I draw into this picture, already too darkly shaded, the personal humiliations which daily come home to yourselves in the conduct of your own affairs. You are commanded by an unconstitutional law of Congress to seize and deliver up to the members of that privileged class their fugitive Slaves, under pain of imprisonment, and forfeiture of your estates. You may not interpose between the armed Slaveholder and the wounded Slave, to prevent his being murdered, without coming under arrest for treason, nor may you cover his naked and lacerated limbs except by stealth. You have fought twenty years, and with but partial success, for the constitutional right to lay your remonstrances on the table of Congress. You may not tell the freed Slave who reaches your borders that he is free, without being seized by a Federal Court, and cor demned, without a trial, or even an accusation; to an imprisonment without bail or mainprize, and without limitation of sentence. Your representatives in either House of Congress must speak with bated breath and humbled countenance in presence of the representatives of the privileged class, lest justice be denied to your old soldiers when they claim their pensions, or to your laborers when they claim the performance of their contracts with the Government. The President of the United States is reduced to the position of a deputy of the privileged class, emptying the treasury and marshaling battalions and ships of war to dragoon you into the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law on the one hand, while he removes Governors and Judges at their command who attempt to maintain lawful and constitutional resistance against them in the Territory of Kansas. The Vice President of the United States and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, are safe men whom the privileged class can trust in every case. The care of the Judiciary of the Territories, and even of the Foreign Relations, is entrusted in either House to assured supporters of that class. Protection is denied to your wool while it is freely given to the Slaveholders' sugar. Millions of acres of the public domain are freely given to Alabama for railroads and even as gratuities, while not a dollar can be obtained to remove the rocks of Heligate and the sands of the Overslaugh, or the bars in Lake St. Clair, or in the mouths of your Lake Harbors. Canada, lying all along your northern borders, must not even be looked upon lest you may lust after it, while millions upon millions are lavished in war and diplomacy to annex and spread Slavery over Louisiana, Florida, Texas, Mexico, Cuba and Central America. Your liberty of speech, where is it? You may not, without severe rebuke, speak of Despotism in foreign lands, lest the Slave overhear you on the plantations of the privileged class, or the foreign Despot visit them, in retaliation, for your unavailing sympathy. The National flag, the emblem of Universal Liberty, covers cargoes of Slaves not only in your own view, but flaunts defiance over them in foreign ports. Judges of the United States Courts, safe under the protection of the President and the Senate, charge Grand Juries in advance of any question, that obnoxious and unequal Federal laws are constitutional and obligatory; they give counsel to legislative bodies how to frame laws which they will sustain, instead of waiting to review those laws when enacted. They even convert the Writ of Freedom to an engine of slavery, and they pervert the power of punishing irregularities committed in their presence into the machinery of a tyranny as odious as that of the Star Chamber. The privileged class in Virginia imprisen your seamen in their ports in retaliation for the independence of your Executive authorities: and you are already in a doubtful struggle for the right to exclude the trade of slaves from your own borders.

I will only ask, in concluding this humiliating rehearsal, whether there is not in this privileged country a privileged class; whether it does not stand on an enduring foundation; whether it is not growing stronger and stronger, while the unprivileged class grows weaker and weaker; whether its further growth and extent would not be not merely detrimental but dangerous; and whether there is any hope to arrest that growth and extension hereafter, if the attempt shall not be made now?

The change that has become at last so necessary is as easy to be made as it is necessary. The whole number of Slaveholders is only 350,000, one hundredth part of the entire population of the country. If you add their parents, children, immediate relatives and dependents, they are two millions—one fifteenth part of the American People. Slavery is not and never can be perpetual. It will be overthrown either peacefully and lawfully under this Constitution, or it will work the subversion of the Constitut on together with its own overthrow. Then the Slaveholders would perish in the struggle. The change can now be made without violence, and by the agency of the ballot box. The tempest in the nation is just, liberal, forbearing. It will contribute any money and endure any sacrifices to effect this great and important change—indeed it is half made already. The House of Representatives is already yours as it always must be when you choose to have it. The Senate of the United States is equally within your power if you only will persistently, for two years, to have it. Notwithstanding all the wrong that has been done, not another Slave State can now come into the Union. Make only one year's constant, decisive effort, and you can determine what States shall be admitted

The will exists because the evil has become intolerable, and the necessity of a remedy is universally acknowledged. What then is wanted? Organization! Organization! Nothing but Organization

Shall we organize? Why not? Can we maintain the revolution so auspiciously begun without organization? Certainly not. Are you apprehensive of failure because the revolution is not everywhere and at all times equally successful? Was there ever a revolution that was equally successful at all times and everywhere? Certainly not. Do you say that you cannot abolish Slavery in the privileged States? We have no need, no purpose, no constitutional power, no duty to do so. Providence has devolved that duty on others, and the organic law leaves it wisely to them. We have power to avert the extension of Slavery in the Territories of the Union, and that is enough. Do you doubt that power? Did not the statesmen of 1787 know the bounds of constitutional power? Somebody has municipal power on the unorganized Territories in the Union. Who is it? It is not any foreign State, it is not any of the American States, it is not the people in the Territories, it is the Congress of the whole United States and their power there is supreme. Are you afraid that the privileged class will not submit? The privileged class are human and they are wise. They know just as well how to submit to just authority firmly and constitutionally exercised as they do how to extort unequal concessions by terror from timid men. Can the privileged class live without a Union any better than you can? They would not remain and wrangle with you an hour if they could do so. Can they ever hope to obtain another Union so favorable to them as this one, if this should be overthrown? Will they destroy themselves that they may simply do harm to you? Did ever any privileged class commit such an absurd suicide as this? Are you alone the keepers of the Union? Have not the privileged class interests as great to maintain in the Union, and are their obligations to maintain it different from your own?

How shall we organize? The evil is a natural one. The power and the influence and the organization of the privileged class pervade all parts of the Union. It knows no North, no South, no East, no West. It is stronger to-day on the Bay of San Francisco, surrounded by freemen, than it is on Chesapeake Bay surrounded by slaves. It is not a sectional but a national contest on which we have entered. Our organization, therefore, must be a national one. The means of success are national. We must restore the demoralized virtue of the Nation. We must restore the principle of equality among the members of the State—the principle of the sacredness of the absolute and inherent Rights of Man. We want, then, an organization open to all classes of men and that excludes none.

We want a bold, out-spoken, free-spoken organization, one that openly proclaims its principles, its purposes and its objects—in fear of God and not of man—like that army which CROMWELL led, that established the Commonwealth of England. This is the organization we want.

It is best to take an existing organization that answers to these conditions if we can find one; if we cannot find one such, we must create one. Let us try existing parties by this test. Shall we take the Know-Nothing Party, or the American Party, as it now more ambitiously names itself? It is a purely sectional organization. In the privileged States it scouts the principle of the equality of man, and justifies the unbounded claim of the privileged class. In the unprivileged States it stifles its voice and suppresses your own free speech, least it may be overheard beyond the Potomac. In the privileged States it justifies all the wrongs committed against you. In the unprivileged States it affects to condemn them, but protests they shall be redressed. I speak not now of its false and prevaricating rituals, its unlawful and unchristian oaths, its clandestine Councils and its dark conspiracies, its mobs and its murders, proscribing and slaying men for their conscience' sake, and for the sake of their nativity. I have spoken of them often enough and freely enough heretofore. I say now only that all these, equally until this so-called American Party for any national duty, and qualify it to be, what it has thus far been, an auxiliary Swiss Corps, engaging the friends of freedom in premature skirmishes at one time, and decoying them into ambushes prepared by their enemies at another. Let it pass by.

Shall we unite ourselves to the Democratic Party? If so, to which section or faction? The Hards, who are so stern in defending the aggressions of the privileged class, and in rebuking the Administration through whose agency they are committed? Or the Softs that protest against these aggressions, while they sustain and invigorate that Administration? Shall we suppose the Democratic Party re-united and consolidated? What is it then but the same party which has led in the commission of all these aggressions, save one, and which urged, counselled and co-operated in that, and claims, exclusively, the political benefits resulting from it? Let the Democratic Party pass.

Shall we report ourselves to the Whig Party? Where is it? Gentle Shepherds, tell me where! Four years ago it was a strong and vigorous party, honorable for energy, noble achievements, and still more for noble enterprises. In 1852 it was invited and consolidated and moved by panic and fears to emulate the Democratic Party in its practiced subservience to the privileged class, and it yielded in spite of your remonstrances and mine. The privileged class who have debauched it, abandoned it, because they knew that it could not vie with its rival in the humiliating service it proffered them, and now there is neither Whig Party nor Whig south of the Potomac.

How is it in the unprivileged States? Out of New-York, the lovers of freedom, disgusted, with its prostitution, forsook it and marched into any and every other organization. We have maintained it here, and in its purity, until the elders and abettors of the privileged classes, in retaliation, have wounded it on all sides, and it is now manifestly no longer able to maintain and carry forward, alone and unaided, the great revolution that it inaugurated. He is unfit for a statesman, although he may be a patriot, who will cling even to an honored and faithful association, when it is reduced so low in strength and numbers as to be entirely ineffectual, amid the contests of great parties by which republics are saved. Any party, when reduced so low, must ultimately dwindle and dwarf into a mere faction. Let then the Whig Party pass. It committed a grievous fault, and grievously hath it answered it. Let it march out of the field, therefore, with all the honors.

The principle of true Democrats and the principles of true Whigs remain throughout all changes of parties and of men, and so far as they are sound, they are necessarily the same. Such true Democrats and true Whigs are now ready to unite on those sound principles common to both. Neither of these two classes can or ought to insist on forcing a defective organization, with a stained banner, upon the other. The Republican Organization has sagaciously seen this, and magnanimously laid a new, sound and liberal platform, broad enough for both classes to stand upon. Its principles are equal and exact justice; its speech open, decided and frank. Its banner is untorn in former battles and unsullied by past errors. That is the party for us. I do not know that it will always, or even long, preserve its courage, its moderation, and its consistency. If it shall do so, it will rescue and save the country. If it, too, shall become unfaithful, as all preceding parties have done, it will, without sorrow or regret on my part, perish as they are perishing, and will give place to another, truer and better one.

So long as the Republican Party shall be firm and faithful to the Constitution, the Union and the Rights of Man, I shall serve it, with the reservation of personal independence, which is my birth right, but at the same time with the zeal and devotion that patriotism allows and enjoins. I do not know, and personally I do not greatly care, that it shall work out its great ends this year or the next, or in my lifetime; because I know that those ends are ultimately sure, and that time and trial are the elements which make all great reformations sure and lasting. I have not thus far lived for personal ends or temporary fame, and I shall not begin so late to live or labor for them. I have hoped that I might leave my country somewhat worthier of a loftier destiny, and the rights of human nature somewhat safer. A reasonable ambition must always be satisfied with sincere and practical endeavors. If among those who shall come after us there shall be any curious inquirer who shall fall upon a name so obscure as mine, he shall be obliged to confess that however unsuccessfully I labored for generous ends, yet that I nevertheless was faithful.

INDUSTRY.

Another Chance at the Fair.

The wheels begin to run glibly, the joints to work smoothly, the paint to dry, and the oil spots to disappear at the Crystal Palace. After the lapse of a day or two more, the Fair will be in presentable shape. Enthusiastic admirers have thus far been very few, for the simple reason that there was little to call up enthusiasm. Dirty workmen have jostled elegantly dressed women in unpleasant fashion; machinists in a hurry have let fall heavy bars of iron on your toes; your best garment has been spoiled by the leakage from the shafting. Many disagreeable things have happened, and not the least of them was the fact that the Managers will persist in opening their Exhibitions too soon. It is quite impossible to arrive at any distinct idea of the contents of an immense deal box, if there is no indication that it was made to open. Form and comeliness have been of slow growth; but the Fair now really begins to show up handsomely. We find a number of articles on exhibition which deserve mention.

The spacious area of the Palace is better adapted to the display of goods than Castle Garden ever was, even after its enlargement. The form of the building permits a suitable classification of articles entered, and there is no excuse for delay, upon the plea that space cannot be procured. The North Nave is given up this year to the Dry Goods department, in which the contributions are more meagre than usual. Some cloths of excellent quality are exhibited. Prints are few in quantity, but good in texture. Linens are quite deficient; and the fact is remarkable from the fact that these Fairs have lately been famous for displays of this fabric; exhibitors having been incited to active competition by the Linen Premiums established some years since.

The department of Machinery is coming gradually into play. The motive power was up and ready some days ago, but the machines are only partially erected. Screws, bolts, wrenches, wheels, levers, cranks and other cranks render locomotion in the Machine Arcade a tolerably perilous undertaking. We note two or three articles of utility, which will be likely to attract the attention of visitors.

GAS ENGINE.

A Gas Engine, of twenty-five horse power, promises to be attractive. It is the first machine of the kind that has been exhibited, but is not yet in operation. The inventor is a Philadelphia physician, and this engine is his first public experiment; a smaller one has been used, and appears to have succeeded sufficiently well to justify a more serious undertaking. It is known on the catalogue as the Ignition Engine; the name being descriptive of a peculiar method of igniting or firing mixed gases in the cylinder. The invention dates back to the year 1838, when a small engine was constructed that did not work well till 1841. In 1843, having been further improved, it was privately exhibited in New-York and Philadelphia. The principle is simple; the fuel is used in a gaseous state in the cylinder; separate heaters, furnaces and smokepipes are dispensed with; a mixture of explosive gases, when expanded by ignition, produces a pressure of one hundred and fifty pounds to the square inch; and the whole force of the expansion is claimed to be available. The general arrangements and exterior resemble those of the ordinary steam engine. The igniting apparatus consists of a metal cylindrical box with a shoulder, passing by a screw into the cylinder; a second piece of metal enters the first piece, and this is entered by a third, which latter instrument is the *igniter*,—a hollow, thimble-shaped iron casting, 2¼ inches long, ¾ inch internal diameter and 1-16 inch in thickness. A blowpipe is admitted through the top of the igniter. All these pipes are termini of a tube which brings the mixed air and gas from a reservoir, supplied first by an air pump, and afterward by the engine itself. This machine is novel, and will attract attention, because it points to a new application of motive power, bearing no very distant relation to the principle so earnestly insisted upon by Captain ERICSSON.

A DELICATE SCALE.

The display of scales, platforms and balances, is remarkably good. There is a large Hay Scale, capable of weighing loads of twelve thousand pounds, which was turned in our presence by the weight of a watch. The adjustment was perfect. The same parties exhibit a tiny scale, which weigh

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The News by the Northern Light.

By the arrival of the steamship *Northern Light*, we have received our usual files of California papers to the 20th, and Oregon papers to the 10th ultimo. The political news is important. On the 5th of September the elections passed off without any untoward excitement or outbreak, and resulted in the unexpected but complete triumph of the Know-Nothing party. The whole State ticket was elected, with a majority of one or three in the Senate, and about twenty in the Assembly. J. NEELY JOHNSON, K. N., defeated BIGLER, the Democratic candidate for Governor, by a majority of from four to five thousand. The returns of the vote on the Prohibitory Liquor question were not complete at the time the steamer left, and it was not known, therefore, whether the law was or was not adopted.

The most frightful mortality occurred on board the Nicaragua steamer *Uncle Sam* during her last passage from San Juan to San Francisco, which port she reached on the 14th of September. The cholera broke out with fearful violence, and before the vessel arrived at San Francisco, *one hundred and twenty* persons had died of this cruel disease. The passengers, for whose alarm, perhaps, some allowances must be made, assert that instead of one hundred and twenty, there were two hundred deaths. Besides this awful mortality, seven others had subsequently died in the hospitals.

We have to report three more destructive conflagrations. One occurred in Marysville on the 9th ult.; another in Weaverville, Trinity Co., at which fifty houses were burnt, with a loss of $200,000; and another at Grass Valley, where three hundred buildings were destroyed, and the loss estimated at $350,000.

The San Francisco *Herald* has a paragraph stating that many of the passengers by the steamer of the 20th left for the purpose of joining WALKER at San Juan, to enlist for the war under his banner.

From Oregon we learn that the Colville gold excitement had rather subsided. A rumor was current in Portland that Governor STEVENS had been massacred by a company of Blackfeet Indians. Our correspondent, however, thinks that the report needs confirmation, as it undoubtedly does.

The news from the Sandwich Islands is interesting. An extraordinary session of the Legislature had been convoked, had passed a bill of appropriations amounting to $437,000, and was shortly after prorogued. VICTORIA, of England, and KAMEHAMEHA, King of all the Sandwich Islands, have been expressing friendly sentiments towards each other, in strict accordance with the most approved fashion of royal correspondence. Their letters are quite funny. A project is on foot to erect a monument to the memory of the late King.

From Central America we learn that Gov. KINNEY had already resigned his governorship, and that a meeting had been called for a new election.

Violation of Treaty by the Japanese.

We publish in another part of this morning's issue, a budget of interesting and important news from Japan. It would seem that the treaty recently entered into between the United States and Japanese Governments has been practically repudiated by the latter. In a letter to the San Francisco *Herald*, Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY—American merchants, who intended establishing themselves at Hakodadi, in Japan, with the object of provisioning whaling vessels—complain that the Japanese have violated the spirit and letter of the treaty in every particular, and their statements are not without corroboration. They, with other Americans, reached Simoda, Island of Niphon, Japan, in the early part of the year, and during a residence there of two or three days were forced to submit to a most tyrannical and insulting kind of *surveillance*. They were compelled to go on board their ship at sun-down, and when on shore, were perseveringly followed and watched by officers, as if they had been criminals under arrest. From personal violence, however, they were luckily preserved by the appearance in port of Commodore RODGERS, who espoused their cause and remonstrated their grievances to the Governor of Simoda, but apparently without obtaining any redress. Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY then sailed for Hakodadi, but here they were not permitted to land at all, in direct contravention of the treaty. The Japanese authorities attempt to justify this singular conduct by asserting that the treaty only permits Americans to reside *temporarily* in the country, which, according to their interpretation, means a period of four or five days. Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY, they say, intended to take up their residence *permanently* at Hadokadi, and hence their action in the matter. We have published the whole correspondence on the subject, and it will repay perusal. The question will doubtless be taken up by our Government, thoroughly sifted, and, if need be, the rights and interests of our fellow-citizens in Japanese territory will be protected.

The British treaty with Japan is said to be in the possession of Admiral Sir JAMES STIRLING. Russia has also concluded a treaty, and France, it is said, is attempting to negotiate one.

From China.

By way of San Francisco we have late and interesting news from China. The imperialists continued to butcher their unfortunate prisoners with the most unrelenting ferocity. Among the thousands who perished in Canton on the scaffold, says the Hong-Kong *Gazette*, several were skinned alive, and one higher criminal than the rest was cut in twenty-four pieces—lingering, dying.

The North China *Herald* states that the export of tea from Shanghai to the end of June is twenty-six millions of pounds more than was exported to Great Britain and the United States for a similar period the year before. On the other hand the reports from Canton are that the exportation of tea during the same time is *minus* some forty millions of pounds. It would appear from this that the calculations of Chinese newspapers are not always the most accurate.

The United States steam frigate *Powhatan* had recently met with an accident off Fuh Chow, by which her machinery was so deranged that two months, it was anticipated, would elapse before the damage could be repaired.

A report was current and generally believed that two Russian privateers, supposed to have been American clippers purchased in California, had been seen off Hong-Kong.

The Russian and Allied Fleets in the Pacific.

The *Northern Light* has brought us further intelligence of the movements and operations of the Allies in the North Pacific. It will be remembered that, according to our last advices, the squadron had sailed from Petropaulovski to the Amour, but on arriving there found no trace of the enemy. By the accounts that have now reached us we learn that the British steamer *Barracouta* discovered the Russian fleet in the Bay of Castre and immediately set off to communicate the important news to the remainder of the fleet, leaving two frigates to blockade the port until they could be reinforced. The fleet arrived off Castre while a thick fog lay along the coast, and, when it cleared away, the Allies discovered to their surprise and chagrin that the Russians had again eluded their grasp.

Diplomacy at Loose Ends.

The Minister to France is, it seems, to be replaced by a gentleman, name unknown, less addicted to public prayers and pageants. Mr. MASON's offence consisted primarily in suffering a stroke of paralysis, and secondarily, in declining, after the stroke, to vacate a position so valuable to partisan tactics in view of the nearing Presidential scrimmage. An ostensible motive, one answering for the press and the people, was wanted; and that was supplied by the circumstance of his assisting at the celebration of *Te Deum* in Notre Dame, upon the capture of Sebastopol. That false step rendered the case against him complete. It is true, precedents for it abounded. The Court of Vienna, maintaining what may be called an acute neutrality, had twice congratulated that of the Tuileries on successes in the Crimea, and was, notwithstanding, held not to have violated the obligations of its position. The diplomats of Athens, with all their affinities for Russia, have not hesitated to felicitate the resident representatives of the Allies on the event of Sebastopol, and are, nevertheless, unsuspected of partisanship in the war. But the zeal of the Washington Cabinet for neutrality is such, that no act, however trifling, that leans to one side or the other, can be construed with less than the utmost strictness, or punished with less than the most condign severity; to this punctilious regard for equilibrium it is owing that Mr. MASON must be sacrificed, and Mr. CRAMPTON sent home.

If the fact can be hailed as the inauguration of a more compact and consistent system of foreign policy, there certainly can be no objection. It matters very little whether we like or reprehend the direction our diplomacy make take; there must be a common wish to have it coherent and uncontradictory; a wish that has never thus far been gratified. The understanding of the Secretary at Washington with his deputy abroad, has, in nearly every instance, and in respect to nearly every political emergency, been loose and unsatisfactory. There has been no distinctive scheme of ideas to which, in the absence of direct instruction, the envoy may appeal. Mr. SOULE undoubtedly believed himself authorized to play his fantastic *rôles* at Madrid; because the Administration was presumed to favor the acquisition of Cuba at all costs. Whereas, the policy of Government we now know to have been adjusted upon a pacific basis, as a result of Mr. SOULE's experiment. His individual value in the business was that of a balloon sent up, and lost, to determine the direction of the wind. Mr. MASON is thus the victim of a definite but undefined policy in regard to the existing war. Either his instructions were not sufficiently specific, or his partialities too unruly to admit of that nice neutrality which shall favor Russia without offending France; in other words, he did not understand the general policy of the Home Government in such cases, or understanding it, he chose to deviate. In either event, the *extempore* character of our diplomacy, its ambiguity, and obscurity, are responsible for the fault; for in them, extreme divergences of the minister can be justified.

With an external scheme so disjointed and incoherent, the policy of Russia affords an instructive contrast. That has a positive aim: it is directed at a known result through channels familiar to every agent; and in its application to unexpected complications, is never without the circular commentary of the foreign Department at St. Petersburgh to make it practicable. The diplomatic corps is as absolutely drilled as a *corps d'armée*; as destitute of volition, of that sense of personal independence, which may have misled Mr. MASON, as a squadron of Cossacks. They move to the electric touch of the Chancellerie at home. Until the solution is furnished by his master, the servant is an enigma that no rival diplomat can solve. In this compactness, this perfect oneness of Russian diplomacy, lies the political superiority, which until recently dispensed with armies, and left navies in idleness; while the advance of Russian influence was steady and accumulative. In a school of diplomacy like this Secretary MARCY will do well to take lessons. He will learn that greater success waits upon a bold, distinct and even aggressive policy, when once pronounced, and apprehended by those entrusted with its execution, than upon a scheme half-defined of obtaining Cuba, of defrauding Dominica, of annexing certain Danish islands in the West Indies; or under the guise of an armed neutrality, of affording aid and comfort to Russia. Until our Government has a determinate policy we certainly believe no Envoy need be sent abroad; and when it has one, no Envoy should be sent without thorough acquaintance with all its details and all its secret machinery; or without brains enough to comprehend them; or without a sense of subordination sufficiently profound to insure implicit and even mechanical obedience.

The Crimean Victors.

It must be rather humiliating to the sturdy *amour propre* of John Bull to be reduced to the condition of drawing consolation, under a sense of defeat, from the approving patronage of LOUIS NAPOLEON. Yet such is the unhappy position in which our progenitor finds himself with reference to the war in the Crimea. England has borne her full share of the cost of the war in men and money. Her ships have rendered the most important services in the Black Sea, and achieved some brilliant success. She guaranteed the Turkish loan of 100,000,000 of francs, and advanced half that sum to the Piedmontese Government, to aid in carrying on the war. She has rendered as essential services as her ally, and yet, when the culminating point of the whole campaign was reached, and Sebastopol fell, France walks off with all the glory—gathers all the laurels for the brows of her own Marshals—inscribes the name of the Malakoff on her National Column of Victories, and poor Britannia can do nothing but frown terribly at that *enfant terrible*, General SIMPSON, who sends to her the most truthful, but most mortifying, accounts of his own want of success in the storming of Sebastopol. The Emperor of the French in the most generous and large-hearted manner, seeing the mortification of his ally, publishes an article in the *Moniteur*, according all credit to England for her share of the war, her readiness to spend her money, to sacrifice her men, and to lend her credit, in the cause. It was very generous, and very handsomely done; and the English press is by no means backward in acknowledging the Emperor's fairness and sense of justice; but then comes the mortification of there being any necessity for such an apology, for their failure before the Redan, which is made the more galling by the patronage of the Emperor. John Bull is not used to being patronized, but he can't help himself in this case. If there had been any opportunity for him to meet Russia on the sea, France would then have been where England is now. But Russia builds fleets to keep them safely moored behind fortified walls, or else sinks them to keep them out of reach of the enemy. But fortifications cannot be treated in that manner, and therefore France reaps the laurels of the Crimean war, and England must rest content with footing her share of the bills, and enduring her share of the hardships. General PELISSIER is created a Marshal, and poor SIMPSON is in danger of being recalled. As it is so odd a thing to gain a great victory without anybody being raised to the Peerage, and as it would be so absurd a proceeding to bestow any marks of distinction on the Commander-in-chief of the English forces in the Crimea, the London *Times* proposes that Sir EDMUND LYONS shall be made a full Admiral of. Poor John Bull is placed under the necessity of rejoicing over a victory which was gained by the French, and in appointing a national day of thanksgiving, Sunday was very discreetly selected, as the sacredness of the day would call for no external manifestations of joy.

☞ The friends of Gen. SCOTT will be pleased to learn the fact—which they should never have had occasion to doubt—that the question of his back pay is at length settled satisfactorily. Our Washington correspondent telegraphs to us that it will positively be allowed, and that the only delay now is with the accounting officers of the Treasury, in ascertaining the amount due.

The London Times' Crimean Correspondent.

The London correspondent of the *Sunday Courier* says of the brilliantly written account of the storming that the Malakoff, "was not written by RUSSELL, who is on leave at Constantinople, but by MACDONALD, who has taken his place for a few months. The daguerreotype is admirably executed, and from some knowledge of MACDONALD, I should say severely true, even more to be relied on than RUSSELL's, who is a thorough Irishman, often led away by generous impulse. It is more elaborate than any of RUSSELL's pictures, but wants their charm of free, frank, brilliant dash and heart-warmth. I remember when the fleet was reviewed at Portsmouth by the Queen, prior to its start for the Baltic, two accounts appeared of the pageant, one by RUSSELL, the other by MACDONALD, and the palm was generally given to the latter."

Fortunate paper, to have two such writers on its staff of reporters!

☞ They have had a baby show at Boston, England.

Amusements.

We have become so accustomed to the tri-weekly performances of Mlle. RACHEL, that we can scarcely realize the fact that it is her last week at the Metropolitan Theatre. But it is a fact. The Bostonians have saved up sufficient money, and are now going to indulge in the luxury of French tragedy—to our loss. Their indiscretion will probably last for a fortnight, during which period we may look for some of those startling criticisms which at certain epochs emanate from the severe sanctums of modern Athens. We can anticipate their tone. Mlle. RACHEL has been successful in New-York, *ergo*, she will fail in Boston. Had she made a *fiasco* here, she would have created a *furore* there—the Boston judgment being creative, destructive, or obstinate, as the case requires. It is the place for establishing small reputations or losing large ones. Let us hope that Mlle. RACHEL (who, by the way, is to appear at the handsome Boston Theatre) will pass scatheless through the ordeal.

To-night Mlle. RACHEL takes her first American benefit, appearing in the tragedy of *Joan of Arc*. In the after part of the evening she will recite the "Marseillaise." This is not all. Mme. LA GRANGE, with the true feeling of an artist, has volunteered her services, and will sing the brilliant cavatina from "I Puritani." Altogether it is not easy to find a better evening's entertainment; even if we take the map to guide us to the best localities. There will, of course, be a rush for seats, and if country gentlemen of trusting habits wish to keep out of the clutches of the speculators, they had better secure them at once.

Mlle. RACHEL will perform every evening this week, repeating several of her best impersonations, and producing one or two novelties. Mlle. DE GIRARDIN's comedy of "Lady Tartuffe" will be given to-morrow night, and is decidedly the most attractive feature of the week's performance.

At the Academy of Music—an establishment of all others that deserves to be cherished—the performances of the week have been admirable, but the houses discouraging. Considering that at the present moment we have no other musical establishment in operation, it is, we submit, a little too bad that the liberal enterprise of Mr. PAYNE should thus languish for want of proper support. To be sure there has been nothing of a novel character to attract the attention of our hungry amusement hunters, but on the other hand every revival has had the benefit of a new *caste*, and in no one instance have we witnessed carelessness in the manner of placing operas on the stage. The old system of playing standard works twice only, and doing that in the most slip-shod manner has, we fear, played the mischief with the available *repertoire*. People ask for novelties now; nothing else will satisfy them. Mr. PAYNE is doing the best he can.—MEYERBEER's "Prophet" is in rehearsal; all sorts of mechanics and costumers are busy with their trades, and in a week or two this great work will be produced in a gorgeous and complete manner. In the meantime we ask our readers to show their interest in an Art establishment, not by talking about it, but by going.—To night AUBER's "Massaniello" will be repeated, with Miss ELIZA HENSLER, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, GARBAGNI, &c. We hear, by the by, that there is a probability of "Norma" being given, with LA GRANGE as the Druidess (she made a hit in it last season) and HENSLER as *Adalgisa*. A caste of this kind would undoubtedly lend new interest to a somewhat threadbare opera.

On Saturday, the Philharmonic Society gave its first rehearsal in Mr. NIBLO's Saloon. The concerts of the coming season will be held in the Theatre as heretofore. This is a Society that appeals peculiarly to the cultivated classes of New-York, and we are happy to say, successfully. The past season was in every respect satisfactory. If energy and enterprise can secure success, the present season will even exceed the previous one. The orchestra has been reinforced with a number of violins, and now counts upwards of sixty stringed instruments. Mr. BERGMANN, the new conductor, is perhaps the only man in the country (excepting Mr. EISFELD, who, by the way, plays in the band) capable of directing such a massive orchestra. Judging from the care bestowed on that somewhat familiar work, the Pastoral Symphony, we are led to hope that a great triumph will be achieved at the first concert. Let every man of taste subscribe to these concerts, and attend the rehearsals.

A very desirable series of entertainments will commence shortly, and we are sure the ladies will feel obliged to us for directing their attention to the fact. That terrible question, "What shall we do with ourselves to-day?" (which in intensity ranks next to "what shall we have for dinner?" (will be readily answered when Mr. WILLIAM MASON (of whom we are now writing) has started his *Matinées musicale*. It is the intention of this eminent pianist, in connection with Mr. CARL BERGMANN, to establish a series of morning concerts; beginning—like all morning concerts—in the afternoon. The programme will be composed of quartettes, trios and solos, all of which will be executed in the most perfect manner. For the acquirement of a correct taste nothing can excel this species of entertainment. If Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN succeed in carrying out all their intentions,—and we see no reason why they should not,—they will establish a practical Academy of Music of the highest importance.

Mr. BRISTOW's opera of "Rip Van Winkle" will be repeated every evening this week. The Spanish dancers who appeared here on Monday evening have been withdrawn—somewhat abruptly, we think. A couple of performances before a strange audience are scarcely sufficient for the fair trial of a novelty in art.

At Mr WALLACK's Theatre the highly successful comedy of the "Game of Love" has been withdrawn—not because it had lost any of its attractiveness, but because Mr. PLACIDE, who sustained a principal character, had to fulfill an engagement elsewhere. The comedy will of course be revived. In the interim several novelties will be produced. To-night a comedy in two acts called "A Lady in Difficulties," and the comedietta "A Pretty Piece of Business." The first-named piece will introduce a new actress to the Wallackian audience—Miss MARY GANNON. To-morrow evening the two latest novelties here, "Lavater" (an admirable piece) and "£500 Reward" will be repeated.

Mr. BURTON is doing a little of everything. Last week he produced an opera, "The Daughter of the Regiment," with Miss ROSALIE DURAND and Mr. LYSTER in the principal *roles*, and was successful. No manager in New-York can guage the appetite of an audience better than Mr. BURTON. Another musical novelty is promised on Wednesday. To-night we are to have the Comedy of "Still Water Runs Deep," and the "Daughter of the Regiment."

Mr FORREST, the tragedian, is starring it at the Broadway to moderate houses, and plays to-night in "Metamora."

At Barnum's Museum a new local piece, (prize drama,) written by a lady, and called "Mary Morton, or the Shirt Sewers," is attracting crowded and delighted audiences. It is described as an eminently powerful work.

Mr COLLINS, the well-known Irish comedian, is about trying his fortunes in the concertising way. He commences to-night at Niblo's Saloon. The entertainment will be partly musical and partly anecdotal. We have our misgivings of the success of such entertainments, but if any one deserves success, it is surely Mr. COLLINS, who has obtained efficient assistance to carry out his idea. The vocalists are Mrs. GEORGIANA STUART, Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. GEORGE SIMPSON and Mr. STEPHEN LEACH. The instrumentalists, Mr. APTOMMAS and Mr. MAENER.

At the National Theatre, to-night, Messrs. ALLEN and J. R. SCOTT appear as the heroes of the respective pieces, "Matteo Falcone" and "O'Neal, the Great." The afterpiece to called the "Magic Pills."

The following places of amusement are the best of their class in New York, and are alike worthy of support. The Hibernia, No. 410 Broadway; Buckley's Serenaders, No. 539 Broadway; Geo. Christy & Wood's Minstrels, No. 444 Broadway; Macalister, magic, No 472 Broadway; Smith's Tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol, No 536 Broadway; Battle of Bunker Hill, No 663 Broadway; and the superb Dusseldorff Gallery.

Charitable Concert

A Concert for the benefit of ELLEN MURPHY, a graduate of the Institution for the Blind, will be given this evening at the Bleecker Building, corner of Bleecker and Morton streets. Miss HARRIET BARNETT and others, well known to the friends of the Blind, will assist. The selection of pieces is various and good. We bespeak the kindly interest of the charitable for a very worthy object.

☞ Dr. RANNEY, of the Blackwell's Island Insane Asylum, shows to visitors a fine model of a ship which was constructed by a patient. The most curious thing about it is the fact that the maker was so disposed to suicide, that he could not be trusted with a decent knife to forward his labors lest he should injure himself. He has since recovered, and has visited his old friend the Doctor in the Asylum.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Congress and the Navy—Good Effects of Judicious Legislation—The Apprentice System—The Retired List—Vacancies in Government Offices, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855.

The last Congress did much for the Navy. The six new steam-frigates—for the construction of which liberal appropriations were made—if they answer all reasonable expectation, will constitute an effective naval force superior to all our naval craft besides. This was a long step in the right direction, although more ships are still necessary ere our military marine will bear any just proportion to our mercantile. Let us hope, that the success of the six new steamers may stimulate the country to further augmentation of this important arm of the national defence.

But a year ago our Navy was deficient in an element even more indispensable than ships. The miserable little squadrons that we have already afloat, were shortly manned, with very bad material. Ships *can* be got up at pretty short notice in case of emergency), while thorough seamen are not so readily obtained. Congress passed a law increasing Jack's pay; but still more judiciously it provided for the honorable discharge of the sailor at the end of his cruise, and gave him the privilege of reënlistment within three months of his discharge, without losing his pay during the period of non-employment. The operation of this provision has proved most beneficial to the service. The Navy is now full of men; and there is no difficulty in procuring any number of good seamen for our National vessels, notwithstanding the wages of merchantmen are much the largest. Our Naval sailors now feel that the service is a home. It is to them a sort of life estate. They serve out a cruise, take their three months of jollification, or recreation, and return to service knowing that when their ready cash is all gone they have three months pay already accumulated. The fact that our merchantmen are still very short-handed, while the Navy is overflowing with men, is the best evidence of the effect of the new provision.

The reports from different ships on board of which apprentices have been taken by order of Secretary DOBBIN, concur in the statement that the boys are all doing well, and will make good sailors. There can be little doubt that this naval apprentice system will raise up a class of thorough seamen, far superior in both moral and physical qualifications, to the mass of those who have manned our ships during late years. Congress ought to take a hint from this experience and make it one of the conditions upon which clearances shall be granted to our merchant ships, that they shall each carry a number of apprentices proportioned to their tonnage. As these boys become good seamen within a year or two, there would be a speedy end to complaints of the difficulty of manning our merchant ships. Will members elect to Congress bear this in mind?

Can a naval officer who has been placed on the "reserved list," at half pay, be employed by the Government in any other capacity, and receive compensation for the additional service? The question is interesting to many officers whose pay is affected by the late action of the Naval Retiring Board. A law of Congress provides that compensation shall not be given to the same individual for two different offices under the Government. Does this provision apply to "reserved naval officers, who are not on active duty, although liable to be called upon for service at any time? Surely Congress never intended such an application; and if the law is held to render the reserved officer ineligible to other public employment, the effect of his reservation is to condemn him to live on half pay, or compel him to resign his commission altogether.—for an officer liable to be called upon for active service at any time, could scarcely venture the experiment of mercantile, manufacturing, or agricultural pursuits.

Now that the elections are over in Pennsylvania and Ohio, the politicians are flocking in here, probably to settle accounts at the White House. For the information of "the party," and to render the task of learning where to strike to advantage more easy, I have prepared the following list of places now vacant, any of which can probably be had for the asking. Some of them will be found rather comfortable for aspiring young men, who desire to see the world, especially the Secretaryships of Legation. These latter were created by Congress at its last session, and have probably escaped the attention of the place-hunters.

SECRETARIES OF LEGATION.

At Vienna	$2,000	Naples	$1,500
Lisbon	1,500	Nicaragua	1,500
Brussels	1,500	Guatemala	1,500
Copenhagen	1,500	Bogota	1,500
Stockholm	1,500	Caracas	1,500
Berne	1,500	Quito	1,500
Turin	1,500	Buenos Ayres	1,500
Rome	1,500	Chuquisaca	1,500

CONSULSHIPS.

Constantinople	$2,500	Carlsrue	$1,000
Tangiers	2,500	Jerusalem	1,000
Nimpo	2,500	Monrovia	1,000
Hamburg	2,000	Matamoras	1,000
Newcastle (England)	1,500	St. Jago (Cape de Verdes)	750
Malaga	1,500	Mozambique	750
Palermo	1,500	Venice	750
Port Louis (Isle of France)	1,000	Cuidad Bolivar	750
St. John's (N. B.)	1,000	Mazatlan	500
Turk's Island (W. I.)	1,000	Tobasco	500
Macao (Portuguese)	1,000	Aux Cayes	500
Munich (in Bavaria)	1,000	Schwerin	500

Here are nearly sixty thousand dollars per annum worth of fixed salaries to be disposed of, besides quite a number of vacant Consulates, where the Consuls' fees are supposed to afford compensation for services rendered. Walk up, gentlemen; or send your orders in to Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, without delay.

Meeting the President yesterday, I was glad to learn that the statements in regard to his ill-health have been much exaggerated. It is some weeks since he has been troubled with chills, and he is certainly looking remarkably well. S.

From Havana.

The United States mail steamship *Crescent City*, JOHN MCGOWAN, commander, arrived at this port yesterday, from New-Orleans October 5, and Havana October 8. She brings no later news. The *Crescent City* experienced heavy head winds during all of the passage from Havana.

The steamship *United States*, Captain GRAHAM, arrived at Havana on the evening of the 7th instant All well. Died—On the outward passage, Sept. 21, of apoplexy, WILLIAM SCULLEN, coal passer. On homeward passage, Oct 10, of inflammation of the throat, EUGENE MCCARTY, seaman, aged 18. Buried at sea.

Bookbinders out on a Spree.

The Matthews Guard, composed of workmen employed in Appleton's bindery, in Franklin-street, went on a target excursion to Tillistudium; they mustered 79 muskets, and made a remarkably fine soldierly appearance. They were commanded by Captain DOWNEY. Among the prizes was the very appropriate one of an elegant book case, valued at $100.

BUSINESS NOTICES

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.

Messrs S. C. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers &c., from fire, at the destruction of our four story building, on the morning of the 10th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat for eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

CURTAIN GOODS, SAPIN DE LAINES, WORSTED damasks, gilt cornices, window shades, &c. KELTY & FERGUSON, No 181 Broadway, have just received per steamers a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 181 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!—OVER THREE hundred different patterns of Gas Fixtures, embracing all the novelties to be found in France and England; also, a large assortment of Argand lamps for sale low. W. J. F. DALEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES—69 CENTS PER pair.—69 dozen gents' super Paris made Kid Gloves, some of which are slightly spotted, and will be sold at 69 cts. per pair worth $1. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AUCTION DRY GOODS—WE WILL OFFER, TODAY, some rich Dress Silks, French Merinoe Shawls, Colored Merinoes, Bombazines, Alpacas, &c., which will be offered at great bargains. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

GOODYEAR'S PATENT INDIA-RUBBER OVERshoes, Coats, Capes, Leggins, Overalls &c., both light and heavy, every description, suitable both for City and Country trade; very handsome cloth cassimere and alpaca Coats, capes and Talmas. HENRY DAVENPORT, No 388 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—JUST RECEIVED, a full stock of Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Shirtings, Linens, Toweling, &c. Also, 300 pieces of rich Lace Curtains, which will be sold at 30 per cent. under their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER, & Co. No 347 Broadway.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN B. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH R. TOOKE.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, JR.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS M. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
THE INNOCENCE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
GIVEN BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS
PROVED
BY THE TESTIMONY FREQUENTLY PUBLISHED.
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM ITS USE.
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the trash, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

Wholesale Agent, A. P. CLARK No 47 John st.; and for sale by C. N. KING, BARNES & PARE, W. S. DURHAM; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all the principal Druggists

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 370 BROADWAY having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced prices, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 13s to 16s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 11s. to 13s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 8s to 10s. per yard
Rich Brussels in great variety, from 8s to 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 6s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low
P. S.—On hand a large assortment of blankets, for sale full 25 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 370 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depot 42 Liberty-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT
SALAMANDER SAFE
Can only be obtained of the orders pressed, as we are the only parties holding an assigned right in the
SAFE WAY
THE WILDER PATENT,
which with our
ANTI-DAMP PATENTED IMPROVEMENT,
and our
LA BELLE POWDER-PROOF LOCK,
(Brennan's Patent,)
is the
BEST FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE
in the world
STEARNS & MARVIN,
Sole Manufacturers for thirteen years,
Nos 144 and 146 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM, No 214 BROADWAY.—An assortment of choice Furs made up in the various styles which are now in vogue in Paris as the ruling modes for the approaching season, will be opened at this establishment, on Monday, Oct 15. The stock will be found as remarkable for its variety as for its extent and beauty, comprising—Victorines, cloaks, muffs, tippets, muffs and cuffs of royal ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay sable, marten, chinchilla, fitch, &c. &c., together with fur gloves of every description. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to these superb furs, which, having been purchased under peculiarly advantageous circumstances will be sold at very moderate prices. JOHN N. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.

WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen, and Silk Undershirts and Drawers the first is quality, style and make, and the lowest in price

WHERE?—At RAY'S FAMILY HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENT MANUFACTORY, No. 160 Bowery, near Grand-st

WHEN?—Now, when his Stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of far inferior goods.

HERNIA. ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S. 2d Maiden-lane, N. Y. and MARSH, CORLISS & CO. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P. M.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day and do it so much better, than any other machines that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase For every description of sewing, they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 85 and No. 86 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Motion Curls for preserving and dressing the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS
THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHache are speedily relieved by this remedy we test daily to the same. Eminent dentists have given it high commendation and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists &c., No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! C

Letter from Henry A. Wise.

The Boston Committee on the Slavery Lectures have received the following very spicy and very characteristic and very politic letter from Gov. Wise, of Virginia. The letter is published according to the author's manuscript:

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK,
ACCOMACK COUNTY, Va., Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: On my return home, after an absence of some days, I found yours of the 19th ult., "respectfully inviting me to deliver one of the lectures of the Course on Slavery, at Tremont Temple, in the city of Boston, on Thursday evening, Jan 10, 1856;" and if that time will not suit my engagements, you request that I will mention at once what Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, will best accommodate me."

Now, gentlemen, I desire to pay you due respect, yet you cannot expect me to be very plain with you, and to pay that your request, in every sense, is flattering and offensive to me. What subject of Slavery have you "invited lectures upon?" I cannot conceal it from myself that you have undertaken in Boston, to discuss and to decide whether my property in Virginia ought to remain mine or not; and whether it should be allowed the protection of laws, Federal and State, wherever it may be carried or may escape in the United States; or whether it shall be destroyed by a Higher Law than Constitutions and Statutes!

Who are you to assume thus *such a jurisdiction* over a subject so delicate, and already fixed in its relations by a solemn compact between the States, and by States which are sovereign? I will not obey your summons, nor recognize your jurisdiction

You have no authority and no justification for thus making me to account at the bar of your tribunal and for thus arraigning an institution, established by laws which do not reach you, and which you cannot reach, by calling on me to defend it.

You lend me a card to indicate the *character of the lectureres* [of the last year] it reads: "Admit the bearer and lady to the Independent Lectures on Slavery. Lecture Committee S. G. Howe, T. Gilbert, Geo. F. Williams, Henry I. Parker, W. Washburn, D. B. Mussey, W. R. Spooner, J. W. Stone." It is indorsed: "Lectures at the Tremont Temple, Boston, 1854-5. Nov. 23, Hon Charles Sumner; Rev. John Pierpont, poem. Dec 7, Hon Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio. Dec. 14, Hon. Anson Burlingame. Dec. 21, Wendell Phillips, Esq Dec. 28 Cassius M. Clay, Esq., of Kentucky. Jan. 4, Hon. Horace Greeley. Jan. 11, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. Jan. 18, Hon. John P. Hale. Jan. 25, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Esq. Feb. 8, Hon. Nathaniel P. Banks, Jr. Feb 15 Hon Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio. Feb. 22, Hon. Samuel Houston, of Texas. March 1, Hon David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania. March 8, Hon. Charles W Upham." All *Honorables* and Squires except those who are *Reverends!*

The card does verily indicate their characters by simply naming them. And your letter, gentlemen, is franked by "C. SUMNER, U. S. S." With these characteristics, I am at no loss to understand you and your purposes

You say, "during the next season, a larger number of gentlemen from the South will be invited," &c. &c. I regret it, if any others can be found in the Slave-holding States to accept your invitation. You plead the example of Gen. HOUSTON. It is the last I would follow. I have no doubt you accorded very respectful attention to him last winter, and were very grateful for his service in your cause

You offer "one hundred and fifty dollars to be paid to the lecturer, he bearing his own expenses." Let me tell you that Tremont Temple cannot hold wealth enough to purchase one word of discussion from me *there*, whether *mine, here, shall be mine or not*; but I am ready to *volunteer*, without money and without price, to suppress any insurrection and repel any invasion which threatens or endangers the State Rights of Virginia, or my individual rights under the laws and constitutions of my country, or the Sacred Union, which binds Slave States and Free together in *one bond of National Confederacy, and in separate bonds of Independent Sovereignties.*

In short, gentlemen, I will *not* deliver one of the lectures of the course on Slavery, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening, January 10, 1856; and there will be no Thursday evening between the middle of December and the middle of March next, or between that and *Doomsday*, which will best accommodate me for that purpose

I give you an *unmediate* answer, and at my earliest convenience indicate to you that "the particular phase of the subject that I will present," is—deliberately, *to fight if we must.*

Your obedient servt, HENRY A. WISE.

To the Committee.

Explosion of Powder Mills at Gorham—Terrible Loss of Lives!!

From the Portland Advertiser, Oct. 13.

We regret to learn that a part of the Powder-Mills at Great Falls, Gorham, known as Whipple's Mills, blew up yesterday about 11 o'clock, and several persons were killed by the occurrence.

The explosion first took place in the press mill and from thence almost instantaneously communicated to 110 kegs of powder in a canal boat, which was near the mills and from which those who were killed, with the exception of Mr. HAWKES, were engaged in discharging empty casks. The mixing mill also exploded, supposed to be occasioned by the timbers from the press mill

The following persons were killed: OLIVER GEORGE WHIPPLE, late of Lowell, Mass; JOHN SWETT, of Gorham; EDWARD HARDY, of Raymond; SAMUEL PHINNEY, of Gorham; FRANKLIN HAWKES, of Windham; LUTHER ROBINSON, of Lowell

JAMES WHIPPLE was just alive last evening, and his recovery was very doubtful. SAMUEL LIBBY was injured, but it was thought not fatally

Mr. HAWKES was engaged in the press mill at the time the explosion took place; the others were at work on board the canal-boat and in the vicinity of it. Two of the bodies were blown into the canal, and were recovered shortly after the disaster. One person was standing very near the mill when the explosion took place; he was thrown against a wind-spire, but miraculously escaped without an injury. The origin of this sad accident can never be known, as the only person engaged in the press mill, where it occurred, was killed. None of the bodies were mutilated, one only having a leg broken.

The mills were the property of Messrs. G. G. NEWHALL & Co., they having purchased the same of Mr. WHIPPLE last Spring. The scene of the disaster was soon crowded by visitors from a circuit of some miles, who, alarmed by the explosion, correctly judged what it was, and immediately hastened to the spot.

Later from Brazil.

We have received dates from Rio Janeiro, *via* New-Orleans, to the 28th of August. The Assembly General was in session, and had passed a law imposing a tax of $360 on all commercial establishments employing more than one foreign clerk, exempting Brazilian clerks from active service in the National Guard, and from being taken as recruits, and subjecting foreigners guilty of certain offences to the same laws as natives, with the further penalty of perpetual inhibition from trading in the country.

A decree is published authorizing the payment of $624,000 to the officers of the navy engaged in the war of independence, and that of the Rio da Prata, or their heirs.

The *Jornal do Comercio* says that a Belgian line of steamers between Antwerp and Rio de Janeiro is definitely organized. The capital of the society is 3,000,000 francs, in 3,000 shares. The fleet is to consist of four screw steamers, each capable of carrying 600 tons of merchandise, besides their fuel, with accommodations for twenty-five cabin passengers and one hundred and fifty others, and equal to an average speed of from eight and a half to nine miles an hour, without using sails. The service is to commence before the 29th of May, 1857. The first year they are to make bi-monthly voyages, and afterwards monthly ones. The Belgian Government grants the company a subsidy of 330,000 francs, payable, 150,000 francs the first year, and 36,000 francs a year for five years afterwards. It is expected that one of the vessels will commence running about eight months hence. The company is formed for twenty years, and at its head is ROTHSCHILD, of Paris. The exports of coffee from the 1st of August to the 24th, inclusive, are reported at 198,194 bags.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.**—A fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS will convince the most skeptical sufferer, that this medicine has no equal in the world for the cure of this disease. Every dyspeptic ought to know its value.

☞ **Parsons & Co** Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS &c. F. C. Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 291 Broadway, basement.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion, eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles [illegible] 50 cts., Franklin square, New-York; [illegible] Broadway, and F. F. BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Quassia** [illegible] are [illegible] in all affections arising from indigestion, torpidity of the liver, worthless and rebellious humors, at EVALTON'S [illegible] Broadway, and 170 Chestnut-st Philadelphia.

☞ **Medical Institute**, [illegible] Institution, located at No. [illegible] of the City of New-York and vicinity, has afforded unequalled relief to [illegible] who have applied to its attendants and available [illegible] the patients good reason to expect a [illegible] with all unequalled advantages. Application for admission will address [illegible]

E. C. FRANKLIN M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,085 Broadway

VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Dean-st., [illegible]

☞ **New-York Medical College, East Thirty-fourth-street.**—The fall courtesy course in the regular course in this institution will be delivered by Professor HORACE GREEN, M. D., LL. D., at the College, in East 34th-st., near 4th-av., THIS (Monday) EVENING, Oct. 15, at 7½ o'clock. Members of the Medical Profession, students of medicine, and the public generally are invited to be present.

GEO. WOOD, President Board of Trustees
R. ORDEN DOREMUS, M. D., Secretary.

☞ **Cushman's Bronchial Troches** [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. Public Speakers and Singers will find them useful in clearing the voice. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Price 25 cents a box.

☞ **Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges** [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. Public Speakers and Singers will find them useful in clearing the voice. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Price 25 cents a box.

☞ **Dr. Sherman's Medicated Lozenges** [illegible] Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Asthma, Bronchitis, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Consumption. Public Speakers and Singers will find them useful in clearing the voice. Sold by all Druggists throughout the United States, Canada, and Europe. Price 25 cents a box.

☞ **Ireland as I Found It in '55.**—A lecture on the above subject will be delivered in the Broadway Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, 16th inst., by THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE. Doors open at 7; reserved seats can be procured at the Catholic Bookstores, from the Committee and at the doors on the evening of the lecture.

☞ **Coal Exchange.**—NOTICE.—All persons interested in the Coal trade of this City and vicinity, who have not subscribed their names, can do so by calling at the Stationery store of Messrs. LEE, ENNIS & BRO., corner of Cedar and Nassau-sts., previous to the election of officers.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the Spanish edition of Rachel's plays, to be sold in Havana, and comprising from twenty to thirty thousand copies. For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

☞ **Columbia College.**—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17, at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT KELLY, President
JOHN M. MASON Secretary.

☞ **Mr John B. Gough**, the unrivaled temperance lecturer, will speak in the Broadway Tabernacle on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17. Subject, *Evils of the Traffic.* Enemies of a Prohibitory Law will do well to attend.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Several experienced Protestant servants, cooks, nurses chambermaids, general housework girls, seamstresses, two excellent hotel or boarding house cooks, one hundred other excellent Catholic servants, most of whom can give unexceptionable City reference. All the above can be seen at HENDERSON'S old established select Agency for Domestics, No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn where at all times the most competent selection of domestics can be obtained

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls of neat and tidy habits, one as cook or general housemaid; can wash and iron well, bake good bread and biscuit; has excellent City reference; wages $6 a month. Her cousin, a neat girl of 18, as nurse and chambermaid, a nice quick sewer, will wash and iron if required; wages $5 a month. Excellent City reference. Call or send a note at No 339 2d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In City or country, by two neat and competent Protestant young women; one as American, as cook, washer and ironer; the other desires a place for general housework, or chambermaid and nurse. Both will be found willing and obliging, and come well recommended. Also three colored girls, as chambermaids, can be seen. Please Apply at No 271 Bowery, till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters, American Protestants, in the same family; the eldest is fully competent to take charge of an infant at nursery; the youngest would go as nurse or chamb-rmaid; good reference given. Call at No 7 Cottage-place, near Bleecker-st., where both can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—At Mrs MANNING'S select Agency No 345 8-av., for 8 experienced Protestant servants, one for general housework, for which she is fully competent; one Scotch nurse and seamstress; one English chamber-maid and waiter, all of which can give undeniable City reference for integrity and capability

SITUATION WANTED—By a single man, as coachman and gardener; is willing to take care of one or more horses—a careful driver, and would make himself generally useful. Can produce good reference. Wages moderate. Address D C E, this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; can be seen for 2 days if not engaged; can be highly recommended where she lived for several years. Call at No. 126 16th st., between 1st av and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a Protestant young woman in a private family. She is capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from a month old. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 114 West 11th-st., basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow lady as housekeeper in the City or country, or to travel as companion with a lady. Best of references given. Call at No 91 Hurd-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress, or would do the lady's fine washing and ironing or chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No 9 Henry-st., front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Girl, who can speak English, as cook, washer and ironer. Private family preferred. Call at No 262 11th st., between Avenues B and C.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman in a small, private family, as cook, washer and ironer; good City references. Call at No 30 Spring-st., first floor.

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family on Staten Island, a middle-aged or elderly woman as cook. None need apply but an experienced, good cook, who understand bread and biscuit making. Undoubted references as to piety, sobriety and neatness required. Apply at No 61 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

COOK WANTED—One who thoroughly understands her business, and is well recommended. Apply to-day, between 11 and 12 o'clock, at No 55 Clinton-place.

BOOK AGENTS.—Twelve book agents wanted immediately. A new and useful book. Smart men can make $6 per day. Apply at No 85 Nassau-st., room 7

HOMEWARD BOUND—And wants situation as nurse, maid or companion to a lady voyager or family to Europe, an Irish girl and respectable young woman who has resided for several years in New Haven Ct., in a clergyman's family nearly three years, and wishes to revisit her native land. The fullest references given. Address box No 691 New Haven, Ct; or call at No 62 East 26th st., in this City.

SERVANTS.—Families from the City and country in want of first-rate female help in any capacity will find such at the office, No 13 8th-av., one door from Fourth-st. A large number now on hand to select from. Buchan experienced cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, second waitresses, waitresses, and for general housework; also tidy young girls from 12 to 15.

A SCOTCH LADY (from Aberdeen), having a house in Brooklyn near the City Hall, would offer one or two large rooms with board, to a gentleman and lady—or one or two young gentlemen who prefer a residence in a private family. Address with real name, A. S. T., Brooklyn Post-Office, N. Y.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 lumbermen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages. All clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will call at the office of the Company, No 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

GIRL WANTED—A neat, active and obliging American girl, to help take care of an infant, do fine and plain sewing, and to make herself generally useful; such as one, with good recommendations, will get fair wages and a first-rate home by calling at 89 Madison-st., New York.

AS DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—An English lady is desirous of meeting with either of the above. She instructs in all the higher branches of English with French, (conversationally,) music and drawing—Italian if required. Good references can be offered. Address B, *Daily Times* office.

GOOD GOVERNESS WANTED—Able to teach well the usual branches of a sound English education, together with French and music on the piano; to a desirable person a liberal salary would be given. Call or address M. LOUIS, 891 Broadway, near 19th-st., New-York City.

TO HORSE OWNERS.—A situation wanted by a man who has lived with as good a horse doctor for 15 years as was in the old country, who would be willing to act as groom and farrier, and can give good reference. A few lines directed to WM CORDON, West Troy, Albany County, N. Y., will be attended to.

FRENCH NEEDLEWORK HANDS.—BEEKMAN & CO. will open on MONDAY, Oct 15, the largest stock of French Needlework Goods of the finest quality, to be found in the City. A call from the Ladies is respectfully requested.

BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

A VERY EXPERIENCED INFANT'S NURSE—With the best testimonials, will be shortly disengaged, and wishes a situation in a gentleman's family; has no objection to go South or to Europe. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No 149 Grand-st.

NURSE WANTED.—An American or English Protestant woman of middle age, accustomed to the care of children, may obtain a quiet and respectable home by applying at No. 3 Strong-place, South Brooklyn. City references required.

TO TAILORS.—Two men wanted; one to work by the week or month; the other to make his own job. None but steady hands need apply. Call any day this week at No 21 Pell-st., 2d floor JAMES SULLIVAN.

FEMALE HELP OF ALL KINDS.—May be obtained at the office of the American, &c., Employment Society, No 13 Bible House, Astor-place; also, a great number of cooks may be had, with first-rate references.

WANTED.—At No 4 East Broadway men for steamers and railroads, clerks, salesmen, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, waiters, men on farms, boys for trades and stores. Charges moderate. Apply to ED GILLEN

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS, CONNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this office the French at No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate

ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—Cook, laundress, parlor maid, footman and coachman. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A proof reader wishes employment for 4 or 5 hours during the day. Address K. L. M., *Times* Office.

TINMEN WANTED.—By RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No 374 Broadway, six tinmen who thoroughly understand furnace work.

GENTLEMAN WANTED—To teach writing and the mathematics, superintend duties in an institution for boys. Address Box No 104, Post Office, Elizabeth, N. J.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No 7 Carmine-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

NOTICE—THE FYNE AND HARRISON ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY respectfully notifies to the musical public, that on the termination of their brilliant career of six months at NIBLO'S, they will enter upon the following engagements in the following places: Boston, Providence, Portland, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Cleveland, St. Louis &c. &c.

W. T. BROUGH, Agent.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A large pleasant room, with mantle attached, to let with board; also, a single room, to a gentleman or two gentlemen and his wife; both rooms are heated by furnaces; has all the modern conveniences; is within half a block of Broadway and the cars. References required. Apply at No. 60 West 13th-st.

BOARDING.—No 64 Varick-st, between Laight and Canal. Gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms. The location being down town, is very convenient to the business portion of the City. References exchanged

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with third-story front parlors, and bedroom and dining or an extension room on the first floor, at No. 44 and 46 East 13th-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A large and pleasant room, on the second floor, with gaslights and all the modern improvements; also, a smaller room, suitable for a single gentleman, can be had with board at No 404 4th-st. Location pleasant, and convenient to the Bowery stages and 4th-av cars.

BOARDING.—A large pleasant room, with bedroom communicating, to let with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No. 18 East Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Suites of rooms on first and second floors; also single rooms to let, with board, can be had immediately by applying at No 37 Irving place, or No. 45 East 16th-st. References exchanged

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 45 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged

BOARDING—Permanent board may be obtained either for single gentlemen or families at No. 131 Clinton st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 58 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING—Pleasant parlor and bedroom, and pantry attached, on second floor, at No 303 Broome-st., to a gentleman and lady, with board References exchanged.

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, at No 72 2d-av.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with gas, with pantry attached, on second floor. Apply at No 32 King-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with gas, with pantry attached, on second floor. Apply at No 32 King-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and second story front room, comfortably furnished; has gas, closet grate, &c., in a private family. References unexceptionable Address W ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED.—A small neatly furnished room, with grate and good board, is wanted by a gentleman in a small first class boarding house in the neighborhood of Union-square. Dinner between 3 and 6 P. M. Terms not to exceed $7 per week, including gas and fire occasionally in the evenings when required. Address with full particulars, C. B. D., *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire board in a strictly private family in the vicinity of Madison-square; a home and pleasant society desired. Price should be no object. Address C. D, Box No. 3,043, General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—From the 1st November by a young gentleman; a small neatly furnished room with partial board. Location in the vicinity of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, REPUBLICAN, *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th-st

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and bedroom at No. 73 State-st, corner of Henry. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—with or without board. Inquire at No. 251 East 10th st.

HOLDRIDGE'S HOTEL—No. 760 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place. Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free. Rooms rent from $2 to $60 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms with board, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No 120 Columbia-st., three minutes' walk from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Best of reference given and required.

PARLOR TO LET—At No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. A back parlor furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board, to a gentleman and his wife, or one or two single gentlemen. The house has all the modern improvements. Family private. Unexceptionable references given and required.

141 NINTH STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 6 College-place.

LARGE FURNISHED ROOM TO LET—With board, in 10th-st., near Broadway. Address L. D. W., *Times* office

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASSOCIATION OF EXEMPT FIREMEN—The regular quarterly meeting will be held at the house of Engine Co. No. 4, 26 Centre-st., but near Canal, this (Tuesday) EVENING, Oct 16, at 7½ P. M. The Executive Committee will please meet at 7 P. M.

C. W. WHEELER, Recording Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—MEDICAL DEPARTMENT—The first lecture to the regular Winter Course will be delivered by Prof. DRAPER, in the College, No 707 East 13th-st., on MONDAY, Oct 15, at 7½ o'clock P. M. The Professors and public generally are respectfully invited to attend.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE,
No. 54 John-st., New York.

J. H. HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR

He claims himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 697 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendations. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

Scatter it lightly in crevice and cranny,
'Twill slay all the insects, though ever so many.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDER Destroys bedbugs, roaches, ants, &c., if thrown dexterously into the places where they harbor, and his MAGNETIC PILLS are equally destructive to rats and mice. Depôt No. 424 Broadway

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Minchon.... *Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Oct. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. 120 bbls. sold. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 290 bbls. Pearls, sand 449 Pots, together, 569 bbls.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, with sales of 80 bags Java at 14½c; 950 bags Rio at 11c.@11½c.; and 300 bags St. Domingo at about 10c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy. Parties disagreed about prices and the current movements are unimportant. The entire week's business scarcely equals 4,000 bales. We subjoin the nominally prevalent quotations:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.....	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling.....	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair.....	10	10	10¼	10¼
Fair.....	10¼	10¼	11	11¼

FISH—All desirable kinds are moderately inquired for at essentially unchanged figures. The supplies are not very large.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request for home use and shipment, at very firm and heavy rates. The sales consist our last common about 12,700 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$ 40 @	$ 00
Straight State.....	11 00 @	11 12½
Straight and Extra State.....	11 12½ @	11 25
Inland Western.....	11 00 @	11 12½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan.....	11 00 @	11 12½
Canal Michigan.....	11 00 @	11 12½
Common to Good Ohio.....	11 00 @	11 12½
Fancy Ohio.....	11 12½ @	11 25
Extra Ohio.....	11 25 @	11 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	11 25 @	11 37½
Fancy Genesee.....	11 37½ @	11 50
Extra Genesee.....	11 37½ @	11 50

Canadian is scarcely sold at as high for common superfine to best extra, ₩ bbl., but it is inactive. Sufferers was purchased to the extent of 2,500 bbls. at $5 75@$5 87½ for low mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unaltered.

FRUIT—Holders are generally very firm, in view of the comparatively light stocks here, but the inquiry is rather

GRAIN—Wheat exhibits no new feature worth noticing. The sales since our last have reached about 88,000 bushels, here and to arrive soon, including Canadian White at $2 10@$2 15; and the latter are extreme rates. Western White, $2 07@ do. Red at $2 00; Southern White at $2 10; and do. Red at $2 05 ₩ bushel. Rye is less active, and rather languid. 2,500 bushels were sold at $1 02@ $1 03, but buyers generally offered no more than $1 02 ₩ bushel. Barley continues without change of interest. State and Western Oats are in good request and very firm at 46c@50c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in lively demand at full rates. Sales having been made, since our last, of 64,000 bushels Western Mixed at 94½c.@98c. ₩ bushel

HAY—There were 200 bales River sold at previous figures.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that "the demand continues active, and prices have advanced on all descriptions, but more especially on the more common class of hides. The receipts being light the stock is much reduced, and most of these remaining on hand are in small parcels, which are held above last sales. The market is now almost entirely bare of Buenos Ayres hides, with sales of a few thousand to arrive. The receipts from this quarter, for the next two or three months, will show an increase, while from other ports there will be a falling off, particularly from Orinoco. Receipts have been 14,130 Hides, as follows: 7,947 Orinocos, ₩ *Sullivan*; 4,003 Porto Cabello, ₩ *Gen. Ebringhaus*; 356 Savanilla, and 1,825 from West Indies and Southern ports. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 38,900, as follows: 1,600 Dry Buenos Ayres, 7,000 Dry Rio Grande, 17,000 Orinoco, 800 Savanilla, 1,500 Pernambuco, 2,000 West India, Southern, &c; 6,000 Salted Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande. The following are the closing quotations: Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lbs., selected, ₩ lb. 24½c.@25.; Rio Grande, 20@ 23 lbs., do., 24c.@24½.; R. G and B. A. Green Salted Cow, 13c; Rio Nunez, 25c.; Gambia and Bissau, 18c.; Orinoco, selected, 22c.; San Juan, as they run, 16c @ 17c.; Savanilla, &c., do., 18c.@18½c.; Maracaibo, salted, 16c.; Maracaibo, dry, 19c.; Maranham, Ox and Cow, 17c; Tampico and Matamoros, 19c; Porto Cabello, (open,) 20c.@21c.; Porto Cabello, (booked,) —; Rio Hache, 19½c; Barcelona, salted and dry, 18c.@ 18½c.; California, dry salted and dry, 18c.; Dry Southern and Texas, (cash,) 16c.@17c.; Manilla Buffalo, 6½ @7c.; Calcutta Buffalo, 12½c.@13c; Calcutta Kips, slaughter, ₩ piece, $1 30@$1 35; Calcutta Kips, dead green, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, dry salted, $1 10@$1 15; Calcutta Kips, black dry, $1@$1 05; B. A. Horse, dry, $1 15@$1 25; B. A. Horse, green salted, ₩ lb. 5c.

HOPS—Are quiet, but steady, as before quoted

IRON—We heard that 150 tons Scotch Pig found buyers at $36 50, usual terms, ₩ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Is held with much firmness at our previous quotations, but is inactive.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL says that the sales of domestic tanned during the week have been larger than for any week during the present year, and at an advance of fully 1c. ₩ lb. on all descriptions. The sales of Hemlock tanned equaled 90,000 sides, and of Oak tanned, 9,350 sides.—leaving our present stock, but 41,000 sides of the former, and 7,340 sides of the latter,—now stiffly held at the annexed range: —Oak (slaughter,) light ₩ lb., 28c.@30c.; Oak, middle, 25c.@ 30c.; Oak, heavy, (including banding,) 25c.@30c.; Oak, (dry hyde,) 24c.@26c.; Oak, Ohio, 25c.@26c.; Oak, B. A. wet salted, 23c.@30c.; Hemlock, light, R. G & B. A., 22c @23c.; Hemlock, middle, R. G & B A., 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, light, Orinoco, &c., 20c @21c.; Hemlock, middle, Orinoco, &c., 21½c @22½c.; Hemlock, heavy R. G. & B. A., 21c @22c.; Hemlock, heavy, Orinoco &c., 19c @20c.; Hemlock, good damaged, 17c.@20c.; Hemlock, poor damaged, 11c.@13c.; Hemlock, upper, rough, slaughter, 25c.@27c.

LIME—Rockland is more inquired for at fully previous rates.

MOLASSES—The demand is still quite active at buoyant prices, and we have to report sales since our last of 450 bbls. New-Orleans at 36c.@38c.; and nearly 700 hhds. Cuba, mostly to arrive from neighboring markets, at from 32c.@35c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are essentially the same. Spirits Turpentine is dull and heavy, at 42c @43c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Nothing really new has occurred in this line since our last.

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and is tending upwards, though the inquiry for it is not very brisk. The sales since our last reach about 800 bbls., at $22@$24 for Mess, and $21@$21 50 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is still saleable and firm, there having been taken to-day 650 bbls., at 11½ @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is unaltered—sales having been made of 150 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime; $13@$14 for do. Mess, and $16 50@$17 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $9 @$9 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and needed at $18@ $18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 18c @19c. for Ohio, 19c.@22c. for common to very good State, and 23c @25c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c @10c ₩ lb.

RICE—There were 140 tcs. reported as having been sold at $5 12½@$5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Remains as last noticed.

SOAP—There have been 130 boxes Castile taken at 11c @11½c ₩ lb.

SUGARS—Are quiet and depressed, only a few retail lots having been disposed of at old figures.

TALLOW—There were 10,000 lbs. prime sold on private terms.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prices brought 40½c.@41c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at ½d. ₩ lb.; 1,500 bbls. Flour and 600 bbls. Resin at 4s.; 80,000 bushels Grain at 11½d.@ 12d. ₩ bushel; and some heavy goods at 35s.@40s. ₩ ton. For London, the quotations were 4s. 9d @5s. for Flour, ₩ bbl.; 14d @15d. for Grain, ₩ bushel; and 45s. @50s. for heavy goods, ₩ ton, with moderate shipments. For Havre, Breadstuffs were being taken at about $1 for Flour, ₩ bbl., and 25c for Grain, ₩ bushel. For other ports we heard of nothing really new. The latest charters were: a ship from Richmond to Sydney, N. S. W., Flour at $2 50; one from Savannah to Liverpool, Cotton, ½d., or, if to Havre, 1c.; a bark to Constantinople, Flour, $1 75, and Rum, 7c.; another, same voyage, Flour, $2; a bark, 308 tons, to Bathurst, Africa, and back, $5,125; a British brig to Monte Video and Buenos Ayres, Lumber, $19 50, without primage; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Hhd. Staves, $14; one from Brandywine to St Croix, Corn Meal, $3 ₩ puncheon, and 65c ₩ bbl.; one, 130 tons, same voyage, $1,400, cut; one (1,000 bbls.) to St. Domingo and back, $1,200; one from Franklin, La., to Richmond, Sugar and Molasses, $6 under, and $5 on deck; one, 160 tons, hence to Bermuda, about $660; a bark, 250 tons, to Porto Rico, $1,000, and back from Bird Island, Guano, $6 50 ₩ ton; a schooner to St. Martins and Antigua, 75c. ₩ bbl.; one, 121 tons, to Kingston, Jam., and back, $1,300; one from Barrel Strike to New-York, Sugar and Molasses, $4, on and under deck.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—

Saturday—First Board—$250 Susquehanna Canal 6s, 68; @40 do. Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '70, 80; $300 Lehigh 6s, '70, 90½; $1200 Ches. & Del. Can. 6s, 86; $3 000 Union Canal 6s, 68; $1,000 City 6s, 83½; 700 Reading Railroad, 47½; 10 Morris Canal Pref., 86½; 11 Nor. Penn R. R., 26½; 18 Union Canal, 9½; 15 Pennsylvania R. R., 45½; 92 Norristown R. R., 55; 30 Beav. Meadow R. R., 53; 10 Farm & Mechanics' Bank, 97½; 14 Bank of Kentucky, 106¼.

Between Boards—$4,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, 83, 81½; $240 Pennsylvania 5s, 84¼.

Second Board—$1,000 City 6s, 94; $500 Long Island R. R. 6s, 76; $1,000 City Railroad 6s, 94; $1,000 Penn. 6s, 85½; 25 Beaver Meadow 43; 83 Pennsylvania R. R., 44½; 200 Long Island R. R., 14; 8 Morris Canal Pref., 86½; 5 Farm and Mechanics' Bank, 71½.

After Board—300 Reading Railroad, 47½

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117½@118; Philadelphia 6s, 93½@94; Pennsylvania 5s, 83½@84; Reading Railroad, 47½@47¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 84½@85; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 86@87; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45½@45½; Morris Canal, 14½15; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 94@97; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 20½@20¾; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@31¾; Long Island Railroad, 14@14½; Vicksburg Railroad, 84@85; Grand Bank, 12¾@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 24@25; Union Canal, 9½@9¾ New-Creek, 14@18.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A dark brown bay horse, 16 hands high, smoothly made, a very stylish and free car ver capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. Address, by mail, or call on HORACE WILLIAMS, at Tattersalls 6th av., corner 39th st, New-York, giving particular descriptions of the horse, age, price, and place where he can be seen.

HORSE, WAGON AND HARNESS FOR SALE.—A bay Morgan horse, pony built, of great endurance for fast road or draft work. Also, a light express or business wagon, in good order. Apply at 497 South st.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION THIS WEEK!—GOLD-SMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No 323 Broadway, cor. Franklin st., New-York

PENMANSHIP.—Ladies' Class, daily, excepting Saturday at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $5 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's, A. M., and 3, 5, and 7 o'clock P. M. Terms $5, for ten lessons. Ladies' or gentlemen, private instruction during the day. Terms $10, for ten lessons

BOOK KEEPING.—Double entry, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Arithmetic, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Elocution, per quarter, of three months, twice a week, $10. Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Writing and Arithmetic, $25

The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and is a reduction of ONE-HALF from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. REV. J. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the sessions of the Fourth year on Monday, Sept. 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving boys only each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek. Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the limits of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, for pupils who begin in any class for which they are fitted. The study-rooms are thought to have quite unusual privileges in the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to be well instructed and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

HENRY LYNE, COLLEGE GRADUATE AND EXPERIENCED TEACHER OF MATHEMATICS, Civil Engineering, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Astronomy, Languages, &c., Newark, N. J. Pupils fitted for West Point Academy, Annapolis Naval School, Scientific Schools, Counting-houses, &c. Boarding in the family, with every home comfort. The pupils are invited to meet at their respective recitations.

Rev W. Lewis, D. D., Newark.
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Rev. Wm. Ramsey, D. D., Newark.
Rev. Wm. Ramsey

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 15 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$15,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. convertible Income Bonds from.....$500 to $1,000 each.
$4,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad second Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.
$2,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$3,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage 7 per cent convertible Bond.
$1,000 Panama Railroad 7 per cent Bonds, (2d issue).....$1,000 each.
$13,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Cincinnati, Peru and Chicago Railroad 10 per cent.
$18,000 Sacramento City (levee loan) 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Sacramento City (City Hall and Prison Loan) 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
10 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....$100 each.
19 shares Chelsea and Chicago Union Rail road..$100 each.
20 shares Bull's Head Bank.....$25 each.
10 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each.
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co ...$20 each.
30 shares National Insurance Co. New-Jersey..$18 each.
278 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co .....$10 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express Co...$100 each.
20 shares American Express Co.....$100 each.
1,000 shares McCulloch Gold and Copper Co....$5 each.
8,613 shares Vermont Copper Mining Co.....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Oct 18.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY holds regular sales of Stocks and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, and also Special Sales, when required, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday. No securities on the Catalogue duplicated on any consideration.

AT PRIVATE SALE.—A great variety of First-class Railroad, City and State Bonds, Bank, Insurance and other Stocks, of undoubted character for investment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.—Hereafter my Stock, Real Estate and Banking Department will be conducted, as heretofore, at my former office No. 4 Broad-st., under my personal supervision. The Merchandise Department will be continued at its present location, No. 11 Broad-st., under the superintendence of competent assistance.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 16th, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction room, No 18 Nassau-st.

SECOND SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Messrs G. B. Pendelton begs leave to announce his second great sale of the season will take place as above, at which some of his finest goods will be disposed of, consisting of real Cashmere stuffs, Agate Bardiglio, Lisle or Sienna, Brunswick, Medici, Sienna and Italian Veins from 7 to 8 feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and stores.

ALSO, ALABASTER STATUARY—Representing Venus of Canova, Amoire Devine, by Bonemai; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Arnisto, Petrarch and Tasso, bust of Venus, two groups representing summer and autumn, statuary for gardens or piazzas, Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, Dancing girls of Canova, Venus, &c: those are about 6 feet high.

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the dancer, dancing girls, Hebe, two Bacchus, bath of Venus, reposing Hamadie, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rape of Proserpine, copy of the monument on the piazza in Bergamo, the Lucca marble vase, supported on four eagles with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported in alto relievo, Gothic and Greek vases, for pedors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Terra of Adrian, card receivers, solid grape leaves, inlaid tables transparent vases, Pompeian and Herculaneum vases, urns and temples, mosaic table and vases, groups, animals, &c. The whole completed collection as just been imported from Italy expressly for this market.

Also, large and valuable assortment of French china vases clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu, china vases richly painted; also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market, to be packed and sold at small expense in the premises for shipment, if desired.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN OF FOUR HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES AT CLIFTON, S. I., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of N. Y., on TUESDAY 16 h of October at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable property on Staten Island, viz: All that part of the Manor of New-Dorp, Staten Island, being the most central and desirable part of Clifton, near the Ma rows, Staten Island, on Bay st., and New-York avenue, and on Pennsylvania Clifton Vermont, Maryland and Virginia ave., (private roads, right of way over which will be conveyed. These lots are on high ground, the avenues curbed, 70 feet wide, the streets 60 feet wide, paved, and the whole is now under progress. The grading of the avenues is in rapid progress, will be thoroughly completed and is arranged as far as practicable so as to secure the advantages of open, light and airy basements, by fixing the grade above the adjoining lots, sewerage, bowever, the only drainage. They are situated within a short distance of the Quit Ferry Landing, in the immediate vicinity of stores, churches, markets and schools, and an omnibus passes through the property to and from every boat. It is the most attractive position for residences on the Island, and offers great inducements to build as an investment. Also, 15 cottage sites of one acre each, on avenues 70 feet wide, on the south side, fronting on the Bay, and on the north side of the Quit Ferry Landing, with a fine view of the sea and outer bay and in the neighborhood of the country seats of Messrs. Aspinwall, Lanier, Stormtmer Livingston and others. The sale will be absolute, and no proposals in for private purchases previous to the sale. Terms—Ten per cent at the sale and auctioneers' fee on day of sale; 25 per cent on delivery of the deed. The balance may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable and will be made free from all encumb rances. No limitations or restrictions will be imposed. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No 7 B oad-st., or to W. W. VAN WAGENEN, on the premises.

JOHN K OAKLEY Auctioneer

ATTENTION, TIN WORKERS, TIN TOY MANUFACTURERS, MACHINISTS, &c.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on TUESDAY, the 16th inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M., at the factory of the Long Island Copper and Tin Co., on the corner of Richmond and Carlton ave., in the city of Brooklyn, L. I., all the tools, machinery, fixtures, office furniture, &c., consisting in part of the following articles, viz: drop presses, screw presses, large draw ing machine, folding machine, grooving machine, rollers, circular and square shears, turning lathe, large bright stake, with set of tools; raising hammers, planishing hammers, notching machines, double seaming machines, bench horn square head stakes, round stakes beading machines, soldering furnaces, soldering coppers, mallets, pincers files, vices, &c &c Also, dies and cutting tools, to making over one hundred and fifty varieties of tin toys; the patterns and styles are unsurpassed by any manufacturing establishment in this country; also, benches, lumber, boards, desks, safe, stoves, clocks, carpets, chairs &c. Also, two large ovens for japanning, and a large quantity of unfinished stock.

PETER PARKS—Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, (Monday) at 10½ o'clock at No. 143 West 26d-st., between 7th and 8th ave., the entire furniture of a family removing South, as follows: rosewood parlor suites in crimson satin brocatel; large splendid oval mirrors up and down; original oil paintings, richly framed; rosewood etageres and sideboards, Brussels carpets; 1 fine rosewood piano forte: also, inwain and other carpets in chambers and upper rooms. And all the usual variety of chamber furniture, of superior quality, made to order; also, the contents and fixtures of a private family, removing to the country, consisting of the whole forming a most attractive sale To commence with the kitchen furniture.

SAVAGE & PARKS,
General Auctioneers, No, 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

MORTGAGE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, to satisfy a mortgage, a large quantity of superior household furniture, contained in house No. 78 8th-av, all in fine order, most of which is new, having been used but a short time, consisting of rosewood suits, in rich brocade and de. mahogany, in hair cloth; marble top rosewood tables; bureaus and washstands; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; tapestry and Wilton carpets; large French plate glass; rich carved sofas and chairs, lace curtains, mantel vases; card and quartette tables; marble-top chamber suits; hair mattresses, feather beds, quilts blankets; extension table, china cut glassware, cutlery, stove and fixtures, oilcloth, oil-paintings, &c. Catalogues now ready. No postponement.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT AUCTION SALE.—MARK WRAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No 90 Fulton-st., third story, the entire stock of one of the most extensive lithographic establishments in the City, comprising in part of 10 lithographic presses, rolling and cutting machine, printing presses, stereotyping, &c., &c., all in good order, being but little used, with a large assortment of every necessary for the business, office furniture, &c., the whole of which is to be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is going into the business. Catalogues can be viewed and information may be obtained by calling on the premises. Terms cash. Deposits of 20 per cent required at time of sale. At the premises to let with a good lease.

C. S. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 9 Broadway.

CABINET MAKERS' STOCK AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY.—C. S. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the warehouse of A. BRIGGMAN, No. 104 William-st., all the balance of his stock of superior furniture, consisting of high and low post, and bedsteads; mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, reception chairs and hair cloth, and other parlor suits; extension tables, sideboards, dressing bureaus and washstands; centre and extension tables, together with an assortment of chairs, looking-glasses, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., a lot of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands with marble tops, extension tables, marble tops, tête-à-têtes, sofas, wardrobes, mahogany and rosewood piano forte; also, curtains, crosswood, made by Scammers, nearly new; cost $250, in good order.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers

CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, No. 161 Pearl-st. in lots from the shelves, a large assortment of best white granite ware and all kinds ornamental ware, also, fine cut glass ware, china tea sets, 44 pieces, also, cutlery, carpeting, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping

J. J. WELDON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, CHINA AND GLASS WARE.—Pursuant to the order of the Executors of the late HENRY G. EVANS, will be sold at auction, by HENRY G. EVANS, on TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 10 o'clock, at No. 62 Pearl-st., W. G. & C. Glass ware, Ashburton tea sets, vases, card receivers, &c., and glass plate positive goods carefully packed for shipping Sales every Tuesday

P. C. MULREEY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 50 LOTS.—To close a sale of Estate, at 10 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY Oct. 18, at Elizabethtown N. J., on Water Spring and Sheppard sts., the entire property has been surveyed, and the streets all paved and graded. The maps and full terms may be had of the undersigned, No. 48 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The sale THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No 143 West 26d st., between 7th and 8th ave., presents rare inducements to dealers and families in comprising double parlor suits and other furniture of the richest description, made to order by the best manufacturers.

CINCINNATI.—HUNTOON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and stock brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at private, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office No. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, &c. Collect Dividends, Interest, Notes, &c. Refer to Fourth National Bank, Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, San.

AUCTION SALES.

J. F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS &c. &c.—J. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Oct 16 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 681 Broadway, Cor. Amity-st., all the furniture of the house. It will comprise in part, Tapestry, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and dining room, bedroom, and basement furniture. Extension dining table in black walnut. Suits of parlor furniture in brocatel mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut French and Gothic bedsteads curtains and cornices, hair, and other mattresses. Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, crockery and glass ware, stoves, &c., &c.

Catalogues early on Tuesday morning. Entrance to the sale in Amity-st.

GEORGE COOK—Auctioneer

WILL SELL at 10½ o'clock TO-MORROW at No. 117 Nassau-st., a large and well selected stock of furniture, oil paintings, piano fortes, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock each day at the store of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond st. The whole of his extensive and elegant stock of custom made furniture which is probably unsurpassed in this City The whole to be sold without reserve For particulars, see catalogues. The goods may be examined one day previous to sale

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, Oct. 16, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st, the original oil paintings representing Lafayette in prison, by the celebrated American artist Matteson—a piece of great historical and artistic value—cost $800

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU.
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (600,000) 18mo., pp. 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great weakness and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and penetrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and we regarded myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this, are another would have passed over my head in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 128 Liberty-st, New-York; Joseph Tucker, Wyoming; also T. B. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut st, Philadelphia On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or Box No 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauriceau is on title page

A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY A MARRIED MAN AND DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

It is one of the most remarkable books which has been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form, and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources of the questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language. It breathes, moreover, a truly Christian spirit

THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY ARE ITS CONTENTS:

Chapter 1 The True Relation of the Sexes	Chapter 8. A Fundamental Error.
Chapter 2 Premature Marriage and its Consequences	Chapter 9 The Laws of Pregnancy
Chapter 3. Errors of Education	Chapter 10. Crime Without a Name
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named
Chapter 6. Social Errors and their Punishment	Chapter 13. Counsels to Parents and Guardians
Chapter 7 Physical Laws of Marriage.	Chapter 14 General Directions

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the saltrheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. As water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I sold 6 gallons per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st, Roxbury, Mass. Price $1

WARD, OKYLE & CO., No 16 Greenwich-st, ROYD & PAUL, Chambers-st; J. F. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 79 Maiden-lane; HALL & RUCKEL, No. 218 Greenwich-st; & RILEY, Warren-st; WARD, COBB & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

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THIELEMAN—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Royals de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THIELEMAN No. 1 is the remedy for premature decay, local debility, loss of vitale power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are obnoxious in youth, manhood and old age. Our virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life if the Thielemans were universally adopted; all personal impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

THIELEMAN No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an infallible fix, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THIELEMAN No. 3 is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

THIELEMAN No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallegand, Roux, &c.

Sold wholesale and retail of Mr. H. HARROW, No. 31 Greenwich-st, near Canal New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Harrow will forward the Thielemans to any part of the world, securely packed, and carriage paid, according to the instructions of the purchaser.

Sold wholesale by W. H. ZIEBER, No 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia

Several Agents required. Terms cash

MEDICAL.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of necessary His medicines for recovery, after reading the famous Essays by a person in an good health now, and ready to direct, book write plainly thereon. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 120 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—J. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform the old patrons and the public that he is re-established at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially at Mrs CROCKER'S, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. DR JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical aid can consult Dr J or Mrs C., being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's treatment and his mode of private cure. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAEMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 344 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. DR. WATSON, M. D., No 7 Mary ann Suyreon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Divinson-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and all cases warranted. Caution.—Use no quack remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, but only be bad as above. Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases. Office, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated by the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of the sex to consult him, can be obtained at No. 5 Clinton-pl., or sent them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 3 669 Post Office.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 10 Duane st., (Chatham dank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy and long experience of 24 years in this specialty in the profession he has to treat successful, to those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 185 Water-st, New-York; and Mrs HAYES No 178 Fulton-st Brooklyn. Depot at No. 56 Fulton-st, New York, corner Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVE'S dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing the Line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. Wm. Nye. PACIFIC, Capt. Nye.
ADRIATIC, Capt. West. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra size state-rooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Wednesday, April 18.....1855	Saturday, April 21.....1855
Wednesday, May 2.....1855	Saturday, May 5.....1855
Wednesday, May 16.....1855	Saturday, May 19.....1855
Wednesday, May 30.....1855	Saturday, June 2.....1855
Wednesday, June 13.....1855	Saturday, June 16.....1855
Wednesday, June 27.....1855	Saturday, June 30.....1855
Wednesday, July 11.....1855	Saturday, July 14.....1855
Wednesday, July 25.....1855	Saturday, July 28.....1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN ERNARD & CO., No. 97 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $70. FROM LIVERPOOL TO NEW-YORK.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston..... CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear waste Light at mast-head three on starboard bow; Red on port bow

AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Aug 29
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Sept, 12
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Sept, 26
AMERICA, Lang leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Oct 10
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Oct 24
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov 7
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion Specie Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therin expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

There will be no steamships of this line from New-York until further notice.

TARSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new.	*Emerald Isle*, new.	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Parker, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Columbia*, new,
Hampton, new,	*Constantine*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, 2
Wm Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Oregon,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Dark*,
Ocean Pearl,	*Osiris*,	*Forest Rose*,
Competition,	*Cumberland*,	*Richard Anderson*,
Northampton, new,	*Pilgrim*, new,	*Constantine*,
Telegraph,	*Pilgrim*,	*Adriatic*,
Ariel,	*Rescue*,	
Commerce,	*New-Hampshire*,	
Independence,	*West Point*,	
A. 2d,	*Racer*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*
Queen Queen,	*Montreal*, new,	*Columbus*, new,
Independence, new,	*Patriot*, new,	*Pilgrim*, new,
	Argonaut,	*Ocean Monarch*,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries

No. 10 South-st., New-York, or to
JOHN T. TARSCOTT & CO.,
No. 6 George's Buildings, Liverpool.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States steamer UNION, ADAMS Commander will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on Tuesday, Oct. 30th, at 12 o'clock, from pier, No 51, North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE

First Cabin.....$150 | Second Cabin.....$75

Luggage not wanted during the passage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked, "Below."

No freight taken after Thursday, Oct. 18.

For freight or passage apply to
M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No 6 Broadway.

The Arago will succeed the *Union* and sail Nov 11

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS.
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FIFTEEN DAYS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN.—PASSAGE FREE.—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on SATURDAY Oct. 20 at 2 o'clock P. M precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st, North River, the well known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Capt. N. WILLIAMS. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON Commander, whing will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco The public are informed that the U. S. Mail always has one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails For passage apply to J. W. RAYMOND, at the only Office of the Companies, No 177 West st corner Warren, New-York.

DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED
TO 5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessary Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than by any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (3,500 tons burden,) Captain FINKBRAUER, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 5 o'clock P. M. precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, 1855 connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages For inference ion or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No 2 Bowling green. Letter bags made up at the office of Bunker, Hollister & Co. for 50 cents each.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Tickets and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY OF CANADA, MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the

New-York Daily Times.

BRIGGS AROUND.

An Appeal to the People from the Sleepy Alderman

INTO ALD. HOFFMIRE.

The Comparative Omnipotence of Chief Matsell.

Vermifuge still in Demand.

To the Public of New-York.

MR. MATSELL audaciously clings to his official post, although convicted of atheism, by 33 affidavits of those residing on the two great continents of the earth—by the Brandon *Register*, and by the Records of the American Courts. He swore the reverse of all this, before this indisputable evidence appeared against him, but now refuses to reappear before the Police Committee lest he might be compelled to re-swear it. Nor will he permit his kindred and his sister MARY to appear before the Committee, but guards their habitations with deadly weapons, and threatens all with instant death who enter with subpœnas from such a man as DAVID VALENTINE, the Clerk of the Common Council. During the investigation of seven months past, I have had much difficulty in obtaining a quorum of the Committee, for causes beyond my comprehension.

INTO HOFFMIRE.

Alderman HOFFMIRE, of the Fifth Ward, during the few sessions he attended, grossly abused me, and strove to embarrass me in every way. I have had an inkstand thrown with great violence at my head, in open session of the Board of Aldermen, and there was not an American Alderman out of the 14 American Aldermen present, who raised their voice

THE RIP VAN WINKLES OF THE BOARD.

in resistance of the monstrous outrage. I have been attacked in broad day by one hundred ruffians, who strove to murder me in a room adjoining the Mayor's and MATSELL'S office, the latter's office having apparently been deserted by a preconcerted arrangement, so that I couldn't have the protection of the Police. And although the Board of Aldermen assembled in 40 minutes afterwards, no member publicly uttered a word against the attempted assassination. On Thursday evening last, a member ferociously anathematized me in debate, and declared that I should be severely cowhided, because I alluded to the probable atheism, of RICHARD B. CONNELLY, the present County Clerk which Mr. C. has not denied by affidavit or otherwise, although he has had several days to do it in! During the scene of Thursday evening, no member advocated a proposition I introduced for the removal of Mr. MATSELL, but nearly all voted to lay it on the table. Dur-

WHO PAID THE BILLS.

ing the Police Investigation of 7 months, not a dollar has been appropriated by the Common Council, and myself and STEPHEN H. BRANCH have breasted the battle, and defrayed the expenses ourselves to the present moment. We canvassed the Board of Aldermen for pecuniary aid, and collected only $30, but we obtained $400 with the promise of $4,000 if desired, from Alderman THOMAS CHRISTY, of the Sixteenth Ward, whom the Americans should profoundly cherish as a noble and magnanimous American, who was born and reared in the sacred atmosphere of Bunker Hill. This is about all the pecuniary aid Mr. BRANCH and myself have received during our protracted and terrible struggle

THE ALIEN CHIEF OMNIPOTENT.

against derision and peril, for proving that the City of New-York is governed by a British alien, who also exercises a powerful sway at Albany and Washington, through his control of the primary and legal bodies of this City, Executive, Legislative and Judicial, and who, with his chief clerk, has thwarted the Committee before the Judiciary for seven months past, and will probably do so as long as he remains in his present powerful position. In the Board of Aldermen he is also omnipotent, before whom the American Aldermen stand in perfect terror. Although he is reeking with perjury,—with affidavits, the Brandon register and the Court Records of the City Hall before them, which have been published to the world a hundred times, in newspapers whose aggregate circulation is 200,000 or 300,000 copies per day, without any denial for six months on the part of MATSELL that he is an alien,—with MATSELL posted as an alien on the lamp-posts and house-tops, and on the lips of little children, and admitting his alienism themselves,—with all this around them and within them, and staring them deadly in the face, still the American Aldermen, with American constituents yearning for their deliverance from the accursed fangs of MATSELL,—with all this thundering in their ears, and revolving in their affrighted dreams, and biting the residue of their consciences, and rankling in their hearts, still they dare not breathe beyond a whisper against the alien and British despot of our City, if not of our country. And why do they fear him? Because, he has, through legislative legerdemain, elected himself for life,—because they fear he can destroy their political existence,—because the legion votes of the foreign wards of our City are canvassed to suit the behests of MATSELL,—because, after the results of the American wards are declared, the votes of the foreign wards are counted, and the final result falsely declared,—and the minutes of MATSELL are thus elected from year to year, and will be what he is Chief of Police,—because these foreign wards, through MATSELL, rule this City, and this State, and this nation. For more than one man has been elected, and more than one man has been defeated for the Presidency, by 2,000 or 3,000 foreign votes of this City, falsely counted, by the gangs of MATSELL. Moreover, these American Aldermen know that the improvised foreign wards of this City are chiefly composed by scamp and ruffian, in Winter by the industrious and virtuous American classes, and that they are the chief occupants of our almshouses and prisons, whose support bears so heavily on the Americans. And they know that the inhabitants of these foreign wards should be contented with at least one vote per head, (like the Americans,) instead of which some aliens and foreigners not only vote a dozen times, and if the American wards are not overwhelmed then, the poll-books of the wards, in mid-night hours, are altered by alien and foreign inspectors and policemen, and the Americans, while asleep, are thus defrauded of their dearest rights. And the American Aldermen know that American ballot boxes are not permitted to exist for a moment in the worst foreign wards of the City, and that Americans vote for Americans in foreign wards at the peril of their lives. A beautiful state of things in an American country, and in the leading American City, and beneath American skies, and within a stone's throw of the City Hall, and within 400 miles of the tomb of the immortal Washington! In the teeth of all this, MATSELL, the chief source of all the evil, remains at his post, and these American Aldermen remain quiet, although MATSELL has falsely voted and ruled us for nearly a quarter of a century. In vain have I told these American Aldermen that they have the power to remove him. Remove him, did I say! Remove whom? Remove an alien? How can an alien be removed when the National and State Constitutions do not recognize the political or hardly the social existence of an alien? How then can an American office be occupied by an alien? By perjury. But what is the penalty of perjury? A dungeon, and the eternal deprivation of civil rights. Why, then, do these American Aldermen hesitate to declare an office vacant that is already vacant by the National and State Constitutions, and by alienism

WHY THEY WANT MY REPORT AND WHY THEY WON'T GET IT.

and perjury? Because they want my report and its evidence, in their response. Yes, and MATSELL wants it, too. And the Judges want it. And the aliens all want it, and, with it, they all want the Committee forever discharged. And why do they want it so much? They want official evidence say they. Let them consult the Common Pleas Court records in the adjoining room. Let them consult the records of Brandon now in my possession. Let them consult the affidavits. Let them recur to what nearly all of them have heard before the Committee. Let them overhaul their newspaper files. Let them look at the Journal of the Board of Aldermen. Let them consult each other. Let them examine the columns of the Sunday *Leader*, conducted by the brother in law of MATSELL, and compare views on the alienism of MATSELL. Let them ask MATSELL himself, and watch his guilty eyes. Let them go over to Williamsburg and see his sister MARY, and the frenzied eyes of her body guard, and the gleam of their weapons. Let them consult her neighbors. Let a bright, clean glass reflect their own eyes, and their own consciences and their own hearts.

THE VERY BABES KNOW IT.

And if this be not enough, let them ask the first little child they meet, or even consult their own children, as to the guilt of MATSELL, of one of the highest crimes against the laws of our country, or of any country in the civilized world. Yes. But instead of all this glaring and official and historical evidence, they still want my Report, to lay it on or under the table, where it may slumber forever, or until the present excitement passes away, or until the election passes over, and as soon as they get my Report, they intend, of course, to discharge the Committee, and thus save the four contumacious alien witnesses before the courts for their insolence to the very Committee appointed by these American Aldermen themselves; and to render the first contumacious Legislative enactments ever adopted, a perfect nullity; and to then bring up the subpœnas, and let bad men hereafter treat Municipal Committees with profane and obscene contumely, as these official and audacious witnesses have done for seven months past, who are fed and clothed by the people, and who, in return, thus spurn and outrage the sacred laws of the people. And they want my Report, to consign to the tomb of the Capulets, to let the Prince of Criminals roam at large, to let crime run riot through our streets and courts, and to desecrate by our illustrious fathers. But this is the first case of contumacy under the Legislative law of last Winter, and a precedent shall be established that all, and especially aliens, shall not trample our laws in the dust with impunity. And paralyzed be the American Alderman who strives to thwart me in my efforts to enforce the laws, and to make these four aliens quiver, and cause their monstrous obscenity and profanity to those entrusted with the execution of a public investigation into the alienism and rascality of the Police Department.

LIKE A BURR ON A CALF'S TAIL.

And I will never surrender the rights of the Committee, and with it the rights of the people. Let all the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas screen the culprits as they have already, (with the exception of Judge DALY,) and let them battle their accounts with their constituents and their God, but I will never release my clutches from MATSELL, MACKELLAR, MCCANN, and WEBSTER, until I have avenged the violated honor of the City, and until the glorious, contumacious Legislative enactment have been triumphantly sustained. Yes, those American Aldermen want more light, and more evidence, and my Report, when enough evidence has been officially adduced to convict a hundred aliens of the ordinary grade—evidence enough to hang a hundred murderers. Where is the man who would be permitted to run at large, save MATSELL, with such a mass of incontestible evidence before the community? They all know that either of them has cause to arise in the Board, and move the vacation of MATSELL'S office; and they all know that it would be received by acclamation and the roar of artillery, and by the prayers, and bonfires, and illuminations, and thanksgiving, and frantic rejoicing of the people. But as I cannot persuade them to do this, I intend to hold them immediately responsible to their American constituents. And I now inform

ALWAYS ON HAND HEREAFTER

them that it is my intention at every session until my term of office expires in 1857, to propose in the Board of Aldermen the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The Chief of Police of the city of New-York is a British alien, and he does not deny it, and has therefore never had the necessary qualifications to hold office, therefore

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is hereby declared vacant

On this proposition they must vote every night. This will doubtless greatly excite them and the aliens around the City Hall, and inks and ails may fly, and cowhides may be threatened, and I may again be attacked by a gang of murderers and my life be sacrificed, to all of which I will only say, "You may kill the body, but you shan't have the soul." Life is dear to us all, and I have got a large family who, for their sake, I should leave with extreme regret, but come what may, I never will yield my attachment to my principles, nor my fidelity to the glorious Constitution of my country. Nor will I give quarter to aliens in office, while they are disqualified by the laws of my native land. I have been approached with tens of thousands on this question, but millions of dollars shall not allure me from the paths of public rectitude, and place me in guilt and shame before my children and their posterity. Let the American Aldermen go on then. And let the infamous MATSELL remain at his post, in defiance of the people if he can. I repeat it, *If he can!* If these American Aldermen can endure him, and if the people can tolerate him and his gang of vampires, who favor foreigners and aliens to the utter exclusion of the Americans. If all this can be tolerated by the American Aldermen and people, I will also strive to live under his lash, but, like WM. TELL, I'll never bow to MATSELL'S cap, like the Aldermen, nor remove my hat in his odious presence. And I grieve to think that my boys have got to live 21 years before they can cast a vote against MATSELL aliens and the foreign caravan will vote so soon after landing on our shores, which is the source of the dreadful evils that afflict our beloved country. And further this deponent saith not, because he has said enough to almost elicit a blush from MATSELL "himself," and to create a more fervent gratitude in the hearts of naturalized citizens, and to crimson with a deeper hue the cheeks of the American Aldermen of this City, and to arouse the Americans to a man to a profound sense of the dangers that beset their Temple of Liberty, in the absence of a reconstruction of the naturalization and suffrage laws, on which impend the fate, and happiness and liberty of the generations coming on the stage.

JOHN H. BRIGGS.

NEW-YORK CITY, Oct. 13, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Discharges of the Ear.

LETTER NO IX

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: Pursuing the subject of my letter No. 8, I purpose showing the importance of the disease in question, its destructive consequences when *neglected*, the certainty of great if not entire relief, and the absurdity of asserting that a discharge must *remain unchecked*, simply because it has *already existed* for some time—thus carrying the adage, "Honor old age," a little too far.

A discharge from the ear is a *symptom* or *evidence* of mischief going on *within* the ear. Some injury having caused an *excoriation*, or perhaps an inflammation disorganizing some portion of the organ, establishes an *ulcerated surface*; this surface secretes a discharge sometimes *watery*, at others *thick and mattery*; the surface increases in size by the action of the discharge upon the previously healthy parts, and the *discharge itself*, of course, increases in the same proportion, so that in time the greater part of the outer *canal* of the ear is a diseased surface; again, the secretion of discharge *will cease of itself*; the diseased portion, no longer relieved by *matter*, will grow into what is known as proud flesh, or a tumor will spring up, termed *polypus*

I have never found any great difficulty in checking these discharges, neither is there any *danger* in so doing.

Many physicians say if the discharge is stopped, it will reappear *inwardly*, and be more injurious than in its present form. This is incorrect. If the system is placed in a *healthy condition*, and the ulcerated surface gradually and cautiously healed, then there will be no need of alarm, if these precautions are not taken I can readily understand the grounds of fear.

These discharges usually result in *proud flesh*, or *polypus*, as I have already observed, from which but little secretion escapes. Surely it is not, and cannot become, necessary to have *fleshy substances* and *tumors* growing in one's ears; yet such in substance is the opinion frequently repeated to me as given by medical advisers. Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M.D., Oculist and Aurist.

No. 27 Bond-st., New-York.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—The largest stock in New-York, comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square Broche Shawls, long and square Wool Shawls, printed Cashmere Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard

SILKS—Direct from auction, consisting of very heavy Plaid and Striped Silks, Plain Silks, Brocade Silks and Moire Antique, selling very cheap at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—100 cases new Fall and Winter Dress Goods just opened, consisting of De Laines, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Alpacas, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard

Just received from auction, fifty pieces SILK VELVETS for Cloaks and Talmas, selling at great bargains. Ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City.

G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No 104 Bowery.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co, No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Mr. J. R. SCOTT, the eminent Tragedian, returns to this popular Theatre. He has just concluded a twenty-four nights' engagement at Baltimore, said to be the most brilliant and successful one ever played in that City. To night he appears in his Irish personation in "O'Neal the Great"—the grand pantomime and a neat Drama making up the programme.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c. including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 82 State street,

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 56 and 57 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—$1c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope used these medicines in 1853, for a scorbutic eruption of a most serious nature, and of which he was completely cured. No skin disease can resist their wonderful curative powers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Life, Cabinet and Miniature Photographs, plain and colored, in oil and water colors and paste, at BRADY'S Gallery, No 359 Broadway. Ambrotypes or pictures on glass, the finest in America.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, at the Chelsea Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Mr. Voorhis, Mr. JUSTIN D. WHITE to Miss RACHEL C. BADGLEY, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct 14, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of Avery and Hannah R. Bill.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from No 401 6th-av, on Tuesday, Oct 16, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct 14 THOMAS H. BENTON, son of John and Sarah Ann Slater, aged 6 years, 1 month and 7 days, after a very severe but short illness of three and a half hours

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 2½ o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th inst. from his late residence, 32 Division st

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct 13, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. ANN ELIZA, wife of Andrew M Jackson

The friends and relatives of the family, and of her father, Mr. John Beard are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Monday morning, at 11 o'clock, at her residence, No 218 Christie st.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 14, HENRY J. CLARK, in the 45th year of his age

Funeral services at his late residence, No 333 Bridge st., Brooklyn, this afternoon, at 4 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be taken to New Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday morning, for interment

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Oct 13 after a lingering illness of organic disease of the brain, Hon. THOMAS W CUMMING aged 41 years

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 16th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M., from No 20 Concord-st, Brooklyn. Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, Washington st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 10, HELENA WEBER, of South Brooklyn, aged 26 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, L. I., on Sunday, Oct 14, WILLIE POTTER, the infant son of Rev Henry J and Clarinda Fox

Funeral from the house, 5th st., to-morrow (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets See Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct 13.

$1 000 New York 6s '60..101½		200	Cumb. Coal Co.....		26½
1,000 Ind. State 6s.....	86½	100	do.....	s90	26½
15,000 do.....	13 80½	100	do.....	b7	26½
2 000 Virginia 6s.....	13 96½	100	do.....	b30	27
6.000 Missouri 6s.....	87½	100	do.....	b60	27½
16 000 do.....	b60 88½	100	do.....	63	28
4 000 Penn 6s '70.....	94	200	do.....	b15	27
2 5 0 Cuba 6s '70.....	94½	200	do.....	c	28½
2 000 Erie Con Bds '71	80	100	do.....	b10	28½
10,000 Erie Bonds of '75..	87½	62	Penn Coal Co.....		100
5.000 do.....	s3 87½	10	do.....		100
71 000 Ill. Cen. R Bds	s3 79½	90	do.....		100
2 000 do.....	s30 79½	1260	Gard. Gold Mine Co.	b3	1
25 000 do.....	s60 79½	400	do	b3J	1
10 000 do.....	s60 79½	100	Harlem Railroad.....	s3m	25
5,000 Ill Cen R 1st Bs	30 89	20	do.....	s3	25½
5,000 N Y Cen 6s.....	s60 90	100	do.....	b60	25½
5 0 do.....	90½	50	Clev. & Tol R. R..	s30	55½
6 Bank New York.....	116	500	do.....	b60	56
20 Merchants' Ex Bk.....	107	100	E ie Railroad.....	s3m	55
50 People's Bank.....	106	200	do.....	b30	58½
30 Am Ex Bank.....	120	30	do.....		58½
300 Nic Transit Co.....	b30 19	10	do.....	s3	59
300 do.....	b60 19½	1000	do.....	b60	59
270 do.....	c 19½	200	do.....	s30	59½
100 do.....	b60 19½	200	do.....	b7	59½
500 do.....	s3 19½	400	do.....	c	59½
100 do.....	b20 19	25	Stonington Railroad.		62
50 do.....	s30 19½	307	Reading Railroad.....	s3	96
200 do.....	19½	300	do.....	b60	96
100 do.....	b30 19½	400	do.....	s3	96½
100 do.....	b60 19½	100	do.....	s3m	96½
700 Ills Central R. R....	94	200	do.....	s3	96½
5 Sixth Avenue R.R.....	78	100	do.....	c	96½
110 Chi & R I R R..b60	94½	100	Mich Cen R. R.....	s3	97
60 do.....	c 95	100	do.....	b60	98
2s Gal & Chic R.R.....	s3 72	100	do.....	s3	97
110 Panama Railroad.	s3 102	100	Mich So & N Ia. R R.		96½
50 do.....	103				

SECOND BOARD.

$10,000 Missouri 6s.....	s3 87½	600	Erie Railroad.....	s3	55½
5 000 do.....	s3 87½	150	do.....	b3	56½
6,000 Tennessee 6s '90..	96	50	do.....	s30	56½
5 000 Ill Cen R R	b60 89½	100	Chic. & R I R. R.	b60	96
30,000 do.....	s20 89	700	Reading Railroad.....		94½
7 000 do.....	89½	100	do.....	s20	94½
100 Nicar. Trans. Co	b10 19	300	do.....	s60	94½
350 Cumberl'd Coal Co...	26½	100	Cleve & Tol. R. R.	s6	57
100 do.....	b15 27	100	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3	37
200 do.....	26½	50	Harlem Railroad.	s30	25½

MONDAY, Oct. 15—A. M.

There was a gradual yielding in prices at the Stock Exchange last week, though the Money Market, as a general remark, was less stringent than the week before, and closed decidedly easier on Saturday. The course of the Foreign Exchanges was also favorable, lower rates being accepted by the regular Bankers on London and Paris, under a large offering of Commercial bills. But this influence was partially counterbalanced by the European mail by the steamer *Canada*, which represented a closer state of the London and Paris Money Markets, and a strong disposition to move Gold from London to the Continent, irrespective of the currency of Exchange. In the present very favorable look of the Grain export, we do not see that this consideration is to have much weight at present on this side, though it is pretty conclusive of the suspicion that New-York as well as London is to continue to lose some Gold, even while the Exchanges are in our favor—one of the incongruities of trade which belong to a state of war of Europe and the increasing money necessities of the belligerent powers. The decline in State Bonds during the week was 3 ₩ cent. on Missouris and 1 ₩ cent. on Virginias. In Railway Bonds, the fluctuations were not conclusive at the Brokers' Board in the class of Eries and Illinois Centrals, actively speculated in, while at private sale and at auction the market was extremely dull, and the few parcels forced on call showed a decline of 1 to 3 ₩ cent. from previous transactions. In Road Shares we note a fall of 1 ₩ cent. from Saturday week on Erie, ½ ₩ cent. on Reading, and 1 ₩ cent. each on Toledo, Michigan Southern, Panama, and Michigan Central. Galena advanced from 120 to 123½, and fell back to 121. There was considerable speculation through the week in Cumberland Coal and Nicaragua Transit shares, but the prices closed not essentially different from Saturday week; Cumberland ½ ₩ cent. lower, and Transit ⅛ dearer. The general market was steady, and the Road shares decidedly improved from the sales of Friday.

The Foreign Trade at the Port of New-York, the past week, was remarkably active, and the receipts of Grain and Flour from the interior quite heavy. The Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $4 430,926, against $2,276,033 the corresponding week last year. The table of Foreign Imports, exclusive of Specie for the calendar year to the end of the second week in October, is $121,706,000, against a total of $154,590,000 to same date in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week amounts to $1 507,709, against $1,135 531 the corresponding week last year. The increase is mainly in Breadstuffs, of which the Export movement was $681,578 against $168,036 [illegible]

much larger, $313,149 against $93,466. The total export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods (including Foreign reexported) for the calendar year to the end of the second week in October amounts to $50,035,000, against $30,312 000 to same period in 1854. The only Specie Export of the week entered at the New-York Custom-House is $81,093 by the *North Star*, for Havre, on Saturday, against $870,000 directly exported the same week in 1854. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out $411,000, nearly the whole of which was sent from this City. The same line carried from Boston $437,000 the corresponding week last year. For the calendar year to the present time, the direct Export of Specie from New-York is $24,793,000, against $32 041.000 to same time in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston the two amounts sum up, to the end of the second week in October, $37,654,000, against $38,516,000 to same time in 1854. There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. One of the packets of the 20th September, the *Northern Light*, from Nicaragua, arrived on Saturday night, and will deliver, this morning, $461,528. She brings advices that the Panama steamer cleared on 20th, from San Francisco, with a Gold freight of $1.600,000, of which $176,000 was manifested for England, and the remainder for New-York. Some apprehension was felt by shippers in regard to the supply of Gold over the Nicaragua land route, owing to the political troubles on the Pacific side, which accounts for the unequal division of the two freight lists. The deliveries at this port the corresponding week last year amounted to $1 568,947, making to the end of the second week in October, 1854, $38.943,375, against $28,325 559 delivered to the present time in 1855. The regular Sub-Treasury balance, on Saturday afternoon, stood $7.166,849, against $6,915,845, at the close of the previous week. Among the payments of the week is included the transfer of $300.000 to the Mint at Philadelphia. The Bank averages of the week, to be made up this afternoon, are not likely to vary largely in the Specie reserve from the previous statement, when the amount stood $11,110.687. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, from this port, during the week just closed and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854.		1855.	
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales.....	2,424	$93,466	5,380	$213,148
Flour, bbls.....	11,057	93,325	81,596	262,327
C Meal, bbls. &tcs.	902	3,874	100	467
Wheat, bush.....	20.034	24,342	205,467	395,328
Corn, bush.....	44,712	36,485	16,465	23,161
Pork, bbls. & tcs..	1,382	16,785	510	12,240
Beef, bbls & tcs..	432	7,605	323	4,575
Total produce.....		$285,882		$911.541
Miscellaneous.....		649.649		596,167
Total for the week...		$1,135,531		$1,507,708

The Anthracite Coal Trade for the week and season from the Lehigh and Schuylkill fields, is as follows:

	Week.	Season.	To date last year.
Reading Railroad...	49,311	1,901,263	1,729,195
Schuylkill Company.	26 589	865,365	750,004
Lehigh Company....	82,833	1,015 895	948.963
Total tonnage.....		3,782,723	3,427,962

This makes the increase from the two regions, over the trade of last season, 362,000 tons. The *Miners' Journal* says that the increase from the Lackawanna region through the Delaware and Hudson Canal, &c., is 240,000 tons; though this rate of increase will hardly be kept up to the close of the Canal season. Last year there were one or two serious interruptions in the Delaware and Hudson Canal. There will be no increase tons season in the supply of Bituminous Coal from the Cumberland or other sources. The Dauphin Company will not mine over 10,000 tons, against 63,000 tons last year.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD RETURNS—SEPTEMBER.

	Sept 1855.	Sept. 1854.
Cleveland and Columbus.....	$132,537	$120,932
New-Albany and Salem.....	66,746	62,038

The amount of Lake Superior Copper which passed through the St. Mary's Ship Canal in the month of September was equal to 510 tons of 2,000 pounds each. There was also passed 127 tons Lake Superior Iron ore.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICHOLS will hold his semi-weekly Auction sale of Stocks and Bonds at the Merchants' Exchange this day at 12½ o'clock.

The Cincinnati papers complain, in very indignant terms, of the withholding from the press and the public of the telegraphic news by the *Canada* on Wednesday morning last. The steamer arrived at Halifax on Tuesday evening. The news was in the New-York morning papers of Wednesday, and was in the Cincinnati telegraph office about 8 o'clock the same morning, with orders not to publish until 2 o'clock. Meanwhile, large speculations were made in Flour, through the day, on private dispatches form New-York. The *Enquirer* states that the arrival of the steamer was announced to the press on Tuesday night; but then a note appended to withhold all mention of the fact, as there was "some mistake." When the newspaper dispatch did come, says the Cincinnati *Commercial*, it read, "Breadstuffs materially unchanged;" whereas the most important item by the steamer was that "Breadstuffs had materially *advanced*." The *Commercial* requests the New-York papers to lend assistance in discoveriug the "fellow in this City, who uses the fires of heaven to serve a devilish purpose." Accordingly we have stated the circumstances, briefly, as they appear upon the Cincinnati record. The system of withholding Halifax news from the public in mid-day, is regarded in business circles here with as little favor as it can possibly be in the West. The inconvenience occurs more frequently, and the mischief is not likely to be less.

We are requested to state that at a meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, St. Paul and Fond du Lac Railroad, held at Chicago, on the 2d inst., the following Directors were elected for the ensuing year: William B. Ogden, Nelson K. Wheeler, John P. Chapin, and Henry Smith, of Chicago; Joel B. Johnson, Woodstock; Joseph A. Wood and John J. R. Pease, of Janesville, Wis; Daniel Jones, Watertown; Mason C. Darling and A. G. Butler, of Fond du Lac; Charles Butler, and William C. Langley, of New-York; William Jarvis, Middletown, Ct., James H. Hickok and John Bradley, of Burlington, Vt.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, William B. Ogden of Chicago, was elected President, and J. W. Currier, of New-York, Secretary. The earnings of the first division of the Road from Chicago to Woodstock (now in operation) for Sept., were, $11,084.

The following Road Shares were sold at auction at Cincinnati last week:

20 shares Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton Railroad, 75; 25 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad, 32; 108 Ohio and Mississippi, 8½ and int.; 83 do. do., 9 and int; 20 do. do., 10 and int.; 100 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 20½; 35 Central Ohio, 30; 28 Covington and Lexington Railroad, 27 and int.; 50 Little Miami, 95; 10 Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton Railroad, 73; 189 Cincinnati and Chicago, 12 and int.; 30 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad, 35; 62 Columbia and Xenia, 90; 48 Ohio and Mississippi, 8½ and int.; 60 do. do., 8½ and int.; 15 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, 20 and int.

Mr. DANIEL D. PAGE, of PAGE & BACON, St. Louis, offers at public auction his large real estate in the Stoddard Addition to the City of St. Louis, on the following terms. The sale takes place tomorrow, 16th inst.:

One-third cash, the balance in the Stock of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, paid by PAGE & BACON to their creditors, at the rate paid out, to wit: 50 cents on the dollar. Or, one-third cash, the balance in the unmatured paper of PAGE & BACON, which is not secured by collaterals. Or, *all* in the matured indebtedness of PAGE & BACON, or PAGE, BACON & Co. Or, one fourth cash, the balance in notes at 1, 2 and 3 years, with six ₩ cent. interest, secured by deeds of trust.

The first year's business in the Assay Office in this City amounted, in the deposits of Gold Bullion to..... $27,953,778

Silver Bullion..... 278 403

Total..... $28 231.191

The Lake receipts of Grain at Buffalo on Thursday last were 84,786 bushels, all in Wheat or Wheat in Flour. The business in Indian Corn of the old crop fell off materially at the West, last week. The new crop will soon be coming forward from the South. On Friday, at Buffalo, the Lake receipts are reported 93,718, all Wheat and Wheat in Flour, except 5,346 bushels Rye. There is at present afloat on the Lakes bound for Oswego 883,544 bushels Grain, all Wheat except 17,106 in Indian Corn. The Lake clearances from Chicago on Tuesday last were 143 800 bushels Grain, of which only 13 400 bushels in Corn. The clipper ship *Adelaide*, Captain HAMILTON, at this port from San Francisco, has about 2,000 tons of freight, among which are 10,054 sacks Barley, 13,801 sacks Wheat, 400 bbls., 422 sacks, and 128 casks Flour, 134 bags, 402 bales Wool, 227 bales Rags, 92 bales Sheep Skins, 150 boxes Tea, and 5,202 Hides.

Business of the St. Mary's Falls Ship Canal.

From the Lake Superior Journal.

The aggregate of the business of this Canal for the month of September shows some diminution in receipts. This is owing principally to the fact that the carrying trade has been in the hands of the regular steamboat lines. This, however, will not be taken for a decrease in the business of the Upper Peninsula, as most of the steamers and propellers are loaded to their utmost capacity. The fact that tolls are collected upon the measurement of vessels and not upon freights, necessarily prevent any regular classification of freights in the reports to the Canal Office. The Clerks have enough labor on their hands without making detailed statements of their cargo to the Canal Office, especially since the recent change in mail arrangements. We give as full a report of freights up and down as possible under the circumstances alluded to. The condition of the Canal warrants the belief that it will be used as late in the season as the boats can run. The amount of freight now going into the mineral region will not be less than that of any previous year.

The total receipts and expenditures of the Canal from the 18th June to the 30th September, inclusive, are as follows:

	Receipts.	Expenditures
June.....	$390 91	$959 21
July.....	830 24	919 21
August.....	990 75	850 90
September.....	956 88	779 83
Total.....	$2,968 65	$2,812 24

Showing a balance of $156 41. It will be remembered that a large item in expense account of the Canal at this time is the payment of some debts contracted in the early part of the season for machinery, fixtures, &c., &c.

These are being reduced as fast as possible and will probably be canceled during the current year.

The number of steamers, propellers and sail vessels that have passed the Canal during the month of September, is:

	Vessels.	Tons.
Upward bound.....	18	$428 16
Downward bound.....	13	327 72
Total.....	30	$755 88

The number of passengers carried above and below during the month of September is 1,422.

The amount

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...ertainly agree to after the trial, if a verdict should be rendered against me, is in the construction which we contend for is contained. I have looked into the authorities and the statute on that point, and have given to this question as much time and attention as I think its importance demands, and as the intervals in the business of the Court would allow. I will now state that result in writing.

MR. BRADY PREFERS THAT HE SHOULD LET IT ALONE.

Mr. Brady—Will your Honor pardon me? There has been no discussion before your Honor in regard to which any such decision was invited.

The Judge—The motion is now made to treat this matter as an immaterial issue.

Mr. Brady—I have not heard any such motion.

The Judge—That is the effect of it. I understood the District Attorney to say that he is willing to admit the fact in issue, and he insists that in admitting that fact in issue there is no ground thereon for quashing the indictment.

THE MATTER TALKED OVER, BUT COURT AND COUNSEL ARE UNABLE TO AGREE.

Mr. Brady—I am not here on a motion to quash the indictment. The District Attorney is not here on a motion to set aside this plea because it is an immaterial issue. There is no such motion. He moves for leave to file a demurrer, which he has read to the Court. Now, I apprehend the Court has simply to determine whether that demurrer shall be presented or not; and I protest against the decision of any point on which counsel have not been heard.

The Judge—The Court must certainly end this collateral issue.

Mr. Brady—If the Court please, this is no collateral issue. The gentleman asks leave to put in a demurrer. I am counsel for the defence, and I submit that your Honor has no right at present to decide any other point.

The Judge—The pretence for withdrawing the replication—in other words, for discontinuing the issue of fact and joining the issue of law, must depend on the merits of that question of law, and must depend, further, upon the question whether that issue of law disposes of the whole case as it now stands on that collateral issue. Assuming then the fact to be now established—assuming that it is admitted by the demurrer that Mr. Carter, one of the Grand Jurors, although doing business in the City, was a resident not of New-York, but of Queen's County, the question is, does that circumstance—and that is what the District Attorney, if I understand him, proposes to have settled—does that circumstance in the eye of the law constitute such a defect in the body of the Grand Jury, of which he was a member, as to render this, and every other indictment found by them, idle and void

Mr. Brady—I hope your Honor will pardon me; I have not been heard on any such question

The Judge—It is perfectly useless to go on with the question of fact unless—

Mr. Brady—Has any such motion been made before your Honor?

The Judge—It certainly has.

District Attorney—(To Mr. Brady)—You did not hear the concluding portion of what His Honor said

Mr. Brady—Yes, I did hear it, every word. I came here this morning to try an issue of fact. The trial was appointed several days ago, and the Jury are here now. But your Honor determines that there is no issue of fact to be tried Very well. If your Honor determines that the demurrer should be put in—very well But I have not been heard, nor has any of the counsel for the accused been heard on any argument as to the demurrer to our plea That is, it never before now has been conceded that Mr. Carter was a non-resident; and I say also that neither of Mr Herrick's counsel have been heard on the question, whether conceding the fact that Mr. Carter is a non resident, this indictment be bad in law. All I desire as counsel is the right to be heard in answer to the District Attorney, when he opens his argument on the demurrers. We are not to be foreclosed by the Court on the merits of a question on which we have never been heard.

The Judge—I submit to counsel whether, on the motion to quash the indictment, assuming that the matter alleged on information and belief was taken to be true—a proposition for which the counsel himself contended—I would like to know whether that motion did not, in point of fact, lead to the argument of this precise question, so far as substance is concerned—whether that motion was not founded on the alleged fact that one of the Grand Jurors was not a resident of this county?

Mr. Brady—Most certainly.

The Judge—Was it not an argument on the effect of that fact, admitting it to be a fact in the case?

Mr Brady was understood to assent

The Court—What other fact is pleaded now?

Mr. Brady—However valuable the public time may be, and however important our time may be, I certainly do not want to lose one instant of my time in arguing against any matter if it be considered now that it has already been discussed and is ready for determination. That would be a great waste of time and of the time of the Court. This plea presents a question like this: It states in the first place that Mr Edward Waring was the only witness sworn in the Grand Jury room against Mr. Herrick That is conceded, and certainly that was not conceded before when we were told that Mr. Wood was in as a witness perhaps, and that it must be presumed he was in there as a witness, which I pronounce to be utterly untrue. There is a difference. And further, that the only oath administered to any witness who testified against Alderman Herrick was an oath administered by Carter to Waring Now suppose he was sworn by Carter, and that Carter wanted any of the qualifications for grand juror, there is no case reported in which it was determined that it was not a good plea in abatement, that the person who administered an oath in the Grand Jury room was not properly qualified by the statute. It is new to me, and I claim to have had some little experience of practice in the courts of justice, that on a motion to put in a demurrer, the court has any power before that demurrer has been argued to determine the merits of such a different question as that arising in this case in regard to the validity of the indictment itself.

The Judge said that the counsel in arguing the motion to quash the indictment on the first day, certainly did assume that the matters stated on information and belief in his affidavits, being uncontradicted as he said, by the District Attorney, were to be deemed true, and that taking those matters as true in point of law, they were ground for quashing the indictment. He (Mr. B.) argued that question; both sides argued it; and I perceive, the Court continued, that looking at the written opinion which the Court delivered on that occasion, there is a clause which alludes to the possible question whether the matter of the qualification of Grand Jurors individually had not in effect been adjudicated by the previous proceedings in selecting those Grand Jurors, and whether it was an open question at all. The point, I admit, was not finally decided, because the District Attorney, instead of demurring to your plea when you put in a plea, saw fit, as he had a right to do, to put in a reply. Now he says he is willing to admit the facts you have set up, but says that even if they be true, they do not furnish ground for quashing the indictment. What then is the difference between the issue here and on that occasion?

Mr. Brady—The difference is on deciding two things at once.

The Judge—(To the District Attorney)—What course do you take on this motion?

District Attorney—I desire to have this demurrer filed, and your Honor may take such course on it as is necessary, whether with or without argument.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S REPLICATION WITHDRAWN AND DEMURRER FILED.

The Judge—I consider it perfectly competent for the District Attorney to withdraw his replication, and I admit the demurrer.

BRADY ASKS LEAVE TO ENLARGE HIS PLEA IN ABATEMENT.

Mr. Brady—Then I ask leave to amend my plea in abatement. I wish to put in other and additional facts which I would have stated, but that it is obvious there is to be no issue of facts affirmed in this plea, I ask leave to withdraw my plea in abatement in order to enlarge it by stating in it the facts connected with the interference of the Mayor in the Grand Jury room. I want to put them on record, and let the demurrer extend to them too. I make that motion; I shall not argue it.

BUT THE COURT WILL NOT CONSENT.

The Judge—It is a well established rule as to dilatory pleas, that they are to be held to a considerable strictness, and especially if they do not go directly to the merit of the main question. I do not think myself that there is anything here to warrant the changing of that plea.

Mr. Brady—Well, Sir, that motion is denied, and the District Attorney's is granted. Now, Mr. Hall—

District Attorney (Mr. Hall)—I therefore file this demurrer with the Clerk, and I withdraw the replication. I am ready to be heard now, Sir, on behalf of the demurrer.

The Judge—Present your points, and I will hear the other side.

District Attorney—Mr. Carter wants something.

MR. CARTER PRESENTS THE GRAND JURY'S MINUTES AND DISCLAIMS ANY INTENTION OF MAKING A SPEECH.

Mr. Carter (the foreman of the Grand Jury)—Here, your Honor, are the minutes of the Grand Jury which have been ready for presentation.

Mr. Busteed—We won't have a speech, I would presume to hope, from Mr. Carter.

Mr. Carter—I am going to make no speech. I am only sorry you could not try one this morning.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S POINTS ON DEMURRER.

The District Attorney then read the following points:

First—Conceding that Mr. Carter was a resident of the County, it is insisted for the people that by the statutes of the State persons actually serving as Grand Jurors were sufficient and competent.

Second—What of personal qualifications in a Grand Juror is a mere branch of a directory statute, as decided in the case of the People vs. Cook, 14th Barbour.

Third—That the fact of the appearance of Carter, according to the provisions of the statute, warrants the presumption of the law that he was selected according to the law of 1853, and that, therefore, his mere selection qualifies him to act.

Fourth—That the mere disqualification in a personal point of view, of the person administering an oath, if he be, de facto qualified, is sufficient.

MR. BRADY DECLINES TO ARGUE.

Mr. Brady—(to the Court)—Your Honor said that you had overruled the facts and not briefly on this subject, and you seem to be under the impression that we have argued it. I do not think it necessary, then, to waive any further argument upon it.

The learned Judge then proceeded to deliver the subjoined

OPINION.

Assuming the fact to be now established—it is admitted by the application for leave to withdraw the replication, and to demur in its stead—that Mr. Carter, one of the jurors, although doing business in the City, was a resident, not of New-York, but of Queens County, the question is, does that circumstance, in the eye of the law, constitute such a defect in the body of the Grand Jury, of which he was a member, as to render this, and every other indictment found by them, null and void? The recent act of June, 1853, relating specially and exclusively to this City, provides for the mode of selecting Grand Jurors, and designates the qualifications they are to possess, but it does not inform us, unless by inference, what shall be the consequence of the unintentional errors or omissions (I say unintentional, for in this case there is no allegation of fraud) which may occur in the proceeding, and which, in the selection of a list of no less than one thousand names, are almost, if not absolutely, inevitable. It organizes a board of six members (five Judges and Mayor) to make from the general jury lists the annual selection, and directs that "the persons so selected shall be possessed of the qualifications by law required" of Petit Jurors—some of which, such as intelligence and good character, it specially reiterates; and here, so far as the present difficulty is concerned, it stops; and we are left to determine by reasoning, and inference, and analogy, whether the rules thus laid down are to be considered as merely directory, for the guidance of the selecting officers, or as strict conditions precedent, requiring an exact compliance to render valid any subsequent proceeding. The counsel for the accused contends in effect, as I understand him, that a body, although purporting to be a grand jury, deficient as to any one of its members in any one of the required qualifications, is no grand jury, and that no indictment emanating from them can be the legal foundation of a trial for any alleged offence. What then—for that is a most material inquiry—what, I say, are "the qualifications by law required," and how and when is their existence or non-existence to be definitely passed upon? The law prescribing the general qualifications of jurors is contained in the Revised Statutes, as amended in reference to this City by the act of 1847, creating the then new office of Commissioner of Jurors, with power to administer oaths and keep a "record" of all matters relating to his duties. In making up annually his lists, or jury book, the act requires him to take the names of all such as are qualified and not exempt—and these are declared to be "such only as are:—1. Male inhabitants of the town (afterwards altered to "persons residing in the City") not exempt from serving on juries. 2 Of the age of 21 years or upwards, and under 60 years old. 3. Who are at the time assessed for (afterwards altered in effect to "worth, whether assessed or not") personal property belonging to them in their own right, to the amount of $250, or who shall have a freehold estate in real property in the county belonging to them in their own right or in the right of their wives to the value of $150. 4. In the possession of their natural faculties, and not infirm or decrepid 5. Free from all legal exceptions, of fair character, of approved integrity, of sound judgment, and well informed." All these qualifications, it will be seen, are placed upon the same footing. Such persons, and "such only" as have them, and have them all, are to be taken. If, therefore, they are conditions precedent, and a defect in one particular or a fatal, a defect in any other particular must be equally fatal. And the result is, on this construction, that in every case of an indictment, if the accused, even after the Grand Jury have gone through their labors and been discharged, can discover a single Grand Juror whose age at the time was one hour over sixty or under twenty-one, or whose property fell short one dollar in the prescribed amount, or who was deficient (and what man is not?) in a single natural faculty, or in the slightest degree infirm of body or mind, judgment or information, he has only to plead such defect—and in almost any Grand Jury, matter might be found for twenty such pleas—to prevent the possibility of the public prosecutor ever bringing the main issue to trial. But if the accused cannot, in this mode, avail himself of the objection, how, it will be asked, is his right to a duly qualified Grand Jury to be secured? The answer is, by providing, first, as the law does, for the appointment of an officer to act as Commissioner of Jurors, whose sworn and sole duty it is carefully and deliberately to make out the general list of "all persons residing in the city who shall be qualified to serve as jurors, and not exempted by any of the laws of the State" Secondly, by organizing a board of six members, composed in part of the highest and most experienced judicial officers, whose duty it is, once in every year, to examine carefully the general lists, and, "according to their best information," to select therefrom not less than six hundred nor more than one thousand "intelligent citizens of good character, and possessed of the qualifications by law required of persons to serve as jurors for the trial of issues of fact, and not exempted from serving as such jurors, (see laws of 1853, p 937): thirdly, by requiring that the special list thus carefully and doubly scrutinized, with not only the names at length of the persons chosen, but "their respective places of residence and their several occupations," shall be signed by the officers composing the Board, and certified by their Clerk and filed in the office of the Clerk of the County, for the inspection of any and every person who may wish to test its correctness; fourthly, by providing that the comparatively small number, not exceeding one thousand thus selected out of a population little short of seven hundred thousand, and no others, "shall be eligible to serve as Grand Jurors," and that from them and them only, their names having first been written on ballots and deposited in a box, shall be drawn by the County Clerk previous to the holding of the Court, in the presence of certain officers, of whom a Judge shall always be one, and of such citizens as may see fit to attend, (public notice being given for the purpose,) a panel of thirty-six names to be summoned by the sheriff as Grand Jurors to attend such Court: fifthly, by providing that even this list of thirty-six names, thus trebly sifted, shall be subjected again to another balloting in open Court, reducing its dimensions below twenty-four, and possibly events sixteen. Lastly, after all this, by allowing in two specified cases, of extraordinary exigency, the privilege of challenging, if done before the Juror is sworn, as some suppose. The qualifications of the particular Grand Jury having been thus scrutinized and passed upon, and each member having been solemnly sworn and admitted, the question of competency should, it would seem, be deemed *res judicata*. The very exceptions, already referred to, and which the Legislature has expressly allowed, go to fortify such a conclusion. A grand juror, say they, (2 R S, 723,) may be objected to on the ground that he is himself the prosecutor, or that he is a witness subpœnaed for the prosecutor; namely, where the juror objected to is the prosecutor, or where he is the prosecutor's witness "And no challenge, it is further declared, to the array of grand jurors, or to any person summoned to serve as a grand juror, shall be allowed in any other cases than such as are above specified" And even these two specified objections, cogent as they are, must, to be available, be taken "before the juror is sworn." If, then a grand juror, after he is sworn, cannot as a matter of right be set aside even on these strong and exceptional grounds, how can he be set aside on a ground not excepted and of comparatively little importance? And if he cannot on any ground be objected to after he has been sworn, how can he be objected to after he has not only been sworn, but has executed the duties assigned to him and been discharged? And with such ample preliminary precautions as our statutes now provide, what injustice is there in excluding such a plea? An indictment, although presented by a Grand Jury, is not a verdict; it determines nothing finally as to the guilt or innocence of the accused; it is a mere accusation, fortified as to its probability by the sworn belief of twelve men, and presented for trial by another tribunal, to whom belongs the determination of the defendant's guilt or innocence. Even in the case of the petit jury, in whose hands the fate of the accused is placed, an objection that one of their number was deficient in the qualifications or residence, (unless some substantial injustice were shown,) would not be listened to after verdict, although the accused had no previous knowledge of the defect and could not, therefore, have availed himself of it in season by a technical challenge. If, then, the objection be inadmissible as against a verdict, what consistency would there be in allowing it as against an indictment? During the anti-masonic excitement, some five-and-twenty years ago, a person of the name of Jewett, (see Wendell's Reports, 3rd, 66,) was indicted on a charge of conspiring to bring about the Morgan abduction. He first, as was done here, moved to quash the proceeding; and his motion having been denied, he pleaded, as in the present case, the want of a legal property qualification in one of the grand jurors. This plea, after an elaborate argument and full consideration of the whole subject in all its bearings, was overruled, as not affording sufficient ground, even if true, in fact for setting aside the indictment; and the defendant accordingly was compelled to put himself upon the issue in chief—of guilty or not guilty. After this decision in the Supreme Court of this State, a similar case (the abolitionism of one of the grand jurors) was presented to the Supreme Court of Alabama; which on a full review of the whole ground, and without any knowledge, seemingly of the New-York decision, arrived at the same result. (The State against Boyington, 2 Porter's Reports 166) Every reasonable opportunity, consistently with the practicable dispatch of judicial business, is afforded by the law for scrutinizing the Grand Jury before an indictment has been found. Even after the list has been twice formally passed upon—once by the Commissioner of Jurors, and then by the Board of Judges, and made matter of "record"—it may, in the exercise of a proper judicial discretion, be still further sifted. "The principle," says Chief Justice Saffold, in the Alabama case, "clearly recognized by all who have treated of the subject, is that it is the duty of the court—to which the panel is returned—if informed of any legal objection to a person about to be sworn on the Grand Jury, to examine him—also if in the acknowledged privilege of all persons present—of those anticipating prosecutions or others—as the friends of the Court, to point out the objection and cause the exclusion of the juror." But after indictment found, he considered it, he said, a tender regard to, and an obvious dictate of sound policy, that the right to accept as the personal qualifications of the members selected, summoned and sworn on the Grand Jury, was and should be at an end. The provisions of law in respect of jury lists—although they undoubtedly impose on the officers entrusted with their execution a binding obligation to exercise the most scrupulous care and vigilance—are still, as already suggested, merely directory. A literal compliance with the rules prescribed, in every particular, however minute, is obviously impracticable. Indeed, the very language of the new Grand Jury Act of 1853 is in precise accordance with this view. The persons selected, it says: "Shall be, so far as the said Board, (the Board of Judges) may be informed, possessed of the qualifications by law required:" that demonstrating that infallibility, even to a Board of Chief Justices, was neither demanded nor expected. As to the particular defect alleged in this case, it is, besides, of a character purely technical. For the Bribery Act, with the violation of which the defendant is charged, provides that every person offending against its provisions may be indicted and even tried and convicted, not only in the same, but in any adjoining county to that in which the offence shall have been committed. A valid indictment therefore, under this law, might have been found by a Grand Jury whose members, not one, but all, resided, as Mr. Carter did, in Flushing. In addition to these considerations, the policy of the law, it may be observed, is not to encourage "dilatory pleas." The name which the law gives them indicates the light in which it regards them. Their tendency it pre-supposes, and sometimes their intent, is to embarrass the course of justice. They can seldom be necessary to sustain a good defence, and should not be permitted to aid a bad one. The plea, in the present case, is not only a dilatory plea, but it seeks in effect, as matter of right, to challenge a Grand Juror, and that on a ground in no degree affecting his impartiality, after he has been twice regularly selected and twice regularly drawn, and after he has entered upon and actually discharged his functions—a proceeding, as we have seen, expressly forbidden, as well on principle as by the statute, and one which, if allowed, would soon render the trial of criminal indictments, in cases of actual guilt, almost impracticable. Although, therefore, as matter of fact, it be true that one of the Grand Jurors resided in an adjoining county, yet, as matter of law, the fact so found is not a sufficient cause to warrant the Court in granting the prayer, with which the defendant's plea concludes, to quash the indictment; and accordingly an order must be entered, as in the established practice in such cases, directing the defendant, notwithstanding the objection, to answer over, on the merits, to the offence with which he stands charged

FURTHER DISPOSITION OF HERRICK'S CASE.

Mr. Brady—The District Attorney, I suppose, has some further motion to make.

The District Attorney—I have no motion to make. I can take no action until there is a plea.

Mr. Brady informed the Court that the indictment against Alderman Herrick contained twenty-three counts, and asked for time to let Mr. Whiting see it before the defence should plead.

The Court expressed some surprise at the statement as to the number of counts, but

Mr. Brady reaffirmed that they were twenty-three.

Mr. Whiting (who had just come into Court a few minutes before) said he had not had time to see either the District Attorney's points nor the indictment. He was not now prepared to aid in giving any advice, for he had supposed that the day would be occupied by the trial of the issue of fact. He had no idea but that the Court if it admitted the replication to be withdrawn, time would have been given to counsel to argue the demurrer

The District Attorney said the indictment had been found over a month, and although he was exceedingly anxious to press it to a trial as speedily as possible, yet he had no objection to give his learned friend an opportunity to examine the indictment Although the indictment did contain twenty-three counts, it would be seen by them at once that they were only a variation of three counts according to the Statute, and to meet the words "demanding, accepting, receiving," &c.

The Judge—(To the defendant's counsel)—What do you propose to do?

Mr. Busteed—We want a week from this date. So far as I am concerned, together with Mr. Whiting, I have not yet seen the indictment It was not ready until the 26th September It has not been ready and found a month yet, and a week elapsed before the defendant in this case could get a copy of it. I think, under the circumstances, a week would be a reasonable time to allow us.

District Attorney—I think not. It is an indictment which any counsel of the experience of those on the other side could determine in fifteen minutes. One day is enough.

Mr. Busteed insisted that if the case were so plain as the District Attorney said it was, it was the more necessary that the defence should have time to discover the whys and wherefores of the twenty-three counts which it was made to contain.

The District Attorney again explained that the pleadings were introduced disjunctively, as was required under the new practice, and the twenty-three counts were framed merely to meet the words of the statute. It was not unlikely, however, that on the trial the District Attorney would go on but one count.

Mr Busteed was anxious that he should particularize that one now.

The District Attorney could not until he had seen the evidence

The Judge reiterated what the District Attorney had said as to the character of the counts, and said that it was supposed that counsel would be prepared for such contingencies as these. It was his determination in this case, and in every other case that came before him here, to see that every person who stood accused should be tried fairly in substance; and that, unless he was subject to the charge in substance, as long as he (the Hon. Judge,) was here, he (the accused) would be perfectly safe. There was no danger of any person here being convicted by technicalities; he might get clear by technicalities, but certainly he would not be convicted on them.

The District Attorney added that there was no matter besides which could come up on demurrer, which could not also come up in arrest of judgment.

THE REMAINING INDICTMENTS.

The Judge inquired if there was any other case

Mr Brady replied that in the cases of Alderman Drake, and Councilmen Healy and Wandell, he would put in his pleas to-morrow

The Judge then asked if there was any other indictments ready for trial.

District Attorney—There is the indictment of Justice Stuart, which I am ready to try.

Mr Brady would not speak about that now, but repeated that he would be ready to-morrow to try Drake, Wandell, Healy and Meser.

District Attorney—Then we shall try Healy to-morrow.

Mr Brady gave notice that in these cases he would plead not guilty.

The District Attorney now asked Mr. B. if he was ready with Judge Stuart's case?

Mr Brady was not ready to try it this week, but would plead to the indictment.

The Judge asked if there was any motion to be made in that case?

Mr. Brady replied in the negative.

The District Attorney said that in Judge Stuart's case he would accept any day the learned gentleman might name, even after this week, if he (Mr. B) only gave the Court his assurance that, so far as human ideas went, he would be ready on that day.

Mr. Brady, so far as he was personally concerned, was ready to give Judge Stuart all the aid in his power; but his case was one not capable in its nature of being ready this week. The Court might fix a day, however, and then they would come in and try it, unless something occurred which would give the accused a legal right to a further postponement.

The District Attorney would, therefore, name next Monday.

Mr. Brady, in order to make the matter convenient and certain, would also suggest to the District Attorney, that Councilman Healy's case be set down for the same day

District Attorney agreed, so that if one case failed to be ready, they would have another at hand.

The Judge asked the District Attorney what he proposed doing to-morrow.

The District Attorney would not dispose of the cases of Drake, Wandell and Stuart, until the cases of Herrick and Healy were terminated.

Mr. Busteed demanded a trial in the case of Elder, indicted for misdemeanor, and announced his readiness to go on immediately.

The District Attorney said he was going to make him a witness in the case of Judge Stuart, and would not try him until Stuart's case was decided. He had a motion to make in the case of Stuart. He (the District Attorney) would be a material and necessary witness

MR. CUTTING GOING TO ACT AS PUBLIC PROSECUTOR AGAINST JUDGE STUART.

In that case against Stuart, and did not wish to take any part against him in the trial. He would ask, therefore, that the Court assign Mr. Cutting, who had consented to try the case for the people, as acting District Attorney.

The Court directed an order to be entered to that effect.

FINAL DECLARATION ON BEHALF OF HERRICK AND WIND-UP FOR THE DAY.

Mr. Brady to prevent any misunderstanding about this case of Herrick, said he understood the District Attorney to give him distinct notice that he was going to try Alderman Herrick on Wednesday. Now he (Mr. B.) would give notice that they would not try Alderman Herrick on Wednesday, unless it were found, after the exercise of such diligence as they (counsel for defence) owed to the Court, to their client and to themselves, they found themselves to be ready. If not, they would not try him.

The District Attorney thought that—reference for the day in the evil thereof." He (Mr. B.) could not countenance to which the counsel might be entitled could be brought before the Court, if necessary, and would be attended to.

The Court was then adjourned until Wednesday, at 10, A. M.

The Baltimore Railroad Monopoly—Bought Council—Bought Press.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 3.

The following is a letter from Commodore Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D.D., of ... in reply to some form of a petition ... on the subject of the recent ... of the ... by means of bonuses, and petitioning of ... to levy taxes upon the people ... equal. It is quite ... of the ... and ... and ... ter. The Commodore cares but little, he appears, for ... the encouragement of the railroad, or upon his own judgment and ability. But ... pictures (assuming the good qualities of his heart, and qualities of his ... frequently said his sympathy with the sufferings of others, ... the unbounded ... of this latter ... which have produced the letter in reply:

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1855.

To Rev. C. Van Rensselaer, D.D.:

SIR: In the indulgence of a prudent proclivity to perform the functions of censor ... and impertinente, social, political, ecclesiastical, as well as religious, you have entered the arena alongside of those clerical "friends" who have been recently engaged in the work of traducing the directors of the Joint Companies; and have published an anonymous pamphlet in reference to the accident which occurred on the Camden and Amboy Railroad, on the 20th of August.

If you had confined your remarks to the management of the Board, however harsh or unworthy of a Christian minister they might have been, I should not have deemed it a duty incumbent on me to make any reply. But you have accused us of want of feeling upon the occasion, of "unnatural indifference, of a more than Indian stoicism," charges which seem to call for some notice.

The assassin of character, as well as of life, "loves darkness rather than light;" and as your designs were incompatible with the character and propriety of a Christian gentleman and minister, you have in some measure properly assumed the anonymous mask, rather than disgrace a time-honored ancestry by affixing your name to a production replete with slander and misrepresentation. You ought to have known, however, in perpetrating so unusual an outrage upon others, that your clandestine disguise would be torn away, and that your name and clerical character would be revealed.

The newspaper extracts which you have added to your pamphlet seem naturally to suggest that the prominent aim of your publication is to act as an auxiliary to those newspapers which, for malicious and mercenary purposes, have so recklessly assailed the Joint Companies and the State of New-Jersey; and have sought, regardless of facts, to prejudge the unfortunate event, and as far as possible to create a public opinion by clamor and denunciation, which might render courts and juries the subservient ministers of vengeance, and coadjutors with those interested enemies of the Joint Companies, who for more than twenty years have sought their destruction.

Your pamphlet seems likewise to indicate that you are on the popular side, in your labors to criminate the Companies; and that notoriety is another object of your most unexpected and puerile attack. I am not at all indisposed to aid your itching in this way; and, whilst I have no intention, at present, of replying to the various perversions of facts and special pleadings of your publications, I will briefly notice your most prominent and important charge against the directors. But before I proceed to do even that, I may be permitted to say that I am not aware of any perverted qualification possessed by the clergy, which enables them to instruct Railroad Companies with regard to the construction and management of railroads.

Where have you, Reverend Sir, obtained that information which justifies your setting up your *ipse dixit* against the experience and knowledge of those who have devoted the best part of their lives to the consideration of railroad subjects? If it belongs to your professional duties to give instruction on those subjects, I must be permitted to express the hope that the General Assembly of your church will assign that duty to some one who can perform it with better temper, more wisdom and discretion, and in a more Christian spirit.

If you possess a better knowledge of railroad matters than those who have devoted more than a quarter of a century to the subject, and have a true desire to do good, your instructions will be much more likely to prove useful if delivered with less ostentation, without intemperate invective, and characterized by a severe respect for truth But I am willing to leave the question of your superior wisdom and prudence to the decision of your friends, without one word.

You make it a matter of enormous crime that, in the report of the Executive Committee, "sympathy is not expressed for the unfortunate sufferers" You call it a "*painful feature*" of the report, "*unnatural indifference*," and multiply epithets of reproach for this omission

You, Sir, cannot be ignorant of the fact, that immediately after the accident, the directors and officers of the Railroad Companies repaired to Burlington, and by their conduct and active ministrations of the most substantial character, manifested their sympathy for the sufferers. You may be ignorant of the unlimited expenditures which they authorized for the alleviation of the suffering and distressed yet a little inquiry would have supplied you with that information. An unwilling press could not, however, withhold from them the commendation which you must have read in the papers, though you never allude to it

But are you quite sure that the expressions of sympathy in the report would have been well received, and altogether consistent with propriety? Or that the expressions of sympathy in a business document, at the time and under the circumstances connected with it, branded daily, as the directors were then, branded—as malefactors and murderers, by the pulpit and the press, and by a clergyman in the bar-room and streets of Burlington—would not have been treated by those instruments for creating public opinion as a mockery?

You would then probably have accused them of hypocracy, of shedding crocodile tears, of insulting the mourner with professions from mercenary motives, and similar imputations would have been made by writers not less ungenerous and acrimonious than you.

The sympathies of the directors and their sorrow for the dead and the injured, were quietly, and without publication, exhibited in the sacred privacy of the sick chamber, and addressed personally to the unfortunate surviving sufferers Their sympathy and sorrow were not professed "to be seen of men" They were too solemn, sincere and grave to be thrust before the public in a formal report or narrative of a standing business committee. The sensibility which abstained from the cheap profession of sympathy in such a document was in good taste, though incapable of being appreciated by the coarse vulgarity which ascribes to words of profession more value than to acts of beneficence.

"I thank God that I am not as other men, or even as this publican," is a sentiment as conspicuous in that portion of your pamphlet which deplores in such pitcous tones the want of sympathy in the report of the Executive Committee to the Board of Directors, dated Sept 10, 1855. That report is so complete and ample a refutation of the charges against the Company, that the fault finders seem to be at a loss how to impeach it. But you have discovered that it is deficient in sympathy Yet, with all your sophistry and impassioned appeals to the excited feelings, as well as to the prejudices of the community, you have failed to discover a single serious fault in that report. Your three points on the regulations are nothing more nor less than an impeachment of a single-track railroad.

Reverend Sir, you cannot believe, notwithstanding what you have written, that the directors, collectively or individually, were without sympathy for the sufferers on that lamentable occasion No. Sir, you cannot think so. Common charity forbids it. No man born in a civilized country, with the advantages of a Christian education, could be destitute of feeling on such an occasion. You say that you know all the directors but two—if you do know them, you must feel assured that few hearts were more stricken with sorrow than theirs, although the calamity, as far as they were concerned, was purely accidental; and that if money could have prevented it, or saved the lives of its unfortunate victims, or healed the bleeding hearts of bereaved relatives, it would have been poured out freely.

The directors of the joint Companies are the trustees and guardians of the property of thousand invested in their works and securities. That property constitutes, in some instances, the sole dependence of widows and orphans and of retired gentlemen and their families. The magnitude of the trust and responsibility thus devolved upon them, is appreciated by them, and felt in all its momentous weight. As humane, kind, generous and benevolent gentlemen, the directors may well compare with the same number wherever they may be sought—either as citizens, husbands or fathers. There are eighteen directors of the joint Companies, all of whom, I believe, are men with families, and I think it may be said that hardly a train passes over the road without having in the cars a director or some of his family.

Now, Reverend Sir, to attempt to cast odium on such gentlemen, with such characteristics and such responsibilities, because in an official report, emanating from a standing Committee of the Board, and only addressed to them as directors, and not to the public, and only published to inform the public as to certain facts respecting the regulations of trains on the railroad—displays a desire to criminate the Companies at all hazards, altogether inconsistent, in my opinion, with Christian charity and that regard for truth and justice which ought to distinguish all clerical efforts to enlighten mankind.

You, Sir, who make this accusation, are a professional sympathiser general; it may be natural, therefore, for you to insist on its public and ostentatious manifestation on all occasions, without regard to the properties of time and place. And it ought, perhaps, to be considered as equally natural for you to magnify your own merit as a sympathiser, by contrasting your performances in that particular with the deficiency of others.

It might, perhaps, have been better suited your line of sympathy, had the directors, in their report, offered to pay five thousand dollars for each life lost, seven thousand dollars, and make up the whole estate and the ... of each of the sufferers to its ... and ... But, unfortunately, the directors have no such ... and ... at their command, nor the power to ... at the price of blood; and, moreover, the directors opened their treasury without reserve for the relief of the unfortunate sufferers,

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United States Senate. On March 31, ... his retirement from the State Department ... ington, speaking of San Juan, styles it ... public," and says that he believes Nicaragua ... give them (the citizens) a government agreeable to them, and allow them to carry on their own affairs, according to the judgment of their own respective municipal officers." This idea of Mr. Everett would seem to have been acted upon by Don Pedro Chamorro, late President of Nicaragua, who in a message to the legislative body of that State, in March, 1854, recommended that the frontiers, being mostly occupied by foreigners, should be allowed their own local governments.

For my own individual part, I have seen the movement in favor of a government and the establishment of law with great satisfaction, and am confident that it will be productive of great good to ... and I cannot refrain from congratulating you, and the citizens through you, that this has been brought about with so much harmony and unanimity. Should you go on as you have begun, I believe ... Everett's prediction, made in the same speech to which I have above alluded, that "a new state in time will be a great American city, inhabited by Americans chiefly," will yet be fulfilled. I am, Sir, with ... respect, your obedient servant,

U. S. Vice-Consul ...

EFFECT OF WALKER'S MOVEMENTS UPON THE ... GUAY TRANSIT COMPANY.

The following letter, received in this city to-day, has been handed to us for publication:

BANKING HOUSE OF LUCAS, TURNER & Co.,
SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., ... 1855.

H. Meigs, Jr., Cashier Metropolitan Bank:

MY DEAR SIR: The treasure ... the mail steamer *Sonora* is, ... buster WALKER was in possession of the ... Sur, and the natives in alarm, ... mules, so that delay may arise from ... another and greater reason is that WALKER ... clare a pseudo Government, and levy a ... a hundred per cent. on the transit of ... his dominions—a consequence not unlikely to arise from his necessities. If not from the positive piratical character he and his associates have already established in their former Government of Sonora. At all events, we prefer not to subject our money to the mercy of such banditti. In case of such robbery, a question might arise as to the liability of the underwriters, although we prefer the Nicaragua route, we have chosen the Panama line till further notice.

Yours truly, LUCAS, TURNER & CO.

The following extract from a letter in the *Central American*, September 29, gives the latest intelligence of Col. WALKER:

SAN JUAN DEL SUR, Sept. 21, 1855.

Col. YOUNG: Sir: The ... arrived from California. ... did not sell as usual, ... of making repairs ... ing. Col. WALKER ... 60 of whom are Americans ... ans; he is waiting for ... He is said to have 100 ... two pieces of cannon; it is said ... to make an attack upon Rivas, ... has about 800 troops. The place is said to be ... fied; should he be successful at Rivas, he will ... proceed to Granada. CASTELLON is reported, ... believe there is no doubt of the fact, to have ... Realijo, with the cholera a few days ago. ... KINNEY is looked for anxiously by all parties.

I remain yours,

From the Central American, Sept. 29.

We have seen a private letter addressed ... government to Governor H. L. KINNEY, ... to come up to Granada, but his ... operations have as yet prevented his leaving the immediate vicinity of his labors.

The reports from the mineral regions are highly interesting. One gentleman writes us from Chontales that the "one-half had not been told of that country;" another sends us as an evidence of its ... a nice little lump of gold from Rama river, weighing over six ounces. There is not the ... doubt, but the gold mines of this country will ... fully equal to those of California.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The telegraphic report in the morning papers, stating the loss of the steamer *Louisiana* at Green Bay, on the 7th inst., is without foundation. The steamer left Green Bay on the 10th inst for Collingwood, with a fine load of passengers and freight.

Truly, yours, F. ...

Two Men Killed on the Harlem Railroad.

The Harlem milk train at ... Bridge, ... midnight was thrown off the ... by coming in contact with ... having been placed across the track. ... were killed named BARNEY ... The engine turned upside down.

Another Violent Accident on the ... Railroad.

As the fast train ... on the ... road ... yesterday afternoon ... and ... the ... of the train, which ... on the top of the car for the purpose of ... the ... when the head struck one of the ... and he was instantly killed.

[illegible] CORRESPONDENCE.

[illegible] Paris Exhibition Closed—Public Opinion—Railroad Accidents—Public Amusements—Proceedings of the Statistical Congress—Court Gossip—Fashions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1855.

You will withhold this letter till you have examined the public mew with roasting Chinese viands. Paris is usually jealous of his preëminence, but on occasions like the present graciously resigns to the second rank. I have nothing of importance and little of interest to offer, and it happens fortunately that while there is a glut from one cause there is a deficit from another. I have therefore my usual budget with care, and have noticed with gratification the appropriate penury of its contents. The thing has been well timed.

[illegible] ON THE WAR.

Lengthy remarks against one allusion to our victory. [illegible] happens I have joined the Allies, now that [illegible] pronouncement. The *Moniteur*, of this morning, has a report of 300 lines, entitled "La Tourelle." It is divided into [illegible] centres, headed successively, Prologue, [illegible], Attack, The Siege, Embrasure and Counterscarp, The Trenches, Mischief and Epilogue. [illegible] specimens of these titles:

"[illegible] caused consternation at de décembre, [illegible] Sebastopol!"

While men read this savage official poetry, their hair stands on end; bald men, who have no hair to stand, are spread over with goose flesh, instead.

Another reference to the war, and we turn to other [illegible]. The *Charivari* deplores the repetitious way in which the electric telegraph from Constantinople kills Baron Rahden, by suicide, regularity, every three months. It [illegible] the comedians to originality of [illegible] boldness of execution. It gives an example: "Yesterday, Gen. Gortschakoff ascended a funeral pyre on the heights of the Tchernaya, and was burned [illegible] his staff." Or else: "The Czar arrived at Sebastopol [illegible] night, and with his own hands buried Lieutenant Olive in the fork of two cross roads." The [illegible] such lively inventions would be quite an occasion to Vienna stories of retreat, or Constantinople [illegible] of suicide.

And now for the few and unattractive matters and things at home—which, for want of better, I offer for your acceptance. But, after the Malakoff letters, they will be as tasteless as slippery elm after mulled wine.

NOVELTIES AT THE EXHIBITION.

There is novelty at the Crystal Palace. Not far from the dazzling rotunda of the Crown Jewels, in the Poor Annex, a hall newly opened by order of the Imperial Commission. In this temple of poverty are collected paintings and samples of articles reduced to the lowest terms of cheapness; the prices are affixed, as well as the addresses of the manufacturers. In the midst of this display, a person might almost forget that he possessed but limited means: bankruptcy becomes invested with a certain degree of charm. You may buy great coats for one dollar, pantaloons for forty cents, blankets for two York shillings, looking-glasses for half a cent, clocks for a dollar and a quarter, chandeliers for fifty cents, lamps for twenty-five cents, gowns for thirty cents, shawls for sixty cents, a battery of kitchen utensils for two dollars, decanters for two cents, and tumblers two for a cent, like speckled peaches. For ten dollars, a happy couple like Tom Pinch and his wife might easily go to housekeeping, and perhaps permit themselves the luxury and extravagance of a family. It is said that, even at these prices, the manufacturers make money, but I cannot believe it. I look upon them as benefactors in disguise, unwilling to offend by *giving* the products of their industry, and therefore seeking to cover the gifts which they in reality bestow by an appearance of barter and transaction. What else can be thought of people who sell you two looking-glasses for a cent?

THE LATE RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

The affair of the accident upon the Versailles Railroad has not yet come before the Tribunal. The Company sought to sacrifice the switch tender, as Companies usually do in such cases. But he will be able to prove that he had been, at the time of the accident, *eighteen hours upon duty*, without relief and almost without food; he was literally exhausted and ready to drop. In this situation, he sent one train violently into another, killing nine people and dangerously wounding seventeen. It is not likely, under these circumstances, that he will be condemned, though the morning after the catastrophe it was reported he had committed suicide under the influence of the stings of conscience, just like Osten-Sacken.

Jules Janin, in his last *feuilleton*, and in a paragraph making allusion to certain specimens of animated nature, gives us to understand that boas and buffaloes are the same thing. Jules is not strong upon natural history; witness his mention of the lobsters, under the title of Cardinal of the Seas. This he did in the momentary forgetfulness of the fact that the lobster does not blush till he is bled. The critic is unfortunate this week, for a Sunday paper calls him a "toothless satyr."

MORE ABOUT THE STATISTICAL CONGRESS.

The Statistical Congress, of unfortunate memory has had a successor, in the form of "an Association for the adoption of a uniform system of weights, measures and coins." This Association, composed of such statisticians, commissaries to the Exposition, jurymen, economists and benefactors as felt an interest in the matter, met last Monday, for the furtherance of their objects, at the Emperor's Parlor in the Crystal Palace. The United States furnished two officers to the meeting: Mr. M. B. Field, who is in America, was made Vice-President, and Mr. Vattemare, who is a Frenchman, was appointed Secretary. Baron Rothschild was chosen to the chair. I am sorry to say that he commenced his little talk by lamenting his unworthiness. If anybody is capable of conversing instructively upon money and coinage, that person is the Austrian Consul-General. He went on to say that, at present, trade and commerce are embarrassed by difficulties of measure and of estimation in money value, that are really very serious. A package of goods, sent from one country to another, requires, for the ratification of its bulk, extent and expressed cost, calculations and conversions from one method into another, at once tedious and complicated, and which comparatively few persons are competent to perform. It would be infinitely better to have, for all nations connected by the mutual exchange of their products, one measure of weight, of size, and of value. He thought the French decimal system the most worthy of universal adoption. The resolutions which the Assembly passed did not specify the French system, merely using the words "a uniform decimal system," but none other and none better than the French is likely to be invented. We shall find it hard in America to abandon the dollar, the mile, the bushel, the gallon, the inch and the four-pence-ha'penny. What do you think of the metre, the kilometre, and the myriametre, (or the yard, (nearly,) thousand yards, ten thousand yards!—of the centimetre, or one-hundredth part of a yard!—(be it known that the Greek prefixes multiply, while the Latin divide,)—of the hectolitre, or hundred quarts, as the grand measure of breadstuffs!—of the hectare, or hundred ares, as the measure of surface?—of the franc and centime as the measure of value? as the son does not form part of the system, and as a law, though a blue one, exists against the use of that copper denomination. It is forbidden to say "sou;" say "five centimes," if you please. What do you think of placing your Zero in the thermometer at freezing, and making 100 degrees between that point and boiling water? I once endeavored to explain to a Frenchman the Farenheit Zero, and the consequence was that he pronounced Farenheit an imbecile. What do you think of weighing a delicate dose of morphine and the fat woman of Ohio by the same standard? So many grammes of the former and so many kilogrammes of the latter. The beauty of the decimometrical system is, that every measure has a scientific significance, and is steadily correlated with every other. Thus the metre is an exact decimal fraction of one arc of the meridian, and Arago measured it himself. Think how this circumstance dignifies and elevates the labors of the yard-stick clerk! Then the pound is deduced from the quart and the quart from the metre in a manner highly honorable to them all. Nothing like your ten for a multiplicand: I trust you will speedily adopt it.

But, alas! where is the advantage of so much improvement and progress, if, as Dr. Cumming and the German prophets declare, every step forward in invention and discovery brings us nearer to the end of the world, now fixed definitely for the year 1865? Nature is exhausted, it appears, and human intelligence fatigued. Nothing is left for the Twentieth Century but the [illegible] of the stage-coach and the tinder-box. So, in ten years, the earth will tear apart, and we shall all fall into the crack. Doubtless the rent will follow the line of the equator, which must have worn quite a rut by this time. Well, we must meet the catastrophe bravely, and make the plunge heroically, like Curtius, and not with that clumsy haste which characterized the descent of Jack and Gill.

THE LATE MOVE AT ANCONA.

These interesting brigands of Austria, [illegible] believe I instructed you a month ago, have been brought to trial by the persons of the [illegible] Now though the 300 rioters, recruited by [illegible], supposed themselves to be engaging in a crusade in favor of cheap bread, it is proved plainly enough that the ringleaders belonged to that [illegible] society, which goes by the name of La Marianne. I have found by associating of late with criminals and other low people, that Marianne is argot for guillotine, just as wipe is slang for handkerchief. It has been inferred that the objects of the chiefs of the enterprise were not as innocent as those of their followers, and that perhaps their design was the shedding of human gore. They have been sentenced accordingly to imprisonment for various lengths of time, though none of them to the Marianne. But the engine is not to be without occupation, as the sad story of a revengeful hackman will at once convince you.

TRAGEDY.

This hackman conveyed to his lodgings, day before yesterday, a gentleman named Jage. He claimed two francs more than his fare, and was so violent, insolent and abusive, that M. Jage was glad to pay and escape. He had taken his number, however, and forthwith laid his unworthy conduct before the Prefect's delegate for hacks and public vehicles. The coachman was summoned, and expressed contrition. He was told to offer two francs, as a restitution, and his excuses, as a voluntary atonement to M. Jage, who would doubtless pardon him. He promised obedience, and the next day, early, found M. Jage at home. He fulfilled the objects of his errand, and as the gentleman was writing a receipt, he drew two pistols. He fired one, with his right hand at M. Jage, and shot him dead; with his left, he fired the other at his wife, and hit the looking-glass. The atrocious monster was collared at once by neighbors, and as the circumstances became known, the street filled up with excited citizens, clamoring for vengeance. Collignon, the hackman, assumes the attitude of the champion of his trade, and has managed to maintain, for two days, a very lofty degree of gratified revenge. He told the Prefect that if citizens were taken down in this way now and then, they wouldn't report coachmen so often to the police. As for him, he was glad of it, proud of it, rejoiced at it, would do it again; and was sorry he missed Mrs. Jage, as he did not like to separate husband and wife. So here is work for Marianne.

THE LATE RACE.

Genaro is a Spaniard of pluck. He is not discouraged at his defeat by *Lots* and *Old Ireland*, and claims his revenge next Sunday. He asserts that his discomfiture was not owing to fatigue, but to an unusual attack of thirst, and to the darkness which set in at 6 o'clock. He is to commence the next time at 9 in the morning, and agrees to maintain the pace for seven hours at least. In this way the public may arrive in time for the *denouement* at about 4. Genaro is not proud of his work last Sunday,—thirty miles about. He hopes to do forty-five at the coming trial, if he is not overcome by thirst. His father, a courser like himself, once ran forty leagues in order to carry military instructions to a general. He used such dispatch in conveying this dispatch that the effort dispatched him—for he died the next day. Genaro is not quite the equal of his father; this age is degenerate, as everybody knows.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

We have another reigning prince here, H. R. H. the Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. I am pleased to be able to say that his object in this visit is entirely distinct from either war or diplomacy. He has neither come to offer his alliance nor his mediation. You will acknowledge that a German highness, who about this time does not wish to prattle of negotiations or of conferences, must be a very delightful guest. No. The Duke in question is a composer, and he has come to be present at the first performance of his lyric drama, in three acts, called "Santa Chiara," at the Grand-Opera. This solemnity takes place to-night. The Emperor is to be there, and it is thought that he will express his satisfaction with the music by beating time with his chin, and will acknowledge sudden effects by congratulatory nods and glances. The *claque* has been augmented, and numbers 140 members. "Santa Chiara" succeeded three years ago in Gotha: you would do well to try it in Gotham.

Abd-el-Kader has visited the Crystal Palace. Prince Napoleon, who does not understand Algerian, deputed M. Le Play to do the honors. Of course Gen. Plonplon could not submit to the employment of an interpreter. The Emir was immensely gratified. As he passed through the American precincts, M. Vattemare showed him a Colt's Revolver, with which he was highly pleased. A Parisian armorer threw poor Vattemare quite into the shade, however, by making the Scherif a present of a panoply of defensive engines of all descriptions. As he left the Exposition, he thought proper to compose one of those little epigrammatic sayings of which the *Moniteur* was so profuse two years ago. He did it in this wise: "This spot is an enchanted palace of intelligence, animated by the breath of God!" The official sheet ennobles Vattemare this morning by giving his name as M. De Vattemare. The recompense was fairly deserved, by a knack of being around and everywhere at once, that I have never seen equaled.

A newspaper being a day behind hand in the publication of a report for which its readers were anxious, and feeling it necessary to apologize, does it gracefully, thus: "But what are twenty-four hours, compared to eternity!"

To-morrow, the anniversary of the death of St. Arnaud, a mass will be sung for the repose of his soul in the chapel of the Invalides! None of these little devices can convert St. Arnaud into a hero, for he has taken his place among the inferiorities, swollen by opportunity and impudence into a temporary notoriety. His family has sought to boost him up among the marble statuary; but among the wax-work he is already housed.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

National Rejoicings at the Fall of Sebastopol—Gossip of the War—Napoleon a Fisherman—Return of the Queen, &c.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

As I have told you, in my last, the official confirmation of Sebastopol's fall is to be followed by a national holiday. Though it is somewhat strange to hear that the day for general thanksgiving will be a Sunday—the 30th of September. *Paris vaut bien une messe*, said the great Henry. England seems to put less value on her share in the Crimean victory, and will have no extra day for the *Te Deum laudamus*. A usual Sunday service, larded with some words of special congratulation, will do for all purposes, without encroaching on the pursuits of the week. And yet the country is very enthusiastic in its joy at the great success, the profits and importance of which are more and more understood. The Provinces *will* have a holiday; and are by no means inclined to underrate the claims of English valor to the honors of success. The unsophisticated town councils and "enlightened electors" all over the United Kingdoms look at the official vindication, in the French *Moniteur*, of England's "equal share" in the glory, with an air of complete, candid, and serious satisfaction, which our "Londoners" are, by no means, so naive as to feel happy at the demonstration. "The article"—say Belgravia and Westminster—"is very honorable to France, and very kind of the Emperor, but we wish we could have dispensed with being *assured* of having accomplished great things. Such an advocacy is very much of a nature to show us up as though we were not quite sure of having done enough, and looks like consolation and sympathy—so much so, indeed, as actually to overcharge the picture of our merits, and to give us credit for more than even the French." I heard these remarks in many a house. People—it must be confessed—are very hard to please just now. They did not like Napoleon's way of mentioning the "moral force" of England in the message sent to Pelissier, and now they are still less satisfied with being thus extolled by the *Moniteur*. "We are, it seems, *patronized*—a novel position for Britannia," was the *mot* of a Russelite the other evening, at the Reform Club. This latent discontent will, not unlikely, find vent in the condemnation of some scapegoat, and Gen. Simpson runs great risk of becoming such. His account of the operations on the 8th and 9th is certainly a strange piece of work. That it has disappointed curiosity, is the least that can be said of it, for it provoked, indeed, an almost general sensation of indignant astonishment, which you will find faithfully reflected in the first leader of yesterday's *Times*. We owe it, probably, to these disappointments, that public expectations and absurd rumors about the utter prostration of the Russians, begin to give way to reason and cool-headed reflections. Having, in my last, told you my views about what I think to be the true state of Gortschakoff's position, I will spare you new speculations. Be it, therefore, sufficient to record, that the Russian Commander-in-Chief is no more spoken of as a fugitive, and that, on the contrary, [illegible] reached town of entrenched [illegible] of Sebastopol Harbor. Pelissier seems, it is true, to view his [illegible] in a very [illegible] light, and promises his men a speedy return to France. It remains, however, to be seen by what road this journey will be effected. That the Czar goes to the Crimea appears to be certain; I am told that the journey to Warsaw, which, as you know, was the primitive idea, has been given up, in consequence of a request from Vienna to that effect. This is natural enough. Austria could not well dispense with sending on an Arch-Duke to pay homage to the Czar visiting Poland, but, then, such a *mission* would be awkward for the Ally, "to a certain extent," of the western powers, especially after the fall of Sebastopol. However, the visit to Warsaw seems not to be entirely abandoned, and if it should take place, it will go far to shew what we may look for next, on the premises of diplomacy. The Vienna *Gazette* has, at all events, told us that Austria's policy is not affected by what has taken place in the Crimea. Lord Palmerston, if we may judge him by his *department* and words exchanged with some Northampton farmers, is by no means in a mood to gratify that policy. He looks cheerfully warlike, and to a farmer who said, "my Lord, we want peace," his Lordship replied, "oh, I see you are one of Manchester school, so there are some of these gentlemen here, are there!" Upon which there was a tremendous laughter. Pam is just now very popular, and is said to have no anxiety about his becoming so more and more. There is, certainly, a tacit acknowledgment in the public, that no man could manage Napoleon as well as he does. Lord Stanley is once more heard of. He spoke this time, from the classic soil of Tipperary, where he was the Chairman of an Agricultural Society meeting. He spoke sense as always, but the political flatterers came out also, by this occasion, and most amusingly. "He had seen," said Derby's heir, "that General Pelissier was said to have been descended from an Irish family, and that his grand-father was Pat Lyons, a Limerick man." The compliment—some would be inclined to say irony—was received with loud applause. I wonder who is to be claimed next as an Irishman. Simpson seems to be safe, but who knows! By the by, newspaper remonstrances serve for something, after all. Captain Lord Rustace Cecil, about whose promotion so much was said some time ago, is on his way to the Crimea to show that he *will* deserve what in plebeian cases is given but to demonstrated merit, *et encore*. Two other interesting individuals are equally on that road to glory, viz: Major Lord Bingham, Lord Lucan's son, and Lieut.-Colonel Lord Dunkellin, the Marquis of Clanricarde's son. The young ones have to rehabilitate the old ones. Lord Dunkellin is, as you will remember, that officer who, having fallen into the hands of the Russians, has discovered Nicholas to have been "a truly great man." It would be amusing to hear his opinion, to be formed on similar data, of Alexander. Englishmen are much amused with some expressions in this Czar's address to his soldiers. They laugh at the compliment that "there is a line impassable even to horses." Now, one would think that, far from sneering at this assertion, England should accept it at once as an excuse of her failure against the Redan. But no, laugh they must, and the Press even go so far as to publish an epigram, in which Prince Gortschakoff is given to answer the Czar's word, just alluded to, with the following ejaculation: "It is the line of British bayonets, alas!" An epigram this is, surely, and the *alas* is especially expressive, only the *point* turns against Britannia's own self. It is the history of warfare with scythe-armed elephants, that carry destruction into the very ranks they started from.

Napoleon is gazetted an angler, and has ordered two fishing-rods to be made by Prince Albert's furnisher. The waters become troubled, no doubt, and he may catch yet some odd fish. In the meantime, he gives titles of *altesse* to all the Bonapartes, present and future, and admits the Duke of Hamilton to have precedence over his own Ministers, but not over foreign Ambassadors and their wives. A great man this, to be sure. He carries on fly-fishing and warfaring at the same time, and regulates, moreover, the laws of etiquette in the "House of Bonaparte."

Queen Victoria will return to England in about ten days, during which time the Prussian Prince is allowed to make himself amiable. It is "the rake's progress," say King Cliquot's enemies, while others remember "the marriage à la mode." There has been and is still much gossipping about the reception by the Queen of the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier, directly after the return from France. As a sign of what Britannia's mind must now be haunted with, I just notice the public apprehension lest Napoleon should resent that reception. Well, but the Duchess wore her hair *à l'Impératrice*, and this is some satisfaction. It has been discovered that there is at Birmingham an Orthodox house in which Hindoo idols, gods, demigods and demons of all sizes and prices are manufactured. *Couberin*, God of Wealth, is said to be worshipped by the manufacturer himself. This god must be the Divinity of the men who tempered with the barometer at the Liverpool Exchange. Photographs promise to revolutionize our social relations. Not to mention Fenton's Crimean Photographs, by which—two hundred and fifty in number—we see the scenery, camp life, and the very men around Sebastopol, there was, recently, a letter in the Post-Office, which, for all address, had a photographic likeness of the person whom it was directed to. A terrible prospect for the clerks, and tempting, too, in cases of lady-addresses. Being in that department, I may also notice the fact that Dr. Pettigrew has received, here in London, a *live lizard*, nineteen inches in length, *posted* in Somersetshire. A bluebottle, confined as eventual food for the principal, to the same box, was found to be dead. Another difficulty to solve the question, "Who is a traveler?"

Our Consul at Shanghae.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

It may seem somewhat unreasonable to ask the Times and its readers to turn back so far as Aug. 23, but as, during my absence from New-York, an article of that date escaped me, and was not placed in my hands until two days since, I think that the courtesy and justice of the Editor will grant me a hearing. The Washington correspondence of that date gave some account of the disagreement between Mr. Murphy, our Consul at Shanghai, and Dr. Parker, then Secretary and Interpreter of Legation, now United States Commissioner for China. I would like to explain the matter further.

After the capture of Shanghae by the rebels, the unsettled state of public affairs led the merchants to place their notes for the duties of export and import in the hands of their Consuls. This was the method for nearly a year. The Imperial Collector wanted the gold and silver, and the American merchants were sued before the United States Consul, per act of Congress, which creates the Consuls Judges of the United States. The same act permits parties to settle their disputes by mutual agreement, and Mr. McLane, then Commissioner, was chosen arbitrator—not, however, in his official capacity, but as a private gentleman. He awarded to the Chinese *one-third* of their claim, and the American merchants at Shanghai, glad to get off so cheaply, paid the money into the Consular Court, and received a receipt in full. Mr. McLane left China, leaving Dr. Parker Charge *ad interim*. Meanwhile the Department of State, as yet uninformed of this settlement, and, as I think, uninformed that the Ministers of England and France, and the Commissioner of the United States had established a Custom House, for which an Inspector had been appointed by each of the above powers through their Consuls, the Department of State, still, therefore, supposing that there was no arrangement for payment of duties, orders the Consul to return their notes to the merchants. Dr. Parker, thereon, requires Mr. Murphy to refund the sum paid into the Court under Mr. McLane's adjudication. Mr. Murphy refuses, because the date of the order from the Department shows that our Government was not yet informed that the case had been settled under the act of Congress of 1848, and by the written consent of the merchants—further, the order states *notes*, not money. The Consul is distinctly sustained in his refusal by the law, which declares that a final judgment in the Consular Court shall not be reversed even by the Minister or Commissioner himself. It was supposed that the Chinese would refuse the sum paid, being so much less than they claimed. The question between the Consul and Dr. Parker goes, as I understand, to the Attorney General. But what follows, admitting this $200,000 (I adopt your correspondent's statement) to be refunded? Is our Government to permit to its merchants this vast economy of of $600,000? adding the remaining two-thirds saved by Mr. McLane—not only wronging China, but violating the laws and treaties of its own Congress? And to increase this animating encouragement to our East India importers, the consumers have already paid the full amount in the price of their teas, silks, &c., it being believed by common attitude that the importer adds the duties to other commodities of the value of his wares. Six hundred thousand dollars of duties saved from the Chinese Customs, $600,000 of duties paid by ourselves on the *same* articles. This subject is difficult to [illegible] upon prosperity somewhere. For my own part, I do not believe that the commission merchants have had authority from the importers of New-York and Boston to require anything so dishonorable as the return of this money; that the Department of State, after receiving full information of the facts, should still order it, seems incredible. What were Mr. McLane's reasons, or his authority for reducing the claim of the Chinese Government by two-thirds, has not been explained, to my knowledge; but one would suppose that any alteration on this point must be between the two Governments, and that, pending an arrangement between them, the money might as well remain in the Consular Court, where the merchants so willingly paid it, as elsewhere. If the duties do not belong to the Chinese Government, they surely belong—not to the merchants, who have been paid, but to the consumers who paid, and to the United States Treasury, which must, in such a case, represent the people.

Mr. Murphy has been acknowledged active, firm and discreet, in the discharge of his duties at Shanghae; the English papers there so reported him in their accounts of the action between the Imperialists and the foreign residents; he has had several interviews with the Governor of the province—the first Consul who ever succeeded so far; he has negotiated and paid off every claim of our citizens against China; he demanded restitution for the missionaries whose dwellings had been destroyed during the siege, and after several useless communications in writing, he went in person to the camp of the Imperialists, and was rewarded by receiving the next day an order for $18,000, which he divided among the sufferers in proportion to their losses; and, finally, he would not permit the acting Chargé to intimidate him into an action which he believed contrary to our national law and national honor, by threats of removing him from office. Truly, his offences are legion.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

Election Prospects—Governor Reeder—Border Ruffians—All Right on the Goose—Case of McCrea, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

KANSAS, Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

From what now appears, the last invasion of the Territory has been as great as the others, though it may not be as general. The present election being only for delegate, there arises no necessity for introducing a given number of "voters" into *each* precinct; it is only requisite that the aggregate vote in the Territory shall be sufficiently large. Hence, I imagine that the rush will be confined to the principal points and river region. At Leavenworth, at Atchison, Doniphane, Wyandot, and other points on the Missouri river, large parties came in from the States, voted and returned. Nor was this enough; having no fear of Free-State men this time, it was found to be cheaper for *one* man to vote several times than for *several* men to be obliged to go all this distance to vote once; and as parties would go to the polls, vote, retire, form new parties and vote again; and this thing being found entirely feasible, was done over and over. At Wyandot, a party came on horseback, voted, returned to Kansas, took a steamboat and went up again and repeated the duty. Some boasted that they had voted *three times*. And surely if a Missourian has a right to vote in the Territory once, he has the same right to do it again: law being set aside, and honesty repudiated, what shall prevent?

Governor Reeder came down yesterday from Leavenworth in good health and spirits. He was invited to speak in that vicinity several times, and did so with good effect. This region was formerly thoroughly Pro-Slavery; but a change is taking place. The Governor, though his speeches were unsparing of the course of his enemies, was listened to with attention and respect; and before he left Leavenworth, many prominent men, previously inimical, came to him and pledged their votes. That he will get the great bulk of all the legal votes in the Territory, there cannot be a shadow of a doubt.

Last evening we were treated to a specimen of "border ruffianism." A company of "voters" returning from Wyandot, rode up to the American Hotel and began blustering and brawling about Abolitionism, and damning "Squire Reeder." Some entered the office; and one, an editor from Richfield, Missouri, demanded of the proprietor, Mr. Eldridge, if he was "all right on the goose." Mr. Eldridge is a man of both spirit and tact; and he quietly but firmly replied that he denied any man's right to *demand* his private principles. The demand was repeated, and denied still more firmly; and finally the questioner given to understand that his insolence would not be longer endured. He retreated out doors, where the party, still clamoring in their drunken malice, Mr. Eldridge walked out and requested them to desist. Three or four gathered around him, still resolved to ascertain his principles; but on his looking the leader fixedly in the eye, and assuring him, with the most provoking coolness, that he could not possibly force an opinion out of him, the fellow and his supporters incontinently backed down. The Governor, in the meantime, had heard the noise, and his own name repeated, and he came out and walked among the group with the dignity of a roused lion. The fellows who had been cursing him but an instant before, quailed beneath his stern glance, and the whole party soon slunk away. Presently the Richfield editor returned, and taking Mr. Eldridge aside, asked his pardon for his great rudeness, and requested permission to remain over night. He also wished an introduction to the Governor, which was given; and finally they relapsed into a very quiet chat on the Kansas question. The Missourian owned that he, like the rest, had been into the Territory several times to vote, but thought it was right, as it was essential to the interest of Missouri that Kansas should be a Slave State. "For," said he, "if it is *not*, our niggers will be more likely to run away." "But if it is made a Slave State," rejoined the Governor, "you transfer the danger to us of Kansas; and who will protect the niggers on our western border, if you legislate them here. You are sacrificing our interest to your own, even though we were Pro-Slavery. There will still be an outside border somewhere. The man, a little puzzled, thought there should not be; when the Governor reminded him of the story of the man who complained to his brother that the crows pulled up his *outside* rows of corn; which difficulty the brother wisely proposed to him to remedy by *planting no outside rows!* Of course, the laugh was badly against the Missourian.

It is generally thought that McCrea will be acquitted without difficulty; the sentiment of the community seems now to warrant such hopes. Judge Lecompte is at Leavenworth; Judge Johnson is still holding Court in his district.

Gov. Reeder will remain here until after the final election, when he will leave for Easton, to prepare for the contest in the House next Winter. His firmness, courage and consistency have greatly endeared him to the people of Kansas.

One of the funniest things last evening occurred at the introduction of the Missouri editor to the Governor, when the latter inquired of him if he was not formerly introduced to him as a Major somebody, who had been active at a previous election as one of the Judges; and on an embarrassed reply in the affirmative being given, Gov Reeder next quietly asked *which was his true name!* You may imagine the sensation. LITERAL.

The Election Frauds—The Missourians in Lawrence—Governor Shannon and his Ruffians, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Tuesday, Oct 2, 1855.

Yesterday was the day of the Pro-Slavery election in Kansas, for a Delegate to Congress, held in pursuance of an enactment of the famous Missouri-Kansas Legislature. It being an *ex parte* movement conducted mainly by Missourians, in which but an insignificant fraction of the citizens of Kansas participated, no party or factional conflict could occur at the polls; and, notwithstanding resolutions were passed to make a combined attack upon the printing presses in Lawrence, and to hang Gov. Reeder—yet, so far as I have been able to learn, all has passed off quietly.

The intelligence, however, from some important points in the Territory is yet vague and unauthenticated, yet sufficient has reached us to leave but little doubt as to the leading features of the result. The voting was done principally by the hirelings of Missouri who invaded the Territory, to the number of a thousand or fifteen hundred, casting their votes mainly at the precincts contiguous to the State line, and not penetrating to any considerable extent, as they did last Spring, into the interior. This may be an under-estimate of the number of Atchison's ruffian gangs in Kansas, yesterday, attending the election; but there was, at least, such a glaring reduction in the number of these invaders who overran Kansas at the Spring election as will strike every one as of being of great significance. At the precincts of Lawrence and Franklin there were about 1200 votes polled, and some of these by Missourians, returning from precincts further up the Kansas River, where they had previously voted, and who, in all probability, deposited a vote at every poll they passed—thus using the material with the strictest economy. Nearly three-fourths of these votes are known to have been polled by men from Missouri.

At the precinct of Lawrence, embracing the present precinct of Franklin, there were polled on the 30th of March last 781 Pro-Slavery votes. There is a corresponding reduction in the Pro-Slavery vote in other portions of the Territory remote from the Missouri line; and at the polls near the border, this vote is supposed to fall far short of that achieved on the 30th of March. I will be able to give you definite information in a few days.

The redoubtable Gov. Shannon has devoted himself to the desperate cause which in his marvelous blindness he so unluckily espoused.

As a more conclusive proof of his fidelity to the "Border Ruffians," he took the stump for Gen. Whitfield in the Wyandotte Indian County—made public speeches *with* him, and *for* him,—growing rampant in the advocacy of his cause. Many of the Pro-Slavery Missourians do not conceal their contempt for this servile creature, for it is authentically reported that his son unwittingly protested against the weakness of his father, alleging that when he started from Ohio he was in favor of free institutions in Kansas. The poor man was soon overcome by the attentions and smiles of the "Borderers," and "could not repress his *feelings*."

He has made a fatal step; and rumor, for the last day or two, says he is repentant and seeking for grace, to the end that he may work a little in the opposite direction. He is either despised or commiserated by nearly every person in Kansas.

There is now really but one party in Kansas. Those who styled themselves "National Democrats," by way of eminence, and labored to bring forth a party, have ingloriously failed—acknowledged the futility of their attempt, and all joined in with the Free-State movement. Four-fifths of the people of Kansas will, on next Tuesday, vote for Governor Reeder for Congress, and for the formation of a State Government.

This is the great popular movement of the Territory. Governor Shannon *frowns officially* upon it, and threatens, with the aid of his "Border Ruffians," (who, it is reported, are to be present in their might on next Tuesday,) to interpose against it his *Executive Arm*.

Governor Reeder is making speeches through the Territory, and all seem ready to do him homage, except those on the Border—solicited aids of Governor Shannon—and they threaten his life.

Interesting events approach.

Y.

SECOND GRINNELL EXPEDITION.

Dr. Kane's Official Account of his Late Arctic Adventures.

Important Scientific Discoveries.

The following is a copy of the official report of Dr. Kane, commanding the second Grinnell expedition in search of Sir John Franklin, to the Secretary of the Navy:

Our little party have returned in health and safety.

We reached the Danish settlements of Upernavik on the 6th of August, after an exposing travel of thirteen hundred miles. During this journey, which embraced alternate zones of ice and water, we transported our boats by sledges, and sustained ourselves in animal food exclusively by our guns. We entered port after eighty-four days' exposure in the open air.

I have the honor to subjoin a hurried outline of our operations and results, in advance of more detailed communications.

My previous dispatches make the Department acquainted with our arrival at the northern settlements of Greenland. Thence I crossed Melville Bay without accident, and reached Smith's Sound on the 5th of August, 1853. Finding Cape Hatherton, the seat of my intended beacon, shut out from the Sound by the more prominent headland of Littleton Island, I selected this latter spot for my *Cairn*, erecting a flag-staff, and depositing dispatches.

To the north the ice presented a drifting pack of the heaviest description, the actions of hummocking having in some instances reared barricades of sixty feet in height. In my efforts to penetrate this drift, being driven back and nearly beset in the pack, I determined (as the only means of continuing the search) to attempt a passage along the land where a rapid tides (here of twelve to sixteen feet rise and fall) had worn a precarious opening. Previous to this responsible step, a depôt of provisions with a metallic life-boat (Francis) was carefully concealed in a large inlet in latitude 78° 26'.

The extreme strength of the *Advance* enabled her to sustain this trying navigation. Although aground at the falling of the tides, and twice upon her beam-ends from the pressure of external ice, she escaped any serious disaster. After a month of incessant labor, cheered, however, by a small daily progress, the new ice so closed around us as to make a further penetration impossible. With difficulty we found a Winter Asylum at the bottom of a bay which opened from the coast in latitude 78° 44'. Into it we thankfully hauled our battered little brig on the 10th September, 1853. From this point, as a centre, issued the explorations of my party.

The Winter was of heretofore unrecorded severity. Whisky froze as early as November, and mercury remained solid for nearly four months. The range of eleven spirit thermometers, selected as standards, gave temperatures (not yet reduced) of sixty to seventy-five degrees below zero, and the mean annual temperature was 5° 2' Fahrenheit, the lowest ever registered.

This extreme cold, combined with 120 days of absence of sun, gave rise to an obscure but fatal form of tetanus (lockjaw). The exertions of Dr. Hayes, the Surgeon of the expedition, had readily subdued the scurvy, but these fearful tendencies to tonic spasm defied our united efforts. This disorder extended to our dogs, fifty-seven of which perished, thus completely breaking up my sledge organization.

The operations of search were carried on under circumstances of peculiar hardship. We worked at our sledges as late as the 24th of November, and renewed our labor in March. Much of this travel was in darkness, and some at temperatures as low as 50°. The earlier Winter travel was undertaken by myself in person, but by the aid of a single team of dogs, and the zealous cooperation of my officers, we were enabled to replace the parties as they became exhausted, and thus continued the search until the 12th of July. It is believed that no previous parties have been so long in the field. Messrs. Brooks, McGeary, Bonsall, Hayes and Morton successively contributed to the general result. The men worked with fidelity and endurance.

I briefly detail the explorations of our party.

Smith's Sound has been followed and surveyed throughout its entire extent. It terminates to the northeast in a gulf 110 miles in its long diameter.

Greenland has been traced to its northern face, the coast trending nearly due east and west, (E. 17° N.) Its further penetration towards the Atlantic was arrested by a glacier, which offers an impassable barrier to future exploration. This stupendous mass of ice issues in 66° west longitude. It is coincident with the axis of the peninsula, and is probably the only obstacle to the insularity of Greenland. It rises three hundred feet in perpendicular face, and has been followed along its base for eighty miles in one unbroken escarpment. This glacier runs nearly due north, and connects together by an icy union the continental masses of Greenland and America.

It explains the broken and permanently frozen character of Upper Smith's Sound; its abundant icebergs, and, to a certain extent, its rigorous climate. As a spectacle, it was one of the highest sublimity.

The northern land into which this glacier merges has been named *Washington*, and the bay which interposes between it and Greenland I have named after Mr. *Peabody*.

Peabody Bay gives exit at its western curve (latitude 80° 12') to a large channel, which forms the most interesting geographical feature of our travel. This channel expands to the northward into an open and iceless area, abounding in animal life, and presenting every character of an *open Polar sea*. A sur sce of three hundred square miles was seen at various elevations free from ice, with a northern horizon equally free. A north wind, fifty two hours in duration, failed to bring any drift into this area.

It is with pain that I mention to the Department my inability to navigate these waters. One hundred and twenty-five miles of solid ice, so rough as to be impassable to boats, separated them from the nearest southern lead. My personal efforts in April and May failed to convey one of the smallest India-rubber boats to within ninety miles of the channel.

My party, including myself, were completely broken; four of them had undergone amputation of toes for frost bite; nearly all were suffering from scurvy, and the season had so far advanced as to render another journey impossible. To the north of latitude 81° 17' the shores of the channel became precipitous, and destitute *even of passage to the sledge*. William Morton, who, with one Esquimaux and a small team of dogs, had reached this spot, pushed forward on foot until a mural cape, lashed by a heavy surf, absolutely checked his progress.

It was on the western coasts of this sea that I had hoped to find traces of the gallant martyrs whose search instigated this expedition. The splendid efforts of Dr. Ray—now first known to me—would have given such a travel a merely geographical value. Reviewing conscientiously the condition of my party, it is perhaps providential that we failed in the embarkation.

The land washed by this sea to the northward and westward has been chartered as high as latitude 82° 30' and longitude 76°. This forms the nearest land to the pole yet discovered. It bears the honored name of Mr. Grinnell.

As the season advanced, it became evident that our brig would not be liberated. Our immediate harbor gave few signs of breaking up, and one unbroken ice surface extended to the sound. It was now too late to attempt an escape by boats; our final was deficient, and our provisions, although abundant, were in no wise calculated to resist scurvy. At this juncture I started with five volunteers on an attempt to reach the mouth of Lancaster Sound, where I hoped to meet the English expeditions, and afford relief to

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

There was a funny session in the Board of Aldermen last night. Briggs was the staple of a running debate. He stood his ground like a man. The *Joseph Walker* affair came up again.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER" AGAIN—MINORITY REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. VARIAN, of the Special Committee on the *Joseph Walker* contract, presented a Minority Report. The Majority Report, signed by Aldermen ELY and VOORHIS, was presented last week. Mr. VARIAN presents the following arguments in support of his antagonistic position:

The undersigned, member of the Special Committee appointed to investigate and report upon the facts relating to the removal of the wreck of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, respectfully reports the reason why he cannot assent to that already presented by a majority of the Committee.

Without referring to the fact that he was deprived of an opportunity to properly examine that report before its presentation to the Board, he will content himself by saying that on examination, since its being presented, he finds himself forced to differ entirely from the majority of the Committee, in much that is stated as facts, and altogether with its conclusions, so far as they reflect in any manner upon the conduct or action of His Honor the Mayor in the premises.

It appears, in evidence before the Committee, that in April last representations were made by respectable gentlemen, that this wreck and her cargo were a nuisance; that not only was the hulk itself an encumbrance greatly in the way of commerce, but that the cargo, made up of grain and other substances then in a state of decomposition, was likely to be extremely detrimental to public health upon the approach of warm weather.

The Mayor gave testimony before the Committee to the effect that these representations, coming from quarters entitled to consideration, appeared to him to call for action. He called in the counsel of the Comptroller, who agreed with him in the necessity of the removal of the vessel forthwith, and stated that he thought the Mayor had the power to do so. In the opinion of the undersigned, there is no doubt the power of the Board is ample to cover cases of this kind without any authority by the Common Council or the Health Commissioners, whether viewed as a sanitary necessity or an obstruction to commerce. There must be power vesting somewhere for summary action in cases of this kind, and if so, in what department can it be more safely entrusted than in that of the chief executive officer of the City Government? The prompt action of the Mayor in this matter, is in keeping with the way in which he has discharged the duties of the office in all respects. He has not hesitated to deal summarily with all obstacles, and in matters affecting the public health or safety he has in no case assumed the responsibility.

His determination to cause the removal of this wreck is creditable to his devotion to the public weal, and instead of being made the subject of illiberal criticism and unjust insinuations, is worthy of applause and approbation. But admitting a doubt to exist as to the power of the Mayor to remove the wreck, the doubt is entirely dispelled by the subsequent action of the Health Commissioners. That Board fully indorsed it and instructed the Mayor to take it out. Letters were addressed by the Mayor to several persons who understood the subject of raising sunken vessels, from whom estimates were received, and the contract was awarded to the lowest bidder. The statement of the majority report that a Mr Barnes had offered to do the job for $3,500 is calculated to mislead. It should be stated that the estimate of Mr Barnes referred to, was a contingent estimate, entirely dependent upon arrangements to be made with the Corporation and the Underwriters. He did not make an estimate that he would remove the vessel for $3,500, but he did estimate that he would do so for that sum provided he could make special arrangements with other parties.

This was no legal or proper bid, and could not be entertained. But, admitting it to have been a clear and proper bid, it was not put in until after the agreement had been made with Mr Jones. See the date of the bids, and the acceptance of the proposition of Jones by the Mayor annexed to the report of the majority of the Committee.

Another statement in that report is equally unfair and without foundation, viz: that money was paid to Jones by the Comptroller, on account of the removal, before he had made any progress towards the fulfillment of the contract, on his part. There was no evidence taken before the Committee, justifying this averment. But, on the contrary, it was in evidence that the procurement of materials and other necessary expenses to a large amount had been assumed before the payment of the money to Jones. It was a condition of the agreement that he should be paid as the work progressed, and the preparation of the materials was a part of the work, and indeed the most expensive part. Besides, ample security had been given by Jones for the return of any moneys advanced to him in case of a failure to remove the wreck. And hence, there was no hazard in making payments on account. Another statement, equally without foundation, is that the Mayor stated to the Committee that the Corporation would have a claim on the owners of the *Joseph Walker* for reimbursement, and whereas in his agreement with Jones, such claim had been relinquished.

The fact, as will be seen by a reference to the testimony and papers accompanying the majority report, that though the agreement with Jones yields up all claims upon the part of the Corporation to the vessel and cargo, it says nothing of any claim against the owners whatever.

The Committee appear to have confounded the owners with the vessel and cargo, which are entirely different and without any connection.

There is nothing in the agreement with Jones that impairs the claim of the Corporation upon the owners of the ship and cargo for full reimbursement for every dollar expended in the raising and removal.

The law of 1850, relating to the removal of nuisances, is clear and explicit in its provisions, requiring the owners to respond to all expenses for their removal. It is the opinion of the undersigned that every dollar paid under this agreement can and will be recovered. The resolution reported by the Committee will, if adopted, be of no force or effect. The Comptroller may decline to pay the balance due Jones under this agreement, but the Corporation cannot thus rid itself of its liability.

An agreement was made by an officer of the Corporation possessing competent authority, and who was fully justified in all his acts with reference matter. The City is liable for the payment of the money which can be collected without difficulty by resort to the Courts. Whether it is prudent for the Corporation to incur additional expenses in this matter by resistance to the payment of a just claim cannot admit of but one opinion. In the recommendation to sue for the recovery of the costs of removing the wreck I fully concur as soon as the demand can be legally made, which is after the removal of the vessel and payment of the money—therefore the counsel to the Corporation should sue for its recovery.

In conclusion, the undersigned cannot omit to express regret that the spirit of the majority report had not been more in accordance with the evidence, and that a disposition is shown to censure an energetic and faithful public officer for one of the many good acts with which his administration has thus far been distinguished.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

GEO. W. VARIAN,

Minority of the Special Committee in relation to raising the ship *Joseph Walker*.

Mr. ELY moved the printing of the report in connection with the majority report, and hoped no discussion would occur previously to printing

Mr. VOORHIS concurred with his associate on the Committee.

The motion to lay and print was carried.

MUDDY.

An important and exciting debate, touching the removal of two mud-scows, occupied an hour. Messrs. BAIRD, VOORHIS, FOX, WM. TUCKER, and others, had a pleasant talk.

BRIGGS—CONNELLY NOT AN ALIEN—FUN.

Mr. KELLY rose to a question of privilege. The other evening, in this Board, the gentleman of the Thirteenth Ward offered a preamble and resolution reflecting upon Richard B. Connelly, County Clerk. It declared that that gentleman was an alien, unnaturalized. Mr. KELLY declared that this was a blunder, and demanded privilege to read the following letter on the subject, which he had received from Mr. Connelly:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1855.

Alderman JOHN KELLY,

My Dear Sir: On Saturday last my attention was called to an editorial article in the *Courier and Enquirer* in relation to a statement made by "one" Alderman Briggs in his famous Mateell report, that I am an alien. There was a period of my life when I was much, but that I could not help. In a word, Sir, I say to you that I had the honor of being born in Ireland, and at a very early period in life emigrated to the "Land of Liberty," which still I claim it to be, notwithstanding those small and contemptible efforts at proscription, and at the proper time became a full-blooded American by naturalization. I may add that the most valuable, and to me, the most precious piece of furniture I have in my house is my certificate of naturalization on parchment.

Very truly your friend,

RICHARD B. CONNELLY.

Mr KELLY read this letter, and resumed. He said Mr. CONNELLY was a pure-hearted American, naturalized in Philadelphia, in the place which gave Liberty to America. He was ready to bleed, die, &c., &c. Mr. K denounced BRIGGS for having ventured to make the statements he did.

BRIGGS REPLIES.

Mr. BRIGGS rose. He was placid, undisturbed. The story that Connelly was an alien was in circulation, and he wanted to have the rumor contradicted. He gave it as he had heard it.

Mr. HOWARD flouted him. The object of the Committee of which the Alderman of the Thirteenth was Chairman was well known.

PRESIDENT—There is no question before the Board!

Mr. HOWARD—I, too, rise to a question of privilege, Mr. Chairman.

PRESIDENT—The gentleman of the Sixth is not in order.

Mr. HOWARD, (expostulatory)—Not in order, eh!

PRESIDENT, (firmly)—No, Sir; unless a distinct motion is made.

Mr. HOWARD—Then I move that we take up the resolution offered by Mr. BRIGGS. That resolution is a barefaced lie, Mr. President!

MR. BRIGGS OFFERED HIS RESOLUTION ABOUT THE CHIEF.

Mr. VOORHIS made a long speech. He said the Board was brought into disgrace by this action of BRIGGS and his Committee. Newspaper reports are not testimony, and the Board has nothing official to act upon. While the Alderman was up, he would say that he was displeased at the communication of Mr BRIGGS in this morning's DAILY TIMES. He thought if the Alderman had read that document (he certainly did not write it) he would never have signed it. We have no information that the Committee is ready to report. In fact, the Alderman, in his published communication, declares he will not report. He comes out and censures the whole Board for refusing an appropriation. Why, Sir, no appropriation has been asked for.

BRANCH DIDN'T GO TO ENGLAND!

HOWARD—Jerry Tappan will have a bill to present by and by. And now Mr Chairman, I can prove that Branch never went to England at all. He only went as far as Coney Island, and boarded around there five or six weeks with Jerry Tappan. Jerry is a fat old man, Mr. Chairman.

VOORHIS—(resuming)—Mr. BRIGGS declares he will not report. Mr Chairman this Board ought to compel him to do so. I would be ashamed to sign such a document as he has published. He says he cannot report. Why, Sir, Branch is not a fit man for Secretary of that Committee if the Committee had employed Mr Solmes or Mr Young there, their report would have been ready before this time. Mr President, I am not ashamed of what I do. I go to no vile dens. I am not afraid to tell what I do—what I associate with—to what Church I go.

Mr. ELY—Where is that?

Mr. VOORHIS—To the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Breecker and Amos streets.

Mr C H TUCKER—That's orthodox!

VOORHIS—I believe in having one God, one wife, and one home.

VOICES—"Free love!"

VOORHIS NEVER AFRAID.

VOORHIS—I was never afraid of the Sheriff, nor nothing of that kind. And I am astonished that any gentleman here should seek to mask his action, and more astonished that any member of this Board should publish such scurrilous stuff as that in the TIMES to-day. It is derogatory to the character of the Board. As to Steve Branch, there is a screw loose in his head somewhere.

Mr. BRIGGS defended himself. He recommended the gentlemen of the Ninth to reperuse the article. He was sorry that he felt aggrieved. He did not say there that he would not report, but that he would impose offensive resolutions on any night. He declared his intention to follow the matter up, and would have something official for the Board to act upon presently.

BRIGGS DEFUNCT.

Mr KELLY maintained that the gentleman of the Thirteenth was doing himself more injury than those whom he tried to injure. As representing the Fourteenth Ward, he (KELLY) would not permit the Alderman to cast reflections upon himself or his constituency. Mr. BRIGGS was bringing disgrace upon the Board; doing more than any other member to bring the body into disrepute. The testimony must be produced. Branch has not proved that the English-born Mateell is our Chief of Police. Even if his father was an Englishman, who knows but he naturalized his son? BRIGGS cannot hope to benefit himself by these acts. He cannot benefit his party, because that party is defunct. And, by and by, the Alderman himself will be defunct. (Laughter.)

Mr WM TUCKER said the whole investigation should have been finished up.

VOORHIS, KELLY and W. TUCKER declared their readiness to turn out Mateell as soon as it is proved that he is an alien. At which announcement BRIGGS smiled, and Branch slapped our reporter on the back in ecstasy. The Board finally laid BRIGGS' resolution on the table.

A NEW WASHINGTON.

James Lee, in behalf of himself and others, petitioned for leave to erect a Statue of Washington opposite Union Park. Twenty five thousand dollars have been subscribed for the purpose. It is not proposed to give the Statue (which is to be an equestrian one) to the City, but it will be held by Trustees, so that in the event of removal they will have a voice in the matter.—It is requested that permission be granted for the erection of the Statue in the space opposite Union Park, formed by the crossing of 4th-av. and 11th st. The petition was granted.

THE COUNCILMEN.

At 4 o'clock and thirty minutes, just half an hour after the time to which the Board of Councilmen adjourned, there was a quorum present, and the Board proceeded to business.

EXTENDING CHAMBERS-STREET.

A large number of "owners of property" petitioned the Board to have Chambers-street opened and extended from Chatham street to James' Slip, considering such an extention required "for the interest and welfare of the City." The petition was referred to the Committee on Streets.

CENTRE MARKET DRILL-ROOMS.

The Committee on Markets reported non-concurrence with the Aldermen, in the proposal to assign rooms over Centre Market to the use of the 6th and 71st Regiments, but in favor of allowing them to remain in the care of the Division Board of 1st Division N. Y. S. M.

BILLS PASSED.

Among the bills which passed a third reading were the following:

In favor of fencing lots corner of Thirtieth-street and Fifth-avenue. To repair cross-walks on the corner of Gnerck and Broome streets. In favor of concurring to remit tax agn st New-York Juvenile Asylum. In relation to a new carriage for Company No. 27. In favor of paying Dr. Marsh for medical services. In favor of remunerating Jeremiah Johnson, for damage sustained to his carriage in conveying a sick female. In favor of building a sewer in Fifteenth-street, from Irving place to Third-avenue. In favor of filling sunken lot No 237 Rivington-street. In favor of flagging Thirty-fifth street, between Broadway and Seventh-avenue. Concurring to flag, &c., in Thompson-street. Concurring to pave, &c, Forty-fifth-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. Concurring to flag Division-street, from Montgomery to Gouverneur-street.

WEST SIDE VS. EAST SIDE.

On a report in favor of laying down the Belgian pavement on a street on the west side of the City, Mr. PURDY again expressed his opposition, on the ground that it was impossible to get any such improvements for the east side, through the Board. This assertion brought out several contradictions, but before arriving at any important conclusion, the debate closed.

RELIEF FOR THE NEW YORK IRISH AID SOCIETY.

A petition was received from the Irish Aid Society, asking assistance in their efforts to aid and assist, by pecuniary means and practical advice, all deserving Irishmen who have large families, and require aid to reach a home in the West, or any other part of the country where labor is in demand. The petition was referred to the Committee on Finance.

A COUNCILMAN SOLD

Quite a smart little debate and a considerable amount of buncombe transpired on a resolution from the Board of Aldermen to appoint John P Phillipps Inspector of Elections for the Seventh Election District, of the Eleventh Ward, in the place of John A. Lyons, resigned. It was claimed that Mr Lyons was elected by the Whigs and Americans, and as Phillipps was a good man and a Whig, he had a better right to the appointment than Mr. Donegan, a Democrat, who was also named. Mr. RADLEY urged the name of Donegan, and Mr. PARENTIS that of Phillipps. In explaining the cause of his preference, Mr PARENTIS felt called upon to account for the desire of Mr RADLEY. He did so by stating that at the last election Mr RADLEY was elected by the American party; since then he had sold himself to the Democrats, and was now a candidate on the Democratic ticket.

Mr RADLEY denied that he had sold himself, said he stood now where he had always stood. In reference to Mr. PARENTIS, he remarked that he would not charge him with having sold himself; as he did not believe anybody would buy him.

The resolution was finally laid on the table.

STATUE OF WASHINGTON.

A petition from J. Lee and others, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and concurring with them in favor of granting permission to erect a statue of Washington, opposite Union-square. Mr. Lee and his associates have subscribed $25,000 for the casting and erection of an equestrian statue of Washington. It is to be of bronze, fourteen feet high, to be placed on a granite pedestal, about eight feet high, and to be surrounded by an iron railing, inclosing a space about sixteen feet in diameter.

SMOKING MEMBERS—FOR COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

A motion was now made to go into Committee of the Whole; and, as there were many seats vacant, doubts were expressed concerning the presence of a quorum. A call of the House was ordered, when it was discovered that there were a number of members quietly smoking cigars in a dark corner to the right of the President's chair. The smoking members having finished their regalias, came out of the smoking corner and answered to their names, thereby securing a quorum. The Board then went into Committee of the Whole; but before much business had been done the smoking members slipt out, leaving only twenty-seven members present. On motion, the names of the smoking members were ordered to be printed on the minutes in extra large type.

SMOKING MEMBERS.

The following is an official list of the smoking members: Councilmen Gannon, Bauich, Healy, Cusack, Donohoe, Kerrigan, Brown, Seely, Gray, Wild, Coleman, Wainwright, See, Hart, Garney.

The Board then adjourned to Wednesday.

The Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday; Mayor Wood in the Chair. The following was the business accomplished:

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying bill of Sheriff Greer for supplies furnished the Eldridge-street Jail. Adopted.

A bill of $51 for meals furnished Jurors, was ordered paid.

Petitions from numerous parties, for remission of tax, were referred.

The Receiver of Taxes was directed to institute proceedings for the collection of Taxes due from all incorporations for the year 1854, not remitted by this Board.

Benj Cohen was ordered to be paid $137 for copying Common Pleas records.

The Committee on Criminal Courts and Police made several reports on unimportant subjects.

[Ald HENRICK here entered the Chamber, having a solemn aspect.]

The Board adjourned to meet on Monday.

TRIAL FOR MURDER.

Trial of Robert Bulius for the Murder of Henry Blume—Preliminary Investigation Touching his Sanity.

The Recorder's Charge to the Grand Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

At the opening of Court this morning, the following Grand Jurors were impanneled:

HENRY EBBEN Esq., Foreman.

L. Atterbury, Jr.,	Crowell C Adams	Henry A Hurlbut,
John C Bayles,	John A Appleby,	E M Harrison,
John Fleming,	Anson S. Brown,	Rufus A Lockwood,
George H. Loop,	G. T. Beekman,	Wm. McArthur,
John H Curtiss,	Edward Pierce,	A. L. McDonald, Jr.
Lorenzo Morse,	John Denham,	Albert Smith,
Henry Olmstead,	Uriah Hendricks,	John H Sprague,
	Benjamin H. Talmadge.	

The Recorder then delivered the following charge:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: The duties which devolve upon you, if honestly and judiciously discharged, are of the greatest importance to the interests of the community. If, on the contrary, they are recklessly and carelessly performed, instead of the community deriving advantage from your deliberations, you will bring your time honored institution into disrespect, and excite prejudice against your acts, and thus weaken instead of strengthen the administration of justice. The proceedings of your body are secret, and as the spirit of our institutions—and I may say the spirit of the age—is adverse to secret *ex parte* investigations, where life, liberty, property, and, more than all reputation, are involved, it behoves those whom the law selects to exercise the functions of grand jurors to act and investigate with the greatest possible care and prudence, and with a single eye to justice, and that alone. They should remember that before them the accused cannot be heard, that while their inquiries are progressing he remains unconscious of any proceedings affecting his reputation or liberty; and, therefore, gentlemen, as you value liberty and fair fame, so should you guard it against unjust assaults and malicious accusations. Each Juror should feel that he was a sentinel to guard the citizen against unjust attacks; that he was the accused's advocate rather than his accuser; and not until the evidence clearly pointed to the guilt of the party charged, should his fair fame be sullied by your acts. Your duty is to shield the innocent as well as to present the guilty for trial. But, gentlemen, where the evidence points to the accused as the guilty party, no matter how exalted may be his position in the community; no matter what influence he may possess; no matter what ties may circle around him; no matter what desolation his fall may occasion, the solemn obligation of the oath which you have just taken, and which you should keep in constant remembrance during the performance of your duties, requires that you should make no discrimination between the highest and lowest in the land. We have no privileged classes. The same process and forms for ascertaining and punishing the guilty apply to all alike. You should find no indictment against an individual unless the witnesses to establish the charge are before you; and if in your examination of witnesses you discover (which discovery, if the fact exist, is easily made) that the witness is hostile to the accused—if you have reason to believe that the charge is prompted by mal ice, or other objects and motives than those which actuate the good citizen, in his efforts to aid in the enforcement of the law by exposing and punishing crime, you should act with the greatest possible caution, else you may render your institution a great evil instead of benefit. While, therefore, it is your duty to shield the innocent and to protect all from unjust accusations; it is equally your duty to present all who have violated the law, no matter upon whom the sword of justice shall fall, and without any regard to the consequences that may result from our presentment, and any violation of this duty is a violation of your oaths.

Before finding any indictment, you should be satisfied that upon the evidence before you against the accused, he would be convicted if the evidence was unexplained. This rule, gentlemen, should be inflexible. Great injustice often is done by deviating from it. Let me caution you also against outside influence—against popular clamor—against public rumor affecting individuals or bodies of men. With such outside influences you have nothing to do. Your deliberations should be calm and dispassionate—you should hold the scales of justice so even that nothing but crime should sway them. By rumors reputation may be injured; by popular clamor improper influences may be exercised. It is by a strict adherence to justice, uninfluenced except by purity of purpose, that Grand Juries can perform their duty so as to protect the innocent, present the guilty for trial, and by that means aid in maintaining and sustaining our political and social institutions.

With these preliminary remarks, I will now proceed to call your attention to those statutes, which the law makes it my duty to refer to specially.

By the laws of this State all lotteries are unlawful, and all persons engaged in the same, directly or indirectly, are liable to indictment.

The law regulating the rate of interest, prohibits the taking more than seven per cent. Any violation of th a law is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment. It has long remained a dead letter upon our statute. I have never known an instance in which it has been enforced.

The law for preserving the purity of our elections. Any violation of this law subjects the offender to indictment and to severe penalties if convicted. The importance of inquiring into the violation of this law is felt by every citizen.

The law to punish extortion by public officers. Their taking fees not authorized by law, is a misdemeanor which subjects the offender to indictment.

The law passed by the last Legislature, entitled "An act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," I am also required to call to your special notice. This law has already received a construction from this Court upon some of its important features. This Court has decided that imported liquors are exempt from the operation of that act. It has also decided that the Grand Jury have no right to entertain complaints unless the charges have been sent to this Court by the Court of Special Sessions at the request of the defendant. The Supreme Court of an adjoining district, composed of gentlemen of eminent ability and great legal acquirements, have decided the act to be unconstitutional, and while that decision remains unreversed this Court will regard it as the law controlling all cases arising under this act. It will therefore, gentlemen, under this state of facts, be useless to prefer indictments for selling liquor without the license required by the act, as I should consider it my duty to order such indictments, if found, to be quashed.

By statute it is made a misdemeanor for you to disclose the finding of an indictment in all cases of felony, unless the accused is in custody. The importance of this law you will readily perceive. A disclosure might enable the party to escape, and thus defeat the ends of justice. It is best that all your proceedings should be kept strictly secret. No good can result from the disclosure of any matters that transpire before you. If a charge is made and dismissed, the secret should remain with you, for the simple charge may seriously affect the reputation of the person charged. Another thing to which I consider it my duty to call your attention is the fact that attempts are often made to tamper with grand jurors; to give them information outside their Jury room; advice as to what they should do in this case—what they should not do in that. Now, gentlemen, any attempt to tamper with you in the fearless discharge of your duty is a high misdemeanor, and it is a duty which you owe to yourselves, as high-minded, honorable men—a duty which you owe to your fellow citizens, whose interests are intrusted to your keeping—that any such attempts should be instantly exposed, in order that prompt and severe measures may be taken to punish the aggressor.

In all cases the District Attorney is your legal adviser; and whenever you are in doubt as to the law of a case, it is your duty to call to your aid his learning and experience. In cases of false pretenses you will particularly find the benefit of his advice. But one cause of disappointment of twenty can be mentioned, and it is useless to encumber your records with cases that must result in acquittals on technical grounds.

Your foreman, from his long experience as a member of the grand inquest, is familiar with all your duties. He has the power to excuse any one of your number for the whole or any portion of the term. In order to find a bill of indictment it is necessary that twelve of your number should concur. After a bill has been ordered it requires the same number to dismiss or reconsider it. Sixteen constitutes a quorum, and without that number you cannot transact business. Your sum ber must at no time exceed twenty-three. Officers will be assigned you for the service of process, and will be constantly in attendance. You will now proceed, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duties, and in the discharge of those duties constantly bear in mind that you are sworn to make "true presentment of all such matters and things as shall be given you in charge." That you are sworn to keep the counsel for the people of this State and your own secret—that you are sworn "to present no one from envy, hatred or malice," and to "leave no one unpresented through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward," and that your oath binds you "to present all things truly as they come to your knowledge, according to the best of your understanding."

MURDER TRIAL.

Robert Bulius was then placed on his trial for the murder of Henry Blume, on the 24th of August. Judge Beebe appeared for the prosecution, the District Attorney being engaged in the trial of the indicted City officials, in the Oyer and Terminer.

The prisoner's counsel, Mr. Van Buren, opened the case to the Court by stating that the prisoner could not be tried at the present time, there being no doubt that at the date of the commission of the murder he was insane, and that he has so continued ever since. Judge Beebe spoke in opposition. The Court decided that Mr. Van Buren was right, and ordered a Jury to be impannelled for the purpose of trying the preliminary question of the prisoner's sanity. The counsel for defence then addressed the Jury, arguing that his client was insane.

The first witness called was

Wm. Detmold, M. D., of No. 103 Ninth street, who deposed that he had been in practice for thirty years, and had made insanity his study; he had examined the prisoner in reference to the state of his mind about ten or twelve days ago at the Tombs, at the request of the District Attorney; he considered him laboring under monomania, which is a decided species of insanity; he imagined persons were conspiring against him; he dated the commencement of this conspiracy a long time back—years ago, in Prussia; place the prisoner in company with several sane men, and no person who had studied the various phases of insanity would have any hesitation in selecting him as an insane man; in the judgment of witness, the prisoner's moral perception and conception of right and wrong, in reference to this question are so confused, that he had not the slightest doubt that he was irresponsible for the crime: he had seen a great deal of feigned insanity, and he knew that the prisoner's insanity was not feigned.

The cross-examination of the witness by Judge Beebe and the Court was very searching and thorough; his evidence, however, was not shaken; no actor living, he said could, in the simulation of insanity, deceive a practiced physician—not even if he had studied medical treatises, to discover what line of conduct he should follow; in simulated cases the party will always protrude his insanity; the prisoner, like all insane persons, had a great horror of being considered mad.

Ernest Schilling, M. D., was the next witness—Had been a physician for twenty five years; had examined the prisoner eight or nine days ago in the Tombs at the request of Dr. Detmold; he was laboring under the idea that a conspiracy had been formed against him, and that he was obliged to shoot people down in order to bring the conspiracy to light; he would not admit himself to be insane, but thanked God he was of sound mind: I suggested to him, proceeded the witness, that in order to escape the gallows he should fain insanity: he spurned the idea and protested that he was perfectly sane, this is a sure test of insanity; the witness had made insanity his study in Germany and this country for many years; he considered himself an adept in such a study.

The severe cross-examination of this witness by Judge Beebe did not vary his testimony. The man's very look strongly indicated insanity. Their was an expression in his eye which no sane man could possibly simulate.

Theodore Tellcamp, M. D., was next examined—He was a physician and had examined the prisoner last Saturday at the Tombs in the presence Dr. Devitt, the physician of the prison; he came to the conclusion that he was laboring under monomania, he (the witness) had been Physician-in-Chief at Ward's Island for two years; he had studied the diseases of monomania and had examined many homicidal monomaniacs; he was perfectly convinced of the prisoner's insanity.

Judge Beebe, in rebuttal of the previous evidence called Charles Hoopel, a keeper in the City Prison. The prisoner had been entirely under his charge since he had been in the prison: he had never had a better prisoner under his care; he committed no vagaries and gave no evidence of insanity as far as he could judge; he had not made insanity his study.

This being the whole of the testimony in the case the Court summed up to the Jury, who after a brief consultation pronounced the prisoner to be insane. He was then given into the charge of an officer to be conveyed to the Lunatic Asylum.

Stopping Stream on the Hudson River Railroad—Committee on Railroads of the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. Horatio Reed in the Chair.

Mr. STRYKER, on behalf of objectors, said: The innumerable instances of injury and injustice perpetrated by the Hudson River Railroad Company, in the use of steam below Fifty-ninth-street, have been the constant cause of objection and remonstrance on the part of the people residing on the line of the Eleventh-avenue and its vicinity, for a period of several years past; petition after petition, resolution after resolution, and remonstrance after remonstrance have been presented to the City authorities, praying relief from that existing evil—but, heretofore, all these supplications for relief have been disregarded. This treatment and conduct has oppressed and consequently exasperated the people to such an extent that they have determined to make this last appeal to your interference, and if they fail now in obtaining it, their determination is to seek other means of relief, and, in obtaining that, great injury may result to the Company and to others.

A series of abuses have been for years systematically perpetrated by this Railroad Company on the petitioners before your body, and they have stated some of these grievances in writing. The grievances complained of, as I understand them, are these:

In the first place, the use of steam on this populated front of the avenue renders it unsafe for horses and vehicles on said avenue and its vicinity.

This is proved fully by the statements of Mr OSTRANDER and Mr. STEPHENS, who declared that horses, either on the avenue or its vicinity, were frequently frightened, and either injured or killed by the noise of the cars or the use of the white lor bell, and that numerous citizens had suffered in that region by the loss of their carts and horses.

In the second place, it was stated that the sparks from the engine were dangerous, and that, in several instances, they had been known to threaten destruction to buildings on the line of the avenue.

In the third place, it was proved that the smoke and noise from the engine, with its bell and whistle, deterred people from settling on the avenue, and that it was in progress, therefore, far behind all the opened avenues on the west side of the City.

In the fourth place, it was proved by Messrs. OSTRANDER, STEPHENS, SCHAFFER, AULD, BUCK, EVARTS, DONALD, BUCHART, WARNOCH and Mr MOTT, that by reason of the several injuries above narrated, property had depreciated in value from 40 to 50 per cent.

Mr. MOTT's testimony is well worth remembering. He stated that he owned a lumber yard in the vicinity, and that the Railroad in the use of steam was a vast injury to him in his business; that a number of horses and carts had been destroyed in the vicinity, and that if the steam should be stopped at Fifty-ninth-street, it would immediately advance the value of land on the line of the avenue at least 50 per cent. That to the knowledge of that witness, a number of houses in that vicinity were tenantless in consequence of the use of steam on the populated parts of the avenue, and that if it should be abolished, these buildings could be let without difficulty. Mr. MOTT was a large land holder, and a deep sufferer by the use of steam on the avenue.

These statements and proofs are indisputably true if human testimony can be at all relied on, and although this examination, or investigation, whichever it may be called, has been continued for several weeks, the Railroad Company have not shown any opposition, or manifested themselves as opposing it, in any way.

Now, Mr Chairman, this matter, I said, had been prosecuted by us for several years, and that the Railroad Company had always heretofore appeared and opposed us; on this occasion they have throughout, for reasons which I shall hereafter state, absented themselves from this proceeding.

Yet, notwithstanding that, Sir, it is, I think, but just that I should present to you the various objections which, on previous proceedings of this nature, the Railroad Company have uniformly presented against the application or demand made by us, and shall then endeavor to answer them in a satisfactory and effectual manner.

First—The Company say that the Railroad is a public improvement and a general convenience to the City of New York.

Second—They say that it would be attended with great expense to move their depots and car houses from Thirty-first to Fifty-ninth-street, and would cause great delay to passengers.

Third—That whatever damage they may do to property or person, by the use of steam below Fifty-ninth-street they are responsible for, and will respond to, if not voluntarily, at least on due and proper notice.

Now, in reply to the first proposition, I beg leave to say that it is neither a public improvement nor convenience to the City of New-York; it has not increased its growth, but has retarded it, and it certainly affords no convenience to our own citizens; it may be a benefit and convenience to persons residing distant from the City. In other cities the steam is stopped outside the populated parts. At Philadelphia, Baltimore, and even Washington, the steam is not allowed to penetrate the city. The New Haven Railroad have their depot at Harlem, expecting daily to be compelled to stop their freight cars and steam either there or at some distant place from the City proper. Now, the Hudson River Railroad is distinguished for its parsimony in many respects, and why not, as it is cheaper, stop their cars at Fifty-ninth or Eighty sixth street, or else at Manhattanville? Lighters would be employed to send the freight to the City at a much cheaper rate, and no persons or property could be injured or complain.

In reply to the second proposition, I say that their depot could be removed from Thirty-first street and erected at Fifty ninth street at but little cost, and the land covered by their present depots sold at a great advance, which would repay it the cost and outlay of a removal. No in this respect they suffer no injury. The delay in time to passengers would only be from five to ten minutes, and that is nothing compared with the injury to life and property caused by the present use of steam on the avenue; besides, no person who visits our City from distant places is confined to ten minutes of time.

In reply to the third proposition or objection, that they, the Company, are able to pay for all injuries, I say that although able they always fail to perform; they are not honest or liberal enough to remunerate any person for injury to property or person. It has been satisfactorily proved that they never pay, and even when sued they use all the law's delay to worry and tire out the unfortunate victim who may be a litigant.

Now, Gentlemen, we have answered all the objections the Company could suggest were they present to the granting of our petition. Now have the Common Council the right to continue the abuse? We contend not; because the Common Council simply hold the title to the avenue in trust of the people, to keep the same in repair as a public road, for the benefit and use of the public generally. How then can they delegate, or devote any portion of it to a private corporation? Could they give any portion of it to me, individually, for any purpose which would prove an obstruction to the avenue? Certainly not; then they have no right to devote any portion of it to a private corporation for any use which obstructs the road or inconveniences the people in the use to which, by law, it is appropriated.

This avenue was paid for by the people who own the land on the line of it, and its vicinity, for the express purpose of a public avenue, and yet, the Common Council, to whom they gave the title for that purpose, have misappropriated a portion of it. Now, we contend that this act would give us a right to take proceedings for the recovery of our title to the avenues.—The act of the Common Council is a breach of trust.—And they have appropriated the property to other purposes than those to which it was originally dedicated, and thus by their acts they have forfeited title to the road, and the land reverts to the former owners.

Now, sir, this is our land, and the Constitution says that no private property shall be taken for public use, without just compensation, and that the value of the land shall be ascertained by a jury, or by three commissioners appointed by a Court of Record. Has any jury been called to estimate the value of the land, or any commissioners appointed for that purpose? Certainly not, but the Common Council, to whom we have deeded our land for the purpose of a street, without any law, or authority, or approval on our part, but especially against our will, in open defiance of our protestations, dedicated the road to another use. Now if this is not against the law of right and justice, then there never was an act that was perpetrated in violation of law.

We have shown you that this Company are now, *without color or legal* authority, in possession, *wrongfully, of our property*; and how do they conduct themselves in the use of it? By inflicting us with a series of insults and abuses, they destroy our lives and injure our property; and when we remonstrate, they insult us! This conduct we have patiently borne for a period of seven years; whilst they have been making immense sums of money, we have been suffering. They say they do not make but lose money. If that be true, why continue to use our property, to the injury of both? Their assertion is false; they do make money out of our property, and have done so for years, without our enjoying any benefit for it, and now we ask some relief. If they are to be allowed to use our property, let us have some benefit from it; let us, also, use it. Is this unfair?—is it improper for us to ask it? If it is, I have yet to learn the reason.

The conduct of this Company, Sir, I say, has been a series of abuses to the people on the line of the avenue. Several of our public prints have noticed the infliction. The New York *Herald*, on 7th May, 1854, by a very able article in its columns, said:

"That the City has progressed on the North River side as in all other directions, with wonderful rapidity, and now the entire line of the Eleventh-avenue, as far up as Sixtieth-street, may be said to be thickly inhabited. The consequence of this aggiomeration of the laboring classes along the shores of the North River, has been a frightful increase in the number of deaths caused by the engines of this road, till the evil has become so monstrous as to call aloud for an immediate remedy. Hundreds of women and small children are almost hourly under the necessity of crossing the track of the road, who, from a very natural listlessness, from habit of residing in the presence of danger, incur the constant risk of being crushed by the engines and trains constantly passing and repassing on the road.

We have not as yet heard of any distinguished *millionaire or member* of the State or City Government *falling a victim*, but we almost daily hear of the death of some child, poor woman, or laborer, who has been called unanointed to eternal judgment by the *crying heartlessness of the Hudson River Railroad Company, so cheap does it hold human life.* It is undoubtedly true that corporations have no souls. Where is the individual who could read unmoved the frequent accounts of the deaths of the poor and laboring classes, smashed into a mass of mingled flesh and bones by the "iron horse" running half-hourly along this popular thoroughfare without instantly putting a stop to the evil, and have the power?"

Yet, gentlemen, this Company have the impudence to say they will pay us for our loss. Do they do it, sir, and can they, Sir, restore the life they take? Is the life of a fellow being to be estimated by money? Are they, for perpetrating the crime of murder, for which every child human being renders up his life on the gallows, to be fined from this just and awful punishment by paying money? The idea is monstrous; can they, Sir, give consolation to the bereaved heart of doating mother or fond father, by paying money? Can they, Sir, soothe the widow's agonies at the loss of the fond partner of her joys, cut off in the midst of life with a future bright before him? Can they dry up the orphan's tear, where tender age most needs a mother's watchful care, or a father's protecting arm? Ah, no, Sir! Money, filthy lucre, cannot do this—it affords no consolation to the bereaved and unhappy—it is no balm to the wounded spirit. And, Sir, if it could perform such magic, is this the source to seek it, to expect it? Would it flow willingly from a stony hearted Corporation which has refused to give the poor laborer, whose horse it has destroyed, bread for his starving family?

And truly did the New-York *Herald*, in the article above alluded to, in speaking of the kindness and benevolence of this corporation, say:

"But the Company has no bowels of compassion to weep with the bereaved parents for the sudden loss of a promising son, or with the heart-broken widow whose husband's manly form has been sadly mutilated before her eyes into a frightful mass of human offal. Now we see an orphan boy pointing out the fragments of a garment on the broken remains of a human body, as the only evidence that the wearer was his poor father. But the Company hears nothing, sees nothing,

New-York Daily Times.
NEW-YORK, OCT 16.
THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent us.

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Probable Movements of Russia in the Crimea.

Immediately after the capture of the Malakoff, there was much speculation in the English and French journals, and the foreign correspondence of our own papers, respecting the probable movements of the Russian army. The speedy evacuation of the Crimea was an event confidently anticipated, and there were paragraphs which indicated the belief of the probable surrender of the Russian army.

The last advices, however, show a material change in the expectations of the Allies, as evidenced by their journals; and the description of the strength of the Russian position, (in part, for it is not complete,) by the correspondent of the London *Morning Herald*, recently returned to England from the Crimea, would appear to indicate no disposition on the part of the Russians either to evacuate or surrender. But it is probable that one-half of the work yet remains to be accomplished, before the Allies get possession of the Crimea, unless indeed the Russian army and their line of communication is very different from what it ought to be, and might have been.

The southern part of Russia in Europe, as well as in Asia, consists of steppes. Towards the western frontier, along the Dniester, this formation extends inland from the Black Sea nearly one hundred and fifty miles. The belt of this character, bordered on the south by the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoff, extends eastward nine hundred miles to the Don, where it is three hundred miles wide. Its surface is slightly undulating, and affords fine grazing in Spring and early Summer, but the want of Summer rains renders it unproductive, except in a few small spots along the river bottoms. It is destitute of trees, and very deficient in fuel and water. On the east it joins the immence steppe of the Volga, which, between the Black and Caspian Seas, reaches to the foot slopes of the Caucasus; and east of the Volga, where it is of a very sterile character, extends to the Ural River and Mountains, and unites with the Asiatic steppes of Independent Tartary.

The southern portion of the Crimea, it is well known, is a mountainous tract, running in a northeast direction, its greatest width being about the middle, where it is about forty miles wide. Forest trees cover a great portion of the declivities of these mountains, especially on the northern side; the valleys are fertile. The remaining three-fourths of the Crimea is an arid, barren plain, or salt steppe, occasionally diversified with hollows. It is destitute of wood and water, affords pasturage, but is uncultivated and very thinly inhabited. The isthmus of Perekop, where it joins the main land, is about six miles wide, and is strongly fortified.

That portion of the government of Taurida north of the Putrid Sea, called the Nogay Steppe, is, for the most part, a slightly undulating salt plain; pasture is found in the hollow, but the upper part of the swells is bare clay. From the Gulf of Perekop to the mouth of the Dnieper, it is a barren, sandy waste, uninhabited. Between the Dnieper and the mouth of the Danube, salt marshes extend twenty or thirty miles into the interior. North of the region of steppes lies the most fertile part of Russia, extending from the western border, in a north-easterly direction, nearly 1,200 miles, with a mean breadth of about 200 miles.

The western portion comprises the middle basin of the Dnieper, and is called the Ukraine. Its surface is chiefly undulating; its soil very fertile.

The Central District is the middle and upper part of the basin of the Don; it is more elevated and undulating and much less fertile than the Western, and in many parts partakes of the steppe character of scarcity of wood and water.

The Eastern part lies in the middle basin of the Volga, and is perhaps the most fertile part of all Russia. Its Northern border just includes the town of Nishmi, now Jorod.

The oak forests of Russia are found in the eastern and western portions of the fertile belt. North of it the soil is much less productive, and here are the immense pine and fir forests.

Should the Allies advance into Russia, it would appear to be highly probable, from the foregoing sketch, that the occupation of the Ukraine would be their object.

The principal towns on the Black Sea are Odessa, Nicolaieo, Kherson and Taganrog. The only harbor which will admit vessels of large size is that of Odessa, which would form the base of operations, the point of departure, and supply for the Allied forces in an advance into Russia, since the steam navigation, which intervenes between it and the Ukraine, is but little more than 100 miles wide, whilst between Sebastopol and the Ukraine it is 300 miles wide.

The importance to Russia of maintaining possession of the mountain region of the Crimea is evident from the foregoing description. Between Sebastopol and the Ukraine it does not appear to be probable that there is another position, which the Russian army could occupy, possessing the strength and other local advantages of that of Sebastopol. It is the salient point of defence of Southern Russia, protecting all the country in the rear, and the west flank of the communication with the Caucasus and Georgia; there are wood and water and grass, and in comparison with the steppe country, the mountain region is fertile and populous.

The disadvantages of Sebastopol are, the great distances from the base of supply, and liability to have its line of operations broken by the Allied Army from Eupatoria. But there has been ample time to organize and perfect the arrangements requisite to supply the army and protect the line of operations. Baktchia, Serai, and Simpheropol are, no doubt, occupied in force, as well as other points susceptible of it on the road to Perekop. The distance from Simpheropol to Perekop is 88 miles; from Eupatoria to Perekop, 81 miles; to the point of junction of the two roads, it is 42 miles from Simpheropol, and 35 miles from Eupatoria. Doubtless new roads have been constructed from Perekop to Simpheropol, bending away from Eupatoria, and withdrawn behind the line of defence, along which the army supplies are conducted; and if practicable, the Peninsula has been connected with the Nogay Steppe at points east of Perekop. The Putrid Sea would protect this road from the East. The 10,000 French cavalry, which, it is stated, have been recently sent to the Crimea, are intended to operate against this line of supply. This arm is particularly useful in the kind of operation contemplated from Eupatoria, and is especially so in this instance, since the field of action is an open plain. But the best season for operations on the Steppe is the Spring and early Summer, before the sun has scorched up the grass.

These movements must have been anticipated many months ago by the Russians, and, in all likelihood, they are quite as able to detach strong bodies of men as the Allies.

Every consideration demands of the Russian Army to maintain itself in the Crimea. If it cannot withstand the Allied Army where it is now with such advantages of position, it cannot expect to do so elsewhere, and its defeat will be equivalent to the conquest by the Allies of all Southern Russia and the Ukraine, whilst that of the Caucasus and Georgia will be, in consequence, greatly facilitated.

The harbor of Sebastopol is not yet in the possession of the Allies, and has to be fought for. The attitude of the two armies towards each other has somewhat changed;—heretofore the Russians have attacked the fortified positions whilst the Allies carried on the siege; it will now be for the Allies to attack. The want of exact information respecting the ground occupied by the Russians and the defences with which they have strengthened it, renders it difficult to anticipate whether the Allies will attack with their whole force before the Winter sets in or not. Their movements would appear to indicate that disposition, whilst the information given by the London Morning *Herald* makes it probable that the campaign for this season is over, and that the Allies will first occupy themselves with harrassing and trying to break up the Russian line of communication, the time for attack upon the heights bordering the Tchernaya to depend upon the degree of success attending these efforts.

The Election for Canal Commissioner in Pennsylvania.

The general impression prevails that Plumer, the Democratic candidate for Canal Commissioner in the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected over Nicholson by a large majority. We think that this opinion is premature and that such a result is by no means certain. The following table shows the returns as far as received:

OFFICIAL MAJORITIES.

Counties.	Plumer, Dem.	Nicholson, Fusion.
Philadelphia	2,514	—
Bedford	—	114
Northampton	1,295	—
Montgomery	1,634	—
Cumberland	—	270
Alleghany	863	—
Westchester	—	300
Franklin	—	469
Blair	—	927
Dauphin	—	990
Clearfield	300	—
REPORTED MAJORITIES.		
Fulton	170	—
Lehigh	898	—
Carbon	400	—
Monroe	1,200	—
Berks	4,000	—
Cambria	700	—
Bucks	800	—
Wayne	500	—
Adams	100	—
Armstrong	—	500
Beaver	—	100
Clarion	400	—
Jefferson	100	—
Lawrence	—	500
Mercer	—	500
Washington	—	800
Total	15,874	5,470

This table gives returns from about two-thirds of the State, and foots up a majority for the Democratic candidate of 10,404. There are, however, still thirty-two counties to be heard from. At the last election these counties gave a majority for the fusion candidate of 17,015, and if the same result should be attained this year, Nicholson would be elected. We may, however, safely conclude that the run has been a very close one. Passmore Williamson's vote was sufficiently large to leave Plumer, if elected, in a minority of the whole vote.

☞ The attention of the Republicans of the rural districts is called to the advertisement of The Republican, a campaign paper, to be published in this City during the present canvass.

Commodore Stockton's Letter.

We publish on another page a reply to some letter from Commodore Stockton, addressed to Rev. Dr. Van Rensselaer, of Burlington, who had touched the feelings of the Commodore by his pamphlet on the late Railroad tragedy. The Commodore writes as though he was strongly in earnest, and, after venting his indignation in a hot torrent of reproaches, he puts the whole pith and marrow of his letter in the following words: "Be the consequences what they may, I will not quail before the threatenings of the Press, or the uncharitable anathemas of the Pulpit. Nor will I, under the imputation of guilt, moral or otherwise, consent to give the 'whole capital,' or even one dime of that capital, on the demand of either clerical or political demagogues."

The public will not be in the least disappointed by this strong avowal of the determination of the "Camden and Amboy;" neither will any of the wretched sufferers by the Burlington tragedy, for, if they had had any cause to suppose that the directors would be induced to offer them any compensation for their injuries and losses, it is not probable that they would have commenced suits at law for the recovery of damages. The "threats of the Press," which the Commodore alludes to, are mere chimeras of his imagination. The Press has not threatened; it has only candidly uttered its opinions.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

Summary of News—Policy of Gen. Concha.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Monday, October 8, 1855.

The Mexican war steamer *Santa Ana*, Commander Celarian, left this port for Vera Cruz on the 30th ultimo, having arranged through the Consul of that Republic here, the credits required to meet the payment of the bills for the wretched work which had been done in our arsenal. She went out as if she had indeed but one working limb, and with much less speed than her prototype in name got free of Mexico—*the last time*. You will see by the files you receive, that Governor Kinney is drawing forth all our sarcastic wit, which has the want defined by Pope:—but while the sneer is upon the phiz of sub-royal dignity, and curls the editorial nib, the heart trembles over the consequences conjured by sensitive imagination under the pressure of undefined *fears*.

General Concha is decidedly a civic conquerer, and his last best-fought battle, more fraught with good or evil for *this* country than any other. He has won with consummate skill, without exposing the interest he had personally at stake, in the issue between him and this people:—"the Spanish Bank for Havana" is a thing *per se*—not *to be—it is*. The stock has been subscribed and the books were closed the 5th inst., with the amount in full required by the charter—and with such avidity have the last shares been taken, that in three days more three millions additional could be obtained. In the course of a few months that amount of coin will be withdrawn from our circulation, and for a short period it will be felt, until relief is brought by the issues of the Bank. A good portion, however, of the money paid in will come from the secret coffers, where it has been hoarded without use to anybody—which will be an advant ge, after the first stricture passes. Of other things in relation to the Administration I shall advise. General Concha has also published very important measures of his adoption for the general welfare, Oct. 1, in our police and municipal regulation, saving time, money and annoyance. With a continuance of these things he will prove decidedly the prudent wisdom of the ministry that sent him here again to retrieve the fatal policy of Pezuela. We have a black spot yet to wipe out—the sun has several—and yet its light is genial and health-endowing. Our business slightly falling off. Sugars not declined, stock 72,000 boxes. Molasses—none of consequence. Freights in demand. Exchange on London 10¼@11 prem.; New York, 1@1¼; other points, 1¼@1¾; New Orleans par to 1¼ prem. short. News from the country good. Crop to be large. Eastern boards wanted, and several other *notions*. Health of Havana good enough for those who would not live forever. As ever,

Rachel.

Metropolitan Theatre.—A fine audience greeted Mlle. Rachel last evening on the occasion of her first American benefit, and in spite too, of what we must consider a mean advance of prices. The state of Madamoiselle's exchequer cannot surely be so deplorable, that the proceeds of a benefit, a few dollars more or less, was a special object. Clapping on an extra dollar, just to tax the public sentiment and abuse the public admiration, was, we submit, impolitic and mean. However, the house was full: up stairs particularly and legitimately, down stairs moderately and suspiciously.

Mr. A. Soumet's tragedy of "Joan of Arc" possesses the somewhat familiar objection of extreme heaviness. The ponderosity of the first three acts is in the highest degree masterly and comprehensive. One might sleep comfortably to such a stern lullaby. After the third act, and as the catastrophe approaches, the tragedy becomes more cheerful—that is to say, more tolerable. The fifth act is worth remembering for the exquisite pathos of Mlle. Rachel's acting. It is not the vulgar kind of pumping pathos, but that better sort which comes out of pride for a noble, heart-broken, and scat-tered, but true to the last. It is perfectly unnecessary to say a word about the plot of this tragedy. Ev ry school-boy knows something about "Joan of Arc"—which is a comfort. The heroine throughout is treated as an inspired patriot, conscious of the divinity of her mission, and willing to sacrifice everything for its attainment. The absence of all conflicting passions and the absorption of every minor idea in the consuming mania, imparts necessarily a certain tameness to the situation. *Joan* always appears to be a little too pale and a trifle too meek. Willing martyrs are unquestionable bores. In the absence of Mlle Rachel, if a calm man had to choose between this tragedy and suicide, he would we think, prefer the latter. But, whilst the great *tragédienne* is on the stage, there is enough for the eyes to do; so that they don't actually shut: and for the ears to catch, so that they don't positively get numbed. Still, we must confess that Rachel has not a fair scope for her genius in this bad imitation of a good German play.

The dresses and appointments were in the highest degree creditable to the management, but the scenery was of the most sever.ly medi ere kind. If there is preeminence in business, the Metropolitan is surely preëminent for its picturesque delusions.

To night, Mlle. Rachel appears in "Mme. de Girardin's "*Lady Tartuffe*."

Mme. LaGrange sang a scena from "Puritani," between the first and second pieces, and was tumultuously applauded. She is not forgotten.

Academy of Music.

Bellini's Opera of "Norma" will be given here to-morrow night, with LaGrange and Hensler in the principal *rôles*.

Wallack's Theatre.—The enterprising manager of this model little theatre produced another new at least new to a New-York audience) piece last night. It is written by Planche, and first performed, some five or six years ago, in London. The dialogue is written in his usual able vein, and is entitled "A Lady in Difficulties." The following is a brief analysis of the plot: *Madame Denkoff*, in order to shield her brother from discovery, (who is assisting the young Prince of Prussia to escape from the tyranny of his father,) adopts male attire, and passes for her brother, which she is easily able to do, as there was such a great resemblance at one time, it was impossible for her own mother to tell the difference. Through the assumption of this disguise, she is led into all sorts of dilemmas and difficulties—hence the title. However, it ends well, and she is rewarded, by her stratagem being successful. Miss Mary Gannon who made her first appearance at this theatre as *Madame Denkoff* was eminently successful. She will prove a valuable acquisition to this Company. The make-up of Mr. G. Holland as *Puffingwaite* was exceedingly clever, showing that this gentleman is an artist as well as an actor. Mr. Lauren enacted the part of the dashing *Russian Officer* admirably. The piece is very creditably put upon the stage and deserve

Latest Intelligence
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movements of Dr. Kane—The Difficulties with Japan, &c.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Monday, Oct 15.

Dr. Kane arrived here this morning, and had an interview with the President and Secretaries at a Cabinet meeting, by invitation of the President. His reception, of course, was very cordial on all hands. The Doctor left for Philadelphia this afternoon.

The Navy Department received dispatches from Lieut. Rodgers several days since, detailing the circumstances attending the refusal of the Japanese to permit American citizens to reside at Hakodadi, which were laid before Mr. Marcy; but whether any action in the premises has been taken is yet unknown. S.

A MAIL FROM BREMEN BY THE ERICSSON—CORRECTION OF DR. KANE'S OFFICIAL REPORT.

Washington, Monday, Oct. 15.

The Post-Office Department learns from the Postmaster at Bremen that a mail will be dispatched from that city, by the steamer *Ericsson*, on the 17th inst. for New-York.

Dr. Kane, accompanied by the Secretary of the Navy, paid his respects to the President to-day. He has made an important correction in his official report of the Expedition, which should read that a surface of 3,000 miles, instead of 300 square miles of open sea, free from ice, &c., had been discovered.

Depredations on the New-York Central Railroad—Implication of Conductors and Brakemen.

Rochester, Monday, Oct. 15

For some months past, valuable articles of merchandise have been missed from packages carried as freight over the Central Railroad. The goods were eventually found to have been abstracted while they were in transit, by persons having access to them by virtue of their position.

These missing articles the Company have been obliged to pay for when not forthcoming. Great exertions were made to discover the perpetrators of the thefts, and in this, the officers have at length been successful. Suspicions have recently pointed towards the conductors and brakemen on the freight train—men who have been for some time in the employment of the Company, and who were considered honest and faithful.

On Saturday a visit was made to the residence of two conductors residing in this city. Wm. Hopper and Geo R. Lyon, and to the boarding house of Samuel Huntington, brakeman, and at those places a large quantity, and great variety of goods were found stored. There were pieces of choice silks, velvets, cashmere shawls, furs, laces, gloves, cotton fabrics, buttons, combs, clothing, caps, shoes, rubbers and whatever articles would serve to fit out a dry goods or variety store in a country place. Martin Hillon, a brakeman, lived at Lyons' house, and some of the articles were found in his bed and in trunks belonging to him.

W A Tracy and W. H. Tormer, brakeman, living at Niagara Falls, were also included in the suspicion, and their boarding places were also searched, and when their trunks were opened a variety of valuable articles, not usually found in the wardrobes of single gentlemen, were found. The stolen goods have been returned to the police office. They have been probably been paid for by the company, when merchants have demanded remuneration for the articles on their invoices which did not appear in the cases delivered from the railroad. As this thing has been followed up for some time, perhaps for years the conductors having been on the road since its opening—the extent of their knavery may be only partially brought to light. Many things have doubtless been disposed of by accomplices or given away to secure friendship.

When the officers were at Hopper's house, his wife presented a Cashmere shawl to a neighbor's daughter, telling her to claim it as her own in case she was questioned about it. The boxes from which goods were taken were broken open and closed so nicely that the discovery of losses was only made when the invoices were examined. An examination of the accused will doubtless soon be made at the Police Office. Eight prisoners were arrested on Saturday and Sunday and lodged in jail. To-day, four more were arrested, named John McLane, John Handy, Wm. Hagadorn, M. Grave & Brakeman.

Further from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Oct. 13.

The latest dates from Mexico by the *Orizaba*, come down to the 8th instant.

The garrison at the Capital had sworn allegiance to General Alvarez.

General Conde had been appointed Commandant General, in place of Vega, removed.

Alvarez had formed a new ministry, as follows:

Minister of Foreign Affairs.....Señor Ocalpo.
Minister of War.....Gen Cononfort.
Minister of the Interior and Justice..Señor Juarez.
Minister of Finance.....Señor Prieto.

The California Mails of the 20th ultimo—The U. S. Consul at Panama in Trouble.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 15.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, from Havana on the 12th instant, arrived here to-day, bringing the California mails of the 20th ultimo, which had reached that city from Aspinwall.

The United States Consul at Panama had struck his flag, on account of some insults offered him by the Government of that place.

There is no news of importance from Havana.

Heavy Freshet in the Kennebec River.

Portland, Me, Monday, Oct. 15.

The freshet of Sunday last in the Kennebec River was higher than for several years past. The Bloomfield side of the Bridge between Bloomfield and Skowhegan was carried away, together with Chase & Hill's clothing mill, two saw mills and the shovel-handle factory of Abraham Wyman. A woolen factory at North Anson was also carried off.

Accident on the New-Jersey Railroad.

Elizabethtown, Monday, Oct. 15.

A collision occurred this afternoon on the New-Jersey Railroad, near the dépôt in this place, between a gravel and an iron train. Conductor Dennis was badly injured, and others sustained some slight bruises. Both the engines were crushed, and the trains were delayed two hours.

Destructive Fire at Cincinnati.

Cincinnati, Monday, Oct. 15.

A fire broke out here at 6 o'clock on Sunday morning, in the factory of Hinkle, Gould & Co., manufacturers of portable cottages, sashes, doors, &c., which was entirely destroyed. The fourth story was occupied by S. J. John, furniture dealer. The latter's loss is $20,000, and that of Hinkle, Gould & Co., $100,000. A row of frame houses, and some other buildings in the vicinity were destroyed.

The Mortality of New-Orleans, &c.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 15.

Our latest mail dates from New-York are to the 6th, making three mails over due.

The number of deaths in this city during the past week has been one hundred and twenty, including twenty-four from yellow fever—five only being in private practice. Absentees can now return without danger.

Kansas Election.

St. Louis, Saturday, Oct. 13.

A letter in the St. Louis *Intelligencer*, dated Kansas the 3d inst., states that the election on the 2d inst., was controlled by non-resident Missourians, who were passing to and fro in ferry boats during the whole day.

Murder of Judge Clingman of Missouri.

Chicago, Saturday, Oct. 13.

Judge Thomas Clingman, of Carroll County, Missouri, was murdered on the 9th inst., by one of his field slaves. The neighbors immediately assembled, seized the murderer, and hung him by Lynch law.

Navigation of the Ohio.

Pittsburg, Monday, Oct. 15.

The river at this point measures five feet six in the channel, and is rising.

The Cincinnati Packet-line has resumed operations.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

Savannah, Friday, Oct. 12.

The steamship *Augusta* has arrived at this port after a passage of sixty hours from New-York.

[illegible] revolt had taken place among the garrison [illegible] raised of Martin Garcia, in suppressing which, the Tribune says, the captain and crew of the steamer Water Witch rendered ready and effective assistance.

Don Dorotio Gonzalez had resigned the office of Minister of Foreign Affairs, and was succeeded by Don Aniceto Canet.

Advices from Bahia Blanca state, that on the 27th of July, the Indians of the Patagonian frontier made another invasion and committed serious depredations. The invaders belonged to the same tribe of Indians who had been routed by Rivera, the commander, some time previous.

The only [illegible] received we see in the Montevideo papers is, that in accordance with an invitation from the President, a meeting had been held for the purpose of considering the clauses which it was proposed to insert in a treaty of peace and amity with Spain.

Matters look once more, says a correspondent of the *Tribune*, as if the difficulty between Paraguay and Brazil would be brought to a pacific termination.

Vessel Abandoned at Sea.

On Sunday, the 7th inst., at about 4 o'clock in the morning, the brig *Felos*, of Searsport, Capt. Havens, from Philadelphia for Boston, loaded with coal, was picked up by Capt. Edward Jennings, wreckmaster, and his crew, off Great Swamp, N J, about 10 miles south of Barnegat. She was abandoned and in a sinking condition, and had evidently been in collision with some other vessel. Her stern was stove and carried away. Also, her larboard counter and quarter, from the taffrail and monkey rail down to within four or five inches of the water. One spoke of her wheel was broken off. It was probably knocked off by the other vessel's jibboom. One of the thwarts of the small boat was found hanging to a piece of new rope, which appeared to have served as a rolling tackle or gun.

No other vestige of the boat could be found. The wreckers think it must have been smashed, and that in the excitement the crew made good their escape on board of the other vessel. Captain Jennings and his men had just turned out, and were reconnoitering the beach when they espied her drifting close on to the Bar. They were compelled to work with the greatest celerity in order to save her. When boarded, she was within 100 fathoms of the Bar, and had barely sufficient sea room to mill around in the clear. Having just got out of their beds, some of the men were but half clothed, and they all brought nothing with them but their boat.

Some old coast, &c., were found lying about the vessel, which, as far as they went toward serving the whole number, helped in some measure to protect them from the cold. The sails and rigging of the vessel received no damage. Her papers and every thing belonging to her were left on board. Being nearly submerged when boarded, and the seas washing into her stern, it required the most constant and severe labor at the pumps to relieve her and keep her free. Her stern was temporarily repaired with canvas, and she came to an anchor yesterday, off the Battery.

Names of the Wreckers.—Capt. Edward Jennings, of Long Beach, N. J.; Nathan Bennett, do; William Webb, do.; Thomas B. Russell, New-York. Jos E Fairchild, do.; William Poole, Patterson Poole, and Jacob Smith, of Keyport, N J.

Collision.

Yesterday, at 12 M., lighter *Republic*, owned by Captain Bowyer, and laden with 500 barrels Flour, was run into and sunk by packet ship *Wisconsin* in tow of a steam tug. Much of the flour got adrift, but was picked up by the various boatmen as it drifted down the river with the ebb tide. The vessel, also, drifted down below Governor's Island, when the steam tug *E. Corning* went to her relief.

Dr Pennington to the Stockholders of the Sixth-avenue Railroad.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

Gentlemen: At a time when the columns of all our papers are crowded with political matter, I shall not trouble you with a long article. You must be aware that many serious outrages have been committed on your road upon the persons of respectable colored persons, under the mistaken policy of your Directors. Th se outrages, in point of character, have culminated, while in point of numbers, they have almost daily broken the peace of the quietest part of our community. I will notify you, and through you the Directors, that a step is about to be taken which, it is believed, will reach the case. A respectful, but earnest, and persevering petition will be presented to the Legislature for the enactment of a uniform law:

1. Empowering conductors, as officers of common carrier corporations, to exclude all *disorderly* and indecent persons, whether *white* or *colored*.

2. To make companies responsible for all outrages committed upon orderly and decent persons, in the penalty of $250, or $500, whether white or colored. If a colored man is worth $250 at the polls, he surely ought to be worth as much in the Sixth-avenue Railroad cars, which are chartered by his vote.

J. W. C. PENNINGTON.

☞ A Republican mass meeting is to be held in the city of Buffalo on Friday next, which will be addressed by Hon. W. H. Seward, Gen. Nye and Hon. Henry B. Stanton.

☞ The Reform Committee met last evening at the University. Peter Cooper in the Chair. After some debate, and amid much discussion, the following nominations were made:

For Comptroller—Azariah C. Flagg.
County Clerk—Douglas Leffingwell.
Street Commissioner—Daniel Owen.
Sheriff—James C Willett.
Governor of Almshouse—William F. Havemeyer.
Commissioner Repairs and Supplies—Joseph Southworth.
City Inspector—John H. Griscom.
Counsel to Corporation—Lorenzo B. Shepard.
Coroners—E. D. Connery, Alanson S. Jones, F. W. Perry, H. N. Wilhelm.
Judge Supreme Court—James R. Whiting.
Judges Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, Lewis B. Woodruff.
Judge Common Pleas—Cambridge Livingston.
Judge Marine Court—Charles E. Birdsall.

☞ John Mc Gowan, a young man employed in the mail department of the *Tribune* office dropped dead, in Barclay-street, yesterday afternoon while returning from a target excursion. He had been running very hard just previous to his falling. He was about twenty-four years of age.

☞ Mayor Wood sent down some policemen yesterday with orders to obey implicitly the command of Mr. Walter R. Jones, and take possession of the ship *Joseph Walker*. Messrs. Barnes & Dodge not being easily dispossessed, the former was pitched into the river, but got out again safe.

☞ Four pauper emigrants, who arrived at this port from Hamburg in the ship *Deutchland*, on the 23d of last month, were yesterday, in consequence of proceedings taken by the Mayor, sent back from whence they came in the ship in which they arrived.

Officer Cowan attempted to arrest a young man on Sunday night, in a groggery near the Battery, when the youth's mother snatched the officer's club and gave the officer a regular bouncing. Justice Connolly settles her "ash."

☞ Alderman Baird was hit pretty hard by a rowdy, in his liquor store, on Sunday night, who didn't like to be told to stop his noise.

☞ A change in the hours of running the trains on the Hudson River Railroad from this City took place yesterday.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM, No 214 BROADWAY.—An assortment of choice Furs, made up in the various styles, which are announced in Paris as the ruling modes for the approaching season, will be opened at this establishment, on Monday, Oct 15. The stock will be found as remarkable for its variety as for its extent and beauty, comprising—Victorines, cloaks, mantillas, tippets, muffs and cuffs of royal ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay sable martin, chinchilla, fitch, mink, &c., &c., together with fur gloves of every description. The attention of the public is respectfully invited to these superb furs, which, having been purchased under peculiarly advantageous circumstances will be sold at very moderate prices.

JOHN N GENIN,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BY ORDER OF ASSIGNEES AND OTHERS.—We do ice that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction TOMORROW, the 16th inst., at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, about 24 choice lots of ground on South 4th and South 9th sts; also, on Ainslie, No 3d, 8th, and 10th sts, in the city of Brooklyn, late Williamsburg. Also will be sold at the same place, 400 desirable lots of ground situate at Clifton, Staten Island, and on the track of N. York & Vaa Wyckens, &c. This property is beautifully situated for immediate improvement, being about half a mile from Vanderbilt's Landing, and in the midst of stores, churches markets, omnibus routes, &c. Terms liberal. Maps can be had at the Office of the Auctioneers, No 7 Broad-st, New-York.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, 514 Broadway, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., No. 2 Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

ANTHONY'S MAGNESIA,
THE EXCELLENCE OF WHICH IS PROVED
BY THE
CERTIFICATE OF CHEMICAL ANALYSIS,
MADE BY
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
AND THE VALUE OF WHICH IS PROVED
BY THE DISTINCT PRESCRIPTIVE PUBLISHED,
IN
NO SWELLED HEADS
OR
SWELLED LEGS,
OR
TERRIBLE NERVOUS DERANGEMENTS,
OR
MERCURIAL DISEASES,
OR
POISONED CONSTITUTIONS,
CAN RESULT FROM THE USE
OF
ITS HARMLESS CHARACTER
ADMITS ITS FREE USE AS A
PREVENTIVE OR CURE
FOR
FEVER AND AGUE,
AND
ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY MALARIA,
FOR WHICH
ATMOSPHERIC POISON
IT IS A
PERFECT ANTIDOTE,
PRONOUNCED SO BY
SCIENCE,
PROVED SO BY
EXPERIENCE.

This wonderful cure, equally powerful and innocent, seems destined by nature not only to relieve all the human family who will use it from malarious diseases, but to do an equally good work by entirely superseding all the treatment, whether scientific or empirical, by poisonous and destructive drugs.

Wholesale Agent, A. P. CLARK, No. 97 John-st; and for sale by C. H. RING, BARNES & PARK, W. S. DUNHAM; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., and all the principal Druggists.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 349 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:

Rich medallion velvets, from 12s to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet, from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 9s to 12s per yard.
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P S.—On hand, a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 349 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to Oporto Heck Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by

BARNES & PARK, sole Agents,
No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

BLANKETS—2,000 PAIRS REAL WHITNEY AND Mackinaw Blankets just received and for sale at low prices. Hotel and housekeepers will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall No 281 Grand-st.

GRAY CLOTH TALMAS—LADIES WISHING A splendid cloth Talma and at 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices, will find them at

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO'S,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

CAMBRIC AND SWISS EMBROIDERED COLLARS—In great variety, some of the richest goods imported. Also a large stock of embroidered robes for sale cheap.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

SILKS—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO HAVE RECEIVED per recent arrivals, 500 pieces new styles; rich plaid satins, and chene silks, at prices 25 per cent less than can be found elsewhere. Columbian Hall No 281 Grand st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No 147 Canal-st., near Wrist-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City and 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 365 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORTANT fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machine, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing, they are unapproachable.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

New-York, Oct 13, 1855.

Messrs S. C. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence.

HECKER & BROTHER.

PARTIES SEEKING A DESIRABLE PRIVATE residence would do well to attend the sale of four-story brown stone front Houses on the south side of 125th-st., corner of 2d av. Also 1 Lot on 2d-av., adjoining the above, to be made by E. H. LUDLOW, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. The Houses are 20 feet front, with counter-yard of 8 feet in front; built in the best manner, and have all the modern improvements, and are on the line of the Second av. Railroad.

Maps at the office of the auctioneer, No 11 Wall st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st, near Wall-st, New-York.
E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

POCKET AND PEN KNIVES—THE UNDERsigned call the attention of those in want of the above to their assortment, among which will be found some of the most beautiful and rare patterns ever imported. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND Burglar proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, true, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts is now well stocked with Winter clothing, rich, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Rheumatism, Neuralgia, &c.—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the great remedy for these terrible diseases. Test who are suffering from excruciating pains, remember that but few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford comfort relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the Sun, Herald and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen. Sold by HYATT, 216 Broadway, 42 cents per bottle. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 216 Broadway. Agents' family-five cents per bottle.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ANTIDOTE AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It destroys no appetite, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 198 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ Decidedly Popular.—We do our friends a real service in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY.

☞ Balm of Thousand Flowers.—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face, PERKINS & CO., Franklin-square, New-York; for sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ The Committee of Arrangements for the ANNUAL FESTIVAL in aid of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS, respectfully announce that it will take place at the Academy of Music, in 14th-st., on Monday, Oct. 22.

Owing to the limited accommodations which the Academy affords, compared to those of Castle Garden, where it was given before, the Committee have arranged for two distinct series of entertainments on the day designated above; one in the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the other in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. The same reason obliges them to charge on that occasion full price for the admission of children.

While the Committee, in view of the generous sympathy which has always been manifested for the destitute and helpless little ones whom the Festival is designed to benefit, feel that a formal appeal is unnecessary, they take occasion to state that the condition of the Asylum is such as to require the immediate and energetic exertions of all their friends. The debt which has been one of the greatest embarrassment to the Managers, who have been constantly perplexed to provide not only for present and pressing wants, but to procure means wherewith to satisfy obligations already incurred. The present moment finds the treasury empty, the institutions in debt, creditors importunate, and the necessary supplies for Winter yet unprovided. Under these circumstances they are again forced to appeal to the charity of the community which has so nobly and liberally responded to every former appeal.

M. J. O'DONNELL, JAMES KELLY,
DENIS CANOLLY, JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
HENRY L. HOGUET, Committee of Arrangements.

☞ At a Meeting of the REFORM ASSOCIATION of the Eighth Ward, held at the St Nicholas Hotel on the evening of 13th October, 1855 HENRY ERBEN, President, in the Chair, ANDREW WARNER was chosen as Secretary of the meeting.

Wm. H. Armstrong offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Alderman William Tucker, of this Ward, during the two years of his official term, now drawing to a close, has, in our opinion, discharged his duties faithfully, fearlessly, and without regard to party associations; and by his unbiassed devotion to the public good, his watchful guardianship of public interests, and his earnest cooperation in efforts to reform pub ic abuses has proved himself to be worthy of our continued confidence and support; be it

Resolved, That our previous preference for Alderman William Tucker has been confirmed by our experience of his official course; and we cordially nominate him as the Reform Candidate for re-election to the office which he now so worthily fills.

Resolved, That Henry Erben, Andrew Warner, Henry W. Syarers, Asa Huckley and Wm. H. Armstrong be appointed a Committee to call upon Alderman Tucker and tender him the above nomination.

HENRY ERBEN, President.
ANDREW WARNER, Secretary

☞ Fair of the American Institute.—AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—PROMENADE CONCERT BY DODWORTH'S BAND THIS EVENING.

PROGRAMME

PART I.

1. Grand Festival March.....Kuner.
2. Overture, "Allessandre Stradella".....Flotow.
3. Selections from "La Fille du Regiment".....Donizetti.
4. "Amelia Polka".....Thomas.
5. Ballads from "Rigoletto".....Verdi.
6. Medley, "The Rose, Thistle and Shamrock".....Shoat.

PART II.

1. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini.
2. Selections from "Il Trovatore," "Il Ghiano".....Verdi.
3. Galop, "Bright Eyes".....Kinner.
4. Air, "Home, Sweet Home".....Bishop
5. Pot Pourri from "Robert le Diable".....Meyerbeer.
6. Mazourka from "Le Prophete".....Meyerbeer.

The machinery is all in motion. The dome will be illuminated by the oxy-hydrogen light. Admission, 25 cents; children half price.

☞ Rushton's Cod Liver Oil for Consumption, Scrofula, &c.—Dr. Reese remarks in his Gazette of this month, that the name of Rushton has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, by reason of its laudable efforts to procure and prepare a pure article for the public, that the sun deserves to be sustained in perpetuating the reputation acquired by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil. The attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claims in this particular by a rival house, is unworthy of public favor, and cannot fail to be frowned upon by liberal men of the profession. FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, (son of the late Wm. L. Rushton,) No 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

H. G. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-ice.

☞ Mercantile Library.—Lectures on Turkey and her Institutions. Point cal and social. A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on the 18th, 22d and 25th October, commencing at 8 o'clock, P M. Tickets for the course $1, single lecture 50 cents. To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 618 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

☞ Voters, Think before you Vote.—The surest preventive against reform is EVEN'S WESTERN FARMERS' ORGANIZATION. To this every elector can insure himself individual independence, which alone can give true National Independence. Go to the Junction 8th-st. and Third-avenue Opera House (or WABASH HALL, Brooklyn) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, 16th inst., at 8 o'clock. Hear, judge and act for yourself.

☞ Cutlery of Parmelee and Sherwood, No. 67 Fulton-st., near Nassau, Manufacturers of Table Cutlery of every description, Pocket Knives, Razors, &c. Ivory Handles and Blades of all kinds. Also, Agents for Wilmot's Patent Shears. Orders will receive prompt attention. Factory at Meriden, Conn.

☞ Dr. Graves, Surgeon Dentist, has removed from No. 308 Broadway to No. 701 Broadway, on the corner of Bond-st., where he will be pleased to see his friends and patients. Oct. 16. The profession and the public is invited to attend.

ROBERT WATTS, M. D.,
Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ Wisconsin Farmers with Fifteen Thousand Dollars Capital, wishing to locate in a healthy and thriving section of country, can learn of a rare opportunity by addressing, with stamp, Box 1,000, Milwaukie, Wisconsin.

JOSEPH N. GRAVES, Secretary.

☞ Dr. John F. Gould, the first eloquent writer who ever published a work on the Science of Life, has just issued a new edition of his Medical Common Sense, which is sold for the low price of 25 cents, in order that every young man may read it. Address Dr. GOULD, No. 2 Bond-st.

☞ Wanted.—The MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION will meet next every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st. Each member will select from the list of names not yet taken, three years in pay for his share. Call and see circular.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ To Advertisers.—A few select advertisements will be published in the Spanish edition of Rachel's Plays, to be sold in Havana, and comprising from twenty to thirty thousand copies. For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers, Nassau Buildings.

☞ Columbia College.—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17 at 4 o'clock P. M.

ROBERT KELLY, President
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 54 John-st., New York.

J. H. HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 663 Broadway, New-York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY'S PHILADELPHIA PACKAGE EXPRESS,
No. 59 Beaver-st.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Feminine Fountain, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all these troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and leaden eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married blushes of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 59 Warren-st., New-York, and Wholesale Agents.

WHISKERS OR MUSTACHES.—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 668 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 76 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 8 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted to keep sound, and will keep four and a half months after a sea voyage. Apply to ROBT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Several experienced Protestant nurses, cooks, nurses, chambermaids, general housework, waiters, and some Germans just arrived, for boarding house country, one hundred other excellent Catholic servants, most of whom can give unexceptionable City reference All the above can be seen at HENDERSON'S old established select Agency for Domestics, No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where at all times the most competent selection of domestics can be obtained.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant girl; understands making ladies' and children's dresses, and all kinds of fine sewing; can make up embroideries. No objection to some chamber work; is out of place in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday at No. 51 Clinton-place, where she has lived some time.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four American young women; one as first rate cook, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as nurse and seamstress, or housekeeper, lived several years in one family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. They all have the best of references, and no objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors west from Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As professed cook, in a private family where washing is not required, or in a hotel commencing business that requires a competent person, a respectable woman, who has lived in some of the highest families in London; a little distance in the country not objected to. Can have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 39½ Frankfort-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls, with excellent City references; one can cook wash and iron in the neatest style, make good bread, excellent biscuit and plain pastry; is fully competent for a private family; wages $7 per week; the other will do the chamber work and washing of a genteel family; wages $5 a month—in this City or Brooklyn Call at No. 339 2d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Scotch women—the one as nurse and seamstress or seamstress; she can cut and fit. The other as chambermaid and nurse, or chambermaid and assist in the washing. Both are very competent women, and are anxious to please their employers; can produce the best of references. Call at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to take care of children, or as nurse and chambermaid; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; can come well recommended. Call at No. 10 Downing-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer, and ironer; is a good baker; would like the general housework of a small family; is capable of taking a laundress' situation; has no objection to a short distance in the country. Call No. 204 Fulton st., 4th floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women—one as laundress and chambermaid, and to do up fine washing; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is fully competent to take the charge of a baby Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at 52 Vandam-st., in the rear, second floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as seamstress; understands dressmaking, cutting and fitting children's dresses or chamberwork, and to take care of children. The best of City reference Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 61 30th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office No 186 7th av., near 23d-st., for a number of smart experienced Protestant servants with good City reference, including English Scotch American and others Employers will not be disappointed by giving an early call. A lady in attendance

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as cook and to wash and iron; thoroughly understands the business. Can be seen for three days; best of City reference will be given. Call at No. 164 Ludlow-st., near Stanton

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other to do general house work in a small private family No objection to chamberwork and waiting Call at No 76 West 24th-st. Good City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse by a respectable Protestant woman; is experienced, as she has always lived in that capacity Can cut and fit children's clothes; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 20 East 20th-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter; no objection to do housework for a small family; best of City reference. Call for two days at the corner of 6th av. and 20th-st., 3d floor, back room. The entrance is on 20th-st., No. 56.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress or as nurse) and seamstress Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls, with good City reference one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress Call at No 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and make children's dresses; good City references given; call for two days, at No 335 6th-av., one door from 21st-st., upstairs front room

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City reference; wages no object Can be seen for two days, at No 927 Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress or to take care of a child Satisfactory reference given by applying at the dry goods store of W G CAMPBELL, No. 280 3d av., near 22d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of neat and tidy habits as housekeeper or nurse for an old lady, or do general housework with a small, quiet, religious family The best references can be given Address SUSAN, *Times* office, or call at No 247 Houston-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook; understands baking; can come well recommended; no objection to go a little distance in the country. Apply at No 13 James-st., 3d floor; can be seen until engaged

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl to do chamberwork and plain sewing or waiter, fine washing and ironing Apply at No 180 Thompson st., room No 14; can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, with a respectable family; best City reference can be given. Call at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th av

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and laundress; best of City reference Can be seen at No. 130 West 12th st., second floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, washerwoman, or chamberwork and sewing; good City reference giving from her last place. Call at No. 114 East 33d st

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman, as a good cook, and country work; washing and ironing if required. Call for two days, at No 88 West 26th st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do housework in a small family; no objection to the country Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Sackett st., Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper and matron in a boarding house or hotel, or as housekeeper in a private family; is a good manager and can be highly recommended as to capacity and character Address Mrs. M. for two days at the office of the Company, No 97 West st., corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or to do housework in a small family; is a good seamstress; has no objection to the country Call at No. 29 Harrison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who understands cooking, washing and ironing, in the city or country; is a good plain cook; has no objection to go a short distance in the country Call at No. 21 West 13th st

COOK'S SITUATION WANTED—Or to do general housework by a neat experienced and obliging young woman, with unexceptionable City references for integrity and capability; understands doing good cooking, baking, &c., and is also an excellent laundress; also for a genteel efficient protestant girl as chambermaid and first-class waiter and seamstress, or is thoroughly competent as nurse To be seen at No. 10 Tillary-st., fifth door from Fulton st., Brooklyn

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family on Staten Island, a middle-aged or elderly woman as cook She must be an excellent plain cook, and thoroughly understand bread and biscuit making Undoubted references as to h nesty, sobriety and neatness required. Apply at No 61 West 28th-st, near 6th-av.

WOMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—At No. 149 West 22d-st. A good woman to do general housework; must understand cooking, washing and ironing, and be willing to make herself generally useful. Best City references required.

SERVANTS—Families from the City and country in want of first-rate female help in any capacity will find such at the office, No 13 8th-av., one door from Troy-st. A large number now on hand to select from. Such as experienced cooks chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and for general housework; also tidy young girls from 12 to 15.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady, of New-England education for, and highly successful in, her profession, wishes a reengagement as a resident Governess She teaches efficiently English in all its branches, Mathematics, French and Latin, and Rudiments of Music References unquestionable. No objections to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway N. J.

TUITION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, Latin, &c., desires employment in a Family or School in New-York or Brooklyn. Address GRADUATE, Schroeder's Bookstore, No. 12 Bible House, Astor-place.

A LADY OF EXPERIENCE—Desires a situation as family teacher for young children either in the City or country Best of City references. Call at No 173 West 22d-st, for three days, or address Box, No. 1522, Post Office.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages All clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will call at the office of the Company, No 97 West st, corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

A S DAILY OR RESIDENT GOVERNESS—An English lady is desirous of meeting with either of the above. She instructs in all the higher branches of English, with French, (conversationally,) music and drawing—Italian, if required Good references can be offered. Address B, *Daily Times* office.

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st., at MORRIS, CORNET & CO'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich st Terms moderate.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Several good operaters on sewing machines, to stitch shirt bosoms and collars; also to stitch coats by machines. Apply No 43 Chambers-st., up stairs,

WANTED.

TO LAWYERS.—A young man wishes to employ his evenings as a copyist: is perfectly competent, and willing to work for a small compensation. Address COPYIST, Times office.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—One who is a good cook, good washer and ironer, and with good references, may apply at No. 189 Thompson-st., before 12 o'clock.

BOOK AGENTS.—Twelve book agents wanted to canvass a new and useful book. Smart men can make $3 per day. Apply at No 85 Nassau-st., room 7.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY—Families in want of help should apply immediately at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House There are upwards of 200 girls on the best in the City, wanting situations in every capacity, for City and country We have not had such a supply of good domestics since the office was opened

Mrs M. YORKSTEM, Superintendent.

P. S.—Also, a great many colored domestics.

ADAMS PRESSMAN WANTED—Also, a young man who has some knowledge of the business. Apply to PUDNEY & RUSSELL, No 79 John-st.

TO PRINTERS.—A proof reader wishes employment for 4 or 5 hours during the day. Address K. L. M., *Times* Office.

TINMEN WANTED—By RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No 374 Broadway, six tinmen who thoroughly understand furnace work.

BOY WANTED—In a law office—one residing with his parents. Address, in hand-writing of applicant, Box No. 2,178 Post-Office.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—No 64 Varick-st, between Laight and Canal. Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, on reasonable terms This location being down town, is very convenient to the business portion of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with third-story front parlors, and bedrooms adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, at Nos 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Permanent board may be obtained either for single gentlemen or families at No. 131 Clinton st, near Atlantic-st, Brooklyn.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st Dinner at 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING—Pleasant parlor and bedroom, and pantry attached, on second floor, at No. 363 Broome-st., to a gentleman and lady, with board References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor, handsomely furnished, can be obtained at No. 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—A front parlor and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, at No 72 2d-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Two gentlemen can be accommodated with partial board and second story front room, comfortably furnished; has gas, closet, grate, &c., in private family. Reference unexceptionable Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED.—A gentleman and his wife desire board in a strictly private family in the vicinity of Madison-square; a home and pleasant society desired. Price should be no object. Address C. D. Box No. 3,043, General Post Office.

BOARD WANTED—From the 1st November by a young gentleman; a small neatly furnished room with partial board Location in the vicinity of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, REPUBLICAN, *Times* Office

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family and one or two single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 31 Sidney-place between State and Joralemon sts., and convenient to either the Wall-st. or South Ferries References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Partial or full board for single gentlemen or families, with pleasant rooms, may be obtained at No 28 Livingston-st, near Clinton; convenient to the Ferries.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, or two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant front room and bedroom, at No. 72 State-st, corner of Henry. Reference required.

MURRAY HILL. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find first class board in a small family, by applying at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-sts. Ferry

EDWIN F VALE

FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—On second floor, with gas, bath, &c., to let to one or two gentlemen, without board The house is pleasantly and conveniently located. Rent $3 50 per week. Address W C A, *Times* Office.

A SCOTCH LADY (from Aberdeen,) having a house in Brooklyn, near the City Hall, would offer one or two large rooms with board, to a gentleman and lady—or one or two single gentlemen who prefer a residence in a private family. Address with real name, A. S. T., Brooklyn Post-Office, N Y.

NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—A few gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be handsomely accommodated in a house with modern improvements, very pleasantly located in view of the Hudson River. Apply at the corner of Abingdon-square and Bank st. west side, Cars and two lines of stages pass the door.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY—Handsome furnished rooms, en suites or single, with breakfast, if required Also, at No 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without part of board, in a small private family. Apply at No 134 Thompson-st

HOLDEN EDGE'S HOTEL—No 160 Broadway, corner of Chambers-place, superior apartments to families or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths, free Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Pleasant rooms, with board, for families or single gentlemen, can be obtained at No 139 Columbia-st., three minutes walk from the Fulton or Wall-st. ferries. Best of reference given and required.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—To let, furnished, to a gentleman and wife, or two gentlemen, at No 17 Fulton-st.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS. Beware of counterfeits. Ask for LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS. Sold by all druggists. Depôt, No. 281 Broadway, New-York.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND PRESS, ENGINE, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING

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John Brougham is an elegant actor, a brilliant wit and a facile writer. He has a way of saying good things peculiar to himself, and one might as well try to imitate thunder as him.

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Many a hearty laugh will be caused by the Hibernian humor and pleasant wit which animate the varied effusions contained in this volume.

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"As smiling as a basket of chips" is one of the oldest of old sayings, and everybody must say what a happy title it is. If Mr Brougham had devoted himself wholly to literature he would have attained a prominent position among the authors of the day.

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Under this title will be issued three numbers of a Campaign Journal, to be devoted to an advocacy of the principles embodied in the platform adopted by the Republican Convention, held in Syracuse on the 26th ult, and to the election of the candidates nominated by that body

The numbers will be published on the 18th, 23d and 30th inst.

The friends of Freedom—the opponents of Slavery—the true and devoted adherents of Free Soil, Free Thoughts, Free Speech and Free Action, are earnestly solicited to aid in circulating the Truths which will pervade the columns of THE REPUBLICAN.

Those determined to give their influence and their votes in sustaining the Republican ticket, and desirous of promulgating the reasons which induce their action, can obtain 50 Copies of each number of the REPUBLICAN 150 papers in all for.....$1 00

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A Tale just published by us is winning golden opinions.

After alluding to "The Lamplighter," and other of the most successful books of the present century, the New-York Saturday Courier says of "The Rag Picker:"

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From the Boston Transcript.

The story is a most exciting one, well and powerfully written * * * * It is a remarkable story.

From the Puritan Recorder.

This is a most stirring and pathetic story. * * * The author assures us that his statements are throughout nothing but sober verity; and his means of the persons whose character and experience he here describes, are still living in various parts of the United States. If this be really so, (and we have no right to dispute the author's word) we can only say that the facts in the most remarkable groups of narratives which have ever come within our knowledge It is issued in tempting book

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It is the cleanest, best arranged, and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and we predict will become a standard school book - *Tuckerman*

NEW MUSIC.—Specimen copies sent to music teachers and seminaries. Just issued, the following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Metz. The "Golden Drop" schottish 25c "Riverdale Schottish" 25c "Spare my heart from growing Old," song, 25c. The above three pieces will be mailed free for 75c N B—Superb pianos always on hand at the lowest possible prices. COOK & BRO

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ELECTRICAL PSYCHOLOGY.—DR BENTON will continue to lecture, and illustrate by way of experiments his new mode of curing all pain, at the Diseases of the Nervous System, at 3 P M and 7½ P M daily, at No. 514 Broadway. ELECTRICAL MACHINES, GALVANISM and Electro Magnetic Machines, with the most important of the sciences, for sale or exchange. Call and see them at No. 514 Broadway.

METROPOLITAN MEDICAL COLLEGE.—The Spring Session will commence on Monday, Oct. 15, 1855, and continue four months. Fees $10 Ample facilities for the study of Anatomy and Surgery. Students and the public are invited to attend the Clinical Lectures at the College Infirmary, No. 617 Broadway, every Wednesday and Saturday at 10 A M.

H. M. SWEET, M. D., Secretary.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE VETERANS OF 1812 will be held at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane-st and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 16, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year.

H. RAYMOND, Cch.

THE OLD NAPOLEON GUARD—Will all veterans who have served in the Old Guard of Napoleon the Great, and their descendants, meet at the Shakspeare Hotel, corner of Duane-st and Broadway, on T

INSTRUCTION.

FRENCH AND SPANISH
LANGUAGES TAUGHT AFTER MANESCA'S ORAL METHOD, by PROF. BARADAN, at his rooms, No. 18 Bleecker-st. Private lessons or terms. The forwarding department is also established.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, N. Y. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the entire establishment for the reception of pupils on Monday, Sept. 26. The Grammar School of the Third Academic district, directed by the Rector personally and receiving testimonials highly honorable to his qualifications and success, will be opened on the same day. The course of instruction embraces with the simplest elements and embraces the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Music. Vocal Music. The whole course, from the Decline of which will be thoroughly arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

INSTRUCTION, COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a manner agreeable and useful to you? Please join either the French, German or English Conversation, Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J. LOWE BRADLEY, teacher of language, book keeping and of the Ancient Flute, No. 263 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 25. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Its culture, price, and other particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Keese, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Rayner, Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1853

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the Turner House.) Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., and Rev. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and boating daily. The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and to try an opening circular or an interview may be had by applying at WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway. Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—For Young Ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence Nov. 2. REFERENCES.—P. P. HOVEY, D. D., N. Y.; Hon. E. E. COWLES, N. Y.; Rev. A. ELLINGWOOD, Brooklyn; W. C. WISNER, D. D., Lockport, N. Y.

For circulars address S. P. PRATT, } Principals.
E. C. SEYMOUR, }

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST MALOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 385 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

$10.—WRITING, BOOK KEEPING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC &c; time unlimited.—H. S. FAINE (assisted by two efficient teachers) announces that his Academies, No. 263 Grand-st., corner Bowery; and No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are open the entire day and evening. Pupils perfect at their own hours. Evening attendance. Ladies' private writing classes $3, twelve lessons, including stationery.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWENBERG, a native of Paris, who has for the last fifteen years taught the above languages in first class seminaries and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instructions at her residence, (No. 3 5th st.,) or at the residence of the pupils. Terms, per month (a class, three times in the week), $3. Private lessons also on moderate terms.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn., J. Q. MICE & H. M. HART, Principals.—The winter session of this school will commence Nov 1st and continue 21 weeks. One of the Principals may be seen at the U. S. School Agency, No. 385 Broadway, from 2 till 4 P. M., during this week, where also circulars may be found containing terms, &c.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver lectures on this subject, with experiments, at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City. The Lectures will be delivered either on French or English. Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th st.

A CARD.—A Clergyman of long experience in teaching, wishes to employ a couple of hours daily in a private family, to instruct young ladies or gentlemen desirous to make up for lost time, in Classics, French, and the general routine of English. Reasonable improvement guaranteed. Address CLERIC, at this office. He would also receive into his family a couple of young men, whose improvement would thereby be insured.

MR. MILLETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st., a few doors from Stuyvesant-square, New York. As the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, parents may be confident of a comfortable and agreeable home for their children, as well as a due attention being paid to their education. The best masters are secured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, 57 and 59 Washington-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 209 Broadway, Brooklyn. Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Miss HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. BERTRAM HARRISON, A. B., Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 8.

Mrs. MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept. 5.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well known method, are invited to address No. 208 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the book-stores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 26, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

FRENCH LANGUAGE.—Madame SARREL, from Paris, will receive some new pupils in her classes. Lessons given in the morning and in the afternoon. Terms $5 per quarter. Children's classes at 4 o'clock P. M. Terms $3 a quarter. Private lessons given. No. 259 3d-av.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 5, at No. 47 West 15th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 5

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 573 BROADWAY, CORNER 56TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 6 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 15.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is already to give instruction as usual in singing and piano forte, No. 22 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 26th st., (formerly H. Pregnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen, at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c, can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 69 West 14th-st. BROOKLYN.

Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LOMB, No 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 23 and 25 6th-av., Tuesday and Saturday; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams st., Brooklyn, Monday and Thursday; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Baskets sts., Wednesday and Thursday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 86 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open for Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No. 63 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

OILS AND PAINTS.

OILS, WARRANTED PURE—For machinery and burning. COBURN'S EXTRA OIL has been in use many years and known as free from gum, and as giving perfect satisfaction for machinery. It is durable and will burn finely in all kinds of lamps, and is used by our largest steamships, ferries, railroads, &c. Barrels 30 to 40 gallons each. Warranted uniformly good, or may be returned at expense of (Coburn's only agent,) JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No. 118 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee WILLIAM BLAKE.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Two three-story brick dwellings, with basement rooms, finished throughout, and in the most modern and substantial style; also, two three-story brick dwellings, basement and cellar, with back buildings, finished in the most modern manner, with all the modern improvements, situated in a most central and desirable locality. Houses can be seen from 12 o'clock till 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to L. LILIENTHAL, No. 30 Beach-st

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 717 8th-av, between 49th and 50th-sts. It will make a capital stand for almost any kind of respectable business. Gas set in, and the house will be painted and put in perfect order to suit the tenant. Apply to JOHN MUSTRA, No. 633 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—No 220 West 14th st; possession may be had on the 1st of November. The premises are in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures and oil cloth will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the house between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 224 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—In a desirable location in 7th Ward with fix rooms, if preferred, on favorable terms Address Box No 226 Chatham-square P. st Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO LET—Several first-class furnished houses from one to ten months, at rents from $100 to $400 per month, and two years from $1,000 to $2,500 per year, for one two and three years' lease. Also several unfurnished houses. Rents ranging from $300 to $1,500 per year. Apply immediately to C. R. MILLER & CO. auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—On the first and fourth floors to let, in a private family's house, on moderate terms in a central and pleasant situation. References exchanged. No 54 Great Jones-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 32d-st., near the 4th av., to a small genteel family, a brick cottage No 60; it has a good yard, and the 4th-av. stages pass the door. Rent $280 per annum. Inquire at No 9 East 33d-st. N. T. PIKE.

THREE OFFICES TO LET—Corner of Pine and William sts., over Jas G. King & Sons. Inquire of CHAS T. CROMWELL, No. 51 William-st.

OFFICE NO. 5—NO. 229 BROADWAY, TO LET. Very desirable location also Post Office Box. Inquire immediately.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., near Leroy st., and a basement corner of Leroy and Hudson sts., suitable for a saddle and harness or a trunk shop. Also, several farms for sale in New-Jersey. Inquire of F. J. E. HEALTH, No. 30 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 67 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET in the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 14 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND. Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., New York
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Store Nos. 269 and 269½ Pearl-street—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER—Office No. 6 Pine-st., corner William—TUESDAY, Oct. 18, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. By order of Hamilton Fish, Executor of Mrs Elizabeth Fish, deceased—

70 shares of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, New-York, $25 each
20 shares Bank of New York, $100 each
120 shares New-York Bowery Fire Insurance Company, $25 each
50 shares New Jersey Railroad and Transportation Company, $100
$1,000 of the State of Kentucky Internal Improvement Loan six per cent stock payable thirty years from the first Monday of July, 1840. Coupons No. 183, dated 4th November, 1840 with coupons for interest attached.
$500 State of Indiana five per cent Canal Stock. Certificate No 596, dated 26th June, 1847. Certificate for principal money chargeable on the revenue of the canal. Interest funded to 1st January, 1853.
$150 State of Indiana five per cent Special Canal Stock. Certificate for interest moneys, No. 645, dated 26th June, 1847, chargeable on the revenues of the canal.
$80 of the Wabash and Erie Canal six per cent. Loan of $800 000. Certificate No 1 7, dated 2d July, 1849, for $100, of which $20 have been paid.
$150 of the Wabash and Erie Canal five per cent, preferred Special Canal Stock. Certificate for interest money No 94, chargeable on the revenues of the canal, dated 1st January, 1855.
Also, (for account of whom it may concern.)
68 shares Bull's Head Bank stock, $45 each.
20 shares Howard Life Insurance Co. Stock, $50 each.
20 shares Park Fire Insurance Co Stock, $100 each.
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co. Stock, $100 each.
150 shares Broadway Bank Stock, $25 each.
$300 five per cent Canal Stock, State of Indiana, interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New York.
400 shares Manhattan Sub-Marine Co Stock, $50 each.
$10,000 seven per cent. 3d mortgage bonds of the New-Albany and Salem Railroad Co., due 1885. Interest payable February 1 and August 1, in New-York $1000 each. A sinking fund of $600 per annum to pay these.
$5,000 seven per cent 1st mortgage bonds of the Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad Company, due 1862. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New York, $1,000 each.
$5 000 six per cent. 1s mortgage bonds of the Little Miami Railroad Company, due 1885. Interest payable May 2 and November 2 in New-York, $1, 00 each.
$4,000 six per cent bonds of the Cumberland Coal Iron Company, due 1864. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York $1,000 each.
$900 five per cent. Special Canal Stock, State of Indiana. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, in New-York.
$3,000 seven per cent 2d mortgage bonds of Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, due 1880. Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New-York, $1,000 each.
By order of Assignees.
$20 000 seven per cent. 1st mortgage bonds of the Mineral Point Railroad Company, due 1874. Interest payable January 1 and July 1, $1,000 each.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer

STATIONERY AND PAPER HANGINGS TRADE SALE—On TUESDAY, Oct. 23, and on the the following days, at the Auction Room, No. 11 Broad st., ALBERT H. NICHOLAY'S, first regular semi-annual trade sale, consisting of blank books, stationery, papers, bookbinders' materials, and paper hangings, will take place as above. The Catalogue will embrace an unusual attractive collection both of foreign and domestic fabrics, which are well worth the attention of the entire trade throughout the United States, and to be sold without reserve.

Terms—Four and six months' credit. All purchases less than $100, cash.

Catalogues now ready for distribution can be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st., or at the salesroom.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer

LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT AUCTION—MARK WRAY, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, No. 83 Fulton-st., third story, the entire stock of one of the most extensive lithographic establishments in the City, comprising in part of 18 lithographic presses, ruling and cutting machines, from 400 to 500 stone, various sizes, principally engraven, standing presses, stereotyping plates, &c., all in good order, being but little used, with a large assortment of every necessary for the business, office furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve, as the proprietors are declining business. The property can now be viewed and catalogues may be obtained by calling as above. Terms cash. Deposits of 20 per cent required at time of sale. Also premises to let with engine.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY CARPETS &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct. 18 at 10½ o'clock, at No. 681 Broadway, Cor. Amity-st., all the furniture of the house. It will comprise in part, Tapestry, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, rosewood and mahogany parlor and dining room, bedroom, and basement furniture. Extension dining table in black walnut. Suite of parlor furniture in brocatel mahogany and black wa nut dressing bureaus, mahogany and black walnut French and Gothic bedsteads curtains and cornices, hair, and other mattresses. Blankets, quilts, counterpanes, crockery and glass ware, stoves, &c., &c.

Catalogues early on Tuesday morning. Entrance to the sale in Amity-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., a large stock of Jewelry, manufactured for Broadway sales, of the best description, consisting of fine sets breast pins and rings, and bracelets; gold fobs and vest chains, new and elegant variety; pearls, garnets, rubies, turquoise &c., &c. Gold watches in hunting and single cases; ladies enameled do, by Breting, Freres, Cooper, Tobias, Anderson and other celebrated makers. Finger-rings, gold pens and pencil-cases, gold seals, plain and engraved bracelets, scarf pins, wrist do. studs, sleeve buttons, and other jewelry, comprising the stock of a first-class store, to be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of the assignee.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No. 94 Broadway.

CABINET MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION ON TUESDAY.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warehouse of A. BRIDGMAN, Esq., No. 198 Eighth avenue, all the balance of his stock of superior furniture most of which is of a superior class, and includes mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, secretaries and bookcases, arm and side chairs, Gothic bedsteads, dressing bureaus and washstands, centre and extension tables, together with an assortment of clocks, looking-glasses, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reservation, for cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer

DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine st., without reserve, for a count of whom it may concern, single stone and cluster diamond rings, pins, ear rings, &c; scarf pins, garnet and pearl jewelry; fine gold lepine, lever and hunting watches; gold chains, thimbles, pencils, &c. Every article warranted as represented in catalogue

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, HARDWARE, CLOTHING—THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, soap, tea, coffee, raisins, figs prunes olive oil, indigo, knives forks spoons, scissors, saws, chisels planes, at saw knives, clocks, tacks, spikes, coats, vests, pants, collars, stocks.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 4 Ashland place, formerly No. 4 Perry-st.; a first-class three-story and basement, with high basement and 4 cellar, brick house, finished in the best manner, with all the modern improvements, situated in a most central and desirable locality. House can be seen from 12 o'clock till 3 o'clock P. M. For particulars, apply to L. LILIENTHAL, No. 30 Beach-st

HOUSE AND STORE TO LET OR LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—No. 717 8th av, between 49th and 50th-sts. It will make a capital stand for almost any kind of respectable business. Gas set in, and the house will be painted and put in perfect order to suit the tenant. Apply to JOHN MUSTRA, No. 633 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—No 220 West 14th st; possession may be had on the 1st of November. The premises are in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures and oil cloth will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the house between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 224 Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET—In a desirable location in 7th Ward with fix rooms, if preferred, on favorable terms Address Box No 226 Chatham-square P. st Office.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO LET—Several first-class furnished houses from one to ten months, at rents from $100 to $400 per month, and two years from $1,000 to $2,500 per year, for one two and three years' lease. Also several unfurnished houses. Rents ranging from $300 to $1,500 per year. Apply immediately to C. R. MILLER & CO. auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

NEATLY FURNISHED ROOMS—On the first and fourth floors to let, in a private family's house, on moderate terms in a central and pleasant situation. References exchanged. No 54 Great Jones-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 32d-st., near the 4th av., to a small genteel family, a brick cottage No 60; it has a good yard, and the 4th-av. stages pass the door. Rent $280 per annum. Inquire at No 9 East 33d-st. N. T. PIKE.

THREE OFFICES TO LET—Corner of Pine and William sts., over Jas G. King & Sons. Inquire of CHAS T. CROMWELL, No. 51 William-st.

OFFICE NO. 5—NO. 229 BROADWAY, TO LET. Very desirable location also Post Office Box. Inquire immediately.

STORES TO LET.—Nos. 423, 425 and 427 Hudson-st., near Leroy st., and a basement corner of Leroy and Hudson sts., suitable for a saddle and harness or a trunk shop. Also, several farms for sale in New-Jersey. Inquire of F. J. E. HEALTH, No. 30 Chambers-st., from 12 to 3 o'clock.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 91 and 93 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 67 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET in the Second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

AUCTION SALES.

GEORGE WM. MORGAN, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION,
OF
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS
IN THE CITY OF
PATERSON, NEW-JERSEY,
AT
PASSAIC FALLS,
ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 19 and 20,
At 1 o'clock, P. M. on the Ground.

This will be the most attractive sale of Building Lots that has ever taken place in this City. The plots are on the heights at Passaic Falls overlooking the prosperous City of Paterson and surrounding country, and only a few minutes walk to the Railroad Depot and the principal Factories. The projectors have, at their own expense, graded and covered the Streets and Avenues erected a good and substantial Bridge over the Passaic River, above the Falls. The Bridge has been tested, by placing 80 tons weight on the same. The owners invite the citizens of Paterson and vicinity to examine the Lots to-day believing it to be not only an ornament to the City, but of the best and most substantial structures in the State. The Lots vary in size from 25 x 100 to an acre; many of them are handsome y shaded with forest trees and command a fine view of the City, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the State. The Lots will be offered, one with the privilege, during ring great inducements to capitalists and private gentlemen.

At the same time will be sold, not previously disposed of, a large Stone House, with about 54 City Lots, also a fine two story building, well built, containing 10 rooms and bricked, hard well in cellar, and about 5 City Lots.

For further particulars apply to GARRETT VAN WAGONEN, Paterson, N. J. or J. W. BARKER, No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, where Maps can be obtained and terms of sale made known.

ANTHONY J BLEECKER & Co., Auctioneers.

POSITIVE SALE WITHOUT RESERVE OF FOUR HUNDRED BUILDING LOTS AND COTTAGE SITES AT CLIFTON, S. I., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of N. Y., on TUESDAY, 18th of October at 12 o'clock, the following very desirable property on Staten Island, viz: 400 lots on the tract of W. W. Van Wagenen, Esq., in the most central and desirable part of Clifton, near the Pa rows, Staten Island, on Bay st., and N. York avenue, and on Pennsylvania Clifton, Vermont, Maryland and Virginia avs., (private roads,) right of way over which will be conveyed. These lots are on high ground, the avenues chiefly 70 feet wide, the views fine, the water pure, and the facilities for sewerage perfect. The grading of the avenues is in rapid progress, will be thoroughly completed, and graveled as far as practicable so as to secure the advantages of open, light and airy basements, by fixing the grade above the adjoining lots, securing, however, thorough drainage. They are situated half a mile below Vanderbilt Ferry Landing, one of the principal thoroughfares of stores, churches, market-sts and schools, and an omnibus passes through the property to and from every boat. It is the most attractive position for residences on the Island, and offers great inducements to build as an investment. Also, 15 cottage sites of one acre each, on avenues 70 feet wide, on the south side, fronting the sea, 34 miles distant from the ferry landing, with a fine view of the sea and outer bay and in the neighborhood of the country seats of Messrs. Aspinwall, Lanier, Mortimer Livingston and others. The sale will be absolute, and no proposition for private purchase previous to the sale will be entertained. Terms—10 per cent and auctioneers' fee on day of sale; 30 per cent on delivery of the deed. The balance may remain on bond and mortgage for three years at 7 per cent. Title indisputable and will be made free from all incumbrances. Building restrictions will be imposed. For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st., or to W. W. VAN WAGENEN, on the premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 18th, and WEDNESDAY, 19th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction room, No. 19 Nassau-st

SECOND SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Surgeon G. B. Pandolfi begs leave to announce that his second and last sale of the season will take place as above, at which some of his finest goods will be disposed of, consisting of real Carrara statuary, Agate Bardiglio, Yellow of Sienna, Estruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 5 feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and niches.

ALSO, ALABASTER STATUARY—Representing Venus of Canova, Amoire Devine, by Benerne; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Arnosto, Petrarch and Tasso, bust of Veno, two groups representing summer and Autumn statuary for gardens or piazzas, Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, Dancing girls of Canova, Venus, &c.; those are about 5 feet high.

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two Bacchus, birth of Venus, reposing Hercules, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rage of Pompadour, copy of the monument on the piazza at Lexington, &c. Large and elegant Egyptian and Etruscan vases with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported in alto relievo, Gothic and Grecian vases, for parlors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Tarra of Adrian, card receivers, sand grape leaves, inkand tables transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculaneum vases, urns and temples, mosaic table and vases, group, animals, &c. The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy expressly for this market.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of French china vases, clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu, chinaware richly painted, and a large assortment of bronze statues, busts, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market. The goods can be packed at small expense on the premises for shipment, if desired.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of rosewood parlor and chamber furniture, lace and brocatel window curtains, rosewood suites of chamber and dining room furniture, &c., on TUESDAY, Oct 16 at 10½ o'clock, at the house corner of Perry-st. and Bedford-st. Also, a splendid assortment of parlor furniture, consisting of sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, oil paintings, piano fortes, &c., removed for convenience of sale; also on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock each day at the store of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond st. The whole of his extensive and elegant stock of custom made furniture which is probably unsurpassed in this City. The whole to be sold without reserve. For particulars, see catalogues. The goods may be examined one day previous to sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & RICHARDS—Will open their regular Fall sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) Oct 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau st. The catalogue embraces all the different styles of parlor dining room, chamber, hall and library furniture, together with a gene al assortment of most desirable goods. For par iculars, see Herald.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold hunting cased and jewelled watches, together with valuable double and single case gold and silver lever watches and other sorts of the best movements, ladies' gold and enameled do., chains, &c. The whole to be sold this day, to close out the entire assortment, an opportunity not often presented

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—TUESDAY Oct. 16, at o'clock, No. 281 Pearl st., in lots, from the shelves, a large assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade. Large stock of glass ware china tea sets, 44 pieces, stationery, carpeting, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

CLEARING OUT SALE OF FURNITURE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on TUESDAY, Oct 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 11 Broad-st., a lot of furniture, consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands with marble tops centre tables, marble top, elegant mahogany wardrobes, vases, clocks &c., also, one 7 octave Pianoforte rosewood, made by Barmore, nearly new; cost $375, in good order

P. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer

POSITIVE SALE OF 59 LOTS—To close a concern, at 10 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at Elizabethtown N. J., on Water Spring and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded. For maps and free tickets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 63 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE EVER WITNESSED OVER HEARD, FIRKINS, KEGS AND THE WHOLE COOPER'S FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, bollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both ends and outside perfectly smooth, cries the body of the timber, jointeth them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machines for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,796,294 11
Average amount of Specie	995,617 38
Average amount of Circulation	844,278 00
Average amount of Deposits	5 760 137 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R S OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$818 224 00
Average amount of Specie	50,747 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	648,876 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,658,194 05
Average amount of Specie	823,610 79
Average amount of Circulation, notes of late	
Bank of America	77,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,486,302 48

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, as required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,318,246 97
Average amount of Specie	1,013,979 98
Average amount of Circulation	2,13 60
Average amount of Deposits	5,534 379 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F VAIL Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of October, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,197,159 25
Average amount of Specie	112,715 62
Average amount of Circulation	101 943 80
Average amount of Deposits	1,040,159 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
N C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,391,471 61
Average amount of Specie	435,377 33
Average amount of Circulation	240,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,712 997 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY G. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,518 637 71
Average amount of Specie	134,589 56
Average amount of Circulation	90,472 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,233 238 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,366,116 01
Average amount of Specie	410 061 42
Average amount of Circulation	196 990 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,126 99 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H H LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,904 045 99
Average amount of Specie	334,360 44
Average amount of Circulation	271,415 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,484,761 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM WITHERBEE, President of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WITHERBEE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
A. C GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,054,191 66
Average amount of Specie	69,638 17
Average amount of Circulation	154 107 00
Average amount of Deposits	831 316 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. GUERNSEY, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
JAS L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the BROADWAY BANK, As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,469,473 18
Average amount of Specie	69 523 53
Average amount of Circulation	201,122 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,229,734 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$251,963 30
Average amount of Specie	16,562 80
Average amount of Circulation	105,643 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,322 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C S VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,546,108 56
Average amount of Specie	96,837 81
Average amount of Circulation	66,440 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,085,783 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$609,945 26
Average amount of Specie	46 284 13
Average amount of Circulation	125,980 00
Average amount of Deposits	358,933 82

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,472,214 00
Average amount of Specie	211,470 00
Average amount of Circulation	279,217 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183 900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. G. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. G. JONES, President.

Sworn before me this 15th day of October, 1855.
LOUIS H. OLIVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$799,977 00
Average amount of Specie	179,217 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,183 900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183 900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,097,000 00
Average amount of Specie	190,548 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,183 900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183 900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HOBART WARREN, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. HARO OTIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK BANK, required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,654,411 88
Average amount of Specie	346,355 23
Average amount of Circulation	76 494 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,213 223 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,721,611 06
Average amount of Specie	136,450 56
Average amount of Circulation	82 967 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,973,849 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. A PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$449 088 00
Average amount of Specie	55,213 00
Average Amount of Circulation	94 865 00
Average amount of Deposits	394,714 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. BALLOW Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 15th day of October, 1855.
THOMAS MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FELTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 566,609 70
Average amount of Specie	170,926 57
Average amount of Circulation	142 848 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,233 260 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM J LANE Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$685,195 75
Average amount of Specie	32 631 54
Average amount of Circulation	12 318 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,999 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$835 571 44
Average amount of Specie	105,277 14
Average amount of Circulation	91,626 00
Average amount of Deposits	871,085 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of October 1855.
JNO. C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,296 2.0 49
Average amount of Specie	68 152 88
Average amount of Circulation	111,220 00
Average amount of Deposits	960 429 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$396,403 00
Average amount of Specie	33,461 00
Average amount of Circulation	98 05 00
Average amount of Deposits	194 666 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
J. S HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$469,697 35
Average amount of Specie	25,815 81
Average amount of Circulation	95,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	197 2 9 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN THOMSON, President of the IRVING BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN THOMSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of October 1855
JOHN HEARMAN Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,869 [illegible] 33
Average amount of Specie	135,813 92
Average amount of Circulation	168,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,155 [illegible] 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM H MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,627,195 33
Average amount of Specie	546,983 87
Average amount of Circulation	13,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,351 643 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. M MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$765,875 82
Average amount of Specie	40,245 23
Average amount of Circulation	93 686 00
Average amount of Deposits	559 712 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,131,969 11
Average amount of Specie	87,847 70
Average amount of Circulation	118 963 00
Average amount of Deposits	883 846 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,029 725 53
Average amount of Specie	694 147 72
Average amount of Circulation	415,988 10
Average amount of Deposits	3,295 366 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October. 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,193 215 17
Average amount of Specie	73,821 92
Average amount of Circulation	194,448 00
Average amount of Deposits	810 664 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS Cashier of the MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$749 787 33
Average amount of Specie	55,706 59
Average amount of Circulation	121 998 00
Average amount of Deposits	590,191 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, M. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,100,000 00
Average amount of Specie	179,217 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,183 900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183 900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
D B. WHEELER Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,013,644 43
Average amount of Specie	1,183 900 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,183 900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183 900 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. HILLMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

AUGUSTUS E. HILLMAN, Cashier

Sworn before me this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,144,779 23
Average amount of Specie	346,777 83
Average amount of Circulation	1,6 724 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,549 832 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,089,873 00
Average amount of Specie	31 832 00
Average amount of Circulation	120,247 00
Average amount of Deposits	910,661 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 15th day of October, 1855.
GLS. J THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,518 063 45
Average amount of Specie	211,681 90
Average amount of Circulation	191,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	958,655 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B T HOOGLAND Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$221 769 46
Average amount of Specie	10 876 17
Average amount of Circulation	50,9.9 00
Average amount of Deposits	117,305 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A MASTERTON, JR., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MASTERTON, JR., Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,460 77
Average amount of Specie	23 7 3 19
Average amount of Circulation	70,9 8 00
Average amount of Deposits	141,865 94

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$219,071 97
Average amount of Specie	10,570 53
Average amount of Circulation	124,533 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,038 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D B HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of Oct ber, 1855
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,113,844 19
Average amount of Specie	110 008 93
Average amount of Circulation	161,366 00
Average Amount of Deposits	936 816 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A B HAYS Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of Oct ber, 1855
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,396,168 19
Average amount of Specie	141 [illegible] 67
Average amount of Circulation	96,0 [illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,0 [illegible] 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK in the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES PALMER, Asst. Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$419,367 00
Average amount of Specie	37,696 00
Average amount of Circulation	97,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	324 667 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, Joseph M. PRIEN, President of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of Oct ber, 1855.
SAMUEL JENKUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$900,747 50
Average amount of Specie	76 558 16
Average amount of Circulation	151,789 00
Average amount of Deposits	842,367 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr. Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J CAMPBELL, Jr.. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of October. 1855
WM LEE, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$800,470 42
Average amount of Specie	51 591 54
Average amount of Circulation	151,789 00
Average amount of Deposits	557,619 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W LEAKE. Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
W. E SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of September, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,224 825 44
Average amount of Specie	361,999 12
Average amount of Circulation	110 061 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,153,075 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P M. BRYSON. Cashier.

Sworn before me. this 15th day of October, 1855
THOS SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13 h day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$683,246 00
Average amount of Specie	35,928 00
Average amount of Circulation	9: 999 00
Average amount of Deposits	399,701 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,114,542 66
Average amount of Specie	142 454 75
Average amount of Circulation	213 889 00
Average amount of Deposits	593,702 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1 064,342 00
Average amount of Specie	39,170 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	769 788 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 15 h day of October, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,491,866 91
Average amount of Specie	74,0 [illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	219 [illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,0 [illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] HENRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD HENRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 15th day of October, 1855
S B FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds

STATEMENT of the UNION BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 13th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible] 00
Average amount of Specie	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible] 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible] 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, EDWARD H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 15th day of October, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. NORTON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of his Executors, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 1, 1855.

THOMAS MORTON, } Executors.
may1-law6mTu*

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Fre

[To be continued.]

Yours obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs.
New-York, Oct. 46, 1855. No. 828 Broadway.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

SIR: I am strongly of opinion that both the profession and the public have been pained to observe the action taken by Dr. HUNTER of a scandalous, yet silly attack recently made on Inhalation, by a person too long and too well known in this vicinity. I certainly think that Dr. HUNTER's able pen and professional skill and experience might have been better employed than in demolishing the sophisms, and exposing the plagiarisms of the "Author of Six Lectures," however efficiently done. But he has probably not been so long in New-York as some of us, and therefore has not had the same opportunity of knowing the true character of his assailant, or he would scarcely have paid the intelligence of New-Yorkers the bad compliment of supposing it at all necessary.

Whatever may be the ultimate established amount of good derived from Inhalation in the cure of hydra-headed diseases of the lungs, the profession and the public owe much to Dr HUNTER for his introduction of this practice in a manner, calculated to winnow the wheat from the chaff, and enable us to get at the truth, and for the earnestness, ability, and skill with which he has argued it. But, in my opinion, his medical essays, and the results of his own practice, will do a hundred-fold more to establish Inhalation on a secure basis than he can possibly accomplish by unmasking quacks in the newspapers; and, I have no doubt, Dr. H. himself will, on sober second thoughts, agree with me, that the former affords by far the most profitable employment for his time and his thoughts.

We who have lived some time in New-York have annually had thrown into our doors a small, dirty looking "Almanac and Guide to Invalids:" from this, but chiefly from the "Six Lectures," I take the following, selected almost at random, as an amusing example of a practice to which Sangrado's was a joke:

DR. S. S. FITCH'S REMEDIES.

"Disease produced by *light* and disease produced by *darkness* never can both be cured by the same medicine."

"I give, in the following, a list of these remedies."

"Oh, invalid! use them! use them without delay! and satisfaction, returning health, joy, and gladness will be your prompt reward."—*Page* 362, *Six Lectures.*

"PSORIC ANTIDOTE AND SCARLET FEVER SPECIFIC."

"For scarlet fever and erysipelas this is an absolute and perfect curative, in all cases, even after MORTIFICATION has commenced! Every mother should have this medicine in her house."—*Page* 361, *Six Lectures.*

"VERMIFUGE!!—This does not *disappoint* or *fail* in all cases of pin worms."—*Guide*

"IN PULMONARY CONSUMPTION—I give the Inhaling Tube, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters, Pulmonary Balsam, Cough Pills, Liniment, Nervine, Pain Killer, Universal Tonic, Anti-Bilious Mixture, and Cathartic Pills."—*Page* 366, *Six Lectures.*

"FOR ASTHMA—I give the Inhaling Tube, Shoulder Braces, Supporter, Expectorant Balsam, Cough Pills, Liniment, Nervine, Pain Killer, Universal Tonic, Anti-Bilious Mixture, and Cathartic Pills."—*P.* 365.

"FOR HEART DISEASE—I give Braces, Supporters, Heart Correctors, Anti-Bilious Mixture, Cathartic Pills, Universal Tonic, Pain Killer and Humor Corrector. Consult me!"—*P.* 367.

"FOR DYSPEPSIA—I give Braces, Supporters, Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Nervine, Universal Tonic, Pain Killer, Anti-Bilious Mixture, and Cathartic Pills."—*Page* 367.

"FOR CHRONIC DIARRHŒA—Use Braces and Supporter, Diarrhœa Pills, Nervine, Pain Killer and Anti-bilious Mixture. Consult me!"—*Page* 367.

"FOR PILES—Use Supporter, Pile Ointment, Universal Tonic, Pain Killer, Anti-bilious Mixture and Cathartic Pills."—*Page* 367

"FOR KIDNEY COMPLAINTS—Wear Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Uterine Catholicon, Anti-bilious Mixture, Cathartic Pills, Nervine and Pain Killer."—*Page* 367.

"FOR FALLING OF THE WOMB—I give Braces, Supporters, Uterine Catholicon, Anti bilious Mixture, Cathartic Pills, Nervine and Pain Killer."—*Page* 367.

"FOR BLOTCHES AND PIMPLES ON THE FACE—Tetter Ointment, Cathartic Pills, Anti-bilious Mixture and Universal Tonic."

"CANCERS.—This disease is usually considered incurable. This is erroneous; cancer should never be cut out. They can be treated by me by letter giving the description. Cures always warranted, and always made. No charge without a cure."—*Page* 16, *Guide to Invalids.*

"DR. S. S. FITCH'S HAIR TONIC!!!

Will usually cure falling off of the hair in from 8 to 10 days, perfectly preserving its beauty and color. Half a dozen Bottles will cure almost any case of Baldness."—*Page* 8 *Guide to Invalids*

"For doctoring an invalid two months and furnishing all that is required, I charge from $20 to $35."—*Page* 366, *Six Lectures.*

"Dr. S. S. Fitch always at home! Dr. S. S. Fitch is never from home!"

After this, I rather think Dr. HUNTER will be of my mind, that Medical men forget themselves in allowing the thoughtless part of the public to draw a disagreeable inference from a bad association.

Yours, &c.,
JOHN B. WILLIAMS, M. D.,
No. 187 West Twenty-first street.

[Advertisement.]

If the proprietor of a superior class of garments owes it to the public to advertise their excellence and cheapness, that all men may have an opportunity of sharing in the benefit, then the public should be advertised of the superior excellencies and growing popularity of RAY's Stocking Knit Undergarments. In fineness of material, perfection of make, beauty of styles, softness of surface, warmth of texture, and durability of wear, they have no equal; while the very reasonable prices at which they are sold, place them among the cheapest of all luxuries, the most economical of all garments. JAMES E. RAY, importer and manufacturer of hosiery and undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great combination of both novelty and talent will be given at this theatre to-night. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs S. B. WILKINS, Mlle. THERESE, Miss FANNY ELSSLER, and all the favorites of the Company will appear, and three attractive pieces will be presented, viz.: "Armorer of Tyre," "Magic Pills" and "A day after the Wedding."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from disease of the liver and stomach. It is thoroughly admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

WE WILL BE THERE!—Mentally we think we hear every lady exclaim as she peruses our advertising columns this morning. CHARLES HARRIS & Co., No. 251 Canal-st., the centre [illegible] dress goods, &c., &c., say think! Action, Gentlemen, Will there must be a meeting [illegible] when take advantage of it.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNNS & Co., No. 441 Broadway, will open this week, for the inspection of their customers, many new styles, which, added to their former stock, will make their assortment very complete. No deviation in any instance from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND's Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, by Rev. S. Curry, Mr. JOSEPH W. HORNER, of this City, to Miss JANE W. GANT, of Brooklyn.

☞ Brooklyn papers please copy

In this City, on Monday, Oct 15, by Rev Samuel Osgood, JOHN R. HUDSON and JANE E. DE LUCE, daughter of John Waller, of Cold Spring, N Y

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 10, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev Dr Adams, EDWARD M ENSIGN, Esq., formerly of Litchfield, Conn., to Miss HATTIE ROSS, only daughter of John Ross Esq., all of this City.

An bachelor *Corporal*, we saw him long time in
Th' ranks of good fellows his bravery prove;
But, now, proudly waving the banner of Hymen,
Behold him promoted the *Ensign of Love!*
And fitting it is, by the law of the garrison,
That promotion should follow where honor is due;
And, bearing such colors who would not be valiant,
When joined with companion so charming and true.

At Charlestown, on Wednesday, Oct 10, by Rev Mr ELIAS HERVEY BROWN, of this City, to EMILY A daughter of Mr JAMES BIRD of the former place.

In Utica, on Wednesday, Oct 3 by Rev. H. A Neely, AUGUSTUS H BURLEY, of Chicago, to KATHERINE, daughter of the late Major James Dalliba, U. S. A.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Oct. 14, JAMES DRAKE, aged 81 years, 9 months and 13 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his daughter, Elizabeth Glen, at No. 275 Bowery, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at 2 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy

In this City, on Monday Oct 15, MARIA MEGIE, wife of Rev. Wm. Belden, Jr

The funeral will be attended at his residence No 155 Hamilton-st., on Wednesday, Oct. 17 at 2½ o'clock P M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, on Monday Oct. 15, of inflammation of the bowels Mrs MARIA M BURGESS, in the 41st year of her age, wife of Captain J Burgess, and daughter of the late Captain Wm. L. Ward.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence No. 249 7th st Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct 14, CLARENCE EVERETT, son of Avery and Harman R Bail.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from No 401 6th-av, on Tuesday, Oct 16, at 11 o'clock, P.M.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct 14 THOMAS H. BENTON, son of John and Sarah Ann Slater, aged 16 years, 1 month and 7 days After a very severe but short illness of three and a half hours

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at 9½ o'clock on Tuesday morning the 16th inst. from his late residence, 32 Division st

In Brooklyn on Saturday morning, Oct 13 after a lingering illness, Lorraine disease of the brain Hon. THOMAS W CUMMING aged 41 years

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday 16th inst at 2½ o'clock P M. from No 20 Concord-st Brooklyn Funeral services at St Ann's Church, Washington st.

At Fort Hamilton, on Sunday night, Oct. 14 ALLEN GRAHAM LOWERY, eldest son of John and Caroline S. Lowery, in the 23d year of his age

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 4 o'clock, from the Mercer-st Presbyterian Church, without further notice.

In Brooklyn on Tuesday, Oct 9 ELIZABETH RICHARDS aged 65 years The remains were taken to the Cemetery of the Evergreens, from No. 34 Stanton st

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 15.

$5,000 U.S. Int. Imp '47...103
19,000 Ind & State 6s... 83 81
do... 81
30,000 Virginia 6s... 100 97
17,000 do... 98
10,000 Missouri 6s... 83 80
20,000 do... 80
2,000 do... 80
1,000 do... 81
Chattanooga 7s... 73
10,000 Har 1st Mt Bds 100
do... 100
Hud R 1st Mt Bds 100
do... 100
do... 100
do...

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.....NO. 1273. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Opening of the Court of Claims—Col Fremont's Mariposa Grant—Trumbo Anticipated—The California Senatorship—The Union and the Kansas settlers, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct 12, 1855.

The lawyers are gathering like eagles about their prey. In a few days the Court of Claims will open, and judgments and executions against the government to the amount of uncounted millions, all reckoned upon as the results of the first term. There are two hundred and forty-one cases on the docket, of which, that which perhaps involves the largest amount of money, is the claim for interest on the indemnities paid under the treaty of 1819, with Spain, by which Florida was acquired, and the outstanding claims upon Spain were settled. These claims embrace many cases, all of which will be decided by the first one, on which a judgment may be rendered.

The Government, through its able solicitor Judge BLAIR, will oppose these claims with energy, since their allowance would set a precedent under which interest might be awarded on thousands of other demand now pending, or which, as to the principal, have been long since settled. The claims party contend that the decision in this case will settle the point whether this is a Government Court or the people's. I fear that nothing less than a great deal of money will satisfy the claimants and their lawyers that the Court and the Government are not combined for their oppression.

I may mention that there is more litigation, and perhaps trouble of another sort in prospect, in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court, in favor of Colonel FREMONT's title to the Mariposa grant in California. This celebrated tract comprises 900 square miles of the richest gold-mining country known in the world. Colonel FREMONT became possessed of a Mexican military title to it during the first year of the war, and claimed to be its legal proprietor under the old Spanish and Mexican law. After a variety of skirmishing and a number of close engagements before the private Land Claims Commission, and the Supreme Court, the latter tribunal, at its last term, gave judgment in favor of Colonel FREMONT. This, under the commonly received notions of the court's authority and jurisdiction, would have settled the matter, but that was not the opinion of the Attorney General. According to the views of Col. FREMONT and his friends, General CUSHING has adopted a higher law than has ever been imputed to Mr. SEWARD, and has appealed from the Supreme Court in such a way as to keep the Colonel out of his lands. I am not informed of the precise action resorted to by the Attorney General, but presume that he has given directions to the law officers of the Government in California, to take measures for the enforcement of the act for keeping intruders off the public lands, or lands claimed to be of that character. The Squatter interest in connection with this vast litigated estate, is of course very powerful and that will be on the side of the Government, since they prefer a landlord who never collects his rents to one who does. And while, at the present, the case wears this troublesome aspect, the not distant future is lured with pictures of Anti-Rentism, "Helderberg Indians," "Big Thunders," and their accompaniments.

There is less prospect than there was immediately after the adjournment of the last Legislature, that Dr. GWIN will bring before the Senate a case of contested election. The idea of claiming a seat in pursuance of the plurality vote which Dr. GWIN received on several occasions, appears to have been abandoned. Perhaps it would be more correct to say that the Senator has never for himself set up such a claim. Since the suggestion was first made by a paper in the Doctor's interest it has been discovered that if allowed it would vacate WELLER's seat, who was elected by a majority of the whole Legislature only after a protracted contest, in the course of which Judge HEYDENFELDT, and perhaps other candidates had received a plurality of votes. Mr. WELLER then, for one, would quite certainly oppose the claim if presented to the Senate. The practice of both branches of Congress, however, in these cases of contested election has been so loose that a good thing may be almost always made by a contestant claiming to represent a very distant constituency, if his party friends control the House. He is sure of his mileage and per diem during the contest, whether he gets the seat or not. California mileage is upwards of $5,000 for each session.

The *Union* has broken ground for the Administration clearly against the settlers in Kansas, and in favor of the Missouri vagabonds, who have produced all the disturbances in the Territory. It has kept a very painful silence for six months or more on this delicate subject, but at last, since the Pennsylvania election, plucks up courage to denounce the Free-State Party as revolutionists, and to indorse the bloody and brutal code of the pretended Legislature, enacted to drive every Northern man out of the Territory, under the penalty of death for speaking or publishing his opinions. It is no longer doubtful that the admission of WHITFIELD, the representative of the Missouri banditti, will be made an Administration measure.

Although there is a nominal Anti-Administration and Anti-Democratic majority in the House I have not the slightest hope that the patronage, bribery, and intimidation by which WHITFIELD will be backed will be effectively resisted. If it were shown that WHITFIELD received not ten legal votes in the territory, and that REEDER received them all, the former would be admitted. For in truth the fraud and infamy of his first election, in the Fall of 1854, were just as apparent as they are now. The invincible impudence of Slavery will carry anything for a good while yet. Will it *ever* cease to do so?—that is the question.

AQUIDAY.

The Recall of Mr. Crampton—The California Election—Ohio and Pennsylvania—Mexican Matters—Presidential Intrigues—Col. Fremont, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The same adventurous speculator in Washington news, who informed the public of the arrival of the late President of Mexico in this city, incog., has, I perceive, contradicted the statement made by myself and others of the application of this Government for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. The contradiction is without the slightest particle of authority, is nothing but a random guess, and happens to be wholly untrue. What may have been the form of the representation in reference to Mr. CRAMPTON's connection with the enlistments of recruits for the Crimea I do not pretend to affirm, but that it was equivalent to a request for his recall I have sufficient reasons for believing, and the substantial correctness of my former statement on the subject is confirmed by circumstances which have since come to my knowledge.

The only ground of complaint against the British diplomatic authorities in the United States, is, that they did not observe due respect for the forms of International Law. Had the Ministers of all the belligerent powers gone judiciously to work in a spirit of fair competition for volunteers for the service of their respective Governments, no fault would have been found with them; but the ostentatious violation of our neutrality laws by the Minister and Consuls of one of them, has produced a difficulty which cannot be settled except by the immolation of one or more of the offenders as a sacrifice to the dignity of the country.

The Know-Nothing triumph in California comes upon us with a suddenness and sweeping effect of a waterspout in a mountain turn. To vary the figure, the "natives" have licked up the Democracy of the gold coast like a prairie fire. California, it will be remembered, was the one particular Free State which was to support PIERCE and the South in the new crusade against the North. It was the foundation stone of all their calculations, and the bottom of their plot. The bottom has fallen out, and the only certain Northern support of the sectional column has given way before half the intended weight was piled upon it. There is hope for California, there is hope for the entire Pacific region. The example of California will extend to Oregon and Washington, and in due time they will throw off that servile devotion to a mere name which gives to the shadow of Democracy such power in all new communities. I speak of Know Nothingism, of course, only as an arbitrary designation for opposition to the present Administration and its policy. As to the distinctive principles of the party which had adopted the cognomen, and, more especially, as to the secrecy and charlatanry of its organization, I regard them with feelings the opposite of favor and respect.

The brilliant success of the Republicans in Ohio has cut the party managers here to the quick. There only was the battle joined on the new sectional issue made by the Administration, and Ohio rejects, by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority, the test of Slavery Extension and Missouri Mob Law in the Territories. In Pennsylvania special causes, and, in particular, the miserable contest over a Prohibitory Liquor Law determined the result, and, as such transient and local issues generally do, gave to the Democrats a party triumph.

The Mexican Minister, Gen. ALMONTE, is preparing to leave our Capital, and to return to Mexico about the close of the month. Other than political causes operate to induce his departure. The health of Madame ALMONTE has suffered from the effects of our severe northern climate, and it is expected that the lady will pass the Winter in New-Orleans. The affairs of Mexico remain not only unsettled, but appear to be further from a settlement than at any time since the expulsion of SANTA ANA. It is evident that the Revolution was incomplete, and that a reaction set in before the agents who had brought it about were able to consummate it. Accordingly, no sooner has the most prominent Chief of the insurrection been chosen to the Presidency than the fighting recommences. Already, within three months, there have been three Presidents, and the prospect is fair that ALVAREZ will not be the last within the year.

The season of activity in intrigues for the Presidency has now arrived. Mr. DOUGLAS is elbowing himself into position. He projected a speech at Cincinnati prior to the election. The favor was declined on the part of the managers, on the ground that it would endanger MEDILL's election. That danger is now past, and the great repealer will speak his way by easy stages to Washington. From the industry and pertinacity he displays in keeping himself before the party, it is rendered probable that he does not concur in the arrangement to make Gen. PIERCE his own successor.

Col. FREMONT has applied to Gen. MCCLELLAND, Secretary of the Interior, for a patent to his ten square leagues of land under the decision of the Supreme Court, in the celebrated Mariposa case. But an unexpected obstacle has intervened which precludes the issue of the patent. The Supreme Court directed the Circuit Court of California to enter a decree in conformity with its opinion. That decree was entered on the 21st of July, but on the 23d, the Court placed on record an appeal made by the U. S. District Attorney, against the decree as entered, as not in conformity with the judgment of the Supreme Court, and granted a certificate that such appeal was valid and would be entertained. The completed record has not been received in Washington, but affidavits of these facts have been forwarded to the Department, and the Secretary declines to act until the reception of the record, contending that no *final* decree has been rendered as provided by the act of Congress relative to land claims in California.

AQUIDAY.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Treaty with Japan—The Japanese Interpretation Sustained.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Japanese interpretation of the treaty is sustained by the Administration, and of course no efforts will be made on our part to compel the reception of American merchants as residents.

John Van Buren in St. Lawrence County.

CANTON, St Lawrence Co., Tuesday, Oct. 16—9 P. M.

JOHN VAN BUREN addressed a large meeting at Canton this evening. Hon. JOHN FINE presided.

Mr. VAN BUREN commenced by taking up the resolutions of the State Convention of the 29th of August, relating to internal improvements, the financial policy of the State, the Maine Law, Know-Nothingism, and Slavery, and showed that the Democratic party occupied the true position upon all these questions. While he strongly disapproved of the passage of the Nebraska bill, he undertook to show that a faithful execution of its provisions would keep Kansas free. He commended the Administration of FRANKLIN PIERCE. He referred to the national position of the Democratic party in opposition to the Know-Nothings, and said that the security and peace of the country depended on upholding the Democratic party. He denounced fusion in all its shapes, and pronounced Mr. SEWARD a mere political agitator. He eulogized SILAS WRIGHT, and closed with a strong appeal to the Democracy of St. Lawrence to unite with their brethren throughout the State in achieving a victory, which he pronounced as certain as any future event could be.

Double Murder.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Dr. HADELL, of Cumberland, and his clerk, named GRAFF, were both murdered on Sunday last, near that place, by a German. They were enticed out to attend a sick woman, and their bodies were found this morning horribly mutilated. The murderer has been arrested, and the clothing, watch and pocket-books of the victims were found in his possession. The Doctor was formerly Commissioner of Health in this city.

The murders create great excitement. The head of Dr. HODEL was found buried at some distance from his body. It seems that after the murder of the Doctor the murderer enticed his student GRAFF away, and then murdered him so as to be able to rob the office, which he did on Sunday night. The murderer is a German peddler, who broke jail recently at West Alexander.

GRAFF has a mother in New-York. HODEL leaves a wife and two children, now on a visit to Baltimore.

From Rio Janeiro

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The bark *Amazon* has arrived here with a cargo of 4,000 bags of Coffee and three days later news from Rio. Political and commercial affairs were unchanged. The following vessels were left in port: ships *Justice*, from Philadelphia, discharging; *Sparkling Sea*, from Boston, Barks *White Squall*, from New-York, waiting orders; *Mary Dale*, from Valparaiso; *St. James*, from Philadelphia; *Pavilion*, waiting orders; *Roanoke*, for New-York; *Morning Star*, waiting. Brigs *Meteor*, from Bangor, waiting; *Frances Ellen*, from Boston.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

At Norfolk, on Saturday, there were seven new cases of yellow fever amongst returned refugees. On Sunday there were three deaths, including two of the new cases. The authorities recommend that absentees should not return before the 1st of November.

National Convention of Colored Men.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Colored American Convention commenced its sessions in Franklin Hall, this morning. One hundred delegates were present from New-York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, including forty from the latter State. The Convention permanently organized in the afternoon, by electing AMOS G. BEMAN, of Connecticut, President. Among the Vice Presidents are GEORGE C. NELL and JAMES DUFFEE, of New-York; Dr. BIAS, of Pennsylvania, and PETER A. BELL, of Massachusetts. The Secretaries are JACOB S. ROCK, G. W. VEORIS, and GEORGE DENTON. No other business was transacted except the appointment of a Committee on Rules.

Fire at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday Oct. 16.

A fire occurred this morning in the frame buildings on the pier north of PATTEN's steam-mill, occupied by R. H. SHREEVE, agent of the Philadelphia propellers; VAN SANTVOORD & Co., steam-tug agents; ALLEN & MITCHELL, provision store; and WASHBURN & HALEY, grain store. ALLEN & MITCHELL lost everything—insured for $1,500. WASHBURN & HALEY's loss is $2,000—covered by insurance. The losses of VAN SANTVOORD & Co. and R. H. SHREEVE were confined to their books, &c.

Explosion of a Steam Tow-Boat.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steam tug-boat *Seneca*, while towing a vessel through Randolph-street bridge, exploded her boilers, and was torn to pieces. The Captain (DONALDSON,) was killed. WM. J. VAUGHAN, the Engineer, is probably mortally wounded. C. D. SPARDS, the owner of the boat, was badly scalded and otherwise wounded.

Senatorial Nominations.

ROME, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The American County Convention to-day nominated JOHN J. CASTLE for Senator from this District.

SARATOGA, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The Republicans have nominated THOMAS R. HOPKINS, of Washington County, for Senator from the Tenth District, and the Know-Nothings have nominated JUSTIN A. SMITH, also of Washington County, as their candidate for the same office.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

Mr PIERCE, late Senator from Ulster and Green, was to-day nominated for reelection by acclamation.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The steamer *Alabama* has arrived here after a passage of sixty-two hours from New-York, with 171 on board well.

The Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Oct. 16.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Marion* arrived here from New-York at 8 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 16.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday last are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI's Opera of "Norma" will be given to-night, with Miss ELISA BENELLER as *Adalgisa*, and Madame DE LA GRANGE as *Norma*. There should be a good house.

METROPOLITAN THEATER.—There was no performance here last evening in consequence of the indisposition of the eminent tragedian, arising, it is said, from her great exertions on the previous night. Mayor WOOD had better seize the physician, put him to the torture and extract the truth. Mlle. RACHEL will appear to-night in "Adrienne Lecouvreur."

Musical and Dramatic Items.

BOSTON.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are at the Boston Theatre.....At the Howard "Still Water" is on its last week. A burlesque has been produced here called "Rachel or, Who is to have her?" PLACIDE takes his benefit to-night.....PARODI gave a concert last evening at Music Hall.....The "Fall of Sebastopol" continues to attract good audiences to the National.

ALBANY.—Miss GRANICE and Mr. W. R. GOODALL are at the Green street Theatre.....GOTTSCHALK gives a concert here on Monday.

TROY.—Mr. W. MARSHALL plays at the Museum here for six nights more.

MEMPHIS, Tenn.—Mr. GEORGE JAMISON has been starring it here.

CLEVELAND.—Mrs. ISIDORA CLARK announces a grand concert here.....Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE completed her engagement at the Atheneum on Saturday.

LOUISVILLE, Ky.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON and Mr. BOURCICAULT have been playing here with signal success. As many people as would fill the house have been turned nightly from the door, and the manager of the Theatre, to satisfy the public, endeavored to buy off Mr. BOURCICAULT's Baltimore engagement, with what success we know not. Miss AGNES ROBERTSON was announced to take her benefit on Saturday evening.

CHICAGO.—Mr. MURDOCH is playing at the theatre here. The HUTCHINSON's have given one or two concerts.

ST. LOUIS.—At the People's Theatre Mr. and Mrs. EDDY; at the St. Louis Theatre stock company benefits.

CINCINNATI.—Miss KIMBERLEY is attracting good audiences at the National Theatre.

ROCHESTER.—Mr. J. R. ROBERTS is at the Metropolitan; also, Mrs. NOAH.

DETROIT.—Miss CECILIA and Miss OLIVE LOGAN are at MACFARLAND's Metropolitan Theatre.... PAUL JULLIEN and ADELINA PATTI give a grand concert at Firemens' Hall to-night.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—PARODI and party give a concert here on Friday evening.....Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, the Boston prima donna, who made a successful *debut* last Monday week, gave a concert in the same city on Tuesday.....Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING are at FORBES' Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. BOKER's tragedy, "Francesca da Rimini," is to be produced at the Walnut-street Theatre, shortly, with Mr. DAVENPORT in his original character.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. J. E. OWENS is at the Arch. The FLORENCES are at the Holiday-street; and the CHARLESES at Dawson's.

PITTSBURG.—The Baby Show is in operation here; commenced yesterday. At the theatre, Mr. JAMES BENNETT, the tragedian, is doing the legitimate.

BUFFALO.—Mr. PROCTOR commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan on Monday.

NEW-ORLEANS.—We clip the following description of Mr. BOURCICAULT's new theatre from the New-Orleans *Picayune*:

THE GAYETY THEATRE.—This new theatre is going on rapidly towards its completion. It is up, and covered, and seated and staged, and nearly sceneried. It will undoubtedly be completed by the middle of November, and fully ready with all its decorations, finishings and furnishings for the proposed opening on the evening of the 3d of December.

The model of the interior of the theatre has been prepared entirely from the sketches of Dr. BOURCICAULT himself, and, from what has been told us of its details, we are prepared to find it at once tasteful and elegant in the highest degree. Steering clear of the old-fashioned system of tawdrifying the interiors of theatres with masses of heavy colors, and figures of obese women and nude babies, sprawling in and out among pleth oric festoons of flowers, very fat in the middle, the designer has devised a system of decoration that must strike all persons of correct taste as being as appropriate as it is simple and elegant.

The predominating color of the interior of the Gayety is to be white and gold; the paneling is to be in the Louis Quatorze style; the ceiling is to be painted to represent a cool, blue sky; and this is to be supported by a row of arches that are entirely to encircle the house, and springing from the cornice. Over these, and running all around the base of the ceiling, will be a fretwork border of gold, interlaced with flowers. Beneath the arches there is to be a balcony, fitted with a white and gold balustrade, in which will be shrubs and flowers mingled with a row of brilliant lights.

There are to be a parquette and two rows of boxes, and the price of admission is to be the same to all parts of the house. There will be two private boxes on each side of the stage. The two first rows of the box tier will be furnished with sofas with rounded ends, and covered with cherry-colored satin brocade; each sofa to contain three persons—these to be uniformly reserved for ladies. A crimson satin curtain, dividing in the middle and folding back in festoons, is to take the place of the ordinary drop curtain—that which is down between the acts.

So much for the house; and now a few words concerning the company. The capable manager has not been idle in this regard, having, as we are credibly informed, secured the valuable services of that beautiful and accomplished actress, Miss LAURA KEENE, as his "principal woman." Then we hear of the engagement of the last new and successful *debutante* in New-York, "the lovely young Jessie" McLEAN; Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE, from the Lyceum, London, and Miss MARSHALL, a celebrated *soubrette* from the Princess'.

And apropos of JESSIE MCLEAN. A New-York friend, alluding to her coming here, says "she is something between Cleopatra and Venus; with a pair of flashing black eyes, that will accomplish what PACKENHAM could not—take New-Orleans by storm."

Pretty Mrs. HOUGH, one of BURTON's most popular pets in New-York, Miss MCCARTHY, a beautiful girl and charming singer from the same theatre, Miss DEFORREST and Miss MITCHELL, both pretty and clever in their several ways, are to help swell this circle of loveliness and talent, and our old favorite, ELIZA PETRIE, (Mrs. PLACE,) is to be the "old woman" of the troupe. We find the names of Misses BLAKE and WOODWARD, and Mrs. HICKEY, in the list we have been permitted to glance at, and which is crowned with that of the sparkling *Fairy Star*, miss AGNES ROBERTSON, the exquisite songstress, the fairy-like *danseuse*, and the most versatile and lovely of pocket Venuses.

Besides all this, a *corps de ballet* is coming from Paris, and other engagements are in progress that will in due time be made public.

JOHN E. OWENS is to be the low comedian; WM. F. JOHNSON the "first old man;" COPLAND, F. N. THAYER, BRIGGS, and SHIRLEY, the young comedians, and, if report speaks truly, young CHARLES WARE, who lately appeared as an amateur in New-York with success, will win his laurels on the boards of the Gayety. H. J. CONWAY is to be the stage manager, and ROBERT STOPEL, from the Porte Saint Martin Theatre, in Paris, and the Royal Princess' Theatre, London, will conduct an orchestra of twenty-four musicians. In the France *Musicale*, published in Paris, the programme of the orchestra, and a notice of engagement for the first-class musicians, we observed, were recently published.

We have before alluded to the proposed character of the performances at the Gaiety, and shall hereafter have more to say on this head. At present we can only say that AGNES ROBERTSON will play two engagements there, that novelty and gayety will be the order of the day, and that the Orleans Troupe will occasionally perform comic opera in French there.

CITY POLITICS.

The Reform Candidates.

We published, yesterday, the Reform ticket. All of the nominees but Dr. Griscom are also upon some other ticket already in the field. Mr. Flagg, the Cerberus of the City Treasury, Tammany honored itself by suggesting. Lorenzo B. Shepard is the Tammany Candidate for Corporation Counselor, and Jas. C. Willett for the Shrievalty—not so much because they are of the Reform breed as (and the *Journal of Commerce* favors this view) to draw some strength to Mr. Flagg from the Softs. Southworth is the K. N. nominee for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

From the Whig Judiciary ticket they took three men—Hoffman, Woodruff and Livingston. Dr. Griscom has before enjoyed the Reformers' voice for the Inspectorship, and he commands the particular favor of his brethren of the medical profession. He is abundantly competent to the post. His sentiments on hygiene and sanitary regulations—well known before—were made still more public by a correspondence published last week between him and Mayor Wood. Against him as a candidate there holds the same objection that lay against Henry Clay and Daniel Ullmann,—he has been over the track before and came up late. The Reform candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court—James R. Whiting—is the Hard nominee. He gave too many opinions on the Liquor question, and of the wrong quality to suit the Temperance party. So we suppose we shall hear of more nominations soon. Good luck to the good fellows all, and for once may the rascals be left to the privacy.

☞ The Ninth Ward Know-Nothing Council held a public meeting last night at Bleecker Buildings, Mr. Albert Smith in the Chair. After Sam. Brevoort had addressed the audience, Hon Erastus Brooks was introduced, and spoke for about an hour. After alluding to and complimenting the ladies present, he made the assertion that the foundation of K. N. faith was "Christian charity." He was willing that all foreigners should come here, and he thought it but natural and right that they should retain a love for their own country and customs; but still they must lay these aside and become only Americans. Mr. H. Farrington, the inevitable at all K. N. gatherings, then laid down the old Pro-Slavery platform, and after confessing that Mr. C. C. Leigh had beaten him immensely in the election last year, indulged in as vulgar abuse of that gentleman as it ever was our misfortune to hear. It evidently grew too much for his audience, for he was interrupted by loud calls for "Mills," and Mr. Chas. B. Mills appeared and spoke briefly, after which the meeting adjourned. Hon. Daniel Ullmann, who was announced to speak, was not present.

☞ The Templars are making great efforts to win over the O. U. A.'s to their support, and thereby gain control of their executive fund, and apply it in aid of their candidates at the coming election. This executive fund cannot, by a rule of the Order, be used except once in every three years, and then only on extraordinary occasions. It was last used to defeat General Scott's election to the Presidency. It is now quite large, but many of the O. U. A.'s are not disposed to place it at the service of the Templars whom they charge with treason to their Order, or of such of the "American" candidates as are connected with them. The matter is creating no little excitement and considerable hard feeling. Each Chaper of the O. U. A.'s that has met since the meeting of their Executive Convention, has repudiated the American City and County ticket, and have issued official notices of their action in this respect.

☞ The Half-Shell General Committee has recommended the following ticket:

For Secretary of State—AARON WARD, Hard.
For Comptroller—LEMUEL STETSON, Soft.
For Treasurer—JOSEPH N. LYON, Hard.
For Attorney General—SAMUEL TILDEN, Soft.
For Judges of Court of Appeals—Long term, SAMUEL SELDEN, Hard; Short term, NICHOLAS HILL, Soft.
For State Engineer—JOHN D FAY, Hard.
For Canal Commissioner—FREDERICK FOLLETT, Hard.
For State Prison Inspector—PATRICK H. AEGAN, Soft.

☞ The *exposé* of the Templars' Ritual brought on that body a fire in flank and rear which they could not withstand, and caused wholesale desertions of respectable parties, who feared the light thus unexpectedly shed upon them. The result has been (so we are informed) that such few of the party as remained true to their colors found it necessary to adopt a new system of tactics. They have made some changes in their "Grand" officers and—but we have a crowd of more interesting matter on hand this morning.

☞ A resolution has been passed by the Seventh Ward K. N. Council, (which meets at No. 68 East Broadway,) strongly condemning the Templars, and recommending their expulsion, when known, from the K. N. Order. The resolution gave rise to a very long and very animated discussion; but even James W. Barker (who is a member of this Council) could not defeat its passage, though he strove hard to do so.

☞ The O. U. A. Chancery had a meeting at its rooms on Monday evening. The name of George W. Mortion, K. N. candidate for City Inspector was presented for reinstatement by the "Temple," and the matter was referred to a Committee of five to report. When the Committee report, an exciting time may be looked for, as the Templars will make a strong effort to have their candidate reinstated in the Order, from which he was sometime since expelled.

☞ The Charter nominations for the Seventh Ward were made by the Softs last evening, as follows:

Assessor—John McKenzie.
School Commissioner—Edward Ewen.
School Trustees—Wm. Tuers, Thos. Lawlor.
School Inspector—Ward B. Smith.
Constables—Michael Shandley, Christopher F. Kleben.

☞ The German Democrats of the Twentieth Ward have nominated the following ticket: For Alderman, ROBERT NELLIS; Councilman Fifty-second District, T. W. WIEHANT; Assessor, LEONARD GAITMAN; Constable, L. HUCHER; School Trustee, CLEMENS HINE.

The Germans have nominated for Councilman of the Fifth District (Seventeenth Ward) DAVID KAISER.

☞ The Henderson branch of the Workingmen's Provisional Committee met last night, and nutted themselves, too, with a ticket. They arranged for a ratification meeting. Jolly times those.

The Soft-Shell and Half-Shell Nominating Conventions of the Third Senatorial District met last evening, but each of them adjourned to Saturday, without making a nomination.

☞ There is a bit of row in the fifteenth Ward, among the Whigs, as touching their Charter nominees. Give us your best men, gentlemen, for remember that party names are of small account this year.

☞ The "Workingmen"—Mr. Weal's Company met last night and suited themselves with a ticket mostly carved from tickets in the field.

☞ The Softs of the Fifth Assembly District have nominated JOHN J. REILLY for Assembly.

☞ The Softs of the Fourteenth District have named JOHN GALLAGHER for Aldermen.

☞ The Whigs and Reformers have renominated WILLIAM TUCKER for Alderman.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Kings County Republican Nominations.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County, has nominated:

For Register—Thomas R. Mercein, Whig.
For County Judge—W. G. Hammond, Jr., Dem.

The nomination of BURDETTE STRYKER, for Sheriff, made at a previous meeting, and about which there was some dissatisfaction at the time, was, on motion, unanimously ratified.

☞ The Whigs of the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, have nominated—

Alderman—James A. Van Brunt.
Supervisor—Gordon C. Adams.
Constable—A. N. Leonard.
Inspectors of Election—John L. Spader, William Pitbladdo.

☞ A portion of the Democracy in the Seventh Ward of Brooklyn have made up a People's ticket for Ward Officers, with SAMUEL C. BARNES for Alderman, and FREDERICK K. GLOVER for Supervisor.

☞ The Whigs of the Eleventh Ward, of Brooklyn, last evening made the following nominations:

Alderman—William Cochrane.
Supervisor—Richard Ingraham.

☞ An adjourned meeting of the Kings County Hards' Convention was held at Holden's Three Mile House, Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, last evening, when the following nominations were made:

Register—Jacob Messerole, Eastern District.
County Clerk—Wm. H. Campbell, Western District.
County Judge—Samuel D. Morris, Western District.
Senator—John A. Dayton, Eleventh Ward.
Superintendent of the Poor—James Vorree, of Flatbush.
Justice of Sessions—John D. Emmons.

☞ In the Fourteenth Ward of Brooklyn, Alderman BAKER has received the Independent Nomination for reelection.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thomas D'Arcy McGee and Ireland as he found it.

Mr. T. D'ARCY MCGEE delivered a lecture in the Tabernacle last evening, before some five or six hundred persons, on "Ireland as he recently found it." He found it changed—wonderfully changed from what it was when he left it, seven years ago. Railroads have permeated the country much to the advantage of the people. Railroads have, as it were, shaken them up; infused into them new ideas concerning the transaction of business; caused them to appreciate the difference between an hour and a week; the value of money, and the profits of promptness, and an intelligent attention to worldly affairs. Railroads, in fact, have taught Ireland to think, and thinking Ireland has come to understand something of the ways by which the people of other nations have progressed toward comfort, wealth, and happiness. Then again, the Gaelic language is becoming obsolete, and the English is taking its place—much, in the opinion of the lecturer, to the future advantage of Ireland. By the change, the people part with that which is not spoken nor understood in commerce, for that which is peculiarly the language of commercial nations. With these advantages, however, the lecturer feared the evils that might arise from a careless adoption of English literature. From the time of ELIZABETH to a comparatively recent period, there was scarcely an English book in which the beauties and manliness of the Saxon was not to be found sufficiently glaring to prevent its being read without injury. The right to individual opinion and judgment was either defended or taken for granted in English literature, and thus far it was in opposition to the great doctrine so firmly fixed in every Catholic mind.—that when the Creator left his Constitution for our Government, he left also a perpetual interpretation and head. In this connection the change was dangerous, and evil consequences could only be prevented by the creation, by Irishmen, of a national literature in the new tongue. With politics the people were not much inclined to meddle. They were rather inclined to take advantage of the changes that were offering, and leave politics to a more convenient season. Concerning the Eastern war, there was a difference of opinion. There were, however, many who, when the vast numbers of the English army who have died from starvation, and its consequent diseases, and been buried without shroud or coffin, were spoken of, could not but remember that they died from the same causes which destroyed so many of the people of Ireland during the famine. The statement caused great rejoicing among the audience.

Police News.

GRAND LARCENY.

James McManey, a laborer, was arrested yesterday, charged with stealing pig iron to the value of $65 from the premises of Mr. Daniel M Pettee, No. 228 South-street. The property was found in possession of Patk. McBride, who states that the prisoner sold it to him. McManey was taken before Justice Wood and committed for examination.

BURGLARY.

John Kelly and John Sheery, boys, were yesterday arrested, charged with having, with the aid of confederates, broken into a shoe store in Spring-street, on Monday night, and stolen therefrom 17 pairs of gaiter boots. They were locked up by Justice Wood. The Police are in search of the accomplices in the burglary.

ROWDYISM.

A gang of rowdies, headed by a notorious character, entered Pollock's drinking saloon, No. 193 Canal-street, on Monday night, and commenced an assault on the inmates. In the *melée* a camphene lamp was broken, and the saloon set on fire. The rowdies, perceiving the mischief they had done, ran off and escaped the Police, who arrived only in time to extinguish the fire.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENSES.

A man named Solomon Sprink was yesterday arrested, charged with having in May last defrauded Mr. John J. Hubbrick, of No. 64 Nassau-street, out of goods to the value of $130 by false and fraudulent pretenses. The complaint alleges that as payment for the goods the accused gave him a note of which the following is a copy:

ST. LOUIS, March 27, 1855.

$139—Five months after date, I promise to pay to the order of S Sprink, one hundred and thirty-nine dollars
Due Aug 30 E HENRY.

He further alleges that he has made inquiry at St. Louis for the signers of this note, but cannot find him, and he now believes that the whole matter was got up for the purpose of defrauding him, the note having been protested at maturity. The accused was taken before Justice PEARCEY and held to bail in $2,000 to answer the charge

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Sergeant Owens, last evening, detected a well-known character named Eliza Gillespie in the act of stealing a washing of clothes from the house of George Mead, No 73 Centre-street. He took her in custody and conveyed her to the Sixth Ward Station-house, where she was locked up for trial.

LONG ISLAND.

A Bold Rascal.

At the house of Capt. BROWN, in Adelphi-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday, there was a cool set on the part of a rascal who came to rob. He concealed himself in the garret during the afternoon, and towards night descended to the back room on the second story, where he crouched between the bed and the bureau. On the mantelpiece and the bureau lay a large amount of valuable jewelry. The thief began to ransack the bureau first, and had just taken a pistol out of the lower drawer, when he was observed by a young lady who was passing from the front room to go below. She thought it was her cousin, but saw her mistake in an instant, and hurried down stairs. The thief, naturally supposing that she would give the alarm, gave chase, and as she reached the bottom of the stairs, tried upon her dress and seized her by the shoulder, partially tearing off a shawl she wore; forced her into a chair at the foot of the staircase, and exclaiming, "You have gone far enough," put the pistol to her head and fired. Most fortunately, the boys had previously fired the weapon, and in reloading had neglected to put in the ball, so that the young lady's life was saved. The wad of the pistol struck her elbow. A crowd rushed into the house, attracted by the firing. The thief quietly descended to the basement, came back, told the parties who were in search, that "he had just came out of the rooms, and that nobody was there," and so walked out, wholly unmolested. He did it cleverly, scamp as he was. Capt. BROWN, who is a pilot, returned home on Monday evening, and has instituted a search for the culprit. He declares he will have him yet.

Judge Culver's Salary.

Judge ROCKWELL, in the Supreme Court in Brooklyn, yesterday rendered his decision on the motion for a mandamus made on behalf of Judge CULVER, and ordered that an alternative mandamus issue, directed to the County Treasurer, commanding him pay Judge C.'s salary, or show cause at the next Special Term of the Court why he has not done so.

☞ The King's County Oyer and Terminer assembled yesterday, but without transacting any business, adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The Election in Pennsylvania.

The Philadelphia *Evening Bulletin* of yesterday, has the official vote for Canal Commissioner in twenty counties, some of them the most populous in the State. In several of them, however, the votes of PLUMER and NICHOLSON alone are given, so that the full vote of WILLIAMSON, CLEAVER, MARTIN and HENDERSON cannot be told. The figures, however, foot up and compare with last year's vote for Governor, as follows:

OFFICIAL VOTE IN TWENTY COUNTIES.

Canal Commissioner.	1855.	Governor.	1854.
Plumer, D.	90,189	Bigler, D	88,343
Nicholson, A.	77,795	Pollock, A.	109,185
Williamson, Rep.	4,113	Bradford, A.	1,278
Cleaver, A.	3,528	Total vote, 1854	198,781
Martin, A.	347	Total vote, 1855	177,910
Henderson, W.	1,987		
Total	177,910	Decrease	20,871

The Democratic vote, it will be seen, has increased 1,796, while the aggregate of the opposing candidates has decreased 22,667. The total vote of the State will be much below that of last year, there being a falling off every where except in Philadelphia.

Lieutenant Hartstein on Furlough.

FORT ADAMS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Lieutenant HARTSTEIN arrived in this city yesterday, at 3 o'clock P. M., in the steamer Thomas Hunt, accompanied by his wife and daughter.

The folks of this family have resided in this city during his absence, and the high esteem in which he and they are held by all who have the pleasure of their acquaintance, and the general interest manifested in his welfare, as well as the successful termination of his Northern Expedition, rendered the occasion of his arrival one of much interest. He was met at the boat by Commodore KEARNEY, U. S. N., FELIX BAINLEY, Surveyor General and Collector of the port, J. L. COMPTON, of the Brighton House Jos. MARTIN, Esq., and a delegation of the City Council; who warmly congratulated him on the happy issue of his perilous enterprise, and his safe return to the bosom of his family and friends.

And as he stepped into the carriage which had been provided for him, and proceeded up the street, accompanied by Mr. H., Esq., Mr. C., of the Brighton, and a sprinkling of

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

$1,295,833 IN TREASURE FROM CALIFORNIA.

INTERESTING FROM PANAMA.

GRAND CONSULAR SMASH-UP.

The U. S. Flag Hauled Down by Mr. Ward.

HIS SOLEMN PROTEST.

SPICY CORRESPONDENCE.

Great Cry and little Wool.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City*, H. WINDER, Commander, left Aspinwall Oct. 6, at 11 P. M., with the United States mails, 544 passengers, and $1,295,833 33 in treasure, (received from the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamer *Sonora*, which left San Francisco Sept 20, and arrived at Panama Oct. 5,) and arrived at this port at 1 P. M. 16th inst., having experienced heavy weather the first half of the passage. The *Empire City* on her outward trip arrived at Aspinwall at 2 P. M. Sept 29, and her passengers sailed from Panama on the afternoon of the 30th in the steamer *Golden Gate*.

In addition to the treasure brought by the *Empire City*, the *Sonora* also had for England $221,062, and for Panama $7,377 50.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts* was in Acapulco on the 29d ult., to sail soon for San Juan, Panama and Valparaiso.

Died on board the *Empire City*, Oct. 8, of epilepsy, JEAN BAPTISTE CORDIER, a native of France, aged 38 years.

Bark *Mazeppa* left Aspinwall for New-York on the morning of the 6th inst.

Steamship *El Dorado* sailed for Havana in company with the *Empire City*.

Treasure List.

Bank of America	$20,000	D. Mills	$4,000
Duskin & Crane	5 847	Morgan, Hathaway & Co	25 145
Hughes & Reynolds	6 34[illegible]		
Bank of Wilds	17,486	L. Negbaur	1 200
M. Hoffman	14,084	Newhouse & Spatz	17,000
Bates & Co	12,000	Order	5,484
Baker & Morrill	10 000	Order	16 000
Carey & Co	14 836	Jas. Patrick	60,000
W. T. Coleman & Co	17 830	Probst & Meinecythe-gar	8 118
W. T. Coleman & Co	15 063	Reed & Wade	8,000
A. Carney	16 00[illegible]	Reed & Schenckberg	5,130
Chambers & Heiser	7 877	Scholl brothers	11,300
C. H. Cummings & Co	7 886	E. A. Sea an	8 000
Drexel & Co	140 000	George Shaw	487
Drexel & Co	100,000	John Stewart	1,420
Dexter, Fay & Co	7,100	J. L. Sweetzer	12,888
John Durand & Co	5,889	Strauss, Brother & Co	16,291
Dumas, Sherman & Co	3,500	Henry Sutro	5,400
Freeman & Co	3 000	P. L. Southworth &	20 336
J. D Fish & Co	9,077	W. Seligman & Co	29 000
T. J. Hand & Co	8,00[illegible]	Cresswell & Co	10,206
Wm. Hogg & Co	115 000	Ulmer, Feigenbaum & Co	20 000
Wm. Heller & Co	1[illegible] 000	Wells, Fargo & Co	182,983
E. B. Ives	10,0[illegible]	Wells, Fargo & Co	34 942
Aaron Jacobs & Co	24,000	Wells, Fargo & Co	7 387
C. Kelly & Co	35,644	J. B. Wright	20,336
Metropolitan Bank	219 00[illegible]	Thos. Watts & Son	11 000
B. Mayer	2 729	Washington & Abbott	20,350
Mechanics' Bank	2,700	Woolf, Brother & Ung	18,340
Total			$1,295,833

AFFAIRS IN PANAMA.

The History of the Consular Smash Up—How a Californian was Robbed and the Delinquent Imprisoned—How the Consul asked for his Release and Applied to the Wrong Officer—How his Letter was Returned and the Consular Flag, in consequence, Hauled Down!

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1855.

I feared a few days since that nothing would "turn up" here of sufficient interest for me to manufacture a letter by this mail But, my good friend, the United States Consul, knowing, I suppose, my sad plight, has had the magnanimity to get up a little row on his own account, and which may possibly, though I think not, be transferred to the account of the United States. You will find an editorial on this great smash-up in the Panama *Star*, which I enclose you; but as that and the Consul's protest in the same paper do not fully explain the affair, and as there are very important errors in the comments of the *Star* upon it, I will give you the whole gist of the thing in as few words as possible. To begin at the beginning: At the time of the opening of the Railroad, when the New-York Stockholders and their guests came out, Colonel WARD, the Consul, who had been on a visit to the States, came out with them. In the course of the land transit the Consul, as Colonel TOTTEN, the builder of the road thought, assumed a considerable more authority in the premises than a mere passenger should assume, upon which the latter informed him that "he was not Consul of the Railroad, but was only Consul at Panama." Since then there has been something more than a coldness between these two gentlemen—though, considering the heat of the climate, this would appear to some a little strange. This is the prelude—now for the first act.

Sometime since, a Californian stopped at a hotel or eating-house kept by one WM. H. HUNTER, in Aspinwall, and deposited in HUNTER'S safe for the night between three and four thousand dollars. In the morning the Californian found the safe open, and that his money had been abstracted. HUNTER was suspected of the robbery, and was arrested for it; but not sufficient proof was elicited of his guilt in the examination held, to convict him. So, he having property, it was resolved to hold him civilly responsible for the loss of the money. It was finally decided by arbitration, before the United States Consul, that HUNTER should pay the Californian $3,000, which he did, partly in money and partly in notes, and the thing was considered as settled. A hard character living in HUNTER'S house at the time of the robbery, by the name of EDWARDS, soon after this settlement went to New-York, but shortly returned to Aspinwall, when he freely reported that HUNTER was really the robber of the safe; that he saw him unlock it and take out the money, and not only so, but that HUNTER gave him, EDWARDS' $1,200 of it, which he had *spent* in the United States Hearing of these boasts, Col. TOTTEN, knowing besides that both the men were bad, told them that if they did not leave the Isthmus he would have them prosecuted for the theft. They both agreed to quit, and came to Panama, as the Colonel thought, for that purpose. But some days after, meeting HUNTER in the streets of Panama, Col. TOTTEN reminded him of his promise, upon which HUNTER bluffly told him that if he owned Aspinwall he did not own Panama, and he should stay here as long as he pleased. Thereupon, Col. TOTTEN entered a complaint before the police authorities, and both EDWARDS and HUNTER were thrown into prison. EDWARDS escaped from prison on the same night he was placed there, went on board a small vessel, and got to Punta Arenas, I believe.

Here the Consul comes on the stage again. HUNTER had been threatening Col. TOTTEN with prosecution for false imprisonment, &c., and the Consul feeling still a little pain from the old railroad sore, and feeling also that the Colonel was infringing upon his territory in complaining of criminals within the jurisdiction—and, above all, honestly supposing that the settlement of the monetary part of the HUNTER affair before the Consul at Aspinwall was equivalent to a judicial settlement of the whole matter, resolved to protect HUNTER.

After the customary music, the curtain rises on the second act. The Consul addresses a note to Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, the Jefe Superior, or Governor of the State, asking information in regard to the arrest and imprisonment of HUNTER. The answer to this letter was so prompt and so satisfactory to the Consul, that the next day he sent the Jefe Superior another note, thanking him for it. The Consul then sent his Secretary to the Jefe Superior, with the verbal request that he would write a note to the Governor of the *Province*, or rather Prefect of the city and Province, asking him not to send HUNTER to Aspinwall for trial, as was in contemplation, until his health should be restored, to which request the Jefe Superior at once acceded, placing the note in the Secretary's own hand for delivering to the Prefect, Señor ECHEVARRIA. The Secretary then, in behalf of the Consul, asked that HUNTER might be released altogether, as his health was so bad that prison confinement would endanger his life. On questioning the Secretary, the Jefe Superior felt convinced that HUNTER could obtain bail for his appearance at Court; but, notwithstanding, he told the Secretary to say to the Consul that if Mr. HUNTER could *not* obtain bail he would immediately cause an order to be issued to place him in the hospital. But it appears that this did not satisfy the Consul, for he thereupon sent the letter he has embodied in his protest to the inferior officer, Prefect ECHEVARRIA This letter was returned to the Consul with a verbal message that he, the Prefect, was no the proper person to apply to, but that he ought to address himself to the superior chief, *at the same time disclaiming any disrespect towards the Consul or his Government* in returning his letter. This latter fact I have from the Consul's own mouth—although he has not seen fit to have his secretary state it along with the other facts embodied in his affidavit. The Consul then writes Senor ECHEVARRIA another note, which the latter being informed, or suspecting, was upon the same subject, returned unopened, by the hands of the Consul's own secretary, with a civil reason for declining to receive it, as before. Thereupon the Consul makes a protest against the authorities—local, State and national, "all and singular," wraps his flag around him, and lies down and (officially) dies, so far as his intercouse with either is concerned.

You will perceive that the Consul, in his first letter to Señor ECHEVARIA, indirectly charges that he permitted HUNTER to escape from prison—but although this is an offensive charge, I do not learn that it had anything to do with the return of the letter. And as I *know* that he did not consult with his superior officer, the Governor of the State, upon the subject, before returning it. I have no doubt that the reason he gave, as stated above, for such a course, was the true and only one. There was, perhaps, a lack of courtesy on the part of Señor ECHEVARIA in not giving his reasons in writing for declining to answer the Consul's first letter, *unless he considered it offensive*, and a lack of courtesy and perhaps even insult implied in returning his last letter unopened. But, admitting the worst, it strikes me that the Consul acted very inconsiderately and hastily in the matter. If he was insulted by an inferior local officer, before he proceeded to extremes, it would seem he should have represented the matter to the Governor, and asked for the degradation or punishment of his officer. Even had this been refused him, I doubt whether the Consul is justified in suspending his official intercourse with this Government, until he should be advised on the subject by the United States Secretary of State. A Consul's Office should not be lightly closed against his fellow-citizens in distress, especially when it is situated thirty days' travel away from his Minister, as it is here.

The *Star* says that the course pursued by the Consul is highly approved of by his countrymen here, and that they consider it the only one he could adopt. This is certainly a great error. I have conversed with most of the respectable and intelligent Americans here on the subject, and I have yet to meet one who does not regret the Consul should have acted so hastily in the matter. Had he consulted with his brother consuls here, and listened to their opinions, as is usual in such cases, I am *sure* he would have pursued a different course. The following letter to the *Star* will correct an important error the editors have fallen into:

PANAMA, Tuesday, Oct. 2, 1855.

To the Editors of the Panama Star:

GENTLEMEN: I am requested by the Jefe Superior to say that your editorial statement in regard to the misunderstanding between the United States Consul at this port and the civil authorities is, in many points, inexact. It is only necessary, however, at this time to allude to one of the errors you have been led into. You state that (in the matter of HUNTER and EDWARDS) "the Consul applied to the Superior Chief for certain information respecting an American in prison, and was informed that that officer was unable to attend to his duties on account of rheumatism." The *truth* is this: The Consul sent his Secretary to the Jefe Superior with a note, in regard to the arrest of HUNTER and EDWARDS, to which the Jefe Superior at once replied in writing, and the next day the Consul returned him his thanks for the promptness with which he had acted in the matter. Subsequently the Consul sent his Secretary to the Jefe Superior with a verbal message, requesting his interference with the police authorities to prevent them from sending HUNTER to Colon, and obtain his release from prison, on the plea that he, HUNTER, was so sick that his life would be endangered by his confinement. With the first request, Jefe Superior promptly complied, by writing a note to Governor ECHEVARRIA, requesting him not to send HUNTER to Aspinwall, without further orders. To the latter request, the Jefe Superior replied by asking the Consul's Secretary if it was probable HUNTER could get bail for his appearance at Court, if released from prison. The Secretary thought he could. The Jefe Superior then told the Secretary to say to the Consul that, with the certificate of a physician, if HUNTER could *not* get bail, and his life or death would be endangered by remaining in prison until he could have an examination, he would cause an order to be issued for his transfer to the hospital. The note before referred to, to Governor ECHEVARRIA, was written in the presence of the Consul's Secretary, and the Secretary himself was the bearer of it to the Governor No intimation was ever given to the Consul or Secretary that the Superior Chief could not attend to his duties in this or in any other matter, on account of sickness, or for any other reason whatever. Why the Consul, then, should attempt to transfer the *negocio* from the hands of the superior to those of the inferior officer, by addressing his note of Sept. 19 to Governor ECHEVARRIA, is best known to himself. In this connection, it will not be amiss to state that the Consul could not be unaware that the Jefe Superior was at his official desk on the day of the date of his missive to Señor ECHEVARRIA, as the Consul's Secretary came to the former with the letter in his hand previous to delivering it to his address.

You of course will not fail to perceive the error of the Consul in assuming that, by the Consular treaty between the United States and New-Granada, the Consul at Colon was empowered to release HUNTER from a *criminal* prosecution on his compounding the *civil* phase of the matter with the man who was robbed.

But as the whole, and not mutilated facts, of the correspondence will soon be published in the *Gaceta Oficial*, it is not necessary to offer any remarks upon this branch of the subject.

Very respectfully yours, FRANCIS W. RICE.

In the third and last act, Gov. MARCY will appear and do the "heavy business," and then the audience will know whether to christen the play a comedy or a tragedy. At present it has very much the look of a farce.

The Convention has nearly completed its labors, and will soon dissolve. The State Constitution will be promulgated on the 15th instant, when there will probably be great rejoicings and illuminations. The Jefe Superior or Governor, Don JUSTO AROSEMENA, as I informed you he would, in my last letter, has resigned, and is passenger to New-York, where his children are at school, on the same steamer that carries this letter. Before his resignation he vetoed the law of imprisonment for debt. His objections to the bill are cogent, and are most eloquently expressed. I send you a copy in the original, as I have no time to translate it—but if your translator is not too busy, he will find it worth his while to render the document into English for the benefit of such of our States as still cling to this relic of barbarism. Or else, please pass it over to your neighbor, GREELEY of the *Tribune*, who will no doubt feel bound to print it from Clichy considerations.

The new tonnage law is to go into operation on the first of next month, if orders to the contrary are not previously received from Bogota. There is some doubt as to whether the clause in the act authorizing the erection of the State of Panama, which says that the *system* of Custom-House dues shall not be reëstablished, prohibits the reëstablishment of a *single* branch of such system. I opine, at any rate, that it will be found difficult to collect the tax—at least, until it shall be clearly and incontrovertibly established by the National Congress, which it will be next session.

The U. S. war-steamer *Massachusetts* is daily expected here, and as Col. WARD has appointed her Consul, her stay may be protracted several weeks.

Don CARLOS ZACHRISSON, Consul-General for Sweden and Norway, died here a few days since. Don CARLOS was formerly the head of the firm of ZACHRISON, NELSON & Co, who were the first agents of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company in Panama. Last year he accompanied Lieutenant FAURTLEROY into the interior in search of Lieutenant STRAIN, of the Cyane Expedition, and I believe received the acknowledgments of the U. S. Naval Department for his services. Don CARLOS was a most estimable and polished gentleman—kindly of heart and liberal of purse, almost to a fault. To say that he had not an enemy on this Isthmus, would be saying too little; every one who knew him was his friend. ERNEST ZACHRISSON, Esq., a merchant in Wall-street in New-York, has the sympathy of all here for the loss of so good a brother.

Some few copies of a little book entitled "*Panama in 1855*," by a Dr. TOMES, have found their way to these shores. This Dr. TOMES came out here in behalf of a New-York journal, with the excursionists at the opening of the Panama Railroad. He scarcely speaks well of a single person or thing on the Isthmus. On the contrary, he takes occasion to ridicule everybody. He speaks of a most estimable and refined American lady, a resident of Panama, as a "pale-faced woman, with a monkey and a squalling baby"—and even children do not escape his Mackguardism—as witness his puerile efforts to wound the feelings of our Minister to Bogota, Hon. J. H. BOWLIN, by the shafts directed at his young daughter. Mr. TOMES was formerly in the employ of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company here, but was discharged from the service *without* a certificate of a good character—which "accounts for the milk in the cocoanut." Mr. TOMES' historical scrape in his book are "not to be beat"—he must have been in a fog when he wrote them—while his gammon is beyond all praise. He sees the British Consul here, "Mr. PERRY, mounted on a cob of a horse, whose father was the editor of a celebrated London journal," and is equally happy in his remarks upon persons and things, on almost every other page. When a man meets as many persons as Mr. TOMES must have met here, and cannot speak well of any of them, "it is," as Gen. JACKSON forcibly, but rather profanely, remarked when NICK BIDDLE'S bank burst, "*owing to a —— bad sign!*"

F. W. R.

Spicy Documents—The Official Correspondence on the Smash Up—The Consuls' Protest—Reply of the Jefe Superior.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

PANAMA, Friday, Oct 5, 1855.

This morning the *Gaceta Oficial*, containing *all* the papers that led to the hauling down of "that flag," has been placed in my hands. As I think I will have time to make a rough translation of them before the departure of the train, which is now getting up steam, I will endeavor to do so for your benefit.

The United States Consul to the Superior Chief.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES, PANAMA, Sept. 16, 1855.

SIR: An American citizen, named WM. H. HUNTER, now in prison in this city, has appealed to me for protection. He was arrested last night in the hotel where he was staying by a man calling himself Chief of Police, accompanied by five or six armed men. The said Chief of Police, who could produce no authority whatever for this mode of procedure, conducted HUNTER to the prison of this city, in which he remains, without knowing for what reason.

HUNTER is in an advanced state of illness and under medical assistance; his prison is in a place so humid and dirty, as are all the prisons in this city, that death will indubitably be the result. Besides, I protest in the most solemn manner against this mode of procedure, and if, as I believe, the arrest should have been made in an illegal way, I ask in the most serious manner that HUNTER be immediately placed at liberty, and that I be informed who are the authors of his unjust imprisonment, that they may be punished with all the severity of the law.

If, on the contrary, the arrest has been legally made, I ask that he be informed of the charges against him as soon as possible, and that his trial take place at once, according to him the guarantees to which he is entitled as acitizen of the United States, in consonance with the treaties existing between my Government and that of New-Granada, especially by article thirteen of the Treaty of 12th September, 1846, and sections second and third of article third of the Consular Convention between the two countries.

Hoping that you will give your prompt attention to this business, with consideration of great respect,

I am your obedient servant,
THOS. WM. WARD.

To His Excellency JUSTO AROSEMENA, etc., etc.

The Secretary of State to the Governor of the Province.

PANAMA. Sept. 16, 1855.

Señor Governor of the Province of Panama:

In a note of this date, the Consul of the United States has informed the Superior Chief that one of his countrymen named WM. H. HUNTER has been arrested and thrown into prison, without having been informed of the motive of his arrest.

The Superior Chief has reasons to believe that the arrest of HUNTER was on the order of the Governor of this Province, and he, feeling the affair to be a grave one, requests you to inform this Department with promptitude; first, if you ordered said arrest; second, if the arrest was legally made; third, with what the prisoner is charged; and fourth, what proofs up to this time have been produced against him.

It it should not be possible for you to give at once detailed information upon the questions proposed, the Superior Chief desires that you put him in possession, to day, of such facts as will satisfy the Consul of the United States that the imprisonment of HUNTER was not an arbitrary act, as he appears to believe.

I am your very obedient servant,
CARLOS ICAZA AROSEMENA.

The Superior Chief to the U. S. Consul.

PANAMA, Sept. 16, 1855.

SIR: Having sought information from the Governor of Panama, in regard to the process against WM. H. HUNTER, he has answered as follows:

"In answer to your urgent note of to-day, I have the honor to inform you—that I ordered the arrest of WM. H. HUNTER, for breach of trust; that he was arrested by the Chief of Police by a legal warrant, a copy of which he will send me; and that the proof which he relied upon for proceeding thus against this individual, is a deposition signed by various persons, among whom figure those who held a meeting in Colon, in regard to the crime charged against HUNTER.

I give you this information at once, without accompanying it with the respective papers and proofs alluded to, which are on file in this office, because the case is represented to be urgent, because it is late in the day and because it is Sunday, and my office is closed, according to custom. If there should be any error in these papers, you will recollect that I have had but little time to examine them, and that they are somewhat complicated by the fact that the case of THOMAS EDWARDS is mixed up in them, which latter person has also been arrested and thrown into prison."

All of which I send you in reply to your note of to-day, informing you that the arrest of HUNTER was incited by Señor G. M. TOTTEN; that the individuals referred to in the note as those who held the meeting in Colon are Americans; and that the persons who owned the money are also Americans.

I am, with sentiments of high consideration, your obedient servant, JUSTO AROSEMENA.

To the Consul of the United States.

The Consul of the United States to the Superior Chief.

CONSULATE OF THE UNITED STATES IN PANAMA, Sept. 17, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of yesterday, in which I am informed that W. H. HUNTER was arrested by order of the Governor of Panama, at the instance of Mr. G. M. TOTTEN, and is charged with breach of trust.

I respectfully ask you for further information upon the matter, that I may know with whom he committed the breach of trust, and the date and place in which it was committed, as also to pass me a copy of the proofs so far as the case has proceeded.

I cannot do less than thank you for the promptitude with which you responded yesterday to my note of same date. In cases where the same promptitude may be necessary from me, I shall be glad to reciprocate.

I have the honor to be, with consideration and great respect, your very obedient servant,
THOMAS WILLIAM WARD.

The Superior Chief to the U. S. Consul.

PANAMA, Sept. 21, 1855.

Señor Consul of the United States at Panama:

To-day the Governor of the Province has committed to me copies of the papers in the case of WILLIAM H. HUNTER, and I take pleasure in enclosing them to you, in accordance with your request.

I am your obedient servant,
JUSTO AROSEMANA.

PROTEST.

The United States Consul's Office.

By the public instrument of protest hereinafter contained, I, THOS. WM. WARD, Consul for the United States of America, at the port of Panama, Republic of New-Granada, do make known and manifest unto all people, that,

Whereas, on the 19th day of September, instant, I wrote unto Señor ECHEVARRIA, Governor of the Province of Panama, Republic of New-Granada, a communication relative to the illegal imprisonment of a United States citizen of the name of WM. H. HUNTER, which communication reads as follows, viz:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, PANAMA, Tuesday, Sept. 19, 1855.

SIR: I am informed that WM. H. HUNTER, a United States citizen, now confined in the prisons of this city under a charge of breach of trust, preferred against him by Mr. G. M. TOTTEN, is about to be sent to Aspinwall, there to be kept in prison until a judgment be given in the case by the authorities of that place.

The affair which gave rise to the aforesaid charge against Mr HUNTER has been fully settled by arbitration at Aspinwall, as you will perceive from the following extracts of a communication of ARCH. B. BOYD, Esq, at the time acting United States Consul at Aspinwall, viz:

I then chose two gentlemen of high standing as arbitrators, and drew up bonds, binding the parties interested to abide by the decision of the arbitrators, which were duly signed After thorough investigation the arbitrators adjudged that HUNTER should pay CALLAGHAN three thousand dollars ($3,000), to which decision both parties conformed: the former giving the latter through me, a portion of cash, and security and notes for the remainder; two of these notes are still unpaid, being not yet matured. The settlement of the affair, as above stated, was perfectly satisfactory to CALLAGHAN, to the people of Aspinwall generally, and to myself; both CALLAGHAN and myself considered it a full acquittal of all claims against HUNTER in the matter.

Also—

P. S.—The $3,000 was considered the full value of the property stolen.

In addition to these facts I will inform you that Mr. HUNTER is in an advanced state of illness, as will be shown by the enclosed copy of a statement of two competent physicians of this place, and that his being sent, as a prisoner, to Aspinwall would, with certainty, endanger his life

In consideration of the above facts, I most solemnly enter my protest against the proceedings instituted against the said WM. H. HUNTER, and the illegal and uncalled for severity shown to him, while THOMAS EDWARDS, arrested for the theft of the money abstracted from HUNTER'S safe, which he publicly acknowledged himself to be guilty of, was permitted to escape, and, so far as I am informed, was the material witness brought before you against HUNTER.

At the same time I request that Mr. HUNTER be allowed to remain in this city a sufficient time to find bail, and that he be not compelled to go to Aspinwall when it shall be necessary in the course of his trial.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THOS. WM. WARD.

To Señor ECHEVARRIA, Governor of the Province of Panama, present.

Whereas the said communication was faithfully delivered to the said Governor, and the contents thereof duly made known to him, as will appear by the following declaration of THEO. J. DE SABLA, Secretary to this Consulate, viz:

I, THEO. J. DE SABLA, Secretary of THOS. WM. WARD Esq., Consul for the United States of America, at the port of Panama, Republic of New-Granada, do hereby solemnly declare, that on September the 19th instant, I received for delivery from the aforesaid Consul an official communication of the same date, addressed to Sr. ECHEVARRIA, Governor of the Province of Panama, enclosing a copy of a report of Doctors AUTENRIETH and KRATOCHWIL, of this city, on the state of the health of WM. H. HUNTER, and that I delivered the said communication to the said Governor, offering my services to him for translating the same, which, being accepted, I did faithfully *viva voce*, to its full extent, neither adding nor omitting anything of its contents.

I do further declare that, on my finishing to translate the said communication, the said Governor did, in my presence, give it, together with its enclosure, into the hands of a boy, who appeared to be employed in his office, with orders to take it to the Public Interpreter; and that in the latter part of the same day, the identical communication was shown to me by the Public Interpreter, Sr. ECHEGOYEN, in whose hands it was at the time.

I do further declare that on Sept the 22d inst. the same communication, together with its inclosure, was brought back to this Consulate and given into my hands by a boy, who stated in substance that the Governor returned the letter because he could not receive official communication from the United States Consul, it being reserved to the Chief Superior of the State of Panama.

And I do further declare that, on the same day, (Sept. the 22d inst.,) I received for delivery from the said Consul a communication of that date, addressed to Sr. ECHEVARRIA, Governor of the Province of Panama, and that I presented the same to the said Governor, who peremptorily refused to receive, and even to open it, giving as his motive for so doing that the United States Consul could not correspond officially with him, but only with the Chief Superior of the State of Panama

THEO. J. DE SABLA.

Sworn to, and subscribed before me, THOS. WM. WARD, Consul for the United States of America, at the port of Panama, Republic of New-Granada, this twenty third day of September, A. D. 1855.

Whereas, the said communication was returned to me without a reply, on the 22d instant, having been thus retained for a day:

Whereas, I again wrote unto the said Governor a second communication, dated 22d September instant, which, upon being presented to him, he refused to receive, and even to open, as appears by the aforesaid declaration of THEO. J. DE SABLA, which second communication reads as follows, viz.:

UNITED STATES CONSULATE, PANAMA, Sept. 22d, 1855.

SIR: I addressed you a letter of date 19th instant, relative to the imprisonment of an American citizen of the name of WM. H. HUNTER, and inclosed to you a copy of a statement of two physicians, Drs. AUTENRIETH and KRATOCHWIL, relative to the dangerous state of HUNTER'S health

Much to my surprise, the letter and enclosure have been returned to me this day, without any written or verbal reply to the contents of my letter as above named. I am, however, unwilling to believe that you intended, by the return of my letter unanswered, to convey an insult to the United States through me, as Consul, and must request you to give me a reply to the letter, and your reasons, in writing, for returning it.

I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, THOS. WM. WARD.

To Señor ECHEVARRIA, Governor of the Province of Panama, present.

Whereas, The aforesaid proceedings on the part of the aforesaid Gov'nor, are in direct violation of the treaty of peace, amity, &c., now existing between the United States of America and the Republic of New-Granada, the 31st article of which reads as follows, viz:

"In order that the Consuls and Vice-Consuls of the two contracting parties may enjoy the rights, prerogatives, and immunities which belong to them by their public character, they shall, before entering on the exercise of their functions, exhibit their commission or patent, in due form, to the government to which they are accredited; and having obtained their *exequatur*, they shall be held and considered as such by all the authorities, magistrates, and inhabitants in the consular district in which they reside."

As also of the Consular Convention now existing between the two aforesaid countries, of which the sections two and three of the third article read as follows, viz:

"2. They may apply to the authorities of the Consular District and, in case of necessity, they may have recourse to the National Government through the diplomatic agent of their nation, if there be any, or directly, if there be no such agent, against any abuse on the part of the authorities of the country, or the persons employed by them, against individuals of their nation in whose service the Consul is engaged; and they may, when necessary, take such measures as may be proper to prevent justice from being denied to them, or delayed, and to prevent them from being judged or punished by any other than competent judges, and agreeably to the laws in force.

3. They may, as the national defenders of their fellow countrymen, appear in their name and behalf, whenever so requested by them, before the respective authorities of the place, in all cases in which their support may be necessary."

And whereas I do consider the said proceedings as being an insult, and gross and wanton outrage to the dignity of the United States of America, represented here by me, as their Consul.

Now, therefore, I do most solemnly protest, in the name, and on behalf of the United States of America, against the Governor of the Province of Panama, against the Chief Superior of the State of Panama, against the Government and authorities of the Republic of New-Granada in general, against all and every person therein concerned, or whom it shall or may concern, holding themselves amenable to the said United States of America, for the aforesaid violation of the Treaties now existing between the two aforesaid countries, and for the insult and outrage inflicted on the United States of America as aforesaid.

At the same time, I do hereby give notice to the Chief Superior of the State of Panama, Republic of New-Granada, that I will immediately seek redress from my Government, and that at the same time of serving this present protest upon him, as Chief Authority in this Consular District, I shall lower the flag of the United States of America, now floating over this Consulate at Panama, not to hoist it again until the matter be fully adjusted, and proper and mete satisfaction rendered by the aggressors.

This done and protested by me at Panama, this 26th day of September, A. D., 1855.

THOS. WM. WARD.

[Here follows a note from the Jefe Superior to the Governor of the Province, asking him for official information in regard to the complaints and charges made against him by the United States Consul. Then follows the Governor's report—but as the gist of it is contained in the following paper from the Superior Chief, I omit the report.]

REPUBLIC OF NEW-GRANADA—STATE OF PANAMA. JEFETURA SUPERIOR.—PANAMA, Sept. 29, 1855.

Señor Consul of the United States:

I have received from you to-day a protest, in the form of a public instrument, but unaccompanied with any communication in reference to it.

This protest seems to have resulted from the conduct of the Governor of this Province, Señor MANUEL ECHEVARRIA, in returning to you two notes—one opened—in which you solicited certain steps to be taken in favor of W. H. HUNTER, a citizen of the United States, in prison, charged with crime, and in which you impute to the said Governor connivance in the flight of THOMAS EDWARDS, complicated in the same charge; and the other, unopened, in which you ask him to explain the motives for his return of the first

The pretest in question is made against the aforesaid Governor, against the Superior Chief, and against the Government of New Granada, for the supposed insult to your nation in the return to you of the two notes. It concludes by the information that, simultaneously with the dispatch of said paper, you will lower the flag of the United States, that you will then solicit from your Government to demand meet reparation for the insult, and that you will not raise again your flag until complete satisfaction is rendered, and you are ordered to do so by your Government.

I have asked from the Governor of the Province, information in regard to the facts stated in your protest, and enclose to you a copy of his answer, by which you will perceive that his action was not caused, as you appear to suppose, by any desire to offend either the Government of the United States or its Consul at this port, but from a belief, erroneous if you please, but nevertheless sincere, that he was acting in accordance with the treaties, conventions and laws that regulate the foreign relations of New-Granada with the United States.

On the establishment of the State of Panama, by the act of 27th February last, the nation reserved to itself certain business, among which was that of Foreign Relations, and by the law of the 24th May, in regard to the administration, so far as the State is concerned, of the business reserved to the nation, the Superior Chief is named as the agent of the General Government in the dispatch and management of it.

In my circular of 19th July, published in No. 1 of the *Official Gazette*, and sent, together with other important papers, to all the Consuls and Vice Consuls accredited on the Isthmus, occurs the following paragraph: "On the 15th inst, the undersigned was designated by the Constituent Assembly as the Provisionary Head of the State, under the title of Jefe Superior It is to him you should address yourself in all matters involving the action of the authorities of your Consular District."

In the answers of the Consuls to this circular, no one of them manifested any dissecord with the idea of the Superior Chief that he was the proper authority to whom they should address themselves in the discharge of their functions On the contrary, almost all responded in conformity with it; and in fact, their constant practice has been in accordance thereto. It is, besides, the easiest method for all concerned, because it avoids all question of the competency of the several *employes* to treat upon the varied business which the Consuls may have to lay before them, or for which their intervention may be asked.

It is not strange, therefore, that Governor ECHEVARRIA should entertain the belief that the Jefe Superior alone is competent to communicate officially with a Consul; and, as, if the Governor had answered your note in writing, he would have negatived his own principle, nothing was more natural than for him to return that of the 19th, with a polite verbal message, explaining his reasons for his course, as he did, through the medium of a young man employed in your office

Penetrated with these ideas, he believed at the same time that the authority referred to in the article you copy from the Treaty and Consular Convention between the United States and New Granada are not indiscriminately all superiors and inferiors, but *competent* ones; and that in Panama there is only the superior chief of the State to whom the consuls should always direct themselves, when they are in need of information from any of the local functionaries. It was not long since that the Judge of the Circuit Court, wishing some information from the Consulate of the United States, solicited it through the medium of the Superior Chief, and you dispatched it to him through the same medium, without making any objection to the proceeding.

Governor ECHEVARRIA, in returning your second note of Sept. 22, unopened, believed, as he affirms, that it was the same note the contents of which he was already acquainted with. But, at any rate, the persuasion that he was acting in consonance with the laws, is the best justification of his conduct

If I was not well persuaded of the sincerity and good faith of this, my officer, in the proceeding in question—if I believed for a moment that his conduct was dictated by improper motives towards the United States, or its Consul in Panama, I would immediately remove him from office, the only punishment I would have the right to inflict upon him. But such a proceeding on my part would be a marked injustice, believing as I believe, and penetrated as I am, with the honorable intentions and good faith of Gov. ECHEVARRIA in the premises.

With the frankness so necessary in such cases, I must say that you appear to consider Governor ECHEVARRIA inclined to favor one of the criminals alluded to in this note, and to treat the other with unmerited severity. The flight of the one, after his imprisonment, and the fact that the other did not escape, seems to be the evidence you rely upon to prove this partiality. It is necessary you should know that, through the unusual leniency of the guardians of the prisoners, HUNTER was so frequently at large, that one of the physicians who was appointed by the Government to examine into the state of his health, could never find him in the prison, where he ought to have been, to fulfill the duty with which he was charged I believe that similar leniency enabled EDWARDS to escape; but that one improved his opportunities for flight, and the other did not, gives you no reason to suppose that the authorities were guilty of partiality, especially as both were foreigners, and both equally unknown to those in charge of them.

Impressed as you are, however, with this idea, it is not strange that you took as an offence the innocent act of the Governor in returning your notes, which he did because he could not receive them, from reasons which I have referred to, and which he explains in his note to me.

Some facts in connection with this business, which you will permit me to recount, will prove to all whose minds have not been preoccupied with adverse ideas, and who will not be convinced that the Granadian authorities in this City have promptly and religiously followed the line of their duties in this affair. On the 16th of the present month, I received an official note from the Consul of the United States, complaining of the imprisonment of HUNTER, and protesting against its further continuance. I well knew the reason of such imprisonment; knew that it was brought about on the complaint of various citizens of the United States, among them Col. TOTTEN, a gentleman well known on the Isthmus; and knew that the proofs produced were sufficient for the arrest of HUNTER and EDWARDS; and they were arrested. Nevertheless, the same day I received your communication. Although it was Sunday, I directed a note to the Governor asking official information from him in regard to the subject matter of it, and enclosed such information to you before sunset The next day you acknowledged the promptitude and good will which I had manifested in attending to your suggestions; and, to be plain with you, you also acknowledged, by your act directing to me your note of the 15th, that the Superior Chief, and not the Governor, was the authority with whom you were under obligation to communicate. Why you did not continue to address yourself to me when I had given you proofs of the best disposition to solve your difficulty, is a thing which I cannot understand. Much less can I comprehend it, when I remember that a verbal communication followed, in your name, asking me to countermand the order to send HUNTER to Colon, which I immediately did, in order that he might be set at liberty by bail, or be transferred to the hospital Yet, the transfer to Colon of the prisoner has not yet taken place; and he has neither given bail, neither has it been possible to have a medical examination of him made by one of the physicians named, on account of his frequent absence from the place of his detention, which is a very good room in the quarters appropriated to the police.

I trust that these explanations will have the effect to change your mind upon the facts which dictated your protest, and that you will reacknowledge the correctness with which the authorities have acted in the matter. In the meantime, I take pleasure in subscribing myself your very obedient and humble servant,

JUSTO AROSEMENA.

Thus endeth the first lesson And I *must* say, in view of the politeness and promptness with which the authorities seem, by the foregoing papers, to have met the views and wishes of the United States Consul, that he ought to be perfectly satisfied, if the whole of them, local and national, shall be condemned to be drowned in the Magdalena River, and then be hanged up under this tropical sun to dry.

The Superior Chief, as he goes to New-York to-day, might be taken and drowned in Lake *Superior* at once.

In this connection, it will not be at all amiss to add that there is not the shadow of doubt in the mind of any man on this Isthmus, that HUNTER robbed the Californian of his $3,000, and that the $1,800 which he has thus far been compelled to disgorge, is a portion of it. EDWARDS, too, who has escaped to Punta Arenas, fled from California, charged with murder. You will see that Col. TOTTEN had good reasons for wishing to get rid of both of them.

We expect the British steamer in before the American boat leaves Aspinwall. If there is any news from the South Pacific, I will pass it over the w

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Trouble among the Public Schools in the Nineteenth Ward.

We hear rumors of troubles that have been brewing of late in the Nineteenth Ward. The affairs of Ward School No. 16, located in Fifty-first-street, have been made the subject of earnest and repeated debate in the Board of Trustees. The difficulty seems to have originated in the dismissal of teachers from that School, in consequence of a reformatory and economical movement on the part of the Board. Salaries have also been reduced, while the average amount of cost of tuition for each scholar appears to have increased in an undue degree. The apportionment for 1854 was estimated at $7 87½ per scholar; the sum actually expended, as we understand it, was equal to $11 87. It was claimed that this excess of expenditure was an act of injustice to the other Wards—a tax to the City, and a reproach upon the Board of Trustees; that it arose either from an excess of teachers, an excess of salaries, or an unwarrantable waste of supplies. A Special Committee of the Board was accordingly appointed to investigate and report. This Committee consisted of Messrs. GILLESPIE, DREW and HULL. Their report dwelt particularly upon the fact that the yearly cost of maintaining the Schools in the Ward was materially augmented by the employment of a greater number of teachers than was either useful or necessary, several of whom the Committee found in receipt of salaries double those to which they were entitled by their grade and ability. It was recommended that the services of the Third and Fourth Assistant Teachers in the Female Departments of No. 16 be dispensed with, and that the salaries of others be reduced to the regular grade. This appears to be the history of the trouble. The Committee's report was signed by JAMES M. GILLESPIE and JOHN C. HULL, and was adopted by the Board. Subsequently a conflicting motion was made for the restoration of the dismissed teachers, but it was negatived. The School is about to occupy its new building in the same street.

The action of the Board in this matter appears to have been judicious. If the regulations in regard to the grades and salaries of Teachers in the Ward Schools are infringed, the Trustees only perform their duty in applying the remedy that lies in their power. The case of the Nineteenth Ward School may be an example for others.

Evening Schools.

There are two evening schools established this season in the Sixteenth Ward. The boys' school is held in the upper story of No. 11 West Seventeenth-street, by Eighth-avenue, and a fine class of pupils has entered for attendance. The school is under the care of GEO. W. COOPER, Vice Principal of the Day School, assisted by W. M. JILLETTE, A. HOPPER, O. BROWN, W. CARLISLE, Misses L. A. SMITH and A. FELT. The highest number of pupils in attendance thus far, 274. The average is 85%, with constant additions—a very promising state of things for a newly organized school. Mr. JILLETTE's class, the highest in this school, is the finest and most advanced in all respects that we have found in any evening school. An hour is given every Friday evening to speaking and other like exercises. Masters REID and ROBERTS, of Mr. FOULKES' Grammar School, assist, both being remarkably fine speakers.

The rooms will comfortably accommodate 200 more pupils. The school is most thoroughly organized. The girls' school in this Ward is held in the Grammar School of No 45 in Twenty-fourth-street, between Seventh and Eighth avenues.

Miss SARAH STEWART is Principal, assisted by Miss M. L. MACFARLANE and four other young ladies.

The classes were in excellent order, and the organization seemed perfect. The number present on Friday night was 108. This is also a new school.

The piano is used and singing taught.

These schools are under the special care of Father DELEMATER, Chairman of the Evening School Committee, whose liberality and devotion to the interests of popular instruction are too well known to require eulogy at our hands.

The Evening Schools of the Fourth Ward are held in No. 26 James-street, near Chatham. The girls' school is one of the largest in the City, having an attendance of 328 scholars, under the care of Mrs. C. LYNCH, assisted by Mrs REYNOLDS and six other teachers. The numbers are fully equal to those of any former period. A piano is used and singing taught. The school is admirably organized, and reflects credit upon all concerned.

We met Mr. JOSEPH CURTIS, the old Public School veteran here, and had the pleasure of listening to a pleasant and fatherly talk to the school from him. "May his shadow never be less."

The boys' school, in the same building, is under the care of MILES LOVELL, aided by five assistant teachers. The average attendance during last week was 306; the highest number 324. The school opens at twenty minutes before 7 o'clock. The girls' school opens at ten minutes past 6, P. M.

These schools are the only means for education, open to hundreds of young men and women, in this Ward. Judge MCCARTHY, a member of the Evening School Committee, has the special charge of them for the Board of Education.

Early American Voyagers near the North Pole.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 13.

In your notices of the return of Dr. KANE and his brave companions from their perilous expedition you give a sketch of former voyages of exploration in the Arctic regions. But it has surprised me that in this "historical outline of Arctic enterprise and discovery" you should not have alluded to the *three* attempts made from this country in the last century. The same omission exists in the catalogue published in the *Herald* of yesterday. The hastiness with which articles are necessarily gotten up for a daily newspaper is ample explanation of such omission; but I think it due to American enterprise that such omission should be rectified. You will find by referring to the *American Quarterly Review*, vol. 3, p. 517 (1828,) that the Pennsylvania *Gazette* for November 15, 1753, published an account of the arrival in Philadelphia of the schooner *Argo*, Captain CHARLES SWAINE, who had sailed from this port in the previous Spring on the discovery of a "northwest passage." She was not able to get beyond 63° north, it proving to be the coldest season known for twenty-four years. The same adventurous commander sailed in the *Argo* again in the following Spring, and the Pennsylvania *Journal and Weekly Advertiser* of Oct 24, 1754, says: "On Thursday last arrived here the schooner *Argo*, Captain SWAINE, who was fitted but in the Spring, on a discovery of a northwest passage; but having three of his men killed by the Indians on the Labrador coast, returned without success." The expenses of these enterprises were paid by a number of gentlemen of this city, who were desirous of seeing the northwest passage accomplished. Notwithstanding the failure of these voyages, some gentlemen in Virginia, in 1772, fitted out a brig called the *Diligence*, the command of which was given to a Captain WILDER. On his return he reported, "that he had reached a large bay in lat. 64° 11', which he supposed hitherto unknown; that from the course of the tides he thought it probable there might be a passage through it; but, as this bay was seldom free from ice, the passage could seldom, if ever, be practicable." A SUBSCRIBER.

Arctic Temperature.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You mention the fact that in the high latitudes reached by Dr. KANE, the thermometer, at 66° in the sun, fell to 27° in the shade; the strange anomaly of the natural melting of ice, simultaneously with the freezing of water, being thus presented. If the cause is not known, I beg to suggest that it is the concentration of the sun's rays by the greatly condensed (cold) atmosphere, as by a lens. The *difference* between the sunlight and the shade in the tropics is only about 20°, while in the above instance it was 59°; and I believe that the density of the air may be thus determined in general.

In the same connection I submit the following: That the ocean is the great reservoir of heat, (the specific heat of water is greater than that of any other substance.) That the land, in condensing vapor, absorbs a portion of the heat and radiates it into the air. That the vast expanse of southern waters is the source of proportionate equatorial heat; and, therefore, that the milder temperature of the atmosphere about the "open Polar Sea," discovered by Dr. KANE, is in consequence of the absorption and radiation of heat by the circumjacent land.

The degree of atmospheric heat seems to be in ratio of extent of land, equally and conjointly with extent of water. J. T. O'NEIL.

A Charmed Irishman—Shot Wouldn't Hit Him

The Napper Tandy Light Artillery went out on a target excursion, Monday. Previous to the commencing of the firing, it was observed that a person was mowing grass, about one hundred yards in advance of the target, and the bugle was accordingly sounded to warn him off, and as he still persisted in remaining there one of the Company were dispatched to inform him of the dangerous position he occupied. He coolly told them that he "was engaged at his day's work, and that he would not stop to accommodate them, and that they might go about their business for he was determined to mind his own." The firing then commenced and the round shot was seen to pass on both sides of him, and to knock the earth up around him, but still he went on with his work in the most perfect coolness, whetted his scythe and mowed away but one of the ricochetting balls having hopped right over his head, Major TAPPS went out and asked him to retire. The man of the scythe, who had evinced such supreme contempt for cannon balls, told him to go and be d——d, that no shot was ever cast to come up to him—he was a "Kilkenny boy from the Ould Sod."

Military.

An election for field officers in the Fifty-fifth Regiment, third Brigade, was held at the Mercer House, on Monday evening. Gen. HALL presided. The following gentlemen were chosen unanimously:

Colonel—HENRY G. STEBBINS.
Lieut. Colonel—EMANUEL B. HART.
Major—EUGENE LE GAL.

The Seventy-second Regiment went on an inspection parade to the Red House yesterday afternoon, Col. FRENCH commanding. The parade was a very satisfactory one.

The Seventy-first Regiment, Col. VOSBURGH, were on parade in Tompkins-square yesterday.

The Second Regiment, Col. DARROW, were also on yesterday. They paraded in Madison Park.

The New-York Consumption Hospital.

An institution under this name was chartered last Winter. It has organized by the election of Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM to its Presidency, and Dr. ALEX. H. JONES to its Clerkship. There are to be thirteen Trustees. Not all of those appointed have signified their intention to accept, and as it is intended to have Trustees that will *act*, there may be some little delay in filling up the Board. The Hospital is to receive Consumptive patients who are poor, from all parts of the State upon the payment of proper board rates by their Counties, and as soon as the necessary funds are raised, to erect buildings for the reception of private pay patients.

During four years preceeding 1855, the Inspector's Reports show, that 10,552 deaths occurred from Consumption and its kindred diseases. The increase of the disease is said to be gaining on the increase of population. The whole number of deaths from it in 1851 was 2,374, and in 1854, 2,952.

There are two Consumption Hospitals in the vicinity of London—one at Brompton, and the other at Victoria Park. They are among the noblest and most useful institutions in Great Britain. Not a solitary institution of the kind exists in the United States.

The New Corn Exchange.

Previous to 1852 the flour and grain merchants held their morning 'Change on the corner of Broad and South-streets, under an awning. In May of that year they took a room No. 16 South-street, 22 by 40 feet, and were very comfortable in it. In 1853, the "New-York Corn Exchange" was chartered, and that year it took, in addition to its room, the adjoining store. Now the Exchange is just completing a noble building at No. 17 South-street, for its future accommodation. It is a handsome and substantial edifice, 26 feet wide by 80 in depth, five stories in height, with the first of cast iron columns. The windows are arched, and trimmed with brown stone. A stone tablet in front bears the title "New-York Corn Exchange."

The entire first floor, together with the rooms at present in use adjoining, measuring in all 92 by 200 feet, will be turned into one, and occupied as the 'Change. The upper stories of the new building are intended for offices. The 'Change Room will be fitted up in the most appropriate style, with a telegraph office to send messages to all parts of the Union, and other conveniences. The bulletin, with its reliable statistics, a guide for the day's operations, will form an important feature.

The members of the Exchange now number about 1,000, and the officers are N. H. WOLFE, President, ISAAC T. FROST, Treasurer, and ALFRED BARRET, Secretary. The building committee, who have had charge of the new work, is formed of WALTER S. GRIFFITH, HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., and ALFRED BARRET.

☞ Look out for some police bill better to suit the present incumbents upon the opening of next year. In almost every Ward we see the fingers of the police working among the nominations for the Legislature, and the two Boards of our Common Council. The movement goes outside of any single party's lines, and evidently aims at an increase of pay and perquisites, a dozen-ase of duty, the doffing of the uniform, and a series of and-so-forths. If those accustomed to the ways of politicians will take an observation they cannot fail to see the drift of things. For the people there is no way left but to vote for the best men—whatever company they keep.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 10, 45, 52, 56, 70, 64, 38, 61, 84, 85.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 57, 76, 77, 88, 102, 166, 2176, 224, 63.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 104, 39, 376, 264, 273, 197, 196, 220, 1016, 196, 280, 356, 357, 6, 376, 319, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 179, 180, 564, 569, 594, 111, 351, 358, 459, 596 to, 600, 602 to 605, 607 to 612, 614 to 619, 94, 183, 197.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 866, 869, 1231, 1238, to 1246, 1070. *Part II.*—Nos. 1203, 793, 1135, 1247 to 1257, 1183.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Oct. 15.

DECISIONS

Executors of King vs. *Morris*—Order of Special Term affirmed without costs, but modified so that Mrs. Davis pays the sums which she offered to pay out of the future proceeds of the sale.

Hurlbut vs. *Seeley*—Order Special Term affirmed without costs.

Johnson vs. *McDonald*—New trial granted. Defendant was a limited partner.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Sept. 28.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Thompson vs. *Woodruff.*—*The Mechanics' Banking Association* vs. *Fuzgerald.* See papers.

Hinackly vs. *Laidlaw.*—*In re Caleb C. Buck et al.*—*Marks et al.* vs. *Cameron*—*Leland* vs. *Wolcot.* Order granted.

Everitt vs. *Vendign*—Motion denied.

Crawford vs. *Rosenbaum*—Order of reference denied. Opioion

Shaw vs *Shaw.* See papers.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 16.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS

Wilmerding et al. vs. *Baxter et al.*—The attachment is discharged without costs, and on condition that no action be brought for damages in attaching the property

Pents et al. vs. *Eno*—Injunction dissolved without costs and without right to the defendan to commence any action on any undertaking that may have been given by plaintiffs, until leave of the Court, after final judgment in the action.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Van Nostrand vs. *Lynch.*—This is an action to recover $3,672 79, with interest. It appears that on the 16th of April, 1853, the defendant, through his agent, presented to the plaintiff a promissory note for $3,214 14, made by J. & R. Millbank and endorsed by Martin Waters, which he desired to have discounted.

As a consideration for securing a discount, he stated that the note had been given for a good consideration in the ordinary course of business, and not as accommodation paper. He also stated that it was given by the makers to his father-in law, the endorser, for pork; that the latter was perfectly good for the amount of the note, being worth upwards of $100,000, and that he, the defendant, knew all about the transaction. In consequence of these assurances the plaintiff discounted the note for $3,072 74. But upon the maturing of the note in June following, it was protested when presented for payment, and the plaintiff then discovered that the representations of the defendant had been fraudulent, and that the makers did not consider themselves under any obligation to pay the note, as it was given without any consideration.

It is also alleged in the complaint, that Waters, about the time of the maturing of the note, pretended to fail, and made an assignment of his property, preferring his son-in-law, and that the deponent now claims that Waters, whom he represented to be worth $100,000, is now worth nothing, and is largely indebted to him. The defendants merely make a general denial.

For plaintiff, E Peregont and Jas T Brady. For defendant, Messrs. Fullerton and O'Conor.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 16.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of PATRICK HAGGERTY for stealing $250 from Mr. DANIEL DAVIS, which was commenced on Monday, was continued yesterday at this Court. He was defended, as on the previous day, by Mr C. S. SPENCER. The principal witness against him was his accomplice, ROGERS. The Court explained to the Jury the nature of the evidence of an accomplice, which was to be received with great caution, and only when it was corroborated in some material point, by a witness who was beyond suspicion. The Jury found the prisoner guilty, but recommended him to the mercy of the Court. Sentence reserved till Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Peter Doyle was then charged with having stolen a watch a year and a half ago from Mrs. King, a lady dwelling at No. 111 East Eleventh street. Mrs. King was the only witness, and there was no positive evidence that the watch had ever been in possession of the prisoner. He was acquitted.

BURGLARY IN FIRST DEGREE.

James Casey was charged with burglariously entering the house of Mrs Susan Norton, No 106 West Twenty-first-street. Some witnesses were examined, but owing to the absence of a material witness, the case was laid over till to-day.

LONG ISLAND.

Quarterly Report of the Chief of Police

The report of the Brooklyn Chief of Police, for the quarter ending Oct. 1, was presented to the Common Council on Monday evening. From this, it appears that 3 393 arrests were made by the Police during the quarter—an increase of 310 over the previous quarter. There were 1,176 persons accommodated with lodgings; 189 lost children found; 6 fires extinguished; 21 persons rescued from drowning. During the quarter, 300 days' time was lost by members of the Department—an average loss of about 3½ men per day.

Twenty complaints were preferred against Policemen, fourteen of which were dismissed. Three Policemen resigned and three were suspended.

Offences for which Arrests were Made.—Assault and battery, 708; assault and battery on officers, 97; assault and battery with intent to kill, 9; do. and threats, 36; arson, 3; attempt to commit rape, 4; abandonment, 15; bastardy, 1; bigamy 4; burglary, 24; disorderly conduct, 326; desertions, 7; disorderly apprentices, 5; drunk and disorderly, 879; disturbing religious meetings, 5; escaped convicts, 26; fighting in public streets, 119; false pretenses, 13; furious driving, 3; gross intoxication, 639; grand larceny, 25; gambling, 17; habitual drunkards, 35; high way robbery, 9; indecent exposure of person, 11; insanity, 18; malicious mischief, 6; petit larceny, 307; passing counterfeit money, 10; pick pockets 15; rape, 2; receiving stolen goods, 15; riot, 1; seduction, 3; suspicious persons, 57; throwing stones, 13; vagrants, 200; violation of City Ordinances, 190—Total, 3,393.

These arrests are divided among the several Districts as fol ows:

First District, 317; Second District, 345; Third District, 525; Fourth District, 415; Fifth District, 723; Sixth District, 393; Seventh District, 113; Eighth Ward, 197; Ninth Ward, 68.

Special Duty—There are 17 men on Special Duty—4 at Chief's Office; 7 in Mayor's Office; 2 Hack Inspectors; 4 in Police Courts.

☞ Coroner REDDING, of Brooklyn, on Monday held an inquest on the body of JOHN MCDONALD, in the Seventh Ward, who died from injuries received at the Ninth Ward polls on Friday evening last, when the Democrats were holding their Ward meeting.

Naval Intelligence.

The U. S. ship *Saratoga*, EDWARD G. TILTON Commander, arrived at this port on Monday, from a cruise. She was off the Azores Sept. 21, and at 8 o'clock A. M. the true bearing of the north point of Flores was N 85° 39', 40° E., distant 316 miles. On Sept. 27, at 5.30 P. M., made out the *Potomac's* number, Sandy Hook bearing true N. 87° 05' 17" W., distant 1,299 miles. On Oct. 7, at 6 o'clock P. M., the true bearing of Sandy Hook was N. 65° 31' 24" W., distant 425 miles.

The following is a list of her officers:

EDWARD G. TILTON, Commander; Wm Rogers Taylor, Lieutenant; Francis Winslow, Second Lieutenant; Jno. Wilkinson, Third Lieutenant; Greenleaf Cilley, Acting Lieutenant; S. Wilson Kellogg, Surgeon; M. O'Hara Assistant Surgeon; A. A. Belknap, Purser; Bancroft Gherarde, Acting Master; John C Cash, First Lieutenant Marines; Geo. E Belknap, Passed Midshipman; John S. Barnes, Midshipman; Geo. M. Bache, Captain's Clerk; Francis A. Oliver, Boatswain; Jas A Lilleston, Gunner; Geo. Wisner, Carpenter; John J. Stanford, Sailmaker.

Letter from the Secretary of the Howard Association at Norfolk

NORFOLK, Oct. 11, 1855.

WILSON G. HUNT, Esq, New-York:

MY DEAR SIR: I have seen by the newspapers that you were President at a "Mass Meeting" held in your City for the purpose of raising funds to aid the poor orphans of this and our sister town.

I am (as it is natural to suppose) watching your movements with much anxiety. The cause in which you are engaged is a holy, a sacred one, and I fervently hope your success may exceed your most sanguine expectations.

I am the Corresponding Secretary of our "Howard Association," and I deem it incumbent on me to give you such details of the epidemic as will be likely to assist you in your laudable undertaking.

Never, perhaps, in the history of any country, have a people been so severely afflicted. Upon the approach of the destroyer a large majority of our white population *fled*. The duties which devolved upon those who remained were arduous indeed. I mean those who discharged their duty; for there were many among us who used every means to keep out of *harm's way*. Others nobly confronted the foe, and did all in their power to arrest his progress. I could name many instances that showed as much bravery and real philanthropy as ever actuated a people; but I forbear. Of a population of seven thousand, over two thousand souls are now entombed. Of the remaining portion, nearly nine tenths had the fever. In many instances, whole families have been entirely swept away. In others, a small child remains, as the representative of a once large and happy family.

You have, doubtless, read many graphic descriptions of the ravages of this epidemic; all fall far short of the reality. Language is inadequate to depict the scenes that have been witnessed. Those who were present, *alone*, can fully appreciate them; the impression upon them are indelibly stamped. A long life can never erase them. God grant that no other people may ever be afflicted as we have been.

But my object was to say something of the poor little orphans. We have in our temporary Asylum about sixty, who are parentless, penniless, and, I had almost said, friendless. I will not say so, however, for they have friends, not only in the members of our Association, but throughout this whole country. So far as in our power lies, we intend to watch over, guide and protect them. And here let me correct an impression that seems to prevail in some places—that they are under the protection of a certain church. Such is not the case. They are under the protection of the "Howard Association;" and members of all denominations, Protestant and Catholic alike, are invited to visit them, and unite with us in devising the best means for their welfare.

There is another class of orphans, (and we can count them by hundreds,) who have been left fatherless, but still enjoy the fond caresses of their mothers, who, in a pecuniary point of view, are as destitute as the others. Their only means of support, both for food and clothing, are derived from our Association.

Nor can I look with certainty to the time when their condition will be better. To give you an idea of the destitution of our people, I will state a fact. We are now supplying at least two-thirds (if not more) of the people here with food entirely, and in many instances with clothing. Persons who have heretofore been in comfortable circumstances are now reduced to want, and but for our Association, would suffer for the necessaries of life.

You can then appreciate my feelings when I say I am watching with anxiety your movements. Your kindness and liberality are proverbial. Every Southern city can bear unmistakable evidence of this. Whenever an epidemic in our expansive country has prevailed, New-York has contributed with no unsparing hand to the sufferers. For our part, accept our most grateful thanks. They are all we can give now. Should a like misfortune visit you, which may God in his mercy avert, there are those among us who will go to your relief, and so far as in their power lies, endeavor, in some slight degree, to cancel the obligations we owe you.

I am, with much respect, your obedient servant,
SOLOMON CHERRY.

Interesting from Kansas—The Elections—Total Vote—Foreign Voters

From a private letter in the St. Louis Intelligencer.

KANSAS, Wednesday, Oct 3, 1855.

* * You are aware that Monday last was the day of election fixed by the Legislature, at which the friends of WHITFIELD voted, and that Tuesday next (Oct. 9) is the day fixed by the *people's* Proclamation, and at which the *Free-State men* will vote, besides, in all probability, some of the Pro-Slavery men, as the polls are open to all, and Delegates are to be elected on the same day to the Constitutional Convention.

A large number of voters from the adjoining Counties of *Missouri* came over on Monday, as usual, and voted. This was done with the more ease, that the *Free-State Party* did not participate in the election at all.

Some few parties from Missouri penetrated as far into the Territory as Leompton, and report says, voted at Lawrence and Franklin, as they came back. But the principal foreign vote was cast along the river, and near to the State, especially at Wyandot, Delaware, Leavenworth, Atchison, and Shawnee Church. We anticipate a large vote along the *Osage* and at *Fort Scott*, but as yet have not heard. The election, so far as heard from, passed off very quietly, and without any manifestation of violence or intimidation. Reports give the following returns:

Wyandot	242	Doniphan	35
Delaware	300	Shawne Church	160
Leavenworth	250	Franklin	60
Kickapoo	75	Lawrence	42
Atchison	135	Lecompton	55

Total, so far.....1874

All for WHITFIELD, of course, (as the other party did not participate,) except a few votes at some of the polls, cast by the Pro-Slavery men themselves for Governor REEDER, to make it look like a contest. At Leavenworth I have heard the foreign vote estimated variously from 50 to 125. It came privately and in small numbers, rather seeking concealment. At Delaware, six miles below, the vote is said to be nearly all foreign—crowds lined the shore on either side, and the woods on the Missouri shore were filled with horses and wagons. A *ferry boat* plied back and forward to the election. At Wyandot probably 150 to 200 foreign votes were polled, among whom were some of the residents of this town.

At Lawrence a small party voted who came down from Lecompton on their way home; but the mass of the Pro Slavery men, residing in the district, did not and would not vote, as most of them repudiate the *laws of the Legislature* as strongly as the Free-State men do.

From the Albany Evening Journal

OLIVE TAR.—The medicinal properties and virtues of the Olive and Pine Trees, after taking the form of Oil and Tar, have been separately known, in various countries, and in all past time. They have doubtless been combined, for healing purposes, but not hitherto as beneficially as now by Mr J R STAFFORD, of Broad-street, New-York, whose Olive Tar is becoming an active and efficient, yet mild and soothing, agent in relieving the human family from some of the "ills that flesh is heir to." This solid ton of Oil and Tar, as its Proprietor claims, has proved highly restorative as a Liniment, but its most beneficent objects are effected by Inhalations. In this way the atmosphere of a sick-room may be made grateful to persons suffering from diseases of the Throat and Lungs. That it will heal Bronchial irritations, we have the evidence of personal observation for affirming; and that it will exert a soothing influence in Pulmonary complaints, we believe. And in these aspects we regard Mr STAFFORD's Olive Tar a useful remedy in some complaints, with the advantage of being, in all cases, pleasant and harmless.

Another Conflagration in Cincinnati—Loss $150,000.

From the Commercial of Monday.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning fire was discovered in the lower story of the Steam Carpentery and Flooring Mills of Messrs. HINKLE & GUILD, on Front-street, west of Smith street. The alarm was immediately given, and the Fire Department arrived on the ground with their usual promptness, but the building being filled from cellar to roof with inflammable material it was impossible to save anything. Messrs. HINKLE & GUILD had on hand an immense amount of work, a great portion of which were orders from abroad. Among them was an order from Dr. E. L. LOGSELL, of Louisiana, for flooring and other building material to the amount of $1,000. The building was five stories high, and was by far the largest of the kind in the city. It contained a great quantity of valuable machinery, which, together with the building and stock, is entirely destroyed. Mr GUILD informs our reporter that the loss will not fall short of $150,000, and that the firm have not a single dollar of insurance.

Messrs. H & G., in addition to their flooring mills, were largely engaged in the manufacturing of cocheats, packing boxes, and portable frame houses. The fourth story of their establishment was occupied as a workshop by Mr S. J JOHN, cabinet maker on Fourth-street, between Main and Sycamore. He lost a lot of unfinished furniture, amounting in value to $20 000. This is the second time within two years that Mr JOHN has suffered largely from fire. Adjoining Messrs. H. & G.'s mills, were the blacksmithing and pattern-making shop of BIRD HOLBIRD & Co., and a frame dwelling owned by Mr J SMITH, which were also destroyed. Messrs. B. H. & Co.'s loss is about $300, and Mr. SMITH's about $300. No insurance on either.

Various speculations exist in regard to the fire. Some think that it was occasioned from the "journals" having become heated, and others that it is the work of an incendiary. The engines, at noon yesterday, were still at work, and the firemen were engaged in pulling down that portion of the walls which remained standing. The watchman in the employ of the firm had left the mills but a few moments before the fire was discovered.

Winter Care of Fruit Trees.

Yesterday we crossed an orchard, by chance, the owner of which was already preparing his trees to endure the frosts of Winter—as he supposed. But, according to our experience, as well as theory, he was taking the most direct method of giving them the least possible chance for "living through." As he was but a beginner, we could the more readily excuse him for following what at first thought might seem to be a feasible plan. "Somebody" had told him that the frost would have less effect upon the roots if they were kept imbedded in water through the Winter, and he was heaping up and packing solid a circular bank of earth four or five feet distant from the body of each tree, so as to hold a pool of water even with the surface of the ground. Nothing could be more unphilosophical, as a little reflection will show.

Every healthy, vigorous tree or plant, is supplied with an almost infinite number of fibrous roots, which penetrate every part of the soil, and gather sap, and along with it a supply of organic, and, perhaps, of inorganic food. The expansion and contraction of the soil during Winter, tear and break great numbers of these minute roots, a majority of which are so small as to be imperceptible to the unaided eye. Where there is a great number of alternatives of heat and cold, so many of these roots are broken as to leave the tree in a sickly condition in the Spring, and it should be a careful study to protect them from such action of frost. Should there be but a slight degree of frost, not more than enough to freeze water half an inch to an inch in depth, a body of water around the roots would doubtless act as a preserver, and from this fact probably arose the practice above alluded to. But in this climate we have to guard against foot-deep instead of inch-deep frosts.

A simple experiment will show the difference between a dry and a wet soil around the base of a tree. Take three cups, each nine inches deep: fill each of them within one inch of the top—the first with water, the second with earth saturated with water, and the third with moist but nearly dry earth—and subject all three to cold enough to freeze them solid. In the first, the water in changing to ice will expand so as to fill up the entire measure. The moist earth in the second will have expanded nearly as much, while the comparatively dry earth will scarcely expand an eighth of an inch.

The experiment, or the principle which it illustrates, viz., that water in freezing expands about one-eighth of its bulk, while dry solids do not thus expand, has a direct bearing upon the Winter treatment of trees. Instead of retaining water around them, it is better to dig a ditch (at a sufficient distance to avoid cutting the roots,) to convey the water away and leave the soil dry.

It is sometimes even advisable to bank up the earth eight or ten inches high around the body of the tree, and slope it off for a few feet. This will both carry off the water and afford additional warmth to the roots.

For giving increased warmth it is well worth while to mulch the ground well with straw, muck or soda; that is, put on a thick coating of any of these substances, to be in part removed in the Spring, and in part worked into the soil. This will keep out the frost, and thus save the roots from the breaking, tearing effect of frost, and also give additional richness to the soil. When straw is used it should be wet, and even a little rotten, and not be placed too thick against the body of the tree, lest it should furnish a nest for mice.

We repeat, the most essential considerations in the Winter protection of trees, are to keep the soil dry, and shield the roots from frost.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The Produce markets continue well supplied generally, with little variation from last week's prices.

Apples are somewhat scarce, and a little higher. The "up river" receipts are limited, and Western do not come in very freely yet.

Pinkeye Potatoes are coming in more freely, and are dull at quoted prices.

Potatoes—New-Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 62
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl	1 12	@ 1 37
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, for shipping, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 50
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl	1 37	@ 1 75
Onions—White, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 1 75
Corn—Sweet, ₩ 100	50	@ 75
Cabbages—₩ 100	1 00	@ 3 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	1 00	@ 1 75
Celery—₩ dozen	75	@ 1 00
Egg Plants—₩ dozen	12	@ 25
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl	50	@ 1 00
Squashes—Yellow, ₩ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Pumpkins—New-Jersey, ₩ 100...variable	2 00	@ 5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	3 00	@ 6 50
Citrons—₩ bbl	50	@ 75
Tomatoes—₩ basket	12	@ 25
Beans—Lima, ₩ bushel, shelled	2 00	@ 3 00
Beets—₩ bbl	75	@ 1 00
Carrots—₩ bbl	1 00	@ 1 12
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl	50	@ 75
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ 1 25
Spinach, ₩ bbl	1 00	@ 1 12
Plums—Blue Gages, ₩ bushel	2 00	@ 3 00
Damsons, ₩ bushel	1 50	@ 2 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl	1 75	@ 2 50
Apples—Sour, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Sweet, ₩ bbl	1 25	@ 1 75
Common, ₩ bbl	50	@ 1 00
Crab, ₩ bush	1 00	@ 1 50
Quinces, ₩ bbl	1 50	@ 3 00
Quinces ₩ 100	75	@ 2 00
Peaches—Common, ₩ basket	31	@ 50
Good, ₩ basket, clingstones	2 00	@ 3 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl	8 00	@ 12 00
Grapes—Isabella, ₩ ℔	5	@ 8
Isabella, poor ₩ ℔	3	@ 4
Isabella, extra, vineyard ₩ ℔	10	@ 12
Catawbas ₩ ℔	8	@ 12
Butter—Orange County, ₩ ℔, in pails	28	@ 28
State, ₩ ℔	20	@ 24
Ohio ₩ ℔	16	@ 20
Lard in bbls	11½	@ 12
Cheese—State, ₩ ℔	9	@ 10½
Eggs—State, ₩ doz	—	@ 30
Jersey, ₩ doz	—	@ 30
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair	50	@ 1 50
Fowls—₩ pair	75	@ 1 50
Ducks—Bucks County, ₩ pair	1 25	@ 2 00
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair	62	@ 2 00
Wild geese, ₩ pair	—	@ 62
Teal ₩ pair	—	@ 50
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	—	@ 62
Turkeys—each	75	@ 2 50
Geese—each	1 00	@ 2 50
Guinea Hens—₩ pair	75	@ 87
Woodcock, ₩ doz	4 00	@ 5 00
Quails—₩ doz	1 50	@ 1 75
Partridge—₩ pair	62	@ —
Pigeons—Tame ₩ doz	1 75	@ 1 87
Wild—₩ doz	75	@ 1 75
Young Pigs—Small, ₩ ℔	9	@ 12
Large—₩ ℔	8	@ 11

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Oct. 16—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but are stiffly held at $7 25 for Pearls, and $8 87½@8 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 ℔s.

BEESWAX—There were 2,900 ℔s. American yellow disposed of at 27c @28c. ₩ ℔.

CANDLES—Have not varied much.

COPPER—Remains quiet at unchanged prices, this day's sales having been very limited at previous quotations.

COPPER—Is less sought after, but rates firm.

COTTON—The demand is limited, yet prices exhibit considerable steadiness and uniformity. The amount offering for sale is light, but adequate to the wants of buyers:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ ℔	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	10	10	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	11	11½

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good request for home use and shipment, but with more offering, prices are weaker and a little irregular. The sales since our last include 15,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$ 37½@ $ 43
Straight State	$ 43 @ $ 50
Favorite and Extra State	$ 50 @ $ 60½
Mixed Western	$ 37½@ $ 43
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	$ 43 @ $ 62½
Fancy Michigan	$ 62½@ $ 75
Common to Good Ohio	$ 43 @ $ 62½
Fancy Ohio	$ 62½@ $ 75
Extra Ohio	$ 75 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	$ 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	$ 62½@ $ 87½
Extra Genesee	$ 93 @11 00

Canadian has not varied much. 500 bbls superfine to best extra were purchased at $8 50@8 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is still saleable and firm, there having been 3,000 bbls. disposed of at $8 87½@10 50 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. About 450 bbls fine and superfine Rye Flour brought $6 25@7 25 ₩ bbl. Nothing really new has occurred in Cor

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: WEDNESDAY, OCT. 17.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept 15 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for

☞ RICHARD SHANNON, Pittsburg, Penn., is agent for the DAILY TIMES. Single copies can be procured on application to him.

The Latest of Judge Kane's Opinions.

We very much question whether any other lawyer in the United States could be brought to utter the crudities contained in the latest of Judge KANE's opinions. A candidate for admission to the bar would materially weaken his chances of success were he to indorse them. It is hard to say where the absurdity crops out the most conspicuously; law and logic are so very nearly equal in the tenuity of sense, that a preference for either might expose the reader to the suspicion of undue partiality. But where Slavery is claimed to be a creature of the Common Law, the learning is so grossly unsound, or the statement so flagrantly at war with the fact, that it is difficult to determine whether rebuke belongs properly to ignorance or wilful misstatement. And where property *in transitu* is argued to be free from the control of local laws, and the law of nations is cited as authority, we are at a loss to appreciate the fatuity with which a legal reputation is so thrown away after a judicial reputation already irrecoverably lost. The first of these errors needs special attention; for it is the first legal dictum in favor of the new Southern doctrine now in course of application to the whole Federal Territory, that Slavery can exist legally anteriorly to municipal legislation; in other words, that it is legal until rendered otherwise by direct legislation. If Slavery had legal existence at common law, the doctrine is correct.

"By the common law, as it came to Pennsylvania," says Judge KANE, "Slavery was a familiar institution." But it so happens that at the common law Slavery had no existence whatever. The famous decision of Lord MANSFIELD, in the JAMES SOMERSETT case, (1772,) settled that in the common law Slavery had neither origin, recognition nor toleration. The decision was made before the Declaration of Independence, or the framing of independent State Constitutions; and as the common law was in every instance retained in those organic acts, the interpretation then just given it by Lord MANSFIELD was received and in full and effective force. Its effect extended to all the British colonies, and but for the veteran hold of the so-called institution upon the industrial interests of the two Indies, the decision of the Chief Justice would sooner have received the legislative vigor it finally obtained in the Abolition act. In fact, it was not only received as sound law by American Statesmen, MADISON taking decided ground for it; but formed the basis of all subsequent English legislation on the subject. Slavery, it was held, had never been legal: it was a custom, a practice, a social wrong, which might be repressed, but sanctioned by no law that might be repealed; and accordingly all acts relating to the Slave trade and emancipation were worded so as to describe the mischief simply as a social disorder requiring the intervention of law to suppress it. Even the opposers of WILBERFORCE and BROUGHAM, in their advocacy of Abolition, were obliged to admit that Slavery had no existence at common law, and as no statute could be referred to as authorizing it, it of course had no legal foundation of any description. Nor, until quite lately, have *any* judicial authorities ventured to assert for it any other existence than what might be due to distinct municipal laws. Judge KANE had but to turn over Mr. WHEELER's able digest of the "Law of Slavery," or Judge STROUD's compilation of such municipal laws, to inform himself that all Southern dicta were against him. The Supreme Court of Mississippi, (see WHEELER, page 340,) in the case of HARVEY *et al.* vs. DECKER, had laid down the law Slavery, it says, "exists, *and can only exist*, through municipal regulations." The whole drift of Southern adjudication is in the same direction. So well was this understood, that when it was proposed in 1850, in the committee of thirteen, to sanction the trial by Jury in the case of Fugitive Slaves, Judge MASON, the parent of the present Fugitive Act, took the ground that such procedure was inadmissible, since the validity of slave tenure would thus be called in question; and there was neither common law nor statute to show for it. His objection prevailed; and the existing legislation in regard to escaped slaves was inaugurated. This lack of support Judge KANE realizes painfully, in failing to produce better evidence of common-law authority for Slavery in Pennsylvania than certain extracts from the records of the Proprietary Council, and from the newspapers; every one of which, doubtless, applied to apprentices, and not, as the Judge gratuitously assumes, to runaway negroes. Of course no statute could be found in Pennsylvania, nor can it be found in any other State, directly legalizing Slavery—it was only, according to Judge MATTHEWS of Louisiana, "*permitted* and *tolerated* in the Colonies established in America by the mother country." And the same high authority, speaking, it must be borne in mind, from the bench, tells us, "*No legislative act of the Colonies can be found in relation to it.*" It is doubtful how far the dictum of Judge KANE will avail against opinions so much more maturely considered.

With regard to the asserted right of transit for slaves over free soil, the Judge founds it upon the law of nations. "All the statists," he says, "unite in regarding the right of transit for person and property through the territory of a friendly State as among those which cannot under ordinary circumstances be denied." And as slaves are such property, in the absence of legislation distinctly forbidding their transit, it is held they may be carried over the world without incurring a risk of freedom. Pennsylvania has no law in terms affecting the point, and, moreover, according to the Judge, cannot have, without violating international law, and the Federal Constitution. Now, it is needless to say that persons, though *in transitu*, over foreign soil are subject to all the laws of that soil until they leave it. Their offences will be punished there; they will be tried by the laws prevailing there, and so sentenced. There is no principle more profoundly established in international and civil, as well as the common law, than that personal property is liable to the same conditions as the person. Mr. Justice STORY (Conf. of Laws, p. 308) states the law on the subject, and cites the learned POTHIER as saying: "All things which have no locality (that is, are not technically *real estate*,) follow the person of the owner, and are governed by the law or custom which governs his person." Here is the whole principle of the law; and it agrees precisely with the British adjudication, that the slave, wherever he comes from, is free the moment he sets foot on the soil of England; with the decision of the Courts of Louisiana, (WHEELER, p. 349,) in regard to a reclaimed slave, that "As she had been free for one moment in France, it was not in the power of her former owner to reduce her again to slavery;" and with the whole scope of Municipal law, and of State Rights. Pennsylvania has a law rendering the holding of a slave illegal and impossible in that State. If it may be held for a moment, it may be held longer; in fact, the master may appeal to the dictum of Judge KANE to justify his remaining with his slaves for months, or so long as he does not forfeit his domicil in another State. In the law of nations transit admits of that liberal interpretation. Surely no one, not even Judge KANE, will assert that the *lex loci*, with all the barbarous enactments of the slave-code, will extend for a month to a slave family thus brought to free soil; that the master may be governed by Pennsylvania law in all matters save where his slaves are interested; but that there he appeals from Pennsylvania to Maryland law! Surely no code of law, international, common, or statute, will support such an elevation of the chattel above the laws, while the owner remains subject to them! For the purpose of discussion—we only remark it in passing—we have omitted to use the obvious fact that Pennsylvania law does not regard man as property, and is therefore not bound to any international comity on the subject.

Judge KANE has gone wrong in this business from the first; and every attempt to right himself, makes his case more desperate. He was wrong in assuming the three negroes to be in the custody of WILLIAMSON—the evidence before him not sustaining any such position. He was wrong in incarcerating WILLIAMSON for refusing to confirm his mistaken view of the evidence by a false oath; he is wrong in all his facts—wrong in all his law; and will probably be wrong to the end of the chapter. It is to this accumulation of wrongs that WILLIAMSON is a hopeless victim.

A Chance for Spiritualists.

We have heard a great deal of the Spiritualists, how they have found a key to unlock the gates of death and of the grave, that the enfranchised spirits may come forth from those sombre realms, and perform feats of ground and lofty tumbling, unequaled by the most expert professors of the ring. At first our wonder was excited chiefly by narratives of intoxicated chairs and unduly excited dining-tables. Bureaus and solid sideboards became cutters of fantastic elephantine capers, and inspired sofas rushed furiously through the air, winged by the spirits of our departed aunts.

But another phase was to come. The dead made revelations, gave counsels, instituted inquiries which greatly bothered the living. Table-rapping fell into disuse—at least in the higher circles; the slow process of orthographic communication was abandoned by the respectable defunct. Their spiritual thews and sinews were fatigued by the ponderous lifts required of them by infidels, and they adopted an easier method, to wit: to seize the hand of some individual present, and compel it to write out the thoughts dominant in the mind of the deceased.

Then this also was improved upon, and men found themselves inspired by some impressible individual to speak out to our coarser world the developments which might be supposed judicious to make. The soul of the medium, by some power hitherto unexplained, went sound asleep, and while in that comatose condition was replaced by the soul of somebody else, Judas, or Julian, or the late lamented Mr THOMAS PAINE. And the body, honest, stupid, credulous creature, obeyed the interloper with the same passive yieldingness as though he had been the rightful and divinely given lord of that corporeal territory. The brain worked away as usual, the hands were industrious, and wrote carefully and rapidly to the dictation of the resident spirit inside, and the result was a new philosophy.

Then came at last the New Gospel. Spiritualism ceased to be an experiment and became a creed. Inspired writers set down their revelations; inspired preachers proclaimed and do proclaim a new message necessary for men to receive and believe, a faith for them to live in and to die in. Churches were established, and now exist in New-York and Brooklyn, wherein men, claiming to speak by spiritual influence not their own, hebdomadally proclaim unto sinners a new way of salvation, contradictory to and subversive of any other received creed. But the preachings and written revelations do not, as other religious symbols have ever done, claim a divine and Theostic inspiration, but proceed from every description of defunct humanity—from BENJAMIN FRANKLIN and my Lord VERULAM to WILLIAM NORTH and WILLIAM POOLE.

This sect claim for the spirits, bad or good, who influence its members, a complete knowledge of all things in the circle (there are seven of them) which the revealing spirit occupies, and in all inferior circles, including earth. They claim for these spirits a ubiquitous knowledge, so far as this earth is concerned, and a physical power immensely surpassing that of those who are still in the body. Nor have they only this knowledge and physical power over matter, but also they can, as we have said, lull the soul to sleep and take its place in the body whereof it was the original vivifier. Furthermore, they retain for their relatives on earth an affection surpassing that which they exhibited while incarnate, and a zeal for the welfare of their still terrestrial friends.

Permit us, therefore, to place two unanalogous facts before the Spiritualists: *First*—Your inspiring spirits have greater knowledge and greater physical and mental power; stronger affections and warmer loving zeal than men on earth. They have, also, poor relations still existent and in a suffering condition upon this unfortunate planet. *Secondly*—Messrs. LIVINGSTON, FARGO & Co., and Messrs. WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & Co. undertook in the month of September last to bring on from Dubuque gold bullion and coin to the amount of $50,000. Now somebody in or out of the flesh—we in our blindness think the former category the most probable—somebody managed to abstract, or steal that gold, and substitute for it an equal weight, but rather inferior value, of lead. Messrs. LIVINGSTON & BUTTERFIELD cannot, as yet, discover who took that gold nor where it is; and they promise to give $15,000! to anybody who will give them the requisite information. We therefore respectfully propose to all spirits who have poor relations still on earth; some good old mother, or suffering impoverished wife, or orphan beloved child with an almshouse or a worse fate waiting greedily to receive it: to such spirit we propose an immediate revelation to such poor relative of the spot where the gold is, and the people who took it; solely in order that the relative aforesaid may get possession of the fifteen thousand, and that his or her heart may sing for joy.

We would merely suggest, for the sake of avoiding confusion, that they do not all speak at once.

The Price of Beef—What is the Profit?

A good many of our readers have been figuring over their current expense book to see if our late assertions be true, that the people of this City pay more for meat than for breadstuffs. They are finding out that with all the excitement in the flour market, the meat market is of still greater magnitude, and that the variation of one cent per pound in the price of beef at Forty-fourth-street—an event that occurs almost weekly—is quite as important as the rise or fall of one dollar per barrel in flour at Whitehall.

A number of persons have inquired, recently, why it is that we quote beef at 10c. to 12c. per pound, net weight, and yet their meat bills are charged at 15c. to 18c. per pound. The following will explain the mystery. The figures are accurate. During the week, we traced several beeves from the Washington Yards to the Slaughter-houses, thence to the Washington Retail Markets, and thence to the consumers' tables. We select, as a fair sample of the others, one animal which was sold at Forty-fourth-street, last week, for $66—estimated at 600 pounds, or 11 cents per pound. This animal, when butchered, yielded for the "fifth quarter:"

Hide, 60 lbs., sold for 6c	$3 60
Rough Tallow, 50 lbs., sold for 8½c	4 25
The four feet sold for 6d. each	0 24
The tongue sold for	0 44
Total for "fifth quarter"	$8 43

The heart, liver, tripe and head, according to general custom, went to the "butcher boys," as perquisites.

The dressed beef sold at retail as follows:

30 lbs.	Porter-house and tenderloin, at 18d.	$4 63
76 lbs	Hip or sirloin at 15d.	11 88
50 lbs.	Best rib pieces at 15d.	7 83
36 lbs.	Cross rib pieces at 12d.	4 50
40 lbs.	Rump steaks at 12d.	5 00
60 lbs.	Chuck ribs at 11d.	6 88
50 lbs.	Rump at 10d.	5 20
12 lbs.	From over sirloin at 10d.	1 25
80 lbs.	Plate, navel and brisket at 8d.	6 67
36 lbs.	Shoulder clod, soup pieces at 7d.	2 63
80 lbs.	Chuck pieces at 6d.	5 00
20 lbs.	Shin pieces at 4d.	83
30 lbs.	Legs at 4d.	1 25
600 lbs.	Retailed for	$63 55

The butcher's account stands thus:

One Beef.	Dr.	
To cash paid at Forty-fourth-street		$66 00
	Cr.	
By "Fifth Quarter"	$8 43	
By 600 lbs. Meat retailed	63 55	$71 98
Profit		$5 98

This $5 98 must cover time, interest, bad debts, rent, retailing wagons, &c., &c.

We thus see that the butchers have a scanty profit, when they pay 11 cents per pound and retail at the prices given above. Their only chance of profit is when they can buy below 11 cents, which we hope they will be able to do to-day, and of which there is a fair prospect.

Shysters.

Every day witnesses some new revelation of City corruption. Of course, in so huge a town as ours, perfection is not looked for, and immorality will exist, but we are not bound to suffer it in so great a degree, nor to let it sit in our high places and constitute the chief characteristic of our dignitaries.

While our City Fathers are accused of bribery and thieving from the Public Treasury, our Police Magistrates are charged with favoritism and with injustice, with needless harshness and oppressive strictures towards poor men, or those of adverse political opinion; with unjust clemency to election friends and rich men, and with forming members of an unrighteous and cruel league, which embraces very many kinds of rogues, from the incumbent of the Bench of Justice to the ex-thief-taker and loafer at the Tombs.

The system is simply this. There are a gang of worthless fellows hanging about the Police Courts, practicing therein, though without having ever been admitted to the bar. They are ex-policemen, ex-turnkeys, ex-sheriffs' officers, ex-anything, in a word, if that anything shall have procured them some experience of criminal courts and classes. These worthies have won for themselves the elegant title of "Shysters," a term completely untranslatable, but signifying to the Teutonic mind whatever is basest, meanest, vilest in humanity. We are not quite sure of the etymology of the word shyster, but the thing itself is peculiar to all large cities, though the Shyster system, we imagine, thrives more rankly here than elsewhere.

Their profession is thus exercised: A man or woman, of the poorer classes, is arrested for drunkenness, for riot, for anything truly or falsely charged against him; is committed for examination and locked up in a cell. Then, through bars or key-hole, one of these *Shyster* leeches squirms in and begins to suck the blood from his veins. First he discovers whether the prisoner has money, or friends who have it for him; or, if no money, if he have a watch, or can get any jewelry from his wife or daughter; and this once gotten, a discharge is promised, and oftentimes obtained. Sometimes this is done before commitment, which the poor devil is told must unavoidably occur if he do not find something to satisfy the hungry maw of the Shyster. The latter will accept anything, coin, clothing, the best bonnet or wedding ring of the woman, the man's tool chest, or his Sunday boots.

How he is enabled to pursue this nefarious trade we can account for on reliable information. Sometimes he wins the confidence of the accused easily enough, and he has sufficient experience to judge of the merits of the case. Again, the Shyster forms a partnership with a couple of policemen, and they, when they have made an arrest, inform him of it, at the same time recommending him to their prisoner as the only available lawyer for him to employ. So the poor fellow is kept out of prison until these villains have drained him or his property. Or, the partnership takes in the jailor, and he recommends the Shyster to the incarcerated victim. Nay, rumor even dares to say that the Police Justice himself has been known to become an associate in this loathsome business, and to share the spoils wrung from the unfortunate prisoner.

There is a recent case, well known among frequenters of these Courts, which illustrate the matter. An English tailor, young, in very moderate circumstances, and just arrived, bought a few yards of cloth from a boy who brought it into his shop. The boy said that his employer had given him the cloth for a suit of clothes, but that he would rather have the money. It was discovered, however, that he had stolen the goods, and the tailor was arrested as the receiver. The Shysters got hold of him, and soon found that he was innocent, but they managed to frighten him in his cell. Meantime the officers entered and seized all the poor man's stock, his wife's jewelry and books, and dresses, on suspicion of their being stolen goods. Then, after a few days' imprisonment, he was discharged, but has never been able to recover an iota of his property. Was it shared among the Policemen, Shyster and the Judge?

Even if any Justice has so far forgotten the sacredness of his office—and the proper authorities will soon tell us—we know others of the most stainless honor and incorruptible integrity. One such the other day had a person brought before him who had given a Shyster $10 to procure his release. The Judge first told him that the fellow had no power to do this, and sending for the cheat, rebuked him sternly, and advised him to disgorge at once. The Shyster gave back the money and the Judge discharged the prisoner, against whom no ground of commitment had appeared.

Now, in our earnest attempts to correct or aid in correcting abuses, we may be foiled when we attack the great and powerful, our high municipal authorities and other placemen who cheat the comfortable, taxpaying public out of respectable sums; but surely we can abate this shysterian nuisance. For very charity's sake let us try; these human abominations feed upon the lowly and poor; take no toll of thousands from the millionaire's rich store, but the very marriage ring of the criminal's broken-hearted wife, the hard-won mite of the widow, given freely though painfully for the redemption of her dissipated son. We, when we have a little to spare for needs of the meritorious sufferers, wish to give it discriminatingly, to those whose need is greatest. But to do so well we must choke those bloodhounds that kennel about the Tombs, must save from their fanged rapacity the humble who are their victims. It is a duty to do for which we have commensurate power, and which appeals to us alike by our charity, our sense of justice, and our pockets even, since the alms from them goes not to the trembling hand we placed it in, but to the abominable and insatiate maw of the Shysteric of the Tombs.

The News by the Empire City—Consular Flare-up at Panama.

The *Empire City* arrived in port yesterday afternoon from Aspinwall, with nearly $1,400,000 in treasure and a large number of passengers from California. She brings no later news from San Francisco.

We learn from the Isthmus that a difficulty has occurred between our Consul, Mr. WARD, and the New-Granadian Government, in consequence of which the former has taken down his flag, and has expressed his determination not to hoist it again until he has received instructions from home. The whole gist of the matter lies in a nut-shell. Mr. WARD, in making representations to the Government touching the release of an American citizen convicted of robbery, addressed the wrong official, and his letter was therefore returned unopened. Mr. WARD regarded this as an insult, and acted (we think somewhat hastily) under such an impression. In our Panama correspondence, to which we devote a large portion of this morning's paper, the reader will find an amusing history of the affair, including the Consul's protest and the official correspondence that ensued. It is exceedingly spicy, and will be found quite readable. Seriously, though, we can see no plausible excuse for the action Mr. WARD has thought proper to take in the premises.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer had not arrived at Panama when the mail left, and we are without any later news from the South Pacific.

A Hint for the Chief of Police.

It is neither disgraceful nor criminal to be an alien, and public sentiment is as tolerant as our laws towards foreign-born citizens; there is no reason, therefore, why a man should deny his birthplace in this country. Let the designs of the Know-Nothings be what they may, they have no power to proscribe men now either on account of their birthplace or their religion. Before such things can be done there must be radical change in our laws, which will require a long time to bring about. When a man is accused, therefore, of being foreign born there is no sense in his prevaricating on the subject, or permitting any doubts to exist in the public mind. When Alderman BRIGGS accused Mr. CONNOLLY, our County Clerk, in the Board of Aldermen, of being an alien, that official promptly confessed to his Irish birth, and stated when he became a citizen. If he had not, we might have been bored by an interminable discussion on the subject, as in the case of the Chief of Police. We do not intend to express any opinion about Mr. MATSELL's affair, but we think he is called upon to imitate the example of the County Clerk, and put an end to the investigation in respect to his birth-place, by voluntarily producing whatever testimony he may have to offer as to his citizenship. It is quite time the matter should be disposed of.

Policy of Austria.

Extract from an Austrian Letter.

We have been favored with an extract from a confidential letter, written by an Austrian statesman, and containing some very interesting details on the great puzzle of the policy of Austria. This communication being of an authentic character, we think the following abstract of it will much contribute to guide our readers in their estimate of the impending moves of Austria:

"Austria *had* armed against Russia, before the late Vienna Conference took place, and was prepared to commit herself to active operations; but only on the condition of French and English assistance. France was to subsidize her with a force of 150,000 men; England with money. The conferences were to furnish the pretext for her declaration of war. This project was defeated by the ill-success of the Allies in the Crimea. Two ways were open to obviate the difficulties, viz.: either by adopting a different plan of proceeding in the Crimea and ensuring success there by redoubled energy,—or, by agreeing preliminarily on a settlement, based on the four points, and conducting an armistice in consequence. This would have set the Allied Army at liberty to disentangle itself from the trenches before Sebastopol, and to recommence operations on another field, after having broken off negotiations on some pretext or other. Of those two plans, Mr. DROUYN DE LHUYS and Lord JOHN RUSSELL considered the latter one, which was the one proposed by Austria, as more safe, an opinion which, for a time, was concurred in by the Cabinets of London and Paris, when another plan interfered, which obviated that former and rather dangerous one, which threatened England with a storm and France with a crisis: the plan of England's expedition to the Sea of Azoff, combined with a change of command in the French army, CANROBERT making way to HOTSPUR PELISSIER. Austria, having no confidence in this plan, felt offended by it. DROUYN DE LHUYS gave in his abdication, Lord JOHN RUSSELL turned his coat, at the news of the conquest of the Sea of Azoff—and Austria?—Austria disarmed."

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHAWLS—S & M E TOWLE & CO. WILL OFFER this morning 2,000 rich stella Shawls, from $6 to $12; 5,000 Plaid Long Shawls, from $3 to $8, together with a large stock of Broche, Long and Square Shawls at great bargains COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand st

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THIS superb novelty in SOFT HATS is having a run unprecedented in the annals of the trade. It has been adopted by the business community and, in fact, by all classes, as the leading undress hat of the season. Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint, which is as clear as that of the *dahlia* of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The shape too is eminently becoming. Attempts at imitation have been made, but they have failed. No other manufacturer has succeeded in producing the color.
GENIN, No 214 Broadway,
Opposite St Paul's Church.

SMITH BROTHERS'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
NOS. 121 AND 140 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!! AN ADDITION to our former stock of one hundred new styles, per ship *Mercury*, best Paris made; some that in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week and month, and changes of the moon W J F DAILEY & CO., Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway

$200,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION
Velvet Tapestry Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten Spacious Saloons,
No. 99 Bowery.
50 000 yards Ingrains at 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54 SILAS HERRING & CO., Nos. 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York

SILKS, SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS DAY SOME rich Dress Silks which we have purchased at auction, and will sell them at 30 per cent. under their usual prices. Also, three cases of rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls. E H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AUCTION DRY GOODS.—WE WILL OFFER, TODAY, some rich Dress Silks, French Merinos, Shawls, rich printed De Laines, Bombazines Alpacas, &c., which will be offered at great bargains.
E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.—JUST RECEIVED, a full stock of Blankets, Quilts, Flannels, Shirtings, Linens, Towelings, &c. Also, 300 pieces of rich Lace Curtains, which will be sold at 30 per cent. under their real value.
E. H LEADBEATER & Co No 347 Broadway.

GENTS' BEST KID GLOVES—62½ CENTS PER pair—1,000 dozen gents' super Fs is made Kid Gloves, some of which are slightly spotted, and will be sold at 62½ per pair worth $1
E H LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER AND TEA SETS.—Quantity immense. Fifty sets richly decorated dinner services just opened for sale at less than the usual price in France W J F DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for CASH.
BAILY & BRO'S, No 434 Pearl-st

DELAINES, DELAINES—E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will open THIS DAY five cases of rich Delaines from 1s to 4s per yard, worth 2s to 6s. Also, one case fine English Merinoes at 4s. per yard.

NATIVE WINES! IMPORTANT FACTS!!—FEW persons in the United States are aware of the extent, the importance, and the character of AMERICAN WINES, except those living in States bordering on the Ohio River. Already the Wine Crop of the country has a market value nearly equal to that of Tobacco, and it is estimated by some competent judges that it at present employs more labor and capital than this important American staple It will require but a few years more to put our Wine products upon a basis second in importance only to that of Wheat and Cotton

It is proven from every impartial trial that, in quality, the native CATAWBA and ISABELLA WINES and CHAMPAGNES are not only equal, but superior to any in the world. Our own citizens are fast acknowledging this fact, and it is handsomely admitted by the highest authority of France.

We have been furnished by HENRY MEIGS, Esq., President of the American Institute, with the following gratifying and highly interesting communication from the French Imperial Society of Horticulture at Paris:

Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture, Paris, 1855 Louis Napoleon, Protector

Extract translated by HENRY MEIGS [Received at the Institute Oct. 8, 1855.]

GENTLEMEN: Monsieur Morel, Vice President of the Society, says:

"You have confided to my examination three volumes entitled 'Transactions of the American Institute' for 1851, 1852 and 1853

The Institute of New-York is not only founded to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture, but also everything relating to Manufactures and Mechanics. This Society received information, which it believed to be exact, as to the culture of the Catawba and Isabella Grape on a grand scale, in the State of Ohio. I admit that I had doubts whether the Wines made there from those grapes could rival the Wines of the Moselle, the Rhine or Malaga; but the examples of the Catawba and Isabella Wines received from the American Institute have been submitted to a proper Committee, and their report will convince the most incredulous. The transactions of the American Institute are interesting in every point of view above all in what relates to Agriculture, the Farm, the Garden, Cattle, Horses &c.

Volumes might be written, not blushing the superiority and purity of our Native Wines, and yet we are annually sending millions abroad to purchase inferior and drugged articles No American, feeling for the welfare and prosperity of his country, can longer fail to patronize its products.

The Sparkling Catawba and Isabella Wines have the same effervescence as the French Champagne, but are more fruity, generous, and rich in flavor

The Still, or Dry Catawba and Isabella Wines, are the rivals of the German Hock Wines, but a pure and superior article

These Wines cost the consumer somewhat less than the ordinary imported articles

The celebrity obtained by the Wines manufactured by JOHN D. PARK, Esq., at Cincinnati, for uniformity, purity, and high quality, places them at the head of American Wines They are in all cases warranted the *pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes.*

Hotels, Steamboats Saloons Private Families and the Trade supplied at the New York Agency, at Cincinnati prices.

BARNES & PARK, No 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st, sole Agents for "PARK'S" SPARKLING AND STILL CATAWBA AND ISABELLA WINES

CARPETINGS
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BROADWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 12s to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 16s. per yard
Rich tapestry, from 9s to 12s per yard
Rich Brussels in great variety from 9s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, *good* quality, 8s per yard
And all other goods equally low
P. S.—On hand a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depôt 63 Liberty-st.

PLAIN AND SPOTTED SWISS MUSLINS, PLAID and stripe Jaconet; also a large stock of white goods of every description, at low prices
S & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No 281 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN. DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR MILLS—WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safe Again Victorious!

We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Messrs Hecker & Brother, at Brooklyn that the Safe that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Flour Mills in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 11th inst., was one of "Wilder's, Patent Salamanders," and not Herring's Patent Safe as appears by the Card from them We also learn from him that one of the employees of Herring & Co was present when the safe was taken from the ruins and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder's Patent" plate from the safe. This is another attempt of the honorable Silas C Herring to apply the thunders of the "Wilder's Patent Salamander" to what he calls Herring's Patent Safe. The buyers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have no hing to do with the "World-Renowned Wilder Patent Salamander Safe," the best Fire-proof Safe in the World, and be on the lookout for all such impositions This celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe can now be had at the Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
S. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT CURE AFTER THE PHYSICIANS HAD FAILED—RUSSELVILLE, Ohio, Jan 10, 1855—Dr. C. M. JACKSON *Dear Sir*—"We would inform you that we are out of HOOFLAND'S German Bitters, which meet with ready sale One of our neighbors has been doctoring for some time, (we think about two years,) with *all the doctors in the country, but all of no avail* He looked as much like a dead man going about, as anything we can compare him to. His disease appeared to be an *overflowing of the gall.* With hard persuasion we prevailed on him to try your Bitters with the promise to him if it did no good, we would charge him nothing for it; provided he took six bottles according to the direction, which he has done, and is now entirely cured, and has become a well man This cure has created a great sale in this neighborhood"
Respectfully, EDWARDS & BROWN.
For sale by druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Broadway, corner of Hudson-st
☞ This New and Large Hotel, newly furnished, and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.
SIDNEY KOPMAN

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE IMPORTant fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines running at double speed, do no much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase For of every description sewing, they are unapproachable
I M SINGER & CO, No. 323 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to the public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan, an extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, N Y, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P M.

KNOX'S FALL STYLE OF HATS HAS BEEN immensely popular since the day they were first brought to the public notice. For elegance of finish, neatness of appearance, and perfect mechanical execution they are unapproachable Gentlemen desirous of inspecting these new triumphs on the part of our friend KNOX, can do so by dropping in at his up-town depôt, No 533 Broadway, or at his principal depôt, No 242 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-st.

PREPARE FOR WAR—IN FINE WEATHER THE ladies should prepare for Winter, by going to CANFRELL'S, No 336 Bowery, for a supply of Gaiters suitable for the season, at 12s and 14s CANFRELL confines his attention to ladies' and children's Shoes of all kinds, and he is celebrated for the uniform excellence of his workmanship the material he uses, and the good taste he displays. Call and see him

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS
THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHache are speedily relieved by this remedy without injury to the gums Eminent dentists have a very high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients Prepared and for sale by A B & D SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

WASHING MADE EASY—CALL AT NO 267 Broadway and see a machine which washes on the principle of the knuckles and rubbing-board, with a saving of three-fourths of the time and labor and with less injury to the clothes. WISNER'S PATENT WASH TUB CO
No 267 Broad way

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASsau-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain
DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 33 and No. 35 John-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety all in the known world The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most desirable ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molecular Cream for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest and best standard article of its kind throughout the world His new styles of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S No. 6 Astor House

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—OVER THREE hundred different patterns of chandeliers, &c embracing all the novelties to be found in France and England; also, a large assortment of American gas fixtures
W J F DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Cod Liver Oil as a Remedy for Consumption.**—This is the only article that has ever gained and sustained the reputation of a cure for this disease. No remedy has ever passed through a more rigid investigation than this, and it could never have sustained its reputation without be ng possessed of the greatest merit. The action of Cod Liver Oil on the system is very simple—it combines nutritious with remedial qualities, thus reforming the waste of the organism while removing the disease.

Dr. Reese remarks, in his Journal that the name of Rushton has so long been identified with Cod Liver Oil, that the attempt to deprive him of his legitimate claim by a rival house is unworthy of public favor, and cannot fail to be frowned down by all liberal men

RUSHTON'S Drug Stores are now only at No 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York; and No 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Removed.**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No 1 Barclay-st opposite the Astor House.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ **Balm of Thousand Flowers**—For beautifying the complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples or freckles from the face. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin square, New-York; for sale by C. H RING, Broadway, and F. V. RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway.

☞ **Parsons & Co**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ **Invaluable**—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of the Gray'on ed Bitters, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

☞ **Western Travelers Aead and Beware.**—*City and County of New York, ss*—WILLIAM CLARK, ANN CLARK and WILLIAM GIFFORD, being duly sworn, severally each for himself and herself says: That on the 13th day of October, 1855, about 6 o'clock in the morning, they left Buffalo in the train of cars of the New-York and Erie Railroad, for New York. That they arrived at the station in Jersey City between 11 and 12 o'clock at night of the same day That shortly before they arrived at Jersey City the Baggage Express-man in the car asked the deponent, WILLIAM CLARK, if he had a house to stop at for the night, and he replied "No," and until he got his baggage stored at the station in New-York City, and did not want to move it again until he got a home for the night; and deponent and said baggage-master handed him a card, and recommended him to the Western Railroad House, at the corner of Liberty and Greenwich sts., in the City of New York. And deponent was then directed to a man connected with the said Western Railroad House, and who would take them to the railroad station at the foot of Duane-st., in said City, where the rest of his baggage was taken. The express-man detained deponent at Jersey City until the next boat after the train was on of the Company had crossed over and then deponent came over with the small baggage express wagon, and drove over to said Western Railroad House, and deponent and all of them in a body went there, where they were using the goods in and was told that they were taking them to the railroad station, and deponent following on, and when deponent arrived at the Western Railroad House he discovered that they were unloading the bags go and trying it in the said house, and deponent and all of them went to the man who was doing with his baggage the same as he had with the rest of them, and he told deponent that it was all wanting, and he took the checks off, and deponent inquired what he or next for; the Express man then said what have you to do with it, do you want something to eat, and deponent said he would like to have the goods taken from there; and then told him not to take the goods in that house as that was the station; he said it was the right station, and it will be all right, and to let the goods in said house; after the Express man had left deponent and the said baggage-master demanded of deponent three dollars for his trouble in procuring the said goods there, which deponent refused to pay, stating to him that they were already paid for, and we are to be delivered at the said Railroad station in Dunkirk, New-York, so they were brought here wrongfully; the Express-man then told deponent he could stand on the ground, and if it did not suit him he would throw deponent and goods out, and deponent and said express-man came to him and told him he could take his goods away; deponent then moved all the goods out of the said house, except one box which they refused to take him were worth two dollars and one paid which deponent paid him, all you will have; and deponent went to take his box out when the baggage-man told him he should not take it and seized hold of the box to tie it from deponent, when three or four other men came to his assistance and threatened deponent that if he gave the box he would be knocked down and deponent then left the box in said house; that deponent at that late hour (11 o'clock) at night was unable to procure a conveyance to move his goods, was compelled to take them under an awning next door to said house, and was obliged with his wife and four small children, and his brother-in-law, to remain on the walk in the public street for a long time, and a policeman took his wife and the children to the station-house for the night; and deponent and his brother-in-law remained all night under said awning; and from Sunday morning until the morning of deponent, his wife, children and brother-in-law remained with their goods in the open street under said awning being strangers here and not knowing where to go; that the said box is still retained in said house

And the said ANN CLARK says that the facts stated in the above are true.

And the said WILLIAM GIFFORD says that he knows the facts as above stated to be true, that he was present during the whole transaction above stated, and is the brother-in-law of WILLIAM CLARK above named

WILLIAM CLARK,
ANN CLARK,
WILLIAM GIFFORD.

Sworn the 15th of October, 1855, before me, PETER T. MARSERIS Commissioner of Deeds.
Western papers please copy

☞ **Irish Aid Society.**—The following is a statement of the affairs of the Association up to the 15th inst., by which it appears that are in a prosperous condition, thanks to the humanity of a few noble-hearted individuals, and the untiring exertions of the Society's Officers. The balance on hand at present will soon be expended in transmitting families to the West, a large number of whose applications are now under investigation by the Committee. The publishers, therefore requested to advance their aid, material and otherwise to uphold its generous undertaking:

Balance on hand, Sept 12 1855.....$158 79
CASH RECEIVED.

Daniel McCarthy	$10
Thomas K Downing	10
Samuel Van Voort	5
Jnoce Brannan	10
J C Rutherford	5
Judge McCarthy	10
James Marie	5
Thomas Farrin	5
Alonzo Longet	5
Ilm mas McKeome	5
Mr Brodenick	10
Michael Tuomay	10
Robert J Dillon	20
Mr Dowle	10
A T Stewart	25
Arthur Woods	5
Aldrman Wm Drake	5
Cash returned	31
B Purdy	25
Various sums under $5	12
Total	$395 79
To paid expenses of transmitting 25 persons to various ports of the West since the 12th ult	95 00
Balance on hand	$300 79

JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

M. T. KELLER 8 cretary.
WM. T WORRALL Recording Secretary.
NEW YORK Oct 12 1855.

☞ **The Committee of Arrangements for the ANNUAL FESTIVAL** in aid of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUMS, respectfully announce that it will take place at the Academy of Music, in 14th-st, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18

Owing to the limited accommodations which the Academy affords, compared to those of Castle Garden, where it has taken place here ofore the Committee have arranged for two distinct series of entertainments on the day designated above; one in the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the other in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. The same reason obliges them to charge on that occasion full price for the admission of children.

While the Committee, in view of the generous sympathy which has always been manifested for the destitute and helpless little ones whom the Festival is designed to benefit, feel that a formal appeal is unnecessary, they take occasion to state that the exhibition of the Asylums is such as to require the immediate and energetic exertions of all their patrons. The past season has been one of the greatest embarrassment to the Managers, who have been constantly perplexed to provide not only for present and passing wants, but to procure means wherewith to satisfy obligations already incurred. The present immediate finds the treasury empty, the Institutions in debt, creditors importunate, and the necessary supplies for Winter yet unprovided. Under these circumstances they are again forced to appeal to the charity of the community which has so nobly and liberally responded in every former instance.

M. C. O'DONNELL, JAMES KELLY,
DENIS CAROLIN, JAS B NICHOLSON,
HENRY L HOGUNT, Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Robinson's Head-Sewing Machine, Under Patents of E. H. Robinson and S. H. Roper**—This machine is a novelty, and a great improvement on all previous inventions for sewing by machinery. It is entirely free from the objections to the lock-stitch, shuttle of two thread machines and use fibs with

NO OTHER RIGHTS OR PATENTS.

Its operation is a THROWN stitch taken with a single thread and the work cannot be ripped unless cut, or the needle-thread broken. It is the only machine in existence that will run backwards as well as forwards, and the work can be stopped in any part of the seam at pleasure.

The seams are finished at the beginning and end, as the needle-thread thrown up. And the whole is so simply arranged as to be easily comprehended and operated by any one

These machines are without a equal, and cannot be run out of order.

Families, Dressmakers and Families are respectfully invited to visit and examine the machine, its operation and its work

Manufactured only by

HOWARD & DAVIS, Boston.

Office in New-York
W H WILLSON, Appleton's Building.
No 346 Broadway, corner Leonard-st.

On exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute.

☞ **Episcopal Board of Missions.**—The annual meeting of the Board of Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church, will be held at St. Barthol mew's Church corner of Lafayette-place and Great Jones st., New-York, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Oct 17 at 10 o'clock A M

The annual Sermon will be preached on THIS Wednesday EVENING Oct 17 at Trinity Chapel, 25th-st. and Madison-square, by the Rev W H NICHOLSON, of St. John's Church, Cincinnati Service to commence at half-past 7 o'clock

The Public Missionary Meeting will be held on TO-MORROW (Thursday) EVENING, Oct 18, at the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av and 10th-st; on which occasion and reason may be expected from the Rt Rev. Bishop CLARK of Rhode Island and the Rt Rev Bishop LEE of Iowa, the Rev. G. D CUMMINS of Washington, D C., and others Service to commence at a half past 7 o'clock.

On each of these occasions a collection will be made for the Domestic and Foreign Missionary Society.

☞ **Mr. John B. Gough**, the temperance orator, will discuss the liquor traffic at the Broadway Tabernacle THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock. WM. E DODGE, Esq., will preside Come early and secure a seat. Doors open at 6 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents

☞ **Post Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer PACIFIC will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of October at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V FOWLER Postmaster.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **My Patients are Respectfully informed** that during my late European tour, I visited the celebrated Oculists and Aurists, Jacob Wilde, Bowman, Walton, Tyrrel, Yeoreley, Alexander, Demarres, Michel McKenzie and others, and acquired a thorough knowledge of their practice, and the recent remarkable discoveries in the treatment of diseases of the EYE and EAR. I believe there is now nothing known in the profession in either hemisphere with which I am not perfectly familiar, and trust that it will not be deemed unbecoming after twenty years' extensive practice and experience (principally in this City), to announce, for the benefit of strangers, that I feel confident that I treat the diseases of those delicate organs as skilfully and successfully as any man living, and have effected and am effecting the most remarkable cures, restoring sight to the blind and hearing to the deaf, in many cases hitherto pronounced hopeless

I have also obtained several new instruments and inventions of incalculable value to my specialty SPECULA, through which I can clearly observe the *interior* of the Eye, Ear, Nose or Throat, and at a glance detect the slightest disease, enabling me in every instance candidly to inform patients at the first consultation whether their case is curable or otherwise A new invention for removing CATARACT without pain or danger, and cure for curing STRABISMUS, or Cross Eyes, in a few seconds. ARTIFICIAL TYMPANI, which instantly restore hearing where the DRUM of the ear is perforated or lost. ARTIFICIAL EYES which move and look exactly like the natural, &c.

At home from 9 to 4 o'clock daily

JAMES W POWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.,
No. 502 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.)- GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO in full, is over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care can not be taken to get the genuine HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756, Broadway.
Wholesale Depot, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **Americans, to the Park.**—A Mass Meeting of the Electors of the City and County of New York opposed to the present Administration of the General Government, to the efforts of fanatical Fusionists to destroy the Union of the States, and to the reckless and wasteful expenditure of over five millions of dollars for the support of the Municipal Government and all who are in favor of the election of the American Ticket to effect a thorough reform, are invited to assemble in the Park THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at 5½ o'clock. Distinguished speakers will address the meeting and a torch-light procession will be formed after adjournment

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequalled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D, Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

☞ **Mercantile Library**—Lectures on Turkey and her Institutions, Political and Social. A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSCANYAN, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on the 15th, 22d and 29th October, commencing at 8 o'clock, P M. Tickets for the course $1, single lecture 50 cents. To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 625 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

☞ **New-York Historical Society.**—An adjourned meeting of the Society will be held at their Rooms in the University, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, 17th inst., at 3 o'clock The corner stone of their library edifice on Second-av will be laid, with appropriate ceremonies, at 4 o'clock P M.

ANDREW WARNER, Rec. Secretary.

☞ **Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c.** May be preserved in Winter use by LUDLUM'S PATENT PEACH AND FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the fruit can be put in without heating it. Also, solder of various kinds, for sale by LUDLUM & BATES, No 89 Broad-st; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

☞ **Notice**—The MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No 70 Nassau. Each member will receive an own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. Call and get one circular.

W WILDE, Sec. etary.

☞ **To Advertisers.**—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the spanish edition of Hamlet's plays, to be sold in Havana, and pamphlets from twenty to thirty thousand copies. For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Printers' Buildings.

☞ **Columbia College.**—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17 at 4 o'clock P M

ROBERT KELLY, President
JOHN M. MASON, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Trees, &c.**—WM R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their unrivaled collection of trees shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps, and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

☞ **Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace**—Music this evening by Dodworth's Band—the dome illuminated—the machinery in motion. The POULTRY SHOW will open on the 23d

POLITICAL.

AT A MEETING OF THE VIIth WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION, held at the East Broadway House, Wednesday evening, Oct. 10, 1855, the following ticket was unanimously elected:

For Councilmen.
XIVth District WM M HEYDOCK.
XVth District—EDWARD MERRITT.
XVIth District—WM. A HAGGARTY.
For Assessor—JOHN L GRIFFIN
For Commissioner of Common Schools—GEORGE A. BUCKINGHAM
For Inspector of Common Schools—S. F. MCKINNEY.
For School Trustees—CHAS. A PEOK, THOS. WILLIAMS Jr.
For Constables—JOHN M WAITE, JOEL PIKE.
For Inspectors of Election.
1st District—F W Morgan, E. T. S Williams.
IId District—Robert Murray, Erasmus Kutze, Jr.
IIId District—Thos Ball, John C Bates.
IVth District—John F. Edwards, Wm H. Bedell.
Vth District—Chas. P. Field, George A Cook
VIth District—Wm. Lewis Barnes Bennett.
VIIth District—Isaac Fitz, Wm F. Knapp
VIIIth District—Robert McGowen, Daniel Kimberly.
N E. B. SNYDER. Chairman.
SAMUEL DAWSON, Secretary.

NINTH WARD.—At a meeting of the IXth Ward Reform Committee, convened at No. 56 Grove st., on the evening of October 1, the following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Assembly—JOHN McLEAN
Councilmen
Twenty-first District—SAMUEL INSLER.
Twenty-second District—CHARLES S WRIGHT.
Twenty-third District—RICHARD P. CLARKE.
Twenty-fourth District—WILLIAM A. FOSTER.
For Assessor—ABRAHAM DEMAREST
Constables—E D WISNER. IRA C PIERSON.
Commissioner of Public Schools—JAMES W FARR,
J. W. BUSH, Chairman.
A C. STRYKER, Secretary pro tem.

NEW-YORK, Oct 16 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR, UNDERSTANDING THAT A REPORT has been industriously designed to injure me seriously in the estimation of my friends and the public and thereby my prospects of the election to the office of Street Commissioner for which I am a candidate at the ensuing election, has been extensively circulated, to the effect that "I have so do ne to Joseph S Taylor," a candidate for the same office, I desire, through your columns, to deny emphatically the truth of such a report. On the contrary, I intend by all honest and honorable means in my power to strive for success in the contest, and I hope my friends will not allow themselves to be influenced against me by any such malicious reports. Respectfully, yours, &c.

JAMES DEWEY.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIIITH AND XXIST WARDS.—In pursuance of an order issued by the Whig General Committee, at the Broadway House, the Whig Assembly Convention held a meeting on Monday Evening Oct 15, at Thomson's Hall, on the corner of 27th st. and 4th av. Upon balloting for a Delegate at Large, Hon W. S. Gregory was chosen; whereupon the Convention proceeded to ballot for a candidate for Assembly. Upon the first ballot Theodore B Voorhees, Esq., received the nomination; it was then moved to make the nomination unanimous, which was carried by acclamation. WM. EARL, XVIIIth Ward, Chairman.

JACOB SLEIGHT, XXIst Ward, Secretary
WM ADAMS XVIIIth Ward } Tellers.
CHAS. P. MILLER, XXIst Ward, }

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—EIGHTH WARD.—At a meeting of the Convention held pursuant to the call emanating from Tammany Hall, Mr. George L. Lowrell, Chairman, and James B. Davis Secretary, Mr. NATHANIEL HOE received the unanimous nomination of the Convention. A Committee was thereon appointed to await on Mr Hoe, and tender him the nomination. He then declined the nomination The Committee afterwards met, and unanimously nominated WILLIAM B AITKEN

GEORGE L LOUTRELL, Chairman.
JAMES B DAVIS, Secretary.

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this method of informing the friends of the VIIth Ward that at the request and solicitation of numerous friends and the people, he has consented to become a candidate for the office of Assessor MORRIS DE CAMP.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE
No. 97 John-st, New York
J. H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHEAPEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 643 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

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NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
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And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PUBLICATION DAY OF
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
BY MRS ANN S STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."

We are now enabled to announce for
SATURDAY, the 27th instant.
A new Book, by the author of "Fashion and Famine," which attained in three months, a sale of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES, and which was republished in Leipsic, St Petersburg, Vienna, and in three editions in London, is a matter well calculated to excite more than ordinary interest.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD, while not so tragic and intense in its character as Fashion and Famine, is, if anything, of profounder interest, and appeals with greater force to the sympathies of the reader The story opens in the City of New-York, where are many scenes of pathos, suffering and tragic power; but, as the book progresses, the clouds disperse—we are introduced to the Old Homestead among the Catskills of the Hudson, where we are presented with some of the most delightful and graphic rural pictures ever given in an American book Mrs. Stephens displays, in many places in this book, a humor that rivals that of Dickens, and a dramatic force, grasp of thought, power of expression, and vividness of description, of which she is peculiarly the master—superior, we think, to any of her cotemporaries.

CONTENTS.

The Father's Return.	A Pleasant Conversation.
The Mayor and the Policeman.	A Valley in the Mountains.
The Policeman's Guest.	New People and New Homes
The Midnight Consultation.	The Old Homestead.
The Mayor and the Aldermen	Aunt Hannah and Uncle Nathan.
The Plot.	Morning at the Old Homestead
The Birth-Day Festival.	Homesick Longings
Chester's Trial.	The Evening Visit.
Poverty, Sickness and Death.	Autumn in the Mountains.
Walking and Watching.	Our Sister Anna
Chester's House in the Morning.	Sunset in an Italian Cathedral.
The Mayor and his Son	The Two Infants.
Jane Chester and the Stranger	Dark Storms and Dark Mercies.
Bellevue and a New Inmate	Apple Gathering.
The Fever Ward and its Patients.	The Farmhams Return from Abroad
Jane Chester and her Little Nurse	The Husking Frolic.
The Student Physician and the Child Nurse	The Household Sacrifice.
The Midnight Revel—Mary and her Mother.	The Strange Musician.
A Spring Morning and a Pauper Burial.	A Dance after Husking.
The Daughter's Faith Wins the Father's Prophecy.	The Mother, the Son and the Orphan
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A BASKET OF CHIPS.
HAS MADE A SPLENDID HIT.

Mr. BROUGHAM'S new volume has met with a decided success. It receives "first rate" notices from the press everywhere:

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A volume that every taste can revel in with satisfaction, every mind refine with a feeling of unmixed content It contains the main plots of at least half a dozen dramas, three of four farces and a comedy.

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It is the fragments of a grand banquet, the crumbs from a rich man's table. It has more ability in it than can be found in a dozen of the ordinary issues of the day.

From the Boston Express

John Brougham is an elegant actor, a brilliant wit and a facile writer. He has a way of saying good things peculiar to himself and one might as well try to imitate thunder as him.

From the Boston Telegraph.

These chips kindle readily, and there is refreshing laughter in the brightness they furnish.

From the Philadelphia Courier.

That witty and waggish wit, John Brougham, has given us a feast of reason that will distract more mouths with laughter and clear more beclouded brains of care-woven cobwebs than any work we have seen for many a day.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

Many a hearty laugh will be caused by the Hibernian humor and pleasant wit which animate the varied effusions contained in this volume.

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One of the most amusing and entertaining books of the season.

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"As smiling as a basket of chips" is one of the oldest of old sayings, and every body must say what a happy title it is. If Mr Brougham had devoted himself wholly to literature he would have attained a prominent position among the authors of the day.

From the Saturday Courier.

For shame, John, to call such a casket of gems as you have just published up for the critic and the world "A Basket of Chips" Chips are dry—so are not your brilliant stories. We find this volume to consist of sketches replete with humor that reminds us of Lamb, poems in the style of the Ingoldsby Legends, and Irish stories superior to Lover's

In one volume, illustrated Price $1 25.
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RARE AND CURIOUS BOOKS

Will be sold by auction by BANGS, BROTHER & CO. On TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Oct 30 and 31, an exceedingly curious and valuable library of books, particularly rich in Old English Literature, old English Poetry and the Drama Bibliography Black Letter Books, fine impressions of early Printing, Shakespeariana, books of Prints, Engravings, &c., &c., among which are the following:

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&c. &c. With many others of equal rarity, interest and value. The whole being the library of a well-known amateur, principally obtained from the old book establishments of London, and from the principal sales of books by auction in London, during many years. Catalogues may be obtained on application to the auctioneers who will execute any commissions for gentlemen who may be unable to attend the sale. BANGS BROTHER & CO
No. 12 Park-row New York:

ISORA'S CHILD.
THE FOURTH EDITION
Of this charming new novel is now ready.
Says the Circinnati *Christian Journal and Messenger*:
It is above the ordinary class of fictions The plot is ingenious its development is absorbing and its denouement will leave or two exceptions pleasing and happy The characters are distinctive, well-drawn, and striking—portraits of persons sometimes seen in mixed society The talent for description, and for emotion-painting, is of a high and refined order Exquisite sensibility gushes out on every page.

Says the Rochester *Daily Democrat*:
"Isora's Child" is a well written, interesting, and attractive book. It will attract the notice and absorb the attention of many who are satisfied with the passage rate of fictions, for it is executed in that free, equal and unexaggerated style to which most of that brood are strangers We predict for it a success commensurate with its many merits.
One large 12mo. Price $1 25
J C DERBY, Publisher, No 119 Nassau st.

ON SATURDAY, Oct. 20
CHEAP EDITION OF THE LIFE OF BARNUM
By a special arrangement with the author, the undersigned will publish on SATURDAY Oct. 20, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, a new edition of
THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM,
Written by Himself
Illustrated with one published at $1 25
In a letter to his publisher, Mr. BARNUM says:
"I would have you inform the thousands of the inhabitants of the United States and Canada who have purchased my book (and we have no right to dispute the author's word,) we can only say that the sale from the most remarkable group of personages which have ever come within our knowledge It is a most intensely exciting book
Price, $1 25. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

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Says the Mobile Daily *Advertiser* in a lengthy review of
MARION HARLAND'S NEW BOOK,
THE HIDDEN PATH:

"It is refreshing, in these times of cheap literature and intellectual namby-pambyism to find a volume written with a purpose, and sustaining a character for ability and interest worthy of the better days of our literature It is especially pleasing in the multitude of demands made upon the Southern press to encourage and be-puff productions without merit, merely because a Southern instead of a Northern, dunce claims the honor of their paternity to find books written by natives and residents of the South, that can afford to discard sectional preferences or prejudices and boldly challenge criticism or approval on their intrinsic merits, as able and deserving contributions to the cause of good morals and pure literature Such a book, in our judgment, is the "Hidden Path," and its author has a right to claim peership with the most accomplished and brilliant female novelists of the day.

* * * * * * *

To us, our review has been truly a labor of love, and we cordially commend all who desire a rich intellectual treat, abounding in lessons of weed om, morality and true happiness, to the absorbing pages of the "Hidden Path!"
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The above work was not published for the season until the last of the Poets, but readers will enjoy the amusement of those who love to laugh and grow fat."
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It is the cleanest, best arranged, and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and we predict will become a standard school book—*Tuckerman*

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NEW MUSIC.—Specimen copies given to music teachers and seminaries, just issued the following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Metz The "Golden Drop" schottish 35c "Riverside Schottish," 25c "Spare my heart from growing Old" song 25c. The above three pieces will be mailed free for 75c N B—Superb pianos always on hand at the lowest possible prices. COOK & SHO.,
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SUITS HAVE BEEN COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS PATENT LIGHTS
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER
75 cents a fit or for HYATT'S ILLUMINATINGGRATING
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works 120 West Broadway.
*NOTE.—Some of the infringers of my Patents advertise "*Illuminating* Vault *Lights*" Query: What sort of lights are they which are not illuminating? The gentlemen are perhaps, doctors or butchers. The latter most probably, judging by the way they butcher my beautiful invention.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE EVER GIVEN OF ANY SEWING MACHINE, with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State Premiums, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, bevels the ends of the timber, jounts them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to the width be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the crose, turns the head, and prepares the Barrel or Keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better Barrel, Firkin or Keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture, with our Machines, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle liquids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Erie and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work We will feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine, for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this Machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose and must entirely supersede all hand coopering Slave and heading saws on hand

ELMIRA, N Y
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
H. H. WICKHAM, Agent.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but go to a noble old Philosopher, Dr Peabody's Female Pills, and use according to directions Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the menses, are the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females Painful menstruation and all those troubles come to a close, leaving pallow cheeks and leaden eyes disappear with the use of Dr Peabody's Female Pills. Get the little pamphlet of advice for the married ladies of our sister, until they have read the Philosophers Price $1, to be had of druggists generally

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No 99 Warren-st., New-York, and Wholesale Agents.

ARRIVAL EXTRAORDINARY.—The town had scarcely recovered from the agitation occasioned by the arrival of JEFF DAVIS from the North Pole, when it was again astonished by the advent of Dr. PHILOMEL WHITE, of Black River Canal The General is well and hearty, and requested us to say that the report of his death is without foundation in truth. The excitement of this sort therefore will not be required to lower their Rates as half must It may be interesting to his friends to hear that through all his adventures he clung to PEABODY'S PILLS with a tenacity

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women, the one in a very superior cook, understands pastries, preserves, &c., or very good cook wash and iron for a private family. She is also an excellent laundress, and understands dyeing &c.; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; both have the best of City references, and have no objections to the country Call at No 24 3d-av, Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, and to assist in washing and ironing, by a thoroughly competent, respectable middle aged woman, who has served as cook in the first families in Brooklyn for years, to whom she refers for character and capabilities; also by a first class family seamstress, is an excellent bed or shirt and dress making, or perfectly efficient as chambermaid. Apply at No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton-st, Brooklyn, for two days

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters of neat and tidy habits, one as plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer a good baker can make plain pastry, is fully competent to cook in a private family; wages $7 per month. He sister will take $5 as chambermaid and waitress, or as nurse and seamstress; is quick at the needle. Excellent City references. Will go a few miles in the country. Call at No 289 3d av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two Protestant Sisters as cooks and chamber servants, other cooks, six coachmen, girls nurses and seamstress, and several girls for general housework, all highly recommended. Male and female help, well recommended, can at all times be had at the Brooklyn Independent Institute under approval of Mayor Hall. F. BROWN, Superintendent.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent Protestant young woman as readers, house servant, or would act in the capacity of chambermaid and waiting on lady, is a good plain sewer, and understands the care of children well Also by a faithful woman for housework in the country, understands milk and butter; both have good references. App y at No 293 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED By a young woman, to do kitchen berwork and washing, or would do the housework of a small family; is willing to make herself useful, and has good City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years and a half. Call at No 122 Hist st., near 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED By a respectable young girl, to do chamb rwork and washing, or housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Must object to go in the country. Has the best of City reference from her last place Can be seen for two days, at No 147 3rd st., between 7th and 8th ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family, by a servant girl, who has tended an infant from its birth; and as Cook, not to wash and iron, or to do general household work by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No 726 8th-av, in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid, and to do plain sewing or embroidering The advertiser will be highly recommended from her last place Can be seen until engaged at No 62 West 21st-st, third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as laundress Would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing. Has the best of reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 175 East 22d st

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman in a respectable family, as seamstress; understands dressmaking, is also a good plain sewer The best of City references can be given. Can be seen or addressed to for two days, at No. 276 1st-av., between 16th and 17th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable competent young Protestant woman; is a good plain cook and baker and a first rate washer and ironer or is willing to do general housework; no objection to the country; best of references Call at No 161 Bowery

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as seamstress and to do light chamber work, or would do as waiting. The advertiser is a Protestant; her reference is good. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 927 Broadway

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young girl, as seamstress or chambermaid, or to attend to children Has the best of references. Apply to her present employer, at No. 369 West 24th st., between 9th and 10th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls with good City references; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiters, or as chambermaid and laundress.—Call at No. 126th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do the general housework of a small family; good City reference given from her last place Call at No. 177 Varick-st., basement Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable girl wishes a situation as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; can do French duting; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, to day, at No. 124 East 20th-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, is a good cook and baker, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing Has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No 143 Mulberry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or waiter, in a private family, by a respectable colored person. She has the best of City references, and can be seen at No. 97 West 11th-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced Head waiter, who is also a good cook, and excellent potter for private dinners suppers, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young tidy girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in washing and ironing, or mind children; will make herself generally useful. Call, for two days, at No. 14 Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a respectable girl. Best of reference. Apply at No. 61 Perry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and nurse, in a private family. Apply at No 330 8th st., between Avenue B and C

SERVANTS—Families from the City and country in want of first-rate female help in any capacity will find such at the office, No 13 8th-av., one door from Tenth-st. A large number now on hand to select from. Such as experienced cooks, chambermaids, laundresses, seamstresses, waitresses, and for general housework; also tidy young girls from 12 to 15.

STEWARDESS WANTED—For a steamer; places for clerks, school teachers, salesmen, barkeepers, porters, men for steamers, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen on railroads, coachmen, &c. wages moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

GOVERNESS —A young lady, of New-England education for, and highly successful in, her profession wishes a reengagement as a resident Governess She teaches efficiently English in all its branches, Mathematics, French and Latin, and Rudiments of Music References unquestionable. No objections to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway N. J.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—A young lady of several years' experience in tuition, is desirous of an engagement in a private family, to teach French, Latin, Music Drawing General Literature and all the higher Branches of English Best of references. Address B C., Box, No 3,962 Post-Office, New York

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages All clothing furnished. Those willing to go will call at the office of the Company, No 97 West st, corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF EXPERIENCE and ability wishes a situation in a wholesale house.—Refers to Messrs Geo Opdyke & Co., No 63 Liberty st, and to Messrs Spratlin Vail & Fuller, Nos. 26 and 28 Barclay st. Any communication addressed to A. G. D., care of Messrs Mc Kridge Mendeville & Lyon, No. 3 Maiden-lane. will meet with prompt attention.

A BUSINESS MAN.—Who has had more than twenty years' experience in this City, would like to obtain the agency of some manufacturing company or commercial house, whose business would afford a liberal compensation. References of the highest respectability will be given as to character and business capacity Address J. N. S., Box 867, Post-Office.

TO THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK AND ITS VICINITY.—Families in want of help should apply immediately at the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House There are upwards of 200 girls of the best in the City, wanting situations in every capacity, for City and country We have not had such a supply of good domestics since the office was opened

Mrs M. YOKESTEM, Superintendent.

P. S.—Also, a great many colored domestics.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—One who is a good cook, good washer and ironer, and with good references, may apply at No. 190 Thompson st., before 12 o'clock.

WET NURSE WANTED.—Apply, from 10 to 3 o'clock, at 124 West 13th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

TO PRINTERS.—A proof reader wishes employment for 4 or 5 hours during the day. Address K. L. M., Times Office.

BOY WANTED—In a lawyer's office, who writes well (bring specimen of writing.) Apply to Mr. CHAS EDWARDS, No 36 Pine-st., New York. Salary $3 a week.

NO. 287 BROADWAY, corner of Reade st., at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the Branch Office, No 162 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—On 29th st, between 4th and Lexington-avs.—Governesses, housekeepers, laundresses, women of all work, had at the Institution.

PROTESTANT COOK WANTED—Either colored or white, of superior qualifications. Apply at No 10 Washington-square, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TINMEN WANTED—By RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No 374 Broadway, six tinmen who thoroughly understand furnace work.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that DR ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING. A private family, occupying a first class house between 5th and 6th sts., a few doors west of Broadway, would like to dispose of a fine large furnished room, with private entrance on ground floor, with or without board, to a single gentleman Room has all the modern conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c; bed-room adjoining Those wishing the quiet of a private family this is a good opportunity, as no other boarders are taken. References exchanged. Address K C., Post Office.

BOARDING.—No 64 Varick-st, between Laight and Canal. Gentlemen can have their wives or single gentlemen can be accommodated with rooms, furnished or unfurnished, in reasonable terms This location being down town, is very convenient to the business portion of the City. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A large front room on the second floor, with bedroom adjoining, and two single rooms on the third floor, to let, with or without partial board, at No. 128 Chambers-st

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen with their wives and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a New-England family Apply at No. 100 Clinton st., Brooklyn, N Y.

BOARDING.—A large pleasant room, with bedroom communicating, to let with board, to a gentleman and his wife; also, rooms for one or two single gentlemen, at No 59 East Broadway. References exchanged.

BOARDING. Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged

BOARDING —Permanent board may be obtained by either for single gentlemen or families at No. 131 Canal st., near Atlantic-st., Brooklyn

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st Dinner at 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING.—A front parlor and bedroom on second floor, unfurnished, to let, with board, at No 73 21-av.

BOARD WANTED.—A student, a member of the Episcopal Church—desires to obtain permanent board in a private family where he can enjoy the comforts of a home and pleasant society. The room must contain gas fire-place, &c., and the terms be moderate. Location preferred between 8th and 16th sts and 2d and 6th avs Address immediately, stating terms also of family, &c. Box No. 274 Union square Post-Office

BOARD WANTED—From the 1st November by a young gentleman; a small, neatly furnished room with private board. Location in the vicinity of Union-square. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, REPUBLICAN, Times Office

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—For a gentleman and his wife, in a private family; location east of Smith st between Bergen-st and Myrtle-av. Address D C., this office, stating terms, &c

BOARD WANTED—For three persons, (two single gentlemen and a lady,) up-town or in Brooklyn. Address F W, Times Office. A private family preferred.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th st

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with gas, with pantry attached, on second floor. Apply at No 32 King-st.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with gas, with pantry attached, on second floor. Apply at No 32 King-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two spacious suites of furnished rooms for families; also two rooms for single gentlemen; located between the Wall-st and South Ferries; house new with all the modern improvements. Apply at No 59 State, opposite Garden-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family and one or two single gentlemen can obtain board at No. 31 Sidney-place between State and Jerolemon sts., and convenient for either Wall-st. or South Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In Hicks-st near Wall-st, and South Ferries. A gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms on the 2d floor. Apply at No 229.

MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find first class board in a small family, by applying at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 2 ABINGDON-SQUARE.—A few gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives can be handsomely accommodated in a house with modern improvements, very pleasantly located in view of the Hudson River. Apply at the corner of Abingdon-square and Bank st, west side. Cars and two lines of stages pass the door.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required Also, at No 6 College-place.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED.—A Teacher of Drawing, who will spend a few weeks in the City, would like a room with board in some private family, where instructions would be given to children if desired. Address immediately TEACHER, Box No 2361, P. O.

BASEMENT ROOM WANTED—Suitable for a physician's office, with or without board—location between 21st and 30th sts; one near 4th-av. preferred Address J. H M, Times Office, stating terms, &c, for three days

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL.—No. 769 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, at the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices Baths free Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week WM HOLDREDGE, Proprietor.

UNFURNISHED ROOM WANTED—By a gentleman and lady, with bedroom and pantry on first or second floor, between 8th and 28th st. Rent moderate.—Americans only need reply. Address F. S A. Times Office.

A PLEASANT PARLOR. With bedroom attached, to rent to gentlemen; handsomely furnished and in the most fashionable location, No 89 Prince st. The house has modern improvements.

PARLOR, WITH BEDROOM ADJOINING—To rent to a gentleman Elegantly furnished, and in the most desirable location for Winter, at No. 80 Prince-st. The house has modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—With or without board. Inquire at No. 361 East 10th st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$250 REWARD—Taken since yesterday afternoon, from the Mechanics' Bank, a TIN BOX, marked W J M & G., containing valuable papers, among others the following BONDS:

Town of Newark, Ohio, No. 1.
Pataskouth City, Ohio, No 30.50
City of Newport, Ohio No 2
Franklin City, Ohio Nos 42, 43.
City of Columbus, Ohio, No 38
Ashtabula Rail Road Ohio, Nos 16 27
Rutland and Washington Railroad, Nos. 101, 152
Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Nos 520 521. 424.
New-York and Erie Railroad, Nos 1044. 1257 2887.
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Nos, 288, 700, 490, 521.
Columbus and Xenia Railroad Nos 56, 57
Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, No. 144
City of Nashville Nos 400 401
Bourbon County, Kentucky, Nos 1, 13
Milwaukee City, No 134
Pennsylvania Coal Company
New-Albany and Salem Railroad, No 1089.
Evansville and Illinois Railroad, Nos. 77, 78, 79, 48, 49, 204
Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, Nos.142. 67 68.
Michigan and Central Railroad Nos. 2738. 4148, 3739.
Macon and W Railroad, Nos 200, 201.
Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, Nos 51, 52.
Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, Nos. 288, 198.
Easton and Hamilton Railroad, Nos. 190. 184.
Hudson River Railroad.

The payment of all of which has been stopped.

The above reward will be paid on leaving the Box, with its contents with W. D WADDINGTON, No 69 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 149 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long, 9½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was found broken. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25 000 They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5 000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders: and they will pay liberally for information relative to the sinking of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co

BUFFALO Oct 3, 1855.

DON'T BUY.—Stolen from the steamer Thomas E. Cruise, from Long Island, on Monday morning, Oct. 15, a white and black PONY Parties are cautioned against purchasing him, as the owner has persons in search of the pony, and he will be claimed when found. A compensation will be paid to any one who will give information respecting him at No 42 Warren-st.

LOST—On the premises of BENJAMIN FOWLER, in the Town of Yonkers, on the 22d of September, a GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH. Longworth & Co., Liverpool. No 19 221 Any person finding the said Watch, will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner BENJAMIN F UNDERHILL, Yonkers.

LOST—THIS DAY, the main-spring, barrel and plate of a Lepine watch. Any one returning the same to No. 286 Pearl-st will receive one dollar reward N B —Watchmakers will please inform any one who offers the above where it belongs SEYMOUR, HOYT & CO.

Oct 16, 1855

FOUND—On the sidewalk in the lower part of the City, on Monday afternoon, a WATCH, which the owner can have by proving property and paying for this advertisement. Inquire of D. O. KELLOGG, No 30 Platt-st

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are constructed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them The chemical science by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and carotic forms of rheumatism cutaneous affections, paralysis, St Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis &c A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 2 Great-jones-st

NOTICE TO CAR MAKERS.—Proposals will be received at the Mayor's Office, City Hall, until the 18th day of Oct inst., for the supply of 500 blue cloth caps, for all respects like the samples at the office of the Chief of Police, and to be furnished in such quantities and at such times as the Chief of Police may require. Any cap furnished of inferior material or workmanship will be peremptorily rejected. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor,

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH AND FRENCH

LANGUAGES TAUGHT AFTER MANESCA'S ORAL SYSTEM, by Prof. MARABAN at his rooms, No. 16 Wall-st., where the translating department is also attended to.

GREAT REDUCTION ON THIS WEEK!—GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No 362 Broadway, cor Franklin-st., New-York

PENMANSHIP.—Ladies' Class daily, excepting Saturday at 11 o'clock A M Terms $3 for ten lessons Gentlemen's on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 8 P M Terms $3 for ten lessons. Gentlemen's, 9 A. M., and 3, 5, and 7 o'clock P. M Terms $5, for ten lessons. Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day. Terms $10, for ten lessons

BOOK KEEPING.—Double entry, per quarter, of three months, twice a week $10 Anthmetic, per quarter of three months twice a week, $10. Etiquette, per quarter of three months, twice a week, $10 Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Whitigand Arithmetic, $20

The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge and is the Institution of THE HALF from the subscribers regular charges OLIVER B GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place Rev. Dr. Reed-st, will open the seventh year on Monday, Oct 8 The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English, Classical, Mathematical, French, Latin, Greek Book-keeping, Surveying and Military Science. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French German or English Conversation Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No. 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J LOWENDAHL, teacher of languages, book keeping and of the harp Flute, No 286 Fulton-st. Brooklyn The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention It is situated on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L I Oct 3, 1855

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the Turner House) Rev. ELIAS S CHENCK, A M., and Rev H VAN COURT, A M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and drilling daily. The usual thorough and practical course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior circulars or an interview may be had by applying at WM HALL & SON'S music store, No. 239 Broadway Terms $115 for the Winter term commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN The 17th term of this Institution will commence WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park row; Hon E Driggs, No 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U S N. Navy Yard, N Y.; E Washton, M. D., No. 251 8th-av; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 240 West 23d-st Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park-row; and of W Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st. Terms, Room No. 18. D SANFORD, Principal.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE For young ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N Y The next session of this Institution will commence Nov 2 REFERENCES—J P HOVEY D. D., N Y.; Hon E E COWLES, N Y.; Rev. A ELMENDORF, Brooklyn; W. C. WISNER, D D; Lockport, N Y.

For circulars address S P PRATT, E. C. SEYMOUR, } Principals.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the Military Academy. The next session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references apply to the U S SCHOOL Agency, No 293 Broadway; H. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst, or the Principal. AUG F NITCHY.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Goshen, Litchfield County, Conn, J. Q. RICE & H. M. HART, Principals—The winter term of this school will commence Nov 1st and continue 21 weeks One of the Principals may be seen at the U. S School Agency, No 293 Broadway, from 2 till 4 P. M., during this week where also circulars may be found containing terms, &c

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject, with illustrations, at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in the City The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English Address A D., New-York Medical College, East 13th st,

EDINBURGH ACADEMY—A FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—H F SAVAGE, A. M., Principal; number limited to 12; terms $175 per annum; no extras The Principal may be seen at the Dey-stress, House daily, from 8 to 10 o'clock A M., and from 12 to 2 o'clock P. M., until 1st of Nov. Circulars may be had of IVISON & PHINNEY, No 178 Fulton st

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No 218 4th st, on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, $3 FOR ARITHMETIC—The subscriber takes pupils at reduced rates if they apply immediately from 2 to 9 o'clock Lessons in Elocution or Reading English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages, No 178 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts C ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme HARRISON'S Juvenile French School. BERTRAM HARRISON, B A Principal.

Circulars may be had at Messrs. KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 32 and 34 West 18th-st., below 6th-av., Re-opens on THURSDAY, Sept 6

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method are invited to address No. 200 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the book-stores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 646 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept. 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 13th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 871 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 330 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st, (formerly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES. NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies

MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st, Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents

W WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 93 and 95 6th-av., Tuesday and Saturday; at Bond's Hall, No. 149 and 151 Mercer st., Wednesday and Thursday; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts, Wednesday and Thursday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 95 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No. 88 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A dark brown bay horse, 16 hands high, smoothly made, a very stylish and free driver, capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. Address, by mail, or call on HORACE WILLIAMS, at Tattersalls, 6th av., corner 39th st, New-York, giving particular description of the horse, age, price, and place where he can be seen.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One pair of fine gray horses, sixteen hands high, suitable for carriage or light wagon; can trot together at a rate inside 3½ minutes per mile May be seen on application to JAMES YEOMAN, No. 96 Broome st., in the rear.

TO MANAGERS OF LYCEUMS, INSTITUTES AND OTHER LECTURE ASSOCIATIONS.—As the subscriber has reason to apprehend that various letters intended for him have not, in consequence of his recent residence away from New York, reached their proper destination, and that he has, therefore, been deemed discourteous in not replying, he respectfully requests all managers of Lecture Associations who may desire to secure his services, to address PARK BENJAMIN, No. 47 7th-av., corner of 14th-st, New-York.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—The three story and basement brick house No 301 Monroe-st; it is in good order Possession can be had immediately App y to JOS W ALLEN, No 10 Merchants' Exchange New-York Also, a farm for sale or exchanged for property in this City—a valuable farm of near by fifty acres within twenty miles of New York, with all the crops, stock and feeding utensils; it will be sold low as the owner is going to Europe and possession given in a few days

HOUSES FOR SALE. Three brown stone front houses on the north side of 19th-st, between 4th-av. and Broadway. The houses are 25 feet wide, four stories and basement, and now being thoroughly repaired.

Also, th 3 story brick house No. 39 East 19th st., 25 feet wide, with extending dining room, modern, and in complete order

Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine-st., No 3 Metropolitan Bank Building

HOUSES FOR SALE AT LOW PRICES. A nice brick cottage on full lot, on 79 h-st., $4 500; a genteel three-story house on West 26th st. between 6th and 7th avs $6 750; two on 36th-st., between 6th and Madison avs., $7,000; two on 26th-st., near Lexington av., $8 500; one in Elm st., $5,000; one on 4th av, $7,000 E J KINSHIPER, No. 319 4th av., 3 to 7 P. M., 6 to 10 A. M.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS—A three-story and basement, with sub-cellar Brick House in Cherry, near Joralemon-st. Also, a brown stone front House in 50, near President-st.; and one in Clinton, near Fierrepont st These will be sold at decided bargains, if applied for immediately. Apply to A J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,500 Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No 80 South 7 h-st. Williamsburg

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in King-st Two of them to let whole and two in parts to genteel families. Inquire at No. 99 King-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A number of beautiful building sites varying from five to twenty acres, being part of a farm situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 36 miles from New-York one mile from the Depot at Cruger's, and one and a half miles from Croton. These lots are most advantageously located between the river and the Albany post-road, each commanding extensive and picturesque views, both of land and water; the Highlands, Tappan Zee and the mouth of the Croton River directly opposite Haverstraw, having Sing Sing and Verplanck's Point in sight, and a view both up and down the river for thirty miles The river shore is thickly and beautifully fringed with forest trees, and contains the finest groups of forest marking the finest location for villas and lots in the whole country. The plot comprising the improvements consists of twenty-one acres—has a fine orchard, barn, carriage-house, and all and every necessary outbuildings The house is on a large and beautiful lawn shaded with most elegant evergreen and other forest trees, a large garden well stocked with fruits, and every variety of large fruit trees in abundance The situation of the farm is in itself remarkable for the salubrity of the air, entirely free from marshes and other nuisances. These sites are the most beautiful anywhere upon the banks of the river between New York and the Highlands. Churches in the immediate vicinity. Conveyance from this City to the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars apply to N WM. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall st., where a map of the premises may be seen.

DESIRABLE CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—Six lots on the southeast corner of Washington and Jane sts, with the foundation walls and building materials thereon. Also, the adjoining three lots, 22 by 80 feet and three 3 story and basement brick houses thereon, known as Nos 69, 71 and 73 Jane st with a new four-horse power steam-engine and upright tubular boiler, (60 tubes,) pumps, shafting, &c Also, the two lots, Nos 85 and 87 same street, each 21 by 80 feet, with the double 2 story and attic frame dwelling thereon. Terms liberal Apply to E. C. HALLIDAY, No. 4 Wall-st.

$3,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot, No. 91 Prince st, Brooklyn, on easy terms in payments of $50 per month For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st, Brooklyn.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A GREAT BARGAIN—Situated at Birmingham, town of Derby, on the banks of the Housatonic River, amid the most beautiful river scenery in Connecticut; three hours by railroad from New York House with 16 rooms, furnished with all modern conveniences; grounds 1½ acres with outbuildings ornamental trees, and fruit of all kinds in full bearing, and everything necessary to a complete residence. For full particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the Township of Hampton-burg, Orange County, N Y., nine miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depot at Goshen, consisting of ninety-two and a half acres of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement, kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 165 Front-st; M. B. Stafford, No. 1 Union Place, or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post office

WILLIAM H BEARS

BUILDING LOTS FOR SALE—In one undivided parcel—two valuable building lots, known as No. 167 Chatham st and No 3 James st, adjoining, being the southwest corner, fronting on Chatham square, the whole presenting a front on the two streets of about 90 feet. For terms, &c, apply in basement of No 80 Wall st, to H A SPAFARD.

FURNITURE AND LEASE OF A LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE FOR SALE.—For sale in the vicinity of the Hudson River Railroad depot a Boarding-house or Hotel, capable of accommodating from 100 to 150 boarders; now filled with the best class of transient and an excellent business Furniture and three years' lease for sale for $15,000 cash to responsible parties. Rent of the premises about $2 000 per annum Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropol

AUCTION SALES.

GARRETT VAN WAGONER Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION,
OF
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS
IN THE CITY OF
PATERSON, NEW-JERSEY,
AT
PASSAIC FALLS,
ON
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct 18 and 19.
At 1 o'clock, P M, on the Ground.

This will be the most attractive sale of Building Lots that has ever taken place in this City The plots are on the heights at Passaic Falls overlooking the prosperous City of Paterson and surrounding country, and only a few minutes walk to the Railroad Depot and the principal Factories The projectors have, at their own expense, graded and worked the Streets and Avenues erected a good and substantial Bridge over the Passaic River above the Falls The Bridge has been tested by placing 50 tons weight on the same The owners invite the citizens of Paterson and vicinity to examine the Bridge believing it to be not only an ornament to the City, but of the best and most substantial structures in the State The Lots vary in size from 25 x 100 to an acre; many of them are handsome y shaded with forest trees and command a fine view of the City, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the state The Lots will be offered, one with the privilege, thus giving great inducements to capitalists and private gentlemen

At the same time will be sold of non-particularly disposed of, a large Stone House, with about 84 City Lots also a fine two story building, well-built, containing 10 rooms and kitchen, hard and soft water, cellar, and about 5 City Lots

For further particulars, apply to GARRETT VAN WAGONER, Paterson, N. J., or J. W. BARKER, No 3 Nassau st., New-York, where Maps can be obtained and terms of sale made known.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer
Office No 94 Broadway

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the balance of stock of JOSEPH SOMMER, Esq, No 452 Broome st., near Broadway, without regard to cost.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 452 Broome st., all of the balance of stock of first class furniture of Jos Sommer, who is retiring from the trade; every article of which is warranted of the best class, and will be sold peremptorily, without regard to cost

The stock comprises rosewood parlor suites, etageres, with marble tops, looking glasses, secretaries and book cases wardrobes, extension, sofa and centre tables rosewood and mahogany dress bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, hall stands, large arm chairs dining room articles, sofas, &c

Also, one large French plate looking glass, &c

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, hardware, &c Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms cash

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—TUESDAY, 16th, and WEDNESDAY, 17th, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction room, No 19 Nassau-st.
SECOND SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Signor G B. Pandolfi begs leave to announce the second great sale of the season will take place as above, at which some of his finest goods will be disposed of, consisting of real Carrara statuary, Agate Bardiglio, Yellow of Siennas, Etruscan, Mexican, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 5 feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and niches.

ALSO, ALABASTER STATUARY—Representing Venus of Canova, Amours Devine by Benerne; first bust of Italian poets, Dante, Arioste Petrarch and last bust of Tasso, two groups representing summer and autumn statuary for gardens or piazzas, Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, Dancing girls of Canova, Venus, and those a bout 5 feet high

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the ages, dancing girls, Hebe, two Bacchus, bath of Venus, Pompeian Hercules, Apollo Belvidere, Pompeian Caudi, ages of Shakspeare, copy of the celebrated statue of Lord Byron, &c Large marble vases, one urn form about 5 carved with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported a alto relievo Grecian and Greecian vases for parlors, mantel pieces halls and niches; Terra of Adrian, Card receivers, and Carpet Weights, in and tables Fancy vases, Pompeian and Hermitian Lamps, and numerous other articles, tables and vases groups, animals, &c. The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy, expressly for this market

Also, a large and valuable assortment of Bronze chandeliers, gas chandeliers, of superior workmanship in bronze and iron, with a variety of fine polished and gilt Lamps, consisting of bronze fixtures, groups, &c., all of fine and superior order, ready for this market. The goods can be packed in small cases in the premises for shipment, if desired

W. S MELLOR, Auctioneer
BY MOORE BROS & MELLOR.—THURSDAY and FRIDAY Oct. 18 and 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No 1 3 Nassau-st., Cooper Institute—Trade sale Elegant rosewood furniture Cabinet ware will be placed on Wednesday when the same may be seen, and the entire stock, consisting of the richest and most desirable assortment of cabinet furniture and bedroom requisites offered this Fall the whole of which will be sold peremptorily without reserve to parchasers and dealers in accordance with the arrangement with manufacturers It would be impossible to enumerate in an advertisement the various articles to be disposed of, but a personal examination, to which we particularly call the attention of ladies and gentlemen. For the accommodation of country merchants we have made arrangements with competent persons for the packing and shipping of goods at a reasonable charge. The stock will embrace every variety of the most fashionable styles of parlor, chamber, dressing room, dining room, library and reception room furniture, finished in the most substantial manner The sales are covered in costly four-colored silk brocades, brocatel, plush, hair-cloth, moquet and fancy de laines, purchased at Messrs Stewart's, Patterson's, Thorn's, and other large dry goods houses Dining tables are of the manufacture of Mr Herdic, of this City, and are warranted the same as when sold at private sale. We can safely say to our numerous friends the stock is equal to any in the City. First floor with costly parlor chamber and library furniture. 2d floor, with medium grades, with which the sale will commence, and mirrors, mantel and piano-fortes, silver-plated ware, brooze clocks and figures Also, by order of assignee French plate mantel and pier mirrors, in rich gilt frames, about twenty in number. Also, 300 yards English tapestry and ingrain carpets.

HENRY H LEEDS & CO Auctioneers
ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of a LARGE and VALUABLE STOCK of MANUFACTURED JEWELRY, SET DIAMONDS &c, without reserve, by order of the assignee. The trade are invited to attend. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell, by auction, at their sale room, No 19 Nassau-st., near Fulton-st., (the store has been removed for convenience of sale), on THURSDAY, Oct 18, at 10½ o'clock, a very extensive stock of first class Jewelry, all manufactured for Broadway sales, of the best descriptions consisting of fine gem breastpins earrings and bracelets, complete set and unset; hand solder very fine; fob seals and keys, heavy, in vest patterns. Diamond Jewelry—pearls, garnets, turquoise, &c. Gold bone and pencil cases, set and unset Music and Cameo jewelry, salt solder jewelry of all kinds; hard do, fine gold chains, register double gold lockets, English plated jewelry, finger rings, set and unset; very fine coral do, cameo and gold bead and nugget jewelry stands of pierced lain for show cases, plated do, rings, cameo, garnet, pearl and cameo and precious stones, scarf pins wristdo, crosses mourning rings set in pearl, &c.; set and unset studs sleeve buttons, and other jewelry, to be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of the assignee Also, a large assortment of plated pure, English pattern, beaded desert and tea spoons

George Cook Auctioneer
LARGE SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—By order of the entire stock of a Broadway dealer, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, Oct 17 and 18, at 10½ o'clock each day, GEORGE COOK will sell as above at No 594 Broadway, near Bond st, the stock of James S. Cook, Esq, including parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety Also, wardrobes, secretaries, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, sofas, chairs, rockers, sideboards, corner stands, music stands, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters, pillows, &c; the whole making one of the most elegant and extensive stocks ever offered at auction. It was made for custom sales and will be sold without reserve For particulars see catalogues, which are now ready and may be had at No 594 Broadway, at the office, No 117 Nassau st The above is well worthy the attention of the trade and others.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer
LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT AT AUCTION MARK WRAY will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises No 90 Fulton st., third story, the entire stock of one of the most extensive lithographic establishments in the City, comprising in part 20 lithographic presses, ruling and cutting machine, from 400 to 500 stones, various sizes, composing rooms, standing presses, stereotyping plates, &c., all in good order, being but little used, with a large assortment of every necessary for the business, office furniture, &c., the whole of which will be sold without reserve, as the proprietor is about to change his property can now be viewed and catalogues may be obtained by calling as above. Terms cash Deposit of 20 per cent required at time of sale. Also premises to let with a good lease.

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer
PIER AND MANTEL GLASSES.—By PECANE, BERNSTEIN & PHILLIPS at their sale rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st, on THURSDAY, 18 inst, at 10 o'clock precisely, a catalogue sale embracing 320 lots, consisting of 60 cases and packages of rich gilt oval and pier and mantel glasses of every size, splendid oil paintings looking glasses and prints of every description and size, being the contents of an entire store. This is a splendid opportunity for dealers and house keepers in want of such articles, as the goods will be sold without reserve. Catalogues are now ready and may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 51 Liberty-st

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, PIER GLASSES, MIRRORS, &c.—Large sale THIS DAY, Oct 17 Will be sold at 10½ o'clock, per catalogue, this day, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large stock of elegant house hold furniture, hair mattresses, &c., removed to the store for convenience of sale, together with two or three second hand pianos, by celebrated makers; eighteen or twenty elegant French plate pier glasses, oval mirrors, oil paintings, mantel clocks, China ware, &c., &c., preparatory on this occasion a rare and favorable opportunity to all for entire furnishing; the whole to be sold peremptorily

S F. BARTOL, Auctioneer
IMPORTED WINES, BRANDIES, CIGARS, &c., AT AUCTION.—S F. BARTOL & CO will sell on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at their extensive salesroom, No. 306 Pearl-st., a choice assortment of Madeira, Port and Sherry wines. Brandies Otard, Heunessy and London Dock Brandy, Hollands and Schiedam Gin; Lemon Cordials, London and Scotch Ales in pints, Champagne, &c., in original packages. Also, 50,000 imported Cigars, all of which are warranted as represented. This sale will be worthy the attention of the trade and private families.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer
BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.—Stuffed Birds—A large collection of stuffed birds from all parts of the world, prepared in the most substantial manner to represent life consisting of birds of every description, and under glass shades, large and small cases. Without reserve.

EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer
FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Will open their regular Fall sale of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No 79 Nassau-st. The sale will embrace all the different styles of parlor dining room, chamber, hall and library furniture, together with a general assortment of most desirable goods. For particulars, see Herald.

F. C. BULKLEY, Auctioneer
POSITIVE SALE OF 500 LOTS—To close a concern, at 10 o'clock precisely, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18, at Elizabethtown N J., on Water Spring and Shepard sts. This city has gas and water, and the streets are paved and graded For maps and free tickets apply to the Auctioneer, No. 49 Wall-st., basement Insurance Building.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.
BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Store Nos. 289 and 289½ Pearl-street—FRIDAY, Oct 19, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade.

HENRY H LEEDS & CO, Auctioneers
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Made by Baudouine & Meeks in the best style—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO, will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 18th October, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 289 West 22d st, near 9th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, all made to order last Spring by Messrs Baudouine of the best quality and in perfect order, consisting of rich velvet carpets, lace curtains and heavy tassels, elegant enamelled cornices, rosewood etagere, plate glass and satin wood, oval pier frames, a superb rosewood piano-forte made by Lunded & Fritz, 7 octave, cost last May $445—a set of real bronze group and figures for mantels; very elegant gas chandeliers and fixtures with globes; pine and black walnut carved parlor furniture, selected wood carved green and rose wrought parlor furniture, rosewood arm chairs, fancy chairs, &c., covered satin brocatel. Dining-room furniture, carved mahogany covered crimson plush, extension tables, very fine. Reception room—Rosewood, covered in purple morocco; couches, chairs &c Bed-room furniture—Brussels carpets, 3 ply do; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads chairs dressing bureaus marble-tops; couches, enamelled cottage furniture, mattresses, beds and feather pillows, all of the best kind; English oil-cloths, hat racks, velvet stair carpets, china, glass, &c Sale commence with the kitchen furniture. The above furniture has been used since May.

ALBERT H. NICHOLAY, Auctioneer
STATIONERY AND PAPER HANGINGS TRADE SALE—On TUESDAY, Oct 23, and on the following days, at the Auction Room, No 11 Broad st, ALBERT H. NICHOLAY'S first regular Fall trade sale, consisting of blank books, stationery, papers, bookbinders' materials, and paper hangings, will take place as above. The Catalogue will embrace an unusual attractive collection both of foreign and domestic fabrics, which are well worth the attention of the entire trade throughout the United States, and to be sold without reserve

Terms—Four and six months' credit. All purchases less than $100 cash

Catalogues now ready for distribution can be obtained at the office. No 4 Broad-st, or at the salesroom

ALBERT H. NICOLAY Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELRY.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 11 Broadway, a large stock of Jewelry, manufactured for Broadway sales, of the best description, consisting of fine gem breast pins ear-rings, and bracelets; gold fobs and vest chains very heavy and a great variety; pearls, garnets, rubies, turquoise &c., &c Gold watches in hunting and single cases; ladies enamelled do, by Breting, Freres, Coquer, Tobias, Anderson and other celebrated makers Finger-rings gold pens and pencil-cases, gold seals, plain and engraved bracelets, scarf pins, wristdo, studs, sleeve buttons, and other jewelry, comprising the stock of a first-class store to be sold without reserve to close the concern, by order of the assignee.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer
DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at Auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No 5 Pine st., without reserve, for a count of whom it may concern, a large set of diamond rings and pins, diamond pins and rings, elegant cluster diamond brooches, cluster and pendant ear rings, single set diamond breast pin and ring, combined diamond crosses pearl, garnet and turquoise jewelry; various other gold jewelry, diamond and enamelled sleeve buttons, pencil cases, thimbles, mosaic and gold pens, plain silver ware &c; also, about fifty gold case watches, levers, lepines, hunting lever watches; detached levers cylinder escapement watches, small gold enamelled diamond inlaid watches gold vest, guard and fob chains, gold chain and seals. Every article warranted as represented in catalogue

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, at 19 Court-st., opposite the City Hall Brooklyn, a general assortment of household furniture, carpets, bedding &c.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION,
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo., pp 251

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can be discovered, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character, and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb), or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer that consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON May 1, 1847

DR A M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been peculiarly unfortunate for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffer ne some months during and during confinement each every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion deespaired of. Dr. BALLS was then in the city of Cincinnati, and I resolved myself to meet the worst I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters reaching my case On its receipt and perusal I regret to say to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy it gave inspired in me, as in leaving that the great destroyer, DEATH, the remedy provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this, was another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

For sale by NEWINGER & TOWNSEND No 272 Broadway, Sherman & Co, Astor House, No 1 Vesey st; Dewitt & Davenport Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No 129 Liberty-st, New-York; Joseph Tucker, Morris; and T. H. Peterson, No 102 Chestnut st, Philadelphia On the receipt of a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or Box No 1224, New-York Post Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauriceau is on title page

A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.
BY A MARRIED MAN AND DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

It is one of the most remarkable books which has been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and respectful and in terms of fatherly kindness it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources of disgrace questionable or of immoral tendency The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language It breathes, moreover, a truly Christian spirit

THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY ARE ITS CONTENTS:

Chapter 1 The True Relation of the Sexes	Chapter 8. A Fundamental Error
Chapter 2 Premature Marriages and its Consequences	Chapter 9 The Laws of Pregnancy
Chapter 3. Errors of Education	Chapter 10. Crime Without a Name.
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named
Chapter 6 Social Errors and their Punishment	Chapter 13 Directions to Parents and Guardians
Chapter 7 Physical Lawsof Marriage	Chapter 14. General Directions

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JOHN P. JEWETT & CO. Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 560 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York.—Z. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially or Mrs CROCKER, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females Dr. JOHNSON has a safe never failing, invaluable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr J or Mrs C, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from the valuable work the superiority of the Author's Pains and Lozenges, the only treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post Office We refer with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demo-crat, Day-Book, Courrier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick *Times*.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines are powerful in debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—A CHICKERING'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 183 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs HAYES, No 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn. Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st New York corner Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and would make from vegetable Call and see the certificates from those with whom it has cured

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both tainted humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst cankers in the mouth or stomach

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm

Three to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows but in one season, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of this discovery I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price $1

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st. BOYD & PAUL, Chambers st. F C WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st., WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No 41 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Faculte de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna

TRIESEMAR No 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the wilted powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, this remedy in its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of many, in leaving that the great destroyer, MERCURY, the remedy provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this, was another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless

TRIESEMAR No 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the Enchief Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No 4—Is an elegant solution of taste or smell and all disagreeable qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of MR. H A BARROW No. 21 Greenwich-st (Chatham Square) New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as agent for the United States, and every other part of America Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the owner

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia

Retail Agents required Terms cash

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection while using them Recent cases of gonorrhœa is cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place as there is no charge for consultations Office of DR. WATSON, M. D., (Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital); Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates, $1. Office No 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to offer safe and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office

DR. HUNTER, No. 3 Division-st, New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised for more than a quarter of a century, and will meet with more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without driving its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1 Call and get the Monitor of Health.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—Of 100 pp., with plates The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st, (Astor House); and by the Author.

DR. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases at his Office, No. 643 Houston-st, near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Burdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; no ring equal to them for pains, bruises rheumatism weak lungs &c Physicians recommend them Made only by S. FEWMAN, M D., No. 376 Hudson-st, and for sale by druggists generally Price 12½ cents.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES As given in his prescriptions together with a treatise describing very explicitly every symptom of those who complain, and the remedy to cure, in plain English, so that all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2 840 Post Office

NO CHANGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 17 Duane-st (Chatham Square Building) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy His long experience of 24 years in this specialty or the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York Dr J. is a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken Office open from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVE 'S dentist in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No 3 East 23d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER—For sale, a 7 inch stroke steam engine, good as new, the power being 15 horse power; an ex-Fandrey boiler, 20 feet long 42 inches diameter, and flue of 17 inches; wrought iron heads, well braced; has been used only a few months, and in good condition; for terms apply to B. WARNER, Green Point Post Office. L. I.) N. Y, or to the Superintendent of the Hunter Point Foundry, opposite 43d-st., N. Y. (L. I.)

THE PEEKSKILL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietors, at No 233 Fulton-st, Brooklyn, adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls &c wherever a large amount of heat is required Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use No 23½ Water st, New-York.

IRON AND STEEL STORE—No 166 Elm-st near Canal.—The proprietor, JAMES SCOTT, has just landed ex *Centurion*, 50,000 pounds Cast Steel, of all sizes warranted Also, assortments of refined Bars and Horse-shoe Iron. The cheapest store in the City

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to South Pig. Orders numbers are received for sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS—A full assortment of 'Wewaantic' 'Fall River,' 'Boonton,' 'Agawam,' &c., for sale by WM. S TISDALE, No 105 Water-st., just below Wall-st

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W Q INCY, No. 98 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades including his celebrated linen dealing cards

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well assorted playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st, opposite Astor House

ELASTIC METALLIC ROOF.—H. OUTCALT'S PATENT.—The great objection, heretofore, to metallic roofs has been their liability to coat action and expansion This objection can now be overcome by OUTCALT'S Patent, which is so simple and easily understood that anyone with common mechanical skill, can prepare and put on a roof in half the time required by any other mode. Iron copper, zinc or tin may be used, and is prepared by forming cylindrical tubes on the edges. Roofs on this plan have been constructed in middle Ohio Kentucky and Missouri; they have, in all cases, given entire satisfaction, and are durable and rust-proof as well as waterproof. A model is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, where the agent will be in attendance daily. Architects and builders are invited to examine it, and compare it with others Applications for the purchase of rights may be made to the subscriber in person, at No. 162 Pearl st., third story; or by letter, addressed to him, Box No 4,574 Post Office. New-York

B HOMANS, Sole Agent for the
Eastern and Middle States.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—One thousand barrels of this choice fruit, picked by hand, and packed in new flat hoop, air-tight barrels, and hermetically sealed in a bound lac nese for preservation export, will be ready for shipment by Colmes steamer of the 31st Fruit of the same quality kept last year in Europe until the last of April. A pply to

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GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleve and, 2.45 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P M train of M. S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P.M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A M., for Toledo, Chicago Cincinnati, &c Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 5:20 A M., Cincinnati 3.30 P M., and Chicago at 8:30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St Louis at 2.45 P. M on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Centreal

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M Toledo 5 P M., Cincinnati 8 P M., Chicago 3 A. M

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 6:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A M., Toledo 6:30 A M., Chicago 9:30 P M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket off

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sidewalk Obstructions—Dodging the Law.

A few years ago, our City Fathers passed an Ordinance for the removal of all the old-fashioned, cumbersome and unsightly wooden awing posts from Broadway, and the substitution of iron ones of limited dimensions.

That an important improvement to the appearance of that great thoroughfare was thus effected, we believe, was generally admitted. Probably the only parties dissatisfied with this new order of things consisted of certain enterprising individuals who had been in the habit, not only of plastering over every awning post with their hand bills, but also encumbering a good portion of the sidewalks with their round, square and pyramidal sign-boards of towering height, thus forming a continuous eye-sore on each side of Broadway, almost its entire length.

Until recently, we supposed that we had forever got rid of the nuisances and obstructions alluded to; but according to present indications, unless the authorities take the matter in hand, we shall soon have them as numerous as ever; for although no one may intend to violate the ordinance by again putting up wooden awning posts, either for their former legitimate purpose or to be used as mere sign-boards, many are trying to dodge the provisions of the law, by surrounding the iron posts with drum-like casings, upon which are painted, in vivid colors, the notices they wish to communicate to the passing pedestrian.

Trees which afford us such grateful shade during the Summer season, ought of course, to be protected from injury; they, *therefore*, receive the considerate attention and care of the same class of advertisers, who provide *for* them substantial enclosures, sufficiently capacious for their next fifty years' growth, and generously *decorate* each with "a coat of many colors," designating where you can get cured of some dreadful malady as if by magic, obtain building lots for nothing, have your illnesses taken for a quarter, realize a fortune in less than no time, or even "see the elephant" on the most accommodating terms.

The nuisances to which we have referred, and others of a similar character, certainly demand the prompt and energetic attention of the "powers that be."

The Emigrant Aid Society.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in your paper this morning, under the title, "The Dissolution of the Employment Society," was written under a serious misapprehension of the true state of the case, and if the writer had referred to the action of the Board of Managers, which was published in your paper on Monday last, they would have seen that great injustice was being done by the article in question to the gentlemen composing the membership and officers of that Society. On referring to that action, you will find that not only was the Society not dissolving, but simply its operations drawn within a smaller compass—an act in which they were fully justified, as well in the grounds therein stated, as out of a just regard to the extending liberality accorded to them in its proper appropriation.

While the article in your paper contains much that would be perfectly just and appropriate if the premises assumed were correct, yet from the fact that they are not, its effect is harsh and unjust to the parties engaged, and its tendency is to affect most injuriously the Society in its continued existence and operation. It was announced in the notice that its upper office was still open, and the business of the lower office for the time being suspended. For the present all the operations of the Society will be conducted at its upper offices, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House—where employes, both male and female, can be procured.

These remarks have been hastily penned, that they may find access to your paper of to *morrow*, to correct the false impression your article (we have no doubt, unwittingly to yourself) must necessarily produce, and by inserting them you will but do justice to the cause of benevolence, as well as to the officers of that Society. MORTIMER DE MOTTE,

Chairman of the Board of Managers.
PETER COOPER, President.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 12, 1855.

Vagrant Boys—A Dirty Nuisance.

A day or two ago, one of the Assistant Superintendents of Schools visited a school in the eastern part of the City, and made the following minute in the Visitors' Book:

"Visited the Primary Department of this school just before the time of dismission; found a number of vagrant boys assaulting the school house with filth and various missiles, much to the annoyance of the lower departments especially. Such facts, daily coming under my observation in my visits to the schools, show the necessity of a detail from the Police to protect our buildings, pupils, and teachers, and especially the female teachers, who are often assaulted by nearly grown up boys of the most rude and boisterous habits. The male teachers and janitor are now in pursuit of the crew that have caused the present disturbance, which, by a little vigilance of the proper authorities, need not have occurred."

Citizens and strangers have sometimes wondered how the fronts of some of our school-edifices became so sadly defaced, but the above throws some light on the subject. It would seem that our efficient and enlightened police, following up, doubtless, some old habits, very seldom go within gun-shot of a school-house. Every one of our churches—except Dr. PENNINGTON'S—has a *policeman* detailed to watch and protect it, and this is well; but there is ten times the necessity for one in front of each of our schools during school hours, to protect the premises from the ravages of the young "outside barbarians." Close proximity to our educational institutions will certainly not inflict serious injury upon some of our policemen.

Trial of Life-Boats.

Monday morning last, at 11 o'clock, was the time appointed for the final test of the boats before the Committee at the Navy-Yard. At the stated hour the boats were at the rendezvous, and the Committee shortly after arrived. BERDAN'S Compressible Life-boat, twelve feet long, was subjected to a very severe test: she was opened and launched inside of two minutes; then fifteen men got into her and two sixty-four pound weights were suspended from one side, and she was rowed into the stream with the weights attached. After this five hundred pounds dead weight, (equal to the weight of twenty persons in the water,) was placed in her, and 650 pounds dead weight suspended from one side, (equal to the weight of all the persons who could hold on from the outside,) then she was filled with water, and she still floated with gunwales six or eight inches above the water. A Francis boat, eighteen feet long, was then tested, by filling her with water and at trashing the same weights to her, but she sunk. The other boats present were inspected by the Committee, and will probably be spoken of in their report, which is promised this week.

☞ Professor DALTON'S Introductory to the Winter Course of Lectures, at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, was attended by a crowd that completely filled the upper theatre of the old building, No. 67 Crosby-street. About thirty ladies were present. At 8 o'clock, Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS, the President, stated that this was the forty-ninth anniversary of the College. Dr. HENRY recited an impressive prayer. Eight young gentlemen received the honors of the Doctorate, at the hands of Dr. STEVENS, in the usual manner. The Doctor stated that he was about to retire into private life, and gave a brief outline of his professional career. This he did in a very feeling manner, and addressed himself very pertinently to his young friends thus inducted into professional practice. Dr. DALTON delivered the Introductory. His matter was so pleasing, and his style so easy, as to secure the closest attention and elicit at its termination the warmest applause.

☞ Mayor WOOD announces with much exultation that he has sent back four criminals to Germany, who had been sent here by the authorities of Mecklenburg. The facts as elicited by his Honor in regard to one of the men were as follows:—He was a blacksmith by trade, and work being scarce in his native city, he went to Gustrow, (Schwerin,) where, however, work was no better. Being thus unable to support himself, he and his companions (who were in the same predicament) were sent to this country, each being provided with a ticket by railroad to Milwaukee, and five or ten dollars in money. In the West, with a good trade and stout arms, they would have become valuable citizens; but our worthy Mayor, in his wisdom, thought fit to send them back to Europe, where the poor fellows will sink lower and lower in pauperism.

☞ Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, formerly President of the Board of Education, and to whom the earliest idea of establishing our Free Academy is accredited, sails to-day in the *Pacific* for the East. President PIERCE has recently appointed him Plenipotentiary to negotiate a treaty of commerce with the Kingdom of Siam, and after that, to proceed to Simoda, Japan, with the rank of Consul General to that Empire. The Faculty of the Free Academy and other warm friends have had a masterly portrait of Mr. HARRIS painted by BOGLE, to be placed in the Hall of the Board of Education, in company with the portraits of DEWITT CLINTON and Mr. E. C. BENEDICT.

Mr. HARRIS has spent the last seven years in the East, and has sent to the cabinets of the Free Academy many valuable curiosities of his collection.

☞ LUTHER C. CARTER sends us his card explaining matters personal to himself, and interesting only to those of the indicted who seek to quash their indictments on the ground of the Foreman's residence out of town. We judge from it that he considers his only "domicil" as in New-York, though he has a residence also in Flushing, and that if he was happy enough to escape his City taxes this year it was so more from good luck than any right that he claims to exemption.

☞ The Episcopal Board of Missions will commence its annual session this morning, in St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place. The Sermon before the Board will be delivered this evening in the new Trinity Chapel, on Madison-square and Twenty-fifth-street, by Rev. Mr. NICHOLSON, of Cincinnati; and to-morrow evening a general Missionary meeting will be held in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-avenue and Tenth-street.

☞ An Irish apple-woman and a German candy peddler quarreled sadly—corner of Chatham and Chambers streets—as to the best right to a certain stand on the sidewalk. Sam with a "star" on separated the combatants and their several stores of goods by a few paces, gave them some good advice, and went his rounds, urging everybody to get out to-night and ratify in the Park.

☞ Alderman CORNELIUS BROKAW died at his residence in Jersey City, Monday morning. Mr. BROKAW was a member of the firm of BENNETT & BROKAW, No. 4 Front-street, and was highly respected in his business and social relations. He was aged about 40 years.

☞ Whatever alien intends to vote at the next Election must needs get out his papers 10 days before said Election. Yesterday the Clerks of the County were run down with applicants for naturalization papers.

☞ A score of lads stuck under everybody's nose yesterday a handbill of Sam's about Election, and advertising the ratification meeting in the Park to-night. A desperate effort is made to get a big meeting.

☞ The New-York Historical Society propose to lay to-day with appropriate ceremony, at 3¼ o'clock P. M., the corner stone of their library edifice, on Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

☞ We don't hear yet what part of the City is to be blessed as the residence of O. A. BROWNSON. But he comes—that, they say, is sure.

☞ Owing to the fact that the American Institute omitted to advertise it, the Farmers' Club failed in getting up a meeting yesterday.

☞ M. C. OSCANYON will deliver his first lecture at the Mercantile Library to-morrow evening. Subject—"Turkey, Origin of the Osmanlis," &c.

☞ Hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of Chocolate manufactured in Massachusetts is sold in America every year.

☞ Boys, don't be dressing in women's clothes and perambulating the streets. A chap was arrested for it yesterday.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., has contributed near $1,000 for the sufferers at Portsmouth and Norfolk.

☞ Nothing special done at the meeting of the Board of Governors yesterday.

☞ There has not been a single patient in the Small-Pox Hospital during the past six weeks.

Fires.

The milk depôt of HARVEY RICE, No. 22 Avenue D, was slightly damaged by fire at 10 o'clock yesterday morning.

A fire broke out in the oil store of POLHEMUS & STILES, in Rutger-street, two doors from South-street, at 7½ o'clock last evening. Damage trifling. It originated from the carelessness of a clerk.

Drowned.

Coroner GAMBLE held an inquest yesterday, upon the body of WM. BARTLINE, a child, three years of age, who was found drowned on Monday evening, in a hole filled with water in the garden attached to the residence of his parents, in Fifty-second-street, near Eleventh-avenue. The child had been missing about two hours before his body was discovered as above. The jury rendered a verdict of accidental death.

☞ A verdict of "disease of the heart" was rendered yesterday in the case of JOHN MCGOWAN, an employe of *Tribune* newspaper, who fell dead in Barclay-street on Monday afternoon.

HUNTER ON INHALATION.

Proofs of the Cure of Pulmonary Disease.

[*Continued.*]

CASE OF ASTHMA.

LETTER NO. X.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Of all the chronic diseases to which the lungs are subject, there is perhaps not one which is more certainly curable, or which manifests more speedily the beneficial influence of direct treatment than Spasmodic Asthma. Except in those aggravated forms of this disease in which the air cells and bronchial tubes of the diseased part are already disorganized and destroyed, cure is almost certain to follow a steady and proper use of remedies by Inhalation. A successful issue in cases of very long standing—as fifteen, twenty, and even thirty years—is only a question of time.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 10, 1855.

DR. R. HUNTER—*Dear Sir:* I have much pleasure in giving you the following statement of my case for publication; it was my own intention to have communicated these facts to the public press, but they will probably be more likely to attract the notice of the public in connection with your writings, than if standing alone; and as all I desire by their publicity is, that others, who may be similarly afflicted with myself, should be encouraged to follow a course of treatment from which I have derived such material relief, the more readers I have the better.

For several years past I suffered from pains in the chest, accompanied by a sense of constriction and difficulty of breathing. During the Winter of 1853 and 1854, I coughed incessantly, and in the Autumn of 1854 I was attacked with very great shortness of breath. The oppression, sense of suffocation, and wheezing were intolerable, and scarcely ever left me. I could not walk a block without stopping to gain breath. I became greatly reduced in flesh, and did not, at that time, weigh more than one hundred and fifteen pounds. What I raised was yellowish in the morning, and as the day progressed, it became white and frothy. I was unable to attend to my business, and considered myself to be fast running down; an opinion which, I now learn, all my friends also entertained. I had experienced no relief from every plan of treatment recommended by my physician, and in despair of recovery, I determined to try your treatment by Inhalation, and commenced in September, 1854. I soon experienced very sensible relief. During the second month this became very manifest. At the end of three months I was able to walk down town, and look after my business. At the end of six months I discontinued treatment, and found that I had gained in weight thirty-five pounds, weighing then one hundred and fifty pounds. The most remarkable improvement was noticeable in every respect. I was able to walk ten miles without fatigue—could run up a ladder, or up stairs to the top of a five-story house, without my breath being affected in a greater degree than other people—could converse easily for any length of time without inconvenience and fatigue, and have continued to enjoy the same exemption from suffering ever since.

My case is very well known to my father, Mr. SILAS B. FURBUSH, No. 100 Wooster-street, and Mr. WILLIAM W. HYATT—office No. 190 West Broadway, to whom you may refer any one who desires information, or to Your obedient servant,

SILAS S. FURBUSH, No. 215 Thompson-street.

It affords me much gratification to place the above letter before the public, in succession to the one published yesterday from Dr. CLOSE. It is equally explicit and satisfactory, and requires no further explanation.

[*To be continued.*]

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855. No. 828 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another triplet programme of attraction at this favored house, Mr. J. R. SCOTT appearing in his great "Rob Roy;" Mr. J. H. ALLEN in the comedy of "My Aunt," and Mons. SCHMIDT, Mr. FOX, Mlle THERESE, &c., in the grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills." Go early if you wish good places.

Dr. Sanborn on the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors in the Treatment of Lung and Throat Diseases.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I shall commence to-morrow the publication of a series of letters in your paper, from Physicians in various parts of the country, in relation to the *originality* of the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors; the *correctness* of their use in point of *theory*; and the *success* attending their employment, as observed in their own practice, and experienced by others under their observation. Let the public read these clear and pointed expressions of opinions, from responsible and able Physicians, and then judge of the *efficacy* and *value* of Inhalation in the *new form* in which I have presented it to the profession and to the public.

I will here add that I shall be most happy to give the *names* and *places* of residence of persons in this City who *have been* or *are* under my treatment; as the *best* and most *satisfactory* evidence of its superior efficacy in the treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

Respectfully yours, G. D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

[Communicated.]

An Outrage.

MR. EDITOR: Hearing through a friend of mine last Tuesday, 9th inst., that Mlle RACHEL was to take a benefit on Monday, 15th inst., I immediately secured two seats, for which I paid four dollars. *The receipt stated I was entitled to two specified seats on a certain sofa.* Upon calling for my tickets, her agent exacted an additional two dollars, having in the meantime raised the prices *in consequence of the benefit.* I remonstrated amidst an uproar of discontent from others similarly situated. The reply was, they did not know of the benefit. I can prove by a French gentleman who threw up thirty-five tickets that this assertion is false. Several parties similarly swindled offered to join me in a suit against the agent. Is there no redress for this shameful proceeding?

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

THE NEW ELECTRICAL REMEDY.

By combining Atmospheric Inhalation of the Odor of Olive Tar, (which odor is Electrified Oxygen,) with the external application of Olive Tar,

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS

are at once relieved and cured.

No INFECTIOUS NOR CONTAGIOUS disease *can be taken, or communicated,* where the Odor of Olive Tar is perceptible.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE NERVES, MUSCLES, AND JOINTS

Immediately relieved, and permanently cured, by applying

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.

Pain cannot exist where this Great Electrical Remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE SKIN.

SPEEDILY AND RADICALLY CURED, BY APPLYING

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR OINTMENT,

which is made by mixing equal parts of J. R. STAFFORD'S Olive Tar, with fresh rendered Mutton Tallow. This Ointment is sold at 25 cents a bottle by all Druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO'S invaluable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co.' No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 698 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELLUC & Co., No. 635 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 268 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gentlemen who value comfort and prize health, will find at RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, Merino, Silk and Woolen Undershirts and Drawers, recommended by the Faculty as the reliable garment for protecting the health and promoting the comfort of the wearer.

JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and
Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery,
near Grand-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, AND HIS MAJESTY THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given for the sale of these wonderful medicines in Sardinia, by saving His Majesty, by their means, of an ulcer on the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influences.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNDS'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, in the Warerooms, Nos. 65 and 67 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

CLOAKS AND TALMAS,—Velvet, Moire Antique, Satin and Cloth Cloaks in great variety, together with a large stock of Gray Cloth Talmas, at low prices.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Cambric and Swiss Collars and sleeves in sets, very rich, from $3 to $10 a set. Also, a large stock of cambric collars 2s., and 2s. 6d. each.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 381 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Two thousand French worked Collars, new style just received, at 2s., 2s. 6d. each, worth 4s.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 381 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

HORRIBLE CASUALTY—FIVE PERSONS BURNED.—A correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, writing from Buckland, Va., states that on the night of the 14th, a negro house, belonging to JOHN HILL CARTER, of Falkland, was burned down, and five out of six persons who were asleep in it were burned to ashes; two men, one woman, and two children. The adults were in a state of intoxication at bed time.

There was a heavy frost in New-Orleans last week, and it was generally prevalent along the coast.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Dr. Bedell, CHARLES W. CROSBY, of San Francisco, and ELIZABETH A., second daughter of James H. Mulfo d, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM HENRY, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his son, Calvin N. Henry, No. 357 Houston-st, without notice.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, MARIA MEGIE, wife of Rev. Wm. Belden, Jr.

The funeral will be attended at his residence, No. 186 Thompson-st, on Wednesday, Oct. 17 at 2½ o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 15, of inflammation of the bowels, Mrs MARIA M. BURGESS, in the 41st year of her age, wife of Captain J. Burgess, and daughter of the late Captain Mark Lench.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 249 7th st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn on Monday, Oct. 15, ELIZABETH HICKS, widow of the late George Hicks, in the 84th year of her age.

Her friends and those of the family are invited to attend her funeral on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 146 Hicks st.

In Brooklyn on Sunday, Oct. 14, at No. 115 Ewen st, CONRAD STROHMEYER, aged 76 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Dobb's Ferry, Westchester County, on Monday, Oct. 15, of whooping-cough, ANNIE, daughter of M. H. and Ann Maria Meyer, aged 2 years and 4 months.

At Cleveland, Ohio, on Friday, Oct. 9, VIRGINIA HANKS, aged 20 years.

☞ San Francisco and Honolulu papers please copy.

In Hempstead, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, Miss ABIGAIL W. GREENE, daughter of Rev. Zachariah Greene, in the 57th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of Mrs M. H. Thompson, Hempstead, L. I., on Thursday, Oct. 18 at 2 P. M.

At Saratoga Springs, on Monday, Oct. 15, CORNELIUS P. BROKAW, Esq., of Jersey City, of the firm of Bennett & Brokaw, of this City.

His funeral will be attended this day, (Wednesday,) 17th inst. at Somerville, N. J. His remains may be seen by his friends from 8½ to 9 o'clock A. M. in the Dutch Reformed Church, Jersey City—Rev Dr. Van Cleef's—of which organization he was a worthy officer and member.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 16.

$8,000	Ohio 6s, '60	103½	150	Erie Railroad	56
1,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	98	550	do	b60 56½
1,000	do	98½	100	do	b30 56¾
8,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs	100	100	do	b10 56
11,000	Indiana State 5s	89	100	do	s15 55½
1,000	Virginia 6s	97	250	do	c 60
10,000	do	b10 97½	100	do	55
1,000	do	s3 97½	100	do	b30 56
5,000	Missouri 6s	s1 89	100	do	b10 56
5,000	do	s3 89½	400	do	b60 56¼
10,000	do	89	100	do	b60 56¾
5,000	do	89½	50	do	56¾
3,000	do	89½	200	do	b3 56¾
4,000	Harl. M. Bds	c 90	100	do	s10 56
3,000	Erie Con. Bds '71	80	50	Harlem Railroad	s10 26
1,000	Erie Con Bds '82	83	600	Reading Railroad	95
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88	200	do	b60 95
3,000	N Y & N H Bs '60	83	100	do	b60 95
2,000	Hud. R 1st M. Bs	100½	600	do	c60 95
2,000	do	100½	200	do	b30 95
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	90	100	do	b15 95
5,000	do	s60 81	300	do	s30 94
25,000	do	b30 82	500	do	b3 94
15,000	do	b60 82½	200	do	94
5,000	do	b45 82½	200	do	94
50,000	do	1	100	do	b10 95
2,000	Hud Riv. 2d M. Bs	92	50	Hud Riv R R	s30 37½
2,000	do	s3 82	50	do	c 37
500	N. Y. Cen 7's	102½	100	do	b60 37
500	Gard. Gold Mine	b30 1	50	Mich. Cen R R	b3 88
200	do	b3 1	77	do	88
5	Metropolitan Bank	105	50	do	b3 88½
50	Del & Hud Canal Co	125	100	Ills Cen. R R	s30 95
100	Nic. Trans. Co	s3 18	200	do	s3 95
300	do	18	100	do	s30 95½
300	do	b10 18½	26	do	s3 95½
50	Penn. Coal Co	105	163	Galena and Chi R R	125
100	Cumb. Coal Co	s30 27	785	Cle & Tol R R	83
200	do	s10 27½	400	do	b60 84
200	do	b w 27	100	do	s 5 83
200	do	s3 27	50	Chi & Rock I. R R	84
400	do	c 27	100	do	s3 95

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000	Kentucky 6s, 1879		100
50	Indiana Canal Stock, Principal, ₱ cent		6
150	Indiana Canal Stock, Interest, ₱ cent		6
150	Preferred Stock Wabash and Erie Canal		32
80	Six ₱ Cent. Loan Wabash and Erie Canal		76
4,000	Cumberland Coal Co 6s, 1864	Int. added	83
4,000	Little Miami R. R 1st mort	Int. added	83½
5,000	Col., Piqua and Ind R. R. 1st M. Int. added		73
70	shares Butchers' and Drovers' Bank		125
20	shares Bank of New-York		116
120	shares Bowery Insurance Co		183@181
59	shares New-Jersey Railroad		126@125½
168	shares Broadway Bank		122
50	shares Broadway Bank		121
50	shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co		70
20	shares Park Fire Insurance Co		89½@89½
90	shares Commonwealth Insurance Co		09½@09

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	97½	50	Canton Company	s60 23
4,500	Indiana State 5s	s3 82	100	Cleve & Tol. R R	s30 82
30,000	Missouri 6s	93	5	Panama Railroad	104
10,000	do	89½	5	do	104
25,000	Ill. Cen R & B	b60 81	100	Erie Railroad	btw 55
500	do	81½	200	do	b3 55
5,000	do	s30 81½	200	do	55
5,000	do	s30 81	100	do	s3 55
175	Nicar. Trans. Co	18	100	Reading Railroad	b30 95
200	do	s60 18½	650	do	94
200	Cumber'd Coal Co	s3 27	5	Mich So & N. I. R R	99
200	do	b60 27	5	Galena & Chic R R	124
200	do	s30 27	200	Harlem Railroad	26
100	do	twk 27			

TUESDAY, Oct. 16—P. M.

The safe arrival this afternoon of the second California steamer of 20th September, with a Gold freight of $1,395,832, affords satisfaction. The total of treasure by the two routes is $1,857,000, exclusive of Dust and Coin in the hands of passengers, and some $60,000 Specie drafts on the Government Treasury. Most of these large remittances will go into Bank, and add to the increasing comfort of the Money Market. There was not much difficulty to-day in effecting loans at call, and the offerings at Bank are, considering the activity of trade, quite moderate. On the other hand, the demand for Foreign Exchange was something more liberal than expected for the packet to-morrow, and the supply and variety of Sterling bills not so large as for the steamer of last week. The rates for prime signatures are 109@108¾ ₱ cent. A prominent shipping house drew heavily on BARINGS at 108¾ net, and transient Bank Bills were done at 108¾@108¾. The regular Bankers connected with the English trade are drawing at 109. Francs range 5.18¾@5.16¼ bankers' and select commercial bills. Ordinary Produce Exchange is bought by the Bankers at 108¼@108¾ on London; 5.20@5.18¾ on Paris. Our quotations are all for 60-day bills. Short sight on Paris 5.12½@5 13¾. The steamer takes very little Specie. Money at call 7 ₱ cent., on paper, outside of Bank, 8@9 ₱ cent. The Stock Market is stronger for State and Railway Loans, and Western Road shares, and a fraction weaker on Erie and Reading shares. Panamas improved to 104 ₱ cent. The Road is doing well, and its freight business on the increase from Flour adventures made to Chili—where crop is short—and to Australia. The speculation is not very decided in Cumberland Coal or Transit shares, although the friends of both stocks are endeavoring to create a favorable impression of the affairs of the Companies. In regard to Cumberland, the talk is that the mortgage debt, due early in 1856, will be paid off by the sale of part of the landed and coal estate of the Company—say to the value of $600,000. The Transit Company held their annual meeting yesterday, and the managers reported their steamship property worth $2,436,000. The Debt of the Company is $350,000; Coal on hand and cash assets, $310,000. No dividend was declared and none promised, nor have we any means of judging the intrinsic value or revenue-paying capacity of the steamship property assumed to be worth about 30 ₱ cent. of the eight millions nominal capital now selling in the market at 18½ ₱ cent. In regard to dividend, the concern does not appear to be much worse off than the Pacific Mail Company, nor so completely in the background as the United States Mail Company, hence to Aspinwall. They are all great affairs in the item of gross receipts, as the immense passenger business to and from California sufficiently demonstrates, but this *was* the correct expression of the tone of the Liverpool market, so far, at least, as we were enabled to learn it on that evening. Nor was that expression far from being precisely correct; nor has the Cincinnati *Commercial* the shadow of any authority for its assertion, that "Breadstuffs had materially advanced." DENNISTOUN & Co., and several other highly respectable Liverpool houses, speaking of breadstuffs, say: "The market closes quietly but firmly at about the rates of last week for all articles except Yellow Corn, which is about one shilling dearer." In other words, and as we reported it, *the market is essentially unchanged.* The expression, "*materially* unchanged, as my dispatch is made to read, carries on its face the evidence of a telegraphic or typographical blunder, which no one at all conversant with newspaper matters could have failed to perceive.

D. H. CRAIG.
Agent Associated Press.

Money Circular for England.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

The fluctuations in the Stock Market during the past fortnight have been unimportant. The transactions have been moderately large, but mostly of a speculative character, the great activity in general business diverting the means and attention of capitalists to a considerable extent from stock investments, and the orders for foreign account continuing very limited. Money is easier. The position of the Banks has been materially strengthened by a further reduction of loans and an increase in their specie balances. Exchange on Europe has declined below the point at which remittances of gold can be made at a profit, and the larger part of the receipts from California are now retained in the country. Under these circumstances an early relief from the stringency which has existed for the last few weeks among the stock operators is generally anticipated; but the tenor of the late financial advices from London and Paris produces some uneasiness. In the quotations of State Stocks the only changes shown by the annexed list are an advance of 1 ₱ cent. in Tennessee, and a decline of 2 ₱ cent. in Missouri 6's. The supply of the latter has been in excess of the demand, and under large forced sales the price on the 10th inst. was depressed to 87 ₱ cent. A new issue of $1,250,000 New-York State 6's, 1873, will be negotiated on 24th inst. Railroad securities are generally firm. The traffic on all the leading finished lines is very large, and the earnings for September, as will be seen by the returns given below, show, generally, a considerable increase upon those of last year. In the market value of Bonds we have to notice an advance of 1 ₱ cent. on Illinois Central Construction, and 2 ₱ cent. on Free Land. There has been an active business in the former at prices ranging from 79½ to 81½. The share list shows a general improvement, amounting to 1 ₱ cent. on Erie and Reading, 3 on Illinois Central, 2½ on Michigan Central, 2 on Michigan Southern, 1 on Cleveland and Toledo, and 3 on Galena and Chicago. The foreign trade at this port is now unusually active, both the imports and exports being much larger than last year. The increase of the latter is principally in breadstuffs. The supply of bills on Europe is abundant, and the exchange market closes heavy, at reduced prices.

CAMMANN & CO.

Cotton Circular.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

A very languid market succeeded the issue of our last circular of 3d inst. per *Baltic*, from the effect of causes then named, which were aggravated by the accounts received on the morning of that issue, per *Pacific*, to 3d ult., from Liverpool. The anxiety to sell gradually widened, and concessions of 16 to 1c were made to realise promptly. At the last rate several parcels were taken for export, our home trade buying sparingly, and chiefly of the better descriptions. The sales and shipments from first hands for the week amounted to 7,000 bales, of which about 4,000 were for Liverpool. On Wednesday morning of last week we received by the usual course a telegraphic summary of the Canada's advices to 20th ultimo, a further decline of ¼d, and advance in discount of half ₱ cent., with holders pressing their stocks for sale entirely out of proportion to the inquiry, but with fine weather for closing the harvest, and a steady Manchester market. On Friday morning the letter mail was received, the market here can hardly be said to have altered under these advices, although some sales were made at ¼c. off, as the amount on sale had been reduced, and a steady demand for the home trade had set in, the recent rains having enabled the mills in some districts to commence work. The last two days the market has been steadier, but the disposition to buy has not increased, the total sales not exceeding 1,000 bales. We reduce our quotations to confirm.

The weather at the South, for ripening and picking, could not well be more favorable. Some telegraphic advices were sent forward just in time to reach the previous steamer, of frosts at several points in Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, which, we need hardly say, were white frosts, which usually occur a month before a killing frost. The rivers remain at very low stages, as before. Sickness has extended to Vicksburg, on the Mississippi, and has checked the deliveries of Cotton from plantations a little in the interior. On the coast of Texas complaints are made of too much rain, and of worms. In the interior the rain would have been a good feature. By telegraph from New-Orleans, evening of the 13th inst., the receipts are 127,000 bales ahead of last year.

Your obedient Servants, T. J. STEWART & CO.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Oct. 16—12½ P. M.

FLOUR—Sales 700 bbls. at $8 18¾c.@$9 for Common to Extra State, and $8 75@$10 for Common to Extra Western. WHEAT—Sales 400 bushels White Canadian at $2 18. BARLEY—Sales 47,000 bushels four-rowed at $1 32@$1 33. CORN—Sales 6,100 bush. Western mixed at 90c.@91c. OATS—State at 46c.@46½c. RECEIPTS to-day: 9,775 bushels Flour; 18,950 bush

New-York Daily Times.

American Ratification Meeting in the Park.

GREAT GATHERING OF THE ORDER

FLAGS, TRANSPARENCIES, AND CANNON.

Banners, Bonfires, the two Burrs and Buscombe.

Speeches, Resolutions, and a Calcium Light

CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER INDULGES IN COLD WATER

The American Order gathered in great numbers in the Park last evening, for the purpose of ratifying the State, County and City nominations by their Conventions. The arrangements for the meeting were similar to those usually made by the two shells of the Democratic Party, with the exception of a decided improvement in the accommodations for the Press.

The time at which the meeting would be organized was not advertised, and there was in consequence some uneasiness among the spectators, who were early on the ground, because of the absence of the Committee of Arrangements.

WHERE'S OUR COMMITTEE?

It was 6 o'clock and quite dark before there was any appearance of life on the stand—that is, before any one made known what was the cause of the delay, and of the absence of the Committee. At this time there were not far from five thousand persons ranged in front of the speaker's stand, and they were calling lustily for an organization. But the Committee was not yet ready, and the people must wait. They were of the right stamp, and when informed by some one from the stand that the Committee had not yet quite completed their arrangements, they waited with but little grumbling.

LIEUTENANT MAY AND THE CANNON.

To while away the time some one proposed that Lieutenant MAY should make a speech, and straightway he opened his mouth. But, before he had uttered a word, the man in charge of the cannon, situated behind the platform, fired his first shot, and continued firing while he was speaking. With such a fire in his rear, his sentences, of course, lost much of their usual roundity; and the noise prevented his being heard sufficiently well to be fully reported. He was brief, and doubtless spoke to the point, but all that rose above the thunders of the artillery was to the effect that he had often heard the sounds of cannon when in Mexico, and that they were always sounds telling of the triumph of the American cause.

WHERE'S THE COMMITTEE?

The Lieutenant retired from the stand, after having concluded his remarks, but still the Committee came not, and it was getting late. Nevertheless, a sound of martial music arose from near the eastern entrance to the Park, and while engaged in beating time with its left foot the assembly forgot to grumble. But, it was getting late, and a few outsiders, who had no music in their souls, began to complain of the delay.

MUSIC AND DANGER.

The sounds of music arose nearer and nearer. All were silent. Those who had complained, to use their own expressive term, "dried up" and listened. Those sounds drew nearer still, and were louder than before. "Surely this must be the Committee." "We'll look and see." There are bayonets glistening o'er the periphery of the assemblage. And now, in the name of J. W. BARKER, we see soldiers armed—we hear their martial tramp—they are marching to the speakers' stand. Are they friends or are they darned foreigners coming to break up the meeting? They are—they are—they are the "Forsyth Guards," formed of members of Engine Company No. 14, and they are returning from a target excursion.

SUSPENSE.

Onward they marched, right straight through the midst of the thousands of the American Party who were gathered there.

The American Order was riled—riled considerably. But it kept saying to itself, "keep your temper and don't demonstrate."

Onward marched the Guards, armed to the teeth, right through the body of the meeting.

THE COLLISION.

Now such conduct might be borne for a time, but who could expect an assembly of Americans to stand and take it quietly until a company of armed men could parade right through its bowels? Nobody! And they didn't. When the tail end of the target company reached the front of the speakers stand, America began to crowd it a little, just a little. But the Guards were not inclined to stand even a slight crowd. They resisted. The hindmost soldier lowered his bayonet and left the ranks. The hind captain followed him. There was a slight tussle, just for a moment, when, strange as it may appear, several policemen interfered, got the soldiers and the hind captain back to the ranks without bloodshed, and quiet was restored.

MR. BARKER MAKES A REMARK.

Mr. JAMES W. BARKER now appeared and assured the Assembly that the Committee would soon be present and propose an organization. He was glad to see so many present, they were a goodly company; the promised land was in view, and he was sure they would soon go up in procession and take it.

CALCIUM LIGHT.

Mr. BARKER had scarcely disappeared behind the dark mass of Americans who now crowded the platform, when a very large man appeared on the top of the City Hall and brought a brilliant calcium light to bear upon the congregation. This was considered an able move on the part of the Committee, who had not yet appeared.

TAR BARRELS.

The calcium light was the signal for the Committee on tar barrels to commence business, which they did, and poor old Tammany was soon enveloped in flame and smoke.

The movement was evidently intended to smoke out the Tammanyites. But it must have failed, as JOHN COCHRAN was seen late in the evening alive and well, his voice as sonorous as ever, and not a hair of his moustache injured.

THE ORGANIZATION.

At length the Committee arrived, and Mr. J. W. BARKER came forward and nominated

For President—Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS.

Mr. BRIGGS was elected unanimously, and straightway he proceeded to define his position. He had been twice elected to Congress by the Whig Party; and while that Party was alive, he stood by it. But as it was killed recently at Syracuse, there was no use in standing by it any longer, and so he left it. Under these circumstances, he had thought concerning what party he should join next, and after due consideration he had selected the American Party, and he intended to live and die by it. (Cheers.)

As soon as Mr. BRIGGS had defined his position, Mr. WOODWARD came forward and on behalf of the Committee, proposed the following additional.

OFFICERS OF THE MEETING.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

J. Phillips Phœnix,	F. L. Sedley,
A. J. Williamson,	John Colvin,
E. Meredith,	Elias Duesenbury,
Elias C. Drake,	John C. Holme,
James M. Miller,	D. C. Nyea,
James W. Barker,	James Dunnie,
Daniel Ullman,	John M. Curry,
Jacob Cholwell,	Edward Fergusson,
Stephen Barker,	P. J. Munroe,
George W. Ribiet,	Joseph W. Savage,
O. R. Steel,	E. J. Brown,
Henry Paterson,	John Styles,
John H. Briggs,	Byard Clark,
A. T. Mowell,	A. G. Williams,
Dr. W. W. Woodward,	John N. Genin,
Wm. S. Wood,	A. F. Wood,
Wm. Chauncey,	R. J. Winne,
Joseph S. Moore,	G. C. Dean,
E. M. Husted,	Wm. Stukely,
Walter Briggs,	Anson G. Phelps,
F. C. Wagener,	Daniel Williamson,
James N. Edney,	Joseph E. Ebling.
D. C. Weeks,	

SECRETARIES.

R. L. Larremore,	George B. Dean,
M. E. Cruste,	Henry Farrington,
Edward Merritt,	Sidney Kopman.
Joseph Bowder,	

The list was adopted unanimously, after which Mr. W. WALKER read the following

RESOLUTIONS.

Resolved, That the principles and policy of the American Party are founded upon the following sentiments, embodied in the Farewell Address of GEORGE WASHINGTON:

1. That, "it is of infinite moment that we should properly estimate the IMMENSE VALUE of our NATIONAL UNION, and indignantly frown upon the *first* dawning of *every* attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the *rest*, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

2. That "there will ALWAYS be reason to *distrust* the *patriotism* of those who, in ANY QUARTER, may endeavor to *weaken* its bands."

3 That "of all the dispositions and habits which lead to political prosperity, religion and morality are *indispensable supports*." That we should "with caution, indulge the supposition, that morality can be maintained without religion." And that we will "promote, as an object of PRIMARY IMPORTANCE, institutions for the GENERAL DIFFUSION OF KNOWLEDGE."

4. That, "against the insidious wiles of FOREIGN INFLUENCE the jealousy of a free people OUGHT TO BE CONSTANTLY AWAKE; since HISTORY and EXPERIENCE PROVE that FOREIGN INFLUENCE is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government."

5. That such "considerations speak a *persuasive* language to *every reflective* and *virtuous* mind, and exhibit the continuance of the UNION as a PRIMARY OBJECT of PATRIOTIC DESIRE."

Resolved, That the following nominees for State officers, selected from all parts of the State, and composed of men true to the best interests of the commonwealth, and true to the welfare of the entire Government and Union, shall have our support. We believe they are capable of administering the government with fidelity and wisdom, that they are men who may be trusted with the power belonging to the State:

American State Nominations.

Judges of Court of Appeals—WM. W. CAMPBELL, New-York, long term; GEO. F. COMSTOCK, Onondaga, short term.

Secretary of State—JOEL T. HEADLEY, Orange.

Comptroller—LORENZO BURROWS, Orleans.

Attorney General—STEPHEN B. CUSHING, Tompkins.

Canal Commissioner—SAMUEL S. WHALLON, Chautauque.

State Treasurer—STEPHEN CLARK, Albany.

State Engineer—SILAS SEYMOUR, New-York.

State Prison Inspector—WM. A. RUSSELL, Washington.

Resolved, That as Americans, for the City and County of New-York, we present the following candidates for public consideration and favor, convinced that their election will result in the public good, in reforming many of the abuses incident to our City Government, and in the placing of honest, capable and faithful American-born citizens in office:

American City and County Nominations.

For Comptroller—JOHN S. GILES.

For Sheriff—JOSEPH H. TOONE.

For Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.

For Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

For County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.

For City Inspector—GEO. W. MORTON.

For Counsel to the Corporation—LOUIS N GLOVER.

For Judge of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.

For Judges of Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B WOODRUFF.

For Judge of Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

For Judge of Marine Court—A. K. MAYNARD.

For Coroners—Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY, Dr. JOHN WITHERS, Dr. FREDK. W. PERRY, Dr SAML. A. HILLS.

Resolved, That the abuses which have found their way into the City Government for so many years past, and which have resulted in a system of local taxation, burdensome upon the people, and destructive of the best interests of the City, demands a more faithful administration of public trusts. That we hereby pledge our time and services to the correction of these public abuses, and that we will do all in our power to expose fraud, punish vice, and secure the elevation of tried and true men to public office.

Mr. WALKER moved the adoption of the resolutions.

Mr. J. W. BARKER seconded the motion, and stated that he did so because they contained the great principle that "Americans were to rule America." [Cheers.]

The resolutions were adopted unanimously.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

The Secretary of the Committee now announced that several letters had been received from distinguished gentlemen. The following are copies:

LETTER FROM JOHN. J. CRITTENDEN.

FRANKFORT, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

It is with sincere regret that I am obliged to decline your invitation to the great Mass Meeting which the American party purpose to hold in the Park, in the City of New-York, on the evening of the 17th inst. I am sensible of the deep importance of the occasion, and would have felt proud in uniting my exertions with yours in promoting the patriotic objects of that party, but other duties and engagements compel me to forego that gratification.

Hoping that your meeting may be productive of all the good consequences you can desire, and offering to you, and those you represent, my thanks and acknowledgments for your invitation, I have the honor to be,

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

J. J. CRITTENDEN.

To the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

LETTER FROM JOHN M. BOTTS

RICHMOND, Oct. 7, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from the North, a few days since, I found your circular inviting me to be present at a great Mass Meeting of the American party, to be held in the Park, on the evening of the 17th inst.

I can assure you that it would be a source of high gratification to me, if I could contribute in the humblest manner towards the advancement of the great and patriotic object of the American organization, either in your State or elsewhere, but there are two difficulties in the way of my getting to New-York at the time proposed. The first is, that I have just returned from a Northern tour, and could not conveniently return at so early a day. The second is, that on the 19th, only two days after your meeting, it is proposed to hold a mass meeting of the same party in the town of Lynchburg, in my own State, where I have been very much urged to go, and which I shall be obliged to attend if I can leave home at all.

But for these reasons, gentlemen, I should take pleasure in uniting with the American party of New-York, in their efforts to sustain what should be the great controlling principle of all Americans, and that is, that we should be permitted to manage our own affairs in our own way, without the aid of the Pope of Rome, and without consulting his priests or representatives, and without sacrificing public interests and American principles to the foreign influences that surround us, and that, through the agency of demagogues, threaten the welfare, if not the stability of our institutions. I am, gentlemen, with high respect,

Your obedient servant.

JNO. M. BOTTS.

To the Committee of Arrangements, &c.

LETTER FROM JUDGE CAMPBELL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I received a few days ago your circular letter inviting me to be present on the 17th instant, at a Grand Mass Meeting of the American Party, in the Park, in this City.

The course which you are laboring to advance has my cordial approval and my strongest sympathies. The measures which the American Party advocate are, in my judgment, not only right in themselves, but are essential for the perpetuity and well-being of our Government. Nearly twelve years ago I gave in my public adhesion, and examination and reflection have only served to strengthen my opinions. Amid discouragements and in hopeless minorities in Congress and out, I have struggled for the advancement of these measures, but always with a firm conviction that the day of their triumph would ultimately dawn upon our land. If we are true to the interests of our country—true to the traditions and teachings of our fathers—true to ourselves, success will crown the efforts of the American Party. In that success we can carry aloft "the flag and keep step to the music of the Union." In the greatness of that Union, New-York will be great.

I am now, and shall be on the 17th inst., the time fixed for your meeting, in the discharge of my official duties as a Judge, and I cannot, therefore, take any active part in your proceedings. With my earnest wishes for the success of the good old cause,

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. W. CAMPBELL.

REMARKS BY CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER.

Loud calls were now made for GEORGE D. PRENTICE, of the Louisville *Journal*, who had been placarded as a speaker for the occasion, but as he was not present, the Committee put up their next best man—CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER.

Mr. SCHAFFER declared that he had been called upon unexpectedly, but nevertheless he was perfectly willing to detain the assembly until the big guns could be mounted. [Laughter.] He was not at all taken aback by the unexpected call, for in a good cause one minute was enough for any man. He supposed the meeting had been called for the purpose of ratifying the American nominations. The ratification of the nominations was but a matter of form. They had been before the people for some time, and he had yet to hear the first man say they were not good. The "dark lantern" party had nominated a set of men who were capable of fulfilling the duties required of them, and if the people only stand by them, all other tickets would be swept away as if by Cholera.

He had a word to say concerning the origin of the American Party. There had been a great deal said and written about it, some of which was true and much of which was untrue. In his opinion, the party arose from an existing necessity for a party strong enough to make Americans respected in the land where they drew their first breath. It was a fact known to all that when immigrants arrived here they were seized by old politicians and made to feel that they were in danger from the Natives, when in fact there was no danger. About six weeks before an election these old politicians would give them a job at cleaning streets, but as soon as the election was over the immigrants' flags might float from their bodies; and then they were obliged to go to the Americans, whom they had been taught to fear. To guard against such imposition a new party was necessary. The old Democratic Party and the Whig Party, although there was much that was good in them, had deserted their principles. During the last presidential campaign there was nothing talked of in the party meetings but whether General PIERCE was eligible for the New-Hampshire Constitution, and whether General SCOTT was honest in his profession of love for that "rich Irish brogue." [Applause.] Principles were set aside, and Americans were the losers.

It was generally understood that if an American was sent to the State's Prison, he was disqualified from giving evidence before a Court; but if an Irishman went to the State's Prison that qualified *him* especially for the honors and emoluments of the Police Department. All this was wrong, and it was the mission of the American party to right it. And after the election, it would be in a position to right things generally, if the votes were ever counted. That was another point he wished to touch—counting the ballots.

It had been said by those in the foreign interest, "You may have the votes, and will have the Inspectors." There was more in that than many supposed. It was a fact that after the elections in this City, those Wards controlled by foreigners were always the last to be sent in. They had the Inspectors, and both should be indicted.

There were, in his opinion, many erroneous notions concerning the American Party abroad. It was believed that they had a desire to injure foreigners. This was a mistake. The members of the American Order had no desire to injure foreigners who came here to earn an honest livelihood, and behaved themselves as all foreigners should. There had been foreigners who had done much for the country, and they were kindly remembered by Americans; but in remembering them it was not necessary that the host of Americans who had earned good names should be always placed in a secondary position.

In conclusion, he would call upon all Americans to stand by the American nominations. There was no other party that could equally command their sympathies, and none that deserved them half so well. In his opinion, it was useless for Americans to think of going into any other party—for if they tried the Republicans, they would find that their names had been on the black book for more than a year. If they went to their Whigs, they would find that there was but little of the Broadway House left, and that that little was not at all inclined to favor Americanism. If they went to Tammany, they would soon receive a Tammany invitation to walk out, so they might just as well stay at home. The American Order had nothing to do with sectional issues, and all could stay with it. The Republican party had organized in opposition to the Slave interest, but, aside from the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, there had not yet been much harm done. Only one little State had endeavored to usurp illegal power If, however, he were in a position to speak with effect, he would tell those Missourians who had gone over into Kansas and made disturbance there, go back and quickly too. He considered the repeal of the Missouri Compromise a foul wrong, but he was not prepared to hold the South responsible for it, or to harbor enmity towards them on that account. It was a Northern man that was responsible—not a Northern man with Southern principles, but a Northern man with no principles. But at this time such things had no proper place in the canvass, and they should be set aside. Their duty now was to rally around the American ticket, and give to the State, County and City, judicious and worthy officers.

Mr SCHAFFER retired amid applause, and as he took his seat, a procession entered carrying the following banner:

NATIONAL CLUB.
Organized Sept. 5, 1855.

Sixteen banners, inscribed with the names of candidates. The last in the row was inscribed:

NINTH WARD.
"Ourselves alone."
MR. CUNNINGHAM.

FRANK CUNNINGHAM, of Chenango County, was the next speaker. He said:

Hindoos of the true faith! What brings you hither Whence come you, and for what purpose? Do you come to stand by the American Party? [Cries of "Yes."] Is it to support it now and for all time to come? Is it to support American institutions? [Yes.] Then do I indeed greet you as brethren—I, as a humble representative of that party, greet you. Will you, New-Yorkers! stand up? ["Yes! yes! we will."] And when another anniversary shall roll around, will you rally, conscious that you have done your duty? If I am to judge by this sea of heads—if I am to judge by this mass of enlightened humanity, you will stand up, unsubdued, ready to do your duty like responsible men. We expect you to do your duty. We expect you to do it on the ides of November. Americans must do their duty. Americans! what response do you make to this? [Very faint cheers, at which the speaker appeared disgusted. Friends! respond heartily. Let it come up, not faintly. Let it come up like the boom of artillery. [Great cheers, which the speaker evidently relished.] The only thing you have to meet in this contest is the Soft-Shell Democracy. Fusion in the country is dead beyond resuscitation. [Cheers.] It only wants Christian burial. It is like a mathematical proposition, which figures up a minus sign to the right of zero, signifying that it is worse than nothing. [Laughter.] Americans! close up the ranks! Close them firmly, like men! Forget not, in God's name, that spirit which animated your fathers like heroes. [A demonstration.] You will do your duty when at the proper time you rally at the polls in support of American institutions. When you rally in your strength around the flag of our Union, then indeed will that be the sign of our American nationality. You will then be recognized by the Present as true men, and in the Future as a nationality that can neither be demolished nor debauched. [Great cheering.]

MORE DELEGATIONS.

Two delegations here entered the Park through the western gate, with bands of music, torches and banners. The banners were inscribed:

Nineteenth Ward.
Joseph S. Taylor Guards.
Americans must Rule!

[Cries of "Three cheers for JOSEPH S. TAYLOR." "Three more."]

Sixth Senatorial District.
ERASTUS BROOKS.
"Faithful to the faithful—
Faithful to the Last."

LEWIS C. LEVIN TELLS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

LEWIS C. LEVIN, of Philadelphia, was introduced. He has not been here for several political seasons. He looked ill and pale, and stood to make his speech directly under the big flag, his benevolent countenance illuminated by the glare of two torches. He said:

I have risen from a sick bed, against the earnest remonstrances of my physician, in order to be here to-night to tell you that next November Pennsylvania will be safe. The first blow which the American Party received in our State, was during the last session of the Legislature. That body neglected Americanism to attend to every other ism. They passed a Prohibitory law, and the result was the establishment of an Anti-Prohibitory law organization in the city of Philadelphia They attempted many other things. The Free-Sellers, the Anti-Nebraska men, pretended that it was their intention to unite with us. We tried to keep them out. We wanted neither Free-Soil nor Anti-Free-Soil. We wanted neither Maine lawism, nor Anti-Maine lawism. We wanted neither Sewardism nor Anti-Sewardism. We were bound up, as you are bound up, in the American Party. We wanted American rule. But what did they do? The National Convention met. The Free-Soilers and the Abolitionists of the North came to attend it. They attempted to control it. One man said: "Here, let us organize a party on a Free-Soil basis; let us make it a national question." Everything that was calculated to weaken the American Party, the Free-Soilers and the Abolitionists advocated. Gentlemen, these very Free-Soilers and Abolitionists are now engaged in efforts in Pennsylvania for our defeat. It does not accord with their purposes that we should triumph. They seek to break down the American Party, in the vain hope of building upon its ruins a Free-Soil Republican party. Nine days before the election in Pennsylvania, they attempted a new attack upon the nobly-hearted American Party of that State—wrote letters and did what they could to defeat our candidates. But, gentlemen, thank God! we had no fusion! [Great cheering.] Every vote that THOMAS NICHOLSON received was a pure, unadulterated American vote; and we are not certain to-night that he is not elected. [Cheers.] I tell you, Americans of New-York, that the eyes of the people are upon you at this moment. If we fail in November, we shall triumph in 1856. If we fail in 1856, we shall triumph in '60. Shall we be liberal to foreigners, and say that nature has reversed her laws because a man is compelled to leave a country where he can no longer earn support, and that he can come here and be thoroughly imbued at once with the spirit of our institutions? Or shall we be true to the laws of nature, and give him time to shape his ideas according to the principles that he finds prevailing here? Shall we not rather require him to remain here sufficiently long to enable him to enter heart and soul into the spirit of our belief, and so become a true-hearted American before he is permitted to cast his vote in the government of the nation. ["Yes," "yes"] We must stamp upon his heart a pure Americanism, and give him time to prepare the hearts of his children for the reception of pure American doctrines. The best policy of statesmen, gentlemen, is that policy which consults and is governed by the laws of Nature. Americans! We look to you. We have had difficulties to encounter in Pennsylvania that no man can conceive of. But those difficulties, gentlemen, will lead to triumphs. The American party will become the National party of this Nation. [Vehement cheering.] Be true to yourselves, and you will erect an imperishable monument in honor of the great American principle,—a monument, not like that of Bunker Hill, with whose granite sides Time's iron fingers are even now busy, and which in the stillness of decay through coming time will fall to pieces, so that coming generations may not be able to mark the spot where it stood,—but your monument, Americans,—yours, Americans of New-York!—will be a monument more durable than that. It will be founded in the gratitude of American hearts; its base and its cap-stone will be the gratitude of the American People. [Cheers.] Americans! we look to New-York. As you are in November so will be Pennsylvania in the Spring; and as Pennsylvania in the Spring so will she go in the November following. We will stand side by side, shoulder to shoulder; gathering fresh strength to go forth like giants—American giants—refreshed by sleep. [Great applause.]

Mr. LEVIN sat down and Delegations of the faithful continued to pour in. Three small boys from Ireland created a momentary disturbance at this point of the proceedings, by insisting that somebody had sent them to hold three savory torches in front of the Reporters' table. The crowd indignantly dispersed them, and, in revenge, the three small lads amused themselves with a liberal distribution of patches of tar in the vicinity. There was no serious disturbance.

The banners that filed along in front of the stand bore, oddly enough, the name of every K. N. candidate on the State, City and County tickets, except that of JOSEPH H. TOONE, for Sheriff.

MR. CUSHING'S ADDRESS.

Mr. CUSHING (K. N. nominee for Attorney General) was introduced by the Chairman amid applause.

He said this was the proudest moment of his life. He came here from a rural district, was unaccustomed to address such large assemblies as this, and consequently felt himself unable to properly speak to men by the acre. They had come here to-night as Americans, to vindicate their country, to assert their rights, and to congratulate each other on their prospect of a glorious triumph.

Here a procession from Chatham-street entered the crowd, bearing aloft an immense banner, whose pole supported a large cage, within which fluttered a real live genuine American eagle. The banner bore the words:

The Dark Lantern Illuminated.
The Nest of the American Eagle.

On the other side:

Place none but Americans on Guard.
National American Club.

Three cheers were called for in honor of the American Eagle, and given with enthusiasm.

There, the speaker said, was an emblem of America—an emblem of those whose glorious "accident" it was to have been born in America. It was said that it mattered not where a man was born, but if there was such a God-forsaken individual in this crowd, let him depart from it. [Applause.] Why, he asked, had we Irish and German regiments here? Why did the Germans meet and celebrate their peculiar festivals, but in order to perpetuate the memory of the land where they were born. [A *Voice*——Better for them to go to the Common Schools.] And a boy ten years old, born in this soil, and educated in the Common Schools, knew more of the country, its institutions and his duty to both, than any foreigner.

A VOICE—Groans for BILL SEWARD.

Faint groans were heard in reply.

Mr. C. continued to speak of the principle of Americanism as being coincident with that of the loftiest patriotism, because it was opposed to all despotism, political or ecclesiastical, and aspired to preserve the free institutions of the country. Two hundred thousand men in this State had sworn to uphold this cause of Americanism—to stand by the old American flag, and to sustain it unharmed or make it their winding sheet. [Loud cheers.]

The speaker was again interrupted by the advent into the crowd, from Broadway, of another installment in the shape of a large procession, preceded by a mounted Marshal, accompanied by banners, flags and transparencies, on one of which was written:

"Ninth Ward National American Club."

And on another:

"Our Country—East, West, North and South."

It made its way through the congregated mass past the platform amid loud applause.

Mr. BARKER, who was very assiduous in his calls for cheers, and who invariably took his cue from the mottoes and inscriptions, asked for three cheers for the banner with the words:

"Our country—No East, no West, &c."

Three loud cheers were given accordingly.

A gentleman in the crowd, who thought, with a commendable spirit of fair play, that such exhibitions of popular sentiment should not be confined to the banners, demanded, in highly emphatic terms, that three groans should be given for "BILL SEWARD, the son of a b——h!"

The crowd very lustily responded.

The procession, meanwhile, was filing past. The rear was brought up by a score of transparencies, with such inscriptions as the following:

"Our country: We will conquer, for this is our Home."
"Light Shines in Darkness."
"Ninth Ward American Nominations."
"Our aim is Victory."
"Ninth Ward Jos. S. Taylor Club."
"God and Liberty: We know nothing but our country."

The sentiments inscribed on the banners were severally applauded, mainly at the instigation of Mr. BARKER.

In an interval between the cheers a gentleman advanced to the front of the platform and communicated to the assemblage the gratifying intelligence that the very first thing the Americans would do after they got into power would be to enlarge the Park, for it could not hold this party. [Applause.]

A VOICE—Three cheers for the Secretary of State. Let him get a share.

Mr. BARKER—Three cheers for the Attorney General.

The call was responded to by a vehement burst of cheering.

Calls for cheers for "Excelsior Sam," and the "Ninth Ward Club," were honored with equally prompt and impressive manifestations of approval, but all this cheering was outdone by the thundering shouts which responded to the demand of a religiously disposed gentleman with an unsteady look, for "Three cheers for God and our country."

Mr. CUSHING resumed, and proceeded at some length to discuss the question of foreign influence, and the effect which the action of New-York in the coming election would have in determining that issue throughout the whole country. He would go back, he said, to his home in the West, and there tell them that acres upon acres of freemen had been gathered here in the very temple of Liberty; and they had sworn to stand by the cause, and they would do it or die! [Tremendous applause and cheering amid which Mr. CUSHING retired.]

Pressing demands were made for PRENTICE, but no PRENTICE appeared

SPEECH OF CHAUNCEY BURR.

The Chairman introduced C. CHAUNCEY BURR, who was received with renewed cheers.

He said he had to confess, with regret, perhaps he ought to say with shame, that he had found out so late in life, the importance of so great an issue as that involved in Americanism, a question which was equaled in importance by none since WASHINGTON'S time. This American Party, he continued, was said to be new, but its principles were coeval with the Republic. Even in WASHINGTON'S days, there was a party remarkable for its talent, its calibre, and and its worth, which held precisely the same principles. When foreigners ridiculed the Administration in an early period of the Republic, and attempted to embroil it in the disputes then pending between England and France, WASHINGTON found it necessary to warn the American people "against the insidious wiles of foreign influence." Here Mr. BURR read extracts from the recorded opinions of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON and MARTIN VAN BUREN, as to the injurious results of a preponderance of the foreign element in the political affairs of the Republic, and went on to assert that the principles contained in the extracts were the principles which lay at the foundation of the American cause. And was there any man here who found aught to blame in them. The Constitution, in providing that no foreigner should hold the office of President or Vice President, initiated the principle of Americanism, and if there was reason to debar a foreigner from holding those offices, why should not the same reason exist, the same distrust be felt, and the same caution be exercised in determining the character of other offices of Government.

The speaker was entering on a discussion of the questions of national policy involved in the perpetuation of Anti-American sentiment by the formation and perpetuation of foreign organization, when he was interrupted by the disturbance occasioned by the appearance of a Brooklyn contingent, accompanied, as usual, by a vast number of banners and transparencies. One of the former had on it,

"Kings County American Nomination."

And among the inscriptions on the latter could be seen such sentiments as

"Union of Americans for the sake of the Union."
"No fusion except with Americans."

Mr. BARKER—Three cheers for "No fusion except with Americans."

A VOICE—Certainly. That is the right kind of fusion. [Loud cheering.]

ANOTHER VOICE—Three groans for SEWARD. You won't get my vote if you don't.

A gentleman on the platform, who did not think it prudent to lose the chance of a vote, shouted, with a stentorian voice, "Three groans for BILL SEWARD."

BILL SEWARD was groaned accordingly, to the evident satisfaction of the individual who seemed so anxious to elicit the compliment

A VOICE—Three groans for the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES.

This call was honored by a few faint groans, which were ushered in by a weak display of blue lights. The cry of "three groans for *The Tribune*" elicited a much more prompt and emphatic compliance.

Mr. BURR continued. He adverted to the charge of secrecy brought against the American Party. It ought, he said, to be a sufficient evidence that it was not a secret party when every paper had condemned its secrets—which they could not obviously have done unless they knew them. He referred, in the next place, to the political aspect of the country, and said the ruins of Thebes, of Memphis, of Tyre and Sidon, and all the cities of the plain were small enough compared with the ruins which now stretched before us upon the political field in this country.

He was ashamed to be compelled to defile his lips in again pronouncing the name of the dandy Jack who occupies the Executive Chair of the Federal Government, (laughter,) but he would be obliged to speak of him in connection with the party which had elevated him to power. The people would not trust Gen. SCOTT because they found him in the bad company of THURLOW WEED, WM. SEWARD, HORACE GREELEY & Co.; (applause,) and although his name was associated with the chivalry of the nation, they rejected him. PIERCE was elected because he was supposed to be an enemy to secessionism, and the representative of conservative Union sentiments. But no sooner had he became firmly fixed in office, than he associated himself with the fanaticism and Union-breaking demagogues of the whole country. The result was the present complete disorganization of the Democratic Party—a party which, in the South, was a Secession and Disunion party, and in the North, like the drunkard's spilt milk, was lying about loose. What State was there in this Union that had a Democratic party corresponding to the Hunkerism of New-York? Everywhere the Democratic Party, with the exception of the small section of national men in New-York, was a tool in the hands of that merest tool, the present Executive. The controversy in New-York, this Fall, was between the American ticket and the Seward party. And every Democrat who voted any other than the American ticket, voted to promote the triumph of WILLIAM SEWARD. The Whig party had been laid out quietly in its grave, and ere its remains were cold Fusion was born. And the object of Fusion, as Mr. ST. JOHN stated recently at a public meeting in Oswego, was to secure the election of SEWARD, as President. The triumph of the Fusionists would lead to that consummation in 1856. The Temperance dodge was tried last Fall by WEED and SEWARD. They hired Temperance lecturers who occupied good rooms in the Astor House when they came to New-York, and the bottles of COLEMAN and STETSON'S best wine which they emptied, would, if piled up, reach nearer to Heaven than ever the saintly drinkers could expect to go. [Applause and laughter.] By the success of that Temperance movement last Fall, the aims of SEWARD and his colleagues were promoted, and the Fusion movement this Fall was designed to advance his aim still further.

The speaker continued at some length to state his opinion of the character of Republicanism, and the probable consequences which would ensue from its triumph. He then adverted to several topics connected with the prospects of the American Party, and was at length brought to a close by the removal from the top of the Hall of the calcium light, whose brilliancy had lighted the reporters' desk. The assemblage now organized for the procession.

The Procession.

As soon as the meeting broke up in the Park the members of the National Club, composed of the several Wards in the City, formed in procession and marched up Broadway to Spring-street, through Spring to Hudson, up Hudson to Fourteenth-street, through Fourteenth to Sixth-avenue, down Sixth-avenue to Irving-place, thence into Fourth-avenue, down Fourth-avenue to Bowery, and from the Bowery and Chatham returned to the Park again, where they dispersed.

Heading the procession was a very large, dilapidated wagon, drawn by one horse, containing a sort of gas machine, with a monstrous reflector attached.

The members marched in the following order:

Three officers on horseback, belonging to the Ninth-Ward American Club.
Banner, inscribed National Club.
Wallace's Band.

Following the band, and interspersed through each section, we noticed placards bearing the names of the various nominees for office.

About the middle of the procession were

Drums and Fifes.

Banner, inscribed as follows:

FOURTH WARD.
Fifth District.
JOSEPH H. TAYLOR
CLUB.

Then follows another banner with the inscription:

NINETEENTH WARD.
JOSEPH H. TAYLOR
GUARD.

The next, painted on canvass, was

NINTH WARD,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
CLUB.

Following this was another

Band of Music,

and then a lighted canvas, inscribed on one side

NINTH WARD
AMERICAN CLUB.

And on the other:

OUR COUNTRY!
EAST, WEST, NORTH AND SOUTH.

Then follows the banner of the Eighth Ward, on the top of which was mounted, in a cage, a live eagle. Pasted on the banner we copied the following:

THE DARK LANTEEN ILLUMINATED
THE NEST OF THE AMERICAN
EAGLE.

We copied from the lanterns the following mottoes:

"We will conquer, for this is our home."
"The dark-lantern gives light—our country calls."
"Light shines in darkness."
"To the political world."
"Your hearth-stones."
"God and Liberty."
"We know nothing but our country."

By some untoward circumstance the reflector was no longer visible after the procession left Broadway, and in Hudson-street the torchlights also gave out, and by the time they dispersed neither reflectors, torches, nor lanterns were visible.

On passing the St. Nicholas loud cheers and calls were made for DANIEL ULLMANN, who appeared and thanked them, only being sorry he was not prepared to address them.

Three Days Later from Rio.

The bark *Amazon* arrived at Baltimore on Tuesday morning last, with three days' later advices from Rio than previously published. Her news is unimportant. Coffee was steady at previous prices. Flour unchanged. No political news of moment. The *Amazon* brings over 4,000 bags of coffee.

☞ Recent dates from Fort Riley, Kansas, mention the arrival of Major MERRILL at that post with the six companies of the Second Regiment of United States Dragoons, lately ordered there from Texas, after a march of about thirty days. The Indians were quiet in that quarter, and the cholera had disappeared at Fort Riley, where it was so fatal at one time last Summer.

Senator Toombs.

This gentleman has accepted an invitation to deliver a lecture in Boston during the coming January, in the following courteous epistle:

WASHINGTON, Geo., Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have received the invitation of yourself and other gentlemen of Boston to deliver a lecture on the 24th of January, 1856, in the Tremont Temple, on the subject of Slavery. I accept the invitation, and will address you on that day upon the consistency of African Slavery with the Constitution of the United States and Republican institutions, and the effect of the American Revolution upon the African race.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R TOOMBS,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Furloughed Officer on Duty Again—California Senatorship—Collector at San Francisco, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

Lieut. JOHN N. MAFFIT, one of the officers furloughed by the Retiring Board, has been ordered on duty again on the Coast Survey.

Letters from prominent Democrats in California concede that FOOTE will be elected to the Senate to succeed GWIN.

MILTON S. LATHAM has finally accepted the San Francisco Collectorship.

Dr. BIRDSALL has resigned the Superintendency of the California Mint. S.

OPENING OF THE COURT OF CLAIMS—ADMISSION OF ATTORNEYS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, October 17.

The Court of Claims opened to-day, and the Law Docket was taken up. The case of DAVID MEVELEE was assigned for argument to-morrow.

Eleven Attorneys were admitted, including Hon. G.E. BADGER and REVERDY JOHNSON. The attendance was large.

The *Star* of this evening intimates that Mr. MASON U. S. Consul at San Juan has been dismissed for recognizing Col. KINNEY'S Government.

The Colored National Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 17.

During the session of the National Colored Convention to-day, resolutions were offered, expressing admiration at the conduct of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and sympathy for his injured family, and appointing a Committee of five to wait upon Mr. WILLIAMSON and present him with a copy of the resolutions. FREDERICK DOUGLASS made a speech, objecting to the resolutions and instancing the colored men who rescued Col. WHEELER'S slaves as more entitled to thanks. He denounced Col. WHEELER as a villain and scoundrel.

The resol

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Laying the Corner stone of the new Building.

IMPOSING CEREMONIES.

Addresses by Hon. Luther Bradish, Mr. Frederic De Peyster, Rev. Dr Bethune, and Others.

Yesterday, the members of the New-York Historical Society, accompanied by numerous distinguished gentlemen, gathered on the site of their future library building, to lay its corner-stone. The occasion was one of unusual importance and interest. At 3 o'clock the members assembled in the rooms now occupied by the Society, and after the Presidents of several of the benevolent societies of the City, of some of our literary institutions, and Dr. HAMEL, of the Imperial Academy of Sciences at St. Petersburg, had been introduced, formed in the following order, and proceeded to the site of their new building, on the corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street.

ORDER OF PROCESSION.

Officers of the Society, preceded by the President.
Presidents of Benevolent Societies in the City.
Senior Members of the Society.
Washington Irving.
Dr. John W. Francis.
Gaitan C. Verplanck.
John W. Mulligan.
Silvanus Miller.
Rev. Dr. Mathews.
Guests of the Society.
Committee of Arrangements.
Architects and Builders.
Executive Committee.
Members of the Society.

Having reached the site, the assembly took a position on Second-avenue, and the President and other officers of the Society, and those who were to deliver addresses, ascended to a platform erected on a line with the foundation of the building, on which the corner-stone was placed ready for laying.

As soon as all had arrived, Rev. Dr. HAWKS commenced the ceremonies with a prayer for the success of the undertaking and the continued prosperity of the Society.

The President, Hon. LUTHER BRADISH, then proceeded to lay the stone. Prior to placing it a box was inserted containing the following

ARTICLES DEPOSITED IN THE CORNER STONE:

Pamphlets

1. Constitution and By-Laws of the Society, 1805.
2. Catalogue of Members, 1814.
3. Report, &c., 1827.
4. Constitution and By-Laws, &c., 1829.
5. Constitution and By-Laws, &c., 1839.
6. Constitution and By Laws, &c., 1846.
7. Constitution and By-Laws, &c., 1853.
8. Jubilee of the Constitution, John Quincy Adams' Address, &c., 1839.
9. Mr. Gallatin's Inaugural Address, 1843.
10. Gallatin and Webster on the Jay Map, 1843.
11. Proceedings of the Society—Celebration of the Fortieth Anniversary—Mr. Brodhead's Address, &c., 1844.
12. Mr. Webster's Address, 1852.
13. Semi-Centennial Celebration, &c., Mr. Bancroft's Address, 1854.
14. By-Laws of the Trustees of the Building Fund, 1850.
15. The Constitution and Nominations of the Subscribers to the Tontine Coffee House, 4to, N. Y., 1796.
16. Sixty-eighth Annual Report of the Regents, &c., 1855—Presented by Frederic De Peyster.

Books.

TROW'S New-York City Directory for the year ending May 1, 1856. Presented by Mr. TROW, the publisher.

Manual of the Common Council of the City of New-York, 1855. Presented by Mr. VALENTINE, the Editor.

The New-York Directory for 1786. [Reprinted from the original in possession of the Society—no other copy known to exist.] Presented by E. B. CORWIN, Esq

Medals.

The Allston Medal 1847
The Stuart Medal 1848
The Trumbull Medal.....1849

[Struck by the American Art Union in the respective years.] Presented by ANDREW WARNER, Esq.

Copy of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES and other papers of the City

The stone was so very large that fears were entertained that it would break down the platform; but by the aid of a derrick it was placed in safety, and the President turned and addressed the assembly as follows:

ADDRESS OF THE PRESIDENT, HON. LUTHER BRADISH.

FELLOW-MEMBERS AND FRIENDS OF THE NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY: Eight years have passed away since the New-York Historical Society, sensible of the increasing preciousness of its library and collections, and deeply impressed with the importance of their safety to the cause of historical literature, undertook the procurement of a suitable place of deposit for that library and those collections.

This enterprise, from its origin, had two distinct and declared features, viz.:

First—The Library edifice to be erected was to be fire-proof. And

Secondly—When completed no debt whatever was to remain upon the Society on its account.

An enterprise of such magnitude and with such conditions to a Society entirely destitute of the pecuniary means necessary for its accomplishment, might well seem to be at least hardy if not impracticable. And yet in our anxious and long continued perseverance in the prosecution of this enterprise, we have been cheered on our way by those generous friends and that enlightened public who are never appealed to in vain for objects of acknowledged merit and conceded importance.

Thus encouraged, and thus substantially aided, we have at length reached an important point in the history of this enterprise. *The Corner Stone of the Fire-proof Library Edifice of the New-York Historical Society is now laid.* Its ample foundations, as you see, are firmly established; and upon these foundations a superstructure is rapidly rising which will be at once a credit to the Society and its friends and an ornament to the City.

It may perhaps here be asked, as it has often been asked, why an object of such conceded public interest, and in itself every way so desirable, has not been sooner accomplished? The answer to this question is very simple, and is found in the impossibility of erecting a building to cost over $50,000 with only $40,000.

It may be further asked, why, then, have we entered into contracts for the proposed building, involving an expenditure of over $50,000, when we have in hand for this purpose only a little over $40,000? I again answer that, in these contracts there is a provision reserving to the trustees of the building fund the right, at a point agreed upon, to suspend the contracts, and all further work under them, paying only for the materials then already used, and the work then actually done; with a covenant on the part of the contractors, on receiving from the trustees, within twelve months from such suspension of the contracts, a written request to that effect, to proceed and complete their respective contracts, according to the original specifications, at the price and on the conditions of the same. This will enable the trustees to limit their obligations, under the contracts, to the amount of the building fund actually in hand for this purpose, and thus carry out one of the important conditions of this enterprise.

This, however, will assure to the Society a fire-proof building, perfect in its exterior, with its main entrance, vestibule stairs, library hall, and book cases complete. This will at least furnish the Society with a safe place of deposit for its library and collections, and a temporary room for its meetings. Thus, without any debt remaining upon the Society on this account, the great object of this enterprise will be *substantially*, although not *fully* accomplished.

But we confidently trust, that long before the time shall arrive for the Trustees to avail themselves of the right thus reserved to them of suspending the contracts, the necessity of such suspension will be obviated by such additions to the building fund, as will enable the Trustees, without delay, to carry forward this noble structure with all its ample accommodations, to an early and final completion. To suppose the contrary would be to impeach the intelligence and public spirit of this great and wealthy community. The idea is not for a moment to be entertained that such a community will permit a building of such acknowledged public interest and utility as the fire-proof library edifice of the New-York Historical Society, to remain unfinished for the want of a few additional thousand dollars. On the contrary, it is confidently believed that when this building, in its progress, shall have reached the point to which the building fund in hand will carry it, it will in itself present to the public the strongest possible argument in favor of granting the additional means necessary for its completion: and that the public will then nobly consummate what they have already so generously begun.

But it may perhaps be said, as it has been said, that the location of this edifice is unfortunate, and will operate to discourage the future generosity of the public in its completion. We trust that this may not be so; and upon this subject I ask your further indulgence for a few moments.

When the present site of this edifice was first proposed to the Society and the trustees of the building fund, two alternatives presented themselves: First, the adoption of this site, with a reasonable prospect of an early accomplishment of our object; or, secondly, the selection of a site, which, in the judgment of many, would have been more eligible, with an indefinite postponement of that object.

The Trustees, with the sanction of the Society, and under a deep sense of the importance of an early procurement of a safe place of deposit for our library and collections, decided in favor of the former of these alternatives, and adopted the present site. In this decision economy had a controlling influence. This consideration, always important, as well in public institutions as in private affairs, was urged upon us with increased force by the limited means at the Society's disposal to defray the magnitude of the object to be accommodated. Besides, in the selection of a site for the library edifice of the New-York Historical Society, mere latitude and longitude were not the only circumstances to be considered. Nor should they ever exclusively control such selection. There are other considerations that may well have influence in the decision of such a matter.

The site selected in this case, with the single exception of its locality, is in itself eligible. It is situated upon one of the finest avenues of the City, in an open and free space, in the immediate neighbourhood of kindred institutions, and is easily accessible in all directions. But to us this site has other and stronger recommendations; it is rich in its historical associations, and its memories of the past. It is a part of the Farm, and it is but a few hundred feet from the ancient residence of PETER STUYVESANT, the early and distinguished Governor of the then Dutch Colony of New-Netherlands. It is still nearer to the tombs of the Governors of three distinct dynasties—the Dutch Colonial, the English Colonial, and the Independent Constitutional of New-York. In yonder churchyard repose the remains of Governors STUYVESANT, SLAUGHTER and TOMPKINS.

What interesting historical memories cluster in the period, extended to the present time, covered by those distinguished names! How changed this City since PETER STUYVESANT, in 1647, assumed the Government of this then infant colony. Instead of a few humble colonists, living in primitive simplicity, and carrying an inconsiderable Indian trade, you now behold a commercial capital, swarming with its million of inhabitants, pushing its commerce to every quarter of the globe, and living in all the luxury which refined taste can suggest, art furnish, or wealth procure.

Here is, indeed, a rich field for historical research—rich in its memories of the past, richer still in its possessions of the present, and even still richer in its hopes of the future! This, therefore, is not an unfit site for the operations of the New-York Historical Society, especially when the origin, the character, and the objects of the Society are duly considered.

With the increased facilities, then, which this noble structure, with all its ample accommodations, will afford us when completed, and soon completed it surely will be, let us, with increased energy, address ourselves to the appropriate duties, and pursue with increased ardor the great objects of our association. Possessed at length of a safe place of deposit for the fruits of our labors, let us with increased activity and vigilance gather up the interesting events and valuable materials of history as they float along the current of time; and in this great temple of historic truth garner them up as the rich heritage of the generations to come after us.

As soon as the President had concluded his address, which was listened to with profound attention, he turned and introduced Mr. FREDERIC DE PEYSTER, one of the Vice Presidents of the Society.

MR. DE PEYSTER'S ADDRESS.

He had been requested, he said, to make some remarks on this interesting occasion, as Chairman of the Trustees of the Building Fund. It seemed to him somewhat premature to speak at this time of their services, or of the manner in which they had executed the important trust committed to them. When the building whose corner stone had just been laid was fully completed, then, he trusted, it would prove satisfactory to the Society and to the contributors to the funds. The Trustees were responsible for the plan of the building, its internal arrangements and exterior appearance. The work entire, he hoped, would best attest their judgment and fidelity, and be an ornament to the City.

Nor need he speak (Mr. DE PEYSTER proceeded to say) of the character and value of the rare collection of books to be deposited in the *Historical Library*. These had been most appropriately referred to by their accomplished President, and the sympathies and liberality of the public awakened by the views he had presented in behalf of this important Institution. He would, therefore, merely advert, in brief terms, to the general design of the Society, and to the great end which, he trusted, it would yet have to chronicle, as time rolled on, and the materials here gathered were made to illuminate the page of history by the national glories it would unfold.

He proceeded: Our City, Sir, has been called "an encampment." Men attracted hither by various motives, when the object of their sojourn is accomplished strike their tents and depart, casting no "longing, lingering look behind." This description may be true to a degree; but, multitudes know no *home* but this; their firesides are *here*, and *here* they have driven deeply into the soil their stakes, to abide for life its sunshine and its storms.

I was also invited to be present on this occasion, as the President of the St. Nicholas Society—an association composed of those who look back with pride upon the steady virtues of their forefathers, and, despite the corruptions of the day, look forward to the good time coming when the Augean stable of Executive and Administrative abuses in many of the City Departments will be cleansed by the irresistible current of public opinion. Our members, Sir, are rooted to the soil. You cannot tear them from it without mutilating some, nay, many, of the fixed associations and endearing recollections which cluster about their home and the abode of their ancestors.

There are also present, by like special invitation, the Presidents of other social societies; and on our mutual behalf, I avail myself of the opportunity to acknowledge the compliment paid to our several associations, by the request that their presiding officers, wearing their distinctive badge of office, should assist in the ceremony, which has this day brought us all together.

We are assembled, Sir, on a spot, part of the ancient *Bouwerie* of the stout old Hollander, from whose hands the reins of government were transferred to the representative of England, until such time as the clear-headed, resolute and patriotic men of the thirteen original Colonies firmly resolved to dispense with his further services and presence, and to be wholly independent of all foreign interference in their affairs. It was a brave resolve. And we hope that will prove none the worse, if, like the laws of the Medes and Persians, "it altereth not."

How marvelous, since that memorable era, has been the development of our City, State and Country! The materials, here to be collected and preserved, will embrace the future history of each. In its etymological meaning, the Greek word *Istoreo* (history) signifies "a relation of things from personal knowledge and actual acquaintance." If, then, our national past is the presage of the future, where on the page of History, from like authentic sources, will be found a Power equally free and glorious?

Like Minerva, our Republic sprang forth in panoply arrayed. Its *corner-stone* was laid in the cemented blood of the Hollander, the Huguenot and the Puritan. Its superstructure will be composed of the best materials which the races of Europe can furnish. Of gigantic proportions, with a mind and a will best evidenced by its progress, even now it stands in the centre of political power—with Europe and Africa on its east, and Asia on its west—a demonstrative fact that

"Westward the course of Empire takes its way."

The shadow of a coming event has already been cast upon the famed "peninsula;" and events concur to show that it is fast falling into the condition of "the sick man of Turkey." In this course of Empire, the van has reached our Pacific border. When that limit is fairly attained, our Nation will look westward upon the climes of the sun and its dilapidated domin ons, and there halt—for this course, as predicted, is then run, and that goal is truly gained!

It is graphically narrated by OVID, that after the preliminary ceremonies in the laying the corner-stone of Rome, (which are both curious and interesting,) ROMULUS besought Jupiter, Father Mars and Matron Vesta—and all the Gods whom it was right to invoke—"that *it* might become the mistress of the world; and that the East and the West might be under *its* control." "Thus he prayed," adds the Poet.

We have this day heard the blessing of the Almighty, and sole Ruler of the Universe, invoked on our institution and country. When the tide of her population has spread from her Northern to her Southern bounds; from ocean to ocean, her Eastern and Western borders; and filled the vast valley, rivaling that of the famed Ganges, the mind instinctively asks, what will then be the destiny of this American Republic?

Not *that*, let us pray, which the Royal Founder of Rome besought his gods, known and unknown, to grant; but that it may be the destiny of our Republic, true to the principles and guided by the advice of the Father of his country, by the blessing of our God, to remain united, and to become more prosperous and popular; not to enable it to bear rule over the nations of the earth, but to impart to that distant land, in its Western boundary from whence dawned the beams of religious light and knowledge—the blessings and the enlightenment of Christianity—and which, in her Eastern border, extending to Africa's sons and daughters the same inestimable gifts; to exhibit to the oppressed of Europe the equal rights the equal claims, and the mutual benefits enjoyed in common by our people: as the peaceful and substantial results of popular sovereignty and religious freedom.

Thus will it have a control over the world, and all national sympathies—a sway stronger than the iron-heeled rule and thirst of power of Legionary Rome—and *then* will be gloriously realized the memorable prophecy of BERKLEY, "Time's noblest offspring is the last."

At the conclusion of Mr. DE PEYSTER'S interesting address; the President, with much pleasure, introduced Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

DR BETHUNE'S REMARKS.

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE spoke, substantially, as follows: If, Mr. President, in promising addresses more elaborate you had referred to our friend who has preceded me, such a promise would have been founded on a security not to be mistrusted. The knowledge of the fact that I was expected to address this assemblage, reached me only a few days ago, and now, all that is possible for me, is to offer you the spontaneous expression of that satisfaction which assuredly must pervade, not mine alone, but every heart and mind on this fortunate occasion.

SIR: I congratulate you that by your happy hands this stone is laid, the earnest of a fulfillment which the friends of the Historical Society have cherished so long. Our anxieties in one respect will soon terminate. We are now sure that when the midnight bell suddenly awakes the sleeping inhabitants of this City with the cry of fire, are our own precious treasures in any danger, that the records of our Society are as safe as the care of men bent by the providence of God, can make them.

Sir, this is a special occasion in many respects, but particularly so in relation to our character as a society and as a people. We build, but it is not exclusively for ourselves. Though [illegible] hope to enjoy many hours of social and intellectual intercourse, we think less of ourselves than for those who are to come after us. In the erection of this structure, we are discharging a duty to those of our race who are to follow us in the varied experiments of life. We have acted under the consciousness that the experiences of the past—its failures and successes are in their history the greatest boon we can offer to posterity.

History has been characterized as a common liar. If we cannot to-morrow morning rely on the story of the facts of to-day, how, may it be said, can we hope that the future will be without doubt or perversion! But the great facts of History are not to be perverted by human pens. These are within the grasp of the philosophic historian as results of ten thousand actions which never come so near the surface as to be noted.

And if this be generally true of other countries, how much more so is it true of our own land. Ours is not the history of a dynasty, but of a people, of whom the humblest is permitted, not only to contribute his mite of influence, but better far, his voice of authority in controlling the affairs of this nation. Earnestly, therefore, do I desire that our people should know the history of their own Government. I believe I may assert, that even now, no people are so well and generally versed in the history of their own country as are the people of the United States, from the laborer in his toil to the student in his closet.

I would, Sir, that every man in this land familiarly knew the recital of the early struggles for the erection of that independence which many, in our day, are seemingly willing lightly to jeopard. [Loud cheers.] I would that they knew how many bloods are mingled to constitute this American nation of ours, how completely our fathers ignored all jealousy in matters of religion, when they saw how far the protection of the God, worshipped equally if not alike by all, was necessary for those who alike and equally needed his protection. I would have it, that when politicians strive who can dare the most desperate venture upon the national safety, even a child from its knowledge of history might rebuke them.

Who amongst us could lately avoid emotions of concern and fear for their safety, when foreign cannon threatened distruction to the treasures of ancient and modern Art in the keeping of the Roman Republic, which I trust is not dead but sleeping, when the obscene foot of a foreign tyranny polluted her streets, who could forego the same emotion when in the Crimea an American interfered in vain, too late to save from destruction a museum filled with objects of rare artistic and antiquarian value.

What, Sir, is the lesson we should learn from these things? I trust no foreign foe will ever involve our City in conflagration; yet how deservedly pointed would be the indignant complaint of a future generation if through our remissness we had exposed to risk, if not to destruction, materials of the history of our country; more precious than the classic and artistic remains at Greece and Rome, the memorials of our father's virtues and of our country's vicissitudes. Sir, I intended to address you only for a moments, insensibly I have been betrayed into a more lengthy utterance.

Rev. Dr OSGOOD, Domestic Secretary of the Historical Society, said it was necessary he should be brief, or the shade of good old Stuyvesant might reprove him from the opposite grave-yard, and remind him that it was long past the old fashioned Dutch dinner time. Let me (said he,) utter a few words on the historic studies of our own country. This day is sacred to her own memories and also to her hopes.

America is just beginning to put the old annals of her country in a historic point of view—that history has now become a fit subject for the painter, the poet, the sculptor. America is now becoming historic; we are entering upon the golden age of her imperishable memories. Blessed be the memory of the olden times. Here we enshrine the undying lives of the good men of the past—of that past which is God's own child, and which will be the mother of a noble future.

Think not we are here enshrining a miserable fogyism—no, the men of the Revolution were generous, and the *memories* of our nation shall be the inspiration of the *hope* of our nation. Sacred to the hope and sacred no less to humanity—for American patriotism is identified with the largest humanity. We do not forget (said Dr. OSGOOD) that we are the joint descendants of the old Netherlanders, and of old England, and never did their united flags wave more genially than when found arrayed in the defense and maintenance of the largest liberty.

After a few similar remarks, the benediction was pronounced and the audience dispersed.

DESCRIPTION OF THE BUILDING.

The following is a description of the New-York Historical Society Library—new fire-proof building—now in course of erection on the southeast corner of Second-avenue and Eleventh-street. Messrs. METTAM & BURKE are the architects.

The dimensions of the building are as follows, viz: The front on Second-avenue is 55 feet, the depth on Eleventh street is 92 feet, the external height of the building is 64 feet from the sidewalk.

The basement is 10 feet high—the first story 16 feet; the second story in the Library-room is 31 feet, exclusive of the dome, which is 16 feet, making a total height from floor to dome of 47 feet; the Librarian's office and vestibule in front part of second story is 20 feet 6 inches, and the map and chart room is 10 feet high; the first story is elevated 5 feet above sidewalk.

The materials with which the building is to be constructed are as follows, viz.: The exterior of the front, the side on Eleventh-street, and the return of twenty feet on the south side, is to be built with New-Brunswick, B. P., stone, from the quarries of the Dorchester Company of this City, being a very fine grained sandstone of a uniform light drab color.

The walls are to be built hollow, to obviate the use of the usual wood-furring, (to keep out damp,) thereby rendering the building more fire-proof. The beams are to be of wrought-iron, (COOPER & HEWITT'S,) and arched between each beam (which are to be four feet apart) with brick-work, and cemented on top, and covered with yellow pine floor-plank bedded in sand.

The staircases are to be of iron throughout the building, and the roof is to be constructed entirely of iron of a very novel construction, combining lightness of material with great strength, and covered with corrugated sheet iron. The skylights are also to be of iron and thick plate glass, and the windows are all to be secured by sliding iron shutters.

The arrangements of the building are to be as follows: In the basement the heating apparatus, janitor's apartments and a refectory. The first story is to be devoted to the lecture room, with ante and committee room with an office in the front. The library room is to be in the second story, 68 by 50 feet, lighted from the large lantern skylight in the roof. In the front part is to be the librarian's office, 17 by 16 feet, and over the librarian's room and vestibule extending across the whole front of the building is to be a map and chart room, lighted from the roof.

The building is to be of the Italian style, of the Roman Doric order; happily adapted to the character of the building, it being the style which combines the greatest amount of solidity with the necessary lightness of detail to avoid heaviness of appearance.

The building is to be two stories above the ground, and the entrance on Second-avenue forms a principal feature in the façade of the building, and will be a very fine example of a Roman Doric portico with a fine wide flight of steps with buttresses.

The first story is to be finished with pilasters, with moulded caps and bases, and the windows crimmed with rustic piers with moulded caps and block archevolts. The pilasters are to be surmounted by a moulded cornice which continues all around the building. The front is to be divided into three sections, *the centre* projecting one foot from the sides, having chamfered quoin stones on the angles. The windows in second story are to be trimmed with upstarts with enriched trusses and architraves surmounted by pediments, the centre window on Second-avenue having a broken pediment, with a pedestal for a bust, in the tympanum.

There are to be two breaks of 8 inches on the side on Eleventh-street, with quoin stones on the angles, all the second story windows being blank, except on the front, the windows are to be 14 feet 6 inches high.

The cornice is to be a heavy modillion cornice with frieze and architrave entirely of stone, with a blocking course on top; the centre section of the Second-avenue facade is to be surmounted by a pediment of fine proportions.

The basement is to be rusticated, giving a massive and substantial appearance. The interior decorations are to be of the same style of architecture, the style being fully carried out throughout the building.

The builders are: B. F. CAMP, mason; JOHN GALLIER, carpenter: Messrs. CORNELL, iron Work; MATERTON, SMITH, SINCLAIR & Co., Empire Stone Works, stone cutters.

O U. A.—The K. N. Ticket.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A statement appeared in last Thursday's paper, alleging that Hancock Chapter, O U. A., had repudiated the *American* Ticket.

Will you please contradict the statement, and say that Hancock Chapter has *not repudiated* the American *Ticket* as indorsed by the Executive Committee of the Order of United Americans.

G. A. WHITEHAVEN, Committee.

PHYSICIANS.—The editor of the *American Medical Gazette* estimates that one physician is required for every 700 inhabitants. This would give over 30,000 in the nation. It is probable that the average life of a physician is not over thirty years, after he enters his profession. Hence it follows by computation, that the waste, by deaths alone, is one thousand physicians a year. But more are lost by change of business than by death; and this loss might be estimated, without exaggeration, at 300. We have, then, an actual loss of 1,300 physicians annually, which must be made up. Again, the increase of population in the United States, is about 700,000 a year, which it requires an increase of 1,050 physicians to supply. There are, therefore, actually required *twenty-three hundred* new physicians in the United States, yearly. To meet this, we have only 1,400 graduates from the schools, and about 300 foreigners, making in all 1,700, and leaving an actual deficiency of 600 a year, to be supplied by irregular practitioners.

☞ Hon ROBERT TOOMBS, of Georgia, has accepted the invitation of the Boston Committee on the [illegible]

BRANCH'S REPLY TO ALDERMAN HOWARD.

STRONG EVIDENCE PRODUCED.

PRACTICING SCRIPTURE DOCTRINE

THE BRANDON PARSON AGAIN.

Analysis of Clams.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was surprised to hear Alderman HOWARD declare in the Board of Aldermen that I did not visit England last Summer. If he will look at the official list of passengers, published in all the newspapers on the arrival of the steamer *Pacific*, Aug. 22, 1855, he will find STEPHEN H. BRANCH there recorded. I also refer to Captain NYE, and to the Clerk of E. K. COLLINS, who will probably inform him that I paid Mr. COLLINS' agents at London the sum of thirty guineas, or about $155, for my passage ticket from Liverpool to New-York. I presume this will satisfy Alderman HOWARD and Mr. MATSELL that I was a passenger; but, if it will not, I also refer them to the card of THEODORE SEDGWICK, an eminent lawyer of this City, then in London, (who gave me a certificate at the residence of Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, the American Minister,) that he saw recorded in the Brandon Register, the baptism of little GEORGY MATSELL, on Oct. 10, 1811—a year that precisely corresponds with the year that Mr. MATSELL himself swore he was born in before the Police Committee, and which is a very strong point in the investigation.

Alderman HOWARD has my warmest thanks for his fidelity as a fireman. My friend ALFRED CARSON has often told me that HARRY HOWARD was a good fireman. And a man who has periled health and life as he has, for many years, as a member of the great Fire Department of New-York, deserves the gratitude of all, and he shall have mine and my best wishes while I inhabit the earth, notwithstanding the harsh names he called me in the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening last. Moreover, Alderman HOWARD is a man of decided talent, and, if well directed, he can effect infinite good among his fellow men. His political principles are sound and patriotic—his heart generous—and his mind nobly bold in defence of the children of penury and misery, with which nations teem, and the earth itself in silence moans. And now, having fully carried out the Scripture, which says, "He that giveth thee a tremendous smack on one side of the mouth must be permitted to smack and bruise the other side," I will leave Alderman HOWARD for today, with my fervent aspirations for his present and eternal welfare: and also with the devout hope that he will confirm the exalted character I have here recorded by voting for the adoption of the Police Report and resolution that will be introduced in the Board of Aldermen on Monday evening next, proposing the evacuation of an alien's chair, which is already unoccupied by the Constitutions of all States and nations that ever flourished in the whole journey of the sun.

And further this deponent saith not, until Alderman HOWARD again connects my name with Coney Island, JERRY TAPPAN, and clams, which I abominate. Clams are indigestible, crampy and dyspeptical, especially hard shell. As for soft shell, I analyzed them years ago, and was perfectly satisfied. No, no! Alderman HOWARD; JERRY TAPPAN is no particular friend of mine. When I rusticate, I cross the glorious ocean, to inhale its pure and fragrant air, and behold the blue above and the pretty stars reflected in the blue below; to gaze at the cheerfull moon, bright and full, in space alone, and when I have satiated my eyes with the beautiful and mysterious wonders of the deep, in calm and storm, I go down quietly into the blushing meadows, and cathedrals and grave-yards, and pastorals of Brandon, and commune with the living and the dead of a thousand years, and hear the eloquent and beautiful; arson exclaim, "he played upon a harp of a *thousand* strings—sperits of just men made perfec'," and rend the locks and bolts of iron chests in rectorial cloisters, and drag to light the startling records that will soon relieve the City and country of one of the greatest curses and monsters recorded in criminal history. No, no! Alderman HOWARD. I go oysters, but not clams, and especially soft shell, whose properties are chiefly mud and worms.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Foreign Musical and Dramatic Items.

LONDON.—There are twelve places of dramatic entertainment now open in London.... At the Haymarket, an old piece called the "Sultan," has been revived for the purpose of introducing a new actress, Miss BLANCHE FANE, (wonder if her real name is Snooks,) as the heroine. She was successful. *The* Spanish dancers are attracting large audiences here.... J. H. MCVICKER, the American comedian, has proved a trump card at the Surrey Theatre.... At the Victoria Theatre a new nautical drama has been produced under the style and title of "High and Low Water Ball; or, The Ebb and Flow of Fortune."... Mr. FRANK MATTHEWS, always a favorite with the public, commences an engagement at the Princess' Theatre on the re-opening of that house, Oct. 22, when his hearty laugh and unctuous humor will, we are sure, meet with a hearty welcome from his numerous admirers.

PARIS.—The Theatre Imperial Italien opened on the 2d October, under the direction of Signor COLZADO. The singers engaged are mostly old favorites, beginning with GRISI and MARIO. The *prime donne*, DE ROISSI and PENCO, are new for Paris. Both have sung with success at the St. Carlo, Naples. That charming contralto, BORGHI-MAMO, is also engaged, and will appear again in the "Trovatore," and other operas where a good contralto part is to be found. It will be seen, from the following list, that the company is strong in old favorites: Primi soprani assoluti, Mmes. Beccabadati, De Roissi, Fiorentini, Grisi, Penco, and Ponzi. Primo contralto assoluto Mme Borghi Mamo. Primi tenore assoluti, MM. Carrion, Mario, Mongini and Salvi. Primi baritoni assoluti, MM Everardi and Graziani. Primo basso profondo, M. Angelini. Primo buffo assoluto, M Zucchini.

In selecting the operas to be given this season, the direction, it would appear, has sought to reproduce those standard works which are always well received in Paris and London. The programme gives the following operas to be given this season: Rossini's "Semiramide," "Otello," "Mose," "Assedio di Corinto," "Barbiere di Siviglia," "Cenerentola," and "Matilde di Shabran;" Mozart's "Don Giovanni;" Bellini's "I Puritani," "Sonnambula," "Norma," and "Capuleti e Montecchi;" Donizetti's "Lucrezia Borgia," and "Lucia di Lammermoor;" and Verdi's "Il Trovatore," by Pedroni. The opera composed expressly will be Bottesini's "Assedio di Firenze," dedicated to Prince J. Poniatowski.....GEORGE SAND's new piece. "Maitre Favalla," has been produced with unbounded success.

A Musical Correspondent favors us with the following:

"GEORGE SAND gives us one more proof that imagination, noble sentiment and characters, can interest the public, and that poetry should not be banished from the stage, as our play-wrights would fain persuade us.

We have a firm conviction that GEORGE SAND can succeed in the dramatic line, without deviating from her eminently poetical sphere. If we have said that "Maitre Favalla" is not nothing in common with music, we were wrong, because the hero is a musician, and the Parisians have learned on this occasion some good truths of MOZART, whom the critic of a semi-official paper represents as a man who did not succeed three times in his life. What profound knowledge of the composer of "Don Juan" and the 'Marriage of Figaro!" Listen to Madame SAND: 'The master of masters is MOZART. He is neither Italian nor German; he is of all nations and of all eras, as are poetry, logic and truth. He gives expression to all passions and all sentiments. He never tries to astonish you, but he charms you incessantly. There is no appearance of effort in his works; he has an ardent soul, but his mind is just and his ideas clear. He is great, he is simple, he is magnificent as nature itself.'.... Look at the sun, is he ever more resplendent than when the sky is pure? If you desire to have clouds between you and him, it is because your eyes are weak. Look at that basin of pure and tranquil water, which reflects the motionless trees and fluttering birds like a crystal mirror. Such is MOZART!' This lesson does not appear unnecessary to us Parisians; if it should be so to you Americans, then so much the better for you."

MADAME A. PLESSY.—At the Francais Madame ARNOULD PLESSY has made her first appearance in Paris since her long sojourn at St Petersburg. The play selected for this long-expected *rentrée* was "Tartuffe," as regards personal appearance, time has treated Madame PLESSY with remarkable tenderness. There is, to be sure, an unmistakable increase of *embonpoint*, but it is such only as is naturally the concomitant of robust health in the prime of womanhood, and the art of the *corsetiere*, exercised upon a tall, well-proportioned person, preserves the line of beauty unimpaired. The lustre of her eye is not dimmed, and her voice is as mellow as ever.

EDINBURGH.—Miss JULIA ST. GEORGE is playing at the Theatre Royal. Mme. Gassi and Signor MARIO were there on the 26th, 27th and 28th September.

DUBLIN.—Italian Opera has been the rage here. The company was a superb one. We give the *cast* of "Don Giovanni:" *Donna Anna*, Madame VIARDOT GARCIA; *Don Ottavio*, Signor TAMBERLIK. *Don Giovanni*, Signor GRAZIANI: *Donna Elvira*, Madame MARAI *Leporello*, Signor TAGLIAFICO. GRAZIANI is said to have been rearely up to the mark in *Don Giovanni*.

gay habiliments.... The Queen's Theatre here is doing a good business, with Mr F. Rosson as the bright particular star.... Castle Saloon, Crampton-court, is being enlarged sufficiently to seat 1,800 persons.

AUSTRALIA.—The city of Melbourne possesses three theatres, one circus, three casinos, and any number of concert rooms. Theatrical salaries have reached a ridiculous sum. The Theatre Royal, Bourke-street, is said to be equal in size and beauty to Drury-lane, London. A reduction in the price of admission has taken place: boxes, $2; pit, $1 50; gallery, 75 cts. The theatre cost $200,000 to build, and the ground rent alone amounts to $900 per week.... The Queen's Theatre is the old concern—a miserable place. Mr G. V. BROOKE played here at the following prices: Boxes, $3; pit, $1 50; gallery, $1 25. The tragedian remained for two months; the receipts increased gradually until the farewell night, when they reached $3,000.... COPPIN'S Olympic Theatre is an iron structure, brought out by Mr. COPPIN, and announced to open the first week in June with the Wizard JACOBS. The proprietor then commences a six months' season on the 30th July, with Mr. G. V. BROOKE, whose previous success will insure a brilliant opening. The company will be good. Miss FANNY CATHCART, Mr. R. YOUNGE, and Mr. HEIN are the leading features Mr. COPPIN being an old colonist and a great favorite with the public, a good season is anticipated.

Sydney, New South Wales.

PRINCE OF WALES' THEATRE.—This new theatre opened in March last. Mr. and Mrs. WALLER were the stars. The business was very good, but since their departure it has been a losing speculation to the proprietor. Sydney cannot support two theatres. The dangerous experiment of reducing the price of admission has been tried with no success. Boxes, 84 cts.; upper boxes, 60 cts.; pit, 37½ cts.; gallery, 25 cts.; half-price—boxes, 50 cts.; upper boxes, 37½ cts.; pit, 25 cts. The theatre will hold upwards of 2,400 persons. A very bad company.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.—Mr. G. V. BROOKE is performing here, and crowding the house. As a contrast to the other theatre, fifty per cent. has been added to the price of admission, which has given great pleasure to the Sydney Press, but the public are very liberal with their patronage. The stock company is very excellent—Mr. LAMBERT, from the Haymarket; Mr. STEVENS, from Manchester; Mr. and Mr. CRAVEN, Mr. J. RAYNER, Mr. EVANS, and about twelve others. Mr. BROOKE is assisted by Miss CATHCART, Mr. R. YOUNGE, and Mr HEIN, making "a combination of talent," as the bills say, "unequaled in any part of the world." It is really good. The price of admission is—dress boxes, $1 80; upper boxes, $1 25; pit, 75 cts.; gallery, 37½ cts. The expenses of the theatre last week were $4,500; and you can, therefore, imagine the salaries that are given. Neither theatre can continue at the present rate.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—This little place is turned into a circus. There being a very bad company and greater attractions elsewhere, the business is not good.

THEATRE ROYAL, HOBARTON.—The Wizard JACOBS has been crowding this theatre last month. His entertainment seems to have caused a complete *furore* in Sydney he played to tremendous business for a month. Equal success has attended him here. He now proceeds through Van Dieman's Land, and then opens Mr COPPIN'S new theatre, in Melbourne, where his attraction is expected to be very great. The stock company, with Mr. CLARENCE HOLT at their head, is very bad, the inducements of the neighboring colonies having taken the talent away.

LAUNCESTON.—This theatre is opened occasionally by the Hobarton Company.

ADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA.—Closed for the want of a company.

PORT ADELAIDE.—In the same fix.

THE DIGGINGS.—There are several small theatres upon the various diggings that have been doing good business. They are mostly fit-ups of wood and canvas. The WALLERS paid a visit to Ballarat, and attracted one hundred pounds a night. During the next three or six months there will certainly be a great change in colonial theatricals. The two theatres and circus in Sydney, and the three theatres and circus in Melbourne mean "war to the knife." They have already sent the stock salaries up to a price that cannot last, and any visitors that come to the colonies in the shape of stars get their own terms.

Daniel Webster's Debts.

From the Washington Star, Oct. 15.

We some time ago had occasion to comment upon the frivolous conduct of the New-York *Evening Post*, in pressing the name of a boy named DANIEL WEBSTER as connected with the "Kinney Expedition." Since that time we have obtained a few facts respecting the estate of the late DANIEL WEBSTER, (grandfather of the boy just named,) which we confess have surprised us exceedingly. For publishing them, as we now do, we have two reasons: First, the fame of DANIEL WEBSTER is dear to his countrymen, and not to be trifled with; and secondly, the citizens of Washington are interested in his estate to the amount of about $25,000. The facts alluded to are as follows:

Mr. WEBSTER has now been in his grave very near three years, and his executors have not yet thought proper to settle his estate. More than a year ago, and before they had the power to plead the act of limitation which they now have, they informed those persons who had claims against the estate that the debts of Mr. WEBSTER amounted to $140,000, but that his property was valued at only $40,000. More than a year ago they solemnly promised that in a very few days they would make a dividend of the property in their keeping, which they have not yet done.

When they proclaimed that they had sold Marshfield for the benefit of Mr. WEBSTER'S creditors, they had done no such thing, but had only sold a

RECENT LEGAL PUBLICATIONS.

THE LAW OF CONTRACTS. By THEOPHILUS PARSONS, LL. D. 2 vols. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The first volume of this work has been for two years past in the hands of the profession. The recent publication of the second volume, is the occasion of our adverting to the work at this time.

Professor PARSONS is the successor of Judge STORY, in the Dane Professorship of Law at Cambridge University. As a law writer, he is clearly superior to his distinguished predecessor, popular as the works of that eminent Jurist have been. For philosophical arrangement—for extensive research—for clear, compact statement—for originality, and for accuracy and care, this work deserves the highest commendation. It is the most valuable contribution to American jurisprudence which has been made for a long time.

One feature of this book is especially worthy of imitation by treatise writers: The author has stated in the text the principles and rules of the law as he understands them, and in the notes, and there only, has he given the authorities. The text is no where composed of selected cases or quotations from other authorities. Text writers are very much in the habit of making up their books by quotations principally; and it is sometimes a matter of no little difficulty to determine from the conflicting authorities, as they are mingled in the pages of many a treatise, what is in reality law, and what is not. The practitioner, seeking to learn what is the law applicable to a case in which he is engaged, is by most text books notified of a number of conflicting decisions upon cases somewhat analogous.

A clear-headed man may sometimes arrive at a tolerably satisfactory conclusion, by balancing the conflicting opinions; though in general, an examination of the cases themselves is necessary, to enable him to do this. But all lawyers are not clear headed; and those who have neither clear heads nor large libraries, are apt to rise from the perusal of such a paragraph with an unpleasant sense of knowing less about the matter than when they began. In the present work, the reader has in the text a clear and concise statement of the law, so far as it is settled, with notice of the questions which are still undetermined; and in the notes, he will find such quotations from, and references to, the authorities, as will enable him to judge for himself, whether the author is correct in his statements of the law.

The second volume of the work treats principally of the Construction of Contracts—of the Law of the Place—of various Defences to Actions upon Contracts—of the statute of Frauds and Limitations—of Interest and Usury—of Damages, and of the provisions of the Constitution of the United States respecting contracts. This volume appears fully equal to its predecessor, and the two together form the most complete and reliable treatise on the subject now before the public.

A work upon the Principles of Commercial Law, by the same author, is announced by LITTLE, BROWN & Co., and will, we think, be looked for with interest.

REPORTS OF DECISIONS IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES. With Notes and a Digest. By B. R. CURTIS. Vol. 1. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co

This is the initial of a series of eighteen or twenty volumes, to be issued within the present year, and to present, in one complete, uniform and compact shape, the United States Supreme Court Reports, down to the close of 1854. The series is edited by one of the ablest of the Justices of the Court whose decisions it presents. By his judicious condensation of statements of facts and argument, he has, in our opinion, greatly increased the utility, clearness and convenience of the reports, without at all trenching on the opinions and their authoritativeness. The opinions of the Court are, in all cases, given as they have been printed by the Standard Reporters, with the important exception that errors of the press and citation, occurring in the old reports, have been corrected here.

The head notes are not the notes of the old reporters, but are prepared by Judge CURTIS. They are not, as too many marginal notes are, an unintelligible abstract of the case, nor a deceptive index pointing to dicta and to reasoning, in confusion with decision; but are simply intended to show the points of law which the case goes to establish. They are models which we commend to modern reporters. Another important feature of this edition is, that all the cases have been collated, and references made to all subsequent decisions in which the case in the text has been mentioned.

The result of the circumstances under which this work is published, and of the combination of such editorship as Judge CURTIS' with such style of publication as that of Messrs. LITTLE, BROWN & Co., may be summed up as being: A new edition of the most authoritative of our reports, revised, collated and newly digested by a Justice of the Court, published in one-third the bulk of the old edition, and usable with about twice the convenience, sold at one-quarter the price of the old edition, and about twice as well printed and bound, at that.

The form which Judge CURTIS and the publishers have thus given this great work is one which we think it will long retain. And the profession cannot fail to acknowledge most substantially the service here rendered them.

Nine volumes have been issued, and the remainder of the whole number of probably twenty volumes, required to bring the work down to December, 1854, will be brought out in rapid succession. The volumes will be delivered as fast as issued; and we understand that it is intended to complete the publication within a very few months. The price of the work, to subscribers, is $3 per volume.

Periodicals for October.

The new number of the *North American Review* completes the eighty first volume. This periodical has reached a respectable age, and retains its respectable character. The present number has several readable articles, but none of brilliant or striking merit. In the paper on the genius and writings of VICTOR HUGO, the writer digresses into remarks on the respective individuality and construction of the French and English languages, and properly condemns the corruptions and vulgarities which, of late years, have degraded the Anglo-Saxon tongue. At the same time, the reviewer somewhat exaggerates the purity of the French. Like our own, but in less degree, it has become saturated by the gradual absorption of slang and newly-manufactured words. The critic's estimate of HUGO's literary character is drawn with discrimination. We have to tell him that his first romance was not *Hans d'Islande*, as here stated, but *Hans d'Islande*. A notice of *Westward Ho!* very cleverly written, is less a criticism on Mr. KINGSLEY's last romance, than generally upon maritime adventure in the Elizabethan era. We notice with pleasure a sort of half-promise to devote a paper to "Raleigh's Exploits in the New-World." Perhaps the best article here is that devoted to the literary (as distinguished from the personal), character of LAWRENCE STERNE. It is analytic, just and discriminative. The life of the late AMOS LAWRENCE supplies subject and material for a very readable paper, in which the numerous merits of the benevolent merchant-prince of Boston are treated as they deserve. Mr. JARVES' "Art-Hints," "St. Ambrose and the Church in the West," and the "Opening of the Ganges St. Canal," are also treated, and the European warfare has, no doubt, created a demand for articles on the History of the Crimea, the Diplomatic History of the War in the East, and (much more interesting than either) an account of the struggle in Circassia, under the guerrilla chief, SCHAMYL. Upon the whole, the new number of the *Review* is very readable.

The Nautical Magazine, (Published by GRIFFITHS & BATES, New York,) has just completed its second volume, and (in the October number) exhibits some changes and promises some improvements which, if properly carried out are likely to increase its value to general readers. It has assumed the name of the *United States Nautical Magazine and Naval Journal*, and it is intended to adapt it to national as well as the mercantile marine. The United States Naval Department is confided to the *surveillance* of a naval officer whose position enables him to supply reliable information. It is scarcely fair, as yet, to comment upon what he has supplied in the current number. He gives a full and accurate list of the vacancies, reserve list, and promotions in the Navy, and commences an "Iconographic Catalogue" of the United States Naval Lyceum, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn. Such a catalogue will be interesting,—but we take exception, critically, to the use of such a terrible jawbreaker as the adjective *iconographic*. An ordinary seaman can do no more than guess at its meaning. The design and desire of improving the work are so obvious, however, that we heartily wish it every success. It has a large field of practical utility in which to labor.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD. By Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, author of "Fashion and Famine." New-York: SUNCE & BROTHER

A well-written work, in which romantic fiction and the realities of every day life are adroitly blended. If not altogether "founded upon facts," as regards the main plot and its development, it rests upon the basis of truth as regards many of the scenes described, the incidents related, and the characters developed. The earlier part of the story,—powerfully and sometimes even painfully narrated,—carries us back to the time, not long passed, before Reform (such as it is!) had entered into the City Hall. The abuses which are known to have invaded our municipal institutions at that time are fearlessly exposed. Also, the manner in which the affairs of Bellevue Hospital and Randall's Island were mismanaged, is thoroughly anatomized and exhibited. By far the most pleasant portion of the story is that in which, removed from the struggles of poverty and suffering in New-York, the principal characters are carried far away into the country. Seldom have we had a more truthful, a more charming glimpse of rural life than is here thrown open to the view. The story itself is full of interest, with its different characters well individualized. In parts it is highly dramatic; in all its aim is pure and lofty. Even with the drawback of a somewhat "used-up" denouement, (a child changed in its cradle, and having its real parentage declared in the last chapter,) its merits are so considerable that we can entertain no doubt of its immediate and permanent popularity. One character alone—that of Mary Fuller, traced from infancy to womanhood, and consistent in its idiosyncrasy all through—is a creation of which any living writer might well be proud. It is original, yet the reader cannot help thinking that such a being has flitted before him in some stage of his existence. It really is satisfactory to find in the end, that she is happily married to the man of her choice.

The American Tract Society have published a 12mo volume (pp. 346) containing a sketch of the Life and Labors of Rev. Dr. JUSTIN EDWARDS, written by Mr. HALLOCK, of New York. It records his labors as a Christian minister, and will be an acceptable, and ought to be a useful, work.

Poems by FRANKLIN W. FISH, (published at New-Haven by THOMAS M. PEALE,) are rather above the usual run of occasional verses. The most ambitious effort, called "*The Present Age*," is chiefly satirical, containing some clever points, truthful and well put, and is inscribed to JOHN G. SAXE, upon whose style it appears to have been modeled.

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

Since our last weekly summary the transactions in flour and grain have exhibited a striking contrast with the previous few days. The markets have been as tame and devoid of interest as they were active and excited the previous week. Speculation seems to have partially died out. The principal buyers who operated so largely, retired from the market about the date of our last; and though there are still many unexecuted foreign orders for our breadstuffs, they are limited at so low a range of prices as to effectually prevent their being filled.

Our last European mail brought no further reports calculated to encourage speculation. The impression obtains that the prospect for a very heavy foreign demand for our surplus flour and grain is not so reliable as some parties had previously supposed. There seems to be a fear that there has been some exaggeration in the accounts of the deficiency in the cereal crops on the Continent and in the British Islands; and this deficiency is now considered as a matter of less moment than formerly.

The truth is, the people of Western Europe—who are our chief customers—are so heavily oppressed with taxation for the war expenses, that cheaper food must be selected than flour, purchased at the rates now ruling here, with the addition of transportation expenses. If a large foreign supply was absolutely required by our European neighbors, we might then command and receive our own prices. But this is not the case. They will purchase of us three barrels of flour at $6 per barrel, where they would not take one at $9.

We think the probable result to be looked for, is, that during the entire year there will be a large number of standing orders for flour and grain at about medium prices, and that these articles will not be allowed to go below those prices; but that very few further *bona fide* purchases will be made for export at the present current rates.

Though the near approach of Winter promises a speedy closing of canal navigation, home dealers manifest little haste to lay in their Winter supplies, which indicates an expectation on their part of doing so in the future on easier terms.

The daily receipts from the interior continue very large, and are in excess of the current sales here, so that the purchasers now have the advantage in the market.

Since this day week the low and medium grades of Flour have declined 25c. to 37½c. ₩ bbl. The finer brands have been offered rather sparingly, which has prevented their depression.

Wheat has likewise fallen off 10c. to 15c. ₩ bushel, closing tamely with a small amount of prime quality; but a large stock of undesirable poor lots in the market.

Rye has fallen back to $1 30@$1 35 sales having been made as high as $1 41, but closes with an increasing demand.

Barley is down to $1 30@$1 35, and is dull at these rates though not very abundant.

Corn, Western Mixed, is active and buoyant at 83c. @84c. per bushel, for good to prime quality, which is an advance of 1½c. to 2c.

In Provisions there is no great advance, except in Pork, which, though higher, closed heavily yesterday. The stock of provisions is being considerably reduced. Our several reports show the general condition of Live Stock, Wholesale Produce and other Markets.

The reports from various parts of the County in reference to the corn and potato crops continue favorable. The unexpected large receipts of old corn from the manifest deficient yield of last year are a fair indication that we shall have a great surplus for the present year.

The Wheat Crop of 1855.—No. 3.

The only remaining subject of consideration is what is likely to be the foreign demand for flour and wheat. Great Britain is usually our principal customer for these articles. Her home production of wheat falls short of her wants, in an average, for several years past, of 36,000,000 bushels annually. From Aug 1, 1853, to Aug. 1, 1854, England imported 5,467,975 qrs. wheat, and 4,882,056 cwts. flour, equal to 54,492,460 bushels wheat. This, of course, was greatly above the average of imports. Next year, of imports, from Aug 1, 1854, to 1855, her foreign supply was 2,335,431 qrs. wheat, and 1,588,892 cwts. flour, equal to 23,323,180 bushels wheat. This falling off was the result of the fact that the wheat harvest for 1854 of Great Britain was the heaviest ever known, and but for the war in Europe would have brought prices down in England unprecedentedly low. This, it will be observed, was the same year of harvest (1854) which, from the failure of our corn and potato crop, compelled us to keep the principal share of our wheat at home.

A late London *Economist* acknowledges that the English wheat crop of 1855 is below the average; that the wheat crop in France is still more deficient than that of England, and that, in place of having wheat to export, the Frenchmen now become wheat importers. In Northern Germany the crops of cereals are more or less deficient.

Having taken great pains to make it evident that our wheat crop for 1855 was unprecedented in quantity, I have told many persons who have read my previous articles to infer that I expect low prices to rule in our market. This is, however, not my opinion—for two reasons: First—Our farmers are not compelled to sell, and are under no inducement to sell easily but that afforded by the offer of high prices. Secondly—It is evident, I think, to them, as it is to me, that there will be a large foreign deficiency, equal, probably, to eighty million bushels of wheat—fifty-five millions, or more, of which must be supplied by the United States.

On the whole, I do not expect low prices to prevail. In this I observe you do not agree with me. Time must decide between us. CHARLES CIST.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Oct 15, 1855.

P. S.—Potatoes are about being dug up. There is no rot in this region as far as I can learn. One of my neighbors has sold his entire corn crop—a field of ten acres—at 35 cents per bushel; the fodder thereon being about equal to 31½ per bushel for the corn. I do not expect corn will be sold for a lower price hereabouts this year. C. C.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 17, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,869, against 4,069 the preceding week, being an increase of 810 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, 1c. to 1c. lower.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 10c @11c.; Extras, a few at 11c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c @9c.
Poorest quality, a few at 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.

Although we place the average of all sales as 1c. to 1c. below last week, yet the better quality of the cattle generally, and the absence of poor lots, in reality, makes the general sales at about to @1c. below last week. Many sellers say fully 1c. lower, but after taking in a large number sold very low at 4 to 6 o'clock P. M., we think the fall is not quite equal to 1c. ₩ lb.

There were a number of beeves still unsold when we left the yards at 6 o'clock P. M.

BROWNING reports beeves at 7½c @10c. A very large supply (1,117) mostly Ohio and New-York stock. Market brisk.

CHAMBERLIN reports beeves at 8c.@10c.

O'BRIEN reports beeves at 8c @10c

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	2,717	At Chamberlin's	333
At Browning's	1,117	At O'Brien's	512
Total for the week ending to-day			4,869
Total number last week			4,059
Increase at the above yards			810
Sales reported at Bergen			450
Left over from last week			—

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	737	From New-Jersey	—
From Illinois	300	From New York	661
From Kentucky	577	From Indiana	68
From Michigan	—	From Pennsylvania	92
By Erie Railroad	1,067	By Harlem Railroad	634
By Hudson River R. R.	320	On Foot	199
By Hude's River Boats.	441		

Of the 2,717 at Forty-fourth-street, 259 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,458 in the yards for to-day's market

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (42 weeks)	81,167
Average weekly receipts	1,933
Receipts at 44th-st. for week ending to-day	2,717
Receipts for corresponding week last year	3,171
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another most beautiful day. The very heavens seem to smile on the decision of last Winter to change the general market day from Monday to Wednesday, in order to avoid breaking the Sabbath as was customary, when it was necessary to bring cattle in on the Sabbath to be ready for Monday's market. It is really remarkable that for ten months (since the change of day took place) almost if not quite every Wednesday has been as fair and pleasant as could be desired. Perhaps Mr. MERIAM can give some other explanation than the one named above, but until he does we will consider this as the true one.

The market to-day may be set down as a fair average one. The supply of beeves is about equal to the demand, and the prices are just about what they ought to be to give a fair remuneration and profit to cattle raisers, drovers and butchers. The prices might fall still lower, and no one be the loser by it, but give us a steady run of prices at to-day's quotations and we think all parties will be satisfied; and from what we can learn o the supply in the country, there is little probability of beef ruling higher for a year to come. On some chance days prices may go up a little, but these cannot be calculated upon.

Du chese and other counties up the Harlem Railroad continue to send a large number of beeves; nearly one-fifth of all in market to-day are from Dutchess.

The 5,319 beeves reported at the four regular yards, and at Bergen, average full 650 lbs. each, making a total net weight of beef for the week of 3,457,350 lbs., which, at the lowest average wholesale price, (9c ₩ lb.,) amounts to $311,161 50.

The general quality of the cattle to-day is quite uniform, there being few or no cattle of extra-superior quality, and very few decidedly inferior. We have seldom seen a smaller number of "scallywags."

An accident occurred at Canisteo, on the Erie Railroad, at 3 o'clock on Saturday morning, by which WM SMITH, a young man, aged 23, accompanying drove No 18, lost his life. The train was too long to be put upon the side track, and the Express train from the West failed to see the signal flag and light sent back, and ran into the rear of the cattle train, instantly crushing to death Mr. SMITH, who was standing on the platform. He leaves a widowed mother at Indian Point Mercer County, Ill. The cattle train was not greatly injured. One beef was killed, and some others bruised.

The Niagara Falls and Elmira Railroad Company will both promote their own interest and that of the drovers, if they can arrange for cattle yards and feed at the Suspension Bridge. Many drovers express a wish for this, since the Canada route is much the cheapest and best for them, especially if the Michigan Central Railroad will exercise due care. The owners of droves Nos. 4 and 81, below, complain bitterly of detention at the Michigan Central Railroad, by which they were three days from last market day, at a loss to them of $1,000 to $1 500—not a small item,—for their 900 beeves, averaging 650 lbs. each, would have amounted to this sum more last week, if we allow a fall of even less than one cent. ₩ lb., and the extra week's feed and care has increased this loss. The various railroad companies cannot be too careful in getting cattle through on time. The particular complaint in the case in hand is, that the cattle were 48 hours coming from Michigan City to Detroit, a distance of 288 miles. The drivers say the conductor was weary, and left them standing on a side track at Battle Creek for ten or twelve hours, a part of the time, that he might enjoy a sleep. A pretty dear sleep they think it is cost them $1 200.

The tariff on cattle cars has been raised on the Erie and New-York Central Railroads; on the former from Dunkirk to New-York, to $55 ₩ car, and on the latter to $57 ₩ car.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	82..	Kentucky	Cawtleman & Harp.	Wheeler.
2..	106..	Ohio	F. Campbell	S. Rennick
3..	96..	Ohio	Mathews & Dow'g	Wm. Belden.
4..	100..	Indiana	E. C Sumner	D Garnes.
5..	90..	Ohio	Earle & Pancake	White & Son.
6..	97..	Ohio	Wm. Hayes	C. G. Teed.
7..	60..	Ohio	—— Taber	C W. Cosger.
8..	81..	New-York	S. Sherman	Owner.
9..	43..	Pennsyl'a	Geo Hailas	D L. Belden.
10..	3..	New-York	D Welling	Owner.
11..	53..	Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
12..	106..	Illinois	S. Ullery	Owner.
14..	64..	Kentucky	J H Hutchcraft	Geo. Toffey.
15..	80..	Kentucky	Haskill & Reed	J J De Forrest
16..	93..	Ohio	Joseph Morgan	Mead & Holcomb.
17..	94..	Ohio	Wm Snyder	Beach & Smith
18..	95..	Kentucky	H T. Duncan	Barney & Bastram.
19..	105..	Ohio	S M. Baker	T Merritt.
20..	33..	Indiana	——	Miller, Hering & Co.
21..	100..	Indiana	E C Sumner	Geo. Ayrault.
22..	80..	New-York	J C Hoag	Owner.
24..	35..	New-York	F Boomer	Owner.
25..	29..	New-York	W. Sherman	Owner.
26..	20..	New-York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
27..	46..	New-York	Several owners	Phillips & Smith.
8*	45..	Pennsyl'a	Jhos. Strickland	J. H Williams.
9*	75..	Ohio	J. H Williams	Owner.
8*	112..	Ohio	Palmer, Hurd & Co.	Owners
10*	100..	Kentucky	Cuyler, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
12*	52..	New-York	E Kelley	Owner

* Sold from New-York yards south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 3, all cows gathered in Licking County; a mixed lot, 400 to 750 lbs. averaging 500 lbs.; generally in good flesh. We saw a few sold at 7c @9½c

Nos. 4 and 16: from Benton County: quality medium, very fair for Prairie cattle: pretty even, 600 to 700 lbs. Selling slow at 8c.@10c They were driven 100 miles to Michigan City; by cars to Detroit, at $38 ₩ car; by Canada R. R. to Suspension Bridge at $3 ₩ head; to Albany at $12 ₩ car, and to New-York by boat, at $1 ₩ head. Whole cost from home, including detention, $11 50 ₩ head. See general remarks above.

No. 5 fed by JAMES PEARLE in Ross County; fair quality; 600 to 800 lbs.; selling at 9c @10c.; average about 9½c. JAS IRVINE took 22 at $75 each, estimated at 750 lbs., or 10c.

No 6, one of the best droves in market to-day; 700 to 900 lbs., averaging for the whole lot 800 lbs.; a large number of them were sold at 10c.@10½c., sellers' estimate

No 7—Twenty-four of this lot were New-York cattle. General quality ordinary, some pretty good; weight 550 to 1,000 lbs, average, 675 lbs; selling at 8½c. @10c.; average, 9c.@9½c. Four sold for $400, and three for $270.

No 8—A mixed lot gathered in Dutchess County; selling at 8c.@10½c. WM. MOORE took 10 at $87; estimated to weigh 825 to 850 lbs, or at 10½c. CONKLIN paid $210 for one large pair, estimated at 10c.

No 9—Very good beeves, gathered in Chester County. The Philadelphia market is overstocked, and HARLAN selected out the smaller animals from this lot and sold them there, and drove the rest here and sold them to-day at nearly, if not quite 10c. He thinks he made money by the operation, even at to-day's prices.

No 10—Medium quality gathered in Orange County; 600 to 750 lbs; selling at 8½c.@10c. average 9c.

No 11—A mixed lot, including 13 from Dutchess County; 600 to 850 lbs, average 720 lbs; selling at 8c @9½c. average, 9c

No. 12—Gathered by ELI VIRGIN, in Monard County; full medium quality, some very good: 700 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., average 9c @9½c. See general remarks above.

Nos. 13 and 15—Fed by owner, in Madison County; fair to good quality; 550 to 800 lbs., average 625 lbs.; selling at 8c @9c

No 14—Fed in Bourbon County by Mr. THOMAS and Mr LEWIS; very good cattle in this market, though not extra for Bourbon County; even weight 600 to 700 lbs., selling at 9c @10½c, average about 9½c.

No. 17—Fair quality, gathered in Fayette County; 600 to 700 lbs; 8½c @10c

No. 18—Fed by owner, in Bourbon County; one of the best in yards to-day; 600 to 850 lbs., average full 725 lbs; selling at 9c @10½c. Driven 90 miles to Cincinnati, thence by cars to Albany, and down Hudson River boats. Cost from home $18, which is not dear for so heavy cattle.

No. 19—Gathered in Pickaway County, medium quality; 600 to 1,000 lbs, average 700 lbs., selling at 9c @10c. S. M. BAKER, the owner of this drove, is an extensive dealer in Ohio cattle. He has already purchased and sent to this market, this season, over 4,000 beeves, which must have amounted to $350,000.

No 21—Gathered in Benton County; weighs 600 to 700 lbs. Same as No 4.

No. 24—Gathered in Dutchess and Putnam Counties, ordinary quality, though uneven; 450 to 900 lbs., average 650 lbs; selling at 7c @10½c., average 9c.

No 25—A mixed lot, 600 to 700 lbs, average full 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c., average 9½c. Gathered in Dutchess County

No. 27—A mixed lot, sent by several owners; generally large, fair cattle, 600 to 900 lbs.; average 750; selling at 8c.@10½; average 9½c.

No. 8*—Gathered in Chester County by ALEXANDER HANNAH. Quality common—rather poor for that County—900 to 1,000 lbs., average 950 lbs. None sold at time of our visit.

No. 8*—(Part in No. 7*)—Medium cattle from Madison County; 800 to 900 lbs, average 850 lbs., selling at 9c.@10½c

No. 9*—(part in No. 6*)—Very fine beeves; pretty even at 750 lbs.; selling in earlier part of the day, at 9½c.@10½c.

No. 10*—(part in No. 11*)—Ordinary quality, hardly up to former Kentucky droves; 600 to 800 lbs; average not above 675 lbs; selling at 9c @10c.; probably averaging but little above 9c.

No 12*—Gathered in Dutchess and Putnam Counties; very superior quality; averaging 950 lbs. ISAAC ANDERSON took right at $100 each, estimated at 900 lbs., and full 11c. This was the highest estimate we heard to-day. GEO. HAWES took 16 at $92 each, estimated at full 10½c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	90	At Chamberlin's	75
At Browning's	40	At O'Brien's	10
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			143
Last week			166
Decrease			21

BROWNING reports sales of Cows with Calves at $30 @$70, few in market, and demand better than last week

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves at $25@$45. Extras, $50@$60

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves at $30@$50, and scarce.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	259	At Chamberlin's	65
At Browning's	52	At O'Brien's	15
Total receipts of Calves for the week			451
Last week			488
Decrease			37

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c @6½c.; extras 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c. @6½c.; extras 7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₩ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	2,431	At Chamberlin's	6,179
At Browning's	7,576		
Total this week			16,186
Total last week			13,881
Increase this week			2,305

Sheep at ALLERTON'S are reported brisk, with prices of last week fully sustained

BROWNING reports an increase over last week of 3,000 Sheep and Lambs, but prices well sustained. Stock of average fair quality, mostly from New-York and Ohio. But few left over this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs $3 50@$6.

Sales at BROWNING'S for the week ending Oct. 17, 1855, by Brokers

McGRAW & SMITH	961 Sheep & Lambs.
HUME & BALDWIN	1,884 Sheep & Lambs.
THOMAS C. LARKIN	943 Sheep & Lambs.

Sheep from 6½c to 8¼—Lambs from $1 75 to $5 25.

Also sold by McGRAW & SMITH..... 98 Head Cattle
By HUME & BALDWIN..... 65 Head Cattle.

At ..... 7c. @10c

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES MCCARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
48	$197 75	110	$465 00
20	80 75	50	180 00
20	80 75	50	187 00
100	415 00	50	187 00
100	418 00	50	178 00
100	411 00	50	178 00
100	406 00	50	177 00
100	406 00	50	177 00
75	300 00	50	180 00
75	300 00	50	181 00
75	300 00	50	180 00
75	300 00	50	180 00
75	300 00	50	180

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 18.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
Ten Copies..... $9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies..... $20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to *one address*;—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.
New-York, Sept. 15. 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Consular Dignity.

We published a lot of documents yesterday full of the wrongs of THOMAS WILLIAM WARD, Consul at Panama. After a second and maturer perusal of the whole series, we are obliged to confess our inability to entertain that warm sympathy with the cause and course of the injured gentleman which his appeal to American justice has invited; and, in fact, we are constrained to the painful conviction that the Consul is a very especial and portentous dunce. His case lacks all the essential elements of the tragic. Here is an epitome of his wrongs: An American, alleged by the Consul to be sick and in prison, and who was so little in prison and so little sick that the authorities could never, when they desired it, find him in the one, or find him to be the other, excited the sympathy of the Consul, and sought his interference in his favor. Having satisfied himself that the applicant was guilty of the charge for which he had been arrested, Mr. WARD proceeded to furnish the interference in the largest volumes, opening very properly with an application to the Superior Chief of the State, which was met with the most courteous and obliging temper. All that was at all right for the Consul to ask or the magistrate to grant, was in course of rapid accomplishment, and the affair proceeding, one would suppose, most satisfactorily to Mr. WARD, and his felonious *protégé*, when the former, seized with emulation of the epistolary Toots, opened a correspondence with a subordinate of the Superior Chief, who, lacking authority to prosecute such intercourse, however flattering and interesting, was obliged to return the consular missives with an explanation of the unhappy obstacle. Thereupon the incensed Consul furls his flag and carries his *casus belli* to Washington. It consists in the fact that, not satisfied with communicating with the proper agent, who had treated his petulance so leniently, and was proceeding so obligingly to fulfill the pleasure of the petitioner, Mr. WARD desired to discuss the matter with every policeman, turnkey, chief-of-police, governor—every official, civil, military and religious, from an alguazil to the alcalde—and such discussion being declined by them, individually, on the score of incompetency, the disappointed epistolographer appeals to treaties, which do not bear out his interpretation, and to arms, which will prove, we fancy, not a whit more helpful. Secretary MARCY has Denmark on his hands;—the idea of two States so powerful, at once, would quite terrify, and possibly extinguish that most cautious of Foreign Secretaries. He will very likely inform Mr. WARD that his conduct has been, to the last degree, silly and ridiculous; and that, under the circumstances, he had better resign his post in favor of some aspirant more liberally endowed with common sense.

This matter of Consular dignity is a very curious one, and, from the recurrence of such *niaiseries* as the present, are constantly thrust upon the public attention. The Consul at Marseilles, the Consul at Havana—not the present very excellent one—the Consul at Acapulco, the Consul at Matanzas, have in turn invited mankind to the contemplation of their official dignity, illustrated in nearly every instance under exceedingly paltry circumstances. We have now a brace of them hovering like reprobate spirits about the Department of State, bewailing their lost dignity, and clamoring for vengeance. Mr. THOMPSON came all the way from the south side of Cuba a few weeks ago to beg a restoration of *his* dignity, lost through an unfortunate misapprehension of his duties and those of Spanish officials, in regard to the property of Americans dying in his Consular range. He was only guilty of a blunder; but this man WARD appears to have staked *his* dignity on a piece of needless, senseless impertinence—and lost it irretrievably. No attempt to confound it with national dignity or the credit of our flag can help him for a moment; there is too much sense abroad for that; his speculation is a private one, and his own capital must put it through. It is to be hoped the occasion for furnishing the whole Consular staff with a lesson against peevishness, childishness and weak and unmanly displays of temper will not be pretermitted by the Department. We want distinctly to know what Consular dignity is, and what is really due to it. It is high time the subject should be illuminated.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from Dr. ROBERT TOMES of this City, in reference to a misstatement respecting him, published yesterday in one of the letters of our correspondent at Panama. As we know Doctor TOMES to be a high-minded and honorable gentleman, and incapable of the improprieties of which he was accused, the passage referring to him would have been erased if it had not been overlooked.

Knaves Coppered.

We have in this good City of New-York a most charming and elegant police force. Alike remarkable for their personal attractions and official courtesy, they shine with equal splendor in the station-house and on the beat. Judging from the many presentations of watches, tea-urns, and diamond pins, to deserving officers, by a disinterested public, the police force, by this time, must be handsomely adorned with jewelry, and supplied with family plate. No doubt in time the sale of a deceased policeman's effects will rival in attractiveness the celebrated auction at Stowe, and one may pick up complimentary watches and triumphal coffee-pots, which will recall the golden era of 1855, when WOOD was Mayor, and the policeman honored.

To venture to stem this popular tide on which the policeman floats so loftily—to suggest even in the mildest manner that there are occasions on which the policeman might better fulfill his duties—that there are crimes rampant which he might, by vigorous action, chain up—that he takes the edge off of the mighty Sword of Justice when she is about to decapitate certain people—that he has pockets so mysteriously connected with his nervous system that the introduction therein of certain pieces of money will instantly deprive him of sense, and sight, and hearing:—to utter any of these things is no doubt *lese majesté* against the municipal throne. Still, spite of the hazard of the undertaking, we are about to say something very like these things; and if any despotic wrath shall crush us in consequence, we will have the satisfaction of dying martyrs.

In Broadway, in Prince-street, in Spring-street, in Houston-street, in Park-place, and in various other portions of our City, there exist certain establishments known to young men as "Hells." There is, however, a difference between the Tophet of Scripture and the "Hell" of Civilization. As to the former, it is easy to get in, and impossible to get out. As regards the latter, it is very easy to get out, but difficult to get in. In Tophet you are broiled, but in Broadway you are skinned. The one is the end of crime,—the other the beginning.

The two principal "Hells" in this City are kept by two men named HALL and HEARN. Both the haunts presided over by these gentlemen are situated in Broadway. As we prefer dealing with notorieties, in whatever line, to obscurities, we shall confine our attention to these iniquitous establishments, as being the representatives of their class.

Adolphus Anser, who has just arrived in town, after having inherited his father's moderate fortune, is going to pay Mr. HALL a visit. Suppose we follow him, and behold the young gentleman's experience. The outer door of the Temple of Chance is on the latch, and opens to any comer. Within, however, is a glass door, with transparent sides, which is locked. A ring at the bell soon brings a man to this inner door,—who, after scrutinizing you a little through the side, admits you,—and, with a bow, passes you up stairs. The shrine of the temple is on the first floor. You enter the front room. A long table, spread diagonally across the apartment, and radiant with snowy damask and glittering plate, greets your view. You behold game of all kinds, fruits, flowers, sturdy cold joints delicate *patés*, delicious confectionery spread over the hospitable board. Sparkling wines flow into silver goblets. The champagne creams whitely, and the Rudesheimer gurgles in guttural German as it pours. There is brandy for those who find no consolation in the grape, and cigars to soothe the perturbed spirit of losers. Around this delightful banquet, free to all comers, a few gentlemen sit languidly eating, and scarce glance at our friend Adolphus as he enters, consumed with the fear that all eyes will be upon him. In this pleasant chamber Adolphus seeks in vain for those fatal but attractive instruments of play, that, invented originally to amuse a child, have ended by being the destruction of men. There is, however, a bony click sounding from the back chamber, and a monotonous voice that sometimes may be heard crying, "King wins—ten loses." With now and then a horrible curse from some one who was going to bet on the king, but obeying a fatal instinct, transferred his pile to the ten—all these little indications betray to our friend Adolphus the locality of the Faro table.

The brilliant supper has no charms for Adolphus. He hungers only for play, and half eagerly, half timidly, enters the gaming-room. A table, somewhat longer than broad, and covered with green cloth, occupies one corner of the room. Before this sits a calm, keen-eyed man, whose hands move like those of an automaton, and whose glance comprehends everything around him. At his right hand sits another person, with a drawer full of money, open, and a square of ivory counters of various colors ranged before him. The first person has in front of him a board, on which a whole suit of cards is pasted, and a little plated spring box containing a pack of cards. He is the dealer, and these are the implements for playing Faro,—but we need not describe the game. The less any one knows of it the better.

What eager faces cluster and crowd round that green board! How all the eyes strain towards that little box, and lighten or lower as the coming card loses or wins! There is little said, but the silence is ominous and depressing. One feels that he is in an atmosphere of intense excitement, when, perhaps, some heart is silently breaking, not a foot distant. Most of the faces are lined and furrowed, and on some foreheads the cold sweat bursts out in large beaded drops. Adolphus' smooth, young, country face has a strange look in the midst of these seared and blasted gamesters. Adolphus invests his funds, bets foolishly, of course, and loses. Meantime, the High Priest of the temple has discovered who Adolphus is—those men have a mysterious knowledge of everybody's private histories—and approaching, makes his acquaintance. Our friend is borne off to supper, and treated with great consideration. The High Priest—excellent man—recommends Adolphus not to play any more. That it requires a cool head, and a quick intellect to win, and that the chances are always in favor of the bank. Astute high-priest! what young fellow of twenty ever fancied that he lacked either coolness or shrewdness? Adolphus has already lost three hundred, and in spite of kind warnings, he goes after it. Early the next morning, when the East is gray, and the milk carts rumble through the streets, bringing the smell of the country with them, our friend Adolphus walks sadly home. He endeavors, in vain, to calculate the amount of the checks he has given to the High Priest; but at each calculation the sum seems to alter and grow larger, and he finds himself wondering whether the old farm will have to go—and how he shall ever face his simple-hearted mother. If the farm goes not then, it will some other time; for Adolphus is invited to dine with the High Priest next day to meet a pleasant set of fellows, and, of course, there is a little play in the evening; and if we look into the temple six months later, we will perhaps find Adolphus there with a wolfish glance and bloated face, playing his dollar chips eagerly, for alas! the farm is gone, and he can no longer lay down his hundreds.

Now, how is it, may we ask, that the High Priest drives his trade so openly, and with such impunity? The law of the State is full and explict—sufficient for their entire suppression. Every night, either of the places we mention is to be found full of gamblers. Yet no attempt is made to suppress these abominable man-traps. Occasionally the police make a magnificent descent upon the gaming house; but they manage it so magnificently that each time the rooms, full every other night, are then deserted, and although the High Priest is arrested, nothing more ever comes of it. Any respectably dressed person can enter those gaming houses on any night. A detective policeman, in plain clothes, can have no difficulty whatever in convicting the High Priest and his gang in *flagranti delicto*, and yet such conviction never comes. These infamous houses flourish all over the City, engulfing all classes in their greedy abysses. Gamblers by profession frequent our fashionable hotels, and dazzle us with the splendor of their equipages. Who can see those ogres of modern life without thinking, with a shudder, that every dollar they spend is wet with the blood of some life crushed out, and cursed with the anathemas of ruined youth. Here, then, is a chance for Messieurs the Police to earn complimentary watches and triumphal sugar basins. Here are targets for the entire force to fire at—targets which it will be much more useful to riddle than those wooden ones, which they now pierce so dexterously at a distance of three yards. The man who effectually suppresses Messrs. HEARN and HALL, and their brethren in iniquity, will deserve a tea-pot of silver large enough to supply the cups of the united wives and daughters of the New-York Police.

Would it not be worth while for our excellent and energetic MAYOR to give this subject a little of his attention?

Louis Napoleon's Fatalism.

It is generally believed that LOUIS NAPOLEON is a Fatalist. He has assured us of this himself so frequently, that if he were to be believed, we must indeed take it for granted that it is so. But it is not so. LOUIS NAPOLEON is less a Fatalist than many who do not consider themselves such—far less than the majority of his friends, and certainly far less than all the Revolutionists in Europe. If, for instance, it is part of the spirit of Fatalism, to believe, more than to act—to trust more to one's star than to one's sagacity and foresight, LOUIS NAPOLEON has nothing of it. He thinks and wills—he studies the laws of the State, the prejudices of the age, with regard to human weaknesses, and the necessities of the multitude. Though a first, and even a second time, perhaps, without success, he nevertheless pursues the same plan still, relentlessly; but far from depending on fate, he takes good care not to commit twice the same error. He does not hang his hands idly, as a Fatalist does, but compares and tries, and seeks out new ways and means. He clings to the existing state of things in order to rule it. He spies carefully out the right moment to be strong and watchful, while others are weak and careless. Thus he can, according to circumstances, become by turns, Socialist writer—earnest Republican—responsible President—and finally, Emperor. To-day he proclaims the word of peace—to-morrow he appears in warlike array. He visits the same land first as an exile, and then as Imperial Majesty and true Ally. In Switzerland, he is a sharp-shooter; in London, he enrolls himself as a constable. Now he is a suitor for the favor of Mrs. HOWARD; now he amuses himself at the Haymarket; and now he appears as a waver in the Courts of Europe. What he once seizes, he does not willingly let go; and where he has once attained to power, he rules with an iron hand. He can appear generous or obstinate—condescending or majestic; he can protect property, and confiscate the Orleans' possessions; he can desire peace, and further war between nations; he can protect the faith, and hold the Pope in check. He has revived the old precept, that in politics, the end absolutely sanctifies the means; but he knows well, as he is no Fatalist, that the only means which succeed, are those which are suited to the end; and that it is consequently well to have a number of means at hand at the same time, and that it is folly not to try a second of these if the first fails. Moreover, he prefers selecting that method of acting which best conceals his end. They are fools in politics who tell beforehand what they wish to accomplish, and it is unwise to confess what was the real object of an unsuccessful attempt. That which cannot be defended may be excused, and when this is impossible, it must be denied—if this fail, it must be otherwise explained. One's own mistake must be pinned upon the sleeve of one's tools, and if a false step has been taken, it is to be put on the shoulders of one's officials, who must consequently be honorably rewarded—for "you little know, my son," said the Swedish Chancellor of State, OXENSTIERN, "how little wit it takes to govern the world."

In spite of all this, however, LOUIS NAPOLEON has one fatalism—that of the traditions of his uncle, which impels him to use *his* ideas upon the most apposite things, and even prescribes to himself impossibilities. Whether the latter is already the case in the present campaign, or whether it will be successful at some point and end preliminarily with a treaty of peace and agreement to conquer the world—like that of his uncle and ALEXANDER I., at Tilsit—time will show.

The Know-Nothings in the Park.

The first great political demonstration of the season was made by the Know-Nothings in the Park, last night, and, on this occasion, the dark-lantern was dispensed with. Bonfires blazed, flaming tar barrels cast their lurid glare upon all the objects around, and made poor old Tammany look pale and aghast; paper lanterns waved among the trees, and Sam made himself hoarse and night hideous by his shouts and wild hurrahs; Whatever virtue there may be in burning tar, in shrill music, and loud speeches, the "Americans" had the full benefit of last night. But there is not much argument in such elements, and we doubt if the cause of the Know-Nothings stands any nearer success this morning for the demonstration in the Park last night. A full report of the proceedings at the Know-Nothing meeting will be found on another page.

The meeting was presided over by Hon. GEORGE BRIGGS, who made his first appearance in public on this occasion as a Know-Nothing. The Whig party being among the things that were, not knowing where else to go, he has gone over to Sam, who has gratefully elevated him to the first vacant place of honor. It was noted that among all the banners and illuminated lanterns that bore the names of the candidates, not one of them displayed the name of the candidate for Sheriff.

Only Wise.

The Governor elect of the State of Virginia has sometimes been called Other Wise, but as he dates his letters from a place with the very exclusive name of Only, it would be very well to distinguish him from other Wises by calling him Only WISE, being careful always, for the sake of avoiding misunderstanding, to use a big O. There may be other Wises in Virginia who are not like WISE, and who would not care in any wise to be mistaken for him. JOHN RANDOLPH chose to individualize himself by signing his name with the addition of Roanoke, and Mr. WISE might, leastwise, give his name the prefix of his residence. We published, a few days since, his letter in reply to a respectful invitation from a Committee of gentlemen in Boston to deliver a lecture on the subject of Slavery, which was not only discourteous and bombastic, but extremely ruffianly, and every one on reading it must have said, "It is Only WISE;" for it was a perfectly characteristic letter. As Mr. WISE once boasted of representing a district in Congress in which there was no newspaper published, it is not probable that any of the comments which his reply has produced will ever be seen in the neighborhood of "Only, near Onancock;" but we do not believe he will feel much flattered by the reception of his bullying reply to a perfectly respectful and proper invitation. Mr. WISE is the Governor elect of this chivalrous State, and may, in some sort, be regarded as a representative Virginian, but we do not believe that his rudeness and incivility will be regarded by the Virginians themselves as properly representing their temper. Mr. WISE declares himself all ready for a fight, like a bully who goes into a company of quiet gentlemen with his shirt sleeves rolled up with an avowal that he is prepared to lick his weight in wild cats. But as nobody has offered any violence to Mr. WISE, he will be under the necessity of venting his exuberant pluck upon some innocent "property" in his possession at Only.

The Baltimore *American* has administered a very telling rebuke to the "foolish braggadocio" of Mr. WISE, which, we doubt not, more justly reflects the spirit of the South than the fighting letter of the sage of Only.

Beef Down Again.

Twenty to thirty thousand dollars have again been saved to the City on its meat bill, by the abundant supply of beeves sent in during the past week, principally from Dutchess County in this State, and from Ohio and Kentucky at the West. Illinois, Indiana and Pennsylvania contributed a small number.

The receipts of cattle have exceeded five thousand, furnishing about THREE AND ONE-HALF MILLION POUNDS of beef, which was wholesaled at an average price of nine cents per pound, or about one-third of a million dollars. In an article yesterday, showing the butcher's profit and loss, we estimated the whole at cost, at 11 cents; but since they bought yesterday at 9 cents, they can afford to cheapen our meat bills a little now, and hereafter, too; for beef will not often go higher again in many months to come.

Those who have cattle to sell, will not act wisely, we think, if they wait for a future rise in this market. The country is full of cattle, which have grown sleek and fat on the luxuriant pastures of the season now drawing to a close, and it is more profitable to sell them at the current prices than to let them "eat themselves up" during the Winter.

DE QUINCEY'S KLOSTERHEIM.—This romance is advertised for republication in Boston, notwithstanding the *caveat* of rival publishers, who declare it to be "entirely unworthy of his genius." Considering that it was written in 1832, when its author was in the prime of life and intellect, it strikes us that there is no unfairness in thus reproducing a literary curiosity, and that, at all events, the public are the proper persons to pronounce upon the merits of the book.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Japanese Treaty—Its Advantages and Disadvantages—The President and Col. Kinney, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

The treaty of Kanagawa does not, after all, open up to our enterprising commerce the rich resources of Japan quite as advantageously as was supposed. As I telegraphed you this evening, the Administration concedes the Japanese interpretation of that instrument to be correct, and of course no steps will be taken to compel our exclusive friends in the East to admit as neighbors our Yankee merchants. Dispatches detailing the recent difficulties at Hakodadi, were received from Lieut. (*not* Commodore) JOHN RODGERS, several days since, which present the facts substantially as they have already been published in the TIMES.

These dispatches were at once referred to Mr MARCY, who could not help acknowledging that the Japanese had the best of the argument, and that Lieut. RODGERS' guns could scarcely mend the matter. A careful reading of the Treaty certainly would seem to show that the Japanese never intended to permit the residence of Americans on shore more than the few days necessary to enable shipwrecked persons to find convenient means for reëmbarking. The right of residence for the purpose of doing business was claimed under those articles of the Treaty which provides for the refreshment and supply of American ships. A glance at article 2d will show that the ports of Hakodadi and Simoda are opened "for the reception of American ships, where they can be supplied with wood, water, provisions and coal, and other articles their necessities may require, *as far as the Japanese have them.*"

If the expression I have italicized did not absolutely preclude the idea of a general privilege to refit, and refresh, such as would carry with it the privilege of establishing ship chandleries for the supply of such articles as the Chinese cannot furnish, article VI would close the door effectually; for, it provides that "if their be *any other sort of goods wanted*, or any business which shall require to be arranged, there shall be careful deliberation between the parties, (to the treaty,) in order to settle such matters." The phraseology of this article is especially adapted to guard against any claim on our part of unspecified privileges, as the necessary consequence of those specifically named.

There is no provision whatever for the residence ashore of American citizens, except in the cases of shipwrecked persons, who are to be treated civilly until means can be found to send them home. The only clause under which such privilege is claimed is that in article 5, which stipulates that "shipwrecked men and other citizens of the United States, temporarily living at Simoda and Hakodadi, shall not be subject to such restrictions and confinement as the Dutch and Chinese are at Nagasaki," &c. The "other citizens" in this case are clearly intended to be placed in the same category with "shipwrecked men" That it was not intended they should reside in Japan, to transact the business with American ships which *is* stipulated for, is indicated by article 8th, which declares that "wood, water, provisions, coal and *goods required* shall only be procured *through the agency of Japanese officers* appointed for that purpose, *and in no other manner.*" Article 7 also permits the exchange of commodities with our ships, only "under such regulations as shall be temporarily established by the Japanese Government for that purpose." Thus it will be seen the Japanese, in strict conformity with their policy of jealous exclusiveness, carefully retain in their own hands the power to make regulations, if they choose, which shall operate as an absolute bar to all commerce with them.

The treaty, however, is not a barren parchment, by any means. It has secured—first, humane treatment of shipwrecked persons. It secures to our whalers convenient ports in which to obtain the most important supplies, although not all they may wish or need. It gives us a limited trade in Japanese productions, which in time is likely to lead to something of far greater importance, as the prejudices of that singular race become modified by intercourse. It secures to us for the future perfect equality with all other nations in any privileges which may hereafter be granted to them, or any one of them. And, lastly, the sixth article, already cited, affords convenient opportunity for new negotiations, which may obtain still greater concessions; it is, in fact, an agreement by the Emperor of Japan to reopen negotiations whenever we require it.

PERRY'S treaty has penetrated the thick wall of Japanese isolation; and so has prepared the way for a combined diplomatic assault by every maritime power, which cannot long be successfully resisted. It is to be hoped the Administration will seek to reopen the negotiations as early as possible, while we yet have in the waters of the Pacific a naval force large enough to make an imposing appearance before Yedo, should such a demonstration be found desirable.

Some wags in town are endeavoring to create the impression that the President is contemplating an early demonstration against Col. KINNEY and his party, in Nicaragua. I am satisfied there is no present danger of another bombardment; and if the rumor has any foundation whatever, other than mere imagination, it probably has grown out of complaints made to the Government against Col. WALKER—charging him with levying tribute from passengers crossing by the Nicaragua Transit route—and the supposition that steps might be taken to put an end to such exactions.

The efforts making by a portion of General PIERCE'S friends, to prepare the way for his re-nomination to the Presidency, have created not a little uneasiness in the ranks of the other Democratic aspirants, and letters received here within a few days indicate the probability of a rumpus growing out of these jealousies, early in the approaching session of Congress. S.

Academy of Music.

The audience here last evening exhibited signs of improvement. The parquette and dress circle were tolerably filled, and for the first time this season the house looked cheerful.

"Norma" is not an opera that we can dwell on at any length, nor indeed does the *caste* of last night call for any special comment. Mme. LAGRANGE exhibited all her accustomed excellence, and sung *Casta Diva* in a manner which elicited a bouquet from some Vandal in the parquette. The sacred Druidess, we are sorry to say, picked up the missile, and passed it to a virgin. The action of the play demanded mistletoe; the action of the audience involved cabbage roses. Spiritual dispenser of fragrance, what a muff you made of yourself!

Miss ELIZA HENSLER was the *Adalgisa* of the evening. The freshness of this lady's voice is always acceptable, and seldom more so than in the *rôle* of *Adalgisa*, albeit we could have enjoyed a little more confident skill in the rendering of the music. What Miss HENSLER requires now is hard work. She has learnt probably as much as it is necessary to learn, but lacks the self-confidence which practice and hard work alone can give. We make these remarks in no cavilling or exterminating mood Miss HENSLER sang well, very well, last night. But the experienced ear could easily detect that there was more in ward strength than outward display,—that she might have done more if the audience had been in the next street.

The chorus and orchestra were unusually good. On Friday "Masaniello" will be given for the last time, and on Saturday morning, "Norma."

Hackel.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—There was a good audience here last evening, to witness the last performance of "Adrienne Lecouvreur" Parquette and parquette circle densely crowded; first tier moderately filled; second tier half full. Mlle. RACHEL exhibited no signs of her recent indisposition, but on the contrary, played with unusual brilliancy.

Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX—the bad boy of this troupe—was announced to appear as *Maurice de Naxe*, but, as there was a fair prospect of an equivocal reception, he surrendered his *rôle* to M. RANDOUX. Some one here whispered in the manager's ear that he might, perhaps, be—hissed. Such, at least, was the rumor. On the other hand, Major WOOD may have exercised another of his uncertain powers. Who knows but at this moment RAPHAEL FELIX may be lying in some noisome cell—his comely limbs lacerated with cruel manacles—his speculative eye resting on a pitiful dole of bread and water?

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Signor ROSSIO, the celebrated violinist, who created a great *furore* in London last season, and played 37 nights at JULLIEN'S Concerts, has arrived in New-York. Looking out for an engagement, we suppose.

The Burton Dramatic Association, an old-established and very respectable Society of Amateurs, which numbers among its members several ladies and gentlemen of decided ability, gave its opening performance of the season last week.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN S GILES
For Sheriff
JOSEPH H TOONE
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J OLIVER
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, JR
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WETHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

INSIDE OUT;
OR
NINE YEARS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE.
by
S S. SOUTHWORTH,
"JOHN SMITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS."
READ THE
SUNDAY MERCURY.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BRODWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 16s to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet, from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 9s to 12s per yard
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 9s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, *good* quality, 8s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand, a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK sole Agents,
No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No 107 Canal st., near Varick-st.
Full warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.
No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING DEPOT,
NOS. 181 AND 183 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR MILLS.—WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safe Again Victorious!
We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Messrs. Hecker & Brother, at Brooklyn, that the Safe that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Flour Mills in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 11th inst., was one of "Wilder's, Patent Salamander," and not Herring's Patent Safe as appears by the Card from them. We also learn from him that one of the employes of Herring & Co was present when the safe was taken from the ruins and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder's Patent" plate from the safe. This is another attempt of the *Asmodeus* Sam C. Herring to apply the thunders of the "Wilder's Patent Salamander" to what he calls Herring's Patent Safe. The buyers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have no thing to do with the "World-Renowned Wilder Patent Salamander Safe," the best Fire-proof Safe in the World, and be on the lookout for all such impositions. This celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe can now be had at the Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. B G WILDER & Co's advertisement of this morning as Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER'S Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of B G WILDER & Co., questioned me in relation to the Safe therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of HARRING & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates, and all the statements in said B G WILDER & Co's advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, is destitute of truth.
E. T. REANEY,
Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES can only be had of the subscribers (and their authorized agents,) at Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York
S. C. HERRING & CO.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE IMPORTANT fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month—and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase For of every description sewing, they are unapproachable.
I M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.
Messrs S. C. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a very severe heat for eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence.
HECKER & BROTHER.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, N Y., and MARSH, COGLIES & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED damasks, gilt cornices, window shades, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No 291 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of window shades and other window ornaments in New-York We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 291 Broadway.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata: ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molauvia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—WE WILL OPEN THIS DAY SOME rich Dress Silks which we have purchased at auction, and will sell them at 30 per cent. under their usual prices Also, three cases of Rich Cashmere Long and Square Shawls.
E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY (Thursday,) at 100 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange For particulars, see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 6 Broad st

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR proof Safe, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock, took premium prize medal at the World's Fair, London, 1851. Also, HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, Depot 251 Broadway, New-York. HERRING & CO., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

RUSSIA HOLDS OUT—SO DOES KNOX, THE Hatter. The bells ring to the KNOX Hat for the Autumn of 1855, as the very ultimatum of elegance, beauty and durability. Call at No 214 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., or No 128 Broadway, and become a fashionable man (through KNOX'S instrumentality)—by adopting a KNOX Hat.

OUR OLD PLACE, CORNER OF JOHN AND NASSAU-sts., is now well stocked with Winter clothing, fresh, fashionable, well made and cheap. Our well earned reputation for the sale of clothing, as above described, we are determined to maintain
DEVLIN & JESSUP, No. 32 and No. 35 John-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No 182 Pearl st, one door below Maiden-lane.

DELAINES, DELAINES—E H LEADBEATER & CO., No 341 Broadway, will open THIS DAY five cases of rich Delaines from 1s to 4s per yard, worth 2s to 6s. Also, one case fine English Merinoes at 6d. per yard.

☞ BELL & HENDRICKSON, opposite Bleecker Hall, No. 538 Broadway, Albany, N. Y., are Agents for the NEW-YORK DAILY, WEEKLY and SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES. Single copies by the week or Month can be obtained on application to them.

Russian Enlistments in the United States.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have felt considerable interest in the late trials in this City on the subject of Germans and others being engaged to go to Nova Scotia or Canada, where they might be enlisted in the service of Great Britain. I perceive it is stated that, in consequence of some correspondence between Mr CRAMPTON and the parties to this scheme coming to light, our authorities at Washington have either instructed or are about to instruct Mr. BUCHANAN to demand Mr. CRAMPTON's removal by the British Government This may be all right, and it, we suppose, in accordance with our laws, which, of course, will not sanction our own citizens or others residing on our soil in enlisting or hiring men either for the armies or the navies of France, England or Russia, now engaged in war

Such being the case, I wish to know what steps have been taken, or are to be taken, to have the Russian Minister withdrawn The whole country has been publicly and repeatedly informed, in a boastful, triumphant manner, that Mr. JAMES C. THOMPSON, the proprietor of the machine works on Quay-street, Albany, has been offered the situation of Chief Engineer in the Russian Navy We have it proclaimed that his salary is to be $6,000 a year, together with a free dwelling-house; and it is openly avowed that Mr. THOMPSON had gone to Washington to complete the engagement with the Russian Minister.

Now, here is a case of direct enlistment by a foreigner on our own soil, in which one of our own citizens is hired to fill an important office in warfare against Great Britain and France. If it be unlawful to engage Poles or Germans to go out of the United States in order to be enlisted on British territory as private soldiers or non-commissioned officers, on what principle or by what law are our authorities justified in actually sanctioning the Russian Minister himself, at the seat of our Federal Government, in enlisting to a high naval office one of our own citizens? Are we so blinded by jealousy or hatred of Great Britain as not to see that our laws may be violated by a Russian agent or Minister, as well as by an agent in the interest of the Allies?

I have waited a considerable time to hear of the action which the guardians of our laws and of our national honor have adopted in relation to this matter; and, fearing that the destruction of the Black Sea fleet and the cowardice and uselessness of the Baltic Russian fleet may to any extent serve to prevent the conduct of the Russian Minister from being seen in its true light, I have to request that this subject may be submitted to the public

A CITIZEN AND SUBSCRIBER.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—late Rushton, Clark & Co.)—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO. in full, is over the cork of each bottle without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,

Nos. 165 273, 511 and 756, Broadway.

Wholesale Dépôt, No 165 Broadway.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly controlled by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 296 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C H RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia.

☞ **To Cure a Cough,** buy a bottle of the BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY We have more faith in this combination of Dr. WISTAR than in any other remedy known, having witnessed its entire success in many cases of protracted cough.

☞ **Irish Aid Society.**—The following is a statement of the affairs of the Association up to the 12th inst, by which it appears they are now in a prosperous condition, thanks to the humanity of all noble-hearted individuals, and the untiring exertions of the Society's Officers. The balance on hand at present will soon be expended in transmitting families to the West, a large number of whose applications are now under investigation by the Society The public are, therefore, solicited to advance their aid, material and otherwise to uphold the generous undertaking:

Balance on hand, Sept 12 1855 ..... $156 79

CASH RECEIVED.

Daniel McCarthy	$5	Thomas K Downing	10
A Hugh Wm Wood	5	Thomas Brennan	10
A C Rutherfurd	5	Hugh McCarthy	5
James Martin	5	Thomas Farren	5
Charles Lonnet	5	Hugh McKenna	5
Mr. Brodie-ick	10	Michael Twomey	10
Robert J Dillon	5	John Davis	10
A Friend	25	A Friend	5
Alderman Wm Drake	10	Cash returned	10
S Purdy	5	Various sums under $5	18
Total			$306 79

Its paid expenses of transmitting 36 persons to various ports of the West since the 12th ult 89 00

Balance on hand $217 79

JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

M. T. KEELER, Secretary.

WM. J. WORRALL, Recording Secretary.

New York, Oct 12 1855

☞ **The Committee of Arrangements for the ANNUAL FESTIVAL** in aid of the ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, respectfully announce that it will take place at the Academy of Music, in 14th-st, on THURSDAY, Oct. 18

Owing to the limited accommodations which the Academy affords, compared with those of Castle Garden, where it has taken place here since the Committee have arranged for two distinct series of entertainments on the day designated above; one in the Afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the other in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. The same reason obliges them to observe on that occasion full price for the admission of children.

While the Committee, in view of the generous sympathy which has always been manifested for the destitute and helpless little ones whom the Festival is designed to benefit, feel that a formal appeal is unnecessary, they take occasion to state that the condition of the Asylum is such as to require the immediate and energetic exertions of all their patrons The past season has been one of the greatest embarrassment to the Managers, who have been constantly perplexed to provide not only for current and pressing wants, but to procure means wherewith to satisfy obligations already incurred The present moment finds the treasury empty, the Institutions in debt, creditors importunate, and the necessary supplies for Winter yet unprovided. Under these circumstances they are again forced to appeal to the charity of the community which has so nobly and liberally responded to every former appeal

M J O'DONNELL. JAMES KELLY,
DINES CAROLIN. JAS S NICHOLSON,
HENRY L. HOGUET Committee of Arrangements.

☞ **Fair of the American Institute** at the Crystal Palace.—The Annual Address before the Institute will be delivered on the 25th by LUTHER R. MARSH, Esq. The Poultry Show will open on the 23d The Hands of the Institute for the Deaf and Dumb will visit the Fair THIS (Thursday) AFTERNOON Promenade Concert by Dodworth's Band THIS EVENING

PROGRAMME:

1 March from "Der Tamb auer" ..... Wagner.
2 Overture, "Aldesan tu Stradella" ..... Flotow.
3 "Come, O Genti a" ..... Donizetti.
4. "La Gitano" from Il Trovatore ..... Verdi.
5. Oft in the Stilly Night ..... Old Air.
6. The Rose the Thistle and Shamrock ..... Reakney.
7. En Avant March ..... Gungl.
8. La Figlia del cannone Reveille Quartette ..... Verdi.
9 Overture to William Tell ..... Rossini.
10. The Harp that once through Tara's Hall ..... Moore.
11. Mazurka, from Le Prophete ..... Meyerbeer.
12 Allied Army March ..... Fiumm.

Admission 25c., Children half price.

☞ **To the Editor of the Daily Times.**—SIR: An advertisement, in the form of an affidavit, having been published in yesterday's *Times*, with the malicious intent of injuring me in my business by the inducements and subscriptions of a band of "runners," who infest the railroad stations and steamboat landings, many of whom have resided for a term without the bounds of this City.

The statements in said affidavit to my knowledge are composed of a tissue of falsehoods As the public are already aware, through the medium of the press, of the character of these men, it is unnecessary to refute their assertions

These parties have paid for the insertion of said advertisement, as I would not allow them the privilege of plundering strangers in my house, and for the sole intent of injuring me Respectfully yours, P. KERRIY,

WESTERN RAILROAD HOUSE, No. 127 Liberty-st., New-York, Oct. 18, 1855.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequaled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strange r and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nurses, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Sante* possesses unequaled advantages Applicants for admission will address:

E C FRANKLIN, M D, Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No 1,058 Broadway

VALENTINE MOTT M D, Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row

☞ **Mercantile Library**—Lectures on Turkey and her Institutions, Political and Social. A course of three lectures will be delivered on the above subjects by Mr. OSGANYAN, of Constantinople, at the Mercantile Library Rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor Place, on the 16th, 22d and 25th October, commencing at 8 o'clock, P M. Tickets for the course $1, single lecture 50 cents To be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 625 Broadway, and at the door of the Lecture Room.

☞ **The Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth.**—Rev. WILLIAM H WILBUR will deliver a Lecture in aid of the fund now being raised for this object, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, 19th inst, at 8 o'clock. Subject,—*Sones in the Night, or the Triumphs of Genius over Blindness* Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Mercantile Library, at No 220 Broadway and at the door.

HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Com.

FRANK W BALLARD Secretary

☞ **Columbia College.**—A special meeting of the Alumni of Columbia College will be held in the College Chapel on WEDNESDAY, Oct 17 at 4 o'clock P. M

ROBERT KELLY, President

JOHN M. MASON Secretary.

☞ **Superior Trees, &c.**—WM R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their unrivaled collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—The members of NATIONAL LODGE, No. 90, I. O. O. F. are requested to attend the funeral of Brother GILBERT S. NIXON which takes place on FRIDAY, 19th inst at 10 o'clock P M., from St. John's Church, Varick-st., to Greenwood Cemetery WM. WALSCHEID, N. G.

☞ **PATENTED SPECTACLES**—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. S. FRANKS, Optic an. ole Patentee and Maker, No. 2 Park row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 A M. to 5 P M

☞ Mr. John B. Gough will Lecture on Temperance in the Plymouth Church, Rev. H. W. Beecher's, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, to commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. His closing lecture in this City will be given on SATURDAY EVENING, at the Academy of Music, corner of 14th-st. and Irving-place.

☞ **The Republican Central Committee** will meet at No. 218 Broadway, second floor, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel, on THURSDAY EVENING, Oct. 18, at 7½ o'clock. A full attendance of the Committee is requested.

C. C. LEIGH, Chairman.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman 19 years of age, of good habits morals, &c., and of the first standing in society, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of refined habits, good education and an excellent position, (of course) with a view to Matrimony. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence with a young man, will please address M. E D., box No 65, Post-Office, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat, tidy, widow woman and her niece, in one family—one as plain cook, and do the baking, washing and ironing in a small private family The other is a girl of 16, can sew neatly, wash and iron for the nursery, is a quick ironer; will do the washing of a small family They will go together or separate; have no objection to a few miles in the country. The cook will take from $5 to $6 a month, the other $4. City references Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored women; one as first class cook, or laundress; the other as chambermaid or waitress Also, two American young women want situations; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general house work; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress Also, a nice girl, sixteen years of age, wishes a situation of any kind Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man, either as coachman or groom; understands the care and treatment of horses in any stage of disease; is also very capable of training and managing, to the full satisfaction of any gentleman; his address and appearance is also very favorable; he holds, also, in his hands, at present, City references of the most respectable standing For further particulars, call or address No. 24 3d av, Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two excellent Protestant women; the one as professed cook is a good baker, understands perfectly all sorts of jellies, preserves &c; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; both have the best of references from families at present in the City No objections to a respectable boarding house, or go a short distance in the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av. Bible House

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant young women; one as meat and pastry cook, knows her duties well, having cooked for some of the highest families in England, and 5 years in this country. The other is a competent chambermaid, a good laundress, and first rate seamstress Both can be well recommended apply No 271 Bowery No objection to the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man of sober, steady, and industrious habits, as coachman in a private family in Brooklyn; perfectly understands the care and management of horses. Reference of the highest character from last employer Address COACHMAN, office of this paper, for 3 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid with a respectable private family; is a first rate washer and ironer; is willing to assist with light washing; can give good City references; call at No 43 Spring-st., first floor over the store Can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; she is a good plain cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; wages are no object; can give the best of City reference Can be seen for two days at No 927 Broadway between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very highly respectable young woman, as an experienced cook, and would assist in washing and ironing. The best of City references from her last employment. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 West 20th-st, upstairs

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework in a small family; good City reference Call at corner Henry and Atlantic-st, Brooklyn over Screnton's store from No. 5, up stairs Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to cook, wash and iron is fully capable of her business, and has lived in some of the best families in this City. Any one wishing a servant will be well satisfied with her. No. 127 Leroy-st., corner of Greenwich, over a bakery

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or to do general domestic work; by a very experienced girl with good City references; will take moderate wages in a comfortable place Can be seen during two days at No. 67 West 18th st. near 6th-av

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as laundress and to do chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing; can do French fluting and plaiting in the neatest style. The best of City reference can be given Call at No. 175 East 12-st., second floor, room No 4.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chamberm aid or to take charge of children. Is a good sewer Lived three years in her last place Call at No 73 West 18th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework is an excellent sewer, can give good reference. Inquire for two days at Mrs JARSON'S, corner of Madison and Rutgers sts

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable steady woman as cook, who fully understands her business, is willing to assist in washing and ironing if required. Best of City references Call at No. 331 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman; is a good cook and baker, and a first rate washer and ironer; or is willing to do general housework and is willing to go to the country. Call at No. 138 sewery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, as steward, sleeper on a steamer running to Southern ports Speaks Spanish and English, and will require no pay. Address M. BARNETT, Broadway Post Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 8th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid, washer and ironer, by a young woman, with good City reference. Apply at No 13 C inton place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German girl as chambermaid and seamstress Call at No 89 Essex-st. near Broome-st. Can be seen for two days.

GOVERNESS A young lady, of New-England education, for and highly successful in her profession, wishes a reengagement as a resident Governess She teaches efficiently English in all its branches. Mathematics, French and Latin and kudiments of Music References unquestionable. No objections to South or West. Address GOVERNESS, Rahway N. J.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a reengagement as resident governess. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER No 98 East 16th-st.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady capable of teaching the elementary branches of English, also music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess Is willing to go South Ref rences satisfactory. Address W. C. D., Box 2,618 Post Office

TUITION.—A young lady, experienced in teaching the English branches, French, Latin, &c., desires employment in a Family or School in New-York or Brooklyn. Address GRADUATE, Schroeder's Bookstore, No. 12 Bible House, Astor-place.

TO PARENTS.—Wanted by an educated married woman, having no family, and husband absent, one or two children to board; is very fond of children and well experienced in all their wants, and cares, and diseases; or would not object to go South to take charge of a family of motherless children, or where full charge would be given. Can be highly recommended by some of the first families in the City Apply at No 107 East 19th-st.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 landsmen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths cooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages All clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will call at the office of the Company No 97 West st, corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

A BOOK-KEEPER OF EXPERIENCE and ability wishes a situation in a wholesale house.—Refers to Messrs Geo Opdyke & Co., No 43 Liberty st.—and to Messrs Spreidler Vail & Fuller, nos. 26 and 28 Barclay-st. Any communication addressed to A G D, care of Messrs Meredith Mandeville & Lyon, No. 3 Maiden-lane will meet with prompt attention.

A BUSINESS MAN—Who has had more than twenty years' experience in this City, would like to obtain the agency of some manufacturing company or commercial house, whose business would afford a liberal compensation. References of the highest respectability will be given as to character and business capacity Address J. N. S., Box 617, Post-Office

$500.—AN ELDERLY GENTLEMAN—a steady, experienced and correct book keeper, would like the above amount upon good security to a concern where he could have a fair salary for his services in the above capacity Inquire at No 126 Maiden-lane

NO. 287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade-st at MORRIS COHAER & CO'S, can be obtained respectable German English Scotch and Irish helps for hotels, boarding-houses and private families A'so, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No 102 Greenwich st. Terms moderate

INSTRUCTION.—An accomplished young lady wants a situation as visiting governess She teaches the English, French and German languages, drawing besides all other usual branches of education Best references given. Address H. H., Box No. 2,775.

A LADY Who has been accustomed from childhood to read aloud at home, would like an engagement to read to any lady desiring such service Address READER, Jersey City Post-Office

AN ENGAGEMENT WANTED—As salesman, in a wholesale store; the best of City reference given; the paper business preferred. Address SALESMAN, No. 263 Hudson st

AMERICAN, ENGLISH—Scotch and Irish servants, in great variety, can now be had at No 14 Sixth-avenue, or No 146 Bowery. Good references will be given. C. MASON.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN EUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker st, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn: CALLENDER, 36 South 3d-st., Phila; BATAS, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen with their wives and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a New-England family. Apply at No, 109 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, can obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 46 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING—In a private family, one or two suites of rooms, suitable for married or single gentlemen, with full or partial board; references exchanged, Apply at No. 90 West 35th st

BOARDING.—A suite of rooms on the second floor, handsomely furnished, can be obtained at No 293 5th-av., corner 32d-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—Either transient or permanent, for families or single gentlemen, at Nos 65, 67 and 69 Murray-st. Dinner at 1 and 5 P M.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman, convenient to the lower part of the City, or if in Brooklyn, convenient to the South or Hamilton ferries Address BOARD, at this Office.

BOARD WANTED—For three persons, (two single gentlemen and a lady,) up-town or in Brooklyn. Address F. W., *Times* office. A private family preferred.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. FOLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 16th st

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two spacious suites of furnished rooms for families; also two rooms for single gentlemen; located between the Wall-st and South Ferries; house new with all the modern improvements. Apply at No 89 State, opposite Garden-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite of unfurnished rooms; also one or two furnished in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, No. 155 Henry-st. References required and given.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In Hicks-st near Wall-st. and South Ferries a gentleman and wife can do a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor Apply at No 249

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and genteel board, by applying at No. 114 High st. References exchanged

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry EDWIN R YALE.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can obtain board, with a pleasant room on the second floor, at No. 124 Henry st A room for a single gentleman, also.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without part at board, in a small private family. Apply at No 134 Thompson-st

MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find first-class board in a small family by applying at No. 42 East 33th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required Also, at No 6 College-place.

BASEMENT ROOM WANTED—Suitable for a physician's office, with or without board—location between 21st and 30th sts., one near 4th-av. preferred. Address J. H. M., *Times* Office, stating terms, &c., for three days

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL—No. 759 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place Superior apartments for families, or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the meal or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Consisting of two beautifully furnished parlors and bedrooms attached, in a modern stone front house, belonging to the occupant, and superbly decorated and furnished Will be let with board to a family or two gentlemen and their wives The family is strictly private, and will require and furnish the best of references Apply at No 42 West 19th-st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman Inquire at No 176 West 14th-st

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM G DUKE
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO E SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. LEWEY
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W SCHAEFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM H ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr SAMUEL A HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMERIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman

NINTH WARD.—At a meeting of the IXth Ward Reform Committee, convened at No. 66 Grove-st., on the evening of October 1, the following ticket was unanimously adopted:

For Assembly—JOHN McLEAN
Councilmen
Twenty-first District—SAMUEL INGLEE.
Twenty-second District—CHARLES WRIGHT.
Twenty-third District—RICHARD P. CLARKE
For Assessor, ABRAHAM DEMAREST
Constables—D DENNIN IRAI PIERSON
Commissioner of Public Accounts—JAMES FARR.

W BUSH, Chairman.

A C STAYNER, Secretary pro tem

THE REPUBLICAN CITY AND COUNTY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE will meet THIS (Thursday) EVENING at 7 o'clock, at No. 218 Broadway, second floor, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

JAMES KENNEDY, Chairman.

THE UNDERSIGNED would take this method of informing the voters of the VIIIth Ward that in the earnest solicitation of numerous friends and tax payers he has consented to become a candidate for the office of Assessor

MORRIS DE CAMP.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF IRELAND—In connection with the National Cause will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct 22 Tickets 25 cents; reserved seats below stairs, 50 cents For sale at Hall's Music Store Doors open at 7 o'clock

THE ANNUAL MISSIONARY MEETING—Held during the session of the Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church will take place THIS EVENING, Oct. 18 at Ascension Church, fifth-av. at 7½ o'clock, when addresses will be delivered by several Bishops and others.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John st. New York.

J. H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING,

SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS,

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY, PHILADELPHIA
PACKAGE EXPRESS,
No. 59 Beaver-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace

Fitakes the timber in the bolt saws the staves, hollowing with the main cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion for bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin, or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article except the defect is exclusively in the timber

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now unsold can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpasses every thing that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering Staves and heading sawn on hand.

ELMIRA, N Y

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THIS PUBLICATION DAY OF
THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
BY MRS ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."

We are now enabled to announce for

SATURDAY, the 20th instant.

A New Book, by the author of "Fashion and Famine," which attained, in three months, a sale of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES, and which was republished in Leipsic, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and in three editions in London, is a matter well calculated to excite more than ordinary interest.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD, while not so tragic and intense in its character as Fashion and Famine, is, if anything, of profounder interest, and appeals with greater force to the sympathies of the reader The story opens in the City of New-York, where there are many scenes of pathos, suffering and tragic power; but, as the book progresses, the clouds disperse—we are introduced to the Old Homestead among the Catskills of the Hudson, where we are presented with some of the most delightful and graphic rural pictures ever given in an American book. Mrs. Stephens displays, in many places in this book, a humor that riva s that of Dickens, and a dramatic force, grasp of thought, power of expression, and vividness of description, of which she is peculiarly the master—superior, we think, to any of her contemporaries.

CONTENTS.

The Father's Return.	A Pleasant Conversation.
The Mayor and the Policeman.	A Valley in the Mountains.
	New People and New Homes
The Policeman's Guest.	The Old Homestead.
The Midnight Consultation.	Aunt Hannah and Uncle Nathan.
The Mayor and the Aldermen	
The Plot.	Morning at the Old Homestead
The Birth-Day Festival.	Homesick Longings.
Chester's Trial.	The Evening Visit
Poverty, Sickness and Death.	Autumn in the Mountains.
Walking and Watching.	Our Sister Anna
Chester's House in the Morning.	Sunset in an Italian Cathedral.
The Mayor and his Son	
Jane Chester and the Stranger	The Two Infants.
	Dark Storms and Dark Memories.
Bellevue and a New Inmate	
The Fever Ward and its Patients.	Apple Gathering.
	The Farnhams Return from Abroad
Jane Chester and her Little Nurse	
	The Husking Frolic.
The Student Physician and the Child Nurse	The Household Sacrifice.
	The Strange Musician.
The Midnight Revel—Mary and her Mother.	A Dance after Husking.
	The Mother, the Son and the Orphan
A Spring Morning and a Pauper Burial.	Old Memories and Young Hearts
The Daughter's Faith Wins the Father's Prophecy.	The Mother's Fraud.
The Two Old Men.	Salma Bowles' Mission.
The Walk and the Will.	The Double Confession.
The Festival of Roses.	The Double Birth Day.
Wild Woods and Mountain Passes	Expedients and Explanations

In one vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No 126 Nassau st.

"A MOST INTENSELY EXCITING BOOK"
THE RAG PICKER;
OR,
BOUND AND FREE.

A Tale just published by us is winning golden opinions.

After alluding to "The Lamplighter," and other of the most successful books of the present century, the New-York Saturday *Evening Courier* says of the "Rag Picker:" "The latest novel of this class, and we may add the most original in its conception, the widest in its scope the most interesting in its narrative, and the best in its execution, is the handsome duodecimo under review."

From the Boston Liberator.

We have read this work, which claims to be "a record of the facts" by an eye and ear witness, with thrilling interest in a single sitting. It deserves to be placed in the same category with "Uncle Tom's Cabin," though not so exclusively devoted to delineations of the slave system at the South. What higher panegyric can we bestow upon it?

From the Boston Transcript.

The story is a most exciting one, well and powerfully written * * * It is a remarkable story.

From the Boston Recorder.

This is a most stirring and pathetic story. * * The author assures us that his statements are throughout, nothing but sober verity; and that many of the persons whose character and experience we here described, are still living in various parts of the United States If this be really so, (and we have no reason to doubt the author's word,) we can only say that the are from the most remarkable groups of personages which have ever come within our knowledge It is a most interesting exciting book

Price, $1 25. Published by

MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

ON SATURDAY, OCT 20.
THE JAPAN EXPEDITION,
JAPAN, AND AROUND THE WORLD.

An account of Three Visits to the Japanese Empire, with Sketches of Madeira St. Helena Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Ceylon, Singapore, China and Loo Choo

BY COL J W SPALDING

Of the United States steam Frigate Mississippi, flag-ship of the Expedition

One vol. 12mo, cloth, with eight illustrations on tint. $1 25.

From the Baltimore American.

It describes all that the intelligent author saw in a clear and very agreeable manner, and mentions many things of a personal character which, of course, would form no part of a formal report

From the Patriot

Col Spalding is a man whose character in the community is such that he has but to state facts from above his own pen to command confidence. His narrative may be implicitly trusted It is written in a lucid style and a pleasing manner, with very uncommon power of observation.

J S REDFIELD No 34 Beekman-st.

ON SATURDAY, OCT 20

CHEAP EDITION OF THE LIFE OF BARNUM

By a special arrangement with the author, the publishers will publish on SATURDAY Oct. 20, at the low price of FIFTY CENTS, a new edition of

THE LIFE OF P. T. BARNUM,

Written by himself

(Handsomely printed on tinted paper, at $1 25

In a letter to the publishers Mr Barnum says:

I wish to have five millions of copies of the biographies of the United States read that book for themselves, and am ready to guarantee that more than nineteen twentieths of the whole number will do so that it reaches only a good moral lesson

Discount to the trade same as on former editions.

J S. REDFIELD, No 34 Beekman st.

COUNTER-FEIT COIN DETECTOR.
ALLENDER'S PATENT.

A neat and convenient balance for testing by weight and by gauge the genuineness of our American gold coin. It shows at once the exact weight and the exact size of the double eagle the eagle, half and quarter eagle, the three-dollar piece and the dollar piece, old and new issues It should be on the desk of every cashier and accountant in the land Price only $1 50 It can be sent by express to any part of the country at a trifling expense.

FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

READ THE
NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE

for the current week, if you would be fully informed upon all subjects of interest to criminal reformers Its leading editorials are characterized by spirit and independence and its correspondence is voluminous and highly interesting. Every body should procure a copy from ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, of No 163 Nassau-st, New-York, and No. 25 Clark st, Chicago.

MYLNE'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
EDITED BY J. F. GIBSON, NEW YORK

For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 645 Broadway, New-York.

Price 25 cts.

It is the clearest, best arranged, and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and we predict will become a standard school book - *Tuckerman.*

NEW MUSIC.—Specimen copies gratis to music teachers and seminaries. Just issued, the following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Metz The "Golden Drop" Schottish 25c "Riverdale Schottish" 25c "Spare my heart from growing Old" song, 25c. The above three pieces will be mailed free for 25c P. O. S. B.—Superb musical pieces on hand at the lowest possible prices. COOK & BRO., No 343 Broadway

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years in well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods at his store at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

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DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COO

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Cases of the Indicted Officials—Further Postponement.

OYER AND TERMINER—WEDNESDAY, Oct. 17.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

At the opening of the Court this morning, Mr. BRADY, on behalf of Alderman HERRICK, presented an affidavit of the defendant, stating that in consequence of the absence from town of one of his counsel, (Mr. Busteed,) and the engagements in other courts of the other two, (Messrs. Brady and Whiting,) he was not prepared to let his trial proceed to-day. After some conversation between the Counsel and Court, in the course of which it was intimated that the cases of all the officials recently indicted by the Grand Jury would be tried between Monday next and the 5th Nov., the matter was disposed of for the present by a further postponement until Monday, the 22d inst.

An Important Cargo.

The ship *Carolus Magnus*, Captain COFFIN, arrived on Tuesday from Liverpool, Sept. 13, and brought 468 steerage passengers, among whom we find persons of the following occupations:

Laborers	60	Cork Cutter	1
Servants	30	Gentleman	1
Tinners	6	Barber	1
Carpenters	5	Painters	4
Shoemakers	4	Brewers	2
Tailors	3	Shoemakers	2
Coach Builder	1	Paper makers	2
Rope Maker	1	Pipe maker	1
Tanners	2	Plasterers	2
Weavers	2	Millers	2
Engineer	1	Mill Hand	1
Wheelwright	1	Cook	1
Tailors	2	Brewers	2
Machinist	1	Engineer	1
Cabinet Makers	2	Blacksmith	1
Millwright	1	Boilermaker	1
Turner	1	Blacksmiths	2
Stonecutter	1	Bake-s	2
Gentleman	1	Silk maker	1
Barber	1	Cabinet makers	2
Millers	2	Millers	2
Shoemakers	2	Painters	2
Paper makers	2	Butcher	1
Pipe maker	1	Painter	1
Millers	2	Tailor	1
Mill Hand	1	Tin Plate Maker	1
Cook	1	Engraver	1
Brewers	2	Blacksmith	1
Engineer	1	Millwright	1
Blacksmiths	2	Painters	2

The Fair.

The American Institute Fair is now fairly open, and attracts a large number of visitors. The Sixth-avenue cars and all the other conveyances running to the Crystal Palace, are thronged. By far the largest number of visitors, however, attend in the evening, when to the other attractions are added the grand spectacle of the Palace illuminated by gas, and the enlivening music of Dodworth's Brass Band. The display of articles, scientific, ornamental and useful, is very fair. The number and beauty of the Fire Extinguishing Machines is especially note worthy. The department of Millinery, Straw and Fancy Goods, must be especially interesting to the ladies. Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of No. 440 Pearl-street, contributes a magnificent display of Looking-Glasses, Picture-Frames, &c.; and some specimens of artistic Embroidery, by Mrs. WILCOX, of Albany, elicit great admiration. The machinery department embraces many of the specimens that were on exhibition at the World's Fair. But of course the principal attraction for the majority of visitors, centres around the picture-gallery and the fine collection of statuary, which includes THORWOLDSEN'S famous group of Christ and the Twelve Apostles. Altogether the Fair is well worth a visit, either for pleasure or profit.

Police Review by the Mayor—Target Excursion.

The Police of the eighth, fourteenth and fifteenth Wards were reviewed yesterday morning by Mayor WOOD, and then proceeded on a target excursion to Striker's Bay, where they engaged in "sharp practice." Each Ward had its separate prizes. Among those of the fifteenth being a magnificent gold watch presented by Mlle. RACHEL. On their return they dined at the Apollo, where very happy speeches were made by Alderman BARKER, Hon. F. A. TALMADGE, Councilmen WILD and WAINRIGHT, Mr W. F. B. MILLIKEN, Judge PEARCY and other gentlemen. The happiest feeling prevailed. The three Companies were commanded by their respective Captains, TURNBULL, KISSNER and DILKS.

Seizure of a Vessel Supposed to be Russian.

In consequence of information received yesterday by Hon JOHN MCKEON, United States District Attorney, Deputy Marshal HORTON was authorized to go on board a ship called the *Meury*, and take possession of her, together with her cargo and tackle, on suspicion of her having arms and ammunition on board for the Russian Government. Mr HORTON executed his process, and found, under a quantity of cotton, twelve large cannon, a quantity of powder and other ammunition, together with a number of muskets. It is rumored that this craft was to have cruised under false colors in the Atlantic, for the purpose of capturing British and French vessels proceeding to Europe with valuable cargoes from the United States.

Great Demand for Speakers in the Republican Cause—Judge Culver's Movements.

Judge CULVER has closed the October term of his Court, having disposed of his civil and criminal calendars. He has consented to devote a few days of the vacation to the Republican cause. He is to address a mass meeting at Rochester on the 19th, at Warsaw on the 20th, Albion on the 23d. He will most likely take Livingston, Cayuga and Chemung in his route, and go to some of the northern counties the week following.

The calls for speakers are urgent from every part of the State, and we make this announcement to prevent conflicting appointments.

☞ The editor of the Newark *Daily Advertiser*, speaking of Miss PARDOE's new novels, *The Jealous Wife*, and *Confessions of a Pretty Woman*, just published by PETERSON & Co., says: It would require more leisure than most editors possess, even in the dog days, to read a novel of two hundred double columned pages, and these books have therefore absorbed the attention of our female household for an uncertain period, during which time we will enter into no particulars respecting the condition of the buttons on our shirts, or account for the occurrence of cold coffee and cakes. All that we will venture to say, is, that they report these volumes to be charming, delightful, &c. The publishers seem to have commenced their New-York career under most favorable omens. The price is only 50 cents.

☞ The Board of Missions of the Protestan Episcopal Church opened their annual meeting, yesterday, at St. Bartholomew's Church, Lafayette-place with the ordinary services, and the celebrat on of the Holy Communion. In the evening, the annual sermon was preached at Trinity Chapel, by Rev. Mr NICHOLSON, of Cincinnati. The proceedings during the week, it is understood, will be of the most interesting kind. This evening, a missionary meeting will be held at Dr. BEDELL's Church, (corner Tenth street and Fifth-avenue,) where addresses will be delivered by Bishop LEE, of Iowa, Bishop CLARK, of Rhode Island, Rev Mr. CUMINGS, of Washington, and other clergymen.

☞ In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, the business transacted was of little public importance. The capital cases are laid over till the next term, when the confusion arising from the impanneling of two Grand Juries and the indictment of the City Judge will have terminated. Some inconsiderable prison cases were tried yesterday, and the Court adjourned at an early hour.

☞ To keep the sailors from getting too much grog, they have ceased allowing visitors to go on board the *North Carolina*, except on Tuesday.

On board the *North Carolina*, the other day, we saw a poor fellow in hand cuffs, sitting in the most prominent part of the deck, labeled, "Beware of the thief."

The returned Arctic vessels are discharging stores at the Navy Yard.

☞ The New-York State Central Musical Festival will be held at Binghamton, N. Y., commencing Oct 22, under the direction of WM. B. BRADBURY, assisted by Dr. BRAMES and Miss MARA S. BRAINERD, of this City.

☞ Rev. Mr. MILBURN, and Dr. DEWEY, will deliver their "Lowell Lectures," making a series of twelve, in this City, during the winter.

☞ They say H. W. BEECHER has $125 a night for his lectures at the West. Probably some believe it.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

The President in the Chair. The Board met at 4 o'clock, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

NEW FERRY TO STATEN ISLAND

A petition was presented from Charles Olmstead and others to have a new ferry from the foot of Canal-street to Staten Island.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION

A number of citizens were substituted for other citizens who had been elected as Inspectors of Election, but had been incapacitated by various good and sufficient causes.

RUSS PAVEMENT.

On motion, the Street Commissioner was directed to inform the Board, in relation to the Russ Pavement, in Fulton-street, whether any part of the same had been carried away, and if so, by whom.

EXTENSION OF CHAMBERS-STREET.

A petition was presented adverse to the extension of Chambers-street.

IN RELATION TO BELL-RINGERS.

On motion the following report was taken up and adopted:

The Committee on Ordinances, to whom was referred the report of the Committee on Ordinances of the Board of Aldermen, relative to the appointment of Bell ringers, respectfully report: By the provisions of an ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the appointment of Bell-ringers at the several district fire alarm bells," approved by the Mayor, Oct. 15, 1853, appointment to the office of bell ringer is confined to exempt firemen. The object of the amendment adopted by the Board of Aldermen, is to render eligible, also, for that office, such firemen, not exempt by law, as have been disabled, by reason of injury sustained while in the active discharge of their duty. In the opinion of your Committee such amendment is expedient, and fully justified by the annexed recommendations of the Chief Engineer, and Assistant Engineers of the Fire Department. The following resolution is therefore offered for adoption:

Resolved, That the Board do concur in the action of the Board of Aldermen.

MANHATTANVILLE PIER.

On motion the following resolution and amendment was taken from the table, and as amended adopted:

Resolved, That the petition of Thomas Hunt, relative to his contract for building a bulk-head at Manhattanville, be referred to the two reports of Committee and Mayor's veto thereon, be referred to the Comptroller, with authority to investigate and report the terms on which said contract can be mutually cancelled and what action he deems the interests of the City to require in the premises.

The above was amended by inserting after the word "charge" the words "after deducting from such appraisal the sum that said David Hunt, or his assigns has already received from the Corporation in part payment for his work."

The Board then went into Committee of the Whole on the regular Calendar, and having acted on a number of papers, rose and reported, and the Board then adjourned to Friday.

A Public Need.

The difficulty of establishing and maintaining public urinals in the City, notwithstanding that everybody recognizes their need, may be judged from the following statement in the last number of the Boston *Medical and Surgical Journal*:

PUBLIC URINALS AND THE CITY GOVERNMENT.—We suggest, in a late number, to the want of privies and urinals, so situated that the inhabitants of our crowded streets might avail themselves of them, instead of contributing our highways into receptacles of filth, and endanger the public health as well as health and comfort. We take great pleasure in stating that it is in part a work of effort on the part of the city Government to get large shades built in Boston. Soon after the present Mayor (the senior editor of this Journal) came into office, two excellent urinals, after the Paris plan, were constructed, and orders given to locate them in convenient places; but no shelter would consent to have one placed before his premises. Next, the superintendent of Internal Health was directed to erect one on the southerly side of the way from Commencement to Pemberton-square—where there is a perpetual nuisance from a rivulet of urine; but the way being private property, consent could not be gained, and that locality was reluctantly abandoned. At various points on Washington-street, and other places where the mass of human beings demand some kind of convenience of the sort, no one would tolerate an iron urinal. In a word, the assurances were so strong and determined, that if erected, no police-watching could protect it, that the Mayor was compelled to relinquish the enterprise, and the urinals rendered property on hand. Under these circumstances, it would be impossible to keep one standing a single week. But if this could be done, the owners of estates would prosecute the city for establishing what they would please to denominate a nuisance, and if carried to one of the higher courts, a jury, with the usual manner of rendering verdicts, when the city is a party in interest, would unquestionably overthrow the urinals. It is in vain to hope for any improvement in this department of public hygiene, so long as our citizens remain in such a state of apathy on the subject. If the shutters prefer to have streams of urine running over their sidewalks, in place of a not inelegant structure, which would free them from such a nuisance, we can only lament their want of taste, and wait patiently for the era of greater enlightenment. In the meantime, we would suggest that if a few corners could be found on land belonging to the City, and so situated that urinals might be erected without offending the fastidious taste of our enlightened citizens, some provision might possibly be made for the accommodation of the public.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 10, 56, 64, 36, 84, 85, 86.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos 168, 2177, 224, 48, 51, 52, 68, 89, 87, 160, 120, 151, 152, 167, 41, 36, 1506, 205, 85, 142‡. 35

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos 104, 39, 376, 264, 273, 197, 196, 200, 1016, 196, 280, 356, 357, 6, 376, 319, 100.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 179, 180, 564, 569, 594, 111, 351, 358, 459, 5 6 to 600, 602 to 605, 607 to 612, 614 to 619, 94, 183, 197, 419, 223, 69, 335, 587, 573, 260.

COMMON PLEAS—*By the Court without a Jury.*—Nos. 158, 161 to 183. *Part II*—Nos. 184 to 213.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 17.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS.

Drevert vs. *Appert*—Motion denied with $5 costs. Opinion.

Kimball vs. *Kimball*—Divorce granted.

LONG ISLAND.

Dedication.

The German Evangelical Mission Church at the corner of Leonard and Stagg-sts., E. D. of Brooklyn, was on Sunday afternoon dedicated to the worship of God. The sermon was preached by Rev. JOHN MEANDER.

☞ Hon. THOS. W. CUMMINGS, Ex-Member of Congress, died at his residence, No. 20 Concord-st., Brooklyn, on Saturday last, aged 41.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Alleged Corruption Case.

The Jersey City Common Council failed to elicit the facts, to their satisfaction, relative to the alleged corruption charged upon them of granting licenses for a consideration to sell liquor. The charge finally settled down upon Ex-Alderman WHITLOCK, of the Fourth Ward, against whom five indictments have been found. He was arraigned before the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Monday, and will be tried during the present term.

A Liquor Case.

On Tuesday, ADAM GOOSE, a grocer, corner of Garden and Sixth streets, Hoboken, was arrested on the charge of selling liquor without a license. The case was clearly proved, and Justice BERNARD fined him $10 and costs!

Letter from Dr. Tomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your Panama correspondent, in his letter published in the TIMES of Oct. 17, makes some false statements in regard to my book and myself, which I desire, with your permission, to correct.

In regard to myself, your correspondent states that I was discharged from the service of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company *without* a certificate of good character. This is, in every respect, the reverse of the truth. My term of service as surgeon having expired, I refused to serve any longer, and so far from leaving "*without* a certificate," I was presented by the Company with a bonus of four hundred dollars, in consequence of good conduct.

In regard to the book, *Panama in 1855*, the good opinion expressed of it by the critics generally, consoles me for the ill opinion in the solitary instance of your Panama correspondent. He, however, does the book injustice by several mis-quotations, which I desire to correct, as they concern some individuals personally, now for the first time mentioned by name by your correspondent. There is no such expression as a "pale-faced woman, with a monkey and a squalling baby," with which it has pleased your correspondent to describe "a most excellent and refined American lady resident at Panama." There is, however, the following sentence, with no allusion to any name:

"Here there was half an hour's detention, in the course of which we made the acquaintances of the pale-faced lady of the mansion, a sick baby, an irritable monkey, which, after various attempts in vain to conciliate with the better-half of a mango, we found it advisable to leave to the full run of its chain along the balcony; a chattering parrot, which swung from the heavy rafters above and spoke Spanish with a volubility which put Captain S——, who prided himself upon his Castilian, to the blush; and of an ant-eater, which went poking his long nose about our boots, and made us look with some anxiety to our heels."

As for "wounding the feelings of our Minister to Bogota, by the shafts directed at his young daughter," I challenge your correspondent to point out a single expression in the book calculated to produce such effect, unless "our Minister to Bogota" is so sensitive as to be wounded by the term "vivacious," which is the only one applied by me to the young lady, whose pardon I now publicly ask for the imputation.

Your obedient servant, ROBERT TOMES.
No. 256 FOURTH-AVENUE, Oct. 17, 1855.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE.—THE FORT LANE RESERVATION.—The Acting Commissioner of the General Land Office has issued instructions to the Register and Receiver at Winchester, Oregon Territory, to reserve from sale or entry about a section of land on Rogue River opposite the Rogue River Indian reservation, and immediately surrounding Fort Lane, for military purposes.—*Union.*

☞ The question of a hospital for the City of Providence, is again brought before the public by the liberal proposal of Rev. Dr HEDGE to appropriate for the purpose the entire proceeds of his course of lectures on several subjects, pertaining to the condition of Europe in the middle ages.

INSTRUCTION.

SPANISH AND FRENCH

LANGUAGES TAUGHT AFTER MANESCA'S ORAL SYSTEM, by Prof. RABADAN, at his rooms, No. 16 Walker-st., where the translating department is also attended to.

THE WINTER TERM OF THE POUGHKEEPSIE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL—Will commence on the first WEDNESDAY in November. This School, which has enjoyed a large patronage for nineteen years, was never in a more healthful condition than at present. In it, pupils enjoy the greatest facilities for acquiring an extensive, useful, and polished education. Instructors of distinguished ability are employed in its various departments. The French, the German, and the Spanish Languages, are taught by native teachers. Its government is strictly parental. Its health unless is without a parallel in this or any other country. But two deaths have occurred among its pupils in nineteen years during which time the average number has been about 80. Catalogues, which contain a prospectus of the School, can be obtained of CHARLES BARTLETT, College Hill, Poughkeepsie, Dutchess County, N. Y.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector, will open the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving between twenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention is invited by parents, occupies 4 years, but pupils may begin at any time for any of the studies. They are divided into classes, and the usual rooms are thrown in two quite unusual provisions for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents can therefore feel sure that no unwholesome air can be breathed by their boys while in the School. There are now several vacancies.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, do you spend your evenings in a manner agreeable and useful to your children? If not, you will find a delightful and profitable resort at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st. and Irving-place, where Professor ANDERSON, the Wizard of the North, will perform his wonderful and mysterious feats of Magic and Necromancy, assisted by the Fairy Queen, Mrs. ANDERSON, and the best of Juvenile Talent. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performance commences at 8. Reserved seats, 50 cents. Admission, 25 cents. Children under 10 years of age, half price.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—The Misses HALLOCK, Principals, and Mr. HENRY HALLOCK, Assistant and Resident Guardian, will resume their duties in this Institution on the first WEDNESDAY in September. It is a very pleasant location, on the south side of Long Island, about 60 miles from Brooklyn, in a healthful and moral village. Parents and guardians desiring a good English education for their children, will find this a very desirable School. Particulars can be had by application to the Principals, or to the Rev. Dr. FORDHAM, Brooklyn, or to the Rev. Dr. FORDHAM, Jr., New-York. Bellport, Aug. 1, 1855.

DANBURY, CONNECTICUT, MILITARY AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—The Rev. ELIJAH CHENEY, A. M., and Rev. H. YVES COPLEY, A. M., Associate Principals, in full organized operation and receiving daily. The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior. Circulars or an interview may be had by applying at W. HALLETT'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. Terms $100 for the Winter term commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

RAYMOND COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE For young ladies, Carmel, Putnam Co., N. Y.—The next session of this Institution will commence Nov. 2. REFERENCES—J. P. HOWARD, D. D., N. Y.; Hon. E. E. CROWELL, N. Y.; Rev. A. ELMENDORF, Brooklyn; W. C. WISNER, D. D., Lockport, N. Y.

For circulars address S. P. PRATT, E. C. SEYMOUR, } Principals.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; B. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 280 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject, with illustrations at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City. The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English. Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th st.

MRS. MILLETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 171 East 17th-st., a few doors from the Stuyvesant-square. Re-opened. At the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, parents may be confident of a comfortable and agreeable home for their children, as well as a due attention being paid to their education. The best masters are secured.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWENBERG, a native of Paris, who has for the last fifteen years taught the above languages in first-class private and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform ladies that she continues her instructions at her residence, (No 3 5th st.) or at the residence of the pupils. Terms, per month in a class, three lessons in the week, $3. Private lessons also on moderate terms.

A CARD.—A Clergyman of long experience in teaching wishes to employ a couple of hours daily in a private family, to instruct young ladies or gentlemen desirous to make up for lost time, in Classics, French and the general Course of English. Reasonable improvement suggested. Address CLERIC, at the office. He would also receive into his family a couple of young men, whose improvement would thereby be insured.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., cn Washington-square (entrance No. 258 Lodowick-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, A. M., Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 22 and 36 West 15th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept. 6.

Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept 24, at No 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 13th st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-east corner of Madison-av. and 28th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOLS—NO. 872 BROADWAY, CORNER 18TH-ST. G. C. ANTHON.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 18.

MR. JULIUS METZ—Informs his pupils that he is ready to give instruction as usual in singing and pianoforte. No 339 4th-av.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 34th st., (for merly H Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The one now in use of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. Railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their school is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st.

BROOKLYN

Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New York Academy at Montague Hall Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

W. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, nos. 93 and 95 6th-av., Tuesday and Saturday; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams-st., Brooklyn, Monday and Thursday; at Union Hall corner of Court and Sackett sts., Wednesday and Saturday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No 66 6th-av. Schools and Private classes attended to.

N. B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

BROOKLYN.—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No 120 Clinton-st., (opposite the Athenæum.) A superior family school. The class meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for young ladies and children, at 3½ o'clock, and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH.—A dark brown bay horse, 16 hands high, smoothly made, a very stylish and free driver, capable of trotting a mile in about three minutes. Address, by mail, or call on HORACE WILLIAMS, at Tattersalls 6th av., corner 39th st., New-York, giving particular description of the horse, age, price and place where he can be seen.

HORSES FOR SALE.—One pair of fine gray horses, sixteen hands high, suitable for carriage or light wagon; can trot together at a rate inside 3½ minutes per mile. May be seen on application to JAMES YEOMAN, No. 96 Broome-st., in the rear.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. HOLLWEGS & CO., at No 252 9th-av., in this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. L. TRAUGATT, at the same place on his own account, who will pay date all claims against the late firm.

J. HOLLWEGS,
C. L. TRAUGATT.

NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1855.

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT BARGAINS—A three-story and basement, with sub-cellar Brick House in Henry, near Joralemon-st. Also, a brown stone front House 25 x 50 near President-st.; and one in Clinton, near Pierrepont-st. These will be sold at decided bargains, if applied for immediately. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5 500. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in King-st. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR WESTERN LANDS—An elegant and substantially built house, situated in one of the choicest localities of South Brooklyn. Inquire of L. S. HOTCHKISS, No. 338 Broadway.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. G—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S, per party, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. It contains seven rooms and stable, with 2 acres of good wood and choice fruit, with a never-failing spring of water. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and coal. Key of the premises may be had on the premises, or of the subscriber, who resides in the house. Rent and taxes only $100 per annum. There is a fine carriage road to the city, in the winter, which is not the case in the summer season. The house is heated by furnace, and has the water come part of the house and well and pump out near the kitchen door. The cellar is dry, and has a good stone floor. The premises are in complete order, and will be let for one year, if desired. Possession can be had on the 1st of May next. Any person wishing to purchase a pleasant home, will find this worthy their attention. Any further information can be had on the premises, or from the subscriber, at No. 1 Wall-st., New-York. Newtown, Aug. 1, 1855.

EDWARD C. PALMER.

Reference—Bank of the Commonwealth.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Cottage and one Lot on Clarke-st., Brooklyn, near Court-st., with gas, Croton water, bells, &c. Rent $700. Possession on or before the 1st of November. Situated in a first class neighborhood. Part of the furniture for sale. Apply at No. 101 Liberty-st., only.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip, and the other ferries. Inquire at No. 23a Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSES IN NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN TO LET—Several first-class furnished houses from now till May, at rents from $100 to $400 per month, and others from $1,000 to $2,500 per year, private. Also, several unfurnished houses. Rents ranging from $300 to $1,800 per year. Apply immediately to C. S. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 16 Broadway, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until the 1st of May in Bloomingdale, Eastern District. Call at the house, 4th door from Clymer-st., on Bedford-av. Rent moderate.

PART OF A GENTEEL HOUSE TO LET—A new, well-built house, with all the modern improvements, situated in a pleasant locality, near Stuyvesant-square. A family of two grown persons wishing to pay for a pleasant home can rent one or two rooms. Inquire at No. 14 William-st., at the desk, or at the premises No. 242 3d-av., third door from corner 18th-st.

COTTAGE TO LET—On Staten Island, near the ferry, to a small family. Rent $150 per annum. Inquire at No. 2 Nassau-st., N. Y.

STORE TO LET—In Williamsburg, with basement and cellar, in the most desirable part of Broadway. Rent $300. Apply to EDWARD A. VANDERVOORT, No. 1 Wall-st., 2d floor, and House Agent, No. 10 Grand-st., Williamsburg.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—Nos. 79 and 81 Pine-st., between Pearl and Front-sts., 4 stories and basement, 25 feet front, 70 feet deep. Apply to DUNLAP & VANDERVOORT, No. 1 Wall-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the most central location in Broadway, suitable for every description of retail or wholesale business. Also, the location to be found on Broadway. Apply to H. AYERTON & CO., No. 248 and 250 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Ottis-st. Apply to D. HITCH, & SON, No. 189 Ottis-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. JONES, Notary Public, No. 11 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce their certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND Army and Navy officers, soldiers and sailors who served in any war since 1790, can obtain their Land Warrants of J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 7 Wall-st., New York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain bank-bills of the value of 100 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 104 inches long, 64 inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one iron hoop. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25 000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5 000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, RUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1855.

LOST—On the premises of BENJAMIN FOWLER, in the town of Yonkers, on the 22d of September, a GOLD HUNTING LEVER WATCH, Longworth & Co., Liverpool, No 19 221. Any person finding the said Watch, will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner. BENJAMIN F. UNDERHILL, Yonkers.

$10 REWARD—Will be paid for the return of a white and black POINTER SLUT, lost on the 16th inst. Apply at Washington Heights, or No. 51 William-st., New-York. G. R. HART.

$5 REWARD—LOST—In Broadway, Tuesday afternoon, 16th, between TIFFANY & CO.'s and DEVANEY'S, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in leather case. To be returned to No. 8 Carroll-place.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE CHANCE FOR A CITY UNDERTAKER—Who may be tired of the hurry and bustle of city business, is now offered in Morristown, N. J., by the only Undertaker in the place. N. B.—The town being the centre of the county, from ten to eight miles in every direction, the inhabitants of said district depend upon the Morristown Undertaker to supply their wants in his line. The stock, hearses, good will, &c., will be sold for $1,200 cash. This chance is for a man who knows his business, and will suit himself to the wants of his customers. Address L. D. BURM, Foreman of the establishment.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—With some capital to go to Chicago and take charge and make sale of shipments of goods from a house in New-York. A young man from the country with good character and habits preferred. A man of the right stamp can realize an interest. Answer in real name, CONFIDENTIAL, at the Office of this paper.

HARDWARE.—Will be sold cheap, for cash, the Stock and fixtures of a hardware and house furnishing store in Brooklyn; the whole or a part of the stock will be sold; a good chance. Address A. B. C., Brooklyn Post Office.

$125—STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of a light, agreeable store business, already doing a good trade. Price $125; or will take an American partner. Apply at No 201 Bowery, in the store, after 11 o'clock in the morning.

$500—PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business. A store is kept down town for the sale of the goods manufactured, together with other goods. Apply immediately at No 90 Murray-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to

AUCTION SALES.

GARRETT VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.
POSITIVE SALE, AT AUCTION,
OF
TWO HUNDRED AND FIFTY LOTS
IN THE CITY OF
PATERSON, NEW-JERSEY,
AT
PASSAIC FALLS,
THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct 18 and 19,
At 1 o'clock, P M, on the Ground.

This will be the most attractive sale of Building Lots that has ever taken place in this City The plots are on the heights at Passaic Falls overlooking the prosperous City of Paterson and surrounding country, and only a few minutes walk to the Railroad Depot and the principal Factories. The projectors have, at their own expense, graded and vested the Streets and Avenues erected a good and substantial Bridge over the Passaic River above the Falls. The Bridge has been tested by passing 56 tons weight on the same. The owners invite the citizens of Paterson and vicinity to examine the Ridge believing it to be not only an ornament to the City, but of the best and most substantial structures in the State. The Lots vary in size from 25 x 100 to an acre; many of them are handsome shaded with forests trees and command a fine view of the City, together with some of the prettiest scenery in the State The Lots will be offered, one with the privilege, thus giving great inducements to capitalists and private gentlemen.

At the same time will be sold, if not previously disposed of, a large Stone House, with about 54 City Lots, also a fine two story building, well-built containing 10 rooms and kitchen, hard wood cellar, and about 5 City Lots

For further particulars, apply to GARRETT VAN WAGONER, Paterson, N. J or J W. BARKER, No 3 Nassau st., New-York, where Maps can be obtained and terms of sale made known.

A C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No 94 Broadway

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Being the balance of stock of JOSEPH SOMMER, Esq, No 457 Broome-st., near Broadway, without regard to cost.

A. C TUTILE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 462 Broome st., all of the balance of stock of first class furniture of Jos Sommer, who is retiring from the trade; every article of which is warranted of the best class, and will be sold peremptorily, without regard to cost

The stock comprises rosewood parlor suites, etageres, with marble tops, looking glasses, secretaries and book cases, do bureaus, wardrobes, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus washstands, be steads, commodes, hall stands, large arm chairs dining room articles, sofas, &c.

Also, one large French plate looking glass, &c

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, hardware, &c Catalogues on the morning of sale To ms cash.

W S MELLOR, Auctioneer

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, SEGARS, STOVES, and HARDWARE—FRIDAY, (oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Day at our Store, which at, moving machines coffee, tea, fish, mustard, pepper, rai ins, figs mango, olive oil, pickles, &c. knives forks, scissors, scissors saws, planes, chisels, clocks, scales, coats, pants, oulters; also 1 feedwaron

V. B. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—HARDWARE SALE.—V. B. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st, 200 packages and lots well assorted British hardware, &c. Also, 250 cases shoes 100 bundles Gothic wood 2 cases guns 50 dozen damaged shovels For full particulars, see catalogues.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 417 Broadway, by virtue of the most elegant and extensive stock ever offered at auction. It was made for custom sales and will be sold without reserve For particulars see catalogues which are now ready and may be had at No 354 Broadway or the office, No 117 Nassau st The above is well worthy the attention of trade and others.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE—By order of the Supreme Court—A. J. BLEECKER will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. All that certain piece of land beginning at point on the southerly side of 58th-st, 325 feet westerly from the westerly side of 8th-av., and running westerly 125 feet, thence southerly 100 feet 9 inches, thence easterly 125 feet, thence northerly 100 feet 6 inches, to the place of beginning All that certain piece of land beginning at a point on the northerly side of 82d-st, distant 350 feet easterly from the easterly side of 8th-av., and running thence easterly 50 feet, thence northerly 102 feet 2 inches, thence westerly 50 feet, thence southerly 102 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning. MARY ANDDY, Special Guardian.

J. BERNSTEIN, Auctioneer

PIER AND MANSION GLASS.—By PEASLEE, BERNSTEIN & CO., at their sale rooms, No. 51 Liberty-st, on THURSDAY, 18th inst, at 10 o'clock A M., a catalogue sale embracing 320 lots, consisting of elegant and elaborately ornamented pier and mantel glasses of every size, splendid oil paintings looking glasses and pictures of every description and size, being the contents of an entire store. This is a splendid opportunity for dealers and Buyers in want of such articles, as the goods will be sold with no reserve. Catalogues are now ready and may be had at the office of the auctioneers, No 51 Liberty-st.

J. L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD GOODS—SEVERAL SCANES—J. L VANDEWATER, will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Oct. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the Sale-room No. 12 Maiden-lane, a large and fine assortment of the most different and exquisite carpets and stair oil cloths, consisting of Brussels, three ply and ingrain carpets, tapestry, do, and ingrain stair carpets, mats, rugs, &c. Also, a large and general assortment of household furniture, &c. Also, about 30 full pieces of twenty-six yards of a very superior pattern. Also, a lot of hotel furniture from the Clarendon House Greenwood Sale without reserve to dealers, and without reserve.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of a Broadway Dealer, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) October 18, at 10½ o'clock, GEORGE COOK will sell as above at No. 684 Broadway, near Bond st, the stock of James B Cook, Esq, including parlor, chamber and dining room suites in great variety Also, wardrobes, secretaries, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, sofas, chairs, rockers, sideboards corner stands, music stands mattresses of hair, bolsters, pillows, &c. The whole making one of the most elegant and extensive stocks ever offered at auction. It was made for custom sales and will be sold without reserve For particulars see catalogues which are now ready and may be had at No 354 Broadway or the office, No 117 Nassau st The above is well worthy the attention of trade and others.

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Terms—Four and six months' credit. All purchases less than $100 cash

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EUGENE B FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton TO-MORROW (Friday) morning, at 10½ o'clock P. M, will continue their regular Trade Sale as above. The catalogue comprises all the usual variety of rich cabinet furniture, together with an assortment of clocks, china vases, mirrors, oil paintings, engravings &c. For particulars, see *Herald*

J. L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, one road wagon, elliptic springs, built by Armour & Bro, ; also, one square box wagon; also, one set silver mounted harness, made by F. Post, Broadway

MEDICAL.

TRISSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent in England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRISSEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early vices. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; its virtue powers would not become impaired, even in the *dernier ligne* of the Threescore; were universally adopted all impediments to married life would be magic be found in cases, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRISSEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which reserve and embellishes the human thought an index for, to the ruin of the health as a sad reason finds population.

TRISSEMAR No 3 is the great European remedy for most cases of disorders which unfortunately the British Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRISSEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may be on the quiet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Laillemand, Roux, Ricord, and the whole faculty of Paris. Sold by LA BARROW No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to directions given in the letter

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

R. R. R. RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Is a Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Pleurisies, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and pains and weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney, pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Sweet Limbs of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure

R. R. R No 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic disease, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the Lungs and throat, inflammations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin. Dyspepsia

R. R. R No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly—Costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties and all female complaints, and urinary difficulties Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regular action.

NO. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE—No 830 Houston-st, second door west of Broadway, New-York,—Z. C. COFFIN, M. D., Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at this office, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character Dr. J deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and of one time a lecturer upon uterine diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of this City Ladies can consult the Doctor confidentially, or Mrs CROCKER, whose superior knowledge and experience stamps her first in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females Dr JOHNSON has a safe, never failing, invariable remedy for special irregularities, and other diseases to which females are so frequently liable from exposure and neglect. Patients of both sexes desiring medical or surgical advice can consult Dr J or Mrs C, being assured of the most strict confidence either in person or by mail.

Office open all of the day and evening.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 76 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female with the latest discoveries in reproduction The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the advertised Dr Hollick's plan treatment of private diseases Married and single should consult it Sold at No 152 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No 42 Knickerbocker, corner of Broadway where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A M until 3 P M, and 6 to 9 in the evening Orders accepted Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Sunday Dispatch, Democrat, New-York Tribune, Sunday Dispatch* and *New-Brunswick Times*

DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is also superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically, as an appetizer it is equally remarkable, stimulating with the exactitude of the stomach it assists them in their healthy duties, all nutritious properties, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man arises on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 76 Walker-st.

DR MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and bogus Indian doctors, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultations W WATSON, M. D.,

Many years a surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "the Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. ORMEBY—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all others ought not to be at with the greatest candor. N. B. Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition, as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 4 o'clock P. M

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, informs his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 322 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., where he will be happy to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. S. has been in practice for the past twenty years, and has made the treatment of the teeth a study. He will guarantee satisfaction in every case, or no charge will be made. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

AUCTION SALES.

A. S RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Store Nos. 289 and 289½ Pearl-street—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 18 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6 000 Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds due in 1886.....$1 000 each
$5 000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1.000 New-Orleans 6 per cent Bonds of 1892
$12 000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 11 per cent. Bonds.....$500 to $1 000 each.
$13 000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1.000 each.
$5,000 Canal-street and Corning Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per Bonds.....$,000 each.
$14 000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. Bonds dated 18?2.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent convertible income Bonds.....$1.000 each.
$4,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st mortgage 7 Per cent. convertible Bond.
$4,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Bonds
$6 000 Atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.
$30 Atlantic Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.
50 shares Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, Eastern Division.....$50 each.
14 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....$100 each.
$475 62 A Promissory Note, drawn by Donnelly & Rogers
80 shares St Mark's Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated).....$25 each.
10 shares Wm. Farrar & Co.'s Express Co.....$100 each.
100 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each.
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Company..$25 each
50 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....$20 each.
5 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
30 shares National Insurance Co New-Jersey.....$50 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to morrow The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of State Bonds. Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct 22.

HENRY H LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

ELEGANT DUNDONE HOUSEFURNITURE—Made by Dundonne & Meek in the best style.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on THURSDAY, 18th October at 10½ o'clock, at No. 299 West 22d st., near 9th-av., all the furniture contained in said house, all made to order last Spring by Messrs & Dundonne of the best quality and in perfect order, consisting of rich velvet carpets, lace curtains and heavy tassels; elegant enamelled bedsteads, rosewood etagere, pier glass and satin wood, oval pier glasses, a superb rosewood piano-forte made by Lindeel & Fritz, 7-octave, cost last May $45—a set of real bronze group and figures for mantels; very elegant gas chandeliers and fixtures with globes; plate and black walnut carved parlor furniture, selected wooden veined green silk velvet clocks in bronze and ormolu, fancy chairs, arm &c, covered satin brocatel. Dining-room furniture, carved mahogany covered crimson plush extension tables, very fine. Reception room—Rosewood, covered in purple morocco; settees, chairs &c Bed-room furniture—Brussels carpets, 3 ply do; mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, chairs, dressing bureaus marble-tops; couches, enamelled cottage furniture, mattresses, beds and feather pillows, all of the best kind; English oil-cloths, hat racks, velvet stair carpets, china, glass, &c Sale commence with the kitchen furniture. The above furniture has been used since May.

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DR MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR OF LOVE—The delightful and positive invigorant of the human system, is also superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary, allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically, as an appetizer it is equally remarkable, stimulating with the exactitude of the stomach it assists them in their healthy duties, all nutritious properties, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man arises on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $1 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 76 Walker-st.

DR MAGNIN.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to one class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and bogus Indian doctors, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultations W WATSON, M. D.,

Many years a surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "the Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. ORMEBY—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all others ought not to be at with the greatest candor. N. B. Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition, as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 4 o'clock P. M

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, informs his friends and the public that he has removed to No. 322 Broadway, corner of Prince-st., where he will be happy to wait upon those who may favor him with their patronage. Dr. S. has been in practice for the past twenty years, and has made the treatment of the teeth a study. He will guarantee satisfaction in every case, or no charge will be made. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO,
is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the shortest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleveland, 2:45 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c., connecting at Toledo with 3:55 P M train of M S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P.M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, &c, reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 3 A M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 3:20 P M., and Chicago at 9 30 P M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer reaching St Louis at 3:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 6:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3P M., Cincinnati 7 P M., Chicago 3 A. M

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 6:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A M., Toledo 6:30 A M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices.

E B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD & FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with steamer PANONIOUS for Newport, and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:40 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New Bedford, &c Providence for Hartford, at 4 P M arriving at 7:30 P M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A M and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave Thames-street stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 9:15 A M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning Rockland Passenger, at 3 P M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) and Piermont for Sufferns and intermediate stations

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Jefferson Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit Chicago and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains Mail Train 8 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P M. For Hudson at 6 P M For Poughkeepsie, Way at 8 night and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A M and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 8:30 P M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M and 5:30 P. M The Dobbs' Ferry Sing Sing Stony Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations

M. L SYKES, Jr., Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855 Leave New York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A M, 2:30 and 5 P M

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two trains daily, at 6 A. M., to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to Camden and Camden—Fare $2 25. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3 Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P M; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4 and $3 in 8 and 12 A. M., and 6 P M., second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2 75 stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington at 8 A. M. and 6 P M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE, Travelers for CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

CAPT. H. L. THISTLE—World respectfully call the attention of the Governor of the State, the Major-General and his subalterns and the Officers of the Army and Navy to this Invention of the CELEBRATED BREECH-LOADING GUN, a six pounder, now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace. Capt. T. considers the advantages of his gun over all others to be

1 Its great strength and quickness.

2 Re loading at the breech it is not so quickly heated, and the danger from a premature discharge is entirely obviated.

3. On board ships and in fortifications, while serving the guns, the men are not exposed to the fire of the enemy either from grape shot or rifle balls.

4 They can be fabricated cheaper than of brass of any calibre

His mode of securing the breech is very simple, and firm as if solid All persons interested in gunnery are requested to examine it and gain its location at the Fair is designated by a banner suspended over it.

Any one wishing to confer with Capt. T in relation to the gun, can do so by calling at No 162 Broadway. The said gun is quite a novelty.

Other papers please copy for the benefit of their readers.

HEATERS, STOVES, RANGES, &c.

PORTABLE PRIZE HEATERS for Coal the greatest improvement of the age, for Heating Parlors, Halls, Stores, &c., with Hot Air Ventilation, unequalled in style, economy or durability.

STOVE RANGE.

The celebrated "Rocking Stove Range" will do more cooking than any 6 or 7 iron Cooking Stoves, with one-half the fuel

Also the most approved patterns of COOKING and HEATING STOVES, at Wholesale and Retail by

SAM. SUTTER & CO No. 231 Water st.

At Retail by JOHN LINDSAY, No. 126 6th-av.; A GREGORY, No 363 8th-av.; H & W PETERSON, No 141 Fulton-st; J MONTGOMERY, No 314 Spring-st; COCKWELL & MOWAUX, No 297 Spring-st; S McCADDIN, No 116 Stockton-st; H. A. POOLE, No 323 3d-av.

For sale in Brooklyn by LOWERRE & LEWIS, No 93 Fulton-st; WM GILL, No 158 Myrtle-av; J. L PARKER, No. 180 Court-st; T & J RAWLEY No. 231 Columbia and Hamilton-av; W & J. LIX

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

Trouble Among the O. U. A.'s.

Various conflicting rumors have lately been circulated concerning the action of certain Chapters of the Order of United Americans. These rumors found their origin in one fact—the general dissatisfaction of the Order with the proceedings of the Executive Convention held in Constitution Hall, a few weeks since, and which Convention indorsed as a whole the American ticket, both State and County. Washington Chapter took the initiative in repudiating the action of the Convention, and this was followed by a similar repudiation on the part of Hancock, Henry Clay and other Chapters.

The annexed circular, published from the printed document, has been distributed throughout all the Chapter Rooms of this County, and will sufficiently explain the motives which actuate the dissatisfied members. A meeting of the executive of the various Chapters, sympathizing with the action of Washington Chapter, takes place this Thursday Evening at Constitution Hall, and promises to be well attended by the oldest and most influential members of the Order.

FORM OF RESOLUTIONS.

WASHINGTON CHAPTER, No. 2, O. U. A. }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 11, 1855. }

At a regular meeting of Washington Chapter, held this evening, on a report being received from the Executive Committee, detailing the action of the Executive Convention at its late meeting, the following resolutions were adopted unanimously, and directed to be transmitted to the several Chapters in this City and County.

[SEAL.] F. FITZPATRICK, Ch'n of the Committee.

Washington Chapter, O. of U. A., New York

Resolved, That Washington Chapter views with the most severe condemnation the action of the Executive Convention of our Order on Monday evening last, (as reported to the Executive Committee of this Chapter,) manifesting as it did the worst spirit of demagogism of the political parties of our time. Instead of adhering to the former practice of our Executive, of carefully scrutinizing and recommending for the support of our Order those candidates for office only who had given evidence of their attachment to the principles entertained by this Order, and in whom a well grounded faith could be placed in carrying of them out.

Resolved, That while most of the candidates the Convention has thought proper to recommend for support of our Order will, without doubt, receive a hearty support: their unwise and unprecedented action in recommending a candidate who is an *expelled member of our Order*, is viewed by this Chapter as subversive of the true interests of our Order, and merits the condemnation and rebuke of the several Chapters.

The Allen Know-Nothings in Convention—City and County Nominations.

That portion of the Know-Nothing party led by Charles B. Allen,—the original founder of the Order,—held a Nominating Convention in National Hall, on Tuesday evening, and made a ticket to be supported at the ensuing election. Dr. Wallace organized the meeting, and commenced proceedings with a congratulatory address to the members on the prospects of the organization, and stated that in a numerical point of view they were daily acquiring greater strength. He concluded with a hope that the party which had remained pure amid temptation, would continue firm in its purpose until a certain success had crowned its efforts.

The Doctor's speech was received with cheers, and a Committee was then appointed to investigate credentials, &c. When this was concluded, the Convention commenced the work of balloting, and the following ticket was chosen:

Corporation Counsel.

T. R. Tomlinson..... 12 | Glover..... 7
Hoskins..... 11

County Clerk.

George E. Sherwood, by acclamation.

Sheriff.

W. B. Duke..... 11 | H. Toone..... 9

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Jacob L. Dodge..... 11 | J. Southworth..... 9

Commissioner of Streets.

James Dewey..... 11 | Allen..... 1
Joseph S. Taylor..... 10

Comptroller.

Robert J. Hawe..... 28 | John S. Giles..... 17

City Inspector—1st vote.

Alex. F. Vache..... 16 | George W. Morton..... 10
Griscom..... 4

At this vote there was considerable dissatisfaction expressed by some of the members, respecting Mr. Morton, who was known as an expelled member of the Order of United Americans. Finally, however, it was determined that as nothing definite was known concerning Mr. Morton's precedilices in this respect, the Convention was bound to support him as an old member of the Allen organization. The second vote was then taken, by which Mr. Morton was nominated.

Second Vote

George W. Morton..... 20 | Vache..... 10
Griscom..... 0

Almshouse Governor.

W. Halburton..... 29 | Hoffmire..... 4
I. G. Oliver..... 7

Coroners.

John Ives..... 20 | Fred. W Perry..... 17
Dr. Gamble..... 23 | S. H. Hill..... 15
Charles Missing..... 30 | John Witherell..... 9
Cyrus Ramsey..... 20

Judge of Supreme Court.

E P Ctwles, by acclamation.

Superior Court.

Murray Hoffman, unanimous.
Lewis B Woodruff, unanimous.

Common Pleas.

Chancellor Livingston, unanimous.

Marine Court.

C. E. Birdsall, unanimous.

☞ The Soft-Shell Convention of the Eighteenth Ward met last night and ratified the Ward nomination of William Anthon, for Assembly, from the Sixteenth District.

☞ The Softs have nominated John J. Bradley for Councilman, from the Fifty-Seventh District, Eighteenth Ward.

☞ The Hards' Convention made, last evening, another attempt to select a candidate for Police Justice of the Sixth District, but did not succeed in doing so.

☞ A grand mass meeting of the Soft Shells, to ratify the City and County nominations of that Party, will be held at Tammany Hall, on Thursday, the 25th inst.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Republican Nominations.

The Kings County Republican General Committee held another session last evening and nominated Cyrus P. Smith, Esq., (the Whig nominee,) for Senator, and Jared Sparks, (Whig nominee) for County Clerk.

Whig Nominations.

The Whigs of the First Ward, of Brooklyn, made the following nominations last evening:

Alderman—John Cashow.
Supervisor—Abraham R. Meriet.
Assessor—George N. Mead.
Constable—Henry Oakey.

Another Fusion Ticket.

Another ticket has been put into the field in Kings County, called the "Peoples' Ticket," and is composed of nominees made by the Whigs, Democrats and Americans. It is as follows:

Sheriff—George H. Simonson, Whig and American candidate
Register—Englebert Lott, American nominee.
County Clerk—Jared Sparks, Whig nominee.
County Judge—John Dikeman, Whig nominee.
Senator—Cyrus P. Smith, Whig nominee.
Justice—John A. Emmons, Democratic nominee.
Coroner—Wm. B. Leeds, Democratic nominee.

Stump Candidates.

Col. C. J. Jack announces himself as a stump candidate for the Senate from King's County. He addresses "the people" Friday evening from the City Hall steps, Brooklyn.

Peter Graham is a stump candidate for Alderman in the Fifth Ward.

In the Ninth Ward John Flood has taken the field for Assessor.

Minnie Sudam takes the field for the office of Assessor in the Fifth Ward.

Assembly.

The Democracy of the Second Assembly District, Brooklyn, met last evening and nominated P. B Spinola for Assembly. Mr. S. has heretofore acted with the Whigs.

☞ The Hards' Second Judicial District Convention, of Kings County, has been greatly exercised as the question whether their candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, Thomas C. Campbell, was or was not a K. N. A Committee was appointed to ascertain the facts of the matter. A correspondence ensued, and the result has been that Mr. Campbell has been renominated unanimously by the Convention.

☞ The Whigs of the Eighth Ward, of Brooklyn, have made the following nominations: For Alderman—James A. Van Brunt. For Supervisor—Gordon C. Adams.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Episcopal Board of Missions.

The Board of Missions of the Episcopal Church commenced its twenti-th annual session yesterday, at St. Bartholomew's Church in Layfayette-place. There was present a larger attendance than usual, of Bishops, Clergy, and Lay members. Bishop MEADE of Virginia Presided. The services were opened with the religious exercises usual upon this occasion. Rev. SAMUEL COOK, of New-York, was chosen to fill the vacancy in the Domestic Committee occasioned by the decease of Rev. Dr. HALSEY.

The annual report was read, giving an extended account of the operations of the Board during the past year. It showed that the Board were gradually extending their field of missionary labor, attended by the most encouraging results. The report of the Treasurer gives the total receipts of the year as $42,892 73, and the expenditures as $42,715 19, which, with an indebtedness of $7,000 at the beginning of the year, makes a present deficit in the Treasury of $6,810 62. The reports of several Committees were subsequently read.

The report of the Committee on Foreign Missions showed an expenditure in this field for the past fifteen months, of $76,226 70, an excess of $4,746 43 over the donations and moneys contribed for this purpose. In the evening, Rev. Dr. J. C. NICHOLSON, of Cincinnati, preached the annual sermon at the new Trinity Chapel, in Twenty-fifth-street. It was a very lengthy and able discourse upon the general subject of Foreign Missions, and drew a large attendance. A general Missionary meeting is to be held this evening at the Church of the Ascension, which will terminate the exercises of the present anniversary.

Board of Education.

A communication was received last evening in the Board of Education from the Manager of the Fair of the American Institute, stating that the pupils of the Public Schools may be admitted at 6¼ cents each.

The annual estimate of School moneys for 1856 was presented, adopted and ordered to be transmitted to the Finance Commissioners.

Reports were adopted appropriating $35,000 for Trustees' salaries; $2,388 68 for rents; $4,857 18 for separate schools, and $5,000 for the Free Academy.

The Report of the Committee on Elections and Qualifications approving the nomination of JOHN OLIVER as Trustee of the Fourth Ward was adopted.

The School officers of the Sixth Ward were authorized to advertise for proposals for furnishing and fitting up Ward School No. 24 in Elm-street.

Several matters of minor importance were referred to appropriate Committees.

Police News.

AS MIGHT BE EXPECTED.

Yesterday a man named Patrick McDonald, hailing from Westchester County, caused Catharine Lewis, a *nymph du pave*, living at No. 49 Park-street, to be arrested, on the charge of having robbed him of $49, in gold and silver coin, the night previous. The complainant says he was induced to accompany the prisoner to her room, and that, on leaving, he discovered she had robbed him of his money. Justice CONNOLLY held the accused to bail, and committed her upon the charge of grand larceny, in default of $500 bail.

LAYING IN HIS WINTER CLOTHING.

A young man genteelly dressed, and of prepossessing appearance, giving his name as Julius Marshall, was arrested Monday afternoon, at the Crystal Palace, charged with having, on the 16th of last August, obtained possession of a frock coat through the intervention of a species of *finesse* not altogether warrantable, though not entirely novel. The young man in question called at the clothing store of Daniel M. Lyons, corner of Water and Beekman streets, and expressed his desire to purchase a coat.

With marked politeness he is shown the extensive stock, and, after a critical survey, selects a frock coat valued at $18. Before purchasing, he desired, however, to show the garment to his brother in-law, and requested that one of the clerks might accompany him to Tammany Hall, where he and his brother-in-law were stopping. Mr. Lyons complying with the request, sent one of his clerks with the gentlemanly purchaser, who, upon reaching Tammany Hall, told the young man to wait down below for a few moments while he went up stairs to his room to show the coat to his brother-in-law.

The clerk, after waiting some two hours, was informed that no such person as the individual described as having made the purchase was stopping there. On subsequent inquiry it was discovered that the pretended purchaser, after leaving the clerk, made a speedy exit out of the side door. No trace of him could be discovered until the clerk spotted him at the Crystal Palace when he caused his arrest. He was taken before Justice Brennan at the Jefferson Market Police Court, and in default of $300 bail was committed for trial.

DARING ATTEMPT AT MURDER.

Shortly before 1 o'clock yesterday morning a most daring and determined attempt was made by Robert Chenery to take the lives of John Butler and Bridget, his wife. All the parties lived in No. 320 Greenwich-street, Between Chenery and Butler and his wife there had been a long-standing quarrel.

In the early part of the evening the quarrel had been renewed and violent words had passed between them. Chenery, feeling sorely aggrieved, sought revenge by making a fearful onslaught with a cleaver or small sword, on the persons of Butler and his wife. He aimed a blow at Mrs. Butler's head, but she warded it off with her left hand, receiving in consequence a compound fracture of the arm, which it is feared will render amputation necessary.

Mr. Butler immediately attacked Chenery and struck him several blows on the head with a chair, at the same time crying out "murder," "watch," &c. Butler was attacked in turn, was wounded badly about the head, and had one of his fingers nearly cut off. Officers Pettit and Bigley, of the Fifth Ward Police, having heard the alarm this time, entered the premises and succeeded in arresting Chenery, though he made a most desperate resistance. He was taken to the Station-house and locked up. Medical aid was immediately procured for the suffering husband and wife.

The prisoner was yesterday morning taken before Justice CONNOLLY and committed to the Tombs for trial in default of $2,000 bail. Mr. Butler was removed to Bellevue Hospital.

Dr. Sanborn on Cold Medicated Inhalation.

PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR—The following letters from prominent physicians regarding the *originality of Cold Medicated Inhalation, the correctness* of the theory upon which it is founded, and of its *practical value*, in the treatment of lung and throat diseases, are worthy of careful perusal by those who suppose that there is but *one* system of Medicated Inhalation now before the public, and that all others are but *base imitations of the old, obsolete and comparatively valueless* one, so long and well known to the Medical Profession. Yours, &c.,

G. D. SANBORN, M.D.

Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street.

LETTER NO. 1.

CONNEANT, Ohio, Oct. 10, 1855.

Dr. SANBORN—*Dear Sir*: Your very interesting and instructive pamphlet upon the *Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors*, was received several weeks since, and I have delayed expressing my opinion of the "Theory and Practice" therein given, until I had examined the former minutely, and tested the value of the latter by experience and observation. From the published letters in various papers in your City I had supposed that your method of treatment differed in no respect from that with which I became acquainted when a student over my books, and that the antiquated farce of breathing the fumes of iodine, opium, conium, creosote, tar, *et cetera*, from a tea-pot or bottle of *hot water*, was being acted over again in New-York. I hope your competitors who still do adhere to the course which my grandfather tried until he was ashamed of it, and then abandoned, will pardon my freedom of speech; but I confess, Doctor, that I have become somewhat enthusiastic in regard to your mode of *Inhalation*, since I have learned that it is no *copy*, but really something new, reasonable, and, what is best of all, effectual—at least, in the removal of cough, and the relief of urgent symptoms. I have not yet had time to learn how much more it will do, but from what I have seen, from the potency of the agents employed, and the general plausibility of the theory, I hope much from it in the way of permanently benefiting all cases of Bronchitis, and all curable cases of Consumption.

I shall be happy to hear from you if business permits; and by all means send me as soon as published the Work, which I learn by a friend you are preparing, upon the "Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, and their Treatment by Inhalation." I am interested in whatever promises to advance our art, which is but too imperfect at the best. I shall communicate your method to my medical brethren, as I have opportunity, and I may, at some future day, write you the particulars of some of the marked cases of benefit in my practice, from the "Cold Medicated Vapors."

Truly yours, AMOS R. PIFIELD, M. D.

LETTER NO 2.

SOUTH RIDGE, ASHTABULA Co., Ohio, Oct. 1

DR. G. D. SANBORN—*Dear Sir*: I received in due season the pamphlet which you forwarded me some weeks ago, and I was delighted to find your theory and remedies to be entirely new. I had heard of you before, and somehow or other got the idea that your treatment was identical with, or similar to the well-tried but now exploded English treatment lately palmed off upon the American public as original, by one HUNTER, an Englishman, now residing in your City. Your promises appear to me to be sound, and I can see no reason why your conclusions are not warranted by them. Indeed, I have already commenced to treat my patients according to your instructions, and with *marked success*. Respectfully, yours,

D. W. RAYMOND, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

The above article is manufactured by myself exclusively, at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to my own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh-berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper-berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent, in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland gin heretofore known.

Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility consequent upon long continued sickness and old age, Epilepsy, Asthma, Gravel, Colic, Affections of the Kidneys, and and all Chronic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the City. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER

Stockings, Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

" Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROGERS & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, extend a general invitation to gentlemen who desire to dress elegantly at a cheap rate, to examine the unsurpassed stock of Fall and Winter clothing which now fills their immense sales-rooms and show-rooms. The prices are so low as to surprise even the keenest bargain-makers. No second price is asked or taken.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from disease of the liver and stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure those disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three ply and Ingrain Carpetings, Floor Oilcloths, &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s, and 8s per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,

No. 436 Broadway, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNGER & Co., No. 441 Broadway, will open this week, for the inspection of their customers, many new styles, which, added to their former stock, will make their assortment very complete. No deviation in any instance from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 38 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—We know of no undergarments for Fall and Winter wear at all comparable to RAY'S stocking-knit merino, woolen, and electrical silk fabrics; warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable, they are all that man could desire, and as cheap as man could wish.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 BROADWAY.

This splendid collection of paintings, will remain open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M., till 10 o'clock P. M. Every stranger in the City should pay the Gallery a visit. Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Great attraction here to-night. J. R. SCOTT as *Wallace*. The grand pantomime of "Magic Pills" and the drama of "Norah Creina." All the favorites appear.

[Advertisement.]

EVAN'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable black Frock Coats, $8; splendid black cloth Overcoats, $12; black and fancy Cassimere Pants $2 and upward; rich Silk Vests, $2; Kid Gloves, 5s.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Message of the Governor of Vermont.

Governor ROYCE, in his recent Message to the Legislature, holds the following language in relation to the Prohibitory Law:

"It is obvious that whatever tends to demoralize the people, to relax their industry, or dissipate the avails of it, must also tend to retard the general prosperity, and to diminish or destroy the happiness of individuals. And whenever the cause of such evils can rightfully be removed or controlled by legislation, it should be employed for that purpose. Among the causes leading to idleness, poverty, immorality and crime, the unrestricted use of intoxicating drinks is, beyond question, the most effective in its disastrous results; and hence I take occasion to refer to our legislation prohibiting the traffic in such drinks, and again to recommend its continuance.

Should amendments to the law be thought expedient, I think it desirable, but not with a view to repudiate or replace other improvements, that the prosecution for each offence should be reduced more summarily, still preserving the securities for an intelligent and fair trial; and that judgments and sentences, covering a great accumulation of penalties in the same prosecution, should generally be avoided. The certainty and promptness of punishment are usually far more effectual in the prevention of crime than extreme severity. One thing that positive and open drunkenness may be properly declared a legal offence, and punished as a misdemeanor."

He also recommends new legislation on the common schools and colleges of the State; an enlargement of the basis of taxation; a revival of the Uniform Militia, and the establishment of Houses of Correction for juvenile offenders; and, after alluding to the claim of the State upon the Federal Government for expenses incurred during the Revolution, and other matters, he concludes with a reference to the encroachments of Slavery, by which he considers that vital interests of the Free-States, and a great principle of common law are endangered.

Swedenborgians—An Internal Feud.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article in the TIMES of Friday last, (Sept. 28,) entitled "Swedenborgianism and the Free-Love Theory," (copied from the Boston *Daily Advertiser*,) in speaking of instances of New Churchmen embracing the Free-Love theory, after mentioning two cases, says:

"The third case is that of a person in Indiana, who publishes a paper called the *Crisis*. He was formerly a Swedenborgian minister, but latterly has become deeply immersed in what some call *Spiritualism*, but what I call *Infernalism*. And when it became known to the General Convention of the New Church that he had taken this course, and that he was teaching and acting according to it, his name was struck from the list of ministers."

In reply to this, I wish to say I have known the editor of the *Crisis* for some years, and can most cheerfully affirm that he has never at any time embraced the "Free-Love theory," and that he is still a Swedenborgian minister in Laporte, Indiana, and statedly preaches to the largest New Church Society but one in America, and his sermons are printed weekly in the *Crisis*, a New Church paper, as widely circulated as any New Church periodical in the country. It gives me pleasure to add, that he sustains an excellent character in the city of his residence. That a minister of the New Church of thirty-seven years standing, who deems spiritualism to be infernalism, should come out with such a libel against a brother minister, evinces to my mind a want of charity as disgraceful to him as the imputations of the Free-Love theory to the New Church. As the writer of the article speaks of the general convention of the New Church, it is worth while to say of it, that it has heretofore *pretended* to be the greatest public body of the Church, making and unmaking ministers at its sovereign will. But it has at length dwindled down to a small number of members, mostly from three or four States of the Union, and now by its constitution, claims to have *no* authority beyond its own members. Its former arrogant assumptions could not be endured by the more free and liberal minds of the Church, and of this number are about one half of its ministry, and seven-eighths of the laity. I humbly protest, therefore, against the New Church suffering prejudice on account of that Convention, whose president is the writer of the article which has drawn out these remarks. The editor of the *Crisis* has long since washed his hands of all connection with that hierarchical institution. This, in connection with his extensive influence in the Church, may account for the bitterness of the article.

That the editor of the *Crisis* is a Spiritualist of the *right* sort, and friendly to those Spiritualists who are looking toward the New Church, I will not deny, nor is it a disgrace to be so. Would that *such* men in the New Church were more numerous, and that there were less practical denial of mediatorial Christianity every where. A NEW CHURCHMAN OF MODERN TIMES.

WILLIAM HOWITT'S *Land, Labor and Gold*, containing an account of his two years' residence in Australia, (at Victoria,) with visits to Sydney and Van Dieman's Land, has been republished, in two handsome volumes, by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston. This work, which is the latest on the subject, is also the most reliable. Mr. HOWITT, who is creditably known as a respectable poet and a powerful prose writer, visited Australia in order to judge for himself as to the position, capabilities and prospects of that rising Colony, which appears destined, before long, to become an independent State. Whoever desires to know how far Australia is fitted or ready for such a consummation will find the information they seek in these volumes. We may add that even as a mere book of travels, *Land, Labor and Gold* is highly interesting, instructive and amusing. There is a good deal of genial and quiet humor running through it, with no lack of personal adventure and observation.

MISS C. BEECHER'S *Letters to the People on Health and Happiness*, (Published by HARPER & BROTHERS,) is a small volume more particularly intended for the perusal of females. Human physiology is a science with which man and women ought to be well acquainted—that is, such of them as desire to have a sound mind in a sound body. The structure of the human body is very clearly illustrated by numerous engravings. In one of the Notes is a curious narrative of Miss BEECHER'S experiences in Animal Magnetism and Spirit Rappings.

MARRIED.

At New-Windsor, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Mr. GUTTER, ANNER HAYWARD, of New-York, to MARY, eldest daughter of Thomas O. Buckmaster, of the former place.

At St. Paul's Church, New Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. A. M. LITTLEJOHN, THOMAS FITCH ROWLAND and Miss MARY E. BRADLEY, all of New-Haven.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct 16, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. WILLIAM ROSS to Miss JANE DANN, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Rev. Dr. Tyng, JOHN R. WILLIS to JOSEPHINE, daughter of William Gale, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, at St. Luke's Church, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. W. W. Buller, JOHN STARK to AGNES, daughter of Walter M. Oddie.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Rev. Wm. H. Lewis, D. D. JAMES W. VAN NOSTRAND and VIRGINIA C. daughter of Wm. Slosterbrough, Esq.

On Tuesday Oct. 16, by Rev. Caleb Clapp, Mr. JEREMIAH MALLOUGH RIDLEY, of this City, to Miss LYDIA VIRGINIA WALTERS, of Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y.

At Bethlehem, Penn., by Rev. Charles F. Seidel Mr. WM. J. LANE, Jr., to Miss LOUISE M MILLER, all of the City of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. R. S STORRS, Jr., D. D., HENRY M. SMYTH, of New-York, to LOUISE, daughter of S. F. Gregory, Esq., of the former place.

At Rock Island, Iowa, on Monday, Oct. 8, at the residence of the bride's father, WM R SMITH of this City, to Miss ANNIE C. RODGERS, daughter of General John B. Rodgers.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 17, EUGENE LEWELLEN TAYLOR, youngest child of Edward L. and Matilda S. Taylor, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Orchard-st., on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday afternoon, Oct 16 JOHN DICKINSON, a native of Lancaster England, formerly of Philadelphia, Pa., in the 56th year of his age

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Friday morning, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock, from his late residence, corner of 3d-av and 103d-st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, after a short illness, Mrs JANE HAMMOND, in the 74th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, from the residence of her son-in-law, Abraham Brown, No. 245 West 34th-st. Her remains will be taken to Tarrytown Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, WILLIAM HENRY, in the 70th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his son, Calvin N. Henry, No. 557 Houston-st., on Thursday afternoon at 4 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 14, PHEBE A. COOK, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, ARCHIBALD, the youngest son of James and Maria Fee, aged 1 year and 2 months.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, at 9 o'clock, from No. 19 11th st., between South 4th and 5th sts., Brooklyn, E. D.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT. 17.

$5,000 Illinois Interest...	70	200	Cumb. Coal Co....	s10	27
5.0 Virginia 6s.....	97½	700	do.....	s3	27
1,000 do.....	b3	97½	100	do.....	b10	27
10,000 Missouri 6s.....	89½	100	do.....	b15	27
28,000 do.....	b3	90	100	do.....	b30	27
1,500 Louisiana 6s.....	92	100	do.....	b3	27
3,000 Harlem 1st M. B...c	90½	200	do.....	b15	27
3,000 Erie Conv Bs '71,	80½	300	do.....	b1	27
1,000 Erie Bonds of '75.	88	32	do.....		27
20,000 Ill. Cen. R Bds..	81	100	do.....	s10	27
7,000.....	s30	80½	100	do.....	s30	27
13,000.....	s3	80½	300	Gardner Gold Mine..		¼
15,000.....	b60	11	300	do.....	b10	¼
20,000 Ill. F. B. w p	b30	82	50	Chi & R. I. R. R....	c	94
5,000.....	s60	84	70	do.....		94
2,000.....	s12m	80	100	do.....	b60	95
1,000 N. Y. Cent. 6's.....	90½	100	do.....	b3	94
600 N. Y. Cent 7's.....	102½	300	Erie Railroad.....	b30	85½
1,000 Ind. Bank bonds..	33	200	do.....	b60	86
1,000 N Y C R R R B..	65	200	do.....	s3	85½
500 Clev. & Tol. Div B.	73	300	do.....	s3	85½
25 Bk of America.....	104	100	do.....	s30	85½
5 Metropolitan Bank..	109	100	do.....	s30	86
120 Nic Transit Co.....	13	100	do.....	b30	86
100 do.....	b3	18	50	do.....		86
100 do.....	b30	18½	50	do.....	s60	86
200 do.....	b30	18½	50	do.....	s60	86
200 do.....	b30	18½	50	Reading Railroad..	b3	84
100 do.....	b30	18½	100	do.....	b3	84
100 do.....	b60	18½	100	Hud. R Railroad..	b3	87
50 Canton Co.....		36	100	do.....	b30	87
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.		93	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		93
100 do.....		93	100	do.....		93
5 Galena & Chic R. R.		122	100	do.....		93
100 do.....		122	100	do.....		93
50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.		83	100	do.....		93
200 do.....	s30	83	100	do.....	b30	93
200 do.....		83	100	do.....	b30	93
100 do.....		83	100	do.....	b30	93

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Missouri 6s.....	89½	100	Erie Railroad.....	b30	85
1,000 Illinois Cent'l.....		100	do.....		85
1,000 Nic Transit Co.....		100	do.....		85
100 do.....		100	do.....		85
100 do.....		100	do.....		85
100 do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.....NO. 1275. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY.

R. HOE & CO.'S ESTABLISHMENT.

A DAY AMONG MACHINERY.

A day passed in a great establishment like that of Hoe, is an entertaining experience. It is not necessary for us to tell who R. Hoe & Company are, for wherever the Printing Press runs, and the Saw buzzes, their name and works are famous. The rapid growth and extension of their establishment is a significant indication of the progress of Industry in America. It employs four hundred operatives, occupies an extensive range of buildings for manufacturing purposes, has a large warehouse in the lower part of the City, and is doing a thriving business. We propose to sketch the operations of the establishment, by way of exhibiting the extent of the demand for the peculiar fabrics which it turns out, and also to show how great a branch of industry a single firm may manage.

A BIT OF HISTORY.

In the first place, the history of the House is noteworthy.

It was in the year 1806, when the yellow fever was raging in the City of New-York, that a young mechanic landed on our wharves and made application for board to the well-known Grant Thorburn. This young man was Robert Hoe, the father of the present members of this firm. He was at that time but eighteen years of age. In the space of a week after his arrival he was prostrated with the fever, and recovered only after careful nursing and the watchful care of the benevolent Scotchman. Robert Hoe, however, did not die; nor did his genius wither. He became a master-builder, carried on a very extensive business in this City; took up the manufacture of Printing Presses in the year 1819; took into partnership a brother-in-law, Mr. Peter Smith, who was the inventor of the Smith Press; dispatched a skillful hand to England to examine all the improved machinery for printing purposes; introduced many important improvements in the manufacture of American Presses; and in 1833 retired from active business to make way for his son, Mr. Richard M. Hoe, who, in conjunction with Sereno Newton and Matthew Smith, conducted the operations of the firm. In the year 1833, the business of making saws was added to the works, and this has since become a very prominent and lucrative feature of the establishment. In 1837 Mr. Richard M. Hoe visited England for the purpose of patenting a valuable improvement in grinding saws,—of which we shall have occasion to speak more fully. While there, the printing machinery of the country attracted his attention, and upon returning to this country he was able to improve very materially upon the methods of printing which were at that time in use either in Great Britain or the United States. Mr. Hoe satisfied from the experiments he had already undertaken, that much greater successes could be attained, prosecuted his investigations with great industry; in 1842 began to realize his plans; and in 1846 filed at Washington a caveat for the patent he now holds for the *Lightning Press*. From that period to the present these Presses have been in unceasing demand; and the several branches of manufacture which are conducted in the establishment have increased in corresponding ratio.

The present members of the firm are Richard M. Hoe, Robert Hoe, and Peter Smith Hoe.

The Superintendent of the works is Alfred S. Bowen. He has been connected with the establishment since 1830.

THE DEPARTMENTS.

A range of workshops on Broome, Sheriff, and Columbia streets, is occupied by the different branches of manufacture carried on in this establishment.

The departments are divided in the following manner:

1. Cylinder Press Shop.
2. Type-revolving or fast Press Shop.
3. Washington and Smith Hand Presses.
4. Job and Card Presses, and Inking Machines.
5. Iron Foundry.
6. Brass Foundry.
7. Forge or Smithy.
8. Millwright and Pattern makers.
9. Type-cases and Printers' Joiners.
10. Saw makers.
11. Saw grinders.
12. Saw hardening.
13. Draughtsmen.
14. Experimenting Shop.
15. Storage and Patterns.

THE SAW DEPARTMENT.

We speak first in detail of that department of the concern which is devoted to the manufacture of Saws. This has grown into an important branch of trade. The demand is constant, and the supply is equal to the demand—an effect of the facilities which the establishment enjoys. In all their shapes and sizes, Hoe's saws are universally known. Large gangs of men are employed in this portion of the works. Shipments of goods are made daily to all parts of the country. Saws from this factory buzz to-day among the forests of Maine, ripping up the great pines, and forming the lumberman's only music. In the wilds of Texas; along the banks of the Mississippi; on the borders of the Lakes; up among the mountains of the Delaware; by the banks of streams upon which float the logs of the raftsman; wherever timbered districts repay hard labor with rich returns, where trees grow and are felled,—in among the shipyards of the city—in the joiners' shops,—by the stand of the cabinet-maker,—in a hundred places besides, where work is done and saws are needed,—there is Hoe's saw. The extent of the trade is something extraordinary. There is a constant demand. There is a continual wear and tear. New mills go up, and old ones need replenishing. So the trade is steady and increases rapidly. As we before said, the saw factory is a prominent feature of the works. We propose to describe it briefly.

The operations that are rendered necessary before a simple-looking saw is ready for the customer are complicated. A number of hands are required to shape it; machinery to complete it; care to finish it for market.

The saw shop, located in the first of the Broome-street Buildings, is a large apartment. Below it is a section of the works devoted to the grinding processes. In these two places are conducted all the operations that follow the casting of the metal. The operations through which a saw passes, from the time it leaves the smithy to the period when it becomes the property of the customer, are:

1. Paring; 2. Drilling; 3. Toothing; 4. Flattening; 5. Filing; 6. Hardening; 7. Tempering; 8. Smithing; 9. Grinding; 10. Glazing; 11. Oiling; 12. Marking; 13. Blocking; 14. Trying; 15. Second Glazing; 16. Second Trying; 17. Setting; 18. Sharpening.

Each of these processes demands the application of a special set of machines, a special set of workmen to manage it, a special care in the conduct of the work. We will consider the more important of the operations in their regular order:

First—The Teething. This is an operation that appears simple, but which is in reality a complicated affair, accomplished by machinery so delicately adjusted as to be apparently of no particular value. You see sundry machines of similar pattern, ranged along one side of the long apartment devoted to this purpose. On the opposite side are ranged the platforms upon which rest the anvils used for straightening the saws. The teething instruments are ponderous arms of iron which descend vertically upon the plate of steel that rests upon a plane surface below. The machine, by a simple contrivance worked by the foot of the workman, is thrown in and out of gear at pleasure. The descent of the cutter notches a tooth in the plate, and the size of the cutters determine the size of the teeth of the implement. The work is performed very readily and nicely. There is little difference between the operations of teething the circular and the long saws. The circular saw revolves upon a pivot beneath the cutter; the long saw is managed by hand. It is a remarkable fact in connection with this department, that the same style of cutting machine has been in operation for twenty years past, since the manufacture of saws was commenced by the Messrs. Hoe; while a similar pattern has been patented in England within a few months past. It is needless to add that Hoe's machines are all worked by steam, not by hand-power.

2. The Blocking. This operation is simple and requires no illustration.

3. The Hardening. This operation is effected by heating the saws in charcoal furnaces to a white heat, and cooling them by plunging them into a bath of oil, prepared with drugs, a combination which is peculiar to this establishment and which of course does not need to be mentioned more particularly.

4. The Grinding. The saws having been toothed and hardened, are taken below to be ground. The long saws are ground by hand. Powerful grindstones, many of them six to seven feet in diameter, and a foot in thickness, are turned by steam power. The saddles upon which the workmen sit, are placed in front of the stone. The grindstones used in this work are imported from England expressly for this establishment, weigh two tons each, and are each six feet in diameter. The hard usage which they undergo wears them down rapidly, so that it becomes necessary to renew them every eight or ten weeks. Several times in a day, each stone is chipped upon the grinding surface with an adze, in order to bring out the harder portions of the stone, so as to render the process more effective. Great care is exercised in running them, so that they rarely fly, and we believe that but one or two instances have occurred in which workmen have been injured. The process of grinding a saw requires a nicety of touch and a firmness in handling that can only be done by an expert hand. The grinding of a long saw is intended to occupy only a few minutes.

But it is in the grinding of circular saws that the proprietors of this establishment especially pride themselves. When the Messrs. Hoe started this branch of manufacture, the only process of grinding saws that was known, was by hand-power; the saw, inconvenient though it was in shape, was held by hand upon the grindstone. It should be stated in the outset that the sizes of the circular saw range *from two inches to six feet*. In order to accomplish the very important process of grinding them, so that each saw shall be perfectly true, delicate machinery, to be worked by steam-power, was found to be indispensable. A machine was contrived by Mr. Hoe for this purpose. The superiority of its work in producing a complete finish of the saw-plate is remarkable. It has been made the subject of patents in the United States and Europe. It may be described as a vertical iron plate, with a raised centre, upon which the saw revolves. A lap, revolving with great velocity against this plate, in a direction perpendicular to its line of motion, distributes a compound of polishing material,—composed of a mixture of flint and emery,—upon the surface of the saw, and grinds and polishes it with perfect precision of movement. This is one operation. The second, which is carried on at the same time, is a horizontal motion of the lap against the saw, which motion is so graduated at pleasure that the saw is rendered thicker or thinner at any point. It may be here remarked that it is the intention of the workman always to increase the thickness of a circular saw from the edge to the centre. The third process drives the lap laterally along the surface of the saw; an operation which insures an equality of finish and an exact gradation of thickness. This "lap," therefore, performs not less than three distinct motions at one and the same moment. It is a marvelously ingenious and simple application of mechanical ingenuity. The laps remain good only about two weeks, and so are constantly undergoing renewal.

5. The Setting and Finishing for market. These processes involve much scraping of files between and across the saws' teeth; a noise that sets your teeth on edge, as well as those of the saw that the workman has under his hands; a bustle and a lively time in the workshop. Tackle for hoisting, piles of saws ready for the finisher, waiting for market, or packed up to be forwarded to the warehouse in the lower part of the City, are the prominent features, of this portion of the works. The makers' names are stamped upon each saw, the dirt is carefully cleaned from the implements, the saw is complete and the workman has done his duty.

This finishes the Saw Department. We have narrated what we saw. The operations of this establishment derive much of their celebrity, in common with the Printing Presses, from the excellence of workmanship and the variety of styles that are put forth. Hoe's presses are famous. So are Hoe's saws.

We pass to the

PRINTING PRESS DEPARTMENT.

Hoe & Co.'s Presses require no laudation. They stand upon their own merits. They throw off millions of sheets daily, which carry tidings to the ends of the earth. The lines upon which your eye, reader, at this moment rests, are traced by the magic fingers of the Lightning Press. The advance of the art of Printing has produced results which bring honor to an ingenious inventor and reputation to the country. We propose to describe but briefly the operations of the Printing Press department of this establishment.

All kinds of Printing Presses claim a share of the work at the Manufactory. The leading item is the Lightning Press; but besides this there are single and Double Cylinders, Hand Presses, Jobbing Presses, and Hydraulic Presses. Each branch occupies a large number of workmen.

The Cylinder Press shop is on the second story of the building, taking a space of one hundred feet each on Broome and Sheriff streets, with an apartment sixty feet square, extending over the yard,—making in all an area of two hundred and sixty feet in length, by an average width of fifty feet. The appearance of this part of the building is very peculiar. Sections of cylinders, bed-plates, undergoing the final processes of polish, bolts, drills, wrenches, screws, cans of oil, workmen engaged in putting presses together, boys carrying messages, a continual buzz of machinery and clatter and clang of iron, meet eye and ear. The shop is a pattern of industry. The eight-cylinder Press, which takes the name of "Lightning," is the rarest piece of workmanship in the establishment—that is to say, the call for these articles is of a character so limited, in consequence of the small number of papers which require the fastest Presses, that the manufacture is confined to a few specimens. The Messrs. Hoe have constructed three of their largest sized eight-cylinder Presses, three of the six-cylinder kind, seventeen four-cylinder, and a large one is about to be constructed for a newspaper establishment in Manchester, England. Twenty-three fast Presses now in use are in operation in the offices of the following journals:

Two 8-cylinder Presses	Philadelphia Ledger.
One 8-cylinder Press	New-York Sun.
One 4-cylinder Press	New-York Sun.
Two 4-cylinder Presses	New-York Herald.
One 6-cylinder Press	New-York Herald.
One 6-cylinder Press	New-York Daily Times.
One 4-cylinder Press	New-York Daily Times.
One 6-cylinder Press	New-York Tribune.
One 4-cylinder Press	New-York Tribune.
Two 4-cylinder Presses	Baltimore Sun.
One 4-cylinder Press	N. Y. Sunday Dispatch.
One 4-cylinder Press	N. Y. Com. Advertiser.
One 4-cylinder Press	N. Y. Evening Post.
One 4-cylinder Press	N. Y. Staats Zeitung.
One 4-cylinder Press	La Patrie, Paris.
One 4-cylinder Press	Boston Times.
One 4-cylinder Press	Boston Traveller.
One 4-cylinder Press	Boston Journal.
One 4-cylinder Press	Phila. Eve. Bulletin.
One 4-cylinder Press	Cincinnati Commercial.

It will be observed that the use of these Presses is general, in all offices whence circulate large editions of the daily or weekly journals. The peculiarity of the applications of mechanical ingenuity—the nicety of operation—the multitude of parts which require to be smoothly combined,—the wilderness of tapes, bolts, cylinders, rollers, "turtles," rules, tables, wheels, cranks, and levers, that have to work exactly in shape, or not work at all,—all these facts render the putting-up and the practical operation of the great Press a delicate matter. The cost of an eight-cylinder Press is in the vicinity of twenty-five thousand dollars. The time occupied in the construction of one of them is about four months.

The six-cylinder Press is of similar construction, except that it has, as its name implies, two cylinders less than the great Press. The four-cylinder machine is in very common use.

The Double Cylinder Printing Machine is made in six different sizes; the bed varies from 41 by 28 inches to 60 by 40. The prices range from $2,750 to $4,250 each.

There are eight sizes of the Single Small Cylinder, ranging from 33 by 25 to 60 by 40 inches. Price—from $1,390 to $2,600.

The Patent Single Large Cylinder Press is still another style, which is particularly adapted to book and job printing, and fine newspaper work. This press may be driven by man or steam power. It has a perfect registering apparatus and sheet-flyer, and will print from one thousand to two thousand impressions per hour. Eight sizes of this machine are manufactured; the beds range from 24 by 19 to 57 by 40 inches. The prices vary from $960 to $2,650.

The Hand Press Shop gives employment to a large number of hands. Country newspapers furnish a constant market for these machines. There are two kinds, the Smith and the Washington Press. Ten sizes are made; the beds ranging from 24 by 18 inches to 48 by 38½ inches, and the prices varying from $165 to $380. The number of these Presses that are turned out annually from this concern is calculated to impart an enlarged idea of the amount of types and ink that the American printer consumes. The Messrs. Hoe are able to furnish one of the Presses for every day in the year, and their average sales of Hand Presses are *four per week*. The difference in the construction of the Smith and Washington Presses is very slight; but the former is usually preferred, and more of them are sold than of the latter. It is unnecessary to describe the parts of a machine that every boy in the country knows so well.

The "Little Jobber" is the affectionate diminutive of a Press which does wonders in its small way. Three sizes of it are made, ranging in size from 20 by 13 inches to 33 by 25 inches, and in price from $700 to $2,000.

There are other varieties of the Press manufactured here. They are as follows:

1. Hand Lever Printing Press—used for printing circulars, hat-tips, &c. Price from $45 to $90.
2. Patent Machine Card Press—worked by a crank or treadle, and used for printing cards and small circulars. It will print from 1,000 to 1,500 cards per hour. Price $200.
3. Ready Proof Press. This machine consists of a cast-iron table or bed, with a railway supported by a cast-iron frame. A solid cast-iron cylinder traverses backward and forward upon this railway, and is of sufficient weight to give the impression. Flanges at both ends of the table prevent the cylinder from rolling off. Price, $70.
4. Steam Inking Machine. This machine is described by its title; it is intended to be attached to a hand-press. Prices range from $22 to $150.
5. Inking Apparatus for the Hand-Press.
6. Self-Inking Machine, patented.
7. Iron Copperplate Press. Bed from 10 inches to 30 inches in width. Prices—from $90 to $285.
8. Improved Lithographic Press. Dimensions of the bed, from 19 by 24 inches, to 38 by 48 inches.—Prices, from $165 to $375.
9. Stereotype Planing Machine. A machine for stereotypers, employed in thicknessing plates.
10. Hydrostatic Press. For pressing sheets, and manufactured with cylinders of solid wrought iron. Prices—from $800 to $1,350.
11. Improved Geared Standing Press. Price, $500.
12. Screw Standing Press. Prices—from $115 to $213.
13. Ruling Machine for blank books, bills and letters.
14. Bookbinder's Arming or Stamping Press.
15. Paper Cutting Machine.
16. Improved Copying Presses. Various patterns of these Presses are made. A new style, of Gothic make, has just been introduced, which will be a favorite pattern.

In short, to bring towards a conclusion this sketch, the establishment contains within itself the facilities for supplying the demands of the printer, the stereotyper, the book-binder, and all other classes whose business it is to make books and papers,—with the sole exception of *type*. This branch has been left to others, but with this exception the Hoes' furnish everything that is needed by the printer and the compositor. And this last word reminds us that it is time to turn into the

PRINTERS' JOINER-SHOP.

A savory smell of cedar, coming pleasantly through the opened door, salutes your nostrils. There are piles of finished, half-finished, unfinished, and finishing material. The printers' cases are made of cedar. Immense quantities of the fragrant lumber are consumed in this department. The establishment devotes a separate building to the joinery. Technically speaking, the articles that consume masses of lumber in their manufacture are: 1. Stands; 2. Galleys; 3. Furniture; 4. Cases. Cases hold the types; Galleys, the type when it is composed; Stands, the galleys when they are full; Furniture "locks up" the types and holds them fast. Thus much, for the benefit of the uninitiated. There is a large assortment always on hand in the Hoe establishment.

The manufacture of an article so simple as a printer's case, involves a number of nice processes. The bottom is cut from a plank of the proper size. Running saws, meanwhile, are shaping and grooving the cross pieces which enclose the boxes. Men on one side of the shop are busily engaged in planing tops and bottoms together, by the aid of a solid chunk of iron which catches the wooden pegs as they enter the interstices of the cross-pieces, and clinches each of them firmly, so that it cannot be moved from its place. The notable features of this apartment are the great heaps of material to which the workmen are constantly adding. It is here that the greatest peril from fire arises; but the premises are so well guarded by night and day, that there is, in reality, no danger. No fire is allowed about the premises; the apartments being heated wholly by the waste Steam from the boilers.

PATTERN SHOP.

Above the Joinery is the Pattern Shop. It occupies the upper floor of the building on Columbia-street. In this place are deposited all the patterns of machinery, presses, improvements in mechanical applications, &c. The value of this deposit, which has been accumulating for years past, is beyond calculation.

THE FOUNDRIES.

It would be very improper to go on without looking in at the Foundries. One is for brass and one for iron. The brass mountings of the presses and machines are a branch of manufacture by themselves. In the foundry, castings are made every afternoon. A large gang of men is employed in each of these departments.

PASSING OUT.

We find ample facilities in the yard for extinguishing fires. Several hydrants are scattered at convenient intervals about the premises, and whenever the bell rings at the hours for the workmen to leave, the hose is attached, and a watch set. One watchman is on guard by day at the entrance to the Works, and another set is on duty at night. By this careful supervision, and from the prohibition of the use of fire in the premises, apprehensions of damage from conflagration are dissipated.

THE OFFICES.

The establishment has two Offices. The principal one is at the Warehouse, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street. A subordinate office is open in Sheriff-street, directly opposite the Factory. At this place, the Superintendent and one of the Proprietors usually make their head-quarters.

In the second story of the Sheriff-street building, is the Draughtmen's room. Here several persons are constantly employed in drafting new plans, and remodeling.

On the basement floor is the paint-shop.

On the upper floor is a comfortable apartment, fitted up with desks and benches, and lighted with gas, intended for a *school for the boys* employed in the establishment. Here, on Winter evenings, when the day's work is over, and the lads are fed and washed, and partly rested, they have a chance for learning. A competent teacher is employed to instruct them; they receive a knowledge of the rudiments of English education, and, occasionally, are entertained by lectures and discourses on scientific subjects. Forty boys is the average number in attendance here. The tuition is wholly free to them; the members of the firm putting themselves to cost for the hire of teachers, and use of lights and books. It is an admirable institution. It does very much to keep the boys out of mischief. The teacher of the school is Mr. Charles O'Dowd.

A TELEGRAPH.

Messengers are apt to loiter. Lightning travels fast. Boys fail. The telegraph rarely does. It was determined, therefore, that the establishment of a connecting-link between the down-town warehouse, the up-town factory, and the residences of the proprietors, still further up town, was accordingly determined upon, and a line of private telegraph has now been in daily operation for five years past.

THE DOWN-TOWN WAREHOUSES.

Two extensive buildings at Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-street are occupied, as we have already said, as the warehouses of the firm. Here all orders are received, and hence orders and directions proceed. A considerable force of workmen is engaged in construction and repairs in the rear and in the upper stories of these buildings. The house is now shipping goods to all parts of this Continent where Presses are used, to China, the East and West Indies and to different parts of Europe.

CONSUMPTION OF RAW MATERIAL.

By way of conclusion, we present an array of figures which are not so dry as they seem, when we come to examine them. The amount of RAW MATERIAL used annually for the purposes of manufacture in this establishment, is extraordinary. The house consumes annually—in the Broome-street works alone:

600 tons of Pig Iron.
150 tons of Bar Iron.
300,000 lbs. of Cast Steel.
20,000 lbs. of Nails.
20,000 lbs. of Emery.
1,500 gallons of Oil.
1,200 tons of Coal.
225,000 ft. of Pine.
75,000 ft. of Whitewood.
10,000 ft. of Spanish Cedar.
3,000 ft. of Mahogany.
25,000 ft. of Cherry.
3,000 ft. of Ash.
10,000 ft. of Black Walnut and Maple.
2,000 ft. of Hickory.
6,000 ft. of Oak.

THE WORKMEN.

A word should be said in behalf of the workmen in this establishment. Of the four hundred operatives who are employed in the different departments, there is a large proportion of excellent mechanics, who command high wages and are honest, faithful, sober and reliable. There is no concern in the City, employing so many hands, in which there are more cheerful, sunny faces, or more intelligent and steady hands. It is the interest of the firm to encourage them in their labors, and accordingly we find them exceedingly contented. They have formed among themselves a regularly organized military company, known as the "Hoe Guards," whose appearance annually is as respectable a muster as the City numbers among its impromptu corps.

Hoe's Establishment, in short, is a place worth studying, in all its departments, as an excellent example of what may be accomplished through the channels of American Industry.

☞ The Academy of Music is to be open to-morrow (Saturday) evening, to a lecture from the far-famed Gough. Mr. Gough lectured with great acceptance at the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening. He seldom fails of waking his hearers up. Whoever has not heard him must hear him now or confess that he has not begun to hear the Elephant. Fill up the Academy.

☞ The October Term of the Court of General Sessions will terminate to-morrow. The Grand Jury will probably appear in Court this afternoon, with some fresh indictments that *may*—we don't say they will—be interesting to the public. Those who think they may be particularly interested had better look in.

☞ In reference to the case of the ship *Maury*, bonds were not entered into at noon yesterday. As soon as that formal proceeding can be effected, which may be immediately, the suit will then take progress.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

CONSUL WARD AND THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

A LITTLE WHOLESOME ADVICE.

Commodore McKeever and the Norfolk Pestilence.

SOMETHING IN THE WIND.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Consul Ward will receive Secretary Marcy's instructions by the first mail, to haul the consular flag again as quickly as possible, and he will also receive advice not to compromise himself foolishly again. The State Department views all such undignified proceedings of Consuls with much displeasure.

Consul Wenzell, who recently struck his flag at Matamoras, has also been informed that his attempt to override the municipal laws of Cuba cannot be sustained.

At the time when the Norfolk pestilence was raging, Secretary Dobbin authorized Commodore McKeever, Commandant of the Norfolk Navy-Yard, to close the yard and retire from the infected district. The Commodore replied that he considered the post of danger, the post of duty, and expressed his determination to remain when he could be serviceable. Secretary Dobbin recently addressed him an official letter, inviting him to Washington, and complimenting him for his exhibition of moral heroism in facing the "pestilence which walks at noonday," more praiseworthy than bravery at the cannon's mouth.

Commodore Paulding has been ordered to Washington from the frigate *Potomac*, flag-ship of the Home Squadron, to consult as to the action of the Navy. What's in the wind? S.

Election Riot in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The election in the Nineteenth Ward of this city to-day for Councilman, to fill a vacancy occasioned by death, resulted in the success of the American candidate. There was considerable rioting at the polls, and a notorious rowdy by the name of Konig was shot by the police—it is thought fatally. Several others were wounded but not dangerously.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The health of Norfolk continues to improve. On Tuesday there were two new cases and three deaths. On Wednesday no deaths were reported.

Bilious fever was raging badly both in Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Trouble on the Brantford Railroad.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 18.

There is serious trouble again on the Brantford Railroad. A body of armed Irishmen tore open the bridge yesterday, and will not allow the trains to pass. They made an attempt to-day on the upper side of the bridge to prevent the train going West. More trouble is expected.

The Reported Murder of Governor Reeder.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Lexington (Missouri) *Express* of Saturday, publishes a rumor that Ex-Governor Reeder had been murdered at St. Josephs. The editor pronounces it a hoax, but says there is a rumor that Reeder had been fighting somewhere in the Territory, but was not injured.

Contradiction of the Death of Mr. John Barstow.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Thursday, Oct. 18.

The announcement in this morning's *Journal* of the death of Mr. John Barstow, a prominent citizen of this place, is incorrect. Mr. Barstow is not only living, but is much better.

Man Drowned.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 18.

Col. Daniel M. Curry, a well known druggist of this city, and formerly a prominent leader of the Native American Party, was found drowned in the river to-day.

Republican Nominations for State Senator.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

The Republican County Convention, held here to-day, nominated James Nixon, of Syracuse, for State Senator, and a full County ticket.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 18.

We have no mails this morning south of Savannah. Two New-Orleans mails are now due.

LONG ISLAND.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Centreville Course—The Trotting and Pacing Match between Flora Temple and Hero.

TIME 4:59—4:57—5:21.

As we predicted would be the case the contest yesterday between *Flora Temple* and *Hero* proved the greatest on record. The performance of two miles in harness in four minutes and fifty-seven seconds is an achievement unprecedented on the trotting turf. The time was made on the second heat, by *Flora Temple*. Although *Hero* did not win the match his owner may console himself with the proud distinction of being the winner of the fastest time ever paced or trotted to a wagon two mile heats. The attendance at the Track was between 2,000 and 3,000.

The following is a correct table of the time made:

H. Woodruff names b. m., *Flora Temple*.....1 1 1
Geo. Spicer names g. g., *Hero*.....2 2 2

Time.	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
First mile	2:28½	2:28	2:28½
Second mile	2:30½	2:29	2:52½
Total	4:59	4:57	5:21

☞ Attention is solicited to the advertisement of a call for a Judicial Republican Convention, to be held in Brooklyn on the 24th inst. Within this District lie Kings, Queens, Richmond, Suffolk, Rockland and Dutchess.

☞ Two hundred and eighty-seven persons have taken out their naturalization papers from the City Court, Brooklyn, since Oct. 1.

☞ The Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association have secured the Plymouth Church (H. W. Beecher's) for the lectures of Mr. Thackeray in November, and those of Mr. Milburn in January. There are to be four lectures by each gentleman.

☞ A correspondent proposes to relieve Broadway by opening Third-avenue in a straight line to Coenties-slip. He pleads the relief of the lower part of the City, the noble avenue eight miles long, and the drainage it would afford to the dirty quarters between Bowery and Broadway.

☞ The Annual Address before the American Institute will be given by Luther R. Marsh, Esq., of this City, on the 25th. The Poultry Show opens on the 23d.

☞ Thomas Francis Meagher will lecture in the Tabernacle, next Monday evening, on the "Present prospects of Ireland, in connection with the National cause."

☞ A steam pump has been applied to the *Joseph Walker*, and they say that she will be speedily raised without much difficulty. Now is the time for the pestilence.

☞ The Brevoort Light Guards, Captain B. Van Raden, Jr., went out with 79 muskets, to Hoboken, yesterday. They shot for 25 prizes.

☞ James Seeley has been appointed light-house keeper on the front light on Gedney's Channel, New-York.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

OUR PARIS AND LONDON CORRESPONDENCE

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Another Rise in the Rate of Interest.

Russian Account of the Fall of Sebastopol.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CRIMEAN ARMIES.

PROSPECTS OF A WINTER CAMPAIGN.

Cavalry Battle and Defeat of the Russians near Eupatoria.

Departure of the Fleet on a Secret Expedition.

TRAVELS OF THE CZAR.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

INTERESTING FROM ITALY AND SPAIN.

Important from China

Battle between American and English Boats and Chinese Pirates.

THE INSURRECTION IN BRITISH INDIA.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

The *Atlantic* arrived at her dock at 8½ o'clock yesterday morning.

The chief items in the English news are the rise in the rate of interest from 5 to 6½ per cent., which took place on the 4th. A good deal of commercial uneasiness has resulted. Cotton down ¼d. Breadstuffs steady, though not so strong.

The revenue returns of the United Kingdom show an increase on the year of nearly eight and a half millions sterling, chiefly caused by the additional income tax.

The old firm of De Lisle, Janvrin & De Lisle, Merchant Bankers of London, has stopped payment. Liabilities $2,000,000. The losses of the house have been made in Canada.

The leading events in connection with the war are the quartering of detachments of French and English troops in Sebastopol and the fact that the Allied armies of operation threaten the Russian Army both from Eupatoria and Baidar.

The French cavalry, under Gen. D'Allonville, defeated the Russians near Eupatoria on the 29th. Russian loss, 50 killed and 105 prisoners. French, 6 killed and 27 wounded.

A tough campaign is expected, as the Russians are making tremendous preparations, and the Emperor himself is at Odessa.

The fleet has sailed from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, it is supposed either to Nicolaieff or Odessa.

Kars still held out, according to the last accounts, though the provisions were nearly exhausted. It was expected, however, that the snow would compel the Russians soon to retire.

In France, the Government has interfered to regulate the prices of butcher's meat. Corn has reached its maximum price.

The *Ericsson* arrived at Southampton on the 29th, after a boisterous passage.

The *Arago* arrived at Cowes on Friday evening, the 28th.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Movements of the Armies in the Crimea—Comparison between the French and English Press—Pelissier and Canrobert—Abd-el-Kader—The new Meat Ordinance—Americans at the Crystal Palace—Gossip and News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

The intelligence of the week is of that sort which may be expanded into acres of editorial, but which the correspondent can state it in a dozen words. When I say that on the 29th of September the allied fleet set sail from Sebastopol on a secret expedition, I shall have said all that I know, and shall have fulfilled my duty, as I interpret it. It will now be your duty, editorially, to wonder where the fleet has gone. This will lead to some remarks on the exposed state of Odessa; and the current belief that Nicolaieff is, in its way, as important a port as Sebastopol, on the commerce of the Bay and Dnieper, and on the possibility that Perekop may be approached from the sea. The inordinate proportion that comment may bear to fact has been demonstrated by the London papers. Neither the *Moniteur* nor the *Gazette*, neither Gen. Simpson nor Pelissier have communicated with the public since the sailing of the last steamer. The Constantinople telegraph has been hoaxing us with stories too frivolous to repeat. Gortschakoff, who alone has thought proper to admit the public to his confidence, chronicles the arrival of allied reinforcements on his right, at Eupatoria, and skirmishing on his left, at Ourkassa, near Baidar. We have tried to develop a theory, a campaign from that data, but we are quite convinced we would do better to wait. In fact, the news is unimportant. From Russia we get unmistakable evidence that the struggle is to be maintained, and that resistance is to be prolonged up to the famous last man and the equally famous last silver. Pelissier complains over the telegraph to the Emperor of the impatience, the insatiable and unreasonable desire of the Parisians for more and startling news. He is reported to have asked that the newspapers be directed to discourage any immediate expectation of new catastrophes. This might be done in France, but of course the London papers would be a party to no such combination.

If ever there was a favorable moment for comparing together the English and French press, that opportunity has been afforded by the capture of Sebastopol. You will have read and admired the numerous narratives sent to the London journals by their correspondents in the Crimea. While all of these are full, graphic and satisfactory, one or two combine the dignity of the historian with the spirit of the eye-witness; and that of Mr. Russell, in the *Times*, may actually aspire to the honors of perpetuity. It is impossible to withhold our admiration from productions evincing so much industry, so much readiness of pen, and so much coolness of head and concentration of thought, in the midst of battle and conflagration. We may easily suppose that these accounts were read by Her Majesty and the members of the Government, and that no private sources furnished even the Queen and the Ministry a view at once so connected and so complete. The contrast presented by the Paris press was most humiliating. Not a journal was represented in the camp—not one—the *Presse* and the *Constitutionnel* were supplied with fragmentary bulletins by collectors stationed at Constantinople. No detailed narrative has yet been published, nothing of a nature to give, in one bird's-eye view, both the *ensemble* and the details. We have had the usual private correspondence of heroic Zouaves; detached portions of letters to sweet-hearts, mothers, sisters, wives;—these furnish us glimpses of episodes, but bear the same relation to a narrative that a skirmish does to an action. One would have thought that our editors would have dipped plentifully into the English columns, but seem actually to be too indolent to translate. The *Débats*, however, having been energetic enough to furnish a version of the *Times'* account of the English defeat at the Redan; the other papers languidly profited by the copy thus furnished to their hands. The English did not take Sebastopol, but at least they know how the French took it, and how it looks now that it is taken.

Consequently, French opinions upon the affair are,

[illegible] of this paper. Still, it may be as well to say a few words in reply to the views of the London *Times* upon General SIMPSON, and smile at its intimation that that commander is an "ass." They waste no compliments upon PELISSIER, who has merely stood in CANROBERT's shoes; but they are willing and glad that he finishes all the recompenses befitting the case. A good deal of admiration is felt for GORTSCHAKOFF, and the skill with which he planned and conducted his retreat has won him the respect and esteem even of his enemies.

In this connection it is proper to state that the appeals made by some English papers in support of British efficiency, to French writers, as to ST. ANGE in the *Débats*, and to the reports of Marshal PELISSIER, are entirely without force No writer in any French paper would dare for a moment to express opinions doubting the bravery of British troops, or the capacity of the British commander. It is not to be expected that the French General either, would make invidious remarks. The *Moniteur*'s late article upon the services rendered by England has served to turn all the tone and sentiment of all articles on the subject our Editors may see fit to write. If they dared speak their opinions on British officers, the Allies would regret the day they ever called for them.

While waiting for his Marshalship, CANROBERT has received consolation. The Bey of Tunis has determined to atone for the lack of appreciation on the part of that General's country. He has sent him the badge of the Order of Nisham. I have no idea what Nisham is, nor do I know how it is pronounced. The decoration was presented yesterday at St. Cloud. Frenchmen so unfortunate as to receive insignia from Sovereigns, invariably hide them in a drawer; we shall know, on the next occasion of a public ceremonial, whether the ribbon of Nisham is hung upon a hero's breast, in company with the Grand Cross and the Order of the Bath.

Te Deums have been done to death Not long since, you heard of a singular ceremony at Notre Dame, at the exulting mummeries of which were present the United States in official uniform You will hear this week of a French Thanksgiving in the Russian Church of Sebastopol, in presence of Marshal PELISSIER There is a certain propriety in rites of this sort; as a political and national acknowledgment of victory—an event likely to promote the restoration of peace. In this view, it was well enough that any church in France, two Sundays ago, should perform the ceremonial of which Notre Dame had set the example. But a camp *Te Deum* in the enemy's Church, upon an invaded soil, is a mockery of religion: it is an act of military swagger, a piece of Zouave bully. The time, the place, the circumstances, were not such as befit the performance of so serious a ceremony. As for the taste of the proceeding, that is another matter; as a religious act, it will be offensive and painful. We must suppose that in anticipation of having a use for them, the Chaplains carried out a Winking Virgin or two, and perhaps even a miraculous Wooden Baby.

ABDAL-KADER has again visited the Crystal Palace. The epigrammatic Arabian felt it necessary to make another remark—like his last, to be inserted in italics in the *Moniteur*. An opportunity was presented by the wax anatomy of a horse. The exhibitor of this production was present, and pronounced a little descriptive speech. The Emir felt that his time was come, and the audience prepared to admire. The Emir spoke: "Sir," said he to the wax man, "there is only one greater anatomist than you—Nature." Perhaps this is not quite up to the average of Abdalkader-isms: it savors somewhat of a puff, and threatens to serve the mercantile and advertising purposes of the anatomist whose works so closely resemble those of creation. Fortunately, the Scheroff departs this week for Damascus, and after one more epigram, and taking leave of the Emperor, we shall communicate our thoughts again in plain language. Metaphor has been overdone.

And now for a domestic innovation of the deepest interest to housekeepers—a retrospective interest to those who have lived in Paris, and anticipatory interest to such as propose to spend next Winter here. *The Prefect of Police is to fix the price of meat!* This intention on that functionary's part was promulgated last Monday, and will be carried into execution on the 15th, for the second fortnight of October. The motive is the desire to baffle the butchers in sundry manœuvres calculated to interfere with the laws of supply and demand. That there has been a combination among these gentlemen to maintain prices at an unduly elevated point is beyond a doubt. The inhabitants have desired, and in their feeble way petitioned for, the removal of the butchers' monopoly. The Prefect has preferred the system of "taxing" their wares, and the city is informed of his decision. The measures adopted are worth narrating in detail

Beef, whether ox, cow, or bull-beef, will be divided into three categories, according to the cut. The first will include the rump, the sir oin, the tenderloin; the second—the ribs and environs; the third—the neck, cheeks and other undesirable portions. The price of the fillet, which is a "fancy," or "luxury" cut, may be fixed by the butcher.

Veal and mutton are to be divided into two classes, or prices—the first including the legs, the second the breast, neck and shoulders.

Every purchaser will receive a written statement of his purchase: this will give, first, the *kind* of meat purchased, whether beef, mutton or veal: secondly, the class, whether first, second or third: thirdly, the weight, and fourthly the price. This is to be considered the butcher's sworn declaration, in case of contestation.

"Butchers are forbidden (note this paragraph) to make up a portion of the weight by fleshless bones, or what they vulgarly call *réjouissance*." You would be little the wiser were I to translate the term, and say that it means "gladness." Its derivation and the process of its application I have never been able to learn. It is the custom of butchers to put into the scale containing the appliciant's purchase, a certain proportion of bones—not bones belonging to the meat, but loose pieces from other parts of the animal, and even from other species of animals This is done openly, as a right and a tradition. Gladness springs from it, and hence, probably, gladness is its name. It might better have been called "*embellement*," from the sentiment of the buyer. This abuse is to be done away with, and if it does not involve an increase in price, the inhabitants will be grateful.

Such are the principal features of this singular innovation. It will double o be successful, and become an established institution. The Prefect will easily fix the price by calculations made from the price of cattle and herds at the market at Poissy,—the market which supplies the city. The butchers have brought this calamity upon themselves by their rapacity, and especially by the abuse of monopoly and "gladness."

I find that one or two of my colleagues thought proper, last week, to announce the provisional awards of medals to American exhibitors at the Crystal Palace. There was, nevertheless, a sort of understanding that it would be as well to wait till the awards were ratified. The state of the case is this: the Special Juries have made the results of their examinations known to the Grand Jury, (composed of the Presidents of the several Juries,) and *propose* for recompense such exhibitors as they think proper. This is all that has been done, and it is incorrect to convey the idea that medals have been awarded. The Grand Jury is sure to make many exclusions, and its severity will be exercised with especial care in the American Department, as we have been treated with undue favor. The awards proposed for us, are about one to every nine exhibitors; this proportion is three times greater than that preserved in the French awards. One of the most likely rejections is that of Mr. LADD's piano—a very sore consummation, as the American papers have given way to much premature congratulation. The proposal to grant this piano a medal meets with vast opposition, and the chances are thought to be against it. This shows the inexpediency of giving an official character to what is merely provisional. No English, nor Belgium, nor German papers have committed this error. I have reprimanded my colleagues, and they have expressed contrition.

The Commissaries, Jurymen, and exhibitors of the Exposition some time ago resolved to give a banquet, towards the close of the season, to Prince NAPOLEON, the grand patron of the enterprise. At the last moment the plan has been changed, and a *soiree* has been substituted for the dinner. The profits are to be devoted to charity. The scene of the festivity was to have been the *Jardin d'Hiver*, but it is likely that the Company will collect at the new American Hotel, which is just completed, and which may as well be inaugurated in this way as in any other.

The official closing of the Exposition will take place on the 15th of November. The Emperor will preside, and will pronounce the awards. I trust he will be more satisfactory than on the occasion of the inauguration, when his melancholy speech of seven lines gave the stockholders a cold chill. The Empress will grace the scene with her beautiful though saddened, and of late, her sickly features But little is said of Her Majesty, and nothing is seen of her. She has not appeared in public for some weeks. The last anecdote the *Pays* has communicated to us is that of the scene with the Crimean wounded, where one man was so frightfully mutilated that the fair sovereign shed tears.

The artistes of the Opera have been amused by one of their comrades, whose conduct, on receiving the decoration of the Legion of Honor, was extremely disloyal. In the height of his enthusiasm he shouted *Vive la République!* and when asked if he meant to wear the ribbon, he said, "Wear it! no—I should be taken for a meritorious fireman!" This is a capital criticism. All the old soldiers that guard the railroad crossings are decorated—just like VERDI!

It lately struck a manufacturer of dolls that few specimens of his products were purchased by the English. He sought the reason, and thinks he has found it. French dolls, of either sex, represent babies of dark complexion. This is true to nature, there being a good deal of the olive in Gallic skin and hair. But as a nation, the English are blonde. They would therefore prefer blond dolls, and an irruption of white and red babies upon the counters of the toy-shops has been the consequence. They have golden, sandy, pale, and even red hair, and labels announce conspicuously that these samples of a Northern race are intended for English purchasers. For one, I never have been able to pronounce an opinion between blonde and brunette.

An invention of a more serious bearing is that of the Portable Sealing-wax. You buy a box of matches, and you find upon every match, about an inch above the chemical point, a little wad of wax. You light the match, you wait till the flame has attacked the wood, and you then bring the fire suddenly upon the wax. The wax, which contains exactly enough for a seal, melts, relaxes its hold and drops. You have the stamp ready and the work is done. This is exceedingly ingenious, and the inventor has taken out a patent. I am going to test its efficacy this very minute.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Proclamation of Kossuth, Ledru Rollin and Mazzini—The Action of the Government Thereon—Austrian Police in London—Very Interesting Private Information from Sebastopol—Russian Account of the Defeat—Promotions in the British Army—Literary and Court Gossip.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

Knowing the pressure of matter, at this season of the year, on your paper, I shall give you but facts and rumors, with as little comment of mine as possible. The proclamation of the three Republican leaders—KOSSUTH, LEDRU ROLLIN and MAZZINI—has provoked the wrath of official, Napoleon-ridden England. Between two fulminating editorials in the *Morning Post*, ordered to *feel* public disposition respecting the revolutionary Triumvirate, the Cabinet Council of last Tuesday has been engaged in discussing the measures to be taken against "the disturbers of the peace of Europe" I can tell you for certain that the Council has decided upon asking Parliament to vote the Alien bill, with a view to get rid of the enemies of the man whose soldiers have taken Sebastopol, as well as of the Power who is called an "Ally to a certain extent." When, about a year ago, I declared my conviction that the policy followed by England might lead her to steps which would produce partly the expulsion, and partly the emigration from her "hospitable soil," of the exiles of different nations, "Englishmen in America" could hardly find words to express their virtuous indignation at such outrageous insinuations and gratuitous calumny Well, Sir, PALMERSTON's above-mentioned organ, not satisfied with a single *brutum fulmen* (last Monday) on the subject in question, has, in its yesterday's number, a second anathema containing the following glorious intimation:

"LEDRU ROLLIN, MAZZINI and KOSSUTH should, therefore, know that the British Government can, at the present moment, if it should be so advised, at once slip off the first to France, the second to King Bomba, and the third to Austria, and, perhaps in Vincennes, in a Neapolitan prison, or in the dungeons of Spielberg, they might unavailingly lament that secure asylum they had forfeited."

Who ever offered to England an insult similar to the one contained in this semi-official warning? Verily, the failure at the Redan seems to cost a great deal. Most people believe that this is but a mere menace, and, in fact, the *Morning Post* itself is kind enough to reassure us, to a certain extent, about the point of extradition to the above enumerated Potentates. "Their fate—such is the generous second thought of the worthy courtier—in all probability, may be extradition to some country far remote from those dupes whom they would goad to insurrection and violence." Is that "country far remote" to be America or Australia? Poor wretches, how they are working to degrade their country—proud Albion, so boastful of her freedom and security! The best of the affair is, that this *Jupiter tonans* of governmental journalism declares that those men are "without power, without authority, without political influence" Now, if such be their position, they might surely be left alone, and spared the incubations of a foolish knave who trembles fest NAPOLEON should feel offended by the tolerance shown to his enemies.

In connection with this movement must be mentioned the fact, that the most notorious Chief of the Austrian Police, the Chevalier *von* YELSENTHAL, is in London, with a pack of 15 or 20 subaltern officers under his orders. Some of these fellows have been seen lounging in the neighborhood of KOSSUTH's residence What they are about is not known, but watched they are, as well as watching.

I have been shown a letter from Sebastopol, which contains the following interesting information: PELISSIER employed a spy, whom he knew to be employed also by the Russians, and who was clever enough to sustain the double game without raising suspicion in Sebastopol, which he went to and from incessantly. This man—instructed by PELISSIER, who paid him best—gave Prince GORTSCHAKOFF such informations as to make him believe that the Allies were intending to make two *coups*, one on the Tchernaya, and the other against the Redan and the forts west of this one, so as to capture the town and the *tête de pont* leading across the harbor to the north, and (this was the chief point to be impressed at Russian head-quarters) *without attempting anything but a mere demonstration against the Malakoff*. GORTSCHAKOFF fell into the trap, (says the letter, writer,) was in an officer of high rank,) and afraid lest his line of retreat might be cut off, massed his forces on the two points believed to be menaced, and left the Malakoff comparatively unguarded. It was at this conjuncture that the spy reappeared at the French head-quarters and told PELISSIER to lose no time in securing "the Key" of Sebastopol. What truth may be in this information, I know not, but certain it is, that the exceedingly easy way in which the Malakoff has been carried by the French authorizes the belief that GORTSCHAKOFF had been deluded by appearances. We have now his version of the capture, and his admissions respecting his losses are terrible, one would almost say exaggerated. He confesses to have lost during the last month of the siege from 500 to 1,000 men *every day*! He mourns over the result, but declares to have regained his freedom of movement by no longer being chained to Sebastopol." This is true, with the not unimportant addition that the Allies also are free, and that they have more reason to congratulate themselves at being no longer chained to trench duties. There is a repeated rumor, according to which GORTSCHAKOFF is to be made Minister of War, and to give up his command to MONRAVIEFF of Asia. This may be so, but I don't think it is likely, as yet, especially now that the Czar is approaching to the seat of war. As to the prospects of further operations on the part of the Allied Armies, I beg leave to retain my opinion, pronounced two weeks ago, and so back it by the declaration of the *Times'* correspondent, who writes that, "now (Sept. 22) all hope of active operations being undertaken before the Winter sets in has been abandoned." I would, however, not be surprised to hear that Odessa had been bombarded and the Danube forced, though, if the weather there has undergone a change similar to that we are experiencing here, the *Euxine* will hardly be safe to be trusted by the fleets. From Constantinople we have news of warfare between Lord STRATFORD DE REDCLIFF and the Sultan. His Lordship becomes more and more Cossack towards the Sublime Porte. and has, in fact, turned quite unmanageable. He will not acknowledge MEHEMET ALI PASHA, and tells the Sultan so in person, who requests him to leave his palace. The affair is pretty scandalous, and the recall of His Lordship seems to be all but signed. The French Cabinet made strong representations on the subject, and Downing-street is sorely puzzled what to do. The truth is that French influence has completely superseded British authority on the Dardanelles, and the recall of STRATFORD would be an acknowledgment of that disagreeable fact. Another awkward subject for the Cabinet is General SIMPSON, but he, it is hoped, will save them further difficulties, and beg to be relieved of the command. In the meantime, he has been promoted to the rank of General, for distinguished services "during the late arduous and finally successful operations which led to the fall of Sebastopol." Colonel WYNYARD, [illegible] Aide-de-Camp of the Queen, becomes Major General, and well he deserved it. The greatest rewards, however, by which official England celebrates the great victory, are awarded to General Viscount COMBERMERE, the Earl of STRAFFORD and General Viscount HARDINGE, who are made Field-Marshals. If you ask who they are and what they did, take out some dusty volume from an out-of-the-way shelf of your library, sit down in an easy-chair placed near your fireside, and sleep over the cronies of the Peninsular War and the heroes of Torres Vedras. Strange, to be sure, are the ways of promotion in England! The Redan is *not* taken, and three old gentlemen, whose collective age amounts to something surmounting 225 years, are made Field-Marshals! Well, after all, this proceeding is strictly in accordance to rule and custom, considering that the highest military rank in England is, unlike the classic apple of discord, given to the unworthiest. The new Field Marshals have certainly no reason to feel bashful and modest at the side of their two seniors in rank—the King of the Belgians and the Prince ALBERT. It is, however, said that HARDINGE has hardly merited to be thus dishonored by being given to two such companions. PELISSIER has been made a G. C. B., and SIMPSON received the Grand Cross of Honor. And as everybody must have some sort of cross, NAPOLEON has been decorated with the Dutch one of WILLIAM's Military Order. Queen VICTORIA will leave her Highland home, this day week. GRENVILLE left her, and GREY is a-bore. So she returns to Windsor. The Prussian Prince is also on his way back to Berlin, to tell his papa the progress he made. The *Times* is exceedingly indignant at the idea of what PUNCH would term a "lucifer match—an infernal marriage;" but the indignation of the *Times* is all a mere fudge. Popularity must now and then be hunted for, and the oracle of Printing-House square knows very well that to abuse Princes is the best as well as easiest means of gaining the game.

On the day of the Queen's return to England, Mr. THACKERAY and his *Three Georges* will sail for America, to gather—the malicious say—matters for another *Vanity Fair*. The author of *The Newcomes* will, previously to his departure, be given a farewell dinner, by his friends and admirers, CHARLES DICKENS heading the list. It will be an interesting gathering, and one the like of which money cannot procure, nor can rank and fashion command. "I wonder," DICKENS is reported to have said to THACKERAY, "what you will drink in the Temperance States." "The Maine liquor, lo!" was the reply.

The King of Piedmont has made his cousin, the Prince of CARIGNAN, his Vicegerent. This Prince is known as very much inclined to absolutism and its congenial alliances. However, the rule is but for the time of the King's reconvalescence.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Great Political Agitation—Revolution expected—Dom Pedro V. of Portugal—Arrests at Madrid—The Press—Ministers getting Violent—The Queen—New Anti-Annexation Reinforcement for Cuba—A Talented Editor sent out—The Grand International Ball at Madrid—The 25,000 men for the Crimea—Intrigues of Louis Napoleon—The Credit Mobilier taking the Field—Mr. Dodge and the $100,000,000 against the Credit Mobilier and $60,000,000.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

The contest concerning the question of the reform of the Royal Household between the Queen and the Ministers—the incidents of a conspiracy to overthrow ESPARTERO, which it seems has been discovered, and on account of which the Secretary of the private seal of the Queen has been arrested and thrown into solitary confinement—the miscarriage of Her Majesty, which has at length been published, have thrown all Spain into agitation. The Moderado Party cry to heaven against the violence offered to the Queen. O'DONNELL threatens to give in his resignation. Madrid is under arms. The whole Press somes, announcing great things to come, and all seem to be looking to the opening of the Cortes, which took place on the 1st inst, with the greatest anxiety.

The probabilities of the fall of the dynasty are every day more threatening. Some are already looking towards the bran new King of Portugal, DOM PEDRO V., in order I suppose to be looking towards something. Nations are sometimes visionary as well as persons, and create in their imagination types of kings, which are only too much opposed to the reality. Witness the delirium of Spain for DON FERDINAND VII. in 1808 to 1810, and then took at his infamous history. DOM PEDRO V. is a fanatical young gentleman, with decided instincts towards absolutism. His infancy has been remarkable for his inclination toward a monastical life, and his ardent devotion to all the Saints and Saintesses whose images are worshipped in Portugal. His love to the Pope is more than filial. With such dispositions he may turn out to be a tolerable King in that last corner of the creation—Portugal. But he could never respond to the desires of the liberal party in Spain, which is the one that dreams about him. I know people who knew DOM PEDRO personally, and I am told he is entirely persuaded of the utility of an institution which in times past bore the name of *inquisition* His journey to Paris and his intercourse with LOUIS NAPOLEON have confirmed him in his ideas of arbitrary government.

In Madrid a great number of arrests have been made, about which a good deal of talk has gone to the winds. The press has been most noisy on account of the director of one of the newspapers having been thrown into prison for saying that the Queen had miscarried in consequence of the violent interviews with her Ministers in the matter of the Palace—just what I told you of last week, and what is strictly true. The accusation against him is disrespect to the Ministers of the Crown. Rota! it looks a little reactionary. It seems as if these leaders of the Progressista Party, instead of drawing ahead were getting back among the wheelers and tangling the breeching. I hope they will be able to straighten out once more, but it is a very pretty mess as it stands.

Look out for a grand display of teeth and heels before long. Progressistas biting and tearing each other, and the great men running away to take refuge in France or England

The Queen is forced to remain at the Escurial for the present, by her illness consequent upon the abortion.

One of the editors of the *Diario Español*, the paper most hostile to us in Spain, has, perhaps, already arrived at the Havana, where he goes to take charge of an anti-annexation journal and fire away upon us from that quarter.

He is a man of considerable talent, though a little heavy at times, and was charged, whilst connected with the *Diario Español*, with the especial branch of writing against us, and all we did or failed to do, for which he was well paid by some parties interested in preserving Cuba as it is. The famous article which caused Mr. SOULE to lose his surtoupa last Summer is understood to have been the work of this gentleman

You will probably soon hear from him in Cuba.

A *ball* is being prepared in Madrid to celebrate the taking of *Sebastopol* by the Allies. The names of the Board of Managers have been published, and would make a cowled monk laugh in the presence of his prior.

The President, is General DON JUAN PRIM, who was out in Constantinople last year, showing off a hand some uniform, and who, on his return, took Paris in his way, and the orders of LOUIS NAPOLEON in his pocket, to labor for the alliance of Spain with the occidental Emperor.

DON JUAN PRIM, is supposed to have a desire of commanding the 25,000 men to be sent by Spain to the Crimea, and the same laudable ambition is attributed to Gen. ZABALA, Spanish Minister of State—he whom the Emperor couldn't wait to see at Biarritz, and to other valiant generals and patriot Spaniards. But the 28,000 men won't go to the Crimea, for those manifold and weighty reasons before set forth to you, Dear TIMES; among which not the least are that the Spanish people won't let them go, and that the men won't go, even if they are permitted.

If you ask other subordinate reasons, you may remember what I told you, that the Cortes would not be likely to vote the supplies or the conscription, and if they did, the people will not stand either the one or the other. The men cannot be raised, and, if raised, they would not march—unless it should be on Madrid to topple over the foolish Government which had thought to send them on Tom fool's errand; thus repeating the scenes of 1820, and the exploits of the army collected to be sent out against the revolted colonies in America, but which marched from Cadiz to Madrid, took the King prisoner and kept him three years till he was released by the Holy Alliance and 100,000 Frenchmen under the Duke of ANGOULEME.

The Secretary of the Managers of the Grand International Ball, as it is called, is one HUGLEMAN, a Frenchman, editor of a little French newspaper, which LOUIS NAPOLEON supports, at Madrid. Another manager is one WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, shirt-maker and vender of French laces over the *Café* of the Swiss, &c., &c., so that it is evident the said international salutary exercise was ordered by our mighty Emperor himself.

Finding no man of any standing among this list of managers except the aforesaid Don JUAN PRIM, and yet, a little surprised at the announcement of any kind of celebration of French success at Madrid, I have taken pains to write, and find out who those people are. Pardon me for giving them so much importance.

The Emperor has hit upon a plan of getting the Spanish Contingent, not lacking in ingenuity. It does away the money difficulty, but it does no more. It is, however, worthy of mention. He has just sent two of the Directors of his famous clap-trap financial and political engine, called the *Credit Mobilier*, to Madrid, to offer the Spanish Government a large sum, said to be $60,000,000, on condition that the said Government grant to the *Credit Mobilier* the right to make and operate the great lines of railway mentioned in a late letter, for sixty years, the money to be paid in part on the receipt of the charters, and a part in various successive installments. The navigation of the river Ebro also enters into the contract, and this part of it has already been obtained by the *Credit Mobilier*. This all looks very nicely, but the secret of the business is simply this: The *Credit Mobilier* is LOUIS NAPOLEON and a few of his instruments; the so-called Directors sent to Madrid are an Ex-Minister of Finance and an Ex-Chief of Police in his employ. The $60,000,000 are the bait thrown to Spain to lure her into the power of the Emperor, and either get the 25,000 men or a foothold in the Peninsula and a general control of Spanish politics at home and in Cuba. That is the scheme. Let Mr. SOULE and the $100,000,000-for-Cuba-men look sharp after the *Credit Mobilier*. I can only sound the alarm. If Mr. DODGE, our Minister at Madrid, should hear of this business, I have no doubt he will look after it. But Mr DODGE does not hear many things in French or Spanish, and LOUIS NAPOLEON sends people about his business who do not talk very loud.

If we were one-half as skillful with our 100,000,000 hard dollars as NAPOLEON III. is with his 60,000,000 soft promises, we might now see that Cuba question in a very different state from what it is. But send a bull into a china shop, or a bear into a sugar-house, and you cannot expect he will bring you either porcelain or sugar.

Yours very truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Russian Account of the Fall of Sebastopol

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has issued the following general order, addressed to the Army of the South, and the Military and Naval Forces in the Crimea:

HEAD QUARTERS, HEIGHTS OF INKERMANN, in the vicinity of Sebastopol, Aug. 30, (dept. 18)

VALIANT COMRADES: On the 18th September last year a strong enemy's army appeared before the walls of Sebastopol. Despite its numerical superiority, despite the absence of obstacles which military science might have opposed to it in the town, that army did not dare attack it openly (literally, with an open force,) and undertook a regular siege

Since then, despite the formidable means at the disposal of our enemies, who by their numerous ships constantly received reinforcements, artillery, and ammunition for eleven months and a half, all their efforts failed before your bravery and firmness. It is a fact unexampled in military annals that a town hastily fortified, in presence of the enemy, should have been able to hold out so long against a force, the means of attack of which have exceeded everything that hitherto could have been foreseen in calculations of this nature.

And with means so enormous, and of such a description, after the ruinous effects of an artillery of colossal dimensions, continued for nine months, the enemy having frequently had recourse to prolonged bombardments of the town, firing on each occasion many hundred thousand rounds, they became convinced of the inadequacy of their efforts, and resolved to take Sebastopol by a combat

On the 6th (18th) of June they made the assault on different sides, entered courageously into the town, but you received them with intrepidity, and they were driven back on all points in the most brilliant manner.

This check forced them to return to a continuation of their first plan of siege, multiplying their batteries, and increasing the activity of their trench works and mining operations

Since the memorable day upon which you repulsed the assault two months and a half have elapsed, during which, animated by sentiments of duty and love to the throne and to your country, you have heroically disputed each inch of ground, forcing the assailants to advance only foot by foot, and paying with torrents of blood and an incredible loss of ammunition each yard of ground gained.

In this obstinate defence your courage did not flag; on the contrary it rose to the highest degree of self-denial

But if your intrepidity and your patience were without bounds there are such in the nature of the possibility of defence. As the approaches of the enemy gradually advanced, their batteries were erected nearer the walls. The circle of fire which surrounded Sebastopol grew daily narrower, and sent death and destruction upon the courageous defenders still further into the town.

Taking advantage of the superiority of their fire at short range, the enemy, after the concentrated action of their artillery during thirty days—which cost our garrison from 800 to 1,000 men per day—commenced that terrible bombardment (*bombardement d'enfer*) from their innumerable engines of war, and of a calibre hitherto unknown, which destroyed our defences, which had been repaired at night with great labor and at great loss, under the incessant fire of the enemy—the principal work, the Kornilloff Redoubt, on the Malakoff Hill (the key of Sebastopol as a point dominating the whole town), having experienced considerable and irreparable damage.

To continue under these circumstances the defence of the south side would have been to expose our troops daily to a useless butchery, and their preservation is today, more than ever, necessary to the Emperor of Russia.

For these reasons, with sorrow in my heart, but with a full conviction, I resolved to evacuate Sebastopol, and take over the troops to the north side by the bridge constructed beforehand over the bay and by boats.

Meantime the enemy beholding on the 27th of August (8th of September) at 10:30, the half ruined works before them and the Kornilloff redoubt, with its ditches filled up, resolved upon a desperate assault, first on Bastions No. 2, Kornilloff, and No 3, (Redan,) and after about three hours upon Bastion No. 6, and the Belkin and Schwartz redoubts.

Of these six attacks, five were gloriously repulsed. Some of the points of attack, like that on Bastion No. 2, on which the enemy had succeeded in bringing guns by flying bridges, having at var ous times been taken and retaken, remained finally ours. But the Kornilloff redoubt, more damaged than the others by the bombardment, was taken by the French, who brought more than 20,000 men against it, and could not be retaken after the great losses we had suffered at the commencement of this combat, for it would have been necessary to ascend in the midst of the ruins a very steep incline, and then cross a narrow ridge above a deep ditch of the rear face occupied by the French. Such an undertaking might have prevented us accomplishing the proposed object, and would have cost us, without the slightest doubt, ineffaceable losses.

The attempt was the more needless, as for reasons already mentioned I had resolved to evacuate the place. Therefore, as the success of the enemy was confined to the sole capture of the Kornilloff Redoubt, I ordered that no attack should be made on that Redoubt, and to remain in front of it to oppose any continuation of the enemy's attack on the town itself, an order which was executed despite all the efforts of the French to get beyond the purge of the redoubt.

At dusk the troops were ordered to retire according to the arrangements previously made.

The examples of bravery you gave during that day, valiant comrades, aroused such a feeling of esteem in the enemy, that, despite the knowledge they must have had of our retreat by the explosion of our mines, which our troops exploded one after the other as they gradually retreated, they not only did not pursue us in column, but even ceased firing with their artillery, which they might have continued with impunity.

Valiant Comrades, it is painful, it is hard to leave Sebastopol in the enemy's hands. But remember the sacrifice we made upon the altar of our country in 1812, Moscow was surely as valuable as Sebastopol—we abandoned it after the immortal battle of Borodino. The defence of Sebastopol during 349 days is superior to Borodino, and when the enemy entered Moscow in that great year of 1812, they only found heaps of stones and ashes. Likewise it is not Sebastopol which we have left them, but the burning ruins of the town which we ourselves set fire to, having maintained the honor of the defence in such a manner that our great-grandchildren may recall the remembrance thereof with pride to all posterity

Sebastopol kept us chained to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of movement, and a new war commences, a war in the open field, that most congenial to the Russian soldier. Let us prove to the Emperor, let us prove to Russia, that we are still imbued with the spirit which animated our ancestors in our memorable and patriotic struggle. Wherever the enemy may show himself we will present our breasts to him, and defend our native land as we defended it in 1812.

Valiant warriors of the land and sea forces!—In the name of the Emperor, I thank you, for the unexampled courage, firmness and constancy you have displayed during the siege of Sebastopol.

I think it my duty to express more individually my gratitude to your courageous chiefs:

To Aide de-Camp General Count Osten-Sacken, who has commanded the garrison for nine months; to Lieutenant-Generals Chepeleff, Chrouleff, Paco loff and Semiaka; to Vice-Admirals Nevotilsky and Pamphiloff; to Major Generals Martinau, Pichelstein and Lyscenko I., to Aides-de Camp Generals Ouroussoff, Schulze, Kroustcheff, Gdavon, Sanachinsky and Scheidemann: to Prince Wassilchikoff and to Totleben, both in the suite of the Emperor; to Colonels Kostanimoff II., Kennerich and Gardner; to Captains Korine, Mikrouko, Perelechine I, and Perelechine II; to Lieutenant-Colonel Zimmermann; to Captain-Lieutenants Alinsky and Tchebicheff; and to all the officers who participated in the siege.

The limits of this Order of the Day do not permit me to insert here the names of many other generals and officers to whom belong more or less the honor of having participated in the grand deed of the defence of Sebastopol; but every one of them has acquired a claim to the gratitude of his Sovereign and country.

I shall confine myself to naming the principal co-operatives among those not belonging to the garrison—the heads of the staff of the force entrusted to me; Aide-de-Camp General Kotzebue, Lieutenant-Generals Serjeupensky-Buchmeyer, Onchakoff, and Boutourlin; and Major-General Kryjanowsky. The Lieutenant-General of the Engineers rendered an essential service by the excellent construction of the bridge across the harbor, which ensured the retreat of the troops.

In thus expressing the gratitude your worthy commanders are entitled to who are still living, let us also honor, comrades, those who have fallen honorably for our faith and for our country on the ramparts of Sebastopol.

Let us remember the immortal names of Nachimoff, Kornilloff, and Istomine, and let us address prayers to the Most High that He will grant them peace and eternalize their memory as an example to the future generations of the Russians.

THE VERY LATEST.

Cavalry Victory of Allies near Eupatoria.

Marshal PELISSIER reports, on the 1st inst., that a brilliant contest of cavalry was fought on the 29th ult., at Koughil, five leagues N. E. of Eupatoria, in which the Russian Cavalry, commanded by Gen. KORF, were defeated by the French cavalry, under General ALLONVILLE. Six guns, twelve ammunition wagons, and a campaign forge, with all the appurtenances, and 160 prisoners, of whom two were officers, were captured, besides 250 horses of the Russian Hussians. Fifty of the Russians were killed; among them was Col. ANDROWSKY. Of the French six were killed, and twenty-seven wounded.

Prince Gortschakoff's Dispatch.

HAMBURG, Oct. 5.—Intelligence has been received at St. Petersburg, from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, which brings news from the Crimea up to the 3d inst. The Prince reports that on the previous day the enemy made an ineffectual flank movement.

CRIMEA, Oct. 3, Evening.—Yesterday the enemy effected a movement against our left flank, and then withdrew. Our advanced posts still occupy their former line. Nothing has yet been undertaken against the northern forts.

Decorations of Gen. Simpson and Marshall Pelissier.

Major-General WYNDHAM is likely to be placed at the head of a division, in the Crimea. The Grand Cross of the Bath has, it is said, been conferred on Gen. SIMPSON. Marshal PELISSIER has received the same decoration of the Queen, and his Majesty, the Emperor of the French, has further awarded to General SIMPSON to Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

Bombardment of the North Side of Sebastopol.

The Allies are reported to have established 120 mortars at Sebastopol, with which it was expected they would soon render the north side untenable.

Dispatch from Gen. Simpson.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON to Lord PANMURE has been published. It contains Gen. SIMPSON's list of the names of officers and men brought to his notice by the Generals of the Highland, 2d, and Light Divisions, on the occasion of the attack on the Redan, on the 8th inst.

It is stated, in a note, that the list of officers recommended by Gen. SIMPSON for promotion for distinguished services, has not yet been received. The first mentioned is very long. Besides the officers, it comprises the names of twelve soldiers of the 3d Regiment, eleven of the 41st Regiment, and eighteen of the 6th Regiment, who distinguished themselves by bringing wounded from the front of the advanced trenches.

Position, Movements and Prospects of the Armies in the Crimea.

The last official dispatches report the south side of Sebastopol to be occupied by detachments of French and English troops, who have had distinct quarters of the town assigned to them.

The Russians concentrated their forces in the northern forts, and were occasionally firing upon the town, to which the Allies replied from the two forts which remained intact, (Nicholas and Quarantine,) and from the ruins of other forts. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in his reports, describes the fire of the Allies as heavy.

Preparations were making by the British and French engineers, by the sinking of immense mines, to destroy the splendid docks, arsenals, and ship-building yards of Sebastopol, and thus uproot the place as a naval stronghold. Though there is no official information on the subject—the Allied generals for obvious reasons being silent as to their future operations—there are various premonitions of a vigorous campaign in the open field.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, on the 23d ult., reported that 26,000 men had been landed at Eupatoria, and that on the 26th this force was increased to 33,000. He has since reported that "imposing masses" of the Allied troops continue to threaten the left wing of the Russian Army, from the valley of Baidar, while a force amounting to between 30,000 and 40,000 men threaten the right wing of the Russians from Eupatoria.

It is uncertain, and will remain so for some little time, which of these threatened attacks is the real one. But there is quite enough in Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches to show that he considers himself seriously threatened in front and on both flanks. Another significant fact is that the English land transport corps are in full activity; that the field batteries of the artillery are in marching order; that large numbers of the French cavalry have embarked for Eupatoria; and by the telegraphic accounts from Vienna it is stated that the Allied fleets have left Sebastopol on some secret expedition.

It is again asserted from Vienna that the Russian Army is retreating.

The *Times* correspondent, writing on the 21st, is not at all sanguine that the Russians will be forced to abandon their position on the approach of Winter.

The correspondent of the *Daily News* takes a different view. He says:

"The belief gains ground that the Russians are preparing to evacuate the north side of the harbor of Sebastopol. The extensive earthworks which have been lately constructed, and others in course of construction, are regarded as simply intended to cover the retreat, and protect the rear guard of the Russian Army. Carts have come in empty from the direction of the Mackenzie Heights, and have gone away laden, it is supposed with provisions.

"These arrangements are supposed to indicate an intention to retire. It is still understood that a combined movement is to take place against the enemy's position on the Mackenzie Heights. A direct attack from Baktchi-Serai is spoken of, the approach from the South being made by a route which is kept secret, and which will have the effect of avoiding the enemy's fortified intrenchments."

Le Nord, of Brussels, takes a hopeful view of Russian affairs in the Crimea. The writer in that Journal says:

"The situation is not entirely to our disadvantage, and the honor of our arms has been in no way compromised. Our men will no longer be obliged to offer themselves up as a holocaust, but will now be able to defend themselves on a close fight, and sell their lives at a high cost."

The same paper states that out of 10,000 seamen who had undertaken, with their officers, the defence of Sebastopol, only a fourth survive, and some six or seven officers.

In an order which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has addressed to his soldiers the Prince admits a loss of from 500 to 1,000 men per day, during the last thirty days of the siege. To continue to defend the South side, he says, would have been to expose the troops to be uselessly murdered. He concludes by saying:

"It is not Sebastopol we have left in the enemy's hands, but burning ruins that we have set fire to ourselves. Sebastopol enchained us to its walls; with its fall we acquire freedom of action, and a new war commences."

The following private telegraphic dispatches have been received:

TRIESTE, 3d, Evening.—A report was in circulation at Constantinople that Marshal PELISSIER would not for the moment push his operations to the interior of the Crimea, and that he would limit his efforts to attacking the forts on the north of Sebastopol. The troops at Eupatoria would, in the meantime, continue to harass the enemy by their demonstrations. French troops were expected at Varna. The

some hazard and uncertainty may attend such a choice, there no room can be certain of possessing the high qualities of supreme military command until he has tried his own person, such an experiment cannot rest mainly on the known character of the man. The British army will not be commanded as it ought to be until men of the age of the Duke of WELLINGTON and his generals in the Peninsula are at the head of it. If we are told that these officers are junior to many men now serving above them, we reply that this is one of their recommendations, since it tends to raise the younger officers of the army to the positions they ought to fill. It is not to the old, but the young that the country looks for victory, and it is time to break asunder the fetters of a system which disgraces us in the eyes of Europe, and which exposes the army in the field to a most disadvantageous comparison, not only with the forces of our gallant Allies, but with those of the Russians themselves.

War Movements in Asia.

Letters from Kars describe the thorough devastation of the surrounding district by the Russians. The provisions of the garrison could not last longer than the 15th of September, and if reinforcements did not arrive, Gen. WILLIAMS would be compelled to submit.

The Russians, however, were themselves hard pressed by the snow, which had already set in, and which, if the garrison could only hold out a little longer, would compel the besiegers to retreat.

Another letter from Kars says:

"OMER PASHA has arrived at Batoum, and was received with great enthusiasm by the half-starved garrison of that place. The strength of the *corps d'armée*, which is represented as 10,000 men of all arms, does not exceed, at present, 4,000 sabres."

Capture of a Turkish Convoy by the Russians at Kars.

The semi-official Austrian correspondent publishes news from Constantinople, of the 27th ult., to the effect that the Russians before Kars had captured a Turkish convoy of provisions, destined for the garrison, together with 1,000 horses and 300 men.

The Baltic.

A brief telegraph from Hamburg states that on the 27th ult., six English vessels appeared before Riga, and bombarded for several hours, the batteries of Dunamunde and Virrage Donellen.

RUSSIA.

Sayings and Doings of the Czar Alexander.

The Emperor, who has been making a journey to the South, *via* Moscow, has issued, through the Governor of that place, an address to the Russian people, in which he says:

"The brave defenders of Sebastopol have done everything possible for human power to do. The former and present unfavorable events I accept as the inscrutable will of Providence, which visits upon Russia heavy hours of trial. But Russia's trials have been much heavier and God Almighty has always sent her His benevolent and invisible help. Let us, therefore, also now trust in Him. He will defend Russia, the Orthodox, which has drawn the sword for a just cause—the cause of Christendom. I am glad to see the incessant proofs of the readiness of everybody to sacrifice family, property, and the last drop of blood, for the integrity of the Empire and the honor of the country. I find comfort and strength in these popular sentiments and aspirations, and with my whole heart united with my brave and faithful people, I shall repeat, confident of God's help and aid, the words of ALEXANDER the First, 'Where there is truth there is also God.'

I remain, your well-wisher,
ALEXANDER."

A letter from St. Petersburg states that the evening before the Emperor's departure for the South, a Grand Council was held, at which it was decided to carry on the war with the utmost energy.

The Emperor went from Moscow to Nicolaieff, the great Russian naval depôt on the Euxine, where, on the 23d ult., accompanied by the Grand Dukes CONSTANTINE, NICHOLAS and MICHAEL, he made an inspection of the troops, fortifications and dock-yards. The fortifications, it is stated, are to be greatly strengthened and extended.

By telegraph, we learn that the CZAR has left Nicolaieff for the Crimea, his object in proceeding thither being doubtless to inspirit his forces by his presence, and turn the tide in favor of Russia.

Various Russian and Prussian accounts state that the war is to be carried on with the greatest determination, and that the Crimea is to be defended to the last extremity. Gen. MURAVIEFF, now in Asia, will, it is intimated, take the place of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, who is to become Minister of War.

Moscow advices state that 193,000 men have been added to the military force of Russia.

The Czar's Visit to the Crimea.

KONIGSBERG, Oct. 4.—The St. Petersburg journals announce the return of the Empress from Moscow, and of the Grand Duchess and their children.

VIENNA, Oct. 4.—A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., says that the Czar is expected there on the 7th of October.

Abolition of the Restrictions on the Importation of Salt into Russia.

On the 2d inst. Government notices were published at Warsaw, under the signature of the Civil Governor, LANSKEYNSKI, announcing the abolition of the restrictions on the sale of salt, and that purchasers would be permitted to import any quantity as might suit their convenience.

Public Feeling in Russia.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Morning Chronicle* writes:

Rumors have been very rife to-day, in well informed circles, that the Russian Government has invited Prussia to take steps towards a renewal of negotiations with the Western Powers.

Public feeling in Russia has begun to show itself since the fall of Sebastopol.

The large Proprietors have lost a half, or even two-thirds of their revenue from the want of an outlet for produce, and from the abstraction of labor.

The Government functionaries, and the youth just from the military schools, are alone in favor of a continuance of the war.

Among the Russian Generals who fell on the 8th, were Generals YOUSCHOFF and VOICHKOFF, the latter an aide-de-camp of the Emperor, and, a particular favorite.

Baron BRUNNOW, lately Russian Minister in London, has just left St. Petersburg for Frankfort, to resume his post as Russian Representative to the Diet.

The Government here has notified to the Berlin journals that no attacks on the Western Powers will be permitted.

ENGLAND.

General Intelligence.

The Revenue returns of the United Kingdom, made up to 30th September, show a net increase upon the last quarter, of £1,924,194; and upon the half year, of £2,929,699; and upon the year, of £8,344,781. This is chiefly made up by the income tax, the increase upon which is £6,484,141.

The Board of Trade returns for the month ending 31st August, show an increase in the declared value of importations, as compared with same month last year, of £107,789. A great diminution is shown in the Australian trade; but in the Cotton, Woolen and Linen manufactures and metals, there is little variation. An increase is shown in the arrivals of Wheat and Indian Corn, but Flour, owing to the delay in the American shipments, presents a diminution. According to the shipping returns, the tonnage of British vessels entered inwards during the month ending 31st August, was 427,464; United States, 126,792; other countries, 84,600; total 768,856; cleared, British, 580,608; United States, 129,027; other countries, 249,903.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of interest another ½ per cent., and it now stands at 5½ per cent. There has been a good deal of commercial uneasiness in consequence, particularly as the stock of bullion has been drawn against at an alarming rate for several weeks past, the Bank of France buying up all the specie it can. Several of the journals are urging out for a repeal of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Bank act. The stock of gold and bullion in the Bank of England on the 4th was £18,-362 285.

General COMBERMERE, Earl STRAFFORD, and Viscount HARDINGE, have been made Field Marshals. Gen. SIMPSON has been made a General and K. C. B., and Col WYNDHAM, who headed the British attack on the Redan, a Major General.

The *Times* has a caustic article upon the stupidity of investing "bed-ridden" Generals (COMBERMERE, STRAFFORD and HARDINGE) with dignities and emoluments which active and able soldiers ought to receive.

The Queen's visit to Scotland will be prolonged to the 17th.

Sunday, the 30th September, was marked throughout England as a day of Thanksgiving for the successes in the Crimea.

Financial Aspect in France and England.

From the London Times of Oct. 5.

The Bank of England to-day have increased their rate of discount from 5 ₩ cent., at which it was fixed last Thursday, to 5½ ₩ cent.

The measure has excited considerable dissatisfaction among the London Bankers and others, inasmuch as the supply of money, even at the existing rate, was in excess of the demand, and it therefore throws them into uncertainty, while, at the same time, it is calculated to check the legitimate trade of the country. The Bank directors, however, it may be assumed, have been guided solely by the nature of their latest bullion returns, and by the necessity, in the face of the extraordinary proceedings of the Bank of France, of not deferring for a single week any precaution that may be indicated.

The discount houses have again been taken by surprise, having deferred till to-morrow any announcement regarding their future rates for money at call.

The Bank of France have at length notified an increase in their rates of discount from 4 per cent to 5, and have at the same time resolved to limit their accommodation to bills having only 75 days to run, instead of three months as heretofore. This intelligence will tend in some degree to allay apprehension, which were becoming very violent, that financial embarrassments of an unlooked kind and extraordinary character were in contemplation by the French Government.

Letters from Paris confirm the announcement in *The Times* of the day before yesterday of the extent of the contracts entered into by the Bank of France for a supply of gold from this side. The first contract was for 75,000,000 ₩; and the second for 85,000,000f., making a total of £4,000,000 sterling.

The facts just confirmed regarding the artificial operations of the Bank of France in drawing gold from this side furnish a remarkable confirmation not only of the views lately expressed, but of the soundness of those put forth a month back, when the Bank of England first raised their rate of discount. It was then stated that, although a moderate advance in the value of money was inevitable, and there could be no prospect of its being otherwise than in active demand throughout the remainder of the year, there was nothing in a general survey of the trade of the country to suggest that any repeated movements on the part of the Bank would be necessary. Subsequently it became known that the Government had arranged that the proceeds of the Turkish loan should be remitted to Constantinople in specie, instead of being managed, as usual, by Exchange transactions; while, at the same time, notwithstanding reiterated statements regarding the excellence of the American harvest, £300,000 or £400,000 was suddenly remitted to Vienna for purchases on the Danube, owing to a continued improvement in the grain market, the unfounded nature of which has since been demonstrated by a reaction of 4s. per quarter. Even these circumstances, however, although calculated temporarily to modify previous expectations, were insufficient to account for the drain which had set in, apparently with uncontrollable force. The Bank of England, the private and joint stock banks, the discount houses, and the mercantile community generally were alike perplexed, and a multitude of theories were put forth to account for their confusion—one of which was that they had all been misled by the *Times*, while another comprised the idea that Russia had been secretly borrowing. All that was positively known was, that gold continued to go to Paris, whether the rate of exchange rendered it profitable or otherwise. It was then declared that, in consequence of the war, the country was carrying on a much more one-sided trade than had been apprehended, and that the result which ought long ago to have been foreseen had now rendered itself palpable. It was vain to urge that, as the war had been raging for a year and a half, its effects were hardly to be looked for in a sudden crash spread over a few weeks, and that, in addition to the grain purchases and the Turkish Loan, there must still be some accidental or exceptional solution for the symptoms in progress. Such a mode of evasion was not to be tolerated and the speculators for a fall were triumphant.

At length the operations of the Bank of France gradually became known. In order to prevent the necessity for resorting to an advance of the rate of discount, they had been purchasing gold at a price above its natural value, and a temporary stimulus was thus being afforded to the financial affairs of that country. The amounts were said to be large, but, nevertheless, surprise was felt when it was announced that they were expected to reach £1,500,000. At last the total has been found to be £4,000 000, and the solution of all the previous mystery is more than ample. Indeed, the marvel is that with such an operation in progress the disturbance has not been greater. The real difficulty, therefore, is not to account for what has been witnessed, but for its moderation.

Under these circumstances, a new glance at our position becomes practicable, and is the more desirable, because, in addition to those arising upon ordinary speculative movements, there are at the present conjuncture other points strongly engaged in inciting distrust—namely, the Greek sympathizers with Russia, who constitute a large and active class both in London and Liverpool; and the section of English politicians with Austrian views who hope to see their predictions fulfilled, that the war would ultimately become so unpopular as to cause peace to be accepted on any terms. It is not enough that the alarming features of the present drain have now been removed by the discovery of one of its principal causes. At every future opportunity the attempt to create a panic will be repeated. It was tried in March, 1854, when Consols went down to 85½, and, although it has twice failed, the result may some day be different.

The question whether the war expenditure is beyond the means of the country must, therefore, be boldly met. If it be upon a scale to involve a permanent drain of gold there is no alternative but to lower it, or to prepare ourselves for that mitigated form of national bankruptcy which consists in a suspension of specie payments. Happily, the capture of Sebastopol puts it into our power to limit or extend our operations at pleasure. While that remained to be effected, there was no choice but to go on, even if the yearly sacrifice were measured by hundreds of millions. But, apart from all considerations of this sort, the necessity for its diminution will prove upon inquiry to be at present without proof. The view originally taken against the alarmists has not yet been set aside. It was that the step which would be given by war to the wild expenditure in foreign enterprises or loans which always takes place in times of prosperity might probably more than counteract all the loss to be encountered in our new form of outlay—an impression so far strengthened by the way in which money was about to be drawn from us under the new system of guarantees by foreign Governments or corporations as to render it actually a point for consideration whether we should not be indebted to Russia for saving us from a new commercial crisis. Those modes of absorbing our surplus means being for the most part arrested, the question simply is whether the annual profits of the country from its trade, which the enemy cannot disturb, are sufficient to meet the sum to be sunk in materials of destruction, and in the pay of those who, diverted from reproductive labor, are employed in connection with them? Although the outlay of fifty or eighty millions has a serious sound, even when compared with our enormous commercial gains, it must be borne in mind that there is a very large portion of this which is not lost to the nation in any shape. Thus, one of the heaviest items has been the chartering of steamers, the profits of which have gone to private individuals or public companies, while the immediate commercial loss has been small, owing to the nation contenting itself meanwhile with an economical system of mail services. In like manner, all the heavy profits of contractors, together with the additional wages earned by men who but for Government employ might be out of work, the extra transport on railways, and a multitude of other things, must be deducted until we arrive at the mere net cost of the produce imported for the manufacture of war materials, the cost of working them up, and the direct pay and sustenance of the forces; and even these are liable to a set off, since the producing countries become better customers to us in consequence, and much of the pay of the forces finds its way back to their families. We must also estimate that the expenditure of our enemy is heavy; that it takes place in gold; and that we share to a very considerable extent, although indirectly, the advantages of the purchases he is compelled to make from Western Europe.

Hence there is inherent reason to avoid any hasty assumption that the war is too much for our mercantile strength, and experience has thus far supported theory. Through nearly two years we have been unusually free from monetary disturbance, and, although our expenses were as heavy six months back as now, they did not prevent the bullion in the Bank from increasing from £12,169,493 on the 20th of January to £18,018,575 on the 30th of June last, while at present it not only stands above the January mark, but is fully equal to the total held just after the war began. To adopt the conclusion that the drain of £3,000,000 during the past six weeks must be the result of the war, was, therefore, obviously premature. It was unsupported, indeed, by any casual circumstance, since the previous gold supply had apparently not been increased by any accidental occurrences, the Australian remittances having shown no fluctuations, while from California they had been below the amount upon which there is reason to calculate for the future. The expenditure of the population, moreover, has been equally uniform, and their importations, in fact, of late have been rather under than over their requirements.

It may, consequently, be repeated that, although the effects of the Turkish loan and of the recent grain purchases, together with those of the unbroken demand for silver for India and China, the perplexities consequent upon the strange proceedings of the Bank of France, and the certainty of a new loan being required by the English Government in the Spring, are all causes which must exercise for some time an adverse influence, our prospects are not only as sound as they were lately described to be, but that the convictions then entertained have received additional weight, from the result of the unparalleled movements of the bank having failed to produce a single sign of commercial uneasiness. That the ultimate effects of the war expenditure on the currency is a problem which time alone can solve, and that it calls for the utmost watchfulness on the part of the Government, is not to be denied. If ever it should present danger, the only remedy must be a reduction, since it cannot be touched by a constant advance in the rate of discount, which, in fact, would merely clog the commerce that forms our best independence. The premonitory indications, however, would be likely to be gradual, and although at Vienna, Berlin and St. Petersburgh, the highest congratulations have doubtless been current upon the disturbances of the past few weeks, and the causes assigned for them, there is full reason to hope that the financial vigor of the country under our system of free trade and a convertible currency, is equal to much greater trials than any to which it has yet been exposed.

FRANCE.

Le Presse says that Corn has at length reached its maximum price, and that the high quotations have brought offers of supply from all quarters. Large arrivals of foreign flour were shortly expected. The very day on which the articles about flour appeared in the *Moniteur*, a house at Havre sent a large order to New York.

The price of butcher's meat is to be fixed by the authorities (by decree of the Prefect) every fortnight.

Measures are being taken by the authorities of the various departments for the relief of the poorer classes.

The Empress is in very poor health.

The Emperor is about to visit Boulogne, in company with ABD-EL-KADER.

AUSTRIA.

There is little or no talk now of negotiations.

The project for the organization of a new bank at Vienna, has been submitted. The State will give the Bank a mortgage on State domains of 175,000,000 of florins, with right to receive the revenues and to alienate the domains.

ITALY.

Cholera is rapidly on the decline throughout the North.

An order for reinforcements for the Crimean Army has been issued by the Minister of War in Turin.

The health of the King of Sardinia is improving.

The diplomatic rupture between Sardinia and Tuscany, it is hoped, will be soon accommodated.

Insurrection in Naples.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* says:

"Prince LUCIEN MURAT has addressed a letter to the papers on the subject of Naples. He has, no doubt, been induced to that step by the letters of MM. MANIN and RICCARDI, on the line of conduct advocated in the pamphlet *Murat et Borbons*; but it is surprising, with that pamphlet before him, that the Prince should wonder, as he does, how a change of dynasty at Naples could interfere with Piedmont. Should the people of this Kingdom raise 'the standard of the unity, the independence, and the liberty of all Italy,' he says,—

'I will not only not throw any obstacle in the way, but I will rather come to their aid, to secure the cooperation of all the men whom past associations attach to my family, for it (the unity, independence, and liberty of all Italy) would be the realization of my father's ideas, to which I shall ever remain faithful.'"

DENMARK.

The New Danish Constitution.

HAMBURG, Oct. 4.—The new constitution has been promulgated at Copenhagen. Prince FERDINAND, the King's uncle, having refused his signature, has been dismissed from the chief command of Zeland and the Islands Adaviant.

The King has signed a Constitution embracing the form of monarchy and electoral laws.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA.

Desperate Encounter between English and American Boats and Chinese Pirates.

CAPTURE OF THE PIRATES.

From the Overland China Mail.

"The boats of the *Rattler* and *Powhattan* had a desperate encounter with pirates near Kulan on Saturday, and had eight seamen and marines killed, and fifteen or sixteen wounded, some of them, it is feared, mortally. Capt. FELLOWES, Lieutenant GRANDO, and other officers were blown up in a junk, but fortunately were but little hurt. Ten pirate junks were taken and destroyed, the greater portion of their crews having been killed; and seven prizes liberated, five of which belonged to the *Eaglet's* convoy. Sixteen of the smaller pirate junks escaped." The above paragraph is taken from the *Recorder's* shipping list, but the subject is worthy of a much more extended notice than is there given.

Last week we mentioned that a lorcha and three junks, (it should have been two lorchas and five junks,) under convoy of the steamer *Eaglet*, had been cut off by pirates, who displayed such a formidable battery and determined front that Captain CALDWELL was unable to rescue them, and had to apply to Captain FELLOWES, of her Majesty's ship *Rattler*, for assistance. This was readily granted, and the *Rattler*, with Captain CALDWELL on board, started for Kulan, near which they sighted the pirates, and followed them as far into the bay as the depth of water would permit. The pirates, quite aware of their advantage in light draught, and conscious of their ability to resist successfully any attempt that might be made upon them by the boats of the steamer, fired a few harmless broadsides in defiance, and stood in towards Kulan. Capt. FELLOWES then returned to Hong Kong, and invited the cooperation of the United States steamer *Powhattan*, now in this harbor under repair; when it was determined that the *Rattler*, with three boats and a hundred officers and men of the American steam frigate, should form the expedition, Capt. CALDWELL volunteering the use of his steamer to tow the boats up the bay. Accordingly, the *Rattler*, with the *Eaglet* in tow, and the *Powhattan's* boats astern of her again, left the harbor on Friday, about 3 o'clock, the first Lieutenant (PEGRAM,) of the *Powhattan*, with Lieut. JONES and his marines, taking passage in the *Rattler*, and the blue jackets in the *Eaglet*. The steamer arrived close to Kulan before midnight, the *Eaglet* anchoring a couple of cables' length in shore of the man-of-war. At 5 next morning the launches were sent alongside the *Rattler* for the marines, and then, with the *Powhattan's* cutter, and three boats from the *Rattler*, besides the Captain's gig, made fast astern of the *Eaglet*, which, everything being ready, steamed slowly up the bay. At Kulan only one junk was to be seen, and it was feared the birds had flown; but Captain CALDWELL descried a lorcha at anchor at the head of the bay, and steered in that direction. The lorcha got under weigh, apparently with the intention of escaping, when Captain FELLOWES dispatched the *Rattler's* pinnace and *Powhattan's* cutter to intercept her, and these had unfortunately got beyond recall before the pirate fleet with their prizes, numbering in all some thirty six sail, were observed at anchor in the narrow and shallow passages from which the lorcha had started. As the steamer approached, the junks hoisted their sails, but without getting under weigh, and several congreve rockets, discharged from the *Eaglet's* quarter deck by Mr PIKE, the gunner, and two marine artillerymen from the *Rattler*, and two or three well-directed shots from a 32 pounder fired by Mr RANDALL, her chief officer, startled them from their fancied security, for up to that time the pirates had either not observed the boats, or thought they would not have the temerity to attack them. In this, however, they soon discovered their mistake, for the boats, which had at first made for a narrow neck of land, bore up for and rounded the point, and then from the deck of the steamer was witnessed as bold an attack as was ever made in these waters. The pirate fleet formed a dense mass, the larger and heavier armed junks bringing up the rear, every now and then yawning round and firing their broadsides at the boats, from which, in reply, they puffs of smoke arose as the howitzers in their bows discharged their more deadly contents, the sharpnel bursting over the junks, and making frightful havoc among their crews. The boats soon neared the pirates, Lieutenants PEGRAM and ROLANDO, with the launches of the *Powhattan*, first, by volleys of musketry clearing the decks of the two largest, then boarding and driving the pirates overboard at the point of the bayonet. This, however, was not done without a hard struggle, for the miscreants fought with the fury of despair, but they had of course no chance with the marines and blue jackets. Meanwhile, the other boats were far from idle, and though small in comparison with the launches, performed their share of the work with the utmost gallantry—officers and men vieing with each other for the post of danger and of honor, so that five or six more junks were soon secured. Mr. JAMES, the boatswain of the *Rattler*, particularly distinguished himself, having, with five seamen and a few marines, in a whale-boat, dignified with the title of second cutter, boarded and carried a junk that seemed fully a match for either of the launches. Lieutenant PEGRAM, in the first launch, was hastening to their assistance, but seeing the battle nearly won, would not interfere with their well-earned laurels, and turned his attention elsewhere. The pirate chief's junk, after being one led by the first launch, was boarded almost simultaneously by her crew and that of the *Rattler's* gig, and Captain FELLOWES was fortunate enough to secure the chief's flag. The chief himself—LEE AFUN, a principal leader of the Whampoa "patriots"—was shot by an English marine, who had jumped on deck from the *Powhattan's* launch, and four women threw themselves overboard, and were drowned. The ammunition on board the pirate fleet may be judged of from the fact that this junk alone is believed to have nearly 100 kegs of English gunpowder, besides stink pots, cartridges and loose powder. Up to this time, only one serious casualty had happened to the attacking force—a young American marine named ADAMSON, having been shot with a musket-ball in the groin, but two other fatal accidents followed in quick succession. The *Rattler's* first cutter, in charge of Paymaster BROWNSON, ran alongside a large junk. Several stink pots thrown at them missed, but at last one, hove from the raised poop of the pirate by a woman with a child slung to her back, fell into the boat, and being followed by others the crew were compelled to jump overboard, when two were speared, and a third was wounded and drowned. One of these, a marine, who had been wounded by a spear-thrust, called to his comrade to save him, and the other being an excellent swimmer, got hold of him for that purpose. The Chinese then threw a mat over them, and the marine, still holding on by his wounded friend, dived below, and came up clear of the mat; but, as soon as he was observed, several stink pots were pitched at him, one of which struck him on the head, and, though not much hurt, he was stunned for a second or two, and lost sight of the man he had displayed such a determination to save. The brave fellow's name is WM. ROBINSON. The other fatal accident was the blowing up of a junk which for a time had offered the most determined resistance to the gig, in which were Captain FELLOWES and Assistant-Surgeon WILSON, with five men, but which was ultimately taken possession of by Lieutenant ROLANDO and his launch. Either a train had been laid before the crew left, or some determined scoundrel fired the junk, for she blew up with a tremendous explosion, and both officers and men were hurled into the water. Three of the men were killed, and several others frightfully scorched, one of whom died the same night, while another is not expected to live; but the officers miraculously escaped, though Lieutenant ROLANDO was buried, and Captain FELLOWES injured by the falling spars. The survivors were, however, all picked up by Mr CRAIG, master's mate of the *Powhattan*, who had lustily gone into the boat the moment before the explosion took place. In this junk was an immense quantity of treasure, said to amount to $200,000, and the desperation with which her crew fought may be judged of from the fact that, even after the Americans gained the deck, they were encountered hand to hand. One man made himself particularly conspicuous, and, notwithstanding several wounds, continued to throw stink pots, but ultimately he ran below, and is believed to have fired the train which blew up the vessel."

INDIA.

The Santal Insurrection.

The Calcutta correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 23d of August, says:

"The fortnight has been unusually dull. The Santal rebellion has almost absorbed public attention, and even in that but little has transpired. The savages, gorged with plunder, and perhaps convinced that the deity has not turned the cannon balls to water, are withdrawing within their jungles. The troops have on one or two occasions come off victorious in small skirmishes, but they cannot enter the jungles, and content themselves with protecting the plain. The rebels appear of late to have been concentrating to the westward of the disturbed districts towards Beerbhoom, and two or three of their number recently made overtures to the Commissioner. They offered to surrender their leaders and return to their homes, provided the rent of their lands were reduced. Mr. BIDDULPH, the Commissioner, of course replied that the only terms upon which they could hope for mercy were those of unconditional surrender. They returned, and it is said that nearly 100,000 rebels now await the entrance of the troops into their jungles. It is not probable that there will be much more fighting, but, even when pacified, Government will still have a most difficult problem to solve. It is impossible to allow men who have ravaged whole districts and have committed atrocities to which those of the Austrians in Wallachia are trifles, to escape. Martial law has not been proclaimed, and how is the civil law to touch them? If they are brought before the civil courts they must be acquitted on appeal. Legal evidence is out of the question, when every sufferer has been put to death. Moreover, so successful have the savages been in plunder, that they boast of being able to sit in idleness for two years, and these savage races are like tigers, when once they have tasted blood they are never contented without it. A second rebellion must be prevented at all hazards, and Government is excessively unwilling to locate troops in Bengal Proper. It is unhealthy for their men, who eat rice instead of flour, and unpopular with their officers, who only receive half batta. Still three, if not four new military stations must be established. Then, there comes the question of compensation—the people who have been plundered, the villagers who have been burnt out, and the railway contractors who have been ruined, will all demand compensation. The Government has lost the revenue of the hill country, of three-fourths of Beerbhoom, of half Bhaugulpore, and of some other districts already. The revenue is in no condition to bear extravagant expenditure, and there is reason to fear that both as to punishment and compensation a scant measure of justice will be meted out."

The Bombay *Times*, of the 29th August, has also the following:

"The Santal insurrection continues to devastate the country, but the insurgents are now being hemmed in on all sides by our troops, and must speedily yield to force of arms. The mountain territory near Rajmahal, usually their home, lies nearly parallel to the Ganges, and covers an area of about 2,000 square miles, the peaks rising to an elevation of from 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The people have generally been quiet, industrious, and well-behaved, the present being the first time during the seventy years we have had to deal with them that they have occasioned us the slightest annoyance. The causes of the outbreak are still dubious. The 30,000 supposed to be in the country are scattered about in small parties, committing ravages so atrocious that one shudders on reading them. The conflicts between them and the regular troops have invariably ended in the overthrow of the barbarians; and, as the close of their career approaches, it becomes matter of consideration how those that may escape shall be dealt with. Capital punishments, to the extent they are deserved, would imply an amount of slaughter not to be thought of. Those who have once tasted the pleasure of plundering the plains may, if left in their mountains, come to forget the results of their misconduct, and repeat practices the very thought of which must keep the provinces around them in alarm. The fertile fields of Pegue, productive enough to supply food to millions, and to extinguish the apprehension of famine in Madras, lie barren for want of cultivators, and as the Santals are an industrious, hard-working race, never until now charged with impropriety, the *Friend of India* has proposed that the whole of those engaged in the insurrection should, with their household goods and families, be henceforth located in British Burmah."

AUSTRALIA.

Intelligence from Melbourne to the 13th July—nearly a fortnight later than previous advices—has reached England by way of Ceylon.

Importation continues immoderate, and prices of most articles were steadily. Food was very dear, bread selling at 6d. per lb., and Flour £40 to £50 per ton. The excess of arrivals over departures, for the first six months of 1855, was 34,905.

The escort returns for the three months ending June 30, in 1854 and 1855, show an increase on the quarter of 73,750 ounces. The price of gold on the 13th was £3 16s 6d. Exchange at par (the banks selling at 2 per cent.) Freights 6d. Insurance 3½ per cent.

The *Mermaid*, of the White Star Line, which was to leave Melbourne on the 18th, had on board 98 655 ounces of gold, the largest shipment this year. The freight on this is £1.850. The *Marco Polo* was to sail with a mail on the 21st of July.

The London *Times* correspondent, writing from Melbourne, on the 19th July, says:

"I do not think the aspect of things at the diggings at all satisfactory, though the Maryborough disturbance was put down. The insurgent party were Irish; they are called in the accounts "Tips"—*i. e.*, Tipperary men; but they number many Irish from other parts. They were put down by a large display of force. About 3,000 men organised themselves, drilled, marched in order, were well armed, and moved (this time) in support of order. They are called "the Allies." The authorities of the locality behaved well and prudently, and I rejoice that troops were not sent up.

At nearly all the diggings societies for mutual protection have grown up, composed of such men as "the allies" of Maryborough. They have asked for the sanction of the Government, and Sir CHAS HOTHAM has granted it, provided they do nothing illegal. Thus they must do nothing at all, for anything they should do would be illegal. They can only be innocent so long as they abstain from doing anything. Acting without the authority of law, any act of theirs would be illegal, in spite of the Governor's sanction. If, for instance, they were of their own motion to arrest a suspected person without warrant made by competent authority, they or any of them would be liable to an action, and Sir CHARLES' license would not avail them. I suspect Sir CHARLES will get himself into a scrape with the Colonial Office in this matter, for it shows weakness as well as want of knowledge."

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

(For *Atlantic*.) LONDON, Friday, Oct. 5—3 P. M.

Our Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been quiet this week with little alteration in prices. MONEY has been in increased demand, and the Bank has raised its minimum rate of discount to 5½ ₩ cent. Consols leave off 87¼ for Money, and 87⅛@87¼ for the Account. Mexican Dollars, 5s 0½d., Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d. South American Doubloons, 78s. 3d @78s. American Eagles, 76s 3½d @76s. 4d.

COCCHINEAL—Little inquiry; 16 bags Tenerife Black sold at 4s. 9d.@4s. 3d.; 150 bags principally bought in. Honduras Silver, 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. Mexican Silver, 3s 7d @3s 8d.

COCOA—1,100 bags Trinidad have been placed at 44s., to 46s 6d. for gray to fine red.

COFFEE—is steady; 1,567 casks, 440 bbls., 1,150 bags Plantation Ceylon, at auction nearly all found buyers at 56s for fine ordinary, to 63s for low middling. Of 1,008 bags Native Ceylon, about half sold at 51s. privately, 600 bags have entered 51s. 9d. 115 bbls. Jamaica went from 53s @60s. 3,800 bags Costa Rica were partly disposed of at 56s for low ordinary, to 61s. for low middling.

The CORN market on Monday was quiet; there was a fair supply of English WHEAT, which was not all cleared off, though prices were maintained. The average price of last week for English WHEAT was 77s. 3d., on 146,137 quarters returned. To-day the market was very firm, and rather dearer than on Monday.

COTTON—The sales of the week reach 600 bales, without change in prices. Yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans at Liverpool was 5¾d @6d.

The DRUG sales have passed off very flatly. 43 bales Jalap partly sold at 2s. 2d. Aloes—287 gourds Barbadoes sold from £6 10s @£12 for good to fine, and 27 cases Cape at 56s. 6d @64s. 6d. Of 52 bales Jamaica Sarsaparilla, a portion fetched 2s. 4d @2s 6d. 525 bags Pegue Cutch realized 28s.@28s. 6d. Gambier firm at 19s @19s 6d. Quicksilver 1s. 9d @1s. 9½d. Turkey Opium 13s 9d. Shellac 43s @49s.

HEMP—Continues without animation.

INDIGO—The declarations for the sales on the 9th inst. reach 12,580 chests.

IRON—The demand for Welsh and Staffordshire is slack. Swedish continues scarce. We quote Rails £8 @£8 5s.; Bars, £8 5s, free on board in Wales.

LARD—Sellers have further advanced their prices; for Western in kegs 66s. is asked, but nothing has been done.

LEAD—Dealers are not open to large orders, even at present prices, which have advanced to—refined Pig, £26 10s; common, £25 10s. There have been no arrivals of Spanish.

LINSEED—The arrivals of the last week are 8,720 qrs., all from Calcutta and Bombay. There has been a fair business in parcels on the spot; best descriptions difficult to buy. Bombay in London has realized 60s.; a cargo of Calcutta, for the Continent, 77s., cost, freight, and insurance. In Calcutta seed, 74s @74 6d., upon floating terms, have been paid for average shipments.

LINSEED CAKES are of ready sale, at full prices. Best American in barrels, £13; bags, £12 10s@£12 15s 6d.

OILS—Linseed, on the spot, has been freely offered, and has declined to 42s.; for the early months of next year some sales have been made at 44s. 6d. Rape—Foreign Refined, on the spot, offers at 44s 6d.; Brown, 36s 6d. Cocoa Nut, £44 10s.@£45 10s. Palm, £44@£46.

RICE—1,800 bags Bengal, at auction, were chiefly sold from 14s 6d.@15s for inditing, 15s. 6d @16s. for good middling. 6,800 bags Madras found buyers at high prices; middling to fine Coringa 14s. 6d @16s.

RUM—Continues to be inquired for at 2s 6d. for pale, and 2s. 5d. for brown Leewards. 100 puncheons, St. Croix have been sold at the former price; and 240 puncheons Penang have been placed at 2s. 6d. ₩ gallon proof.

For SALTPETRE there is little demand. 3,900 bags have been sold at 20s. for 13 ₩ cent refraction; 23s. for 7 to 8 ₩ cent.; 42s 6d for 64 ₩ cent.

SPELTER—The stock on 1st instant was 2,233 tons, against 4,823 same period last year. We quote Cake on the spot £23 15s @£24, to arrive £23 17s. 6d.

SPICES—For pepper, 339 bags Penang Black were placed at 5½d ₩ lb; 278 bags Pimento were half sold; mid. to fair 5½d @5½d.; 8 chests Penang Cloves brought 10d. for good quality. Ginger, 85 bags, Jamaica sold from 44s for small to 69s. for fair bold. 90 cases Cassia Vera were disposed of from 90s. for ordinary coarse to 52s. for fair quality.

SUGAR—The previous prices have been fully supported, the best qualities being nearly all sold. The Sandwich Islands sale was fair, but the market closes rather quiet, holders remaining firm. At auction, 300 hhds. Barbadoes brought 43s @47s. 6d; 100 hhds. Jamaica, 43s @44s. 6d. The sales of West India for the week amount to 8,580 hhds. Of 12,000 bags Penang, two-thirds sold at full prices—40s @48s. for low brown to fine yellow; 13,000 bags Mauritius were chiefly bought in, about one-third being disposed of at 42s @45s 6d. for good to fine brown, 43s for low to 47s. for good grainy yellow; 2,500 bags Bengal were withdrawn, with the exception of 900, which fetched 46s. to 47s 6d for good to very fine yellow; 3,553 bags Pernambuco at 40s @41s. 6d. for brown, 42s. 6d.@43s. 6d for yellow, of 500 hhds. Cuba, half found buyers from 45s for middling to 46s for good yellow. Privately, about 2,000 bags unplayed Manilla have changed hands at 37s. 6d.

TEA—Caravan Congou has been in good demand, chiefly for export, and 50,000 chests are said to have been placed at 9d ₩ lb. There continues to be a fair inquiry for Congous above 1s ₩ lb.

TALLOW—A sudden rise has taken place, and a large business has been done. We quote Y. C. 61s 6d.@63s for the whole of the year. Stock on 1st instant, 26,440 casks, against 30,750 last year.

TIN—Banca and Straits dull, without change in rates. Prices of English have declined. Block 123s.; Bars 124s.; Refined Blocks 127s.

TURPENTINE—900 barrels Rough have been sold at 9s., and the market is firm. Spirits are dearer, English being quoted 35s., and American in barrels 36s 6d @37s.

AMERICAN STOCKS—A very trifling business; prices for the most part nominal.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The market is dull, and prices have further declined ⅛d. ₩ lb., closing heavily. The sales for the week are 40,860 bales, of which 7,490 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 38,390 bales to the Trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market dull. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6¾d	Middling Orleans	5¾d.
Fair Mobiles	6¾d	Middling Mobiles	5¾d.
Fair Uplands	6¼d	Middling Uplands	5⅝d.

The export of Bullion continuing with little abatement, notwithstanding the late remarkable enhancement in the value of money and advance in the Continental Exchanges, it has been deemed expedient by the Bank of England again this week to raise to the extent of ½ ₩ cent its rate of discount, which is now therefore 5½ ₩ cent. as a minimum.

The Manchester market was very quiet on Tuesday. Very little business was done, but there was no pressure to sell. CONSOLS close 87¼.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Another Circular.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 5, 1855

Since our last, trade in Breadstuffs has been somewhat irregular, although we have little change to report in prices of any article. On Tuesday, WHEAT was in less active demand; Old maintained former rates, but New parcels were sold at a decline of 2d. to 4d ₩ 70 lbs., according to quality and condition. FLOUR

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 19.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
Ten Copies..... $9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies..... $20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to *one address*;—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued TO-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Foreign News.

The steamer *Atlantic* brings us a budget of Financial News of much importance. The popular interest in the War has given place, in a measure, both in England and France, to the financial consequences which it has directly or remotely brought upon their respective national banks. The recent trouble originated in Paris; on the Bourse, or in the gigantic speculations of the *Credit Mobilier*, in aid of one or both of which the Bank of France was brought under immense advances upon the Public Funds, in a season of war, when its whole resources should have been directed to the preservation of its own safety. To correct the error or series of errors of the past two years, a forced attempt is made to replenish its exhausted strong box from the Gold of England. Several wealthy Jewish houses were employed to accomplish the hazardous undertaking. The process, never a sensible one, nor reasonably sure of even temporary success, was at first carried on secretly. The English Bank, for nearly a whole month, felt the blow, without being able to ascertain whence it came. Week after week, the drain continued, the Continental Exchanges meanwhile ruling in favor of London, and week after week a half per cent was added to the Bank rate of interest in order to arrest it. The secret, according to most London authorities by this mail, now stands confessed. The Bank of France has been buying Gold at a heavy cost in London by forced sales of English bills and stocks. The magnitude of the operation is said to be twenty millions of dollars. It has not answered the intended purpose. The Bank is poorer in the end than at the beginning. It held a reserve of fifty-six millions in September. It counts less than fifty millions in October. The Gold, if not lost to both countries, when it was most needed for war purposes, has gone to enrich the neutral States of Germany, or to sustain Russia. The English ministerial organ, the *Morning Post*, insists that the common enemy has mainly profited by the movement.

The effect in the English manufacturing provinces is described as very unfavorable. A more cheerful face is put upon the movement by the London press, and upon the whole, with a disposition shown in Paris to curtail speculation, there is a reasonable probability that the worst consequences have for the present been felt, though the Bank of England may once more mark up its rate of interest. The Cotton trade is brought to a stand in Liverpool, and the movement in Breadstuffs is not so active, though the food necessities of the two countries are not likely to be controlled or materially lessened by any financial emergency.

Concerning the movements of the hostile armies, we have no very satisfactory data. All direct communication with the Crimea has been cut off, in consequence of the electric cable having been broken in the Black Sea, and the commanders in chief say nothing about their plans for the future. Marshal PELISSIER reports that, on the 29th of September, a cavalry skirmish took place near Eupatoria between the French and Russians, in which the latter were defeated with a loss of 60 killed and 150 taken prisoners. The news that the Allies were threatening the Russian army from Eupatoria and the valley of Baidar is confirmed, and contradictory statements are given about the alleged intention of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF to evacuate the North Forts. It is even asserted that he is already retreating, but this rumor is, doubtless, premature. If the Prince intended to abandon the Northern Forts, we should have heard that the deed had been successfully accomplished before now. He would not have waited until the enemy was in a position to attack him on both flanks, nor run the risk of losing, with the Crimea, his entire army. The Allies are represented as making great preparations for a renewal of hostilities on every side. They have established 180 mortars in Sebastopol, and keep up a heavy fire from the two forts, Nicholas and Quarantine. They expect soon to render these forts untenable, but, according to the correspondent of the London *Times*, the Russians cannot be so easily forced to abandon their position. A secret naval expedition had sailed from Sebastopol, and its destination was supposed to be Odessa. If, then, we regard all these symptoms as indications of the resumption of active operations, we may expect to hear of some sharp fighting yet before the Winter sets in. A letter from Kars states that OMAR PASHA had reached Batoum. Two of the Riga Batteries had been bombarded by six English vessels of the Baltic fleet, but with what success the telegraph does not record.

We publish elsewhere the first Russian account that has reached us of the Fall of Sebastopol. It is contained in a general order addressed by Prince GORTCHAKOFF to his troops. The Russian General admits—what the most exaggerated rumors did not lead us to expect—that during the thirty days preceding the attack on Malakoff, he lost from 600 to 1,000 men per diem.

In a Political point of view, the news is not very important. KOSSUTH, MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN have issued an appeal to the European Democracy, urging insurrection, and the act has brought down upon them a vague threat, which may or may not be serious, in the ministerial columns of the London Morning *Post*.

The Czar had been to Moscow where he issued an address to his people. Thence he traveled to Nicolaieff, and by last advices he was said to be *en route* for the Crimea to inspirit his troops by his presence. A strange rumor was current that Prince MENSCHIKOFF, the late heroic defender of Sebastopol, had entered a monastery with the intention of taking holy orders.

We have interesting news from China. A combined force of British and American boats had attacked and signally defeated a large fleet of Chinese Pirates. The American officers and men belonging to the *Powhatan* behaved in the most gallant manner.

From British India we have further particulars of the Santal Insurrection. There is also later news from Australia.

Approaching the End.

Although there do not appear to be any positive signs of gentle peace returning to the Allies very soon, yet there are unmistakable indications in the English papers received by the *Atlantic* that both the French and English are on the point of crying out "Enough." Their honor has been satisfied by the fall of Sebastopol, and they are only waiting for Russia to manifest a disposition to ask for peace to meet her on the most accommodating terms. The French have slaked their thirst for glory; and whatever object the English may have had in view in entering into the war, now that they have begun to feel the consequences of paying so dearly for it, they appear to be perfectly satisfied with what has been accomplished. The Russians themselves certainly have no reason to be desirous of prolonging a contest in which they have experienced nothing but defeat since it was begun. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF comforts his army by telling them that they are no worse off in evacuating Sebastopol than the Russians were in deserting Moscow after the battle of Borodino, and that in both cases they had the pleasure of destroying their own cities, and presenting a smouldering heap of ashes and stones to their conquerors. The Russian mode of warfare is something like dueling among the Japanese, when each party rips open his own bowels instead of performing that act of destruction upon his antagonist. Thus far, Russia has destroyed her fleet in the Black Sea, burnt Sebastopol, and sacrificed a hundred thousand, or more, of her men; and as Prince GORTSCHAKOFF appears to think that it is a feather in his cap to destroy his towns and ships, if the war should continue much longer, he may yet have the pleasure of seeing St. Petersburg under water—for it would be easier to drown than to burn it—and Moscow again in flames, after Odessa and all the smaller cities have been laid in ashes.

As for England and France, the developments of the very remarkable stratagems of LOUIS NAPOLEON to drain the Bank of England of its gold, shows that the alliance between the two great Powers does not extend to their financial policy. On all sides there appears to be a serious conviction that the game of war has been played long enough, and that it is not worth the candle. The honor of all parties has been satisfied, and, according to the calculations of the London papers, the war cannot be prolonged without involving an expenditure which cannot, very conveniently, be borne. Taking a general and comprehensible view of the subject, there appears to be a better prospect of peace now than there was when the Allies first started in their expedition to the East with the expectation that the brilliant and imposing demonstration they made would lead to an adjustment of the difficulties. They have had stern and sad experiences since then, and negotiations will be carried on all the better for it. "Now universal England getteth drunk," was the announcement in the papers on the receipt of the news of the fall of Sebastopol; but that intoxicating draught has been drunk, the delirium is over, and now universal England getteth sober—very sober indeed.

Captain Toone's Banner.

We are assured by competent authority that the banner of Captain TOONE, the candidate of the "Americans" for Sheriff, was displayed in the Park on Wednesday night, among the other banners of the candidates. Of course, then, our reporter was mistaken, but his mistake was a very natural one, for it seems that each of the candidates had agreed to have one banner with his name on it in the procession, an agreement which Captain TOONE, who is a modest as well as a brave man, literally complied with; but the other candidates did not think it necessary to restrict themselves in the matter of banners, and accordingly they filled the Park with them. Young JOE TAYLOR, the candidate for Street Commissioner, having literally an army with banners on which his name was displayed. In such a crowd it was not strange that the one banner of the candidate for Sheriff should have been overlooked by our reporter. Captain TOONE may feel himself complimented by the absence of his name being more a wonder than its display on the occasion would have been. We are assured that it was a pure inadvertence, the Captain's name not appearing as conspicuously as the rest owing to some mistake of the Banner Committee.

A New Feature.

The Board of Aldermen were taken somewhat by surprise, last evening, by the appearance of a communication from the City Inpector, in which was contained a statement of the financial condition of his Department at the present time. Such communications, although it is the duty of the Heads of Departments to furnish them once a month, are not often received; consequently the statement of the City Inspector, sent without being called for by the Board, was the cause of general rejoicing, and elicited an expression of hope that those at the head of other Departments of the City Government would consider it an example worthy of their attention.

It is a pity that such rare evidences of a desire on the part of our City officials to do their whole duty should be tarnished by the suspicions and inuendoes of disbelievers in the capability of man to do a good deed with an honest purpose. But, nevertheless, it is a fact that there were those in the Board, last evening, who gave to the near approach of the Election all the credit of the promptness of the City Inspector.

Breaking Up of the Free-Love Institute.

The course of Free Love appears to be as little inclined to run smooth as true love; we gave the public, a few day's since, an inkling of the existence of the Free-Love Association which has been holding its orgies at a saloon over a restaurant in Broadway, and we have now to record the final catastrophe of the enterprise, the breaking up of the association by the Police, and the arrest of some of the leading spirits, among whom was ALBERT BRISBANE, the Fourierite. We refer our readers to a particular account of this curious affair in another part of the paper. The Police are entitled to great credit for their prompt action in the premises. But we do not imagine that this will be the end of Free Love; it will only cause a change of its place of meeting.

The Sound Dues.

We publish elsewhere, this morning, the third communication from our correspondent "Pax" on the subject of the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues. The correspondence is not in accordance with our views of the question, but as it is from one who is in a position to give the best Danish view of the matter; and as it is a subject concerning which there is now a desire for information, we cheerfully give place to communications embodying facts, even if the deductions are not precisely as we could desire.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Wool and the Presidency—Bearing of the California Election—The Navy Department and the Retired List—Gen. Scott's Extra Pay—The Albany Atlas and the Union, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855

General WOOL being the accepted candidate of California for the Presidency, in opposition to the Democracy, the Know-Nothing victory there is regarded as the first gun in the canvass for that gentleman. The relations between General WOOL and the Administration have been cold and distant, if not positively hostile, for more than a year. The recent correspondence between General WOOL and the War Department betrayed, upon the part of the former, a feeling of personal grievance, not the less deep-seated because official etiquette confined the expression of it within the limits of courtesy and moderation.

General WOOL's right-hand man in the campaign is Governor FOOTE. That distinguished agitator for harmony and repose sat by the side of the General on the late convivial occasion when the disrespect was passed upon President PIERCE of omitting his name from the list of patriotic toasts. There is little doubt that the coalition of Whigs, rebellious Democrats and Know-Nothings will send FOOTE to the Senate. As it is determined now to provide a successor to WELLER, it is said that BAILIE PEYTON is likely to be selected for that honor. But as this would be conferring the two highest dignities of the State upon Southern men, it would seem more probable that Hon. WILLIAM DUER, formerly of New-York, and now law partner of Mr. PEYTON, and belonging moreover to the same school of politics as FOOTE, will be associated with the latter.

Letters received here from democratic sources of high authority, ascribe the defeat of the party wholly to BRODERICK, who formerly distinguished himself as a porter-house keeper in the Ninth Ward of New York, and was a favorite with the "b'hoys" of that part of the town. BRODERICK's game was that of the old conspirator to rule or ruin. To that end he forced the re-nomination of BIGLER in the face of a probable defeat, but with the certainty of an election to the Senate as GWIN's successor, if he won. The presence of FOOTE in the Senate would be a sore trial to Secretary DAVIS, since it would revive the memories of their old contests upon the issue of unionism and secessionism.

The Navy Department bears with remarkable resolution the complaints of the dropped and reduced officers, resting its justification upon a literal and faithful execution of the law. If any injustice has been done, it belongs to Congress to remedy it, and the Administration will interpose no obstacle to any application which may be made in behalf of the persons who have suffered by the operation of the new system. It is a fact which affords some satisfaction to a portion of these gentlemen, that some of the officers who were most active in persuading Congress to adopt the plan of a retired list, are themselves among the victims.

The War Department still declines to make public the opinion of the Attorney General on Gen. SCOTT's claim for extra pay. It was communicated to the Secretary of War on the 24th of August last, so that ample time has passed for the determination of the matter. It will be decided by the President according to his views of the right and law of the case. No one can doubt that Gen. PIERCE has the most friendly and respectful feeling toward Gen SCOTT, and that he justly appreciates his heroic services. But the legal construction of an act of Congress does not depend upon sentiment. Nor will the decision of the Executive be of the slightest importance to Gen. SCOTT, since, if that decision be adverse to the allowance of a specific amount of back pay, Congress will correct its own error in having failed to authorize it by voting a sum which will be deemed a more fitting acknowledgment of the public gratitude. The Democrats being in a minority will the more readily consent to it because they will incur no responsibility for their opponents' liberality.

The quarrel between the *Atlas*, which bears the SEYMOUR and PIERCE Democracy of New-York upon its ample shoulders, and the *Union*, which does the scribbling for the Southern wing of the Party in the pay of the Administration, is becoming exciting and interesting. It is charged here that the first article in the *Atlas*, which began the war, was written by THURLOW WEED, for the better definition of Mr. VAN DYCK's position. It was a sacrifice, and gave just occasion for all the indignation which the Custom House and printing house have displayed in response to *it*. But the borders of the feud are spreading, and Mr. CASSIDY has since taken a hand in it, notwithstanding he wrote the resolutions for the Soft State Convention, which patted PIERCE on the back, but turned a cold shoulder to the Missouri ruffians, and adopted Nebraskaism while repudiating the consequences. Both the *Atlas* editors are liberal of their contempt for PIERCE and NICHOLSON, while still braying with open mouth for Democracy—all which recalls the simple autobiography of Mr. Bye Ends, who had for his kindred Mr. Smoothman, Mr. Facing-both-ways, Mr. Anything, and Mr. Two-tongues, who was the parson of the parish, whose grandfather was a waterman, looking one way and rowing another, by which means he got a very handsome estate The politics of New York have been greatly infested of late years by these Bye Ends, Turn-abouts, and Time-servers; and if the *Union* can lend any effectual assistance in making them ashamed of themselves, and thereby exterminating the whole tribe, the present bitter personal episode between these characters and the federal-mouth-piece will be a windfall and a blessing to your State.

AQUIDAY.

A RICH DEVOLOPMENT.

FREE LOVE NOWHERE.

THE "CLUB" BROKEN UP BY THE POLICE.

INTENSE EXCITEMENT.

ALBERT BRISBANE IN PRISON.

THREE OTHERS KEEPING HIM COMPANY.

A series of Speeches that made a Serious Row.

FULL DETAILS OF THE EXPLOSION.

THE FREE-LOVE CLUB is broken up—its glory departed—its leaders in prison—its funds in possession of the Police—its "attractions" ended.

The Police last evening made a descent upon the premises occupied by the Club, at No. 555 Broadway, over TAYLOR's saloon, and arrested ALBERT BRISBANE, the well known Socialist, and three others, who were confined in prison during the night. The event created the most intense excitement in the vicinity.

The particulars are as follows:

The usual Thursday meeting of the Club took place last evening. At the appointed hour, 8 o'clock, the regular members who attend punctually, were duly on hand. They were followed in the space of two hours by a great crowd of men, young and old, who were in search of novelties, and found them before the evening was over. It had been anticipated that the members in attendance on this particular evening would be some thing extraordinary, in consequence of the newspaper publicity which has been given to the doings of the Club within the past fortnight. The expectation was not disappointed. There were probably upward of *three hundred persons* present, first and last, during the entertainment. Many of these were very young men Many were old men, gray haired and venerable, who embraced Free Love doctrines fervently. All went on quietly until about 8½ o'clock, when speaking was commenced. Mr. HENRY CLAPP, who is a prominent spokesman for the Socialists, led off. He made a violent speech in denunciation of the Press of this City, which we sketch below. Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE followed him in a harangue, in which he declared that New-York's chief institution is Mercer street, and that without that locality New-York would not be what it is; it would be simply a dull City of merchants.

Mr. BRISBANE's remarks were received with decided disfavor, and it was feared that he would be assaulted before he could leave the room. Two Police Captains, Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth, and Capt. KISSNER of the Fourteenth Wards, happened to be among the audience during the delivery of BRISBANE's speech; having dropped in to take an observation, in consequence of complaints which had been entered against the establishment by Mr. TAYLOR, and others doing business in that vicinity. The gatherings had been complained of as disorderly in their character, and there were rumors afloat that the house had been brought to the notice of the Grand Jury.

These facts induced the Captains of the Eighth and Fourteenth Wards to concert measures for suppressing the concern. Early in the evening, a crowd began to collect about the doors of the saloon, and the business of the adjoining houses was seriously interfered with. Capt. TURNBULL observed among this crowd a number of suspicious characters, known to the Police, and considered that the proper time had arrived for interfering with the performances up stairs. He accordingly conferred with Capt KISSNER, and the two Captains, accompanied by Officers CUNNINGHAM and ROACH of the Eighth District, proceeded to the place, demanded entrance, and were refused, on the plea that the gathering was a private one. Capt TURNBULL and Capt. KISSNER were both in plain clothes, wearing only their stars. The officers finally paid the entrance fee of 25 cents, and walked in.

After BRISBANE had concluded his speech, Capt. TURNBULL heard a scuffle in the hall, went out to see what was the matter, and found the doorkeeper, Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, clinched with a Mr. COCKEFAIR. Capt. TURNBULL asked HARLAND if his name was WHEELER; he replied "No; that he was acting for Mr. WHEELER" COCKEFAIR made a charge of assault and battery against HARLAND, and upon this charge it became Capt. TURNBULL's duty to take HARLAND into custody. HARLAND resisted; Capt. TURNBULL called for assistance; several citizens stepped forward, and HARLAND was taken down stairs and put in charge, to be conveyed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. Two brothers, JOHN HENDERSON and BENJAMIN HENDERSON, who came to the rescue of HARLAND, were likewise arrested for interference with the officers in the discharge of their duties. Mr. BRISBANE himself came out to see what the trouble was, and was arrested by Capt. TURNBULL on a charge of disorderly conduct, and was also conducted to the Station-house.

THE SCENE.

The scene that followed these arrests baffles any description There was no longer any "passional attraction." It was all passionate repulsion. Several highly respectable gentlemen, well known in the literary world and in politics, sought to make a speedy exit. The Police Captains stood by the door, warning the company to disperse quietly, and the ladies hurried to their dressing room to recover hats and shawls, and then rushed out to find their escorts. Nervous young gentlemen, destitute of hats and bemoaning rent gloves and departed overcoats, dashed about to add to the confusion. Mr. STEPHEN PEARL ANDREWS, the financial and reformatory mover in this enterprise, was absent, for the first time since the organization of the Club, suffering under severe illness. A large number of ladies were present,—strong-minded women, who came to reason philosophically, and found to their sorrow that philosophy did not work. At 9½ o'clock precisely, the gas was turned off in the larger room; fifteen minutes later the entire premises were in darkness, and our reporter, with precisely five other men, descended the staircases in profound silence and darkness. (Our reporter is generally on hand where there is anything brewing; he was morally certain there was to be a row, and so dropped in—hoping, like PAUL PRY, "that he did not intrude.")

In Broadway, around the doors of TAYLOR's small Saloon, and thickly packed upon the sidewalks for nearly the distance of a block, stood an expectant crowd, who had got wind of the fun that was to be heard of above, and who watched with intense eagerness the egress of one victim after another in the relentless grasp of the Police. Our reporter made unto himself "friends of the mammon of unrighteousness," and went to the Station-House to hold converse with the unhappy persons who had already been conveyed to that secure retreat.

As the female members of the Club emerged from the doors, like a flock of frightened sheep chased by wolves, the Police following closely in their track, the crowd raised loud shouts—"Make way for the ladies;"—"Here they come;"—"Three cheers;"—"Let us see 'em;"—"Hoo-rar for the Free-Lovers," &c., &c., &c.

AT THE STATION-HOUSE.

The scene at the Eighth Ward Station house, if it had not been melancholy, would have been very comical

BRISBANE, descending a pair of stairs, (which we must say were uncommonly clean for a Prison staircase,) was ushered into an apartment guarded by a superfluity of iron latticing, and of confined dimensions. Here the key was turned upon him, and here we left him at 12 o'clock, philosophically resigned, and anxious that nothing should be published. This was, however, a request which we find it impossible to grant. The charge upon which Mr. BRISBANE is committed, is that of disorderly conduct in making an inane diary speech, calculated to create a disturbance.

Mr. THOMAS HARLAND, the acting door-keeper, stood by the Captain's desk counting up his money, in order that it might be deposited in the Captain's charge till morning The amount of the night's receipts was very respectable, figuring up the handsome sum of $108 99; in specie and bills as follows

In Bills.....	$62 00	In Silver.....	$43 99
In Gold.....	3 00		
Total.....			$108 99
To which add contents of a wallet.....			335 53
Total.....			$443 52

Mr. HARLAND having disposed of this "pile," divested himself of his watch and penknife, and was marched below to be locked up.

The two HENDERSONS, before mentioned, were locked up on a charge of resisting officers.

Mr. E. F. UNDERHILL made a bee-line for a Magistrate, but failed to find Justice BOGART; so Mr BRISBANE remained in custody.

There was great excitement and a considerable crowd in the Station-house.

All the arrested parties will have their hearing this morning at 7½ o'clock, at the Jefferson Market Police Court.

THE SPEECHES THAT MADE THE ROW.

Mr HENRY CLAPP and Mr. ALBERT BRISBANE have themselves to thank for the catastrophe. Had they refrained from the very incautious, injudicious and grossly offensive addresses which they put forth during last evening, their performances would probably not have suffered a violent interruption. The crowd would have dispersed quietly, at the bidding of the Police, and no arrests would have been made.

We have not space, in the overcrowded condition of our columns this morning, to report the speeches, further than to give a general idea of their scope and tenor.

Mr. CLAPP said the "Club" had issued no prospectuses, had published no bills, had desired no publicity. But publicity had been given to it; its objects had been misrepresented; its aims falsely stated. It had no objection to publicity. It did nothing of which it was ashamed. It had not sought publicity; but publicity had been thrust upon it. It was something, in this cowardly Nineteenth Century, to find a few men and women, who were above suspicion of wrong, who would come forward and boldly avow their belief. The "Club" threw wide open the doors of its hospitality, and invited to its meetings men and women who were not afraid to utter reformatory sentiments. But the Press, said Mr. CLAPP—(and here he became very violent)—with *ever-eager eyes—fixed upon anything that promises to pander to a prurient curiosity*—ready to do anything and everything to add to its lust of gain—ready *to fall down and lick up the very mire in the streets*—looks down our chimneys, seeks to invade our domestic circles; misrepresents us in every possible way Through its influence you have come here to-night, gentlemen! And what have you found here? Are we men and women, who meet here day by day for social intercourse, or are we a pack of idiots, *as we have been told by that greater idiot, the Press!* JAMES GORDON BENNETT, HORACE GREELEY, HENRY J. RAYMOND, *par nobile fratrum*, are the glorious Triumvirate to whose agency we are indebted for these favors. [Great sensation—hisses—cheers, &c.]

Mr. BRISBANE was loudly called for. He got up on a chair, with right leg extended upon the baize-covered table before him, and spoke rapidly for half an hour After discussing the affairs of the "Club" on general principles, he branched off in a sidelong dissertation on *Prostitution*. He said that New-York was nothing else than a Great Free-Love Club! Men came here from abroad because it is so. *Mercer street is full of Free Love Clubs*; without them New-York would not be what it is. It is they which attract such crowds of strangers hither, and if any man then present could say he had never been in that locality, and had found what he went to seek,—in short, if there was one purely moral man in the room,—Mr. B. wanted him to step forward where he could be seen. (Here there was observed a general shrinkage.)

Mr. BRISBANE continued in this strain for some time longer. TAYLOR's saloon, he said, was a grand depôt for the female members of these Free-Love Clubs that congregated in Mercer-street.

Suppose all this were blotted out—What would New-York become? *It would be so dull a City that nobody would come to it.* [ROARS of laughter; the women began to blush] It would become a City dull and stupid—nothing but a congregation of merchants!

The speeches ended in a row. The row ended in arrests. The arrests ended in a prison. What the prisoners will do to-day remains to be determined. It was a rich, rare, funny and ever-to-be-remembered development.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The very amusing musical drama called "John of Paris" was revived here last night with success. BOILDIEU's opera of the same name, whence the present version is taken, is one of the very few standard comic operas of the world, and in its French form irresistible. When sobered down into English, the libretto retains many of its attractive features. A small establishment like Mr. BURTON'S cannot do much with the music, but what little is attempted might be done well. This was scarcely the case last night All the artists seemed to have a general idea that it was an opportunity for "spreading themselves." A more exaggerated vocal performance we have seldom listened to.

Mr. LYSTER can sing well if he is disposed to do so, but last night, as the *Grand Chamberlain*, he did little else than thump his official wand and shout. Even Mr. HOLMAN—a discreet actor and exceedingly agreeable singer—was infected with the general mania for noise. Of the ladies, Miss KATE REIGNOLDS was the most pains-taking; Miss ROSALIE DURAND the most ambitious, and Mrs. HOLMAN the best. The Orchestra, under Mr. DU LANG, did all that could be expected, the Conductor appearing to be a musician who knows what he's about. We would suggest to him and Mr. BURTON the necessity of having another first violin.

All the drawbacks we have referred to can, we are sure, be remedied, but even were this not possible, there is sufficient in the drama to insure a long and prosperous career. BURTON as *Pedrigo Potts*, landlord of the Golden Boot, is literally irresistible. His make up is superb. Sancho Panza would fall down and worship him.

We are glad to notice that Mr. BUREON is directing his attention to musical matters. There is an unexplored field in French lyric drama which cannot fail to be profitable if worked judiciously. Scores of opera bouffes are produced yearly in Paris which possess all the requisite elements of popularity, and would bear transplanting just as readily as a London farce. The only thing necessary is not to attempt too much.

Academy of Music.

"Masaniello" will be given to-night for the last time, with Miss HENSLER, Signori BRIGNOLI, AMODIO, &c., &c.

Greene County American Nominations.

At the Greene County American Convention, held on Tuesday, the following nominations were made:

County Judge—J. WATSON.
Sheriff—W WHEELER, of Lexington.
County Clerk—ATWATER COOK, of Catskill.

THE COMING ELECTIONS.—The elections yet to take place are as follows: Louisiana, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress; Mississippi, Monday, Nov. 5, State officers and five Representatives to Congress; New York, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers, but no Governor or Lieutenant Governor; Wisconsin, Tuesday, Nov. 6, State officers; Maryland, Wednesday, Nov. 7, six Representatives to Congress. Massachusetts, Monday, Nov. 12, State officers. In Tennessee, Alabama, California, Wisconsin and Pennsylvania, the Legislatures in each State elect one United States Senator

BUSINESS NOTICES

SHAWLS.—RICH STELLA SHAWLS, BROCHE long and square Shawls, Saxony and Bay State long Shawls, together with a splendid assortment of cloaks and gray-cloth Talmas, for sale cheap
S. & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

FRENCH MERINOES.—ONE THOUSAND PIECES French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade at one dollar per yard just received at
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

$100,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION Velvet Tapestry Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious Salesrooms,
No. 99 Bowery
50,000 yards Ingrains at 3s 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.

ELIZABETH, QUEEN OF ENGLAND, AND THE Earl of Leicester.—There were no Carpets in their days, while we are blessed with a superabundance, and extraordinarily low. ARTHUR DONNELLY has a large stock of all kinds at very low prices 7 to 98 Bowery and see.

AT A. & L. SAUNDERS, Nos. 7 ASTOR HOUSE AND 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AND
ITS SIDE OUT;
OR
NINE YEARS IN THE NEW-YORK CUSTOM HOUSE,
by
S. S. SOUTHWORTH,
"JOHN SMITH, JR., OF ARKANSAS,"
Together with a great variety of matter interesting to Politicians and others, will appear in the
SUNDAY MERCURY.

CARPETINGS.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 378 BRODWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer the same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 12s to 20s. per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 16s. per yard.
Rich tapestry, from 8s to 12s per yard
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 6s. to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 5s. per yard.
And all other goods equally low.
P. S.—On hand a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent. less than store prices.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 378 Broadway.

LEARY & CO'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—WE have imported for our Fall and Winter Sales the finest and best class of GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS (from patterns furnished by ourselves) ever offered No such assortment can be found in the country as that displayed at our stores, Astor House, Broadway. LEARY & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, NO. 126 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

SMITH BROTHERS'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING & OREES,
NOS. 127 AND 140 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR MILLS.—WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safe Again Victorious!

We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Messrs Hecker & Brother, at Brooklyn, that the Safe that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Flour Mills in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 11th inst, was one of "Wilder's, Patent Salamanders," and not Herring's Patent Safe as appears by the Card from them. We also learn from him that one of the employes of Herring & Co was present when the safe was taken from the ruins and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder's Patent" plate from the safe. This is another attempt of the *honorable* Silas C. Herring to apply the thunders of the "Wilder's Patent Salamander" to what he calls Herring's Patent Safe. The buyers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have nothing to do with the "World-Renowned Wilder Patent Salamander Safe," the best Fire-proof Safe in the World, and be on the lookout for all such impositions This celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe can now be had at the Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs B G WILDERS & Co's advertisement of this morning as Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER'S Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of B G WILDER & Co., questioned me in relation to the Safe therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements in said B G WILDER & Co's advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, is destitute of truth.
E. T. LEARY,
Superintendent Inland Mills Brooklyn.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, (as it came from the ruins,) at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe. S C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. E. T. REARY, Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Bro'r, "Wilder's Patent Safe" or "Herring's Patent Safe." We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey-st., New-York; Messrs. M. M. Fairchild & Co., of Fulton st., New-York; Messrs Falconer, Plummer & Co. of Petersburg, Va.; and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by S C Herring as Herring's Patent Safe, and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
Depôt No 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

NEW YORK Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 15th inst I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Reary, to whom I made known my business. He replied, distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the safe was marked, "Wilder's Patent"
A. J. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me, this 18th day of October, 1855
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:

Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THIS superb novelty in soft Hats is having a "run" unprecedented in the annals of the trade. It has been adopted by the business community, and in fact by all classes, as the leading undress Hat of the season. Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint, which is as clear as that of the "dahlia" of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The shape, too is eminently becoming. Attempts at imitation have been made but they have failed No other manufacturer has succeeded in producing the color. GENIN, No: 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

THERE IS NO DIVERSITY OF OPINION AS TO the superiority of the Allies over the Russians, nor is there any as to the excellence of the HATS made by KNOX. Knox's Hats are accounted to be the thing by all gentlemen of taste, and persons who are careful of their appearance say that the articles Knox sells them last longer than similar articles purchased elsewhere Knox and his new fashions can be found at the corner of Fulton-st and Broadway, or at the old Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORTant fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase For of every description of sewing, they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and Joel M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P. M.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Mold

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England and society during their reigns, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz.:

THURSDAY, Nov. 1. *George First.*
MONDAY, Nov 6, *George Second*
THURSDAY, Nov. 9, *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov 13, *George Fourth*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 50
Course Tickets to Non-Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75 cts.

Course Tickets (with reserved seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Single Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CREERAR,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.,** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.)—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the neck of each bottle without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care can not be taken to get the genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos. 186, 278, 311 and 788, Broadway,
Wholesale Depôt, No. 186 Broadway.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No 10 Astor House, and No. 197 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Removed.**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,

To No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.

This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

The Oxygenated Bitters is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequaled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire retirement, good treatment and moderate charges, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequaled advantages. Applicants for admission will address:

E C FRANKLIN, M D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No 1,058 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M D, Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

☞ **A Farm and a Home Within the Reach of Every Person.**—The enterprise of the Ridgway Farm and Coal Company is of general interest, owing to its firm and rapid success. It will tend to greatly develop the agricultural and coal resources of the State of Pennsylvania.

A public meeting for the purpose of selling shares and giving general information will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock at Stuyvesant. No 659 Broadway. Those feeling an interest are requested to attend. See advertisement headed 27,000 acres.
C. M. HARTWICK, Agent, No 208 Broadway, Room 1.

☞ **Fair at the American Institute at Crystal Palace.**—Open every day from 8 A. M. to 10 P. M. Music THIS EVENING by Dodworth's Band. Illumination by the calcium light. Twenty steam engines of all sizes and various patterns are in operation. Nine fire engines of different forms, now on exhibition, will be publicly tested before the close of the Fair. The POULTRY SHOW will open on the 23d. Admission to the Exhibition 25 cents; children and apprentices half price. Schools, with their teachers, 6¼ cents each pupil.

☞ **The Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth.**—Rev. WILLIAM H. MILBURN will deliver a Lecture in aid of the fund now being raised for this object, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVE ING 19th inst., at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Scenes in the Night, or the Triumphs of Genius over Blindness.* Tickets 25 cents each, to be had at the Mercantile Library, at the 23d Street Depot, and at the door.
HOWARD CROSBY, Chairman of Com.
FRANK W. BALLARD, Secretary.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

☞ **This New and Elegant Hotel,** newly furnished, and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accomm dations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

☞ **Mr. Gough at the Academy of Music.**—On SATURDAY EVENING Mr GOUGH will Lecture on Temperance in this magnificent Hall, corner of 14th st. and Irving-place. In the building and orator there will be a double attraction. Fashionable wine-drinking may come to for a share of attention. Doors open at 6, commence at 7½ o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

☞ **Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c.** May be preserved for Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT PENDING FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the only cans made requiring no wax, solder or cement, Sold by TAYLOR & RODGERS Agents, No 60 Beekman-st.; E H CONWAY & CO., No. 849 Broadway; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

☞ **Superior Trees, &c.**—WM R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their unrivaled collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps, and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

☞ **I. O. O. F.**—The members of NATIONAL LODGE, No. 30, I. O. O. F., are requested to attend the funeral of Brother GILBERT S. NIXON, which takes place on FRIDAY, 19th inst at 1 o'clock P M., from St. John's Church, Varick-st., to Greenwood Cemetery WM. WALSCHEID, N. G.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—A young gentleman 19 years of age, of good habits morals, &c., and of the first standing in society, wishes to open a correspondence with a young lady of refined habits, good education and an excellent disposition, (of course) with a view to Matrimony. Any young lady wishing to open a correspondence with said young man, will please address M. E. D. box No 65, Post-Office, Holyoke, Massachusetts.

POLITICAL.

JUDICIAL CONVENTION.—There being no Committee authorized to call a Republican Judicial Convention, for the IId Judicial District, we, the undersigned Delegates from the County of Kings in the late Whig Republican State Conventions, hereby respectfully request the several Delegations to said Convention, from the other counties composing said District, to appoint two Delegates for each Assembly District in said counties to meet in Judicial Convention, at the City Hall, in the City of Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY, Oct 24 at 12 o'clock M., to nominate a Justice of the Supreme Court for said District, and to transact such other business as may properly come before said Convention.—Dated Oct. 18, 1865.

County Panels in the District please copy

K. D. CULVER,	JAMES HUMPHREY,
E. JACOBS,	EZRA BALDWIN,
H. N. HOLT,	S. ALPHEUS SMITH,
J. W. KNAPP,	A. HADDEN,
	Kings County Delegates.

AT A MEETING OF THE DELEGATES OF THE YOUNG MEN'S UNION CLUB VIIth Ward, held Oct. 18, 1865, on motion, DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS was unanimously nominated as a candidate for Councilman for the XIVth Council District.
THOS. H HARDING, Chairman.
FRANCIS H. DONNELLY, Secretary.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS AND TUBS, WHICH COMES FAIRLY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt saws the staves, hollowing with the gram. cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bulge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, bowells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now unsold can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpasses every thing that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering Stave and heading saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Two over two hundred experienced English, Protestant, German, Irish and colored help of every domestic capacity at MANNING'S Select Agency, No. 10 Tiller-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Employers in Brooklyn and its vicinity are respectfully informed that I never had since my connection with this business a larger, more competent, or carefully selected choice of help for city and country situations than at present, as the rules of this establishment admit the register of no servant's name (unless those recently arrived) without first making inquiries from their last employer as regards their character, qualifications, general deportment and time of service. Ladies will save many of the vexatious disappointments constantly arising from their living servants misrepresenting what they really are not, by leaving their orders here and have them executed promptly, with due care and discrimination. References, no commission, to some of our most distinguished and influential families, under whose patronage and approval this agency is permanently established.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits, one as plain cook and do the washing and ironing of a private family; is a good baker; can take housemaid's place in a genteel family. Excellent City references. Wages $6 a month. The other is a neat girl of 19. Can sew quick, mind a baby or wash and iron for the nursery. Wages $5 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 330 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework. Also by an American woman as cook. Also, an orphan girl, 13 years of age, wants a situation. Also, two respectable colored women want situations in one house. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS SPEEDILY OBTAINED—At No. 4 East Broadway, for clerks, conductors baggagemen, &c., on railroads, mates on steamers, porters, boatmen, bar-keepers, waiters and boys to learn trades, housekeepers and stewardesses for steamers. Charges moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a first-class cook in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress; can do fluting, &c., nicely. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter or as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family by a very experienced girl with good City references, and as cook and to wash and iron or to do general domestic work, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family or to go a small distance in the country; has no objection to travel with a lady. The best City references can be given from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 22 24-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—As Clerk in a Lawyer's Office, either to take charge of the general business or of the conveyancing department. For either of which the advertiser is fully competent. Address Box No. 2,983 N. Y. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent dressmaker in a private family. Good City reference can be given; understands clear starching and all kinds of plain sewing very neatly. Can be seen at No. 276 Chrystie, corner Chrystie and Rivington sts., room No. 16.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man, to take charge of a farm or of horses—understands gardening, &c. Best of references given. Call at No. 145 Bowery. Can be seen for three days, if not previously engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls. One as cook and the other as chambermaid. Ten years' reference from their last employer. Can be seen until employed at No. 111 Chrystie-st., in the rear, two doors above Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as teacher in a private family or a select school an hour or two in the forenoon or at night. Best of reference can be given. Address B. L., Union Theological Seminary New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or children's nurse, by a very capable little girl, who can produce the best of City reference. Apply at No. 77 West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid or child's nurse, and to do plain sewing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 217 East 20th-st. None but a Protestant need apply.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as waitress. Best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived four years. Can be seen at No. 71 West 15th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat tidy young girl, as chambermaid and competent waitress, can be highly recommended from her last place, where she has lived over three years. Call at No. 195 West 17th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By two girls, one as cook, the other as chambermaid or to take care of children. Good reference. Apply at No. 541 6th av. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very experienced head waiter, who is also a good cook and excellent caterer for private dinners suppers, &c. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand st.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, by a respectable girl, who has excellent City testimonials. Inquire on Thursday and Friday, at No. 184 East 28th-st., 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 311 9th-st.

WANTED.—At Office No. 335 Fulton-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, employment for 2 first rate cooks, 3 chamber girls 8 for general work, 4 interesting girls from 14 to 17 years old for children, and 2 colored girls. The above are all recommended. This Office, (which is under the supervision of the Mayor and Aldermen,) has been recently opened at the request of many distinguished citizens, so that perfect confidence may be placed in the Manager. Call and leave your orders, which shall be promptly attended to. N B—German girls requested to call at this office.

Clerks, porters, young men for stores blacksmiths, masons and other mechanics can find employment by registering their names at this Office. R. BROWNE, Agent.

MAN WANTED.—An enterprising respectable man, an American preferred, who can command a Cash Capital of $200, to have equal interest with the subscriber in soliciting and serving Subscribers for the various Magazines &c., as the exclusive right of a large District belongs to him. He requires the assistance of a partner who has experience in this branch of the business. To such a person this is a rare chance for a safe and profitable investment. References exchanged. Address MYRTLE, at the office of this paper.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a Family in this City, desires to form a re-engagement as resident governess. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, No. 98 East 16th st.

TWO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted—50 lumbermen, also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths rooks and stewards. Ships are now fitting for long and short voyages. All clothing furnished. Those wishing to go will call at the office of the Company, No 97 West st., corner of Cedar, upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

A BUSINESS MAN—Who has had more than twenty years' experience in this City, would like to obtain the agency of some manufacturing company or commercial house, whose business would afford a liberal compensation. References of the highest respectability will be given as to character and business capacity. Address J. N. S., Box 957, Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady wishes a reengagement as a morning governess. She would prefer advanced pupils, finishing them thoroughly in all the English branches, with French, music, and singing, either in Italian, English or French. The best references. Address, for one week, Z. Z. Z., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—An accomplished young lady wants instruction as visiting governess. She teaches the English, French and German languages, drawing besides all other usual branches of education. Best references given. Address H. H., Box No. 2,775.

ACTIVE INTELLIGENT YOUNG MAN WANTED—From fifteen to eighteen years of age, who can write a good hand. Salary moderate. Apply at No 4 Murray-st., up stairs.

A LADY Who has been accustomed from childhood to reading aloud at home, would like an engagement to read to any lady desiring such service. Address READER, Jersey City Post-Office.

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BOARDING.—A young gentleman and his wife desire the comforts of a home in a pleasant private family where no other boarders are taken. Location to be west of Broadway and below 14th-st. Address H. C. R., Box No. 1,417 General Post-Office.

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BOARDING.—Two gentlemen with their wives and two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board in a New-England family. Apply at No. 100 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—For single gentlemen. Apply to CHARLES W. POLMAN, Medical College, No. 107 East 14th st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two spacious suites of furnished rooms for families; also two rooms for single gentlemen; located between the Wall-st and South Ferries; house new with all the modern improvements. Apply at No 69 State, opposite Garden-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A small family, and one or two single gentlemen can find board in a quiet family, with a few other boarders, at No. 31 Sydney-place, between State and Joralemon sts., only a few minutes' walk from South and Wall-st Ferries. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—In Hicks-st near Wall-st. and South Ferries, a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 249.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, by applying at No. 114 High-st. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—A lady wishes a room and board in Sands-st or its immediate neighborhood. A fire in the room is indispensable. References exchanged. Address E. B. D., this office.

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A COMFORTABLY FURNISHED BEDROOM—A small parlor and bedroom, on the second floor with grate and closet, is wanted by a single gentleman of regular habits. A location between 6th and 30th sts., near Broadway preferred. Address W. M. D., Times Office, with terms, which must be moderate.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferry.
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Chapter 3. Errors of Education	Chapter 10. Crime Without a Name.
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties.	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GREAT SUBMERIT PRIZE.
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327 & 329 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)
Publish this day:

I.
CHRISTIAN THEISM;

The testimony of Reason and Revelation to the existence of the Supreme Being. By ROBERT ANCHOR THOMPSON, M. A. (The First Burnett Prize of $9,000 was awarded to this treatise.) 12mo, muslin. $1 25.

Mr. Burnett, a merchant of Aberdeen, who died in 1784, left, besides numerous munificent bequests to local charities, a fund to be expended at intervals of forty years in the shape of two premiums, inviting to the discussion of religious truth, and especially to the consideration and confirmation of the attributes of Divine Wisdom and Goodness.

The term of the second competition expired on January 1st, 1864. On the occasion two hundred and eight treatises were delivered to the trustees. The judges completed their labors in about a year, and awarded the first premium of £1,000 to the Rev. R. A. Thompson, M. A. of Lincolnshire.

II.
WATSON'S SALLUST.

Sallust, Florus, and Velleius Paterculus, literally translated, with copious notes and a general index. By Rev. JOHN SELBY WATSON, M. A., Head Master of the Proprietary Grammar School, Stockwell. Portrait, 12mo, muslin, 87½c.

In this volume are presented English translations of the three Roman Historians, Sallust, Florus, and Velleius Paterculus. On all difficult or disputed passages in Sallust, the commentaries have been carefully consulted, and references to the older as well as the more recent critics have been given in the notes whenever they appeared necessary. All the Fragments of Sallust that can be of any interest to the English reader, have been translated; and thus nothing might be wanted to render the work complete, versions of the spurious epistles to Cæsar which present a good imitation of Sallust's style, and of the declamations which pass under the names of Sallust and Cicero have been added. The present version approaches nearer to the text of Kritz than to that of any other editor.

Florus, whose work has come down to us entire, is rendered with similar care and fidelity. The text chiefly followed is that of Duker.

The text followed in Velleius Paterculus is that of Krause whose corrections and comments had they appeared earlier, might have saved previous translators from the commission of some extraordinary blunders.

III.
WOMAN'S RECORD;

Or, Sketches of all Distinguished Women from the Creation to the Present Time. Arranged in Four Eras. With Selections from Female Writers of each Era. By Mrs. SARAH JOSEPHA HALE. Illustrated with 230 engraved Portraits. Second Edition, revised and enlarged. Royal 8vo, muslin, $3 50; sheep, $4; half calf, $4 25.

Many years have been devoted to the preparation of this comprehensive work, which contains complete and accurate sketches of the most distinguished women in all ages, and, in extent and thoroughness far surpasses every previous biographical collection with a similar aim. Mrs HALE has ransacked the treasures of history for information in regard to the eminent women whom it commemorates; few, if any, important names are omitted in her volumes, while the living celebrities of the day are portrayed with justness and delicacy. The picture of women's life, as it has been developed from the time of the earliest traditions to the present date, is here displayed in vivid and impressive colors, and with a living sympathy which could only flow from a feminine pen. A judicious selection from the writings of women who have obtained distinction in the walks of literature is presented, affording an opportunity for comparing the nobler productions of the female mind, and embracing many exquisite gems of fancy and feeling. The biographies are illustrated by a series of highly-finished engravings, which form a gallery of portraits of curious interest to the amateur, as well as of great historical value.

THE PUBLICATION DAY OF
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
BY MRS ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."

We are now enabled to announce for
SATURDAY, the 20th instant.
A new Book, by the author of "Fashion and Famine," which attained, in three months, a sale of FORTY THOUSAND COPIES, and which was republished in Leipsic, St. Petersburg, Vienna, and in three editions in London, is a matter well calculated to excite more than ordinary interest.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD, while not so tragic and intense in its character as Fashion and Famine, is, if anything, of profounder interest, and appeals with greater force to the sympathies of the reader. The story opens in the City of New-York, where there are many scenes of pathos, suffering and tragic power; but, as the book progresses, the clouds disperse—we are introduced to the Old Homestead among the Catskills of the Hudson, where we are presented with some of the most delightful and graphic rural pictures ever given in an American book. Mrs. Stephens displays, in many places in this book, a humor that rivals that of Dickens, and a dramatic force, grasp of thought, power of expression, and vividness of description, of which she is peculiarly the master—superior, we think, to any of her cotemporaries.

CONTENTS.

The Father's Return.	A Pleasant Conversation.
The Mayor and the Policeman.	A Valley in the Mountains.
	New People and New Homes
The Policeman's Guest.	The Old Homestead.
The Midnight Consultation.	Aunt Hannah and Uncle Nathan,
The Mayor and the Aldermen	
The Plot.	Morning at the Old Homestead
The Birth-Day Festival.	Homesick Longings.
Chester's Trial.	The Evening Visit.
Poverty, Sickness and Death.	Autumn in the Mountains.
Walking and Watching.	Our Sister Anna
Chester's House in the Morning.	Sunset in an Italian Cathedral.
The Mayor and his Son.	The Two Infants.
Jane Chester and the Stranger	Dark Storms and Dark Memories.
Bellevue and a New Inmate	Apple Gathering.
The Fever Ward and its Patients	The Farmhams Return from Abroad
Jane Chester and her Little Nurse	The Husking Frolic.
The Student Physician and the Child Nurse.	The Household Sacrifice.
	The Strange Musician.
The Midnight Revel—Mary and her Mother.	A Dance after Husking.
	The Mother, the Son and the Orphan
A Spring Morning and a Pauper Burial.	Old Memories and Young Hearts
The Daughter's Faith Wins the Father's Prophecy.	The Mother's Fraud.
	Salina Bowles' Mission.
The Two Old Men.	The Double Confession.
The Walk and the Will.	The Double Birth Day.
The Festival of Roses.	The Expedients and Explanations
Wild Woods and Mountain Passes	

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Bonzolinda—a Hexameter Romance	by H. W. L.
To a Tadpole	by O. W. H.
Empotum Verses, New York	by Q. E. D.
The Unseen	by R. W. E.
The Spirit Rappers to their Medium	by T. R. L.
The Crockery Makers	by T. B. R.
To Carrie	by G. L.
The Song of the Blacksmith	by J. G. W.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba—Later from Havana.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. Shivers, commander, from New-Orleans the 10th, and Havana the 13th, arrived here yesterday morning.

From Havana we have nothing of importance. The direction of the Spanish Bank was to be closed on the 14th; at the last meeting there was not a quorum of the Stockholders.

Two French vessels of war were in the harbor of Havana.

The birth-day of the Queen of Spain was celebrated with unusual enthusiasm on the 10th inst.

The stock of Sugar on hand (deducting for home consumption) is stated at 60,000 boxes. The prospect of the new crop continues favorable.

In port, steamship *El Dorado*, Captain SCHENCK, to leave on the 14th, for Aspinwall.

The steamer *United States* has been transferred to her Spanish owners.

The *Cahawba*, on the afternoon of the 17th inst., 140 miles from Sandy Hook, fell in with the brig *Mary Rhoe*, from from New-York, bound to Jamaica, dismasted, and having a signal of distress flying. At the request of her Captain, the *Cahawba* took her in tow and brought her into port. The *M E*, was dismasted and leaking, from a collision with an unknown ship on the night of the 14th.

The Queen's Birth-day—Great Celebration and Festivies—Officers for the Spanish Bank—Ship News.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 13, 1855.

On the 10th—the twenty-fifth birth-day of our Queen—we paid our "devoirs" at the Palace, where she was represented by the Captain General and a very faithful picture of Her Majesty, in her Court robes: our hearts filled with regard, gathered from a quarter of a century of her royal worth, I had forgotten that there was to be such a day, until I was roused by the thunders from the ramparts of Cabañas and Moro—which disturbed my morning slumbers. At noon I was better prepared for the burst of our loyalty, and for the Court Levée at the Palace, although I found no clean hands to kiss; and, as the sun retired, again we told our love to the skies, with the big noise and clouds of smoke; and, in the evening, told a truer story to ears that were willing to listen, among the throngs of loveliness that gathered upon the "Plaza de Armas," where four bands discoursed, with notes of Heaven-born music. The Palace was illuminated, and shed its lustre upon the conglomerate mass below, that could not get in, and so were enchanted in the distance. The ball was reported brilliant—and the supper of BERNARDO's best enactments in that line, of which he is prince, and to whom all bow with respectful deference, as royal caterer.

We were to have had the selection of officers for the Spanish Bank on the 11th, but where there are so many eminently qualified for the most important trusts ever committed by *the people* of Cuba to individual hands, it makes the election a work of time—too much for the mid-hours of one day. Another meeting of the stockholders is to take place at the Palace on Sunday or Monday, by which time, I presume, opinion will have settled upon certain names that will be elected, when I shall have the pleasure of handing them along, that they may be known to fame and Wall-street.

The French war-steamer *Acheron* went to sea yesterday morning, on a cruise to westward. We have no foreign vessels of war in port to-day. The steamship *El Dorado*, that had caused some fear for her safety, entered port, from Aspinwall, yesterday, and leaves on her return voyage to-day. The steamship *Philadelphia*, which had been remaining in port three or four days, to connect with the *E. D.* for mails and passengers left yesterday, at 12 o'clock, for New-Orleans, after her arrival. I hand you files as usual, and a printed commercial report, that conveys a month of facts in that line, for your advice.

NEW-YORK CITY.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen met last evening at the usual hour. Under the impression that there would be more of the Briggs matter up, there was a large number of spectators present. But Mr. BRIGGS did not touch upon his favorite theme, and the business proceeded with quiet and without much debate.

SIXTH AND EIGHTH AVENUE RAILROADS RECEIPTS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller submitting the following as returned to him by the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies, as the receipts of each Company for the month of September:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$19,788 08
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	26,603 49
Total	$46,391 57

FINANCIAL RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES.

The Comptroller, in response to a resolution of the Board of Aldermen, consuming the receipts and payments since January, 1853, sent in a communication, from which we make the following extracts:

The following are the totals of payments on Trust Account, to be reimbursed by Assessments, from January, 1853, to Sept. 1, 1855:

For street-paving, opening, interest on assessments, and wells and pumps—for 1853, $1,360,03?; for 1854, $1,429,332; to Sept. 1, 1855, $1,641,532. Total, $4,33? 896.

Receipts from assessments on the above sources—for 1853, $968,942; for 1854, $612,774; to Sept. 1, 1855, $1,355,366 Total, $2,9?6,982.

The footings of the statement of the Collector of Assessments, for the same period, are as follows:

Total amount confirmed	$3,695,431
Total amount collected	$2,276,30?
Total amount returned to Bureau of Arrears	384 58?
Total	$2,660,?9?
Difference	1,034,53?

HUNTER'S POINT FERRY.

Alderman BRIGGS called from the table the report and resolution in favor of establishing a ferry from the foot of Thirty-fourth street to Hunter's Point, L. I., adjacent to the New-York and Flushing Railroad. The resolution directed the sale of the lease for ten years, by auction, to the highest bidder, provided the slip became the property of the City at the expiration of ter years.

Alderman FOX desired that the slip on Long Island be immediately deeded to the City.

Alderman ELY desired to explain. He thought it would be unfair to ask the purchasers of the ferry lease to give a deed of the Hunter's Point water front, when they but received a lease of it. Whoever purchased the ferry lease must give satisfactory security that the requirements of the contract should be fulfilled.

Alderman FOX thought if they could give a deed ter years hence, they could give it now; and to do it now the matter would be settled.

Alderman VOORHIS thought Alderman ELY was not so near right as he imagined. He believed the State law on the subject directed the sale to the highest bidder, and if the property were not secured, the lessees might come in at the expiration of their lease and claim that they were the highest bidders in accordance with the law, and deny the right of the City to the land, on the ground that the condition was illegal.

A motion was made to alter the resolution so as to make the time of receiving it the commencement of the term. The amendment was received, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

REPORT OF THE STREET-INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The City Inspector sent in a communication, containing a statement of the condition of his Department. The amount of appropriation remaining to his credit was reported to the Comptroller dated Nov. ?, 1854, $16,07? 5? Of which there has been expended, from Jan. 1 to Sept. 30, 4,971 14 Remaining for the three months of the year unexpended 5,102 31

PLANKING BRIDGE.

The matter of the removal of Richmond Reefer, Messrs. Hunter and Knight, was brought up again, and the Board resolved to confer with the Corporation Counsel, and ascertain the title of the vessel, as a case of the kind.

The great contrast.

Alderman TROEGER rose to a question of privilege, and desired to ascertain whether the Committee having the last matter under consideration intended to report. They had had the matter under consideration for nearly three months, and so far as he could see there was no more prospect of a report now as there was when the Committee first took the matter in charge.

Alderman STEERS answered that the subject was one requiring great care and attention, but that the report of the Committee was nearly complete and he thought there was no doubt that the report would be presented on Monday evening.

After passing upon a few papers from the Councilmen, the Board adjourned to Monday night.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—OCT. 17.

Before Judge Betts.

LIEN LAW—SUPPLIES—AGENT OF VESSEL.

Lewis Eggerss vs. The Canal-boat S. H. Sweetland.—The libel in this case was filed to recover the amount of certain supplies alleged by the libelant to have been furnished by him to the canal-boat. The evidence showed that the canal-boat was laid up here during the Winter, in charge of a person as shipkeeper, who had formerly been master of the vessel, and he had ordered these supplies for the support of himself and his family living on board. The testimony being concluded, and the case being argued, Judge BETTS said that under the lien law of this State it must be clear that the person who intended to fasten a liability upon a vessel was empowered to do so, and in the words of the act he must be the "master, owner, agent or consignee," and in the present case, even supposing that the person who ordered the supplies was a regular master of a vessel, yet now that she was laid up in this way, it could not be implied that he had a power to charge the vessel. It would be a very loose construction of the act to suppose that any one left in charge of a vessel in this way could contract bills against her. The "agent" must be one who is authorized to contract the bills.

Libel dismissed with costs.

For Libelant—Mr. Mahlahan. For claimants—Messrs. Stevens & Boxie.

Before Judge Ingersoll and a Jury.

The United States vs. Edwin O. Perrin et al.—This suit, which has occupied the Court for several days, is brought by the United states upon an official bond given by Perrin, with sur-ties, for the faithful performance of his duties as Navy Agent in Tennessee—claiming that $5,000 received by Perrin for the payment of certain claims against the Government had by him been applied to his own purposes. The facts of the case seem to be as follows: The contractors in the Navy-Yard at Memphis, Tenn., were sometimes desirous of the money which was to come to them, before their bills could be approved by the Department and the money forwarded from Washington. John L Saffarone, one of these contractors, having a bill against the Government for about $9,000 for work done during himself in this position, it was agreed between Saffarone and Perrin and the Branch of the Planters' Bank of Tennessee at Memphis that the Bank should advance the money to Saffarone, taking an assignment of his bill, and that Perrin, when the money should arrive which he expected in a few days from Washington, should pay it to the Bank in satisfaction of the Saffarone' bill. In a few days Mr. Perrin did receive from Washington about $13,000; to pay the Saffarone' bill and other claims. He sent his clerk to the Bank with $5 000, without, however, giving him directions to pay it especially on the Saffarens' bill, and the clerk accordingly paid the Bank the $5,000, taking a receipt, which purported to receive the money from "E O. Perrin, Navy Agent."

It appeared that at this time the Bank claimed to have another account with Mr. Perrin, and that he was indebted to them in a large sum according to that account, and the Cashier applied this $5,000 upon this account. This indebtedness, however, is entirely denied by Mr. Perrin

The Bank afterwards sent in a claim against the Government for the amount of the Saffarons' bill, without any deduction, which, however, the Attorney General declined directing the payment of, there being this disputed question of fact as to the payment of the $5,000, which he could not pass upon. This suit, accordingly, was directed to be brought here upon Perrin's official bond, his accounts in all other respects being passed.

The testimony was mostly by depositions. The case was summed up for the defendant by Mr. Stanton, of Washington, D. C., and Mr. F. B Cutting. They claimed, among other points, that this payment was intended by Mr Perrin, and known by the Bank to have been intended, to be applied upon the Saffarons' bill, and that even if there were other accounts against Mr. Perrin, the Bank would have no right to apply the money upon any other account than the intended one; that, moreover, the money being public money, the Bank had no right, even with Mr. Perrin's consent, to apply it to any individual account.

For the Government, the case was summed up by Mr Ogden Hoffman, who represented the Bank, and Mr. McKeon They claimed among other things, that there was no an erstanding that this $5 000 should be applied in any way; that all of the accounts with Mr. Perrin were with him as Navy Agent and that the application of the money by the Bank was afterwards ratified by Mr. Perrin himself.

Judge INGERSOLL's charge was rather in accordance with the views taken by the defendant's counsel, holding that the application of Government funds knowingly to a private account of Mr. Perrin, by the Bank, could not be authorized or subsequently ratified by him, and that if the Bank knew that this $5,000 was Government funds they were bound to apply it only upon Government claims.

The jury, without leaving their seats, returned a verdict for the defendant.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—OCT. 18.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

Business brisk yesterday, and sensible Jurors, who knew their duty and did it. We mean that they didn't disagree, as too many Juries do; and didn't acquit the rogues, as too many Juries do also.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

George Harris and William Wilson, colored individuals, were charged with entering the house of Mrs. Parsons, No 108 Leonard-street, without invitation, the family being out of town, and with an instrument known as a skeleton key. This wicked deed was done on Sept. 19 Mr. Conover, a gentleman living at No. 110—next door—and who had a sort of charge of the house, hearing a noise therein, went to see what was the matter. Getting into the house, he beheld Harris, whom he grasped by the shirt. Harris fled like Joseph, and Mr. Conover, like Potiphar's wife, grasped only a fragment of calico. Mr. Conover then proceeded to search the premises, and in a dark closet in an under cellar he found the other burglar, Wilson. Harris was subsequently arrested. The case was very clear against the prisoners, and the Jury inconsinently found them guilty. They will be sentenced according to their deserts on Saturday."

GRAND LARCENY.

Samuel Dunn was tried for an attempt to pick the pocket of an elderly Hoboken widow lady, named Martine. The lady was in Chatham-street, near the Bowery, on a fine day in August. In her pocket was a pocket-book, and in her pocket-book were some small gold and silver coins, and two promissory notes for $160 She felt the intruding hand—struck the intruder with her open palm, and a gentleman collared him and gave him into custody. Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner with his usual ability, and argued that the Jury, if they convicted the prisoner, could only convict him of the *attempt* to steal. Which they did. Sentence on Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann Bridget was charged with stealing $44, and a note for $4 30, from Mary Sullivan, dwelling at No. 9 Vandewater street. Ann called upon Mary, and Mary left her in charge of her room, while she went forth to buy bread Returning from the baker's, Mary met Ann in the street, who said she was going to take a shirt to her "old man." When Mary reached home, she found her bureau drawer broken open, and $44—"the blessed earnings of her hard-working husband"—therefrom abstracted. A wise woman was Mary. She said nothing about the robb-ry; but meeting Ann, the next day, at the house of a friend, gave her a cordial invitation to a domestic tea party—which Ann, anticipating tea, toast, potatoes and herrings, unsuspiciously accepted. Oh, the duplicity of human nature! Mary, encountering a policeman on the way, has her arrested and searched. In money, $27 were found on her, and on her person were a new hat, a new shawl, new boots, new hose, new —— in fact new everything, bought in Chatham-street. The Jury found Ann guilty. The Recorder will recommend to her a temporary seclusion on Saturday. She will be withdrawn from the eyes of the public probably for two or three years.

THE WEAKNESS OF THE FLESH.

A Mr. Plumley, a farmer from the State of Camden and Amboy, had business in our City. He found himself here one day last month, and went forth to respect the sights. About seven o'clock in the evening he went to Church-street, a colored girl—and not a good-looking girl at that—named Sarah Jane Brown, who, having enticed him up an alley way, robbed him of $130, and escaped into a house occupied by Elizabeth Hamilton, also a colored lady. The farmer pursued her, and tried to enter the house, but the door was locked. In response to his knocking, Elizabeth Hamilton appeared, and drove him away A policeman, hearing of the robbery, went to the house the next morning, and found on the floor three checks, which had also been stolen from the farmer. Mr Spencer defended Elizabeth only, but the Jury found both the ladies guilty. Sentence on Saturday.

GRAND LARCENY.

James Smith was next tried for robbing a Dutchman of his watch on board a Staten Island ferry boat. The charge was clearly made out, and Smith was convicted. Sentence on Saturday.

NEW-JERSEY.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWARK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

The Synod of New-York and New-Jersey met in this city last evening, and the Moderator, Rev. JOEL PARKER, D. D., preached a very excellent sermon on the instruction of children and youth. Rev. JAMES P. WILSON, D. D., of this city, was elected Moderator. A large number of ministers and elders are present, and several important matters touching the points and policy of the Presbyterian Church will probably come before them. Rev. Prof. H B SMITH will discourse this evening on "The Inspiration of the Scriptures." The Synod will meet next year at Freemport, L. I.

G. F. W.

EXPLOSION OF GAS.—A terrible gas explosion occurred in the house of F. D. SEWALL, of Hall, on Monday morning. A boy was ascending in one of the front chambers of the house for a leakage in the pipes with a light, when the gas which had collected between the partitions suddenly caught, and exploded with a loud report. The boy was thrown across the room, but was only stunned. The heavy furniture of the room was thrown about in great confusion, the house injured, and the concussion was so great as even to start the piazza off from the front of the house.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Is in fair request and steady, there having been sales made to-day of 150 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@ 14½c.; 100 Maracaibo at 11c.@11½c., and 850 Rio at 11c. @11½c. ₩ lb.

COTTON—The steamer's accounts have occasioned greater inactivity and irregularity in the market. The transactions are quite limited, and prices are languid and unsettled

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western brands are doing better, being more inquired for by home dealers, speculators and shippers, while they are less freely offered. The sales since our last include 16,800 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range

Ordinary State	$ 37½@ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 37½@ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 43?@ 8 56½
Fancy Ohio	8 56½@ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 62½@10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	9 25 @11 00

Canadian is in slack request and is less firm, with sales of 1,100 bbls common superfine to best extra, at $8 50@$9 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern is quiet, but unchanged in value, there having been 1,000 bbls. taken, at $8 87½ @$10 50 for mixed to extra. ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in reduced supply and fair demand, at $6@$7 for fine and superfine. ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet and languid, at $4 75 for Jersey: $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ @$5 or Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is dull and lower,—with sales since our last of only about 30,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 12@$2 18; Western Red, &c., at $1 72½@$1 85, and Southern White at $2 15 ₩ bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 30, but is held at $1 36@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Stock limited. Barley has not varied. State and Western Oats are in improved request, and are worth 46c @50c ₩ bushel. Corn is dull and heavy, with only a limited business in Western Mixed at 93c. @94c ₩ bushel

HAY—200 bales River sold at former rates.

HOPS—Are in demand, and are firm.

IRON—Rules quiet, but steady.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 50 ₩ thousand.

LARD—Is essentially unchanged.

LIME—Rockland is selling slowly at old figures.

MOLASSES—The demand is still fair at unaltered prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin and Tar remain as last noticed. Crude Turpentine is less abundant and held with greater firmness, but is inactive. A better inquiry prevails for Spirits do., at 45c. ₩ gallon,—but this rate is not generally acceptable to holders.

OILS—No particularly new features are noticeable in this branch of business.

PROVISIONS—Pork still favors purchasers; sales having transpired since our last of about 1,000 bbls. at $23@$23 25 for Mess, and $20 50@$21 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is in fair request and is steady, there having been taken to-day 300 bbls., at 11½c @ 12c. ₩ lb. Beef appears about the same; sales having been made of 200 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do Mess and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $?@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and quiet at $18@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 14c @18c. for Ohio 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c @30c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Unchanged; sales light.

SUGARS—Rule quiet but steady, as before quoted.

TALLOW—10,000 lbs prime realized 12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 600 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 40½c.@41½c., ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The steamer's arrival checked business to-day, but quotations ruled about the same. For Liverpool—Cotton, 5 16d @5d. ₩ lb.; Flour, 4s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 10½d @11d. ₩ bushel, and heavy goods 4s 37½. 6d. @4?s 6d. ₩ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. 6d @5s. ₩ bbl.; Grain, 14d ₩ bushel; and heavy goods 45s @50s. ₩ ton. For other ports as before. At these rates the engagements were very moderate.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—No 220 West 14th-st; possession may be had on the 1st of November. The premises are in excellent order, with all the modern improvements; the gas fixtures and oil cloth will be sold at a sacrifice. Apply at the house between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A modern three story brick house, No. 135 West 24th-st., with gas, Croton water, baths, &c. Rent, $700. Possession on or before the 1st of November Situated in a first class neighborhood Part of the furniture for sale. Apply at No. 101 Liberty-st., cor. Nassau.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three-story dwelling houses, with the modern improvements, in King-st. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families. Inquire at No. 29 King-st

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries Inquire at No. 23? Front-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford av, adjoining the corner of Van Buren st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—Until the 1st of May, in Brooklyn Eastern District. Call at the house, fifth door from Clymer st., on Bedford-av. Rent moderate.

COTTAGE TO LET—On 33d-st., near the 4th av., to a small genteel family, a brick cottage No 60; it has a good yard, and the 4th-av. stages pass the door. Rent $280 per annum Inquire at No 9 East 33d-st. N. T. PIKE.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—TO LET CHEAP—A building 50 by 100 feet, Nos 115 and 117 Franklin-st., built in the most substantial manner well lighted and adapted for manufactories, coach builders, piano forte makers, printers or any business requiring much room. Will be rented at low rents, in separate lofts or together. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No. 475 Broadway.

THE STORE AND LOFTS TO LET—Of No. 42 Walker st., near Broadway, 25 by 100 feet. Store is well calculated for piano-forte or cabinet makers, and the lofts for light manufacturing purposes. Will be let at low rents either separately or together. Apply to C. A. BAUDOUINE, No 475 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—In Williamsburg, with basement and sub cellar. It is one of the handsomest stores in the city and situated in the most desirable part of Grand-st. It is light, high and roomy Apply to GEO W KELSEY, Estate and House Agent, No. 124 Grand st., Williamsburg.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 24 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects Apply to DUBOIS & VANDENVOORT, No. 37 Wafer-st

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff st Apply to J. C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No 76 Wall-st., New York
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for bounty land collected by GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscribers are selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$?
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	?
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	?
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS full jeweled	?
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	?
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	?
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	?
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	?
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	?
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	?
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to ?
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES	125 to ?
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to ?
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to ?
GOLD PATENT LEVERS	85 to ?
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	85 to ?
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	50 to ?
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	40 to ?
SILVER HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	40 to ?
PLAIN GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by W. J. Tobin, and other celebrated makers	?

VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES made by T. F. Cooper, and all celebrated makers

The above Watches are warranted to be the best value in the City, and will be sold at the lowest prices. Call and examine at the Manufactory, No. ? Nassau-st., corner of Fulton-st. Entrance on Fulton-st. ?

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would clear roses of health in your cheeks, dispel the chalky once, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Ladies' Friend, and use according to directions Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females Faithful menstruation and all things troublesome complaints, causing pallow cheeks and leaden eyes, disappear with the use of the Philotoken Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken Price $1; to be had of druggists generally

HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York, and Wholesale Agents.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr ROBERTS' COOLING MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism cutaneous affections, paralysis, St Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis &c A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 2?6 6th av

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.
WM. N. DUNNELL.
No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House Astor-place. Mr. THOMAS E. BOWEN, Teacher, will open this Gymnasium for its fourth year on Monday, Sept 24. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving buttwenty boys each. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Military Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, but pupils may begin in any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French, German or English Conversation Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No 263 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J. LOWENDAHL, teacher of languages, book keeping and of the boehm Flute, No 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn The best of references as to character and ability will be given

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following parents: Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park row; Hon E Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U S N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; E Washington, M. D., No. 251 8th-av; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No 240 West 26d-st Circulars may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No 13 Park-row; and S W Benedict, No. 15 Wall-st.
D SANDFORD, Principal.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the Former House of Rev. ELIAS SCHENCK, A. M., and Rev H VAN COURT, A. M., Associate Principals,) is fully organized. Gymnastics and fencing daily The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior Circulars or an interview may be had by applying at W W HALL & SON'S music store, No 239 Broadway Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST NEWBURGH, N. Y.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the H. S SCHOOL Agent, No. 263 Broadway; H. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG. F NITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject, with illustrations at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—A lady wishes to complete a class of six young ladies to meet daily at her house for the purpose of private instruction, finishing them thoroughly in all the English branches, with French, Music and Singing Any lady whose education has been neglected could receive private lessons in the above Branches. Reference can be unexceptionable. Address T. T. H., Broadway Post-Office.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 1?? West 18th-st., six doors west of 9th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th of September A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CHOWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Mendonsal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway. French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT No, 45 William-st.

MRS. MEARS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, Nos. 22 and 36 West 18th-st., below 5th-av., reopens on THURSDAY, Sept 6.
Mrs MEARS will be at home to receive parents and guardians who wish to confer with her, from MONDAY, Sept 3.

PROFESSOR ADLER—Is ready to form a few private Classes in the German Language and Literature. Those desirous of availing themselves of the advantages afforded by his well-known method, are invited to address No. 290 Fourth-st., corner of Wooster. Circulars to be had at the bookstores of Messrs. Christern, No. 763 Broadway, and of Miller, No. 645 Broadway.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THEODORE COLEMAN, A. M., Principal, will open a Select School for Boys on Monday, Sept 24, at No. 68 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway, and at SAMUEL RAYNOR'S Bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at the School.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 13th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-west corner of Madison-av. and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st., (formerly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
NEW-YORK No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st.
BROOKLYN No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season Circulars containing terms, &c, can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

BROOKLYN.—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No 120 Clinton st, (opposite the Athenæum) A superior family school. The classes meet on TUESDAY and FRIDAY for young ladies and children, at 3½ o'clock, and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE WANTED TO MATCH—A dark brown bay horse, 16 hands high, smoothly made, a safe stepper and free to go; capable of trotting 1 mile in about three minutes. Address by mail, or call on HORACE GILL, at Astoria, L. I. Also, a dark bay horse, 15 hands high, about 7 years old, free to go. Address by mail, or call on the horse, as above, price, and where he can be seen.

HORSES FOR SALE—Two pair of fine grey horses, 7 and 8 years old, well matched, and warranted sound. Also, a fine bay horse, 6 years old, 16 hands high, and warranted sound. Apply to JAMES PETMAN, No. 36 Bowery, in the rear.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of CHAPMAN & TRUESDALE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to C. E. TRUESDALE, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
New York, Oct. 9 1855. C. E. TRUESDALE.

THE FIRM OF KILMER & LAMPER is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make payment to C. E. TRUESDALE, who is duly authorized to receive the same.
New York, Oct. 9 1855. PETER KILMER, Retiring Partner.
Joseph Lamper, Continuing Partner.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Store Nos. 108 and 110 Pearl-street.—FRIDAY, Oct. 19, at 10½ A. M., for cash of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer,
Office No. 94 Broadway

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—Being the balance of stock of JOSEPH SOMMER, Esq., No. 443 Broome-st., near Broadway, without regard to cost.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell at auction on FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 443 Broome st., all of the balance of an of first class furniture of Joe Sommer, who is retiring from the trade; every article of which is warranted of the best class, and will be sold peremptorily, without regard to cost.

The stock comprises rosewood parlor suites, etageres, with marble tops, looking glasses, secretaries and book cases, wardrobes, extension, sofa and centre tables rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, commodes, hall stands, large arm chairs dining room articles, sofas, &c

Also, one large French plate looking glass, &c

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, hardware, &c. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms cash.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers

BY H. M. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at the sa ercom No. 19 Nassau-st elegant household furniture—but few months in use and in perfect order, removed for convenience of sale—Consisting of parlor furniture: finely carved rosewood sofas, fauteuils, chairs o ttomans, arm and sewing chairs, covered in maroon and crimson satin brocatel, en suite; marble top and carved rosewood centre and side tables, elegant rosewood piano of superior tone by Thomas: French plate and mural glasses, fine satin and tapestry royal velvet and Brussels carpets, centre figure; do v ne patterns; rosewood parlor furniture, in hair cloth; lace window curtains co nices and gims, tar cantel tes; mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, commodes, bure aus and chairs, a quantity of best hair mattresses and bedding, quilts and pillows Brussels and tapestry carpets, oil cloths, oak chairs, black walnut extension tables, glass and china ware, mantel ornaments, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence

At 12 o'clock, by order of the Executors of James Thompson, deceased, 19 rosewood piano cases 1 mahogany upright piano-forte, with rosewood legs, dampers, frames, sounding and key-boards, silver-plated hinges screws, steel strings, silver plated locks lathe for covering pianos, strings, tools, unfinished piano work of various descriptions, quantity rosewood veneers, &c., &c.; also, 2 rosewood upright pianos, 7-octave; and 4 do. small 3-octave.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms No. 117 Nassau st., the following, viz: A large and well-selected stock of new and fashionable furniture, viz: parlor suites chamber do., extension dining tables, centre do., sofa bedsteads, bur-ans, sideboards settees, chairs, rocke s, mattresses, pallias-s, &c. Catalogues now ready.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

SPECIAL GUARDIAN'S SALE By order of the Supreme Court.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the New-York Exchange. All that certain piece of land beginning at a point on the southerly side of 88th-st, and standing 350 feet easterly from the easterly side of 4th-av., and running westerly 125 feet, thence southerly 100 feet 9 inches, thence easterly 125 feet, thence northerly 100 feet 5 inches, to the place of beginning. All that certain piece of land beginning at a point on the norther y side of 88th-st distant 350 feet easterly from the easterly side of 4th-av., and running thence easterly 50 feet, thence northerly 102 feet 2 inches, thence westerly 50 feet, thence southerly 102 feet 2 inches to the place of beginning.

MARY BODY, Special Guardian.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

FULTON AND CHURCH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & O will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, the valuable lot known as the Northwest corner of Fulton and Church sts., containing 33 feet 4 inches on Fulton-st., and 56 feet 2 inches on Church-st., being the premises at present occupied by Mr. E. Barkhalter. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars to be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive the owner being about to leave for Europe. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

No. 7 Broad st.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SALE OF VALUAB E FINE GOLD AND DIAMOND JEWELRY STOCK, GOLD WATCHES, &c. THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No 12 Maiden lane, will be sold off to close out the stock above named—a valuable assortment—among which are splendid gold suits in cases, single and clustered diamond rings, pins, brooches, &c.; heavy fine gold vest fob chains and bracelets; sleeve buttons, studs, gold pens, and pencils, ear drops, &c, &c. Costly double and single case gold watches; levers double cases and elegant ladies' gold and enamelled watches, silver levers, &c. The whole to be sold off this day peremptorily.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer

ELEGANT EXAMINE, & COTTAGE SUITES, FURNISHED ROSEWOOD ETAGERES, WARDROBES, &c.—A. C. TUTTLE will include in his sale of splendid furniture at No. 454 Broome-st., THIS DAY, two suites elegant cottage furniture, two rosewood etageres one amount, together with an assortment of superior furniture of the manufacture of Joseph Sommer. Every lot on the catalogue will be sold to the highest bidder, as the premises are to be given up on the 1st November.

EUGENE B. FRASKLIN, Auctioneer

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near Fulton T 413 DAY, (Friday,) Oct 19 at 10½ o'clock F. & N. will continue their regular Trade Sale, as above. The catalogues comprise all the usual variety of rich cabinet furniture, together with an assortment of carpets, oil cloths, mirrors, oil printings, engravings &c For particulars, see *Herald*.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 117 Nassau st., near Beekman—a large and well-selected stock of new and fashionable furniture, viz: parlor suites chamber do., extension dining tables, centre do., sofa bedsteads, bur-ans, sideboards settees, chairs, rocke s, mattresses, pallias-s, &c Catalogues now ready.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Oct 19 at salesroom No. 113 Nassau st., at 10½ o'clock, fine gold watches, hunting cases silver do., rich jewelry, breast pins, sleeve buttons, seals, and together with an entire new invoice of rich French fancy articles The whole for absolute sale.

PATERSON PROPERTY AT AUCTION. The attention of the public is invited to the sale of 250 lots in the city of Paterson, N. J., at the Passaic Falls, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Oct. 18 and 19, at the hour of 1 o'clock P. M., on the grounds. This is a chance rarely offered to the public, as the property is rapidly increasing in value, and only a few minutes' walk from the Depot of the Erie Railroad. Paterson is well known to be one of the most thriving cities in the Union, on account of its facilities as a manufactory of every kind, and a short distance (only forty-five minutes) from the City. Persons desirous of securing one or more of these cheap building plots will not fail to be on hand. Terms of sale easy For further particulars, apply to JAMES W. BARKER No. 3 Nassau-st., New-York; or GARRETT VAN WAGNER, Paterson, N. J.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office, Nos. 43 and 45 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a select variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Municipal Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Gold. Dividends, Interest, Drafts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the exclusive sale of A. Dougherty's manufacture of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen dealing cards.

A. VAN VALKENBURGH & CO.,
No. 182 Pearl-st., Manufactory 78 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its value, all within 40 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warrante to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of tans in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1849; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direc ion can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price, $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 18 Greenwich-st. BOYD & PAIN, Chambers st. W. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Solesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. C. W. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st. A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 41 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRISEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Procured by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRISEMAR No. 1 is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The virile power is could not become impaired, even in the decline of life. This Trisemar were universally adopted, all physical impediments would like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state

TRISEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs are so perfidiously thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRISEMAR No. 3 is the great remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRISEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are altogether of same nature and all nauseating qualities. They may be had at the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Velpeau, Lallemand, Roux &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of P. C. A. BARROW No. 21 Greenwich, near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Trisemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the purchaser.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

SPECIAL MEDICAL NOTICE.—No. 540 Houston-st., second door west of Broadway, New-York.—E. C. JOHNSON, Physician and Surgeon, would inform his old patrons and the public that he is reestablished at the above place, where he will continue his new and successful mode of treating diseases of the most malignant character. Dr. J. deems it unnecessary to speak of his professional qualifications, being long known as a graduate of the Pennsylvania University, a member of the State Medical Society of Massachusetts, and at one time a lecturer upon the vital diseases of the Massachusetts Hospital, Boston; also, a practitioner of the Boston City Hospital, for a short period, during the visitation of Mrs. CROCKER, whose successful treatment of said cases gained a name in the treatment of all diseases peculiar to females. Dr. JOHNSON has a safe, novel method, invaluable remedy for spermatorrhœa, the fatal effects of which are so well known. He is peculiarly skilful in the treatment of syphilis, and all other diseases which arise from impure and improper habits. Patients at a distance can be cured at home by addressing the undersigned and enclosing $5. Dr. J. of M. D. and graduate of the most skilful institutions of Europe is a member of the most skilful institutions of Europe is a member of the most skilful institutions of Europe is a member

New-York Daily Times.

POSTSCRIPT.

FRIDAY, 4 1-2 O'CLOCK A. M.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY BY FIRE.

SIX PERSONS BURNED AND SUFFOCATED.

Early this morning, one of those calamities occurred, which too frequently startle our community.

About 2 o'clock, as Officer CORNELIUS DWYER was patroling his beat, he discovered a dense smoke issuing from the four story building, No. 12 State-street. He gave the alarm, and proceeded immediately to the premises, and endeavored to effect an entrance.

The Fire Department had some difficulty in finding the place, owing to its situation, but the flames were soon subdued when they got to work.

On entering the house, it was found that six persons had been burnt and suffocated—one man, three women, and two children. One of the women is in the Hospital, but cannot recover.

The house was occupied by three German families, several members of which escaped by jumping from the upper story windows and other means.

The dead are as follows:

Mrs. VANDENBURG and one child.
Mrs. BROWN and one child.
A man, whose name we did not learn.
In the Hospital, Mrs. BAKER.

Three bodies were found on the first landing, and the rest on the second floor.

The fire is supposed to have caught in the lower story, and thus to have prevented the egress of the inmates by the door.

CITY POLITICS.

The Republicans.

The Republican Central Committee and Republican City and County Nominating Committees met last evening at No. 510 Broadway, to nominate their State and Charter tickets. C. C. LEE occupied the Chair, and THOS. S. BARRY acted as Secretary. Both Committees fused, and selected a common ticket; but as all the *terms* and parties in the City seemed to be fully represented at the meeting, it was evident there would be a hard time of it. The first nomination taken up was that of Comptroller, amid the utmost confusion, when it was moved that the whole ticket, with the exception of Comptroller, should be agreed to.

The previous question was then moved and carried, There were then motions to adjourn, interruptions, interventions of the Chair, noise and disorder, and this confusion prevailed until near 11 o'clock, when the meeting broke up, without having made a single nomination. The Hindoos mustered strong, and seemed bent on putting through their own favorites at all hazards.

☞ The Half Shell City and County Convention met last evening at St. John's Hall, corner of Bowery and Delancey streets. Mr. John H. Williams, of the First Ward, presided. The following nominations were made, all from the Hard and Soft tickets:

Sheriff—James C. Willett.
County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly.
Comptroller—P. W. Engs
Street Commissioner—Henry H. Howard.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—N. Sellah.
City Inspector—T. K. Downing.
Corporation Counsel—L. B. Shephard.
Governor of Almshouse—P. G. Molloney.
Coroners—H. N. Wilhelm, Wm. O'Donnell, Robert Gamble, E. D Connery.
Judge Supreme Court—James R. Whiting,
Judge Superior Court—J. S. Phillips, M. Ulshoefer.
Justice Marine Court—D. O'Keefe, Jr.
Judge Common Pleas—J. R. Brady.

Messrs. Downing, Shephard and Molloney were nominated by ballot, the rest by acclamation.

☞ The communication in yesterday's paper, signed "G. A. Whitehaven," is founded upon a distinction without a difference. Hancock Chapter did not repudiate the *ticket*, but the action of the Convention on endorsing it. The resolutions signed by the officers and sent to the other Chapters, were to that effect. Besides "G. A. Whitehaven" is an assumed name, there being no such person belonging to the Chapter.

☞ The Soft-Shell General Committee met last evening at Tammany Hall. A communication was received from the Half-Shells, and a Committee appointed to confer with them on the possibility of effecting a union, to report at the next meeting. Adjourned till Tuesday.

☞ Justic Pearcy has been nominated by the Reformers for reelection to the position he now occupies, of Police Justice.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Brooklyn Nominations.

The Democrats of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated for Alderman, Daniel Luyster; for Supervisor, Henry D. Woodworth.

The nomination of Mr. Luyster gives some dissatisfaction, and his opponents intend to vote for Martin Kalbfleish.

In the Seventeenth Ward the American Party have nominated for Alderman, Wm. W. Harden; for Supervisor, George W. Kelsey.

The Independent Democratic Republican Whigs of the Fourteenth Ward have nominated William H. Hickson for Alderman.

Richmond County Democratic Nominations.

The Democrats of Richmond County, in Convention on the 18th, made the following nominations: Member of Assembly, William J. Shea; County Judge, Montgomery Gibbs; County Clerk, Israel C. Denyse; Sheriff, Abram Lockman.

The Know-Nothings of the same County have nominated for Assembly, J. Blake Hiller; for County Judge, Henry B. Metcalfe.

Sudden Death of James Auchincloss.

MR. JAMES AUCHINCLOSS, brother of HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, who lately died in this City, an old and much respected citizen, fell dead on the pavement at the corner of Thirty-second-street and Broadway, Wednesday night. Deceased had just stepped from an omnibus, when he was prostrated as is supposed by apoplexy. He was at once conveyed by the Police to his residence, No. 218 West Twenty-third-street, where an inquest was held. Mr. AUCHINCLOSS was a native of Scotland, and aged 67 years.

[Advertisement.]

"Balm of Thousand Flowers."

We are hourly being asked the question by hundreds, what *is* the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers?*" What is it good for, and from whence does it derive its name? It is a liquid soap, composed of plants and flowers of the most healthy and innocent properties, collected from different parts of the world, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and well adapted for beautifying the complexion, and removing all tan, pimples, and freckels from the face. We can produce thousands of cases where its efficacy has been gratefully acknowledged. It may be used the same as an ordinary soap. Wet a towel, pour on a few drops, and wash the face night and morning, and the skin immediately becomes at once soft and firm. The delicate, soothing sensations which it produces, the delightful velvet feel it imparts to the skin, the beautiful clearness it gives the complexion, will soon be apparent. As a dentifrier, it gives a pearly whiteness to the teeth, removes all discoloring tartar, and communicates a delicious fragrance to the teeth. Four or five drops in a quarter of a tumbler full of water, make a specific for curling the hair. After using a small quantity of Pomatum with some Balm thus diluted in water, you can curl the hair in any manner you please.

As an article for shaving it has no parallel in art or nature. Dip your brush in water, one single drop of Balm then poured on the brush, will make a beautiful lather, at the same time imparting a comforting softness to the face and skin. The editor of the *'Knickerbocker Magazine*, speaking of the article, says: "It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say from ocular proof that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth and curling the hair,—manufactured by FETRIDGE & Co.,—is the best article of the kind we ever encountered—it is in reality all that it purports to be."

The trade is supplied in New-York by
C. H. RING, Broadway.
T. V. ROBERTS, Broadway.
C. V. CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay street.
S. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-street.
JENKINS & HARTSHORN, No 162 Fulton-street.

T. B. Peterson, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
Hoyer, Taylor, Baltimore.
A. E. Cousins & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. Wright & Co., New-Orleans.
Marshall & Parman, St. Louis.
T. B. Sutterly, Cleveland, Ohio.
Dexter & Nellsons, Albany.
Kerr, Motley & Co., Detroit, Mich.
Foster & Co., Chicago.
L. W. Hamilton, Syracuse.

And retailed by all respectable Druggists throughout the world. Price 50 cents per bottle. The money, in all cases, returned unless the article proves satisfactory.

F. W. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin-square, New-York.
FETRIDGE & CO.,
No. 109 Washington-street, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

The above article is manufactured by myself exclusively at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to my own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper-berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendant, in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland gin heretofore known.

Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility consequent upon long continued sickness and old age, Epilepsy, Asthma, Gravel, Colic, Affections of the Kidneys, and and all Chronic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the City. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.

WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, the first in quality, style and make, and the lowest in price.

WHERE?—At RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

WHEN?—Now, when his stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of far inferior goods.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FAIRBANKS' celebrated Platform and Counter Scales are now within the reach of all who desire a correct and durable scale. The question with merchants, manufacturers, coal dealers, &c, should be—not whether they can afford to have these accurate weighing machines, but whether they can afford to be without them. The public are invited to examine a new and convenient modification, which we denominate the "Family Scale." Every housekeeper should have it. A full assortment of scales, balances, weights, &c., for the use of bankers, jewelers, druggists and others, on hand and furnished to order.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No 30 Frankfort-street

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a powerful entertainment will be given at this house. The tragedy of "Macbeth" will commence the programme with a strong cast—Mr. J R. SCOTT as *Macbeth*, Mr. J. H. ALLEN as *Macduff*, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS as *Lady Macbeth*, and the entire company in parts. "The Magic Pills" will next follow, and the whole will terminate with the drama of "Matteo Falcone," Mr. J. H. ALLEN. Miss FANNY HERRING and other favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE, AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery,
Established in 1833.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A cure for sick headaches, bile and dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANYNS, of Dover, Maine, was a great sufferer from these complaints; he fortunately commenced using Holloway's Pills, and in six weeks he thoroughly regained his health, when all other means had failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested

[Advertisement.]

☞ The *True Flag* for the coming week is a model literary paper. It is elegantly printed with new pictorial embellishments. The table of contents is unrivalled, embracing tales, poems, and sketches from the best authors. Each number of this journal is complete in itself. Sold by all the news dealers for four cents a copy. DEXTER & BROTHER are the wholesale agents, Nos. 14 and 16 Ann-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Fall and Winter under garments of every description at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store. No 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Extra heavy Shaker knit under shirts and drawers; also, a few superior Scotch wool extra size under shirts and drawers. Fine shirts, made to measure. Motto—one price only.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The article that will suit and the price that will please. RAY'S Merino, Woolen, and Silk Stocking-knit Under Garments, the first in style, quality and make, and the lowest in price.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment.

JAS E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The ant layeth in store for the Winter's cold, and the prudent man purchases an early supply of RAY'S warm, soft, unshrinkable, and durable undergarments. Call, examine, purchase, and enjoy.

JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Under-garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Board of Directors of the Evangelical Knowledge Society will meet to-day (Friday) for business at 10 o'clock A. M., and 5 o'clock P. M. in St-Mark's Church, and at 7½ o'clock P. M. a meeting for prayer and other devotional services will be held in the same Church.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNDE'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

Well bound books bring the highest prices;
Well bound men stand the best chances.

Fashionable taimas, coats, over-coats, pants and vests can be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 30 per cent. below the market prices.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 86 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 497 BROADWAY.

This splendid collection of paintings, will remain open to the public from 9 o'clock A. M., till 10 o'clock P. M. Every stranger in the City should pay the Gallery a visit. Admission 25 cents.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JNO. W. LEE, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, has established an office at Croton Falls, in connection with Hon. THOS. R. LEE of that place.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Rev. J. J. Lowe, at his residence, BY HERMAN KONNSTAMM, of this City, to Miss GIDA, youngest daughter of Mr. Joseph Kahnstamm, of Neustadt on the Saal, Bavaria, Germany.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Right Rev Archbishop Hughes, CHARLES M. WADSWORTH to H ESTELLE, daughter of Howard Wanderson, Esq.

In Jersey City on Wednesday, Oct 17, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Dr Curtis by Rev. C. K Imbrie, ROBERT WILSON MILLAR, of Buffalo N. Y., to FANNIE CURTIS BRIGGS of Victor, N. Y.

In San Francisco, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. JAMES R. GARNIER, late of New-York to Miss JULIA E., second daughter of Gen. Nathan Ranney, of St. Louis, Mo.

At Rahway, N. J. on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. S. S. Shadden, WILLIAM B. MARTIN of Plainfield, N. J., and MARIETTA EDDY, daughter of the late Rufus C. Eddy, of Rahway.

At St George's Church, Newburg, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev John Brown, D D., Rector, MOSES ELY, Esq., of New-York, to Miss AUGUSTA Z. BROWN, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

On Wednesday, Oct. 17, by the ceremony of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH BITCH, of New-Orleans, to AVIS LEGGETT, daughter of Thomas H. Leggett, of Flushing, L. I

DIED.

OBITUARY.

Died, in this City, on Thursday, Oct 18, PETER HARMONY GRAHAM. Mr GRAHAM represented the First Assembly District in our State Legislature in 1863, where, by his eminent talents and uncompromising integrity, he won for himself a reputat on which will be remembered when his mortal remains shall have been returned to their primitive dust "He was every inch a man," and his loss will be most sincerely felt by those he has so often relieved by his kind hearted charity An all-wise Providence holds the destiny of humanity in the hollow of His hand; in the death of our friend we recognize His omnipotence! May his soul reach that bright realm which is set apart for "just men made perfect" S S

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Oct 17, EUGENE LEWELLEN TAYLOR, youngest child of Edward L and Matilda S Taylor, aged 4 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No 125 Orchard-st, on Friday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 18, WM. H LAURANCE, in the 51st year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock from St Peter's Church, 20th-st, without further invitation

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, PETER HARMONY GRAHAM aged 34 years

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the house of Mr William Mason, corner of Hudson and Barrow sts, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18 after a lingering illness, LILLES, wife of A D. Gale, in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 26 Monroe place, Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 19 at 3 o'clock P M The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 13, FREDERICK L. FRANCIS, son of Mason B. and Elizabeth L. Francis aged 7 years 3 months and 18 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day (Friday) at 2 o'clock, at No. 155 West 43d st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery

Hartford *Courant* please copy.

At Dobbs' Ferry, on Thursday, Oct. 18, SUMNER STONE, aged 57 years.

His friends, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral on Friday, at 3½ o'clock. The cars leave the Chambers-street depot of the Hudson River Railroad at 1 o'clock returning trains, leave Dobbs' Ferry at 3:50 and and 5:20 o'clock

At San Francisco, in March last, Captain THOMAS B CROPPER late commander of the steamship *Cortes*. His remains arrived on Monday last, in the ship *Adelaide*, from San Francisco

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday,) Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock from his late residence, No. 67 East 14th st. The friends of the family, and members of the Marine Society, are respectfully invited to attend.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT 18.

$5,000 Louisiana 6s	93½	124	Erie Railroad	s3	55
10 000 Indiana State 5s	82½	100	do		55⅞
10 000 do	b3	82½	300	do	b30 56
3 000 Missouri 6s	90	300	do	s60	55½
25 000 do	c60	90	111	do	s3 55⅞
2 000 Tennessee 6s	s3	96	200	do	b30 56
15,000 Virginia 6s	b60	97½	200	do	b3 55½
1,000 Erie Con Bds '71		80	600	do	b60 56
1 000 Mud. R 1st M Bds		100½	50	do	b15 55⅝
2,000 Hud R 2d M Bds		92	40	N. H & Hart. R. R.	12
38,000 Ill. Cen R R Bds		80½	10	do	130
5,000 do	twk	80	8	Hud River R. R.	372
5,000 do	s30	80	200	Reading Railroad	b3 94
5 000 do	s30	80	200	do	b60 95
5,000 do	b30	80	100	do	b60 95½
5,000 Ill. Fl'd b'w'n. p.	s3	83½	300	do	b3 94
5 000 do	s90	83	600	do	s3 94
8 000 N. Cen. Bds		89	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3 100
40 N. Y. Cen 7s		102½	100	do	b30 100½
3,000 Erie Mtg. 2d, bds	s3	95	200	do	b30 100
15 Bk. of Commerce		109	80	do	99½
5 L & H. Canal Co	s3	115	100	do	s30 99
100 do	b30	115	300	do	b60 100
30 Ocean Bank	b3	85	60	Panama Railroad	b3 108
10 Metropolitan Bank		108	100	Ill. Cen. R R	s30 95
50 Canton Co		23½	200	do	95
200 do	s30	23⅝	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R	s60 84
400 do		23½	100	Cle. & Chi. R R	1
200 do		23⅝	100	do	b60 85
100 do	s30	23½	100	do	85
200 do		23⅝	100	do	b3 85
200 do		23½	50	do	b3 85
100 do		23⅝	50	do	b30 85
200 do		23½	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	83
100 do		23⅝	100	do	b30 84
200 Cum. Coal Co	b3	10	200	do	b30 84
100 do	s3	11	200	Cle. & N. R. R.	85
200 do	b60	11	100	do	b30 85
100 do	b60	11	10	New-Jersey R R.	116
50 do		11			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NEGLEY:—

$1,100 New-Orleans City 6s, 1868.....Int. added. 80
5,000 Terre Haute & Alton R. R. 2d mort.....do..... 70
13,000 Chicago & Mississippi R. R. 10s.....do..... 78
5,000 Galena & Chicago U. R. R. 1st mort.....do..... 85
4,000 Sacramento City 6s, 1865.....do..... 64
10,000 Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Incomes.....do. 80@80½
4,000 Chicago & R. I. R. R. 1st mort.....do. 93@96
6,000 Atlas Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1854.....24 @25
300 Atlantic Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1854.....87
478 Prem. note, Donnelly & Rogers.....250
500 shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Eastern div. 8
5 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....98
9 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....97½
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....140
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....86½
25 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....86
5 shares Lafarge Insurance Co.....74½
20 shares National Insurance Co., Jersey City.....85½
100 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....71@79

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place at the Merchants' Exchange to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Virginia 6s	b3	97½	38	Erie Railroad	55½
10,000 do	b60	97½	200	do	b7 56
15,000 Indiana State 5s		87½	300	do	b3 56
15,000 Ill Cen R R Bds		86½	50	do	s60 55½
550 Cumberland Coal Co.		21	200	do	b60 56½
50 N Car. Trans Co.	b30	16½	100	do	b3 56
380 Cleve & Tol. R.R.		83	400	do	s3 55½
300 do	b33	83½	400	do	s60 55½
18 Pennsyl. Coal Co		109	16	Galena & Chic. R R.	123
58 Mich S & N I R R	b3	89½	134	do	122½
11 Mech. Sc. & Nor. Ind Construction		95	200	Reading Railroad	b3 94½
110 Chic. & R. I R. R.	b6	84½	50	Panama Railroad	s3 105
			250	Ill. Cen. Railroad	95

THURSDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The Foreign mail by the *Atlantic*, from Liverpool, October 6, was delivered early this forenoon. It is an exceedingly interesting one financially. The condition of affairs in the Banks of England and France is the chief point of concern and discussion in the English press. The Bank of England has found it necessary again to advance the rate of interest. The minimum was fixed at 5½ ℔ cent. at the Bank Court on Thursday, October 4, making the advance 2 ℔ cent. in five weeks. This step created much concern at Liverpool and in the manufacturing districts. In London it is treated with much calmness and ability by the *Times* Money writer, who has persistently contended, ever since the advent of the war in 1853, that the trade and commerce of the Kingdom could go on, without serious interruption or embarrassment, notwithstanding the heavy expenditure in blood and treasure in the East. His article on the latest phase of this most delicate financial question will be found copied at length on another page of this paper. It is proper to add that a less hopeful view is taken by other financial authorities of ability—the *Morning Chronicle* and London *Economist* for examples—and that the state of the commercial mind in the provinces is by no means one of ease or decided confidence. The immediate cause of the further advance in the rate of interest is found in certain extraordinary Gold movements across the British Channel, which are attributed to the Bank of France. The suddenly precarious condition of this institution, we took the liberty of referring to last week—in no spirit of prophecy, certainly—because of its exposed position in time of War, and excessive speculation in the French Funds, as viewed from a transatlantic point. The running down of the Gold reserve, from $121,000,000 to $56,400,000, with an increased movement in all other departments, since the War commenced, or was first agitated, appeared ominous of impending danger. The present mail confirms this suspicion. The Bank has drawn largely upon England for Gold, at a sacrifice in the difference of exchange and brokerage of *one per cent.* It has employed, first, Messrs. M. RAPHAEL & SON, to the extent of $9,000,000, and, secondly, other eminent banking and bullion houses, to the extent of $12 000,000, to import the Gold from London, and to pay for it has turned out its portfolio of English bills, and authorized the purchase of other English acceptances, Bank notes and Stocks, to be sold at the going rates in London! The process is now said to have been going on during the month of September. The official condition of the Bank, made public on the 3d of that month, was supposed to require it. The total sought for was no less than $20,000,000. And yet, when the statement day, the 1st of October, rolls round, the Gold reserve is reported to have fallen from $56,400,000 to less than $50,000,000! The official figures are not yet at hand, but such is said to be the result of the month's movement. It is scarcely to be wondered at. The effort was a forced one, palpably such to every business man, and its influence was to encourage the hoarding of the precious metals by the people. The next step was to raise the rate of interest on commercial bills to 5 ℔ cent. This had previously been done on Stock loans, and the latest policy is to reduce the advances on French Rentes to 60 ℔ cent. of their market value, and Shares to 50 ℔ cent., and to restrict commercial discounts within 75 days. The managers of the *Credit Mobilier*, meanwhile, have been brought to a partial sense of caution, and the project of raising further sums for Railway and other speculations, by the issue of ninety-year debentures, abandoned, or postponed. The speculative movement in Breadstuffs is also somewhat checked, though the large wants of the Empire in Foreign Grain are still conceded And should these influences work favorably, and the mad experiment of importing Gold at a loss, only to be immediately drawn out for Germany or Russia, or for hoarding in France, be abandoned, the succeeding steamer may advise a quieter state of things on both sides the Channel. In regard to the part that Russia, the common enemy, is supposed to play in the movement of Gold, the London *Morning Post* reiterates the belief that $5,000,000 has already gone in that direction from the Bank of England. The *Morning Post* is the Ministerial organ, and speaks advisedly, no doubt, when it adds that Russian stock has been pledged in one of the Continental money marts—Amsterdam, most likely—at 80 ℔ cent., for the purpose of raising Gold. A financial end is thus accomplished at St. Petersburg, and a political purpose, by harrassing the English Bank, at the same time. The money and market events in England, from the sailing of the previous steamer, in addition to the advance of interest are, in brief, a decline of ½d. in Cotton at Liverpool; somewhat easier prices for Grain, the export or French inquiry for which had partially fallen off; higher rates of discount and an advanced allowance of interest on deposits, by the private and joint stock Banks in London; the failure of DE LISLE, JANVARIN & DE LISLE, merchant bankers, with liabilities of $2,000 000, but with large assets, believed to render their condition nearly solvent, and the general discussion of the financial aspect of the two national banks. The private letters are of a varied tone—not altogether one of confidence in an early change for the better. The Liverpool papers and the circulars advices look to a further advance of interest, and the former already suggest plans of relief by the Government, one of which is to suspend the stringent operation of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S Bank Act of 1844, as in 1847 during the famine panic. This act restricts the issues of the Bank of England to a sum equal to the aggregate value of the Government Debt and the Bullion held in the Issue Department. On the last published statement, of date Sept. 29, these Securities amounted to $131,840,000, and the notes nominally issued from the Issue Department, to the corresponding sum; but of the latter, no less than $20,978,000 remained unused in the Banking Department proper. Should the privilege be extended to once and a half the amount of Government Debt and Bullion, the degree of relief to the commercial classes would be increased by the ability of the Bank to retain its Bullion, in a season of War, under the increased issue of Notes. But it does not appear from the present advices that Money was really scarce, though dearer, for ordinary trade purposes; so that we find a second alternative proposed in the use of small Exchequer bills, in the War Expenditures of the Government. The bearing of this news on our own markets, and the price of American Stocks in Europe, is variously discussed to-day. The latter will not, as at present held, be materially disturbed. Some of them, we are advised, have fallen in price in London, but this brought in new buyers, without influencing a return of the Stocks to this country. Parties, on the other side, who have been favorably impressed by the character and high rate of interest borne by the leading State and Railway Bonds of the United States, are not the people who, under a panic at home, are likely to sell out while everything goes on prosperously here. This we state from the specific advices received by the present mail. The California Bullion yesterday ordered into Coin at the Assay Office will, under countermanding orders, induced by the tone of the Foreign news, now go into Bars or Ingots, ready, if need be, for export. We deem it not improbable that intimations have been held out to the Bullion Brokers that they may soon have a market for Gold in this shape. Very much will depend on the course of the Exchanges next week and the character of the advices by the Cunard steamer, due at Halifax on Monday or Tuesday. However, opinions may differ—and they certainly are at great and direct variance—as to the effect of the stoppage of payment in England or France, or a resort to any other violent measure of Government relief, on the commerce and exchanges of the United States; the first practical influence is to induce marked caution with the Banking-Houses connected with the foreign trade. The theory that we are in a position here to profit greatly by the misfortunes, either of war or financial embarrassment of the Old World, and particularly of the two States of Western Europe with which we are so closely allied by commerce, if not commercial dependence, is treated as little else than a mischievous fallacy in the more prudent calculations of the Counting-House. The fact ought, perhaps, to be otherwise, but the right men are not always found willing to risk their wealth or credit to make it so.

The latest quotations for the French and English Funds are 67¼ for Consols, and 63 75 for 3 ℔ cent *Rentes*, and shares of the *Credit Mobilier* 12.20. The Bank of England lost $1,645,000 in Gold on the last report, Sept. 29. The presumption is, the Bank was a heavier loser the week the steamer sailed, from the action of the Directors on Thursday. The figures for American Railway Bonds are—Illinois Centrals 71@73 ℔ cent.; Eries of 1883, 85@87; Erie new Bonds, 80@82; New-York Central Shares 95@97. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE'S Circular remarks:

"There has not been much business in American securities during the past week. Illinois Central Shares and Bonds have been pressed on the market at lower rates, but were taken up for investment by strong buyers. Michigan Central 8 ℔ cent. Bonds have also been more freely offered. New-York and Erie Third Mortgage, Pennsylvania First Mortgage, and New-York Central Bonds have been dealt in to a small extent at former rates, and close steady."

The export of silver continued heavy to the East Indies. The last Oriental steamer took out $2,525,000. The failure of DE LISLE grew out of large advances to a house in Quebec, the loss by which is reckoned at a million of dollars. The withdrawal of deposits and confidence from the London private banking houses has been pretty large since the disastrous failure of STRAUGHN, PAUL & Co. The house of DE LISLE was an old and respected one They were agents for several of the Guernsey and Isle of Jersey Banks. We do not hear that their bills were held to any considerable amount in this City. Interest is quoted 6 ℔ cent. in Hamburg Accounts from Riga, one of the principal Russian grain depôts on the Baltic, represent a large demand for Wheat for consumption in the interior.

Our own Stock market to-day was a steady and rather strong one, under the Foreign news. The speculation in Erie Shares was more spirited than for a day or two past, and State Stocks were again done at full rates. Michigan Central improved to par, at which 1,000 Shares were taken after the First Board, buyers 30 days. Southern, 99¼. Private sales 275 shares New-York Central at 95½ ℔ cent., cash, and 200 shares on seller's option at 95. Illinois Centrals steady 80½. The Money market easy to the Brokers, at 7 ℔ cent. Foreign Exchanges without movement since the sailing of the packet yesterday. The Metropolitan Bank proposes to increase its capital $1,000,000. The Stock has paid 8 ℔ cent. a year regularly, since the establishment of the Bank, in 1851. The Country Bank redemptions, which it has managed with skill and liberality, have increased so considerably as to demand additional capital for their satisfactory conduct The Sub-Treasury received to-day $74 358; paid $44,835, and held at the close, a reguler balance of $6,750,066.

The public are cautioned against buying Nos. 56, 84 and 1.195 Erie First Mortgage Bonds, which have miscarried or been stolen, in one of the Foreign mails. See advertisement of L. VON HOFFMAN & Co.

Lockport Dividend.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

Your correspondent of yesterday, under the signature of "Many Stockholders," appears an "anxious inquirer" about a dividend from the Trustees of the late "Rochester, Lockport, and Niagara Falls Railroad Company," and begs that we will do the Stockholders the simple act of justice of letting them know "whatever there is to be known," &c. It was needless to have troubled you with a complaint, as all information has been most willingly given when applied for.

A dividend of probably one per cent. will be paid, and *would have been paid long since*, had not suits been instituted for claims, *or pretended ones*, for right of way, &c., and which suits are now pending,—but being pressed to an issue *with all due diligence* by the Trustees. Probably your correspondent may have found it much easier to *call for "an act of justice"* and "the winding up of the affairs of the Company," than to have appreciated the "sinecure" of the office of Trustee, which has required the writing of more than fifty letters and the traveling of some 1,000 miles, *without fee or reward*, or even *traveling expenses*.

ONE OF THE TRUSTEES.

The Gold Robbery.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your paper of this morning, you publish a letter to the Chicago *Times* from Dubuque, headed Gold Robbery, calculated to mislead those now engaged in investigating this matter. It may be enough for me to say, that all the material points stated by the writer, are drawn from his imagination; as Mr. BUTTERFIELD has not been at Dubuque, and, therefore, could not "*announce himself*," or become satisfied that "the gold was not lost west of the Mississippi."

Yours Respectfully,
HENRY WELLS, President
American Express Company.

The Farmers are Down on Georgia Money.

From the Chicago Tribune.

One incident in the Fair will have a very important bearing on the question of Currency, now so much discussed by the public journals and in financial circles We mean the very decided and emphatic expression of the farmers and mechanics assembled here relative to Georgia money.

A meeting was held on the grounds near the Secretary's office, in pursuance of a call numerously signed by many of the best known farmers and mechanics in the State, to discuss matters vitally connected with their interests, to which lawyers, politicians and bankers were not invited. The meeting was opened by an eloquent speech from Mr. LUNDEEN, of Sangamon, who closed by nominating EMERSON MURRAY, of La Salle, as Chairman, and FRANK PORTER as Secretary. Among other topics that were discussed was that of the Currency, and it was treated in a very able and convincing manner by C. H. Dawis, of Galena, or, as he is popularly known, the "Mississippi Bricklayer." He bore down with great severity upon the wild-cat issues of the Georgia rag-shops; showed conclusively how they defeat the great operations of the Banking Law of Illinois; demonstrated that they were wholly unsound; that the personal liability of the stockholders was all a sham; that, in the event of a failure, the claims of bill-holders must be prosecuted in Georgia, and that suit must be commenced against the Bank, and fought through all the Courts of that State; that, in the event of a judgment after a lapse of years, the liability of the stockholders would amount to only one third of the circulation; in a word, he made it plain to the two thousand substantial farmers who listened, that the system was unsafe and unbusiness-like, and that sooner or later it would fall with a crash, and bring wide-spread loss and suffering upon thousands of innocent men. His effort was able and timely. His speech was followed by the introduction of the following resolutions, which were adopted without a dissenting voice, by the very large crowd to whom they were presented:

*Res

New-York Daily Times.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY.

Disastrous Fire in State-street.

SIX PERSONS BURNED AND SUFFOCATED.

We announced briefly, in a postcript to our morning edition of yesterday, that another of those terrible calamit es by fire which too frequently startle the community, had occurred in State-street at an early hour that morning. Our report rs have since ascertained further and fuller particulars of the melancholy affair, which we subjoin:

A fire broke out in building No. 12 State-street, about 3 o'clock Friday morning. It was a most calamitous one. Three women and two children were burned or suffocated to death, and another woman, fatally burned, was conveyed to the New-York Hospital, where she still lingers.

The building,—a four story brick one,—was occupied by a family on each floor. The first floor was occupied by Mr. MACONEY, wife and one child; the second floor by Mr. HENRY LUBS wife and four children; the third floor by OLIVER D. VANDENBURG, wife, two children, and the mother and sister of Mrs. VANDENBURG—Mrs. CATHARINE PEACOCK, aged 50 years, and Miss MARY PEACOCK, aged 19 years. Mrs. BROWN, and her nephew, aged 9 years, lived on the fourth floor, JULIA BICKERS and a girl named RICA—both Germans, and in the employ as servants of Mr. LUBS, and a sewing-woman, named Miss BECKER, slept in the attic.

The fire originated in the basement, but in what manner has not yet been ascertained. It was first discovered by Officer CORNELIUS DWYER, of the First Ward Police, who instantly gave the alarm, proceeded to the premises, and endeavored to effect an entrance.

The Fire Department had some difficulty in finding the place, owing to its situation, and the fact that the flames, being confined within the building, were not visible at a distance.

Previous to the arrival of the firemen, the street door had been forced open, which, by increasing the circulation of air, gave an impetus to the flames, which then rushed up the stairway with astonishing rapidity, cutting off all escape by that means from above.

As it was known that none of the inmates of the house had made their escape by the front entrance, the greatest excitement prevailed among the large number of persons, who, notwithstanding the hour, had assembled. The firemen worked now energetically and soon succeeded in cutting off the progress of the fire from the basement to the second story.

As soon as it was possible to do so, Engineers BAULCH and FARNHAM forced their way up the first flight of stairs. On reaching the first landing they stumbled over something which at first they supposed to be some burnt furniture. Mr BAULCH on stooping down to, ascertain the character of the obstruction, *clasped in his hand the skull of a human being, burned almost to a crisp.*

A lantern was then procured, when was revealed *the horrid sight of the remains of two women and a child with the flesh burned completely off, and the bones exposed and blackened.* One of the women was crouched in one corner with the child lying beside her. The other was extended in the opposite corner. Both the unfortunate women in attempting to escape from their sleeping apartments to the street were stopped by the flames and smoke on the lower landing, and there perished. The three bodies were conveyed to the lower room upon the first floor.

The fire in the meantime continued to burn and spread upon and around the upper staircase and through the rooms on the third and fourth floors. As the firemen succeeded in subduing the flames, they kept pushing their way further through the house. The body of Mrs BROWN was found in bed on the fourth floor; she was in a sleeping condition, and died apparently by suffocation and without pain. The effect of the heat and water upon her body gave to her skin a singular appearance. When touched, it peeled off. A fine little boy of about 9 years, a nephew of Mrs BROWN, was also found dead in bed on the fourth floor. He too seemed to have died of suffocation. The body presented the same features as did that of Mrs. BROWN.

Miss BECKER, who slept in the garret, succeeded in forcing her way down stairs to the first landing, and was extricated by Mr PETER FRITZ. She was shockingly burned, and was conveyed by the police to the City Hospital. She was not dead at a late hour last night, but it is believed she cannot recover.

The other inmates succeeded in escaping by jumping from the windows to the balcony beneath, and some of them were more or less injured.

Mr. MACONEY, wife and child, who resided on the first floor, and Mr. LUBS, the occupant of the second floor, with his wife and children, all succeeded in escaping almost unharmed.

Mr VANDENBURG, wife, and infant child, escaped through the third window to the second-story balcony beneath.

Mrs. PEACOCK, her daughter, Miss PEACOCK, and Miss BECKER, a boarder, all slept on the attic story and in the same room. Miss PEACOCK reached the third story and got out of the front window in the same manner as did her sister and brother-in-law. She reached the balcony but little injured. Mr and Mrs VANDENBURG were both, however, severely injured, having each sustained a fracture—Mr. V. of arm and Mrs. V. of the leg.

Mrs. PEACOCK, followed by her grandchild, daughter of Mr and Mrs. VANDENBURG, aged five years, and Miss BECKER, continued their progress down stairs with a view to escape by the front door to the street. Miss BECKER reached the first floor and was taken out dreadfully burned. The grandmother and grandchild perished on the landing of the first flight of stairs.

Mr VANDENBURG's escape was a miraculous one. He says that a short time before the alarm of fire was given he had occasion to get out of bed when he remarked to his wife that there was a smell of smoke. He did not consider, however, that there was just reason to suppose that there was a fire in the house, and again got into bed. He had scarcely gone to sleep again, when he was alarmed by the cry of "fire!" given in the house. He hurried on his pantaloons and opened the door of the front room in which he slept, when the smoke came in so rapidly as to induce him to close the door again instantly. His wife then raised the window to get air, but the smoke came in so rapidly as to threaten suffocation. He told his wife to keep with the children, close by the window, and he would leap first out on to the piazza.

Mrs. VANDENBURG did as directed, holding her infant in her arms, and her elder child, aged five years, standing by her side. Mr VANDENBURG says that just as he crossed his leg out of the window to spring down, he heard his child ALMEDA exclaim, "Where's grandma?" and at that instant he lost sight of her in the smoke. He fell on the piazza. His wife then reached out of the window and dropped the infant, which he succeeded in catching. Before he had time to move again, his wife threw herself out of the window, falling heavily on his back. Mrs. V. broke one of her wrists by the fall. Miss PEACOCK escaped through the window with scarcely a bruise. From that time Mr VANDENBURG neither heard or saw anything of his elder child nor wife's mother.

Mr. LUBS, the occupant of the second floor and lessee of the building, says he retired to bed about 11 o'clock. His two servant girls left his rooms at the same time. He thinks they went directly to bed, but cannot say that they went again to the kitchen, where the fire is believed to have originated. He was awoke by the alarm of fire, and sprang out of bed and opened the door leading to the entry, but was forced by the smoke to close it again. Finding it impossible to escape by the stairs, he opened the front windows and took his family out on the piazza. He continued to cry fire for sometime, when some persons came and broke open the front door. The smoke then rushed quickly up the front of the house on the piazza, compelling him with his family to retreat to the roof of the adjoining premises, from where they were all removed unharmed.

JULIA BICKERS states that she was awakened by hearing fire cried within the house. She found that there was a good deal of smoke in the house, and pulled her companion, RICA, out of bed. By this time the smoke became so thick as nearly to strangle her. She managed, by holding her breath for a time, to force her way to the third floor, closely followed by RICA, and entered Mr. VANDENBURG's front room, from the window of which she jumped to the piazza beneath. JULIA did not see RICA after she parted with her at Mr. VANDENBURG's room.

PETER FRITZ, residing at No. 49 Whitehall-street, states that at the time the alarm was given, he was standing in front of his house, talking with a policeman. He, with some two or three other persons, ran to the house, No. 12 State street, and discovered smoke issuing therefrom. He ran to *the front door, which he found shut but not fastened.* He entered the building, and at first saw no one, but on looking up the stairs he discovered a woman struggling amid the flame and smoke in an effort to reach the door. He ran to her assistance and took her out. She was badly burned, and the Police conveyed her to the Hospital.

Other incidents and statements, equally interesting concerning this truly melancholy affair, could be given, did space permit or necessity require.

The following is a list of the dead:

1. Mrs. PEACOCK, aged 50 years, a native of England.
2. ALMEDA VANDENBURG, aged 5 years, born in New-York.
3. Mrs CATHERINE ANN BROWN, aged 30 years, a native of England. The husband of Mrs BROWN is in the employ of the New-York and Savannah Steamship Company, and was expected home the very day on which his wife lost her life.
4. A nephew of Mrs BROWN, aged 9 years, a resident of Staten Island. Mrs BROWN was recently on a visit to some friends at Staten Island, and had returned to the City on Thursday, bringing her little nephew (the deceased) to spend a few days with her.
5. RICA, a servant of Mr. LUBS, aged about 18 years, a native of Germany.

Coroner HILTON held an inquest on the bodies of all the deceased yesterday. A number of witnesses were examined, but no thing additional to the facts given above were elicited. Nothing calculated to throw light on the origin of the disastrous fire was produced. Verdicts were rendered in each case, that "the deceased came to their deaths by fire at No 12 State-street, on the morning of Friday, October 19."

The building in which the melancholy affair occurred is not damaged to an amount exceeding $500. The furniture of the inmates was damaged to the amount of about $200. Mr. LUB's is insured for $300 in the Jefferson Insurance Company, which will more than cover his loss.

The Fire Marshal will make a rigid inquiry as to the origin of this deplorable calamity.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Interesting from Mexico—Matamoras in the hands of the Revolutionists—Fighting at San Louis Potosi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Nautilus* arrived at this port to day, with later dates from Brazos.

Matamoras had surrendered to the revolutionists without giving battle, and matters there were quite tranquil.

At San Luis Potosi, a fight of three days duration had taken place, but the city still held out, the revolutionists having only gained possession of the field of battle. Reinforcements had been sent from Monterey.

Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct 19.

Arrangements for the great Exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society, in this city, next week, are nearly completed, and everything promises a brilliant display. The grounds are beautiful, and are daily visited by thousands of citizens and strangers. The entries of stock are very large, and embrace some of the finest animals in the country. Quite a large number of cattle and horses have already arrived. If the weather is favorable it is calculated the exhibition will surpass anything of the kind ever seen in this country.

The Mesilla Valley.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct. 19.

The New-Orleans mail of Thursday, the 11th inst., is received.

The San Antonio *Texan* reports that the survey of the Mesilla Valley secures to the United States both passes to the Pacific, and that the new territory is rich in gold and silver.

Major EMORY, and the other members of the Boundary Surveying party, arrived at San Antonio on the 24th ult.

Destructive Fire at Richmond, Va.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Oct 19.

A fire at Richmond, Va., on Thursday morning, destroyed Mr. BELOUA'S cabinet-shop, containing $20 000 worth of furniture; also, the furniture establishments of WM. RITTER and SAMUEL W. HARWOOD. The total loss is about $40,000.

Sinking of the Lake Steamer Arabian.

KINGSTON, C. W., Friday, Oct. 19.

The steamer *Arabian*, while on her passage from Kington to Toronto, struck against Darlington pier, yesterday, and sunk in ten feet of water. Her cargo, being on deck, is unlojured.

Loss of the Lake Schooner H. Doviel.

OSWEGO, Friday, Oct. 19.

The schooner *H. Doviel*, bound from the Niagara River to this port, with a cargo of wheat, sprang aleak off Oak Orchard, and sunk in deep water. The crew were all saved. The cargo is insured.

Trouble Among the Liquor-Dealers

BUFFALO, Friday, Oct. 19.

The German and American Liquor dealers of Erie County, in Convention, have repudiated the Syracuse Liquor ticket, and resolved to vote the straight Soft-Shell ticket.

Letter from Mr. Brisbane.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It is very rarely that I reply to attacks; but the disgraceful and brutal assault committed upon me on Thursday evening, and the garbled statements of the press, merit this time a passing notice.

The founder of the club, which has caused so much talk lately, is S. P. ANDREWS, Esq., a gentleman of a superior mould, and an old and esteemed friend. I called upon him on Thursday evening and found him very ill with a hemorrhage of the lungs. He requested me very particularly to go to the club and state that he was seriously ind sposed; for he thought people might imagine he stayed away from fear. He requested me also to state briefly the objects which he had in view in organizing the club. Although I dislike very much addressing promiscuous audiences with whom there is no unity of opinion, I went and explained briefly those objects.

The first was to open a place for social meetings of the people, and for their amusement and instruction. They cannot find these at home, being too poor to invite and not fashionable enough to be invited.

The second was to unite a band of reformers, who recognized what Mr. ANDREWS calls *the sovereignty of the individual*, that is to say, who place the sentiment of individual conscience, intellectual liberty and self-reliance, above the prescriptions of social and political institutions. I added a few remarks on the existing state of moral matters in our midst. I then left the stand and went to the rear part of the room, where there were some crowding and noise. I accosted one of the Captains of Police, a Mr. TURNBULL, it appears, and asked him whether he could not induce the people to leave quietly, as Mr. ANDREWS was not present to attend to the meeting. He immediately seized me in a brutal manner, seeking evidently a chance to show his zeal, forced me down stairs, and conducted me to the Eighth Ward Station-house.

On appearing before the Mayor, he questioned Mr. TURNBULL as to what offence I had committed. He answered that I had made remarks which had, in his opinion, an immoral tendency. Now it appears that a citizen of this commonwealth can be seized by the police, and dragged to a loathesome station-house and incarcerated all night, because one of the members of said police considers that he made remarks which did not accord *with his views of morality!!* I shall test in our Courts of Justice whether such brutality, violence, and a desecration of individual rights, are legal.

To sum up, I went to the Club and made a statement of its objects to oblige a sick friend. In my opinion, the great reforms to be effected in society relate to political economy, that is to credit, the currency, commerce and banking. We must strike down the privileges of capital and elevate labor. I feel a sympathy for all reforms, and particularly those proposed by Mr. ANDREWS, but they do not, it seems to me, break up the basis of social injustice; as a radical reform in the relations of labor and capital only can do this.

Yours truly, in haste, A. BRISBANE.

Pennsylvania Election.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

The returns, official and reported, from all the counties in the State, make the majority for PLUMER, Democratic Candidate for Canal Commissioner, over NICHOLSON, about 13,500. There are also about 6,900 votes for WILLIAMSON, 3,700 for CLEAVER, 600 for MARTIN, and 2,100 for HENDERSON—in all about 12,400, so that Mr. PLUMER's majority over all the candidates is about 1,100.

But the scattering votes are not given in the published official returns of many of the counties, too that it is impossible to say positively whether there will be a clear majority for Plumer.

The Legislature will undoubtedly stand as follows: Senate, 17 Democrats to 17 Americans, &c.; House of Representatives, 65 Democrats to 35 Americans, &c.

☞ Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON addressed his congregation on Free Love last evening. He took for his text, John iv, 18, *He whom thou now hast is not thy Husband.*

CITY POLITICS.

City and County Nominations.

NOMINATION OF A TICKET.

The nominating Convention of the Republican Party for the City and County of New-York, convened last evening at No. 510 Broadway.

The differences which existed the previous night were amicably adjusted, resulting in the nomination of the following ticket:

Comptroller—Asariah C. Flagg.
Sheriff—Anthony J Bleeker
County Clerk—Douglass Leffingwell.
Street Commissioner—James Dewey.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Jacob L. Dodge.
Corporation Counsel—William Curtis Noyes.
Governor of the Almshouse—Roe Lockwood.
City Inspector—John H Griscom
Judge of the Supreme Court—Edward P. Cowles.
Judges of the Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, Lewis B. Woodruff
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Cambridge Livingston.
Justice of Marine Court—Chas. E. Birdsall.
Coroners—John Ives, Alanson S. Jones, Charles Mirsing, Theodore DeCamp.

Considerable opposition was manifested against the nomination of Mr. Dewey for Street Commissioner.

Daniel Ewen was proposed by Hon. John P. Cummings, and D. D. T. Marshall by Leeman Sherwood, but Mr Dewey was retained by a close vote.

Various substitutes were proposed by the friends of several aspirants for public favor—as candidates for the nomination of Coroners, but with no success.

After the adoption of the Ticket, nine cheers were given for Wm. H. Seward. Preston King and other nominees of the Republican Party were repeatedly cheered. C. C. Leigh of the Ninth Ward, presided, Messrs. Watts and Berry acting as Secretaries. The Convention adjourned amidst great enthusiasm about 10½ o'clock.

German City and County Convention.

The Convention met last evening at 8½ o'clock, at Mechanic's Hall, Christie-street. Mr. W. Letscher presided. The first business was to elect a Committee of Five to attend to the finances of the concern. After this had been accomplished, Mr. P. Merkle, on the part of the Committee of Conference with the Half-Shells, submitted his report and read the ticket nominated at the Convention. The name of Mr P. G. Molloney was received with universal hissing.

A Committee of One from each Ward was appointed to report a complete City and county ticket from those already nominated. The Convention then adjourned for an hour.

Meanwhile we were amused to observe the eager working among the delegates and members of the Committee, of Mr Daniel E Sickles, by whom, through Mr. Merkle, the whole business of the Convention was controlled during the evening. Other non German Democrats were also present, prominent among whom was Tom Dunlap.

About 10½ o'clock, the Committee reported the following nominations, which were adopted, one by one:

Sheriff—James C. Willett
County Clerk—Richard B Connolly.
Coroners—H N Wilhelm, E. D. Connelly, Wm. O'Donnell and Robt. Gamble.
Comptroller—Philip W. Enge.
Street Commissioner—Henry H. Howard.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—A. S. Selah.
City Inspector—Thomas K Downing.
Corporation Counsel—L B. Sheppard.
Judge Supreme Court—James R Whiting.
Judges Superior Court—Michael Uhlhoeffer, Jonas B. Phillips.
Judge Common Pleas—J R. Brady.
Justice Marine Court—David O'Keefe.
Governor of Alms House—C. Godfrey Gunther.

The latter is the only difference from the Half Shell ticket. Mr. G. being substituted for Mr Molloney. Mr. Enge was but barely sustained, Mr. Flagg being much more acceptable to the Germans.

Mr. Meckle, flushed with victory, then made an attempt to get the Convention to indorse the Liquor Dealers and Half-Shell State ticket, but it was decidedly "no go." It was then resolved to hold a mass meeting, and the Finance Committee, together with the officers, were directed to see to it. The Convention then adjourned.

☞ The Reformers of the Fifteenth Ward have nominated the following Charter and School ticket:

Otis D. Swan, Whig, (Thirty-ninth District,) Councilman
John Brady, K N. and H. D., (Fortieth District,) Councilman.
J. L. Mason, Whig, Commissioner of Schools,
Prof. Loomis, Inspector of Schools.
J. B. Varnum, K. N., E N. Beadle, Whig, and Houghtaling, K. N., as Trustees.
The K. N.'s had adopted the same ticket.

☞ A meeting of the Young Men's Democratic Club was held last evening; when there were elected for officers, for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen:

President—General Elijah Ward.
Secretaries—John B Fogerty and George B. Byron.
Corresponding Secretary—Alexander C. Morton.
Treasurer—Benjamin S. Hart.

The election for Vice Presidents was laid over till next meeting, Messrs. Fogerty, Alcott and Mead being appointed as a committee to present a list of candidates.

The Twenty-first Ward Soft Shell Convention have nominated the following officers: *Councilmen*—Fifty-fourth District, John J. Mullen; Fifty-fifth District, Chas. H Haswell; *Assessor*—Jas. Murphy; *School Commissioner*—Edward B. Fellows; *School Inspectors*—Nicholas Fisher, John Kinsly; *School Trustees*—James Ward, E. T. Rogers, Thomas McCoy, J. H. Klinker.

☞ The matter of Senatorial and Assembly nominations by the Republicans last evening was referred to the Executive Committee with power, who are to publish their action in Tuesday's paper.

☞ Councilman Wild is said to have made a speech to the Free Lovevers at their rendezvous on Monday night, wherein he was, as usual, eloquent and chaste.

☞ The *News* is puffing Haskin for Corporation Counsel—especially commending him to liquor-dealers as proved sound by his works.

☞ It is doubtful, now that the Police have interfered, whether the Free Lovers will nominate a charter ticket this Fall.

☞ The K. N.'s of the Third and Sixth Wards have nominated A. H GIDDINGS for Assembly.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Curiosities of Politics in Brooklyn.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Among the items of political intelligence from Kings County there are some things calculated to excite wonder among those not initiated, and some suggestive of stronger emotions among those who are.

The Democratic Judiciary Convention has nominated a candidate for Judge, on condition that it is not a Know-Nothing, yet the President of that Convention is also President of the most rabid Hindoo Council in the city, and last year, while running for Congress, was said to divide his time with the utmost impartiality, between German excursions, Irish balls, Know-Nothing Councils and Orthodox prayer-meetings.

The "Straight-out Anti-Fusion Whigs" have held their Conventions, and of the men engaged in them the greater part were last year ready to fuse with any party *except* the Whigs. One of their candidates for Aldermen is probably the only pure Whig with no other party connection, and he only because after seeking admission to every other organization in vain, he has no where left to go. [But he has been accepted at last as a Hindoo—we hear.]

Their candidate for Register is not quite so badly situated, for the Hindoos, although refusing him their nomination, have not excluded him from their councils. The name of D. K. SEAMEN is placarded as the "regular Whig nomination for Assembly Second District." For the two years past, his whole energies have been exerted in favor of the Democratic candidates for that position. As a reporter and lobby member of the Legislature, he was last Winter one of the most virulent of all those who hang around the Capitol in opposition to everything bearing the name of Whig. His main employment for years has been to oppose the interests of Brooklyn at Albany, in conjunction with his relative, he weather clerk, which facts render his election, as one of the representatives of that city, a peculiarly interesting subject for the investigation of the scientific.

REPUBLICAN.

Fourth Ward.

The Republicans of this Ward held a meeting on Thursday evening, and nominated for Alderman, CHARLES C. FOWLER; for Supervisor, ISAAC ALLEN, present incumbents. A Committee waited upon the nominees, and they accepted the nomination.

Sixth Ward.

The Regular Whigs in this Ward have made the following nominations:

Alderman—Edwin M. Alexander.
Supervisor—Thomas Sullivan.
Constable—Wm. A. Furey.

A meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held at Union Hall, in the Sixth Ward, on the evening of the 18th inst., when the following "Peoples' Ticket" was adopted:

Alderman—James G. Williamson, Whig.
Supervisor—Charles B. Collen, Democrat.
Constable—W. W. Randolph, Whig.

☞ The Republican General Committee of Kings County, held an adjourned meeting last evening, at No. 12 Tillary-street, Brooklyn.

Letters of acceptance were received and read from the several candidates nominated, and the following additional nominations were made:

Superintendent of the Poor—Andrew Hageman, of New Utrecht, Democrat.
County Coroner—John Bergen, Democrat, of Gravesend.
Justice of Sessions—Chauncey Perry, Democrat, of Greenpoint.
Police Justice—Fourth District—Enoch Jacobs.

Democratic City Convention.

The Brooklyn City Democratic Convention held an adjourned meeting on Thursday evening, in People's Hall, corner of York and Pearl streets, and nominated SAMUEL GARRISON as a candidate for City Judge. They adjourned without nominating Justices.

At a meeting of the citizens held in Brooklyn yesterday afternoon, a new County ticket was made up from the nominees of the Whigs, Republicans, Democrats and Americans. It is called the "Citizens' Ticket," and is as follows:

Sheriff—Geo. H. Simonson—Whig and American.
Register—Reglehart Lott—American.
County Clerk—Jared Sparks—Whig and Republican.
County Judge—Wm H Gale—Whig and American.
Senator—John A. Dayton—Democrat.
Coroner—Wm. S. Leech—Democrat.

☞ Alderman A. S. CROWELL, of the Seventh Ward, offers himself as an Independent candidate for reelection.

Hindooism Capsized—Three Charters thrown up.

RICHMOND, RICHMOND Co., Friday, Oct 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Hindoos of this County held a secret Convention lately, and nominated a County ticket. There were all sorts of candidates and all sorts of interests represented in said Convention; and after it was determined, by ballot, who the successful candidates were, a terrible row ensued, and declarations were rife: "You have nominated your candidates, now I'd like to see you elect them." "I'll be d——d if I'll go the ticket." "I have done with Hindooism forever." "If the 'dark lantern party' hasn't missed it to night, then I'm a fool."

Hindooism has fallen in Richmond. Since the County nomination s were made, three of their councils have thrown up their charters, and returned their rituals and private works to the Great Mogul, Barker. These councils were the cream of the Order here, and numbered about two hundred and fifty or three hundred men; and all who belonged to them, have determined to oppose the "dark lantern" Loco Foco nominees. X.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Nineteenth Ward School Troubles.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In this morning's TIMES, under the head of Public Schools, is an article respecting the troubles of the Board of Trustees of Nineteenth Ward, which is incorrect. The true cause of all the difficulty grew out of the appointment of some teachers said to be Catholics. Several attempts have been made by a few of the School Officers to dismiss them, the last by entering on the minutes of the Board a report that dismissed two teachers and reduced the salaries of two others (being all that are suspected of Catholicism) so low that they would have to quit. The report spoken of was *not "adopted"* by a quorum of the School Officials, consequently no teachers are dismissed or salaries reduced.

S. M. DREW, Trustee of Nineteenth Ward.

Primary School wanted in the Second Ward

At the present time there is no Public School in either the Second or Third Wards. There is a large number of small boys and girls living in these wards who might be much benefited by the establishment of a Primary School in the Second Ward. It should have three sessions per day. Two of two hours each, from 10 o'clock till 12, and from 2 till 4, with an evening session of three hours from 6 till 9 o'clock.

Over one hundred small boys, mostly newsboys and their friends, were turned away in a single night from the Fourth Ward Evening School last week.

☞ The Police of the Fifteenth Ward, yesterday afternoon, distributed the prizes won on their late target excursion. Officer WM ROBB, as the best shot on the occasion, chose the valuable gold watch presented by Mile RACHEL. Officer SCOTT, as the second, an order for a suit of clothes from the proprietor of the New-York Hotel. And so it went on, there being two or three prizes for each of the men.

As Ex-Recorder TALMADGE truly said the other evening, the Police of the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Wards form the *elite* of the force, and of these there is none better than the Fifteenth Ward, under their worthy Captain, DILKS. Their drill was very fine, and we were assured on Wednesday by an old military man, that he had never seen a better disciplined body of citizen soldiers. The residents of the Ward are lucky in having such good guardians.

☞ We saw at BRADY'S, yesterday, a beautifully executed Ambrotype of Dr. KANE and his co-navigators in the Arctic Seas.

By the way, the Ambrotype has suddenly come into great favor with the people, and very deservedly. It gives a *positive* picture, like the Photograph, not a *negative*; like Daguerreotype. Taken on glass, and in a shorter time than when the chemical is spread upon silver, the lines seem sharper and more delicate; and backed by a dark ground, the picture does not require to be so carefully held with reference to the light, for it to be visible from all points. Our advertising columns indicate the rush.

☞ We are frequently asked to witness the capability of contrivances to sustain persons in the water. Yesterday, in company with a Committee of the American Institute, we went to observe the use of one of THOMPSON'S "Patent Graduating Life-Preserving Seats." The thing is admirably simple and effective. It is just nothing more than an ordinary schoolboy's stool, constructed of half-inch deal: one of the feet allows the stool to open laterally by a hinge, to enclose and clasp the swimmer, and both feet of the stool are strengthened internally by a broad triangular foot of cork, of which also the seat is constructed internally. That is all.

FUNNY.—To see a colored man in the service of his despotic Majesty, the "Nephew of his Uncle," walk down Broadway, dressed in the naval uniform of France, strutting past the ragged free negroes who frequent the doors of the stores at the lower end of the street, and casting contemptuous side glances at his "culled brudren," as he waves before them an arm bearing the recognition by La Belle France of his naval services, in the shape of the golden stripes of a corporal on board S. A. J.'s vessel, *Le Grondeur.*

☞ There was a great demand all day yesterday for hats, overcoats, &c., lost on Thursday night at the Police descent upon the Free-Love folk. It is wondered whether, now that this nest is broken up, Mayor WOOD may not be induced to stir up the gamblers we spoke of a few days since, and the lottery agencies in town.

Ominous.

The Grand Jury last evening held an extra session by gas light, and did not adjourn until a late hour. Those who were allowed a look in the witness room saw a large number on the anxious seat. A few hours will show the object, as to-night the present term of the Court of Sessions expires by limitation.

☞ The "Church of the Holy Zebra," (Dr. BELLOWS', Unitarian,) on Fourth-avenue, is getting well towards completion, so far as the body of the house is concerned. With its streak of brick and streak of Caen stone, it is certain to arrest all attention. The New-York correspondent of a Maine paper mantions that Mr. HENRY GRINNELL will, at his own expense, undertake the responsibility of finishing the spire, which, according to the original plan, was to be 287 feet in height!

☞ Citizens are manufactured by the hundred daily now at the Courts. Election day approaching, every foreign-born man who can, hurries in to get his papers and posses himself of the privilege of saying who shall steal the public money and make themselves eligible to indictment by the Grand Jury.

☞ The *N. E. Spiritualist* had a "communication" last June, stating that Dr. KANE had recently passed from earth, his ships had been broken to pieces, &c. They may have been the "*sperrets*" of just men, but they are not yet made "*perfect*."

☞ The New-York Young Men's Christian Association have organized a Sunday afternoon Bible Class, and invite all persons interested, and especially strangers in the City, to join the Class.

☞ It is rumored that Capt. NYE, of the steamship *Pacific*, will retire from the service on his return from his present voyage, and Capt. ELDRIDGE will succeed him.

☞ There is a Temperance meeting every Sabbath evening at Lamartine Hall, corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth-street. Col. SNOW and W. H. BURLEIGH will talk to-morrow night.

☞ Coroner WILHELM held an inquest on the body of JAMES DURBIN, of No. 156 Norfolk-street, a native of Ireland, aged 60 years, who died from drinking.

☞ Mr. JOHN THOMSON acknowledges the receipts to the Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth, to date, as amounting to $1,3116 49.

☞ Buckwheat is plenty now, and all good wives, who desire to please their husbands, have buckwheat cakes for breakfast.

☞ The double spires of Dr. TYNG's Church are rapidly going up. When finished, this Church of St. George will be one of the finest in the City.

FROM TEXAS.

Depredations of the Indians, &c.

The Austin *State Gazette* announces that a Democratic State Convention will be held in Austin on the 18th of January next.

The same paper publishes the following extract from a letter from New-Braunfels, dated Sept. 22: The Indians are still near this place. On Thursday and Friday night last, they stole most all the horses on the Cibolo, and in the mountains above here. The murder of poor MAESSEN, in his own house, you very probably have heard of; his skull is entirely broken. It seems to have been done with an axe. The whole family, consisting of MAESSEN'S wife, daughter and son-in-law, are in jail, and RIECKE (the daughter) stated that she held the candle while the deed was committed. The mother bears most of the guilt, &c.

The Austin *State Times* of the 29th ult. says: The Indians have been transmitting in their exertions to break up the settlements of the upper Guadalupe. Judge WILLIAM E. JONES, a resident of that region, has been spending a few days in Austin. The danger from the Indians has become so imminent that some families have removed temporarily from the upper Guadalupe, among the number the Judge's. He has directed a letter to Governor PEASE, detailing the Indian depredations, and the operations against them for some weeks back.

A letter to the Corpus Christi *Valley and Advertiser*, from San Patricio county, says: "It is verbally reported that the post at Fort Merrill is to be shortly abandoned; that orders to this effect were received some time since from the War Department; and that Gen. SMITH, not conceiving in the measure, has continued the post on his opinion of its importance."

The Indianola *Bulletin* of the 5th inst., says: "The business of the season has now fully set in; hundreds of bales of new cotton are daily arriving, and every schooner and steamer that comes into the bay is laden with merchandise, all foreshadowing a very early and active fall trade."

The San Antonio *Texan* says the Indians on the frontier are now seen with their bodies painted, denoting a declaration of war. Their object has been, heretofore, plunder; now it is plunder and death without mercy.

The Victoria *Advocate*, of the 29th ult., says: We are informed by the Rev. JOEL T. CASE, just arrived from Goliad, that Mr. BARTON PECK, who lives on San Antonio river, about twenty miles above that place, sent an express last Tuesday, informing the citizens of Goliad that there were Indians in his vicinity, and requesting assistance. A company, we are informed, started in pursuit on the following day.

The Richmond *Sun* learns from the chief engineer of the Harrisburg Railroad that the Company have concluded to extend the road to the West, on the Richmond side of the Brazos river.

The Late Desperate Fight between the American and British Boats and the Chinese Pirates—Letter from Sir John Bowring.

We published yesterday a lengthened account of a desperate fight that took place near Kulan, between British and American boats and Chinese pirates. The account itself, as told in foreign papers, reflects the highest credit on the gallantry of our officers and men engaged in the affair. In addition to the honor so justly and emphatically accorded them, we have great pleasure in publishing the following

Letter from Sir John Bowring, Governor of Hong Kong.

GOVERNMENT OFFICE, VICTORIA, HONG KONG, Aug. 7, 1855.

SIR: I have received a report from Commander FELLOWES, of her Majesty's steamer *Rattler*, on the subject of the late attack on the Pirate Fleet in the neighborhood of Kulan, in which report he speaks in the highest terms of the brave and noble conduct, and the cordial cooperation of Lieut. PEGRAM, his brother officers, seamen and soldiers, whom you had the kindness to send for the purpose of affording their valuable assistance in the suppression of those piratical outrages which have become so intolerable on the coasts of China. I deeply regret the loss of life and the sufferings of those who were engaged, but I beg you will present my hearty thanks to Lieut. PEGRAM, and all those who served under him, and that you will allow me to express to yourself my sense of the ready and most important aid you so cheerfully rendered on this occasion.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your most obedient servant,
JOHN BOWRING, Governor of Hong Kong.

To Capt. WILLIAM J. MCCLUNEY, commanding the U. S. steam frigate *Powhatan*, Hong Kong Harbor.

From the *Friend of China* we find the following correct detail of the *Powhatan's* division engaged in the action:

First Launch—Lieutenant R. B. Pegram; Boatswain, Geo. Briley.

Second Launch—Lieutenant Henry Rolando; Master's Mate, Samuel R. Craig.

First Cutter—Master Ed T McLaney; Assistant Surgeon, Albert Schriver; Assistant Engineer, Mortimer Kellogg; First Lieutenant Jas. H Jones, Commanding, U. S Marines.

The same paper gives the following list of killed and wounded:

ON THE SIDE OF H. M. S. S. RATTLER.

KILLED—John Massey, gunner, R. M. A.; George Mitchell, able seaman; James Silvers, carpenter's mate.

WOUNDED—John Lindsay, R. M. A., burnt severely; David Lloyd, R. M. A., burnt severely; Richard Clark, slightly wounded and burnt; James Poulter and John Earle, able seamen, burnt severely; James Paull, B. I C., burnt badly; Wm. Robinson, gunner, R. M. A., contused head.

UNITED STATES BOAT DIVISION.

KILLED—Joseph A. Halsey, landsman, of Newark, N. J.; Isaac Coe, landsman.

WOUNDED—Lieutenant Pegram, contusion hand; Lieutenant Rolando, burn of hand; John Pepper, seaman, mortally; Benth. Adamson, marine, gun-shot, dangerously; Jeh Pendergast, landsman, fracture of left clavicle, and burns; Saml. Mullard, marine, burnt very severely; Fred. Hommell, marine, burnt very severely; P. Walderschmidt, marine, burnt very severely; Joshua Lewis, seaman, burnt very severely; Wm. Taylor, Cap. A. Gd., burnt very severely; Chas. Tingwell, seaman, cutlass wound.

ALBERT SCHRIVER, Assistant Surgeon

John Pepper, seaman, died a few hours after the action.

The wounded were taken to the *Eaglet*, and on the morning of Saturday transferred to the *Rattler*, on board of which ship they were brought to Hong Kong.

OUR RELATIONS WITH DOMINICA.

THE INTERFERENCE OF FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

LETTER FROM GEN. CAZNEAU.

From the Washington Union.

The frequent references made to our relations with the Dominican Government, and the anxiety manifested by some of the opposition journals to misrepresent the action of Gen. CAZNEAU for the purpose of affecting injuriously the Administration of President PIERCE, have induced Gen. CAZNEAU to place at our disposal the facts and statements contained in the following communication. We invite special attention to them, as containing matters of no little interest:

The anti-American journals of Europe have largely occupied themselves, in concert with their factious allies—the dissolution press of this country—in misrepresenting the motives and circumstances of the treaty which I had concluded with the Dominican Republic, but which was afterwards set aside by the hostile interference of France and England. This was to be expected; for the enemies of American progress instinctively favor any attack on the internal peace or national greatness of our republican Union, and as naturally oppose whatever tends to give the United States preeminence over the European kingdoms of their vicinity.

If such a thing exists as an "American system of policy," the Dominican Republic had the strongest claims on the friendly notice of our Government, and, at the solicitation of many Spanish-American friends, who felt the importance of the evil is, I caused those claims and the condition of that country to be laid before President PIERCE at the commencement of his Administration.

Its geographical vicinity and central position were urged in behalf of interests common to both nations, as well as its desirable harbors; its valuable products—exactly what our country does not produce, and must purchase; its wants—exactly what our people can supply, on the best terms; its command of situation, at the intersection of the great and growing lines of American commerce; its free and liberal institutions; its expressed wish to enjoy more intimate relations with the "great neighbor of the North"—and, not least among these considerations, the significant fact—which no American patriot can, and which no American statesman will, overlook—that this neglected Republic is the only territory in the whole circle of West India Islands under American r

THE CREEK MERCHANTS.

Emeute in the Liverpool Corn Exchange—Rise of the Greek Merchants, their History and Character—Effect of the War upon the Fraternity.

In the great Exchange-Room of Liverpool there stands a large barometer, round which, as a kind of demi-oracle, crowds of corn merchants and dealers may be seen gathered on "operation days." The dealings of the chapmen, in certain seasons, are greatly influenced by the rise or fall of this great weather clock. It enjoys a reputation, indeed, somewhat akin to that of the Horse Guards' clock in London, whose kind old face must be familiar to many Americans, looking across the pleasant Gardens of St. James, straight into the chamber where ALBERT and VICTORIA sleep. They both—these great dials—command a reverential faith, which MAHOMET and BRIGHAM YOUNG might envy. Dark were the fears then it awoke in many believing minds to find that for some months past the columns of Mercury fell with strange and startling rapidity on each recurring market-day. What were at first fears of scarcity rose into fears of famine. It became not a question of bad weather and high prices, but the worst weather and highest prices. Suspicion was at last roused; the Committee of the Exchange set a watch, and it was discovered that an oracle had not spoken, but "a bull," who was speculating largely for a rise, had elevated the indicator with his finger, thus making it appear as if the mercury had fallen in the tube. The discovery has created an intense sensation, not alone in the Liverpool 'Change, but in Mark-lane and all the great Corn Exchanges of Europe; and it was freely asserted, publicly and in the city article of the *Times*, that it was a planned device of the Greek merchants, who were known to have heavy interests involved. Three of the body at Liverpool—Messrs. FRANGHIADI, SCHILIZZI and PAPAYANNI—addressed at once a letter to the *Times* denying, on the part of their countrymen, the quicksilver impeachment. But, though there is much faith in Greek cunning, there is little in Greek truth. The Committee of the Liverpool Exchange, though unable legally to prove them guilty, refused to indorse their innocence. This affair has excited so much attention throughout commercial circles in Europe as to awaken a deep curiosity to know somewhat of the character and extent of the operations of the Greek houses, which, though yet young, are found already to surpass in range, enterprise and prescient judgment, most of the oldest commercial houses of Europe. A sketch, for which we happen to have the most accurate material, will, on this account, be, we are sure, not alone deeply interesting to the commercial community on the other side, but to our own, among whom several Greek houses have already risen.

The Greeks have establishments at Constantinople, Smyrna, Syra, Broussa, Teheran, Odessa, Galatz, Ibraila, Vienna, Marseilles, Trieste, Alexandria, Liverpool, Manchester, St. Petersburg, New-York, New-Orleans, Rio de Janeiro, Calcutta, and many points of the globe; and while on the one hand they supply Western Europe with the seeds, grain, silk, fruits, drugs, spices of the East, they supply the East with the manufactures of England and Continental Europe, with coal, iron, hard ware, and coffee, with tea, indigo, &c.; in fact, form the main link of civilization between Asia and Europe by controlling the main springs of commerce. This immense exchange of produce is carried on by a handful of men, who chiefly spring from the Island of Chios, which during the wars between Greece and Turkey became the refuge of the best class of Greek merchants, and this island from enjoying immunity from war became the hot-bed of Greek enterprise. Beginning with founding houses along the coast of the Adriatic, Mediterranean and Black Sea, and sending peddlers and agents all over Persia and Asia Minor, they succeeded, by activity and perseverance, in securing a firm footing in the chief markets of the Levant, and their operations gradually became so extensive that they had to send agents to Manchester and London to superintend transactions, which had become too important to be manageable by correspondence. How these agents gradually grew into the giant houses of RALLI, SPARTALLI, ARGENTI, SCHILIZZI, BALTAZZI TAMVACO, and RODOCANACHI, is one of the most brilliant episodes of the commercial annals of the 19th century. Ten years ago the name of a Greek firm was a novelty on London 'Change; now their names have become a household word, and there are some Englishmen who have absolutely achieved the miracle of pronouncing correctly some Greek names. The wildest traditions of the ancient Phœnicians are tame compared to the Herculean performances of these modern Greeks. The RALLIS and SCHILIZZIS come to 'Change with whole crops of silk, of grain, of tallow, linseed, figs and raisins for sale with the same nonchalance as jobbers here bring to the hammer a lot of French goods. On the one hand, they advance money to the Russian or Wallachian land owners, to secure the acquisition of the Agricultural produce of the soil; on the other, they enter into contracts with the English and French speculators, who purchase the grain in anticipation of the millers' demand. Shrewdly watching both the disposition of the land-owners and the caprices of the speculators, and profiting by the vacillations of the one and fluctuations of the other, they set this giant lever of interchange in motion, having both ends sentinelled by men of cleverness and genius and who, being all imbued with the same spirit, work into each others' hands. The agent at Odessa or Galatz possesses the same minute knowledge of the character and peculiarities of the landowner he has to deal with as the agent at London or Marseilles does of those whom he has to control. The same completeness of arrangement and organization presides over all their business management. While they feel every pulsation of the spinner of Spitalfields and Macclesfield, of Lyons and St. Etienne, and follow every throb of the French silk goods market, in New-York, in London, in New-Orleans and Paris, they follow with the same laborious watchfulness the threading of the silk worm in Broussa or Cephalonia; and it is this astounding intellectual ardor, grasping with its fold all conflicting elements of climate, markets and every form of vicissitude, and with keen, comprehensive eye descrying every change in the commercial atmosphere, and acting on it with the rapidity of lightning, which has acquired for the Greek his great reputation for business genius and sagacity. On the one hand, you see them scrutinizing the fancies and consulting the tastes of the Turks or Persians who buy their Brazil coffee and Chinese tea, and seeing what pattern of dress, or species of article suits their requirement; on the other, you see their agents in the manufacturing districts of England preparing goods in precise harmony with the idiosyncracies of their Oriental customers. The same military discipline in execution pervades the spirit of all their agents, who, being of one race, one tongue, and in many instances one family, cooperate together with marvelous harmony and wondrous *esprit de corps*. Indeed the power of association is, perhaps, the great element of success, that power which contributed so much to the greatness of the ROTHSCHILDS, the BARINGS, and almost every large establishment on the Globe. Several brothers or friends of divers gifts, but animated by one purpose, and, in the main, by one spirit, as all these instances illustrate, can achieve great results. The Greek houses we have named are all so many distinct and separate establishments, but not one of them could have realized what they have accomplished, were it not that several relatives or friends had grouped together to give to the establishment that compactness, which gives it that strength, on which is built that which determines the credit of the world's money markets—*moral confidence*—confidence in the solidity and solvency of houses organized with such harmonious power and conducted with such mental vigor. This confidence it is which opened to the drafts which the agent at Constantinople draws on the agent at London, the way to the discount chambers of Lombard and the parlor of the Bank of England. The good will of the Bankers of the European money marts being obtained, their admirable organization and managing tact received still an additional strength by the power they held of realizing at any moment almost any amount by drawing upon any of their houses abroad. The great Viennese banker, SINA, is a Greek himself, and has realized an immense fortune by becoming one of the mediators between the European bankers and his Greek friends. But the FOULDS of Paris and other great houses soon courted the clientelle of the Greeks, and afforded them many financial facilities where circumstances rendered them necessary. But, on the whole, they leaned solely on their own resources, and the moral confidence which rendered their drafts upon each other negotiable in London. In Corn crises, at peculiar periods of pressure, and at times or difficulty of the Bank of Constantinople, the Bank of England was prone to reject their bills, especially as the wretched condition of the Turkish finances, with which the Bank of Constantinople was involved, rendered connection with it apparently dangerous; but only apparently, and even then only to those who misunderstood the character of the connection. The sequel showed the uneasiness occasionally evinced by the Bank of England, and CAULIFFE or OVEREND was wholly without foundation, as crisis after crisis came, and while English and German houses crashed and tumbled, the Greek houses stood the storm firm and erect. The only failure of moment which ever took place among the Greeks was that of CASTELLI; but he was considered more of an Italian than a Greek, and a man, moreover, of ferocious speculative appetite, without any of that wary craft and wholesome caution which distinguish the Greeks proper. Among them in London are all manner of RALLIS, big and little RALLIS, but *the* RALLIS are the RALLIS BROTHERS, of London, Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Calcutta and Manchester, who are understood to have amassed enormous wealth. But almost all the houses have been most prosperous, and they have become so numerous in London that even outside of Finsbury Circus, a snug little area near Finsbury-square, in the gap between the end of Broad-street and the beginning of the City-road, where they originally settled, and still reside and keep their offices, they may also now be found. Indeed, in Broad and the streets clustering round the Exchange, it is scarcely possible to pass by an office without seeing some such classic name as PETROCOCHINO, or MAVROGARDATO, or some other name of similar Romaic pompousness. They have built a Greek Church, which they support very liberally. In politics they are intensely Pro-Russian, which has made them of late most unpopular in London. Personally they are more feared than loved. Like the Jews, they possess a genius for business which commands admiration, but, like them, they are full of *finesse* and cunning meannesses, which beget distrust. But, with one as the other, much allowance must be made for peculiar intensity of nature and that selfish, wrap-up in themselves and what belongs to them, which seems to be more or less peculiar to all tribes with Oriental blood.

To support their own religion, their own race, their clique, their common interest and ambition, the Greeks are capable of the most sublime acts of devotion and self-sacrifice; but though they are ready to adapt themselves to those among whom their lot is cast, their sympathy rarely extends beyond the circle of their families and their business affiliations. But, although wholly devoid of that peculiar generous sympathy which the high-toned American and British merchant takes in the affairs of mankind, the influence which their industry has exercised upon the civilization of the East was one of decided beneficence. Opening fresh outlets for the agricultural produce of Turkey, Egypt and Russia, they have largely contributed to ameliorate the condition of the laboring masses. As an instance for the great demand for labor which has sprung up through the immense exportation of Greek merchants of cereals, from Wallachia, we find by the last mails, that the Governor of those Provinces has applied to several German States, and offered large bounties to an immigration of peasantry. They have also awakened a taste for European refinement and culture by the exchanges between the silks, fruits and spices of the Russians and Turks, and the tasteful wares of France and England, while at the same time, the Armenians and Turks drawn from the interior to assist at the sales of the Bazaars of Pera, when they return, awake a spirit of curiosity by the relation of all they had seen, and thus produce, even in the impassable Mussulman or indolent Persian, something like a healthy impulse of emulation.

The present war may interrupt this peaceable development of the East. The capture of Sebastopol, where many Greek houses were established, must have inflicted serious loss on their trade, and the procrastination of the war may give a serious shock to the stability of the Greeks. Yet their past history shows great power of endurance, and we should not be surprised to see them weathering the storm in comparative safety. They have made themselves, too, within the past few years less dependant on the East by establishing houses on this side of the Atlantic. However, their strength lies more in the moral confidence they have inspired in European bankers, than in their own financial resources; their existence hangs on the preservation of that confidence.

Like the ROCCAS of Genoa and other Mediterran houses, the Greeks in London are extensive shipowners, but Greek bottoms are not popular with the underwriters, who refuse to insure them except at very high premiums. They carry on their trade generally by freighting A 1 English, Scandinavian, Russian or American vessel; occasionally, however, they send one of their Greek vessels to Rio to fetch coffee. But as a rule, Greek vessels are rarely used beyond the trade on the Black Sea, or on short passages to Galatz, Alexandria or Odessa. However, during the great demand for shipping, which the famine created in 1847, the Greeks fully shared in shipping prosperity, realizing often enormous freights. The Greeks, too, possess the art of keeping as of making money, and disrelish all rash speculation, confining themselves to the barter trade legitimately within their reach. With the exception of the great RALLIS, too, who, within the last few years, have begun to leave their old humble abode in Finsbury Circus to live amid dash and glare at the West End, they add to all their many meritorious qualities, the rarest of all virtues, that of living with modest economy, and never going beyond their means.

Take the Greeks, for all in all, they are as superior a class of business men as the commercial world has seen. In command of various languages, in activity, perseverance and genuine knowledge of men and things, with which they are brought in contact, they are not surpassed by any race of merchants of our day.

THE FREE-LOVERS' TROUBLES.

Hearing at the Mayor's Office.

Albert Brisbane Discharged—Harland and the Hendersons Held to Bail.

The arrest of the Free-Lovers at No. 555 Broadway was the talk of the town yesterday. It was announced, on the committal of the parties on Thursday night, that their hearing would take place at the Jefferson Market Police Court, at 7½ o'clock yesterday morning. Our Reporter rubbed his eyes and took an early start, and at the Market found a great congregation. But everybody, the witnesses included, had their labor for their pains. No hearing was had there. It appeared afterwards that special orders had been dispatched to Capt. TURNBULL of the Eighth District, by Mayor WOOD, to take his prisoners to the City Hall, where his Honor himself would attend to their cases.

At 9 o'clock precisely the party left the Station-house and proceeded to the Hall.

Mr BRISBANE, Mr. HARLAND and the two HENDERSON's had all remained in prison during the night, and complained bitterly in the morning of the coldness of the cells, and were much disgusted at their contracted accommodations. A carriage was procured to convey the four, and their especial friends.

At a few minutes past 9 o'clock, the Mayor arrived, and was immediately closeted with Mr BRISBANE and Capt. TURNBULL. His Honor heard both sides of the story, but was convinced, from BRISBANE's representations, that there was no sufficient cause to hold him to answer, *and accordingly ordered his discharge*. No testimony under oath was taken, nor did His Honor deem this necessary. He held that the only charge that could be brought against BRISBANE was that of uttering inflammatory and seditious language, inciting to riot. On this ground he did not see fit to hold the prisoner, and Mr BRISBANE accordingly walked out doors, complacent and comfortable.

On the way out, BRISBANE fell into brisk conversation with Capt. TURNBULL; denounced that officer in set terms for his interference; declared that he had no right to arrest him; and threatened to proceed to all extremities in testing the merits of the case in a legal way. The Captain invited him to proceed.

Afterwards Chief MATSELL came in and went direct to the Mayor. Mr. WOOD instructed him *to place the head-quarters of the Free-Love Club under strict Police surveillance*, commencing last night. His Honor also turned to the few reporters who were present, and remarked, for publication, that the Club was an institution of immoral tendency,—that it was his opinion that it should be broken up,—that there was already vice and iniquity enough in the City,—and that summary measures would be taken with this organization in case of any further disturbance of the public peace. His Honor was very strong in the expression of his sentiments, and was distinctly understood to be anything but a Free-Lover. We noted his remarks, and shall take care to note his future proceedings in this curious affair.

The Chief having duly retired, with his orders entered in a small note-book, the Mayor's private room was cleared for the transaction of other business. The remainder of the arrested party were put on their trial before Justice OSBORNE, in the outer room.

Captain TURNBULL put in the following affidavit:

CHARLES S TURNBULL, Captain of the Eighth Ward Police, being duly sworn, says: That about 9 o'clock last night, he arrested THOMAS HARLAND, now present, in the act of fighting with ISAAC COCKEFAIR, and making a noise and disturbing the peace at No. 555 Broadway, fourth floor, and upon deponent's arresting said HARLAND, he called the assistance of Captain KISSNER, to whom he gave said HARLAND into custody; deponent further says, that JOHN HENDERSON and BENJAMIN HENDERSON, then and afterwards interfered with deponent and Captain KISSNER in the discharge of their duty, and attempted to rescue the said HARLAND from custody, and called upon the crowd there assembled to aid in rescuing said HARLAND, and both of said HENDERSONS used abusive and threatening language towards deponent, defying his authority and otherwise conducting in a very disorderly and noisy manner, and disturbing the peace. CHAS. S. TURNBULL

Sworn to before me, Oct. 19. 1855.
B W. OSBORN, Police Justice.

THOMAS HARLAND, the gentleman of the Free-Love party who "held the bag," was first called. He responded, demanded a hearing, but was required to provide bail in the sum of $300 to appear and answer. Mr. E F. UNDERHILL again rushed out to get a man who had money, and again returned unsuccessful. It was a considerable time before bail could be procured, but two gentlemen of means were finally waked up and did up the bonds handsomely. So Mr. HARLAND went away, comparatively happy. He had his private funds restored to him, amounting to $335, but left the balance, belonging to the club, ($108,) in the hands of the police. That little sum goes to Mr. ANDREWS.

The HENDERSONS—JOHN and BENJAMIN—found bail readily, and likewise appeared by counsel. All these parties were summoned to be present, and ready for examination, at the Mayor's Court at 10 o'clock this morning. It is understood that Captain TURNBULL has subpœnaed as witnesses in his own behalf ex-Alderman HART, Councilman RIDDER, and some other persons well-known in these parts. The charge against HARLAND, as we stated yesterday, is that of assault and battery upon ISAAC COCKEFAIR. The HENDERSONS are under arrest for resisting officers in the discharge of their duty, and for an attempt to rescue HARLAND.

The future movements of the Free-Love Club are not precisely determined. Mr. S. P. ANDREWS, whose name has been prominently connected with the enterprise, is still prostrated with hemorrhage of the lungs, and is very low. Without his assistance, the Club can hardly be reconstituted. It is, however, rather problematical whether the stated gatherings of the body will be any longer permitted to take place at the "old stand." The business, from all we can learn, will be removed to some locality more eligible where "attractions" shall be free from molestation. The public character of the performances will probably be changed to a more select circle elsewhere.

The order for a Police surveillance of the premises will prevent any further disturbances. It is not the intention of the officers to make another regular descent upon parties who may chance to congregate at No. 555, but to watch the course of events. The groups who meet there in the afternoon will need to be very civil, discreet, and quiet. All this they undoubtedly will be. We believe a regular class in Dancing is the order of each afternoon; the teacher is a young French lady. The Police arrangements will interfere seriously with this affair, as well as some others.

Mr. Beecher's Gamble Fees.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

They say H. W. BEECHER has $125 a night for his lectures at the West. Probably some believe it

Times, Oct. 18.

I not only believe the above to be true, but *know* it to be so; and more—that in addition to his receiving $125 per lecture for 12 lectures, all his *expenses* are paid both ways; and more yet, that he can make other engagements upon still better terms.

ONE WHO KNOWS.

STUDENT LIFE IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Christening of a Mountain by the Senior Classes of Amherst and Williams.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE, Wednesday, Oct 17, 1855.

For a few years back it has been the custom of the Senior Class at Amherst College to make a geological excursion under the direction of Prof. Hitchcock, and to christen some mountain with appropriate ceremonies. The mountain selected this year to be thus honored, was Walnut Hill, near Shelburne Falls. As this mountain is nearly mid-way between Amherst and Williams, a very courteous invitation was extended to the class of '56 in Williams College to be present as the guests of the Amherst Seniors at the christening, on the 16th inst. This invitation was accepted. On Monday afternoon the Seniors of Williams bade a brief farewell to metaphysics, and embarked in large mountain wagons. The road lies over the Hoosick mountain, and is very difficult and somewhat dangerous, and, emphatically, a "hard road to travel." But with much singing of college songs, and exploding of broad jokes, and many stories of murders and apparitions, as we wound through dusky ravines, time passed rapidly, and we reached Charlemont and there tarried for the night. The Hoosick Tunnel was visited on the way, and pronounced a decided bore. The original direction is not preserved; workmen are now engaged in clearing away a spot for the re-commencement of operations. About 9 on Tuesday morning the Williams party approached East Charlemont, the appointed place of meeting, when they were greeted with huzzas by the Amherst boys, which were heartily returned. A song of welcome was sung, and, with music from the Shelburne Falls Band, the classes, followed by a large concourse of spectators, proceeded, on foot, toward Walnut Hill. This is a bald peak about 1,500 feet above the sea-level, commanding a view hardly inferior to that obtained from Greylock. Prof. Hitchcock remarked that there was a view of 150 miles in some directions. On the summit, a platform had been erected, on which were seated the speakers of the day, and around were gathered the two classes, the lads and lasses of the Shelburne Falls Academy, and a crowd of the country people. The mountain was christened with appropriate remarks by Mr. HERRICK. Pocumtuck is the name, which was inaugurated with loud cheers, and, inscribed on a streamer, may still be read from the valley. A geological essay was delivered by C. H. HITCHCOCK, son of the Ex-President, and a poem by Mr. CLARK. These exercises were interspersed with songs, composed for the occasion, and sung by the Amherst class. An amusing colloquy followed between an Indian and a Yankee, regarding the propriety of giving an Indian name to a Yankee mountain. Prest STEARNS and Prof HITCHCOCK made remarks, regretting the unavoidable absence of Prest. HOPKINS, and welcoming the Williams Seniors. These remarks were received with hearty cheers, and the two classes clambered down hill and started for the Shelburne Falls Hotel. A substantial repast was furnished here by the Amherst boys, and the rival institutions shook hands together over the social board. Various toasts were proposed by Mr. ELLIS, of Amherst, and replies were made, among others, by Messrs. GOODWIN, HAND, BLOOMER, HITCHCOCK and CLARK, of Amherst. CLARENCE SMITH responded for the Williams Class of 1856, J. GARFIELD for the Literary Societies, H. E. KNOX for the Williams Quarterly. After appropriate music, the company broke up, and were soon ready for the crowning pleasure, a levee given by the young ladies of Shelburne Falls Academy. Then Amherst and Williams contended for the fair. Soft eyes rose bloom, and golden curls are mingled with our recollections of the evening. To describe is impossible.

In the morning, the two classes separated with many expressions of good will; Amherst for Bellows Falls, Williams for home. To the Amherst boys many thanks are due for their hospitable entertainment and kind attentions. Next year Williams will have the pleasure of reciprocating.

The occasion was exceedingly pleasant, and the whole excursion in the highest degree successful.

To-night O W HOLMES delivers the first of a course of lectures before the Adelphic union of Williams.

Our Freshman class numbers about sixty. Q. R.

C. Van Rensselaer's Reply to Commodore Stockton.

The following is the reply of Dr. VAN RENSSELAER, author of *A Review of the Camden and Amboy Company's Report on the Accident of the 20th of August*, to the letter of Commodore STOCKTON:

TO COMMODORE R. F STOCKTON.

BURLINGTON, N. J, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855

DEAR SIR: A singular sort of a letter appeared in yesterday's *Ledger*, purporting to be addressed by yourself to me. The only difficulty I have in answering it, is that of engaging in a controversy with a person who seems to be so unscrupulous an adversary. But, the public will expect from me, under the circumstances, a reply to this Commodore of the American Navy, in some measure worthy of his deserts. If the Company's Report was a blunder of the brains, the Commodore's letter is a blunder of the passions. So far as relates to its various epithets and insinuations, freely used in a rough, marine and thoughtless manner, it might be allowed to pass off with its own noise. But, as the communication affords a better opportunity than could have been expected of giving another public rebuke to the famous Company which issued that famous Report, (famous for its stoicism, famous for its reasoning, and famous for its statement of facts,) I do not at all regret the occasion that invites a reply. I shall use plainness of speech, knowing that seamen, like yourself, appreciate openness and honesty; but I shall not impeach motives, or follow the foolish example of calling hard names. The personal abuse you have seen fit to lavish upon me can do no harm. If your reputation can bear giving the abuse, I venture to hope that mine can bear taking it.

The letter is clear proof that my *Review* has *hit the mark*. The only homage to its truth which you seem capable of giving it, has been rendered; and that is, it has deeply stirred your anger. The sentiment I regret for your own sake. It is doubtless hard for a person in your position to realize that his conduct is not beyond the scrutiful criticisms of persons who, in the discharge of duty, are unterrified by the face of man; but, my dear Sir, the lesson administered to you, although a hard one, and received so unanimably, will probably have a permanent effect. I have observed, that the hardest lessons, when well learned, are the longest retained.

Every statement in the *Review* I take satisfaction in publicly reaffirming. The remark about the Indians, which has given you some uneasiness, I do not retract. It is my firm belief that there is not a tribe in North America whose sachems, sitting around their council fires, would fail to express sympathy under similar circumstances. If the sachems, however, were to become *incorporated*, they, too, might learn to follow the example of white men, and to suppress the humane instincts, for which nature pleads. I never intended to impeach the private sympathies and sorrows of yourself, or of your associates. I believe that you are all "honorable men," and equal to the average of railroad managers anywhere. But your Report demonstrates that when men act together in a corporate capacity, they will say and do things which they would be ashamed of as private individuals. Your letter, in contrast with the document of the corporation, is an example.

The sternness with which the disaster is alluded to, or *silenced*, in the Company's report, is very different from the feelings of humanity expressed in your communication. Why, then, my dear Sir, did you advocate the erasure, as is reported, of the few words of sympathy that might have been the redeeming trait of the document? You say that it was partly on the ground of "good taste." I must be permitted to reply that the excuse is as unfortunate as the offence. What school of culture inculcates the sentiment that the kindly feelings of our nature are out of place in a public document! Or, was it because you were apprehensive of being "accused of hypocrisy, of shedding crocodile tears, of insulting the mourner with professions from mercenary motives"? My dear Sir, when did sympathy, properly expressed, ever insult a mourner? In a community, anxious, under the oppression of a severe public disaster, to seize hold of anything creditable to their great railroad company, such puerile and unmanly fears are an impeachment of the character of others as well as your own.

In one part of your letter, however, I understand you to say that the Report was a business document, drawn up only for the directors. If so, there was no danger of the imputation of "crocodile tears;" for surely among yourselves, and around your own table, you have not so far lost social confidence in each other as to be afraid to mingle your sorrow with that of the community. But your document for the Directors was also intended for the public. It was printed in pamphlet form, and sent by mail to different individuals, to myself among others, and published in almost all the papers of the neighboring villages and cities.

The dread of "insulting the mourner" as a plea for the want of feeling in the Report, is also inconsistent with what you say about the Directors immediately "repairing to the scene of the disaster and manifesting their sympathy for the sufferers." If you were not afraid of imputations upon your humanity, on the spot of the accident, when the excitement against the Company was at its height, what reason was there for suppressing it, through fear of misrepresentation, in a document prepared twelve days after? Besides, the suppression of sympathy in an historical account of the transaction, indicates a *calculation* on the subject not easily reconcilable with the ingenuous, frank, spontaneous rising of the emotion. You were, however, bent upon vindicating the Company from *all responsibility* in the disaster, although your motives in attempting such vindication were just as liable to perversion and mockery as the expression of sympathy. This calculating suppression of condolence at a time when a feeling of generous commiseration pervaded the whole community, indicates the congeniousness of a general alienation from the Company, not very creditable to its reputation. You designedly, and from prudential reasons, as it now appears, lost the opportunity of conciliating the public mind; for at that time a small amount of sympathy would have gone very far to relieve the Company. But, as is often the case with calculating persons, a blunder was committed, which your letter cannot now cover over. "It is worse than a sin," said a distinguished character, "it is a blunder." Sir, the deliberate omission of human sympathy in the report was, as a mere matter of calculation, a gross and dissreditable blunder. As a matter of morals I need not characterize it, in addressing one whose temper allows him to forget his self-respect.

Your letter carefully abstains from examining my strictures about the "all due diligence/vigilance and precaution which were studiously and scrupulously practiced" on the day of the accident—the language of the report, which will hiss in the ears of the Directors as long as they live. Nor do you allude to the deficient regulations of the Company, that may be practiced every day, to the peril of thousands of human beings.—What can clergymen know about railroads?" is your indignant inquiry, just as if railroads ought to be managed on any other principles than those of common sense, and which commend themselves to the public mind generally. The regulations allowing express trains to meet each other in motion on a single track, and to run backwards at high rates of speed, are condemned by all classes and conditions of men, and by the managers of at least many other railroads.

You mistake in saying that my three strictures are simply "an impeachment of *your mode of managing* a single track. A single track, bad as it is on a great thoroughfare, is susceptible of a comparatively safe management under sensible rules, framed to meet its peculiar requirements.

The Report of the Company being a public one, you have no right to find fault with any person for venturing to review it, unless his review contains errors. It will not do for men in your position to cry out "What business have the clergy to investigate these matters?" not to mention the fact that clergymen are as liable to be killed as others, as this very disaster painfully proves. I beg you to understand, sir, that clergymen have the same civil rights as other persons, and that they have not divested themselves of any of those rights as citizens, which you yourself enjoy. This pusillanimous attempt to excite prejudice against the clergy, is in keeping with the whole tenor of your letter, and with the general administration of the Company's affairs. If there is any class in the community who may be supposed to take an interest in the protection of human life, it is those who are habitually called upon to contemplate the momentous issues involved in its destruction. If my review contained anything unchristian in its spirit, I should deeply deplore it. Those who have read it must form their own judgment. I shall claim my right, as a Jerseyman, to discuss the subject of railroads, in all proper methods, whenever I may see fit, and especially whenever a great emergency arises, like the present, which spreads mourning through many families, with some of which I am personally acquainted.

The accusation that my *Review* was written for the purpose of creating a prejudice against the Company, and of anticipating the decisions of justice, is very preposterous when coming from the Company, whose one-sided and elaborate report of the disaster was circulated far and wide in newspapers and pamphlets, *just before the Grand Jury of Burlington County met*. The *Review* was intended to expose the mis-statements of that unjust and ungenerous report, and to let its authors know that public sentiment cannot be outraged with impunity.

In your letter the attempt is made to escape from offering to compromise for damages, with the unfortunate sufferers, on the ground that "you have not been able to overcome the decencies and proprieties of civilized and Christian men." The public will be glad to learn this for the unfeeling tone of the Report had produced a somewhat contrary impression. But I must be allowed to add, Commodore that the announcement that you still claim such decencies and proprieties, occurs under circumstances that make some at a loss to understand it. Do you not know, Sir, that suits have been already instituted to recover damages for the destruction of human life occasioned by your mismanaged train? And yet you publicly and harshly reflect upon the bereaved, and by plain implication characterize their efforts to secure justice as though their object was to "obtain money as the price of blood." These are your words, Sir. And is there any "decency or propriety" in volunteering such calumny in the position occupied by you just at this crisis? Whatever may be your private sentiments on this subject, to which you have a perfect right, it is amazing that judicious friends should not restrain you from going on in this suicidal manner. I understand that some of the Directors were advised by the President of an influential company, to set aside a considerable amount of money, and to compromise, privately, all pecuniary claims. But this counsel was not followed. Your letter, however, condescends to admit that a "gratuity" may in certain cases be properly tendered. Sir, the sufferers in this calamity ask of you no "gratuities." Their object is not your "dimes" and dollars, but the just maintenance of their own rights, and the protection of the lives of their fellow-citizens. An appeal to the treasury of your corporation in the name of law, and not "gratuity," appears the most effectual method of securing these ends. Rely upon it, Sir, your Company has nothing so much to dread as the administration of justice by the tribunals of the land.

You conclude with expressing the hope that your letter "may not be considered arrogant and defiant." No, Commodore, it is too humiliating to be "arrogant" and too harmless to be "defiant."

I am, with consideration, your fellow citizen of New-Jersey. C. VAN RENSSELAER.

The Templars Again—Their Constitution and General Laws.

A short time ago we printed the ritual of a new organization known as the *Templars*,—we, to-day, present the Constitution and General Laws of the Order, as also a copy of a letter sent by the Grand Officers, and to which their names are appended. We publish them as a part of the secret history of the times. This subject derives additional importance just now from the fact that various members of the O U. A.'s will shortly be expelled from that organization, on the ground of their connection with the Templars.

THE LETTER.

To be read in Temple No. 1.

NEW-YORK, April, 1855.

To T(emple) No. (1): The regular quarterly meeting of the G. T. was held at Onderdonk's Hall, on April 3, 1855.

A new ritual entire was adopted, which is in the hands of the printer, and will be ready for delivery to T's. entitled to receive it, by paying therefor 25 cents for each copy. Each T. is entitled to two copies. The copies of the old ritual must be returned before the new one can be delivered.

The new Constitution is now printed ready for delivery. Each T is entitled to two copies by paying 25 cents for each copy, and returning all copies which they may have of the old Constitution.

The T's. are requested to pay five dollars for their charters, which should be immediately forwarded to the Grand Secretary, with the names of the charter members, on receipt of which the charter will immediately be delivered.

The new passes were given out at this session. T's. which have not received it will be put in possession of it upon payment of the regular quarterly assessments, which is a sum equal to two cents for each member's name on the S's. books on April 1.

The entire private work has been changed. The grand officers and deputies will immediately put the T's in possession of it.

The G. T. adjourned *sine die* in great harmony. There are 54 T's. in this State and about 10,000 members.

Fraternally,
J. B. BACON, P. G.
A. S. BARNETT, G. V. P.
J. W. BRAISTED, G. J. A.
J. BULLOCK, G. S
J. S. WILLIAMS, G. T.

All communications should be addressed to J. BULLOCK, Box 638 New-York Post-Office.

CONSTITUTION
AND
GENERAL LAWS
OF THE GRAND TEMPLE
Adopted, March, 1855, New-York.
CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE I

This shall be known as the G T of the State of New-York. Without its sanction and control, no T shall exist in this State. It shall also act for the present as the G T. T of the U. S., and shall exercise jurisdiction over the whole U. S. until the G. N. T. shall be formed, the manner of forming which shall be directed by this G. T.

ARTICLE II.

This Order is organized for the purpose of concentrating the efforts and the influence of the patriotic young men of our land to further the following principles:

1. The preservation of American interests against all foreign influence of every kind.

2. Opposition to Roman Catholicism, as a political and social institution, to the utmost extent.

3. The revival and reestablishment in our country of the honesty, purity, and principles of '76, and to that end an oath be bound to remember the name of the glorious dead of "the time that tried men's souls," &c.

4. To act politically with the great National American Party, aiding to elect its candidates, and working to carry out its principles; and should, unfortunately, this party become disbanded, disorganized, or recreant to the high trust, then it will be the bounden duty of every member of the Order to take the field in the cause of Americanism, American principles and American candidates, until the labors shall be crowned with victory.

ARTICLE III.

Sec. 1. The G. T. shall be composed of three representatives from each T., who shall be elected, one every six months, and each shall hold his office for eighteen months, except those who may be elected to fill vacancies in the regular terms.

Sec. 2. The representatives shall be elected from the T. members, by the T. members, at the first regular meeting of the T. in June and December.

Sec. 3. The present representatives shall agree among themselves which shall serve till July, 1856, which till January, 1856, which till July, 1856. In case of their non-agreement, their T. shall decide.

Sec. 4. One-third of the whole number of representatives shall be elected every six months.

Sec. 5. All members of the G. T. must have passed their P.

Sec. 6. Clause 1. The G. T. shall have the power by the vote of all its members present, to expel a representative upon charges presented and sustained by three members, a fair trial being given and the witnesses examined on oath.

Clause 2. In such an emergency, the T. members of the T. shall have power, by a majority of those present, to remove such representative by bringing proper charges against him.

Sec. 7. Every representative shall, before his admission, present his certificate of election, signed by the President and Secretary of his T., which certificate shall have the return of election stamped, stating the names of the brothers in nomination and the number of votes cast for each. No brother shall be nominated without such certificate and return, except it be a brother who successfully contests the seat of the brother who holds the said certificate and return.

ARTICLE IV.

Sec. 1. The officers of this G. T. shall consist of a P. G., G. V. P. G. S., G. T., G. J. A. and G. I. G. They shall be elected by a majority of the members of the G. T. present.

Clause 2. The officers of the G. T. shall hold office for six months each term. The regular election shall occur at the quarterly meeting in January and July.

Clause 3. Twenty representatives shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.

ARTICLE V.

Sec. 1. The G. T. shall have power to pass general laws to regulate the instituting of new T's, and the granting of charters.

Sec. 2. The G. T. shall decide all appeals from brothers of S. T's, and from S. T's, and shall, by general law, prescribe a form of appeal.

Sec. 3. The G. T. shall rule upon the examination and workings of this Constitution and the private work, up to the written request of any T. G. representative and the rule laid down by the G. T. shall be binding upon all S. T's.

Sec. 4. The G. T. may make and ordain rules and regulations for T's as may be found necessary, and may alter, change or change the given signs, or pass-words of the Order, when ordered necessary.

Sec. 6. The G. T. shall have power to collect moneys for its necessary expenditures, by adopting general laws regulating fees for Charters, and other assessments on the G. T.

ARTICLE VI

Sec. 1. The general signal of assemblage of this Order shall not be used except by written permission of the P. G., or in case of his absence, or inability to attend to it, by the G. V. P.

Sec. 2. Out of the cities of New-York and Brooklyn, the P. of a T. shall have authority to give permiss on to issue the notice in his own ward or town, and the Deputy in his county; but this power must but seldom be used and then with the utmost caution and greatest care. The general signal must be obeyed by every member.

Sec. 3. The G. T. shall have a regular quarterly meeting of the G. T. on the first Wednesday of the months of January, April, July, and October, in each year.

The P. G. may call special meetings of the G. T. on the written request of fifteen representatives, under such restrictions as the G. T. may impose.

Sec. 4. The forms, work, Constitution and laws, structed, adopted or passed, by the G. T. for the S. T's, shall be binding upon them. Each S. T. may adopt such by-laws and resolutions as may be deemed expedient, provided they do not in any way violate this Constitution, the laws, resolutions or enactments, of the G. T., or the principles of the Order.

ARTICLE VII.

Sec. 1. To entitle a person to membership in a S. T., he must be a white male person, at least eighteen years of age, born under the jurisdiction of or within the limits of the United States of America, of Protestant faith, born of Protestant parents, who also must have been born under the same jurisdiction, or within the same limits, and not be united in marriage with a Roman Catholic. He must believe in the Holy Bible, and in a Supreme being as the Creator and Ruler of the Universe. He must be free from party, social, business or religious ties with foreigners, Roman Catholics of party or any race.

Sec. 2. The G. T. shall, by general law, regulate the manner of procuring and electing candidates.

Sec. 3. Candidates for membership shall be elected if no more than two black balls or adverse votes appear against them. A person rejected shall not again be balloted for in less than six months.

Sec. 4. No person shall be elected or initiated, except in the T. situated in the town or ward in which he resides, if there be a T. in said ward or town.

Sec. 5. Any brother who shall violate any of the principles of the Order or shall offend against the constitution or by-laws of the G. T., or a T. T. shall be subject to reprimand, suspension or expulsion, as the by-laws may direct, as the T. determine.

Sec. 6. Every brother shall be entitled to a fair trial for any offence involving reprimand, suspension, or expulsion; but no member shall be put upon trial unless charges specifying the offence shall be presented to the T. by a second degree member of the Order.

Sec. 8. The defend

NEW-YORK CITY.

A SCENE IN COURT.

A Witness sent to Prison for refusing to answer the questions of the Grand Jury—More Indictments expected.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Oct 19.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The single case tried yesterday, was that of a courtesan, charged with robbing a man who had been employed as a tracklayer on the Panama Railroad, and who arrived at this port last Tuesday. She robbed him of $156, and some specimens of California gold. The charge was fully substantiated, and the Jury found her guilty. Sentence to-morrow.

A WITNESS SENT TO PRISON.

The Grand Jury then came into Court and presented some ordinary indictments in prison cases. Henry Hart, the pawnbroker in Chatham street, was brought before the Court, having been arrested on an attachment by officer Spicer, charged with refusing to answer questions put to him by the foreman of the Grand Jury. The audience became excellent listeners, and the following scene occurred:

The Recorder.—A question has been propounded to you by the Grand Jury, which, by the presentment to me of the foreman it appears you have declined to answer. The statute in this case imposes for such a refusal the penalty of imprisonment for thirty days or a fine of $250. It is my duty to instruct you under that statute, that the question put to you was proper, and one that you are compelled to answer. Now, Sir, make your election. Answer or not. If you decline to answer, I shall inflict the penalty.

Mr. Hart—I wish to have my counsel present.

His Honor—Do you decline to answer the question?

Mr. Hart—Yes.

His Honor—The Court decides that you are to take the ruling of the Court. The Court instructs you that answering the question cannot implicate you, because the statute fully protects you. The statute throws its mantle of protection round a witness, so that anything you may state cannot be used against you.

Mr Hart—I wish to have the advice of counsel.

Mr Erben (The foreman of the Grand Jury)—I would here remark, your Honor, that Mr. Hart was informed, in the Jury room, of the consequences that would result to him if he persisted in refusal.

Mr. Hart again informed the Court that he wished to advise with counsel.

The Court—This is a proceeding in which you can have no counsel. The proceedings that take place in the Grand Jury room are sacred and should not be divulged. What is your election?

Mr Hart—I cannot answer the question.

His Honor—Enter an order that the witness be imprisoned in the Eldridge-street jail for thirty days. Mr. Clerk, make out the commitment and give it to an officer.

Mr. Hart, showing no signs of repentance, but expressing a strong desire to go home and see his family, was then removed to Eldridge-street Jail in the custody of an officer.

It is understood that the Grand Jury will come into Court, to-day, with some fresh indictments against certain official parties.

Extradition Case—Charge of Forgery at Besancon, in France.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE.
Before G. W. Morton, Esq.

In re Nicholas Sucillan, claimed by the French Government under the treaty with the United States, as a Fugitive from Justice. The prisoner was arrested some days since by Deputy Marshal De Angelas and brought up for examination. Mr Pogliani appeared as his Counsel. The Hon. John McKean, U. S. D. A., Ex-Recorder Tillou and Mr. Morrough appeared for the French Government. The District Attorney produced the Warrant of President Pierce, dated October 5, authorizing the United States Marshal to arrest the prisoner, as also a mass of documents from the French authorities, charging him with forgery. Mr Charles D. Montholon, Consul-General of France, stated that he made the necessary affidavit before Judge Betts, and that he received the documents now produced, and on which the charge is founded. Witness is not acquainted with the signature of "Antoni," except from the documents here presented. The present documents were sent to Washington, and returned to him. The depositions were read as translated and the originals, handed to the prisoner. From these documents, it appeared that the prisoner was accused of forgery, and uttering the following bill of exchange:

BESANCON, 4th February, 1855. *Good for francs* 2,425.

On the 5th of March next, I will pay to the order of Sucillan, leather merchant, the sum of two thousand four hundred and twenty-five francs, value received on merchandise, payable at the domicil, at M. Sucillan's, 25 Rue Rabbert, at Besancon. Good for two thousand four hundred and twenty-five francs.

Signed, ANTONI,
Master Bootmaker of the eighth Cuirassiers of Auxerre.

On the back is written, pay to the order of M. Schmitz, value received in cash. Besancon, 6th February, 1855.

Signed SUCILLAN

On presentation to the maker he refused to pay the above, and it was duly protested. On the 23d of August last, the Judge of Instruction took evidence against the accused on this and other charges. M. Schmitz was examined and stated that he had the draft from Sucillan, who stated that he was doing considerable business in supplying the French army at Varna with supplies of equipments required in consequence of a fire at that place. The prisoner disappeared from Besancon on the 10th of April, and Schmitz then instituted inquiries and found that he had negotiated three forged bills, of which the above is one, with the signature of Antoni.

Pierre Laurent Antoni, a master boot-maker of the Sixth Cuir assiers, in garrison at Dolee, France, deposed that he had never any business transactions with Nicholas Sucillan, but on one single occasion, about 18 or 19 months ago, when he came to see witness at Auxonne, near Dolee, in the garrison of the Sixth Cuirassiers. Witness gave him an order for leather, for 1 115 francs, for which witness did not give him any draft to order. He gave witness two drafts, which were accepted and paid at maturity, at three months. Since then witness had no business, and never saw him again. Witness denies having made the three drafts exhibited to him.

(It was on the above evidence that the warrant of extradition was granted.)

Gabriel Vallotte, a French actress, was produced before the Commissioners, and examined by an interpreter. Witness knows the prisoner, and has known him for two years, and has had business transactions with him in Paris. Sucillan was in business at Besancon. Witness knows his hand-writing, having been much with him. (Letter produced and shown to witness.) The signature Sucillan, is that of the prisoner, but not as he usually writes it, because the paper is short; but it is his proper signature. The body of the letter is also in the hand-writing of prisoner's hand-writing. This witness was cross-examined at some length, but nothing of importance elicited. The letter was dated Liverpool, 22d April, 1855, and addressed to the prisoner's wife. The witness being shown the forged draft, said he did not recognize the signature to that as the writing of the prisoner.

This closed the case. The Commissioner explained to the prisoner the nature of the charge against him, and that he was not bound to answer any questions. The prisoner then declined to answer any questions except that that he was *not guilty*. He also wished to have an adjournment in order to produce a witness.

The Commissioner ordered the case to stand over until next Tuesday

LYNCH LAW ON SHIPBOARD.
Before Judge Betts, Esq., U. S. Commissioner.

The United States vs. *George W. Austin.*—The defendant is the master of the ship *Cultivator*, and was charged by one of the steerage passengers on the last voyage from Liverpool with making several assaults while on the high seas. Sylvester Russell, the complainant, stated on the 25th of September, he had a cake baked for his dinner, and after he had eaten it in the steerage, the Captain sent him on deck and told him that the cake was stolen from a woman who was crying for it, as she had no other dinner. Complainant told the Captain a girl made the cake, and he owned the sugar and flour. The Captain then took a stick and struck him with it, and knocked him down, and subsequently put a pistol to his complainant's head, and followed him into the steerage, struck him again and then searched him for a knife. On the part of the defence three or four other passengers and the steward deposed that the complainant was charged with stealing the cake, and also a bottle of porter, from the pocket of a passenger, and that the punishment inflicted was only what the complainant deserved. To sustain this view of the case, a kind of whip made of two pieces of rope attached to a strap, was produced, to show that it was not a dangerous weapon with which the punishment was inflicted upon the culprit.

The complainant asked to have an adjournment in order to produce other evidence to show that the cake was not stolen, and therefore the infliction of summary punishment was not only illegally had under the laws, but morally wrong *de novo*.

Adjourned to Monday.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

In re the American ship Maury, libeled as having guns and ammunition, contraband of war—An investigation was held at the instigation of the British Consul, when sworn affidavits were adduced, which set forth that the *Maury* was built by Roosevelt, Joyce & Co., in April last, after the model of the bark *Penguin*, and designed for the China trade; that there is nothing peculiar in her construction, apart from her rig, and she was advertised three weeks ago for Shanghae; that she has since then been taking on freight, including 210 tons of coal, a quantity of naval stores and ship chandlery, and expected to sail the coming week under command of Capt. Fletcher; that in addition to the ordinary armament of a vessel of her class she has but two deck guns, supposed to be necessary in consequence of the great increase in the number of pirates on the coast of China; that the other guns, shot, &c. on board, as per subjoined list, were purchased under an order from an American gentleman at Canton and shipped as freight. The owners also declare understand that she has no guns or any material of war under the coal, and they finally declare that the Russians have no connection whatever with the enterprise in question.

Signed and sworn to by A. A. LOW,
of the firm of A. A. Low Brothers.
[illegible] BETTS,
[illegible]

In addition the following affidavit was made:

I hereby swear that I am cognizant of the facts mentioned in the foregoing statement, and that they are true. NATH. S. PALMER.

A letter was also read from Charles Edwards, Esq., counsel to the British Consulate, which stated that it was due to the owners, after this explanation, "to lift the libel." The vessel was then released from custody.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Oct. 18.
Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

The People ex rel. James Dunlap vs. *Sarah Ann Dunlap and Ethan Jones.*—This is a *habeas corpus* case, to recover the possession of a young child, now under the care of its mother and a female friend, Miss Jones. The mother has left the bed and board of her husband, taking the child with her. The husband claims that the mother is not a proper person to have charge of the child.

CLERKE J.—I do not think it expedient that the child should be taken at present from the care of the mother. Let the writ, therefore, be discharged without prejudice to the right of the relator to sue out another, on a new state of facts, on new circumstances.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Meyer et al. vs *The City of Louisville, Ky.*—The motion of the plaintiff is denied.

Cheshire vs. *Camp.*—This motion was also denied, with $10 costs.

Butler vs *Wakeman.*—Motion denied with $10 costs, and the defendants may enter up judgment.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.
UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SUPERIOR AND SUPREME COURTS—Motion day.
COMMON PLEAS.—Adjourned for the Term.

LONG ISLAND.

The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties—Systematic Arithmetic Spurned by Burglars, as of no Practical use.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The Railroad Depôt House at this place was entered last night. The burglar entered through a hole in the window made by taking out two 7x9 lights, and the sash between, and afterwards opening the door from inside. They broke open a desk, but found nothing to take; broke open a basket, but not being fond of raw sweet potatoes, left them—passed by several bushels of wheat, barrels of cranberries, and took off into the field a box of Mr. CRUTTENDEN'S "Systematic Arithmetics." After opening the box and examining the books, they left them in the field without taking (sorry for Mr CRUTTENDEN) a single book. The Railroad Company always professed to be poor, and no doubt the burglars will now believe it. The Company always claimed that they were more successful in enlightening the Island than in enriching themselves. The burglars thought it was all a lie, and had no idea that their dry goods boxes were all filled with school books for the people. Our Fisher brought in the books from the field this morning, and they are safe. T.

Water for Brooklyn.

A special meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council was held last evening to consider the Nassau Water Company's proposition of introducing water into the city. The subject was partially discussed when a motion to adjourn for one week was carried.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

James F. Le Baron vs. *Archibald Gatfield.*—This was an action brought by the plaintiff, as assignee of Richard Saltonstall, to recover of the defendant $120 brokerage, for negotiating a loan of twelve thousand dollars on the building and lot No. 73 Nassau-street. It was proved by plaintiff that Mr. Saltonstall received from the defendant an application for the loan and left it with Messrs. Longworth & Buys, and that from them it passed into the hands of one George Hussey, who presented the same application in Saltonstall's handwriting (knowing it to be his) to the capitalist and obtained the money and received brokerage therefor, Mr. Gatfield having been previously cautioned against paying the same to him. It was attempted to be proved by the defendant that there had been no employment of Saltonstall, but the Jury believing the evidence of the plaintiff, found a verdict for the full amount claimed, being $128 50.

THE INSANE EMIGRANT POOR.

The Controversy Between the Commissioners of Emigration and the Almshouse Governors.

At the regular weekly meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration yesterday afternoon, Mr. VERPLANCK, from the Committee to which was referred the recent report of the Governors of the Almshouse, in regard to this commission, respectfully reports:

That it is alike matter of regret and astonishment, considering the opportunities and the duty of the Governors to become familiar with the facts and the law affecting the controversy between them and this commission that so many misstatements as are contained in their report should have been given to the public, and that the tone and language of such report should have been so overbearing and offensive.

It is well known that whatever may have been the matters in dispute between the Governors and the Commission, it has endeavored to observe due civility in action and words towards the Almshouse Department and all its officers. It is, therefore, difficult to account for this unprovoked attack, unless the Governors suppose that the public may not distinguish between such blustering and unfounded assaults and sound argument wisely urged. A good cause rejects all such extraneous and unworthy aids, and your Committee in discussing the differences between the two boards, hope to avoid these peculiarities of the Governors, and will only notice them when they impugn the fair dealing of the Commission.

Before entering into an examination of the report, your Committee would suggest for the consideration of the public and the Governors this preliminary matter. The Governors, in all their discussions with this Commission, undertake, as they have done in this report, to announce the law and define its meaning. This is done in a manner so off hand and confident as almost to carry along with it the conviction that the Governors, like the king, can do no wrong and commit no error. Yet, the action of the Governors fairly leads to the opinion that it is taken either in ignorance or contempt of the theory and the statutes upon which this Commission is organized. Nor is this Commission to blame for this want of knowledge, if such exist, on the part of the Governors. Almost a year ago, a public attempt was made to explain to them these statutes, and what was then said is now repeated:

The law of 1847 substantially requires a payment of $1 50 (since increased to $2) for every emigrant arriving at this port (or at Quebec from a foreign country, and out of funds thus raised the Commissioners of Emigration were directed to indemnify as far as might be, the several cities &c., of the State, for any expense which might be incurred for such persons, and that such appropriations should be in proportion to the expenses incurred by said cities, &c., severally. The powers and duties thus conferred were merely those of disbursing officers. The several cities, &c., were to be paid as far as the receipts were sufficient for that purpose; but no one county, town or city was to have any advantage over any other county or town or city, but each was to receive a rateable proportion with the others, according to the amount of expense so had incurred. The Superintendents of the Poor in other counties, the Governors of the Almshouse in this City and the Commissioners of Emigration are each creatures of the law, which specifies and defines their duties. It is not for them to decide what the law ought to be but to perform their duties under the law as it is. A denunciation of the Commissioners for not doing what the law does not direct, but in substance prohibits is as impertinent and unreasonable as a refusal on the other side to perform what the statute requires.

It is supposed that, holding such relation to the law, obedience to its directions would not be made a subject of condemnation or of sneers. Yet, whenever a refusal to comply with any of the unreasonable demands of the Governor is made, because a compliance would be without the authority, or in violation of the law, the Commission is accused of resorting to quibbles.

Your Committee now propose to examine the complaints and some of the other statements contained in the Governor's report.

The causes urged against the Commission may be reduced to three points:

I. That bills for support of emigrants at the Penitentiary from 1849 to 1853, and at Blackwell's Island and at Bellevue Hospital "from 1849 to 1854, six years," amounting to $49,500, are unpaid.

Yet the Governors ought to know full well that there is neither substance nor legality in this claim. The persons for whom this charge is made were committed to the various institutions named, as vagrants; and last year this Commission presented the Governors with their views in regard to it, as follows:

The case of vagrants, as well as other cases involving imprisonment, is quite different; vagrancy, by our laws, is a misdemeanor. Men are imprisoned for it, as for petit larceny or other misdemeanors, and committed for not more than six months, and kept "at hard labor." By the sentence of the Court, they are deprived of the opportunity of earning their own livelihood, and are obliged to work for the benefit of the City. Why, then, should the Commissioners of Emigration be charged for their support, any more than for the maintenance of an emigrant sent to Blackwell's Island for theft, or to the State Prison for burglary or arson, or any other felony, "there to be kept at hard labor?"

The Commissioners are not penitentiary officers, but merely disbursing officers of a charitable fund collected to indemnify for paupers not to pay for the support of criminals, who may, for aught that is known, earn enough to support themselves by the hard labor to which they have been sentenced.

With this view of the case, the Governors were not satisfied, and appealed to the Legislature last Winter. That body, the creators of both the Governors and this commission, by its action, declared that there was no validity in this claim, and utterly repudiated it. Yet the Governors, with their habitual determination and pertinacity, without regarding the Legislative action, again bring it forth, and parade it for public inspection, and when this commission invokes for justification of its disallowance of this claim the argument above urged, the law and the repudiation of it by the Legislature, it is answered only by the contemptuous reply—"it is a legal quibble."

The Commissioners have had running accounts with all cities of forty other Counties in the State for the last eight years, and of them all the Almshouse Department of this City is the only one that has ever made such a charge as this, or set up any such claim.

II. The next cause of complaint is this, that this Commission has not paid bills which "have been presented," amounting to $49 500, for support of inmates of Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Penitentiary, Hospitals, and Cemetery interments in the City Cemetery.

If this Commission, considering the great numbers chargeable to its fund, be by no less than the entire exemption for the last five years, were to pay all the "bills presented," especially as made up according to the peculiar ideas of the Almshouse Department, it could easily exhaust its annual fund at a very early period of the year. It is, however, customary to examine "bills presented," and to compare them with the ships' manifests on record in this office, and thus have been and are all such bills adjusted and liquidated by the auditor. That officer, after proper examination, has made to your committee the following report of the bills presented and adjusted, according to the rules and practice between the Almshouse Department and this body:

Balance due New-York Almshouse on January 1, 1853		$19,900 08
Amount of bills rendered and allowed for '53,		24,768 03
Amount of bills rendered and allowed for '54,		17,336 98
Amount of bills rendered and allowed from Jan. 1, 1855, to July 1, 1855		5,900 42
Amount of bills rendered for July and August, 1855, not yet examined		2,110 96
Total		$69,316 47
1853—July 6, cash	$5,000 00	
1853—Oct. 5, cash	10,000 00	
1853—Oct. 26, cash	5,000 00	
1854—May 31, cash	10,000 00	
1854—Nov. 8, cash	17,525 26	
1855—June 13, interments	1,109 50	
1855—Sept. 6, interments	140 00	48,774 56
Balance due		$20,741 91

Thus, instead of a proper claim of $48,412 39, the actual amount is only $20,741 91, somewhat less than one-half of the sum claimed by the Governors, and a little more than one-fifth of the general claim by them.

This Commission, in the judgment of your Committee, and of counsel, has a fair and equitable offset to this $20,741 91, and it is willing to submit it to public decision.

This offset was last year stated, and is now repeated, as follows:

The Commissioners are authorized to take care of emigrants alone. During the seven years of their existence, many emigrant males have been delivered of children in the Hospitals of the Commissioners. These children are now emigrants, but native born, and their care and maintenance be ong to the Governors of the Almshouse; and the expense of taking care of them your Committee is advised, is an equitable set-off—to some extent, at least—to the claims of the Governors for lunatics and small pox patients. This is denied by the latter, and the Commissioners are told to send such children to the Almshouse. They are willing, and have offered to do so, provided the Governors will take charge of the mothers, for which expenses they will be indemnified. This is refused on the ground that the mothers, being emigrants, are properly inmates of the institution on Ward's Island and will not be received into the Poor-houses. And thus the Commissioners are obliged to be either guilty of the inhumanity of separating tender babes from their mothers, or must bear the expense of thousands of infants, chargeable, of right, to another fund and another body."

The above has been the case for over eight years, and the amount expended for such children is computed to exceed $50,000. The Governors, however, refuse to allow it, and it is, therefore, to be a subject of arbitration or litigation. It is well worth while, however, to observe in the above statement the ground upon which its disallowance is placed by the honorable the Governors, and to consider whether it may not be that the quibble—the mote in the eye of this Commission—is not seen by the Governors from behind a beam in their own optics. Even, however, allowing that the Commissioners are in error in claiming an equitable allowance on this account, equal at least to the balance claimed by the Governors, still assuredly when it is considered that this unadjusted balance of $20,700 is on a long account, upon which payments of seven times that amount have been actually made, and over a hundred times that amount have been expended for the use of the City by this Commission, a little delay in settlement can hardly justify the broad charges of the Governors, and still less can it afford any ground for the assertion that it will "compel this Department to call for a sum of not less than $100,000 for the special purpose of providing for the impositions of the Commissioners of Emigration not otherwise provided for."

If a deficiency in the large grants to the Governors has occurred, requiring such an add tional call from the department, it must arise from "impositions" from some other quarter than the Commissioners of Emigration.

In this connection it may be well to advert to the remark of the Governors, that this Commission has paid large sums to the other counties, whilst it has passed New York by.

The Governors know very well, yet seem studiously to conceal the fact, that fifty cents out of every two dollars received by this commission, are by express law appropriated and set aside as a separate fund out of which expenses of emigration in all the counties except New-York are to be paid. The Commissioners did not advise the enactment of this act, and are in no way responsible for it. Since its passage in 1853, no money except this fund of fifty cents has been paid the counties, and that from time to time, as the law requires. When, therefore, the Commissioners is reprimanded for paying the counties other than New-York, the censure is simply for the performance of a duty which the law specially enjoins.

In the next place this Commission expends for the benefit of the county of New-York an amount ten times greater than for any other County in the State, and four times as large as that paid to all the other counties together. At an early period of the Commission, it was judged by the Commissioners, Messrs R. R. MINTURN, HAVEMEYER, BURNWITH, the late Messrs. GOLDEN, JACOB HARVEY, DILLON and others, advisable to establish hospitals and refuges in this country, instead of allowing the emigrants to be maintained in the City establishments. This was done after mature deliberation and calculation, leading to the conviction that this fund could be thus administered with more economy than the then experience had shown the City's had been. A comparison of the expenses of this Commission in this City, and of the Almshouse Department during the same time, as exhibited in the report, will show that these gentlemen were not in error in their decision.

In this county, therefore, this Commission has purchased lands and erected refuges and hospitals, in no other county except Richmond, where the Marine Hospital, for the protection of this City from the introduction of disease is located, has this been done. In the other counties, all the emigrant poor requiring public aid are maintained in the county poor-houses. Such would have been the case here had not the Commissioners institutions of their own. The amount expended in these is therefore in effect no more paid to the City of New-York, for to that extent is this City relieved yet the Governors report as though the Commissioners who, with the exception of the Mayor of Brooklyn, are all residents and tax-payers in this City, paid nothin for the City, but were acting adversely to its claims and its interests.

The aggregate amount thus expended for the City, and to which extent it has been relieved from taxation is, since 1847, the year of the organization of this commission, over $3 250,000, and has been for the last five years at the rate of $600,000 a year. It must be always borne in mind that the Commissioners of Emigration have no discretion as to the amount of their expenditures nor any claim on the City or State Treasury to make up deficiency or enlarge their income, but they are the administrators of a limited and fluctuating fund, raised from the emigration itself; that the Legislature never made it their duty, nor ever expected that they should support or pay for all emigrant poor under all circumstances, but merely prescribed that they should do as far as the fund would allow, either by institutions of their own, or by repayments to the counties on which such persons became chargeable. The administration of the Commission, however imperfect, has thus far exceeded the expectation of the Legislature, having, during eight years, entirely supported the whole of such poor in this City, the whole Quarantine and Marine Hospitals of this port, and refunded the counties in full to within the last few months, during which last period a division of 65 per cent has been paid.

3. The third and last point of complaint by the Governors is the refusal of the Commissioners to receive the lunatics who have been tendered, according to their resolution. On this the Governors expend a great deal of unnecessary indignation. If the spirit of fairness were as evident in the Governors' report as is their eagerness to embarrass and misrepresent the Commission, they would not have been guilty of some important omissions which your Committee will proceed to supply.

Last Winter the Governors, in the same style as they now propose, "united themselves as a committee," and proceeded to Albany to correct the abuses in this Commission, and to amend the defects in the emigrant laws. A bill for that purpose was accordingly introduced into and passed the Assembly, without notice to this Commission. In that bill was a clause authorizing the Governors to transfer lunatics to the charge of the Commissioners, just as they have recently attempted, and of the refusal to receive whom by the Commissioners they so much complain.

This clause was stricken out by the Senate, and the whole idea of such a thing repudiated. The Governors return to New-York, and holding up the Commissioners to public view as adverse to the City—mal administrators of the law—violators of "the legal pledge" under which they receive the commutation fund, exhibit the great respect entertained by themselves for law and legislative action, by attempting to do just exactly what the law forbids and the Legislature has but recently prohibited.

Then again, the Commissioners have no authority or right to receive lunatics. The laws of this State are express on that point. Lunatics are to be examined by two justices of the peace, and committed to such secure place as may be provided by the overseers of the poor, in this City, by the Governors. It is made the duty of the Governors to provide such place, and if a public asylum, the approval of it by the Supervisors is necessary. The Governors have not and cannot provide any of the institutions on Ward's Island, as a fit place for lunatics, such as would meet the approbation of the Supervisors, for there is no such edifice on that island. Yet in full view of this law and these facts, the Governors undertake to transfer to an irresponsible place lunatics who have been committed to their charge by the judgment of a Court, and for whose custody they are responsible to their friends and the public. They complain, too, that the Commissioners, troubled, perhaps, by a quibble, refused to aid them in their open and direct violation of the statutes.

The law makes such an act as the Governors contemplated attempted, a misdemeanor, punishable by fine and imprisonment, and but for the resistance of the Commissioners to this attempted unlawful act, the Governors might have found themselves inmates, instead of visitors, of their penitentiary establishments on Blackwell's Island.

Your Committee having thus disposed of the claims and charges in the report of the Governors, deem it a proper time to call attention to some past matters and the action had thereon.

From time to time during the last few years, differences of opinion have arisen between this Commission and the Governors, in regard to the duties of each, and the meaning of various parts of the laws under which they acted. Committees of Conference were appointed and meetings held. A proposition was made by the Committee of this Board to submit the questions of law to the legal officer and adviser of the City; but this offer was declined by the other side.

Another proposition was then submitted and adopted, that certain points should be left to arbitration, and Hon. J. J. CODDINGTON, who had been one of the Governors, Hon WM. F. HAVEMEYER, formerly of this Commission, and Judge WM. KENT, were selected as arbitrators; other points were on a case made, to be submitted to the decision of the Supreme Court. After this arrangement had been made, new points were from time to time presented by the Governors, with the desire that they should be included in the above arrangement. Three several times, as these new points were thus presented, this Commission consented to this alteration, and in agreeing to the last gave their consent on the assurance that there should be no more offered. This occurred last December.

As soon as the Legislature was assembled in January last, the Governors, unmindful of this arrangement, prepared and caused to be introduced into the Assembly a bill, retro active in its effect, which was to settle, by legislation, the most material of the points which they had agreed should be decided as above mentioned. Your Committee have no comments to make upon this extraordinary movement, except to say that the Legislature refused to interpose or make any alteration in the emigrant laws except to include for the future, but not for the past, (although this was proposed, desired, and advocated by the Governors,) among those chargeable to the emigrant fund, certain classes of emigrants who might be confined after conviction as vagrants or disorderly persons.

This law thus obtained, whilst the matters involved in it had been made the subject of amicable adjustment, was soon followed by the commencement of an action against the Commissioners, which is now pending. Thus the Governors have taken legal measures against the Commission; but as usual, not satisfied with the lawful or the remedies which the laws afford, an offensive report is made from which it is fairly to be inferred that no legal steps have been adopted against this Commission, although a suit had before that report was made actually been commenced.

Your Committee, nevertheless, would recommend, and do hereby offer, if this report be adopted and approved, to proceed with the agreement of submission to Messrs CODDINGTON, HAVEMEYER and KENT, as above stated or to agree to any other equally competent and known disinterested gentlemen, and thus without litigation and without feeling, to dispose of the matters at issue between the Governors and this Commission.

Even had the claim of the Governors been far better founded than it has been shown to be, the Commissioners, after having for the last eight years diminished the burdens of the City, and paid annually large sums directly to the Governors for the support of the insane whom they had no means of keeping, had a right to expect a kind and liberal indulgence at this peculiar juncture. It is a matter of public notoriety which must be familiar to all the Governors, that a great and unexpected diminution of emigration has occurred since January, 1855, and a consequent reduction of more than one-half of the usual income of the Commission; while the number of persons chargeable in former years and the consequent expense remained the same. A vigorous and efficient reduction of expense, in all departments, rendered practicable by the immense benefits arising from their lately acquired Castle-Garden establishment, will, it is expected, hereafter make the diminished income quite adequate to the diminished expense. In the meanwhile, however, a period of temporary financial embarrassment in the affairs of the Commission could not but occur, and during the recess of the Legislature the Commissioners had a right to look for a confiding and generous forbearance, if not effective aid, from institutions laboring in the same cause. This they regret not to have found from the Governors.

Your Committee, in conclusion, utterly regrets these public discussions, and would have recommended silence in these matters had not the report of the Governors been replete with misstatements, unfair imputations, unfounded claims, and angry charges. As, however, they have thought proper to submit these matters to the discussion of the public, your Committee do not decline the cause of the tribunal.

This Commission has endeavored to administer the trust committed to it fairly and impartially, for the best interest of the emigrant and for justice to the entire State. When the large amount to be expended by it annually and the great numbers chargeable to the emigrant fund are considered, it is not wonderful and this Commission could not expect but that differences and disputes should arise between those who claim and those who pay; but from no other source had this Commission from the moment of its organization met with half so much opposition, ill feeling, want of sympathy, and misrepresentation as from the Almshouse Department of this City. This, in view of the pecuniary benefit which this City and many of its great interests have derived, and are deriving from emigration, was not expected. When, however, it is considered that this Commission has relieved our citizens of over $300,000 a year, taxation, that disease has been kept from the City—that frauds upon strangers have been put an end to—that thousands of friendless men and women have been provided with employment—that the sick have been healed, the hungry fed and the naked clothed, by hundreds, and that all these happy results have been in a measure produced by this Commission, and under its auspices without any expense to the City, your Committee speak with confidence to a discerning public for judgment on its efforts and its acts.

As to the immediate controversy in hand, and the charge of bad faith made against the officers of this Commission, your Committee earnestly submit to public decision what they have and what they have not done in that behalf.

This Commission has always desired and acted for an amicable adjustment of points of dispute—it offered to submit them to the law officer of the City—to gentlemen distinguished among our citizens for their intelligence, integrity and experience, and to the Supreme Court—it agreed to this last submission—consented to include points in such submission, which were scarcely named when an agreement for it was arranged, and it now renews the offer of such an arbitration; and in all these things it endeavored to carry out its proposition in perfect good faith and honor. The Commission have not declined the decision of the law officer of the City. It has not, when by agreement it was bound in honor to abide the decision of unexceptionable gentlemen, pushed to Albany to procure a legislative decision on matters which had been submitted. It has not, when frustrated in this, repudiated its agreement and commenced a suit for the enforcement of its claims, and then informed the public, in substance, that no legal measures had been adopted, and it has not asked the Governors either to separate new-born children from their mothers or else bear the expense of their support. These are some things which the Commission has done, and others which it has not done, and your Committee fully submit the whole matter to the public decision.

GULIAN C. VERPLANCK, Chairman.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*
FRIDAY, Oct. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and retailing at $7 25 for Pearls and $6 37½ for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEE WAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow realized 27c.@27½c ₩ lb.

CANDLES—Are unchanged.

COFFEE—Rules quiet but firm—a small business only having been transacted to day at yesterday's rates. Operators are waiting for the auction sale of Rio, announced for to-morrow, (Saturday.)

COPPER—Is also inactive, yet steady.

COTTON—Buyers are asking ⅛c. ₩ lb. of an abatement, which holders refuse to concede. Hence, the light transactions.

FEATHERS—Are in limited supply and fair demand at former prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty brisk demand, but, with free receipts, (equaling 20,000 bbls to-day, by River and Railway,) prices are infirm and irregular. The sales since our last amount to 14,500 bbls, here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	8 37½ @ 8 50
Straight State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 37½ @ 8 50
Common to good Indiana and Illinois	8 50 @ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½ @ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 43¾ @ 8 56¼
Fancy Ohio	8 56¼ @ 8 75
Extra Ohio	8 62½ @ 10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @ 10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 62½ @ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	9 25 @ 11 00

Canadian is unaltered—sales having been made of 800 bbls. common superfine to best extra, at $8 50@$9 62½ ₩ bbl. Southern remains about the same—there having been 1,500 bbls. taken, at $8 87½@$10 50 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is in reduced supply and fair demand, at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, but steady, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—We have nothing really new to notice under this head.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially the same—the sales since our last comprising 48,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 10@$2 15. Western white at $2 08 @$2 09; do. red at $1 80@$1 90, and Southern red at $1 9 @$2 ₩ bushel. The receipts being 75,000 bush. to-day,) exceed the sales, and are adding to the stock on hand. Rye is quiet but firm at $1 25@$1 30, for common to prime. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is dull and heavy, with sales of 35,000 bushels Western mixed at 91c @93c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—There were small sales of River reported at 80c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1. for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.; stock light.

HEMP—All kinds are very stiffly held, but are without activity.

HOPS—Sell slowly at former rates.

IRON—There is a limited inquiry for Scotch Pig at $36 50@$37, usual terms, ₩ ton; but other kinds are without change.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—The demand is good at full prices, while stock continues small.

LIME—Rockland is quiet and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—The supply is limited, and the market is inactive, yet prices are unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Spirits Turpentine brings, in jobs, 44½c.@45c ₩ gallon. It is less freely offered. Nothing new in White Resin. Common Resin is saleable and firm, mainly at $1 70@$1 75 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered.

OILS—No change of any moment has occurred in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is down to 91c @92c ₩ gallon, with light sales. Lard Oil is quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active, but at the

paid in price; sales having been made since our last of about 1,200 bbls., in lots, at $23 87½@$23 95 for Mess, and $20 62½@21 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is dull and heavy, there having been taken to-day 300 bbls, at 11½c @11¾c. ₩ lb. Beef appears about the same; sales having been made of 170 bbls, in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do. Mess and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess, ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, at $8@$8 50 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are rare and quiet at $18@$18 50 ₩ bbl. Butter is freely taken at 14c @18c. for Ohio 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c @35c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The demand is moderate at former rates, with rather more offering.

SALT—Is still salable and buoyant. The supplies have not been increased since our last.

SEEDS—Clover and Flax are as last noticed. A good inquiry prevails for Linseed at $2 20@$2 30. Timothy is quiet and nominal.

SOAP—About 300 boxes Castile found buyers at previous rates.

SPICES—Have not varied much.

SUGARS—Are in slightly improved demand at former quotations, with sales, since our last, of about 1,100 hhds Cuba, New-Orleans and Porto Rico, mostly Cuba, at from 6½c @7¾c., including only small lots at the extreme rates; together with 130 boxes Havana at 7½c. @8c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. prime changed hands at 12½c ₩ lb.

TEAS—A full report of this forenoon's sale is annexed:

By L. M. Hoffman & Co.

Terms—Approved notes at 6 mos

Hyson—50 half chests dbl. finest Moyune 60c. ₩ lb.; 33 do. do curious do 50½c @50c.; 33 do. do. do. do. 50c. @49c.; 24 do extra fine do. 36c; 80 do. do. do. do. 33½c.

Souchong—117 chests extra curious company 36½c.; 65 do fine brands 32c.

Congou—150 boxes, 20½ lbs, net finest strong London 31c.; 474 do., 24 lbs net, do. 25c.

Young Hyson—43 half chests extra fine Moyune, 50½c. @55c.; 48 do dbl., do. do. do, 49c.; 51 do. extra do. do, 46c; 91 do curious 44c.; 79 do. extra fine Moyune, 38½c.; 100 do. fine do, 78 do do., and 30 curious Moyune, 36½c; 295 boxes, each containing 26 lbs. net, extra curious, 26c.; 51 do. curious, 34½c.; 45 do. do., 34c; 46 do superior, and 38 do do. Moyune, 30c; 64 do. do extra fine Moyune, 28½c @28c.; 177 do. superior 28c; 30 do do, 25½c., 44

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 20.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy	$1 per year.
Ten Copies	$9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies	$20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to *one address*—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

The Tax-Gatherer of the Baltic.

In the general discussion pertaining to the entire abrogation of the dues and tolls exacted by Denmark on ships and cargoes passing the Ore Sound and the Great and Little Belts, much curious detail is overlooked in the enunciation of the vital principle at stake. This is to be expected on a subject so very plain, and concerning the justness of which there is so very little difficulty in arriving at the conclusion which the Executive has set forth in the annual message of last December. The appearance of that document in Europe not only gave notice to Denmark that the United States meant to terminate the treaty of 1826, but also gave notice to those European States most deeply interested in the subject, that if they did not wake up, the characteristic energy and clear-sightedness of America would, in thus being forced into the position of champion and expounder of the commercial interests of the world, subtract from both the diplomatic reputation and the Mercantile States respectively held by Great Britain, Prussia, the Netherlands, and other States of lesser importance, trading in the Baltic.

Immediately telegraphic wires vibrated in diplomatic whispers across the Continent. Denmark, which threw itself upon the magnanimity of America in 1848, being then at war with Germany, takes refuge in a self-protective series of mysterious negotiations with its old friend and ally—France. Mercantile people in Prussia and the German States are in commotion, and, forgetting their business ways, talk loudly of another reduction of the fraudulent Sound Dues; and the London *Times*, than which no journal knows better how to run hard with the populace and hold fast with the Government, comes out boldly in review of the subject, exhibiting the veritable amounts paid to Denmark for nothing, and concludes by desiring its Government to follow the course of the United States, and give the notice of one year, agreed on by the Convention of 1841.

It is curious to observe the anxiety with which the interested European States, which have so long confined themselves to petty reductions and reconfirmations of worn-out "privileges," echo and reëcho the words of President PIERCE'S Message, "that we can claim *exemption* therefrom *as a matter of right!*"

The fact that they had been paying over two and a half millions rix dollars annually to the Dane, does not seem to effect their reason half so much as that "America," as the London *Times* says, "by the voice of its President," made the above declaration.

It is time that by some means or other Europe should be taught a lesson of honesty in such matters, and the fact that three centuries toleration of a wrong cannot make it a right.

This question of the abrogation of the Sound Dues is the more important from another fact, not generally known, and that is—the Danish Government not only command and rule all connection between the North Sea and the Baltic, by the Sound and Belts, but also are in possession of all other means of commerce pertaining thereto. Lunenberg, one of the old Hanse Towns, and, since the Congress of Vienna, belonging to Denmark, dictates the duties on the river Elbe. The Hamburg and Berlin Railway pays taxes to Denmark. The Lubeck Railway does likewise. Transit through Holstein is subject to Danish impost, and the Schleswig-Holstein Canal is subject to the same dues that goods and ships are in the Sound and Belts.

Thus, at every point on land and sea, Danish diplomacy meets commerce with a weapon in one hand and a money-box in the other. And not alone does the Dane exact his tolls and dues and duties from ships and goods, but, after taking his own out of him, the great tax-gatherer turns over the stranger to a crowd of custom-house and other officers, whose perquisites are immense, and who are a great delay and annoyance to ships frequenting these waters.

As a sample of the charges to which skippers are subjected, we shall mention a few. A ferry-boat is necessary to take the skipper to the Chamber of Sound Dues, a distance of a few hundred yards—the cost varies from $7 to $19, according to the season. In bad weather, the boatman charges what he likes—sometimes $30. In quiet weather, he makes about $50 per day. A pilot's fee for a vessel drawing fifteen feet, $36 50 to $47, with an increase of $2 a foot after sixteen. The sum total of the perquisites amounts to over $160,000 annually. The Director of the Sound Dues has, or had in 1850, a salary of $15,960; the Clerks from $4,000 to $8,000 each; the Cashier $6,750, and the others in proportion.

Denmark is, in fact, among nations, what New-Jersey is among our States—a public pick-pocket, exacting tribute from passengers who are compelled to cross her territory.

The Perils of Ex-Governor Reeder.

The word that Ex-Governor REEDER has been murdered comes to us from the border of Kansas. Our first impulse is naturally to question a statement so unstrengthened by particulars, and so unlooked for; and, indeed, the very dispatch which conveys the tidings conveys also a doubt as to their verity. Of this doubt we claim the full benefit, perhaps more than we are entitled to, in believing that Col. REEDER is alive and well, and not unprosperous in his land speculations.

We cannot forget, however, the apprehensions which attended the last return of the Governor to the Territory; or the outrages which were said to await his coming, but which disappeared as he fearlessly approached. There is no doubt but that the *animus* to destroy him existed in the minds of the larger portion of the Missouri Pro-Slavery mob, and that hundreds could have been found to deal the blow, could they have been sure of responsible backing in the upshot. But the STRINGFELLOWS and CLARKS, who are so apt to bluster, insult and descend to the paltry and disgraceful use of tar kettles, feather beds and fence-rails, shrink from the commission of that more appalling crime which universal justice pronounces worthy of the gallows, and calculate the moral result, on the wretchedly immoral war they are waging, of an act so shameless and detestable. The security of REEDER has been, not in the conscience, supposing there is one, of his enemies; nor in their admiration, for they have not ceased to vilify him as a disguised Abolitionist, and a baffled land pirate; but in their fears, which saw more to apprehend from his destruction than from the repression of the thirst for vengeance. Whether these securities would have saved him until the present moment, had he remained in office, from the knife, the bullet, or the bludgeon, we would not undertake to say. Certainly every act of opposition to the pseudo-Legislature must have stirred up very dangerous symptoms among the reckless, drunken, misguided bullies who infested the Shawnee Mission.

But in accepting the nomination of the people of Kansas as their delegate in Congress, in opposition to the person selected by the Missourians, Col. REEDER once more assumes an extremely obnoxious position. His enemies know quite as thoroughly as he does that he is really the representative of the popular sovereigns. They have every reason to believe that he will be admitted to his seat as such, in preference to Mr. WHITFIELD. The question is not one that President PIERCE can determine, and which, therefore, ATCHISON can control. The Pro-Slavery Senate has nothing to do with it. But the House of Representatives, with a majority for freedom, and the right to pass upon the qualifications of its own members, must admit one or the other; and with so flagrant, and so inodorous an assertion of the idea of territorial independence as the Kansas bill has passed to the credit of that body, it is hardly credible that the reception of Col. REEDER will meet with material opposition. They know this in Missouri, and in Kansas; and while the Governor, with his veto, was comparatively harmless in his resistance to the mob of Shawnee legislators, supported as they were by the judiciary, he at once swells to enormous capacities for mischief, as the spokesman of the people, at Washington. His new attitude is even more perilous, personally, than the former one. The age of chivalry had gone when the first Missourian saw the light. They do not attack singly; they do not challenge to an equal match, with equal conditions; but mark out the victim, and surround him by dozens, and insult, and provoke, and finally murder; as they have already done in more instances than one; as they would have done to MCCREA, had not his courage been too prompt and fatal in anticipating their object. Their vengeance is as cowardly and merciless as that of a South Sea Islander. It is dignified by no courage, tempered with no pity, and, when freed from the mastery of political considerations, as little to be trusted as that of a Thug. If Col. REEDER, fearless as he is on all occasions, and ready to expose himself wherever attacked, escapes these ruffians, it can only be because they are restrained by their masters, or cowed by his superior manhood. The report from St. Josephs may denote a foregone conclusion; it may foreshadow the execution of some villainous design upon the new delegate; or may be—what is too bad to expect of the border Rob Roys!—a new fact in the early history of Territorial Sovereignty. We believe otherwise; but still believe the deed possible—indeed, not improbable—and shall, upon the whole, feel vastly more comfortable in spirit when the courageous Pennsylvanian is fairly beyond the reach of Missourians and their peculiar code of honor.

General Scott's Pay.

It is six weeks since Attorney-General CUSHING rendered his official opinion in regard to General SCOTT's pay as Lieutenant-General, but the action of the President and the Cabinet thereon has not yet been officially announced. Why this delay? Is it necessary? Certain it is that the public are beginning to attribute it to motives not creditable to the Administration. Six weeks should be time enough for the settlement of a year's account of the entire army. It is a strong point in behalf of General SCOTT's claim that three Ex-Attorneys-General of the United States—Messrs. BUTLER, GILPIN and REVERDY JOHNSON—have given opinions in its favor.

The Great Achievement of Our Police.

The Police of the Eighth Ward—that Ward in which PAT HEARN'S splendid establishment is located—have at last distinguished themselves,—stormed their Malakoff, and now await the rewards with which desert should ever be crowned. In their fiery zeal to do something, after going on a target excursion and shooting for prizes, they intruded themselves into the club-room of the Free-Love Association, and arrested some of the members and bore them to prison, separating husbands from their wives, and creating consternation and alarm among a company of weak-minded and not particularly able-bodied people. Whatever objections there may be to the Free-Love Club, in a moral point of view, we have never heard the members of that now noted Association accused of any riotous or indecorous conduct, and none of any kind was proved against the persons who were arrested.

The Free-Love people are philosophers of a very gentle external demeanor, and they have the undoubted right to indulge in their oddities, and to discuss social questions in their own way, so long as they refrain from noisy or riotous exhibitions. The great danger to be apprehended from them, and from similar organizations, lies in their very gentleness and strict conformity to external rectitude of conduct, which create a hurtful confidence in their insidious immoralities. The Police are not exactly the sort of persons that should be employed to correct the evils of such associations as the Free-Love Club. But the virtuous guardians of the public morals in the Eighth Ward, not being able to detect any wrong-doing in PAT. HEARN'S, nor in any of the notorious houses in Mercer-street, made an onslaught upon the feeble folk over TAYLOR'S saloon, and bore off the philosopher BRISBANE to prison. But they rather exceeded their duty on this occasion, and will probably have to suffer for their unwarranted zeal. The Eighth Ward abounds in improper houses, and, if Capt. TURNBULL and his men are so very desirous of purging that part of the City of its impurities, there will be no danger of making a *faux pas* if they should make a descent one of these nights on some of their friends who, according to a rumor for which we do not vouch, made them presents for their target prizes.

A Wrong Scent.

That particular, and we may add very respectable, portion of the British lion that resides in the City of New-York woke up early on Thursday, and, while snuffing the morning air, smelled something very like a rat. In fact, he was sure it was an animal of some sort, and one not kindly disposed towards him and his, so he wagged his tail twice in earnest meditation. Having decided upon the proper course to be pursued, he proceeded at a round trot to the office of the United States District Attorney, and informed him, privately, that a certain bark, recently built and named *Maury*, was lying at one of our docks under suspicious circumstances. She was of unique construction, and had on board several cannon, a number of cutlasses, and one or two spars. Another circumstance, and he related it in strict confidence, believing it to have an important bearing on the case, was, that several missionaries had taken passage in her for China. All this, in the opinion of John, proved clearly that the bark was intended for the Russian service; and if she was suffered to depart, he was sure the Cunard steamers would be intercepted, and perhaps all their passengers put to the sword. The District Attorney, as in duty bound, agreed that the circumstances were rather suspicious, and consequently the *Maury* was straightway detained and searched. John was in ecstasies. He was sure he had caught and secured a very dangerous customer from doing him harm. And so he had. For when the subject came up for investigation, it appeared clearly that those in command had no notion of harming Johnny, but had legitimate business in hand, so she was yesterday cleared of all suspicion and discharged.

Our Art Products.

The *Crayon*, a weekly paper devoted to subjects relating to the fine arts in this Country, is "filled with sorrow and indignation," at some remarks we made a few weeks since on our Art Products. But we do not believe that either its sorrow or indignation will prove chronic disorders. When it becomes better acquainted with the possibilities and purposes of the ornamental arts, and bestows more thought and study upon the subject, its complaints will be greatly mitigated. However desirable it may be that we should excel, or even equal the rest of the world in artistic productions, the experience of three or four hundred years has been sufficient to demonstrate that the genius of the Anglo-Saxon race is not inclined towards external decorations. We are a plain, sober, and plodding people, and but little given to gew-gaws. The love of Art is not spontaneous in the Anglo-Saxon mind but has to be tenderly and assiduously cultivated. It is different with the Italians, the French, and the Germans. What the amalgamating process now going on in this country of compounding a distinct people out of all the races and nations of the earth may end in, is a problem yet to be solved; but, while the Anglo-Saxon element prevails, as it does now, undeniably, in our country, there is but little hope for the cause of what is called "high art." We must be content with excelling in the useful arts and import our ornaments from those parts of the world where the people instinctively engage in pursuits that are repugnant to the Anglo-Saxon mind. We are paying enormous sums yearly to France for fine art productions which we have an absolute inability to produce. The productions of *Sevres* and the *Gobelins* are simply impossibilities to the English race. We have produced some creditable works of Art; but while our best artists have been compelled to go to Italy to save themselves from starving, what can we hope for Art at home? The readers of the Newcomes know how the hero of that admirable chronicle of English life and manners at the present day had to suffer for his devotion to Art, how he was sneered at, slighted and contemned, and we all know, too, that precisely the same kind of treatment would be the natural consequence of any young gentleman in similar circumstances pursuing the same course on this side of the Atlantic.

FROM WASHINGTON.

General Scott's Pay—The California Senators—Collector Latham.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

I perceive that some of the correspondents at this point doubt the statement that Gen SCOTT is to be allowed the pay of Lieut General. It is to be hoped that a few days at furthest will put an end to all doubt and suspense upon the subject, as well as to the apparently unnecessary delay which has characterized the proceedings in this case. The Accounting officers, professing doubt as to the validity of the General's claim to increased pay, submitted the case to the head of the War Department, by whom it was referred to the Attorney General for his opinion. This, Mr CUSHING rendered five or six weeks ago, and the subject was returned to the Accounting officers, by order of the Cabinet, at least ten days since. Surely that ought to be ample time for ascertaining the amount due, if the claim is to be allowed; and if it is not to be allowed,—if the Accounting officers and the Attorney General agree in disallowing it,—surely there can be no reason for keeping the General, and the quite equally interested public, so long in suspense upon the subject.

I have full confidence in the accuracy of my information that the increased pay is to be allowed, as I obtained it from one likely to be well informed, and who has never heretofore misled me. It will be seen, too, that the course which the subject has taken confirms this view. If the Accounting officers had had no doubt as to General SCOTT's right to increased pay, they would have allowed it without hesitation; and if the Attorney General and Cabinet had agreed with them, and reported against the claim, of course the Accounting officers could have disposed of the whole case in five minutes after the papers were returned to them.

I learn further that the Auditor having charge of the business is now engaged in overhauling General SCOTT's Mexican War accounts, to ascertain what has become of about $100,000, for which the General has presented no vouchers. That is the story, at least as I hear it. The missing sum, if there is any such, will doubtless be balanced by a certificate from the State Department that it was expended for "secret service," and ought to be charged to the secret service fund. Perhaps it is such investigations as these which postpone the final announcement of the result of General SCOTT's application.

It is also possible that in ascertaining the amount of back pay due the General under his new rank, the Accounting officers are directed not to allow the increase during the period of his persecution by Court of Inquiry, at the close of the Mexican war, upon the ground that he was not *then* exercising the increased command of Lieutenant-General. It is possible that all the advantages of a decision that he is entitled to back pay may be frittered away by proceedings of this character; but that the rank of Lieutenant General is held to carry back pay with it, I can scarcely doubt.

I have read letters to-day from prominent California politicians, who concede that Ex-Gov. FOOTE will be chosen a Senator from California by the Know-Nothing Legislature recently elected. It is supposed that such a consummation will not be particularly agreeable to the President and a portion of his Cabinet. Jolly, isn't it, to think of HALE and FOOTE both back again in the Senate, after passing through all the vicissitudes of defeat? There are others who believe that the Senate of California is so nearly divided, that the Democrats will be able again to defeat an election of any Senator, either in the place of GWIN or WELLER.

Hon M. S. LATHAM has formally accepted the San Francisco Collectorship, much to the joy of the anti-Broderick and Bigler wing of the California Democracy. He will doubtless prove energetic, straightforward and fearless in the performance of his duty, regardless alike of smiles or frowns. His acceptance completely unjoints the nose of Col. B. F. WASHINGTON, late editor of the *Times and Transcript*, who would have received the appointment beyond doubt had Mr. LATHAM answered the general expectation that he would decline.

Washington continues quite dull. We had some hopes that Manager JARRETT of the Baltimore Museum would give us occasional entertainments in the theatrical way, as he has leased the National Theatre and announced performances one night a week. We are disappointed, however, for the excellent houses which thus far have been attracted by the brilliancy of his "stars," are thoroughly disgusted by the utter absence of decent ability in his "stock." Managers who suppose the Capital a provincial town, whose citizens are to be satisfied with fifth-rate entertainments, will find their error at last in the bottom of the exchequer. S.

Rachel.

There was a moderately good attendance last night at the Metropolitan Theatre to witness the last representation of "Adrienne Lecouvreur," by Mlle. RACHEL. The performance was admirable in every respect.

Our readers must not forget that this is the last night of the present season. The performances commence at 7 o'clock instead of 8, and are unusually attractive. The first piece will be the excessively amusing farce, "Le chapeau d'un Horloger," then "Les Horaces," then the third act of MOLIERE's comedy, "Le Misanthrope."

Academy of Music.

There will be a afternoon performance to-day, commencing at 3 o'clock. BELLINI's opera of "Norma" will be given, with LAGRANGE and HENSLER in the principal *rôles*.

A Turk Lecturing on Turkey.

Mr. C. OSCANYAN, a Constantinopolitan, lectured at the Mercantile Library on Thursday evening, on "Turkey." It was the first of a course of three Lectures. He traced the rise and progress of the Osmanlis, and quoted the following verse of one of their martial songs:

"Let your father hear of your daring,
Let him give chase with his brave horsemen;
No harm can befal thee.
When pillowed on the knee, and overshadowed by the dark tresses of the Turkoman girl."

Mr OSCANYAN held that foreigners, in judging of the institutions of Turkey, are too much impregnated with the prejudices of European education to decide fairly and impartially. Life among the Turks affords the only opportunity of arriving at a correct conclusion. The failing of Turkey is centralization. Illustrations of the customs of the country, a description of the Sultan, and a promise to take the hearer next time into the sacred precincts of the Harem, formed the features of the lecture.

Eighth Senatorial District Nomination.

The Whig and Republican Conventions—two separate bodies—for Senatorial nomination, Eighth Senatorial District, were held at Hudson yesterday. Dr. JOHN DE LA MONTAGNE, a citizen of Fishkill Landing, was agreed upon by both bodies as the candidate. He was one of the Republican Delegates to Syracuse, from Dutchess County, and is a man of independence and ability.

"For he Played on a Harp of a Thousand Strings—Sperrits of just Men made Perfeck."

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"For he played on a harp of a *thous*and strings—*sperrits* of just men made perfeck." I do entreat you, if it be within your power, to explain the purport and origin of the above quotation." It appeared in a letter written by the immortal BRANCH, in yesterday's TIMES. I have also seen it before, but could never discover the existence of any remarkable connection between a "harp of a thousand strings," and "*sperrits* of just men made perfeck." NIX.

It is strange how ignorant some men are who write a good hand. The passage alluded to—"for he played," &c, is one of the finest in our language, although it is not found in the play of Macbeth, nor in the revised ritual of the K. N's. In the connection, Mr. BRANCH certainly used it most beautifully, and the effect upon every mind as it suddenly occurred in the course of the eloquently written letter must have been harmonious and ecstatic, as when a master-angel plays upon "a harp of a thousand strings—sperrits of just men made perfect."

Episcopal Board of Missions.

SECOND DAY.

The Board met on Thursday morning, at 9 o'clock, and sat throughout the day. The principal business transacted was the reception and adoption of several reports on Foreign and Domestic Missions, and matters relating more immediately to the organization itself.

Considerable excitement was exhibited during the course of a debate on the conduct of the Rector of Trinity Chapel, in ordering that no collection should be made, to aid the Board, on the previous evening, from his congregation. A very animated discussion was elicited by the recommendation of Bishop MEAD (the presiding official) to take up a collection in the Church of the Ascension last evening. Dr. TYNG opposed it vehemently, but the course proposed was rendered unnecessary by the liberality of the clergy themselves. The sum of $4 600 was raised between six Bishops, twenty Ministers and one layman, being $100 more than was required.

During the morning and afternoon sessions addresses were made by Bishop MCILVAINE, Dr. TYNG and others.

The closing exercises took place on Thursday night in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-avenue and Sixteenth-street. The attendance was very considerable. Bishops LEE, MEAD, EASTBURN and POTTER occupied seats within the Chancel. Addresses were made by Bishop LEE and several other clergymen, appropriate to the design which the Society was instituted to promote.

Earnest appeals were made for pecuniary aid in prosecuting the Society's efforts, which were represented as of the most extensive character, but not at all commensurate with the necessity that exists both at home and abroad for missionary labor.

Policemen in the Mayor's Office.

A suit which was tried on Thursday in the Marine Court, in which LUDWIG SEMLER was plaintiff and the Commissioners of Emigration defendants, develops some new features in the business in the Mayor's Office. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was a police officer, and had charge of the department to which emigrants who have complaints to make are referred, and their grievances considered and remedied. About the 3d of last month, two emigrants, who had lost a part of their baggage at Castle Garden were referred to the plaintiff, who, after hearing their story, offered to purchase their claim for the lost articles for $65, and stand the chances of a suit—they agreeing to be on hand for him as witnesses on the day of trial. To this these emigrants agreed, and so Mr. SEMLER (paying $65 to them, received the assignment of a claim which, by the proof in the above suit, amounted to about $75. Certainly this is a novel mode of protecting the emigrant, and of making virtue its own reward. There used to be a standing rule of the Police Department that an officer shall not engage in any other than the legitimate business of his office; but times are altered,—policemen practice physic,—policemen report for the papers and we never are sure but that our next neighbor, with whom we discuss the *morals* of our model City Administration, is not a policeman in disguise.

A Policeman that wants to do his duty.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

A long and formidable article appears in your issue of Thursday, in which there is a severe imputation cast upon the Police. The charge is that gambling houses and other dens of iniquity are suffered to exist with the full knowledge of the authorities. The blame of this, however, should not be with *the Police*. We are powerless, unless backed by our judicial officers. If I, a private, should undertake to arrest such a man as HEARN or HALL, not only would he be sure to be acquitted, but some charge would be trumped up against me and I soon be dismissed from the service. Money, you know, can do everything, and these gentlemen have plenty of it. If our *worthy* Mayor or my Chief will order a genuine descent upon such a house, it will gladden the hearts of the majority of the department.

A POLICEMAN

Noble Example.

The scholars of Ward School No. 45, situated in West Twenty-fourth street, Sixteenth Ward, of which Mr. THOMAS FOULKE is Principal, has contributed to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Orphan Fund the following sum:

From scholars and teachers of the male department	$78 93
From young ladies of female department	53 12
From scholars of the primary department	50 00
Total	$182 05

Dutch Bulls from the Stuyvesant Farm.

Governor BRADISH said at the laying of the Historical Society Buildings Corner stone, that "the only objection to the *site* of the new building was *its situation.*"

Mr. DEPEYSTER in quoting Bishop BERKELEY's famous sentence, said, "Time's latest offspring is its last."

☞ GEORGE PEABODY, Esq., of London, has presented $500 for the benefit of the orphans of Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Gosport, through DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., of this City.

☞ The new United States frigate *Wabash* is to be launched at the Navy-Yard in Philadelphia on Wednesday next.

☞ Yesterday was the anniversary of the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown, in 1781.

☞ The Latting Observatory is converted into a shot tower.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CLOAKS AND TALMAS OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles, in satin, velvet, moire antique and cloth, made in a superior manner, from the best materials, and at low prices. S & M. E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No 291 Grand st.

RICH DRESS GOODS.—S & M E. TOWLE & CO., have just received a large invoice of rich plaid and stripe silks, new styles; merino and Saxony plaids choice colors; also a splendid assortment of French de laines, at low prices. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand st.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, THE GREAT REMEDY FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY.—M. HULSHIZER Dover (Del.) Post, June 20, 1855, says: "My wife has been afflicted with a nervous debility since September, 185, since which time I have been unable to find any physician or medicine that would benefit her in the least, until one day I called at the store of Dr Harvey, of this town, for some tincture of iron, and described to him the afflictions of my wife; he then handed me a lot of papers to read, among which I found one describing your German Bitters. I immediately procured a few bottles from him, and am pleased to state that the use of the Bitters has done her more good than all the medicine she has heretofore taken. I wish you to send me a half dozen bottles."
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

POPULARITY OF GENIN'S EXCELSIOR—THIS superb novelty in soft Hats is having a "run" unprecedented in the annals of the trade. It has been adopted by the business community, and in fact by all classes, as the leading undress Hat of the season. Its rich, deep and beautiful claret brown tint, which is as clear as that of the "bubble" of similar hue, excites universal admiration. The shape, too is eminently becoming. Attempts at imitation have been made but they have failed. No other manufacture has succeeded in producing the color. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St Paul's Church.

PREPARE FOR WAR—IN FINE WEATHER THE ladies should prepare for Winter, by going to CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, for a supply of Gaiters suitable for the season, at 12s and 14s. CANTRELL restricts his attention to ladies' and children's Shoes of all kinds, and he is celebrated for the uniform excellence of his workmanship, the material he uses, and the good taste he displays. Call and see him.

GREAT SALE OF RICH FURNITURE, MIRRORS, oil-paintings, French china, hair mattresses, with an extensive stock of superior medium furniture &c., will be sold by auction at No 81 Nassau st THIS (Saturday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, by TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer. See Catalogue.

PERSIAN RUGS,
TURKEY RUGS,
TURKEY CARPETS.
A large invoice of these elegant Goods, direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No 70 Canal-st
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

BUSINESS COATS.—NEW AND BEAUTIFUL styles of Coats, which are only with us, we are now offering at extremely low prices. 8 yr Clothing in every variety. A superior lot of Rich Velvet Vest Patterns.
DE GROOT & SON, Oak Hall,
Nos. 81 and 86 Fulton st.

$200,000
WORTH OF SUPERB ENGLISH MEDALLION Velvet Tapestry Carpets at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten Spacious Salesrooms,
No. 99 Bowery
50,000 yards Ingrains at 3s 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.

PIANOS, MELODIONS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INstruments.—The extensive stock of Pianos Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments, and entire stock of music merchandize, at the store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will be sold at great bargains, during several days ensuing.

FALL STYLE—SINGLE HATS AT WHOLESALE prices. Standard price, three dollars; equal to any four dollar hat in the City, at THE NEW HAT CO, No. 146 and 148 Nassau st.

CARPETINGS.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, NO. 379 BRODWAY, having completed their Fall stock of Carpetings, are now prepared to offer them same to the public, at very reduced price, as follows:
Rich medallion velvets, from 18s to 20s per yard.
Rich velvet from 12s. to 16s. per yard
Rich tapestry, from 9s to 12s per yard
Rich Brussels, in great variety, from 8s to 12s. per yard.
Rich Brussels carpet, good quality, 5s per yard
And all other goods equally low
P. S.—On hand a large assignment of blankets, for sale full 20 per cent less than store prices
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle. Proprietor's Depot 83 Liberty-st.

NATIVE WINES—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

THE SUNDAY MERCURY (TO-MORROW) WILL contain INSIDE OUT; Or, Nine Years in the New York Custom House by JOHN SMITH Jr., of Arkansas, and a complete epitome of all interesting topics of the week including the Fair at the Crystal Palace. Get the MERCURY without fail. Price three cents per copy. For sale by all newsboys and news agents.

LEARY & CO'S SHAWL DEPARTMENT.—WE have imported for our Fall and Winter Sales the finest and best class of GENTS' TRAVELING SHAWLS (from patterns furnished by ourselves) ever offered. No such assortment can be found in the country as that displayed at our store, Astor House, Broadway. LEARY & CO.

HATS AND CAPS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, NO. 118 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs.
J. W KELLOGG.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WARE & CO.,
No 151 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent less than their usual prices.
N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

[illegible]
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY AND TOYS
No 348 Broadway

SMITH BROTHERS'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
NOS. 121 AND 123 FULTON-ST. NEW-YORK.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—DESTRUCTION OF HECKER & BROTHER'S FLOUR MILLS—WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safe again Victorious!
We were last evening informed by one of the clerks of Messrs Hecker & Brother, at Brooklyn that the Safe that preserved their books and papers from fire at the destruction of their Flour Mills in Brooklyn, on the morning of the 11th inst, was one of "Wilder's Patent Salamanders," and not Herring's Patent Safe as appears by the Card from them. We also learn from him that one of the employees of Herring & Co was present when the safe was taken from the ruins and that he immediately broke off the "Wilder's Patent" plate from the safe. This is another attempt of the honorable Pius O Herring to apply the thunders of the "Wilder's Patent Salamander" to what he calls Herring's Patent Safe. The lovers of Safes should keep in mind that Herring & Co. have no thing to do with the "World-Renowned Wilder Patent Salamander Safe," the best Fire-proof Safe in the World and be on he lookout for all such impositions. This celebrated Fire and Burglar Proof Safe can now be had at the Depot, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
S. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs S G WILDER & Co's advertisement of this morning as Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER'S Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of S G WILDER & Co., questioned me in relation to the Safe in the ruins entirely; but I never said or told him the Safe was WILDER'S Patent or that one of Messrs. WILDER & Co.'s employees, or any other person ever broke off any plates. The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements in said S G WILDER & Co's advertisement, as far as it relates to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, is destitute of truth.
E. T. REARNEY,
Superintendent Island Mills Brooklyn.
The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, (as it came from the ruins,) at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe.
H. HERRING & Co
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.
NEW-YORK, Oct 13, 1855.
Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co:
Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING'S PATENT SAFE, which was purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1852, at the World's Fair in London
Depot, No. 122 Water-st, near Wall-st, New-York.
S G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No 193 Pearl st, one door below Maiden-lane.

A STARTLING PAPER—FULL OF NEWS AND ENTERTAINMENT.—The SUNDAY COURIER of to-morrow the 22d, will be found worth about ten times the cost of it. Among other articles it will contain—Another Hit at the Italian Humbug—A Letter from the lawful husband of Madame de Marguerittes—A Night at the Free Love Institute—A splendid London Letter—Brooklyn Politics and Gossip—Not so Bad as we Seem—The Great Indicted—Parties and Politics—The American Movement—Great dread Union—Sam in the Park—The Theatres, New Minstrels, Academy of Music and all the City show—Allen Keese—Nominations and Noominees—The Rachel Excitement—Underground Life in New York—The Dutch Grocery—Experiences of a Spiritualist—A New Order of Jesuits—The Adopted Daughter—Crimes and Outrages, and all the news up to midnight; telegraphic, local and foreign. Price three cents. Sold everywhere.
JAMES S SMITH & CO., No 15 Spruce-st.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption at moderate prices, is at the BOWERY TEA WAREHOUSE, No. 113 Bowery, or at the CHELSEA TEA WAREHOUSE, No 114 9th-av. These well known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but few articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety, from which known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing. N B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located between Grand st. No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who super es every beholder by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh ground COFFEE, in qualities to suit, and in quality to please.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understood, that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines running at double speed, does much more work in a day, and do it so much better, than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For of every description sewing, they are unapproachable.
I M. SINGER & CO, No 323 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO, by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 24 Maiden-lane, N Y and MARSH, CORLISS & CO., 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P. M.

KNOX.—THIS IS A NAME WHICH ALL PERSONS who wear Hats revere. KNOX, who keeps a ware-room for Hats at the corner of Broadway and Fulton st, and on the first corner of Broadway and Spring-st, is acknowledged to be one of the best Hatters in the world. His head quarters are elegant in style; is made up by the most superior workmen, and lasts as long as any fabrics of the kind ever manufactured. KNOX'S prices are very low—don't forget that.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety all on the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molanavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BAT

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Hastings**—The Chapel at the corner of Summit and Hicks sts., will be opened for the worship of Almighty God, according to the order of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, on next LORD'S DAY, 21st inst. The morning service, at 10½ o'clock, it is expected will be conducted by Rev. Dr. VANDERVEER, of the Collegiate Church of New-York. In the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach. Rev. D. M. QUACKENBOS has engaged to take charge of this enterprise, and regular meeting and evening services may be depended upon from this date.
BROOKLYN, Oct. 19, 1855.

☞ **The Norfolk Orphans.**—TO-MORROW is designated by the Commissioners as the day for making collections in our City Churches and Sabbath Schools in aid of the Fund for the relief of the Destitute Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth. It is hoped that the Churches will respond generally and liberally to the appeal which has been made. Voluntary contributions are received at No. 289 Broadway, and will be duly acknowledged.

☞ **Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association.**—Rev. R. S. STORRS, Jr., D. D., of the Church of the Pilgrims, will preach the first of the course of monthly sermons before the above Association in the M. E. Congregational Church, South 9th-st., near 6th, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **There will be Preaching** in the Lecture Room adjoining the Central Methodist Episcopal Church, in course of erection on 7th-av., near 125th-st., TO-MORROW as follows: 10½ o'clock A. M. by Rev. GEO. S. HARE; at 3½ P. M. by Rev. Dr. BOND; and at 7½ P. M. by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, late Chaplain to Congress.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association**—BIBLE CLASS.—The Bible Class connected with the Association will meet every SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock, in the reading room in Clinton Hall, Astor-place. The members of the Assoc iation not engaged in religious duties, throughout the City, and friends generally, are cordially invited to join the class.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall, Astor place. An essay will be read by Dr. NOYES, subject, *The Great Church* Friends of the Association generally are invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Sullivan-st. Methodist Episcopal Church**—Between Bleecker and Amity sts.—Preaching in this Church TO-MORROW at 11 A. M., by Rev. DAVIS W. CLARK, D.D., of Cincinnati. The course of Sabbath Evening Lectures to the Young will be continued by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, at 7 P. M. Subject—*Dangers of the Young.* Preaching also at 3 P. M.

☞ **Temperance**—The Jews—Rev. Dr. FINDLAY will preach TO-MORROW (sabbath,) at 10½ o'clock, Morning, on *Salvation*; at 3½ afternoon, on *Temperance*; and at 7½ evening, on *The Restoration of the Jews*; in the North 6th-st. Presbyterian Church, between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg.

☞ **Westminster Church**—Rev. ALFRED P. BOTTSFORD will preach in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 9th and 10th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock. Rev. DAVID KENNEDY will preach in the evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Musical College Crosby-st., near Spring. Preaching TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. SPENCER L. PURSEY, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN SCOTT of Ryegate, Vt.

☞ **Come and Hear**!—The Messenger of the Crowning Dispensation, sent of God for the destruction of the Roman Anti-Christ, will preach TO-MORROW at No 472 Broadway, at 3 o'clock P. M. Subject—*Order of the Overthrowing Judgment of God.* Seats free.

☞ **Religious Notice**—Rev. H. B. NYE will deliver a discourse TO-MORROW EVENING, at the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-pl. nr. Remsen, upon *The great power, by reason of the election, WHY all men be Kindly dealed!*

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will deliver the third of his series of sermons on *Bible Characters*, in the Marines-st. Church, near East Broadway, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Stanton-street Baptist Church**—Rev. J. S. BALLENGER, Missionary from Burmah, will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M., Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. T. HIGGINS, at 3 and 7½ P. M. Seats furnished to strangers.

☞ **The Society of the New-Jerusalem in Brooklyn**—Hold regular service EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Athenæum Building, second floor, Atlantic-st., corner of Clinton. *Preacher*, Rev. GEO. BURNS.

☞ **French Presbyterian Church**, Franklin Hall, corner Montgomery and Washington sts., Jersey City. Preaching by Rev. JULIUS STRAUS, of New-York, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Sunday Schools*; and at 7 P. M., subject—*Mysteries of Godliness*. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Allen Steele** will preach on behalf of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, in the John-st. Church, on SUNDAY (to-morrow,) Oct 21, at 10½ o'clock. Strangers invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. W. H. Milburn**, late Chaplain of Congress, will preach in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, (Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's,) TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Rutgers-street Church.**—Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., Sermon by Rev. Dr. DICKINSON; and at 3 o'clock P. M., Sermon by Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS—both of this City.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Rev. THOS. L. HARRIS will lecture at the 8th Avenue Institute, TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Hegeman, Clark & Co.**, (late Rushton, Clark & Co.)—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., in full, is over the cork of each bottle without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
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☞ **Attention, First Light Infantry Co., Providence, R. I.**—All the *past* members of the Company are invited to participate in celebrating our Thirty-Seventh Anniversary, on WEDNESDAY next, October 24th
Invitations have been sent through the Post-Office to all those members known to reside in New-York. Should any fail to receive the same, they will please consider themselves included in this notice. Those who have received invitations, and whose attention is called to this notice, will please reply promptly to Col W. W. Brown Per order,
WARNER, Orderly.

☞ **Rheumatism, Scrofula, &c**—HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM is the most certain remedy for these terrible diseases. You who are suffering the most torturing pains, remember that a few doses of this powerful yet pleasant compound will afford certain relief. Thousands of cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun*, *Herald* and other papers. These certificates are from well-known citizens, who can be seen and consulted at any hour. Circulars containing these certificates can be had at the principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st. Seventy-five cents per bottle.

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☞ **Daily Times Guard—ATTENTION!**—There will be a Drill of the above Company on SATURDAY, Oct. 20, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the Eagle Rooms, corner of Christie and Delancey sts. By order,
T. DOWNEY, Captain.
M. G. CLEARY, Secretary.

☞ **Cured by Oxygenated Bitters**—A Case of EIGHTEEN YEARS STANDING.
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DEAR SIR: It is now eighteen years since I was first troubled with water-brash and derangement of the stomach, have taken advice of the best physicians in this city and New-York, in London, Paris, Germany and Italy, and visited the several sulphur and other springs in this country, the watering places of Germany and elsewhere in Europe, and found relief. Since taking the Bitters I have never had a return of the water-brash which I daily troubled me of late years to a very great degree. Having found so great relief from this most distressing disorder, I have recommended a trial of your medicine to many of my friends, who are now using it to great advantage. Wishing it success in my scope to offer in extending the circulation of your Oxygenated Bitters, will be done with grateful pleasure at all times.
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☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for Europe, via Southampton and Havre, per U. S. M. steamer UNION, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October, at 10½ o'clock A. M.
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☞ **Fair of the American Institute at Crystal Palace.**—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—Music by Dodworth THIS EVENING. Admission 25 cents; children and apprentices half price. Schools with their teachers at 6½ cents each pupil. Gentlemen invited as Judges are requested to be at the office at 10 A. M. on Monday. Exhibitors of Poultry are notified to have their fowls in the building before the 23d.

☞ **An Adjourned Meeting of the Friends of Temperance** and the Prohibitory Law will be held in the Brooklyn Institute, MONDAY EVENING, 22d inst., at 7½ o'clock. Rev. W. M. HATFIELD and other able speakers will address the meeting.

☞ **Superior Trees, &c.**—WM. B. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their unrivaled collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps, and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

☞ **Post-Office Notice**—The Mails for California, per U. S. M. steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 20th day of October at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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CONTENTS.

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The Mayor and the Alderman	Aunt Hannah and Uncle Nathan.
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Chester's Trial.	The Evening Visit.
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Walking and Watching.	Our Sister Anna
Chester's House in the Morning.	Sunset in an Italian Cathedral.
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Jane Chester and the Stranger.	Dark Storms and Dark Memories.
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Jane Chester and her Little Nurses	The Husking Frolic.
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Extract from a Review of the "Heir of Redclyffe" and "Heartsease," in the North American Review for April

The first of her writings that made a sensation here was the "Heir," and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the tear-washed covers of the copy aforesaid, we find it belonged to the "8th thousand." How many thousand have been issued since by its publishers, to supply the demand for new, and the places of drowned, dissolved or swept away old copies we do not attempt to conjecture. Not individuals merely, but households, consisting in great part of tender-hearted young damsels, were plunged into mourning. With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious woes (not to speak of real ones), from Sir Charles Grandison down to the nursery idol Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Morville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one that we ever met with, in story or not. The glorious, joyful boy, the brilliant, ardent, chivalrous child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early holiness and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary doom, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death: what a caution is there! what a vision!

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A full and complete review of the Markets, the Prices Current of flour, provisions and merchandise generally, will be published weekly, prepared by an experienced man, expressly for this paper.

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MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find first-class board in a small family by applying at No. 42 East 38th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 6 College-place.

HOLDREDGE'S HOTEL—No. 759 Broadway, corner of Clinton-place. Superior apartments for families or individuals, can now be obtained, with or without board, by the week or week, served in dining or private rooms, at reduced prices. Baths free. Rooms rent from $2 to $50 per week. WM. HOLDREDGE, Proprietor.

FRONT PARLOR TO LET—Of a nice first class basement house, furnished with sofa bedstead, wardrobe, &c., to one or two gentlemen, at No. 47 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Also, a single room. Family private. References exchanged.

TWO PARENTS.—A lady of the first respectability, having no small children, is desirous to have one or two children to board. This is a rare opportunity for children requiring maternal care, as the advertiser will give unquestionable references. Her residence is in a pleasant part of South Brooklyn. Address with full particulars, Mrs. S. E. P., Brooklyn Post-Office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—To single gentlemen, with or without partial board, in a small private family. Apply at No. 134 Thompson-st.

SECOND FLOOR TO LET—Consisting of two beautifully furnished parlors and bedrooms attached, in a modern stone-front house, belonging to the occupant, and superbly furnished and furnished. Will be let with board to a family, or two gentlemen and their wives. The family is strictly private, and will require and furnish the best of references. Apply at No 42 West 16th-st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Beauties' Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruations and all those troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and hollow eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the cruel despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offering, until they have tried the Philotoken. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & KIRLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York, and Wholesale Agents.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.
WM. N. DUNNELL,
No. 198 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. H. E. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

EDINBURG ACADEMY
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Edinburg, Saratoga County, N. Y.
HILAH F. HAVENS, A. M., Principal.
TERMS $125 PER ANNUM,
NO EXTRAS.

THE PRINCIPAL of this School may be seen at Bevan House, daily from 9 to 2 o'clock. Circulars may be found at IVISON & PHINNEY'S Bookstore, No 110 Fulton-st.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Nine Hours Attendance. F. WINGHAM, Master, will resume the exercises of its fourth year on Monday, Sept. 3. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments and receiving exclusively boys only. The studies begin with the simplest elements and embrace the most important English, Classical, Courses of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The whole course, the details of which have been arranged with great care, and to which the special attention of parents is invited, occupies six years, the pupils may begin at any class for which they are fitted. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in the most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French, German or English Conversation, Reading and Discussion Club, connected with vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J. LOWENTHAL. Terms for classes, book-keeping and of the Boehm Flute, No 286 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 23. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appleton's, No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE CONN.—(In the Turner House.) Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., and Rev. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and fencing daily. The whole or any part of a college course is faithfully taught. The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior. Circulars or an interview may be had by applying at WM. HALL & SON'S music store, No 239 Broadway. Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY, No 283 Broadway; B. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 280 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal.
AUG. F. NITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject, with illustrations, at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City. The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English. Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th-st.

FRENCH AND ITALIAN LANGUAGES.—Madame LEWENBERG, a native of Paris, who has for the last fifteen years taught the above languages in first-class schools and highly respectable families of this City, begs to inform the ladies that she still continues her instructions at her residence, (No. 3 Bible st.,) or at the residence of the pupils. Terms, per month, in a class, three lessons in the week, $3. Private lessons also on moderate terms.

MRS. MILLETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st, a few doors from Stuyvesant-square, New York. As the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, parents may be confident of a comfortable and agreeable home for their children, as well as a due attention being paid to their education. The best masters are secured.

A CARD—A Clergyman of long experience in teaching, wishes to employ a couple of hours daily in a private family, to instruct young ladies or gentlemen desirous to make up for lost time, in Classics, French, and the general routine of English. Reasonable improvement guaranteed. Address CLERIC, at this office. He would also receive into his family a couple of young men, whose improvement would thereby be insured.

THE MISSES DAVPORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors east of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 598 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 1 Waverley-pl., opposite the Church), will open the Winter session MONDAY, Sept. 3. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

LANCASTERIAN INSTITUTE—No. 346 Broadway, (French, Classical and English School for Boys, is now open. Also, Miss HASBROUCK'S Juvenile French School, No. 348 THE PRINCIPAL'S RESIDENCE.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BENEDICT'S, No. 48 William-st.

MRS. MEANS' FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 34 West 38th-st., below 5th-av., is now open. Mrs. MEANS will be at home to receive parents and guardians on and after MONDAY, Sept. 3, and will be happy to wait upon them at that time.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL.—THE COLLEGE GLEANER, A. M., Principal, will open a select school for Boys on Monday, Sept. 3, at No. 66 East Broadway. Circulars may be had at Messrs. PRESCOTT, HOWLAND, No. 5 Broadway, and at RAMORE, RAYNOR & Co.'s Bookstore, No. 76 Nassau, and at the Academy.

MUSIC AND FRENCH—A young lady will attend to a few pupils at their residence, in either New-York, Brooklyn or Newark, for instructions in either the above branches. Address Miss H. P. A., Box No. 318 Newark, N. J.

NO. 44 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock. A suite of two rooms on the first floor, very inviting in appearance and pleasantness, and one large room on the third floor; house first-class, location central, family small.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South-west corner of Madison-av and 28th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 62 East 16th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 24th st., (formerly H Peugnet's school.)
ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.
MR DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to re-establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st., BROOKLYN.
Madame C DUBREUIL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

G. WHALE AND DAUGHTER'S PRIVATE DANCING CLASSES—Are commencing at METROPOLITAN ACADEMY, No. 82 and 86 6th-av., Tuesday and Saturday; at Gothic Hall, No. 149 and 151 Adams st., Brooklyn, Monday and Thursday; at Union Hall, corner of Court and Sackett sts., Wednesday and Thursday. For particulars, see circulars to be had as above, or at No. 86 6th-av Schools and Private classes attended to.
N B. There are no bars open on the days or evenings of classes or soirees.

BROOKLYN.—WILSON'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No 120 Clinton-st., (opposite the Athenæum.) A superior family school. The classes meet on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS for young ladies and children, at 3½ o'clock, and gentlemen at 8 o'clock P. M. The attention of parents is respectfully invited.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No. 66 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

DANCING ACADEMIES.—Grand Dancing Soirée—Mlle CAROLINE REEVES respectfully informs her friends and pupils that she will give a Grand Dancing Soirée on SATURDAY EVENING, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at her Dancing Academy, No. 91 Howard-st. Admission 50 cents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of J. HOLLWEGE & CO., at No. 269 8th-av., in this City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be continued by C. L. TRAUGATT, at the same place, on his own account, who will liquidate all claims against the late firm.
J. HOLLWEGE,
NEW YORK, Oct. 17, 1855. C. L. TRAUGATT.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

PLAYING CARDS.—The subscribers have the sole agency for sale of Dougherty's manufactory of playing cards, and have constantly on hand all the different grades, including his celebrated linen faro'ng cards.
A. VAN ANTWERP & BROTHER & CO.,
No. 198 Pearl-st., Manufactory 77 Cliff-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PRESENT TO SALE TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF BELT RAILROAD FARM AND WOOD LANDS IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—Of such portions on both sides of and parallel to the line of their road, within from six miles to twenty miles from it.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad, which runs from the extreme south to the extreme south of the state of Illinois. It passes from end to end through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The easy opening of nearly 700 miles of this road, thrown open the land for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is partly rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and some times fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break and prepare for seed two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre by judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the clean lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of the road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the great influences of re-exporting a man and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25 according to location quantity, &c. Contracts for the sale may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February 1851 these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed or conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash in hand, in such case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received in payment.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the

AUCTION SALES.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer
Office No 94 Broadway.
LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE
Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE—Will sell on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive and long established warerooms of Messrs McGraw & Allendorph, No 455 Broadway, without reservation, a large and valuable assortment of elegant first class furniture of their own manufacture, and warranted in every respect; they having fully determined to give up the business, an opportunity will be offered of obtaining first class goods at extremely low prices

The stock comprises in part, elegant rosewood parlor suites in best quality brocatel, plushe, and hair cloth, 6 to 14 pieces; sideboards, etagers, secretaries and bookcases, centre, sofa and extension tables, rocking and side chairs, Mozambique and gothic bedsteads nurseries, washstands &c. Also mahogany, oak ex mut and enamelled cottage chamber furniture of superior style and finish.

The whole to bring an early and convenient hour, the best class of workmanship and materials, and to be sold without reservation Catalogues on the morning of sale

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200, and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months approved indorsed notes.

HENRY H LEEDS & Co, Auctioneers

By H. M. LEEDS & CO.—SATURDAY, Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the 14 saroom No 19 Nassau-st, elegant household furniture—but few months in use and in part order, removed for convenience of sale)—Consisting of parlor furniture: finely carved rosewood sofas, fauteuils, chairs, ottomans, arm and sewing chairs, covered in morocco and crimson satin brocatel, en suite; marble top and carved rosewood centre and side tables, elegant rosewood piano of superior tone by Thomas; French plate pier and oval glasses, with rich gilt cornices; royal velvet tapestry Brussels carpets, centre figure; do wne pattern; rosewood parlor furniture, in hair cloth; lace window curtains, cornices and pole, &c; mahogany and black walnut French bedsteads, commodes, bureaus and chairs a quantity of hair mattresses and bedding; quilts and pillows Brussels and ingrain carpets, cane seat chairs; hat and umbrella stands; engravings in oil, glass and china ware, mantel ornaments, and a large quantity of kitchen furniture and utensils, with which the sale will commence

At 12 o'clock, by order of the Executors of James Thorburn, deceased, 13 rosewood piano cases 1 mahogany upright piano-forte, with rosewood legs, dampers, frames, soundings and key boards, silver-plated hinges screws, steel strings, silver plated locks latches for covering pianos, stringers, tools, unfinished piano work of various descriptions, quantity rosewood veneers, &c, &c; also, 3 rosewood upright pianos, 7-octave; and 4 do, small 5-octave.

RUSSELL W WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF BEAUTIFUL HOUSE-HOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, will be sold by virtue of a chattel mortgage, on MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of parlor, chamber and basement furniture, contained in house No 71 Bleecker, near 13th-st, among which are tapestry and other carpets, one elegant rosewood parlor suite in brocade and do in velvet, rosewood mirror and etagere, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior rosewood piano forte, sofas and covers used but six months; large French plate mirrors, with slabs; rosewood centre and pier tables, elegant mirror front secretary bookcase, cost $150; rich man el vases, clocks, rosewood and mahogany sofas, arm and reception chairs, cartains and shades, tea fire hair mattresses, feather beds bolsters, counterpanes, &c with all the furniture of a superior room, two walnut extension tables, china, glass ware, silver ware, spring seat and other chairs &c. Possession immediate Catalogues are now ready

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office No 94 Broadway.

PRECIOUS STONES, JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, PERFUMERY &c. also, 30 PARISIAN MANTILLAS 40 DOZ. FRENCH KID GLOVES &c., by order of assignees. A. C TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No 2 4 Broadway, (up stairs), new salesroom, a large and valuable assortment of gold watches diamond and gold jewelry, &c being the stock of a reseller, including many articles, suitable for the season; 500 doz French soaps 75 doz genuine Farina cologne cases, brushes, opera glasses, &c

Also, 100 pairs French porcelain vases, some very fine

Also, at 12 o'clock, 30 Parisian mantillas, 40 doz French kid gloves, assorted colors.

The whole to be sold without reserve, by order of assignees, for cash Catalogues on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer

GREAT SALE THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 681 Nassau-st, of rich furniture, French plate mirrors, French china and paintings: an extra opportunity to purchase the above articles in large variety is now offered; citizens and strangers will examine early by catalogues, which is now ready. They will receive every attention and guarantee as at private sale. A portion of the articles are solid rosewood parlor furniture, in damask, brocatel and hair cloth; many elegant pier and mantel mirrors, French plates, extension dining tables, iron stead French bedsteads, commodes, bureaus and chairs a quantity of hair mattresses and bedding; quilts and pillows Brussels and ingrain carpets, cane seat chairs; hat and umbrella stands; argentine tab e

New-York Daily Times.

Why is Medicated Inhalation Alone, as a Treatment for Consumption, a Failure?

THE REASONS GIVEN—ITS TRUE MERITS STATED—ITS DEFECTS POINTED OUT—THE TRUE AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT INDICATED.

By S. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D., No. 714 Broadway, N. Y.

Having in my former letters proved that "*Inhalation*" is not a new practice, thereby exposing the public deception attempted in relation to it, I will proceed to give the reader a few plain and obvious reasons why the inhaling of medicines into the lungs never has been, and never can be, alone, a successful method of treating Consumption.

The diseases of the lungs may be divided into two principal classes. 1st, Those appearing upon their internal surfaces, i. e., upon the mucous membrane lining the air passages and cells; and 2d, those having their seat beneath this membrane, and in the substance of the lungs. To the first class belong *catarrh* in the lungs, acute or chronic, (in other words, "a cold in the chest,") *bronchitis, laryngitis, asthma*, &c. These in their earlier stages, are always simply an inflamed, irritated or congested condition of the *mucous membrane* lining the throat or lungs. In their progress they may, and often do, occasion ulceration of this membrane, which may disorganize it at certain points, and invade the *substance* of the lungs. Asthma, also, in some instances, affects probably the nerves of the lungs, occasioning a constriction of the air passages. But this class of lung diseases, except in very advanced stages, is easily curable. In thousands of instances, nature unaided, effects a cure. Indeed, the natural tendency in this class is to recovery; as they are the most common complaints we have, no person in our climate escaping them altogether, so they are the most perfectly curable of any the physician is called to treat.

It is not this class which clothes that fatal word "consumption" with its terrors—which is pronounced incurable by physicians generally, and under ordinary medical treatment is so usually fatal. This obstinate and malignant character is found in the second class.

To this belongs *first* and prominently, *Tubercular Phthisis*, or *true tubercular* consumption. This form of disease manifests itself by the deposit in the substance of the lungs, subjacent to the lining membrane of the cells and air passages, or between the walls of adjacent cells, of a peculiar cheese-like substance, called *tubercle*. It is found in collections, more or less extensive, of small particles, each in size from a pin's head to that of a pea. Sooner or later, after this deposit, these tubercles generally become softened, are converted into a semi-fluid, yellowish, creamy matter. The substance of the lungs lying in contact with them first becomes inflamed, then ulcerates, and is disorganized. The air cells in the vicinity are destroyed, and thus the ulcerous matter finds its way into the air passages, and is thrown off by expectoration. When once these deposits are made in the lungs, they can be removed only by the above described process, or by absorption, which is rarely effected. It should be said, however, that tubercles may exist in the lungs through a long life and never pass into the softened state, though the natural and usual tendency is to softening, ulceration and fatal disorganization of the lungs.

While the above two classes of lung diseases are thus distinct in their nature and location, they are usually combined in all cases of true consumption. A long-continued, chronically inflamed, or irritated condition of the lining membranes of the lungs, by weakening the system, and interfering with the proper oxidating of the blood, may so affect the general constitution as to occasion the deposition of tubercles. So too the presence of tuberculous matter in the lungs, though not preceded by any mucous irritation, may and generally does establish it—the disturbing influence of the tubercles extending to the lining membrane, and setting up irritation and inflamation there. It is from this latter affection, that the cough and expectoration usually proceed.

Thus we see that in nearly all cases of consumption we have two distinct and different diseases to deal with, one located upon the *internal surfaces*, and the other *in the substance*, of the lungs. And it must be obvious to the reader that any system of treatment, to be successful in this complication or union of diseases, must be addressed at once to both,—that any method or system adopted only to subdue the inflammation or irritation of the internal surfaces of the lungs, in the presence of tubercles or the resulting ulceration, must fail of success. Just here is to be found the reason why "consumption" is unmanageable and incurable in the hands of physician generally, whether "rational" practitioners or empyrics. Almost all treat it as a single disease.

Now turning to the treatment by Inhalation, we discover that this method is addressed to only one of the diseases above described, and that the least serious of the two. Medicine inhaled into the lungs can, by possibility, affect directly only the internal *surfaces*. If there is irritation or inflammation on these surfaces, and the proper remedies are employed, it may be allayed by Inhalation. But if the *substance* of the lungs is diseased, and tubercles are deposited, this treatment exerts no direct influence upon them. It cannot reach them. While, therefore, the Inhalation of medicated vapor or air is valuable in subduing the diseased action that may be going on in the membrane lining the lungs, it must, in all cases of true consumption, to be successful, be accompanied by the exhibition of those constitutional and general remedies adapted to reach the seat of the disease in the substance of the lungs.

But it may be asked, if there are *ulcers* and *cavities* in the lungs, will not "Inhalation" reach and cure these? I answer, No, and for this reason:—It is impossible to put into the lungs, with impunity, any medicines of sufficient potency to produce a healing effect upon an ulcerous surface. It should be recollected that whatever is inhaled is diffused through the *entire lungs*. It cannot be confined to any one point in them. Its action cannot therefore be restricted to the ulcer or the cavity. Every part of the mucous membrane, throughout every air-tube and cell is touched by it; and a remedy which has power to produce any appreciable effect upon an ulcer would inevitably irritate and inflame the healthy surface. Only very mild and unirritating remedies, then, can be employed. Let any physician now try the experiment of curing or "cleansing" an indolent scrofulous ulcer upon the external surface of the body anywhere by blowing medicated vapor upon it, confining his experiments, of course, to such vapors, only, as he can safely inhale into the lungs! The absurdity of the thing must be seen at a glance. Inhalists sometimes attempt, I am aware, the use of vapors of sufficient potency to directly affect ulcerous cavities. But, in every such attempt, an injury is inflicted upon the healthy part of the lung. The *idea* of "applying the medicine to the sore," is very plausible. In the lungs, however, it is seen to be impracticable. If a physician were called to treat an ulcer on the leg, and found it impossible to apply caustic to it, except he enveloped the whole body of his patient in a caustic plaster, he would hardly advise the treatment, even though the application of caustic to the ulcer might be exceedingly desirable. This difficulty is a fatal one. It is, as will be seen, inherent in the nature of the case, and results from the very structure and office of the lungs.

Even in cases of surface irritation or inflammation in the lungs, the effect practicable by Inhalation is quite limited. In nearly all such cases the affection is confined to comparatively a small space. The larger part of the surface of the lungs, except in rare cases, is in a natural or normal condition. To avoid setting up inflammation in these healthy parts, only mild and emollient vapors can be used. In this form of disease, therefore, as well as in those of a graver character, the efficiency of Inhalation is increased by accompanying it with proper general remedies.

It is a great fallacy to regard consumption as a local disease. In no case is any disease of the lungs local, simply, unless it be one resulting from mechanical injury. It is constitutional in its origin, and only local in its development. I will not here discuss this point, but appeal to every and any intelligent physician in the land for the correctness of my position. Now, let it be remarked, that the treatment by Inhalation alone, is addressed to a *local* disease. If, therefore, it could suppress the local development, it cannot eradicate the disease from the system. Like the healing of a scrofulous issue on the body, it leaves the poisonous source of the disease still untouched.

But it may be said the medicines inhaled are absorbed by the lungs, and that thus a constitutional effect is produced. There is some truth in this. Still, from the circumstances above mentioned, this effect must be limited, and entirely inadequate to the exigences of the terrible disease it is called to encounter. The reader will observe that all the absorption that takes place must be by the *healthy* portion of the lungs. The part that is *diseased* is, from its very condition, incapable of absorbing. Its power, in this respect, is destroyed. Now, the lungs were designed for, and are adapted to, nothing but pure *atmospheric air*. They can receive upon their healthy surfaces nothing else without disturbance and offense; and to make them the medium of conveying medicine into the general system, is to pervert them from their natural use; and is almost as irrational as to attempt to oxidate the blood by pumping air into the stomach.

In view of the suggestions here, made the reader will see why Inhalation, as practiced by the New-York Inhalists, must be unsuccessful in Consumption. It is a *local* treatment for a constitutional disorder. It reaches only *one* form of disease, and that the least important, in a combination of two or more—only medicines of an exceedingly mild and really inefficient character, can be employed, such as are in fact inadequate to the exigences of the case—and it is exceedingly liable to cause injury.

In view of these suggestions, it is also seen what the real merits of this treatment are: that it is of positive value, in the hands of [illegible] practice. It is in this manner that I have for a number of years employed it, and the result of my treatment has fully confirmed the correctness of my views. Sir JAMES CLARK was correct when he said he had never seen a case of Consumption cured by Inhalation, and no one can with truth say otherwise. Those who have carefully examined the "evidences" of cures by Inhalation alone, by whomsoever published, will have seen how completely even they sustain the views here given. No case of true Consumption cured is stated; not one. They are all simple bronchial irritation or asthma, or some form of disease upon the internal surface of the lungs.

I will soon present the reader with "evidences" of quite a different character—in which he will see that true tubercular Consumption is curable, and has been perfectly cured by my system of practice, in which are united both the local and general treatment.

Respectfully, yours,
S. S. FITCH, A.M. M.D.

Physician, author of Six Lectures on Consumption, Physician for Lung Diseases, &c., No. 714 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

Dr. Sanborn on Cold Medicated Inhalation.

PHYSICIANS OPINIONS.—CONTINUED.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have frequently expressed through your columns a desire to have my system of Medicated Inhalation *thoroughly* tested by Physicians, that the public might be enabled to judge whether it is of *practical value* in the treatment of Lung Diseases. I have presented to them the remedies I use, and their method of use, and have explained the objects which I expect to accomplish by their employment. No physician has accused me of *secrecy*, and no one *can*, in regard to the system of Inhalation which I practice, and which I claim to be *entirely distinct* in every feature from the *old hot water plan*, which is so well known to the Profession.

All I ask now, is, that others, who practice the last named method of Inhalation in this City, shall do as I have done, and let physicians and the public know *what* they use, and *why*. It is a familiar adage, that "*Any subject which will not bear investigation is founded in deception and falsehood.*"

I continue to day the opinions of physicians regarding *the merits* of Medicated Inhalation as conducted with really new and valuable agents, and in the form of *cold*, and not *hot and stifling vapors*.

Yours &c., G. D. SANBORN, M. D.
No. 6 Bond-street.

LETTER NO 3.

DELPHI, Sept. 28, 1855.

DR. SANBORN—*Dear Sir:* I consider your Theory of Consumption being *primarily a local disease* the most reasonable one ever published, and it agrees with my views exactly. Your system of "Cold Medicated Inhalation," by adding the various remedies to *pure alcohol*, and *breathing* them at the *natural* temperature of the air, is certainly a *new system of practice*, and unknown heretofore, as far as I am acquainted, to the profession. I can see no reason why the remedies you use, which you have given to physicians throughout the country, are not *scientifically selected*, and I confidently believe that your Theory and Practice will be generally adopted. It differs so materially from the old *hot-water* plan of Medicated Inhalation that it must attract the attention of the public; and physicians, I have no doubt, will give it a thorough investigation.

Yours, &c., S. H. PEARSE, M. D.

LETTER NO. 4.

MOUNT BLANCHARD, HANCOCK CO., Ohio, July 15, 1855.

DR SANBORN—*Dear Sir*:—I notice in the *New-York Weekly Tribune* of July 7 your letter on the treatment of disease of the lungs and throat by inhalation of cold medicated vapors. Now this I look upon as a decided improvement in the treatment by inhalation, as it can be administered *in every situation and under all circumstances*. Whoever makes one step of improvement in the treatment of this hitherto incurable class of diseases may well be considered as a benefactor to the world. As you have the kindness to offer your discovery to the medical world, I wish to avail myself of its advantages. Yours most respectfully,
SAMUEL S. CLARK, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

"Balm of Thousand Flowers."

We are hourly being asked the question by hundreds, what is the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers*?" What is it good for, and from whence does it derive its name? It is a liquid soap, composed of plants and flowers of the most healthy and innocent properties, collected from different parts of the world, highly perfumed by its own ingredients, and well adapted for beautifying the complexion, and removing all tan, pimples, and freckels from the face. We can produce thousands of cases where its efficacy has been gratefully acknowledged. It may be used the same as an ordinary soap. Wet a towel, pour on a few drops, and wash the face night and morning, and the skin immediately becomes at once soft and firm. The delicate, soothing sensations which it produces, the delightful velvet feel it imparts to the skin, the beautiful clearness it gives the complexion, will soon be apparent. As a dentifice, it gives a pearly whiteness to the teeth, removes all discoloring tartar, and communicates a delicious fragrance to the teeth. Four or five drops in a quarter of a tumbler full of water, make a specific for curling the hair. After using a small quantity of Pomatum with some Balm thus diluted in water, you can curl the hair in any manner you please.

As an article for shaving it has no parallel in art or nature. Dip your brush in water, one single drop of Balm then poured on the brush, will make a beautiful lather, at the same time imparting a comforting softness to the face and skin. The editor of the *Knickerbocker Magazine*, speaking of the article, says: "It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say from ocular proof that the *Balm of Thousand Flowers*, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth and curling the hair,—manufactured by FETRIDGE & Co.,—is the best article of the kind we ever encountered—it is in reality all that it purports to be."

The trade is supplied in New-York by
C. H. RING, Broadway.
F. V. RUSHTON, Broadway.
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F. C. WELLS & Co., No. 115 Franklin-street.
JENKINS & HARTSHORN, No. 169 Fulton-street.
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T. B. PETERSON, Chestnut-street, Philadelphia.
HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore.
S. G. COURTNY & Co., Charleston, S. C.
J. WRIGHT & Co., New-Orleans.
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And retailed by all respectable Druggists throughout the world. Price 50 cents per bottle. The money, in all cases, returned unless the article proves satisfactory.

W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Franklin-square, New-York.
FETRIDGE & CO.,
No. 100 Washington-street, Boston.

[Advertisement.]

CLOTHING STORES—A CARD.—Twelve years ago in New-Orleans, and four years ago in New-York, at No. 441 Broadway, ALFRED MUNROE & Co. established a strictly "one price" system as the best mode for disposing of their goods, and one which they were confident would prove the most satisfactory to the better class of purchasers. At first it was up-hill work, and many apparent sacrifices were made in establishing permanently this desirable mode of trading, until its popularity has become a fixed fact with their customers. Such popularity, as a matter of course, attracted the attention of their competitors in business, and other houses now come out in blazing capitals, "One Price Store," "The One Price System," &c., &c., but in most, if not in all instances, without the nerve to carry out their high-sounding manifestoes. They "assume a virtue if they have it not," and it is in a degree satisfactory to know, that (to use a shop phrase) by putting on the cloak of hypocrisy they are enabled thereby to pay an indirect homage to virtue. It will be satisfactory to ALFRED MUNROE & Co. if their cotemporaries, all of them, do adopt in the strictest manner, this mode of trading, for it cannot but be pleasing for any one to know that he has, by his example, been the means of reforming evil, however small.

[Advertisement.]

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

As a beautifyer of the complexion, and as a clarifier and softener of the human cuticle, this admirable emollient is universally admitted to stand *beyond the reach* of rivalry. It is notable that among the tens of thousands who have used it to remove

Tan, Freckles, Sunburn, Blotches, Pimples, Scurf, Pustules, Morphew, Tetter, Ring-worm, Moth, Small-pox Marks, Erysipelas, Scurvy, Chilblains, Frosted Feet, Piles, Scorbutic Complaints, Sore Eyes and Lids, Tender Feet, Prickly Heat, Inflamed Skin, Sallowness, Barber's Itch, Worms in the Skin.

and all other eruptions and discolorations of the skin, not a solitary complaint of its inefficacy has ever been made; on the contrary, the numberless voluntary testimonials which have been presented to its inventor, teem with laudations of its medical and *rejuvenating* virtues. The clearness, smoothness and brilliancy which it is capable of imparting to

CHAFED, CHAPPED, ROUGH FLESH AND HANDS,

and most unsightly skin, is truly remarkable; and while it possesses the quality of *preventing* the formation of wrinkles, it has also the power of *removing* them when formed! It is invaluable in the dressing-room of the adult, and equally so in the *nursery*—and no mother who values the health and comfort of her infant should use any other compound in its ablutions than GOURAUD'S *Italian Medicated Soap*.

Its softening and soothing qualities especially adapt it for shaving, and gentlemen who are afflicted with stubborn beards and tender skins, will find in this delicious Soap a complete remedy for both these evils.

We might go on amplifying the merits of the *Italian Medicated Soap*, but we think sufficient has been said to convince any one not wilfully blind.

Certificates by the thousand from the Faculty and influential men, are open for inspection. Some of the cases of Skin Diseases cured after twenty years' standing.

HEAR NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, ESQ.

LOVE PHILTERS, ETC.—The deepest man we know in the chemistry of the secrets of the middle age, (excellent for middle-aged people,) is Dr. GOURAUD, of No. 67 Walker-street, one door from Broadway, etc. This amiable Doctor remedies all disasters of complexion, and puts to flight all calamities on the surface, and all rebellions and conspiracies in the blood. GOURAUD, the beautifier, developer, the "make-the-most-of-yourself-er," should be his designation

AS A SHAVING COMPOUND.

MR WARLAND, the editor of the Lowell *Courier*, pays the following tribute to

GOURAUD'S SOAP.—We observe that CARLETON & HARVEY, of this city, advertise Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap. It is long since we have seen the article, and do not refer to it in reference to the purpose to which it is said to be more particularly applied. But we can say, from some experience years back, that it is by far the best article to be used in shaving that was ever manufactured. It costs a little more than even the best shaving soap, but there is nothing in the market that can compare with it in this regard. We can truly recommend it to every man who shaves himself and uses soap for that purpose, instead of any of its substitutes.

Mr. CRAMPTON, the proprietor of the *Golden Rule*, says, whilst his son was in the country, he was terribly sunburnt. Gouraud's Italian Medicated Soap instantly cured him.

Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established Depôt, No. 67 Walker street, first store from Broadway.

C. V CLICKENER & Co., No. 81 Barclay-street.
Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.
HEGEMEN, CLARK & Co., Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.
T. R. CALLENDER, No. 68 South Third-street, Philadelphia.
J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington street, Boston.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
BLISS & HAVENS, Springfield.
BAULCH & SON, Providence.

And respectable Druggists generally. Price 50 cents a cake. No pay taken if not as represented.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. Salter on Amaurosis.

LETTER No. 10.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The subject of Amaurosis has been so prominently brought under my notice, during the past week, that I am constrained to call further attention to it.

It seems a common practice to apply remedies *in* and *around* the eye with a view to *strengthening* the *nerve*. Let us see how *rational* this course is, as a rule? Amaurosis is *paralysis* of the *nerve of sight*, caused by disease of the nerve arising in itself, or as an effect of a derangement of the *general health*, which involves the *brain*. This nerve takes origin in the brain, passes through an appropriate aperture in the skull and enters the eye at the *posterior* part of the ball. Well, if this nerve is pressed upon by a tumor, or becomes the seat of disease, in any portion of its course, the effect is the same as though the difficulty were in the eye itself. Again, it may become *weak* by consequence of general diseases, such as *gout, rheumatism, epilepsy*, &c. Now it must be very evident that *local* applications, on their own merits *alone*, are not to be relied upon, since the disease really resolves itself into a *constitutional* one, and must be treated by improving the general health first, and then some *local stimulus*, such as electro-galvanism, may be of service.

A word as to *local stimulants*. I would strongly advise this class of sufferers to rely on no remedies that are not suggested by a careful examination of the case. A very painful instance has this week presented itself, in which a patient had been prescribed for in a complicated case of amaurosis, *seventy miles* distant from this City, and recommended to use a *stimulator*, as a *specific*. More is unnecessary; and were it not that patients *get worse* and do not come to the regular profession till their cases are very troublesome, I should not condescend to notice a system so regardless of true science.

I shall on a future occasion endeavor to show that Amaurosis is not so incurable as is generally supposed, and that much depends upon the *kind* of efforts used in the *earlier* stages. Your obedient servant,
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D, Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PHYSICIANS OF THE UNITED STATES.

WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

The above article is manufactured by myself exclusively, at Schiedam, in Holland, by a process peculiar to my own factory. It is flavored and medicated, not by the common harsh-berry, but by the choice botanical variety of the aromatic Italian juniper-berry, whose more vinous extract is distilled and rectified with its spirituous solvent, and thus becomes a concentrated tincture of exquisite flavor and aroma, altogether transcendent, in its cordial and medicinal properties, to any Holland gin heretofore known.

Among the complaints for which the SCHNAPPS has been declared a specific by the eminent physicians who have corresponded with the proprietor, are Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility consequent upon long continued sickness and old age, Epilepsy, Asthma, Gravel, Colic, Affections of the Kidneys, and and all Chronic Diseases of the Genito-Urinary Apparatus. For these and many other disorders it is now prescribed, with great success, by more than three thousand medical practitioners in various parts of the United States.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, handsomely enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork and label. For sale by all the respectable druggists in the City. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Sept. 3, 1855.

To CHARLES W. JERVIS, *Esq., Artist*:

DEAR SIR: I cannot deny myself the pleasure of saying to you, that your half-length likeness of the Hon. HENRY CLAY is one of the most striking, speaking likenesses I have ever seen of that wonderful man. When my eye first fell upon this portrait, I felt an additional pulsation of the heart, such as I had often felt when I had gone into his actual presence in the days of his life, and fame, and glory.

I knew Mr. CLAY from the day of his first entrance into the Capitol at Washington, till his death, and have been with him in all the phases of social life; traveled with him—sat with him—dined with him—supped with him—have seen numerous portraits of him, and busts, &c., but have seen none that looks so life-like, and has in it so much of the spirit of Mr. CLAY as I see in this, your portrait of him.

Very Respectfully Yours, THO. L. McKENNEY.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—We have now in store a large stock of Fall importations, comprising Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-ply and Ingrain Carpeting, Floor Oilcloths, &c, which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels 7s. and 8s. per yard. SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.

WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, the first in quality, style and make, and the lowest in price.

WHERE?—At RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

WHEN?—Now, when his stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of far inferior goods.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FAIRBANKS' celebrated Platform and Counter Scales are now within the reach of all who desire a correct and durable scale. The question with merchants, manufacturers, coal dealers, &c, should be—not whether they can afford to have these accurate weighing machines, but whether they can afford to be without them. The public are invited to examine a new and convenient modification, which we denominate the "Family Scale." Every housekeeper should have it. A full assortment of scales, balances, weights, &c., for the use of bankers, jewelers, druggists and others, on hand and furnished to order.

FAIRBANKS & Co., No. 189 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE, AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,
A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The article that will suit and the price that will please. RAY'S Merino, Woolen, and Silk Stocking-knit Under Garments, the first in style, quality and make, and the lowest in price.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment.

JAS E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY, always looking to the interest of the mechanic and his family, and knowing Saturday night the most convenient for them to attend places of amusement, manages to give an unusually attractive and interesting performance on that night. Therefore, this evening Mr. J. R SCOTT will appear in two of his best pieces, "Nick of the Woods," and "Tom Cringle," the grand Magic Pilla Pantomime concluding the bill.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROGERS & Co., Clothing Manufacturers, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, extend a general invitation to gentlemen who desire to dress elegantly at a cheap rate, to examine the unsurpassed stock of Fall and Winter clothing which now fills their immense sales-rooms and show-rooms. The prices are so low as to surprise even the keenest bargain-makers. No second price is asked or taken.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Ointment and Pills surpass all other remedies for the cure of Bad Legs, Old Sores, and Eruptions of the Skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system: eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 63 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—3lc.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ CORNS, BUNIONS, CLUB and INVERTED NAILS cured by a scientific process. No pain or soreness attending the operation. LITTLEFIELD & WESTERVELT, Rooms No. 498 Broadway, nearly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, and No. 33 William-street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, will open this week, for the inspection of their customers, many new styles, which, added to their former stock, will make their assortment very complete. No deviation in any instance from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ By referring to our advertising columns, the Ladies will find a subject of rare interest in the perusal of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co's. display of rich dress goods, shawls, silks, velvets and merinos.—House keepers will also find rare bargains at No. 301 Grand-st., in linens, cottons, blankets, flannels, &c.

[Advertisement.]

Well bound books bring the highest prices;
Well bound men stand the best chances.

Fashionable talmas, coats, over-coats, pants and vests can be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 30 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The ant layeth in store for the Winter's cold, and the prudent man purchases an early supply of RAY'S warm, soft, unshrinkable, and durable undergarments. Call, examine, purchase, and enjoy.

JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Under-garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—The Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, now open FREE to visitors. Examinations at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A fine group of Dr. KANE and his companions in Arctic costume, is on exhibition at BRADY'S Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Important to Pilots.

Before Judge O'CONOR.

People vs. *Martin Deming.*—This was a suit instituted by the District Attorney on the relation of the Hellgate pilots to recover penalties amounting to $60 of the defendant, who was owner of the steamboat *Sarah E Brown*, for towing two vessels through Hellgate without a pilot.

The suit was brought under the 9th section of the Act of 1847, which provided a penalty of $30 against any person not a licensed Hellgate pilot who should pilot a vessel through Hellgate.

Mr. Ridgeway appeared for the District Attorney, and proved that the defendant, as the owner of the *Sarah E Brown*, took two vessels through Hellgate without a pilot.

Mr. McMahon appeared for defence, and after giving in testimony to show that the services alleged to be pilotage were only towage service asked for a dismissal of the complaint, on the ground that the action should have been brought in the name of the Board of Wardens of this port—and that the action could not be brought in the name of the People, and the counsel referred to the Statute of 1830 as amendatory of the Act of 1819, creating that body.

Mr. Ridgway was heard in reply.

After advisement the Judge rendered judgment of dismissal in favor of the defendant, on the ground taken by Mr. McMahon.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Justice JACOBS, of Brooklyn, on Thursday, appeared before the Court of Sessions, in compliance with an order, to show cause why he should not be proceeded against for retaining papers properly belonging to the District Attorney's office. He stated that the neglect had occurred inadvertently, and the papers would be forthcoming, when he was allowed to depart.

NEW-JERSEY.

Foundling.

A male child, about one month old, was found yesterday afternoon in a bunch of bushes near the Cricket Ground in Hoboken. Mr. BERNARD, the Chief of Police, placed it for the present in the charge of a nurse.

Repairing the City Prison.

The Jersey City Common Council has authorized repairs of the wretched City Prison at an expense which is not to exceed $30!

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., HARMON NOBLE to Miss LAURA A WELCH, both of Essex, N. Y.

In this City, on Thursday Oct. 18, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev Dr Anthon JAMES COLLES Jr, to MARY J, youngest daughter of the late Oliver B. Bleehly, of Cincinnati

In this City, on Wednesday Oct 17 at the residence of the bride's mother, 30th st, by Rev James Pierrepont, J. R BROWN, Esq., to Miss ANN ELIZA, only daughter of the late William White, Esq

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18 by Rev. Dr. W W. Phillips, MALCOLM GRAHAM to ANNIE, daughter of George Douglass Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 18, at the University-place Church, by Rev Dr PETER ARTHUR POTTS to Miss LYDIA A WILLETTE, daughter of Hervey Gillette, Esq, of Iowa.

In this City, on Thursday evening Oct. 18, at St John's Chapel, by Rev. Mr Weston, ROBERT H KNIGHT to ELIZA, eldest daughter of John R. Andrews, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct 13 at Calvary Church, by Rev F. L. Hawks D D, Col GEORGE H BISSELL of Louisiana to Miss OPHIE LOUISE, daughter of the late Charles Griffen, Esq, of this City

At Bedford, Westchester County, N Y, on Tuesday Oct. 16, by Rev. Caleb Clapp JEREMIAH M. RIDLEY, of this City, to Miss LYDIA W. WALTER of Bedford.

In Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, Oct 18, by Rev. Professor Lyndsay, CHARLES B FISH, of Brooklyn, to ALMIRA F daughter of Daniel Carrigan of Middletown

At New-Brighton, on Thursday, Oct. 18, by Rev. Pierre P. Lyng, DUNCAN A MCTAVISH to MARGARET, daughter of Mr George Wotherspoon

In North Andover, Mass. on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Rev. J. P Robinson, GEORGE W BERRIAN Jr., of New-York, to LIZZIE daughter of Dan Weed, Esq, of the former place.

At Van Cortlandt-place N J on Wednesday, Oct 17, by Rev Isaac Demund, GRATZ VAN RENSSELAER, of Albany, and KATE VAN CORTLANDT, only daughter of the late Jas H. Van Rensselaer

In Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, Mr. LEWELLYN PRATT to Miss SARAH PUTNAM, daughter of John Gulliver, Esq, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 18, WM R. LAWRANCE, in the 31st year of his age

His friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 4 o'clock from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st, without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday afternoon, Oct. 19, CORNELIA ANN, relict of the late Robert Coventry, in the 92d year of her age

Her funeral will take place to-morrow, (Sunday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 12 1st-st. Her friends, and those of her sons-in-law, E. T. Deforest and L. S. Burling, deceased, are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City on Thursday, Oct. 18, after a short illness, Capt FREEBORN LOOKE, aged 74 years, 10 months and 17 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P M, from his late residence, No 6 Charlton st. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

☞ Massachusetts papers please copy

In this City, on Friday, Oct 19 FRANCES LYDIA, daughter of Abraham and Eliza Underhill, aged 1 year and 6 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Sunday, the 21st inst., at the residence of her parents, No 46 West 33d st.

In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct 19, KITTY SANFORD, youngest child of Charles B. and Fannie P. Sanford, aged 1 year, 8 months and 25 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 1st place, on Monday, the 22d inst, at 2 o'clock P M.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, ELIZABETH A, wife of George A Talbot, aged 43 years.

Funeral services this (Saturday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at her late residence, No 108 Willow st, Brooklyn Heights. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In Jersey City, on Friday, Oct. 19, Mrs. LUCY W., relict of the late Wm Harrington, of Middletown, Conn., in the 82d year of her age

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in law, Charles Osborne, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Sunday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock, from St. Matthew's Church, Sussex-st, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Middletown papers please copy.

On Thursday, Oct 18, JAMES HERVEY, only son of Joseph and Margaret Buntin, aged 15 years, 5 months and 7 days.

Remains taken to Newburyport Mass., for interment.

☞ Newburyport, Mass., and Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

On Friday, Oct 5, on board schooner *Lucretia*, from Port-au-Prince for this port, in lat 27 N, lon. 73 46, of bleeding of the lungs, Mrs. MARY ANN SWINSON, wife of Capt. Peter Swinson, aged 34 years.

☞ Cleveland (Ohio) papers please copy.

☞ The friends of the late SUMNER STONE are invited to attend his remains to Greenwood Cemetery this day, (Saturday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Chambers-st. depot of the Hudson River Railroad.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....O

New-York Daily Times.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mlle. RACHEL gave her final performance on Saturday evening at the Metropolitan Theatre. To-night she makes her début before a Boston audience, and will have to undergo another course of criticism. What a blessed thing it is that she don't addict herself to the English language. Our cis-Atlantic storm of words passes over her head without alarming her in the slightest.

Saturday's attendance was thinned by the storm, but was good in the higher priced parts of the house. Persons who had paid their money and secured their seats fixed the elements. The performances were superb. In the tragedy, "Les Horaces," Mlle. RACHEL fairly eclipsed her initial effort—leaving us with a vaster impression of her consummate art now than on the night of her first appearance. The scene from the "Misanthrope" was the same as that given by Mlle. RACHEL at the Tabernacle, and referred to at the time. It is the only taste of genuine comedy we have been favored with, and sufficient to whet our appetite for more.

It is understood that Mlle. RACHEL will stay a fortnight in Boston, and then return to New-York for a fresh series of performances. They will be given at the Academy of Music instead of the Metropolitan Theatre, and so arranged that the regular operatic performances will not be interfered with. We look on this arrangement as politic for both parties, for although Mlle. RACHEL has proved herself stronger than the Academy so far, it is quite possible that the latter might take its proper turn and electrify the town before long. The increased accommodation of the Academy also will enable the *tragédienne* to play at ordinary prices, if she is so disposed. Experience must surely have convinced her, by this time, that moderation is the correct policy in America.

In the meantime, the Metropolitan Theatre will not be tenantless. Signor LLORENTE announces a course of historical and pan'ommic ballets, interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. The Spanish dancers who made their first appearance at Niblo's a short time ago are the leading attractions of the Choreographic department. In the musical way, we are to have Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH, (contralto,) Signor CHERESA, (tenor,) Signor MORNIA (baritone,) and Signor RENZIO, a famous violinist. A large orchestra and chorus are promised. If the manager is careful in what he does, liberal in his expenditures on scenery, costume &c., he will undoubtedly make a hit. But if, on the other, hand, he is slovenly and cheap there is no hope for him.

The performances at the Academy of Music, during the past week, have attracted more attention from the public, and in themselves have fully justified the reputation of this magnificent house. Mr. PAYNE takes his time in the production of novelty, but what he does produce is done in the best manner. From all we hear concerning the preparations for the "Prophète," a long-of-a-spectacle and perfect *mise en scène* may be anticipated. Several new artists have been engaged, and are expected here by an early steamer. Their names are not familiar to American ears, but they are said to have a European reputation. Their names are Sig'or SALVIANI, *prime tenore*, from Florence; Signor CA PANI, *prime basso*, from Milan; Mlle. DERLI-PALANIA, *prima donna*, from Madrid; Mlle VENTALDI, *seconda donna* and *contralto*. These artists will be succeeded by others—CASTELLAN among the number, we presume. "Norma" will be given to-night at the Academy for (we sincerely hope) the last time.

The Broadway Theatre has been well attended during the past week, and from what we hear, the "great tragedian" has been careful to deserve the applause of his audiences. Mr. FORREST appears to-night as the "Gladiator," and people who have strong appetites would do well to see him in this, his best character.

Mr. WALLACK offers a revived play and a new actress to-night. In "Asmodeus" Miss GEORGIANA HODSON makes her first appearance before an American audience. Miss HODSON is described as a vocalist, and was lately a member of the Strand Theatre, London. With this addition to the company, Mr. WALLACK will be able to produce musical pieces in a creditable manner. Why don't he do so? PLANCHE'S admirable play of "Lavater" has been given once or twice during the past week, and is on the bills for to-morrow night. It is worth seeing.

TOM TAYLOR'S drama of "Still Water Runs Deep" will be performed to-night for the last time at Mr BURTON'S Theatre. The success of this piece throughout the country has been remarkable. At the Chamber-street House alone it has been given upwards of thirty times, while at BARNUM'S Museum it has become a classic of the "moral" kind. We find the reason of this success in the healthy sentiment which pervades the play, and the straightforward manner in which the plot is worked out. If you have not seen "Still Waters," go to-night, by all means. The musical drama of "John of Paris" is the afterpiece.

The Pyne and Harrison Troupe announce their final performances in New-York during the present and ensuing week. To-night "Cinderella." To-morrow Mr. BRISTOW takes a complimentary benefit, and of course "Rip Van Winkle" will be given. Mr. BRISTOW is a promising composer, although an execrable conductor, and for this reason is entitled to a genial testimonial. On Friday Mr. HARRISON takes his benefit, and with beautiful temerity will essay the *rôle* of *Count Almaviva*, in the "Barber of Seville." Whether he is successful or otherwise, there is one thing certain, Mr. HARRISON has proved himself a hard-working, reliable *artiste*, and should therefore be remembered in his hour of trial.

Mr. COLLINS continues his miscellaneous Concerts all this week. They have been moderately attended, and will, we fancy, gain the public favor if the manager persevere. There is an entire change of programme to-night, with new singers.

At BARNUM'S Museum the prize Drama is still the rage, and will of course be repeated every evening this week.... MACALLISTER, the Wizard, continues his wonders at No. 472 Broadway, and turns all sorts of things into—dollars.... A little higher up, on the same side of the way, (No. 596 Broadway, we come to J. R. SMITH'S excellent Panorama of Europe. Good business here, and of the best kind; only equaled (in a different way, however) by the DUSSELDORFF Gallery. This latter collection of paintings is an honor to New-York, and should be liberally supported. We want a few more such collections.

BUCKLEY'S (No. 539 Broadway) and CHRISTY'S (No. 444 Broadway) rival each other in the excellence of their programmes. An excellent evening may be spent at either establishment.

Musical.

NEW METHOD FOR THE GUITAR.—Messrs. WM. HALL & SON have just issued an exceeding practical and good method for this fashionable instrument. It is compiled and written by Mr. C. C. CONVERSE, and displays in every respect a confident familiarity with the resources and difficulties of the instrument. Ample instructions are given for the learner and diagrams illustrating the position in which the instrument is to be held, so that if necessary the method may supply the place of a master. The exercises consist of a great number of waltzes, polkas, &c., in different keys, so arranged progressively for the pupils, and a number of favorite songs are set with a guitar accompaniment. Mr. CONVERSE says in the preface, "I have sparingly selected the simplest and most direct route to lead the student to a mastery of the guitar, considered as a charming instrument for the accompaniment of the voice, and as such, he trusts, successful." The book is got up in Messrs. HALL'S usual elegant style.

Letter of the Secretary of the Navy to Commander Hartstein.

An annexed is a copy of a letter addressed by the Secretary of the Navy to Commander HARTSTEIN of the Arctic expedition. It speaks for itself:

NAVY DEPARTMENT, Oct. 13, 1855.

SIR: I have just received your communication of the 11th inst., informing me of the safe return of your party, accompanied by Dr. KANE and his party. You also inform me that the communications which have been entrusted to your charge have been delivered according to their address. You have discharged the arduous duty for which you so gallantly volunteered with ability, zeal and indomitable energy. Your brother officers, who felt a portion in the service, will hail your absence with generous applause, and your country will join in admiration of the fidelity of self-sacrificing courage. The promptness with which you, after a few days' notice, embarked in this philanthropic adventure, is only known to the Department. And now, after the lapse of less than five months, you have penetrated further into the dangerous regions of the Arctic than any navigator, (save only Dr. KANE himself,) triumphing over the shocks of icebergs and the dangers of that inscrutable part of the globe, and you now return, having accomplished what you undertook. Be pleased to accept yourself, and present to those who were your companions, my sincere congratulations and thanks for this successful effort in the cause of humanity.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commander H. J. HARTSTEIN, commanding expedition late from the Arctic Seas, New-York.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.—NO. 1377. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE ECUADORIAN TREATY.

No Guano in the Gallipagos.

THE TEXAS DEBT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct 21.

The accounts of recent discoveries of Guano Islands near the Coast of Ecuador, are suspected, by the knowing ones here, to be nothing more than the external symptoms of another speculating mania, like that which carried Senator BENJAMIN to the Gallapagos Islands a year ago. It will be remembered that on the faith of representations made by one DE BRISSOT, of New-Orleans, to the effect that these Islands contained large quantities of valuable guano deposits, Mr. BENJAMIN and PHILO WHITE, our Minister at Quito, negotiated a treaty for some sort of American Protectorate of the Gallapagos, and the interests (of course,) of the Americans who proposed to work this supposed mine of wealth. The treaty died in the arms of the President, without ever being transmitted to the Senate.

It turns out now, that the guano stories were quite unfounded. I have read a letter from Gen. VILLAMIL, former Minister of Ecuador to the United States—in which he declares that he has been to the Gallapagos Islands again. Spent four months in examining them, as well as some fifty islets or rocks, without finding good guano enough to load a cart. The Gen. owns one of the islands, wants to sell it, and is evidently disappointed. He don't believe it possible that DE BRISSOT, without any previous knowledge of the islands, could have found in fifteen days that which four months' careful search, after an acquaintance of fifteen years, has not discovered to him. He states, further, that the birds which accumulate the guano deposits are not found in that latitude in sufficient numbers to warrant the expectation of finding available quantities of the fertilizer.

Texans, recently arrived here from home, express their opinion that the Legislature recently chosen in Texas will certainly accept the bill of last Congress, providing for the settlement of the Texas Debt, notwithstanding the small minority vote cast against it.

H.

FINAL ACTION IN THE CASE OF DR. WORREL—THE WILL OF MR. BODISCO—THE GOVERNORSHIP OF UTAH, &C.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Final action was taken yesterday in the case of Dr. WORREL. The Government, it is understood, disapproves of his conduct in striking his flag and coming home. His services will be dispensed with, and his successor shortly appointed. Delaware has a kind of prescriptive right to the office.

In the Orphans' Court, yesterday, Mrs. BODISCO and her brother entered a bond of $10'000 as administrators of the will of Mr. BODISCO, late Russian Minister, so far as relates to his personal estate. Judge PURCELL decided that the will, bearing only his signature, and not having been witnessed according to the statute, was not sufficient to pass the real estate, which, however, goes by descent to his widow and children. All his property in this country is supposed to amount to $300 000

From what can be ascertained, nothing will be done with the Governorship of Utah until the meeting of Congress. It is the opinion of those most conversant with affairs there that it will be necessary to station a strong military force there.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

San Luis Potosi in the Hands of the Revolutionists—Election of Alvarez—Letter from Gen. Vidaurri, &c.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

A letter from Mexico in this morning's *Delta* contains later news than that telegraphed yesterday, and announces the capture of San Luis Potosi by the revolutionists.

The National Guards were being organized throughout the country, to be in readiness to march on the City of Mexico, should General VIDAURRI think proper.

The steamship *Philadelphia* sailed to-day for HAVANA.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

By the arrival of the Southern mail as late as due we have New-Orleans papers containing the details of late Mexican news, confirming the accession of Gen. ALVAREZ to the Presidency. ALVAREZ received 16 votes, COMONFORT 3, ORAMPO 3, VIDAURRI 1.

VIDAURRI has published a communication denying the reports that he was an annexationist. He also publishes accounts of several offers of assistance he received from Americans, which he had declined, and says he recommended some Texans who had proffered him their services to retire to the other side of the river, threatening them if they did not do so.

JOSE SANTA ANA, son of the Ex-President, has written a letter from the fortress of San Juan de Ulloa, denying the accusation made against him.

News from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct 20.

In the Eastern Congressional District of Texas, according to the official vote, WARD, the Democratic candidate, is elected,

CALLAHAN had had another fight with the Mexicans and Indians, during which the town of Piedras Negras was burnt. It was reported that he had returned to San Antonio for reinforcements. There were rumors that large numbers of the enemy had crossed to the Texas side of the Rio Grande. A meeting had been held at San Antonio, at which it was resolved to raise 1,000 men for immediate service.

Senatorial Nominations.

UTICA, N Y, Saturday, Oct. 20.

In the Nineteenth District the Hards have nominated WM. DEWEY, for Senator, and the Softs SAMUEL F. DAVIS.

The Whig and Republican Conventions (of the same District) at Watertown, on the 16th, failed to unite. The former nominated JOHN CLARK, for Senator, and the latter, GARDNER TOURE.

Nominations for Assembly.

SYRACUSE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The Republicans of Onondaga County held their Conventions and nominated the following candidates: First Assembly District—IRVIN WILLIAMS, of Baldwinsville; Second—JAMES LONGSTREET, of Onondaga; Third—RUSH BURTON, of Syracuse; Fourth—Not heard from.

Conviction of a Murderer.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Sunday, Oct. 21.

FREDERICK MILLER was tried on Saturday for the murder of Dr. J. F. C. HAHN, and a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree was returned. The testimony indicated his guilt, also of the murder of HENRY GRAFF, for which there is a separate indictment.

The Yellow Fever in Virginia.

NORFOLK, Sunday, Oct. 21.

Occasional new cases of yellow fever continue to break out among the returned refugees. The Howard Society requests strangers not to return before the occurrence of a heavy frost.

Fatal Duel.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Oct. 20.

A duel was fought near Savannah on Saturday last between JOHN CHAPIN, formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Dr. KING, his brother-in-law. The latter was killed at the third shot. CHAPIN was slightly wounded.

Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP has written a letter to the Whig Executive Committee, expressing his continued cordial cooperation with the Whig Party, and denouncing the fusion movement in strong terms.

From Havana.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived here from Havana, the 17th inst. She brings nothing later.

THE BRIGGS COMMITTEE.

Can an Alien Hold the Office of Chief of Police?

Opinion of William Curtis Noyes, Esq.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Police Committee has authorized me to communicate the following:

My opinion has been requested by the Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Messrs. JOHN H BRIGGS, Chairman, and C. H. TUCKER and H. R HOFFMIRE, upon the question whether an alien can lawfully hold the office of Chief of Police, and if not, what are the consequences of an alien's usurping the office, and how he may be removed and punished?

OPINION.

By the Police Act of May 13, 1846, as amended by the act of 1849, (Davies Ed. of Laws, pp 916, 998, art. 2, sec. 1,) it is enacted "That the Chief of Police shall be nominated by the Mayor to the Common Council, *and with their approval*, shall be appointed by the Mayor. *The Chief of Police must be a citizen of the United States and a citizen of the State of New-York*, and an actual resident of the City and County of New-York; he shall hold his office during the term of the Mayor, unless sooner removed from office for cause, &c."

By the act of 1853 (Davies p 1114) the mode of appointment of the Chief of Police is changed, and it is declared (Art. 2, § 1) that "the Chief of Police shall be nominated and appointed by the Mayor, with the approval of the Board of Commissioners first named in the third article of this bill." This Board consists of the Mayor, Recorder, and City Judge, (Art 3, § 1;) and by the next section the same qualifications of citizenship and residence are required of every officer, policeman, and doorman, in which undoubtedly the Chief of Police is included.

In addition there is a general provision of the Revised Statutes, declaring that "no person shall be *capable* of holding a civil office who, at the time of his election or appointment, shall not have attained the age of twenty-one years, *and who shall not then be a citizen of this State*," (1 R S, 116 § 1.) There can be no doubt, therefore, that if the Chief of Police is an alien, he is, and has always been, incapable of holding the office, and that he may be suspended, and ultimately removed by the Mayor, Recorder and City Judge, as Commissioners of Police, under § 4 of Art. 3 of Police Act of 1853, (Davies, p 1118.)

There is, also, no doubt that though his acts may be good as to third persons, as an officer *de facto*, yet they are utterly invalid as to himself, and he is a trespasser whenever, as Chief of Police, he interferes with property or persons.

(*Green vs. Burke*, 23d *Wend*, 490.)

It is equally clear, that he is liable to indictment and punishment, as for a misdemeanor, for obtruding himself into and assuming to exercise the duties of the office, without possessing the requisite qualification of citizenship.

(2 *R. S. p.* 696, *sec* 39.)

He may also be proceeded against by action at the suit of the Attorney General; and on conviction may not only be ousted from office, but may be fined not exceeding two thousand dollars in the discretion of the Court.

(2 *R. S. 4th Ed*, 551, *secs.* 432, 441.)

Upon such an indictment and under such an action by the Attorney-General, the question of citizenship could be tried and determined.

Besides, as the Common Council have the general legislative power and control of the City Government "*and the officers and clerks thereof*," and are bound to see that the laws affecting all City officers are faithfully observed and applied, (Charter of 1849, sec 31—Davies, p. 208,) it is competent for either branch, or for both branches of the Common Council, to declare that the office of Chief of Police is vacant, by reason of his alienage, (if that fact be established upon evidence satisfactory to them,) and to call upon the appointing power to proceed to fill the vacancy, and upon the proper authorities to punish the usurpation.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.

Dated, NEW-YORK, Oct. 16, 1855

Mr. NOYES informed me that to reach Mr MATSELL, through a *quo warranto*, would take two years. I sincerely hope that the Common Council will not resort to that—nor refer the report of the Police Committee to the Law Committee—but that they will vacate the alien's seat immediately, and thus gratify an imatient people. And the Secretary very modestly hopes that the Aldermen will go boldly forward, irrespective of politics or elections, and discharge their duty to the City.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Gough at the Academy of Music.

JOHN B. GOUGH lectured in his best style on Saturday night at the Academy of Music. Though it rained torrents, all the good places were taken. The parquette and first and second circles were filled, and private boxes were in great demand. When he told the "good horse" story, we shuddered lest the line of Clergy that backed him on the stage should perish from suffocation, trying to smother their laughter. When he rehearsed the tale of the drunken "brute" who beat his wife—at least every other man used his handkerchief—and it was a sad time for those who forgot their handkerchiefs. The "Boquet-man" nuisance was on hand as usual, and managed, by his impertinence, to spoil GOUGH'S Descent of Niagara. Can't he be abated?

Dr MARSH opened the meeting; Dr. TYNG occupied the Chair and made a neat speech, introductory. Mr. CUYLER made the prayer.

☞ It came dark yesterday in most of the churches before sermon was over. Sextons took it very easy,—didn't turn the window shades to suit the emergency—didn't light the gas,—and so we got weak eyes, striving to see through "the dim religious" darkness, and headaches trying to pay attention, without seeing whence the preacher's voice came.

LONG ISLAND.

New Place of Worship.

A new chapel, recently erected at the corner of Hicks and Summit streets by a Dutch Reformed Society, under the pastoral care of Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBOSS, was opened for public worship yesterday.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports sixty-six deaths as having occurred during the week ending the 20th inst. There were seven deaths by consumption, and six each by marasmus and dysentery. Males, 34; Females, 32; Adults, 39; Minors, 27. Total, 66.

NEW-JERSEY.

Evening Schools.

Mr. EDMUND CHARLES, Superintendent of Schools in Hoboken, is taking steps towards the establishment of evening schools in that city.

Collision.

The night boat on the Hoboken Barclay-street Ferry ran through a canal boat in the Hudson River at 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning. It is not known whether any life was lost.

☞ A number of citizens of the First Ward, without distinction of party, met at the Hudson House, Jersey City, on Saturday evening, and nominated JOHN-MIAN HALEY for Alderman from that Ward, in place of Alderman LYMAN, resigned. No other nomination has been made. The election will take place to-morrow, Tuesday.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

Trotting on the Union Course, L. I.

Saturday, Oct 20, match $1,000, play or pay, mile heats best 3 in 5, to wagons:

H Woodruff names b m Black Bess 1 1 1
W Sickles names b m Sofe, to carry 75 lbs the mile weight 2 2 2
Time ..... 2:38—2:35—2:36.

Bess won the race very easily in three straight heats. She is a very fast mare, and if kept for the track will be troublesome for many that are now rated A No. 1. She was driven by HIRAM WOODRUFF in a masterly manner. The odds were on her side, as high as a $100 to $80. After the first heat, a $100 to $10.

The attendance was very small, owing to the unpleasant weather. The Course was wet and heavy on account of the rain.

An American Declining Russian Honors.

The following anecdote appears in the London *Times*, of 2d October:

"Some time back, when Russian prospects appeared far brighter than they now are, a proposition was made to an American gentleman, recently in Paris, to enter the Russian service with a high title and position near the person of the Emperor. The reply was, that 'too high an estimate was placed upon his talents, but that such as they were, they were due exclusively to his own country and to Republican principles.'"

We learn by our European correspondence that the American who made this reply is GEORGE SUMNER, of Boston, brother of the distinguished Massachusetts Senator.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

POLITICAL MOVEMENTS IN THE TERRITORY

THE LATE ELECTION.

Triumphant Election of Gov. Reeder.

PRELIMINARY CANVASS OF THE TERRITORY.

Speeches of Gov. Reeder, Gov. Lane, and Others.

UNANIMOUS FREE-STATE SENTIMENT.

Special Correspondence of New-York Daily Times.

The telegraph brings us the following brief report from St. Louis, of the recent election in Kansas:—

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Returns of the Congressional election of the 2d of October from all the counties in Kansas, give WHITFIELD, Pro-Slavery, 2,504 votes; and REEDER 36.

The election on the 9th of October passed off quietly. In Leavenworth City, REEDER got 530, and in Lawrence City, 295. These two precincts give REEDER more than twice the number of votes they gave to WHITFIELD at the election of the 2d of October.

We have received from our correspondents in various parts of the Territory of Kansas, sundry very interesting and important letters concerning the political movements in that Territory, and especially the canvass preliminary to the election held on the 9th inst., for delegate to Congress. The election on that day, as we learn from these letters, resulted in the complete triumph of the Free State Party and the election of Ex-Governor REEDER.

Previous to the election, four parties were detailed to canvass the different sections of the Territory, and to present at public meetings the arguments in favor of a State organization. We have received from each of these parties notes of the result of their observations,—which we condense as follows:

FROM THE WESTERN SECTION NORTH OF THE KANSAS RIVER.

Properly speaking, there is no Slave State Party north of the Kansas River in the Territory after you pass twenty-five miles into the interior, from the Missouri River. I have traveled four weeks in that part of the Territory, and in the meantime rode four hundred miles, and spoken almost daily and often twice a day, and I hesitate not to say there are one hundred *bona fide* squatters who desire Kansas to be Slave in all that region. I conversed with the leading Slave-State men, and they admit that Kansas must be free.

The Missourians are moving back in considerable numbers; sell out for what they can get; but many are coming over to the Free-State Party. They say the d——d dollar law has killed them.

At one of my appointments a large number had collected, mostly Frenchmen who had intermarried with the Pottawattomie tribe; but I was prohibited from addressing them by the Indian Agent of that tribe, who is a rabid Pro-Slavery man, and who is the man who preferred charges against Gov. REEDER for dealing in the Kaw lands. His name is G. W. CLARK, and he is proprietor of the town of Calhoun, *which is located entirely on these same Kaw lands*.

I found the people alive in making Kansas free, and determined not to submit to the laws of the Legislature; and it is of no use to attempt to enforce them.

I spent several days at the Catholic Mission among the Pottawatomie tribe. This Mission is doing much for the tribe, and it is strongly Free-State.

Owing to the late rains there is much fever and ague prevailing throughout the entire country, and this will materially influence the popular vote at our election.

I visited the town of Calhoun, a town made a County Seat by the Legislature, which petitioned for REEDER'S discharge for his Kaw speculations, and this town is wholly on those same lands. Here WHITFIELD polled nineteen votes, and at the next highest precinct, which was Fort Riley, a distance of seventy-five miles, he polled fifteen.

FROM THE EASTERN SECTION NORTH OF THE RIVER KANSAS.

The party visiting the eastern section, north of the Kansas River, among whom was Col. J. H. LANE of Indiana—one of the Congressmen who voted for the Kansas-Nebraska Bill—report as follows:

On the 28th ult. Col LANE addressed the people at Delaware City. Two Pro-Slavery men opposed the State organization. They however spurned some of the laws passed by the Legislature, and said they could account for them only on the ground that the members were drunk.

On the 28th I spent part of the day in Leavenworth City, and found the appearance of the Free-State Party very much changed from what it had been heretofore. Large numbers who have, until recently, acted with the Pro Slavery Party have now taken a decided stand with the Free-State party. The Free-State men claim in Leavenworth City two to one Free States. We have nothing to fear from Leavenworth. I found Pro-Slavery men there in favor of the formation of a Free-State Government.

On Saturday, the 29th, J. HUTCHINSON and Col. LANE addressed a large number of people at Easton. The speaker urged that the formation of a Territorial Government was without the authority of the Constitution—that the so-called Legislature was neither a legal body nor the representative of the people—that some of the laws were so oppressive and anti-Republican that no freeman could regard them—that the whole series of wrongs perpetrated upon the people have been to force Slavery into Kansas—and that the present agitation could never be quelled until Kansas comes in as a State. They still further showed that the tax upon the people under a State Government would probably be no better than under a Territorial Government; and claimed that the only way by which relief can be granted to the people of Kansas is by gaining admission as a State. The meeting was composed of about three Free-State men to one Pro-Slavery man. Never have I seen more feeling manifested than at this place. There was almost one continuous cheering, and members would often exclaim that they would die rather than obey any of the laws of the Legislature. This was the universal feeling among Free-State men, and all seemed determined to vote for the State Government.

On Sunday the speakers on the circuit along the Missouri River from Lawrence having heard that large numbers were coming on the next day from Missouri to vote, had a long and very earnest series of their friends make them Lawrence, Determined to give to the Missourians of the election day in Lawrence. On the most reliable information, I am satisfied on good authority that large numbers from Missouri were prevented on the Wakarusa by the Sheriff and detailed to make an attack upon him to-day. The Sheriff, finding out the plot, sent word to the Missourians that if they attempted to cross the river he would fire upon them. Many of the Missourians, on hearing this, returned home. After many days' labor, I succeeded in getting a portion of the Free-State men to go home, and succeeded in getting a number of the most prominent residents here to remain to attend Election. Everything passed off quietly. There were about 1,200 votes polled. The Free-State men were victorious by a majority of five to one.

FROM THE WESTERN SECTION SOUTH OF THE KANSAS.

The following is the report of the party canvassing the western section, south of the Kansas River:—

Upon this route Hon. Jas H. LANE and John HUTCHINSON, Esq., officiated for the first four days, during the temporary absence of Mr. ROBERTS and illness of Mr. LOWREY. These gentlemen, accompanied by Mr. H. A. MALLORY, who was detailed to assist them from the southern route, overtook their appointments at Westington. At Tecumseh, on the same day, they addressed a large Pro-Slavery audience, among whom was Judge ELMORE, one of the deposed officials. Mr. LOWREY spoke generally of the position of the squatters upon the opening of the Territory under the Kansas-Nebraska bill, and contrasted it with the present.

After a defence of the Emigrant Aid Society, to show that the Missouri outrages have been entirely without provocation, he said that even confessing to all the allegations of fraud ever made upon that Association, the perpetrators knew well that nineteen-twentieths of the people of Kansas had no more connection with the Emigrant Aid Company than they. That he was not responsible for the actions of others, and yet his distinguishing right as a freeman—the right of suffrage—had been wrested from him because the Emigrant Aid Society is said to have done wrong. He satirically reviewed the Gag Law at some length, and stated his platform as "No Slavery to white men," and ended by a complete defiance and highly wrought eulogium on Gov. REEDER.

Mr. MALLORY followed in a highly humorous strain, and devoted himself in an inimitable way to the late precious Legislature, and their Dollar Law as not a Poll-Tax, but the basis of American citizenship. He said every American citizen has the right to vote. I cannot vote, and still am an American. What is wanting? A dollar. To-day I have the dollar and vote. To-morrow I have it not and cannot vote. Which is the voter, the dollar or me?

Mr ROBERTS addressed himself particularly to the Election Law and its Oaths. He said in order to exercise the right of Freemen, we were required to do some absurd and some impossible things. We are absurdly asked to swear to the support of laws we never meant to brake, and next to support the Constitution of the United States and the Territorial laws of Kansas, which, as they are in conflict, is impossible.

This route was a very laborious one, and after passing Topeka there commenced a delightful season of days with nothing to eat, sleeping at night on the prairie or some forsaken stack yard.

The gentlemen report the Pro-Slavery Party as being only a theory upon their circuit.

GREAT MASS MEETINGS.

Speeches of Ex-Gov. Reeder, Col. Lane, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

Yesterday was the day appointed by the Free-State men for the election of delegate to Congress and delegates to the Constitutional Convention to assemble at Topeka on the 4th Monday. There was no show of opposition in the interior, and none has been heard from on the border. In fact, *there is left, in the Territory, scarcely a vestige of a Pro-Slavery Party. The opposition all comes from Missouri.*

For some days there has been a handbill posted, stating that there would be Free-State meetings held on the day previous to the election at Lawrence and Franklin—the latter a Pro-Slavery town, some three miles east of Lawrence. The meeting was held at Franklin in the morning, and was very respectably attended. No disturbance occurred. Among the speakers advertised for these meetings were Ex-Governor REEDER, Col. LANE, Gen. POMROY and Judge SMITH.

The meeting at Franklin was called to order about 11 o'clock A. M., and E. W. PURDOM chosen President, and JOHN E. STEWART, Secretary.

The first speaker was Col. LANE, late of Indiana, who commenced by an argument that there is no longer in the Territory a Government. The last laws passed, he said, have killed it. Even Pro-Slavery men do not any longer respect it. Any Territorial Government is, in fact, unconstitutional; and Government originally never contemplated acquisition of territory, and the first case—that of Louisiana, originating in the dispute about the navigation of the Mississippi—gave the first occasion for the exercise, by Congress, of the doubtful power of imposing upon that Territory a Government. A Territorial Government was, in any case, but a temporary provision, dependent for its force upon the consent of the people of the Territory. It had no right to tax the people—much less to tax the right of suffrage; and the Kansas Legislature, by its outrageous dollar tax, and other enactments, has fully justified the people in refusing obedience to its laws.

The Territorial Government is dead. If your house were falling you would build another, and it is good policy to build it as soon as you are satisfied that the present one *must* fall. So it is the duty of the people of Kansas to make a new Government; they have the right to do so, and if Gov SHANNON or any other official offers to equivm or resist, you have only to get an injunction from the Supreme Court. We can have our own laws in successful operation by January 1, 1856. The Territorial Government will cease when a State Government begins. The Administration, through its mouth piece, the *Star*, already says that the acts of the present Territorial Government are revolutionary, and that all further appropriations must be stopped. Old MARCY is out in the streets *damning* the Territorial Government and all connected with it. But one feeling exists throughout the Territory—six feet of earth or a Free State! Pro-Slavery men are cursing the Legislature's laws;—even the leaders are down on them.

The *only* objection urged to a State Organization is the expense. All men prefer the freedom of *white men*. The cost of the first five years of State Government in Indiana was $31,000. WHITFIELD says that Kansas contains 12,000 inhabitants; which would make a tax of only $2?60 each. Now, the Kansas Legislature has appointed a Board of Commissioners with full powers to tax us at discretion, and you are made to pay the dollar tax for voting in the State. The expense of a State Government by direct taxation is small; who would not rather pay $3 than not have a government of his own?

But no direct tax will be needed; we can *borrow* all the money we need, *with or without* interest, in any State in the Union, on our Bonds. If these Kansas quarrels continue, the Union is lost. The North and the South are already arraying themselves for combat. WASHINGTON'S counsels are disregarded, and we have no remedy but in a State organization. California, with a less population than ours, borrowed millions. Nor will the people have it to pay; in every case the General Government has always paid all expenses up to the time of admission, even to the cost of the Constitutional Convention; and it will do so now. We have Texas, California, Illinois, Florida and Michigan for precedents.

Some question whether, as a State, we have power to defend ourselves. We are able; we have the right; and he who interferes does so at peril of his life. Our people are permanent, and nothing will prevent our admission. We shall be immediately admitted; all the Union men, North and South, will vote for us, for they all hooted at the idea of Slavery in Kansas, and will be anxious that their words be verified. The idea of making it a Slave State was an afterthought on the part of ATCHISON, to gain his reelection to the Senate. DOUGLAS, BRIGHT, PUGH and PIERCE, will put forth every effort to procure our admission as a Free State, for the reason that the excitement has already prostrated them.

Kansas, then, will be admitted, and will come in the wealthiest State in the Union. Last Winter, the Homestead Bill passed the House by a large majority, at the same time that the Kansas-Nebraska Bill passed the Senate. The House refused to concur in the latter till the Senate should pass the former; but, as time was short, they finally yielded, under the promise that the Homestead Bill should be passed. It will be, during the next Winter. The General Government makes no money out of her dollar-and-a-quarter lands; and in the Bill for the admission of Kansas, she will give to the new State every acre of land within her limits. This rich boon will insure us a magnificent future; and all this we shall realize, if only true to ourselves to-morrow, and for three succeeding elections.

Let us see the other side. By the course of the Missourians emigration has been stopped; to continue as we are is ruin. But the moment that news goes forth that Congress has admitted us as a Free State, there will be such a rush of emigration as never before was seen. What of lives then? And Kansas never could be held a Slave State; many citizens could never be held here. The borders of Missouri, on the Slave River, are worth in the Free States only $20 to $30. While those opposite in Kansas are worth $200 to $300. With other States and Free Soil, they will be worth $1,000 each. Will Kansas ever be a Slave State? Never. Then is it not the privilege of owning a few dollars worth of land, and the privilege of owning a few negroes, worth the loss of your country, your children, and your God? Will you not rather be free yourselves, and make your children free? Then give us the power to establish a State Government. We ask it to-day; to-morrow and the rest of the week you can vote. If we are successful, we are in the Union; if we are defeated, we are no worse off than we are now. Give us the power to form a State Government, and we will do the rest. [Applause.] Give us the power to form a State Government, and we will do the rest. [Applause.] Give us the power to form a State Government, and we will do the rest. [Applause.]

...sage—in the right of suffrage and the right of speech ... [illegible] ...ht to do. [Applause.] But it *is* strong enough; it will resist this slight shock. Whatever Congress may do, the Union will be preserved. Members may threaten, but the good sense of the country will prevail. They may call us revolutionary; so long as we have a Territorial Government the Union should protect us, and we will cooperate with it. If it does not, we are justified in demanding a government for ourselves.

It is proposed to organize a State; to form a constitution of our own. What the character of that constitution shall be, is for you to decide. It is for yourselves to say whether a government shall be formed, contingent upon the assent of Congress to our admission, or whether it shall instantly attempt to supersede that imposed upon us by the General Government. This question we need not here discuss.

It is true, indeed, that now our numbers are small: we have no guidance save our own convictions of duty; no pillars of cloud by day and of fire by night to lead us on. In the future hang some doubts, but it is not for us now to hesitate. Let us press boldly on; the time must come—will come—when our efforts will be crowned by success. I feel upon myself almost the spirit of prediction, when I say that the time *shall* come when the shouts of liberty shall ring from height to height, and from every prairie between the Missouri and the Pacific shall rise songs of thanksgiving that Kansas *is* free. [Tremendous applause.]

At the close of the Governor's remarks, the enthusiasm was most intense. As it abated, loud calls were made for Gen. POMEROY, who took the stand and spoke substantially as follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I am almost ready to protest against your calling me up, after the able and eloquent remarks, to which we have just listened, for I have always observed that all *running* vehicles went the best with the little wheels ahead, and am quite sure that when behind, if they are in any manner able to keep up, they *must spin a little faster*.

But the theme of this evening's discussion comes home to the heart of every man among us, who feels the weight of his responsibility, whether he judges himself a large or a small wheel.

I need not repeat what has been well and truly said, that one of the great objects secured to us as the result of American Independence was freedom of *speech* and of the *Press*. The time *has been* in the history of the struggles for freedom in our world, when the honest *expression* of one's own *sentiments* in any form subjected the author to *censure* if not to *persecution*. But the founder of American Institutions, when they spoke, to burst the "links of steel that enchained them" secured to themselves, and to those who should come after them, the *right of free discussion*: and so incorporate that right into their fundamental law that they secured it above the influence of party legislation.

We are living here in a condition which seems to carry us back to an examination of the first principles of our Government to ascertain *how securely* the largest liberty is guaranteed to us. In this discussion I desire to bring no side issues or false issues, but to come at once to the whole subject, and speak plainly, honestly, yet *fearlessly*!

The great issue to-day before the American people—and especially before the people of Kansas Territory!—is, whether *Free* or *Slave* institutions are better in harmony with *American* independence—with the provision of the Constitution—with the highest interests of humanity—and the prosperity and glory of our common country?

These are questions entering into the formation of society here, and are of the highest concern to man everywhere. No man among us can feel indifferent to the condition of political affairs in this Territory—for next to the obligations a man is under to his family and his God—are the duties he must discharge to the society in which he lives. These duties are upon us by virtue of our relations to the community in which we live, and cannot be laid aside or transfered to another. You are the men—and this the day when these important duties are to be discharged. And no man has the right to pray to be excused or fail to meet the crisis. In making up our minds whether this should be a Free or a Slave State, we may be instructed by all the lessons of the past—and the richest expressions of "Freedom's struggles" for two thousand years are laid out before us.

There have been as regular a succession of the rise and fall of nations as there have been of the waxing and waining of moons.

It has become so plain that "he who runs may read" that the elements of prosperity in a State, are virtue, integrity, industry and labor, and that labor to be successful, must intelligent, educated and free. Decide, then, what state of society is best adapted to promote these ends, and your work is at least begun. Who can fail to see that there is such a chain in human society—so linked is the individual with the masses—the poor with the rich—the capitalists with the laborer—that "whatever link you strike, tenth or ten thousandth, break the chain alike."

When the laborer loses his dignity as a *man*, when the *dignity* and *respectability* of labor are destroyed,—when the lights of literature and science are shut away from his mind, and the darkness of neglect and ignorance enshrouds the understanding,—when the light of hope, and love of country ceases to impel a man to action and effort. Then you have the form of humanity without the MAN! The great motive power is lost, and all elements of success and prosperity destroyed. Now then I ask, what does Slavery do to the laborer, but to *strike him down*. To shut out the lights of science, literature, hope, love of country, and of man, away from his understanding and heart, dooming him to the darkness and grave of the brute. Can that prove a source of prosperity to a State which cripples its industry, and unmans the laborer? Making *Masters* of one class, and *Slaves* of another.

Let it be distinctly understood that this is not a question whether we will *interfere with existing institutions* established in other States. But whether we will plant and nourish, incorporate and perpetuate, institutions so degrading to labor—so destructive of personal and general prosperity—so much at variance with the spirit and genius of American institutions in the early days of the Republic? It is simply a question whether we will, while the eyes of the Nation are upon us, and in face of our anxious countrymen, so defend against their earnest sentiments—so disregard the teachings of history and experience—so blot out the hand-writing of the Declaration of Independence, and turn away from the sweat and blood and tears of the fathers of the Revolution! as to throw over our State the dark shadows of Human Slavery! and thus incorporate into our very midst, the elements of our destruction.

No country better illustrates the success of the two institutions—Freedom and Slavery—than our own. They have been, and are running a race in this country. And it is time we learned upon which side it was safe to *risk our money*!

At first, the course seemed an unequalled one. Freedom started off—doing her own work—abolishing, from year to year, the remnants of the institution which clung to some of the States now Free. She contended with a hard soil, long consuming Winters, barren rocks and hills which have been made the spot of travelers. At times, with a crippled and almost destroyed commerce, and suspended manufactories. Still she kept on her way. Her population gradually receded from her loved and early home behind her. And the new and growing States of Ohio, Michigan, Illinois, Indiana, and Iowa are but the reproduction of the old States, though upon a more fertile soil, and under milder skies. And now her population and business, her intellectual improvements and commercial resources, so far outstrip the other line in the race that they seem to be running in another direction. New-York and Virginia subscribed to the Confederation together. But New-York had but half the population of Virginia. *To-day* she has three millions, while Virginia has but little more than one million. The lands of New-York at the last census were valued upon an average of $39 per acre, while Virginia stands at $8 27 per acre. So with internal improvements. New-York has 983 miles of canals, while Virginia has but 189 miles.

New-York has over 2,000 miles of Railroads in successful operation, while Virginia has only about 700. The Railroads in New-York cost *ninety-four and a half millions of Dollars!* while those of Virgina cost only twelve and a half. New-York spends for the support of her schools and seminaries two and a-half millions of dollars; Virginia spends seven hundred and eight thousand; New-York publishes four hundred newspapers and magazines—Virginia eighty seven.

New-York and Virginia have each one good harbor for commerce. New-York imports about two hundred millions of dollars worth of goods annually; while Virginia, not more than two millions! New-York exports one hundred millions; while Virginia is doing about four millions. Norfolk has the natural advantages for a great city; still she is a small one. New-York, with but one single harbor, presents the greatest city upon the Western Continent;—second only, if not the first commercial city upon the globe!

The same general statement holds good by comparing the State of Pennsylvania with North Carolina, Ohio with Kentucky, and Illinois with Missouri. Need we pursue the comparison farther? Can any man account for this remarkable difference—but upon the basis of Free and Slave Institutions?

The one goes forward filled with affluence and prosperity and happiness with *railroad speed*. The other with the mill-stone of Slavery around its neck—"drags its slow length along."

Now every man amongst us must bring his mead to a decision—and take a stand for Freedom and Slavery. I know your decision will be right. For there is no Pro-Slavery party in the Territory, and if Missouri will but mind her own business, our institutions will not be long in suspense! A bright and hopeful future is opening before us! If we stand firm as the mountain upon our western border—the bright sun of our hopes will never go down—but rise higher and higher until another star be added to the flag of our country—waving over a Nation of States united in one! Why, Sir, don't talk to us any more about the "magnificence of the Mother Country" from which we derive our origin. We can feel that entire kingdom in Lake Superior, and by attaching steamers we could new it into port! We have only dotted a few settlements upon the outer edge of our country. Its great heart is still *unfraversed and unexplored*! The neblest bird of the mountain has perched herself upon American standards, but not to rest where she is, or *die here*! Our deep wrought valleys are not for her burial place, nor shall the sighing of our prairie winds, or the passing of the endless Niagara sing her requiem.

The light of our hopes shall not go out until Kansas stands side by side with the proudest of the Free States! and the darkness of Slavery being dissipated by the light of truth and the progress of the age, our entire disenthralled country shall blend into the new heavens and the new earth.

In obedience to repeated calls, Dr. C ROBINSON at length mounted the platform for the purpose of saying that the audience would be disappointed if they expected him to make a speech. He meant simply to re-

spond to the call. For one, he had come to Kansas expecting opposition, but determined to succeed. We might have to defend our rights by the strong arm; his was weak, but they should have its full strength. He had letters from the East: his friends there pretend all to have some regard for him, but they said they had rather see him shot down than submit to the extravagant tyranny of Missouri. What could he do? He dare not go home [laughter] and could not stay here without something being done. In fact, they were driven to this step as an only resource; the very conservatives were getting radical. At home, he had been considered radical; but now he found the Hunkers themselves outstripping him. [Laughter.] He was willing to lift with anyone in this glorious cause, and would work to the last.

The Doctor left the stand amidst general applause.

—— EMERY, Esq., had been hunting for the last fortnight on the north side of the Kansas River for the Pro-Slavery party. He had not been able to find it. From Fort Riley to Calhoun, that party had polled but 218 votes. People seem to be acquainted with the Declaration of Independence, and the fact that laws derive their force from the consent of the governed. They recollected the 30th of March. How did the Pro-Slavery party manage to exist, and take up so much of public attention? It was by strufice,—by threats and resolutions. For instance, at a meeting in Calhoun precinct, it was resolved that that precinct contained 400 Pro Slavery voters—the returns showed 19—the balance was talk. The Indian Agents also acted a conspicuous part in the game. People are finding these things out. At Silver Lake, where a fussy, pompous Indian Agent named CLARK forbid his speaking, and swore that no election should be held, the people were determined that they *would* vote; and the sick ones declared they would go to the polls if they had to be carried on their death beds. There was but one true course, and that was to march on—victory was sure.

A gentleman named SMITH, from the Wakerusee, made a spirited speech; after which, on motion of Colonel LANE, the meeting adjourned.

In reality, this was a grand demonstration—a first-rate affair. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed. The large room was filled to overflowing. I regret that I cannot give a better transcript of the speeches—especially of Governor REEDER's; but the facilities for reporting were not the best. My outline is exceedingly meagre, and shorn of most of the rhetorical beauties. The Ex-Governor, besides being a statesman and sturdy anti-demagogue, is a fine speaker; and it is this union of qualities that so endears him to the people and fits him for their Representative in Congress.

The following letters, written by a gentleman resident in the Territory, to a friend, will show the feeling pervading the Free-State portion of the inhabitants, and also give an indication of the movements on foot:

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Sept. 25, 1855.

DEAR SIR: * * * * You will first permit me to give you the object of these movements, and the manner in which they have started. Immediately after the rejection of the Free-State members from the Legislature, they called a meeting of the people at Lawrence, for the purpose of considering the grievances already borne, and of determining upon some plan by which the rights of the people should be secured.

At this meeting a resolution was passed, calling a mass meeting of the Territory. This meeting was held at Lawrence, on the 14th and 15th days of August, and at this meeting the expediency or necessity of forming a State Government was discussed at length. It was here decided that, as we had no Government in which the people had a voice, it was our right and duty to take immediate measures for the formation of a State Government. There was also a people's mass meeting held at Lawrence on the 15th day of August, irrespective of party, at which meeting a call for a Territorial Convention to consider the expediency of forming a State Government.

On the 19th of September this Convention was held at Topeka, when it was concluded that our only hope, the only means by which the present disturbances might be quieted, and the rights of the citizens restored to them, and would be gained only by forming a State Government. At this Convention, an Executive Committee was appointed, and directed to issue a proclamation to the people, calling upon them to cast their votes on the second Tuesday of November next for Delegates to form a State Constitution. At this Convention, also, meetings were called in every neighborhood in the Territory, and speakers appointed to address the people.

This plan was devised for the purpose of laying before the people our grievances, and preparing their minds for the important move.

It is intended that every citizen of the Territory shall be apprised of the plan to be pursued. In pursuance to this call the 8TH meeting was holden on the 6th inst., at the Union Schoolhaven, west from Lawrence. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The feeling was unanimous in favor of a State organization.

On the 16th inst., addresses were delivered to the people at Benton, upon the question of State organization. At this meeting most were Pro-Slavery. The speakers stated that the strong reason for this move was, that we had no government, that the so-called Legislature was not elected by the actual residents, hence was not legally elected. And, therefore, no acts passed by them could be considered legal and binding upon the people of the Territory. They told their Pro-Slavery friends (amongst whom was the sheriff of the County) that the people *would* not pay the tax imposed upon them—that they would declare their opinions in despite of the so-called laws, and that the people have determined to throw off the yoke undertaken to be forced upon them.

Yours, &c.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I returned, last night, from Leavenworth, and will give you a hasty sketch of my tour.

On the 26th ult., a meeting was holden at Bloomington, a place about ten miles southwest from Lawrence. A good number was present—but one Pro-Slavery man. The meeting was addressed by several gentlemen. The speakers stated that the time had come when we must do something; that we had no government; and that we had but one course to pursue; that we must from necessity form a State Government; that Congress would probably make an appropriation sufficient to pay our expenses for several years hence—but if not, we had better subject ourselves to any tax rather than to Slavery. There was frequent cheering, and a determination to die rather than obey any of the laws of the Pandemonium Legislature, or have the ballot-box polluted by foreign votes on the day called by the people of the Territory. The men of this vicinity are mostly Western men, and are determined men. As I looked over the audience, while the speakers were reciting the grievances of the people, many could with difficulty suppress their tears. I was struck with a peculiar sensation when I saw old gray-haired men, who had come so far to make themselves and their children a home which should be made happy—when I saw such men mourning over the loss of all that they prized highest, I could but wish that our friends in the States could but have some slight idea of our sad condition. To them, all this is a dream; to us, a reality.

The meeting passed a resolution unanimously indorsing the call for election of Delegates to form a State Constitution.

On the 27th ult., a meeting was holden at Big Springs. There was but one expression exhibited, and that was in favor of a Free State and a State organization. At 3 o'clock P. M. the same day, the citizens of Tecumseh held a meeting. Several Pro-Slavery men were present, of whom was Judge ELLMORE. No one spoke against the movement. Tecumseh has been considered as one of the strong Pro Slavery holds, but I am informed by a reliable person who is acquainted with the sentiments of the people in that town, and he states that three to one are Free-State men. Yours, &c.

The Free-State Election—Determination of Purpose in the Free-Soil Population—Triumph of Freedom.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Oct. 9, 1855.

Notwithstanding the repeated threats of interference made by the "Borderers," the Free-State election passed off here to-day without molestation, and with the most perfect order and decorum. There is a spirit of resistance awakened among this people, that would have rendered a foreign invasion to-day, for the purpose of controlling the ballot-box, or otherwise to impinge upon the rights of the citizens, an exceedingly perilous undertaking. They are drinking in some of that ardor which nerved the hearts of the Fathers of the Revolution to the performance of great and heroic deeds, and are ready to die, if need be, in defence of their rights on the soil of Kansas; and by action, as well as word, say Kansas shall be free.

But the day and opportunity for deeds of valor seem to have passed by. The people are thoroughly aroused, and a unity of purpose prevails. The question of Slavery in Kansas is here no longer subject to the slightest doubt or uncertainty. It is now being conceded on all sides that it cannot be established. The great feeling is that the battle is won.

A large vote has been polled to-day, yet it is known that hundreds, on account of their remoteness from the polls, and from other causes, have been unable to cast their votes.

At the Lawrence precinct 558 votes were polled. In the entire district there will be 800.

There were polled in this District on the 30th of last March 253 Free-State votes. Never was an election conducted with more fairness and legality than that of to-day at Lawrence. *This* was conceded by Pro-Slavery men who were there in attendance.

There is scarcely a doubt that Gov. REEDER has received a larger vote than Gen. WHITFIELD, with all his aid from Missouri. The Ex Governor is here awaiting the election returns, and intends leaving for Pennsylvania in about a week.

It is now clearly ascertained that ATCHISON will be re-elected to the United States Senate from Missouri. A bargain has been effected with some of the friends and former supporters of Mr. BENTON, by which his re-election is made secure, although his popularity among the people of his State has considerably faded. Y.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVENTION.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

At 10 o'clock this morning, the National Woman's Rights Convention assembled in SMITH & NIXON's Hall. The attendances throughout the day was quite small, a very large majority of the audience being females.

The Convention was called to order by Mrs. ERNESTINE L. ROSE, of New-York, who proposed as officers of the Convention, the following named persons:

President—Martha C. Wright. *Vice Presidents*—Ernestine L. Rose, N. Y.; Jas. Mott, Pa.; Francis D. Gage, Md.; Harriet M. Tracy Cutler, Ill.; Emily Robinson, O.; Euphemia Cochran, Mich.; Mary B Birdsall, Ind.; Pauline E. Davis, R. I. *Business Committee*—Lucy Stone Blackwell, Lucretia Mott, Joseph Barker, Josephine Griffing, H B Blackwell, Adeline Swift. *Secretaries*—Rebecca Plumby, W. H. Smith.

On motion, the Officers and Committee proposed were adopted.

The Business Committee then retired, and during its absence the Convention was addressed by LUCRETIA MOTT, Mrs. TRACY CUTLER, of Illinois, and Mrs. ROSE, who defined the objects of the Convention, and reviewed the rise and progress of the movement in a few brief and interesting remarks.

Mrs. LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, from the Business Committee, then read a series of resolutions, which were adopted by the Convention for discussion, and are as follows:

WOMAN'S RIGHTS PLATFORM.—*Whereas*, all men are created equal and endowed with certain inalienable rights, and that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness—and, whereas, to secure those rights, governments are instituted among men deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; therefore,

Resolved, That the Legislators of these United States are self-convicted of the grossest injustice and of inconsistency with their own admitted principles while they refuse their rights to women.

Resolved, That taxation without representation is tyranny.

Resolved, That, in accordance with a universally admitted and self-evident truth, *Women* should possess the elective franchise, as a basis of all legal and political rights, as the only effective protection of her interests, as a remedy against present oppression, and as a school of character.

Resolved, That the right to acquire knowledge should be limited only by the capacity of the individual, and therefore we deprecate especially that social usage, inexorable as a written statute, which excludes women from all our best colleges, universities, schools of law, medicine and divinity, and that we demand equal scholastic advantages for our daughters and our sons; that while only three out of one hundred and fifty American colleges are open to women, and while every avenue is closed against her, it is unfair to judge woman by the same intellectual standard as man, and impossible to define a limit to her capacities and talents.

Resolved, That the inadequate compensation which the labor of women now commands is the source of inexpressible misery and social demoralization. That inasmuch as the law of supply and demand will always regulate the remuneration of labor, the diversity of female employments and her free access to every branch of business are indispensable to the virtue, happiness, and well-being of society.

After a few remarks by Mrs. ROSE, LUCRETIA MOTT, JOSEPH BARKER, of Ohio, and Mr MITCHELL, of Missouri, the morning session closed. V. V.

Episcopal Board of Missions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The short report in the DAILY TIMES of the 20th inst., of the proceedings of this body on Thursday last, requires correction. The Rector of Trinity Church (the *Chapel* has no independent "Rector") supposed that the usual collection would be made on Wednesday night. The Sexton of the Chapel was under the impression that a collection would not be made, and, therefore, did not provide the necessary plates. Somebody in the Board of Missions seems to have been desirous of exciting a prejudice against Rev. Dr. HARRIMAN. The matter was brought up on Thursday morning, and fully discussed; and the result was that no *capital* could be created to be turned against the Rector, Rev. Mr. HUBBARD, one of his Assistant Ministers, took the blame upon himself; and Bishop H. POTTER said that he had been too forgetful. The omission to provide the plates, in fact, was an inadvertency, and nobody was criminal in the premises. If the presiding Bishop had been a little more *prompt*, he might have suggested that a hat, although not exactly in keeping with the gold of the Chapel, would have answered the necessary purpose as well as a plate. The writer of this is the owner of a hat which is in the line of regular "succession," some of its predecessors having been in their day and generation *Missionary Hats*. If he had been applied to, he would not only have volunteered the use of his property, but he would have *made* the collection, and then *taken it up*—to the chancel.*

It is incorrect to say that Dr. TYNG vehemently opposed Bishop MEADE's "recommendation" to "take up a collection in the Church of the Ascension" on Thursday evening. The "animated discussion" on Thursday morning, grew out of a proposition that was submitted to pledge the subscription of $4,500 for the support of three young men who were ready to go out as Foreign Missionaries. Bishop MEADE suggested that the collection which was, as a matter of course, to be made on Thursday evening, should be appropriated to this object. To this Dr. TYNG was opposed. He wished to have an extraordinary subscription. The necessary sum was then pledged, some offering to give from their own funds; others promising to collect from their respective congregations.

The addresses on Thursday evening in the Church of the Ascension were made by the Rev. Mr. CUMMINS of Washington City, and Bishops LEE, of Iowa; CLARK, of Rhode Island; MCILVAINE, of Ohio; and MEADE, of Virginia. The last named being the presiding Bishop on the occasion. Bishop LEE gave a very sober and sensible statement of the wants of the West. In the other speeches there was, I thought, too much declamation, and too much attempt at effect. Mr. CUMMINS was particularly faulty in this respect. Bishop MEADE is usually accounted too severe and condemnatory. He reprobated the erection of very costly Churches, when the Soul which is the Temple of the Holy Ghost is neglected. In this he gave a thrust not only at the Vestry of Trinity Church, but at the Vestry of St. George's, (of which Dr. TYNG is Rector) whose Church and tower, when completed, will probably have cost $300,000. The Bishop also animadverted on our unnecessary expenditures in houses, furniture, and equipage. He made no allusion, however, to unnecessary expenditures in *servants*. He was not then lecturing "*Virginians*." A SPECTATOR.

* The man that fishes with a line *takes up* the fish, and a newspaper-man a collection of them on shore or elsewhere. In the West, he boys say that "school *takes up*" at such an hour. I once heard a minister say that while the collection was "*being* taken up," the congregation would *sing* Bishop Heber's Missionary Hymn. *He* was one of those that "played upon a harp of a thousand strings."

The Empire State.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have read with much interest an article from the Philadelphia *North American*, headed "The Empire State," going to show that Pennsylvania was destined to change its distinctive character of Keystone State, by adding to its present deserved appellation that of Empire State, as soon as its resources were properly developed and improved.

This, at first glance, seems like an assumption not soon to be realized, but being aware that ancient history furnishes an account of the rise and fall of Empires, so may we here in the United States of America see the rise and fall of States. In other words, the palm of superiority in numbers and wealth changing from one State to another State, as has already occurred since the commencement of the present century. The following table, copied from the statistics of the United States Census of 1850, is very instructive, selecting three of the most prominent of the thirteen original States:

RATIO OF TOTAL POPULATION OF EACH STATE TO TOTAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

	RATIO.					
	1800.	1810.	1830.	1840.	1845.	1850.
New-York	6 00	7 10	9 00	9 01	9 36	10 00
Pennsylvania	7 00	7 10	8 10	8 00	8 00	8 00
Virginia	14 00	13 10	11 00	10 00	9 18	8 10

From the above fair and truthful exhibit, showing that New-York has justly been entitled to the appellation of Empire State, since 1830, I fear that our Philadelphia friends cannot work out their problem, at least during the present century. Yours, &c., J. D.

☞ The new shot tower in the Sixth Ward has been carried up to its tenth story, and the iron balustrade about the top is being placed.

THE CONTEST AND THE CRISIS.

The Politics of Justice, Equality and Freedom.

SPEECH OF HON. WM. H. SEWARD,

At the Great Republican Meeting in Buffalo, Oct. 19, 1855.

I am always proud of my native State when I stand in the presence of the mountains under whose shadow I was born, or on the shores of the silvery lakes among which I dwell. I am prouder still when, looking off from the vestibule of the Capitol, I see the Mediterranean waters of the continent, obedient to her command, mingle their floods with the tides of the world-encircling ocean. No less buoyant is my pride, now, when standing here in the presence of Niagara, the marvel of Nature itself, I see New-York at once unlocking the gates of the West, and standing sentinel on the frontier of the Republic, whose safety constitutes the hope of the human race. Speaking on such a stage, how can I do otherwise than speak thoughtfully, sincerely, earnestly?

Ye good men of Erie! The Republican Party is sounding throughout all the borders a deep-toned alarm for the safety of the Constitution, of Union and of Liberty. Do you hear it? The Republican Party declares that by means of recent treacherous measures adopted by Congress and the President of the United States, the constitutional safeguards of citizens, identical with the rights of human nature itself, are undermined, impaired and in danger of being overthrown. It declares that if those safeguards be not immediately renewed and restored, the government itself, hitherto a fortress of Republicanism, will pass into the hands of an insidious aristocracy, and its batteries be turned against the cause which it was reared to defend.

The Republican Party is not deficient either in intelligence, in earnest patriotism, in moderation or in numbers. Its members everywhere are among those who, in all our political, moral and religious associations, have been as enlightened and as efficient as their fellows. Those who constitute its masses have, some for long periods, and others throughout long lives, been consistent supporters not only of the Constitution, but also of all those principles of Justice, Equality and Liberty which are the basis of Republican Government. No one of them, so far as we know, has ever counseled seditions or factious measures. The Republican Party holds either paramount or at least respectable rank and authority in thirteen of the States, with either the whole or a majority of the representatives of each of those States in the Federal Union.

It is, indeed, popularly regarded as a party of yesterday. But, practically, it is old and well known in the field of public affairs. Its policy is to inculcate perpetual jealousy of the increase and extension of Slavery, and the plantation organization and admission of Free States in the common Territories of the United States. This policy is even older than the Constitution itself. It was the policy of JAY, MADISON, JEFFERSON and WASHINGTON. It is early exercised in prohibiting the African Slave trade and devoting the Northwest Territory to impartial freedom. Although it has not always prevailed in the Federal Government, it has without change or even the shadow of turning, been always the policy of the State of New-York, which has continually been the wisest member of the Confederacy, and as loyal as any other member. Those who have cherished this policy have, however, been divided and distributed among the many parties which have existed until, by reason of that separation alone, the policy itself has been arrested and defeated. Defeated, but not successfully repressed, that policy has at last worked out a disintegration of all the parties by whom it was so unwisely and dishonorably discarded. Its advocates, thus disengaged and released from diverse and unsympathetic relations, have come together by means of a just and natural affinity, and have organized, and they now constitute the Republican party.

Slavery, contrary to the expectations of the founders of the Republic, still exists in this the seventy ninth year of Independence, and it has at once a purpose to perpetuate itself and apparently a reasonable hope of at least a long continuance. On the other hand, the love of equality springing alike and all at once from the consciences, the judgments and the hearts of the American People, is irrepressible and imperishable, and so the two will remain in unabating jealousy of the aggrandizement of Slavery. The Republican Party fosters that jealousy and directs it to the proper means of active resistance. Thus it happens that as the Republican party is not a party of yesterday, it is also not merely a party of to-day, but a durable, perpetual organization.

The slaveholders, always sufficiently united and consolidated, have so improved their advantages that their aggressions have become at last intolerable. They have rushed into a dead lock with their opponents. The nation's whole breadth is the field of contest. A changeless sway of the Republic throughout its future existence is the object of this majestic strife. So the slaveholders on the one side and the Republican Party on the other, are now and for an indefinite period must continue to be, not merely the chief combatants, but practically the only combatants in the Union. Such is the Republican party, and such are the circumstances under which it appeals to you to enlist under its banner, and give it your enlightened and effective cooperation. Shall I have on your part a fair and candid hearing in its behalf?

I am well aware that at this moment large popular masses are at rest, while others, broken up in the general wreck of former parties, are moving capriciously and in divergent directions. I know equally well that popular masses at rest, have a sort of *vis inertiæ* to overcome, and that popular masses suddenly and violently disturbed, cannot all at once compose themselves and organize. I apprehend, therefore, that here as elsewhere, there may be on the part of some, a disposition to indolence, and on the part of others a disposition to avoid the organization, which seems to me to have become necessary. Both of these dispositions persuade to neutrality.

Are you indeed sure then that neutrality will be right, even if you find it possible? Is liberty to be maintained in this Republic otherwise than through the conflicts of great parties? Where there are no great parties, there are either many small factions, or no parties or factions whatever. A state that surrenders itself to the confused contests of small parties or factions is sinking inevitably towards despotism. A state that has no parties or factions at all is a despotism already.

In every conflict between great parties, (speaking without reference to the motives of leaders or of masses,) is there not one side that is absolutely or relatively the right side, and which, because it is the right side, is the side favorable to the public welfare and the public safety, and also another side that is absolutely or relatively the wrong side, and therefore the side detrimental to the public welfare and injurious to the public safety? Are the welfare and safety of the whole body politic anything else than the welfare and safety of all its individual members? Can I justly expect you to defend my interest and to assure my safety, if I will not defend and guard them myself? In an ancient Republic it was made a capital crime to refuse to take a side in every political contest that agitated the Commonwealth. The penalty was indeed too severe, but was not the policy of the law just and wise? Still you fear agitation and desire repose. Was not the British Commonwealth free from disturbance when it so suddenly went down and the STUARTS renewed their hateful dominion? Was not the late French Republic distracted by petty factions regardless of the Constitution and its safety when the *coup d'état* of Louis NAPOLEON placed him upon the throne and sent the Republicans of France to prison, to exile and to death? Quiet and repose are indeed desirable when they can be safely enjoyed; but they can be safely enjoyed when they come at intervals of great activity and repair and fit the wearied commonwealth for renewed watchfulness.

Can you maintain neutrality? If you enlist into or remain associated with the Democratic party or either of its sections, that is to engage directly in the contest. Even if your party or section disavow opposition to Freedom, all its successes enure to the advantage of the Slaveholders. Is neutrality easy to be maintained amid the excitement of political contests? Zealous men in opposing parties mutually respect each other, if they are generous, but they agree in despising the timid and trimming citizen. In every campaign the place of greatest danger is the neutral ground lying between the two lines, because it is raked by the fire of both armies.

Perhaps you think the immunities of neutrality may be secured by remaining in some independent outside association. How long do you think any considerable mass of American citizens, enlightened, open, manly, ardent as they are, will be amused or interested in the mummeries of a merely private, secret, selfish, bigoted, proscriptive cabal, and its stale debates about the proper conditions of naturalization and the claims of adopted citizens to the privilege of gracing the parades of the militia on muster days, and the non-conformity of Catholic Clergy to the approved Protestant tenures of churches and burying grounds, when the discussion of the great question whether this shall be a land of Freedom or a land of Slavery shall have actually begun, and every popular tribune is occupied. When the sea is calm, light and fanciful barks sport safely and gaily on its surface among its merchantmen and its ships of war. But when the Storm King lashes the waves and they rise up to kiss his feet, the fantastical craft, no matter how broad its streamers, or how sharp its keel, or how dexterous its navigator, suddenly disappears.

I conclude, therefore, that you all, if not now, yet soon enough, will take one side or the other in this great controversy.

Which side? It will be the side on which justice, equality and freedom shall be found, and, therefore, on which final success and triumph shall be found. Which side is that? Even the mathematician cannot prove a self-evident truth in his science; nor can I demonstrate a self-evident truth in politics. To assert that justice, equality or freedom, may be found on the side of those who are laboring to fortify and extend Slavery, is one of those paradoxes which pensioned error requires us to refute. I may be able to illustrate its absurdity. Justice, equality, and freedom, in political discussions, relate to individual men and masses of men in the State. The old Roman State consisted of members constituting three classes. First—Patricians or privileged citizens. Second—Plebians or unprivileged citizens. Third—Slaves, equally held by both of the other classes. All the politics of that great and powerful people, whether of peace or war, domestic or foreign, turned on the ever changing balances of those three classes, and chiefly on that of the two first. In the United States there are also three classes: Slaveholders, non-slaveholders and slaves. From the foundation of our system, and even from an early period, in the Revolutionary War itself at

American politics, whether of peace or war, and whether domestic or foreign, have mainly turned, as they are now conspicuously turning, with the vibrations of the balance, between the two first. Always the slaveholders, apprehensive of danger to property and pretensions, suspicious and obnoxious, seek to fortify themselves with blind disregard to the rights and interest of non-slaveholders. Always the non-slaveholders having an increasing consciousness that Slavery in any degree is injurious to the State, and dangerous in proportion to its strength, seek to counteract the policy of the slaveholders by diffusing the spirit of Freedom. The cause of the non-slaveholders is assumed by the Republican Party, and no other party, sect or faction. On which side then may we expect that Justice Equality and Liberty, will be found?

The opposition, however, tells us they cannot yet see that slaveholders may not possibly have justice on their side. Let us try to make the matter plain. Slaveholders are men engaged in the occupations of society, and they are a power in the State. Non-slaveholders using only free labor are human also, and another power in the State. Their systems clash, their interests conflict, their ambitions conflict. The one power strives to extend, the other to circumscribe Slavery. The Republicans, by succession, are the party who have opposed all the political concessions which have hitherto been made to Slavery. They opposed successfully the introduction of Slavery into the Northwest Territory. They opposed with partial success the extension of Slavery in the Territory acquired from France. They opposed, with partial success, the extension of Slavery in the State of Texas. They opposed with partial success the extension of Slavery in the Territory obtained by conquest from Mexico. They opposed the abrogation of the restriction in favor of Freedom contained in the Missouri Compromise. They now demand the admission not only of Free States, but also of Free States only into the American Union. The slaveholders are the party by whose power and influence all the enlargements of Slavery within the United States have been made. On which side then are Justice, Equality and Freedom? Answer me upon your honors and your consciences.

An immediate issue involves the question, whether Kansas shall be rescued from the jeopardy of Slavery, aggravated perhaps by the horrors of civil war, and brought into the Union as a free State, notwithstanding the dereliction of Congress and the treachery of the President of the United States. This issue is to be decided by the present Congress or possibly continued before the next Congress under a new Administration. The Republican party are committed to the rescue of Kansas. Is it not just that Kansas shall be a free State? Is it not an inherent right of every community to be free if it desire to be so? What does your Declaration of Independence mean, if it do not mean that? Was not Freedom pledged to Kansas in 1820 by the slaveholders themselves? Was not that pledge surreptitiously and perfidiously broken in 1854, by the Kansas territorial act? Was not Freedom pledged even by that act to the people of Kansas, if they should desire to be free? Is not even that pledge shamefully broken by the usurpation of the Missouri slaveholders? Let the Republican party prevail in this and the next canvass, and Kansas will become a free State. Let the Republican party fail and Kansas will inevitably be a Slave State. On which side then are Justice, Equality, and Freedom? Answer me—as you will expect to answer at the bar of the public opinion of mankind.

The sophists return to the argument with new and various dilemmas. They are not satisfied that Congress had the power to enact the restriction contained in the Missouri Compromise of 1820. Grant that they had not. Yet the people of Kansas have the right now to establish a Free State. But Congress had constitutional power to enact that restriction. It was identical with the Ordinance of 1787. That ordinance was established simultaneously with the passing and adoption of the Constitution, and successive Constitutional Congresses have ratified and confirmed it. Did not the statesmen of 1787 understand the constitutional powers of Congress?

Again. There is no part of the territory of the United States over which there is not plenary absolute sovereignty residing somewhere. Where does that sovereignty reside? In the people of the United States. By whom is the legislative power of that sovereignty exercised? By Congress alone. Congress can make all "needful rules and regulations" concerning the public lands and other property of the United States. The prohibition of Slavery was the most needful of all rules and regulations. How pitiful is the quibble built on a criticism of the terms of this grant, when the Constitution contains no other grant of legislative power over the Territories, and the entire establishment of government in the Territories rests on this grant only.

The opposition tell us that if Congress could prohibit Slavery in Territories, then they might establish it there; and hence they argue against the power to prohibit. No! Congress can establish Slavery nowhere. Slavery was never established rightfully anywhere. Nor was it ever established by law. It is in violation of every line of the Declaration of Independence, and of the whole summary of personal rights contained in the Constitution. It is derogatory from the absolute rights of human nature, and no human power can subvert those rights. On which side then are Justice, Equality and Freedom? Answer as you would have your Constitution stand, a charter of Freedom, or be perverted to the overthrow of the rights of mankind.

But granting that Justice, Freedom and Equality are on the side of the Republican party, we are asked what guarantees it can give of loyalty to the Constitution and the Union? The question is an insult to your State, to the memories of its founders and the memories of your fathers. Are loyalty and patriotism peculiar virtues of slaveholders only? Are sedition and treason natural vices of men who, fearing God and loving Liberty for themselves, would therefore extend its blessings to all mankind? What is there inherent in the nature of Slavery to make slaveholders loyal to institutions of Freedom and Equality? What is there inherent in the nature of Freedom to make those who possess, cherish and defend it, disloyal to its noble and necessary institutions. We give the guaranty of principles identical with the principles of the Constitution and the Declaration of Independence. We give the guarantees of peaceful, just and loyal lives, marked with a patience that has endured as long as they were tolerable, and without even a rumbling of the temper, not only the insults of slaveholders but their menaces of dismemberment. Can slaveholders give better guarantees than these? Will they even give you any guarantees of fidelity to the Constitution and the Union? No! they argue only in threats of the subversion of both.

The apologists of Slavery, thus met, change front suddenly and ask us whether it is safe to brave those menaces of dissolution. I answer—Y

Great Excitement in the Court of General Sessions.

MORE OFFICIALS INDICTED.

Presentment of the Grand Jury Refused by the Court.

THE GRAND JURY INCENSED.

THE CITY COUNCIL SHAKING IN THEIR SHOES.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Oct. 20.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court of General Sessions opened on Saturday under peculiar circumstances. A presentment was expected from the Grand Jury, which would cast all previous presentments into the shade. According to rumor, at least from thirty to forty indictments were to be found. The Court was, consequently, filled with City officials of all grades, from Aldermen to policemen, from Presidents of the different Boards, to the lowest rank of corruptible, and, therefore, indictable citizens. There was much stir around the Court, Aldermen were about; Councilmen were about; everything that was indictable was about; an indicted Judge peeped into the room; all sorts of criminality that feared to be exposed trembled on Saturday, and one would have thought that New-York was henceforth to be the immaculate City.

The business of the day commenced with the following sentences:

Patrick Haggerty, convicted for grand larceny. Two years in the State Prison.

George Carpenter, convicted for burglary in the first degree. Ten years in the State Prison.

Charles Williams, convicted of grand larceny. Five years in the State Prison.

Isaac T. Morarts, convicted of grand larceny. Five years in the State Prison.

Ann Bridget, convicted of grand larceny. Three years in the State Prison.

Elizabeth Hamilton and Sarah Jane Brown, convicted of grand larceny. The former five years and the latter four years in the State Prison.

Samuel Dunn, for grand larceny, five years in State Prison; George Harris and William Wilcox, for burglary, five years; John Hughes, two years; Mary O'Donnell, grand larceny, three years; George Mason, burglary in the third degree, three years. Saturday being the last day of the term, the above sentences were passed, in accordance with the usual custom.

DISCHARGE OF THE REFRACTORY WITNESS.

Henry Hart, the Hebrew Chatham-street Pawnbroker, having purged himself from contempt of Court, was discharged by the Recorder, on the receipt of the following document:

I certify that Henry Hart has purged himself of the contempt for which he was yesterday imprisoned, and has answered all the questions propounded by the Grand Jury.

H. ERBEN, Foreman.

To the Court of General Sessions of the Peace. Oct. 20, 1855.

WAITING FOR THE GRAND JURY.

On the Bench sat the Recorder; at their table sat the reporters; into the Court room peeped the curious, or they more boldly ventured in. One hour, two hours, three, four hours passed—and still no Grand Jury, but much excitement. All sorts of rumors flew about. Every City authority was to be indicted. Nothing that was corruptible or corrupted was to escape.

THE GRAND JURY AFFAIR—GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The Court opened at 11 o'clock A. M. At 4¼ P. M. the Grand Jury made their appearance. The roll was called, in due form, by Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk, and the Foreman, Henry Erben, the organ builder, handed a bundle of indictments to the Recorder. There was silence for a few moments, during which time we had leisure to look about the Court. Aldermen, Councilmen, Judges, Justices, Lawyers, the Heads of all the City Departments, were thickly in attendance, and the room became speedily crowded, mainly with the interested corruptibles.

The Foreman having handed a presentment to the Court, the Clerk commenced to read. After a few sentences, the Recorder interposed. The presentment, after alluding to the duties of the Grand Jurors, and the labors which they had undergone, intimated that they had discovered the prevalence of corruption in many of the departments of the City Government, and that they presented the

Street Commissioner.
The Collector of Taxes.
The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.
The City Inspector.
The Commissioner of Lamps and Gas.

Every ear was strained at this point, when suddenly the Recorder stopped the further reading of the presentment.

The Recorder—It is very questionable whether there are not matters in this presentment which are improper for publication.

The Foreman—We have consulted with the District Attorney on this point; and have presented only those parties against whom charges appear. The public expect to be informed in what department corruption exists. The Grand Jury will take the responsibility of this presentment.

The Recorder—The Court has some responsibility in this case. It is true that the presentment of a Grand Jury is entitled to great importance, and that it ought to command the respect of the public. Nevertheless it is very questionable whether the names contained in this indictment should be made public. The consideration whether such a presentment would not impede the full and impartial operation of the law is a matter of great moment.

The Foreman—This is the unanimous presentment of the Grand Jury. They do not name the parties indicted, but only allude to the departments against which charges of corruption exist.

The Recorder—Suppose I had to impannel a Jury to try an indictment against one of these parties. The announcement of the trial would be productive of great excitement in the public mind. The whole matter would be reported and discussed in the newspapers, and it is in the reading public which compose the panel of petit jurors. Such jurors would be asked if they had formed an opinion on the question to be tried. Now this presentment would be so extensively read, that it would be almost impossible to get a Jury to try any such case. This document is entirely different from a mere statement of facts in a public newspaper. It would, if received by the Court, have the sanction of the Court as an official document. It is true, the names of the parties are not given, yet their departments are sufficiently pointed out. If I were to permit publicity to be given to this document, by placing it on the record of the Court, I should, in some degree, be an accessory in the defeat of public justice. Now, if it is not received by the Court—if it is now returned to the Grand Inquest, public attention will, of course, be called to it, and it will be generally understood that the Grand Jury understand that corruption exists in these departments, without the presentment of it in public, of this document. Such a presentment would prejudice the public mind, and lead to the defeat of justice.

The Foreman—The Grand Jury consider that they are authorized to make such a statement to the community, and they suggest to the Court that the presentment should be first privately read.

The Recorder—I consider that the publication of this document would have the effect of obstructing the ends of justice. I could not allow a citizen, who had read this presentment, and had formed an opinion thereupon, to sit as a Petit Juror, on one of these cases. With all respect to the Grand Jury, this presentment ought not to be read in the public Court, and ought not to be filed. It goes far beyond a simple indictment for trial, which gentlemen, is the proper limit of your power.

The Recorder took the presentment and read it.

The Foreman—We will suppose a case. If word came to the Grand Jury that corruption existed in various departments of the public service, and that witnesses, before the indictment was issued, escaped to Jersey, and we could not obtain their evidence; and suppose we further knew that money was taken from the public treasury to be divided between an inspector of a Department and a contractor, is it not our duty to make such facts known?

The Recorder—The law is abundantly able to compel the attendance of witnesses, as has been shown already (in the case of Mr. Hart.) The penalty for refusing to attend is imprisonment for thirty days and a fine of $250. The penalty could be inflicted, not alone for the first case of refusal, but for every separate day that the refusal was persisted in, which would amount to a constant imprisonment. I have glanced over this document, and find that it contains charges which, in my opinion, ought not to be made public. I do not object to the exposure of corruption, but I do think that, to give publicity to such charges as are here contained, would tend to defeat the ends of justice. The greatest punishment should be meted out to those who betray a public trust, and for that very reason the proceedings of the Grand Jury should be kept secret. I may be in error; but I believe it to be my duty to prevent any document to be filed in this Court which may have the effect of impeding the course of public justice.

The Foreman—I am requested by a Grand Juror to ask a question. What would be the duty of the Grand Jury if they had sufficient evidence to convince them that certain public men should be indicted while they found that witnesses were spirited away so that they could not get at them? Would it not be the duty of the Grand Jury to make public the facts of such corruption and such disappearance?

The Recorder—I again say that the law provides an ample remedy.

The Foreman—Suppose that the Grand Jury had agreed that a certain man deserved to be indicted, and suppose that the District Attorney should come in and say, "No doubt you are right, but the testimony will not convict the man." We reply, that we think the testimony sufficient. He replies that he believes the testimony to be sufficient, but he is sure that the Court will not think so. In that case, we may present the party, but not indict him.

The Recorder—The Grand Jury have a right to find the bill if there is sufficient evidence, and of the value of that evidence they are to be the Judges. The Court will not quash any indictment where there is sufficient testimony. There is a marked distinction between the competency and the sufficiency of testimony.

The Foreman—A juror wishes me to say that they had consulted the District Attorney, who said they were right.

The Recorder—I am sorry to differ with the District Attorney, but I am compelled to take my own view. I may be in error, but I do think that this presentment should not be made public, inasmuch as such publicity must tend to defeat the ends of justice.

THE JURY RETIRE FOR REFLECTION.

The Foreman—We will return for ten minutes, and after consulting with the District Attorney, we will decide what we will do.

When the Grand Jury had retired, the Recorder asked if there was any other business before the Court. Upon which Mr. Merwin H. Brewer said that a public rumor had reported that a client of his was indicted—he meant Joseph B. Ebling, Commissioner of Lamps and Gas. He wished to know if such report was true.

The Recorder.—Is Mr. Ebling in Court?

Mr. Brewer.—He is.

The Recorder—Is he prepared to give security? Is his bail in Court?

Mr. Brewer—It is.

THE GRAND JURY PERSIST.

The Grand Jury shortly returned into Court, when the following scene occurred:

The Foreman—The Grand Jury have come to the conclusion that their Foreman should say that this is their presentment, and that as such it should be handed to the Court. And, further, they wish to be discharged.

The Recorder—Gentlemen, I have examined the presentment sufficiently to know that there are statements in it which ought not to be made public. I should not discharge the duty devolving on me, if such an instrument, creating prejudice against certain official parties, should go forth to the world. If such parties were brought up for trial, before me, or any other Judge, their case would have been prejudged by the public, and proper justice could not be dealt out to them; I cannot permit the indorsement of the Court to be affixed to this presentment, and there are direct the Clerk not to file it, but to return it to the Grand Jury.

The Foreman then took the presentment and asked what the Jury should do with it. The Recorder replied that that was their business. The Foreman held the document elevated above his head for some moments.

The Recorder—I think the best course would be to hand it to the District Attorney. There are certain things in it which are important to the ends of public justice, and which the District Attorney should be apprised of. There are matters there contained which he should specially know, for the purpose of ferreting out public corruption, if it exists. For that reason, the District Attorney should have that presentment for his own guidance, but if made public it would place the parties alluded to on their guard, and so obstruct the course of justice, and defeat the intentions of the Grand Jury themselves.

The Clerk of the Court then handed the document back to the Foreman.

A JUROR WANTS HIS NAME ERASED.

Mr Hurlbut, one of the Grand Jurors, here rose, and said that he understood the document was not to be made public. If that was so, he wished to have his name erased from the presentment.

The Foreman accordingly erased Mr. Hurlbut's name.

The Foreman then gave the document to the Clerk, Mr. Vandervoort; but upon reflection took it back again, and handed it to Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District Attorney, (the District Attorney, A. Oakey Hall, Esq., not being in Court during the whole affair.) The Recorder then dismissed the Grand Jury, with the thanks of the Court for the work they had performed and the zeal they had displayed.

JOSEPH B EBLING BAILED.

The Commissioner of Lamps and Gas, against whom an indictment had been found, then stood forward to be bailed. Mr. Winant appeared as his security, in the sum of $2,500.

The Court was then formally adjourned till the first Monday in November, and the long train of Aldermen, Councilmen, Corporation and other officials, filed out of Court, each wishing that the presentment had been read that he might be apprised of the measure of his own danger.

FREE LOVE BEFORE THE COURT.

Highly Interesting Testimony.

MYSTERIOUS ABSENCE OF COCKEFAIR.

Trial Postponed.

The announcement that the case of the Free Lovers, arrested by the Police on Thursday night, would be heard by Judge OSBORNE on Saturday morning drew together a large concourse of the curious at the Mayor's rooms.

At 10½ o'clock the Judge appeared, and

Councilman Ridder was sworn, and testified as follows:

Question by the Court—What do you know concerning the arrest of Mr. Harland, at No 555 Broadway, on Thursday night? *Answer*—I was near there during the night, and saw a large gathering outside the building; I thought there were signs of a riot, so I ran down, and on the way heard some one call out very loud, "let him go!" I inquired whether the person had been stealing; the answer was, "none of your business;" I then said I had authority to act as an officer, and that I would do so; with some considerable effort I succeeded in getting up stairs, where I saw Capt. Turnbull with a prisoner in charge; the prisoner gave his name as John Henderson; I next saw a person right behind Capt Turnbull with his arm raised, as if he intended to strike him; I said, "Hold up there; don't strike that man!" there was another person who had hold of the prisoner on the other side from Captain Turnbull, and it appeared to me by his actions that he was disposed to rescue the prisoner; I told him it did not appear to me that he was assisting the officer at all, and that I would relieve him; I then took the prisoner's arm; the circumstances which led to this were, that while Capt. Turnbull was taking the prisoner along, the person I have spoken of would pull him back occasionally; after I got hold of the prisoner I told him he had better go along quietly; the whole scene in the street appeared to me to have a tendency to create a riot.

Question by Mr. Lepaugh—How many arrests were made? A—There were four persons arrested at that time, and taken to the Station-house.

Q.—Where was the first arrest made? A.—In Broadway.

Q.—About what time? A—It must have been in the neighborhood of 9 o'clock, or after—I think perhaps near 10.

Q—What part of Broadway was it in? A.—Between Prince and Spring streets.

Q.—Who was the prisoner? A.—He refused to give his name publicly; he wrote Henderson.

Q.—Who arrested him? A.—Capt. Turnbull.

Q.—What time did you get into Broadway first, that evening? A.—At 7½ o'clock, I was at Constitution Hall.

Q—Who sent you there? A.—I went there because I was a member of the Whig Committee.

Q.—How long were you at Constitution Hall? A.—I was there a considerable time. When I first came out, I saw the mob down near Prince-street, and ran down.

Q—Did you go in anywhere else that evening? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What Did Mr. Henderson say when you thought he was going to release the prisoner? A.—He said, "Let him go; what do you arrest him for?"

Q.—Did he say anything else? A.—He did not.

Q.—What reply did Captain Turnbull make? A.—He said he knew his duty.

Q.—Did he clap his hand on his mace and say that was his authority? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Did Henderson attempt to strike the officer? A.—He did not strike him that I saw.

By Mr. Harland, one of the prisoners—Did you see me before you got to the Station-house that night? A.—No, sir.

Q.—Did you see me act disorderly at the Station-house? A.—Nothing more than refusing to give your name.

Mr. Harland (emphatically).—My name was not asked.

The Court—Mr. Harland, confine yourself to questions.

Q.—Did you hear me refuse to give my name? A.—I did.

Q.—Who asked me? A.—Captain Turnbull; and you assigned a reason for not giving it.

Q.—What was it? A.—You didn't want it published in the papers.

Q.—You heard me give that reason? A—I did.

Michael G. Hart sworn—*By the Court*—Mr. Hart, where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 863 Broadway.

Q.—Were you present in Broadway on the night of the 18th of October, when the disturbance occurred at No. 555 Broadway? A.—Yes, I was sitting inside the house.

The Court—Please state what you know of the matter.

Witness—I was sitting in the rear room, nearly opposite the door, talking to some two or three gentlemen, when I heard a tussle outside; as I stepped out I saw Mr. Cockefair, and another man whom I did not know, clinched; I think the other man had on a black Kossuth hat; there were some men and myself went and separated them; at this time some person calle. for Capt. Turnbull, and asked whether he was inside.

Question by Mr. Lepaugh—Did you see any arrests made? A.—I saw Capt. Turnbull arrest the man who had the difficulty with Cockefair.

Q.—Did you hear anything said? A.—At the end of the affair I heard Capt. Turnbull say, "Take the prisoner to the Station-house."

Q.—Did you see any attempts to rescue him? A.—I saw a man with one leg on a table talking very loud, and demanding the reason why arrests were made. He made a good deal of noise.

Q.—Were there any females there? A.—There were.

Q.—Do you know if there were any prostitutes there? A.—The women were all strangers to me.

Mr. Harland (interrupting)—Has that anything to do with the case?

Witness—My dear Sir, what do you mean?

Mr. Harland (to the Court)—This man is testifying against me, and I don't think it should injure me if there were prostitutes there.

By the Court—Q.—Did you know any of them? A.—I saw one female there—a widow lady—that I had seen before.

Q.—Have you stated all you know? A.—All that I saw while in the rear room.

Q.—What did you see on the sidewalk? A.—I did not see anything extraordinary; I waited up stairs until the crowd went away, and then escorted some ladies down; I did see the arrest of a man they called Brisbane, but I don't know that it was him.

Question by Mr. Lepaugh—Describe the lady you saw there that you had seen before. A.—She was dressed in black; I did not speak to her, and was not very near her during the evening.

Q.—How old a person was she? A.—My dear Sir, I haven't the most remote idea of her age.

Q.—What was the color of her hair—was it black? A.—I think it was.

Q.—Was it in curls? A.—(Laughing)—My dear Sir, you are too minute for me altogether.

Q.—Do you know who commenced the attack? A.—I do not.

Question by Mr. Harland—Did you separate us? A.—When I got out there, some one who knew Cockefair asked him what was the trouble? some one said he hadn't paid his entrance fee; the man who knew him asked him if he had not; he said no; the man told him to pay his fee and come in.

By Mr. Harland—What did you think of Mr. Cockefair's condition? A.—He was very much excited.

Q.—Do you think he was excited from any other than surrounding circumstances? A.—I did not smell his breath.

Q.—Was there anything unusual about his appearance? A.—Nothing unusual for him at that time of the evening. [Laughter.]

Q.—What did Captain Turnbull say when he arrested me? A.—He said you were his prisoner.

Q.—Did you see me manifest any disposition to fight? A.—I can't say I did.

Q.—Which of us manifested the most disposition to get separated, Cockefair or me? A.—I can't say; I think Cockefair had his hands over your head.

Q.—Do you know who called for Capt. Turnbull? A.—I do not, but my presumption is that it was the man who had the difficulty with Cockefair.

Question by Mr Lepaugh—Did you tell Capt. Turnbull not to be so rough with his prisoner? A.—No, Sir.

Capt. Kissner sworn: Before testifying, Capt. Kissner wished to ask whether one of the charges in this case was that the house was disorderly.

The Court—No.

Capt. Kissner—Then it will be but telling half the story.

The Court—Well, tell us what you know of the disturbance.

Capt Kissner—I was in the front room listening to Mr. Brisbane—

Mr Harland—(just erupting)—I hope we are not to be detained for minor matters. I believe I am on trial.

Capt. Kissner—I'm going to state the whole matter, so as not to be misunderstood, and so that I may be set right before the public. I was listening to Mr Brisbane, and during his remarks there was a disturbance in the room—

Mr. Lepaugh (interrupting)—Has that anything to do with the case?

Captain Kissner—It has. I want to set myself right. There would have been a riot in the room.

Mr. Lepaugh—I would ask the Court whether that has anything to do with this case?

The Court (to the Witness)—Did you see any difficulty between Capt. Turnbull and Mr. Harland? A.—I did not; there was a riot about taking place in the front room, and I was there.

The Court—This matter resolves itself into a very small compass. It begins between Mr. Cockefair and Mr. Harland. Now Mr. Cockefair has not made a complaint; he has not been heard from, and we don't know whether he was assaulted or not. It is very important that Mr. Cockefair should be here.

Q.—What further do you know of what occurred outside? A.—Mr. Harland was merely handed over to me by Capt. Turnbull.

Question by Mr. Harland—Did I offer any resistance? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You went to the Station-house with me? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you hear my name asked? A.—I did not. I went away immediately after leaving you at the Station-house.

Q.—Did any one endeavor to rescue the prisoner? A.—There was considerable excitement; several cried out, "Let him go;" but nothing that amounted to anything.

Question by Mr Harland—What do you think of Mr. Cockefair's condition? A.—I don't think he was drunk; he was considerably excited, but I don't think it was from liquor; I think he was sober.

The Court—Mr Cockefair should be here. It is very important that his testimony should be taken in the case. I will have him subpœnaed to appear here on Monday morning at ten o'clock, and if he does not appear I shall consider him as the assaulting party. I will now adjourn the case until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 13th day of October to the 20th day of October, 1855: Men, 73; women, 53; boys, 126; girls, 89; total, 341. Adults, 126; children, 215; males, 199; females, 142.

DISEASES.

Abscess of lungs	1	Dropsy in head	1
Abscess, scrofulous	1	Dropsy in heart	14
Albumen uria and Bright's disease of kidneys	1	Dysentery	5
Aneurism of the Aorta	1	Dyspepsia	1
Angina Pectoris	4	Enlargement of heart	1
Bleeding	1	Enlargement of Liver	1
Bleeding, liver	3	Epilepsy	1
Bleeding, womb	1	Erysipelas	1
Brain, disease	1	Fatty liver	1
Bronchitis	1	Fever	1
Burned or scald'd	3	Fever, brain	1
Cancer	2	Fever, hectic	1
Cholera infantum	6	Fever, intermittent	2
Compression of the brain	1	Fever, scarlet	5
Congestion, brain	2	Fever, typhoid	3
Congestion, lungs	4	Fever, typhus	4
Consumption	48	Finger, bone of, let	1
Convulsions	11	Fracture, jaw	1
Convul'n, infants	1	Fracture, scull	1
Convul'n, puerp'l	2	Heart, disease of	3
Consest	4	Hooping cough	9
Delirium tremens	2	Inflammation	3
Diabetes	1	Inflam. of bladder	1
Dropsy	1	Inflam. of bowels	10
Dropsy in chest	4	Inflam. of heart	1
		Inflam. of liver	2
		Total	341

Inflam of lungs	13	Inflammation of ovaries	1
Inflam. of throat	1	Insanity, puerp'l	1
Intemperance	1	Kidneys, dis. of	2
Liver, disease of	1	Lock Jaw	1
Malformation	1	Malform'n, heart	1
Malform'n, lungs	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Marasmus, infantile	31	Measles	3
Mortification	1	Mumps	1
Old age	4	Palsy	3
Pleurisy	1	Premature birth	7
Scrofula	3	Spine, injury of	1
Stillborn	17	Stomach, dis of	1
Suffocation from fire	1	Suicide, hand'm	1

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints &c	3	Stillborn, and premature birth	24
Brain and nerves	9	Stomach, bowels, and worms	20
Chest and throat	20	Urinary and sexual organs	10
Heart and blood-vessels	8	Uncertain seat and general forms	6
Lungs, Throat, &c	91	Urinary Organs	4
Old Age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	10	Total	341

Wards.		Wards.	
1st	18	12th	18
2d	10	13th	10
3d	10	14th	10
4th	20	15th	10
5th	20	16th	10
6th	20	17th	10
7th	20	18th	10
8th	20	19th	10
9th	20	20th	10
10th	20	21st	10
11th	20	22d	10
Bellevue Hospital	10	Lunatic Asylum	10
Blackwell's Island	10	Marine Hospital	10
Charity Hospital	10	Penitentiary	10
City Hospital	10	Quarantine	10
Colored Home	10	Randall's Island	10
Deaf and Dumb Asylum	10	Small Pox Hospital	10
Dispensaries	10	Ward's Island	10
Emigrant Hospital	10	Unknown	10
Female Hospital	10	Total	341

AGES.—Under 1 year, 110; 1 to 5 years, 46; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 10; 20 to 30 years, 15; 30 to 40 years, 31; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 24; 60 to 70 years, 19; 70 to 80 years, 6; 80 to 90 years, 4; 90 to 100 years, 1; unknown, 1.—Total, 341.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 19; France, 1; Germany, 19; Holland, 1; Ireland, 61; Scotland, 3; South America, 1; Sweden, 1; United States, 166; Wales, 1; Unknown, 8.—Total, 341.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Black well's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 1; City Hospital, 9; City Prison, 1; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Black well's Island, 2; Marine Hospital, 1; Quarantine, Staten Island, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Black well's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 8; St. Vincent's Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 6.—Total, 43.

THOMAS E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Oct. 20, 1855.

Relief of the Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth—Lecture of Rev. W. H. Milburn.

A lecture on "Songs of the night; or, Triumphs of Genius over Blindness," was delivered on Friday night, in Clinton Hall Astor-place, by the Rev W. H. MILLBURN, the amiable and eloquent blind Clergyman, in aid of the efforts now being made to raise a fund sufficient to relieve the distressed and destitute children made orphans by the ravages of the yellow fever in Norfolk and Portsmouth. The assemblage was very large—filling the lecture room, in fact—and was characterized alike by beauty and talent.

The Rev. orator was introduced to the audience in very complimentary terms, by WILSON G. HUNT, Esq., and greeted with expressions of warm applause.

Those, he said, who might be surprised at the peculiar structure of his discourse, would find an explanation in the first part of the title, "Songs of Night." He was not familiar with "the human face divine," but he thought that its ordinary expression was one of discontent. This being so, it might be well to deal with the history of content and strength, and hope, drawn from the writings of those whose lives had been a far more dismal and dreary one than ours. He referred, in a style of the most truthful and vivid, yet elaborately florid, description to the eternal beauties of Nature, with which blind men have no means of acquiring a sensible familiarity, and exhibited the lively notions which they entertained of those beauties, from the appreciation of which their deprivation shut them out, and the contented resignation with which they bore their affliction. The discourse, however, was principally devoted to the personal history of some of the blind men who have preeminently distinguished themselves in the fields of mathematical and scientific study and discovery, Natural History, Human History and Poetry. After recounting the names of the ancient and modern philosophers, scholars, and divines, who were deprived of the gift of sight, he referred in somewhat more minute detail to the personal struggles and life of NICHOLAS SAUNDERSON, the celebrated English mathematician, linguist and astronomer; of HUBER, the Genevese philosopher, whose observations on the habits of the bee have form d one of the most curious and interesting contributions to Natural History; of PRESCOTT, our own historian, and of FRANCIS D. PARKER, of Boston. His touching and warmly eulogistic allusions to the two latter names were received with much applause. Most of all, however, he dwelt on the genius and poetry of MILTON, in treating of which he won the warmest and most appreciative plaudits.

The noble courage and resigned satisfaction with which these great men pursued their high mission taught a lesson to us all. He dismissed the popular belief, which Mr WIRT's book, the *British Spy*, has mainly sustained, that the blind possess in a peculiar degree the gift of eloquence. So far as spoken eloquence was concerned, he denied this to be true, because to the blind man the inspiration derivable from the encouraging and sympathising countenances of his audience is wanting. Among the blessings with which Providence favors the blind, as making up in a great degree for their loss of vision, is the exquisite delicacy of the first of all the senses, hearing, which they obtain over those in the possession of all their faculties, and the fact, paradoxical though it might seem, that the blind man always sees the best side of human nature, and is almost invariably an optimist. To the good that is in human nature, as experienced by himself, in the kindness with which, in all his wanderings, he had been uniformly treated, he paid a most touching tribute of praise and gratitude and wound up by reciting the beautiful poem, attributed by some to MILTON, but really written by ELIZABETH LOYD, a Quaker lady, of Philadelphia:

"I'm old and blind.
Men point to me as smitten by God's frown,
Afflicted and deserted of my kind,
Yet I am not cast down.
I am weak, yet strong;
I murmur not that I no longer see.
Poor, old and helpless,
I the more belong,
Rather, Supreme, to thee," &c.

Evening Schools of the First Ward.

There are two of these Schools, one for girls and one for boys, both being held in the house No. 29, in Greenwich-street. We passed Friday evening in observing the various classes, in company with A. J. PERRY, Esq., of the Evening School Committee, and Mr. B. F. WENTWORTH, of the local Board of School Officers for the Ward. Our first call was made at

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL,

Miss H. A. C. HUTHWAITH, Principal; with Misses ELLEN A PARSWICK, JOSEPHINE MORRISON, C. AUGUSTA ALLEN, and MARY OSBORNE, Assistants. The attendance is fully thirty per cent. larger than ever before. The number of pupils registered is 930—the average attendance is 760. The order and attention of the pupils were most satisfactory, and reflect much credit upon Miss HUTHWAITE and her Assistants. The quiet and prompt manner in which all changes in the various class-rooms exercises were made, was most unexceptionable. The pupils were made up of American, Irish, Dutch, German, English, Scotch and Canadian. The occupation of the pupils is exceedingly various. Their ages range from 10 to 35 years. Drawing has been introduced, and grammar and geography also, now for the first time. The devotion of the School Officers to the interests of the School is praiseworthy, and to this cause is doubtless to be attributed its superior character.

The piano is used, and singing taught.

The Principal is an accomplished musician, and is one of the most intelligent and refined ladies connected with our Ward Schools, and is the Principal of the Girls' Grammar School of No. 29.

The Committee on Evening Schools has appointed the best teachers to be obtained in their Evening Schools, generally, this season.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL

is under the care of Lewis W. ANNAN, Esq., Principal; assisted by EDWARD SHACAGOFER, JAS. H. TRUMBOR, THOS E CODY, JOHN M. YOUNG, GEO. F. WICKS, FORMAN WHITNEY, ROBERT BURDEN.

The boys are American, Irish, English, Scotch, German, Hanoverian, Prussian, Dutch, Swiss, Danes, French, Spanish, Swedish, West Indian, Canadian and Newfoundlanders. The register is 555, the average attendance is 407; of this number about one-fourth are news boys, who are among the smartest scholars in the School. The youngest pupil is 11, the eldest 50, years of age. The class-rooms in both Schools are much too small, yet all other facilities that are to be found in any Evening School have been supplied by the Committee and the Local Board. The German class, composed mostly of grown persons, numbers about 25—intelligent and "up" in their own language, and are here engaged in learning the English language exclusively. Great attention is paid to penmanship and arithmetic in this School. Architectural and mechanical drawing is to be introduced.

Departure of the San Jacinto.

It was reported that this vessel, destined to constitute the flag-ship of the East-India Squadron, was to leave her moorings, opposite the Navy-Yard, on Saturday. That, however, was not found possible. The delay afforded us an opportunity of inspecting her arrangements.

The chief interest that the public take in the *San Jacinto*, is in the fact that she is reported to carry out presents from the American Government to the King of Siam. The fact is precisely so, but of course that is not the principal object of her voyage. These costly gifts comprise some magnificent mirrors, appropriately framed, chandeliers and a variety of philosophical and other instruments, which have been well and securely packed and "elected" down in an erect position upon the quarter deck, aft the wheel. The *San Jacinto* is a fine vessel of about 1,750 tons burden and built in 1850, commanded by Captain BELL, and carries a complement of 240 souls, all told. Her first engine broke down; the one now on board is from the foundry of E. MEARICK, Philadelphia, and is 300 horse power.

As to the performances of this bark rigged propeller she can easily accomplish 12 knots under steam, and off Gibraltar, under canvas and steadding sails and without steam, made thirteen and a half. She carries eight eight-inch guns on each side, and two long thirty-two's, and is in every respect admirably qualified to represent our country in that distant Eastern clime, thanks to her gallant crew. They will find American ice almost as plentiful and cheap in those Oriental ports as at home, especially in Calcutta, should they wander up the Bay so far as to exchange salutes with Fort William.

Rev Dr. Pennington on Free Love.

Pursuant to announcement, the Rev. PENNINGTON delivered a discourse on this subject on Sunday afternoon, in his own church in Prince st. The preacher appropriately read the 50th chapter of Hosea. His prayer had reference to the peculiar services of the day—that the law of God revealed in his word as the exponent of his moral government might have more influence upon the civil and social arrangements of the world.

The Rev. Doctor's discourse was was founded on John, ch 4, v. 18. "*He whom thou now hast is not thy husband.*" He observed that—

Guru is an age of extravagance—the monster sins of the history of the world. Criticism on the "Free Love" system was proper for the pulpit, because it was a public form of sin, challenging discussion. The text involved a general principle of both male and female morality. "Free Love," as ordinarily understood, has no other basis than the effacement of the sexes; it conflicts with the law enacted by God for the regulation of that attachment. It violates the law of marriage, regarded as an institution of God, fixed and regulated by him. It destroys the relations of home. The "Free Love" has no home, excepting the selfish invasion of the home of another. This system is acting not upon a condition of society that is *formed* and *defined*. America is a conglomeration of discordant elements from every nation, amenable to no voice of settled public opinion, and therefore every new phase of specious immorality is the more to be dreaded. The Reverend Doctor's remarks were not merely sound and scriptural, but evinced a patriotic and loyal Christian spirit, reviewing and calmly proving the whole system to be the absolute and direct negation, not only of all revealed, but of all natural religion, disgusting to every sound human instinct, a repudiation of the obligations of home, children and citizenship, and subversive of all which raises immortal man above the brutes that perish.

Release of the Refractory Witness.

In the Court of General Sessions, this morning, the contumacious witness, HENRY HART, who was, on Friday, committed for contempt of Court, in refusing to answer certain questions propounded to him by the Grand Jury, purged himself of the contempt by consenting to answer. He was accordingly discharged from custody.

How a Policeman Rights a Wrong.

A man got out of a car on Thursday night, at Fourteenth-street, because it persisted in waiting for passengers from the Academy of Music long after the car was full. As he had rode but a block, he refused to pay his fare—and therein was lame. The conductor followed him to the sidewalk to collect it. A policeman offered to arrest him; but as the conductor could not leave his car to go to the Station-house to make the necessary complaint, a person in the crowd suggested that he be "punched" and let go—an idea that got considerable favor with the crowd. The policeman seeing so much unanimity of opinion on that point, said, "I will go round the block, and you take your pay out of him." The passenger grasped the policeman by the arm, and retaining him with much difficulty, he succeeded in obtaining his name, which he punctually returned to the Chief of Police, for settlement. That little remark of the policeman's, "I will go," &c., was very suggestive.

☞ The Albany *Evening Journal* says that the effort to secure a pardon from Gov. CLARK for "Awful" GARDNER, probably, will not succeed. What a pity it is! Just think what extraordinary electioneering talents are wasted while "Awful" chips stone on Blackwell's Island. It is like laying up in ordinary a steam-engine of fifty horse-power, or mooring a *Baltic*, or an *Adriatic*, or a *Niagara*, in Silver Lake. If "Awful" stays in till the middle of November, we shall be sure a new era has been inaugurated.

☞ JOHN VAN BUREN's speech in St. Lawrence is like the prayer of the infidel soldier, who fell mortally wounded at the battle of Blenheim. Raising himself a little among his dying companions, he said: "O, God—if there be a God! save my soul—if I have a soul!"

☞ The booksellers are reaping a new harvest on their old volumes of THACKERAY's works. The coming of that distinguished novelist to town, to lecture before the Mercantile Library Association, greatly revives trade.

☞ Rev. GEORGE H. DOANE, (late Episcopal Minister, and son of Bishop DOANE, of New Jersey,) who joined the Roman Catholic religion, has sailed for Havre, France, in the packet *Admiral*. He goes to the College of St. Sulpice, Paris, to study for the Priesthood, and will be there about a year and a half.

Police News.

CHARGE OF RAPE ON A CHILD.

Lawrence Meintaggert, an elderly man, was arrested on a charge of rape committed on the person of a child about six years of age, named Louisa Graf. The complaint is made by George Graf, of No. 220 West-Thirty-eighth-street, the father of the girl, who alleges that prisoner gave her two glasses of brandy, and that while she was prostrated by the effects of the liquor he carried her to an upper room and committed the offence charged. Accused was taken before Justice PEABODY, and held to bail in the sum of $2,000, which was furnished by one John McGrane, of 344 West-Thirty-eighth-street.

GRAND LARCENY.

Cornelius Vandecef was arrested for stealing a boat and apparel thereto, of the value of $500, the property of Frank Meighs. He confessed the theft, and was fully committed.

SHOPLIFTERS DETECTED.

Elizabeth Colly and Annie Watson were arrested on charge of lifting dresses valued at $80 from the store No. 349 Bowery. Fully committed.

FRAUD.

Henry Garner, umbrella seller, was arrested on charge of having fraudulently assigned his goods to his son to avoid payment of $966 70 due Messrs. J. J. Solomon & Co. Held to answer in $1,000.

HOUSE THIEF.

John Haley, a begging thief, was arrested on charge of petty stealing. Fully committed.

STABBING AFFRAY.

John Baird and Peter Bogie got into a dispute in Park-street, near the Mission House, and wound up with a fight, in the course of which Bard drew a large bladed pocket knife and stabbed his opponent in the side, inflicting a very dangerous wound. The would-be assassin at once took to his heels, and was pursued by Sergeant Kinney, who overtook and arrested him on the corner of Broadway and Anthony-street. Justice OSBORN

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCT. 22.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

PRICE REDUCED.

We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
Ten Copies..... $9 per year.
Twenty-five Copies..... $20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to *one address*—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

Important from Kansas.

We publish this morning the full reports, received from special correspondents of the TIMES, of the recent political movements in Kansas. The election on the 9th resulted in the triumphant election of Ex-Governor REEDER as Delegate to Congress. The Pro-Slavery Party seems not to have contested the election, relying, doubtless, on the previous canvass, which resulted in the choice of WHITFIELD. It will be for the next House of Representatives to decide which of the two is the *real* Representative of the people of Kansas. Among our letters are reports from parties who canvassed the Territory previous to the election. They represent the real settlers as being almost unanimous for a Free State, and also for the immediate formation of a State Constitution. The speeches of Gov. REEDER, Col. LANE and others, which are given at length, will be read with interest,

Club Law for New-York.

Public morals are protected in various ways, in different countries. In some of the worst governed nations of Europe, public discussion, and even social conferences, of all sorts, are put under *surveillance* of the Police;—and a man who, at a public meeting, in a newspaper, at a social gathering, or to a friend across the table, utters a sentiment which King BOMBA, Louis NAPOLEON or the Emperor of Austria disapproves, runs the risk of finding himself arrested and sent to meditate in a dungeon, on the laws of morality and the blessings of a Government which knows how to defend it.

We have been reasonably free from this sort of thing hitherto. We have laws to define and punish offences against public morals, and officers to execute them;—but our people have been permitted to *talk* pretty freely upon all topics, without the interference of the Police or the menace of a dungeon. Mayor WOOD seems inclined to change this state of things. He is becoming emulous of NAPOLEON and King BOMBA. Apparently considering himself not only superior to law, but the fountain and origin of it, he proposes to introduce into our municipal government the rules and modes of proceeding which have drawn upon the arbitrary despots, who have monopolized them hitherto, the execrations of the civilized world.

We have recorded all the circumstances of the breaking up of a meeting of the Free-Love Club by the Police on Thursday night; and we publish to-day the commencement of the legal investigation to which that affair has given rise. We doubt if the history of this country affords any parallel to that proceeding. It is not often, indeed, that any occurrence in Paris or in Naples surpasses it, in cool defiance of every principle involved in the very idea of free Government. A gathering of two or three hundred people, assembled in a private room,—guilty of no disorder,—preserving all the decorum ever required at a public ball or even in a private party, is invaded by the Police who *create* a disturbance and under that pretext break up the meeting, and drag off to prison two or three gentlemen who venture to question the propriety and legality of their conduct. And Mayor WOOD approves their action—even while compelled to release one of their victims as having been guilty of no offence,—and ostentatiously proclaims his purpose to put the Club under police *surveillance*, because he believes the *doctrines* it promulgates to be of an immoral tendency. Is there anything more flagrant than this, in the worst despotisms of Europe? What law gives Mayor WOOD supervision over the doctrines and sentiments of any portion of this community? By what show of right does he claim jurisdiction over the opinions, uttered either in public or in private, of any citizen? The law makes every man responsible for what he may write, or may say, so far as the rights of others are affected thereby; but even the law does not assume control over opinion, nor forbid the freest expression of whatever sentiments any man may see fit to hold. Still less is any public officer in this country clothed with power to suppress, by force, the utterance of opinions which *he* does not approve.

Mayor WOOD has usurped this power, and declared his purpose to exercise it. He has put one social club under police *surveillance*, avowedly on the pretext that the sentiments of its members are immoral in their *tendency*. What is there to prevent his doing the same thing with every society, every meeting, political and religious, in this City? Why may he not send a *posse* of police captains into the TIMES Office, with orders to suppress every article that contains sentiments which he, or they, do not approve? The principle of his action in the one case, would justify the same action in the others; and if Mr. BRISBANE is responsible to Mayor WOOD for opinions he may utter at a meeting of the Free-Love League, Dr. TYNG and Dr. POTTS are equally responsible to him for the doctrines they may proclaim from their respective pulpits. If he has any such jurisdiction as he asserts over *opinions*, he has it without limit or restraint.

We denounce this action of the Mayor with the more freedom, because of our dislike of the doctrines he pretends to suppress. We agree with him in believing those doctrines, and the Club which holds them, to be of an immoral tendency. We have exposed and denounced them,—as it was our right and our duty to do. But we are not prepared to see *those* opinions, or any other opinions, put under custody of the Police, or to concede to Mayor WOOD jurisdiction over the *sentiments* of any man, woman or child in this community. It is none of his business, what opinions any man may hold or utter. So far as he and his Police are concerned, Mr. BRISBANE has just as good a right to make a speech in favor of Free Love, as we have to write an article against it; and we are just as decided in protesting against the denial of *his* right, as we should be in resisting a similar invasion of our own. Mayor WOOD has taken special pride in the assumption of power. He has distinguished his administration by a series of usurpations, which would have provoked universal censure, if they had not been screened from it by the flagrancy of the evils against which they were ostentatiously aimed. But in this case he has discarded even the semblance of regard for private rights, and asserted complete jurisdiction over matters with which he has not the slightest concern.

It will scarcely do to plead the Mayor's zeal on behalf of public morals, in extenuation of his action in this case. An excess of zeal in such a cause might easily enough lead a public officer to overstep the limits of his duty:—but it would not, if sincere, prompt such a crusade against sentiments having an immoral *tendency*, while leaving to the practice of those immoralities, in the most open and shameless manner, the most complete impunity. When we hear of the Mayor's breaking up any of the thousand Free-Love Establishments, any of the gambling hells, any of the policy shops, or any of the myriad clubs where offences against morals and against law are sytematically and notoriously committed, under the notice and with the connivance of the Police, we shall be prepared to entertain such a plea on his behalf.

We trust that Mr. BRISBANE will hold the Police Officer who arrested him to the most rigid responsibility in the Courts of Justice. It is not likely that the Police Commissioners will take any action in the case:—for the Mayor seems to have usurped all the authority of that body. But it is scarcely possible that the law affords no protection against such an outrage as that of which Mr. BRISBANE was made the victim. At all events, we hope he will see the question fully and fairly tested.

City Rascality—The Climax Reached—Fresh Indictments.

If the people of this City are not horror-struck this morning, by finding that nearly all the officers to whom the management of their public affairs has been entrusted, have been indicted by the Grand Jury for corrupt conduct, they have to thank His Honor Recorder SMITH for it. We have been repeatedly told, and the public have heard the story so often as to have become in some measure accustomed to it, that the greater part of our City officials, the men to whom the great interests of this mighty metropolis have been confided, are a set of unconscionable knaves, who continually sacrifice the public welfare to promote their private speculations, and who rob the people right and left, without scruple or mercy. The good, easy public have evidently come to regard themselves as born to be fleeced, and whether they have believed the stories or not of the scoundrelisms of their public servants, they have not seemed to take their grievances much to heart.

But the culminating point of Corporation rascalities appears, at last, to have been reached, and the prospect of a tremendous explosion, which will blow a nest of rapacious knaves sky-high, is imminent. The Grand Jury had already presented six members of the Common Council, a City Judge, and a few less important officials; but, on Saturday afternoon they closed up their business by bringing in indictments *against nearly the entire lot of heads of departments, contractors, and their subordinates.* The foreman of the Grand Jury was going on with the reading of the presentments, when he was stopped short by Recorder SMITH, who refused to hear another word, or permit the public to be made acquainted with the most extraordinary and astounding facts which the Grand Jury had brought to light.

We have nothing to say—for the present at least—as to the propriety of the Recorder's action:—for we have not seen the paper which he suppressed. We are inclined, as we are bound, to presume that he had no intention to interfere with the course of justice,—to screen members of his own political party from whatever penalty their misconduct may have incurred, or to do anything inconsistent with the strict performance of his duty as a magistrate, and with the preservation of his integrity as a man. We take it for granted that the Recorder's action will present no obstacle to the speedy and vigorous prosecution of the indictments which the Grand Jury has found. The papers were handed over to the District Attorney, and will, we doubt not, be promptly presented to the City Courts in such form as to command immediate attention. Coming in the hubbub and excitement of the approaching election these indictments may not excite quite so great a sensation as they would at a more quiet season; but we trust that the public will not overlook them, and that the prosecuting officer will give them all the attention they deserve. It is high time for the credit of the City that our public officers should either be freed from the stigma that attaches to them, or that, if found to be guilty, they be made examples of, for the benefit of the gentlemen who are to be their successors in office.

Commercial Independence.

On another page of this morning's paper the financial aspect of the late news from Europe is discussed at some length, together with the probable effect upon this country of a temporary resort by the Goverment of France or England to a paper currency. The money results of the protracted War with Russia gradually tend to the financial embarrassment of the Allied States, though we are far from believing that either will consent, unless driven to greater straits than their national banks have yet experienced, to change the standard of currency from Gold to irredeemable Bank notes or Government bills of credit. The danger of such a step is near enough, to be sure, to provoke discussion in the London Press, and to create a lively interest in the question on this side, but not imminent enough to justify serious alarm. It is because it is the pervading topic of the day, rather than the belief that we are on the eve of a commercial crisis in one or both the great States of Western Europe with which our trade relations are most intimate, that we have devoted so much attention to it in our financial column.

It is possible that the public interest upon this subject, here, may partake of a certain measure of anxiety among business people. The effect of the War itself upon the commercial quiet of the United States, has been a debatable point ever since its initiation in 1853. We were then, more than at present, a debtor country, and debtor chiefly to the European States upon which the money burdens of the conflict were to fall, as they have fallen, heaviest. Our commerce went on, however, reasonably prosperous, though our financial movements were sadly deranged for a season. We were made to feel the absence of a defined and certain commercial independence, which it is now claimed by many careful observers, though not by all, we have at length attained. England and France, also, have gone through the first two years with extraordinary and boasted success. It is in view of the probability that the struggle is to be prolonged that the thoughts of their financiers are turned upon the reduced Gold reserves of their National Banks, and it is to the same point of extreme interest that the attention of this country is directed by the late accounts from Paris and London.

Our people, it must be confessed, have not played their part wisely, since the acquisition of California, for commercial independence. This end, and more, might have been secured by less extravagance and a prudent foresight, particularly while the Old World is involved in exhausting War. Financial supremacy might have been the portion of the City of New-York in the race of well-directed enterprise, tempered by economy, under such circumstances. And the whole country, in this event, might now doubly rejoice that we have the blessing of peace at home, and the consciousness of independence abroad, while England and France are threatened with the money troubles which marked the long period of Revolution and War under the elder NAPOLEON. We refer, of course, to the fact that we have not husbanded the Wealth which California has lavished upon us. Our people, by indulgence to excess in foreign luxuries, have not only squandered this vast inheritance, but have introduced the wildest speculations upon borrowed capital. And the end is, that we are now brought to the suggestive inquiry whether we are left in a position to look upon the financial throes of the Allied States of Europe with indifference to their bearing upon this country.

This question should not have been susceptible of doubt. We will not say that the revenue policy of the Government should have prevented it, because *that* has been fixed by law and affirmed by the popular will. But the practice and whole bent of the country have, as it were, been to an excessive import trade, not alone in luxuries, but in the staples which home labor should have produced. We name but three articles in illustration—the fabrics of Wool, Cotton and Iron. It is these alone that have thrown, and most unnecessarily, the heavy balances of the last eight years against the country. It is the excess of these alone which absorbed one hundred and seventy-eight millions of California Gold, and left an indefinite sum as a permanent or funded debt abroad. The entire consumption of Foreign Goods, during that period, has been fifteen hundred and seventy-two millions of dollars. Of this, the fabrics of Wool constitute $174,744 931; of Cotton, $177,163,383, and of Iron, $140,093,991; all official figures except for the last year, which are approximate, and amounting in the aggregate to four hundred and ninety-one millions of money.

The error is one which may be partially retrieved next year. The home woolen manufacturers ask for relief at the hands of Congress. They are backed by the Secretary of the Treasury, it is said, and by some of the strongest Free-Trade pens in the country. We have now before us a pamphlet on the subject of admitting Foreign wool duty free, to enable the home maker of broadcloths, cassimeres, blankets, &c., to compete with and ultimately shut out the fabrics of Germany, England and France. This would be a saving of thirty millions a year—saved in gold, too, the rapid out-go of which has caused an admitted measure of concern in the mind of the pamphleteer, though decidedly a Free-Trader in sentiment. We distrust the remedy to the extent claimed by its advocates, but believe it capable of much good. Would that we had some check, also, upon the cotton and iron fabrics, which are constantly thrown upon our market from the cheap workshops of Europe. But we have no present hope of this. The South has decreed that she prefers to have her own Cotton worked up abroad, and Pennsylvania is content that her iron-beds shall *not* take precedence of Wales or England. It is for the prudence and economy of consumers to abate the evil of excessive importation. Until this is done, we cannot look upon financial trouble abroad with indifference.

Minister Crampton's Recall.

The Press of this country is almost unanimous in condemnation of Mr. CRAMPTON's attempt to recruit a "foreign legion" on our shores, and in approval of his anticipated recall at the demand of our Government. Once in awhile an isolated journal feebly pleads the British cause, and professes to believe the Minister will not lose his position at Washington in consequence of his complicity in the enlistment scheme. But these are exceptional cases. It is not possible that Mr. CRAMPTON can escape the rebuke indicated. Indeed there is a growing conviction in the public mind that the President has dealt all too gently with him and his Government;—that the circumstances of the case demanded the prompt and ignominious dismissal of the British Minister, in terms which should forcibly announce the just National indignation at the attempted violation of our neutrality law by the British Government and its agents. To give the British Government opportunity to recall their representative here, under circumstances which shall cover his defeat and disgrace, and conceal them in great measure from the eyes of the world, has a tendency to make the transaction a mere personal matter, and to rob the public example of its most salutary influence.

Great Britain has been among the most clamorous of foreign nations in demanding the rigid enforcement of our neutrality laws, and she could not fail secretly to despise us, as we ought to despise ourselves, should we fail to visit upon her filibustering agents the penalty of its violation applicable to their case. But the act which constitutes the violation of the law has a still more serious aspect. It is not merely a violation of the Municipal law; but is, when the act of the British Government or of its Ministers or Consuls, a violation of the sovereignty of the United States and of their neutral rights; for the right of raising soldiers is a right of majesty which cannot be violated by a foreign nation without a gross breach of national law. The authorities upon this point are numerous and explicit. Their universal doctrine is that "it is not permitted to raise soldiers in the territory without the consent of its sovereign." VATTEL says that foreign recruiters are hanged with great justice. It is not presumed that their sovereign had ordered them to commit a crime; but if it appears that they acted by order, such a proceeding in a foreign sovereign is justly considered as an injury, and as a sufficient cause for declaring war against him unless he makes suitable reparation.

Another eminent writer states the obligation very efficiently when he says belligerents ought to respect in the most complete and absolute manner the independence of pacific nations and their sovereignty,—in a word, to treat them precisely as though the most profound peace prevailed. Belligerents cannot, therefore, use neutral territory even to draw from it any advantage to the prejudice of their enemy; the neutral himself cannot grant such privilege without violating his own duties. We might accumulate authorities among writers on National law, all sustaining these views; but that is unnecessary. The rule of law is well established and well understood among all enlightened jurists and courts.

The United States asserted this doctrine practically in 1793, in opposition to the attempt by the French Government to man or equip cruisers within the United States. In the application of the principle, common sense can make no distinction between levies of recruits for sea service or for service on the land. If Great Britain may raise troops here for her army, Russia may fit out privateers in our ports. Indeed, if we permit the former, we must concede the latter, in order to preserve our impartial neutrality. If these views be correct, the British enlistments of last Spring, within the territory of the United States, if undertaken by Great Britain as a Government, were just cause even of war—being in direct National violation of the territorial sovereignty of one nation by another. Whatever agents of the British Government have participated in such acts are, in the language of VATTEL, kidnappers and malefactors by the law of nations.

Nor is it material whether these acts come within the letter of the act of 1818—considering the question as between the two Governments. If, by ingenious evasions of the letter of the law, the British Government nevertheless levy troops here, the fact of the statute intended for private malefactors being thus defeated, would serve only to augment the public wrong. The statute here is of secondary importance. The main consideration is the sovereign right of the United States to exercise complete and exclusive jurisdiction within their own territory,—to remain strictly neutral, if they please, in the face of the warring nations. The statute is a *domestic* affair, of which Great Britain has no right to know anything,—and least of all, to take cognizance of it, to see how she can evade it. And her code of law is the law of nations; and by every rule of international comity, as well as law, it is her duty to respect our sovereignty and our public policy. Acting upon this principle, WASHINGTON, in 1793, repressed foreign enlistment here without waiting for the enactment of any municipal law upon the subject. But when a foreign Government undertakes not only to infringe our National sovereignty, but to evade the municipal law, and thus baffle and bring into disrespect the internal administration of the country, the foreign Government not only violates, but insults our National sovereignty.

Great Britain, finding it impossible to keep the ranks of her army filled by voluntary enlistments, and unwilling to take the responsibility of a law for conscription for drafts on militia, or any other systematic method of raising troops from its own population, passed its foreign enlistment bill, not understanding the opposition made to it on the ground that it was insulting to neutral nations, and derogatory to the National dignity. With the history of the attempt to raise recruits under it in the United States our readers are familiar. Suffice it to say that the Minister and several Consuls of Britain, in the attempt to enlist a foreign legion, became implicated in the violation of our neutrality. The delinquent Consuls are indictable under our municipal law,—to which Consuls are subject, in all cases, having no privilege in this respect except that of being tried in the Federal rather than in the State Courts, which keeps their cases within the control of the Government. In addition to this, the Government has a right to withdraw the *exequaturs* of the Consuls. To justify this, it is not even necessary to establish judicially a technical violation of the law, but the right may be exercised for any reasonable cause, when, in the judgment of the President, it is called for by the interests or the honor of the United States. In the present case, as we understand it, the Government has been notified that the *exequaturs* of the three Consuls named will be revoked; and that sentence may be expected to be carried into effect within a few days at most.

The condition of a Minister is somewhat different. He enjoys exemption from judicial process, and there is no remedy in his case except that furnished by the law of nations. If he commits a wrong affecting individuals only, we demand his recall; and if his Government refuses to recall, we expel him, or bring him to trial as no longer entitled to the immunities of a Minister. If the crime affect the public safety, the Government may either seize and hold his person until the danger be passed, or expel him from the country by force;—or we may expel him at once, as in the case of Sir HENRY BULWER, when expelled from Madrid for discovered complicity with domestic revolutionists. If the offense be grave, but not such as to compromise the public safety, the course sanctioned by diplomatic usage is to demand the recall of the Minister, and in the meanwhile to refuse or not all public intercourse with him.

This latter has been done in the case of Mr. CRAMPTON. We take it for granted that an opportunity was afforded him to explain his conduct; but no explanation which he can make, nor any reparation his Government may offer, can well restore him to official favor at Washington. He is a broken man, and must necessarily seek to win his diplomatic spurs in some other field.

Another Whig.

Hon. DANIEL D. BARNARD has written a long and able letter setting forth his reasons for still clinging to the old Whig party, and especially for declining to act with the new Republican party, which he insists cannot triumph without dissolving the Union. He quotes from lectures delivered last Winter at the Tabernacle by Messrs. GARRISON and PARKER, as affording evidence on this point, and cites also the views of various newspapers. He thinks the Whig party ought to be reorganized so far as possible immediately: and "if they do not, as" he says, "they probably cannot at this late day, set up generally their own candidates, their instincts and principles can hardly fail to direct them, among the parties and candidates in the field, where to cast their votes so that they may be most effective for the common safety and good of the country." He closes thus:—

"I have been a Whig from honest conviction, and I shall not now relinquish or unlearn the sacred lessons which have become a part of my nature, by long connection with that great school of patriotism, honor and virtue. But names are not everything with me; they do not take the place of principles. I cherish the name of Whig; but if the Whig party has been so pared and lopped away on one side and another, that not enough of its vast old frame remains to enable the political physiologist to reconstruct it, and set it on its legs again, then if I see a union of men of national sentiments and objects, just such as true Whigs have always cherished and maintained, prepared to make a stand for the Constitution and the Union, against combinations which threaten to overthrow them, I shall be found, so far as my vote and my humble influence may go, of their party, by what name soever it may be called.

I am, gentlemen, your friend and fellow-citizen,
D. D BARNARD.

There is, certainly, much good sense in this. It is decidedly superior to the view taken by Gov. HUNT, inasmuch as it concedes the necessity of *sometimes* changing one's party relations. Gov. HUNT insists upon adhering to the Whig Party, whether its principles are in issue or not; while Mr. BARNARD declares his purpose, if the Whig party does not now afford the proper medium for giving his views the ascendancy, to join some party that will. This is sensible;—and is precisely the view upon which many thousands of both parties have acted in joining the Republicans.

Spicy Correspondence.

We publish, in another column, a very spicy correspondence between the two Democratic candidates for Attorney General. Mr. SUTHERLAND, the Hard, is desirous of uniting the party;—but he believes in the Nebraska bill; and he desires to know if Mr. TILDEN does also,—for in that case he promises to withdraw.

Mr. TILDEN declines to say whether he does or not! For which Mr. S. gives him just about such a rapping as he deserves.

Attempt to Commit Suicide.

A laboring man named JOHN D KENNEDY attempted suicide while intoxicated, by jumping from the Peck-slip dock into the East River. He was rescued by the police, in whose custody he remains.

Personal.

G. G. FOSTER writes to a cotemporary who had published that "he (Foster) had married Mad'm MARGUERITTE and left the other Mrs FOSTER drifting about the City," in the following style: "The person to whom you allude never was Mrs. FOSTER, and never was bound to me by any tie, civil, legal or religious. The deception to which I confess myself a party, commenced in 1835,—and it is enough that my past in the offense has been deeply, bitterly, terribly expiated."

Ex-President TYLER is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

☞ Two Judges of the Common Pleas will be solely employed from this day to Friday next in making citizens out of the raw material imported from Europe.

☞ WILLIAM NEALIS, a young man, was badly bitten in the leg by a fierce dog belonging to a grocer, who keeps on the corner of Mott and Houston streets.

Ned Buntline's Own has enjoyed a resurrection. It is to be issued at Philadelphia.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN S GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOONE
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A HILLS.

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depôt 308 Liberty-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE
5s per yard
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size, $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS'
ONE PRICE CLOTHING ORES,
NOS. 129 AND 160 FULTON STREET, NEW-YORK.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures

PERSIAN RUGS,
TURKEY RUGS,
TURKEY CARPETS.
A large invoice of these elegant Goods direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No 79 Canal-st
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs B G WILDER'S & Co's advertisement of this morning as Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER'S Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of B G WILDER & Co., questioned me in relation to the Safe therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person ever took off any plates. The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements in said B G WILDER & Co.'s advertisement, so far as relates to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, is destitute of truth.
E. T. REANEY,
Superintendent Island Mills Brooklyn.
The above mentioned safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, (as it came from the ruins,) at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe
H. C. HERRING & CO.
Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr E. T. REANEY Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr A. J Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the most interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe" We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey st., New-York; Messrs. J M Fairchild & Co., of Fulton st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by H C Herring as Herring's Patent Safes and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER
B. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
Depôt No 122 Water st. near Wall st., New York.
NEW YORK, Oct 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 18th inst. I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Reany to whom I made known my business. He replied, followed me and clearly, twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent"
A J HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1855
N C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway

"BRIBERY AND CORRUPTION." IND CTMENTS seem to be the prevailing feature with members of the municipal government. The inquiry has been asked as to how KNOX can afford to sell such magnificent styles of Full hats as he is at present offering for such extremely low prices. To convince themselves that there is ground for this inquiry, the members of the grand request, or the public at large, have only to drop in at KNOX'S depôts, Nos. 213 and 333 Broadway.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—E H LEADBEATER & CO No 347 Broadway, will open, TO-DAY, Rich Dress Silks from 6s to 12s. per yard; fine De Laines from 1s. to 8s; Lupins fine Bombazines at 8s; fine French Merinoes at 8s. and 10s.; 3,000 rich Embroidered Collars from 4s. to $3; 100 Cashmere Long Shawls from $16 to $30. Also a large stock of Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins, Blankets, Quilts Flannels Also, 1,000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' best Paris made Kid Gloves at 8s., worth $1.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED damasks, gilt cornices window shades, &c KELLY & FERGUSON, No 361 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods; some new patterns, very beautiful and rich Also the largest stock of worsted damask and other window furnishings in New-York We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No 361 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss may be seen at MARSH & CO'S, 11 Maiden-lane, N. Y., and MARSH, CORLISS & CO 7 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M to 9 P M

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied (by private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No 233 Broadway.

PIANOS, MELODIONS, MUSIC AND MUSICAL INstruments.—The extensive stock of Pianos Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments, and entire property of merchandise, at the store of HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, will be sold at great bargains, during several days coming.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand unrivalled above all competition A suite of elegant private rooms for applying the Dyes Also the most standard article of its kind throughout the world Wigs now style of wig and toupee are perfection itself Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULar semi weekly Auction Sale of 6 cents and Steads FRIDAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange For further particulars, see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office No 4 Broad st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder proof lock Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and Crystal Palace, New York 1853-'54 SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!!—JUST RECEIVED, and will be sold at a bargain two cases of Rich Silk Robes. Also, one case superfine French, all wool De Laines at 8s., worth $1. E H LEADBEATER & CO.,
No 347 Broadway.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth. For sale low for CASH.
BAILY & BRO'S, No. 434 Pearl-st

AT A. & I. SAUNDERS, Nos. 7 ASTOR HOUSE AND 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England and society during their reigns, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church No 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz.:

THURSDAY, Nov. 1. *George First.*
MONDAY, Nov 5, *George Second*
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov 12. *George Fourth*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 00
Course Tickets to Non. Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75 cts.

Course Tickets (with reserved seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Sing's Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CREBAR,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hageman, Clark & Co.,** (late Rushton, Clark & Co.)—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all kinds of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the signature HAGEMAN, CLARK & CO. in full, is over the cork of each bottle without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine. HAGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,

Sole successors to RUSHTON, CLARK & Co.,
Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756, Broadway.
Wholesale Depôt, No 155 Broadway.

☞ **Attention.** First Light Infantry Co, Providence, R. I.—All the *past* members of the Company are invites to participate in celebrating our Thirty-Seventh Anniversary, on WEDNESDAY next, October 24th

Invitations have been sent through the Post-Office to all those members known to reside in New-York. Should any fail to receive the same, they will please consider themselves included in this notice. Those who have received invitations, and whose attention is called to this notice, will please reply promptly to Col. W. W. Brown. Per order,

WAGNER, Orderly.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 385 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Phil-delphia.

☞ **Hyatt's Life Balsam.**—Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt No. 248 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle. For sale, also by the druggists, and C. V. CLICKNER & CO., 81 Barclay-st.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil**—Is the only article that has ever gained and sustained the reputation of a cure for consumption. RUSHTON'S No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, N. Y., and No 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise upon the curative properties of the oil may be had gratis.

☞ **Removed.**—BENJAMIN'S GOLD MEDAL BRASS SPRING TRUSSES,
To No 1 Barclay-st., opposite the Astor House.
This Truss never rusts, nor grows weak from use. Six days' trial given, and money returned if not satisfactory.

☞ **Parsons & Co** - Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ **A Cure for Asthma.**—There are many well attested cases of cures of this distressing complaint by the use of the WILD CHERRY, as combined by Dr WISTER in his famous COUGH BALSAM, which medicine has achieved a world-wide reputation.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Classes.**—Members desirous of joining either of the following classes:

French—By Prof. A. BASSET;
Spanish—By Señor JUAN BARCELO;
German—By M. MORITZ ERTHEILER;
Italian—By Dr. MINELLI;
Phonography—By Mr. T. J. LELAND;
Vocal Music—By Signor F. BAILINI;
Penmanship—By Mr. A. H. WHEELER;
Book Keeping—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Elocution—By Prof. J. W. J. HOWE;
Dancing—By Mons. A. SERVATIUS;
Commercial Arithmetic—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Musical Composition and Harmony—By Mons. E. GIRAC;
Gymnastics—By Mr. C. F. OTTINGER;
Horsemanship—By Mr. W. H. DISBROW—

will leave their names and address at the Library, or at the Lower Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Medical Institute.**—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unequaled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and competent nursing, with all the appliances of comfort, this *Maison de Santé* possesses unequaled advantages. Applicants for admission will address

E. C. FRANKLIN, M. D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,055 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M. D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Broadway, corner of Houston-st.

☞ **This New and Large Hotel,** newly furnished, and in thorough order, with all the conveniences of the highest priced hotels, offers to travelers and the public, including families, unsurpassed accommodations at lower rates than can be afforded by any other first class hotel.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

☞ **Fair of the American Institute at Crystal Palace.**—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—Music by Dodworth THIS EVENING. Admission 25 cents; children and apprentices half price. Schools with their teachers at 6¼ cents each pupil. Gentlemen selected as Judges are requested to be at the office at 10 A. M. on Monday. Exhibitors of Poultry are notified to have their fowls in the building before the 23d.

☞ **Tomatoes, Pears, Quinces, &c.** May be preserved for Winter use in LUDLOW'S PATENT PENDING FRUIT CANS. They are easily closed or opened, and the only cans made for the West, under or cement. Sold by TAYLOR & HODGETTS Agents, No 60 Beekman-st; E. H. CONWAY & CO. No 8-9 Broad-ray; WHITE & KNAPP, Brooklyn.

☞ **New York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this association will be held on MONDAY EVENING the 22d inst. at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms in Clinton Hall Astor place. An essay will be read by Dr. JAYNES, subject, *The Grace Church Friends* of the Association generally are invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Superior Trees, &c.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York, will forward any of the catalogues of their extensive collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who inclose stamps and state which class of trees and plants they desire a catalogue of.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.

NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING, SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
DUES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA
PACKAGE EXPRESS,
No 59 Beaver-st

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

ELASTIC METALLIC ROOF.—H. OUTCALT'S PATENT.—The great objection, heretofore, to metallic roofs has been their liability to coat action and expansion. This objection can now be overcome by OUTCALT'S Patent, which is so simple and easily understood that anyone, with common mechanical skill, can prepare and put on a roof in half the time required by any other mode. Iron copper, zinc or tin may be used, and is prepared by forming cylindrical tubes on the edges. Roofs on this plan have been constructed in middle Ohio Kentucky and Missouri; they have in all cases given entire satisfaction, and are fire-proof and rain-proof as well as water-proof. A model is now on exhibition at the Fair of the American Institute, who the agent will be in attendance daily. Architects and builders are invited to examine it, and compare it with others. Applications for the purchase of rights may be made to the subscriber in person, at No. 162 Pearl st., third story; or by letter, addressed to him. Box No. 4,574 Post Office, New York.

B. HOMANS, Sole Agent for the Eastern and Middle States.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE AND RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brother; CALLENDER 36 South 3d st., Phila.; BATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NOTICE.—The public are cautioned not to trust with, nor deliver goods used in my line of business to, any person on my account, from this date without a written order, signed by me. ROBERT M. PAPINEAU,
Manufacturer of the Defiance Salamander Safes, 192 Pearl-st.
NEW YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phosphine and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps and Chandeliers of all kinds.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced Nurses, (all Protestants:) An English cook, thoroughly understands her business; an American girl, an excellent plain cook and laundress, makes good bread, biscuit and plain pastry; a Scotch girl, for general housework, a good plain cook, bread baker and laundress; two quiet, well-informed American girls, 15 and 18 years of age, to light chamberwork, sewing—or, one is particularly well adapted and capable as child's nurse. I have also waiting, nearly two hundred other Protestant and first-class Catholic help, whose references varying from one to four years cannot be excelled; and, as the rules of my Agency admit the register of no servant's name (unless those recently arrived without making inquiries from their former employers, as regards their character, qualifications, general deportment, and time of service, ladies, by calling here will save the vexatious disappointments constantly arising from following advertisements professing what in reality they are not.

WM. MANNING, Proprietor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several experienced Protestant servants; cooks, chamber maids, general housekeepers, nurses, seamstresses, English, Irish, Scotch, and German help of every domestic capacity, at HENDERSON'S old established Intelligence Office No 6 Court-st., Brooklyn. One hundred other excellent selections of servants for City and country situations, most of whom can give unexceptionable City references. Families in Brooklyn and its vicinity are respectfully informed that this establishment is one of the oldest, and is patronized by the most competent and most respectable class of help that can be found in this or the adjoining cities.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two girls of neat and tidy habits; one as plain, neat cook, and a most excellent washer and ironer; a good baker; will do the general housework of a small, genteel family at $4 a month; excellent City references. The other is a girl of 17; can sew, mind a baby, do its washing and ironing; is fond of children; has been nurse and waitress; wages $3; best of City references. Call at No. 339 2d-av, between 21st and 22d sts., 2 days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very neat and comp'ete young women (colored), one is a good cook and excellent washer and ironer; would do general housework, if required. The other is an experienced chambermaid, neat in appearance and her manner respectful; any family in City or country requiring such help will find either an acquisition. No objection to a hotel or respectable boarding house. Apply at No 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women—one as a competent housekeeper; would make herself generally useful. Any lady or gentleman requiring a person in that capacity will find her an acquisition; is neat in appearance, and of steady habits. The other is English, and a very efficient chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; is well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By three Protestant young women. One as cook, wash-r and ironer; one to do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter. Also by a girl of 12, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse or assist in house work. Also, an orphan girl, 14 years old, wants a situation of any kind. Apply at No 9 13th-st., a few doors from B oadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing if required; is willing to go a short distance, in the country; has good country and City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 15 Jersey st., two doors from Mulberry-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman as cook in a private family—is willing to assist with washing and ironing—who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country. Apply at No 248 William-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent dressmaker in a private family; good City references can be given; understands clear starching and all kinds of plain sewing very neatly. Can be seen at No 178 Chrystie, corner Chrystie and Houston sts., room No 14.

SITUATION WANTED—As Clerk in a Lawyer's office, either to take charge of the general business or of the conveyancing department. For either of which the advertiser is fully competent. Address Box No. 2,263 N. Y. Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady to attend as bar keeper or confectionery store in the City; has had considerable experience in the business and speaks the German and English languages. Address J. J. FURMAND, No. 9 Avenue A., or 140 Broadway up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, by a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waitress; understands plain sewing. Good City references given. Call for two days at No. 335 6th-av, one door from 21st-st, front room, up stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as teacher in a private family or a select school an hour or two in the forenoon or at night. Best of reference can be given. Address B. L., Union Theological Seminary New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable widow lady, as housekeeper in the City or country, or to travel as companion with a lady. Best of references given. Call at No 23 Harrison st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and baker; is also a first-rate washer and ironer. Can furnish good City reference. Apply at No 684 West Washington-place, near 4th st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as first rate cook or laundress; has good country and City references. Can be seen for two days at No 46 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as good Scotch cook and excellent washer and ironer. Good city reference can be given. Please call at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 6th and 6th-avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, or to assist in the washing and ironing; is a superior baker. References of the first order from her last place. Apply at No. 37 West 28th-st.

TEACHER OR TUTOR.—A gentleman, graduate of a celebrated European University, and experienced teacher for years of the French, German and Spanish Languages, the classics, etc. philosophy, instruction on the guitar, and able to correct a zoological cabinet of birds, wishes to reengage again. Best references given. Address A. C. A. S., care of Mr. PATUBEL, No. 292 Pearl st., New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French, (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a reengagement as resident governess. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER No. 98 East 16th-st.

A YOUNG LADY—(Teacher of Music)—Desires to make an arrangement with some genteel private family, by which she can give instruction upon the piano forte and in singing in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address INSTRUCTRESS, *Times* Office. Reference exchanged.

THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN EMIGRANT PROTECTIVE EMPLOYMENT SOCIETY—Having removed their offices from Greenwich-st. and Brooklyn to three rooms Nos. 13 and 14 Astor-place, Bible House, are now prepared to do all their business at the above place. Employers and employes will find this a desirable medium to have their wants supplied. Males and females of all occupations may here find employment. A German tailor wanted, to supply an order from the country.

TO WOOLEN MANUFACTURES.—Wanted a practical manufacturer thoroughly versed in the working of wool, and competent to take charge of a woolen manufactory. An intelligent, ingenious and energetic man is needed. Satisfactory references as to qualifications and character will be required. An engagement, if made, will be permanent. Address MANUFACTURER, Office of the *New-York Times*.

CHRISTIAN HOME FOR FEMALE SERVANTS—38th-st. between 4th and Lexington-ave.—Governesses, housekeeper; also, servants in every capacity supplied from this institution.

A SEAMSTRESS—Wants a situation, understands dressmaking; can give good references; can refer to her last employer who is about to leave for Europe; has no objection to go South with a family. Call on Monday, No. 927 Broadway, up stairs, between 21st and 22d sts.

NO 287 BROADWAY—Corner of Roade-st MORRIS, CORNET & CO'S can be obtained respectable German, English Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses, and private families; also waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers and laborers, at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COOK WANTED—For Washington, D. C. A very competent and comsetent cook is wanted immediately for a family of distinction. The highest wages paid. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No 149 Grand st.

AMERICAN, ENGLISH—Scotch and Irish servants, in great variety, can now be had at No 14 Sixth-avenue, or No 145 Bowery. Good references will be given. C. MASON.

PLACE WANTED—By a boy 17 years of age, a place in some respectable business; prefer going in the country. Apply at No 262 3d-av, between 22d and 23d sts., at the cooper shop.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOY WANTED—With good reference about the age of 14, to learn the Lapidary trade. Inquire of C. J. & W. MASON, No 149 Fulton st., up stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SUITS have been commenced against infringers!
PATENT LIGHTS
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER
75 cents a foot for HYATT'S ILLUMINATING GRATING
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works 120 Wes Broadway.

NOTE.—Some of the infringers of my Patents advertise "*Illuminating* Vault *Lights*" Query: What sort of lights are they which are not illuminating? The gentlemen are perhaps, doctors or butchers. The latter most procably, judging by the way they butcher my beautiful invention.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York, capital $165 000, are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna, Brocatel, Pyrames, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble, and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 398 Broadway corner of Walker-st., New-York. PETER BRENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LARR, Secretary.

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The Midnight Consultation.	The Old Homestead.
The Mayor and the Alderman	Aunt Hannah and Uncle Nathan.
The Plot	Morning at the Old Homestead
The Birth-Day Festival.	Homesick Longings.
Chester's Trial	The Evening Visit
Poverty, Sickness and Death.	Autumn in the Mountains.
Walking and Watching.	Our Sister Anna
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Jane Chester and the Stranger.	Dark Storms and Dark Memories.
Bellevue and a New Inmate	Apple Gathering.
The Fever Ward and its Patients	The Farnhams Return from Abroad
Jane Chester and her Little Nurses	The Husking Frolic.
The Student Physician and the Child Nurse.	The Household Sacrifice.
The Midnight Revel—Mary and her Mother.	The Strange Musician.
A Spring Morning and a Pauper Burial.	A Dance after Husking.
The Daughter's Faith Wins the Father's Prophecy.	The Mother, the Son and the Orphan
The Two Old Men.	Old Memories and Young Hearts
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At very low prices, for cash, at Nos 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
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MADAME MALHERBE—Takes leave to acquaint the ladies she has removed from No. 496 to No. 542 Broadway directly opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where she will open on Thursday, the 25th October, 1855, a beautiful assortment of Paris Millinery, received by the last steamer. Madame M. has also connected dressmaking to her establishment, to which she solicits your patronage.

MRS. BONNET respectfully offers to the ladies her new and elegant assortment of Winter style Millinery which she will open on TUESDAY Oct. 23, at No. 104 Canal-st., corner of Wooster, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
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By order Sixteenth Ward Republican Association
LUMAN SHERWOOD, President.
JOHN H. DUNNELL, Secretary.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE THIRD WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION.—GENTLEMEN: The undersigned, having entered into business arrangements which will require his attention from the City during the coming Summer, begs leave, respectfully, to decline the nomination for the office of Councilman for the Fourth Council District, Third Ward.
NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1855. WILLIAM PAITEN.

AN ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF IRELAND—In connection with the National Cause will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 22. Tickets, 25 cents; reserved seats below stairs, 50 cents. For sale at Hall's Music Store. Doors open at 7 o'clock.

TWENTIETH WARD.—Whereas, there is a report through the XXth Ward subscriber of the return of B. M. FOWLER as the Workingmen's candidate for Alderman, this is to certify the public that B. M. FOWLER, our present candidate, has no connection whatever, or never had with the firm of Fowler & Billings.
J. E. M. C.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CLUB.—Those persons whose names were enrolled before September 20 can receive tickets of admission for THIS EVENING, by applying at the Club Rooms between the hours of 2 and 6 o'clock to-day. No one will be admitted without a ticket, and no tickets will be issued after 6 o'clock. By order of THE CHIEF.

THE BOOTH ASSOCIATION—In New-York will hold their annual meeting at the house of DAVID TREADWELL, on 37th-st., near 3d-av., the first THURSDAY in November, for the transaction of business very important to the Association. A general attendance is requested. T. TREADWELL, Secretary.

UNITED FREEMAN'S LAND ASSOCIATION No 2.—A meeting of this Association will be held at Mrs. PREST'S, Joralemon st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 24, at 8 o'clock. A full attendance is necessary.
R. H. SMITH, President.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 John st., New York.
J. H. HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs; has every description of the Choicest Furs made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him.

FURS.—F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New York, tenders his grateful thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and solicits their continued patronage and recommendation. A new and substantial stock of fashionable Ladies' Furs are now ready for inspection and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly observed. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine this City trade stock.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES,

From One Who was at the Free-Love Meeting.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was induced by curiosity to visit with a friend the Free-Love Meeting on Thursday evening, and heard the speeches and saw the subsequent proceedings on the part of the Police.

The conduct of Captain TURNBULL was unprovoked, unmerited and cowardly in the extreme.

Mr. BRISBANE (whose name I did not then know) said nothing whatever to warrant the assault of Capt. TURNBULL, and although I would dislike exceedingly to be placed in a false position from having seen there, (simply by reason of public opinion, and not that I saw or heard any impropriety,) I shall not allow a tweal to take place without offering my testimony against this modern Dogberry.

If this man, TURNBULL, and his brave army would expend half their courage upon the wealthy hells that infest his Ward, as well as upon street rows, that are continually occurring there, he would do himself vastly more credit than by frightening a parcel of women, and weak, silly men.

All this excitement about the Free-Love meetings is absurd. No sensible man, to be present once, will fear any injury to society from this nonsense. R. W. G.

OCT. 20.

Recent Deaths.

At a meeting of the Officers of the New-England Society in the City of New-York, held on Thursday, the 4th inst., the President called the attention of the Board to the sudden death of JOHN THOMAS, Esq., one of the most devoted members of the Society, and moved the adoption of certain resolutions, of which the following is one:

Resolved, That the members of the Board learn with deep sorrow of the sudden death of their highly useful and respected friend, JOHN THOMAS, Esq., whose membership commenced Dec 22, 1838.—He was elected an Assistant Counselor Dec 22, 1839, and Counselor Dec 22, 1846, and served throughout his term of office to 1850, with an earnestness and fidelity which endeared him to his fellow-members, and rendered signal service to the Society.

MARKET REPORTS.

Sherborn....*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Oct. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this forenoon, 81 bbls. Pearls, and 368 bbls. Pots—together, 449 bbls.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Are now in rather slack request, but, in view of the moderate supply on hand, they rule very firm. This morning's Philadelphia *Press Current* says, "We learn from Worcester that several of the leading boot manufacturers there are about closing up their business, and others are curtailing their operations. The advance of the price of stock without any equal advance in the price of goods manufactured, together with the great loss our sized by them in California the past season, has led to this result. As an offset to this decline in the Boot business, one or two of the principal operators have gone to manufacturing straw bonnets, which will give employment to upwards of three hundred sewers."

COAL—Is in fair demand, at previous quotations.

COFFEE—Sales made to-day of 150 pkgs. Java at 14c @14½c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 10½c.@11½c.; 300 Rio at 11½c @11½c.; and 3,500 do (by auction) at 10½c @11½c. ₱ lb. Later news, from Rio, reporting a further rise in prices of Coffee, and the prevalence of cholera there, has induced our holders to ask higher rates, failing to realize which, they have partially withdrawn what they had to sell. Present prospects favor them.

COTTON—We heard that 1,200 bales were procured within our revised range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	10¢	11

FISH—Dry Cod are still actively sought after at former prices. There likewise exists an improved inquiry for large Mackerel at $22 for No. 1, $13 50 for No. 2, and $6 50@6 56½ for No 3, ₱ bbl. They are less abundant. Other articles are unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have attracted more attention, and have slightly increased in value,—the sales since our last amounting to something over 28,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$ 50 @ 8 56½
Straight State	8 56½@ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to Good Ohio	8 56½@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 87½@1 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 87½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 25 @11 00

Canadian is doing better,—sales having been made of 1,100 bbls. superfine to be at extra at $8 62½@$9 87½ ₱ bbl. Southern remains about the same,—there having been 1,400 bbls. taken at $8 87½@$10 50 for Mixed to Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is still in light supply and fair demand, at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is quiet, but steady, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is unsettled. White being plenty and in stock demand at languid rates, while red is less freely offered and is in fair request at full prices. The sales since our last amount to 54,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $3 05@3 19. Western red at $1 90@2 03, the latter an extreme rate. Southern White at $2 @2 05. California, White at $2. Southern and Western mixed at $2; and Southern red at $1 95 ₱ bushel. The sales here and the receipts by the Hudson River, and the Erie Rail Road, were more nearly equal to-day. The arrivals from the South are still on a pretty liberal scale and promise to continue so for some time to come. The amount of Wheat sent forward from Tennessee by way of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad is very large. The Nashville *Banner* says: "Our commission and forwarding merchants are giving from $1 to $125 ₱ bushel. It is hauled hither by wagons from points sixty miles distant. A large amount is yet to be received here. By and by the new corn crop will be ready for market and, then, unless we are greatly mistaken in the signs of the times, we shall see an active demand, at a fair price, considering the abundance of the crop, for that article, all along the line of the railroads." Rye is dull and drooping,—13,800 bushels have been sold at $1 25@1 27 ₱ bushel.—Barley is more inquired for and is buoyant in prices.—Some 12,000 bushels have been disposed of at $1 30@1 40 ₱ bushel. This morning's Philadelphia *Price Current* says that, in that market, "Barley continues to meet an active inquiry for malting, and prices are advancing. Sales of Western at $1 38 ₱ bushel. Heretofore our receivers were compelled to purchase their supplies for the Winter in Albany and New York, but now a large portion of the crop of Western New-York is received direct here by our Commission Houses by way of the Elmira and Catawissa roads, and sold to them on more advantageous terms than it can be purchased in neighboring markets. State and Western Oats are in light supply and ready request at 46c.@50c. ₱ bushel. Corn is abundant and depressed, with sales since our last, of about 40,000 bushels chiefly Western mixed at 91c.@92c.; but including a small quantity of Southern White at $1 ₱ bushel.

GUNPOWDER—The demand is moderate at our quotations:—Blasting $4@$4 25; Shipping, $4 50, and Sporting, $5 75, ₱ 25 lb package. This morning's Philadelphia *Price Current* says: that in consequence of the advance of Saltpetre, the price of the Hazard Powder has advanced to the following rates:—FG, FFG, FFFG, whole kegs, $5 75; half kegs, $3 12½; quarter kegs, $1 76; A S P, in cases, $13 75; K R P, $6 75; I R P, $9 75; Blasting Powder, $4 25, and Duck Shooting, $2 25

HAY—River is in better supply and is selling at 75c. @80c. for shipment; and 95c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is good at buoyant rates, with a stock reduced to less than 50,000 of all kinds.

HOPS—Are in rather better request, but are unchanged in price.

IRON—Scotch Pig can now be had at $36, usual terms, ₱ ton, but it is inactive at this rate. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern find ready buyers at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is unaltered in demand and value.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole comes forward less freely than it sells, and, with decreasing supplies, prices are acquiring greater firmness. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LIME—Remains as previously reported.

MOLASSES—About 100 bbls. Texas changed hands on private terms.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand at $3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs., but is now held for higher prices. Spirits do is worth 48c. ₱ gallon, with a moderate inquiry. We have no important change to notice in Tar or Resin, which are salable and very firm.

OILS—Nothing new has occurred since our last in Whale, Sperm, Red, or Olive Oils. Linseed is quoted at 90c @91c. for large, and 92c.@93c. for small parcels, ₱ gallon, with a slightly improved demand thereat. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is but moderately inquired for, and is irregular in value,—sales having transpired since our last of about 600 bbls. at $22 87½@$23 for Mess, and $21 for Prime, ₱ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard remains dull and heavy, there having been taken to-day 250 bbls., at 11½c @12c. ₱ lb. Beef appears about the same—sales having been made of 150 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do. Mess, $16 for extra State, (new,) and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams have not varied. Butter is freely taken at 14c @16c. for Ohio, 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 32c @35c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese sells at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—There have been about 75 tierces sold, mostly at $6 37½@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—On the strength of the Western advices given in our last, Clover is held for higher prices, but is inactive. Other descriptions remain as last noticed.

SUGARS—The sales since our last have amounted to about 700 hhds mainly Cubs, at from 6½c @7½c. for very poor to good ₱ lb

TALLOW—Some 12,000 lbs. prime brought 12½c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prices purchased at 41c @41½c ₱ gallon

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool the engagements include about 1,900 bales Cotton, at 5-16d.@3-8d ₱ lb.; some Flour at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d ₱ bbl.; 38,000 bushels grain, part at 11d ₱ bushel, and some heavy goods at 35s @42s 6d. ₱ ton. For other ports a moderate business has been transacted at proportionate rates. The latest charters were, A Br. bark from St John, N. B., to Liverpool, deals, at £5; a ship hence to London, 1,000 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, 10s; and 3,500 do. Resin and Turpentine, 5s 6d. for the former, and 5s. 9d. for the latter; one at Boston, from Charleston to Amsterdam, Cotton, 14c.; four from Savannah to Liverpool, ½d.—two with the privilege of Havre, at 11c @1 5 16c; one from Mobile or New-Orleans to Liverpool or Havre, on private terms; four hence to Havre,—Wheat, 35c @28c.—and Flour, $1; one from Baltimore to Havre, (7,000 bbls. Flour) $1 ₱ bbl; one from Baltimore to Liverpool, Flour, 4s. 9d.—with the privilege of London, 4s 10d, adding 1s. if to Havre, or 2s if to Marseilles; a bark and a British schooner to Dunkirk, Wheat, 32c., in ship's bags; a Swedish brig to Charente, Grain, 29c., another, 150 tons, to Gottenburg, $2,500; a bark, 450 tons, to Liberia, $3,000, and back to the United States from Rio, Coffee, 70c. ₱ bag; a British brig hence to Liverpool, Naval Stores, 4s 6d.; a schooner from Jamaica to New-York, Sugar, 37½c; Coffee, 40c.; Pimento, 45c. ₱ cwt.; Logwood, $5; and Old Metals, $3 ₱ ton. A schooner, 193 tons, to Savanilla, Santa Martha and back, $1,600; a brig from Trinidad, Cuba, to New-York, hhd Sugar, 44c.; Molasses, $3; and box Sugar, $2. One hence to Point Petre, Guad., 70c; and if to St. Pierre, Mart., 80c, ₱ bbl; one to three ports in Porto Rico, via Philadelphia, 80c ₱ bbl; one from Norfolk to Barbadoes, hhd. Staves, $14 50; a British bark to Rotterdam, and another to London, Liverpool or Havre, on terms we did not learn

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 City 6s, R & O., 93; $3,000 Allegheny County 6s, A. & O., 71; $500 Lehigh 6s, '70, 98; $3,600 Penn 5s, '64, 87,000 Union Canal 6s, 65, 2 Penn R. R. C & P., 43½; 10 Beaver Meadow R. R., 52½; 113 Reading Railroad, 47; 450 do, 46½; 440 do, 46¾; 100 Long Island R. R., 13½; 150 do, 13½; 8 N Pennsylvania Railroad, 26; 50 New-Orleans Gas, 11½; 3 Philadelphia Banks, 140; 8 Bank of Pennsylvania, 118; 5 City Bank, 94; 3 Bank of N. America, 139; 10 Commercial Bank, 94½.

Between Boards—10 Penn. R. R., 26

Second Board—$500 Calloway 10s, 60; $1,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, '82, 76; 30 Northern Penn R. R., 25; 94 Penn. R. R., C. & P., 45¾; 150 Long Island R. R., 13½; 4 Lehigh Scrip, 70; 20 Lehigh Nav. 8s.

After Board—200 Reading R. R., 46¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '67, 117@118; Philadelphia 6s, 92½@93½; Pennsylvania 5s, 84@84½; Reading Railroad, 46@46¼; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 83½@84; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '88, 96@97; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43½@43¾; Morris Canal, 14@14½; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '55, 76@76½; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 9½@10; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31@31½; Long Island Railroad, 13½@13¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 6½@8; Girard Bank, 12½@12¾; Lehigh Zinc, 20½; Union Canal, 3½@3¾; New-Creek 11@11½.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family occupying a first-class house between 8th and 11th sts, a few doors west of Broadway, have a fine large furnished room with pantry attached, on second floor, which they will dispose of to one or two gentlemen, with or without full or partial board. The room has all modern conveniences of hot and cold water, gas, furnace register, &c.; bath-room adjoining. No other boarders taken. References given and required. Address U. C., Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman and his wife desire the comforts of a home in a pleasant private family where no other boarders are taken. Location to be west of Broadway and below 14th-st. Address H. C. H., Box No. 1,417 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Three or four single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, with partial board, in a private family; house new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Wall-st or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 96 Clark-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two large rooms, with bedrooms, clothes press and closets attached to let, with board, suitable for one or two gentlemen and their wives Location pleasant, and near the Ferry. Terms low. Apply at No. 46 Sands-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor. Apply at No 129 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—One or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with a pleasant room and partial board, by applying at No. 114 High-st. References exchanged

BOARD IN A PRIVATE FAMILY. A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board; front parlor, furnished with sofa, with pantry attached, on second floor. Apply at No. 32 King-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a family of four, in a first class boarding or private house, where comfort and style are combined. Location, between Washington place and 23d st., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No 4,246 Post Office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN—Or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a large, or large and small room; also a single gentleman with a small room, furnished, in a private family. Genteel house and finest of locations. Best of reference given and required. Call at No 68 Stafford's-place, near 2d av.

NO. 44 UNIVERSITY-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board; dinner at 6 o'clock. A suite of rooms on the first floor; excellent for convenience and pleasantness, and one large room on the third floor; house first-class, location central, family small.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 8 College-place.

MURRAY HILL.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen can find first class board in a small family by applying at No. 42 East 35th-st., between Madison and 4th avs.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carman from the United States Land Office, said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New York were found to contain bunkshot of the size of 14 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 96 pounds of sheet lead, &c. &c. The boxes were made of white pine one inch thick, were tailed at the ends, about 20½ inches long 12 inches wide, and 14 inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron it is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $26,000 They were marked with pencil addressed to the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct 3, 1855.

LOST.—A yellow Envelop containing two NOTES, viz: Jas W. Elwell & Co. due Feb 6 1856 $1 988 52; and J. T. B Maxwell, due Jan 18 1856 $1,485. Whoever will bring the same to A R MOUNT, No 64 Wall st will be suitably rewarded, and the public are cautioned against negotiating these notes, as payment has been stopped.

J. T. B. MAXWELL.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rose wood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call SOLOMON FANNING,
No 20 Catharine st., near East Broadway.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No 47 Beekman st, near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case warerooms, and manufactory, No. 5 North-William-st cor Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 77 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, O

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
No. 267 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks spoons, &c Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver

Chasing and engraving executed to a superior style.

N. B.—All goods stamped "Manufactured" are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp

REPLATING.—Hotels, ships steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr ROBERTS'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY Wholesale Druggists, No. 36 Warren-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are constructed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis &c A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received No. 270 6th-av

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.—One thousand barrels of this choice fruit, packed by hand, and packed in new flat hoop, air-tight barrels, and hermetically sealed iron bound packages for presents or export, will be ready for shipment by Collins steamer of the 31st Fruit of the same quality kept last year in Europe until the last of April. A ply to

ROBERT L PELL, Pelham Farm,
Esopus Post-Office Ulster County, N. Y.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, No. 333 Grand-st, (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

INSTRUCTION.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join either the French German or English Conversation Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No 263 Fulton-st. Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J LOWENDAHL, teacher of languages. book keeping and of the no-ten Flute, No 286 Fulton-st. Brooklyn The best of references as to character and ability will be given

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kerr, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L I Oct 8, 1855

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—(In the former House) Rev. ELIAS S FCHENCK, A M., and Rev H VAN COURT, A M., Associate Principals, is fully organized. Gymnastics and fencing daily The choice or any part of a college course is faithfully taught The accommodations for the Winter are comfortable, and very superior Circulars or an interview may be had by applying at W W HALL & SON'S music store, No 536 Broadway Terms $115 for the Winter term, commencing on the 1st MONDAY in November.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Hon. Isaac Bronson, No. 13 Park row; Hon E Driggs, No. 201 Broadway; Gen. Chief Engineer of U S N., Navy Yard, N Y; E Washington, D. C., No. 851 8th-av; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 240 West 23d-st Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and of D SANDFORD, Principal.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST ORANGE, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U S SCHOOL Agency, No 283 Broadway; H. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 180 Broadway; L W SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st, or the Principal. AUG F NITCHY

INSTRUCTION IN CHEMISTRY.—A gentleman who has devoted several years to the study of Chemistry, and can present testimonials of his proficiency, would be willing to deliver Lectures on this subject with illustrations, at any of the schools for young ladies or gentlemen in this City The Lectures will be delivered either in French or English Address A. D., New-York Medical College, East 13th st.

THE MISSES DAYPORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th of September A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 698 Broadway, or at their residence.

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION.—A married artist of the highest rank and reputation in both hemispheres, wants a resident pupil, or would visit a few families to give instruction in the piano playing and singing, as well as musical composition Can be seen for three days, between 1 and 2 o'clock, at room No. 478 Broadway, (between Broome and Grand sts.) Piano store of Messrs. LINDEN & FRIIZ.

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK KEEPING, $3 FOR ARITHMETIC—The subscriber is receiving pupils at reduced rates, if they apply immediately from 9 to 9 o'clock Lessons in Elocution or Reading, English Grammar and Composition, the Spanish and German languages; No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$1.—WRITING—THIS DAY.—PRIVATE LESSONS, $5 FOR TEN LESSONS.—Mr DOLBEAR, No 169 Broadway teaches ladies a fashionable hand in a few lessons The style is so beautiful and so easily learned, that mothers and daughters come from a distance to take lessons Cheap seats secured this day. Gentlemen for Book-keeping, &c enter this day and evening, at low terms.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 6th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Miss HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BERTRAM HARRISON, B A Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & SEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No 47 West 18th-st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL—South west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN SINGSING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal.—Terms, $150 a year Reference—D P Bacon, Esq, No. 228 4th-st; Thomas Small, Esq, No. 5 Ferry-st, New-York.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 42 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st, 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 49 East 24th st, (for merly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN No 157 Montague-place, near Court-st. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season Circulars containing terms, &c, can be obtained at either of the Academies

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in the upper part of the city, he has successful in New York he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st, Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague-hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesday and Saturday, commencing at 4 o'clock For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY at No 68 Willoughby st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch Our prices range from $300 to $500. Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $125 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts,
HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; ALBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale new and second hand for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 431 Broome st, respectfully invite attention to their Pianofortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G & H. BARMORE, No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant superior Pianos at the lowest possible price Having also perfected a new style of Piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A superior 7 octave, $310 rosewood piano is offered for $230 as the owner must leave town; been used but 3 months, is perfect, exceedingly fine tone modern improvements, fully warranted, by celebrated makers. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 209 Centre st—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

AN EXCELLENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO—In use less than four months, will be sold for $260. It is worth $320, and is of the best and durable made, a truly good instrument and has to be sold Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st, (9th st.) a few doors east of 3d-av.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$20,000.—SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER WANTED—With the above capital, by two young gentlemen who have an equal amount to employ in a wholesale jobbing business in this City, which pays good profits The parties applying have an extensive acquaintance, and long experience in the business Persons desirous of making a profitable investment can address H. & S., General Post Office. Communications strictly confidential.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN—Who is well versed in the clothing business and can command extensive custom, wishes to join a house already established, where the above amount, and his abilities, could be made available. For an interview, address X., *Daily Times*, which will be strictly confidential.

STATIONERY BUSINESS FOR SALE—A rare opportunity is now offered to parties wishing to engage in the above business The location is very eligible, on a regular thoroughfare, how in successful operation, and can be greatly increased with but little trouble For particulars, address with real name, Box, No 1,767, Post-Office

A CHANCE FOR SPECULATORS—Business men and others—Territorial Rights for Clark's Patent Detential Window Balance for sale By this invention, $1 to $3 per window is saved. Please examine the Model at the Fair. For particulars, &c, apply to WILLIAMS & SMITH, No. 84 Nassau-st., Real Estate and general Agents

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $25,000 to $50,000, to engage in the Wholesale dry goods trade, by parties that can give undoubted reference as to capacity and character, being well known in the trade. Address MERCHANT, this Office with real name.

PARTNER WANTED—With a small capital, in an iron foundry already established. The inducements can be ascertained by applying at No. 216 East 20th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers on long credit and at low rates of interest

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad, which runs from the extreme south to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $4 50 per acre By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 50 to $4 the cord or ton.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Missouri, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than on Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $8 to $25 according to location quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments, the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation till they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before the credit system becomes due. Meanwhile the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No 59 Michigan-av, Chicago.

CHARLES M DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

RIDGWAY FARM, AGRICULTURAL AND COAL COMPANY—A FARM AND A HOME WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN—PENNSYLVANIA LAND—Twenty-seven thousand acres of land situated in Elk County for sale, giving a farm of twenty-five acres, for $200 payable three dollars first installment, and one dollar per week, or Farms of 50, 75 and 100 acres in proportion.

The soil is among the richest in the State, and abounds in coal, lying in Elk County Four railroads will shortly be completed connecting it by a direct communication with New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Pittsburg, Erie, the cities of the lakes and all the western roads, forming the grandest concentration of railroads in the State—see the latest map of Pennsylvania—Elk County

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Nos 209 and 209½ Pearl-st.—ON MONDAY, Oct 22, 1855 at 9½ A. M., will sell 300 cases prime Boots, Shoes and Brogans, comprising, in part, a stock of a retired retailer, together with a desirable lot of fresh and seasonable goods direct from the manufacturers, suitable for this season of the year

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE—Will sell on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive and long established warerooms of Messrs McGraw & Allendorph, No 455 Broadway, without reservation, a large and valuable assortment of elegant first class furniture of their own manufacture, and warranted in every respect; they having fully determined to give up the business an opportunity will be offered of obtaining first class goods at extremely low prices

The stock comprises in part, elegant rosewood parlor suites in best quality hair cloth, terry and hair cloth, tête-à-têtes, sideboards, etageres, secretaries and bookcases, centre, sofa and extension tables, fauteuils, rocking and side chairs, Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c Also mahogany, oak walnut and enamelled cottage chamber furniture of superior styles and finish.

The whole to be sold in elegant assortment of the best class of warrantable material, plush to be sold without reservation Catalogues on the morning of sale

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200, and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four [illegible] approved indorsed notes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Oct. 22 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5 000 Virginia State 6 per cent Bonds due in 1885.....$1 060 each.
$3 000 Missouri State 6 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$5,000 Cumberland and Ohio Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$9,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5 000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$5 000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5 Atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.....$50 each.
50 shares Peoria and Rock Island Railroad, guaranteed.....$50 each.
1 share Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....$50 each.
1 share Illinois and Michigan Canal.....$100 each.
1 share Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Hope Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Farmers' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
10 shares National Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Home Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Eagle Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Columbian Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Howard Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Globe Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Ocean Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Exchange Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Citizens' Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Knickerbocker Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Empire City Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Manhattan Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Nassau Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Firemen's Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Commercial Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Merchants' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Union Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Williamsburgh Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Long Island Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Kings County Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Brooklyn City Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Williamsburgh City Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Nassau Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Jamaica Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Queens County Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Rockaway Mutual Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Suffolk Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Greenport Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sag Harbor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Peconic Bay Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Southold Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Orient Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Shelter Island Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Southampton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sagaponack Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Bridgehampton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share East Hampton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sag Harbor Whaling and Banking Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sag Harbor Whaling and Navigation Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sag Harbor Whaling Company.....$25 each.
1 share Sag Harbor Whaling and Trading

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Short of Water.

All over town there was a great deal of trouble, yesterday, on account of the failure of the Croton. In the lattitude of Bond-street it was plenty in the basements, but scarce on the first floors, and utterly wanting on the second. Up town it was still worse. This is owing to the very low state of the water in the lower reservoir. Visiting there during the past week, we found it shorter by several feet than usual. Housekeepers should be careful about fires just now, and the police, if not too busy in politics, should look out for incendiaries.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector records 341 deaths in the City last week, showing a gratifying decrease of 45 on the mortality of the previous week. Consumption, however, has not diminished its ravages, the number of deaths by it amounting to 46—about one-seventh of the whole mortality. There were 11 deaths by diarrhœa, 7 by dysentery, 6 by croup, 9 by whooping-cough, 3 by measles and 3 by delirium tremens. Of the whole number 42 were inmates of the public institutions.

The District Attorney of the City of New-York and the Indicted Officials.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The indictments against Officials found by the two last Grand Juries, and the proceedings that have been had upon them, while attracting the public attention and producing much excited feeling, have placed the gentleman, who ably and fearlessly discharges the duties of prosecuting officer of the City, constantly and prominently before the community. A card from Alderman HERRICK, which appears in the *Sunday Atlas*, of to-day, and an editorial article which I find in the *Sunday Times*, of the same date, have prompted me to ask from you the use of your columns for a word of definition of what I conceive to be the position of the District Attorney with reference to the indictments to which I have alluded.

It is an error which is entertained by very many that the District Attorney is responsible for the acts of the Grand Jury, and that the action of that body is either prompted by him, or had with his approbation and concurrence. The Grand Jury, on the contrary, is a body independent of him, having full power to act without his cognizance. When bills of indictment are found by them, he *must* prosecute them, holding always his course of action subject to the circumstances that surround each case. Hence all criticisms upon him by those accused or their friends, based upon the hypothesis that *personally* he is antagonistic to them, are unkind and groundless.

The present District Attorney of this City is a gentleman, with whose antecedents, abilities and character the writer of this communication taking believes to be familiar. Although yet in the earlier springtime of life, all who know him admire him as a profound scholar, a powerful and finished advocate, and a kind-hearted and courteous gentleman. In the discharge of his public duties, while he will perform his duty fully to the people whose officer he is, he will not *knowingly* unfairly strike at any man, or conduct a prosecution in any or its details in any other manner than that dictated by an imperious obligation resting upon him. The innocent need not fear him. He will not prostitute his office for gain, for personal aggrandizement, or to subserve the malice of ambition of individuals, cliques or parties. The guilty may well fear him, for a more fearless, incorruptible and able public officer has never, in this City, labored with credit.

A MEMBER OF THE BAR.

Mr. Bender and the Commissioners of Emigration.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your report of a case now pending before Judge BETHUNE, of the Marine Court, in which I am plaintiff and the Commissioners of Emigration are defendants, my character is assailed in quite an uncalled-for manner. My duties in the Emigrant Department are to receive complaints. Day after day, emigrants have called upon me to recover, if possible, lost or stolen baggage, which had been stolen from Castle Garden. These complaints have been so numerous, that it is necessary to know who is responsible for the same; till that question is settled, there is no redress for the loser. At the request of one of the Commissioners, I commenced this suit—had the stolen property assigned to me, for which I paid a trifle to begin with; and, to have the witnesses on hand when the trial comes off, I have been paying their board. Instead of making money by this operation, I will lose several hundred dollars; but I will lose it cheerfully for the purpose of having somebody responsible for thefts committed inside of Castle Garden. If you read the evidence, you will find that the law is violated by the Commissioners who make such pretensions to be lawabiders. The passengers are landed at a private dock, are consigned to those railroad companies with which the Commissioners have made their arrangements, and in such a way that, while the one is examining the person and pockets of the emigrant, the other is knocking about the luggage, and the proprietor cannot by any possible means be present to correct it. I think I am entirely justified in attempting to obtain at least some sort of protection for the emigrant while he is in Castle Garden. Most respectfully, LUDWIG SEMLER.

Annual Festival of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum.

The entertainment annually given in aid of the funds of the Irish Orphan Asylum, a very excellent charitable institution established for the benefit of orphans of the Roman Catholic persuasion, was given on Thursday, in the Academy of Music, under the management of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM. The object of these entertainments is so laudable that the occasion uniformly elicits a vast attendance—an attendance so great, indeed, that at this festival it was deemed advisable to give two entertainments, one at 3 o'clock P. M., and one at 7½ o'clock. The former was very largely attended. The assemblage congregated in the evening, however, was excessive. The building was crowded from the orchestra to the ceiling; the aisles, and every spot where standing room could be obtained, were occupied most uncomfortably, and some of the audience, with whom a sense of personal convenience was more powerful than their penchant for the drama, judiciously retired at an early stage of the representation. The annoyance resulting from such a crowded house appeared to be very largely felt. It may be a matter of some interest to discover whether or not some plan could be devised to secure the result desired, in getting up these festivals, some plan which would prove quite as efficacious and much more pleasant, than the cramming together of a sweating, steaming, sweltering, crushing mass of human beings, to witness the attractions of a very indifferent theatrical exhibition, and a variety of terrific feats on the tight rope.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during Sept. 1855.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under fifteen years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York	2180	419	2599	1868	627	59	6780
Northern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Eastern	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
Demilt	1818	287	1650	950	600	98	2406
North Western	774	211	985	*	*	.....	1317
Total	4267	888	5134	2908	1967	91	11,504

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicine were rendered gratuitously during the month, 4,186; males, 1 993, females 2,193. Nativity, 1,507 patients were born in the United States, and 2,618 in foreign countries.

PARTIAL RESULTS—Sent to Hospital, 200; died, 54. The principal causes of death were bowel complaints, principally among children. The prevailing diseases mainly affected the digestive system; among the most important were cholera infantum and intermitting and remitting fevers.

* Reports of Northern and Eastern Dispensaries not received. Columns of adults and children under fifteen years omitted in North Western Dispensary report.

Court Martial on Lieutenant Haldeman.

The Court Martial which has been occupied during the last four weeks in investigating certain charges brought against Lieutenant HALDEMAN, 8th Regiment U. S. Infantry, for conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman, in failing to discharge with honesty the duties which devolved upon him as Commissary and Quartermaster to the military station at Fort Columbus, resumed its sittings on Saturday in order to hear the accused make his defence.

A good deal of interest in the issue appeared to prevail among the spectators who were present, and much sympathy was exhibited for the unfortunate fellow, who has been made the subject of such grave accusations. The court is presided over by Major MWORDS, and Capt JOHNSON acts as Judge Advocate.

Lieut. HALDEMAN is a young man of very prepossessing looks, and during the progress of the address on his behalf, appeared nervous, anxious and excited.

Messrs. CUMMING, ALEXANDER and GREEN have acted throughout the trial, as his counsel. The entire amount of the misappropriations alleged against him, amounts to some $600, and comprises non-payments of money, retention of subsistence which ought to have been applied to the use of the recruits and soldiers stationed at Fort Columbus, and other charges of a minor character.

The argument for the defence, which occupied two hours in the delivery, was presented by Mr. ALEXANDER.

Upon its conclusion, the Court adjourned until Monday at 11 A. M., when Captain JONES, the Judge Advocate, will make his reply, and the Court render its verdict.

The Belter Guards.

The "Belter Guards," Capt. BUSSEACH, went on their first Annual Target Excursion on Saturday, the 20th inst, to Mr. BLOSS's Hotel, corner of Second-avenue and Fifty-ninth-street. This Company is composed of the workmen employed in the Cabinet Factory of J. H. BELTER & Co., Third-avenue and Seventy-sixth-street and No. 547 Broadway, and numbers over sixty muskets. After riddling their target in splendid style the Company with their invited guests sat down to a substantial dinner got up by Mr. BLOSS. After dinner 24 prizes were awarded to the best marksmen:

1. A splendid Gold Watch to.....F. Richards
2. A Gold Breastpin, Ear-rings and Bracelet to.....M. Killmeyer
3. A Silver Watch to.....F. Fliehman
4. A Silver Cake Basket to.....W. Wagener
5. A Gold Fob Chain to.....A. Beimbes
6. $5 to.....E. Stall
7. A Gold Locket to.....G. Kemph

Seventeen more prizes were awarded to the next best shots. In the evening they retired to the ball-room and spent one of the pleasantest evenings imaginable.

Mutiny at Sea—The Prisoners at Quarantine.

The ship *Constantine*, Captain SAMUEL MACODUCK, from Liverpool, having three hundred and ninety two emigrant passengers, arrived at Quarantine yesterday afternoon, making the passage in thirty days.

During the passage four of the crew became mutinous, and the Captain, in his efforts to quell the difficulty and secure the refractory sailors in irons, came near being killed. Captain MACODUCK, as soon as he came into Quarantine informed the Health Officer of the facts. He took possession of the prisoners and secured them in the Quarantine Jail, subject to the order of the proper authorities.

☞ Not long ago there was a great rage for Greek in the nomenclature of razors, shaving soaps, and so forth. We rejoiced in the *Eurekygenion*, and similar Athenian luxuries. But now Latin is coming strongly into fashion. Among the thousand and one contrivances for the growth of hair upon a deal box, we notice advertised the *Capilli Coloris Restitutor*. Another New-York window placard runs thus:

Emporium superiorum crantium coverum,
Vendo, dollarum fouronum.

☞ It is estimated that it costs more to dress any one of 5 000 ladies in New-York and Brooklyn than to build a comfortable country church—say $2,500;—more to dress any ten of 5,000 others here, than to buy a handsome brown stone house, pretty well up to—say $10,000. And yet most of these same dressy dames pay for the keeping, and many a poor fellow, who, if a bachelor, would go in a threadbare suit, sports broadcloth and fine linen, because he is in partnership with one of them.

☞ Mr. Philip Merkle informs our Reporter that Mr D. E. Sickles did not at all control his action at the German Convention on Friday. On the contrary, Mr. S. tried to exert his influence upon him in favor of Mr. Mulcony for Almshouse Governor, but Mr. Merkle assured him that it was of no avail, his opinions were entirely independent. It shows how little Mr. S. knows the Germans, to think they would vote for an Irishman. They hate one worse than the K. N.'s do.

☞ Alderman HERRICK says he will be ready for his trial to day, "if nothing happens." He suspends his "Records of Rascality" for the present—being very busy purifying his reputation.

☞ One who does not venture to intrust us with his name, sends us the proceedings of a new "American Union Club." Whether the Club numbers three or thirteen does not appear.

☞ The number of inmates in the Blind Asylum at present is 160—about equal numbers of boys and girls.

☞ Slush is thicker than honest mud in Broadway, around all the markets.

☞ We had, yesterday, our third rainy Sunday in October.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Van Nostran vs. Lynch.—On Thursday a verdict was rendered in this case for the plaintiff, for $2,295 87—the amount claimed, with interest. The facts have been before reported.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ No man can too highly value his health, or too carefully guard it from injury; and every provision tending to improve, or to preserve it is worthy of public favor, and lasting gratitude; hence the claim of RAY's unrivalled Stocking-knit Undergarments to universal adoption: Warm, soft, unshrinkable, durable and cheap, they can be had in superior excellence at the Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishing remedies for Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this Ointment reach the affected part if rubbed in externally. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night the Eastern spectacle drama of "Aben Hamet, or the Warriors of Mahmet," is to be produced at this house, with Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mrs. S B WILKINS, and the whole company in the cast; the "Magic Pills and Lottery Ticket" completing the programme.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, A. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNE'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 65 and 67 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—The Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, now open FREE to visitors. Examinations at all hours.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

At Hillsdale, Columbia County, N. Y., on Thursday, Oct. 18 by Rev Dr. Woodbridge MT THOMAS SUTHERFORD of New-York City, to Miss CLEMENTINE D VAN HOESEN, daughter of Wm Van Hoesen, Esq., of the former place.

On Thursday evening, Oct. 18, by Rev. Mr Imbrie, Mr AUGUSTUS JENKINS, of New-York, to Miss ARIANA F., daughter of Joel C Lane of Jersey City

On Wednesday, Oct 3 JAMES H. RANDALL, of King-st., Chesapeake Bay, Esq., to CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH HARGREAVE of Hull.

At Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. Caleb Clapp, JEREMIAH M. RIDLEY, of this City, to Miss LYDIA V. WALTER, of Bedford.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Oct. 20, J. ALFRED RYCKMAN son of R W. and Ann Ryckman, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No 871 Broome-st, near Varick, this day, (Monday,) the 22d inst, at 2 o'clock P M

In this City, on Sunday, Oct 21, GEORGE W., son of Thos. J and Ellen Devlin, aged 2 months

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 146th st., between 8th and 9th ave. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Friday Oct 19 at No 147 1st-av., ROBERT WILKEN, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

In South Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct 19, KITTY SANFORD, youngest child of Charles E. and Fannie F. Sanford, aged 1 year, 3 months and 26 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 7 1st place, on Monday, the 22d inst, at 2 o'clock P M

In Brooklyn E. D., on Sunday, Oct. 21, LIZZIE MUSSEL, daughter of Dr James H and Elizabeth Ward, aged 8 months and 16 days

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of its parents, No 86 4th st.

Lost overboard, on the 18th of May last, from the ship *Surprise* on her voyage from New-York to Hong Kong, PERCY ALDRICH, eldest son of James and Matilda Aldrich, of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 20.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	b3	97
15,000	Indiana State 6s		82
5,000	do	b10	82
10,000	Missouri 6s	b60	89
50,000	Louisiana 6s	b30	93½
6,000	Erie Com. Bds, '71		80
6,000	Erie Bonds of '86		93
5,000	Hl. C. & R. Bds		79
5,000	do	b3	78½
$3 000	do	b3	78½
8 500	do		78
5,000	do	b30	78
5,000	do	s60	78
9 000	C. & R. I. & R. Bds		72
43	Union Bank		124
10	Del. & H. Can Co		126
26	Metropolitan Bank		108½
300	Nic. Transit Co		18
300	do	b3	18
100	do	b7	18
200	do	b10	18
500	Canton Co	s60	50
200	do	s3	50
300	do	s60	50½
18	Sirthaw R. R.		50
110	Penn Coal Co		100
50	do	b5	100
180	do	b30	100
45	do		99
80	do		100
50	Cum Coal Co	b7	100
100	do		99
100	do	b30	99
100	do		99
100	do	s30	99
200	do	s60	99
200	do	b10	99
100	do		99
100	do		99
100	do		99
100	do	s10	99
100	do		99
100	do		99
50	Mich So & N Ind R R		84
100	do		84
100	do		84
100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V. ....NO. 1278. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...the evening of which there were loud calls for "Billy Wilson" in answer to which, Mr. W. T. B. WILLIAMS made a brief speech, which the immense pressure on our columns this morning prevents our giving.

Mr. E. DELAFIELD SMITH then stated that letters had been sent to each of the Vice-Presidents, requesting them, if unwilling to serve, to say so to him. All such who had refused had been erased from the list of names; but it was possible that some replies had not been received, and if any such concerning it appeared, the public might know the reason.

The meeting then broke up with three hearty cheers for the Whig City and County ticket.

The Hards at the Metropolitan Theatre.

The Hards had a good time at the Metropolitan Theatre last evening. They met there en masse to the number of—we will not venture to afford any one by stating the exact number, but will say that nearly every seat was occupied.

That ubiquitous Band, called Dodworth's, was present, (on the outside,) and did its share towards the success of the night.

Only three inscriptions (on white cloth) were visible at the opening of the meeting. One, above the stage, was inscribed,

"NO UNION WITH THE ENEMIES OF THE UNION."

Another, stretching across the private boxes on the right, declared that

"WE HOLD THE INTEGRITY OF DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES PARAMOUNT TO ALL CONSIDERATIONS OF PLACE OR POSITION."

A third on the boxes to the left read thus:

THE RIGHTS OF THE STATES:
NO INTERFERENCE OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT.

After the organization of the meeting, a large banner was borne across and placed in front of the stage. It bore in the centre the likeness of a fireman, surrounded with the inscription—

HENRY H. HOWARD
FOR STREET COMMISSIONER
Anti-Maine Law, Anti Know-Nothing.

It was received with loud cheers, and cries of "Hoist HARRY up where we all can see him!" And, in obedience to the call, HARRY (the banner) was raised on a table where all could see him.

At 8 o'clock the meeting was called to order by HENRY H MORANGE, of the Ninth Ward, who nominated WILLIAM C. WETMORE, of the Fifteenth Ward, for Chairman. The nomination was unanimously agreed to, and Mr. WETMORE took his seat.

A formidable number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and they were all unanimously accepted.

After which JOHN B. DILLON, Esq., Corporation Attorney, stepped forward, and read the resolutions—nine in number. The first one declared that the territories of the United States are the common property of the people of the several States of this confederacy and all are entitled to their full free and equal enjoyment, and that the Constitution has not conferred upon Congress the right either to establish or prohibit domestic slavery in the States or territories, and any attempt to impose the Wilmot Proviso upon the organization of Territorial Governments is a gross usurpation, always offensive to the Democracy, and a violation of the rights of the people of the several States. The second, that the Congress of the United States has the right to delegate to the people of the Territories the power of self-government, subject only to the Constitution of the United States; that the recognition of this power in the people of Nebraska and Kansas, following the established principles of the Compromise Measures of 1850, was a wise and salutary measure, consistent with the Constitution, and calculated to allay and finally extinguish the agitation of both Pro-Slavery and Anti-Slavery demagogues throughout the States. The third, that the formation of the Republican Party is a dangerous and portentous event, calculated to excite the alarm and dismay of every patriot; and fourth, that in their opinion speaking for themselves State, we are indebted to the present Administration for the existence and growth of this new party. The fifth that the enlargement of the Erie Canal is an object of paramount importance to the commerce of this State, and that its speedy completion, with vigorous economy in the expenditure and adequate provision for the debt necessarily incurred, as now required by the Constitution and laws, is and ever has been the creed of the patriotic and enlightened members of the Democratic Party; and the sixth, that the Democratic Party have ever been in favor of such judicious expenditures as are needed for the improvement and greater security of the navigable waters of the United States which are strictly national in their character. The seventh is down upon Know-Nothingism in all its shapes, phases, and objects; and the eighth expresses opposition to the Maine Law and all other attempts at legislation of the same species. The ninth and last ratifies the resolutions of the Democratic (Hard) State Convention held at Syracuse on the 23d of August last, and the nominations of that and the County Conventions.

The names of the State and County candidates as read were received severally with applause.

Before the question on the adoption was put, a gentleman with a "Hibernian brogue" rose in the parquette and wanted to ascertain distinctly understood whether any of the candidates had anything to do with the Know Nothings? His query was received only with shouts of derisive laughter, and the seeker for information under difficulties resumed his seat evidently disconcerted.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions was then put and carried unanimously, only two persons making themselves heard in the negative; one of them a little boy in the third tier with a very little voice, and the other, no doubt, either a Soft-Shell or a "Furriner."

ALEXANDER C. MORSON, Esq., announced the receipt of letters from Ex Vice-President Dallas, Hon. Daniel S. Dickinson, Hon Job Pierson, Lyman Tremain, John D Fay, John Wilderg, John C Mather, H. A. Glover, (of Missouri,) Henry W. Rogers, John A. Lott, David L. Seymour, David Todd, (of Ohio,) Gen Elijah Ward, Col. James Curtis, Col. James Page, Jas. R. Whitley, Jonas B Phillips, Wm. C. Bryan, Herman B Cutting, and R. W. Hughes, Esq., Editor of the Richmond (Va.) *Examiner*. But two of the letters were read—those of Messrs. DALLAS and DICKINSON. The one from Mr DALLAS was quite brief. He thought it would be unbecoming in him to express an intermediate sentiment on the causes and character of Democratic division in New-York, but he could not refrain from saying that in the devotion, on cardinal and fundamental points, of the National Democrats of New-York to the Constitutional Union, there have been displayed an ardor, sincerity and firmness certainly not exceeded in any part of our country, and justly inspiring general if not universal admiration and respect.

Mr. DICKINSON's letter was received with great enthusiasm. The gist of it may be understood from the last paragraph of it, which is as follows:

Be of good cheer, my National Democratic brethren. Let the Gog and Magog of Anti-Slavery elements congregate their forces. It will arouse all the patriotic conservatism of the country in one powerful antagonism under the banner of National Democracy; and the spirits of JACKSON, and CALHOUN, and CLAY, and WEBSTER will animate it in the hour of battle, and preside over it in the moment of victory.

After the reading of Mr DICKINSON's letter, loud calls were made for HORACE F. CLARK and others.

HORACE F CLARKE was the first speaker, and informed the meeting that they had assembled to ratify the nominations of their party who were the true National Democrats of America. He denounced the Whigs and Republicans as a set of fanatics who would sacrifice the institutions of the country, and dissolve the Union to carry out their crotchets upon the question of Slavery. He condemned the Know-Nothings, consigned the Softs to the tomb of all the Capulets, and recommended them to stand by the Hard ticket at the ballot box.

Judge CAPERS, of Long Island, followed next, and went over the same ground and pitched into the Black Douglass, Mr. SEWARD and HORACE GREELEY, GARRISON & Co., as dissolutionists and traitors to the Constitution.

Judge BROWNE, of Otsego County, next spoke, and advocated the necessity of active cooperation in the forthcoming struggle, for they were like General Scott at Washington, surrounded by enemies in front, flank and rear. He walked into the Anti-Slavery, Maine Liquor Law party and the dark lantern men, whose principles would not bear the light.

Mr. ROSE next addressed the audience, and condemned proscription for religion or country's sake, and recounted the hospitality he had met with in foreign countries, on account of his being an American. He experienced that feeling on the mountains of Switzerland, on the plains of Italy and under the shadow of the Capitol in Rome.

The meeting broke up at 11 o'clock, giving three cheers for the Hard Shell Democratic ticket.

CITY POLITICS.

☞ The Know-Nothings of the Tenth-Ward went in for a pretty extensive glorification last evening at the book of Essex-street Market, on the occasion of ratifying their Ward nominations. About 2,500 persons were present. The Chair was occupied by Dr. A. L. WHITE. Mr. Hon. E. HIGBY made a speech and sang a patriotic ballad. Mr. E. L. Wedgewood, Cat May, Mr. Van Riper, Mr. Ira Benham, and Mr. J. T. Brooks, delivered themselves of eulogistic recommendations of the Ward nominations.

☞ The Germans of the Thirty-first Council District (Eleventh Ward) declare that, in consequence of the Democrats having nominated a pronounced Councilman who last year ran on the K. N. and Temperance ticket, they will vote for Mr. F. A. Conrad, Independent German candidate.

☞ The Germans are by no means satisfied with the City and County tickets nominated last Friday, through the influence of certain German and American wire-pullers. Persons are said to have voted who were not delegates. Therefore, a meeting of the minority and of those delegates who were absent (more than one half) is called at Mechanics' Hall, Hester-street, for Wednesday evening, to see about a new ticket.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward have made the following nominations:

For Councilman—C Lounsbery, in place of Mr. Potter, who declined the nomination.
For School Commissioner—H Sherrer.
For School Trustee—J. D Winchester.

☞ A "mass meeting" of about 100 persons met yesternight at Convention Hall, in answer to a call for a meeting of the Americans of the Fifteenth Ward. Mr. B. Brooks made a speech.

☞ The Softs and the Half Shells' Senatorial Convention of the Third District, composed of the first six Wards, nominated Daniel S Dickels for the State Senate on Saturday evening. The Half Shells nominated him by acclamation, and the Softs on the first ballot, which stood as follows:

Daniel S. Dickels.....17	Richard Franch.....
Thomas J. Barr.....	C. L. H. Smith.....
James Anglim.....	

☞ The Half-Shell Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District met at the Essex House on Saturday evening, and unanimously indorsed the Hards' nomination of John McLeod Murphy for Senator from that District.

☞ The Temperance Alliance have nominated as their candidates:

Governor of Almshouses—Isaac J. Oliver.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Joseph Southworth.
Corporation Counsel—Louis N Glover.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

We give the following additional nominations:

DEMOCRATIC.

First Ward—Alderman—John C. Whitney. Supervisor—Wm Hinman.
Second Ward—Alderman—D. C. Aiken. Supervisor—R. C. Brainard.
Third Ward—Alderman—John Dougherty. Supervisor—James R McGee.
Sixth Ward—Alderman—A. B. Clark. Supervisor—Thomas Mulligan.
Seventh Ward—Alderman—Thomas D. Hudson. Supervisor—Samuel Graham.
Eighth Ward—Alderman—Joseph Wilson. Supervisor—Peter Wyckoff.
Ninth Ward—Alderman—Wm. S. Mills. Supervisor—John S Bogart.
Eleventh Ward—Alderman—Joseph Simmons. Supervisor—James Miller.
Twelfth Ward—Alderman—Timothy Bannon. Supervisor—John F. Hissenbuttel.
Ninth Ward—Independent Democrats—Alderman—Jan es Begley. Supervisor—Thos French.
Eighteenth Ward—Alderman—Daniel Lyster. Supervisor—Henry D. Woodworth.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

Fourth Ward—Alderman—C. C. Fowler. Supervisor—Isaac Allen.
Seventh Ward—Alderman—A. S. Crowell. Supervisor—Frederick Glover. Assessor—Samuel H. Turner. Constable—Asa Bubble.
Eleventh Ward—Alderman—True W. Bolling. Supervisor—Edward Copeland. Assessor—John K. Bulger. Constable—John W. Galloway.
Fourteenth Ward—Alderman—Wm. H Hickox. Supervisor—C L. Smith. Assessor—Samuel N Kennedy.
Fourth District—Justice—E. Jacobs.

The Eleventh Ward Republicans are to hold a mass meeting on Thursday evening next, in Adelphi-street, near Fulton-avenue.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

An adjourned meeting of this Committe was held at No. 12, Tillary-street, Brooklyn, last evening, Vice President HUNT in the chair.

After the transaction of some routined business, the following additional nominations were made for Assembly:

Second District—Samuel Booth, Anti-K. N. Whig and Temperance.
Third District—John Cockle, Soft-Shell Democrat and Temperance.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.

Third District—John C. Smith, Whig and Temperance.
Fourth District—E. Jacobs, Democrat and Temperance.
Fifth District.—William Richards, Democrat and Temperance.

The following persons were elected as delegates to the Judicial Convention:—JOHN G. BERGEN, E SEYMOUR, WM. PELT, C. M BARNES, (Whigs), C. A. NICHOLS, WM. G. HAMMOND, JR.

The Committee then adjourned to Friday evening.

Temperance Meeting in Brooklyn.

A meeting of the friends of Temperance was held last evening in the Brooklyn Institute. An organization was effected by appointing Dr. ROBBINS Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

A Committee of one from each Ward was appointed to draft resolutions, and while absent, Rev. Mr. HATFIELD addressed the meeting. In his opening remarks, he referred to the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and said that a hundred years hence his name would stand out as brilliant in the pages of history as that of JOHN HAMPDEN.

The Committee reported the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve and adopt as their Platform the resolutions adopted at the State Temperance Convention in Utica, on the 6th inst.

That the action of that Convention in relation to the nomination of State Officers meets with our cordial approval, and that we pledge the nominees selected our hearty support.

That a Committee of three from each Ward be selected to meet on Thursday evening next, to select candidates for the various offices to be filled in Kings County at the approaching election, and report at a public meeting to be held at this place on Friday evening next.

☞ The Whigs of the Fourth Ward last evening nominated: *Alderman*—Thomas Jerome; *Constable*—John H White.

☞ The Whigs in the Fifteenth Ward have nominated the following ticket:

Alderman—John Snyder.
Supervisor—D W. Townsend.
Assessor—J. S Miller.
Constable—A. H. Mills.

☞ The Democrats have nominated for the Fifteenth Ward:

Alderman—Andrew Cunningham.
Supervisor—Wm. Marshall.

☞ The following is the Democratic ticket for the Sixteenth Ward:

Alderman—E. S Ralph.
Supervisor—David Lindsay.

☞ Col. Jack, the Independent candidate for Senator, delivered an address in the City Hall on Friday evening last, to about fifty persons. He was cut short in his remarks by several rowdies, when he adjourned the meeting to Tuesday evening next.

☞ James Mullen is the Democratic candidate for Captain of Police in the Sixth District.

☞ The Whigs in the Fifteenth Ward have nominated John Sneider for Alderman.

Staten Island Politics.

The Richmond County Whigs met last week twice and ratified the Syracuse nominations. On the evening of the 20th, a few dissatisfied ones—late K. N.'s—left the room in disgust—amid the cheers and laughter of the meeting.

THE VOLUNTEER PHYSICIANS, &c.—The Sanitary or Relief Committee of Philadelphia have resolved to appropriate the amount left in their hands among the doctors, apothecaries and nurses of that City who volunteered their services during the late epidemic in Norfolk and Portsmouth. As the volunteers have lost much time, and expended their money, this donation will no doubt prove acceptable. It is probable that the Relief Committees of other cities will adopt a similar course.

A quantity of bayonets and spear-heads were turned up in digging a grave in the yard of the Second Presbyterian Church at Charleston, S. C., a few days since. They are supposed to have been buried in 1822 by the then Session of the Church, who was implicated in a projected insurrection of the slaves.

☞ There are now sixty orphans in the House of Refuge at Norfolk, with none of whom, besides those that have been provided for in families in the city, Colonel and Postmaster Wise have charge of a considerable number.

Capt. Jeffry Mills, on the Genesee River Bank, aboard of Avon, was in extensive circulation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Kansas Congressional Elections — Movements of the Free-Sellers.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Kansas Correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* says, the returns from twenty-two precincts give REEDER, for Congress, 1,985 votes. There were still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it was thought his vote would exceed 3,000. The election passed off peaceably, and no persons were permitted to vote unless they have been actual residents of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election.

The Free-Sellers are getting up documents wherewith to contest WHITFIELD's seat in Congress. They profess to be able to prove that there were only 4 legal Pro-Slavery votes at Franklin, while WHITFIELD received 61 votes there; that out of upwards of 300 votes cast for WHITFIELD at Wyandotte, only 30 were legal; that out of 320 votes cast at Shawneemie, not over 80 were legal; that at Baptist Mission, which gave WHITFIELD over 100 votes, there were but 17 legal voters, and only 13 of them cast ballots; and in fine, that not 1 000 legal votes were cast for WHITFIELD throughout the whole Territory.

Delegates to the Constitutional Convention had been chosen. They will form a State Constitution for Kansas and apply for admission into the Union. Mr. REEDER will be the bearer of the Constitution and petition to Washington.

The Know-Nothings of Virginia.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct. 29.

A Convention of the Know-Nothing party in Virginia, was held at Lynchburg, last week, and was finally adjourned on Saturday. Resolutions were passed fully endorsing the Philadelphia Platform, especially that portion of it in relation to Slavery, and recommending an open organization. It was also recommended that the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency should be postponed to a period not later than the 1st of June.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct 29.

In the District Court to-day a petition was presented from PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and partly read, when Judge KANE said that WILLIAMSON had a right to apply to the Court to purge himself of contempt, but this must be the first step. The petition not being such purgation, but apparently a kind of remonstrance against his imprisonment, he could not receive it; but, upon reasonable notice, would hear counsel upon any preliminary question.

After an argument by Mr. MEREDITH, in behalf of WILLIAMSON, to which the District Attorney replied, Judge KANE reiterated that he could receive no communication from a party in contempt. The first step must be an application for leave to purge himself of contempt. That done, he would be reinstated before the Court, and have the same rights as before commitment. If counsel differed with the Court, it would willingly hear any argument on that point.

The United States Agricultural Exhibition.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct 29.

Our streets have been thronged to-day with fast horses, splendid cattle, and fat hogs and sheep for the grand Agricultural exhibition, which opens to-morrow. There are about 200 cattle already on the ground, besides quite a number which are stabled in different parts of the City. The entries of horses number between 300 and 400. More entries have been made to-day than on any previous day, and at dusk the Secretary's office was thronged with persons waiting to add to the list. The grounds are in splendid order; and upon them, in addition to stalls and stands, there are six large tents. Everything bids fair for a magnificent exhibition.

Loss of the Schooner Judge Baker.

LONG BRANCH, Monday, Oct 29.

The schooner *Judge Baker*, of Hackensack, bound from New-York to Philadelphia, is ashore half a mile below Squan. She is broken up, and her crew are all drowned. Her cargo, consisting of Pearl Ash, Crates, Logwood, and bags of Barley, is strewed along the shore. No bodies have as yet been found.

The Texas Debt Bill.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Oct 20.

It is now ascertained that the Texas Debt bill of the last Congress was defeated in the late election in Texas by 3,000 majority.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Monday, Oct. 29.

Mr. WINSON, Conductor of a cattle train, was killed this evening, at West Randolph, Vt, by having his foot caught in the "frog." The whole train passed over his head.

Lake Disaster.

ROME, Monday, Oct. 29.

The schooner *Dean Richmond* is on the rocks near here, and full of water. Her crew, consisting of nine men and a boy, have been saved.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Oct 29.

We have received no mail South of Washington this morning.

The Ohio River.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Oct. 29.

The river at this point measures four feet three inches.

THE KANSAS ELECTION.

Result of the Pro-Slavery Election—Full Returns.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Monday, Oct. 8, 1855.

Authentic accounts of the vote polled at the Pro-Slavery election, held on the 1st inst., have been received from nearly all of the precincts, and confirm the statement made in my last of the probable result. The power of ATCHISON and his miserable retainers is fast passing away.

Notwithstanding their efforts, they utterly failed on last Monday to sustain the reputation (so far as numbers are concerned) which they achieved at the Kansas polls on the memorable 30th of March.

The entire vote of last Monday is about 2,100, of which not more than 900 were polled by residents of Kansas. This statement of the number of legal votes cast is the result of information carefully collected, and may be considered entirely reliable and trustworthy.

The vote may be stated in detail, as follows:

Precincts.	Whole No. of votes polled Oct. 1, 1855.	Illegal votes.	Pro-Slavery votes polled 30th march.
Lawrence	42	30	761
Franklin	61	50	
Manhattan	No poll opened.		
Catholics' Mission	20		
Tecumseh	52	25	376
110 Precinct	23		597
Willow Springs	103	70	
Big Sugar Creek	5		
Pawnee	15		
Calhoun	19		
Leavenworth	250	125	899
Wyandotte	242	200	
Shawnee M. House	180	150	
Delaware	300	250	
Atchison	135	70	
Kickapoo	75	25	412
Doniphan	35		
Le Compton	100	80	
Council Grove	14		
Council City	14		

Fort Scott—Not heard from, but supposed to have given a large Missouri vote.

The voting was done principally at those Precincts most accessible to Missourians; but even *then* the influx of the "Borderers" sensibly declined. Last Spring about five thousand Pro-Slavery votes were polled. E.

The Connecticut Historical Society

have in their possession, for preservation, the first line sent over the Magnetic Telegraph in America. The graphic question, "What hath God wrought?" was the first sentence transmitted, dictated by Miss ANNIE G. ELLSWORTH, now Mrs. GURLEY, of Baltimore, daughter of Hon. HENRY L. ELLSWORTH, Esq.

A gang of yesterday thieves has been broken up in Albany, which has been committing depredations for the last year.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Court Martial on Lieut Huidekoper.

THIRTEENTH DAY

The Court met at 11 o'clock on Monday morning. After reading the minutes of the preceding sitting, the Judge Advocate proceeded to read his written reply upon the defence, a process which occupied nearly two hours. He contended that the severe denunciations by the counsel for the defence of Lieut WILLARD and Sergeant HEAD were most unjust; no case of conspiracy had been made out against Sergeant WILLARD. It had been said the Sergeant was not to be believed upon his oath. But the defence had availed themselves of his testimony. The only thing which had been fairly proved was, that the Sergeant occasionally drank to excess. The general scope of the argument of the Judge Advocate was the maintenance of the credibility of the witnesses for the prosecution.

The defence wishing to reply, the Court was cleared to decide on its admissibility. It was decided they might make a rejoinder in writing. A recess being taken, the solicitors availed themselves of that opportunity to determine whether they would do so. On reassembling, the Judge Advocate, with consent of counsel for accused, amended his answer by the adoption of an interlineary addition. The Court then adjourned until the next day at 11 o'clock for the reception of an answer.

The Joseph Walker.

The packet-ship *Joseph Walker*, which has been so long submerged in the slip at the foot of Dover-street, E R, though still in *statu quo*, as the lawyers term it, is now, mechanically speaking, in a much more favorable posit on for removal than she has ever yet been. The arrangements for raising her are sufficiently effective for a vessel of more than twice her tonnage, and she would have been entirely removed from the slip long since, had it not been for the interference with the operators, Messrs. BARNES & DODGE; of petty feuds that have existed for some time past, between the City authorities and certain contracting parties. In her present condition, she draws thirteen feet of water forward, and twelve feet aft. A quantity of grain, amounting to about 7,000 bushels, principally corn and wheat, with some resin, yet remains in her hold. In the centre of the hull, and on the floor, is about five or six feet depth of *clear mud*.

Why Croton was Scarce on Sunday.

A morning cotemporary, wishing to account for the scarce Croton of Sunday, announced that the "main" in Fifth avenue had burst. But a morning cotemporary labored in error. The main in Fifth-avenue did not burst; but the Croton Engineer had been making (as provided for by law) his annual examination of the Aqueduct through its entire length. To enable him to do so, it was necessary to cut off the water from the Lake, and the City had to depend for its supply from the Rower Reservoir, which, being already low and becoming gradually lower, caused the scarcity wondered at. *Satis est*

Mr. Meagher's Lecture.

The Tabernacle was crowded to overflowing last evening by persons anxious to hear Mr. THOMAS F MEAGHER's lecture on "The Present Prospects of Ireland, in connection with the National Cause."

The subject was handled with that ability and eloquence for which the lecturer is so justly distinguished. He seems not to despair of the final triumph of "the good old cause" for which he and his compatriots have suffered, and sees in the great events now transpiring further cause to hope for the restoration of Irish liberty.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the transaction of some business, I was surprised to find that the Surrogates' Courts in the State of New-York have no clerks. The records of these Courts cannot therefore be certified according to the requirements of the Laws of the United States for the certification of Judicial proceedings between one State and another. It is a difficulty most easily remedied. CIVIS.

☞ The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, in this jurisdiction, has issued an appeal to the clergymen of the State, that they will draw the attention of their congregations to the necessity of individual effort in the cause of truth and humanity.

☞ The American Union Club numbers one hundred young men. Their rooms are at the Utah House, corner Twenty fifth-street and Eighth-avenue. The names of the Secretari s are WILLIAM H. MACKAY and ALEXANDER LAWRENCE; of the Chairman is CHARLES FRENCH.

☞ The Aldermen have received, but not adopted, a report in favor of paying WM. B REYNOLDS, of offal contract notoriety, and of indicted fame, $51,000 on his contract—provided he withdraws all suits, claims, &c.

☞ Mr. City Inspector DOWNING has appealed to the Aldermen upon his indictment affair. See Aldermanic proceedings.

Correspondence between Judge Stewart and the Commissioner of Jurors.

OFFICE OF COMMISSIONER OF JURORS,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New York Express:

GENTLEMEN: My name having appeared in connection with the matter alluded to in the following letter of Judge STUART, May I request, in his behalf as well as my own, that you may publish it.

I entered into recognizance for Judge STUART (against whose character I had never till these charges were made heard one word of aspersion) without reflecting that by so doing might cause remark in consequence of my official position.

The Jurors who will try the issue between the People and Judge STUART were selected, and their names filed in the County Clerk's Office as August last. I have no more to do with drawing them than you have. For my own part I cannot conceive any impropriety in the course I have pursued. If there was any Judge STUART has himself relieved me from it by substituting other security in my stead.

Respectfully, U D FRENCH.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW YORK,
Office of the City Judge, Oct 19th, 1855.

U. D FRENCH, Esq.—*Dear Sir*: It has been suggested to me that something might arise to my prejudices out of the fact that you were bail for me while Commissioner of Jurors. I have thought of the matter and believe it best that I should substitute another security instead of you, and with your permission will do so to-morrow. It was from the circumstance of your being present at the time bail was required that you signed my recognizance. Your official relation to jurors by whom I may be tried, did not then occur to me, and it is at the suggestion of a friend that I now write this note proposing (for the reasons intimated) that another name be substituted for yours.

I thank you, Sir, most sincerely for your friendship and confidence, and will see you personally at my earliest convenience, till when believe me,

Most gratefully yours, S H. STUART.

The "Joseph Walker"—Walter R Jones still before the Public.

MR. CHARLES F. BARNES, the old sub contractor for the raising of the *Joseph Walker*, whose ousting was lately published, yesterday made a second appearance at the Bombs Police Court, and preferred a complaint of assault and battery against WALTER R JONES, the Mayor's friend, to whom belongs much of the notoriety coming from the ship *Joseph Walker*, and JOHN MCKINNEY, JONES' friend. BARNES alleges that, as he was passing through Rosevelt-street, these men met him, when they assailed him with abusive and disgusting language, and that, subsequently, MCKINNEY caught him by the throat, and struck him several severe blows. They both threatened to throw him overboard. KINNEY was arrested by Officer FARROW and brought before Justice WELSH, when he was allowed to go on his own recognizances to appear this morning.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE STATE-STREET FIRE—ANOTHER VICTIM.

An inquest was yesterday held by Coroner GAMBLE on the body of Mrs. HERMANIA BAKER, the sixth victim of the fire which lately occurred at No. 13 State-street. Deceased, who was a native of Germany, 36 years of age, was on that occasion badly burned, and yesterday morning died at the New-York Hospital, where she has since lain in great pain. The points of evidence adduced were similar to those published in the TIMES the day following the auteward event. Verdict—"Accidental burning."

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE

Arrest of the Crew of the Ship Constantina.—The quarrel of the crew consists charged with mutinous conduct and an attempt to take the life of the Captain of the Constantina, the Steward Livesey, William Thompson, John Townley and Thomas Lofton. They are committed for examination, but, as the Grand Jury was organized yesterday, it is probable that the charge will be laid before that body.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

NEW-JERSEY.

A number of the prominent citizens of the First Ward of Jersey City [illegible] yesterday for Aldermen of the First Ward, in place of Alderman GERVAIS, who had [illegible] FIVE in an old and [illegible] the time and ability to [illegible] The election takes place to-day.

Religious Publications.

The most important of the [illegible] works of a religious class is a [illegible] HARPERS) of Dungerer's [illegible] From, originally written in [illegible] Rome [illegible] on account of the [illegible] that Council, [illegible] to [illegible] history of the transactions [illegible] elapsed since [illegible] or why the Roman Church [illegible] being [illegible] and [illegible] and degrees of [illegible] It is important, to every [illegible] with a summary of the Acts and [illegible] all of Trent has been added by the [illegible]

Brief Sketches of Europe, by the Rev. J. H. TUTTLE, [illegible] exists public interest in favor of the [illegible] tions to the East—that is, in favor of the [illegible] family visited by the author, and [illegible] the Christian Church in [illegible] such an effort. This [illegible] makes out a strong case.

We have received volume [illegible] containing Memoirs of [illegible] TON & PHILLIPS) [illegible] ness of the Methodist [illegible] her Ministry, and a reply to the [illegible]

The Beginning and Growth of the [illegible] ued by the Sunday School Committee, Rev. CHARLES BECHER'S Fine Painting of [illegible] being the Lives of David and [illegible] with a very brief introduction by [illegible] There was no occasion for, as the [illegible] no indorsement from his character [illegible]

The *Unitary Alliance*, an American [illegible] in the East, by W. G. DIX, [illegible] NORTON,) animadverts very severely on the [illegible] and unpolicy of France and England [illegible] historic enemy of Christianity." Mr. DIX [illegible] quent writer—not a little visionary, [illegible] speculates in Sowery fancies on [illegible] pect of Jerusalem becoming [illegible] Church.

The well-known, or more [illegible] series, *Life of Jesus*, by Dr. [illegible] believer, translated by MARIAN [illegible] lished by CALVIN BLANCHARD, [illegible] notice it here though it is [illegible] work. Nine hundred closely [illegible] tack upon Christianity, thrown [illegible] heavy cannonade. [illegible] double, speculations and [illegible] by the unanswerable reply of [illegible] writer. STRAUSS would have been [illegible] yes,—so far as finding flaws in [illegible] like,—but his special pleading against Christianity is a *brutum fulmen*. It has the [illegible] the shrewdness and brevity, of THOMAS PAINE.

ROBERT CARTER & [illegible], New-York, have brought out, in a large octavo volume, PERRY'S *Acts and Monuments of the Church*. It is edited by Rev. M. HOBART SEYMOUR, (a Church of England clergyman) who has carefully revised the whole work, and added five appendices. There are [illegible] FOLK and J. W. BRADLEY [illegible] thirteen wounds inflicted [illegible]

The instrument used was [illegible] with a blade five inches and three-quarters [illegible] Dr. R. L. HINCKLEY was called to attend the [illegible] the Station-house who was subsequently removed to the Hospital. Last evening he was in a very critical condition, though it was thought that [illegible] cover. The woman was alive last evening, [illegible] fit condition to have a deposition [illegible] though no hopes were entertained [illegible]

Previous to his going to Canada [illegible] treated his wife brutally, frequently [illegible] doors. In his passage that [illegible] of the act. The man was thirty-two years of age, and the woman twenty nine.

The Postmaster General has directed that each distinct circular, no matter how many may be printed on a sheet, must be charged with postage as one circular, or the whole, if mailed, with letter postage.

WILLIAM SIMMS, one of Major CAUMAN's police of the Tenth Ward of Philadelphia, was on Thursday convicted of stealing money and jewelry to the amount of $150.

☞ A freight train over the Central road brought to Detroit, Mich., on Monday morning, 1,215 hogs. They were for the Eastern market.

WM. B. MOSS, Esq., one of the most [illegible] lawyers and brilliant orators of Alabama, died [illegible] fever, in Montgomery, on the 8th inst.

EX-President VAN BUREN is on a visit to his friend CHURCHILL C CAMBRELENG, [illegible] Long Island.

MCKINNEY, the murderer of [illegible] at Newark some time since, has been [illegible] that city from New Orleans.

Nothing has yet been heard of [illegible] TER, who went up in a balloon from [illegible] on the 3d inst.

Information has been received of the death, at Fort Tejon, California, [illegible] P. Castor, Fifth Regiment [illegible]

JOHN G. SAXE [illegible] a course of lectures in Louisville on [illegible]

Pilot-Boat [illegible] Palmer, Ninth Regiment of [illegible] the [illegible]

General [illegible] the Indianola, lately.

...Yesterday.

...PARK--AMONG THE CRIMINALS.

...RRORS OF A STAMPEDE

...THE REJECTED PRESENTMENT PUBLISHED

...presentment of the Grand Jury, on Saturday, ...ight in town in his birth, by the pitiless hands of the Recorder, did his work in the City yesterday. The report of [illegible] proceedings in the Court of General Sessions has the public on the alert. Nothing else was talked of, whether in offices, ware-houses, ..., or in any spot where men congre... ...noon, it was noised about that ..., the noted office-contractor, had ... This report was true. Officers SPIERS ..., on the authority of a bench warrant, ... Mr. PETTINGILL, Street Contractor, ... $5,000, for REYNOLDS' appearance ... Bench warrants were also placed in the hands of those officers for the arrest of BARTHOLOMEW B. FUREY, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Councilman Francis M. CURRY, Fifty-second District, ... Ninth Ward, and Ex-Councilman HENRY BEAK... Eighteenth Ward, or some of them, were arrested ...

To-day will add considerably to the list of arrested ..., at least so it is understood.

...THE PRESENTMENT.

The Presentment of the Grand Jury, rejected on Saturday by the Recorder, is partially allowed to see the light. The District Attorney sends us the following ... publication:

The Grand Jury impanelled for the October term re... to present to the Court the result of their la... After discussing of persons charged with crimes of various kinds, the District Attorney called the at... of the Grand Jury to allegations of fraud and ... on the part of public officers connected with the City Government. Many witnesses have been ex... who unanswered, and many have ... Court. Sufficient testimony has, however, been obtained to enable the Grand Jury to ... that corruption prevails to a great extent in ... departments of our City Government.

The names of the heads of Departments published by us yesterday as being presented by the Grand Inquest, have occur in the presentment, together with charges against some other parties, whose names, for the present, must be kept secret. The presentment then proceeds thus:

Resolutions have been offered and petitions presented to the Common Council to extend and widen streets and for other matters, for the express purpose of obtaining sums of money from those who were interested in opposing those projects.

We will further show that the assessments on property for sewers and widening and extending streets, &c., have been and are now collected by incompetent and irresponsible individuals, and the records and books kept in such a manner that parties interested in real estate have to pay assessments for the same purposes a second time, or the City loses the amount which had been received by a previous collector.

Also, that contractors and others are in the constant habit of paying commissions to officials and others having the power or influence to assist them in getting their claims settled. It has also been in evidence before the Grand Jury that gross injustice and great partiality have been shown in the awarding of contracts, and the Grand Jury would strongly recommend that a statute be passed to alleviate the grievances complained of; and would also recommend that in the awarding of contracts, the Comptroller be associated with the head of the department awarding said contracts.

They would also recommend that before the Comptroller pays any money on any contract, a certified copy of such contract shall be placed in his hands as a basis upon which such moneys shall be paid.

The Grand Jury would further state that during the examination of witnesses it was fully proved that responsible parties stand ready to enter into a contract (accompanied by reliable security) for cleaning the streets of the entire City for the sum of one hundred and forty thousand dollars, while the City is paying at this time more than double that amount; and it further appears, in evidence, that these offers have been made to the proper authorities and rejected.

The gist of the whole thing consists just in that part which we are not permitted to publish, and which forms the hiatus in the above important document.

The offences with which these persons are severally charged are as follows:

Mr. FUREY, it is said, has been in the habit of taking a per centage (ten per cent. was the sum named to us) upon moneys paid upon his certificate. This is a practice, by the way, which yields large incomes to other officers besides Mr FUREY about the City Hall, though we have not heard of anyone else yet indicted for it.

JOSEPH E. EBLING, the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, it is said, had not been in office nine days before he signed an agreement with Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co., of Philadelphia, the patentees of the new street-sweeping machines, to use all his influence to secure to them a contract for sweeping the City, upon condition that he should have all they received from the Corporation over $150,000.

His power of rescinding contracts for any failure to comply with their terms in the minutest particulars, soon enabled him to give Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co. the sweeping of the four lower Wards of the City, while their untried exertions soon secured a very favorable notice of the machines from the press, and from the Mayor's recommendation that they be adopted throughout the City.

In due time, the old contracts for sweeping the streets expired, and Mr. EBLING, as in duty bound, issued proposals for bids for the current year, counting, not without some reason, upon the bids of Messrs. SMITH, SECKEL & Co. being accepted, and upon pocketing twenty or thirty thousand dollars for his share of the advantage the City was to derive from their improvement.

But these gentlemen found by their experience in the lower wards, that they could afford to take the contract for even less than the minimum they had named in their contract with the Commissioner, and apprehensive that they might lose the job if they did not bid as low as possible, offered to take the contract for $144,-000 instead of $175,000, which he was expected to ask.

When their proposals came in, and Mr. EBLING discovered that it left no margin whatever for him, he declined to award the contract to them, though their bid was much the lowest. His refusal led to an indignant message from the Mayor, and a general suspicion of difficulties somewhere not far from the Commissioner's Office.

Mr. DOWNING, the City Inspector, is understood to have fallen a victim to the seductions of the offal contractor, Mr. REYNOLDS.

Mr. FUREY, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, we believe, also stands charged with a participation in Mr. REYNOLDS' favors, but to what amount we have not learned.

Last night there were extensive rumors that a stampede had taken place, and that sundry important officials were missing. Whether gone to Jersey, Minnesota or Europe, could not be satisfactorily ascertained.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

Case of Alderman Herrick.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Oct. 22.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer opened to-day at 10 A. M., and was immediately filled by a crowd of curious spectators, Jurors in waiting, lawyers, clients, officers and reporters. The interest elicited by these cases seems to be increasing, and the industry with which the counsel for the accused have labored to interpose objections in the preliminary stages, and to rely on technical points for disposing summarily of the indictments, exhibits, to say the least of it, *some* anxiety as to the result, on the part of the accused.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney, after the opening of the Court, applied for an attachment for ... WARING, one of the witnesses who had been ... in the case of Alderman Herrick, but had failed to appear. He (Mr. H.) would not proceed without that witness.

The Court granted the attachment

Mr. BRADY (for Alderman Herrick) inquired whether the District Attorney was ready or not to go on?

The District Attorney preferred to wait until the witness Waring should be attached.

The Judge suggested the propriety of proceeding at once with some one of the cases.

The District Attorney—The first step then will be to impannel a jury in the case of Alderman Herrick.

Mr BRADY was ready to go on with the trial. He intimated to the Court that His Honor had been summoned as a witness for the accused.

The Judge answered affirmatively.

Mr. BRADY suggested that it might be a question whether His Honor, being summoned as a juror, would feel satisfied of the propriety of his trying the case. He had advised his client that His Honor's testimony would be essential in reference to the whole aspect of these cases, and an affidavit had been made by Alderman Herrick to that effect, which he would read

The Judge—State the reasons why the Judge should not preside.

Mr. Brady—I am going to read the affidavit.

The affidavit was read accordingly. It stated that the nature of the testimony His Honor was expected to give made it expedient, in the opinion of the deponent and counsel, that he should not preside at deponent's trial.

The Court asked what the counsel meant to suggest?

Mr. Brady said he proposed to make a motion to the effect that another Judge should be called in to try the case.

The District Attorney said that although this was a motion entirely unusually and entirely lay within the discretion of his Honor, yet he claimed permission to make a few remarks. He had heard with pleasure on Saturday, that his Honor was to be a witness in this case, and he hoped that all the defendant's ... would be equally proper and unobjectionable. It was ... necessary, that a client should complain that the ... Judge on the trial of his case. He (Mr. ...) had never in his short experience known ... entirely ... and he could not think it would be of such a character as to affect the minds in this case, but he could not object to anything to which His Honor might testify.

Mr. Brady rose to reply, but

The Judge said it was not necessary to argue this point. He was not conscious of knowing anything of the merits of this case. The subpœna had been handed to him when in the law library on Saturday, and he had some impression of the object of it, although in that it might turn out that he was mistaken. When that stage of the case, however, was reached, it was easy, if it appeared that his testimony would affect the merits, or by otherwise of importance, to withdraw a juror and bring in another Judge. He had spoken to his brother Judges on the subject, and they exhibited as little desire to try the case as he did, and that certainly was very little.

Mr. Brady—Am I not to be allowed to speak to my motion?

The Judge—That rests with the counsel himself.

Mr Brady said he had taken the most delicate mode of managing this matter, and told the learned District Attorney privately of what was proposed to be done.

Ald. Herrick was not in such jeopardy as to require one of his witnesses to occupy the bench, and would not have recourse to such a measure at any risk. He (Mr. B.) told Alderman Herrick that he thought it essential to his interests that His Honor should be examined as a witness. If the Court was now satisfied, he was ready to proceed. He might suggest, however, that it might be somewhat difficult for his Honor to decide as to the propriety of receiving his own testimony if it should be objected to.

The District Attorney promised not to object to any testimony his Honor might give.

The Clerk called the names of the absentees on the Jury list, after which

Mr. Brady rose and said he considered that the motion which he had made was denied as a motion, and he would except.

The Court then proceeded to empannel a Jury. The process was protracted to an unusual degree. Challenges for the principal cause and to the favor when tried, and declared ill founded, were generally followed by peremptory challenges. These trials for principal cause and to the favor elicited a most hair-splitting exhibition of legal ingenuity, and metaphysical, or, as one of the counsel said, "physiological" analysis, in regard to the existence or non existence of opinions and impressions in reference to the guilt of the accused, and (if such impressions existed) in regard to their direction and character.

Eventually, after about four and a half hours of incessant labor, when most of the peremptory challenges had been exhausted, and some dozens of Jurors had been set aside, on the ground that they had formed opinions and derived impressions in reference to the guilt or innocence of Alderman Herrick, the following Jury was sworn in:

Owen Flaherty, Eighteenth Ward, nailmaker.
Wm D. Chase, Eighteenth Ward, accountant.
John Bressell, Fifth Ward, leather dealer.
William Brown, Eighth Ward, straw goods.
Hugh Fox, Eighteenth Ward, liquor dealer.
Alfred Chirney, Fifteenth Ward, shoe store.
Bernard J. Clark, Eighth Ward, painter.
Solomon J. Hart, Sixteenth Ward, gun dealer.
Jonas Solomon, Fourteenth Ward, pawnbroker.
Daniel M. Greene, Third Ward, fish dealer.
Randolph Brant, Fifteenth Ward, builder.
Daniel Hughes, Seventh Ward, milkman.

The District Attorney asked if Mr. Waring was now in Court, whereupon the gentleman presented himself.

The Judge, at the suggestion of the counsel for the defence, warned the jury empannelled against permitting themselves to be led into discussions affecting the merits of the case, and the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Tuesday.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

OCTOBER SESSION.

The City Inspector Indignant at His Indictment.

REPORT ON THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

BRIGGS DID NOT REPORT AS EXPECTED.

Nothing about the Indictments in the Board of Councilmen.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen sat two hours and a half yesterday, received the Offal Contract report from the Specia Committee, did not receive BRIGGS' report on MATSELL, but found City Inspector DOWNING virtuously indignant at the idea of having been indicted. We present the documents.

THE CITY INSPECTOR'S COMMUNICATION.

The following communication was received and read

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1855.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: I observe in the papers of this morning that on Saturday last, the Grand Jury made a presentment, implicating the City Inspector's Department in some of their charges of official corruption. I have not yet been able to ascertain on what evidence such presentment was found; nor have I yet been able to have access to the presentment, to find out what is the official corruption imputed to me or the Department.

But, conscious as I am of my own integrity, in everything connected with my official conduct, and of my entire innocence of these charges, and believing that it is demanded by every consideration of public justice, that their truth or falsehood should be at once ascertained, I beg leave to request of the Board of Aldermen a prompt and full investigation of all the affairs of the City Inspector's Department. Very respectfully submitted, THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

The communication was received, and ordered to be entered at length on the minutes.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

The Street Commissioner transmitted a schedule of the moneys received in his Department for vault permits. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD.

A petition signed by P. J. Bonesteel and others, prayed that the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company be required to relay their track and run all their cars to the junction of Eighth-avenue and Broadway. It was referred to a Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen W. TUCKER, CHRISTY and VARIAN.

THE REYNOLDS OFFAL CONTRACT—REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

The Special Committee on the Offal Contract, (Wm. B. Reynolds' much-talked-of affair,) made their report. The Committee were Aldermen STEERS, BRIGGS and DRAKE. The report was very voluminous.

The Committee decide that the interests of the City will be best consulted by making *a new contract* for the term of five years, as proposed by the Board of Councilmen, and that it is desirable to make a *complete settlement with Mr. Reynolds.*

Reynolds claims that his contract is still in force, and that the City owes him $85,000 for his monthly earnings, and should purchase his property at a valuation to be fixed by appraisers. The Mayor held that the City has no right to purchase Barren Island—(Reynolds' place of deposit.) Reynolds has been executing the contract ever since the settlement in October, 1854.

The report goes at great length into the merits of the case, produces the testimony adduced before the Committee, and ends with the following recommendations:

That the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for estimates for a contract to continue for five years from the date of the confirmation of the same by the Common Council for collecting and removing dead animals, offal, &c., from the City, in accordance with the specifications adopted by the Board of Councilmen Sept. 21, 1855.

That the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Wm. B. Reynolds for the sum of $51,251 50 for services rendered by him to the City in removing offal, &c., from the City, provided the said Reynolds will release the City from the obligation to purchase Barren Island and other property at the price of $46,745 51, and a release from the obligation to pay during the residue of the term of his contract and moneys whatever; and that said Reynolds will cancel the agreement on file in the City Inspector's Office; and further, a full release of all claims against the City, that he may have for work performed by him, and growing out of his contract to remove the offal and dead animals from the City; and further, that said Reynolds will withdraw all suits against the City, and pay all expenses connected therewith at his own cost and expense.

The report was accepted (not adopted) and ordered to be printed in document form. It was not read.

INSPECTORS DROPPED.

The Board concurred with the Council in discontinuing the employment of Inspectors for regulating and grading streets, setting curb and gutter stones, flagging sidewalks, filling sunken lots, fencing lots, and digging wells.

BOWERY EXTENSION.

The Board concurred in declaring the opening of the Bowery to Franklin-square for May 1, 1856.

HARRY HOWARD ON IGNORANCE.

A report on the rebuilding of Pier No. 45 North River, called out a long-winded, prosy debate, of no possible interest to the public. Mr. HOWARD seized an opportunity, before it was over, to get off a characteristic effort:

HOWARD—Mr. President! I am in favor of the report; I think Mr. Adams should be paid; I have been to the place; I went out in a little boat, and I think the claim of the contractor is a good one and should be allowed. I am surprised, Sir, at the ignorance displayed in this matter by Mr. TUCKER. He gets up here and talks about everything whether he knows anything about it or not. On this subject he is wholly ignorant.

Mr. W TUCKER and VOORHIS (simultaneously)—Ignorant—eh?

HOWARD—Yes—ignorant. Yes, don't know what you're talking about. You take a sphere and talk about time.—(Laughter.)

RELIGIOUS PERSECUTION—THIS AGAIN.

Mr BERGEN rose to an explanation. He said the Committee on the Police Investigation had their report ready, but had agreed not to present it to-night, in consequence of the absence of one member of the Committee. It would be ready, he announced, on Thursday evening.

At which announcement the Board was relieved, and Mr. HOWARD immediately moved an adjournment to Thursday, which was carried.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board met yesterday, at 4½ o'clock, P. M. D. D. CONOVER, Esq., the President, in the chair. The minutes of the former meeting having been read and approved, a motion to adjourn till the first Monday in November, after the proceedings of the evening, passed the Board. The Councilmen, it seems, are tired of meeting at so early an hour as 4 o'clock. They tried it during the last three weeks, but it didn't answer, as they had generally to wait till 5 o'clock before they could get a quorum. In November, consequently, they intend to go back to the old hour, and meet at 3 o'clock, P. M.

NOTHING ABOUT THE NEW INDICTMENTS.

Allusion to the new indictments of the Grand Jury was expected last night in the Board. FRANCIS M. CURRY, the Councilman arrested yesterday, was in his place, but we could not perceive that he took any active part in the proceedings.

THE MAYOR AND THE OMNIBUSES.

Several bills came up for a third reading. The following only were of public importance:

Relative to stage licenses granted by the Mayor, to the Madison-avenue stage line.

This gave rise to a warm debate, and was lost, only thirty members voting for it. The report of the Committee on Law Department was read to the Board. In it the Committee say that they have come to the conclusion that the Mayor has no power to grant the ten additional licenses referred to, and that the licenses so granted are null and void. The Committee, in their report, offered this resolution for adoption:

Resolved, That the ten additional stage licenses, granted by his Honor the Mayor, since the 4th day of April, A. D. 1854 to the Madison-avenue stage line, be and the same hereby are declared null and void.

The motion to reconsider the vote on a third reading was carried, and the report and resolution were adopted. Ayes 31, Nays 8.

The further business of the Board was of little public importance. After concluding the third reading of a multitude of minor bills, the Board adjourned till Monday, Nov. 5.

The Supervisors.

The Supervisors were lazy in getting at work last night. The Recorder was punctual, but the Aldermen were dilatory. The business transacted was interesting. The Mayor presided, while Recorder SMITH occupied a modest seat on the floor. It was ordered that Peter Palem be paid $130 for services as Census Marshal. The inquest on the body of Amanda Cook, a prostitute, found dead in Duane-street, cost $25—the usual charge is $5. Mr. ELY explained that it was all right.

WHAT IS THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD WORTH?

Alderman KELLY called up the report on the Third-avenue Railroad, and moved its adoption. It referred to the personal tax of that Company, proposing to reduce the appraisement from $1,170,000 to $370,000. Mr. VOORHIS thought the sum of $370,000 was far below the actual value of the Road, and moved as an amendment that $570,000 be substituted. Mr. WAKEMAN said the amount was the sworn appraisement of the President of the Company, and he hoped the report, which was a fair one, would be adopted. Mr. ELY said the appraisers were not the men he would have chosen, for no commonsense man would say that that Road was worth no more than $370,000. All he asked was, that the Company should be taxed upon a fair valuation. Mr. W. TUCKER said the Company, in equity, should pay on their whole capital this year; they have no right to ask a reduction. The idea of taking a valuation of one third was ridiculous. Mr. WAKEMAN thought if this matter were brought to a legal issue, that it would be impossible to collect a dollar of this tax. Mr. KELLY got up and explained very succinctly. Recorder SMITH still entertained his opinion, expressed sometime since, that the Board has now no right to remit. The statute, he said, was very loosely drawn. The Board had no right to go back of the affidavit, because that is made the evidence in the case, unless fraud or perjury is charged. The vote was taken on the amendment of Mr. VOORHIS, and it was lost. The question recurring on the adoption of the Report, Mr ELY expounded the law and moved to insert (after some hesitation) $470,-000. [Cries of "Question."] Mr. WAKEMAN called the Ayes and Noes. Amendment lost—Ayes 7, Noes 11—the Mayor and Recorder voting in the negative. The main question recurred and the report was adopted, 10 to 9. (The Mayor this time voted *No*, and the Recorder *Yes*.) So the Company are to be taxed on a valuation of $370,000.

The Board adjourned to Monday next.

INSURANCE FRAUDS.

The Comptroller's Investigation of the Affairs of the Tontine Insurance Company.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 22, 1855.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: WM. BARNES, Esq., was appointed by me on the 8th inst., to investigate the affairs o the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York. He having reported to me that the assets of said Company are insufficient to justify its continuance in business, I deem it my duty to publish the report in accordance with the 24th section of chapter 466, of the Laws of 1853, and to place the same in the hands of the Attorney-General for his action thereon.

As this Company has established numerous agencies in different parts of this State, also some in other States of the Union, and in Canada, I am desirous you should publish the same in this evening's *Journal* that the public may be early apprised of the real condition o the Company. Yours truly.

JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.

Hon. James M. Cook, Comptroller of the State of New-York:

I have finished my examination in reference to the capital, condition, and assets of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, of No. 13 Wall-street, New-York, and herewith submit the evidence taken by me under your appointment.

The Tontine Fire Insurance Company was organized as a Joint Stock Company, under the Act of 1853, on the 12th day of May, 1855, with a capital of $200,000. On that day the Board of Commissioners reported their capital of $200,000 as fully paid in and possessed by the Company *in cash*, on deposit in the Bank of the Republic, in the City of New-York. The President and Secretary of the Company testified by affidavit before the Commissioners as follows:

State of New-York:—City and County of New-York—ss:—JAMES PIERSON, being duly sworn, says that he is President of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company located in the City of New York; and JOHN WILSON FREEBORN, being duly affirmed, says that he is the Secretary of said Company, and the deponents severally say that the capital stock of said Company has been subscribed for and taken in good faith by diverse individuals to the amounts of two hundred thousand dollars, and the deponents further severally say that the said individuals who subscribed for and have taken such stock, have respectively and in good faith paid the said Company cash for the said stock so by them respectively taken at par value, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of two hundred thousand dollars, *which is now possessed by the said Company as its capital, on deposit in the Bank of the Republic*; and that no part of said moneys have been drawn out of said Bank since the giving of the certificate of deposit now produced and exhibited to JONATHAN MILLER, STEPHEN CAMBRELING, and ANDREW CARRIGAN, the Commissioners appointed by JAMES M. COOK, Esq., Comptroller of the State of New-York, to make examination of the capital, security and affairs of said Company; and the deponents further severally say according to the best of their respective knowledge, information and belief, that there is *no intention or design existing of any person or persons whomsoever to withdraw from the said Bank any part or portion of said moneys*, until the same is] wanted to be invested or otherwise used or appropriated to and for the sole and exclusive use and benefit of said Company in its corporate capacity in strict conformity with the provisions of the statute in such case made and provided; and that there is not any agreement, arrangement or understanding, either express or implied, made or existing between the said Company or its officers or any or either of them, and the said stockholders or any or either of them or any other person or persons whomsoever, to the effect or import that the money advanced or paid by any stockholder shall be loaned or returned to any stockholder, or to any other person or persons for his use or accommodation upon the hypothecation of stock of the Company as security therefor, or upon any other terms, securities or conditions whatsoever; and further that the said Company is not nor are any of its officers, in any way, manner, or form, pledged or committed to make any investment, loan or disposition of the said capital or any part or portion thereof, which is not in strict conformity in all respects with chapter 466 of the statute laws of the State of New York passed June 26th, 1853; and the deponents further severally say that they do not know and are not informed of any matter, cause, or thing whatsoever which in their judgment or belief can or will in any manner, or form, impair, lessen, or jeopardize the said capital or any part thereof; and further say not. JAMES PIERSON,
JOHN WILSON FREEBORN.

Sworn the 13th day of May, 1855, before me.

THOMAS VERREN, Commissioner of Deeds.

It appears by the testimony of ROBERT H. LOWRY, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of the Republic, and of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., that on the 12th day of May, 1855, the sum of $200,000 was deposited in said Bank to the credit of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, and that the same was drawn out by several checks on the 14th, 15th, and 16th days of May last. This credit consisted of the check or checks of JOHN THOMPSON, and at the time the same were deposited, an agreement was made by the parties with the Bank that the money should not be drawn out by the Company, unless the checks were indorsed by Mr. THOMPSON. The arrangement was simply a *nominal* loan of the money for a few days to the Company for the stipulated compensation of $3,000 or $3,000; and the checks of the Company for the $200,000 were given to Mr. THOMPSON at the same time that the deposit was made in the Bank to the credit of the Insurance Company, leaving it in the power of the lender alone to draw the money from the Bank at any moment after the loan was made.

[illegible] Company, therefore, at the time of its organization, was not possessed of a cent of capital, but was [illegible] in the sum of [illegible] for the use of the money borrowed by them, deposited in the Bank of the Republic.

The Company commenced business on the 15th day of May, ult., and on the 19th inst. had issued four hundred and sixteen policies, received the sum of $4,509 53 for premiums, besides $773 77 unpaid, and incurred only twelve losses, amounting in the aggregate to the sum of $638. About twenty agents have been employed in different parts of the country and in Canada, at the average compensation of ten per cent of premiums received, and five per cent of the profits realized by the Company on the business of the agency; and a general agent appointed, having charge of all the agents out of the City of New-York, and entitled to receive for his services five per cent of the amount of premiums paid in at all the agencies under his supervision. A copy of the contract with ELIAS HALL, Esq., of Louisville, Sub-General Agent for the States of Kentucky and Indiana, is hereto attached, marked Schedule C, to which I beg leave to call your attention.

Schedule A is a copy of the account of the Company with the Bank of the Republic. Schedule B is a list of the bonds and mortgages alleged to be owned by the Company. Schedule D is a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Company. Schedule E contains a copy of the By laws. The present capital of the Company consists of the following bonds and mortgages:

One mortgage, executed by SAMUEL HOLMES to the Company, dated Sept 28, 1855, for the sum of $3 000, on fifty acres of land in the town of Bedford, Westchester County—$3,000.

One bond and mortgage, executed by JAMES W. PIERSON to the Company, dated Oct. 1, 1855, for the sum of $1 000, on part or farm lot No 27, in the Seventh (formerly Fourth) Ward of Buffalo,—being lots Nos. 32, 33 and 34, as designated on a map of said farm lot made for A. D. PATCHEN, Esq., each lot being 25 feet front on Orange-street, and 100 feet deep—$1,000.

One bond and mortgage, executed by JAMES R QUICK to the Company, dated July 1, 1855, for the sum of $900, on lots Nos. 455 and 456, in the town of Newtown, Queens County, as designated on a map of South Williamsburg—$200.

One bond and mortgage, executed by JAMES R QUICK to the Company, dated Sept 1 1855, for the sum of $306, on lots Nos 51 and 52, in Morrisania, town of West-Farms, Westchester County, as designated on a map of North Melrose, filed in said County, May 16, 1855, each lot being fifty feet square on Union-street—$300.

One mortgage, executed by HENRY HEDDEN to the Company, dated Sept. 29, 1855, for the sum of $100, on lot No. 277, in the town of Newton Queens County, as designated on a map of South Williamsburg, on file in said County—$100. Aggregate, $4,600

You will notice the dates of these bonds and mortgages; they have not been recorded, and no stock has yet been issued to the mortgagors, as a consideration for their execution. I did not consider it necessary to investigate the title to the premises covered by these mortgages, or to ascertain whether any prior lien existed thereon. The officers of the Company testified that various persons had agreed to execute several mortgages to the Company for stock to be issued to them, but none of these agreements had been consummated. The Company have not issued any certificates of stock to any individuals.

The present condition of the Company is stated as follows:

Nominal capital, $200,000.

ASSETS.

The five Bonds and Mortgages above described	$4,600 00
Furniture, fixtures, books, standard surveys &c., estimated	1,000 00
Amount of Premiums unpaid	773 77
Cash on hand and on deposit	285 60
Aggregate	$6,658 37

DEBTS.

Unearned Premiums estimated at	$5,500 00	
Salaries, rent, &c, estimated at	350 00	
		$5,850 00
Stockholders executing the Mortgages		4,600 00
Aggregate		$10,450 00

The undersigned hereby reports that the assets of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company of the City of New-York are insufficient to justify its continuance in business in said City, and that the public interest requires the immediate dissolution of said Corporation.

WILLIAM BARNES, Commissioner, &c.

ALBANY, Oct. 19, 1855.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

National Convention in Cincinnati.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

FIRST DAY—AFTERNOON SESSION.

DISAPPOINTED WOMEN.

The Convention being called to order, and the preliminary business disposed of,

Mr. WISE, of North Carolina, took the stand. He is quite a young man, and this was his *debut* on the Woman's Right's platform. He said that he had recently delivered a lecture at Louisville, before an association of young men, on which occasion he presented his views on the subject now under consideration. Having been invited to repeat the lecture, he was here to do so. It was lengthy and well written, but lacked the fire, point and ability which marked the off-hand speeches of his coöperative sisters. His object seemed to be to prove that American Republicanism was inconsistent, because it claimed all the rights of man, but refused to concede those of woman. He thought it wrong to exempt free negroes from taxation, because they cannot vote, and tax women without allowing them the elective franchise. By way of complimenting the female agitators of this movement, he repudiated the idea that they were "*disappointed females*," who were revenging themselves by assailing the institutions of society. Having finished his address,

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL followed with spirit and power. She thanked the young man for his advocacy of her cause, but said that *she was a disappointed woman*, and that every woman upon the platform, although happy in their domestic relations, was disappointed, and that from the time she was old enough to stand at her mother's knee, and learn from her lips her true position and degradation, up to the present time, she had been a disappointed woman. If women have aspirations and hopes, high and noble and strong, the more surely are they victims of disappointment. When a child, she longed to bound over the green fields and along the pearly brooks, where her little brother was allowed to go, but was told that those were not fit places for girls; and her soul was sad and disappointed. As she grew up and desired equal education with her brother, she found all the schools and colleges open to him, but shut to her, and again she was sorrowful and disappointed. There was then but one College in all the world, and that somewhere in Spain or Brazil, where she could receive such an education as she desired, and she had resolved to obtain a place there, though she struggled through fire and water, through storm and tempest, to reach it. Fortunately for her, in the bosom of Ohio a college was established for the purpose of educating *negroes* and *women*, and she availed herself of that opportunity; but even in that she had been disappointed. Arrived at years of womanhood, the wrongs of woman became more and more apparent; and she then thought it was only necessary to present them to the men to have them righted—but she had been sadly disappointed. Girls who wished to earn an honest living by daily labor were told to learn some of the trades monopolized by men, and some of them went into printing offices and learned to set type; whereupon the Printers' Union, composed of men, resolved that they should not be employed. The tailors have done the same thing; and among all classes there has been a disposition to shut them out from the free exercise of trades, which are even more suited to their natures than to man's—and this, too, had astonished and disappointed her. Thus she continued, for some time, to enumerate her wrongs and disappointments, and closed by announcing that she had dedicated her life to this reform.

Mrs. ROSE succeeded. She too was one of the disappointed women, but she was not disheartened. In New-York, fifteen years ago, when this movement was first agitated, the gay, little, fluttering butterflies of her own sex said, "We have enough rights, we want no more." But by agitation a spirit of discontent had been begotten—that spirit which precedes a revolution. She felt rejoiced that such a change had been wrought, and hoped that the quick-coming future would prove still more pregnant with glorious results.

After a short speech from Mr. DENTON, of Cincinnati, in which he made a stirring appeal in behalf of woman as the proper educator of her sex, and the heaven-designed instructor of the race, he gave way to

Mr. RICE, a Hungarian, who offered and sustained the following resolution:

Resolved, That woman cannot resign her rights without resigning her duties to science to herself, and to the world.

Mr RICE having concluded his argument, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At 7 o'clock the Convention was called to order by Mrs President WRIGHT. The house was well filled by a highly respectable and beautiful audience, who listened to the speakers with profound attention and apparent satisfaction. The principal orators of the evening were Mrs. CUTLER of Illinois, Mrs. ROSE and LUCY STONE BLACKWELL.

Mrs. CUTLER maintained that "Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of happiness," were the rights of women as well as men, and enforced her views by an able speech. In adverting to the benefits of the elective franchise, she graphically described an election in England, which she attended. She said that although many women are dissatisfied, many more are contented with their present condition; and one woman had said to her, "Indeed, Mrs. CUTLER, I think now, the men have infinitely the worst time of it; and if you will look at the senseless, unambitious creatures lounging in the parlor, and then at men working in the cotton-house, and shops, you will be ready to think that they have the worst time." The speaker claimed that the remedy for this was the extension of the elective franchise to women.

MRS ROSE ON FEMALE EDUCATION.

Mrs. ERNESTINE ROSE was the next speaker. In one of her brilliant harangues, she portrayed the different ... boys' and girls' education. When a young ... comes out of College, bounded, by [illegible] the most liberal education bounded only by the heavens and the earth is open to him, but when a young girl comes from school, her [illegible] ... and nothing but the matrimonial market is open to her; she accordingly is, with her education pronounced finished, entered upon the matrimonial list.

And now let us see what that education is. The wife of the working-man educates her daughter as she thinks will be needed. She is taught to cook a dinner sufficient for a poor man, to darn his stockings, and perchance, if necessity requires it rock the cradle, [loud applause;] on the other hand, the rich girl is taught to dance a little, sing, or play on the piano a little, and speak a little bad French, probably paint a little, if only enough to begin on her own face, and work beautiful kittens on footstools. I hope, she said, no one here will think I am opposed to work; on the contrary, I hope that housekeeping will one day rank where its proper place is, among the arts and sciences.

When she referred to the wrongs of women, from poorly paid labor, who were thus driven to ruin, she was met by thunders of applause and sympathetic tears.

By way of closing the business of the evening, LUCY STONE BLACKWELL read the following petition, and urged the women of Ohio to circulate it:

PETITION

For Woman's Rights to the Honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio.

WHEREAS, The women of the State of Ohio are recognized as citizens by the Constitution, and yet are disfranchised on account of sex only, we do respectfully demand for them the right of suffrage, a right which involves all other rights of citizenship, and one that cannot justly be withheld.

1. That all men are born free and equal.

2. That all government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed.

3 That Taxation and Representation should go together.

4. That those held amenable to a system of laws should have a share in making the laws.

We, the undersigned, do therefore petition, that you will at once take the necessary steps so to devise the Constitution of our State, that all her citizens may enjoy equal political privileges.

After one of LUCY's best speeches in behalf of this petition, the Convention adjourned to 10 o'clock to-morrow. V. V.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO.

Election of Alvarez—His Ministry—Protectorate of the United States—Letter from General Gadsden.

The steamship *Orizaba* arrived at New-Orleans from Vera Cruz on the 11th inst. She reports having left at Vera Cruz American bark *Wildfire*, Capt. CAMPBELL, ready to sail for New-York.

The news by this arrival is interesting and important. Gen. ALVAREZ has been elected President, and has formed a new Ministry, as appears from the following, condensed from the *Picayune* correspondence:

The election has not turned out as I expected, and as people here felt confident it would, ALVAREZ having been named President by sixteen votes, whereas COMONFORT obtained only three, OCAMPO three, and VIDAURRI one. Now, if the old feather would only have sense enough to return thanks and shift it off upon COMONFORT, all might be right, and a conflict avoided, which, as things go, I am afraid must take place, there being 20,000 troops in the city and St. Luis, and the great plotter HARO is at the bottom of it. He was apparently reconciled to COMONFORT and ALVAREZ, but don't you believe that he is satisfied, even if he should get a share of the Ministry, with the formation of which OCAMPO is charged.

The foolish decree of VIDAURI, annihilating the army, has fallen like a thunderbolt amongst these worthies, and given them time to prepare, aided by not less stupid acts of the Governors of this place and others, driving soldiers and officers off, all of whom have concentrated in the capital.

LIZARDI, the chief of the tobacco monopoly, Grand Knight of the Order of Guadalupe, receiver of half a million of the Mesilla money in payment of two steamers which did not come forward, and complicated in the fraud of enormous sums of Bonds of the English debts, has fled from justice, according to newspapers.

MEXICO, Oct. 8, 1855.—Yesterday afternoon the garrison of this capital swore allegiance to Gen. ALVAREZ, as Provisional President elect of the Republic. The election was celebrated with salutes of cannon and bell ringing. Gen. VEGA has been removed from his post as Commandant-General of Mexico by ALVAREZ, and Gen. JOSE GARCIA CONDE been appointed in his place, and has taken the command.

Gen ALVAREZ has formed his ministry as follows: MELCHOIR OCAMPO, (lately in New-Orleans,) Foreign Affairs; IGNACIO COMONFORT, War; BENITO JUAREZ, (lately in United States,) Interior and Justice; GUILLERMO PRIETO, Finance.

The above news is official and you may rely on it.

The *Trait d'Union*, of the 3d inst., says that on the previous Friday a report had spread that a serious misunderstanding had arisen between Gen. VEGA and Gen. MINON, in consequence of which the former had resigned his functions, and was succeeded by Gen. JARERO, with a new council in place of the previous one.

By the evening of the 2d, however, according to a postscript to the article, it was arranged that General VEGA was to remain in power until the nomination of the temporary President.

In Yucatan a number of towns, including Merida, Campeche, Sisal, &c., had pronounced in favor of the plan of Ayutla.

JOSE L. DE SANTA ANA, son of the Ex-President, has addressed a letter from the fortress of San Juan de Ulna, denying the accusations which have been made against him by the press.

A great excitement was caused in the city and surrounding country by a report having become current that the revolutionary generals intended to accept the protectorate of the United States. The papers are filled with the matter, and we see letters published from ALVAREZ

THE FREE LOVERS.

EXTRAORDINARY STATEMENT OF THE CLUB'S OBJECTS.

A LETTER FROM MR. CLAPP.

CARD FROM CAPT. TURNBULL.

EXAMINATION BEFORE THE JUDGE RESUMED.

MR. COCKEFAIR IN COURT.

He occasionally Drinks a Little Otard—He does not Know what a Shadow is—He Paid Twice and Couldn't Get In—He is Wroth with the Reporters, who, being Short of Copy, made up a Story about Him.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The storm is over, and nobody is killed but Mayor Wood, who received his death-stroke in this morning's Times. The bubble has burst—the bomb has spent itself; Sebastopol is taken (over the left;) the Press has "saved Society;" Turnbull has put on immortality; Cockefair is at large again in Wall-street; Dr Pennington has warned his colored brethren against Andrews and Free-Love; the Club has given Messrs. Greeley and McElrath a certificate of innocence; Parke Godwin has "washed his hands;" the Spirit of Fourier has made a communication to the Editors of the *Tribune*, saying unto them: "The time is not yet, but *liberté amoureuse* must be postponed another century;"—Free-Love is put down; the "harp of thousand strings" is in tune again; the "Blue Man" has resumed his station in Broadway; Taylor's Saloon continues to stand; the "just men made perfect" are all right. In a word, all is tranquil—New-York draws a long breath, and—the country is safe!

And now, Mr. Editor, that peace is restored, and Virtue once more in the ascendant, allow me to make a few plain statements in respect to the institution which has made all this rumpus.

1. First, then, The Club which meets every Monday and Thursday, at No. 555 Broadway, is not, in any sense of the word, a "Free-Love Club."

2. It is not called "The Progressive Union Club," nor "The Progressive Union," the latter being the name of a very different institution, though one in no way objectionable that I am aware,—which, if it "still lives," must speak for itself.

3. The Institution under notice is called "The Club," and nothing else, just as the Society in which it originated, is styled simply "The League."

4. "The League" is a complicated secret institution, having numerous branches or "Orders," and composed of reformatory men and women in various parts of the world, whose collective aim is the "examination of all questions within the scope of human concern." It has no official organ as yet, but will have one shortly, under the name of the *Monitor*.

5. The League has no corporate existence, in the common sense of that term, since its members assume no joint responsibility; are not governed by the ballot; cannot, in the nature of things, have a creed; have no officers who are not self-elected to their functions; have no common fund; and are ruled by a self-appointed chief, who exercises unlimited authority, and is irremovable.

6. Each branch or "Order" of the League takes in charge the subject for which it has the most attraction, and presents reports thereupon, if it sees fit, to the "Chief," who publishes them or not according to his judgment.

7. The Club originated in the "Grand Order of Recreation," whose self-chosen function is thus officially described in the words of the Chief of the League, who is its self-constituted head:

"The Grand Order of Recreation will attempt what can be done to organize the amusements of the people upon a basis of the-aptness and of accommodations for the most numbers, which will bring them within the reach of the whole people, and, by their frequency, variety and moderation prevent them from degenerating into dissipations. The effort will be made, at the same time, to place amusement upon the footing of the development of the latent powers of the people to entertain, while they cultivate and refine, themselves and each other, rather than to depend upon the administration of delight by professional performances conducted by a distinct and separate class of persons."

8. The Club has never departed in any way from this programme, but has occupied itself exclusively with developing and extending its principles. It has no more to do with Free Love than with Free Trade, though both of these topics are within the competency of the league, the former belonging to the "Grand Order of the Social Relations," the latter to the "Grand Order of Justice."

9. If the League should ever establish a "Free-Love Club," (which is not impossible,) it would be at the instance, and under the auspices, of the first named of these orders, (unless the Chief established it on his own responsibility,) and would have no connection whatever, under our principle of individual and collective sovereignty, with the Club, or any other institution.

10. The Club neither attacks nor defends existing institutions. It has nothing to do with them. It is an institution by itself. Its assemblies differ from the common run of social gatherings only in having a much wider scope of amusements, in more equitably distributing the burden of expense, in imposing less conventional restraints, in exercising a larger individual sovereignty, in keeping much better hours, and in being composed of men and women of more than usual intelligence, virtue and good sense.

11. It will thus be seen that the idea of The Club being composed of Free-Lovers banded together for the purpose of abolishing marriage, defying public opinion, and indulging in sensual gratifications not permitted in what is called good society, has not the least foundation in truth. On the contrary the thousand and more persons who have enrolled their names on our books are participated in our meetings, represent every class in society, and are as much opposed to what the community understands by "Free-Love" as Mr. Greeley, Mr Bennett, or Capt. Turnbull himself!

The above, Mr. Editor, represents the bright side of the question. Now, let me as candidly state what you, and most of your readers, perhaps, will consider the dark side.

1. First, then, Stephen Pearl Andrews, the Chief of the League, is a Free-Lover, and wishes in no way to shrink from any stigma or responsibility which may be attached to that name. He is openly opposed to marriage as a compulsory bond, and rejects the idea of legal interference in love affairs as strongly as he rejects it in religious affairs. He would abolish not only the conjugal idea but the private household itself, and substitute for the former Passional Attraction, and for the latter, the Collective Household, with all its concomitants, such as the unitary nursery, associated industry, &c.

2. Albert Brisbane, in whom the idea of the League originated, but who has always been opposed to the Club, on the ground of its being a mere place of amusement, and not a company of propagandists, but who has nevertheless been an attendant upon its meetings, and has so far been identified with them—Albert Brisbane is the acknowledged head of the Fourierist Party in this country, and, as such, is opposed not only to marriage, to the family, to the isolated household, to fragmentary labor, but to civilization, itself, and all its institutions.

3. The writer of this article, who has been an active member and promoter of the League and the Club, from the beginning, (and means to support them, through good report and evil report, to the end,) is known to be engaged in the translation into English of the complete works of Fourier, and hopes for nothing more ardently than some day to see the ideas of that greatest of Social-ists fairly and fully tested, come what may.

4. Several of the disciples of Josiah Warren, the apostle of "individual sovereignty," are also members of the Club.

5. There are not only men identified with these principles, who attend our meetings, but women. Some of both of these parties are said to have separated from their conjugal partners and are supposed to believe and practice the doctrine that marriage is neither a civil or religious compact, is a mechanical one, but a pure moral and voluntary compact, based on mutual affection and differing from most other compacts in being dissoluble at the pleasure of either party.

Whether there are, or are not, such persons belonging to the Club is surely within the competence of that institution to inquire, for it is no more than candid to state, that no member would be either admitted or expelled, either criticised or examined, on any such grounds. All that we require is that persons who attend the Club, whether as members or guests, conduct themselves with propriety, and our standard of propriety is that which you would expect to find in any society of well-dressed ladies and gentlemen.

I might also to admit, Mr Editor, that the Chief of the League, being identified with opinions adverse to the prevailing ideas of marriage, it is to be expected that, according to the law of "Attraction," any social institution which he should found will be largely attended by persons of both sexes entertaining his views.

But then, on the other hand, it should be borne in mind, that the Club is not instituted for the purpose of propagandism, and that, so far as we can judge, ninety-nine hundredths of those who attend its meetings make no pretension to be radicals in any sense of the word, nor to have any ideas on the subject of marriage, or any other institution differing from those which generally prevail. You, yourself, Mr Editor, have well described the Club in this morning's Times, by calling it "a gathering of two or three hundred people, assembled in a private house for the purpose of social pleasure, and preserving all the decorum required at a public ball, or even in a private parlor."

It remains to be added that the Club will continue its meetings as before, and that the public are not, and never have been, invited to attend. The Club is private society, admission to which can be obtained only through official channels.

We shall try to bear the criticisms of an outraged community, if only as a testimony to its intelligence and virtue; but as for the persecution of the Police, that we shall at once put an end to, if necessary, by legal resistance. We do not come within their beat. If we did, and were conscious of keeping a "disorderly house" we could easily protect ourselves from their interference (as the City authorities well know,) by the simple process of giving them free entrance, or hiring them to keep away. Yours, respectfully,

HENRY CLAPP, Jr.

No. 463 Broadway, Oct. 22, 1855.

Police Arrests—Card from Capt Turnbull.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement in your paper, and other daily papers, to the effect that I have omitted doing my duty with reference to the gambling-houses of Hall and Hearn, and other improper places in Mercer-street is calculated to leave the impression that I have taken no proceedings against those places.

I have repeatedly made arrests of the proprietors of these places by order of the Mayor, and am informed and believe that many indictments are now pending against them. And as my power ceases upon arrests, which can only be made upon affidavits and warrants, it is impossible for me to do more; and it is wrong to make me responsible for the continuance of such establishments, which are now in the hands of the proper authorities.

As to the Free-Love establishment in Broadway, I am conscious of having done my duty and nothing more. Very respectfully yours, C. S TURNBULL,

Capt Eighth District Police.

Hearing before the Court.

The examination of the witnesses in the case of the Free-Love people, arrested at the rooms of the Society, on the evening of Oct. 18, was resumed yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, before Judge Osborne, at the Mayor's office. A large crowd had assembled to witness the proceedings. Mr. Brisbane was not in Court, nor did we observe any of the prominent Free-Lovers. The first witness called was Mr. Cockefair, of the Coroner's office, who was *non est inventus* on Saturday, but who appeared yesterday in obedience to a subpœna from the Judge.

Mr. Cockefair deposed that he was at the rooms of the Free-Love league on the night of the disturbance, when the arrests were made. About 8 o'clock in the evening he was on his way up town, going home, when, said Mr Cockefair, I saw from fifteen to twenty persons standing on the sidewalk. I stopped and asked the question, what was going on there? I was answered by some one, I don't know by whom, that there was a little of everything going on—it isn't necessary for me to use the words exactly. I said, "I guess I'll go up and see."

I started and got on the top of the first flight of stairs; there was no light in this hall; I got my hand on the side of the wall, when a man, touching me, said, "pay here," in an under tone; at the same time he said "fifty cents;" I handed it to him, and he said "Don't stop at the upper door, walk right in;" I went on till I came to a light—the top of the house it appeared to be; I turned to my left and saw a door standing ajar, a third open; I saw a large number of men there; they all had hats on; it wasn't very light; so that I could not see well; I went to the door to go in, when a man seized me by both shoulder and said, "You mustn't go in there."

The Court—Have you seen that man since?

Mr Cockefair—Yes; I saw him again that night, and I have seen him here this morning; I told him I had paid to go in.

Here Mr. Cockefair surveyed the people in the Court, and said that he did not see the man he referred to.

The Court then asked Mr Harland to stand up. He did so, and Mr. Cockefair immediately recognized him as the individual.

Mr. Cockefair—He said to me, "You have not paid me." Mr. Carpenter then said, "This is the man to pay." I then gave him two shillings, but he would not let me in; at that instant Capt. Turnbull came out of the room into the hall, and said, "What is the difficulty?" I said, "I paid twice and can't get in now," and said I, "this man (pointing to Harland) assaulted me as I was coming in." Capt. Turnbull said, "*This is a disorderly house; will you make a complaint if I will arrest somebody?*" I replied that I would.

The Court—What were you to complain of?

Mr. Cockefair—Of the assault; it was altogether a personal matter; I had no axes to grind; this all took place in the space of one minute or less; the Captain said "This room must be cleared;" the Captain then laid his hand on Mr Harland and said, "You must consider yourself under arrest; when the Captain had done that, two or three men, whom I did not know, seized on to the Captain, and the Captain said "Keep your hands off me; I am in the discharge of my duty," and he said to me, "Will you go round to the Station-house, and ask the Lieutenant to send me some men?" I said I would; I did go, immediately, and as I had gone down two steps in that dark hall, somebody kicked me in the leg between my knee and the hip-joint, evidently intending to kick me in the side, after I had been to the Station-house from three to five minutes, Captain Turnbull came in with three or four men; after the disposition of these men, the Captain said, "You will be here at 7 o'clock to-morrow morning, to appear against Mr Harland!" I said I would, and I was there; but I saw no persons there to know them, and I went about my business.

Capt. Turnbull—I wish to ask Mr. Cockefair a question. Did you not ask me to arrest Mr. Harland?

Mr. Lapaugh—He has already stated that: the Court has already got that down.

Capt. Turnbull—Did I not say, I wish some one would go for assistance?

Mr. Cockefair—Yes, and I volunteered to go.

Mr. Lapaugh—I wish to know whether he asked you to go individually.

Mr. Cockefair—No, he asked some one to go, but nobody stirred, and so I went.

Cross examined by Mr. Lapaugh—By whose direction did you go to this house, No. 555 Broadway?

Mr. Cockefair—I wish the Court to know that I have rights. There are two charges here.

Question repeated.

Mr. Cockefair—By whose directions? Why, by no one's.

Mr. Lapaugh—From what place did you start to go to that house?

Mr. Cockefair—(Getting a little excited.) I do not know whether I came out of Wall-street or Chambers-street, from the Coroner's office—I was going home; I don't jot down my daily actions to gratify public curiosity.

Mr. Lapaugh—Had you drank any spirituous liquors?

Mr. Cockefair—If I did I paid for them. I occasionally drink a little Otard. I drank once in the morning of that day at Delmonico's; I cannot remember whether I drank more than once.

Mr Lapaugh—Where did you go when you left Delmonico's?

Mr. Cockefair—I went to Old-allp.

Mr. Lapaugh—Did you drink there?

Mr Cockefair—(disdainfully)—No; there ain't anything good enough there.

Mr. Lapaugh—Where did you next go?

Mr. Cockefair—Well, I went to the Bank, and I believe I went into the Chief's Office before I returned to the Coroner's Office.

Mr Lapaugh—Did you drink any spirituous liquors after leaving Delmonico's, and before returning to the Coroner's Office?

Mr Cockefair—I don't know whether I did or not; I can't say.

Mr. Lapaugh—If you had done so would you not have been likely to recollect it?

Mr. Cockefair—(sarcastically)—I have a good memory, and suppose I should; why don't you come at once to the point; why don't you ask me if I was drunk?

Mr. Lapaugh—Well, to gratify you, I will; were you drunk?

Mr. Cockefair—I was as sober as you are now.

Mr Lapaugh—That does not answer my question. What time did you leave the Coroner's Office to go home?

Mr. Cockefair—Half past six in our hour for shutting up; I suppose I left about that time.

Mr. Lapaugh—Did you drink after you left the office?

Mr Cockefair—I believe I did not.

Mr Lapaugh—You said that you had to put your hand against the wall in going up stairs to the room of the meeting.

Mr. Cockefair—(promptly)—And so would you if you had gone up in the dark as I did.

Mr Lapaugh—Was there anybody with the man who paid to you in an under tone "Pay here," and to whom you gave fifty cents?

Mr. Cockefair—I can't say; I did not see any one.

Mr. Lapaugh—Did you meet anybody as you were going up stairs?

Mr Cockefair—Yes, two or three men, but they said nothing to me.

Mr Lapaugh—Are you a policeman?

Mr. Cockefair—No, sir.

Mr. Lapaugh—Are you what is called a *Shad ay?*

Mr. Cockefair—No, sir; I don't know what a *shadow* is.

Mr. Lapaugh—Did you have any particular object in going to the meeting?

Mr. Cockefair—Nothing but curiosity, having read about the Free-Lovers in the papers; I wouldn't have been there if I had known they were such a *devil of a set!*

Mr Lapaugh—Did you know any one there?

Mr. Cockefair—I did not, except Mr. Carpenter; they appeared to be well dressed men,—*rather rum and hairy*; I got as nearly to the room as possible, when Harland stopped me, and said, "You must pay here;" I did pay, and then, having paid twice, I didn't get in after all; I saw a young man in the Station-house who told me he was there when I had the difficulty with Mr. Harland; he is now in Court.

The young man was here asked his name by the Court and replied that it was Lahron.

Mr Lapaugh—Do you know the Hendersons at all?

Mr. Cockefair—I do not, Sir; I may have seen them, but I do not know that I have.

Question by Mr. Harland—You said you met a person on the stairs to whom you paid 50 cents—where did you go afterwards?

Mr. Cockefair—I went up stairs to a door, where you stopped me.

Mr. Harland—Was I stationed at the door?

Mr Cockefair—I don't know whether you were stationed there, but you stopped me from going in.

Mr. Harland—After you had got to the head of the stairs did you go in to any door besides the door you speak of?

Mr Cockefair—I say again, I did not go in to any door, because you would not let me; I don't recollect kicking at any door; if it had not been for Mr. Carpenter whom I know, I would have gone in; you couldn't have stopped me.

Mr. Harland—When Captain Turnbull came out and took me in charge, what disposition did he make of me? Did you see Captain Kissner take charge of me?

Mr. Cockefair—I did not; I got to the Station-house before you got there.

Mr. Harland—State what was your conduct at the Station-house?

Mr. Cockefair—If the Court considers this relevant, you can have the benefit of it; I had a difficulty with a man there, and if it had not been for the Lieutenant I would have fixed him out; no, Sir, I did not make a noise at the Coroner's Office that day; I was not drunk at any time that day; before I went to the Station-house Captain Turnbull did not tell me to take charge of you; I had no conversation with any one that event ig relative to my being drunk; I met a man who said I was excited; but I told him that he didn't know me or he couldn't say so; if I get drunk, I don't kiss and tell; my name in the affair rang pretty fairly; *and the reporters, who were hard pushed for copy, handled it about pretty well*

Lewis Carpenter, sworn: I live at No 393 Houston-street; I was present at No. 555 Broadway on the night in question; I was inside of a room, and heard a noise in the hall, at the entrance. I went out and saw Mr Cockefair and the doorkeeper wrangling; they had hold of one another; I asked them what was the matter; Mr Cockefair said, "This man wanted me to pay two shillings," but that he had already paid for admission; I asked him if he had paid Harland, he said he had not, I told him to pay the man and go in and make less noise; he put his hand in his pocket and pulled out money; I do not know whether he gave it to the man or not; about that time Captain Turnbull came up, and I think Mr. Cockefair told him to arrest the man for assault and battery; Turnbull saw me there, and asked me what my name was; I told him; he then said to me, "Mr Carpenter, I want you to assist me to quell this riot;" I can't tell what the exact words were; there was a general rush from the room, and a great noise; I think I told him if there was any riot I would stay by and assist him; I didn't see any riot then; he then asked Mr Cockefair to take charge of a prisoner he had; I believe the prisoner was the doorkeeper; Mr. Cockefair took hold of the man by the neck, or by the collar; I run in and told him not to choke the man, and that he should not abuse him; at that instant Captain Turnbull came out and took charge of the prisoner, put him into Captain Kissner's hands, and he was taken off, that is about all I know of the affair.

Question by Capt. Turnbull—I heard you or some body say that the place was under formal indictment.

By the Court—When I went out of the room, Cockefair and the doorkeeper were clinched; I told Cockefair that I thought he was out of order.

Cross examined by Mr. Lapaugh—I did not see Cockefair pay any money; I did not see the difficulty between Cockefair and Harland when it first occurred; I heard some men speaking and laughing in the room, but I saw nothing requiring me to assist Capt. Turnbull in keeping the peace.

Mr Lapaugh—Do you think Mr. Cockefair was under the influence of spirituous liquor?

Mr. Carpenter—I think he was; not very much, however; I do not recollect telling Capt. Turnbull not to be so rough; I saw no difficulty in the street. I passed right out and went home

Question by Mr. Harland—You said you saw myself and Mr Cockefair clinched; who should you say was the aggressor?

Mr. Carpenter—I cannot say; I told him not to abuse you.

Mr. Harland—Then you thought there was more likelihood of his abusing me than of my abusing him? Did you consider Mr. Cockefair in a fit condition to assist Capt Turnbull and take charge of me?

Mr Carpenter—I did not think he was a fit person, as he had had a difficulty with you, when Capt. Turnbull came out a second time, he told Cockefair to keep his hands off; before he came out I did not hear anybody call for him.

William Taylor, sworn: I live at No. 555 Broadway; I was present, last Thursday evening, at that place; I was standing in the room occupied by the Free-Love League on the fourth floor, I was on a chair, looking into the entry; I saw a disturbance in the hall; the only parties I knew where Mr. Harland and Captain Turnbull; it appeared to me that Captain Turnbull was endeavoring to arrest Mr Harland; Mr. Harland was resisting; and other parties, not known to me, were assisting him; I then left the room; Cap ain Turnbull, earlier in the evening, had been in my store; I went with him up stairs, and introduced him to Mr Harland; the same evening, about seven o'clock, I went to the Station house of the Eighth Ward, and told the gentleman I found there that there was to be a Free-Love meeting at No 555 Broadway, and requested him to have some men about the premises to prevent any disturbance; I know nothing more about the matter.

Cross-examined by Mr. Lapaugh—I went to the station-house before I in rounced Captain Turnbull to Mr. Harland; Capt. Turnbull first came to my store about half past seven o'clock; that was the first I had seen of him that day; I am the proprietor of Taylor's upper saloon in Broadway; I knew there was to be a Free-Love meeting that night, because it was the regular day for holding meetings. I had never been to a Free-Love meeting before I went to the Station-house; I had seen a disturbance at their room before the 18th inst.; I went on the top of the stairs to the door of the room which all these people use, and saw men scuffling, and heard them say there had been a fight there; I had no particular object in introducing Capt. Turnbull to Mr. Harland; I went into the room that night merely as a casual observer; I cannot say how long I stayed there; there was a great crowd about the building, who were making a great disturbance, and were likely to put a stop to my own business.

Question by Mr. Harland—The crowd was so great that it would be impossible for me to judge of the nature of the resistance you offered to Capt. Turnbull; it appeared to me you were trying to get away from him; there is a door between the head of the stairs and where the scuffle was; it is right in front of the stairs going up; there is also a door on the left, when you get up stairs; I did not see that door open till the meeting was broken up. You were out at the door to the left; I was at the Station-house when Captain Kissner brought you there; did not hear your name asked; I cannot distinguish the regular attendants of the Free-Love meetings from those who come there casually.

Question by Mr. Lapaugh—These people were likely to injure my business; I wished to get them away

At this point the examination was further postponed till this afternoon at 3 o'clock, when Mr. Lapaugh will examine the witnesses for the defence.

BRANCH.

One leaf more, and some Latin.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Police Committee had a tranquil and solemn session to-day, with the following deplorable result for Mr Matsell, and the humiliation unto sackcloth and ashes for the noble population of New-York, that a high public officer could twice refuse to surrender the public records of a Court which its Clerk had kindly placed in his hands, with his pledge to return it on the subsequent dawn, but which was finally wrenched from his tremulous and guilty grasp only through the firm intercession of the highest legal talent in our City. What degradat on are we next to expect from Mr Matsell!

STEPHEN H BRANCH.

At a meeting of the Police Committee on Monday afternoon, October 22, Aldermen Briggs and C. H. Tucker being present, Mr. Benjamin H. Jarvis, the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas, under oath said:

Question by Alderman Briggs—Did Mr. George W. Matsell, the Chief of Police, have the Naturalization Report and Bank affidavit of George Matsell, tailor, (returning all his children, including George, as aliens,) of 1814, in his possession?

Mr. Jarvis—Yes; Mr. Matsell had it for some days; when I first gave it to him, I told him I must have it on the next morning; I was averse to his having the paper at all, but as he promised that he would not let it go out of his possession, I left it with him

Alderman Briggs—How did you regain possession of it?

Mr Jarvis—I called for it, and he stated that he had had no opportunity of showing it to Mr. Brady his counsel, and asked me to let him have it a little longer. The second time I called, he said that it was at his house. I then told him it must be produced, and I subsequently requested Mr Brady to get it, who obtained it for me.

Ald. Briggs—Do you know, or have you ever heard of his being naturalized?

Mr. Jarvis—No, Sir.

"O tempora! O mores!"

Tum mutata et deliqua!

Greek, under English, is my favorite language, and I therefore seldom use Latin; although I have a profound regard for some of the Old Latin Romans, and especially for Cicero and Hortensius. But I have let off so much English recently, I thought I would try my hand at Latin. And it is proper here to remark, without comment, that "O, tempora! O mores!" is from Cicero's philippic against the villain Cataline, (a would-be Roman policeman) and that *Tum mutata et deliqua* is from my own brain.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

United States District Court—Nos. 10, 19 25 50, 63, 64, 36, 84 to 87

Supreme Court—Circuit—Nos 104, 264, 193 326, 310, 21, 403, 240, 395, 369 9, 10, 97, 406 407.

Supreme Court—Special Term—Nos 177, 200 102, 162 A B 119 218, 68, 169, 67, 6

Superior Court—Nos 614, 616, 94, 183, 355, 573, 212, 569 357 330, 384, 231 262, 569 549, 558, 608 537, 622 to 626, 630 to 634, 636 to 638, 541, 642, 645, 646

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Oct. 22

Before Hon Justice Mitchell

DECISIONS.

Franklin Branch Bank of the State of Ohio vs. *Wells et al.* If the defendants, Mr. Walter and Mr L Walter, comply with the following terms in ten days, viz: Pay $10 costs of this motion, and $10 costs of a default taken once on this motion, and $20 on account of costs of the trial, and costs and expenses subsequent thereto, and stipulate to be ready to go on with the trial on the 9th of November, without further notice of trial the motion is denied. If they do not comply with these terms, their motion is denied with $10 costs.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

L'Amoureux vs *Carpenter et al*—Clerke, J.—It is as old and well established principle in pleading, that "it is not necessary to allege circumstances *necessarily implied*," or in other words, circumstances, however material, if necessarily implied in any fact expressly stated, need not themselves be substantively alleged. To quote one of the cases referred to by Stephen and Gould, "if a feoffment be pleaded, it is not necessary to allege livery of seisin." In this case the complaint alleges that the note was duly indorsed to the defendant Carpenter, and was afterwards duly indorsed to the plaintiff It is necessarily implied that the note was indorsed to the plaintiff by Carpenter; for there could be no indorsement to the plaintiff, unless Carpenter had indorsed.

The cases cited by defendant's counsel were instances of omissions, not necessarily implied.

Demurrer overruled, with $10 costs. Defendant to have liberty to answer within ten days.

Engman vs *Schultz & Wiez*—Clerke, J.—The facts to make the indorser liable are not stated in the complaint. These facts are, presentment and refusal of the note to the maker and refusal. The ceremony of a *protest* is irrelevant, either as an allegation in the pleadings, or as proof; it is only necessary in relation to foreign bills of exchange, and even in relation to these, the *averment* would be a mere confession of law.

Judgment for defendant, unless defendant amend in ten days, and pay $10 costs

Lord vs *Andrews*—Case referred to D. Hobert, Esq., to take proof, and report the same, if the defendant shall wish to prosecute such reference. If not, within ten days the plaintiff shall have liberty to apply for a fixed decree All directions as to costs, &c., reserved.

Edward Devlin, a young man who had yesterday enlisted in the United States Army, was yesterday discharged, on the return of the clothes he had on, by Hon. Justice Mitchell, on proof being presented that he was under age.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets... *Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Oct 22, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule about the same.

COFFEE—The market is not so well supplied, and as owners are asking better prices, the transactions are limited.

COTTON—The demand does not yet correspond with the inclination to meet it, and as there is some pressure on the markets, the tendency of prices is in favor of buyers. A small business was transacted, to day, within our old range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb	8½	8½	8½	8½
Middling	9½	9½	9½	9½
Middling Fair	9½	9½	10½	10½
Fair	10½	10½	10½	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are pretty brisk and buoyant The home and export inquiry is good, and there is some special dive demand. The receipts are tolerably large, but were partially pre-engaged, and only a small portion thereof is being offered for sale The transactions since our last include about 22,000 bbls.

Ordinary State	8 50 @ 8 56½
Straight State	8 56½@ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½@ 9 75
Mixed Western	8 56½@ 8 62½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Michigan	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Fancy Ohio	8 87½@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Geneses	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Geneses	9 37½@11 00

Canadian is quiet, but firm.—sales having been made of 700 bbls superfine to best extra, at $8 75@$9 87½ ₩ bbl Southern remains about the same—there having been 1,650 bbls. taken, at $8 87½@$10 50 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is still light in supply and fair demand, at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is inactive, but steady, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl

GRAIN—Wheat remains unsettled, desirable parcels being rare and needed, while other kinds are plenty and heavy. The sales since our last embrace about 41,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $3 12@$3 17; Southern do (which is somewhat nominal) at $2@$3 10; California do at $2. Western red, part at $1 90; and Southern red, inferior to good, at $1 75@$1 98, per bushel. Rye is in demand at $1 25, but is held higher, hence, it is inactive Barley and Oats are without essential change. Corn is rather more inquired for and is doing better, sales having been made since our last of over 60,000 bushels Western mixed at 91c.@92½c. per bushel.

HAY—There were 300 bales River sold at Saturday's prices

HOPS—Are selling slowly, but are firm, mostly at 12c @15c. for new, and 9c @11c. for old, ₩ lb.

LEAD—The demand is moderate, but the reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners check business.

LIME—Has not varied.

MOLASSES—Holders are asking more, but there is nothing of importance being done. Stocks limited.

NAVAL STORES—Turpentine, Tar, and Pitch remain as last noticed Resin is salable and firm, especially common, which is readily taken at $1 68@$1 70 ₩ bbl, but is generally quoted higher.

OILS—There is a moderate business being transacted in this line, at unaltered rates

PROVISIONS—Pork is less freely offered, and though quiet, is firm—with sales of 700 bbls, in lots, at $22 87½@$23 for Mess, and $21 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon Lard remains dull and heavy, there having been taken to-day 300 bbls, at 11½c @12½c. ₩ lb Beef appears about the same—sales having been made of 150 bbls, in lots, at $11 50@$12 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do. Mess, $16 for extra State, (new;) and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams have not varied. Butter is freely taken at 14c @ 18c. for Ohio, 19c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 23c @25c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c @10½c ₩ lb.

RICE—Is salable and steady, as before quoted.

SUGARS—There have been 400 hhds Cuba, &c., sold at Saturday's prices—showing an unchanged market

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. Prime bought at 12½c ₩ lb.

WHISKY—We heard that 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 41c @41c ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The transactions, in this line, were rather limited to-day, but no important change occurred in rates, though, as the accommodation was somewhat poorer, shipowners evinced increasing confidence.

A. F DeLuze's Flour and Grain Circular.

Per Canada.) New York, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

Flour—State and Western—Since my last report of the 16th inst. ₩ Pacific, we are in receipt of the Atlantic's accounts to the 6th inst, which have been considered of a less encouraging nature for shippers, especially from France. Our market for a day or two after my last advices, was exceedingly heavy; subsequently, with a fair inquiry for the filling both of contracts and freight engagements, and a good demand apparently on speculation, prices of the common and medium descriptions have improved about 12½c. ₩ bbl.

The generality of the orders for immediate shipment to Great Britain and France, are limited much under the present rates. For forward delivery, a good business has been done at $8 12½@$8 25 for superfine State, delivera le in November. The receipts during the week have been quite mod rate, but to-day they are large—a part however had been sold previous to arrival

Common to good State, $8 2½@$8 62½; extra do., $8 68½@$8 75 Common to good Ohio, Michigan and Indiana, $8 56½@$8 67½. Extra Genesee, $9 37½@$10 75.

Southern—Mixed to good brands, $8 87½@$9 31½; Favorite and Extra, $9 3 ½@$10 37½.

Canadian—$8 68½@$9 68½ ₩ bbl.

Clearances from New York from Oct. 16 to Oct. 20, both inclusive:

	Barrels.		Barrels.
To London	9 800	To Bremen	4,614
To Liverpool	7,273	To Scheldam	129
To Cork	1,097	To British Provinces	5,044
To Glasgow	1,534	To West Indies	1,685
To Havre	11,713	To Africa	100
To Antwerp	1,804		

Wheat—The market has experienced some fluctuations during the week. With less inquiry for shipment to both the Continent and Great Britain, prices of White descriptions have fallen off since my last, to-day, ₩ bu. In fact, only the common qualities have receded to about the same extent

Ohio, Michigan, and Illinois White, $2 05@$2 15 ₩ bush; Western Red and Mixed, $1 80@$2 02. Genesee White, nominal; Southern White, $2 10@$2 15; do. Red, $1 85@$2. Canadian White, $2 10@$2 17.

Clearances from New York from Oct. 16 to Oct 20, both inclusive:

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	5,993	To Havre	17,464
To Glasgow	8,030	To Antwerp	13,910
To Cork	16 [illegible]	To Bremen	2,044
To Newry	11,716	To Dordrecht	20,799

Indian Corn—Under the effect of the late foreign advices, only a very light inquiry has prevailed for Great Britain. For shipment to the Eastern States, and the filling of contracts, a fair inquiry has existed The supply has been good Prices at Western Mixed are about 3c lower on the week Western Mixed, 93c. ₩ 56 lbs; Southern White, $1@$1 01; Southern Yellow, 91c.@95c nominal. Northern Round Yellow, 91c.@96c.

Clearances from New York, from October 16 to October 20, both inclusive.

	Bushels.		Bushels.
To Liverpool	10,751	To West Indies	4,5
To Antwerp	3,321	To Grenada	100
To British Provinces	1,981		

Rye—The business both for immediate and forward delivery, has been small, compared with that of the previous week The inquiry continues to be mostly for the North of Germany Supply moderate. To day's quotation, $1 24@$1 26 ₩ 56 lbs, nominal, no sales having taken place.

Clearances from New York, from October 16th to October 20th, both inclusive

To Antwerp	46,624 bush.	To Dordrecht	7,460 bush.
To Bremen	32,573 bush.	To Schiedam	17,664 bush.

Freights—To London, Flour 4s 6d. ₩ bbl.; Grain 12d @13d ₩ bushel To Liverpool, Flour 4s ₩ bbl.; Grain 9½d @10d. ₩ bushel. To Glasgow, Flour 4s ₩ bbl. Grain 12½d @13d ₩ bushel To Havre Flour $1 ₩ bbl.; Grain 25c ₩ bushel. To Antwerp, Flour 4s ₩ bbl. Grain 15d. ₩ bushel.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 lost, two bonds each for $5,000 of the same issue Express company, in Delaware, Iowa, between the United States Land Office, said bonds on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 100 to the pound and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound; the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 70 pounds of shot lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 20½ inches long 9 inches wide, and 6 inches deep, inside measurement The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron It is ascertained by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000 They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer U S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5 000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

Buffalo, Oct 3, 1855.

Mare stolen.—From the Barn of Elm Park Hotel, on the evening of the 22d of October a GRAY MARE, 15 hands high; bob tail; answers to the name of "Dolly"; also with Harness and Red Blanket $25 will be paid for info mation as to her whereabouts and $50 for the detection of the thief Ferry masters and livery stable keepers are particularly request ed to notice

PRICE REDUCED.

[illegible] the price of the New-York WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the cheapest, as it is the best to make it decidedly the best, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

One Copy..... $1 per year.
Ten Copies..... $9 per year.
Twenty Copies..... $20 per year.

Packages must in all cases be sent to one address—and any person who will procure and send us ten or more subscribers at the above rates, may receive an additional copy for his services. Payment invariably in advance. Specimen copies will be sent on application.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept. 15, 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles proposing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from any quarter of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The Character of our City.

It is not at all to be wondered at that the reports published in our City papers of the crimes and corrupt practices among our public functionaries which are now and then brought to light, of the associations for the promotion of vice, the Free-Love Clubs, and other abominations which are bred out of our very prosperity and abounding life,—as unwholesome exhalations rise from the richest soils,—it is not at all to be wondered at that these things when they are exposed by our journalists should startle the public mind, and create an impression in the rural districts and small towns that New-York is little better than Sodom and Gomorrah, and in imminent danger of being visited by the terrible punishment which fell upon the doomed cities of the plains. But our distant readers should remember that the exposures of the corrupt and vile spots of our City life create an excitement only on account of their rarity. They are exceptional cases. There is but one Free-Love Institute in the whole City; or rather, there was but one, for even that one has been broken up, its members dispersed, and the place of its orgies put under the surveillance of the Police, while there are hundreds of orthodox churches, each having its congregation of pious worshippers. The squares and villages of the bad portion of our population are exposed, while nothing is said of the good deeds, the exemplary conduct, the humanity, industry and unostentatious piety and benevolence of the great bulk of our citizens. We are not half so bad as we seem when our character is judged of by the police reports of the newspapers. New-York is a remarkably well-conducted City, and notwithstanding the complaints which we are constantly making, very well governed, considering the greatness and the miscellaneous character of its inhabitants. The little escapade of the Free-Love people, many of whom are intelligent and well-meaning persons, who are rather impatient because the millennium does not arrive, and similar affairs, which cause a public excitement every now and then, are but drops in the bucket when compared with the general good conduct of our industrious and thriving population. We have noticed in some of the country papers, and particularly in some of those published at the South, absurdly exaggerated statements of the vices, crimes, and outrages of New-York. The whole City is represented as a seething cauldron of vice and immorality—of profligacy, extravagance and crime. But a very little reflection, and a very small amount of information of the real facts of the case, will be sufficient to correct such erroneous impressions. Though we have our share of bad men and women, yet we have an excellent Police to keep them in check, and taking the exposures of our dark deeds in comparison with our population, and the immense amount of unquestionable good done by our citizens, New-York will not appear to disadvantage when placed by the side of any other city in christendom. Still, we do not intend to deny but that there is plenty of room for improvement, and a crying necessity for reform in the conduct of too many of our public officers, as the most disgraceful and humiliating position of too many of them at the present time attests. But while we freely exercise our privilege of finding fault and exposing the ill-deeds of the bad men amongst us, we are not willing to admit that any of our neighbors are in a position to throw stones at us.

The Interpretation of the Japan Treaty.

A close examination of the treaty under which Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY sought to establish a commercial house in Japan will demonstrate that the interpretation given to it by the Japanese is not incorrect. In the first place, it was a treaty of peace and amity, and it was expressly understood between the contracting parties that commercial arrangements would be brought about at a subsequent time. The treaty, in other words, was only intended as a foundation for friendly relations between the two countries—a sort of basis for future intercourse. All the facts go to show that the Japanese Government and people were not prepared at the time to enter into a commercial treaty. They were in want of nothing from abroad, and were not disposed for the present to produce articles for exportation. It is scarcely fair, therefore, to attribute the failure of Messrs. REED and DOUGHERTY's projects to any defect in the treaty, or to any want of foresight in its negotiator. These gentlemen undertook a doubtful adventure on their own responsibility, and on their own construction of the treaty. They ran the risk in the spirit of fair and legitimate enterprise, but they have no [illegible] for its failure but themselves. The treatment they received, though harsh and inhospitable, was only in accordance with the proverbial character of the Japanese. At first sight it might be supposed that the treaty was in reality violated, but a closer inspection of the document itself obliges us to arrive at a different conclusion. In this connection we may mention that the treaty provides for the reception of an American Commissioner to Japan. Though one has been recently appointed, (a year and a half after the signing of the document,) he will not reach his destination for some time to come.

It is said that Treaties have also been negotiated by the English, Russians and French. They have in all probability been based on that of Commodore PERRY. If they secure superior advantages to the one we obtained, it must not be forgotten that article IX. of the American treaty stipulates that our countrymen shall enjoy all the benefits which at any subsequent time may be granted to more favored nations. The article in question runs as follows: "It is agreed that if, at any future day, the Government of Japan shall grant to any other nation or nations, privileges and advantages which are not herein granted to the United States and the citizens thereof, that these same privileges and advantages shall be granted likewise to the United States and to the citizens thereof, without any consultation or delay."

The Position of England in the War.

The capture of the Malakoff by the French, taken in conjunction with the failure of General SIMPSON's attack on the Redan, has tended to confirm a prevailing idea that the part played by England in the war has been only that of an auxiliary power. The brave little army that bore the brunt of the earlier battles of the campaign, and was subsequently decimated by the severities of a Crimean Winter, was, it is alleged, unable to save the *prestige* of Great Britain's power; the fleet had no opportunity to measure itself with the enemy; and, since PELISSIER assumed the command, the comparative efficiency of the English army has scarcely excelled that of the Turkish or Sardinian contingents. But all this is more in appearance than in reality. It was the English fleet that took possession of the Sea of Azof, demolished its forts, destroyed its magazines, and captured its supplies and provisions, thus cutting off the connection between the Crimea and the continent by the Perekop and Tshongar routes. It Russia is now forced to abandon her defence of the Crimea, it is primarily owing to the fact that the peninsula is isolated and all but severed from the rest of the empire by the presence of the English fleet in the waters of the Black Sea. Again, if there was reason to fear the naval power of Russia, as menacing the independence of Turkey and the kingdoms of the Baltic, the service done by the English fleet cannot in any way suffer by comparison with the achievements of the French army before the Malakoff. The Russians who never hesitated at showing a bold front, and, for a long time, succeeded in repulsing all the efforts of the military power of France, did not dare encounter the naval power of England, either in the Baltic or the Black Sea. Rather than do so, they committed an act of suicide. An acknowledgment of superiority could not be more complete. But the real position of England in this war will only become apparent when the theatre of operations shall have been transferred from the Crimea to the Continent. The further the army penetrates into the interior, the more must it depend on the assistance of a fleet as its dépôt and *point d'appui*, especially if Austria should continue passive. If victorious, the French army, without the support of England, would be without supplies, and severed from its connection with home; if beaten, it would be without the means of retreat. But, in either case, NAPOLEON, unsupported by England, could only carry on the war with the help of Poland, Hungary and Italy, revolutionized,—an experiment, to which he, above all men, would be unwilling to resort. The *Moniteur's* appreciation of the services of England in the common cause of the Allies, hypercritical though it be, is nevertheless only an acknowledgment of the truth, dissipating by the semblance of present generosity what at a later period would have been forced upon France as an avowal of inferiority.

More Malakoffs.

When that smooth, dapper little sprig of nobility, Lord JOHN RUSSELL, told John Bull that the capture of Sebastopol was to annihilate the Russian power in the Euxine, the latter believed the flattering tale, and, of course, believed that there was no other Sebastopol on those shores. No mention was made of any other by ministerial oracles; the opposition was silent with regard to any other; they told of no other on the Parisian Bourse; and no other was mentioned on the shady Boulevards of Turin. With destruction of the magazines and military stores, the harbor, the forts, the shipping, the Malakoffs, redoubts and Redans of the Crimean Capital, it was taken for granted, by the vulgar herd, that the last bulwark of Russian supremacy at the south would have fallen, and the war be reduced to the setting of certain bulky squadrons in the field;—there would be an end of that worst of investments, the investment of fortified cities, and the beginning of an old-fashioned campaign, with pitched battles, and Alma over again.

What is the mortification of such geographical noodles to learn that there are, after all other Sebastopols to be taken, equally, with that ruined post, the keys to Muscovite manœuvres, Turkeywards, equally well fortified and provided; and equally demanding annihilation before the reduction of Russia can be pronounced complete. The City of Nicolaieff, like a buried Nineveh, has suddenly come to light, and it seems the operations at Sebastopol, *when finished*, are to be transferred thither. The London journals are suddenly loquacious with regard to this latent fortress. Its defences are described as most formidable, its armament abundant, and its garrison numerous and confident. Without it Russia will, indeed, be powerless. It is her most important stronghold; her most convenient dépôt; her great shop for ship-building and naval equipment. In short, repeat all that was said descriptive of Sebastopol, in 1853, and it applies with equal energy to this surprising key-stone of Muscovite influence, the City of Nicholas. John Bull will exclaim presently, in anguish of pocket, "methinks there be six Sebastopols in the field."

Would it not be wiser for the Allies to publish official geographies of Russia, affording to the tax-payers and loan-holders some idea of what has actually to be done, before peace can be confidently anticipated? If Nicolaieff is really all that remains to bar the triumphal advance of the invaders, pray let the pleasant announcement be made. People are willing to be surprised by the sudden appearance of fresh armies, but are unprepared and disappointed when new fortifications, complete in wall and tower, battlement and bastion, produce themselves and require capture. They will naturally ask where this sort of thing is to end; how many more nuts must be cracked before they get at the kernel; under which thimble the little joker really is. It would at least be fair play, if the game of war is to be carried relentlessly through, to rame over the rest of that bunch of keys, which we in the find place of the single Sebastopol. Where are they? How are they fortified? Can they be taken? In how many years, and at the sacrifice of how many thousands of lives?

More Insurance Frauds.

There seems to be no end of the fraudulent devices by which cunning sharpers fleece the public. The latest and most popular contrivance, is that of sham Insurance Companies, by which thousands and tens of thousands of dollars are filched from the farmers, mechanics and business men of the country, in the form of *premiums* for a pretended insurance on their property,—while the Companies insuring are utterly bankrupt and unable to pay a single dollar of any loss they may incur.

The State Comptroller, Hon. JAMES M. COOK, has been doing a thriving business for some months past, in detecting and exploding these Peter Funk establishments. He has already crushed some half a dozen of the viperous brood;—and is actively engaged in a hunt for the rest. The last thus far detected is one doing business in this City under the name of the *Tontine Insurance Company*,—which was organized in May last, and has extensive agencies throughout this State, as well as in other sections of the Union, and which was just getting under good headway with its experiment on public credulity. Mr. COOK directed Mr. BARNES to investigate the affairs of this Company; and the result is given in another column.

It seems, from the report of Mr. BARNES, that the Tontine Company was organized with a capital of $200 000,—JAMES PIRSSON its President and JOHN W. FREEBORN its Secretary, swearing that the whole amount of the capital had been *paid in cash*, and was then on deposit to the credit of the Company, in the Bank of the Republic:—and that there was no intention, design or purpose, on the part of any person or persons whatsoever, to withdraw any portion of the same except for investment. Their affidavit is given and is just as full and explicit as language can make it. The *facts* of the case, as shown by the investigation, were these: JOHN THOMPSON deposited $200,000 to the credit of the Company on the 12th day of May,—the day the affidavit was made:—and within four days thereafter every dollar of that amount was repaid to Mr. THOMPSON by the Company's checks! It is further shown that at the very time they swore that no person had any design or purpose to withdraw any portion of the $200.000, JOHN THOMPSON held their agreement with the Bank, which enabled him to withdraw the whole at pleasure. The whole transaction was just this:—the Company paid, or agreed to pay, JOHN THOMPSON $2,500 for allowing $200,000 to lie to their credit in the Bank, long enough for them to swear that it was there as their *bona fide* capital. After that oath had been made, the money was withdrawn, and the Company has been doing business ever since without a dollar of capital, or any means of paying losses they might incur, except the premiums they might receive.

This is a specimen of the style in which the law, which requires a cash basis for insurance business, is evaded and defied. We trust the Comptroller will push his inquiries with these organized swindling establishments, until they are all broken up. He has certainly made a good beginning.

The Kansas Election.

According to a telegraphic dispatch, which we publish elsewhere, returns from twenty-two precincts have been received, leaving twenty-nine precincts to hear from. REEDER, as far as heard from, had 1,935 votes, and there was a probability that the number cast for him would exceed 3,000. No disturbances occurred, and no one was permitted to vote unless he had been an actual resident of a city or town for thirty days preceding the election. Active measures are on foot to contest the election of WHITFIELD.

☞ We publish in another column a letter from Mr. HENRY CLAPP, defining the precise character of the Club whose meeting was broken up by the Police on Thursday night last. Mr. CLAPP was a leading and active member of it, and is probably good authority in regard to it.

☞ An attempt was made yesterday to present a petition to Judge KANE from PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, but the Judge refused to receive it, on the ground that a movement must first be made on the part of the petitioner to purge himself of contempt.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Japan Treaty—Gen. Scott—The Result of Cookism.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

The commercial adventure of Messrs. READ & DOUGHERTY has translated our treaty with Japan from Japanese into English. It appears that this famous diplomatic triumph is a catalogue of negatives. It does not confer upon us a host of commercial privileges, which we had expected, and, by the way, which the Dutch have long enjoyed under certain disagreeable conditions. It does not authorize our people to reside in Japan, nor to trade there. It is not a commercial treaty. It is *not anything* which the members of Congress supposed it was when they voted $20,000 for the making of it. It is called an entering wedge. The price was too high for a wedge. However, no race is won before it is begun. Japan is an oyster which the world will open with its sword if it cannot be otherwise opened, and Commodore PERRY's treaty is the crevice into which the point of the sword will be inserted. But I take the liberty to suggest that DOUGHERTY & READ should have something for their trouble and expense in interpreting this treaty. The work was not accomplished by them at a cost of less than twenty thousand dollars.

And herein is presented a striking historical parallel. Gen SCOTT planned and fought the most brilliant campaign in the modern annals of war; he conducted an army three hundred miles through a hostile territory to the enemy's capital; he dictated and made peace; he rescued his own country from a war which was costing one hundred millions a year; he gained for us a region which issues in shining coin nearly that amount every year; and he gave to the nation the glory which surrounds an heroic name. The hero himself is oppressed with debts; the *res angusta domi* which has been and is to so many noble spirits the bane of life, sit around his fourth-stone. He has applied for his pay; it is denied him. He has not earned his hire; he has not made a treaty; he has only added an empire to his country. It remains for Congress to complete the record.

The Court of Claims assembled yesterday in the cove of the Supreme Court. By the admission of eleven new members of the bar, the required number of forty was made up, and the band began wrangling in due order over the contemplated plunder of the Treasury. The first case called was that of DAVID MYERLE, who has been importuning Congress, for the last fifteen years, for his pay on a contract for water rotted hemp. The Florida claims are set down for next week. AQUIDAY.

THE FREE LOVERS.

No Disturbance Last Night.

The Club met as usual last evening at No. 555 Broadway. Admittance was obtained only by a few persons, each of whom was favored during the day with a copy of the following invitation:

THE CLUB
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1855.

You are invited to attend a meeting of the Club on Monday night, the 22d inst., at No 555 Broadway.

You will be admitted, for Monday night only, by presenting this Circular at the door.

By order of THE CHIEF

The presentation of this card, with twenty-five cents in addition, as the regular entrance fee, procured admittance. The number of members present during the evening did not exceed one hundred. Everything passed off quietly. No Police were seen about the premises, although Capt TURNBULL and his men waited around the corners and eyed the house sharply. The parties who were arrested on Thursday were all present. The staple of conversation was, of course, the event of the arrest, and the circumstances which have grown out of it. At 11 o'clock the place was still, and the company all dispersed.

It is understood that it is the intention of the arrested parties to hold the officers to a strict account. We give elsewhere to-day a report of proceedings in the Court yesterday, together with cards from HENRY CLAPP and Capt. TURNBULL.

The end of the affair will be that the admissions will be more restricted. It is proposed to hold the Thursday Evening meeting this week under the same arrangements as those which prevailed last night, that is, by private and personal invitations. Afterwards, a book will be opened during the day in the rooms of the Clerk, to receive the names and address of those who may wish to become members. The names having been registered, the candidates are to be voted upon, and in case of acceptance, will then be provided with a season ticket of admission which is not intended to be transferable. No miscellaneous admissions will hereafter take place. The same place of meeting will be preserved.

Free Love in the East.

Mr. C. OSCANYAN lectured last evening in the Mercantile Library on the the Mysteries of the Turkish *Harem*. He said Harem signifies "Sacred." The Koran, he added, enjoins the strictest modesty on woman:—"Speak unto the true believers, that they restrain their eyes, and keep themselves from immodest actions. This will be more pure for them, for God is well acquainted with that which they do; and speak unto the believing women that they restrain their eyes and preserve their modesty, and discover not their ornaments, except what necessarily appeareth thereof, and let them throw their veils over their bosoms, and not show their ornaments, unless to their husbands or their fathers, or their husband's fathers, or their sons, or their husband's sons, or unto children, and some other specimens of humanity peculiar to the East." The houses are divided into two apartments—the *selamlik* and the *harem*. The former is for the men, and the latter for the women only. The first years of the life of every girl are spent both in the selamluk and in the harem. Mr. OSCANYAN made an entertaining account of the social etiquette and private customs of the Turks. He lectures again on Thursday evening, and we hear has been invited to repeat his course.

Wallack's Theatre.

The romantic drama of the "Little Devil" was produced here last evening for the *debut* of Miss GEORGIANA HODSON, from the London Theatre. Of the drama it is scarcely necessary to speak. The cast at Mr. WALLACK's was sufficient to do ample justice to it, and in every other respect, as costumes, &c., the play was acceptable.

The *debutante*, Miss GEORGINA HODSON, bears with her that best of introductions, a handsome face. She is young, but not inexperienced; possesses some dramatic talent, but very little tact in using it; has a fine, melodious contralto voice, of small compass, but tolerable cultivation; looks well from every point of view, and sounds pleasant with the eyes shut.

We are not aware that we can add anything more to this luminous analysis, except the customary classic opinion, that "Miss GEORGINA HODSON will prove a valuable acquisition to the Company."

Blessed are the Poor.

One of our folks lives in the Seventeenth Ward, and now for the first time rejoices that he doesn't own a block or two of houses there, notwithstanding the slaughter-house smell that pervades the whole vicinity. The *Dispatch* of last Sunday shows him, in the following article, that there is trouble brewing for and in behalf of the tax-payers there. If the plaintiffs recover, we would name for their special attention two or three hundred nuisances that could be abated without injury to the neighborhood:

A CURIOUS LAND SPECULATION.

We have been shown a printed notice, copies of which, we understand, have been generally served upon householders in and about the Seventeenth Ward inviting the tenants of buildings covering thirty acres of land to quit the premises immediately, or stand the consequences of a suit, for the costs of which JAMES H TAYLOR, merchant, and SIMEON DRAPER, broker, are furnished as security. It is claimed that the unobservant tenants aforesaid have settled and built upon the "orchard, yard and adjoining grounds" belonging to a wretched wreck-top of the Patriotic in the suit. The heirs have stood the imposition, in the hurry of business, for a century or two; but now having a little leisure on their hands, propose to possess themselves of this little pride of property by the power of law, when the guilty trespassers give a deposition to "some decent householder." No one can blame a man for seeking to secure his just rights; therefore the plaintiffs in the suit have our unqualified sympathy, to the fulfilment of the justice of their claim. Why have they done their families the grievous wrong of delaying it so long its enforcement?

The recovery of "thirty acres of land," occupied by, on a most rare calculation, fifty thousand persons, would probably be more difficult of accomplishment than an ordinary operation with the Commissioners of the Land Office at Albany, or the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund in this City; but we are by no means certain that it would be less profitable. There is such a thing as having enough and being satisfied; so we trust that the firm of DRAPER & TAYLOR may get their just dues, whether it assumes an "heavy process of attorney qui facundum" (or some such) shape, where pulse pipe once grew, caught to fill the measure of their private hopes, or whether it simply takes the rent of every tenement the Park and City Hall, with subscriptions sent down the bay for an excursion or two to the floating hanks, during dog days.—*Dispatch, Oct. 21.*

Brewing, in the Evening Schools.

The Board of Education has very wisely introduced a new branch of instruction, that of draughting into the night schools. Mathematical drawing, as applied to the arts, is now taught in the following schools: Clark-street, near Broome; Thirteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue; Seventeenth-street, near Eighth avenue; Thirty-fifth street, near Eighth-avenue; Twentieth-street, near First-avenue; and Fifth-street, near Avenue D.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

IMPORTANT CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC, AND WARNING TO IMPOSTERS

All discoveries and inventions of approved value as preservatives of health, or remedies for disease, give rise, unfortunately, to pernicious counterfeits and imitations. The more popular the article, the more exactly its name, its pretensions its external appearance are copied by unscrupulous knaves, who, destitute of the ability to produce anything useful themselves, have just sufficient cunning to make capital out of the discoveries of others. It has been said that "hypocrisy is the homage which vice pays to virtue," and it might with equal truth be remarked, that the counterfeits of valuable remedies are the tribute paid by poisonmongers to Patent Medicines.

When the purest and most medicinal restoratives, now so widely known as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS was introduced to the world under the indorsement of *four thousand leading members of the medical profession*, some three years ago, its proprietor was well aware that it could not wholly escape the penalty attached to all new and useful preparations. He therefore, endeavored to invest it with the strongest possible safeguard against counterfeiters and to render all attempts to imitate the article difficult as well as dangerous. It was submitted to the most distinguished Chemists for analysis, and pronounced by them the purest spirit ever manufactured. Its purity and properties having been thus ascertained, samples of the article were forwarded to ten thousand physicians, including all the leading practitioners in the United States for purposes of experiment. A circular requesting a trial of the preparation, and a report of the result accompanied each specimen. *Four thousand* of the most eminent medical men in the Union promptly responded. The opinions of the article were unanimously favorable. Such a preparation then said had long been wanted by the profession, as no reliance could be placed on the ordinary liquors of commerce, all of which were more or less adulterated, and, therefore unfit for medicinal purposes. The peculiar excellence and strength of the Oil of Juniper, which formed one of the principal ingredients of the Schnapps together with the mellow character of the Alcoholic element, gave it, in the estimation of the faculty, a marked superiority over every other diuretic stimulant, as a diuretic, tonic and restorative.

Those satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest mark, were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of the SCHNAPPS, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted: a patent was obtained for the article; the label was copyrighted; a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover; his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sealed in this country under the name of *Schnapps*, prior to the introduction of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in 1851, and the label was deposited as his trade-mark in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the dark character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their names that the precautions so careful thrown around the SCHNAPPS would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of imposters. The triple mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS *alone* received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and so on and on, disheartening results after discovering of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with *swamp gin* the most delicious of all liquors when made in a name and brand cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession, and the sick, for whom the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor, in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam Holland, is distilled from barley of the finest quality, and flavor d with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper of unequaled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrid and corrosive element. In this pure condition it is shipped to the United States. On arriving in port it is taken from the custody of the watchful officers of the revenue signed to whom it is exclusively consigned, then bottled off, sealed and packed under his immediate supervision, and thence forwarded to purchasers, authenticated by the guarantees of genuineness already described. To suppose that the preparation that sent forth is not precisely what it purports to be, would be to impugn the common sense and prudence of the importer and manufacturer as well as his reputation as a merchant, acquired in a business career of more than twenty years.

It is obvious, then, that all who use the real SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, either as a medicine or a beverage, are certain of always obtaining a distillation of the same strength and hygienic properties. Every gallon of the liquor is submitted to the same searching tests, and therefore every bottle of it must be unlike every other bottle in all its qualities. The counterfeits and imitations differ probably in the nature of their pernicious ness but they have one point of similarity—they are uniformly dangerous to health.

As a measure of self-protection, it is suggested to physicians who prescribe the Schnapps, to patients who take it and to the public in general, that they carefully examine the label, signature, &c., before they buy. The best way, is to deal only with the agent of the proprietor, or to send their orders direct to his warehouse in New York.

Complaints have been received from the leading druggists in many of the Southern and Western cities of the sale of cheap imitations of the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that *cheap gin*, put up in the schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the traders guard have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in this atrocious system of deception. He will also take it as a favor if individuals, who have been served at any bar with a spurious article, retailed as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, will furnish him with similar information. As an act of justice to his own reputation, and as a salutary measure necessary for the security of ourselves, he is determined to appeal to the laws for redress in all cases where a punishable infringement of his rights can be brought home to the impostors.

It was fondly hoped by those who regard the success of this invaluable curative with envy, that the Maine Law would stop the demand for it in the States where that measure was enforced. In this hope they have been disappointed. So thoroughly are its remedial properties appreciated by temperance men that no effort has been made to interrupt its sale either in New England or in the Western States where prohibition prevails. Since the commencement of the prohibitory policy, the demand for the article instead of being lessened, has proportionally increased, and for the conclusive reason that it is the only liquor imported into this country which is really medicinal, and not liable to engender habits of intoxication. Being a pure exhilarant, it does not create that morbid craving, that fiery longing for stimulants, inevitably resulting from the use of the adulterated liquors with which, under the name of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, &c., the country is afflicted.

The signs of the times indicate a general reaction in reparation to the prohibitory system. The interdict is likely to be removed in Maine, where it was so ignominiously, and the probability is that prohibition will soon be among the things that were. Believing the Maine Law to be an unjustifiable interference with the personal and constitutional rights of the people, the undersigned will not be sorry to see it stricken from the statute books; but he would caution his fellow-citizens to be more circumspect than ever in their potations after its repeal. Anticipating a rush for stimulants, as a consequence of that repeal, the liquor mixers will probably pour into the market an unusual quantity of adulterated alcohol of the worst and cheapest description. Brandies destitute of any vinous element, and drugged up to the delirium point with corrosive chemicals, together with gin and whiskies to which the Indian phrase "fire water" would be especially applicable, will be everywhere obtainable; while even made stolen pure liquor will be proportionably scarce. Under such circumstances, and indeed under any circumstances, it would seem that no sane man could risk health, reason and life by a blind and indiscriminate use of the poisons proffered by cupidity and fraud for his acceptance. If the healthy man should ever have use for wine, he should be regarded by the sick? It was solely with a view to place within the reach of invalids and convalescents an unadulterated and reliable article, that the attention of the Faculty was called to the peculiar properties of the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. Hence its use in all the chief hospitals and dispensaries here, but, in all but universal use in private practice.

As a restorative for aged and debilitated persons; as a cure for those who require a diuretic; as a tonic and stimulant in cases of dyspepsia; and as a safe preparation in all cases where the vital powers have become tinged and require gentle spurring into healthy action the SCHNAPPS is recommended by high professional authority. For confirmation of this statement, and of all the statements here made, the reader is referred to a pamphlet accompanying each bottle of the preparation. Therein he will find appropriate testimony of the most prominent physicians of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, &c.

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Those satisfactory credentials from professional men of the highest mark, were published in a condensed form, and inclosed with each bottle of the SCHNAPPS, as one of the guarantees of its genuineness. Other precautions against fraud were also adopted: a patent was obtained for the article; the label was copyrighted; a *fac simile* of the proprietor's autograph signature was attached to each label and cover; his name and that of the preparation were embossed on the bottles, and the corks were sealed with his private seal. No article had ever been sealed in this country under the name of *Schnapps*, prior to the introduction of WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in 1851, and the label was deposited as his trade-mark in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, during that year.

It might be supposed by persons unacquainted with the dark character of the pirates who prey upon the reputation of honorable merchants by vending deleterious trash under their names that the precautions so careful thrown around the SCHNAPPS would have precluded the introduction and sale of counterfeits. They seem however, only to have stimulated the rapacity of imposters. The triple mark of the proprietor has been stolen; the indorsement which his SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS *alone* received from the medical profession has been claimed by mendacious humbugs; his labels and bottles have been imitated, his advertisements paraphrased, his circulars copied, and so on and on, disheartening results after discovering of the genuine contents of his bottles, have filled them up with *swamp gin* the most delicious of all liquors when made in a name and brand cover for poison.

The public, the medical profession, and the sick, for whom the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS is prescribed as a remedy, are equally interested with the proprietor, in the detection and suppression of these nefarious practices. The genuine article manufactured at the establishment of the undersigned, in Schiedam Holland, is distilled from barley of the finest quality, and flavored with an essential extract of the berry of the Italian juniper of unequaled purity. By a process unknown in the preparation of any other liquor, it is freed from every acrid and corrosive element. In this pure condition it is shipped to the United States. On arriving in port it is taken from the custody of the watchful officers of the revenue signed to whom it is exclusively consigned, then bottled off, sealed and packed under his immediate supervision, and thence forwarded to purchasers, authenticated by the guarantees of genuineness already described. To suppose that the preparation that sent forth is not precisely what it purports to be, would be to impugn the common sense and prudence of the importer and manufacturer as well as his reputation as a merchant, acquired in a business career of more than twenty years.

It is obvious, then, that all who use the real SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, either as a medicine or a beverage, are certain of always obtaining a distillation of the same strength and hygienic properties. Every gallon of the liquor is submitted to the same searching tests, and therefore every bottle of it must be unlike every other bottle in all its qualities. The counterfeits and imitations differ probably in the nature of their pernicious ness but they have one point of similarity—they are uniformly dangerous to health.

As a measure of self-protection, it is suggested to physicians who prescribe the Schnapps, to patients who take it and to the public in general, that they carefully examine the label, signature, &c., before they buy. The best way, is to deal only with the agent of the proprietor, or to send their orders direct to his warehouse in New York.

Complaints have been received from the leading druggists in many of the Southern and Western cities of the sale of cheap imitations of the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS in those markets; and travelers, who are in the habit of using it as an antidote to the baneful influence of unwholesome river water, testify that *cheap gin*, put up in the schiedam bottles, is frequently palmed off upon the unwary. The agents of the traders guard have been requested to institute inquiries on the subject, and to forward to him the names of such parties as they may ascertain to be engaged in this atrocious system of deception. He will also take it as a favor if individuals, who have been served at any bar with a spurious article, retailed as WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS, will furnish him with similar information. As an act of justice to his own reputation, and as a salutary measure necessary for the security of ourselves, he is determined to appeal to the laws for redress in all cases where a punishable infringement of his rights can be brought home to the impostors.

It was fondly hoped by those who regard the success of this invaluable curative with envy, that the Maine Law would stop the demand for it in the States where that measure was enforced. In this hope they have been disappointed. So thoroughly are its remedial properties appreciated by temperance men that no effort has been made to interrupt its sale either in New England or in the Western States where prohibition prevails. Since the commencement of the prohibitory policy, the demand for the article instead of being lessened, has proportionally increased, and for the conclusive reason that it is the only liquor imported into this country which is really medicinal, and not liable to engender habits of intoxication. Being a pure exhilarant, it does not create that morbid craving, that fiery longing for stimulants, inevitably resulting from the use of the adulterated liquors with which, under the name of Brandy, Gin, Rum, Whisky, &c., the country is afflicted.

The signs of the times indicate a general reaction in reparation to the prohibitory system. The interdict is likely to be removed in Maine, where it was so ignominiously, and the probability is that prohibition will soon be among the things that were. Believing the Maine Law to be an unjustifiable interference with the personal and constitutional rights of the people, the undersigned will not be sorry to see it stricken from the statute books; but he would caution his fellow-citizens to be more circumspect than ever in their potations after its repeal. Anticipating a rush for stimulants, as a consequence of that repeal, the liquor mixers will probably pour into the market an unusual quantity of adulterated alcohol of the worst and cheapest description. Brandies destitute of any vinous element, and drugged up to the delirium point with corrosive chemicals, together with gin and whiskies to which the Indian phrase "fire water" would be especially applicable, will be everywhere obtainable; while even made stolen pure liquor will be proportionably scarce. Under such circumstances, and indeed under any circumstances, it would seem that no sane man could risk health, reason and life by a blind and indiscriminate use of the poisons proffered by cupidity and fraud for his acceptance. If the healthy man should ever have use for wine, he should be regarded by the sick? It was solely with a view to place within the reach of invalids and convalescents an unadulterated and reliable article, that the attention of the Faculty was called to the peculiar properties of the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS. Hence its use in all the chief hospitals and dispensaries here, but, in all but universal use in private practice.

As a restorative for aged and debilitated persons; as a cure for those who require a diuretic; as a tonic and stimulant in cases of dyspepsia; and as a safe preparation in all cases where the vital powers have become tinged and require gentle spurring into healthy action the SCHNAPPS is recommended by high professional authority. For confirmation of this statement, and of all the statements here made, the reader is referred to a pamphlet accompanying each bottle of the preparation. Therein he will find appropriate testimony of the most prominent physicians of New-York, Philadelphia, Boston, Cincinnati, New-Orleans, &c.

[illegible]

IN CONSEQUENCE the unprecedented success that has been produced, from under the hands of the most distinguished [illegible] and medicinal excellences of the SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS; that he has expended many thousands of dollars in surrounding it with precautions and safeguards which he deemed should prevent the public mind thereof against fraudulent imitations; that he has shown

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ [illegible], Clark & Co., late Rushton, Clark & Co.,—GENUINE COD LIVER OIL.—The great success attending the use of this valuable remedy in consumption having induced all lines of imitations, purchasers are cautioned to notice that the name HEGEMAN, HANCE & CO., is PAT, in over the cork of each bottle, without which it is not genuine; and as the value of the oil depends upon its purity, too much care cannot be taken to get the genuine. HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.,
Successors to QUENTIN CLARK & Co.,
Nos. 185 [illegible] 3d and 156, Broadway,
Wholesale Depot, No 168 Broadway.

☞ Attention, First Light Infantry Co., Providence, R. I.—All ex post members of the Company are invited to participate in celebrating their thirty Seventh Anniversary, on WEDNESDAY next, October 25th.
Invitations have been sent through the Post-Office to all those members known to reside in New-York. Should any fail to receive the same, they will please consider themselves included in this notice. Those who have received invitations, and whose attention is called to this notice, will please reply promptly to Col W W Brown Per order,
WARNER, Orderly.

☞ Whooping Cough cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS PERRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C H RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Wyatt's Life Balsam.—Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula and ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle For sale, also by the druggists, and C. V. CLICKNER & CO., 81 Barclay-st.

☞ Compounded Rheum.—This peculiar medicine assuredly cures every sufferer from Dyspepsia; and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain, will never regret a trial of this. A few doses will give proof of its curative power.

☞ Medical Institute.—This Institution, located in the upper part of the City, is quiet and retired, and affords unrivalled inducements for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire retirement and competent nursing, with all the comforts and comfort, this Maison de Santé possesses unequalled advantages. Apartments for admission will be selected.
B. FRANKLIN, M D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No. 1,000 Broadway
Visiting Hours—10 to 12 A M.
Consultation—Scott M D., Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Depau-row

☞ Ornamental Trees, &c.—WM R PRINCE & CO., Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., will forward any of the cata logues of their extensive collection of trees, shrubbery and plants to applicants who incl ose stamp and state which class of trees and plants they deserve a cata logue of.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE—THIS DAY AND EVENING—Admission 25 cents; children and servants half price. THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) a special display of Flower Baskets and BOUQUETS. The last evening in the day for fowls and singing birds. The POULTRY SHOW will continue during the week. The Award Address will be delivered on THURSDAY EVENING at the Palace by LUTHER M. KNAPP, Esq. PROMENADE CONCERT THIS EVENING by Dodworth's Band

PROGRAMME.

1. Grand Polka-ure.....Kuhner
2. Overture, "Les Cheques".....Mean
3. Waltz from "Ernani".....Verdi
4. Quadrille from "Il Flauto Magico".....Donizetti
5. "When the work-a-day is ready".....Abt
6. March from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi

7. Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream".....Mendelssohn
8. Quintette from "Romani in Parigi".....Bellini
9. Waltz, "Dream of Home".....Faust
10. Song from "Il Trovatore".....Verdi
11. "Auld Lang Syne".....Old Air
12. Quick March from "Tannhauser".....Wagner

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair is now fully open for visitors, from 10 A M to 10 P M, each day, and will continue so during the month. In addition to the departments the Exhibition surpasses in extent and interest any previously held in this City.
Single admissions, 25 cents, children half price.
Persons of spending the entire day at the Exhibition to all classes the Manager have decided to sell tickets to those employed in manufacturing establishments (in packages of 25 tickets) at 12 cents. Apprentices procuring certificates from their employers at 6 cents. Tickets to be admitted at 12½ cents, which, with the tickets at 6 cents for each pupil. No cost of the Managers.
EDWIN SMITH, Chairman.
JOHN W. CHAMBERS Secretary.

AMBROTYPES. An entirely new style of pictures just out, the finest in the world (the Crystal Palace Fair). They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I hold the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes, but it is a deception. They have not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures upon each.
Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold by any other artist in the City
WM A. TOMKINSON, No 349 Broadway.

IF YOU ATTEND THE FAIR—Don't fail to visit The south Nave Gallery, and examine the new FLUID EXPULSION LAMP, patented and manufactured by FRANK TELLOW & CO., No 48 Beekman-st. You will also find there display of some other useful articles in the Lamp and Gas Fixture line. Shall also be glad to see you at the store, No. 48 Beekman-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
SUCH AS

BOOKS,	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
FORMS,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE
Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

BEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M P BROWN, No 186 Pearl st., New-York.

SPENCER'S NURSERIES, WEST FARMS—At the junction of the Boston-post and Giant's Point roads, about one mile below West Farms Village.
The subscriber offers for sale his entire stock of fruit, trees, and evergreens, comprising
1,500 large size apple trees for choice fruit and thrifty.
1,000 large size cherries for choice fruit and thrifty.
Also, pear, peach plum and quince of approved varieties.
2,000 Norway spruce large size and well furnished
4,000 Norway spruce, common size and well furnished
4,000 American arbor vitæ, well furnished, and a part of them from 6 to 7 feet high.
800 Chinese arbor vitæ.
300 Siberian arbor vitæ.
Weeping ash, Kilmarnock willow, American white ash, silver leafed and Norway maple, large size catalpas, silver leafed poplars, fine cornus and evergreens, box edging, grape vines, with a good variety of shrubbery roses, &c.
To have dealing to set their grounds with fruit or ornamental trees, or to nursery men who wish to enlarge or replenish their stocks, an excellent opportunity is offered to procure large and thrifty trees at moderate rates.
For further particulars apply at the nursery, or to C. V. SPENCER, No 116 Broad st., N. Y.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes superfluous hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depot, No. 67 Walker st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Broadway; CALLENDER 36 South 3d-st., Phila; BATHS, 149 Washington-st., Boston.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by means of OUENT which will not stain or injure the skin. Sold by the principal druggists throughout the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Fremont-row, Boston; SHIGGS, No 37 Bromfield; Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No 448 south 3d-st., Philadelphia

LADIES—KID GLOVES. For ladies and gentlemen, when worn and long in fits, for gardening, driving, &c. They bleach the hands perfectly white, and cure with the most chapped hands immediately. Also LINED GLOVES for cold or wet weather and MITTENS for the same, and warm acids, are made by all Rubber Dealers in the United States, 46 Johnst., New-York.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE. Being a new and in good order will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a respectable, able-bodied man—an English Protestant—as practicable farmer; also by an English Protestant man and wife, without incumbrance, as waiter and cook in a private family, separate or together; as for a smart young man as coachman or groom; and a German man for any respectable employment. The above have the best of reference for character and capabilities. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, during this week.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a Protestant girl, as Seamstress; she understands cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; also, understands doing up shirts neatly; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. No objection to some chamberwork, and would be willing to go South with a family. Call on Tuesday at No. 87 Clinton place, where she has lived some time.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By two Protestant men, (the father and son.) The son as coachman or groom, he understands the care and driving of horses from his youth; the father as a practical farmer and gardener, understands the raising of all sorts of vegetables; is also an excellent florist, and both have excellent City references, and will go in the country if required. Call or address No. 16 3d av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—By a neat young girl of Scotch nativeness; can give two years and a half reference from last employer; is an excellent seamstress and nurse, or would go as chambermaid and seamstress. Call for three days at No 238 Grand. Also, a neat young girl as child's nurse who can embroider.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young Woman as private family as cook, and is noted in washing and ironing, and who understands baking thoroughly, has lived for the last twelve years in the best of families, who can come well recommended from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 91 19th-st. between 6th and 7th ave.

SITUATION WANTED.—In a shipping and commission house, or any good business where the services of a man are needed, who has a thorough knowledge of the New-York markets; he is a clean hand and good salesman, and satisfactory. Address for one week, D., Box No 9,001 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English Woman as cook in a private family—is willing to assist with washing and iron ng—who thoroughly understands her business; has no objection to go in the country. Has City references. Apply at No. 248 William st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young lady of respectability, as seamstress in a Protestant family. She is a good dress and cloak maker, can do all kinds of plain sewing and fancy work. Call at No 212 Madison-st., in the rear, between Rutgers and Jefferson.

SITUATION WANTED.—As seamstress in a respectable private family. Understands dress-making; also a good plain sewer. Unexceptionable City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 116 Bleecker st., be wee Greene-st and Wooster st.

SITUATION WANTED.—As nurse in a private family by a young woman capable of taking the entire charge of a baby from a month old; is a Protestant and can be highly recommended. Address to No. 114 West 11th st., basement

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as good cook; one who fully understands her business; willing to assist in washing and ironing if required; the best City reference can be given. Call at No. 331 6th-av., between 20th and 21st sts

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, who has lived eight years in her last place as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid, washing and ironing; or waiting in a small family. Call at No. 101 6th av., in a fancy store, near 8th-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant young girl, in a private family, to do chamberwork and dressing; is willing to make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days, at 694 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young lady to attend in a bakery or confectionery store in the City; has had considerable experience in the business and speaks the German and English languages. Address J. J. FURSTAND, No. 9 Avenue A., or 140 Broadway up stairs

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable English woman, as seamstress and to do light chamberwork, or would go as waitress. The advertiser is a Protestant, her reference is good. Can be seen at No 947 Broadway for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 306 6th av., between 24th and 25th sts. The best City reference given.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as cook in a small private family; has a good cook and pastry; can produce the best of City reference. She understands cooking in all its branches. Can be seen for two days, at No 269 East 14th-st, room No 8

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman as Schamber maid and waiter, or chamber maid and assist in washing and ironing; has lived in two years in her last place. Call at No. 271 1st av., between 16th and 17th sts., third floor, front room

SITUATION WANTED.—By a very respectable Protestant young woman. She is a good plain cook and housekeeper and first-rate washer and ironer, is willing to do general housework. Can give the best City references. No objection to the country. Call at No. 139 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young English woman, as cook; also a young girl to do chamberwork; best of City reference given. Apply at No 136 29th-st., between 5d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl, as Chambermaid or waiting; she is willing to make herself generally useful. Can give City reference. Call at No. 70 Desbrosses-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or waitress. Has no objection to cooking, washing or ironing. Has the best of City reference. Call, for two days at No 273 Mott st., second floor.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable widow lady, as housekeeper in the City or country or to travel as companion with a lady. Best of references given. Call at No 23 Harrison st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a smart girl to do the housework of a small, private family. Is a good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can produce the best of City reference. Call at No 136 Amos-st

SITUATION WANTED.—By a native woman to do general housework; has good reference from her last place; is willing to go a short distance in the country. Apply for two days at No. 17 West 19th st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young colored man of the highest character, as waiter in a private family, the latter part of summer or in winter. Can give the best of City references. Address P., Times Office, for four days

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; has no objection to the country or City; can bring the best City reference from her last place. Apply at No 31 Leonard st., this day.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a young woman, as cook in a private family; can come well recommended. Inquire at 414 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts. Is a good cook.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; would be willing to make herself generally useful; can come well recommended. Inquire at 414 6th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable young woman as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing; is a good baker. Gives good reference from her last employer. Call at No 378 1st av., near 22d st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable Protestant young woman as cook, make and seamstress, or nurse and chamberwork. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No 176 32d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman as cook and laundress; can be seen at her present employer's for two days, at No 146 West 14th-st

SITUATION WANTED.—As gentleman's nurse, by a man of experience in his business, with the highest recommendations. Apply at No 149 Eighth-st.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a respectable woman, as cook in a respectable family; has four years' references. Call at No. 40 Greene-st

TEACHER OR TUTOR.—A gentleman, graduate of a celebrated European University, and experienced teacher of years of the French, German and Spanish Languages, the classics, etc., philosophy, instruction on the guitar, and able to collect a zoological cabinet of birds, wishes to exchange same. Best references given. Address A. C. A. S., care of Mr PATCHEL, No. 292 Pearl st., New-York City.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French (which she speaks fluently,) Latin, Italian and the higher English branches, and at present in a first-class school in the City, desires to form a new engagement as governess. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER No 58 East 46th st.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady capable of teaching the Elementary branches of English, also music and drawing, wishes a situation as governess. Is willing to go South. Best references satisfactory. Address W. C. D., Box 2,618 Post Office.

MUSICAL.—A young lady, possessing a good and well cultivated voice and good musical education, (pupil of the celebrated BAGIOLO,) wishes for an engagement as soprano or alto singer, in either a Jewish, Catholic or Protestant church. Apply at DREW, LEW & CLAYTON'S music store, No. 933 Broadway. The best references given.

TEACHER.—A lady experienced in teaching wishes to make an engagement in a private family, to teach the English branches and rudiments of music Best of references given and required.

TO TEACHERS.—A Classical and English School for sale; location and accommodations the best in the City; patronage genteel. Reason for selling ill health. Enquire of C. PHILBRICK, bookseller, No 152 Fulton-st.

HOME WANTED—For the Winter, for three boys, by order to leave, in a private French family where they will hear nothing but French spoken, and their education can be carefully attended to. Address immediately, E. M., at the office of this paper

HOUSEKEEPER.—A lady of education and experience, with high personal reference, desires to fill the position of housekeeper, or companion to a lady; is a good needlewoman, and not above making herself useful in a domestic way, fond of children, and could take full charge of a gentleman's household. Address M. M., or call at No. 1 Astor-place, Shirt Union.

AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY WANTED Who is a good seamstress to live with a family in Brooklyn, where she will be rated as one of the family. Address, A. B. C., Times Office.

TO STRAW MANUFACTURERS.—Situation wanted as to overlook by a young lady of considerable experience in the sewing or writing departments; best of reference can be given. Address P A., this office.

WANTED—A COMPETENT WATCHMAKER in Decatur, Ga. Address, with reference, F. McC., Lotula, Middle Ga.

WAITERS AND IRONERS.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, to take in the washing and ironing of a private family, or single gentleman. Can do up fine laces, and French finishing. Good references given. Apply at No. 238 27th-st., in the cottage in between Avenue A and 1st av.

COLORED SERVANTS DISENGAGED.—The following are new to be obtained at the Servant's Institute, No 163 Crosby-st.: Cook, nurse, lady's maid and seamstress, laundress, coachman and man waiter.

TO ENGRAVERS.—Wanted, an Engraver of good character, to go out of town—one who is addition to engraving can make himself useful to his employers. Apply, at 1 o'clock, to FELLOWS & CO., 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENT WANTED.—A gentleman every way qualified to canvass for a Life Insurance Company in this City. A libe al arrangement will be made with a competent person. No other need apply. Address, with references, Box No. 2 964 Post-Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—As Cashier, who can loan $300 on $700 worth of property. The situation is very desirable, and will be permanent. Services required only from 11 to 3 o'clock. Best of reference will be required. For particulars, call on SIMMONS & TAYLOR, No. 349 Broadway, up stairs, room No. 10

WET NURSE.—Wanted a situation by a respectable married woman either in the country or in her own residence or at the house of the parents. Inquire at No. 199 7th-av., near 22d st., third floor, front room, for two days

WET NURSE WANTED.—One having good health and the best references None others need apply at No. 56 East 16th-st.

NURSE WANTED.—A good middle aged woman to take charge of a young child; one who has had experience and is well recommended. Apply to No. 58 West 17th-st., before 9 o'clock.

SERVANTS.—Families in City or country in want of first-rate female help in any capacity, will find such at the office No 19 4th st., near Broadway. Entrance to the reception room on hand-some staircase from Fourth-st. Fingering and plain needlework, lace dresses, sea stresses, waiters, and for general housework, also smart young girls from 12 to 15. All well recommended

NO. 347 BROADWAY—Corner Reade st, at MORRIS COMER'S SALOON, can be obtained at respectable German English cooks and trust help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families. Also waiters, coach men, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the Branch office, No 109 Greenwich st. Terms moderate.

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS—In want of good servants will find some that have been a short time in this country, and are honest, industrious Protestant girls, and others with good reference, in every branch of domestic work at WEBB'S Select Female Institute, No 186 7th av. where all or any orders is used to give satisfaction. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No 7 Carmine-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

MILLINERY.

BONNETS, FLOWERS AND TRIMMINGS.
FALL STYLES
IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos 9 AND 11 PARK PLACE,
Have now in store, and are constantly receiving, both from abroad and of their own manufacture, a beautiful and extensive stock of the above goods, the most unique and fashionable styles extant.
STRAW BONNETS in great variety. Also, desirable styles in colored straw
SILK, SATIN, and VELVET BONNETS of original and approved patterns, and of all grades. Also, BEAVER FELT and SHAKER BONNETS.
PATTERN BONNETS, for Milliners. Original styles.
STRAW LACES and TRIMMINGS, of the most beautiful Designs and desirable Colors
FLOWERS and FEATHERS of every description, embracing Sprigs, Bunches, Wreaths, Piquets, Buds, &c., &c. (In the choice colors)
In the selection of the above stock great care and attention has been bestowed, and we are persuaded that both it Styles and Prices it will meet the approbation of such as will give it an examination IDE, FELT & HALL,
Nos 9 and 11 Park place, New York.
P. S.—Pattern Bonnets will be forwarded to Milliners in all sections of the country. Orders by letter promptly attended to

FASHIONABLE BONNETS
FOR WINTER WEAR.
L. MARCY will exhibit to the ladies on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, a magnificent stock of
BONNETS FOR WINTER WEAR,
Manufactured from velvet and also every other fashionable fabric suitable for the season, at prices as low as any other establishment. Ladies in search of the
MOST FASHIONABLE AND RECHERCHE STYLES are respectfully invited to an examination of styles and prices,
MARCY,
No 465 Broadway, between Broome and Spring sts.

FEATHERS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.
HOMER & KETCHUM
OFFER AN EXTENSIVE STOCK OF
PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
At very low prices, for cash, at Nos 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William
1 Just received 1 000 pieces black and colored Chenille.

FALL FASHIONS.
THE PUBLIC are particularly invited to call and examine SIMPSON'S superb assortment of MILLINERY, suitable for the present and approaching seasons. No pains have been spared in the selection of Paris Bonnets and the manufacture of home Millinery, suitable for ladies, misses and infants. W. SIMMONS,
No 664 Broadway.

MADAME MALHERBE—Takes leave to acquaint the ladies she has removed from No. 498 to No 512 Broadway, three doors opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, where she will have on Tuesday, the 25th Oct her first assortment of Paris Millinery, received by the last steamer. Mad-me M. has also connected dressmaking to her establishment, to which she solicits your patronage.

POLITICAL.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller—ROBERT T HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM DUKE
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO F SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAMES E. TOMLINSON.
Counsel to Corporation—CHRISTIAN SCHAEFER.
City Inspector—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr JOHN IVES CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr SAMUEL A. MILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—DANIEL P. BARNARD.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMPBELL P. WHITE.
Justices of Marine Court—CHAS E. HILDRETH.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman—SAMUEL DELAMATER.
For Assistant Aldermen—
Forty-second District—HENRY JENKINS.
Forty-first District—AUGUSTINE HOORAHM.
Forty-fourth District—WILLIAM H BULL.
Forty-fifth District—CHARLES H WATROUS.
For Assessors—EDWARD BURTIS.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH
For Trustees Common Schools—B. C WARDELL, WM. GOOD
By order of the Whig Ward Committee
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WM. GOOD
T CHRISTA, Jr. } Secretaries.

REPUBLICANS ATTENTION. The citizens of the IXth Ward and all others friendly to Republican principles, are requested to attend a public meeting at Block of Building, corner Bleecker and Morton-sts., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses are expected from Hon Henry J. Raymond, Hon Horace Greeley, and Alex. Hadden, Esq., of Brooklyn
By order of the Ward Committee,
CHAS S WRIGHT, Chairman.
AUGUSTUS F. DOW, Secretary

TWENTY-FIRST WARD—REFORM—For Councilman—IVth District, JOHN WEBBER; Vth District, CHARLES H. HASWELL
The friends of the above ticket will meet at Thompson's Hall, No. 372 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, 24th inst. A full attendance of citizens is requested
LEWIS S THOMAS
GEORGE J. BYRD, } Secretaries.
GREER, Chairman Nom. Com.

OPENING OF WINTER.—PARIS MADE BONNETS, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD DRESSES.—Mrs LEVI No 110 Bleecker st., near Broadway, begs to inform the ladies that her opening of Winter's display of Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 26th, and calls especial attention to the same. MRS LEVI No. 110 Bleecker st. near Broadway.

AN ADDRESS ON THE PRESENT PROSPECTS OF IRELAND—In connection with the National Cause, will be delivered by THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING Oct 22 Tickets, 15 cents; reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets For sale at Hall's Music Store Doors open at 7 o'clock.

NOTICE.—The Whigs of the IVth Council District of the 12th Ward are hereby invited to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7 o'clock, at the house of A B Tyler, No. 1 Church-st., between Barclay and Vesey sts., to nominate a candidate for the above District. By order H. CROMIER, Chairman pro tem.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts EVERY EVENING, until after the election.
JOS B CLOSE, President.
BENJ D HICKS, Secretary

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st, New York
We will supply orders promptly Warrants always on hand.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on reasonable terms; and claims for county land collected by
GEO WOODMAN, No 49 William-st.

LAND WARRANTS—Bought and sold on the most favorable terms by
KIRTLAND & CO., No. 43 Wall-st

A NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for presents; it is warranted perfect, and will keep four and a half months after a sea voyage. Appl- to ROBT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Ulster County, New-York.

TO STEREOTYPERS—For sale, a first-rate shaving machine, new low for cash. TURNEY & BROTHER, No. 24 Beekman-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible] the happiest descriptive power [illegible] Speaks volumes in praise of its [illegible] Express. "Excites an interest in the [illegible] equalled." [Christian Ambassador. "[illegible] Lamplighter" of Miss Cummings, and we at first supposed this to be from her pen. so like are they in both style and interest of incident. It has come unheralded before the people, but we venture to predict that before another season has passed like the "Carlisle Romance" of Reade, it will, from having been the delight of a few, become the charm of many. Let every one read it and judge."
One large 12mo vol Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers

MASON BROTHERS
Will publish on Saturday, Oct 27,
WAGES OF BATTLE.
A tale of Saxon Slavery in Sherwood Forest.
BY HERBERT W HERBERT ESQ.
Author of "Warwick Woodlands," "Wives of Henry VIII," etc.
1 vol, 12mo; price $1.
II.
GERRIT SMITH IN CONGRESS.
A collection of Hon. Gerrit Smith's Congressional Speeches. With portrait on steel
1 vol 12mo; price $1 25.
JUST PUBLISHED:
THE RAG-PICKER; OR, BOUND OUT FREE. 1 vol, 12mo; price $1 25
From the Puritan Recorder.
A most intensely exciting book

EMPORIUM versus NEW YORK.
"I diminish voices as I proclaim,
To whom shall first in world-wide fame,
No more shall wear the jailer's name
Of pitiful 'New York!'"
For unanswerable reasons for changing the name of New-York City, see page 63 of
BONNER'S ADDRESSES,
NOW FIRST PUBLISHED, FROM THE ORIGINAL MANUSCRIPTS.
One volume 12mo. Price $1. For sale by all Booksellers.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher,
No. 119 Nassau-st.

SEBASTOPOL, CRIMEA, GREAT REDAN, MAMELON AND MALAKOFF TOWERS;
With References Maps of the
BLACK, BALTIC SEAS AND AZOFF SEAS:
All new Views, and published on one large sheet Price 25 cents
Also, a VIEW OF CRONSTADT—showing and describing its fortifications, with plans of the celebrated CROWNED HEADS; also, RUSSIAN, PERSIAN, TURKISH AND ENGLISH OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS, with valuable Maps. Price 25 cents
Sent by mail, post paid, on receipt of price.
JO ELVY, Publisher,
Agents wanted. No 60 Fulton-st., New-York.

COUNTERFEIT COIN DETECTOR.
ALLENDER'S PATENT
A neat and convenient machine for testing by weight and by gauge the genuineness of our American gold coin. It shows at once the exact weight and the exact size of the double eagle, the eagle, half and quarter eagle, the three dollar piece and the dollar piece old and new issues. It should be on the desk of every exchange and counter all in the land. Price only $1 50. It can be sent by express to any part of the country at a trifling expense.
FAIRBANKS & CO., No 189 Broadway, New-York.

MYLNE'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR,
EDITED BY J. F. GIBSON, NEW YORK
For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 646 Broadway, New-York.
Price 25 cts
It is the cheapest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and we predict will become a standard school book.—Tuckerman

SEBASTOPOL HAS FALLEN.—Now ready, a new and revised edition (with new rules) of our GREAT PICTORIAL WAR SHEET, showing the most correct views of
SEBASTOPOL, ITS FORTS SHIPPING, &c.
BALAKLAVA AND THE ALLIED FLEETS.
Bird's-eye view of Sebastopol and its Harbor
TERRIFIC EXPLOSION IN SEBASTOPOL during the engagement
PANORAMIC VIEW OF SEBASTOPOL, showing where the Russians were driven in by the allied troops, and the fortifications on the plain of Mamelon Hill, &c. Correct PORTRAITS OF NAPOLEON, ALEXANDER Petrikoff, and the Russian Commander Menschikoff
Also views of the
GREAT FORTRESS OF SWEABORG,
And the taking of Helgoland, Battle of Inkermann, and all the prominent incidents allluded to during the War
Also a full account of
The Great Conflict that resulted in the
DOWNFALL OF SEBASTOPOL
Making the most beautiful and faithful
PICTORIAL WAR SHEET
Ever published. Size 44 inches. Price 10 cents by mail post FREE, on receipt of price
ROSS, JONES & TOWNSEY, Publishers,
No. 113 Nassau-st., New-York and No 25 Clark st., Chicago.
Liberal discount to Dealers

HEAR THE NEW MUSIC BEFORE YOU PURCHASE—We will, on Wednesday of the fair week, place in every one of our 1,000 stores a copy of Schuberth & Co.'s splendid selection of Sheet Music, consisting of "May Flowers Schottische," "Lena's Belle Polka," 35 cents; "Recollections Polka," 25 cents. Nurse's Prayer, 25 cents; "Spare my heart from all sorrow," 25 cents; "Drumming all alone, Hattie," 25 cents. $1 25 worth of music mailed free for 75 cts.
COOK & BRO., No 343 Broadway

NEW MUSIC.—Specimen copies of music teachers and seminaries. Just received the three following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Metz. The "Golden Days" schottish, 25 cents. "Emerald's Dance," 25 cents. "Thou art Pure as the Lily," (song) 25 cents, and "Rebekah Polka" by Stelzel, 25 cts. The above four pieces will be mailed free for $1. N. B.—Superb prices for sale at the lowest possible prices
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY SPERMATORRHŒA, PREMATURE DECAY, AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY Will be sent gratis and prepaid on the receipt of five stamps, by Dr. B. DE LA SEY, No 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

FURS.

LADIES' FUR STORE.
No. 34 Union st., New York.
J. H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs, has every description of the choicest GOODS made into the most FASHIONABLE STYLES for LADIES' WEAR.
He flatters himself that his long experience and reputation for keeping no first-rate articles on hand will be sufficient inducement for CUSTOMERS to call on him

FURS. F. LANDRY, No 693 Broadway, New York city, has returned thanks to his customers and the public for the favors he has so long enjoyed at their hands, and feels that by strict attention and recommending An honest substantial stock of desirable Ladies' Furs at low cash prices and will be sold on moderate terms. Orders strictly attended to. Citizens and strangers are invited to examine his City trade stock.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WHAT IS IT?
Oh! nothing missing, only four!
Each powder lying dead upon the floor;
Lyon's Powders—one drop small
Is all that's needed to kill them all.
To-day, the rats and mice enough
So dozen LYON'S POWDERS. Insects of every nature are speedily destroyed, and the house cleared from top to bottom. To be had at 424 Broadway, 25 cts. per flask or box.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY.
No 267 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st.
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks spoons, &c Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver
Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.
N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp
REPLATING—Hotels, ships steamboats and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

JOHN C. BERGH,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW-YORK, AND COMMISSIONER FOR NEW JERSEY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN AND RHODE ISLAND,
No 19 Barclay-st., corner of College place.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH AIR LINE COMPANY,
PHILADELPHIA
PACKAGE EXPRESS,
No. 59 Beaver-st.

DRY GOODS.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, &c.
SOWER, BARNARD & CO.,
No. 377 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK.
Invite the attention of purchasers generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store a full assortment of Silks, Mourning Goods, Muslin de Lames, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

STATEN ISLAND
FANCY DYING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO 2 JOHN-ST.,
(TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
SOLICITS ORDERS for dying merinoes paramattas, delaines, and silk, woolen and fancy goods of every description.
Satin and taffeta ribbons, gimps, fringes, galloons and other trimmings, dyed and refinished with great success.
BARNETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 2 John-st., New-York,
Two doors from Broadway.

SILK UMBRELLAS.—We offer a neat style FRENCH SILK UMBRELLA for 62½ cts.
PARIS SUNSHADES
For the Fall and Winter, just received, will be sold low.
JAMES K SPRATT,
No 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

P. BROCKETT'S
"GRAND HALL,"
CANAL
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
AT THE CORNER OF
No. 149 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., New York
In this establishment may be found the best assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which for fit, workmanship and cheapness surpasses any other store in America.
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is under the most expert management of skillful cutters, and EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED
To give perfect satisfaction, or no sale.

HOUSEKEEPERS' GOODS.
An extensive
AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT,
Comprising
SATIN DAMASK TABLE DIAPERS AND CLOTHS,
NAPKINS AND TOWEL

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Please join the French German or English Conversation Reading and Discussion Club, connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings No. 388 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For particulars and terms of admission, apply immediately to the Director, J LOWENTHAL, teacher of languages, book keeping and of the Science Flute, No 388 Fulton-st, Brooklyn The best of references as to character and ability will be given

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 23 Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, where thorough and healthful location is on Long Island, about 60 miles by Railroad from New-York, will find this a desirable place to send their sons. Further particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 332 Grand-st, N. Y., No. 388 Fulton-st Brooklyn, day or evening

From the Brooklyn Independent.

The facility with which Mr PAINE uses the pen, and his admirable method of imparting instruction, place him in our opinion, at the head of chirographers

MR. MILLETT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No 171 East 17th-st., new doors from Stuyvesant-square New York. As the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, parents may be confident of a comfortable and agreeable home for their children, as well as a due attention being paid to their education. The best masters are secured.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University A new session will commence on Nov 1. For circulars and references apply to the W S SCHOOL Agency, No 269 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 260 Broadway; L W SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st, or the Principal. AUG F NITCHY

WANTS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov 5th. Terms for Board, Tuition &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, 346 & 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DAYSORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 12th of September A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 339 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on WEDNESDAY, Sept 19. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 171 East 17th-st., a few doors from Stuyvesant square Parents are invited to place their children where the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, as the comforts of home and the benefits of private instruction are secured.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov 5 Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 339; AT. FORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, N. Y.

WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE.—No 369 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Miss HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.

BENJAMIN HARRISON, B A Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

A CARD.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily, this week, for instruction in penmanship, book-keeping, arithmetic and location, in class or private lessons Terms reduced one-half. Cards of particulars may be had at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MISS SNOW.—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

MADISON ACADEMY AND PRIMARY SCHOOL.—South-west corner of Madison-av and 29th-st. CHAS MATHEWS, A. M., Principal. Reopened Sept. 3

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Re-opened Sept 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 45 East 24th st, (formerly H Peugnet's school) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. PODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. Brooklyn No 627 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr PODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season Circulars containing terms &c, can be obtained at either of the Academies

Mr. PODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New York he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Fulton and Myrtle-av railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 59 West 14th-st., BROOKLYN

Madame C DUBREUIL FERRERO and E FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No 386 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock For terms, &c., apply to Mrs LANNAY, at No. 66 Willoughby st, Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. HARROAD'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Is now open at No 54 East 13th st., corner of Broadway, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 12 M and 3½ o'clock P M for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS.—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch Our prices range from $300 to $800 Second HAND PIANOS taken in exchange, and for sale at prices from $125 to $180 Manufactory Empire Works, 55th and 56th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 16th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM with pedals, price $300 equal to an $800 organ, for small churches, is especially adapted to be unequalled. Single and double reed, and double bank melodeons, reed organs with piano, French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S new improved piano, with new scale and second bar for sustaining power, in parlor, boudoir and square; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale and second bar for sustaining power, in parlor, boudoir and square, for sale, or to let, and rented, with right to purchase, cheap, at WM. HALL & SON, corner of 13th-st and Broadway, New-York. HORACE WATERS & SON, sole agents in Music Books, &c.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS, No. 365 Broadway, between Walker and White-sts., near Park-av. PIANOS, with Aeolian and all modern improvements made of best materials under their supervision, warranted superior to any Piano. J. & C. F bring parties more, and many returning to only furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house in the best pianos to buy for cash These desiring good Pianos that keep in tune and wear well, and parties call on J. & C. FISCHER. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

FIRST PRIZE MEDAL PIANO FORTE.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 84 Walker-st., near Broadway, New York. These pianos have received the premium in competition with medals made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES.—WM. HORNE & SON, No. 421 Broadway, No. 48 Bond-st., respectfully invite attention to their Pianos, fortes, combined with the patent arch wrest plank, which is unquestionably the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the pianoforte instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—C. & H. BALDWIN, No 181 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant superior Pianos at the lowest possible price Having also introduced a new style of Piano the Grand Diagonal, they would call per icular attention of purchasers.

HALLETT, DAVIS & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, No 339 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and carved cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

AN EXCELLENT 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO.—In use less than four months, will be sold for $200 It is worth $300, and is of fine tone and durability made, a truly good instrument and is to be sold Apply at No. 17 Stuyvesant-st., (8th st.,) a few doors east of 3d-av.

PIANO-FORTE.—Could select from a large assortment and one of the best makers Would exchange for dry goods. Address MUSIC, Times office.

PIANO FORTE.—A fine toned second hand Piano, for sale cheap Inquire at No 56 7th-st.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent The business of the late firm will be liquidated at their office, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st

FREDERICK C SCHUCHARDT, } Special
FREDERICK C GERHARD, } Partners.
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, }
J M C FROLICH, } General
H HOLTHAUSEN, } Partners.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20, 1855.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL THEIR TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers on long credit and at low rates of interest

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois In one day, from end to end through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with many a fluent Oak Groves The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road, throws open the lands for cultivation They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length

The soil is a dark rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat at $2 to $3 50 per acre By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yields in the rich valleys of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of the road afford a growing home demand for farm produce

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveyance of produce by transporting it also and from over it on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25 according to location quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851 these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due; in the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No 23 Michigan-av, Chicago

CHARLES M DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Rail road at Newtown There is a coach-house and stable, with 2 acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble wash stands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house and the well and pump can be seen by calling at 63 Cedar-st, New-York. Conditions in the cellar for provisions and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate way and carriage-way to the premises from the road The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road upon a mole, and with be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means.

Price $8,000; $4 000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will exchange for New York or Brooklyn lots, if unencumbered, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage 41x33 feet, filled in with brick and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situate on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air flues, &c. &c. Bay windows from which most delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub cellar underlaid and inclosed piazzas fronting the river Splendid views from every window in the house, and from every part of the grounds and gardens which are shaded with the finest forest trees consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine &c., &c.; large apple trees fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof of solid copper 8 x 8 inches points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe This property is opposite the Dennelly-place, and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., one of the Hook's Directors, and is within five minutes walk of the Hook's ferry. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100 foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street from town to Broadway 140 feet; 465 feet on 125-h-st, and 450 feet towards 135th-st Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

WASHINGTON CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.—Six eligibly located building lots, unimproved, four of which are near the Great Circle, west of the President's house These contain 35 000 square feet, and will be sold together, or in two lots of 15 000 each, and will be sold for one-third cash, the balance in two and three years, with interest. Also a very desirable three-story brick residence of Hon ROBERT McCLELLAND Secretary of the Interior, on E-st. square from the Post-Office Department Patent Office, and Department of Interior. It contains upwards of 3 000 square feet. Apply to C B. ADAMS, No 505 7th st., Washington City

This property offered at an extremely low price, and presents a chance for a safe and profitable investment. Titles unexceptionable.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first-class free stone Houses and lots 25x100 on 1st-place, near Court one minute's walk from the cars, and convenient to all the ferries

Also, one tenement house and lot, 25x100, on West 27th-st., near North river

Also, one house and lot in Brooklyn, E. D, on South 2d-st., between 1st and 2d-sts

The above property will be sold on easy terms, by application to HERDMAN & FARNHAM, No 10 Barclay st, five doors from Astor House.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Clifton st., Brooklyn, near Pierrepont st., a three story and high basement house with sub cellar and vault built and finished in the best manner. This will be sold very low if applied for immediately Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. No. 7 Broad-st

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st, near Bedford-av, Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry Lot 20x100: house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $3,500 Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No 80 South 7th-st. Williamsburg

HOUSE TO EXCHANGE.—For a general assortment of Hardware, from $8 000 to $7 000, in part payment, a first class house in Henry-st., or two stores and houses in Atlantic-st., Brooklyn Apply to CONLEY, HASKELL & CO, No 4 President-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—In Twelfth st, between 6th and 7th avs A very desirable three-story brick house modern well built, and in perfect order The furniture will be sold, if required Immediate possession can be given Apply to JOHN S KELSO, No. 62 William st

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE With or without the furniture Possession given immediately, if required, 26 000 can remain. Apply on the premises, No. 230 West 23d st. Gas, Bahs, &c

THIRD-AVENUE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A first class improvement, a house and lot 19 by 80 feet 33d st. On a proper plan new buildings have at present more than 10 per cent To-line many. Apply to HERDMAN & FARNHAM, No 10 Barclay st

$100,000.—SQUARES AND LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE in every desirable section in the city of New York and Brooklyn. Several small city country seats to exchange for City property. Five or ten acres of choice land at Fordham, and ten acres at Williams Bridge, for sale cheap. BENJAMIN & BANKS No 45 Wall-st., basement.

$8,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three story and basement brick dwelling house and lot, No. 47 Prince-st, Brooklyn, on easy terms payments of $50 per month. For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sandreth, Brooklyn.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st, offer private sale a large number of dwelling houses in the Office of New-York and Brooklyn, varying in price from $3 000 to $50 000 each

Also, a long list of farms, country seats and suburban property. For particular descriptions, apply at the Office.

FARM FOR SALE IN WALWORTH COUNTY, N. Y.—A farm of 150 acres, of which 120 acres are inclosed and 40 under cultivation On the premises are a house, barn, orchard and well A Railroad depot, school and church in the immediate vicinity. For particulars apply to H. RICHARDSON Geneva, Wis., or to W. H. WHITING, No 53 Merchants' Exchange, New York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 3 to 150 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees; pure air and fine mountain scenery apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 B. eadway, third story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT FLUSHING.—On White town-av., one mile from the steam boat landing and Rail Road Depôt, containing 10 acres of land with an ex ellent house, stable, horse carriage house for 3 or 4 carriages, hay and grain-house, delightful trees of the choicest fruit in abundance; will be sold cheap, as the owner wishes to go to California Apply to CHARLES F TOY, at C H. SHERMAN and CO'S, No. 97 Maiden Lane.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE COUNTRY SEAT, AND FARM of 37½ acres superior land elegantly situated at Flatbush on L. I., 5½ miles from New York. three minutes from Railroad Depot; dwelling 38 by 36 feet. Grecian style, marble mantels, hot air furnace range, &c Out-buildings complete Ornamental trees, gravel walks, and an abundance of fruit Will be sold, in fee-simple or a bargain. Terms easy An improved Western farm will be taken as part payment Apply to C. N. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No 135 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD.—A parcel of the best 400 vacant Lots, bounded by 66th and 75th sts., 3d and 4th avs., and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood To persons wishing to purchase for investment or speculation or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence inasmuch as the estate is in original hands and is without incumbrances of any kind Purchasers of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS, TEACHERS AND OTHERS.—For sale or exchange for City property, that desirable property known as the City Hotel, Pennsbill. Main building is 75 by 80 feet, addition 108 by 31 feet; lot 109 by 389 A also a superior grazing farm of 300 acres, 3 miles from the Depôt, and about 20 acres overlooking the village and Hudson River, together or in plots of 5 acres, 42 miles or one hour from 31st st

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st

TWO ITALIAN VILLAS FOR SALE AT YONKERS—Built with the modern improvements, good location, and good view of the Hudson; five and ten minutes from depôt; one contains 11 acres, and the other half an acre. Apply on the premises, to JAMES YOUMANS, Warburton-av, near Lamartine-av

LOTS FOR SALE.—Thirty lots in Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) in the block bounded by Union-av, Scholes, Lorimer and Stagg sts. These lots are on a good grade, streets paved and flagged, and are offered low to close an estate. Apply to H B. SCHOLES, Bedford-av., corner of Rose st.

TWO STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE One is called a three, and the other a six-horse power. Apply to D. FANSHAW, printer, No. 36 Ann corner Nassau st.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMER CHOCTON FOR SALE.—She is 396 tons burden, 186 feet long, twenty-six feet beam, and nine feet depth of hold; she is in good order and fully equipped for running. Apply to JOHN T. IRVING, No. 7 Nassau st.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE.—One Coach, suitable for hacking, in good running order; also, one close paneled Coach, and one Brougham, two six-seated Rockaways, and two four-seated partitioned Coupés, top Buggies and no-top Buggies. Apply at No. 358 Broadway.

J. C HAM.

HOUSES, &C., WANTED.

TWO FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSES WANTED—Till May 1, for which $150 and $200 will be paid per month, by first class tenants. Parties having furnished houses and wishing them rented to small families and would like to secure a careful treatment of their furniture, will find such parties on making application immediately to C R MILLER & CO., No. 138 Broadway, New-York Possession wanted Nov. 1.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—With modern improvements Situation not above 26th st Rent not to exceed $400. Address A. R. P., No 67 Liberty-st.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—A young gentleman wishes to get one sitting in St George's Church; near the chancel preferred. Address JAMES, Box No. 1,985 Post-Office, New-York.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery To most of the houses are now ready for occupancy, the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H L. RIKER, No 150 Nassau-st, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE—A fine 4-story House, with all the modern improvements; also hot and cold water, with gas throughout every story; locality pleasant. Can be seen by calling at No 98 West 24th st. Carpets, looking glasses, and fixtures sold, if desired For further particulars, apply at GEO. & W. YOUNGS, No. 163 7th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class three story and basement brick house, No 224 Thompson-st, between Bleecker and Houston, and in the vicinity of Washington-sq, from the 1st of November Croton water, bath and gas throughout Apply at No. 226 Thompson-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—Four genteel three-story dwelling houses with the modern improvements, in Kingst. Two of them to let whole and two in parts, to genteel families Inquire at No. 23 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN WILLIAMSBURG.—A high two-story free stone basement brick house; house and location very pleasant; within six minutes of Peck-slip and the other ferries Inquire at No. 226 Front-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two story and attic house in Bedford av, adjoining the corner of Van Buren st Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—With boarders, situate in 11th-st, near Union-square. Boarders a gentleman and wife and nurse. Rent low to respectable parties Apply at No 118 Maiden lane.

DWELLING HOUSE AND BAKERAY TO LET—From the 1st Nov. next No. 22 Harrison-st, an old established stand. Apply to R. V. STILWELL, United States Court, corner College-place and Murray-st.

TWO FINE PARLORS—Four bedrooms and two basements will be rented cheap, separate or single; convenient to all parts of the City, by cars and stages. Apply at No. 516 6th-av

STORE TO LET—In Williamsburg, with basement and sub cellar. It is one of the handsomest stores in the city and situated in the most desirable part of Grand-st, right, bush and roomy. Apply to GEO W KELSEY, Estate and House Agent, No 124 Grand st., Williamsburg.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos 27 and 28 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No 37 Water-st

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st, most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos 346 and 348 Broadway

STORE TO LET.—The old-established clothing store, No 102 Fulton-st, and the fixtures for sale. Possession given immediately if required. Inquire of THOMAS SMITH Jr., No 122 Fulton-st

STORE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Corner of 9th-av. and 31st st or house and lot for sale on reasonable terms Apply on the premises

STEAM POWER TO LET—In right and airy rooms in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J C HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO, No 18 WILLIAM-ST, NEW YORK, Sept 27 1855

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent on the capital stock of the Company has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the Office of the Company, on and after the 25th October. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 20th to the 25th October.

By order of the Board of Directors

E B. LITCHFILD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW YORK GAS LIGHT COMPANY, Oct 8, 1855

DIVIDEND—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of this company, for the six months ending 1st of August last and payable to the stockholders on and after TUESDAY, 1st of November next. The transfer book will be closed from the 24th inst to that date. By order,

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co, will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company No 26 Duane-st, on or before the 4th of December next By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

NEW YORK, Monday, Oct 22 1855

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, Sept 17, 1855

COUPONS FALLING DUE—On the 1st of October next, on the Construction Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation, at the Office of the Company, No. 30 Wall st,

J. N. PERKINS, Treasurer.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices Country dealers and shippers are invited to call SOLOMON FANNING, No 20 Catharine st., near East Broadway.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No 4 Beekman st, near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close consign

H. A. KARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 44 and 46 Wooster-st

SHOW CASES—SCHMITT & BROTHER, show case Warerooms, and manufactory, No. 8 North-William-st, near Frankfort-st., N. Y., and 11 West-3d-st., Cincinnati, O

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELLED COTTAGE SPRINGFIELD, at factory prices

WARREN WARD, No 144 Grand-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

THE PEERLESS PORTABLE FURNACE, Manufactured at the Peerless Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No. 258 Water st, is an invaluable adjunct to heating dwellings stores halls &c, wherever a large amount of heat is required Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use STEPHEN BROWN, No 258 Water st, New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more hemp, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry use For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W QUINCY, 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS &c.—For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of Wrought, Cut, Fall River, Boston, Brads, &c, for sale by WM. S TIDALL, No. 108 Water-st., just below Wall-st

IRON COLUMNS FOR BUILDINGS.—A small lot for sale low. F. P. FLAGLER, No 210 Water st

AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES, For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T LEWIS & CO., No. 61 Water-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 18 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FILBERT CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE.—Will sell on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive and long established warerooms of Messrs McGraw & Allendorph, No. 455 Broadway without reservation, a large and valuable assortment of elegant first class furniture of their own manufacture, and was wanted in every aspect; they having fully determined to give up the business an opportunity will be offered of obtaining first class goods at extremely low prices.

The stock comprises in part, elegant rosewood parlor suits in best quality hair cloth, plush and hair cloth, tête-a-têtes, sideboards, etageres, secretaries and bookcases, centre sofa and extension tables, fauteuils, rocking and side chairs Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads bureaus, washstands &c Also mahogany, oak walnut and enamelled chamber furniture of superior styles and finish.

The whole to make an elegant assortment of the best class of workmanship and materials, and to be sold without reserve Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200, and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes.

HENRY T LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—PIANO-FORTE MIRRORS &c.—By H. T LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, Oct 23, at the five story residence No. 68 14th-st, between 5th and 6th avs, consisting of one elegant rosewood piano forte, manufactured by Chickering, Boston full warranted and has only been used a few months cost $4 0; two sofas, one sty carved rosewood parlor chairs covered in rich satin brocade; large rosewood, side and corner tables; one elegant marble top table; over 200 yards of English Brussels carpeting; one French plate cheval glass with slabs, cost $90; splendid gas chandeliers through out the house; about 150 yards English oil-cloth; 400 to go in ingrain carpets on upper rooms; one solid black walnut extension dining table, 12 feet; 36 feet drawing, sailed, mahogany Elizabethan bedsteads, pure curled hair mattresses, small assortment mahogany marble-top bureaus and wash stands; also, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood and mahogany chairs carved mahogany tête-a-tetes; solid cane chairs rockers &c, &c., together with the wood and common side tables; one lot of the above furniture was all manufactured by best City makers, and will need no comment We invite dealers and private purchasers to look over the sale will be absolute as the family remove West on account of ill health. Catalogues can be had at the house on day of sale.

J. L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Oct 23, at 10½ precisely at the sale-room No. 42 Maiden-lane. There will be sold the entire stock, consisting in part of the beautiful property as well known as Jones' Wood To persons wishing to purchase for investment or speculation or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence inasmuch as the estate is in original hands and is without incumbrances of any kind Purchasers of the purchase money, can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No 7 Broad-st.

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J. C HAM.

AUCTION SALES.

H. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WINES, &c.—E. H LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct 25, at 11 o clock, at No 49 East 21st st, between Broadway and 4th av, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting in part of elegant parlor and bedroom furniture, all made to order by Hutchings in the best and most substantial manner; rosewood piano (Stoddart); pier and mantel glasses, silk and brocatel curtains, handsome French china dinner, breakfast and tea sets, rich cut glassware, tapestry and Brussels carpets oil-cloths &c.; a collection of beautiful

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Great Trunk and Through Line of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
And their Connections, commanding the Trade of Chicago, Milwaukie, Dubuque, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS, BUFFALO or DUNKIRK, is at No. 126 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, composed of BUFFALO and ERIE, CLEVELAND and TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and only route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Peoria, Naperville, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Belleisontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Mansfield, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 3:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 3:55 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10 60 A. M., Cincinnati 6 30 P. M., and Chicago at 9.30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer for arriving St. Louis at 5:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:56 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICHUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:06 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Leave Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, 3d pt. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6 30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations Passengers by the Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rock and Passenger, at 3 P. M. (from foot Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations.

Night Express, at 6:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Fingers Lake and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows:

Express Train 6 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M Express Train 5 P M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill 7 A M and 3:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 5:30 P M For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 3:30 P M The Dobbs' Ferry Sing Sing Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAILINGS at 4 P M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations

M. L SYKES, Jr., Superintendent

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855 Leave New York for Easton, Mauch Chunk and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7 A. M., and 3:15 P M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M.

The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7 and 10 A M., 2:30 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M., to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN P. ALLEN to Camden direct; thence by Camden & cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P M.; fare $1 75.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines—Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4 and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P M.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

JOHN F PORTER, General Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED
TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the Mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2 500 tons burden,) Captain TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, 1855, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (3,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages For informa ion or passage at the reduced rates, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No 2 Bowling-green Letter bags made up at the office. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each

FOR THE SOUTH.

TO SOUTHERN TRAVELERS.—The United States Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt SKINNER, will leave Pier No. 13, North River on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24, for Richmond, touching at Old Point Comfort. Passengers for the South will proceed, *via* Petersburg, without delay, and will arrive in Welcon, Wilmington, &c., as soon and with as little expense as if they went *via* Norfolk. They need not apprehend any danger from the fever, as the ship does not go near the infected cities. Passage and fare, first cabin, limited, to Old Point, $8; to Petersburg or Richmond, $10. Steerage half price.

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The first class steamship AUGUSTA, Capt. THOMAS LYNCH, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 24th Oc ober, from Pier No. 4, North River, at 4 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board; or for passage, to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25; for Florida, through tickets from New York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.

The ALABAMA, Capt. GEO. B. SCHENCK, will succeed and sail SATURDAY, 27th October

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The U. S. M. S. steamship CAHAWBA, R. W. SHEFFELDT, will commence receiving freight on Saturday, Oct 2., and sail from her Pier, No 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, on THURSDAY Oct. 25

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., 31 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No 139 Pearl-st., Hanover square, by the patentee

WILLIAM BLAKE.

SUPREME COURT.—JOSEPH FELLOWS against JOHN SHUTTLEWORTH, FRANCES SHUTTLEWORTH, The Hollister Bank of Buffalo, James F. Eighme, The Farmers' Bank of Saratoga County, William A. Chard, Morse Burtis Hiram Johnson, Silas Oaks, William Pennels Henry Stredder, Perain Burdick, Alfred Martin Mathew P Read, Samuel F Pratt, Pascal P. Pratt, Edward P. Beals, Luther Loomis, Samuel F Lyman, Stephen S. Lee, The Troy Iron and Nail Factory, George Crocker, Jonathan E Robinson, Alden P Jones, Gurdon C Coit, Samuel M Welch, Thomas Peirce, John W Whitlock James Kellogg, Oliver S Carter, Edward Cowles, John Lock, Charles Lock and John Eighme.—To the defendants above named—You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and serve a copy of your answer on me at my office in the City of Buffalo, State of New York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint as aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint, which complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Erie, on the 4th day of September A. D., 1854.—Dated Oct 19, 1855

WM. F. MILLER,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against GEORGE F. BRINCKE, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, JOSEPH FRENCH, at his place of business, Manhattan Gas Works, corner of Avenue C and 14th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of August next.—Dated Jan. 29, 1855

JOSEPH FRENCH,
JOHN HARRISON, } Administrators.

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FOR EUROPE.

THE ARMY AND NAVY STEAMSHIP LINE.—FOR LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN.—The steamships leave every SATURDAY, from Pier No. 13, North River, as follows:

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING

FROM NEW-YORK	FROM LIVERPOOL
Wednesday, April 11	Saturday, April 21
Wednesday, May 9	Saturday, May 19
Wednesday, May 23	Saturday, June 2
Wednesday, June 6	Saturday, June 16
Wednesday, June 20	Saturday, June 30
Wednesday, July 4	Saturday, July 14
Wednesday, July 18	Saturday, July 28

For Passage apply to

WILLIAM F. COLLYER, No. 66 Wall-st., New-York.
BOWNE, RUSSELL & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN CRENNARD & CO., No. 87 Austin Friars, London.
A. G. FAIRBAIRN & CO., Paris.
GEORGE N. DEARER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice that the ships of this Line cannot carry any goods contraband of war

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS, FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $120; Second Cabin Passage, $70—From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60 The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins; AMERICA, Capt. Lang;
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie; EUROPA, Capt. Shannon
ASIA, Capt. E G. Lott; CANADA, Capt. Stone;
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison; NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head; Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Oct. 24
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Nov. 7
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Nov 21
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Dec. 5
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston ..... Wednesday, Dec 19

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to

CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume early in February next, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY, as formerly, to Liverpool, from New York and from Boston alternately.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new steamer ARAGO, 2,500 tons, Capt D LINES, will leave New-York for Southampton and Havre, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No 37 North River, at 12 o'clock M. Built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of Hull and Machinery to insure safety and speed. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or strandiog, the water could not reach them and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has fully demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be devised

The price of passage to Southampton and Havre is, First Cabin $130; Second Cabin, $75

To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantage of economy both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London All letters must pass through the Post Office

Baggage not wanted during the voyage to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below"

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, President,
No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The new steamer FULTON, of the same tonnage and accommodation, commanded by Captain JAMESSA, WOTTON, will follow the ARAGO on the 15th December.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Camoria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Driver, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*,
Northampton, new.	*Cossewattee*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*,
Wm. Tapscott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Ayrshire,	*Andarchie*,	*Koppahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charles Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Galena*,	*Forest King*,
Chanborne,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Mercs*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Prince*,
Xenath,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Comet*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Queen Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*, new,
Devonshire,	*Margaret Evans*,	*Empress Eugie*,

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
No. 88 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York relative to the opening and laying out a public place, between Fifty-ninth and One Hundred and Sixth sts., and the Fifth and Eighth ave., in the City of New-York.—We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners or owners, occupant or occupants, of all houses and lots and improved and unimproved lands affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed our estimate and assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be opposed to the same, do present their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 110 Broadway, (room No. 19,) in this City, within the time aforesaid, to wit:

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 10 o'clock, A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 15th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of and situated in the said City, bounded and described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between the Tenth and Eleventh avenues And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, and Broadway, between Thirty-third and Forty-Second streets, as laid out on the said map of the Commissioners.

Fifth. That our report herein will be presented to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, to be held at the City Hall in the said City, on Saturday, the 15th day of December, A. D., 1855, at the opening of the court on that day, and that then and there, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, a motion will be made that said report be confirmed.

M. ULSHOEFFER,
WILLIAM KENT,
L. BRADISH,
WARREN BRADY,
JEREMIAH TOWLE,
} Commissioners.

NEW-YORK, Oct 2, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor and Commonalty of the City of New York, by the Croton Aqueduct Board of said City, relative to the ACQUIRING OF LANDS FOR A NEW RESERVOIR in the said City, between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-fourth Streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues in the said City.—We, the Commissioners of Appraisal in the matter above entitled, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees, persons and parties interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises affected thereby, and to all others whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

FIRST—That we, the said Commissioners, have completed our estimate and appraisal in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties or persons interested in the lands to be taken by this proceeding for the lands comprised therein, and have prepared our Report of the amount of such just and equitable compensation to be paid to such owners, lessees, parties and persons aforesaid, respectively.

SECOND. That we, the said Commissioners, have deposited a true copy or transcript of such Estimate, Appraisal and Report, in the Clerk's Office of the City of New-York, for the inspection of whomsoever it may concern

THIRD—That any person or persons whose rights may be affected thereby, and who shall object to the same, or to any part thereof, may, within ten days after the first publication of this notice, state his, her, or their objections, in writing, to us, the said Commissioners, at our office, No. 258 Broadway, in the City of New-York

FOURTH—That our said Report, or, in case the same, or any part thereof, be objected to, and shall appear to us to require correction, our said Report, as the same shall be reconsidered and corrected, will be presented to the Supreme Court, at a General Term thereof, to be held in the First Judicial District at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on the first Monday of November next, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon as counsel can be heard, and a motion will then and there be made for the confirmation thereof

EDWARD C. WEST,
ABRAHAM TURNURE,
DANIEL DODGE,
} Commissioners.

NEW YORK, Aug. 23, 1855.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL THOMPSON, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the Executors, at the store of SAMUEL THOMPSON'S Nephew, No. 278 Pearl-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 25th day of February next.—Dated Aug 20, 1855.

JOSEPH WALKER,
JOHN W. MASON,
} Executors.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SANKSTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No 28 Gansevoort-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 19, 1855.

JOB EASTON, Administrator.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NOAH C. MORTON, late of the City of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 213 Pearl-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 18th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 7, 1855.

my8-lawtuTu THOMAS MORTON, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC H. BRIANT, late of the City of New York deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at corner of 85th-st. and 4th av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated New York Oct. 1, 1855.

MARY S. BRIANT, Administratrix.

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LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—WILLIAM F. PLATT, plaintiff, against CAMILUS J. PLATT, JOHN F. GILBERT, WILLIAM F GEORGE, Miles N. Dunean, Evert A. Bye man, Henry Bergen, composing the firm of R. Cobb & Co., Samuel and Willard Dodge, composing the firm of Samuel A Dodge & Co., Edwin H. Pomeroy and Webster L. Pomeroy, composing the firm of E. H. Pomeroy & Co., George W. Morgan, Henry Lambert, composing the firm of G. W. Morgan & Co., Edwin Andrews, John F. Bensor, Darwin Andrews, composing the firm of E. Andrews & Co., Lorenzo Coffin, Charles H. Cadwell composing the firm of L. Cadwell & Co., Charles W Richards, William Shurtliff, Lowell Babcock, Orvill W Brainard, William H Angell, George Blanke and Andrew Fagan, defendants.—To the above named defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1855.

GEO. W. PLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

s19-lawtuTu

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—THOMAS YARDLEY WILKES and JOHN D. WILKES against JOHN C. HAMILTON, Executor of the last will and testament of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, deceased, and others.—To the Executors, Trustees, Heirs at Law, next of kin, and devisees of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, deceased, and to all persons interested in the estate of said deceased, whose names are unknown to the plaintiffs.—You are hereby required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of August, 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27, 1855.

SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

s28-lawtuTu

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—WILLIAM F. PLATT, plaintiff, against CAMILUS J. PLATT, JOHN F. GILBERT, WILLIAM F GEORGE, Miles N. Dunean, Evert A. Bye man, Henry Bergen, composing the firm of R. Cobb & Co., Samuel and Willard Dodge, composing the firm of Samuel A Dodge & Co., Edwin H. Pomeroy and Webster L. Pomeroy, composing the firm of E. H. Pomeroy & Co., George W. Morgan, Henry Lambert, composing the firm of G. W. Morgan & Co., Edwin Andrews, John F. Bensor, Darwin Andrews, composing the firm of E. Andrews & Co., Lorenzo Coffin, Charles H. Cadwell composing the firm of L. Cadwell & Co., Charles W Richards, William Shurtliff, Lowell Babcock, Orvill W Brainard, William H Angell, George Blanke and Andrew Fagan, defendants.—To the above named defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1855.

GEO. W. PLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. BARLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27, 1855.

SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

a28-lawtuTu

SUPREME COURT—Kings County.—WILLIAM F. PLATT, plaintiff, against CAMILUS J. PLATT, JOHN F. GILBERT, WILLIAM F GEORGE, Miles N. Dunean, Evert A. Bye man, Henry Bergen, composing the firm of R. Cobb & Co., Samuel and Willard Dodge, composing the firm of Samuel A Dodge & Co., Edwin H. Pomeroy and Webster L. Pomeroy, composing the firm of E. H. Pomeroy & Co., George W. Morgan, Henry Lambert, composing the firm of G. W. Morgan & Co., Edwin Andrews, John F. Bensor, Darwin Andrews, composing the firm of E. Andrews & Co., Lorenzo Coffin, Charles H. Cadwell composing the firm of L. Cadwell & Co., Charles W Richards, William Shurtliff, Lowell Babcock, Orvill W Brainard, William H Angell, George Blanke and Andrew Fagan, defendants.—To the above named defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1855.

GEO. W. PLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—ROBERT BLOW and PETER S MARCH against JOHN McDONNELL and JAMES M DONNELL.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To JOHN McDONNELL above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 17th day of September 1855, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 10 Wall-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will take judgment against you for the sum of forty-eight dollars and fifty cents, with interest, from the 19th day of January, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, July 19, 1855

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed with the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, the 1st day of August, 1855, at the City Hall of the City of New-York.

BENEDICT, SCOVILLE & BENEDICT,
No. 74 Wall-st.

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COUNTY COURT OF KINGS COUNTY.—MICHAEL TRAPPAL, plaintiff against JOHN FRENCH, Alfred Mitchell, Jane Telfair, William H Evarts, Charles E Butler, James Warren, John W. Hall, Elihu L. Mc Charles C. Brooks, William F Sears, George L. Coffin Stephen C Chamberlain, James McLean, Henry McBride, Joseph Fairman, Samuel M. Mott, Rowland G Mitchell, Mary M Mitchell, Stephen A Dodge, George B. Elkins, and Susan Elkins, his wife, and Nelson Place, defendants.—Summons for Relief.—Com. not Ser.—To the defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office No 9 Court street, in said city of Brooklyn, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated, July 31, 1855.

TRACY, POWERS & TALLMADGE,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THOMAS HEGUS and JOHN D. HEGUS against E. L. COTTRELL.—Summons (one more demand on contract—(Com. not ser.)—To the Defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27, 1855.

SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

a25-lawtuTu

SUPREME COURT.—Kings County.—WILLIAM F. PLATT, plaintiff, against CAMILUS J. PLATT, JOHN F. GILBERT, WILLIAM F GEORGE, Miles N. Dunean, Evert A. Bye man, Henry Bergen, composing the firm of R. Cobb & Co., Samuel and Willard Dodge, composing the firm of Samuel A Dodge & Co., Edwin H. Pomeroy and Webster L. Pomeroy, composing the firm of E. H. Pomeroy & Co., George W. Morgan, Henry Lambert, composing the firm of G. W. Morgan & Co., Edwin Andrews, John F. Bensor, Darwin Andrews, composing the firm of E. Andrews & Co., Lorenzo Coffin, Charles H. Cadwell composing the firm of L. Cadwell & Co., Charles W Richards, William Shurtliff, Lowell Babcock, Orvill W Brainard, William H Angell, George Blanke and Andrew Fagan, defendants.—To the above named defendants above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Sept. 18, 1855.

GEO. W. PLATT,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

s19-lawtuTu

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD COMPANY against ROBERT SCHUYLER, GEORGE R. I. BOWDOIN, SAMUEL L. BARLOW AND RICHARD M. BLATCHFORD.—Summons.—To the defendant ROBERT SCHUYLER: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 280 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 27, 1855.

SMITH & MOODY, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

a28-lawtuTu

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York—JACOB MILLER and ISAAC BRAUNMAN against HILADOR DEERS, WILLIAM WEILAND, Wm. Voute, Dewitt C Weeks, William J. Barnes, Jacob Bamberger, William M. Hager, Garret D Hasbrouck, R. Rom, Jr., Arabel A. Denman, David Evans, James P. Phelps, Jr., Frederick L. Vulte, James Renwick, John D. King, A. K. Serrel, Henry Moore, Jr., John Johnson, Bradley M. Johnson, Nathaniel Post, The Bloomdale Company, C. Rumford Harris, Conn.—William Wilson, Henry C. Kenny, Harris, Solomon Fowler, William Knight, John Kennedy, John Kelly, Hugh Kelly, Kenneth A Palmer, Matthew Wilson, —— Wright, —— Huntington, George L. Commings, Alexander Fer

...CITY.

...I, most fortunately applied to me. I was in a very little hope of relief. You yourself did not encourage me by saying that you thought it might be cured if I adopted and faithfully followed your treatment. I did so, and, with gratitude to God for his blessing upon the means you employed, and with gratitude to you for your skill and kindness in guiding me, I can say that I have been in the enjoyment of good health for the last four or five years. I pursue my ordinary business, have no cough no pain, have my usual sleep, and nearly my usual strength. I do not suppose that I am as strong as I would be, with my constitution had never been diseased. The worst form of the disease is nearly all gone.

...ble. But if the ...me at Tarrytown, N. Y., ...that at least one such ...With the sincere wish that others similarly afflicted may apply to you and find relief,

I am most gratefully yours,

CORNELIUS D RAVERS.

To this I need not add a word. There stands the witness. One such fact of cure as this letter discloses, is worth a cart load of theories

Respectfully Yours, &c.,

S. S. PITCH.

Physician for disease of the lungs and all chronic complaints, No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

Hunter on Inhalation.

(Cases Continued.)

LETTER NO. XI.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In continuation of the proofs of the curability of Consumption by Inhalation, I beg to lay before the readers of the TIMES the following case in the language of the patient. It was received for publication in your paper, some months since; but as the patient was at that time about to leave the City to spend the Summer in the country, I preferred to suspend its appearance until after her return. The writer (the wife of a physician) describes her case most intelligibly, and gives expression to her feelings with that warmth which the failure in her case, of all other means of relief and a full consciousness of the perilous condition from which she has been rescued would naturally inspire:

Mr. EDITOR: Nearly three years ago I caught a severe cold that left me with a hacking cough, which has continued at intervals ever since. My health has continued quite poor, my lungs being very weak. I would become out of breath on walking a very short distance, or upon the least exertion. In the latter part of last January I was taken sick with inflammation of the lungs, which had been periodical with me for the past three Winters—of which I was *relieved* in a short time by our skillful family physician. Being confined to the house by the inclemency of the weather and the feeble state of my health, I gained no strength, and in a short time hectic fever, attended with sweats and sore throat and mouth set in, with headache and shooting pains through the temples. Also severe pain in the left side and through my shoulders. My appetite was very poor, and nights restless. I continued to grow worse, losing flesh and strength daily, until the beginning of April, when by Providential Mercy, I was led to place myself under treatment by Inhalation, in the care of Dr. R. HUNTER, who, upon examination of my lungs, informed me that my left lung was affected, having tubercles deposited there, which coincided with the opinion previously given by the physician above alluded to. Dr. HUNTER also informed me that the tubercles were then softening. The first beneficial effects that I experienced from his treatment were an excellent appetite and sound refreshing sleep. My health has been improving almost from the first week of treatment. The pains in my head and side soon disappeared, and I am no longer troubled with shortness of breath, which I consider a great relief, having suffered very much with it for the past two years; so much so, that I could not ascend a short flight of stairs, nor stoop to the ground for anything, without panting and stopping to get breath, whereas, now I can run up a flight, or walk at a more rapid rate than I have been able to do for the above length of time, and without any difficulty of breathing. There is not a symptom of my disease but what is improving, and many of the worst ones have disappeared entirely. And now, trusting in God, and judging by comparison of my present symptoms and feelings with those of the first five or six months or a year, I consider the goal on which my earthly hopes centre to be quite within the possibility of reach and not far distant.

MRS. R THOMAS

No. 7 Essex street, Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, Tuesday, July 10, 1855.

Such was the statement made by this patient in July last, since which date she has continued steadily to improve in the health of the lungs, notwithstanding some temporary and slight drawbacks from fresh accessions of cold. This is one of numerous cases, which proves indubitably the efficacy of Inhalation in Consumption cases of the most confirmed and apparently hopeless character.

[To be Continued.]

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D

Physician for Diseases of the Lungs,

No. 898 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and dwellings, requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF

No 30 Frankfort-street

[Advertisement.]

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CLASS IN SINGING.—An Adult Class for instruction in Vocal Music, will be formed in the Lecture Room of the Tabernacle on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, at 7½ o'clock. All lovers of music are invited to attend. THIS TIME FREE FOR ALL.

TERMS made known on application to

F. H. NASH, No. 423 Broadway.

N. B.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS TO LET.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.

Oculist and Aurist,

No 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N B.—Dr SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT and PILLS are astonishing remedies for Scrofula and all Skin Diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this Ointment reach the affected part if rubbed in externally. Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another capital entertainment is to be given at this house to-night. Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. J. H ALLEN, Mrs S. B. WILKINS, and the whole Company, including the Pantomimists, will appear. "Aben Hamet," "The Magic Pills," and "A Day after the Wedding," are the pieces. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Colds taken in the Fall of the year are dangerous companions to enter upon the Winter with. You may avoid the possibility, secure your health, and promote your strength, by a timely use of RAY'S Unrivaled Fall and Winter Undergarments,—Merino, Wool on and Silk fabrics. None better and none cheaper.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THOMAS McLAUGHLIN, corner of Chambers and Greenwich street, is now offering the best assortment of superior Under-garments, all kinds ever before offered to the public. Every article warranted as represented, or money refunded. Gentlemen's Shirts and Furnishing Goods Cheap.

[Advertisement.]

☞ SLATE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

...CITY.

...Police News.

GRAND LARCENY.

...Mary Young and Ann Frill, were ...stealing a watch, valued at $45, from Dennis ...Bond-street. Held for examination.

...HOMICIDE, ...was arrested for forcibly robbing ...of a watch; value, $10. Held to answer.

GRAND LARCENY.

...Ann Murphy, was arrested for stealing ...value $23, from Morris J. Bennett, her ...Fully committed.

COUNTERFEITING.

...Dodge and James Bacon were arrested for ...dollar counterfeits, on Exchange Bank, ... Held for examination.

...Peter Clark, of Broome-street, on like charge, ...to be $3, of the Hudson River Bank, ... for examination.

...tried to pass a ten dollar bill ...on the Delaware City Bank, on Mr. ..., and was arrested and held for examination.

A CONCLUSIVE LETTER.

The Lungs Successfully Treated.

Combination Treatment in Combination Inhalation, the True and Rational Practice.

BY DR. S. FITCH, A. M., M. D., NO. 714 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times.

Those who have read my former letters on this subject, are aware that I have denounced and exposed the fallacy, being practiced under the much-used terms of "Inhalation," on the following grounds: ...falsely claims to be a *successful* treatment of ...Disease.

...is not a mere *medical speculation*, adopted as a ... convenient and plausible mode of entrapping ... consumptives, and swindling him out of ... at the cost of his life.

...has perverted a truly valuable feature of ... treatment into an instrumentality of mischief ... harm, by employing, as the principal agency in the ... of Consumption, that which is only useful as an ... and adjunct of general treatment.

...how completely these propositions have been established the reader has seen. It has been an unwelcome and disagreeable duty that I have been called upon to discharge, but one which, being in possession of the facts, I could not, in justice to a deceived public, refuse. I have now discharged that duty. The facts are before the world. They are such as would convict the basest of imposture in any Court of Justice in the land. Those who fall into the snare, after knowing the facts, have, indeed, my sympathy; but they can blame only themselves. They have been warned. Becoming important, I will here repeat, what the reader will recollect, that I have uniformly insisted that the inhaling of medicated vapor, or air, into the lungs ... constitutes an important feature in the ... and general method of treating diseases of the ... upon the ... abandoning general and constitutional remedies, and relying upon inhalation ... exclusively, and trust to united.

...I desire, therefore, to lay before the public, through ... of the press, as the numerous engage... ... extensive practice may afford me time, a ... of the theory and the practice under which I have ... to establish the perfect curability of consumption by a system in which inhalation and general ... are scientifically united. The consumptive will ... a rational basis for his confidence, and a ... hope of escape from a disease so generally ... fatal.

In the meantime, I have promised, I will give the ... evidences of the success of the treatment I pursue, such as set at rest the fact that true tubercular Consumption is curable. I present below the first of a ... of letters I shall publish; the writer is an intelligent gentleman, residing in Tarrytown, and in person ... which he has enjoyed for the last five ... Reference, by any person interested in the matter, may desire further confirmation of the exact ... stated. That this gentleman had true ... Consumption the evidence is perfectly con... That he is now a well man, in complete ... he is himself a living witness:

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., March 10, 1854

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: I feel it to be a duty I owe to myself and the community, to make a public ... of the fact that, under your treatment, by the blessing of God, I have been restored to ... health, after going down to the very bor... grave, with true *pulmonary consumption*.

... pronounced by physicians, it is nearly or ... impossible to determine, with absolute certainty, ... I am now in health ever had true con... But although consumption may be curable, ... of such cure can only be established by a ... examination of the lungs. This may, in ... be true; but it is not in my case, as the ... which I will relate conclusively show ... is hereditary in my family. I have lost ... one a sister, by the disease. It first ... itself in my own lungs, in 1843, by a ... annually attending symptoms of decline ... pain about the region of the chest, ... and under shoulder blades. The ... very, but steadily and obstinately, ... medical advice and assistance I ... to check it. By the ... ordinary indications ... Among the last-named ... enlarged abscess ... which I coughed much ... I supposed for ... until I ... in 1847. ... a consumption, ... Discouraged, and ... I gave up all ... I was

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V.....NO. 1279. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE "OLD LINE" WHIGS.

A WHIG P RTY ALIVE!

WHIG STATE CONVENTION IN NEW-YORK.

Sixty-Nine Delegates in Constitution Hall.

Hon. Thos. H. Bond, of Oswego, President.

An Address—But not for Publication.

SPICY SPEECHES.

The Old-Line Whigs of the State of New-York—the real Simon-Pure, unadulterated, unfused and unfusable Whigs of the old stamp,—mustered in this City yesterday in State Convention. The meetings were held in Constitution Hall in Broadway, and although stimly attended, did not lack in enthusiasm. There were several old Whig faces there,—SAMUEL E. RUGGLES, J. H. HORACE HAWS, WM. SAMUEL JOHNSON, A. K. HADLEY, GEO. H. DEAN, H. W. GENEY, JOSEPH L. WHITE, and so on. A preliminary meeting took place at the Metropolitan Hotel, and the Convention opened at noon.

The Convention was called to order by SYLVANUS S. WARD, of this City.

Hon. G. M. COPELAND, of Orleans Co., was nominated as temporary Chairman.

Mr. COPELAND—I beg leave to decline.

Mr. WARD—Is it the pleasure of the Convention to excuse Mr. COPELAND?

Cries of "No," "No."

Mr. WARD—Mr. COPELAND will please take his seat.

Mr. COPELAND accordingly assumed the Chair.

H. C. MURRY, of New-York, and J. C. WOODRUFF, of Niagara, were elected temporary Secretaries. The call for the Convention was read as follows:

Resolved, That the Whigs of the State of New-York be invited to assemble in State Convention in Constitution Hall, New-York, on Tuesday Oct 23, to take such measures as may be deemed advisable to maintain the integrity and honor of the Whig Party.

Mr. J. H. H. HAWS moved that the call, as read, be approved by the Convention. Carried.

The list of Delegates was read.

A COMMITTEE.

A Committee of nine was appointed to nominate Permanent Officers. The Chair was authorized to appoint. He said he had not much experience, but would do as well as he could under the circumstances. He appointed as said Committee:

Geo S. Dean, New-York	Jno Clark, Jefferson.
J. H. H. Haws, New-York	Thos. H Bond, Oswego.
Jas Rider, Albany	Jonas C. Heartt, Rensselaer.
Jno G Clayton, Kings.	Robert A. West, Richmond.
Albert Sawin, Erie.	

CREDENTIALS.

A Committee of three was appointed to receive the credentials of delegates, as follows:

Benedict Lewis, Jr., New-York; C. Swan, Dutchess; J. D Johnson, Suffolk.

The Convention adjourned till 3 o'clock, at which hour the Committees on Organization and Credentials were requested to report.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 3 o'clock P. M., with increased numbers.

There was some trouble with the gas.

VOICES—"If this was a Fusion meeting there would be gas enough to light before this time!" [Subdued laughs.]

The lamps were lighted.

The report of the Committee on Credentials was received. The following Delegates answered to their names:

DELEGATES.

Albany—James Edwards, John P Ver-eder, James Kidd, John J Olmstead	New-York—Lawrence Hussey, B. Lewis, Jr., D M. Reese, John Richardson, J. L. White.
Allegany—Walter S Church	
Cattaraugus—W S Johnson.	
Chemung—Major Morrell	Niagara—A. C Woodruff, Henry Walbridge,
Columbia—A K. Hadley	Chauncey Keep.
Delaware—George Osborne.	
Dutchess—Shand Wheeler, Cyrus Swan, J. F Russell.	Oneida—Thomas E. Clark, R. Foller. Wm. Tracy, Mathew D Bagg.
Erie—Albert Sawin, Perry G Parker, Thomas C Welsh, Paschal Person.	Onondaga—John S Forbes, L. A Cheeney, Joseph Slocum.
	Orange—Wm C. Hasbrouck.
Essex—Gen Ross	Orleans—G M Copeland.
Fulton—Benj. J. Hays	Oswego—Thomas H Bond, B. F Stidman.
Herkimer—Geo P Wilcox.	
Jefferson—John Clarke, E. B Camp, J. B. Kirby.	Queens—Thomas L Frame.
	Rensselaer—Jonas C Heartt, Wm. C Willard.
Kings—Thomas H. Redding, John C. Clayton.	Richmond—Robert A. West.
	Rockland—Sam'l B. Ruggles.
New-York—M. C Fordham, Joseph Souder, Daniel Murphy. C. S Tappen, Edward Merritt, G Leycraft, G B Dean, J. H. H Haws. Wm. H Green, H. W. Genet.	Saratoga—J. I. Bancard, Jas. M. Marvin.
	Suffolk—J. D Johnson, Harvey W. Vail
	Ulster—Nath J Le Fever.
	Warren—Albert N. Cheeney.
	Washington—John H. Boyd.
	Westchester—H P. Blackman, Jno. Russell.

Total from 61 Counties.....69

OFFICERS.

The Committee on Permanent Organization reported the following names:

President—THOMAS H. BOND, of Oswego.

Vice Presidents.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., New-York.
CYRUS SWAN, Dutchess.
JONAS C. HEARTT, Rensselaer.
Gen. J. T. BLANCHARD, Saratoga.
EDGAR B. CAMP, Jefferson.
Maj. J. MORRELL, Chemung.
PERRY G. PARKER, Erie.

Secretaries.

HENRY C. MILES, New-York.
THOMAS C. WELSH, Erie.
JNO. G. CLAYTON, Kings.
A. C. WOODRUFF, Niagara.

The report of the Nominating Committee was adopted unanimously. Messrs. FORDHAM, REDDING and SWAN were desired to wait upon the President to his seat.

PRESIDENT'S SPEECH—HE IS RACY.

Hon. THOMAS H. BOND assumed the Chair, and addressed the Convention. He said:

FELLOW WHIGS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK: This is an unexpected honor which you have conferred upon me, and I thank you most cordially for the confidence you have seen fit to repose in me. We are assembled, gentlemen, at a peculiarly interesting crisis in our political history. Everything about us, politically, is in a state of anarchy and confusion. We scarcely know where we are. We scarcely know where our friends are, or what we are to do. Before us and around us there is nothing but doubt and gloom. Indeed, it is all night; and no star appears to tell either party when the light of morning shall dawn. And, gentlemen, we are assembled here, too, at a peculiarly interesting crisis in our party history. That Party which has fought many a good fight, whose members have stood shoulder to shoulder in the thickest of the fray, when carried itself so nobly in 1840, 1844 and 1848, has assembled here this day,—a divided party. The old standard-bearers—they who laid the foundations of that party—have passed away. They fought a good fight. [Applause.] Yes, CLAY and WEBSTER kept their political faith unto the end. They rest from their labors, in that far-off land where the weary are at rest—and we meet here to-day to vindicate their memory. We meet here to-day to reorganize the Whig Party, and to do what we can to perpetuate its honor, integrity and nationality. [Great cheering.] There have been men—noble-minded men—who have dared to stand up in defence of the old Whig Party. CHOATE and HILLIARD and HUNT, [vociferous applause,] and a host of others, have stood forth as the champions of the old-fashioned, long-cherished, and ever-to-be-remembered Whig Party. [Cheers.] As the seer of old saw from his mountain-top the cloud no bigger than a man's hand which bright the showers of rain, so, in those dark days of our political adversity, these men stand forth for the salvation of the Whig Party. [Great applause.] My friends, my locks, and those of many more around me, remind me that my years are fast fading into the sere and yellow leaf of life. I feel, my friends, that half a century, *that I am too old to change*. [Applause.] I believe, with Mr. CHOATE, that correct principles are the same in all ages—that "the eternal years of God are theirs." In the words of WASHINGTON HUNT, [more cheering,] I seek no change, *and, least of all, such change as Fusion gives us*. [Merriment and Cheers.] No! I desire to stand for the remainder of my days among my old comrades; with the men who have stood high in the old Whig ranks; whose names will be most blessed when the works of their opponents *have been consigned to the kennel, to stink like putrifactions as the nostrils of coming generations*. [Slight sensation and cheers.] Whatever, gentlemen, may be the results of our deliberations, I trust that they will eventuate in the happiness, prosperity, and, more than all, in the union of our common and beloved country. And may our aspirations ascend to our Father who is in heaven, that this Union may continue to stand, a noble monument of Constitutional Liberty.

The President sat down.

A BIT OF A BREEZE.

Mr. R. A. WEST moved the appointment of a Committee of five to draft an Address and Resolutions. The Chair appointed Messrs. West, Hadley, Hawn, Ruggles and Sawin.

Mr. THOMAS H. REDDING moved the appointment of a Committee to suggest candidates for the formation of *State Ticket*.

Here there was instant confusion.

Mr. WEST contended that the Convention could not act understandingly until it had a platform to go upon—until the address had been presented and the resolutions adopted. He appealed to the gentleman to withdraw his motion.

Mr. REDDING—I've been in Conventions before, Sir, and I know what I'm about, [defiantly.] I renew my motion, Mr. President! [Great confusion.]

VOICES—"Adjourn!" "Adjourn!"

Dr. D. M. REESE—I move, Sir, that the motion of the gentleman be laid upon the table.

[A great uproar ensued—a dozen gentlemen up at once.]

The Chair finally put the motion for adjournment, which cut off debate, and the Convention went to supper, and agreed to come together at 7½ o'clock.

THE EVENING.

At the evening Session the attendance was one hundred and five persons. It was announced that the Committee on Address and Resolutions would not be ready to report for an hour.

Calls were made for speakers.

General CLARK, of Jefferson, was called out, and offered the following:

Resolved, That Whigs have no new principles to avow, no new doctrines to promulgate, no new light to show, either as guides into new channels or as allurements to danger; that there is a grand and large creed of Union, illustrated by the names of the good and wise men of the living and the dead who have served their country under its sanction. It is the Constitution. Peace with honor and nationality—the development and culture of all sources of material growth—the execution of the people—the industry of the people—the liberty of the people. That the Whigs of New-York intend to stand upon their own foundation, so deeply laid and broad enough for our whole common country, and will not at the bidding of either friends or foes abandon it, nor will they purchase the aid of its foes to a particular part of it, at the pine of political concubinage or prostitution.

Mr. CLARK said there were a few reflections growing out of this resolution which apply at this time with peculiar force. The papers say that the Whig Party is dead. It is not dead, Mr. Chairman! The Whig Party cannot cease to exist any more than Truth can cease to exist. The Whig Party obeys and honors the Constitution of the United States. That is a portion of the Whig Party that is not dead. [Applause.] It is peace with Nationality that it claims. We have had new things upon new things, fanaticism upon fanaticism, but Whigs have always pursued the same course. We have had a great many things to beset us, and whenever the Constitution has been assailed—when attempts have been made to distract us, we, the Whigs, have stood shoulder to shoulder in advocating those principles, and it is those very men who declare that the Whig party is dead or dying; that we are about to split and to die. Mr. Chairman, we cannot die. He was persuaded that the Whig Party cannot die. No! we won't die! [Applause.] It is, Sir, on the principle of National Liberty that we are to split. If the Whig Party is dead, who and what has killed it? There are two sets of men who have killed it if it *is* dead. Two classes of men. The one fat, and the other lean. They reminded him of the story of Jeshurun, and he gave the version of STERNHOLD and HOPKINS.

"Jeshurun he waxed fat.
And down his belly hung;
Against the Lord his God he kicked,
And up his buttocks flung."

After this extract (delivered with gusto and received with gusto,) he applied the question by referring to the men who have grown fat upon the party, and who now leave it. The lean men were those who could not achieve their purposes without revolutions. They committed prostitution with others. The Achitophel of the party at Syracuse gave it up to a political concubinage without the pay, Mr. Chairman! And before that could be done, it was necessary that the public mind should be prostituted. The public mind was alienated. They bound, or attempted to bind the Whig Party. It had its eyes put out, like the strong man—to do sport in the house of his conquerer. That was the position of the Whig Party at the Convention in Syracuse. So long as we have the basis of action, however, that is laid down in the resolution just presented, just so long the Whig Party is *not* dead.

EX-Recorder TALMADGE was called for. He spoke briefly; denounced ABIJAH MANN for his position on the question of Public Improvements. He said Mr. MANN was always opposed to the Whigs on that ground. PRESTON KING came in for a share of the Recorder's denunciations. Fusion he had no patience with. He had lived twenty-five years in Whig principles, and he wouldn't change them now. He declaimed upon the utter insincerity of the Republican Party. If we must fall, gentlemen, (he added,) let us fall together, and if these gentlemen come to see us buried, I, for one, (said Mr. T.) will take some of them down with me. [Great cheering.]

THE ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. WEST announced that the Committee on Address and Resolutions were prepared to submit their Report. The document was read by Mr. WEST, and as long and violent in its denunciations of the Republicans. The Chairman gave the last half of the Report extempore, but the Convention adopted it all, and Mr. WEST retired to Room No. 17, Metropolitan Hotel, to write up. It is impossible to publish the Report this morning, in consequence of this action of the Committee.

The Address, it may be said briefly, was urgent in its demands that the old line Whigs should be allowed the freedom of their belief; declared that the principle; which were once held by the party still exist; that Whigs are Whigs still: that they were sold at Syracuse; that Republican doctrines are based upon error that the Union is worth saving, and that it must be saved at any cost.

We make a single extract, which was noted by our reporter:

"We are not prepared to substitute a ticket of our own. The men who betrayed us were careful to appoint their Convention so late that we could not possibly recover from the blow in time to rally for the conflict of the Fall election. It would be utterly impossible to form our ticket, organize Committees, circulate the necessary information to the remoter portions of the State, and make such other arrangements as would be necessary to secure a degree of success worthy of the man whom we should be disposed to put in nomination. At present, therefore, we *recommend our fellow Whigs throughout the State to vote as they deem most in accordance with those principles which they hold, and for the interests of the State—principles the very reverse of those held by the Fusionists.*

The Address was followed by resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That in the administration of the principles of "Free Discussion," "Free Settlement," "Equal Rights," and "Fair Play," alleged to be enacted in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, the Federal Government has either violated, or suffered to be violated, every one of them,—and that it deserves the especial condemnation of the whole people, North and South, therefor. To the violation of the compact of 1820, it has added new the violation of all the principles of the act itself.

Resolved, That to establish a Northern Party on geographical boundaries, where voters, before they vote, must study the map rather than the Constitution, is to make necessary, and to justify the establishment of a Southern Party, also—to exclude all of us from the South—and that all such parties are not only in violation of the solemn warnings of WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address—but revolutionary in spirit and in result, if not in intent, and utterly subversive of all unity of action among the people of our thirty-one independent States. No known event now existing thus justifies the sacrifice of the peace and harmony of 25,000,000 of Americans to the imaginary benefit of the 3,000,000 of Africans among us.

Resolved, That the proper regulation of commerce between the States by suitable improvements of the navigable waters of the United States, was among the most pressing and important of the objects of establishing that government. That the Whig party does not seek, and has never sought for any indiscriminate "system of internal improvement" by the National Government, embracing works of merely local importance, but that it does advocate and demand the construction of all such works as are strictly national, and needed for the greater security and usefulness of the navigable waters of the Union. That they regard the recent veto by President PIERCE, of works of that character as an abuse of his authority, and one which calls for systematic and vigorous action by the Whig party of the United States, to secure the accomplishment of measures so important to National Commerce and National Union.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as a friend in need is a friend indeed, and that consistent, unflinching, honest Whig, Honorable WASHINGTON HUNT, in the hour of danger, and when better rewarded Whigs forsook us, rose above all sectionalism, personal considerations, and resisted the attempts to sectionalize and fuse the Whig Party, we tender to him our cordial recognition and appreciation of his seasonable services.

Resolved, That because we have neither time nor organization sufficient to give promise of any practical result, we deem it inexpedient at this time to nominate a State Ticket.

Resolved, That the enlargement of the Erie Canal is an object of the highest importance, not only to the commerce of the State of New-York, but as a great and ever enduring bond of National union; and that its speedy completion in its fullest dimensions, with proper economy in the expenditure, and adequate provision for the debt necessarily incurred, has ever been a cardinal feature in the policy of the Whig Party of New-York; that the opposition constantly exhibited to its completion, and not yet withdrawn, admonishes us not to vote for any candidate for the Canal Board not known to be cordially in favor of its speedy completion; and that we would especially deprecate the election of Messrs. PRESTON KING and ABIJAH MANN, Jr., to take charge of a work which they have always so actively opposed.

The Address and Resolutions were adopted unanimously.

It was resolved that a Corresponding Committee of twenty-one be appointed. The President deferred the selection.

Speeches were again in order.

Mr. SAMUEL B. RUGGLES said the Whig Party had been ordered to disperse by a few men who printed newspapers, and he did not acknowledge the authority. He read from a Fusionist paper of the morning and disputed its assertions in regard to the Whigs. He was particularly severe upon PRESTON KING and ABIJAH MANN. Governor SEWARD, he said, has gone from us. He had made a speech in which he declared that we should no longer belong to traditional parties, but rise to higher aims. What are those aims? Mr. R. inquired. He proceeded to discuss general principles of Whig policy.

Mr. JAMES BROOKS was called for, but declined to speak.

Calls for "TRACY," "BROOKS."

Mr. BROOKS got up and complimented the brilliant remarks of the Chairman and the philosophical deductions of Mr. RUGGLES. He did not rise to pronounce the funeral oration of the party. He was not dead yet, and if he did die he would carry some down with him. And he recommended others to do the same.

The proceedings of the Convention concluded in the usual manner, harmoniously.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Rights of Belligerents in the United States—Official Opinion of the Attorney-General in the Case of Minister Crampton, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Attorney-General CUSHING has rendered an official opinion in regard to the recent violation of our neutrality laws by Minister CRAMPTON and several British Consuls, presenting the following points, which embody the views of the Administration in the case:

1. It is a settled principle of the law of nations that no belligerent can rightfully make use of the territory of a neutral State for belligerent purposes, without the consent of the neutral government.

2 The undertaking of a belligerent to enlist troops of land or sea in a neutral State without the previous consent of the latter is a hostile attack on its national sovereignty.

3. A neutral State may, if it please, permit or grant to belligerents the liberty to raise troops of land or sea within its territory; but for the neutral State to allow or concede the liberty to one belligerent and not to all would be an act of manifest belligerent partiality, and a palpable breach of neutrality.

4. The United States constantly refuse this liberty to all belligerents alike, with impartial justice; and that prohibition is made known to the world by a permanent act of Congress.

5. Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her military and civil authorities in the British North American Provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops here, committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States.

6. All persons engaged in such undertaking to raise troops in the United States for the military service of Great Britain, whether citizens or foreigners, individuals or officers, except they be protected by diplomatic privilege, are indictable as malefactors by statute.

7. Foreign Consuls are not exempted, either by treaty or the law of nations, from the penal effect of the statute.

8. In case of indictment of any such Consul, or other official person, his conviction of the misdemeanor, or his escape by reason of arranged constructions and contrivances to evade the operation of the statute, is primarily a matter of domestic administration, altogether subordinate to the consideration of the national insult or injury to this Government, involved in the fact of a foreign Government instructing its officers to abuse, for unlawful purposes, the privilege which they happen to enjoy in the United States.

MEXICAN AFFAIRS—THE PROBABLE LEADER—THE GARAY GRANT—OUR CONSUL AT PANAMA.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

It is said in circles best acquainted with Mexican affairs, that President ALVAREZ is not the man for the times, although his patriotism and bravery are beyond suspicion, and that General CONONFORT being much abler, shrewder, and more popular, will eventually be entrusted with the reins of government. But it is to Señor ALMONTE (who will, if he wishes it, be retained here under any circumstances, or any *regime*) that Mexico looks for a leader, and as the probable regenerator of his country.

It is understood that Mr. HARCOURT, of New-York, is here to sustain his original claim as successor to the Garay grant.

Instructions have just been issued from the State Department to Mr. WARD, our Consul at Panama, to raise his flag, his constituent, like that of Dr. WORRELL, late Consul at Matanzas, being strongly condemned by Government.

The U. S. Agricultural Society Exhibition.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The first day's exhibition of the United States Agricultural Society has passed off in the most satisfactory manner. There have been from ten to fifteen thousand people on the ground. The Exhibition opened with a grand cavalcade in which some four hundred horses appeared—some of them splendid animals. Each class was then examined separately. The neat stock number some 600 head, and is, beyond comparison, the finest ever seen in Massachusetts.

Of Sheep there are 900, and of Pigs 400. The latter department is very fine. The festivities closed with a hard race between twenty horses that never before trotted for money. It was a most exciting contest. *Vermont Boy*, owned by J. C. FILMAN, was the winner. The official award will not be made till Friday. The city is crowded with strangers, and the prospects for the remainder of the Fair are most flattering.

Abolition Convention in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A Convention of Radical Abolitionists, as they style themselves, assembled to-day in Tremont Temple. They propose to form a National Abolition Party, and find a remedy for Slavery in political agitation, claiming the Constitution on their side.

The Convention was officered as follows:

President—Dr. J. MCCLURE SMITH, of New-York.

Vice Presidents—Rev. E. Davis, of Fitchburg; Rev. A. P. Burdick, of Rhode Island; Rev. A. G. Beaman, of Connecticut; Francis L. Capin, of Boston.

Secretary—G. H. U. Gilbert, of Fulton, N. Y.

Treasurer—Lewis Tappan, of New-York.

Mr. WILLIAM GOODELL, Chairman of the Business Committee, read a report on the subject of the illegality and unconstitutionality of Slavery, and arguing that the Federal Government had the power under the Constitution to abolish it wherever it existed in the United States. Resolutions of similar purport were also read.

The Convention will continue in session about three days. It is very thinly attended.

Anti-Maine Law Demonstration in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The Liberals, or organized opponents of the Maine Law, had a torch light procession, cavalcade, music, fireworks, &c, this evening. The turnout was large and imposing.

The East Boston Murder Case.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

Mrs. CATHARINE M., who was so shockingly stabbed by her jealous husband, DAVID MERRILL, on Sunday, in East Boston, died of her injuries this morning. MERRILL, who attempted suicide by stabbing himself after the assault on his wife, is at the Hospital and in a fair way of recovery.

Loss of a Schooner and all Hands.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A schooner owned by THOMAS ADAMS & Co., of Smithfield, Virginia, was capsized in Chesapeake Bay during a storm on Friday night last, and all hands are supposed to have been drowned. The schooner was bound to Baltimore.

Kansas Congressional Election.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

A letter from Shawnee Mission of the 16th inst., says that WHITFIELD'S official vote for Congress was 2,760 at the first election.

The Health of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 22.

There were only fifteen deaths from the yellow fever in this city during last week.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

New-Orleans papers of Tuesday of last week are to hand, but they contain no news of interest.

New Arrival of the Africa.

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Oct. 23—11 P. M.

The *Africa* is now over ten days out, and fully due at this port; but as, after three days of incessant rain, a thick fog prevails, there is but little chance of her coming in to-night.

Letter from an American in Japan.

From the National Intelligencer.

HAKODADE, (JAPAN,) June 25, 1854.

I write to you by an American schooner which is just getting underweigh for San Francisco, and it will be the last opportunity I shall have for some time. We dropped in here about two weeks ago, expecting from the reports of Commodore PERRY'S treaty, that we should be able to procure anything we required. But such is not the case. We can get wood, water and fish—these commodities this place abounds in—but scarcely anything else. We cannot purchase anything unless through the authorities on shore, and some of the officers have been ordered on board after sunset. They have already learned to charge very high prices for everything they dispose of; yet they will not purchase any articles from merchants who have come here for trade. One American has purchased about $15,000 worth of their "Japan-ware" for the California market, and some of it is very beautiful. The natives are rather of a smutty complexion, but the men are better formed generally than any I have ever seen in any part of the world; but the people are in the most abject state of slavery. A man's life is a matter of but little consideration among them, and it is forfeited for the smallest offence. People in the United States, I think, will be much disappointed in the treaty as interpreted by them. Americans are not allowed to live on shore, nor will their people purchase any of their goods, but are very anxious to dispose of their own. There are several American merchants here already, who have embarked thousands of dollars intended for the Japan market and to furnish whaleships arriving at this port, but they find it a perfect failure.

This treaty reminds me somewhat of the land speculations, which look very fine on paper, but the beautiful mill-seats, &c, disappear on close inspection. The British Government is about to enter into a treaty with them, and has given them until the 15th of October next to consider on it.

The Russians have abandoned and destroyed their fortifications at Petropolowski, and have fortified themselves about 500 or 600 miles from this place. The Russians lost a fine frigate at Simoda during the earthquake a short time before our arrival. The crew were saved, and are on shore at that place waiting an opportunity to get away. We rendered them all the assistance we could. They are a fine-looking set of men, and if John Bull has many such to contend with, he will have a hard time of it.

We shall leave here to-day or to-morrow to survey some of the Russian seas, and then to Behring Straits, and hope to be in San Francisco some time in October.

Important Discovery — Correction of the Mariner's Compass.

From the Boston Atlas.

To overcome local attraction on board of iron ships, has long occupied the attention of eminent scientific men in all parts of the civilized world; but heretofore no plan, universal in its application, has been discovered, whereby the compass in an iron or any other ship can be adjusted so as to work correctly. Various contrivances are now in use for obtaining the deviations of the compass, caused by local attraction, but they are all more or less defective. Ordinarily tables of variations are made for each ship, showing how much the compass is affected by local attraction, when the ship's head is placed in different directions; and the courses are shaped accordingly; but this plan, although very useful, cannot always be relied upon. The inaccuracy of its workings has, in many instances, been the cause of shipwreck. The discovery to which we wish to call attention has been made by Capt. GRIFFITH MORRIS, of the steamer *R. B. Forbes*, who has discovered how to detect and measure the attractions of any ship, and how to overcome it with absolute correctness, so that the compass may be relied upon under all circumstances. After ten years of patient experiment in an iron vessel, he has become thoroughly conversant with the influences which affect the compass, and during the past six years, the steamer which he commands, and which is of iron, has been run by compasses, adjusted by him, and they have never varied, even the eighth of a point, during the whole of that time. The steamers *Joseph Waitney, Wm. Jenkins* and *Palmetto*—the two first of which trade to Baltimore, and the last to Philadelphia—bear testimony to the value of Capt. MORRIS' discovery, for he has adjusted all their compasses. In the passages between these ports and Boston these vessels steer every point of the compass, and consequently any deviation from the chart courses by their compasses would be readily detected. Before Capt. Morris adjusted their compasses, they were so much affected by local attraction as to be almost worthless.

Six years have elapsed since Capt. MORRIS felt personally satisfied that he could overcome local attraction in any ship, yet such is his innate modesty, that he has never taken any measures to make his great discovery known, beyond the circle of his personal acquaintances. We make this announcement now, without his knowledge or consent, in the hope that he will not allow a discovery of such importance to mankind to remain longer a secret, possessed by and liable to perish with a single individual.

Post-Office Department.

NEW POST-OFFICES.—Poplar Grove, Goodhue County, Minnesota; John Lee, Postmaster. Forestville, Fillmore County, Minnesota; Forest Henry, Postmaster. Big Spring, Fillmore County, Minnesota; William Walker, Postmaster. St. Charles, Winona County, Minnesota; Lewis H. Spinger, Postmaster. Brillion, Manitowoc County, Wis., Thomas N. West, Postmaster. Lewis Station, Conecuh County, Ala.; Henry M. Lewis, Postmaster. Hentzville, De Witt County, Texas; R. H. Hester, Postmaster. Flintham's Tanyard, Red River County, Texas; Thomas B. Flintham, Postmaster. Rolling Springs, Spartanburg County, S. C., Henry Dodd, Postmaster. Dove, Sumter County, S. C.; Sam'l Chandler, Postmaster. Wild Meadow, Mercer County, Va.; William Painter, Postmaster. Stone House, Greenville County, S. C.; T. M. Young, Postmaster. Shatterfield, Edgefield County, S. C.; James Calhoun, Postmaster. Purley, Caswell County, N. C.; Samuel S. Harrison, Postmaster. Peak Land, Ashe County, N. C.; John W. Martin, Postmaster. Navatt Point, Bristol County, R. I.; Noel Mathewson, Postmaster.

SPREAD OF THE RACHEL FEVER.—The Rachel fever has broken out in Boston, most violently. One of the penny papers of Monday morning contained the following:

"Pas un émeute, pas un conflagration, interrompit les sommeils légers de nos citoyens, pour lesquels grosse nuit! Mlle. RACHEL arrivera cet après-midi, cinq heures par le convoie du matin, de Nouvelles-York, et probablement une foule des gens sera à la dépôt pour en recevoir."

RESIGNATION OF A DISTINGUISHED ARMY OFFICER.—Brevet Brig. Gen. ETHAN A. HITCHCOCK, Colonel of the Second Regiment of Infantry, having tendered the resignation of his commission in the Army, it has been accepted by the President, to take effect on the 18th instant.

Gen. HITCHCOCK entered the service on July 17, 1817, as a third lieutenant, and reached almost the highest rank known in the Army, having been brevetted a brigadier general for gallant and distinguished services in the storming of Molino del Rey, Mexico, September 8, 1847.—*Washington Star.*

MR. JOHN Y. MASON.—Private letters from Paris represent the physical condition of Hon. JOHN Y. MASON, the American Minister at that capital, to be much more feeble than the public imagine. We apprehend. It is said that such has been the effect of paralysis upon him that he requires to be propped up when sitting at table.—*Washington Star.*

A FOOLHARDY FEAT.—WILLIAM ODER, a lad sixteen years of age, recently climbed a flagstaff in Nantucket, which is 127 feet in height, "shinning" the last 90 feet while the pole swayed to and fro. He went up for the purpose of reeving the halyards.

THE STATE LOAN.

Important Argument in the Supreme Court.

We have already stated that on the application of JOHN THOMPSON, Esq., an order was granted by Judge ROOSEVELT, directing HENRY J. RAYMOND and others, Commissioners of the Canal Fund, to appear before some Judge of the Supreme Court in this District, at 10 o'clock, Oct. 23, and show why an injunction should not be granted restraining them from making the Loan of $1,250,000 for the Canal Enlargement, for which the bids are advertised to be opened at Albany Oct. 24, (to-day,) at 12 o'clock. Judge ROOSEVELT being engaged in another Court, the argument was heard yesterday before Judge MITCHELL, at chambers. The Commissioners present were the Lieutenant-Governor, Comptroller and Attorney-General.

Mr. VAN VLECK, of counsel for the applicant, read the affidavit of JOHN THOMPSON, on which the order of Judge ROOSEVELT was issued.

Judge MITCHELL asked if the application was made by Mr. THOMPSON individually, or on behalf of the people of the State.

Mr. VAN VLECK said it was made only on his own behalf:—if there was an error of form in this particular, he presumed it could be amended.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq., who appeared for the defendants, with the Attorney-General, said this was a point he should make hereafter. He then read the affidavit of JAMES M. COOK, Comptroller, setting forth the several loans that have been made for the enlargement, and the several laws by which they were authorized, and stating that all the money thus raised has been expended within the fiscal year for which it was raised. He states, also, that the injunction was not served until the afternoon of the 20th, and that great injury will accrue to the Canals of the State unless the loan be made.

NICHOLAS HILL, Esq., argued the question for the relator. The whole case, he said, was embraced within a very small compass. The question was not whether the Commissioners of the Canal Fund had acted improperly or not, but whether the act of the Legislature under which they were acting was constitutional. He thought not. He believed the Legislature had proceeded too fast—that it had urged the Commissioners forward more rapidly than the Constitution allowed. That instrument, as amended Feb. 20, 1854, provided that "the Legislature shall *annually*, during the next four years, appropriate a fund not exceeding $2,250,000;—the remainder of the revenues of the current fiscal year in which such appropriation shall be made, shall be applied to meet such appropriation; and if the same shall be deemed insufficient, the Legislature shall *at the same session* provide for the deficiency by loan." Since that amendment was adopted one year and a half has elapsed;—and the Legislature has continued to make *three* appropriations within that time, instead of one each year, as directed by the provision. The first was made on the 15th of April, 1854, and authorized the Commissioners to borrow the amount appropriated, if required. That was made for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1854. It is said that the money thus raised was applied to the work of that year. He supposed it was. But on the *same day* the Legislature made another of those appropriations—made, it is said, not for the fiscal year then current, but for the fiscal year commencing Oct. 1, 1854. Thus two appropriations were made in one year, and on the same day. And it is further to be observed that although the terms of the appropriation assign it to *the next* year, the Constitution provides that it shall be expended *during the fiscal year in which it was made*. The Legislature thus acted on the assumption that they could charge two appropriations on the revenue of one fiscal year;—while the Constitution is explicit to the contrary. The Legislature at that session, moreover, made no provision for borrowing the amount required;—that was done in February, 1855. Yet the Constitution requires the deficiency to be provided for at the same session. The *third* appropriation was also made for a fiscal year not then current, but to commence at a future time; and this is the one now in question. It seemed to be thus mathematically ascertainable that some of these appropriations have been made prematurely,—and are, therefore, unconstitutional: and it follows, of course, that any loan authorized to carry out an unconstitutional appropriation, must be unconstitutional also.

This making two appropriations on the same day is at war with the spirit of the Constitution as well as its letter. It two may be made in one year, why not three,—why not all? Yet the Constitution provides that they shall be made *annually*; and this was designed to bind the Legislature to a deliberate and cautious application of the money of the State,—and to forbid it from acting for any other year than that for which it was sitting. The Legislature can act intelligently for the present; but it cannot act with any accurate knowledge of the exigencies of any future year; and the purpose of the Constitution was to prevent its attempting thus to act. Every one of these appropriations, therefore, except the first, have been made unconstitutionally,—because they have been made *for* other years than those *in which* they were made. And this is one of the grounds on which the injunction is asked. And for the judicial interpretation of the word "annually," as used in the Constitution, Mr. HILL referred to several decisions of our State Courts, especially in cases arising under the Canal Law of 1851. He contended, furthermore, that although the amendment of the Constitution increased the *means* for the enlargement, it did not alter the *mode* in which the means should be applied. The objection that the remainder of the revenues during any fiscal year cannot be ascertained until the end of that year, and cannot therefore be appropriated during that year, was answered by a citation from the opinion of Judge RUGGLES, that it can be estimated with sufficient accuracy to warrant an appropriation. Mr. HILL dwelt at some length upon the advantages resulting from the construction for which he contended, and proceeded to say that, in addition to these objections, he could not see where the Legislature got the fiscal year for which the appropriation was made.

Mr. SCHOONMAKER said, from the law of 1851.

Mr. HILL said he supposed so, but that fiscal year was created for a specific purpose—the adjustment of the Treasury accounts, and not for this purpose. The fiscal year for this purpose, he thought, was fixed by the Constitution, and was declared to commence from June 1, 1846, (ART. VII § 1, 2.) These two sections speak of the fiscal year as commencing 1st June and the third (amended) section must contemplate the same fiscal year. These were his objections to the action of the Legislature.

The Attorney General, Hon. OGDEN HOFFMAN said it was to be regretted that the hearing of this case was delayed to so late an hour. Due diligence might have been made in serving the papers, but not in making the motion for an injunction. He wished also to say that, he did not decline, as alleged in the complaint, to act with the complainant in this case—though he certainly should have done so. He should refer to the last point made by Mr. HILL—leaving the others in the case to his associate. What is the *fiscal year* contemplated by the Constitution? It is that commencing on the 1st of October. It has been the only one defined by law—the only one ever observed in keeping the accounts of the State. Nor is it changed by the Constitution, which, in speaking of the fiscal year, refers to the year known as such to the laws and usages of the State: and, in speaking of the 1st of June, it refers only to the commencement of the revenue, not of the fiscal year. In regard to the appropriation in each year, Mr. HOFFMAN insisted that the material point was that the *application* of the moneys should be made in that year,—and the enactment of the law authorizing it was not restricted at all. The Legislature was expressly ordered to apply *the whole* during the four years; they might, as he thought, appropriate the whole at once, if they saw fit,—provided the money was raised and expended, in the sums specified, during each fiscal year. The Legislature, in this case, is authorized to *judge* whether the revenues will be sufficient or not; and in so judging, it exercises the power conferred upon it by the Constitution, and no other. Each loan made has been within the fiscal year, for which it was required. The first was made in the fiscal year, commencing Oct 1, 1853; the second was made in the year, commencing Oct. 1, 1854; and now the third is to be made in the third year, commencing Oct. 1, 1855. It has been admitted that the *first* loan was properly made; and it follows, necessarily, that the others have been equally proper. It makes no difference, of course, in what part of the year the loan is made.

Mr. HILL said the first act made no mention of *fiscal* year.

Mr. HOFFMAN said that did not affect the case. It *meant* fiscal year, for it could mean no other. If that was right, the second was right also; and the complainant in this case, Mr. THOMPSON himself, took more than half of it. That was for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855. And if those two were right, where is the provision of the Constitution forbidding a *third* loan for the *third* fiscal year? The Attorney-General said, that having had but little time to examine the case, he

GOSSIP OF PARIS.

[illegible]

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

Would it interest you to know how France is to become a tea-drinking country? The story is somewhat long, but it is sufficiently interesting to compensate, with its known that tea is the habitual beverage of the entire Russian empire, and that England consumes annually 60,000,000 pounds; paying $50,000,000 for it. In France, the quantity consumed is insignificant, and its price per pound for good qualities, varies from $1 50 to $2 50. The inhabitants drink wine instead, but a large portion is watered, and a still larger is adulterated, while whole districts drink nothing but compositions and imitations. The librarian of the town of Cahors, a personage half botanist, half savant, having discovered in November last, a native plant which furnished an infusion resembling exactly in color, aroma and taste, the infusion of black China tea, came to Paris, and wrote thus to the Emperor:

"SIRE: Napoleon I. endowed France with an indigenous sugar; your Majesty may now endow the country with an indigenous tea."

Two days afterwards, one of the officers of the household invited M. PERIN, the botanist, to call and see him; he tasted the tea, and then conducted him to the Ministry of Agriculture. A Committee of Examination was appointed, and M. PERIN, on his return to Cahors, sent them a package of his dried wild herbs. The Committee spent several months in its investigations, and has but lately made its report. The Minister of Agriculture has just written to M PERIN that, besides the qualities of taste, smell and color, which are those of the best China teas, the new infusion is tonic and slightly astringent. The grand question of price, he added, is all that requires to be elucidated. The botanist replies that the plant is a common and, thus far, unservicable weed; and that, even if cultivated, it may easily be produced at the price of *twenty cents a pound*.

The *Presse* is delighted with this discovery, and with the prospects it affords the poor. But if it is to be considered a boon in a country where the taste for it has still to be created, and where even a prejudice exists against it, of how much greater value will it be to countries where the taste is already formed, and where the annual tea bill is counted by millions of dollars or of pounds sterling? One pound of the weed yields *five hundred cups*, and requires ten minutes for its preparation; so that French tea is not only much cheaper than Chinese, but it goes four or five times as far. A glass jar of the leaves may be seen at the Crystal Palace.

I have to mention another invention, but one of much less importance. The sale of chicory as a substitute for coffee, and its mixture with the latter, were long ago authorized by the Government. Still, chicory has its disadvantages, and an individual, half benefactor, half grocer, has obtained the permission of the Board of Health, to offer in its stead, roasted and ground beet root. The beet, besides communicating its hygienic qualities, also helps to sweeten. The new coffee is called *café de betterave*, as the old was called *café de cichorée*. These distinctions will become as puzzling as that in America, which led the Irish waiter to ask if the gentleman would have coffee-tay, or tay-tay.

The following anecdote is told by the commercial and industrial journals as something very significant and suggestive. Your late editorial on wines is singularly corroborated by the avowal it contains. At a wedding supper which took place in the saloon of a wine dealer, one of the guests, a wine dealer himself, but not known as such to the master of the house, tasted bottle after bottle, and rejected them all as adulterated. The landlord insisted that his wine was perfectly pure, or according to the usual expression, natural. "Pooh," said the other, "do you think you can impose on me? I am a wine dealer myself." "I don't believe it," was the retort, "for if you were, you would know that there is no natural wine in Paris, and you wouldn't ask for it." This remarkable admission, made by a dealer of extensive business, in the excitement of a dispute, is thought to be of especial interest at this crisis of sickly vineyards, of foreign and native teas, and of beet and chicory coffees.

Those who dwell in France become speedily accustomed to hearing and reading of infanticides—one of the most frequent of capital crimes. But I doubt if all the attendant horrors have ever been so united on the head of one unnatural mother as in the following instance, which occurred just beyond the walls of Paris. A girl, seduced and abandoned, had successfully concealed the consequences from her parents. One morning, before sunrise, she left the house and hid in a neighboring wood, where she gave birth, unassisted, to a child. She stopped its poor little breath, and buried it at the foot of a rock. She returned home, but her manner excited suspicions. The mother went to the forest, noticed the newly-turned earth, disinterred the body, and, carrying it home, placed it on the bed with her daughter, and then, hastening to the Police office, made her denunciation to the Commissary!

Last week we were threatened with a Duke of Sebastopol; this week the *Moniteur* promises us a Boulevard of Sebastopol. This thoroughfare may possibly be cut in the coming five years; the project has been some time in existence—the proposed street bearing the provisional name of Boulevard du Centre. The present Boulevard de Strasbourg forms one section of it; and doubtless the new title will soon be placed upon the corner houses. It is possible that, in view of the victory and its consecration by this decree, the labors upon the new street may be commenced this Winter. The plan had been abandoned for want of money.

I am sure you will be pleased to learn any little details concerning M. LECHESNE, the persecutor of Mr. GREELEY. This gentleman has sent two groups of bronze dogs to the fund for the orphans of the Crimea. As he is one of the Fine Art Jurors, he might be expected to vent some ill humor upon American paintings at the Exhibition. But as we have not the slightest chance of obtaining distinction in this department, any malice would be thrown away.

The new epigram attributed to the Czar has had great success in France. This was to the effect that he would rather have no tiles to his roof than budge an inch in the Crimea. The papers say that it was natural, under the circumstances, that ALEXANDER should have employed the word "tile." This is a familiar term here for any sudden and staggering blow. To hear the Czar talking of "*tuiles*," is really rather funny, and the editor who invented the little speech in German must have been conscious how good it would be in French.

Another capital joke is also in circulation. Prince MENSCHIKOFF has become a hermit, and has entered a monastery on the frontier of Siberia! The *Pays* takes this in earnest, and remarks with an innocence which would be pleasing on the lips of a shepherdess, but is painful on the part of a journalist, that no doubt the calamities he has let loose upon his unhappy country have driven him to this desperate step! The canardes are certainly prolific and original: MENSCHIKOFF is a hermit, OTTEN SACKEN has committed suicide, LIPRANDI has surrendered, and GORTSCHAKOFF was burned last week upon a funeral pile. "Santa Chiara," the lyric drama of ERNEST, Duke of Saxe Cobourg, was produced with unprecedented magnificence, at the Grand Opera, on Thursday night. In consideration of its royal origin, and not of its merit, for it has but little, LOUIS NAPOLEON ordered that it should be gotten up without regard to expense, and in consequence, it cost the country $20,000. In order to prevent the audience from calling for the name of the composer after the performance, which, considering his lineage, would have been improper, the bill revealed the paternity of the work beforehand, by declaring it to be by E. D. DE S. C. The initials were satisfactory. The audience was exclusively governmental, and the success purely official. The confidential *feuilletonists* have been properly eulogistic, while the independent critics have been painfully blunt. Thus TAXILE DELORD in the *Charivari*, says: "We do not see that his Highness contains the stuff of a MEYERBEER or a ROSSINI, but he is sufficiently capable for a Duke and an amateur. The simple truth is due to Princes. If I offend, her's is my head!"

The next morning the Duke distributed largesses and rewards of merit. To ROGER he sent a snuff-box, and to Madame LAFON a bracelet; to the *danseuses*, ROSATI and PLUNKETT, he also sent bracelets; that of the seductive and sorian PLUNKETT (sister of Madame DACOSTA) being set with rubies. To the chief machinist he gave a snuff-box, having placed in it five hundred francs for the carpenters. It was now LOUIS NAPOLEON's turn. He could do nothing for the manager, who is Senator already; but he made Mr GERARD, the leader of the orchestra, chevalier of the Legion of Honor. "Santa Chiara" draws well, as, indeed, during the cool weather and the sustained influx of foreigners since any programme that any theatre may publish.

The *feuilletonists* have generally expressed themselves as gratified at the opening success of Mlle. RACHEL in New-York, making some reserves for her dying on the stage in the first act of "Camille," which is a direct violation of the classic rules, and which she has never done, and never can do, in Paris. Some of them continue to be ungrateful. A Sunday editor, hearing that the *tragédienne* had given money to the Norton sick fund, compares her to Bordeaux wine, as they both improve by a sea voyage.

M. PERRIN, finding that he cannot do justice to his two opera houses, the Comique and the Lyrique, has abandoned the management of the latter. The choice of a successor speaks volumes for the originality of Mr. FIELD. The individual in question is a Mr. PELLISSIER, and has been, until now, manager for his Majesty's household, of the theatres attached to the Camps of Helfaut and St. Omer!

The exhibitors at the Crystal Palace have held a meeting for the purpose of inquiring whether the building might not remain open during the Winter. But its situation on the Summer promenade, and the impossibility of controlling its temperature, caused the idea to be at once abandoned. The doors will probably be closed on the first of November. It is possible that the Exposition be repeated next year, with the additional circumstance that the goods exhibited may be sold as in an ordinary store. This idea is very likely to be acted upon, as otherwise the edifice will be unemployed. It is now evident that the stockholders will not obtain one sou from the receipts, as the stock has fallen to 80, a point rendered permanent by the Government' guarantee of four per cent.

The two Hippodromes are in trouble. That of LONGCHAMPS has rendered the other jealous by its success with GENARO, and has led it to the low imposition of advertising a race of its own by four individuals, to whom it gives convenient Spanish names, as ANTONIO, DIEGO, CARLO and FRANCISCO. This is the habit of M. ARNAULT, and in a similar way he has successively created Chinese, Hottentots and native Californians. In this case of the foot race, he even imitated GENARO's show-bill, and employed the word *Défi*, (challenge,) exactly as GENARO uses it. For this, the Longchamp Hippodrome has sued its paltry rival of the Barrier, and claims 20,000 francs damages. It asserted that the four Spaniards were French circus-riders; that no one but GENARO had ever yet used the word *défi* in that sense, and that the assumption of it by M. ARNAULT was not only an imposition upon the public, but an injustice towards GENARO. To which the defendant replied, that the word *défi* was French, and was open to all; and retorted by claiming 5,000 francs damages for the inconveniences to which he had been put! The court postponed its verdict for a fortnight. GENARO was unable to take his revenge last Sunday, on account of a heavy storm. ABD-EL KADER, who has left for Damascus, paid him a visit before his departure.

The paragraph circulating in the American papers to the effect that Madame RISTORI intends visiting America next year, is incorrect, or at least very premature. At present she has no plans beyond her next Winter's experiment in Paris. If she succeeds in establishing an Italian play house, and if the the Parisians evince, as the past season authorizes her to hope, an appreciation sufficient to sustain the attempt, it is quite improbable that the amiable *tragica* will follow in the transatlantic track of the nomade *tragédienne*. M. MONTAZIO has just published her biography, and makes a delightful story of her wooing by the young CAPPANICA, of the indignation of father and family, of the secret marriage, of the advent of a small pledge, and of the benediction finally won from the old gentleman, when he found the matter had actually been clinched by a person and ratified by a grandson. Madame RISTORI is perhaps the only person—man or woman—who has attained to fame in this city, whose name the Parisians have not sought to sully by calumnies and aspersions. Of every other celebrity, empress, princess, marshal, poet, regist, orator, actor, actress, the epigrams and foul anecdotes would fill volumes. I have never heard a word or a whisper, where LA RISTORI was the subject of conversation, which did not testify the speaker's profound respect, as well as his ardent admiration.

The exhibitors of the Greek Slave are thinking of withdrawing it from Paris. Its expenses in five weeks have been $1,160, and its receipts barely $130. The fine art critics have visited it, but the papers they represent are still dumb. I have already stated my opinion as to the cause of this failure—the absurdly eulogistic language of the show-bill. This has been since translated into English, and you may now read at all the *cafés* that POWERS' Greek Slave is not only the best production of modern art, but is fully equal to any thing in ancient art. Naturally enough, this has classed it among those numerous exhibitions whose purpose it is to deceive and entrap the unwary. Under different auspices, the Greek Slave might have met a better fate: but in no case ought the exhibitor of a single statue to expect to make a fortune from it in Paris, where whole Louvres of acknowledged masterpieces are to be seen for nothing, and where the entire modern school of painting may be viewed at a glance and for twenty cents, at the Fine-Art *annexé* of the Crystal Palace. As for the hope of disposing of the statue to the French Government, it is entirely abandoned, if, indeed, it was ever seriously entertained. DICK TINTO.

The Open Sea About the Pole.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Much has been said and more imagined of the probable existence and cause of an open sea about the Pole. Dr. KANE has settled the fact of the *existence* of the Sea, but it is reserved for scientific research to ascertain the *cause* of this apparent anomaly. It has been found that the range of the thermometer is lower and lower in an almost regular ratio as you proceed from the temperate regions northward, until you arrive within a few degrees of the Pole, when suddenly the order is reversed and the temperature increases, probably until it reaches the Pole itself. The ice regions prove to be a vast belt, extending northward only a little beyond the point where the temperature begins to increase and inclosing an open sea hundreds of miles in diameter.

When the facts become more fully understood, I think that it will appear that this singular result will be found to proceed from very simple natural causes: namely, the *centrifugal force* and the *internal heating power* of the earth. The centrifugal force has a tendency to heap up the waters under the Equator, thereby producing a continual surface current toward the South, and a consequent absence of water from the polar regions, which must be supplied, and is *undoubtedly* by a submarine current. The waters descend in the temperate regions of the earth, where they are much above the freezing point; their heat is retained and probably increased at the vast depths in which they move, and when they emerge at and about the Pole they produce a warm and open sea, and a warm atmosphere about it. But in their flow to the South, the superabundant caloric of the water is continually being given off, until they are finally reduced to the freezing point, and ultimately become vast fields of ice. AURORA.

AURORA, Tuesday, Oct. 18, 1855.

United States Senate.

From the Washington Union.

From time to time we find in many of our exchanges statements in regard to the classification of the United States Senate, which are calculated to mislead the public. Subjoined we give a correct list of the members of that body, the class to which they belong, and the vacancies which have occurred through default of legislative action:

Class 1—Term ending March 4, 1857.

Adams, Mississippi,	Jones, Tennessee,
Bayard, Delaware,	Mallory, Florida,
Bright, Indiana,	Mason, Virginia,
Brodhead, Pennsylvania,	Pratt, Maryland,
Cass, Michigan,	Rusk, Texas,
Dodge, Wisconsin,	Sumner, Massachusetts,
Fish, New-York,	Thomson, New-Jersey,
Foot, Vermont,	Toucey, Connecticut,
Geyer, Missouri,	Wade, Ohio,
Hamlin, Maine,	Weller, California
James, Rhode Island,	

Class 2—Term ending March 4, 1859.

Allen, Rhode Island,	Hunter, Virginia,
Bell, Tennessee,	Jones, Iowa,
Benjamin, Louisiana,	Wilson, Massachusetts,
Brown, Mississippi,	Sebastian, Arkansas,
Clay, Alabama,	Stuart, Michigan,
Clayton, Delaware,	Thompson, Kentucky,
Douglas, Illinois,	Toombs, Georgia,
Evans, South Carolina,	Wright, New-Jersey,
Fessenden, Maine,	Reid, North Carolina.
Houston, Texas,	Hale, New-Hampshire.

Class 3—Term ending March 4, 1861.

Bell, New-Hampshire,	Iverson, Georgia,
Biggs, North Carolina,	Johnson, Arkansas,
Butler, South Carolina,	Pearce, Maryland,
Crittenden, Kentucky,	Pough, Ohio,
Collamer, Vermont,	Seward, New-York,
Durkee, Wisconsin,	Slidell, Louisiana,
Foster, Connecticut,	Trumbull, Illinois,
Harlan, Iowa,	Yulee, Florida.

There are now five vacancies in the Senate,—the terms of Messrs. FITZPATRICK of Alabama, ATCHISON of Missouri, PETTIT of Indiana, COOPER of Pennsylvania, and GWIN of California, having expired on the 4th of March, 1855.

Miss CASTLE, grand-daughter of Admiral DE GRASSE, of Revolutionary memory, and Miss SHUBRICK, daughter of Commodore SHUBRICK, of our Navy, both took the veil as Sisters of Mercy, at Louisville on the 9th inst.

National Woman's Rights Convention.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Oct 19, 1855.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

A DESPONDING WOMAN.

The interest in the proceedings of the Convention having increased, the Hall was well filled at an early hour. The first speaker introduced was

Mrs. EMERSON, of Cincinnati. She was a stranger on the platform, and to those who occupied it, but she seemed to have something heavy on her mind, and privately asked permission to relieve herself. It was granted, and she advanced with a grave and solemn aspect, to the front of the rostrum, and remarked that she looked abroad and everywhere saw man ruling over women, and women submitting. She also saw that men had larger brains than women, and therefore they always would rule. Although woman's equality with man was desirable, for the sake of her offspring, and though woman's degradation might sap the foundations of public virtue, yet she had no faith in the success of this movement. The destiny of the human race was in the hands of woman, but her *will* was not strong enough to obtain her rights. When women demanded kindness, they received it—the men called them angels, but refused them the political rights which were freely accorded to the refuse of foreign lands. Having said thus much, she put on her bonnet and descended the platform, and resumed her seat in the audience.

LUCY STONE BLACKWELL objected to the doctrine of her strange sister. Men, now, might have larger brains, but when women had an equal chance to education, their brains would enlarge. Again, if women supinely submit, and will not work for their emancipation, they'll never obtain it. Her sister's *will* might not be strong, but she knew her own will was strong enough, and she thought that women generally had strong wills—insomuch that its strength had long been proverbial. To win this fight, there must be no despondency—no craven spirits, but bold, enthusiastic, defiant perseverance.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS PRACTICALLY ACKNOWLEDGED IN CANADA.

To show that there was no novelty in the claims of the American women, LUCY read an extract of a letter sent to the Convention by Mrs. ANNE DENTON CREDOR, who had been lecturing in Canada during the last Winter. In this letter she says: Going to lecture in a village, situated on the Lower Canada side of the Ottawa River, I was surprised to find that the laws there with regard to women are superior to those in any portion of North America.

At the time of the conquest of Lower Canada, it was agreed by the parties that the French laws in general should remain unchanged. These laws recognise the civil right of woman to an extent hardly yet conceived of in Anglo-Saxon halls of legislation.

THE MARRIAGE QUESTION.

Marriage is considered a civil contract, as a copartnership for life; the husband, except in cases of gross incapacity, is considered the active partner and business manager. In case of death, the surviving party take back all that belonged to him or her previously to marriage—all that belonged to the other party going to his or her legal heirs. In case of separation, the same principle is carried out. Whatever property may have been acquired since marriage is equally divided; in cases of separation, or in case of death, one half to the survivor, the other to the heirs of the deceased. In case the husband dies, leaving a child or children, the wife controls the whole of the property, but, on each child coming of age, is bound to give up to that child his or her share of the the property—the same in case the survivor should be the husband. Each party, however, can, by will, cede his or her rights, and will his or her share of the property to the surviving partner, or to any other person; but neither has any control, by will or otherwise, over the property or share of the other. The widow, however, has a privilege which the widower has not; she can, if she choose, renounce her claim to half the property acquired since marriage, and, in exchange therefor, claim not only what she herself possessed previous to marriage, but the use for *life* of one half of the landed property, and the absolute possession of one half of other property or money that her husband was worth at his marriage. This claim takes precedence of all others.

Should the husband prove a drunkard or a spendthrift, the wife can by authority be appointed business manager in his stead.

THE VOTING QUESTION.

Women in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, possessed of the requisite property qualifications, have the right to vote equally with the men at elections for members of Parliament.

Mrs. BLACKWELL here met the objection that women could not vote without being subject to insult. She had been present at an election where women voted, and whenever a woman presented herself at the poll, the men respectfully rose, made way for her, and protected her in the exercise of this right, by the most courteous and gallant behaviour. This fact, she said, was a practical answer to all objectors. Nor were the women of Canada any the less feminine because they voted, nor did it make *men* women. The sun still shines—the rivers still roll on towards the ocean, and the fields still look green, notwithstanding Canadian women vote.

WOMEN WATCHMAKERS AND PAINTERS.

In the course of my travels, says Mrs. CREDOR, I met with some females who had daring enough to brave public opinion, by choosing occupations now almost wholly monopolized by men. In Brockville, Canada West, there are two female watchmakers. In the same neighborhood, there is a female whose husband is a painter. Three years ago his pecuniary affairs became embarrassed through the loss of a limb. She, in order to retrieve their circumstances, learned the trade, and is now an efficient hand, and does the ornamental part of sleighs, signs, &c.

Her success induced two other females to go into the same business. She called upon them in their workshops, and was surprised to see that they handled the paint-brush with as much dexterity as a man.

JOSEPH BARKER, of Ohio, followed in a lengthy speech in reply to Mrs. EMERSON. He refuted the idea that women cannot obtain their rights by agitation. The history of the reform showed that every year added a new victory. Many of the States had granted rights claimed by these reformers, and all would ultimately be conceded. That women had strong *wills*, was well known to every married man. Whatever she demands, and says she *will* have, she is sure to obtain, and there is no use in resisting her. He attempted to prove by the gradual but steady improvement of woman's condition, that she would ultimately obtain all her rights. The time was when women had few rights. In bible times, when a man wanted a wife, all he had to do was to look around and select her—her consent was not necessary; sometimes he consulted the father—but to obtain her, he either begged her, bought her, or stole her. After marriage, if he didn't like her, he would turn her adrift by giving her a bill of divorcement. The world had greatly improved since the days of the patriarchs, and we might expect an equal advance in the future. Mr. BARKER having concluded,

WOMEN AND COLORED MEN.

Mrs. SWIFT, of Elyria, Ohio, was next introduced. She said she regretted that the laws made it necessary for her to appear as a fault-finder, but so long as the statute books are disgraced by one code of laws for white men and another for women and colored men, it was the duty of all friends of Freedom to manifest, by prompt and earnest action, their sympathy with the oppressed. She remarked that some persons present might think she mixed up abolitionism and woman's wrongs too much. She claimed that abolition and woman's wrongs were each subject to the same disabilities, and therefore the claims or wrongs of each could be presented at the same time without detriment to either. What prompts woman in most instances to take the platform? Because she suffers in consequence of unjust legislation. Her rights of person and property are restricted. Books and the unwritten law of public opinion stand opposed to her interests. Who is robbed of home and her life-long earnings on the death of her husband? It is woman. Who are denied the right of trial by a jury of their peers? Women and colored persons. Who, that have arrived at the age of twenty-one years, are deprived of the right to control and use their own earnings? The slaves of the South and married women. Who can be, and are deprived in numberless instances of the care and guardianship of their own children by the mere will of the father or master, be they ever so vile or wicked? The slave mothers of the South and the married women of the United States. Who, where they have been abused by their husbands or masters, until forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and are driven by desperation to leave their homes, are advertised and posted as runaways? Married woman and slaves, with this difference, that there is a reward offered for the slave, by the master, while the husband forbids all persons harboring or trusting her on his account. Neither married women nor slaves can bring or maintain an action at law for an injury inflicted on their persons or reputation. The husband or master can bring such action without the consent of the wife or the slave, the same as for an injury inflicted on a horse, and apply to his own use the damage recovered. Married women and slaves are thus by the law placed on a level with brutes. Women and colored persons, be they ever so intelligent, learned and virtuous, are placed on a level with criminals, idiots and lunatics, so far as political rights are concerned; while men, be they ever so vile, if they can keep out of the penitentiary, are permitted to vote and hold office if elected, and some of the most unprincipled men in the nation hold important offices. The ungodly rulers of this nation cause the people to mourn. Colored persons are not citizens, for they have not the rights of citizenship. Who made the laws which rob the widow and the fatherless, to support State officials? Who made the laws by which we of the North are made the watch dogs of the South to keep a million and a half of our sisters in the foulest bondage, and which forbid us to aid in any way the panting fugitive from the land of slavery? While men [illegible] all. Women and colored persons are taxed without representation or their consent for the support of the government; and to pay the men for making laws, laws unauthorized and reprobate in Heaven. Where is there a government verging on near despotism? And shall not woman expose wicked and unjust legislation if God has given her talent and ability to do it? Shall man forbid her from wielding her pen, raising her voice in public or depositing her vote in the ballot-box? Is she not accountable to God, and not to man: and shall man, who is amenable to the same being, assume the prerogative to mark out woman's sphere, and say: "thus far shalt thou go, and no further?"

Democracy, as defined by WEBSTER, is a government by the people, where the exercise of the sovereign power is lodged in the hands of representatives elected by the people. Who are the people? The white male inhabitants? or *all* the persons who compose the community? Certainly, the people are *all* the inhabitants, and not a portion of them. Now, I ask, how can that government be Republican or Democratic, while the accident of sex and color constitute the qualifications necessary to insure the right of exercising the sovereign power, or the right to vote? Those eminent European Statesmen, PITT and COLERIDGE, opposed universal suffrage on the ground that it must, if consistently established, include women. TALLEYRAND said, to see one half of the human race excluded by the other half from all participation in the government, was a political phenomenon, which, on abstract principles, it would be impossible to explain.

The Constitution of the United States guarantees a Republican form of Government to every State in the Union, while the laws of every State are not only Anti-Democratic and Anti-Republican, but they are unconstitutional, and therefore illegal.

The speaker was intensely severe upon Anti Slavery men because of their gross inconsistency in struggling to free Southern slaves, while they not only kept their own wives and daughters in bondage, but sneered at those who were laboring for their emancipation, and concluded this branch of her subject by saying that were it not that the laws of the South are generally on a par with the laws of the North as regards women, the slaveholders might well turn to the Anti-Slavery politicians and law-makers, and exclaim, "Physician, heal thyself!" Give equal and exact justice to your wives, mothers, daughters and sisters, who are, by your laws, placed on a level with the slaves for whom you express so much sympathy,—then, and not till then, ask us to free our slaves."

Should any person desire to know what the principles of the Woman's Rights platform are, as she understood them, they are simply believing that God has made of one blood all the nations of the earth, and believing that God is no respecter of persons, and that there is neither male nor female, for both are in Christ Jesus; believing that, they demand equal and exact justice for all of every nation, sex, color or condition; and for a further illustration of their principles I would refer you to the Declaration of Independence. Any man who would say of his wife, that she is not competent to vote, should blush for himself, if he has stooped so low as to marry a woman who is not as intelligent as the man who cannot read his name, but who can exercise civil rights, and control our elections.

After noticing and refuting many of the popular objections to the Woman's Rights movement, Mrs SWIFT retired from the platform amid thunders of applause, and the Committee took a recess until 2½ o'clock P. M.

Buddhism in Milwaukee—A Husband Burning the Dead Body of his Wife—Proceedings Stopped by the Sheriff.

From the Milwaukee Daily American, Oct. 19.

Yesterday afternoon, immediately after dinner, we were startled by the information from a citizen of the First Ward, that at that moment a man by the name of PERIL, a resident of the First Ward, and who lives in one of the elegant dwellings upon the lake bluff on the North Point Plank Road, was preparing a pile of wood and other combustibles for the purpose of burning the body of his wife who died the night before. We could scarcely believe it anything but a hoax. We, however, repaired at once to the office of the Sheriff and found that it was true, and that Sheriff CONOVER, Under-Sheriff BECK, and their deputies, had already gone to the scene of this heathen funeral.

On arriving at the house we found a sight that probably never before met the eye of an American. The heathen PERIL had got a gang of men at work drawing sixteen cords of wood and arranging it upon the lake shore in the rear of his house for the purpose of burning the body of his wife, scarcely cold, according to his and (as he says) her ideas of burial. There were the shavings, the turpentine, and the funeral pile of sixteen cords of wood. It was a sight to make Christian blood run cold, and civilized and enlightened minds shrink with horror, at the contemplation of the moral depravity that in broad daylight should attempt such an ungodly act.

We were anxious to see the man who was thus bedevilled and heathenized, and found him in remonstrance with Sheriff CONOVER and stoutly claiming his right to burn his wife as he had laid out. But the Sheriff told him it could not be done in this community, and at once took charge of matters and changed the programme. After having in consort with PERIL, a man whose name our citizens will be shocked with wonder to hear, Mr. WENDT. He also claimed the full right of Mr. PERIL to burn his wife, and said to the Sheriff that he had no business to interfere. He was present to assist Mr. PERIL in the heathenish rites of burning.

The body lay upon a table enveloped in a shroud, all ready to be carried out at the back door and placed upon the pile.

The Sheriff told the man that if he should persist in any such attempt to outrage the cherished moral sentiments of the city, that ere the pile had been half consumed there would be a maddened crowd about him that would put him also upon the crackling flames to meet a doom not entirely unjust for his monstrous crime. But no talk and no remonstrance could convince him or Mr. WENDT that they had not a perfect right to perform any heathenish practice with the body that their hellish morality might dictate. They said "there was no law against it in Wisconsin," and it might have had weight with fools and heathens, but those who know all law comes from the moral sense of the community, and should be the congelation of public sentiment, were not prepared to listen to such stuff.

At length the Sheriff ordered a coffin and a hearse to give the woman a decent and Christian burial. This PERIL doggedly and tacitly assented to, as by this time a large crowd of people had congregated around the house, not without all the while reiterating his right to burn her, and his determination to do so if the officers would permit it. Mr. CONOVER offered to allow him any form of ceremony, any peculiar mode of funeral rite, but the heathenish mode he had chosen. But no, he would give no directions and consent to nothing. Mr. WENDT said, "gentleman, it makes no difference with us if we cannot go on in our way."

As soon as the coffin came, the Sheriff ordered the corpse put into it, and wisely stood over it till it was done and the lid screwed down. Some gentleman near by helped place the coffin in the hearse, and it moved away, followed by a carriage containing only the infamous husband of the dead. (We think Mr. WENDT got into the carriage, together with Dr. YOUNG, afterwards.)

Sheriff CONOVER and Under-Sheriff BECK went to the burial-place and saw the body safely put into a Christian tomb and away from the hands of the moral monster who had lived so long in the sight of churches and school-houses, and learned to do no better than to do as the natives on the banks of the Ganges or Indus.

Thus ended the most outrageous attack upon the morality of our community ever made; worse, if possible, than the shooting of the lamented ADAMS.

PERIL calls himself a Russian, and we believe is a man of property and education. His house is an elegant one and filled with the airs of luxury and elegance. His wife is said to have been a born Brahmin, a lady of culture and refinement, although PERIL says she repeatedly directed him to burn her body when dead—she having been sick for three years.

Important Notice to Mariners.

From the Washington Union.

The following highly important intelligence to mariners has been received from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, bearing date Aug 30, 1855:

The Colonial Government at Mauritius has given notice, that the light towers lately in course of construction in that island being now completed, the following lights will be exhibited on and after the 1st day of December next, (1855.)

1. *Revolving Light on Flat Island.*—The light tower on Flat Island (at the north end of Mauritius) stands on the highest part of the island, and at its southwest angle, in latitude 19° 53' 20" S., longitude 57° 41' 12" E. of Greenwich. The illuminating apparatus is catoptric or reflecting, and of the first order.

The light is *revolving*, its period of revolution being one minute, showing a bright light for twenty seconds, followed by an interval of darkness for forty seconds. It is placed at an elevation of 305 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible from the deck of a ship at a distance of 25 miles in clear weather.

2. *Fixed Light on Cannonnier Point.*—The light tower on Cannonnier Point, at the northwest angle of the Island of Mauritius, stands at the extremity of the point, latitude 20° 0' 35" S., longitude 57° 35' 21" E. of Greenwich, and bears S. W. ½ W., distant nine miles nearly from the light-house on Flat Island.

The light is *fixed* it is of the natural color of seaward, and of the first order. It is placed at a height of 28 feet above the level of the sea, and will be visible at a distance of 10 miles in clear weather.

The object of this light is to indicate the position of a dangerous reef which extends off nearly 11 miles from Cannonnier Point, and to warn vessels from approaching too near the coral reefs which lie to the northeast and southwest of that Point.

When seen from the southward on any bearing to the northward of N. E., E., the light will appear *red*, thereby warning the mariner (when within six miles of the light) that he is too near the land.

3 *Harbor Lights for Port Louis.*—A *green* light will be exhibited on a mast at the outer angle of Fort George, on the western point of Tonnelier or Cooper's Island, on the left or eastern side of the entrance of Port Louis harbor.

4. A *red* light will be exhibited on a mast in the Martella Tower, which stands at the entrance of Grand River, on its western bank, at 1¼ miles S. W. by W. of Fort George.

The object of these two harbor lights is to lead up to and make the best anchorage off Port Louis. A vessel opening the *red* light on a S. S. W. bearing should drop her anchor directly the *green* light on Fort George bears S. E. ½ S.

These bearings are all magnetic. Variation 11° 47' west.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: Madagascar, east coast, No. 677; Mauritius, No 711; Port Louis No. 713; and East India Lighthouse List, Nos. 10 and 11.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Ex-Alderman and a Contractor Excited —Scene at the Astor-House.

An altercation of a florid nature occurred yesterday at the Astor-House, between a famous contractor, Mr. R., and ex-Alderman S., upon the action taken by the former gentleman in his proceedings against the City Fathers and other officials, some of which are now pending. The ex-Alderman called Mr. R. "a d——d liar, a sucker and a scoundrel."

The latter said that all he could do in reply to such abuse was to knock the former down. A great number of gentlemen came forward and took an interest in the angry discussion which followed, but the affair was managed without blows or the use of weapons.

Mr. R. defined his position in regard to the contracts, and stated that the anger of the ex-Alderman was caused by his (Mr. R's) proceedings against the City functionaries, among whom the ex-Alderman was included.

It is understood that the matter will not end here.

Prison Association.

The regular monthly meeting of the Executive Committee of the Prison Association was held on Monday evening. Present, Dr. JNO H. GRISCOM, Chairman, and Messrs. Reed, Russell, Ballard, Cutter, Oakley, Havens and Davison.

From the Diary of the Agent it appears that 440 persons have been visited in our City Prisons; from this number these were selected who appeared the most inexperienced in crime, and about which circumstances of extenuation seemed to exist. One hundred and nine complaints were minutely and impartially examined—29 persons were discharged from custody on their recommendation; 33 discharged convicts had received pecuniary aid; 14 men and boys were supplied with suitable garments and boots, shirts, hats, &c.; 17 men and boys and five young women have been placed in situations, most of them in the country, where the chances of their doing well are more hopeful than if they were in the City.

The Association is over $300 in debt, and donations are acceptable.

Cowhiding in Wall-street.

The inhabitants of Wall-street were entertained on Monday about noon by the public exposure of a shoemaker by a young man of the name of DILLON, in the employ of PETER ARCHDEACON, 77 Wall-street. As far as we could learn, the shoemaker above-named has, through some private misunderstanding of the parties been in the habit of annoying those in the employ of ARCHDEACON, by using abusive language, &c., and a few days since he was going on in the usual manner, when DILLON told him to go about his business, at the same time putting his hand on his shoulder, whereupon CASSEN procured a warrant against him for assault and battery, and DILLON, determined to have satisfaction, publicly whipped him with a raw cowhide. Both parties were bound over to appear when called on.

To the Subscribers and Friends of the Children's Aid Society.

The work in which this Society is engaged, commences each year peculiarly in the Autumn. Our families are returning, the Industrial Schools reopening, and the children of the poor, feeling the approach of Winter, are more dependent, and, therefore, more easily reached by good influences. We are confident that the nature of our work is now well understood; and we have only to appeal to the results already obtained. Since our commencement in 1853, we have sent to good homes in the country, nearly sixteen hundred poor vagrant children, from the most of whom we receive daily the best accounts. We have opened the

NEWSBOYS' LODGING-HOUSE,

where, thus far, some 600 homeless and ignorant boys have been sheltered, and while remaining regularly instructed; homes and occupation being found for many. We have had employed seven *workers or agents*, who have devoted their whole time to rescuing and aiding the lowest and most abandoned children of the City—making themselves especially the "friends of poor children."

We have aided various Associations of ladies in starting and carrying on six Industrial schools, where some 400 destitute girls have been daily taught industrious habits and principles of morality; and where many have been rescued from a life of shame.

We have assisted in opening various Boys' Meetings in different sections of the City, where suitable religious exercises have been carried on for this degraded class.

To accomplish all this, very considerable expenditures have been necessary, and we now find ourselves, at the opening of the year's labors, with only a few dollars in the treasury. We are confident, however, that the many who have thus far taken so deep an interest in our work, will continue to care that we are sustained. We appeal, with hope, for immediate assistance, to our many friends in the City and the country. Subscriptions may be sent to the President of the Board, JOHN L. MASON, No. 20 Nassau-street, or to the Treasurer, J. EARL WILLIAMS, Metropolitan Bank, or to the office, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

C. L. BRACE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 1, 1855.

The Ten Governors.

The Ten Governors held their regular weekly meeting yesterday.

FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

A petition was read from THOMAS FULLER, praying for the release from the Workhouse of ELIZA THOMAS who, it alleges, was, on the 30th day of August last, while on her way to purchase some provisions at a grocery store in the vicinity of her residence, arrested by a policeman, taken to the City Prison, and from there sentenced to Blackwell's Island as a vagrant by a Police Justice. The petitioner further says that the said ELIZA THOMAS has worked for the last two years as a tailoress, and is abundantly qualified to support herself. The petition was referred to the Superintendent of the Almshouse to report.

THE GOVERNORS AND THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Governor DRAPER called the attention of the Board to a statement by the Commissioners of Emigration, and published in the papers, relative to the financial matters in dispute between the two Boards. Governor D reviewed at some length the statement of the Commissioners, which he denounced as false in fact, premises and conclusions. He concluded by moving the reference of the matter to the Work-House Committee to report, and it was so referred.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Governor WEST offered a resolution, and it was adopted, calling on the Counsel to the Corporation to advise the Board what power it has, if any, to discharge from imprisonment persons committed to the City Prison for drunkenness, in accordance with the Act of 1855, is applicable to said Board, &c.

HAS OTHER FISH TO FRY.

Governor DUKE asked permission of the Board to resign as Chairman of the Committee on Supplies, having just at this time other business to attend to, which would require all his

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

THE PEOPLE vs. AIMON HERRICK.

EVIDENCE FOR THE PROSECUTION.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—TUESDAY.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.
THE PROSECUTION OPENED.

The Court opened this morning at ten precisely. The attendance was quite as large as on the preceding day, and the interest in the proceedings appeared to have suffered no diminution. The facts in the case were so few that the District Attorney, by dint of unflagging exertion, succeeded in laying the last item of his evidence before the Jury at a few minutes prior to three o'clock, the hour for adjournment.

After the calling of the Jury roll,

Mr. HALL proceeded to open the case on behalf of the People. He said that if any of the Jury had come here with the most anxious anticipation of a speech from the prosecuting officer, they would be pleasurably disappointed.

This case might be subdivided into three parts: first, the indictment; second, the law on which it was framed, and third, the facts on which the indictment was based. Really, and in fact there was but one count to the indictment, although it was made to contain twenty-three. But these were to be taken as a cobweb of the law, designed to meet every contingency and extend over every possible aspect of the case.

The first count was then read, which, the learned District Attorney said, included all the rest, and from which it would be seen that the substantial charge was that some day last Summer—which the testimony would prove to be the 13th of August—Edmund Waring gave Alderman Herrick a check for $100, in order that he (Herrick) might vote to modify the grading of Eighty-sixth-street. The law of 1853 made this action on the part of Waring bribery. Bribery was originally considered as exclusively referring to judicial officers, and was determined by common law; but afterwards extended by statute. In the year 1853 the Legislature deemed it necessary to extend the provisions of the law so as to make it reach not only to individuals, but also to the various circumstances that might arise. This law applies to municipal officers, and officers of legislative bodies. The facts which related to this indictment, so far as the prosecution was concerned, lay within a very small compass. The fact to be proven by the prosecution was simply this—that Edmund Waring on a certain day in August last, gave a check to Herrick to induce him to vote so as to modify the grading of Eighty-sixth-street. On the 15th of August the question of the grading came up in the Board, Herrick was in accord in that question, not only as Alderman for the Nineteenth Ward, but as one of the Committee to whom the subject had been referred by the Board. Waring, who was a man of means and standing, and possessed of some influence, would be put on the stand to tell his own story. Herrick received the check on the express understanding that if the measure passed the check should be returned, if not, that it should be returned, which showed that the very receipt of the check was the influence. On the 15th September that question came up, and Alderman Herrick was himself the mover of the adoption of the report.

These were the substantial facts of the case, and it might be well to remind the Jury that the very offer of a bribe constituted in itself the crime. With these few remarks, he (Mr. Hall) would proceed to lay before them the facts for the prosecution.

The first witness had been called and sworn, when

Mr. Brady rose, and said that before the District Attorney proceeded to examine any witness he had a motion to make, and that was, that he (the District Attorney) be compelled to elect on what count of this indictment the accused should be tried. There were twenty-three counts, and however ingeniously the cobweb might be framed of which the learned gentleman had spoken, it was hoped that like other cobwebs it would be easily rent asunder, and that the spider who moved it would yet be detected and exposed. He (Mr. B.) certainly thought that the defendant should not be subjected to the hazard of any new invention which, in the event of the failure of one position, might be adopted for the prosecution when circumstances should appear to demand it in the course of the trial. The discretion might be varied enough without that. One of the questions to be argued was, whether the act of 1853 affected the election constituting the Municipal Government at all?

District Attorney—If your Honor please.

The Judge—It is not necessary to consume time in arguing this question.

The District Attorney had an observation to make. It was not his custom to go to a Jury with a case without having previously made his election, but he was to be determined only by the evidence as to what count he should rely on in the case. As to the cobweb, though a slender thing, it should be remembered that they sometimes caught the most adroit little battle flies.

The Judge in deciding the point, said, the object of the rule as counts was to meet the possibility of different phases in the testimony, and was it possible, then, for the District Attorney in advance to anticipate with precision everything that might occur on the trial? The very rule which all the different counts to be inserted, was founded on that necessity.

Mr. Brady excepted.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CHAMBERS AS TO ALDERMAN HERRICK'S PROCEEDINGS IN THE BOARD

Mr. Asa H. Chambers, Deputy Clerk to the Board of Aldermen was examined by the District Attorney—He exhibited the documents relating to the grading of Eighty-sixth-street, beginning with the petition of Robert A. Livingston and others, praying for the proposed action in the grading, and presented Feb 9 1853. This was accompanied by the remonstrance of certain citizens, which was presented to the Department and petition was referred to the committee of Roads of the Common Council (the Board in which it originated), on Feb. 9, and a report was made on April 9. There was sent to the Board of Aldermen to concur, which was concurred in the 14th August, laid on the table, subsequently taken up and recommitted to the Committee. On Aug 15 it was taken up again, laid on the table, and was the special order for the second Monday in September, (the 15th,) on that day it was taken up again and concurred in, and received the approval of the Mayor on the 17th.

The witness then read the minutes of the proceedings of the Board, relative to the matter in question, in all which Alderman Herrick was represented as a prominent actor; stated that the Committee on Roads, in the Board of Aldermen was composed of Messrs Tomlinson, Drake and Herrick; testified that the report to concur was in the handwriting of one of the clerks, and that a paper produced by the District Attorney was a copy of the original minutes.

The District Attorney offered these papers in evidence. He said he would not read them until the proper time, but would merely call attention now to the petition with the signatures of Edmund Waring.

Mr. Brady read the documents in question to the Jury.

WARING'S ACCOUNT OF THE BRIBERY.

Edmund Waring was the next witness sworn. He was examined by the District Attorney

Q—Mr Waring, where do you reside?

Witness—In Eighty-sixth-street.

Q.—You are a property holder there, Sir? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q—How long have you lived there? A.—Since last May.

Q.—What is your profession? A.—I am an Architect.

Q.—Are you acquainted with Alderman Herrick? A—None more so.

Q.—How long is it since you first made his acquaintance? A.—The first time I saw him was in the City Hall when the question of a meeting for the purpose of taking into consideration the grading of Eighty-sixth-street.

Q.—About what time was that? A.—I think it was some time in the latter part of August, or the latter part of July.

Q.—You were one of the petitioners for altering the grade of Eighty-sixth-street? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—This signature is yours? A—Yes, Sir.

Q—What does the "96" mean? A.—The 96 is the number of lots.

Q—Near what avenue do you live? A.—In the centre of the block between A and B.

THE STORY OF THE $100 CHECK.

Q—In the month of August did you make or draw a check for $100 for anybody? A—I might have done so.

Q.—Have you this morning in your possession a check drawn by you at any time? A—Yes Sir

Have the goodness to show it to the Court. (Check produced.)

Q—Did you make and draw this check? A—I did.

Q.—To whom did you give this check?

Witness—That I object to, I decline to answer that question; it may lead to criminating myself.

District Attorney—That is a question between you and the Court.

The Court—It is proper for the Court to inform you that the Legislature inserted a clause in the act of 1853, for the purpose of covering your very case.

"Every individual offending against the preceding provisions of this article, shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any magistrate or Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons, if the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying."

There is, therefore, no apprehension that the testimony you may give will be used against you.

Witness—Do I understand the Court that I am compelled to testify in this case?

The Court—I have not then seen on further: "If any prosecution for such offence, if any person shall refuse, as, without just cause, omit to appear, or to produce any paper or writing before any Magistrate or Grand Jury or any Court, according to the requirement of a *subpœna* for that purpose directed upon him, or if any competent person there present shall, when duly required, refuse or omit to testify, the Magistrate or Court in whose said presence such refusing may, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law for contempt of Court, order such witness to be imprisoned, and he shall consent to appear and testify, or produce such paper or writing."

The Legislature have given an answer to your question.

District Attorney—(to witness)—Well, that paper was given to Alderman Herrick?

Witness—That check was given to Alderman Herrick. Mr. Brady excepted to the instructions given by the Court to the witness.

District Attorney—When was this check given to Alderman Herrick?

Witness—I believe it was the day previous to its date.

Mr Brady—What is the date?

District Attorney—August 13, 1855. (To witness)—Where was it given?

Mr. Brady—(to witness)—That was on Sunday, wasn't it?

Witness—I believe it was.

District Attorney—Where was it given to him?

Witness—At his house.

Q—Where is his house? A—In Sixty-first street.

WARING'S LIBERALITY IN THE MATTER OF "BUSINESS CARDS"

Q—For what purpose did you give this check to Alderman Herrick?

Mr. Brady,—I object to the question. Let him state what was done, if Alderman Herrick was present.

The Court sustained the objection.

District Attorney—With what express purpose, if any, did Alderman Herrick receive this check?

Mr. Brady—I object to that.

The Court—The better way would be to ask with what object was it stated to be given?

District Attorney—That is the very idea expressed by my question.

Mr. Brady—I object to that, also.

The Court—It appears to me then that the more proper way for us to ask what occurred.

District Attorney—The question is, with what express purpose, if any, did Alderman Herrick receive this check?

The Court—The question is, was there a purpose expressed, and if so, what was it?

Mr Brady,—What is the question?

District Attorney—The question agreed upon between the Court and me is this: Did Alderman Herrick express any purpose in receiving this check?

Mr. Brady contended that the question was improper, and

The Court reiterated its opinion as to the advisability of asking what occurred.

District Attorney—(to witness)—Was there any person present besides yourself and Alderman Herrick when you gave him this check? A—No, Sir.

Q—In what part of the house were you? A—In the first story; I believe in the parlor

Q—At what time of the day was it? A—Somewhere about three or four o'clock, I should think, in the afternoon.

State all that was said or done by yourself or Alderman Herrick at that time or place.

Witness—When I first went in I handed Alderman Herrick a piece of paper, not that one, (meaning the check,) and in that paper I stated—

Mr Brady—I want you to read not tell us

District Attorney—What did you do with that paper?

Witness—I left it with Alderman Herrick

District Attorney—I now, on behalf of the prosecution, call on the defendant to produce it.

Mr Brady—I deny that there is such a paper in existence.

District Attorney—(to witness)—What did you do then? A—That paper stated the object of the $100.

Mr. Brady—You need not tell that at present.

District Attorney—After handing him that paper what did you do? A—After he received that paper, I handed him the check and then came away. I did not see the Alderman at all after the measure had passed the Board of Aldermen

Q—Did Alderman Herrick say anything there to you? A.—When I handed him the check he said he did not wish to receive any thing of the kind, and he shoved it back to me; I then stated that I would leave it with him, and he could return it at some future time, if he saw fit, if the object was not accomplished; that was the meaning of what passed, to use the words.

Q—What was said by either of you? A—I don't know as there was anything else said, except that I encavored to convince him that the changing of the grade of Eighty-sixth-street was a very necessary measure

Q—How long did the interview last? A.—I should think may be 15 or 18 minutes; perhaps a little more

Q—Did you ever, at any other time, have a conversation with Alderman Herrick about the grading of Eighty-sixth-street? A.—Never.

Q—Did you at any time subsequent to this, and, if so when? A.—I never had any conversation with him on that subject at any time, before or since

Q—When you went away, do you know where the paper and check were? A.—I left them with him.

Q—When did you next see the check? A.—The next time I saw the check was when my account was settled with the bank I got it returned with my other checks from the bank.

Q—Have you ever seen that paper which you left with the check, since? A—No, Sir

Q—Do you know where it is? A—I do not.

Q—Do you remember the date at which this check was returned to you? A—I do not remember the date

Q—Have you any copy of that paper which you left? A—No, sir.

State the contents of that paper.

Mr Brady objected.

The District Attorney stated that as the writing was not in the possession of prosecution, and as no one knew of it, he had both right for the paper without bringing a bunch, as considers evidence of its contents might be offered.

The Court overruled the objection. Exception taken.

District Attorney—(to witness)—State the contents of that paper as well and as fully as you remember.

Witness—That paper, if I recollect rightly, stated that I was willing to give $100 for a certain number of business days, provided this measure was passed or concurred in by this Board of Aldermen.

Q—Have you stated all that the paper referred to, or printed? A.—I think that was all it expressed

Q.—Did you state who was to furnish the cards? A—I left it to the Alderman to furnish the cards.

Q.—Were you furnished with business cards at that or at any other time? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you acquainted at that time with the business occupation of Alderman Herrick? A.—Yes, Sir; I was informed what business he conducted

Q—Do you know at the present day what his business is? A—I understand he is editor and conductor of the paper called the *Sunday Atlas*

Q.—What Bank did you keep your accounts in at that time? A—The Mechanics' and Traders' Bank

Q—The whole filling up of this check is in your handwriting? A—Yes, Sir

Q—Were there any signatures to that other paper? A.—No.

Q—Was it signed? A.—I think not.

Q.—How many lines of writing might there have been on it? A—Five or six short lines; it was a small piece of paper

Q.—How many times before that had you given Alderman Herrick? A—Perhaps two or three times.

Q—Did you ever converse with him before this occasion on any other subject? A—No, Sir; I think I never had any conversation with him previous to this meeting

Q.—Did you ever receive any communication from him prior to this meeting? A—No, Sir

Q.—You stated in your evidence some time ago that the check was not to be used if a certain purpose did not succeed. who stated that?

Mr Brady—He has said he did.

District Attorney—What did the Alderman say?

Witness—He said if it did not succeed he would certainly return it

MR. WARING ENTERS INTO SOME DETAILS OF HIS PERSONAL HISTORY.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady.—Q.—How old are you? A—Forty-four

Q.—How long have you resided in the City? A—Nearly thirty years, I think.

Q—And during all that time you have carried on business as an architect? A—Yes.

Q—Were you ever connected before this in any way with any measure pending in the Common Council? A—I was not, I have had a simple resolution passed through some years ago, in the Board of Aldermen; it was nothing further, though, than to change the title to a piece of property

Q—Had you not before had any connection with any legislative body on a matter which was discussed or opposite to this?

Witness—I do not know what you mean

(The question was repeated.) A—No, Sir.

Q—Had you ever before this been personally interested in any measure before the Common Council? A—Not except the one I have alluded to

Q.—Did you pay any money to get that resolution passed? A—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever been engaged in lobbying? A—No, Sir

Q.—Have you ever offered to bribe anybody who held any office? A—Never, except in this instance

Q.—Did you ever be committed any crime but this? A—Not that I know of.

Q—That was your first experiment in crime? A.—That was my first.

Q—You know Brian McCahill, a Councilman? A—Yes.

Q—He was connected with this matter? A—He presented the petition

Q—Did you know him before that? A.—I did, for some years.

Q—He advocated the measure? A.—I understood him to be so

Q—Did you employ him to do so? A—No; he seemed to call in with my views.

Q—Did you offer any reward to him for advocating it? A—No, Sir

Q—Al he did was voluntary in all respects? A—Yes, Sir

Q—Who wrote this petition? A.—That I could not say

Q.—Who brought it to you to sign? A.—I think it was Mr Livingston.

Q.—The grading of Eighty-sixth-street was greatly discussed in your Ward? A—It raised a great deal of discussion in the Board of Aldermen, I could not say be in the Ward

Q.—Was there not a great difference of opinion, and a great deal of discussion by the property-holders of the Ward in reference to this project?

WARING'S LOBBYING EXPERIENCES.

A—I never heard any but two talk about it.

Q—Do you know who lobbied in favor of it? A—I do not know who lobbied in favor of it; several of us used the influence we had to get it done.

Q.—Who were they? A—Mr. Livingston was one, and there were two of the Fourth, and I think I saw Mr. Niblo once before the Committee. We

MR MURPHY MAKES HIS DEBUT IN THE MATTER.

finally got Mr. John Murphy to join in.

Q—He became the great and prominent advocate of the measure in the lobby? A—He appeared to understand lobbying better than I did.

Q—What Ward did he live in? A.—He lives in Twenty first-street, I think

Q—What is his business? A—He deals in brick, lime, lath, and such things

Q—How long have you known him? A.—Six or seven years

Q—Was he employed by anybody to get this resolution passed to change the grade of Eighty-sixth-street? A.—He was employed as I was; I don't know of any person employing him or paying him; he did more than anybody else in putting it through; so far as I could see, Thomas K Fleming was the most active man on the other side; I did all I could to get this measure through; I never spoke to Alderman Herrick about it, except I may have spoken to him before the Committee. Whatever I had to say there, I put on a piece of paper and handed to Drake, the Chairman of it.

Q.—Did you ever speak to Herrick before this Sunday you talk of? A.—I could not say whether I ever did or not.

HERRICK SUPPOSED TO BE ON "THE FENCE"

Q.—Who told you that he was in favor of the alteration in the grade of Eighty-sixth-street? A.—Nobody, but from his conversation, we judged that he was on the fence

Q.—Who was it formed that judgment? A.—He expressed himself on several times.

Q.—Where? A.—In the Clerk's office, I think.

Q.—To whom? A.—To all of us present.

Q.—Cannot you give the their names? A.—John Murphy, I think, was present; and I think Mr. Murphy and I were the only persons who were following up the matter personally; there were, I think, other people, strangers present

Q.—What did Herrick say that led you to think he was on the fence? A.—He said he had friends on both sides, and he preferred to say nothing on the subject; he would leave it in the hands of the two other members of the Committee.

Q.—Did he address that to you or to Murphy? A.—I think it was to Murphy.

Q.—What did Mr Murphy say to that? A.—I cannot recollect

Q.—Was that the last time you heard Herrick speak to Murphy on the subject before the Sunday you went to him with the check? A.—I could not say whether it was the last time or not.

Q.—Did you get any of your friends to call on Alderman Herrick to try to interest him to go for the measure? A.—I think not

Q.—When was it that you first formed in your own mind the idea of going to Herrick with this check? A.—I think it was the evening before.

Q.—Saturday evening the 11th August? A.—I think it was the evening before.

Q.—Did you know Fernando Wood at that time? A.—No, Sir, I did not

Q.—By sight did you know him? A.—No, Sir, I would not know him if I had seen him

Q.—Did you know how he was affected towards this measure—whether he was "on the fence" or off it? (Laughter.) A.—No, Sir.

MR MURPHY PROVES TO BE A FRIEND OF THE MAYOR.

Q.—I did you know that Mr. Murphy was acquainted with him? A.—I heard him (Murphy) frequently say that he was acquainted with the Mayor

Q.—Where were you when you formed the determination to go and try Herrick with the money? A.—In my own house.

Q.—Alone? A.—No, Sir.

MR. MURPHY AND MR WARING CONCOCT CERTAIN MEASURES IN REFERENCE TO HERRICK.

Q.—Who was with you? A.—Mr. Murphy

Q.—John Murphy? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where were you in the house? A.—I think in the parlor on the first story; there was no one else present with us during our interview, unless my son may have stepped in

Q.—What time of the day was it? A.—I think it was in the forenoon.

Q.—Had Mr. Murphy made up his mind how many votes he could rely on? A.—I do not think he had made up his mind.

Q.—Do you mean to say that you and he were in doubt as to the vote? A.—Yes

Q.—Did he come of his own accord to your house? A.—I think he did.

Q.—You were not waiting for him—you did not expect to see him that Saturday night? A.—I didn't know; he was in the habit of calling

Q.—How long did he remain in? A—About an hour.

Q.—The only subject you had to talk about was the grading of Eighty-sixth-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did Murphy come alone to you? A.—Yes, at that time.

Q.—Who first proposed this check transaction? A—I think it was Mr Murphy

Q—Can't you be sure about it? A—I think it was Mr. Murphy.

Q—What did Murphy say to you on that subject?

The District Attorney objected to the question as irrelevant and incompetent

Mr Brady maintained that the question was proper, because it might go to prove conspiracy

The Court decided that the question was admissable.

Mr Brady—(to witness)—What did Murphy say on this subject? A—He suggested the idea of drawing up the check, and also this paper that I spoke of

Q—What did he say—what language did he use? A—I don't know what I could repeat the language; I think the substance of it was that that was the only way we could secure the passage of the resolution or adoption of the report to the Board of Aldermen

Q—What was the only way? A.—To secure the vote of Alderman Herrick.

Q—Did he suggest that this should be done with the other Aldermen? A.—No, Sir.

Q—Was it Murphy who suggested the check for $100? A.—Yes, Sir

Q—Did you object to it? A—I did

Q—You did?—I thought you said you did not just now? A.—I did in my own mind; I did not express it.

Q—What occurred in relation to it? A—I told him I had no checks at home; he offered me a check on the Bull's Head Bank.

Mr Brady—(to the Jury)—The gentlemen of the Jury will perceive that this was originally a check on the Bull's Head Bank The thing was ready in Mr. Murphy's pocket

Witness—(in continuation)—I drew the pen through the words Bull's Head Bank.

Q—Who suggested the third pay sash or bearer should be written here? A.—It struck me at the moment that it would not do to put Herrick's name to it

Q.—Did you suggest to Murphy that it would not do to write in Herrick's name? A.—I think he suggested that I should insert "cash."

Q—Did you say to him that he should do the thing himself? A—I did, but he considered it was better for me to offer it because I was a stranger to Herrick

Q—He knew Herrick at that time—you had been to speak to Herrick? A—I believe I had

Q—The check having been filled, what was next proposed to be done? A—It was then settled that it should be given to Herrick

Q.—When? A.—The check was not filed till Sunday.

Q—Then this conversation was, on Sunday? A—Yes

Q.—At what stage did the conversation stop on Saturday evening? A—I think Mr. Murphy said he wanted to make some inquiries to see whether promise would be worth as well as a check. I considered if there was no money offered there would be no harm done; Murphy said he was afraid that would not answer; he did not say whether he wanted to get legal advice or advice from any one on the subject.

Q—On Sunday, when he came to your house in the afternoon, you were alone and of course expecting him? A—Yes.

Q—What did he say? A.—He said he had consulted that a promise would not answer, it must be a check.

Q—Did he give any reason for that? A—He might, to my recollection

Q—Did he say that anybody had advised him on the subject? A.—He said he had conversed with Herrick's friends on the subject, but he did not name them.

Q.—Did you say anything about the check? A.—I think I stated I had not as much money as was required; I have made the check, and it was filled on Saturday afternoon; I went to Herrick's; Murphy went on with me, and left me at Sixty-first-street; Herrick resided in Sixty first-street somewhere near the water; I don't recollect that there was any appointment with Murphy when we should meet again; he was in the habit of stopping occasionally at my house to report progress; I don't know when I first saw him after; I did not see him on that Sunday again; I am pretty confident I did not attend a meeting until after the petition was concurred in; I saw Murphy within a week after that Sunday at my office; he spoke to me about being at Herrick's; he asked me if it was accepted.

Q.—When did you state to any person in the world that you had been to Herrick's house with that check? A—Murphy was the first one

Q.—And to whom next? A.—I don't know that I stated it to any other person until I was before the Grand Jury; no third person was present when I stated it to Murphy; I made no written statement about it.

Q—In what manner were you brought into the Grand Jury Room? A—I was subpœnaed there.

Q—The District Attorney subpœnaed you? A.—I don't know whether it came from him or not

Q—Have you got that subpœna? A—I have not; I don't know what came of it; it was printed, and bore a name, but I cannot tell whose name it was.

Q—From the time you gave that check to Herrick until the time you got the subpœna did you tell or communicate it to any one in writing? A.—No, Sir, I did not.

Q—Did you know any Grand Juror? A.—No, Sir, I did not

Did you know the Mayor then? No.

Q—You did not? A—No. He was pointed out to me coming out of the Grand Jury room after I had been in the first time. I understood the District Attorney was there also, but I did not know him; I was three times in the Grand Jury room

MR. WARING RELATES HIS EXPERIENCE BEFORE THE GRAND JURY

Q—The first time you were in the Grand Jury room, had you told them that you had been at Herrick's with the check? A.—I don't know, the second time they told me everything about the check. The first time I think I did not tell them about giving the check; I did give some testimony, but I don't remember what it was, I was sick at the time, and I did not think I was bound to tell it as myself.

Q—When you were back a second time, who told you everything about the check? A.—The Foreman

Q—Did you see the District Attorney there? A.—I might before that I did not know him. The next time I saw the Mayor was when, after I had been in the Grand Jury room the second time, I was in the Mayor's office; Murphy told me to go and see if the petition had got the Mayor's signature; Murphy was a witness before the Grand Jury; he was in the room the second time I was there, but I think he was outside the first time; it was Murphy who pointed out the Mayor to me, the second time I was before the Grand Jury I objected to testify, although I put in some testimony that I thought ought not to have been put in; a gentleman got up and read the law to me when I objected.

Q.—Who was it? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was it the Mayor? A.—If Mr. Wood was there I might have named him; it was he who did this, because I did not know either the District Attorney or Mr. Wood at that time; I don't know now who it was.

Q.—Had he resigned on? A.—I don't know before I saw the account in the papers I had an idea that it was the Mayor who was in the Grand Jury room and read the statute; but since seeing the statement of the District Attorney in the newspapers, I would not feel justified in saying it was the Mayor.

Q.—When you went to the Mayor's office, what did you say to him, or he to you? A.—We had very little conversation.

MR. WARING PAYS HIS RESPECTS TO THE MAYOR AT HIS OFFICE

Q.—Tell us what it was A.—I went to ascertain whether he had approved of that resolution, and found he had. There was another object I had in view, viz: whether this bribery would affect the validity of our petition; I think I asked him that question, and he said it would have no effect; it was how one of the laws of the City, and nothing of that sort could alter it.

MR. CARTER IS SENT FOR.

Whilst I was in there, I think he sent for Mr. Carter, the foreman of the Grand Jury; Carter came in and said he had proof enough to indict me unless I testified.

Q.—Who sent for Carter? A.—The Mayor did.

Q.—Did he tell you so? A.—I heard him direct an officer to go for him; I think that was after the conversation about signing the resolution

Q.—Why did you remain there till Carter came? A.—The Mayor directed me to wait

Q.—How did it happen that Carter said they had evidence enough to convict you? A.—They had said something of the same sort in the Grand Jury Room before, and when he came in he said he wished me to attend at eleven o'clock next day and tell the whole truth—that they had evidence enough to convict me if I did not. The Mayor was present when he said that, and he said I think that they would protect me from any harm in case any thing else they had evidence enough to convict me without it; I went and gave my evidence next day in the Grand Jury room, and heard soon after of this indictment; I don't know when I next saw Murphy; I went with him one day to the office of Alderman Herrick in Ann-street, I don't know whether I or Murphy suggested that we should go to Herrick's office; Mr Herrick and I believe Mr Rapes had been to my office before that, Murphy and they met there at that time, Murphy had a talk with Herrick at that time in my presence

Q.—I did he tell Herrick that he had set that prosecution on foot in order to get the Mayor to approve of the resolutions? A.—No

Q—Did he say anything like this—that he was ready to tell Wood anything to secure that end? A—No Sir

Q.—Did he say he had done wrong? A.—No, he said he was sorry for Herrick's situation.

Q.—Did he say he thought it Herrick would stop his action on the Mayor that the matter of the indictment would be stopped?

A NEW LIGHT BEGINS TO BREAK

A.—There was something like that said in Herrick's office

Q—Did he say that the whole thing was got up to punish Herrick for his attack on the Mayor? A—No, Sir

Q—Did he, at your office, say that if Herrick went to the Mayor the thing would be settled? A—No, Sir

Q—Who proposed going to Herrick's? A—I do not know which of us did; the object was that we both felt sorry for him and would have been glad to assist him; Murphy said something like this; he asked

THE LIGHT GROWS CLEARER.

if Herrick would forego his accusations against the Mayor, provided the Mayor would take steps to stay the proceedings; Herrick declined the offer, and I think Murphy then put the same question to Rapes, and Rapes said he would go

Q.—Did Herrick say that he would have nothing to do with the Mayor; that he had got up this indictment against him and that he would fight it out? A—No, Sir, not in that way. I think after Mr Murphy had got from Mr Rapes a consent to go to see the Mayor, Herrick turned round and expressed himself as willing to make advances to a reconciliation

Q—Did you not say that he had refused to do that? A.—He did at first, but afterwards seemed to feel otherwise.

Q—Did anybody go to see the Mayor? A—I think Murphy did.

Q—Don't you know he did? A.—He told me he did; he separated from me in Nassau-street, opposite the Park, to go to the Mayor

The cross-examination of the witness was continued at much length, but without adding much material matter to what had been already elicited

John A. Tucker, bookkeeper of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, testified to the facts stated by Waring, as to the keeping an account there, and paying the check produced, having the word "Nassau" on its back, on the 15th September; that word was on it when witness got it, and the check was shown to the Cashier in presence of Waring, when the latter called to see it, and was subsequently returned to Waring in a blank with others, which the witness was required.

Matthew T. Brundage, Receiving Teller of the Nassau Bank, testified—That John F Rapes (assumed to be Mr Herrick's partner) keeps an account there and that he had made a deposit in September last about a check which was deposited in that Bank by Mr. Rapes, but could not prove any connection now on Mr Rapes' part with which produced in Court. He said that on the back of it is the name in question, there was something like a name and a date, but he did not remember the month of September, that a check was deposited with him personally, on which he wrote a name, and then at the request of the person named, erasing it.

The District Attorney announced that he was through with the witness, and that the case for the prosecution rested.

After the Jury had been warned by the Judge against holding forth or communicating themselves by conversation or reading in relation to the case the Court adjourned until 10 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

THE FREE-LOVERS IN COURT.

INVESTIGATION TERMINATED.

The Defendants, Harland, and the two Hendersons, Discharged.

CARD FROM MR. HENDERSON.

The examination of the arrested Free-Lovers was resumed yesterday afternoon before Judge Osborne, at the Mayor's Office The only witness was Captain Turnbull, who was cross examined for the defence by Mr Lapaugh, as follows:

A.—At what time did you arrive at No 555 Broadway on the 18th October? A.—At half-past seven

Q—From what place did you go when you went there? A.—From the corner of Prince-street and Broadway.

Q.—Did you go there of your own accord; or were you directed there by somebody else? A.—I was on my way to the Station-house; seeing a crowd, I stopped.

Q.—Before you went had anybody directed you to go to No 555 Broadway? A.—No, Sir; nobody directed me to go there.

Q.—What do you mean then in your affidavit when you say that you were told during the day, that there would be a disturbance there? A—I did not say so in my affidavit, Mr. Taylor said so. I heard rumors—reports about town.

Q.—Are you able to give the name of a single person who told you there was likely to be a disturbance? A—I cannot give the name of any person. It was only common rumor, I heard it at my Station-house, and on Broadway I cannot state where I heard particularly the rumor on the 18th.

Q.—Can you state positively whether you heard any thing before you went to the meeting on the 18th? A.—I heard only that there would be a meeting, and probably some trouble, as there had been before. I heard several persons speak of it—before five o'clock in the afternoon. My attention was particularly called to the place by Mr Taylor, before half past seven o'clock in the evening He said there was to be a meeting of the Free-Lovers up stairs and he was afraid there was going to be some trouble. There were some 30 or 40 persons about the door, and others scattered about the neighborhood, and on the opposite side of the street.

Q.—What were those persons doing? A.—They were laughing and talking.

Q.—You went into Mr. Taylor's saloon, did you not, what they were laughing and talking? A.—Yes, sir.

Q.—What else were they doing besides laughing and talking? A.—Nothing

Q.—Did Mr. Taylor first address you, or did you first address him? A.—He first spoke to me

Q.—Has you any business with Mr Taylor? A.—I stepped in to ask him what the crowd was. He told me there was to be a meeting up stairs of the Free-Lovers, and that he was glad to see me, as he was afraid there was going to be trouble.

Q.—Where did you next go? A.—I went for Captain Kissner, and returned in the course of half an hour. I went for him in consequence of what Mr. Taylor told me.

Q.—Did you see anything to warrant you in making any arrest before you went for Captain Kissner? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—At what time did you find Captain Kissner? A.—Between 8 and 9 o'clock. We then went together to No. 555 Broadway, and called on Mr. Taylor. We went up stairs with him. Before going up stairs with Mr. Taylor, we did not see anything before the door to warrant our interference; there was only a crowd gathering there, laughing and making remarks We had no reason for going up stairs, except Mr Taylor's request. He wanted to introduce me to the person who kept the place

Q.—To whom were you introduced? A.—To Mr. Harland.

Q.—What did you next do? We went into the room where the meetings are held, on the fourth floor. We were treated well by Mr. Harland.

Q.—Was there any disturbance at the door, or in the room at the time? A.—No, Sir. We went all there to buy it in the room. I should have gone into the room if Mr Taylor had not introduced me. I should have gone in from curiosity. But if I had not met Mr. Taylor, perhaps I should not have gone up stairs at all.

Q.—After you went into the room, and before we up on arrest, did you make any arrest? A.—I made no arrest in the room, but made the arrest at the door. I was in the room about fifteen or twenty minutes before I heard the scuffle in the hall. My attention was attracted there by Mr. Cockefair and Mr. Harland being hushed.

Q.—Did you see which made the first attack? A.—No Sir they were clinched when I saw them.

Judge Osborne here said he did not think there was any necessity to go any further into this testimony. *He was quite satisfied that Mr Cockefair was the aggressor, and he would therefore order Mr. Harland to be discharged.* The next question was how far the other parties were justified in their forbearance.

Mr. Lapaugh replied that he would show that Captain Turnbull was a trespasser, and that his official badge did not give him a privilege above any other citizen. He resumed the cross-examination of Captain Turnbull

Q—Had you any business in the ladies' dressing-room? A.—I did, after the scuffle in the hall, I went in there.

Q—Did you see anybody go into that room who had been committing any disturbance? A—No, Sir.

Q—When you refused admittance into that dressing-room? A—Yes, Sir, I was; and I went no further than the door; a lady told me not to go in; a gentleman also told me that I was not proper for me to go in.

Q.—Is that gentleman John Henderson, who is you where this arrested? A.—It might have been; I could not say positively which it was or not; I have no doubt that he was one of the parties who told me not to go in.

Q.—After Mr Henderson told me that it was not proper to go into the ladies' room, I looked in at the door and some one closed it.

Q.—Was Mr B Henderson present at that time?

A—I do not remember that he was.

Q—Where did you next see Mr. John Henderson?

A—In the hall, where they take the tickets, and where I arrested Mr Harland; Mr Henderson was talking loudly and using threatening language

Q—What did he say? A.—I do not remember.

Q—Was this before or after you placed Mr Harland on Mr. Cockefair's charge? A.—It was after. I did go to them arrest Henderson—not till I got to the street door

Q—Did Mr Henderson then touch Mr. Harland? A.—I cannot say he did, and it would be hard to tell who did

Q—Did Mr B Henderson touch Mr. Harland? A—I cannot say that he did.

The Judge remarked that the charge against the Hendersons was that of attempting to rescue Harland, and asked what were their special acts?

Capt. Turnbull—I cannot say that either of them put a hand on me or Mr. Harland, but they cried, "Let go of him," "Take him away from him" They hooted and hallooed, as did a great many others. This was on the fourth floor.

Question by Mr. Lapaugh—Can you tell what Mr. B. Henderson said? A—I cannot.

Q—Can you swear that he said a single word. A—I cannot.

Q—Can you swear to any word which Mr. John Henderson said? A—He said he thought Mr. Cockefair ought to be arrested, and he wanted to know my name

Q—What else did he say? A.—He said I would hear from him the next day; that is about all he said; he gave me his name at the street door when I arrested him

Q.—For what did you arrest him? A—Because he stopped there and used threatening language, and shook his fist under my nose.

Q.—When he came down stairs, and before he used threatening language, did you not stop him? A.—He made some threatening remark, and I told him he had better pass out; he asked me if my name was Turnbull; I said it was; he shook his fist under my nose and said he would punish me; I thought he was going to inflict personal chastisement on me; I did not stop him.

Q—Did he make any effort to strike you? A—He shook his fist at me, and said if I put my hands on him he would do something—what it was I don't know; I told him to go on, or I would arrest him; he did not strike him.

Q—Was it for that at the time when you arrested him?

A—Yes

Q—Was not the topic of conversation between you, your authority to arrest Mr Harland? A—It was

Q.—Did he not say, at the foot of the stairs, that he had committed no breach of the peace, and should not be arrested? A—Yes, but I told him I thought he had, and I arrested him.

Q—On the way to the Station-house, did you threaten to choke him? A—I had him by the neck, and said if he didn't go along quietly, I would choke him.

Q—Didn't you tell him that you would shoot him? A—I said I would shoot the crowd if they didn't keep off

Q—By which hand did you have him by the throat? A—I had my left hand on his throat, and my right hand on his right arm.

Q.—Did not Mr Henderson remonstrate with you, and say he would go quietly? A—His brother tried to pull him away, and said he could go quietly. He said I had no right to arrest his brother.

Q.—Did you not then push the arm of this second Henderson? A.—Yes, Sir; he was trying to pull his brother away from me

Q—And said his brother would go along quietly?

A—Yes.

Q—Did any body take hold of John Henderson?

A—Yes, Councilman Ridder did.

Q.—Was any one arrested? A—No, but Mr. B. Henderson tried to run away; Councilman Ridder prevented him. Police Officer Cunningham or Roche took him to the Station House.

Q.—Was there any attempt to rescue Harland while on his way to the Station-house? A.—I do not know; Capt Kissner took him

Q—Before Capt. Kissner received him from your charge, was there any attempt to use physical force to rescue him? A—Yes, but I do not know by whom

Q—Did either of the Hendersons use physical force to rescue him? A.—No, but they were present with the others.

Q.—Had you any warrant that night to arrest any parties? A—No Sir.

Q—Had you any process against the house No. 555 Broadway? A.—No Sir.

Q—Did you represent Mr. Cockefair? A—No, Sir, nobody authorized him

Q.—Then if you had been told to arrest Mr Cockefair, or anybody else, you would have done so? A—Yes, probably

The Judge here said that he thought Captain Turnbull had made a fair and frank stat

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 24.

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

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We have reduced the price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES, and now furnish it to subscribers at a rate which renders it the *cheapest*, as we hope to make it decidedly the *best*, weekly newspaper in the United States. The WEEKLY will hereafter be sent to subscribers by mail at the following rates:

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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.

New-York, Sept 15 1855.

To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied by the author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be well paid for.

The Indicted Officials.

If Chancellor OXENSTIERN had lived in New York instead of Stockholm, he would not have told his son to go and see with how little wisdom the world can be governed, but with how little honesty. Weak men and wicked ones have often found their way to power, but we know of no instance before the melancholy one which our City now presents, when almost the entire officials of a great and prosperous community were discovered to be a pack of mean rascals, and pilfering knaves, men who set no value upon personal integrity, and who used all the power with which they were entrusted to benefit themselves, to the entire neglect of their public duties. There is nothing remarkable or startling in a public official proving a scoundrel and betraying his trusts; such cases have occurred in all countries and in all ages; history is full of them; but the remarkable and startling facts of the present case is, that all our officers, or at least nearly all, should prove corrupt. A certain number, only, have been indicted, it is true, but the rest have been presented by the Grand Jury, and, it is said that those against whom the indictments have been procured are not, by any means, the most guilty. As Recorder SMITH would not permit the public to hear the story of corruption which the Grand Jury had to tell, because it would create so bad an impression against the officials who were the subject of their presentment, we can only infer how bad the charges must be to lead the Recorder to cause their suppression. But the officials who have been screened from public opprobrium by his clemency will not derive much benefit from it. They are placed under the ban of public condemnation, and they will, hereafter, be consigned to a position which their ill-got gains will not be sufficient to make them content with, whether they escape legal condemnation or not. Those who have escaped indictment now, from lack of proper evidence, will, doubtless, be dealt with by another Grand Jury, and we must be content to know that a commencement has been made towards purging the City Government of the rapacious knaves who have been preying upon the public weal so long with impunity.

If an enemy of an elective government wanted an argument against Republicanism, he would find a seemingly most powerful one in the fact that in a great commercial community like that of New-York, where personal integrity and an intelligent aptitude for business were the predominating characteristics of the people, the officers elected by the popular voice were a set of low-minded and unprincipled knaves. This state of things is so anomalous as to seem impossible; yet we have the misfortune of knowing it to be the case, and the explanation is very easily made. The majority of the people are too much engaged in their own private affairs to be able to give any time to the public, and so prosperous that they can afford to be defrauded by their servants. That pernicious proverb in a Republican country, that a private station is the post of honor, is too congenial to the habits of our wealthy men, who lay that flattering unction to their souls as an apology for their neglect of their public duties, that they may indulge in the undisturbed delights of their luxurious homes. When politics are proscribed as low and vulgar, it is no wonder that low and vulgar men monopolize all our public offices. The inevitable and natural result is that the course of public business is arrested, the prosperity of the City is retarded, and all our great public works are suspended, because we have not got honest men enough to carry them on. The present state of affairs should have an influence in the coming election, and, as there were never before so many men put in nomination for office, it will be hard if a sufficient number of honest and capable men cannot be selected from them. Happily the trials of the indicted officials have been commenced, but the course of Justice is very slow in such cases, and we are not very sanguine of a speedy termination; but a beginning has been made, which, if it have no other effect, cannot fail to inspire a wholesome caution in the officials who have not yet been held up to public opprobrium by a Grand-Jury presentment.

The Free Lovers.

The Free Lovers were all discharged yesterday. The particulars will be found on another page. We present, also, part of a card from Mr. HENDERSON, one of the imprisoned—giving his version.

The Model Postmaster.

Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, Postmaster of Atchison, Kansas, has recently established a precedent in that distant Territory, in relation to the circulation of newspapers, which, for the credit of the country, we hope to see promptly repudiated at Washington. Hitherto it has been a common opinion in these States that postmasters were appointed for some other purpose than merely to pocket their salaries and do the dirty work of their party in their respective localities. It has been supposed that they owe certain duties to their fellow-citizens generally, which had no connection with parties or party questions—such, for instance, as forwarding papers and letters to their destination, and distributing them to the persons to whom they were addressed, without having the slightest regard to the politics or principles of senders or receivers, or exercising any kind of censorship over the papers or epistles thus transmitted.

These opinions, however, are only relics of old fogyism, in the estimation of Mr. ROBERT S KELLEY, and, if we respect his authority, we must henceforward discard them as unworthy of the enlightened age in which we have the good fortune and happiness to live. But ere we proceed to do so, let us give an illustration of this gentleman's ideas on the subject. Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY is a sort of Jack of all trades in Atchison. He is a personage of very great importance, and of very various utility in that new-born town—being not merely postmaster, but associate editor of the *Squatter Sovereign*, and even one of the Coryphæi of the Pro-Slavery party in that quarter. Now Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, the politician and editor, took it in head lately to contemn the humble and impartial duties of postmaster. He considered it intolerable that he should be bound, as postmaster, to circulate papers and opinions which, as editor, and partisan, he was laboring with pen and tongue—with tar and feathers, to smother and eradicate; and he determined to repudiate so much of the duties of P. M. as he deemed inconsistent with his editorial and political functions. No sooner had Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, editor, partisan, and post-master decided on this, than he proceeded to execute his determination; and a certain Free-Soil journal styled the *Herald of Freedom* which had made itself peculiarly obnoxious to Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY by its fearless advocacy of Free-Soilism was forthwith marked out as the first victim.

This obnoxious journal had a few subscribers in Atchison and its vicinity, much to the annoyance and chagrin of Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY. None of these subscribers, however, received more than a single copy of the paper in question, save one, who, approving of its principles, and wishing to extend its circulation, had, the week before the occurrence that has given rise to this article, thought proper to order six copies. These six copies had been duly forwarded to Atchison, carefully tied up in a bundle, and having the subscriber's name and address legibly written on the outside copy. The said bundle made its journey in safety to the office of Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, and fell into the hands of that triune functionary, whose duty required him to place it forthwith in the box of the subscriber, to whom it was addressed. But Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY had no intention of doing anything of the kind. It was a portentous event, in the opinion of Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, that six copies of such an incendiary sheet as the *Herald of Freedom* should have come into the Post-Office of Atchison, addressed to one subscriber. If this practice were to spread, and grow general, what would become in time of the *Squatter Sovereign* and the Pro-Slavery cause in Kansas? The answer which this question suggested banished all considerations of prudence and propriety from the mind of Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY. Resolved that, while he was Postmaster in Atchison, such a practice should not obtain there, he suddenly seized a knife which lay beside him on the table, or counter at which he stood or sat, and cut the cord that bound the obnoxious papers together. Then, taking the five copies that were not superscribed, he wrote on each: "Sent back from Atchison, K. T.,—Refused," and on one, at the contents of which he must have got a glance, and which must have peculiarly excited his ire, the following unique effusion.

"Necessity may bring me to crime, but while I draw breath, I cannot be induced to lend a hand to a measure which I know to be suicidal to the interests of the South. I cannot, and *will not* circulate this libel!"

Having performed this operation, Mr ROBERT S. KELLEY next rebundled the five copies and returned them to the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, accompanied by a note which he addressed to the publisher, and from which we shall make our extracts to complete our illustrations of the writer's ideas relative to the duties of American postmasters in the Far West. "By this mail," says Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY to his brother editor

"I return you five copies of your paper, without any inscription thereon. As there is a law now in force in this Territory, prohibiting the circulation of incendiary publications, I most respectfully decline giving them a circulation. You will confer a favor by keeping your rotten and corrupt effusions from tainting the pure air of this portion of the Territory?"

From all this, we may perceive that Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY entertains very singular and eccentric ideas relative to Postmastral duties. A Postmaster, in his estimation, is not a mere forwarder and distributer of journals and letters. According to our Atchisonian luminary, an American Postmaster has other and higher functions to perform, which must hold the first place in his memory and affections, and to which his Postmastral duties must be ever subservient and secondary. He is a censor, who is privileged to pass sentence on all publications that enter his office! He is a partisan who is bound to stop the circulation of all journals antagonistic to the party in power! He is a despot who is armed with authority to say what is incendiary and pernicious, and what is not, and from whose judgment there is no appeal or escape. Is not Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY a paragon of a Postmaster! The Postmaster of Atchison cannot bring himself to circulate anything that would be suicidal or hurtful to the interests of the South. The sub-editor of the *Squatter Sovereign* cannot endure the rotten and corrupt effusions of the *Herald of Freedom*. Nay, more, the distributor of papers and epistles assumes the judicial office in his little sanctum in Atchison, and boldly decides what is *libel* and what is not! The whole of this unique case has been recently submitted to the consideration of the Postmaster-General, Mr. CAMPBELL, and we shall be more grieved than surprised if we do not hear in a few days that Mr. ROBERT S. KELLEY, Editor, Partisan, and Postmaster, has been dismissed from the last-named situation because of his misconduct in relation to the *Herald of Freedom* and its respectable proprietor.

The Roman Propaganda in Ireland.

In a recent communication to the London *Times*, the Paris correspondent of that journal makes some interesting disclosures respecting the plans which have been laid to bring the Catholic Church in Ireland completely under the control of the Roman Propaganda. This statement is borne out by a letter received from a gentleman, residing in Rome, who has peculiar facilities for obtaining accurate information on such subjects. This letter states that the Holy See is fully impressed with the zeal which the Irish Catholics have always displayed towards the Roman Church, not only throughout every portion of the British dominions, but wherever the English language is spoken, and that, consequently, the Pope feels such a deep solicitude for their spiritual welfare that he has resolved to make the hierarchy and clergy more Roman and less Irish, as well in temporal as in spiritual things. Two agencies have been adopted for this purpose which are to be put in operation with as great prudence and as little ostentation as possible—first, the filling up of the vacant Sees by Bishops solely devoted to the interests of Rome, in every particular, and always prepared to carry out the behests of the Propaganda in every matter calculated to promote its influence. The Bishops being once secured, and the adhesion of the parochial clergy thus commanded, Catholic Ireland would become a mere province or spiritual appendage of the Vatican, if the intellect of the country could only be subsidized or turned into a purely religious channel. The second part of the plot, accordingly, involves the manipulation of the Seminaries, lay and clerical. The Seminaries for the clergy are to be modeled after those of Italy, and the students are to have always before their eyes that complete subordination which they are to inculcate and practice when called to officiate among the people. The management of this extensive and deep-laid scheme has been confided to Dr. CULLEN, Archbishop of Dublin and Apostolic Legate, which latter title invests him with ecclesiastical authority over all the other prelates of the Irish church. We believe there has been no Legate in Ireland since 1641. RINUNCINI was then accredited to the confederation of Kilkenny when Ireland was up in arms against OLIVER CROMWELL. His mission was to forward the interests of the Irish Catholic Party and promote the prosecution of the war, but his insolent dictation and domineering interference had only the effect of distracting the councils of the leaders and breaking up the national organization before any decisive blow was struck. We are not aware that any Irishman, before Dr. CULLEN's time, had been charged with the office of Legate, and if this be so, it is natural to presume that the appointment was not made for mere display. The events of the last few years have, to some extent, unmasked the plotters, and raised up opponents against their designs, not only amongst the enlightened laity, but even in the archiepiscopal and clerical ranks.

As regards civil and political matters, the Bishops of Ireland have been for many years divided into distinct sections. The more numerous and influential freely mixed in politics, took part in elections, advocated from platform and pulpit, political and other social reforms. They composed the sacred body-guard of the agitator, O'CONNELL, and were found by his side cheering him on during the whole of his celebrated repeal campaigns. The other party, at whose head was the late Primate of Ireland, Dr. CROLLEY, were opposed to O'CONNELL, were few in number, and were styled "Castle Bishops," because they attended the levees and drawing-rooms of the Lord Lieutenant, and therefore enjoyed a small patronage in the Excise and Customs departments, which were judiciously dispensed to needy relatives and faithful followers. At the demise of the great agitator, the revolutionary party obtained a decided political ascendancy in Ireland, but were sustained by only about three bishops. The Castle Party, supported by Doctor MURRAY, the late Archbishop of Dublin, then obtained a superiority in the Episcopal camp, which they have since maintained. This party are prepared to sacrifice everything to the advancement of Roman interest. They regard the provincial degradation of Ireland and the political thraldom of its people—providing the Catholic religion is unhandcuffed and well to do—as a wise provision of the Deity for the salvation of Christian souls. They looked upon death by famine, if the lucky victim did not murmur and received the rites of the Church, as the surest passport to heaven, and they firmly believe that the exterminated homesteads of Ireland afford silent testimony of the truth of their religion, and that the dispersion of the Irish race to strange lands is one of the inscrutable agencies of Providence for the spread of Catholic doctrines among the benighted heretics with whom they are forced into contact. This is their belief; and they are also opposed to revolution, because Rome is opposed to it, and they are willing to become the tools and hirelings of England, if Government only throw a few sops to the Church, and permit them to silently and quietly disseminate their peculiar dogmas. The sending of Cardinal WISEMAN to England, and Doctor CULLEN to Dublin, was the inauguration of a new era of Church discipline. Cardinal WISEMAN believed he could reconvert England to Catholicity if Irish clerical demagogues and republican revolutionists were only discountenanced by the Irish Church, and to this task the Legate has applied himself with an earnestness and determination which has hitherto been attended with considerable success. Formerly, the parochial clergy, in conference assembled, elected their own bishops, and regarded the sanction of the Pope as a mere matter of form, which was never withheld;—but since the arrival of Doctor CULLEN in Ireland, the choice of the clergy has been invariably set aside by the Holy See, except in cases where the selection was made from some of the Doctor's *protégés*. In some Dioceses the Clergy have been prohibited from taking part in politics, and appeals on their behalf to Rome have been disregarded. Attempts have been made to change the entire educational system of the country, and give it a purely religious tendency, and for this purpose a Catholic University has been established in Dublin, which, however, will prove an utter failure if not supported by the Protestant Government of England. If the Bishops succeed in stifling public opinion in Ireland, and entirely squelching the smouldering embers of revolution which may exist, the Catholic University might be endowed, and Doctor CULLEN and the Propaganda set astride the neck of the Irish nation. But there are yet serious obstacles in the way. A portion of the prelacy will resist, and the great bulk of the people, if their eyes be opened to the disastrous results of such a consummation, would not, for a moment, tolerate it; but LOUIS NAPOLEON is now the "beloved son of the church," and his influence is paramount in Downing-street. However, the present Archbishop of Tuam may reply to Legate CULLEN, as one of his predecessors replied to RINUNCIN—"*Non obediam.*"

Comparative Wisdom.

It is said that certain men believe the moon to consist of green cheese. It is also reported that there are those who can be instigated to the pursuit of a rainbow, with the expectation of finding a pot of money at the further end, where it comes down to the ground. Some, doubtless, are confident that Dr. BRANDRETH's Pill will cure smoky chimneys; and that the latest advertised Hair Oil will start the fur out of a smooth pine board, transmute a dry goods box into a hair trunk, or a bladder into an sealskin cap, and evoke whiskers from the palm of the hand. There are extant trustful beings—what dewy freshness must be in their hearts!—who put faith in the purity of politicians, and believe that they unwillingly take office. Possibly there is somebody left who thinks the Southern States will secede;—though we imagine he must now be sought in the idiotic ward of some insane asylum.

But all these simpletons, and another, if we could find him, who thinks he can catch larks for breakfast by the falling of the sky, and that twice two are five-and-a-quarter, deserve places among the Seven Wise Men—whether of Greece or of Gotham—in comparison with that ineffable goose—the ideal of all geese, the great grandfather, as the Arabs would say, of all the ninnies in the whole world, if he is alive—whose gullet is expansive enough to swallow that ancient (and fish-like) invention of some asinine romanticist, now newly ventilated in well-appreciated quarters, that European money—actually, good hard cash!—is being remitted, and has been remitted to this country to influence our next Presidential Election!

Old-Line Whigs in Council.

The Whigs of the State who claim to preserve their original purity of doctrine, assembled in this City yesterday, in State Convention. Sixty-nine Delegates were present, representing thirty-one Counties. Hon. THOMAS H. BOND, of Oswego, presided. The Convention resolved that it was inexpedient to nominate candidates, but recommended to the old-fashioned Whigs in the State that they scout Fusion and embrace the Union, and the Union only. The orators were SAMUEL B. RUGGLES, Gen. CLARK, of Jefferson, and Mr. ROBERT A. WEST, of the *Commercial Advertiser* of this City. The latter gentleman reported an Address and a series of resolutions, denunciatory of the Republican Platform, and reflecting upon Gov. SEWARD for the course he has pursued with relation to the new Party. Through some peculiar arrangement on the part of the Committee, the latter half of the Report was delivered extemporaneously, and inasmuch as it was not committed to paper, although adopted by the Convention, we are unable to present it to the readers of the TIMES this morning. The proceedings of the body were somewhat spicy; for particulars we refer to our report.

The National Agricultural Show.

We have received from our Special Correspondent in Boston a very full and interesting account of the Great Agricultural Show, but a crowd on our columns this morning compels a postponement. The Exhibition is successful, and has attracted a throng of spectators from all parts of the country.

☞ A Convention of the Whigs of Suffolk County was held at Riverhead, on Monday last, at which, after some free discussion, the following resolution was almost unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That this meeting approve of the action of the Whig Convention at Syracuse in joining with the Republican Convention, and will sustain the ticket nominated by the Union Convention.

☞ We publish elsewhere an appeal from "the Children's Aid Society" to its friends and subscribers. The object of this Society is to succor and provide with suitable houses children who are in absolute want. The labors of the Society during the past year have been beneficial, and they are such as to attract at once the attention of the charitable public of New York.

☞ We noticed, some days since, an application of ROBERT GREEN for public aid in procuring money to procure the release of his children from Slavery. By an error on our part he was then spoken of as the *Rev.* ROBERT GREEN. We make the correction, lest it should be supposed that the error was the result of any misrepresention on his part.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—BELLINI's popular Opera of "Somnambula" will be given here to-day, with LA GRANGE, MORELLI and BRIGNOLI, in the principle *rôles*.

Mons. MONTPLAISIR and Mlle. LAVIGNE, will dance in the ballet.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—This handsome establishment reopened last night with a mixed operatic and choreographic company. The programme consisted of vocal and instrumental selections, and a couple of characteristic Spanish Ballets, executed by the dancers of the Llorente Company in a spirited and effective manner.

The musical part of the entertainment was quite superior, (except the orchestral department, which was altogether too weak) Signora VIETTI VERTIPRACH, Signor CERESA and Signor MORINO, were the artists.

Signor ROBBIO played a solo on the violin with astonishing skill. This gentleman is a remarkable player, and seems to revel in the strangest mechanical effects. He is thoroughly familiar with the capabilities of his instrument, and can do a little more with it (particularly in the harmonics) than any other soloist we have had here of late years. He was tumultuously applauded.

If these entertainments are persevered in, they must be successful—but there is room for improvement, particularly in the orchestra.

Information Gratis.

Persons coming from Montreal, Burlington and Rutland, by Railroad, frequently suppose that they can reach Troy in time for the afternoon train on the Hudson River Road. They are encouraged in this belief by the assurances of agents and others connected with the Roads, and seldom find out their mistake until it is too late to remedy it. For their benefit, therefore, we volunteer the information that the trains do not connect—and the one from Rutland manages regularly to reach Troy about half an hour too late. Whether it is fun in the interest of any other mode of communication, we do not know.

We may as well add that the arrangements at Rouse's Point for getting out of that place, or for staying in it, are just about as bad as human ingenuity could devise. Whether the traveler is going to Montreal or to Ogdensburg, he is very likely to be compelled to stay there from two hours to twenty-four. In the depot, there is not even a sitting-room for ladies.

It would be of essential service to the traveling public if the managers of some of these Northern Roads could afford to make their movements known. It would, at all events, prevent a good deal of profanity which the disappointments, now so common, are calculated to provoke

The Last Indictment

We did not hear of any new arrests yesterday. Commissioner PURDY and Councilman CURRY gave bail in the sum of $2,500 each. Ex-Councilman BEAKLEY, it appears, has removed to Philadelphia, of which city he is at present a resident, as a student of medicine. Some folks anticipate that he will come on, as soon as he reads of his indictment in the papers. Perhaps he will. If not, he can be reached and forwarded by a requisition from the Governor.

We understand that Councilman CURRY is charged with proposing to receive a bribe for his influence in assisting to obtain a lease for a Ferry from the foot of Forty-second-street, North River, to Weehauken, N. J.,—said bribe not being in money, but the presentation to him of certain lands situate in Hudson County, N. J, by one FRANCIS PRICE

Movement for the Restoration of the Death Penalty in Wisconsin.

The late murder of Mr. ADAMS in Milwaukee, of which we published a full account, has created the most intense excitement. A call for a mass meeting, signed by many influential citizens, has been circulated, to demand from the Legislature the restoration of the Death Penalty. The meeting, in the words of the call, will be held, "to express full and heartfelt condolence and sympathy for the widow and orphan children of the deceased, who are thus cruelly robbed of a husband and father, and also to petition the next Legislature of this State for the repeal of the present law for the punishment of the murderer, and the enactment of the Death Penalty, believing that it is the only safeguard against personal danger and mob-law."

Message of the Governor of Tennessee.

From the Annual Message of Gov. JOHNSON to the Legislature, now in session, we learn that the indebtedness of the State amounts to $3,992,856, in addition to its liability for bonds loaned and indorsed to the amount of $4,752,000; making the whole liabilities amount to $8,744,856. The estimated present value of the stocks held by the State is $2,544,827; the turnpike companies paying 6 per cent. on their stock. The State owns $1,650,000 in the stock of the Bank of Tennessee and the Union Bank, and in the East Tennessee and Georgia Railroad $300,000. This exhibits a safe financial condition of the State.

The Governor recommends that the affairs of the Bank of Tennessee be wound up, and that the stock of the State in the Union and PLANTERS' Bank be disposed of, and all other State stocks, and the proceeds invested in the 6 per cent. bonds or the State. He suggests some amendments to the free banking system and the prohibition of all notes under $5.

Naval.

The U. S. steam frigate *San Jacinto* has left the Navy-Yard, and anchored off the Battery, previously to sailing for the East India station, where she will be the flag ship of the squadron, under the command of Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commander-in-Chief. She will go via Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Penang, and Siam. At Penang she will take on board he Consul General for Japan, who has been empowered to form a treaty with the Siamese Government. He will then proceed in the *San Jacinto* to Japan, via Hong Kong. The following is a correct list of her officers:

Commodore JAMES ARMSTRONG, Commander-in-Chief of the Squadron. Commander, W. H. BELL. Lieutenants, H. H. Lewis, J. Rutledge, A. C. Bryant, A. P. Carter. Fleet Surgeon, Wm. Maxwell Wood. Purser, John G. Bradford. Assistant Surgeons, J. S. Semple, R. P. Daniel. Acting Master, R. J. Bowen. Marine Officer, Lieut. R. B. Tyler. Boatswain, E. Johnston. Gunner, J. C. Ritter. Carpenter, A. Pollock. Sailmaker, S. Seaman. Chief Engineer, B. F. Isherwood. First Assistants, S. Lewton, E. S. De Luce. Second Assistants, H. V. Spooner, W. B. Brooks. Third Assistants, Ten Eyck Biles, W. C. Vinton, C. H. Baker. Commodore's Secretary, A. Vanden Heuvel. Captain's Clerk, W. S. Abbe, Jr. Purser's Clerk, W. A. Semmes.

Eclipse of the Moon.

To-night Mlle. Luna takes her benefit, in the shape of a total eclipse. It will commence thirty-eight minutes past 11 o'clock; at thirty-eight minutes past 1 the eclipse will be total; the total eclipse will end at seven minutes past 3; the last contact with the earth's shadow will be at eight minutes past 4, and with the penumbra at six minutes past 5—the total duration of the eclipse being five hours and twenty-seven minutes. Venus will be rising when the eclipse ends. Mars will be visible an hour earlier. Jupiter will set as the eclipse begins; Saturn will be near the meridian. Thus all the usually visible planets will be seen, if the weather is clear, undimmed by the superior light of the moon

BUSINESS NOTICES

THE SUNDAY MERCURY.
IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS
15 000 EXTRA COPIES!!
OF THE
SUNDAY MERCURY
will be printed NEXT SUNDAY—containing articles on "THE FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE," the ELECTIONS, and all other interesting topics. Business men who desire to advertise in PAPERS OF THE LARGEST CIRCULATION, will send in their Advertisements to the MERCURY at an early hour

LYON'S
KATHAIRON
FOR THE
HAIR.
This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle Proprietor's Depôt 63 Liberty-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes Made and sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!—JUST RECEIVED per ship *Germania* rare and beautiful designs of Paris made Cloaks, which added to our previous stock, makes over two hundred different models Prices low.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway.

DINNER SETS! DINNER SETS!!—BUYERS HAVE now the opportunity of securing the above in the best quality of French China at a less price than they can be imported for Assortment immense.
W. J. F DAILEY & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—FIFTY CASES best Paris Chandeliers Brackets &c., &c just opened. By far the largest assortment ever before offered in New-York W. J. F DAILEY'S & CO.'S Marble Stores,
Nos 631 and 633 Broadway

SILK ROBES! SILK ROBES!—JUST RECEIVED, and will be sold at a bargain two cases of Rich Silk Robes. Also, one case superfine French, all wool De Laines at 6s., worth $1. E. H. LEABBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES! IMPORTANT FACTS!!—Few persons in the United States are aware of the extent, the importance, and the character of AMERICAN WINES, except those living in States bordering on the Ohio River. Already the Wine Crop of the country has a market value nearly equal to that of Tobacco, and it is estimated by some competent judges that it at present employs more labor and capital than this important American staple. It will require but a few years more to put our Wine products upon a basis second in importance only to that of Wheat and Cotton.

It is proven from every impartial trial that, in quality, the native CATAWBA and ISABELLA WINES and CHAMPAGNES are not only equal, but superior to any in the world. Our own citizens are fast acknowledging this fact, and it is handsomely admitted by the highest authority of France.

We have been furnished by HENRY MEIGS, Esq., President of the American Institute, with the following gratifying and highly interesting communication from the French Imperial Society of Horticulture at Paris:

Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture, Paris, 1855. Louis Napoleon, Protector.
Extract translated by HENRY MEIGS. [Received at the Institute Oct 8, 1855.]

GENTLEMEN: Monsieur Morel, Vice President of the Society, says:

"You have confided to my examination three volumes entitled 'Transactions of the American Institute' for 1853, 1854 and 1855.

The Institute of New York is not only founded to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture, but also rewards by collecting information, which it believed to be exact, as to the culture of the Catawba and Isabella Grape, on a grand scale, in the State of Ohio. I admit that I had doubts whether the Wines made there from those grapes could vie the Wines of the Moselle, the Rhine or Hungary, but the exception of the Catawba and Isabella Wines received from the American Institute have been submitted to a proper Committee and their report will convince the most incredulous. The transactions of the Institute are interesting in every point of view above all as what relates to Agriculture, the Farm, the Garden, Cattle, He has left

Volumes might be written, not blushing the supremacy and purity of our Native Wines, and put we are annually sending millions abroad to purchase inferior and drugged articles. No American, feeling for the welfare and prosperity of his country, can longer fail to patronize its products.

The Sparkling Catawba and Isabella Wines have the same effervescence as the French Champagne, but are more fruity generous and rich in flavor.

The Still, or Dry Catawba and Isabella Wines, are the rivals of the German Hock Wines, but a pure and superior article

The Wines cost the consumer somewhat less than the ordinary imported articles.

The celebrity obtained by the Wines manufactured by JOHN D. PARK, Esq., at Cincinnati, for uniformity, purity, and high quality, places them at the head of American Wines. They are in all cases warranted the *pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes.*

Hotels, Steamboats, Saloons, Private Families and the Trade supplied at the New York Agency, at Cincinnati prices.

BARNES & PARK, No. 244 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., sole Agents for "PARK'S" SPARKLING and STILL CATAWBA and ISABELLA WINES

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Good Brussels, 88 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE
62 per yard
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size, $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

PERSIAN RUGS,
TURKEY RUGS,
TURKEY CARPETS.
A large invoice of these elegant Goods direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No 379 Broadway.
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

GREAT CURE OF DYSPEPSIA.

C. G. MERRION, Merchant says:

SIMPSONVILLE Shelby County Ky., March 30, 1855.
"The German Bitters give general satisfaction, and I herewith hand you certificate of Mr. MORTON MERKLEY, a respectable farmer of this county."

SIMPSONVILLE Ky., March 30, 1855. Dear Sir: I would inform you that I have been afflicted for several years with Dyspepsia, in a very aggravated form, for which I used Sarsaparilla and various other remedies, without obtaining any relief. From the various testimonials in favor of HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS I was induced to try them, and I now state with pleasure that through their use I am enjoying better health than I have for years past, and cheerfully recommend the Bitters to all afflicted with that terrible disease.

Respectfully yours, MORTON MERKLEY.

To Dr C. M. JACKSON.

For sale by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine everywhere.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. E. G. WILDER & Co.'s advertisement of this morning as Messrs. HECKER & BROTHER'S Clerk, and could say that one of the firm of E. G. WILDER & Co., questioned me relative to the Safe therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of HERRING & Co.'s employes, or any other person ever broke off any plates. The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements in said E. G. WILDER & Co.'s advertisement, as to me relative to their conversation with me respecting said Safe, is destitute of truth.

E. T. BEARDY,
Superintendent Island Mills Brooklyn.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, as it came from the ruins, at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. E. T. BEARY Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe?" We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey st., New-York; Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co. of Fulton st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co. of Petersburg, Va.; and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Sunbury, Penn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.

E. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safes,
Depôt No 128 Water st. near Wall st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 16th inst. I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of examining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs Hecker & Brother. There met a person in charge who gave me his name as Beary by which I was known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, before that the plate on the door was Herring's Patent.

A. J. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERITT, Commissioner of Deeds.

OAK HALL WINTER CLOTHING!! AT IMmense assortment of latest styles, at the following extraordinarily low prices:

OVERCOATS—Of black and colored cloths, many lining ribbed sleeves from Devonshire reverse, &c., from $5 to $20.

PALM OVERCOATS—Of cloths, pilots, beavers, lion skins, in new and Petersham in brown and drab, $6 50 to $15.

TALMAS—Of the above cloths, lined and unlined, with sleeves or cashing sleeves, &c., $3 to $20.

BUSINESS COATS—Of every description, from $2 to $10.

PANTS—Of rich velvet, cassimere, doeskin cashmere, &c., $1 to $10.

BOYS' CLOTHING—Of every description equally low. Remember DAY HALL, DE GROOT & SON, Nos 91 and 93 Fulton, and 47 and 49 Gold-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 160 Water st., New-York.

GENIN'S FUR EMPORIUM.—THE FUR SEASON having commenced, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and superior assortment of Muffs, Stoles, Cloaks, Cuffs, Gloves, &c., including over two hundred styles of Furs, rare or common, and all made up in the best style. Now sale wholesale and retail by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

STATIONERS' TRADE SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will continue the Stationery and Paper Hanging Trade Sale THIS DAY, at the auction rooms No 118 Nassau-st, at 10 o'clock A. M., commencing with the invoice of Messrs. Ames, Herrick & Burnes. For full particulars see catalogues which can be obtained at the salesroom

KNOX AND MARY STUART.—THESE COTEMPORARIES attracted great attention in their day. But he, KNOX, upon whom the public eye is now fixed is KNOX the Hatter. Call and get a KNOX hat of the latest fashion at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-st., and No 503 Broadway. There are no hats like KNOX'S.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder proof lock. Have received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION.—E. H. LEABEATER & CO., No 347 Broadway, will open, TO-DAY, Rich Dress Silks from 4s to 12s. per yard; fine De Laines from 1s to 8s; Lupins fine Bombazines at 8s; fine French Merinoes at 8s. and 10s; 3 000 rich Embroidered Cloaks from 4s. to $5; 100 Cashmere Long Shawls from $18 to $25 Also a large stock of Lace Curtains and Drapery Muslins, Blankets Quilts Flannels Also, 1,000 dozen Ladies' and Gents' best Paris made Kid Gloves at 8s., worth $1.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

$200,000 WORTH OF SUPERB EPERGLESE METALlion, Velvet and Tapestry Carpets, at HIRAM ANDERSON'S ten spacious salesrooms No 99 Bowery.
50,000 yards Ingrains at 3s. 6d., 4s. and 5s. per yard.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, Tapestry, Ingrain and Floor Oil

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—The disease is prevailing in Montgomery, Alabama, where there have been 1,000 cases and 77 deaths. At Memphis, Tennessee, it is also abating. The 3d inst. was observed as a day of prayer and humiliation. At Natchez, Miss., for the week ending the 2d inst., there were 30 deaths. Several Sisters of Charity and orphans were down with the disease in that city. At Fort Adams, Miss., up to the 1st inst., there had been 40 cases and 14 deaths; and at Woodville, Miss., 68 cases and 10 deaths. At Jefferson, Miss., the disease continues to prevail. Two fatal cases have occurred at Helena, Arkansas.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly subdued by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C H RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 197 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ Parsons & Co - Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No 29 Wall-st.

☞ Permanent Cures in all Affections of the Throat and Lungs—Are constantly being made by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Great as its reputation, its works are greater. Many physicians speak of it in the highest terms.

☞ Mercantile Library Association.—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England, in society during their reigns, at Rev Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz:

THURSDAY, Nov. 1, *George First.*
MONDAY, Nov. 5, *George Second.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov 12 *George Fourth*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 50
Course Tickets to Non Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75cts.

Course Tickets (with reserve seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Single Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Room, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN ORERAN,
WM. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ Rideway Farm and Coal Company.—Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather last night, there was a large meeting of the Company and, organized the meeting and explained its principles, the qualities of the land &c. He was followed by the Hon WM. M. BOURNE of Philadelphia, who had been over the land, and fully corroborated the remarks of the President. MOSES BARRY, Esq., of New York, spoke several others followed, who had been upon the land. There will be NO lack of fuel the highest prices. Lectures are to be read from various persons. A large number of shares were sold, and they met with the greatest success. A great part of the public attention is attracted by this Company. It appears to be well superintended.

☞ Medical Institute. This Institution, located in the upper part of the City is quiet and retired, and affords unequalled conveniences for the treatment of the sick and afflicted. To strangers and invalids who desire attention, good treatment and comfort, this house, with all the appliances of comfort, this Maison de Sante possesses unequalled advantages. Applications for admission will address

E D FRANKLIN, M D., Attendant Physician and Surgeon, No 1,003 Broadway.
VALENTINE MOTT, M D Consulting Physician and Surgeon, No. 1 Bond-st.

☞ Wakefield Immigrant Home Association, No 8.—All members in arrear in their payments of dues are hereby notified that the same is to be paid by the 25th of this month, the same will be struck off and forfeited, and they can have no further benefit of the Association. Members desirous of paying previous to the above date, can do so at the residence of the Secretary, No 151 Varick-st. By Order of the Association.

J. ANDREW HENDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ Fair of the American Institute at Crystal Palace—Open this morning, the anniversary Address on MONDAY EVENING, by LUTHER HASTINGS. Music by Dodworth's Band. The Fountain in the Palace will play during the day, and illuminated with the calcium revolving light every evening. Fine display during the present week. The Rands will and boys will visit the Fair, with their Band, THIS DAY (Wednesday,) Oct. 24

☞ No Advertisements will be admitted in the Sunday edition of Rachel's plays, to be sold in Havana and comprising from twenty to thirty thousand pieces. For terms &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN—Aged thirty, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated; refinement, education, amiability and warm-heartedness, also essential. No interview is desired, mutual correspondence has proved the suitableness of both parties. Address, within one month MED'SUN care of Swarts' City Express, and a truthful reply will be returned.

FURS.

LADIES FUR STORE.
No. 34 John-st., New-York.

J. H HARLEY, Importer and Manufacturer of Russian, Hudson Bay and American Furs, has on every description of the CHOICEST FURS made into the most FASHIONABLE articles for LADIES' WEAR.

He flatters himself that by long experience and reputation for keeping none but articles, he can WARRANT will be a sufficient inducement for Customers to call on him.

MAGNETIC POWDERS.

WHAT IS IT?
Oh! nothing mieux, only four
Big rats dying dead upon the floor;
Lyon's Pills is all upon stuff
It gives the rats and me enough.

So does LYON'S POWDERS. Insects of every nature are speedily removed, and the house cleaned from top to bottom. Depôt No 424 Broadway; 25 cents per flask or box.

NEW AND EXTENSIVE JOB PRINTING OFFICE.
NEW TYPE AND STEAM PRESSES, AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR EXECUTING ALL KINDS OF PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL PRINTING
SUCH AS

BOOKS.	CIRCULARS,
PAMPHLETS,	CARDS,
CHECKS,	BILL HEADS,
NOTES,	HAND-BILLS,
RECEIPTS,	LABELS,
STORE BILLS,	SHOW BILLS.

And all kinds of MERCANTILE PRINTING at the LOWEST CASH PRICE

Orders left at the office of this paper promptly attended to

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

HEADS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, FOR SALE BY M P BROWN, No 188 Pearl-st, New-York.

Il vaut mieux d'adresser au bon Dieu qu'a les Saints.

AFTER Being Upwards of A YEAR OF PROTRACTED DELAY I have come to your CITY, on account of a difference existing between the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and myself, touching the contract of HENRY H. MUNRO, the agent of Panama. Having seen WM H ASPINWALL Esq the honorable most justly estimated and worthy President and Commodore, he promised and assured me most positively that he should cause my demands to be settled as soon as I could show my right as to interests, damages &c. I send him such an honorable proposition of termination difficulty to his and my entire satisfaction and I am sure that he will not refuse it, then I inclose a check for twenty dollars, which is estimated to be a consolator to us as a mint of gold-seven, but the uprightness and integrity of Mr. ASPINWALL show me that I can make such terms of his own in appropriating it to the Relieving Fund in behalf of the orphans of the unfortunate cities of Nor cia and Panama. In the charity will go like hail in the gold at our feet, however dear, my object being to show the path out to us as to make sometimes orphans gainers instead of widowers. As it is a matter of courtesy for the managers to thank the donor, in acknowledging the receipt of the money, please let them know that as many or more than a are due Mr. WM. H. ASPINWALL. Mirror to whom Pizarro.

WILLIAM IRVING Ancient seer

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.—LARGE AND DESIRABLE STOCK OF FANCY GOODS, TOYS &c. WILLIAM IRVING & Co. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, at 10½ o'clock at the salesrooms No 8 Pine-st., by order of Assignees, seven hundred pieces bronze and delbrae candlesticks figure, ash and matchstands, inkstands, tazze and cups, work trays, cake and fruit baskets, card boxes 50 000 small ornaments, steel and gilt wax chains, cruci fixes reticules, biscuits and china figures, porte-monnaies fancy paintings on silk, toilet glasses and vases, cotton balls, waxwork stagers in cathedrals, work boxes, whist counters, vasesones canes prayer books, illuminated engravings &c; those shemfich's fancy candles, whips, toy kitchen implements, stagers, Swiss cottages, suite toy parlor furniture covered in velvet, trumpets, guns, wagons, dog-houses, games, &c.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES. For ladies and gentlemen, with short and long wrists, for gardening, driving, &c. They bleach the hands perfectly white, and cure salt rheum and chapped hands immediately. Also LINED GLOVES for cold, wet weather and MITTENS for farmers and workmen; acids, &c., for sale by all Rubber Dealers in the Union and at No. 36 John-st., New-York

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL.—Warranted high flavor of the best in market. Essences, Otard and Hennessey, peach, cherry, apple brandies, Holland gin, Scotch whisky, port wine; coloring and flavoring oils, wintergreen, peppermint, sassafras clover and bitter almonds; metals, and daguerreotype and photogen chemicals, for sale by Dr L FEUCHTWANGER, No. 96 Maiden-lane.

$2,000 WORTH OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED. A liberal cash equivalent will be given for good left-off clothing of every description, in any quantity, large or small, from one single garment to one thousand. Address or call on JAMES MOONEY, No. 11 Baxter-st., (late Orange,) near Chatham-st

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!—Great bargains can be had in Teas and Coffee at the Tea Warehouse No 114 Bowery. Grocers and others can buy here cheaper than elsewhere as the present owner is about retiring from the trade, and is closing off at a sacrifice. No. 114 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English Protestant women—the one as Cook; she is a very superior cook; understands all sorts of meats, pastries, jellies &c.; the other as Chamberwoman and Waiter, or Chambermaid and Seamstress in the Washing, or Chamberwoman and Plain Sewer. Both have lived in the City and can produce first satisfactory City references of respectability and competency. Call or address No. 24 3d-av, Bible House Buildings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly recommended young woman, as general house-servant—thoroughly understands her business; also by a Protestant girl for the country—understands baking, milking, &c.; and by two young girls, lately landed, for housework; wages from $3 to $4. Please call at No 273 Bowery. No objection to any distance, having City and country references as regards competency and character.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and efficient Protestant young women; one (a English) as nurse and needlestress; fully understands her business, having had considerable experience; the other as chambermaid and seamstress; is an excellent waitress. Best of reference as to character and capabilities. Apply at No 271 Bowery, until Friday next.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women, one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; the other to do general housework, either in the City or country. Also a young woman wants a situation as cook, washer and ironer. Also two colored women want situations; one is a first class cook. Apply at No 7 11th-st., near Broadway

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an experienced Scotch Girl for housework; is a good plain cook, and fine laundress; would oblige; also, a girl 16 years old to assist in light work, or be useful to any lady; will go in the country; willing to go for board and clothing; is neat and tidy. Apply at No 346 8th-av., in the basement under the Clothing store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl with good City reference; and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work in the City or country, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No 72 6th av., in the bookstore

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook; would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress; place preferred; the best of reference; has been five years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs

SITUATION WANTED—In a shipping and commission house, or any good business where the services of a man are needed. Who has a thorough knowledge of the New-York markets; he is a close buier and good salesman. References satisfactory. Address for one week, D., Box No 2,367 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As Clerk in a Lawyer's Office, either to take charge of the general business or of the conveyancing department. For either of which the advertiser is fully competent. Address Box No. 2,263 N. Y Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED By two sisters, one as first, the other as a seamstress or a waiter and is able to fill either situation, and have the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No 286 Mott-st., on the second floor, front room

SITUATION WANTED, A young woman, accustomed to sewing and the care of children, desires a situation as a seamstress or nurse. Can give good references from her last employer and others. Inquire at No. 152 Congress-st., South Brooklyn

SITUATION WANTED—As a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family by a very experienced girl with good City reference; is an excellent baker. Call at No 111 Chambers-st., next door to the Savings Bank, in the store

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, is willing and obliging; has the best of testimonials for honesty and capability. Call at No. 80 West 24th-st; can be seen for two days

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, who has lived eight years in her last place as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid washing and ironing, or nursing in a small family. Call at No. 143 6th av., in a fancy store, near 10th-st

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, or to assist in the washing and ironing; is a superior baker. References of the first order from her last place. Apply at No. 31 West 20th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young colored man of the highest character, as waiter in a private family, or to wait on gentlemen in a store. Can give the best of City references. Address P., Times Office, for four days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and young child. The best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 134 23d st., between 3d and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman 21 years of age, as nurse, and can do plain sewing. Can be seen until engaged, at No 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant Girl, to do chamber work, sew, and to take charge of children or to do house work of a small private family. Call at No 339 6th av., for 2 days. Good references given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Meat Cooks, in Saloons, Hotels or Restaurants. They are experienced and faithful, steady women. Can be seen at No 4 East-Broadway (basement.)

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; best of City reference can be given by her present employers. Can be seen for two days, at No 16 8th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as cook, washer and ironer, or chamberwork and sewing. Apply at No. 2 Montgomery-st.

TEACHER OR TUTOR—A gentleman, graduate of a celebrated European University, and experienced teacher for years of the French, German and English Languages, the classics, etc philosophy, instruction on the guitar, and able to erect a zoological cabinet of birds, wishes to re-engage again. Best references given. Address A. C. A. S., care of Mr PATUHEL, No. 293 Pearl-st., New-York City.

A HOUSEKEEPER—An English Woman, 40 years of age, who fully understands all the duties of House keeping, or would make herself useful in the light duties of a family, where she would be treated as an equal. Wages no object, as she has a small income. Good references. Address J J J., at this office

ENGINE-TENDERS WANTED—Two first-rate workmen who thoroughly understand the use and management of straight-line and circular engines and can lay out their own work, will receive good wages and steady employment. Apply to PALMER, RICHARDSON & CO., No. 23 Maiden lane

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching Music, French (which she speaks fluently), Latin, Italian, and the higher English branches, and at present in a family in this City, desires to form a re-engagement as resident governess. Highest references given and required address TEACHER, No 68 East 16th st.

TEACHER WANTED—For year 1856 in a female institution at the South; a gentleman fully competent to teach the French language and music, instrumental and vocal, both individually and in classes. Apply to J. W. FENN, No. 112 Broadway; or address Rev. J. S. R. LEGARE, Orangeburgh S. C.

TO TEACHERS.—A Classical and English School for sale; location and accommodations the best in the City; patronage genteel. Reason for selling, ill health. Enquire of C SHEPHERD, bookseller, No 152 Fulton-st.

TEACHER.—A lady experienced in teaching wishes to make an engagement in a private family, to teach the English branches and rudiments of music. Best of references given and required. Address K. D. M., this office.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS—SITUATION WANTED—By a young man aged 24 as steward and carver; has had several years' experience; very steady, and undoubted reference as to honesty and capacity. Address PAGE, at the office of this paper

A YOUNG LADY (Teacher of Music)—Desires to make an arrangement with some genteel private family, by which she can give instruction upon the piano forte and in singing in exchange for the comforts of a home. Address INSTRUCTRESS *Times* Office. Reference exchanged.

TO STRAW MANUFACTURERS — Situation wanted as forewoman by a young lady of considerable experience in the sewing of wrving d-partments; best of reference can be given. Address P A., this office.

TO ENGRAVERS.—Wanted an Engraver of good character, to go out of town; one who is addition to engraving can make himself useful to his employers. Apply, at 10 o'clock, to FELLOWS & CO., 17 Maiden-lane.

AGENT WANTED—A gentleman of energy and qualified to canvass for a Life Insurance Company in this City. A liberal arrangement will be made with a competent person. No other need apply. Address, with reference, Box No 2,964 Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A good middle aged woman to take charge of a young child; one who has had experience and is well recommended. Apply to No 56 West 17th-st, before 1 o'clock.

LAD WANTED In a banking house. He must be intelligent of respectable family, able to write well, and of quick apprehension. Apply at No 44 Wall-st, front office, second floor before 10 o'clock this morning

LAD WANTED.—An active intelligent boy about 14 years of age can have a situation in a Broker's Office, in Wall-st. One who resides with his parents would be preferred. Address G., Box No 412, with name and references.

BOY WANTED In a wholesale liquor store—One who writes a good hand and can come well recommended. Address Box No. 2,527 Post Office.

TO IRON MASTERS—Wanting a location for the manufacture of charcoal iron from ores equal to the Salisbury Banks, with 300 acres of coaling ground, may inquire at Room No 16, Astor House, for a few days.

WASHING AND IRONING WANTED—By a respectable woman, to take in the washing of a private family, or of a few single gentlemen; best of reference given. Apply to Mrs MITCHELL, No. 332 9th st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $1 to $2 per day profit, and is suitable for either City or country; is taught in two hours at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No 44 Hudson-st.

SERVANTS—Families in City or country in want of first rate female help in any capacity, will find such at the office No 13 6th av., one door from Troy-st.; large numbers now on hand to select from. Experienced cooks, chambermaids, lady dressers, seamstresses, waitresses, and for general housework, also smart young girls from 12 to 15. All well recommended

EMPLOYERS OF FEMALE SERVANTS—In City and country, can be furnished this day at WEBLEY'S Select Female Office, No 196 7th av., near 23d st., with competent and reliable Protestant Servants and others with good reference, in every effort being used to secure the best. A lady in attendance.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay, at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUN-BURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st, first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, 36 South 3d-st., Phila.; SATES, 129 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

From the Boston Post.

As a literary work superior to "Fashion and Famine."

From the Day Book.

Superior in pathetic interest.

From the Boston Traveller.

We have read it with delight.

From the New-York Daily Times

Mary Fuller is a creation of which any living author might well be proud.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
BY MRS ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine."
IS JUST PUBLISHED,
And is received with even greater
APPROBATION
Than the author's previous work.

The orders for it have already nearly exhausted the first supply of

FIFTEEN THOUSAND COPIES.

EXTRACTS FROM NOTICES OF THE PRESS ALREADY RECEIVED

From the Boston Post.

Many portions are intensely interesting.

From the Boston Traveller.

Its tone is eminently religious

From the New York Daily News.

The author's fame will rest on this volume.

From the New-York Express.

Dickens has never surpassed some of its descriptions of local scenes.

From the New-York Daily Times.

Indeed we have had a more truthful, a more charming glimpse of rural life. In parts it is highly dramatic; and all its aim is pure and lofty. Mary Fuller is a creation of which any living author might be proud.

From the Columbian Enterprise

The story is touchingly sweet, full of that humanity which springs from well improved experience. It attracts even more by its appeal to the better feelings of our nature, than by the enchanting interest of the narrative.

From the Pennsylvanian

This is one of the best works of the gifted authoress. The scenes of domestic life are all drawn with such force as to leave an unfailing impression upon the mind of the reader, that they are vivid realities.

From the Detroit Evening Tribune.

The simple, glowing force of the style and straightforward narrative enhance the breathless interest of the story. There are charming pictures of country life in the mountains, and several characters, each one of which might form the staple of a novel. The apple-gathering and cornhusking frolic with other scenes on the farm, are pictures containing a world of hearty life, and will be richly enjoyed by all who remember the good old times.

From the Detroit Advertiser.

The reader is fain to laugh as well as to weep, with the pages of the "Old Homestead" before him. There is a charm emanating almost to magic in the writings of Mrs. Stephens which claims the attention and delights the heart. She will find readers in abundance wherever the language is spoken.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Many of the scenes are laid in the humble walks of life, and all the author's fine descriptive powers are brought to bear upon them. The comfortless room where the girl was shut up for her dear father—where they meet at last in his death-hour, and part forever; the simple but cheerful home of Chester; the long night at Bellevue; the solemn burial, with only those two lonely children mourning; and the exquisite picture of life at the Old Homestead—all show the tenderness of the woman, combined with the skill of the artist.

It is one vol., 12mo. Price $1 25

BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st.

JOHN BROUGHAM'S BOOK,
A BASKET OF CHIPS.
THIRD EDITION READY THIS DAY.

The trade who have been unable for the last few days to obtain supplies of the above work are informed that the third edition is now ready for delivery.

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"The first of her writings that made a sensation here was the 'Heir,' and what a sensation it was! Referring to the remains of the tear-washed covers of the copy aforesaid, we find it belonged to the 'eighth thousand.' How many thousand have been issued since by its publisher, to supply the demand for new, and the pieces of drowned, dirtsoured, or swept away old copies, we do not attempt to conjecture. Not individuals merely, but households, consisting in great part of tender-hearted young damsels, were plunged into mourning. With a tolerable acquaintance with fictitious heroes, (not to speak of real ones,) from Sir Charles Grandison down to the nursery idol Carlton, we have little hesitation in pronouncing Sir Guy Merville, of Redclyffe, Baronet, the most admirable one that we ever met with, in story or out. The glorious, joyous boy, the brilliant, ardent, chivalrous child of genius and of fortune, crowned with the beauty of his early years, and overshadowed with the darkness of his hereditary doom, and the soft and touching sadness of his early death—what a caution is there! what a vision!"

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L MARCY will exhibit to the ladies on WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, a magnificent stock of
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OPENING OF WINTER.—PARIS MADE BONNETS, DRESS CAPS AND HEAD DRESSES.—Mrs LEVI, No 110 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, begs to inform the ladies that her opening of Winter Styles of Millinery will take place on THURSDAY, Oct. 25th, and a especial attention to the same. MRS LEVI, No. 119 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

MADAME MALHERBE—Takes leave to acquaint the ladies she has removed from No. 498 to No. 522 Broadway directly opposite the St Nicholas Hotel, where she will open on Thursday the 25th October, 1855, a beautiful assortment of Paris Millinery, received by the last steamer. Madame M. has also connected dressmaking to her establishment, to which she solicits your patronage.

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For Trustees Common Schools—B. C WANDELL, WM. GOOD
By order of the Whig Ward Committee
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WM. GOOD,
T CHRISTY, Jr.,
} Secretaries.

NOTICE.—The Whigs of the IVth Council District of the IIIth Ward are hereby invited to attend a meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 24th inst., at 7½ o'clock at the house of A H. Tyler No. 1 Church-st., between Barclay and Vesey sts., to nominate a candidate for the above District. By order H. CROSIER, Chairman pro tem.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts., EVERY EVENING, until after the election.
BENJ D HICKS, Secretary JOS B CLOSE, President.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.
MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURE
THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, Esq., will deliver the Introductory Lecture before the Institute, at the Academy of Music, 14th-st., corner of Irving place, on THURSDAY EVENING Oct. 25
SUBJECT—*The Influence of Science on the Welfare of Society.*
The proceeds of the Lecture to be appropriated towards the increase of the Library of the Institute, which is free to all young Apprentices of good moral character
Dodworth's Band of Music will be in attendance
Tickets 25 cents each, to all parts of the house; can be had at Wm. Hall & Son's Music Store, corner of Park place and Broadway; Samuel Hueston's Bookstore, No 76 Bowery, between Walker and Hesters-sts; and at the Academy of Music. COMMITTEE
William Mies, Charles H. Delavan,
George W Pratt, Thomas Smull,
Oliver Hoyt, Elijah F. Purdy
Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

THE BOOTH ASSOCIATION—In New-York will hold their Annual meeting at the house of DAVID TREADWELL, on 37th-st., near 3d-av., the first THURSDAY in November, for the transaction of business very important to the Association. A general attendance is requested. D. TREADWELL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No 163 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. Call and get our Circular. W. WILDE Secretary.

UNITED FREEMAN'S LAND ASSOCIATION No 2—A meeting of this Association will be held at Miss PRESTO Jr.'s room at opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn, on WEDNESDAY EVENING,

From Fort Kearney.

From the St. Jo ph Gazette, Oct. 20.

Mr. R. B. Tolan has arrived at Kickapoo City from Fort Kearny, and reports to the *Pioneer* that all were well at Kearny. There were a good many reps to at Fort Kearny about Indians, but none were visible. Mr. Tolan says:

At Chimney-two Mile Creek, eight miles beyond the Little Blue, met a large war party of Cheyennes, who appeared very hostile. They stopped the train and offered the wagoners the privilege of fighting with them, or a division of their provisions. The train being short of ammunition, accepted the first offer and divided their provisions, and then made a compact to meet the same party six weeks from that date on the Blue, and give them as much fight as they wished. The wagoners are at this time prepar g to go back and give them a round.

On the 25th of September met 800 troops on Little Blue, going to reinforce Gen HARNEY.

There has been a large gathering of Sioux warriors on White river, some 5,000 or more—and they have sent Gen HARNEY word that if he will come up there they will fight him. The General accepted the invitation, and the last news heard from him he was marching towards the place appointed.

Mr TOLAN says there is a beautiful prospect for a general Indian war.

It is quite evident to us that all these reports are very great exaggerations, particularly in the number of Indians gathering on White river

Kansas—Leavenworth County.

A hotly contested election took place in Leavenworth County, on the 7th, to fix the County seat. Leavenworth City, Delaware, and Kickapoo City were the principal competitors, and the vote stood:

Kickapoo City	892	Leavenworth City	753
Delaware	860	Centreville	60

SINGULAR.—The Gloucester *Telegraph* states that the schooner *Shooting Star*, of that port, was taken up on a marine railway last week, for the purpose of discovering a leak in her bottom. Upon examination, a piece about one foot in length and eight inches in width was discovered to be worn nearly to the thinness of a water. After taking off the plank, two pebble stones, each a little larger than a hen's egg were found, and their constant rolling, caused by the motion of the vessel, had worn the plank, which was upwards of two inches thick, nearly through. It is supposed that they were dropped inside of the ceiling when the vessel was built and remained there. Had the vessel gone to sea again without discovering the leak, she might have suddenly filled and no cause could have been assigned for it.

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French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No 62 Maiden-lane, and 64 to 68 Liberty-st.

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HAEGHAAVES, Smit H & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff st

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WM. H. JACKSON (formerly W. & W. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

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RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....168 and 168 Fulton-st

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CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers)..11 Cliff st

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

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GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases.....3
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies.....3
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled.....4
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dispensaries.....11
RICH WATCHES which wind up and set without a key.....8
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES.....
DITTO COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers.....$150 to $300
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses.....75 to 25
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THE most perfect time keepers.....125 to 35
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding.....125 to 17
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GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....35 to 50
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS.....85 to 9
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SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrate makers.
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Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, a month less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor new Broadway.

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NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.—One hundred bar rels of his choice fruit, picked by hand, and packed in new flat hoop, salt bbls, with iron and horse-hair ends sealed in a bound manner for preservation in transit, will be sold for shipment by Oct 15th—example of the like brand of the same quality kept last year in Europe until the last of April. A. BYE.

ROBERT L. DELL, Pelham Farm,
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KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SONS steam factory, No. 256 West 16th st., bet. 7th and 8th aves. One pan load delivered $6 25; cash, $5 50; cash, per barrel, 6 cents; kiln-dry, per load $6; per barrel, 50 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and Ferries. A private family and two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st

BOARD WANTED.—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a strictly private family, where each and every comfort is taken, and where the comforts of a home may be enjoyed. Parlor, board only for gentleman. Location not above Bleecker-st. Vicinity of St. John's park preferred. References exchanged. Address H. D. B., Times office

BOARD WANTED.—Accommodations for a gentleman and child of four years desired, with a widow lady who has her own home and keeps no boarders. Board and care for child breakfast only for great many (except Sundays.) A note addressed to W. D. R., Times Office, will be received and attended to. Terms moderate.

BOARD WANTED.—By a family of four, in a first-class locality of private house, where comforts of a table are provided. Location between Washington square and 23d-st., and 4th and 6th avs. Address Box No 4,246 Post Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—By a young man in a private family, including washing; also a lunch for dinner. Price not to exceed $3 50 per week, which will be paid weekly. Address J. A. M. & S. at this office.

BOARD WANTED.—A large furnished room for two gentlemen, with breakfast and tea, in the vicinity of 81st-st. and 9th-av. Address, stating references, terms, &c. M. S. this office.

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A PRIVATE FAMILY—(Consisting of a gentleman and wife,) occupying a house, in a pleasantly located district near Lexington-av., would be glad (for no more room than they require) to furnish a gentleman and wife with rooms and board on moderate terms. An agreeable company and desirable and permanent home. References exchanged required. Address HOME, Box No. 2,339 Post-Office.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN.—Or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with large and small rooms; also a single gentleman with a small room, well furnished, in a private family. Central and finest of locations. Best of reference given and required. Call at No. 68 Stafford-place near 23d av.

A FEW ROOMS AND BOARDING.—Consisting of a sitting-room and two bed rooms, to let, with board, separately or together, to a gentleman and wife or a number of single gentlemen. The house is first class, with modern improvements, and Broadway stages pass the door. Apply at No. 77 St. Mark's place 8th-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton at Ferry.
EDWIN B. VALE.

NO. 132 LEXINGTON-AVENUE.—A gentleman and his wife or three or four gentlemen can be accommodated with board and handsome parlor rooms in a private family. Reference exchanged.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suite or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No. 6 Cooper-place.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM.—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, to a merchant from the United States Land Office, destined to their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New York, and to contain bank-bills of the value of 140 to be purchased and packed in bills of the size of 100 to the pound in the denomination of 74 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine one inch thick dove-tailed at the corners, about 20 inches long 12 inches wide and 14 inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was cut from end to end, and the two pieces strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron, and secured by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque. The boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $5 each. They were marked with cards addressed to the Assistant Treasurer U. S. New-York, which cards are abstracted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer to be examined. Therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed and of bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, I, Thomas Hogan, Agent of the Company will pay $10,000 to the discovery of the money, or in the proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the marking of such card bills, and &c. &c. All communications should be addressed to the above there.
WELLS BUTTERFIELD & CO., New York.
LIVINGSTON FARGO & CO., Buffalo
Proprietors of the American Express Co
BUFFALO Oct 3 1855

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday evening, at the Bowery Theatre, a WALLET containing about $2 00 in bills and a promissory note for $4 33 dated Oct. 5, 1855, at three months, pay ble to the order of Peter R. Roth. It was taken from the pocket of a coat in the dressing room. Whoever will return the wallet and papers to the owner, or the note and $10 for the note by applying to JOHN CONGER No. 2 Bank st., New York

Central Park.—After a new suit and a threatening letter, the Park Commissioners have given a check to the People's Friend for $430 dated Oct. 17, 1855, signed by W. E. Hews per Clerk. The bank clerk was given a note containing himself G. Wright, any information concerning the above check of this bill or of G. Wright will be thankfully received and rewarded by the undersigned.
WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED.—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has made and has a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most fashionable designs, good material and workmanship now offered (for cash only) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FAY, No. 20 Catharine-st., near Eldridge, Broadway.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Pearl-st., (opp. Wilson st.) to be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close concern

H. S. FARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture will find a large assortment in all colors at the manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices
WARREN WARD No. 144 Grand-st

IRON, HARDWARE, &C.

THE PERSONAL PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Personal Stove Works and sold by the Proprietor, No. 235 Water-st., and by ship, ranges and heating stoves dealers generally, adapted to heating dwellings stores, halls &c. whatever degree of heat is required. Both as to the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use. STEPHEN BROWN,
No. 235 Water-st. New York

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix coke scrap, and is superior for all purposes to No. 1 Pig. The numbers are excellent for iron dry air. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, 98 Williams-st

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c. For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY No. 98 William-st.

CUT NAILS.—A full assortment of "Wesson's" "Fell Street" "Boynton," "Agawam," &c., for sale by WM. TISDALE, No. 108 Water-st., next below Wall-st

IRON COLUMNS FOR BUILDINGS.—A small lot for sale low. F. P. FLAGLER, No. 210 Water st

O. AMES & SONS' SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

As experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad Hay and Coal Scales, Warehouse and Storage Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales Dragonets and fine Gold Scales, Press Mice Balances and Standard Weights.

Warranted. For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York

SCALES AND SAFES.—From the Celebrated
ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Coining Presses, &c. For sale by DURFEE, HOUGH & CO.
Nos. 18 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green
New-York City.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Phalotaken or Female Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of more of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all those troublesome complaints, (causing pallid cheeks and leaden eyes,) happen with the use of the Philotaken. Let not the name deceive you, gentlemen or the married ladies of offering, for they have tried the Philotaken. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.
HAVILAND, HARRAL & NISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 25 Warren-st., New York, and Wholesale Agents.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that DR. ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, as it is a stomach-forming fragrant, spicy, tobacco, nature and hearty, laughing cherubic. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND HARRAL & NISLEY
Wholesale Druggists, No. 25 Warren-st., New York

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphine, Burning Fluid and Burner Turpentine 43 and 45 per gall. Alcohol. Fa. 180 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.)

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—Alpine Rooms, Astor place, by KINGMAN Rector. The Department is a Day High School of the first class, divided into twelve departments and receiving not exceeding that of ten pupils each. Classical instruction, with the simplest elements and the most thorough English, and as a preparation for West Point, Annapolis, Latin Greek Book-keeping, Drawing and Mathematics. The school rooms are thoroughly aerated, and special provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

INSTRUCTION COMBINED WITH AMUSEMENT.—Ladies and gentlemen, will you spend your evenings in a most agreeable and useful way? Come join at the French Gymnastic and English Conversation Club connected with occasional vocal and instrumental concerts in Whitehouse Buildings, No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. For parties and terms of admission, apply during the day to the Director, J. LOWE. Parlor, Academy of Languages, 564 Broadway, and of the Society, No. 201 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. The best of references as to character and ability will be given.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY Oct. 28. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find their wishes and attention. The location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars may be obtained at Applebone's No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport, L. I. Oct 3 '55

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The next term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bonge & Brasher, No. 13 Park-row; Hon. John Drigge, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. Navy Yard, N. Y.; S. Wood, Jason, M. D., No. 261 8th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 241 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bange & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. RAYMOND, Principal.

$10, BOOK-KEEPING WRITING, ARITHMETIC—TIME UNLIMITED.—Ten lessons or ladies in want of a practical instruction, should make immediate application at PAINE'S, No. 233 Grand-st., N. Y., No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, day or evening.

From the Brooklyn Independent

The facility with which Mr PAINE uses the pen and his adaptation of improving instruction, place him in our opinion, at the head of chirographers

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. Y.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new season will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references apply to the PRINCIPAL SCHOOL Agencies No. 293 Broadway; E. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Williamst., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY

WANTED BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J.—The school is under the charge of A. B. WILKINS and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5th. Terms for Board, Tuition &c., $8 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, 346 & 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES BANGOTH Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th st. on the 15th inst., will be ready to receive pupils on the 4th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at C. COWEN'S Books store, 289 Broadway, or at their residence.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS of the ages of 11 years of age into his family to educate with his own. Terms $156 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country or during business hours, in the morning will be answered, or addressed to Box No. 346 Post Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (second house No. 158 Mercdonugal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upwards are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

MUSIC ON THE PIANO-FORTE.—Lessons given by a young lady who thoroughly understands music; would like to give a few pupils music lessons at their residence on moderate terms by addressing A. B., Yonker's Post Office, for 2 weeks. All notes will be promptly attended to

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the book stores of MESSRS. J. C. OWEN, 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

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WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE.—No. 809 Broadway. A French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also Mme. HAMILTON'S Juvenile French School. Best teaching. Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st

MISS SNOW.—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, CEDAR GLEN SINGSING N. Y.—Miss FOSDICK, Principal, (Mrs. S.'s present residence D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; Thomas Hall, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New York.

A LADY.—Teacher of the piano-forte and singing would take a number of pupils at $8 per quarter, if application be made immediately; highest references given. Address MUSIC TEACHER, Broadway Post Office.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Reopened Sept. 17 at No. 4 West 37th st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 E. 24th st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school)
ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the above-named rooms are open for his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms and can be obtained at either of the Academies.

MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that agreeably to their repeated solicitations to re-establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan pursued in New York, he has erected a spacious building expressly for its accommodation, and will be prepared to receive pupils on the 1st of October. His experience and in every way devoted to the profession to which it will be devoted. The location is in the midst of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle av. roads meeting at the head of Montague-st., but a few steps from the Academy. Scholars exclusively for pupils and parents

MRS. A. LANMAN'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn is now open for lessons, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANMAN, at No. 68 Washington-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHAPMAN'S DANCING SCHOOL, is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for ladies misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western Dealers and Club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE EVER SEEN OF HARDENED STEEL KEGS OF THE WHOLE COOPER WORK FULLY MADE AND FINISHED WITH HOOPS AND PECK, ALL IRON, AND SOLDERED ENOUGH TO WATER-TIGHT, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and state ship-masters and last, though not least, the first and only premium for keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the rough, saws the staves, following with the exact cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quarry of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave 25 per cent. bilge according to size of the keg, or barrel, turns the inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the croze, turns the head and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process in a manner so perfect complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, taking into consideration the machine makes the two in the head divided per day to the single set—but which we will guarantee particular attention of all who choose to give them a proper job.

We manufacture with our Machine, staves of the Barrel family from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now would can obtain any further information relative to the same by applying to us through the mail. Parties now of the Eastern and remaining States, applications will be referred to the present owners, most of whom call without doubt, hold the disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all parties who have examined the machine, but its surpasses everything else has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Staves and heading always on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York capital $250,000 are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs in imitation of Egyptian, Brocatel, Pyramus, Neapolitan and all fine colored Marbles equal in strength, beauty and durability to any Marble and at less than half the cost. Can be polished and worn, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet makers, and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 358 Broadway corner of Walker-st., New-York
PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LANE, Secretary.

ENGRAVING AND PAINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.
WM. N. DOWNIE,
No. 136 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—TO SUIT PURCHASERS on long credit and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the state of Illinois. It passes from end to end through the richest and most fertile portion of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are a total forest one mile to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mould from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and some times fencing. When sown to the new land it is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat at $2 2 to $2 50 per acre. An judicious management the sum may be thrown and fenced the first and an ter a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yields in the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of the road affords a growing home demand for all produce. Coal and wood are delivered along the road at differ ent points from $1 50 to $4 that per cord.

Parties buying can view lands, Kansas Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes should call and obtain circulars. Their value depends on the facility of transportation to market; that the many advantages of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre, besides leaving a handsome margin for profit. In other words, there is as much, if not more confidence from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate in the line of this railroad.

TERMS AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $15 according to location quality, &c. Contracts can be made binding for the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to be one-tenth—two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. This arrangement will bring no due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature approved 10th February, 1851 the lands are free from taxation till they are paid for, and a deed or conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM

As a security for the payment of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it may be withheld for one year, with the ready acceptance of the purchase money, with the interest, on the 10th of September next. Circulars may be had on receipt of a note from the family. Circulars may be obtained of C. COWEN'S Books store, 289 Broadway, or at their residence.

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AUCTION SALES.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 84 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE

Being the stock of the old established firm of McGraw & Allendorph, No. 455 Broadway, who, from reorganization, a large and valuable assortment of elegant first class furniture of their own manufacture, and warranted in every respect; their basine fully determined to give up the business an opportunity will be offered of obtaining first class goods at extremely low prices.

The stock comprises in part, elegant rosewood parlor suites in best quality brocatel, plush and hair cloth, tête-à-tête, chiffoniers, etageres, secretaries and bookcases, centre, sofa and extension tables, fauteuils, rocking and side chairs, Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c Also mahogany, oval and enamelled cottage chamber furniture of the prior styles and finish.

The whole to make an elegant assortment of the best class of workmanship and materials, and to be sold without reservation Catalogues on the morning of sale

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200, and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months approved indorsed notes.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer

BY HOUGHTON & DALE.—THURSDAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, on 1 floor of the salerooms, No. 501 Nassau st, second Fall Trade Sale of elegant Cabinet Furniture, being a large amount on which we have made advances and now to be sold by agreement or private. We invite the trade and parties about refurnishing to view the articles previous to sale. Every lot will be absolutely sold. Although for many the past years the assortment and richest collection that has been offered at auction the Fall, will be found rosewood parlor, drawing-room, dining room, library and chamber furniture, of modern and antique styles; fifteen rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; twenty rosewood centre tables, seventy-five inlaid and other sofas, twenty extension dining tables, fourteen feet long; marble top sideboards and sideboards, richly carved beaufets, library and secretary bookcases, fifteen rosewood bedsteads bureaus and washstands to match; twenty richly decorated and enamelled chamber suites, some of which cost to manufacture $350; fifty easy and Voltaire chairs, thirty dozen spring seat parlor chairs, ten sofa bedsteads, rich wardrobes, over all sizes, quartette tables, twenty marble top fancy pier, side and card tables. Also, South American horsehair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The sale will commence with the medium class furniture, in the upper saleroom. First floor will be devoted exclusively to elegant furniture and rich articles At 10 o'clock several superior toned rosewood 6½ and 7-octave pianofortes, New-York Rosewood mantel, case which cost $600, made by Wm. Lindeman & Son, fully warranted. Also, one service of thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, in richly ornamented frames several choice oil-paintings, &c.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer

HOUSE SALE OF GENTEEL FURNITURE—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire contents of a house in 34th-st, four doors from 14th-st, which is furnished throughout in rosewood and mahogany, all in fine order, having been but little used, (sale will be positive, rain or shine;) among which are tapestry and velvet carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood piano forte suite in brocade, one do in velvet, rosewood marble top centre, etageres, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, superior rosewood sofa-chairs, stool, and cover, used but six months; large French pier-mirrors, with slabs; rosewood centre and pier tables; extension, dining, and mahogany tables, hall and reception chairs, curtains and shades, ten fine hair mattresses feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, &c., with all the furniture, &c., of sixteen roome walnut extension-table, china, glassware, silverware, spring, seat, and other chairs, &c. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL—Auctioneer

STOCK FOR HOUSE-KEEPERS, &c—To be sold THIS MORNING by catalogue; sale will commence precisely 10½ o'clock at the spacious saleroom No. 81 Nassau st., consisting of rosewood, mahogany, oak and enamelled, for parlors, chambers, dining rooms, halls, &c. The quality of this stock is superior seat in from the most reliable private warerooms, and must be sold at a great sacrifice; as cash is the term, and no second time buyers should be expected. Intending purchasers will find the privilege of examining of the sale is given, to give full satisfaction Also, packing is attended to, with as small charge as possible. For full particulars, examine catalogue which is ready, containing the extensive variety. N. B.—Dealers, attend.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

FULTON AND CHURCH-ST. REET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange on THIS DAY, Oct 25, at 12 o'clock, the valuable of known as the northwest corner of Fulton and Church sts, containing in feet 4 inches on Fulton-st., and 75 feet 8 inches on Church st, being the premises at present occupied by Mr. S Burbank. Terms which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars may be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive, the owner being about to leave for Europe ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. No. 7 Broad st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Store No. 111 Nassau-st. EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE ASSORTMENT OF PERFUMERY, SOUTHERN AND TOILETTE ARTICLES.—At No. 587 Broadway, corner of Prince-st Hall, business will sell as above at 10 o'clock, on FRIDAY, October 26, the entire stock of useful and decorative articles contained in that splendid store, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, and walnut wardrobes, centre, pier, and card tables, mirrors, chandeliers, grates, fenders, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials, essential oils, etc., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business Also, show cases, marble counters, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—At the private residence No. 154 East 14th-st., near Fourth-av., on THURSDAY, Oct 25, at 10½ o'clock, consisting of rosewood parlor suites, (seat 9 ft.) rosewood piano forte, rosewood centre, pier, and card tables, mirrors, vases of alabaster, elegant marble clocks, 20 oil paintings, tapestry carpets, chamber furniture, dining-room, hall, &c., and such other articles as are usually found in a very genteel residence—being the property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, and but little used. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—WEDNESDAY, Oct 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 196 West 26th st., between 8th and 9th avs.—HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman removing from the City consisting of Brussels carpets, rosewood piano forte, mahogany sofa, chairs, &c., covered in hair cloth, marble ornaments, tables, mirrors, marble top tables, &c BEDROOM FURNITURE—French bedsteads, mahogany dressing bureaus, marble-top washstands, 3-ply ingrain carpets, Scotch rugs, with marble slab, portable stove, oil cloths, hall stand, kitchen ware, &c

S. BARNES, Auctioneer

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By order of JAMES CARR and GILBERT MILLER, Assignees of BULLMAN & LOCKWOOD at the manufactory, Nos 69 and 71 Istav.—On FRIDAY, Oct 26, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, a large quantity of trunk manufacturing materials, comprising every article used in manufacturing trunks, consisting of 2-ply hair cloth, linen, wood, 1 and 1½ inch boards, tools, benches, &c, all of which will be sold to the highest bidder For catalogues and particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st

JOHN L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At the salesroom No 12 Maiden-lane, at 12 o'clock

MAGNIFICENT IMPORTED MANTEL-CLOCKS, also nicely wrought in marble, richly gilt, and in the most valuable bronze surmounted by elegant classical figures and groups in the richest styles of gilding and of the finest bronze, splendid works of art; superb gilt and richly-decorated china vases and mechanical lamps—all of these being from he great exhibition at the Crystal Palace, and to be sold on this occasion according to announcement, peremptorily.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

CABINET-MAKER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their salesroom No 79 Nassau st., near Fulton. THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Oct 24, at 10½ o'clock, FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell as above the entire stock of a City manufacturer, consisting of the usual variety of cabinet furniture, together with French plate mirrors china presents hair mattresses, paillasses, &c Also, an invoice of French Bronzes. For particulars see *Herald*

SAMUEL F. BARTOL, Auctioneer.

SAMUEL F. BARTOL & CO.—Will sell at salesroom, No. 366 Pearl st., near Peck-slip, at 10½ o'clock, a splendid assortment of china tea-sets, rich vases, centre figure, mantel clocks and ornaments, rich vases of china colognes bottles and paintings and a pier glass, plain and bracket. All to be taken away same day to make room for sale or groceries on the following day.

C. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey, cor. Greenwich.

SIGNER'S SALE.—Wholesale fruit and firework store, THURSDAY, Oct 25, at 10 o'clock, at No. 210 Washington st., near Vesey, dried fruits, nuts, raisins a large assortment of fireworks of the best make, the store office furniture, desks, iron safe, settee Also, lease unexpired. B. P. CRANDALL, Assignee.

THE BAZAAR.—No 31 Crosby st., will be sold at WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, twenty horses suitable for all purposes Also second-hand waggons, single and double harness, saddles, &c. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

CINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds their securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 23 and 25 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, Negotiations, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Drafts. Corporation, Banks, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E H LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, STATUARY, WINES, &c—E. H LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Oct 25, at 11 o'clock, at No 49 East 21st st, between Broadway and 4th-av, the entire furniture contained in said house, consisting, in part of elegant parlor and bedroom furniture, all made to order by Hutchings in the best and most substantial manner; rosewood piano (Stoddart;) pier and mantel glasses, silk and brocatel curtains, handsome French china dinner, breakfast and tea sets, rich cut glassware, tapestry and Brussels carpets oil-cloths, &c.; a collection of beautiful paintings, comprising copies from the old masters, selected by the owner while in Europe and several pieces of fine statuary. Also, a quantity of choice old wine, imported by the owner for his own use.

The paintings and parlor furniture will be sold at 12 o'clock, and the wines at 3½.

Catalogues can be had at the office of the auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY—Oct. 25, at 10 o'clock P. M., at No 63 East Warren, between Smith and Hoyt sts., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (100,000) thus., pp. 250
A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can be her own discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more prostrated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters touching my case On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy it gave the return to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. De-omeaux provided a remedy It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey st; Dewitt & Davenport Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, Reporter, 125 Liberty-st, New-York: Joseph Parsons, Mobile; also T B Peterson, No 102 Chestnut st, Philadelphia On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauricean, office No 129 Liberty-st, New-York, or Box No 1224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauricean is on title page

A BOOK FOR BOTH SEXES
THE PHYSIOLOGY OF MARRIAGE.

BY A MARRIED MAN AND DISTINGUISHED PHYSICIAN.

It is one of the most remarkable books which has been published in any country. In language simple, decorous and respectful, and in terms of fatherly kindness it reveals to the young of both sexes a fund of information hitherto chiefly inaccessible in any reliable form and for want of which many have been prompted to resort to sources either questionable or of immoral tendency. The work is written by one of our oldest and most experienced medical men, who has devoted a long life to the study of Physiology. The work was examined in manuscript by competent judges, and pronounced to be as unexceptionable as any work which has appeared in the English language It breathes, moreover a truly Christian spirit

THE FOLLOWING BRIEFLY ARE ITS CONTENTS:

Chapter 1 The True Relation of the Sexes	Chapter 8. A Fundamental Error
Chapter 2 Premature Marriage and its Consequences	Chapter 9. The Laws of Pregnancy
Chapter 3. Errors of Education	Chapter 10. Crime Without a Name.
Chapter 4. Errors of Courtship.	Chapter 11. The Laws of Lactation.
Chapter 5. Individual Transgression and its Penalties	Chapter 12. A Crime that ought not to be Named.
Chapter 6. Social Errors and their Punishment	Chapter 13 Directions to Parents and Guardians
Chapter 7. Physical Laws of Marriage.	Chapter 14 General Directions

JUST PUBLISHED BY
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO Boston.
JEWETT, PROCTOR & WORTHINGTON, Cleveland, Ohio.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. JOHN WEST, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thinnish humor. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the skin.

Two bottles are warrants to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruptions of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the saltrheum

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

Mr. Brackett is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. Be sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of but that acted according to trial, it always speak for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853 I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet over necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No 160 Greenwich-st., BOYD & PAPE, Chambers st; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HERNELL & RISLEY, Warren-st., WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No 192 Fulton-st, CLICKENER, No. 91 Barclay-st; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 47 Fulton-st, and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st, Brooklyn

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *declining of life*. The Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubabs have so long been thought as antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut, Philadelphia.

Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed., 342 pp., with plates The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted, especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sunday excepted.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing every case, specially every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases Price $1 each and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No 2 459 Post Office

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place as there is no charge for consultations Dr. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Look Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, cloth, 344 pages 75 colored engravings representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction The advice should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it Sold at No 229 Broadway and mailed free for $1, by the author, M LAFMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases from 9 A. M. till 8 P. M., and 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No 844 New-York Post Office We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Demo rat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch* and New-Brunswick Times.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane st. (Chatham Row Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostures, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York. Dr. J. bears a graduate of the New York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. HUNTER, No. 2 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above Price $1. Call and get the Monitor of Health

DR. CORBETT—No. 13 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases in his charge are treated with the greatest care. Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University See his diplomas in his office.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG (druggists, No. 183 Water-st, New-York; and Mrs HAYES No 175 Fulton st Brooklyn. Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st., New York, corner Cliff st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, spread on Canton Flannel, cures Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c Physicians recommend them Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 309 Hudson st, and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

LADIES, FRENCH MOXA—Prepared and patented by DUVAL, Paris, for the immediate removal of irregularities, obstructions, &c Directions with most important advice to females, on prevention. By its means females can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded to all parts on receipt of $2, by Dr PERRY, Agent, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest can take them without fear of discovery His medicines for nervous debility, after wasting the finest parts of the system in a good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C E HABICHT & CO, No 30 Beaver-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—By a Grocery and Commission House doing a lucrative business in this City, an active or special partner, who can bring into the concern cash to the amount of from $10,000 to $25,000 Any person having a son there wish to start in an established and paying business will find this a rare chance to locate capital; the business pays and can be extended to a good advantage Any party who does not feel disposed to spend three to five years in building up a new business can find an interest in this house by investing the above capital A person with a Southern and Western acquaintance preferred. No one can without the money at command need apply. Answer, with real name, EAST INDIA GOODS, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential

$20,000.—SPECIAL OR GENERAL PARTNER WANTED—With the above capital, by two young gentlemen who have an equal amount to employ in a wholesale jobbing business in this City, which pays good profits The parties applying have an extensive acquaintance, and long experience in the business Persons desirous of making a profitable investment can address H. & S General Post Office. Communications strictly confidential.

TO ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS.—I will sell an interest, large or small, in a legitimate enterprise, offering greater inducement for investment than is generally offered to the public. For cash, a rare chance is offered. Property holders in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, both productive and unproductive, will find this an advantageous opportunity of disposing of their property. Address GIGANTIC, at this office, with name and address, and where an interview can be had.

TO PRODUCE AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS—A party of some capital and excellent credentials wishes a partner well acquainted with the produce and commission business; eggs, butter, vegetables, &c. as carried on in the vicinity of Fulton and Washington Markets. The advertiser believes that he could influence a fluent trade, of the lower brands, in connection with it. Communications strictly confidential Address WARREN, at this office.

NOTICE.—Holders of New York Central or Illinois Central Railroad Bonds, or other stocks, can exchange $50,000 worth at par for the one of a very productive and paying business property in the City of Erie Parties desirable will be treated with, and such will please address M. O. C, care Box No, 706 New-York Post Office

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business paying for the past four years from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum The business is pleasant and respectable, and can be more than doubled the coming year A full explanation given upon an interview. Address with real name UNION, *Times* Office.

TO LET AND THE STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—One of the best liquor stores down town it has been occupied by the present owner for the last 16 years, doing a good business, and on easy terms. Inquire on the premises of PHILIP LYONS, No. 478 Pearl-st., near Chatham

STOCK AND FIXTURES FOR SALE—Of an old established retail and variety store, situated on the west side of the City (one of the avenues). Reasons for selling given on application at 30 Vesey-st, between the hours of 9 and 1 P. M

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED—With a capital of $10,000 to $50,000, to engage in the Wholesale dry goods trade, to whom that can give unlimited references as to character and responsibility will be given in the trade. Address M ERCHANT, this Office with real name.

PARTNER WANTED—With a small capital, in a first class and well established business. The inducements can be illustrated by applying at No. 216 East 30th-st.

$8 TO $4 000,—WANTED TO INVEST—This sum in some good safe regular business Address INVEST a time office with real name and business

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and despatch. Our prices range from $300 to $500. Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.
Wareroom, corner of 3d-av. and 18th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is unsurpassed to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double bass reed organs with pedals; also, new French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & Co's celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second hand for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S T GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st, and 82 Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every piano warranted Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome st, respectfully invite attention to their Pianofortes constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G & H. BARMORE, No 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years, offer a large assortment of elegant superior Pianos at the lowest possible price Have also perfected a new style of Piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A superior 7-octave, $310 rosewood piano is offered for $230 as the owner must leave town; been used but three months, is perfect, excellent toned modern improvements, fully warranted by celebrated makers. Can be seen at No. 34 Vesey-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANOFORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 269 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—A most splendid, new, 7-octave rosewood piano, warranted, made to order and owned by a music teacher, will be sold as above A second hand piano taken For particulars call or address A. WEBBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE.—Could select from a large assortment, and one of the best makers. Would exchange for dry goods. Address MUSIC, *Times* office.

PIANO-FORTE.—A fine toned second hand Piano, for sale cheap Inquire at No 55 7th-st,

EXPRESSES.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY FOR CALIFORNIA, office No 194 Broadway. Our next regular Express will leave on WEDNESDAY, the 24th October, per steamer *Northern Light* in charge of a special messenger. Freight and parcels taken at the lowest rates.

WM H. HALL, Agent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and South-west.

VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 3:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:00 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 3:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10 50 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9.30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M., the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 2:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M. Toledo 5 P. M., Cincinnati 6 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9 30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island St Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket offices

E. S. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R R Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—To PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:30 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:30 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express, at 9:30 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning.

Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot Chambers-st.,) and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations

Night Express, at 5:30 P. M. for Dunkirk and Buffalo

Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations

On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M.

These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows:

Express Train 6 A M., connecting with Western mail Western Trains Mail Train 9 A M

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

School Examination.

The regular semi-annual examination of the school at the House of Refuge will take place to-day at 2 o'clock P. M., under the auspices of Mr. ATTERBURY and the Superintendents, RANDALL and McKEON. Several gentlemen connected with educational matters, will also be present.

Colored Men in New York State.

At the late meeting of colored men in Philadelphia, it was stated that there were of colored men working at their trades and professions here:

House carpenters, 12—apprentices, 5; hat-straw makers, 16; cabinet-makers, 1; blacksmiths, 6; shipcarpenters, 4; machinists, 10; masons, 7; printers, 4—apprentices, 2; baster, 1; milliners, 2; tailors, 3—apprentices, 2; second-hand clothing stores, 27; painters, 4; japanner, 1; chair matters, 6; coopers, 6; merchants, 3; peddlers, 6; clergymen, 21; physicians, 7; drug storekeepers, 7—2 practical chemists, the rest kept by physicians—4 drug clerks and chemists and 3 kept by physicians—6 drug clerks and chemists, 3; musicians, apprentices; 5; masons, 5—apprentices, 2; sail-makers and jewelers, 2—apprentices, 2; dressmakers, 100; tailoresses, 10; shirt-makers and seamstresses, 11; preserve manufacturers, 2; engineers, 2; watchmakers, 100; tailoresses, 10; shirtmakers and seamstresses, 11; preserve manufacturers, makers and seamstresses, 11; preserve manufacturers, 2; engineers, 2; watchmakers, 100; tailoresses, 10; shirtmak

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Africa at Halifax.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Movements of the Allies in the Crimea.

ADVANCE UPON PEREKOP.

ANTICIPATED NAVAL ATTACK ON ODESSA.

THE CZAR AT NICOLAIEFF.

Supposed Retreat of the Russians.

The War in Asia.

OPERATIONS IN THE BALTIC

MEDIATION AGAIN.

Rumored Alliance between Prince Napoleon and the Princess Royal of England.

THE SOUND DUES—CONGRESS AT COPENHAGEN.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL NEWS.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS FIRM.

CONSOLS 87 1-2.

By the House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, from Liverpool on the 13th inst., arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning.

The *Africa* sailed at 10½ o'clock for Boston, where she will be due about 5 o'clock on Thursday afternoon.

The steamship *Hermann* left Southampton for New-York on the 10th inst., with a full complement of passengers.

THE WAR.

But little has occurred at the seat of war, beyond the fact that the Allies were threatening Perekop, and that their advance had, for a time, been checked.

French troops were being concentrated on the Danube, and Odessa was expected to be immediately bombarded by the Allied fleet, which was before its walls.

The garrison at Kars still held out.

Gen. SIMPSON, in his last dispatch, dated Sebastopol, Sept. 29, says that 9,800 men were employed daily in making a road from Balaklava to the camp. Fatigue parties in the town were engaged in getting timber and other materials from the ruins, in order to get shelter for the troops ere bad weather set in.

The Russian fire from the batteries on the north side caused Gen. SIMPSON some little annoyance, but has not prevented work being carried on. By the explosion of a kind of infernal machine, numbers of which had been dug up in various parts of the town and around the batteries an officer and fifteen men were wounded.

General EMPSON reports a drilling engagement in which the 10th Hussars and the Chasseurs beat back the Cossacks near Kertsch.

A letter from Vienna states that several bankers there give credence to the rumor that Russia is contracting a loan in North America, and that the negotiations are likely to be concluded.

Marseilles advices of the 10th state that the Minister of War was still using every exertion to reinforce the army in the Crimea.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Frankfort *Gazette*, states that the sunken Russian ships can be raised without difficulty, as the Russians closed them in every part but one, and attached hose to the hulls, so that the water can be pumped out when required.

PELISSIER and SIMPSON, according to the *Daily News*, have had a meeting, with a view to prevent what they consider indiscreet revelations, by newspaper correspondents, military and civil.

General MARMORA declares, in an order of the day, that he will severely punish the authors of any letters which may have been found, by informing the Russians of the movements of the Allies, to have injured the position of the latter.

THE LATEST.

Advance of the Allies upon Perekop.

A dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, dated Oct. 9, received at St. Petersburg, states that the Allies had advanced from Eupatoria, threatening Perekop, but had retired on meeting the advance posts of the Russian left flank. Sixteen battalions of the Russians were thrown into disorder.

Retirement of the Russians.

According to the Frankfort *Post Zeitung*, the body of the Russian army had been withdrawn from the plateau on the north side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbec. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts.

In the neighborhood of Nicolaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 28,000 of whom belong to the newly raised military.

A British Fleet Sent to the Coast of Italy.

Her Majesty's ships *London*, *Rodney*, *Albion*, *Leander* and *Wasp*, have received orders to proceed under the command of Admiral STAFFORD, to the coast of Italy. They will begin their mission, it is said, in the Bay of Naples.

Filling up the Trenches.

A letter from Sebastopol, in the Marseilles *Journal*, says, that one of the orders which has been executed by the troops with the greatest pleasure, is that of filling up the trenches. It is stated that the troops regard their prospects so favorably that a great number of the soldiers of the class of 1847 who may now quit the service do not wish to do so.

Bombardment of Odessa.

The allied fleet, which, according to the last news, sailed on a secret expedition from Sebastopol, anchored off Odessa on the 8th day of October. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports that the force consists of eight ships of the line, 27 steamers and one other vessel. No news of the bombardment had been received up to the latest dates, but was expected immediately. Odessa, since the destruction of the corn ports in the Sea of Azoff, has formed the chief, if not the sole means of support of the Russian army in the Crimea. The Emperor of Russia and suite arrived at Odessa on the 22d of September, but left again the next day for Nicolaieff to attend a council of war.

Russian Losses.

The *Invalide Russe* gives a detailed account of the losses of the Russian garrison on the 8th of September, as follows: Killed, 2,684; wounded, 5,065; contusions, 1,800; missing, 1,754—total, 11,701. The same journal states that the Russians lost 1,000 men on the 10th of August, and 1,000 men per day every day up to Sept 8. Thus it would appear that the losses of the garrison for the last three weeks of the siege amounted to 32,000 men, irrespectively of disease.

The Danube.

According to the Constantinople *Journal* the Commander of the Turkish army on the Danube has received instructions to provide rations for forty to fifty thousand French troops, who are to arrive at Silistria about the end of October.

A telegraph from Constantinople states that the Anglo-Turkish Contingency has received orders to proceed to Schumla.

Mediation.

In a circular addressed by the Austrian Government to its representatives, it is intimated, that though Prussia is at liberty to act as mediator between the belligerent powers, the present is not a favorable time for such mediation; that, in fact, the Western Powers must follow up the advantage gained, and not treat with Russia when they have expelled them from the Crimea. The manifesto asserts that the most perfect understanding existed between Austria and France.

The War in Asia.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF has forwarded to St. Petersburg a report of a successful engagement, in which the Cossacks, militia and dragoons, commanded by Lieutenant-General KOVALEWSKI, defeated a detachment of 1,600 regular Turkish cavalry, and 1,000 Kurdish Bascuks. The Turks had about 400 killed.

ALI PASHA, the Commander, who took part in most of the late wars of Turkey was made prisoner. The Turks lost all their guns.

The garrison at Kars still holds out, though reduced to great extremes. Part of OMAR PASHA's force was advancing from Batoum to attempt to raise the blockade. The Turkish force now at Kars numbers 19 000 men.

The Baltic.

The Russians are repairing Sweaborg with the greatest activity, enlarging the barracks and building batteries, &c.

Further accounts from Riga, though meagre, of the bombardment, state that the batteries at the mouth of Duna had suffered little, but the battery at Bullen had considerably.

On the 25th of September three frigates anchored at the mouth of the River Sulis and the boats' crews set fire to ten vessels.

Real Admiral PENAUD, describing the expedition to the Gulf of Bothnia by one French corvette and two English steamers, states: Eleven Russian vessels, anchored off Bursa, a small town on the Finnish coast, were captured; also, eight other small vessels, making the tonnage captured 2,500.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Thursday, the 10th inst., was the weekly Board day of the Bank of England. A protracted discussion took place, but no change was made in the rate of discount.

A meeting of the creditors of DELISLE & JANVOIN has been held, and the statement of their affairs was very satisfactory.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* announces, officially, that the Empress has entered the fifth month of her pregnancy, and that her health is excellent.

An alliance between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess Royal of England, it is stated by the *Times* correspondent, is rumored in political circles.

DENMARK.

It is announced in one of the London papers that the Danish Government has invited all maritime powers, including the United States, to meet in Congress at Copenhagen in November, to settle the question of the Sound Dues. Denmark, it is said, proposes a capitalization and redemption of the dues.

GREECE.

The Ministry have resigned, owing to the resistance of the King in refusing to have any intercourse with General KALERGI, Minister of War. The King accepted the resignations, and a new Ministry has been formed.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co.'s Circular says: The Cotton Market during the past week has exhibited great depression, almost amounting to a panic. The pressure has more immediately fallen upon Uplands and Mobiles, which have given way ¼d @ ½d. Whilst occasionally forced sales have been made at nearly ½d @ ¾ decline.

The market closed to-day with a little more steadiness, in consequence of the Bank of England not having yet further advanced its rate of discount. The sales for the week are estimated at 31,000 bales—speculators taking 1,400 and exporters 3,600 bales. Friday's business is called 6,000 bales. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 5½d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Ordinary to good Ordinary, 4½d @ 5d.; Fair Mobiles, 5½d.; Middling, 5 5-16d.; Fair Uplands, 5d.; Middling, 5¼d.; Inferior, 4½d. Total stock of Cotton in port, 535,000, of which 300,000 is American. Import for the week, 44,400 bales—including 23 400 American.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN's Circular says: The Cotton market has been depressed all the week, and has further declined fully ½d. ₰ lb. The market was steadier at the close.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester market continues flat at about former rates.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co report an extensive business doing, at a slight advance in prices. They quote as follows: Western Canal Flour 40s.@42s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 42s @43s.; Ohio, 42s.@43s. White United States Wheat, 11s. 9d.@12s 2d.; Red and Mixed, 11s. 3d @11s 9d. Mixed Corn 34s 9d.@34s. Brown, SHIPLEY & Co. say there had been a fair demand for new Wheat and Flour at the extreme prices of last week, while old Wheat is 2d dearer. Indian Corn in moderate demand at former rates. Their quotations are, White Wheat, 12s. 2d @12s. 8d.; Red, 11s. 9d @12s.; Western Canal Flour, 40s. 6d.@41s.; Ohio, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Canadian, 41s @41s. 6d.; White Indian Corn, 44s.@45s.; Yellow, 40s.@40s. 6d.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. report no material change in Provisions. Beef was dull, and Pork firm. Lard quoted at 66s.@67s., with a small business doing. Linseed Cake, thin oblong, sold at £13. Tallow advanced—fine North American worth 64s. No stock on hand. Y. C. sold at 60s. 6d.@63s.

Liverpool Produce Market.

From the Broker's Circular, 4c.

Ashes in moderate demand at about last week's prices. Turpentine firm. Resin in good demand at 4s 10d. for common to 8s. for fine. Spirits of Turpentine advanced to 40s. Oils—1,500 tons Palm sold on the spot and to arrive at £44@£47. Pale Seal and Rape in fair request at £54 10s. for the former and 61s for the latter. Rice dull. Dyewoods—200 tons Logwood sold at £6 10s for Jamaica and £7 @£7 15s. for Campeachy. Fustic £7 10s. for Cuba.

London Money Market.

The Minimum Bank of England, rate of discount continues 5½ ₰ cent. at which rate money has been in great request this week, but the demand somewhat slacked at the close.

Consols quoted on Friday, at 87½@87¾ for Money, and 87¾ for account. Mexican dollars 4s. 11½d. Bar Silver 5s. 1½d. American Eagles 76s 2½d.

London Markets.

Coffee—Public sales showed a decline of 6d.@1s. ₰ cwt. Wheat—A fair supply of new English sold at previous prices. For old English and foreign of fine quality there was more demand, at steady rates. On Friday there was a firmer feeling, and higher prices were asked. White American, 80s.@82s.; Red, 76s @80s. ₰ quarter. American Flour 42s @46s ₰ bbl. A parcel of new Red American Wheat has been sold, to arrive, at 75s. ₰ quarter.

Cotton—Demand moderate; sales for the week 1,350 bales, at ⅛d. decline. Land quiet; Western, in kegs, 66s. Hemp Market continues quiet; St. Petersburg, clean, £42@£43; 205 bales Bombay sold at auction at £20 for fair quality; Manilla, current quality, £37@£38. Jute is flat. Iron—demand moderate; makers generally firm; Rails, £8; Bars, £8@£8 5s., free on board in Wales; Scotch Pig, 75s.@76s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde. Linseed—little done; fine samples at 74s @74s 6d.; Linseed Cakes, demand good. American Bag Cake, £13 on the spot, and Barrels £13 6s @£13 10s., for arrived parcels. Rice flat and 3d. lower. Saltpetre firm, but not active; Bengal, to arrive, has been sold at 38s for fine ₰ cent. refraction. Sugar quiet; 6d @1s. ₰ cwt. decline in some cases. Havana Brown, 41s @41s 6d.; Porto Rico, 43s. @46s 6d.

Spelter firm, at £24 2s 6d. on the spot. Tea—Common Congou firm, at 9d. ₰ lb. Tin without change; Common Blocks. 123s.; Banks, 124s.; Refined, 127s.; Banca, 124s.@125s.; Straits, 122s. Turpentine advanced considerably; sale reported at 10s. 6d. Spirits, 39s @40s.

American Securities.

American Stocks remain unsalable, as may be supposed, in the present state of the Money Market.

Maryland Sterling Bonds	98
Pennsylvania Inscriptions	77
Virginia Sterling Sixes	86
United States Fives, 1868	101
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 1st mtge	91
Pennsylvania Central Railroad Bonds, 2d mtge	81
Pennsylvania Sterling	91
New-York and Erie	83
Illinois Central	71
Michigan Central	88

Liverpool Freight Market.

Freights to the United States have not varied much this week, but the rates are rather irregular. Steerage Passengers continue scarce. The price of passage to New-York is about £5 5s. Freight to New-York, dead weight, 1½s. 6d. ₰ ton; Fine Goods, 1½s. 6d @1½s. 9d.; Hardware, 1½s. 6d.; Earthenware, 2s.

Freight to Boston, dead weight, 20s @1½s. 6d. ₰ ton; Fine Goods, 20s.; Hardware, 1½s.; Earthenware, 10s.

Freight to Philadelphia, dead weight, 17s. 6d.@1½s. ₰ ton. Fine Goods, 20s. Hardware, 20s. Earthenware, 2s.

Freight to Baltimore, dead weight, 20s @1½s. 6d. ₰ ton. Fine Goods, 20s. Hardware, 20s. Earthenware, 10s.

Freight to New-Orleans, dead weight, 10s ₰ ton. Fine Goods, 15s. Hardware, 15s. 6d. Earthenware, 2s.

Shipping Intelligence.

Arrived from New-York—8th, Andrew Foster, Velocity, at Marseilles.

Arrived from Boston—8th, Radical, at Deptford; 10th, Havana, at Andreossan; 11th Orleans, at Deal.

Arrived from New-Orleans—8th, Wurtemburg, at Havre; 9th, Levi Woodbury, at Liverpool.

Sailed for New-York—9th, Elma, from Queenstown; 10th, Hermann, from Havre and Southampton.

Sailed for Boston—7th, Ebsen, from Dunkirk.

Sailed for New-Orleans—8th, Bastiole, from Aberdeen; 10th, Clara Ann, from Deal; 8th, Martin Luther, from Liverpool; 8th, R. L. Gilchrist, from Deal; 9th, Wm. Stratton, from do.

Sailed for Philadelphia—7th, Clara Brookes, from Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The United States Attorney-General has decided that it is no departure from our neutrality for citizens to sell to either of the belligerents gunpowder, arms, or other articles contraband of war; or for the merchant ships of a neutral State to transport troops or military munitions for either of the belligerents, such commerce being perfectly lawful, subject only to the chances of hostile capture by the opposing power.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The Democrats of Suffolk County held their ratification meeting this evening in Faneuil Hall, and the assemblage was large and enthusiastic, notwithstanding the very disagreeable weather. The meeting was called to order by FRANCIS J. PARKER, Esq., of Boston, and addresses were made strongly in support of the Democratic candidates and Union principles, by Hon. JOHN S. WELLS of New Hampshire, General ANDERSON of Maine, and E. C. RIDDLE of Boston. A mass meeting was called by the State Committee to be held in the same place to-morrow evening.

Thanksgiving-Day in Massachusetts—Appointment of a Delegate to the National Democratic Convention.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct 24.

Governor GARDNER has appointed the 29th of November as Thanksgiving Day in Massachusetts.

The Democrats in the Fifth District have chosen the Hon. B. F. HALLETT as their Delegate to the National Democratic Convention at Cincinnati.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

The R. M. steamship *Canada* sailed from this port at noon, to-day, with 96 passengers for Liverpool, and 19 for Halifax. Among them is JOSIAH PIERCE, Jr. of Portland, Secretary of Legation to St. Petersburg. She takes out $756,500 in specie.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURG, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

In the first Liquor case under the new law, WM. BENNETT being the defendant, the Jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty on three counts. On the rendition of the verdict BENNETT was absent, when his bonds were declared forfeited and a process was issued for his arrest. The defendant's counsel moved for an arrest of judgment and for a new trial. The Court remarked that the defendant must be in the Sheriff's custody until the question was argued. Judgment was thereon given in the case.

Trains over the Alleghany Valley Railroad commenced running to Freeport to-day.

Launch of the Steam Frigate Wabash.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 24

The steam frigate *Wabash* was launched in splendid style at 12½ o'clock to-day. It was christened with Wabash water by Miss PENNSYLVANIA GRICE, daughter of the naval constructor. An immense number of spectators attended the launch, and there were not less than six hundred persons on board the vessel.

Republican Mass Meeting at Lockport.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 24

A Republican Mass Meeting was held here this afternoon. Hon. THOMAS T. FLAGLER was the President, and made an eloquent speech in favor of the Republican organization. Arcade Hall was crowded to overflowing. Hon. JOHN P. HALE and General BANKS, of Madison, also addressed the meeting.

Arrest of a Mail Robber, &c.

CLEVELAND, Wednesday, Oct. 24

STILLMAN WEBB, Post Office Clerk at Jefferson, Ohio, was arrested yesterday for purloining letters from the mails.

The schooner *C. Harrison*, from Milwaukee for Buffalo, with Wheat, has put into this port with three feet of water in her hold.

Barnum's Baby Show in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

BARNUM's Baby Show in this city has turned out a grand failure. He says it was brought about by the strictures in the *Commercial*, and has brought a suit against that paper, claiming $10,000 damages.

Weather in New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The weather has been very cold here to-day, and we shall most probably be visited with a frost to-night.

Snow at the South-West.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Oct. 24.

It has been snowing here this afternoon. A snow storm at Nashville was also experienced to-day.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here from New-York at 4 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Oct. 23.

The steamship *Florida* has arrived here from New-York, with all on board well.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Prospects of Governor Reeder for a Seat in the House—Col. Harney's Indian Battle, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

I commented some days since upon the prospects of the admission of Governor REEDER to the House, in the event of his obtaining a majority of the legal vote of Kansas Territory. I am told that, unfortunately, the Clerk of the House, FORNEY, has the power to give WHITFIELD a great advantage by receiving and filing, before organization, the certificate which SHANNON will of course give of the election of the 2d October. The Administration policy thus almost precludes regular opposition, by indorsing violations of laws. SHANNON was sent to Kansas in the same service as the Federal Judges, that is, to establish Slavery. The latter functionaries took slaves with them by way of deciding the question before it was raised. SHANNON said he went there to execute the laws of the mock Legislature, before he knew what those laws were. He stumped the Territory for WHITFIELD, and furnishes, as a part of his contract, the required certificate. This is the system under which in effect the officers make the laws—and unmake them—at pleasure. If the power of organizing the House be thrown into FORNEY's hands, all can anticipate how the work will be done. It is easy to perceive that it will be more difficult to get WHITFIELD out after he gets in, than to keep him out while the question of his claims is fairly discussed.

The Indian massacre by HARNEY's command proves the justice of the objections raised in Congress to the increase of the army. This miserable and treacherous butchery was perpetrated, perhaps, by way of vindicating the necessity of the new regiments. It is not unlikely that some further outrages will be committed in order to convince Congress of the expediency of very large appropriations to meet the contingencies of Indian wars. I trust it will be remembered by the new majority in the House that every dollar thus voted goes to furnish the means for sustaining the border war of Slavery upon Freedom. AQUIDAY.

Personal.

ARRIVAL OF THACKERAY.—Among the passengers by the *Africa* are Mr. THACKERAY and Secretary, and Col. T. BIGELOW LAWRENCE and lady.

We understand that Mr. THACKERAY and Dr. KANE will dine with the Press Club on Saturday.

Rev. Dr. KNOX has so far recovered that he has returned to New-York, and is expected to assist at the Communion service, in Rutgers-street Church, next Sabbath morning; being the one hundredth Communion since his ordination as Pastor of this Church.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1280. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THIRD NATIONAL EXHIBITION OF THE UNITED STATES AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

FIRST DAY.

EXAMINATION OF CATTLE.

Grand Trial of Horses.

VERMONT BOY WINS IN 2:36.

DESCRIPTION OF THE GROUNDS.

Display of Horses, Cattle, Sheep and Swine.

From Our Special Reporter.

BOSTON, Mass., Tuesday morning, Oct 23, 1855.

When Summer's green retires from the fields and forests:—when the grass leaves the bogs in the meadow exposed to view, and lets in the cold moonbeams upon the stony mountain side:—when Winter's forefinger touches the tree-leaves with red and orange and yellow and purple—beautifies them by a layer of rainbow hues:—when the streams run cold and utter chilling murmurs, and the white foam lingers half congealed upon the shore:—when the hay is in the mow, and the sound of the flail is heard in the barn:—when the farmer grows weary in his cellar, sorting his vegetables and fruits:—when the sheep bleat in the sheep fold and he cows bellow in the barn-yard:—when the horse becomes familiar with the rack, and "the ox knoweth his master's crib:"—when the goer of the harvest turns to his rest and the kine come in from Nature's broad table and seek their food from the hand of man:—when those who have not been idle smile, and the sluggard sees a skeleton in the distance:—when all are happy who deserve the happiness which is the result of fairly remunerated toil:—when the poor (God help them) thank the Father of all for the bounties in store for them:—when these things are, it is the time for rejoicings, for merry-makings, for fairs and for Agricultural Exhibitions. Such a time is now. And as it is the time, it is used for the purposes I have named. Our Counties have used it with advantage, or are about to use it. Our States individually, have done, or are doing likewise; and our "Union of States" is now preparing for a grand exhibition of domestic animals—horses, cattle, sheep and swine—under the management of the "United States Agricultural Society."

As the Exhibition does not open until 9 o'clock to-day, and this letter is written at a much earlier hour, I cannot well speak of what it will be, or compare it with others of similar character. This, you are aware, is the third National Exhibition by the United States Agricultural Society. Previously, they have exhibited in Springfield, Ohio, and in Springfield, a thriving town in this State, so far as the natural advantages of situation are concerned, neither, I imagine, afforded better than Boston.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

The place selected for the Exhibition is a fine field, about thirty acres in extent, and fronting upon Harrison-avenue. The grounds have been inclosed by a high board fence, built close and strong. There are two entrances. The main one, however, alone differs materially from what is common to this kind of exhibitions. Approaching the field from along Franklin-square, the size and architecture of the main entrance fill the eye and create pleasant anticipations of what is to be enjoyed within. Two towers, each forty feet in height, support an arch across some fifteen feet of space. The towers and arch are built as if they were to remain for years, and ornamented in a style that would not disgrace the entrance to the finest grounds and palatial residence in the country. Having entered, you are in a field of the extent I have named, perfectly level, and otherwise well fitted to the use for which it is designed.

To the right of the main entrance, and in a line with it are seats for six thousand persons, erected in such a manner as to be capable of sustaining a much heavier weight than they will probably be required to bear. Beyond the seats, in the same line, there are stalls for Durham breed cattle, reaching to the angle and occupying a portion of the second side. Next to these are the stalls for Hereford breeds; then come those for the Devons, and further on those for the Ayrshires. The Jersey cattle are provided for from the Ayrshires on to and some distance past the junction of the second and third sides. Along the third line, after the last of the Jersey stalls, come those for the grade cows, then for native cows, then for fat cattle, then for steers, and then for working oxen.

When you have seen the last of the stalls for working oxen, if you have followed me around, you will very naturally feel somewhat fatigued. Just at this spot there is a resting place—the Cholera Hospital. It is a neat building, and its front forms a portion of the third line of inclosure. If you are a member of the press, or if you belong to any of the other respectable professions, and have become useful to mankind, MARSHALL P. WILDER, the President of the Society, or Major BEN. PERLEY POORE, one of the Executive Committee, will be at the door, if not otherwise engaged, and extend to you a cordial invitation to step in and take a seat. Now, an invitation to enter a cholera hospital doesn't strike a man in good health quite as pleasantly as an invitation to dinner. The anticipatory sensations are not quite so agreeable. You reflect hurriedly upon your past life, and very soon conclude you are not yet fit to die; you think of those you love, and resolve not to leave them forever, so long as you can help it;—you give a moment or two's thought to the world, and think it much better than you ever thought it before. You make up your mind that it will do to live in for a few years more, and, consequently, you determine not to enter the cholera hospital and die a horrible death at an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine. Having made up your mind, you turn, with flashing eye, to the President and the Major, and prepare to utter unutterable things. But now you see them again, the President looks hearty and cheerful. The Major has grown stouter and stronger than when you saw him last in New-York, and his kind heart speaks through his eyes as loudly as before. You think these appearances strange in men inhabiting a cholera hospital, forming a portion of an inclosure for an exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, and when the President repeats his invitation, and the Major takes you by the hand, you change your mind, and in you go, regardless of consequences. There are no cots for patients in the last stages, but in their stead sofas and well cushioned chairs. There are two tables traversing the entire length of the building, and on them are a multitude of things not usually given to persons afflicted with cholera; and several things which are considered preventives of the disease, at least in the City of New York. After you have been inside a few minutes, the impression grows upon you that a cholera hospital is not so bad a place as the newspapers report; and you go from it with a resolution to visit all the hospitals in the country, as soon as convenient. I would remark here, parenthetically, that the building called the Cholera Hospital was erected a few years ago, when it was feared such a building would be required; but, I understand, it was not opened as a hospital, and therefore you may with perfect propriety advise any gentleman who intends visiting the Exhibition not to fight shy of the Cholera Hospital on account of its name. But I have staid too long at the Hospital, and, if you please, we will be on our journey. From the building in which we rested to the termination of the third line of inclosure, there are stalls for sheep and swine. The fourth, or the line completing the square is occupied entirely with stalls for horses, and so, also is that portion of the first line which is to the left of the main entrance. We have now traveled the outer edges of the field, and viewed the following number of

STALLS.

For horses	170	Box stalls	90
For cattle	150	Single stalls	80
For sheep and swine	80		
Total			417

These stalls are all erected with a view to comfort and convenience. They are as close as many barns and their roofs are covered with canvas, which, it is expected, will shed rain, if required.

THE TRIAL GROUND.

Leaving ample space for spectators, a course for the trial of horses and display of cattle has been marked out and well prepared for the purposes for which it is designed. It is elliptical in form, and an exact half mile in extent. Here we are to have grand cavalcades of all the horses on exhibition, trials of speed by famous trotters, and solemn processions of bulls and oxen and cows. On the line of the course and fronting to the right of the main entrance, a tower, after the Chinese, has been erected. It rises to a height of seventy feet, and is altogether a remarkable feature of the Exhibition grounds. From its top, I am told, an American flag, thirty feet long by thirty feet in width, will float on the breeze from this day until the Exhibition closes. The first floor is intended for the occasional use of the officers of the Society and invited guests. The second floor is for the Judges, and the third for those who are so fortunate as to occupy it when there is a spirited race.

THE TENTS.

The tower for the Judges and others is supported on the right by the President's tent, and on the left by one designed for the use of members of the press; both are in front of the tower. In the centre of the field is a mammoth tent, beneath which hungry thousands may gather, for there the banquet is to be served on Friday next. Near to the great tent is one designed for the ladies, in which refreshments will be served.

With such preparations, we can hardly fail of having a fine Exhibition, for the promised entries are numerous and fine. I saw, yesterday afternoon, some cattle and horses that alone were worth a long journey to see. Among the fast horses here yesterday, were *Trustee*, *Fashion*, *Ethan Allen*, *Chicago Jack*, *Patapsco* and *Henry Clay*.

In preparing for the Exhibition, no expense has been spared to make it the finest of the kind ever witnessed in the country. Near $15 000 have been expended upon the grounds alone, and otherwise the preparations are made with equal liberality. Ten thousand dollars are offered in premiums.

The Exhibition has already filled all the hotels, and by to-night they will doubtless be crammed, for people are coming in from all parts of the country by every arriving train.

That those intending to visit the Fair may know what they may expect to see each day, I send you the following

PROGRAMME.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23—FIRST DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of all the Horses on exhibition, at 10 o'clock A. M.
2. Exhibition of Durham and Devon Cattle, in the ring.
3. Exhibition of Stallions, &c., (Roadsters,) with trials of speed on the track, at 11 o'clock A. M.
4. Exhibition of Grade, Native and Milch Cows.
5. Exhibition of Breeding Mares and Fillies on the track.
6. Exhibition of Ayrshire and Hereford Cattle, in the ring.
7. Exhibition of Ponies on the track.
8. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses, at 3 o'clock P. M.

WEDNESDAY OCT 24—SECOND DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of Horses, at 9 o'clock.
2. Exhibition of Fat Cattle and Steers.
3. Exhibition of Stallions 4 years old and over, with trials of speed, at 10 o'clock.
4. Examination of Cattle for "Herd Premiums," in the ring.
5. Exhibition and trial of Stallions, 3 years old and under 4.
6. Exhibition of Jersey Cattle.
7. Exhibition and trial of Thorough-bred Stallions, Mares, &c., at 9 o'clock P. M.
8. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses, at 3 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY, OCT 25—THIRD DAY.

1. Procession and trial of Draft Horses, at 9 o'clock A. M.
2. Exhibition and trial of Working Oxen, on Brookline-street, at 10 o'clock.
3. Exhibition and trial on the track, of Matched and Fancy Mounted Horses, at 11 o'clock.
4. Exhibition of Family Horses, with trials of speed on the track, at 2 o'clock, and during the afternoon.

FRIDAY, OCT 26—FOURTH DAY.

1. Grand Cavalcade of all the Horses on exhibition, at 9 o'clock A. M.
2. Grand trial of speed by Trotting Horses of colts only, at 10 o'clock A. M.
3. Volunteer trials of speed.
4. Grand AGRICULTURAL BANQUET in the great tent, at which the Governors of Massachusetts and other States, together with Messrs. EVERETT, CHOATE, WINTHROP, SUMNER, and other distinguished gentlemen, will address the assembled guests. Tickets $1.
5. Award of Premiums will be declared by the President at the close of the Banquet.

SATURDAY, OCT 27—FIFTH AND LAST DAY.

1. Trials of speed on the track, by celebrated Trotting Stallions, at 10 o'clock A. M.
2. Volunteer trials of speed, either to harness or saddle.
3. Exhibition of Animals to be offered for sale.
4. Auction Sale.

A very good bill and promise of an interesting week. I think—I think—I am getting drowsy, consequently, I will write no more until the opening of the exhibition.

MOMOTOMBO.

BOSTON, Wednesday Morning, Oct. 24, 1855.

The third National Exhibition of horses, cattle, sheep and swine opened yesterday morning, under the most favorable auspices. The weather was agreeable; the entries in the various departments were numerous, and the attendance was large. Spectators were admitted as early as 9 o'clock, and soon after that hour MARSHALL P. WILDER, the President of the Society, ascended the Judges' stand and declared the Exhibition formally open.

At 10 o'clock, in accordance with the programme, all the horses on exhibition—nearly four hundred—were brought out to the track and driven twice around it. This grand cavalcade, as it is termed in the bills, was not as imposing a spectacle as I had anticipated it would be. That there were many noble-looking animals in the line is not to be denied; but about one-half were covered with blankets; some were led; some were drawing heavy wagons, and some such as are used on race-courses; and they were mixed up and huddled together in such a way as to destroy the effect which an arrangement into classes and similarity of equipment in each would have produced. The object, however, was only to show the strength of this important department of the Exhibition, and that was satisfactorily accomplished.

DURHAMS.

At 11 o'clock there was to have been an examination in the cattle ring, of Durham bulls, cows and heifers; but it was found that if they were brought into the ring too much time would be occupied, and they were in consequence examined principally in their stalls. Of this breed of cattle there are some very fine specimens on exhibition. The Durhams, as Mr. ALLEN expresses it, in his work on domestic animals, are decidedly the most showy among the cattle species. They are of all colors between a deep red and a creamy white; but generally, as you are aware, have both the colors named intermixed or blended. Their form is symmetrical and imposing. The head is finely formed with a longer face, but not so fine a muzzle, as the Devon. The neck is delicately formed, and the chest is of great depth and width. But notwithstanding their advantages in form, size, and color, they are generally considered as inferior to the Devons, in their value as working oxen, and in the richness of their milk. This, I say, is the general opinion given in the books and expressed by farmers. And yet, there is a pair of working oxen, of this breed, that were raised by Major BEN. PERLEY POORE, on Julian Hill farm, in Newbury, Massachusetts, which I am assured do more work than any other oxen he has used. They are very large and powerful, and taken altogether, perhaps they should be set down as exceptions to the acknowledged peculiarities of the breed. There are also five or six Durham cows in the stables that cause one to be strongly inclined to speak well of the whole Durham family.

ROADSTERS.

While the Durhams were undergoing a thorough examination in their stalls, there was a display of stallions and a mare, roadsters, upon the track. For some reason not known to the Judges, there were but nine stallions and one mare brought out. They were driven over the track twice, when a few showed a very desirable gait, but none great speed, except *Ethan Allen*. This display was not so fine as it doubtless would have been had all the roadsters on the field been brought out.

The following were entered:

Lady Johnson,	Boston Boy,
Ethan Allen,	Black Hawk,
Post Morgan,	Morgan Hunter,
	North Horse,

And two others, names not given.

The only remarkable horse for speed was *Ethan A.*, and his abilities are well known. The others were very fine animals, to the eye, but did not compare favorably with Allen for speed.

PRIZES.

It was followed, however, by an exhibition of horses, which created considerable amusement. There could not have been less than fifty on the track: and, to the credit of the entire race be it spoken, their affectionate mothers were with them, and evinced a motherly pride in their rather irregular and sometimes ludicrous performances.

They were run over the track twice, much to the danger of the lives and waking limbs of at least one-third of them. When they were ranged on the track, and before the word was given to move on, the spectacle was somewhat similar to that recently presented by BARNUM, in his Museum—I mean his memorable baby show. It differs, however, in a few unimportant particulars. At BARNUM's the mothers were seated on raised platforms, so that you must look upward if you would see them well. At this exhibition, the mothers were on the track and the spectators were nearly all above and looked down upon them. There was also a slight difference in the manner of showing the "points" of their offspring. At BARNUM's they were on their mothers lap, and had a nice sugar-tit to keep them from behaving badly. At the National Exhibition, the poor colts enjoyed no such luxuries. They had to sustain themselves on their own unsubstantial pins, and I saw no other sweet inducements to good behavior than an occasional delicate poke in the ribs from a motherly nose, which tickled several of the youngest so hard that they laughed quite hard and then partook of a slight refreshment. Then again, the system of corporeal punishment was not the same that I understand was in vogue at the baby show. When any foolish little colt would stray over to and mix with any other colts of poorer dress and shorter pedigree, the enraged mother we-hee'd once by way of informing her stray offspring of her desire for its return. If it paid no attention to her call, but kept on nosing about and making itself familiar generally, she would we-hee again, and louder than before. If the second we-hee failed, she we-hee'd a third time, but kindly. The third we-hee was evidently the we-hee affectionate, for it did not once fail in accomplishing its object. The instant the youngster heard it, he would return at his best gallop. The effect of the affectionate me-hee upon a colt was the same as that of a dinner-gong upon a crowd of boarders at any of our respectable hotels. It made undignified haste towards its dining-room, and buried its nose in its victuals just as if it had been brought up at a first-class establishment. But, poor thing, it was made to suffer for its misdeeds, as is the case with many other sinners, just when it least expected punishment. It could hardly have got more than one satisfactory puff at the best yielding teat, when its mother would turn her head and give it such a bite, in the small of its back, as would make it squ

THE NEWCOMES

THE NEWCOMES—MEMOIRS OF A MOST RESPECTABLE FAMILY Edited by ARTHUR PENDENNIS, Esq. In two volumes. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers

Mr. THACKERAY's best production, and a great and enduring work of the age! Forget your prejudices, if you have any, and prepare to enjoy that rare literary blessing—a healthy book. You will rise from the feast, loving Mr. THACKERAY as you loved your HOMER of old, for giving you the story of a man whom you can love.

Rather more than two years have been consumed in the publication of this story. Month after month the instalments have been given to the public, and month after month they have been skipped by the readers of *Harpers' Magazine*.—where they appeared. Truth to tell, THACKERAY does not read well in sections, however much he may esteem that mode of publication. There is something about his style—call it a genial communicativeness, if you will—which demands a lengthened and attentive intercourse with the author before you can warm yourself in his thought-atmosphere. He is profound, but copious, like COLERIDGE; rather tedious, if he "pumps into you" once a month only; but immense, if you can hear him when you will, and for as long a period as suits your fancy. *He* is sure to talk pleasantly, if you do not interrupt him. There is this difference, however, between the two philosophers: COLERIDGE, very often, was in the clouds; but THACKERAY always has two stout limbs planted on the earth, and becomes helpless as ANTÆUS the moment he is knocked off them. For these, or worse reasons, the *Newcomes'* locality of *Harpers'* has, we venture to say, been avoided by the majority of readers. It has for two years been the one quiet sheet of that giddy world of letters; and those who, like ourselves, have been in the habit of sunning themselves there, and chatting with the neighbors about our admirable friend, the Colonel, will miss its pleasant shelter. Some villainous organ-grinder, in all human probability, will be there next month.

Now that the work is finished, and we have read it through—we are afraid to say *how many times*—we lay it down with a feeling of utter despair. A critic would have to take to some other healthy business were such books common. They present this difficulty. You cannot "pitch into" them at all, and you cannot praise them enough. Nor is this the worst of it. Criticism, in its best form, is out a quick perception of certain relations of life diverging from, or conveying to, the great fountain-head of human nature. This perception is precisely what Mr. THACKERAY exercises in the *Newcomes*. From beginning to end it is nothing more than a masterly narrative criticism. Every fibre of the social frame is laid bare, every nerve exposed with the quick skillfulness of a BRODIE or a MOTT. We have a student-like desire to analyse something, and turn over the pages watchfully. It would be an Art triumph to add our mite to such an aggregate of comment. The search is fruitless. The master has been before us,—and although he sits comfortably at the top of the page, with a smile on his lips, and a perfectly lazy face—as if he had nothing in the world to do but speak kind words and take his ease—those keen eyes and that steady hand have done all that can be done; analysed all that can be analysed—explained everything necessary to be explained. There never was such a discouraging book for the critic. Its absolute perfection dazzles like the diamond, and, like that gem, resists all feeble scratchings and tests. We view it in a hundred lights, and expose as many new beauties. We try to detach one and find it is the whole.

In the good old times of the Minerva press the plot of a novel afforded a tolerable meal for the critic, but now a plot is the last thing to be depended on. Men have ceased to be romantic. What excitement they want is supplied to them in the contemplation of real life. The novelist is expected to show them men and women whom they meet in everyday society; men and women in sober habiliments, who smirk and grin at us in a common and familiar manner. If he *will* have romance he must go down into the kitchen like an English policeman, and eat our cold mutton with the cook. It is the most that can be done for him. Everything up stairs is real enough, and if he would be popular, he must write about the up-stairs folks to suit our taste. We reserve to ourselves the right of enjoying their acquaintance, or the equal pleasure of despising them.

Mr. THACKERAY goes into the great world as a geologist creeps into a cavern, for specimens. He chips off a bit of character here, and a bit there, until his cabinet is full. We are then called upon to admire, not the polish, but the variety of the collection. There can be little question of the advantage to be derived from the study of such unequivocal fragments of nature, if we only go about it the right way. But alas! among the thousands who wear diamonds, and the hundreds of thousands who have to put up with paste, how many would rush into ecstasies at the rough stone, or express their pride of the fragmentary glass. Who would care about being told that the unsightly objects were precisely the same as those the world runs after and worships! And so it is not unusual, nor, indeed, remarkable, to hear complaints that Mr. THACKERAY's characters are demireps, scoundrels, toadies, flunkies, hypocrites, gamblers—everything in short that is unpleasant. Undoubtedly there is some show of justice in these complaints. Where does the fault lie? Not in Mr. THACKERAY. He is simply an honest man of science, rather convivially given, and disposed to make fun of our miseries and woes, but truthful. He does not furbish up his gimcracks to make them pass for what they are not. He has no cunning for theatrical display. What he has picked up he shows fairly. It is not his fault if the fragments are worthless. Depend upon it, he is a sensible gentleman, and would not have filled his cabinet with rocks, if stones of greater value had been within reach.

The groundwork on which this prodigious work is built is of the simplest character, and altogether undeserving the name of plot. Reduced to its primitive elements it is simply the story of an East Indian Colonel, who, after long and faithful service, returns to England, to live with, and love, an only son, on whom one of the noblest natures we have ever encountered in fiction, is lavished. The Colonel finds things much changed. The world has grown older, perhaps wiser, certainly colder since his day. He finds himself a stranger even in the homes of his nearest kindred. Instead of a whole-souled welcome he has two clammy fingers thrust into his eager hand, and receives an invitation to dine some day next week. He is indifferent, however. It was not so in his day, but may be right now. Very likely he is an old fogy; what does it matter so long as Clive is by his side? Out of the earnestness of this affection for the boy grow all the incidents of the book. What he would willingly despise for himself he is anxious to obtain for the youngster. He would like to conquer for *him*, the love and affection of his rich relations, and with courage and fortitude plunges at once into an unhappy battle with selfishness and cant. There never was such a chivalrous gentleman as this brave Colonel whose war cry is "Clive."

Other hopes soon begin to form themselves in his mind. Nestled in the fragrant wreaths that float from his constitutional cheroot, he sees delicious visions of a home made happy with another bright presence. To speak plainly, he has fallen in love, (as the representative of Clive of course—for the Colonel has no separate existence) with Ethel Newcome. Calmly satisfied he now contemplates the happy termination of a troubled life, surrounded by the two beings who alone can give him joy. The experienced novel reader need scarcely be told that Ethel does not marry Clive. An ambitious grandmother—old Lady Kew—purchases that beautiful but erratic young lady for her own use, and soon after sells her to a young aristocrat. But Ethel has a proud soul of her own, and rebels at the base traffic of her charms. The death of Lady Kew and a shameful event in her own family, enables her to break off the engagement with Lord Farintosh, and to the end of the second volume (where she is wanted) she glides softly through the situations of the author like a beautiful young widow. Clive, in the meantime, persuades himself that he is very fond of little Miss Mackenzie, and in a magnanimous manner gathers up the fragments of his heart and lays them at her feet. Our poor friend the Colonel, disappointed in his first scheme, hopefully blesses the union, and prays once more for that domestic happiness which he fondly believes can only be found within the fairy ring of home. In the midst of his gayeties (for the Colonel gives great banquets under the shadow of a famous cocoanut tree) misfortune steps in like the ghost of *Banquo*, and dashes the goblet from his lips. An East Indian Banking concern, in which he has invested his all, explodes, and the Colonel is penniless. Worse than this, many of his friends have invested their surplus capital in the same speculation, (particularly the mother of Clive's wife—the redoubtable campaigner, Mrs. Mackenzie,) and he is now a victim to the coarse fury of the sufferers. Last scene of all, the Colonel is an inmate of a charitable asylum, bowed down with sorrow and stupefied with the eternal recriminations of the Campaigner. Ethel and Clive stand beside his bed. The dream of a life may now be realized, but, alas, it is too late.

As we have before remarked, the plot of the *Newcomes* amounts to nothing. It is sufficient merely for the local requirements of the author. The great excellence of the work is found in the masterly exposition it affords of many phases of English life. It is enveloped in an atmosphere of its own, peculiar and thoroughly English, and is utterly destitute of the sickly heat—miscalled passion—which prevades most works of the kind. The prominent characters, and the subordinate ones, are flesh and blood. They come and go with uncertain steps, like ordinary mortals, and are not shoved from chapter to chapter like chessmen. We are acquainted with no other novel which displays so little evidence of design, and yet such a perfect regard for what might be termed the unities of time and place. Occasionally we observe an excess of communicativeness, arising from the necessity of gathering up the thread of the story for the monthly reader, but it is always so pleasant and friendly, that we rather enjoy it than otherwise, Mr. THACKERAY has been careful in his selection of characters, and touches but slightly on the Jeames Yellowplush class. We are glad of it. It is not pleasant to find an author creeping into our cellar like Guy Fawkes, every time he wants to blow us up. By far the best drawn characters in the book are those we can sympathize with, and admire without any admixture of contempt. We are not unpleasantly reminded that all the good people are poor fools.

But the hero of THACKERAY's story, and the one whose individualization will give it vitality so long as the English language is read or spoken, is Colonel Newcome. In the whole range of English fiction there is not another character so admirable in its manly proportions, so lovable in its child-like simplicity, so perfect in its innate nobility. It is, we hope, the good fortune of all of us to know such a man; at all events, there is a principle of our nature which enables us to recognize his firm step and generous glance in the tread and smile of some loved one. Whether as a hero, or merely as an associate, we must love this brave Colonel. Have you not, respected Madam, loved him in secret for two years? Did you not, like little Ethel, raise your beautiful eyes to that bronzed face and drop them again, love smitten. Did you not feel proud and happy when the grave, courtly man bowed himself to your plump little hand and saluted it with a gallant pressure of the lips?

The sterner sex may justify any amount of fierce adoration by a hundred incidents; aye, the very first, if necessary. That little affair in the Cave of Harmony, purifying, as it did, the reeking atmosphere of Captain Costigan's favorite resort—do you remember it? Shall you ever forget the offended majesty of the good Colonel, as he stalked past you after reproving the libidinous old toper? We were like Arthur Pendennis, Esq., the literary swell, very humble and very thankful, when the Colonel honored us by taking our hand, the next morning. We have been his constant companions ever since; experiencing all his joys, sharing all his sorrows, and, on our own private account, indulging an all-consuming and most torturing desire to kick the life out of the wretched little snob Barnes Newcome. We have attended all the little worldly scenes that have taken place in the glass hive of the Newcome Brothers in the city, and have followed the Colonel to Bryanstone-square, where he was permitted to speak to his brother's children over the railings. Our memory is green and fresh, as though these things took place an hour ago. "Behold, Madam, who arrives from her promenade," we hear the French *bonne* exclaim, and another pleasure is reserved for us. We see our Colonel standing bare-headed in the presence of a fat little woman with fair hair and a fine bonnet—the wife of his brother. She administers a pudgy little hand to the honest gentleman, and patronises him. She has a party that evening, she says. If our Colonel will drop in at 10—not *later* than 10, as her parties break up early—he will have an opportunity of seeing some distinguished men. The fat little woman extends a glove to our Colonel and sails up stairs, leaving him speechless on the stoop.

Thus coldly repulsed or but politely endured, the Colonel marches round to all his relatives, but there is no genial reception for him, except from little Miss Honeyman and poor superannuated Mrs. Mason. Ethel, when she has the opportunity, gazes into the mild eyes of her Bayard with inexpressible satisfaction, but the poor girl enjoys out little peace of mind, and less hope. Yet it is on this little beauty that Colonel pours out all the tropical fervor of his love. He has dreams of such a bright little creature in the hot Indian Summer of his exile. She is the Princess whom Clive must bear off in triumph to dwell in halls of eternal light and love. The simple devotion of the honest fellow to this Utopian scheme explains in the most touching manner the earnest hope that lies next to his heart. He is not content that Clive should be loved merely by his father. That ocean of affection is too scanty, and must be augmented with the devotion of a wife—and that wife Ethel. Alas! this was not to be. We draw closer to the noble heart in sympathy with its sufferings as the first bitter disappointment broods there. When it is certain that Ethel is lost, the Colonel forgets his own sorrow, and devotes himself to the consolation of Clive. who, it must be confessed is of rather a benevolent disposition, inclined to sentimentalize, but capable of no great and consuming passion. The poor Colonel has suffered the fierce pangs of disappointed love in his youth, and would now thoughtfully cheer the drooping spirits of his son. The house in Wardour-street belongs to this period of the Colonel's history. Mr. Clive must be indulged in his predilections; must give great parties to strange-looking men, with wild beards and extraordinary garments. It is worth a stranger's while to drop in whilst one of these assemblages is there. We may have an opportunity of seeing some of the Colonel's friends—persons who play an important part in Mr. THACKERAY's chronicle, too. Ha! The first man we encounter is practical James Binnie, who, you will observe, is repeating to dreamy John Ridley that playful fiction about going to Scotland. A little further on—filling up all the room he can get, and looking properly important—is the celebrated critic of the Pall Mall Gazette, Fred. Bayham, Esq., "descended from the ancient Kings that long the Tuscan sceptre swayed." (You remember some of his criticisms, don't you? particularly that famous one of O'Gogslay's picture, "Neighborhood of Corpodibacco—Evening—a Contadina and a Trastevernia dancing at the door of a Locanda to the music of a Piffaro." You must n't forget that.) Mr. Bayham has accepted an invitation on the expressed condition that a certain Mr. Sherrick—a gentleman who sells wines and transacts the business of gentlemen in difficulties—shall not meet him there. The historical group in the corner is composed of Professor Gandish, Mrs. Gandishes and the four virgin Gandishes. You may, if you are quick of hearing, catch the words of the eminent professor. He is speaking to the Colonel about 'Igh art and turns a graceful compliment to the harmy. There are plenty of Mr. Gandishes' pupils in the room; young gentlemen who affect extreme ferocity of mien, and thinness of leg. Little Moss is among the number, clad in festive garments and exhaling an aromatic odour. He has at various time supplied Mr. Clive with a few articles, a dressing case, and so forth. Mr. Moss likes to go to Mr. Newcome's parties because he can ave as buch champade as ever he likes, which he cant ave at obe. He mentions this interesting little circumstance to a tib tob swell—Lord Kew, (the best drawn aristocrat in English literature)—who immediately retires from the presence of the odious little Israelite with a stony look of horror on his face. The gentleman in spectacles is our meek friend Honeyman. You observe his "soft bleating sigh," and the faint smile which plays on his features like moonlight on the façade of Lady Whittlesea's chapel. He is trying to conciliate that little snob, Barnes Newcome, who is cursing everybody and everything. The two ladies who are stabbing each other so politely are Lady Ann Newcome and Mrs. Hobson Newcome (languid Maria.) Playing round the titled visitors, like an unwieldy butterfly, is the eminent portrait-painter, Alfred Smee, Esq. He is boring Lord Kew for a sitting. The poor young man is rescued by the timely intercession of Gandish, who, although an historical painter, hopes to be thought of, observing, with beautiful diffidence, "Halcibiades sat to Praxiteles, and Pericles to Phiojas." Every one will recognize Jack Belaize, George Warrington, and Arthur Pendennis, to say nothing of a crowd of other friends, whom we cannot stay to speak of now.

The Colonel tries to familiarize himself with these strange companions of his son, joins in their conversation when he can, and identifies himself with their peculiarities. But here again the World has slipped away from him. They talk in a way he can't understand; have long discussions about men he has never heard of. The few literary names he can call to mind fail to excite their respect; they laugh at Dr. JOHNSON, pitch into POPE, patronize Mr. ADDISON, and talk vehemently of a Mr. TENNYSON, a young man of Cambridge, whom they pronounce to be superior to any poet that ever lived. He is still more in the dark when they launch forth their fierce art criticisms, denouncing Mr. HAYDON on one side of the table, and worshipping a Mr. TURNER on the other. It is incomprehensible to the poor Colonel how they can rush into such wild ecstasy about a dirty-looking picture called a Titian, and another dilapidated affair which they call a Rubens; nor can he make out what there is to admire in the vaunted Elgin Marbles. He goes privily to the National Gallery, and for hours and hours sits before the antique statuary, praying for light; praying, in his deep fatherly heart, that he may love these things as his son loves them. There is no incident in the book more beautiful than this. It brings tears to the eyes to see that grave good man's devotion.

We find ourselves wandering far beyond the limits we had assigned for this article; but the character of the Colonel is one which invites so much sympathy and appreciation, that it is difficult to tear ourselves from it. The whole history is a tale of love;—the love of a generous father for his only son, beautiful in conception, beautiful in its gallant execution, beautiful in every line and thought, and impulse. Even in writing these few last lines, it makes the heart ache and the hand feeble to think that such a man should die broken-spirited within the gloomy walls of a Charitable Asylum. We are half disposed to quarrel with Mr. THACKERAY for indulging this trick of composition. A young lady by our side says it is "just like him," whence we conclude that he is a very bad fellow, and utterly abandoned to the finer instincts of our nature.

Mr. THACKERAY is a profound student of human nature, and never deserts a subject until he has thoroughly mastered it. Many of the characters in this book were roughly sketched years ago, but it is only now that they stand forth in their life-like reality. The canvass has been filled slowly, but now how perfect! Profitable essays might be written on the separate actors in this drama of real life, and their social bearing on the circumstances of life. But it would be difficult to do justice to the subject; difficult to find an analyst more analytical than Mr. THACKERAY. The work is, as we before said, a marvellous narrative criticism, and to attempt more than an indication of its excellences, is to gild refined gold. Before such a masterly effort criticism dwindles down to one word—perfection.

It has been rumored that a future work will continue the history of some of the principal personages introduced in the *Newcomes*. We are glad of it, for the termination is rather abrupt, and every reader will be anxious to know more about Ethel and Clive (the former of whom we can scarcely love yet,) and Lord Highgate, and that glorious ally M. de Florac, Prince of Moncontour and his little Manchester wife. The little wretch Barnes Newcome, too, may be worth killing. Heartily welcome will these personages be, come when they will.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC ITEMS.

LONDON, Eng.—The Adelphi Theatre has closed for repairs. This establishment has no regular season, but goes on perpetually until a new coat of paint is required. Miss WOOLGAR, a long and deserved favorite here, has retired from the stage, into the arms of—wedlock.....At Astley's Theatre a new spectacle (written by Mr. J. H. STOCQUELER) has been produced, called the *Fall of Sebastopol*. A London paper, speaking of this spectacle, says:

"The circus, as well as the stage, is brought into requisition, and thus better room allowed for the military evolutions which foredoom and accomplish in mimic aspect the sacking of the Russian stronghold The first scene gives the French encampment, at a period when troops are arriving, and the pomp and preparation for war seem taken with that vivacious dash of military ardor which mostly regulates the adherent of the French crime, in all seasons of war The numbers is considerably increased by stage contrivances, which it is more easy to conjecture than witness their rapidity of appearance and disappearance. They were all tall proper men, and seemed to march slowly, according to Gen. CANROBERT's dictation to his forces at Alm. *C'est trop majestueux!* Balaklava is described in the third scene—the depôt of the British arms, and the grouping of the soldiery was in as perfect keeping as the other. The fifth scene of Sebastopol, by moonlight, was really very effectively rendered. Mr. T THOMPSON's ability in the scenery was scarcely ever better developed than in this one view. We are here treated to a *sortie* from the garrison; and some *apropos* hits are given in the dialogue as to how the serf dom of the Autocrat is requited by the provisions of black bread and still worse brandy. Of course the *sortie* is repulsed; and then there is a review of the Allied troops prior to the final attack, and every addition made to the lines of the miniature *corps de armée*. All went through their various details of regimental duty, which were received in a high tone of patriotism that spoke the general joy at recent events. The sixth and concluding scene of the second act shows the joint attack on the Malakoff and Redan by the French and English. The effect of this is singularly striking, and brings into full force every stage acquisition that the establishment so fully and powerfully provides. All points of display in attack and defence were well organized; and as the walls of the fortress crumble before the firing of the besiegers, the flashing of bayonets, and the shooting of rockets, the shouts of the audience demonstrated their rapture in unusually loud tones of excitement."

The "Tempest" has been revived at Sadlers Wells Theatre with success.

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Miss P. HORTON has been giving her "Illustrative Gatherings" at the Theatre Royal, with great success.....The Queen's Theatre appears to be doing a good business.....A grand Baby Show was held at the Pomona Gardens, on the 22d September. The number of candidates for the various prizes exceeded three hundred: amongst the number several perfect beauties. There were twins in profusion, the fewest in number being specimens of the smallest children. Children with hair of all tints, the lighter shades being most conspicuous. The candidates were arranged in a long room, used for dancing in wet weather, the middle of which is surmounted by the orchestra, and considerable difficulty ensued in getting a peep to see how the balloting was effected. Owing to the number of votes being 9,000, it was 5 o'clock before the scrutiny commenced, the holder of a ticket having one vote for any of the classes, eight prizes being awarded. The handsomest baby of either sex (fifty-nine competitors) was declared to be THOMAS HENRY GOUGH, aged eleven months, whose father is a fireman in the employ of the London and North-Western Railway Company, and resides in Oldfield Road, Salford. In counting up the votes, there appeared 103 for and 53 against The award: a quadruple electroplated tea and coffee service, value £14 14s.

DUBLIN, Ireland.—Very little going on here. ROBSON has completed his engagement at the Queens. The Theatre Royal is closed.

COLUMBUS, Ohio.—Mr. W. DAVIDGE commenced an engagement here on Monday, succeeding Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, who finished on Saturday.

MONTREAL, C. W.—Mr. BUCKLAND reopened the Theatre here on Monday, for the purpose of introducing a French ballet company, with Miles. FRANCK, TILMAN and others.

TORONTO.—Mr. COULDOCK is in his second week at the Lyceum.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. JACK LELAND took a benefit here on Monday. He is described as a celebrated "Bugleist." There was a solo on a Cornet-a-Riston, and a "Quartette" for two violins and *Centre* Bass.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. J. W. WALLACK, Jr., is at the City Museum...."Still Water" is still running at the Arch, with Mr. CONWAY as *John Mildmay*....At the Walnut-street Theatre, the Juvenile Comedians are in their second week....Mlle. PARODI announces a final Concert here prior to her departure on a Southern tour. It is to take place on Wednesday, the 31st ...The Musical Union gave their first sacred performance at the Concert Hall on Tuesday evening—MEHUL's "Joseph and his Brethren."

BALTIMORE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON commenced an engagement at the Museum on Monday....Miss MARIE DURET is at the Front; Miss MATILDA HERON at the Holiday.

WASHINGTON.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON played here last night (only) at the National.

ALBANY.—Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE commenced an engagement at the theatre on Tuesday night.

ST. LOUIS.—Mr. NEAFIE took a benefit on Saturday, playing *John Mildmay* in "Still Waters."

PITTSBURG.—The FLORENCES commenced an engagement here on Monday.

BUFFALO.—Mr. J. PROCTOR has been re-engaged at the Metropolitan Theatre.

CHICAGO.—The RICHINGS are here, playing "Magnolia, the Child of the Flower."

TROY.—Miss ANNE SENTER commenced an engagement at the Museum on Tuesday night ...The new Dramatic Temple called the "Troy Adelphi" was opened on Monday evening, the 22d. The *Whig* says:

"The stock company appears to embrace a fair amount of talent; the orchestra is superior, and the general appointments certainly unexceptionable. The 'Adelphi' starts off under flattering prospects."

DETROIT.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL commenced an engagement here on Monday.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—"Still Water Runs Deep" was produced at the Theatre on Monday, Mr. SLOAN as *John Mildmay*, Mrs. H P. GRATTAN as *Mrs. Sternhold*.

LORINI, the tenor, is making a provincial tour in England, with GRISI and MARIO....Mr. BOUCICAULT is in the city....One of the actresses of the Théâtre Français, well known for her biting sarcasm, having heard that Mlle. RACHEL had given a thousand dollars in aid of the victims of the yellow fever at Norfolk, exclaimed, "She has given five thousand francs! Is it possible? She is like the wines of Bordeaux. They improve by a sea voyage." It is a pity this sarcasm was not merited

BOSTON.—Mlle. RACHEL made her first appearance here on Monday evening, as *Camille*, in "Les Horaces." There was "a great audience," says the *Atlas* "and Mlle. RACHEL carried all hearts and hands with her" "The *house*," says the *Bee*, "was about two-thirds full," and the performance "satisfactory." The *Advertiser* says the house was "well filled, although there were some vacant seats, mostly those neglected because they were least desirable, but also a few of the best seats, vacant, perhaps, because they had been bought by speculators who burned their fingers in the operation."

The same paper admits that they have "never had such acting before," and concludes.

"The interest of the audience was too great to manifest itself often in applause There were occasional interruptions of smiles and, however, and after the curtain fell the great artist was called out again, and was applauded long and loud. There were no bouquets nobody was dainty enough to think of offering a flower to a queen so powerful and so majestic."

The *Post* speaks of a "full house," and informs its readers that "RACHEL is truly a great actress The classic grace of her action, the expressive countenance that conveys the author's meaning, written in English, to the eye in its facile lines, the voice in keeping with the emotion ex, ressed, were perfect, and the hearty applause of the audience betokened that her efforts were successful. She was called out by the applause of the audience at the close of the play, and bowed her thanks."

The *Courier* speaks of an "immense" audience as a preliminary to its remarks, and then says:

"The *Camilla* of Mlle. RACHEL in the sublimest conception ever witnessed on the Boston stage The is no power of language sufficient to describe the emotions it awakens, or to convey an idea of the intense excitement it creates. from beginning to end it is a display of art of such grandeur, that a lifetime could not efface its remembrance From the middle of the second act, where she first assumes that prominence and interest which constantly increases until the great climax is reached her wonderful delineation enchained the attention, and claimed the deepest sympathies of the audience; and when the curtain fell upon the thrilling death-scene, her triumph was complete."

The *Courier* also refers to an "apparent coldness of the audience," and maintains "that a deeper impression was made than appeared from their manner" So much for the present concerning the great *tragédienne* She only announces one week's performances. The *Journal* says the audience was "brilliant and intellectual," and that when "she was upon the stage every eye was rivetted upon her, all breathed as softly as possible, and when she was absent a feeling of vacancy stole over the listener, as though a friend whose presence was necessary to his happiness had suddenly left him."

The *Transcript* says:

"The theatre was well filled with a refined and appreciative audience who acknowledged the great power and wonderful acting of this talented Frenchwoman, although few comparatively could interpret much beside what was told in the universal language or expression and gesture."

Neither the *Traveller* nor the *Telegraph* notices the performances.....At the Howard Athenæum Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are playing a star engagement.

SYNOD OF DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Debate on the Admission of the Classis from North Carolina.

Opinions of Theologians on Slavery.

The adjourned session met on Tuesday, at Ninth-street Church Rev. RANSFORD WELLS, D. D., of Schoharie, opened the meeting in the morning with prayer, and officiated as Moderator. Among other business, Rev. GEO. WM WELCHER appeared in Synod as Commissioner from the classes of North Carolina to prosecute their admission into the Synod. This business was made the order of the day for Wednesday.

Various communications were received, and a sustentation fund became the object of deliberation. In the afternoon session, the report of the Committee on the erection of the Theological Hall was presented. The corner-stone of this building is intended to be laid early next month, the means arising from $30 000, donated by Miss ANNA HERTZAG, of Philadelphia, also land given by citizens of New-Brunswick, and contributions amounting to $15,000

The order of the day was then assumed for the consideration of the reports on the proposed adoption of a revised liturgy.

After some preliminary movements calculated to place the question broadly before the Synod, the debate was taken up by Dr. BETHUNE, Rev Dr. HOEK, and others, and after four hours of close devotion to the subject, nothing was concluded.

Adjourned till Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY—MORNING SESSION.

Nothing definite was done in reference to the question of the Liturgy. On the question of the admission of the Classis of North Carolina, Rev. Dr. HOWE, of New-Brunswick, read a paper of much literary and rhetorical merit, the object of which was to prove that slaveholding was consistent with true piety, and not opposed to the law of God. Slavery, he said, was a penal consequence of the fall. The redemption that is by Christ is through the intervention of Slavery brought within the bearing of the slave races. That redemption, the universal extension of the Gospel, is the only remedy for the effects of the fall.

Slavery had its origin when the world was lost in early idolatry. God entered in covenant with Abram. Now, suppose Slavery were annihilated at the point of the sword, it would merely let loose a set of ignorant men and permit them to follow the depraved promptings of their own hearts The good that is expected would not arise: the amount of evil in the world would yet remain the same, which evil nothing can lessen but the religion of Christ. God took the slave into covenant with him, along with his master. God expected of the master to respect the rights of the slave, and a most merciful provision it was to include the slaves also among those who were the subjects of God's express covenant. God gave many laws to protect the slave from the cruelty of his master (Quoting Levitical texts.) We learn thus that the killing of a slave was murder. The Hebrews were commanded to give to their slaves the rest of the Sabbath.

The law of Christ concedes to masters the right of holding slaves, but that they the masters are responsible to God; to both master and slave it says, "As ye would that others should do to you, so do ye." It has been said, that this rule would emancipate those who wish it; but we are not to gratify the unlawful desire of others; so a Judge may say of a murderer, if I were in his position he would wish me wrongly to acquit him. This is altogether inverting the divine command. All our desires must be confined within God's law, or they are sinful, and so, contended the Doctor, would be equally sinful the desire of the slave to expect his master should unreasonably relinquish his claim to him. If the Synod refuse admission to the masters, they refuse, also, admission to thousands of Southern Christian slaves. If it be a sin to belong to the same Church with slaveholders, it is equally a sin to belong to the same Government But where is the American who will advocate this—the breaking up of the Union?

Rev. Dr BETHUNE did not think the application for admission was in order, according to the constitution. He would not dare to refuse admission to Christian fellowship because he was a slaveholder. Let men say what they will, the great principle of the Gospel is adverse to Slavery; nevertheless, to denounce slaveholders as some do, is going where he could not go. He regretted this application had been made, and would move that the question be indefinitely postponed.

On vote the motion was lost.

Rev. Mr VAN DYCK rose to oppose the views of Dr. HOWE. If, said he, we receive this Classis, we open our arms to Slavery as a system, as indorsing it, from the reproach of which, as a Church, we are now happily free. He would offer the protest against it of the Presbyterian section of the Church in 1818, which he quoted very effectively.

EVENING SESSION.

A desultory conversational debate on the admission of the North Carolina Classis into Synod, formed the chief business of the evening. Dr. HOWE repudiated being thought an advocate of Slavery. He said that *Slavery was one of the penal consequences of the Fall*. His object was first to mitigate, and then to remove the evils of Slavery

Rev. Mr. STIMPSON said there could be no other ground of objection than this, that the admission of the North Carolina Classis would tend to disturb the peace of the Church. But he had no fears of that kind. Certainly there was something bad in the idea of buying and selling men, but he was not sorry at all that a white man had power to provide for one hundred black men and do them good. You cannot change the color of their skins. White men are not naturally heathen, nor are black men naturally Christian. Now, if a woman will have it she is a man, [laughter,] and insists on a position which is not her own. So if arguments are applied wrongly on behalf of the blacks—there the reverend gentleman was called to order.]

Rev Mr VANLOO contended in favor of admission. It seemed to him that God, in his Providence, had pointed out the opportunity of doing good.

Rev W. GANSS said he should vote against the admission unless there were a broad declaration that Slavery was *sin; unless there existed as under the old economy, or few other reasons, extenuating circumstances.* The argument of the Slaveholders proves too much. The Gospel changes Slavery. True, Slavery is a consequence of the fall, but so is murder. In old times Slavery was made by the tyranny of the age; the people were compelled to take it as they found it Not so now with us. Let these brethren declare, or us to them, that *Slavery is a monster evil, but we are ready to sympathize with those who (not by choice) find themselves in the midst of it.* Unless we do this we receive North Carolinians with Carolinian law; a people are not commonly better than their laws, rather than better—"make your skirts clear of the sin, and then I will take you by the hand," would be his language. As a synod of a time honored Church, we ought to be pure in the sight of all men. We can be pure, and yet sympathize with, and will cooperate with those brethren who, finding themselves in the midst of difficulty, need our help

Rev. Dr MESELER said, his father, who he believed was now in Heaven, lived and died a slaveholder. He spoke of the influence which Christian masters exer cise over slaves He did not say Slavery was not an evil, but there were circumstances under which it was a blessing. To set those people merely free was the least thing; there were worse things for a man than to be a slave.

Rev. Mr. GANSS then read and proposed a preamble to a resolution as follows;

Whereas, This Synod, while it cannot in any degree sympathize with the system of American Slavery, but must regard it as embodying the most serious injustice, does yet sympathise sincerely with such Christian men as, finding themselves in the midst of that system, are slaveholders, not by preference, but by the necessities of the case, and with a Christian regard of the true temporal and eternal interests of the slave *themselves*."

The Rev Dr HOW replied on this proposition, and after further discussion the Synod adjourned until next day without coming to any conclusion on the matter.

WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

National Woman's Rights Convention.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 18 1855.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first speaker this afternoon was LUCY STONE BLACKWELL, who, after reading the resolutions and the form of the petition previously presented to the meeting, urged the women of Ohio to circulate the petition a praying the Legislature to grant them the right of suffrage. When that was obtained, other rights, and all the rights claimed would be easily obtained. Lucy having finished her address, her husband,

MRS. WRIGHT'S WAGGERY.

Mr. BLACKWELL, was introduced by Mrs. WRIGHT as Mr BLACKWELL STONE, which caused some merriment, even among the strong minded women on the platform. A lady near me observed that what was "sauce for the goose was sas for the gander," and that it was just as right to call him Mr BLACKWELL STONE as it was to call his wife Mrs STONE BLACKWELL Among the most prominent points discussed by Mr B were the following: That man had a larger brain than woman, because he was more highly cultivated; that the right of suffrage was not given to men because they were *wise*, but to secure and maintain their rights—that men were incapable of legislating for women, and that women only knew her true interests, and which could not be represented without her presence in the legislative halls.—that, inasmuch as the Common Law of England was the basis of our laws, a man had a right to beat his wife,—(here Mrs. ROSS interposed, and told a story of a man I think, in Ulster County, N. Y., who beat his wife, and maintained by a Court that he had a right to whip her, because, according to English law, the whip used was within the prescribed size, viz.: not thicker than his thumb,)—that the public sentiment which keeps females, especially children, from enjoying out-door athletic sports, compelled them to violate the laws of health—that Colleges were closed against women—that she is also shut out from the pursuit of all the professions—that labor was degrading, and therefore it was, that, (according to received statistics,) one woman in eight in New-York, and one in twelve in Cincinnati, were abandoned—and that as new agents, (sewing machines,) were now brought to bear against them, the field of their operations must be enlarged, or the number of licentious victims would be greatly increased

NEXT NATIONAL CONVENTION.

On motion, the resolutions were all adopted: and, after some discussion, it was voted to hold the next National Convention in the City of New-York. After which the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

At an early hour the hall was crowded by a respectable and orderly audience.

The main speech of the evening was by Mrs GAGE, of St. Louis. Her address was on "The Needs of Woman:" the needs are physical strength, education, independence, and employment. This was the *great* speech of the Convention; it was remarkable for its high-toned morality, its truthfulness, and eloquence, and it seemed to be duly appreciated by the audience

Mrs GAGE was followed by Mrs MOTT, LUCY STONE, and Mrs ROSS, and after a meeting of unusual interest, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

FREE LOVE IN CINCINNATI

Some two or three weeks ago, ALBERT BRISBANE gave two free lectures, on his hobby, in the Mechanics' Institute, of this city. Notwithstanding his fame, and the peculiar subject to be discussed, he had but a few hearers, not more than forty or fifty, among whom I noticed the *free love* woman. MARY GOVE NICHOLS, and her gentleman, Dr. T. L. NICHOLS, (GOVE.) On the first evening the audience were amused by a free discussion between Mr. BRISBANE and MARY, but ALBERT, being the most rapid talker, seemed to be victorious

MRS. GOVE NICHOLS.

NICHOLS and his free love woman have established themselves here, for the purpose, it is said, of organizing a Free-Love Society, and I understand there is a large party here favoring these doctrines, and that certain parties are now making arrangements to start a Free-Love paper in Cincinnati. The papers here are discussing the subject with great freedom, and there is quite a stir generally on the subject

Mrs GOVE NICHOLS did not appear at the Woman's Rights Convention, and I was told by one of the leaders that they did not recognise her nor believe in her doctrines, and another said she glanced over a few pages of *Mary Lyndon* and then threw it into the fire.

THE REFORMED GAMBLER

GREENE, the Reformed Gambler, is erecting a Flouring mill at Covington, Ky, and is also preparing to manufacture a new kind of oscillating engine, the same that attracted so much attention at the French Exhibition. He seems to have forgotten his Reform, and is trying hard to *grind* out a fortune, and by the appearance of his hands I have no doubt he'll win. V. V.

A Young Man Pummeled by an Old one—And Why.

A spicy story was told us yesterday. It has not appeared in print. The parties to the occurrence were wealthy, and so the case does not appear in the Police records. A young lady, of a prominent family in the upper part of the City, was promenading leisurely down Broadway one afternoon last week, on her way to her father's head quarters in Wall-street,—she was going perhaps to get Papa to furnish the needful for a pleasant little arrangement in the way of flounces and furbelows. The damsel, we know, is fair and bright, very comely to look upon, and so, apparently, thought the young gentleman who fell in love at first sight, and offered to escort her home, never minding the fact that it was broad day, and that Broadway, even for that hour in the afternoon, was very full. The lady of course, as in duty bound, resented the dapper young clerk's advances; "passional attraction" operated only on one side; a natural repulsion was the consequence, and the consolation that was poured into father's ear roused very much indignation. The young lady had taken an exact survey of the young man's person, and so was enabled to describe him perfectly. But it happened, fortunately for her but badly for him, that he chanced to pass her father's place of business just as the daughter narrated her grievances. Papa was delighted at the opportunity for revenge. He rushed into the street—collared young man—young man resisted—old man persisted—a tussle follow

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

THE PEOPLE vs. ALD. HERRICK.

CASE FOR THE DEFENCE.

ALL ABOUT MR. WARING, THE MAYOR AND THE GRAND JURY.

OYER AND TERMINER—Wednesday, Oct 24.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened at ten this morning. The room was crowded, as usual. Mr Whiting, on behalf of the defendant, said that the evidence for the prosecution had fallen so immeasurably short of what was expected, that the counsel for the defence would abstain from making any opening to the Court, and proceed at once to present their evidence, reserving a discussion of the facts and law of the case until their testimony was all before the Jury.

The first witness called for the defence was Councilman Wandell, who testified, that in his capacity as Chairman of the Committe of Roads in the Board of which he was a member, he had written and signed the report passed by Board of Councilmen in favor of the proposed alteration in the grade of Eighty-sixth-street; that he had previous to that a conversation with Alderman Herrick, in which the latter expressed himself as disposed to assent to the arguments and explanations of witness as to the expediency of the proposed modification; and that about a week after he met Alderman Herrick in the Clerk's office, the Alderman expressed his entire coincidence with the views of the witness in regard to the measure in question. His cross-examination elicited no fact materially affecting his previous statements or merits of the case.

The next witness was Captain Isaiah Rynders, who, on being sworn, said that he knew several John Murphys; knew the John Murphy who was interested in getting the grade of Eighty-Sixth street altered; witness took an interest in getting the resolutions in favor thereof passed through the Board of Aldermen, in compliance with Murphy's request; Murphy is intimate politically and personally with the Mayor; witness asked Alderman Herrick to vote for the measure both before and on the day the measure came up; understood, from Herrick's conversation with him, that he was in favor of the proposed alteration, but would prefer to give it the go by, because the street being in his ward, he had warm friends on both sides; told Herrick that if he was satisfied the modification was right, he should support it irrespective of the wishes of his friends, for or against, made a special request of Herrick to that effect.

The gallant Captain's cross examination was unimportant.

Thomas K. Downing, City Inspector, testified that when this matter came up in the Common Council, he had an interest in opposing the alteration of the grade of Eighty-sixth street. did oppose the application for the alteration; applied to Alderman Herrick and every other Alderman he knew to secure their votes against it; Herrick always represented that his friends were about equally divided on the question, and that he believed the other two members of the Committee were in favor of the alteration; witness and he had frequent discussions in reference to the number of feet required by law; two-thirds of the whole were in favor of the modification; Alderman Herrick invariably contended that the owners of the property in support of the measure possessed the requisite number of feet; witness maintained the contrary; there was a forgery on the petition which carried the measure through; Mr Livingston, who signed the petition, was originally put down as owner of 1,000 feet; afterwards there was a tail put to an 0 to make it 6, and Livingston appeared as owner of 1,600 feet, which made the required number of feet, and on that the resolution passed; witness knew John Murphy to be acquainted with the Mayor.

Hugh Herrick, brother of the defendant, and Clerk in the Court of Common Pleas of this city, described the house occupied by his brother in Sixty-first-street, near First-avenue, as a house of four stories, including the basement, and approached by steps from the yard in front; the room in the front basement is generally used by the Alderman for the reception of business visitors; there is a marble-top centre-table in that room, covered with bits of editorial and the papers incidental to defendant's business as an Alderman and editor, loosely strewn over it; his (the Alderman's) bump of order is not very large, three weeks ago last Sunday witness was with defendant, when an interview took place with Waring. Alderman Herrick told that at their previous interview he (Waring was understood to say that when he was sworn before the Grand Jury, Mayor Wood read the law to him, or pretended to read it to him out of a book, and promised to protect him; that Waring said also that he understood the Foreman of the Grand Jury told him that there was evidence enough to convict him if he did not testify against Alderman Herrick, and he (Alderman H.) said if those facts were so, he was requested by Mr Brady, his counsel, to get an affidavit of them, because it might be needed on a motion to quash the indictment.

Mr. Waring said he had been advised by his counsel not to sign any paper or make any affidavit in the matter. Alderman Herrick said he did not want to discuss the merits of the case, but as he (Waring) had expressed sympathy for his condition, now was the time to show it. Waring then said that his counsel had told him he was in a very serious position, and that he should not do anything that would exasperate the Mayor or District Attorney against him; what had been said about the occurrences before in the Grand Jury room was true, and that he (Alderman H.) might take down the facts and embody them in an affidavit. Alderman Herrick then took down Waring's statement. Waring appeared confused; when a statement was read, Waring would sometimes contradict it, and the Alderman would make the correction at Waring's suggestion; the paper was finally read over to Waring as corrected; the document produced to witness was the paper in question.

This statement was as follows—the interlineations being put in brackets:

Pursuant to summons, appeared before the Grand Jury on the 19th [Fernando Wood Mayor, was in the Jury Room] with the Jury, when I was [informed by the] Foreman L. O Carter—I then refused to answer certain questions [relative to Alderman Herrick] on the ground that it might criminate me. The foreman remarked that I should be protected—still refused. Then Mayor Wood took up a book and read the law applicable to the case. He said that I should be protected [and to understand that he would see that I was not harmed.] The foreman renewed his assurances. I did not answer the questions as they desired. The foreman then excused me for that day on direction to be there next day at 11 o'clock. The foreman told me they had testimony enough to convict me if I refused to answer. I then consulted my counsel and he advised. He was in doubt.

[DeWitt (Waring's counsel) to answer this.]

Next day I appeared before the Jury again and answered the question I was ordered to by me the day before.

Two or three days after was de at the request [—

Witness resumed—Waring subsequently said he was satisfied that he had been made a tool of by Murphy; that he had been led into some by Murphy to assist the Mayor in injuring Alderman Herrick; the Alderman said to him that he (Waring) knew there was no understanding between them about that grade; that he had never consented to take any check or any money, nor agreed to take any check or any money, and that he had been no understanding between them on the subject; to which Waring replied, "I swore before the Grand Jury that you never received any check nor any consideration; that when I left you I did not know what way you would vote, and that I left the check lying on the table when I went away;" then Herrick said, "You know I never received any check from you, and I never saw it after I told you to put it back in your pocket." Waring stated, in return, "I don't know whether you knew that I left the check there or not, but I did, Murphy told me that if you refused to take it, if I would leave it on your table or writing desk, it would be all right." Waring went on to state that he thought all the Mayor wanted was that Herrick should stop writing about the *Joseph Walker* case in the *Atlas* newspaper; Waring said he thought he could settle it. Herrick said he thought Wood had been putting his hand in the Treasury in the matter of the *Joseph Walker*, and he would continue to show him up, and if he could that he would get Wood indicted in the Board of Aldermen.

The District Attorney, in proceeding to cross-examine the witness, was endeavoring to elicit the fact of Mr. Ropes' copartnership with Herrick, when

The Counsel for defence objected, and argued, at some length, the impropriety of permitting evidence of this assumed copartnership to be proven in this way by the prosecuting officer, after he had closed his case.

The Court ruled out the question.

The District Attorney submitted to the witness an envelope and two or three letters, all previous knowledge of which he denied, and subjected him to rigorous cross-examination without deriving from him any statement affecting his previous testimony.

WHAT TRANSPIRED IN THE GRAND JURY ROOM.

Mr. Rue Lockwood, one of the Grand Jury which found the indictment against Alderman Herrick, swore that John Murphy was the first witness in the case against Alderman Herrick; that he remembered of no affidavit being read in the case: that Waring and Fernando Wood were in there on the same day as Murphy; that the District Attorney was in several times on that day; Waring's examination was commenced when the Mayor presented himself, then the examination of Waring was suspended; Waring and Murphy left the room, and the Mayor was sworn as a witness.

The witness here inquired of the Court what his duty was in regard to divulging the proceedings of the Grand Jury.

The District Attorney said that from the aspect the defence had assumed, he was willing to suspend any rule in regard to the revelation of the course of proceedings in the Grand Jury room, because it was supposed by a jury that when such proceedings were withheld, there was something in them which, if exposed, would be prejudicial to the case for the prosecution.

Mr. Brady asserted that his questions were proper, and disclaimed the most remote intention of receiving from the District Attorney any indulgence in the shape of a suspension of a rule of Statute law.

Witness resumed—Waring, when first examined, said the alteration on the check was not made by him; he said a good many things the first day which he unsaid the second; he denied everything about altering the check the first day under oath; the Grand Jury tried to get at the precise sum he offered Herrick for printing, and he said something about $25, but utterly denied having offered $100.

The witness said the Grand Jury had been sitting five days before he was called in, and gave further testimony describing in closer detail the character of Waring's evidence on the first day of his attendance before the Grand Jury. No new fact, however, was elicited.

On being cross examined by the District Attorney, he said: The affidavit now produced to me was, I remember now, before the Grand Jury; Mr. Wood had not been before the Grand Jury till he came in at the time I speak of; I suggested that as the Mayor was in waiting he should be called in and permitted to give his testimony at once; when Waring presented himself as a witness next day he seemed prepared and willing to make a clean breast of the whole thing; he said in regard to his evidence on the previous day he was afraid of criminating himself until he saw his counsel, and that he had seen his counsel in the meantime; the Statute was read to him by the District Attorney.

The District Attorney here offered, in evidence, his affidavit, which had been previously submitted to the witness, and to which Mr. Brady now objected.

Mr Hall said it was part of the minutes of the proceedings of the Grand Jury, and as such should be read; it would show that he was the only conspirator in the case, and that he himself instituted the proceedings in these cases, in consequence of certain rumors that had reached him.

The Court, after considerable argument, ruled it improper at present.

The witness, on being re-examined by Mr. Brady, testified, that the statute was read by Mr Hall to Waring on the second or third day, when Waring, on the first day objected to answer, witness told him there was a constitutional provision that would protect him, and appealed to the Mayor; the Mayor confirmed what he said; that he (witness) told Waring to think that the District Attorney was not there in the room; witness saw that there was something rank on Waring's mind; and when he referred to the law of 1853, as protecting him in answering, the Mayor sustained me in what he asserted; the statute was not read to Waring at that time by any one.

Alderman Elijah F. Purdy, on being sworn, said that shortly after the passage of the Report to change the grading of Eighty-sixth-street in the Board of Councilmen, and before it came up in the Board of Aldermen, he had spoken to Alderman Herrick about the proposed alteration, and ascertained from him that he was in favor of it.

Alderman Kelly, who was the next witness, related a conversation between himself and Alderman Herrick, in which the latter assigned as his reason for not signing the Report of the Committee in favor of the alteration that there was a squabble among his friends in reference to the matter, but he assured the witness that the alteration was all right, and that when he saw the street he would be of that opinion too.

Alderman Fay gave testimony of a character almost similar to that of the last witness, so far as the defendant was concerned.

Richard B Connolly, County Clerk, being sworn, deposed that he had used his influence, for a friend who had applied to him, with Alderman Herrick, to get his vote for the proposed alteration in the grade of Eighty-sixth-street, spoke to him on the day after it passed the Board of Councilmen; the Alderman said he would see about it, and when witness subsequently applied to him he ascertained that he was in its favor.

Nathaniel W Meehan, a writer for the press, employed on the *Atlas*, testified that that paper has been established 16 years, and that Alderman Herrick has been and is its editor; he described the course of that paper on being at one time friendly to Mr Wood, but recently very unfriendly, on the ground that he (the Mayor) pilfered from the public treasury; Waring and Murphy came into the *Atlas* office one day some time ago, when witness was present in the inside office, and inquired in the outer office, for Alderman Herrick: Herrick was not there then, and they returned in about an hour after, and found Herrick and witness in the inner office; Murphy was the spokesman, and was very importunate that Herrick should go to the Mayor; he said if Herrick would go and see the Mayor, he was sure the matter would be settled; Herrick refused very emphatically, on the ground that he was indicted, and would abide by that; they went away without Herrick; Murphy in leaving said he would go and see Mr. Wood himself; Herrick said if he chose he might, but he would not.

The witness, on his cross examination, testified that he has been connected with the press since he was 19 years of age, and that he will be 33 years of age on the first of next month; he is extensively known in connection with the City press, and as a dramatist and sketch writer; has been connected with the *Atlas* for nearly three months—that is, since Mr Southworth left; reads the newspapers as a matter of business—very seldom with scissors in hand—and has been informed in that way of the course of the *Atlas* in reference to Mayor Wood. The remaining evidence of Mr. Meehan did not bear very closely on the main issues in the case.

Mr *Bryan McCahill*, Councilman for the Nineteenth Ward, with characteristic undecidedness, and more than his usual amount of eloquent volubility, described his business—to be the taking care of his own property, once in a while building a house, now and then, when he has the money, trying to take care of them when he has them built, and collecting his rents. He knows Edmund Waring; was told by his family that Waring had once called to see him; had an interview with Waring subsequently, examined with him the street where it was proposed to have the grading altered; examined the profiles and became convinced that the alteration was proper and necessary; Waring, being assured of his support to the petition, proposed to him that he should take hold of the matter, and that he (Waring) would pay him for it; witness becoming vituously indignant, received the proposal in a spirit which found expression in a phrase he was almost ashamed to use in Court; he told Waring that before he would be guilty of that, he would go to h—l first! [Great laughter.]

The District Attorney, in cross-examination, merely hoped that the witness was a candidate for re-election.

Mr. McCahill, with conscious pride, assured the Court that he had got the nomination unsolicited, and asseverated his utter detestation of the practice of canvassing for a nomination, because it was not only a shabby business entirely, but a waste of time and money.

Charles E. Waterbury, a lumber merchant, was called by the defence to prove a certain fact in regard to Waring, which would show the quality of his (Waring's) mind in reference to the motives by which he was usually influenced in giving his testimony one way or the other, when called on as a witness in a Court of Justice.

The District Attorney objected, and

The Court, on the ground that this was a purely collateral issue, which must cease with the examination of the witness whom it affects, sustained the objection.

REBUTTAL FOR THE PROSECUTION.

John Murphy was called by the District Attorney, and examined at considerable length. His testimony was to the effect that he owns 100 feet on Eighty-sixth-street; remembers being in the office of Herrick & Ropes, when a conversation was being held in reference to these indictments, went there to try to get Herrick to see the Mayor; cannot exactly recollect what was said, but had a great desire that Herrick should see the Mayor; Herrick said he would not at present see the Mayor.

Q.—Were you directly or indirectly authorized, and, if so, by whom, to make a communication to Mr. Herrick, asking him to see the Mayor?

Objected to. Exception taken.

A.—I had no conversation with any one on the subject previous to the first time I saw Alderman Herrick, before I went into the Grand Jury Room I had no conversation with any one relative to the check, but Mr. Waring; never received from nor had any communication with any person on the matter but Mr. Waring; Waring was the first who ever induced me to take an interest in the grading of Eighty sixth-street; that was about the first of April, in the past year.

Cross-examined by Mr Brady—Witness became acquainted with Fernando Wood 15 or 16 years ago; have not been well acquainted with him during all that time; have been more intimate with him since he was Mayor; that intimacy arose from witness requesting favors in the shape of appointments, &c., from him, some of which he granted; he granted two or three; that was on political grounds, rather think it was done from witness' position in the Ward as a prominent man in the party; was active for the Mayor to secure his election, did not know that Mr Wood knew that; belonged to the same Committee with him in Tammany Hall; it has been generally considered that witness has influence with the Mayor; has acted so; frequented the City Hall whilst the measure for the changing of the grade of Eighty-sixth street was first introduced; that was in May; Mr. Wood assumed office in January; had been there at the City Hall between those periods, but not so frequently as afterwards; visited the Mayor previous to that, but not frequently; saw him in his private office about the appointments to public offices; visited the Mayor's office very frequently after May, when this measure was before the Common Council; read the articles on Mayor Wood in the *Atlas*; the Mayor never expressed himself as bitterly hostile to Herrick, but supposed from the articles that he was; had a conversation with Alderman Drake about what the Mayor might do, in reference to the resolution when it came before him for approval; witness told Drake that he supposed it would be approved by him; that was said without any authority; don't know who subpœnaed him, never told anybody about the check until I was examined in the Grand Jury room; Waring has sworn the same thing, and witness was very much surprised when he got the subpœna; the Mayor on the day after the bill was passed, said to witness he had got some remonstrances, and did not know whether he would approve it or not; he said he would tell witness what he had decided to do, when he had read the papers; witness does not know when the Mayor did sign it; was in his office on the day he went into the Grand Jury room; saw the Mayor at his house last night; was with him alone for five or ten minutes; remained in his house about three-quarters of an hour; the District Attorney came in; witness did not go there in company with any one; can't tell when he saw the Mayor before in his house; saw him a short time before, but don't know when; it was in the day time; the friendly relations between him and the Mayor have remained as before; they are friendly as ever; witness did not go to see the Mayor when he received the subpœna; when witness entered the Grand Jury room, he saw Waring there; does not think he was surprised to see him there; had called at his office previously, and was told by his son that he was subpœnaed; thinks he did not know, at the time he saw Waring at the Grand Jury room, whether the Mayor had signed the bill; Waring made a partial statement while witness was in the room; witness did not decline to make his statement; the Mayor either came in or was in the room when Waring and witness were there; witness was not present when Waring made any objections; thinks he was there when the law was explained; thinks Wood was there, but won't be sure; was quite confused; thinks he was not there when Waring swore that he did not alter the "Bull's-Head Bank" in this check; this is the first witness heard of that alteration; was called in again before the Grand Jury on the same day; can't be positive whether Wood was present when Waring made his statement; Waring and witness left the room together; saw Wood in the outer room coming out as Waring and witness were leaving the Grand Jury room; nodded to Wood; pointed him out to Waring; went to the Mayor's Office to see if that resolution had been signed; I was discharged by the Grand Jury for that day, but don't think that Waring was; Waring suggested that they should go to the Mayor; they compared notes, and after they got out found they did not agree; Waring said if it did not matter as to the bill—if the Mayor would sign it—he would go back and tell the whole story; by comparing notes, witness meant that they found they had made different statements; they went to the Mayor's Office; witness said, this is Mr. Waring; thinks that is the first thing he said; thinks he had mentioned Waring's name to the Mayor before; the Mayor said that Waring's story and witness' did not agree and that it was the opinion of the Grand Jury that either witness or Waring had said enough to indict Waring; he said there was testimony enough to indict either one of them; Waring told the whole story after Wood had sent for Mr Carter; when Carter came in he said he thought Mr. Waring, on reflection, would do as he had done; Waring said the reason why he did not like to make his statement in the Grand Jury room was, that he was afraid to criminate himself; the Mayor said the law would protect him; the Mayor told Waring, before Carter came in, that the bill had been signed; he told Waring that the indictment would not affect the bill; next day Waring was before the Grand Jury; witness was not; does not recollect that he saw the Mayor before the Grand Jury on the three days Waring was there.

To the District Attorney—The Mayor invariably uses one room where people go to see him; he has no private room; it is called a private office, but that is to distinguish it from the outside office occupied by the clerks; when Waring and I were concerned in this business in August last the Mayor was out of town; I called at his office in the earlier part of August, and found he was not in the City; I was first introduced to the District Attorney yesterday morning, (the day after Waring's testimony); never had any personal intercourse with him previously.

Counsel on both sides here announced that they would rest their respective cases.

The Court inquired if the District Attorney's affidavit was going to be offered?

Some discussion arose on this question as to the admissibility of this affidavit, which was produced principally by a mutual understanding as to the previous ruling of the Court in regard to it.

The Judge said its contents were not to be in evidence; it merely was put in as a fact in the case, and was offered to meet the allegation of conspiracy on the defense.

After the usual warning to the Jurors, the Court adjourned until Thursday, at 10 A. M.

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE.
Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

There have been no changes in selling rates, nor transactions in Breadstuffs, during the past week, sufficiently marked to furnish materials for extended comment. Indeed, the most noticeable feature in the market is the regularity of the sales and the steadiness with which prices have been maintained throughout the week. Our quotations in Flour differ from last Thursday not to exceed 25 cents per barrel, and in Wheat 5 cents per bushel; and these variations are the extent of the fluctuations since our last summary. The general tendency has been slightly upward.

The sales have been comparatively moderate, amounting in the aggregate to less than 125,000 bbls of Flour and 275,000 bushels of Wheat, including both that for immediate and that for future delivery.

There have been large arrivals of Wheat and Flour, a part of which has been absorbed by former time contracts, a part has been sold on arrival, while a third portion has contributed to an increase of the amount on hand. This last feature has been the cause of a little uneasiness to the holders of large stocks, though not sufficient to depress the market nor even to prevent a small advance, especially in the case of desirable parcels, of which the available stock has been somewhat inadequate to the requirements therefor.

The early or late closing of canal and lake navigation is now the question of greatest interest to dealers in Flour and Grain. There will be small amounts coming forward by railway during Winter; but the higher rates of railroad freight will make the receipts through these channels quite limited. Should the continuance of mild, open weather warrant Western shipments for several weeks to come, and there be no material increase in the foreign demand, there will probably be a considerable surplus on hand at the close of the season. These, however, are matters of so great uncertainty that any present speculations as to the probable prices after the close of navigation, would be extremely uncertain and hazardous.

Of one thing, however, we may be pretty confident, viz: that the present forwardness of the season, together with the well known deficiency in breads uffs in Europe, will prevent any immediate decline of serious moment.

Last year, at this time, the fact of a general deficiency in the crop of this country was so well ascertained that dealers did not hesitate to contract at the then ruling prices for all the Wheat within their reach. Now the circumstances are essentially changed. There is so near a balance between the surplus of this country and the deficiency in Europe, that it is quite uncertain how the scales will vibrate. There has not been sufficient experience to know precisely what effect the great abundance of Corn and other crops will have in diminishing the demand for Wheat; and it is uncertain how far the existing war will operate in closing the extreme eastern grain ports, from which considerable supplies have hitherto been derived to meet the wants of Western Europe. A concurrence of these several influences in one direction may correspondingly depress breadstuffs to a low figure, and in the other, keep them fully up to present rates. With these contingencies before them, operators are extremely cautious.

The continued mild weather has greatly facilitated the ingathering of the Summer Crops, and they are now everywhere secured, generally in good condition. The immense receipts of old Corn, after a year of so great scarcity as the last, indicates that there will be a large surplus of that crop for the present year. It should be borne in mind, however, that the hot dry weather of last year was not as favorable to Corn as to most other crops.

Potatoes have been comparatively free from the rot, though badly affected in some limited localities. There is no prospect of any lack of this esculent.

Pork still rules very high, and with the abundance of fattening materials, this will be—proportionably to its magnitude—one of the most profitable farm products of the current season, though the advices from Europe indicate less activity in the demand, and less firmness in prices there.

Apples are coming into the market in large quantities, but they fully maintain former prices. This fact is an encouragement to farmers to plant orchards more generally. There will be no fear of a surfeit of good Apples during the present generation.

Putting Down Butter.

When butter is designed for keeping a number of months, it is of the highest degree of importance that it should be worked free from all remains of buttermilk. Pure butter is an oil which will keep equally as well as lard or tallow. Buttermilk, on the contrary, contains casein, a nitrogenous compound, which decays very soon when in contact with air. Were it possible to remove every particle of the buttermilk, and all traces of impurities or foreign substances, no salt would be required, nor would it be necessary to pack butter away from the air.

SALTING

In salting butter the salt itself should be of the purest kind, and it should be so thoroughly worked in that every particle of the remaining buttermilk be left in direct contact with a particle of salt. A very simple method of purifying salt for butter or cheese is, to add a pint of boiling water to four or five pounds of salt; stir them well now and then for an hour or more; drain off the water, and hang the undissolved salt in a bag to drain and dry. (The drainings may be used for salting animals, or putting upon hay.) In this process the water dissolves out the bitter, disagreeable portions of the salt,—the chlorides of magnesium and calcium,—which are more soluble than pure salt. A little care of this kind is a thousand times remunerated in the sweeter taste and better quality, both of butter and cheese.

The amount of salt to be added to butter depends upon its freedom from casein—that is, upon the amount of working and washing it has received—and upon the length of time it is to be kept; and also upon the manner of packing and the climate or degree of heat to which it is to be subjected. If butter is thoroughly freed from casein and packed in vessels nearly air-tight, with the salt well worked in, and when not to be subjected to high temperature in warm climates, it will keep well with less than half an ounce of salt to the pound. Where none of these conditions are met, one and a half ounces, or even more, are required.

Many of the best butter makers recommend to add one half of the salt, and let it stand twenty-four hours; then work over again, and add the other half. This process removes more of the water, and, as a consequence, more of the casein. To secure uniformity in adding the salt, spread the butter in a thin sheet, sprinkle little salt all over the surface, roll it together, and repeat the process, till all is added.

PACKING.

For home use, stone ware vessels are undoubtedly the best. For transportation to distant markets, wooden vessels must be used. These should always be made of perfectly seasoned timber, and be water-tight. There is so much danger of "flavor" from the wood, that we have recommended heating the inside of the butter tubs nearly to charring, and then soaking them in a strong brine for a few hours or days. The heating can be done by placing them over a small coal furnace, or by kindling a fire of shavings on the inside. No harm will be done if the entire inside is charred. The aromatic sap of the wood will, by this means, be destroyed, and the tubs will be all the more durable. After burning, the inside should of course be scraped entirely clean. The importance of this recommendation will be appreciated when we state, that one-fourth to one-half of all the butter carried to market in this country is more or less changed in flavor by the packing tubs. In putting down the butter, let it be thoroughly pressed together to free it from confined air, and then let its surface be kept as much as possible from access of air. If the tubs or firkins can be headed up, so much the better.

We have kept butter in a tub unchanged for an entire year, by covering it with a strong brine, and laying a cloth over it.

Raising Plums—A Convenient Curculio Trap.

Almost every month for a few years past, some new "infallible" remedy for the destruction of the curculio has appeared. Some of these have been published, while the fortunate discoverers of others have not been generous or public-spirited enough to let their neighbors into the secret without a prepaid bonus from the public, or the public's servant—the Government.

But, after all, we have advanced little beyond the old, original remedy of jarring the "critters" into a sheet and burning them. We are indebted to Dr. E. S. HULL, of Alton, Ill., for an ingenious and convenient arrangement for doing this—not before published, we believe—which is worthy of description. It is unpatented, and any one can fit out his own apparatus.

It consists essentially of a light circular frame, covered with canvas, and placed upon a wheel-barrow. This frame, which is 10 to 15 feet in diameter, according to the general size of the trees, is constructed in the shape of an inverted umbrella—the centre resting in the middle of the barrow—thus forming a kind of broad, hollowing dish, with a box under the centre for catching whatever falls upon the canvas and rolls down into the middle. An opening or slit, wide enough to admit the body of the tree, is made from the front part of the frame nearly to the centre. In the back part of this slit, and over a point just forward of the wheel, a jarring block or "ram" is placed, the front of which is covered with a piece of India rubber or of felt, or a few thicknesses of an old hat, to prevent barking the tree.

The apparatus being thus arranged, the operator takes the long handles and wheels it around the orchard. He runs under each tree—the tree passing into the slit, so as to bring the apparatus under all the branches—and giving two or three blows with the "battering ram," the curculios are brought down upon the canvas and tumbled into the receiving box, together with the decoying plums, &c. The sides of the canvas should be quite steep, so that the motion of the barrow will carry everything falling upon the canvas down into the box.

One man with this apparatus can go over an orchard of three or four hundred trees during the forenoon. This should be commenced on the first appearance of the curculios in May, and be continued at intervals until their disappearance in July. The best time for catching the insect is in the early part of the day. Dr. HULL informs us that he goes over the ground as often as he can catch eight curculios from a hundred trees.

This apparatus he has used for five years with unvarying success. It is certainly a simple arrangement, which can be cheaply constructed, and is worthy of general adoption by those who expect to succeed in raising plums.

The ravages of the curculio are becoming so general that it is hardly worth while for any one to attempt to do much at cultivating plums, unless he keep trees enough to employ a man to attend to them from the setting to the gathering of the fruit. When a good market is near, fifty trees are enough to do this with a fair profit.

Dr. UNDERHILL, of Croton Point, however, has succeeded admirably in raising plums, by setting the trees around artificial ponds, and leaning them over the water. The insect instinctively avoids depositing its eggs where the young are exposed to certain destruction the moment they drop from the trees.

We learned, in our conversation with Dr. HULL, of an experiment he made sometime since, which militates against the various remedies founded on the theory of destroying the curculios that burrow in the earth around the base of the tree. Having destroyed the insects upon his own trees and packed the earth well under them, he soon found a new and plentiful supply of the depredators. In order to ascertain whether these, contrary to the received opinion, had come from a neighbor's, he caught a large number of them, applied whitewash to their backs with a feather, and carried them to the neighboring trees. In a short time he again found upon his own trees a large proportion of the "spotted" insects. They had evidently learned the way, and proved that they have migratory habits.

Death of a Distinguished Agriculturist.

By recent intelligence we learn of the death of Prof. JAS. W. F. JOHNSTON, at Durham, Eng. and, on the 16th of September. He has for a number of years been one of the most efficient promoters of agricultural science. While others, isolated in different parts of the world, have made their individual contributions to this science, Prof. JOHNSTON has, with indefatigable industry, collected and arranged the results of their labors into a harmonious system. His voluminous writings, first issued in England, have been republished on the European Continent, and especially in this country, where, owing to a cheaper press, they have even found more readers than in Great Britain. His last work, "*The Chemistry of Common Life*," (recently republished by the APPLETONS, of this City,) is a most valuable aid to the popularization of science. His death is an irreparable loss to the cause of agricultural improvement, not in the land of his nativity only, but throughout the world.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct 24, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth street, BROWNING'S on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The Great Sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs on each 100 lbs of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,462, against 4,809 the preceding week, being a decrease of 407 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, just about the same.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 10c.; a few Extras, at 10½c@10¾c
Medium quality, 9c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 8c @8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@9½c.
Average of sales about 9c.

The prices are, perhaps, a little lower ₩ lb than last week; but the general poorer quality of the Cattle makes the average just about the same—if any variation, a trifle lower.

BROWNING reports beeves at 7c @10c.
CHAMBERLIN reports beeves at 8c @10c.
O'BRIEN reports beeves at 8c @10c

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-street	2,286	At Chamberlin's	792
At Browning's	971	At O'Brien's	413
Total for the week ending to-day			4,462
Total number last week			4,869
Decrease at the above yards			407
Sales reported at Bergen			3

Of those at Fourty-fourth street, there came

By Erie Railroad	775	By Harlem Railroad	362
By Hudson River R. R.	500	On Foot	75
By Hude'n River Boats	425		

Of the 2,286 at Forty-fourth-street, 30 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,256 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (43 weeks)	83,453
Average weekly receipts	1,941
Receipts at 44th-st. for week ending to-day	2,286
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,138
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

This is the first unpleasant day of the season. The rain had some effect upon the market, though butchers who must have Meat, and owners who must sell, do not greatly regard a little water overhead, and a good deal of water and mud under foot.

A few Cattle were kept out of the market by a collision on the Erie Railroad, near Chester Station, early yesterday morning. A forward train was running very slowly for want of steam, and in the absence of a signal was dashed into by a train in the rear, which smashed two or three cars, killing or injuring a number of the animals, and delaying the train.

Speaking of the Erie Railroad, we will say a word at the request of the drovers. They generally prefer this route, in every respect save one—viz.: The time consumed in coming from Dunkirk to New-York, which is now about 44 hours. The trains leave Dunkirk at 8 A. M., and reach here at 3 to 4 A. M. on the day succeeding the following one. This keeps the Cattle too long without feed and water. The drovers say that if the managers will diminish the running time so as to get the Cattle here in time to unload on the evening succeeding the day of starting, they will do all in their power to send all Western drovers over this route.

We notice a new feature in the stock line to-day; a cross of a Durham with the American Bison or Buffalo. The experiment of crossing these animals is being made by JAMES DUNLAP, of Jacksonville, Morgan County, Illinois. He has procured one bull and two cows of the native Buffalo breed, and is crossing the former with Durham cows, and the latter with a Durham bull. In yard No. 11, we saw to-day a heifer 3½ years old, produced from the Buffalo bull, and a three-fourths Durham cow. She is of large size, weighing alive about 1,700 lbs, and possesses many of the characteristics of the Buffalo, such as the black horn, deep brisket, bushy hair on the fore shoulders, &c. She was purchased at a "fancy price" by Col. DAVOR, of Jefferson Market, who will serve her up in steaks on Saturday of next week. He intended to kill her immediately, but at the request of the managers of the American Institute he thinks of exhibiting her a few days at the Fair at the Crystal Palace. Amateurs in stock will probably have an opportunity to see her there, and some cute Yankee may perhaps get up a company to go into breeding this class of animals. We are not certain it would not pay. There is one drawback, however: such animals, like all other mules, do not breed.

We learn that there is a large over-supply of cattle at Philadelphia. Some of the best beeves are brought on here; only these will compete with the western cattle in this market. The Philadelphia packers are buying ordinary to good beeves quite freely, at 8c @9c., and a few at 9½c. The recent rise in salted beef has stimulated this business to a considerable extent.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, expenses, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of these put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head, but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them.

Yds	No	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1.	75	Pennsyl'a.	George Harlan	D. L Belden.
2.	101	Ohio	E. C. Sumner	George Ayrault.
3.	120	Ohio	Bros. & Hayes	Teed & Kennick.
6.	68	Kentucky	Parks & Downing	
8.	56	Kentucky	H. F Duncan	Barney Bartram
8.	36		Boyd & Angel	Miller, Haring & Co.
9.	54		E. H. Pray	Owner.
10.	47		Charles Phillips	Miller, Haring & Co.
11.	80	Illinois	John Alexander	S. Ulhey
13.	84	Ill	E. W. Brown	W. H. Wheaton.
14.	60	Ohio	Daniel Toffey	Owner.
15.	53	Ohio	J Morgan	Mead & Holcomb.
17.	75	Kentucky	D. Hoskill	Thomas White.
18.	72	Kentucky	J. M Hathcraft	George Toffey
19.	17	Kentucky	Hibler & Ford	William Seiden.
20.	74	Ohio	John Penoake	J. A. Merritt.
21.	9	Ohio	E. O Sumner	D Barnes.
22.	75	New-York	J C Hoss	Owner.
23.	3	New York	S Sherman	Owner
5*.	14	Conn	Alvin Mead	
6*.	97	Ohio	Chamberlain & Co.	J H Williams
9*.	104	Indiana	— McCollem	Culver, Hurd & Co.
11*	24	New York	Culver, Hurd & Co	Owner
12*	82	New York	Kelly & Merrick	E Kelly.

Yard No. 1—Gathered in Chester County; a select superior lot, pretty even, at 750 lbs., selling at 9½c.@10½c; average 10c.

Nos. 2 and 4—Fed by MITCHELL & WILLIS, in Madison County; medium quality, 6-0 to 750 lbs.; average, 675 lbs., selling at 9c @10c. Came by cars from Columbus, to Dunkirk at $62 ₩ car, and thence over the Erie Railroad, at $65 ₩ car.

No. 6—Fed by owner in Bourbon County; fair quality, 500 to 700 lbs, average, about 650 lbs., sell ug at 9c.@10c. average, 9½c.

No. 11—From Morgan County, medium quality, selling at 8½c@9½c., average, 9c. The Buffalo Heifer noticed above came with this drove.

No 13—From Champlain County; 3 years old, rather thin, 500 to 700 lbs; average 620 lbs.; selling at 8c. @9c. Carried to Milford, Union County, by railroad to Dunkirk and over Er

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, OCT. 25.

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The Africa's News.

By the arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax yesterday, we are put in possession of one week's later news from Europe. The war news is not of decided importance, but affairs wear a more encouraging aspect for the Allies, and from the position of the naval expedition before Odessa, and the military operations towards Perekop, we may look for highly important intelligence by the next arrival. The political intelligence is but meagre, the only items of interest being the rumored alliance between Prince NAPOLEON and the Princess Royal of England, uniting the houses of Hanover and Bonaparte, and holding out a prospect of a matrimonial fusion of the interests of France and England. We can hardly believe that such a union can have any foundation in fact; but, after the hob-nobbing at Windsor and the Tuileries between the two Sovereigns, nothing is impossible; so, it may prove true, that the nephew of NAPOLEON and the niece of GEORGE the Third, will be the instruments for a permanent union of the two most antagonistic nations of the earth.

There is talk of a renewal of negotiations between the belligerents, Prussia being spoken of as the mediator.

The Czar has been at Nicolaieff, where the Russians appear to be concentrating their forces to repel an anticipated attack from the Allies.

The Market accounts by this arrival are very unfavorable for Cotton, but the reverse for Grain and Flour, which continue firm. The Money news is less unfavorable than might have been anticipated from the previous accounts. The Bank of England rate of interest remains as before, 5½ per cent. The British Funds, 87½. Nothing telegraphed about Commercial affairs in France.

Movements of the Allies in the East—Probabilities of Future Operations.

The intelligence brought by the *Africa* confirms the views we recently expressed in relation to the Allies in the East. The Russians are making powerful efforts to maintain their position in the Crimea, while the operations of the Allies show that it is their intention to break, if possible, the Russian line of communication and supply.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has visited Nicolaieff and Odessa, the former, important not only as a naval dépôt and arsenal of construction, and as a fortified city, but from being on or near the line of supply from the Ukraine. Odessa is of still greater importance, since from the excellence of the harbor, in the event of an intention on the part of the Allies to penetrate Russia, it will doubtless form the principal point in the base of operations. But previous to this forward movement, not only Odessa, but Nicolaieff, Kherson, Perekop and points further east must be occupied to secure the possession of the Crimea and the base of operations.

Among other items of information it had been stated that large numbers of French cavalry had been sent to Eupatoria, and that the whole fleet, with a strong force on board, had sailed on a secret expedition. It was surmised that Nicolaieff or Odessa was the destination of this expedition, but the latter place appears to have been the object of attack.

We had supposed that Odessa would not be attacked by the Allies until after they had gained entire possession of the Crimea. Nicolaieff is on or within striking distance of the Russian line of supply from the Ukraine, and its occupation by the Allies would have the same object as their occupation of Eupatoria. But, according to the best information to be had, Nicolaieff is not accessible to the Allied Fleet, being situated at the head of a wide, shallow estuary, fifty miles from the sea. The mouth of this estuary is defended by forts. Even if the depth of water there prove to be sufficient for the entrance of the fleet, which is doubtful, there is not sufficient depth at this season of low water to admit of its approaching the city. This estuary or liman (at the head of the main branch of which is the City of Kherson, formerly a naval dépôt and arsenal of construction) is frozen in Winter, and if the Allies held the town, water communication could not be had with the main army at Sebastopol during the Winter. The harbor of Odessa is not frozen, but is obstructed by floating ice during some portion of the Winter. It is not near enough to the Russian line of communication to be occupied with the same view as Nicolaieff. These reasons, joined to another—the great distance of Nicolaieff from Sebastopol—made it most probable that the secret expedition was not destined for Odessa or Nicolaieff.

If the Allies had sufficient force it would seem to be desirable to occupy Theodosia, (Kaffa,) a fine port always free from ice, situated at the northeastern termination of the mountain region of the Crimea, from which they might attack the Russian line of communication on the left flank, at the same time that they could attack it on the right from Eupatoria.

At the present juncture of affairs no portion of the Allied force will be diverted from the Crimea. When that peninsula is in the possession of the Allies and secured, we may begin to speculate as to what point they will next direct their armies. A writer in BLACKWOOD'S *Magazine*, said to be a very high authority, gives us an inkling of the future movements. Among the possible results of the war he enumerates, "The Crimea conquered for France, and Georgia for England, or *vice versa*." *It will not be vice versa.* England will have Georgia for part of her share (if there be any sharing) of Russian Territory, *for Georgia is the western gate of the road to India.* England is fighting for India, and she recollects too well the uneasiness France gave her formerly, in her supposed designs upon those rich possessions.

The Crimea secured to the Allies, their arms will next be turned to the conquest of Georgia and the Caucasus. As a preliminary to this, so much of the southern border of Russia will be occupied as may be necessary to attain this, to cut off the communication of Russia with the Caucasus and Georgia, and to secure these provinces when conquered; and if it can be so arranged, the French troops of this expedition will be fewer in number than the British, and certainly will form less than half of the whole expeditionary army.

The Apple Market.

No one who has had occasion to visit any of our City markets within a few days past can have failed to notice the immense supply of apples that crowd out almost everything else—except potatoes. So, also, all over the City in the streets on which grocery and provision stores are located, the sidewalks are literally turned into a causeway of apple barrels. This is not to be wondered at, for the orchards throughout the country are loaded to breaking with this most valuable staple fruit. Still, with all this supply, prices remain sufficiently high to pay for bringing them to market. This is an instructive fact for fruit growers. Apples furnish a healthful nourishing food, and they will always be used in unlimited quantities, so long as they can be obtained at anything like reasonable prices.

We may have the most stringent Maine law, so thoroughly enforced in every State in the Union as to entirely prohibit the use of cider, and still there will be a demand for all the *good* apples that can be raised for many years to come. In no way can the same amount of surface be made to produce as good a return for a small amount of labor and expense as to plant it with apple trees; while the ground is not spoiled for producing the ordinary field crops. This is the best season for procuring sod setting out trees, and every one who has only a small plot of ground, should cast about and see if he have not room for at least one more tree.

Potatoes of all kinds—sweet potatoes, Mercers, Junes &c., are in the greatest abundance and at prices comforting to the consumer, and yet high enough to reward the producers, especially when the yield per acre is so large as it has been this season. Sweet potatoes are little more than half the price they commanded one year ago.

Cranberries are very scarce and high this year, $10 to $15 per barrel at wholesale which is double last year's prices. We can afford to dispense with them while apples are so abundant. The export of apples to England forms a considerable item in our commerce with that country, and golden pippins take the place of no small amount of golden ingots which would be sent to pay for the produce of English workshops. We once asked an English boy where he came from, and he replied, "from Devonshire, where all the happles grow." But Englishmen have begun to learn that all the apples no not grow in Devonshire; and when a Cockney epicure speaks of "pippins to come," he thinks of the Newtown pippins, which he has learned to appreciate at their true value. Apropos of apples: Lady HOLLAND mentions in her Life of her father, SIDNEY SMITH, that his losses, occasioned by Pennsylvania repudiation, brought him many sympathising letters and presents of apples, from this side the Atlantic. But the apples were sent him by Capt. MORGAN, who commanded one of the London packets of the line of which he is now the agent; he was in London when SIDNEY's first witty letter about repudiation was published, and being a wit himself, he directly sent a barrel of fine pippins which he had on board his ship, which was called the *Devonshire*, with a letter, to the unfortunate holder of the Pennsylvania Bonds, begging their acceptance as the donor's share of the debt which his countrymen owed him.

A Question of Etiquette.

DEAR TIMES: As one of your affectionate readers, and at the same time a veteran subscriber to the *Evening Post*, will you let me beg of you light upon an issue of good taste now pending between you and it. In some editorial remarks, the other day, you alluded to Lord JOHN RUSSELL, as a "smooth, dapper little sprig of nobility." The *Post* thereupon rebuked you for your impertinence, it not impudence. Now what I want to know is, whether your sober second thoughts accept the judgment of the *Post*; and whether you design hereafter to be, like Mrs. Malaprop, more "choice in your epithets." ETIQUETTE.

We regret to inform our Correspondent that our taste and that of his other favorite are probably irreconcilable upon this interesting subject. Indeed, it is difficult to discover what the issue alluded to is. As a matter of fact, Lord JOHN is "smooth," whether in manner, or speech, or appearance; and that he is "dapper," no one, (if we understand the word,) who has ever seen him on his legs in the House of Commons, or even in the multitudinous prints of the picture-dealer, can for a moment deny. Surely nothing disrespectful is discoverable in either epithet, or in the adjective "little," which, we submit, is equally appropriate to the right honorable Lord. It must, therefore, be our somewhat irreverent allusion to his rank, that our censor stigmatizes as impudent. And touching this point, we repeat, our tastes are irreconcilable. We have not that profound and awful reverence for title and position, which appears to govern our venerable neighbor; and were we disposed to affect it, we should hardly make the effort in favor of that scion—a better word, perhaps, than *sprig*,—though precisely synonymous—of the RUSSELLS, whose political fortunes were made as a sort of dealer in the cast-clothing of parties; and who has been ejected from the counsels of the British Sovereign, because guilty of a deception which rendered him, it was thought, an unfit associate for the gentlemen of untarnished veracity who surround and advise the Queen. If failure to throw away rose-water epithets upon Lord JOHN RUSSELL constitute impudence, we may, therefore, be guilty or the charge, but we must say, that, coming from the *Post*, which handles the names of our own illustrious statesmen who have the ill manners to differ with it in opinion, with such irreverent familiarity, its tender care of Lord JOHN RUSSELL is rather queer, to say the least of it.

Reasons for Joining the Republicans.

Hon. SAMUEL A. FOOT, of Geneva, formerly a well-known member of the New-York Bar, who was appointed Judge of the Court of Appeals by Governor HUNT, has published a long and very able letter in the Geneva *Courier*, giving his reasons for joining the Republican party and for accepting a nomination for the Assembly. Judge FOOT says:

"What then is there left of public duty to which the old Whig party stands pledged? I see nothing except the principle for which we so earnestly contended in 1844, viz, the exclusion of Slavery from free soil. A Whig party continued or revived to accomplish any other object but this, belies its name. Why then adhere to a name which is no longer appropriate? Is it not more sensible, liberal and patriotic to meet our Democratic fellow-citizens, who agree with us in opinion, on a common ground, and take a name indicative of our principles and objects?"

Judge FOOT goes over to the Republicans in the heartiest manner, and apologizes for his course with reasons which have much more soundness and good sense than novelty. The whole argument is compressed into the the following pithy anecdote which he appends as a note to his letter:

"This subject and the effect it produces on a freeman who has a reasonable share of self-respect, was well illustrated the other day in a conversation between two brothers, and which one of them repeated to me. These brothers are members of our Bar, and distinguished for talents, acquirements and moral worth. The elder is a Hunker, and the younger a Soft Democrat in politics. They were conversing on the subject of Slavery and the serious aspect it has assumed. In the course of the conversation, the elder brother said to the younger, 'HENRY, what do you care about the niggers down South?' The younger answered, 'Well, I don't care much about them, but I don't want to be a nigger myself!'"

One Less Unfortunate.

Our readers will perceive by reading the card of Dr. DOWNING, the City Inspector, with an accompanying affidavit, in another part of to-day's paper, that he has not been indicted, nor even presented by the Grand Jury.

Mr. HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes, also publishes a card clearing the skirts of his reputation from the suspicion of an indictment. Some of our City Officials are beginning to understand the inconvenience of being found in bad company.

Death of Judge Morris.

We learned at a late hour last evening that Hon. ROBERT H. MORRIS, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court for the First District, who has been for some time ill, deceased at his residence in this City, yesterday afternoon. Judge MORRIS has occupied a prominent place in public affairs. He was at one time Postmaster of this City.

Academy of Music.

There has been no "Sonnambula" at the Academy of Music since last Winter, at least none of BELLINI's! Nothing more advantageous to the music, nothing more convenient to the public, than such a long pause. The sweeter the music, the more seldom one ought to enjoy it, and Heaven knows how sweet BELLINI's "Sonnambula" is. It is a whole feast of nothing but sweets—a *real* fruit festival, with an *abundance* of the most juicy specimens of Italian ripeness. You begin with some delicious pears, go through a variety of peaches, and finish with a cluster of beautiful grapes. It is true, this is rather apt to spoil your appetite; but, as the composer serves no water with his fruits, there is little danger of sickness. Besides, you may console yourself with the idea, at least, of having for once enjoyed nature's gifts to their fullest extent. BELLINI's music, principally in his "Sonnambula," is in reality a gift of nature. Art has very little to do with it. It shows a rich musical nature, the God-born child of the Italian muse. The melodies flow like a rivulet in a fertile place. A modern composer could draw from it sufficient to fill up the vessels of, perhaps, ten operas. This is, after all, the *embarras de richesse* which makes this opera somewhat tiresome; a little less melody, a little less sentiment and sweetness, and we could enjoy the work much more. We cannot, of course, feel surprised at the abundance of sentimental love melodies, for it is in this field that BELLINI was thoroughly at home. "La Somnambula" reflects better than any of his other operas, the feelings and inclinations of his genius and tastes; for although, strange to say, the man pleased himself, and affected the languishing puppet of the ladies in the Parisian saloons, his place was on the fertile soil of Italy, enjoying her delicious fruits and flowers, the dark blue sky, the smiles and beauties of the women, and dreaming of love, and nothing but love.

The performance last night was in many respects excellent. Mme. LA GRANGE took care not to overdo her part. Her *Amina* was the simple, lovely, natural, affectionate country girl, especially in the second act, where she finds herself in the Count's room. There was no attempt to be tragic. Though exhibiting the most intense grief, she remained still in the boundaries of the character she had to represent; creditable alike to her intellect and her power as an actress. She sang the part with all that fluency, delicacy and brilliancy for which she is remarkable; and added some staccato bits and gave two or three fine and artistic cadenzas of her own.

Sig. BRIGNOLI (*Elvino*) seemed not to be quite ready with his role. The finale of the second act gave ample proof of this, while at the same time it gave him a splendid opportunity to draw forth the applause of the public by some remarkably well accented notes. The part of *Elvino* is rather high for Sig. BRIGNOLI, still we doubt not that at the repetition next Friday he will be quite at home in it.

The Count of Signor MORELLI afforded another proof of the excellence of this artist as a singer and an actor. He displayed the perfect ease of a cavalier, and sang with correctness and skill.

Between the first and second acts, Mlle. LAVIGNE and Mons. MONPLAISIR performed a dance, called *L'orientale*, so much to the satisfaction of the public, that they were recalled after the curtain had dropped.

The attendance was, considering the stormy, rainy weather, satisfactory. We expected a postponement of the Opera; but it seems that Mr. PAYNE, with his troupe, is determined to cause no disappointment. Let us hope that the public, at last, will do the same with regard to the enterprising manager and his excellent artists.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A new drama, written by J STERLING COYNE, and called "The Man of Many Friends," was produced here last evening. The plot of the piece is extremely weak, and depends entirely on a slight incident—the introduction of a speaking doll—for its action and fun. The characters are *Mr. Popples* (WALCOT,) an ex doll-maker, who has come into a fortune and don't know what to with it. *Mr Popple's* wife is ambitious of fine society and affects gentility. *Mr Popples*, finding nothing congenial in his wife's taste, devotes all his leisure to the loved business of doll making, and succeeds in turning out a doll with the vocal capacity of barking "papa" like a spaniel. *Mrs. Popples* being left to herself, and the guests of her adoption, immediately becomes an object of attention, particularly to an affected *roué*, who makes love to her, with a fierce pair of whiskers. *Mr. Popples* becomes jealous, because he has picked up a locket with his wife's portrait in it, which the *roué* has dropped. *Mrs. Popples* also becomes jealous, because she has heard a mysterious infant appealing to its "*papa*" from the private apartment of *Mr. Popples*. In the end there is an explanation; the doll makes its appearance, the *roué* swaggers off, and the locket business is explained.

The Comedy is played in three acts here; two of which drag rather heavily. The dialogue is by no means brilliant, and the characterization stagey and threadbare. All the force of Mr. WALLACK's admirable Company has been enlisted in the *caste*, and of course this was sufficient to insure a success. We doubt, however, if the piece will enjoy a long run. Mr. WALCOT—an actor so admirable that we always speak of him with respect—was scarcely in his element. The strong features of the character were softened down too much to the fine gentleman standard. We had to be constantly reminded that at one period of his life, he had been a doll-maker. There was nothing in his manner and bearing to suggest that fact. Mr. BROUGHAM, as *Hon. Arlington Veneer*, was made up with admirable skill, and played excellently, except that he crippled his words a little too much. Mrs. HOEY, as the wife of the affluent *Popples*, sustained the character in a sufficiently pleasing manner. We tried in vain to detect a single good trait in the performance of Mrs. BROUGHAM. If unwieldly activity be liveliness then she was good as *Mrs Beamish, the lively friend*. The other characters, male and female, were ably sustained, particularly the *Sam Skrymsher* of Mr. GEORGE HOLLAND, who for once abstained from grimace and buffoonery.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—"The Man of Many Friends" was also produced at this house last night, and in a manner to bear favorable comparison with Mr. WALLACK's. Mr BURTON, as the hero, looked the character and realized all its bearings with great humor and skill. He succeeded in making it a part worth seeing, and thereby insured a triumphant success for the piece. All the female characters were better sustained here than at Mr WALLACK's.

We have seldom seen a piece more carefully produced at this theatre. The scenery was good and new, and the dresses all that could be required.

CITY POLITICS.

Ninth Ward Republican Meeting.

The Ninth Ward Republican Club held a Mass Meeting Tuesday, at the Bleecker Buildings, Mr. A. F. Dow was chosen Chairman, and Mr. WM YOUNG Secretary.

Mr. W. T. B. MILLIKEN, of the Fifteenth Ward, was the first speaker. He said he had come there expecting to hear that good citizen of the ward, who had so distinguished himself, and who now stood high in the state. Meanwhile he would say a few words. A party founded on a great and good principle will sustain itself against all other factions. He believed that honest principle was to be the corner-stone of parties, and the Republican party had the very best principles.

Lieut. Gov. RAYMOND was the next speaker, and was received with much applause. He said he was very glad to come there, not to make a speech but to have a quiet talk with them. The former parties were dispersed, and each man left to act according to his own conscience.

Now there was a new party, the Republican. Its principles had been represented as abolition. We were told that it was a sectional, narrow one-idea party, whose interest it was to divide the Union. If he believed that this were true, he would not act with it. He was against Slavery with all his heart as being a curse to the country, but he would not interfere with the South, and would advise others not to do so.

Mr RAYMOND then alluded to the slaveholders obtaining power in all the departments of the Federal Union and giving to Northerners no office unless they would bow down to Slavery. The South, in all national Conventions, had demanded either the platform or the candidate to be in their interest. They did not always require a Southerner—a dough-face was much better. Had not PIERCE or FILLMORE been much better for them than honest old Gen. TAYLOR? They had the advantage in the Senate, the smallest State offsetting the vote of New-York; and in the House their slaves were represented. Now, after passing the Nebraska bill, they devised to make new Slavery States, to get more power. Persons called the Republican a *sectional* party, but it was eminently national. It was determined to prevent the American flag from being used as the black flag of Slavery. Gov. HUNT, whom he respected very much, could not join it because it would not meet with support at the South. But what party except a pro-Slavery one would get her support. There was no Whig party at the South, not the shadow of one. Therefore, whatever Gov. H says, whatever words or phases he uses, he must go with the *pro-Slavery party*.

Another cry was, "Don't leave the old parties." He used to be a Whig, and if any old Whig issues were now at stake, he would advocate them. But there was none. They were dead, or in abeyance. The Whig Party is dead, and when a dead thing is kept above the ground, it becomes a nuisance. The assembly at Constitution Hall only wished to make trouble; it was a nuisance and should be suppressed.

There was another party, the American, in the field, but whenever one might think of its principles, the Slavery issue was of much more importance.

At this point, a lot of rowdies, not one out of ten of whom was a voter, entered the room and tried very hard to make a disturbance. Mr RAYMOND continued to speak for a while, and on closing, amid much applause, there were loud calls for "GREELEY."

Mr. GREELEY said, that whatever was the result of the election, it will draw broad lines of distinction. He would be glad not to act with men who were plausible to his face, and stabbed him in the back. Men who spoke always of disunion he opposed. He was against Slavery, but would not interfere with it, though he would oppose its extension.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That the principles of JEFFERSON, as expressed in the Declaration of Independence—that all men are created free and equal—be our platform of principles, and we pledge ourselves to give it our unlimited support.

The meeting then adjourned.

German Democratic Meeting

In accordance with a call published in the German papers, and with private invitations sent out, about 50 German citizens assembled last evening at the Apollo Rooms. Mr Lorenz Oberly was elected President, and Mr. John J. Diehl Secretary. After calling the roll (none but persons having invitations being admitted) a Committee of seven were appointed to invite the dissatisfied delegates from the Mechanics' Hall Convention to join them. As they met them at the door there was no delay. Much doubt then to it place existing the candidates, and it was stated that the meeting had been called by the friends of Mr Wallace to nominate him on the Germ an ticket for Sheriff in place of Mr Willet. After a long and very stormy discussion a vote was taken, which resulted as follows: Meiniken, 8; Willet, 8; blank, 1. A Committee was appointed to present the nomination to the Liquor dealers' Convention this evening as the choice of the Germans. An attempt was then made to get the meeting to indorse the complete State Ward ticket, but it was unsuccessful. There was much debate as to whether Mr Fuller was a K N, and it was generally admitted that he was. Among the prominent Hards present was Alex C Morton, Esq, and Senator Harr T was a private affair entirely, none of the delegates having been chosen by the people. The meeting adjourned about 10½ o'clock until Wednesday evening next.

Third Ward Union Ticket.

At a large meeting of the citizens of the Third Ward, irrespective of party, the following "Union" Ticket was unanimously agreed upon:

Councilman—Henry L Lounsburry.
Assessor—Hugo Martin.
School Commissioner—John E Devlin.
School Inspectors—John McWhorter, John M Fox.
School Trustees—J M. Hink, Junius T. Stagg, D. C. Henderson.
Constables—Andrew Nisbet, Alexander Thompson.

Mr. Lounsburry had already received the Whig nomination. Asa Hills, Esq., presided; W. J. Atwell, Secretary.

☞ A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Reformers of the Thirteenth Ward, was held on Tuesday evening, and from among the many candidates in the field the following tickets was made up:

For Councilmen—Thirty-third District, William Floyd; Thirty-fourth District, Joseph T. Dill; Thirty-fifth District, William Fiset.
For Assessor—William Fitzgerald.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward Republicans met last evening, and put in nomination the following ticket:

For Assembly, E. Elliot. Councilmen Thirty-fifth District, Charles W Churchill; Thirty-fourth District, Andrew Craft; Thirty-third District, William Floyd. Assessor, John B Ryerson; School Commissioner, Stephen Brooker; School Inspector, Wm. A. Walker. School Trustees, Henry Bunsher, 4 years; E R Hammond, 4 years; Alexander M Eagleson, 1 year; Constables, J. W Somerdyke, John Pilgrim.

☞ The Committee of Arrangements for the Soft-Shell Mass Meeting, to be held to-night, met again at Tammany Hall on Tuesday evening. No guns of very large calibre have, as yet, signified their intention to be present. Captain Rynders is, however, in town. We heard him say on Tuesday night that he would stick to his principles, and he didn't care a —— who opposed him.

☞ The Seventeenth Ward Half-Shells have made the following nominations: For Assessor, Peter Lutz; Constable, Peter Scheirer; School Commissioner, James F. Henry; Truestees, Frederick Boltz and Smith Ely; Inspector, Jacob German.

☞ The Soft and Half-Shell Conventions of the Sixth Judicial District met in Joint Convention on Tuesday evening and nominated Daniel W. Clark for Police Justice for that District.

☞ The Whigs of the Eighteenth Ward, on Tuesday evening, nominated Justice Pearcey, the present incumbent, for reelection for the Eighth Judicial District.

☞ The Soft-Shell General Committee had a meeting at Tammany, on Tuesday evening. Robert Kelly presided. No business of general interest was transacted.

☞ John J. Diehl is the united Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Forty seventh District, Seventeenth Ward.

☞ They had a grand rally of First Warders last evening to ratify the nomination of Daniel E Sickles as Senator.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward have nominated Henry L. Lounsbury as their candidate for Councilman.

☞ The Whigs of the Third Ward met last evening and nominated Isaac DeGarmo for the Fourth Council District.

☞ The Republican Executive Committee had a meeting at No 510 Broadway, on Tuesday evening. They did nothing of public interest.

☞ Messrs. Giles and Morton, K N. City candidates, advertise in the German papers.

☞ The Hards of the Seventh District have nominated Benjamin Brandreth again for State Senator.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Brooklyn City Whig Judiciary Convention.

This Convention met last evening at Mrs. Prest's, and made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace:

Third District—Benjamin S. Morehouse, W. D.
Fourth District—Abel C. Wilmarth, E. D.
Fifth District—John Montgomery, E. D.

Second Ward.

The Whigs in this Ward have held two primary meetings within a week, and in both cases the same candidates for Ward officers were selected:

Alderman—E. B. Morrell.
Supervisor—Jesse Aulick.

Fourth Ward.

The Whigs in this Ward have placed in nomination for Supervisor Benjamin F. Thomas; for Alderman, Thomas Jerome.

Tenth Ward.

The Democrats in this Ward have made the following nominations:

Alderman—Ephraim B. Shaw.
Supervisor—Samuel Smith, (ex-Mayor.)
Constable—James Dowd.

The Democratic Brooklyn City Convention on Tuesday evening made the following nominations for Justices of the Peace; 3d District, John H. McCormick; 4th District, John McCleary; 5th District, David Evans.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Republican Judicial Nomination.

At the Republican Convention of the Second Judicial District, composed of the Counties of Suffolk, Queens, Kings, Richmond, Westchester, Putnam, Dutchess, Rockland and Orange, held at the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, Oct. 24, 1855, to nominate a Judge of the Supreme Court, the following were the

DELEGATES PRESENT.

John J. Diossy, Geo W. Bushnell, Edward Pye, David Munn, Henry C. Place, Henry M. Swift, A. J. Coffin, Albert Van Kleeck, Isaac Sisson, H A. Guild, Moses Jerome, Abr. Birbeck, E. Meeker, Wm Peet, C M. Briggs, J. M. Van Cott, Chs Kelsey, E Seymour, D. W. Travis, John M Mason, Lewis C. Platt, Fred A. Coe, Sam J. Fernum W. W Bodle, Wm. F Atwood, Wilmot M. Vail, Jno. C. McConnell and Wm. Fullerton.

The Convention was organized by appointing Hon. A. J Coffin, Chairman, and Wm. Fullerton, Esq., Secretary.

On motion, James Ernott, Esq., of Poughkeepsie, in Dutchess County, was unanimously nominated for Justice of the Supreme Court.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this Convention be published in all the Republican newspapers in the district, and in such others as the officers of the Convention may designate. A. J. COFFIN, Chairman.
WM. FULLERTON, Secretary.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY POLITICS.

WHITE PLAINS, Wednesday, Oct. 22, 1855.

The Westchester County Conventions of the Whig and Democratic Parties, called at White Plains for the 23d Oct, met yesterday—the former at the Orawanpum House, and the latter at the Court House—and, through the Committees of Conference, appointed then and there by each respectively, they nominated a joint ticket for County officers, which was immediately ratified by each Convention. The Union ticket is as follows:

Surrogate—Robert H Coles, (Dem.)
County Clerk—Lewis C Platt, (Whig.)
Sheriff—D. H Little, (Dem.)
County Judge—William H. Robertson, (Whig.)
Superintendent of the Poor—Nehemiah H. Adams, (Whig.)
Justices of Sessions—Robert D Cooper, (Dem.)
Coroners—William H Lawrence, (Dem.) S. W. Hurd. (Dem.,) W. J. Van Tassell, (Dem.,) E. P. Morrell, (Dem.)

The Whig Convention ratified unanimously the candidates of, and the resolutions passed by the Republican Convention of the State—and on that resolution the following gentlemen were called out, and addressed the Convention: A H Wells, Harvey Kidd, John W. Lee, Esq. of Croton Falls, —— Stewart, and one or two others whose names have escaped us. Wm. Bunkly, of Verplanck's Point, presided over the deliberations of the Convention, to the satisfaction of all concerned, and to his own honor. With three times three the convention adjourned, harmoniously and undivided to the end.

ONE OF THE WHIG DELEGATES.

Spiritualism Repudiates Free Love.

We have been favored with an article from the "Society for the diffusion of Spiritual knowledge," on the subject of "Paternal Attraction." It protests against the philosophical error with which the Free Lovelites have fallen, and believes that it would be better—far better for the community, that their assemblings were at the houses of the harlots; that they did not seek to hide their criminalities and abominations beneath the hypocritical covering of any prophet's mantle they may catch in its descent, or pilfer from its lawful owner! Though we do not agree with the Spiritualists in any of the extraneous doctrines they uphold before the world, we do admit that, in their denunciation of the senseless system of legalized prostitution which the disciples of Free Love now seek to establish, they have taken a correct view of the subject. A right-thinking community will coincide with them when they say that the deplorable effects of this new and blasphemous creed upon family relationships and attributes, the annihilation of that sweetest, holiest, and creepest of all earthly affections, a mother's unfailing love and devotion and its consequences on childhood, should awaken all the nations, and inspire them with one determined purpose and a voice of execration and disgust should arise from the people as from one soul, a voice, whose trumpet tones should reverberate in startling echoes through the hearts and consciences of this class of reformers, (as they are called,) until they should find no rest to their souls, or peace in their hearts, till they departed from the evil of their ways, or ceased to bring a reproach upon the sanctuary of the Lord's house by the assumption of the name and attributes of his true prophets.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
JOHN S GILES.
For Sheriff
JOSEPH H TOONE
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J OLIVER
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, JR.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N GLOVER
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR JOHN WITHERELL,
DR FREDERICK W PERRY,
DR SAMUEL A HILLS.

AGAIN ENLARGED
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Will next Sunday be the
LARGEST THREE CENT PAPER
In the world. A new story of Domestic Life and Love will be commenced and a large extra edition published. Don't fail to secure a copy.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE
62½ per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARKER & PARK sole Agents,
No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles, in Velvet Satin, Moire Antique and Cloth. Also a large stock of gray beaver Talmas richly trimmed, and at low prices. E & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand st.

SHAWLS.—RICH STELLA, NEW STYLES, LONG and square Broches, Bay State and Scotch wool, long and square shawls in great variety, and for sale, cheap, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No 281 Grand st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN WAKE & CO.
No 107 Canal-st, near Broadway.
Fully warranted for tone, and workmanship equal to any in the City and 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

PERSIAN RUGS,
TURKEY RUGS,
TURKEY CARPETS,
A large invoice of these elegant Goods direct from Smyrna, is offered for sale at the Carpet store, No 79 Canal-st
E. A. PETERSON & Co.

$200,000
Worth of superb English Medallion Velvet, Tapestry and Brussels Carpets
at
RIKAM ANDERSON'S 10 spacious Saleerooms,
No 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, Swiss and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No 348 Broadway.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN—PROOF OF THE IDENTITY OF HERRING'S SAFE.—The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. H G Wilder & Co's advertisement of this morning as Messrs. Hecker & Brother's Clerk, and would say that one of the firm of H G Wilder & Co. questioned me in relation to the Safe, as therein mentioned; but I never said or told him the Safe was Wilder's Safe, nor at any of Hecker & Co's employes, or any other person, ever broke into or pilfered. The safe was HERRING'S patent, and all the statements made by H G Wilder & Co's advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me respectively and fully, is destitute of truth. E T BEANEY,
Superintendent Inland Mails Brooklyn.

The above mentioned Safe can be seen with all the original plates and marks, (as it came from the ruins,) at the subscriber's store, who are sole proprietors of Herring's Patent Champion Safe. S C HERRING & CO.
Nos. 135 137 and 139 Water st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—I ANSWER TO the statement of Mr E T. BEANY (late intelligent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr A J Harrington. The point at issue before the public who are the more interested in this matter is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papes of Hecker & Brother, Wilder's Patent Safe, or Herring's Patent Safe? We claim on WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey st., New York; Messrs. J M Fairchild & Co of Fulton st. New York; Messrs. Palmer, Plummer & Co, of Petersburg Va and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers of Simsbury Conn., all of which were claimed by S C Herring as Herring's Patent Safe and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.

S G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
Dépôt No 122 Water st. near Wall st., New York.

NEW YORK, Oct 18 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 18th inst I called at the place where the great fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the merits of the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs Hecker & Brother there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Beany, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent." A J HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me this 20th day of October, 1855
N C EVERETT Commissioner of Deeds.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Parent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.
The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depot, No. 122 Water-st, near Wall-st, New-York.
S G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and Crystal Palace, New York 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos 136, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIAN

THE TRAGEDY AT CUMBERLAND.—The trial of MILLER, charged with the horrible butchery of Dr. HADEL and Mr GRAEFF, was to have commenced at Cumberland on Saturday He was arraigned on Thursday, and plead not guilty. Messrs. PEARCE and C. S. THOMPSON were named by the Court as his counsel. It was expected there would be great difficulty in obtaining a jury. The prisoner is said to manifest great indifference and callousness. The Wheeling *Argus* says he is the same man who a few months since stole a watch from Mr. FRANK, of Rochester, Penn.; and was afterward arrested and escaped. He then passed under the name of SMITH. He was also suspected of having about the same time robbed a state-room of a steamer at the Pittsburg wharf.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 246 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **Hyatt's Life Balsam.**—Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle For sale, also by the druggists, and C. V. OLIVEKER & CO., 81 Barclay-st.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 187 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Sick Headache and Debility.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are worthy the attention of all who are afflicted with these or any other symptoms arising from a weakened and deranged state of the digestive system.

☞ **Thirteenth Ward Reformers Awake.**—At a large meeting of the Charter Conventions of the Reformers of the Thirteenth Ward, held on TUESDAY EVENING, the 23d inst., the following ticket was unanimously elected:

For Councilmen.
Thirty-third District—WM. FLOYD.
Thirty-fourth District—JOSEPH T. DILL.
Thirty-fifth—WM. FLACK.
For Assessor—WM FITZGERALD, Sen.
For Commissioner of Common Schools—JOHN PEARSALL.
For Inspector of Common Schools—WM. A. WALKER.
For School Trustees EDWARD FALCONEER, JOHN WHEELER, full term. GEO. W. THURBER, for short term.
For Constables—JOHN SOMERINDYKE, DAVID SAFFEN
For Inspectors of Election.
First District—PETER MITCHELL, JOSEPH WINN.
Second District—EDWARD COLLINS, WM. BRUNDAGE
Third District—J. A. PLATT, WM. F. WEEKS.
Fourth District—WM FITZGERALD, Jr., ALFRED JERKINS.
Fifth District—ROBERT PATTERSON, SAM'L D. WALTERS.
6th District—ELIPHALET J. NEWANS, THOMAS C. GOULD. GEO. W. WEED, Chairman.
JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Secretary

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Classes.**—Members desirous of joining either of the following classes:

French—By Prof. A. RASSET;
Spanish—By Señor JUAN BARCELO;
German—By M. MENARTZ ERTHEILER;
Italian—By Dr. MINELLI;
Phonography—By Mr C. C. LELAND;
Vocal Music—By Signor F. BAILLI;
Penmanship—By Mr A. H. WHEELER;
Book Keeping—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Elocution—By Prof. J. W. J. HOWE;
Fencing—By Mons. SERVATIUS;
Commercial Arithmetic—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Musical Composition and Harmony—By Mons. E. GIRAC;
Gymnastics—By Mr. C. F. OTTIGNEN;
Horsemanship—By Mr. W. D. DISBROW—

will leave their names and address at the Library, or at the Lower Office, No. 2 Nassau-st

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Stevens' Western Farm Association.**—An exhibition of the objects and advantages of this Association will be given at a meeting to be held THIS EVENING, Thursday, at 8 o'clock, at No. 182 Bowery. All who wish to obtain a good farm in Wisconsin at a low price, with easy terms of payment, should attend JOHN STEVENS, President, (late of the Industrial Home of Mount Vernon.) WM. JONES, Jr., Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice**—CHANGE OF HOUR.—The second Eastern Mail, by steamboat via Stonington will, on and after MONDAY, the 29th inst., close at three o'clock P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.
October 24, 1855

☞ **To Advertisers.**—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the Spanish edition of Hackett's plays, to be sold in Havana, and comprising from twenty to thirty pages a piece For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—One large front room, with pantries, and all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife. Also, two smaller rooms for single gentlemen. Location pleasant—convenient to Broadway stages and the cars No. 404 6th-st., Albion-place.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant parlors to let, with full or partial board. A bedroom adjoining each if desired. Terms moderate Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 194 West 14th-st., near 8th av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged

BOARDING.—A pleasant parlor and bedroom may be obtained at Mrs Austin's, No 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square; also a single room The house has all the modern improvements, Dinner at 6 o'clock

BOARDING.—Three or four elegant rooms may be obtained at No. 108 West 14th st. The house is first class, entirely new and newly furnished, and with every modern improvement complete

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite of unfurnished rooms; also one or two furnished, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, No. 156 Henry-st. References required and given

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor Apply at No 128 Hicks-st.

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JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Evening Schools.

SIXTH WARD.

A boys' Evening School is held in the rooms of the male grammar school of No. 24 Elm-street, rear of the Tombs

The house has been enlarged and greatly improved this season, and is now one of the best-arranged and most comfortable houses in the lower part of the City. The class rooms are equal to any for size and ventilation. New furniture of the most improved description and pianos are to be placed in every department. The number of pupils is larger than ever before, with quite a sprinkling of newsboys. The school is under the care of A. T. GALLAGHER, Principal, with five assistants. The number of pupils present on Tuesday evening was 268. A girls' school would be very useful in this Ward.

TWENTIETH WARD.

A fine boys' school is held in No 33 in Thirty-Fifth-street. The number of boys present was 175; the highest number present at a single session was 227. They are under the care of T. DWIGHT MARTIN, Principal, aided by M. BARTRAM, GEORGE McCARTINE, JAMES GRAFF, ABA SMITH and Miss E. L. MILLER. Much attention is given to book-keeping and penmanship. The school is well taught and well cared for by the Committee. Fifty or sixty more boys could be accommodated.

TWENTY SECOND WARD.

The Evening Schools in the Twenty-second Ward are held in No. 98 Fortieth-street, near Eighth-avenue. The boys' department had an attendance of 468 present—the largest number in any evening school in the City. The registered number is over 600. J. W. HOYCE acts as Principal, assisted by G. MILLER, J. H. BADEN, LEWIS KOHL, W. H. ALDIS, J. A. TRACY and Miss PANEBURN. A couple of teachers should be added to this list.

The German Class, taught by Mr. BRADEN, was engaged in translating the English language. The classes observed good order, and appeared to feel an interest in their studies. The teachers also deserve favorable mention for their assiduous attention.

Many of the pupils would find it an improvement to pay a little more attention to their personal appearance. This should be rigidly insisted on in all cases in the Evening Schools. Commissioner SUTHERLAND takes an active interest in all that concerns the Twenty-second Ward Schools.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

Had an attendance of 240 present on the occasion of our visit, under the care of Miss MARY M. SLATER, Principal, aided by Mrs. FLANAGAN, Vice Principal, with Misses A. ROGERS, KENNEY, O'CONNELL, Mrs HILL and Miss LOUISA SHANNON. Drawing is taught on Friday's; singing is taught very generally. The order and intelligence of the young ladies generally were very satisfactory. Great attention is paid to personal appearance, and the classes will compare favorably with the day schools in this respect. Fifty more pupils could be comfortably accommodated in the rooms.

EVENING SCHOOL AT HARLEM.

A very excellent boys' school is taught by Mr. JACOB S. WARNER, Principal of the Day School, aided by one of his more advanced scholars. A first rate teacher should be detailed by the Evening-School Committee to assist the Principal. The school is held in the Male Department of No 87, in One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street, between Second and Third avenues. The registered number of scholars is 84. The average attendance about 50. The classes are composed of Americans, Germans, Irish and Scotch

FOURTEENTH WARD SCHOOL NO 5 IN WORTH-STREET.

This old public school edifice is of the packing-box order, and stands on a lot of 90 by 100 feet. The situation is very central, and well suited for a first class school, and such a one would do much to improve the neighborhood. The class rooms at present are unfit for effective teaching in all of the departments.

The Primary is held in the basement half under ground. The Boys' School, under the care of M. J. O'DONNELL, Principal, with three Assistants, has an attendance of 150, and a register of 217. The classes are well organized. The Girls' School is under the care of Miss C. PURDY, aided by other assistants, has a register of 180, and an attendance of 142. This school is well organized and taught.

The Primary is under the care of Miss MARY T. SHEPHERD, with three assistants. The number of pupils on register is 300—attendance 250. No 5 was used as a Cholera Hospital last year, and suffers many disadvantages now, not the least of which is the vicinity of a large slaughter-house. A large new school with all modern improvements would lead to the erection of improved dwellings on Mott-street, in the vicinity, and the breaking up of many old rookeries that are packed with poverty-stricken families.

☞ The Randall's Island boys have received an invitation to visit the Fair at the Crystal Palace on Friday. They will call upon the Mayor at 11½ o'clock, who will receive them in front of the City Hall, where the boys will go through their exercises, after which they will proceed to the Rotunda, where Mr. KELLOCK will provide a lunch. At the Crystal Palace they will again go through their exercises.

☞ On and after Monday next, 29th October, the steamers of the several Sound Lines for Boston—the Fall River, the Stonington and the Norwich Lines—will leave New-York at 4 o'clock P. M., instead of 5 as heretofore.

Fire Company Heax

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

A successful hoax was played off last week upon the Good Will Fire company of this city, by a stranger who put up at one of our hotels. It appears he had an interview with some of the members, and said he was a delegate from the Croton Fire Company of New-York, and that said company was about to visit Philadelphia, and he thought the Good Will Company had better join with them. He would go to receive the visiting delegates. For several days the stranger was entertained by the Good Will. The Croton Hose Company was to arrive in this city on Friday evening last. A band of music was engaged and preparations made for a grand reception at the engine house. An extensive and costly supper was laid out in the hall of the engine house; flags were flying across Race street; the hall was elegantly decorated, a transparency, bearing the words "Welcome Croton," was getting up to be hung in front of the building, and candles were placed for the illumination of the windows. Even the individual who was to do the talking portion of the reception had his speech ready and well conned. The Croton was to arrive at Walnut street wharf at 10 P. M. That hour arrived, but no visitors came. A dispatch was then sent to New-York, but nobody had been of the company intending to leave. The stranger delegate was next searched for, but to an inquiry at his hotel, the Good Will members were informed that that interesting individual had left, after a vain attempt to borrow a watch and chain from a servant. He had forgotten the looning of his bill but had left his baggage—a small bag, containing some patent medicine pleasers. The company thereupon concluded that they, too, had been "sold."—*Cor. Ball. Sun.*

Practical Free Love.

A lady residing in Amalie street, Williamsburg, appeared before Col. MIRO, at the Mayor's office, on Tuesday morning, and entered a complaint that her husband for a year past has been a member of a spiritual circle which meets at No 193 Bowery, and he says that he has received a communication informing him that it was just and proper that he should form new associations with females whenever he saw fit, and with as many different ones as his spirit might move him to. He also endeavors to persuade her to receive the visits of different men, assuring her that there is no harm in doing so, notwithstanding she has two children by him. She says that SMITH, the razor-strop man, belongs to the circle, and a woman named Mrs. WILLIAMS is the bewitcher of her husband.

Coroners' Investigations.

FOUND DROWNED.

The body of an unknown colored man was yesterday found floating in the North River, foot of Vesey-street. It was made fast to the dock, and an inquest held. Verdict, "Found drowned."

CASUALTY IN A PRISON CELL.

Coroner WILDEY yesterday held an inquest on the body of SAMUEL M. ANTRIM, aged 37 years, a native of New-Jersey. ANTRIM, who was confined in the Tombs on a charge of abandonment, was in the act of getting from the bench on which he slept, when he struck his head with great violence (it being dark at the time) against an iron post, causing a fracture of the skull. He was sent to Bellevue Hospital, where he died. Verdict according to the facts as above stated.

Police News.

THE JOSEPH WALKER LARCENY CASE.

A hearing was had yesterday afternoon before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, in the matter of Walter R. Jones, John Kinney, John G. Winters, Daniel S. Briggs and John Conroy, charged by Charles F. Barnes with grand larceny, in appropriating chain and rope, as reported in the TIMES of Saturday. As it did not appear that there was any criminal intent, the Judge ordered the discharge of defendants.

It was rumored that an action for malicious prosecution and false imprisonment would be instituted against Barnes.

MORE COUNTERFEITING.

David Van Etten, a boatman, was arrested for attempting to pass a $10 bill, a counterfeit on the Delaware City Bank, to Richard Dillon, in payment for a packet of Seidlitz powders. Held for examination.

POLICY DEALERS ARRESTED.

John Nash, the keeper of a policy shop at No. 58 West Broadway, was yesterday arrested on complaints of John Wilson, of No. 25 Leonard-street, charged with selling a policy ticket to him. Nash was taken before Justice WELSH, when David Levi, of No. 113 Chatham-street, becoming bail-sman for him, to the amount of $500, he was released.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 273, 21, 376, 359, 103, 408 to 417

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 175, 76, 77, 87, 88, 151 152, 35 145, 4 66, 161, 92

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 881, 960, 183, 599 330, 549, 558, 624, 433, 647, 666, 667, 671 to 685, 335, 281, 271, 609, 226, 599.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ We have seen some pears grown by J. W. FIELD, Esq., on his grounds in Williamsburg, from a tree of two years old, imported from France about eighteen months since, which has borne forty-five pears weighing an aggregate of ten ounces each. The tree looks like a mere shrub, and is a graft on a quince stock. The fruit was of the variety known as the Flemish Beauty, and of most exquisite flavor.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Circuit Court a decision was rendered on Tuesday in the case of Hugh McCabe vs. The Township of Hoboken, averse to setting aside the judgment obtained for $1,000 and costs to the amount of about $200 more against the city, being a balance of a contract of $30,000, claimed to be due for paving the streets in 1852 and 1853. The judgment was obtained at the May term of the Court, and a conditional order was obtained at the opening of the present term, opening the case for the purpose of obtaining evidences upon which to set aside the verdict. An investigation has been had, and the Court having reviewed the evidence, decided that the judgment should not be set aside. For the plaintiff, I. W. Scudder and R. Gilchrist, Jr.; for defendant, E. R. V. Wright and S. W. Carey, Corporation Attorney for Hoboken.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer on Tuesday, Judge VANDERPOOL presiding, the case of Margaret Hogan, charged with the murder of her own child, was called up, and Thursday was appointed for the commencement of her trial.

The case of Ex-Alderman Whitlock, indicted on a charge of receiving money for using his influence in procuring liquor licenses, was called up and put off until the next term of the Court. The defendant put in an affidavit that two essential witnesses were absent; one of them, William Armstrong, being in Chicago, and the other, Lewis B. Carey, in Albany. The affidavit, in effect, charges that the newspapers had started the run on the charges made against him, and incited the Common Council to appoint the Committee of Investigation, and have so excited the public mind as to prevent his obtaining a fair trial at this time.

Special Election.

The special election for Alderman of the First Ward of Jersey City, in the place of Alderman GEORGE D. LYMAN who resigned, was held on Tuesday in the old Hook and Ladder House in Sussex street. The contest was spirited and close. It was ascertained that Judge GRIFFITH had been nominated and was receiving the support of the Know-Nothings in opposition to Mr. HALSEY, who was supported by the foreign vote and those opposed to the Know-Nothings and Temperance men. The election passed off peaceably with the following result:

John Griffith received	229 votes
Jeremiah Haley received	170 votes.
Mr Griffith's majority	59 votes

Judge GRIFFITH is absent and not aware of his election.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

The Election—The State Organization—Documents for Congress.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Oct 10, 1855.

THE ELECTIONS

The elections yesterday passed off peaceably. Lawrence is quite a large city now, and consequently a very large vote was cast for Gov. REEDER and the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. No person was permitted to vote unless he had been an actual resident of the city for thirty days past. Messrs. G. W. SMITH LANE, HUNT, GOODEN, ROBINSON, Free-Soilers, were chosen from this district, and Messrs WAKEFIELD, CURTIS, TUTON and BENSON, from Douglas. I shall stay here until the most important proceeds are heard from, as it is the best centre of news, and send you in advance of the mail, the official returns of the election.

SATURDAY, Oct. 13—9 A. M.

ELECTION RETURNS.

Up to the present time the following returns have been received by the Free State Executive Committee:

VOTES FOR REEDER			
Lawrence	557	Paschal Fish's store	7
Brunton	77	Stanton	44
Pamyra	16	Osawatomie	74
Bloomington	116	Wyandott	38
Benicia	50	Falls precinct	45
Haberlings	7	Pleasant Hill precinct	43
Lane	55	Barker Mission	13
Total			1,142

ADDITIONAL RETURNS.

SATURDAY, 2½ P. M.—The following additional returns have been received:

Willow Springs	41	Topeka	130
Tecumseh	46	Leavenworth	530
Big Springs	45	Total	723
Add to this			1,142
Total			1,935

Thus it will be seen that REEDER has received 1,935 votes in twenty-two precincts. There are still twenty-nine precincts to hear from, and it is thought that his vote will exceed 3,000.

CONGRESSIONAL DOCUMENTS.

The Free-soilers of Kansas are getting up a queer set of documents for Congress, wherewith to contest WHITFIELD's seat. They make a great parade over what they say they will prove, but whenever, when it comes to the scratch, these documents will prove anything, remains to be seen, and I am not at liberty to make free use of them, but will state what they *purport to establish* viz.:

1. That it can be proved by Pro-Slavery men—Dr. HART and Mr. M. WALLACH—that there are only four legal Pro-Slavery voters at Franklin, and that WHITFIELD received 61 votes there.

2. That it can be proved by persons residing in the District that there were only 30 legal votes cast for WHITFIELD in Wyandott; (he received, I believe, over 400 votes there.

3. That of 850 votes cast for WHITFIELD at Oceawatomie, evidence can be got to prove that not over 50 were legal and resident.

4. That at the Baptist Mission, which gave over 100 votes for WHITFIELD, there are in all only 17 legal voters, and that only 18 of them had cast their ballots.

5. That illegal votes, number not stated, were cast at Osawatomie.

6. In fine, that not more, if as many, as one thousand legal votes were cast for WHITFIELD throughout the entire Territory.

STATE ORGANIZATION.

The Delegates to the Constitutional Convention have been chosen. They will form a constitution for Kansas, and apply for admission into the Union.

Governor REEDER will be the bearer of their constitution and petition to Washington.

The question of the day—for every day in Lawrence produces a new topic for discussion—is whether it will be expedient to organize a State Government, after framing the Constitution, and to make provision in it for an immediate election of Governor, Senators, and Representatives. This is not so novel a idea, as it appears to be on the first presentation. Of the nine States that admitted into the Union, six of them took precisely the same measure—called a convention without consulting their Territorial Governor or Legislature, and proceeded to act. The formation of a constitution, and the election of a Legislature under it, the advocates of this doctrine contend, supersede the provisional government, and end its existence. REEDER, I understand, is opposed to it. He wishes the Convention to terminate its proceedings, as soon as it frames a constitution.

Another Diabolical Outrage—A Clergyman Probably Murdered

From the Herald of Freedom Oct. 13.

A letter from our friend JOHN W. STILL, son of Dr. A. STILL, who resides on the Wakarusa, dated Lebanon, Illinois, Sept. 23, details another outrageous transaction for which the Pro-Slavery ruffians of Missouri are becoming so notorious.

Mr. STILL states that he started down the Missouri on board the *Polar Star*, from Kansas City, on Tuesday, the 18th ult., in company with his sister and Rev. Wm. C. CLARK, of Portsmouth, N. H., a clergyman of the Wesleyan Methodist connexion, who had been on a tour of observation in Kansas, spending several weeks in the vicinity of Lawrence, and who was returning to New-Hampshire with the view of closing up his business there and returning to Kansas as soon as practicable. On Wednesday morning a discussion sprang up between Mr. CLARK and a ruffian calling himself CHILDS, from Independence, Mo., upon Kansas matters and the Slavery question. During the conversation CHILDS asked CLARK what he would do if a black man wanted to marry his daughter. Mr. CLARK replied, "I would advise her to reject him, but if she was resolved upon it, and I could not persuade her to the contrary, I suppose I should be compelled to submit to it." Upon this CHILDS struck CLARK in the face, repeating his blows, while the crew were crying, "Kill him! kill him! kill the God d—d abolitionist! kill him!" *The prosecuting Attorney of Wyandott District, Kansas Territory, was present, and joined in the cry.*

After CHILDS had succeeded in beating Mr. CLARK's face all to a pummace, and it was covered with gore, the captain came and commanded the peace, and told CLARK he must leave the boat. Being still under way, and breakfast being called, CHILDS took a seat at the table. A moment after, Mr. CLARK came in and took a seat by the side of CHILDS, when the latter arose, clinching his chair, broke it to pieces over CLARK's head. The boat immediately stopped at a wood-yard—name not given—about 160 miles this side of St. Louis. The captain ordered CLARK to leave the boat, which he did without his money being refunded to him, and the last our correspondent saw of him he was going up the bank with his carpet sack on one arm and his overcoat on the other, and this last all beat to pieces and bleeding badly.

Mr. STILL states that the settlement there was of the most desperate character, and expresses much alarm for Mr. C's safety.

Miss STILL has written a letter to her father, as the latter informed us on Tuesday, confirming the above statement. In addition to this a gentleman was in town the other day who came up the river on the *Polar Star*, who heard the mate repeatedly boasting of his exploits with the "d—d Abolitionist whose skull must have been cracked, by the severity of the blow in breaking the chair over his head."

We have examined the Eastern and Missouri papers with much interest to find a report over Mr CLARK's own signature in regard to the facts, but can find nothing. We are apprehensive that the injury was so severe that it proved mortal, else he fell into the hands of those who were still more barbarous than the inhuman wretch who so shamefully maltreated him, or the still baser Captain who allowed a person who had intrusted his life and person in his keeping to be thus inhumanly treated. The Captain of that boat, the crew, and *every passenger who looked coolly on and saw the transaction without interference* about the prosecuted for manslaughter in case of CLARK's death from those injuries. And our friend STILL: we cannot conceive why he should continue his journey under the circumstances. Why did he not stop with Mr. C. and see him out of danger, or die protecting him? Humanity would prompt to this course.

To the people of Kansas and the East journeying to this country, we would say: Avoid the *Polar Star* as you would any other piratical craft. A person is in greater danger of life and limb while on board her than he would have been a few years ago attempting to journey through Algiers. Not a pound of freight should be shipped on board of her, and in behalf of the people of Lawrence, we request the shipping merchants in St. Louis consigning goods to Kansas, to place no goods, however pressing the circumstances, on board of it. We trust our people will take specific action in the case, and spread their resolves before the public.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL AND MATHEMATICAL—Eagle House, Astor-place. Principal, BENJAMIN BOOTH. The Gymnasium and Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies begin even with the simplest elements, embrace the most important English and end in accurate Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK and Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, Associate Principals. GYMNASTICS and DRILLING daily. All the preparatory and college studies pursued. Circulars at 348 Broadway, or can otherwise may be had by applying to Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway. Terms $115 for the Winter Term, commencing Monday, Nov. 5.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE.—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct 30. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars are giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Rayner, Bellport. Bellport, L. I. Oct 3, 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Is a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the W. S. SCHOOLEY, Box 2,923, Bible-st., or to WESTERMAN & CO., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 Wittingham, or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

WANTED—NO RINGSCHOOL FOR BOYS. At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. The school is under the care of A. B. WINANT, and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5th. Terms for Board, Tuition &c., $60 for five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, 346 & 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES BADGOTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th st., six doors east of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at the BOWEN'S Bookstore, No 689 Broadway, or at their residence.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS under 11 years of age into his family to educate at home with his own sons for $150 per annum. Satisfactory reference required. Address Box No. 346 Post Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY TARRYTOWN, N.Y. A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on MONDAY, Nov 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstore of Mr T. J. CROWEN No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal Tarrytown N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; at A. FORD & SWORDS' No 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No 426 Grand-st., N. Y.

WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. MICHOUD'S French School. BENJAMIN HARRISON, B. A. Principal.

Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & SEMENT No. 45 Wilham-st.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No 171 East 17th-st., a few doors from Stuyvesant square. Parents are invited to call at their children where the number of pupils is limited to eight boarders and twenty day scholars, as the comforts of home and the benefits of private instruction are secured.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No 67 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MISS STONE—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept 3, at No 47 West 13th-st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 28th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANIEL F. B. CONS'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 278 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No 48 East 14th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIN CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. PODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, in New-York, No 344 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel; Brooklyn, No 264 Montague-street, near Court-st.

MR. PODWORTH has the honor to announce that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at the Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

MR. PODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his pupils that, according to their repeated solicitations, he has established a Dancing Academy in Williamsburg on the plan now existing in New-York. He has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the aesthetic use of it to which it will be devoted. The commodious suite of rooms at present in Broadway, the Corner of Fulton and Myrtle-av. (at which meeting at the head of Montague-st. and a few steps from the Academy), remain open for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUIL, Professor, and P. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No 30 West 14th-st.

Madame C. DUBREUIL, Professor, and P. FERRERO respectfully announce that their new Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open for TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3 P. M. Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No 346 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MADAME A. LANNIN'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open for season, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, commencing at 3 o'clock P. M. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNIN, at No 99 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHARUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL is now open at No 24 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 11 A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western Jobbers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a certificate from the United States Land Office, and on their arrival at the Sub Treasury in New-York were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 96 pounds of sheet lead. No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove tailed at the corners, about 20½ inches long, 8½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $35,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the Secretary of the Treasury will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct 3, 1855.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday evening, at the Bowery Theatre, a WALLET containing about $20 in bills and a promissory note for 164 33 dated Oct. 5, 1855, at three months, payable to the order of Peter R. Roch. It was stolen from the pantaloons pocket of a produce dealer. $50 reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and $10 for the note, by applying to JOHN CONGER, No 138 Bank st., New-York.

LOST.—On Tuesday, 23d inst., in the upper part of the City, a gold link bracelet with blue enameled ornaments, imitation of a shell. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to W. J. LOWERRE, No. 142 Front-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE AND TIMBER WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credit and low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth in gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes the whole. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management a farm may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield of wheat in the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of the road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 50 to $4 the cord or ton.

Parties having a view to Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the construction of railroads is slow and produces from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, the difference in cost of produce from the interior points of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $8 to $15 according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 2d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be delivered for cash.

It is believed that the present long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands will enable a man with a few hundred dollars cash and ordinary industry, to make him elf independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage 41x32 feet, filled in with brick and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and commanding all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, slate, &c. &c. from the upper windows from which delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and grounds are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine &c., &c.; large apple trees fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside shades; shutters painted tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof all solid copper; six lightning pipes, and three distinct leads to earth; first with narrow pipe; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Dunlop-place, and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the bank of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground on which the house stands is upwards of 100 feet in front on the river, and 160 feet deep; the lot fronting on a 100-foot street from towards Broadway 140 feet; from the river, 140 feet; 425 feet on 135 h-st, and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay side road, and having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being 4 miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Rail road at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with 2 acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style for owner's use, has 6 days' work, a double kitchen, coal cellar, wood cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble wash stands, large bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house and the well and pump cost nearly a thousand dollars. There are 6 partitions in the cellar for provisions and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry from the gate way and carriage way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road down a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means.

Price $8 000; $4 000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will accept in exchange for a New York or Brooklyn lot, if more or less, and from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Mrs. Miles Scott, consisting of a new 2-story dwelling house on Main and Washington sts., in the village of Boonton, with barn, ice house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The lot is laid out in handsome walks and well stocked with fruit trees and shrubbery. Also, a building on the corner of Church and Main sts., also, several building lots fronting on the slope of the mountain at West Boonton, in all about 11 acres to be divided as desired. Apply to OWEN MORGAN Parsonage-st., No. 3 West up Hiram Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Four new and elegant brick houses with marble mantels, &c., on Warren-st., Brooklyn, between Hoyt and Nevins. The pleasantest and most delightful neighborhood in the city, and would be taken in part pay for a farm. D. HEYWARD, No. 7 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In Clinton-st., Brooklyn, a first-class brick house, three story and high basement house, with side and rear yards, and all the modern improvements. This will be sold very low if applied for immediately. Apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morrisania, near Bungalow, Bungalow, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Two dwelling houses three stories, supplied with water. Price $6,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No 80 South 7th-st, Williamsburgh.

DAGUERREAN GALLERY FOR SALE—In Hartford, Conn., one of the best stands for Daguerreotyping in the city of a large number of dwelling houses, without competition and now doing a profitable business; will be sold cheap and on easy terms. The present proprietor desires to sell in consequence of his having other business on hand. The rooms and fixtures are all new and have been fitted up for the purpose within the last year. Price $1,000 cash. For particulars, apply at No. 348 Broadway, up stairs, Room No. 10.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE, AT MODERATE PRICES.—A superior two-story brown-stone basement house, on 13th st.—$18,000; a dwelling house on West Washington place—$11,000; a four story brown stone house with 3 story rear extension and all modern conveniences, on 23d-st.—$16,000; same on 24th st.—$16,000; a three story brown stone dwelling house on 23d-st.—$6,000; same on 24th st.—$6,000; a three story and basement brick house on 4th-st., at a moderate price. Apply to E. B. KINGSLAND, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., and 8 to 10 A. M.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—Till May 1, for which $150 and $200 will be paid per month in first class tenants. Parties having such bed houses and wishing them rented to small families and would like to secure a careful treatment of their furniture, will find such parties on making application immediately to C. M. MILLER & CO., No. 158 Broadway, New-York. Possession wanted Nov 1.

MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY TO LEASE—An elegant modern building with fine cherry fronts, and containing every convenience of a first class store. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given at any time between the present and the 1st of May next. For particulars, apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE IN EAST WILLIAMSBURG—The lease, stock and fixtures, or lease and fixtures of a dry goods and grocery store, at the corner of Flushing-av. and Jamaica turnpike. For particulars inquire on the premises.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE. Without the furniture. Possession given immediately, if required. $5,000, one-third cash. Apply on the

AUCTION SALES.

A. C TUTTLE, Auctioneer
Office No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF
FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE
Being the stock of the old established firm of Mc Graw & Allendorph No. 455 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE—Will sell on THURSDAY, 25th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive sale rooms established several years by means of Messrs McGraw & Allendorph, No 455 Broadway, without reserve, the entire and valuable assortment of elegant first class furniture of their own manufacture, and warranted in every respect; the having fully determined to give up the business an opportunity will be offered of obtaining first class goods at extremely low prices.

The stock comprises in part elegant rosewood parlor suites in best quality hair cloth, tête-a-têtes, sideboards, étageres, secretaires and bookcases, centre, sofa and extension tables, fancy chairs, rocking and side chairs, Elizabethan and gothic bedsteads, cornices, washstands, &c. Also mahogany oak and enamelled cottage chamber furniture in various styles and finish.

The whole to bring an elegant assortment of the best class of workmanship and materials, and to be sold without reservation. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four month's approved indorsed notes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,
Will SELL, THIS DAY, Oct 25 at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$3,000 Cayuga and Susquehanna Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$5,000 Franklin Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$6,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 percent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$18,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bond.
$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$3,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$3,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad (sinking fund.) 7 per cent Bonds.....$500
$2,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d Mort gage 7 per cent Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Little Miami Railroad Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1 000 each.
$10,000 Michigan Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds, (secured by a mortgage on the Jackson branch of the road) dated Aug 1, 1848, and redeemable at the Corn Exchange Bank Aug 1, 1863; Interest Coupons payable at said Bank 1st February and 1st August.....$1,000 each.
$1,262 atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.
20 shares Morris and Essex Railroad, (increased stock).....$50 each
20 shares New York & Havana S eamship Co. $100 each.
16 shares New York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
10 shares Chatham Bank.....
25 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
40 shares New Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
10 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$50 each.
10 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
10 shares Empire City Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
10 shares Howard Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
10 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Company.....$100 each.
10 shares Lake Superior Copper Mining Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Union Gold Mining Company.....$25 each.
1,000 shares Gold Hill Mining Co (by assessment).....$5 each.
20 shares Gold Hill Mining Company.....$5 each.
20 shares Gold Hill Mining Company.....$5 each.
1 Hamilton and Napoleon Gold Mining Co.....$10 each.
2 shares Canada Copper and Gold Mining Co.....$10 each.
TERMS OF SALE.—Two per cent this day and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The certified interest on all the Bonds will be cleared to the purchaser Next regular sale on MONDAY, Oct 29

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer
BY HOUGHTON & MILLER—THIS DAY, Oct. 25, at 10½ o'clock, on the floors of sale room No. 113 Nassau-st, corner of Spruce-st, by catalogue, for cash, the following large assortment, which we have made advances and now to be sold by consignment at a sacrifice. We invite the trade and parties about refurnishing to view the articles previous to sale. Buyers will be admitted with Altogether to enable the largest assortment and greatest collection that has been offered at auction in this city. Carved rosewood parlor, drawing-room and dining room furniture and chamber furniture, of modern and antique styles, fitting rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; twenty rosewood centre tables; seventy five tete-a-tetes; an assortment of extra fine chiffoniers, with marble tops and bevelled glasses; rosewood bedsteads; bureaus and washstands; &c. Also mahogany oak and enamelled cottage chamber furniture in various styles and finish.

The whole to bring an elegant assortment of the best class of workmanship and materials, and to be sold without reservation. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Terms—Under $200 cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four month's approved indorsed notes.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, by auction, on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., valuable HORSES the property of a gentleman having no further use for them; to be sold, without reserve a pair of elegant bay horses 6 and 7 years old, 16 hands high, long tails and very stylish drivers. Also, a single bay to match the above pair, as a superior third horse, 7 years old, and a perfect match. The three are, in every respect, kind and have been alternately driven together for some time; are accustomed to noise, music and locomotives, and are warranted perfectly sound as they stand at the time of sale; they cost a short time since, $1,500, and are unsurpassed in the City. To purchasers this offers an unequaled opportunity of obtaining a superior pair of horses.

HENRY H LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No 19 Nassau-st.
THE WELL KNOWN AND SCULPTURED marble statue representing the MINSTREL'S CHOICE, his wife, now in the Crystal Palace, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, at the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY Oct 27, at 12 o'clock, the celebrated group of statuary, the Minstrel's Choice by Muller, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace This celebrated work of art was exhibited at the Exposition in Paris, when 31,000 francs were refused for it. It will be positively sold as above to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms 10 per cent. cash on day of sale, the balance three months as proved notes. For additional particulars and poetic description, apply to J MONCRIEF Esq No 29 Wall-st., or to the office of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS Auctioneers
AUCTION NOTICE.—Messrs. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS beg leave to inform the public that owing to the severe and sudden indisposition of their Auctioneer, they have been obliged to postpone their trade sale of Oct. 24, to THIS DAY, (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock when they will sell the entire stock of a cabinet maker, (under assignment) consisting of the usual variety of household furniture, &c., to which the attention of the trade, and hotel keepers generally is especially invited. Also an invoice of cognac brandy, vintage 1800.

J L VANDEWATER, Auctioneer
THIS DAY—THURSDAY, Oct 25 at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No 12 Maiden-lane, SUPERIOR BUHL MOOTS Several cases will be sold consisting of a large and fine assortment of the most elegant and exquisite sorts of Hotel Furniture, in suits of rosewood and Honduras ash, oreosa, apple duc wood, thuja, &c., from M. Vandeschoot & Sons, Florists and Nurserymen at Haarlem near Haarlem, in Holland To be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer, Office No 19 Nassau-st.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on FRIDAY Oct 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No 101 1st av, between 6th and 7th sts., all the furniture as above, consisting of Brussels carpets, mahogany centre tables, sofas, chairs, cut ups bedsteads, iron do, washstands &c., dressing bureaus, mattresses chairs crockery and glass; ingrain carpets, window curtains, with kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer,
HENRY H LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on TUESDAY Oct 30 at 10½ o'clock, in front of the store No 19 Nassau-st, a beautiful bay mare 15 hands high, seven years old, and warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness. Also, a set of double harness, made by Cheney, and a saddle and bridle. Bay horse, about 16 hands high, seven years old, sound, and kind in all harness and under saddle. Also, saddle bridle, whip, blankets, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, CHINA, TOYS, GLASSWARE—FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock, No 67 Duane-st, corner of Chatham, by catalogue, about 100 cases mixed assortment of Groceries, consisting of Sardines, Anchovies, Olives, Capers, Pickles, Sauces, Mustard, Cayenne, Pepper, Spices, Starch, Farina, Gelatine, Macaroni, Vermicelli, Isinglass, Arrowroot, Cocoa, Chocolate, Coffee, Tea, Sugar, Candies, Preserves, Jellies, Jams, Fruits, Nuts, Raisins, Figs, Prunes, Citron, Currants, Lemon and Orange Peel, Cordials, Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, Rums, Cologne, Bay Rum, Lavender, Hair Oil, Soaps, Matches, Blacking, Brushes, Combs, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, Cigar Cases, Tobacco Pouches, Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Mats, Brooms, Brushes, Mops, Tubs, Pails, Churns, Measures, Bowls, Dippers, Tinware, Woodenware, Willowware, Ironware, Stoneware, Glassware, Lamps, Shades, Globes, Wicks, Oil, Candles, Soap, Starch, Blue

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

To the Public.

It having been announced in several of the journals of this City that I had been indicted, which was the first intimation I ever had of any thing of the kind, I called personally on the Recorder, JAMES M. SMITH, Jr., and on the Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, HENRY VANDERVOORT, Esq., both of whom informed me that there was not, and had not been, any indictment or presentment against me. I then called, with HENRY D. LAPAUGH, Esq., my counsel, on A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney of this County, in order to learn whether any indictment or charge had been found against me by the Grand Jury, and Mr. HALL has this day informed my counsel and myself that no indictment has been found against me, and exhibited to me the Judicial Record of the Grand Jury, wherein is their indorsement signed by HENRY ERBEN, the foreman of the Grand Jury, stating that the bill or charges against THOMAS K. DOWNING were dismissed by them.

I also take the liberty of appending below the affidavit of my accuser. Conscious, as I am, of my own integrity in every official act of my life, I could but feel that I was injured beyond reparation by the false announcement that I had been indicted, or my official conduct impugned. And I now say to my friends, be of good cheer, for it must be evident to all that this was a trumped-up charge, for the purpose of injuring me in the present canvass, wherein I am a candidate for re-election to the office of City Inspector, which I now hold; and I tid defiance to those who have been instrumental in publishing the slander against me, and warn them that I shall hereafter seek such redress from them as the law affords. THOMAS K. DOWNING.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct 24, 1855.

City and County of New-York, ss.—HENRY D. LAPAUGH, of said City, being duly sworn, says that he is a Counselor at Law; that deponent has this day, in company with THOMAS K. DOWNING, City Inspector, called on A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the District Attorney for the City and County of New-York; that deponent so called on him as counsel for Dr. DOWNING, to ascertain whether there was, or had been, any indictment in the District Attorney's office, against the said THOMAS K. DOWNING, and also, whether there had been any indictment whatever found by the Grand Jury, against the said City Inspector; that Mr. HALL thereupon informed the City Inspector and this deponent, that there was not any indictment in his office against said City Inspector, and that there was no indictment found or presented against him by the Grand Jury; at the same time, the District Attorney exhibited to said City Inspector and to this deponent, the judicial record of the Grand Jury, signed by HENRY ERBEN, their foreman, stating that no indictment was found against the said City Inspector, and that the bill sought to be preferred against him before the Grand Jury, was by them ignored or dismissed. Deponent further says, that Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, authorized this deponent to make public the facts herein stated, as being derived from said District Attorney. D. H. LAPAUGH.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of Oct., 1855.
SAMUEL H. MOSER, Alderman of Third Ward.

The Receiver of Taxes.

We have been requested to publish the following correspondence, which explains itself.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, Oct. 22, 1855.

HENRY ERBEN, Esq:—*Dear Sir*—In the *Herald* report of the proceedings of the late Grand Jury, of which you were Foreman, is contained a list of City officials indicted and presented by that body, in that list is named the "Collector of Taxes." Although I am well aware this is an error of the reporter, and should have been "Collector of Assessments," yet it is generally understood by the public to mean me. In order to set the public right in the matter, I have thought it best to address you upon the subject, with the intention of publishing this communication and your reply.

I wish to ask you whether my name, or the office over which I preside, was in any manner, directly or indirectly, brought to the notice of the Grand Jury?—whether any imputation of any character was cast upon my administration of its duties?—or whether there was any effort by any person to charge me in any manner with dereliction of duty, or corruption or malfeasance in office? Respectfully Yours,
HARVEY HART,
Receiver of Taxes

HARVEY HART, Esq:—*Dear Sir*—I received your note of his date inquiring if your name had been brought before the Grand Jury in connection with your office as Receiver of Taxes. I beg leave to say that there was not the slightest imputation of any character brought to the notice of that body in reference to yourself, personally, or in connection with the department of which you are at the head. Respectfully, &c.,
HENRY ERBEN.

Capt. Turnbull.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

This "efficient Police Officer," Capt. C. S. TURNBULL, states in his card addressed to the TIMES of the 23d inst, that "arrests" can only be made "upon affidavits and warrants." In his testimony, given before Judge ROOSEVELT, and reported in the TIMES of the 24th, we find the following:

"Q—Did you go there (the Free-Love Club) of your own accord; or were you directed there by somebody else? A—I was on my way to the Station-house; seeing a crowd, I stopped.

Q—Before you went had anybody directed you to go to No. 555 Broadway? A.—No, Sir; nobody directed me to go there."

Now the impression *has* prevailed, that the "efficient Mayor" directed Capt. TURNBULL to go to No. 555 Broadway, and it continued to be believed after the gallant Captain published his card, stating that he could make no arrests, except upon affidavits and warrants, but the Captain having a short memory, admits that he went to the Club *without* any affidavits or warrants; so according to his own confession, he broke the law by his uncalled-for interference. Our Police Officers have a convenient way of shirking or assuming responsibility, as best suits their purposes and inclinations. "Truly, we have a model Police." U.

Orphan Fund for Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Treasurer acknowledges the receipt of the following sums in addition to the amount previously reported, viz: $1,316 42—Messrs. Cornell, Willis & Co., $20; Messrs. J. H. Ransom & Co., $25; Ward School No. 45, by Thomas Foulke, $182; Ward School No. 42, by E. L. Avery, $37; Ward School No. 11, by John G. McNary, $56; Donation Board of Directors of Mercantile Library Association, by G. C. Wood, President, $60; Donation of Employes of Mercantile Library, by S. H. Grant, $20 50; Messrs. Hotchkiss, Fenner & Co., $25; C. Butler, Esq., $25; Cash by Professor Crosby, $5; Cash, $2: a widow's mite—M. L. S.—$5; Mrs. Samuel Thompson, $10; J. P. Pell, $25; Grove Lodge, No 58, I. O of O. F., $10; Reformed Dutch Church, King street, $48 17; Central Presbyterian Church, $129 44; Brick Church, by H. Holden, $115 73; Moravian Church, by Rev. Mr. Bigler, $37 26; Berean Baptist Church, $26; Manhattanville Presbyterian Sabbath School, $13 40; Grand-street Presbyterian Sabbath School, $22 75; Chelsea Presbyterian Sabbath School, $15 15; Sabbath School South Baptist Church, $10 05; Moravian Sabbath School, by Rev. Mr. Bigler, $9. Sixteenth-street Baptist Sabbath School, No. 16, $40. Total, $2,310 07.

JOHN THOMPSON, Treasurer.

IRVING BANK, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

☞ The eclipse of the moon came off at the appointed time, but it was so cloudy that nobody saw it hereabouts. The clouds, by the way, were prolific of a fine rain.

☞ The "Education Guard," of Grammar School No. 17, Forty-seventh-street, will make their first semi-annual parade on Friday, 26th inst. The "Guards" intend visiting the Fair on the morning of that day. This is something new!

☞ The case of MORRIS *vs.* MORRIS, for abandonment, set down for hearing before Justice PEARCEY, was yesterday postponed on account of the engagement of Mr WHITING, counsel for Rev. Mr. MORRIS, defendant, at the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

☞ The Review for October of the male department of No 11 will be held Friday morning at 9½ o'clock. This new and flourishing school is under the care of Mr. JOHN G McNARY, Principal, and all interested are invited to attend this Review, at the school-house in Seventeenth-street, near Eighth-avenue.

[Advertisement.]

BRANDRETH'S PILLS.—How simple, and yet how wise, are all the laws of Nature! Simplicity and truth are stamped upon every law of the Creation. The mighty worlds which move with every velocity and direction, are all governed by the attraction of matter to matter This principle governs the human body. BRANDRETH'S Pills cure and alleviate sickness of every kind, because they attract those humors of the body on which disease depends for its continuance, and expel them from the stomach and bowels. They have been in use one hundred and four years, and are now a century in advance of all other purgatives whatever. They have cured thousands of hopeless cases, when every other remedy had proved unavailing Brandreth Pills are sold at Dr BRANDRETH'S principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth Building, at 25 cents per box, with full directions; at BURNTON'S book-stores, No. 296 Bowery, and at No. 241 Hudson-street. Also, by D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; JOSEPH KERR, No. 813 Broadway; by T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by every respectable druggist in the world.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable dress and frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $8; splendid black cloth Shanghai overcoats, $12; ribbed Beaver overcoats, $8; Cassimere pants, $2 upwards, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A COAT—The firmness of the cloth, the beauty of the style, the excellence of the fit, and the neatness of the make would mark the superiority of the garment. The same qualities distinguish RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit undergarments for Fall and Winter wear, rendering them general favorites and staunch friends when all the world beside is shivering cold.

RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit undergarments in merino, wool, and silk, made to suit every variety of taste, and at prices which will insure large and ready sales.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 100 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Our attention has been attracted to a most complimentary notice of the New-York *Day Book* by a highly influential journal at the seat of the National Government, and we take the occasion to doff our hat to our neighbor. If untiring industry—if talent, enterprise and tact—if independent dealing—if high moral principle and devotion to practical social improvements suffice to give a journal the highest respectability, the *Day Book* has won that character. Having said thus much, our readers will not be surprised to learn that the *Day Book* has the largest weekly circulation of any newspaper in this City, except the *Tribune*.—*Home Journal*.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—
FRANCIS SALTER, M.D., M. R. C. S. E.
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M to 4 P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night no less than four pieces are to be performed at the National, viz.: "Long Tom Coffin," "Michael Earl," "Magic Pills," and "Hercules, King of Clubs." Mr. J. R. SCOTT, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, Mr. FOX, and the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNE'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—We beg leave to call the attention of citizens and strangers to this delightful place of resort. It is daily thronged by admiring crowds. We advise every one to pay it a visit. Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

READ
THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
YOU WILL LIKE IT!

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

MURDER TRIAL.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Dean, H. A Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Emmons.

Michael Gorman, who stands charged, on two indictments, with the murder of Charles and Robert Johnson, in Fulton-avenue, Brooklyn, in the month of July last, was placed on trial, yesterday morning, for the murder of Charles. District-Attorney Underhill appeared for the People, and Alexander Hadden and Samuel Garrison, Esqs., for the Prisoner.

Up to the hour of adjournment, the case had not proceeded beyond the impanneling of the Jury; seventy-one Jurors having been called, before the following were accepted and sworn:

Geo. P. Jenkins,	Barnard McElroy,	Samuel G Arnold,
Samuel B. Tyson,	John A. Sutton,	Walter Blair,
Thomas Henderson	John Mead,	Charles W. Keicks,
Andrew Toombs,	Selah B. Curll.	Oliver Cotter.

The Court was densely crowded.

Adjourned till this morning at 10 A. M.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, by Rev. Dr. Adams, GEORGE C. GREGORY, to ELLEN M., only daughter of L. H. CRANCH, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Oct. 18, by Rev Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th st, MR. GEORGE T. PURDUE, of Worcester, Mass., to Miss ELIZA JANE SCOFIELD, of Danbury, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct 24 at St. Clement's Church, by Rev Edwin H. COOK, EDWARD H. EGBERT to LOUISE ARCHER, all of this City.

In Hoboken, on Wednesday morning, Oct 24 by Rev. Charles Parker Mr. GEORGE W. WRIGHT, of North Chester, Mass to Miss MARIA LOUISA, daughter of the late Joshua R Hays, Esq., of Albany.

In Buffalo, on Thursday Oct. 18, by Rev Edward Ingersoll, HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq., of this City, to Miss LILLIA SPENCER CLINTON, daughter of Hon. George W. Clinton, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 21, suddenly, at the residence of her son, No 67 4th-av., Mrs. SARAH M PARMELEE, aged 52 years 6 months and 11 days.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 22, ELIZABETH COIT, daughter of John H and Frances R. Mortimer, aged 21 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No 16 University-place, at 10½ o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday,) the 25th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct 23, HESTER VAN DINE, in the 84th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of deceased are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 26th inst, at 10½ o'clock A. M., from the residence of Cornelius Earle, Esq., No. 257 West 24th-st, without further notice.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Oct. 24, ALONZO BRADNEE, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock without further invitation, from his late residence, No 42 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 23, Mrs MARGARET MORGAN, in the 90th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her son, the late Enoch Morgan are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law Mr Hart B. Weed, No. 148 Spring st, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 23, CHARLOTTE L., daughter of Susan M. and the late Edwin J. Mercer, aged 12 years.

The friends and relatives of the family, also of her brother-in-law, Joseph S Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th inst, at 3 o'clock, from No 154 East 50th st, near the 3d av, without further invitation.

In Mattituck, L. I., on Tuesday, Oct. 23, at her residence SOPHIA, wife of Irad Reeve, aged 61 years. The funeral took place on Wednesday, Oct. 24, from the Mattituck Church.

At Babylon, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, PHEBE E., wife of Andrew Jacobs and daughter of Samuel Ferris, aged 23 years, 10 months and 10 days.

Weep not for me, my parents dear,
I am not dead, but sleeping here;
And after me no sorrow take,
But love my children for my sake.

Friend after friend departs
Who has not I at a friend?
There is no union here of hearts
That finds not here an end

In Catskill, on Tuesday, Oct. 16, EZRA HAWLEY, aged 74 years.

At Fredonia, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Mr. J. B. W. HAWLEY, of New-York.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 24.

$2,000	Tenn 6s '90	99	100	Nic. Transit Co	16
1,000	do	99	100	do	16
1,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	do	16
40,000	Missouri 6s	86	100	do	16
5,000	do	87	100	do	16
5,000	do	87	100	do	16
1,000	Harlem R. M. Bds.	94	100	Clev & Tol R.R.	72
1,000	Harlem R. M. 2ds	70	100	do	72
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bonds	77	100	do	72
5,000	do	77	100	do	72
5,000	do	77	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	86
5,000	do	77	50	do	86
10,000	do	77	100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	117
5,000	do	77	100	Erie Railroad	91
1,000	New York Cen. 6s	90	500	do	91
5	Bank New-York	176	400	do	90
10	Bank of North Am.	104	300	do	91
16	U. S. Trust Co.	104	1162	do	91
150	Ills. Cen. R. R.	83	100	do	91
400	Cleve. & Pittsb'g R.R.	80	500	do	92
480	Cumber. Coal Co.	23	200	do	92
100	do	23	50	do	92
50	do	23	100	do	92
500	do	23	200	do	92
500	do	23	100	do	92
500	do	23	300	do	92
100	do	23	250	do	92
400	do	23	100	do	92
500	Harlem Railroad	23	300	do	92
300	do	22	300	Reading Railroad	91
100	do	22	200	do	91
200	do	22	700	do	90
100	do	22	2940	do	90
100	Hud. River R.	34	200	do	90
100	do	34	300	do	91
250	Chic. & R. I. R.	90	100	do	91
250	do	90			

SECOND BOARD

10	Pennsylv. Coal Co.	99	62	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	116
300	Cumberland Coal Co.	26	50	do	116
100	do	26	50	Harlem Railroad	22
300	do	26	200	do	90
300	do	26	200	Mich. S. & Nor. I. R. R.	86
100	do	26	300	Erie Railroad	54
100	do	26	200	do	54
100	Cleve & Tol R.R.	73	400	do	53
100	Reading Railroad	90	200	do	54
100	do	90	100	Panama Railroad	104
100	do	90	50	do	103
100	do	90	100	do	103
100	do	91			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 24—P. M.

The arrival of the *Africa* at Halifax this morning announces a serious decline in the Liverpool Cotton Market, amounting on some descriptions to *three-eighths* of a penny, and on others a *farthing* the pound, with only moderate sales, and an anxious disposition to realize, particularly on Uplands and Mobiles. The Grain Markets continue firm, with an actual advance of 2d. in Wheat, and the extreme prices of the previous week for Indian Corn and Flour. The telegraphic quotations will be found in another place. The Money news is not essentially different from the packet report of last week; Consols 87¼ against 87¼ before; the demand for discounts in London very active, and the stringency in the supply, without forcing the Bank of England to a further advance of interest, was such as to affect Colonial produce, as well as American Cotton, and to greatly depress trade in some of the manufacturing districts, and to stop, almost entirely, the sales of American Stocks. Iron Rails are quoted at £8. We have no French financial news, in the absence of which, by telegraph, we conclude that the affairs of the Bank are much the same as reported by the previous steamer.

The Stock Exchange opened with an irregular movement in prices this forenoon, some part of the list a shade better than on Tuesday, and the remainder lower. The sales were not quite so heavy as for the previous two days. Virginia State Stocks fell off 1½ ₱ cent. with cash sales as low as 95. The transactions in Missouri's were large at pretty steady rates. At the Second Board, after the receipt of the Foreign news, the tone of the market was very much worse, and after the official list published above was closed, prices touched the lower figures for Erie, and some of the Western Road Stocks, than had been known for several weeks past. The cash price of Erie finally closed at about 51 ₱ cent, a sudden decline of 1½ from the last recorded sale in the Board room; Galena and Chicago 115 ₱ cent, a fall of 4 ₱ cent from Tuesday's sales. The circular and statement of this Company is not favorably regarded in Wall-street. Reading left off 90½. Illinois Central Bonds sold at 77. The increased depression this afternoon is not ascribed so much to the Foreign news, which, to say the least, is not worse than was looked for, as to the previous disposition to press Stocks on sale.

The announcement of the death of Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER, an old and much esteemed member of the Stock Exchange, was made at the morning Board, and suitable resolutions of respect to his memory unanimously adopted

Money lenders are asking 1 ₱ cent. more on mercantile paper; the rates of interest on first-class names being 9@10 ₱ cent., and upon fair signatures 10@12 ₱ cent. The offerings at Bank have somewhat increased this week at the Wall-street institutions, though, as a general remark, the mercantile demand for Money, on short paper, is not pressing. The large Banks are disposed to move with caution, while the Specie shipments continue. The Stock Brokers find money on call loan less readily obtained than last week at 7 ₱ cent., but the change does not amount to anything like the stringency experienced fifteen or twenty days ago. Nothing was done to-day worth mentioning in Foreign Exchange. The Boston steamer sailed at noon with $756,500 in Gold, nearly all which went from this City by express yesterday afternoon. The Sub-Treasury received $110,004; paid out $5 469 and held at the close a regular balance of $7,141,350.

The Corn Exchange was strong this forenoon, though the favorable news by the *Africa* about Breadstuffs was not known. The sales of Flour and Indian Corn, both for immediate and future delivery, were large, at an advance of 12½ cents ₱ bbl., and 2 cents the bushel. Prime samples of Wheat were not freely offered, and the transactions, in consequence, rather light. Cotton at the close of 'Change hour was much depressed, owing to the fall in Liverpool.

We present below the summary of the Domestic Exports of the United States for the Treasury year 1855, as they stand registered in the Department at Washington, complete, the total agreeing with the sum stated in our notice of yesterday, $246,708,553, of which there was:

In Domestic Produce		$192,851,135
American Gold and Silver—		
In Coin	19,842,423	
In Bullion	34,114,995	—53,957,418
Grand Total		$246,708,553

The approximate estimate heretofore made from the actual returns from the Custom-Houses at New-York and New-Orleans as follows:

	Estimate	Official.
Produce	$188,985,000	$192,851,135
Specie, (American)	48,000,000	53,957,418
Total	$236,985,000	$246,708,553

Thus showing that other ports than New-York and New-Orleans in Produce, and other ports than New-York in Specie, added more to the Export business of the year by $9,723,553 than was estimated.

DOMESTIC EXPORTS OF U. STATES, JUNE 30.

Fisheries— PRODUCT OF THE SEA.	
Oil, spermaceti	1,593,832
Oil, whale and other fish	485,505
Whalebone	781,680
Spermaceti	45,411
Spermaceti candles	136,463
Fish, dried and smoked	379 892
Fish, pickled	94,111
	3,516,894
Wood— PRODUCT OF THE FOREST.	
Staves and heading	1,922,238
Shingles	143,362
Boards, plank, and scantling	2,344,065
Hewn timber	306,643
Other lumber	677,659
Oak bark and other die	99,168
All manufactures of wood	3,683,420
Naval Stores—	
Tar and pitch	268,028
Rosin and turpentine	1,761,428
Ashes, pot and pearl	448,499
Ginseng	19,796
Skins and furs	709,531
	12,603,837
PRODUCTS OF AGRICULTURE.	
Of Animals—	
Beef	2,600 547
Tallow	1,352,406
Hides	361.982
Horned Cattle	84,660
Butter	418,721
Cheese	614,084
Pork, (pickled)	4,264,979
Ham and bacon	2,195,278
Lard	4,018 010
Wool	27,408
Hogs	2,125
Horses	109,484
Mules	33,490
Sheep	16,827
Vegetable food—	
Wheat	1,339 946
Flour	10,896,910
Indian corn	6,961,571
Indian meal	1 827.192
Rye meal	236,948
Rye, oats, and other small grain and pulse	238,976
Biscuit or ship bread	557,783
Potatoes	303,416
Apples	127,648
Onions	64,496
Rice	1,717 953
	40 839,443
Cotton	68,143,844
Tobacco	14,712,468
Hemp	121,380
Other agricultural products:	
Flax seed	6,016
Clover seed	13 510
Brown sugar	286,408
Hops	1,310,790
	1,616,714
MANUFACTURES.	
Refined sugar	2.526 453
Wax	69,905
Chocolate	2,771
Spirits from grain	384,144
Spirits from molasses	1,448,380
Spirits from other materials	101,836
Molasses	189,830
Vinegar	17.281
Beer, ale, porter and cider, in casks	16,603
Beer, ale, porter and cider, in bottles	26,466
Linseed oil	49,580
Spirits of turpentine	1,137,152
Household furniture	803,060
Coaches and parts, and railroad cars and parts	290,535
Hats of fur or silk	140,622
Hats of palm leaf	37,222
Saddlery	61,886
Trunks and valises	35,302
Adamantine and other candles	699,141
Soap	412.902
Snuff	14,038
Tobacco, (manufactured)	1,486,075
Gunpowder	356 051
Leather	988,867
Boots and shoes	763 539
Cables and cordage	315,267
Salt	156,879
Lead	14,996
Iron, Pig	23,000
Bar	10,189
Nails	255 188
Castings of	306,439
All other manufactures of	3,158,596
Copper and brass, and m'n'fac's of	690,766
Drugs and medicines	788,114
	15,983,614
Cotton piece Goods—	
Printed or colored	2 613.655
White, other than duck	2,793.910
Duck	113,366
All other manufactures of	336,350
Hemp—cloth and thread	2.506
Bags and other manufactures of	34,072
Wearing apparel	923,801
Earthen and stone-ware	32,119
Combs and buttons	39,049
Brushes of all kinds	10,856
Billiard tables and apparatus	4,916
Umbrellas and parasols	8.441
Morocco & leather not sold by pound	36,045
Fire-engines	14.829
Printing presses and type	36,405
Musical instruments	106,857
Books and maps	2 07,316
Paper and stationery	185,637
Paints and varnish	163,096
Jewelry, real and mock	17,883
Gold and silver and gold leaf, (manufactures of)	9,051
Glass	204,679
Tin	14 279
Pewter and lead	5,933
Marble and stone	168,546
Artificial flowers	4.160
Bricks and lime	57.398
India rubber boots and shoes	686,769
India rubber, all other manufactures of	732.338
Lard oil	62.945
Oil-cake	739 589
	9,666,923
Coal	637,006
Ice	190,793
Quicksilver	806,119
Articles not enumerated—	
Manufactured	3.274 843
Raw produce	1,545,519
Total domestic produce	$192.751.235
American gold and silver	53.957.318
Total exp't produce and specie	$246,708.553

MR. ALBERT H. NICHOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds, will take place to-morrow. (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The bids for the new State Canal Loan of New-York, in a six ₱ cent. Stock, reimbursable in 1853, were opened at noon to-day, pursuant to the advertised notice of the Canal Fund Commissioners, and from the gross bids, which we copy below, the awards were made for the full sum of $1,250,000, at rates ranging from 115 50 to 119 01. It will be noticed that Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, of this City, put in two bids for the whole loan *in blank*.

GROSS BIDS FOR THE NEW LOAN.

Frontier Bank, Potsdam.

Amount.	Rate.	Amount.	Rate
$5,000	116 76	5,000	117 25
5,000	117 00		

F. A. Lee, Cooperstown.

5,000	114 50	5,000	116 00
5,000	115 00	5,000	116 50
5,000	115 50	5,000	117 00

Bank of Central New-York, Utica.

5,000	118 55

Mohawk Bank, Schenectady.

10,000	115 00

J. L. Leonard, Lowville.

5,000	116 00

W. Watson & Co., Albany.

5,000	114 50

H. P. Alexander, Little Falls.

5,000	115 78	5,000	116 97
5,000	116 00		

A. J. Rich, Buffalo.

5,000	116 26	5,000	117 11
5,000	116 52		

C. R. Ganson, Buffalo.

8,000	115 26	5,000	116 22

C. R. Richards, Troy.

15,000	115 02	5,000	116 88
15,000	115 53	5,000	116 96
10,000	116 07	5,000	117 04
15,000	116 28	5,000	117 09
15,000	116 57	5,000	117 15
5,000	116 77	5,000	117 28

J. F. Batcheider, Albany.

10,000	115 80	5,000	116 03
10,000	115 60		

W. B. Douglass, New-York.

20,000	114 06

H. U. Howard, Batavia.

5,000	113 03	5,000	116 26
5,000	114 03	5,000	117e51
5,000	115 00	5,000	119 01
5,000	115 76		

H. H. Martin, Albany.

50,000	116 15	50,000	115 09
50,000	115 97	50,000	114 95
50,000	115	100,000	114 90

Geo A. Stone, Troy.

5,000	114 77	5,000	116 03
5,000	115 53		

W. Gay, Troy.

5,000	116 03	5,000	115 67
5,000	115 97		

T. W. Olcott, Albany.

10,000	113 75	25,000	110 00
10,000	114 00	25,000	111 00
10,000	114 25	25,000	112 00
10,000	114 50	25,000	113 00

Oswegatchie Bank, Ogdensburg.

10,000	115 81	10,000	117 06
10,000	116 26	5,000	115 00
10,000	116 56	5,000	114 00

A. A. Bradley, Fort Plain.

5,000	115 13	5,000	116 13
5,000	115 53	5,000	116 77
5,000	116 03		

R. H King, Albany.

50,000	116 17	50,000	115 41
50,000	116 08	50,000	115 26
50,000	115 61	50,000	114 33

T. E. Hart, Canandaigua.

5,000	115 50	5,000	117 50
5,000	116 76	5,000	118 00

International Bank, Buffalo.

10,000	113 00	20,000	115 00
20,000	114 00		

P. F. Bettinger, Plattsburg.

5,000	116 82	5,000	117 11

Constant Cook, Bath.

5,000	112 56	5,000	114 76
5,000	113 56	5,000	115 05
5,000	113 66	5,000	115 31
5,000	114 05	5,000	115 76
5,000	114 66	5,000	116 00

John Thompson, New-York.

1,250,000—the whole or any part at nothing	000 00
250,000	Same

J. B. Williams, Ithica.

5,000	113 50	5,000	117 50
5,000	115 50		

John J. Palmer, New-York.

50,000	115 43

Farmers' Bank, Troy.

10,000	114 00	10,000	116 71
10,000	114 50	10,000	116 84
10,000	115 00	5,000	116 99
10,000	115 50	5,000	117 01
10,000	115 75	5,000	117 58
10,000	116 00	5,000	117 77
10,000	116 21	5,000	117 99
10,000	116 57	5,000	118 01

Bank of Pawling.

5,000	116 66	5,000	116 86
5,000	116 98		

H. J. Miner's Bank, Fredonia.

5,000	116 80	5,000	116 80

Corn Exchange Bank

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL V. . NO. 1281. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE GREAT EXHIBITION AT BOSTON

CROWDS OF VISITORS.

Eighty Thousand Persons on the Grounds.

TEN THOUSAND UNABLE TO GAIN ADMISSION.

Display of Working Oxen and Cart-Horses.

GRAND EXHIBITION OF STOCK HORSES.

INTERESTING AND EXCITING RACE.

GENESEE THE WINNER IN 2:35 1-2.

An Accident, but no one Killed.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

My friend, the relative of your own MERIAM, was entirely mistaken about the weather. This morning broke clear and cold, and soon put the Exhibition grounds in fine order.

At 12 o'clock *sixty thousand* persons had visited the Fair, and at 3 o'clock over *eighty thousand* had been admitted. Such an Exhibition and such attendance have never been known before in this country.

Owing to the storm yesterday, which disarranged the programme, the order to-day was changed with a view to closing the Exhibition this week, if there should be no further interruption from the weather.

The Exhibition was opened by a display of working oxen. The display was very fine, but the previous day's rain had so softened the ground that the trial of strength did not show so largely as it would had the ground been more favorable. Seven tons was the heaviest load drawn.

This display was followed by a grand cavalcade of cart horses—the finest ever seen. There were five hundred and seventeen horses in the line, and many of them the finest in the country.

The next was a display of stallions of four years old and upwards, in the ring—the most notable feature of which, aside from the fine appearance of the animals was the horse *Columbus*, twenty four years old. He went his mile in 2:45, beating the *Stockbridge Chief*. The *Merrell* horse trotted with one of his colts and was beaten, the colt winning in 2:48.

The *American Eagle* trotted with the *American Star*, and beat him easy, in 3:07.

Wild Deer went with *Tiger* and was beaten—*Tiger* winning in 3:06.

Flying Morgan went with *Morgan Rattler*, and won in 3:02.

Boston Boy went with *Anglo Saxon*, and won in 3:13.

Lone Star went in three minutes, and distanced *Henry Clay*.

This closed the display of stallions, much to the enjoyment of the spectators.

Next followed the grand race of the day, and decidedly the most interesting that has taken place for many years. It commenced at 3 o'clock, and was open to all horses that had never trotted for money, and free to all drivers.

The following entries were made:

Gunning Star, entered by Mr. CURTIS.
Kate Miller, entered by Mr. MACE.
Eastern Colt, entered by Mr. HAYNE.
Big Jim, of Bangor, entered by Mr. GEO. WOOD.
Ned, entered by Mr. STANTON.
Genesee, entered by Mr. NORTON.
Young America, of Providence, entered by Mr. LIVINGSTON.
Fanny Sherman, entered by Mr. SHERMAN.

The race was most exciting from beginning to end The first heat was won by *Genesee* in 2:38. He was followed by *Kate Miller*, and *Kate* was followed by *Ned* and *Young America*. The others were far behind, and two of them were distanced.

Genesee won the next heat in 2:35½.

The third heat was won by *Kate*, by half a head, in 2:37.

The next was won by *Genesee* in 2:40½, which made him the winner of the race and a prize of $200.

Kate won the second prize easily.

The following is the order in which the horses came to the stand:

Genesee	1	1	2	1	Ned	3	3	5 dis.
Kate Miller	2	2	1	2	Young America	4	3	3 dis.

The time at the close of each heat was announced from the Judges' stand and received with tremendous applause by the assembled tens of thousands,

At the close of the third heat an unfortunate accident occurred, but fortunately no person was seriously injured.

BILL WOODRUFF drove *Young America*, and just as he had passed the Judges' stand his left rein broke, and his horse crowded upon the people, who had crept from their proper position to get a view of the horses. The right wheel hub struck a man and knocked him down. Immediately afterwards some eight or ten who were advancing upon the track were run down, and the wagon was smashed into pieces.

Mr. WOODRUFF was thrown out with great violence but soon arose, having sustained only a slight injury in his right leg. The others limped off, declaring they were unhurt.

The horse continued on and ran into the others, damaging all the wagons on the track, but doing no other injury. He was stopped when near the distance pole, and as soon as a new wagon could be procured, the race was concluded, and the day's performance closed.

At 4 o'clock there were ten thousand persons outside the gates unable to gain admission.

Boston rejoiceth, and the heart of MARSHALL P. WILDER is glad. MOMOTOMBO.

FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The National Agricultural Exhibition to-day was successful beyond all expectation, the number present being estimated at from 60,000 to 100,000 persons. The receipts were over $20,000. A great many could not get in on account of the inability of the ticket takers to collect their tickets. The Show commenced with a grand cavalcade of muckmen, between six and seven hundred, making a magnificent appearance.

Then came an exhibition of the various classes of horses—among them, the blood horses *Logan*, *Fashion*, and *Matchless*—and also an exhibition of splendid blood stock. In the afternoon there was a trot, in which eight horses took part, for purses of $200 and $100. *Genesee*, a New-York horse, won the first prize, and *Kate Miller* the second. *Genesee* won the first two and fourth heats. Time 2:38, 2:39½, and 2:42½. When the last heat came off, WILLIAM WOODRUFF, of New-York, driver of *Young America*, broke his rein, and the horse dashed against the rail and into the crowd, throwing his driver and smashing the gig, but he was finally captured without serious harm to any one. The attendance to-morrow promises to be very large,

A STORMY DAY.

PROSPECT OF AN EXTENSION.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

BOSTON, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 25, 1855.

It is not in man to know what will be on the morrow. Yesterday was as fine a day as ever the sun did shine upon, and to-day is as unpleasant as the most fastidious young duck could wish. Soon after I closed my letter of this morning the weather changed. A clear blue sky was hidden by unwelcome clouds, and rain began to fall as if it intended to atone for the sins of the longest drouth that has occurred since the days of Moses. But we have had no drouth of late, and at present we are, in Boston, not at all thankful for this prodigious rain. It injures the business of the National Agricultural Society, and whatever injures us in a national point of view, is dangerous to the safety of the Union, and inimical to the well-being of our glorious institutions. Therefore, we have neither occasion nor inclination to appoint a day of Thanksgiving for this very stormy day.

The grounds of the National Exhibition are deserted To examine stock in such a rain is out of the question, and no respectable horse would consent to make good time over a half-mile course on such a day. Consequently, we are dull. And what is worse, we are likely to continue so, for a gentleman almost as nearly related to the weather as your own MERIAM, informs me that last evening, when the sun set, there were several strips of cloud near the Western horizon, and that as soon as the sun had gone down they gathered together—fused, in fact, for the most disagreeable purposes. He thinks—he knows—it will rain for three days. If it does we must either prolong our Exhibition, or make the Boston merchants pay that twenty thousand dollars they promised in case of a failure in the anticipated receipts of the Society. This, I have no doubt, they would do without a murmur, were it necessary, for I must say, that—so far as I have observed, the people of Boston have shown an interest in this National Exhibition, and a liberality in preparing for it, that exceed anything I have before known for a like purpose. If the weather should continue unfavorable, the Exhibition will doubtless be prolonged. There are now some three or four hundred cattle, and more than as many horses, on exhibition; and the requirements of the farmers of the country; and, in fact, the interest which the entire people have in such exhibitions, forbid a termination of the Exhibition until the various breeds, and the peculiar qualities of each, have been examined and noted by all the producers of such animals as desire to see them

The further exhibition of horses has been deferred until the first fair day. In this department, preparations have been made for the finest display of draft horses ever made in this country. There are more than five hundred entries, and among them are some of the best specimens of the best breeds ever before shown. This Exhibition cannot fail in affording important information to all who are interested in this class of horses, and of rendering beneficial results to the country

The entries of cattle of various breeds is now very large; Devons, Ayreshires, Herefords, Jerseys, Durhams, natives and grades are well represented; the peculiarities and excellence of each, that I have not already spoken of, I will endeavor to give, when a fair opportunity of judging of the merits of these on exhibition occurs.

Besides the National Exhibition, we have in Boston an Industrial Fair, which from a moment's glance I think worthy of a more extended notice than I can now give.

We have also a few Political Conventions which are of interest. Last evening there was a meeting at Roxbury, of the Liberal Party. The object of course was to increase the chances for the election of Mr BEACH, the candidate of the Party for Governor. There was a very fair attendance The attendance from Boston and Charlestown was very large, and the speeches were generally received with favor. Col. WRIGHT, C. W JACKSON, of the Fourteenth Ward, New-York, and several others, addressed the meeting, and were often enthusiastically applauded. The people of Roxbury had made ample preparation for those from other sections who attended the meeting. Several extensive collations were served, which though of a private character stayed the stomachs of several hundred guests. The most prominent among those who attended to the wants of strangers were Mr. DU BAR and Mr WM THOMPSON. The several parties broke up about 12 o'clock.

To-night, there is to be a grand meeting of the Democracy, at Faneuil Hall.

RACHEL is doing tolerably well here. She is at the Boston Theatre, which is generally about one-half filled.

Mlle. PARODI is doing well here at Music Hall; Miss E LOGAN is drawing good houses at the Museum, and BARNEY WILLIAMS and wife are doing well at the Howard Athenæum. MOMOTOMBO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SEIZURE OF THE BARK AMELIA.

The Three Million Mexican Indemnity.

IRELAND TO BE SAVED FROM THE IRISH.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The seizure of the bark *Amelia*, by the American Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince, was made because she sailed under false papers, and not because she was a fillibuster, although known by the authorities here to have belonged to the late Quitman Cuban Expedition.

Mr. HARGOUS had an interview with Secretary MARCY, to-day, relative to the Mexican indemnity. JOHN VAN BUREN, of counsel for claimants, is also here, at GUY'S National Hotel, but does not register his name. The speculators fight desperately.

J. ADDISON THOMAS, the new Assistant Secretary of State, arrived at the Department to-day.

The British representative here has discovered a secret circular of the Irish Emigrant Aid Association, whose object is to aid Ireland to free herself from England's rule, now while the latter is engaged in the Eastern War. Britain is seriously alarmed, and beseeches the President to take instant measures to save Ireland from the Irish. S.

THE LUTHERAN SYNOD—CAPT. HARTSTEIN ORDERED TO WASHINGTON—SENATOR TOUCEY, &C.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The members of the Lutheran Synod, in session in this city, yesterday visited the President, and various complimentary speeches were exchangod.

Captain HARTSTEIN, of the Arctic Expedition, has been ordered to Washington.

Senator TOUCEY, of Connecticut, is here as the guest of the President.

Secretary DOBBIN's health has much improved of late.

Government Survey of the Atrato Canal Route.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

Mr. F. M. KELLEY, who has been for some time in this city, bringing to the attention of the Government the feasibility of a route for a Ship Canal across the Isthmus, has left for New-York.

I understand that the Cabinet have given to the maps of the Survey, made by Mr. KELLEY, more attention than they usually bestow upon such projects, and that the practicability of the measure is deemed to be clearly demonstrated.

It was proposed, I think, that the Government should send a corps of Engineers over the route indicated, for the purpose of ascertaining the correctness of the surveys made by the Engineers in the employ of Mr KELLEY; and that a Government vessel should be employed for that purpose, as was done some two years since, when Lieut. STRAIN made a partial examination of the Darien Route, indicated by GISBORNE and CULLEN.

To this proposition the Government has so far acceded, as to authorize Mr. KELLEY to select one Officer of the Navy and two Engineers from the Army, to whom the Navy and War Departments will give such facilities as may be within their power. The Officers will have leave of absence with pay until their return.

The hope of identifying their names with a project of such magnitude, and of such world-wide importance, will doubtless impel many of our young officers to tender their services for this expedition.

Violation of the American Flag by Mexican Authorities at Campeachy.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The brig *J. S. Bethings* from New-Orleans, was quarantined for seven days on her arrival at Campeachy, under the pretence that cholera prevailed here. On the night of the 3d inst., during the existence of the quarantine, Colonel ZELINA, a passenger on board the brig, was removed by force of arms from the vessel by the orders of General ULLOA during the absence of the Captain, conveyed on board the Mexican war steamer *Oajaca* and taken to Sisal. Thence he made his way to Merida, where he was received with great joy by the populace. This extraordinary conduct of the Mexicans demands an explanation.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Oct. 25.

WILLIAM BENNETT, convicted yesterday of a violation of the liquor law, appeared in Court to-day and gave bail until the motion for a new trial is decided. The Court stated that all cases under the law will be strictly enforced without regard to persons.

In the case of JAMES SHANNON the Jury to-day rendered a verdict of guilty

THE AFRICA AT BOSTON.

FURTHER DETAILS OF HER NEWS.

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, Capt. HARRISON, arrived here about 9 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow, due in New-York at 5 P. M.

The following is the latest news:

RESIGNATION OF GEN. SIMPSON.

The London *Daily News* says:

"We believe there is no doubt that Gen SIMPSON has resigned his command in the Crimea, and has recommended Gen. EYRE as his successor. The Government, however, has decided to accept Gen. SIMPSON's resignation.

PARIS, Friday evening.—The Duke and Duchess of BRABANT arrived here at 4 o'clock, and were received with great ceremony.

Friday's *Constitutionnel*, speaking probably on good authority, says, that according to a letter from Kamiesch, dated, Sept. 9, it was expected that in two days time the floating batteries, each carrying 36 guns, would open a fire against the north side of the harbor.

The Bank of England.

The *Daily News*, in its city article, says:

"The most serious change exhibited in the Bank of England returns is the decrease of no less than £659,647 in the Coin and Bullion, and of £778,517 in the reserve"

The *News* further says:

"The advance of the Allies on Perekop caused a further rise of ¼ per cent in Consols, making the total advance of the day no less than ¾ per cent. compared with prices quoted on Thursday, prior to the decision of the Bank Board being made known. The last-at quotation of this (Friday) afternoon shows a rise of 1¼ per cent. A favorable feature, upon which stress is laid, is the apparent cessation of the drain of gold."

Diminished anxiety was also expressed as regards the results to be exhibited in this evening's Bank return,—at the same time it would appear that real relief would be best derived from immediate supplies from Australia. Such arrivals would be peculiarly opportune at the present moment, as an excellent test would be afforded for ascertaining if the Bullion drain had really subsided The Discount market shows no change of importance. Money continues in good demand, and the supply is fair. In the Stock Exchange Money commanded 4 to 4½ per cent. in Stock and Exchequer Bills"

The Bank of England returns, Oct. 6, state the amount of notes in circulation at £20,292 555, being an increase of $129,670; and the Stock of Bullion in both departments £12,399,281, showing a decrease of £449,647 when compared with the previous return.

There is no later news from Odessa than that embraced in the Halifax dispatch.

The steamship *Arago* arrived at Havre on the 6th, and the *Ariel* on the 7th inst.

The Indian Troubles on the Western Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

We have received dates from Fort Laramie to the 19th ult.

Capt. A. P. HOWS, of the Fourth Artillery, was on trial by Court Martial for disobedience of orders at the battle of Blue Water. Col. HOFFMAN presided over the Court.

Gen HARNEY arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th of September. The Sioux Indians continued their warlike proceedings, and had attacked several parties, run off with Government and other herds, and committed depredations of all kinds. Large numbers of Indians were congregated at White Earth River, and had sent messages to Gen. HARNEY to come on, as they were ready and wanted horses. Capt. CADY accompanied Gen. HARNEY, in command of a battalion of the Sixth Regiment, Col. HOFFMAN being unwell. The health of the officers generally was good.

Ex-Governor REEDER left Kansas City yesterday for Virginia.

The Indian Troubles in Texas.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The New-Orleans mails of Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, of last week, came to hand this morning.

The papers contain full details of the recent fight between Texan Rangers and Lipan Indians. The battle occurred on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, and lasted three hours. Although beaten, the Indians were not dispersed, and maintained a threatening attitude. Capt. CALLAHAN was encamped with his Rangers at Eagle Pass.

The United States Agricultural Exhibition.

BOSTON, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The storm ceased last night, and there is a bright sky overhead this morning. The day will be observed as a general holiday, in order to give all our citizens an opportunity to attend the National Exhibition. The offices of the Banks and Insurance Companies will be closed, both in the city and adjoining towns, the schools adjourned, and business generally suspended. The city is overflowing with strangers, and the National Exhibition and the Industrial Exhibition are crowded with visitors.

The Anti-Maine Law Men and the Coming Election—The Liquor-Dealers' Ticket Repudiated.

ALBANY, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The State Central Committee of the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, appointed by the State Convention of the 19th of June, have issued an address calling upon all their friends and the Liquor-dealers' Association throughout the State to vote for the whole Democratic Soft-Shell ticket. They review the course of all the Conventions, and pronounce this the only practicable alternative. They say the Liquor Convention at Syracuse, under Mr. FRENCH, has failed to be responded to and repudiate it. The address is signed by John Taylor, of Albany; Matthew Vasson, Jr., of Rochester; Robert A. Forsyth, of Newburg; James McIver, of Utica; John W. Culbert, of New-York; Thomas G. Jerrold, of Kings; Solomon Schen, of Buffalo, and seven others.

Loss of the Lake Propeller Illinois.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Oct. 25.

The propeller *Illinois*, from Buffalo, for ports on Lake Michigan, with 600 tons of merchandise, sunk last night in 18 feet of water, near the mouth of the Detroit River.

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Messrs. T. S. GOODMAN & Co., who suspended during the financial crash of last Winter, resumed payment to-day.

Trotting and Pacing on the Centreville Course.

Two most exciting contests came off yesterday afternoon. The first was a pacing match between *Hero* and *Hudson Colt*. The same day a trotting match between *Frank Forrester* and *Lady Franklin*. The following is a summary of the pacing and trotting:

Thursday, Oct. 25. Pacing match, $1,000. Mile heats, best three in five. *Hero* to wagon, *Hudson Colt* in harness.

GEO. SPICER names g. g. *Hero*	1	1
W. PEABODY names ch. g. *Hudson Colt*	2	dist.

Time, 2:29½—2:26.

Same day, trotting match, $1,000. Two mile heats, in harness.

GEO. SPICER names b. g *Frank Forrester*	1	2
H. WOODRUFF names r. m. *Lady Franklin*	2	3

Time, 5:16—5:16.

Later from Honduras—Severe Earthquake Shock.

From the N. O. Picayune.

By the arrival of the British brig *Creole*, Capt. ROBINSON, from Belize, Honduras, *via* Ruatan, we are in possession of later intelligence from Spanish Honduras.

The only item of interest to our readers is the announcement that an earthquake was experienced on the 24th ult., at Truxillo. It was a severe shock, throwing down several houses, and damaging a number of others, the public buildings sustaining their share of injury.

The inhabitants were, of course, much alarmed, and rushed into the open country. Fortunately no lives, as far as is yet known, were lost on the occasion. For full particulars we shall have to await a later and more direct arrival.

Of the state of affairs between the Government forces and the insurgents, and of political matters generally, we have nothing later by the *Creole* than what has already been received.

THE SOFTS.

Ratification Meeting at Tammany.

A REGULAR TAMMANY ROW.

HARRY HOWARD'S FRIEND TRIUMPHANT.

A bonfire, which produced more smoke than flame, was kindled last night in the front of Tammany Hall, and kept the neighborhood in a smother for two or three hours. The usual amount of cannonading took place in the Park, to the perfect satisfaction of a large congregation of boys and children. There was a great crowd about the doors of Tammany, and the large room up stairs was nearly filled. It was a meeting of the Softs of the Democratic Party, to ratify their City and County nominations. A huge transparency, displaying the entire ticket, was exhibited on the front of the building, and will form a conspicuous, but not precisely an ornamental addition, to the features of that building until after the election.

At 7½ o'clock the meeting was called to order by DANIEL E. DELAVAN, and the band in the balcony having ceased playing, CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE was nominated as Chairman, by acclamation. The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read, and the ordinary initiatory observances of a political meeting in Tammany complied with—including plenty of uproar.

Mr. COCHRANE then read the resolutions of the evening—which were six in number and somewhat lengthy—and the list of candidates nominated on the regular ticket of the party. We append a synopsis of the resolutions:

RESOLUTIONS.

The first consisted of a declaration that the language of the Nebraska Bill, which declares that "the people shall be left perfectly free to form an regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States," is the honest language of the whole Northern Democracy, who view with equal abhorrence every attempted invasion of this, their right, upon whatever pretence it may be grounded, or from whatever quarter it may be directed; confident of the capacity of each member of the Union for self government, and trusting to the healthful influence of an American civilization eventually to dispose, most satisfactorily to every party, and most safely to the whole of the Union, of the question of domestic servitude, and are therefore opposed to the repeal of the Nebraska Bill, by which this question is virtually settled, and are equally opposed to all attempts to restore the Missouri Compromise, as unwise, impolitic and useless.

The second congratulates the Democracy upon the brilliant victories it has won over that atrocious league —Know-Nothingism Other political bodies heat before it, or sought its dangerous friendship. Tammany Hall opposed it, as she opposes every invasion of the people's rights

The third resolves, that the "Act entitled an Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," is a fitting monument to the memory of one of the most corrupt legislative bodies of a corrupt and desperate party. The Maine Law strikes at the fundamental principles of all law—endangers the Constitution and subverts all justice, &c.

The fourth declares that the National Administration has faithfully, impartially and energetically carried out the principles of Democracy, under circumstances of peculiar obstruction and difficulty.

The fifth, that the people, in spite of the envy, clamor and detraction which have assailed FRANKLIN PIERCE, are convinced that the Democracy never mistake their man, nor elevate to the highest office in the Republic one unentitled to their confidence or unworthy of their admiration

The sixth and last indorses the resolutions adopted by the State Convention, held at Syracuse on the 29th of August.

When the reading of the Ticket commenced, the turbulent inclinations of a portion of the audience began to show itself. In front of the speaker's stand a number of the dirtiest rowdies to be found in the City had congregated. When the name of SAMUEL ALLEN, as Street Commissioner, was announced, considerable applause followed from the respectable ranks, which was immediately drowned in vociferous cheers for HENRY HOWARD by the crowd of rowdies aforesaid. A fight then commenced, blows were given, bruises were indicted. For a long time all was confusion and row. The Chairman vainly strove to put the question for the adoption of the resolutions. A fireman in a red shirt was very conspicuous as a "contumacious" and insubordinate individual. The hall rang with frantic cries for "HOWARD." His friends danced and yelled. Tammany was in her greatest glory. At length the Chairman put the resolutions, which were carried. The Yeas were overwhelming, and the Nays comparatively feeble.

Some little order having been restored, the first speaker of the evening was announced,

MARTIN GROVER, Esq., of Albany, who said that he had come there to give some account of the—[interruptions and shouts of "Oh, we don't want to hear you."] He resided three hundred miles away. [Shouts, groans, yells, "Go back there—three cheers for HOWARD."] He admired the spirit he saw them evince, for it showed there was no apathy among them, and that they were determined to elect their candidates and succeed. [Shouts for HOWARD, and some private pummeling.] He had nothing to do with their private quarrels, and only came to call their attention to the great questions presented to them in a national point of view. He came to Tammany Hall with the same devotion that the Mussulman made his pilgrimage to Mecca. Tammany was established fifty years ago, in opposition to the Federalists, who had since assumed different names and amalgamated with new parties. The proof that Tammany Hall was sound,—[three cheers for Tammany, and cries of "Leave off the D——"]—is, that it is the same now that it was fifty years ago—showed the same landmarks now as then. [No, Sir; it nominated CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER last Fall;" yells, groans, and cheers for HOWARD.] It must not be expected that for fifty years there would not be some bad men among them. [Shouts of "Come to the point." Here a nomination placard was held up by the HOWARD party amidst loud cheers, yelling, fighting and confusion.] The speaker said he knew that HOWARD had many friends. [Cries of nominate him now: cheers, yells, interruptions and confusion for some minutes.] Many a good man, continued the speaker, has been ruined by the indiscretion of his friends. He knew nothing of their local politics and had come to address Democrats. [A Voice—Give us your name, and shouts of go home.] The Speaker taking advantage of a lull, said that men who came there to disturb their meeting were a disgrace to the Democracy. [Cheers and yells.] He came from a distance to address them on subjects of National interest with which he had a community of feeling with themselves. [Several Voices—You are in bad company, and shouts for HOWARD.] The speaker then traced Know-Nothingism back to GEORGE the Third, who was opposed to emigration to America, and was the first Know-Nothing. [A Voice—He is dead; cheers and laughter.] The speaker, amidst interruptions and cheers for HOWARD, described the origin, course and progress of the Hindoos, who burned houses and shot down with their rifles those escaping from the flames The speaker was here interrupted by one of the unwashed, who said that Tammany Hall nominated CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER last Fall The speaker protested that he was not here last Fall, and knew nothing about it. [Well, then, cried one of the Howardites, it was your corpse was here.] The Whig party and Negro Slavery were next discussed amid interruptions and cheers for HOWARD, running commentaries, free fights and general rowdyism He concluded by assuring them of victory at the election, to which conclusion he was led by the pluck and spirit displayed by the meeting.

Hon. JOHN KELLY spoke next and vindicated the action of Tammany, which, if not in accordance with the views of the people was sure to be put down. The nominations being now made it was their duty to support them. He would ask them if any of the candidates belonged to the Know-Nothing Party. [Cries of no, no—and ALLEN.] He had conversed with Mr. ALLEN and he (Mr. ALLEN) declared that the accusation was false and that he never belonged to the Native Americans. They were bound to defeat the Know Nothings in New-York where the movement arose, and bury them in a grave so deep that they would never emerge again. [Cheers.] He pitched into the Hindoos and traced their deeds from Massachusetts to Kentucky. [One of the crowd cried out, "Chaw shots and bombshells, *hooray, hooray!*"] The Whigs and the "Black Republicans" were next disposed of. He then referred to a Know-Nothing pamphlet which he had received describing their proscriptive doctrines, particularly against Roman Catholics who arrived here, became citizens, and swore eternal hostility to the crowns of Great Britain. [Cheers.] The speaker vindicated the character of the true and enlightened Americans who were not opposed to those who came to the United States and assisted in building up the liberty and prosperity of the country. He condemned the Hard Shells for meeting at Syracuse and denouncing the President and holding him up to ridicule, not only at home, but also in leading the people of Europe to understand that he had not the confidence of the citizens of the United States. FRANKLIN PIERCE was one of the best Presidents that ever sat in the Presidential chair. [Cheers for PIERCE, KELLY and HARRY HOWARD.] The fight of Shells should be put down, and they should unite to elect a Democratic President in 1856. The speaker alluded to the quarrel between the friends of ALLEN and HOWARD. HOWARD did not belong to the Tammany Hall organization, and, therefore, his friends had no right to ask them to accept him, more especially when he had already received the nomination of another party. If they wanted to elect him, that was not the place to do it—let them go to the polls for him on the 6th of November. [A man in the body of the Hall said—"I was offered $25 to vote for ALLEN, and I would not take it" Cheers for HOWARD, and cries of we'll elect him.] Mr. KELLY having again laid heavy hands on the Hindoos, and elicited loud cheers, concluded by telling them what he would do when he took his seat in Congress, and recommending them to support the Tammany ticket.

At the conclusion of Mr. KELLY'S speech a noisy scene again ensued. Loud calls were made for RYNDERS and others, but none of them responded, and great confusion prevailed. A motion to adjourn was made, and the Chairman strove to put it, but his voice was completely drowned by the terrific yells and cheers for, "HOWARD," "Let's nominate him," "he's our man," &c. In the meantime a running and seemingly indiscriminate fight was going on in the hall Any one daring to *look* anything but HOWARD was immediately set upon and beaten.

Capt RYNDERS was, as usual, conspicuous on the floor, resorting to every means but his stick and fist to keep order. At one moment he might be seen with his arms wound affectionately but tightly around a thick-set fellow with a bullet head and red shirt, who could be made to understand nothing but HARRY HOWARD, and the next standing over and screening some unfortunate who had not cheered loud enough for "gallant Harry."

The confusion was at length lulled for a moment, when a tall man with a black moustache and Byronic collar, who seemed to be the leader of the noisy gang, and who stood in front of the stage, shouted out—

"Gentlemen, I nominate HARRY HOWARD—those in favor will say aye"—

And a terrific and unanimous Aye was the response. No one had the temerity to say no.

The crowd seemed satisfied, and became comparatively quiet, whereupon the Chairman put the motion to adjourn, and it was declared carried

Just at this moment a rush was made for the platform, and a young man named MCKAY, a resident of the First Ward, who stood near it, was set upon by the ruffians, who had created all the disturbance He fled to the stage for safety, but was quickly dragged from it and severely beaten.

A number of the dissatisfied then mounted the platform and wound up the proceedings by loud and long-continued cheers for HARRY HOWARD, "The bloody Sixth Ward," &c., &c.

Several policemen were in and around the hall during the evening but no arrests were made, because, no doubt it would be dangerous to attempt doing so.

After the adjournment, the throng separated and filled both bar-rooms, (there are two such "institutions" in Tammany) but no further fighting took place.

We heard one gentleman present (evidently from some rural district) observe to a bystander—"Isn't this shameful?" He was answered with a look of contempt, and the remark—"Why, no; this is *Tammany Hall!*"

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fair of the American Institute—Address by Luther R. Marsh, Esq

Last evening having been appointed by the Institute for the delivery of the Annual Address, the Crystal Palace was filled with company. The cars of the Sixth and Eighth-avenue Railroads were crowded beyond convenience in transporting the public to and fro The arrangements made by the Committee of the Institute were very creditable, and every effort appeared to have been bestowed to render the proceedings of the evening agreeably interesting. Music by the band served to enliven the scene, and all were on the *qui vive* for the delivery of the Annual Address. About the hour first mentioned, the Vice President, Dr. REESE, in company with several distinguished members of the Institute, ascended the forum, when the Doctor, having made a few introductory remarks, introduced the orator of the evening,

Mr. L. R. MARSH, from whose address we abstract the following: Having adverted to the bountiful harvest of the past year in an eloquent manner, and reviewed the necessity which exists for the promotion of Agriculture, he held that, to be successful, something more than the mere application of sinews were needed Intellectual must be blended with physical toil; we must study the nature of soils, the best mode of enriching them, the proper alteration of crops, the adaptation of ground to wheat or corn, oats or hemp, and the proper breeding and fattening of cattle. He dwelt upon the reasons why the science of Agriculture had not been brought to the highest perfection in America, and asserted that "to help to bend public attention to the importance and love of Agriculture is a duty of patriotism," and it was to be regretted that in this State there had not yet been established an Agricultural College.

He glanced at the field of invention, the favorite (he observed) of American genius, and concluded.

Mr. MARSH's address was a very brilliant one—as his always are. Nothing but a perfect report of it could do it justice—and that, of course, we should not be justified in giving in such newsy days as these.

The nine fire engines on exhibition at the Fair will be worked in the building on Wednesday next, at 10 o'clock. They will play upon the Hydeville Marble Observatory. To-day, Engine Company No. 4, of New-Haven, and Hose Company No. 1, of Brooklyn, will visit the building, with their bands, and the children from Randall's Island will attend and drill.

These Thirty Acres in the Seventeenth Ward.

Many Seventeenth Warders are nervous as touching that queer claim which is lately put in—under the shadow of Messrs. SIMEON DRAPER and JAMES B. TAYLOR'S names—for thirty acres of land in their quarter of the City. The plaintiffs' Attorney sends us a history of the claim, which, for the information and harrassment of the nervous, we digest as follows:

The "venerated ancestor" spoken of was doubtless the late JACOB J. ARDEN, of this City, who died in 1801. By his will, after giving a life estate to his widow, he devised all his estate, real and personal, to his son and only child, JACOB S. ARDEN, "and the heirs of his body lawfully begotten forever." By a subsequent clause in the will he qualified the primary devise to his son by devising the fee over to a nephew, (JOHN SOMERS,) in case JACOB S ARDEN had "no heirs of his body born or to be born at his death." This devise over to take effect on the happening of a contingency at a particular time changed the estate given to JACOB S. ARDEN by the primary devise from a fee simple absolute to a determinable fee

JACOB S. ARDEN died in 1804, without ever having had heirs of his body, and Mrs. ARDEN, the widow of the testator, died in 1825. On the death of J. S. A. the devise over to SOMERS took effect, and the fee simple passed to him, subject to the outstanding life estate of Mrs. ARDEN. In 1805 JOHN SOMERS, the executory devisee, granted all his interest in the premises devised to JACOB S. ARDEN, and to his heirs and assigns, with covenants of warranty. This deed was a good conveyance to pass the estate, by way of estoppel, when the estate came to SOMERS, which event occurred on the death of JACOB S. ARDEN in 1824, without issue then living.

Until the death of ARDEN the interest of SOMERS, under the will, was a naked possibility, and could not be conveyed, released, surrendered, or in any manner transferred, so as to pass a present interest, or an interest which could pass to an assignee of the grantee, but when the contingency was determined by the death of ARDEN, without having performed the condition on which his fee simple, under the primary devise, depended, the estoppel created by the covenants of SOMERS took hold upon the estate and carried it over to the grantees in his deed, and these grantees were the persons answering to the description of heirs of JACOB S. ARDEN. These heirs are the plaintiffs in the suits now pending in the United States Circuit Court.

☞ Mr. BOGLE'S portrait of Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, ordered by the Faculty of the Free Academy, we notice is on exhibition for the present at APPLETON'S bookstore.

☞ Some pleasant exercises will be had at 2 o'clock P. M. to-day, at Public School No. 7, in York-street.

Anticipated Negro Insurrection in Baton Rouge.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta*, writing from Baton Rouge on the 17th of Oct., says: "Last night our usually quiet city was thrown into a state of great excitement, by current rumors of an intended rising of the negroes of this place, and of the plantations in the vicinity. Anonymous letters were received by the editors of the *Advocate*, and by the Mayor, purporting to give information of a well-organized plan by the negroes to assemble during the night, take possession of the United States Arsenal and the Branch Bank, and being thus provided with money and material, to commence a campaign against the white population. The report spread like wildfire, and our citizens turned out in large numbers, armed to the teeth, and the streets and the suburbs were patrolled all night.

Nothing transpired, however, to confirm the rumor,

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Michael Gorman for the Murder of Charles Johnson.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Dean, E. A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Strybing and Emmons.

SECOND DAY.—THURSDAY.

The Jury having reassembled the District Attorney opened the case for the prosecution.

He briefly recapitulated the circumstances of the case. The prisoner stood charged with the murder of Charles Johnson, by stabbing him on the left side and abdomen. The testimony would show that the attack was unprovoked, as it was reckless and violent, and the consequences had been the death of Charles Johnson, and his brother Robert, and the severe wounding of a third man who had long lain sick at the Hospital unexpected to live. The spot where this occurrence took place was near the junction of DeKalb and Fulton avenues, in Brooklyn where Raymond-street crosses them, and the time between 12 and 1 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, July 1. William Johnson and Robert, (the latter now deceased,) had been to south Brooklyn to purchase some clothing, and returning, they called at the house of their brother Charles, in Raymond-street, near Fulton-avenue, and left there accompanied by THOMAS and a man named McDonough. In passing through Raymond-street, they saw three men lying on the sidewalk, apparently intoxicated. They tried to wake them up, and succeeded in waking up the first; the second they could not wake, and the third was the prisoner. On rousing him, he immediately attacked the party, without any previous collision or contention hitting CHARLES, for which he was now on trial, and ROBERT. These circumstances, counsel contended, undoubtedly constituted a willful murder, and he proceeded to explain the law of homicide, and the various degrees, as defined by our statutes.

The first witness called was *William Johnson*, who deposed he was a brother of the deceased, and a japanner by trade; he resided in Bedford-avenue; his brother (Robert) resided with him in June 30th last; they left the house together on that night, and went to Atlantic-street, near Columbia, to purchase some clothing; went from there to Tillary-street, to Mrs. Riley's where he drank once; left there about eleven o'clock; we started to go home through Raymond-street; there I saw my brothers (Charles and Thomas,) sitting on their stoop; they lived there; we stopped some time, and then we, with Charles and Thomas, Donohue and Campbell, started together to go to the Fulton-avenue cars; we went up on the westerly side of Raymond-street; Campbell and I were walking together; when we came near Fulton-avenue we saw three persons lying on the east side of Raymond-street; two were lying down, and one was sitting up; we then said "we had better go over and wake them

CANADA.

The Future of Canada—Proposed Restoration of Lower Canada to France—Opinions of the Paris Press—Favors shown to Canada by Louis Napoleon—The Provincial Exhibition—Buildings and Doings of the Governor—Removal of the Seat of Government to Toronto, &c

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times

TORONTO, Saturday, Oct 20. 1855.

A somewhat curious idea has lately been broached in certain quarters, and advocated with a considerable degree of ability and zeal, which, if any practical steps should be taken towards its accomplishment, will no doubt be a matter of interest to your citizens. I allude to the proposed restoration of Canada, or rather the lower section of it, to France, a project to which M BARTHE has devoted a whole book, under the title of "*Canada reconquis par La France*," and which, since the publication of that work, has been recommended by several of the Paris newspapers as worthy of the greatest consideration. The future of Canada, it seems, is thus becoming a subject of concern to a still wider circle than before. Brother Jonathan, of course, as everybody knows, has long been firmly impressed with the belief that the manifest destiny of Canada is to contribute another star to the bright galaxy which symbolizes the great American Republic John Bull, on the other hand, is so determined that Canada shall remain British, whether as one province, as at present, or separated into two as formerly, or constituting the most important member of a Federal Union, which shall include all the British possessions on the Continent of North America. But he will be more than ever perplexed how to hold his own, if instead of one, he shall have to deal with two rival elements; the one asserting that in the natural order of events, Canada must inevitably sooner or later fall into his arms, the other advancing old title-deeds, which have lain dormant for a century. If John Bull *should* let go his hold, it is within the range of possibility that Upper Canada may one day become a State of the Union, and Lower Canada revert to its former position as a Colony of France. Stranger things have happened ere now, and Louis NAPOLEON should consider it an object worthy of his ambition to obtain again for his nation a foothold on the American Continent; the present relations of Great Britain to France are such, that perhaps no very great obstacles would be thrown in the way of its accomplishment I should fancy, however, that the Government of the United States would be inclined to interpose its veto.

M. BARTHE is a Canadian who has, for some time, resided in France. He urges that Lower Canada, in religion, in language, in customs, in nationality, has remained faithful to France, in spite of all the efforts that have been perseveringly made since the Conquest, to Anglicise its population. He declaims against the tyranny which he alleges England has exercised over the French inhabitants of Canada to a very recent period, if not to the present moment, and points to a glorious future, when Lower Canada shall again be French in name and in allegiance, as well as in heart. Some portions of the Parisian Press, as I have said, have reviewed M. BARTHE's book, and given the project a grave and serious discussion. For the most part, also, they have coupled with it the recent mission of M DE BELVEZE, which was ostensibly with a view to opening up commercial relations between Canada and France, but, according to some, had as its real object a paving the way towards the establishment of relations of a much more intimate character Some short time ago the Lower Canada Press reproduced an article from the *Paris Union* in favor of M. BARTHE's project; and during the present week another of the same sort from the *Gazette de France* has been republished by the Montreal *Pays*, and will likely go the rounds The *Gazette* speaks of the mission of M. DE BELVEZE, and congratulates the Government of France on giving to the population of Canada, "so faithful in their attachment to the mother country," that as the first mark of recollection and interest which they have received from her since the conquest. It then proceeds:

"Assuredly M. BARTHE has reason, more than any one else, to rejoice over this result, for, before his arrival in Paris, before his publication of the book which has excited so deep emotions, who, in France, thought of Canada? * * * * * The heroic struggle maintained by the present generation to preserve its nationality was previously unknown to us except through the vague and distorted medium of the English journals. It is M BARTHE who has reanimated for us (*a fait palpiter pour nous*) that historic drama. It is to him we are indebted for the knowledge that the determination to remain French, even under the English domination, was the ruling principle of that generous race which, abandoned in a corner of America, nobly confronted death and exile, from love to us. Yes! we say it, as a testimony to truth, and also to excuse an indifference, in which we ourselves have participated; *for, before M. Barthe's book, France did not think of Canada, it was because she did not know that Canada thought of France She knows it now, and will never forget it again* The mission of M DE BELVEZE has revived the sentiments that time and distance had weakened; the report which that superior officer will not fail to make on his excursion through Lower Canada will, doubtless, serve as the basis of some ulterior action. What will be the direction of that action? and to what extent will it satisfy the sympathetic longings of the two countries? We do not pretend to foretell All we know is that *in these times, when the policy of England is undergoing so great changes, no one can tell what arrangements present conveniences, and the certainty she has acquired that she will never be able to assimilate that colony, may not dictate to her*"

It is somewhat remarkable that the sentiments, contained in the paragraphs I have thus translated, should have escaped LOUIS NAPOLEON's rigid censorship of the Press, unless he had himself a favorable leaning towards them. He would not otherwise have allowed their publication, so as to give needless offence to his Ally, in so delicate a matter as the maintenance of the allegiance due to her by her Colonies In Lower Canada itself, I see it stated that M BARTHE's book has created quite a sensation. The *Pays*, the organ of the Young Canadian Party, seems rather to approve of it, which would indicate that although there is a strong sentiment of Republicanism among the *Rouges*, their sentiment of Nationality is still stronger. The *Patrie*, on the other hand, the organ of the more conservative portion of the French Canadians, is strongly opposed to M. BARTHE's views, but has thought his work of sufficient importance to call for devoting to the refutation of its statements, about a couple of columns daily for two or three months back In Upper Canada, the discussion hitherto has excited little attention, as it has been conducted exclusively in the French language

LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DESIGNS ON CANADA.

Whatever may be his motive, LOUIS NAPOLEON, in more ways than one, has shown a desire to manifest his respect for Canada and conciliate the affections of its people. In the first place, in acknowledgment of our contribution to the Patriotic Fund, he sent a characteristic letter of thanks, the reading of which in the House of Assembly appeared to excite feelings of deep emotions among the French portion of the members In the next place, there was the arrival of a French frigate, with Commander DE BELVEZE, to investigate the commercial resources of the country, and no doubt also to test the sentiments of its population. Subsequently some valuable presents were made by the Emperor of the French to the *Institut Canadien*, the head quarters of the Rouge or Young Canada Party in Montreal. And, lastly, we have intelligence by the European mail, which arrived yesterday, that the French Government have, through the medium of the representatives of Canada at the Paris Exposition, offered to the Colony entire collections of the best classical, scientific and other works, to repair the loss sustained by the Provincial Parliamentary Library by fire.

CANADIAN EXHIBITION.

The Annual Provincial Exhibition came off last week in Cobourg, and is generally considered to have been the most successful ever held in Upper Canada A marked improvement was observable, especially in the display of live stock and agricultural implements—a proof that the prosperity enjoyed by our farmers has not been lulling them to indolence, but has stirred them up to aim at attaining a still more advanced stage in the path of progress. In the implement department there were a good many exhibitors from the American side of the lake The next show will be held at Kingston. His Excellency the Governor General arrived at Cobourg on the last day of the Fair, accompanied by his Secretary, the notorious Lord BURY, and four members of his Government, Sir ALLAN MACNAB, and Hon Messrs. SPENCE, CAYLEY, and MACDONALD. An address was presented to him on the Show Grounds by D CHRISTIE, Esq., M P. P., President of the Agricultural Association, to which His Excellency returned a brief written reply. The crowd seemed disappointed that he did not make them a speech His Excellency does not seem to have the oratorical powers of his predecessor, Lord ELGIN, who was wont to improve every suitable occasion for addressing masses of the people, and delivered more than one open-air speech at the London show last year. In the evening, a public dinner was given to His Excellency, but not more than sixty individuals purchased tickets to it. This indifference arose to the representative of royalty is attributed, by the opposition press, to the circumstance that he had with him four members of his government, who are in extremely bad repute in Upper Canada It had been arranged, it is said, that a select party of ladies should honor the banquet with their presence; but when they learned that Lord BURY was to be one of the guests, they resisted to countenance his Lordship's misdeeds, by in any way associating with him. If the story is well founded, it does the ladies of the Colony infinite credit, and should teach his Excellency that his Secretary is not the best company he could select for his wife and daughters. In his speech at the dinner, the Governor harped on the old topic of the importance of maintaining the union with Lower Canada. This is the staple of almost every speech he has delivered on a public occasion. One curious sentence occurred in his address, which I copy as a nut for your readers to crack. Speaking of the war, and the Anglo-French alliance, he remarked:

"You may say these events affect Europe more than they affect us. In some sense they do so, but I believe that for the elements of the balance of power hereafter, if France and England are allied, *we will have to look to both sides of the Atlantic*, and I believe that Canada will not be without its weight among those elements." [Hear, hear]

What his Excellency had precisely in view in uttering this dictum, it would be difficult perhaps to say. He is now making a tour through the western portion of this section of the Province, and has been *fêted* at Hamilton, Dundas, London, &c. The Government House in Toronto will be ready for his reception in about three weeks from the present time. The removal of the various departments from Quebec to this City, has just been effected without the occurrence of any material accident.

SOUND DUES—No. IV.

Mr. Marcy's Dispatch, July 18, 1855, (Continued,)—Mr. Flennicken and Count Knuth—Difference Between Positive Rights and Abstract Principles—Mare Liberum—"Natural Privileges," "Immemorial Usage" and "International Law,"—Quotations from Wheaton's "Elements of International Law"—How, and When the Question can be Settled.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: MR MARCY's dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN, dated Washington, July 18, 1855, (at least so far as the same has been published,) commences as follows:

"The subject of the 'Sound Dues,' collected at Cronburg Castle from American vessels, has been repeatedly brought to the notice of the Danish Government by your predecessors, under instructions from this department. The President intends that this subject, affecting so injuriously important interests of the United States, shall be *pressed* to a conclusion, and you are accordingly instructed to obtain an early interview, after your official reception, with the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Denmark, to communicate to him, in an emphatic, but respectful terms, the intention thus entertained"

We must here at once notice a certain looseness of language, which, we regret to say, pervades the whole dispatch. We have shown, in our former letters, that the subject of the Sound Dues cannot be said to have been brought to the notice of the Danish Government more than once before, (at least not for the same purpose.) It was in 1848, when the intimation was made, for the very first time, of the intention of the United States to discontinue paying the Sound Dues, and since then no step whatever has been taken in the matter. It will be evident to every impartial reader that the language used by Mr. MARCY is calculated to make an impression not quite in accordance with these facts. We confess that, in our own opinion, such looseness of language is reprehensible in official State papers, and ought to be considered incompatible with the dignity of international relations.

The dispatch then proceeds to say:

"In 1848 the Minister of Foreign Affairs admitted to Mr. FLENNICKEN, our then representative near the Government of that Kingdom as reported by him to Mr. BUCHANAN, that 'the principle upon which those dues are collected cannot be defended.' This is assuredly the case. It is clear that no defence can be made in behalf of a 'principle' so flagrantly at variance with the established right of each of the nations of the earth to the *liberum mare*"

We do not think it of much consequence what may be the exact expressions used by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs in his conversation with Mr. FLENNICKEN—we do not believe that opinion expressed in the course of a conversation between diplomatists are of any great weight in negotiations, unless repeated in an official note or dispatch. If the United States should be held responsible for whatever one or the other of their Secretaries of State may have said in their conversations with foreign diplomatists, they would find themselves saddled with singular obligations and difficulties. The opinions said to have been expressed by Count KNUTH in conversation with Mr. FLENNICKEN has, at all events, certainly never been acknowledged officially. We find, on the contrary, that Count MOLTKE, the successor in office of Count KNUTH, was exceedingly surprised when Mr. FLENNICKEN told him of it. But we do not, intend to express any doubt in regard to the strictness of Mr. FLENNICKEN, who, however, may have misunderstood Count KNUTH, the latter most likely having used the French language, with which, we believe, Mr FLENNICKEN was not very familiar; and we will therefore take it for granted that the Danish Minister has really expressed himself to the effect that *he* could not defend the "principle upon which these dues are exacted," (Mr FLENNICKEN's dispatch, September 9, 1848,) which is slightly different from what Mr. MARCY makes it, that "the principle, etc., *cannot be defended*"

This admission of the Danish Minister has made the round of the papers, and has studiously been represented as being of the utmost importance and weight; we therefore propose to examine this point.

Count KNUTH, the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, was a young nobleman of amiable disposition and liberal principles, who had never before been in office, and very likely was apt to forget the weight, which every word falling from his lips assumed, from the very moment he had become invested with the dignity of a Minister for Foreign Affairs. In a conversation with M FLENNICKEN he admits "with the characteristic frankness of his nature," as M. FLENNICKEN says, that he cannot defend the principle of the Sound Dues. Well, if M. FLENNICKEN had asked him whether he could defend the "principles" upon which certain feudal rights which he (Count KNUTH) exercised upon his vast estates were based, he would, doubtless, with the same "characteristic frankness," have admitted that he could not; but if M FLENNICKEN had from this admission drawn the conclusion that Count KNUTH, in consequence of not approving their principle, did not consider those feudal rights *to be rights*, and that consequently he should have proposed to the Count to submit to having them abolished, without any indemnity to the right ful possessor, he surely would have met with a very different language, and at once have become aware of the difference between a positive well established right and an "abstract principle"

We do not approve of the principle of Slavery, and we very much doubt whether it is in accordance with the "Law of Nature," but the right to own slaves having once been well established and recognized, we consider that right as respectable, and as much entitled to the protection of the laws as any other,—and we believe that few men, in their senses, would admit that slaveholders could, with any shadow of justice, be compelled to give up their property simply because the principle upon which it was based was not any longer approved of—was contrary to the preamble and spirit of the Constitution, and to the Law of Nature and Nature's God, (as M KOSSUTH has it.)

If ever it should be generally admitted that the institution of Slavery had become incompatible with the welfare and interests of this country, and if a law for its forced abolition should be proposed, would any sensible man think of adopting such a measure without, at the same time, and as a *sine qua non*, insisting upon a full indemnity being paid to the owners for their loss?

Did you approve of the principle upon which the patroon exacted his "rents?" and if not—did you therefore approve of the conduct of the Anti-Renters?

Do you believe that the principle upon which the title of sovereignty over the new world has been assumed by the discoverers, or granted to them by the Popes, is in accordance with the law of Nature or with the "natural privileges?" (MARCY.) But those titles have been recognized by the law of nations, notwithstanding the natural rights or "privileges" of the natives; and the man who would now contest their validity, would be laughed at, and sent to a lunatic asylum

We have had a modern school of philosophers who would demonstrate quite plausibly, (and with arguments in comparison with which anything that can be said against the Sound Dues is mere milk and water,) that "*la propriété c'est le vol*;" that there is not a farmer and not a freeholder who has any real right to the farm he has inherited from his ancestors, or to the lot he has bought with his own hard-earned money. Let it not be objected that these men were mad—they were not mad, they only carried abstract principles too far, and their followers were inclined to resort to violent measures whenever, in their reformatory course, they met with obstacles and obstructions. Statesmen have at all times been aware of the immense danger connected with the application of abstract principles to questions of property and rights, (two words which in this connection are synonymous.) The professed intention to abolish the Sound Dues *by force, and without offering an adequate indemnity* to the holders of the property or the right, merely on the ground that the principle upon which this right or title is based, is at variance with "natural privileges" or modern doctrines, is nothing but an attack upon the great principle of property; a sort of international communism or socialism, (whatever you like best,) and springing exactly from the same source as the suggestions of the Ostend Conference; i. e., a sovereign contempt for the rights, and we may well add, for the pride and feelings, of other and less powerful nations.

Mare liberum itself is a modern doctrine, an abstract principle, which has certainly been gaining ground ever since HUGO GROTIUS advocated it, but which cannot even now be said to be recognized as an absolute and undisputable rule. The right to levy the Sound Dues has, at all events, existed long before the doctrine of *mare liberum* was thought of. Now to make it a retroactive law, is against the fundamental principles of all law and right, and has therefore never before been thought of.

The dispatch then proceeds as follows:

"It has been alleged by Denmark that our acquiescence, until recent years, in the Elsineur exactions was a tacit sanction of their legitimacy as 'established by usage.' It is true that, down even to the present moment, we have offered no positive resistance to the collection of the 'dues;' but our forbearance heretofore in this respect does not justify the inference, that we regarded them as rightfully imposed, and would for ever acquiesce in the continuance of this burden upon our commerce."

We cannot but object to the manner in which the relations between the two countries, in regard to the Sound Due question, are here alluded to

The fact is, that the United States have never before 1848 *raised any objection whatever to paying the Sound Dues*: that, instead of *protesting* against these "Dues" (a formality which we believe no business man neglects, whenever circumstances compel him to make a payment which he does not consider rightfully due,) they have made a special treaty with Denmark, by which they gained participation in the advantages granted to the most favored nations, and that the State Department in 1849 transmitted instructions to the Consul of the United States at Elsineur, requiring him, in case of need, to cooperate with the Board of Customs of the Sound in maintaining inviolate the rules and regulations of the customs, and in preventing fraud upon the revenue. This is what Mr. MARCY wants you to understand, when he says, that "even down to the present moment the United States *have offered no positive resistance to the collection of the 'dues'*"

The next passage of the dispatch reads as follows:

"Our mercantile marine measures at this time not less than 4 500,000 tons, and in our rapidly extending trade and intercourse with the world, it is a paramount object of this Government, as it is its imperative duty, to remove every obstruction to free commerce by vessels sailing under our flag"

"We can recognize no 'immemorial usage' as obligatory, when it conflicts with natural privileges and International Law"

What would WHEATON say, if he saw *natural privileges* and *International Law* thus put together in a heap! and that *immemorial usage* could be made to conflict with *International Law*—By *natural privileges* it may be supposed that Mr. MARCY means *natural rights*, (there is some slight difference between rights and privileges, but we will not insist upon trifles.) But what does Mr. MARCY mean by *International Law* as conflicting with *immemorial usage*?

We cannot imagine on what authority this singular combination is based, but a few quotations from WHEATON will show that he, at least, cannot be made responsible for it

We quote from the recently published sixth edition of the "Elements of International Law," and merely for the purpose of showing, how intimately *usage* and *international law* are connected, the former being, in fact, one of the principal sources from which the latter is derived. Page 8: "BUTTERSHOECK (who wrote after PUFFENDORF, and before WOLFF and VATTEL) derives the law of nations from reason and *usage*;" and page 9, the same: "I have alleged whatever reason can adduce for or against the question, but we must now see what *usage has approved, for that must prevail, since the law of nations is thence derived*"

These few quotations (to which we might have added a good many more if we did not fear to make this communication unnecessarily long and tedious) are amply sufficient to show, that it is simply absurd to think of a conflict between "immemorial usage" and "international law."

We should have preferred very much, if Mr. MARCY had stated openly and frankly, "we consider the Sound Dues at variance with the law of nature, as well as with our interests, and we will not pay them any longer,"—but if the "law of nations" cannot possibly be left out, then at least do not at the same time let it be admitted that the claim of Denmark to the right to levy the Sound Dues rests upon "immemorial usage," and we might add, is sanctioned by numerous treaties, even by a treaty with the United States, because the "immemorial usage" will carry the "international law," and the whole turn evidence for the rights of Denmark.

The dispatch then goes on as follows:

"These ancient customs have, in many instances, been found to be inconsistent with rights now generally recognized in the more liberal and reasonable practice of commercial nations, and have been made to yield to views better suited to the improved system of foreign trade A burdensome imposition upon the trade, which has for its support nothing but antiquity, and is so directly opposed to modern policy, will not, it is hoped, be longer insisted on by Denmark"

We quite agree with Mr. MARCY in the views expressed by him in the above passage, at least so far as to admit, that the abolition of ancient customs and rights, inconsistent with modern policy and the interest of commerce, is in itself a desirable reform; and would beg leave here to quote the following passage from our first letter upon this subject:

"We saw it lately stated by an English correspondent of the London *News*, that 'the more frequent the opportunities he had of talking to intelligent Danes on the subject of the Sound Dues, the more convinced he was, that if the question was brought forward in a proper manner *by the nations most interested* in the abolition of the nuisance, and proposals of a tangible nature offered to it, Denmark for the financial loss, the present liberal Government would not be found unwilling to treat on the subject.'

We are inclined to believe, that this correspondent, who certainly is not in favor of the Sound Dues, does but justice to the Danish people and Government. But it will, at the same time, easily be understood, that Denmark, now standing its ground, supposed or real liberal disposition, cannot abolish the Sound Dues for one nation without giving them up altogether. It is, therefore, compelled to resist to the utmost the pretensions of any single Government, especially if that Government is *one of the least interested*; it is by the very nature of the case compelled to wait until the power more interested take up the question in a proper manner; and it will, doubtless, then, but certainly not before then, accede to such reasonable proposals as may be made, for a commutation or capitalization of the Sound Dues. It does not require great powers of divination, under these circumstances, to foresee, that the question of the Sound Dues will be settled at no very distant day, by the agreement of those most interested, and that it will be settled as an essentially European question, as soon as Europe finds itself in a proper state to attend to matters of this kind; in the meantime, and in consequence of the step already taken by the United States Government, the American and Danish commerce will have to suffer under the disadvantage of being without a duty"

It is very probable that the present great crisis in Europe will lead to the establishment of a general European Congress, and there can be little doubt but that among the many other questions to be settled by that body, will also be found that of the Sound Dues. The European powers, assembled in Congress, will not commit the inconsistency to treat as a wrong what every one of them has, for centuries past, recognized and treated as a right, and this point admitted, there can be no doubt but that Denmark will be of a very accommodating disposition, and do everything in its power to facilitate an arrangement upon a just and reasonable basis.

It is to such a just and peaceable solution, that every sensible man in Denmark has been looking forward for years past, and we only hope that it will not be retarded by the complications to which the present demonstration of the United States Government is likely to lead—we really do not see how it can be advanced by them.

To suppose, that Denmark would quietly submit to having its ancient right treated as a wrong, merely because the Cabinet at Washington declares it to be such—would be an insult to that small but respectable nation.

Yours most respectfully. PAX.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

☞ Old fur-clad Winter, with his iron spear of frost, is creeping slowly upon us—*Troy Daily Times*.

Curiosity to see his iron spear, made out of frost, will induce us to wait till he gets quite up to us before we run away.

An Englishman has taken out a patent for an ingenious method of transferring designs of graining on choice wood, such as mahogany, rosewood, yew, &c., from engraved metallic plated rollers, or flat surfaces of common woods, such as pine, whereby a close imitation of choice and expensive woods is produced.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PANAMA IN 1855. By ROBERT TOMES. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS

Last February, the Panama Railroad having been so far completed as to admit of the trains running from ocean to ocean, the Directors proceeded to open the line, in company with some of the stockholders and a favored few invited guests. Among this latter group was Dr. TOMES, a New-Yorker, who is a lively writer and a keen observer, with the additional advantages of a genial nature and considerable experience as a traveler, at home and abroad—just the man, in short, to chronicle the sayings and doings, the incidents and the speculations of such a journey. He has produced a most pleasant volume, consisting of a series of pen-and-ink sketches of the course he traversed, the people he encountered, the places he visited, the things he did, the adventures he took share in, together with glimpses of character and inklings of romance. The book is very neatly illustrated, and, independent of its literary merits, which are considerable, will possess permanent value as giving details of a great event in the history of nations—the virtual junction of the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. What would we not give, now, for details of the first steam-passage up the Hudson! By and bye, this clever and exact account of the first thorough trip on the Panama will specially be referred to, when the history of our time comes to be written. The voyage from New-York to Panama, and a description of Aspinwall and the people met there, with their genuine cocktails, naturally precede the narrative of the Railroad-ride from Aspinwall to Panama. To our taste, the chapters relating this and describing Panama and its vicinity are the best in the book, not omitting a single noticeable incident or object, but going on in rapid narrative, as if the writer wished to emulate the speed of what Miss BARRATT calls "the resonant steam horses" of the iron road. There is a map, also, showing the exact route traversed. The average time now occupied in this trip across the continent is "a short period of little more than four hours, with all the facility and comfort that the same space may be traversed on any of the best roads in the United States." Dr TOMES, in a very graphic manner, contrasts the old transit (by mule and canoe, occupying four days and nights of dreadful travelling) with the new. His account of the actual condition of the line, though not at all like the *couleur de rose* limnings of Wall-street speculators who "bull" the stock, appears as candid as it is full. And, indeed, one merit of this book is, that Dr. TOMES, who writes "without fear, favor or affection," gives his views and impressions, without thinking himself bound to repay the directors' hospitality by flattery of themselves or their railway. His book, therefore, is truthful and reliable. The double return to Aspinwall and New-York is graphically described—not forgetting the episode (really a curious one) of my Lord C——, son of a British Earl, and in course of succession for one of the proudest dukedoms in England.

HABITS AND MEN; WITH REMNANTS OF RECORD TOUCHING THE MAKER OF BOTH. By DR DORAN, author of "Table Traits," &c. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD

The art of extricating amusement with instruction out of the dry bed of History, and the intricate mazes of antiquity, has been mastered by Dr. DORAN, who has lately written two or three pleasant, lively books, filled with personal and literary gossip respecting authors, actors, statesmen and publicists of all grades, climes and countries. He evidently has read a great deal, and as evidently has turned his reading to good account. His "Habits and Men" are chatty and anecdotal, without the slightest aim at being recondite. It is a book which one may take up at any time, open at any place, and read without the slightest fear of being fatigued. There is not much novelty in its pages, but then there is any amount of variety. Dr. DORAN takes any subject connected with male or female attire, and uses it as a peg whereon to hang a great deal of anecdotal illustration respecting it. He has to treat of tailors, and straightway arise chatty, pleasant memoirs of such of the craft as have distinguished themselves in any other way—to say nothing of FIELDING, NASH and BRUMMELL, whilom lords of fashion, whose fathers were members of the illustrious Order of The Goose and Cabbage. The essence of a thousand volumes is concentrated here,—and it sparkles as it is poured out. For occupying the odd half-hour, which every man has at his disposal every day, during which he is too unsettled for business and too busy for pleasure, commend us to "Habits and Men." It is a pity that the book, handsomely got up here, has not been enriched with a good index. The original English edition does not give one, but its value is so great that Mr. REDFIELD might and ought have enriched the volume with it.

THE HARPER ESTABLISHMENT; OR, HOW THE STORY BOOKS ARE MADE. 1 vol. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS

We have already noticed, *en masse*, the series written by Mr. JACOB ABBOTT, entitled *Harper's Story Books*. We now have to refer to the last-issued Number, wholly devoted to an account, illustrated by a great number of first-class wood engravings, of the Printing and Book-producing Establishment of the HARPERS, in New-York, the most extensive publication concern in the world. Two years ago, a great fire destroyed the original building. But it has been replaced by an erection of iron, which is the architectural wonder of the country. This structure, the perfection of science put into practice, is described, in all its parts, with a clearness of language which children can understand and adults can best appreciate. Every process in bookmaking, from type-founding and wood-engraving down to electrotyping and binding, is shown in detail, but without tediousness We had no idea, until we read this small volume, to what an immense extent the HARPERS' enterprise had proceeded; nor did we fully appreciate it until we stumbled on the fact that the mere waste of gold leaf in the bindery, which, at first thought, would appear valueless, is saved in this establishment, and its accumulation sold, for old gold, produces $1,200 a year! If this be the value of the waste, how vast a sum must be paid, in gold leaf alone, for the vast array of books annually produced by the HARPERS.

A VOICE TO AMERICA; OR, THE MODEL REPUBLIC, ITS GLORY, OR ITS FALL: with a review of the causes of the decline and failure of the Republics of South America, Mexico, and of the Old World; applied to the present crisis in the United States. 1 vol., 12mo New-York: E. WALKER

A well timed and also a well-written book. From the first page to the last the authors have borne in mind the History teaches by example. From the Past, they draw a lesson for the Present, and a moral for the Future. They anticipate the coming time, when this Western Continent will fulfill its undoubted destiny and shine not only as "the Star of Empire," but as the greatest, because the most free, among all the powers and dominations of the world. Our manifest destiny, as a nation, is to surpass all preceding exemplars, not alone in territorial acquisition but in the possession of that freedom which none of the great empires of the Old World dared to possess or exercise The historical portion of this book is written with truth and eloquence. The actual "Voice to America" contains many lessons which the country would do well to profit by. Considerable space is devoted to the discussion of the character of Romanism and its actual and probable bearing on the Government of this Union. The *political* and not the *polemical* relations of that system are viewed and analyzed with force, but not with intolerance. One suggestion thrown out here appears worthy of consideration,—it is that no man should be allowed to vote as a citizen, whether native or naturalized, who cannot read the Declaration of Rights upon which our National Constitution is based. This knowledge qualification, no one can reasonably object to.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE; WITH NOTES, AN APPENDIX AND AN INDEX. VOORHIES' Fourth Edition. 1 vol., 796 pp Price $6 New-York: JOHN S VOORHIES

The successive editions of the Code published by Mr. VOORHIES have been of great service to the profession. The present edition will be found to embrace a considerable improvement upon its predecessor The matter contained in the supplement to the third edition is here incorporated in the body of the work. The annotations are, upon the one hand, considerably compressed by the omission of quotations from the earlier decisions under the Code, the principles settled by which are now familiar. And, upon the other hand, the notes are enriched by citations of all the cases reported since the publication of the supplement, in 1853, and of recent acts affecting practice. The annotations have been also thoroughly revised, and a more systematic arrangement of them has been adopted.

A useful service has also been performed by the editor, in his research among the cases decided under the old practice. His notes bring to view a large body of the law regulating practice which existed before the Code; and which is by no means so obsolete as some suppose. In fact, so much of the old practice as is not now instructive by way of precedent, is so by way of contrast; wherefore we are glad to see so thorough a review of the old cases in a work on the new practice. The notes to sections 17, 64, 110, 111, 130, 195, 235, 270, 283, 288, 291, 399 and 400 are noticeable in this respect.

This volume will be the favorite manual of practice, with the legal profession, for some time to come.

THE ANNALS OF SAN FRANCISCO: containing a Summary of the History of the First Discovery, Settlement, Progress, and Present Condition of California, and a Complete History of all the Important Events connected with it Great Cities: to which are added Biographical Memoirs of some Prominent Citizens By FRANK SOULE, JOHN H GIHON, M D., and JAMES NISBET Illustrated with one hundred and fifty fine engravings 1 vol., 8vo, pp 824 New-York: D APPLETON & Co

We have given *in extenso* the title of this carefully compiled volume, because it very exactly declares what its contents are San Francisco is fortunate in possessing a trio of citizens capable of relating its chronicles from its very foundation. They have done this in detail, without ever becoming wearisome. Incidentally, they record—and it is more interesting than many romances which we encounter—the history of California itself The wild and wonderful traditions of fabled El Dorado have been realized in that auriferous land, and in the portly volume before us we find a narrative of facts more surprising than Fiction had ever imagined. The three authors have done their work well, and the result is a book worthy of a world-wide reputation—a book the value of which will increase with increasing years. It is so handsomely got up—with substantial binding, good paper, clear type, and a profusion of engravings, (on steel, wood and stone,)—that it is quite a volume for the library. The account of San Francisco as it is appears very reliable, and is full of interest.

A VISIT TO INDIA CHINA AND JAPAN, IN THE YEAR 1853 By BAYARD TAYLOR. 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: PUTNAM

The greater part of this volume has already been published, as part of the foreign correspondence of a cotemporary journal. We are glad that it has been placed in a permanent book-form, because MR TAYLOR's letters were too good to be lost. Here is the conclusion of about twenty-eight months' extensive travel, including the greater part of Europe, Central Africa, Palestine and Asia Minor, with India, China and Japan. The extent actually traversed was 50,000 miles. The tour through India takes us over a route already described by several writers. The visits to China, a country far less known, are full of interest, and give glimpses of men and manners there which have the merit of accuracy and the charm of novelty The portion of the work devoted to Japan and Loo-Choo (which Mr. TAYLOR visited as one of Commodore PERRY's naval officials) is extremely brief, his journals having been given up to the Navy Department, to be used in the compilation of the Government account of the Japan Expedition, and not yet restored to him. Whoever takes up this book of travels, with the desire of being instructed as well as entertained, will not be in any degree disappointed.

ANNALS OF ALBANY, by J. MUNSELL. Vol. VI. Albany: J MUNSELL

In this volume are several articles of value, mixed up with some of no interest whatever. In the former class we would locate the papers on Steam Navigation on the Hudson the life of JESSE BUEL, Rev. JOHN TAYLOR's journal, the notice of the late JOHN C. SPENCER, and Criminal Statistics. Notes from the newspapers, though very diffuse, now and then gave curious items. We learn from these that in 1813 the Banking Capital of the State of New-York was a little over Twenty Millions,—that three steamboats then plyed between Albany and New-York, the average trips being from thirty to thirty-six hours, and the fare $7,—that when flour was $9 a barrel, the price of bread was a shilling for two pounds and ten ounces,—that in 1814 there were 6,636 inhabitants in Troy,—that certain citizens of Albany sent CORBETT, the English writer, a suit of clothes "of American manufacture satire,—that in June, 1816, there was a great snow storm which extended from Massachusetts to Canada,—and that in May, 1817, MARTIN VAN BUREN and BENJAMIN F. BUTLER formed a connection in the practice of the law at Albany. Diffuseness is the fault of this volume, which, however, belongs to a class too much neglected among us.

MISCELLANEOUS ESSAYS AND REVIEWS By ALBERT BARNES. 2 Vols. New-York: ANSON D F RANDOLPH.

Independent of the intrinsic value of the papers in this collection, considerable interest is attached to them from they fact that they are revised and corrected with such care as the author could bestow upon them by having them read to him—an affective dispensation of Providence having now rendered him unable, by blindness, to read or write. They consist of compositions from 1830 to 1841, and originally appeared in periodicals, or were read before collegiate or other public bodies They are chiefly upon religious subjects, and have a serious tone without sectarian views. The general reader will probably prefer the papers upon Lord Bacon, the Ancient Commerce of Western Asia, the Progress and Tendency of Science, the Desire of Reputation, the Choice of Profession, and the Literature and Science of our Country. The entire collection is valuable, and must be taken as an acceptable addition to our more thoughtful and didactic literature.

THE POETRY AND MYSTERY OF DREAMS. By CHARLES G. LELAND. 1 vol Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER & Co.

In the ordinary acceptation of the word, this is not a *dream-book*. Its design is "to present to those who are interested in the curiosities of Literature the belief of the great dreamers of antiquity as to the imagined signification of a few of the vagaries of the mind during slumber, and to illustrate poetically the caprices of what is with many a highly poetic faculty." Accordingly, there is presented, in the first instance, the ancient signification of each peculiar dream, and then a series of quotations from the earlier as well as the later poets, (with not a few spirited translations from foreign writers,) respecting the particular nature of such dreams These illustrations are so judiciously selected that they form a volume of quotations which include many of the finest poetic gems in the language—some of them not generally known to the mass of readers, but very worthy of being collected and appreciated.

GUY RIVERS; A TALE OF GEORGIA By W GILMORE SIMMS 1 vol 12mo New-York: REDFIELD

Here is the commencement of a series which has many elements of merited popularity. *Guy Rivers*, originally published some twenty years ago, was the first (we believe) of Mr SIMM's works of fiction, and its success determined him to abandon law for literature. Our readers are aware how much this preference for letters has contributed to their general amusement and instruction. The Revolution afforded Mr SIMMS a large and prolific field of romance, in which he has been a diligent and fortunate reaper, and in his *Border Novels* (seven in number) he has illustrated the manners, habits, characters, and traditions of the South. *Guy Rivers*, now carefully revised, appears in a new and attractive form, enriched with illustrations by DARLEY, an artist of rare merit

THE LAW OF REAL PROPERTY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK. By T. AL LALOR 1 vol., pp. 337 $1 50 DISBY & Co.

A convenient digest of the New-York law of Real Property. It is constructed somewhat upon the system of VOORHIES' Code It presents the various provisions of the Revised Statutes on the subject, each illustrated by the remarks of the commissioners who prepared them, and by all reported cases thereon adjudged in our State at the present time.

One feature we regret Mr LALOR has thought it necessary to change the tense of the language of the Commissioners' reports, so as to make it look back to the enactments, instead of looking forward The change may make it more intelligible to the student, but not more available or we fail to others.

RUDIMENTS OF THE GREEK LANGUAGE; Arranged for the Students of Loyola College Baltimore, upon the basis of WETTENHALL Baltimore J MURPHY

This elementary work has the great merit of brevity and clearness. By its assistance, the student can be grounded in rudiments of Greek and these short but sufficient treatises on the dialects and the digamma. An engraved plate of abbreviations, which appears as a frontispiece, will be found useful to those who have to read the early editions of Greek authors.

REPORTS OF CASES IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES By BENJ. C. HOWARD Vol 17. Boston: LITTLE BROWN & Co

These are the cases decided at the December term of 1854. The new edition of the Supreme Court Reports, now being issued by the same publishers, will include all cases down to and including the 16 Howard, so that this 17th volume and its successors will be the continuation of that series. They would be better if they underwent a similar compression

PRECEDENTS OF INDICTMENTS AND SPECIAL PLEAS. By CHARLES R TRAIN and F F HEARD, Esqs. 1 vol 580 pp Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & CO

A volume of indictments, arranged alphabetically according to subjects. Copious notes refer to and collate the cases which sustain them

Japan As It Was And Is, by RICHARD HILDRETH, author of "The History of the United States,"

is a compilation, executed with diligence and tact, which will be found a great use towards the proper understanding of the forthcoming volumes (announced by various publishers) respecting the Perrian recent visits to, and treaty with, the Japanese nation. The history of Japan, and of its relations with European countries, is given with fullness, without too much expansion. The final chapter, relating the particulars of the late expeditions and negotiations, is lively compiled from a variety of authentic sources—including correspondence which first appeared in the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Mr HILDRETH has produced a book full of interest, containing the pith of a whole library of valuable but diffuse and almost inaccessible volumes.

MR. SCHEBNER has published a translation of Dr. PHILIP SCHAFF's two lectures (delivered at

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

THE PEOPLE vs. ANSON HERRICK.

POINTS FOR DEFENCE.

Argument of Mr. Brady—District Attorney's Reply.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Jury Disagree and are Discharged.

OYER AND TERMINER—THURSDAY, Oct 24.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The court-room, from the moment of its opening this morning, was filled to excess. The interest appeared to have reached its climax.

Mr. Whiting rose and presented the points which the defence claimed should be charged to the Jury. They were as follows:

POINTS FOR DEFENCE.

First—Waring, on his own testimony, is an accomplice, and as such, should be corroborated, and, if not corroborated, the defendant should be acquitted.

Second—The corroboration required by law to support Waring's testimony, should be the proof of facts tending to fix guilt upon Herrick, and which are not reasonably consistent with his innocence. The corroboration must be as to such and so many parts of the accomplices' evidence, (without regard to what those parts may be,) as to reasonably induce the Jury to believe that, bad as he is, he is telling the truth.

Third—If Waring's testimony does not establish, beyond reasonable doubt, that Herrick accepted the check, and intended, at the time he received it, that it should influence his action or vote, he cannot be convicted.

Fourth—Even if the Jury believe that Herrick received the check, and subsequently obtained the money for it, he cannot be convicted if he never, in *fact*, intended that the check or money should secure his official influence, vote, or action.

Fifth—If the Jury believe that Waring, in giving his testimony, has wilfully made a false statement in regard to any material fact in his narration, in judgment of law he is unworthy of any credit, and it is their duty to discredit him entirely.

Sixth—The burden of proving the guilt of the accused rests upon the prosecution, who must establish it beyond all reasonable doubt

Seventh—The finding of the bill of indictment is no evidence whatever of Herrick's guilt, and is not to be considered as evidence by the Jury.

Eighth—Testimony as to conversations, such as that given by Waring in relating his alleged interview with Herrick, is to be received by the Jury with great caution, such testimony being regarded in law as weak and dangerous.

Ninth—If the Jury believe that Herrick, before the alleged receipt of the check by him, had determined to vote for the measure in question, and would have done so, then he was not influenced by the check, and cannot be convicted of the crime charged.

Tenth—If Herrick had no intention that the check should influence his vote or action *when he received it*, no intention afterwards formed to keep that check or its avails would justify his conviction

Eleventh—In weighing the credibility of Waring's testimony the Jury are to regard the threat, "That there was evidence enough to *convict* him, and that unless he gave evidence against Herrick they would indict him," as a very strong, if not a sufficient inducement to Waring to falsify the truth.

Twelfth—The Jury are to take into consideration the fact that Murphy suggested this matter; his subsequent acts, his interviews with the Grand Jury, with Mayor Wood, and the foreman of the Grand Jury at Wood's office, and the threat to indict and convict Waring unless he testified against Herrick, as creating strong suspicions of unfairness in procuring the indictment, and sufficient to call on the prosecutor to explain by evidence such an unprecedented transaction.

Thirteenth—If Waring, whilst under oath before the Grand Jury, told contradictory stories in relating the transaction, or has on this trial related the facts in any material parts different from those related before the Grand Jury, or has been contradicted in any material part by other witnesses, then in judgment of law the inference is unavoidable that he has fabricated the story and is unworthy of credit.

Mr. Brady rose and proceeded to address the Jury in behalf of the defendant. His speech occupied three hours in delivery, and was characterized alike by logical force, clear and concise statement, brilliant illustration, touching eloquence, and scathing sarcasm and rebuke. The gist of his argument went to show that the alleged bribery was the result of a conspiracy between the Mayor, Waring and Murphy, originating in the bitter personal hostility of the Mayor to the defendant. The conduct of the Mayor was rigorously criticised, and, by a process of ingenious synthesis, a striking presumption was raised from certain facts elicited from the witnesses for the prosecution, that Fernando Wood did himself contrive the facts on which this charge of bribery has been brought. The discrepancies and contradictions in Waring's testimony, and the improbability of several of Murphy's statements, were dwelt upon at much length.

When the learned gentleman had concluded, a brief recess occurred, and Mr. Whiting presented the following additional requests to charge:

Fourteenth—That if the Jury came to the conclusion that there was a conspiracy between Wood, Waring and Murphy, it is a perfect answer to this case in the judgment of the law. Again, that the history of the administration of justice presents no case in which the accomplice has been permitted to give evidence, not only to prove the narration connected with the transaction charged, but to prove the *corpus delicti* itself—the body of the offence; and that in no case will the law permit a party to be convicted upon the uncorroborated and unsupported evidence of the man who originated the crime, and proves the body of the crime, &c., and there is no corroborative evidence in the case—and that in the judgment of the law, no man can be convicted on the testimony of such witness.

The District Attorney then addressed the Court in reply. His speech was marked by lucidity of arrangement, compactness of statement, deliberate calmness of tone, and clearness and force of style. He maintained that the acts of the defendant himself, and the cognovits of his counsel confirmed the leading facts testified to by Waring, and sustained the charge. He vindicated the Mayor from the aspersions and objurgations of the counsel who had addressed the Jury for the defence, and reiterated his wish to be considered as assuming the entire responsibility of the indictments against the defendant. At the termination of his argument, which was wound up at a few minutes past three P. M,

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

The Court proceeded to charge the Jury. The learned Judge said it is my province to address you not in the language of oratory, but in that of simple narration and dry legal logic. I shall begin, therefore, by reminding you that prior to the year 1853, this community was filled with rumors—whether well of ill-founded it is not now our duty to inquire—of the tendency, in municipal transactions, to official corruption. In consequence thereof the Legislature, in the month of April of that year, passed an act further to amend the Charter of the City of New-York. In that Charter was inserted a provision to make the promise, offer or receiving of a bribe, a high crime and misdemeanor on the part of any member of the Common Council, which, by the terms of that Charter, was to be newly organized. That act, before being put into effect, was to be submitted in the month of June following to the votes of the electors of this City.

At that election, the amended charter with that provision was adopted by the popular voice, and, as was supposed, it became law. Not long afterwards, however, a question arose in one branch of the Supreme Court of the City in regard to whether or not it was competent, by the Legislature, to make the adoption or non-adoption of a law passed by them rest on the popular vote, they themselves being elected to represent the will of the people. It was decided that law was null and void; at least, it appears so, and I give you my inference from dates and facts, for the Legislature were called upon in the month of July in that year, to look into this subject again; they did do it, and on the 16th of July they passed an act to amend the existing law relating to bribery and amending the provision in regard to bribery in that amended charter of this City, to all, or nearly all the officers of this State, including members of the Legislature and the Judiciary. That professes to be an act to amend the existing law relating to bribery, and under it it is provided that every person who shall promise, offer, or give, or cause, or aid, or abet in causing to be promised, offered, or given, or furnish, or agree to furnish, in whole or in part, to the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, going through the whole list of officials, or to any member of Common Council in this State, or Mayor, or any other officer, any money, goods, right in action, such as a check or promissory note, or other property, or anything of value, or any pecuniary or personal advantage, present or prospective, with intent to influence his vote, opinion, judgment or action upon any question, matter, cause or proceeding which may be then pending or may by law be brought before him in his official capacity, shall, upon conviction, be imprisoned in the State Prison for a period not exceeding ten years, or be fined in the sum of $5,000, or both.

That case applies exclusively to the briber, or the one who proposes or offers the bribe. Now, what is to be the fate of him to whom the proposal is made? Every officer who shall accept any such gift, thing of value, or advantage, or any promise, or undertaking to furnish the same, or any agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment or action, shall be influenced thereby, or given in any particular manner, or side of any question then pending, or which may be brought before him in his official capacity, or who directly or indirectly shall demand, require, propose to receive, receive, or entertain any request or proposition for any such gift, thing of value or advantage, as a motive for his vote or action, shall, upon conviction, be ever after disqualified from holding any public office or appointment in the State, and be punished by imprisonment in the State Prison for a term of years not exceeding ten years, or by a fine of $5,000, or both.

Then there are inserted two sections which must be borne in mind as determining the legality and competency of testimony.

Every individual offending against the preceding provisions of this article, shall be a competent witness against any other person so offending, and may be compelled to appear and give evidence before any Magistrate, or Grand Jury, or in any Court, in the same manner as other persons, if the testimony so given shall not be used in any prosecution or proceeding, civil or criminal, against the person so testifying.

This act then goes on further: In any prosecution for such offence, if any person shall refuse, or, without just cause, omit to appear, or to produce any paper or writing before any Magistrate or Grand Jury, or any Court, according to the requirement of a subpœna for that purpose duly served upon him, or if any competent person there present shall, when duly required, refuse or omit to testify, the Magistrate or Court in which such prosecution shall be pending may, in addition to any other punishment authorized by law for contempt of Court, order such witness to be imprisoned, until he shall consent to appear and testify, or present such paper or writing.

The Court then proceeded to examine the facts of the case, as presented in the testimony elicited on the trial. It appears, gentlemen, said the learned Judge, —and we may as well begin at the commencement of this case—that sometime in February last a contest arose among the owners of lots in the upper part of the City, (in what may be called its rural district, as to the proper grade of the street or road leading to and from the Hurlgate Ferry; one party contending that the grade as then established was the proper grade, and the other that it involved too deep a cutting through a rocky hill at great expense and to the great damage of some of the owners, especially those whose lots would as a consequence be left so high above the street as to require the removal of a large mass of rock to bring them to its level.

The diversity of opinion was a very natural one, and the mere fact that the accused or any other member of the Common Council was in favor of, or against, the proposed change, furnished of itself not the slightest ground for impeaching his motives. You will recollect, without adverting to other evidence, the frank and manly testimony of Bryan McCahill—one of the members of the second board—which as it seems to me must satisfy any mind on that point. He voted for the measure. He did so, he says, after careful examination, believing it to be just and right. He spurned the proffered bribe. The Court entertaining no doubt —and I think the Jury will entertain none—of his truth and sincerity. You may assume then, I think, in the further consideration of the question of guilt or innocence, that the measure was one which any honest man might advocate and still be honest.

As no man, however, can lawfully accept a bribe to vote for a just measure, or even to vote for a measure which he would have voted for without such bribe, we are still left to inquire was there a bribe received or not.

Waring, a reluctant witness—whose testimony is essential to the case on the part of the People—says there was; that he paid it in a check for $100; that the check was subsequently presented to the Bank by some person, the amount drawn out and charged in his account, and the voucher, with others, returned to him in balancing his bank-book; thus showing, if his statement is believed, that the check was not only tendered, but, although declined at first, was ultimately retained and used, and, therefore, accepted. and that, too, (a circumstance which, if true, would greatly aggravate the offence,) after ample time for reflection and change of purpose

Does Waring, then,—for that is the next inquiry—indeed, it may be said to be the sole inquiry—speak the truth, or is he not only a *particeps criminis*, which he admits, but at one and the same time a reluctant and a perjured witness?

That there was a check of the character and description mentioned by him, is proved by its production, and by the officer of the Bank. That it was tendered to the accused by Waring is equally certain; for the accused has proved by his brother's testimony, which he of course cannot question, that in an interview with Waring, shortly after the finding of the indictment, he, the accused, speaking of a check, said, among other things, "You know, Waring, that I told you to put it back in your pocket."

The offer, therefore, is established. And it may be proper here to say that such an "offer," merely unaccepted, is felony in the person making it, and that "to entertain (if in fact we see any) any negotiation or proposition for any such gift," is an offence in the eye of the law, equally criminal in the party to whom the offer is made.

Did the defendant then entertain the offer?

Waring swears that when he handed the check to the defendant, the latter said "he did not wish to receive anything of the kind, and shoved it back—but he, Waring, replied that he would leave it with him, and he might return it at some future time if he thought fit, should the object not be accomplished;" to which the Alderman responded, that if the measure did not pass, he certainly would return the check, retaining it in his hand.

The defence, you will observe, assumes that Waring swore falsely, not only here, but before the Grand Jury. How, then,—for it was after the indictment,—could the accused apply to this perjured man, then already perjured, for an affidavit to be used in this Court as a reliable statement on which to found an important motion —the motion to quash the indictment?

Mr. Brady desired to know if he would have a right to answer an argument addressed to the jury by the bench?

The Judge—Wait till the Court is through.

Mr. Brady—I shall certainly claim a right to answer that.

The Court—The whole testimony of the defendant's brother suggests matter for grave reflection. A party at the time under indictment goes with another, connected with him by the closest ties of blood, to the house of a witness whose testimony it was all-important to overthrow. No other individual is present; none is offered to be called in to guard the witness from possible misapprehension of his meaning or mis-statement of his language. Strong asseverations are made to him, and that at a time when his mind was greatly excited and confused; and his answers, and in some instances even his silence, are sought to be used as admissions of the truth of what was thus asserted to him, and as contradictions of his deliberately sworn statements here in open Court.

Such evidence, so obtained, it is obvious requires to be carefully weighed.

But how—admitting the interview to be ever so correctly reported—can one reconcile the unsworn statement of the accused on that occasion, "that he told Waring to put the check back in his pocket," with the fact that the check notwithstanding was presented at the Bank and paid? Did Waring, as requested, actually return it to his pocket and then make a tender of the same identical check to some more yielding official? He swears that he did not—and what evidence on that point is there to contradict his oath? If untrue, why was not the Cashier of the Mechanics' and Traders' Bank called to prove that he received the check from the Nassau Bank, and then the Cashier of the Nassau Bank to prove from whom he received it, and so back from step to step to the individual, whoever he might be, that first received it from the drawer? Why was not the partner of the accused—he it appears kept an account in the Nassau Bank—why was he not called, if such were the fact, to swear that he never saw the check and never deposited it in the Nassau Bank, or if he did, that he received it from some individual other than the accused, who, upon being named, could have been brought up to testify?

The statement of Waring, you will perceive, if false, was perfectly susceptible of contradiction. If the accused did not receive the check—a check, it will be observed, with such ear marks as readily identify it—if *he* did not receive it from Waring and keep it, and use it, somebody else did, that is certain, and this somebody, as we have seen, was easily ascertained.

But Waring, it is said, has contradicted himself. That is so. You have heard the explanation which he gives, and which one of the members of the Grand Jury in part, at least, confirms. He was, when first examined, taken by surprise, sick and confused, and labouring under an anxious apprehension of legally criminating himself. After an opportunity to take counsel, being informed, and informed truly, that his testimony, whatever it might be, could not be used against him, he determined, seemingly, at least, as it struck the juror, to make a clean breast of it.

You will consider this explanation, and give it the weight to which, in your judgment, it may be entitled.

Again, it is said that the witness Waring, by his own showing, was a participator in the offence. That circumstance is calculated to weaken the force of his testimony, and to demand for it a rigid scrutiny. It does not disqualify him. On the contrary, the bribery act not only permits, but compels him, to testify, and it would be a most extraordinary inconsistency first to compel and then to disbelieve him, no matter what the character of his testimony. Besides, and that is a pertinent inquiry, what motive has the witness now to add perjury to bribery? He does not screen, but criminates himself; at least in character. He has no friend to serve, as it would seem, or enemy to punish. He was anxious—even importunate—as Mr. Meighan proves, that the prosecution should be stopped. He went before the Grand Jury as he came here, by the compulsory process of the law. He never revealed the story till he was compelled, and knows not how he came to be summoned.

There is no pretence that the accused—the Councilman McCahill—when the bribe was tendered, indignantly rejected the outrageous insult. All that he said —taking his own version, as stated in his brother's account of the interview after the indictment, when he sought to get an affidavit from Waring—was, "Waring, you know I never took or agreed to take the check, and that there was no understanding between us on the subject; you know I never saw it after I told you to put it back in your pocket." Nothing indignant in all this—nothing like the natural outbreak of offended virtue against a man who had first sought to seduce him into a felony, and had afterwards perpetrated another felony to fasten it on him.

Does then the testimony of Mr. Hugh Herrick, admitting it to be entirely unbiassed by the natural, and I had almost said justifiable, influences of fraternal sympathy—does his testimony, viewing it in all its bearings, tend to destroy that of Waring, or to strengthen it? It is your province, gentlemen, and I may say it is in this case, (that already done, the principal labor to be performed by you, carefully, and with a single eye to the truth, to compare the testimonies of these two witnesses, in connection with the check produced and with the evidence of the officer of the bank on which it was drawn, and to deduce from each separately, and form altogether, such conclusions as in your judgment they may seem to warrant.

The case, gentlemen, is in your hands. You—and you alone—are the judges of the facts on which the result depends. The Court may comment, but it is for the Jury to decide. You will render, I am satisfied, a just verdict—just to the People, and just to the accused —taking care, as the law requires, to give to the latter the benefit of any rational doubts.

The Court then took up the points presented by the defence, as above, and charged all but the fifth, ninth, tenth, eleventh, twelfth and thirteenth.

Of three additional points which had been handed up, only the last, (claiming that if Waring was disbelieved the case for the prosecution failed,) was charged.

Mr. Brady rose, and excepted to His Honor's having expressed any opinion at all to the Jury on the questions of fact, on the ground that the defence was no required to convince him (the Judge,) of any fact, but the Jury, and that to them belonged exclusively the right of determining the facts. He excepted entirely to his Honor's expressing any opinion on the subject of Waring's being or not being a reluctant witness before the Grand Jury; and, if the District Attorney made no objection, in order to save time, he would specifically object to each and every opinion that the Court had expressed to the Jury about the facts of this case, in the course of the whole decision. He also excepted, specifically, to the refusal to charge any of their points which the Court had not charged; and also, excepted to such instructions of the Court as were inconsistent with the requests the defence had made

Mr. Whiting wished further to except specifically to the refusal by the Court to charge the 11th and 12th points, on the ground that they did not apply to this case.

A brief conversation occurred between the Judge and Mr Hart, a Juror, who has been suffering at night from intermittent neuralgia, and who was anxious to know how he was to be dealt with, in case the Jury were locked up for the night His illness, he said, would preclude him from remaining in Court with the rest.

The Judge declined for the present to state what course would be determined on, and

The Jury retired at 5½ o'clock.

The Jury were discharged at 8½ o'clock. They *could not agree on a virdict*, as they stood *eight* for *not guilty*, and four for *guilty*.

CORRECTION.—We have been requested to state that the name of one of the witnesses in the above case, and an abstract of whose testimony we gave in yesterday's TIMES, is not "Nathaniel W. Meehan" as our Reporter gave it from imperfect hearing, but "Thaddeus W. Meighan."

MATSELL'S NATIVITY.

THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

BRIGGS READY TO REPORT.

BUT THEY WON'T RECEIVE IT.

SAM PALE ABOUT THE GILLS.

Curtailed Tailpiece of the Report.

The Board of Aldermen met last night at the usual hour, the President, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, the Board proceeded to the business of the evening, which was of but little public importance. The report of the Committee relative to confirming the amount of assessment for flagging and setting curb and gutter stones in Eighty-third-street, from Avenue A to Third-avenue, was read, and gave rise to a prolonged debate, many members objecting to the manner in which the work was done.

THE GREAT MATSELL QUESTION.

Alderman BRIGGS presented a long report from the Police Investigation Committee.

"SQUENCHED."

Alderman VARIAN objected to its being received by the Board, as it was the last night of meeting for the present month, and a great deal of business remained to be transacted.

Alderman KELLY thought that the Report should be laid on the table until it was printed, so that they might all read it.

Alderman ELY wished to know if the Report was signed by a majority of the Committee, because, if it was not, it was no Report.

Alderman TUCKER had read fifty pages of the Report, and had not had time to read the rest. He had therefore, though one of the Committee, not signed his name. He wished the Report to be handed back to the Alderman, that he might have an opportunity of reading it, before he decided to sign it.

The Report was then handed back to Alderman BRIGGS, and after some further unimportant business, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in November.

Now, reader, take a breath, and we will say something more about the Briggs Report. * * *

A great grief should fall upon our people. The Report was ready, but because it had only one name to it, they would not receive it. Shame upon all hands who, in matters of such desperate consequence, insisted upon a form. And so the thing goes over till after election, and Sam's best chance for sending all the candidates to the bottom is a gone opportunity!

But the Report itself was a smasher. We had one glimpse of it, from which we discovered that it is, when rolled up, about the size of a hat, and to bind it when printed, would require the hides of two large calves.

Knowing that in the crowded state of the columns of the Press universal, it would not be entirely convenient to get the whole of it in among the city items without crowding out some of the police news, Mr. BRANCH kindly undertook to condense it. This condensation would not occupy more than three or four columns. But as it was the struggle of the renowned condenser to get all the facts in, we find that he goes though the abstract very much like an eagle with his pinions tied by a tow-string to his legs. There is none of the inimitable Secretary about it—not a "Screech of the Alligator"—not a single howl of the wolf, that has frightened all pretensive aliens into fits,—not one touch of the hand that has lately so often "played upon the harp of a thousand strings—spirits of just men made perfect."

Very near the close, however, as the facts got thinned out, the genius of the noble Secretary springs almost clear of its trammels. From this point we accompany him:

THE TAILPIECE OF BRANCH'S ABSTRACT OF BRIGGS' REPORT.

Mr. Matsell swore before the Police Committee that he did not know where his father resided in Europe. His father died only ten years since, and his mother only three, who, or William, Mary or Susan apparently told him where they once lived in England. Moreover, being six years old at his immigration, he should remember nothing of the three months' voyage of the *Perseus*, the famine on board, the terrific storm which cast the *Perseus* on her beam ends, the bad reputation of some of the passengers, and the great excitement throughout the voyage caused by the strange conduct of two of the passengers. Mr Matsell, Chief of Police, also swore that his name was George Washington Matsell; but his own father's return in his Naturalization Report says that his son's name is George Matsell only, and the Brandon Register and affidavits say so—which leaves a questionable oath between the parties.

George Matsell swore he was born in 1811, which corresponds with the Naturalization Report of his father, with the Brandon Register, and with the American and English affidavits.

George Matsell, the Chief of Police, also swore before the Police Committee, that the only evidence he ever had of his place of nativity, was that his mother (who died only two or three years since) told him that he was born in America. Now, George Matsell, tailor, in his Naturalization Report, says that his son George (the present Chief of Police) was an alien of seven years old in the Spring of 1819, which made George, according to the simplest principles of subtraction, about six years old in the Autumn of 1817, when he arrived in the ship *Perseus*, with his father, in America. The question is then very naturally asked, How could George Matsell, the Chief of Police, (whom his own father says, in his Naturalization Report, was an alien of seven years old in 1819, have been born in America, as he says his mother told him, who herself arrived in America in 1817, when her son George was about six years old, and of foreign birth?

MELODIOUS HARMONY.

George Matsell, tailor, says in his Naturalization Report, that he was born in Walsingham, Norfolk County, which melodiously harmonizes with the Register of Brandon, one half of which town is in Norfolk and the other half in Suffolk County. Charles Farrow, Parish Clerk and the great Undertaker of Brandon, swore that he never knew nor heard of a "Borden or family named Matsell, except that of George Matsell, tailor," and Mr. Branch could hear of none for two hundred miles around Brandon; nor could he find any of that name in the grave-yards of Brandon or vicinity, which leaves the presumption that the race of Matsells became extinct in England at the emigration of George Matsell, tailor, in 1817. Joseph Sweet, of the *Sunday Leader* in this City, married Elizabeth Matsell, (three months old at her emigration,) and who resides in Forty-first-street, within a minute's walk of the Crystal Palace. And what is most remarkable, Mr. Sweet has not a word in defence of Mr Matsell, his brother-in-law, but rather sympathises with the Police Committee, which shows

WHAT PRAYS MATSELL HAS PERFORMED.

the integrity of the man. George (W.) Matsell, then, a British subject, has defrauded the citizens of New-York for a quarter of a century, in assuming the right of suffrage; and as a Custom House officer, as a Police Justice, and as Chief of Police during the past ten years, at whose inauguration into the above positions of trust and emolument, and high responsibility, he was compelled to swear that he was a citizen of the United States. He has, moreover, recently defied the Legislature, the Courts, the Corporation, and the people. He has sworn against his own father and against his own mother, when hardly cold in their graves. He has forged and sworn falsely as to his own name; he is an alien, and does not and dares not deny it before the Committee or elsewhere. He has metamorphosed the habitation of his own sister into an impregnable fortress, lest she will appear and convict him. He will not permit the subpœnas of Mr. Valentine to be served on his sister Mary, knowing, the instant she appears in the City Hall, that he will be forever branded with infamy and perjury, and will soon be on his journey to a sunless incarceration of great and merited duration. He has bought City property to an unlimited extent, which is in open violation of the Charter, and for which alone he should be instantly ejected from office. He has monstrously bamboozled the people. He has, through the violation of common decorum, and by dishonorable stratagem, lobbied laws through the Legislature by which he retains his post for life, palpably against the spirit of our institutions, and which is only tolerated by his own and other monarchical countries.

BLECTS EVERYBODY.

He is the source of the bloody strife at primary and local elections, and contrives, through brute force, and his police satellites, to elect nearly all the Heads of Departments, Judiciary, &c., who in return are his abject slaves, and screen him in his present audacious contumacy, and in every species of wrong against the American citizen.

In view of all this, and a volume of similar iniquity and infamy, the Police Committee resnectfully and cheerfully recommend for adoption the following preamble and resolution:

Whereas, The office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is occupied by a Brit sh alien, (and he does not deny it,) and he has, therefore, never had the necessary qualifications to hold office; therefore

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York is hereby declared vacant"

Wm. Curtis Noyes has publicly declared that Mr Matsell can be dispatched instanter, by the Board of Aldermen or both branches of the Corporation, or by the Police Commissioners, if they are satisfied he is an alien. And Mr. Noyes has no superior in civil jurisprudence.

At a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held April 26, 1855, the following preamble and resolution were adopted, viz:

Whereas, The Special Committee has been grossly insulted and their power defied by William Mackellar, Mr Matsell's chief clerk, therefore

Resolved, That the Special Committee, consisting of Aldermen Briggs C. H. Tucker, and Hoffman, which was appointed to ascertain the truthfulness of George W. Matsell's report, respecting the nativity, imprisonment, &c., of policemen, be and they are hereby empowered to investigate all frauds and corruptions in every branch of the Police Department: and also the manner in which the same is and has been conducted, in addition to the power they possess by a previous resolution of this Board

WHAT THE COMMITTEE HAS DONE FOR ITS MONEY.

One of the first fruits, under the above resolution, was the payment of about $600 of arrear "dog-pound money" into the City Treasury, by Mr Mackellar, Mr. Matsell's chief clerk, who was questioned one day what he had done with it, and he disgorged it on the next, to the high gratification of the Committee, and to the sorrow of Mackellar. Mr. Matsell was found to have had 163 conveyances of City property to himself and his friend Capt. Norris, of the Tenth Ward, from 1849 up to the letter S in 1850. Mr. Matsell, at this rate, would apparently soon monopolize a large portion of the City. "And the conveyance" of a solitary lot subjects him to impeachment.

Capt. Leonard, of the Second Ward, was charged with receiving money for obtaining police appointments Capt Bowyer was charged with receiving pay as a public policeman and as a Crystal Palace policeman at the same time, and that Mr. Matsell indorsed the bills with an oath. The integrity of Capt. Norris was also arraigned before the Committee.

THE OLD TALK.

Thomas Munday, Nicholas Seagrist, Capt. Norris, Mr Mackellar, Mr. Matsell and others, were charged with robbing the funeral pall of Henry Clay, of some miserable broadcloth, when his sacred person passed through this City on its way to its silent and eternal repose at Ashland. Mr. Matsell is said to have had two talmas from the pall of the modern Roman. He is also said to have appropriated some public oil-cloth to the decoration of his private abode. Efforts were made to ascertain where and when the stolen property was sold, but in vain. Also the final disposition of stolen property But Matsell, Mackellar, McCann and Webster were incredibly abusive and contumacious.

NO CONTEMPT INTENDED.

Judges Woodruff and Ingraham sustained them, and hence no information could be obtained, and the Committee were utterly foiled. Judge Woodruff protected the contumacious witnesses on the ground that they were not served with the last original order of attachment by Judge Daly, although the order was read to the contumacious witnesses before the Committee. Judge Daly has imitated Aristides throughout the severe and protracted contest, and deserves the cordial homage of all meritorious citizens, for his efforts to sustain the first legitimate contumacious enactment, without which subpœnas are worthless, and government itself a perfect nullity.

HOW HE THE REPORT IS.

The testimony elicited, and the legal proceedings under the fraud and corruption resolution, would make a large volume, but as the report is already voluminous, the Committee will take leave of the subject for the present, with the earnest hope that they will be permitted to continue their labors, and until they have made the contumacious witnesses answer the questions already propounded to them, and thus establish the precedent that officials especially shall be compelled to respect the Committees of the Common Council, and not be permitted to insult them with impunity. In the absence of this there can be no security from a widespread corruption and demoralization, and no protection whatever to the great industrious and virtuous classes.

"CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY."

Ingleside.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your readers, amid all the excitements of war and politics, may still have an ear for the little histories always going on under the surface of grand events —stories of poverty, of the children of the friendless and abandoned, who are leading their own unique life, far down near the foundations of society, or who are just aided to start on something better and more hopeful.

Journal of Newsboys' Lodging-House, July 18, 1855.

THE WILD IRISH BOY.

THOMAS BUTLER, from Carlow in the Green Isle, came from the office of the Children's Aid Society this evening to have, as he expressed it, "six good penn'orth's of sleep in the Newsboys' Lodging House." He never could have this at home; that is, at his step-father's house. "My owld mother, d'ye see," said THOMAS, "has got her third husband—my own father died when I was a bit ov a *gossoon*, about the size of a walkin' stick. The whole ov them"—here THOMAS stretched out his hands in the narration—"the whole ov them wor better to me than my shtepfather that now is." THOMAS seemed to have got an idea that his mother had been a kind of female Bluebeard, and wife to a dozen husbands, so much had the unkindness of one multiplied their personalities. "Her second man was as good to me as the father that borned me, but he died of the black cholera,—the sorra be on id,—and the craythers of childhern he had by my mother went along wid him. Troth, I was most killed out an' out when they put him into the coffin wid a pillow of straw under his head. 'Twas the sorraful day to me anyhow. This *bouhal*—she has now shtruck me as often as I have fingers and toes. I got so skeared by him intirely that I didn't like to be undher one roof wid him; so I worked round, shoveled coal for the quality in the big avenue, and carried iron in a smithy, and run of errands for the naybors."

"And who sent you to the office of the Children's Aid Society?"

"Why, then, I'll tell you how it was: I was shoveling snow ov a day last Winter—clearing a carriage-way for a gentleman—and I was very cowld intirely—blowing my fingers to keep them warm, when a gintleman saw me. There was compassion in his heart as well as in his eyes, I'll be bail. He spoke to me for a good while; though it was very cowld, I feel like as if it was in my heart yet. Well he towld me to come to the office, and I kem; and Mr. M. has a heart for me, too, and will get me a situwation with some farmer in the country; wid God's blessing I may get along, and be out ov the way ov getting shtruck by him—by my shtepfather, you know."

THOMAS, before his renovation in the bathroom of the Newsboys, and before he had doffed his Celtic costume, was quite a character to look at. His straw hat, almost crownless, was placed rather carelessly, as if it had fallen by accident, on a thick shock of hair, uncombed and dishevelled. His shoes were gaping; his pants were barely fit for looking at, and the coat had been divested of one half of the tail, and the other part was suspended by a thread, and hung dangling against his thighs. His countenance, though not ugly, had something at times very simple in the expression. On the stage, so attired, and with such a figure, he would appear to be overdone.

"How did you lose the tail of your coat, THOMAS?"

"Why then, faith, 'tis myself can't tell. I dunno whether 'twas the dog as did it, (looking over his shoulder as if in search of some imaginary animal,) or whether it was the nail in the wall, or whether it was blowed down; no, d'ye see, the t'other end of the tail is gone altogether."

Mr. VAN MATER was taking some boys with him to the West—hard boys some of them, too, as the event proved, and he became interested in THOMAS' story—but after a little conversation with him he became puzzled.

"I don't know what I can do with him," said Mr. VAN MATER. "He is extremely stupid, and no one will take him—a thought strikes me. I have received a letter from home, and by it I have learned sad news. My child is very ill, and my wife's time is consequently a good deal employed. It will be a good thing if I take THOMAS into my own family."

THE NEWSBOYS ON THE TAKING OF SEBASTOPOL.

Though the Newsboys do not appear to be influenced by any political principle, in their opinions about the war in the Crimea, they donate the siege of Sebastopol in their own way very often

"Say," said Barney, with all the dignity of a captain among them, "I don't go in for taking Sebastopol. Nations wouldn't sell well after, d'ye see. Let the Russians get whipt, and what will become of our trade?"

"Well," said Cigars, "if Sebastopol is taken, we'll have another Loss of the *Arctic* day of it. Oh! wasn't that a time!"

"The last bombardier," said Patty, "gave me three extra plates at the Nassau—and three shillings I paid as I owed. The death of Lord Raglan wasn't worth an oyster-pie."

"The Emperor Nick's was a better affair," said Patty. "Yes sir," said Paddy Moore. "Let me see; the death of the Emperor Nicks put seventy six cents in the bank, and gave me a new pair of pants as good as second-hand." "One battle," said the Yank, lifting up his eyes from his book, "is better than twenty deaths. Why don't they blow up a ship or a fortress—I dunno that we have much in that way at all, as we read in the life of PAUL JONES here." "Well, said Barney, "I guess there's no PAUL JONES among 'em. Give me a look at that, Yank, when you get through with it I want to see how PAUL did those things."

And so the conversation was diverted into another channel

SEPT. 3.—PATTY AS THE WANDERING MENDICANT.

As soon as the library was opened by Mr. TRACY, the boys flew to the books with the same avidity as on other nights. One or two only who looked fatigued, did not read, and of these a strange boy complained that he was heavy with the fever and ague, which he had caught in a canal in New-Jersey. Patty read and joked alternately. Now he was pirouetting and dancing on one leg, the next moment lounging and reading. Shouldering a large bag of books which lay on a form, he staled up to the table, and in a drawling tone, like a beggar at an inn door, asked Mr. TRACY if he could have lodging for the night; and he gave utterance to the beggar's petition and blessing for the benefaction promised, so characteristically, that it made us all laugh heartily. He was inimitable. He limped as if he had pease in his brogues, and stooped like a man habitually deformed from bearing the burden of a beggar's wallet. "I had for my dinner at the Nassau," said Patty "seven plates of cakes, two oyster pies, clam soup, hash and molasses, a cup of coffee, and a glass of lemonade.

THE "YANK" ON "NEWSPAPER STANDS."

July 24—Yank, though not often garrulous, can gossip at intervals in a very entertaining manner. He related a good deal about newspaper stands and their owners this evening. The Yank is tolerably versed in those details, and his descriptive power is considerable. About the circulation of *Harper's Magazine* he gave us some information, the immense sale of which, by the wholesale dealers, surprised us not a little. The newsboys make a very good trade of it; they sell the *Magazine* at twenty cents a number, and have five cents profit on every number of which they dispose. "Little BILLY ATTY, the newsboy," said Yank, "is such a favorite at HARPER'S, that he gets the *Magazine* before those who take a thousand copies. The owner of the stand at the Post-Office finds it a good thing. He is rich, I tell you; he wouldn't sell his stand for five hundred dollars; on a Saturday he makes fifteen dollars—sells a hundred *Heralds* and as many *Times*. He mails a great number to California; you see he has the covers ready, and he is nigh at hand to the Post-Office at all hours. He sells a considerable lot of books, too; but *Harper* is his best selling one; that goes better than well, I guess. There isn't a man in New-York, as owns a stand, can compete with this man, but the chap as keeps the stand at the Astor House. He pays nothing for it, but keeps the waiters and barkeepers on his hands—he furnishes them with papers, d'ye see; and not one of us newsboys dare show his nose a-top of the steps, not to mention the bar. I just a went up like, one day, and one of those *Shanghais* came down on me like a streak of lightning. He caught me by the breeches, and twirled me around like a humming top. He made me get down quicker than I came up, I guess. He don't sell on Sunday, but he sold the right for that day to another for one hundred dollars To any one who buys a privilege of him, it comes pretty high, I tell you."

Harper's Magazine was the stock in trade of several of the boys to-day. We can overhear them talking of the sale and profit made thereby. One made six shillings; another threw a quarter on the table, with the independent smirk of a successful trader, and said, "I owe a shilling since last night—take it out of that. I'm a going to put some dimes in the bank, as Mr. TRACY says; the winter is a comin' on. *Harper's* is better than extras, to day."

Our most important enterprise is still the sending these vagabonds or deserted children to homes in the country. We have now hundreds of letters from these poor creatures, or from their employers, in all parts of the country. The success is wonderful. We have sent some 1,600 children to good homes; and the changes wrought in the filthy, lousy, abandoned, ignorant girls and boys, who here would have been pests of the City, are the most encouraging and inspiriting to all engaged in the work.

It is right that the public should know our difficulties as well as our results. We depend entirely on private subscriptions and donations. At this time our treasury has hardly $80. Our appeals have always met with a quick response, and we expect now to be sustained. Moneys intended for us can be sent to the office, No 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, or the Metropolitan Bank, addressed to the Treasurer of the Children's Aid Society. C. L. B.

Dutch Reformed Synod—Thursday Morning's Sittings.

The subject of the admission of the North Carolinian Classis was resumed. Several members having spoken, Rev. Dr. HOWE returned to the argument. He observed among other things, that the selling of Joseph into Egypt was a great sin, but great good resulted from it. So the stealing of human beings from Africa had brought them under the influence of Christian civilization.

Dr. HOSE, Rev. Mr. PIERER, and others, having spoken, Rev. Dr. BETHUNE defined his views more closely. Though he agreed to an extent with Dr. HOWE, and would not exclude a slaveholder from the Church, he wished to know whether in the event of this proposed union he should be at liberty to preach to a Southern audience that when Christ comes in his glory every man shall be free? He should like to know more about Carolinian Church discipline; he did not wish to preach direct

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The Fate of a Family.

It is gravely rumored in Paris—and the report transmitted to London, seems to excite no surprise—that Prince Napoleon is to be presently united in holy matrimony with the Princess Royal of England, the Lady Alice. There is no hint of disparity in the match to throw doubt on the prognostication. It seems to be granted that all legal and constitutional obstacles may be made to yield to reasons of State. To the Imperial Dynasty of France such an event is, perhaps, highly desirable. In the royal line of England, however reluctant, there is no prevalent objection, no veto power, to bar any union that commends itself to the Crown advisers. And for the alliance between the two nations, a matrimonial alliance of the kind would prove a better bond to unite the two nations, than those which now threaten to relax with the stress of the present conflict. The rumor is, therefore, very far from intrinsically absurd; and thus obtaining currency at a moment when an heir to the French throne is anticipated, gathers even a show of probability.

But that such a project should be entertained, even without immediate prospect of fruition, is a sufficiently note-worthy sign of the times. It marks a prodigious advance, a fundamental change, in the opinions and policy of England. Thirty-five years ago a prophetic intimation of the bare possibility of such a thing would have convulsed the inveterately Anti-Gallican nature of John Bull with horror, equaled only by the terrors of Popery itself. Parliaments could have been found willing to thunder the penalties of high treason at his head, who should suggest the admixture of one drop of Corsican blood with the sluggish lymph of the Guelphs. The ministry that had assisted at the final overthrow of the Bonapartes was then in power. Napoleon, the head of the most remarkable house in history, after a vain appeal to British hospitality and generosity, was a captive at Longwood—the victim of the paltry and ever-disgraceful persecutions of his jailer, Hudson Low, the worthy instrument of a most unworthy policy. The desertion and prostitution of his wife; perpetual separation from his only child; the exile of his family, the ruin that pursued his friends; the infidelity of those whose very social existence was due to his keen penetration and generous recognition of merit; the vain result of a life-long, feverish, inextinguishable ambition; and, worst of all, that solitude which left an unresting, untiring mind to prey on the past, and on itself, until the ancient fable of Prometheus was realized in modern fact: these were but grand elements of misfortune, suffering and sorrow, while minor ones had each its separate and poignant sting. Alone, unfriended and uncomforted, there was no past but of disappointment; no present but of incessant torture within, and of petty annoyance without; no future but a dark, unfrequented, gloomy path, ending in the unhonored tomb of an exile. That all hope of a future restoration of his family to power had abandoned him, his prediction that Europe, in half a century, would be either Republican or Cossack, is fair evidence. Pointing to that victim of British prejudice and revenge, had one appeared and foretold the events of to-day, the probability is he would have been promptly exiled, not to St. Helena, but to some rigorous ward in Bedlam.

Indeed, it is hardly possible to imagine the result, had the spirit of prophecy descended upon the men who then constituted the Government. The Prince Regent—not the less the first gentleman of Europe for having refused that asylum to a fallen foe, which a Feejee Chief must have granted—would have presided—bewigged, dyed, perfumed, enveloped, as represented by Lawrence on canvas, by Moore in verse, and by Dickens in prose—at that council, whose deliberations should have been so strangely enlightened. There would have been Lord Chancellor Eldon, of Tory idolatry and historical infamy; there would have been that shrewd, taciturn, gouty old intriguer, Chas. Jenkinson, the impersonation of Tory management and Tory ideas; there would have been the clever and versatile Castlereagh, who, as Cobbett took such delight in repeating, cut his throat at North Cray; there would have been the acute and mercurial Vansittart; the smooth, courtly, serviceable Sidmouth. Than these, no band of conspirators against liberty and right was ever more venomous, daring, vindictive, unprincipled; no Council of Ten at Venice, no Chamber of the Inquisition at Seville, no Committee of Safety at the Tuileries, was so unrelenting in its war upon opposing opinions. They embodied the aristocratic element of the British system. In them it was triumphant over the people, chiefly in the event of the long Continental wars, which the masses, deceived by prejudices deliberately excited, and by slanders officially fabricated and circulated, had sustained with untiring patience, but to their own most abject subjugation. They had crushed, and only awaited the result of their acutely contrived torments upon the upstart offender against the rights of legitimacy. Let us suppose them, at the moment our glance through the past reaches the blue chamber at the Carlton Palace, to be engaged in the perusal of the latest of those gratifying reports, wherein the custodian of the doomed man detailed the decay of his physical powers, the fretful energy of his mind, lashed and stung by insolent sub-jailors, and the hopeful prospect of a speedy solution of the merciless experiment in the death of the illustrious subject. At that moment had the announcement been made that in little more than a quarter of a century, the then existing alliance with Russia against the Bonapartes, should be replaced by an alliance with the Bonapartes against Russia; that the relics of their dying victim, restored to France, should enjoy the sanctity of a shrine; that to have been a nephew of Napoleon Bonaparte should raise a man to the throne of France, who should raise France to the pinnacle of national grandeur; that the astuteness of that man's policy, and the superior lustre of his arms, should reduce England to the subordinate rank and influence of a mere auxiliary, and make "Waterloo" a forbidden word, save under breath; and that another nephew of the same extinguished upstart should claim the hand of her, who might one day sit on the throne of Great Britain; and that the posterity of old Charles Bonaparte, the village lawyer of Corsica, should eventually wear the crown of George III.; had such, we say, been the tale of the revelator, we can only suppose a disdainful laugh, and a straitjacket would have been his thanks.

To believe such a prophecy demanded a subversion of prejudices rooted in the mould of ages; that the natural enemy should become the bosom friend; that the oppressed, scattered, and impoverished kinsman of a State prisoner, should in less than a generation dictate the politics of Europe, and grasp confidently at universal dominion. And yet to-day we live in the realization of the prophecy; the strangest part of it has been reduced to fact; and what is unaccomplished needs but the fiat of Louis Napoleon to make it as real as the rest. In the plenitude of his influence over his allies, that extraordinary man has but to will it, and the brood of the "Corsican Monster," may yet rule "*perfide Albion.*" Talk of compensation, of an overruling Providence, of revolution, of romance—history has no illustration of either that can rival this.

How far the Royalty of England may be benefited by the suggested transfusion of French blood is a question we leave to physiologists. The leaven of German stolidity would be wisely corrected; and certainly the Teutonic element predominates too exclusively in the British blood royal. A substitute for its saturnine qualities may be found in the mercurial activity of the Franco-Italian, and thus fresh vitality obtained. Politicians will likewise decide whether his Imperial Highness will have to conform with the acts of succession by turning Protestant, or whether the laws of England will yield with its prejudices, and admit marriage with a Roman Catholic. Speculators may conjecture a variety of extraordinary results to flow from such a union. But let the catastrophe and its effect be what they may, the past, and the chapter now enacting and nearing conclusion, afford lessons upon the mutability of human fortune, and the vanity of national prejudices, and the prejudices o rank, which all men may ponder with advantage.

According to the confessions of the Chevalier Wykoff that diplomatic gentleman was once engaged in negotiating a marriage between Prince Napoleon and one of our own countrywomen, and it may, after all, turn out, that the rumored alliance of the Bonapartes and Guelphs, is only a canard of the fertile imagination of our scheming countryman.

The Panic in Wall-street.

Panics in Wall-street are among the great phenomena of the moral world; the rise, culmination and subsidence of these financial earthquakes which topple down stocks, prostrate credit, distract bulls and bears, paralyze confidence, and engulf fortunes, are as mysterious and unexplainable as the origin of the cholera or the yellow fever. They come, like the wind, no one can tell whither, and then disappear as tornadoes subside, into a calm, leaving no evidence of their existence but prostrate houses and uprooted trees. It would be a great blessing to the commercial world if some Maury of the Stock Exchange would publish a theory and a chart on the subject of financial panics. In the present crude condition of financial science, these phenomena cause enormous mischiefs from the lack of well-digested observations by which their recurrence might be predicted and their consequences guarded against. Ever since the arrival of the *Atlantic*, the panic which has just spent its force upon the heads of the denizens of Wall-street has been brewing; but no one has been able to assign any satisfactory cause for it, or to predict the extent of the damage which it may inflict. So far as we have been able to judge from those most learned in commercial affairs, this panic has been occasioned by the remarkable condition of prosperity which all the great interests of the country,—the shipping, manufacturing, agricultural and mercantile,—now enjoy. This high state of prosperity, the healthy condition of our Banks, the reduction of our foreign indebtedness, the abundant harvests, the activity of trade, the superabounding precious metal, and the increasing foreign demand for our breadstuffs appear to be the chief causes of the panic. Men have deliberately and tremblingly argued themselves into the belief that we should be brought to the verge of bankruptcy and ruin if the Bank of England or the Bank of France should suspend specie payments, though the possibility of such an event did not appear to have been entertained, according to our last advices, either in London or Paris. But, if such an event were to occur, it would be because England and France had to use their specie in paying for breadstuffs; and the only effect it would be likely to have upon this country would be to greatly enhance the value of everything, by causing a vast and unwieldly accumulation of specie, and enabling us to pay off our foreign indebtedness and depreciated Exchanges. All these considerations have worked together since the arrival of the *Atlantic*, when the intelligence was received of the Bank of England having put up the rate of discount to 5½ per cent., to cause the panic which has been producing such disastrous consequences to Stock speculators during the past three or four days. It is too serious a subject to treat with levity; but, to one standing outside of the influences of "the Street," the panic seems marvelously like the nursery story of Chicken Little, in which that timid fowl created a consternation in the barn-yard by proclaiming that the sky was falling, because a rose leaf had fallen on its tail.

Wall-street panics are local in their effects, happily, and, notwithstanding the great tumble in stocks, the prices of all our great staple products, excepting cotton, have advanced on the strength of the foreign news, and there does not seem to be any apprehension of a disastrous turn of affairs among the mercantile classes. Though exchanges may be deranged by the war, and great commotions effected in Europe in consequence of the present condition of affairs, yet the effect produced upon our own commerce must be very temporary, if at all unfavorable. On the arrival of the *Africa's* mails, the precise character of the European difficulties will be better understood, and a few days of cool reflection will be sufficient to restore confidence, and allay the excitement which the speculators of the Stock Exchange have been thrown into, by the apprehension of evil, rather than by the actual existence of any disturbing element in the commercial world.

Where the Blame Lies.

If a statement of Police Captain Turnbull be correct, and our belief that it *is* so is confirmed by reference to our own police reports, there have been repeated attempts to bring the keepers of the gambling hells of Broadway, and the tenants of Mercer-street, to punishment. The offenders have been arrested; they have been carried before the magistrate, and held to answer; the faro bankers, whose profits are enormous, have been held to answer in $1,000 each, upon their own recognizances; and we are yet without record of one of them having his trial, notwithstanding our apparatus of Mayor, Prosecuting Attorney, Grand Jury, and the rest, who are presumed by that sanguine creature, the Law, to complete the otherwise useless work of the Police. Small men, negroes at a game of "all-fours" for "drinks all round," have been tried, and now contribute to the industrial resources of Blackwell's Island. But the giant offendors—the bold dealers, who traffic in ruin at wholesale—run at large, and find no punishment in the law. Very clearly, either the Mayor or the Prosecuting Attorney, or both, are at fault gravely, and criminally at fault in the matter, if, as we believe, the Police have repeatedly placed the criminals in their hands, and they have shielded them from the punishment they so thoroughly deserve.

How far the Mayor is to be held responsible for this shameless complicity with crime, we may easily ascertain by reading the evidence in the cases now pending against delinquent officials. To secure their indictment, no solicitude, no labor, no importunity, exhausted his perseverance; with his motive, whether personal, or not, we have at present nothing to do. It is sufficient that an alleged reception of a hundred dollars as a bribe, is regarded by Mayor Wood as so gross an offence against social order as to require the most exemplary punishment, and to command his utmost exertions in promoting its due infliction. Who can doubt that with one-half these pains, the gambling swindlers of our great thoroughfares, engaged daily in the commission of crime, which carries ruin and despair to thousands, and whose guilt may be substantiated by hundreds of witnesses, might have been severely punished, and their resorts closed? Why, when they have been dragged before the Mayor, have they been discharged, and all further action suppressed? Why have they not been indicted; or being indicted, why have they not been brought to trial? Why are the witnesses not mustered? Why are the papers suppressed?

The fault, we repeat, rests, in this one particular, not with the Police; if they have arrested one such wrong-doer, and the Mayor has declined to have him punished, the Police have been taught, by their highest authority, the vanity of all such troublesome tasks.

Political Scandal.

The death of Robert H. Morris, who has been so long identified with the political movements in this City, and who became very conspicuous at one time by his connection with that scandalous episode in our local politics known as the "Glentworth affair," has given occasion for the revival, by some of our cotemporaries, of a piece of political scandal which would, otherwise, have been forgotten. No one was seriously damaged by the affair; but Mr. Morris was indebted to it for much of the good fortune which afterwards befell him. Not that his conduct was specially entitled to great rewards, but, as he was proscribed by the Whigs, who were then in power, he was taken up by the Democrats in the spirit of opposition, and was elected to the Mayoralty, and on Mr. Polk's accession to the Presidency, was appointed Postmaster of this City. With the exception of Jonathan D. Stevenson, who is in California, all the parties implicated in the Glentworth or pipe-laying affair, are still residents of this City, and no good purpose can be effected by the revival of a scandal which party feeling magnified into greater importance than it justly merited. The heat and passion of political warfare give undue importance to very trivial events, and when they have passed away we look back upon them with astonishment that they should ever have been the cause of such angry excitements and fierce contentions. The Glentworth affair was one of these events, and those who hear of it now for the first time can have but little idea of the tremendous commotion it once occasioned, and the important results which were expected to be caused by it. But, with the exception of the accidental honor it brought to Judge Morris, it passed off, and left not a mark behind.

Result of the First Indictment.

Alderman Herrick, who enjoys the distinction of being the first member of our Common Council who has been tried for bribery, is placed in a rather equivocal position by the failure of the Jury to render a verdict. They could not agree, and, after two hours and a half of deliberation they were dismissed. We fear that the other indictments will come to a similar end, and that the hangers-on about the City Hall will take heart again; and we shall be thrown once more upon the mercy of the officials who have so long mismanaged our Corporation affairs; an indictment by the Grand Jury will have no particular terror for a Corporation culprit, if it is found that juries cannot agree on a verdict.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Dallas for the Presidency—Alarm of Mr. Buchanan's Friends—Injured Innocence—The Demands of Comby—Senor Almonte and the Mexican Presidency—The Mails, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

The friends of Hon. George M. Dallas for the Presidency are moving steadily, silently and cautiously, in his behalf; and already the movement is far more formidable than the friends of rival candidates suppose. Prudent and skillful politicians are laying the wires in each section of the Union; and every measure calculated to secure success, which can be initiated at this early day, is being availed of. The friends of Mr. Buchanan, however, have taken the alarm, and are endeavoring to get him home again, early as possible, to command his own forces in person.

A Buchanan Pilgrimage.

Mr. Buchanan's friends have been relying, with a good deal of confidence, upon his Ostend Manifesto, to secure him the aid of Mr. Soule and his coterie; but it has recently been discovered that these are likely to lend their efforts to aid the Dallas cause; and Senator Slidell, of Louisiana, has gone on a pilgrimage to that State, it is said with a view to heading off the Dallas movement if possible. In this the present prospect is that he will be disappointed. Another object of his Southern trip is said to be to prevent the consummation of a negotiation for the sale of the *N. O. Delta* to J. L. Sigur, its former proprietor, who is bitterly hostile to the Senator, and is likely also to lead the Dallas forces in that section. I am informed, however, that the bargain for the transfer of the *Delta* has been concluded. The game of the Presidency is becoming daily more and more complicated, as you will perceive. Among the prominent supporters of Mr. Dallas is A. Dudley Mann, Esq., late Assistant Secretary of State.

An Injured Innocent.

We have been all astounded here by a telegraphic announcement of one of your cotemporaries, that Mr. Crampton attributes "the attempt to convict him of a violation of the Neutrality laws" to "a conspiracy of foreigners to embroil the two Governments," and that "at the proper time he will show such to be the case." I take it the British Minister would plead "guilty" to any charge short of highway robbery, rather than write himself so complete an ass as the dispatch quoted would make him. The evidence of Strobel, and the confession of Hertz, are too thoroughly supported by oral and documentary collateral proof to admit of questioning, and Mr. Crampton has too much sense, under such circumstances, to attempt to play off the injured innocent. Furthermore, if the "proper time" for showing up the "conspiracy" has not yet arrived, it probably never will. The publication of the conclusions of Mr. Cushing's very sound opinion, in regard to Mr. Crampton's case, certainly gives it official consequence enough to put Her Majesty's representative upon his defence, if he has any: but in fact, he makes none, and will attempt none.

Comity don't demand it.

I noticed, by the way, in a respectable New-York journal, an editorial criticism upon the trial of Hertz at Philadelphia, which denounced as unkind and discourteous the refusal of the Court to permit letters from the British Consuls, in regard to the case before it, to be read. The article carried upon its face satisfactory evidence that it was not written by either of the Editors of the journal; and it was probably inserted to gratify some friend of Queen Vic's, without careful scrutiny—for surely no respectable journalist would wittingly lend his editorial columns to support a claim in behalf of a foreign agent such as could not be maintained in behalf of the President of the United States: not even the President can offer his evidence, either written or oral, in any case before our Courts, except he takes the witness-stand, and submits to just such a cross-examination as John Doe is subjected to. Surely international comity demands for foreign agents no privileges in our Courts which our Chief Magistrate cannot enjoy.

Senor Almonte and the Mexican Presidency.

Señor Almonte, the Mexican Minister here, has not been recalled, nor does there seem any prospect that he will be. Nevertheless, immediately upon Santa Ana's abdication he began his preparations for returning to Mexico, and it is understood he will leave us in a few days. The fact is, he aspires to the Presidency; and really, of all the men most prominent in the political circles of his distracted country, there are none who stand higher than he, either in point of ability, experience, executive skill, or military rank. He is at the head of the Generals of Brigade in the Mexican army, and was a prominent and influential man in Mexican affairs before most of those who are struggling for the Presidency were known. Nor is he in disgrace as Santa Ana's friend, for he was *not* his friend, having been sent to Washington, not because of the Dictator's love for him, but because his banishment to "honorable exile" was the safest mode of keeping him out of the way.

American aid and comfort.

In his ambitious schemes, Almonte will doubtless be aided by the Hargouses, Garays, Aspinwalls, and others, who have large moneyed schemes suspended between Mexico and the United States. How convenient it would be for the assignees of the three millions indemnity, for instance, to help Almonte to the Presidency by aid of money loaned, and influence exerted, on the condition that, when he reaches the Executive Chair, he shall recognize Santa Ana's assignments, and so secure the trembling assignees the proceeds of their reckless speculation.

Mail irregularities.

Another failure of the Northern mail occurred to-night, as it does quite regularly now about three times a week. It certainly is remarkable that such irregularities are so frequent upon a route only two hundred and thirty miles long, and directly under the Postmaster General's eye. Where's Johnny Oakford, Mr. Campbell's Route Agent? We appeal from the Chief to him. S.

Mr. Meagher at the Academy of Music.

Some three thousand people assembled last night in the Fourteenth-street Academy of Music, to hear Mr. Thomas F. Meagher's lecture on the *Influence of Science on the Welfare of Society*.

Among the gentlemen whom we noticed on the stage besides the Committee of Management of the Mechanics' Institute, for whose benefit Mr. Thomas Francis Meagher delivered his lecture gratuitously, were Hon. George Bancroft and Parke Godwin. At precisely the President, William Mills, introduced the lecturer to the audience, who received him with much enthusiasm.

After the cheering had subsided, and the Secretary, Mr. Charles H Delevan, had read a letter from the Hon. Edward Everett, apologizing for his absence, Mr. Meagher commenced his lecture by adverting, in eloquent terms, on the benefits of education to man, using the well-known arguments brought forward in Paley's Evidences, to show that man, in his primitive state, is the weakest and the most defenceless of all animals. But by that powerful instrument, guided by reason, he is enabled to tame the savage lion and the tiger, make the elephant, the horse and the ox subservient to his domestic purposes, and, in fact, makes all creation yield to his almighty empire.

He then, in forcible language, confronted practical with theoretical and scientific knowledge, showing that though man, in the early periods of the world, were contented with rude practical manipulations, unaccompanied with the many modern lights of science, that yet the civilization of the present day, aided by a knowledge of the metals, chemistry, electricity, galvanism and Voltaism, brought about astounding results which gave an impetus to the onward progress of the four great nations of the world. He entered into particular examples from the above subjects, exemplifying his views, and concluded by a fine apostrophe to science.

After the lecturer had resumed his seat, an old lady rose from one of the front benches, and said she entirely disapproved of Mr. Meagher's view of Science, and expressed her opinion that if he were permitted to drag the dead from their graves, and make them undergo all kinds of contortions, his next step would be to demolish churches and uproot religion. Having given expression to this conceit, she walked off with an air of offended dignity.

DEATH OF HON. JUDGE MORRIS.

Resolutions Passed—Meeting of the Bar.

In yesterday's paper we briefly announced the death of Hon Robert H. Morris, of the Supreme Court. He died on Wednesday, at the residence of his father-in-law, in Astoria. His illness was very brief. He was a spectator at the commencement of the trial of Alderman Herrick, which was closed yesterday. Mr. Morris has been an invalid for some time, and on Tuesday he was confined to the house, but thought he should not have a sick term. He remarked to a friend present that he must hasten and recover, as he should be very busy next month, for he expected he should have to try Baker, and the other persons connected with the Poole murder. On Wednesday, however, he was taken much worse, and lost almost the entire use of his voice. He continued, however, in his chair until about 12 o'clock, when suddenly his head fell back, and he expired without a groan. The cause of his death was the rupture of a blood vessel. His funeral will take place at Astoria, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when his friends and relatives are invited to attend. We are requested to state that the steamer *Ravenswood* will leave Peck Slip at 1 o'clock, and land at Astor a in time for the funeral.

Mr. Morris was born in Bridge-street in this City in 1808. When about fifteen his father moved to Hudson, where he obtained in the Academy of that city such an education as it could give him. He then entered upon the study of the law in the office of Killian Millar of Hudson, and when admitted to the Bar commenced practice at Johnston in Columbia County. He received an appointment as Justice of the Peace about the same time.

In 1827 he returned to this City and opened a law office, in partnership with D. E. Wheeler, Esq. Mr. Morris was elected to the State Legislature three consecutive terms. In 1839 he was elected to the office of Recorder of this City, when, in 1841, in consequence of his conduct in the Glentworth frauds, he was removed from office, and F. A. Tallmadge appointed in his place.

Notwithstanding this misfortune, Mr. Morris was elected not three months after his expulsion from the Recorder's seat, to the office of Mayor of New-York, to which station he was reelected twice. In 1844 he was appointed Postmaster by Mr. Polk, and was also, in 1845, elected a member of the Constitutional Convention. In 1852 he was elected to the office of Judge of the Supreme Court.

Judge Morris was an able and efficient Judge, the ill-natured remarks of one of our evening journals to the contrary notwithstanding. He was an invalid, it is true, but until within a few months of his death he accomplished as much business as any Judge on the Bench. If any person will look through the Minutes of the Court, they will find that Judge Morris was far from neglecting his duty, but on the contrary there was no person more ready and willing to work, or who worked harder or longer than he. His loss will be deeply felt.

In the Supreme Court Circuit, Hon. Justices Cowles, Mitchell and Clerke being on the bench,

Hon. John W. Edmonds announced to the Court the death of Mr. Justice Morris, and offered the following motions:

Moved, That a Committee be appointed to make arrangements for a general meeting of the Bar, to take into consideration their bereavement arising from the sudden death of Mr. Justice Morris.

Moved, That the Court, from respect to his memory, adjourn.

The following Committee were appointed: Hon John W. Edmonds, D. E. Wheeler, Charles O'Conor, Wm. C. Noyes, J. R. Whiting, Esqrs. The Court then adjourned until this morning at 10 A. M.

A meeting of the Bar will be held at the General Term room of the Supreme Court to-morrow at 10 A. M. By order of the Committee.

☞ The Softs in mass meeting at Tammany Hall last evening, indorsed Frank Pierce, the Nebraska bill and Harry Howard, and had a free fight. Read the report in another part of this paper.

CITY POLITICS.

☞ The Liquor Dealers' Convention of the Sixth Senatorial District met last evening and indorsed the nomination of Thomas J. Mundy, (Democrat,) for Senator from that District. The first ballot stood—Thomas J. Mundy, 14; Erastus Brooks, 4.

We learn that the Liquor Dealers' Convention of the Fourth Senatorial District have indorsed the nomination of Mark Spencer for Senator.

The Liquor Dealers of the Third District have not selected any Senatorial candidate.

☞ The Liquor Dealers of the Eighth Ward, on Tuesday, nominated for Assembly, William B. Aitken: for Alderman, Albert W. Smith; for Councilman Seventeenth District, Mr Cornell; Eighteenth District, W. P. Hilliard: Nineteenth District, R. H. Ellis; for Assessor, Robert Lynn.

☞ The German papers are very merry, and still very indignant, at the meeting of the McIntirists on Wednesday evening. They declare the whole to have been a farce and a humbug. The *Daily News*, on the other hand, is in ecstasies at the nomination, but especially at the treat which Mr. McI. gave the Delegates at Florence's after the adjournment.

☞ Mr. Wilson Small, Soft and Half-Shell candidate for Senator in the Fourth District, was indorsed on Wednesday evening by a German meeting in the Fifteenth Ward.

☞ The Seventh Ward Republican Club hold meetings every evening, at the corner of Rutgers and Madison streets, and will do so until after election.

☞ Dr. Julius Fraenkel and Moritz Ertheiler (both Germans) are the Soft candidates for Schoo Trustees in the Tenth Ward.

RICHMOND COUNTY POLITICS.

The Republican Nominating Convention met at Richmond County Hall, 23d inst, and made the following nominations for County officers:

County Judge—H. B. Metcalf.
County Clerk—Israel Oakley.
Member of Assembly—Minthorne Tompkins.
Sheriff—Talbot Butler.
Superintendent of the Poor—D L. Clarkson.
Justice of Sessions—Eugene Kissam.
Coroners—John B. Giles and George L. Quirk.

All the above nominations were unanimously made, and will be elected.

George W. Bushnell was appointed delegate to the Judicial Convention, and Harmon B. Crowell, Minthorne Tompkins, and John T. Dissoy were appointed Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

BUSINESS NOTICES

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—VELVET, MOIRE ANtique, Satin and Cloth of all the latest Paris styles. Also, a choice lot of Gray Beaver Talmas, richly trimmed at very low prices. S & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS.—TEN CASES LUPIN'S SUperfine Merinos, just received from auction, comprising every color and shade, at $1 per yard.
S. & M E TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

LYONS BLACK SILK VELVETS—JUST RECEIVED from auction, a large stock, all widths and at low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—WE HAVE now in store a large stock of all imported and domestic Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, three ply and Ingrain Carpets, Floor Oil-cloths &c., which we are offering at very low rates for cash. Rich Brussels at $1 per yard, &c. &c.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY,
No 48 Broadway, near Grand-st.

CARPETING AND OIL CLOTHS.—A COMPLETE stock of Velvet and Tapestry Brussels, 3-ply, Ingrain and Floor Oil Cloth
BAILY & BRO'S, No 161 Pearl-st

AGAIN ENLARGED
THE SUNDAY MERCURY
Of October 28, will be
THE LARGEST PAPER
IN THE WORLD
SOLD AT THE LOW PRICE OF
THREE CENTS PER COPY.
NEW STORY—NEW ATTRACTION.
LEONORA; A TALE OF HUMAN PASSION.
Dedicated to the Ladies of New-York
INSIDE OUT;
OR, NINE YEARS IN THE CUSTOM HOUSE.
By John Smith, Jr., of Arkansas.
DON'T FAIL TO READ BOTH.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 56 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 376 Broadway.

CARPETS
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE
4s per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 376 Broadway.

BLANKETS
ENGLISH BLANKETS
(Large size; $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 376 Broadway.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIum, No 136 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Hats. A splendid variety of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets, from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 4s per yard.
50 Gilt yards
Ingrains, 3, 3d, 4s, and 4s per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 96 Bowery.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—EMINENT TESTIMONY.—GREATEST RESULTS ON RECORD.—THE ONLY CURE FOR PALSY AND RHEUMATISM.—Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, says: I certify that my wife was greatly afflicted and unable to walk, and that she was restored almost instantly by using Prof. C. DeGrath & Co's, "Electric Oil." I do believe it infallible for Rheumatism, and cheerfully recommend it to all.
JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law, Huntingdon.

Read what the papers there say of such cures, and the indorsement of the people where it is all known. Dr. Samuel Welchens, of Lancaster Penn., (see the local papers where it is known,) says, after giving the Oil his jealous care in trial with his own hand, viz.:

Lancaster, Oct. 4, 1855.

Messrs C DeGrath & Co, Philadelphia: I have tested your "Electric Oil," and know it is a good thing. Please send me per Express, my amount of $100, at once, and draw on me at sight for same. Yours truly,
SAMUEL WELCHENS, Druggist,
No. 584 North 2d-st., Lancaster.

Milton, Oct. 3, 1855.

Messrs. DeGrath & Co, Philadelphia: Your Oil has performed several cures of Rheumatism. We are out. Send on $50 worth more. Please to let us know how to use it for Fever and Ague. Yours truly,
GOODMAN & MOODY.

Harlansburg, Penn., Oct. 3, 1855.

Gents.: We have but a few bottles left, and must have more "Electric Oil." People come eight and ten miles to get it daily. Wishing you success, and that your Oil may be put within the reach of every family in the world, we remain yours, &c. D. D. McBRIDE.

Prof. DeGrath & Co, are constantly receiving many such letters as this:

Washington, D. C.

Gents: I thought it would be a benefit to many suffering, to make known my case. I used your Oil a short time since, for the cure of a bone felon, when, by continued application three times, all pain was removed. It was never had. It is now as well as ever. The Oil acted like magic on me. Very respectfully, F. PLUMMER.

Ask Andrew Quinton, Esq., Trenton, if it cured his mother. Ask Henry Jacobs, Norristown, if it cured his rheumatism. Ask Justice Donat, Esq., if it cured him, and be sure to ask Mr. Joseph Huston, of Chestnut Hill, what he has seen it do. He is one of the oldest and best citizens, and says, "it cured a cramp colic in 5 minutes; also, rheumatism and a felon." It will cure palsy, when every other remedy fails. It cures every hemorrhage of the bowels, (ask Mrs Fulton, No. 2 Owen-st.) Also, complaints of the womb. Always cures headache, in from 5 to 20 minutes. In fact it is an unequaled Medicine, both for external and internal use, and is carefully prepared from innocent and pleasant ingredients, by A. E. Smith Chemist, who has rendered it agreeable even to children.

None genuine, unless signed with a pen, thus: DeGrath & Co. Countersigned, A E Smith.

Only office, No 39 South 8th-st., three doors south of Chestnut, above and near the famous Mason Temple.

Beware.—By reading Harrisburg papers, it will be seen that one man has been locked up for using the name of our Oil. C DeG. & Co

Price 25c., 50c., 75c and $1; six large bottles for $5, and warranted to cure Rheumatism and Nervous Pains &c

Sold at manufacturers' prices by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. E. T. Reary, Superintendent of Hooker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we assert the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hooker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe." We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and money of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Gold-st., New-York; Messrs. M. Fairchild & Co. of Fulton-st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe, and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.

E. G WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
Depot No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

New-York, Oct. 18, 1855.

I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 18th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hooker & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Reary, to whom I made known my business. He replied decidedly and gleefully, twice, that the plate on the Safe was that of "Wilder's Patent."
A. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1855.
N. C. Everett Commissioner of Deeds.

THE "EXCELSIOR" EXCITEMENT.—IT COULD scarcely have been believed, had not the fact been so demonstrated, that the introduction of any new style of hat would produce the furore caused by GENIN'S Excelsior. No soft hat ever manufactured, either at home or abroad, can compare with it. The deep, rich and eminently beautiful color, so well adapted to the season, ere ites universal admiration. Every attempt to imitate it has so far proved abortive. Orders for the Excelsior pour in from the country, where it is as popular as in the metropolis. It is hoped that the arrangements which have now been made to supply the demand will hereafter prevent any delay in the supply of customers. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
GENIN, No 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brannan's Le Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

JUST AS WE PREDICTED.—THE RATE OF INterest has gone up in Europe. The Bank of England is pressed for specie. The war is draining the coffers of that institution. The reaction is tremendous in its effects upon this country. Everything has gone up, except the prices of KNOX'S elegant hats, at No 533 Broadway, and corner of Broadway and Fulton sts.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851 and Crystal Palace, New York 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Molanvia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the truest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DE GROOT & SON'S OAK HALL CLOTHING Prices.—Fine Business Coats, $5 to $10, Over coats, $6 to $25; Vests, $2 to $10; Pants, $2 to $8; Traveling Shawls, Talmas, Furnishing goods, Boys' clothing, and everything in our line equally low. Remember Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton, 47 and 49 Gold st

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find Gaiters and Button Boots from 12s. to 18s.; Shippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, 6s. to 10s. India Rubber Boots and Shoes in great variety, with boys, misses and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at
A. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 216 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and BUSHTON, No. 13 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 20 Wall-st.

☞ **Wild Cherry Bark and Tar,** by an ingenious combination with a few other simples, afford us the surest antidotes known for consumption of the lungs Dr. WISTAR, in his BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, has produced a remedy of untold value.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England, and society during their reigns, at Rev Mr. Chapin's Church No 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz.:

THURSDAY, Nov. 1. *George First.*
MONDAY, Nov 5, *George Second*
THURSDAY, Nov. 8. *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov 12 *George Fourth*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 50
Course Tickets to Non Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75 cts.

Course Tickets (with reserved seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Sing's Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Rooms or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CREBAR,
WM. H WICKHAM,
} Lecture Committee.

☞ **Crystal Palace**—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Open day and evening.—THIS DAY (Friday) the RANDALL'S Island Band will parade to the Palace. Engine Company No 4, of New-Haven, with their band, will visit the Fair in the evening. THE POULTRY SHOW is open. Steam fire engines will be tested on WEDNESDAY next, by throwing water upon the Hydraville Marble Co's (late Latting) Observatory

PROMENADE CONCERT BY DODWORTH, THIS EVENING.

PROGRAMME.

1. Promenade March Militaire.....Wittman.
2. Overture from "Al sandro Stradella".....Flotow.
3. Pot-Pourri from "La Fille du Regiment".....Donizetti.
4. Tyrolese Polka.....Freiung.
5. Le Bouquet National, "The Rose, the Thistle and the Shamrock."
6. Grand Quickstep.....Hirschman.
7. Pot-Pourri.....Hamm.
8. Nightingale Waltz.....Strauss.
9. Aria from "Stabat Mater".....Rossini.
10. Alice Polka.....Strauss.
11. Aria from "Linda di Chamouni".....Donizetti.
12. Galloppede.....Kuhner.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association, No. 3.**—All Members in arrears on their payments of lots, are hereby notified that if the same is not paid by the 26th of this month, the same will be forfeited, and they no longer considered Members of the Association. Members desirous of paying previous to the above date, can do so at the residence of the Secretary, No 151 Varick-st. By Order of the Association

J. ANDREW HANDSCHUCH, Secretary.

☞ **Church of the Puritans, Union-square.**—Mr. WILLIAM REY, a delegate of the Protestant Society of Geneva, Switzerland, will press at an interesting statement regarding Protestantism in Europe, at the above Church on FRIDAY EVENING Oct 26, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present

☞ **To Advertisers.**—A few select advertisements will be admitted in the Spanish edition of Rachel's plays, to be sold in Havana, and comprising from twenty to thirty thousand copies For terms, &c., apply to BAKER & GODWIN, Tribune Buildings

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of citizens of the XXIst Ward, called in pursuance of the recommendations of the Reform Committee of Nine, Peter Cooper in Chairman, held at Thompson's Hall, No. 373 6th-av., on Tuesday evening, 23d Oct ber, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

Councilmen { Dist. LIV...JOHN WEBBER.
Dist. LV...CHAS H. HASWELL.
Assessor.....JAMES DENNIS.
School Commissioner...EDWARD S. FELLOWS.
Inspectors.....{ELIJAH H. HERRICK.
{LEWIS S. THOMAS.
Trustees.....{HENRY M SCHIEFFELIN.
{RICHARD KELLY.
{BENJ. J. ATTERBURY.
{PELATIAH HARRIS.
Constables.....{JEREMIAH T. LOCKWOOD.
{JOHN ASLEY.

Inspectors of Election—1st District, Thomas O Davis, Geo Defendorf. IId Dist ict, Wm H Kirby, William H. Williams IIId District. Milton J Reeves, Daniel Oelchrist. IVth District, Cornelius J Miller, Frederick Smith.

The following resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity:

Resolved, That the honorable contrast between the conduct of our representatives in the Common Council, and those members from other Wards, who have brought scandal and reproach on their constituents by offences against the laws for which some of them stand arraigned at the bar of justice vindicates the course we have pursued since the Ward was formed, of making independent nominations for Charter officers, ignoring party, and seeking only to elect men of ability and unblemished character to manage our local affairs

Resolved, That our incorruptible Aldermen, GEORGE W. VARIAN, has discharged the duties of his trust in a manner so entirely acceptable as to entitle him to the esteem of honest men of all parties, and we are proud to read that an ag ing that noble minority of true Reformers in the Board of Aldermen, who have waged an unequal but most gallant war fare against corruption and profligate legislation.

Resolved, That JOHN WEBBER and CHARLES H. HASWELL have proved themselves "fit, honest and capable" members of the Board of Councilmen, and are among the most upright and efficient men in that body. Their votes have uniformly been given on the side of honesty and right, and we will use all honorable means to promote their re-election

Resolved, That the Reform County Ticket headed by that most faithful public officer, the Hon. AZARIAH C FLAGG, merits and shall receive our hearty and energetic support, and we trust the party-tidden people of this City will acknowledge by their votes at the coming election the necessity of choosing heads of departments, whose antecedents warrant the belief that they will reform the gross abuses which have reflected such disgrace on the fame of the City

SIMON GREEN, Chairman.
JOHN STEPHENSON,
THOMAS C. SMITH,
ELIAS H. HASWELL,
} Vice-Chairmen.
LEWIS S. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. BYRD,
} Secretaries.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS FOR THE XIXTH WARD.
For Alderman—CORNELIUS TUCKER.
For Councilmen—
1st District—JAMES C. VANDEVOORT.
2d District—JOHN CARLEY.
3d District—DANIEL D. CONOVER.
For Assessor—FRANCIS M. SMITH.
For Constables—LEWIS HUCHER, JOHN GARRETT.
For School Commissioner—WILLIAM EMBLAND.
For Inspector—JOHN F. WILLIAMS.
For Trustees—OLIVER H. LEE, ELEAZER JOHNSON, JAMES NEAVE.
Inspectors of Election—
1—James Anderson Jr., John McKimmin.
2—Thomas Adams, Francis Shea.
3—Wm. H. Peabody, Wm. S. Rowland.
4—Welcome A. Webb, James Kearney.
5—George Reed, Comfort F. Ladue.
6—Israel Taylor, Charles W. White
By order of the Charter Opposition

JOHN WILLIAMS, Chairman,
JAMES KEARNEY, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.
For Alderman—SAMUEL DELAMATER.
For Councilmen—
Forty-second District—HERAM JENKINS.
Forty-third District—AUGUSTUS C BOOHAEM
Forty-fourth District—WILLIAM H HULL.
Forty-fifth District—CHARLES H. WATROUS.
For Assessor—EDWARD BERRIAN
For Constables—CORNELIUS A. CHICHESTER, WM. JACKSON.
For Commissioner Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH
For Trustees Common Schools—E. C. WANDELL, WM. GOOD.
By order of the Whig Ward Committee.

ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WM. GOOD,
T. CHRISTY, Jr.,
} Secretaries.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts., EVERY EVENING, until after the election.

JOS. B. CLOSE, President.
BENJ D HICKS, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

EMERSON GUARDS.—The members of the Emerson Guards will meet for regular drill at Merritt's Hall, No 185 Spring-st., on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Each and every member will be promptly on hand The Company will proceed to Mott Haven on Wednesday morning Oct 31, for Target Practice and other Festivities Invited guests will assemble at the office of the *United States Magazine* at 8½ o'clock A M., on the morning of the day specified. By order

D. F. GAVIT, Commandant.
JOHN McKECHNIE, Acting Orderly

NOTICE TO THE BAR.—A meeting of the members of the Bar, on occasion of the death of Judge MORRIS, will be held at the General Term Room of the Supreme Court on SATURDAY next, at 10 A M. By order of the Committee of Arrangements

J. W. EDMONDS, Chairman.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant English woman, as most can pastry cook; can bake good bread, &c.; by another Protestant woman, as cook, or cook, washer and ironer, or would act as lady dress; by another, as chamber-maid and fine washer, or chamber-maid and waiter, or chamber-maid and nurse; by another, as nurse, or nurse and seamstress All excellent Protestant women, having the best of City and country references No objections to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Englishman, to superintend a farm and take charge of horses, is a good pe man, and capable of keeping accounts in a factory, or where any number of men are employed, having seven years' experience in conducting an establishment where character and capability was fully tested; understands the care and management of cattle in genera', and breedi ar of horses and the training is fully understood by the subscriber; no objection to go South or West. Address INDUSTRY, this office, for one week

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable middle aged woman, as nurse one who can take charge of a baby from its birth or would take care of small children, one who will be found confidential and a capable person; has served in the capacity for many years, and whose character will be found most satisfactory from a highly respectable family, at present in town; has no objection to the country. Call at the store No 63 3d-av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced, competent and highly respectable woman, as good meat and pa try cook, that fully understands her business; is a first-rate baker, and would a sist in washing and ironing; is a thoroughly competent nurse Has the very best of City references, and will be found neat willing and cheerful in her business. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st, Brooklyn, to-day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and efficient Protestant young women; one a first-rate meat and pastry cook, can do all kind of cooking, soups, jellies, &c.; the other a neat nurse and seamstress, or waitress and chambermaid. Both are highly recommended. No objections to the country. Apply at No 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work in the City or country, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; and as seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress by a competent young woman, who is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seam tress Also by a Scotch young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. They have the best of City references. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing, or waiting in a small family; has been eight years in her last place Call at No. 145 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., to-day.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or assist in washing and ironing, to take care of children and plain sewing; good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 304 7th av., between 29th and 30th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as good plain cook, washer and ironer; understands the bak ng; no objection to do the work of a small private family; good reference Call at No 152 Elizabeth-st., room No 3, first floor Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as cook Some who is competent in her business; she would assist in the washing and ironing, if required Call at her present place, where she will remain until suited. No. 170 East 19th-st.

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WET NURSE—A highly respectable Protestant woman wishes to meet with a good family that has a baby to wet nurse; has lost her own baby. Can be recommended by the doctor that waited on her; and the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No 94 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.

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THROWING GOODS AWAY.—Must be disposed of, $12,000 worth of boots and shoes, selling off 20 per cent

Address of the Whig State Convention, Held Oct. 23, in New-York City, to the Whig Electors of the State of New-York.

The voice of the Whig Party is once more heard in the Empire State, and this time it gives no uncertain sound. We know what we are, and where we are; what we believe, and what we intend to practice. And being disembarrassed of all outside pressure and relieved from all internal discord, we come boldly before our fellow-citizens of the Union to declare, without fear or favor, without reserve or dissimulation, the principles by which, as a political party, we are determined henceforth to be governed. We are, comparatively, weak in number. Our organization has been stolen from us. Many good men have left us for a season. Hundreds of our "rank and file" have been led away from us by a feverish eagerness for greater agitation and more sectional feeling than the conservatism and nationality of the Whig Party permitted. And some have sought elsewhere the rewards that shattered more remptingly beneath the motto, "To the victors belong the spoils."

Such, fellow Whigs, was this morning the gloomy picture of our present position. But touched by the vivid eloquence of our presiding officer this afternoon, the cloud that has so long lowered over our destiny, seemed, for the first time this many a day, to be cleft in twain, and the star of hope gently beamed through the opening vista. Dead, defunct, a thing that was but is not, have our political foes long declared us to be, but this day we echo the dying words of our immortal WEBSTER, and proudly and tranquilly say, "We yet live." Live, to meet our enemies in the gate! Live, to confront the traitors, and to punish the treachery, that by the suddenness and subtlety of the attack for a few weeks humbled us in the dust! Live, to proclaim in clearer and steadier voice than ever, our undying devotion to true, conservative, national, unmixed and unequaled Whig principles.

The Whigs of the State of New-York have no sympathy for, and can form no fellowship with, any party that openly assails, or insidiously seeks to undermine, the stability of the Union. The great Whig heart has but one impulse. It beats ever, and beats warmly, and beats unchangeably, to the sweet but inspiring music of that noble sentiment, "Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable." The Whig Party, therefore, can never be a sectional party. With our own heart-enshrined HENRY CLAY, we "know no North, no South, no East, no West." Nor can we connive at the attempts to perpetuate a ceaseless, agitating hostility, ostensibly directed against an "institution" but practically operating upon fellow-citizens entitled, equally with ourselves to have the sole and complete management of their affairs. And yet we are not,—we cannot be—indifferent to the great cause of human freedom. We believe Slavery to be a sore misfortune, a great social evil. We deplore its existence and deprecate the enlargement of its area. As citizens of a Free State, we have given hostages, that by all honorable and legitimate and constitutional means we will maintain freedom and perpetuate and extend its triumphs. But we are fellow-citizens with the men of the South. The great blessings of our Government—the deathless principles of the Declaration of Independence—are their birthright as well as ours; and, the Whigs of the Empire State can never be a party to any attempt to deprive them of those rights. As we would not do this by violence, or by direct legislation, so neither would we do it by means of combinations furtively designed to shut them out of constitutional privileges which they enjoy in common with ourselves, and we scorn, by ceaseless agitation and assault, to destroy the value to them of constitutional guards over life, liberty and property, which are common to us all. We do not approve of Slavery. We cannot be brought to approve of it. But neither can we forget that the broad aegis of constitutional right is over the South as well as the North. We will mind our own business, and let theirs alone. We will respect their rights, for we should belie our principles as Whigs, were we to interfere with any State's sovereignty or institutions, but we cannot be willing or unconcerned parties to the extension of Slavery.

Smarting as we do, in common with our fellow-citizens in all the Free States, under the wrong done to us by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we reaffirm our abhorrence of that gross violation of a sacred compact, which was conceived and entered into in a spirit of conciliation and mutual forbearance, and has been acquiesced in for more than thirty years by all parties, North and South. By such acquiescence, as well as by the integrity of those entering into it, that compromise had acquired in some degree the force of a constitutional enactment. The compact has been violated; the instrument that secured that territory to Freedom has been destroyed. But we hold the South to the maintenance of its spirit and essence, and shall not fail to insist before the Federal Legislature that we are entitled to that only compensation for the wrong which it is yet in their power to give us.

As Whigs, we reiterate our ardent attachment and devotion to the Constitution of the Union, and our readiness to concede all that it requires of us, as well as to claim all that it concedes to us. We are a constitutional party, as that Constitution was understood and expounded by him who sleeps in a cold but not unhonored grave at Marshfield. We know no political law higher than the Constitution; but we can adapt ourselves to no standard lower than that honored instrument. The Constitution is our platform—the Constitution in its spirit as well as in its letter. Where the Constitution accounts citizens, we take account citizens, and will in good faith treat them as such. Of that liberty of conscience and right of religious creed and worship, which the Constitution secures to every man, we will neither rob nor attempt to rob any man. And we can no more sympathize with men who would deprive the individual of his dearest civil and political rights than we can with the party that combines to deprive our fellow-citizens of the South of their constitutional rights.

Inflexible in their devotion to the Constitution and the Union, the Whigs of the Empire State reaffirm those great cardinal principles, which, rising from that firm basis, formed their political platform in the palmiest days of the party's history, so far as those principles, and the measures by which they were illustrated, are still matters of conflicting opinion and policy between organized parties. Perhaps no feature of the proposed policy of Fusion exhibits grosser dishonesty and contempt of public opinion in the State of New-York, than the selection of candidates for the Canal Board. In the resolutions which accompany this address we have fully expressed our opinion of the total unfitness of the nominations on the Fusion or Republican ticket, with the unabated conviction which as Whigs we entertain of the necessity of comprising the enlargement of the Erie Canal as an artery of commerce and a bond of national union.

There are many and important reasons, fellow Whigs, why we deem it expedient, at the present time, to do no more than thus solemnly reaffirm our party's principles. With those principles for his guide, every Whig will be well able to judge for himself for whom to cast his vote at the ballot-box. It would do giving the Whigs of New-York more credit for meekness under insult than would be complimentary to their manhood, to suppose that any of them will vote for the nominees of those who have humiliated and betrayed us. We cannot thus kiss the hand that smote us. But we are not prepared to absolutize a tie of our own. The men who betrayed us were premature to appoint their Convention so late that we could not possibly recover from the blow in time to rally for the conflict of the Fall elections. It would be utterly impossible to form our ticket, organize committees, circulate the necessary information to the remoter portions of the State, and make such other arrangements as would be necessary to secure a degree of success worthy of the men whom we should be disposed to put in nomination. At present, therefore, we recommend our fellow Whigs throughout the State to vote as they deem meet in accordance with those principles which they hold are for the interest of the State—principles the very reverse of those held by the Fusionists—principles that have been asserted and maintained from the Executive Chair of this great State by WASHINGTON HUNT and HAMILTON FISH, and once held to, so far as State policy is concerned, by a gentleman who, unfortunately, was accounted a Whig Senator. And now, we are the Whig Party of the State of New-York. We have avowed our principles. We have openly proclaimed what we propose to do, and what we propose to leave undone. We have no concealment. We know no fear. By the principles we have avowed, we are prepared to abide. We are Whigs, and nothing else; nothing less and nothing more; all that our betrayers and other enemies say to the contrary, notwithstanding; our banner is unfurled—our hearts throb to bear it on to victory. And the time for action will soon come. In the meantime let us cherish and foster those internal feelings—that real unity of heart and purpose, which the time of tribulation has so signally and gratifyingly elicited. Above all, let us take the Union into our hearts, and enshrine it in our best and warmest affections. While those who have gone out from among us, reveal in sectionalism, let us set our faces as flint against such treasonable sentiments, and love, and defend, and maintain that blessed and glorious Union that has made us what we are. Every political association, every cherished memory, prompts us to this course. We cannot speak of a single leader of the Whig hosts whose very name is not a synonyme of a patriotism that grasped the whole confederacy in his warm and generous embrace. Does not one who only loved his country better than the Whig party—whose name is a household word that cannot be spoken without awakening emotion, too big for human utterance—whose very memory, ever and anon, thrills across the chords of our affections, and stirs them with a feeling almost too deep and holy for a merely political attachment—whose words so often roused us as with the blast of a clarion, and anon soothed us with the silvery softness of their matchless melody, and whom now we can scarcely name without tears of blended gratitude and sorrow—does not HENRY CLAY, our heart's political idol, lie sweetly and placidly in a Southern grave? Does not he, whose words were thunderbolts, whose terse, nervous, condensed axioms are our watchwords to this day—the intellectual giant, who, standing by the Constitution, dauntless and unmoved, seemed the embodiment of the majesty of republican freedom—does not DANIEL WEBSTER, the Whig of the Bay State and of the Union, lie calmly confined in a Northern tomb! The seals of our common country form their couch and their covering, and one sky canopies their last resting place. And as they sleep their last sleep that knows no waking, let us draw near, and catching the spirit that animated them, swear on that united grave fealty to the Union, the whole Union, and the Union forever.

THE FORTY WHO FELL.—Professor TYLER enumerates the names of forty physicians who perished at Norfolk and Portsmouth since the 8th of July, as follows: Sylvester, Constable, Halsen, Sylvester, Jr., Higgins, Briggs, Upshur, Tunstall, Selden, Burns, Trugien, Parker, Lovett, Walters, Thompson, Fiiess, Booth, Bache, Dillard, Gooch, Howle, Gelbardt, Blow, Jackson, De Besane, Obermuller, Decapry, Hunter, Schell, Craycroft, Mierson, Handy, Cole, Moore, Rizer, Smith, Marshall, Craven and Berry.

Winchester, the Missing Aeronaut.

The Cincinnati *Times* of Saturday, furnishes the following as a probable clue to the fate of this gentleman:

We have obtained what may perhaps be considered a clue to the awful mystery in which the fate of Mr. WINCHESTER, the daring Norwalk aeronaut, is enveloped. A reliable gentleman of this city, in business on Main-street, informs us that on the day succeeding the ascension of Mr. WINCHESTER, from Norwalk, Ohio, a customer entering his store, remarked, "Have you seen the balloon?" Replying in the negative, the gentleman stepped to the door, and looking in a south westerly direction, perceived what at first appeared to be a balloon.

At the first glance it appeared to be very diminutive, but gradually it dilated and appeared in the shape of a huge bird with expanded wings, apparently 30 feet across. Changing again from that form it reassumed the shape of a balloon. A strongly magnifying telescope being procured, it was fixed upon the floating object, and many persons who had now assembled to to gaze at the mysterious aerial stranger, agreed in the opinion that it was a balloon, and concurred in the belief that it was a *wreck*.

The gentlemen from whom we obtain the above information, states that about 150 persons were witnesses of the phenomenon. The information is certainly very vague, and to be sure it casts the painful mystery into a darker shadow, yet it may eventually lead to information that will remove the suspense that now oppresses the friends of the venturesome aerial navigator.

Shocking Railroad Accident in Vermont.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from West Randolph, Vt., on the 25th of October, says:

"A most shocking accident occurred on the Vermont Central Railroad, at our depot, last evening. At about 7 o'clock, as two or three cattle trains from the North were stopping here together, in the hurry and bustle of switching off, changing cars, &c., the conductor of one of the trains in running beside the cars towards the engine, tripped at a cattle-guard and fell backward, with his head directly upon one of the rails; a wheel of the moving train passed directly over the unfortunate man before he had time to move, and the larger part of his head was completely severed from his body; one arm was also run over; the lifeless trunk that remained was a most horrid spectacle to behold. The name of the deceased was JOSIAH WILSON. He was about 30 years of age, and a resident of Brookfield, where he leaves a young wife to mourn his untimely end."

DOMESTIC FEUDS.—Strange revelations are occasionally made by prosecutions instituted before our police magistrates, prompted at times by the most unworthy motives. A brother and sister, each the head of large families, had a trivial difference recently, and a bitter animosity took the place of former friendly feelings. The sister instituted a suit against her brother, charging him with cohabiting with a woman not his wife, while his wife was living in another State. Upon the hearing, it was proved that the accused came to this city eleven years since, and for the last ten years has been living with a female originally employed by him as a domestic, by whom he had a large family of children, which were growing up in harmony with other children, the fruit of his first marriage. The accused always acknowledged his present companion as his wife, invariably introducing her as such to his friends. She was respected by all her neighbors for her correct conduct and lady-like deportment, the real facts of the case not being known. The legal wife had, in all this time, never molested her husband, and does not appear to have sanctioned the present prosecution. The suit instituted by the sister has given rise to much gossip in the neighborhood in which the parties reside, and this strange family secret is now the general topic of conversation. There are but few who approve of the conduct of the sister, in commencing a prosecution at this late day, after allowing the crime to go unrebuked for a period of ten years. At the hearing of the case, both parties appeared by counsel. It was argued by the prosecuting attorney that the prisoner must be held to bail for trial on the charge of adultery, while the counsel for the defence contended that such a suit could not be sustained; that if any crime had been committed, it was bigamy, and not adultery. The Alderman has the case under consideration.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

FIRE-DAMP EXPLOSION.—The slope of Messrs. TYSON & Co., near Llewellyn, Schuylkill County, Pa., was again the scene of a very serious and fatal accident on Saturday last. An incautious workman, with an open light, ignited the fire-damp, and produced a tremendous explosion, killing one man almost instantly, and seriously wounding and burning several others. The fire thus produced set fire to some of the timber, which, in a few minutes after, caused another explosion, still greater than the first, but, in consequence of the previous escape of the men, no injury was done except to the mine itself. The men at the mouth of the slope were knocked down by the force of the roaring tempest, and their mouths, ears and eyes, were generally filled with coal, sand and dust.

THE CRANBERRY CURE OF ERYSIPELAS.—The New-Haven *Palladium* records another case of the complete cure of erysipelas by the simple application of raw cranberries pounded fine. The patient was a young lady, one side of whose face had become so swollen and inflamed that the eye had become closed and the pain excessive. A poultice of cranberries was applied, and, after several changes, the pain ceased, the inflammation subsided, and, in the course of a couple of days, every vestige of the disease had disappeared.

YELLOW FEVER AT THE SOUTH.—There have been two frosts at Vicksburg and Natchez, Miss., and the yellow fever is rapidly abating. At Memphis, Tenn., for the three days previous to the 15th instant, there were about 20 deaths.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.....*Carefully reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Oct. 25—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied.

COFFEE—The market remains very quiet, parties disagreeing about prices. We have no important sales to report.

COTTON—Is quite dull and heavy. Some demand exists at 1c. ₩ lb. lower rates than those current prior to the receipt of the steamer's news,—but factors refuse to sell at such figures. Hence, the inactivity.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are still very actively sought after by home dealers, shippers, and speculators and bring even higher prices. The sales since our last amount to over 23,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	8 75 @ 8 81½
Straight State	8 81½ @ 8 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½ @ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 81½
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 81½ @ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½ @ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½ @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @ 10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @ 11 25

Canadian flour is improving—sales have been made of 800 bbls. superfine to best extra, at $8 87½@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is also doing better—there having been 1,500 bbls taken, at $6@$10 75 for mixed to extra, ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues rare and quiet at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal salable and steady, at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more inquired for by home dealers and shippers, at improved quotations. The sales, since our last, reach about 74,000 bushels, including Canadian White (somewhat nominal) at $2 10@$2 15; Western Red and Mixed, at $1 90@$2 05, the latter for very choice; and Southern Red at $1 93 ₩ bushel. Rye is in better demand, but at easier prices,—sales having been reported of 11,000 bushels at from $1 21½@$1 25 ₩ bushel,—the latter an extreme rate. Barley is still unaltered. Oats remain in light supply and fair request, at 42c @50c. for Western, and 46c @48c. for State ₩ bushel. Corn is attracting more attention and is advancing,—the transactions since our last comprising 64,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at 95c @96c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—300 bales River found buyers at old rates.

HOPS—New are more inquired for, and are worth 11c.@14c. ₩ lb. Old have not varied.

IRON—Scotch Pig is retailing at $30 50@$37, usual credit, ₩ ton; but other kinds are without variation.

LATHS—Are unchanged.

LEAD—Seems quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland is in stock request, but is pretty firmly held.

MOLASSES—There have been 350 hhds. New-Orleans sold, in lots, at 37c @38c., mostly at 37c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine appear as last noticed. Rosin is in fair demand, and is firm at $1 67½@$1 70 for common ₩ 310 lbs., delivered; and $2 25@$2 62½ for No. 1 and white, ₩ 280 lbs.

OILS—Holders are still asking very high prices for Whale and Sperm, which limits transactions therein. Red Oil is quiet and nominal. There is a fair inquiry for Olive, which is steady. Linseed is dull and heavy, at 90c. for large, and 91c.@93c. for small parcels, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining—sales having been reported to-day of 800 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$23 62½ for Mess, and $20 87½@$21 for Prime, ₩ bbl. No change of any moment has occurred in Cut Meats or Bacon. Lard is less active, but firm—there having been taken 700 bbls., chiefly at 11½ @12c. ₩ lb. Beef is rere and needed—sales having been made of 230 bbls., in lots, at $11 50@$13 for country Prime, $13@$14 for do. Mess; $15@$16 50 for extra State and Vermont; and $17@$17 50 for repacked Mess ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at $17@$18. Butter is freely taken at 14c @18c. for Ohio, 19c @23c. for common to very good State, and 23c. @25c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c @10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—About 80 tres. have been sold since our last, at former rates.

SOAP—Is scarce and wanted, at full prices.

SUGARS—The sales since our last have been confined to 320 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at 6½c.@7½c. ₩ lb.—indicating a dull and heavy market.

TALLOW—We heard that 10,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 12½@12½c. ₩ lb.

WHISKY—Sales were reported of 240 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 41c.@41½c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—In the absence of the steamer's mails, there was some disagreement among operators regarding rates, and the engagements were tight, mostly within our old range.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two pleasant parlors to let, with full or partial board. A bedroom adjoining each if desired. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged. Apply at No. 194 West 15th-st., near 8th-av.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in the vicinity of 12th-st., and Broadway, in a private family, with the privilege of the bath. Address T R, *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms to let, on second and third floors, to families, with private table if preferred. House first class, and conveniently located, at No 145 8th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—No 13 Beach-st., near St. John's Park. Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen may be accommodated with Board in a small private family, where they will find the comforts of a home. Pleasant rooms, location good, convenient to two ferries and the cars. Terms moderate. References exchanged. For further particulars address TAYLOR, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—To let, a suite of elegant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, to one or two gentlemen, with partial board if desired. House has all of the modern improvements. Small and private family accommodations good. Apply at No. 21 Bleecker-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife can find a handsomely furnished room at No 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Vall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st and South Ferries, a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 139 Hicks-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF STEADY HABITS—Can secure a large-sized, nicely-furnished front room with gas, grate, pantries and use of bath, on the second floor of a genteel house. Only a few gentlemen taken. Location west of Broadway, below Bleecker st. Price $5 per week in advance, or $7 with partial board. Use of a fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. ALBRO, *Times* Office.

ROOM TO LET—On the first floor, with pantries attached, to one or two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, by a widow lady. Residence, No. 18 Renwick-st., between Spring and Canal sts. Can be seen for one week.

PARLOR AND BEDROOM WANTED—By a gentleman, with breakfast and dinner, to be served in his own room. A liberal price will be paid for thorough comfort. Situation between 4th and 23d sts. Address Box No 3,162 Post-Office.

A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY—With one child, in convenient location, 26th-st., near 4th-av., having genteel apartments, would furnish a gentlemen and wife with the comforts of a domestic home. References given and required. Address G P., at this office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Can be accommodated with a third story parlor and bedroom adjoining, or an extension room on the first floor, with board. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, at No 6 College-place.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board. Apply at No 17 Howard-st.

A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM—In the third story to let with board. Also a room for a single gentleman. Inquire at No. 176 West 14th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15.000 REWARD—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iwa, by a cartman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, were found to contain buckshot of the size of 140 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10½ inches long, 8½ inches wide, and 4½ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped once around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25 000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5 000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders, and they will pay liberally for information relative to the taking of said boxes the furnishing of smelled balls, shot, &c., &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO, Oct 3, 1855.

$250 REWARD.—Taken, since yesterday afternoon, from the Mechanics' Bank, a tin box, marked V. J. M & G., containing valuable papers, among others the following bonds:—Town of Newark, Ohio, No. 1; Portsmouth City, Ohio, No. 30, 50; City of Newport, Ohio No 2; Franklin county, Ohio, Nos. 42 43; City of Columbus, Ohio, No. 39; Ashtabula Railroad, Nos 18, 27; Rutland and Washington Railroad Nos 101, 152; Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad, Nos 620, 621, 624; New York and Erie Railroad, Nos. 1,044, 1,257, 2,887; Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad, Nos. 288, 700, 490, 531; Columbus and Xenia Railroad, Nos 56 57; Dauphin and Susquehanna Coal Company, No. 144; City of Nashville, Nos 400, 401; Bourbon County, Kentucky, Nos. 1, 13; Milwaukee City, No. 134; Pennsylvania Coal Company; New Albany and Salem Railroad, Nos 1,088; Evansville and Illinois Railroad, Nos. 77, 78, 79 48, 49, 204; Buffalo and New York City Railroad, Nos. 142 67 68; Michigan Central Railroad, 2,758 4 148, 3,729; Macon and W. Railroad, Nos. 200, 201; Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad, Nos 51, 52; Lake Erie and Wabash and St. Louis Railroad, Nos. 295, 298; Eaton and Hamilton Railroad, Nos. 198, 199; Hudson River Railroad. The payment of all of which has been stopped. The above reward will be paid on leaving the box, with its contents, with W. D WADDINGTON, No. 69 Wall-st., and no questions asked.

New-York, Oct, 12, 1855.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen on Monday evening, at the Bowery Theatre, a WALLET containing about $20 in bills and a promissory note for 164 33, dated Oct. 5, 1855, at three months, payable to the order of Peter R. Roach. It was stolen from the pantaloons pocket of a produce dealer. $50 reward will be paid for the recovery of the money and $10 for the note, by applying to JOHN CONGER, No 136 Bank-st., New-York.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and first diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the gramcuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trues the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly at the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by addressing us through the mail, and are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Shave and bending saws on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at reduced prices from those in the City.

FINE GOLD PATENT LEVER WATCHES, 4 holes jewelled, $3
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES, 3
SPLENDID ENAMELLED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case, 5
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled, 6
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, HUNTING WATCHES, 6
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases, 6
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies, 4
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled, 5
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Dress-wearing, 4 to 5
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key, 4
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers, $150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Lever, 75 to 100
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses, 90 to 100
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers, 150 to 200
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding, 150 to 170
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches, 100 to 170
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, 90 to 150
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, 110 to 150
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, 40 to 60
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, 50 to 60
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES, 25 to 30
SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers, —to —
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warnes, and all celebrated makers, —to —

Watches Cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor near Broadway.

KINDLING-WOOD—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No 360 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; cash, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents; interior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.,—No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phoscene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps and Chandeliers of all kinds.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first class, divided into two departments, and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies beginning with the simplest elements embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing and Manual of Arms. The school rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

READING INSTITUTE—READING, FAIRFIELD COUNTY, CONN.—The 17th term of this Institution will commence on WEDNESDAY Nov. 7. We refer to the following patrons: Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park row; Hon E. Driggs, No. 261 Broadway; J. Gay, Chief Engineer of U. S. N., Navy Yard, N. Y.; E. Washington, M. D., No. 261 8th-av.; Jacob Sharp, Esq., No. 340 West 23d-st. Catalogues may be obtained of Bangs & Brother, No. 13 Park-row; and S. W. Benedict, No. 5 Wall-st.
D. SANDFORD, Principal.

DANBURY'S SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK and Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, Associate Principals. Gymnastics and fencing daily. All the preparatory and college studies carefully taught. Circulars or an interview may be had by applying to Wm. Hall & Sons, No. 239 Broadway. Terms, $115 for the Winter Term, commencing Monday, Nov. 5.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—Commences its next term on TUESDAY, Oct. 28. Parents and guardians deserving a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at Appletons' No. 346 Broadway, and Wm. Kevan, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and W. Raynor, Bellport. Bellport, L. I. Oct. 3, 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No 293 Broadway; B. WESTERMAN & CO., No. 280 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC AND FRENCH.—A young Parisian lady, who speaks English fluently, is desirous of obtaining pupils who wish to acquire a knowledge of the above branches. She will give lessons at their residence, and at such times as to suit the pupils. Address or apply at S. C. HERRING'S, No. 102 5th av., between 12 and 5 o'clock, where full particulars may be had.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th of September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

THE ADVERTISER TAKES FOUR BOYS under 11 years of age into his family to educate at home with his own. Terms $166 per annum. Inquiries from parents desiring to place a son in the country under happy home influences and judicious training, will be forwarded if addressed to Box No. 346 Post Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y. BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the book store of Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, N. Y.
WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway, French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Night Classes in French and Spanish.
BERTRAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & BEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN SINGSING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal.—Terms, $350 a year. Reference—D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st; Thomas Small, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th-st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 43 East 21st-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 24th st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.)
ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. BROOKLYN, No 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

DANCING ACADEMY—No. 811 Broadway.—J. MIKASOLE, the only accomplished teacher of the modern dances has the honor to inform his friends and the public that his Academy is open every day for lessons, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and for practice from 3 to 5 and 7½

AUCTION SALES.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—Office No 4 Pine-st, near Broadway.—HOLIDAY, Oct. 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

15,000 seven per cent. mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., due 1882 interest payable in New York, Feb. and Aug. $1 00 each

10,000 seven per cent income bonds of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., due 1867 interest pay-ble in New York, April and Oct. 1. $1 00 each

10,000 seven per cent bonds of the Michigan Southern Railroad Co., due 1882 interest payable in New York, March 1, and Sept. 1, $1 000 each.

10,000 seven per cent bonds of the Michigan Southern & Northern Indiana Railroad Co., due 1882 interest payable in New York, March 1, and Sept. 1, $1 000 each.

All the above bonds are convertible into shares per 0 st. first mortgage bonds of the Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad Co at the option of the holder as fast as called for, and are secured by the first mortgage on the Southern Forest Improvement Co. Stock (of Pennsylvania, 6000 each.

10,000 seven per cent. first mortgage convertible bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, due 1886 Interest Feb. 1 and Aug 1, in New York. $1 000 each.

$10,000 seven per cent first mortgage convertible bonds of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Company, due 1886. Interest payable Feb. 1 and Aug 1, in New York. $1 000

$3,000 five per cent. preferred stock of the Wabash and Erie Canal, State of Indiana Interest payable Jan. 1 and July 1, in New York. $1 000 each

$7,000 eight per cent second mortgage bonds of Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company due 1888. Interest payable April 1 and Oct 1, in New-York. $1 000 each

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

Office No 94 Broadway

CONTINUATION OF THE A 1 RGE SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at 94 Broadway.

A. C. TUTTLE will resume the catalogue (at lot No. 162) or sale of FIRST CLASS cabinet furniture of the manufacturers of McGRAW & ALLENDORPH at their warerooms No. 94 Broadway, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock This day's sale will include all the most valuable portion of the catalogue, comprising a great rosewood parlor suit of the elegant, solid character; bookcases, together with mahogany, oak, walnut and enameled chamber furniture. Every lot to be sold without reserve and to close consignments. Sale positive the owner being about to leave for Europe ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—In continuation to close out the whole, at 11 o'clock, at the Salesroom No 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold for cash, peremptorily, owing removed to the store for convenience of sale, a large and very valuable stock of single and clustered, diamond, and fine gold jewelry; together with costly double and single case gold and silver watches, of superior movements, warranted; splendid fine gold suites in cases; massive vest and fob chains, sleeve buttons, brooches, lockets, earrings, seals, pencil cases, &c. The whole of which must be closed out according to announcement.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE—WINES, &c. WILLIAM IRVING & CO will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Oct. 26, at 10½ o'clock at the sales-rooms No. 77 Pine-st, corner Nassau, by order of the Sheriff, 1 pipe old Madeira wine; 1 do. pale and dark brandy, whisky gin, pale sherry, madeira, brown sherry, port, claret, champagne, &c.; elegant black walnut cigar case, Havana cigars, china dinner and crockery and glass ware; kitchen furniture, household furniture, &c. JOHN ORSEB, Sheriff.

JOHN ST-ART, Deputy Sheriff.

Also, at 12 o'clock, large and genuine diamond pin, eight small ditto three cluster diamond rings, eight single-stone diamond rings.

ELIAS COHEN, Auctioneer

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No 66 Nassau-st a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting in part of rosewood and mahogany suits, enamelled cottage furniture bureaus washstands and steads, mattresses, oval mirrors, bookcases, wardrobes, centre tables, chairs, &c.; also, a handsome rosewood piano will commence, &c. &c. An assortment of second-hand furniture, consisting of bureaus, sofas, bedstead tables, mirrors, old and fresh oil paintings one large and splendid painting of Venus, as large as life cost $1 000; also, a large lathe, tools, vice &c., &c.; also, one rosewood guitar, one violin rich pier glasses &c. &c.

TUNIS MORELL Auctioneer.

SPECULATOR'S OPPORTUNITY—THIS (Friday) MORNING at 10½ o'clock to make room, at No 8 Nassau-st. in purchasing excellent parlor suits in French plate, bronzes, rich centre tables, china hat mats, bronze silver-plate castors &c. at sacrifice—thus having a valuable stock of staple furniture, to fence articles for parlors, chambers and &c. Also magnificent French plate mirrors handsome oil-paintings, (France) plated goods and extra enameled ware—the privilege given to the auction to inspect perfect satisfaction. N B 25 lots free to commerce.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer

FULTON AND CHURCH-ST. BEEF PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange on TUESDAY, Oct 30 at 12 o'clock the valuable and well-known corner of the northwest corner of Fulton and Church-sts containing 33 feet 4 inches on Fulton-st, and 75 feet 2 inches on Church st, being the premises at present occupied by Mr. Reid Belcher. Terms—One-third to remain on the purchaser, and other portion may be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive the owner being about to leave for Europe ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. Store No. 111 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF RAILROAD "CAR OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY—BROCKWAY'S KILNITE ARTICLES.—A NO SHINPLASTER concern of the American and European kind and size of its own, at auction, THIS DAY, October 26 at the entire store of useful and decorative articles contained in that safe did at one time consisting of colognes, extracts pomatums, cakes, brushes, soaps, glasses, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials constituting, &c., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business. After which cause no more little will be the whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash

S. RABEN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—By order of EDMUND CLARK and GILBERT MILLER, assignees of GUILLAM & LOCKWOOD, of the manufactory No. 94 and 96 Elizabeth-st.—On FRIDAY, Oct 26 at half past 10 on the premises a large quantity of the manufacturing materials consisting of every article used in manufacturing trunks, consisting of trunk hardware, locks, brass wood and iron mountings, leather, boards, &c., all of which will be sold to the highest bidder. For catalogues and particulars apply to the assignees, No. 14 Pine-st

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, Oct 26, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane

THIS DAY—SOUCHON & VANDERPOOL'S BOOKS AND BULBOUS ROOTS.—On account of the assignees and the interest and equities of the creditors, consisting of double and single Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Jonquils, Iris, Crocus, and Dwarf Van Thols for the Fall garden and Hollandish and Roman Hyacinths for Parlor and Hothouse Forcing, imported in Holland—to be sold for cash, to suit purchasers

HENRY H. LEEDS Auctioneer Office No 19 Nassau-st.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on FRIDAY Oct. 26th, at 10½ o'clock, at No 101 1st av. between 6th and 7th sts, all the furniture in the dwelling of Mrs. sale comprising mahogany centre tables, sofas, chairs, cottage bedsteads, iron do, mahogany do, dressing bureaus, ingrain carpets, crockery and glass ingrain carpets, window curtains, with kitchen furniture, &c.

HAGGERTY, JONES & CO., Auctioneers

MATTRESSES, &C., WITHOUT RESERVE.—HAGGERTY, JONES & CO. will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, THIS DAY Oct 26, at No 115 Bleecker-st, 65 mattresses, 3 feet by 6, weighing about 25 pounds each, and filled with curled hair of the first quality. Also, 425 pillows filled with best live geese feathers. To be sold in lots to suit purchasers Terms at sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY TRADE SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, by his extensive and peculiar trade sale THIS DAY (Friday,) at the Auction Rooms No 11 Broadway, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, the entire invoice of Messrs. Ames, Herrick & Barcus' fine paper hangings which can be obtained at the salesroom.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE, &c., THIS DAY, at the auction room No 27 Centre-st before the entire stock of a cabinet maker removed for convenience of sale, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, chamber and dining room furniture, carpets, crockery and glassware, also a lot of second hand farm ure chairs, crockery and glass ware, stove pipes, &c.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, &c. WINES, LIQUORS STOVES, CUTLERY—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock at No 57 Duane-st, cor Greenwich-st., brandies, gin, wines champagne, cigars tobacco, mocha mustard, pepper coffee, tea, pewter, knives, forks spoons a assort, saws planes counsels, files, clocks coats pants rockers

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

THIS DAY, Friday, Oct 26, at 10 o'clock, at the Salesroom, No 9 Nassau-st, by EUGENE B. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, in lots, the entire furniture contained in the spacious warerooms No 79 Nassau-st, near Fulton—the attention of the public is invited to a variety of cabinet furniture of a city manufacturer, designed for retail in Broadway and manufactured to order.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer

WILL SELL TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at his sale-rooms No 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st, a large assortment of rosewood mahogany walnut and oak furniture, of every description Catalogues on the morning of sale Boxing and shipping at a small charge.

E. H. LUDLOW Auctioneer

FORECLOSURE SALE. At public auction will be sold the house and (fall) lot No 339 West 44th st, 2d s 4th ave between 10th and 11th ave will be sale at the Merchants' Exchange this 26 b October inst. at 12 M.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN Auctioneer.

SATURDAY—Oct 27th at 10 o'clock A. M. at No.— Bond-st, Household and Kitchen Furniture Horses, Assignees sale of Household Furniture Parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

STATIONERY TRADE SALE.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will commence his stationery and paper hanging trade sale THIS DAY (Friday,) at the Auction Rooms No 11 Broadway, commencing at 10 o'clock with the invoice of Messrs. Ames, Herrick & Barcus' fine paper hangings which can be obtained at the salesroom. Sale positive the owners being about to leave for Europe and will be sold on Saturday. For further particulars see catalogues,

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM TEXAS.

Battle between the Texas Rangers and Mexicans and Indians.

THE RANGERS VICTORIOUS.

We copy the following extra, issued from the office of the Galveston *Civilian*:

By the arrival of the steamship *Louisiana* from Indianola, this morning, we have received from a San Antonio friend the following highly important and exciting intelligence and address from the gallant Captain CALLAHAN. The Rubicon has been crossed, and American blood has again flowed on the soil of Mexico—American troops are again fortified on the west bank of the Rio Grande, menaced by a combination of Indians, Mexicans and renegade negroes, and appeal to their countrymen for reinforcements to aid in completing what they have so nobly begun, a complete chastisement and subjugation of the relentless murderers of our women and children—the entire overthrow of our Seminoles, Lipans, and their renegade Negro and Mexican allies, who have for two years used the national line of the Rio Grande as a shield, a wall of protection, in their bloody forays upon, and retreats from, our frontiers. They must be routed, annihilated, before life and property on the frontier of Texas are safe.

By special advices, we learn that Capt. HENRY E. MCCULLOCH and others are raising volunteers to join CALLAHAN. We have neither time nor space to extend our remarks.

Young WILLIS JONES, whose death we observe with heartfelt sorrow, was the son of our esteemed friend, Hon. WILLIAM E. JONES, whose overseer (Mr. LAWSON) was recently murdered by these same Indians, who was mainly instrumental in inducing Gov. PEASE to call Captain CALLAHAN into the service, and whose voice of warning has for months been heard through the press of this State.

Mr. EUSTACE BENTON, another of the slain, was the son of Capt. NAT. BENTON, a nephew of Col. THOMAS H. BENTON.

Mr. CLOPTON, another of those who fell, we suppose to have been the gallant WM. A. CLOPTON, of Webberville, one of the Mier prisoners, but are not positive.—[Editors *Civilian*.

CAPTAIN CALLAHAN'S ADDRESS TO THE PEOPLE OF TEXAS—THE BATTLE!

EAGLE PASS, Thursday, Oct. 4, 1855.

FELLOW-CITIZENS: As commander of the expedition which recently departed from your midst, to destroy the encampment of the Lipan Indians, and to exterminate the warriors of that tribe of savages, I deem it my duty to report to you my progress, actions and success.

On the 24th of September, I was joined on the Leona by two companies of volunteers, under Captains WM. R. HENRY, of San Antonio, and NAT. BENTON, of Seguin; and proceeding by regular marches from that place after the Indians, arrived on the 29th of September on the Rio Grande, at the mouth of the Los Moros. Here I found that it was next to impossible to follow the savages further, on account of the high water in the Rio Grande. Waiting here a few days for the high waters to subside, to no purpose, I determined to march down to Eagle Pass, about thirty miles distant, and cross the river if I could, and proceed directly to the camp of the Indians, which was situated about thirty-five miles west of the river, near the city of San Fernando.

Having arrived at the town of Eagle Pass, I received from the Alcade of Piedras Negras, opposite said town, and from the citizens of the Rio Grande generally, the warmest assurances of aid and support, by both men and means, in my efforts to serve our common country, as well as that of our republican neighbors, by the destruction of a band of savage outlaws, which has long infested our frontier, murdering our wives and children and depredating upon our property.

On the 2d inst I crossed my men—part at this town and part a few miles below, at a sort of ford, where, on account of high water, we had great difficulty in swimming our horses On the 3d I resumed my march onward to the Indian encampment, at the head of 111 rangers and volunteers. At noon we encamped on a small stream ten miles west of the Rio Grande, where we refreshed ourselves and horses. Up to this time the Mexican authorities and citizens had shown us much kindness, and evinced their good wishes as to the success of the expedition, and even volunteered to enlist under me, but none were received.

After pooling it an hour or two, we marched on towards San Fernando, beyond which were the Indian camps. Having proceeded some ten miles along the highway to the city, over a widely extended prairie, about three in the afternoon, while marching leisurely along, we descried three horsemen approaching us from a mot of timber about a mile to the northward. At first these men were not noticed, we supposing them to be Mexican herdsmen—but on their approaching within two hundred yards of us, we discovered them to be Indian chieftains, ready dressed and painted for battle; and they were evidently striving to decoy us from our position.

Forming my men in a line along the road, I waited for the enemy to begin the battle—for by this time large numbers of them had emerged from the timber, seemingly with the intention of attacking us; they soon spread out in front of us, and to our right and left, to the amount of several hundred horsemen, and commenced to fire upon us. About this time one of our men fired on a chief, about two hundred yards distant, and broke a leg of his horse. Perceiving that the enemy, composed of both Indians and Mexicans, were trying to outflank us, I ordered my men to charge, which was executed in fine style, and thirty of the enemy were slain.

Whilst making our charge, the left flank of the enemy which extended for near a half mile, came in on our rear and opened on us a very severe fire, during which four of our gallant men were killed. The front and right flank on which we charged, after a galling fire, fled before us, leaving us in possession of the position which it was our object and determination to gain. Then we discovered that our enemy numbered some six or seven hundred, as all their footmen were concealed in the timber, and had not advanced in view on the prairie. My men formed in a strong position beneath the bank of a small creek, on which the enemy had been encamped and their whole force coming to attack us, we continued the battle for about three hours, when they fled in the direction of San Fernando, leaving, as we heard this evening, some eighty five killed, and with the loss of one hundred wounded. This we learn from some Mexicans who were engaged in the battle, and from other sources since my march to his Excellency, Hon. H. M. PEASE.

The same Mexicans have also informed me that the actual number of our enemy was two men. After the retreat of the enemy, which was about dark, we, supposing that they would come on us again before day with large reinforcements, fell back to the Rio Grande, where we would be safe from any number of men and any quantity of artillery they might bring against us.

Approaching the town of Piedras Negras about sunrise, we took possession of it, and now occupy a position opposite Eagle Pass, on the west bank of the Rio Grande.

The men who were killed of my command are W. H. CLARTON and AUGUST SMITH, of my company Rangers. WILLIS JONES, of Captain HENRY's company, and H. R. HOLLAND, of Captain BENTON's company of Volunteers. The men wounded are JOHN GRESCAM, dangerously, of Captain HENRY's company, Captain NAT. BENTON, slightly, and 1st Lieutenant HENRY B. KING, slightly.

PATTON, slightly, and EUSTACE BENTON, mortally, of my company.

It becomes me to say that Captains HENRY and BENTON demeaned themselves gallantly throughout the conflict, and it gives me much pleasure to remark that to them is attributed in a great degree the success of the action.

Adjutant WILLIAM A. PITTS conducted himself with admirable coolness, and gallantly won for himself a character as a soldier of good nerve. I overlooked the mention of the name of Adjutant PITTS in my report to Gov PEASE, and am glad to correct the error here.

Of Lieutenants WM. KYLE and WM. TOM, of my company, and Lieuts. RICES and HOUSTON TOM, of Capt. HENRY's company, and HENRY B. KING and CHARLEY REED, of Capt. BENTON's company, all I can say is, they acted as men should act during the engagement. My men—rangers and volunteers—conducted themselves with commendable bravery during the entire action, with two exceptions, who ingloriously fled from the battle field and crossed the Rio Grande before they stopped.

I am now occupying the town of Piedras Negras, opposite Eagle Pass, and intend to hold the position until reinforced from the settlements. The Mexicans have basely betrayed us by pretending to favor our expedition against the Lipans, and attempting to draw us into a snare at our late battle-ground, which would have succeeded but for the bravery of my men against overwhelming odds.

I informed the prominent men of this place this morning that we did not come here to fight the Mexicans, but to whip and exterminate the Indians, and that we do not desire to fight them, although they have killed and wounded several of our best men. I have told them that they must deliver up to us the Indians, otherwise the Texans will make *them* responsible for the murder of their wives and children, and the depredations upon their property. It is now clear that they combine with and protect the Indians. I have tried to explain to them the injustice of their course, and have advised them that we will invade their country and burn the last of their towns, if they continued to protect and fraternize with this band of outlaws, whose hands are still reeking in the blood of innocent women and children, who have recently fallen on the soil of Texas, beneath the tomahawks of relentless savages. We molested none of their property until we found them fighting side by side with the Indians, whose demoniac hands are still wet with the blood of Texas women and children. And we have since troubled nothing save what was necessary for our own support and safety. Had we supposed the Mexicans would have united with the Indians against us, we would never have crossed into their country with our number of men—but we are now here, and intend to hold a footing until something is accomplished. The Mexicans must either deliver to us our Indian enemies, or abide the consequences that will hereafter result to them from the perfidy which has already been enacted.

Fellow citizens of Texas, we want you to come to our aid. It is for you, your wives and children, that we have already exposed our lives, and are still determined to fight. It is for you, as our friends, neighbors, and countrymen, that some of us have fallen and others yet bleed. It is for you that we have come here to shed our blood and sell our lives, and we ask you if your brothers shall be slain by Mexican and savage perfidy without any effort on your part for vengeance.

We are well fortified here, with cannon for our protection, and have support at hand enough out to shield us from destruction till we receive reinforcements. We have brought all our wounded with us, and they are well cared for at the hospital at Eagle Pass. Our dead shall be brought in, and receive decent interment on American soil. We are in hourly expectation of an attack from a thousand Mexicans and Indians, but we can whip them. Again, I call on you for assistance for the sake of your individual protection and that of your common country. The Indians say they are determined to kill as they go, and they cross the Rio Grande for your settlements almost weekly. If they are not exterminated, any hour may ring the death-knell of some of your household and friends.

There will be no safety for your frontier settlements hereafter. The Seminoles, Muscaleroes and Lipans, are all determined to scourge Texas with blood and outrage, so long as they remain unchastised. We fought all these tribes yesterday, and, as we learn, the celebrated Seminole Chieftain WILD CAT

Men of the frontier! come then and help us. Let none come but those who will and can fight. If you come, come quickly; and come well prepared,

J. H. CALLAHAN.

Another Terrible Storm on Lake Michigan.

Wreck of Several Vessels and Loss of Life.

A very heavy gale from the North-East sprung up during Saturday night, and raged with great violence, till Sunday morning. The propeller *Alleghany*, with a large cargo of goods bound for this port, came into our bay, during the height of the gale, and seeing no *light* in the Harbor Pier anchored under the lee of the North Point. Here, she rolled out her smoke-pipe, and though with anchors ahead, commenced dragging. As she was disabled by the loss of her smoke-pipe, she could not use her steam, and continued to drag till she went ashore, a short distance north of the wreck of the *Sebastopol*. The tremendous sea lifted her far up towards the beach, and one lay yesterday within 100 feet of the shore, and her hold full of water and the sea making a clear breach over her. She will go to pieces. A part of her cargo will be saved in a damaged condition.

The schooner *Porter*, belonging to Mr. ELDRED, of this city, with 85,000 feet of lumber, capsized off this point, the crew escaping to the shore in a small boat. The schooner *Rover* is high and dry near the Government pier. The propeller *Omer Pasha* and one or two vessels are aground between the piers, but will be got off without damage. The propeller *Niagara* got in, all right, just before the gale commenced.

The *Alleghany* belongs to the American Transportation Company, and is uninsured. The goods, we presume, were fully insured, in this city and in Eastern Companies. The extent of the loss is not yet fully known, but it must necessarily be heavy—say $75,000, upwards

ASHORE.

The following vessels are ashore at this port:

Schooners *Rover*, near South Pier; *J. F. Porter*, near North Point; *Harvest*, near North Point; *Orleans*, South Government Pier; brig *Julia Dean* reported ashore near Skillagalee.

LAYING OFF

The schooner *Norway*, schooner *Emma* and bark *Quebec* were laying off at anchor riding out the gale and doing well. The *Norway* had thrown her deck load of lumber and spars overboard.

LOSS OF SCHOONER ORLEANS.

This vessel went ashore south of the Government Pier about 2 P. M. on Sunday. Capt. J. DOUGLASS, CHARLES BROECK, first mate, and a man whose name we could not learn, were drowned in trying to reach the shore. A boat from one of the vessels lying near, was manned by Capt. E. S. STONE, Capt. MCKITRICK of the *Hope*, OLE THOMPSON, WM. YOUNG of the *Tyrmail*, and Capt HARVEY of the *Globe*, and the lives of the rest of the crew and those on board, six in number, saved. It was a gallant and daring act, and nobly performed.

One of the men on the *Perseverance* had his leg broken in trying to save the lives of those lost on the *Orleans*. This man is a poor sailor, and depends upon his labor to support himself and family, and he is disabled by this accident, and our citizens should subscribe and make up a sum to provide for Winter. Let it be done at once.

Had the life-boat been on hand as it ought to have been, instead of being locked up at least a mile from the vicinity of any danger, the lives of these men could have been saved; and we would suggest that hereafter it be put where it will be serviceable and under the control of men who can man and use it as intended.

VESSELS IN PORT.

The following vessels came safely into port during Saturday night and Sunday in the midst of the gale:

Schooners *Iman*, *Lark*, *Rainbow*, *Toledo*, *Perseverance*, *Wild Rover*, *Transit*, *Syracuse*.

Brigs *Arabian*, *Globe*.

Propellers *Niagara*, *Bradbury*, *Edith*.

The propeller *Bradbury* came in contact with schooner *Rainbow*, after getting inside the piers, and carried away her forward upper cabin. During the gale, Saturday night, she was obliged to throw overboard a lot of iron, &c., on her decks, consigned to Sheboygan.

The schooner *Orleans* belonged to Chicago, and was loaded with timber for our harbor improvements, and shingles and shingle bolts for Chicago.

It was a wild night on the Lake, and we fear that we shall hear of other disasters.

NAVAL.

Launch of the U. S. Steamship Wabash.

In noticing the launch of the United States steamship *Wabash* from the Navy Yard, Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, the *Pennsylvanian* gives the following description of the vessel:

"The beauty of the hull and its apparent strength, was the subject of general remark—extreme length, over all, is three hundred and one-and-a-half feet; between perpendiculars, two hundred and sixty-two-and-a-half feet; from knight head to taffrail, two hundred and eighty four feet four inches; at the load line, two hundred and seventy one feet; and the tread of her keel is two hundred and forty-nine feet long; the extreme breadth of beam is fifty one feet four inches, and her depth of hold, from the gun deck, is twenty-six feet two and a half inches; and from the spar deck, thirty-two feet seven inches. She measures three thousand two hundred tons. Her armament will consist of forty guns, of the following calibre: two long rifle guns on her spar deck, working on pivots, one on her quarter-deck, and the other forward. She will also carry fourteen eight inch guns on her spar deck, and twenty-four nine inch guns on her gun-deck.

Her machinery is in a forward state, at the Southwark foundry of Messrs. MERRICK & SON. It consists of two engines, with horizontal cylinders, each being seventy-two inches in diameter, each piston having a stroke of three feet, working directly on the shaft of the propeller, so as to effect any revolutions of the wheel per minute. The propeller is to be of brass, seventeen feet four inches in diameter, with a pitch of twenty-three feet. It is to be a true screw, with two blades, and will weigh about 30,000 lbs. The engines are designed as auxiliary to the sails, and the propeller is, therefore, to be so arranged that it can be hoisted out of the water, so that the progress of the ship when under sail, will not be impeded by the wheel dragging along through the water. A compartment is therefore provided within the body of the stern to contain the propeller when not required. The boilers are four in number, upon a plan patented by D. B. MARVIN, the Engineer-in-Chief of the United States Navy. They are 11 feet high, 13½ feet wide, and 15 feet long, each having five furnaces, with grates seven feet long. The interior is furnished with horizontal brass tubes, 9 inches in diameter, and 3½ feet long, and there are 1,360 tubes in each boiler, making a grand total of 5,400 tubes. These tubes are manufactured for the purpose, by the American Brass Tube Works of Boston. The boilers are to be placed athwart the vessel, occupying a space of 31 feet wide by 30 long, including sufficient space for the fire-room. This will leave about 10 feet on either side of the coal bunkers. There will be a single smoke stack, 8 feet in diameter, and 60 feet high, made on the telescopic principle, so that the height can be reduced to 30 feet. The keel of the *Wabash* was laid on the 13th of October, 1854, so that her construction has occupied but little over a year."

Later from Tampico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Star*, Capt. GAMMON, at New-Orleans, we have been placed in possession of intelligence from Tampico to the 4th inst.

Capt. GAMMON reports that the British brig *Faithful*, of Liverpool, bound from Tampico to Coatzacoalcos in ballast, took fire on the 6th ult., when just outside of the Tampico bar, and was entirely destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost by the catastrophe.

Capt. GAMMON reports that the schooner *Wing of the Wind*, Capt. PEARSALL, from New-York, was outside Tampico bar, bound in, on the 4th inst.

A new paper, entitled the *Tamaulipeco*, has been started in Tampico. In its issue of the 30th, it announces that on the previous day Gen. JUAN B. TEACONIS took possession of the military command of the place. Certainly, it says, no one has ever performed that thorny and delicate duty under more ominous, more critical, more difficult, and more exceptional circumstances than those which presented them to him. Yet, without an established Government to recognize, and which might put an end to such disorder and anarchy as were prevailing, tossed about at venture like a bark without compass or rudder, the situation of affairs, the *Tamaulipeco* says, could not be more sad or more desperate than it was. There being no plan to adopt, the Republic was converted, it says, into a field of strife, and divided into fractions or sections; and everybody was assuming command according to his situation and the resources he could count on. To rescue the place from the effects of such a state of affairs as this, every effort of all good citizens would be requisite. It is to be remembered, however, that this was written sometime previously to the intelligence which we have received from the capital viâ Vera Cruz, announcing the election of ALVAREZ to the Presidency, and his appointment of a Ministry.

From the papers of the 19th, we learn that some few citizens had been taking it upon themselves to endeavor to abrogate the Ceballos tariff which had been declared in force under the plan of Ayutla, and otherwise to assume authority not conferred upon them by the citizens. The latter accordingly called upon the City Council to meet and take steps to prevent these proceedings. The Council, however, did not meet and gave the citizens reason to lose all confidence in them. The citizens then held a meeting themselves and proceeded to remove the objectionable members of the existing Council, and appoint others who immediately entered upon their duties.

Many acts of lawlessness are recorded, but none of any such important results as to call for a notice at our hands; and it is to be hoped that by this time matters are looking a little more satisfactory, for the citizens of Tampico.

☞ Three eminent poets have now volumes in the press of TICKNOR & FIELDS, which will be given to the public next month. LONGFELLOW's *Song of Hiawatha* is nearly printed, and will soon appear. The author of *Festus* has sent over his new book, and that is nearly ready also. It contains three long poems, and their titles are: "The Mystic," "A Spiritual Legend," and "A Fairy Tale." ROBERT BROWNING's new volume of poems he has christened *Men and Women*, and that is also on the eve of publication.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,

No. 30 Frankfort-street.

(Advertisement.)

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others is invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No. 104 Bowery.

HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1833.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is RAY's stocking knit Undergarments the wonder seasons, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Virtue is amiable, mild, serene,—
Without, all beauty, and all peace within."

☞ So shall it be with every man who wears one of those soft, warm, elastic stocking-knit undergarments. Sold wholesale and retail at MCLAUGHLIN's Shirt and Furnishing store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street. Undergarments of every description, gloves, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In order to become general favorites your goods must not only be the best, but also the cheapest in the market, such are RAY's unrivaled Stocking Knit Merino, Woolen, and Silk Undergarments for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. RAY's Family Stocking Knit Undergarments Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

Teachers' Association.

The City teachers will hold their monthly meeting for October on Saturday evening, in the Hall of the Board of Education. A report will be presented by the Library Committee, and an essay read by WM. T. GRAFF, Esq., late Principal of Ward School No. 17. The subject, *Is Teaching a Science?* will also be discussed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's PILLS are famous in cases of termination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bilis. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box or pot.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNDE's Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms, Nos. 83 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade. MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

R. J. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Depot, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, Mr. J. R. SCOTT is to appear at this house as "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The drama of "Ireland as it is," and pantomime of "Magic Pills," making up the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "Balm of Thousand Flowers." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 60 AND 62 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable dress and frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $6; splendid black cloth Chinchilla overcoats, $12; ribbed Beaver overcoats, $8; Cassimere pants, $2 upwards, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

READ

THE OLD HOMESTEAD.

YOU WILL LIKE IT!

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE's PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED

In this CITY, on Thursday, Oct 25, at No 7 West 31st-st., by Rev. Dr. Adams, WILLIAM SIMMER, of Alcester, Eng., to HARRIET L. HARBACH, of this City.

In Harlem, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at the Dutch Reformed Church, by Rev. J. O. Reynolds, THEODORE MACE, Esq., to Miss JULIA MOLENAER, all of Harlem.

In this City, at the Clinton Hotel, N Y., by Rev. E. H. Chapin, LEVI G. KNAPP to MISS ANGELINE E. STURDEVANT, all of Brookfield, Conn.

In this City, on Tuesday evening Oct 23 by Rev E. F. Hatfield SAMUEL S PLUMMER, of this City, to Miss PHEBE A. SMITH, of Hoboken N. J.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Oct 24, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. JESSE S CARMAN to Miss MARY E, daughter of Divine Burtis, Esq., all of the above place.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. Mr Weed, of the Sands-st. M E. Church, Mr. ANDREW J. JESSUP to Miss PHEBE ANN GRIFFITH, of Brooklyn.

At Bath, Steuben County, N Y. on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. Almon Emery, EUGENE MULLIGAN of New-York, to Miss SOPHIE third daughter of the late W. W. McCay, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday Oct. 24, Hon ROBERT H. MORRIS, Justice of Supreme Court.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father in law, Marcus Johnson, at Astoria on Saturday afternoon, the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock The steamboat *Ravenswood* will leave Peck-slip at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, ISAAC COLLORD aged 61 years.

The friends of the family and those of his sons, James, John P. and Benjamin Collord, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, No. 311 Bowery, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct. 25 ANNA MATILDA, only daughter of George and Matilda Fielding, aged 2 years, and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday) 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents No. 134 East 4th st.

☞ St Louis papers please copy

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct 25, SARAH JANE, wife of Thomas Frazier, in the 30th year of her age.

Friends and acquaintances are invited to attend her funeral, from No. 8 Dutch-st, on Saturday, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, CATHERINE, widow of the late Commodore J. Chauncey, U. S Navy, aged 76 years.

Her friends, and those of her sons, John S Chauncey and Rev P. S Chauncey are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at St. Mark's Church.

In this City, on Wednesday morning Oct 24, SAMUEL O. MAVERICK, aged 14 years and 10 months

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No 454 Carmine st this day (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, STEPHEN C. CUMMING, son of Joseph and Susannah M Dunn, aged 8 months.

The friends of the family, and those of his grandfather, Thomas Cumming, are invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from 13 Waverley-place

In this City, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25, CALEB O TERRILL.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturd y, 27th inst., at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 251 West 20th st

In Newark, N J, on Thursday, Oct 25, HARRIET FOSDICK, daughter of Rev. William and Anna M. Altman, aged 3 years and 8 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her parents, No 120 Union-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 27 inst.

At Westford, Conn. on Wednesday, Oct. 24, HARRIETTE A. wife of J. T. Rockwell, and daughter of Miles C. Burt, aged 28 years.

OBITUARY

Died suddenly, on the 16 h or August of serous apoplexy, FREDERIC J KAUFFMAN Esq., still in the prime of life. Deceased had resided in this country for upwards of twenty years where, by steady application to business he amassed a large fortune, and lived endeared to a circle of cherished friends, by his amiable disposition and sterling integrity. *British Packet, Buenos Ayres, S. A.*

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange ...OCT. 25.

$1,000	North Carolina 6s	90½	150	Erie Railroad	c	50½
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	b3	90		do	b3	50½
6,000	H R 2d mtg bds.	72	50		do	b3	50½
5,000	Ill Cen R. R. bds.	86	150		do	c	50
5 500	do	86	98		do		50
5 000	do	b30	75½	250	do	b3	50
5,000	do	b10	75½	700	do	b10	50
5,000	do	c	75½	650	do		49½
5,000	C. & R I. & R. 8s		90		do	b3	49½
50	Phenix Bank	109	600		do		49½
140	Canton Co	34½	500		do	s3	49½
100	do	s10	34½	50	do		49½
100	do	s10	34½	100	do	b60	50
100	do		34	100	do	b60	50½
200	do		34	100	do	b30	50½
100	do	b10	34	100	do	b30	50
100	do		34½	150	do	b30	50
50	Nic. Transit Co		15	300	do	s30	49½
50	do	c	15½	50	do	s60	49½
200	do	c	15½	400	do		49½
200	do		15½	50	do	s3	49½
50	do	b60	16	200	do	b3	49½
30	Penn Coal Co		96½	100	do	b3	49½
25	Ohi & Rock Island R		87½	30	Harlem Railroad		21
25	do		87	100	do	b10	20
50	do	b30	87	150	do	s3	20
25	Panama Railroad	b3	102½	300	Reading Railroad		83
650	Illinois Central &		93	50	do		83½
300	do		93½	100	do	s60	83½
1160	Cumberld Coal Co		26½	500	do		83
200	do		26½	300	do	s60	83
900	do		26½	100	do	s3	83
200	do	c	26½	100	do	b30	83½
100	do	s60	26	200	do	b30	83½
500	do	sw	26	100	do	b60	84½
850	do	s	26	100	do	b60	83½
100	do		25½	100	do	b30	84
100	do	b6	25½	1144	do		84
100	do	b60	25½	100	do	s10	83½
100	do	b60	25½	100	do	s60	84½
100	do		25½	200	Gal & Chi. R. R.		113½
50	do	b3	26	100	do		113½
700	Cleve. & Tol R. R.		70	10	do	b3	113
200	do	b60	72	10	do		111½
60	Cleve. & Pitts R. R.		58	100	do		112

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000	Cayuga & Susq R. R. 1st mort., int. added	80
15 000	Clev. & To R. R. Income, int added	84½
1 000	Clev & To R. R. Sinking Fund, int added	77½
3.000	Gal & Chi. Union R. R., 2d mort., int. added	83½
3 000	Terre Haute & Alt R. R. 2d mort, int. added	76½
10,000	Little Miami R. R 1st mort, int add	81½@81
10.000	Mich. South Ind. Branch R. 7s int. add.	79½@80½
1,393	Atlas Mutual Ins. Scrip, 1854	21½
25	shares Morris and Essex R. R., in. stock	95
20	shares New-York and Havre Steamship Co.	71½
15	shares New York and Erie Railroad	48½
20	shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co	80½
40	shares New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Co.	90
75	shares North River Fire Insurance Co	13½
75	shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co	70½
60	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	98@99½
40	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	90
20	shares Rutgers Fire Insurance Co	88½
40	shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co	92½
22	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	30
500	shares Union Gold Mining Co	72
1600	shares Gold Hill Mining Co	1½
50	shares Marble and Stone Carving Co	23

SIMEON DRAPER's regular semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD

$5,000	Ohio 6s, '60	106	100	Cumber. Coal Co	s3	24½
5,000	Indiana State 6s	b3	80	200	do	s60	24
5,000	Missouri 6s	86½	300	do	s60	24
5,000	Ill C R. R. Bds.	s30	75	400	do	b60	24
500	do	75	200	do	b3	24
5.000	do	s10	74½	200	do	s3	24
5.000	do	s60	74½	50	do	b10	24
5,000	do		75	300	do	s2	24
50	American Exch. Bk.	119	16	Chicago & R I. R. R.		86
50	Canton Company	b20	94	5	do		87
100	do	b60	24	132	Gal & Chi. R. R.		110½
25	M S & N. Ia. R. R.	b3	91½	400	Erie Railroad		49
100	do	b5	91	200	do		49
100	Nic. Transit Co	s3	15	100	do	b3	49½
200	do	s10	14½	900	do		49
350	do	b3	14½	100	do	b15	49½
100	do	s60	14½	350	do		49
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3	69	400	Harlem Railroad	b60	22½
450	do		69	100	Reading Railroad	s3	87½
200	do	b3	68	200	do		86½
50	Hudson Riv. Railroad		33	100	Hudson River R. R.		33

THURSDAY, Oct 25—P. M.

The adverse turn in prices on the Stock Exchange, which took place at the close of last week, resulted to day in a complete panic, the like of which, in intensity, has not been seen in Wall-street since August 1854, and the accountable character of which excited the surprise of nearly all parties. Yet there was no party disposed, however able in means or credit, to arrest it. An evening paper ascribes it mainly to the break down in what has been known for five or six weeks past as the Erie movement. There is no doubt that this leading stock among the speculators has very considerable influence on the whole Board list; yet there would seem to be as little reason, perhaps less, for the rapid decline in the shares of Erie as in anything else. The Bulls in Erie, as the buyers for a rise are technically known, have met their contracts, thus far; they are esteemed strong men, and have carried a vast amount of Stock through a much worse Money market, early in the month, than is now felt, or likely, to all present appearances, to be felt for some time to come. The cutting down of the margins on Stocks hypothecated in the Street, has, no doubt, to some extent, influenced Money lenders and Commission Brokers, who stand between the lender and borrower, to call in their loans, and thus forced on the market large blocks of the speculative securities, at the worst possible time for making sales. The decline to-day is so general, that we can best give a report of the fluctuations by the following

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT.

	Highest to October.	Closing Yesterday.	Lowest To-day.
Erie	56	51	48
Illinois C. Bonds	81½	77	74½
New-York Central	96	89	89
Hudson	42	34	32
Michigan Central	100	96	94
Michigan Southern	101½	95	91
Toledo	83	72	68
Galena	124½	113	110½
Reading	93½	91	86½
Cleve. and Pittsburg	69	63	70

The market closed with sales at the Second Board at the lowest prices of the day. The panic was still "on," though it is possible that a night's sensible reflection may produce a calmer tone in the market to-morrow. There was very little business done in State Stocks or Railroad Bonds. The most active of the latter, Illinois Centrals, were knocked down 2½ ₱ cent. from the lowrate of yesterday on the sale of $40,000. It has not been unfrequent of late to see $150,000 of the same stock change hands without the variation of ½@¾ ₱ cent. either way.

The Money Market was undisturbed by other causes than the shifting of some of the brokers' loans. The offerings at the large Banks of mercantile paper were moderate, and the Bill Brokers say that the paper negotiating outside is not equal in amount or variety of selection to the usual business in this way in past seasons of activity in the importing, produce and shipping lines. The rates are 8@10 ₱ cent. for prime names; 10@12 for fair signatures.

The Foreign mails by the *Africa

New-York Daily Times.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

CONTINUANCE OF PLEASANT WEATHER.

Grand Banquet in the Mammoth Tent.

WELCOME OF MARSHALL P. WILDER

ELOQUENT SPEECH OF MR. EVERETT.

ADDRESS OF ROBT. C. WINTHROP.

Speeches of Gov. Gardner, Gov. Hoppin, Mayor Smith, Morton McMichael, and others.

A PLEASANT TIME GENERALLY.

AWARD OF PREMIUMS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct 26.

We have had another fine day for the Exhibition, and the people have taken advantage of it. From 9 o'clock this morning, until 3 o'clock this afternoon, there could not have been less than sixty thousand persons present, and all appeared to take much interest in the Fair, and to be well pleased with its variety.

As usual, the day's programme opened with a grand cavalcade of all the horses on exhibition, and it was quite as large and imposing as on any of the previous days. Following this there were several displays of matched horses, working oxen and fancy matched horses—all of which delighted the visitors, and were equal to any like display ever before made.

But the great feature of the day was the grand agricultural banquet in the mammoth tent, which took place at 2 o'clock. The tent had been prepared to accommodate about two thousand persons. It was appropriately decorated with American flags, and otherwise fitted to please the eye.

On one side there were two rows of tables traversing one half the circuit of the tent These were for the President and officers of the Society and invited guests. Next to the circular tables were some six or eight others, running in a straight line from one end of the tent to the other, and at proper distances gas fixtures forming arches and curved lines were fitted for use, should the banquet be prolonged into the evening hours.

As soon after the tent was opened as the people could show their tickets of admission at the several entrances, the tables were filled—every available seat was occupied. Beneath a canopy at the centre of the first circular table the President sat, and was supported on his right and left by the most distinguished of the invited guests and several of the Presidents of State Agricultural Societies.

The dinner was discussed as soon as all were seated and Rev Dr. LATHROP had asked a blessing It—the dinner—was not very fine, but it was as good as could reasonably be expected under the circumstances. It certainly was generally enjoyed

At 3 o'clock, MARSHALL P. WILDER arose, and after a few preliminary remarks, proceeded to state the objects of the Exhibition, and to welcome the assembly in the following terms;

All other productions of agriculture and the arts have been excluded from this exhibition in order to concentrate the attention of the public upon a department deemed of paramount importance to the farmer, and to afford our fellow-citizens the most favorable opportunity to examine the best domestic animals which have been obtained by gentlemen devoting to this specific object their time, talents and fortunes.

Another prominent object has been to awaken in the public mind a just appreciation of their labors, and a stronger love for agricultural and rural life. How delightful the occasion; how salutary its influences! Here the rough animosities of party strife—the asperities of political dissensions and the bitterness of sectional jealousy are merged and lost in the love of a common pursuit and a common country; and in proportion as we act in concert and harmony for the advancement of the great industrial arts of life, we cement and strengthen the bonds of our glorious Union. Here we witness an illustration of the power of voluntary association, the grand characteristic of our age—the great engine which propels the car of modern enterprise. The time is within the recollection of some who now hear me when the first Agricultural Society in the country was established. This honor belongs to Philadelphia, whose Society for the promotion of Agriculture is honorably represented at this board by a large delegation. A subsequent year witnessed the organization of the Massachusetts Society for the promotion of agriculture, also here represented by worthy and illustrious members. Others soon followed; and now they are numbered by hundreds, extending from Maine to California from the British Provinces, (whose delegates we are happy to meet on this occasion,) to the Gulf of Mexico, and whose exhibitions have become the great gala days of the people. Ladies and gentlemen, on this occasion, the Third Anniversary of the United States Agricultural Society, it affords me peculiar pleasure to welcome you to this metropolis and to the pleasures of this festive and intellectual entertainment We, of New-England, cannot boast of a luxuriant soil like that of the prairies and valleys of the West, nor of a genial clime like that of the sunny South; but industry constrains our reluctant soil to yield its increase, and though prominent among our exports are granite and ice, yet these are no indications of the hardness of our hearts, nor of the coldness of our affections. No! no! We extend to you our friendly greetings, and our most cordial salutations Come ye as the representatives of sister States, or as the delegates from kindred associations; come ye from the Provinces which be upon our borders, from whichever town or city commonwealth or country you hail, we extend to you a hearty welcome! welcome! welcome! (Cheers.) I shall now proceed to offer a few sentiments with a view to elicit speeches from our distinguished guests. (Applause.)

After this, premiums will be announced with the names of the successful competitors, and while we congratulate them upon the attainment of the object of their ambition, we cheerfully render to all others the praise of sustaining a competition alike honorable and useful to their fellow-citizens and serviceable to the cause we seek to promote.

Soon after the President's welcome, the Commonwealth was toasted, and Governor GARDNER responded happily.

A sentiment to the City of Boston brought out Mayor SMITH, who favored the proposition to keep the grounds as they are at present, and wanted more people to come to Boston.

He was followed by Gov. HOPPIN of Rhode Island, and by MORTON MCMICHAEL of the *Pennsylvania North American*, who made a telling comparison between such gatherings as that brought together by the Agricultural Societies and those of the ancients Mr. MCMICHAEL was enthusiastically applauded, and at the close of his speech, the President introduced ROBERT C. WINTHROP, who spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. ROBERT C. WINTHROP

I know of few things, Mr. President, better calculated to take the courage out of a man than to find himself rising, on such an occasion and in such a presence as this, with the full knowledge that he has been advertised, in a hundred bills and broadsides, for a fortnight beforehand, as being relied on to furnish one of the formal addresses for this crowning banquet.

For one, I cannot help feeling that the brute beasts, who are here on exhibition with us, have had something of an unfair advantage over their human yokefellows in this respect. They have been permitted to come comparatively unconscious into the field. They have been privileged to exhibit their points and show their faces without any solicitude as to the expectations which they may disappoint or gratify. The most *ruminating* animals among them all have never spent a moment, I venture to say, in considering what sort of a figure they should cut, or what sort of an utterance they should find. They have chewed their cud in undisturbed complacency, even while these uncounted thousands of spectators have been crowding in to gaze upon their qualities. They have, certainly, stood in awe of no reporters. They have pondered no periods—unless, indeed, it be that welcome period which shall put an end to their strange confinement, and send them quietly back to their pleasant pastures or their comfortable stalls. Enviable condition of insensibility and inanity! Theirs is a sort of *Know-Nothing Party*, which I could be well-content to join. "When ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise."

Sir, this is, indeed, a truly unaccustomed spectacle for this precise locality. So many yokes on Boston Neck, which, in 1775, if I remember right, could not bear even one yoke patiently! It is a novel sight within the limits of any large and populous city, these flocks and herds and droves of cattle by which we are encompassed! One is well nigh constrained to exclaim, in the words of the old Ruler of Israel, "What meaneth, then, this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the lowing of the oxen which I hear" But the question, unlike that which was addressed to the rebellious Hebrews, is happily susceptible of a most intelligent and agreeable answer, and one which need involve us in no apprehension of either Divine or human displeasure.

It is never to be forgotten, Sir, that while so many other nations are bestowing attention upon agriculture in order to prevent their population from starving,—our own attention to it thus far is more needed,—I might almost say, is only needed,—to prevent the waste of our soil, and the waste of our substance and the waste of our labor, in producing more than we can either eat, or sell, or even give away And we may do well to remember seasonably the wise monitions of the immortal dramatist, when he tells us that "they are as sick that surfeit with too much, as they that starve with nothing."

The Agriculture of the United States! How much is included in the full signification and import of that phrase! What gigantic harvests! What an army of husbandmen! What a host of housewives and handmaids! What swarms of animals! What myriads of implements! What a measureless breadth of acres!

Why, Sir, two years ago there were estimated to be within our limits more than 20,000,000 of horned cattle, more than 20,000,000 of sheep, and more than 30,000,000 of swine By the same returns, there were said to have been raised in a single year 100,000,000 bushels of potatoes, 170,000,000 bushels of wheat, 160,000,000 bushels of oats, 1,600,000,000 pounds of cotton, 15,000,000 tons of hay, and 600,000,000 bushels of Indian corn!

But these figures are many of them far below the estimates of the present season I have somewhere seen our wheat crop for 1855 set down at not less than 175,000,000, and our maize or Indian corn at from 800,000,000 to 1,000,000,000 of bushels! What mighty aggregates are these, and how do they speak to us of the growing greatness and importance of American agriculture,—not to ourselves only, but to mankind at large. How distinctly do they point out to us our destined part in the great economy of human existence. How emphatically do they proclaim our mission to pour out the rich gifts of our exuberant soil over every land.

——the naked nations clothe.

And be the exhaustless granary of a world.

Certainly, sir, it is quite time for some National Association, or some National Board or Agriculture, to take such figures and such facts under their especial charge, and to consider by what arrangements of internal and external changes,—by what enlarged facilities of intercommunication, or multiplied divisions of labor,—by what additional supply of mouths and markets,—these enormous harvests may find an adequate consumption at a remunerating price, so that our plenty may never become our disease, nor our land present the picture of the industrious farmer buried up beneath his own exuberant heaps. Foreign wars will not last forever, we trust. European crops will not always be deficient. Peace and plenty will soon be seen renewing their horns and diffusing their priceless blessings over the other hemisphere, as now over this All that is temporary and exceptional in the present demand for the products of agriculture will have passed away And then we shall more than ever feel the want of some better assurance of prosperity for the farmers than any which rests upon the evils and misfortunes of other people

Sir, I hail the existence and steady progress of this Society as a pledge, that the interests of the great body of American farmers shall hereafter be a chosen and cherished theme for the consultation of wise and experienced men in all parts of the Union, and that our American crops shall henceforth be the subject of some careful ascertainment and of some systematic disposition and treatment,

"A mighty *maize*, but not without a plan."

Among the many welcome reflections which the establishment of such an Association suggests to us, none is more welcome than that it is the fulfillment of one of the most cherished wishes of the Father of his Country. That great, and good, and eminently wise man,—whose character is itself the noblest product which America has ever given to the world, and whose name and fame grow brighter and brighter, and dearer and dearer to us, with the lapse of years,—had few things more warmly at heart than the establishment of precisely such an institution

I cannot but wish that his own loved and lovely seat on the Potomac might one day or other become your permanent head quarters, and your experimental farm. The ladies of Virginia, I perceive, are appealing to their sisters throughout the Union, to aid them in purchasing it; and I would be the last to interfere with the plan of our better halves But by whomsoever it may be purchased, Mount Vernon must be consecrated to nothing less than a National use, free from all sectional, free from all partisan taint. And what use is there which so completely fulfills all these requisitions, and which is in such perfect harmony with the career, and the character and the known wishes of WASHINGTON, and with the genius of the place where his ashes repose, as that which I have suggested? Methinks your Directors would catch something of fresh animation and inspiration for the patriotic work which they have undertaken, if they were fathomed from time to time beneath that hallowed roof, and could hold their deliberations around that old chimney-piece covered with the emblems of agricultural industry, which you have so appropriately selected as the illustration for your official letter paper. There, at any rate, in that venerated mansion, and in the breast of his august proprietor, the idea of your association originated

"In one of those well-remembered letters of his to Sir JOHN SINCLAIR, who has been called "the Father of British Agriculture and the Father of British Statistics,"—in one of those letters of which a fac-simile edition is the richest ornament of so many farmers' libraries, and of which I had the happiness to present a copy to the son of Sir JOHN, the venerable Archdeacon of Middlesex, (England,) on his late visit to America—WASHINGTON says: "It will be sometime, I fear, before an Agricultural Society with Congressional aids, will be established in this country We must walk, as other countries have done, before we can run. Smaller societies must prepare the way for greater; but with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so slow as older nations have been."

Well, Sir, the smaller societies have, indeed, prepared the way, and it is time for the greater to enter into their labors. You have called me up in connection with one of them—"the Massachusetts Society for the Promotion of Agriculture," of which my excellent friend at my side (Hon. J. C. GRAY) is President. That Society, founded in 1792, has done much, and is still doing much Its stock is hardly second to any in your gens this day. Its premiums are at this moment stimulating the invention of the whole country to furnish us with even a better *mowing machine* than those which have already been the admiration and wonder of the crystal palaces of both England and France. And I believe we shall have a better. I would be the last to rob this old Society of any of its rightful laurels. But I am afraid I cannot insist on its being called the oldest State society in the country

The first American Society of all was undoubtedly the Philadelphia Society, to which you have just alluded, of which our own TIMOTHY PICKERING was the original secretary. And it is a most agreeable coincidence that this earliest American association, for the promotion of the greatest American interest, had the same birthplace with both the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States

The Philadelphia Record of Dec 5, 1785, sets forth that a letter was received "from Hon WILLIAM DRAYTON, Esq, Chairman of the Committee of *the South Carolina Society of Agriculture*, inclosing a few copies of their address and rules, and soliciting a correspondence with this Society." This letter was dated Nov 3, 1785 and leaves no doubt, therefore, that South Carolina had established a state Agricultural Society at least some years before Massachusetts It is, certainly, a striking circumstance, that the year of its establishment was the very year in which the first five bales of Cotton ever exported from America were entered at Liverpool, and were actually seized at the Custom House, I believe on the ground that no such thing as cotton had ever been grown, or could ever be grown, in America Indigo was then the staple export of Carolina, of which hardly a plant is now found upon her soil, and of which not a pound is exported.

Allow me, Mr President, in allusion to some of these facts, to propose to you as a sentiment for this occasion:

Pennsylvania, South Carolina and Massachusetts—The pioneers in the great cause of American agricultural improvement, with WASHINGTON as its especial patron—may common memories in the past, and common interests in the present and common hopes for the future, ever bind them together in the same glorious brotherhood.

Mr. WINTHROP's speech was frequently applauded, and when he had concluded, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT was called out by the following complimentary sentiment:

Our distinguished guest, Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Scholar, Diplomatist, Statesman, Patriot; his name is associated with the learning and literature of our country, and his words of wisdom and eloquence shall thrill the heart so long as the English tongue is spoken.

MR. EVERETT'S SPEECH.

After making his acknowledgment to the Chair and company for the above toast, Mr. EVERETT proceeded substantially as follows:

If this were a geological instead of an agricultural society, and if it were your province not to dig the surface, but to bore into the depths of the earth, it would not be surprising if, in some of your excavations, you should strike upon such a fossil as myself. But when I look around upon your exhibition—the straining course—the crowded, bustling ring—the motion, the life, the fire—the immense crowds of ardent youth and emulous manhood, assembled from almost every part of the country, actors or spectators of the scene—I feel that it is hardly the place for quiet old-fashioned folks, accustomed to quiet old-fashioned ways. I feel somewhat like the Doge of Genoa, whom the imperious mandate of Louis XIV. had compelled to come to Versailles, and who, after surveying and admiring its marvels, exclaimed, that he wondered at every thing he saw, and most of all at finding himself there.

Since, however, Sir, with that delicate consideration to save your "elder brethren," which I so lately had occasion to acknowledge at Dorchester, you are willing to rest yourself by the side of such a specimen of paleontology as myself, I have much pleasure in assuring you that I have witnessed, with the highest satisfaction, the proof afforded by this grand exhibition, that the agriculture of our country, with all the interests connected with it, is in a state of active improvement. In all things, Sir, though I approve a judicious conservatism, it is not merely for itself, but as the basis of a safe progress. I own, Sir, there are some old things, both in nature and art, and society, that I like for themselves I all but worship the grand old hills the old rivers that roll between them, the fine old trees bending with the weight of centuries. I reverence an old homestead, an old burying ground, the good men of old times I love olden friends, good old books, and I don't absolutely dislike a drop of good old wine for its stomach's sake, provided it is taken from an original package. But these tastes and sentiments are all consistent with, nay, in my judgment, they are favorable to a genial growth, progression, and improvement, such as is rapidly taking place in the agriculture of the country. In a word I have always been, and am now, for both stability and progress: learning from a rather antiquated but not yet wholly discredited authority, "to prove all things, and hold fast to that which is good" I know, sir, that the modern rule is "try all things, and hold fast to nothing" I believe I shall adhere to the old reading a little longer.

But, Sir, to come to more practical, and you will probably think, more appropriate topics. I will endeavor to show you that I am no enemy to new discoveries in agriculture, or anything else So far from it, I am going to communicate to you a new discovery of my own, which, if I do not greatly overrate its importance, is as novel as brilliant, and as auspicious of great results as the celebrated discovery of Dr FRANKLIN; not the identity of the electric fluid and lightning. I don't refer to that, but his other famous discovery; that, in the latitude of Paris, the sun rises several hours before noon; that he begins to shine as soon as he rises; and that the solar ray is a cheaper light for the inhabitants of large cities than the candles and oil which they are in the habit of preferring to it. I say, Sir, my discovery is somewhat of the same kind; and I really think full as important. I have been upon the track of it for several years; ever since the glitter of a few metallic particles in the gravel washed out of Capt SUTTER's mill-race first led to the discovery of the gold diggings of California; which for some time past have been pouring into the country fifty or sixty millions of dollars annually.

My discovery, Sir, is nothing short of this—that we have no need to go or send to California for gold, inasmuch as we have gold diggings on this side of the Continent, much more productive, and consequently much more valuable than theirs. I do not, of course, refer to the mines of North Carolina or Georgia, which have been worked with some success for several years, but which, compared with California, are of no great moment. I refer to a much broader vein of auriferous earth, which runs wholly through the States on this side of the Mountains, which we have been working unconsciously for many years, without recognizing its transcendant importance, and it is actually estimated will yield, the present year, ten or fifteen times as much as the California diggings; taking their produce at $60,000,000.

Then, sir, this gold of ours not only exceeds the California in the annual yield of the diggings, but in several other respects. It certainly requires labor, but not nearly as much labor to get it out. Our diggings may be depended on with far greater confidence for the average yield on a given superficies A certain quantity of moisture is no doubt necessary with us, as with them, but you are in the *placers* of California to stand up to your middle in water all day, rocking a cradle filled with gravel and gold dust. The cradles we rock in our diggings are filled in a different way. Another signal advantage of our gold over the California gold is, that after being pulverized and moistened, and subjected to the action of moderate heat, it becomes a grateful and nutritious article of food; whereas no man—not the long-eared King of Phrygia himself—could masticate a thimbleful of the California dust, cold or hot, to save him from starvation. Then, Sir, we get our Atlantic gold on a good deal more favorable terms than we get the California It is provable, nay it is certain, that for every million of dollars' worth of dust that we receive from San Francisco, we send out a full million's worth in produce, in manufactures, in notions generally, and in freight, but the gold which is raised from the diggings this side, yields, with good management, a vast increase on the outlay—some thirty fold, some sixty, some a hundred. But besides all this, there are two discriminating circumstances of a most peculiar character, in which our gold differs from that of California, greatly to the advantage of ours. The first is this:

On the Sacramento and Feather Rivers, throughout the placers, in all the wet diggings and the dry diggings, and in all the deposits of auriferous quartz, you can get but one solitary exhaustive crop, from one locality; and in getting that you spoil it for any further use. The soil is dug over, worked over, washed over, ground over, sifted over—in short turned into an abomination of desolation, which all the guano of the Chincha Islands would not restore to fertility. You can never get from it a second yield of gold, nor anything else, unless probably a crop of mullen or stramonium. The Atlantic diggings, on the contrary, with good management, will yield a fresh crop of the gold every four years, and remain in the interval in condition for a succession of several other good things of nearly equal value

The other discriminating circumstance is of a still more astonishing nature. The grains of the Californian gold are dead, inorganic masses How they got into the gravel; between what mountain mill-stones, whirled by elemental storm winds on the bosom of oceanic torrents, the auriferous ledges were ground to powder; by what Titanic hands the coveted grains were sown broad cast in the *placers*, human science can but faintly conjecture. We only know that those grains have within them no principle of growth or reproduction, and that when that crop was to be put in, Chaos must have broken up the soil How different the grains of our Atlantic gold, sown by the prudent hand of man, in the kindly alternation of seed time and harvest; each curiously, mysteriously organized; hard, horny, seeming lifeless on the outside, but wrapping up in the interior a seminal germ, a living principle. Drop a grain of California gold into the ground, and there it will be unchanged to the end of time, the clods on which it falls is not more cold and lifeless. Drop a grain of our gold, of our blessed gold, into the ground, and lo! a mystery. In a few days it moistens and swells, it shoots upward, it is a living thing It is yellow itself, but it sends up a delicate spire, which comes peeping, emerald green, through the soil, it expands to a vigorous stalk, revels in the air and sunshine it arrays itself more glorious than Solomon in its broad, fluttering, leafy robes, whose sound, as the west wind whispers through them, falls as pleasantly on the husbandman's ear as the rustle of his sweetheart's garment; still towers aloft, spins its verdant skeins of vegetable flax, displays its dancing tassels, surcharged with fertilising dust, and at last ripens into two or three magnificent baskets like this, (an ear of Indian corn,) each of which is studded with hundreds of grains of gold, every one possessing the same wonderful properties as the parent grain, every one instinct with the same marvelous reproductive powers There are 720 grains on the ear which I hold in my hand. And now I say, Sir, of this transcendant gold of ours, the yield this year will be at least ten or fifteen times that of California

But it will be urged, perhaps, Sir, in behalf of the California gold by some miserly old fogy, who thinks there is no music in the world equal to the chink of a guinea, that though one crop only of gold can be gathered from the same spot, yet once gathered it has a to the end of time; while the soil maintains) our vegetable gold is produced only to be consumed, and when consumed is gone forever. But this, Mr. President, would be a most egregious error both ways. It is true the California gold will last forever unchanged, if its owner chooses; but while it so lasts, it is of no use. So, not as much as its value in pig iron which makes the best of ballast; whereas gold, while it is gold, is good for little or nothing You can neither eat it, nor drink it, nor smoke it; You can neither wear it, nor burn it as fuel, nor build a house with it; it is really useless till you exchange it for consumable perishable goods: and the more plentiful it is, the less its exchangeable value Far different the case with our Atlantic gold—it does not perish when consumed, but is transmuted by consumption to a higher life. "Perish in consumption," did the old miser say! Thou fool, that which thou wouldest is not quickened *except* it die. The burning pen of inspiration, ranging heaven and earth for a similitude, to convey to our poor minds some not inadequate idea of the mighty doctrine of the Resurrection, can find no symbol so expressive as "bare grain, it may chance of wheat or some other grain." To-day a senseless plant, to-morrow it is human bone and muscle, vein and artery, sinew and nerve—beating pulse, heaving lungs, toiling, ah, sometimes over-toiling brain. Last June it sucked from the cold breast of the earth the watery nourishment of its distending sap-vessels; and now it clothes the manly form with warm cordial flesh, quivers and thrills with the five-fold mystery of sense, purveys and ministers to the highest mystery of thought Heaped up in your granaries this week, the next it will strike in the stalwart arm, and glow in the blushing cheek, and flash in the beaming eye:—till we learn at last to realize that the slender stalk which we have seen bending in the corn-field under the yellow burden of harvest, is indeed the "staff of life" which, since the world began, has supported the toiling and struggling myriads of humanity on the mighty pilgrimage of being

Yes, Sir, to drop the allegory and speak without a figure, it is this noble agriculture, for the promotion of which this great company is assembled from so many parts of the Union, which feeds the human race and all the humbler orders of animated nature dependent on man. With the exception of what is yielded by the fisheries and the chase, (a limited though certainly not an insignificant source of supply,) Agriculture is the steward which spreads the daily table of mankind. 27,000,000 of human beings, by accurate computation, awoke this very morning in the United States, all requiring their "daily bread," whether they had the grace to pray for it or not, and under Providence all looking to the agriculture of the country for that daily bread, and the food of the domestic animals depending on them: a demand perhaps as great as their own. Mr President, it is the daily duty of you farmers to satisfy this gigantic appetite, to fill the mouths of these hungry millions—of these starving millions, I might say, for if by any catastrophe the supply were cut off for a few days, the life of the country—human and brute—would be extinct.

How nobly this great duty is performed by the agriculture of the country, I need not say at this board. The wheat crop of the United States, the present year, is variously estimated at from 150,000,000 to 175,000,000 bushels; the oat crop at 400,000,000 bushels; the Indian Corn, our precious vegetable gold, at 1,000,000,000 bushels. Of the other cereal and of the leguminous crop I have seen no estimate. Even the humble article of hay,—this poor timothy, herds' grass and red top,—which, not rising to the dignity of the food of man, serves only for the subsistence of the mute partners of his toil—the hay crop of the United States is probably but little, if any, inferior in value to the whole crop of cotton, which the glowing imagination of the South sometimes regards as the great bond which binds the civilized nations of the earth together

After some further remarks on the importance of the present Exhibition, Mr. EVERETT concluded by expressing his cordial good wishes for the prosperity of the United States Agricultural Society.

Mr. EVERETT was followed by Col. THOMPSON, of the Agricultural Society of Canada West, and two or three other speakers.

After Mr. EVERETT's speech, many of the people retired. The other speeches were very short, and at 6 o'clock all had left the banquet tent, in a very agreeable state of mind.

We are to have some fine trials of speed to-morrow.

The Committee on Premiums have made the following awards:

DURHAM COWS AND HEIFERS.

Three years old and upwards.

First Premium, $100, to Morris J. Beacon, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Cow "Iris."

Second Premium, $50, to L. G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Cow "Bloom."

Third Premium, diploma, to N. J. Beacon, of Suffolk County, N. Y., for his Cow "Maid of Oxford."

Two years old and under three.

First Premium, $50, to N. J. Beacon, for his Heifer "Miss Bellville."

Second Premium, $25, to Morris & Beacon, for their Heifer "Minerva 4th."

Third premium—Diploma to the same for their heifer "Victoria 26th."

A discretionary premium is recommended to "Varico," owned by P. Lallarop and G. W. Atwater, Saint Hadley.

One year old and under two years First premium—$25 to Morris & Beacon, for "Surprise."

NEAT CATTLE.

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS

One Year Old and Under Two Years.

First Premium—$25—E J Faile, West Farms, N.Y.

Second Premium—$10—C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N Y.

Third Premium—Diploma—Same.

Discretionary—B V French, Braintree, Mass., and John G. Morse, Francestown, N. H.

CALVES.

Discretionary Premium—$25—J. T. Andrews, West Cornwall, Conn

DEVON COWS AND HEIFERS

Three years old and upwards.

First Premium—$100—E G Faile, West Farms, N.Y.

Second Premium—$50—L G. Morris, Fordham, N.Y.

Third Premium—Diploma—C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y.

Two Years Old and Under Three Years.

First Premium—$50—To Faile, West Farms, N. Y.

Second Premium—$25—To C. S. Wainwright, Rhinebeck, N. Y

Third Premium—Diploma—To W. R. Sandford, Cornwall, Vt.

Discretionary—To John G. Morse, Francestown, N. H.; Joseph Burnett, Southboro', Mass.

DEVON BULLS.

Bulls, Over One Year and Under Two Years.

Third Premium—Diploma—W. R. Sanford, Orwell, Vt.

Three Years Old and Upwards.

First Premium—$100—J. W Lee Forest, Dover, N. Y., for "Winchester."

Second Premium—Daniel Davis, Springfield, Vt.

Third Premium—Diploma—S. G. Morris, Fordham.

JERSEY BULLS.

Three Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$100—Thomas Nutting, Jr., Mass.

Bulls one year old and under two years.

First Premium, $25, "Tecumseh," E. G Faile, West Farms, N. Y.

Second Premium, $10, to M. Buckminster, Framingham, Mass

Durhams—Bulls one year old.

Third Premium, a diploma, to B. J. Bruce, Smithtown, L. I.

MILCH COWS.

Five years old and upwards.

First Premium—$100, M. W. Watson, Princeton, Mass.

Second Premium—$75—Davis & Flint, Boston, for "Nonesuch"

Cows, three years old and under five years.

First Premium—Wm. Eames, Worcester, Mass., for "Fanny."

Second Premium—$50—Asa G. Sheldon, Wilmington, for "Dinah"

HORSES.

THOROUGHBRED STALLIONS AND MARES—STALLIONS FOUR YEARS AND UPWARDS

First Premium—$200, to Mortimer DeMott, York, for *Trustee*.

Second Premium—$100, to J. B Monnot, for *Logan*.

Third Premium—$50, to B. DeWolf, Rhode Island, for *Matchless*; Fourth Diploma—to F. Boyden, Topsfield Mass., for *Tri-color*

For best mare $150, to *Fashion*, owned by Colonel Morris, and discretionary premiums to her colts.

STALLION FOR GENERAL USE.

Three Years Old and Under Four.

First Premium—$150—J. F. Thorndike, Mass.

Second Premium—$75—T. E Jackson, Jamaica, L. I.

Third Premium—$50—S. H. Edgerly, Manchester, N. H

Fourth Premium—Diploma—Harrison Baker, Barre, Mass.

BREEDING MARES AND FILLIES.

Mares four years old.

First premium—To C. W. Sherman, Vergennes, Vt., $150 for *Jenny Lind*.

Second Premium—$100, *Lady Sutton*—G. H. Shaw, Brookline, Mass.

Third Premium—*Massachusetts Maid*, R. S. Deny, Clappville.

Fourth Premium—*Sally Jenkins*, Harripon Bacon, Berre

Fillies three years old.

First premium—$75—*Fannie Kimble*—Thomas Goddard, Boston.

Fillies one year old

First premium—$30—*Wild Maggie*—E S. Stornell, Cornwall, Vt

Trotting Horses that have never trotted for money, Thursday.

First premium—$200—*Gen. Case*—Anson Livingston, New-York City.

Second premium—*Kate Miller*—David Morse, Boston, Mass.

SHEEP.

SILESIAN MERINOES.

Best buck, two years and over, to Chamberlain & Co., Red Hook, N. Y.—$25.

Under two years, $20, to same.

Ewes not less than five in number, $25 and $20, to the same.

FRENCH MERINOES—BUCKS.

Two years old and over.

First premium—$25—Chamberlain & Campbell, Red Hook, N. Y.

Second premium—$10—same as first premium.

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two Years Old and Over

First premium—$25—Chamberlain & Campbell, Rutland, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First premium—$20—to same.

Second premium—$10—same as first premium.

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two Years Old and Over

First premium—$20—Chamberlain & Campbell.

Second premium—$10—Chamberlain & Campbell.

SPANISH MERINOES—BUCKS.

Two Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$25—Geo. Campbell, Westminister, Vt.

Second Premium—$15—W. R. Sampson, Orwell, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First Premium—$20—To the same.

Second Premium—$10—Geo. Campbell.

EWES—NOT LESS THAN FIVE IN NUMBER.

Two Years Old and Over.

First Premium—$25—W. R. Sandford, Orwell, Vt.

Under Two Years.

First Premium—$20—To same.

SWINE.

BOARS, OF BREEDS OTHER THAN SUFFOLK OR ESSEX.

Two years old and upwards.

The Committee recommend the first premium of $25 to Hungerford, Brodie & Co., Ellisburg, N. Y., for their Yorkshire Boars, and the same to L. G. Morris, of Fordham, N. Y., for his Berkshire Boars. The second premium of $15 to the same, for his Berkshire Boar "Sir Robert."

One year old and upwards.

Second premium—$10, to the same.

SOWS OF OTHER BREEDS.

Two years old and upwards.

First premium—$25, to Joseph Tuttle, Dorchester, Mass.

Second Premium—$15, to Charles R. Danvers, Cochituate, Mass., and a discretionary premium of $10, to J. A. Stearns, Manchester, N. H.

One year old and upwards.

First premium—$20, to Joseph Tuttle, of Dorchester.

Second premium—$10, to L. T. Morris, of Fordham, New-York.

MOMOTOMBO.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA'S MAILS.

OUR EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

The Latest News of the War in the Crimea.

THE EXPECTED BOMBARDMENT OF ODESSA.

Position and Plans of the Allied Armies.

MOVEMENTS OF THE CZAR.

Interesting about the Sound Dues.

The *Africa's* mails reached this city yesterday afternoon from Boston. We publish below our European correspondence, with some interesting extracts from foreign journals.

The war news is not decisive, and the plans of the allies for the future can only be gathered from such vague rumors as newspaper correspondents take upon themselves to repeat.

According to the *Frankfort Post Zeitung*, it is certain that the body of the Russian army has been withdrawn from the plateau on the northern side of Sebastopol towards the heights of the Belbek. Only a few thousand men now garrison the northern forts. In the neighborhood of Nicholaieff some 45,000 men are concentrated, 26,000 of whom belong to the newly raised militia.

Reinforcements for the army in the Crimea continue to leave France and England.

According to a letter from Odessa, the Czar was in that city on the 25th of September. The Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, however, disbelieves the statement.

The permission granted by the Allies to friendly and neutral flags to ship grain in the ports of the Sea of Azoff, under proper restrictions, was negotiated by the Austrian Government at the instance of the Trieste house of GOPCEWITSCH, which had large stores of corn at Taganrog, and lost it all during the bombardment

On the 7th of October the following official announcement was published in Paris: The government of the Emperor has seen with deep regret the publication of a letter on the subject of the government of Naples, which might tend to induce a belief that a policy of the Emperor, instead of being frank and loyal, as it is and always has been, with respect to foreign governments, might favor, underhand, certain pretensions which the government emphatically disavows under whatever form they may be manifested.

The Dublin correspondent of the London *Times* says that the returns for the port of Cork indicate an increase of emigration to America

Advices from British Africa state that the insurrection at Ballerat has been quelled.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Interesting Condition of the Empress—Official Announcement in the Moniteur.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Well, at last France is to enjoy the blessings of tranquillity and stable institutions. The *Moniteur* announces something this morning which is to produce at once this most desirable effect. Besides, the whole population will offer prayers and thanksgivings to Heaven in view of this auspicious event You imagine perhaps that peace has been concluded at Vienna; that the crops are after all abundant; that manna and wild honey have been discovered at Angers, and that the late row there was merely a stampede in search of those nutritious aliments: that there is be no more revolution, and that by a new chemical process, or the revival of an old miracle, water is to be cheaply turned into wine The *Moniteur* announces a French millenium—a Madrid millenium—a Montijo millenium. Her Majesty, EUGENIE, has passed the fourth month of her pregnancy, and in accordance with tradition, which requires that the official mention of the event be made immediately after the "quickening," the organ breaks its long silence this morning. Two paragraphs are devoted to the subject, one in good taste, the other in bad The first states the simple fact, in three lines. The second asserts that the country will receive the intelligence with joy and gratitude to Heaven; that the Emperor's domestic happiness is now complete, and that the event promises largely for the "stability of our institutions." The *Moniteur* has blown the trumpet with such pertinacity for the last five years, on every conceivable occasion and pretext, that perhaps it was too much to hope that it would let the present opportunity slip; and perhaps it was politic and adroit, in presence of the ineffable indifference of the country upon the subject, to assert roundly that "the hopes of France" will soon be crowned. As far as the event is a domestic one, I believe the whole population is animated by the kindest feelings toward their Majesties But no one knows better than the Emperor that there are not ten men in France that attach any public or political significance to the birth of an heir, and that the country's joy, and gratitude, and prayers, and thanksgivings, and hopes, all of which nouns substantives are used in the paragraph in question, are very unscrupulous nouns, indeed, and represent things which do not exist The *Pays* and *Constitutionnel* will further enlarge to-morrow, and a *Te Deum*, a Public Holiday, a Pardoning of Press Offences, and the coining of a Commemoratory Medal at the Mint, are imminent, next January.

CAUSE OF THE RIOT AT ANGERS.

No, it was not wild money that impelled the rioters of Angers to hold an indignation meeting on the 28th of August. The Court of Assizes thinks, on the contrary, that the object of fifty-eight of them, now under trial, was "pillage, devastation and massacre." The State Attorney is entirely convinced that they deserved no mercy, and the Court, which, in political trials, is always confident of the prisoner's guilt, hardly sees the necessity for a trial at all. No verdicts have been pronounced yet, except those, a fortnight ago, of a few of the less erring, by the Correctional Police.

FRENCH IDEAS OF THE SABBATH.

The *Univers*, an ardent advocate of Sunday rest from labor, and Sunday abstention from amusement, made a wry face last Monday. Its duty as chronicler of religious intelligence compelled it to make the following confession: That the contractor for the roofing of St Eugene's had applied to the Archbishop of Paris for permission to break and transgress his agreement, as regards Sunday labor; he urged that numerous causes—perhaps the high price of meat, or the fall of Sebastopol—had retarded him, and that if he could not work on Sundays, for two months to come, divine service could not be held in the church before Easter. The Archbishop granted the permission, thus authorising Sabbath-breaking in behalf of religion. The *Univers*, as I said, is vexed, but the *Siecle* is merry.

HIGH PRICES OF MEAT.

I spoke of the high price of meat. Next Monday is to be the initial day of a grand housekeeping jubilee—the police are to fix the price of beef In view of this event, those thievish monopolists, the butchers, have already reduced the price of their commodities one cent a pound—a concession which has not been made for years It seems they wish the transition to be gradual, for the Prefect, I imagine, will order a reduction of one cent more, at least. It may safely be said that of our 500 butchers, not one is now a Napoleonist; and their wrath against M. PIETRI is of the most poignant description.

FRENCHMEN IN ST. PETERSBURG.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse* has found a new theme for a series of severe remarks upon the Russian newspaper censure. He chronicles the fact that four Paris journals, the *Constitutionnel*; the *Assemblee Nationale*, the *Debats*, and the *Univers*, are now admitted and may be freely read at the *cafes*. One would think that he would find in this a cause for satisfaction, and would instance it as an example

ation close and indolent citizens, has drawn up a list of conditions upon which bread, at reduced prices, will be furnished at the baker's. Instead of saying who may thus obtain victuals of diminished rates, it says who may not. The following is the tariff:

"Will be excluded from the arrangement:

"Every spinster, or childless widow, whose income, resources or wages are more than 25 cents a day:

"Every bachelor, or childless widower, whose income, &c., are more than 35 cents a day;

"Every family consisting of husband and wife, without children, whose resources amount to 50 cents a day;

"Every family with one child, possessing 63 cents a day;

"Every family with 50 cents for the parents, 13 for the first child, and 10 for every other."

From these regulations, you will gather what misery and destitution exist in Orleans, and what suffering will be endured there the coming Winter. They invite to small deceptions, however. What is to prevent the spinster or childless widow, whose wages are 25 cents a day, and consequently, exclude her from the benefit of the law, from getting her employer to reduce them to 24 cents. She would thus lose one cent in money, and gain from four to six in bread

TURKEY'S GRATITUDE TO MARSHAL PELLISSIER.

The Sultan is to give PELISSIER $40,000 a year for his capture of Sebastopol. It would look well to see in the *Moniteur* a note stating that French officers do not receive moneys from foreign potentates, in reward for the discharge of their duty; and that a French commander-in-chief does not lend armies and make war, in order to feather his nest. DICK TINTO.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Agitation in Madrid—Hopes of the Democrats—The Queen's Return—Espartero desirous to Resign—M. de Luzuriaga prevents him and saves the State from Revolution for the moment—Operations of the Credit Mobilier, or Intrigues of Louis Napoleon in Spain—London Times about the Abdication not to be relied upon.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Madrid is all in confusion as regards politics, and I hardly know how to jot it down in order for you this week. The Cortes have done nothing as yet, but receive some communications from the different Ministers, among which is the *presupuestos* or general appropriation estimates for 1856 and part of 1857. The Government asks for $54,000,000 for the year 1856, and a similar sum for 1857. The Democrats will make strong opposition to these estimates, and promise themselves to govern the country for $30,000,000. They are gaining ground every where, and it is doubtful if ESPARTERO will be able to sustain himself much longer, unless he gives his hand to these new gentlemen, who voted against the monarchy in open Assembly, just a year since, and have been growing more considerable ever since. There was a talk of a Ministerial change, which would admit two of these terrible fellows into the Cabinet; it would be amusing to see them dispatching affairs with the Queen whom they voted to dethrone, and must, undoubtedly be very agreeable to Her Majesty's feelings.

She (the Queen) has returned to the Capital, after recovering from her recent illness, better than was apprehended. Poor woman, she is little better than a prisoner in the hands of the Liberal Party, and is understood to be willing to abdicate if they were not afraid or unwilling to let her do so. She has proposed it once or twice, but has been disappointed.

The National Militia drills every night in Madrid, and the newspapers announce a revolutionary movement to come off at the top of the drill almost any time you may please to name. Perhaps by the general rule, that nothing which is expected to happen in Spain ever takes place, the assemble of the 4 st Spanish revolution is not to immediately at hand—as its friends imagine.

ESPARTERO is tired out and has again repeated for the third time the farce of his resignation. I have no doubt he would now really be glad to get out of the scrape and retire to private life, but he cannot do it so easily; and it is only to ascertain that his retirement would be the signal of an anarchical conflict, out of which God only knows what would come.

M. LUZURIAGA, the able, intelligent, and firm old patriot, who was Minister of State at the time of the retirement of Pidal to Roncesvalles from Madrid, and who arranged the *Black Warrior* affair, and showed himself so disposed to be just towards us during the interregnum of Mr. PERRY, now reappears on the scene again as the agent in retaining ESPARTERO from his purpose and preventing for the moment the threatened storm.

The *Credit Mobilier*, of which I spoke to you in my last letter, has purchased the Alicante Railroad from SALAMANCA, the contractor and understood to have already got a grant of the great Northern route from Madrid to Bayonne. This is part of the LOUIS NAPOLEON intrigue. Keep an eye on the *Credit Mobilier*. If the plans do not run foul of an invincible opposition in the Cortes, Spain has already a pretty little snarl to unravel with NAPOLEON III, and the Emperor is extending his snare over her in every possible direction.

The march of men to the Crimea from Spain is an impossibility, but the complications of this business with France will not fail to embarrass her sooner or later, if the present Emperor or the present stupid Cabinet in Madrid remain long in power.

I ought to warn you against crediting the articles and statements of your London namesake, about the abdication of the Queen, ISABEL II. They are, as yet, wholly without foundation, except in the general considerations of her circumstances and the state of the country, but have no immediate foundation in fact. Such an event may happen, but as yet there is nothing of it going on, either in the form of any settled purpose of the kind on the part of the Queen, or any desire for it on the part of the Government. ISABEL is not destined to reign long, but it is quite as likely that the close of her reign will be from violence, as by her own will.

The Madrid newspapers announce that Donna CAROLINA CORONADO, the wife of our late Secretary of Legation, was lying dangerously ill at the little town of La Granja, a dozen leagues from the capital, among the mountains of the Guadavana chain, and a great deal of sympathy is manifested for her, and hopes expressed that "this brightest ornament of modern Spanish literature" might not be lost. It seems she has miscarried, and it is hinted that this is the result of the suffering caused by the manner in which Mr. PERRY was removed from the Legation by our Government. Poor lady, she probably did not understand our way of doing things, and did not know how easily charges of the worst crimes are launched against any public officer, whatever may have been his services, if he should not happen to ratify the views of one party or another.

It is understood that Mr. PERRY still continues with his family. Yours truly,

AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Expected Bombardment of Odessa.

Telegraphic advices received from Nicholaieff, and dated Monday, the 8th inst., announce that at an early hour on that morning the Allied fleet, consisting of nine ships-of-the-line, twenty-eight steamers, nine gunboats, and three floating batteries, anchored off Odessa. Telegraphic accounts received from St. Petersburg, represent that the Allied fleets anchored off Odessa on the 5th instant. At the time, however, that this news was dispatched to St. Petersburg the bombardment had not commenced.

Another intelligence reached London to the effect that a large squadron of the Allied fleets had left Sebastopol on the evening of Sunday the 7th, for Odessa. On the following day they appeared off Odessa, and took up their station before the Arsenal. The bombardment was to have commenced on Tuesday morning.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF reports on the 7th: "The enemy's fleets, consisting of nine ships of the line and twenty-seven steamers, with other vessels, weighed at eight this morning, and proceeded to the north-west."

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has telegraphed to St. Petersburg that the enemy's fleet (the Allied) which left Kamiesch on the 7th, appeared off Odessa early in the morning of the 8th inst., and engaged there.

VIENNA, Oct. 13, Evening.—Up to 9 o'clock on the evening of the 9th inst., the fleets had undertaken nothing against Odessa.

PUBLIC FEELING AT ODESSA—THE RUSSIANS AT WORK.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th ult., in the Cologne *Gazette*, says: "It is not surprising, after the late events in the Crimea, that the inhabitants of this place should lose all confidence in the strength of our fortifications and the courage of our troops, and that all those who can to do so should hasten to quit the town. A decree has just been published, which, under any other circumstances, would have been received with great satisfaction. It contains from Count KUSNIMOFSKI, dated Petersburg, 30 of August, and orders the commencement of surveys and preparatory works for a rail way from Charkow to Kaffa by Gorlitzki and Arabat, and another from Gorlitzki to Sebastopol, by Simpheropol and Baktschi-Serai. The same decree states that surveys are also to be made for a railway from Moscow to Odessa, by Charkow. General MELNILLKOW and Colonel ALEXEIEW, of the Engineers, are charged with these works. A letter from Kherson states that in the course of the month there had arrived in that port from Nicholaieff twenty-one vessels, eight laden with flour and oats and thirteen in ballast; and that twenty-two had left the port for Nicholaieff and Otschakow, laden with corn, linseed, timber, salt, coal, &c."

RUSSIAN VIEW OF THE ANTICIPATED ATTACK ON ODESSA

Le Nord says: The Anglo-French journals will probably announce to-morrow the bombardment of Odessa. It is thought that there are at that place immense stores of wheat, and as the supply of grain in England and France is deficient, it is no doubt considered quite rational to burn what Russia possesses. These are sad expeditions, disasters without glory, which envenom the hostility of the belligerents, which humanity deplores and more ity condemns, even supposing them to be attended with some strategic result. It is probable that we may behold in the Black Sea a new bombardment of Sweaborg. Even if it should have worse financial consequences for Russia, we may ask ourselves whether such an expedition will exhaust the empire as the English journals assert and whether the evil which the Allied fleets can inflict on Russia will not be a terrible blow to the commerce all interests of all countries which are interested in Odessa. The reply will be, "This is war; we will burn everything on the coasts that is not surrounded." Alas! all will be burnt, perhaps, but certainly it will not be surrendered.

Prince Gortschakoff's Report on the Fall of Sebastopol

We have now received the Russian *Invalide*, containing Gen. GORTSCHAKOFF's detailed report of the assault of the 8th. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF says:

On the 17th of August the enemy opened from the side of the Karabelnaia, a very heavy and murderous cannonade, which lasted 20 days. Our loss during this period was, on the first day, 1,500 men; on the days following, 1,000; and from the 22d August till the 5th September, from 500 to 600 men every 24 hours.

On the 5th of September the enemy continued the bombardment with redoubled force, and the cannonade was inconceivably destructive, to such a degree that our fortifications were shaken by it along the whole line of defence. This infernal fire, (*feu infernal*,) principally directed against the embrasures, proved that the enemy was endeavoring to dismount our guns, to demolish our ramparts, and to prepare for taking the city by storm. It was no longer possible to repair the damage done to our works, and our efforts were limited to covering the powder magazines and the bloudages with earth. The parapets crumbled down and filled up the ravines; it was necessary to continue to clear the embrasures, and the number of artillerymen killed was so great that it was with difficulty we could bring up others to take their place. Our loss at this period of the siege was extraordinary; from the 5th to the 8th of September there were placed *hors du combat*, superior officers, 4; subalterns, 47; and 3,917 soldiers, without reckoning the artillerymen who perished at their guns.

After giving a description of the attack and capture of the Malakoff, the report adds:

The general loss of the garrison on the 8th of September was 4 superior officers, 55 subalterns, and 2 625 men killed; wounded, 26 superior officers, 206 subalterns, 5,826 men; contused, 9 superior officers, 38 subalterns, 1,133 men; missing, 24 officers and 1,739 men.

The attack on the Redan is thus described.

At mid-day the English threw themselves in loose order of battle, supported by strong reserves, upon the salient of Bastion No. 3. The Wladimir Regiment, driven back at first, but afterwards supported by those of Kamtchatka and Irkutsk, (12 battalions,) bore down on the enemy with the bayonet, hurled over such of the English as had gained the rampart, and set fire to the Cacinen lining the cheeks of the embrasure. Lieutenant-General PAWLOFF, anticipating a renewed attack of the enemy on Bastion No. 3, strengthened himself by the Selinghinsk regiment, which stood in reserve, (thus making 16 battalions—equal to about 8,000 men.) The enemy renewed his attack on the salient, but was repulsed by the Selinghinsk regiment, under Colonel NIKSHEROFF, who was killed during this attack. A third assault of the enemy was repulsed with the same success as the two preceding. A part of the enemy posted itself in the ditch, where it opened a hot fire of musketry. Forty-eight volunteers of the Wladimir regiment under the command of Ensign DUCHAWITZ, let themselves down into the ditch, and drove out the English.

The Cavalry Skirmish Near Kertch.

From the London Daily News

By the last steamer from Kertch we have news of a brush between a party of the 11th Hussars and a swarm of Cossacks, which is another good illustration of the utter worthlessness of the half savage hordes against a regular European cavalry. It appears that a party of fifty Hussars and a subaltern were reconnoitering a few miles out in Kertch, when they suddenly found themselves cut off from the town by a strong body of Cossacks numbering some 400 mounted men. Flight was out of the question, and it was probably not much to the taste of the intrepid descendants of the Ironsides to run away from such an enemy, so they prepared to make a charge of it at the sword's point. Seeing this, the Cossack Captain came on like a tornado with levelled lances and their accustomed shout. The fifty hung awaited them till the interval was reduced to some three hundred yards, when they dashed at them themselves in skirmish order and almost bewildered the Cossacks by the very numbers of the assailing cavalry. Realizing their strength, and before the Hussars had arrived within the first position out men had entered into their ranks at their several intervals, during which the brave handful of Hussars formed and wheeled about within the dense circle that hedged them in, and which only seemed to grow the closer and more serried the more its numbers decreased. Although, however, a breach was effected, and after cutting nearly half the attacking horde to pieces, our men gained the open, and effected their escape back into Kertch, leaving, I regret to say, half their number dead upon the scene of this brilliant though costly struggle. I have not heard whether the officer was among the killed, but doubtless some official report of the affair will be published, which will give full details of the fight itself, and of the resultant casualties.

Future Operations in the Crimea

The *Journal des Debats* of the 11th has an article on the probable intentions of Marshal PELISSIER. It says that the Corps d'Armee of Eupatoria constitutes the extreme left of the general system of operations of the Allies. This corps menaces the right of the Russians and the centre of their communications with Southern Russia. The Russian army maintains for the present its right at the northern forts of Sebastopol; its centre in the fortifications of the Mackenzie Heights, opposite the lower course of the Tchernaya; and its left on the heights above Tchorgoum, which are occupied by the Piedmontese. The Russian left appears at present greatly menaced by the movements of the right wing of the Allies in the mountains of Baidar.

Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's dispatches allude to some combat which had enabled the Allies to come down from the mountains and force themselves a passage. It appears distinctly from the Russian dispatches that the Allies, after extending their operations from the mountains of the Baidar to the valley of the Upper Belbec, had left the Upper Belbec. This last circumstance denotes a marked progress of the Allies on the left wing of the Russians to surround them. The Belbec, in fact, flows at three or four leagues to the rear of the Mackenzie.

If the object of Marshal PELISSIER is to prolong his right wing to the Belbec, he will not attempt to establish himself on the upper course of that river before having driven the enemy from Aitodor. At present all the right wing of the army has taken possession of the mountain on the extreme left of the Russian wing, which is even fortifying itself in the most important passages and arming redoubts on commanding positions, and is forming roads to facilitate the arrival of provisions and ammunition. These measures seem to indicate that the army thinks of establishing itself during the bad season on the line from Sebastopol to the Upper Belbec.

Movements of the French Army.

We extract the following from a letter published by the *Presse d'Orient*, Sept 27:

KAMIESCHE, Saturday, Sept 22, 1855

The embarkations for Eupatoria have been rapidly effected. The cavalry division of the 2d corps, commanded by General D'ALLONVILLE, has been conveyed to this point. It consists of a hussar brigade, 1st and 4th regiments, and of a dragoon brigade, 5th and 7th regiments. A division of the 2d corps will be added, I believe, to the Eupatoria corps, and this, with AHMED MENEKLI PACHA's 25,000 men, will be able to attempt something serious. Our splendid cavalry is at last to be placed on fitting ground—ground where it can display its strength and make up for what it considers lost time.

The Egyptian troops, tired already in the Danubian campaign, are highly spoken of; and the generals feel sure that they will behave capitally by the side of ours. For the rest, Eupatoria serves as an excellent *point d'appui*, and under actual circumstances will be the nucleus of very serious operations.

In the camp the chief movements have been the following:

The whole of the 1st corps, commanded by General de SALLES, has marched into the place; it is stationed in front of Baidar. One division alone of this corps has remained behind; it is that which forms the garrison of Sebastopol. The head-quarters of the 1st corps are at Baidar.

General MACMAHON, who has just assumed his command, has descended with the 2d corps into the Tchernaya valley, where he has set up his head-quarters.

The Division of the Guard has again entered its old encampment.

All these movements were executed during a shocking state of the weather. We have had a great deal of rain, and this is not calculated to facilitate the conveyance of stores into these valleys. We are actively collecting the vehicles and carts required for the transport of the army. Sinope and Samsoun have supplied two thousand of the latter.

We keep up a close observation of the Russian camp. From the Tchernaya side GAINOBLET gives signs of life from time to time by sending on a few balls. At the mouth of the roadstead the presence of the enemy is more sensible. You know that the Russians left intact the Quarantine Fort, but they blew up the southern batteries commanded in front of the batteries on the beach. We have built batteries of a similar kind for fighting those of the enemy. The Russians fire but seldom from Fort Constantine, but they have connected the fort with the end of the roadstead towards the east by a series of works, and it is these works that commanded the town. Yesterday, the 21st, the firing became heavy; this morning the music continues. But for the pastime we should think the enemy had left, for we perceive very little movement in their camp.

Do the Russians mean to stay on the north side, or are they merely waiting for a fitting moment to evacuate it? This is the question every one here asks. Generally the opinion is that the Russians will retire.

Operations Before Sebastopol.

From the London Times Correspondent.

POSITION OF THE ARMY—FUTURE PLANS.

The position of the armies, with the exception of the movement of the troops towards Baidar, of which you will hear accounts from another hand, remains unchanged in its larger features. Even PELISSIER seems inclined to rest upon his oaten for the time. His game is fixed, no doubt, upon the Mackenzie plateau, but his courage fails him; nor does he care to repeat his little proverb, which was in his mouth when slaughter and bloodshed were spoken of in his presence with reference to our grand assaults—"Ou ne peut pas faire des omelettes sans casser des oeufs." The Marshal appears to have given up the manufacture of omelettes for the present; he has plenty of eggs if he likes to break them.

RUSSIAN FIRE FROM THE NORTH FORTS.

The firing into the town is occasionally very heavy and it is returned with spirit by the French mortars, aided by a few guns in position. The roads advance slowly, but are solidly and well made as far as they go, and the railway is assuming an appearance of solidity and permanence which gives satisfactory assurance of its efficiency for the Winter.

MAKING ROADS.

The British army is busily engaged road-making, hut-building and drilling. Large parties go down every day to Sebastopol and return with timber, doors, window-frames, joists, slabs of marble and stone-work, grates, glass, locks, iron, Stourbridge firebricks, of which a large quantity was found, and various other articles of use in camp and the huts which are on every side, are models of ingenuity in adapting Russian property to British and French uses. As yet, however, the vast majority of the soldiers are under canvas, and are likely to be so for a couple of months longer. The trenches—those monuments of patient suffering, of endurance, of courage—will soon be no more. The guns are withdrawn; indeed, they are now nearly all gone. The gabions are going fast, for the men have received permission to use them for fuel—the earthworks will speedily sink, and next Spring few traces will be left of the existence of these memorable works. It is melancholy amid all these sounds of rejoicing and victory, to think that an army has been all but lost and swallowed up in these narrow dykes, and that it was "done by mistake." Our engineers drew their lines, and to them they adhered, although the Russians taught them better every day. After all, when our attack was made, the men had to run over the open for upwards of 300 yards. Let any one try to run such a distance over broken ground with a rifle and 50 rounds of ball cartridge, and then say whether he is in a good condition for hard fighting at the end of it. The French had just 10 metres to run across. They had more men to work, and easier ground between the Mamelon and Malakoff, but the question is, ought our men to have been called on for such a death run at all?

ENERGY AND DETERMINATION OF THE RUSSIANS.

There is no sign of any present intention on the part of the enemy to abandon their position on the north side. The celerity with which they throw up and finish the most formidable-looking redoubts on the land and sea-sides is astonishing. They are admirable diggers, and Marshal TURENNE, I believe it was, who was wont to say that as many battles were won by the spades as by the musket. The fire across the roads increases in frequency and severity every day, and we have to record the loss of two men in the Buffs, and a few trifling casualties from the enemy's guns, but the mortars of the French must have caused serious injury and impediment to the Russian workmen, and have greatly damaged their magazines.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION IN SEBASTOPOL.

The Anglo-French Commissioner sits daily, and is busy apportioning the spoils of war found in the town. The number of guns of all kinds captured exceeds 4,000; immense quantities of small arms have been carried off by the soldiers and sold, but there are still pieces of them remaining. As the Russians lost 18,000 men between the morning of the 5th and the evening of the 8th of September, it is likely that we captured at least 18,000 stand of arms, not to mention the muskets in store, which had ceased to men rendered *hors de combat* during the preceding part of the siege. The Commission acts on the principle of dividing the spoils in proportion to the number of men actually to be on the strength of the respective armies in the camps before Sebastopol. Their labors were interrupted the other day by a Russian shell, which scarcely gave them time to adjudicate on the projectile-right of its splinters, as it burst as soon as it fell through the roof of the building in which they were sitting.

If the Russians are beaten, they will open fire upon the town on the land side and make it too hot to remain in; indeed, the Buffs are to be withdrawn for the present, and the strength of the French in the town has been diminished, as a numerous display of force may prevent the sally of the enemy's numerous Irregular General Wrangel, the old prince of Scandinavia, is a miser of no ordinary little note. He has lent the services of his Rowlands one of the town in pure of Sebastopol, at the request of Lord RAGLAN, who is appointed Brigadier-Major to the garrison, a position he has held since the formation of the 4th Division of the Crimean Army. Captain LOWES of the 57th regiment has succeeded as Aide-de-camp to Brigadier-General WINDHAM, in lieu of that gallant young officer, Lieutenant SWINEY of the 11th regiment, who was severely wounded on the morning of the 8th. The duties of the Governor are not very arduous, and the position of all the officers in personal attendance on the Admirable Five hundred artillerymen were added to the garrison of the town some days ago.

INVESTMENT OF THE NORTH SIDE.

Are we to invest the north side or not? If so, when do we begin? We may stay in our present position till the crack of doom and the Russians will remain in theirs, and the war may thus go on for half a century. The great road from Kadekoi to the camp gains on us but slowly, but a really great work is in the course of execution, in cutting a kind of canal for the waters of the streamlet which runs through the flat marshy land close by the Railway between Kadekoi and the head of the harbor. This work will materially tend to the strength and efficiency of the Railway in Winter, and will carry off the surface water which spread the whole of this marsh into a lake in Winter. The Sardinians are at work on the Railway from the Woronzoff Road to the main line at Kadekoi; but our engineers declare that they take such pains in elaborating, polishing, and finishing off trenches and cuttings as to lose valuable time. The French have not yet done anything towards the execution of the line laid down by Mr. CAMPBELL from the Col de Balaklava to Kamiesch.

HEROISM OF A BOY AT THE CAPTURE OF THE REDAN.

The following is an extract from a letter of an officer of the Light Division:—"Sebastopol, Sept 18.—By the way, I must give you the history, in a few words, of a few hours in the life of a hero, and, depend upon it, of a future great man if he lives. He is in the next regiment to us, and I have the details from a wounded sergeant of ours who lay next him during the day and night of the 8th. I allude to young DUNHAM MASSY, of the 19th—I believe the youngest officer of the army. He is now known as 'Redan MASSY,' for there are three of the same name in the regiment. This noble boy, in the absence of his cousin, led the Grenadier Company, and was about the first man in the corps to jump into the ditch of the Redan, waving his sword, and calling on his men, who nobly stood by him, till, left for nearly two hours without support, and beized by a fear of being blown up, they retired. Young MASSY, borne along, endeavored to disengage from the crowd, and stood almost alone, facing round frequently to the batteries, with head erect, and with a calm, proud, disdainful eye. Hundreds of shot were aimed at him, and at last, when leading and climbing the ditch, he was struck and his thigh broken. Being the last, he was, of course, left there. Now, listen to this. The wounded around were groaning, and some even loudly crying out. A voice called out faintly at first, loudly afterwards, 'Are you Queen VICTORIA's soldiers?' Some voices answered, 'I am! I am!' 'Then,' said the gallant boy, 'let us not shame ourselves; let us show those Russians that we can bear pain, as well as fight like men.' There was a silence as of death, and more than once he had it renewed by similar appeals. The unquailing spirit of that beardless boy ruled all around him. As evening came on, the Russians crept out of the Redan and plundered some of the wounded, at the same time showing kindness, and in some cases giving water. Men, with bayonets fixed, frequently came over the body of young MASSY. One fellow took away his haversack. Sometimes he feigned death. At other times, the pain of his wound would not permit him. A Russian officer, with a drawn sword, came to him, and endeavored to discourage with the sword which the young hero still grasped. Seeing that resistance was in vain, he gave it up. The Russian smiled gently and cor passionately on him, fascinated, probably, by his youth, and by the bold, unflattering glance which met his. When the works of the Redan were blown up in the night by the retreating Russians, the poor boy had his right leg fearfully crushed by a falling stone. He was found in the morning by some Highlanders, and brought to his regiment almost dead from loss of blood. Great was the joy of all at seeing him, as he was about to be returned as "killed" or "missing." "Dangerously wounded" was substituted, but he is now doing well."

Operations on the Baltic.

BOMBARDMENT OF RIGA.

A Russian letter from Riga, of September 26, alludes, as follows, to the recent bombardment:

"At 6 o'clock in the morning of yesterday, the inhabitants of this town were startled by a heavy cannonade. Four ships of the line, two corvettes, and nine brigs, had arrived in the night before our port, and for the space of an hour they bombarded the battery at the mouth of the Duna. Afterwards these vessels sailed westwards, and took up a position opposite the Bullen Column. There the bombardment recommenced, and lasted for an hour and a half. The batteries at the mouth of the Duna did not answer much, but those of Bullen, as the *Riga Zeitung* has announced, were much injured. Part of the enemy's squadron has been seen at Alt Salis, eleven miles from Riga, the 45th three frigates anchored at the mouth of the Salis river. A boat with seven men and an officer took soundings, and, approaching nearer, the crew (English) found means to set fire to about ten barks which were lying half a verst from the river's mouth."

REPAIRING SWEABORG.

A letter from Stockholm of the 5th inst., says: "Letters from Helsingfors state that the Russians are repairing with the greatest activity the formidable one of Sweaborg, which are so dreadfully damaged by the bombardment of the 9th and 10th August. They are re-obtaining new powder magazines in the rock, in order to avoid the risk of new explosions; the stone houses which were in wood are being built of stone; the arsenal, which was completely destroyed, is to be placed in a more protected position. The barracks, which before the bombardment were capable of containing 10,000 men, are being enlarged, and an attempt is to be made to fortify the Isle of Drumsio. General von HEDE, the military Governor, has visited the roads of Langsan, in which the Fr nch established a battery, to see if it will not be possible to construct during the Winter, a sort of citadel there."

CAPTURE OF RUSSIAN VESSELS.

A letter dated Sept. 25, says: The blockading squadron are beginning to have hard work, and find it difficult to maintain their stations in the teeth of the severe gales that come down from the mountains in the north, and sweep the Gulf of Bothnia with great violence. The ships often look in here to supply themselves with fresh provisions and hear the news. Six vessels are now cruising along the coast of Finland, between Jörneborg and Christinestad. On the 15th instant, the *Dragon* made a lucky hit, for, appearing unexpectedly off Haldigarns, opposite the Islands of Quarken, she fell in with and captured a flotilla of Russian merchantmen, consisting of seventeen vessels, of different rigs and sizes, one of which contained 1,000 tons of rye, part of which was distributed amongst the other ships, and the rest thrown overboard. A letter from Rear-Admiral PENAUD, dated Nargen, Oct. 2 renders an account of an expedition carried out in the Gulf of Bothnia by the corvette *d'Assas*, and the English steamers *Tartar* and *Harrier*. They captured eleven Russian vessels, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the Fiords. These prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

RUSSIA.

Movements of the Czar.

The *Ost Deutsche Post* contains the following letter, of the 29th, from Odessa:

The unexpected arrival of His Majesty the Emperor, at a quarter to 6 in the morning of the 25th, has astonished everybody. His Majesty was accompanied by the Grand Dukes MICHAEL and NICHOLAS. In as far as is known, the object of their journey was to see that Nicolaieff, the principal establishment of the Black Sea fleet, was properly secured. Nicolaieff, twenty five years ago a very inconsiderable place, was by the 'immortal labors' of LAZAREFF made the great depôt of the Russians in the Black Sea. Nicolaieff lies on a barren steppe, on the left bank of the Ingul, and at no great distance from its confluence with the Bug. It is the residence of the commander of the Black Sea fleet, and in its dockyards the vessels composing it were built.

The town contains about 38,067 inhabitants, and has six Greek churches and a Catholic and a Lutheran place of worship; there are also two synagogues, one for the common Jews and the other for the Karaites. The principal buildings are the Admiralty, several barracks with room for 25,000 men, the hydrographic institution, and the observatory. The arsenal contained prodigal supplies of *matériel* of war, which had been collected there during the last ten years, but a great part must have been sent to Sebastopol during the war. Nicholaieff is 121 versts from Odessa, 339 from Simpheropol, and 401 from Sebastopol.

As soon as His Majesty reached Nicholaieff the engineer and builder, Lieutenant VOLOKOFF, was summoned by telegraph, and he received orders to construct round the town several redoubts (five, as is said) with 360 guns. Besides these, 500 gunboats are to be built with all speed by workmen brought from Constandt, who will be under the personal inspection of the Grand Admiral, CONSTANTINE. Each of these boats is to be armed with two or four guns of long range. The latter have already been brought from the arsenal at Kieff. The newly-built frigates *Vitjas* and *Tiger* are already armed, and have been examined and approved by the Imperial family.

On the 27th the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE left for Sebastopol, and it is said he will be accompanied on his return by Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, with whom His Majesty wishes to consult on the future conduct of the war. According to an *on dit*, the plan of the Russian Commander-in-Chief is to withdraw from the north side of Sebastopol, and to defend the Crimea by taking up a position between Bakschiserai and Eupatoria."

Public Feeling in St. Petersburg.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Presse*, writing on the 29th ult., says: "Since the whole of the Court quitted our capital, and the principal ministers accompanied the Emperor to Moscow, there has been received here no news respecting events in the Crimea. Complete uncertainty and melancholy sadness prevail; and it is at St. Petersburg especially that the boyards most manifest their discontent. Reviews and parades cherished their warlike ardor. These have ceased, and the absence of the high functionaries, civil and military, who have followed the Emperor, leaves the nobles at leisure to consider the difficulty in which Russia has been placed by the war of the East. Hence their ill-humor, which manifests itself openly in their words. Moreover, adding to their discontent, certain pamphlets pass hands easily from hand to hand, and caution their melancholy feelings. The discontent, it is to be feared, has reached the lowest classes of the people also, and the peasants are now seeking to increase the conflagration. This is not all. A fearless writer has described a Russian army in retreating, which has been sent from the direction of Polish Russia, which he declares that the Government had considered it necessary to adopt measures and apply remedies which are quite unusual against those who desert their colors."

The New Russian Navy.

The idea of creating a new steam navy at Nicolaieff to replace the Black Sea fleet so inexplicably sunk in the Roads of Sebastopol, is pronounced by authority to be a mistake. It is said that the Emperor, in the capacity and not of a retreat to admit of ships of war being built with the celerity so desirable. There are no pieces of ice and seasoned timber at Nicolaieff suitable for ship building. Whatever of the kind is required the Minister makes a contract with some favorite, of whoever pays him the most handsomely for it, who makes an advantageous one and sublets the affair that may pass for cash in the hands of ten or a dozen different persons, each of whom makes a pretty picking of a government contract; and when at length the timber is dragged down the Dnieper from up the country, it is found to be quite green, full of sap, and generally cut at the wrong time of the year, consequently perfectly worthless and totally unfit for immediate use. The Emperor's ship-builders at Nicolaieff may celebrate the presence of their sovereign by laying down the keel of a 131 gun ship, to compete with the *Royal Albert*, but the day of its completion is far distant. But at Nicolaieff the Emperor will have an opportunity of visiting the extensive naval hospitals, crowded at this moment with the last remains of the sailors that manned his Black Sea fleet, on which he prides himself so much, and which now belong to the genus of the "Russian Invalides."

ENGLAND.

The Duke of Cambridge on the War—The Military System of England.

The London *Times* of the 12th instant, in an article on a late speech of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, on the conduct of the war, makes the following comments:

The Duke speaks of the late disasters as due to our military system rather than to any individuals actually engaged in the Crimea. This is, no doubt, to a great extent true. The defects are of ancient date. Every officer and every department can throw with justice considerable blame on other persons and other branches of the service. But the public condemnation cannot be averted by this mutual shifting of responsibility. The result remains the same—that the British army was ruined by the incompetence of its heads and the anarchy of its departments: that each man was partly the cause of his neighbor's failure helps the defence but little. No particular man has been held responsible for what has occurred; but those in office and, those in command, as nearest to our disasters, have been naturally held more responsible than others. The nation is well aware that no complete was the chaos that such an advantage as being able to discover the true primary cause of the evil is not to be hoped for.

The system may be regarded as immediately guilty. The question then remains,—What is the system, and who are responsible for it? Why is it that the States of continental Europe can embark in war without so discreditable and disastrous a transition from a state of peace? What are the advantages possessed by these less wealthy and less active nations? France has, indeed, carried on campaigns during a quarter of a century in Africa, but it has been chiefly a warfare of skirmishing and surprises; it was not in Africa that her engineers learnt how to sap up to the Malakoff. In the present generation Russia has made only a single short campaign in Hungary; yet the Russian Generals and officers have shown themselves, by the admission of their enemies, men of the highest skill, while their transport service commissariat have performed prodigies.

Prussians and Austrians never see any warfare more serious than a review, yet were they to take the field they would perhaps march and bivouack without serious loss. Even little Piedmont has surprised the world by the efficiency of its troops. Everything connected with its army is said to be a model of arrangement. We, the only people who in the last forty years have carried on regular wars—we who have fought the disciplined armies of mighty Indian princes as well as Caffres and New Zealanders, who have invaded China and tamed the Burmese, find ourselves on a great occasion novices in the military art. Why have Affghanistan and the Punjab given no lessons for the Crimea? That land-experience has been lost as regards the present war is part of the system, and the blame must fall somewhere.

But even practical warfare seems in the case of our allies and enemies to have been less the cause of efficiency than mental education and accurate arrangement. Our officers we know to be brave beyond all reproach, the men who follow them are worthy of such leaders; yet what is the result? We cannot relate a deed of heroism without blushing at the set of folly. They rush recklessly on batteries at Balaklava; they have no battalions to defend them at Inkermann. It is fine, it is glorious, but it is not war, say French and Russian looker-on. The subaltern and the general are equally fearless and equally unskilful; there is no difference between them; the general is only a subaltern of rank. These gallant deeds have not saved the nation's military fame; after a year of perils and endurance, every paltry German newspaper can talk of England's exhaustion and humiliation. Such man has done his best, but his best was only fit to fight with the untrained bravery of his race. Head, skill, a keen eye, and a calm judgment are wanted, and we owe the deficiency to the system, which the Duke of CAMBRIDGE so properly condemns.

It is of no use to resort to the past; those who had the management of military affairs, and who are chiefly responsible for the incapacity of commanders and the confusion of departments, have now, to some extent, been superseded by other men; always supposing that General SIMPSON's recall has not been canvassed. It remains to profit by past errors, and we are glad to find that among the highest in the State they are so justly appreciated.

The remarks of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE on the political question of the war will be received with satisfaction. "A peace at the present moment," says his Royal Highness, "would not be an honorable, durable, and lasting peace. Until such a peace could be concluded he was for carrying on the war with all possible vigor and determination." It is, perhaps, unnecessary to give special praise for all exploits at which the Duke has arrived in common with the great body of his countrymen, but the people will be glad to find that they have in him one who shares their patriotic feelings, and will give no countenance to the unworthy coalition with which we are threatened. This is a time when the cooperation of every rank is necessary for the success of the common cause, and the knowledge that a near relative of the Sovereign feels and expresses the sentiments of the country will give confidence to those who labor to uphold its dignity, while abroad it will discourage any ignorant hopes that may be founded on what are called dynastic influences.

It is some consolation to have a Prince of this manly mind. All orders of the State seem now united to prosecute the war through victory and disaster until its objects be won. Sebastopol will not satisfy a people who are in arms for the security of Europe. Victories d'Assas, and the English steamers *Tartar* and *Harrier*. They captured eleven Russian vessels, one of which was a steamer, and eight other vessels in the Fiords. These prizes are of the aggregate burden of 2,500 tons.

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On the 27th the Grand

FROM WASHINGTON.

Shadows of Coming Events—The Game of Politics—Improvements in Washington—The Three Million Indemnity—Wise in his Retort Character, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

Little colonies of actors and observers in politics begin to assemble. Some of Mr. Pierce's New-York office holders are here, perhaps giving and receiving suggestions as to their action in the coming election. The Administration favors the Hall Rooms, hoping by that course, to heal the breach between the cliques. The Union goes over to Dan Sickles, and hopes that he will be supported by enough of the Softs to carry him in to the State Senate; and so, were it necessary to defeat the Republicans, would the Union advise the Softs to go over to Dickinson himself. The Administration is also gracious towards the Silver Gray specialties, who have taken the field under the cries of straightout Whigs, National men, Conservatives, and so on. The Union is the confidential man of the campaign, and is doing business on the constitutional dodge. The Grays are now, in the language of the organ, merely ascertaining their party and their principles to uphold the Constitution. The Constitution, to day, is the repudiation of the Missouri Compromise, the Fugitive Slave Act, and the imprisonment of unoffending citizens without trial, jury or law. In November the Constitution will be voting for all the Free Soil candidates in New-York and Massachusetts; next Winter it will be enabling more slave territory, and some yet unaggravated insults to the North. Those "noble Constitution-loving Whigs" will be shocked anew by the skin for three or four weeks as the best fellows in the world, and after they have been used to pull the Democracy through the mud will be turned upon the Common, to live or die, as chance may determine. The impudence and hypocrisy of the organ of a party, notorious for having committed all the assaults on the spirit and letter of the Constitution, under which it has ever suffered, now prating about preserving the Constitution, show that there's nothing which the fraternity of politicians will not brave.

General WARD, of the New-York *Courier*, is here. His object, I believe, is the selection of a residence for the Winter, the health of a portion of his family requiring a more remarkable climate than that of the valley of the Hudson. Washington is becoming a favorite resort in the Winter season for those whose business and means enable them to change their abodes as their inclinations prompt. The extension and improvement of the city have added to the attractions which belong to it as the political capital. The past has been in this place, a building season. More and better houses have been erected here than ever before in the same space of time. Some express surprise at these appearances of prosperity, because, as they observe, Washington has neither commerce, manufactures, nor is it the centre of a productive rural district. There is nothing at all surprising in the progress of the city. It is wholly supported by direct contributions out of the Federal Treasury. It receives in this way three or four millions of dollars a year. Its population is about one-eleventh part of that of New-York, and the amount of public money disbursed here is considerably greater, amounting to about $75 for each inhabitant. The cessation of these largesses would be the suppression of the place. The public buildings already erected and in the course of construction, are among the most substantial and beautiful in the world. No city of Christendom has had more done for its architectural development than Washington. The patron and paymaster of the whole is the Government. The only private enterprise of any moment which has been undertaken at this place is the Washington Monument, which, after six years, stands only a monument of the indifference of the country. Should the Union continue, this city is destined to become, through the National bounty, one of the most magnificent cities of the world.

The man with the carpet bag, who enjoys the reputation of having made the Mesilla Treaty, Mr WARD, of Pennsylvania, Mr HAGOOD and some other gentlemen, well known for their connection with Mexican affairs, are in town, from which the inference is drawn by the curious, that a demonstration is to be made upon the Treasury for the extraction of the three millions payable after the completion of the Boundary Survey. There are rumors that this mysterious fund was never intended to go out of the United States: that in fact it constitutes the secret service fund, the ways and means by which the Treaty was engineered through the devious ways of diplomacy, and through the senatorial pass of the Senate. SANTA ANA received his seven millions, barring the $70,000 which Mr. GONDOTTA detained; the three millions remain to be divided among,——but, as STERNE says after the last pin in the curtain between the lady and the gentleman had disappeared Lord, how should I know? A great deal of unnecessary surprise has been excited by the truculent silliness of Gov. WISE's reply to the invitation of the Boston Abolition Committee to lecture on Slavery, before them. WISE is a green young man of some fifty odd years, and his youth and verdure lead him to do things which in a sedate person of mature years would appear stupid or extravagant. WISE knows that people love to be astonished, and prides himself upon his ability to gratify that propensity. But he is not altogether a harlequin or a mountebank. There is a good deal of method in his madness. He has lost more ground of late among the ultra-Southern faction by his dalliance with the Soft-Shell Democrats of New-York, whom he is seeking to conciliate as a preliminary to petitioning for their support for the Presidency. These apparent concessions to the Northern Democracy have alarmed the jealousy of the National men of the South, whose national ity consists in proscribing everything and everybody not belonging to their section. In this exigency it became necessary for WISE to turn a compound somersets, and by great good luck the Boston invitation reached him in the very nick of time. Accordingly, he strips for a fight, which he can do without the slightest hazard of disagreeable consequences, since the Boston Committee are six hundred miles distant, and are, beside, non-combatants. Their business is discussion, not fighting. The internecine fray which MR WISE proposes is like the duel between the Yankee and the Creole with broadswords across the Mississippi. I was once a witness to a scene of similar chivalrous bombast, in which MR. WISE was chief actor. Failing, or rather plunging, into a rage with JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, on the floor of the House, the Accomac champion shrieked for the formation of a ring and the appointment of bottle-holders before the speaker's chair, in order that he (WISE) should have the proper opportunity to polish off his adversary in the manner which his own honor and Southern rights required. These eccentricities of the gladiator are, after all, nothing but the cunning of the politician. Next week MR. WISE will, perhaps, be found performing in the character of the philanthropist in some colonization meeting, shedding benevolent tears over the pious work of returning the exiled negro to his native Africa.

But the Committee has been picked up in a much more effective style by another Captain BOBADIL. TOOMBS has received the invitation, and accepts it. He will heard the dove in his nest, and if his tirade make the brood flutter, it will make the rest of the world laugh.

As a Northern man, I confess to very little respect for these professed abolitionists, whose sole or chief object appears to be agitation in the Free States on Slavery. We certainly have, already, abundant means of ascertaining Southern sentiment in respect to that institution. The question which now occupies the Northern mind is not Slavery; it is whether Northern freedom, and the equality of the States, as guaranteed by the Constitution, shall be defended, or whether they shall be surrendered to the South? These dreary debates on Slavery serve no other purpose but to smother up the real issue, and substitute for it another, in which we of the North have little interest, and on which we can never agree. AQUIDAY.

NEW CAR-BRAKE.—A car brake has been invented by Mr. WILLIAM LONGBRIDGE, of Pittsburg, Pa, the advantages of which are thus summed up by him:

1 The engineer can at any speed apply or reverse all the brakes in the train in twelve feet on the track.

2 Every wheel in the train receives an exactly equal pressure.

3 The brakes are applied to the hindmost car in the train first, stretches out the train and keeps the buffers apart until the engine stops.

4 The power applied to the brakes can be graduated from one pound up to locking the wheel.

5 The machine can be set to throw off the motive power at any desired point, preventing the possibility of its taking wheels unless desired.

6 The hand brakes work in combination with the power, or operate if disconnected.

7 The car can be drilled or turned as usual.

Inoculation for the yellow fever is reported to have been tried in more than one thousand cases at New-Orleans, during the last Summer, with perfect success.

CITY POLITICS.

☞ The Workingmen's Provisional Committee—that is to say, one of them—completed its organization, and has presented a full City, County and Judicial ticket. It is composed of the following candidates: Sheriff, William N. McIntire; County Clerk, George H. Sherwood; Coroners, John Ives, William O'Donnell, Charles Missing, Robert Gamble; Comptroller, Philip W Engs; Street Commissioner, James Dewey; Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, Jacob L. Dodge; City Inspector, Christian W. Schaffer; Counsel to the Corporation, Theodore E Tomlinson; Governor of the Almshouse, William H. Albertson; Justice of the Supreme Court, Richard P. Cowles; Justices of the Superior Court, Michael Unsworth, Murray Hoffman; Judge of the Court of Common Pleas, Cambridge Livingston; Justice of the Marine Court, Charles H Birdsall.

☞ The Tenth-Ward Germans met, Thursday night, at Klein's Hotel, Essex st, to select a candidate for Alderman from the three already nominated. Mr. Eduard Richter was Chairman, and Mr. L Neu Secretary. A long and exciting discussion took place, which lasted over two hours. Mr. Reed seemed generally to be the favorite but it was objected that he had been, even if he was not now, a K N. At last a vote was taken, which resulted as follows:

Norris McLeod, (Soft)	49
Henry C. Atwood, (Hard)	45
Jerome Reed, (Whig)	13

The nomination was then made unanimous, and the meeting adjourned.

☞ The Eleventh Ward Republican Club held a cheerful meeting Thursday evening, at Manhattan Hall No 668 Fourth-street. Mr. F Hiscock in the Chair. Addresses were made by Hon. Horace Greeley, Dr. F. Tuthill, and others.

Resolutions concerning the Republican General Committee, in which the Eleventh Ward is not properly represented, were unanimously passed.

☞ The Fourth-Warders ("Democrats") turned out, last evening, in great force, to ratify the nomination of Benjamin Healy for Alderman, T. J. Barr for the Senate, and James Hayes for Assembly.

☞ Capt. Coleman, having declined, the Whigs of the Second Assembly District nominated Dr. Pierre C. Van Wyck for Assembly.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

☞ The Republicans of the First Ward have made the following nominations:

Alderman—Calvin W. How.
Supervisor—Hubart Ford.
Assessor—Alonzo H. Gale.

☞ The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward have nominated Cornelius Woglom for Alderman.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How Policemen act on a Spree—The Seventeenth Ward Guard.

We've have heard a great deal about the Police when upon a spree. We've said something about them—sometimes intimated that they were paid $700 a year for other purposes than to dress up in fancy style and go out of town to shoot for prizes and eat a dinner. But, bound to see the worst of it, we inwardly resolved to drop in suddenly upon some company of them when off, and catch them in the very act.

Thursday it got out that the Seventeenth Ward Municipal Guards were going to Turtle Bay on a target excursion. Now the Seventeenth Ward is the largest in the City, and the most populous, and its Police are said to have a great deal of human nature in them. It was a fine chance. So, at 2 o'clock we stalked in—a "Chiel among them takin' notes."

They were on their last round of shot. Some innocently enough spared the handsome target and showed their tastes, but more had riddled it. One Mr. JENNINGS put three shots through the bull's eye and took the first prize.

That job over, they fell to in right manly fashion, for some sport. They wrestled, tumbled, and cut up generally, like a cage full of tame tigers when full of spirits. They set up their crack men by main force upon a table, and made them speak—whether they would or not. They didn't handle each other as girls play with each other—gently—nor as dainty clerks—but sported like old Titans, roughly and with entire good-nature. Nothing wicked, so far, certainly.

Dinner was announced, Capt. JEDEDIAH HART took the head of the table, and the guests, numbering fifty or sixty, and the members of the Company, some forty-five, sat down to as good a dinner as has been eaten for months. It was a cold water affair entirely—coffee plenty, but no liquor—not even lager bier! That is a thing to be told of!—of course nobody made a fool of himself.

Capt HART gave the first sentiment—

The Chief Magistrate of the City—MAYOR FERNANDO WOOD.

Fortunately, Mr. MCLEOD MURPHY was on hand, and he let himself loose, eulogizing our immaculate Mayor. The speech must have been prepared when the Mayor was about a month old in his office. However, the guests winked and clapped, and the Police cheered—heartily to all appearances—looking precisely as if they believed the man was in earnest. He gave in conclusion—

The Guard

Captain HART responded happily. He told some things about the Seventeenth Ward Police that we didn't think of. They had been called into eleven of the Wards to render assistance, yet with the heterogeneous population of the Seventeenth Ward, had never called assistance in to quell disturbance at home. He alluded to the very creditable part they took in the Longshore riots in the lower Wards,—in the Kane extradition excitement,—and in the "Dead man's relict" affair in the Eighteenth Ward. He spoke of the peculiar difficulties of the policemen—alluded to DONAMOS, who was stabbed, (and then passed as a guest,) and to those of their number who had fallen at their posts. In conclusion, he gave, *The Aldermen of the City*—to which

Alderman ELY responded; and other toasts brought out Councilmen PINCKNEY, TRUSLOW, and VAN RIPER, Dr CONNERY, and a stray member of the press who was not too full to utter "one leetel word." It is a curious fact that no City official of this ward is among the indicted—the fact was appreciated.

After dinner, the Guards formed into line—a hand some company they showed—and took the cars back. So long as they were in the outskirts, they did not scruple to compel Mr. ROBBINS of the "Guards," and other singing men to make them merry with a song. Returned to the Station-house in good condition, and every man as sober as he started, $1,500 worth of prizes—contributed by citizens of the Ward—were distributed to the good shots. And passing—we learned that several beautiful pieces of plate which were offered as prizes by disreputable persons had been unanimously and indignantly reject d. Well, considering that these men have no nights and no Sundays, we came home convinced that the City had done a more wicked thing before now than to consent that their Policemen should have one day in 365 for a Target Excursion.

The Excelsior Base Ball Club.

One of our reporters writes a very long and doleful account of an ineffectual attempt made upon Wednesday afternoon to discover the whereabouts of "near Mr LITCHFIELDS' house, upon Clove road," designated as the ground where the "Excelsior Base Ball Club" were to have a game that afternoon. A feeling allusion is made to a "carriage promised to be in readiness at Fulton avenue Ferry. According to his account he must have had a delightful walk over the said Clove road, with a spicy time at ringing door bells and inquiring the vicinage of "Mr LITCHFIELD's new house." He protests against being made a party to any such *base* proceedings in future.

The Cowhiding in Wall street.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appeared in your paper of yesterday, headed "Cowhiding in Wall street," which does me such gross injustice that I claim the privilege of stating that it is a total misrepresentation of the facts in the case; that I am innocent of any provocation for the assault made upon me, and that it was perpetrated in a most cowardly and ruffian-like manner—all of which I am prepared to prove by those who witnessed the affair and those acquainted with the insults and injuries I have received from Mr ARCHDEACON and his employes. Respectfully,

MARTIN CASSIN, No. 77 Wall-st.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct 25, 1855.

☞ Mr WILLIS assures us that the goat we saw on Washington-square was not "tormented," and that the nuisance of loafers is not tolerated there. Good luck to Mr. WILLIS in any efforts he may make for reform.

☞ FRANCIS & LOUTREL get up a "Correspondents Blotting Pad" that is well worth using.

Coroners' Inquests.

FOUND DROWNED.

An inquest was held by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of an unknown colored man, who was found floating in the North River off Vesey-street. It appeared on an examination of the body that it had during the night, while made fast to the dock, been robbed of anything that might have been in the pockets, which were found turned outwards and empty. Verdict, "Supposed drowned."

SUDDEN DEATH IN THE STREET.

Also, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of an unknown man, of impoverished appearance, who, while crossing Centre-street, by White-street, staggered and fell three several times. On falling the third time he was senseless, and in that state he remained until taken by the Police to the Hospital, where he was found to have died while on the way. Verdict, "Death by visitation."

DISTRESSING ACCIDENT.

Also, on the body of Ned Wittmark, a young mate of the steamship Pennsylvania, who was killed by a blow received by the falling in of a cask of minerals which was being hoisted from a lighter. Verdict, "Death by fracture of the skull from falling upon the deck of the lighter." Deceased was a native of the United States, and aged 20.

Police News.

ATTEMPTED BURGLARY.

John O'Brien, alias Patrick Gillespie, claiming to be a ship laborer, was arrested by Officer Barr, of the Fourth District Police, charged by Hugh Duggan, city, with having attempted, with others, to rob him of his goods. The complainant, a resident of No 11 Broad-street, Philadelphia arrives that as he walked along Roosevelt-street he was met by the prisoner, one of whom requested right him by the time, while the others gained the rear and entered. Before Barr at this time came up and secured the prisoner the others making their escape. He was fully committed for trial, in default of $1,000 bail.

ASSAULT.

Luke Toole, an Irish peasant, while standing in the vicinity of Castle Garden, got into a quarrel with one Philip Burns. After an animated dispute, he struck Burns with a cart-rung, breaking his arm. Toole was arrested, and held to answer in the sum of $500, by Justice WELSH.

OBSTRUCTING A RAILROAD CAR.

Chas. Birdsell, a carter, was on Thursday arrested, charged by Isaac V. Schermerhorn, Conductor on the Eighth-avenue Railroad line, with wilfully and maliciously obstructing the passage of the cars. Accused was taken before Justice PEARSEY and fined $5, which he paid.

DESERTER.

Henry Sanford, a deserting sailor from the United States ship *Saratoga*, was on Thursday picked up by officer Fitzgerald, of the First District, and by order of Justice WELSH returned to the ship.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 26.
Before Hon Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS

Lane vs. Lutz et al—Case settled.

Eckhardt vs. *Eckhardt*.—Let affidavit show in what part of the City (in what street and house) service was made; and that no appearance or demurrer was served.

In re John A. Mitchell, Esq.—This order, if proper, should be made in the District where the Attorney resides.

Nash vs. *Jushim*.—This complaint is definite enough, but all that relates to the fraud is to be struck out as irrelevant, unless plaintiff wishes a new motion to be made as to that matter.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

The Extradition case of Nicholas Sucillan was further adjourned in consequence of the preengagements of Mr. Busteed.

NEW-JERSEY.

Serious Accident.

At 6 o'clock Thursday evening, as the passengers for the New-York and Erie Rail road train were landing from the ferry-boat on the Jersey City side of the Ferry, a man named THOMAS SECOR, residing in Delaware County, N Y., accidentally stepped between the boat and bridge and had one of his knees badly crushed. He was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. His leg will require amputation.

Base Ball.

Excelsior Club of Jersey City played Newark Club, senior, on Thursday at East Newark. The Excelsior Club got 24 runs, and the Newark 6.

The Courts.

In the Hudson County Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge VREDENBURGH presiding, the cases of Conrad Schneider, George Warner, George Handell and Lewis Knapp, indicted on a charge of grand larceny, were taken up on Tuesday evening and concluded on Wednesday morning. They were found guilty, and were sentenced yesterday morning. For the State, J. D. Littell prosecuting attorney. For defendants, R. D McClelland Jr, and Wm H Jelliffe.

John George and his wife Caroline, indicted on a charge of burglary, were tried on Wednesday. When the evidence for the prosecution was taken, Wm. H. Jelliffe, counsel for the prisoners, moved the dismissal of the case, which, after arguments by counsel, was done on the ground of an insufficiency of testimony.

James Williams, tried on an indictment charging him with robbery, was found guilty. The defence set up was that of insanity. The Jury recommended the prisoner to the mercy of the Court. For the State, J. D. Littell. For the prisoner, Wm. H. Jelliffe.

The case of Margaret Hogan, on trial for the alleged murder of her child, was commenced late on Thursday. J. D Littell, prosecuting attorney, assisted by I W. Scudder, appeared for the State, and the Court had assigned James Fleming, Jr, and John P. Vroom as counsel for the prisoner. The prosecuting attorney opened the case, and the Court commenced to take the testimony before it adjourned.

Americans Massacred in Peru.

From the Newark Daily Advertiser, Oct. 25.

Rumors have recently found their way to this country of the massacre of several Americans in South America, at the head waters of the river Amazon. We publish a confirmation of the report to-day, in the following letter, written by Mr. MARCUS WILLIAMS, formerly of this city, who has for several years past been engaged in establishing and managing the trading stations on the line of the Amazon River:

BARRA DE RIO NEGRO, Saturday, Sept 8, 1855

On the 2d instant there arrived a special courier from the frontier fort of Tabatinga, bringing official papers from the Commandant of the Fort to the Government, relating the following tragical story, the particulars of which I have carefully collected from the best authorities, and from the Cabo di Esquadria, (an officer a grade above a common soldier,) who came with the dispatches, and from the story of one who commanded the soldiers at the time of the bloody affair.

Nine men, said to be Americans, (nearly all white foreigners who pass through this part of Peru are called Americans,) stopped at Nauta, on their way down the river, and in some way displeased the Governor-General of the Province, FRANCISCO ALVARADO ORTIZ, who, in consequence, refused to give them passports into the Brazilian territory, and at the same time sent orders to the Governor of Loreto to the same effect, and wrote also to the commander of the Fort of Tabatinga, Captain JOAQUIM BERNARDO MAGALHS GARCEZ, adding, at the same time, that they were highwaymen who had committed disturbances on their way through the country.

When they arrived at Loreto they forced the Governor, BENTO JOSE CORLHO, to give them a passport, which fact was immediately communicated to the Commander of Tabatinga. Three of the men stopped behind at Loreto to return back to the river, and the other six continued on their route towards Brazil, in a log canoe, and about 2 o'clock in the morning the sentinel is on duty at Tabatinga hailed them as they were passing, to which they replied by discharging a gun loaded with ball cartridge, and continued on their way.

Capt. GARCEZ, the commander, immediately dispatched an igarittea (large canoe) with a Cabo de Esquadra and ten armed men, with orders to bring them back, dead or alive. They came up with the Americans on the Island of Jauari, about 7 o'clock in the morning, and ordered them to come along-side. They answered by a shot, refusing to be made prisoners. The soldiers then dropped further down the river, landed a little below, entered the woods, and came back upon them, and killed five; another making his escape, who was afterwards traced to the shores of a lake, and it is surmised that if the alligators have not eaten him up, he is already dead from starvation. One soldier was wounded and one Indian was missing. No baggage nor papers were found with the Americans, they having thrown everything into the river when the fight began. The arms found were two revolvers and a gun, which were brought up by the courier to this place. The dead bodies were thrown into the river.

The Commander of the fort, in his official communications, takes the whole responsibility on himself, and says he has done no more than his duty; but the intelligent and better portion of the Brazilians here, say that the story is obscure and mysterious, and looks like foul play. Col. ORTIZ said that they were highwaymen, and therefore refused them a passport; why, then, did he not punish them himself in the territory of Peru? They could not have stole anything in Maynas but bananas and mandioca, which every traveler in those parts is at times obliged to do, when the owners are absent. He resides at Nauta, and I am intimate y acquainted with him. He is very illiterate, and is generally acknowledged to be as despotic as he is ignorant.

Is it at all probable that six men in a small log canoe, with but one gun and two pistols, would attempt to resist the garrison of Tabatinga? The very fact that five out of six were killed and only one of the soldiers wounded, contradicts of itself this part of the story, and shows that there was little or no resistance, and that they were decidedly shot down, while perhaps begging for their lives.

Do not all the statements of ORTIZ and GARCEZ to be true, when their crime of sufficient magnitude to merit a supreme death without shame, and that science to be executed by ten soldiers, and their bodies thrown into the river like those of so many dead dogs? It seemed to me that other means were at hand to bring them justice, without resorting to an enormity; and my opinion is, that these men were robbed and massacred. I have taken measures to obtain more accurate information by the next steamer, which leaves here for Santarem the 11th inst.

Later from Fort Laramie—Movements of Gen. Harney—Hostility of the Indians.

From the St Louis Republican, Oct 24.

Letters have been received in this city from Fort Laramie as late as the 10th September. They contain some news of interest, and altogether present the condition of things in that quarter as of a belligerent character.

Capt A P Howe, 4th artillery, was about being tried by a Military Court, of which Col. HOFFMAN was President, charged with disobedience of orders in having failed at the battle of Blue Water to go down the hill after being dismounted, to hunt up Gen. Harney, who deprived of the services of his company during the fight.

Lieut Bakney arrived at Fort Laramie on the 17th. The Sioux had, it is said, declared war in earnest. They attacked a train of three wagons, with Lieut. Bakney's wife and family, after the battle of Blue Water. Two men of the government herd from that train were killed, and succeeded in getting thirty animals. Jonathan Wood was also killed, but had to leave on the ground after having eleven ten balls, an arrow (broken shaft and point) having given out. The effects of the wounded stolen by the Sioux were afterwards recovered.

The Arickaree Indians attacked some express men from Fort Pierre; they saved themselves and their mules, being on fleet horses, but they lost all the rest of their

Austin—says the letter—the Sioux Indians last night stole eight mules from some people en route to the States, threatening dear life for the mail in new harness, and we may have, and doubtless will have, a fight. The Indians say "come on." They are all White Earth Indians, and have sent word to Gen Harney to "come on with his troops and—that they were ready," and wanted his horses—he has orders not to come further into their country, he would say.

WHARTON is at Fort Grattan, at Ash Hollow, but goes to Fort Kearney. The chances for a fight are good, but in my opinion the Indians will run.

Two forts are to be established between Laramie and Fort Pierre.

Col Cooke deserves great credit for his admirable decision and quickness in the battle at Blue Water. It secured the command will lose all the dragoon horses this Winter—they are now poor. The ponies are doing admirably, and almost this country well. Capt LEWELL has returned. He had no fight. At the time he was passing through the country the Indians had not been attacked by Gen HARNEY, nor had they heard of the fight.

This war will not end in a day, and I predict that more troops must be sent out. Gen. HARNEY has enough troops to whip the Indians whenever he meets them, but not sufficient to guard the road and garrison forts.

Capt. CADY is to go with Gen HARNEY in command of the battalion of the 6th. Col HOFFMAN's health is such as not to permit him to go on the campaign.

All the officers are well.

SURGICAL OPERATION.—Dr. MCDOWELL, of St Louis, recently performed a very delicate surgical operation, which is thus described by one who witnessed it:

"The subject was a small boy, not more than ten or twelve years of age. Several years ago he received a blow upon the side of the head, fracturing the skull, and producing compression of the brain, and as a consequence of the injury, has been afflicted ever since with epileptic fits. Dr McDOWELL, who was the operator, after dissecting away the scalp, applied the trephine, removing a circular piece of bone about three-quarters of an inch in diameter near the centre of the internal face. There was a projection of bone from a quarter to one-half inch long, pressing down upon the *dura mater* of the brain, and doubtless the cause of the epilepsy. I have no doubt a permanent cure of the disease will be the result.

RESUMPTION OF DAILY TRAVEL TO NORFOLK.—It will be seen by reference to an advertisement in our columns to-day that the Norfolk line of steamers will commence making daily trips between Baltimore and Norfolk on the 1st of November, at which time the fever embargo will be entirely removed. The course of this Company during the past few months, in running their steamers at a heavy expense without remuneration, in order to succor the pestilence stricken cities of Norfolk and Portsmouth, and to convey to them the necessaries of life and of death also, when cut off by all other lines of travel, cannot but have secured to them the kindly feelings of the traveling public, which will, doubtless, be evinced on all suitable occasions by the citizens of the North and the South.—*Baltimore American.*

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Oct. 26—6 P M.

ASHES—The market is quiet, but firm at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Unchanged. 1,900 lbs sold.

CANDLES—Are freely bought at former rates. The supply is very moderate.

COFFEE—Rules quiet, and somewhat unsettled. Sales have been made since our last of only 100 pkgs. Java at 14½; 80 bags Maracaibo at 10½; 350 Rio at 10 @ 11½; and 500 St. Domingo, in hand for export, at 9½c. ₩ lb. The stock of Rio equals 39,000 bags, but only about 8,000 bags are offering for sale, of which amount, the heavier portion is of a poor quality.

COPPER—Displays no new feature.

COTTON—Advices from the South, in relation to frosty weather, have materially aided holders of Cotton, so that they were enabled to sell, to day, over 4,000 bales at prices 1-8c ₩ lb better than could have been realized yesterday, the market closing firmly and buoyant.

FEATHERS—The stock is limited and stiffly held, but the demand is not brisk.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after and are not so firm or so buoyant in price. The home and speculative inquiry is moderate, but there is a decided falling off in the export demand,—shippers being somewhat reluctant to move, until they get their letters by the Canada. In view of these circumstances and unfavorably affected by the increased desire of factors to realize,—the market seems rather heavy and languid. The sales since our last comprise about 19,000 bbls, here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$ 75 @ 8 81½
Straight State	8 81½@ 8 87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 81½
Common to good Indian and Michigan	8 81½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is unchanged. Sales have been made of 800 bbls. superfine to best extra, at $9@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is in fair request and is firm—there having been 8,400 bbls taken, at $9@$10 75 for mixed to extra ₩ bbl. Rye Flour continues rare and quiet at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is stable and steady at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½@$5 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

FRUIT—No particular change has occurred in this line since our last.

GRAIN—Wheat is in good demand, partly for home use, and partly for export, at still higher prices. The receipts are moderate, but are not in very good condition, nor adequate to the requirements of buyers. Hence, factors of desirable parcels are almost enabled to dictate their own terms. The sales since our last reach about 52,000 bushels, including Canada White, at $2 12@$2 20; Western White, part at $2 08@$2 10; Western Red (sound) at $1 87½@$1 96½; do (unsound) at $1 55½; and Southern Red at $2@$2 06 ₩ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and is held with more firmness. 9,400 bushels found buyers to-day at $1 21 ₩ bushel. Barley is inactive, and nominal at $1 2?@$1 35 ₩ bushel. Oats continue scarce and in demand at 48c @53c for Western, and 46c.@48c for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is less active, and rather languid. The home inquiry is moderate, and that for export is very tame. The sales since our last consist of 43,000 bushels Western mixed, chiefly at 96c. ₩ bushel.

HAY—The sales embrace 450 bales River, in lots, at unchanged prices.

HEMP—American is only offered, at prices above the views of buyers; hence there is not much being done in it. Foreign is quiet and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The demand is fair, but is generally at rates which do not suit holders. On this account the sales are restricted, though former quotations are well supported. The stock is lighter not gaining anything worth speaking of from the current receipts.

HOPS—We have nothing new to notice under this head.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $35@$36 ₩ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern command $1 50 ₩ thousand. The supply continues light.

LEAD—Manifests no essentially new feature.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sorts is in slightly improved demand at strengthening prices. Other kinds rule about the same.

LIME—Rockland is dull and inanimate.

MOLASSES—Exhibits no alteration. About 250 bbls. New Orleans were taken in lots, at 37c @ 38c, ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are without essential change. Sparits Turpentine is in request at 47c @ 48c, but is held higher. The stock is decreasing.

OILS—We have nothing additional to report in Whale, Sperm, or Olive. Linseed is sparingly dealt in at 81c @ 83c ₩ gallon. It is scanty. Lard Oil is rare and needed at old rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and steadier, sales having been made since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 62½ for Mess; $21@$21 50 for prime Mess; and $20 87½@$21 for prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are scarce and wanted at 6c @ 6½c ₩ lb. Cut Meats and Bacon move about the same. Lard is quiet, but firm,—the transactions since our last reaching 500 bbls. fair to prime at 11½c @12½c, ₩ lb. Butter is more freely offered, but is in fair demand. The sales since our last amount to 250 bbls. at $10 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess, $16 50 for extra Vermont do., and $17@$17 50 for repacked Chicago do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₩ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and unchanged at $16@$18. Butter is freely offered at 20c @ 21c. for Ohio, 20c @23c for common to very good State, and 23c.@25c for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells at 9c.@10½c, ₩ lb.

RICE—Sales of 60 tcs. transpired at $5 75 ₩ 100 lbs.

SALT—Remains in good request at buoyant prices, with a small quantity in market.

SEEDS—Have not varied much.

SOAP—There were 100 boxes Castile taken at 11½.

SUGARS—Are very quiet and depressed, the close of the day having been confined to small lots of Cuba, &c., within our former range.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. Prime found buyers at old prices.

TOBACCO—Desirable lots are less abundant, and are in good demand at full rates. The sales since Tuesday reach 147 hhds Kentucky and Maysville at 7½c. @13c; 250 cases Seed Leaf (part by sample) at 9½c @ 18c.; 19 Florida on private terms; 50 Cuba, and 433 Yara on terms not made public.

WHISKY—There have been 900 bbls. Jersey, Ohio, and Prime sold at the mills @ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were limited and firmer. For Liverpool, the engagements included 84,000 bushels Grain, closing at from late rates; in bulk and bags, @ bushel. Cotton and Flour quotations were nominal. For London, Grain and Flour quotations were nominal. For Glasgow, there were engaged about 1,000 bbls Flour @ 3s, and some Grain at the same rate. For Bremen, there were engaged about 1,000 bbls Flour @ 3s 6d, and some Grain at 6c @ 6½c @ bushel. For Belgium, there were engaged about 1,000 bbls Flour @ 3s 6d, and some Grain at 6½c @ 6¾c @ bushel. For other ports, nothing really new transpired.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Dry Goods.

American and Foreign Silks.

BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO (late A & J), 119 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Laces, &c.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—new styles.

JAMES I DUKE (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 33 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.

S M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.

CHAS A PECK.....443 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.

N P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail).....78 Beekman-st.

Engravers. (Wood.)

W. HOWLAND. 229½ Broadway 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.

J H. POILLON & CO (Importers).....34 Barclay st.

French and German Baskets, &c.

CHARLES ZIEN & CO (Importers,) No 52 Maiden-lane, and No 81 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM H. JACKSON (formerly W & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 501 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Gar Bazaar.

From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 288 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A M QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
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Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.

JOHN S WILBARD.....440 Pearl-st, near Chatham.

Paints, Oils, &c.

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers).....11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japanned Ware.

GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st, 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton, and Woolen Machinery, &c.

ANDREWS & JESUP, (Corner Mechanics,).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Steams & Marvin, Manufacturers of

RICH & CO'S Salamander Safes Widest, Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.

JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....135 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.

T. AHLBORN & CO.....258 Canal-st, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

PLATT & BRO (late Platt & Manuf.), 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, French and English.

J. HOPKINS & BROS (Importers).....61 Beekman-st.

☞ An additional to the Directory should be sent to the office of S M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

**NEWSPA

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, OCT. 27.

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Another Naval Reform.

The movement of Naval Reform is steadily wrong. The next push in an improper direction threatens the erection of an additional batch of grades, culminating in that of Admiral. The friends of Commodore STEWART are said to have the matter in hand. No doubt they depend upon a variety of auspicious circumstances to help them along; the popularity of Old Ironsides himself: the unmistakable unpopularity of the "retired list," which dismissed him to private life; and, chiefly, the precedent afforded by the bestowal of Lieutenant Generalship upon Major-General SCOTT. With these, the cry of "Justice to the Navy" will make a tolerably serviceable cry; and, if Congress be as practicable as the misguided friends of the veteran Commodore imagine, it may be even more efficacious than the homelier one of "Justice to the People," and deference to democratic theories. The potential energy of a strong and resolute combination in the lobby is also to be counted on, and cannot be over-estimated. Not unreasonably, therefore, in view of the whole case, may we expect to see the grade of High Admiral figure on the Navy List of 1856, with a long "tail" of Rear Admirals, Admirals of the Red and of the Blue, to sustain his sudden dignity.

We shall do well, however, to remember that no pretence of additional strength in the naval arm underlies these applications. Nobody believes that greater efficiency, more painful assiduity, more exalted courage, will characterize the quarter-deck, as a result of these supplementary vanities; that more gallant actions will be fought under the flag of an Admiral than were fought by those undecorated heroes of the war of 1812, few of whom graded higher than Commandant; or than that valorous scrimmage the other day in the China Seas, where Lieutenant ROLANDO, one of the furloughed of the "retired list," put the fame of his namesake of Roncevalles in peril. The advocates of the measure have not in fact the hardihood to claim any practical advantage from its realization. The title is purely honorary; there will be no duties attached to it, not already within the scope of a Captain's capacity; and can only be illustrious in the amount of unearned pay, and the glitter of a more resplendent uniform. These trifles, while they may gladden the heart of a superannuated skipper, they are baubles the national exchequer must pay dearly for; and they conflict radically with the theory of our institutions.

Every *rank*, thus created regardless to the exigences of service, whether civil, martial, or naval, is to all intents and purposes *a title of nobility*. It is founded on precisely the same principle as that which made NELSON a Viscount; SOMERSET, Baron RAGLAN; or BROUGHAM, Baron BROUGHAM and VAUX. It is a distinctive grade unattended with necessarily distinctive duties; it is a sinecure, a reward—designed to gratify and feed the vanity of individuals, and not to subserve the interests of the public. In its exclusive application to soldiers and sailors, the mischief resulting from the admission of the system can hardly be measured. The soundest logic is too apt to be invalidated by the striking nature of their exploits, and the brilliant lustre of their claims. The understanding is dazzled and benumbed by the vulgar splendor. It is to another test that the principle should be subjected by determining how far the civilian, who has done at least equally advantageous though less imposing service to the State, —who, following the example of CLAY, and JACKSON, and WEBSTER, may have interposed critically for the salvation of the Union—should receive title and rank as a partial compensation for his patriotic deeds. If the time-worn tar—our veterans are few of them war-worn—must be laid by in ordinary with the honorary prefix of Admiral, we see no reason why Mr. Speaker BOYD, like the Speaker of the British Commons, may not retire with the honors of a baron—Baron BOYD, of Lexington, for instance. We see not why the diplomatic skill of Mr. BUCHANAN should not be rewarded with knighthood; or the inflexible austerity of Comptroller WHITTLESEY, with the addition of Count. The theory of title is but one in all cases. Service to the country is its only basis of right; and that once admitted, we cannot discover, with such light as we enjoy at present, how any sort of service is to be turned away; or how we can logically exclude the whole scheme of aristocratic rank, with its pensions and other attractive incidents. The only difference in that day between America and England will be, that there rank will be hereditary; here it will not outlast a single life.

We must own that it was not without apprehension of this state of things that we viewed the precedent created in favor of Gen. SCOTT—a precedent unsupported by the currently cited case of President WASHINGTON, who received the title of Lieutenant General under the imminence of war, as an incident of his supreme military rank of Commander-in-Chief, and with obligations of the last importance attached to it. It was with him no honorary name. The transcendent claims of the Mexican hero silenced, however, all objections; and, indeed, enlisted every sympathy in favor of the unbeaten soldier and beaten candidate for the Presidency. In approving the measure, we did so because it was an extraordinary measure: and, therefore, could not fairly be cited in favor of a man with less pretensions than SCOTT; and his equal in a military sense, is not likely to present himself soon enough to reduce a single act into a standing practice. If, however, this one pardonable weakness is understood to open the door for a system of indefinite expansion and of indefinite mischief; if under the sanction of this concession, a perpetual issue is to be planted in the wall of the Treasury, and a privileged class of the most dangerous sort erected in our midst, we shall not cease to regret it. It is high time, indeed, to estimate the drift of the movement, and mark for it some rational limit; and it should be done before this proposed batch of parti-colored Admirals be incubated. Admit them; and create at once, to save further trouble, a schedule of titles adapted to all possible degrees of official merit, from that of Duke ATCHISON, of the Marches, to the minor distinctions due the waiters at the White House—the Barons and Viscounts of a Kitchen Aristocracy.

The Rapid Growth of Canada.

In the Eastern hemisphere States are the growth of centuries; in the Western hemisphere they spring into existence with a rapidity which keeps pace with the growth of individual man. A thousand years after the Saxon Conquest, we find England just beginning to emerge from barbarism, and to become powerful. It was only in the age of COLUMBUS and VESPUCIUS that the Spanish Kingdoms, after eight centuries of internal strife, coalesced into a mighty monarchy. It was not till the reign of WILLIAM and MARY in Britain, that Prussia was elevated to the dignity of a kingdom, and numbered among the great powers of the earth. In America, however, the case is otherwise. Here populous States suddenly appear in regions which a little while before were overshadowed by the forest and ruled by the Indian. On the shores of the Pacific, California, which is now a powerful Republic, was, less than twenty years ago, a lonely wilderness, and, at the opening of the Nineteenth Century, hardly one of those opulent and prosperous Commonwealths existed that adorn in our days the banks of the Mississippi and her tributaries. Nor is it alone in that part of the American Continent which is under the dominion of the United States Government, that communities spring up and prosper, with a rapidity utterly unknown in Europe. Even in that portion of our Western world which is still in colonial dependency, there may be found instances of progress in material wealth and well-being which almost rival anything in that line that Democratic America can exhibit. Canada will serve as an example of what they have been doing for the last quarter of a century beyond the St. Lawrence and the Lakes. Canada East, or *French* Canada, has been long settled, but the settlement of Canada West, or *British* Canada, has been comparatively recent. As it is from the enterprise of the latter, however, that the progress and prosperity of the whole have almost altogether sprung, we shall mark the growth of the Western Province ere we proceed to illustrate that of the entire Colony.

The first and great essential to the improvement of a country, is population. Without men to till the land and develop its natural powers, it must remain unproductive and valueless, no matter what may be its fertility and capabilities. Accordingly, we find that immigration and increase of population preceded and produced, in the case of the Canadas, that improvement and prosperity which have so much surprised economists and statisticians. In 1829 Western Canada was sparsely and thinly populated. Its whole population, at that period, numbered only 196,000. In 1854, however, the number of its inhabitants was widely different—it then amounted to 1,327,600—a very tolerable increase in the short space of twenty-five years.

But if the population of Western Canada increased greatly in the above-named period, the real and personal estate of its people still more increased. In 1829 the total assessable property of that Province was estimated at only £2,500,000, whereas, in 1854 it amounted to no less a sum than £50,000,000, exclusive of the value of public lands, public timber, and minerals!

Nothing, however, tends more to illustrate the rapid growth of this Province than the difference between its exports of wheat in 1838 and in 1852. In 1838 the quantity of wheat exported from Canada West amounted to only 296,620 bushels; in 1852 the quantity exported from the same Province reached the comparatively enormous amount of 5,496,718 bushels, being an increase of more than eighteen-fold in the brief period of fourteen years!

We shall now proceed to illustrate the commercial and industrial progress of the two Provinces of universal Canada, by contrasting the amount of their imports and exports in 1834 and in 1853. The amount of a nation's exports and imports is an excellent criterion by which to judge of the extent of its business and the greatness of its wealth. Let us guage the prosperity and well-being of Canada by this test: in 1834 the sum total of her exports and imports amounted to but £2,082,567; in 1853 they reached the sum of £13,945,684, which was nearly *seven* times their amount in the former period. The commerce and wealth of Canada must have consequently increased nearly *seven*-fold, according to our criterion, in the short term of nineteen years!

From all these facts it is evident that our brethren beyond the Lakes and St. Lawrence have not been slumbering and idling in these latter days; and that in population, agriculture, commerce and opulence, the growth of Canada has been unprecedentedly rapid and vigorous for a Colony and Province. In her prosperity and welfare, Americans must, of necessity, take a peculiar interest, knowing as they do, that the more rapidly Canada progresses in opulence and power, the sooner will she break the bond which binds her in dependence to the Mother Country, and come with her wealth and her strength to seek admittance into the American Union.

A Happy City.

The town of Liverpool, which is not a city, though it is the first commercial port of Europe, has lately been thrown into a state of hilarious excitement by a visit from one of the members of the Royal family. The papers by the *Africa* are full of the rejoicings on the event, the dinners, the balls, the speeches, illuminations, and other demonstrations of gratitude and joy, occasioned by the circumstance. The honor of a visit from any member of the Royal family is so rare in Liverpool that the merchants and shopkeepers of that great commercial town cannot be too loud in expressing their gratitude and happiness. The honor conferred upon them was graciously bestowed by the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, the Queen's cousin, who went out to the Crimea, but soon grew sick of the actual hardships of war, and returned home to make a grateful people happy by his presence. We cannot help regarding Liverpool as a sort of Americanized town; we are in such constant communication with it that we can hardly look upon it in the light of a foreign City, and the row they have been making over the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, strikes us the more oddly. What do the cotton brokers, the warehousemen, the commission merchants and ship owners of Liverpool care about a member of the Royal family who has nothing to recommend him to notice, or entitle him to special attention, except his relationship to the Queen? The Duke of CAMBRIDGE is one of the last men that we should imagine the people of Liverpool would be likely to greet with an ovation; there is not a Yankee skipper who sails up the Mersey, but is of more real importance to Liverpool than the Queen's cousin; yet we are told by the Liverpool papers that all business was suspended on the day of his arrival, and the people made a holiday of it. But, the loyalty of Englishmen is an incomprehensible feeling to an American. We cannot conceive of rational men paying adulations to state paupers who have nothing to recommend than but the accident of their relationship to an accidental Sovereign. But, as Liverpool is fond of Dukes, we are glad to know that her loyal inhabitants have been made happy by a visit from one who has royal blood in his veins, and royal brains in his head.

☞ We have in another place reviewed the Money and Market accounts received last evening in the foreign mail, by the steamer *Africa*, at Boston. They are of peculiar interest at the present moment on this side of the Atlantic, bearing, however, more immediately upon the new crop of the great staples of Grain and Cotton now coming forward for sale and export, than upon our financial interests. The latter ought not, it seems to us, to be quite so much disturbed, as they appear to have been before the arrival of this packet, by the condition of affairs in England and France, since no sudden or embarrassing event is likely, for a time at least, to occur to the great moneyed agents of the Allied Governments, to turn from their legitimate channel the commercial exchanges of this country, which are now making in our favor.

Amusements.

Now that Mlle RACHEL has withdrawn her absorbing presence from the Metropolitan Theatre, (to give the Bostonians an idea of what a theatrical excitement really means,) the other establishments of the City visibly improve in the all-important audience department. The two performances of "Sonnambula" at the Academy have revived the best repute of this superb establishment. It is refreshing to see the benches once more filled with attentive and appreciative auditors, and gratifying to think that the enterprise of a public-spirited gentleman may not yet go without its reward.

The performances to-day at the Academy commence at 3 o'clock, instead of 1, as heretofore. We are utterly at a loss to account for this unusual—and, so far as we can see, unnecessary—deviation from established custom. That it has been objected to is obvious, from the fact that the manager announces that the intermissions between the acts will be shortened, so as to get through by 5½ o'clock—in time, we suppose, for the evening trains. Why run the matter so close! Five o'clock is an ordinary dining-hour up town, and it scarcely safe, we should suppose, to trespass on it. But there is another consideration which should have some weight with Mr. PAYNE. The Philharmonic Rehearsals take place on Saturday afternoons, beginning at 3½ o'clock. The hour has been selected simply because it is the best at the disposal of the professional members, who are engaged in the mornings with other rehearsals, and in the evenings with their regular duties. Heretofore there has been no difficulty, and it is a thousand pities that one should spring up now so unnecessarily. Thirteen or fourteen members of the Philharmonic Society play in the orchestra of the Academy, including the Director (CARL BERGMANN) himself. We cannot divine what the Society will do under these perplexing circumstances. If anything has to be said on the subject, we hope this afternoon will be selected for saying it, before the subscribers lose confidence in the integrity of the rehearsals of this important Society.

Last evening Mr. WILLIAM HARRISON took his benefit at NIBLO's Garden, ROSSINI's "Barber of Seville" being produced for the occasion and Mr. HARRISON sustaining the *rôle* of *Almaviva*. The audience was quite enthusiastic in their appreciation of this gentleman's efforts. At the conclusion of the opera he was loudly called before the curtain, and in a few grateful and modest remarks thanked his patrons for their genial support, and spoke hopefully of the permanent establishment of an Anglo-American opera in our midst. Whatever may be said of the defects of Mr. HARRISON as an artist, there can be no doubt that he has been the instrument of effecting a wholesome revival in our midst. If for nothing else we may thank him for this, and we were glad last night to see a crowded house. A pains taking, hard-workingman is worth remembering in these days of hasty slap-dash, even if he does sometimes sing out of tune. There was a rumor in the house, by the way—(which we notice for its absurdity)—that a portion of the audience had assembled for the express purpose of making an anti Harrisonian demonstration. Mr. HARRISON, it appears, had a difficulty with a chorus singer, and the aggrieved party (a lady) thought is sufficiently National to bring down the Heavens, or at all events the Gods. A ridiculous card was published in yesterday's papers, calling attention to the circumstances of the "insult" —and the person interested probably expected that the sturdy tenor would be hooted from the stage. If any were there last night to indulge in such idiotcy, they were soon brought to their reason

The houses at the Metropolitan are improving. The entertainment offered there is of a piquant character, and should meet with success. Musically considered, the Concerts are quite good and remarkably cheap. Signor ROSSIO, the violinist, is a perfect prodigy in his way. In the marvelous effects of his instrument he surpasses all his predecessors, not even excepting the wild Norwegian OLE BULL. The age is not favorable to solo players, but once in a while a marvelous player like Signor ROSSIO should meet with success

Signor LLORENTE, the manager here, takes his benefit to-night. He has provided an admirable programme, and will be assisted by the whole strength of the company, and the popular danseuse Mlle. ZOE, who, with Mons. WIETHOFF, has volunteered for the occasion.

The new pieces at WALLACK'S and BURTON'S continue to crowd the houses. Other novelties are in preparation at both establishments.

At BARNUM'S, the prize drama is still in all its infancy and attractiveness. No other novelty will be needed there for some time.

The programmes of the several other places of amusement now open in the City, will be found in another column. Every taste is appealed to and satisfied in this gay Metropolis.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Further from the Plains.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 25.

We have received dates from Fort Laramie to the 20th ults.

Colonel COOKE has been ordered to the command at Fort Riley. General HARNEY was to leave Laramie on the 30th, to establish a fort at White Earth River, with a view of chastising the Minneseaos Indians, the most hostile tribe in the country. The Aliyaha Brule Indians had agreed to deliver to General HARNEY the murderers of the mail party, and hereafter to confine themselves to their own boundaries. The Chief, "Little Thunder," was not killed in the engagement at Blue Water. The general impression at Laramie was, that there would be no more fighting at present, the Winter having set in with unusual severity.

The Court martial order for the trial of Capt. HOWE had dissolved without transacting any business on account of the irregularity of the order constituting it.

Col. SUMNER with seven companies of cavalry was *en route* for Laramie.

The Santa Fé Mail arrived at Independence on the 22d inst, with dates to the 1st Oct.

Mr. GALLEGOS had been elected delegate to Congress. There was a strong Anti-American feeling prevalent in the country.

The Indian troubles had measurably ceased, and treaty had been made with the Apaches.

The misunderstanding between KIT CARSON and the Government had resulted in the suspension of CARSON from his duties

Col. BROOKS and Capt. EWELL were to leave for the States in a few days.

The mail party saw very few Indians.

The French Government and Russian-built ships—Death of a Clergyman

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The French Consul at this port, in accordance with instructions from his Government, publishes a card reminding the merchants of Boston of the risk they will run in purchasing Russian-built ships at this port. The following is the French regulation upon the subject:

"Ships of hostile origin, or which have been the property of the enemy, are not to be reputed neutrals or allies, unless authentic acts issued by public officers are found on board, certifying that the date of the sale made is to some subject of the Allied Powers, or to a neutral, was before the beginning of hostilities, and unless these acts of transfer are locally registered at the office of the principal officer of the French at the Port of Exhibition, and signed by such officer, or his deputy."

Rev. Mr. WORRELL, a Baptist minister of Melrose, of some celebrity, while passing over Charlestown bridge a few days since, was so badly injured by coming in contact with a wagon, that he died yesterday. He was an eloquent preacher.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The Whigs of Suffolk County had their ratification meeting in Faneuil Hall, this evening. Between two and three thousand persons were present. Hon. PELEG W. CHANDLER presided, and speeches were made by him, Hon. J. T. STEVENSON, and others.

The Know-Nothings also had a large torch-light procession parading the streets, with bands of music, transparencies, banners and fireworks.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Oct. 26.

Messrs. MEREDITH and GILPIN again applied to the United States District Court, to-day, for permission to read a petition from PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

Mr. VAN DYKE opposed the reading, and Judge KANE refused to hear any petition from Mr WILLIAMSON, except one for permission to purge himself from contempt of Court. After considerable discussion, the Judge granted the respondents leave to argue the question, whether the Court can hear a petition, arguing in favor of his release, from a person in contempt. Mr. GILPIN opened the argument, and was followed by Mr. MEREDITH for WILLIAMSON. The case is to be continued to-morrow morning

American Mass Meetings.

ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 26.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at the Capitol this evening, to ratify the nominations of the American Party. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, and S. G. HAVEN, of Buffalo, were the principal speakers.

UTICA, Friday, Oct. 26.

The American Party held a meeting here at Concert Hall to-night. About 400 people were present. Mr. HAMMOND delivered an address which was enthusiastically received.

Death of an Editor.

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, Oct. 26.

WM. D. STARR, for thirty years editor and publisher of the *Sentinel and Witness*, died here this morning, of disease of the heart. He retired last night to bed in his usual health, with the exception of a slight cold, and was found dead by his wife at 6 o'clock this morning. Mr STARR held the office of Collector at this port. He leaves a wife and seven children.

From St. Thomas.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

We have dates from St. Thomas, *via* Halifax, to the 6th inst. SANTA ANA had recently paid a visit to that Island, accompanied by his daughter and a numerous suite. He was waited upon by the Governor and all the leading dignitaries of the Island. The United States Consul also paid his respects to the Ex-President of Mexico.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

A fore and-aft schooner was sunk in the Sound last night. She lies about seven miles from Hyannis. The crew either abandoned or went down with her. Her name could not be learned. The steamer *Mercury*, Captain YATES, left Hyannis this morning for New-York. Wind fresh and blowing from the west.

Later from Mexico—Reported Resignation of Alvarez.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Later advices from Mexico report that General ALVAREZ, owing to his advanced years and feeble health, had resigned the Presidency, and that General COMONFORT had been chosen in his place.

Fire at Rockland, Me.

ROCKLAND, Me, Friday, Oct. 26.

The large Sash and Door Manufactory owned by Messrs. BERRY, KIMBALL & LIBBY, was destroyed by fire this evening with its entire contents. Loss $14,000. No insurance.

American Nomination.

COLD SPRING, N. Y., Friday, Oct. 26.

The Americans, at Peekskill, to-day, nominated CHARLES GANUN, of Putnam County, for Justice of the Sessions Court for the Second Judicial District.

Death of Judg Whipple of Michigan.

DETROIT, Thursday, Oct. 25.

Hon. CHARLES W. WHIPPLE, Justice of our Supreme Court, died in this city this evening.

Canada Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Oct. 26

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived here from Boston at 4 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 5 for Liverpool.

CITY POLITICS.

Temperance Nominations.

The Temperance Alliance held a regular meeting at its rooms, corner of Broadway and Grand street, last evening, C. C. LEIGH in the Chair, and nominated the following gentlemen:

Judges of the Supreme Court—Judges HOFFMIRE, WOODRUFF and COWLES.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas— —— SPAULDING.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.

City Inspector—Dr. J. H. GRISCOM.

The Judges were all nominated by acclamation. The vote for City Inspector stood thus:

Dr. J. H. GRISCOM.....38|GEO. W. MORTON.....17

The ballot for County Clerk was as follows:

R. BEATTY, Jr.....40|DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL. 7

☞ The German Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward met, last evening, at Eagle Hall, West Forty-fourth-street, to ratify the City and County ticket nominated on the 19th inst., at Mechanics' Hall. Mr. JOHN W. BOCKHORN was President, and S. BERR, Secretary. A long and exciting discussion took place concerning the merits of the different Ward candidates, but it was resolved to put off the choice until the next meeting.

☞ The Liquor-dealers have nominated Mr. Furman, of Flushing, (Hard candidate) for Senator. This is good for the Republicans.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

☞ The Suffolk County Hards have nominated: For Judge and Surrogate—WM. WICKHAM, Jr.; for Sheriff—SILAS HORTON; for County Clerk—ROBERT T. SMITH; for Justice of Sessions—DAVID WILLIAMSON; for Superintendent of County Poor—LESTER DAVIS; for Coroner—FRANCIS R. YOUNG.

☞ J. H. GOLDSMITH, Esq., of Southold, L. I., has been nominated by the Republicans, K. N.'s and Temperance men for Assemblyman from the First District of Suffolk.

☞ There was a flurry of snow at Goshen, Orange County, (40 miles from the City,) on Thursday. It didn't alarm anybody, but astonished people considerably while it lasted, but it was soon over.

☞ There was a "spit" of snow fell on Thursday night. No damage done by snow-balling yet. It is terribly cold for the season.

DICKENS' NEW NOVEL.—It is announced that the title of Mr. CHARLES DICKENS' new serial is "Little Dorrit."

☞ Ward School No. 49, was opened in its new house, with the honors, yesterday.

Fire.

A fire broke out, at 7 o'clock last evening, in a three-story brick building, in the rear of No. 278 West-street. The flames were speedily extinguished. Mr. HOPPING, who occupied the building for a cooper's shop, sustained a loss of about $1,500, and had no insurance. The building, which is owned by Mr. BONNELL, and insured for $1,000, was damaged to the amount of $300.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA LANDS.—The Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, in a letter to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, states that he has made contracts for the subdivision into townships of the eastern portions of the Kickapoo lands, and the lands of the Sacs and Foxes ceded to the United States, to be sold for their benefit. The surveys are to be completed by the 1st of December next.

The ROTHSCHILDS, according to their own estimate, possess $700,000,000 in personal property, exclusive of real estate, seignories, mines, &c., which amount to at least half as much more, making the enormous sum of over $1,000,000,000, or an amount much higher than the entire valuation of New-York City

AMERICANS IN TURKEY.—Citizens of the United States, in common with all other foreign Christians, enjoy the privilege of exterritoriality in Turkey, including Egypt; the same in the Turkish Regencies of Tripoli and Tunis; and, also, in the independent Arabic States of Morocco and Muscat.

A bill is now pending before the Tennessee Legislature for the erection of statues of WASHINGTON and JACKSON in the State Capitol at Nashville, the statues to be the work of an American artist.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Oct. 27.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE—Letters from "Dick Tinto."

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN—Correspondence from Paris.

LATE AND INTERESTING NEWS FROM MEXICO.

IMPORTANT FROM CHINA—Engagement Between Americans and Chinese Pirates.

SPEECH OF HON W H. SEWARD AT BUFFALO.

IMPORTANT WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.

RETURNS OF THE KANSAS ELECTIONS—Important news from the Territory.

PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTROUS FIRE IN STATE-STREET.

THE BREAKING UP OF THE FREE-LOVE "CLUB" BY THE POLICE—Full and interesting particulars.

THE GREEK MERCHANTS—A historical sketch.

LITERARY—Review of the Newcomes.

SUMMARY OF THE NEWS OF THE WEEK RECEIVED BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE U. S. AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT BOSTON—From our special reporter.

EDITORIALS—Important from Kansas. The *Africa's* News. Movements of the Allies in the East. The latest of Judge KANE's opinions. The interpretation of the Japan Treaty. The Apple Market. City Rascality. Club Law in New-York. Comparative Wisdom. Reasons for joining the Republicans. Death of Judge MORRIS.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.

10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.

25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., No. 128 Nassau-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.—A SPLENDID assortment of rich styles Dress Silks, at 4s, 5s 6d, and 6s 6d., just received. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles, in Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique, and Cloth, for sale at low prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS.—Children afflicted with the Summer Complaint entirely cured by them

CAMDEN, N. J., March 14, 1855

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I inform you of the great benefits derived from the use of your German Bitters in my family. During the greater part of last Summer, my son, aged two years, was severely afflicted with the Summer Complaint in its worst form for which various remedies prescribed by physicians and others were used, but with no avail. I also sent him to the country, but it proved of but little benefit. Having a bottle of German Bitters in the house I was persuaded to try that, which to my astonishment entirely cured him. He continued to take the Bitters sometime after he was entirely relieved. I have the greatest confidence in the Bitters, and feel no hesitation in saying that no family should be without them.

Respectfully yours, JOHN W. PARIS.

To Dr C. M. JACKSON. Plum-st., above 2d-st.

For sale by Druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.—FRESH, FASHIONABLE well made and cheap. A splendid stock of Overcoats, Business coats, Pantaloons and Vests, made up for the present season, and now in store, at our celebrated cheap old house, Nos. 33 and 35 John st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

FALL BOOTS AND SHOES.—WATKINS, AT No 114 Fulton-st. has on hand a magnificent assortment of Boots and Shoes for Fall wear. They are all manufactured by himself of the best materials, and will wear well. Strangers would do well to purchase at this old and well known establishment

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—FIFTY CASES best Parian Chandeliers, Brackets &c., &c. just opened. By far the largest assortment ever before offered in New-York. W. J. F. DAILEY'S & CO.'S Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LYON'S KATHAIRON FOR THE HAIR.

This world-renowned and invaluable Toilet article is still sold by all Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers for only 25 cts. per bottle. Proprietor's Depot 66 Liberty-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.

Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS

HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE

62½ per yard.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS

ENGLISH BLANKETS

(Large size, $4 25 per pair.

PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by

BARNES & PARK' sole Agents, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane st.

A STORY DEDICATED TO THE LADIES OF NEW-York, entitled

LEONORA;

A TALE OF HUMAN PASSION EXPOSED,

is to be commenced in the SUNDAY MERCURY to-morrow. The MERCURY will also be enlarged, making it the largest paper published in the world at three cents per copy. Don't fail to secure a copy at an early hour.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No 126 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs.

J. W. KELLOGG.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!

Manufactured by

JOHN F. WAKE & CO.

No. 197 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for two years, and unexcelled in tone in the City and 20 per cent less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Second hand pianos at great bargains.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!

Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets, from the Paris Exhibition.

ENGLISH BRUSSELS 3s per yard.

33 000 yards

INGRAINS, 3, 3d, 4s and 5s per yard, at

HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 59 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM

OF

English, French, German and American

FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS.

No. 346 Broadway

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. R. T. RELLY Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public is who are the parties interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe?" We claim it was WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dorsey, of Vesey st., New-York; Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co. of Fulton, New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va.; and Messrs. Bacon & Brothers, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.

S. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers

of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,

Depot No 122 Water st. near Wall st., New-York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 16th inst. I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother; there met a person in charge who gave me his name as Reany, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent."

A. J. HARRINGTON.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1855

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S

WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

Thirteen of these in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These safes secured by Brennan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,

No. 146 Water st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar Proof Locks.

THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD.

The same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London

Depot, No. 122 Water-st, near Wall-st, New-York.

S. G. WILDER & CO.,

Patentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and Crystal Palace, New York, 1853-'54. HILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross bars. Depot No 189 Pearl-street, one door below Maiden-lane

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of Ladies Fancy Furs, comprising muffs, victorines, cloaks, tippets, cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, marten, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.

GENIN, No 214 Broadway,

Opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, COBLESS & CO.'S, No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

THE INDICTMENT OF A NUMBER OF CITY Officials by the Grand Jury will undoubtedly create considerable excitement. Whatever may be the result, KNOX, the hatter, will still continue to supply gentlemen with the very latest, most fashionable and full hat to be found anywhere in New-York except at his depots, Nos 212 and 333 Broadway. KNOX is always ahead of competition, as the public well know.

TAKE ON WISDOM.—AMONG THE MANY ANnoyances one daily meets, none is more vexatious than to wear an ill-fitting or awkwardly made shoe. Those who patronize CANTRELL, No 336 Bowery, never realize this inconvenience as all CANTRELL'S gaiters are made in a most superior manner, of the very best materials, and sold at 12s and 14s per pair. Our readers should remember CANTRELL'S address.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also BATCHELOR'S famed Melanvia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway

STOP!!!—PALMAS AND OVERCOATS!—OF cloths, beavers, plaids lion skin, otter heads, Newfoundland Esquimaux coatings, &c., from $4 50 to $35. Pants—A great variety, at $

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

Rev. Dr. Thomas will continue to Lecture every evening FORENOON during the Winter, (health permitting,) on the things pertaining to the *Kingdom of God*, and especially upon the great events now at hand. Introductory Lecture TO-MORROW MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock.

Rev. John Thomas will continue to Lecture every evening FORENOON during the Winter, (health permitting,) on the things pertaining to the *Kingdom of God*, and especially upon the great events now at hand. All enlightened inquirers are invited to attend. Hours 10 A. M. and 3 P. M. Lecture Room in the Rear Building, No. 3 Bowery, and Delancey-st. Introductory Lecture TO-MORROW MORNING next, at 10½ o'clock.

Dutch Reformed Church.—COMMUNION SABBATH TO-MORROW MORNING, Oct. 28, at the Church, by Rev RICHARD V. DICKINSON, D. D., and in the evening at 7½ o'clock by Rev J. EDSON ROCKWELL of Brooklyn. Rev Dr. REESE, the Pastor, has returned and will be present.

Young Men's Christian Association, of Allen-street Presbyterian Church.—The Sixth Lecture on the *Evidences of Revealed Religion* will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO C. LORAS, on SABBATH EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *The Evidences Derived from the Resurrection of Christ*. Seats provided for strangers.

Church of the Puritans, Union-square.—Mr. WILLIAM RAY, a delegate of the Protestant Society of Geneva, Switzerland, will give an interesting statement regarding Protestantism in Europe, at the above Church on SUNDAY EVENING Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. The public are cordially invited to be present.

The Seventeenth Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Association of Spring-street Church (Rev Dr. CAMPBELL,) will be celebrated TO-MORROW EVENING, Oct. 28, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. ASA D SMITH, D. D., and Rev A. A. Wood.

City Missions.—A meeting in behalf of the New-York City Tract Society will be held at 7½ o'clock, TO-MORROW EVENING, at the First Freewill Baptist Church, Sullivan st. between Prince and Houston sts. Several Missionaries will be present to speak of the operations and aims of the Society.

Twentieth-street Congregational Church—In 20th-st., between the 6th and 7th ave., services in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock, by the Pastor Rev. JONATHAN CRANE. After Sunday 28th inst, the afternoon service will commence at 3 o'clock.

A Plea for the Orphans.—A Sermon of Sympathy and Succor for the Orphans of Norfolk will be preached by Rev. J. B. THOMPSON at the Tabernacle TO MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be taken for the Orphan's Fund

Centenary M. E. Church—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. B. WAKELEY will preach at 7 P. M. Subject—*Wherein Controversy great is the Mystery of Godliness*. Preaching also at 10½ A. M and 3 P. M., by Rev. Messrs. GOODSELL and BROAD.

Scotch Presbyterian Church, Franklin Hall, corner Montgomery and War on sts., Jersey City—Preaching by Rev. JULIUS STRAUS, of New-York, on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING at 7½ o'clock. The Psalmody of the Church of Scotland used.

Professor Hitchcock Of the New-York Union Theological Seminary, will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 32d-st. between 8th and 9th ave., on Sabbath, TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Seats free

Sebastopol and the European War.—Rev. Dr. PALMER will deliver a discourse on the above TO-MORROW EVENING at 7½ o'clock in the Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., between 4th and 5th sts., Williamsburg. Service also at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

Rev. J. V. Watson, of the city of Chicago, one of the most powerful and eloquent divines of the West, will preach in the M. E. Church on ear of Catherine and Madison sts., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

Protestant Reformed Dutch Chapel, South Second-st., between Fifth and Roebling sts.—Services TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Rev THOMAS DEWITT, D.D., of the Collegiate Church, New-York, will preach in the evening.

Rev. M. H. Nye, at the Church of the Restoration, Brooklyn, will continue his lectures TO-MORROW EVENING from the text—*Are there any that be saved?* Service commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Elijah the Prophet.—Elder S. S. SNOW of the Church of Jesus Christ will preach TO MORROW, at 10½ o'clock P. M., at No. 4 Bowery. Subject—*The Mission of the Revelator Angel*. Revelations 10th chapter. Seats free.

Williamsburg.—Rev. A. D. MATE, of Cleveland, Ohio, will preach in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts., TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Lyon will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, on Rivington, between Eldridge and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Oct. 28. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. James V. Watson Of Chicago, Editor of the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* will preach in the Allen-st M. E. Church, TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Spiritualism.—Rev. THOS. L. HARRIS will lecture at Stuyvesant Institute TO MORROW (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

As a remedy for Consumption, Asthma's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever gained and sustained a reputation for the cure of this disease. Be particular to notice that the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON is in full on each label as no other is genuine. Rushton's Drug Stores are now only at No. 10 Astor House, No 617 Broadway, New-York, and No. 176 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise, giving the curative properties of the Oil, may be had gratis.

Hyatt's Life Balsam.—Rheumatism in its most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot No. 346 Grand-st; 75 cents per bottle. For sale, also, by the druggists, and C. V. CLICKENER & CO., 81 Barclay-st.

Whooping Cough Cured!—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed-time quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

For Beautifying the Complexion, and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 177 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The North-Western Settlement Company will hold a Public Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at UNION BUILDING, No. 163 Bowery. The object of this organization is to manage and facilitate Emigration to the West, and enable its members to obtain farm land, of the best quality, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price—$1 25 per acre—and at the same time secure for their own benefit the enhanced value of the land, which is sure to result from the concentration of large numbers in one locality, as well as the social advantages of such congregation.

Persons wishing to emigrate West will secure important facilities by connecting themselves with this enterprise; and all who desire to procure land in the West, either for present or future improvement would do well to acquaint themselves with the full particulars which may be obtained either at this meeting, or by application at the Office of the Company, No 113 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President
THOS. EGGERLY, Secretary.

From the Editor of the Vermont Journal June 20, 1855.

Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has become one of the established institutions of the country. During the ten years Dr. Fowle has been the proprietor of this valuable medicine it has been constantly gaining ground in the public confidence. Perhaps none daily known to us have been of such general utility. Although we have on our shelf two or three other preparations of the same kind, which we have occasion to try its merits as do not hesitate, from what we know of the experience of others, to pronounce this Balsam one of the most effectual of remedies for the Asthma and Affections of the Lungs. Physicians—many of them—prescribe it in the habit of using it.

None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Coal Exchange.—Subscribers and others are hereby notified that the large room No. 244 Pine-st., is now open from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M. Change hour from 12 to 1 o'clock. Wholesale and retail dealers meet during change hour for the transaction of business.

SYLVANUS S. WARD, President.
GEO W. ROSS, Secretary

Auburndale Home Association.—This Association will meet on MONDAY EVENING, at No. 187 Bowery. Members are particularly requested to be present. A few lots remain unsold which may be obtained at $15 each, by immediate application. Parties living at the meeting.

A. MURPHY, President.

Dr. Phinney's Vegetable Family Pills.—Thirty years without an equal. A standard medicine. A. B. & D. SANDS, Agents, No. 100 Fulton-st., N. Y.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED THIRTY—Respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated; refinement education amiability and warm-heartedness, also essentials, no letter will be answered until correspondence has proved the suitableness of both parties. Address within one month, MEDICUS, care of Swarts' City Express, New-York.

MAGNETIC POWDERS

WHAT IS IT?
Oh! nothing serious, only four
Big rats lying dead upon the floor;
Lyon's Pills is wondrous stuff.
It eyes the rats and mice enough
So does LYON'S POWDER. Insects of every nature are speedily removed, and the house cleared from top to bottom. Depot 06 No 624 Broadway; 25 cents per flask or box.

ROOMS TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDING—At 335 Broadway, suitable for lawyers, artists, or general business purposes, at rents ranging from $110 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 335 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

READ
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
YOU WILL LIKE IT!

READ IT AND READ IT
"THE WATCHMAN;"
An interesting and Moral Tale of Domestic Life.
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GIRL WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A competent and experienced English girl, as chamber-maid and seamstress. One who can bring satisfactory references from her late employers can apply, without delay, at No. 83 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN WANTED—A person well acquainted with gentlemen's furnishing goods, and with the button and trimming department of the clothing business, is wanted. Address D, Post-Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in the wholesale or retail Drug trade; has been in the business over 6 years, and can take charge of a store if you have one to address DRUGGIST *Times* office, as I go where an interview may be had. References produced if required.

NEW WORKED—Two or three respectable men, of business habits, to solicit orders for our superior illustrated editions of Shakspeare, Moore, Byron, Life of Christ, Bible, &c. Commission or Salary. References required. Apply to MARTIN & JOHNSON, No. 27 Beekman-st., up stairs.

ROOMS TO LET—One or two gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, without board, on a first floor occupied by a small family in a pleasant neighborhood on one of our pleasantest avenues in the neighborhood of 26th st. Address J. X. *Times* Office.

THE "LINDEN HARP" IS SELLING RAPIDLY. Single copies sent, post paid, to any address, for nine stamps. More agents wanted. Address, with stamp, C. M. THAYER, Middletown, Conn.

HARDWARE SALESMAN WANTED—By a wholesale jobbing house. One who controls a good trade and is qualified to fill the business preferred. Address HARDWARE at this Office.

TWO CHECK BOYS WANTED—Fourteen years of age. Must make good figures and reside with their parents. Apply a LORD & TAYLOR'S, corner of Grand and Christie sts.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, a few young men, blacksmiths, also coopers, blacksmiths, cook and stewards, and boatmen, for whaling voyages. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Agents, No. 27 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

PIANO-FORTE MAKER WANTED—Good hands and the best of wages will be offered to a good piano-forte journeyman and finisher, to go to the country. Inquire of D. L. FRY, at the Bay-st. Hotel, between the hours of 8 and 11 P. M.

TEN GIRLS WANTED—To work on coats, at No. 16 Chambers-st., up stairs.

PROTESTANT AND OTHER FEMALE SERVANTS—Can be obtained without delay at the Protestant Employment Society's Office, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife also two single gentlemen may obtain pleasant rooms with board by applying at No. 404 6th-st., N. Y. A private family can be had. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING—A fine suite of rooms on the first floor furnished, or a large parlor separate, suitable for a gentleman and lady, also a square room on the third floor with board; is now at 6 o'clock. House has every convenience. Family small. Comfort secured.

BOARDING—Gentlemen and their wives or gentlemen may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. No objection exchanged.

BOARDING—Three or four elegant rooms may be obtained at No. 205 West 14th st. The house is first class, entirely new and newly furnished, and with every modern improvement complete.

BOARD AND BATH—A young gentleman wishes to obtain board in the vicinity of 14th-st. and Broadway, in a private family, with the privilege of the bath. Address T. R. *Daily Times* Office.

BOARDING—No. 13 Beach-st., near St. John's Park. Furnished rooms with board for gentlemen and their wives; also for single gentlemen.

BOARDING—A gentleman and wife can obtain board with a pleasant unfurnished front room, at No. 90 Madison-st., (St. Clemens-place.)

BOARDING—A party of four gentlemen desire room with board in a private family. Address, with name and location of house, W. F. H., Box No. 4,595 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—A splendid suite of unfurnished rooms; also one or two furnished, in one of the best locations in Brooklyn, No. 185 Henry-st. References required and given.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN SIDE GHTS.—A gentleman and his wife can find a hands mely furnished room at No. 34 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms on the 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD—A furnished parlor and bedroom, on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 21 Bond-st.

A GENTLEMAN OF STEADY HABITS—Can secure a large sized, nicely-furnished front room with gas grate, pantries and use of bath on the second floor of a genteel house. On a few gentlemen taken. Location west of Broadway, below Bleecker-st. Price $5 per week in advance, or $7 with partial board. Use of a fine piano if desired. Address Mrs. ALBRO *Times* Office.

A NEW ENGLAND FAMILY—With one child, in a convenient location, 25th-st., near 4 h-av., having genteel spare meets would furnish a gentleman and wife with the comforts of a domestic home. References given and required. Address T. P., at this office.

ENGLISH BOARD—An English family living up town in a first-class house have vacancies for two or three gentlemen with full or partial board, as may suit their convenience. The house has all the modern improvements, and the terms are reasonable. Address C L, Union-square Post Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Can be accommodated with a third story parlor and bedroom adjoining, or an entire room on the first floor, with board. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st., a square exchanged.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE—Or two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board, and furnished, or unfurnished, rooms on the pleasant and desirable location No. 186 At ntic-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton ferry. EDWIN R. YALE.

CLEAN BEDS AND SINGLE ROOMS—To be had for 25 cents per night, or $1 50 per week at the Globe Hotel, corner of William and Frankfort sts., one block from Franklin House. Every attention will be paid to those who may favor the Ho el with a call.

EVERETT HOUSE—North side of Union-square, New-York.—This establishment is now open for the accommodation of the most and permanent guests. CLARK & JUDLEY.

NO. 151 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY—Handsome furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast, if required. Also, a No. 1 Cook wanted.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—Without board. Apply at No. 11 Howard-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—This fruit is picked and packed with great care, expressly for private families, and may be had by the barrel, half barrel or bushel, where no return is desired. Address BELL, Hallett's Farm, Greene County, New-York.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near through one pair of glasses only. A. PAUL, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business hours from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD—Bonds were delivered at the office of the Adjutant General, Albany, in February last, to each of the Army locating officers appointed by the State to select warrants in the United States Land Office, and subsequently on their arrival at the sub Treasuries in New York are supposed to contain packages of the value of 100 to five pounds and two hundred bills of the size of 100 to the pound. In the amount of 17 pounds were wrapped and in number of three pounds, No. 4. The bonds were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove tailed at the corners, about 20 inches long 12 inches wide, and 12 inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were strapped, one case arrived in the middle with one iron hoop in it, and numbered by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $50,000. They were packed with paper addressed to the Agents as Treasurer of New-York, which cards are identified by the Depuly Assistant Treasurer in the meantime.

Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how said fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes the furnishing of said lead balls, shot &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers

WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York.
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo.
Proprietors of the American Express Co.

BUFFALO Oct 3, 1855.

DOG LOST.—$3 REWARD.—Strayed from the owner in Brooklyn, a yellow wire haired Scotch terrier dog; had on a chain collar with the name of Harry Mann. The finder will receive the above reward by returning him to W. STEVENSON, Bedford road first house above Classon-av., Brooklyn, or No. 345 Pearl-st., New-York.

LOST.—A gold SEALING RING, with an H engraved on a white stone. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to the store No. 82 Pearl-st. The full material value would also willingly be paid to the finder at No. 82 Pearl st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MISCELLANEOUS.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years in well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods at his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 175
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	225 to 250
ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES	140 to 160
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	44
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	33
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	9

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 to $6 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 50 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 50 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD CROSSES	3 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 3 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $400 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 800 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $8 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	15 00 to 20 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 20 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	13 00 to 23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoon, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st. (second door,)
near Broadway, New-York.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DRIVE, AIR TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and three diplomas, and last, though not least, the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt saws the staves, hollowing with the jointers, trims them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, trims the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bulge, according to the width, be it wide or narrow hoops, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect complete and well finished that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machine made at the rate of three hundred per day to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family from the smallest Wine Level Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New York, directly on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot where any persons who wish can witness the operation of the machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any location now unsold can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are two Counties of the States remaining unsold; which may be referred to the present owners, most of whom will without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective Territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine, that it surpass as every thing that has been or can be invented for the same purpose and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading shops on hand.

ELMIRA, N. Y.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the State of New-York capital $150,000 are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of Sienna, Brocatelle, Porphyry, Egyptian and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to the marble and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the veining produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers, and others solicited and satisfactions guaranteed. Arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 368 Broadway corner of Walker-st. New-York. PETER RENNIE, President.
JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effects of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful crying, babies, into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & BISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agency as by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 206 8th-av.

PORTABLE CONGRESS WATER; OR SARATOGA SALT—This valuable salt, prepared by one of the first chemists in Philadelphia. Mr. Hodgson, will be found very valuable for travelers, as it is very portable and can be used when it would be impossible to get the Water itself. It is made from a careful and exact analysis and one teaspoonful in a pint of water represents exactly a pint of Congress Water. Sold by HAGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Nos. 165 272, 511 and 766 Broadway, and by druggists generally.

GAS FIXTURES.—STEPHEN PHILBIN, Nos. 332 and 336 4th st., (one door west of Broadway,) respectfully informs his friends and the public that he is constantly receiving new additions to his already large assortment of gas fixtures, from the celebrated manufactory of Cornelius & Baker, which he offers at very moderate prices. Orders for gas fitting and plumbing in all their various branches promptly attended to as usual.

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL—Warranted high flavor of the best in market. Sherbone, Otard and Monnessey, peach, cherry apple brandies, Holland gin, Scotch whisky, port wine; coloring and flavoring oils, wintergreen peppermint essences, cloves and bitter almonds, me als, and daguerreotype and photographic chemicals, for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 38 Maiden-lane.

KINDLING-WOOD—L. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 260 West 13th st. best Virginia pine, per load delivered 32 00; cash, 30 00; per cord, 4 feet long, hickory, per load, 36; per cord, 34; coarse pine, per load, 28; cash, 26. Orders per post promptly attended to.

ENGRAVING AND PAINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, stencils engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail.
WM. F. DUNNELL,
No. 136 Broadway, corner Dervet.

THROWING GOODS AWAY.—Must be disposed of at 50 per cent, worth of boots and shoes, selling off at per cent. November at the Franklin boot and shoe store, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

CHARLES FELLER, Importer of and dealer in Cigars, Smoking Tobacco and Snuff, Pipes, Fancy Articles, &c., No. 308 Broadway, between Duane and Thomas sts., New-York.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 111 Fulton-st., Manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Pharaline and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps and Chandeliers of all kinds.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HOUSE—FOR ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING AND SCHOOL FOR BOYS—Will commence its next session on Thursday, the 1st of November. Annual session will commence on the first of July in November, and continue five months. Four or five vacancies remain to be filled. Parents and others having sons or wards to place at school, will here find one about to remove from the city to the country, where they will enjoy all the advantages of a healthful and pleasant location, in the immediate vicinity of the village of Ashland, Greene County, N. Y. Terms as from and through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, distant here as if there with most of the Oak Openings. The recent opening of nearly 400 miles of this road throws upon the Ashland Station every day, there are now four trains of cars run to fifteen miles on each side of it through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly adapted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat now sown is sure to yield very large profits. Those who with a view and two years of open will break and plant to Corn and sell to new settlers. Quarters can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat at $3 to $5 per acre. By judicious management this may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield in the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 to $3 per cord, that is now sold.

Parties having in view lands in Iowa, Kansas Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25 according to location quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February 1851 these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed or conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received in cash.

It is believed that the present long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will give the purchaser the value of his wild lands.

Maps, pamphlets containing information, and accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on MONDAY, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

WINANTS' BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5th. Terms for Board, Tuition &c., $66 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, 346 & 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PEEKSKILL SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the book store of Mr. F. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5, at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699 Broadway, corner of 4th-st., or by addressing A. FORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, N. Y.
WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BANCROFT INSTITUTE—No. 809 Broadway. A French, Classical and English School for boys, is now open. Also, Mme. HARRISON'S Juvenile French School.
BERTHAM HARRISON, B. A. Principal.
Circulars may be had at KETCHUM, ROGERS & CEMENT, No. 45 William-st.

MRS. MILLETT'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 171 East 17th-st., a few doors from Stuyvesant square. Parents are invited to call and see their children where the number of pupils is limited to eight or ten, and twenty-day scholars, as the comforts of home and the benefits of private instruction are secured.

A LADY TEACHER OF THE PIANO FORTE AND SINGING—Would take a number of pupils, at $8 per quarter, if application be made immediately. Highest references given. Address Music Teacher, Broadway Post Office.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who has long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MISS SNOW—Respectfully informs her friends and the public that her day and boarding-school for young ladies will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 3, at No. 47 West 13th st.

MRS. MACAULEY'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, No. 49 East 23d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 13.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Re-opened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 38th st., 2d door from 6th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—For YOUNG GENTLEMEN, No. 48 East 34th st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.)
ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. D. ODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York—No. 806 Broadway, opposite Eleventh-st. Brooklyn—No. 12 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeable to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York he has erected a spacious building combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st. Station and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 58 West 14th-st.
BROOKLYN
Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their Academy at Montague Hall Court-st., Brooklyn, on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs. SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MR. CHARRUAUD—Has the pleasure of announcing to the ladies and gentlemen, that he is ready to give lessons, privately or in classes, through the day or evening in the new and beautiful Dancing Saloon, "L'Alliance," 14 Napoleonside, la Mazeppa (a Russian dance.) Valse a deux temps and all other fashionable dances introduced in good society, likewise the newest quadrilles, at his room, No. 50 East 13th-st., west of Broadway.

DANCING ACADEMY.—MLLE. CAROLINE VEZIE'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st., is now open for the season. Class-s meet for the instruction of ladies and gentlemen at 3 o'clock P. M., and at 8 in the evening for practice. Grand Soiree Dansante every Saturday evening from 8 to 11. Admittance, 50 cents.

DANCING ACADEMY—No. 811 Broadway.—J. M. IMBSOLE, the only accomplished teacher of the modern dances, has the honor to inform his friends and the public that his Academy is open every day for lessons from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M., and for practice from 3 to 5 and 7½ to 10 P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 66 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 12 M. and 3 o'clock P. M. for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, MONDAY and THURSDAY, at 7 o'clock P. M.

COAL.

COAL BELOW THE SUMMER PRICE.—The subscriber has reduced the price of his Peach Orchard Coal below the Summer rate, and is now receiving supplies from the most celebrated mines, which he will furnish direct from the boats or re-screened from yard; also for sale, Lehigh, Canal, Liverpool, Cumberland and White Ash, Schuylkill Coals. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner Jane and West sts.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present prices, $5 per ton; screened, from my yards King and Greenwich sts., 22d-st. and 9th-av., No. 11 Duane-st.; from boats, $4 for best red-ash.
PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity at lowest rates from yards 7th-av., between 46th and 47th-sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d st. THOS. DYER.

GREAT REDUCTION.—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 338 Front and 204 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL.—$5 50 per ton, Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered. L. COSTAR, No. 12 Canton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

MANHATTAN PLATE COMPANY,
No. 207 Bowery, New-York, near Houston-st.
MANUFACTORY OF SUPERIOR PLATED WARE
comprising tea sets, cake baskets, pitchers, waiters, forks spoons, &c. Plating on all kinds of metal done to order with the greatest accuracy as to weight of silver.
Chasing and engraving executed in a superior style.
N. B.—All goods stamped "Manhattan," are guaranteed to be plated the full weight of silver indicated by the stamp.
C. E. BLANCHARD, Agent.
Heirlooms, lamps, pistols, swords and private families can have every description of old ware replated with gold and silver, and warranted.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would always wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotokos, or Female Friend, and use according to directions. Nerves, nausea, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of much of the ill health in and other of the females. Pimples, moth patches and freckles become completely, (sometimes yellow shades and leaden ones,) disappear with the use of the Philotokos. Let not the single despair of success, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotokos. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.
MAVILAND, HARRAL & BISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York and Wholesale Agents.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY have for sale over **TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LAND, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD**—To suit purchasers on long credit and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the settlement of the vacant lands which lying from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois it has as from end to end through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, distant here as if there with most of their Oak Openings. The recent opening of nearly 400 miles of this road throws upon the lands for cultivation, they are now sold at from one to fifteen miles on each side of it through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly adapted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat now sown is sure to yield very large profits. Those who with a view and two years of open will break and plant to Corn and sell to new settlers. Quarters can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat at $3 to $5 per acre. By judicious management this may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The larger yield in the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points at from $1 to $3 per cord, that is now sold.

Parties having in view lands in Iowa, Kansas Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25 according to location quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February 1851 these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed or conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance but it must be understood that one tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received in cash.

It is believed that the present long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the mean time the rapid settlement of the country will give the purchaser the value of his wild lands.

Maps, pamphlets containing information, and accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Miss Ellen Scott, consisting of a two-story dwelling house on Main and Williams sts., in the village of Rockaway, with barn, carriage house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The place is well stocked with flowers and small fruits; also, a building on the corner of Church and Main sts., also, several building lots located on the slope of the mountain at West End. Would sell in all about 11 acres of land divided as desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two first class brown stone front houses one No. 15 East 29th st., the other No. 75 East 29th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four the other three stories high, with basement and under cellars, finished with all the modern improvements and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 112 Lexington av. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—For $1,200 on 142d-st., near 8th-av. Only $600 down, balance on bond and mortgage. Full lot, two story and basement cast frame cottage, with Venetian blinds; all in perfect repair. Here is a chance for a home for little money. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 7 Wall-st., 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE, in Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn. Five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,500. Apply to JAMES &

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers,
Office No. 19 Nassau-st

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF PIANO FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS MUSIC BOUND AND IN SHEETS, &C. HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th, and WEDNESDAY the 31st Oct, at 10½ o'clock each day at the extensive warerooms of Horace Waters Esq., No 333 Broadway, corner of Worth, (late Anthony-st.)

A large and valuable stock of pianos forte, musical instruments music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve by order of John I. Smith Esq. a series consisting of piano, mou dre and carved piano, both upright and square cases, at the following celebrated makers: Hallet, Davis & Co with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters Jacob Chickering Bacon and others all of first class; superb harps, various makers; melodeons 44 and 61 octaves, variable or plain cases, made by S D & H W Smith and others

Also, a large assortment of violins flutes, accordeons guitars in cases bar horns, corno pistons, Eb and C keyed horns, trompets trombones Eb and Bb bass combinations, clarionets drums, banjos, and other musical instruments

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best pieces from new pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, redowas, schottishes, &c., for dancing and also a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value

Also, music racks, canterbu ys, piano stools, segarings, oil paintings, colonial mantel mirrors gas chandeliers of the clock, metronom, Brussels carp ting, rope matting, &c

Also, two valuable horses, harness, carts, harness, Cremo hose, fur India rubber piano covers, &c

The first day's sale will commence with piano fortes, musical instruments, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, do. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, he or she may be

For further particulars inquire of the auctioneers at their office, No 19 Nassau-st

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. LEEDS & ... On SATURDAY Oct. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st, by order of the assignee of a certain bankrupt, the nearly new and in the best order, removed for a small master's clearance and convenience of sale all of which was in use to order without regard to cost or cos ting of rosewood and mahogany piano fortes, velvet, Brussels and ingra n carpets, rosewood tête-à-tête and two colored 8 octave, also in green velvet, silent valve, mantle top rosewood and oak sideboard, pier glasses and mantle glasses, rosewood and oak extension tables, rosewood and oak wardrobes, bedsteads, bedding, &c., together with a general assortment of household furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

THE WELL KNOWN AND SPLENDID Imaolis statue representing the MINSTREL'S CURSE, life size, now in the Crystal Palace, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, in the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, the celebrated group of statuary, the Minstrel's Curse by Waller, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. This celebrated group of art was exhibited at the Exposition in Paris, when 31,000 francs were refused for it. It will be positively sold as shown to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms 10 per cent. cash in hand on the day of sale, balance three months, approved notes. For additional particulars and poetic description, apply to J MONCRIEF Esq. No. 29 Wall-st., or to the office of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st

PETER PARKS Auctioneer

SPECIAL SALE OF CHINA AND GLASSWARE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at ½ o'clock, at their salerooms No. 314 Broadway, (Gothic Hall), a large invoice of China and glass-ware, in lots to suit the trade and families. Also, at 3 o'clock, the entire stock of furniture in the store, comprising every description of household, library and hotel furniture, in rosewood oak and mahogany, covered in silk plush, satin brocatel and hair-cloth; splendid oval gilt framed mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a manufacturer declining business. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—Oct. 27, at 12½ o'clock, in front of the salesroom, No 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold to the highest bidder. 1 elegant and superior light-road wagon, which is the property of a gentleman in this county & is offered for sale at no reserve. Also, a black pacing horse, 7 years old, a valuable animal, will pace in harness mile in 2 minutes 30 seconds. Also, a set of silver mounted harness of the best description, made by Isaac F. Shilling, 32 Bleecker-st. Also, a phaeton body wagon, nearly new, with side light vehicle, suitable for light business or for the road. The whole will be on exhibition 2 hours previous to the sale.

Town Monnell, Auctioneer

FREE GOODS TO-DAY (Saturday), at No. 41 Nassau-st, commence positively at 10 o'clock, the stock of a furniture manufacturer declining business, to be sold upon for durability, and so without any reserve; after which by catalogue A desirable assortment of rosewood mahogany and oak cloth sofas and reception chairs, rosewood marble top centre and pier tables for parlors, mirror tops, rich mantel ornaments, ormolu shade cloth gas fixtures, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads richly carved & overlaid and mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, husk and bedding, spring-seat chairs, arm chairs, rockers, secretary, bookcase, rosewood sofas, marble top wash tables, rich toilet sets, ornamental tables, china, glass, &c., &c., with a variety of bedroom and basement furniture. Sale rain or shine.

SAMUEL OSGOOD Auctioneer

TUESDAY, OCT 23, at 10 o'clock, at No. 139 Elm-st CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage to me duly executed and delivered with power, I will expose for sale at public vendue, at the premises known as No 139 Elm-st, in the City of New York, on TUESDAY, Oct 23, at 10 o'clock, for non-payment of that day, all the right, title and interest, claim and demand of the said Mortgagor, which he had on the 18th day of March 1855 or any time after, in whosoever hands the same may be, of, in and to, the following described property, namely: Three Baths 1 small bathe, 1 large planer, 1 small planer, 1 large drilling machine, 1 nearly new emery wheel, 3 sets of screws and tools. Also the small tools in which said Prescott had any interest, connected with the works, which belonged to the firm of Rose, Middleton & Prescott, of which said Charles L. Prescott is a member.

JAMES MARRINER.
NEW YORK, Oct 17 1855. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, Oct. 29, at the same time and place as above.

JAMES MARRINER
Attorney for Mortgagee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer, Office No 19 Nassau-st

THE WELL KNOWN AND SPLENDID Imaolis statue representing the MINSTREL'S CURSE, life size, now in the Crystal Palace, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO will sell by auction, in the Crystal Palace, on SATURDAY Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, the celebrated group of statuary, the Minstrel's Curse by Waller, now on exhibition at the Crystal Palace. This celebrated group of art was exhibited at the Exposition in Paris, when 31,000 francs were refused for it. It will be positively sold as shown to the highest bidder without reserve. Terms 10 per cent. cash in hand on the day of sale, balance three months, approved notes. For additional particulars and poetic description, apply to J MONCRIEF Esq. No. 29 Wall-st., or to the office of the auctioneers, No. 19 Nassau-st

HAGGERTY, JONES & CO., Auctioneers

MATTRESSES, &C. WITHOUT RESERVE.—HAGGERTY JONES & CO will sell at auction, at 12 o'clock, SATURDAY Oct 27, at No 118 Broadway, 425 mattresses 3 feet by 6, weighing about 28 pounds each and filled with curled hair of the first quality. Also, 425 pillows, filled with live geese feathers. Lots To be sold in lots to suit purchasers Terms at sale

GEORGE COOK Auctioneer

WILL BE SOLD—THIS DAY (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom No 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st, a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany walnut and oak furniture of every description. Catalogues on the morning of sale Boxing and shipping at a small charge.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov 5, at 11 o'clock, a public auction, on the premises, unless so near disposed of at private sale, all the remaining property known as South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan Ave. and Dock grounds. This property comprises 90 by 139 feet on Water-st. 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, runn ng through to Central-av. south of Lake-st and 246 feet by 131 feet 3 inches at Lake-st, and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerative investment

TERMS.—One quarter cash; balance one two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent in advance For further particulars apply to THOMAS BYER
J. N. A. GRISWOLD President

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855

SALE OF LAW LIBRARY.—BANGS, BROTHERS & CO will sell, on MONDAY Oct 29, at 4 P. M., at auction, at their trade salesrooms, No 13 Park-row, the valuable law library of Judge Vanderpool.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY Office No 6 and 8 Walnut-st, where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Shares, Negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends. Liberal Cash Advances made. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer

THIS DAY—Oct. 27, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold to the highest bidder. 1 elegant and superior light-road wagon, which is the property of a gentleman in this county & is offered for sale at no reserve. Also, a black pacing horse, 7 years old, a valuable animal, will pace in harness mile in 2 minutes 30 seconds. Also, a set of silver mounted harness of the best description, made by Isaac F. Shilling, 32 Bleecker-st. Also, a phaeton body wagon, nearly new, with side light vehicle, suitable for light business or for the road. The whole will be on exhibition 2 hours previous to the sale.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo. pp 250

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sa es of New York, Philadelphia, and other cities and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States

Every woman can be a discoverer, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what to do for it in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri* (falling of the womb), or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief

Much distress of mind as well as thousands prematurely might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*" every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton Ohio.

DAYTON May 1 1847

Dr. A. M MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more in consumption type of great anguish and suffering some months first and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matters relating to my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joyful pulses thrust to me while in recruited vital possible. Her further and another year would have passed over my head in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by SBRINGER & TOWNSEND No 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House No 1 Vesey-st; Dewitt & Davenport Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No 129 Liberty-st, New York; Joseph Tucker, Wilson; also T S Peterson, No 102 Chestnut-st, Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed post paid, to Dr A. M. Mauriceau office No 129 Liberty-st New-York, or Box No 1224, New-York Post Office.

CAUTION CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr A M. Mauriceau is on title page

TO ASTHMATICS AND SUFFERERS FROM HOOPING COUGH.—Read the following from Rev. I. V. WATSON editor of the *Christian Advocate*, Chicago:

OFFICE OF N. W. CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE Sept 20, 1855
DR. JAS. MCLINTOCK—*Respected Sir*: For the most two years I have occasionally used your "Asthma Remedy" being an *asthmatic of the first degree* in fact never did I feel more distressed at one time. I have used in some four bottles only using it when paroxysms of great severity set in. After having composed see and land for the past sixteen years in search of a remedy that should deserve as a *minimum* at least, I must most unhesitatingly give my preference to your preparation over any thing that I have ever tried and would not be without having it in the house for any human consideration

Most respectfully JAMES V. WATSON.
Editor of N. W. *Christian Advocate* Chicago Ill

This remedy is equally astonishing in Hooping Cough which is immediately relieved by its use while it may be given with safety to the youngest child Sold by A CUSHMAN & CO, 295 Broadway, and by Druggists generally.

TRIESSEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Foole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine Vienna

TRIESSEMAR No. 1 Is the remedy for general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse &c Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age. The vigor would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life* if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESSEMAR No 3 Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove

TRIESEMAR No. 1 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux &c

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr H A BARROW No. 51 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediate receipt of a remittance Mr Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed and addressed according to the instructions of the owner

Sold also by W. S. ZIEBER, No 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut, Philadelphia

Retail Agents required. Terms cash

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF—Cures Diarrhea, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, stopped in 10 or 20 minutes. R. R. R. is the only RELIEF For Headaches, whether of one or ten years standing, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and colics and weakness in the back, loins or kidneys; pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Headaches and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments afford the greatest ease and comfort, as it will in every instance change the sickness and pain into healthy strength.

RADWAY'S RENOVATING MEDICAL WERT, for the cure of all pure diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat inflammations and sore spots of the skin, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Kidneys, Dyspepsia, Liver complaint, Dropsy, Female Weakness, Piles, &c.

R. R. R. No 5—RADWAY'S REGULATING PILLS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and all cure effectively and quickly—no tiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, dizziness, headache, worms difficulties and all derangements of the internal organs.

RADWAY & CO
No. 162 Fulton-st., UPTAIRS New York.

DR. MARSH'S LUCINA CORDIAL OR ELIXIR is the delightful and positive invigorator of the human system that supersedes all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary allaying all over excitement and inducing into the nervous system the degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an expectorant it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach it assists them in their work by dissolving all noxious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby Price $1 per bottle or two bottles for $5 Principal office No 75 Maiden-lane, New York. Office hours from 8 o'clock A M., to 8 o'clock P. M

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases Twenty-three years is one specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr C is a member of the New-York University See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th ed—341 pp—with plates The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a perfect safeguard against quackery.

Price $1 Sold at No 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or obscure cases at his Offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster between the hours of 9 to 12 A M and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection while in use in recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultation

Office hours from 9 to 2 Dr WATSON, M D., of Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "St Paul's and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

NO CHANGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 11 Duane-st (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy He has experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession and so him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the palpretences of medical empirics, many of whom are now found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York Dr J being a graduate of the New York University, warrants a cure in all cases undertaken Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are given in his prescriptions, together with a treatise peculiarly adapted to every form of these complaints and the shortest possible way of curing them, and all that are required in private diseases Price $1 each and sent prepaid to any part of the United States. Address DR. DEVERE, No 9 Box 1,000 Post Office

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, informs his friends and the public that he has removed to No 8 East 14th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEARING.—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C E HARIOT & CO, No 81 Beaver-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 296 Broadway
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their

PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness at dispatch Our pieces range from $200 to $500 Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts,

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st, New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—HARRIS & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM with eight stops price $350 equal to an $800 organ for small churches; rich, melodious and unequaled Single and double reed and double bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harm oniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S celebrated piano and agua manos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale improvements for sale at low prices, or to rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S T GORTON successor to BERRY & GORDON, No 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music Books, &c

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure The remedies are mild and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection while in use in recent cases there is a cure in twenty four hours Dr WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call in the first place as there is no charge for consultation

Office hours from 9 to 2 Dr WATSON, M D., of Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "St Paul's and Cure;" numerous plates. $1. Office No 60 Walker-st, near Broadway.

NO CHANGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 11 Duane-st (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy He has experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the palpretences of medical empirics, many of whom are now found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New York Dr J being a graduate of the New York University, warrants a cure in all cases undertaken Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES are given in his prescriptions, together with a treatise peculiarly adapted to every form of these complaints and the shortest possible way of curing them, and all that are required in private diseases Price $1 each and sent prepaid to any part of the United States. Address DR. DEVERE, No 9 Box 1,000 Post Office

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS dentist, informs his friends and the public that he has removed to No 8 East 14th-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEARING.—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C E HARIOT & CO, No 81 Beaver-st.

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SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 296 Broadway
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their

PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness at dispatch Our pieces range from $200 to $500 Second hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts,

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st, New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—HARRIS & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM with eight stops price $350 equal to an $800 organ for small churches; rich, melodious and unequaled Single and double reed and double bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harm oniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO'S celebrated piano and agua manos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale improvements for sale at low prices, or to rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S T GORTON successor to BERRY & GORDON, No 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music Books, &c

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY & WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st, near 9th-av PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano J. & C. F. being practical men and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash or approved credit Second hand Pianos taken in exchange, or sold on commission. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired, and exchanged.

A RARE BARGAIN.—A superior 7 octave $310 rosewood piano is offered for $215 as the owner must leave NY; has been used but three months; is perfect, splendid toned modern improvements fully warranted by celebrated maker. Can be seen at No. 31 Vesey-st., from 10 till 3 o'clock if applied for on Saturday

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No 88 Walker-st., near Broadway New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every piano warranted Prices moderate.

PREMIUM PIANO FORTES.—G & H. BARMORE No 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty years offer a large assortment of elegant pianos for sale at the lowest possible price Having also perfected a new style of Piano the Grand Diagonal, they would call per icular attention of purchasers

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No 239 Centre st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in st ength and purity of tone Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

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SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—One Chickering for $5 50 one Gilbert for $140; one Gale nearly new $175; one for $ 10; one for $80; and one for $50 all in fine order New Pianos very low Some fine Melodeons at great bargains F S BERRY No 441 Broadway

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THE CELESSE PORTABLE HEATER.—Manufactured at the Peekskill Stove Works, and sold by the Proprietor, at No 239 Water-st., is admirably adapted to heating mail ions stores halls &c., wherever a large amount of heat is required Nothing of the sort has ever been invented which will give as much heat for the amount of space required for its use STEPHEN BROWN,
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LARGE SLIDE LATHE FOR SALE.—Will turn 8 inches diameter, 22½ feet long, weight about 8 tons; built by the subscribers for their own use; has been used but a short time Apply to
HITCHINGS & KING, No 100 Exs Pilat-st.

HUTSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Orders numerous are excellent for foundry use &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W QUINCY, 98 William-st.

A CHROMDAL PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c. For sale by Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES For sale by JOHN W QUINCY, No 98 William-st

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED.—The subscriber has had leaving the business May now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship now offered for (reason above stated) at low and reduced prices Country dealers and shippers are invited to call at 66 and 68 MERCER-st., No 20 Clinton-pl, near East Broadway.

FURNITURE.—Parties having household furniture, carpets, bedding and mirrors piano fortes, &c. stored, packed, shipped or sold, may find a customer by addressing A. A. C No. 113 Fulton-st., Great Republic Dining Saloon

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No 9 Peckman-st, near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to please a concern

HARRINGTON, ENAMELED CHAMBER Furniture. Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture will find a large assortment in all colors, at the manufactory and Warerooms, Nos 66 and 68 Wooster-st

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices
WARREN WARD No 144 Grand-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS FOR SALE.—An old established saving fund business. The subscriber being about to retire from the retail trade, offers for sale the stock, fixtures good-will and lease of the long established first-class LACE AND SHOE STORE (founded 1839,) and now known as "The Broadway Family Shoe Emporium" situate No 435 Broadway, one door south, between Canal and Grand-sts., in the City of New York and near the principal hotels

This is an opportunity, as very rarely occurs as we have a large permanent first-class family trade, and where money is to be made at the very commencement, and also when the gentlemen's branch of the business can be added to very great advantage. Amount of stock, &c., about $1,000 For particulars apply as above to the proprietor, JAMES C HARRIOTT

PARTNER WANTED.—By a Grocery and Commission House doing a lucrative business in this City, an active or special partner who can bring into the concern cash to the amount of from $10,000 to $25,000 Any person having a son they wish to start in an established and paying business as will find this a rare chance to locate capital; the business is safe and can be extended to a good advantage Any party who does not feel disposed to spend three to five years in business may in a new business can find an interest in this house by investing the above capital A person with a Southern and Western acquaintance preferred No person without the money at command need apply. Answers, with real name EAST INDIA GOODS, *Times* Office. All communications strictly confidential

CHEAP STEAM-POWER FOR SALE IN CONNECTICUT.—In a pleasant village of about 1,200 inhabitants, on a railroad about 100 miles from New York. The building is substantial, 30x40 feet new and substantial, two stories high on a lot of one-quarter of an acre: steam engine 8 inch cylinder, 21 inch stroke, and 1 com tive boiler Dame's planer, saws and mach nery are attached, offering a rare chance for light manufacturing.
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TO ENTERPRISING CAPITALISTS AND PROPERTY HOLDERS I will sell an interest, large or small, in a legitimate enterprise offering greater inducement for investment than is generally offered to the public. For cash a rare chance is offered Property holders in the City of New-York or Brooklyn, both productive and unproductive will find this an advantageous opportunity of disposing of their property. Address GIGANTIC at the office, with name and address, and where an interview can be had.

$5,000.—A GENTLEMAN.—Who is well versed in the clothing business and can command extensive custom, wishes to join a house already established where the above amount and his abilities could be made available for an entrance For an interview, address X Y, *Daily Times*, which will be strictly confidential.

TRAVELER WANTED.—I will pay $1 00 per annum, and traveling expenses to a man fully qualified to sell from sample to the trade Best references required. JAMES DURNO, proprietor of Durno's celebrated Catarrh Snuff No 83 State-st, Albany, N. Y

FOR SALE.—The lease and fixtures of store No. 166 Chatham-st lease to run two years from next May, at a very low rent—a first rate stand for any kind of business. Inquire on the premises, No. 166 Chatham st.

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BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my patent, constantly on hand, boil ground in oil and dry powder, at the general depot, No 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the patentee
WILLIAM BLAKE.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie Galena, Burlington, St Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest.
VIA SUSPENSION BRIDGE, BUFFALO or OSWEGO, is at No. 192 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st
DARIUS CLARK, Agent

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad the quickest and best route to Chicago, St Louis, &c Passengers booked to Toledo, Chicago, St Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield Fort Wayne, Belefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky &c

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A M., Cleve and, 2.40 P M., for Toledo, Chicago, St Louis &c. connecting at Toledo with 8.45 P M. train of M S Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago & Rock Island Railroad reaching St Louis at 11.30 P M

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10.40 P M., Cleveland 6.00 P M. for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10.30 P M., Chicago 7 A M., Cincinnati 7 A M.

NIGHT EXPRESS. Leaves Buffalo at 3.00 P M., Cleveland 8.00 P M., for Toledo, Chicago Cincinnati, St Louis &c., and Chicago at 9.30 P M., in season to take the mail of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St Louis at 6 P M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin and Illinois Central roads.

ALSO FREIGHT TRAIN.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS. Leaves on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8.45 A M., reaching Sandusky at 11 A M., Toledo 3 P M., Cincinnati 8 P M., Chicago 8 A M., connecting with Northern and Western Railroads for Mansfield, Zanesville, Columbus, Xenia, Dayton, Springfield, Richmond, Logansport, Fort Wayne, Crestline, Galion, Bellefontaine, Urbana, Piqua, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Lafayette, Michigan City, Rock Island, Galena, Aurora, Chicago, Milwaukie, Burlington, Iowa City, Muscatine, Davenport, Rock Island, Peoria, Alton, St Louis, Galena, &c

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Stations.

JOHN CLARK, Superintendent
Office of the Cleve and and Toledo R R Co.
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, HARTFORD AND PITTSFIELD RAILROAD Express train Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New York and New Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New York at 8 o'clock A M., arriving at Providence at 11.30 A M., connecting with steamers CANONICHET for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 3.00 P M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between rail and steamer.

Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through.

Train run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad, also, as follows:

Leaves Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10.30 A M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c Providence for Hartford at 4 P M., arriving at 7.30 P M connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford, at 7.30 A. M. and 12.20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10.10 A M and 4.55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Railroad Railway Guide*

Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above

J. W BACON Agent, Hartford
I A BROOKS, Agent, Providence

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19 1855, and until further notice. Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express, at 6.30 A M for Dunkirk.
Buffalo Express, at 6.30 A M., for Buffalo.
Mail, at 9.15 A M for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning
Rock and Passenger, at 3 P M (from foot Chambers-st.) and Piermont for Suffern and intermediate stations
Way Passenger, at 4 P M., for Newburg and Otisville and intermediate stations
Night Express at 5.30 P M for Dunkirk and Buffalo
Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations
On Sunday, one Express Train at 5.30 P M.
These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Williamsport Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago &c., and with first class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.
D C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st., daily, for Albany and Troy—On and after MONDAY, Oct 15 1855, the trains will run as follows:
Express Train 6 A M, connecting with Northern and Western Trains at Albany and Troy
Mail Train 9 A M. Way Train, 12 M
Express Train 5 P M For Hudson 4 P M For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M.
For Peekskill 7 A M and 5.30 P M For Sing Sing, at 3.30 and 5.30 P M For Dobbs' Ferry, 10.15 A M and 5.30 P M
Night Passenger Train leaves at 12 P M
The Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing Peekskill and Hudson Train stops at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Croton Landing, Verplanck's, Peekskill and Fishkill Landing
Passengers take the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT AND SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.—Motion day. Meeting of the Bar in relation to the death of Judge Morris.

Landlordism and Tenantism.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.
Before Judge Crolius.

Sergent W. Bagley vs. *Joseph G. Freeman.*—This was a summary action of ejectment, under the statute, to recover possession of house No. 153 Third-avenue, or the rent of said premises, for the months of June and July, 1854, amounting to $100. The facts appear in the Judge's opinion:

By the Court—It appeared in evidence that Mr. Bagley, by a lease in writing, and under seal bearing date Jan 25, 1854, leased the premises in question to Andrew J Powers, for the term of five years from the 1st day of May (then) next, at $600 per year, payable quarterly; that said Powers, on the 13th day of May, 1854, made a general assignment of all his effects, including this lease to the defendant, Mr. Freeman, preferring, however, certain creditors. It also appeared in evidence that Mr. Freeman took possession of all the assigned effects and the store in this house, at about the time of the execution of the assignment, and went on selling the goods out of the store for about three weeks, when he disposed of all the goods in the store to a Mr. Gale, who removed the same from the store and locked the same up, and left the key with a boy living in the same house, with directions to give it to Mr. Powers, as the agent for the defendant. The boy, however, did not give it to Mr. Powers, but handed it to the plaintiff, who took it away with him. It also appeared that Mr. Powers occupied the second story, and the upper story was occupied by a Mrs. Bloomer.

The defendant's counsel objected to the recovery on the following grounds.

1st. That a general assignee is not liable for rent unless he has taken possession of the premises assigned and continues in possession until the quarter's rent becomes due.

2d. The taking of the key by Mr Bagley is an eviction. The assignment in question and the acceptance and execution of the same by Mr Freeman, made him for the assignee of the lease, and as such he was liable all rent accruing while he continued to be such assignee, and as there is no evidence of a re-assignment of the lease, I am to presume that it had not been re assigned before the rentin question became due, and he would be, therefore, liable therefor, unless the second point taken by the defendant's counsel is well taken. What are the facts then to show an eviction? It appears that Mr. Bagley took the key, but it does not appear that he entered into possession of the premises or any part of them, so there was no evidence to show that the defendant had been evicted from any part of the premises. I am therefore of opinion that the defendant has failed in his defence, and I order judgment for plaintiff for $100 and costs.

Dr. Hunter on Quacks and Quackeries.

The labors and researches of the physician, made public through considerations of humanity, are too often seized upon by rapacious quackery, turned into channels of unmitigated selfishness, and made the instruments of evil rather than good. In this manner many of the brightest discoveries of human genius have been degraded by vile and unscrupulous imitations, which, assuming the same name, and wearing the same garb, have been thrust before the people. Nothing is more truly humiliating to the physician who, with high purposes, labors through weary years to work out the great problem of science to which he has devoted himself, then to see the first announcement of his success eagerly seized upon by a class of piratical quacks, who live and grow fat upon other men's labor. This class is as old as the days of Virgil—

"Si vos non vobis"—

is as applicable at the present day as when the old poet chained it upon the walls of Rome. No sooner does the physician proclaim the truths he has discovered, and the knowledge he possesses, than a dozen hungry nostrum venders set to work to enrich themselves with the fruits of his toil. The charlatan, the quack, the greedy adventurer, begins his trade by associating himself with the name, or the system which he means to imitate, and strives, by every means in his power, to confound and mislead the public to his own advantage. In the ordinary affairs of life, such deception is attended with only passing consequences—the loss of a few dollars, a watch, a horse, or of property more considerable in value—and in most instances is amenable to the laws against "*swindling.*" In the sale of "patent medicines," on the contrary, health—nay, life itself—is daily sacrificed, and yet the law has no power to afford protection to the afflicted, or accord punishment to the guilty.

Medicines are employed as the antidotes to disease, and when disease has become deeply seated and inveterate, they must needs be both active and potent to uproot it. They are not playthings that can be used by the ignorant without danger. Everybody knows how much care and judgment the physician finds it necessary to employ in their use, and yet we daily see persons swallowing patent "*pills*," and "*syrups*," and "*be sams*," without a thought of the folly or danger of so doing, or even reflecting, that in almost every instance they are prepared by men who "know little of medicines beyond their names," and nothing of either the physiology or diseases of the system. How few, indeed, look beyond the advertisement by which they are induced to purchase the nostrum, to inquire into the professional character of its assumed discoverer! Did they do so, they would be somewhat startled to find that, in almost every instance, his medical education is scarcely superior to their own.

The proprietors of "*patent medicines*" are of two classes. By far the larger number are wholly innocent of all medical instruction. They have got hold of a prescription—probably purchased it from some of the many advertisers of "*A certain means of making a speedy fortune for twenty five cents*" With this valuable document, and a few hundred dollars of capital, the embryo speculator lays the foundation of his future fortune by drawing up an advertisement, in which he sets forth that his, or rather we should say "Dr. ——'s syrup," or "decoction," or "balsam" or "pills," is "*an infallible cure*" for at least twenty of the most prevalent and fatal diseases to which mankind are liable. He assumes the title of *doctor*, not because a medical college has conferred it upon him, for he has never been inside of one in his life, but because he is engaged in "*doctoring*."

The other class are scarcely less scrupulous. They profess to be engaged in legitimate business as druggists, but no sooner is a new remedy proposed by a physician, and brought prominently under the notice of the profession, than they seize upon it as the basis for a new patent medicine. Sarsaparilla is an example in point. Some twenty years ago, the use of this drug, which had previously fallen into disrepute, was revived as very beneficial in certain diseases. From this date, we find "*decoctions*," "*compound decoctions*," and "*syrups*" of sarsaparilla manufactured and sold as nostrums all over the world. If we examine these preparations, in few of them do we find even a trace of sarsaparilla. In one instance, bi-chlorids of mercury has been detected as an ingredient, and yet the chief object for which they have been given has been to "*purge mercury from the system.*"

What we have said of sarsaparilla is equally true of wild cherry bark. Dr. HASTINGS, of London, suggested naphtha as a remedy in certain diseases of the lungs, and though it was almost immediately proved to be worthless, if not injurious, we find "*syrups of naphtha*" sold as a patent medicine in almost all the drug stores. A few years ago, medical men began to use Cod-liver oil, and immediately a dozen villainous mixtures were compounded and sold as "*pure Cod-liver oil*," to the injury of thousands. In the Spring of 1851 we introduced inhalation as a systematized mode of practice in the treatment of diseases of the lungs, and now, without any aid, instruction, or countenance from us, there are persons in this and neighboring cities, professing to employ "*the same medicines*," and to "*perfectly understand our practice.*" Others are perambulating over the country. We have heard of them at Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Chicago, Louisville, New Orleans, Boston, Montreal, and several other places. Some have had the coolness to refer to us, but in every instance before our reply could reach their victims they had disappeared.

These are great evils, and not only sacrifice thousands of lives, but prevent a fair investigation of most medical discoveries. Physicians are cheated out of the honor, and the afflicted deprived of the benefits which both would otherwise enjoy. But are they evils beyond remedy? We think not. While laws exist to punish swindling in the sale of a bogus watch, we cannot see why they should not to punish the same act in the sale of a patent medicine, or in the false assumption of the title and functions of a doctor. The pretences are equally *false* and the motives equally *dishonest*. But we know it is useless to talk of legal restrictions. The world has got into its head the notion that laws to protect health and life are unnecessary, and there is no way of getting it out. There is, however, a means of effectually counteracting these evils. We live in an age when most people can read, and in a country where all that is necessary is to clearly point out any flagrant imposition, and the loud clamor of public indignation will at once correct it. Mankind have a natural reluctance to being deceived and swindled and then laughed at by that tribe of vulgar pretenders who call "*agrap*," "*stomach savy store*" and "*abdominal supporters*," but they read an advertisement claiming for these wonderful virtues, and as nobody says to the contrary, they are led to purchase and try them. But think you any man would be so stupid as to say a "*rupture-lotion*" or "*gum-elastic-rubber and cotton-stuff*, and yet is on the *outside of his body* to cure ulcers in *the lungs*, if he but reflected for a moment, or if any person called his attention to the absurdity of such a proceeding? We believe these nostrums only find sale because they are unexposed, and that the proper course to banish them is to open the "sealed book" and teach the people the common principles of rational medicine, through medical journals specially designed for their reading, or, better still because more general, through the columns of the newspaper press. The foolish objection of our profession to this course is really the ground-work of quackery. So long as medical information is withheld, what can even educated men and women possibly know of their own anatomy and physiology, or about the causes and cure of disease? And without knowledge, how are they to judge of what is true and what false? True, most well-informed persons escape the grosser quackeries by the simple exercise of their intelligence, but what becomes of the poor who have not this advantage? Life to them is surely quite as sweet, and the "*res angusta domi*" is not a sufficient excuse for abandoning them to the cupidity and ignorance of quacks.

Physicians must become the medical instructors of the people, and must be spirited enough in the work to fight against and expose those influences which degrade our profession no less than they sacrifice the health and lives of the afflicted. Until this is done, quackery will ride in a gilded coach, and good men sigh in vain over the miseries it occasions.—*Hunter's Medical Specialist.*

DR. SANBORN

On the Inhalation of Cold Medicated Vapors in Lung and Throat Diseases.

PHYSICIANS' OPINIONS CONTINUED.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The following letter is worthy of careful perusal. It is only a sample of many received daily, containing the opinions of the most prominent physicians throughout the country, regarding the system of Cold Medicated Inhalation.

I will repeat my offer of sending to the address of any one my work upon Inhalation, in which is given the remedies used and their mode of administration.

The names and address of persons who have been and are now under my treatment in this City, will be most cheerfully given; and my files of letters from patients who are under my treatment by letter, are always open for inspection. Yours, &c.,

GUILFORD D. SANFORD, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-st.

LETTER NO. 5

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Oct 22, 1855.

DR. SANBORN—*Dear Sir:* In the NEW YORK DAILY TIMES of the 18th inst., I find over your signature the following: "Physicians and others who may desire it, will have sent them a pamphlet containing an account of the *plan* of Inhalation practiced by myself, and the remedy used, and their mode of administration, by sending their names and address."

There is a gratifying frankness on the very face of this statement that is commendable, and which will entirely relieve you from the charge of *quackery*, and cannot fail to bring all afflicted with Lung and Throat Diseases under your personal treatment.

I have seen several letters in the TIMES of late, and also perused a periodical published in your City, referring to a similar mode of treatment, but I have searched in vain for the *first remedy*, or *how* given. Now this *mystery* savors quite too much of *quackery* and *imposition*.

I am gratified that you are willing to furnish the public with the names of the *remedies* used, and their *mode* of use, and I know your professional honesty will be appreciated and rewarded.

Please send me a copy of your pamphlet.

Your obedient servant,

C. S. THOMPSON, M. D.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & CO.—FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.—Visitors to ROGERS & CO.'s immense Clothing Warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, will be struck by the unequaled variety of the stock, its great extent, and the remarkable cheapness of the prices. An outfit for the Fall and Winter at this establishment costs less than at any other clothing warehouse in the Union, and every article being ticketed at its lowest cash price, the experienced purchaser will see at once that such bargains cannot be obtainable elsewhere. Make your selections while the stock is full.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF.
No 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATINGS.—We have just received a complete assortment of brown, blue and black Meltons and Beavers, among which are. Simmon's black Beavers, English Patent Water-proof Blues, Esquimaux and President Coatings, brown, mixed and fancy Meltons, some of which are very heavy and of extra fineness, worthy of the attention of gentlemen desiring really good articles.

A. & G. A. ARNOUX, Drapers and Tailors,
No 303 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 104 Bowery.
HOSIERY AND UNDER-GARMENTS,
WARM, DURABLE AND ELASTIC.

Those wanting the best goods at the lowest prices will buy of the importers and manufacturers,

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is RAY'S stocking knit Undergarments the wonder ceases, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.—
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
N. B.—Dr SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A most excellent Saturday night bill is offered at this house again to-night, viz: "Jonathan Bradford," "Black-eyed Susan," and "Magic Pills"—Mr. J. H. Allen, Mons. Schmidt, Mr. Fox, Mr. C Warwick, Mlle. Therese, Mrs. J. B Wilkins, Miss Fanny Herring, and all the favorites appearing. On Monday night Miss HATHAWAY appears.

[Advertisement.]

☞ In order to become general favorites your goods must not only be the best, but also the cheapest in the market, such are RAY'S unrivaled Stocking Knit Merino, Woolen, and Silk Undergarments for ladies', gentlemen's and children's wear. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. RAY'S Family Stocking Knit Undergarments Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNE'S Patent,) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden Lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c., including postage for 3,000 miles—31c.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of Fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fashionable dress and frock coats, $8; blue dress coats, $8; splendid black cloth Shanghai overcoats, $12; ribbed Beaver overcoats, $8; Cassimere pants, $2 upwards, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—The brother of His Holiness the Pope used these medicines in 1853, for a scorbutic eruption of a most serious nature, and of which he was completely cured. No skin disease can resist their wonderful curative powers.

[Advertisement.]

R. J. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 22 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

READ
THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
YOU WILL LIKE IT!

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Henry Ward Beecher in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 26

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER delivered a lecture last evening, in the Melodeon, to an audience of a little over three hundred persons. Mr. WELLS, the lessee of Mr. BEECHER made a bad speculation in obligating himself to pay fifteen hundred dollars and all expenses for twelve lectures; and the reverend gentleman has, we think, not added to his reputation by accepting the contract. Had Mr. BEECHER visited our city under the auspices of the Mercantile Library Association, to whom an unfulfilled promise to lecture has been out for two years, he would have attracted a large audience; or had he come here for the purpose of promoting the great work to which he has dedicated his life, he would have filled the largest church in the city for two consecutive weeks. But he is here, so far as his privilege to lecture is concerned, the property of a speculator; and the Cincinnati public, by absenting themselves from the lecture, have expressed, in a manner as decided as it is severe, their opinion of the course the gentleman has pursued.

MARRIED

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25, by Rev Dr Hawks, WILLIAM DUTHOUT to JANE E, daughter of the late George Megan.

In this City, on Monday, Oct 22, at the Church of the Redeemer, by Rev [illegible] Prof. M. FRANCIS H. HICKOK to ELISABETH F, eldest daughter of Prof. Wm Pease, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25 by Rev. Mr. TAYLOR, WM HASTIE to Miss JEANETTE PATTERSON, both of Glasgow Scotland.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25 by Rev William J Frost, Rector of the Church of the Redeemer, JOHN DUNNING HAINES to HARRIET BENNETT all of Wiltshire, Knox Co Ohio.

At Woodbridge N J on Wednesday, Oct 24, WILLIAM H BROWN to SUSAN AUGUSTA EDGAR.

At Salem, Mass., on Thursday, Oct 25, by Rev. S Worcester, Hon AMBROSE WAGER, of Rhinebeck to Miss ELIZA, only daughter of T. Fa less Esq., of the former place.

At Sutton, Mass. on Wednesday, Oct. 17, by Rev. L. O Lovell, Mr. WM E. PEARE, of Oxford, to MARY A eldest daughter of Paris Tourtellot Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Oct 25, at No 230 Madison st., ELIZABETH HAYS, aged 83 years. The rem ins will be interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Friday evening Oct 26, Capt. NAPOLEON SMITH in the 34th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of John M Smith & Co are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father No. 64 East 36th st., between Lexington and 4th ave.

In Brooklyn on Friday Oct 26, CHARLES DILL, aged 50 years.

Burial services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th av. and 20th st., New-York, on Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Oct. 25 JULIA E., daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, aged 22 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday, the 28th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 188 Washington st.

At Southold, L. I. on Wednesday, Oct 24 Miss LOUISA WELLS, daughter of Giles Wells, Esq.,

In Michigan, on Tuesday Oct 23, very suddenly, Mr. S. SEYMOUR WILCOX, of Brooklyn.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice on Sunday, Oct 28, at 2 o'clock P M, from his late residence, No. 7 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 26

$4,000	Ind State 6s	b3	80½	300	Erie Railroad	b30	50½
2,000	Virginia 6s	c	86	100	do	b15	50¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	c	87	100	do		50
500	California 7s '70		85	100	do	s10	50½
2,000	Erie Bonds of '75		84½	750	do	s3	50½
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bs.		109	1050	do		50½
16,000	Ill. Cen R R. Bs. c		75½	200	do	b3	50½
10,000	do	s	75¾	200	do	s30	50½
10,000	do	b30	76¾	300	do	s10	50½
5,000	do	b10	76	100	do	s9	50½
18	Del & Hud Can. Co.		121	100	do	s60	50½
10	Market Bank		106	100	do	b30	50½
30	Corn Exchange Bank		105½	250	do	b60	51
28	Bank of Commerce	c	108½	250	do	s30	51½
15	Ocean Bank		84½	1400	do	s60	52
276	Canton Co		24	250	do	s3	50½
50	do	b3	24	300	do	b30	51½
100	do	b10	24	200	do	s66	50½
100	do		23½	150	do	b60	51½
100	do	b60	24½	100	do	b10	50½
100	do	b3	23½	243	Harlem R. R.	s3	22½
100	Nic. Transit Co	c	15½	200	do	s3	22½
600	do	c	15½	100	Cle & R. Is. R. R.	c60	89
200	do		15½	100	do	c	88½
100	do	s30	15½	100	do		89
100	do	s60	15½	50	Cleve. Co. & Cin.		58
150	do	s3	15½	50	Ill. Cen R R.		92½
100	do	s	15½	510	Reading Railroad	c	88
100	do		15½	200	do	s30	88
50	Pennsyl Coal Co.	b60	49	600	do	s3	88
28	do		48½	100	do		88
200	Cumb'd Coal Co	c	24	100	do	b10	88
400	do		24½	200	do	b30	88
700	do	b3	25	500	do	b90	88
100	do	b10	25½	800	do	b10	88
200	do	s30	26	700	do	c	87½
700	do	s90	25½	200	do		87½
200	do	s10	25½	100	do	b30	87½
50	do	b30	25½	100	do	s10	87½
150	do		25½	100	Hudson R. R.		34
100	do		25	50	M. Sq. & N. L. R. R.		3
100	do	s10	25½	100	do		3½
200	do	s3	25½	100	do		3
100	do		25½	100	do		3½
100	do		25	100	do		3
100	do	b10	25	100	do		3½
100	do		25	100	do		3
100	do		25	100	do		3½
100	Clev. & Tol. R R.	s30	89	100	do		3
50	do		88½	100	do		3½
100	do	b10	89	100	do		3
100	do		89	100	do		3½
100	do		88½	100	do		3
100	do		89	100	do		3½
100	do	b10	89	100	do		3
100	do		89	100	do		3½
100	do		88½	100	do		3
100	do		89	100	do		3½
100	do		89

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1283. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Case of the Amelia—General Scott to be Full Paid—Mr. Marcy's Lectures—New-York Firemen at Washington, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

The State Department has thus far received no statements from the owners of the bark *Amelia*, of a date subsequent to her seizure at Port-au-Prince. No effort probably will be made to detain the vessel and cargo, because of her supposed filibuster character. Of course Mr. OAKSMITH had a perfect right to sell the arms and ammunition on board of her, if they belonged to him, and he was so disposed. Neither our Commercial Agent nor any other officer of the United States could interfere with that right, nor has the officer referred to attempted it. But if, for any other reason, the *Amelia* is amenable to the penalty of violated law, Mr. OAKSMITH's rights are subject thereto. In other words, if it is true, as charged, that she cleared from New-York under false papers, and the Commercial Agent was clothed with authority to arrest her on behalf of the United States, because of that irregularity, then, whatever right Mr. OAKSMITH had to sell, is subject to the action of the United States, and if the latter condemn the vessel and cargo, of course the alleged owners comes off *minus*.

VIOLATION OF REVENUE LAWS.

The Government has satisfactory proof that the *Amelia*'s papers were false, in some respects at least. But the question is under discussion whether the United States Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince had the legal power to intercept her for violation of the revenue laws. From the symptoms visible I incline to the opinion that this question will be decided affirmatively, although that is not yet clear.

GEN. SCOTT'S BACK PAY.

By the time this reaches you I trust you will receive intelligence of an official announcement by the Government confirming my statement that General SCOTT's back pay as Lieutenant-General has been allowed from the date of his service in Mexico, with the exception, perhaps, of the time elapsing from the close of the war until the election of Gen. TAYLOR to the Presidency, during which Gen. SCOTT commanded only one Division of the army, and not the *whole* army. Possibly the announcement may be delayed a little longer,—but not much I am sure.

FILLIBUSTERING UNDER FALSE PRETENCES.

Accounts received here from Texas in regard to the recent fight between Texan Rangers and Indians, near Eagle Pass, indicate a rather different state of facts from that which comes to us in the Southern papers. The Texan company concerned in this affair was called out by the Governor, to operate against marauding Indians, but later accounts will probably show that they have perverted their mission into a fillibustering foray against the Mexicans, and that the party with whom they had the fight announced consisted chiefly of well-disposed Mexicans, and a very few peaceable Indians, who were attacked by the Texans, and who, in fact, beat off their assailants. The latter subsequently, in revenge, went over to the Mexican town opposite Eagle Pass, and burned it. I take it for granted that Gen. SMITH, who is in command of the United States troops in that department, will take measures to restrain such piratical invasions of friendly territory by our own citizens, under the pretence of punishing Indian aggression.

THE MARYLAND INSTITUTE—MAURY'S ADDRESS.

I had the pleasure night before last, of listening to an address delivered by Lieut. M. F. MAURY, at the Annual Exhibition of the Maryland Institute of Baltimore. His subject was the value to the world of the united efforts of the man of practical science and the mechanic, and the necessity of one to the other. I need not say that he handled it well, and presented a most interesting collection of facts in the history of science and the mechanic arts in illustration. The lecture was listened to with profound attention by a very large audience, who gave liberal evidence of their gratification and delight. It is seldom that science is presented in features so attractive to a promiscuous audience.

A LECTURE BY EVERETT.

The Maryland Institute, by the way, continues its career of unrivaled prosperity in all its departments. The Exhibition of the current year has attracted great crowds to witness its fine display of American products of all descriptions. The lecture season will soon commence, and the Lecture Committee of the Institute announce that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver one of the series. Mr. E has declined some sixty invitations of a similar character, received during a brief period, and only consented in this instance in response to the warm personal appeals of his many Maryland friends, that he would accept at last an invitation which he has declined annually for several years.

NEW-YORK FIREMEN ON A BEND.

The Perseverance Fire Company, of Rochester, N. Y., whose members have been spending a week nearly at Baltimore, spent the day here yesterday as the guests of the Washington City Fire Department, who received them with exceeding cordiality, and entertained them with a neat and substantial dinner at the American Hotel—a house of modest pretensions, but of much more real merit than some which make considerable more boast of it. The visiting firemen left in the evening train, much pleased with their excursion hither. S.

OUR FAIR.

The Palace a Pleasant Place.

The best wine is kept till the last. The early promise of the Show at the Palace was not great. It has become greater. The place is now very respectable. On Friday evening, the house was crowded. The novelty was the concert of instrumental music, given by Dodworth's band, with whom another band from New-Haven, which accompanied the "Neptune" boys of that city, entered into competition. One stationed itself in the eastern gallery, directly under the dome, and the other took post opposite, in the western gallery, and then they played over against each other, to the great delight of seven thousand people, who ebbed and flowed in an unceasing tide till 10 o'clock. The railroad cars and the stages went up overflowing. It is a capital idea of the managers to introduce this feature at their fairs. Music lends an air of interest to the big pumpkins, invests oily machinery with poetry, and renders the terrific crow of the enormous Shanghae positively delightful. By all means, Messrs. Managers, give us music, and always let it be DODWORTH'S. THE POULTRY.

It is refreshing to look at hencoops. It gives you an idea of tender cuts, delicious morsels and titbits, and is suggestive of redolent kitchen-ranges, the display at the Palace is of turkeys, geese, hens, roosters, rabbits, doves, Scotch terriers and so on—perhaps not all properly to be classed under the head of Poultry—but still all in the Poultry department. Mr. MCCORMICK, the young gentleman who wrote of what he saw in Sebastopol the other day, has—

"A hennery that beats the very Dickens."

His show of immense fellows in double-breasted feather jackets, of ducks all the way from some out-of-the-way place, of geese from China that look as stupid as the Chinamen in the streets, and his Shanghaes,—is a display that must render him dear (literally) to the Board of Managers. They will certainly have to hand over one medal, at least. (We wish it to be distinctly understood that there is no bribery and corruption in the expression of this little sentiment on chickens; we have not even had a brace of Brahma Pootras offered us.) Mr. JOHNSON, of Patterson, has also a fine display.

A NEW LIGHT.

Mr. GRANT, whose calcium light has been talked of for years, places on a hillock where his light may shine before men, a splendid light-house reflector, to which he has brought improvement after improvement till he has reached a point at which it seems to us that great credit is due to him. He has produced a combustion of oxygen and hydrogen playing upon a bit of lime, prepared in such a manner as to be nearly incombustible. The light is arranged by clockwork and a cam movement, so as to govern itself *and to number itself*. The number on exhibition is twelve. We shall have something more to say of this presently.

SCALE.

The Scale Company from Vergennes and the Scale Company of FAIRBANKS & Co., entered into an active competition on Friday, to see who could break down the other's Scale the most speedily. The result is not yet announced. The judge's report is in preparation.

THE MACHINERY.

We have taken occasion to say that the machinery is superior. We recommend the visitor to stay in the Arcade an hour or so. The gas machine, the gas engine, the planing machine, the rope machine, the new saw, and other engines for torturing wood and iron, which we must turn to another day, are fine inventions and should bring their owners credit.

The Show remains open this week—perhaps longer.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Rumpus in the Treasury Department—The New-York Daily Times and the Trade Returns—Who Beat Peter G. Washington?

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, PETER G. WASHINGTON, is in a great stew in regard to the Trade Tables published last week in the DAILY TIMES, six weeks before the meeting of Congress. He is really exercised in spirit, and is instituting the most rigid and searching investigation as to the ways and means by which the DAILY TIMES became possessed of the official data. No one here cares a fig for his perplexity, while every one is content to see his churlishness in withholding public information so rebuked. S.

Decisions in the Court of Claims, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

In the Court of Claims yesterday it was decided that the performance of extra mail service by a Government contractor, rendered necessary by an increase of mail matter, constituted an implied contract with the Government, which was valid.

In the case of M. G. EMERY, who claimed under an agreement with a former superintendent of the Capitol Extension, it was decided that the petition must state the name of the superintendent as well as his authority to act in the matter.

Argument in the Florida cases under the Spanish treaty was commenced and will probably continue for several days. These cases are numerous and involve millions of dollars. The docket of the Court is rapidly increasing.

The General Armstrong case has been postponed till next week.

The National Agricultural Exhibition.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The excitement this afternoon at the grounds of the National Agricultural Exhibition was very great.

A trot, the best three in five, between *Chicago Jack* and *Lady Litchfield*, took place, the former winning the first two heats in 2:36 and 2:33, and the latter the third and fourth heats in 2:37 and 2:36. The *Lady* won the fifth heat in 2:38, but the Judges deducted for the breaks and runs, and gave the race to *Chicago Jack*. This decision was not popular.

Bob Logic, of Montreal, a running horse, made his half mile in 56 seconds.

The receipts of the Fair amount to nearly $50,000. One line of omnibuses has carried 88,000 persons to the Exhibition, and another about 40,000. A sale at auction of some fine horses and cattle will take place on Monday by SAMUEL HATCH, Esq., auctioneer.

At the regatta, to-day, in this city, *Volant* took the first prize, and at the one in Lowell, *Flying Cloud* won.

From Texas—Election News.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Oct. 28.

New-Orleans papers of Sunday of last week are at hand, and contain Galveston dates to the 18th instant.

WARD, Democrat, is elected to Congress in Texas from the Eastern District.

The Know-Nothings had elected their candidate for the Mayorship of Austin.

American Nominations.

TROY, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The Americans in the County Convention to-day nominated AMOS BRIGGS for Senator, and ROBERT H. MCCLELLAND for Surrogate. This evening a large and enthusiastic ratification meeting was held, which was addressed by ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The argument, commenced yesterday in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, was concluded this morning, and Judge KANE will give his decision as to the petition on Monday.

Another Death on Mount Washington, N. H.

GORHAM, N. H., Saturday, Oct. 27,

Dr. B. L. BALL started from the Ledge on Thursday morning, with a view of ascending Mount Washington, and probably perished, as nothing has since been heard of him. Parties commenced searching for him yesterday morning, but without effect up to 10 o'clock this morning.

Canadian Affairs.

NIAGARA FALLS, Saturday, Oct. 27.

Governor-General HEAD is awaiting the completion of the government building of Toronto at the Clifton House, where a grand ball will be given next Wednesday to Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS.

Steamship Washington Spoken.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

An arrival at this port reports: No date, lat. 42° 45', lon. 530 32', spoke steamship *Washington*, from New-York for Bremen.

Further Disasters from the Storm at Milwaukee.

From the Milwaukee American.

From Captain LONG, of the schooner *Kitty Grant*, we learn of the loss of that staunch little vessel in the great gale of Sunday morning, also other particulars of marine disasters, which in the numbers of lives lost exceed even the disasters of our own Bay.

The *Kitty Grant* left Muskegan last Saturday night, about 9 o'clock in the evening, with a cargo of lumber for Gen. S. B. GRANT, of this city. On Sunday night she scudded before a fresh breeze from the northeast, till the Captain saw a light which he supposed to be the harbor light of Milwaukee, and in order to ascertain whether it was really such, he ordered a close reefed mainsail and foresail, and bore for the light with simply the jib flying. About this time a strong wind came up and she sprang a leak. Captain LONG soon ascertained that the light was from a propeller, since supposed to be the *Keith*, and that about 1 o'clock he was something like five miles off Fox Point. A gale struck him and capsized the vessel instantly, the sailors and one passenger saved themselves by clinging to her sides. But unfortunately he had passengers in the cabin, who were taken out of Muskegan, (two men and two women) who were drowned. After drifting for some time the masts were carried away, and she righted at once.

On Sunday the crew and one passenger, seven in all, were taken from the wreck by Capt. CHANDLER, of the schooner *Flora*, and taken to Chicago, where they arrived about 5 o'clock Monday evening. The Captain does not know the names of the passengers, but say they were Germans, and that one of them had been at work for Mr. EDDYMAN, of Muskegan.

The crew of the brig *Racine*, eight in number, were picked up northeast of this city, on Sunday, by the brig *Hutchinson*, and taken to Chicago. They had been clinging to the bottom of the vessel, without food, for near twenty-four hours, and would have perished in an hour longer. Four of them were nearly gone when found, the Captain keeping them awake by the greatest exertion.

The schooner *Steinhart*, owned by STEINHART & PERISTRE, of this city, with a load of wood from Sand Bay, for Chicago, was also capsized in the same gale and near the same point. We learn of no particulars with the exception that one of the crew was drowned, and the cook died on the wreck before they were picked up.

By passengers in the Fond du Lac stages we learn that a steamer is ashore about ten miles north of Sheboygan. We do not, however, place much reliance in the rumor as the boat from Sheboygan yesterday brought no such intelligence.

The *Alleghany* has not yet gone to pieces, and the cargo will be got off in better condition than was at first anticipated—much better probably than was the cargo of the *Sheboygan*.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Tribute to the Memory of Judge Morris—Meeting in the Supreme Court—Funeral and Interment of the Deceased at Astoria.

On Saturday morning, the Supreme Court exhibited one of those mournful pageants which have latterly followed each other in painfully rapid succession. The bench of the General Term room was festooned with black drapery; and the empty chair of the deceased Judge MORRIS, similarly covered, was the only unoccupied seat among the crowd that, when the intervening doors were flung wide, completely filled both rooms.

There were present, the associates of the late Judge, Judges Roosevelt, Mitchell, Clerke, and Cowles, Chief Justice Oakley, Judges Duer, Bosworth, Woodruff, Slosson, Campbell, Ingraham, Hoffman, Daly, Recorder Smith, Ex-Recorder Tallmadge and Tillou, the Attorney-General, Ogden Hoffman, Ex-Judge Edmonds, the District Attorney of the United States, Messrs. Morton and Betts the United States Commissioners, the Surrogate, the Counsel for the Corporation, and nearly every member of the bar whose name is in the least degree familiar to the public. Among strangers, we noticed D. PAUL BROWN, Esq., of Philadelphia.

The meeting being called to order by Ex-Judge EDMONDS, on his motion, Judge MITCHELL was requested to preside.

Mr. W. C. NOYES moved that the Judges of the Supreme, the Superior Court, and the Common Pleas, with the Recorder and Surrogate, officiate as Vice-Presidents.

Mr. D. F. WHEELER, formerly law partner of the deceased Judge, moved the appointment of Messrs. R. J. DILLON, Counsel for the Corporation, and E. L. FANCHER, as Secretaries.

Ex-Judge EDMONDS (as appointed by a Committee of last Thursday) offered the following resolutions, which were seconded by Mr. C. O'CONOR:

Resolved, That in the death of Judge MORRIS the bench and the bar have lost an estimable friend and a valuable companion and fellow-laborer in the administration of justice, who was endeared to them by the strict integrity, the uniform kindness of feeling, and sterling good sense which marked his whole life.

Resolved, That in the name borne by our departed friend, and in the blood which flowed in his veins, we recognize the presence of the spirit of the Revolution, in which he was ever true, and which, in our day in his person, as in former times to his ancestors, was firm, but unobtrusive—gentle, yet unyielding in its defence of the liberty of man.

Resolved, That every position of life, as a lawyer and a legislator, as an executive or administrative officer, in private or on the bench, he whose loss we now deplore was distinguished for his inflexible uprightness of purpose and the fearlessness with which, on all occasions, he acted up to his convictions of what was right; yielding never to importunity what he ought to deny to a sense of justice, utterly regardless of popular clamor when swayed by passion or prejudice, and evincing ever a readiness to sacrifice himself for the sake of that which he deemed to be right.

Resolved, That in his career on the bench we ever observed the predominance of that goodness of heart, integrity of purpose, courtesy of demeanor, which, while they endeared him to us, and now add to the pang inflicted upon us by his departure, yet stand out before us as an example for our imitation.

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his widow and his friends in their and our bereavement; that these resolutions be communicated to them by the officers of this meeting, and that the Supreme Court be requested to enter them at large upon their minutes.

In a voice somewhat tremulous with emotion, Ex-Judge EDMONDS said: It is now thirty-five years ago, since one day sitting in my office as a clerk pursuing my studies, I saw a young man enter, evidently lame, poorly dressed, hobbling on crutches, shy, timid and somewhat rustic; my first impression was that he was a beggar. That poor youth was the future Justice MORRIS. Entering that office as a student, there he remained until he was called upon by the LIVINGSTONS to conduct their business. From that time I formed an intimacy with him which was never clouded by aught of suspicion or dislike. He was always of a generous spirit, affectionate in his disposition; and my own children, who are parents themselves, are now mourning over his loss. Throughout the whole of his professional career, whether as an advocate or Judge, either in a political or in a private and social capacity, he had uniformly inspired the most enduring sentiments of admiration and esteem. Not very minutely, but with an elaboration sufficient for the occasion, and in the presence of those to whom, because they knew him well, it was, so far, unnecessary, Judge EDMONDS spoke in detail of the prominent incidents of the public life and acts of the deceased, in tones and terms which did honor alike to both. His example, laboring under so great a physical infirmity from his childhood, would not be lost on the youth of the present age. We might safely say of him, "Let the future write his epitaph."

Mr. CHARLES O'CONOR, followed by Mr. W. C. NOYES, Mr. Ex-Recorder TILLOU, and Mr. JAMES R. WHITING, addressed the Court and Bar in eloquent and impressive speeches, involving a review of the judicial and political, as well as private and personal, relations of the deceased.

Mr. DISOSWAY then moved the advertisement of the resolutions, and the meeting broke up, to attend the ceremonial of the temporary interment at Astoria, the remains being destined for ultimate removal to the family vault at Morrisania. Great numbers passed up the river on board the *Ravenswood*, others on cars, and about 2 o'clock nearly 300 persons were assembled in the house of Capt. MOSES, father-in-law of the deceased, at the pretty hamlet of ASTORIA. The body, inclosed in lead, and afterwards in an elegant rosewood coffin, was placed on trestles in the lobby. A plate of glass permitted inspection of the face, which bore no trace of change or of distortion from previous suffering. Those who had known the Judge, even slightly, during life, would have instantly recognized him. The coffin-plate was simply inscribed with his name, "ROBERT HUNTER MORRIS," and the dates of his birth and death.—"Born 15 Feb., 1802; died 24 Oct., 1855."

Rev. Messrs. TEN EYCK, of the Dutch Reformed Church, and Mr. CHIPMAN, of the Episcopalian Community, conducted the usual services in a most impressive manner.

In addressing those present, the reverend gentleman, (Mr. TEN EYCK,) among other matters, observed that it was no part of his duty to eulogize the dead; it was, nevertheless, an act of justice to the deceased to substantiate the fact that one who had occupied so high a position before the world had died in the hope of a glorious immortality, resulting from a cordial apprehension of the great truths and consolations of Christianity—not that our holy religion required to be indorsed, or derived additional support from the opinions of a Judge.—far from that; but simply as a consolatory mention of the fact for his vindication in the recollection of surviving and sorrowing friends. He (the worthy clergyman) could testify that when on a sick bed, in 1854, his Bible was his constant companion, and though he had not been a regular attendant on public worship, he had selected a Presbyterian Church (that of Dr. HARRIS) as his future spiritual home. He knew that lately, often in the still hours of the night, had he accidentally and unconsciously to himself, been heard engaged in prayer; and only the Sabbath before his death, when under no immediate impression of an early removal, he uttered this attestation of his faith and hope. "*I have hope only in the blood and righteousness of our Lord Jesus Christ. I am not afraid to die; God be merciful to me a sinner.*" Many other things illustrative of the history of the deceased, he related, remarking that to a thoughtful mind, the Judge spoke as effectively from the "clay, the shroud, the coffin and the grave," as ever he had done from the judicial bench he had quitted for ever, gone to stand in his own person, before that Judge who is amenable to no bribe, and from whose omniscient eye and authority there is no escape for any one of us.

The procession from the mansion to the church was formed by 186 gentlemen, walking two and two along the sidewalk. They were chiefly of the legal profession. The cousin of the deceased, GOUVERNEUR MORRIS, Esq., from Westchester County, was present at the solemnity, as well as Dr. VACHE, the physicians, and several personal friends of the deceased, together with upwards of sixty ladies, who listened with the deepest attention and evident emotion to the eloquent and awakening appeal of the reverend and talented orator.

The body was carried, the distance being short, the pall-bearers being the four remaining Judges of the Supreme Court, also Messrs. WHEELER and O'CONOR, Ex-Judge EDMONDS and Mr. LORD, each robed in the usual white scarf. The usual ceremonies were completed in the grave-yard, and the body was consigned, pending other arrangements, to its temporary repose.

☞ HENRY SMITH, Razor Strop Man, promptly denies any sympathy for, or connection with the Free-Lovers.

☞ The steamship *Roanoke* will resume her run to Norfolk on Wednesday next, 31st instant.

Fire in Downing-street.

A fire broke out on Saturday morning about 4 o'clock, in the steam saw-mill of MOORE & RAYNOR, situated at Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-street. It spread rapidly throughout the mill, which, together with a lot of machinery, was soon destroyed and extended to No. 53, occupied by JOHN HAGEMYER, mahogany dealer, and to No. 59, occupied by EDWARD SENIOR, coffin maker. It also extended to No. 76 Carmine-street, occupied by J. M. DEVINE, as a dry goods store on the lower floor, and the upper portion as a residence. The flames spread with such rapidity that before Mr. DEVINE succeeded in getting his children out, the bedstead in which they slept was on fire. Mr. DEVINE estimates his loss by water to his dry goods at about $500. He has an insurance in the Rutgers Insurance Company for $3,000. His loss in furniture will be about $400, on which he has no insurance. Mr. JOHN INNIS, who occupied the second story of No. 76 Carmine-street, for a dwelling has sustained a loss by water, &c, of about $300. He has an insurance of $1,000 on his furniture, and $500 on his library, in the Firemen's Insurance Company. Mr. A. S. GREENWOOD, who occupied the store No. 74½ Carmine-street, has sustained a loss of about $25 by water. He has no insurance. Messrs. MOORE & RAYNOR, owners of saw mill, estimate their loss at about $8,000 on machinery and building. They have an insurance of $2,200 in the Hamilton Insurance Co. They estimate their loss at about $1,500 on stock, on which they have no insurance. Mr. J. HAGEMYER, who owns the buildings Nos. 53, 55 and 57 Downing-street, estimates the damage to buildings at about $1,500, on which he has an insurance of $1,500 in the National Exchange Insurance Co., (failed,) and $1,500 in another company which, he says, is not good for anything. His loss to stock and machinery will be about $1,200, on which there is no insurance. The building No. 59, owned by EDWARD SENIOR, is damaged about $40. His stock is also damaged by water about $250. He has an insurance of $2,000 on the building in the Greenwich Insurance Company, and $3,000 on his stock in the Citizens' Insurance Company. Mr. E. YOUNGER, who occupied the third floor of No. 55 Downing-street, as a piano polishing and varnish shop, has sustained a damage to the piano cases in his charge probably to the amount of $500. He has no insurance. The building No. 76 Carmine-street belonged to USHDELL, PERSON & Co. It is damaged about $500, and insured in the Jefferson Insurance Company for $1,000. The building No. 74½ Carmine-street, owned by Mrs. ELIZABETH WARD, was slightly damaged. It is insured for $2,500 in the Greenwich Insurance Company.

The origin of the fire has not yet been ascertained.

Synod of the Reformed Dutch Church.

FOURTH AND CONCLUDING DAY.

After some preliminary business, Rev. Mr. GANSE offered a resolution in accordance with his previously expressed opinions. Rev. Dr. BETHUNE did the same.

Ultimately the resolution of the Doctor, "that" for reasons which had been expressed in the debate, "the Synod cannot unite cordially in receiving the Classis of North Carolina," was carried by 55 votes against 34.

The remaining business of the Synod was comparatively unimportant.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM REY, a delegate of the Protestant Society of Geneva, Switzerland, presented an interesting statement regarding Protestantism in Europe, at Dr. CHEEVER's Church, last evening.

☞ The seventeenth anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Association of Spring-street Church, (Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL's,) was celebrated last evening. Addresses were delivered by Dr. ASA D. SMITH, Rev. A. A. WOOD, and others.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 11 and 88.

OYER AND TERMINER.—Trial of Judge Stewart for bribery.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 26.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS.

Bates et al. vs. Crooks et al.—The order of arrest is vacated. The plaintiffs to pay $10 costs on the motion, and referee's fees, and defendant to stipulate not to bring any action for false arrest.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Oct. 28.
Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.
DECISIONS.

Phillips vs. Willard; Halsted vs. Hoagool; Evans vs. Myers; The State Bank vs. Buffalo Canal and New-York Railroad Company. See papers.

Titus vs. Bloodgood.—Order granted.

Somerlyr vs. Somerlyr.—There should be proof that this decree was served on defendant personally, and the original showed to him.

In re Murdick et al.—Order granted.

In re James A. Vernon.—This gentleman claimed his discharge from the United States service, on the ground that he was drunk when he enlisted. He being able to prove the same, was discharged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—GENERAL TERM, Oct. 28.
Before full Bench.
DECISIONS.

Newstart vs. Adams.—Verdict reduced to $149 99, with interest, and judgment for plaintiff on that amount.

In re the Last Will and Testament of James Whitty.—Executors to account for rents and profits from death of Mary Mooney, to be credited with $300 per annum paid to Melissa Mooney during her life.

Samuel Ford vs. David J. Turner.—Order affirmed, with costs.

Wm. R. McCready vs. J. W. Ramsey.—New trial granted on paying costs of trial and costs of appeal.

Thomas B. Coddington, vs. Gilbert J. Johnson.—Verdict set aside, and complaint dismissed.

Edward Fox vs. Stephen L. Chatterton.—Report set aside, judgment reversed and new trial ordered with costs, to abide the event.

Wm. E. Fiel vs. Jas. Farrie, Jr., by his Guardian.—New trial ordered, on payment of costs of appeal.

Cobb vs. Petter.—Motion for new trial denied. Judgment for plaintiff.

Voorhies vs. Anthon.—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs.

Russell vs. Hudson River Railroad Company.—Judgment for plaintiff on verdict.

Hoagland et al. vs. Devitt & Hunter.—Judgment for plaintiff, for the value of 401½ barrels, at $1 15, with interest from 7th February, 1854.

LONG ISLAND.

Trial of Michael Gorman for the Murder of Charles Johnson.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Dean, H. A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Hyslop and Ramson.

FOURTH DAY—SATURDAY.

CONVICTION AND SENTENCE.

The Jury came into Court this morning and requested the Court to read the statutes as to the various degrees of homicide.

With this request the Court complied, but intimated strongly that the present case came within neither of them.

At the suggestion of Samuel Garrison, Esq., one of the counsel for the prisoner, the Judge charged that if, aroused as he was, he was laboring under a monomania, they should find him not guilty, but if otherwise, any extenuating circumstances would be for the consideration of the Executive, and not of them.

The Jury again retired, and at half-past 11 returned and rendered a verdict of "Guilty," but recommended him strongly to the mercy of the Court.

The prisoner being arraigned on the conviction, and asked what he had to say why sentence should not be passed, replied in a firm voice, and with all the indifference he had manifested throughout the trial: "I am not guilty, to my knowledge."

To the question of the Court, whether he had any statement to make, which could not now be used either in his favor or against him, he said: "I haven't a hap'orth to say. All I ask is mercy."

The Judge, in passing sentence of death upon the prisoner, to be executed on the 21st of December, said that he would immediately forward the recommendation of the Jury to the Governor; but, in the meantime, he should prepare himself for the worst.

The prisoner was then removed, the Court-room door being closed for a sufficient time to prevent the crowd from following him and the others who had him in charge.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports forty deaths only, as having occurred in the city of Brooklyn during the week ending the 27th inst. Males 18; females 27; adults 15; minors 25.

Fire in Brooklyn.

About daylight yesterday morning, a stable owned by B. B. BOERUM, on Division, near Kent-avenue, Eastern District, was destroyed by fire. Loss $1,000, covered by insurance.

☞ Fourteen seamen deserted from the United States ship *Cyane* at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, Saturday night.

NEW-JERSEY.

Hudson County Court.

The Jury in the case of Margaret Hogan, indicted for murder, returned on Saturday evening, after a very short absence, a verdict of Not Guilty. James Flemming, Jr., Esq., and John P. Vroom, Esq., summed up the case on the part of the defendant, and Isaac W. Scudder, Esq., on the part of the State. Judge VREDENBURGH delivered the charge about 7 o'clock.

CITY POLITICS.

Reform Nominations—Eighteenth Ward.

Alderman—Frederick E. Mather.
Councilmen—Fifty-sixth District—William M. Baxter. Fifty-seventh District—S. Weir Roosevelt.
School Commissioner—Frances E. Marbury.
School Inspector—James W. Gerard.
School Trustees—William K. Strong, James M. Edney, Andrew A. Bremner.
Assessor—William R. Lonndon.
Police Justice—Sixth District—George W. Pearcey.

Republican Fund.

The following-named gentlemen, comprising the Republican Finance Committee, are alone authorized to make collections on the part of the Republican Central Committee of the City and County of New-York.

Dr. Samuel P. Townsend,	John J. Doane,
Edwin D. Morgan,	John P. Cumming,
Moses H. Grinnell,	Isaac Dayton,
Lit'eus B. Ward,	Samuel Leeds,
Charles A. Peabody,	Joseph Blunt.

We learn that several unauthorized persons have been collecting money in the name of the Committee, and appropriating it to their own use.

Thirteenth Ward.

The Republicans in this Ward have nominated the following Ward Ticket:

Supervisor—W. E. Caldwell.
Alderman—John J. Hicks.
Assessor—Edwin Ferry.
Constable—James T. Marsh.

Sale Without a Consideration.

The Temperance Alliance has sold itself out bodily to the K. N.'s. All their nominees except Dr. Griscom are of that Order. Mr. C. C. Leigh, the President, eloquently protested against the sale—or rather the suicide.

☞ The Committee of the Regular Anti-Fusion Whigs met at Constitution Hall, on Saturday evening, and nominated the following Irregular Fusion ticket:

Comptroller, Robert T. Haws; *Sheriff*, Wm. S. Duke; *Commissioner Repairs and Supplies*, Jos. Southworth; *County Clerk*, George E. Sherwood, *Street Commissioner*, Joseph S. Taylor; *Counsel to Corporation*, Theo. E. Tomlinson; *City Inspector*, Geo. W. Morton; *Governor of Almshouse*, Wm. H. Albertson; *Coroners*, Drs. John Ives, Cyrus Ramsay. Frederick W. Perry, Sam'l A. Hills. *Justice of Supreme Court*, Edward B. Cowles; *Superior Court*, Lewis B. Woodruff, Murray Hoffman; *Common Pleas*, Cambridge P. Livingston; *Marine Court*, Chas. E. Birdsall.

☞ A meeting of the General Committee of the "Bogus Temperance" or Good Liquor Party, was held at No. 195 Bowery, on Saturday evening. The greater portion of the session was occupied in a discussion as to the rights of delegates. A Committee was appointed to make arrangements for a Mass Meeting, to be held some time this week, and further action taken to perfect the various Ward organizations.

☞ The Reformers of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated the following ticket:

Alderman—Fred. E. Mather.
Councilman—Fifty-sixth District—W. M. Baxter.
Councilman—Fifty-seventh District—S. Weir Roosevelt.
School Commissioner—F. F. Marbury.
Police Justice—Sixth District—Geo. W. Pearcey.

☞ At a Convention of Republican Delegates from the several Wards comprising the Sixth Senatorial District, held on Saturday evening, Charles Perley was unanimously nominated for Senator in that District. The nomination was subsequently ratified by the Republican Executive Committee.

☞ The Liquor Dealers' Central Convention have nominated the following candidates for office.

Street Commissioner—Henry H. Howard.
Comptroller—Philip W. Engs.
County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly.
Commissioner Repairs and Supplies—Nathaniel S. Selah.
Coroners—Hieronymous N. Wilhelm, Robert Gamble, William O'Donnell, Charles Missing.

☞ The K. N's of Munroe County have nominated JOHN R. SMITH, of Rigs, for Senator, and A. J. WILKIN, of Brockport, for Judge.

☞ Chauncey Schaffer, at a meeting on Friday night at the corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue, told his friends, the Know-Nothings, to go prepared to the polls, and have their revolvers ready.

☞ Mr. Christian Nuedekamp is the German Democratic candidate for Councilman in the Fifteenth District, (Seventeenth Ward.)

☞ Henry Grischard has received the Republican nomination for Captain in the Fifth Police District.

☞ In the Sixth Police District the Whigs have nominated Captain Biddle for reelection.

☞ The Hard-Shells of the Eighteenth Ward have nominated Edward Gallagher for Councilman.

☞ The Republicans of Cortland County have nominated GEORGE L. KINGSMAN, of Cincinnatus, for member of Assembly, and R. HOLLAND DUELL for County Judge.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

☞ The Republicans in the First Assembly District have nominated Thomas W. Field to represent them in Assembly.

The Whigs of the Thirteenth Ward have made the following nominations: *Supervisor*—William Wall: *Alderman*—Cornelius Woglan: *Assessor*—S. O. Jennings; *Constable*—James T. Marsh.

☞ The first number of a campaign paper, called the *Republican Standard*, was issued in Brooklyn Saturday evening. It is published by JAMES K. MCGEE, at No. 6 Tillary-street.

☞ The Kings County Republican General Committee have rented a room in the Franklin Building, Orange-street, Brooklyn, where they will meet every evening until after election.

Important from Nebraska.

From the Leavenworth Register, Oct. 20.

It will be seen from the following letter from Col. MANNER to the Surveyor General, that the surveys in Nebraska have been interrupted and brought to a stand still by the hostility of the Pawnee Indians. The importance of the surveys in Kansas and Nebraska is so great that, where necessary, Government should protect the surveyors with a guard sufficient to keep in subjection the insolent savages that infest these Territories:

BELLEVUE, N. T., Saturday, Oct. 6.

JOHN CALHOUN, *Surveyor-General of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas:*

SIR: The progress of the surveys under my charge has been suspended since the 3d of this month, on account of the positive refusal on the part of the Pawnee Indians to allow us to proceed.

For several days prior to that time we had been progressing with the work at the rate of from three to five miles per day, and although in the midst of the Pawnees, they all seemed friendly, and allowed us to proceed unmolested, except by their annoyances as beggars. On the evening of the 2d inst. we crossed the Platte River on the twenty-fourth mile of the fourth section of Guide Meridian, and were congratulating ourselves upon our unlooked-for friendly treatment from the Indians and happy delivery from their midst. On the following morning, however, a company of fifteen old men, accompanied by a young Indian who spoke very good English, came to the camp and told us to leave. We, however, went on at out our business in the completion of the triangulation of the river, until some Indian chiefs came, who refused the usual tokens of friendship, ordered us to leave in the most peremptory manner, and backed their orders with repeated threats that every man who did not leave the surveyor before the sun should arrive at meridian should be shot, that a "heap of Pawnees would come over the river to do it." They then pulled up all the posts on the North side of the river, and told us that they would destroy all the landmarks made in that vicinity, and that we must and should leave. When we saw that the landmarks were destroyed, and that the other for which we were sent into the field were wholly unaccomplished, we concluded to abandon the survey and proceed to report to you for instructions as to the best course for us to pursue. We have determined not to alarm the settlement or call upon strangers for assistance.

To-day I met Gov. GILMORE, Judge PEARSON and others of the friends who think it may be possible yet to arrange the matter through Maj. HERTZOG, the agent, and Mr. ELLIS, the interpreter. I have concluded to go back with them, and try to have a decided reason for their past, as well as a decided understanding as to their future course. A proper state of feeling may be restored, and if so, I do not wish to lose the time to report to the office in person.

Should this state of things continue, men cannot be employed to prosecute the work at any wages.

Very respectfully, your ob't serv't,

CHAS. A. MANNER.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Saturday.

The argument on the question of the reception of the petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON was resumed this morning, in the United States District Court, before Judge KANE. The Court room was crowded with spectators, among whom we noticed quite a number of prominent members of the Abolition Party.

At the opening of the Court, Judge KANE said: "I have read the paper which was submitted to my inspection by the counsel of Mr. WILLIAMSON, Friday, and do not find that it contains either a negation of his contempt or the expression of any on his part to make such a purgation."

The Judge then remarked that he was ready to listen to the argument of counsel.

Mr. MEREDITH said he had hoped that this would have been unnecessary. In the present case, Mr. M. said, the contempt consisted of nothing but a fail

THACKERAY.

The *Africa* has brought among its passengers to our shores a visitor, to whom America will give cordial welcome, and whom, we trust, these words of ours greeting find this morning in our good new City, all hale and happy, in a cozy parlor of one of our people's palaces, the Clarendon Hotel. If that curiosity for looking up and shaking hands with remarkable men, which is one of the characteristics of our country, should usher an over-inquisitive Yankee into that pleasant parlor, he would hardly believe, in gazing on the portly form of the stranger and the respectable silver-gray of his hair, that he had ever had wild oats to sow. Yet so it is. Mr. W. M. THACKERAY *confesses the corn.*

Some years ago there appeared, in the fashionable end of London, a young man, who distinguished himself by being nothing particular in anything. He had a moderate fortune, but nothing particular. He had a pleasing person and address, but nothing particular. He gambled, drank, and did many other naughty things equally usual and fashionable, but nothing particular. He lost his whole fortune on a run of ill-luck at *écarté*, but that was nothing particular. Fortune, though, we beg pardon, it was the turning point of this young man's life—for, as a gentleman at his ease, he would never have been heard of—but when driven by necessity and poverty to seek a livelihood, he seized the pen with manly energy, and became WILLIAM MAKEPEACE THACKERAY. And thus it came to pass that the author of those well-known and popular beings, Jeames Plush and Beccy Sharpe, sowed his wild oats, and became one of the twin stars of this Nineteenth Century.

Here, in America, where admiration for Mr. THACKERAY as an author has grown with many into warm admiration for him as a man, and where he will be welcomed with all the genial warmth that greets an old favorite and friend, it would seem almost superfluous to offer a sketch of him or his writings. Still, in a City in which the tides of men depart and are replaced with such rapidity, it may be interesting to briefly repeat that Mr. THACKERAY was born in India in the year 1811, and is consequently in his forty-fourth year. Mr. THACKERAY is, of what is called in England, good family, and was intended, we believe, for the bar, to which he ate his way through many muttons.

He was for a considerable time at Cambridge, where he was nothing particular, and left with the purpose of adopting an artist's life, that life he seems still so much to love and look back on with such a lingering longing. He, after a time, however, abandoned the pencil and took to the pen.

Mr. THACKERAY may be said to have clutched greatness in a bound. For, though his first literary efforts in the magazines and papers did not at once obtain that recognition their exquisite excellence deserved, they exhibited all that genius which have won for him since such merited fame. The public, however, were never fully aroused to a sense of his merits until he wrote the celebrated set of sketches so well known as the "Yellow Plush Papers." From these sketches arose that creation, the immortal "Jeames," that opitome of flunkeydom and type of the English footman, subsequently adopted and circulated by *Punch*. After "Jeames" came "Beccy Sharpe," a portrait which, though apparently exaggerated, is so faithful a likeness of a certain class of women of English society, that the names of some three or four ladies are freely mentioned as having sat and are disputants in different cliques for the honor of being *the subject*. After "Vanity Fair," have followed "Pendennis," "Esmond," and "The Newcomes," which have been so repeatedly reviewed in this country, that we pass from a particular to a general analysis of Mr. THACKERAY's character as a writer.

Nothing is more natural than that the world should perpetually run into comparisons of the two greatest artists of our times, THACKERAY and DICKENS; still, nothing can be more unnatural than such comparison. They move in wholly different spheres, appeal to different feelings, paint different classes, and wake different delights. They can as little be compared as POPE and SHAKESPEARE. The are both preeminent in their sphere, but THACKERAY's sphere is far more limited. THACKERAY appeals to the men and women of the world, in its technical application. DICKENS appeals to the men and women of the world in its humanitarian sense. What the technical man of the world feels and thinks, THACKERAY expresses with the most wondrous fidelity. By exposing their faults and weaknesses he corrects them and makes his reader a better man of the world, but DICKENS makes his reader a better man. THACKERAY does not introduce a higher code of disinterestedness, or a higher code of sympathy. He does not lead the way to a higher condition of society. He exposes the weaknesses of a class, and leaves them to get out of them or not as best they can. He laughs at the world with a charming malice, throws off a score of truthful sneers, then kisses hand and leaves it where he found it. His genius, like that of VOLTAIRE and of all destructionists, is simply negative. He does good by putting you on your guard against your own weaknesses, but he does not better you by stating a nobler impulse or higher aspiration. He leaves your mind as he leaves the world, where he finds it. He may chasten and refine the impulses you have, but he wakes no new one. Perhaps it is this very conservative element in his writings which make them agreeable to a large class of persons, who are of the same conservamould of thought. Now almost all highly cultivated persons are intensely conservative. Naturally so, because the very fact of a progressive idea or emotion admits a certain degree of imperfection; that only which has attained a high perfection appeals to a highly cultivated intellect. Now, in THACKERAY there is always found this high degree of perfection, because he paints what is, and not what might and should be. With great tact and prudence, he expresses only such thoughts as those about which he shrewdly knows himself all men of sense, thought and cultivation, agree. He never introduces a higher standard of social ethics, about which they might disagree.* As a satirist, or rather as a truthful dessector of the manners of a certain class of what is termed "good" English society in the nineteenth century, he is unsurpassed. But his sphere cannot be compared, either in width or elevation, with that of DICKENS. DICKENS deals with causes, THACKERAY with effects. DICKENS with the higher senses, THACKERAY with common sense. THACKERAY describes society as it is, DICKENS pictures what it should be. The one satisfies the intellectual requirements of all those who have the power of descrying the frailties of the present condition of society, without the power of mapping out a higher. These are the Voltaireans—the negists—of the nineteenth century. They include almost all men of the world, and many of broad brain, but narrow heart. The other meets the emotional requirements of the age, of all those who mourn over the present fallen state of society and yearn for something higher. Their name is legion. They comprise the masses of mankind, including many of narrow brains but broad hearts, those men, and especially women, noble even in their weakness, whom Mr. THACKERAY is ever picturing as generous fools.

Were Mr. THACKERAY only left in that satiric sphere to which he belongs, we should speak of him with unbounded admiration. But when some of his admirers would transfer him to a higher, to which he does not belong, we must demur, because such excess of adulation creates a confusion of ideas, and is an injury to the cause of truth. In our age more than any other it is of the utmost importance to have a distinct line of discrimination drawn between the school of negists and that of true believers. The one is the intellectual reflection of the materialism of the age; the other the embodiment of the spirit of humanity. The one has only faith in facts; the other in ideas. The one holds fast to earth; the other looks towards heaven. Satirists are by their nature negists. Higher minds do not dive into nature to expose its imperfections but to start and draw out its perfections. To place THACKERAY a satirist, on the same platform with DICKENS a reformer, is not only unjust to an individual, but unjust to a great idea. THACKERAY is truthful about particular individuals, but untrue to humanity. DICKENS is often exaggerated about particular individuals, but always true to humanity. THACKERAY may act more powerfully on one or the other man, but DICKENS acts more extensively by acting upon masses of men, and so upon society. THACKERAY's "Vanity Fair" is painfully true as far as the portraiture of a particular class of individuals and a particular class of society is concerned, but it is painfully libelous if considered as a picture of what the masses of the English people are. He is, *par excellence*, the satirist of the follies and false pretences of a limited class. And even in that range his sketches are of limited application. Take, for instance, the so-called higher classes here. Among whom can greater ignorance, arrogance, selfishness and self-conceit be found? But none of his pictures fit here. THACKERAY's influence, as far as his writings go, rest principally, if not wholly, among the higher class of English, and a certain class of New-England people. DICKENS' influence is universal. His works are translated into every tongue, and his characters have a chair at every hearth.

The effect of THACKERAY's writings upon the mind is, that a thorough case has been made out for the predominance of vice, that of DICKENS', that a strong case is made out for the possibility of virtue. In fact, THACKERAY proves the rottenness of the present state of society so much, that the interposition of a DICKENS to point out a higher course seems providential. Those who profess to admire THACKERAY and depreciate DICKENS, forget that they innocently question the power of THACKERAY when they question the power of one whose healthy moral admonition would not be required, if there were not classes in that debilitated, flunk-eyed condition Mr. THACKERAY so keenly pictures. What character of Mr. THACKERAY's ever stands before the mind as an inspiriting example? He teaches us not to be lying, not to be snobbish, not to be presumptuous. But there he stops. In Mr. THACKERAY's opinion a man has reached the climax of perfection, if he is not snobbish and so forth; in one word, if he is free from certain weaknesses and vices. There are many men free from these, but are they noble, generous, brave, self-denying men? Nay, are there not multitudes full of such small weaknesses, who are as DICKENS pictures them, at the same time, noble, generous, brave and self-denying?

A highly respectable gentlemanly selfishness is the alpha and omega of Mr. THACKERAY's code of ethics. A generous, virtuous self-denying manhood is the inspiring influence DICKENS holds up to the mind. In the snug, selfish reading room of Brookes's or the Garrick, THACKERAY is best relished. In the homes, that hollest of words, where are woman and childhood and much weakness, but, thank Heaven, much good, DICKENS is best loved. It is said by some that DICKENS' characters do not exist, that there are no kind big Cheerybles or little Nells. If not in this world about us now, they exist at all events in that which let us hope is coming, and the good and the brave are ever battling to bring near. But are there none such even among us? Is there no father who reads this who can point in his own loved circle to some little Nell, who through sickness and sorrow and loneliness he could trust, aye, with an undoubting heart, to watch over and work for him, with an uncomplaining, unselfish, sacrificing joy? Because they are not seen, let us not imagine they do not in myriads exist. All that is bad and earthly is noisy. What is good and heavenly is silent and finds its gratitude in its own heart. The best proof that little Nells and those thousand beautiful ideal creations wove in DICKENS' brain do exist, is found in the home they have built in the heart of humanity, and if they did not, the very possibility of such nobility being conceived by a human intellect, is in itself ennobling.

THACKERAY's great fault is his total absence of poesy. Through all his works you search in vain for one solitary picture of nature. The sweet music of the streamlet, or the magnificent mirth of the sea: the soft sleep of the valley, or the sport amid big mountains of the children of the air, the cloud and the wind and the lightning, give no delight to him. He finds no pleasure near the cottage fire, or in the voice of childhood, or in flowers those things which make life beautiful. Men's weaknesses are his field. He loves to move about in the drawing-room or club-room, where all is false and artificial, to take out his pocket microscope, and where a face seems to the world fair, discover some small pimple, draw his lance, and pricking it, let the filthy matter flow. The pimple is doubtless there; we see the corrupt issue and this pricking process of their neighbors is to many cultivated minds a keen delight. But there are many noble foolish women and men who would feel better and happier in not having their illusions broken. Most of THACKERAY's books are dissecting rooms. With a cool, steady hand he plies the knife, takes limb from limb, and with exquisite science points out every speck of disease. Your admiration of the operator is unlimited. But somehow the smell and the sensation are not pleasant, except to keen students of anatomy.

Mr. THACKERAY's noblest characteristic is the severe and courageous truth which mark all his pictures. It required no ordinary manliness for one moving in the circles in which Mr. THACKERAY has moved, and looking chiefly to them for favor, to anatomize with so fearless and unfaltering a hand the sickly lazarettos of of English social high life. All honor to his brave heart. And all that he is as a writer, he is known to be as a man.

Still Mr. THACKERAY has, like most literary men, his peculiar prejudice. His is Anti-Irish. It is one he shares in common with many highly cultivated minds like his own, which deal wholly with effects and not with causes. It is not by any means anti-national, but one he mistakes for that truth which he always pictures with a most brave fearlessness of whom it may offend. In picturing, however, the falsehood, flattery and servility, which are the severely true types of such characters as Captain Costigan, and all those other peculiar Irish characters he has painted, which are happily passing away, he should not have omitted to say that these vices are the natural accompaniment everywhere of oppression and enslavement, and these men the natural and nourished spawn of centuries of English wrong. But however faithful may be these peculiar portraits of peculiar Irishmen, he wholly fails in his accustomed fidelity and truth, when he comes to picture the Irish girl. If there is any one quality which is inherent in the Irish woman, it is that in which Mr. THACKERAY paints the Captain's daughter as deficient—the virtue of filial love, that virtue which in this country impels many an humble but noble girl through many a hard sacrifice unseen and untold, to save from her small earnings something to lay as an offering at the shrine of her love for some poor parent she may never see again. No Irish daughter, however elevated, ever yet deserted a poor father, however full of faults.

There is another and a most dangerous difference between DICKENS and THACKERAY. With DICKENS hearts are trumps. The good and the brave always win. With THACKERAY the kind and noble always end disastrously. This is true, to some extent, in life, but still the influence of a great writer should always be for good, and it is most dangerous and dispiriting to crown vice and selfishness with such unvarying success. It should be remembered that the bad people who end wretchedly are rarely spoken of, but as the good who so end from the natural injustice of such a result are always spoken of, a false impression prevails that goodness and nobility of character are a worldly fiasco. If this fallacy runs through other writers, it is peculiarly reprehensible in THACKERAY, as the only two or three ideals of high moral health which stand out in his Lazarettos, are all doomed to an unhappy end. Then his good characters are made to appear such weak, and his bad ones such smart fellows, that they almost meet, and we fear if a choice were given to many, he or she would prefer being one of THACKERAY's villains to one of his fools.

Let it not be thought for one moment that we would disparage this eminent man. The impression produced by a man's writings is one thing, by the man himself another. And though our admiration for Mr. THACKERAY as a writer may be more subdued than that of some, our admiration for his brave, manly character, may yield to that of none. Indeed, had Mr. THACKERAY, in our opinion, as much geniality of soul as he has rectitude and truth of mind, his conceptions would rank with the highest works of fiction of any age or any tongue. His portraits are drawn on stone, with the most exquisite truth, down to the minutest detail and most delicate embroidery, and he then bites them in with an acid peculiarly his own. He possesses too the charm of a lovely serenity of mind which hovers around his whole individuality. He conveys to us the idea of a most genial, refined matter-of-fact, cheerful surgeon of the highest breeding. We may sometimes disrelish his art or question his treatment in a high point of view, but we always love the qualities of the man. We do not wonder at Mr. THACKERAY's popularity in this country. We rejoice at it. In a young country like this, those who, like DICKENS, did not make allowance for the weaknesses incidental to young America as to all other young persons and things, but somewhat coarsely exaggerated them, acted not only injudiciously but ungenerously. Mr. THACKERAY has never been guilty of such a blunder. It is perhaps as natural that the intensity of the reformer's passion should have betrayed DICKENS into this lack of forbearance, as that a man of the world like Mr. THACKERAY should be the last to exhibit any lack of indulgence. But however this may be, no sore of wounded national vanity will detract one jot from the feeling of general joy with which Mr. THACKERAY is welcomed. He has spoken well of America to its face and behind its back, and Mr. THACKERAY is not the man to speak what he does not honestly think. His genial and gentlemanly qualities will therefore be admired without national misgiving, and his society courted without distrust in his friendly disposition.

To the mere moneyed class he commends himself by his acceptance of things as they are. In Wall-street parlance, he is safe. He has no *isms*. To the intellectual class he commends himself by his high literary reputation and the intrinsic merit of his writings. But to all, intellectual or not, rich or poor, he becomes congenial by the dignified modesty, or rather manliness with which he bears his well-earned honors.

We look forward with the keenest relish to his *Anatomy of the Four Royal Brutes*, he is to have next week under his dissection. They are worthy of his knife, and will doubtless draw crowds of admiring students. With a cordiality improved by age, we give Mr. THACKERAY all hail and welcome.

Slave Rescue in Blair County—Excitement Among the People.

From the Hollidaysburg Standard, Oct. 24.

Both Hollidaysburg and Gaysport were thrown into an unusual excitement on Saturday morning last, by the arrest and subsequent escape of a fugitive slave. The particulars of the whole affair are very contradictory; but, after diligent inquiry, we think we have got them nearly correct, and will give them in such a form as to leave the reader to make his own comments.

It appears that last August a slave named JACOB GREEN, belonging to a Mr. PARSONS, residing in Romney, Hampshire County, Virginia, ran away. No effort was made to retake him at the time. In a few weeks after he returned; under cover of night, stole a horse, and carried off five of Mr. PARSONS' slaves. Two weeks ago he again returned, and carried off five slaves from the same place, belonging to Mr. STUMP. This induced STUMP, PARSONS, and a nephew of Mr. PARSONS, to start in pursuit of them. In Bedford County, two of STUMP's slaves were overtaken and sent back. From information received from the captured slaves, the party came to this place, and the elder PARSONS went to Johnstown. On Saturday morning the younger PARSONS, having received information that GREEN was in town, and likely to leave in the morning train, posted himself in Gaysport, and got upon the cars with the intention of arresting him at Altoona. The cars had proceeded halfway to the bluff, when GREEN discovered PARSONS, and immediately run out and jumped off, notwithstanding the cars were moving rapidly. PARSONS followed, and a chase down the turnpike ensued, which resulted in driving the negro into the house of ELI YODER, where PARSONS captured him.

From thence we was taken to KELLERMAN's tavern, where it was found that he was armed with a revolver, every barrel of which was heavily loaded. This was secured by Mr. PARSONS, and he related to the crowd what we have narrated in the beginning of this article, during which the negro called PARSONS by name, and acknowledged that he had run away, but had not stolen the horse. Presuming that this was satisfactory evidence, PARSONS ordered his horse out, mounted the slave before him, and was about to depart, when GREEN slipped off and ran. PARSONS followed him and caught him on the railroad, and attempted to bring him back. Quite a crowd collected by this time, and General POTTS, the weighmaster in Gaysport, demanded his authority for arresting the negro. PARSONS refused to show any authority, and declared that he was arresting him under the Fugitive Slave law. The excitement rose to a very high pitch. PARSONS attempted to force the slave towards the tavern, but he was grappled by Col. PETER, J. R. CRAWFORD and Gen. POTTS, who held him pinioned, while WM. CARR, the negro barber, kicked him! During the melee, they forced the slave from PARSONS, and CARR took him off. The release of the fugitive effected, POTTS went before a magistrate and made oath against PARSONS for attempting to kidnap. PARSONS procured bail and telegraphed to his uncle; but he, it appears, had gone on to Pittsburg, so that he did not arrive in time to release his bail at the time specified, and a bail piece was taken out. PARSONS was taken before Justice COX, and entered new bail in the sum of $1,000. In the meantime, JACOB GREEN, the slave, is probably on his way to Canada, and PARSONS is put to the trouble and expense of standing a lawsuit for endeavoring to arrest a slave—for such he was beyond a doubt. His speedy exit from the cars, as well as his admission in KELLERMAN's, prevented it. The thing is not yet ended.

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARIEL.

WAR NEWS.

The Austrian Government on the Eastern Question.

DEFEAT OF THE SPANISH INSURGENTS.

RUMORED INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

INTERESTING ABOUT THE JAPANESE.

The steamship *Ariel*, Capt. LEFEVRE, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamships, also arrived on Saturday evening, with one hundred and sixty-nine passengers and a valuable cargo of French and English merchandise.

The *Ariel* sailed from Havre on the morning of the 18th inst., and arrived off Cowes on the evening of that day. By her we receive copies of the second edition of the *Times* newspaper, which places us in the possession of news from all parts of Europe, one day later than that received by the *Africa*.

The London Money Market, reported at 11 o'clock morning of Saturday, 18th instant, was: Consols for money, 87⅛ to 87⅜; for account, 8th November, 87¾ to 87⅞.

The French three per cents closed on 12th instant at 64f. 4c. for the end of the month; the four and a half per cents at 90f. 25c.; and the new loan at 65f. 35c.

The United States mail steamship *Hermann*, from Southampton on the 10th instant, also arrived in port on Saturday; but her mails were not so late by three days as those brought by the *Africa*. Among the passengers by the *Hermann* were Baron VON GEVOLT, the Prussian, and Chevalier BOSCH SPENCER, the Belgian Minister. The *Hermann's* long passage was owing to a succession of strong westerly winds.

Latest About the War.

THE ATTACK ON ODESSA.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes on the 12th of October:

News of the doings of the expedition, which arrived before Odessa on the 8th, is anxiously expected; 10,000 French soldiers are on board the squadron, and the general belief is that Kinburn and Ozakoff are to be the points attacked.

A NEW EXPEDITION.

The *Ost-Deutsche Post* professes to have learned from "a private but excellent source, that a powerful division of the Allied fleets is either going into or is already in the Gulf or Liman of the Dnieper." "The little maritime town of Ozakoff is, in this expedition, to be what Kertch was in that of the Sea of Azoff."

GORTSCHAKOFF'S LATEST DISPATCH.

OCT. 4, 11 P. M.—Yesterday and to-day the enemy continued his demonstrations against the valley of the Upper Belbek, but no affair occurred. During the night the enemy returned to the acclivities of the Baidar Valley. No particular movement of the fleet against Eupatoria has been remarked. The cannonade against the northern part of Sebastopol is as it was before.

THE REVOLT OF THE BASHI-BAZOUKS.

The correspondent of the *Semaphore* of Marseilles, under date of Constantinople, 1st, gives the following details as to the definite result of the revolt of the Bashi-Bazouks:

"General BEATSON arrived to-day from the Dardanelles. I have several times spoken of the conduct of the Bashi-Bazouks under his command. A few days since the Governor of the Dardanelles, after consulting with the French and English Consuls, and M. SKENE, a Secretary of the English Embassy, marched against these men with a body of regular troops, which had arrived from Constantinople. On being summoned to return to their duty and obey the laws, the Bashi-Bazouks at once submitted, and declared that they would never revolt against the legitimate authority of the Sultan, their Sovereign. General SMITH has been sent by the English Ambassador to take the command of them, in the room of General BEATSON. It is said that they are about to be sent to the Crimea, but other accounts state that they are to be disbanded, which would be the best course to pursue, as a great number of them have already deserted, and those that remain would never be of any use. Even those at Buyukdere, although under very severe discipline, are constantly committing disturbances."

The Baltic.

The following is the latest telegraphic dispatch from the Baltic, dated Dantzic, Oct. 12:

"The *Bulldog* has arrived.

"The gunboats left Nargen on the 8th, under convoy of the *Hogue*, on their way to England.

"Weather stormy."

AUSTRIA.

Opinions of the Government on the Eastern Question—Why Austria Should Not Desire the Principalities.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writing on the 9th of October, says:

My correspondence of the 5th contained a summary of the opinions of the Austrian Government in respect to the present state of the Eastern question; but I neglected to mention one point of considerable importance. In the letter alluded to, it was said that Austria could not mediate between the Western Powers and Russia, because she was the ally of the former; but it should have been added, that the Imperial Government considered itself at liberty to communicate to the Western Powers any propositions for peace which Russia might tender, although it could not undertake to recommend them. It strikes me that both Austria and Prussia would be well pleased to get back from Russia certain parts of Poland which once belonged to them, but neither England nor France could meddle in such a matter. If the so-called Duchy of Warsaw, or the country extending in a straight line from the town of Augustovo down to the point at which the Bug (a Polish river of the name) crosses the Austro-Gallician frontiers, were offered to Prussia and Austria as a reward for their material assistance, it is very doubtful whether they would be able to resist the temptation. Count RECH, as an experienced statesman, would in all probability reject the bait, but the high military party would certainly run great risks if it had the prospect of acquiring better frontiers towards Russia than it now has. The influential Ultramontane Party would also give its full support to any plan for severing Roman Catholic Poland from schismatic Russia. A politician of great acumen, who to-day spoke on the subject of the Danubian Principalities, gave four good reasons why Austria should not desire to possess them. They were the following: 1. The Austrian frontier towards Russia is already too long, as has very recently been seen. 2. As Austria is endeavoring to form the numerous races inhabiting the Empire into one great and civilized nation, she would materially increase the difficulty of her undertaking if she had anything to do with Moldavia and Wallachia, which are inhabited by Romanoes, Schaves, Greeks and gypsies. 3. Yassy, the seat of Government, is at an enormous distance from Jassy and Bucharest. 4. If the Danubian Principalities belonged to Austria she would always be obliged to keep a large army in them in order to secure herself against any attack on the part of Russia. A fifth reason which might have been given is, that Austria has enough to do with Italian and Hungarian provinces, without having to look after a little army of Boyards, which would never cease to plot against her. Austria, with an utter disregard to expense, every now and then indulges in Quixotic expeditions. In order to maint in her "dignity" in Germany, she in 1850 marched a corps to Hamburgh and Schleswig-Holstein; and, in order to maintain her "position" as a great Power, she in 1854 sent an army of occupation into Moldavia and Wallachia. By the first move she gained nothing. Is she likely to gain much by the last.

PRUSSIA.

The Elections—M. Bunsen.

A letter from Berlin, of the 9th, states that the results of 150 elections were known up to that date, and that about two-thirds of them were Ministerial; so that the check of the Government at Berlin was amply compensated for by its success in the provinces.

A letter in the *Indépendance Belge* states that M. BUNSEN has been returned by the electors of MAGDEBURG as Deputy to the Prussian Chambers. It is doubtful whether M. BUNSEN will accept the nomination, as he had declined every request to become a candidate on account of ill health. The *Independance* adds:

"His election is not less significative, under present circumstances. Recollecting the motives that led to M. BUNSEN's recall from the English Embassy in 1854, his nomination denotes a feeling favorable to the policy of the Western Powers."

DENMARK.

The Sound Dues—A Congress to be Held.

The *Zeit*, of Berlin, says:

"We can confirm the news that the affair of the Sound Dues is to be submitted before long to a Congress of the States interested in the question, and that Denmark, in a dispatch sent to these States, expresses a hope to see delegates assembled in the second fortnight of November."

The State prosecution of the members of the late Danish Cabinet is proceeding at Copenhagen. The Supreme Court (chosen from both houses of the Legislature,) met on the 11th, and having declared its competence, fixed the 10th of November for the commencement of the proceedings.

RUSSIA AND SWITZERLAND.

We read in the *Constitutionel*:

"It appears that Russia intends turning to account the diplomatic movement which she has just made by recognizing the established order of things in Switzerland. The following is from an eye-witness and correspondent of the *Lausanne Gazette*: 'Yeste day, October 7th, the Russian Ambassador, Baron DE REUDENER, the gunsmith PRELAZ, and one of his workmen, embarked in the boat which plies between Vevey and Villeneuve. The object of this excursion was to make trial of the carbine invented by our fellow-citizen, and of which mention has already been made at the time of the *réunion* of officers at Moudon. Having arrived at the plain of Villeneuve, a distance of 4,650 feet was measured by the Ambassador himself, who took his station near the target, and followed, with the aid of a telescope, the movements of the operator, M. PRELAZ. Eleven out of twelve shots struck the target, which was 10 feet high. The Ambassador, quite pleased with the result, returned in the evening to Vevey with the inventor. One cannot but regret that the two commissioners, instructed to inquire into the matter by the Federal Government, should have contented themselves with a superficial examination of this new carbine.' 'Thus,' say *La Suisse*, 'this invention is about to become the property of Russia, if the Federal Council does not resolutely oppose such a step.'"

SPAIN.

Defeat of the Insurgents—the Cholera at Madrid.

The following private telegraphic dispatches were received in Paris on the 12th of October:

MADRID, 10th—The insurgents at Catalonia have been defeated near Morguefa. The Cabecillas POPET and FREBER have been killed, and RENGOS and LARIDES taken prisoners. Twenty-six of the band have been shot. Commandant FORGES has dispersed the band of TRISTANY; but it is not known in what direction the leader has fled.

MADRID, 11th—It is not true that the Cortes are to suspend their sittings on account of the small attendance of members. The Customs tariff junta proposes to increase the duty on timber and to reduce that on crystal. Cholera is on the decrease. The sitting of the Cortes to-day offered no interest.

CAGLIARI, 10th—The laying down of the submarine cable between this place and the coast of Africa has been interrupted in consequence of the rupture of the cable. The English vessel *Results*, which was engaged in the operation, is about to return to England with the cable, which cannot probably be now laid down until the weather becomes more favorable.

The Madrid correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on Oct. 8th, says:

"According to the official returns there were sixty-six new cases yesterday, and fifty-nine deaths. Señor SAGASTI, Civil Governor of Madrid, who has been ill two days of cholera, died at 6 o'clock this morning.

ITALY.

Meeting in Genoa to Suppress Taxation—The Cholera at Rome—Reported Outbreak in Sicily—Affairs in Naples.

At a public meeting held in Genoa on the 7th of October, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. The meeting proclaims the necessity of economy and the abolition of all existing taxes.

2. It declares its opinion in favor of an income-tax, to be paid by persons possessing a capital of upwards of 3,000 livres; recommends the exemption of the laboring classes and literary men.

3. It loudly condemns the principles on which are based the financial laws of 1854 and 1855; holds the Cavour Ministry responsible for all the consequences which may result from its obstinate adherence to a system tending to the ruin of the State.

Another popular meeting is to be immediately convoked with a view to further measures.

A letter from Rome, of the 5th inst., says:

"Here, as elsewhere, the cholera has selected its victims from the humble classes, and has made many orphans. Those of last year were received in charitable institutions, where they are suitably educated, without imposing any burden on the State. From the Provinces we learn that this cruel malady is everywhere on the decline, and we perceive with pleasure that the conduct of the people in the midst of such a calamity has been most praiseworthy, and that everything has been done which Christian charity required."

A report was current at Genoa on the 9th, after the arrival of the French mail packet from Naples, that a popular outbreak has taken place in Sicily, at Palermo. An engagement with the troops was spoken of, in which the latter were said to have been defeated.

Letters from Naples, of the 4th October, announced that matters were still in the same state. Changes in the Ministry were vaguely rumored. The Government was anxious to encourage the belief that it finds it difficult to disarm the Lazzaroni. Mazza, the ex-Prefect of Police, had addressed the latter, recommending them always to remain faithful to the present Monarch. Russian agents were busily at work in Naples.

NEWS FROM JAPAN.

How the English are Received.

The following article from the London *Times* of the 18th of October, will be read at this time with considerable interest:

It appears that Her Majesty's ship *Sybille*, bearing the broad pennant of Hon. Commodore ELLIOTT, departed lately from the Chinese station on a cruise toward the north, and as she was likely to touch on the Japanese coast, and the services of a real Japanese interpreter happened to be obtainable, this assistance was duly secured. Mr. ALCOCK RICHARDS, the functionary in question, though by extraction a Japanese, seems to have been for some time employed in the office of the *Friend of China*, one of our colonial journals; but upon application being made to him, he evinced his readiness to return to Japan in the *Sybille*, and make himself useful as an interpreter when occasion required. To the conditions thus arranged a stipulation was added on behalf of the journal referred to, that Mr. RICHARDS should be at liberty to furnish it with some accounts of the voyage, and accordingly the *Friend of China* published a certain communication giving us the view of which we speak. That it is very extensive is more than we can say, but on such a subject every piece of information has its attractions.

On the 26th of April last, the *Sybille* was off Hakodadi, a port on the Japanese coast, with the *Dorcas* and *Actæon* at anchor near, and, as usual, a boat put off from the shore to inquire into the character and designs of the stranger vessel. Three Japanese officers, with a Dutch interpreter, were presently on board, and an interview opened, which was followed next day by some boats' loads of fresh provisions, offered at extremely low prices. On the same day, which was Sunday, the Commodore, with most of the officers, and the interpreter went on shore, and, in some respects, were allowed considerable liberty of movement. The party was permitted to walk in groups of two and three, through any street of the town at their pleasure, nor was any opposition offered to their visiting temples or ascending an eminence commanding a good prospect of the whole town. Here, however, their opportunities ended, for they were not allowed to enter any house, and all such purchases as they desired to make had to be made at a particular stall, to which the goods were brought from the shops. Nearly all the shops, moreover, were shut up, so that there was not much to be seen. The parties were accompanied during the whole of their promenade by Japanese policemen, the Commodore's suite, in particular, being attended by a Mandarin of quality. All that could be reported, therefore, of Hakodadi, was that it appeared slightly built, the houses being mostly of wood.

Three days later, however, the Commodore and suite again landed, for the purpose of having an interview, by appointment, with the Governor of the place, and here we obtain a slight glimpse of a Japanese interior. The Governor's house was approached through a temple, between the first gate of which and the entrance of the first room of the house about 70 guards were ranged on two sides. Those on one side were armed with spears seven feet in length, while those opposite apparently carried firelocks of some description or other, though, as the locks were covered up, the interpreter, who, at this stage of the affair, shows some closeness of observation, remarks that they could not tell if they were flint or match. Between the first and the second room were arranged other rows of guards similar to the first, and then appeared the Hall of Audience. On the left of this hall was placed a long seat for the officers of the *Sybille*, a separate seat being reserved for the Commodore and his Secretary, and opposite was his Excellency the Governor, behind whom were ranged some Japanese officers in due order. In these features there is no great novelty, but it is noticeable that a reporter, described as a Japanese "stooping on the floor with a copybook," was present to exercise his functions. In the conversation which ensued the Governor asked how long the war (*i. e.*, between Russia and the Allies) was likely to continue, and also for intelligence respecting the civil war in China, and in particular whether the rebels had taken Pekin. Then followed some talk about coal, which "several of the Japanese officers said they had never seen;" and the interview concluded with warm protestations of cordiality on the part of the Governor.

Such is the purport of the most recent account received from the Empire of Japan, corresponding in most of its features with those previously obtained, and showing that the jealousy of foreigners, though not accompanied with any acts of hostility, or even of positive inhospitality, remains unabated. Usages not dissimilar existed in the neighboring empire of China, where strangers were regarded with similar, though less rigorous suspicions, although, as in our own case, they might conduce largely by their dealings to the commercial prosperity of the country. But the Chinese have now broken away considerably from their ideas of seclusion. Not to mention the course of the civil war in that empire, which, obscure as it may be in some respects, is evidently tending to important innovations, vast numbers of Chinese have emigrated to the gold regions, and jostled with the miners of other countries in the pursuit of gain. Japan, however, still maintains its exclusiveness, and presents the singular spectacle of an isolated State among the busy communities of the world.

☞ A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Amherst, Mass., gives an account of the ordination of Mr. DANIEL BLISS, in the College chapel, as Missionary to Syria. Dr. WORCESTER, of Hartley, presided at the examination of the candidate, and he his views were of the "old school," and the candidate's views of the "new school," the examination was continued through nearly the whole day. Dr. W. finding the views of the Council did not accord with his own, resigned the Chair and went home, although he had been chosen to preach the ordination sermon. This duty was very acceptably performed by Rev. Dr. STEARNS, of Amherst College.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Capture of Matamoras—San Luis Potosi not in the Hands of the Insurgents.

The most important news is an account of the surrender of Matamoras to the Revolutionists. The Brownsville *Flag* of the 6th October, has the following:

It is now, we believe, reduced to a certainty that the heroic City of Matamoras has fallen into the hands of the insurgents. On the 4th inst., a consultation was had between a commission from the two armies, and yesterday the result of that conference was published to the world and the rest of mankind. The document contains the following provisions:

1. That the actual hostility between the troops which occupy Matamoras and the Garza Brigade, under the command of Col. GUADALUPE, shall cease.

2. The garrison, under command of Gen. CASTRO, will abandon the place, and place themselves under march for the interior of the republic as early as practicable.

3. The said garrison are allowed to take with them the property pertaining to the chiefs, officers and army which they now have, with the exception of those of whatever class who choose to remain, either separated from the service until superior orders, or who may voluntarily lend their services as National Guards. This last condition is understood as relating to the troops.

4. The garrison will take with them all the equipage pertaining to a soldier; their arms, six pieces of artillery, and four rounds of ammunition. Then follow seven other articles, providing for the safe and unmolested transit of the evacuating forces, and for the payment, on economical allowance, of one month's wages. The document is signed with the names of the respective commissions of the besieged and besiegers, and further ratified by the commanders of the two armies.

We were in Matamoras yesterday when this treaty was made public. The Federals had not entered formally, but an escort was in to ascertain when it was convenient for the present incumbents to turn over their authority. Monday next, we understand, is the day fixed upon for the rendition. The Federals, judging from appearances, were heartily welcomed by the citizens of Matamoras, and they themselves looked to be quite at home. They have the arms and accoutrements of our own backwoodsmen, and looked not unlike a company of Texan Rangers, as they leisurely filed through the streets. We heard an officer at our elbow exclaim "*Pareen a los Yankees.*"

There is every reason to apprehend that the present change will greatly benefit the frontier. The incoming authorities, belonging, as they do, to the State of Tamaulipas, are themselves personally interested in its welfare; which was not the case with the former incumbents.

Late advices from Monterey represent that SALTILLO had pronounced against VIDAURRI about the 22d ult. As soon as the news reached Monterey orders were promptly issued for the march of some 600 troops, with four pieces of artillery, upon the refractory city.

According to the Brownsville *Flag* of the 29th ult., San Luis Potosi, about which so much has been said of late, seems not to be in the hands of the insurgents, after all. From the best accounts we can learn, it seems that the insurgents were invited to the city, and that eight hundred of them had presented themselves near the place, when one of the commanders, Gen. GARZA, entered the city for the purpose of conferring with the *pronunciados*. But that gentleman had no sooner entered the city than he was seized upon and compelled to subscribe to such terms as were dictated to him, with the pleasing alternative to "sign or die."

Gen. GARZA signed, and was allowed to retire. He hastened to rejoin his troops, under whose cover he absolved himself from his forced obligations, and proceeded, *vie et armes*, to force his enemies to terms. A bloody fight is said to have ensued, which lasted three days, and resulted in no other advantage to either side than that leaving GARZA in possession of the field. Thus matters are said to have rested at the last accounts, when VIDAURRI is reported to have dispatched from Monterey reinforcements both for Matamoras and San Luis Potosi.

ONE MONTH LATER FOM NEW-MEXICO.

Election of Gallegos to Congress—Indian Treaties—Kit Carson—Loss of Life in Santa Fe, &c., &c.

From the St. Louis Republican, Oct. 25.

The Santa Fé mail arrived on the 22d, with dates to the 1st inst.

The election for Delegate to Congress is over, resulting in the success of GALLEGOS by 99 majority. Great efforts were made by ORTIZ's friends, but there was a good deal of anti-American feeling in the country.

Indian troubles have nearly ceased. A treaty was made at Albuquerque with the Jicarilla Apaches; but a few disaffected, who were not present, still make disturbances.

While the treaty was being made some misun

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Councilmen.

SPECIAL SESSION.

FRIDAY, Oct. 26, 1855—4 P. M.

The Board met pursuant to the following call, which was read by the President:

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor:

The undersigned, members of the Board of Councilmen, respectfully request the Mayor of said City of New-York to convene the Board of Councilmen on Friday, the 26th day of October, at 4 o'clock P. M., relative to designating the places for holding the polls in the Seventh, Eighth and Nineteenth Wards, for the coming election, and such other Wards as may require such designation.

Very Respectfully, &c.,

NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1855.

Henry Smith,	Alfred Brush,	Thos. Dunlap,
Gideon Clifton,	Geo. W. Jenkins,	C. H. Haswell,
David Coleman,	E. Wainwright,	J. E. Kerrigan,
H. N. Wild,	C. S. Cooper,	Wm. M. Baxter,
John L. Seely,	Jonathan Purdy,	Wm. H. Beam,
John Baulch,	Chas. Gannon,	Jacob S. Moore,
Henry P. See,	Orlando Gray,	John Webber,
John Clancy,	Geo. H. Barney,	T. B. Ridder,
J. T. Cousnhoven,	John Hart,	Joel W. Mason,
D. D. Conover,	Francis M. Curry,	M. C. Doncho.
Otis D. Swan,	Thos. Prentis,	

In pursuance of the power in me vested by the third section of the Amended Charter of 1849, I, Mayor of the City of New-York, hereby approve and authorise the within call for the purpose therein mentioned. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1855.

Present, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., President, in the chair.

On motion, the reading of the minutes of the last meeting was dispensed with.

Councilman SEELY then arose to a privilege question, and by permission offered the following resolutions and desired the adoption of the same:

Whereas, On the 24th instant, by the will of Divine Providence, one of the noblest and most just of our fellow-citizens, who occupied one of the first positions before our countrymen as well as before the Bar, as Judge of the Supreme Court, was suddenly called to a higher sphere than that of human greatness, and to the presence of the great and immortal Judge of the Universe, and,

Whereas, The lamented Judge ELISHA H. MORRIS, in the years 1841-42-43, occupied the Mayoralty Chair of our great City with honor and credit to himself and to the community, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Board, deeply sympathising with the family of the deceased in the loss of one time-honored, respected and beloved by all, tender their sympathy in the bereavement under which, by the will of God, they are at present afflicted.

Resolved, That the members of this Board attend the funeral of deceased in a body, from the house of the father-in-law of deceased, at Astoria, on Saturday the 27th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

This was unanimously adopted.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Resolution, that the place for holding polls Seventh District, Seventh Ward, be at No. 108 Monroe-street, instead of No. 288 Cherry-street; Sixth District, do, at No. 164 Cherry-street, corner of Rutgers, instead of corner of Jefferson and Water; also in Fifth District, at No. 74 Market-street, instead of No. 150 Cherry-street.

Councilman GRAY objected to action being had thereon to-night, under the 21st Rule.

The President decided the rule inapplicable under the exigencies of the case, and stated that the 3d section of the amended Charter of 1849, under which the call of the Board was made paramount to the rules of this Board.

Councilman SEELY move to strike out the Fifth and Sixth Districts.

This was declared lost.

On motion to concur in the adoption of the resolution, the same was declared carried.

Councilman JACKSON appealed from the decision of the Chair as to the adoption being carried.

Councilman GRAY called for the ayes and noes.

The question being taken on sustaining the Chair, the same was carried.

Councilman MCCABILL objected to the vote, and moved for a call of the House, which was lost.

Resolution, that polls of election, Eighth Ward, be held as follows: First District, No. 55 Mercer-street; Second District, No. 64 Wooster-street; Third District, No. 190 Spring-street; Fourth District, No. 5 Clarke-street; Fifth District, No. 160 Varick-street; Sixth District, No. 52 Dominick-street, corner of Hudson; Seventh District, No. 305 Spring-street; Eighth District, No. 339 Spring-street.

On motion to concur the same was declared carried.

Resolution, that the poll of Second District, Sixteenth Ward, be changed from No. 121 Ninth-avenue to No. 109 Ninth-avenue. Concurred in.

Councilman GRAY moved to adjourn, which was lost.

Resolution that the poll of Fifth District, Eleventh Ward be held at No. 702 Fourth-street. Concurred in.

Petition and resolution that poll of Third District, Nineteenth Ward, be removed to northeast corner of Third-avenue and Eighty-second-street.

Councilman MCCABILL moved that the petition and resolution be laid over.

This motion was ruled out of order for the same reason as stated under the resolution appertaining to the polls of the Seventh Ward.

Councilman LAMBRECHT moved to lay the resolution on the table.

This was lost.

The motion to concur was then lost.

Councilman RADLEY then called up the resolution from the Board of Aldermen, (vide J. B. C., p. 907,) as to the polls of the Eleventh Ward, and moved a reconsideration of the amendment as to the Sixth District.

This was carried.

The following is the resolution unamended:

Resolved, That the election polls of the Eleventh Ward be held as follows: First District, No. 196 Stanton-street; Second District, No. 234 Stanton-street; Third District, No. 102 Columbia-street; Fourth District, No. 116 Goerck-street; Sixth District, corner of Avenue C and Tenth-street; Eighth District, No. 80 Avenue D; Ninth District, No. 140 Avenue D; Tenth District, No. 181 Avenue C.

This resolution was concurred in.

On motion, the Board then adjourned.

The Fire Badges.

The Fire Commissioners, having completed the distribution of badges to the active members of the Department, will on Monday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings next, sit at Firemen's Hall from 6 to 9 o'clock, for the purpose of granting badges to such exempt members as may apply for them. Out of 3,700 active members, over 1,400 have been already supplied—the balance consisting of parties sick, out of town, &c. The badges of active firemen are made of Prince's metal, with the words "New-York Fire Department" engraved upon them. Each fireman has a distinct number in German silver figures on his badge. The exempt badges are of German silver, with the figures in Prince's metal. It is a crime punishable by a heavy fine and imprisonment for any person other than a fireman to wear a badge—the object being to prevent the intrusion of unauthorised parties in or about a burning building.

"That Black Trunk."

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Many of my friends are asking me why I do not answer MACHELLA's statement before the "Briggs' Committee," when he swore that my affidavit, in regard to the *immortal* black trunk, was "unqualifiedly false." In justice to myself and friends, I will state the plain, unadulterated facts of the "original" black trunk, and the *modus operandi* of how it escaped, as many other things do that go through the operation of a secret Chief's department.

As the public have had dust enough thrown in their eyes, and almost blinded in the secret inquisition, I propose, shortly, publishing a book, which will *dive deep* into the sensibilities of MATSELL & Co., and show a gulled public *how* they are robbed, and the merchants what becomes of their goods. At present, I will give a brief history of the immortal "Black Trunk."

In the Fall of 1852, standing at the corner of the Museum, I saw a man with a large black trunk run opposite from St. Paul's Church and I stopped him, when he stated that he was carrying it for another person. I detained him about half an hour, then took him to the Station-house and reported the facts to Capt. LEONARD, who was sitting on the bench at the time. He detained the trunk and discharged the prisoner, and recorded the facts, as is usual, in a book kept for that purpose; and once a week it is taken to the Chief's Office and copied. Now, my friends and enemies can see for themselves whether I made an affidavit "unqualifiedly false," as stated by this "contumacious" MACHELLAR. To the records! to the records! then. They tell the truth, or *should* tell the truth.

After a two or three days' detention of the mysterious "black trunk," Capt. LEONARD ordered the doorkeeper, unknown to me, to take it to the Chief's Office; and it is not recorded in the Chief's report, so if the Chief's Department cannot account for it, *perhaps* Capt. LEONARD could. In my statement I cannot be mistaken, for I have the *records* to sustain me. If these *very smart* officers wish to be honest and serve the people faithfully, they can easily satisfy the public by accounting for what they receive; which they are in duty bound to do. The very fact of their wishing to keep so much secrecy (when there is no occasion) is, at least, suspicious that it is "12 o'clock and all is (not) well."

The *modus operandi* of the Chief MATSELL is, for all those who are robbed to demand secrecy, and not to advertise in newspapers, but to leave it all to him and one or two select officers. Generally, this is the last the merchant hears of his stolen goods. Whereas, in nine cases out of ten, if the robbed would advertise freely in the papers, offering a liberal reward, they would find their goods in a few days. If the black trunk had have been advertised, the owners could have found it in 24 hours.

When I testified before the "Briggs Committee" that a certain black trunk had never been accounted for, a merchant appears on the stand and swore he lost a black trunk, that had been missing about three months; that it was about the same time and description; that the firm had never advertised, but left it to be kept a secret with the Chief of Police, and it has been kept a "secret" till brought out by the much abused "Briggs Committee." Even now we have only got track of it. It is still a secret so far as the owner or public know.

I have had over fifty tell me that they lost goods and never advertised, but left it a "secret with the Chief," where in all probability it will remain a secret. Let the public take my advice and immediately advertise in all the papers, then they have some chance of recovery—then the poor Station-house Patrolman may have a chance to see and know that goods are stolen, and not kept a secret for one or two to divide the spoils.

The Chief swore before the Police Committee that he never took any reward. Alderman BRIGGS did not ask "directly or indirectly." If he had, it might have been a *poser*. It is well known by the *initiated*, that Mr. MATSELL could have received a share of the rewards through his *pals*. Wait for the "Book."

ALBERT LOMBARD, Ex-Policeman Second Ward.

Yellow Fever and Cholera at Quarantine.

On the 24th inst., schooner *Ann Maria*, Capt. CONKLIN, arrived from Savannah; the Captan, mate, and one of the crew were sick of malignant fever, and sent to the Hospital. The vessel being without officers, has been cared for by its consignees. The Captain is not expected to recover.

On the 26th inst., ship *New-York*, Capt. EDWARDS, arrived from Havana. While in port, two of the crew died of cholera, and the remainder were attacked with yellow fever.

On the same day the schooner *Darling*, Capt. TRUE, arrived from New-Orleans. During the passage two of the crew sickened of yellow fever; one recovered and the other was buried at sea.

On the same day the schooner *Moonlight*, Capt. ROBERTS, arrived from Savannah, with the mate dangerously ill of malignant bilious fever; he was sent to the Hospital, and his attack will probably prove fatal.

On the 27th inst., schooner *Helen*, Capt. SLATE, arrived from Wilmington, N. C. Two of the crew were fatally sick with malignant bilious fever, and sent to the Hospital.

Who Contributes?

The "Orphan Fund of Norfolk and Portsmouth"—originated by the Young Men's Christian Association in the "Metropolitan Meeting"—now amounts to $3,498. Of this the Churches and Sunday Schools contributed on the 21st, as follows:

Dutch Reformed Church, Dr. HUTTON, $283 18; St. Thomas Episcopal Church, $202 18; Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, Rev. F. S. WILEY, $148 14; Reformed Dutch Church, Bleecker-street, corner of Ahn-street, $61 84.

Sabbath Schools—York-street Sabbath School, Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, $100 11; Dutch Reformed, Bleecker-street, $90 10; Madison-square Dr. ADAMS, $20; Thirteenth-street Presbyterian, $16 41; Sixth-street Presbyterian, $6 30; Suburban School Christ P. E. Church, $13 93; Twenty-first-street Dutch Reformed Church, by Mr. LYDECKER, $17 50; Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Sabbath school, $9.

The Lodges during the week as follows:

Knickerbocker, No. 39, I. O. of O. F., by P. L. PRUDEN, Secretary, $28; Manhattan, No. 62, Freemasons, by J. R. TAXTON, $10; Amaranth, $5; Ossing Sing Lodge, I. O. of O. F., $10; Hope Lodge, No. 244, I. O. of O. F., $25; Templar Lodge, No. 303, I. O. of O. F., $25; Meridian Lodge, No. 42, I. O. of O. F., $10.

The clerks of the Metropolitan Bank made up $47 50; Guelic Hose Company, No. 11, $19; Mechanics' Society School, by J. F. JENKINS, Esq., $35 20; Donation, G. E. P., Greenport, L. I., $5.

Target Excursions.

The Police of the Second Ward, under command of Capt. HERMANS, went on a target excursion on Saturday to Turtle Bay, accompanied by Nosher's band. They shot for nearly $2,000 worth of prizes; returned and dined at the Clinton Hotel, and had a right good time throughout. The "modest" BURTON and many other well-known characters were present at the dinner, and acquitted themselves a tisfactorily. Capt. LEONARD did the honors gracefully.

The Fourth Ward Police went to Stryker's Bay on Saturday, on their annual target excursion. Their list of prizes was a long and valuable one.

The Extradition Case of Nicholas Sancilien.

The application for the rendition of this prisoner by the French Government has assumed rather a singular aspect. At the first examination SANCILLEN and his next friend admitted the body of the draft was in his handwriting. At the last examination before Mr. MORTON, Mr. BUSTEED, who appeared for the prisoner, took quite a new ground, and not only denied the prisoner's previous admissions, but adduced the evidence of three witnesses to prove that it was not the handwriting of the accused. Thus the case stands at present.

The Hoof is Given.

The *Express, the* "live Whig" of the City, and at least one-half of the new party that styles itself "Old Whigs," thus proposes to give its little company to the K. N's. It says:

"Concentration,—unity of action among Whigs is indispensable to make their votes count. Every vote, then, that is thrown for any other than the American ticket, is,—as it were—thrown away."

Finale of the Joseph Walker.

The hulk of the ship *Joseph Walker*, about which so much has been said and done, was removed, on last Friday night, from the slip she has occupied for nearly two years, and is now moored at the Atlantic Docks, in Brooklyn. Peace to her contractors.

Thanksgiving.

Governor CLARK has appointed Thursday, the 29th day of November next, to be observed throughout the State as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer.

Tried to Kill Herself.

A street-walker walked into a saloon corner of Broadway and Reade-street, on Saturday night, and fell fainting. She had taken laudanum, intending to kill herself. She was removed to the Hospital.

Sudden Death.

Mr. WM. H. BROWN, the distinguished shipbuilder, was well on Friday. On Saturday he died very suddenly at his house. He is buried to-day at 2 o'clock.

☞ The *Churchman* is down upon those who allowed Trinity Chapel to be used for the meetings of the Board of Missions. The flirting of the ladies on that occasion was especially distressing to its nerves.

Meanwhile the *Church Journal* gives the *Churchman* the following first rate notice:

"That paper has now for many months represented no section or fraction of the Church whatever—except its present proprietor and his *employés*. *Mr. Hooker has been chiefly remarkable here for his great success in the flour and baking business, and for his great failure in the newspaper line.*

☞ The *Courier* counts up the bodily value of 840,000 immigrants, 100,000 of them able-bodied laborers, worth $1,500 each—at $150,000,000—and the money they bring as being $50 each, $17,000,000 in all. It may safely be said then, it adds, that the commercial worth of the immigration to this country last year was $167,000,000—a sum equal to three-fourths of the value of all our exports.

☞ They still claim that one lucky physician in town, Dr. OTTO FULLGRAFF, has succeeded in getting a fine lot of mercury out of a patient by means of a chemical bath and a galvanic battery. We don't hear of any company formed to work these new mercury mines.

☞ We are informed that several of the Census Marshals have not yet been paid for their services. It were well if the Supervisors would "putty up," so that the citizens might know how much the Census has cost them.

Accident at the Bowery Theatre.

WILLIAM EDWARDS, nineteen years of age, attached to the Bowery Theatre, as a carpenter, had his face and hands severely burned while in the act of loading one of the cannons in use in the piece called "Sebastopol." He had at the time a large quantity of gunpowder in a tin can in his hands, and it exploded. It is probable that he will lose the use of his eyes.

Death of the Man Stabbed on Shipboard.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, the unfortunate sailor, who was stabbed on Friday evening, during a general fight amongst the crew of the ship *William Tyssecott* has since deceased.

ACCIDENT.—A young man from New-York, who came on here to go as mate of the ship *Corinthian* in ascending the side-ladder of the ship, yesterday, fell and broke his thigh. We were unable to learn his name.—*Portland Advertiser, Oct. 25.*

☞ ALEX. MCCOMB, a lad, had his leg broken by the falling of a block of marble on him, at No. 17 Sheriff-street. He was taken to the Hospital.

City Mortality.

WEEKYL REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 20th day of October to the 27th day of October, 1855: Men, 56; women, 77; boys, 123; girls, 105. Total, 361. Adults, 133; children, 228; males, 179; females, 182; colored persons, 4.

DISEASES:

Abscess	1	Debility, infant.	4
Alkimaria and Fright's dis.	1	Delirium trem.	3
Apoplexy	1	Diarrhœa	15
Asphyxia	1	Dropsy	4
Asthma	2	Dropsy in head	15
Bleeding, lungs	1	Drowned	1
Bleeding, stom.	1	Dysentery	13
Bleeding, womb.	1	Epilepsy	1
Brain, disease of	2	Erysipelas	1
Bronchitis	7	Exposure	1
Burned, scalded	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Cancer	1	Fever, remittent	1
Cancer of womb	1	Fever, scarlet	13
Cholera infan'm	5	Fever, typhoid	6
Compression of brain	2	Fever, typhus	10
Concussion of brain by injury	1	Fracture, skull	3
Cong'tion, brain	6	Heart, disease of	5
Conc'tion, liver	1	Hooping cough	4
Cong'tion, lungs	7	Hydrophobia	1
Consumption	41	Infan. of bowels	9
Convul., infant	32	Infam. of brain	1
Convul., puerp'l	1	Infam. of kidneys	1
Croup	15	Infam. of liver	2
		Infam. of lungs	13
		Infam. stomach	2
		Infam. of throat	2
		Infam. of womb	2
		Liver, disease of	1
		Lockjaw, infant	1
		Loss Ven., adult	1
		Malform'n, spine	1
		Marasmus, inf.	31
		Measles	3
		Mort. of bowels	1
		Mort. of lungs	1
		Old Age	6
		Parturition, diff.	2
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	3
		Rheum'm, heart	1
		Rupture, bowels	3
		Scrofula	1
		Small pox	2
		Soft'ng of stom.	1
		Stillborn	31
		Suffocation	1
		Suicide by cutting throat	1
		Teething	3
		Unknown	1
		Total	361

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Brain and nerves	77	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	82
Generative organs	7	Stillborn and prem. birth	37
Heart and blood vessels	6	Uncertain seat and general fevers	28
Lungs, throat, &c.	98	Unknown	1
Old age	6	Urinary organs	2
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	17		
Total			361

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	10	IX.	22	XVII.	23
II.	8	X.	11	XVIII.	23
III.	2	XI.	30	XIX.	19
IV.	11	XII.	21	XX.	38
V.	11	XIII.	7	XXI.	21
VI.	10	XIV.	9	XXII.	18
VII.	23	XV.	9		
VIII.	28	XVI.	25	Total	361

AGES.—Under 1 year, 129; 1 to 2 years, 85; 2 to 5 years, 44; 5 to 10 years, 10; 10 to 15 years, 5; 15 to 20 years, 6; 20 to 30 years, 10; 30 to 40 years, 21; 40 to 50 years, 24; 50 to 60 years, 20; 60 to 70 years, 15; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 5; 90 to 100 years, 2; 100 and upward, 1; Unknown, 2. Total, 361.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 9; France, 6; Germany, 201; Ireland, 66; Scotland, 8; United States, 272. Total, 361.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 8; City Hospital, 2; Colored Home Hospital, 2; Jews' Hospital, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Lying-in Asylum, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 6. Total, 23.

Police News.

IMPORTANT ARREST FOR FORGERY—$10,000 IN COUNTERFEIT MONEY FOUND WITH THE PLATES AND APPARATUS.

An important arrest of counterfeiters was yesterday effected by Officers HYATT and MINER of the Tenth District. It appears that having obtained a clue to the utterance of the bogus bills on the Exchange Bank of Salem, Mass., which have of late been so extensively palmed off on the public, they "piped" several houses, and at last located that at the boarding house of Mrs. RITTER, No. 191 Christie-street, the principal of the gang could be found in supposed security. Upon this information they called there and learning his name to be James L. Breeze, they went to his room on the third floor. The door was found locked, but, on cautiously knocking, Breeze turned the key when the officers immediately burst in and arrested him. Search was then instituted for the "queer," when nearly $10,000 in counterfeit bills were found. They found bills and plates as follows: $1 Western Bank, of Lockport, N. Y.; $3 on the Exchange Bank, of Alexandria, D. C.; City Bank, of Bangor, Me.; $2's and $3's on the Exchange Bank, of Salem, Mass.; $1's and $3's on the Exchange Bank, of Lockport, N. Y.; $5's and $10's on the Bank of Jacksonville, Florida, and $2 on the Northern Indiana Railroad Company of Logansport. Of several of these a large quantity of notes were found already signed and ready for "pushing." There were also found a large number of dies and stamps used by counterfeiters to fill up plates of redemption. The bills are generally well executed, and are calculated to deceive.

While the officers were searching the premises a second man, who gave his name as Charles A. Hurlburt, came into the room to see Breeze, he was thereupon arrested on suspicion of being an accomplice. He gave his residence at No. 155 Allen-street, and stoutly denied the charge. Application was at once made at the place above stated, when it was found true.

The prisoners were taken before Justice Brennan and committed. Breeze, who is about 32 years of age, states that he has highly respectable and wealthy parents and relatives in Pennsylvania. The charge against him is the passing of a counterfeit $3 on the Exchange Bank of Salem, Mass., to Mrs. Ritter, his landlady, in payment for board. When the arrest was made Breeze was engaged in filling up and signing the counterfeit notes; he exhibited great agitation, and for a moment came near fainting. He had on his person a gold watch, valued at $150, and about $80 in good money. He at once made some important confessions, and offered the officers $500 to let him escape,—of course the overtures were rejected.

It is, without doubt, certain that Breeze was engaged in the manufacture of this money for sale to professional "smashers," and it is to be regretted that this important arrest has not been fully completed before it was made public. Another party was arrested on suspicion, but we understand that Capt. Norris would not assume the responsibility of holding him. As it now is, several parties who are suspected with good reasons of participation in his extended operation have cleared themselves of any bogus issues which they may possess. Our readers will remember that no less than seven persons, male and female, have been arrested in this City during the past week, charged with passing counterfeit bills of the Exchange Bank of Salem, Mass., which have been supplied from this "forging house."

A FUGITIVE—PERJURY AND ARSON.

Simon W. Scott, freight agent in the employ of the New-York Central Railroad, was arrested Saturday in this City, charged as a fugitive from Alleghany County, N. Y., where, it is alleged, he is charged with perjury and arson. It is stated that accused fired his store and swore falsely to the value of his stock, with intent to defraud the New-York Insurance Company of Wall-street. He was committed, pending the action of the proper authorities.

ROW BETWEEN RUNNERS—ONE STABBED.

A row was made up Saturday at the emigrant boarding-house of Jacob Diefinboker, of No. 95 Greenwich-street, in which two of the runners employed by the establishment were engaged. Their names were Shults and Michaelson, and the latter was stabbed in the side by a dirk knife said to be in the hands of Shults. Accused was arrested and held to await the result of the injury, while Michaelson was sent to the Hospital.

PICKPOCKET.

Josephine Bridge was arrested for picking the pocket of C. White, of No. 89 King-street, of $17 50. Committed for trial.

GRAND LARCENIES.

John Wilson, a lad, was arrested for stealing $30 from John Crehan, a room-mate of No. 34 Oak-street. Committed for trial.

Peter Doyle and Abraham King were arrested for stealing jewelry and clothing valued at $100 from Alberta Kellum, of No. 9 City Hall-place. Held for examination.

Daniel Tourney, of corner Houston and Columbia streets, was arrested for stealing 4 casks of brandy, property of Jno. N. Muller, of No. 91 Elm-street. They are alleged to have been obtained on a fraudulent order. Held in default of bail.

William Williams and James Edwards were arrested for stealing $40 from a room-mate at No. 60 James-street. Held for investigation.

Theodore Shelarich was arrested for stealing a piece of cloth, valued at $45, from H. Shulting, of No. 157 William-street. Held to bail in $500.

ASSAULT.

William C. Hall was shamefully beaten by a gang of rowdies in Greenwich-street. No arrests made.

Important Decision for Custom-House Officers—No Necessity for Reappointment.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Oct. 27.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Judge INGERSOLL rendered a decision this morning in the following case, which as it decides the question that the appointment of a Collector in the Custom-House does not expire with his term of office, we have given in full:

The United States vs. *Dennis Tracey.*—This is a motion that the Court should set aside the verdict and grant a new trial. The indictment against Tracy was for forcibly resisting Mr. Isaacs, a Custom-House officer, in the discharge of his duty. Isaacs was appointed an Inspector of the Customs by Judge Bronson, during his Collectorship, and approved by the Secretary of the Treasury. He entered upon the duties of his office and has been acting as such Inspector from that time to the present. When Judge Bronson left the office, Isaacs received no new appointment from his successor, but continued still to perform the duties of his office with the approbation of Collector Redfield, as he had done before. It is now claimed that as he never was reappointed by Redfield, during whose Collectorship this transaction took place, he was not an Inspector within the meaning of the law, and the claim is that he ceased to be an Inspector after Judge Bronson ceased to be Collector, and could not be one without a reappointment, and as he was not an Inspector at this time whatever resistance was made by Tracy could not have been a forcible resistance of an Officer of the Customs. To sustain this position, a case before Judge Story, reported in Gallison's Rep., vol. 2, has been cited. In that case, the Circuit Court held that the Inspector must have been appointed by the Collector then in office. The substance of that decision is that an Inspector, who is exercising the duties of the office of Inspector, cannot be considered such in law, unless he has been duly appointed; that his acting as such is not sufficient.

That case is directly in point, and the question is, must I be governed by it. If I must, then I must decide this case in favor of the defendant. The substance of that case is that it is not enough that the officer should be an inspector *de facto*, if he is not acting under a legal appointment, and the question is, is that the law?

If any law is well settled, it is this, that a public officer, *so far as third persons are concerned*, shall be deemed a public officer within the meaning of the law, if he is publicly exercising the duties of the office,—in other words, if he is an officer *de facto*. If he is a usurper, then he is not a public officer, but if he is publicly exercising the duties, he shall be deemed a legal officer. Take the case of a sheriff: if for any cause his original appointment is not legal, still if he is exercising the duties of the office, he shall be deemed properly appointed, so far as third persons are concerned.

The decisions which establish this rule are innumerable, both those of the courts of Great Britain, from the earliest time, and more especially of the Courts in this country since that decision in Gallison's Reports—many of them are in the Courts of this State and many in the Courts of other States. Of these I will refer to but one, a case in 17 Conn. Rep., p. 555, in which the question is discussed in an elaborate opinion by Judge Storrs.

It is, therefore, a sound position, that a man, exercising the duties of an officer, shall, so far as the public and third persons are concerned, be deemed to be legally exercising them.

This point being so well settled, and that decision being so directly opposed to it, which shall I obey, this one, or the numberless course of decisions in conflict with it? There can be but one answer—the numberless decisions. They are the higher evidence of the law, and this single decision can not overthrow it. I must disregard it rather than the others.

Therefore, as Isaacs at this time was an officer *de facto*, it is not necessary to go into the inquiry whether he must have been reappointed by Redfield. Yet on this point, though I have not examined it so carefully as I should have done if I were not so certain of the other, I am clearly of the opinion that he was an Inspector not only *de facto*, but *de jure*, that the appointments are continued after the change of the Collector. The law says that the Collector shall appoint, with the approbation of the Secretary. If these appointments were to cease with his own, there would be innumerable difficulties in the way. Suppose the Collector of San Francisco should die—all these offices would be vacated. It would take two months to get another appointed, and two more before the appointments or inspectors by him could be approved by the Secretary, and for four months the Custom-House business in that District must cease. Such a construction as that ought not to be adopted unless it is necessary. I do not think it is so, but that the fair construction of the law is that these officers hold on after the Collector has been changed, and that has been the view taken by all the Secretaries and all public officers since the law was made.

But if I am wrong on this point, still the first point is sufficient—and I think that on this ground this motion must be denied.

There were some other grounds taken, but I do not deem it necessary to advert to them. It was also claimed that the verdict should be set aside as against evidence. There is indeed very little evidence to sustain it, and I should have been better satisfied if it had been different. If it was a matter of great importance, I should grant a new trial. But it is a small matter, and I can so arrange it as to take away any injury that the verdict might do; and although the verdict is against evidence, I do not feel inclined to grant a new trial, because I can do justice in another way.

Something was said by counsel about the sentence being passed at once, but Judge INGERSOLL said that on the whole, he would suspend judgment for the present.

SENTENCED.)

William Hazard, who was convicted a few days since of biting off his Captain's nose, upon the high seas, was brought up and sentenced to imprisonment for four years, and to pay a fine of $100.

Joseph Wagner, convicted of enlisting men for the British service, was also brought up for sentence, but as his counsel said they desired to make a motion in arrest of judgment, his sentence was deferred.

In the case of Edward Barney, convicted of overloading the safety valve of a steamboat of which he was engineer, the motion for a new trial, on the ground of newly discovered evidence, was denied, and, the defendant was sentenced to pay a fine of $200, and stand committed till paid.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Oct. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—About 40 bbls. have been sold since our last at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 37½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The Inspection Warehouse contained, to-day, 44 bbls. Pearls, and 303 bbls. Pots,—together 417 bls.

CANDLES—Are active and buoyant at 47c. for Patent Sperm; 35c.@37½ for Plain do.; 23c.@31½c. for Adamantine; and 14½c.@17½c. for Mould Tallow, ₱ lb. The general stock is quite limited.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature. The sales since our last include the *Elizabeth Mears'* cargo of 3,470 bags of Rio Coffee, ex ship, on private terms; 150 pkgs. Java at 14c.@14½c.; 200 bags Rio at 11c.@11¾c.; and 100 Maracaibo at 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—A further slight improvement is claimed by factors, in view of the limited stock here, and the unfavorable weather news from the South. On this account the transactions are lighter, being governed by the immediate requirements of buyers, within the annexed range, which some holders deem a shade lower than they would accept:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ₱ lb.	—	—	—	—
Middling	9½	9½	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10⅛
Fair	10	10	10¼	11¼

FISH—Dry Cod are in better request and are stiffly held at $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. We notice a little more activity in large Mackerel at $22 for No. 1, which continue very rare; $13 50 for No. 2, which are the least sought after, and $6 50@$6 62½ for No. 3 ₱ bbl. Small Mackerel are dull and nominal. Pickled Salmon are quiet, yet quoted at $28 ₱ tierce; $21 50 ₱ bbl. Only a limited inquiry exists for Connecticut Shad at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl. The quantity offering is small. Pickled Herring are in fair demand and are firm at $4@$4 50 ₱ bbl. They are in light supply. Smoked Herring attract increased attention at 35c. for scaled, and 25c. for No. 1, ₱ box,—but are pretty freely offered at these rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately inquired for by home dealers and shippers,—while they are coming forward and being offered for sale, with less freedom. Hence, prices display renewed firmness and regularity. The speculative demand has partially subsided, but without occasioning any uneasiness among factors. The sales since our last comprise about 17,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$4 70	@$5 87½
Straight State	5 87½	@ 6 00
Favorite and Extra State	6 00	@ 6 25
Mixed Western	5 70	@ 5 87½
Common to good Ohio and Michigan	5 87½	@ 6 12½
Fancy Michigan	6 00	@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	5 87½	@ 6 12½
Fancy Ohio	6 12½	@ 6 37½
Extra Ohio	6 25	@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 25	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	6 25	@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	6 00	@11 25

Canadian rules about the same,—the sales since our last including 700 bbls. superfine to best extra at $5 @$10 ₱ bbl. Southern continues in active demand at rising prices,—the sales since our last amounting to 4,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $5 25@$10 87½ ₱ bbl. Yesterday's sales of Southern were 1,400 bbls., not 3,400 bbls., as, by a transposition of figures, our report was made to signify. Rye Flour is quiet, but steady at $5 25@$7 75 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 75 for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat of passable quality, is in limited supply and good request, at upward tending rates. Other kinds are plenty and depressed, being partially unnoticed by purchasers. The sales since our last embrace about 68,000 bushels, including Canadian White (nominally), at $2 19@$2 20; Western White, part at $2 16; do. Red at $2 10@$2 15; Southern White, part at $2 15; and do. Red at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and heavy—being more freely offered, while it is in but slack request. The sales since our last reach about 7,400 bushels, part at $1 02½ ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and inactive, as before quoted. Oats are in better supply, and are now obtainable at 48c.@49c. for Western, and 46c.@47c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate demand at about previous quotations, with sales of 38,000 bushels Western Mixed, at 94c.@97c. for very inferior to strictly prime, ₱ bushel—mostly within the range.

HAY—We heard that 800 bales River were taken at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. H. D. HULL informs us that "the receipts have been to a fair extent, but as most of those arriving were sold previously, and sales having been quite large, the stock is much reduced. The demand has been good, and transactions both here and to arrive are extensive, leaving the market almost bare of all descriptions, except Rio Grande, part of which are afloat, and those in store are held above market price. The Orinoco have all been sold, and the Buenos Ayres now on hand are held above current rates. The stock on hand is only 23,000 against 126,500 last year, when there were heavy receipts expected. With our present light receipts, (most of these being sold previous to arrival,) it is difficult to conjecture what the prices will be for the next month, although present rates are high, a decline cannot be looked for. Receipts have been 6,970 Buenos Ayres, ex *Kate and Alice*, (1,720 of which were sold previous to arrival;) 12,172 African, ex *Samuel French*, (sold to arrive;) 13,395 Porto Cabello, ex *Maria, L. B. Watson*, and *Clara Jane*, sold to arrive; 2,100 Savanilla, 414 Curacoa, and 608 West India and Coastwise—making in all 35,100. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 28,250, as follows: 6,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 12,000 do. Rio Grande, 400 do. Porto Cabello and Curacoa, 250 do. Chagres, 1,000 do. West India, Southern, &c., 300 do. California, 500 salted Buenos Ayres. We subjoin a revised list of prices, indicative of the closing rates: Buenos Ayres, 20@24 lb., selected, ₱ lb., 25c.@25½c.; Rio Grande, 20@23 lb. do. 24c.@24½c.; Rio Grande and Buenos Ayres Green Salted Cow, 12¾c.@13c.; Rio Nunez, 25c.; Gambia and Bissau, 19c.@20c.; Orinoco, selected, 23c.; San Juan, as they run, 16c.@17c.; Savanilla, &c., as they run, 18c.@18¾c.; Maracaibo, Salted, 17c.; Maracaibo, Dry, 20c.; Tampico and Matamoros, 20c.

New-York Daily Times.

MONDAY, OCT. 29, 1855.

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Later from Europe.

The steamship *Ariel*, which left Cowes on the evening of the 13th inst., has brought one day's later news from all Europe. Dispatches, announcing the bombardment of Odessa, were being anxiously looked for, but, up to the time of the steamer's departure, no such intelligence had been received. The public mind of England and France was on the tip-toe of expectation, for Odessa is now ascertained to be the principal if not the only, source whence the Russians in the Crimea derive their supplies. According to the Paris correspondence of the London *Times*, there were ten thousand French soldiers on board the squadron, from which circumstance we may infer that the Allies anticipate being able to effect a landing. The latest news from the Crimea, comes, as usual, through a Russian channel. GORTSCHAKOFF telegraphs that the Allies continue their demonstrations on the Upper Belbec, but without any noticeable result. The cannonade against the Northern forts was being actively kept up.

We publish elsewhere a variety of interesting intelligence from Spain and Italy. An insurrection, it was rumored, had broken out in Sicily. The cholera was making dreadful ravages in Madrid and throughout the surrounding district.

A Berlin paper confirms the report previously received, that the Sound Dues question will be submitted to a Congress of States, to assemble for that purpose in November next.

The *Ariel* announces no change in the funds; but the tone of the London market, it will be seen, is a little more cheerful. The statement of the Bank of France and the quotation of of French funds are, however, not so favorable.

Trade Statistics.

It will be seen from a special Washington dispatch in another place, that the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury is considerably exercised in regard to the appearance of the official or registered Trade returns of the country in the money column of the DAILY TIMES, last week. He is in a profound fog as to the means by which they could have found their way to an enterprising New-York paper, six weeks in advance of the meeting of Congress, to which body they are to be formally presented the first or second week in December, although the Treasury year ended with June and the returns were necessarily completed a few days before they appeared in the DAILY TIMES. We regret, on Mr. PETER G. WASHINGTON'S account, that we are unable just now to help him out of the dilemma.

But we are far from believing that the commercial public, who were rightly entitled to these returns at the earliest practicable moment, will sympathize in his confusion. We are not even sure that the Secretary in Chief, Mr. GUTHRIE, will not, in the sequel, feel himself indebted to the mysterious enterprise of the DAILY TIMES for making an inroad upon the old fogy stupidity of the Department, which for thirty years or less, under the arbitrary rule of Mr. PETER G. WASHINGTON, has kept back the essential information of the progress of the foreign trade of the country six, eight, and even ten months after it should have been published. If we are not mistaken in the man, Mr. G. himself will soon be found congratulating Congress that the returns were made up earlier by a whole month this year than ever before. Why should he not also at least secretly rejoice, that his man of all work in the Department, who by prescription claims the right to hold back the information as long as possible, has for once been foiled—and by no agency of his—through the promptness of the DAILY TIMES?

The British Trade returns, both Exports and Imports, are made up and gazetted every month. They generally appear before the close of the succeeding month, and it is not unusual for the essential figures to be given in the London *Economist*—whose editor has a place in the Board of Trade—immediately after they are received at the Department. The same promptness is not altogether practicable here, owing to the remoteness of some of the Custom-Houses from the seat of Government, but the same regularity is every way practicable, and, with reasonable attention to this important duty, the public might have the monthly returns—including the San Francisco Custom-House—in less than sixty days after they have been mailed from the separate ports of entry. Thus, the June returns, instead of December, might appear in August; the July in September, and so on. Possibly, the present lesson and rebuke for negligence which the enterprise of the DAILY TIMES has been the means of administering to the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, will not be thrown away upon the responsible head of the Department, and that hereafter the public will have the benefit of the Trade returns, monthly or quarterly at least, with punctuality and without involving the press in a controversy with officials at Washington, whose plain duty it is to afford the information unsought and unasked. If such should be the result, we shall feel infinitely more pride in having brought it about, than we claim credit, in the present instance for anticipating the antiquated and slow coach movements of Mr. PETER G. WASHINGTON. The latter is only a simple duty to the railroad age in which we live, and the demands of which for prompt and useful public information, are too fast and imperative to be neglected by the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, however they may be contemned at Washington.

Americans in Europe.

The last European mails announce to us publicly, a circumstance of which we were privately aware, that Mr. GEORGE SUMNER, brother of the distinguished Senator of Massachusetts, had declined a high position under the Russian Government, from an unwillingness to serve under any but a Republican form of Government. The office which he declined, we may now mention, was that of Aide-de-Camp to the Emperor, an office which we need hardly inform our readers, is usually esteemed in Russia as leading to the very highest positions of the State. This act of noble disinterestedness, too rare in our times, is the more commendable that it has stolen into publicity against the desire of the citizen on whom it reflects such high credit, and solely through the desire of the French Government to brazen a circumstance they deem of advantage to themselves. Still, it is difficult to overrate the effect which such a sacrifice, trifling as it may seem, will have on the estimation in which Americans will be held both among the Powers and peoples of Europe.

Perhaps, never before have there been so many Americans in Europe as at the present time. In fact, to Europeans it is not a little puzzling to account for the every-day increasing visitation from Yankee land. Twenty years ago a live Yankee was rare as a rhinoceros on the Boulevards or the Rhine. Here and there an adventurous person made his appearance at St. Peters, or an eager scholar was discovered at the British Museum, or some valiant traveler, as bold as BAYARD himself, was seen wandering, with knapsack on shoulder, in company with some aspiring French or German artisan. But on the whole, the visitors were few, and no new foreign element had yet appeared to divert the attention of head-waiters at hotels and speculative grisettes, from English lords and Russian princes. But twenty years have worked a wondrous change in this as in many other matters. In Paris, London, Florence, Vienna and Berne, Americans begin to compete very respectably with English and Russian travelers. They are received too with great favor. Indeed, to the general central European mind, there is something vaguely grand in the idea of an American. He connects the American with liberty and prairie-hens, California diggings and free love at Utah and New-York, with plantations and formidable telegraphs and bewildering machines, with Niagara Falls and Rocky Mountains, with negroes and Quakers, and other anomalies indescribably awful.

Indeed, we are disposed to believe that the prestige of run-away or broken-down Britishers at European Hotels is falling, and that of Americans in the same descendant particular rising. An American is at this moment, we venture to say, in every European country, the most popular of exotic importations. Politically he stands on neutral ground. Personally there is just as much mystery about him as is needed to make him attractive. At the risk of interfering with that attractiveness, let us take the liberty of inquiring how far the Americans in Europe show the spirit of GEORGE SUMNER and contribute, as he has done, to raise the reputation of their country. We cannot give a very cheerful response. It is a matter of sad notoriety that while many of our citizens are led to Europe by their studies or intellectual aspirations, too many are led by a morbid social ambition of obtaining a social position they are too self-conceited and arrogant to find at home, and too ignorant and vulgar to obtain in refined circles abroad.

The young men attached to our embassies assume, with some honorable exceptions, the most thorough contempt for our Democratic institutions, and put on a look of thorough-bred aristocracy. The results of they affectation would be ridiculous, if this were not so injurious. As far as the individuals themselves are concerned, they are simply ridiculous, but they are deeply injurious in their reflection on the country. If these young men only knew the thorough contempt they excite among the intellectual classes in Europe, they would save themselves some mortification, and their country much shame. Too many citizens follow this example, and we know few things so absurd as to see a respectable tradesman of Boston and Philadelphia, as we have often seen, concocting in Paris or London an aristocratic air, wretchedly at variance with his individuality. To as the wonder is, how our women with their superior intelligence permit our men to make themselves so irretrievably ridiculous. Europeans affect that they will admire Americans as such. But if the present rage runs on of obtaining by fictitious means abroad a position not legitimately obtainable at home, we fear this feeling will soon subside. It is by such manly acts as that of Charles SUMNER that Americans can best win a position for their country and themselves.

The Administration and the Softs.

The Administration is virtually without a party in this State, unless Mr. JOHN COCHRANE, the Surveyor of our port, who, as JOHN VAN BUREN informs the *Union*, takes charge of the "heavy business" in New-York, can be called a party. It is the first time in our political history that the President has been without a party to espouse his cause in the Empire State, for even Mr. TYLER had a party, which was ready to share his fortunes as long as he remained in power. The Softs are willing enough to be known as Administration men, but the Administration, it seems, is not willing to acknowledge them. The organ of the President utterly refuses to acknowledge the chief orator of the New-York Softs, and only refrains from reading him out of the Democratic Party because he has made any such process unnecessary by "cutting himself loose from the party." Mr. VAN BUREN, in his reply to the fulminations of the *Union*, thinks it very hard that he should be so summarily dismissed from the party merely for his efforts to save it from defeat in the coming election. But the *Union* is as squeamish as the Princess of Lilliput, who objected to the means used by Gulliver in extinguishing the conflagration of her palace. The *Union* has no desire to see Democracy triumph in New-York by the aid of Van Burenism, and we do not believe it will be called upon to shed any tears over such an event. Mr. VAN BUREN does not see what business the *Union* has to interfere in our State politics, and rather unguardedly confesses that the Softs "have very few of what are called in Washington National men." As "National" is, in Washington, only a convertible term for Southern, we imagine that Mr. VAN BUREN'S reply to the *Union* will not have a tendency to conciliate the President's organ, and it will certainly not give any new strength to the Administration in the South to proclaim the fact that the only party in the Empire State which makes the least pretensions of friendliness to it has very few National men in its ranks. Mr. VAN BUREN'S frankness cuts both ways. The letter was not intended so much for the *Union* as for republication here. We imagine that the result of the election in this State will not be likely to establish Mr. VAN BUREN'S character, in Washington, as a prophet.

Purchase of Prize Ships.

The French Consul at the port of Boston has given official notice to our citizens that the title to ships of a hostile nation, which they may have acquired by purchase since the beginning of hostilities between the Allies and Russia, will not be recognized by his government. This attempt to erect the peculiar and local law of France and to announce the general rules of international law, in respect to the purchase of belligerent ships by neutrals on this side of the water, is one which might intimidate a weak nation, but will have quite a contrary effect here, though the probability of the French Government ever being put in a position to enforce its principles, so far as the United States are concerned, is very remote indeed. The Russians having destroyed the best part of their naval forces, are not likely to capture any French ships, and if they did, there would be a very bad market for them.

Some three months since Mr. CRAMPTON, now resting under the stigma of having violated our territory by assisting in enlistments for the Crimea, called for the opinion of our Government upon this very question. Upon that occasion the Attorney General of the United States, after reviewing the whole subject in a very learned and masterly manner, concluded as follows:

"Upon full consideration, therefore, of all the relations of the subject, there remains no doubt, in my mind, as to the right of a citizen of the United States to purchase a foreign ship of a belligerent power, and this anywhere, at home or abroad, in a belligerent port, or a neutral port, or even upon the high seas, provided the purchase be made *bona fide*, and the property be passed absolutely and without reserve; and the ship so purchased becomes entitled to bear the flag and receive the protection of the United States."

Whatever room for doubt there may be as to some of the details of this opinion of Mr. CUSHING, as upon the right of purchase of belligerent ships and property while *in transitu* on the high seas—and upon this point American jurists have intimated a contrary opinion—upon the main point, on which a position is taken directly repugnant to that of the French Consul at Boston, we believe he is sustained by the most authoritative writers, as well as by reason and good sense.

It is difficult to justify to an unsophisticated mind the distinction which the usages of war have established between the private property of an enemy's subjects on the high seas and the same property on an enemy's territory. In the former case the property is seized as a lawful prize; in the latter it is respected and remains inviolate.

Perhaps the tendency of the present age to soften and moderate the harsh practices of war will result in the abrogation of this questionable distinction and lead to a general respect for private property, whether on the ocean or on the land, by all civilized belligerent powers. It is a matter of just complacency and pride to Americans that the efforts of their Government on all subjects affecting the common interests of nations have been uniformly exerted in this liberal direction; and it cannot be doubted that, should difficulties arise between ourselves and France in consequence of their conflicting views as to the legality of the purchase of belligerent ships by neutral nations, the rights of neutrals will find, as heretofore, an uncompromising and dauntless champion in the United States.

Interesting to the Custom-House.

About fifteen per cent. of salary and perquisites is, if we are correctly informed, the assessment upon gentlemen in the receipt of customs, for carrying along the party canvass. In moments of peculiar stress and anxiety, where Federal questions are involved, it may be increased. Possibly, as the election of next week affects the presidential issue materially, it may be considered one of those moments: and the lowest potter and the highest deputy may alike be incited to display, by an extraordinary gratuity, their devotion to—what?

There is the rub. The Softs, who crowd the Custom-House, Naval-Office, Sub-Treasury, are rend out of the Federal Church. The *Union* withdraws their ancient and honorable appellation of Democrats. Serving the Government, for a consideration, they are declared to be no longer servitors of the Administration. They are out of grace: their doctrines are offensive, their practice rebellion, their candidates traitors to national democracy. All the support they give to the State ticket will be evidence of demerit in the eyes of their masters at Washington. Their victory, supposing Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN to be for once a vehicle of prophetic illumination, will not pass at head-quarters as genuine; like the reprobate of the Calvinistic scheme, their most pious endeavors will only augment their guilt. We submit to these sorely-taxed and vexed and burdened officials, whether it may not be sound policy as well as wholesome economy, to button up their pockets at the approach of BUNKERS, COCHRANE, and other laborious bearers of the bag, and appeal from the tetrarchs of Wall-street to the Cæsars of the Capital, in case of difficulty. So may they not only save their hard earnings, but achieve a degree of favor with the kitchen oligarchy, profitable at another time, and under better auspices. Money is sometimes better spent than in creating enemies out of old friends.

Another Dissevered Church.

It has been seen by our reports of the proceedings in the Synod of the Dutch Reformed Church, which has been in session during the past week, that the question of admitting the classis of North Carolina into the Synod was decided in the negative, in a resolution offered by Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of Brooklyn, by a vote of 55 to 34. The cause of exclusion was Slavery, which has now agitated and divided the Churches, North and South, of the Presbyterians, Methodists and Dutch Reformed.

Amusements.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, the eminently popular Irish comedians, commence an engagement here this evening.

Academy of Music.

The following new *artistes* arrived in this country on Saturday, by steamship *Hermann*: Signor SALVIANI, primo tenore, Florence; Mlle. PATANIA, prima donna, Madrid and Venice; Signor CASPANI, primo basso profundo, Madrid; Signora VANTALDI, contralto.

One engagement of the two promised ones has been concluded, that of Mlle. MANTIER DIDICE. She is a singer of very high rank, and succeeded ALBONI at Covent Garden. She has been singing the three last seasons with MARIO and GRISI, and in the Winter in Madrid.

On Tuesday begin the full rehearsals for the "Prophète." It will be given probably on Monday next for the *début* of SALVIANI.

"Linda di Chamounix" will be given to-night for the last time.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

Mrs. MACREADY, (who it will be remembered made a successful *début* in this City some few months back,) has been induced by numerous offers to give a series of readings from the dramatists in the Provinces during the present Winter. Entertainments of this kind are among the best and most instructive that can beguile the tedious hours of the Season.

Mrs. MACREADY will be accompanied by Mlle. CAMILLE URSO, the admirable little violinist and a pianiste. We hope Mrs. MACREADY and her companions will meet with proper appreciation.

Discordants in the English Opera.

The case of BORRANI *vs.* HARRISON, which has been for some time pending before the Chief Justice of the Marine Court, was decided on Saturday. The plaintiff was the basso of the PYNE and HARRISON troupe, and claimed to recover $825, under a special contract to perform with the troupe three times a week at the Broadway Theatre. It was in evidence that the requisite number of nights had not been occupied so as to enable the plaintiff to recover, and he proved that on several occasions the prima donna was unable to appear when the plaintiff was ready and willing, but the troupe could not perform. In reply to this it was shown that when the basso was unwell the prima donna was ready and willing to sing, but no performance could take place. The Court, under this state of things, gave judgment for defendant.

Funeral Sermon on Doctor J. C. Bliss.

On Sunday evening Rev. Dr. PARKER delivered an admirable discourse founded on the fact of the decease of Dr. J. C. BLISS, well-known for upwards of a quarter of a century as the originator of the American Tract Society. His personal character was defined to be of the highest order of Christian excellence, "pure-minded as a virtuous woman, simple as a child, and noble as an apostle."

The Rev. Doctor assuming as his text, "Luke, the beloved Physician," illustrated most eloquently the position that vocation and religious belief react on each other, and that among other pursuits no one confines itself more happily within the arms of the Gospel than that of the practice of the educated and legitimate Physician.

City Mortality.

The total number of deaths in the City for the week ending on Saturday last was 361, an increase of 20 over the number of the preceding week. Notwithstanding the cold weather, diarrhœa and dysentery are quite prevalent,—10 deaths by the former and 13 by the latter are reported. Two deaths by small-pox and 6 from old age occurred. Of the whole number, 29 died at the public institutions.

Republicanism in Orange County.

A strong ticket has been put in nomination by the Republicans of Orange County: Sheriff, William H. Houston, of Warwick; County Judge, Benjamin F. Duryea, of Goshen; Surrogate, John C. McConnell, of Goshen: County Clerk, Charles Drake, of Newburg; Justice, James L. Foster, of Chester; Coroners, L. L. Harding, of Mount Hope, and William Wright, of Cornwall. For Assembly, Second District, Alden Goldsmith, of Blooming Grove; for Senator, Edward M. Madden, of Wallkill.

The old Whigs, who are first-rate, hard-working Republicans, have made up their minds that this ticket must be elected. The County is an old Hunker stronghold, but it is reforming gradually, and is getting to be a good place to live in. The Know-Nothings have made desperate attempts to achieve something in the County, but failed to make so much of a mark as they hoped for. Their last dodge is a coalition (on the sly) with the Temperance men. The marriage, however, will be unhappy.

Washington's Birthday—Oration by Mr. Everett.

Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver an oration before the Boston Mercantile Library Association upon the next anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON. The following is his letter to the officers of the Association, accepting the invitation to appear on that occasion:

SUMNER-STREET, 15th October, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your favor of the 11th inst., acquainting me with the intention of the Mercantile Library Association to celebrate the next anniversary of the birth of WASHINGTON, and requesting me to deliver an oration on the occasion. You are aware of the circumstances which have led me to decline almost all invitations to deliver public addresses. They have compelled me to excuse myself, the present year, from taking part in your annual course of lectures, as in very many others. But your present call is of a peculiar and highly interesting character. The purpose of the young gentlemen of your Association to celebrate the birthday of the Father of his Country, as indicated in your letter, is so well calculated to strengthen the foundations of an enlightened patriotism, that I feel as if I should do wrong to withhold my participation. There is the greater propriety in so doing the next anniversary by such a celebration as the first visit of WASHINGTON to Boston was made in the last week of February, 1756, just a century ago next Winter. I shall have much pleasure in complying with your request, and I remain gentlemen, with deep interest in the prosperity of your Association and friendly regard individually towards yourselves, sincerely yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

☞ The trial of MICHAEL GORMAN for the murder of CHAS. JOHNSON, which has been pending for some days before the Kings County Court of Oyer and Terminer, was concluded on Saturday. The Jury adjudged the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, but strongly recommended him to the mercy of the Executive. He was sentenced to be executed on the 21st of December.

Important Decision.

Judge INGERSOLL, of the U. S. District Court, decided, on Saturday morning, in a case brought before him, that supernumerary appointments made by a Collector in the Custom-House, do not expire with his (the Collector's) term of office. The decision in full will be found among our law reports.

☞ We learn by telegraph that a mass meeting of the Republicans was held at Syracuse, on Saturday evening, which was very large and enthusiastic. Several eminent speakers addressed the assemblage, among whom were Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, General NYE and others.

THE STORM.

Damage to the Shipping.

The wind which had been blowing moderately from S.W. and W., changed round at an early hour yesterday to the N. N.W. and blew with great violence during the remainder of the day. No little damage was done. The shipping on the North River side was more or less disturbed, and some of the vessels were chafed and otherwise damaged by raiting their lines and fouling each other.

The brig *E. S. Penny*, of Key-West, lying at the head of Pier No. 5, (N. R.) broke adrift from her fastenings, and was driven up the slip to the bulkhead. In her passing under the vessels lying in the slip, her trysail-boom struck the maintop-gallant back-stay of the brig *Tavernier*, (of Key-West,) which carried away the topgallant-mast just above the slings of the yard. She also ran into and damaged a canal boat, carried away her own jibboom, stove stern, &c. The two mates had gone ashore, and there was no one on board but the night watchman, who was then asleep.

In the City we have heard of nothing more serious by the storm than the blowing down of several chimneys and window shutters and the demolition of awnings.

The ship *Anglo Saxon*, laying to the end of Pier No. 8 East River, parted her bow hawsers yesterday afternoon, during the heavy blow, but received no damage.

Sloop *James Lawrence*, of New-York, when under way and off the slip of the Peck-slip Ferry, at Williamsburg, in attempting to tack, missed stays and drifted afoul of the racking of the slip. Her bowsprit was torn out, and she was afterwards towed out of the slip to an anchorage by one of the ferry-boats.

Schooner *Knickerbocker*, of Little Egg Harbor, N. J. while lying at the foot of Watts-street, was driven against the wharf, by which her larboard counter and bulwarks forward, on the same side, were stove through. Her small boat was also badly smashed, and some piles on the dock broken off.

The tide during the afternoon was very low, most of the vessels in the slips on the North River were aground, and some inconvenience was caused to passengers crossing to Brooklyn, by the ferry boats getting aground in the ferry slips on the East River.

Later from Havana.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, GRIFFEN, Commander, from New-Orleans on the 20th, and Havana on the 23d inst., arrived in port yesterday.

The steamship *Granada* arrived at Havana on the morning of the 23d.

MORALES, who was sentenced to death by the Military Commission, has received commutation of his punishment, through the clemency of Gen. CONCHA, to eight years in the chain-gang, to be served in Havana.

Business good for the season; 50,000 boxes sugar yet to find a market. Freight scarce and declining.

The French war-steamer *Acheron* left port on the 23d, for a cruise to the westward.

Health of Havana perfect.

The Havana papers contain nothing in the least degree important.

Later from Buenos Ayres and Rio de Janiero.

By way of Europe we have dates from Buenos Ayres to the 5th, and from Rio to the 18th of September. The *Mermaid*, from Australia, with 188 passengers and 98,000 ounces of gold, had put into Pernambuco leaky and short of provisions. The British bark *Enterprise*, from Callao to Cork, with guano, was abandoned on the 16th July, in latitude 45 S. Captain GARDINER and his wife, and part of the crew saved.

Great fears are entertained for the future peace of Montevideo. At Buenos Ayres, dry goods were considerably improved, but prices kept low, and competition confined to the sellers. Imports moderate. Little doing in exports. Cattle and sheep dearer. At Montevideo, on the 28th August, FLORES was driven from his post, and on the following day hoisted the banner of another legal Presidency. The details given, doubtless, show that troubles may be expected.

At Rio, a few cases of Cholera have occurred. Exchange on London, 27⅛ to 27¼, firm, with important business. Coffee—animated; prices firm for best qualities. At Bahia, receipts of Sugar small; demand brisk; prospects of crop gloomy. Coffee—depressed. Cotton—in less request, local mills being supplied. Freights—no change, but likely to decline. At Pernambuco, markets active. Freights—dull. Entries in Cotton unimproved.

FAILURE OF THE CINCINNATI BABY SHOW—BARNUM IN TROUBLE.—The Baby Show held in Cincinnati on Monday and Tuesday last, it seems, proved a bad speculation for the showmen. The *Gazette* says:

"The babies wouldn't come. We went to the door last evening, and there was a crowd, as if a bank had broken. We listened attentively, and could not hear 'the footsteps of the coming generations.' We departed with the original reflection, that the best-laid schemes of mice and men 'oft gang a gley.'"

By way of obtaining satisfaction for pecuniary losses and damage to character, the "Great Unique" has brought suit against the *Commercial* in the terms following, to wit:

"He claims that you have published certain advertisements for him at his expense, for several weeks, and that now, at the expiration of the same, you assail the enterprise advertised and have also maliciously defamed and libeled his character."

LATEST FROM NORFOLK.—The weather in Norfolk is now quite cold, and the Mayor has given it as his opinion that the absentees may now return with impunity. The have been no deaths for several days, and no new cases of fever.

Thanksgiving.

A PROCLAMATION BY MYRON H. CLARK, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

The Lord has been pleased to preserve our lives, and to deal graciously with us during another year. While sanguinary war has desolated the soil and saddened the homes of Europe, peace has sat by our firesides, and plenty has walked in our fields. The earth, parched by no drouth, and chilled by no unwonted frosts, has yielded her increase bountifully. Pestilence, that has ravaged a neighboring coast, has been stayed at our threshold; and we have been enabled to minister to the wants and necessities of the suffering and afflicted. The commercial, mechanical, and various pursuits of our citizens, have been crowned with unusual success. Science and art have made liberal progress among us; and religion, unawed by power and unchecked by bigotry, has imparted her divine teachings and ministered her consolations. Our Republican institutions, with good and wholesome laws, have helped to lighten the burdens of our people, and to advance the moral and intellectual improvement of society.

In grateful remembrance of our manifold blessings, it becomes us to lift up our hearts to God, the giver of all good, who carefully considereth all the dwellers upon the earth. I do therefore, and in pursuance of established custom, set apart and appoint THURSDAY, THE TWENTY-NINTH DAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT, to be observed throughout the State as a day of PRAISE, THANKSGIVING and PRAYER; and I respectfully recommend to my fellow-citizens to abstain from all secular occupations on that day; to gather themselves in their assemblies and render to our Heavenly Father the homage of grateful hearts, remembering before him the poor, the neglected and the oppressed. Let us, as patriots and Christians, implore Him to bless our Civil and Religious Institutions; and let us supplicate Him to continue His favor to this people throughout all generations, and withal to dispense to us individually that Heavenly grace which, with faith in the Lord Jesus Christ, and virtuous action here, will prepare us for His Heavenly Kingdom.

In Witness whereof, I have hereunto set my name and affixed the Privy Seal of the State, at the City of Albany, this twenty-seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

By the Governor. MYRON H. CLARK.

GARRIT S. HARRIS, Private Secretary.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., have just received from auction, and will open on MONDAY, Oct. 29,

10,000 yards Plaid and stripe Silks, at 4s. per yard,
15,000 yards Plaid and stripe Silks, at 5s, worth 7s,
20,000 yards Extra Rich and Stripe Silks, 6s. worth 8s,
10,000 yards Extra Rich Chene Plaid, 6s. 6d. worth 9s,
15,000 yards Extra Rich Plaid and stripe, 7s. worth 10s,
Also 20,000 Rich Black Silks, from 4s. to 14s.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 321 Grand-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair, BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES of every description, the best assortment in the City, for sale by KELTY & FERGUSON, Importers and Manufacturers, No. 291 Broadway.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
JOHN E. GILES.
For Clerk,
JOSEPH H. TOOKE.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judges of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judges of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judges of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
DR. CYRUS RAMSAY,
DR. JOHN WITHERELL,
DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
DR. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
60c. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—EMINENT TESTIMONY.—GREATEST RESULTS ON RECORD.—THE ONLY CURE FOR PALSY AND RHEUMATISM.—Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, says: I certify that my wife was greatly afflicted and unable to walk, and that she was restored almost instantly by using Prof C. DeGrath & Co.'s "Electric Oil." I do believe it infallible for Rheumatism, and cheerfully recommend it to all.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law, Huntingdon.

Read what the papers there say of such cures, and the indorsement of the people where it is all known. Dr. Samuel Welchens, of Lancaster, Penn., (see the local papers where it is known,) says, after giving the Oil his jealous care in trial with his own hand, viz:

LANCASTER, Oct. 4, 1855.

MESSRS. C. DEGRATH & Co., Philadelphia: I have tested your "Electric Oil," and know it is a good thing. Please send me, per Express, say amount of same, at once, and draw on me at sight for same. Yours truly,

SAMUEL WELCHENS, Dentist,
No. 58½ North 2d-st., Lancaster.

MILTON, Oct. 3, 1855.

MESSRS. DEGRATH & Co., Philadelphia: Your Oil has performed several cures of Rheumatism. We are out. Send us $30 worth more. Please to let us know how to use it for Fever and Ague. Yours truly,

GOODMAN & MOODY.

HARLANSTOWN, Penn., Oct. 2, 1855.

GENTS: We have but a few bottles left, and must have more "Electric Oil." People come eight and ten miles to get it daily. Wishing you success, and that your Oil may be put within the reach of every family in the world, we remain yours, A. & D. A. McBRIDE.

Prof. DEGRATH & Co. are constantly receiving many such letters as this:

WASHINGTON, D. C.

GENTS: I thought it would be a benefit to many sufferers, to make known my case. I used your Oil a short time since, for the cure of a bone felon, when, by outward application three times, all pain was removed. It was very bad, but is now as well as ever. The Oil acted like magic on me. Very respectfully, F. P. SUMNER.

Ask Andrew Quinton, Esq., Trenton, if it cured his mother. Ask Henry Jacobs, Norristown, if it cured his rheumatism. Ask Justice Donat, Esq., if it cured him, and be sure to ask Mr. Joseph Huston, of Chestnut Hill, what he has seen it do. He is one of the oldest and best citizens, and says "it cured a cramp colic in five minutes; also, rheumatism and a felon." It will cure colds, when every other remedy fails. It cures hemorrhage of the bowels, (ask Mrs. Fulton, No. 2 Owen-st.) Also, complaints of the womb. Always cures headache, in from five to twenty minutes. In fact it is an unequaled Medicine, both for external and internal use, and is carefully prepared from innocent and pleasant ingredients, by A. E. SMITH, Chemist, who has rendered it agreeable even to children.

None genuine, unless signed with a pen, thus: DE GRATH & Co. Countersigned, A. E. SMITH.

Only office, No. 39 South 8th-st., three doors south of Chestnut, above and near the famous Mason Temple.

BEWARE.—By reading Harrisburg papers, it will be seen that one man has been locked up for using the name of our Oil.

Price 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1; six large bottles for $5, and warranted to cure Rheumatism and Nervous Pains, &c.

Sold at manufacturers' prices by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—IN ANSWER TO the statement of Mr. E. T. REANY, Superintendent of Hecker & Brother's Mills, which appeared on Thursday morning, we annex the affidavit of Mr. A. J. Harrington. The point at issue before the public, who are the more interested in this matter, is, was the Safe that preserved the books and papers of Hecker & Brother, "Wilder's Patent Safe," or "Herring's Patent Safe." We claim it as WILDER'S PATENT, as proved to be the case with the Safes that preserved the books, papers and moneys of Messrs. Carrington & Dougherty, of Vesey-st., New-York; Messrs. J. M. Fairchild & Co., of Fulton-st., New-York; Messrs. Falconer, Plummer & Co., of Petersburg, Va., and Messrs. Bacon & Brother, of Simsbury, Conn., all of which were claimed by S. C. Herring as Herring's Patent Safe, and proved on investigation to be WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER.

R. G. WILDER & CO.
Patentees and Manufacturers
of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe,
Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify that on the afternoon of the 15th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge who gave me his name as REANY, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, twice, that the plate on the Safe was marked "Wilder's Patent." A. J. HARRINGTON.

Sworn to before me this 18th day of October, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Dépôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.

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☞ **Most of the Popular Tonic Medicines** contain more or less alcoholic stimulants, which prevents their general use. The OXYGENATED BITTERS being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. Wm. M. THACKERAY will deliver a course of Four Lectures on the Four Georges of England, and society during their reigns, at Rev. Mr. Chapin's Church, No. 548 Broadway, near Prince-st., on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS of each week, commencing at 8 o'clock, viz.:

TUESDAY, Nov. 1, *George 1st.*
MONDAY, Nov. 5, *George Second.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 8, *George Third.*
MONDAY, Nov. 12, *George Fourth.*

Course Tickets to Members.....$1 50
Course Tickets to Non-Members.....2 00
Single Admission.....75 cts.

Course Tickets (with reserved seats) can be obtained at the desk of the Library.

A limited number of Single Admission Tickets can be had at the Library Rooms, or (unless previously disposed of) at the door.

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will leave their names and address at the Library, or at the Lower Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **The North-Western Settlement Company** will hold a Public Meeting on MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 29, at UNION BUILDING, No. 168 Bowery. The object of this organization is to manage and facilitate Emigration to the West, and enable its members to obtain farm-land of the best quality, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price—$1 25 per acre—and at the same time secure to their own Benefit the enhanced value of the land, which is sure to result from the concentration of large numbers in one locality, as well as the social advantages of such aggregation. Persons wishing to emigrate West will secure important facilities by connecting themselves with this enterprise; and all who desire to procure land in the West, either for present or future improvement, would do well to acquaint themselves with the full particulars, which may be obtained either at this meeting, or by application at the Office of the Company, No. 118 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EGGLESTON, Secretary.

☞ **American Institute Fair at Crystal Palace.**—In consequence of the large and increasing attendance of visitors, the Managers have decided to continue the Fair beyond the day originally named for its termination. There will be music each evening this week by Dodworth's band. The trial of fire engines will take place on WEDNESDAY at 10 o'clock A. M. The Exhibition of Poultry will continue several days. The celebrated Buffalo and Durham heifer which is exciting the admiration of Block Island will be seen at the Fair. Admission 25 cents; children and apprentices half-price. Tickets to workmen to those employed in manufacturing establishments, 10 cents each. Schools at 5½ cents each pupil.

☞ **O. U. A. Liberty Chapter, No. 10.**—The members of this Chapter are hereby notified to attend the funeral of their late member, Bro. ——, from his late residence No. 7 Marion-st., on TUESDAY MORNING, at 9 o'clock.

The order in general are respectfully invited to attend by order.

MATTHEW TEMPLETON, C. of C.

☞ **Southern Aid Society.**—The second Annual Meeting of this Society will be held at the Church, corner of 5th-st. and 4th-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be presented, and Addresses delivered by Rev. Dr. ADAMS, Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, and a Clergyman from the South. By order of the Executive Committee.

DANIEL ELLSWORTH, Treasurer.

☞ **Club Notice.**—Members of the Club are requested to be present at the Club House, No. 20 Bond-st., on Thursday, the 1st day of November, at 8 o'clock P. M., to meet the Committee appointed to confer with the Committee of the Union Club. By order of the President.

☞ **Landscape Scenery.**—A few pupils—Residents of America—will be received in the studio of F. AUGUSTUS RICHARDS, New-York University.

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RACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as good plain cook, the other as chambermaid and seamstress, or would assist in the washing and ironing; they would prefer to live in a small family; the other as dressmaker and seamstress, or nurse and companion; both are excellent washers and ironers, and have the very best of City references. Wages moderate. Apply at 102 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until Wednesday next.

SITUATION WANTED—By two Scotch young women; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by an American young woman to do general housework, in City or country. Also, an American girl, 17 years of age, would take any situation. They can be recommended as first-class servants. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl of neat and tidy habits, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer, and an excellent baker; will do the general housework of a small family; wages $5 to $6 a month in a permanent situation. Excellent City reference. Call for two days, at No. 330 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as nurse, who has filled that occupation for nine years. Can take the entire charge of one infant. Has no objection to travel with a lady. Good City reference can be given. Apply at No. 113 17th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Can be seen until suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; can do chamberwork and waiting; is very fond of children; can give 12 months' reference from her last place; will be found willing and attentive. Call at No. 6 King-st., for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, in a respectable private family; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dress; would be willing to assist in light chamber work; has been four years in one family. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 235 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with washing if required; is willing to go a short distance in the country; has good country and City reference. Can be seen for two days at Mr. SMITH'S, City Market, corner Bleecker and Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook. Understands cooking in all its branches. Would assist in washing and ironing if required. Call or address for 2 days No. 255, 3d-av. Has the best of City reference from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman, as laundress—can do fine French fluting, or chamberwork and to assist in washing and ironing or plain sewing. The best of reference can be given. Call at No. 209 East 21st-st., for two days, second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and well-recommended woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; understands doing up ladies' fine things, fluting, &c.; is a good baker of bread, cake and pie. No objection to go in the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As seamstress, by a Protestant young woman; is good at all kinds of needlework; has no objection to some chamberwork. Good City reference given. Call at No. 90 14th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., in the rear. Can be seen till suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl as good plain cook; an excellent washer and ironer. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 125 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young girl as chambermaid and seamstress in a private family. Apply No. 217 East 20th-st., second floor, brick room, two days. Reference given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man 18 years of age in a wholesale bookstore. Has had a few years experience. Satisfactory references can be given if required. Address B. B., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young girl, as chambermaid or waitress, has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 92 St. Mark's-place. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced and good furniture salesman and book-keeper. Good references. Address G. H., *Times* Office.

TEACHER OF FRENCH SPANISH AND DRAWING WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—A young man, a native of France or Spain, or educated in those countries so as to speak their languages fluently and grammatically, and able to express himself correctly in English, is wanted for a well-established institution about one hundred miles (by railway) from New-York. It is also desired that he should be able to teach Drawing. Applicants must be well recommended. Salary moderate and situation pleasant. Apply to H. J. SCHMIDT, at No. 222 West 22d-st., between the hours of 2½ and 4 P. M.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in tuition, who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided 12 years in Paris, wishes for a situation either as resident or visiting Governess. She can give instruction in every branch of a highly finished English education, the piano, singing, harmony, drawing, painting, and fancy works; also, the Italian, French and German languages, the two latter of which she speaks like a native. C. M. L. *Daily Times* office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady wishes the situation as governess in a family, to teach the English branches, rudiments of French, Music and Latin. The teach drawing and painting in water colors. Would prefer to go South. Address Miss FOSTER, Box No. 385 Bridgeport, Conn. Best references exchanged.

TO TEACHERS.—Wanted to a boarding and day school, pleasantly located in this State, a teacher competent to instruct in the higher English branches and rudiments of the classics. Address with the qualifications, &c., Box No. 2,830, Post-Office, New-York.

LADY WANTED—A lady of Florence and Parisian experience in French, Italian and Music, to take a small boarding school in an Atlantic Eastern City. Salary according to the first rate. No services required. Address E. Y., at this office for three days.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED, to learn a beautiful art that will bring from $10 to $20 per week. Apply at 349 Broadway, for further particulars. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 349 Broadway.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, two men, who can furnish $500 each, to engage in a light and profitable business. Security given. Address for one week, box No. 1,000, Post-Office. Also, a boy to learn the above business, and one that can write a good hand. Apply at No. 71 Ninth-st.

A YOUNG MAN—Of good character, living in the city, is desirous to obtain a situation in the country, where he can have a good opportunity to study German and English. Address M. D. BRAUN, 44 Avenue D, City.

WET NURSE.—A lady having no further occasion for a most excellent wet nurse, wishes to procure a situation for her. The very best recommendations and medical references can be given. Apply for two days, between 10 and 12 A. M., at No. 56 East 14th-st.

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TO CLERKS.—A good penman and accountant, who has from $2,000 to $10,000 in hand, can hear of a good situation, and security and interest for his money, by addressing Box No. 4,077, Post-Office.

YOUNG MEN FOR ACTION.—A meeting of the XVIIIth Ward Young Men's Brooks' Association will be held at the Dimitt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 2d-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by Hon. Frederic Brooks, JAMES W. GERARD and others. Seats reserved for ladies. O. D. BALDWIN, Chairman.

WANTED—A situation as clerk in any business. First class references can be given. Address YOUNG GERMAN, No. 23 Amity-place.

AMERICAN BOY WANTED—In a Lawyer's Office; one who can write, and who resides above Canal-st. and west of Broadway. Others need not apply to J. R. SHERMAN, No. 167 Greenwich-st. corner of Dey-st.

SEAMSTRESS WANTED—In a private family, for a short period, either by the day or week. One fully competent may apply at No. 60 Luxington-av.

ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN WANTED—As seamstress and to assist in the care of children. Apply at No. 159 West 12th-st., near 8th-av. Good references required.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
Office No. 10 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF PIANO-FORTES, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, MUSIC BOUND AND IN SHEETS, &c.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on TUESDAY, the 30th, and WEDNESDAY, the 31st October, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive warerooms of Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth, (late Anthony-st.)

A large and valuable stock of piano-fortes, musical instruments, music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of JOHN J. SMITH, Esq., assignee, consisting of plain, moulded, and carved pianos, both upwright and square cases, of the following celebrated makers: T. Gilbert & Co., with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters, Jacob Chickering, Harmonic, and others, all of first-class; superb harps, various makers; melodeons, 6½ and 8 octaves, portable or plain cases, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others.

Also, a large assortment of violins, flutes, accordeons, guitars in cases, sax-horns, cornucopias, Kent bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, Turkish cymbals, tambourines, clarionets, drums, banjos, and other musical instruments.

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best instruction books for pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, reados, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, canterburys, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, splendid mantel mirrors, gas coandeliers, office clock, oil-cloth, Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable cart horses, a spring cart, harness Croton hose, &c.: India rubber piano-covers.

The first day's sale will commence with piano-fortes, music, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, &c. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, to close the consignment.

For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, a their office, No. 10 Nassau-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—H. T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Prof. Wells, corner of 14th-st. and 6th-av., the whole furniture contained in the above house, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte; has been in use only a few months; cost $400; two elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, elegantly carved rosewood centre table to match and corner etagere, mirrors front and back, large size French plate mirrors, some elegant oil paintings, richly decorated China vases and tea sets, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble tops, over 200 yards Brussels carpet, in parlor, ingrain, do., in upper rooms, solid rosewood, Elizabethan, and mahogany do. bedsteads, pure carded horse hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, &c.; rosewood marble top bureaus and washstands, one elegant rosewood bookcase, solid mahogany extension dining table, 15 feet draw; lace window curtains, mahogany spring seat sofas, arm do.; silver plated tea services, &c.; also the oil-cloth and gas chandeliers throughout the house. This house was furnished completely on the 1st of May last, at great expense, and the sale will be positively without any reserve whatever, as the owner leaves shortly for Europe, on account of ill health. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues at the house on day of sale.

H. T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.
No. 25 Beekman-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At the residence No. 136 West 24th-st. THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, R. W. WESTCOTT will sell as above, the entire handsome furniture of the house, catalogues of which are ready and can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., are all in fine order, having been in use but a short time—consisting in part of velvet carpets, two elegant suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, tapestry and brocade, French oval mirrors, elegant pearl inlaid rosewood piano, first cost $450, rosewood marble top etagere, terce-tables, velvet and hair cloth arm and reception chairs, rosewood inlaid top centre and pier tables, fancy work-tables, mirror tops, rich mantel ornaments, ormolu shade clock, gas fixtures, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, richly carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, spring-seat chairs, arm chairs, rockers, secretary, bookcase, rosewood sofas, marble top washstands, rich toilet sets, extension table, china, glassware, ivory cutlery, &c., with a variety of bedroom and basement furniture. Sale rain or shine.

SAMUEL OSGOOD, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, OCT. 23—At 10 o'clock, at No. 139 Elm-st.—CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—By virtue of a chattel mortgage to me directed and delivered, with power will expose for sale at public vendue, at the premises known as No. 139 Elm-st., in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, Oct. 23, at 10 o'clock, forenoon, of that day, all the right, title and in cress; said to be one-third of CHARLES L. PRESCOTT'S, which he had on the 10th day of March, 1855, or any time after, in whosoever hands the same may be, of, in and to, the following described property, namely: 1 large lathe, 1 small lathe, 1 large planer, 1 small planer, 1 large drilling machine, 1 anvil and tools, bellows, &c.; 3 sets of vises and tools. Also, the small tools in which said Prescott had any interest, connected with the works, which belonged to the firm of Rose, Middleton & Prescott, of which said Charles L. Prescott is a member.

JAMES MARRINER,
New-York, Oct. 17, 1855. Attorney for Mortgagee.

The above sale is postponed until MONDAY, Oct. 29, at the same time and place as above.
JAMES MARRINER, Attorney for Mortgagee.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 152 West 31st-st., embracing the entire magnificent parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, as above, the most elegant and costly furniture, works of art, &c., that has been offered at auction this season, (descriptive catalogues can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway,) among which are velvet and Axminster carpets, elegant seven-octave rosewood pianoforte, a superb limited number—only 500; three magnificent solid rosewood parlor furniture, of the richest description; with slip-covers, statuary, top-tables, rich carved rosewood etageres, three splendid pier and mantel mirrors, reception-chairs in satin, rosewood music cabinets and stands, costly Sevres and Ormolu vases, valuable oil-paintings, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood bureaus, lined with satinwood; elegant rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood furniture en suite in hair-cloth, dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension-table, with leaves, sideboard, &c., to match; Parisian dinner set, 160 pieces, ruby and crystal cut-glass to match throughout, silver, &c. No postponement on any account

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—At the residence No. 193 Prince-st., on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, J. L. SMITH will sell as above, the entire handsome furniture of the house, having been in use but a short time, consisting in part of velvet carpets; two elegant suites rosewood parlor furniture, in tapestry and brocade; French oval mirrors; elegant rosewood pianoforte; rosewood marble top etageres; tête-à-têtes, in velvet and haircloth; arm and reception chairs; rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables; fancy work tables, mirror tops; rich mantel ornaments, ormolu shade clock, gas fixtures, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rich carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, spring-seat chairs, arm chairs, rockers, secretary bookcase, rosewood sofas, marble top washstands, rich toilet sets, extension table, china, glassware, ivory cutlery, &c., with a variety of bedroom and basement furniture. Sale, rain or shine. The house to let; possession given immediately; it contains 18 rooms.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF CHINA AND GLASS WARE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell on TUESDAY, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 314 Broadway, (Gothic Hall,) a large invoice of China and glass-ware, in lots to suit the trade and families. Also, at 11 o'clock, the entire stock of furniture in the store, comprising every description of household, library and hotel furniture, in rosewood, oak and mahogany, covered in silk plush, satin brocatel and hair cloth; splendid oval gilt-framed mirrors, oil paintings, &c., being the entire balance of the stock of a manufacturer declining business. Sale positive. Catalogues at sale. Terms cash.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FULTON AND CHURCH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, the valuable lot known as the Northwest corner of Fulton and Church sts., containing 20 feet four inches on Fulton-st., and 75 feet 4 inches on Church-st., being the premises at present occupied by Mr. S. Burkhalter. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars, may be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive, the owner being about to leave for Europe.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

J. L. & G. HAUBERT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10 o'clock, No. 381 Pearl-st. Large and attractive sale of best W. G. blue and all kinds of common ware; rich china vases and tea sets, cut, pressed, and Bohemian glass ware, cutlery, stationery, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

W. A. CAMP & CO., Auctioneers.

GROCERIES, STOVES, PICKLES, CATSUP, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, brandy, gin, champagne, cigars, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, raisins, fire knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, plates, coats, pants, collars, cloaks.

AUCTION NOTICE—LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on the 30th of October, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, those four lots and buildings thereon, situated on the west side of 8th-av., in the City of New-York, commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 8th-av. and 41st-st., 84 feet 10 inches—each lot being 18 feet 8 inches front and rear, by 100 feet deep, between that and 42d-st. also, that certain lot with a three-story building thereon, on the west side of 8th-av., New-York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of 8th-st. and 8th-av., 81 feet 8 inches—being 19 feet four inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JAS. J. McADAM, Attorney, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Depot grounds. This property comprises 90 by 130 feet on Water-st., 187 feet on Michigan-av., by 131, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 181 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent, in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855. J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern,

$1,500 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each.
3,000 Williamsport and Elmira Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent.....$1,000 each.
4,000 Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
2,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
3,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
1,500 City of Marysville (California) 10 per cent. Bonds.....$100 each.
2,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 3d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
7,000 One Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co.
15 shares New-York and Erie Railroad.....$100 each.
18 shares New-York and Havre Steamship Co. 100 each.
25 shares Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad.....100 each.
20 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad.....50 each.
16 shares St. Nicholas Bank.....100 each.
66 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....25 each.
19 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....25 each.
1,000 shares North Carolina Gold Company.....3 each.
1,160 shares Lake Superior Silver Company.....10 each.
60 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....100 each.
100 shares Sewanne Mining Company.....10 each.

175 shares Phenix Mining and Manufacturing Company.
Note of G. W. Reid, dated June 18, 1854, on demand, $2,500
Note of Russ & Reid, dated June 18, 1854, on demand, 4,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Aug. 10, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Aug. 14, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Aug. 29, 1854, at 3 mos... 4,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Sept. 7, 1854, at 3 mos... 500
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Sept. 10, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Sept. 18, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Sept. 26, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000
Note of Russ & Reid, dated Sept. 26, 1854, at 3 mos... 1,000

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 1.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock, equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificate of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CATALOGUE SALE OF SUPERIOR ROSEWOOD AND OTHER FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 South 5th-st., Williamsburg, consisting in part of two suites of rosewood parlor furniture in plush, rosewood secretary and book-case, rosewood marble-top centre-table, rosewood corner etagere, mirror-back; oval French plate mirrors; tapestry carpets, gas chandeliers, mantel clock, 24-day, solid gilt cornice, ormolu candelabras, cost $75; china vases, plated ware, China, glass and crockery; enamelled furniture, mattresses and feather beds, oil-cloth, carpets, kitchen furniture, cooking-stove, refrigerator, &c., &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. House to let.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DELANGE AND SON'S SUPERIOR BULBOUS ROOTS.—THIS DAY, Oct. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, will be sold, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, several cases of superior Bulbous Roots, in the best possible order, being the first sale this season of DELANGE & SON'S choice importation, and comprising a fine assortment of the most exquite sorts of valuable flower roots, among which are double and single hyacinths, narcisses and tulips, double and single crocus, iris, gladiolus, jonquils, &c., &c. The above are all of the recent importation of DELANGE & SON, being the first sale this season of their choice selections, and eminently worthy the attention of all.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Store 117 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, BIJOUTERIE AND TOILET ARTICLES.—At No. 577 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.—S. L. HULL, assignee, will sell as above at 10 o'clock on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, the entire stock of useful and decorative articles contained in that splendid store, consisting of colognes, extracts, pomatums, combs, brushes, soaps, glasses, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials, essential oils, &c., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business. Also, show cases, mirrors, fixtures, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—On TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 117 Nassau-st.—A large assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, secretaire bookcases, bookstands, ladies' French secretaires, music cabinets, superior extension dining tables, dining-room and parlor chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, arm and easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, cottage do., enameled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c.

JOSEPH HEDRMAN, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, OCT. 29—At 1 o'clock P. M., at No. 52 Baltic, near Clinton-st., Brooklyn, parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture in good order.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH SHEET IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c.—In pursuance of E. SYNDAM'S Hardware sale on TUESDAY, 30th, at No. 216 Pearl-st., will be found 18 cases French sheet iron, hollow ware, tinned saucepans, skimmers, basting spoons, ladles, fry pans, kettles, &c., &c. The above will be sold by the package for account of whom it may concern, part of them being slightly damaged by sea water. Also, 50 dozen long and D. handle, C. S. shovel, 2 packages double and single barrel guns and rifles, 1 case tea trays, 1 case tile, assorted, 1 cask table cutlery, 1 cask bass ball braces, draw knives, compasses, scissors, saws, butcher knives, billet webs, &c.

MORTGAGE SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on MONDAY, Oct. 29, at 10 o'clock, No. 5 Hamilton-av., South Brooklyn, the furniture, beds and bedding of a hotel containing 10 rooms. Also, the fixtures, &c., of the bar-room. ALEXANDER DU FLON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without distance to her sensibilities.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; De witt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobilier, also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,223, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

SANDS' REMEDY FOR SALT RHEUM
IS UNSURPASSED AS A REMEDY FOR SCROFULA, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, unfailing in its curative properties, and permanent in its effects. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by Druggists generally.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 10 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 9 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

M. MARKS, AGENT & CO., No. 196 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAI L, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1 is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesmar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR No. 4—Is the same alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 51 Chambers-st., near Broadway, (specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before perusing from 1 to 3 valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 944 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-book, Courier, Dispatch, and New-Brunswick Times.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, &c. Office No. 50 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Dunne-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which may be found in all large cities. His particulars in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Dunne-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Dunne-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practised by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on canton flannel, cured Judge Bird-sall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. RENWICK MASON, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 158 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. RAY, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Do not go to No. 1 Fulton-st., New-York, cor. Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very briefly every complaint of those he accomplishes, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent enclosed in a letter, as directed. Address DR. DEVERE, Box No. 2,959 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEABLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. E. HARBURT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

COAL.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present prices, $6 25, well screened, from my yards King and Greenwich sts., 38th, and 39th-sts., No. 110 Dunne-st., from boats, $5 for best Rock-Ash.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 70th-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

THOS. DYER.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg Coal, and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 225 Front and 301 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL.—$5 25 per ton. Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 73 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW LEARY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of MILLER & DEVELIN, No. 58 Liberty-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of December next.—Dated New-York, May 23, 1855.

JOHN E. DEVELIN, ANDREW LEARY, and BRIDGET LEARY, } Executors and Executrix, &c., of Andrew Leary, deceased.

my24-lawtoMM*

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD ALONE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of C. & T. R. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Tic

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

BE WISE IN TIME.—It may properly be said that every part of the human body is capable of sympathizing with the rest, because we know that no part of it can admit of having the sense of feeling excited to the height of pain, without the whole frame also suffering an uneasy sensation. When a person is affected with a headache, a disordered stomach is at once generally remarked as the cause. When an attack of rheumatism takes place, there are always those collections of morbid matter in the intestinal canal, which, upon being removed, the attack of rheumatism subsides. In attacks of fever, the fever is the effect of morbid secretions, in the same organs which, by their great acrimony, have even affected the general circulation. The fever is cured when these impure matters are expelled from and by the organs of the stomach and bowels. There is not a disease occasioning pain to the human body but which can be cured by a prompt use of proper purgatives. LET THE WORLD AWAKE TO THE IMPORTANCE OF THIS GREAT TRUTH!

To attain long life, chronic disease must be prevented. We must cure our occasional attacks of sickness at once. To do this, you have it in your power—Brandreth's Pills will secure this object They are a century in advance of all other cathartic medicines. Hundreds of thousands already use and appreciate their medicinal qualities. Full printed directions can be always obtained with them, and a pamphlet, containing the experience of Dr. LULL and Dr. HAZARD, who, in their practice, have used these Pills for sixteen years. Remember, all disease is occasioned by impure blood, from collections of acrimonious matter in the stomach and bowels—that Brandreth's Pills remove these, and ultimately restore the blood to a high state of purity and vigor.

This method always cures disease when the Pills are used in season. It is impossible for them to do injury—one hundred and four years' experience has demonstrated this fact. Let all—for all are subject to be sick—provide themselves with a box of Brandreth's Pills, that, upon the first attack of pain, four or six may be swallowed. This course will save a world of trouble, and often months of sickness. Be wise in time!

Brandreth's Pills are sold at Dr. BRANDRETH'S principal office, No. 43 Canal-street, Brandreth's Building, at 25 cents per box, with full directions. Also, at BURETON'S bookstores, No. 241 Hudson-street and No. 298 Bowery; at D. D. WEIGHT'S, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis; JOSEPH KERR, No. 813 Broadway; by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn; DYOTT & SONS, Philadelphia; and by all respectable druggists and medicine venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

MERITORIOUS.—Some fifteen years ago a lady of New-York City observed that her hair was getting very gray, and disliking to use a dye, on account of its causing the hair to assume such an unnatural color, concluded to endeavor to find out something that would restore the hair to its *natural color*. By study and experiment she succeeded in restoring her own hair, and that of many of her frinds, by the use of two articles, which in addition made the hair have a glossy appearance, and rendered it soft; and although she had for many years been compelled to wear spectacles, she found that by the action of these articles on the nerves of the head, she could with ease, and with the naked eye, read print, that before using the above she could with difficulty read at all. This was more than she expected, and without any intention of ever making a business of it, she was compelled to by the numerous calls for it at her residence; and a year or so after discovering it she commenced manufacturing it for sale, and each year so increased the sales, that we do not hesitate to say that she now does one of the largest cash business in this City. She still retains her salesroom and depôt at her late residence, No. 355 Broome-street, New-York, and her preparations are well known as Mrs. S. A. ALLEN'S World's Hair Restorer and Zylobalsamum. By writing to the depôt, a circular will be forwarded by return mail, with list of Agents, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Heads of families are well aware how necessary it is for the health and comfort of their households that their purchases of undergarments and hosiery should be of the warmest and most durable material, and made in the very best manner. Such goods only can secure comfort to the wearer, and satisfaction to the economic purchaser. Our stock of Fall and Winter STOCKING KNIT UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY being unusually large and select; excellent in material and make, and extremely low in price, we invite an examination by all who are about purchasing. All goods, from a single garment to the largest quantity, shown cheerfully, represented fairly and submitted to the examiner's unbiased judgment.

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 80 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer this week 2,000 Long Broche Shawls, from $10 to $25, which cost to import from $15 to $35. Also, 1,000 Broche and Cashmere square Shawls, from $5 to $10, which cost to land from $9 to $16, and would invite examination, by the ladies, of the extensive assortment of rich Stella Shawls which they are selling from $4 to $10—worth from $6 to $15. As the shawls have been lately bought at peremptory auction sales, great bargains will be offered at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FRENCH MERINOES! SAXONY PLAIDS!—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., will offer this week, 500 pieces more choice colored French Merinoes, from 7s. to 10s., of the most desirable shades; also, 600 pieces, new patterns, Saxony Plaids, of the richest combinations, superior quality, and will open to-day 25 cases of De laines and Cashmeres, from 1s. to 2s. per yard. Also, 30 cases prints, new Merrimack styles, at 6¼ cents per yard, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another grand feature in the attractions at this house is announced for this week again, Miss HATHAWAY, the favorite actress, has returned, and commences to-night, appearing as the "Mysterious Stranger!" in addition to which, CLARK'S popular drama of "Kenneth" is to be revived, and Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. TUZZESA, and Mr. FOX are to appear in the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are astonishing remedies for Scrofula and all Skin diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this ointment reach the affected part if rubbed in externally. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

COAL.—$5 25 for Red Ash Coal, delivered—weight and quality warranted. Orders by post will receive immediate attention.

JAMES W. WILTSIE,
No. 716 Fourth-street, near East River.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 17 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWRY'S Patent) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles—31.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

CHANDELIERS.—The attention of buyers is solicited to our stock of Gas Fixtures, at the Warerooms Nos. 85 and 87 John-st. Our designs are entirely new and original, and well worthy of examination by the trade.

MITCHELL, BAILEY & Co., Manufacturers.

[Advertisement.]

STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Depôt, Nos. 23 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MURDER MOST FOUL.—A man residing in Portsmouth, near Ohio's Bridge, named SAMUEL BAIN, murdered his own son a day or two since.

It was noticed by the neighbors that a burial took place before sunrise in their neighborhood, and missing the young man, who was in good health the day before, excited suspicion that all was not right. Accordingly, search was made, and the body disinterred, and a *post mortem* examination was had, when it was found that several severe blows had been inflicted on the head, which caused his death. Suspicion at once rested on the father, and an examination of the house immediately took place, when traces of blood were discovered up and down stairs. He was arrested, and is now in prison to await the mandates of the law. BAIN is a ship-carpenter, we learn. We have not understood what provocation caused this unnatural tragedy.—*Norfolk News.*

☞ Bishop POTTER, in his diocesan report, states that the Rev. Mr. WALKER, who gave such offence by his eulogy of the girl who, together with her lover, committed suicide in Brooklyn some time since, was called to account, and made ample confession for that serious offence.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, at Grace Church, by Rev. Robert G. Dickson, WILLIAM H. HYDE, Esq., to MARGARET, daughter of John R. Fleming, Esq., all of this City.

At Albany, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, CHARLES A. EATON, of New-York, to SUSAN E., daughter of Hon. A. Taber.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Oct. 26, Capt. NAPOLEON SMITH, in the 58th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, and those of John M. Smith & Co., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 29th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 34 East 35th-st., between Lexington and 4th-ave.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Oct. 28, EDWARD HUNTER THOMPSON, son of W. E. and Nancy Thompson, aged 18 years, 1 month and 10 days.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, from St. George's Chapel, Beekman-st., on Tuesday next, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Oct. 27, JAMES HENRY, in the 33d year of his age, formerly of New-Haven, Conn.

His funeral will take place from the residence of his son, James F. Henry, No. 203 2d-av., this day, (Monday,) 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

☞ New-Haven, Conn., and Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, JAMES MCVICAR, aged 37 years.

The friends of the family, and of his father-in-law, Mr. Nathan Cropsey, also the members of Washington Continental Guard; also the members of Liberty Chapter No. 15, O. U. A., and the order in general, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 7 Marion-st.

☞ Railway papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, WASHINGTON R. LAING, in his 16th year.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, Joseph Laing, No. 54 North Moore-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1½ o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, LYDIA HOLMES, wife of David Holmes, deceased, aged 68 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 226 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Ulster papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Oct. 28, of scarlet fever, EDGAR M., son of James T. and Harriet P. Crowford, in the 8th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, in 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., on Tuesday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

In this City, on Friday, Oct. 26, CLARISSA J., wife of George B. Shotwell.

The remains will be taken to Piscataway, N. J., for interment.

☞ New-Brunswick papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Oct. 28, of disease of the heart, CHARLES H. ARNOLD, son of the late Oliver Arnold, in the 24th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 72 Johnson-st., at 4 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, CHARLES GILL, aged 50 years.

Burial services at the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of 6th-av. and 20th-st., New-York, this day, (Monday, the 29th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Oct. 28, MARY STUART, daughter of P. W. and Jane H. Kenyon, aged 1 year, eleven months and three days.

Funeral this day, (Monday,) at the residence of its parents, No. 193 Clinton-st., at 3 o'clock, P. M. Friends are invited to attend.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Oct. 26, MARTHA ELIZABETH, only daughter of F. W. and B. L. Tappan, aged 15 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral services, this (Monday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at the residence of the parents, in Oxford-st., 5th door south of Fulton-av., east side.

In the city of Albany, on Sunday, Oct. 21, LEONARD HAIGHT, of New-Baltimore, in the 57th year of his age.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....OCT 27.

$1,000 N. I.6sch.L.M.B.	90	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.		70
20,000 Ind. State 7s	93	93	do.	b3	70
40,000 Missouri 6s	87	500	do.	b60	71
5,000 do.	87½	100	do.	b60	69
5,000 do.	87½	100	do.	s60	69
15,000 do.	87½	100	do.	c	69½
8,000 Erie Bonds of '75	85	100	do.	s30	69½
10,000 do.	84½	100	do.	s30	69½
20,000 do.	b60	89½	150 Hudson River R. R.		33
12,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	78	50	do.	c	32½
5,000 do.	s10	76½	100 do.	b30	34
90,000 do.	145	77	150 do.	c	32½
45,000 do.	s60	78	10 Mich. Cen. R. R.		83½
35,000 do.		80½	30 do.		83½
5,000 do.		80¾	300 Erie Railroad	s30	50
5,000 do.	b60	78¾	200 do.	c	50
5,000 Erie Bonds of '85	80	500	do.	s30	50
5,000 Ill. Free R.w.	s30	150	do.	s30	50
300 New-York Cen.	100½	115	do.	s3	50½
9 Bank America	113½	950	do.		50¼
10 Continental Bank	106	100	do.	s30	50¼
15 Nassau Bank	105	200	do.		50¼
100 Canton Comp'y	34½	400	do.	s30	50¼
80 do.	34½	200	do.	s10	50¼
50 Panama R. R.	110½	100	do.	s10	50¼
100 Clev. & P. R. R.	91½	200	do.	c	50¼
50 do.	90	100	do.	b30	51
50 do.	90	100	do.	s10	50¾
150 do.		100	do.	s10	50¾
300 Nic. Trans. Co.	10½	100	do.	b10	50¾
100 do.	10½	100	do.	b10	50¾
50 do.	10½	100	do.	s3	50¾
100 do.	10½	100	do.	s30	50¾
100 do.	10½	100	do.	s30	50¾
100 do.	10½	100	do.	s30	50¾
100 Chem. Coal Co.	30½	100	do.	s30	50¾
300 do.	b0	50	Reading Railroad	c	88
200 do.	s10	300	do.		88
200 do.	b30	1000	do.	c	87¾
200 do.	c	100	do.	s30	87¾
200 do.	b30	1000	do.	c	87¾
100 do.	c	100	do.	s30	87¾
100 do.	b30	100	do.	s30	87¾
100 do.	c	100	do.	s30	87¾
100 do.	s10	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	c	91
100 Harlem Railroad	20½	100	do.	b	91
50 do.	s60	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30	94
50 do.	b60	50	do.		94
80 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	77	50	do.	s30	94¼
113 do.		50	do.	s30	94¼
100 do.	b30	113	do.	b30	95

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ind'a State 5s	90	200	Erie Railroad	s10	49½
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. R.	78	200	do.	s	49½
1,000 do.	78	200	do.	b10	49½
1,000 do.	s10	100	do.	b10	49½
1,000 Chic. & R. I. R.	94½	100	do.	s	49½
100 Canton Comp'y	34	100	do.	s	49½
50 do.	b30	50	do.	s	49½
50 do.		50	do.	s	49½
50 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	88	100	do.	s	49½
do.	Dec. 15	98	100	do.	b60	49½
300 Reading Railr'd.	b30	89¼	100	do.	s	49½
50 do.	s	89¼	100	do.	s30	49¾
200 do.	s	89¼	100	do.	b3	49¾
600 do.	s	89¼	100	do.	s30	50
100 do.	b60	89¼	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		69¼
80 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b60	93	100	do.		69
50 do.		93	300	Cumber. Coal Co.	s30	34½
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s60	90	50	do.	s10	34½
50 do.		90	50	do.		35
50 Ill. Central R. R.	b60	95				

MONDAY, Oct. 29—A. M.

The past week was one of very considerable excitement, resulting on Thursday in a general break-down of prices, under a feeling of distrust among the operators for a rise amounting almost to a panic. The next day brought with it a reaction of 1@2 ₱ cent., the Foreign accounts by the *Africa* at Boston being more favorably construed than on the first announcement of her arrival at Halifax. On Saturday the early Board opened with a steady, though not very free demand for Stocks at the prices of the previous day, but as it soon transpired that one or two members of the Stock Exchange were unable to meet their maturing contracts, without private composition in one case, and admitted failure in another, the market immediately receded, and the leading speculative Stocks closed in the afternoon nearly as low as they were forced on sale on Thursday. The following figures indicate the course of the market through the week:

	Saturday, Oct. 20.	Thursday, Oct. 25.	Saturday, Oct. 27.
Erie	54⅞	49	49¾
Reading	93⅝	86½	87¼
Galena	119½	110⅜	115⅝
Michigan Central	98	93	98¾
Southern Michigan	98	91	92
Illinois Bonds	79	74¾	76
Cumberland Coal	26¾	24½	25
Transit Company	18	14¾	16
New-York Central	94¼	88	88½

The failure of WM. ALEXANDER SMITH & Co., Commission Brokers, was announced in the Street on Saturday. Their customers had been operating for a rise, and were unable to make good their differences. It was also stated that VANDERHOOF & WASHBURN were in some difficulty, though we understand they will make such private settlements as to enable the representative of the firm to continue his seat at the Brokers' Board. Mr. SMITH'S house has been considered a highly respectable one for six or eight years past. They did a good deal of business for one of the neighboring cities.

The Money Market through the week was fairly supplied with means for discounting business paper. The Banks took a large share of the short bills offered by their mercantile customers, at 7 ₱ cent., and the Bill Brokers were buyers of 3 and 4 months' dates at 8@10 ₱ cent. We heard of some transactions at 6 months, at 12 ₱ cent. The sudden fall in prices at the Stock Exchange brought in a considerable amount of outside orders on Friday and Saturday, though not sufficient to check the depression at the very close of the week. Demand loans at Banks were not readily had, nor were the leading outside lenders prepared to do much for the Brokers. The foreign houses, that generally have means placed in this way, find their calculations partially disturbed by the stringent turn in the London and Paris markets, and have resorted to larger shipments of Gold than they had expected to use in October.

The Foreign Trade returns, for the week, at the port of New-York, are again favorable in the Export movement of Breadstuffs, which reaches $669,721, against only $152,871 same week last year. The Exports, exclusive of Specie, amount to $1,785,175, against $1,562,876 same week last year. For the calendar year to the present date, the total is $53,002,000 against $52,091,000 to the corresponding date in 1854. The week's Import of Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is considerably ahead of last year, being $2,980,825 against $1,973,610. The total for the calendar year is $126,933,000 against $159,840,000 to same period in 1854. The direct Specie export of the week was only $8,940, as entered at the New-York Custom-House, against $153,817 last year. But there was sent from New-York to Boston, and shipped from that port on Wednesday, $756,500 against $226,000 in the same way last year. For the calendar year to the present time, the total direct Export of Specie is $25,514,000 against $33,263,000 to corresponding time in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston together the total is $39,132,000 against $39,964,000 to same period in 1854. There were no deliveries of California Gold at this port during the week past. In the corresponding week last year, the deliveries were $1,872,792. To the present time the total of California Gold delivered, by manifest, at this port, is $30,182,919 against $40,816,167 to the end of the fourth week in October, 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $7,226,775, against $6,926,078 at the close of the previous week. The Specie remittances to the South and West during the week amount to $510,000, while the income of Gold, by express, from the neighboring cities, is estimated at least $300,000, or fifty thousand dollars a day. The Specie average of the City Banks, to be made up this afternoon, will probably show, from the foregoing movements, a considerable decrease in the reserve, though not equal to the heavy gain on the last Statement as compared with the week previous. The total average of last Monday was $12,461,723. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,788	$112,342	5,435	$242,979
Flour, bushels	11,416	89,660	70,908	622,441
Corn M'l.Uls.& C's.	1,016	4,215	1,702	7,769
Wheat, bushels	——	——	163,378	316,993
Corn, bushels	74,121	58,996	24,112	22,018
Pork, bbls	2,485	31,234	1,183	23,180
Beef, bbls	819	12,555	497	6,599
Total Produce		$309,003		$1,242,898
Miscellaneous		1,253,873		542,777
Total for the week		$1,562,876		$1,785,175

Our esteemed correspondent C. M. made inquiry a few days since as touching the probable freight earnings on the Export Trade of the United States, and the profits derived therefrom, to go to the credit side of our Foreign commercial intercourse. We have been at considerable trouble to obtain from the registered tables at Washington, in advance of their official publication, the division of tonnage, American and Foreign, engaged in transporting the Domestic Produce and American Gold registered for the fiscal year 1855. The result appeared in the DAILY TIMES of Friday last, viz.:

In American vessels	$182,885,240
In Foreign vessels	68,828,304
Total Domestic Exports	$251,708,550

From this, and the previously published details of the Exports of the year—also obtained exclusively for the DAILY TIMES—we have been enabled to arrive at the following approximate conclusion of the gross earnings paid in Foreign ports to American vessels, on the delivery of the Domestic Produce of the United States. The net profits, that is, the actual amount of money brought home from freight earnings abroad, we have no means, at present, of estimating. Perhaps some of our shipping houses or ship brokers will favor us with a reliable basis of calculation.

FREIGHTS EARNED ABROAD—JUNE 30, 1855.

	Val. of Produce.	Ave. Freights.	Val. of Freight.
		N. and N. O.	
Cotton	$66,143,844	5½ ₱ bale.	$9,479,000
Tobacco	14,713,448	2½ ₱ hhd.	1,475,000
Other Products	89,094,923	7½ ₱ cent.	6,743,000
American Gold	68,907,813	¾ ₱ cent.	900,000
Total	$244,751,028		$18,597,000
Less 25.87 ₱ cent. in Foreign vessels			4,681,000
Total earned by American vessels			$13,416,000

The average of Cotton Freights on the late crop, New-Orleans to Liverpool, for the twelve months, was 13-32nds. of a penny sterling, or about *seven-eighths of a cent.* The average from New-York to Liverpool and Havre, about *half a cent* a pound. The new crop freights are double these.

To the above might be added the earnings by American vessels in the re-exportation of Foreign goods from the United States and in the carrying trade between Great Britain and her distant colonies in the East and China. Also the emigrant passenger freights paid abroad in advance. So that, altogether, this source of profit to our Foreign intercourse may be esteemed as at least equal to the annual interest which the country pays upon its funded indebtedness held abroad. It can hardly be assumed that it amounts to much more.

By the steamship *Ariel*, from Havre, we have one day's later news from Paris and London. The London *Times'* money review, to Friday evening, will be found below. The second edition of that journal of Saturday, October 18, quotes Consols, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 87⅝. It also contains the October statement of the condition of the Bank of France, copied from the *Moniteur* of the day before. This statement is even less favorable than the previous announcement that its specie had fallen off to $48,889,000, or £10,000,000 sterling. The actual result is a reserve of only $45,336,000, being a loss of $11,064,000 since the exhibit of Sept. 3. We have reduced some of the leading items in the present account to federal money, as follows:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF FRANCE.

	May 10, '55.	Sept. 3.	Oct. 11.
Bk.			
Circulation	$125,280,000	$129,110,000	$126,756,000
Private Deposits	31,968,000	28,150,000	34,064,000
Treasury Deposits	10,304,000	25,250,000	19,952,000
Capital and Rest	30,000,000	30,000,000	30,000,000
Miscellaneous	3,130,000	1,050,000	1,835,000
Total	$190,572,000	$208,500,000	$202,546,000
Cir.			
Specie in Bank	$82,167,000	$56,400,000	$45,336,000
Bills Discounted	60,533,000	62,960,000	93,686,000
Loaned Gov't at 4½	11,540,000	11,540,000	11,540,000
Advanced on Gov't Stocks	20,844,000	30,700,000	31,644,000
Railway Advances	15,448,000	21,960,000	20,420,000
Total	$190,572,000	$203,560,000	$202,546,000

In regard to the finances of Austria, the Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

This morning Baron BRUCK left for Ischl, where he will submit to His Majesty the proposition made by the house of ROTHSCHILD for the establishment of a credit institution, which is to have a capital of 100,000,000 of florins. The expression "credit institution" is employed because it is still unknown whether it is to be a Hypothek Bank or a "*Crédit Mobilier et Foncier.*" If His Majesty the Emperor approves of the propositions of the above-mentioned firm, those made by the *Crédit Mobilier* will hardly be taken into consideration. It is said that the Minister of Finances would have liked to see a coalition between ROTHSCHILD and the *Crédit Mobilier*, but the rivals could not be induced to act together. The Vienna *Presse*, which has recently contained some excellent articles on financial matters, to-day writes:

"It is our conviction that the arrangements with the Bank will be mere palliatives, if the equilibrium between the revenue and the expenditure is not restored."

That every person who understands any thing of the matter is of the same opinion need hardly be said. The net proceeds of the State domains in 1850 were 3,288,070fl.; in 1845, 3,570,160fl.; and in 1854, 3,410,427fl.

The latest quotations for the French Funds are 64.10 for three per cent. Rentes; 1,171.25 for shares of the *Crédit Mobilier*, five hundred francs being the par.

The English and French letter mails by the *Africa*, at Boston, were delivered on Saturday morning. Most of the German letters failed to reach the New-York Post-Office, and are supposed to have been missent, through the carelessness of the Boston office, to the South. Letters from Hamburg, under cover to parties in Boston, were duly received here, from which it would seem to be certain that the mails from the Continent all reached Liverpool in season for dispatch by the *Africa*. The Department at Washington is exceedingly culpable in permitting such annoyances to the mercantile public. The present is not the first instance of delay. Some of the Liverpool letters are more cheerful than the circular reports in regard to the prospects of the Cotton market. The money letters from London evince no anxiety as to the ability of the Government and the Bank of England to meet the financial emergencies which have at length been brought about by the expenditures of the war, in connection with the high prices of bread. The French letters are not encouraging except to Grain exporters. One of our Banking houses received advices of sales of Gold Ingots at ⅝ ₱ cent. on the assayed value. This, at the very door of the Bank of France, is a curious operation. In regard to the Grain reports from abroad, we may remark, that while they appear sufficiently authentic and encouraging for farmers and factors to sell on *here*, they do not justify the risk of heavy speculations on American account abroad. The Bankers are warned, in some of the Liverpool letters of their correspondents, to be cautious in taking Grain and Flour bills on the merits of the adventure alone, from which the inference is plain that in England high prices are not looked upon as likely to keep up beyond January. The orders on French and English account are ample, however, and it is desirable they should be met at going rates. The lesson to American shippers in 1847 ought not to be forgotten. There are buyers here also from several of the German States. Some of the recent English and French orders were supplied by the Greek houses in this City, who had bought at lower prices in September, either on the spot or to arrive from the West.

To-day, Mr. J. THOMPSON will sell by auction at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock, a large amount of Indiana State Stocks by order of the Auditor of that State. Also, a lot of Virginia State Stocks.

Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co. give notice of the payment of the following November dividends:—The Bonds of the City of Cleveland issued to the Cleveland, Painsville and Ashtabula Railroad, 7 ₱ cent.; Bonds of the City of Cleveland, issued to the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Company, 7 ₱ cent.; the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Mortgage Bonds, first issues, 7 ₱ cent.; the semi-annual interest on the Mortgage Bonds of Indiana Central Railroad. The Stonington Company has declared a dividend of 2½ ₱ cent., payable at the office of the Company, No. 54 Wall-street, on and after the 5th proximo. The American Exchange Bank, a dividend of 5 ₱ cent., payable on the 5th proximo.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Latest Money News.

From the London Times, Oct. 13.

FRIDAY EVENING.

The recovery in the English funds has made further progress to-day, and the final transactions were at an improvement of nearly one per cent. from yesterday. Consols for money, which then closed at 86¾, opened at 87 to ⅛, and, after having remained for some time at that quotation, advanced to 87⅛. A reaction then occurred to 87⅛ for money and 87¼ to ⅜ for the 8th of November—these being the last official prices; but renewed firmness was subsequently manifested, and bargains were entered into until there were buyers for the account at 88. During the upward movement in the morning many reports of a favorable character were circulated, and among them was a statement to the effect that negotiations have been opened between the Bank of France and the Bank of England likely to lead to an arrangement regarding any temporary supply of gold that may henceforth be required. The less satisfactory tendency observable at one period was attributed to some large sales of stock on account of the Bank of Ireland and other establishments, and also to the impression that the Bank return for the week ending Saturday last would be of a character to justify the seriousness with which the question of a further advance in the rate of Discount is understood to have been discussed yesterday by the Directors. The settlement of the Consol account took place to-day, and passed off without any particular pressure for Money in the Stock Exchange, the rate for Loans ranging from 4 to 5 per cent. The demand for Stock on the part of the public, which has been one of the most reassuring features of the past three days, was again active. Bank Stock left off at 207 to 209; Reduced, 86¾; New Three per Cents, 87¾ to ⅞; Long Annuities, 17-16; Annuities, 1885, 16⅛; India Stock, 217 to 220; India Bonds, 2s. discount to par; and Exchequer Bills, 7s. to 5s. discount.

The bankers and discount houses state their unemployed balances to be very large, but at present they do not feel sufficient certainty to relax the cautious rates they have been compelled to adopt.

Foreign securities were generally firmer, but the highest prices were not in all cases supported. In Turkish six per cents, the transactions for money were at 80¾ and ⅞, and for the account at 80, 80¼, 80½ ex-dividend. The four per cent. Guaranteed Scrip was dealt in at 3⅞, ¼, 3⅞, 4⅛, 3¾, ⅜, and 3⅝ discount, and the final quotation was 3¾ to ⅝ discount. The Bank of England make advances on this scrip at their minimum rate.

An issue of the 6 per cent. debentures of the Province of Canada for £500,000 was announced, today, by Messrs. LAWRENCE, SON & Co., and CARRE, NORMURY & Co. The subscription price is to be 107, and they are redeemable in 1880. The sum is to be paid in four monthly installments of 25 per cent., commencing on the 31st instant, and 5 per cent discount will be allowed on payments in anticipation. This issue forms part of the aid to be granted by the Colonial Government to the Grand Trunk Railway, and notwithstanding the state of the Money market, a large portion has already been taken.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Oct. 27.

The anthracite coal tonnage the past week was tolerably active, and with a fair amount of business, prices are very well maintained. The tonnage by the three lines, for the week, reached the very respectable aggregate of 121,495 tons, and for the year, 4,021,267 tons. The shipments on the Lehigh were for the week ending on Saturday last, 43,884 tons, and for the season to the same time, 1,099,305 tons. The Reading Railroad for the week ending on Thursday, brought down 47,139 tons, and for the year, 1,999,690 tons. The Schuylkill Navigation Company is rolling up a very handsome coal tonnage. For the week ending on Thursday, the shipments were 31,094 tons, and for the season to the same date, 924,077. There is now every probability that its season's business will reach a million tons. For Lehigh lump there continues to be a good demand, and the price is well sustained. In the retail market there is not as much animation as usual at this late period, with but a very few more weeks of canal navigation before the close of the season.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Oct. 27.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported for the week ending the 26th inst.:

Dry Goods	$113,075	Wool	32,535
Iron and Steel	142,232	Fish and Oil	35,000
Sugar	101,176	Hides and Skins	17, 36
Coffee	75,651	Palm Oils	1,070
Linseed	26,140	Other articles	186,265
Total			$745,919

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Oct. 27.

COTTON—The market continues unsettled and dull. WOOL—The sales have been light but prices remain firm. Sales of the week, 35,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—No change in the market; sales 6,800 pieces.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Oct. 26.

The sales of COTTON to-day amounted to 1,400 bales, at a decline of ⅛c. Middling is quoted at 8¾c

Passengers

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE "UNITED DEMOCRACY."

Ratification Meeting—Sixth Senatorial District.

SOUR COGNAGNE AFTER SOUR JOHN VAN BUREN.

In response to a widely circulated call, from two thousand to twenty-five hundred persons met in Union-square, last evening, "to respond to the nomination of THOMAS J. MUNDAY," as candidate for Senator of the Sixth District. Those assembled ever and anon before the organization of the assemblage, gave vent to their impatience in calls for the speakers who were expected to present themselves.

Shortly before 8 o'clock, Mr. A. MAY stepped forward, and calling the meeting to order, nominated Mr. ALEXANDER MIRE as Chairman. That nomination being approved of, he proposed the following as Vice-Presidents. They were also accepted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William Cummings,	John Mumby,
John Master,	Daniel M'Carty,
David A. Jackson,	Thomas Hopper,
Daniel D. Tiemann,	Freeman Campbell,
John Gilmore,	Solomon B. Kelly,
Daniel W. Morris,	Ambrose L. Jones,
Samuel Osgood,	Wm. H. M'Elligan,
James W. Wilson,	John H. Robinson,
William O'Donnell,	Patrick Brennan.

He also nominated, and there were accepted, one Secretary from each Ward included in the District.

The Chairman then, in opening the proceedings of the occasion, set down a rule of conduct for observance by the meeting, beseeching to order and unity. He introduced—

RICHARD BUSTEED, Esq., who was received with loud manifestations of applause, said: That while engaged in the discharge of professional labors, he had been called on by a gentleman, whose name he should have occasion to use somewhat familiarly, as a personal favor, and as a political obligation, to address the meeting in the midst of which he stood. Had it not been for the interest attaching to the contest about to be entered into, he should not have dared, unprepared as he was, to have come forward. But, for a Democrat to be waiting when such a battle is to be fought, would be unpardonable. The importance of the question which called the meeting into existence he could not well estimate. The election of a Member of the State Senate must always be a matter of interest to the American people; but the struggle to be contended in now cannot be measured by the usual considerations. The interest and importance is little to the individual candidate, as compared with that of the elector, even as the candidate is but one—an item among many, while those many are the electors. On the 22d December, 1620, one hundred and one human beings landed on the eastern shore of the country—on that rock which has since become famous in history and familiar to every school-boy in the land;—one hundred and one victims of persecution and oppression left their native land, trusted themselves to the trials of the seas, and sought here a refuge from religious persecution at home. Some 230 years have elapsed since that rock-bound coast received the first impressions of the shoe-soles of the Pilgrim Fathers. From that year to now it has been the just pride as it may be the just boast of every man within the limits of the country that here, now as then, each and all may worship God according to the dictates of his own conscience, and there are none to make him afraid. [Cheers.] Shall the time come, he asked, in the history of the American people—shall it come in the history of this great State—when that boast—now the source of pride and power—shall be set aside—when that boast shall be a vain and idle one? [Cries of "No, no!"] Mrs. HEMANS writes of that little spot as "holy ground." Why was that, he asked?—because they left unstained what they found,—freedom to worship God; and whenever the sacred power of the Government of the United States shall be prostituted and trampled into dust before the bias of political or religious proscription, there will be an end to religious and political liberty. [Applause.] The speaker then passed to the consideration of the actual objects of the gathering. He said THOMAS J. MUNDAY, a native-born citizen of New-York—[Cheers—started by an enthusiastic individual on the platform]—an American earning, by the sweat of laborious brow and hand, honest bread, and eating it in the sight of honest men and company; [cheers;] utterly poor, except as he makes his brain and his hands yield a revenue to his pocket to supply his wants. He reviewed his (MUNDAY'S) action in the Assembly on the Prohibitory measure, commending his firmness; also, in a few words, referring to his vote on the question of disbanding foreign military companies. Speaker had seen in a newspaper that Mr. MUNDAY spoken slightingly of as "the Catholic MUNDAY." He, a Protestant, could but say that he preferred to cast his ballot in favor of the Catholic MUNDAY, rather than for the Protestant BROOKS. He noticed the division of the Whig party in the district and wished to see a signal realization of a Scripture saying, that "A house divided against itself cannot stand." TOM MUNDAY had never lectured before a Philolexian Society, or made learned speeches to men of letters; neither has he studied Hebrew, nor dabbled amongst the Latin classics—

"He never went to free-school or other college,
But TOM's come home with head full of knowledge."

And both he and speaker knew enough of Gram mar to be able to make their comparisons, and thus they did it.

First, good, BROOKS; second, better, PERLEY; third, best, TOM MUNDAY. [Cries—Best of all, and laughter.] He spoke hard of GREELEY, and remarked that if his "dislike to that man could immortalize him, (GREELEY,) the old white coat would never fade." He also remarked with great severity on the discussion between the Rt. Rev. Archbishop HUGHES and ELASTUS BROOKS, wishing that the tongue might fail and the heart wither in its earliest pulsations, that should first in this fair land breed up religious quarrels. On retiring, Mr. BUSTEED was loudly cheered. He was succeeded by

Ex-Judge MORTON, who presented a series of resolutions exceedingly Anti-Know-Nothing and at the same time confirmatory of the nomination made.

Mr. JOHN COCHRANE was then introduced, who, after some prefatory remarks as to the pleasure he experienced in being able to address his fellow-citizens, remarked upon the import of the conflict in which the Sixth Senatorial District is engaged. He wished to see Mr. MUNDAY elected by an overwhelming majority. He was pleased that Democracy stood before him undivided by sectional feelings, but all in favor of the election of an honest man and a good Democrat, and it was for those present to show their hands and make their mark at the coming election. He spoke of the Prohibitory Law after his customary style, declaring it to be a disgrace and the work of conspirators, robbing the people of their dearest privileges. He saw the doom of that measure written on the opposite wall, and as each ballot counted on the day of the election, so would it be found each one to be one more step towards the fulfillment of that doom. He then diverted from the local issue, and took up the questions of Slavery and the Nebraska Bill, which he handled as is customary with the speaker. Thus he occupied three-quarters of an hour, until he came to the issue raised by JOHN VAN BUREN in his late speech, when he said, reading from a printed slip cut from one of the daily papers, that Abolition "is not a football to be kicked about by every political huckster. These are truths, and important truths, which you should lay to your hearts—they are truths which furnish the solution of all those difficult questions for which political hucksters are battling. Allow me to direct attention to another portion of this subject—of the campaign in which we are engaged. It is well known to you, that at the same Convention, (Aug. 29, 1855, at Syracuse,) an amendment was introduced by a distinguished gentleman of this City, to the effect that the Convention was opposed to the extension of Slavery, and many gentlemen there and I myself understood this expression in the light of reason, and in view of the remarks made, as I have already expressed,—that is to say in the light of such an opposition to Slavery as was perfectly legitimate, as is proper within the bounds of the Constitution. But since that period that very distinguished gentleman has taken occasion to say that was not his construction of the resolution and not the understanding of the amendment. Whether his understanding or whether that of others is the proper, is a subject not for us now to determine, but it is for us to see if in the position of that distinguished gentleman, the reference to it was proper and, quite fair on his part? Whether it was right for him thus to try to put the party back into the same position which it occupied in 1848? You all do recollect that when our Party suffered from former differences, the Barnburners and Hunkers united on a common platform, and agreed to this simply;—that the question of the Constitutional power of Congres as to Slavery in the Territories being a question on which various opinions were entertained, it should furnish no test of Democracy to individuals, and that this opinion was withdrawn, and the Party, having consented to have it withdrawn, were enabled to occupy one common platform. It was intended at the time I speak of, only to go so far by us, and so by JOHN VAN BUREN, who, as I well recollect at Syracuse in 1849, when the resolutions were introduced,—as at the Hunker Convention at Rome,—it was advocated by the distinguished gentleman on the floor of the House. This action, then taken was in accordance with previous political engagements of the party, and that that party should be dragged back in 1855, on to the ground one portion of the party occupied in 1848, is unjust. That distinguished gentleman makes particular reference to myself, that the heavy business of national politics have devolved on me, the poet has said that "the world is a stage, and *that each one is an actor thereon.*" Well, he has accepted for politics the thought of the poet, and has assigned to me the heavy business, and I am quite as much obliged to him for assigning to me the *heavy* business, as he can be with himself for the self-imposed place as supernumerary in New-York politics. After some remarks as to Mr. MUNDAY, he retired, when

Col. MIRE announced several letters; he remarked that as the audience had listened to some long speeches, *and must be tired*, he would defer their reading. They were from Hon. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, Ex-Governor SEWARD and LORENZO B. SHEPPARD, Esqs.

General WRIGHT, of New-Jersey, was next introduced. He spoke of the *personnel* of the Mr. MUNDAY and of his general fitness for the office of State Senator.

Some few additional remarks were offered, and the meeting peaceably adjourned after the usual supply of cheers and groans, etc.

Seventh Ward Republicans.

Last evening a meeting was called of the Seventh Ward Republican Club, at a school-room, in Henry-street. The President of the Association, Joseph B. Close, occupied the chair. Several persons stepped forward and gave in their names as adherents to the objects contemplated by the Club. The harmony and intentions of those who had called the meeting and engaged the room were then broken in upon by a number of persons, unmistakably Know-Nothings, who displayed an amazing anxiety to let off a quantity of pent-up opinion on things in general and the *constitutional* right of interfering with and putting down other *free-born* Americans in particular. Seeing this, the Republicans quietly put out the gaslights and adjourned to another evening. This movement operated as an effective stopper upon "Know-Nothing" loquacity.

Thirteenth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Thirteenth Ward had a very cordial meeting, last evening, at Onderdonk Hall, corner of Clinton and Grand-streets—David Tappan, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. James Quin officiated as Secretary.

The following ticket was unanimously and most enthusiastically adopted:

Senator—Wm. Allen. *Assembly*—Edward B. Hunter. *Councilmen*—Alonzo G. Reynolds, Thirty-third District; Andrew Craft, Thirty-fourth District; Charles W. Churchill, Thirty-fifth District. *Assessor*—John B. Ryerson. *School Commissioner*—John Pearsall. *School Trustees*—E. R. Hammond, R. H. Richardson, Alex. McEagleson. *Inspector*—Wm. A. Walker. *Constables*—David Saffen, Russell Johnson.

The meeting was briefly addressed by the Chairman, and, after a few remarks from Mr. Quin, it was adjourned, with three hearty cheers for the whole ticket.

Temperance Alliance.

This body met last evening at the corner of Grand and Broadway, to complete their nominations. J. O. Bonnet presided. The Secretary opened the proceedings by an *extempore* prayer, to the effect that the Lord would direct their councils and enable them to select the best men for the different offices.

After considerable discussion, numerous motions and amendments, the following nominations for Coroners were adopted:

Doctor Ramsay,	Doctor Jones,
Doctor Perry,	Doctor Witherell.

After a lengthened debate on the propriety of making a nomination for Judge of the Marine Court, and a free discussion of the character, qualifications and habits of the gentlemen already nominated by the other political parties for that office, Mr. Reid was elected by acclamation. A motion to nominate a Comptroller was laid on the table. A Committee of five was appointed to take steps for carrying through the Temperance Ticket, and the meeting then adjourned.

Liquor Dealers' Nominations.

The Liquor dealers held a mass meeting last evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of ratifying the City and County nominations. The President of the Association occupied the Chair. After several hot debates, pretty considerable discussion and confusion, all the City and County nominations were repudiated, with the exception of the Judiciary. Daniel E. Tomlinson, who was put in nomination for Rum and Corporation Counsel, was also decapitated—so that Daniel has not come out victorious from the "Lion's den."

Know-Nothing Meeting.

The Eleventh Ward National (K. N.) Club, held a crowded meeting last night at Manhattan Hall, Fourth-street. The front windows had a candle to every pane, two-and-a-half tar barrels were burned in the street, and a German band played Irish tunes for the amusement of the assembly. The meeting was opened by the President of the Club, Mr. Richard L. Larremore, who partly read and partly recited a very neat little essay upon the principles of the K. N. Party.

Erastus Brooks was the next speaker. He made quite an electioneering effort (the Eleventh Ward is in his Senatorial District,) and pitched into Bishop Hughes with particular vehemence. He also spoke of the Liquor Dealers nominating a candidate against him, although he had been such an ardent opponent of Temperance.

Cauncey Schaffer also made a characteristic, laughable speech and was followed by several lesser lights who did their best to entertain the audience.

Outside a meeting was also organized and addressed by "Lieut. May, Esq.," as it was announced by the Chairman. Also by Col. or Gen. Bellows, who, as Lieut. May said, was great at "blowing." All very military.

Alderman Howard

Desires us to say that he was at a Liquor Meeting in Canal-street at the time that the glorious row was got up in Tammany, which insisted upon putting Allen off, and Howard on the Soft Ticket, for Street Commissioner. He says he Knew Nothing of it until it was all over; and he thinks the row was all their own—a little private affair for their own gratification—being wise enough to know that Allen was too weak a man for their purpose.

☞ A "Prohibitionist" assures us that the reason the Temperance Alliance nominated nearly all K. N.'s as their candidates, was, because the K. N.'s had nominated good Temperance men. Probably another good reason was, that the K. N.'s had taken possession of the Alliance.

☞ A party of German delegates from the Wards constituting the Third Senatorial District, met last evening at Roth's Hotel, Leonard-street, and indorsed Mr. Daniel E. Sickles by a small majority.

☞ The Municipal Reform Committee has indorsed and renominated Mr. Truslow for election as Councilman in the Forty-ninth District. They do themselves credit thereby.

☞ Horatio Reed having declined, the Whigs of the Tenth Ward have nominated David Miller for Alderman.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

The K. N. Ticket Complete.

The Know-Nothings met in Convention on Saturday night last in Central Hall, for the purpose of completing their nominations for County officers. There were nineteen Delegates present, representing all the Councils in the County with the exception of that belonging to New-Lotts. After the organization of the meeting and the examination of credentials, a communication was received from Wm. H. Galo, Esq., declining the nomination of County Judge, and recommending as the candidate of the Convention for that office, Judge Dikeman. The recommendation was adopted, and the Judge was nominated by acclamation.

The great bone of contention in Kings County, between the Eastern and Western Districts, has been the office of Register,—the residents of the former section of the city contending that the nomination rightfully belonged to them, while the friends of Englebert Lott and Walter Barre are determined to push their claims to success, if possible.

On the informal ballot the vote stood as follows: Lott, 6; Barre, 5; Wilson, 3; Disbrow, 5; Blank, 2. Total, 19.

On the first regular ballot it stood: 6 for Lott, 5 for Barre, 3 for Wilson, and 5 for Disbrow.

On the second Lott had 6, Barre 9, Wilson 3, and Disbrow 1.

A motion was at this period made to drop all but the two highest candidates, but after some debate it was withdrawn; and the Convention proceeded to the third regular ballot, which resulted in Lott receiving seven votes, Barre 9, Wilson 3, and Disbrow 1.

The fourth and last ballot stood: Lott, 7; Barre, 10; Wilson, 3; total 19; whereupon the Chairman declared Walter Barre successful.

The proposal to nominate a City Judge proved unsuccessful, and the following were the nominees for Justices of the Peace: Third District, Benjamin B. Morehouse; Fourth District, Henry G. Boswell; Fifth District, John Montgomery. This completed the entire County ticket of the Know-Nothings, which stands as follows:

County Clerk—Gerard M. Stevens.
Justice of the Sessions—Martin Schoonmaker.
Sheriff—George H. Simmonds.
County—Walter Barre.
Senator—John H. Rhodes.
Coroners of the Poor—Joel Skidmore.
Coroner—George H. Lott.

☞ The Whigs in the Eighteenth Ward have made the following nominations:

Supervisor—J. S. C. Thursby.
Alderman—Samuel M. Meeker.
Constable—Henry Smith.

☞ Mr. John H. Rhodes, the K. N. nominee for Senator, has also declined in favor of Cyrus P. Smith, the Whig, Republican, and Temperance nominee.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Movement to Settle the Sound Dues Question—Retirement of Mr. Buchanan—Commodore Perry and the Retiring Board—Commodore Paulding, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

The President has received by the *Africa* a circular from the Danish Government, inviting a settlement of the Sound Dues question by a Congress of Nations to meet in November.

Dispatches received from Mr. BUCHANAN, indicate that he has retired from the London Embassy ere this, "as he stated his intention to leave as soon as he should receive his letter of recall, which went out a fortnight since. His intention was to come home immediately.

DON PIATT, of Cincinnati, has resigned the Secretaryship of the American Legation at Paris, and a son of Governor WISE has been appointed instead.

Commodore PERRY has exhibited his record of his own votes in the Naval Retiring Board, and does not conceal the reluctance with which he acted as one of its members.

Commodore PAULDING denies indignantly the *Herald's* statement that he declared half the present officers of the Navy unfit for position, and charges it to be a disgraceful perversion of private conversation.

S.

Mr. Buchanan—The Sound Dues—The Court of Claims, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

Reliable advices received by the *Africa* state that Mr. BUCHANAN would ere this have left London for Paris, and that he will probably visit Italy before returning home.

The President has entirely recovered from the chills and fevers with which he was affected.

A Circular letter from Denmark, relative to a settlement of the question of the Sound Dues, has been received by the Government.

In the Court of Claims to-day, the testimony taken in the case of ISAAC SWAIN was admitted, thus deciding that Government stores are not subject to impost duties, and that Government is liable for injury sustained by citizens in consequence of the improper conduct of its agents.

The argument in the Florida cases was continued The *Star* says that the resignation of DON PIATT, Secretary of Logation at Paris, has been received, and that O. JENKINS WISE, son of Gov. WISE, of Virginia, will be transferred from Berlin to Paris, to fill the vacancy.

The Massachusetts Prohibitory Liquor Law—Snow Storm, &c.

BOSTON, Monday, Oct. 29.

Another attempt has been made in the Municipal Court of this city, to obtain a conviction under the Liquor Law, a new jury having been impannelled. Chief-Justice NELSON charged the jury, that the common seller clause under which the accused was indicted was constitutional. The jury, however, have now been out ten hours, and fail to agree, standing, it is said, four for acquittal to eight for conviction. The facts of the case are not disputed, but the difference in the Jury-room is on the constitutionality of the law.

A snow-storm was experienced at Concord, N. H., yesterday.

Dr. B. L. BALL, who was supposed to have perished on the White Mountains last week, has been discovered, with his feet frozen.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 29.

Judge KANE made an order in the case of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON this morning, refusing the leave asked for by counsel, because he is still in contempt, and by the petition he seeks to present, does not purge himself. To the end, however, that he may purge himself, the Judge also ordered that whenever WILLIAMSON shall declare, under oath or affirmation, that he is willing to answer such interrogations as may be addressed him by the Court touching matters heretofore inquired into by the *habeas corpus*, that the Marshal shall bring him before the Judge in Court or Chambers, to abide the further action of the Court.

The Granada at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Oct. 29—P. M.

The steamship *Granada*, from Havana, is below. She probably brings the California mails of the 5th inst., received at Havana by the *El Dorado* from Aspinwall, but it is doubtful if she comes up the river to-night.

There were only eleven deaths from yellow fever in this city last week.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Oct. 28.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 25th instant. There is no political news of importance.

The Sugar market was active at former rates.

From Key West we learn that heavy storms had prevailed in the Gulf, but no wrecks are reported.

State Politics.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Monday, Oct. 29.

The Straight-out Whigsof Dutchess County in Convention, to-day, at Washington Hollow, reorganized the Party, and adopted the Address of the Whig State Convention, but made no nominations.

Lake Disasters.

CLEVELAND, Monday, Oct. 29.

The *Antarez*, from Toledo, bound to Buffalo, went ashore here yesterday and was badly damaged. Her cargo, consisting of 8,000 bushels of wheat, will prove a total loss. The steamer *Minnesota* also struck the pier here and sustained considerable damage.

Personal Intelligence.

Among the arrivals from Europe in the steamship *Ariel* we notice that of Lieut. BALDWIN, U. S. Navy, bearer of special dispatches from the U. S. Legation at Paris to Hon. WILLIAM L. MARCY, Department of State, Washington, D. C.

THE MAGAZINES.

Harper's Magazine.

The opening article, most profusely illustrated, carries us back full eighteen centuries. It is called "A Day at Pompeii," and takes us all over that City of the Dead. The author, who fully understands his subject, has here concentrated into a few pages a vast quantity of information. Seldom have we found antiquarian lore presented in a form so attractive and satisfactory. There is, also, a brief sketch of Neapolitan habits and characteristics. Mr. SQUIERS' paper on Nicaragua is concluded. Here, too, there is a variety of engravings, well executed, and (what is half the battle) admirably printed. Mr. SQUIERS is one of the most companionable of travelers, and we have found him as on this occasion from ocean to ocean. He fairly carries us along with him, and we part from him with regret. Very different from the preceding papers, is an article, by CALVERT VAUX, entitled "Hints for Country House Builders," which, commencing with the log-cabin and village school-house, progresses to a variety of more ambitious architecture, adapted to the climate and the tastes of this country. Some of these are beautiful, and (for the article is eminently practicable, as well as practical) all are kept within the limits of economic expenditure. Among the miscellaneous papers which have more particularly found favor in our eyes are, "My Wife, and my Theory about Wives;" a lively story called "Marrying a Countess;" "An Earthquake or Two;" "The Pot of Tulips," and a charming voluntary entitled "Bird Gossip." The Monthly Record is unusually full of eventful circumstances. The Editor's Easy Chair, Drawer, and Table, are also attractive, and the lovers of fun will heartily relish the engraved *historiet* which records "Mr. Slim's Final Piscatorial Experience." From a notice of WATERTON, the Naturalist, we copy an account of the

WOURALI POISON.

"Wourali poison is composed of the following ingredients: A species of vine that grows in the woods of Guiana, called Wourali—hence the name. A bitter root, and the stems of two kinds of bitter bulbous plants, of all of which Mr. WATERTON did not learn the names; the latter contain a green, glutinous juice. A large black ant, with a most venomous bite, and a small red one, equally favored by nature. To these must be added Indian pepper, the pounded fangs of the Labarri snake, with ditto ditto of the Counacouchi snake. There's a recipe for you! SHAKSPEARE'S brew, in Macbeth, is nothing to it. If witches were still in fashion, how their mouths would water over this diabolical mixture!

The preparation of this poison corresponds to the devilish nature of the ingredients. The Macoushi Indian first scrapes the wourali vine and the bitter root, and puts the shreds into a colander made with leaves. Into this vegetable vessel he pours some water, which, as it strains through, becomes coffee-colored. He then adds the glutinous juice of the bulbous plants, seasons with the black and red ants, the snakes' fangs, and the Indian pepper, all pounded together; then simmers in a small earthen pot over a slow fire. As the liquid boils away, more wourali is added, until the mixture becomes like a thick brown syrup. While boiling, the Indian skims the broth with a leaf, and as soon as the precious distillation is of the required strength, it is poured into a calabash, covered with leaves and deer's hide, and hung up in a dry place. After this lucid description of the way to cook it, I think that wourali poison is within the reach of every young housekeeper. * *

The effects of the wourali poison are very singular. It kills some animals in five, some in ten minutes. They die drously, and it produces no pain. Neither is the flesh at all injured by the circulation of the poison through the blood. This last quality is the one which renders it so valuable to hunters. The most singular thing connected with the wourali, however, is the fact that its victims can be recalled to life by inflating the lungs. In experiments made by Mr. WATERTON before EARL PERCY, and other members of scientific societies in London, he applied the poison to three asses. The first died in twelve minutes after the wound was inflicted. The second had his leg bandaged below the knee, and the poison applied beneath the bandage. The animal walked about apparently unconcerned, until the bandage was removed; it then died in ten minutes. The third ass had the poison inserted in her shoulder; she apparently died in ten minutes. All pulsation ceased, and several medical men pronounced her dead. An incision was now made in her windpipe, and the nozzle of a large bellows being introduced, her lungs were inflated for two hours without intermission. At the end of that period animation returned; she opened her eyes, raised her head, and made a faint effort to regain her legs. The inflation was then discontinued, and she immediately sank back into apparent death. The inflation of the lungs was again renewed, and continued for two hours more, at the end of which time she rose up, and walked feebly about. She seemed in no pain, but was exceedingly weak. She continued to live. The wound in the shoulder, where the poison was inserted, healed rapidly, but her constitution was greatly shattered. She had the air of a donkey ruined by dissipation; but, being sent down by EARL PERCY to Mr. WATERTON's place, Walton Hall, she soon recovered her good looks grazing on the fat Yorkshire fields, and became a remarkably corpulent and frisky donkey. She lived many years, and went by the name of Wouralia.

The wourali poison is used by the Macoushi Indians almost entirely for hunting. Their weapon is the blow-pipe, a singular and deadly instrument. It is made from a hollow reed that grows on the banks of the Rio Negro, and the portion the Indians use is eleven feet in length. It has no joints, is of the same thickness at both ends, is of a bright yellow color, and is naturally polished inside and out. It is called by the natives, Ourah. As the Ourah is too slender to be used alone, it is inserted in another tubular reed called Sannourah; the mouth-end is bound with silk-grass cord to prevent its splitting, and the other end is foruled, as it were, with the hard seed of the acuero, which is perforated, and so thrust on the end of the blow-pipe. The sight on the blow-pipe is about two feet from the mouth, and is made with two teeth of the acouri. The arrows used with this weapon are formed from a species of palm-leaf called Coucourite, and are sharp as needles. About an inch of the point of each arrow is poisoned, and the other end is hardened by fire, and feathered, so to speak, with a piece of wild-cotton floss. The Indian can kill with these blow-pipes at a distance of three hundred feet; and none but those birds which seek the lofty tops of the mora-trees are beyond their reach. WATERTON tells a most affecting story of an Arowack Indian, who, armed with his blow-pipe, went with a comrade into the woods to hunt. He soon spied a red monkey seated near the top of a lofty mora. The Indian got directly under his carrotty majesty, and, taking aim, blew forth a poisoned arrow. The monkey was, however, a little too high, and the arrow, falling short, descended vertically and wounded the Indian in the shoulder. He immediately laid down his weapon, turned to his frightened comrade, saying, "I shall never hunt again," and, stretching himself on the ground, was dead in five minutes."

Putnam's Monthly.

The United States Coast Survey, one of the most important national works of the age, supplies the subject of the opening article here, and is evidently written by some one fully master of all the facts. There is a paper on HENRY HEINE, the German writer,—a lively sketch of a journey to, and sojourn at, the Virginia Springs, another of the far-famed Sparrowgrass papers, an account of the working machinery of the London Post-Office, a (too brief) notice of the sense of sight in birds, and a very delightful story called "The Attorney's Revenge." We must notice, also, as entitled to high consideration for its boldness and reasoning, the highly interesting article "On the Use and Abuse of Stimulants." Among the continuation papers is a second portion of HERMAN MELVILLE'S "Benito Cereno," (rather heavy reading, so far,) the "Notes on Syria," and a very infinitissimal portion of "Life among the Mormons." There is the usual quantity of verse. The following is lively enough:

QUAKERS.

"There is something, in the very aspect of a 'Friend,' suggestive of peace and good will. Verily, if it were not for the broad-brimmed hat, and the straight coat, which the world's people call 'shad,' I would be a Quaker. But for the life of me I cannot resist the effect of the grotesque and the odd. I must smile, oftenest at myself. I could not keep within drab garments and the bounds of propriety. Incongruity would read me out of meeting. To be reined in under a plain hat would be impossible. Besides, I doubt whether any one accustomed to the world's pleasures could be a Quaker. Who, once familiar with SHAKESPEARE and the opera, could resist a favorite air on a hand-organ, or pass, undisturbed, 'Hamlet!' in capital letters on a play bill? To be a Quaker, one must must be a Quaker born. In spite of SYDNEY SMITH, there is such a thing as a Quaker baby. In fact, I have seen the dimunitive demurity, a stiff-plait in the bud. It had round blue eyes, and a face that expressed resignation in spite of the stomach-ache. It had no lace on its baby-cap, no embroidered nonsense on its petticoat. It had no beads, no ribbons, no rattle, no bells, no coral. Its plain garments were innocent of inserting and edging; its socks were not of the color of the world' people's baby. It was as punctilliously silent as a silent meeting, and sat up blandly in its mother's lap, cutting its teeth without a gum-ring. It never cried, nor clapped its hands, and would not have said 'papa' if it had been tied to the stake. When it went to sleep it was hushed without a song, and they laid it in a drab-cedared cradle without a rocker. Don't interrupt me, I have seen it. Mrs. Sparrowgrass! Something I have observed, too, remarkably strikingly quakeristic. The young maidens and the young men never seem inclined to be fish. Much a thing as a maiden lady, nineteen years of age, with a pound of superfluous flesh, is not known among Friends. The young men sometimes grow outside the limits of a straight coat, and when they do, they quietly change into the habits of ordinary men. It seems as if they lose their hold when they get too round and too ripe, and just drop off. Remarkably quakeristic, too, is an exemption the Friends appear to enjoy from diseases and complaints peculiar to other people. Who ever saw a Quaker marked with the small-pox, or a Quaker with the hooping-cough? Who ever saw a pronounced Quaker, or a decided case of the mumps under a broad-brimmed hat? Nobody. Mrs. Sparrowgrass, don't interrupt me. Doubtless much of this is owing to their cleanliness, duplex cleanliness, purity of body and soul. I saw a case in the cars, not long since—a nice that had calmly endured the storms of seventy years' meetings. It was a hot, dry day, the windows were all open; dust was pouring into the cars; eye-brows, eye-lashes, ends of hair, mustaches, wigs, coat-collars, sleeves, waistcoats, and trowsers of the world's people, were touched with a fine tawny color. Their faces had a general appearance of humidity in streaks, now and then tatooed with a black cinder; but there, within a satin bonnet, (Turk's satin,) a bonnet made after the fashion of Professor Espy's patent ventilator, was a face of seventy years, calm as a Summer morning, smooth as an infant's, without one speck or stain of dust, without one touch of perspiration, or exasperation, Mrs. S. No, nor was there, on the cross-pinned kerchief, nor in the elaborately plain dress, one atom of earthy contact; the very air did seem to respect that aged Quakeress."

The Knickerbocker.

An excellent number, with variety and many other good things to recommend it. We are by no means prejudiced in favor of the bad-spelling school of literature, which THACKERAY has so much extended, (fancy the absurdity of a man's writing his own name "Jeames,") but we could not resist what HOOD would have called a hearty *guffaw* at a letter from Mr. K. N. PEPPER, "the pote," who is now in town, and overflowing with original observation. Gentle reader! turn to *that* at once, and keep your countenance—*if you can*. The whole of the Editor's Table, this month, is considerably "over proof." When *will* CLARK write himself out? Among the other papers, the most distinguishable are "Letters to Ella," a traditionary sketch of Coram, Long Island, by F. W. SHELTON,—a charming prose-romance, by Miss CHEESEBRO,—a glance at Saratoga, and visit to Canada,—a lively chapter of Wanderings in London,—and a poem called "The Legend of Margarethe," by Miss RAYMOND, daughter of the well-known Irish Comedian. Here is from the Table:

SOMETHING ABOUT THE SNAIK.

Is it our friend of the *Bunkum Flagstaff* who sends us the following from Silver Lake, the locality of the "Grate Serpent?" The letter was evidently penned in much haste, and under a good deal of excitement, and the initials are so blotted that we can only decipher what seems like "WACS....," in very straggling characters, at the end. The internal evidence of its authenticity is much stronger: "Joe Gilman has just brought over startling news from Snaiktown. It has been seen *again!* Yes—the wreptyle is thair. They are expectink to maik a forchin to-oncet. The Snaik will be kort and egzibited all over the kedntry at 25 sents. A stork-kompany has ben form'd, to spekulate into the grate Monster of the Depe—also onto the chanses of ketching the same. The shares are all taken, but the Snaik aint. The monney is all paid in, but the old whaler's line isn't all payed out yet. The objek was saw yisterdy onto the bottom of the Laik, with a mairmaid on his back, a-cowink of her hair, and the storkholders' hartz beat hi—also the shares sell higher. The comepany hev bilt a high observatory, and highered watchmen to 'observe the Snaik of Snaiks,' and 'keap their eye onto him when seen.' The watchman stand onto the top of the observatory, being selected from among their fellow-citizens for their superior hite; and the aforesaid being bilt at least fifty feet hi; and the above are paid a high salary, which elewated position nables them to gain a unobstructed view of the broad expans of water, and make affidavys of seeing the Snaik, which doubbles the value of the stork; it is a capital stork. Haz been seen every day twiset, and on 'one occasium only,' 8 times. On transfer-days it will be vizzible during biznesshours, (by order of the Board.) The observatory is furnisht with quizzing-glasses and a tollescope. It is thought that the observatory is sufishently conspikuous to attrack the notis of the Snaik. And tum people, as is too poor to buy shares, see if he does twig the preparations made to ketch him, he will die of laffing, and his skin stuft immejately!" There will be a *Consolidated United States Snake Company* before long!

Graham's Magazine.

The opening paper, liberally illustrated with wood engravings, is entitled "The Blockade of the Palm Tree," and relates, in a humorous manner, the adventures of an Irish gentleman on the banks of the Nile. There is a pen-and-ink sketch of HIRAM POWERS, by Mrs. LEWIS, which contains not only a biography of the artist who liberated the Greek Slave from the marble, but offers some discriminating criticism upon his remarkable genius. From this paper, (one of a series which has excited considerable attention,) we make a brief extract:

"The supreme element in the Greek Slave, and in all POWERS' works, is the human, brought into the world of art by aid of Christianity.

In the Greek Slave he has, from our point of view, fully evolved his idea, and produced consummate harmony between the title and his theme.

From the intensely concentrated brows, the resolved lips, the abstracted features, grief speaks in most subdued tones. Her slave-doom—her exposure in the market—no one we predominates. She is looking into the deep, dark waters, collected into the sea of sorrow, calmly, serenely, resignedly, as only a strong and great soul can look, when beneath that frightful abyss, lies freedom, and hope, and love, and happiness.

TO THE GREEK SLAVE.

We do forget thy beauty—all the grace
Of thy most perfect shape arrests us not,
Save to enhance most melancholy thought—
Thou saddest relic of thy god-like race.
Fit emblem of thy country—grieves in place
Of garlands, a mournful tenderness is wrought
Although thy frame, that whatso'er thy lot,
Shall keep thy spirit holy as thy face.
I had not looked upon thee had a line
Breathed of the myrtle goddess of thy clime;
But such a sinless, meek rebuke is thine
That thy mute purity abashes crime.
Thou art become a soul, sweet marble life,
A pleader for the good, not knowing evil strife.
A story, "The Country Cousin," by ALICE CARY, is commonplace enough; a sketch of society ought have something in it. Mr. DOWS's "Mary Stuart," draws to a close,—it is a clever apology for her life:

She was a woman, and let all
Her faults be buried with her.

FRANK FORRESTER's sporting romance, "The Wigwam in the Wilderness," is brought to a close, we venture to say to the regret of its readers. "Aspen Court" is also concluded. There is some good poetry by STODDARD, T. WESTWOOD, and CALDER CAMPBELL. The "Editor's Table" (which opens with a graphic sketch of Niagara in September,) is very good this month, and the subject "Fashion," always interesting to the angels who expose their figures in whalebone and cremoline, is judiciously condensed so as not to occupy too much space. The illustrations also show considerable improvement.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

National Course, L. I.—Trotting.

The Fall meeting commenced yesterday, under the most favorable auspices, a respectable attendance being out to witness the race, and all seeming pleased. Nothing occurred to mar the pleasures of the day. The trot was for a purse of $250, mile heats, best three in five, in harness, between *Belle of Saratoga*, *Tacony*, and *Chicago Jack*. *Tacony* was the favorite previous to the start, at one hundred to fifty, so well was he thought of by his backers; but the Belleites were afraid to take it. When his clothes were taken off, previous to harnessing, he appeared the *beau ideal* of a trotting nag, up to the mark at every point, and looked a winner from top to toe; but the track was heavier than we have ever seen it, and knowing that *Tacony* was a long strider, and supposing that this fact would operate against him, we were inclined to the opinion that he would find it a hard job to beat the mare, who is extremely fleet, and always on her feet. In this we were not mistaken, as the result will show. She won the race in three straight heats, easily. The horse could not trot on this track, and kept breaking all throughout the race. The following is the summary:

NATIONAL COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Monday, Oct. 29. Purse $250, mile heats, best three in five, to harness.

D. Peiffer names b. m., *Belle of Saratoga*	1 1 1
M. Peabody names r. g., *Tacony*	2 2 2
J. Daniels names b. g., *Chicago Jack*	drawn.

Time, 2:33¼; 2:30¼; 2:43¼.

Re-organization of our School System—Ward Schools for Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am an ardent, though humble supporter of our Common School System—for upon the establishment and practical development of the principle of "Free Education for all," the strength and perpetuity of our free institutions, in a great measure, must inevitably depend. I am an admirer of the Public Schools of our City; they have contributed vastly to the happiness and prosperity of the metropolis, and spread their healthful influences far and wide over the land. With these feelings, possessed, doubtless, by hosts of friends of Education in this City, I almost involuntarily pay much attention to everything that in my judgment tends towards the weal or woe of the "People's Schools."

In your late report of an informal opening of a new Ward School for Girls exclusively, allusion was made to a project contemplated and urged by a late president of the Board of Education, of having separate schools in each ward for boys and girls. Two new and costly edifices, now nearly completed, one in Twelfth-street, and the other in Twentieth-street, are the first fruits of this new project; and each of these

FROM WASHINGTON.

Disgraceful Treaty with the Soften Parts—John Van Buren and the Albany Atlas—The Spy System—Materials for the New Public Buildings, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Oct. 26, 1855.

The *Union*, by special direction of the President, as the politicians suppose, is actually engaged in expelling the softer portion of the New-York Democracy from the pale of the Party. The last tie is severed that bound JOHN VAN BUREN and the Albany *Atlas* to the Nationals. JOHN has been making speeches of late in Northern New-York, in which he avows his concurrence in the measures of the Administration, but asserts his hostility to the extension of Slavery into free territory. Says the *Union*, backed by Mr. PIERCE, that is not Democracy—it is no better than Sewardism. We do not, says the organ, read Mr. V. B. out of the Party, but he reads his own sentence of excommunication and expulsion. The uninitiated of the Party are at a loss to account for the impertinence of the organ in presuming to meddle so frequently and offensively as it has of late done in New-York politics. It serves upon the most honored representatives of the Party notices to quit, with as much cool effrontery as a drunken lacquey might show his master the street door. This conduct is not without a motive. There will be two sets of applicants at the Cincinnati Convention as Delegates from New-York—one will be for DICKINSON and the other for PIERCE. The South, of course, will decide which to admit and which to reject. Soundness on Slavery will be the test of eligibility. If PIERCE cannot manage his men, and suppress their murmurs at the practical operation of Nebraskaism, and reconcile them to the squatter sovereignty of Missouri mobs, why, in that case, it will be quite apparent that they are not Democrats. Upon these matters the Dickinsonians have no scruples, and the controversy within the pale of the Party must either be crushed out, or the latter will be admitted as the representatives of the true Democracy of New-York. A system of arrogant dictation, supported by the employment of spies and informers—a system worthy of King BOMBA of Naples—has therefore been adopted at Washington, and Prince JOHN and the Editor of the *Atlas* are the first and most conspicuous victims of it.

Let it not be imagined, however, that these gentlemen are a bit better than their persecutors. Notwithstanding these thundering bulls from Washington, it is evident that the Administration has no more effective tools than themselves. One of the *Atlas* Editors was the author of the half-and-half Nebraska resolutions adopted by the Soft Convention, and JOHN VAN BUREN in the very speech which the *Union* makes the subject of its denunciations fully indorses the destruction of the Missouri Compromise, and only protests that Kansas shall be a Free State, when he knows that all the energies of the Administration which he still supports are directed to the making of it a Slave State.

There is a great deal of this pro-nigger Van Burenism in the proceedings of the other wing of Administration auxiliaries in New-York, the Straight Whigs—half for PIERCE and all for themselves. The address and resolutions of these sectaries might have been signed by the Prince without doing the least violence to the tone of his late speech. The Whig seceders regard the repudiation of the Compromise, the veto by PIERCE of the River and Harbor bills, and the encouragement of Missouri mobs as great wrongs, but, they say, let us avoid geographical distinctions, and to that end let us denounce and defeat the only organization which can possibly right these wrongs, for, by so doing, we shall give offence to the section which has caused them. Accordingly they repudiate the lawful authority of their Party, desert the combination with which it is allied, and evince their purpose of going over to the Loco-Focos. They have cited and can cite no other earthly reason, having the slightest foundation in sincerity, for joining, or in any way cooperating with their old political opponents, than that the South demands the sacrifice. Hypocrisy is said to be the homage which vice pays to virtue; if so, the latter ought to be highly flattered by this movement for preserving the integrity of the Whig Party, a movement of which Mr. JAMES BROOKS is a leader, who deserted the Party and attempted to betray it to the Know-Nothings one year ago.

I visited yesterday Captain BOWMAN'S collection of samples of the various building stones proposed to be used in the construction of the numerous custom-houses and other public edifices now in course of erection under the superintendence of that officer. These works are in progress or are to be commenced in every State of the Union, and great pains have been taken to procure a supply of materials from the vicinity of each one. All persons proposing to contract for the furnishing of them have been invited to forward to the Treasury Department specimens of the kinds of stone they design using. As this suggestion has been generally complied with, a great amount of very valuable information has been gathered relative to the capabilities of the country in regard to this interest.

The three principal varieties of building stones represented in this curious and valuable cabinet of native materials are marble, granite and sandstone. The marbles susceptible of the highest polish are found in Brandon in Vermont, and in Tennessee. The Tennessee marble is very hard and beautiful. It is mottled and clouded, somewhat like the conglomerate or pudding-stone pillars in the House of Representatives. As to the quantity which could be furnished, not much is known. The Vermont marble is a pure white, and is the best for building and interior finishing to be procured in the United States. The most extensively worked quarries of marble in the Union are those in the valley of the Hudson, at Hastings, Sing Sing, Lee in Massachusetts, and other points. Vast quantities of this marble are supplied for building in New-York, for the public edifices in Washington, Charleston and elsewhere. The contractors for this marble on the public work are now six months behind the requirements of their contracts,—a fact which is attributed to the inadequate extent of the deposits. The Maryland marble used on a part of the Capitol extension, is a coarse limestone but imperfectly crystallized, but the sources of supply are represented to be sufficient. A dark uncrystallized marble is found in Illinois and Wisconsin, which seems to be a cross between sandstone and soapstone. It is easily worked, hardens by exposure to the weather, and resists pressure. It has been, I believe, adopted for the Chicago Custom-House.

The best granites are found in Maine, at Quincy, Massachusetts, and in Maryland. The Maine granite will be used in the outer walls of the new wing to the Treasury Building. It is more dense, the grain is finer, and it is lighter in appearance than any other of which samples were forwarded—being superior in those qualities to even the Quincy granite.

It seems to be settled by the researches instituted by the Government that the quantity of good building marbles in the country is entirely inadequate to supply the demand likely to arise for them. This fact gives great additional value to the various sandstone adapted to building purposes, of which the supply in nearly all parts of the Union is boundless. The Connecticut variety is the best which has yet been extensively used. Most of the Lake Custom-Houses are to be built of a coarse light colored sandstone which is said to harden by exposure to the atmosphere. West of Cleveland, the uncrystalized limestone, improperly called marble, will be used for many of the public buildings.

The new system of placing the erection of public edifices under the direction of scientific army officers, and of conducting the work as far as possible without the intervention of contractors, is found to operate most beneficially for the Government. The works are pushed forward as rapidly as the service requires, and are constructed with a solidity which will attest to after-generations the skill and fidelity of those by whom they were raised. Capt. BOWMAN is wholly devoted to his duties, and exhibits his specimens with an interest which rivals the affection of Cornelia in pointing to her children as her jewels.

The treasure vault which Capt. BOWMAN is constructing for the security of the coin and bullion in the immediate custody of the Treasury of the United States, is an example of the labor and care necessary to prepare places where thieves cannot break through and steal. The vault is a small prison-shaped chamber, calculated to hold the yellow dust to the amount of from thirty to fifty millions. This apartment adjoins the office of the Treasurer, from which alone it can be approached. It is encased by granite blocks eighteen inches thick. The top or ceiling is to be composed of one piece. The first door is a granite slab five inches in thickness, which in opening and shutting moves in a groove along the floor, and consequently when shut leaves no interstice between itself and the threshold. The next door is of iron plates, with an interval of four or five inches between the inner and outer plates. The next door opens from the Treasurer's Office, and is of iron. The best burglars' tools ever manufactured, worked by the most skillful hands that ever wielded them, could not force a passage through these defences, it is estimated, in less than thirty-six hours—if the operation were entirely unobstructed by the vigilance of the appointed sentinels. Nothing but a conspiracy of the key-bearers to the three doors can defeat these precautions. In a multiplicity of watchmen there is safety. The corruption of the whole three, however, would render all these elaborate defences of no more avail than the ingenious knots with which Ulysses bound his chests containing the mementos of the Trojan war. We thus come back in the end to some reliance upon human integrity. AQUIDAY.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

Case of Judge Stuart Postponed.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—OCT. 29.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened at ten o'clock this morning, pursuant to adjournment. The Jury roll was called over and a multitude of excuses offered, which appeared to be in most cases successful.

Mr. Cutting—(who appeared as prosecuting officer *vice* the District Attorney)—rose and moved on the trial of The People vs. Sidney Stuart.

Mr. Stoughton—(who was associate with Messrs. Whiting, Brady, and Schaffer for the defence)—applied to have the trial laid over during the term on the ground that there had not been an opportunity afforded for consultation, with the senior counsel in the case, (Mr. Whiting,) he having been occupied in this Court during the past week, and further, on the ground that in the excitement of an election the trial of a high public functionary should be reserved until a time of comparative calmness had succeeded.

Mr. Cutting, for the prosecution, said that he had been applied to personally, on Saturday last, by the learned gentleman who had just made this application to let the trial of Judge Stuart lie over for the term; and, however anxious he might have been to accede on personal grounds to the gentleman's request, he felt he was not authorized to do so, because the matter lay entirely in the hands of the District Attorney, and he (Mr. Cutting) had been appointed to act as prosecuting officer in this case without any previous intimation to that effect, and was first advised of the fact through one of the public prints. He had consulted subsequently with the District Attorney, and informed that a postponement would subject the prosecution to serious inconvenience. Many witnesses were here from abroad who were anxious to be relieved and enabled to return home. And the case was of such importance to the defendant that, in justice to him, if the charges against him could not be sustained, the matter should be at once disposed of. He (Mr. Cutting) submitted that the trial be proceeded with without delay, but left the application to be decided as the Court should see fit.

Mr. Whiting pressed strongly the advisability of granting the motion for postponement, reiterating the reasons advanced by Mr. Stoughton, and dwelling forcibly on the impropriety of proceeding with a cause at the present time, in which not only the excitement of an election prevailed, but in which the popular clamor seemed to demand a victim.

The Judge, while recognizing the right of the defence to a delay, did not think it necessary to put the case over for the term. The trial, therefore, if the District Attorney's witnesses could be brought back two weeks hence, would be postponed until this day (Monday) fortnight.

Mr. Cutting said the prosecution were ready to defer to any disposition of the case the Court might see proper to make of it.

The Judge referred to a note which had been addressed to him stating that Judge Stuart's wife was very sick, and a child dangerously sick, asking if the statement were true? If so, it would materially strengthen the application on the part of the defence.

Mr. Stoughton said Judge Stuart's mother was dangerously ill, and the defendant had informed him of that fact some time ago, but neither the defendant nor his counsel had any knowledge of the letter.

Mr. Whiting supposed the postponement suggested by the Court would suffice for the defence, and

The Court accordingly declared the trial adjourned until Monday fortnight.

Mr. Whiting asked if the same panel of jurors would be employed

The Court replied affirmatively, and asked Mr. Cutting if he had any other case to bring forward.

Mr. Cutting said he had not, and thus the matter was disposed of.

The gentlemen on the Petit Jury were then discharged until the 12th of November, at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Court adjourned till the same time.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

How they get on at the Evening Schools.

The Evening Schools are better appreciated this year, by both young and old, than ever before. But they deserve still more attention than they have received. The Board of Education spends $25,000 on them annually. We are not sure that twice that sum could not be expended with advantage.

We have continued our calls upon the various schools.

THE LUDLOW-STREET SCHOOL.

There is one held in No. 20 Ludlow-street, between Delancey and Rivington, in the Tenth Ward, upon which we lately called.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL

Is under the care of Miss ANNOT A. RUTHERFORD, Principal, with six assistants. The regular attendance is 227, with a register of 252—a more marked regularity and punctuality of attendance than in any other we have visited. Most of the girls have attended several terms, and the improvement of many is remarkable. Algebra has been introduced in the first class, and singing is taught by several of the teachers. The ages of the pupils range from 12 to 55!

The order, attention, and general bearing of the girls indicated thorough organization and wise direction. The teachers are faithful and intelligent. They have no piano. The rooms are all full.

THE BOYS SCHOOL,

In the same building, is under the direction of Mr. JOHN WALSH, with nine assistants. The attendance 598; the register numbers over 700, with constant applications for admission. There is a fine German class numbering about 100, under two teachers of approved intelligence. Mechanical and architectural drawing have been introduced here. The boys are American, German, Irish, English, Welch, Scotch, French, Canadians and Swiss.

An oratorical and debating class is organized, and Friday evenings are devoted to these exercises. A larger number of teachers and a more thorough classification ought to be introduced. Classes of 25 or 30 are quite large enough for thorough teaching. Many of the classes number from 70 to 90 pupils.

THE COLORED EVENING SCHOOLS.

The girls and boys of the two colored Evening Schools in the Eighth Ward, assembled together one evening last week, in the girls' department, to receive the presents offered to the best scholars in both schools, some time since. There were ten books given out, four in the girls' school and six in the boys' school. The names of the recipients were: Misses Mary Jane Van Riper, Harriet A. Harper, Margaret L. Hugg and Jane Butler in the girls' school, and Masters James Baker, Benjamin Moore, George Hesterlis, William Beattie, John F. Hasbrook and John Johnson. Master Hasbrook is one of the most punctual and devoted scholars, and is generally among the first in his seat, although his residence is in Sixty-third-street. The schools are increasing in the numbers in attendance, and are worthy the confidence of the public. The books were presented by Mr. LAMPORT, the publisher—a warm friend of popular education.

Military Drill in Schools—No. 11.

Mayor WOOD tells the Police that the nearer they approach soldiers in their general bearing when on duty, the nearer they come to the beautiful ideal of model Policemen. It is equally true that boys in school who are trained to the precision of soldiers in their movements, are in the best condition to go through these essential exercises. We were reminded of it at the review last Friday of School No. 11, in the Sixteenth Ward, under the care of Mr. MCNARY. The classes moved with the promptness of a military company. Perfect order was thus insured. The boys enjoy it wonderfully of course.

This noble school building is rapidly filling up, and that too without affecting the attendance of No. 45, in Twenty-fourth-street, in the same Ward. Think for a moment, reader, of a single Ward, with two schools, accommodating 4,500 children, and six Primary Schools beside! What other city can equal it?

New School Opened.

A splendid new School House erected during the past season in Thirty-seventh-street, near the Second-avenue, in the Twenty-first Ward, was publicly opened on Friday last. This noble edifice is known as No. 49, and has been erected under the direction of Messrs. DAVENPORT, STEPHENSON, GREEN, HERRICK and SHERVELIN, who were the building committee, representing the Board of School Officers for the Ward.

The building was commenced about the 1st of October, 1854, and was completed and opened for the reception of pupils, preparatory to a full organization on the first Monday of September, 1855. On the 10th of the same month, the various departments were organized, and teaching commenced with a total 895 pupils, or 201 in the boys' grammar school, 152 in the girls' grammar school, and 552 in the primary school. On the public opening, the number on the registers of the different departments was, boys 350, girls 310, and primaries 793, or a total of about 1,500.

The names of the teachers are as follows:

Boys' Grammar School.—Principal, Wm. H. Wood; Vice-Principals, Leonard Dunkly, George H. Moore, M. Josephine Rogers, Kate A. Egbert, Mary Z. Graves, Martha A. Smith.

Girls' Grammar School.—Principal, Miss Frances E. A. Gutch; Vice-Principals, Laura E. Leal, Susan F. Sloan, Margaret C. Cornel, Helen A. Hilliman.

Primary Grammar School.—Principal, Mrs. Kate S. Palmer; Vice-Principals, Misses Julia Clark, Mary B. Curry, Emma Fitch, Elvira W. Stratton, Caroline A. Moss, Sarah Ryno, Georgiana Shaw.

On the occasion of the opening, the girls and boys of the Grammar Schools, to the number of 450, assembled in the Primary Department, occupying the spacious gallery, the largest in any school yet erected, it being 50x50 feet.

The exercises were opened with reading of the Scriptures, and the Lord's Prayer chanted by the School, led by Mr. WOOD, at the piano. The exercises consisted of spirited speeches from the lads, pieces of music, and appropriate addresses from Hon. S. S. RANDALL, CHARLES TRACY, Esq., and Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY. We noticed among the visiters, Mr. DELAMATER, Mr. MCKEEN, J. G. MCNARY, WM. D. MURPHY, Commissioner E. B. FELLOWS, and the other School Officers of the Twenty-first Ward.

The school-house is excellent in all respects, and will seat 2,250 pupils. The six class-rooms in each of the upper departments are arranged with folding doors to divide the main rooms.

The Primary has four class-rooms, and a gallery and main room, making six separate divisions. Each department is furnished with speaking tubes and bells leading to the class-rooms, and the yard, which is a novelty peculiar to this school, and a most desirable improvement, and one likely to be very generally adopted in all first-class schools. The grounds are 100x125. The Primary floor is 50x125 feet, and the two upper floors 50x125 feet, with wings 20x40 feet.

The ventilation and arrangements for warming the building are almost perfect, and the playgrounds are divided so as to secure the most perfect protection to the small children. The citizens of the Twenty-first Ward have reason to congratulate themselves in having one of the finest school-houses in the City, and that it is rapidly filling up without draining Old No. 14 in Twenty-seventh-street, and in the same Ward.

Mr. RANDALL'S address was able and unusually effective.

Mr. TRACY congratulated the citizens of this comparatively new and sparsely peopled Ward in being the first to adopt the true policy of preparing the school-house for the pupils, rather than letting the children fill the streets to wait for the erection of a school-house.

Altogether the occasion was one long to be remembered with pleasure by those present.

A Word for the Helpless.

Upon a portion of Broadway, equal to about one-twenty-fifth of the distance from Union-square to the South Ferry-way, an actual count was lately kept, during about ten daylight hours per day, of an average week, of the number of harnessed horses falling. Twenty-five fell flat, and lay still, requiring to be helped up. Only such cases were registered; but at least twice as many fell to their knees, or quite down, and scrambled up again without assistance. Thus, with a fair allowance for the other six hours during which omnibuses run, it may be computed that, in Broadway alone, during the past six months, from May 1 to Nov. 1, about five hundred horses fell upon its stony pavement every day.

Add the innumerable desperate and painful stumbles which are continually happening under the unwieldy weight of the heavy stage and its load, on the slippery footing of the street; remember the choking looks, the lolling tongues, the spasmodic kicks and struggles of the miserable beasts, wrenched and strangled with their harness; and the vast mass of animal suffering indicated by this total of nearly eighty thousand actual falls, is an item which no man of ordinary humanity can consider without pain. We venture to say, that very few persons, within the time here specified—and indeed, hardly at any other—have ever walked in Broadway without seeing some dumb beast in evident suffering. Sometimes it is a cart-load of live sheep or calves or hogs, driven, jumbled and cramped, helplessly tied with small cords, by a burly butcher or his boy. But most frequently it is a horse, dying in the gutter, prostrate under his comrade, slipping and kicking in the effort to get up; hauled and pummeled by a dozen men, instigating him to rise; or stumbling, only to recover his feet by an effort which is often more painful than an actual fall.

We do not propose here to enlarge upon the moral operation of this enormous amount of suffering either in blunting the sensibilities of those who witness it, or in confirming the butcherly ferocity of our Short Boys and other street ruffians; and thus in making our streets perilous, and our police tax heavy. We desire to suggest the adoption of a single cheap measure, which would very essentially conduce to the removal of an abuse which would disgrace a City of barbarians—or rather which would not, for no barbarians would have place for it.

Let no stage be allowed to run in any omnibus line without a good and sufficient *brake*, ready to the hand or the foot of the driver. If the good feeling of proprietors does not induce the addition, let it be enforced by a City ordinance. Such an apparatus is very generally used upon freight-wagons on country routes, especially in hilly sections. There is one omnibus, as we are informed, already so fitted which works admirably, and to the incalculable relief of the patient four-legged drudges who drag it. The horses can't speak for themselves; let our good word help them. We are confident that the owners of stage routes will adopt the improvement we suggest if they consider it. Put brakes on the omnibuses, gentlemen, and don't break the bones of the hard-working beasts that draw them.

Arctic Coal.

The Hartstein Arctic Expedition visited Haroe Island, lat. 70° 25' N., long. 54° 45' W., and obtained bituminous coal of an excellent quality. The coal stratum crops out within a few feet of the shore, in the side of a hill, and is from four to five feet thick, and a few feet above the sea level. The samples furnished me by the officers contain small pieces of crystalised naphtha, of a color as bright as the finest specimens of gum arabic. I find that, on exposing the coal to the action of our atmosphere, it loses weight rapidly, and have therefore been obliged to keep it in close air-tight vessels. They have also furnished me with the English analysis, as follows: Specific gravity, 1.8848; volatile matter, 60.0; coke common, 9.84; fixed carbon, 39.56.

The natives burn this coal in stoves and prefer it to the English. The Island of Disco contains abundance of this coal. Capt. HARTSTEIN mined the coal on Haroe Island, and it was brought on board the vessel in tubs. Capt. INGLEFIELD visited these mines and obtained seventy tons of coal, and remarked that a thousand tons could be obtained in a few hours. We have placed a specimen of this coal in the Fair of the American Institute.

Should any of the Gas Companies wish a specimen for experimenting upon, I shall be glad to furnish it.

A vessel can go from here to the mines in from 20 to 30 days.

Capt. MCCLURE found coal bituminous in lat. 75° N., long. about 120° to 122° W. Capt. PARRY in 1819 found pieces of bituminous coal on Melville Island in lat. 75°, long. 111°, and the captain of a whaler, who entered Behring's Straits with Capt. COLLINSON, informs me that anthracite and bituminous coal is found on the shores of the western coast of the Polar sear. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Oct. 29, 1855.

The Open Sea About the Pole.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your valuable paper of to-day there is a very interesting explication of the cause of the open sea about the Pole, newly discovered by Dr. KANE. The principal cause thereof, however, is in my opinion, the spheroidical shape of our earth, whereby the surface about the Poles is nearer to the heated centrum of the earth, by more than thirteen (13) miles, than the surface about the equator; and the atmosphere about the Poles is also, thereby, heavier; so that by both these causes, the temperature of the atmosphere and the waters there must be higher.

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24, 1855. N.

The Minute Philosopher.

MR. TIMES: Allow me to propose to any printer the republication of Bishop BERKLEY'S *Minute Philosopher*. It is peculiarly suited to the present condition of things in this City; and, from the agreeable nature of the dialogue, I cannot doubt that it would have an abundance of readers. Even the vicious will delight in looking at their own portraits as they are faithfully drawn in this inimitable work. P.

SINGULAR LIBEL SUIT.

All about a Marriage Notice.

SUPREME COURT, PLATTSBURG—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice James.

Caldwell vs. *Raymond, Harper & Wesley.*—This is an action to recover five thousand dollars damages for the publication in the DAILY TIMES of June 30, 1855, of the following advertisement of marriage:

"Married, Joseph W. Caldwell to Miss Elizabeth Ehle, late of New-York."

The plaintiff denies that such marriage ever took place; and also sets up that Elizabeth Ehle was a notorious public prostitute, in which fact the supposed libelous character of the notice consisted. The cause came on to be heard on demurrer to the complaint, on Wednesday, Oct. 24, before the special term of the Supreme Court at Plattsburg, the venue of the action being laid in Montgomery County, in the Fourth District. Mr. George Smith for the plaintiff, Mr. Benjamin V. Abbott for the defendants.

Mr. Abbott, for the defendants, read the complaint and demurrer; which set up that the complaint did not state facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The plaintiff, he proceeded to say, is not very favorably known to me, but is undoubtedly entitled to be cordially protected by this Court in the enjoyment of whatever degree of reputation he may possess. The defendants,—Henry J. Raymond, at present Lieutenant-Governor of this State, and responsible editor of the TIMES, and Messrs. Harper and Wesley, co-proprietors of that paper, men occupying only private stations indeed, but in them not less esteemed than is their partner,—certainly do not stand before this Court under any probable suspicion of having wantonly libeled a fellow-citizen; although they are unquestionably bound, and are also cordially willing, to make reparation for any injury which in the conduct of their journal they may (it will always be unwittingly) commit. And I may, perhaps, say, though not relevant to this issue, that the defendants have always exercised the utmost care in respect to these advertisements of marriage. Whoever offers one for insertion is required to indorse his name upon the manuscript. He may give these falsely, but this it is impossible to prevent. After publication the manuscript is lastingly preserved, in order that in case of such mistake as in this case, it may be given up to the injured party, in hope that by the address or handwriting, the author may be discovered. This has been done, I understand, in the present case. I believe this is the first case of the kind that has occurred in the history of the DAILY TIMES.

This complaint is bad for four reasons.

1. It does not aver traversably, the fact on which plaintiff relies to show the words libelous; but only suggests it by way of inuendo. (Burham's Case, 4 R. 20. 1 Chitt. Pl. 400. Van Vechten, ex. Hopkins, 5 Johns., 711. Pike vs. Van Wormer, 5 How., 171, and 6 ib., 99. Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sand., 54.)

2. It does not aver that the defendants knew this extrinsic fact; and so lays no ground for even constructive malice. (Dexter vs. Spear, 4 Mar., 116. Smith vs. Ashley, 11 Met., 367.

3. It does not show special damage; which is necessary where words are not libellous on their face. (Cooper vs. Stone, 2 Den., 229. Bennett vs. Williamson, 4 Sand. 60.)

4. The words complained of cannot, by any averments consistent with the complaint, be made libelous.

After a lengthy and somewhat technical argument upon the first three of these objections, the counsel proceeded to consider the only question of general interest presented by the case; whether such an advertisement can be a libel under any state of facts.

Your honor will observe that it is not by any *construction* or *interpretation* of those words that the plaintiff seeks to show that they accomplished an injury. The injury lies not at all in any meaning which the words conveyed, but wholly in the extrinsic facts themselves. Now, even if the defendants have published that the plaintiff married Elizabeth Ehle,—if Elizabeth Ehle was a public prostitute and the defendants knew it,—and the readers of their paper knew it,—even if the plaintiff was injured by the logical deduction in the minds of the readers, that the plaintiff had married a prostitute,—admitting all these things, they do not constitute a libel, though they are something like a libel. To constitute libel the words must not merely produce an injurious effect, *they must be used in an injurious sense.*

It is very true that your Honor is not limited to a superficial examination of these words. You may look deeper than the skin; you may dissect this language as thoroughly as you will; you may cut down through the muscle, through the bone, into the very heart itself of these words, and look long and narrowly there; but if after all there can nowhere in the words be found an injurious *meaning*, there is no libel; and it is nothing to the purpose to show an injurious consequence resulting from extrinsic facts. A Coroner's Jury might as well find that a man, on whose indisfigured person no wound was found, died from stabbing, because they perceived a sharp edge upon the scalpel with which the *post mortem* examination was conducted, as that your Honor should find these words libelous, because there is perceived the injurious effect which is an element of libel, in the extrinsic facts; for these extrinsic facts are after all, only the instruments by which your Honor is to examine into the intent and meaning of the words.

But if, after the plaintiff has been heard as to his extrinsic fact, it appears that there is in the words themselves no injurious meaning either hidden or apparent, but that the injury to plaintiff resulted solely from a deduction drawn by readers who collated the words with facts previously known to them, there is nothing in the law of libel to warrant a recovery of damages: for the defendant is only responsible for the *sense in which he used the words*, not for everything which readers taking them, in connection with everything else which they knew, or supposed, inferred from them.

Thus, if we write and publish that one *Williams voted the Whig ticket in* 1840, this would not become libelous merely upon showing the extrinsic fact that our readers had understood that Williams was born in 1820, and so inferred that he had committed the offence of voting before he had attained his majority.

If we write and publish that *George W. Matsell has made oath that he was born in America*, this does not become libelous simply because some of our readers believe in the Brandon Register, and suppose that, in point of fact, he was born in England, and so infer that he has committed perjury.

Nor, if we write and publish that *Joseph W. Caldwell married Elizabeth Ehle*, does this become a libel by proof that the female referred to was a prostitute. Nothing will make these words libelous short of proof that the defendants used the words "Elizabeth Ehle" *in the sense* of public prostitute; so that without injustice to the defendants "public prostitute" may be substituted in the advertisement for "Elizabeth Ehle." To make this very substitution is the precise office of the inuendo; it is employed to translate words not libelous on their face, into words that are. And when your Honor considers the two well-settled rules that the words charged and the inuendos must make out the libel, and that the inuendoes can add nothing to the sense of the words, but can only explain, it becomes a matter of absolute logical necessity that to constitute a cause of action words must have been used in an injurious sense; not merely do the plaintiff's mischief.

Now, Elizabeth Ehle may be a public prostitute—that is one thing; but the two words, "Elizabeth Ehle," do not mean "public prostitute," even in our use of them—that is quite another matter. A proper name does not *mean* all that the bearer of it is, it only points him or her out among the multitude; and it does this not by any meaning that it has or acquires, but by mere arbitrary association. And the doctrine on which the plaintiff's case must necessarily rest, under any form of his complaint, that he can make it libelous to publish a proper name simply by showing facts which convict the wearer of that name of crime or immorality is absurd, and would lead to monstrous consequences.

A Western traveler once reported that as he passed through a forest he heard a singular rustling in the bushes, and on turning aside to see what caused it, he found lying in the withered leaves a stick which was so crooked that it couldn't lie still. The plaintiff's doctrine, if introduced into the law of libel, would become just such a crooked stick as that. It would never lie still. There would always be some knot or knurl for an editor, careful, capable, well-meaning though he might be, to stumble over; always a wry branch or root ready to fly up and strike the Court in the face in every action or prosecution for libel. Why, on such a principle the next Grand Jury in the City of New-York might indict the publishers of the New-York *Directory* for publishing the name of Elizabeth Ehle in that Directory; if they have inserted it. For if the words "Elizabeth Ehle" can be made to mean "public prostitute," within the requirement of the law of libel, by merely showing that such she was, then the only reason why she may not have her civil action for every publication of her name is, that as to support her inuendoes she must aver her bad character, her complaint would necessarily show upon its face that the charge implied was true, which would bar the action. But the truth of the words does not forbid an indictment. And so the Grand Jury might set out this extrinsic matter and then charge that the publishers of the *Directory* did compose and publish "a certain false and malicious libel of and concerning one Elizabeth Ehle, containing the scandalous and defamatory words following, to wit: 'Elizabeth Ehle,' meaning a certain public prostitute known by that name, and thereby intending to charge the said Elizabeth Ehle with being a public prostitute; 'No. 131 —— street,' meaning a house of ill-fame known as No. 131 in —— street, and thereby intending to charge the said Elizabeth Ehle with residing at a house of ill-fame." And unless the defendants should succeed in establishing their good motives and justifiable ends, I do not know how they could help themselves. This is the absurdity of confounding that the words Elizabeth Ehle *mean*, all that Elizabeth Ehle *is*.

But, even if we suppose the words Elizabeth Ehle to be construed with reference to a supposed averment that she was a public prostitute, there will then be nothing libelous in them. For it is no crime nor offence to *marry* such a person; nor is it in judgment of law a shame or reproach to a man in any such sense as that to publish it, with no sarcastic or harsh words, with nothing to add reproach to the bare fact, is libelous. The law recognizes the marriage of a woman of this class as lawful and valid; and will never throw so great an obstacle in the way of such marriages as to adjudge them legally degrading to the husband. In some cases the marrying of such a woman would be even commendable; as certainly it would be where the man espousing her was himself to blame for her first fall and consequent errors.

Your Honor will recollect that, in English history, when George the Fourth was young, I believe it was before he was even Prince Regent, he was known to maintain a certain intimacy with a Mrs. Fitzherbert; whose character I will venture to assume was far more widely criticized, even in her lifetime, than is that of this Elizabeth Ehle, if she be in truth what the plaintiff has not ventured to aver she is. Your Honor will recollect that there was in those days a long and violent newspaper controversy, a controversy which I rather think perpetuated itself in books of cotemporaneous history, on the point whether the Prince of Wales was married to Mrs. Fitzherbert or not. Now, although it may very possibly be that in the view of a corrupt monarchical Court, the inexpediency of such a marriage may have been thought to outweigh the immorality of a looser connection, yet I suspect that in the American view, in the legal view, in the view of Christian men and women of 1855, the libel in this controversy will be thought to lie with those who *denied* that the Prince was married to the lady, not with those who *asserted* it.

I suppose, likewise, that if a historian were to advance the idea that there was a marriage between Antony and Cleopatra, he would not be thought to *libel* those ancient worthies,—exactly.

These illustrations show that there is no necessary, nor very probable libel involved even in saying that a man has married a prostitute; that is, none upon the man himself.

But the defendants may claim more than this. For the law presumes upon the marriage of a woman of this class, that she has reformed. Society presumes the same; for her marriage is said in universal English parlance "*to make an honest woman of her.*" This presumption is assigned as the ground of the early settled doctrine that divorce will not be granted for ante-nuptial lewdness. (*Bishop on Marriage and Divorce*, sec. 105 note.) Doubtless there are many persons who would consider such a marriage, even under the clearest proofs of reform, as a necessary reproach to the man who contracted it. But I do not understand that the law shares this prejudice, or will recognize or support it. And to show how opinions differ on this point, and how some have viewed it, I will remind your Honor that the Canon Law, which is the foundation of the English law of marriage, and is, to a great extent, the source of ours, "makes it," it is said, "a matter of merit for a man to take a harlot out of the stews and marry her; because it is not the least act of charity," says the Canon Law, "to recall a person going astray from the error of her ways." (*Ayliffe's Paragon*, 382, quoted in *Bish. on Mar. and Div.* sec. 118.)

Bearing this presumption in mind, to write that a man has married a prostitute, without additional words, is in judgment of law the same thing as to write he has married "a *reformed* prostitute." I submit that this imports nothing which the law will consider libelous; neither crime, nor degradation, nor reproach, nor ridicule. It would be gross in consistency for the law to bind a man to such a woman for life, and yet hold the marriage in such contempt that to advertise it, simply stating the names of the parties as man and wife, shall be libelous.

MR. SMITH, for the plaintiff, replied very briefly. The Court took the papers, and reserved its decision.

The Reformed Dutch Church not Dissevered.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I desire to correct a mistake in your statement in the TIMES this morning, under the caption of "Another Dissevered Church," relative to the Dutch Church. Slavery has produced a very fraternal agitation in the late Synod of that Church, held in this City, but it respected the reception of a Classis in which Slavery was practiced. It was refused admission into the body of the Reformed Dutch Church *because of Slavery.* That Church is not Pro-Slavery, although one of its members made an elaborate Pro-slavery speech, defending modern *American* Slavery by ancient *Hebrew* Slavery! Neither is it *Abolitionist*, in the generally accepted sense of that word, but it is ANTI-SLAVERY; and because it wishes to have nothing to mar its peace, or disturb its harmony, as Slavery would be sure to do, it has on that account refused to accept the North Carolina Classis. Our Church is not divided on that or any other subject.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855. G.

NOT SLAVERY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I beg leave to correct the statement made in your columns this morning, as far as the same relates to a division in the Presbyterian Church, growing out of the agitation of the Slavery question. The division of the Presbyterian Church which occurred in 1837 grew out of doctrinal questions, not having any connection with Slavery, and the two sections are now familiarly known as "Old School" and "New School," and both embrace churches South as well as North. A PRESBYTERIAN.

OCTOBER 29, 1855.

☞ The Bloomingdale Baptist Sunday School (MR. ROBERT BARNEY, Superintendent) has contributed $57 43 to aid the Norfolk and Portsmouth orphan children.

About Getting Naturalized.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you please say if a boy born of unnaturalized parents has to go through the same process to become a citizen as an alien, allowing the young man to be born in this country and to be 21 years of age when he offers to vote. Please say and inform us through the columns of your paper, and oblige

MANY SUBSCRIBERS.

☞ MR. PACKARD, the Secretary of the American Sunday-School Union,' delivered an interesting and instructive lecture on Sabbath evening to a large audience of the Sabbath-School Teachers of New-York, in the Central Presbyterian Church in Broome-street. It was introductory to a course of lectures to be given monthly.

Police News.

MORE ABOUT THE COUNTERFEITERS—MORE "QUEER" FOUND.

Justice BEENNAN, at the ESSEX Market Police Court, yesterday commenced an investigation into the circumstances of the great counterfeiting case, which was reported in the TIMES of yesterday—the prisoners (James L. Breeze and Charles A. Hurlburt) being present.

Mrs. Ritter, the keeper of the house where the former named prisoner boarded and carried on his nefarious business, testified to the passing of a $3 spurious issue on her. She gave the same to her son to see if it was good, having suspected that on a former occasion Breeze had palmed another such on her. The son, finding it to be bad, handed it over to Officer Hyatt, at the same time narrating the circumstances of its possession. He at the same time stated that he had reason to believe that Breeze made a business of the manufacturing of bogus bills, his suspicions being awakened by the fact that his sister, in passing through the room occupied by accused, had seen a large quantity of bills, signed and unsigned, in a trunk which had been accidentally left open. She also saw a large quantity of figures cut from bills, ranging from $1 to $500, intended for the pasting operation.

Breeze having many strange acquaintances constantly calling on him, had at various times made representations to the family as to his pursuits, being at one time an engineer, and anon a commission merchant; but it was thought strange that such being the case his business should require him to stay home locked in a room all day, and to be roving over the City all night. This also caused much suspicion.

The officers engaged in discovering this fraud yesterday made a thorough search of the premises No. 15b Allen-street, occupied by Hurlbut, when in a trunk was found a counterfeit $10 on the Newark Banking Co., N. J., and four counterfeit $2's on the Western Bank of Springfield, Mass. Also several letters from Breeze.

The case, which attracts considerable attention, was postponed for a few days, to procure additional testimony.

"VAGABONES" NABBED.

David Jones and William Thompson were Sunday night caught by Officer McGuire, of the Fourth Ward, in the act of picking the pocket of one Robert McComb, as he passed along Roosevelt-street. On taking them into custody, he made the usual search when it was found that one of them had on his person the pilot's license of James R. Murphy, of No. 128 Nassau-street,

Mr. Beecher's Lectures in Cleveland—He Explains.

To the Editors of the Cleveland Plain Dealer:

Allow me to state the substance of the truth, in relation to my lectures in the West, in opposition to the ingenious reports circulated in the Cleveland papers.

Mr. Wells is a merchant of Chicago, the President of the Metropolitan Literary Union. He came to me with letters of recommendation which were satisfactory. He made engagements with me for lectures in just the same way that such engagements have been always made with me by Literary Societies. *He only wished my services in Chicago.* But, I desired to make a tour through several States in the pleasant month of October, and insisted that he should assume the arrangements and responsibilities of a course of twelve lectures, inasmuch as I was a stranger to the routes in the West, and could not make such arrangements conveniently as could he upon successive days.

With the exception of Chicago, I knew nothing of the *terms* charged for the lectures in the several places where they were delivered, until I was more than half through the engagement. I regretted that the charge was so high. I have always thought that the true policy of lecturers was to fill large halls and charge low prices; and I think not only that fifty cents (except for lectures devoted to some charitable end in the community, and where the fee may be regarded as a contribution to some public end) is too much, but that it would be better to charge less than twenty-five cents. It would answer the ends of *popular education* better were lectures to be afforded for a shilling, and this could be done with profit to the managers, if halls were large enough.

The Buffalo lectures, for which twenty-five cents only are charged, were not included in the arrangement with Mr. Wells. I lecture there before the Young Men's Christian Association, and the price is regulated by them.

The statement of one of the city papers that I had agreed to lecture for the Young Men's Association at fifty dollars, and then in succession, risen in demands to one hundred, to one hundred and twenty-five, to one hundred and thirty-five dollars and expenses, I need not say, is wholly untrue. I have never engaged to come at all, and never negotiated for any price whatever.

In conclusion, let me say, that nothing has been done in my engagements with Mr. Wells, that differs in any material respect from other engagements which I have been wont to make with Young Men's Literary Associations, and the stories circulated are entire misapprehensions.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

The Lecture.

From the Cleveland City Facts, Oct. 25.

Mr. Beecher delivered his lecture on Patriotism last night at Chapin's Hall, to an audience of less than a hundred persons. It was, of course, worthy of the great ability of the lecturer, and a discourse replete with gems of eloquence, wit, satire and humor. Before entering upon it, Mr. B. made an explanation in detail of his arrangement with Mr. Wells, which he styled an "ill-fated" one, as it prevented him from controlling the prices at which the tickets should be sold. He thought the charge that the price was too high a just one, but he denied the truth of the statement made in the *Herald* last evening in regard to his refusal of the invitations of the Library Association. We were not present, but have every reason to believe that Mr. Beecher is himself above the imputation of mercenary motives, but that his engagement with Wells is sincerely regretted, as it prevents him from acting with perfect freedom, and adopting the tariff of prices to the meridian where he would desire to be useful. The press, as far as we have controlled it, has maintained the principle, that the customary low price for lecture tickets has a tendency to give the largest number the real benefit of the intellectual feast, without diminishing the receipts, while the high price excludes the *many*, and confines the advantage and benefit to the exclusive *few*. The citizens, generally, took the same view of the case.

☞ "The Americans," says the London *Leader*, "are better acquainted with our literature than we are ourselves. They attend to every new appearance, and ferret out the names hidden behind signatures, so that we in England may really learn something of what passes here by reading the American journals. In *Putnam's Monthly* there is a paper on 'New English Poets,'—that is, on Owen Meredith, Matthew Arnold, and Gerald Massey. The critic scarcely mentions the name of Meredith; he at once withdraws the mask and speaks of Robert Lytton Bulwer as he nowhere speaks of Sydney Yendas, but simply of Dobell; and in this latter instance there is the tacit assumption that all America is perfectly familiar with the name of Dobell, which is certainly not the case in England, where the majority only know Sydney Yendas. What a prospect is held out for English authors, when once an international copyright is arranged! To popular writers such a change would bring wealth; to scribus writers, who can now scarcely secure a public large enough to pay expenses of printing, it would bring a public large enough to reward as well as to protect from loss."

New Post-Offices.—The following new Post-Offices have been established, and the following named gentlemen appointed Postmasters: Buont Mills, Montgomery County, Maryland; J. R. Mans, Postmaster. Mount Pleasant, Salt Lake County, Utah Territory; Lyman Wight, Postmaster. Central Point, Goodhue County, Minnesota; Perry D. Manton, Postmaster. Sturgeon Bay, Door County, Wisconsin; Robert Graham, Postmaster. Shiocton, Ontagamie County, Wisconsin; Mathew G. Brandt, Postmaster. Bangor, La Crasse County, Wisconsin; Richard Wheldon, Postmaster. Looneyville, Houston County, Minnesota; Daniel Wilson, Postmaster. Manton, Houston County, Minnesota; William Gillett, Postmaster. Fillmore, Fillmore County, Minnesota; Robert Rea, Postmaster. Peterson, Fillmore County, Minnesota; Anud Peterson, Postmaster. Saratoga Portage County, Wisconsin; John Ensign, Postmaster. Summer, Trempelean County, Wisconsin; George S. McCormick, Postmaster.

Change of Name.—The name of the Post-Office at Cantwell's Bridge, Newcastle County, Delaware, has been changed to Odessa.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
Monday, Oct. 29—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged; 50 bbls. found buyers.

COFFEE—Pending the auction sale of 4,000 bags of Rio, which is announced for to-morrow, the market is quiet, and prices are nominally the same.

COTTON—The reduced supply and the firmness of owners restrict transactions. A moderate business was reported, to-day, mostly within the annexed range, which some holders deem a shade lower than they would accept:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Ordinary, ₩ lb.....	—	—	—	—
Middling.....	9½	9½	9¼	9⅜
Middling Fair.....	9¾	9¾	10	10⅛
Fair.....	10	10	10⅜	11⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in much better demand for home use, export, and on speculation, and though the arrivals are decidedly heavier, prices have again advanced and still tend upward. The sales since our last embrace about 31,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$9 00 @$9 06¼
Straight State.....	9 06¼@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State.....	9 12½@ 9 37½
Mixed Western.....	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to good Indiana and Mich..	9 00 @ 9 12½
Fancy Michigan.....	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 93¾@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio.....	9 12½@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio.....	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 25 @10 25
Fancy Genesee.....	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee.....	9 50 @11 25

Canadian is doing better,—the sales since our last including 900 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Southern continues in active demand at rising prices,—the sales since our last amounting to 3,600 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 50@$11 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet, but steady at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 75 for Jersey, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty briskly sought after and desirable, being still scarce it commands better prices. The sales since our last consist of about 70,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $3 15@$3 25, the latter rate for very choice; amber-colored Missouri at $3 19; Southern White (nominally) at $3 15@$3 20; California White, part at $3; Western Red at $1 90@$2 05, and Southern do. (nominally) at $1 85@$1 95 ₩ bushel. Rye is plenty and heavy at $1 12 ₩ bushel, at which rate a few small lots were sold, and some contracts were settled to-day. Barley is unaltered. Malt and Western Oats are moderately inquired for, and are limited from at 90c.@95c. ₩ bushel. Corn is in full demand, but the more facts thereof it is a little steadier. The sales since our last embrace about 85,000 bushels, chiefly old Western Mixed at 86c.@87c., but including some few lots just received at 88c. and New Western Yellow, also just received at 89c. ₩ bushel. These constitute the first considerable quantities of New Corn received and sold here so far this season. We may look for a heavy article of the same description before the close of inland navigation.

HAY—Salt-marsh grades are still entirely with sales for this day at $1 ₩ ton.

HOPS—New are less freely offered, and are in fair request at 16c.@18c. Old—Nothing further has occurred in this.

IRON—Scotch Pig is sparingly bought at $18 cash, usual terms, 4 m. Other kinds remain about the same.

LATHS—The demand is in excess of the supply, and holders of Eastern are still realizing very full prices.

LEAD—The market rules quiet but tamely firm, though the supplies are slowly increasing.

LIME—Rockland is still rare and somewhat nominal.

MOLASSES—Remains inactive at the close of previous quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is in demand and needed at $4 ₩ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is in demand at 46c. for barge, and 49c.@50c. for small lots, ₩ gallon, but most owners claim rather higher rates, which circumstance interferes with business. Tar and Rosin appear as last noticed.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Red Oil is rare and nominal at 85c.@90c. ₩ gallon. Olive is selling pretty freely at full rates. Linseed is retailing only at about 86c. ₩ gallon. Buyers do not offer over 83c. for large parcels, and but few of them will give even this rate. Hence the light transactions. Lard Oil is in good request and very firm.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately inquired for, but is without improvement in value. The sales since our last reach about 850 bbls., at $23 50 for Mess, $21 for Prime, and the same rate for Prime Mess. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Bacon is also in light supply and fair demand; Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs. Lard is not very brisk, but it rules quite firm,—with sales of 500 bbls. fair to prime at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is plentier and heavier. The sales since our last include 200 bbls. at $9 50@$10 for Country Prime; $15 for Vermont Mess; $15 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₩ bbl. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$18. Butter is brisk and buoyant at 20c.@26c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese sells freely at 9½c.@10½c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Holders are less eager to sell, and with a good inquiry, there is a slight reaction in their favor. The sales since our last amount to about 250 tierces, at $5¾@$5¾, ₩ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are rather plentier and heavier, with sales since our last of only 400 hhds. Cuba, &c., at from 6⅛c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—About 8,000 lbs. prime found buyers at former rates.

WHISKY—There have been 1,150 bbls. Ohio and Prison disposed of at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon,—chiefly within the range.

FREIGHTS—Saturday's quotations were well supported, with a larger quantity of produce an I heavy goods offering, especially for Liverpool, and French and German ports, for which shippers were rather anxious to secure accommodation.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Monday—First Board.*—$4,900 City Railroad 6s, 91; $1,000 Reading R. R. 6s, '70, c; $1,000 United States 6s, '67, O. & P., 117⅜; $1,150 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $2,000 Philadelphia and W. C. R. R. 7s, 77½; 10 New-Creek Coal Co., 1; 38 Penn. R. R., 43; 41 Beaver Meadow R. R., 51; 20 Reading R. R., 43¾; 15 do., 43¾; 100 do., 43⅝; 100 Susquehanna Canal, 10⅜; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 79¾; 50 Vicksburg R. R., 7; 35 Union Bank, Tenn., 90; 30 Girard Bank, 12.

Between Boards—$1,500 City Gas 6s, '62, Old, 93; $1,300 do., New, 91; 38 Camden and Amboy R. R., 6s, '64, 79; 100 Reading R. R., 43¾.

Second Board—$2,000 Pennsyl. 5s, 83¾; $1,000 City R. R. 6s, 91; $1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '75, 79; $1,000 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '75, 79; 650 Reading R. R., 43⅝; 50 Beaver Meadow R. R., 50⅝; 13 do., 51⅛; 34 Penn. R. R., 43; 4 Minehill R. R., 54; 34 Norristown R. R., 53; 10 Lehigh Navigation, 79¾; 25 Girard Bank, 11⅞.

After Board—$2,000 Ches. and Del. Canal 6s, 84; 200 Reading R. R., 43⅝; 50 New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅝.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 117¼@118; Philadelphia 6s, 90¾@91¾; Pennsylv. 5s, 83¾@83¾; Reading R. R., 43⅞@43¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, '70, 81@83; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 93@96; Pennsylvania Railroad, 4's, 43¾; Morris Canal, 13⅝@14; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '72, 74¾@75; Schuylkill Navigation stock, 19@20; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 31½@33½; Long Island Railroad, 12⅝@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7@8; Girard Bank, 11¾@11½; Lehigh Zinc, 1½@2; Union Canal, ₰@¾; New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅝@1¾.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$8,000 TO $15,000 WORTH OF FANCY GOODS—At wholesale prices wanted in exchange for unencumbered real estate of the most desirable description in this City, Brooklyn or Jersey City. Also, wanted $8,000 worth of merchandise or hardware in exchange for first class real estate in New-York or Brooklyn. Apply to C. R. MILLER & CO., Auctioneers, No. 196 Broadway, New-York.

THE FIXTURES COMPLETE OF A FLOOR OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—Comprising two of Powers' 24-feet printing gauges, block for about 30 new and desirable patterns, beams, paint and plaster mills, and every requisite for an extensive business. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, on the premises, corner DeKalb-av. and Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

A CONFECTIONERY AND SALOON FOR SALE—On one of the best thoroughfares in the City. This is a rare chance, as the place can be conducted by one or two females. The place will be sold with or without the tools, as the owner is going to leave the City. Any person wishing particulars, may address a line to A. B. C., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—DAILY TIMES ROUTE on the IXth Ward. It is one of the best routes in this City. The weekly profit of its route exceed $20 per week. Price is $1,000. Bond and mortgage on good City property will be received in payment. Call at No. 559 Broome-st., after 7 o'clock P. M., every evening. EDWIN E. ENGLAND.

$5,000—WANTED—A partner with this cash capital, to take an interest and control the finances of an important cash business, having an unlimited demand for the products of the factory, and is now realizing a fortune. Unexceptionable references. Apply, from 9 till 12 o'clock, at No. 329 Broadway, office No. 8.

CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale, the stock and fixtures of a lace and embroidery store; good situation, rent low; will clear from $3,000 to $6,000 yearly. Business well established. Excellent stock of goods. Apply at No. 319 8th-av.

RARE CHANCE FOR A BUTCHER.—The fixtures for sale and store to let of 4 beef and pork stand in a genteel neighborhood. Apply to D. D. BAKER, No. 213 Broome-st., cor. Norfolk-st.

TO LAWYERS.—WANTED A LAW PARTNER —One competent to try and argue cases. Address LEX, Office *Daily Times*.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED —The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catherine-st., near East Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, following with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warwarranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand cooperage. Shave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
ELMIRA, N. Y.
W. H. HERRIS, Agent.

SECRETARY DE STATE'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Oct. 25, 1855.—In conformity with Sec. 5, Chap. 178, of the Laws of 1855, notice is hereby given, that the Library of the several Counties of this State will receive subscriptions for the Colonial History of New-York, from the 1st to the 30th of November next. This work consists of documents relating to the Colonial History of the State, procured in England, France and Holland, by J. Romeyn Brodhead, Esq., who was appointed agent for the purpose by virtue of an act of the Legislature of 1841. The price will be $10 per volume in full binding, and the volumes will be sent to the several Counties in proportion to their population, as there shall be a less number of subscribers than there are volumes. Subscriptions will be received from the various

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 30, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

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The Only Sectional Party.

The position assumed by the Whig Party, by its merger in the Republican organization, has been recognised by Messrs. Pierce, Marcy, and Company, as the only legitimate and proper party of the Union. By disowning the Soft Shells, as, through the columns of the *Union*, the Administration has quite unceremoniously done, the pretence of nationality, the affected aversion to sectional influences, have been discarded, and it is boldly avowed that their whole hope of support and indorsement rests on so much of the Union as lies south of Mason and Dixon's Line. The issue is distinctly made. The President has turned his back on that Northern faction to which he owes his position; ignores the existence of any Democratic organization in the Free States, that can contribute materially to the decision of the next Presidential contest; and looks to the South exclusively for the reward which his self-immolation in behalf of Slavery certainly merits there, if anywhere. The various factions standing between the conservative Republicans on the one hand, and the revolutionary faction gathered about the Administration on the other, are declared by the latter to be hostile to the South, and, of course, unworthy of the countenance or recognition of those whom they are so willing, and even indecently anxious to serve. The Democratic party of the future is the one which guarantees Slavery. There can be no neutrality. All who refuse to fight in the host of Douglas, and Atchison, "black-bannered," will receive no quarter in the contest. If any other meaning can be attached to this remarkable manifesto, it escapes us. It is not, we repeat, the Soft Shell party alone that is aimed at, but the trimmers, whether Hunker by name, or Whig, or American, are equally down in the bull of excommunication. For the Northern man, with the interests of the country sincerely at heart, no alternative is, therefore, left. Either he must submit to the conversion of Slavery from a local and peculiar institution to a national one, and abandon all claim to federal equality on the part of the Free States, or he must unite with that great movement of the people, whether North or South, which seeks for the majority in numbers, in wealth, in prosperity, at least a partial influence in the control of federal affairs. The Pro-Slavery party using, as long habit has taught it to do, the Government at Washington for its mouth-piece, has drawn the line, and defined the duty.

The Republican Party has no sectional aim: it claims only the reaffirmation of a principle of compromise, which was established as a national one, and was never considered otherwise by the most subtle and designing casuist, until the cabal at the capital invented the contrary idea, and uttered it, stammeringly and with much creditable hesitation, at the first session of the last Congress. Its aim, therefore, addresses itself to the conscience, to the sense of right, of the whole people, whatever the geographical position of the individual may be. It demands an act of national justice; and therefore courts the support and sanction of all men, everywhere, and of whatever opinions on other and sectional topics. That party which resists on sectional grounds a claim so truly catholic and national, and, in the fervor of its antagonism, declines any but sectional aid; that is the party which should be repressed at all hazards, as dangerous, if existing at all, and fatal, if successful, to the Union and the Constitution.

After this intolerant declaration of the Government organ, we ought, in all decency, to hear no more complaint of the Republican as a sectional movement. Compared with the proscriptive and arrogant spirit of that Pro-Slavery faction, which has subjugated the Government, and refuses all Northern support, unless willing to pass under the same yoke, the Republican Party is the sublime of tolerance and charity. It offers the only means of extinguishing an oligarchical conspiracy, which otherwise must extinguish the Constitution, and for the blessings of Liberty, secure the incubus of Slavery to us and to our posterity. Without it the sectional spirit, which has convulsed the country for the last seventeen years, must increase indefinitely, and to its most fearful results; with it, the question at issue will be brought back to the fixed basis of reasonable compromise, and sustained there beyond the danger of disturbance. As the matter now stands, the patriot cannot mistake his duty.

The Quincy (Ill.) *Herald* says: An Abolitionist has the same right, precisely, to steal a three-dollar Kentucky bill from the pocket-book of a Missourian traveling in Illinois, on the ground that the laws of this State do not recognize the money of foreign banks, that he has to steal the Missourian's nigger, on the ground that our laws do not recognize Slavery.

This piece of oracular nonsense has circulated long enough. Like other Illinois currency, designed for a Southern market, it should be protested and sent back to the makers. The Illinois laws *do* recognize property in bank bills, however stringently they may forbid the circulation of foreign issues, within the limits of the State. The pickpocket, who should appropriate one of them, therefore, would in all probability experience as severe a punishment as for the theft of an equal sum of specie. But the property of man in man the laws of Illinois *do not* recognize. There is no law to found such proprietorship upon; no penal enactments to assist in the recovery of the self-stolen runaway. If the fugitive were assisted in his flight by some Western Williamson, the act certainly could be no theft chargeable to the latter, since to reduce the chattel to possession, which is the gist of the crime, would be an impossibility. The cases are therefore essentially different, admit of no parallel, and furnish no reasoning satisfactory to any but the most extremely Kanzanitish capacities.

The Dispatches of the Allied Generals—The French and English Military Systems.

The reports of the Commanding Generals in the Crimea of the taking of Sebastopol are eminently the exponents not only of the professional qualities and acquirements of the two men, but of the character of the two services.

The report of Marshal Pelissier is a systematic, business-like paper, full of information, presenting a brief, clear view of the whole operation. That of General Simpson, although one-third as long as Marshal Pelissier's, contains no information respecting the assault, beyond the mere fact that two divisions had stormed the Great Redan and been repulsed. But for the report of the French General and the letters of the correspondent of the London *Times*, we should know nothing beyond this of the British part of the operation. From all that can be learned, it would appear that the British General has neither capacity nor professional knowledge, and that many of those about him are not in a much better condition.

Let us pass the two papers in review. Marshal Pelissier first describes, briefly, the condition of the approaches (siege works) of the Allies, by which we learn that those of the French on the left had reached to within 35 or 45 yards of the Russian salients, and those on the right to within about 30 yards of the Malakoff and Little Redan, while the English attack on the Great Redan was more than 200 yards from it. Next we have the number of batteries erected and the number of guns they held, (800 in all, 200 of which were English.)

Then follows a glance at the condition of the Russian works and force, which made a decisive attack desirable at that time. The points of attack are specified, with the reasons for their choice. Then the general arrangements of the attacks, and the designation of the troops, are given, together with the preparation the trenches had undergone to hold these troops at the nearest possible point to the enemy, and the means taken to insure their reaching the places of assemblage unobserved. The duties of the Engineer and Artillery detachments, appointed to head each attacking column, are specified, with the means furnished them of accomplishing their work of throwing bridges, opening passages, filling up ditches, turning traverses, spiking and unspiking guns, &c., &c. The number and position of the field-batteries intended to take part in the action, at a suitable moment, and the means taken to prepare the way for this artillery to move into action, are next given—and, lastly, the arrangements of the covering army to meet an attempt of the Russian force outside of the city, completes this workmanlike statement of the preparations made for the assault.

The hour of the attack, and its advantages precede the relation of the execution of these various operations—first of the preparatory movements, then of the assaulting columns—the work of the engineer detachments—the movin up of the reserves, and the giving of the signal agreed upon for the attack upon the Great Redan, and of the French left. The brief description of the English assault is better, and contains more important information than that of the British General. The attack and repulse of the French left are next presented. When returning to the right, the varying fortune and final conclusion of the assault upon the Little Redan, and the curtain connecting it with the Malakoff, are related—and, finally, the progress and termination of the struggle at the Malakoff, (whose form, dimensions, position, and important bearing upon the fortifications, town, and harbor, are given in a few words,) with the labors of the Engineer and Artillery detachments upon the urgent work required to maintain possession of it and the curtain, closes the description of the most brilliant operation of the war. During the execution of these final labors of the day, the enemy, he states, were observed to have begun the evacuation of the town, which, for certain good reasons, he could neither prevent nor embarrass.

The principal incidents of the siege are adverted to—the brilliant character of the last act dwelt upon for a moment—the loss it occasioned reported and deplored—the names of the distinguished promised—praise bestowed upon the Allies, and a courteous notice taken of the British officers near him. This completes a report, which might well serve as a model for such compositions.

If we examine that of the British General, we shall find that it really contains none of that kind of information which enables one to understand and form some judgment of a military operation, and it looks very much as if there was a design not to give information, but to cover up a disaster originating in professional ignorance and incapacity. Why the assault should have been made on the 8th of September, except that the Allied engineers had recommended it, we do not learn.

He gives no account of the progress and condition of the English approaches, nor of their distance from the Great Redan, nor of the arrangements made to hold the troops unde cover destined for the assault and its support You learn from it that the columns of attack left the trenches at the preconcerted signal and moved across the ground, preceded by covering and ladder parties, and penetrated into the salient angle of the Redan, where "a determined and bloody contest was maintained for nearly an hour, and although supported to the utmost it was found impossible to maintain the position." This is all the information given respecting the assault, except that the trenches were subsequently to this attack so crowded with troops that he, the Commanding General, was unable to organize a second assault, which he intended to make. A confession not creditable to their skill or discipline. From the French General and the *Times* correspondent we learn, what General Simpson omits to say, that the terrible fire the British troops were exposed to between their trenches and the Redan, a distance of two hundred yards, was most probably the cause of their repulse;—the remnant of the attacking columns, after passing through this destructive fire, gained the salient of the Redan, but were so disheartened and reduced in number, that they would not attempt to drive the Russians from the breastwork thrown up across the gorge of the Redan, but sheltered themselves behind the traverses and an interior covering, and kept up a straggling musketry fire for more than an hour. During this time the commanding officer sent message after message to the trenches begging for support, but none came. It is evident that the arrangement requisite to secure the probable success of the attack had not been made, and that the affair is discreditable in the highest degree to the British service. The conduct of sieges never was the forte of the British army, nor indeed any military operations requiring extensive and exact professional acquirements. The reason of it is that the army is weighed down by the aristocracy, from the uneducated part of which it is almost exclusively officered. Promotion, with rare exceptions, is not dependent upon capacity, knowledge or service, but notoriously upon money and family influence; those branches of the service requiring professional knowledge and special attainments are rather looked down upon and avoided. Their own military journals pronounce British officers as a body grossly and lamentably ignorant of their profession.

On the contrary, in the French service a commission can be obtained only through the military schools or active service in the ranks, where the descendants of Murat and Ney may be found, and promotion is regulated by capacity, acquirements and service. Those corps whose duties demand constant study and high attainments are known as the school of generals, and of this school Pelissier is himself a graduate, and are proportionally esteemed by the army and nation.

By the last arrival from Europe it would appear that the Allied fleet intend to bombard Odessa. The situation of the town, on the sea coast, appears to be such that it may be bombarded without exposing the fleet to the close fire of the forts. The destruction of the supplies contained there is an object of some importance, but it can hardly be intended to take possession of the town at this time. It is quite possible that the bombardment of Odessa has its origin in a desire to efface the recollection of the repulse of the British before the Redan.

Before the war the surplus products of the Ukraine went to Odessa, as the best port from which to find a foreign market, but the supplies from the greater part of that granary of Russia destined for the Crimea would not pass through or near Odessa nor be collected there. Unquestionably the occupation of Odessa, Nicolaieff and Kherson, by the Allies, would greatly facilitate the conquest of the Crimea, but to take possession of these towns and hold their positions in the Crimea would require a great superiority in numbers on the part of the Allies.

Mormonism in Ireland.

The same mail which brought us an outline of the organization intended to bring the Roman Catholic priesthood and people of Ireland more thoroughly under the direction and jurisdiction of Roman Propaganda, also conveyed intelligence of the labors of Brigham Young's missionaries in the island of saints.

England has been a great and fruitful field for the apostolic enthusiasm of Joseph Smith's Latter-Day Saints. They have recruited largely, as we have shown some time since from official accounts, in the manufacturing districts; easily persuading those who could barely give to one wife the commonest necessaries of existence, that peace and plenty, happiness and salvation, to say nothing of a dozen wives awaiting them in the Mormon Paradise of Utah.

Emboldened by their success, the Saints went on a pilgrimage of virtue into the factory districts, in the north of Ireland, and especially in the neighborhood of Belfast, have made no little commotion. The local papers inform us that three Mormon preachers, named Scott, Ferguson and Macallister, (all Scotch names,) fresh from Salt Lake, were daily engaged in Belfast, "propagating their immoral doctrines," lecturing, exhorting, and, as will be seen, converting. On the Sunday evening prior to the sailing of the steamer, while yet "broad daylight," says the *Northern Whig*, "a baptism of three females took place at the Timber Pond near Prince's Dock, while numbers of persons of both sexes were promenading. The preacher who performed the ceremony was entirely naked during a part of it. The ladies, a little more modest, wore bathing dresses."

The indignation of the people, which was great, was somewhat paralyzed by the astonishment consequent upon viewing such a religious purification as the newly initiated Mormon sultanas were undergoing. The authorities, as we learn from one who was in Belfast at the time, were considerably puzzled what to do on the moment, fearful on the one hand, to invade the right of worship guaranteed to all forms of religion; and anxious on the other to put a stop to such indecent display. The papers which chronicle the facts do not tell us of the arrest of the aforesaid preacher; the *Whig*, on the contrary, stating that "it appears they (the Mormons) are to remain here for some time."

Of course, there is great excitement regarding the affair, and some of the papers are in a judicious state of high and indignant feeling. The ablest Catholic organ, the *Tablet*, edited by the notorious Lucas, Member of Parliament, and an Englishman, pours a strong phial of wrath against Protestantism, which it avers is the origin of Mormonism, and sarcastically holds up the Protestant town of Belfast for quarreling with what was but a natural consequence. In Mormonism the *Tablet* beholds the resurrection of Protestantism, and illustrates its position by saying that the Mormons, like the founder of Protestantism in England, are all polygamists. In its own words, "every Mormonite is the Henry the Eighth of private life. The Mormonites, besides, are Americans, who do not recognize the right of a King to make a monopoly of wicked men."

The Mormonites make their appearance in Ireland at every opportune moment for the politicians of the Catholic Church. While the latter may fear very little, indeed, from preaching of the former, they will amass a considerable amount of indignation and morality, which will be flung into the scale for the newly initiated designs of Primate Cullen and the Roman Propaganda.

The *Tablet*, in its mild and quiet manner, says: "We beg leave to remind our friends in Belfast that the Mormonites in their city are far less disgusting than the wretches who founded their heresy in England."

The Target-Shooting Season.

English newspaper writers, and English orators, as well as English commanders, express great astonishment that notwithstanding all the hard fighting the British armies have been accustomed to in India, in New-Zealand, in Southern Africa, and other distant parts of the world, their forces in the Crimea have not exhibited any of the qualities of veterans and experienced fighters; but, on the contrary, have shown themselves to be not much better than raw and inexperienced troops. They make unfavorable contrasts between themselves and the soldiers of the Continent, and wonder why France, Austria, Prussia, and even some of the small Italian States should be able, at a moment's notice, to take the field with so much better success than the English have done. The reason of it is, we imagine, that in every country but England the people are trained to the use of the musket, and learn the discipline of soldiers, as a kind of holiday exercise. Certainly, in this country, we have a male population composed almost entirely of amateur soldiers; and the man or boy who is not an expert with the rifle, and accustomed to military manœuvres, is an exceptional case. At this season of the year a stranger in New-York must be astonished at the constant marchings through our streets of companies of target-shooters, composed of all classes of men, and, in many cases, of mere boys. There is a comic side to these semi-military displays, their fanciful trappings, enwreathed targets borne by darkies in red shirts and white cotton gloves, the stalwart pioneers, with their axes to hew their way through the impenetrable forests which they are likely to encounter in marching from the workshop or engine-house, where they formed, to the ferry; in the jaded and wearied look they wear on their return at night, with the fortunate sharpshooter having a German silver cake-basket, a gold watch, or silver pitcher hanging like an Order of Knighthood from the button-hole of his coat or jacket. But there is also a grave side, and a good one. These target-shooting excursions afford good, healthy exercise in the open air; they teach the important lesson of submission to authority; they make good marksmen, and create a certain degree of military spirit, which, if the occasion should ever arrive for developing it for the defence of the country, would be found of the very highest importance. These target-shooters do better than they know, and though they may sometimes be productive of evil, yet, in the main, they are to be commended and encouraged. The present season appears to be more fruitful in these semi-military excursions than any preceding one. They enliven the streets on every day of the week by their bands of music and fantastical equipments, and must afford profitable employment to a vast number of musicians who might otherwise become objects of charity. One of the oddities of the target-shooters is that they are all called Guards, either in compliment to the great man who gives them the prizes to shoot for, or of the employer or firm for whom they work. The name of Guards is rather a misnomer, as it is not their aim or their province to guard anything or anybody. We have never been out with any Guards, and are altogether ignorant of their proceedings after they leave the City, but, as they always march back again towards evening, it is pretty certain that sobriety is one of the virtues inculcated and practiced by the target-shooters.

If England permitted such harmless and manly sports, and encouraged the use of the musket, instead of forbidding it, by the people, there would be no occasion for wondering at the lack of military skill among her soldiers.

Promenades.

While we are waiting for the Central Park, which we cannot hope to enjoy for a long time, for trees require to grow, and shrubs to sprout, we feel the want of a public promenade. By a strange eccentricity of taste, those favored classes who have nothing to do but amuse themselves, prefer the hot and dusty pavement of Broadway for their diurnal processions, to quieter and more suitable portions of the City. About 2 o'clock, Broadway is filled with a throng of our fashionables of both sexes, who gravely march from Union-square to Howard-street and back, in all the splendor of rustling silks, varnished boots, Paris bonnets, and interminable coats. The charming din of omnibuses rattles in their ears. Pillars of dust—that remind one of Sahara—sweep from side to side, and gyrate at the crossings. Bits of orange peel make pleasant slides upon the pavement. Cigar smoke mingles delightfully with Ess. Bouquet and odor of *Mille fleurs*. Wo to conversation in the midst of this turmoil of vehicles! Wo to the lustrous brocade in this whirlwind of penetrating dust! Lucky is he or she who returns with uninjured toilette to the calm regions of Fourteenth-street! The stranger, fresh from Paris or London, is struck with wonder as he beholds this throng of elegantly attired men and women choosing for their matutinal lounge the great business thoroughfare of the City. He recalls the Garden of the Tuileries, fresh and verdant and blossoming with the gay dresses of the Parisian loungers. He thinks, with a sigh, of the splendid perspective of the *Champs Elysée*, bordered with a stream of people who are there only for enjoyment. He remembers, with regret, the elastic turf of Kensington Gardens, and the chatting crowds of Rotten-row; and he hastily jumps at the conclusion that the New-York *gens comme il faut* have no place to walk but in Broadway.

But our distinguished foreign acquaintance is wrong. We have no Garden of the Tuileries, or no Kensington turf-paths, it is true; but there is a pleasant retreat known as Washington-square, where the trees and grass are green, and a fountain bubbles soothingly. There, a delightful promenade might be established; and higher up, comes Union-square, also suitable for the morning lounge. There is quiet, necessary to the conversation that constitutes the chief charm of the morning promenade. There are no clouds of dust to soil the splendid dresses, and swell the milliner's bill. There Idleness and Fashion would seem at home, rather than in the busy bustle of the commercial artery of the City.

Ladies excuse themselves now from making a promenade of those Squares on the score that they are infested with rowdies. Perhaps if they petitioned Mayor Wood, that gentleman would grant to female influence what he denies to public duty. He might infuse some activity, perhaps, into his army of Police, and the Parks might be cleared of the human nuisances that infest them. It is worth the consideration of our New-York ladies and lounging dandies. Those delicate flowers of fashion would look far better blooming in some quiet shade than being wilted in the Broadway dust and sunshine. It is a little matter, solely concerning the epicureans of life; but if people who have money enough to afford to do nothing, we think it a pity if they do not understand how to enjoy their leisure. The hint is worth their consideration.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

New Line of Steamers—The Sentence of Morales Commuted—The Spanish Bank.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

The steamship *Mexico* (*United States* that was) left this port on the 21st, for Sisal, Vera Cruz and Tampico, in her new vocation and under the Spanish flag, to connect with the Spanish Ocean Line of Steamers, established by Zangroniz Brothers, under Royal Charter. To sustain the main enterprise, which proposes alternate voyages to Liverpool and Havre, touching at *Vigo* and Porto Rico, out and in, business has to be created by the facility offered; it is not initiated under the *pressure* of an established trade, which is at present conducted by said vessels in direct communication. The problem is in course of solution, and if the force of means, industry, good vessels and intelligent management will insure success, it will follow.

Mr. Morales, the last conspirator against the peace of Cuba, has received mercy in commutation of his sentence to "eight years' " chain-gang, to be served in Havana. The "Junta" in your City had better subscribe what little they have left, for shares in the Spanish Bank at Havana, and after many days they may see it again, with interest;—as it is, they are throwing it upon the waters and waste places, never to return to their frail hopes or their pockets. They are too late.—Concha has distanced them,—and they with their schemes are associated with Quixote and Sancho Panza and their mills,—a satire upon the pause they effect.

The management of the Spanish Bank, as far as it remains with the stockholders, is determined:—"Director" and "Sub-Directors" yet to be selected by the Government at Madrid, from names voted by the Shareholders. All work necessary for the issue of bills, stock certificates, &c., is to be performed in the establishment, under the supervision of the officers of the Bank. Our stock of Sugars about 50,000 boxes. Exchange, New-York, par to ¼ per cent. discount; London, 10¾ to 11 premium. Business is not dull for the season. Freights for the United States scarce and rates declining; Europe inclining the same way.

French war steamer *Acheron* in port, to leave on a cruise shortly. British W. I. mail steamer *Solent*, entered port yesterday morning, and is to leave for Vera Cruz and Tampico this evening. The *Isabel* in port at 2 P. M. yesterday.

I hand you *prensa* files and printed reports of the past week. Health, country and city, good.

The Late Gale.

During the gale, Sunday, four boys who had hired a sail-boat, and were making for the shore in Gowanus Bay, were capsized and were all thrown into the water. The accident having been observed by a son of Mr. Balmano of South Brooklyn, he instantly jumped into a row-boat and pulled for the boys, who were clinging to the bottom of the boat; before reaching them, however, the wind and waves made the capsized boat careen over, so as to bring part of her sail above water, and the wind catching it, the boat, although full of water, was righted in a moment—only, however, to be capsized again, and the poor lads had every chance of being drowned. Mr. B. rescued them, however.

One of the large willow trees in St. John's Park was blown down during the heavy wind on Sunday. In its descent it struck the fence, causing the demolition of several of the massive iron pickets The tree, as shown by the shattered remnants, was not a sound one. The temporary opening thus effected within the precincts of this Park, the boys have used industriously. "It's an ill wind that blows no one any good."

As the steamboat *Saratoga*, from New-York, was going up Irvington Bay, she drifted rapidly towards the east shore. Upon nearing the shore, the hawser either parted or was cut, which caused several of the barges to drift upon the rocks outside of the railroad wall; the steamboat, with the remaining boats and barges, tried to make their way to a harbor, but their efforts proved ineffectual. They finally had to leave the boats, *after letting go their anchors*. As soon as the steamboat thus disengaged herself from her tow, she run across the river to the New-York and Erie Railroad Dock. Many of the boats were very seriously injured.

Evening Schools.

We passed an hour in the Boys' Evening School, held in the male department of Ninth Ward School No. 3, at the corner of Grove and Hudson-streets, on Monday evening. The appearance and orderly manner of the boys was very satisfactory. The registered number is 240; the average attendance is 140, divided into five classes, under the care D. A. Thorp, Principal, with Mr. Curran, L. B. Crosby, J S. Marshall, and James Toal, Assistant Teachers. The Principal teaches a class in book-keeping, with fair results. A class in mechanical and architectural drawing is to commence during the current week.

Messrs. Delamater and Perry, of the Committee, have the special care of this school, which is sufficient guarantee that nothing needful to secure a complete school will be likely to be overlooked in the outfit.

The rooms will accommodate about 300 comfortably. The situation is not favorable, however, to secure a very large attendance, there being three large schools open in different directions not far from it. The teachers are first-rate, and the boys of a superior grade generally. The oldest pupil is 45.

Very considerable progress has been made during the present session of the school.

An Intelligent Quarter.

La Crosse, Wisconsin, is one of the most thrifty, enterprising, and delightful villages in all the West. This, our readers who have not been West must take upon trust, for we have no means of reproducing upon our sheet a "counterfeit presentment" of this new "Auburn." But when we speak of its intelligence, we need only name in proof of our highest eulogy, the single fact that one gentleman there, Mr. Henry Whitney, sends six sixty-acre cultivated for the Times.

The village was laid out four years ago. Now it has nre 2,000 houses in it. It supports a newspaper, and enjoys the frequent visits of some thirty different steamboats. It is the terminus of the La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad.

KOSSUTH: OR, THE MAGYAR. Its Origin, Progress, and Present Position. With a Biographical Sketch of Kossuth. By the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, Knight of Kerry. 1 vol. 12mo. Boston: Ticknor, Reed & Fields.

A work of fiction, from the pen of Thomas De Quincy, is a sort of literary curiosity. Klosterheim is a story of The Thirty Years War. In construction, character, and plot, it is intensely German. Those who are familiar with the Opium-eater's style will vainly look in this volume for the diffuseness and digressions which characterize his ordinary writing. The story runs on, in simple narrative form, without the slightest interruption, and reads as if it indeed were a fragment of the romance of real life. Like Mrs. Radcliffe's fictions, it mainly depends for its interest on mystery and terror, wrought up as if the supernatural were its principal basis. There is as much ingenuity in its construction that, until the actual conclusion, the finale cannot be anticipated. The memoir of De Quincy, prefixed to this American edition, concisely relates the leading circumstances of a very remarkable literary life.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) 94 95 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA.—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 107 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 2s. 6d., 4s., 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history in their colors. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the best Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
the same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depot, No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
R. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 101 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur Season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of Ladies' Fancy Furs, comprising Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., of royal sable, Russian and American sable, marten, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understood that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE IN DRY GOODS.—THOSE WHO are in want of rich and cheap dry goods, should not fail to visit the store of E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway. They are selling rich dress silks from 4s. to 10's. per yard; fine English merino at 4s.; rich de laines at 1s., 1s. 6d. and 2s. and shawls, bombazine, embroideries, linens, flannels, blankets, quilts, lace and Swiss curtains, &c., at 25 per cent. under their real value. 1,000 dozen gents' and ladies' best kid gloves at 5s., worth $1.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE.—WE NOTICE that ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at public auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, that valuable property corner of Church and Fulton sts.; one fine building lot on 54th-st. near 5th-av. Also desirable property on 47th and 83d sts., New-York. The sale of 400 choice building lots at Clifton, Staten Island, will also be continued this day. Maps can be had at the auction rooms, No. 7 Broad-st.

WE HAVE NO DOUBT THAT KNOX, THE GREAT hatter, will become, in the course of time, world-renowned, for both his stores are constantly filled with eager and delighted customers. There are certainly no hats to surpass, and very few to equal those of KNOX'S manufacture. They are the quintessence of beauty, the embodiment of elegance, and the ultra perfection of workmanship, and withal they are sold at the lowest rates known in the trade. One of KNOX'S stores is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., the other is under the Prescott House, corner of Broadway and Spring-st.

"A THING OF BEAUTY IS A JOY FOREVER."—The poet Keats was endowed with a keen perception of the beautiful, and he expressed it in his poetry. The ladies now-a-days manifest their appreciation of the elegant by wearing CANTRELL'S Gaiters. The ladies unanimously declare that CANTRELL'S Gaiters, at 12s. and 14s., are the best shaped, most durably made and altogether the most elegant and artistic of any to be found in the City. One thing more—remember, CANTRELL is at No. 336 Bowery.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

RICH BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINner and tea sets, received this day per ship *Switzerland*, together with a great variety of French fancy goods of entirely new designs, for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of chandeliers and gas fixtures.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 8 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.—FRESH, FASHionable, well-made and cheap. A splendid stock of overcoats, business coats, pantaloons and vests, made up for the present season, and now in store, at our celebrated cheap old house, Nos. 59 and 59 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & THOMAS.

TO THE LADIES.—A LARGE AND EXTENSIVE stock of choice Furs, comprising Victorines, Capes, Muffles, Tippets, Muffs, and Children's, made in the most fashionable and approved styles, at extremely low prices. Large sales and light profits, at HANTA'S, No. 196 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

To Fashion Seamstress.

The patent pettiscat lifter is a great centre of attraction at the Crystal Palace. It is thus described:

There are four small pulleys attached to the waist, underneath the dress, over which are rove small cord, one end of which is attached, with diaper pins, severally to the front, rear and sides of the skirt, at about the height of the knees. The other ends terminate in loops, which are led into the pockets on either side. If a lady wishes to go up stairs, she pulls loop No. 1 in the right pocket, and instantly the dress rides in front, so that the ascent is made with perfect grace. No. 2 in the left hand pocket elevates the rear in the same manner, and all pulled at once lifts all the skirt knee high!

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rushton's Cod Liver Oil**—Is the only article that has ever gained and sustained the reputation of a cure for Consumption. Be particular to notice that the name of FREDERICK V. RUSHTON is in full on each label, as Dr. Ehrle remarks in his journal that a rival house is attempting to deprive him of his legitimate claim, which cannot fail to be frowned down by all liberal men.

RUSHTON'S Drug Stores are now only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise giving the curative properties of the Oil may be had gratis.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 293 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Heal Thyself.**—We have no hesitation in saying that Consumption can always be alleviated, and in a great many cases completely cured, simply by the use of Dr. WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM. Its soothing and healing influence over the diseased organs is truly wonderful.

☞ **Crystal Palace Fair of the American Institute.**—OPEN DAY AND EVENING.—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10 A. M., Promenade Concert by Dodworth's Full Band, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING.

PROGRAMME.

1. The Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream,".....Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Les Chasses,".....Mehul
3. Scena et Aria—"D'amor sull'ali rosé," from "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi
4. "Amelia Polka," (by desire),.....Thomas
5. "Adelaide"—Obligate for the tenor Oboe Corno. (Cornet Band accompaniment.).....Beethoven
6. "Coro d'introduzione, Or co dadi marra poro," from "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi
7. Grand Quickstep from the Opera of "Rip Van Winkle,".....George W. Bristow
8. The celebrated Quartette from "Rigoletto," "Bella figlia dell'amore,".....Verdi
9. "The Advance" March.....Gungl
10. Pot Pourri from "Robert le Diable,".....Meyerbeer
11. "The Last Rose of Summer,".....Old Air
12. "The Fireman's March,".....Jullien

At the Concert on Friday last it was estimated that more than 15,000 persons were present.

☞ **Young Men For Action.**—A meeting of the XVIIIth Ward Young Men's Brooks' Association, will be held at the Demilt Dispensary, corner 23d-st. and 1st-av., on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30, at 8 o'clock. Addresses will be delivered by JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, and others. Seats reserved for ladies. O. D. BALDWIN, Chairman.

☞ **Southern Aid Society.**—The Second Anniversary of this Society will be held at Rev. Dr. PARKER'S Church, corner of 4th-av. and 22d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be presented by Rev. Dr. STILES, and addresses delivered by several gentlemen—one or two of them from the South. By order of the Executive Committee.

GERARD HALLOCK, Treasurer.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 143 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. Wait and get our circular.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—SAMUEL FINDLAY left home to go to his work on Friday morning, Oct. 26, and has not since been heard of. He is about 22 years of age, and has dark eyes and hair. Any information respecting him will be gratefully received by his mother, at 111½ West 34th-st.

MATRIMONIAL.

A GENTLEMAN AGED THIRTY, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly situated: refinement, education, amiability, warmheartedness, also essentials. No interview desired until correspondence has proved the suitableness of both parties. Address within one month, MEDICUS, care of Swartz's City Express, New-York.

POLITICAL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM MASS MEETING.—To the Electors of the City of New-York, without distinction of party:

We, the undersigned, invite the electors of New-York to assemble in the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of THURSDAY next, the 1st of November, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures to secure the success of the MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.

Several gentlemen, familiar with our municipal abuses have accepted invitations to address the meeting, setting forth the extent and nature of the corrupt practices which have brought so great a reproach upon the fair fame of our City.

Peter Cooper,	Leonard W. Kipp,
Thomas Suffern,	W. M. Pritchard,
Aaron Vanderpool,	Willard L. Felt,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Charles G. Havens,
Henry Erben,	Benjamin Tredwell,
John L. Mason,	Mulford Martin,
Richard A. Reading,	Orison Blunt,
William H. Hoople,	Elias H. Herrick,
John Ridley,	Chas. A. Sherman,
Alfred Pell,	John W. Farmer,
John J. Phelps,	Gardner Cushman,
Thomas M. Partridge,	James Brown,
George B. Butler,	H. M. Schieffelin,
A. F. Ockerhausen,	George Greer,
Burtis Skidmore,	Wm. Van Hook,
Noah Worrall,	James W. Gerard,
Martin Zabriskie,	Peletiah Perrit,
W. D. Murphy,	Daniel D. Lord,
James Boorman,	John Stephenson.

ELEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—A public meeting of this Club will be held at No. 685 4th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, the 30th inst., at 8 o'clock, to hear the report of the Committee appointed to nominate Charter and School Officers to be supported at the ensuing election. The Republican Electors of the Ward who are desirous of having a voice in the selection of the candidates are invited to attend. WILLIAM H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and other eminent speakers, will address the meeting. WILLIAM E. DURYEA, President.

PHILIP M. GRIFFITH, Secretary.

THE SEVENTH WARD REPUBLICAN CLUB.—Will meet at the corner of Rutgers and Madison sts., EVERY EVENING, until after election.

JOS. B. CLOSE, President.

BENJ. D. HICKS, Secretary.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS,—A. TOFH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

JOHN C. BERGH,
COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS FOR NEW-YORK, AND COMMISSIONER FOR NEW-JERSEY, MICHIGAN, WISCONSIN AND RHODE ISLAND,
No. 59 Barclay-st., corner of College-place.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE.—One thousand barrels of this choice fruit, picked by hand, and packed in new flat hoop, airtight barrels, and hermetically sealed iron-bound packages for preserving the quality, will be ready for shipment by Collins steamer of the 31st. Fruit of the same quality kept last year in Europe until the last of April.

Apply to ROBERT L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Esopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 885 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL—Warranted high flavor the best in market. Essences, Otard and Hennessy, peach, cherry, apple brandies, Holland gin, Scotch whisky, port wine; coloring and flavoring oils, wintergreen, peppermint, sassafras, cloves and bitter almonds, metals, and daguerreotype and photographic chemicals for sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference, one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

DAGUERREOTYPES—$300,000 has been saved to the people the last three years by the cheap system of picture making, furnishing Daguerreotypes for 25 cents and $3 50 a dozen, by the NEW-YORK ARTISTS' CLUB, No. 389 Broadway.

BONA FIDE.—A practical Ambrotypist may be engaged by addressing a note to AMBROTYPE, Times Office. N. B.—References as to honesty and capability can be furnished, and specimens seen on application.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

POLITICAL.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of citizens of the XXIst Ward, called in pursuance of the recommendation of the Reform Committee, of which Peter Cooper is Chairman, held at Thompson's Hall, No. 573 4th-av., on Tuesday evening, 23d October, the following ticket was unanimously nominated:

Councilmen	(Dist. LIV...JOHN WEBBER. (Dist. LV...CHAS. H. HASWELL.
Assessor	JAMES DENNIS.
School Commissioner	EDWARD S. FELLOWS.
Inspectors	ELIAS H. HERRICK. LEWIS S. THOMAS.
Trustees	HENRY M. SCHIEFFELIN, RICHARD KELLY, BENJ. J. ATTERBURY, FRANCIS T. HARRIS, JEREMIAH T. LOCKWOOD, JOHN ASLEY.
Constables	

Inspectors of Election—1st District, Thomas O. Davis, Geo. Defendorf. IId District, Wm. H. Kirby, William H. Williams. IIId District, Milton J. Reeves, Daniel Gilchrist. IVth District, Cornelius J. Miller, Frederick Smith.

The following resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity:

Resolved, That the honorable contrast between the conduct of our Representatives in the Common Council, and those members from other Wards who have brought scandal and reproach on their constituents by offences against the laws for which some of them stand arraigned at the bar of justice, vindicates the course we have pursued since the Ward was formed, of making independent nominations for Charter officers, favoring parties, and seeking only to elect men of ability and unblemished character to manage our local affairs.

Resolved, That our incorruptible Alderman, GEORGE W. VARIAN, has discharged the duties of his trust in a manner so entirely acceptible as to entitle him to the esteem of honest men of all parties, and we are proud to rank him among that noble minority of true Reformers in the Board of Aldermen, who have waged an unequal but most gallant warfare against corruption and profligate legislation.

Resolved, That JOHN WEBBER and CHARLES H. HASWELL have proved themselves "fit, honest and capable" members of the Board of Councilmen, and are among the most upright and efficient men in that body. Their votes have uniformly been given on the side of honesty and right, and we will use all honorable means to promote their reelection.

Resolved, That the Reform County Ticket, headed by that most faithful public officer, the Hon. AZARIAH C. FLAGG, merits and shall receive our hearty and energetic support, and we trust the party-ridden people of this City will acknowledge by their votes at the coming election the necessity of choosing heads of departments whose antecedents warrant the belief that they will reform the gross abuses which have reflected such deep disgrace on the fair fame of the City.

GEORGE GREER, Chairman.

JOHN STEPHENSON, THOMAS C. SMITH, ELIAS H. HERRICK } Vice-Chairmen.

LEWIS S. THOMAS, GEORGE J. BYRD, } Secretaries.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM A. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. E. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.

By order of the Whig General Committee.

WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

TENTH WARD WHIG CHARTER CONVENTION.—At a meeting of the Tenth Ward Whig Charter Convention, held on Monday, Oct. 29, 1855, the following letter was received from HORATIO REED, the nominee of the Whig Charter Convention:

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

To the Chairman of the Tenth Ward Whig Nominating Committee:

SIR: After mature deliberation, I have arrived at the conclusion to decline being a candidate at the ensuing election, for Alderman of the Xth Ward, which nomination I have had the honor of receiving at the hands of your Committee. In doing so I have but the single object, of uniting the friends of reform, of every party, upon one candidate—the only preceding, as far as I am by power, deri a from such an un ortuna e division at this critical period. While it is far more agreeable to me to remain in private life than to accept a responsible and laborious position of this kind, I should not have felt at liberty to decline, but for the above reason. Permit me to add, that for the confidence reposed in me, and the many marks of favor I have received from personal friends, and the citizens of the Xth Ward generally, I do now, and shall ever, entertain the most grateful recollection.

With great respect, yours,

HORATIO REED.

On motion, *Resolved*, That the declination of HORATIO REED be accepted.

Resolved, That the letter of HORATIO REED be published in the *Herald*, *Times*, *Sun*, *Staats Zeitung*, and New-Yorker *Demokrat*.

On motion, *Resolved*, That DAVID MILLER be nominated as the candidate for Alderman of the Xth Ward, by acclamation. WM. ALLEN, Chairman.

ROBT. MACOY, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—No Party Politics in City affairs—thorough Reform in all Departments of the City Government.

Comptroller—AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk—DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff—JAMES C. WILLETT.
Street Commissioner—DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector—JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners—ALANSON S. JONES, M. D., FREDERICK W. PERRY.
Justices Supreme Court—JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Judge Marine Court—CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The Executive Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at their rooms, No. 365 Broadway, to receive reports from the Ward Committees.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the FIRST WARD CHARTER CONVENTION, held Oct. 26, 1855, at the Washington, No. 1 Broadway, Hon. J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX in the Chair,

On motion, JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., was appointed Secretary.

On motion, HENRY SMITH, Esq., received the unanimous nomination for Councilman of the 1st Council District.

On motion, Doctor MARTINUS A. VAN LIKE was nominated by acclamation as candidate for Councilman of the IId Council District.

JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., was nominated as Assessor.

Constables—JOHN DERRICK and PETER KIERS.

J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX, Chairman.

JOHN THOMPSON, Jr., Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING—Will be held at the house of C. Carson, corner of 74th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, when the following ticket will be submitted for your adoption:

Alderman—WM. B. DRAKE.
Councilman—2d District—FRANCIS B. GUEST.
Assessor—JAMES E. COULTER.
Constables—MICAJAH M. STANIELS, REUBEN T. JOHNSON.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Trustees—ROBERT MCCORD, and CHARLES WILLMOTS.
Inspector—JOHN CORMACK.

A mass meeting will also be held at the Eagle Brewery, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The meetings will be addressed by able speakers. By order,

JOHN W. MARTIN, Chairman.

WILLIAM REYNOLDT, Secretary.

EIGHTH-WARD WHIG AND REFORM NOMINATIONS:

Alderman—WILLIAM TUCKER.
Councilmen—1st Dist. 17—JACOB W. CORNWELL, 1st Dist. 18—WILLIAM P. HILLIARD, 1st Dist. 19—WILLIAM BOGERT, 1st Dist. 20—LEONARD AVERY.
Assessor—ANDREW BLEAKLEY.
Constables—WILLIAM B. JONES, JOHN WILDEY.
Commissioner of Schools—ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Trustees—A. M. L. SCOTT, HENRY A. MORGAN.
Inspector—CHARLES C. DYER.

Inspectors of Election.

First District.....Wm. E. Van Norden, John M. Smith.
Second District...James M. Murray, Hart B. Weed.
Third District.....J. W. Allen, William Montgomery.
Fourth District...S. H. Williamson, William Franks.
Fifth District.....Benjamin Hendrickson, S. Underhill.
Sixth District.....James Shaw, Thomas Seward.
Seventh District..Wm. C. McK. Chapman, Wm. Moir.
Eighth District....John Forshay, Benjamin S. Foster.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University 23d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 20th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself fit, honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Secretary.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES: The malicious rumor industriously circulated that I was instrumental in attempting to produce confusion at the recent ratification meeting at Tammany Hall, is utterly unfounded. While I cannot, however, in any manner be held responsible for what occurred on that occasion, I am gratefully conscious that I have numerous and devoted friends in that political organization, who prefer my claims for the office of Street Commissioner, believing, that by supporting me the defeat of the Know-Nothing candidate can alone be effected.

HENRY H. HOWARD,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WE SHALL HAVE READY MONDAY, NOV. 5.

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,

WITH HER SUCCESSORS;

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FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Three-quarters of a mile from Wallingford Depôt, and 10 miles from New-Haven; 63 acres of good land; fine, large house, with all modern conveniences; stable and other outbuildings, ice pond, ice-house, fine spring of water, supplying through lead pipes the house and stables; lawn and ornamental shrubs. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, unsurpassed. For further particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., where plan and view may be seen.

FOR SALE.—A FIRST CLASS DWELLING HOUSE near Union-square, on one of the cross streets. It is an elegant house, four stories, with high stoop and basement and under cellar; has a fine ornamental front of brown stone, contains all the modern improvements, and is in every respect a desirable residence. Lot and house full size. Price $25,000. For particulars and cards of admission apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—NEAR YONKERS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY, N. Y.—A handsome farm, 40 acres, situated near Yonkers, Westchester County, N. Y., and about 15 minutes' walk from Hunt's Bridge, Railroad Station of the Harlem Railroad, and about 2½ miles from the Yonkers Railroad Depôt. This property is beautifully situated for cottage and villa sites, and country residences, and is known as the property of and occupied by Edward Cromwell. The place abounds with all kinds of fruit and shade trees. The fruit trees are very fine, consisting of cherry, peach, apple and other trees in great variety. For further particulars of the above property, apply to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st., New-York, or on the premises.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Desirable City central lots, No. 167 Chatham-st., together with No. 3 James-st. adjoining, the whole facing mostly on Chatham-square. Wanted, towards first payment, a small, snug country place. Price six to eight thousand dollars. No. 5 Wall-st., basement. H. A. SPAFARD.

FOR SALE—Six Omnibus Sleighs with pole, load bars and cushions all complete; very little used. Apply at the depôt of the Sixth-av. Railroad Company, 8th-av., corner 43d-st.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE IN BROOKLYN—East of Atlantic, a comfortable house, with the modern improvements, calculated for a small family, with several lots of garden grounds attached, and situated within about two miles walking distance from the South Ferry. Unexceptionable neighborhood required. Address BROOKLYN, Box No. 3,881 Post-Office, stating location and price.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single lady, teacher of the piano-forte and singing, wishes to rent three rooms, or the lower part of a house, if not too expensive, with gas and privilege of the bath-room, in the upper part of the City, in a respectable neighborhood, where she will be permitted to receive a few pupils in the house; one room must be large enough to hold one large-sized piano. Rent must be moderate; will be kept in best order by a servant. Address MATHILDE REGARDO, Union-square Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED—By a small family, consisting of a gentleman and his wife, recently from the country. Present occupants must be of the highest respectability. Unexceptionable reference freely given. Rent moderate. Address H. L. W., New-York *Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED—By a literary club meeting Wednesday evenings, a room suitably furnished, on or near Broadway, and the vicinity of Bleecker-st. preferred. Address S. B. J., Box No. 2,305, Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

HOUSE WANTED TO HIRE—In Williamsburg or East Brooklyn, a house with several lots of ground attached, at a moderate rate of rent. Address, READ, Office of this paper.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—A new four-story brick House and Store, one door above 49th-st., on the East side, immediately opposite the depôt of the 8th-av. Railroad. The house is 25 feet wide by 55 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with Croton Water and Gas. Apply to J. MUNSON, corner of 43d-st. and 7th-av., or to H. EVESON, No. 20 Jones-st., or on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. The Store and upper apartments can be let together or separately.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—Six new and handsome large cottage houses, with from ¼ to ½ (or more) lot of land attached to each. Rent very low ($200 to $300) to good tenants, who will take care of the lots and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN THE COUNTRY—Eleven miles from the City Hall, and three-quarters of a mile from the Harlem Railroad; the house is furnished, and will be let to a quiet, genteel family of two or three persons only, and the owner's board, (breakfast and tea,) be considered as equivalent to the rent. References exchanged. Address C. J. COUTAN, No. 1 Nassau-st., up stairs.

HOUSE TO LET—In a very desirable neighborhood in West 22d-st., from Nov. 1, a 3-story English basement house, with gas, bath, furnace and every convenience. Rent $700 per annum. Apply to THOMAS S. SOMMERS, No. 43 Wall-st. or No. 250 West 22d-st.

HOUSE TO LET—A 3-story house, partially furnished, near Madison-square. The gentleman occupying it wishes to let it to a small family and take rooms in Board for himself and wife. Address L. V. D. F., Union-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 29 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The new first-class four-story brown stone house, No. 45 West 30th-st., near 6th-av., finished in the best manner, with all modern improvements. H. T. GAMAGE, No. 62 Wall-st., Office No. 11.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat three-story and basement brick house, No. 150 West 50th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling house No. 122 Sullivan-st., with modern improvements. Inquire of WM. ARGALL, No. 5 St. Mark's-place, or HULL & ARGALL, No. 201 Fulton-st. Possession immediately.

MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—TO LEASE.—An elegant modern building with fine architectural front of brown stone, finished throughout in a superior manner, and containing every convenience of a first-class store. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given at any time between the present and the 1st of May next. For particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COTTAGE RESIDENCE TO LET—On 8th-st., second house east of 5th-av.; has a productive garden, chicken-yard and stable; will be rented low to a good tenant. Possession immediately. Apply to ROWLAND JOHNSON, No. 54 Beaver-st., or JOHN W. ANDREAS, No. 28 Beekman-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, near Broadway, by M. GANDEE, No. 103 Walker-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The lower part of the house No. 50 King-st. Inquire on the premises.

STORE TO LEASE.—The large spacious store, No. 109 Fulton-st., one door from William-st., 25x82 feet, with a large skylight in the rear, now occupied as a clothing store. It is one of the best stands for a retail fur, clothing or hardware business in the City. The fixtures are nearly new and for sale cheap. Possession immediately if required. Apply to T. SMITH, Jr., No. 21 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 3-story stores, Nos. 23 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most eligible stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail of wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET One window and door on Broadway. Inquire at No. 241 Broadway.

STABLE.—A large stable or part thereof to let, in 58th-st., near 3d-av. Also, a large shop in Broome-st. Inquire at No. 144 Grand-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy Stories, in a new building in Clifford. Apply to J. G. HULL & SON, No. 100 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL, $250,000.
Office, No. 69 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange.
HUGH LAING, President.
JAS. B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 350 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL, $150,000.—Office, No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be liquidated at their office, Nos. 92 and 94 Liberty-st.
FREDERICK SCHUCHARDT, } Special
FREDERICK C. GEBHARD, } Partners.
FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, } General
J. M. C. FROLICH, } Partners.
H. HOLTHAUSEN, }
NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1855.

ENGRAVING AND PRINTING.—The neatest and most fashionable styles of cards, seals, circulars, engraved and printed. Orders received by mail for cards and every variety of engraving and printing. Specimens sent by mail. WM. N. DUNNELL,
No. 195 Broadway, corner Dey-st.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, 30th, and WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction rooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Signor G. B. B. PANDOLFINI begs leave to announce that his second great sale of the season will take place as above, at which some of his finest goods will be disposed of, consisting of real Carrara statuary, Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from 4 to 5 feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and niches.

Also, Alabaster Statuary, representing Venus of Canova; Amoire Devine, by Benerne; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso; bust of Zeno; two groups representing Summer and Autumn; statuary for gardens or piazzas; Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, Dancing Girls of Canova, Venus, &c., these are about 3 feet high.

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two Hrechos, birth of Venus, reposing Hermaphrodite, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rape of Pampallon, copy of the monument on the piazza at Lezborn, &c. Large marble vases, one superb fountain carved with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported, in *alto relievo*. Gothic and Grecian vases, for parlors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Tarra of Adrian, card receivers, solid grape leaves, inlaid tables, transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculaneum vases, urns and temples, Mosaic table and vases, groups, animals, &c.

The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy, expressly for this market.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of French China vases; clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu; China vase richly painted.

Also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market.

The goods can be packed at a small expense on the premises for shipment, if desired.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—H. T. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Prof. A. Wells, corner of 14th-st. and 4th-av., the whole furniture contained in the above house, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte; has been in use only a few months; cost $600; two elaborately carved rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade, elegantly carved rosewood marble top side and corner étageres, mirrors front and back, large size French plate mirrors, some elegant oil paintings, richly decorated China vases and tea sets, rosewood centre, side and sofa tables, marble tops, over 200 yards Brussels carpet, in parlor, hall, &c., in upper rooms, solid rosewood Elizabethan and mahogany do. bedsteads, pure curled horse hair mattresses, palliasses, feather beds, &c.; rosewood bureaus, washstands, wardrobes, elegant rosewood secretary bookcase, solid mahogany extension dining table, 15 feet draw; lace window curtains, mahogany spring seat sofas, arm do., silver plated tea services, &c.; also the oil-cloth and gas chandeliers throughout the house. This house was furnished completely on the 1st of May last, at great expense, and the sale will be positively without any reserve whatever, as the owner leaves shortly for Europe, on account of ill health. A deposit will be required from all purchasers. Catalogues at the house on day of sale.

H. T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers,
No. 36 Beekman-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, at No. 153 West 21st-st., embracing the entire magnificent parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, as above, the most elegant and costly furniture, works of art, &c., that has been offered at auction this season, (descriptive catalogues can be obtained at Mr. R. W. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway,) among which are velvet and Axminster carpets, elegant seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, a superb instrument—cost $450; three magnificent suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, of the richest description; with slip-covers, stairary, top-tables, rich carved rosewood etageres, three splendid pier and mantel mirrors, reception-chairs, rosewood music cabinets and whatnot stands, costly Sevres and Ormolu vases, valuable oil-paintings, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood bureaus, lined with satinwood; elegant rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood furniture en suite in hair-cloth, dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension-table, with chairs, sideboard, &c., to match; Parisian dinner set, 16a pieces, rubyed and cut-glass to match throughout, silver, &c. No postponement on any account.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 814 Broadway, (Gothic Hall,) a large and elegant invoice of French gilt edge china tea sets, Bohemian glassware, cut glass decanters, wine glasses, goblets, sugar bowls and tumblers. Also, splendid porcelain flower vases of various styles and sizes, scent bottles, &c. Also, white granite and stoneware, &c., the stock of a dealer declining business.

Also, at 11 o'clock, same place, peremptory sale of superior Household and Cabinet Furniture, to pay advances, consisting of oak, rosewood, black walnut and mahogany etageres, bookcases, wardrobes and bedsteads, chairs, tables, sofas, tête-à-têtes, extension tables; also, parlor suites, covered in satin, brocatel and silk plush of various colors, and hair-cloth; marble-top centre and side tables, dressing bureaus, lounges, easy and rocking chairs; also, gilt framed mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, &c., &c. This sale is well worthy the attention of dealers and housekeepers. Terms cash. Catalogues at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Store 117 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, BIJOUTERIE AND TOILET ARTICLES.—At No. 507 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.—S. L. HULL, assignee, will sell as above at 10 o'clock on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, the entire stock of useful and decorative articles contained in that splendid store, consisting of colognes, extracts, pomatums, combs, brushes, soaps, glasses, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials, essential oils, &c., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business. Also, show cases, mirrors, fixtures, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE.—THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the sale-room No. 117 Nassau-st.—A large assortment of furniture, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in satin brocatel, plush and hair cloth, marble-top centre, side and sofa tables, secretaire bookcases, bookstands, ladies' French secretaries, music cabinets, superior extension dining tables, dining-room and parlor chairs, sofas, lounges, tête-à-têtes, arm and easy chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, cottage do., enameled cottage furniture, hair mattresses, palliasses, beds, bedding, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

FULTON AND CHURCH-STREET PROPERTY.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, Oct. 30, at 12 o'clock, the valuable lot known as the Northwest corner of Fulton and Church sts., containing 33 feet four inches on Fulton-st., and 75 feet 2 inches on Church-st., being the premises at present occupied by Mrs. Hinchliffe. Terms, which will be liberal to the purchaser, and other particulars, may be obtained of the auctioneers. Sale positive, the owner being about to leave for Europe.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT AUCTION—By J. J. WALDRON, No. 42 Pearl-st. THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, in lots from the shelf, or in the package. Decorated French China, white granite and all kinds of common ware and glass assorted. The attention of City and country trade, hotel keepers, restaurants and families is called to these sales. Goods carefully packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

At 12 o'clock the sale of vases and the stock of a retailer unfortunate in business, will commence.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their sales-room, No. 79 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock.

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—All the household furniture of a genteel family about leaving the city, consisting of the usual variety—sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. Also an invoice of cognac brandy, vintage 1806; 5,000 cigars, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in 7th-st., Williamsburg, between South 1st and South 2d sts., all the genteel furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of the usual variety generally found in a genteel family. Also, six very superior male mocking birds—fine singers. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane.

THIS DAY—Tuesday, Oct. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold, peremptorily, for account of whom it may concern, 100 gallons of Old Martell French brandy, out of bond, warranted pure, and of the vintage of 1840, in quarter-casks; will be drawn off into demijohns, in quantities to suit purchasers.

J. L. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS, THIS DAY, Oct. 30, at 9 o'clock, No. 81 Pearl-st. Large and attractive sale of neat White and all kinds of common ware; rich china vases and tea sets, cut, pressed, and Bohemian glass ware, cutlery, stationery, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

M. DONOVAN, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—M. DONOVAN will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 114 Hudson-st., all the parlor, dining-room, chamber and kitchen furniture of the best description, all of which is to be sold without reserve; an opportunity seldom offered to the public; no postponement; a deposit required.

AUCTION NOTICE—LOTS FOR SALE.—Will be sold at auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, on the 30th of October, 1855, at 12 o'clock M., of that day, those four lots and buildings thereon, situated on the west side of 8th-av., in the City of New-York, commencing at a point distant northerly from the corner of 19th-st. and 8th-av. 91 feet 9 inches—each lot being 18 feet 6 inches front and rear, by 100 feet deep, between the said 8th-av. also, that certain lot with a three-story building thereon, on the west side of 8th-av., New-York, commencing at a point distant from the northwest corner of 20th-st. and 8th-av., 91 feet 9 inches, being 18 feet four inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Terms of sale made known on the day of sale.

JAS. J. MCADAM, Attorney, No. 77 Nassau-st.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION,—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Depôt grounds. This property comprises 90 by 120 feet on Water-st., 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 121 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—FRENCH SHEET IRON, HOLLOW WARE, &c.—In JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP'S hardware sale on TUESDAY, 30th, at No. 218 Pearl-st., will be found 18 cases French sheet iron, hollow ware, tinned saucepans, skimmers, basting spoons, ladles, fry pans, kettles, &c., &c. The above will be sold by the package for account of whom it may concern, part of them being slightly damaged by sea water. Also, 50 dozen long and D. handle, C. S. shovel, 3 packages double and single barrel guns and rifles, 1 case tea trays, 1 cask files, assorted, 1 cask table cutlery, 5 casks ball braces, draw knives, compasses, scissors, saws, butcher knives, billet webs, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

No. 22 FLEET-STREET, London, }
October, 1855. }

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT have to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of November.

THE ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTISTS' and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; and sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 3 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c. and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 230 copies colored and mounted, large paper (published at £15 15s.); 180 copies, small paper (published at £4 4s.); the whole of the lithographic stones will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER:

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS OF Messrs. INGRAM & CO., which will comprise 100,000 volumes of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, (sells 2s. 6d.); 60,000 Universal Library; 1,000 Webster's Dictionary, royal 8vo, (sells 16s.); 1,400 Nineveh and its Palaces, (sells 6s.); 1,500 Our Iron Roads, (sells 6s.); 4,000 Three Colonies of Australia, (sells 6s.); 1,000 Stocqueler's Life of Wellington, 2 vols., (sells 12s.); 3,000 Lares and Penates, (sells 6s.); 2,600 English Forests and Forest Trees, (sells 6s.); 3,000 Algeria, (sells 6s.); 5,000 Hogg and Microscope, (sells 7s. 6d.); 3,000 Andrews' Practical Farmer, (sells 6s.); 12,000 Illustrated London Spelling Book, (sells 1s.); 8,700 Illustrated London Reading Book, (sells 2s.); 3,000 Illustrated London Instructor, (sells 2s.); 8,000 Guy's Illustrated London Geography, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Hind's Illustrated London Astronomy, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Hakewell's Electric Science, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated Practical Geometry, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Euclid, (sells 2s.); 4,000 Scott's Mechanics and Mechanism, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated London Drawing Book, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Barnard's Handbook of Foliage, (sells 6s.); 2,000 Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, (sells 4s.); 3,500 Burn on the Steam Engine, (sells 3s.); 1,400 Life of Luther, (sells 2½s.); 1,500 Holiday Book for Christmas, (sells 2½s.); 50,000 Illustrated Books for the Rail, (sells 1s.); 15,000 Children's Books, and numerous others equally important. Together with

THE VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES AND COPYRIGHTS of Messrs. INGRAM & Co., including the following important works, viz.: Webster's Dictionary, 8000 sheets; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols., 80 sheets; The Orbs of Heaven, 18 sheets and 8 plates; Dumas' Pictures of Travel, 30 sheets; Mackay's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 2 vols., 40 sheets; Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, 22 sheets; a Woman's Journey Round the World,

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,187,051 84
Average amount of Specie	591,397 11
Average amount of Circulation	311,445 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,513,813 92
Average amount of Deposits	1,748,090 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$654,080 00
Average amount of Specie	58,968 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	430,288 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,354,311 24
Average amount of Specie	902,969 19
Average amount of Circulation—Loss of late Bank America	51,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,347,201 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,547,619 76
Average amount of Specie	1,043,462 91
Average amount of Circulation	2,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,849,938 45

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,299,886 19
Average amount of Specie	134,611 96
Average amount of Circulation	96,387 83
Average amount of Deposits	1,178,723 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES B. WILSON, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAMES B. WILSON, President.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,546,948 54
Average amount of Specie	491,470 78
Average amount of Circulation	226,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,758,583 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,550,642 98
Average amount of Specie	143,185 93
Average amount of Circulation	89,750 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,427,302 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,012,580 70
Average amount of Specie	454,662 85
Average amount of Circulation	100,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,249,978 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,676,438 56
Average amount of Specie	379,498 45
Average amount of Circulation	504,620 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,851,464 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of October, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,014,529 17
Average amount of Specie	67,510 36
Average amount of Circulation	180,230 00
Average amount of Deposits	788,035 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,418,449 24
Average amount of Specie	61,745 33
Average amount of Circulation	204,553 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,131,336 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier or the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$346,026 90
Average amount of Specie	12,808 00
Average amount of Circulation	103,241 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,374 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WILLIAMSON, President of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WILLIAMSON, President.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

HENRY A. FROST, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,574,711 59
Average amount of Specie	66,339 95
Average amount of Circulation	185,364 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,056,988 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$559,950 20
Average amount of Specie	96,541 87
Average amount of Circulation	124,770 00
Average amount of Deposits	386,396 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of October, 1855.

FELIX HART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,307,180 00
Average amount of Specie	284,810 00
Average amount of Circulation	201,410 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,079,207 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. D. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. D. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

THOMAS L. CARNES, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,679,147 43
Average amount of Specie	185,538 95
Average amount of Circulation	81,065 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,126,473 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT BROOKS, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

W. G. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,644,493 30
Average amount of Specie	188,399 04
Average amount of Circulation	79,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,748,090 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,560,281 83
Average amount of Specie	117,073 92
Average amount of Circulation	82,762 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,327,353 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$444,939 00
Average amount of Specie	41,880 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,350 00
Average amount of Deposits	297,630 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,695,539 56
Average amount of Specie	135,784 59
Average amount of Circulation	139,981 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,167,386 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$615,038 59
Average amount of Specie	27,557 33
Average amount of Circulation	12,320 00
Average amount of Deposits	557,545 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$640,811 70
Average amount of Specie	183,304 97
Average amount of Circulation	91,035 00
Average amount of Deposits	550,520 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,326,051 50
Average amount of Specie	59,855 48
Average amount of Circulation	110,580 00
Average amount of Deposits	796,384 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

W. O. MURFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$330,129 00
Average amount of Specie	35,370 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,740 00
Average amount of Deposits	188,457 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$637,123 60
Average amount of Specie	53,351 00
Average amount of Circulation	112,865 00
Average amount of Deposits	474,808 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,864,216 72
Average amount of Specie	127,054 01
Average amount of Circulation	236,950 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,496,579 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, OF the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,597,556 56
Average amount of Specie	642,583 32
Average amount of Circulation	366,231 52
Average amount of Deposits	3,361,615 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$780,513 85
Average amount of Specie	50,066 35
Average amount of Circulation	95,190 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,447 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,079,330 16
Average amount of Specie	80,155 28
Average amount of Circulation	121,113 00
Average amount of Deposits	837,821 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,810,673 21
Average amount of Specie	599,416 73
Average amount of Circulation	407,848 11
Average amount of Deposits	3,073,782 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,112,241 14
Average amount of Specie	80,501 37
Average amount of Circulation	209,091 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,020 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, LOUIS J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, October 27, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JOHN M. DAVIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	107,077 00
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. K. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

C. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,643,646 19
Average amount of Specie	1,244,062 52
Average amount of Circulation	200,794 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,495,855 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,546,559 75
Average amount of Specie	133,114 40
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	145,618 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,716,629 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERTOPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,161,638 99
Average amount of Specie	532,880 94
Average amount of Circulation	109,097 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,709,722 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,463 00
Average amount of Specie	142,312 00
Average amount of Circulation	130,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	907,336 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,590,123 49
Average amount of Specie	214,463 88
Average amount of Circulation	185,646 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,027,455 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 27th day of October, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$240,055 25
Average amount of Specie	11,119 93
Average amount of Circulation	67,965 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,523 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$404,054 00
Average amount of Specie	24,326 39
Average amount of Circulation	71,734 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,47,824 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAWS, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$234,364 21
Average amount of Specie	10,574 04
Average amount of Circulation	123,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	138,074 52

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,222,341 27
Average amount of Specie	57,341 36
Average amount of Circulation	182,068 00
Average amount of Deposits	885,424 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

EDWD N. KOGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,315,099 99
Average amount of Specie	80,343 48
Average amount of Circulation	159,946 00
Average amount of Deposits	766,344 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$549,346 52
Average amount of Specie	39,575 55
Average amount of Circulation	88,117 17
Average amount of Deposits	341,926 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$998,040 61
Average amount of Specie	45,026 00
Average amount of Circulation	113,201 00
Average amount of Deposits	688,076 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending October 27th, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$792,153 82
Average amount of Specie	50,551 06
Average amount of Circulation	153,401 00
Average amount of Deposits	574,274 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

WM. E. SUAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,218,212 62
Average amount of Specie	382,548 12
Average amount of Circulation	101,837 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,382,089 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$917,268 00
Average amount of Specie	40,146 00
Average amount of Circulation	90,154 00
Average amount of Deposits	836,746 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th of October, 1855.

J. HOLTEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible]

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

S. C. HARRIS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,000,710 00
Average amount of Specie	44,016 00
Average amount of Circulation	107,107 00
Average amount of Deposits	717,980 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 27th day of October, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,544,940 75
Average amount of Specie	89,475 44
Average amount of Circulation	251,710 00
Average amount of Deposits	645,348 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 29th day of October, 1855.

E. H. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 27th day of October, 1855:

| | |

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Character of the Late Dr. Bliss.

DR. JOEL PARKER'S FUNERAL DISCOURSE.

Dr. PARKER'S discourse on the death of Dr. BLISS, delivered in the Fourth Avenue Church, last Sabbath evening, was altogether unique. It was founded on the history of St. Luke as the *beloved* physician. The Apostles, said he, were selected because of something in their native qualities of mind and sympathies that fitted them for their task; the vocation of some of them as fishermen enabled them the better to become fishers of men. The stamp of the physician is imprinted upon Luke's gospel. Luke exhibits the Saviour as the Great Physician.

The two factors that chiefly mould the characters of men are their vocation and their religious belief. Vocation is influential because it decides the choice of associates. Among all the lawful secular callings that spring up in a civilized and Christian community, no one combines itself more happily with the sweet influences of the Gospel than that of the medica profession. The influence of the medical profession, when legitimately studied and pursued, united with the influences of the Gospel as thoroughly incorporated into the "belief of the heart," form a combined character of peculiar loveliness. The reason is that the exercise of the medical profession tends to call out kindly affections, to stimulate tenderness and to inspire a sentiment of the most sacred responsibilities. The physician's sphere is *home*—the bosom of the family—the place where domestic virtue and all the endearments of social life are most easily fostered—and there his influence for good is very perceptible. He did not mean to say that the physician was better than other men, but that there was something in his high pursuits that exempted him from the temptation merely to amass filthy lucre. His vocation places him in circumstances that call out and prompt the higher emotions of our nature.

It would be extremely easy, said the preacher, to point out, if not the identity, at least the close relation and analogy of the efforts of those who cure the body's ailments with the anxieties of those to whom is deputed the cure of souls. If men were never sick, physicians would be as little needed as would clergymen, if our moral nature were undegraded. The Rev. Dr. ran the parallel between physiology and psychology with as much eason as cleverness. He would not say the duties of the Christian physician must be Adder than other men; but that other things being equal, it will render him a peculiarly loveable person—his occupations will impart gentleness and warmth to his affections—his labors will cultivate humane sentiments, and the sacredness of his obligations will impart a chastened and mellow tone to his whole character. Of the deceased Dr. BLISS, he said: "Amongst us, who knew him best, he was truly lovely, pure-minded as a virtuous woman, simple as a child, noble as an apostle."

The preacher briefly dwelt upon the biography of his subject. JAMES C. BLISS was born in Bennington, Vermont, Jan. 8, 1791, and was the child of pious parents. He suffered in early years from protracted sickness. At the age of 16 he went to reside with an elder brother at Lansing, where he joined the Church under the care of Rev. Dr. SAMUEL BLATCHFORD. Afterward he commenced the study of medicine with Dr. TAYLOR. In the Winter of 1811-12, he came to New-York to attend medical lectures, entered the office of Dr. BURROWE and became House Surgeon of New-York Hospital. He graduated in New-York in 1815. Here he attended Dr. ROMEYN'S Church in Cedar-street, and became a member of the Consistory of the South Dutch Church. In the Spring of 1820 Dr. JOEL PARKER became acquainted with him. A new Presbyterian Church was proposed in the First Ward. One of the five who originated this effort was Dr. BLISS. Dr. PARKER acceded to a pastorate composed of three persons, who had as yet no Church and no congregation. In less than a month from that time the young pastor was dismissed from his charge in the city of Rochester, and the new congregation was commenced in what had been a lecture room of the Cedar-street church. The locality in Thames-street was undesirable. It was soon filled to repletion, and the congregation removed to the Masonic Hall, in Broadway, where Dr. BLISS and his Pastor continued till Autumn of 1831, when they took possession of a new church corner of Dey and Washington streets. At the end of two years that church was amicably divided—half the session went to a new church—Dr. BLISS remained. After other events and changes, when at the decease of Dr. MASON, Dr. PARKER found himself called to the pastorate of his flock, he had the pleasure to find himself associated with Dr. BLISS as one of his session.

The character of Dr. BLISS furnishes a beautiful example of Christian devotion. His prayers were remarkable for their fervor and tenderness. His habit of sympathy with his patients in their sufferings, and kneeling by their bedside commending them to the God of comfort and consolation, had imparted to him a quick and delicate sensibility that rendered his prayer acceptable to all who heard it. Such services were not rudely pressed upon those to whom they were not grateful, but kindly rendered where prayer would give comfort and inspire hope. His views were perhaps unusual. He often remarked on the good influence in the work of healing itself, on the visits of a judicious pastor.

I remember, said the preacher, an instance during his last illness when it had been thought unwise that his pastor and others should see him for the greater part of two days. When he learned the facts, he spoke chidingly to those about him,—asking if they supposed his reverend friends were children, and could not conduct an interview with such brevity and calmness as should render it comforting and salutary rather than injurious. He may have misjudged, for he was then very ill, but the fact goes to show the general habit of his mind in this regard. Dr. BLISS had a great seem of all quackery, and he acted towards his professional brethren as though he believed the whole body to be the soul of honor and of courtesy. In his private relations, he was exquisitely amiable. His devotion to the great Christian charitable institutions formed the great feature of his public life. He was connected with the American Religious Tract Society from its commencement; in fact, he was its originator in 1814, he was elected its secretary. Chiefly by laboring at night, he wrote at that time seventy-five tracts for children. A National Society was formed chiefly as his instigation—the first meeting being held at his own house. This was in 1815. For more than thirty years Dr. BLISS labored in connection with this Society as a member of the Distributing and Executive Committees. Out of 410 stated and special meetings of the Committee, the records show that he attended 378 of them, for twenty-eight years acting as Secretary, and for twenty-two years as its Chairman. In his death the world has met an almost irreparable loss. The institutions he served mourn his departure. A large circle of friends and relations who found a home ever ready for them in his hospitable mansion deplore his loss. The families he gratuitously served in their hours of affliction mourn; the poor he wept at his grave have lost a friend. The medical profession has lost one of its brightest ornaments and sincerest friends. A stricken widow and daughter experience a desolateness of which we may attempt no description. The Church is bereaved. Who shall supply the broad vacancy created among us? For him we have no apprehension.

Union Industrial Mission School, Corner of Eighth-avenue and Twenty-ninth street.

LAMBERT SUYDAM, President, and JOHN RUSSELL, Secretary of the Board of Auditors of this School—concerning which, some unpleasant things have been said—certify that they have examined its accounts and find them correct, and that there is a balance in the hands of the Treasurer of $4 85. "We have," they say, "also visited the school during its exercises, and have witnessed with satisfaction the manner in which it is conducted; and believing it will be the means of effecting great good in that neighborhood, we cordially commend the enterprise, as one deserving the support and sympathy of the public."

Better than Stumping.

The candidates have not all got up target companies yet; nor are all the brass bands engaged. The negligent ones may expect to be defeated. It is the dinner that secures the Guard and the visitors—the target and the music that inflames the breasts of the voters at home.

Nice Baby Found in an Ash-box.

Never omit scratching in the ash-box. Yesterday, LEHLIA MCGARVEY found a female child, apparently about four weeks old, in an ash-box in front of No. 27 Hester-street. The child was sent to the Almshouse.

Fires.

Two small fires occurred last night—one in a stable owned by Mr. MCCLUSKEY, at No. 45 Baxter-street, damage about $100; the other in a dwelling No. 145 Leonard-street, damage trifling.

☞ A large number of carpenters are at work upon the *City of Boston* steamer, for the purpose of giving her a thorough overhauling. The heavy sheet iron plates on her bow and sides are in course of removal, and it is said that she will be coppered and fitted up for the surveying business. She will be remembered as the vessel that was bought for, but not used for, the Kane Expedition.

☞ Arrangements have been made for a course of Popular Lectures this season, in the Church of Rev. JONATHAN CRANE, in Twentieth-street. Such men as Dr. NOTT, of Union College, BAYARD TAYLOR, Dr. BACON and Prof. OLMSTED are engaged. The lectures will be given on Thursday evenings of each week. Tickets for the course will be fixed at such rates as to make the lectures a public benefit.

Barnum's Babies.

MR. BARNUM writes us that the telegraph did him injustice in announcing his Baby-Show a failure in Cincinnati. He says that eighty-three children were engaged to compete for the premiums. The day of opening was stormy, and but forty-four children were present. For that reason only he says the Exhibition was postponed to warm weather.

Macauley and Dickens.

The third and fourth volumes of MACAULAY'S *History of England*, are at length definitively announced as on the eve of publication. We learn that the HARPERS have made arrangements for sheets in advance of its issue in England, so that they will publish it here simultaneously with its appearance in England. They have also purchased the early sheets of the new tale by DICKENS, which will be inserted in successive numbers of their Magazine. It is to be entitled *Little Dorritt*.

Sold for Sixpence.

The man who pays that coin to gaze at the Sun's spots through the telescope in the Park. He is reimbursed by a piece of red glass, through which he squints admiringly at two spots, done in lamp-black.

A MR. POTTER had his arm broken, as he passed through John-street, by the falling of a piece of timber on it. The timber was dislodged from the new building, No. 95 John-street, by the wind.

New buildings in course of erection at Thirty-fourth-street, between Lexington and Third-avenues, were blown down by the wind.

☞ Mr. WILLIAM M. HALSTED has paid $100 to present an elegant copy of the Memoir of Rev Dr. JUSTIN EDWARDS to every student and every officer of the Union Theological Seminary. Dr. EDWARDS' address on Sacred Eloquence, and his labors for Temperance and the Sabbath, make this a valuable present.

☞ BROWN'S Bronze Equestrian Statue of WASHINGTON, which is to be placed in Union-square, is nearly completed. It will be placed on a granite pedestal ten feet in height.

☞ Several negroes pitched in—with open razors—upon the German keepers of a lager-bier saloon in Church, corner of Leonard-street, yesterday morning, and inflicted several bad wounds.

☞ The "Free-Love" Club held its regular meeting at No. 555 Broadway last evening. Everything passed off quietly.

☞ They don't give out books to be read within half an hour of closing the Astor Library for the day. It is a great thing to be punctual about shutting up.

☞ The Sandusky *Register* is tired of Eastern ecturers, and aches to hear some of its own men.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—The styles of ready-made clothing exhibited this season by ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, appear to meet with universal approval, if we may judge by the crowds of customers which every day visit their establishment.

Their assortment is unusually large and varied, and extraordinary pains have been taken to have every garment made in the most perfect manner, and well and appropriately trimmed. They feel amply repaid for their exertions to please their customers by the success which has crowned their exertions. Strangers and others who are unacquainted with the manner of conducting business at No. 441 Broadway, are politely invited to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies desirous of an article of underclothing that will fully protect them from the cold, without cumbering the person, or marring the appearance of the exterior dress, are invited to examine RAY'S Stocking Knit Undervests, for ladies' and misses' wear. They are believed to have no equal for warmth of material, delicacy of texture, softness of surface, neatness of fit, durability in wear, and lowness in price. JAMES E. RAY,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWND'S Patent) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, DR. CURTIS HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the HYGEANA. Principal office No. 848 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 155 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' PIANOS, AND GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S MELODIONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BANK.—The only place in Broadway where these instruments are for sale. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect. N. B.—Broadway Tabernacle Singing Class on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of F. H. NASH. Free for to-morrow evening. COLBURN & NASH, Agents,
No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

"Virtue is amiable, mild, serene;
Without, all beauty, and all peace within."

So it is with every man (other things being equal) who wears the soft, warm, beautiful Undergarments sold, wholesale and retail, at MCLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers-street.

N. B.—Extra size Scotch Wool Undershirts and Drawers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills are astonishing remedies for Scrofula and all Skin diseases. As salt penetrates meat, so will this ointment reach the affected part if rubbed in externally. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, a powerful array of favorites are announced at this house, viz.: Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mlle. THERESE, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, Mrs. SCHMIDT, Miss FANNY HERRING, &c. The pieces will consist of "El Hyder," "Kenneth," and "Magic Barrel."

[Advertisement.]

THIS WEEK ONLY—WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Pupils will be received this week only, at one-half the regular charge. Ladies Class at 11 A. M. Terms, $3. Cards of particulars may be had at the Academy, No. 362 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An old established Coal Yard for Sale, with lease five years to run. Any person wanting to go into this profitable business, this is an opportunity rarely to be met with. For particulars, address "Coal Yard," Office of this paper.

[Advertisement.]

J. R. STAFFORD'S OLIVE TAR.—Pain cannot exist where this great electrical remedy is applied.

Sold at 50 cents a bottle by all druggists, and at the Company's Dépôt, Nos. 23 and 24 New-street.

[Advertisement.]

RARE CHANCE.—Complete files of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES for sale, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order. Price—$40. Address H. F. TICE, this Office.

The Montgomery Guard—Attention!

We find the following in the Montreal *Gazette* of Saturday:

A MODERN CAPTAIN BOBADIL.—We find the following epistle in the Quebec *Colonist* of Wednesday last: *To the Editor of the Quebec Colonist:*

CITADEL, Quebec, 22d Oct., 1855.

SIR: My attention having been called to a card published in Saturday's *Colonist*, (for I never read the paper myself,) issued by a body of Irish Yankee men, styling themselves the "Montgomery Guards," who have honored Quebec with their society and bad music for a whole day, I am constrained to notice one paragraph in it which concerns my brother officers and myself. The "Guards" tender their best thanks respectively to Lieut. Col. COCKELL and the officers of the 16th Regiment of the line, for their kind invitation to dine at the Citadel, Quebec, and the general attention. Now, Sir, one of two things is the case. Either the Montgomery Guards have been *egregiously* hoaxed, or the invitation to dine at the Citadel was the coinage of their fertile Hibernian imaginations, (assisted perhaps by the £100 corporation spread,) for no such invitation or general attention was tendered them by the 16th.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. COCKELL, Lieut.-Col. 16th Reg.

Now, it may be well that our late worthy and welcome visitors, with their national love of fun, only intended to take a "gentle rise" out of the highly distinguished (*see Hart's Army List* and the *Annals of the British Army, passim*) regiment, whose courtesy and liberality they thus lauded—and, so far, their taste may be highly questionable; but if such was their object, surely Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM COCKELL, of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot, has most ludicrously stumbled into the trap. Our Quebec cotemporary justly says:

"Whether he and his brother officers invited the Montgomery Guard to dine with them or not is a matter of very little consequence, and we presume there are few who will give themselves any trouble about it. Had he confined himself to the mere stating of this fact, we could have felt some sympathy for him; but the impertinent remarks about '£100 Corporation spreads,' and 'Hibernian Imaginations,' smack too much of the military snob to allow them to pass unnoticed. During the time the Montgomery Guard were in this city they behaved themselves like *gentlemen*, and were treated by our citizens as such; and if the city chose to entertain them at its own expense, it is none of the business of Lieutenant-Colonel WILLIAM COCKELL, of Her Majesty's 16th Regiment of Foot."

Destructive Fire in Hayneville—Distillery Burnt—Loss $25,000.

From the Hayneville Chronicle, Oct. 22.

We are deeply pained to record the most destructive fire which has ever visited our town. The fire broke out on yesterday morning about 5 o'clock, in the planing-room of MATHER, ROBINSON & Co.'s Gin and Mill Factory, on the south side of the workshop. It is supposed to have originated from the carelessness of some of the negro workmen, who had been at work late the preceding night. The flames spread very rapidly—soon after the fire was discovered the whole work-shop was in a blaze, and spread over the street to Mrs. HARRIS' dwelling-house, which was consumed with all the out-houses. Mrs. H., however, saved her furniture. To add to the embarrassment no water could be obtained, or not enough to do any good; the few wells in the neighborhood were soon boiled out. The fire then spread to the lumber and finishing room belonging to the Factory, in which were stored a number of Gins and Mills, and a large quantity of lumber, all of which were entirely consumed except five unfinished Gins. In fact, everything was consumed in the shop, and adjoining buildings, except the books, papers, and office furniture.

It was with great difficulty that the *Watchman* Office and the Tremont House were saved, and they could not have been saved with every exertion, had it not been for the rain.

The loss of Messrs. MATHER, ROBINSON & Co. is but little, if any, short of twenty-five thousand dollars, without, we learn, any insurance. This is a severe loss on these enterprising men, who have added more to the building up and prosperity of our village than any others. The destruction of the factory is also a heavy loss to our whole community. The mill run by their engine supplied the town and neighborhood with meal.

Indian Outrages in Texas.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

We are permitted to make the following extract from a private letter, dated

WOODWARD'S RANCH, Texas, Sept. 22, 1855.

"The dragoons stationed at Fort Belknap were recently sent to Fort Riley, and the Indians, learning that there were no mounted men in the garrison at Belknap, immediately commenced their thieving and murdering. In one night they stole three horses from Mr. GIBSON, a man living not three miles from the fort. They also killed an old man, named SKIDMORE, in broad daylight. He had gone out about a quarter of a mile from his house to cut some poles, and in two hours was found dead, stripped and scalped, with no less than eight arrows sticking in his body.

Such things will now happen daily, until they place there, instead of infantry, good, well-mounted dragoons, who can protect the frontier settlements. To show the folly of having such troops on a frontier post it will be well to look at the assistance rendered by Fort Belknap after the outrages I have named. Major PAUL, the commanding officer, was called on by Major NEIGHBOR (acting agent for the Southern Comanches) for a contingent of men to go in search of the thieves and murderers. He accordingly sent a dozen raw Irishmen, commanded by an American Corporal, in a *mule wagon*, to capture, perhaps, fifty well-mounted Comanche Indians!"

Important to Inspectors of Election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Friday, Oct. 26, 1855.

To Inspectors of Elections:

GENTLEMEN: In the several Election Districts of this State, (except in New-York City,) at the Election in November next, there will be required (exclusive of city boxes,) in counties having more than one member of Assembly, three, and in counties having only one member, two ballot boxes; which, in the former case, are to be opened and all the votes in *each* canvassed in the following order:

1st. STATE BOX;
2d. ASSEMBLY BOX;
3d. JUDICIARY BOX;

and in the latter case:

1st. STATE BOX;
2d. JUDICIARY BOX.

The votes for the officers named on the State ballot should be canvassed as follows; 1st, State Officers; 2d, State Senators; 3d, County Officers; or where "Member of Assembly" is on the State ticket: 1st, State Officers; 2d, State Senators; 3d, Member of Assembly; 4th, County Officers.

At the completion of the canvass of *each box*, the Chairman of the Board must make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes *for each office* found in such box, and of the whole number given for each person for each office respectively.

The foregoing seems to be the only practicable mode of compliance with the Statute of 1855.

E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.

Important Decision.

A decision was rendered in the U. S. District Court at St. Louis, a few days ago, in the following case: In 1849 a large amount of cotton was shipped at Memphis for New-Orleans in the steamer *Convoy*, which was burnt, with her cargo—not through any negligence of the master or owners. The bills of lading under which the cotton was to be carried said "dangers of river only, excepted."

The Memphis Insurance Company had insured the cotton against "loss by fire." They paid the loss, and brought this suit against the owners of the boat to recover the value of the cotton, claiming to be equitably subrogated, or entitled to all the rights of the original owners of such cotton.

The Court held:

1. That the complainants were entitled to sue in equity to recover, if the defendants were liable.

2. That the exception in the bill of lading of "dangers of the river only," did not include fire—fire was not a danger of the river within the meaning of the bill of lading, though it did not proceed from any fault or neglect of those managing the boat.

A decree was accordingly rendered against the defendants for the value of the cotton.

The question will, doubtless, be carried to the Supreme Court of the United States.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, by Rev. J. S. Schreis, Mr. JOHN HOLTZWORT, of Germany, to Miss ADAH O. BOURNE, youngest daughter of Dr. G. M. Bourne, of San Francisco, Cal.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Whitinsville, Mass., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. L. F. Clark, Mr. LEANDER F. SMITH, formerly of Grafton, to Miss FRANCES E. D. WHITIN, eldest daughter of N. D. Whitin, M. D., formerly of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, after a short illness, in hope of a blissful immortality, Mrs. CHRISTIANA MEAD, wife of Beekman Mead, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her sons, Abraham and John, and her sons-in-law, Peter P. Voorhis, Henry Laforge and Andrew Quackinbush, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the house of Andrew Quackinbush, No. 34 Charles-st., on Wednesday morning, at 9 o'clock, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to English Neighborhood for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, Oct. 29, JOHN ROLPH, youngest son of William and Henrietta Adams, aged 1 month and 1 day.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents No. 94 Catharine-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 9 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY HERBERT, in the 56th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Capt. Michael Dougherty, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 276 East Broadway.

In this City, on Saturday, Oct. 27, LYDIA HOLMES, wife of David Holmes, deceased, aged 68 years and 5 months.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from No. 229 West 28th-st., on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ Ulster papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday night, Oct. 28, of disease of the brain, CAROLINE ISABELLA, the beloved child of Allan and and Martha S. Morrison, aged 18 months.

Funeral this day, (Tuesday,) at 12 o'clock, from No. 38 Carroll-st., Brooklyn, where the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Saturday, Oct. 27, JESSEY ROGERS, aged 80 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In New-Orleans, La., on Friday, Oct. 19, SAMUEL LOVET WALDO, Adjutant and Inspector-General of the State of Louisiana, aged 39 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Oct. 29.

$3,000	U. S. 6s, '62	119	223	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	115⅝
1,000	New-York 6s, '73	116⅝	50	do	90.114
6,000	Ohio 6s, '80	103⅝	50	do	115
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '47	109¾	75	Pan. Railroad	86.101
41,000	Ind. State 5s	93⅝	100	do	90.101
7,000	Tennessee 6s, '90, '94	95½	200	Hud. River R. R.	89
89,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	do	81⅞
10,000	do	90	94⅝	310 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	89
48,000	Missouri 6s	87	310	do	91
10,000	do	60	87½	100	do	89
10,000	do	60	87½	100	do	89
5,000	Louisiana 6s	80	5	do	91⅛
1,000	Erie Conv. Bs. '71	79	200	Erie Railroad	49⅝
8,000	Erie Bs. of '75	84⅞	150	do	49⅝
5,000	do	84⅝	150	do	49⅝
2,000	N. Ia. M. G. L. M. Bs	89⅞	100	do	49⅝
4,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	76	400	do	49⅝
5,000	do	78	500	do	49⅝
10,000	do	78⅛	900	do	49⅝
5,000	do	78	300	do	49⅝
10,000	do	78⅜	650	do	49⅝
5,000	do	100	do	49⅝
1,500	N. Y. Cen 6's	80⅝	200	do	49⅝
4,000	do	80	500	do	49⅝
20	Phenix Bank	100	455	do	50
100	D. & H. C. C.	121	100	do	49⅝
12	Hanover Bank	97	100	do	49⅝
100	Canton Co.	33⅜	100	do	49⅝
50	do	33⅜	100	do	49⅝
100	do	33	200	do	49⅝
100	do	33	400	do	49⅝
150	do	33	400	do	49⅝
400	Nic'agua Transit Co.	16	350	do	49⅝
100	do	16	50	do	50⅛
200	do	16	100	do	49⅝
100	do	16½	50	Harlem R. R.	23
300	do	16	100	do	21⅞
50	do	16	100	Reading Railroad	86⅜
200	do	16	200	do	86⅜
500	Cumb. Coal Co.	24⅞	100	do	86⅜
150	do	24⅞	300	do	86⅜
100	do	25	200	do	86⅜
200	do	25	400	do	86⅜
700	do	25	100	do	87⅛
50	do	25⅜	100	do	88⅛
250	do	25⅜	50	Michigan Cen. R. R.	93
400	do	25⅜	250	do	93
400	do	25	200	do	93
500	do	25	25	do	94
50	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	90⅞	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	69
250	do	90	20	do	68
100	do	90	150	do	67⅝
10	do	90⅞	10	do	67¾
50	do	90⅝	20	Rome, Water. R. R.	70
15	Clev. C. & Chi.	102			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$4,000 Chi. and Rk. I. 1st mortgage, int. added 96⅛
2,000 Gal. and Chi. R. R. 1st mort., int. added 93
5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Ind. 2d mort. 66
1,500 City of Marysville, (Cal.) 10 ₱ cent. 81
3,000 Chicago and Miss. R. R., 2d mort. 57⅜
7,000 One certif. of Breckenridge Cannel Coal $1,060
18 shares N. York and Havre Steamship Co. 70
25 shares Mich. South. and North. Ind. R. R. 91¾
20 shares Danbury and Norwalk Railroad 52
10 shares St. Nicholas Bank 97¾
66 shares North River Fire Insurance Co. 138½
19 shares Fulton Insurance Company 89⅞
20 shares Home Fire Insurance Company 34

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Hud. Riv. 1st M.	100⅜	200	Harlem Railroad	b3 23
10,000	U. S. 6s, '67	118	30	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	91
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	80 75⅝	25	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	114⅝
	to Bank New-York	116	140	Reading Railroad	b3 86⅞
250	Cumber. Coal Co.	b3 24⅞	100	do	b3 86⅞
400	do	24⅞	100	do	86⅞
100	Erie Railroad	s30 49	100	do	c 86⅞
400	do	s3 49⅜	100	do	b2 86⅞
500	do	s30 49⅝	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	67
100	do	b60 50	50	do	s10 67⅝
100	do	b3 49⅝	50	do	67⅝
200	do	49⅝	100	do	b60 69
100	do	s10 49⅝	100	do	68
100	do	s30 49⅝			

MONDAY, Oct. 29—P. M.

The Official weekly Bank Averages to Saturday last, Oct. 27, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present a decreased movement in every department; the most important difference being in the Specie reserve, which falls off $1,298,202 from the statement of the previous week, caused by the outward movement of Gold, both to Europe and the interior. The loss is still short of the heavy gain made on the statement of the preceding week, and leaves an average reserve of $11,168,521, with the near prospect of further considerable receipts from California. These will probably arrive early in the present week. On the other hand, the Collins packet for Wednesday will take out at least $650,000, about that sum being at present engaged at the bullion offices. The Customs payments into the Sub-Treasury, to-day, were $214,828, and there was also paid in for account of the St. Louis Sub-Treasury, $70,000, against $102,510 paid out. The *Arctic* from Havre, and the *Hermann* from Bremen and Southampton, are now discharging valuable cargoes of Continental goods, including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE EXAMINATION:

	Oct. 27.	Oct. 20.	Oct. 13.
Loans	$71,700,244	$70,801,042	$69,700,170
Specie	9,900,199	11,198,401	10,461,738
Circulation	4,183,606	4,241,806	4,333,104
Deposits	66,796,841	70,094,043	67,999,051
In Sub-Treas'y	6,660,810	7,266,775	6,906,018

The exact changes since Saturday week are:

Decrease in Loans	$901,202
Decrease in Specie	1,298,202
Decrease in Circulation	58,200
Apparent loss Deposits	827,235
Gross Deposits, Oct. 20	$77,364,818
Less Clearances	20,470,007
Actual Deposits	$57,894,811
Gross Deposits, Oct. 27	$74,074,876
Less Clearances	20,055,561
Actual Deposits	$54,018,005
Actual Decrease	$1,833,813

The Stock market has moved somewhat irregularly to-day, opening with a general depression in prices, followed by pretty large sales throughout the list at the reduced prices, and closing with a steadier feeling in the afternoon. The prices for State Stocks were lower, with a strong disposition evinced to press sales. The lowest bids since last Spring were freely accepted for Virginias, Indianas, Tennessees, Louisianas and Missouris. The Fives of Indiana were especially heavy and sold 79¾. Louisiana Sixes down to 89 ₱ cent. Some small lots of Eric Bonds of 1875 were forced at 84⅞@84¾, and Illinois Centrals dropped to 75⅝@¾. The aggregate business on the Board list amounted to $285,000. In Shares, the transactions were numerous in the Western Road Stocks, and heavy in Erie and Reading, and generally at prices lower than the closing of last week. A larger proportion than usual of the sales are for cash. The bids 60 days buyer's option were generally declined on Saturday and to-day; many of the Brokers unwilling to make new contracts in this way, although handsome differences were offered. No further difficulties transpired among the members of the Board in regard to the prompt settlement of maturing contracts. One of the firms alluded to this morning, Messrs. WASHBURN & VANDERHOOF, we are glad to learn, go on in their business without interruption. No composition was rendered necessary. They pay all their differences with interest, and Mr. VANDERHOOF was in his seat at the Board, as usual, this morning. We should not, perhaps, have noticed the momentary trouble of the house, but for the general excitement on Saturday in regard to difficulties among the members of the Board, the exact nature of which it was not very easy to ascertain. The general market closed this afternoon with a fair demand for Stocks at the closing rates. The private Cash sales of New-York Central were at 88 ₱ cent.

The terms for Foreign Exchange for Wednesday's mail were scarcely established to-day. The bulk of the business was left over for the last day, Tuesday. Some of the Sterling drawers evince firmness at 109¼. A few sales in the forenoon at 109@109⅛. Commercial bills of the best class were due at 109@108¾ on London, and 5.20 on Paris. The North of Europe rates generally firm. France; except short sight, somewhat neglected. In Money loans the Stock Brokers had less trouble than at the close of last week, though the supply is yet restricted. One of the leading Bill Houses reports sales of prime Mercantile paper 4 months, 2 names, at 8@9 ₱ cent., and as long as 6 months at 9 ₱ cent. Fair paper 10@12 ₱ cent. The offering has partially increased, and a better selection of names at the going rates is now in market.

There was a heavy business done in Grain and Flour to-day. The receipts by the North River and Erie Road this morning, reached the large figure of 450,000 bushels of Grain and its equivalent in Flour; the aggregate value little short of $800,000. The sales were 85,000 barrels Flour, and 180,000 bushels of Grain, the former at an advance of 25 cents on last week's closing rates, and prime Wheat 3c.@5c. the bushel dearer. Many of the transactions of the day were said to be made to close contracts for delivery this month. Parties who sold earlier in the season for October delivery, in the expectation of a decline, of course have the worst of the bargain.

In addition to the November dividends noticed this morning, to be paid by Messrs. WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., they will pay the coupons on the second mortgage of the Marietta and Cincinnati Road.

The public cannot be too guarded in their operations about the time a Halifax steamer is due, as is proven in the instance under consideration. We are informed that the announcement of the *Africa's* arrival at Halifax was not immediately announced on Wednesday, as heretofore has been the case, to put every one on their guard, but that the reporters of the Associated Press held it in their possession for some two or three hours. This should not be.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

The *Ledger*, as well as the New-York *Herald*, which made complaint of the tone of the first commercial dispatch from Halifax last week, is a member of the Association, and we should like to see both join in the repeated and earnest remonstrance we have made against the inconvenience to which the business community are subject whenever the Halifax steamer arrives in the morning. We doubt, however, whether there was any unusual delay on Wednesday last.

The November interest on the City Bonds of New-Orleans issued to the Railroad Companies, will be paid for account of the Bank of Louisiana, at the Bank of America in this City. See advertisement.

The Money Markets of Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The large abstraction of floating capital by the Eastern War, begins, as we have long predicted, to shake the financial equilibrium of Europe. It must be remembered that credit, either in bank notes or bills of exchange, Government stocks or railway shares, on which the world's transactions in times of peace are based, are unavailable in times of war.

Hard cash must be had to meet the requirements of increased armaments, and to cover the expenses of increased pay to the soldiery. Now, hard cash, in large amounts, is never withdrawn from the money market, without, as experience shows, creating dif

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1265. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

Gottschalk.

A gentleman of this name, it may perhaps be remembered, gave some concerts here two or three years ago. He was then newly arrived from the Old World, where he had been studying under the best masters, with some success, it was said. Feeling an interest in this, his native country, he thought the people might like to hear him play, and with the indiscretion of youth, gave a series of grand concerts. New pianists and artists of all kinds should never lose sight of the fact that their own country, of all places in the world, is the last where they should look for encouragement and support. They are like prophets, who, in this respect, are a proverbially ill-used class. A nation's modesty may, perhaps, have something to do with it. We are delighted to hear other people praising our artistes, but we blush to do it ourselves. A beautiful diffidence makes us timid of using the word genius in connection with our own offspring. The world might laugh at us, and that would be past endurance. Moreover, parents are not remarkable for appreciating merit in their children, if it be at all out of the ordinary way.

Mr. Gottschalk did not, we fancy, create the *furore* he aspired to. Instead of fierce raptures of applause, he heard nothing but timid flutterings of pleasure, which were about as grateful to his sentient ear as sentimental sighs to an inspired orator. Still the appreciation he wrenched from the audience was of the best kind. It was little, but good—and a good thing goes a long way. Upon a small capital of national success, Mr. Gottschalk has reared a satisfactory superstructure. We have seen it stated in several foreign papers (for singular to relate, the foreign papers take a great deal more interest in Mr. Gottschalk than those of America, our musical journals reciprocating handsomely, however, by occupying themselves entirely with the foreigners,) that Mr. Gottschalk has amassed riches in his various tours through the interior. We indulge a modest skepticism on this subject, but if it is true we are heartily glad of it.

For our own part, the gentleman by the name of Gottschalk has been a tradition for more than two years. We had a dim misgiving that such a man might be in existence, but it required an effort to associate him with the present. All that is spiritual mingles more readily with the past. That pale young artiste, nervous and impressible as a poet's imagination, who fluttered into Niblo's Theatre two years ago, and chased the discord from man's heart, seemed like something we had read about—not a flesh and blood reality. Hundreds of other pianists have been there since, engaged in the same struggle, with more or less success, about whose vigorous physical existence we were permitted to have no sort of doubt. But Gottschalk was a remembrance of the past; a little poem, recollected intuitively and without study. All the others required a deuce of a deal of plaguy hard study, and then you couldn't remember them.

Suddenly we are reminded that Mr. Gottschalk is in the land of the living. Messrs. Hall & Son have favored us with four compositions from his pen:

1. "Jerusalem," (*Funèbre triumphale.*)
2. "La Bamboula," (*Danse des Nègres.*)
3. "La Jota Aragonesa," (*Caprice Espagnol.*)
4. "The Banjo," (an American Sketch.)

These pieces are written in a fluently brilliant style, and intended of course for the saloon or concert-room. They are redolent of Gottschalk peculiarities, for this young artist does not deem it necessary to keep in the ordinary sheepwalk of Art, but strikes out for himself, occasionally, to the great horror of the traditionists. The piece marked "4" is, we believe, Mr. Gottschalk's latest production. We are by no means fond of Banjo pieces, looking upon all such as desecrations of the proper resources of the piano-forte. But they serve their purpose, and are a quaint relief to more meritorious productions. Gottschalk possesses the Southern sentiment for this characteristic sort of music, and embodies all the life and action it is possible to delineate in his sketches. We can readily understand that, quickly and rhythmatically performed, this Banjo piece creates a *furore*. In Philadelphia, the composer had to play it three times. The Spanish Dances (2 and 3) are remarkably brilliant and original. The Jerusalem piece more massive in character, but still pervaded by the Gottschalk element. It is this quality that imparts to every thing this gentleman does a superior character, deserving of artistic consideration. Mr. Gottschalk aims for new effects, not old ones that can be picked up from any piano-forte instruction-book. He possesses the gift of genius—originality—and all the unkind criticisms that ever were or ever may be written, cannot take this from him. It is very annoying to art mechanics, but it is so.

It is scarcely probable that we shall have an opportunity of hearing Mr. Gottschalk in New-York previous to his departure for Europe. The provinces engross all his attention. In the hearts of the American people he has found his warmest reception, and naturally he lingers where he is best appreciated If he should happen to call at any new town on his route where the name of Gottschalk is not known, we volunteer this introduction for him. He is a man of genius, easily warmed into generosity or plunged into despair, and much more easily knocked down with a word than a blow. He is one of the greatest *pianists* in the world, having perhaps but one equal. He is original, not only in his compositions, but in his execution of them, producing a *quality* of tone which has never been approached on the instrument. So if he drops in your way, go and see him. If he does not, buy these pieces.

Academy of Music.

"La Somnambula" will be given to-night for the last time. There will, we believe, be no performance until Monday, (except on Saturday,) in consequence of the rehearsals, night and day, of the "Prophete."

Musical and Dramatic Items—Home and Foreign.

Boston.—The Rachel fever appears to be abating here. It was never of a very alarming character. The *Bee* says, (speaking of Monday's performance:)

"Notwithstanding Mlle. Rachel was announced to perform last night in comedy and tragedy, thus enhancing the attractions of the performance, the Boston Theatre contained one of the most meagre audiences that has assembled within its walls since its doors were thrown open to the public. The thinness of the house evidently had an effect upon Rachel's feelings; this was manifested in her acting. We have never known so great a reaction in public sentiment displayed towards an artiste of Rachel's reputation in so brief a period. But this can be easily explained. Our citizens have become disgusted with the management and the evident design to *fow* them out of their money."

The *Advertiser* on the same subject remarks that—

"The theatre contained a smaller audience than on any evening since Mlle. Rachel's performances began. There were many sad-looking rows of empty seats. We ascribe this to several causes, but especially to the fact that the fruits of some mistakes in the management are just beginning to develop themselves."

The *Courier* is rather playful:

Rachel played last night to a very select audience. Nearly one-fifth of the house was occupied, about five hundred persons, exclusive of stockholders, being present, and it is probable that the decrease in the number of attendants will cause a corresponding diminution of prices forthwith."

The *Atlas* painfully funny:

"Is the Rachel fever intermittent? For last night the "entusymusy," as Mr. Braham called it, went down from 1000 to a figure or two below 00. In short, not to dwell upon an unpleasant fact, Mlle. Rachel last evening played *Pauline* and *Lesbia* (a Christian and a classical heroine) to half a parquet and no circles. Has the political fever dethroned the theatrical? Did the announcement of a "*tragédie chrétienne*" scare away the good people? But never mind. There was not money enough in the house to start a modern insurance office. Let the statement of that insufficiency suffice."

Philadelphia.—Mlle. Parodi gives a grand Concert here to-morrow night....."Still Waters," at the Walnut, is making the money flow into the Exchequer. Also, at the Arch.

Pittsburg.—The Florences are engaged for the theatre here.

Cincinnati.—The Misses Denin are playing here.

Columbus, Ohio.—Mr. E Eddy is playing at the Dramatic Temple.

Chicago.—The Richings took their benefit here on Saturday last.

Albany.—Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne took a benefit here on Monday night, playing *Adrienne* in the drama of that name.

Buffalo.—Miss Eloise Bridges commenced an engagement at the Metropolitan on Monday last.

Rochester.—"The Germania Society" gives its first performance here to-morrow night (Thursday.)

Milwaukee.—A testimonial benefit was tendered to Mr. W. Davis, the stage manager of Van Lirw's "Varieties," on Friday last.

Cleveland.—The drama of "Rip Van Winkle" has been revived at the Cleveland Theatre. Cony and Webb are at the Athenæum with their dogs.

Detroit.—Madame Isidora Clark gave a Grand Concert here on Tuesday.

Theatricals in California.

Sacramento.—Miss Joey Gougenheim appears to have captivated the Sacramentans. On the occasion of her benefit the house was crowded to excess, and in one of the boquets thrown upon the stage, there was a "rich diamond bracelet—the gift of some ardent admirer of worth and beauty." The Misses Gougenheim will proceed from Sacramento to Marysville.

Sacramento Theatre.—This edifice promises to be one of the most substantial and ornamental in that city. It is thought it will be ready for the reception of the public by about the 10th of October.

San Francisco.—Metropolitan Theatre.—There was a crowded house on the occasion of the benefit and last appearance in California of Miss Laura Keene. The bill was the farce of "Is she a Woman," "The Irish Widow," and "Novelty," all of which passed off very satisfactorily. Miss Keene will, we understand, go to New-Orleans, where she is engaged at the "Gayety."

Theatrical Summary.—The appearance of McKean Buchanan, in this city, has created quite a revival in dramatic affairs, and the Union Theatre has been nightly crowded since his *début*. Buchanan has given several Shakespearian characters, but was most successful as *Sir Harcourt Courtley* in "London Assurance."

Mr. H. Baker has the management of the Metropolitan, and has been bringing out comedies, dramas and extravaganzas in first-rate style. Miss Goddard, the English actress, is now playing an engagement.

The American is idle, but will probably soon open with the Gougenheims and a good stock company.

Madame Anna Bishop and M. Hoenes left for Australia in the *Ali Curson*, as poor as when they arrived in California. Madame Bishop's success has not at all been equal to her deserts.

Mrs. Sinclair, Kenny Meedley and others, are on a tour through the southern mines, and performed in Maraposa last Saturday.

Prof. Risley and son, with Mons. D'Evani, are conducting Risley's Vatican at Stockton. The papers speak well of their performances.

The Misses Gougenheim have been delighting the people of Marysville, and receiving the dollars in a manner quite acceptable. They had a "bumper" benefit recently.

Estelle Potter and her husband are also at Marysville, preparing to open the theatre in that city in a few days.

John Silsbee, the Yankee comedian, is in this city, just recovering from a severe spell of sickness.

Lee and Marshall's Hippodrome is now giving entertainments in San Francisco. They depart for the Sandwich Islands on the bark *Yankee* on Monday next.

The American opens on the 10th, and has an excellent stock company engaged. It embraces the Misses Gougenheim, Mrs. Judah, Mrs. Thoman, and Messrs. Booth, Spear, Smith, and others.

Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Conner are expected to arrive by the next steamer.

Foreign.

London.—Drury Lane Theatre opened on Monday, Oct. 9, under the management of Mr. C. T. Smith. A new spectacle piece, from the pen of Mr. Fitzball, was produced with moderate success. It is called "Nitocris," and the subject is taken from Herodotus. On the following Wednesday, Mr. Charles Matthews appeared at the same house in a new comedy called "Married for Money."....The Adelphi opened on the same night, having, in the recess, been redecorated. "Rory O'More" was played with Hudson as the hero. This play was originally produced here with poor Power....Mr. Anderson, the "Wizard or the North," is still doing a good business at the Lyceum. There is an extraordinary rumor, by the way, that Mr. Anderson will undertake the management of the Royal Italian Opera House, Covent Garden, at Christmas. A London paper says:

"While the affair was in process of negotiation we thought fit not to circulate these rumors; but we are now in a position to state positively that Mr. Anderson has really taken upon himself the responsibility of placing on the boards of Covent Garden, at Christmas, an entertainment comprising spectacle and pantomime on a very large scale, and that the best artists of this country and the continent have already been engaged in order to produce it with magnificence and effect. Fortunate as the Wizard has hitherto been in all that he has attempted, we must augur the greatest success for this his new and most enterprising speculation."

Worcester, (Eng.)—Miss Cushman has been playing here with success.

Edinburgh.—"Henry the VIIIth" has been revived here with great magnificence and unequivocal success.

Manchester.—A new local drama has been produced at the Queen's Theatre here, called "The Seven Stages of man; or, the Cradle, Manhood, and the Grave." The author is Mr. Egan, a member of the company. The play was successful.

Paris.—The Italian Opera season commenced with the favorable circumstance of a crowded and brilliant audience, in which Spaniards formed a large majority. Out of compliment to Rossini, who is now in Paris, the opera selected was "Moise," not as originally performed at the Italiens, but the additions and decorations with which it was subsequently given at the Grand Opera. Gardoni, Everardi and Angelini made their *débuts* on the present occasion, and produced a favorable impression. The *prima donna* was Madame Fiorentini, who was first introduced to the stage by Mr. Lumley; and it is a curious coincidence that the three *prima donnas* at the Grand Opera, the Italiens, and the Opera Comique, namely, Cruvelli, Fiorentini, and Caroline Duprez as also Rosati, the first *danseuse* of the Grand Opera, made their *débuts* also under the management of the same gentleman. For some reason or other the opera went off rather coldly, and though the public were very good-naturedly disposed, the opening night can hardly be set down as a successful one. Rossini has addressed the following letter to Mr. Mitchell, who is now in Paris with the Cologne Choral Singers:

Sir: I am very sensible to all the flattering expressions to myself, contained in the letter which you have done me the honor to address to me. I have been as much surprised as delighted with what I heard from the Chorel Society of Cologne. Be good enough, Sir, to be my cordial interpreter in expressing to those artists my entire satisfaction; and if my health permit, I will avail myself of your obliging offer, assured that you will recognize in my acceptance of it an evidence of the interest I take in these charming concerts. GIACHIMO ROSSINI.

Bordeaux.—Madame Ristori has just appeared with great success at Bordeaux.

Marseilles.—During the representation of the "Noces Venitiennes," at the theatre of Marseilles one of the actors, named Desire, in a *melée* on the stage, received a severe stab in the arm from a poignard, which unfortunately was not one of those usually made use of in such mimic warfare, but a real weapon. The performance, however, was not interrupted by the accident, for the actor, in the agitation of the moment, did not perceive the accident until he had retired from the stage, when he found himself bleeding profusely, and soon after fainted. The wound was immediately dressed by a surgeon, and Desire conveyed to his lodgings. At the close of the performance, a report of the accident having got abroad in the house, the manager was called on for an explanation, as the wounded man is one of the particular favorites of the public at Marseilles. The Marseilles journals have since stated that the actor, just named, is going on so well that the wound at present causes no disquietude.

Miscellaneous Items.

The Metropolitan Theatre "burst up" (or rather the Spanish Company there) on Tuesday. There was a performance on Monday, when symptoms of impending dissolution manifested themselves. Signor Robbio, the fiddler, addressed the audience in the midst of a solo performance. He refused to go on with the music, saying that the orchestral accompaniments were insufficient, and generally complaining of everything. It is probable that there was some cause for these complainings, but Signor Robbio committed an unpardonable error in presuming to address the audience from the stage. An energetic manager would have kicked him out of the house for such impertinence....Miss Agnes Robertson, and Mr. Boucicault, her liege lord and master, leave the City today for the South. The former to Louisville, the latter to New-Orleans....Mr. Basford, the New-York pianist, a young man of considerable talent, has returned to the City.....The Buckley's have produced an excellent version of Adolphe Adam's popular opera "La Chalet." It met with decided success, and will be repeated every evening this week ....Not many years before Mrs. Siddons' retirement this celebrated actress went down to Bath to play a few of her favorite characters. One morning, coming from rehearsal, she called in at a shop to purchase some article of dress. Wholly absorbed in the part she was to perform, while the shopman was displaying his muslins, &c., Mrs. S. took one in her hand, and fixing her eyes full on the man, exclaimed in a solemn voice, "Did you say, Sir, this would wash?" The poor fellow in great alarm, began to think the intellects of his customer were not right, but Mrs. Siddons, recalled to recollection by his astonishment, with a smile, apologised for her absence of mind, and repeated the question in a voice better suited to the occasion.... Stage Dressing Years Ago.—Our provincial theatres exhibit some strange anomalies with regard to costume, and there the sons and daughters of today have middle-aged sires wearing the costume of the time of George I. But the most singular anomaly of dress ever encountered by my experience was at a small theatre in Ireland, not far from Sligo. The entertainment consisted of "Venice Preserved" and the balcony scene from "Romeo and Juliet." The Venetian ladies and gentlemen were attired in every possible variety of costume; yet not one of them wore a dress that could have been distinguished at any period as being once worn by any people, civilized or savage. Jaffier and Pierre, however, presented the greatest singularity, for they were not only indescribably decked, but they had but one pair of thick boots between them; and, accordingly, when it was necessary for both to be in the presence of the audience, each stood at the side-scene with a big leg protruded into sight, and duly booted. Another coincidence struck me in the Irish theatre. The performances were announced as for the benefit of a certain actor and his creditors. I should have set this down to Irish humor, had I not remembered having read that Spiller, in 1719, had made the same announcement at Lincoln's-inn-fields.—*Dorvil's Habits of Man*.....Mme. Ghisi, it is said, is to sing at the Ventadour, Paris, before the end of the season. ....Herr Anker, the Viennese Tenor, has just died. ....The amateur performance which was to take place at the Metropolitan this evening, has been postponed to next Saturday evening. Mr. Ware, who took the part of the *Hunchback* so successfully at a similar exhibition some time since, will impersonate *Hamlet*; the rest of the cast will be filled chiefly by members of the Sketch Club. Our young authors and artists, apparently, are desirous of affecting the dramatic weaknesses indulged in by their more eminent London *confrères*.

How they Treat Abolitionists in Alabama.

We learn from the Montgomery (Ala.) *Advertiser and Gazette* that a couple of Abolition incendiaries were dealt with in that city, on the night of the 17th, according to the statute made and provided in such cases, Judge Lynch presiding. The Mobile paper enjoys the thing amazingly. Hear it:

"One of these scamps was named Day, and the other Chase—whether a relative of the Governor elect of Ohio, or not, our cotemporary does not say. Day was proven to be the correspondent of Northern Abolition papers, and of tampering with the slaves in the city.

The Committee appointed to wait on him and request his attendance before the judge and jury who had called a court to try his cause, found him in his room, which was also cheered by the presence of a sooty nymph, whom Day appears to have selected for the purpose of carrying into practice his amalgamation instincts. A ride upon a rail, a ducking in a pool of water, and an admonition to make tracks, was the award of the Court, all of which was duly carried into effect.

The Court decided upon Chase's case also, who was indicted upon charges much the same as those under which his colaborer was indicted. He was sentenced to the same treatment, but the deputation dispatched to serve the process, returned the writ *non est inventus*. A strict watch was, however, being kept for him.

The *Advertiser* concludes its notice of the proceedings with a description:

In order that the movements of these graceless scamps may be watched, should they have the temerity to stop short of Mason and Dixon's line, we will append a description of them:

Day stands about five feet eight inches in his stockings, stout built, prides himself on a reddish moustache, a profusion of whiskers, goatee and hair of the same color—walks erect, and wears an impudent, devil-may-care frown—is seldom seen without a cigar in his mouth, and sports a bottle-green frock coat. He is about 30 years of age, a stone-cutter by trade, a Northerner by birth and education; and, take him all in all, as contemptible a specimen of humanity as ever road a rail.

Chase stands full six feet in his gaiters, stout built, glories in a light moustache, hair of the same color, and is inclined to baldness. His complexion is fair, eyes blue; is, withal, a passably good-looking man, and will hereafter, if Judge Lynch should not use him too roughly, present quite a gentlemanly appearance, as he made a most successful negotiation with the very popular and extensive clothing establishment of R. N. Wilkinson & Co. on the day preceding the assembling of the Court. He wears, ordinarily, a drab colored hat. He also hails from the North. His avocation is that of a bartender.

We have heard it hinted that the Judge will tarry here for some time, as there are some other cases over which he contemplates extending his jurisdiction. Offenders will therefore be on their guard."

Mutiny on Board the Ship "Australia"—One Man Shot.

Last evening about dusk Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the ship *Australia*, lying off Burling-slip, came on shore from his vessel in search of assistance to quell a riot which had arisen as a result of the drunkenness of the crew.

THE CAPTAIN'S STATEMENT.

He made the following statement:—That, having shipped his men in preparation for an early clearance from this port for Liverpool, a row was got up among some disorderlies, who refused to obey the orders of the officers of the craft. The row continued among the men, who from words had recourse to blows, when several of the rioters drew sheath knives, and did considerable damage among their number by their violent gesticulations. The Captain and mate at first endeavored, by persuasion, to induce them to put down their weapons, but, mild words being set at nought, an order was given to that effect, which also being disobeyed, the mate drew a pistol and fired, wounding one man, whose name we could not learn, through the fleshy part of the arm; hereupon the men turned, as they supposed, upon their common enemies, the Captain and mate, the former of whom made his escape over the side of the vessel, and thence in a boat to shore. Application being made at the Second District Station for assistance, when Lieut. Finney dispatched Sergt. DeLong and 11 men: our reporter followed in their wake and found, on his arrival, that order had been in a great measure restored. Complaints were thereupon made by the Capt. against the following parties: Terence Byrnes, John Smith, James Kiely *alias* Burke, John Brown. These men were brought on shore. Meantime we gained the following statement from the crew:

THE SAILORS' ACCOUNT.

The men generally charge that two sailors, names unknown, one of them a Portuguese, got into a fight in the forecastle over their baggage, which had just got aboard, when the crew generally stood around enjoying the sport. The native of Portugal, however, getting vexed and worsted, drew his knife, whereon the officers of the ship rushed among them using with unsparing hands slung-shots and other weapons. This indiscriminate use of such articles caused Byrnes to be cut severely over the head. Smith was knocked on to the deck stunned, and was after severely kicked, causing him to spit blood. Brown was also badly cut in three separate places about the head and face. The men, before disposed to find fun in the fight, now began themselves to grow rusty, and the third mate, to intimidate them, went forward and procured a pistol with which, entering the crowd of fighters, he shot a man in the fleshy part of the left arm.

The men above named were detained at the Second Ward Station last night, when the District Surgeon was sent for, and the wounds of the injured were properly attended to.

Death of Commodore Danels.—Among our obituary record will be found a notice of the death of one of our oldest citizens, Commodore John D. Daniels. This gentleman in early life filled a large space in the public eye from being identified with the revolutionary struggles in Columbia, in South America. As a naval commander, his bravery and skill won for him a large debt of gratitude from those for whom he assisted to achieve independence, and when, a few years since, he visited Laguayra, the scene of his early exertions, he was received as a public benefactor, and his services acknowledged ay the Venezuelian Government.—*Balt. American.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

Probable Action of the Congress of Nations.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

Denmark is evidently much alarmed at the prospect of being compelled to give up her Sound Dues exactions. She is endeavoring to postpone the blow threatened by the United States, and her last and only card is exposed in her attempt to have the subject referred to a Congress of Nations, to meet, according to her proposition, some time next month

I do not believe she has anything to hope from such a Congress, for from such diplomatic information as I can gather here, her pretensions will have no effective support from European powers, notwithstanding the efforts made to show that France is ready to sustain them.

The question, whether the United States ought to submit its rights in this case to decision by European powers, is a very important one. As a nation we are unanimous in the conviction that the Sound Tolls have no basis of right or justice; and yet, if we carry the question into the proposed Congress, and European nations find it their interest to decide against us, we will be bound to submit to their decree, and bow our necks to the yoke we have already spurned.

But, even though certain that the Congress would decide the case in our favor, the policy of submitting it is very questionable, because in so doing we would set a dangerous precedent, under which we might soon have imposed upon us a European Congress to settle our relations with Mexico or any other power. I take it for granted our Government will consent to be caught in no such trap.

But whether the United States take any part in this "Congress of Nations" or not, it will doubtless assemble next month. Russia, of course, will be represented therein; and it is not improbable that this opportunity will be embraced for another endeavor to patch up a peace between Russia and the Allies, with fair prospects of success, as "Sebastopol is taken," and all the combatants are panting with exhaustion. Indeed, it is shrewdly suspected that the real purpose of the Convention looks more to an effort of this sort, than to the discussion of the Sound Dues question, the fate of which is a foregone conclusion. S.

The President's Decision in Relation to Gen. Scott's Back Pay—The Court of Claims, &c.

Washington, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The President has decided that the resolution of Congress, of February, 1855, providing for a Brevet rank of Lieutenant General, under which General Scott received that appointment, gives him additional pay and allowances, and that it is retroactive in its operation from May 29, 1847, which decision has been communicated to Gen. Scott.

George H. Fairfield has been appointed United States Consul at Port Louis, Isle of France.

In the United States Court of Claims, to-day, argument in the Florida cases was continued by Mr. Sheliias, chiefly in support of a claim for interest on damages under the special treaty.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life at Cordasville, Mass.

Boston, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

At about 9½ o'clock this morning, a fire broke out in M. H. Sandford's Cotton Factory, Cordasville, Worcester Co., which was totally destroyed, together with outbuildings, and a considerable quantity of cotton. The loss is about $50,000, but is mostly insured.

A female operative, named Carter, perished in the flames, and two others are reported to have been killed by jumping from the windows. An old man had an arm badly crushed, and another a leg broken. When the train left, the fire threatened the remainder of the village with destruction.

The fire was stopped with the destruction of the factory and out-buildings.

Marine Disasters.

Wood's Hole, Mass., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The whaling-brig *Excellent*, Capt. Adams, of and from Mattapoisett, bound on a cruise, lost both her anchors and was obliged to run in here, but in endeavoring to enter the little harbor, she went ashore. She will probably come off with the tide this morning.

The brig *Excellent*, reported on the Bar this morning, got off without damage at flood tide. She will remain here for anchors and chain.

Atlantic City, N. J., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The schooner *Benjamin English*, of and for New-Haven, went ashore last night off this place, but after throwing overboard twenty tons of coal and pig iron, again got afloat, and is now in Absecom Inlet.

The Liquor Law in Maine.

Bangor, Me., Tuesday, Oct. 30.

There is considerable excitement in our community, in consequence of the discovery that some of the liquors seized under process of law, are missing from the depository, and from the fact that the houses of the members of the police have been searched, without any considerable quantity of liquor being found. The City Marshal is charged with giving up some parcels of liquor without legal authority to do so, to persons from whom they were seized, upon the payment to him of certain sums of money. The matter is undergoing investigation by the City Council.

Railroad Accident.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

New-Orleans papers of Monday of last week are to hand.

A car on the Augusta Railroad was crushed on Saturday near Charleston. It contained a party of emancipated negroes on route for Baltimore to sail for Liberia. Several of them were seriously injured.

A Fortnight Later from California.

New-Orleans, Monday, Oct. 29.

The steamer *Granada* arrived here this evening from Havana. She reports that the steamer *El Dorado* arrived at Havana on the 27th inst. from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 5th inst. and passengers for this port, which were transferred to the *Granada*.

Democratic Meeting at Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

There is a large meeting at the Capitol, to-night, and several of our leading citizens, heretofore Whigs, figure as its officers. Many Hards and Softs are also participating in it.

Mr. Van Buren spoke, defending the Administration and the President from the attacks of the Washington *Union*. He attributed the course of that paper to its hostility to Franklin Pierce, as to an intrigue to supplant him.

The Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

St. Louis, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Court of Common Pleas, this morning, decided that neither the city nor County were legally Stockholders in the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, and dissolved the injunction in the case of the City and County of St. Louis vs. the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

From Texas.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

We are in receipt of later dates from Texas. Governor Pease favors Captain Callahan's course in the troubles with the Indians, and refuses to issue a proclamation against him as desired by General Smith. More rangers have gone to the frontier,

Maryland Agricultural Exhibition.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The Maryland Agricultural Exhibition has commenced, and will continue four days. The display is fine, and has drawn throngs of strangers to the city to visit it.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

Charleston, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The U. S. mail steamship *Marion* arrived here, from New-York, at 9 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Eighteenth Ward Young Men's Brooks Association.

A crowded meeting was held last night at Demilt Dispensary, in compliance with an invitation issued by the Eighteenth Ward Young Men's Brooks Association. The fair sex formed a large contingent of the assemblage, and the meeting generally was characterized by great apparent respectability. The "young men" who appeared on the occasion were, perhaps, *rather* uproarious at first, but on the whole the proceedings were marked by great enthusiasm, and, no doubt, considered as eminently satisfactory by those more immediately interested.

Mr. O. D. Baldwin occupied the Chair.

In opening the business of the evening, he said that Mr. Brooks was the candidate of the Protestants of this District, and, as they thought, of all the respectable part of the community in it. He alluded in highly complimentary terms to Mr. Brooks' conduct as a Senator.

After speeches by J. W. Gerard, Esq., Mr. Wood and others, and songs by Messrs. Edney, McFarland and Fraser,

Mr. Brooks was introduced amid tremendous demonstrations of applause. He made Mr. Jayne's remark, that "the cities are the sores on the body politic," the groundwork of a forcible denunciation of the criminal neglect of her interests exhibited by New-York City in sending bad men as her Representatives to the State Legislature, and of the abuses of the primary election system. He attributed much of the opposition he now met with in the Sixth District, and which he has met with in the Whig Nominating Convention, to the active part he had taken in the last Legislature in defeating the bill to give a Whig, Democrat and Half-Shell the control of the canals for 10 years at $700,000 a year; the proposed contractors undertaking to do all the ordinary repairs which, as he had ascertained, cost but $520,000 a year. He then vindicated his action in voting for the Harbor bill. In referring to the Church Tenure bill he alleged that in his action thereon he supported the measure because he thought proper to extend the same privilege to the Roman Catholic citizen in the Cathedral and in the Church, that the law would give to the Protestant. He had been influenced to take that action because he discovered that Archbishop Hughes had been in the habit, for twelve years, of transferring property from the Trustees of the churches to himself, and owning it in his own right, not for his heirs and successors in the church—not as John Hughes, Archbishop of the Churches—but in his own plain, legal rights—it was because he ferreted out this fact and exposed it to the public eye that he met with his (the Archbishop's) condemnation, and the powerful combination of his church against which he had now to contend. Mr. Brooks declared that whoever charged him with being a bigot or a proscriptive man, wronged him and calumniated him. He bore no prejudice nor hate to any man, wherever he was born. Who ever charged him with being a Pro-Slavery man—with holding one sentiment false to the North and to New-York—calumniated him and wronged all his history and associations. After some further observations in the same strain, Mr. Brooks concluded amid a storm of applause and cheering.

Mr. Frazer, by way of finale, sang another of his warmly patriotic and excessively comic effusions, and then the meeting broke up.

American Ratification in the Seventeenth Ward.

There was a jolly gathering of the Americans at the old Tompkins Market last night, at the ratification of the Seventeenth Ward Know-Nothing ticket. The whole Ward was illuminated early in the evening—tar-barrels suffered immensely, and the surrounding Wards must have been black with the lampblack—the result of the untrimmed wicks of myriads of oil lamps which they burned.

A stage was erected hard by the Market shed, corner of Sixth-street and Third-avenue. On the roof of the Market were scores of banners, and a lively band of music occupied the stand. It was for a long time hoped that by some dire accident the old Market would take fire and so the City be relieved of an eye-sore; but no such good luck attended the enterprise of the little fellows who climbed over the shingle roof, bearing torches and and rude chafers of burning and dripping tar. The meeting organized by calling Gen. John Lloyd to the Chair, and electing a goodly number of Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Among the Vice Presidents was a Briggs and Hiram Anderson, the carpet man.

The President opened with a speech.

Mr. Perrine, of Tennessee, followed with what the old folks would call a "fair-to-middling" speech. Two stories, one about "your darned biting hogs, booing around," the other about the fellow who "knew his playmate was hit because he seen him scratch the place," constituted a part of it.

Mr. Frazer sung two capital songs, and all hands went into convulsions—of laughter.

Col. May and J. H. Bellows, Esq., followed. The resolutions adopted were good. But about the nominees we heard little. The only one we heard mention of was Mr. Brooks, who belongs to another District.

We did not expect to see so fine a turn-out in the old Seventeenth, where every second man you meet is a German, and every other one speaks English with a brogue. But Sam is a curious individual, and where nobody else has a better ticket in the field, we are always glad to see him lucky.

After the meeting a very creditable procession was formed, which passed through the thoroughfares of the Ward. As it neared Fourteenth-street in First-avenue, it was attacked by a hostile party, but the assailants were dispersed with a few bloody noses, and the American loss of a few torches and devices.

Eleventh Ward Republican Club.

This Association met last evening at Manhattan Hall, No. 665 Fourth-street, Mr. Charles Perley in the chair.

The following nomination was supported, after which Mr. W. H. Burleigh addressed the audience, remarking that even the *Herald* predicted for them an undoubted success:

For Assembly—Twenty-eighth District, Thomas A Miller, Councilman; Twenty-ninth District, Isaac B. Shasts; Thirtieth District, Wm. C. Duryea. Thirty-First District, Ben. Rhodes.

Assessor—John McGowan.

Commissioner of Schools—Charles Curtis.

Inspector—William Gray.

Trustees—Richard L. Lansmore, Daniel D. Wright, and a Ward Committee of twenty-five.

Ratification Meetings.

Two Democratic mass meetings were held in the Twenty-second Ward last evening. Resolutions indorsing the Ward nominations were passed at both, and one of them was addressed by Alexander E. Morton, Esq., and by Capt. Rynders.

A meeting to indorse the nomination of John Clancy for Alderman, was held in front of the Sixth Ward Hotel last evening. Speeches were made by Wm. J. Rose and by Messrs. Clancy and Phillips.

☞ The Germans of the Eleventh Ward met last evening, at Fortuna Hall, Second-street, and ratified the Mechanics' Hall ticket. The First-Warders did the same at No. 52 Greenwich-street, and also discussed Ward matters. The Twentieth-Warders did likewise at No. 198 West Thirty-sixth-street.

☞ The Germans of the Twenty-eighth Council District (Eleventh Ward) were called together last night, to ratify the nomination of Wm. Taylor, the present incumbent. Not many attended, however. Mr. Frederick Wagner seems to be the favorite for office among his countrymen.

☞ The Fifteenth Ward Americans were to have met last night at Convention Hall, Wooster-street. Our reporter found a large flag hung out, stating that "Americans meet here to-night," but saw no such meeting. On the first floor was a coal yard, on the second a dancing-school, and on the third a lodge meeting of the American Protestant Association.

☞ Two of the three German daily papers in this City favor the Republican ticket, though not fully support it. The Albany *Freie Presse*, however, and the Buffalo *Telegraph*, both influential among the Germans of the State, put the ticket at the head of their colums.

☞ The Hard Shells, notwithstanding their Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions, are rapidly fusing with the dark-lantern gentlemen as they did last year. In the Thirty-ninth Council District they have nominated the K. N. candidate, who is said to have been one of the first members of the Fifteenth Ward Council.

☞ Among our advertisements, there is a document *apropos* to the Reformers' ratification meeting to-morrow evening. Some of the Reformers' nominations have a curious look—none more so than that for the seat of the Supreme Court Judge.

☞ Charles A. Peabody, Esq., has accepted the Republican nomination for Justice of the Supreme Court, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. R. H. Morris.

☞ At a meeting of the Fourteenth Ward Republican Club, held Oct. 29, Benjamin W. Richards was nominated for member of Assembly for the Twelfth District, Fourteenth Ward.

☞ There was a good turnout of the "Union Democracy," last night, at Kloss' (Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue) to ratify the ticket headed with Richard Flynn, for Councilman.

☞ A special meeting of the Half-Shell General Committee was held at St. John's Hall, corner of Delancy-street and the Bowery, last evening. No business of general interest was transacted.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Kings County Liquor Dealers Association.

An adjourned meeting of this Association was held at Toynbees' Hotel, Montague-street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon, when the State Constitutional ticket was adopted, and the following candidates, put in nomination by other parties, were selected for their County, City, and Judiciary ticket:

Senator—John A. Dayton, Democrat.
Sheriff—Jerome Ryerson, Democrat.
Register—Jacob Meserole, Democrat.
County Judge—Samuel D. Morris, Democrat.
County Clerk—Wm. H. Campbell, Democrat.
Superintendent of the Poor—Jno. C. Vanderveer, Whig.
Coroner—George Johnson Lott, Whig.
Justice of Sessions—John A. Emmans, Democrat.
Assembly—First District—John Headford, Democrat, Second District—David K. Seaman, Whig. Third District—Gustavus Swan, Democrat.
Justice of Supreme Court—Second District—Gilbert Dean, Democrat.
City Judge—Samuel Garrison, Democrat.
Justices of the Peace—Third District—Jno. H. McComb, Democrat. Fourth District—A. C. Wilmarth, Whig. Fifth District—David Peake, Dem.

☞ The Democrats in the Fifth Police District have nominated John Tucker for Captain of Police.

☞ Englebert Lott, the late K. N. candidate for Register, refuses to withdraw his name. He contends that he is the only legitimate nominee of the party.

☞ The colored voters of Brooklyn have appointed a Committee to select a ticket to vote the coming election.

The Express Sad but Thoughtless.

The *Express*—predisposed to the blues, because the papers generally found more to report at a ratification meeting in Union-Square than in a mass meeting in the Eleventh Ward—is shocked at the condition of journalism in the City; seeing, it thinks, a caricature in our brief notice of the Eleventh Ward Know-Nothing meeting on the 29th. The caricature is not very obvious to one who is not morbidly nervous.

As to the pitching in to Archbishop Hughes which the *Express* denies that Mr. Brooks did, we have only to say that our reporter thought he did, and he was there to see. Concerning a portion of Mr. B.'s speech which he did not hear, he trusted to the report of a by-stander, and did that gentleman injustice. We are assured that our reporter was mistaken in stating that Mr. Brooks made any allusion to the Liquor question.

The *Express*, however, should inquire whether it is not itself living in a glass house. In the very issue in which it whines over our presumed ca

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,[illegible] IN TREASURE.

Great Mortality from Cholera on board the Sierra Nevada.

Result of the California Elections.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL FAIR.

THE PROHIBITORY LAW DEFEATED.

The First Cargo of Japanese Goods in San Francisco.

Alleged Violation of the Neutrality Laws.

IRREGULAR PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

LATEST FROM THE ISTHMUS.

Interesting about the Kinney and Walker Expeditions.

GOLD FEVER IN NICARAQUA.

NEWS FROM THE WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Later from South America and Australia.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The steamship *George Law*, A. G. GRAY, Esq., commander, left Aspinwall at 11 A. M. on the 21st, and arrived at Quarantine at 5¼ o'clock on the afternoon of the 30th, having experienced a constant succession of heavy northeast winds the whole distance from Cape Antonio to Sandy Hook.

She brings the California mails of Oct. 5, 550 passengers and $1,670,477 in treasure on freight.

The steamship *John L. Stephens*, W. F. LAPPIDGE, Commander, left San Francisco at 3 o'clock P. M. on the 5th, and arrived at Panama at 10½ o'clock A. M., on the 20th. She brought down 605 passengers and $1,854,399 in treasure on freight, $213,922 of which was on English account. At 4¾ o'clock P. M., on the 11th she passed steamship *Golden Gate*, bound [illegible] at, 9 o'clock A. M., the steamship *Cortez*, [illegible] bound up.

Capt. [illegible] off Key West, at 9 A. M., exchanged signals with bark *Fanny*, of Mystic, bound N. Oct. 27, at 3 P. M., lat. 26° 30' N., lon. 79° 46' W., exchanged [illegible] with a New-York herm. brig showing a blue [illegible] with a white square; at 7½ o'clock passed a ship [illegible] black, showing a red swallow-tail borgie [illegible] white letters; at 9 passed a large ship with [illegible] ports, showing a red flag with a white square [illegible].

We are indebted to the Pacific Express Company and WELLS, FARGO & Co. for files of papers.

Treasure List.

Drexel & Co.	$351,000	Wm. Hoge & Co.	$100,000
Metropolitan Bank	200,000	Bank of America	45,050
Order	75,283	Ulmer & Feigenbaum	40,000
James Patrick	40,800	A. Jacobs & Co.	29,000
E. Kelley & Co.	34,681	Thos. Watson & Sons	27,000
Goldsmith, May & Co.	27,109	Newhous & Spatz	25,000
J. B. Weir	25,242	Lazaree Freres	15,340
Wm. Seligman & Co.	21,000	A. Carney	14,500
W. T. Coleman & Co.	18,356	J. S. Cotton	13,050
Wolf, Ing & Unz	18,370	R. Meader & C. Adams	12,016
J. Strauss, Bro. & Co.	14,390	E. S. Innes	11,546
Geo. Daniels	12,349	Probst & Meinerth'n	10,500
Treadwell & Co.	12,000	Wellington & Abbott	10,225
Scholl & Bros.	11,000	Dunc'n, Sh'n & Co.	9,480
P. T. Southworth	10,488	E. C. Knight & Co.	8,500
R. L. Taylor	10,000	Reed & Wade	7,868
A. Berwin	9,000	Hamberger & Bros.	7,553
T. Myer & Bro.	8,300	E. A. Stern	6,855
Grin'l, Min'a & Co.	7,760	J. B. Dickenson	5,300
G. Rosenstock	7,150	G. W. Simmons	4,890
J. D. Fish & Co.	5,628	A. E. & C. E. Tilton	2,500
W. Heller	5,100	J. Heckt & Bros.	1,800
Chambers & Heiser	4,684	Freeman & Co.	100
Bingham & Reynolds	4,484	W. S. Hansell & Sons	
Dexter, Fay & Sons	4,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	
H. Strybing	2,600	L. Negbaur	
C. A. Burgess	1,812	Mosquera & Co.	
J. M. Smith & Co.	1,740		
Wells, Fargo & Co.	288,728	Total	$1,670,477

CALIFORNIA.

Chief Events of the Fortnight.

From the Weekly Citizen, Oct. 5.

No official canvass of the votes of the recent State Election has yet been had, but the result gleaned from the returns in nearly all the counties, shows the majority for JOHNSON to be about 5,300. Judge MURRAY has been reelected Judge of the Supreme Court, by several hundred majority. It was feared at one time the Phalanx candidate was successful, but the fiercest opposition ever witnessed in a political struggle was not sufficient to defeat one of the ablest men on the ticket—H. C. MURRAY.

The California State Agricultural Fair opened in Sacramento on the 15th, and was quite sucessful, although the display is said to have been inferior to that of the previous year. A new feature of the exhibition, male and female equestrian sports, added considerable interest to the occasion. Prizes were awarded to four ladies for their excellence on horseback. During the trial of skill with the lasso, a portion of the fence where the wild steers were confined, broke down and the animals breaking loose, one of them gored Mr. ABRAM IRVING in a horrible manner, causing death within a few minutes. An address was delivered by Ex-Governor H. S. FOOTE, before the close of the Fair.

Rain has fallen in Nevada, El Dorado, Placer, and Sierra Counties, but not in sufficient quantities to increase mining facilities in those sections. The lower country is unusually dry in consequence of hot weather, but in some places, has been partially relieved by showers. We have no reason to expect a commencement of the rainy season for at least a fortnight yet.

Several important decisions have been rendered by the Supreme Court. Among others, one affirming the constitutionality of the Supreme Court of San Francisco, which was seriously doubted. A decision to the contrary would have overturned litigation to the extent of several millions during the past five years.

Gov. BIGLER, according to the *State Tribune*, has determined to call an extra session of the Legislature, to elect two United States Senators, provided President PIERCE thinks it advisable, and will appoint him (BIGLER) Collector of San Francisco. This outrageous scheme is everywhere denounced, and BIGLER's organ deides it.

The majority against the Prohibitory Liquor Law proposition will exceed 4,000.

Numerous shooting affrays are reported in the interior. In Sacramento, on the 26th, a man named HUNSEWELL attacked one REESER with a revolver, but the latter drawing his weapon also, HUNSEWELL was killed. The other was acquitted. Domestic troubles caused the affair. In Auburn, a miner named HALL was stabbed by JAMES REDMUND, in a bar-room. The latter challenged him to fight, and when he commenced shooting, REDMUND drew a knife and rushed on him. The usual number of casualties in the mines have occurred.

The Wagon Road Commissioners, who have surveyed several routes during the six months past, have decided in favor of the route along the south fork of the American River. The road will pass along Slippery Ford, Johnson's Pass, Lake Bigler Valley, Luther's Pass, Hope Valley, Carson Canon to Carson Valley, and will be commenced within a few months.

Mr. ROACH, who has been before several Courts of this State, including the highest tribunal, for embezzling several thousand dollars, escaped a few days since from the jail of San Joaquin County, where he was confined for contempt of Court, in refusing to surrender possession of the money alleged to have been embezzled. The case has occupied considerable attention for two years past, and it is not unlikely ROACH will be retaken.

The flourishing mining village of Jamestown, (Tuolumne Co.,) was entirely destroyed by fire on the 2d inst. The loss is estimated at $75,000, and falls principally on the merchants of the place.

A duel took place in Weaverville, recently, between two Frenchmen. Shots were exchanged, and afterwards the affair was compromised.

A. A. COMSTOCK, of ADAMS & Co. notoriety, who left this State under an assumed name, has been removed from the Receivership of the assets, and A. M. NAGLEE appointed.

The Indian Agent, C. J. HENLEY, stump-speaker for the late firm of PIERCE, BIGLER, GWIN and BRODERICK, is handled rather roughly by the press and people of Southern California. The reservations and Indians are allowed to take care of themselves.

The Fall Races at Sacramento have taken place, and attracted large numbers of the sporting fraternity from all parts of the State. Several excellent horses have appeared on the course.

THE CITY.

A suit brought by N. HOLLAND, against the city, to recover money paid on account of the purchase of ship property in December, 1853, has been decided by Judge NORTON adversely to the City. Thirty suits were pending on the result of this, and judgments have been obtained on such, amounting, in the aggregate to over a half million dollars. An appeal will probably be taken to the Supreme Court.

The new Phalanx County Government have commenced operations, and in a way not at all calculated to inspire confidence. The Sheriff has appointed deputies whose reputation has been assailed in a most direct manner by the public prints. The County Treasurer removed his office to a large room handsomely furnished and fitted up as a banking-house at the expense of the County. Their course has excited some indignation.

On the 28th ult., a Sheriff's sale of the *Alta California* concern took place, at the suit of ANNIS MERRILL, (M. C. elect,) and sold for $11,000, to Wm. T. HERRICK. It is thought, however, that the sale was a sham, to induce innocent capitalists to invest permanently.

An ordinance has passed the Common Council to reorganize the Police Department, which provides that they shall be uniformed similarly to the Police of New-York.

The sales of Japanese goods, recently arrived in this port, occupied several days; the first day the articles brought ridiculously high prices. The total amount realized was $25,000, whereas, the cargo originally cost $3,000.

Mons. DILLON, the French Consul, has suspended the Secretary of the Consulate, Mons. BATIALARD, on account of a difficulty regarding a marriage contract.

An escape of two convicts from the State Prison occurred on the 30th ult. One of them, named GREENE, was retaken the next day in rather a curious place. He was found swimming in the Bay of San Francisco.

A complaint was entered a few days since against ALVIN WINANTS, by Alderman WILLIAM GREENE, charging him with offering $2,500 for the complainant's vote in the Board of Supervisors on a measure to pay the holders of the 3 per cent. scrip the sum of $250,000.

A daring attempt to poison the family of Colonel WATKINS, of Alameda, was discovered just in time to save the lives of the parties. A solution of strychnine was found in the tea the cook had prepared for their supper. No one is suspicioned.

On the 23d, a body was picked up in the Bay, found to be that of a Mr. THEOBALD, from Mariposa, and there is hardly a doubt but that he was foully murdered. The deceased was known to have had $500 on his person, and when picked up no clue to he money was discovered.

The total amount of forged warrants, copies, and irregular ones presented to the Board of Examiners for funding is $440,766.

THE FUNDED DEBT—ACTION OF THE SAN FRANCISCO COMMON COUNCIL.

From the Alta California, Oct. 5.

The steamers which leave this morning, will take to the Atlantic information of the adoption by the Common Council of the report of the Examiners of the Funded Debt, whereby some $320,000 alone was declared legal. For the residue of the debt, provision can only be made by further legislation. This result has been brought about by the loose manner in which the affairs of the city have been conducted—the consequence of which is an extremely rigorous and economical administration of the Government at present. On the other side of the Atlantic, the effect will doubtless be to enhance the value of our city securities, although at present the city is almost destitute of funds, and must remain so until the collection of taxes upon real estate have been commenced.

A decision rendered in the Twelfth District Court has served greatly to confuse our already complicated affairs. The purchasers of what is known as the slip property have, in that Court, obtained judgment for the recovery of the purchase money, owing to an informality in the sale. The whole amount is upwards of $800,000, and the property would scarcely sell for half that sum. Some of those who have obtained judgments have attached, and thereby locked up all the funds in the city treasury, thus putting a stop to the payment of money by the city for any purpose. They have even gone so far as to attach the Common School houses. An appeal will immediately be taken, with every prospect of a reversal of the judgment. In other respects the business of the city is prosperous. The reports from the mines are unusually flattering.

One Hundred and Twenty Sacramentans for Nicaragua.

Tuesday noon, says the *Tribune*, as the steamer *Antelope* was about leaving for San Francisco, quite a little excitement was created aboard and around her. She took down as passengers, some hundred and twenty stout, able-bodied men, who, it is said, intend emigrating to Nicaragua to join Col. WALKER. Among the crowd were a large number of old and well known Sacramentans, and it is rumored that more will go to-day whose connection with the expedition will astonish many, when their names are repeated. Of the crowd that departed yesterday, we can only say, that from our knowledge of the people of Nicaragua, we think it will require at least one thousand natives to match one hundred Californians. They were men of firmness, courage and determination, and will be just such persons as Col. WALKER requires to conquer that country. Upon the boat leaving the wharf, repeated cheers were given by a large crowd on shore, for Col. WALKER, Capt. FRENCH, and the Sacramento emigrants. We can but wish them health and prosperity in their enterprise, for we regard it as perfectly legitimate in every respect.

A Man Shot in Downieville—Escape of Geo. R. Walker, one of the Robbers of Langton's Express.

The Marysville correspondent of the *Herald* telegraphed the following, under date of Sept. 28:

DAVID BEILER, a sporting man, from Forest City, killed ROBERT MOFFATT, miner, in CRAYCROFT's saloon, Downieville, by shooting him through the body. No cause assigned.

GEORGE R. WALKER, who was arrested some weeks since for robbing of LANGTON's Express, broke jail and escaped about dusk on the evening of the 27th inst. He got his irons off by some means unknown, and when the jailor brought him his supper he pushed him one side, rushed out of his cell and turned the key, locking the jailor in. Some time elapsed before alarm was given, and he made good his escape.

The County offers $1000 reward each for BUTLER and WALKER.

Japanese Manufactures—The Pioneer Importations—Interesting Exhibition.

From the San Francisco Herald, Oct. 5.

An extensive collection of Japanese goods, recently imported by Messrs. REED & DOUGHERTY, were opened Monday for public inspection at the showroom in Court-Block, running from Clay-street through to Merchant-street. This is the first lot of Japanese manufactures ever imported direct to the United States, and as such they are deserving of particular notice. It is a common belief that in character and style of manufacture, the Japanese and Chinese goods and wares are similar. But this impression is erroneous. The Chinese are at best but imitators of the Japanese, and in some articles of cabinet manufacture of the Japanese, a degree of skill is exhibited which we have never seen displayed in Chinese work.

The Mosaic work is perhaps the highest accomplishment of the Japanese cabinet-maker, and in this he has no equal. The lacquered-ware is also far superior to the Chinese, and in variety of form and exactness of fitting, the articles of this species of manufacture are really curiosities of workmanship. There are also pieces of furniture very beautifully and intricately wrought, with a fine species of Bamboo. One of the chief features of attraction is a box, made from a half decayed leg of heavy timber. The inside is beautifully finished with enamel, while the outside presents the natural surface much eaten by worms. There are a few specimens of figured silk goods; these are of very rich patterns and of high finish. The web is heavier than that of French goods of the same class, and it is evident the Japanese are possessed of the art of color blending, an art of which the Chinese are entirely ignorant, or at least they do not apply it in the manufacture of silk goods. There are also some finer goods, of about the texture of the Florence silks; but these appear to have suffered damage. These samples, however, prove that the Japanese knowledge of silk manufacture is not confined to one class of fabric.

Among the curiosities of the collection, is a small table, made from the half-petrified trunk of a tree. We understand that the timber is of a species known alone to Japan, and rarely found even in that region. In color the wood appears to be a combination of white pine and darkest ebony; its grain is nearly straight. The porcelain ware excites much attention. The articles are chiefly small vessels for the toilet table. They appear almost too frail and delicate for the touch; but, although so frail and beautiful, they are valuable as articles of utility, being much less liable to destruction than common china ware. To enumerate all the varied classes of goods on exhibition, would occupy more space than our columns will at present afford. We can only invite those who may feel an interest in the matter, to examine the collection for themselves.

Our Relations with the Government of Japan.

ALLEGED VIOLATION OF OUR NEUTRALITY WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE, IN TRANSPORTING RUSSIAN SOLDIERS TO PETROPOLOSKI—PROTEST OF AMERICAN CITIZENS TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE IN RELATION TO THE ALLEGED VIOLATION OF THE TREATY WITH JAPAN—HIGHLY IMPORTANT AND EXTRAORDINARY PROCEEDINGS IN THE U. S. COURTS.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Before U. S. Commissioner MONROE.

Through the activity of our law reporter, we are placed in possession of certain proceedings of the Courts and certain facts of an extraordinary and startling nature, involving serious and imminent issues of foreign diplomacy, which will be at once brought to the attention of the Government at Washington. The first part of the proceedings referred to is a regular protest entered in this Court by WM. E. BIDLEMAN and H. H. DOTY, addressed to Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, and complaining of an infraction by the Japanese Government of its treaty with our Government. The following is a copy:

To the Department of State of the United States of America:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States of America, do hereby most respectfully beg leave to represent to our Government that we did on the 15th of March ult., arrive in Japan on board of the American vessel *C. E. Foote*, of San Francisco, California, U. S. A., where we intended to reside temporarily, as stipulated in the fourth and fifth articles of the Treaty of Kanayawa, to accomplish which we invested all our resources, periled the lives of our families and ourselves, suffering many inconveniences, and failing, might incur damages far beyond our means to liquidate, in consequence of the action of the Japanese Government in refusing us a temporary residence on their shores at Simoda and Hakodadi, and compelling us to leave Japan, contrary to the fourth and fifth articles of said treaty.

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, do hereby protest against the said action of the Japanese Government, as we did protest before the Imperial Government of Japan, for their violation of the said treaty to our prejudice, for which we hold the Japanese Government responsible for all damages that we have or may hereafter receive in consequence of the said refusal of the Japanese Government to comply with the fourth (4th) and fifth (5th) articles of said treaty of Kanayawa; and reserve to ourselves the right to extend this protest at any future time and place.

WM. E. BIDLEMAN,
H. H. DOTY.

To Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States of America.

SIMODA, JAPAN, June 5, 1855.

In addition to these proceedings, the testimony of the crew of the *C. E. Foote* was taken yesterday before Commissioner MONROE in a different case; and in the course of the examination of the witnesses it appeared that the vessel had been chartered at a large price at Simoda, Japan, to transport Russian soldiers to Petropoloski, and other Russian ports, in violation of our strict terms of neutrality with the Allied Powers. It appeared in evidence that the original charter party made in Honolulu on the 19th January, 1855, between ANDREW J. WORTH, master and owner, and Messrs. REED & DOUGHERTY, of Honolulu, described the voyage as "from Honolulu to Simoda, islands of Niphon and Hakodadi, island of Matsma, and thence to the port of San Francisco, Cal., United States of America." After arriving at Simoda, however, a change was made in the voyage, and the following extension made in the charter party:

SIMODA, Japan, March 22, 1855.

It is hereby agreed and further understood by and between the within named A. J. WORTH, party of the first part, and REED & DOUGHERTY of the second part, that the within named charter, for a given consideration, is hereby extended, and the parties of the first and second part agree as follows:

1. The party of the first part agrees to extend the charter for a voyage from the port of Simoda to a port called Hada, and from thence making three voyages to the port of Petropoloski, Kamschatka, or two to Petropoloski, and one from Hada to Hakodadi and Petropoloski, said voyage to be paid for as follows:

2. The parties of the second part hereby agree and bind themselves to pay for the above named voyages the following sums of money: $2,000 on discharging the first cargo; $500 on discharging the second cargo; and $500 on discharging the third cargo. The above amounts are to be a *bonus*, and an advance on the within named charter.

3. It is hereby agreed and further understood that if either of the above voyages are extended from Petropoloski to the port of Castro, then shall the party of the second part pay to the party of the first part the sum of $1,000 for each of said voyages from Petropoloski to Castro, in addition to the amounts agreed upon for the voyages from Hada to Petropoloski, to be paid on discharging the cargo.

It is hereby agreed and understood that if either or all of said voyages are made from Hada to Castro, then shall the party of the second part pay for each of said voyages only the amounts agreed upon for the voyage for Hada to Petropoloski.

In witness whereof, the parties have hereto attached their signatures. AND. J. WORTH.
REED & DOUGHERTY.

In presence of H. H. DOTY.

It was testified before the Commissioner that the object of the voyage described in the new charter party was to transport Russians, with their arms, &c., to Petropoloski. This was the testimony of Mr. H. H. DOTY. The Russians were at Hakodadi.

The witness (DOTY) said: The Captain told me, as a reason for claiming a *bonus*, that he was going North, and might have bad weather, and he would have to pay his crew more wages: the only seamen I saw in Japan were on board the *Young America*; no seamen lived there; a proposition was made to the *Young America* for the transportation of the Russians; it fell through.

Cross-examined—I do not know that it was insisted that the Russians should be transported with their arms; I do not know the kind of arms; I saw no arms; there were no vessels there other than Japanese vessels at the time, except the *Young America*, already mentioned.

The witness also said, at a further stage of his examination, that it was understood that the direction of the voyage, within the terms of the charter party, was to be left to the Russian officers.

Duncan Campbell, first officer of the *E. C. Foote*, sworn, and said: We went from Honolulu, loading at one of the Islands of Japan; from Simoda we went to Hada; a change of the voyage was made, and we went to get a different cargo; at Hada we took aboard some Russians with their stores; they brought with them some muskets, pistols and cutlasses, also some ammunition and a Russian flag; no objection was made in my hearing by the crew; we went from Hada to Hakodadi; at Hakodadi the Captain ordered the ship under way to Petropoloski; the men then demanded an increase of wages on account of the change in the voyage; the commander of the Russians offered to supply a crew to man the vessel; the Russians got the ship under way, and did seamen's duty under my orders; we went to Petropolovski; the crew were put on bread and water, and kept forward; at Pretropolovski, a corporal and four privates came on board, and the Russians disembarked there.

The witness also testified that the Captain ordered the Russian corporal to take charge of his crew, on account of disobedience of orders, and that they were kept ashore four or five days, when they returned on board and went willingly to work.

Some testimony was also taken for the defence in relation to the change in the voyage and the accommodations of the log prison at Petropolovski, in which the crew were confined. Mr. W. C. REED, partner with Mr. DOUGHERTY, also testified that the understanding was, that they were to convoy no arms or ammunition. The witness, however, did not go to Hada, and did not know what was embarked there. He was under the impression that the voyage was perfectly safe until Commodore RODGERS told him that he had run a great risk, for the vessel would be liable to capture.

This was the conclusion of the testimony, so far as it went yesterday, in the examination referred to, before Commissioner MONROE. The present proceedings against the vessel belong to the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Court. The facts developed incidentally on the examination evidently involve the most important and serious issues. The protest of Messrs. DOTY and BIDLEMAN referred to, will be brought to the immediate attention of the Government, as a certified copy has already been made out at their request by the Clerk, for transmission to the Department of State.

OREGON.

Murders by the Indians—The Colville Mines—Political News.

The papers speak of the prospect of a general war with the Indians. Murders of whites by Indians, and Indians by whites are not unfrequent. It was generally believed, Judge HAYES informs us, that not less than eight white men had recently been murdered by the Indians, on the route from Puget Sound to the Colville mines. The only name mentioned is that of Mr. MATTICE, of Columbia.

The *Oregonian* has the following version of the Rogue River disturbance, something of which has been heretofore published:

About thirty miles from Port Orford, an Indian shot a white man, whereupon the whites in the neighborhood assembled together and demanded the Indian of a sub-Indian agent, who had him in charge, to be delivered up to them. The agent refused, but surrendered him up to a justice of the peace for examination. After the examination, which resulted in committing the Indian for trial, a constable, with a party of United States soldiers, under command of a non-commissioned officer, started with the Indian for Port Orford in a canoe. On their way they were met by a party of white men in another canoe, going up to the council ground where the white man had been shot. The white men suspecting that this canoe contained the Indian who had shot the white man, hailed her and requested those on board to stop. The constable and officer in charge of the Indian refused, and peremptorily ordered those hailing them to be off. At this juncture, some one in the canoe containing the white men shot the Indian prisoner, who was sitting near the constable having him in charge, killing him instantly. The soldiers were then ordered to fire upon the white men, which they did with effect, killing three of the party; the rest escaped to the shore.

Governor STEVENS had reached Fort Benton. The rumors of his massacre are believed to have been started by the Indians.

The news from the Colville Gold mines is to the 27th August. The latest reports are more favorable, representing the gold diggers as doing tolerably well.

The military expedition under Major HALLER had returned to the Dalles. The expedition was sent out by the Government at home, for the purpose of chastising those blood-thirsty Indians who committed the inhuman butchery of the WARD family and party, on the plains near Fort Boise, last year. They captured ten of the murderers, tried and hung four, shot three, wounded one, and brought in two prisoners.

The rate of taxation in Oregon this year is ten cents on each $100 of valuation.

The grasshoppers are making sad havoc with the orchards and cornfields in parts of Benton County.

The official vote of Washington Territory, as proclaimed by Gov. MASON, is for Delegate to Congress, J. PATTEN ANDERSON, (Dem.) 857; WILLIAM STRONG, (W. and K. N.) 682; JOSEPH CUSHMAN, (Freesoil), 44.

On the Prohibitory Liquor Law the vote was as follows: Against Prohibitory Law, 650; for Prohibitory Law, 564. The entire vote of the Territory, distributed over fifteen counties, is 1,502. Rather small vote.

NEW-GRANADA.

Foreigners Eligible to Office—Memorial Against Religious Liberty—Miscellaneous News.

The Panama *Star* of Oct. 3, says: On Saturday night the Assembly discussed the law regulating municipal affairs, and a clause was inserted and passed, granting to foreigners resident on the Isthmus the right of voting for, and being elected to office as members of Cabildo, thus granting the power to regulate their own local affairs.

A memorial against the clause in the Constitution granting religious liberty, has been presented to the Assembly. It bears the signature of Sr. MAXIMO PAZOS and fifty others.

The Aspinwall *Courier* adds:

"That memorial is a disgrace even to Panama, and they who signed it do not deserve to live in a civilized country, and least of all in a Republic."

Among the items of Bogota news we find the following:

MELO is about to leave the country for Venezuela, to pass there the eight years of banishment he has been sentenced to.

From some late legal proceedings in the case of Ex-President OBANDO, it is surmised that his sentence will be commuted.

There were great rejoicings and celebrations in Aspinwall and Panama on the reception of the news of the fall of Sebastopol.

The ceremonies required by law on the promulgation of the new Constitution passed off on the 10th of October.

NICARAGUA.

Gov. Kinney's Plantation—A New Gold Region—Treaty with Indians.

A late number of the *Central American* has the following paragraph:

On Thursday last we visited Gov. KINNEY's plantation. It is situated about three quarters of a mile from town, on the opposite side of the lagoon. We allude to the patch of ground selected by him for his own amusement, and as a test of the adaptation of the soil to different kinds of grains and vegetables.

The Governor arrived here on the 16th of July; it was some two or three weeks before he cleared away the thick undergrowth and planted the seed. We brought away a fine lot of roasting ears, beans, &c. The material fruit trees left standing are full of fruit; and thus in the short space of about two months the Governor is in the enjoyment of garden luxuries that would have required years to realize at the North. Three good crops of corn may be taken off the same ground in one year.

From the following extract of a letter of Messrs. SHEPHEED & HALEY, dated Oct. 10, the position of affairs at San Juan del Norte will be understood: Since Col. KINNEY's arrival at this port, 16th July last, we and others have constantly watched, with considerable interest and anxiety, his movements and operations. We had the pleasure to witness that he not only maintained his little band of followers in a state of respectability and perfect peace and good order, but kept them constantly and industriously employed in building, opening roads, experimental planting, exploring for minerals and eligible sites for plantations, surveying, &c.; in fact they have never been idle, but always occupied in doing one work or another for the benefit of the place; the Colonel, himself, being ever foremost in setting the example, with the saw, the hammer or the spade. We have been informed, on reliable authority, that his mining party have already discovered in the district of Indian River, a few miles northwest of this port, gold dust, and they are satisfied that upon getting to the bed rock the yield of gold will be so renumerative as to compete with the diggings of California, and they are now preparing to work those locations, at the same time establishing and working plantations in the same locality. This discovery brings gold-fields within nine days of New-York.

Since the Colonel has been elected Governor by a majority of the voters of this town, he has opened an elementary school, the first that has been attempted here, where the children of parents not in circumstances to pay, are educated gratis, no more being paid by the remaining children than sufficient to bear the expenses of the schoolmaster. This, you will see, is the first step towards civilization. Col. KINNEY has also opened a subscription list for the building of a church, which we hope ere long to see filled up so as to enable him to contract for the erection of a sacred edifice. On the resurrection of this town, like a Phœnix, from its ashes, and which we hope soon to witness, many public buildings will be indispensably requisite, and it is to be hoped that as the town extends and population increases, there will be no difficulty in raising funds for the erection of all needful public works, and to enable this town to rank among the civilized population of the American Continent.

Col. KINNEY has concluded a treaty with the Indians on his possessions, which will prove of the utmost importance and benefit, because it will enable them, through the means and assistance of the Indians, to lay open with greater ease the resources of the country, with which the latter acknowledged themselves to be intimately acquainted. The Colonel is daily expecting more men from the States; on their arrival the aspect of things will be changed; roads will be cleared, and many other things will be done, which the want of labor now prevents.

Interesting About Col. Walker—The Revolution in Nicaragua—Position of Affairs—Death of Castillon.

From the Aspinwall Courier.

From a gentleman who arrived here on the last steamer from San Juan del Norte, and who is a president of San Juan del Sud, we learn that WALKER, with his revolutionists, has been very successful. He has had, says our informant, several battles with the Government troops wherein their force outnumbered his at five to one, and has been in every instance successful. He has all the section upon which he has had any designs thus far excepting Rivas and Granada, and these he was shortly to attack. His course of government has surprised and pleased all with whom he has come in contact—any lawlessness among his men, foreigners or natives, is punished with even more severity than when it occurs among the people of the town, and the slightest infringement upon the rights of the latter is forthwith corrected.

Our informant states that WALKER has possession of San Juan, has a force of 200 men, 60 of whom are Americans, and the remainder Nicaraguans; that he expected 100 men and two cannon from Realejo, and that he would, on the receipt of this reinforcement, attack Rivas, where Government forces are posted.

[From a correspondent of the *Central American*, of Sept. 29, dated San Juan del Sud, Sept. 21, we learn that Rivas "is well fortified, and that WALKER, if successful, was to proceed to Granada." The same correspondent also says: "CASTILLON, it is reported, died at Realejo, from an attack of the cholera, a few days ago."]

After each battle which WALKER had up to the time of our informant's departure from San Juan del Sud, about the 25th of September, there had been considerable accessions to his forces from the opposite party. Among these was a body of two hundred cavalry, who passed directly through Rivas, the headquarters of the Government forces, on their way to San Juan. This accession would probably be permanent. But the others are very likely to change with "the fortunes of war," and are now found attached to WALKER, because he is at present the winning party.

From other information derived from the same source, we conclude there is a strong probability that the party with which WALKER is associated will be successful. Of the consequences of this success, it is impossible to form a correct judgment. If WALKER should manage the new Government, after the success of the present revolutionary party, as well as he does his share of their fighting now, the result of his efforts will be such an inviting prospect to foreigners as will induce speedy and extensive emigration, and a handsome speculation in lands, &c., for himself and a few of his adherents. If he should attempt openly to assume the reins of power, he will be disappointed in his calculations, unless the influx of filibusters should be wholly unprecedented, and he should be supported by unprecedented fidelity by his present native adherents. If he should expect the voluntary support of any considerable number of Nicaraguans to the Government of a foreigner, he would be wofully disappointed.

The stories of his maltreatment of property and interests of the Nicaragua Transit Company, which were circulated some time since, seem to have been wholly incorrect, (and they are apparently satisfied of his disposition.) We learn that the contrary was the case, and the only collision with them was in the matter of their furnishing arms and ammunition to the Government Party. Attempts were made to do this by the representatives of the Company on both sides of the line. Mr. SCOTT, who was on the way with his supplies, was stopped by WALKER, and agreed to give up his intention. The steamer *Sierra Nevada*, having arrived at San Juan del Sud with a large quantity of arms for the Government Party, WALKER went on board, and after declaring that he bore no hostile feelings and desired no interference against the affairs of the Nicaragua Steamship or Transit Companies, he told the Captain he nevertheless could not permit him to deliver up arms to his foes, when he had it in his power to prevent, and the Captain handed them over to WALKER.

A number of the French residents of California were expected soon to arrive at San Juan, to aid WALKER, in fighting the Government party, on account of their unjust treatment of a prominent French Californian, who recently escaped from their clutches, and left for California, with the intention of sending down a number of recruits to WALKER. We observe that some of the California papers intimate that recruits cannot go to WALKER by the steamers of the Nicaragua route. We should like to understand how they are to be prevented, if they take "through tickets." We presume they can stop where they please. If recruits are sent to WALKER, that would certainly be the best method of transportation, because the difference in the advantages of safety and speed more than counterbalances the extra expense—and the Revolutionary party ought certainly to be willing, if their cause is worth fighting for, to pay any reasonable cost for the transportation and compensation of fighting men.

The very latest advices from San Juan del Sud say that WALKER has done nothing since last accounts, and is waiting for recruits.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Chili.

Valparaiso dates are to the 15th of Sept. The correspondent of the Panama *Star* and *Herald* gives the following interesting summary of news:

We have had one awful catastrophe, viz., the blowing up of an English bark on the 12th inst., at 4½ P. M.

The circumstances are briefly these: The bark had brought powder and freight which had been discharged, in doing which some five kegs had got broken, and the contents leaked over the cargo, part of which was iron in bars. During the day of explosion, they were discharging iron, and 'tis supposed that a bar falling struck fire, ignited the loose powder, and blew off the spar deck, killing some three or four, and severely wounding some seven to nine others.

The carpenter was killed instantly, and the mate is missing; the captain had left the ship but ten minutes previous. This vessel would have burned and sunk, had it not been for the timely assistance rendered by Captain JOURNSTONE of the United States store-ship *Fredonia*, who sent his boat and fire engine, which was worked in the boat, the hose being taken directly into the hold, and the water *freely applied*.

The best trade now offering is the coasting trade, in which the American steamers *Pentona* and *Polynesian*, and Chile steamer *Constitution*, are coining money. The first running between this and Caldero, where plenty of freight and an average of over one hundred passengers per trip exist; the second runs to Talcahuana, where she has the monopoly of the trade—what more could she wish? the last runs to the Maule, where she has plenty of freight (more than she can carry) both ways, and a fair sprinkling of passengers. This boat, owing to the loss of the steamers *Eudora*, *Rayo* and *Phosforo*, has a monopoly.

Farther south to Chiloa runs the old *Araneo*, under a Chile Government contract.

So much for steamers, before leaving which, let me inform you how monopolists manage in Chile, by an example at hand.

MRS. RUMOR informs me, and I *believe* her, that the Railroad Company, at the opening of the road, (from to-morrow, 16th, to the 23d inst.,) will realize $60,000 by shutting up all public and private roads, lanes, cow-paths, &c., leading to the parade ground, and charging $1 per head to carry people out, and $1 per head to carry said plebians home again. They only want 30,000 people to pile into their mud cars, and you have the $60,000.

From a table lately published, it appears that in 1854, when the last census was taken in Chile, there were 19,669 foreigners in the Republic, of which 1,934 were English, 1,822 German, 1,650 French, 915 Spaniards, 680 Americans, 41 New-Granadians, 6 Russians. Fifty-six nations are named in the list. Taking the population of Chile at 1,419,451, it gives a proportion of 1 foreigner to 72 natives.

Bolivia.

The Government of this Republic have granted permission to General SANTA CRUZ to visit La Paz, for the purpose of settling his private affairs.

The President, General CORDOVA, has ordered the remains of General BALLIVAN to be brought to La Paz for interment in a tomb erected for the purpose.

Ex-President General BELZU was a passenger on board the *Bolivia*, and is now in this city on his way to the United States and Europe.

Peru.

The Convention is still in session. The right of universal suffrage has been adopted, those entitled to vote being over 21 years of age, able to read and write, or proprietors of landed property.

Ecuador.

The Legislative Chambers met on the 16th ult. Sr. MANUEL BUSTAMENTE was elected President of the Senate, and Sr. JUAN BAUTISTA VASQUEZ, President of the House of Representatives.

The Guayaquil papers complain of the scarcity of food. The Government has published a decree, placing an export duty on Cauchuc and Cascarilla. Some of the papers oppose the measure.

WEST COAST OF MEXICO.

Presidential Election—Mr. Denman—Solis and Moreno—The People—Forced Loans—Trade—Cholera on the Nicaragua Steamers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

ACAPULCO, Sunday, Oct. 14, 1855.

The people are all anxiety here to learn the result of the election for President of the Republic. Generals ALVAREZ and COMONFORT left here on the last of September for the City of Mexico, to attend the election. Although ALVAREZ has many friends here, there is little hope entertained that he will stand any show for an election. His friends think that inasmuch as it was he who commenced the revolution and followed it up with so much vigor, he should be tendered the Presidency.

COMONFORT, although acting second to ALVAREZ in the revolution, has proved himself much the best politician. He has already the greatest strenth in the States of Guerrero and Coloma. The opinion here is, that neither of these revolutionary chieftains will get the Presidency.

Mr. DENMAN, U. S. Consul at this port, accompanied ALVAREZ to the City of Mexico. He has been one of ALVAREZ' best friends in the revolution, and, it is said, is to get a large grant of land in the State of Guerrero, for his friendly services. He has made himself very unpopular with the great majority of foreign residents in the State, and especially with the majority of Americans resident here.

Gen. SOLIS is in command of this port, and Gen. MORENO is Civil and Military Governor of the State, in the absence of ALVAREZ. He is at present quartered at Chilpancingo.

The people seem well satisfied with the result of the Revolution, and are now praying for an established Government and peace.

Many of the richest merchants are nearly used up in paying forced loans levied on them by the Revolutionists. The paper issued by the Revolutionists is now rejected in payment of duties on imported goods, when it was issued with the solemn assurance that it might be thus applied. The paper is, therefore, selling for

NEW-YORK CITY.

Physiology in Schools.

In these infuenza times it is one of the pleasantest things in life to have a female doctor, and we have not a word to say against lady-medicine, lovely bloches and comely colleges of pharmaceutical and therapeutical gills. We drink the health of Æsculapian loveliness day by day, in that capital Rhenish wine called *Liebfraumilch*, well known at Coblenz. But there is one abuse, akin to the aforesaid progress, against which we raise our hands in alarm and protestation. As is well known, we have a granddaughter; it becometh us not to dilate on her qualities. Since hair has become thin on our crown, we crave gentle handling; and after dinner frequently enjoy a fauteuil with combing of the stray locks. At these moments the prattle of MATILDA is bewitching; but it has assumed of late a formidable medical character. Once it was of tableaux, bouquets, crochet, TENNYSON, *bonbons*, etc.; but now it is of the diaphragm, dyspepsia, inhalation, literal curvature, EANKINE, Miss BREMER's doctor-book, chyle, chyme, and the *pia mater*. It seems the dear child has lessons every day on *Physiology*. She informs us (out of Miss BREMER) that half the muffins we eat are poison, and has electrified Biddy, when concocting our *potage à la bisque*, by declaring that there was "death in the pot." Her persuasion seemsto be, that the great end of life is to keep a very crazy machine from going to pieces, and that the chances of hemoptysis, peripneumony, cachexy, opthalmia, cepalalgia, odontalgia and neuralgia, not to say angina pectoris, laryngitis, morbus coxalis, and the like, are as great as we used to think hooping-cough or measles. We try to preach on the text *non propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas;* but she quotes Miss BREMER, and assures me the mass of American women are only half alive. Daily physiology in class has gone far to make her a case of pathology. She has lost her red cheek, and has Dr. Quinine's coach at the door every two days; talks of whether her bran bread agrees with her or not, and feels for the place where she supposes her lungs or other internals may reside.

We are alarmed at this progres of physiological evidence in young ladies' seminaries; and prophetically frame to ourselves the result after a few years, when all the present race of learners shall have graduated. Probably a collection in morbid anatomy and a nice dissecting-room will be as necessary as calisthenics in every female school. *Query, whether we do well to bring up our precious girls with a perpetual meditation on their interior construction.* We remember an admirable essay of Sir HENRY HOLLAND, in which he shows, that if a man thinks much of his stomach, after eating, that testy organ will be like to disagree with him. Fix the thoughts in health, on the mysterious chambers of the interior, and they become morbid. Teach sweet fifteen that she is made up of so-and-so, fill her delicate mind with visions of the œsophagus and the pylorus, and the portal circle and the color of the what-not, and you cause her at length to come home slender and livid, beyond all the power of iron hills and quassia cups, dreaming she is made of glass, and scrupling every burnt almond that cousin Tom flings in at the coach-window. We are not content to let well enough alone; and hence we are raising an army of hypochondriacs. Better run some risks—*Melius est semel subire, quam semper cavere;* so said CESAR and so say we—"better go it blind, than forever shake in one's shoes." What was it that grand old common sense JOHNSON said to Dr. TAYLOR, who was afraid to jump lest he should break a blood-vessel? "Tilly-fally," said he, "if you have so many things about you that will break, you had better break your neck at once, and have done with it." But here comes dear Matilda, with a *camellia japonica* in one hand, and a print of constricted ribs in the other.

Our Breathing Places.

The Parks are the only places to which the poor laborer can escape during the heat of Summer to get a breath of pure air, and where his little ones can romp among the trees and wear off some of the effects of the close atmosphere of their garret. But let us look at the state of our present parks. On each of them one of Mayor WOOD's policemen is stationed during the daytime, and could, if he only did his duty, no doubt, maintain at least a sort of order. But it generally happens that political officers are stationed at these posts, which are considered a sort of sinecure. After taking their breakfast and reading their morning paper, they, perhaps, take a stroll over to their post, and if a crony happens along, sit and talk with him for an hour or two. Then they go down town or to a neighboring bar-room and discuss politics. After dinner they again take a look at the square and then prepare for their evening's occupation, which is generally at some place of amusement where they make their ten or twelve dollars per week. During all this time, the male and female loafers of the City have the complete run of the place. If any of our readers disbelieve it, let them visit one of our more frequented parks and judge for themselves.

But even this sort of protection is a jewel to that which the square enjoys at night. Then not a policeman approaches it, and it consequently becomes the *rendezvous* of the depraved of both sexes. No decent female can pass through it alone and hardly if escorted, without insult. Not a week passes but we hear of an assault and frequently of a highway robbery within its bounds. The police are never at hand. Indeed how should they be, when we consider the extent of their patrol?

If this be the condition of our public places, and no one will deny it, what is to be done with our new park? Is it to be given up as a resort to rowdies and prostitutes, or are we to be permitted to take our wives and children there and enjoy a little fresh air? There is no doubt that it can be kept respectable both day and night, if our authorities only have the will. At least two or three mounted policemen and twice as many on foot, selected from the best men of the corps, should be stationed there with strict directions to suppress any kind of disorder. If they do their duty, they can keep the place respectable, otherwise it will become a perfect nuisance fo our City.

"The Dissevered Church Question."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A correspondent in this morning's paper, signing himself "A Presbyterian," begs leave to correct a statement in the TIMES, of the 29th inst., relative to the division of O. S. Presbyterian Church on the subject of Slavery. The writer seems not to be aware that the agitation of the Slavery question has ever caused a division in that branch of the Christian Church. Whatever may have led to the disruption in 1837, it is a fact that this same Slavery question has since that time led to another division and a separate organization known as "The Free Presbyterian Church." I have not the statistics of that denomination at hand, but if I am not mistaken it numbers over thirty ministers. The congregations of this body are located chiefly in Western Pennsylvania and Ohio. "The Free Presbyterian Church" has a school or college under her control at Iberia, Morrow County, Ohio. There is also a periodical devoted to the propagation of the principles of this Church published at Yellow Springs, Ohio, Brother JOSEPH GORDON, editor. This denomination owes its origin to the adoption of non-agitation measures on the Slavery question by the General Assembly of 1844, (or about that time.) The action of the Assembly referred to seemed to cut off all hopes of reformation on the subject in question, and the result was the organization of the "Free Presbyterian Church." It is no doubt owing to this that the O. S. Presbyterian Church has for the last eight or ten years enjoyed comparative peace on this vexed question. The organization referred to has served as a kind of safety valve to let the troublesome (and what to some might be considered dangerous) element escape. It appears, then, that the denomination of Christians known as the O. S. Presbyterians, with all their prudence and caution and *conservatism*, have felt the distracting influences of demon Slavery, in connection with other branches of the Church of Christ. She may, therefore, with propriety, be placed in the list of "dissevered churches."

NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1855. J. T.

The Children of Aliens.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"Many Subscribers" inquire in yesterday's TIMES, if a boy born in this country, whose parents are aliens, is himself a citizen of the United States. The ancient rule of the common law, which forms a part of our jurisprudence, pronounces every person born on American soil an American citizen, with the exception of the offspring of foreign ministers, who, by a legal fiction, are deemed to be born within the allegiance of the governments they represent.

An Act of Congress also confers upon the children of naturalized persons, under twenty-one years of age, at the time of the naturalization of their parents, and dwelling in the United States, the rights of citizenship, irrespective of the place of their actual birth.

There is a singular inconsistency between the action of the judicial and legislative departments of the Government of the United States, in respect to the obligations of allegiance and the right of expatriation.

While the Supreme Court of the United States intimates strongly and almost authoritatively the doctrine that an American citizen cannot renounce his allegiance to his country without the approbation of the government, Congress enacts laws of naturalization which transmute aliens into Americans without the consent of the countries to which they owe a natural allegiance, and even requires them to adjure that allegiance as an indispensable prerequisite to their becoming citizens here.

The Supreme Court has adjudicated the law under the influence of transatlantic precedent and old opinion, while Congress has acted with a practical regard to the march of events, and the overwhelming necessities and anomalous position of the western world. *Salus Populi suprema est lex* is a maxim which here appears in a political sense, and must insure the ultimate harmonizing of the ideas of the Supreme Court with the acts of Congress, rather than that of the acts of Congress with the ideas of the Supreme Court. H. V. B. W.

OCT. 31, 1855.

Teachers' Association.

This body held its meeting for October on Saturday evening—the President, J. H. FANNING, in the Chair.

Messrs. G. F. NICHOLS, E. S. ADAMS, and T. W. VALENTINE, were elected members, and Mr. JOHN G. MCNARY, Principal of Ward School No. 11, was proposed for membership.

The Library Committee submitted their report through Mr. BULKLEY. It suggested measures for rapidly augmenting the Teachers' Library, which, being taken up *seriatim*, elicited a lengthened discussion. At the close of the discussion the following Committees were appointed:

Committee on Correspondence—James N. McElligott, Henry Kiddle, Joel T. Benedict, Henry C. Martin, Alfred Greenleaf.

Committee on Apparatus—Leonard Hazeltine, H. W. Dunshee, E. L. Avery, Thomas Foulke, Wm. T. Graff.

The Committee on Correspondence were instructed to prepare and issue a Circular to the friends of education generally, stating the fact of the Association being engaged in the establishment of a professional Library—a Teachers' Library—to which all Teachers and others, under certain restrictions, are to have access, and soliciting donations to the same.

The Committee on Apparatus are to receive donations in that line, to acknowledge the same, and to make known to the Association the peculiarities of maps, charts, and other articles that may be contributed.

The Library Committee were instructed to take immediate measures for a Course of Lectures during the ensuing Winter, in aid of the Library.

An Essay on Corporations was read by WM. T. GRAFF, Esq., formerly Principal of Ward School No. 17. He presented a distinct and interesting sketch of the powers, duties and privileges of general and special Corporations. The subject was *apropos*, as the Association has recently become a corporate body. The thanks of the body were given, and a copy of the documents solicited for placing on file. The meeting then adjourned.

Colored Consistency?

A colored man—JOSEPH R. ROLIN—writes a letter of advice to men of his own color, taking as a text the constant troubles that are turning up touching their rights on the Sixth-avenue Railroad. The Company ought to dead-head Mr. ROLIN henceforth for the service he does them. He asks of Mr. DOWNING and Mr. GUION, whose firmness he does not appreciate, "why they object to colored men taking seats in their saloons, at the side of Wall-street bankers and brokers?" Do they object? The question is really one of interest, and pertinent.

How to Count the Votes.

Mr. VALENTINE, Clerk of the Common Council, has issued a circular containing useful instructions to Inspectors of Election. Among other things, he says:

"On closing of the polls, which must be at sunset, the Inspectors are by law required to immediately proceed to canvass the votes, *and shall not adjourn or postpone such canvass until it shall have been fully completed.* The ballots must be canvassed in the following order: 1st, State; 2d, Senators; 3d, Assembly; 4th, City and County; 5th, Charter; 6th, Judiciary; 7th, Justices. Immediately at the completion of the canvass of *each box*, the chairman of the Inspectors must make public oral proclamation of the whole number of votes in such box, and of the whole number of votes given for each person, with the name of the office to which such person was named on the ballot."

Funeral—Washington Guard.

A very picturesque procession passed down to the South Ferry yesterday, contrasting strangely with the commercial bustle of Broadway. It was the funeral procession of Mr. JAMES MCVICAR, a member of the Washington Continentals. The hearse was preceded by a band playing a solemn dirge, and followed by the Guard in their quaint old military costume, headed by Capt. DARROW, and closed up by about sixty gentlemen in plain dress. The effect was imposing from its strange accessories.

Holding Fast.

MARTIN VAN BUREN clings to his Free-Soil faith. In a letter dated Oct. 2, he writes to EDWARD CRANDALL, of Pennsylvania:

"If there is anything *certain in politics*, it is its (the Free-Soil cause) ultimate and permanent success."

Stay Your Pencils.

THACKERAY hopes reporters will not take full notes of his lectures, which commence on Thursday evening next—and it is abundantly proper that they should not, as he intends to deliver them in several places before his return.

☞ Among the new works which the JEWETTS, of Boston, have in press, is one by HARRIET K. HUNT, M. D., narrating her experience as a physician. It is entitled *Glances and Glimpses; or, Fifty Years of Social, comprising Twenty Years of Professional Life.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

THE NOVEMBER TERM.—Thursday is the last day for filing notes of issue for the ensuing term, which commences on Monday.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before George W. Betts, Esq., U. S. C.

THE TREATMENT OF PASSENGERS ON THE HIGH SEAS.

In the case of Captain Austen, of the American packet-ship *Cultivator*, who was charged with assaulting a steerage passenger, because the latter was suspected of stealing the provisions of other passengers, the Commissioner, after two examinations, held that the charge against the captain had been sustained, and committed him for trial.

FITTING OUT A SLAVER.

In re the charge vs. *Rudolph E. Lasala, Wm. T. Martin, and Theodore A. Myers*, charged with fitting out the brig *Horatio* as a slaver. It appeared that Myers was a Custom-House broker, and had only acted in a professional way by passing the necessary papers. He was discharged and the others held to answer.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Birdsall.

DECIDED AGAINST THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—MR. SEMLER'S CASE.

Ludvig Semler vs. *Commissioners of Emigration*—The facts of this case are these: One Smith arrived here from Havre last September: A barge from the Commissioners of Emigration took the passengers and their baggage ashore to the dock off Castle Garden. Smith, as is the case with all emigrants, was compelled to leave his baggage aboard the barge and go into Castle Garden, to be examined with the other passengers as to his nativity, means, destination, &c. He was detained about an hour, when he went to look after his baggage and found it had been taken from the barge. Not being able to obtain satisfaction for its loss, he assigned his claim to Mr. Semler, who brought this suit.

On the trial it was proved by Mr. Garrigue, one of the Commissioners, that the Commissioners had supervision over Castle Garden, and that every one employed therein has first to obtain their permission before he can enter the premises, and that he can be discharged at any moment by the Commissioners; that the barge master cannot take a passenger from the ship without a permit from them; that the Commissioners are not compelled, by any law, to land the emigrants, or force them to undergo the above examination, but that all these powers have been exercised by them since the establishment of Castle Garden.

Rol ert Johnston for the plaintiff; John F. Devlin for defendants.

The plaintiff's counsel contended the Commissioners had been ballees, and that as they compelled the bailment without consulting Smith, they were liable for the slightest negligence; that the loss unexplained by any circumstances was presumptive evidence of negligence; that the Commissioners were liable for the carelessness of the barge master, who, although not paid by them, was virtually in their employ, having obtained his permit from them, and brought the passengers in compliance with their directions to Castle Garden, for purposes of examination; that the Commissioners by compelling the owner to leave his property, were responsible for all consequences that resulted from their own acts, particularly as this act was not the result of any law, but of their own free will.

The Court held the Commissioners responsible, and gave judgment for the plaintiff in the sum of all beside costs, &c.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CHARGE OF COUNTERFEITING.

Henry Yates, a negro, was arrested on suspicion of passing a fifty cent piece, which was a counterfeit resemblance of the coinage of mine Uncle Sam, and a bad specimen at that. Henry was entombed.

LONG ISLAND.

The Suffolk County (New) Jail Presented.

RIVERHEAD, L. I., Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

Our Circuit Court has been in session this week, and adjourned last evening. The Grand Jury did not find a single indictment, but made the following

PRESENTMENT.

To the Court of Oyer and Terminer:

The Grand Jury of the County of Suffolk, having examined the edifice recently erected for a Cou ty Jail in said County, and having examined witnesses in relation to the manner of its construction, respectfully present to the said Court,

That, in their opinion, the said building is entirely unfit for the purpose for which it was designed.

They find that the walls of said Jail are doublefaced, the face stones varying from three to twelve inches thick, and many of them of small dimensions. The intermediate space, consisting about one half of the thickness of the wall, being filled in with small stones and lime and sand mortar. That the mortar was mostly of sand, and frozen before it hardened. As the building must, for the present, perhaps, continue to be used for the purpose of a Jail, the Grand Jury refrain from expressing more fully the reasons for their conclusions, that it is unsuitable as a place of confinement for criminals, believing, as they do, that those reasons will suggest themselves to the most ordinary mechanic.

All which is respectfully submitted.

BREWSTER TERRY, Foreman.

R. J. CORELIUS, Clerk.

SUFFOLK COURT HOUSE, Oct. 23, 1855.

SILAS WALTON, who broke jail on the 7th inst., leaving a farewell letter behind, and for whom a reward was offered, was brought from New-York by two of your policemen yesterday, and will go on to Sing Sing on Monday.

Musical Convention—Prof. Geo. F. Root.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

GENESEO, N. Y., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The last has been a week of rare pleasure and profit to the lovers of sacred music in Geneseo and the surrounding villages. The choirs of the county acting upon the adages that "Union is Strength," and "practice makes perfect," have formed themselves into an association, intending to hold frequent meetings for mutual counsel and practice, with a public concert once or twice during the year. The Association has been inaugurated by a *Convention*, of a week's continuance, under the direction of Prof. GEO. F. ROOT, formerly of your City, and now resident of Boston, assisted by Mr. GEO. W. PRATT, recently returned from a three years' residence in Leipsic, Germany. One hundred singers were in habitual attendance, and with a degree of pleasure which was on the increase up to the hour of separation. The only relief to the *finale* was the anticipation that like occasions were often to recur, which it is hoped will be the case and with equally gratifying effects. It need hardly be said that the advantages of such gatherings depend greatly upon the leader. In the present instance, that feature of success was recognized and heartily accorded. Mr. ROOT came to the village a stranger to us all—he leaves it with many friends therein—many who, should he ever return, will give him the hand of hearty welcome. And right well does he merit all that we can give. His urbane manners, his criticisms to those under instruction, discriminating, yet free from all ostentation of personal superiority placed in satirical contrast with the faults of his pupils, his judicious suggestion to those who are to engage in this part of sanctuary service, his pleasant deportment in social intercourse, left nothing to be supplied or changed. Two concerts were given (of sacred and secular melodies) to large and delighted audiences. Miss MARION MCGREGOR, the accomplished organist at St. Luke's, Rochester, presided with usual ability at the piano—Miss HELEN PHELPS, member of St. Peter's, (Pres.) Rochester, choir, assisted with her magnificent voice—solos were sung by Prof. ROOT, Mr. PRATT, with duets and quartets, the choruses being rendered with much effect by a large company of singers from Groveland, Lima, Lakeville, &c.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The full supply of fruit, vegetables, &c., for a number of weeks past, still continues. Apples are coming in in vast quantities, with but a small decline in prices. Newtown Pippins are scarce and in great demand for shipping. These are the most popular apples for the English and French markets, and sell readily here at wholesale for $2 50 to $3 50 ₱ bbl., according to quality. From some unexplained cause, trees of this variety have not yielded well the present season.

The potato rot does not seem to have affected this crop materially. There are in market this week a large number of unsound or green potatoes, which are of slow sale at 87½c.@$1 12 ₱ bbl. Cranberries are very scarce and high, the first quality selling readily at $10@$10 ₱ bbl.

Butter, Cheese and Eggs are firm, with an advance. The continued high price of Butter is attributed to speculation, as there is without doubt a large supply in the country, and there must be a fall ere many months. Poultry has declined a trifle, but there is no over-stock, and this is the best season to sell, before the general holiday rush, and before the Western supplies come in. As soon as permanent cold weather sets in, an active competition from the West may be looked for.

Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@	1 37
Potatoes—Flukuyes, shipping, ₱ bb.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ₱ bbl.	87	@	1 12
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflowers—₱ dozen	75	@	1 50
Celery—₱ dozen	75	@	1 00
Egg Plants—₱ dozen	18	@	31
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ₱ 100, variable	2 00	@	5 00
Tomatoes—Cheese, ₱ 100	3 00	@	6 00
Citrons—₱ bbl., slow sale	37	@	50
Tomatoes—₱ basket	12	@	25
Beets—₱ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Carrots—₱ bbl.	75	@	1 12
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl.	50	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Spinnach, ₱ bbl.	37	@	62
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl..	2 50	@	3 50
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 50	@	1 75
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spice, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₱ bbl.	1 37	@	1 50
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	75	@	1 25
Quinces, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Quinces, ₱ 100	50	@	1 00
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	12 00	@	16 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in pails	28	@	28
State, ₱ lb.	20	@	25
Ohio, ₱ lb.	16	@	19
Lard, in bbls.	11½	@	12½
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	10	@	11
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	—	@	23
Western	18	@	20
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@	1 00
Bucks County, ₱ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	60	@	2 00
Widgeon, ₱ pair	—	@	62
Teal	—	@	50
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	—	@	62
Turkeys, each	75	@	2 50
Geese, each	1 00	@	2 00
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	75	@	87
Woodcock, ₱ doz.	3 25	@	4 50
Quail, ₱ doz.	1 75	@	2 00
Partridge, ₱ pair	62	@	75
Venison, ₱ lb.	14	@	15
Rabbits, young, each	15	@	15
Pigeons, tame, ₱ doz.	1 75	@	1 87
Wild, ₱ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Young Figs, small, ₱ lb.	9	@	12
Large, ₱ lb.	9	@	13

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Oct. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are moderately inquired for, and are firm at $7 37½@$7 43¾ for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 43¾ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged in demand and value. 2,660 lbs. sold.

BREAD—The supply and demand are alike fair in extent,—and previous quotations are still supported.

CANDLES—The inquiry is relatively greater than the supply, and prices continue very firm,—manufacturing in some instances, a rising tenor.

COAL—Foreign is in better request, but is scarce, and held above the views of buyers. Hence, it is inactive. Anthracite is freely offered and bought at old rates.

COFFEE—The auction sale of Rio, to-day, was characterized by tameness and languor. The catalogue embraced over 4,000 bags,—but buyers were found for only about 2,000 bags, at prices ranging from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.—a range indicative of a falling off in value since the last public sale, equivalent to ½c. ₱ lb. In private the transactions were limited to 100 packages sold at 11c.@11¼c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11¼c.; but Maracaibo at 10½c.@11¼c., and 140 Rio, at 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. The stock of the latter equals about 35,000 bags, of which amount a very trivial portion is being offered for sale.

COPPER—Has not varied essentially.

COTTON—The demand seems less vigorous, but there is no discernible change in prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.& Texas.
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10¼	10¾	11¼

FEATHERS—We have heard of no important movements in this line si ce our last.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less sought after by home dealers and shippers, though speculators are still disposed to operate,—and with a greater desire among factors to realize, prices evince rather less firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 15,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 06¼	
Straight State	9 06¼	@ 9 12½	
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 37½	
Mixed Western	8 87½	@ 9 00	
Common to good Indiana and Mich..	9 00	@ 9 12½	
Fancy Michigan	9 12½	@ 9 25	
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 12½	
Fancy Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 37½	
Extra Ohio	9 75	@10 25	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 25	
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50	
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25	

Canadian is quiet, but steady,—the sales since our last including 600 bbls. superfine to best extra chiefly at $9 12½@$10 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is less active and rather languid,—the sales since our last amounting to 2,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 43¾ @$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour remains quiet, but steady at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market is without any new feature, being rather poorly supplied and quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts less attention, and with more willingness among factors to sell, it is a shade easier. The sales since our last amount to nearly 67,000 bushels,—including Canadian White at $2 12 @$2 22; Western Red at $1 98@$2 03; Southern White at $2 15@$2 20, and do. Red at $1 95@$2 05 ₱ bushel, with California White at $2 ₱ bushel. Rye is moderately inquired for and is firm,—12,000 bushels brought about $1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley is scarce and wanted at full rates. State and Western Oats are less abundant, and are in request at 45c.@ 49c. ₱ bushel. Corn is dull and lower, with sales of 47,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 94c.@95c. ₱ bushel, closing tamely and heavily, within the range.

HAY—River is readily taken at 70c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. The stock has been slightly increased.

HIDES—The demand is fair, but the reduced supply and enhanced claims of owners check operations.

HONEY—Is scarce and quiet. Prices are entirely nominal.

HOPS—New are rather more freely offered, and can now be had at from 9c.@13c. ₱ lb. Old are unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is inactive and languid at $35@ $36, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

LATHS—Eastern arrive slowly, while being in good request at $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Remains inactive at former quotations.

LEATHER—A lively inquiry still exists for domestic tanned sole, at buoyant prices. We have nothing really new to notice in other descriptions.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 90c. for common, and $1 20 for lump, ₱ bbl., with a scanty stock and a limited business.

LUMBER—The demand is moderate, but as factors do not evince any anxiety to realize, previous rates are still procurable.

MOLASSES—A slack demand is experienced for New-Orleans at 37c.; Porto Rico at 37c.; and Cuba Muscovado at 35c. ₱ gallon, but most holders are somewhat reluctant to sell at such figures.

NAILS—Are readily bought at former prices. The supply is not very large.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine continues scarce and in fair request, at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. more sought after, at 47c.@48c. ₱ gallon, but is not freely offered at such figures, many holders looking for higher rates. Tar is pretty active, but is otherwise unchanged. White Resin remains as last noticed. Common Resin is moderately inquired for, partly at $1 70 ₱ 310 lbs. It is not abundant. Pitch is quiet and somewhat nominal.

OIL-CAKE—Is rare and needed, at strengthening rates.

OILS—Whale and Sperm continue about the same. Red Oil is still scarce and nominal. There is rather more doing in Olive, which is stiffly held. Linseed is obtainable at from 90c.@92c. ₱ gallon, but it does not attract much attention. Lard Oil continues in very limited stock, and being in request, it readily brings 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PLASTER PARIS—The supply is still rather inadequate to requirements of buyers, and prices favor factors.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in pretty good demand, but at unsettled prices, sales having been reported of about 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $22 87½@$23 50 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats are rare and needed. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs. Lard is quite languid,—with sales of 350 bbls. fair to prime at 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef is still plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 230 bbls. at $9 50@$10 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef continues dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$17. Butter is less active, but steady at 16c.@18c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese attracts less attention at 9¾c.@ 10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales were made to-day, of 100 tcs., at $5 50@$5 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Other transactions were spoken of, but not consummated.

SALT—The demand is moderate and more willingly met at old figures.

SEEDS—Generally remain as previously reported.

SOAP—About 180 boxes Castile have been sold at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SPELTER—Is less inquired for, but is held with considerable firmness,—being in rather limited stock.

SPICES—The market is generally quiet, but otherwise unaltered.

SUGARS—Remain very dull and heavy, the business being exclusively of a retail character, in Cuba and New-Orleans, at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 12,000 lbs. Prime disposed at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Continues in fair demand at full rates, —the sales since our last embracing about 212 hhds. Kentucky at 8¾c.@11¾c.; 150 cases Seed Leaf at 9¾c.@12c.; 180 bales Havana at 27c.@30c., and 180 Cuba on terms not disclosed.

WHISKY—Sales of 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected at 40¾c.@41c. per gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of later news from Europe,—the business was limited, but previous rates were adhered to. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton at yesterday's figures; 16,000 bushels Grain, part at 11¾d. per bushel; and some heavy goods at 37s. 6d. per ton. For other ports, the shipments were light at unchanged quotations.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

EDWARD HILL'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Exports of Breadstuffs to Great Britain and Ireland. From Sept. 1, 1855.

From	To Date, 1855.	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bushels.	Corn, bushels.
New-York	Oct. 20	83,093	676,476	345,334
New-Orleans	Oct. 17	12,629	2,772	
Philadelphia	Oct. 19	36,480	80,141	
Baltimore	Oct. 18	1,100	13,029	6,005
Boston	Oct. 24	—	—	—
Other ports	Oct. 10	—	2,207	—
Total from Sept. 1, '55		124,201	777,115	491,339
Same period in 1854		169	16,883	636,939
Same period in 1853		254,908	1,726,333	54,491
Same period in 1852		188,351	1,233,448	2,775

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

Under the influence of the large purchases of Flour noticed in my report of this day fortnight, and a continued export, together with an active home demand, our market has remained firm, and prices have gradually improved, and are now 50c. to 62½c. above the rates then current. The settling of contracts maturing at the end of the month may have had some effect, but more is to be attributed to the relatively high price of Wheat in the country, which prevents the millers from manufacturing as fast as they otherwise would, and also the short period left of Canal navigation, the closing of which will not be far from the 1st of December. Present appearances would indicate that there will be an exceedingly light stock here at the close of navigation, leaving the trade dependent upon railroads for Winter supplies. From England and France, the limits of the larger portion of the order have not been increased materially, but there are a few heavy ones that are unlimited, the purchases for which have taken place during the last five or six days to a large extent, both on the spot and at the West, for both Wheat and Flour, chiefly the former. For future delivery, there have been some speculative purchases of Common to Extra State Flour, for November, at $8 37½ to $8 50, and Ohio and Indiana brands for the same period, at $9 to $9 50. At the close, however, higher rates were asked.

In WHEAT the daily transactions are large, and generally for export. The receipts are increasing, but shippers find much difficulty in procuring prime parcels, and great relative differences are paid. It is now conceded by those best informed, that there has been great exaggeration as regards the yield of the Wheat crop at the West, and of our ability to get the article to the seaboard, this fall, in quantities to supply the demand from abroad. The larger portion of the late purchases have been on French account. The receipts by the Erie Canal at tidewater, this season, are still far below those of 1854, the falling off being in Flour 1,262,212 bbls., and in Wheat 3,294,003 bushels, whilst Indian Corn has increased 3,701,848 bushels. Rye is more plenty, and has declined a few cents—the orders on hand being at limits below present rates. For INDIAN CORN there is a good home trade, but the article is neglected by shippers; the stock of old in store is large for the season, and one small lot of the new crop old New-Orleans has already been received.

FREIGHTS—The rates to Liverpool are 4s. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 14d. ₱ bushel on Grain, in bulk and ships' bags; to London, 4s. 6d. @ 5s. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 14d. @15d. on Grain; to Havre, 100c. ₱ bbl. on Flour, and 25c. ₱ bushel on Grain.

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes
Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's).....133 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 93 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Stores.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

**Doors, Sashes and Blin

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in this city and vicinity for One Shilling a week; single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The Semi-Weekly Times, containing all the contents matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year,

The Weekly Times, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The Times for California is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The News by the George Law.

We have advices from San Francisco to the 5th of October. The news is interesting, though not of any special importance. Full returns of the late election had been received. Though not officially counted, they had satisfactorily established that the entire K. N. ticket was elected. Johnson, for Governor, has a majority of 5,011 votes. The Prohibitory Liquor Law has been defeated by a majority of about 4,000. According to the papers, the new Legislature is composed of 72 Know-Nothings, 39 Democrats, and 2 Whigs. The K. N.'s have a majority of four in the Senate and nineteen in the Assembly. Some of the victorious party are proposing to elect two United States Senators, but it is not believed that they will be able to effect their object. We see no indication as to who will be elected Senator in the place of Gwin. The State Agricultural Fair was held in Sacramento on the 29th of September, and was on the whole very successful. The schooner *Foote* brought to San Francisco the first cargo of Japanese goods. They were sold at auction for $23,000, about eight times their original cost. A charge of violating the neutrality laws was brought against the captain of the *Foote* for carrying Russian officers and men from Japan to the Amoor River. The charge is, doubtless, a foolish one, though it has been considered serious enough to require legal investigation. From Oregon there are accounts of more murders by the Indians.

We publish elsewhere an interesting letter from Acapulco. When the *Sierra Nevada* reached that port, the mortality on board from cholera had been very great.

Accounts from Nicaragua represent the Kinney Colony in a flourishing condition. A party had returned from an exploring trip to the mining regions on Indian River, and make a very satisfactory report of their gold discoveries. Walker was awaiting reinforcements, which were leaving San Francisco in large numbers.

From Chili and Peru we hear great complaints of the scarcity of food. The Valparaiso papers even anticipate a famine. In Lima, the Convention now in session are considering the propriety of suspending the Import Duties on breadstuffs. In Ecuador, and in fact along the whole South Pacific Coast, there is a dearth in provisions.

We have very late intelligence from Australia, but it is unimportant.

Political Prospects—The State Election.

The State Canvas is prosecuted with unusual vigor. We have seldom known a State Election, especially one in which only subordinate State Officers were to be chosen, elicit so much of interest and excitement as the present. In all parts of the State mass meetings are held,—speeches are made by the leading men of the several parties, and every possible effort is made on all sides to secure a triumph. The reason of this is, of course, to be sought in the bearing of this election on the Presidential contest of next year. It is felt that the issue in this State now, will go far towards settling the policy to be pursued next Fall. If the State of New-York should pronounce decisively and emphatically in favor of the Republican movement, that movement will have received an impetus which, when national issues are involved, it will be very difficult to resist.

So far as we can judge by information that reaches us from all parts of the State, the Republican Party seems to be much the most vigorous and active. It is the only party, indeed, which excites any considerable degree of enthusiasm among the people at large. The Hard Shells seem to have fallen back upon the unpopularity of President Pierce, and the general conviction of his faithlessness to his friends, for their vote. They hold no meetings,—their presses are by no means zealous in the cause, and they are putting forth in no very earnest efforts in any direction. The Softs make a greater show of activity,—but they carry very little *heart* into the contest. John Van Buren is their principal stump speaker:—and he has his hands full in reconciling his position now with that which he held in 1848, without spending much time in rallying the Democratic Party to the support of the Federal Administration. He is evidently a good deal more anxious about his personal position, than a party triumph. If he can recover his standing in the Democratic Party,—so as to be recognized by Marcy and the probable successor of the present administration,—he cares very little what may become of Pierce, or what verdict may be pronounced upon him by the People of New-York this Fall. Deserted by all his old Free-Soil associates, except those of them who hold office under the Federal Government,—abandoned by the party organs which used to sing his praise and aid his efforts,—and distrusted even by those in whose service he pretends to have now enlisted, his position is certainly one of the most embarrassing that a politician could possibly hold. The Washington *Union* denounces him for adhering to Free-Sollism:—the *Evening Post* is equally emphatic in denouncing him for having abandoned it. Under such circumstances it is not strange that his efforts for the Soft-Shell ticket should be neither very earnest nor very effective. In those parts of the State which he has visited, he has made no marked impression, and has utterly failed in his attempt to divert public attention from the Republican principle, and to bring in the Canal policy as the main issue in the pending contest.

The Soft-Shell vote, in our judgment, will fall very far short of last year. Gov. Seymour's position on the Liquor question, his personal popularity, and the fact that no general effort was made to press the Slavery question into the canvass, gave that party many thousand votes which it cannot hope to receive under the circumstances of the present election. Whatever its leaders may have found it expedient to profess, the Soft-Shell Party is essentially the Free-Soil Party of 1848:—and in the mass of its members there is still a very deep and devoted attachment to the principle which it then proclaimed. The fact that this principle is now recognized and espoused by the Republican Party only,—and that some of their most honored and trusted leaders are candidates upon that ticket, will lead thousands of them to transfer their votes and give it their support. We shall be surprised if, out of the 156,000 voters who voted for Seymour a year ago, there shall not be at least one-*fifth* who will vote for the ticket headed by Pamrton King.

The Know-Nothings are much more active, and in our judgment somewhat stronger, than either of the other parties except the Republicans. They have fallen off in nearly every place where they were strong last year,—but they have been very busy in creating new Councils in the back villages and country districts which they had not reached then, and have been successful in bringing a good many new members in those quarters into their organization. In the aggregate, therefore, it is quite possible that they may number as many enrolled members as they did a year ago:—and counting upon the same accessions from other parties which they then received, they predict an increased vote, and in some quarters even claim that they will carry the State. We do not believe, however, that the best informed among them have any such expectation, and still less that there is any likelihood of their doing it. Their support from outsiders will be far less than it was last year. The novelty, mystery and *prestige* of the movement, which gave it thousands of votes, have passed away. Its principles have not been sustained by convincing arguments; the conviction on the contrary has steadily gained ground that they are narrow, proscriptive and hostile to the fundamental principles of our Republican form of Government. The palpable fact, moreover, that the Know-Nothing movement is merely an ally and an instrument of the Slave Power in its endeavor to break down all resistance to its aggressions, has led many of those who are within the Councils to pause and reflect upon the tendency of the course upon which they have entered. The hopes that are cherished of large accessions from disaffected Whigs, seem to us unfounded:—for very few of those Whigs voted the Whig ticket last Fall,—while at least four-fifths of them joined the Know-Nothings then. The disaffection among the Whigs *last* Fall was quite as great, and was more effective, than it will be this. A few Temperance votes may have been given to the Whig ticket then, which the Republican ticket will not receive now:—but not enough to affect the result.

So far as we can judge the Republican ticket is likely to be elected by a very decided majority. Last year the whole number of votes cast was under 470,000:—it cannot be much greater this year. We do not see how the Republican ticket can lose 10,000 out of the 156,000 which were given for Clark last Fall,—while we think it will add 20,000 from the Softs, and at least 20,000 from the Know-Nothing vote. This will give it, at least 40,000 more votes than any other party can command. Unless we are greatly mistaken its plurality is more likely to be over, than under, this mark.

The Rights of Lecturers.

Lecturers and dramatists are a kind of vagabonds to whom the law accords no protection in the exclusive enjoyment of their productions, and musical composers are also, to a certain extent, included in the same category. These outlaws, who play by no means an unimportant part in the social drama in which we are all actors, sow their seeds broadcast for somebody else to reap the increase; they get but the gleaner's share of the harvest, instead of garnering up a harvest of sheaves. A dramatist produces a play, but he cannot print it without running the risk of its being performed at all the theatres in the country, whether he likes it or not; a lecturer cannot protect himself against any enterprising reporter who may choose to take down a verbatim copy of his lecture, and deliver it himself the next night, or publish it in a pamphlet; the musical composer is equally at the mercy of anybody who possesses a good ear and may choose to reproduce his melodies either in a concert room or on a hand organ in the street. It is a question whether any injury is inflicted in such cases upon the producer, whether of plays, lectures, or melodies: but it is not questionable that the producer of these things has just as much natural right to their exclusive use as the producer of shoes or potatoes. In all other countries, composers, dramatists and lecturers are entitled to a copyright in their property, and, perhaps, the reason why no special law has been passed in this country conferring the same rights is, that the possibility of our ever having any dramatic authors or musical composers to protect, has not been conceived of by Congress. But we have plenty of lecturers, and, for their benefit alone, it would be well for Congress to take the subject into consideration; a little discussion might result in the conviction that the author of a lecture, a play, or an opera, is just as much entitled to the right of property in his ideas as the inventor of an improved boot-jack, or a fuel-saving cook-stove.

Mr. Thackeray, who commences his lectures on the "Four Georges" to-morrow, has been compelled to request the Reporters of the Press not to report his lectures; and, of course, his request will be respected, though we do not imagine that he would be in the least degree injured if they were reported at full length in all the daily papers. It is not what he says that people go to hear, but his manner of saying it. Let any one try the experiment of delivering one of Mr. Thackeray's lectures, and it would be found that it was not the lecture, but the lecturer that people went to hear. The public did not crowd the Metropolitan Theatre to hear Corneille's and Racine's dramas, but to see Rachel. A brief report of Mr. Thackeray's lectures, which, probably, all the daily papers will give, will only have the effect of stimulating the public to hear them in full.

President Pierce and Ex-Gov. Reeder.

Correspondents assure us that President Pierce is prepared to head the resistance to the admission of Reeder as the Delegate from Kansas. No ghost was needed to tell us that. The assurance comes to us from different quarters, and in so many various forms, that to doubt that the whole force of the Administration will be brought to oppose this development of Squatter Sovereignty, as it was brought to support that novel and interesting dogma two years ago, would be the height of pyrrhonism. Men once started on the easy downhill to Avernus, always travel with accelerated activity; there is no such thing as backsliding towards the forsaken paths of virtue; they go on to the last and lowest, seldom as much as looking back. On that evil day when the President listened to the suggestions of the tempting Missourian and sold his very soul to Slavery, he commenced this downward course; the stages it may not be entirely unedifying to note.

1. The innocent stage. There is good reason to believe, and let us in all charity believe it accordingly, that in the first instance none of the darker lines in the Kansas programme were presented to the President. The fiend tempted him in the shape of Popular Sovereignty. He was told that the right of the settler to govern himself in all matters, public or domestic, was the doctrine which the original Nebraska bill aimed to establish; and that if the exclusive clause of the Missouri bill must give way, it was not because Slavery was thought of, but that the doctrine of the bill might not be disfigured by the existence of any such anomaly. Slavery, he was told, could not exist in Kansas, so much more rapid is free than servile migration, and that nothing but the assertion of a principle which otherwise its inventor, General Cass, must monopolize and use therenfter to the prejudice of the Administration, was to be gained by its adherance. President Pierce adhered; and not only drove the bill through, but in his still unenlightened good faith appointed A. H. Reeder, of Pennsylvania, a gentleman of unknown ideas upon the Slavery issue, to the Governorship of the Territory.

2. The novitiate stage. At this point the subject begins to open upon the obtuse vision of the President. He has learned that he is a party to a dangerous conspiracy; that he has gone too far, and been too serviceable an instrument in designing hands to retreat gracefully. That having lost the North, there is no salvation for him, save in the South. The illusory character of Squatter Sovereignty, and the fact of its being the mere stalking horse behind which the slaveholder might glide in and secure the soil, were revealed to him, when debating how to apply the flattering doctrine to the growing troubles of Kansas. His eyes were indeed opened, and he was required to unmake his new-made Governor, in order that the above-mentioned Trojan horse, Territorial Self-government, having served its term, might be battered to pieces and put out of the way. With shame, and not without a subterfuge—a false and malicious charge upon the character of the man thus sacrificed—to conceal his shame, did President Pierce follow the descending course thus marked out to him, and pass from the imaginary service of popular sovereignty to the yoke and the goad of the slave-driver. The circumstance that he still possessed grace enough to be ashamed at the commission of crime was all that distinguished this from

3. The reprobate stage. When Reeder shall come to Washington, and in the name of that Squatter Sovereignty, which made Kansas a territory, and him its Governor, demand a seat in Congress, the President will shamelessly resist the demand, and publicly deny by word, action, and intrigue, the right of the people of Kansas to govern themselves. All regard to consistency, all idea of serving himself, his friends, or the country, will be lost in idolatrous and delirious devotion to the genius of Slavery, and to the subtle tempters who have drawn him along the road to ruin. It must be so. It is so written in all the later action of the Government. From an assertor of the right of self-government in the people, he will have made an entire transit to the irreconcilable doctrine of one community tyrannizing over, and taxing, and thrusting its officials, its institutions, its men, upon another and independent community. From claiming for the soil of Kansas that it should remain a *tabula rasa*, a white sheet, upon which freedom or servitude might, as either proved the readiest and strongest, inscribe its name, he has passed to the claim that Slavery alone shall make the inscription, that the tablet shall be scrawled all over with such gloomy legends as adorn the walls where chained captives are confined.

Such has been the rapid transition of a weak man, though, in the first place, we repeat, an undoubtedly well-meaning one, from error to deliberate wrong, from folly to mischief; and we shall not be surprised, if the momentum carry him still further, should the wildness of Slavery fanaticism resort, as it threatens, to measures of violence and civil convulsion. The career of such men is not to be restrained by convictions of right or reason. They are the victims of a headlong partisanship.

The Postmaster General and the Magazines.

The Washington correspondent of a City cotemporary saw fit to raise a hue-and-cry, a few days since, in relation to a proceeding of the Postmaster General in reference to magazine postage. According to the statements which have been put forth, no magazine publisher had a right to attach an advertising sheet to his publication, under penalty of the infliction of letter postage upon the whole work. A letter recelved in this City from the Post-Office Department, in reply to a letter of inquiry, states that magazines containing advertising sheets, which form a part of the book, stitched in, are exempt from the new regulation, which applies only to loose advertising sheets.

Another Defalcation Rumored.

Reports are current of another mysterious disappearance of funds belonging to a public institution. We are not at liberty to give the names of parties concerned, but it appears, from all we hear, that the Superintendent in charge of an extensive edifice now going up in this City for the accommodation of a charity, has been detected in malpractices which have resulted in his dismissal. A week was allowed him to square up his accounts, and at the expiration of the time his discharge took place. About fifteen thousand dollars remain unaccounted for. The institution is now seriously embarrassed, work upon the new building has been suspended, and the affairs of the establishment are understood to be in a state of extraordinary confusion. We shall learn the full particulars presently.

Cold Weather, and No Lodgings.

An item from the Police Station-houses, telling of a large increase in the number of applicants for lodgings, reminds us that the season is approaching when the needy present the strongest appeals to the benevolence of those who have power to aid them. We do not know whether the coming Winter will be colder than the last, but we do know that all Winters are bitter cold to the poor, and that at such times New-York benevolence has never failed.

General Scott's Pay.

By reference to our telegraphic dispatches from Washington, it will be seen that the statement of our correspondent a month ago, in reference to the pay of General Scott, which has been stoutly denied, was correct, and that the decision is in his favor. The opinion of Mr. Cushing, decidedly in favor of the pay being allowed, was rendered several weeks since.

Murder of a Negro—Escape of the Assassins.

The particulars of an outrageously brutal murder were revealed yesterday afternoon. The circumstances of the case are thus: Charles Cole, a colored man of considerable respectability, employed as a waiter in the Gollamore House, left his residence, No. 177 Mott-street, at about 8 o'clock on the afternoon of Wednesday last, thence he proceeded along till he got opposite to the slaughter-house of Mr. Shannon, between Prince and Spring streets. As he passed this place, a butcher came from the premises, carrying an ox heart in his hand.

Pretending to be drunk this man staggered against Cole, and then slung the heart into his face, which was followed by a blow with the other fist. Cole hereupon threw up his hands to ward off the blows, when three other men rushed from the house, one of them calling out, "You d—d nigger, dare you strike a white man?" they all then beat the man with great fury. They dashed him on to the pavement and then kicked him in the left groin and about the face.

Escaping at length from these ruffians, the injured man, by dint of slow movements, returned to his home, where, disposing himself in bed, he lay suffering intensely until Monday evening, when he died.

The facts of the case being sent to the Coroner's office, Coroner Hilton proceeded to the residence of deceased to hold an inquest, but experienced much difficulty in procuring testimony in the case. He caused three parties in the employ of Mr. Shannon to be arrested on suspicion of being associated in the crime.

Dr. Finell, who made the *post mortem* examination, stated that on opening the body he found a large phronic hernia or tumor, consisting of the stomach's transverse column filling up the left plural cavity which is occupied by the left lung. The major part of the internal organization appeared to be bruised and forced from its place into the abdomen. Deceased was 26 years of age, and a native of Burlington, N. J.

The inquest was not concluded last evening, because of the absence of direct testimony as to the circumstances of the case.

Fetch Him Out.

There is a great agony to see Briggs—*the* Briggs—and whenever that fortunate name is announced, people crowd up and shout, "Where is Branch?" The Americans, *vulgariter*, K. N.'s, say that if Briggs will permit himself to be shown around the City at six or eight different points, they can carry the City easy.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIVE WINES! IMPORTANT FACTS!!—FEW persons in the United States are aware of the extent, the importance, and the character of American Wines, except those living in States bordering on the Ohio River. Already the Wine Crop of the country has a market value nearly equal to that of Tobacco, and it is estimated by some competent judges that it at present employs more labor and capital than this important American staple. It will require but a few years more to put our Vine products up on a basis second in importance only to that of Wheat and Cotton.

It is proven from every impartial trial that, in quality, the native Catawba and Isabella Wines and Champagnes are not only equal, but superior to any in the world. Our own citizens are fast acknowledging this fact, and it is handsomely admitted by the highest authority of France.

We have been furnished by Henry Meigs, Esq., President of the American Institute, with the following gratifying and highly interesting communication from the French Imperial Society of Horticulture at Paris:

Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture, Paris, 1855. Louis Napoleon, Protector.

Extract translated by Henry Meigs. [Received at the Institute, Oct. 8, 1855.]

Gentlemen: Monsieur Morel, Vice-President of the Society, says:

"I have confided to my examination three volumes entitled 'Transactions of the American Institute' for 1851, 1852 and 1853.

The Institute of New-York is not only founded to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture, but also everything relating to Manufactures and Mechanics. This Society received information, which I believed to be exact, as to the culture of the Catawba and Isabella Grape, on a grand scale, in the State of Ohio. I admit that I had doubt whether the Wines made there from those grapes could rival the Wines of the Moselle, the Ithine or Malaga, but the samples of the Catawba and Isabella Wines received from the American Institute have been submitted to a proper Committee, and their report will convince the most incredulous. The Transactions of the American Institute are interesting in every point of view, above all in what relates to Agriculture, the Farm, the Garden, Cattle, Horses, &c."

Volumes might be written, establishing the superiority and purity of our Native Wines, and yet we are annually sending millions abroad to purchase inferior and drugged articles. No American, feeling for the welfare and prosperity of his country, can longer fail to patronize its products.

The Sparkling Catawba and Isabella Wines have the same effervescence as the French Champagne, but are more fruity, generous, and rich in flavor.

The Still, or Dry Catawba or Isabella Wines, are the rivals of the German Hock Wines, but a pure and superior article.

These Wines cost the consumer somewhat less than the ordinary imported articles.

The celebrity obtained by the Wines manufactured by John D. Park, Esq., at Cincinnati, for uniformity, purity, and high quality, places them at the head of American Wines. They are in all cases warranted the *pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes.*

Hotels, Steamboats, Saloons, Private Families and the Trade supplied at the New-York Agency, at Cincinnati prices.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., sole Agents for "Park's" Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella Wines.

FRENCH MERINOES, CASHMERES, AND DE Laines.—Will be opened THIS DAY, 300 pieces more of those choice colored Merinoes, of the most desirable shades, from 6s. to 12s. per yard. Also 25 cases printed De Laines, from 1s. to 2s. Also 50 cases prints, new Merrimack styles, at 6¼c. per yard.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

GREAT TRIUMPHS
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;
Equally certain as a
PREVENTIVE OR CURE.
NO POISON.
PROOFS!
Had the Ague for Twelve Years!!!

Providence, June 29, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor, but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with Rhodes' Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months have now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

70 BOTTLES PERFORM 70 CURES.

Constantine, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

James A. Rhodes, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just sent an order to Ames & Hollilday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like Hot Cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it ran four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

24 BOTTLES PERFORM 24 CURES.

Moline, Ill., Sept. 24, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold and created a large demand for more; to meet which, we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case.

We remain, Respectfully yours, &c.,

RICHARDS & ALLEN.

10 BOTTLES PERFORM 10 CURES.

Letter from a Postmaster.

Manwell, Delaware County, Ohio, Aug. 18, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present. Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

21 BOTTLES PERFORM 21 CURES.

Pine Run, Mich., July 21, 1855.

Dr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some who have been troubled with the distressing disease have been entirely cured by using only one bottle of the Cure. Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

43 BOTTLES PERFORM 43 CURES.

Darlington, Ind., Oct. 20, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* The four dozen of your Ague Cure was received about three weeks since and we have but five bottles remaining. Not one single case has it failed in curing, and we shall sell the rest before we can receive a new supply. We should be glad if you would order four dozen more sent to us immediately, and remain, yours truly, KNOX & ENDICOTT, Druggists.

CURE OF PANAMA FEVER.

Providence, Sept. 22, 1855.

Mr. James A. Rhodes—Having been entirely cured by your remedy, I take pleasure in assuring you of the benefit it has been to me. I was first attacked by chills and fever on the Isthmus of Panama, several months since, and in spite of the different remedies and treatment I adopted, my health grew worse until I commenced the use of your Fever and Ague Cure. Since that time I have not had a single chill, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

Wishing your medicine the success that it merits,

I remain, truly yours,

THOMAS G. ANDREWS.
I. O. O. F.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that William N. Rowe, Merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 4.*

EVIDENCE FROM A CLERGYMAN.

Plymouth, Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1855.

Mr. J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* I cheerfully testify to the value of your Antidote to Malaria. One young lady in the family of a clergyman here has been taking an "AGUE BALSAM" for some time without any permanent benefit—a few days since she got a bottle of the Cure and has not had a chill since. A young man also used the same Balsam some time without relief until he got a bottle of your CURE. So far it works like a charm. Yours, truly,

REV. A. C. DUBOIS.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE FROM A PHYSICIAN.

Monticello, Ind., Aug. 27, 1855.

J. A. Rhodes—*Dear Sir:* I have been in the practice of Medicine here for about three years and can conscientiously recommend your medicine, having used it myself and prescribed it in a number of instances with *perfect success.* Respectfully yours, W. G. SPENCER.

If anybody desires further evidence they will find it in every bottle of the "CURE," which is being introduced as rapidly as possible into every town and village in the United States, Canadas, &c. The eminent chemist Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New-York, certifies to its perfect innocence. It is therefore optional with all to have the Fever and Ague or not just as they please.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN MALARIOUS DISTRICTS will find it much to their advantage to introduce this harmless cure at once in their neighborhood. There are numberless lots, farms and localities that are utterly unsalable at anything like their real value, because people will not buy where they are morally certain to get sick and keep sick. Millions of dollars in the aggregate, therefore, will result to you by giving to those pallid ague faces the ruddy glow of health, and thus assuring purchasers that they can perfectly protect themselves from malaria. You need take no risk about it though the above letters show how little there is in purchasing. I will warrant a trial purchase of Two Dozen to all land-owners or others who wish to test its virtues—No Cure, No Pay. All that is necessary on your part is extremities enough to order it. I take all the risk, and only require to know that the parties applying are responsible persons, who will make true returns.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

A. P. CLARK, Agent, No. 57 John-st.; and for sale by BARNES & PARK, C. H. RING, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, B. A. FAHNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and all Druggists.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. HAVE RECENTLY PURchased at peremptory auction sales, and are offering Silks at great bargains:

10,000 yds. Plaid and Stripe Silks, at 4s. per yd.; worth 6s.
12,000 yds. Plaid and Stripe Silks, at 5s. per yd.; worth 7s.
18,000 yds. Plaid and Stripe Silks, at 6s. per yd.; worth 8s.
15,000 yds. Rich Chene Silks, at 6s. per yd.; worth 8s.
20,000 yds. Extra Rich Silks, at 7s. per yd.; worth 10s.
25,000 yds. Rich Black Silks, from 4s. to 12s.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—LADIES WILL FIND the richest assortment of velvet, satin, moire antique and cloth cloaks and talmas in the City, of all the latest Paris styles, and at very low prices, at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

EMBROIDERIES AND LACE GOODS.—$10,000 worth of rich Lace Goods and Embroideries just received, and at prices 30 per cent. less than any other house in the City. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., No. 281 Grand-st.

FANCY FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—Ladies about to purchase furs for the coming Winter, are invited to inspect the assortment at this establishment. It presents a great variety, both of the costly and cheaper furs, including ermine, Russian and Hudson's Bay sable, stone and rock marten, mink, chinchilla, &c., made up in the Paris mode, as announced in the programmes of the Journals of fashion in that city. The prices will be found remarkably reasonable.

GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.

BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE and very beautiful: some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—VARIETY increased. Over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers. Prices that defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORE,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

BRILLIANT SUCCESS.—EMINENT TESTIMONY.—Greatest Results on Record.—The only Cure for Piles and Rheumatism.—Hon. John Williamson, of Huntingdon, says: I certify that my wife was greatly afflicted and unable to walk, and that she was restored almost instantly by using Prof. C. DeGroat & Co.'s "Electric Oil." I do believe it infallible for Rheumatism, and cheerfully recommend it to all.

JOHN WILLIAMSON,
Attorney at Law, Huntingdon.

Read what the papers there say of such cures, and the indorsement of the people where it is well known. Dr. Samuel Welchens, of Lancaster, Penn., (near the local papers where it is known,) says, after giving the Oil his personal care in trial with his own hand, viz:

Lancaster, Oct. 4, 1855.

Messrs. C. DeGroat & Co., Philadelphia: I have used your "Electric Oil," and know it is a good thing. Please send me, per Express, an amount of same, at once, and draw on me at sight for same. Yours truly,

SAMUEL WELCHENS,
No. 505 North 94-st., Lancaster.

Lytton, Oct. 4, 1855.

Messrs. DeGroat & Co., Philadelphia: Your Oil has performed several cures of Rheumatism. You are out. Send on $30 worth more. Please to let us know how to use it for Fever and Ague. Yours truly,

GOODMAN & MOODY.

Harrisburg, Penn., Oct. 5, 1855.

Gents: We have put a few bottles left, and must have more "Electric Oil." People come sixty and ten miles to get it daily. Wishing you success, and that your Oil may be put within the reach of every family in the world, we remain yours, A. & G. A. McKNIGHT.

Prof. DeGraat & Co. are constantly receiving many such letters as this:

Washington, D. C.

Gents: I thought it would be a benefit to many suffering, to make known my case. I used your Oil a short time since, for the cure of a bone felon, which, by outward application three times, all pain was removed. It had been very bad, but is now as well as ever. The Oil acted like magic on me. Very respectfully, F. PLUMMER.

Ask Andrew Quinton, Esq., Trenton, if it cured his mother. Ask Henry Jacobs, Norristown, if it cured his rheumatism. Ask Justice Fought, Esq., if it cured him, and be sure to ask Mr. Joseph Rogers, of Chestnut Hill, what he has seen it do. He is one of the oldest and best citizens, and says "it cured a cramp colic in five minutes," also, rheumatism and a felon." It will cure palsy, when every other remedy fails. It cures hemorrhages of the bowels, (ask Mrs. Fuller, No. 1 Owen-st.) Also, complaints of the womb. Always cures headache, in from five to twenty minutes. In fact it is an unequaled Medicine, both for external and internal use, and is carefully prepared from innocent and pleasant ingredients, by A. B. Barker, Chemist, who has rendered it agreeable even to children.

None genuine, unless signed with a pen, thus: De Graat & Co. Countersigned, A. B. Barker.

Only office, No. 48 South Wharves, three doors south of Chestnut, above and near the famous Mason Tomb.

Beware.—By reading Harrisburg papers, it will be seen that one man has been locked up for using the name of our Oil. C. DeGraat & Co.

Price 25c., 50c., 75c. and $1; six large bottles for $5, and warranted to cure Rheumatism and Nervous Pains.

Sold at manufacturers' prices by BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

ASTONISHING EFFECTS OF ONE BOTTLE IN AN AGGRAVATED CASE OF DYSPEPSIA.

Philadelphia, March 28, 1855.

Dear Sir: During the last five years I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia, in its most aggravated form, and have used, without receiving any benefit therefrom, every remedy recommended for that disease. In fact, I was afflicted so badly that on many occasions I was in great danger of dying from suffocation, in consequence of the rise of matter in my throat, and all my efforts for relief were in vain. I was at last induced, through the recommendation of several of my friends, to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, and I assure you the amount of relief I have received, from the use of only one bottle, is astonishing, and compels me to say that I would not be without the Bitters for any money, as I am now, through their use, enjoying better health than I have known for many years. Very respectfully yours,

ELIZABETH GAUL,
No. 15 Carter's-alley.

To Dr. C. M. Jackson.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine, and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

!!! READ THE PRICES !!!
Overcoats of Cloths, Pilots, Ribbed Beavers, &c., $4 to $20.
Talmas, of Fine Cloth, Beaver, Lion skin, &c., $5 to $25.
Business Coats, Pants, and Vests, of every kind, $2 to $10.
Boys' Clothing, Furnishing Goods, &c., equally low, at Oak Hall, DeGROOT & SON, No. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understood that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

RICH BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINner and tea sets, received this day per ship *Switzerland*, together with a great variety of French fancy goods of entirely new designs, for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of chandeliers and gas fixtures.

E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of plain white and richly decorated French china ever exhibited in New-York, embracing dinner, dessert and tea ware—prices at the lowest possible remunerating rates. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.—WE HAVE now in store a large stock of Full [illegible], comprising Velvet, Tapestry [illegible], Ingrain, Floor Oil-Cloths, [illegible] low rates for cash.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Inf

Burning the Dead.

"Cremation" or burning the dead is, at this moment, thought of with much less horror than ever before in our country. The riot in Milwaukee has turned the people to thinking of the matter, and the more they think of it the more the neat urn with the sacred ashes inclosed seems preferable to the "cold obstruction" of the grave.

Hon. JUSTIN BUTTERFIELD, formerly Commissioner of the Land Office under General TAYLOR, and for many years one of the most prominent jurists in Illinois, died at Chicago, a few days ago.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 205 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. TETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To all who suffer from weakness and Debility,** we say, try the OXYGENATED BITTERS—a medicine which contains no Alcohol, and has cured the worst cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and all Derangements of the Stomach.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ **Fire Engine Trial at the Crystal Palace.**—The trial of Fire Engines for premium at the American Institute Fair, will commence at 10 A. M. THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) in the Crystal Palace. The following engines have been entered for competition:

Manhattan, No. 6, New-York, double deck, Rogers & Son, Baltimore, builders.
Niagara, No. 8, Brooklyn, double deck, Wm. Jeffers, Pawcatuck, builder.
Atlantic, No. 13, Brooklyn, double deck, James Smith, New-York, builder.
Pacific, No. 28, New-York, side lever, James Smith, New-York, builder.
Genesius, No. 11, New-York, double deck, Wm. H. Torbos, New-York, builder.
Guardian, No. 28, New-York, side lever, Wm. H. Torbos, builder.
Aurora, No. 45, New-York, side lever, Wm. H. Torbos, New-York, builder.
Marion, No. 9, New-York, double deck, Pine & Hartshorn, New-York, builders.
Fort Washington, No. 2, New-York, side lever, Pine & Hartshorn, New-York, builders.
DODWORTH'S BAND will perform THIS EVENING.

☞ **Southern Aid Society.**—The Second Anniversary of this society will be held at Rev. Dr. PARKER'S Church, corner of Sheriff-st. and Houston, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock. The Annual Report will be presented by Gen. THEODORE SEDGWICK, and addresses delivered by several gentlemen—one or two of them from the South. By order of the Executive Committee.
GERARD HALLOCK, Treasurer.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a course before the Young Men's Christian Association, on THIS EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex-sts. Subject—*France.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Hill's Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Hair**—Its Nature, Growth, Diseases and Remedies—given gratis to purchasers of his infallible OINTMENT, for the growth and beauty of the Hair, removing Dandruff, allaying all irritations of the Skin. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 218 and No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 4 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. Call and get our circular.
W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Four shillings a box, Black or Brown, best in use, natural in colour, no bad odor. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 5 Nassau-st., New-York; Nos. 218 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

☞ **Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.**—This delightful place of resort is rapidly winning its way to popular favor. It is now one of the principal attractions of the City. It should be visited by all. Open day and evening.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per U. S. steamer ATLANTIC, will close at this Office on WEDNESDAY, the 31st day of October, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

THE LADY residing at No. 40, in Boston, recently married to a young actor, is informed that the gentleman whose wife she passed herself for in New-York, and thereby swindled a merchant out of money and goods, has written to her husband, Mr. D., and her mother at No. 99, and expects a settlement.

POLITICAL.

TO THE REFORM COMMITTEE OF THE NINETEENTH WARD.—The undersigned, delegates from the XIXth Ward to the Municipal Reform Committee, having withdrawn from said Committee, offer the following statement as the cause of said action, and hopes it may meet your approval, as he could not submit to the bargain and sale of your interests without entering his protest.

First—When the Convention was called together the present year by the Secretary, he took it upon himself to decide which of the members should be notified, and which should not; notifying only those whom he, in his judgment, thought safe to trust. Among those not notified was my colleague from the XIXth Ward. Some fifteen or twenty of the old members (a small minority of the whole) got together pursuant to said notification—among whom were certain men who were prominent at a Caucus Meeting a short time previous at the Mayor's office.

Second—The Chairman of the Reform Convention stated in the course of his remarks, that Mayor Wood thought that the Reform Party ought to call a public meeting—that the public mind, on account of the indictment of certain officials, was in a fit state for action. That he would first issue an address to the citizens relative to the corruption in public offices, and that he would see that the reform mass meeting was not disturbed.

Third—The Committee appointed to fill vacancies, among whom were the gentlemen of the caucus at the Mayor's office, totally refused to fill said vacancies, thereby leaving the Convention less than half full; many of the Wards having no representation, and others having some 4 or more delegates.

Fourth—A Committee, consisting in part of the gentlemen of the Mayor's Office Caucus Meeting, interspersed with one or two well known and true Reformers, (who have since left the Reform Committee,) was appointed to collect all the names of the nominees of other parties, and the names of such men as were free from party ties, and would make good public officers, and report the same at the next meeting. Said Committee, in violation of their instructions, reported a ticket, composed mostly of the nominees from the old corrupt political parties, of men who have always opposed the Reform Party and the candidates nominated by them, and recommended its adoption immediately, and by a packed Committee, consisting of less than thirty, forced said adoption, in violation of the wishes of several members of said Committee. All action or speech was denied the minority, and even a suggestion was either treated with silent contempt or sneered down.

Such being the action of the gentlemen who control the Municipal Reform Committee, and thinking such action a perversion of the true principle of the Reform Party, (especially when members of the Committee acknowledge that some of the names presented by them are not fit to hold a public office, but it was the best they could do in their arrangements with the leaders at Tammany Hall,) your remaining delegate withdrew from said Committee, and entered his written protest against the action of the self-constituted Reform Committee.

Yours, respectfully, WALTER G. MACKAY.

Whereas, On account of the corrupt manner in which the Municipal Reform Committee have acted throughout in making nominations, and thereby forcing several of the delegates to said Committee to either connive with them or withdraw from said Committee; and,

Whereas, It is clearly evident that the so-called Municipal Reform Committee have connived with the old corrupt political parties, for the purpose of totally destroying the Reform Party of this City;

Therefore, Be it resolved, that we, the Reformers of the XIIth Ward, do repudiate the acts and actions of said Committee, and call on Reformers throughout the City to do likewise, and arise in their might and remove the men who have dared to sell them.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Committee be tendered to our Delegates for their integrity to the Reform cause.

Resolved, that the above report and resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the *Herald* and DAILY TIMES newspapers.
GEORGE GAYLER, Chairman.
GEORGE J. GRAHAM, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1855.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—OLIVER E. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DREWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. 80 HAFFER.
Coroners of Almshouse—WM. H. ALLERTON.
Coroners—DR. JOHN WM. FRANCIS, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL ACHILLE.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. CROWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—No Party Politics in City affairs—thorough Reform in all Departments of the City Government.
Comptroller—AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk—DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff—JAMES C. WILLETT.
Street Commissioner—DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector—JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse—C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners—ALANSON S. JONES, M. D., H. N. WILHELM, M. D., FRED. W. PERRY, M. D., EDWARD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court—JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice Marine Court—CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.
PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING—Will be held at the house of O. Carson, corner of 76th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, when the following ticket will be submitted for your adoption:
Alderman—WM. B. DRAKE.
Councilman—5th District FRANCIS B. GUEST.
Assessor—JAMES E. COULTER.
Constables—MICHAEL M. STANIELS.
LEUBEN T. JOHNSON.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Trustees—ROBERT McCORD, and
CHARLES WILLMORE.
Inspector—JOHN CORMACK.
A mass meeting will also be held at the Eagle Brewery, 44th-st., between 9th and 10th aves., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The meetings will be addressed by able speakers. By order,
JOHN W. MARTIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM REYNOLDT, Secretary.

NINTH WARD REGULAR WHIG NOMINATIONS.
Assemblyman Seventh Assembly District.
SAMUEL BREVOORT.
Councilmen—21st Dis. WM. A. WOOD,
22d Dis. ALEX. HEMPHILL,
23d Dis. RICHARD P. CLARK,
24th Dis. ROBERT PETERSON.
Assessor of Ninth Ward—WILLIAM H. GEDNEY.
Constables—WM. KUGLER, SYDNEY PARKER.
Commissioner of Common Schools—JAMES W. FARR.
Trustees of Common Schools—RICHARD P. BERRIES, STEPHEN HELL.
Inspector of Common Schools—CHARLES C. BUXTON.

NINTH WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION—MASS MEETING.—The citizens of the IXth Ward in favor of the principles set forth in the platform of the Republican Party, are requested to meet at Bleecker Buildings, THIS EVENING, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock, when addresses may be expected from Messrs. J. M. VANCORT, C. H. BRAMHALL, Wm. H. BURLEIGH, and others.
CHAS. S. WRIGHT, Chairman.
A. F. LOW, Secretary.

THE REPUBLICANS OF THE FIFTH WARD—Who support the action of the late Republican State Convention, will meet at No. 413 Broadway, corner of Lispenard-st, on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.
WM. G. WEST, JOHN H. DENNISTON,
JAS. KENNEDY, JAS. FAIRMAN.

TO LIQUOR DEALERS.—All members of the Liquor Dealer's Society, opposed to political dictation and in favor of the regular nominated ticket of the Convention, are most strenuously urged to attend the meeting of the Society, at Odd Fellows' Hall, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

THE WHIG JUDICIAL COUNTY CONVENTION will meet at the Broadway House on WEDNESDAY, the 31st inst., at 7½ o'clock P. M.
F. A. TALLMADGE, Chairman.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Annual meeting and festival of the Alumni. The annual address will be delivered at Hope Chapel, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 7½ o'clock P. M., by Professor HENRY JAMES ANDERSON, on *The College a Unit, Alma Mater of Alumni*, and the poem, entitled *The Age of Iron*, by S. WARD ROOSEVELT, Esq. The friends of the College, and of literature are invited to attend, without further notice.

Previous to the Address, will be held at Hope Chapel, the business meeting of the Alumni, at 4 P. M., at which the annual report will be presented and the election held. The annual festival will follow the Address, at "Pendleton's saloon," late Union Club House. Tickets, for which, can be had of the undersigned.
By order of the Committee of Arrangements.
ABRAM S. HEWITT, Chairman.
W. In Davis, Secretary. No. 17 Burling-slip.

WILLIAMSBURG YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—The Lecture Committee respectfully announce that they have arranged with WM. M. THAYER, Esq., to deliver the Lectures on the *Four Georges of England, and the Seven Living Divines*, in the New-England Congregational Church, on South 6th-st., as follows:
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, *George I.*
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, *George II.*
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, *George III.*
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, *George IV.*
Single tickets, 25 cents.
Tickets for the Course, (with reserved seats,) at 50.
May be obtained at THE BLOW'S Coal Office, adjoining Peck-slip Ferry, and at the rooms of the Association in the savings' bank Building every evening.
GEO. P. PAYSON, Chairman.

I. O. OF O. F.—The members of Covenant Lodge, No. 55, are requested to attend a meeting of the Lodge, at their rooms, No. 163 Bowery, on THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the funeral services of our late Brother, J. M. BRADHURST. By order of
S. S. CHEEVER, N. G.
J. R. RILEY, Secretary.

JEWS' THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTE.—An election for three Trustees will take place at their rooms on the 4th proximo, at 4 o'clock P. M., to serve for three years, in place of Class No. 2. By order of the President,
BENJ. NATHAN, Secretary.

I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK will hold its regular stated session in the room, corner Grand and Centre sts., on (THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order.
JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

DRUG CLERK WANTED—A young man, who has some knowledge of the business, at a moderate salary, until May, when, if applicant suits, a good advance will be made; situation permanent, and good recommendation s required. Apply to O. REILEY, No. 42 Madison-st., corner of James.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE FOUR GREAT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
BUNCE & BROTHER
have published within the last few weeks, four books, all of which are works of superior character, and entitled to the favor of the reading community.

I.
THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of "Fashion and Famine." In 1 volume, 12mo.
Price $1 25.

The "Old Homestead" is a book of extraordinary talent, and from every quarter it receives the most gratifying approbation. Not one critical opinion has yet appeared against it. Its rural pictures are delightful; its home scenes beautiful; its portrayal of character felicitous; its local descriptions full of startling truth; its pathos sends sudden gushes of tears to the eyes; its interest is profound; its humor delightful; its incidents, descriptions, scenes, plot, dramatic grouping and character, all evince the master hand.

II.
A BASKET OF CHIPS.
By JOHN BROUGHAM.
Illustrated. 1 vol., 12mo. Price, $1 25.
From the Old Colony Memorial.

This book is one of Brougham's own! It is Brougham all over; and nobody but Brougham could have written such a one. He writes just as he acts—just as he does everything—impetuous—ardent—funny—and irresistible. It is the best cure for the heart-ache, head-ache, tooth-ache, or any other ache that can be found.

III.
THE ELDER SISTER.
By MARIAN JAMES.
In one volume, 12mo. Price 75 cents.

IV.
ETHEL;
OR, THE DOUBLE ERROR.
By the author of the "Elder Sister."
In one volume, uniform, with the "Elder Sister." 75c.

These two books, "Ethel" and "Elder Sister," are most exquisite and beautiful domestic stories; chaste and simple in style; charming in plot and character. It is impossible for any one of cultivated taste to read them without being highly pleased.

These four books, enumerated above, are deserving of a place in every household. They are all admirable productions.
BUNCE & BROTHER, Publishers,
No. 126 Nassau-st., New-York.

MRS. SOUTHWORTH'S WORKS.
Sent per mail, free of postage, to any one, on receipt of the price of the ones ordered.
THE DESERTED WIFE. Two volumes, paper cover. Price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.
THE MISSING BRIDE; or, MIRIAM THE AVENGER. Two large volumes, paper cover. Price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.
THE LOST HEIRESS. Two volumes, paper cover. Price $1, or bound in one volume, cloth, for $1 25.
THE WIFE'S VICTORY—And nine other novellettes. Price $1, or in cloth, gilt, for $1 25.
THE CURSE OF CLINTON. Two volumes, paper cover. Price $1, or in cloth, gilt, $1 25.
THE DISCARDED DAUGHTER. Two volumes, paper cover. Price $1, or bound in cloth, gilt, $1 25.
Inclose your money in a letter, and direct it to the publisher,
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And you will get the books you wish by first mail, free of postage.

A BRILLIANT NEW NOVEL.
FRANK HILTON!
Or, THE QUEEN'S OWN.
A companion to "Harry Lorrequer," &c.
Price 50 cents.
From the London Athenæum.

A reader, on the look-out for a novel crammed full of incident, excitement, and the wildest adventure, will find in "Frank Hilton" what he desires. It is clever—some of the descriptions of Eastern and desert scenes are even beautiful—but the incidents are too wonderful and too rapid to give them much chance of being relished on the first perusal. The story is built up like a castle in the clouds—the impossibilities are bridged over with all the smoothness of a dream.

The reader is carried on breathless to the end of the Book, and will feel sorry when it comes to a close.

Published and for sale by GARRETT & CO., 18 Ann-st. Also, for sale by all Booksellers.

FEMALE BLUEBEARD.
THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD; OR, THE WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS.
By EUGENE SUE.
Price 25 cents only, is just published by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

From the Sunday Mercury, Oct. 28, 1855.

THE FEMALE BLUEBEARD.—This fresh thing, by EUGENE SUE, has just been published by T. B. PETERSON, No. 102 Chestnut-st. All who would know what a "woman with many husbands" did with her "liege lords," should read this book.

Copies sent everywhere free of postage, on receipt of 25c

WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS.
By EUGENE SUE.
Price 25 cents, is published THIS DAY, by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

COMPLETION OF THE FOURTH VOLUME.
HARPER'S STORY BOOKS
FOR NOVEMBER.
HARPER'S STORY BOOKS. A Monthly Series of Narratives, Biographies, and Tales, for the Instruction and Entertainment of the Young. By JACOB ABBOTT. Embellished with numerous and beautiful Engravings.

TERMS.—Each number of "Harper's Story Books" will contain 160 pages, in small quarto form, very beautifully illustrated, and printed on superfine calendered paper.

The series may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, and Postmasters, or from the Publishers, at Three Dollars a year, or Twenty-five Cents a Number in Paper, or Forty Cents a Number bound in Cloth gilt. Subscriptions may commence with any Number. The Postage upon "Harper's Story Books," which must be paid quarterly in advance, is Two Cents. "Harper's Magazine," and "Harper's Story Books," will be sent to one address, for one year, for Five Dollars.

The Quarterly Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth gilt, are sold at One Dollar each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back numbers uniformly bound, at Twenty-five Cents each.

Vol. I. Contains the first three Numbers, "Bruno," "Willie," and "Strait Gate."—Vol. II. "The Little Learner," "Frank," and "Emma."—Vol. III. "Virginia," "Timboo and Jolliba," and "Timboo and Fanny."—Vol. IV. "The Harper Establishment," "Franklin," and "The Studio."

I. BRUNO; or, Lessons of Fidelity, Patience, and Self-denial, taught by a Dog.

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XI. FRANKLIN, the Apprentice Boy.

XII. THE STUDIO; or, Illustrations of the Theory and Practice of Drawing, for Young Artists at Home.
HARPER & BROTHERS, Publishers.

EVENINGS WITH THE ROMANISTS,
With an Introductory Chapter on the
MORAL RESULTS OF THE ROMISH SYSTEM.
BY REV. M. HOBART SEYMOUR.
Large 12mo. $1.

This is the complete Work as it came from the author's pen. An edition of this work, or something claiming to be such, has been issued in Philadelphia, but so garbled that we have been induced to issue it entire. Of the Philadelphia edition, the *Protestant Churchman* says:

"We come here upon one of the most flagrant of the book thieves. Two whole chapters, besides the introductory, rejected, with a notice of the fact. Many pages together, in certain places cut out, and the paragraphs bounding them brought together and joined, so as unquestionably to misrepresent the author. Sometimes even sentences thus cut short, and two separate parts of separate sentences brought together, so as to artificially unite. But even this is not the whole atrocity, nor the half of it. The passages omitted are habitually the faithful testimony of the Author's Protestant and Scriptural doctrine, and the very heart and soul of the parts of the book; while such connections are sometimes made of passages as to make him to teach the very opposite to what he intended to teach. And yet the advertisement says: 'The author is left everywhere to speak in his own words, without alteration or addition.' Who has been the agent of thus dishonestly garbling this valuable book, we do not pretend to know."

The complete Edition published by
EGLET CARTER & BROTHERS, No. 285 Broadway.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
I.
THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
One volume 16mo, 330 pages. Price $1.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY:
CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAIRIES
AND
OTHER FUNNY PEOPLE.
A charming book for children. Illustrated by Billings.
Price 75 cents.

NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Musing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by MARI STEIN, 25 cents each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by METZ, 25 cents each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by METZ, 25 cents, is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Pen, schottisches, and Bobolink Skylark, Four Bells and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When One Dollar's worth is taken at one purchase, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis.
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

CLOSING OF THE ELEVENTH VOLUME.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR NOVEMBER.
CONTENTS:

A DAY AT POMPEII. Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings.
NICARAGUA: AN EXPLORATION FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN. By E. G. SQUIER. Illustrated by Twenty-one Engravings.
HINTS FOR COUNTRY HOUSE BUILDERS. By CALVERT VAUX. Illustrated by Twenty-three engravings.
MY WIFE AND MY THEORY ABOUT WIVES.
MARRYING A COUNTESS.
AN EARTHQUAKE OF TWO.
JIMMY ROSE.
THE POT OF TULIPS.
THE OLD PASTOR.
BIRD GOSSIP.
AUTUMN LEAVES FROM THE SOUTH: A FOREST DREAM.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
MR. SLIM'S PENAL PISCATORIAL EXPERIENCE. Illustrations.—Trying a Fly.—Being tried by a Fly.—The New Patent Goggles.—Their Effects.—Combat.—Exhaustion.—A Study.—Mr. Slim's Face, First View.—Resumption of Hostilities.—Mr. Slim's Face, Second View.—Ditto, Third View.—Defeat of Mr. Slim.—Daylight Scarce.—Mr. Slim in a bad Way.—As onlishment.—I inale.

FASHIONS FOR NOVEMBER. Illustrations (*Furnished by* BRODIE *in advance of their appearance.*)—Promenade Dress and Dinner Costume.—Mantilla.—Bonnets.

During the last six months there have been issued of HARPER'S NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE over EIGHT HUNDRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND Numbers. The Publishers may safely appeal to this fact as evidence of the unparalleled and constantly increasing success of which their efforts to publish a cheap, instructive, and refining monthly have been attended. They renew the expression of their thanks to the public for their constant confidence and support, and especially to the Press for the substantial aid it has afforded in making their efforts and publication known to the American People.

It can scarcely be necessary to add the assurance, that the plan of conducting the Magazine, which has proved so successful, will be continued with increased assiduity and care. The vitality and tastes of the great mass of the people will continue to be consulted; and no labor or expense will be spared to give them, every month, the largest amount of the most interesting and instructive literary matter, original and selected, in the best form and at the cheapest price. Special and increased attention will be given to the series of original illustrated articles, descriptive of American scenes and historical incidents, prepared by the most popular writers, and accompanied by engravings by the best artists in the United States. In every department of the Magazine renewed efforts will be made to increase its ability, its utility, and its attractiveness for general readers.

Though it has not yet completed the sixth year of its existence, HARPER'S MAGAZINE has a circulation greater, by many thousands, than was ever attained by any other similar publication ever issued in any part of the world. It is the determination of the Publishers that it shall continue to merit this unparalleled and still increasing prosperity.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE cents a Number. The semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two Dollars each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Ten volumes are now ready, bound.

The Publishers will supply Specimen Numbers gratuitously to Agents and Postmasters, and will make liberal arrangements with them for circulating the Magazine. They will also supply Clubs, of two persons, at Five Dollars a year, or five persons at Ten Dollars. Clergymen supplied at Two Dollars a year.
HARPER & BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS.

A NEW WORK OF GREAT POWER AND BEAUTY
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH ON THE THIRD OF NOVEMBER, A NEW NOVEL
WRITTEN BY A LADY, ENTITLED
JUNO CLIFFORD.
1 vol. 12mo, of 300 pages, with 2 Illustrations. Price $1 25.
From the London Atlas.

Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New-York, will publish, the latter part of the present week, a new work of fiction, which promises to be a publication quite beyond the common run of American novels. We have been favored with an early copy, and although we have not been able, since it has reached us, to finish its perusal, we have at least read sufficient to assure us that its merits are real, intrinsic, and of a high order. When we have satisfied our curiosity, which a partial examination has excited, we shall speak more particularly of its plot, incidents and ideal illustrations. In the meanwhile, we will only say that the tale is written by a lady, whose name is not given, and who, we understand, desires to preserve an incognito. Far be it from us to seek to penetrate the veil thus self-imposed; at the same time we may plead guilty to an unsatisfied but unavoidable curiosity as to the fair authoress. The scene of the story is in and about our good "city of holions." May we not express the hope that she is a stranger to this community? Has she ever before published before? Who will tell us? At least we are confident that she has written much and often, for hers is no unpracticed style, whether she has ever appeared before the public as an authoress or not. The book will be ready on the 3d of November, before which we hope to give it a more extended review, and when we advise our readers to make themselves acquainted with its merits from the volume itself, and not to take our word for it, without confirming our correctness by their own judgment and examination.
RECENTLY PUBLISHED,
A NOVEL BY THE AUTHOR OF "THE HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."
BEECHCROFT.
By the author of the "Heir of Redclyffe," "Heartsease," &c. 1 vol. 12mo: paper covers, 50 cents; cloth, 75 cents.
From the Sunday Dispatch.

This is a reprint of one of Miss Yonge's popular works. The object of the work is to teach the necessity of "duty," and like all fictions which attain success of later years, (a happy omen,) it is highly moral in its tone.

WE SHALL HAVE READY MONDAY, NOV. 5,
MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF
CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
WITH HER SUCCESSORS;
Comprising Incidents in Russian History to the Fall of Sebastopol! By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M.
550 pages, 12mo, with steel portrait. Price $1.

It is universally acknowledged, by those acquainted with her history, that the Empress Catherine II. was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. The annals of her life and reign are crowded with striking incidents, with novel adventures, with wonderful displays of talent, heroism, and passion; and yet, there exists no work in our language of an accessible form, in which they may be found. Under these circumstances, the author of this work supposed that a useful niche remained unfilled in the historical literature of the day, which might be appropriated to advantage.
ALSO, ON NOV. 5,
THE BEAUTIFUL GATE, AND OTHER TALES,
A COLLECTION OF JUVENILE STORIES,
Comprising "A Story of the Cross," "The Little Street Singers," "The Pink Shell and the Sea Weed," "Little Alice's Prayer," "The Town Pump," "The Fragrant Artichoke," "The Bell Ringers," "The Robin in the Swamp," "The Garden," and "The Trumpet Flower." By CAROLINE CHESELDON.
With Illustrations, 235 pages, 16mo, muslin gilt. Price 75 cents. JUST PUBLISHED,
Third edition of
HENRY VIII. AND HIS SIX WIVES.
BY HENRY WM. HERBERT.
Steel Portraits of Henry VIII. and each of his wives. Price $1 25.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers,
No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

THE WIVES OF THE FOUR GEORGES
Will be ready in a few days.
THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER.
BY DR. DORAN.
2 vols., 12mo, cloth, $3.
CONTENTS:
Sophia, wife of George I.
Caroline Wilhelmena Dorothea, wife of George II.
Charlotte Sophia, wife of George III.
Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV.

Dr. Doran has availed himself of the ample materials scattered through personal memoirs, pamphlets, periodicals, and other ingitive literature of the time, with the thoroughness, quick eye for humor and appreciation of the picturesque, which characterize his other amusing works. The whole rises to brilliancy as well as similarity of tone, in an admirable accompaniment to the LIVES OF Mr. THACKERAY upon the same subject.
Just published by the same Author:
TABLE TRAITS,
With something on them.
BY DR. DORAN.
12mo, cloth, gilt $1.
HABITS AND MEN,
With reminiscences, record touching the makers of both.
BY DR. DORAN.
12mo, cloth, gilt.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 31 Beekman-st.

NEARLY READY.
TWO NEW VOLUMES OF DE QUINCEY'S WRITINGS, to be sold by subscription, containing Narcissus a Tale for Lovers, which Mr. Masson of the "Opium Eater" is publishing.
SELECTIONS FROM THE WRITINGS OF DE QUINCEY.
MEN AND WOMEN, a new volume by Robert Browning.
POINTS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE OLD AND NEW CHRISTIAN CHURCHES.
LIVE AND LET LIVE, a Mechanic's story, by Charles Hoare, an heir of "Joe Millington, &c."
TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers.

MYRAL'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.
EDITED BY J. F. GIBSON, NEW-YORK.
For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 185 Broadway, New-York. Price 38 cents.

It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tribune.*

NEW MUSIC.—Specimen copies gratis to music teachers and seminaries. Just issued, the three following truly beautiful pieces composed by Julius Metz, "Le Golden Drop" schottisch, 35c. "Esmeralda Dance," 25c. "I cannot Part with Thee," (song,) 25c.; and "Polonick Polka," by Eaton, 25c. The above four pieces will be mailed free for 81. N. B.—Superb pianos for sale at the lowest possible prices.
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

IMPORTANT TO MERCHANTS.—On Saturday next, 10,000 copies of "The Brooklyn Index" will be circulated throughout Kings County. This will afford to merchants a rare opportunity to give publicity to their business. Advertisements received until Thursday evening, at the office. No. 21 Court-st., up stairs, Brooklyn.

NEW GOODS.

BOWEN, DANIELS & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
Call the attention of merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE, embracing the newest and most desirable styles imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY OF DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very large City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store a full assortment of Black Silks, Moulin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Hosiery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a first class House.

ELEGANT MILLINERY.
STYLES FOR WINTER.
A magnificent assortment of Ladies' and Misses' Bonnets, made from the finest Lyons velvet, and every other fashionable fabric, designed
FOR WINTER WEAR,
Will be on exhibition for the inspection of the ladies of New-York and vicinity, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Oct. 31 and Nov. 1.

The above will comprise all the latest novelties of the season, both imported and of my own manufacture, and ladies in search of the newest and most unique styles are respectfully invited to an examination of my stock.
WILLIAM BROWN,
No. 443

INSTRUCTION.

[redacted] AND CLAS[redacted] —[redacted] —[redacted] —

AUCTION SALES.

A. & EDWARDS, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Store Nos. 360 and 362½ Pearl-st.—FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., 500 cases of boots, shoes and brogans, comprising a general assortment of fresh and seasonable goods, suitable for the Northern, Southern, Western and City trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, at the sale over the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., VALUABLE LIBRARY—Consisting of illustrated and other valuable books, Gallery of beauty of the Court of Queen Victoria, magnificently illustrated with 17 colored portraits, 1 vol., folio, in morocco and gilt. The illustrated exhibitor and art magazine, court album, the Iliad of Homer, Cowper's Translations, edited by Southey, with Flaxman's designs ex gilt; Byron's tales and poems, illustrated by Finden; Waverley gallery with portraits of the principal female characters; the Keepsake, with beautiful engraving; the Merchant, beautifully illustrated; the Lawyer, ditto; by Mrs. Trollope; Beauties of Flowers, Court Album, illustrated by the great orations of Daniel Webster, Congressional obituaries of H. Clay, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives; Leigh Hunt's book Lolla Rookh, Ure's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, London Exhibition illustrated, American Architect, Authors of England, with portraits; Novel's Atlas, Camel Hunt, Irving's Goldsmith and Washington, Book of Great Men, Waverley novels complete, Exotic Birds, Leyden's Works, illustrated, Allison's Works, Byron's Childe Harold, beautifully illustrated; Parnell Nassau, 1 large folio, splendid engravings; Allen's History of London, 6 vols.; American Scenery, 1 vols.; Barclay's Dictionary, 30 lb.; History of England; ditto France; Book on Art, Burns' Works, Byron's Works, Cunningham's Gallery, Dukes of Normandy, royal folio; History of Wales, and a large assortment of other works, can be examined one day before the sale.

Also, Gems of European Art, containing Harbors of Great Britain, Pictorial Museum, Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, Views in China, Hindostan, Constantinople, Canadian Scenery, American do., and Scotland Illustrated.

Also, Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, containing 24 fine steel engravings, large folio; price, $100.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL on TUESDAY, 30th, and WEDNESDAY, 31st, at 11½ o'clock each day, at the auction rooms No. 19 Nassau-st., FURTHER SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Since G. H. B. PANDOLFINI has leave to announce that his second great sale of the season will take place as above, at which some of his finest goods will be disposed of, consisting of rich Cut-glass Decanter, Jamaic, Hardistle, Yellow of Sienna, Turquoise, Medici, Roman and Etrusk vases, ranging from $1 to $100, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and cabinets.

Also, Alabaster Statuary, representing Venus of Canova; Apollo Bevine, by Bonerne; four busts of Italian poets, Dante, Ariosto, Petrarch and Tasso; bust of Rono; two groups representing Summer and Autumn; statuary for gardens or piazzas; Christopher Columbus, Bacchus, Dancing Girls of Canova, Venus, &c., these are about 5 feet high.

Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two Breches, birth of Venus, reposing Hercules, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rape of Pampalon, copy of the monument on the piazza at Loggheri, &c. Large marble vases, one superb fountain carved with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported, in alto relievo. Gothic and Italian vases, fine parlors, tamtel pieces, halls and niches; Tarra of Adrian, card receivers, solid grape leaves, inlaid tables, transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculaneum vases, urns and temples, Mosaic table and vases, groups, animals, &c.

The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy, expressly for this market.

Also, a large and valuable assortment of French China vases; clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu; China vase richly painted.

Also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market.

The goods can be packed at a small expense on the premises for shipment, if desired.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive as a dition al amount of stock, equal to ten per cent, upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows, to wit: one half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100 the Secretary will issue a Convertible Scrip, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—OF RICH AND ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, a No. 152 West 21st-st., embracing the entire magnificent parlor, dining-room, chamber, and basement furniture.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, as above, the most elegant and costly furniture, works of art, &c., that has been offered at auction this season. (descriptive catalogues can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway,) among which are velvet and Axminster carpets, elegant seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, a superb instrument—cost $450; three magnificent suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, of the richest description: with slip-covers, statuary, top-tables, rich carved rosewood etageres, three splendid pier and mantel mirrors, reception-chairs in satin, rosewood music cabinets and stands, costly Sevres and Ormolu vases, valuable oil-paintings, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood bureaus, lined with satinwood; elegant rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses and bedding, rosewood furniture en suite in hair-cloth, dining-room furniture, splendid oak extension-table, with chairs, sideboard, &c., to match; Parisian dinner set, 160 pieces, ruby and crystal cut-glass to match throughout, silver, &c. No postponement on any account.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 49 Greenwich-av., genteel household furniture, fine tone 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, made by Pierson, of New-York, been in use six months and cost $400; rosewood 6-octave melodion, finished in piano style, made by Carhart & Needham, cost $175; richly ornamented frame French plate oval mirrors, rich carpets, tapestry, stair and ingrain carpets; gas fixtures, parlor suite, covered in rich brocatel; sofas, tête-a-têtes, rosewood etagere, rich centre and pier tables, dining tables, rosewood chamber furniture, viz: rosewood bedsteads, do. bureau with marble top, washstand and commode to match, easy and nurse rockers, corner etagere, oil paintings and engravings, fine clocks, fine china, Parisian enamel vases, candelabras, rocking and spring-seat chairs, ottomans, window shades, &c., together with a variety of cottage and plain bedsteads, hair mattresses, palliasses, bedding, &c. Also, a variety of kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. A cash deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues on morning of sale—worthy the attention of the trade and others.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 98 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK CABINET FURNITURE, being the extensive stock, contained in the Warerooms, No. 386 Hudson-st., (corner of Jane-st.,) to be sold on THURSDAY, without any restriction.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above Warerooms, all the entire stock of superior finished and unfinished rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak cabinet furniture contained therein, being of superior manufacture, will be sold without any restrictions, to close the business. The stock comprises parlor suites, in rosewood and mahogany; sideboards, etageres, rosewood and extension tables, library and bookcases, wardrobes, dress bureaus, sofas and centre tables; cottage furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale, and every lot to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer—Store 117 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF A LARGE STOCK OF SUPERIOR PERFUMERY, BIJOUTERIE AND TOILET ARTICLES—At No. 507 Broadway, corner of Prince-st.—S. L. HULL, assignee, will sell as above at 10 o'clock THIS MORNING, Oct. 31, the entire stock of useful and decorative articles contained in that splendid store, consisting of colognes extracts, pomades, combs, brushes, soaps, glasses, &c. Also, the entire stock of raw materials, essential oils, &c., necessary for an extensive manufacturing business. Also, show cases, mirrors, fixtures, &c. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTRA STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS DAY, at No. 91 Nassau-st., by catalogue.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at No. 91 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock precisely, rosewood parlor suites, extension dining-tables; mahogany, black walnut and enameled furniture; pure curled hair mattresses, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, counting-house desks, iron safes, sewing machines, mahogany French bedsteads, sofas, lounges, bookcases, &c.

Also, an invoice of French plate mantel and pier glasses.

Also, an invoice of French cloth frock and shad cut dress coats, City made.

Also, an invoice of cigars.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., elegant French china vases, card-receivers, groupes and figures, bronze and ormulu clocks and candelabras, candlesticks, groups and figures, inkstands, jewel caskets, groups and figures, papier maché, pearl inlaid; trays, tables, work-boxes, folios, &c.; silver-plated tea sets, coffee urns, teakettles, cake baskets, castors, waiters, goblets and Chinese ware, inlaid cabinets, work-tables, tea trays, cigar cases, enameled vases, chess boxes, shawl boxes, desks, &c.; Parian vases and figures.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock,

SECOND-HAND FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—All the household furniture of a genteel family about leaving the City, consisting of the usual variety—sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, an invoice of cognac brandy, vintage 1806; 5,000 cigars, &c. For further particulars, see *Herald*.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER.—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, in 7th-st., Williamsburg, between South 1st and South 2d sts., all the genteel furniture of a family declining housekeeping, consisting of the usual variety generally found in a genteel family. Also, six very superior male mocking birds—fine singers. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all the remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Dépôt grounds. This property comprises 90 by 180 feet on Water-st., 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 121 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent, in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29, 1855.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, and THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1855, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive Warerooms of HORACE WATERS, Esq., at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (late Anthony-st.)—Assignee's Sale—A large and valuable stock of Piano-fortes, musical instruments, music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of John J. Smith, Esq., Assignee, consisting of plain, moulded and carved pianos, both upright and square cases, of the following celebrated makers: T. Gilbert & Co., with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters, Jacob Chickering, Barmore, and others, all of the first class; superb harps, various makers; melodeons, 4½ and 5 octaves, portable or plain cases, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others; also, large assortment of violins, flutes, accordeons, guitars in cases, sax-horns, cornucopias, Kent bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, Turkish cymbals, tambourines, clarionets, drums, banjos, and other musical instruments.

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best instruction books for pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, rondos, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, easterbury, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, splendid cabinet mirrors, gas chandeliers, office clock, oil-cloth, Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable cart horses, a spring cart, harness, Croton hose, cast India rubber piano-covers.

The first day's sale will commence with piano-fortes, musical instruments, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, do. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, to close the concern.

For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, at their office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Magnificent Cabinet Furniture, being the entire stock of a Broadway maker, removed for convenience of sale, and will be peremptorily sold. We invite our friends, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about re-furnishing, to view the stock previous to sale. First floor will be arranged with rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, medallion backs, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; solid rosewood chamber suites to match; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, several richly decorated and enameled suites, superior made oak, walnut, rosewood and mahogany library and secretary book-cases. Gothic and French bedsteads of the latest styles and designs, superb carved rosewood centre tables, side and pier tables, carved and fancy tables, several solid mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, 14 feet long, warerooms price $75 each, with polished leaves; several superb thick French plate pier and oval mirrors; richly carved reception chairs, in tone; covering; corner and side etageres; rosewood music-stand and tables.

Second floor will be arranged with medium-class furniture, viz: sofas, mahogany chairs, easy and rocking chairs, side and pier tables, oak and walnut extension dining tables, walnut book-cases, bureaus and washstands, lounges and lounge-beds, several wood-top enamel chamber suites, looking-glasses, oval mirrors, engravings, clocks, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold to pay advances, several superior-toned rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, made by best city makers, and fully warranted.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DELANGE & SONS' SUPERIOR BULBEOUS ROOTS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, will be sold without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, some cases of superior bulbous roots, in best possible order, being the first sale this season of Delange & Son's choice importation, and comprising a fine assortment of the most exquisite sorts of valuable flower roots, among which are double and single hyacinths, narcissus and tulips; double and single iris, gladiolus, jonquils, crocus, &c. &c.

S. S. BARTOL, Auctioneer.

RICH CHINA & FRENCH CLOCKS, RICHLY CUT GLASSWARE, &c.—S. S. BARTOL & CO. will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 366 Pearl-st., rich China and fancy goods, consisting of China vases, richly painted and decorated; bronze and ormolu clocks, with shades and stands; bronze statuettes, China tea sets, fine cut-glass, decanters, goblets, tumblers, wine glasses, &c. Also, white granite ware; French pier glasses, with marble slabs and brackets; oil paintings, in gilt frames, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLEARING-OUT SALE OF FURNITURE, CARPETS, CHANDELIERS, &c.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 11 Broad-st., household furniture, consisting of mahogany, black walnut and other bedsteads, bureaus, marble-top washstands and centre-tables, arm chairs, sofas, &c., &c., together with superb velvet tapestry carpets; also, splendid gas chandeliers, with cut glass globes, and an elegant plate glass show-case. Terms cash, City funds. All purchases must be removed immediately after the sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Oct. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 79 3d-st., without reserve.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, as above, all the furniture, consisting of Brussels and 3-ply carpets, bedsteads, bureaus, window curtains, and a large variety of furniture, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 31—At 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, must be sold to close out the whole, a fine assortment of rosewood and mahogany and other household furniture, including gilt frame pier glasses and mirrors, mantel clocks, China ware, &c., hair mattresses and pelliasses. This sale is peremptory, for the closing out of the assortment.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, store No. 310 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE—OF LOOKING GLASSES, &c., on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the store No. 310 Broadway, consisting of pier and mantel glasses, cornices, brackets, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Foreign and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) 18mo, *pp.* 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by ST RINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and bitches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. No sore as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1849; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1849, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OGDEN & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAT., Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HASELTINE, HAIRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARDA, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 102 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. R. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR, No. 1, is the remedy of general and total debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR, No. 2, is Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla and cannot cure.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $6 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Laibeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had only at the residence of Mr. BARROW, No. 51 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should read and reflect before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all these diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and 7 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Also, Dr. LAMONT's new work on Spermatorrhœa, to accompany with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and New-Brunswick *Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 66 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, "Hunter's Red Drop," that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the "Monitor of Health."

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. R. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 343 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

FEVER AND AGUE.

THE MOST RELIABLE PREVENTIVE AND CURE For this very prevalent complaint is the PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE. To persons residing in infected districts should be without it. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold, also, by druggists generally.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLL & STRONG, druggists, No. 13 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Depot at No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York, cor. Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES.—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing every complication of symptom or disease two complaints, and the shortest possible mode of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,559 Post-Office.

LADIES FRENCH MOXA—Prepared by Duval, (Paris) for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Full printed directions with important advice on prevention. By its means, females can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded to all parts on receipt of $2, by Dr. PERRY, agent, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 5 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. E. HABICHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S OFFICE.—ALBANY, Oct. 26, 1855.—In conformity with Sec. 5, Chap. 175, of the Laws of 1849, notice is hereby given, that the Clerks of the several Counties in this State will receive subscriptions for the Colonial History of New-York, from the 1st to the 30th of November next. This work consists of documents relating to the Colonial History of the State, procured in England, France and Holland, by J. ROMEYN BRODHEAD, Esq., who was appointed agent for that purpose by virtue of an act of the Legislature of 1839. This history will be published in ten quarto volumes, four of which are now ready for delivery. The remainder will be published at an early day. Subscriptions will be received from the different counties in proportion to their population. If there shall be a less number of subscribers in some counties, and a greater number in others, than they are entitled to, the excess of copies left in the former will be delivered to subscribers in the latter counties. The price of the work, as established by law, is $3 per volume. Subscribers will receive the work at the office of the Treasurer of the county in which the subscriptions are taken, upon payment of the sum above mentioned. The volumes now published will be ready for delivery to subscribers in the month of December next.

MYRON H. CLARK,
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Secretary of State.
SAMES M. COOK, Comptroller.

APPLE-QUINCE AND CATAWBA GRAPE JELLY—From Croton Point, are now received several times a week, and for sale at UNDERHILL'S grape depôt, No. 286 Broadway, near the Irving House. These articles are made from the ripe fruit only, and are of a superior quality. They will be found very fine for the table; also excellent in sickness, and a valuable addition to the ship stores of those who are about taking a voyage. Orders also received as above for Isabella and Catawba grape vines for forming vineyards; and apple-quince trees.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *viz* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Dunkirk, is at No. 175 Broadway, cor. New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:30 P. M. on following day. Also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

SUMMIT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 7 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 9 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Detroit 10:30 A. M., Chicago 1 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 8, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., VIA PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 5 o'

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors held its usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, at the Rotunda.

The ordinary requisitions were read. Incidentally, Governor TOWNSEND said, that "if the inmates got a pound of meat and a pound of bread a day, *provided*, also, they were well supplied with vegetables, that was *sufficient*." An opinion in which, doubtless, thousands of honest people out of the penitentiary will quite coincide.

Among the medical requisitions, 1 pound of croton oil was altered to 1 ounce—one drop being a dose. A letter from Dr. FENT was read, stating that as "he could not bear to lie under the imputation of extravagance, he would state that the quantity of quinine used in Bellevue Hospital during the ten months of 1854, was 274 ounces; during the same period in 1855, 198 ounces."

Bellevue Hospital contains to-day 591, say 600 persons. 5 grains of quinine is a pretty full dose. There are 96 such doses in an ounce, which multiplied by 198, the mean of the two quantities gives 19,008 full doses. Again, there are 300 days in 10 months, which gives 74 doses of 5 grains each day of the whole period. If only 20 patients for only 180 days took each 10 grains a day, the amount would be 34,560 grains or 75 ounces, and 40 such patients taking quinine, out of 600 in the Hospital for 6 months, would, of course, consume 150 ounces.

It was resolved to notify the public that the new department for lost children is now open at No. 114 Leonard-street, near Elm, where such children may be restained.

Governor WISE offered a resolution that a call be made on the City Treasury for $75,000, to provide for the expenses of the Board during the balance of the year.

After the transaction of other comparatively unimportant business, the Board adjourned to Tuesday, *fortnight*.

Pretty Near a Colored Row.

There was a meeting of colored people in the Prince-street Church, Monday night, to hear the report of the Delegates to the late National Colored Convention in Philadelphia. But no report was ready, and the most prominent men who called the meeting did not come out. There was a great deal of noise and confusion and very little effected.

☞ A large and fine looking body of men, called the "James Mulligan Guard," went to Port Richmond, Staten Island, yesterday, on a target excursion, under command of Captain FRANCIS D. TIEMANN, and accompanied by Wallace's Band. They had a very agreeable time.

☞ The lecture on the *Electro Magnetic Telegraph*, before the boys Seventh Ward School, (No. 1,) Henry-street, was well attended last evening.

Coroners' Investigations.

THE RECENT STABBING ON SHIPBOARD.

An inquest was held on the body of THOMAS WILLIAMS, the sailor, who, on Friday night last, was stabbed on board the ship *William Tapscott*, then lying in the stream, off the Battery. Dr. THORNTON, in whose charge was the injured man, testified that deceased told him before his death, that he was unaware of the means of his hurt. He had gone on board the ship, and after got drunk, when a row ensuing he joined in it and got stabbed—the weapon entering the lungs. The Police Officers stated that deceased was brought ashore by the second mate, who stated that a fight had been had.

The *William Tapscott*, within a few hours of the occurrence, cleared from this port, doubtless, carrying with her the murderer of WILLIAMS. Who is to blame? The Officer (JONES) who took deceased to the Hospital knew that he was badly stabbed, and the Second Mate accompanying him, why was he not held until the ship could be visited, or why were not the Police of the First Ward informed of the affray, so that they might make the proper arrests?

Dr. S. S. Fitch on Pulmonary Diseases.

INTERESTING FACTS IN RELATION TO THE TREATMENT OF THESE DISEASES BY CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES, COMBINED WITH "MEDICATED INHALATION."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In the exposure I have felt it my duty to make of the treatment of diseases of the organs of respiration by the inhaling of medicated vapors and gases, I presume none of your readers have understood me as condemning the proper employment of Inhalation. So far from this being true, it has for years constituted, as I have frequently had occasion to publicly say, a very important feature of my own practice. Indeed, to it is to be, in no inconsiderable measure, ascribed the success in the treatment of diseases of the lungs and throat, which has attended that practice. It is not Inhalation, therefore, when properly employed, upon which the incontrovertible facts and reasons I have adduced are leveled, but at the *unfounded pretensions* and *assumptions* of those who claim to have *originated*, or for the first time in the history of medicine, to have *systematically employed* this treatment. These they annihilate, while at the same time they have exhibited the extreme folly of seizing upon this single feature of a correct treatment, and relying upon it to the exclusion of general remedies adapted to correct the diseased condition of the system from which the local affection in the lungs proceeds, and to remove all the disorders of other organs, with which disease in the organs of respiration is generally complicated. But I repeat, I do not reject the proper use of inhaling remedies. To do this, would be as irrational as to reject all other means of cure, and adopt this alone.

Having, years ago, investigated this treatment, tested its real merits, and defined the limits of its advantages, and having in my practice employed it in its proper place in a thorough and successful system of treatment. It was on this account that I saw with the more surprise, such pretensions to novelty set up in its behalf, while I foresaw with deep regret the injury and disaster which I knew must follow its employment alone.

And now it is proper to caution the invalid against being driven by the failure of this treatment, which he may have observed or experienced in the hands of those who employ it so irrationally and cruelly, to abandon all confidence in it.

Let me now request the attention of the reader to a few simple facts, which disclose the real value of Inhalation, and its proper place in a rational treatment; if it is a partial repetition of what I have said in a former letter, the repetition will be pardoned. Diseases of the Lungs and Throat are divisible into two great classes: (1) those which appear on the internal surfaces, or lining mucous membranes, of the lungs and air passages; and (2) those that are developed in the substances of those organs. In almost all cases of Consumption these two classes are found united, but still distinct in their origin and character. Any medical treatment, therefore, to be successful in curing Consumption, must be directed to both. By the inhalation of proper remedies, we, in some, affect favorably the surfaces of the air passages and cells, by furnishing the medically impregnated vapor directly upon them. By constitutional remedies, sent through the general circulation to the seat of the disease in the substance of the lungs, we arrest tuberculation, promote as far as possible, the absorption of tubercular deposits, already made, renew the vital springs of life, correct accompanying disorders in other parts, and invigorate the general system. When they are skillfully united, they are often attended by the happiest results.

I take the liberty of presenting the following letter; it needs no comment:

BYAMSVILLE'S BASIN, MONROE COUNTY, N. Y.,
July 23, 1855.

DR. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: I first consulted you by letter last October, 1854, my case being, as I supposed, one form of Consumption. I took a heavy cold, which was accompanied by a cough, soreness of the throat, and a slight rattling in the windpipe ensued. Becoming alarmed, I consulted a physician in Rochester, somewhat celebrated for curing diseases of the throat and lungs. I took his medicines for four weeks, but receiving no benefit; indeed it seemed to grow worse. I then tried different other remedies, but by such means I seemed to be irritating my disease. At this time we saw a notice in the *Tribune* of your method of treatment, and resolved to try it, but on my own part without the least hope of benefit. My throat was so sore, my left lung seemed oppressed and gorged with blood, the pipes throughout the whole left lung were very much diseased. One spot on the front lobe of the left lobe appeared like an adhesion, with a great soreness and violent beating on the surface, pain in the chest, side, shoulders, and whole length of the spine, with great soreness and violent heat, pain and rest in the region of the liver, costiveness, night sweats and very bad catarrh; I coughed, and raised a thick, greenish yellow matter, could see that I grew worse every day, and did not think I should live out a few weeks at most. I then wrote to you and received what you considered the necessary remedies for my case—an Inhaler, Supporter, medicines, &c. I strictly followed out your directions. The Inhalation relieved my lungs and expanded my chest; bathing reduced the heat, and the medicines removed the pain and soreness, and in every respect I felt better, and have continued to gain. And this, after I have had three severe attacks of bleeding at the lungs, together with a violent attack of diarrhœa which reduced me to the last extremity. Now things look bright again, and I have indeed felt grateful to you for this comfortable relief.

I have now gained in strength, and am better in every respect than I have been for years. I cough hardly at all; what I raise is not bad and offensive as it was. I have not any pain, eat and sleep well, and can walk a mile without much fatigue.

I do not regret what it costs to procure your remedies; they have already, with the blessing of heaven, prolonged my life and saved me much suffering, and should my health be entirely restored it will be owing to the same means. I have no hesitation in saying that your method of treatment, faithfully and judiciously carried out, will cure, if a cure is possible under any circumstances. I prefer it to any of which I have any knowledge, either from experience or observation. I could say much more, but I have already made this communication of unreasonable length.

You can make such use of this letter as you please. Respectfully yours,
ELMIRA CROSIER.

Those persons at a distance who do not find it convenient to visit the City can avail themselves of this treatment by writing me a full statement of their condition. It is preferable, indeed, to have the opportunity of a personal examination, but it is not essential. All letters of inquiry will be promptly replied to.

For further information on the subject of diseases of the lungs, and the means of cure, I would refer to my treatise entitled "Six Lectures on Consumption," &c. It is a volume of 368 pages, bound in muslin, illustrated by 27 engravings. The publisher's price is 75 cents. I will send it, by mail, to or for any invalid, on the receipt of a request to that effect, inclosing 25 cents. This is required to insure the good faith of the application.

Respectfully yours, S. S. FITCH, M. D.
Physician for Diseases of the Chest, &c.,
No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

To Mr. Timothy Clark, of Norwalk, Conn.

SIR: Our attention has been called to a notice emanating from you, in the *Scientific American*, cautioning the public against purchasing *Steam and Fire Regulators*, operating a damper, either by a diaphragm or other expansive vessel, as you consider such an infringement upon a patent granted you in 1847.

The question of infringement is too ridiculous for us to notice, but if you think to the contrary, we hereby challenge you to test it in our courts of law, and thus prove your newspaper assertion, which could only have been advanced to give your patent a notoriety it otherwise never would receive for its utility.

You do not, in your article, boldly say that we are infringing upon you, nor *dare* you, for you know to the contrary, but at the Crystal Palace, where we are both exhibitors, you tell the public that the newspaper article refers to us, and that you believe we are infringing upon you. For shame, friend TIMOTHY! Adopt some other course to dispose of your regulators, and in future, when you wish to refer to their operation outside of the Palace, call at our office in Broadway, and we will furnish you the names of a number of other parties using our Regulators, besides the one at Williamsburg, where your agent says *you* are saving four tons of coal per day. Is it possible that having none of your own at work, you are compelled to refer to our machinery? Again, friend TIMOTHY! we say for shame! You evidently consider (as well you may) our Regulator the only one to do its work properly, or you would not endeavor thus to deceive the public into the belief that your patent and ours are one and the same thing. From the fact that your name is CLARK, we will be particular hereafter to inform the public that PATRICK CLARK is the inventor of the Regulator so universally adopted and approved in this City and elsewhere—and that our friend TIMOTHY's arrangement is altogether a different affair. And to conclude, permit us in friendship to advise, that in future you adopt some other course to bring your patent before the public, for you may rest assured that our Regulator is too well known and appreciated to be injured by any such trash. E. R. PRATT, Secretary,

Clark's Patent Steam and Fire Regulator Co.,
No. 208 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS
and
FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ DURNO's valuable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. CODDINGTON, No. 715 Broadway; C. ADAMSON, No. 668 Broadway; L. LEROY, No. 771 Broadway; H. TRIMMER, No. 29 Whitehall-street; DELUCE & Co., No. 655 Broadway; JOHN MEAKIM, No. 405 Broadway; C. J. COOK, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. SMITH, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. WAGSTAFF, No. 285 Greenwich-street; C. SMITH, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by STEPHEN PAUL & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This neat and prosperous theatre gives another most excellent entertainment to-night. Miss HATHAWAY appears as *Rosecrans*, in the musical drama of the "Brigand;" Mr. J. R. ALLEN as *Kenneth*, in the drama of that name; and Mons. SONNIER, Mr. G. L. Fox and Mlle. THARSIA, in the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," each supported by the strength of the full company.

[Advertisement.]

THE NEW PEN AND PENCIL CASE (LOWNDS's Patent) lately issued by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, is fast superseding the use of all others. Its beauty and durability, as well as its convenience and simplicity, will commend it to the trade, while the mechanical ingenuity displayed in its invention is well worthy an examination.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Have you a friend in delicate health, and predisposed to suffer from the extremes of warm days and cold nights? Induce him to try the protecting and sanitary properties of RAY's stocking knit undergarments; warm, pleasant, healthy, durable and cheap, they cannot be too highly commended. JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 169 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from disease of the liver and stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

There was a great crowd of bloused people yesterday, about the Mayor's Office. They were cartmen waiting for licenses, and chewed tobacco to a most inordinate extent. That end of the Hall will need "cleaning up" after election.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

At Winchester, Mass., Oct. 24, by Rev. Sumner Clark, SAMUEL E. HOLMES, of New-York City, to HATTIE S., youngest daughter of Josiah Lane, Esq., of Searsport, Me.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, JOHN C. THORNTON, of Buffalo, to PHOEBE B., daughter of Charles F. and Judith C. Smith.

☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. HUTTON, HERBERT E. RICE, of Cazenovia, to HELEN S., daughter of Otis Pollard, Esq., of this City.

At Stamford, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 29, in St. John's Church, by Rev. Dr. Mead, WM. E. FOSDICK, of this City, to ELIZABETH J., daughter of Hon. Joshua B. Ferris, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, JOSEPH MURRAY, infant son of James and Mary C. Fan, aged 1 year, 4 months and 28 days.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 36 8th-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 29, at 9 o'clock P. M., Mrs. MARY HERBERT, in the 68th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her son-in-law, Capt. Michael Dougherty, are requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Wednesday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 275 East Broadway.

In Brooklyn, Oct. 30, Mrs. SARAH STEELE, wife of Jonathan D. Steele, and daughter of the late Gurdon Buck.

The relatives and friends of the families are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 87 Sands-st.

In Greensburg, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, at his residence, after a short illness, GEORGE D. DUBENBERRY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Charles Dusenberry, and of his father-in-law, Nicholas Underhill, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near White Plains, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The Harlem Railroad train leaves corner of White and Centre sts. at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at White Plains in time for the funeral.

At Albany, on Sunday, Oct. 28, of consumption, MARY ISABELLA, adopted daughter of Thurlow Weed, aged 13 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.... Oct 30.

$3,000	Kentucky 6s	102	
1,000	Indiana State 5s	79½	
26,000	Missouri 6s	87	
50,000	do	87	
5,000	do	87	
5,000	Har. 1st M. Bs	88	
6,000	Erie Bonds of '83	83½	
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	84½	
5,000	do	84½	
1,000	N. Y. & N. H. Bs '66	77½	
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. Bds	100½	
14,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	78½	
10,000	do	78½	
5,000	do	78½	
5,000	do	78½	
1,000	N. Y. Central Bs	100½	
1,000	N. Y. Central Fs	100½	
1,000	C. & To. Div. Bs	79	
2,000	C. & R. I. R. R. Bs	88	
	Hanover Bank	90	
25	Corn Ex. Bank	101	
5	Am. Ex. Bank	101	
100	Canton Co.	30	
50	do	30½	
200	do	30½	
100	Nic'gua Trans. Co.	8½	
100	do	9	
400	do	9	
50	Penna. Coal Co.	97½	
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	94½	
100	do	94½	
100	do	94½	
200	do	94½	
400	do	94½	
100	do	94½	
100	do	94½	
100	do	94½	
100	do	94½	
7	Rome Wat. & R. R.	70	
75	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	86½	
664	Clev. & Tol. R.	88	
50	do	87	

100	Reading Railroad	86	
100	do	c	86¾
100	do	c	86¾
100	do		86
300	do	b3	86
400	do		84½
200	do	c	84¾
100	do	b10	85
150	Hud. River R. R.	b5	82¾
100	do	s6	81¼
200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b6	92¾
100	Panama Railroad		100
10	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b6	114
100	do		114
500	Erie Railroad		42
500	do	c	40
1000	do	c	40
1000	do		40
1000	do		40
500	do	b3	40
100	do		40
100	do	s10	41
100	do		41
100	do	b10	41
50	Harlem Railroad		21¾
50	Pt. M. & N. I. R. R.		60
50	do	b10	61
50	do	b10	61
50	do		61
50	do	s30	60¾
50	do		60¾
50	do	b10	61
50	do		61
50	do		61
50	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1286. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] DISPLAY.

Grand Trial of Engines—Great Excitement among the Boys.

It matters not, whether it be of a horse race or a foot race; a trial of speed or a trial of strength, or any thing in which rivalry in skill and power forms the main feature, never fails to call together a large concourse, gathered from all grades of society. Therefore, the grand trial of fire engines at the Crystal Palace, yesterday, was witnessed by several thousand persons, and the excitement was in consonance with the character of the exhibition. The trial was advertised to take place at 10 o'clock, but it required longer time to make preparations than had been anticipated, and consequently, there was no water thrown until 12 o'clock.

The arrangements for the trial, though perhaps the best that could be made under the circumstances, was not the best for such a purpose. The engines were stationed inside the building, in a line with the Forty-second-street entrance, and from there hose was stretched out from the building across the street and then to the roof of a building 42 feet high, and forming, apparently, the base of the Latting Observatory. The perpendicular playing was to be made against the Observatory; and, for the purpose of ascertaining the height reached by the severe machines, a strip, with measurement marks upon it, was run from its base to its top. This, of course, made it necessary for the firemen to fence the water through an unusual length of hose and to a height of 42 feet before reaching the nozzle, which prevented a show of figures such as would have been made had there been fewer lengths of hose required.

Before any of the machines were played, there was much conversation among the firemen attached to the trial engines, and also among those who were members of Companies not on duty, concerning the capacities of the machines; and not a few bets were made on the result. Atlantic Engine, No. 13, of Brooklyn, was the favorite with many, who offered one hundred to seventy that she would beat Niagara No. 8, of Brooklyn, which was also a favorite. Several even bets were offered and taken on Marion, No 9, of New-York, Mr. Carson's patent, and said to be the largest hand-worked engine in the United States, but, soon after No. 13 of Brooklyn played, and a difficulty in procuring a sufficiency of water for lively work for first-class engines, becoming apparent, she was withdrawn.

Trial of First-Class Engines.

ATLANTIC, NO. 13, BROOKLYN.

The first to play under head of First-class Engines was Atlantic Engine No. 13, of Brooklyn, JOHN C. EGAN, Foreman. She is a double decker, with side levers—making six in all—and a splendid specimen of engine building, from the establishment of JAMES SMITH, of New-York. Her cylinders are 8¼ inches in diameter, and placed at an angle, with 12 inch stroke, and in the trial was allowed sixty men.

Previous to commencing the trial doubts were expressed concerning the capacity of the hydrants to furnish a plentiful supply of water for the first-class engines, as they were so nearly on a level with the Reservoir, and there were many regrets that there should have been a vacillating breeze; but all hoped for a good chance, and no bursting of hose.

FIRST TRIAL AGAINST THE OBSERVATORY.

At 12 o'clock "Atlantic" engine was in position, her hose stretched, and her men at the brakes ready for the Observatory. On receiving the word, the men worked slowly to get her in easy motion before the grand effort, and also from fear of having an empty box. The first minute was used in easy work, and, on its expiration, the word "Give her your will, boys," was given, but, before they were well in for a lively stroke, the hose burst, and rendered a new length and another trial necessary.

SECOND TRIAL.

As soon as a new length of hose could be attached, the word was given for a second trial, but before they were well under way, another length of hose burst, and they were obliged to try again. When the hose burst they had reached 74 feet on the Observatory.

THIRD TRIAL.

Although the men were somewhat exhausted by the previous ineffectual efforts, the order to "Lay along on yer brakes" was obeyed with alacrity, and the engine was soon in motion for a third trial. Now the breeze, which had been very light for some time previous, increased in force, but the men worked well, and when time was called (two minutes were allowed to each trial) they had cast a stream through an inch and an eighth nozzle, 104 feet,—notwithstanding the latter portion of the trial, when the men were on for their best stroke, her box was nearly empty, and the wind was strong This was considered first-rate work, under the circumstances.

FOURTH TRIAL—HORIZONTAL.

After a few minutes rest, the men were called for a trial of the power of their Engine to throw water on a level. But again, and just as they were getting well down to their work, the hose burst. It was now generally considered that her utmost power could not be ascertained, in consequence of the inability of the Judges to give her hose of sufficient strength; and because, when the hose did not fail the water did. During all her trials, it was remarked that whenever the word was given to work lively, before the close of the first minute and when her box was full, the hose would burst. Notwithstanding these obstacles it was determined to try again, and the men formed for the

FIFTH TRIAL.

In this trial they were more successful, so far as the hose was concerned, but the lack of water was as great as before, near the close. The men worked wonderfully well for men who had just made four other trials. Their friends were gathered near and cheered them on by cries of "Go in, 13," and other energetic remarks calculated to encourage them; and when time was called, they were declared by the judges to have thrown a stream from an inch and an eighth nozzle, 200 feet and 10 inches—the farthest thrown by any engine in the Palace.

NIAGARA NO. 8, BROOKLYN.

It was now given out that Mr. CARSON'S Engine, No. 9, of New-York, had been withdrawn, on the ground that she could not be supplied with water, and Niagara No. 8, of Brooklyn, the only remaining first-class engine, took position for trial. The Niagara is a very fine engine; is a double decker, with outside levers; 19 inch cylinders; 10 inch stroke; built by WM. JEFFERS, Pawtucket, R. I.; and manned by 44 men.

FIRST TRIAL—PERPENDICULAR.

She had much better luck than No. 13 in the matter of hose and water. She did not burst the former, nor lack a plentiful supply of the latter. Her first trial was against the Observatory, and her men worked well. All her friends were about during the trial, and the excitement was great. As she did not use up her water, she had a straight heat of full time, and at its close, the judges, by aid of a telescope, discovered water at a height of 110 feet—the highest thrown against the Observatory.

SECOND TRIAL—HORIZONTAL.

There was more excitement, just previous to the trial on a level, than during any of the others, as those who had put up their money on her against No. 13, were confident of winning. The men did their best, and they did well; but when the trial was over, the judges declared 216 feet to be the distance thrown—10 inches less than No. 13 had played.

Second Class Trials.

The first class engines through, the interest in the second was not so great, although it was sufficient to be amusing and instructive.

Manhattan, No. 6, of New-York, was the first of the second class to make trial. She is a fine double-deck engine, 8 inch cylinder, 9 inch stroke; built by JOHN ROBERTS & SON, Baltimore, and manned by 48 men. Her trials were lively, and resulted as follows: Perpendicular trial, 80 feet; horizontal trial, 166 feet 6 inches.

OCEANUS, No. 11, of New-York, followed the *Manhattan*. She is a good-looking double decker; 8-inch cylinders, 9-inch stroke; built by WM. H. TORRENS, of New-York, and was manned by 44 men. She encountered no accident, and played two trials, with the following results: Perpendicular, 90 feet; horizontal, 143 feet and 3 inches.

GUARDIAN, No. 28, of New-York, followed *Oceanus*. She is of the same size as the *Oceanus*, and built by the same man. She was manned by 44 men and played as follows: Perpendicular, 86 feet, horizontal, 154 feet 6 inches.

AURORA, No. 45, of New-York, was looked to with considerable interest. She is on CARSON'S patent; square box; four 7-inch cylinders, 5-inch stroke; built by FIRE & HARTSHORN, New-York, and was manned by 40 men. She played with the following results: Perpendicular, 80 feet; horizontal, 169 feet 6 inches.

Third Class Trials.

PACIFIC, No 28, of New-York, was the only third class engine entered for trial. She has side levers, square box, 7½-inch cylinders, 7-inch stroke, built by JAMES SMITH, of New-York and manned by 44 men. She worked well, as follows: Perpendicular, 94 feet; horizontal, 169 feet 6 inches.

This concluded the grand trial of engines, from which all the spectators seemed to derive great satisfaction, and there was not much show of disappointment among those actively engaged. The following is a

RECAPITULATION.

Name.	Place.	Height. Feet.	Level. Feet. Inches.
Atlantic	Brooklyn	100	10
Niagara	Brooklyn	110	206 ..
Manhattan	New-York	90	166 ..
Oceanus	New-York	90	143 3
Guardian	New-York	86	154 6
Aurora	New-York	80	169 6
Pacific	New-York	94	169 6

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Russian Ambassador—Gen. Scott's Pay—Com. Paulding—Bounty Land Warrants, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The Russian *Charge d'Affaires* has no information of the advent, as reported, of an ambassador from the Czar with a confidential communication suggestive of the terms on which the United States may mediate in the existing European conflict.

Lieutenant-General SCOTT will receive upwards of $30,500 back pay, by virtue of his brevet appointment, dating from March 29, 1847, or about $1,800 a year additional to his pay and emoluments as Major General.

Commodore PAULDING left here this afternoon to join his flag ship, the *Potomac*, at New-York, which sails for the West Indies shortly.

A private letter, received by the *Africa*, states that although Mr. MASON, our Minister to France, is enfeebled by his late attack of paralysis, his intellect is not in the least impaired; and further, that he stands high at Court.

The whole number of applications for Bounty Land Warrants at the Pension Office under the late act is 222,800, and of Warrants issued, 50,043. The applications are now decreasing, only 5,500 have been received during October.

Nothing has been heard from the British Government respecting the representations of our Government to it concerning the violation of our neutrality laws by English officials, in the matter of enlisting troops for the Crimea.

Destruction of a Ferry-Boat by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The steamboat *Mariner*, belonging to the West Jersey Ferry, was totally destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock this morning, while lying at her wharf at Camden. The Company had just completed some repairs upon her, and the fires were kindled under her boilers for the first time yesterday. The loss is $25,000. Insurance $10,000.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

MESSRS. RUFUS CHOATE, GEORGE S. HILLIARD, and PELEG W. CHANDLER addressed the Whigs in Faneuil Hall this evening. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the enthusiasm was ahead of anything yet witnessed in our political canvass.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The ship *Gossamer* which left Boston on Monday night in tow of the steamer *Achilles*, for New-York, struck on Pollock Rip this morning, but got off at 4 o'clock this afternoon, and proceeded on her way.

Democratic Meeting.

SYRACUSE, Wednesday Oct. 31.

Governor SEYMOUR addressed the Democracy this afternoon, and JOHN VAN BUREN this evening, at Writing Hall. The place was crowded.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The machine shop of the Buffalo Car Works was burned last night. Loss $10,000. Fully insured.

Steamer Burnt.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

The steamer *Exchange* was destroyed by fire today on Red River, with 250 bales of cotton on board. No lives were lost.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Oct. 30.

By the *Granada* we have Havana dates to the 27th inst., but the news is wholly unimportant.

The Alabama at Savannah.

The steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived here this morning.

CITY POLITICS.

Third Senatorial District—Hard Meeting in Favor of Thomas J. Barr.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS J. BARR, Senator from the Third (New-York) District in the last Legislature, met last (Tuesday) night, at the Shakspeare Hotel, for the purpose of joining in a demonstration in favor of that gentleman's reelection. An ambitious effort was made outside to attract an audience. Two or three tar-barrels, which were lighted in the square, cast a lurid glare over the neighboring houses, and the crowds of dirty urchins and rough looking customers of maturer years, who surrounded the bonfires, gave expression to their sympathetic feelings in favor of Mr. BARR by loud and reiterated huzzas. The illuminations were materially aided by a corpulent old gentleman, standing at a doorway opposite, who amused himself, and a group of admiring youngsters, innocent of soap, by discharging a limited number of modest blue rockets, whose flight generally culminated in the upper windows on the other side of the way. A band was stationed at the door of the hotel, and discoursed a series of lively airs; subsequently, when the crowd had gathered into the large room of the hotel, the musicians took their place at the rear of the platform, and varied the proceedings by performing in the intervals between the speeches, the popular tunes of "Bobbing Around," "Pop goes the Weasel," and various other compositions equally well known and classic.

The attendance within was very large—almost filling the hall, in fact—and tremendously enthusiastic, of course. On the platform we observed Col. Denman, Mr. P. Crowe, Mr. Horace F. Clark, Mr. Maurice O'Keefe, Mr. Barr (the candidate,) Mr. Jas. M. Sheehan, Capt. J. W. Turner, Mr. Robert Livingston, and a number of lesser lights.

On motion of Mr. O'Keefe, Col. DENMAN was unanimously nominated Chairman. An enormous list of Vice Presidents was proposed and adopted. After which,

Col. DENMAN, in returning his thanks for the honor conferred upon him in electing him to the Chair, informed his hearers that from an old fogy he had become a Hard Shell, and felt convinced that the only candidate whom the people of this district ought in the present crisis to support, was Thomas J. Barr. [Applause.]

Mr. ROBERT LIVINGSTON read a series of resolutions referring in laudatory terms to Senator Barr's action in opposing the Maine Law, strongly condemnatory of Know-Nothingism, and irately critical on Mr. Daniel E. Sickles, the Half-Shell opponent. The resolutions were adopted by acclamation, and Mr. Barr, at the Chairman's desire, got nine cheers.

Judge MORTON addressed the meeting from the table in commendation of Mr. Barr and condemnation of Mr. Sickles as a "squatter" and interloper.

Capt. TUCKER indulged likewise in an eloquent vindication of the Hard-Shell candidate, and, like his predecessor, was loudly cheered.

Mr. HORACE F. CLARK, in compliance with emphatic and noisy calls, which the Chairman found it difficult to subdue, mounted the table amid vehement cheers, and made an effective speech, during which, Mr. Charley Spencer, at one time reporter for that able and influential, but now unfortunately defunct journal, the "*Wheelbarrow Express*," treated the youths of the audience to a variety of ludicrous antics on the rear of the platform. *His* admirers beat a hasty retreat, however, at the sound of a firebell, and left the assemblage minus a half of its numbers.

Mr. LIVINGSTON of the Third Ward, Mr. WALDRON of the Eleventh, and Mr. BARR, himself, subsequently addressed the meeting, and an adjournment took place about 10 o'clock.

Daniel E. Sickels for Senator.

The Supporters of Daniel E. Sickels met *en masse* in Lispenard-street, near Broadway, last evening. The attendance was not very large, but a big drum and a platoon of little boys made the necessary noise. Three sky-rockets and a dozen torches, not well trimmed, and several banners did their duty. Emanuel B. Hart presided. Mr. Sickels made the first speech with his hat on,—for which, however, he made a satisfactory apology. He came down upon "the demagogues who sought to perpetuate the division in the Democratic ranks, when no such division was necessary," and thought all should unite to resist the insidious efforts of the Maine-Law fanaticism, "Black Republicanism" and proscriptive Know-Nothingism.

He was followed by N. Von Slack, John Creighton and H. T. Carr. Mr. Carr believed the people wanted to send to the Senate a man of brains, and hence they should give their votes for Daniel E. Sickles, and not for Thomas J. Barr!

The meeting then endorsed Mr. Sickles's nomination, and then marched through the streets in procession.

Thirteenth Ward Hard-Shell Ratification Meeting.

A meeting of the Hard-Shell Democratic Electors of the Thirteenth Ward was held last night at Clinton Garden, Clinton-street, to ratify the Ward Ticket. The attendance was good, but the speakers announced were not forthcoming, except Mr. W. J. Rose, who appeared at a late period of the evening. Hon. Thomas J. Munday, who was the great card of the occasion, did not appear at all.

Capt. Tilley was called to the Chair, and Mr. McL. Murphy was the first speaker.

When he had finished, the resolutions of the meeting were read by Mr. Dunn, the Vice President, and unanimously adopted.

A German gentleman then addressed the meeting, with a strong German accent, and a very insufficient appreciation of English. He said that his politics were those of the Demigrat Party, and he therefore came there to subbort Demigrats. He was opposed to Ob-olitionists and Vigs, who would cheat us out of our privileges, as likewise would the Maine Laws and the Know-Nothings. There were all sorts of Shells, Hard, Soft, Half, and he supposed there would soon be Quarter-Shells. He went for neither, but for the best mens, wherever they could be found. He would go for the Dicket and for the whole Dicket, for it had the names upon it of good mens. True Demigrats should support the Demogratic Blatform.

The next speaker was Mr. Dunn, the Vice-President, who spoke with much force, and elicited much applause, after whom appeared

Mr. W. J. Rose, who spoke for nearly an hour, and charmed to silence a meeting which had previously been noisy and turbulent. He lauded the Democracy in general, and the candidates of the Thirteenth Ward in particular. He decried the fanaticism of modern politics, and severely reprobated the Know-Nothings. Three cheers were accorded him at the conclusion of his speech.

The meeting then adjourned.

We understand there will be a mass meeting at the same place on Saturday night, to ratify the nomination of John M. Murphy.

O. U. A. Denouncing the K. N.'s.

We have repeatedly stated that the O. U. A.'s are entirely dissatisfied with the conduct of the K. N.'s, protest against their political actions, and can ly no means be depended on to swell the K. N. vote next Tuesday. Several correspondents want to see the documents. Here is one, from which we only cut off the names of those signing it:

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

MOST NOBLE SACHEM, OFFICERS AND BROTHERS: At a meeting of Alpha Chapter No. 1, O. U. A., held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 24, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, and ordered to be transmitted to the several Chapters in the State:

Resolved, That Alpha Chapter, No. 1, concur in the action taken by Hancock Chapter, No. 14, Washington Chapter, No. 2, Henry Clay Chapter, No. 61, and such other Chapters of our Order as have declared their expression of disapproval of the proceeding of the Executive Convention at its meeting on the 8th inst., and unites with those Chapters in making their *solemn protest* against the action of said Convention in its indorsement, for the support of the Order, of an expelled member, knowing him to be such.

Resolved, That such recommendation is a direct violation of the fundamental principles of our Order, and demands the condemnation and disapproval of every Chapter.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the several Chapters throughout the State.

Signed by the Sachem and the C. of the C.

Bust of George Law.

A few weeks since we announced to the public the progress of a noble bust, in clay, of Mr. LAW, by T. D. JONES, sculptor. It is now completed, cast in plaster, and ready for the marble, or the distribution of duplicate copies to the friends of this last of the GEORGES. It strikes us as far in advance of all of Mr. JONES' former efforts. For massive Titanic character—great fidelity to nature—texture, breadth, and boldness of treatment, it has received the unanimous approval of artists and *connoisseur* who have seen it. All persons interested in sculpture will do well to call and see it at the studio of Mr. JONES, (room No. 16,) No. 347 Broadway.

German Mass Meeting—Who Moulded Mills Jackson?

A large mass meeting of the German Democrats of the Fourteenth Ward was held, last night, at Mechanics' Hall. Hester W. M. F. Voutschel presided and C. L. Richter was president. There being many persons who did not understand German present after Mr. Voutschel had briefly spoken, Judge Phillips addressed the meeting. Mr. Ira B. Davis also spoke and advocated free trade in liquor. He also stated that Mr. C. L. Richter had really moulded the statue of Jackson, at Washington, for which Mr. Mills got the credit. We judged, on leaving, that there was very good material present for a row, when the ratification of candidates came up.

Ninth Ward Republican Meeting.

A meeting of the Republicans of the Ninth Ward was held last evening at the Bloecker Buildings, Councilman Brush presiding. Messrs. Brainhall, of Brooklyn, and William H. Burleigh were the speakers. The latter gentleman was greeted with hooting and hissing to such an extent that a prominent K. N. was under the necessity of taking the stand and requesting those of his party who refused to take their hats off, to keep some kind of order. The confusion was thereupon somewhat abated, although some persons still seemed to prefer that sort of order called disorder.

Fifteenth Ward Republican Club.

There was a very friendly and pleasant meeting of the Fifteenth Ward Republican Club last evening, at No. 650 Broadway. F. J. Ottarson presided, and Chas. W. Leeds was Secretary. Several new members were enrolled, and effective steps taken for a thorough distribution of tickets. Steps were also taken for holding a public meeting previous to election. The old Fifteenth has always been the banner ward of the Whig Party, and no doubt will be of the Republicans. *It gave less votes for Mayor Wood last year than any other Ward.*

The Liquor Dealers.

Pursuant to a "*most strenuous*" call, inviting "all members of the Liquor Dealers' Society opposed to political dictation and in favor of the regularly nominated ticket of the Convention," to attend, a large meeting of Liquor Dealers was held at Odd Fellows' Hall last evening. The proceedings were harmonious, and resulted in a vote to adhere to a former resolution of the body not to make any City and County nominations, but to support the regular Liquor Dealers' State ticket. And so Col. FRENCH is again successful.

Political Strikers.

It seems that the *Strikers* are around and trying to impress the ballot box into the service of the pocket. We have received the following letter from the gentleman to whom it was addressed, but we are unacquainted with the parties whose signatures are attached:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 23, 1855.

JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq.—*Sir:* At a meeting of the "American Union Club," held October 23, you were duly nominated to the office of member of Assembly, from the Third and Fifth Wards, to be supported by them at the ensuing election.

If you conclude to accept this nomination, you are hereby informed that a resolution has been adopted by the Club assessing you $15.

We have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient servants,

WM. H. MACKAY, } Secretaries.
ALEXANDER LAWRENCE. }

The Metropolitan Meeting.

The Reformers hold their mass meeting to-night and the occasion can scarcely fail to draw. We hear that Mr. Girard, Councilman Mather and Alderman Ely will be among the speakers. The two latter gentlemen are remarkable as men who have not been indicted, although they belong to the Common Council. This will probably be the last public Reform demonstration of the campaign.

Reform Ratification.

At the call of the Executive Committee, the Reformers of the Twenty-second Ward assembled in the Hall in 56th-street. J. Crossley, Esq. was called to the chair, and James Ferguson, Esq. acted as Secretary. The entire Republican Ticket, headed by Samuel Fleet, for Alderman, and R. H. Shannon, Councilman, was adopted.

☞ The Workingmen's Provisional Committee have made the following additional nominations:

State Senators—Thos. J. Barr and Wm. Allen.
Assemblymen—John J. Reilly, (Seventh Ward); John B. Ewen, (Tenth Ward.)
Aldermen—Tenth Ward—David A. Miller.
Judges of the Court of Appeals—Samuel L. Selden for the long term, and Joseph Muller for the short term.

The Committee also determined to insert the name of Lewis B. Woodruff in place of Michael Ulshoeffer on their Judiciary ticket.

☞ The National Club (K. N.'s) held a very sociable little meeting at National Hall, Canal-street, last evening. There were about two hundred of the brethren present, who listened to an address from the President, Mr. Van Riper; and speeches from Mr. Wood, Dr. Haight and others, with considerable interest.

☞ The Pro-Slavery Whigs have hung their banner from Constitution Hall, so as to completely hide the small Whig Ward banner there suspended. When remonstrated with, some of them declared that if cut or removed, they would not prosecute the transgressor, but "cut his head open with a club." The prospect of defeat makes men crusty.

☞ The German Democracy of the Fifth Ward held a mass meeting last night, at No. 83 Leonard-street, Mr. Schimper presiding. There was much discussion concerning the Charter ticket, and a Committee was appointed to interrogate the different candidates, and report at the next meeting on Friday.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* has an astonishing regard for truth, we always thought, but we did not suppose that it had so little confidence in the common sense of its readers as to think they would take for truth its assertion that all the Republican City and County candidates were K. N.'s

☞ The Whig Judicial County Convention met at the Broadway House last evening, but adjourned to Thursday, without transacting any business.

☞ At a meeting of the Eighteenth Ward Republican Club, held at the Gramercy-park House, Oct. 30, it was resolved that "it is inexpedient for this Club to make nominations for Ward officers."

☞ The Republican Executive and Finance Committee meet this evening.

LONG ISLAND POLITICS.

Whig Ratification Meeting.

The Whigs of Kings County held a Mass meeting last evening in the Military Garden, Brooklyn, to ratify the Whig nominations. The usual auxiliaries to attract a crowd—music, bonfires, &c., were resorted to, and with partial success—and probably one thousand were present at any one time. A 7½ o'clock the meeting was organized by electing Hon. JOHN A. CROSS, Chairman, and the usual number of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries.

Hon. JAMES BROOKS was introduced to the meeting, and spoke at some length, and was followed by DANIEL P. BARNARD, Esq., their remarks excited considerable enthusiasm.

A Committee appointed to draft resolutions, presented several which were unanimously adopted. The only one of interest read as follows:

Resolved, That in the absence of Whig nominations for State offices, we believe it to be the duty of all National Whigs to cast their ballots for such of the candidates before the people for those offices, as are known to be true friends of the Union.

A Day among Cordwainers.

New-Canaan is a happy land. It lies, not on the other side of Jordan, but on the other side of the New-Haven Railroad track, back eight miles into the woods. Modest, obscure, straggling, thrifty, hilly, clean, church-going and shoe-making in its characteristics, it is not half so well known as it ought to be. New-Canaan people are pleasant people. They live in neat little white cottages, hidden away beneath the shadow of the trees, silent, waxing their thread of life and pounding their last. Their average earnings suffice to support existence in comparative comfort. But they do not roll in carriages, nor send up speculative balloons, nor invest largely in Railroad stocks. On week-days they are not so presentable as on Sundays, and in this are not singular. But on Sunday they are very spruce. The New-Canaan young sparks are as lively and attentive as young sparks who live close to a railroad; the young ladies are blooming and industrious, and refrain from compressing their waists, like sensible young girls as they are; the matrons scold occasionally, as all matrons will do, yet keep cheerful households and mend their husbands' and children's hose, and repair damages when the children tumble down hill,—a performance that can hardly be avoided—the country is so very full of hills.

A marked peculiarity of this region is its stone fences. It is commonly understood that every field contains a sufficiency of fencing material for its own inclosure. The first impression that a stranger receives is, that a sudden irruption of an enemy has taken place, and that the inhabitants have begun, in their fright, to throw up temporary redoubts. Every Jack—says the proverb—must have his Gill; every fence, however stony and forbidding, must have its little wooden gate, hung between two staring posts that lean up affectionately against the neighboring boulders, which always form the substratum of a Connecticut fence.

If you pull the gate-latch, be sure you fasten it again, for it is a task of some difficulty. Once inside, you find that the house is open. The father of the family sits handy by the front window, piercing soles and uppers, running waxed ends out and in, and thumping heels. The children play around. The housewife gets ready a warm "slap-jack," with the accompaniment of the never-failing Connecticut "apple-sauce;" and the pitcher of new cider, not yet fermented, is brought out to welcome the stranger.

In short, the Connecticut cordwainer leads a comfortable, and even a jolly life.

New-Canaan is second to Lynn in shoe-making. Its location in the midst of a rolling country renders it healthy, so much so that epidemics never rage there, and persons from the cities resort to the houses of their friends for safety. There are three churches—Congregational, Episcopalian, Methodist; a few stores, one large shoe-manufacturing establishment, the warehouse belonging to which is a well-known house in this City. Shoe-making is the staple of the place. It is quite absurd to inquire his employment of any man—the invariable answer is—"He is a shoemaker; there are nothing but shoemakers here." Saint Crispin should put up a Summer residence in the place, and divide the time between this and Lynn.

The earnings of a Connecticut Cordwainer will average perhaps *seven dollars* a week. If he is a swift, skillful workman, he may make up a weekly aggregate of $10, $12, or probably as high as $15, during some portions of the year; although this is far above the usual custom. If a shoemaker can call in $6 or $7 each week, the year round, he thinks that he is doing very well. Out of this sum, he has his family to support, house-rent to pay, and, if a householder, a stern tax-collector to confront. As a matter of course, it is only the heads of the great manufacturing establishments who amass wealth The journeyman gets nine shillings for each pair of first-quality gaiters that he makes up; receives from five shillings to two dollars a pair, according to the quality and style of finish, for each pair of boots he turns out; and is paid in a corresponding ratio for the children's shoes, men's slippers, women's buskins, &c. There is in the village one extensive concern which employs between 300 and 400 operatives. We had the curiosity to explore its mysteries. It is a white frame-building, not unlike a country church in its exterior, three stories high, and contains immense quantities of raw material, The work is mainly done about the villages, and in adjoining towns, at the houses of the workmen; it is cut out and prepared at the factory, and this part of the process occupies the time of twelve or fifteen men and several superintendents. The "hands" take out the work on their own responsibility, are paid for their labor upon returning the goods to the factory, and in case of damage are required to foot the bill. It is very seldom, however, that accidents occur. The pay is prompt, and no bad bills are given to bring trouble to the workman. He has the privilege of retaining his "batch" of work until it is all made up, and he may, if he please, permit his account to run on at the office of the Company, to be taken up at such time as he needs it. It is not an uncommon circumstance for workmen living at a distance to call for settlements only three or four times a year. In the village, the pay is generally taken up as it is earned. The head of the largest establishment informed us that his weekly payments average $2,000, paid in driblets of $1 to $20. The highest price paid is $2 for dress-boots. These are invoiced to the New-York house at prime cost, $6, and are retailed at $7. A new style of German plush for slippers is about to be introduced; it is quite expensive, but a considerable amount of goods has been made up from it, in anticipation of heavy sales. We believe this is the sole novelty that New-Canaan can boast.

Three years ago a strike took place in the town. The journeymen formed a procession—on the hills, of course; they could not have formed it anywhere else—and marched with banners flying and music playing, with their lasts strung over their shoulders, and hides flung aloft, in defiance to the capitalists, till they reached the factories. The largest one they surrounded and invaded, but offered no violence. The proprietors declined to accede to their demands, but went so far as to prepare a new schedule of prices, and it was found that the new rates, although often lower than those demanded by the strikers, were in other cases higher than they had asked; so that, in the end, the "Cordwainers' Protective Union" broke down, and the factory had its way—it still keeps it.

It is not unfrequently the case that an enterprising man goes to work by himself—on his own hook, as he says. He makes his own bargain with a New-York house or one in a Southern city, perhaps as far as New-Orleans, and ships his goods once a month. Such a man is apt to push his way. There are a few of them in New-Canaan.

The place is a capital one for a Summer retreat. A hotel is the great want—or would be a want, if visitors went there. A place of fashionable resort it cannot be, but a place for shoes it will probably continue, and so will continue to hold a steady hand upon the New-York market, in which its product finds ready consumers. If the reader will drop in at the New-Haven depot next Summer, cars will leave him at Stamford, and a stage will cleverly bump him over the hills to the quiet regions that boast in their possession of the clever town of New-Canaan.

What Kansas Wants.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In noticing the leading editorials of the entire Northern Press regarding the "Kansas outrages," and "border ruffians," as they are familiarly called, it seems quite strange to Southern and Western men that, with all the ability of the Northern Press, the real want of Kansas has not yet been defined and met.

It is well known to you all that Missourians, more particularly those residing in Kansas, turn a deaf ear to the thunder of a Northern Press. Its voice they will not heed, and its warnings they will not regard. The South are determined to aid Missouri in making Kansas a Slave State. They do not expect to do this with the pen alone, for they are ready to unsheath the sword and to commence the battle which shall decide the fate of Missouri, and, in time, of the South.

Missouri, as you are well aware, is bounded on the north by Iowa, on the east by Illinois, and on the west by Kansas. Slave property along the northern and eastern boundaries is almost valueless. It is an easy matter for the slave to escape. When he gets to Chicago he is safe. No Missourian loves to go there for his chattel. It requires no great foresight to determine the fact that if Kansas becomes a Free State, Missouri, in time, must follow in her footsteps. The question is not then confined to Kansas alone. It lifts itself high above all other questions, and takes foremost rank in the national mind. *Kansas is the Thermopylæ of freedom, and what she wants is a Leonidas with his three hundred Spartan braves.*

Your correspondent is a resident of the West. He lives in a Slave State, right down beside the "Big River." He has traveled in Kansas, knows STRINGFELLOW, has seen DAVY STEPHENSON on a bender, and has heard Col. DONIPHAN swear; and he knows something of the feeling with which Missourians regard the representatives of the North on the border. They think, and say, and believe, that they are all a set of cowards, who can pen eloquent tributes to Freedom, but who dare do nothing in its defence.

T. STARR KING once said the best idea of weight was given by an Indianian who, when asked how much he weighed, replied, "As I am I weigh one hundred and fifty pounds, *but when I am mad I weigh a ton.*" Now, if the North would do anything in Kansas, let them imitate the example of the South and send in a quiet and unostentatious way a few "ton" men to dare and do something for Freedom.

CASSIUS M. CLAY is the kind of a man for Kansas. He makes himself respected. He is eloquent in speech and brave at heart. He dare back up what he says When speaking, a few years since, he was fired at from the crowd. His little son, but twelve years of age, caught a bowie-knife from the belt of a bystander, ran to the platform and gave it to his father. CASSIUS took it and started for his antagonist. Reaching him, in his own quiet way he said, "Sir, I don't want to kill you, but I'll mark you." He cut the hand that held the pistol, then smote off one ear and then the other; and, after making the letter X across his face, he gave him to his friends. CASSIUS returned and finished his speech. *Such a man knows his rights and knows how to defend them.*

The South respects pluck. Whoever travels through Kentucky will hear a thousand stories commemorating the heroism of Mr. CLAY. Now, it is the opinion of the writer that Kansas wants a few CASSIUS M. CLAYS, who, when Mr. STRINGFELLOW, or anybody else, dare interrupt or insult them, are able, not only to assert their rights, but to defend them against any force that may be arraigned against them.

EX-Governor REEDER has won laurels in Kansas. He is spoken of in the highest terms, as a gentleman and as a brave man. Mr. STRINGFELLOW will not attack him again. His face has not yet been blacked, and no one has honored him with a ride on a raft. When PARDEE BUTLER came down to St. Louis a few days since—after having been treated with every indignity in Kansas, and tried to get sympathy in the North, by means of his pen—when it was known that he ran into the street, as he said, to get witnesses—but, as every one thought, to escape danger—he was pronounced a coward. But when the Editor of the *Organ of Freedom* offered to give a few mobocrats a passage to glory, by blowing up his printing office, all said as one man—"*He will do to tie to.*"

Now, there is too much capital made of Northern men going to Kansas. Their names are paraded in the newspapers; they are regarded as martyrs for Freedom before they have shown themselves worthy of respect or confidence. Every town they pass through the press gives them a love-speed; and, as a matter of course, before they get to Kansas, the entire South determines to give them a "back-set" and, what is more, the *South does it.* If a colony of five hundred men would quietly go to Kansas prepared to defend themselves against all kinds of aggression—*if* they would select a leader, and take his advice, and when the crisis comes, as come it will, be prepared to meet it,—and *if* the Northern Press would quietly bide its time, without making every day a full exposé of every project,—it is the opinion of the writer, and of thousands more, that Kansas-

would throw off the shackles that now oppress her, and in less than one year would be prepared to enter upon a career of prosperity unknown to any other territory.

Know-Nothingism has been crushed [illegible]. The whole South is organized against Freedom. DAVID R. ATCHISON is at the head of the organization. That organization is prepared to send, made to Kansas, to arm them, to buy them land, to do anything and everything to make Kansas a Slave State. On the contrary, the North has not yet done nothing beside blowing the bugle of the Press, while the representatives have proven themselves cowards. In a word, Kansas wants more action and less talking. She needs men with strong arms and brave hearts, and eloquent tongues, and then she will be made of more consequence to the world than the Mexican War, or all wars. It is to decide whether North America shall be free or not. There is no freedom in the South. Agriculture is being neglected; literature is on the wane, and the wheels of the car of progress are rusting, as they remain unused. There is a hope, lying like an anchor down deep in the hearts of many in the South, that Kansas may be another star added to the constellation of Freedom. The realization of that hope can be secured only by action, stern and resolute—such as characterized our fathers of the American Revolution.

I am, with great respect,

EDWARD [illegible].

The Turf for 1855.

Centreville Course, L. I. Trotting, Wednesday, Oct. 31. Sweepstake, $1,500. Two mile heats, in harness.

Geo. Spicer names b. g. *Frank Forrester*	3	1	1
H. Woodruff names r. m. *Lady Franklin*	2	2	2
W. Peabody names r. g. *Tacony*	4	3	3
Time—First Heat.	2:35		
First mile	2:37	2:35	2:40
Second mile	2:36	2:37½	2:41
Total	5:13	5:12½	5:21

Same day, match for $200, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. Woodruff names bk. m.	1	1	1
D. Peiffer names b. m.	2	3	3

Time—2:43, 2:51, 2:55.

Union Course, L. I. Trotting, Wednesday, Oct. 31, match for $1,000, play or pay, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

W. Shute names b. g. *Blue Morgan*	1	1	1
H. Woodruff names bk. m. *Black Rose*	3	2	2

Time—2:40, 2:40, 2:41.

A report of these races we shall try to give to-morrow.

General Scott's Back Pay—Opinion of Attorney-General Cushing.

From the Washington Union, Oct 31.

Congress, on the 28th of May, 1798, passed an act entitled "An act authorizing the President of the United States to raise a provisional army," the 5th section of which is in the following words:

And be it further enacted, That, whenever the President shall deem it expedient, he is hereby empowered to appoint, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Commander of the Army, which may be raised by virtue of this act, and who, being commissioned as Lieutenant-General,

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 10, 1855.

I announce the preparation by a French [illegible], who has spent the past Summer in Phil[illegible]'s volume of opinions upon and experience [illegible] United States. I learn from the author that we are to be terribly handled. Our nature—that is, our forests, lakes and valleys, will be duly admired, but our human nature, our men, women and children, will be deservedly railed at and slandered. Possibly the tone of the work may be somewhat softened by the fact that the author has lately married an American wife. He is to devote a tremendous chapter on Flirtation, which he believes to contain the germ of a very speedy downfall of the female sex. Flirtation, he said, is licentiousness to begin with, and must soon lead to licentiousness and worthlessness. I forbore disputing keenly remarking, that it was just possible that "Three Months in Philadelphia" might prove the theme of a volume to be entitled "Eight Years in Paris," at which I thought he winced somewhat. I may add that this is the very gentleman who could not make himself understood last Spring, when applying for a passport at an American Embassy. He could not speak English, the *attachés* could not speak French. Language failing them, they escorted to linger, and communicated by means of broken English. But I narrated the story at length some months ago.

The Mayor and deputy of Richerenches are undergoing punishment. They were absent from their communes on the 15th of August. Consequently, they could not attend the *Te Deum* in honor of the Emperor. Therefore, they must be supposed to be lukewarm officials. The Prefect has suspended them for a fortnight. What the ship of State will do in the meantime no mortal can tell. Removal for disobedience is very well, but suspension for a fortnight reminds me of small school-boy terrors, in presence of rattan and ruler.

Would you like to know what pieces of sacred music were performed in the Chapel of Vincennes, last Sunday? The band of the 95th officiated on the occasion. The minds of the audience were prepared for the sermon by the overture to "Zampa;" the effect of the discourse was at once dissipated by a waltz, by STRAUSS of Vienna. In presence of vagaries so enormous, you may conceive that your discussion of the frivolous matter of church-flaming receive but little attention from Americans in Paris. We propose for debate the following: Shall our church music be military? Shall it be operatic? Shall it be choreographic and terpsichorean? Your polemicists now have a theme worthy of them.

BUCHANAN READ, of whose painful bereavement at Florence during the Summer you have heard, is at Paris, on his way to America. In one of his two arts he has found consolation, or at least a sufficient degree of absorption to soften the pangs of memory. The result is a poem of 2,000 lines, entitled "The House by the Sea." Mr. READ also takes home his admirable picture of "The Lost Pleiad," which he intends finishing this Winter at Philadelphia.

An art item from Florence is worth mentioning. Major BARBEE, sculptor from Virginia, is engaged upon the model of a statue, which was, as I mentioned some months ago, to be entitled "The Rebel Daughter." As an improvement upon this name, he lately decided to call it "The Maid of Seventy-Six." But Mr. HART having suggested that this title left the impression that this maid must be rather an *old* one, I believe that Mr. BARBEE has returned to his primitive intention. I wish him the success with his new work which has attended his "Coquette," and no one could reasonably ask a better.

Mr. DOBIN PYATT, Secretary of this Legation, having resigned his office, and obtained a leave of absence to take effect at once, has withdrawn from all connection with the embassy. No political motives need be assigned for this step, as none such exist. The salary of a Secretary proves totally inadequate for a gentleman with a family, and Mr. PYATT considers moreover that he is wasting time and life. He is preparing a book on American diplomacy, the moral of which is to be that the United States must either abandon their system of sending representatives abroad; or else establish it on a footing that may enable it to bear comparison with any other. Either no Ambassadors, or gentlemen equal in point of ability, education, and accomplishments, to any of their European colleagues. I believe he means to call the story of the American Plenipotentiary at Paris, who sat at a State dinner for three mortal hours without speaking a word and without being spoken to, as he was acquainted with no Continental language. His awkwardness and perspiration were painful to behold. It is said that there are already seventy candidates for Mr. PYATT's place—all of them from Virginia. It is likely, however, that his successor will be Mr. WISE, now Secretary of Legation at Berlin—a Virginian of course. Having lately been a student, and I doubt not a successful one, of German, you will at once perceive the admirable logic of a measure which should transfer him to Paris, and make him study French.

There is scandal in the musical world; it has even become public through the columns of an authority called *Le France Musicale*, whose allegory I translate, with intercalated notes. It runs thus: "An event has just taken place in Pekin, (Paris,) the capital of China, which we may as well narrate for the edification of French feuilletonists. An Italian opera company, under the management of a Director, who is a foreigner, (CALZADO, from Madrid,) lately arrived in Pekin. The manager, hearing of a journalist whose praise was to be obtained for money (Flotard'ized in the columns of an important newspaper, (*le Constitutionnel*,) sent an agent to treat with him. It was agreed that the Manager should give 1,000, according to one version, and according to another, 3,000 francs a month, for his universal good opinion; so that when the season opened (Tuesday of last week) the whole company, *artistes*, their orchestra, prima donnas, tenors, and barytones, were literally buried in eulogies. Not one, good or bad, but tasted the flavor of incense then, if never before. But one evening, the Manager, being in the saloon of a theatre, (the Gymnase, last Friday,) noticed that the journalist, however influential he might be, was avoided by his colleagues, he asked for an explanation, and was made acquainted with numerous instances of the journalist's shameful venality. It is not known what the Manager will do, but the anecdote spread rapidly through Pekin. The feuilletonists resolved to pay no further attention to the Italian opera till the press be purged of the presence of a writer who makes of his mission a vile and miserable traffic. The next mail will doubtless bring us further details."

This is not the first time that I have had to mention M. FIORENTINO in connection with similar facts [illegible] year, you will remember that the Minister of [illegible] interfered to prevent the public from learning that he received $600 a year from Madame TUSSAUD for his favorable criticism, and that *Figaro*, which had an article upon the subject in type, was threatened with suppression if it published it. M. FOULD, also, rather than see all Paris gadding over the bribery of a writer, attached to the principal non-official organ of the Government, forced the proprietor of the *Constitutionnel* to maintain him, in his place, that the story, which was already circulating, might thus receive an apparent contradiction. This time, it will go harder with him, though his position is a strong one, stronger, indeed, than last Octobe He is now both musical and dramatic feuilletonist o the *Constitutionnel*, and musical critic of the *Moniteur*, where he signs a fictitious name—A. de Rooray. As he is a Neapolitan by birth, his French, though very nearly correct as he writes it, has to undergo a little polishing by the proof-reader. He is a hard worker, zealous to satisfy his employers, and is highly qualified to exercised the functions he holds, were it not for his venality, which totally blinds his judgment. He is cordially detested by his colleagues, and the funny papers are continually telling stories at his expense, such as that which represented FIORENTINO as engaged to Rooray's daughter, and that which described the rescue of Rooray from drowning by FIORENTINO. These are intended as hits at the *Moniteur's* interpretation of the law upon signatures. It is said positively that ERNEST of Saxe-Cobourg gave this wretched creature a sum of money a week before the production of his "Santa Chiara," and the [illegible] of last week indicates that some gen[illegible] beyond that of melody, had been brought to bear on his pen or his purse.

[illegible] has left Paris, and the mo[illegible]mentary success of his opera is already waning. ROGER has declined the snuff-box that the Duke sent him, partly because it was of the same value as that given to the head machinist, and seemed to indicate the same appreciation of the artist as of the artisan, and partly from a motive which the following lines will explain. The snuff-box was returned to the Prince DE CHIMAY—the Duke's Ambassador, with a letter, in which I understand that ROGER wrote that "he should have preferred a few words of the Duke's handwriting to a gift; that, though it is not the custom for sovereigns to decorate actors or singers, still, a sovereign that had descended from the throne to become a composer, might, perhaps, be in a favorable situation to break free from prejudice, and elevate one of the interpreters of his music to the rank of chevalier in some order o merit." If ROGER really entertained the hope of becoming an exception to the prejudice he mentions, he has been undeceived. A wit has since remarked, that if the Duke could not give ROGER a ribbon, he might at least have sent him a *Medaille de sauvetage*. ROGER *saved* Saint Clara, and ought, indeed, to have had a medal.

I am sorry that there is such a press of musical items this week. I should have preferred it, had they been more equally divided through the month. But it would be wrong to postpone the mention of the difficulties existing between VERDI and the Italian Impresario. The latter, M. CALZADO, is believed to be considerably under the impulse of BOTTESINI, the violincellist, and leader of the orchestras, and who, having operas of his own to produce, seems to VERDI an unfit person to entrust with the operas of others: he is also thought to yield too readily to the persuasions of Mr. SALVI, whom VERDI no longer considers a capable tenor, and of Mme. FIORENTINI, a very third-rate prima donna. VERDI felt that under such influences, his works would not be properly executed, and he, therefore, withdrew from the theatre the right to perform his repertory, "Ernani," "Rigoletto," the "Trovatore," and all. The burden of the season, therefore, falls on ROSSINI and DONIZETTI. In case M. CALZADO should succeed no better than his predecessors in the management ever since the revolution—LUMLEY, CORTI, RONCONI, ROMANI—it is probable that the government give the establishment to VERDI, with the title of *Surintendant de la musique Italienne*. This position was held by ROSSINI under Louis XVIII.

FELICIEN DAVID has lately terminated his End of the World—a lyric and philosophic poem-opera, the words of which are by the fallen laureate—MERY. FELICIEN is hunting for a bass voice of the requisite profundity. Depth is indispensable in a work treating of the bottomless pit.

The Theatre of the Gymnase, at Marseilles, announces a most attractive star—the Zouave who, at the Inkermann Theatre, won a very fair artistico-military reputation. His time of service has expired; and, having been spared by Malakoff, he has returned to his native land. He offers, at Marseilles, to play for the wounded. He said in his letter to the manager: "I ain't afraid of either a rumpus or of blisses. After having listened to the rumpus of Lombs and the hissing of bullets, in the midst of my performances, I shan't probably mind much any other sort." He makes his *debut* in the admirable *bouffonnerie* of "*La Question d'Orient*," which has been equally successful at the Variétés and at Inkermann.

Madame SAND is engaged upon a five-act comedy for the Théâtre Français, under circumstances which authors and actors consider extraordinary, and which the public is beginning to think curious. She has never yet produced a comedy, nor has she ever yet given any production to the governmental theatre. Her dramatic works want the essential element of success in comedy—life, nature; they are usually fantasias, ideals, improbabilities and unlikelihoods. Nevertheless, the Minister of State lately addressed her a letter, begging her to give to the Imperial Theatre, before the Winter, a comedy in five acts. It seemed singular to the initiated, that the Government should make such a request of an author, whose opinion, in politics, are notoriously hostile to the policy of the Emperor. But it was not supposed that Madame SAND would accept. Strange to say, she did, on two conditions; first, that the play should be exempted from examination by the Censure; and secondly, that a premium of $1,000, over and above the usual ten per cent. of the gross receipts, should be paid her on the day the play is cast. More strange still to say, M. FOULD assented, and the authoress is vigorously at work. Her claiming this premium—given only to DUMAS and one or two others—will render the ordeal through which she is to pass a most arduous one, for no one deems her entitled to it.

We have just learned that Mme. RISTORI has lately received notice from the proper authority in England that she would not be permitted to perform *Myrrha* there. The subject, it seems, is repulsive, and is thought immoral. The authority, whoever he is, is misinformed, and he would do well to exercise his exclusions first upon "Jane Shore," the "Fair Penitent," "The Beaux's Stratagem," and "The Jealous Husband." The spectacle of *Myrrha's* insanity, conquered by conscience, is far less immoral than the spectacle of *Lady Teazle*, wooed and well-nigh won by *Joseph Surface*, and saved only by the interposition of a screen and the tears of *Sir Peter*. Unmarried ladies, and girls in their teens, never attend improper performances in Paris, and yet *Myrrha* suffered and died nightly in the presence of hundreds of young sympathizers of her own sex. In view of this restriction placed upon her repertory, Mme. RISTORI has decided not to visit London. Said a Frenchman, hearing of the affair, "*Decidement, les Anglais ne sont pas aimables, en jouis le Grand Rodan!*"

DICK TINTO.

A Basket of Chips, by JOHN BROUGHAM, is one of the best books of the season. Neatly illustrated, and handsomely got up, it is pleasant to look at, and "hath that within which passeth outward show." The contents are very miscellaneous. Romance and reality, prose and verse, quaintly and satire, light fiction and earnest truth, with "Evenings at our Club" as a parenthesis, and the farcical "Bunsby Papers" as a conclusion, make a delightful book. In truth, JOHN BROUGHAM is a versatile man. Actor, author and artist, he takes a wide range—successful in every line upon which he adventures. It is to be hoped that the success of this basket-full of "chips" (which can into a third edition in a fortnight) may induce him to sit down, in solid earnest, and write such a continuous and sustained work of fiction as (we happen to know) he actually commenced some months ago. Meanwhile, we commend the "Chips" to general use, during the coming inclement weather.

Whig Movements at the North not Responded to at the South.

From the Washington Sentinel.

We have noticed numerous efforts at the North to resuscitate the old Whig party. Meeting after meeting has been held, letter after letter read, and speech after speech made. We have seen in the proceedings of these meetings many indications of old Whig prejudices, but few, if any, of improvement. True, they denounce the "Black Republican" movement, but they claim that their old platforms on the subject of Slavery ought to be as acceptable to the North and to *Abolitionists*, as any platform devised by the Fusionists and the Black Republicans.

The movements of these Northern Whigs have met with little, if any, encouragement at the South. Indeed, so far as we know, they have been cheered by no response.

The Southern Whigs remember, and will remember to their dying day, that the unsoundness of their Northern brethren on the Slavery question forced them to withdraw from the organization. Thus split and divided into a Northern and Southern party, of course the Whig party could not stand. Its members either held off in tranquil neutrality, or became diffused among the Know Nothings, the Democrats, or the Fusionists. The unsoundness of the Northern Whigs, we say, was the cause of the denationalization and ultimate dissolution of the Whig party.

But it seems that under this dissolution, many of the old wool-dyed Whigs who abhor all novelties and hate all enemies, refused to unite with any party, and calmly and in silence awaited the moving of the waters. The waters have moved—indeed the political elements have melted with fervent heat.

Watching their time, the old line Whigs of the North have jumped upon the arena and are striving to reconstruct the old Whig party.

Now, to be a national party, a living party, an effective party, it must embrace both North and South. Can this be brought about? We think not. The Southern Whigs will not unite in this movement unless the cause of their late severance be removed—that cause was the unsoundness of the Northern Whigs on the Slavery question. It has not yet been removed. True, the Northern Whigs who are getting up this movement, may be, and are, better than the "Black Republicans," but there may be contrasts without virtue in either. The Northern Whigs who propose the resuscitation of the Whig Party, have never recanted their unsound opinions on the Slavery question. Their new platforms resemble their old platforms. Until this is changed, there is no likelihood of a reunion. The only hope of sound, constitutional Whigs, whether at the South or at the North, is in the Democratic Party.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Naval Reform—The Retiring Board—Objections to its Organization and Action—Character of Reform Needed.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The action of the late Retiring Board, and the counter-action taken by those whom it unfavorably affects, have revived, with considerable spirit, the discussion of the subject of Naval Reform, a subject upon which your correspondent has offered many suggestions during two years past. It is a question of no little interest, whether the Efficiency Bill of last Congress, authorizing the Retiring Board, has accomplished its purpose, and whether it affords the best method of achieving a reform, the necessity for which was only equaled by the difficulty of getting *any* legislation upon the subject. It must be remembered that the Efficiency Bill was not the offspring of mature reflection, but a suddenly suggested measure brought forward when there was no time for careful deliberation, and seized upon rather as a means of obtaining *some* sort of change in a Naval system which could scarcely be made worse, with the hope, rather than a conviction, that it would lead to desirable results.

It certainly is desirable that any reform initiated in the Navy, should be such as commends itself to the good men in the service, in theory as well as practice. It should be permanent in its operation, radical in its effects, and self-executing. It should be systematic and not arbitrary, and so guarded that every officer may feel himself secure against injustice, and certain of advancement just in proportion to his relative service and merit. It should continually impress upon the officer the error of supposing that once in the Navy he has a life estate therein; teach him that merit alone entitles him to his commission, and that failure of mental, moral, or physical merit alone will exclude him from the active duties of his profession, or withhold compensation therefor. Surely it is not difficult to devise such a system of reform—one against which no reasonable objections can be urged, to counterbalance the good it may accomplish.

With the bill of last session, many of the best men in the Navy are dissatisfied, and their objections to it are, at least, worthy of consideration. They urge, first, that it has given to an irresponsible body power to investigate the character and conduct of men, and to condemn them without a hearing. This is contrary to the spirit of our laws, and opens the door to a perfect flood of evils, no matter how careful the Secretary of the Navy may be in selecting and instructing his Board. Those who compose the latter are but human; and, when called to vote upon the qualifications of others, there is no telling how far personal prejudices, or unjust impressions, may control their action. At the mess-table, the merits of men are canvassed; and, if one half of what is stated on such occasions were true, it would be conclusive that there is not a captain or commander in the Navy worthy to hold a commission. The evil which men do is certain to be treasured up against them; but the good is too often forgotten. A naval board, which could have given a few minutes of time only to considering the case of each officer injuriously affected by its action, *must* have taken the impressions of one or two persons as conclusive. One side of the story only could have been told. A trial of any sort—even the presence of the accused party within the inquisition room, with the right to speak for himself—would doubtless have checked many a prejudice, and given it its true value and no more.

The objection to this system of inquisition gathers great weight from the additional charge that its members were not pure enough to be entitled to "cast the first stone." Not a single member of the Board was found delinquent in any respect; and yet it is urged that if a new Board were to be organized on precisely the same plan, nearly every member of the old Board would be condemned for mental or moral inefficiency, if sins of omission or commission were allowed to be proven against them, by the same sort of evidence as must have been received by them as against their less fortunate brethren. Each and all the members of the Board have been advanced by their action against others—which fact of itself presents plausible ground for the suspicion that they may have been influenced by motives of self-interest, perhaps to an extent of which themselves are quite unaware. And this suspicion is greatly strengthened by the fact that the Board failed to keep a record of its proceedings—that no reasons for its course, in individual cases, are presented, and that some of its decisions are universally admitted to have been unjust. If personal prejudice or malice has affected a single case, it is quite as likely to have decided fifty.

The great number of officers who have been unfavorably affected by this Board may well startle Congress, when the subject is brought before it. The question arises whether it is possible that such a state of moral, mental, or physical inefficiency actually existed in the Navy, as to require more than two hundred out of seven hundred officers to be set aside as unfit for or unworthy of active employment! The law, no doubt, contemplated reasonable reform in the several grades; but the report of the Board, under all the circumstances, is obnoxious to the fear that *its* paramount object was, not reform, but acceleration of promotion among the unscathed, without accomplishing any permanent good. Has the intent of the law been realized? Has there been fairness in its execution? Was there "a careful examination into the efficiency of the officers," as required? Was every care possible taken to guard against the influence of personal motives, prejudices, private enmities, and personal calumnies? Did the Board judge the officers by their present condition for "performing promptly and efficiently all their duty both ashore and afloat?" or was it governed by *ex parte* statements never weighed by the Board in its collective capacity,—perhaps in regard to circumstances transpiring long since, and which may have been atoned in repentant sorrow, and entire reformation? These are all questions which the nature of the Board, its extraordinary powers, and still more extraordinary manner of performing its "secret service," naturally enough suggest. There is an unfortunate necessity for answers to each and all of them, such as would not exist in the consequence of an indisputably just and reasonable method of reform.

One feature of the Efficiency bill introduces a new principle, which compels the exercise of grace in justice, and specifically legalizes a system of perpetual proscription. The act provides that officers placed on the Retired List shall be ineligible to further promotion, but shall be subject to the orders of the Navy Department at all times for duty. It fails, however, to make any provision for duty-pay. Thus, a master low meritoriously the reserved officer may prove himself—no matter though he render the most important and distinguished services, be can neither achieve promotion or receive more than the leave of absence pay of his grade; his doom is sealed; the blight is upon him; and others must receive the honors his gallantry has won. A case in point is that of Lieut. JNO. N. MAFFIT, who, having been retired on leave of absence pay, was ordered to resume his duties in the Coast Survey, where his services are highly appreciated. He is now doing precisely the duty in which he was employed prior to his retirement. The fact that he is retained in this branch of the service, notwithstanding the ban of the Board, is the best evidence of his qualifications; and that his condemnation was undeserved; nevertheless, he receives now only half his former pay. His sentence of condemnation is set aside; but the penalty continues in all its tyrannical force.

It is questionable whether in this particular the law does not infringe upon the Constitutional prerogative of the President to nominate for promotion such officers as he deems worthy the distinction. But even if this Constitutional objection was removed, it must be admitted that it is a new thing under our Government to designate and set apart certain specified citizens to constitute a tabooed class, who can, under no circumstances, become entitled to public honors.

In my next I will present some suggestions as to the system of Naval Reform needed, and which is deemed by men familiar with the Navy calculated to commend itself to all candid minds, for its justice equally with its efficiency.

S.

Run-Over Accidents.

JEREMIAH DRISCOLL, a boy eight years of age, was run over by a horse and cart, owned by D. K. SMITH, of No. 413 Grand-street. His injuries being severe, he was conveyed to the New-York Hospital. ....Mrs. SCOFIELD, of No. 26 Whitehall-street, was run over, by stage No. 801, as she crossed the street opposite her residence. She was severely injured.

FURTHER FROM AUSTRALIA.

Critical Position of Public Affairs—Improvements in Sydney—The Question of Opening Up the Crown Lands—Mining, Agricultural and Commercial Intelligence.

We have received full files of Sydney papers to the 18th of August, which furnish some additional news to what we have previously published. The intelligence, in a political point of view, is important. It appears that the Government, with the most reckless extravagance, has been demanding appropriations which an over-burdened people are hardly able to pay. One item, especially, in the estimates—£12,000 for the formation of a colonial artillery corps—was strenuously resisted by the independent members of the Legislature. During a whole night they endeavored to defeat the measure by a succession of amendments. Finding, however, their opposition hopelessly ineffectual, they finally withdrew in a body from the House, thus washing their hands of a transaction against which they had earnestly but vainly protested. Alluding to the affair, the Sydney *Empire* of the 16th of August makes the following comments:

"The absolute infatuation of the Executive is one of the most remarkable circumstances of this singular episode. With no intelligible motive, they are defying the Opposition to a conflict which must inevitably paralyse the Government and suspend the business of administration; and whilst irretrievably damaging the position of Sir W. DENISON, they are at the same time cutting away the ground from beneath their own feet as public men.

The position of public affairs is critical. The State machinery has come to a dead lock. The officers of Government may justify themselves to Sir W. DENISON, if they can, for thus crippling at the outset His Excellency's Administration. But it behoves the popular representatives to determine with deliberation and concert their future plan of action. The power placed in their hands by the House is immense, and their responsibility to the country great for its wise and judicious exercise. The Government has shown its fixed purpose to crush them if possible; to force the estimates through the Council without surrender or compromise; and to make the forms of discussion a practical mockery. It has challenged them to a deadly encounter, and the people whose interests are at stake, look on."

Sydney is rapidly advancing as a city. The new building for the Sydney Exchange is gradually rising, and already is so far advanced as to afford a pretty good idea of what its appearance will be when finished. The New Water Police Court is advancing towards completion. The Sydney and Parramatta Railway was to open positively about the middle of October.

An addition to native manufactures is noticeable in the Australasian Stearine Works, established in Sidney, for the manufacture of stearic or sperm candles. The consumption of this article in the Australian Colonies is considerable, but the market has hitherto been but barely supplied by importation.

"The accounts from the gold fields of the Colony justify the expectation of an increased yield from the mines. Copper too has become an item of export, a shipment having been made from Melbourne by the *Phantasm*. In connection with the mineral interests, it may be mentioned, that the supply of coal has increased, and the price has so far been reduced as to render coal an article of fuel equally cheap as wood.

There had been very extensive arrivals of bread stuffs and the prices of provisions have been somewhat reduced. A considerable tendency to a reduction in the rate of wages was, however, at the same noticeable, so that, in many instances, considerable pressure was felt by the working classes, which was also shared by the trading classes.

The agricultural prospects of the Colony were favorable. The weather has generally been propitious, although from some quarters there were complaints of want of rain. A much increased breadth of land has generally been sown with wheat."

Our Melbourne dates are to the 15th of August. On the evening of the 13th a great public meeting was held, to take into consideration the following reply of the Governor to a memorial presented to him on that day, praying for the opening up of the Crown lands, with a view of affording relief to the unemployed:

"It is not in my power to alter the laws regulating the sale of the waste lands. The deputation are aware that they are fixed by Acts of Parliament, which I, like every one else, am bound to respect.

The intelligence received by the last packet gives every hope that the New Constitution has, ere this, received the Royal assent. Under the altered form of Government, the Colonial Legislature will have the entire control of the land, and to them your wishes and desires should, therefore, be addressed."

The Chairman having read the foregoing, resolutions were moved and carried unanimously:

"That Sir CHARLES HOTHAM's reply to the deputation, just received, having shown that the people have nothing to hope, in the present movement, from the Executive Council, resolves to agitate the question, and enforce the necessity of opening the lands on the representatives of the people.

That this meeting now elect a permanent Committee, to conduct the business of the movement, and secure the opening of the land."

The various diggings are spoken of as progressing favorably; several new "rushes" are said to have taken place on the flats near Kangaroo Point, Fryer's Creek.

The escorts from Beechworth arrived at the Gold office on the 13th, and brought the following returns, viz.: Beechworth, 7,624 ozs., £1,588 cash; Buckland Rived, 518 ozs. 10 dwt. Total, 8,142 ozs. 10 dwt. £1,588 cash.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA FE MAIL.

INDIAN HOSTILITIES THREATENED.

Military Movements—The Election of Delegate to be Contested.

From the Santa Fé papers, Sept. 20.

RUMORED DEPREDATIONS BY THE CAMANCHES IN SAN MIGUEL COUNTY.

Information was received at Head-quarters, last Saturday, that the Camanches were committing depredations at Hatch's Ranch, near Antonchico. Mr. HATCH had sent word to Col. FOUNTELROY, commanding at Fort Union, who dispatched a force of thirty dragoons for his protection. Upon the reception of the information at Head-quarters, General GARLAND ordered additional force into the field, consisting of forty-five men of the 3d Infantry, commanded by Brevet-Major BROOKS, and one hundred dragoons, fifty each from the companies of Brevet-Major CARLETON and Captain EWELL. Major BROOKS, with his command, left this place Monday, the 24th inst., and the balance of the force is in the field before this time. Assistant-Surgeon SUTHERLAND accompanies the expedition as a medical officer.

The orders to the officer in command are such, that if the Indians should exhibit evident signs of hostility, he is to attack them, and not wait for them to strike the first blow. This band of Camanches have been infesting San Miguel County for some months, having been driven from the plains, we understand, by the Texas Indians. We hope hostilities may be avoided, as we should much regret to see an Indian war again break out, when the prospect for peace is so flattering. The Commanding General has acted with commendable promptitude in this matter.

ARRIVAL OF MAJ. MEADE FROM NEW MEXICO.

Maj. MEADE, who left town last September for Abiquiu, at which place he had appointed to meet the Jicarilla Muhuache Utahs, returned to Santa Fe on Thursday, the 18th inst. There were some 60 Indians of these two tribes in attendance at the Council, with whom treaties were made. They expressed themselves as tired of war and desirous to live upon friendly terms with the whites; and we hope they will keep their promise. The Jicarillas, in particular, were in the most abject condition, and had suffered terribly during the war. The head men of both nations were at the Council, and promised to keep their people in subjection. Each tribe has been assigned to a separate region of country for their future homes, the Jicarillas upon the head waters of the Chama River, and the Utahs on the district they now inhabit. The treaties contain the usual conditions.

MOVEMENTS OF OFFICERS.

Major BLAKE, first Dragoons, and Brevet-Major BARNES and Lieutenant JACKSON, third Infantry, who went to El Paso in August, to sit upon a Court Martial at that post, returned to Santa Fe, Saturday, the 18th instant; Brevet-Major CARLTON, first dragoons, arrived in town from Albuquerque, the 18th inst.

The detachment of recruits Brevet-Major RICHARDSON, third Infantry, arrived at Fort Union on the 16th ult. They numbered 413 rank and file.

The following officers were on duty with the detachment:

Dr. G. PERIN, U. S. A., Lieutenants H. B. SCHROEDER, M. L. DAVIS, M. J. CARR, J. M. SMEADE and J. T. MERCER.

The command was accompanied by the following officers, viz.:

Brevet-Major W. A. NICHOLS, Assistant Adjutant General.

Brevet-Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. GRAYSON, Commissary of Subsistence.

Major Albert J. SMITH, Paymaster U. S. A., and Brevet-Major W. A. THORNTON, Ordnance Department.

THE CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATE—ELECTION TO BE CONTESTED.

The total vote given at the election for Delegate to Congress was as follows: For GALLEGOS, 6,914; for OTERO, 6,815; GALLEGOS' majority, 99.

But the election is to be contested on the ground of illegality in some of the counties. The *Gazette* gives the following account of the snatching of poll books from the messengers of Rio Arriba County:

Mr. ELIAS T. CLARK, Clerk of the Probate Court, was appointed by the Prefect to bring the poll-books of Rio Arriba County, to the office of the Secretary of the Territory. While on his way to Santa Fe, Saturday the 15th inst., accompanied by Attorney-General WHEATON, he was met, near Pojuaque creek, by MERRILL ASHURST, OLIVER P. HOVEY, JAS. OWENS, FRANCIS REDMAN and WM. ROWAN. Both parties halted, and passed the usual compliments, the former not suspecting the object of the latter. One of them asked Mr. CLARK if he had the poll-books and he said he had. After chatting a few minutes, and we believe drinking together, (Mr. ASHURST and party being dismounted,) two of them seized the arms of Messrs. CLARK and WHEATON, and demanded the poll-books each one of the assailants, we are informed, having a six-shooter in his hand.

Being thus surprised and overpowered, they could make no resistance, and were obliged to submit to the outrage. One of the number seized Mr. CLARK's saddle-bags, who took out the poll-books, and returned the bags to the owner, when, their object being accomplished, they mounted and rode off to the north. The same evening, two of the number returned to Santa Fé, bringing the poll-books with them.

FRIGHTFUL AND FATAL ACCIDENT.

The *Gazette* of the 22d gives the following account of the death of Mr. ELIAS SPIEGELBERG:

It becomes our painful duty this week, to announce the death of Mr. ELIAS SPIEGELBERG, which was caused by the roof of his chamber falling in upon him, last Friday evening, the 14th instant. He retired to rest at his usual hour in the evening, occupying a back room adjoining his store. Some time in the night the young Mexican who was sleeping in the forepart of the store, heard the noise of a falling roof, but not suspecting any harm was done, he paid no attention to it, and thought no more about it. In the morning he got up as usual, and opened the store, without going back to see what had fallen during the night. The first person who discovered the accident was Mr. MCKITCHEN, who occupied the adjoining store, who going out early in the morning in to his back corral, saw that the roof of Mr. SPIEGELBERG's store had fallen down, and that he was buried in the ruins. The alarm was immediately given, and Assistant Surgeon DE LEON, U. S. A., called in, but it was too late to restore him to life; he was stiff and cold, having been dead some hours. Mr. SPIEGELBERG was a young and enterprising merchant, and was held in high esteem as a citizen and a man of business; and his sudden and melancholy death caused heart-felt sorrow among his friends and associates.

The Sioux War—Great Gathering of Indians—A Trader's View of General Harney's Campaign.

The following very interesting letter, dated Fort Laramie, Sept. 17, appears in a late number of the St. Louis *Republican*:

"Our quiet prairie home has been thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the arrival of General HARNEY and his command in our midst. The General arrived yesterday, having been twenty-four days in getting here from Fort Kearney. He stopped six days to throw up a small sod fort at Ash Hollow, for a company of infantry, thereby losing six days, and leaving seventy men, without any prospect of an adequate return for such losses; for a single company of infantry at that point affords no protection to the road whatever.

The ball is now open, and the country is embarked in one of the most extensive Indian wars that it has had on its hands for this many a day. Its cost must far exceed that of the Florida war, as the land transportation is enormous—corn $6 per bushel, and other things in proportion. The partial blow which the troops struck in the vicinity of Ash Hollow, instead of intimidating the Indians, has had the contrary effect. The whole Sioux Nation is apparently aroused, and the warriors are on the war path in every direction. Three days after the fight, three men were attacked on the road about forty miles above Ash Hollow, and one of them so severely wounded that he will in all probability die. Yesterday morning, just before Gen. HARNEY arrived, seven Indians stampeded the Government animals within three-quarters of a mile of the Fort, and carried off fifty mules and horses. They were pursued, but of course, with their fresh animals, escaped. To-day, two express men from Fort Pierre, came in on foot, having been attacked and robbed of all their animals on Raw Hide Creek, some twenty-five miles from this Fort. This will show you what sport we are having in this part of the country. Indians can now be added to buffalo, elk, antelope, &c., and be shot at first sight.

Gen. HARNEY, having got into this war, appears to be determined to try his hand over on the Cayenne, among the Minnecougas, who are said to be hostile. His force is sufficient to go through the country, but the season is so late that he can do nothing but break down his command, and eat up his horses and mules. Let one of our snow storms catch his command in that part of the country, and you would hear of such suffering and death as would make your blood run cold. His mounted force will all be dismounted by next Spring. So Uncle Sam might as well commence shelling out the money for a remount.

Our Great Father at Washington never will learn anything from experience or take the advice of those who know. I fear that this Sioux war will be intrusted to incompetent hands, and all sorts of plans will be adopted, until millions upon millions have been expended, and hundreds of lives sacrificed, and the end no nearer than at first. If this war is to be ended speedily, let a large and overwhelming force penetrate the Indian country, early in the Spring, and sweep it from end to end—my word for it, there would be but a single campaign. But the pitiful force of Gen. HARNEY entering the country, at the tail of the season, is worse than ridiculous, as it only tends to encourage the Indians. And then the talk of a Winter campaign to us mountain men—such an idea is the greatest humbug imaginable. Let those who advocate it try it a month, and if they survive they will be satisfied with the experiment.

I have written you a much longer letter than I intended to do at first, but I had so many things to tell, that I could not compress it more. I will write you again should anything of importance arise in the war before us, which, I presume, will be the case, for this *foray* (it can be called nothing else,) of Uncle Sam's men in the Sioux country is but the prelude to more extensive operations and more bloody work. Our Indian Agent, Major TWISS, on his part, is smoking the pipe of peace, and entering into treaties of amity between the Indians and the Indian Department. As none of the members of this Department are likely to be thrown in the way of having their "*hair razed*," it is presumed, these treaties will not soon be broken.

LITTLE THUNDER'S band, that HARNEY attacked, was on its way to see the Indian Agent, by his invitation.

All of us traders have been ordered to abandon our houses, and go into the Fort. Our trade is killed, and unless Uncle Sam allows us something handsome for damages, we are ruined. Your friend, X.

Destructive Fire and Loss of Life in Southboro'.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 30th ult., in a large five story factory in Cordaville, Southboro', which speedily destroyed the building. The factory was owned by M. H. SANDFORD, Esq., and occupied by the Cordaville Manufacturing Company. The flames communicated to a saw-mill, dry-house, and other buildings, all of which were entirely destroyed, and the depot building on the Worcester railroad was in imminent danger of sharing the same fate at the time the train passed.

The saddest part of the story is, that in their fright, after the alarm of fire was given, some of the operatives in the factory leaped from the, upper windows, and at least three of their number were killed almost instantly, while several others had their limbs fractured, and were otherwise injured.

Physicians from Framingham and Natick, on hearing of the calamity, immediately repaired to the spot. Loss estimated at $80,000.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fatal Fall.

JOHN WEIR, a Scotchman, 58 years of age, a ball-hanger by trade, who, some time since, fell from a ladder on which he was standing while at work, died on Monday, at the New-York Hospital.

Lodgers at the Police Stations.

The coldness of the few nights last past, has had the effect of filling the Station-houses with miserable lounging lodgers. There were of these, Monday night in all the stations, 110 males and 60 females.

What they do in Cherry-street.

JOHN SHAW, a young man, of No. 881 Pearl-street, got into a fight, late on Monday night, with some rowdies in Cherry-street, and got his arm broken for his pains. He was attended to at the Hospital.

Another Suicide on the Fulton Ferry.

An unknown man, on Monday night, jumped from the Fulton Ferry-boat as it was crossing from New-York to Brooklyn. The body was not recovered.

Police News.

IT IS DANGEROUS TO LOOK AT TARGET COMPANIES.

John Williams, one of those petty thieves, who, running before processions and parades of any and all kinds, take every opportunity to steal, was on Tuesday arrested charged with stealing from the till of John H. Hanja, of No. 50 Tenth-avenue, a $9 bill. Complainant came to the door of his store to see a target company pass, and meantime the thief entered and robbed the money drawer. Committed fully in default of $300, by Justice DAVISON.

OUT OF THE FRYING-PAN, ETC.

A waiter, named James Boyle, being rescued from drowning while drunk, was taken to prison for ten days. CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

James A. Warren, boarding at the St. Louis Hotel, was arrested on charge of obtaining $1 65 on a worthless check of Munroe & Co., of No. 441 Broadway. Held to bail in $500.

CHARGES OF GRAND LARCENY.

James Devlin, a baker, was arrested on charge of stealing clothing and bedding, valued at $150, the property of James M. Ardle, of No. 127 Cherry-street. He was committed for examination by Justice WOOD. ....Ann Hart, a domestic, was arrested for stealing wearing apparel, valued at $29 26, from Marion Jacobs, of No. 19 Mulberry-street. Committed in default of $500 bail.

ALLEGED FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

John O'Shea was, on Monday, arrested, in this City, by an officer from Suffolk County, where, it is alleged, he stands charged with the commission of a felonious assault. The accused was held by Justice CONNOLLY for examination.

SUPREME COURT.

Before Judge Mitchell.

IMPORTANT DECISIONS.

In re Thompson vs. *Henry J. Raymond and others, Commissioners of Canal Fund.*—Mot

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

The market for Breadstuffs has been pretty brisk and buoyant throughout the past week, with a small advance in the current prices. We have given in our daily reports of transpiring sales, an aggregate, for the six days ending last evening, of 148,000 bbls. of Flour, and 461,000 bushels of Wheat, equivalent to about 1,900,000 bushels of Wheat. This is an increase upon the previous week of 23,600 bbls. of Flour, and 106,000 bushels of Wheat; or, reckoning the Flour as Wheat, an increase of 254,000 bushels. The lower and medium grades of Flour have advanced about 37½c. ₰ bbl., and the higher, and second qualities 12½c.@25c. per bbl. Wheat of the different grades is from 3c. to 10c. ₰ bushel higher, the greatest advance being on the finer qualities.

The increased sales and the slight advance in prices have arisen in part from an animated demand for export, in part by speculation, in part by the anticipation of reduced supplies by the closing of canal navigation, and in part by the necessities of those who have large previous contracts for November delivery. These contracts, some of which were made during the previous month, expired yesterday, and the last few days have been devoted to filling them.

The export demand is quite active, but most European orders are limited to so low a figure, that without further instructions, many of them cannot be filled. The confident expectation in Europe, that owing to our large yield, prices would go down here led those sending out orders, to limit them lower than they would have done, but for this expectation. It is with a hope of these limitations being placed at a higher mark on the reception of the next European mails, that speculators are purchasing increased stocks.

There has been some difficulty in obtaining adequate supplies of desirable brands of Flour and prime parcels of Grain. But for this a still heavier business would have been transacted.

The "Bulls" in the Wheat market have recently attempted to create the impression that the Wheat crop of 1855 was, in reality, an unusually short one. There is no real foundation for this. It is well known that the high prices of the previous year stimulated the sowing of an unusual breadth in the Autumn of 1854, except in a few limited localities, where the insects had been most destructive. In many of the newer, and in some of the Southern States, this increase amounted to a doubling of previous crops. The great number of new railroads extending into territories before beyond the reach of sea-board markets, produced a like effect. Tennessee is a notable example of this. That State will probably send forward to market six to ten times as much Wheat the present as in any former year.

The wheat crop of New-England, though always small, has largely increased since the census of 1850, and we are pretty safe in saying, that while the old Wheat-growing States have sustained their own natural increase, the newer States, and the so-called non-producing States, have largely increased their surplus and consequent product. These causes alone would have given a large increase upon former years, even with but an average yield.

The true explanation of the apparently limited supply of Wheat is probably to be found in the fact that most farmers sold out their crop early last season, after which a considerable rise occurred, and they are fearful of a similar state of things the present season. Their present prosperous condition enables them to be their own speculators, so to speak, and they will not send their Grain to market so long as there is the shadow of a hope that there will be any increase above the present rates. We think these journals are doing the producers of Wheat a positive injury, by holding out any inducements which will lead to a continued hoarding of the Grain and Flour of the country. It will of necessity be sold at some time, and if kept back till the whole must come forward, the market will be overstocked, and a great loss will be experienced.

The sales of Corn during the past six days amount to 978,000 bushels, with a slight advance, say 1c. to 1½c. ₰ bushel. The market closes sluggishly. The new crop has appeared in small quantities, but it will mostly be too late for Canal navigation. Whatever doubts may exist as to the greater or less yield of Wheat, we believe all are agreed that the Corn crop is unprecedentedly large.

Rye, Barley, Oats and other small grains are essentially unchanged.

Apples are coming in in immense quantities, but remunerative prices are still maintained, and the shipping demand is somewhat active. Those who chance to have a supply of Newtown Pippins can now dispose of them to advantage. The prices of the various kinds of Apples are given in our wholesale Produce Market reports.

Potatoes are in good supply, at about previous quotations. A large crop, comparatively uninjured by the "rot," is now a matter of certainty.

The Cotton market, recently greatly depressed, has considerably revived, with free sales.

Our Market Reports will furnish further information in the various departments.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 31, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Fourth-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 5,604, against 4,402 the preceding week, being an increase of 1,142 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, about ½c. lower.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 9¼c.@10c.; extras, 10¼c.@10½c.
Medium quality, 8¼c.@9¼c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 6½c.@7c.
General selling prices, 8¼c.@9½c.
Average of sales about 8¾c.

Good Beeves, in the earlier part of the day, sold nearly as well as last week, but there were fewer of them. The average sales before 12 o'clock were higher than those given above, but our quotations include the dull, low prices of the latter part of the day.

Browning reports Beeves 7c.@9c., extras 10c. Market over-supplied.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Beeves 8c.@10c. Market not changed from last week.

O'BRIEN reports Beeves 7½c.@9½c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	2,987	At Chamberlain's.....	840
At Browning's.....	1,805	At O'Brien's.....	642
Total for the week ending to-day.....			5,604
Total number last week.....			4,462
Increase at the above yards.....			1,142
Sales reported at Bergen.....			550

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	894	From New-Jersey.....	60
From Illinois.....	110	From New-York.....	1,208
From Kentucky.....	91	From Indiana.....	105
From Michigan.....	60	From Pennsylvania..	95
From Texas.....	190		
By Erie Railroad.....	959	By Harlem Railroad..	740
By Hudson River R. R.	25	On Foot.....	160
By Hude'n River Boats.	550		

Of the 2,987 at Forty-fourth-street, 125 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,812 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (44 weeks).....	94,890
Average weekly receipts.....	1,941
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day.....	2,987
Receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,413
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854.....	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

One of the finest days of the season, as far as weather is concerned, though anything but fine for owners of cattle, who had to submit to the decline named above, or keep their cattle over. Several chose the latter alternative.

We have had to-day another installment of the immense droves of cattle in the country, and considering that there were over six thousand (6,150) beeves brought in during the week, including the 550 reported sold to butchers at Bergen, the prices were pretty well maintained. The prices are not absolutely low, though quite down when compared with what has been received for several months past.

From all we can hear, there is little prospect of a rise during the present year, except on chance days, when a fire het or other cause shall prevent a full supply during a particular week. Nor is there a prospect of a great decline from present prices. The butchers will generally pay 7¼c. to 10c., no matter what the supply.

The low average of all sales to-day results principally from the general ordinary to medium quality of the stock, there being few such superior droves as usually command 10c. to 12c. We did not find many Cattle that would not make passable beef. Some of the finest eating animals were those that weigh only 850 to 500, and which are under three years old.

We noticed a marked difference in the prices paid for the same quality of Cattle in different yards. While some droves brought 9½c.@10½c., others equally good sold for 8½c.@9¾c., or $6 to $8 less ₰ head.

There is, to-day, a general complaint against the Railroads, of detention, &c. There is so much freight of all kinds coming forward, that the freight and cattle trains are quite apt to be overloaded. GALE & Co., (yard No. 3,) and the drovers of No. 17 and one or two others, complain of the Erie Railroad. Their droves were separated at or near Suffern's Station, and a part were left behind, so that they were 60 hours without food and water in getting through from Dunkirk. Several others made similar complaint against the New-York Central, while a number of others complain bitterly of the detention, and poor accommodations for those accompanying the droves, on the Michigan Central Railroad. One drover says that detention on this road kept his stock just back of last market, at a loss to him in decline of prices, cost of extra feed and injury to animals, of at least $10 per head, or full $1,000 on his drove of 100.

We entreat the managers of railroads to give especial attent on to cattle trains. Every hour that live stock are on the cars is a direct injury to them, far greater than can result to any *dead* produce; while a day's detention often requires the care and cost of keeping for a week, and cattle continually depreciate from the hour they leave their native pastures till slaughtered.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of these put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often buy out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers frequently come into the yards and sell their own stock.

These tables and the notes following are gathered from personal inspection of each of the droves of Cattle mentioned. All the droves are not alluded to, because we do not always find the sellers or owners in the yards, even after having made several visits during the day. Occasionally droves are sold out before we reach them:

No.	Fed in	Owner.	Where from.
1	Ohio	Shelby & Co.	Logan County, Ohio.
2	Ohio	Taylor & Miller	Logan County, Ohio.
3	Ohio	Wm. Lee & Co.	E. Wheeler.
4	Ohio	S. Sherman	Owner.
5	Kentucky	Stephen Hawk	Owner.
6	Ohio	Hall & Co.	Chester, Delaware Co., Ohio.
7	Ohio	Hall & Co.	Chester, Delaware Co., Ohio.
8	Ohio	Thomas Gaskill	Gaskill & Teal.
9	Ohio	Thomas Gaskill	Gaskill & Teal.
10	N. York	Jacob Thorn	Owner.
11	N. York	Jacob Thorn	Owner.
12	N. York	Haines and others	Owners.
13	N. York	Several owners	Barney Barnum.
14	Ohio	Merrill & Barnum	John Merrill.
15	Indiana	M. Fallon & Co.	E. Wheaton.
16	Ohio	— Shelter	Daniel Barnes.
17	Ohio	Holderman & Cuh's	Leach & Smith.
18	N. York	C. L. Hoag	Owner.
19	N. York	E. H. Welling	Owner.
20	N. York	T. Bloomer	Owner.
21	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
22	N. York	John Merrils	E. Wheaton.
23	N. York	Shepherd & John'n	Owners.
24	N. York	Wm. A. Smith	Owner.
25	Illinois	Scripture & Smith	Will'ms & Gurney.
26	Illinois	Timm'ns & Sp'd'n	J. H. Williams.
27	Illinois	Williams & Mur'y	R. Murray.
28	Illinois	Scripture & Smith	Culver, Hurd & Co.
29	Michigan	Emmons	Culver, Hurd & Co.
30	N. York	E. Kelley	Owner.

*Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—Fair quality of cattle, fed in Logan County by TAYLOR & MILLER, who are extensive feeders for this and other markets. Generally even at 650 lbs., though some remain low as 500, and others as high as 900 lbs., selling at 9c.@10c. Put on cars at Bellefontaine and by railroad to Albany, New-York, thence by boats. This drover prefers the Erie Railroad route, but with several others took the Northern route on account of the burning of the bridge this side of Dunkirk. This circumstance accounts for the comparatively small number of Beeves received by the Erie Railroad.

No. 2—From Madison County, a superior drove; live weight at home 1,550 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10½c., average of earlier sales about 9¾c.

No. 3—Fed by owners in Mercer County; ordinary quality—weight at home averaged 1,300 lbs.; carried on Rock Island and Chicago and Mississippi Railroad. Expense per car to Chicago, $40; to Toledo *via* Michigan Central Railroad, $32 ₰ car; to Dunkirk by boats, $2 ₰ head, and thence by Erie Railroad, at $85 ₰ car. On the route, including stoppages, 15 days; selling mostly to go to country for feeding, at 7½c.@8c. See general remarks above.

No. 4—Gathered in Dutchess County, 500 to 750 lbs.—average, 650 lbs.; selling at 8¾c.@10c.

No. 5—Fed by J. J. and T. J. GOFF, of Clark County, very good quality; 750 lbs., varying from 650 to 1,000 lbs.—selling at 8¾c.@9¾c

No. 8—From Medina County, averaging 550 lbs., and selling at 8¾c.@9c. HURD also sold 18 fat steers from Dutchess County, N. Y., at 10c.; and 19 from Seneca County, at 8c.@10c.

No. 9—Fed in Allen County by THOS. HEDEKIN. Uneven; 300 to 900 lbs.; averaging about 575 lbs.; live weight at home 1,250 lbs.; selling at 7¼@9c.; average 8¼c. This was for sales of first half. CAREY offered to give $50 to any one who should guarantee 8c., dead weight, for the rest. No one accepted. DANIEL TOFFEY sold from the same yard 21 Ohio steers, at 8¾c., estimated.

No. 10—Gathered in Ontario County; fair to good quality; uneven, 450 to 900 lbs., average 625 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 12—A part of this lot was in No. 19. They were fed by JOHN COFFER, of Coles County; of medium quality; 650 to 750 lbs., average 675 lbs.; live weight at home 1,350 lbs.. A few were sold at 8c.@9¼c. Seller said he would sell for the first offer on such a day.

No. 18—Gathered in Putnam County; fair quality; average 800 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9c. From this yard E. R. SMITH sold 18 very fat Orange Co. Steers, average full 900 lbs., at 9¾c.@10c. PEARSALL took ten at $80, or near 10c.

No. 14—A superior lot, fed by E. W. GWYNNE. Average full 860 lbs. D. ALLERTON thinks his sales equaled 10c.@10¾c., average 10¼c.

No. 16—One of the few excellent lots in to-day. The best of them were estimated to have sold at 10c.@10¾c.

No. 17—Fed by LEMUEL STEEL, of Pickaway County; medium quality; 500 to 900 lbs., average 670 lbs.; selling at 8¾c.@9¾c.

No. 19—Fed by owners in Fayette County. Fair quality, 600 to 850 lbs.; average 700 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c. Carred at Cambridge City; cost them to Dayton $15 ₰ car.

No. 20—Medium quality; 500 to 700 lbs., average, 650 lbs., selling at 8c.@9c.

No. 21—Gathered in Marion County; generally very mixed; weigh 500 to 800 lbs.; average, perhaps, 900 lbs.; sells at 7c.@9¾c.; average 8c. Some of the 800 lb. animals will make good eating, but should be taken to the pasture instead of the shambles.

No. 27—Superior Cattle from Dutchess County; 800 to 1,000 lbs., average 900 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c., average 9c.

No. 28—Gathered in Orange County, fair quality; uneven, 500 to 900 lbs., average 675 lbs.; selling at 8¾c.@10c.

No. 34—Gathered in Westchester County; generally fair quality, but mixed; 650 to 1,000 lbs., average 700 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 35—A superior lot, gathered in Dutchess County; 750 to 1,100 lbs., and averaging full 950 lbs.; selling at 9¾c.@10¼c.; the first sales were estimated to average 10c. CHRIS. GWYNN paid $100 for seven, and $190 for two. Five others were sold singly at $110 each.

No. 37—Gathered in Genesee County; smallish native bullocks, of pretty fair quality, weighing 500 to 700 lbs., averaging 575 lbs.; selling at 8¾c.@9¾c.

SAMUEL T. TABER, of Chestnut Ridge, Dutchess County, sold from ALLERTON'S new yards eight very fine Durham grades, averaging full 1,000 lbs. each. These were among the best, if not the very best animals in the market to-day. KELLY took four at $110 each, which at the estimated weight of 1,050 lbs., is full 10½c. Such Beeves are a credit to the feeder, and a pleasure to both butcher and consumer.

Nos. 3* and 4* were from Genesee County which has this season furnished a less number of Beeves for this market than usual.

No. 5*—(a part in 8*) Fed by J. J. BROWN, in Kane County. Common quality. Weighed at home 1,300 lbs., but have fallen off on the way, having been detained from last market by slowness of Michigan Central Railroad. They were 48 hours in coming from Chicago to Detroit, instead of 24 hours, the advertised time.

No. 6*—Store Cattle, selling for re-feeding at 7½c. @8c.

No. 7*—Also Store Cattle, weighing about 700 lbs., and selling at $60@$70 ₰ head.

No. 9*—(part in 11*) A part of same lot as 5* and 7*. Common quality; selling at 8c.@9c.

No. 10*—A mixed lot, 400 to 900 lbs.; finest quality, selling at 8c.@9c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

There are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	80	At Chamberlin's.....	84
At Browning's.....	84	At O'Brien's.....	64
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			312
Last week.....			305
Increase.....			7

BROWNING reports sales of Cows with Calves, at $50@$70. Supply not equal to the demand.

CHAMBERLAIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; Extras, $50@$60. No change.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30, and $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	250	At Chamberlin's.....	94
At Browning's.....	85	At O'Brien's.....	37
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			466
Last week.....			453
Increase.....			13

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6¾c., and very good at 7c. A scarcity in supply.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5c.@6½c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6¾c.; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 5¾c.@6½c.; two or three extras at 6¾c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₰ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	2,040	At Chamberlin's.....	7,532
At Browning's.....	8,674		
Total this week.....			18,246
Total last week.....			16,186
Increase this week.....			2,060

The general quality of Sheep and Lambs in the market to-day is not above medium.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported dull. Lowest price, $150; highest, $6 50. General selling price for Sheep, $3@$4; and for Lambs, $3@$3. About 25c. ₰ head decline since last week.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs overstock, supply far exceeding the present demand. About 8,000 in the pens to-day.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs at all prices from $1 50, lowest, to $5 50. Very few as high as $5 50. General price $3 to $3 50.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
110	$848 75	198	$811 00
51	172 50	198	848 50
50	178 50	181	818 25
97	366 75	191	844 25
95	400 75	195	842 50
100	400 00	200	810 00
100	400 00	200	810 00
45	180 00	45	180 00
8	32 00	8	32 00
110	467 50	110	467 50

Also 19 head Cattle at 7½c. @ 8½c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CAFFY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep & Lambs.		Sheep & Lambs.	
96	$416 00	97	$390 00
96	416 00	97	390 00
96	416 00	97	390 00
96	416 00	97

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 1, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued at One Cent each Morning for the City and Vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers pay Three Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Late Whig Party.

We copy in another column an article from the Washington *Sentinel*, a Southern paper, supported by the contingent fund of the United States Senate, which appears to us to define, with remarkable correctness, the position of the Northern and Southern divisions of the late Whig Party. We give it the benefit of our circulation for the information of those members of the extinct organization at the North, who are attempting to reconstitute it on a basis which shall make it an effective ally of the Southern section for the propagation of Slavery over this Continent, and for the infringement of the constitutional rights of the non-slave-holding States.

The *Sentinel* says, truly, that this Northern movement for the revival of the Whig Party receives no response from the South. It is looked upon in that quarter with indifference, for two reasons; of which the first is that Southern politicians believe their real strength lies in standing by the Democratic Party, and the second that no reunion of Northern and Southern Whigs could be permanent or effective for any important national purpose;—in other words, that it is not possible to construct a National Whig Party.

It is equally true, as the *Sentinel* in substance asserts, that Southern Whigs never were National Whigs. It was the unsoundness of their Northern brethren on the Slavery question—the question, that is, of the extension of Slavery over Free Territories, and, in a qualified form, into the Free States—"which forced them (the Southern Whigs) to withdraw from the organization." Here is an explicit averment that the Whig Party was broken up by Southern Whigs, who *withdrew* from it because they could not compel a uniformity of opinion and action on Slavery. How perfectly just, then, is the comment upon this fact; "thus split and divided into a Northern and Southern Party, of course the Whig Party could not stand." This simple statement from high Southern authority shows how much Mr. Barnard, Mr. Choate and Gov. Hunt were mistaken when they gave, as a reason against fusing with the Republicans, that the old Whig Party had always tolerated differences of opinion on Slavery. Independence of sentiment and political action never was tolerated when submission to Southern dictation was essential to Southern purposes.

Nor would it be at all difficult to show that not even Northern submission has commonly sufficed to purchase Southern toleration. To go no further back than 1850, it was not enough that the North should submit to the Fugitive act and the other Southern measures of that year, but the whole of the next session of Congress was spent in forcing through resolutions of approval, as matters of opinion, and we recollect that a distinguished Whig member from this City degraded himself so far as to sign a secret pledge with certain Southern Whig conspirators to the effect that they would unite in proscribing every man who should reject that test of opinion. In 1852 the Northern and Southern Whig parties met in Convention at Baltimore. The Southern Party forced through, after a desperate struggle, a thorough Pro-Slavery platform, when the North desired no mention whatever of Slavery, and then deliberately repudiated the candidate nominated upon that platform. These are samples of the toleration exercised by what is now, after it is dead, called a National Whig Party.

But even while Northern Whigs practically submitted to and nominally acquiesced in a policy dictated by Slavery, there was no living and energetic Whig Party at the South. It is true that the South sent a few Whigs to the Senate and House, but the mere fact of their union with representatives of the North professing Northern sentiments paralyzed them at home. Mr. Clay was the solitary exception to this class of public men. This was, we believe, no fault peculiar to Southern statesmen and politicians. They were slaves to the despotism of a prejudice so fiercely violent that it was not in any ordinary strength of character to resist. It is a truth which we are compelled to recognize that the people of the South are intensely sectional; that they hate the sentiments, principles and customs of the North, so far as they differ from their own, with a ferocity which cannot be resisted nor conciliated. And this is probably the true secret of those constant appeals to the disunion sentiment of the South from Northern politicians of the school of Cass, Hunt, Pierce, Dickinson and Barnard, men who, feeling that the South will never submit to the emancipation of the National Government from Slavery, suppose that, of course, the North will submit to the perpetual domination of that institution.

According to the Washington *Sentinel*, the effort of the Northern Whigs to coalesce again with those of the South for the preservation of a National party must be abortive, because the former have not "recanted their unsound *opinions* on the Slavery question." The case might have been even more strongly stated—the Northern Whigs have not only not recanted, but they have reasserted these opinions, and their antagonism towards the South was probably never before so decided as it is now. The cause of opposition is not removed; the barrier is higher and broader than ever. The true issue with these Northern gentlemen now so eagerly pursuing the phantom of nationalism is not whether they will go back, but whether the South will permit them to come back into a Whig organization. The question is for the South to decide, not for them;—and as "their new platforms resemble their old platforms," or rather incline more Northwardly, the question has been already decided in the negative.

To what purpose, then, this Whig rebellion against regular party authority? The South repels the seceders in advance. The Democracy is indeed willing to receive the revolters, but only as mercenaries and auxiliaries. They have, in the words of the old song:

"Plenty of officers, and all they want is men."

Do our Northern Whigs with Southern sentiments wish to figure at the tail end of a company of ragged Loco-foco recruits? If they do, that ambition may be gratified, but no higher aspiration. What honorable ambition can be gratified by the whimsical, factional isolation which is presented at this moment to the Whigs of New-York and Massachusetts, as the highest object of their exertions? A National Whig Party, unless proposed by the South, is, as we have attempted to show, a delusion. A National Northern Party is a possibility, and so confident are we of the native justice, moderation, and generosity of our Northern people, that we cannot believe that our Southern brethren will refuse their cooperation with this party long after it shall have obtained the strength and consistency which naturally follow success.

Bounty Land, and the Warrants.

Under the act of March 4, 1855, some two hundred and twenty thousand applications have been made for parcels of the public land. Many of this host of applicants had received gratuities under the old act, and return now to increase their allotment. Others, who had rated the amount assigned them under that act as too paltry to claim, and others, again, to whom that act gave nothing, now appear for the first time, demanding the entire donation of 160 acres. To examine, and decide, and satisfy these claims is the business of the Pension Office, and to the mode and the speed with which the business is conducted it is high time public attention should be directed. The act has now been in force eight months, bating a fraction, and some forty thousand alone of the warrants have made their way out of the Bureau—a little more than a thousand a week. With proper diligence, the whole number should have been in the hands of their owners; and yet, at the present rate of issue, two years must still elapse before the last of the batch sees the light.

Of this tardiness the injurious effects do not exhibit themselves at once. The Land Warrant is a subject of speculation. Its market value largely depends upon the territory open for its location, the opportunity of securing available sites, and the movement of emigration. At the moment the act was passed all these conditions were in a most favorable attitude for the old soldier. Every day, however, deteriorates them; the lands near the Mississippi are rapidly filling up; before next midsummer every desirable spot will have been laid hold of by the capitalist, or squatter, or *bona fide* settler; and the donation of the Government to the really deserving old servant will reach him too late to afford the intended benefit.

Such has been the demand for the warrants during the present Summer, that had the whole number issuable entered the market, it is reasonable to believe the price would have kept as near the par value of Government land as it has so far remained. There are few of those dealing in the article who believe that the warrant now selling for $1 12½ an acre, will command $1 next year. The first receivers have, of course, had the choice of the national domain. Had the whole number appeared at once, all the recipients would have been on a level, and all the public land which has this year brought a needless revenue of millions into the National Treasury, would have been paid for in warrants, because warrants could have been bought. The detention at the Pension Bureau has, no doubt, benefited a handfull of Washington speculators, but has been a serious injury to the beneficiaries of the Bounty act. The man who obtains his warrant in 1856 or 1857 will find all that tract between the Missouri River and the Lakes, with the exception, perhaps, of less desirable, because unimprovable points, occupied before him. The old soldier, too, has no personal hold upon immortality, however green his laurels; and a whole generation of such may perish before the reward reaches them. Two years tell a fearful story among old men, and the health-broken volunteers of Indian and Mexican campaigns. They should at least have, as they waste away, what satisfaction the Bounty act designed for them, either in the form of the immediate money, or the hope of a future home in the West for the families for whom poverty may leave them no other provision to make. Every year likewise brings the enactment of a Homestead bill nearer. It is not improbable that the present Congress may resume that measure from among the other unfinished business of its predecessors, and make it a law. Certainly, so settled is the general conviction in favor of freedom of the public lands, that nothing but respect to the defrauded soldiers and sailors of the Bounty act, can defer the adoption of the principle in practice; and that a step so reasonably demanded by the whole people will be postponed for the sake of a few, however just their claims, is a degree of indulgence there is no title to expect.

If then, the pretended liberality of the late act is not to be mere sham, and a source of keen disappointment to the alleged beneficiaries, there should be at once a vast increase of the clerical force employed about the warrants. For a thousand per week there is no reason why twice that number per day should not issue. As we have already remarked, a vast number, perhaps, a majority of the present applications, are for balances to complete the total quarter-section, of which some portion had been obtained under the former act. Of course, these claims, having been once examined and sanctioned, dispense with the necessity of a fresh investigation *ab ovo*; and there can be no excuse for not meeting this class of applications, at least, as rapidly as blanks can be filled. And, with proper organization, applications not thus sustained by records in the office, might be dispatched with vastly greater speed, nothing forbidding improvement in that particular save the spirit of routine, which common men—and the actual Commissioner is not an uncommon man—submit to slavishly. Will not something be done to whip up this lazy Bureau? If the President will not interfere, cannot a Congressional Committee reach the mischief, and insist on the employment of a sufficient number of clerks to carry out the law before the unfortunate expectants under it are all defunct?

The Matsell Case.

A "Native-born American," who thinks that the Press have not treated the Briggs Investigating Committee with the gravity which the importance of its object demands, is very desirous that we should "state in a serious tone why we ridicule the investigation now progressing respecting the birth-place of G. W. Matsell;" but we are not aware of ever having treated the affair in any other manner than seriously; the only ridicule which the investigation has ever provoked, has been caused by the Chairman of the Committee, the redoubtable Alderman himself, and the narratives and exploits of his secretary. It is a public scandal that any part of the business of the City Government should have been conducted with such an entire absence of decorum, and in so undignified a manner, as to make a really serious investigation appear like a burlesque on legislation. But, in spite of all the absurdities which have been perpetrated before the Briggs Investigating Committee, they have succeeded in placing the Chief of Police in a position from which he cannot extricate himself without offering some conclusive evidence that he is not what Alderman Briggs has been laboring to prove him—an alien. If he has not been compelled to do this, it is not the fault of the public, but of the Chairman of the Committee himself. As we have said once or twice before, the affair has ceased to be a joke, and we are not disposed to treat such serious fooleries with levity. It is quite time that every candidate for office, as well as every man in office, should be required to purge himself of every imputation upon his character, before a public trust is confided to his hands; and, when a public officer refuses, or neglects to disprove a charge against his integrity, it should be considered as sufficient evidence of his guilt.

The Deaf and Dumb Institution.

We mentioned, in yesterday's paper, a rumor which was current in the City, of a defalcation at a Public Institution. In making the notice, we refrained from naming the establishment, but a paragraph in the *Evening Post*, of last evening, expressly declares that the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb was the place intended to be indicated, and takes upon itself, on the authority of two Directors, to deny the truth of the report. The name having been thus published, it is proper for us to say that the rumor did refer to that Institution; and it is in place to add that further inquiries have convinced us that very serious misapprehensions existed in the mind of our informant. The report of troubles at the Institution originated in the fact that work upon the new building of the Deaf and Dumb Institution, on the upper end of the Island, was suspended for a time. The Board of Directors found that the system of construction by day's work was disadvantageous to the interests of the Institution, and the plan was accordingly changed to a contract system. In the interval, no work was done; and hence, we presume, the rumor of a final stoppage. The Superintendent of the new edifice, Mr. Edmund B. Peet, is absolved from any imputation upon his character. The Directors, we understand, have adopted measures for prosecuting their enterprise at Fanwood. Stories have been in circulation at Carmansville to the effect that the Superintendent (not the President, who is altogether a different officer) has disposed of several cart-loads of the granite intended for building purposes; and it is well to say here that this report is circulated for the purpose of injuring the Institution. The Superintendents own the quarry in Maine from which the stone is procured, furnishes it at cost price, and has only disposed of such portions of the material as were not needed in the construction of the new building. The statement which we have already published would have had no more special application to this institution than to many others, had it not been made the subject of comment. As it is, we can readily see that there was sufficient foundation upon which to ground the report of troubles, which we are glad to believe were exaggerated.

The City's Meat Bill.

The consumers of beef and mutton will be interested in the reports of the Live-stock Markets, given in another column. These show the receipt, during the past week, of six thousand one hundred and fifty-four cattle, which, at an average net weight of 600 lbs., gives THREE MILLIONS SIX HUNDRED AND NINETY-TWO THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED pounds of beef. The reported decline of one-half cent per lb. is equivalent to a saving of more than Eighteen Thousand Dollars.

Extending this comparison a little further, and allowing an average of only 5,000 beeves a week for all sold in the City, a difference of only one cent per pound will amount to more than one and a half million of dollars annually.

The receipts of sheep and lambs have also been enormous during the last six days. At three markets they amount to 18,246.

The reports from all parts of the country indicate that there will be no deficiency of either beef or mutton for many months to come, so that, although flour still remains about as high as ever, we shall at least have cheap meat in abundance. Let us be thankful for this favor—at least such of us as are not Grahamites. Those who are will not lack for apples and potatoes, and we can well afford to let our starving European neighbors have a large share of our surplus wheat—the balance of the grain bags the speculators of White Hall may keep on hand as footballs for their Winter amusement.

From New Mexico.

We publish elsewhere a budget of Santa Fé news. Governor Merriwether had arrived at Independence, *en route* for St. Louis. We learn from a correspondent, that on the 18th of September the Governor held a Council with the hostile Indians at Santa Fé. The Chiefs of the Jiccarilla and Mahuatche tribes were present, and made peaceful proposals. They promised to keep their people in subjection for the future, and a treaty was, on this condition, concluded with them. It will be seen that the election of Gallegos as delegate to Congress is to be contested on the ground of illegality.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Justice done at last—Our Correspondent's Statement in relation to the Pay of Gen. Scott Verified—Position of the Attorney General—The Purchase of Belligerent Ships—Liability of Government for its Agents—Postal Evasions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

The whole country will rejoice to-morrow morning over the news that General Scott has been allowed his back pay as Lieutenant General from the date of his commission, the glorious day upon which he successfully assaulted the City of Vera Cruz and the Castle of San Juan d'Ulloa. That this justice was to be rendered the old hero, your readers were informed nearly a month ago; but the persistent denial of my statement to that effect, made by several of your cotemporaries, had the effect of creating a feeling of uncertainty quite as painful to the public mind as to him whose claim was held in suspense.

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL ON SCOTT'S PAY.

It is but just to Attorney-General Cushing, to call attention at this time to the fact that his opinion was rendered in this case two months ago, and sustained the claim of the General for increased pay, while the press has teemed with most positive statements that his opinion was of a directly opposite character, and has abused him roundly and incessantly upon this false premise. Official propriety of course forbade any unofficial statement on his part, notwithstanding the charges against him were so easy of rebuttal. During several weeks past, the case has been detained in the Paymaster General's office, where quite a number of minor questions had to be investigated and disposed of. Hence the delay.

BALANCE ON THE PURCHASE OF BELLIGERENT SHIPS.

Parties disposed to purchase Russian merchant ships which may be war stayed in American ports, need have no apprehension of loss in consequence of the French Consul's fulmination at Boston. France is the only maritime power which clings to the false idea that ships of an enemy's construction, or which have been of enemy's ownership, are not to be regarded as neutrals unless transferred to subjects of neutral powers *prior* to the commencement of hostilities. She will receive no support in this doctrine from any nation of Europe,—and if she attempts to give it practical illustration so far as regards ships transferred in good faith to American purchasers, she will certainly meet decisive resistance at our hands.

A CASE IN POINT.

This very question was decided quite recently in the British High Court of Admiralty, in the case of *Johanna Emilia*, reported in Little & Brown's English Law and Equity Reports, vol. 29, page 562. The vessel above named was captured as Russian, but claimed as the property of a Hamburger, by purchase, since the commencement of hostilities. Judge Lushington, in giving the opinion of the Court, says:

"With regard to the legality of the sale, assuming it to be *bona fide*, it is not denied that it is competent to neutrals to purchase the property of enemies in another country, whether consisting of ships or anything else. *They have a perfect right to do so, and a belligerent can override it.*"

LIABILITY OF GOVERNMENT FOR ITS AGENTS.

The opinion delivered by Judge Scarborough, of the Court of Claims, in the case of Capt. Isaac Swain, has much interest for a large class of claimants against the Government, because it settles affirmatively the question whether Government is responsible for damages accruing to a citizen because of the error of a Government agent. The claimant in this case had a cargo of perishable stores for the use of the Army, which were detained by the Collector at Benicia, Cal., for duties—the Army Officer who was to receive them justly claiming that they were exempt. Pending the controversy between these two officers, the stores were spoiled. The Court rules that the case is a good one against the Government, if the facts are made out, and so orders testimony in the case to be taken.

CIRCULARS—POSTAL EVASIONS.

The Postmaster-General has decided that printed sheets in newspaper form, but consisting, in part, of a collection of business circulars, must pay the postage charged by law, upon unsealed circulars, for each circular contained therein. This, of course, amounts to a prohibition of that sort of publication, and very properly. The postage law discriminates between circulars and newspapers, in favor of the latter, upon the correct idea that Government ought foster the spread of intelligence throughout the country, and that men whose private interest is to be benefited by the Circular system of advertising through the mails, ought pay a reasonable price for the accommodation thus afforded them. It is not the *weight* of matter charged in either case, but its *character*. The sending of half a dozen or more circulars in one street, is simply an attempt to evade the purpose of the law, and ought be met precisely as is now proposed by the Department.

Rights of Literary Ladies.

Whatever question there may be as to the abstract rights of woman, there can be none whatever, we presume, that they have no right to commit literary larcenies upon each other. In the notice which we published yesterday, of *Graham's Magazine*, our extract was given of a sonnet to the Greek Slave, from an article contributed by Mrs. Lewis, of Brooklyn. But we are informed by competent authority that the sonnet was written by Mrs. E. Oakes Smith, and was published by her some years ago, when Powers' famous statue was first exhibited in this City. It requires no Solomon to pronounce a judgment in the case of this literary handling, and, we presume, that Mrs. Lewis will admit the mistake.

Interesting Political Statistics.

From an aggregate of the figures furnished to the New-York Daily, Semi-Weekly, and Weekly Times, at a very late hour last evening, by a vigilant and careful corps of reporters, the startling fact appears, that up to the moment the reporters ceased from their arduous labors, there were eight thousand seven hundred and thirty-six aspirants for small City offices in a state of feverish excitement, and nine hundred and eighty-one looking unpleasantly blue. Let it be understood that the figures we give do not include any of those who have received nominations from Conventions. They are all excited, and all cock-sure of winning. They are confined exclusively to that class of candidates who do not aspire to any office of sufficient importance, under the present system, to call for a gathering of delegates. The figures give simply the number and condition of those who work for the election of others who have received conventional nominations, with the hope of coming in for the pickings, if their favorites are successful. We have incurred the expense in this matter—which is inevitable whenever exclusive news is desirable—not because the offices these men seek to fill are the most important to the City, but because the men, *per se*, are among the most interesting specimens of our miscellaneous population. On the eve of an election they are decidedly the most sociable set of vagabonds you could wish to meet. The most trustworthy and influential of them always have from three to ten dollars of somebody else's money in their pockets, and there is no mouth so swollen that they will not invite it to sip with them; no nose so carbuncled that they refuse it free ingress to their snuff-box; no paw too soiled or horny for them to grasp with friendly squeeze, nor any coat to seedy too lean at the same bar with them, if it has an unpledged vote in it. If well dressed themselves, and at such times they generally are, they invariably express great veneration for a man in shabby garments; and, without noticing the reflection upon themselves, conveyed through the compliment, declare well ventilated hats, coats, breeches and boots, to be the most satisfactory evidence of high-toned morality in their wearers. And as they know them to be first-rate fellows, they never fail to earnestly request them to take a little something hot and a choice cigar. Subsequently an uninterested assurance that Cheat-an-Grab-um, the candidate for Alderman in his Ward, is a real genuine out and out poor man's friend, and "goes dead agin them sweeping machin s," is given, and followed by a remark, that if the laboring men of the Ward only knew their true interests they would go *en masse* for Cheat-an-Grab-um. They are earnest and cheerful so long as their candidate's money holds out, but if he fails to "pony up," as they call it, they become sad and express a conviction that "politics is a bad business, which hadn't ought to be followed by no man who can do better." There were, according to our figures, 781 of these disappointed persons in the City, and yet there was a vastly greater number who were still rejoicing in their ability to "treat all round." If they continue so until Tuesday the election in this City, at least, will be carried by a large majority.

Notice to the Inspectors of Election.

According to the law which was passed last Winter by the Legislature of this State, the following is the order in which the votes are to be canvassed this Fall:

First—The State officers, except Judiciary.
Second—State Senators.
Third—Members of Assembly.
Fourth—County and City Officers.
Fifth—Town and Ward officers.
Sixth—State and County Judicial officers.
Seventh—Police and Civil Justices.

The last box is probably unnecessary beyond the City of New-York. In the coming election, only five boxes will be used out of the City. They are the following, and must be canvassed in the order indicated by the figures:

1. State officers. 2. State Senators.
3. Members of Assembly. 4. County officers.
5. State and County Judicial officers.

As soon as the count of a box is made, the Chairman of the Inspectors must publicly announce the number of ballots found in the box, the name of the office, and the number cast for each person. Any departure from these rules is a violation of the general election law, and punishable as a misdemeanor.

Putnam County Politics.

The regular Democrats of Putnam County, in Convention on the 30th inst., nominated Hon. Benjamin Lealy for Assembly, Ira Mead for Clerk, A. B. Crane for Judge, and T. Brevort for Sheriff.

Columbia College—The Alumni at a Feast.

It will be pleasant tidings to the Alumni of Columbia College to know that eighty of their brethren had a comfortable season last night. Professor Henry James Anderson delivered the Annual Oration; Mr. S. Weir Roosevelt the Poem; and the Banquet followed at the Saloon of Peleta. Speeches were made by President King, Ex-President Duer, and a host of others, who said wise and witty things, and made people pleasant about the tables. The festival continued to a late hour, and, as a consequence, our report is crowded over.

The Goat Story Proves a Hoorback.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Washington-square goat story is not true. No better officer is to be found than he who is stationed at Washington-square. He is always on the spot when his duty requires him to be, and is entitled to the praise rather than the censure of so respectable a daily as the Times. S. D.

☞ Hosts of letters we get too late for use, simply because correspondents will direct personally their favors, instead of to the Daily Times. The Daily Times is always on hand—always awake. Pretty nearly every *person* on it, however, is supposed to sleep an hour or two daily, and to walk out and see the town at intervals. Address New-York Daily Times—unless it is an offer of marriage, a proposition to fork over a thousand or two as a reward of merit, or something to that effect.

☞ We hear that Edward J. Phelps, Esq., a distinguished member of the New-York Bar, son of the late Senator Phelps and Second Comptroller of the Treasury under Daniel Webster, has removed to this City. He is to be associated with Alderman Wakeman and Mr. Latting in a law firm.

☞ A rally of the Republicans of Boston was held on Tuesday evening in Faneuil Hall. The Hall was crowded in every part, and the proceedings were of the most animated nature.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

ANOTHER VERDICT IN FAVOR OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

The last dispute relating to ownership of Safes, tested by fire, occurred at the destruction of Messrs. Hecker & Brother's Flour Mills, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 11th inst.

The following is the summing up of the testimony in this case, (a part of which has been given to the public through the Press,) viz: In September, 1854, Messrs. Hecker & Brothers bought of S. C. Herring a safe, (weight about 2,500 pounds,) for their flour mills in Brooklyn, which was made and filled in accordance with the patent known by the name of "Herring's Patent Champion Safe." On the 11th inst. the evening papers announced that the large and extensive flour mills of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, in Brooklyn, known as the Island Mills, had been destroyed by fire. At about 5 o'clock the same evening the subscribers dispatched a young man in their employ to ascertain if their safe had been exposed to the fire, who, on his return, reported that the safe had been exposed to a very severe heat, but had been taken out of the burning ruins, and, upon being opened, the books, papers, &c., were found uninjured, as may be seen by the following certificate:

Messrs. S. C. Herring & Co. New-York, Oct. 13, 1855.

Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the Herring's Patent Safe, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when opened can be opened, the contents were found to be totally uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. Hecker & Brother.

On the morning of the 18th inst., the following card appeared in the newspapers:

New-York, Oct. 16, 1855.—I hereby certify, that on the afternoon of the 15th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge, who gave me his name as Keaney, to whom I made known my business. He replied *distinctly and clearly, twice*, that the plate on the safe was marked "Wilder's Patent." A. J. Harrington.

Sworn to before me, this 16th day of Oct., 1855.

N. C. Everett, Commissioner of Deeds.

It was of little consequence to the subscribers, whether Mr. Harrington (a partner of B. G. Wilder & Co.) *was told* what he stated in his affidavit, or not, knowing as we did, that it was *not* the *fact*; but it was of importance as contradicting the statement of the certificate Messrs. Hecker & Brother had so politely furnished us; and also of importance to Mr. Keaney, therein named, who, on reading Mr. Harrington's affidavit, addressed us the following card for publication:

New-York, Oct. 17, 1855.

The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.'S advertisement of this morning, as Messrs. Hecker Brothers' clerk; and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co., questioned me in relation to the safe therein mentioned, but I never said, or told him the safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates. The safe was Herring's Patent, and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me, respecting said safe, are destitute of truth.

E. T. Keaney.

Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.

In addition to the foregoing unmistakable evidence of the identity of the safe in dispute, the same safe (which has been in use at Messrs. Hecker & Brother's, in part payment for a much larger one (can be seen in front of the subscribers' store, with the name in cast iron letters, as originally made, thus: "Herring P." "Safe." "N. Y.," which the public are invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves when about to select a *Fire Proof Safe*, where such are most likely to be found.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, New-York.
Farrell & Herring, do. do. Philadelphia.
Roberts & Davis, do. do. St. Louis, Mo., and their authorized agents in most of the principal cities and villages in the United States and Canada.

LOOK! READ THE PRICES!!!

OVERCOATS of Cloths, Pilots, Beaver, &c., &c. ..... $4 50 to $25
TALMAS of Cloths, Lion Skins, Norway Coating, &c ..... $6 00 to $30
BUSINESS and STREET COATS, NEW STYLES, from ..... $3 00 to $10
PANTS and RICH VELVET and CASHMERE VESTS ..... $2 00 to $10

Boys' Clothing in proportion, at OAK HALL! DE GLOOT & SON, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

THERE IS SOMETHING INDESCRIBABLY ELEGANT and attractive in one of KNOX'S hats—something that KNOX has a faculty of imparting to his head gear that other hatters do not understand. Place one of KNOX'S hats on your head, and your appearance is improved to such an extent that you are overcome by astonishment, while you at once become convinced that your comfort is heightened, and your pecuniary interests greatly benefited. We can explain the latter cause by saying that KNOX'S hats cost but little, comparatively speaking, and that they last longer than anybody else's hats.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.
For Comptroller,
JOHN R. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOOMY.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. E. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY,
Dr. JOHN WITHERELL,
Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) @4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

POLITICAL.—SAMUEL SHERMAN, ESQ., IS THE Independent Union candidate for Councilman of the Eleventh District, Sixth Ward. Mr. Sherman is a gentleman of character and talent, and a rapidly rising member of the legal profession, and fully entitled to the support and confidence of his constituency.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 8s. per yard.
5,000 yards
Ingrains, 2s. 6d., 4s. 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamanders and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Freeman's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, WITH the Last Patent Powder and Burglar-Proof Locks,
THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD,
the same that was awarded the Prize Medal in 1851, at the World's Fair in London.
Depôt, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No. 193 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understand that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No 323 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.
A VERY LARGE EXTRA EDITION OF THE SUNDAY COURIER will be published on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., for City circulation, expressly for election week. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity for reaching the public eye, can be accommodated at a very reasonable rate. Apply early.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO., No. 15 Spruce-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE and very beautiful; some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

RICH BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINner and tea sets, received this day per ship Switzerland, together with a great variety of French fancy goods of entirely new designs, for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of chandeliers and gas fixtures.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of plain white and richly decorated French china ever exhibited in New-York, embracing dinner, dessert and tea ware—prices at the lowest possible remunerating rates.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves will be opened, this day, at 50c.; 300 dozen gents' do., at 75c. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 75c. and $1. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened to-day; also, five cases printed de laines, from 1s. to 4s.—worth double the price asked.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.—FRESH, FASHionable, well-made and cheap. A splendid stock of overcoats, business coats, pantaloons and vests, made up for the present season, and now in store, at our celebrated cheap ole house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—VARIETY increased. Over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers. Prices that defy competition.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 681 and 683 Broadway.

CURTAIN MATERIALS AND WINDOW SHADES of every description, the best assortment in the City, for sale by
KELTY & FERGUSON,
Importers and Manufacturers, No. 351 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES, FROM AU

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis.**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly controlled by DR. McLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all sun, pimples, and freckles from the face, use DR BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. TETEDOZ & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. B. ZING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever established a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each bottle. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Word of Caution.**—We are satisfied that in a majority of cases where coughs terminate in Consumption, a resort to some potent yet simple remedy, like WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, would have saved the life and health of the sufferers.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association Classes.**—Members desirous of joining either of the following Classes will

Reading—By Prof. A. BARRETT;
Spanish—By Señor JUAN MARCELLO;
German—By M. MEMETA KETCHELER;
Italian—By Dr. MINELLI;
Phonography—By Mr. T. C. LELAND;
Vocal Music—By Signor F. BADIALI;
Penmanship—By Mr. A. H. WHISBEAT;
Geography—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Elocution—By Prof. J. W. S. HOWE;
Fencing—By Monr. A. RENVATILE;
Commercial Arithmetic—By Mr. THOMAS JONES;
Musical Composition and Harmony—By Mons. F. GIRACD;
Gymnastics—By Mr. C. F. OTTINGER;
Horsemanship—By Mr. W. H. DILLARD—

will leave their names and address at the Library, or at the Lower Office, No. 8 Nassau-st.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Crystal Palace Fair.**—Promenade Concert by Dodworth's Full Band, Fifth (Thursday) EVENING. PROGRAMME.

1. The Wedding March from "Midsummer Night's Dream," ..... Mendelssohn
2. Overture—"Les Chasses," ..... Musard
3. Scena ed Aria—"Tranne sull'aria rosa," from "Il Trovatore," ..... Verdi
4. "Anelia Polka," ..... Thomas
5. "Adelaide"—Obbligato to the tenor oboe (to no. (Cornet Band accompaniment), ... on no even
6. "Coro d'introduzione," (or no martial spare, from "Il Trovatore," ..... Verdi
7. Grand Quickstep from "Rip Van Winkle," ..... (George W. Bristow
8. Quartette from "Rigoletto," "Bella figlia dell' amore," ..... Verdi
9. "The Advance" March, ... Musard
10. Pot Pourri from "Robert le Diable," ..... Meyerbeer
11. "The Last Rose of Summer," ..... Old Air
12. "The Firemen's March," ..... Jullien

Tickets may be had at the Music Store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, corner of Park-place.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Foot-Baths.**—My rooms are now open to ladies for the administering of these baths, warranted to cause, from the human body mercury, lead, or any other mineral that may be in it. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M.

SAM. R. SMITH, Electro-Magnetic Therapeutist,
No. 11 Canal-st., New-York.

All orders for the apparatus promptly executed.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—*France.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Hill's Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Hair**—Its Nature, Growth, Diseases and Remedies given gratis to purchasers of his Infallible ONGUENT, for the growth and beauty of the Hair, removing Dandruff, allaying all irritations of the skin. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 276 and No. 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Four shillings a box, black or brown, best in use, natural in color, no fade. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; Nos. 276 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver his first lecture THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the First.* Single admission tickets 75 cents. Can be obtained at the door, (if not previously disposed of.)

☞ **Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway.**—This delightful place of resort is rapidly winning its way to popular favor. It is now one of the principal attractions of the City. It should be visited by all. Open day and evening.

☞ **American Institute.**—A stated meeting of the members of this Institute will be held at its rooms, No. 351 Broadway, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. HENRY MEIGS, Recording Secretary.

PERSONAL.

COBA—Change at once, as my young friend of Wall-st. is sharp. Is it a fact about ILF (Inform.) X. L.N., 900 more.

POLITICAL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM MASS MEETING.—To the Electors of the City of New-York, without distinction of party:

We, the undersigned, invite the electors of New-York to assemble in the Metropolitan Theatre, on the evening of THURSDAY next, the 1st of November, at 7½ o'clock, to adopt measures to secure the success of the MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.

Several gentlemen, familiar with our municipal abuses, have accepted invitations to address the meeting, setting forth the extent and nature of the corrupt practices which have brought so great a reproach upon the fair fame of our City.

Peter Cooper,	Leonard W. Kipp,
Thomas Suffern,	W. M. Pritchard,
Aaron Vanderpool,	Willard L. Felt,
Thomas B. Stillman,	Charles G. Havens,
Henry Erben,	Benjamin Tredwell,
John L. Mason,	Mulford Martin,
Richard A. Reading,	Orison Blunt,
William H. Hoople,	Elias H. Herrick,
John Ridley,	Chas. L. Sherman,
Alfred Pell,	John W. Farmor,
John J. Helms,	Gardiner Cushman,
Thomas M. Partridge,	James Brown,
George B. Butler,	H. M. Schieffelin,
A. F. Ockertausen,	George Greer,
Burtis Kilmore,	Wm. Van Hook,
Noah Worrall,	James W. Gerard,
Martin Zabriskie,	Peletiah Perrit,
W. D. Murphy,	Daniel D. Lord,
James Boorman,	John Stephenson.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.
Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. L. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAMES BROWN.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justice of Superior Court—LEAVIS H. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—

Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk	DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLETT.
Street Commissioner	DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector	JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.
Counsel to Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners	(ALANSON S. JONES, M. D. (FREDERICK W. PERRY. (H. N. WILHELM. (EDWAD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court.	MURRAY HOFFMAN. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Judge Marine Court.	CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The Executive Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at their rooms, No. 356 Broadway, to receive reports from the Ward Committees.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary. PETER COOPER, Chairman.

TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.—All who are in favor of the nominations made by the IXth Ward Temperance Alliance and Reform Committee, J. TERRELL and J. W. BUSH, Chairmen, are invited to meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., THIS EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by H. J. SHOWER, Esq., of Ohio, W. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and Rev. C. J. WARREN. Seats will be provided for ladies.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR—A report has been extensively circulated that my name has been withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. I take this opportunity to say such is not the case, I am still in the field, and shall use all honorable means in my power to secure my election. Yours, very respectfully,
JACOB L. DODGE.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS—*For Judges of the Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.
Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.
Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.
Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University 22d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 40th Council District, (XVIIth Ward,) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself fit, honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Secretary.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Coroners	HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM. EDWARD D. CONNERY. ROBERT GAMBLE. THOMAS WHELAN.
Comptroller	PHILIP W. ENOS.
Street Commissioner	HENRY H. HOWARD.
Com. Repairs and Supplies	NATHANIEL S. SELAH.
City Inspector	ALEXANDER F. VACHE.
Counsel to the Corporation	JOHN H. HASKIN.
Governor of Alms House	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges Court of Appeals.	SAMUEL L. SELDEN. (Long Term.) JOHN WILLARD. (Short Term, to fill vacancy.)
Justice of Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Sup'or Court	MICHAEL LEITHOFFER. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	GEORGE F. ALDEN.

EIGHTH WARD WHIG AND REFORM NOMINATIONS:
Alderman—WILLIAM TUCKER.
Councilmen—(Dist. 17—JACOB W. CORNWELL, Dist. 18—WILLIAM P. HILLIARD, Dist. 19—WILLIAM ROGERT, Dist. 20—LEDYARD AVERY.
Assessor—ANDREW BLEAKLEY.
Constable—WILLIAM H. JONES, JOHN WILDEY.
Can't Commissioner of Schools—ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Trustees—A. M. L. SCOTT, HENRY A. MORGAN.
Inspector—CHARLES C. DYER.
Inspectors of Election.
First District.....Wm. E. Van Norden, John M. Smith.
Second District.....James M. Murray, Hart B. Weed
Third District.....J. W. Allen, William Montgomery.
Fourth District.....S. H. Williamson, William Franks.
Fifth District.....Benjamin Hendrickson, S. Underhill.
Sixth District.....James Shaw, Thomas Seward.
Seventh District..William McK. Chapman, Wm. Moir.
Eighth District.....John Forshaw, Benjamin S. Foster.

EIGHTH WARD MUNICIPAL REFORM ASSOCIATION.—At a meeting held at the St. Nicholas Hotel on Monday Evening, Oct. 29, the following nominations were made for Ward Officers:

Alderman	WILLIAM TUCKER.
Councilmen	Dist. XVII.—JONAS N. PHILLIPS, Dist. XVIII.—JAMES E. COLGROVE, Dist. XIX.—WILLIAM HUGGERT, Dist. XX.—LEDYARD AVERY.
Assessor	NAHUM W. ALLARD.
Constables	(ABRAHAM MOSES, (WILLIAM B. JONES.
School Commissioner	ELIPHALET BOOTMAN.
Inspector	CHARLES C. DYER.
Trustees	(ALEXANDER M. L. SCOTT. (HENRY A. MORGAN.

It was resolved that any other professing to be Reform nominations are unauthorized by the General Reform Committee. HENRY ERBEN, Chairman.
WM. B. ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

The above Alderman and Councilmen are approved of by the General Committee.

PETER COOPER Chairman.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.—*For Alderman*—SAML. DELAMATER.
For Councilmen.
Forty-second District.....HENRY JENKINS.
Forty-third District.....AUGUSTUS BOORAEM.
Forty-fourth District.....WILLIAM H. BULL.
Forty-fifth District.....CHARLES S. WATROUS.
For Assessor—EDWARD ERRIAN.
For Constables—CORNELIUS R. CHICHESTER, WM. JACKSON.
Commissioner Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER.
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH.
For Trustee Common Schools—R. C. WANDELL, WM. GOOD.
By order of the Whig Ward Committee.
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WILLIAM GOOD, T. CHRISTY, Jr., Secretaries.

WHEREAS—It has appeared in the public prints at different times within the last few days, as well as by bills posted around the Ward, that there is a Candidate for Councilman of the XLVIth District, XVIIth Ward, and a candidate for Constable, purporting to be the regular Democratic Whig Candidates for the above named offices. Be it therefore,

Resolved, That the Democratic Whig Ward Committee of the XVIIth Ward hereby repudiates the nomination of JOHN CALLAN for Councilman of the XLVIth District, and of WM. BIXBY for Constable of the XVIIth Ward they not being the Whig Candidates that were chosen at the regular Democratic Whig Convention of the XVIIth Ward, held at Kirk's Bowery Hotel on the 3d October; therefore,

Resolved, That the Ward Committee hereby certify that JOHN W. T. VAN RIPER is the only Democratic Whig candidate for Councilman of the XLVIth District, XVIIth Ward, and WILLIAM S. MILLS and BENJAMIN MERRITT for Constables. JAMES L. BERRIEN,
Chairman of XVIIth Ward Whig Committee.
JOHN LYNES, Secretary.

WILLIAM FARDON,
Chairman of the Whig Charter Convention.
JOHN LYNES, Secretary.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING—Will be held at the House of C. Carson, corner of 70th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, when the following ticket will be submitted for your adoption:

Alderman—WM. B. DRAKE.
Councilman—8th District—FRANCIS B. GUEST.
Assessor—JAMES L. COULTER.
Constables—MIJADAH M. STANIELS, REUBEN T. JOHNSON.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Trustees—ROBERT McCORD, and CHARLES WILLMOTS.
Inspector—JOHN CORMACK.

At a mass meeting will also be held at the Eagle Brewery, 44th-st., between 9th and 10th ave., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The meetings will be addressed by able speakers. By order,
JOHN W. MARTIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM REYNOLDT, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—No Party Politics in City affairs—thorough Reform in all Departments of the City Government.

Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk	DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLETT.
Street Commissioner	DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector	JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.
Counsel to Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners	(ALANSON S. JONES, M. D. (FREDERICK W. PERRY. (H. N. WILHELM. (EDWAD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court.	MURRAY HOFFMANN. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Judge Marine Court.	CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The Executive Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at their rooms, No. 356 Broadway, to receive reports from the Ward Committees.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary. PETER COOPER, Chairman.

TEMPERANCE AND REFORM.—All who are in favor of the nominations made by the IXth Ward Temperance Alliance and Reform Committee, J. TERRELL and J. W. BUSH, Chairmen, are invited to meet at Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker sts., THIS EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by H. J. SHOWER, Esq., of Ohio, W. H. BURLEIGH, Esq., and Rev. C. J. WARREN. Seats will be provided for ladies.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1855.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE TIMES—SIR—A report has been extensively circulated that my name has been withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. I take this opportunity to say such is not the case, I am still in the field, and shall use all honorable means in my power to secure my election. Yours, very respectfully,
JACOB L. DODGE.

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I. O. O. F.—THE R. W. GRAND LODGE OF SOUTHERN NEW-YORK will hold its regular stated session in the room, corner Grand and Centre sts., on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 1, at 7½ o'clock. By order. JOHN J. DAVIES, Grand Secretary.

ROOMS TO LET IN THE MOFFAT BUILDING—At No. 335 Broadway, suitable for lawyers, artists, or general business purposes, at rents varying from $100 to $1,000 per annum. Apply to WM. B. MOFFAT, No. 396 Broadway.

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"Let us hope that, whatever truths useful to humanity may be found within these pages, will live for a little while after the hand that sketched them is resolved into its elements, and mingles with the atmosphere and the earth whence it originated."

CONTENTS.

Scenes in City Practice—The Cholera of '35—The Broadway Workwomen—The Young Mother—The Last Day's Work—Terry's Courtship.
Leaves From a Medical Log-Book—Fielding in a Fashionable Neighborhood.
The Nerve Power—What is the Nature of the Nerve Power?
Pathology of a Lady of Fashion.
Scenes in the Cabin and Churchyard—The Old Man and his Darlings.
Nature of Consumption—Exercise is Life—Indolence is Death.
Scenes in Southern Practice—King Death in his Yellow Robe—The Proud Merchant—The Lovely Creole Wife.
Functions of the Skin—Cold Fatal to Infants.
Watering-Place Snobs.
Women—What are the Causes of Early Decay in American Women?
Sketches of a Western Student's Life—The Camp-meeting—A Graphic Scene—A Revival—A Sermon—Ludicrous Event—Zacchæus—Stampede—Meeting Wolves—A Midnight Attack—Hospitality of the true Methodist Preacher, by a Lackadaiser.
The Sense of Feeling.
Sketches of Western Practice—The Botanic Medical Battery—Enviable Position of Doctors—The Pestilence Walks in Darkness—The Insidious Nature of Fevers—A Western Doctor's Menace.
Will Medicine Cure Consumption?
Toilette of New-York Ladies—What are the Actual Consequences of Cold Feet?
Scenes in Country Practice—The Baptism of Love and Trust—Lost From Earth, Found in Heaven—The Idiot Boy—An Impressive Lesson.
Causes and Evils of Celibacy.
Scenes in Northern Practice—Secret Crime—Besotted Youth and Age—Life a God-Lesson—A Mind Diseased—Heart Wounds—Healing Memories—A Sacrifice to Medical Pedantry—Sleep Ends where Death Begins—A Death by Frost.
Hotel and Club-House Life in New-York—Pernicious Influence on the Manners and Morals of the Young.
Sketches of a Western Student's Life—My First Case—The Poisoner—A Demon.
Importance of Truth in Education.
Scenes in a Western Physician's Life—What is Menorrhœa?—College Life in the Country—The Pious Student—The Orphan Betrayed—The Robin's Nest—Maternal Reflections—What is Love?—The Funeral Pile; what is its Philosophy?
Scenes in City Practice—1. Death's Quartette in a Garret—Delirium Tremens—2. Precariousness of Medical Life in New-York—A Professional Martyr—The Curse of an Irish Practice—Death of the Parishioner, and his Widow and Child—Parental Love—Mercantile Affection—The Love of Money.
Scenes in Southern Practice—The Summons—The Little Lauderi—The Quack Doctor—Self-Delusion—The Recital—Lullaby—The Reconciliation and Death.
Revolutionary History of Fort Lee.
Scenes in Practice—The Four Impelling Powers of Hell—Intemperance, Ambition, Animal Passion, and the Love of Money—Illustration of the Latter by an Awful Tragedy.
On Cramp—What is Cramp?—Its Symptoms and Treatment.
Sketches of Western Practice—The Mother—Her Character—The Pestilence—A Country Consultation—A Tale of Sorrow—The Sins of Parents Visited upon the Children—The Deserted One—The Atonement—Character of the True Mother—Mere Heroics—A Perfidious Letter—Value of a Poor Man's Child—The Mother's Destroying Angel—The Drunkard's Home and Family—Retribution.
On Hooping-Cough.
Recollections of City Practice—Privation—Our Two Lodgers—A Faithful Sister—First Affection—An Unworthy Object—The Artless Victim—The Young Mother—The Wedding—Maternal Love—The Legacy—The Closing Scene.
Scarlet Fever—What are the Causes of its Dreadful Fatality?—Has Medicine any Control over it?
Scenes in Western Practice—The Last Day of a College Life—School Teaching—The End of a Hypocrite—His Early History—His Two Sons—His Wife and Family—Domestic Felicity—The Broken Vow—The Beautiful Daughter—Suicide—The Western Vampire—The Daughter and her two Irish Babies.
Bagging the Game—Now and Laughable Cure of Erysipelas.
Early History of Fort Lee.

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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Letters to Ella: Ellasland: Father Green.
Links: To my Mother.
Autumn Days; by W. W. MORLAND.
Kissing Betty Scudder; a Long Island Sketch.
Stanzas: "Moss Rose-buds."
The American Flag; by ISAAC MACLELLAND.
The Birth of Eleanor Kruger; by CAROLINE CHESEBORO'.
Lines: Soft and Softer; by WILLIAM PITT PALMER.
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Sketches from the Country; by W. L. TIFFANY.
Lines to a New Bottle of Ink; by KARL KEYS.
Lamisia: from Russian Themes; by W. P. PALMER.
Home and its Music; by JAMES MORRIS.
Stanzas: A Summer Day.
"My Other Me;" by JENNY MARSH.

LITERARY NOTICES.
EDITOR'S TABLE.

Hochelaga: Or, Burlesques and Sketches; by JOHN PHŒNIX.
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287 BROADWAY, CORNER OF READ STREET.—At MORRIS, CONHERT & Co.'s can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 109 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

A GOOD CHANCE.—Wanted, landsmen, also Ascotyers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boat-steerers, for ships now fitting. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Young men wishing to go will inquire at the office of the agents, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

WANTED—A chambermaid and assistant laundress. One a neat, respectable woman, liberal wages will be paid. References required. Protestant preferred. Call from 10 to 3 o'clock) at No. 181 West 15th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $6 to $12 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

A GOOD JAPANNER WANTED.—One who understands the trade can have steady employment by applying immediately at HENRY HAVEN & BROTHERS, No. 348 Water-street.

A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND IRONER WANTED—A Protestant woman preferred. Apply at No. 4, 33d-st., second door east of 4th-av.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—Who can cook, wash and iron well. Good recommendations required. Apply at No. 99 Grand-st., Jersey City.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a refectory, as a waiter. Inquire No. 66 Chatham-st.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

COGNAC AND GRAPE OIL—Warranted high flavor the best in market. Essences, Otard and Hennessey, peach, cherry, apple brandies, Holland gin, Scotch whiskey, port wine; coloring and flavoring oils, wintergreen, peppermint, sassafras, cloves and bitter almonds, metals, and daguerreotype and photographic chemicals for sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.,—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phosgene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the principle, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold.

When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Miss Eliza Scott, consisting of a two-story dwelling house on Main and William sts., in the village of Boonton, with barn, ice-house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground, and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The place is well stocked with flowers and small fruits; also, a building on the corner of Church and Main sts.; also, several building lots located on the slope of the mountain at West Bloomfield, in all about 11 acres, to be divided as desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 8 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first class brown stone front houses, one No. 78 East 24th-st., the other No. 75 East 26th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four the other three stories high, with basement and under-cellars, finished with all the modern improvements and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 118 Lexington-av. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morrison-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 50 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE—In 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. A very desirable three story brick house, modern, well built and in perfect order. The furniture will be sold, if required. Immediate possession can be given. Apply to JOHN S. AELSO, No. 62 William-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cot age, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble wash-stands, range, built-in hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement, cellar, with a semi-basement underneath, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three conductors, rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 40-foot street; front towards Broadway 149 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 486 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT MODERATE PRICES.—A superior four-story brown-stone basement house, on 13th-st.—$10,000; a fine house on West Washington-place—$11,000; a four-story basement house (25 feet front) on 22d-st.—$12,000; a genteel three-story house on 24th-st.—$6,500; a nice brick cottage (on full lot) on 20th-st.—$3,500; a new three-story house on 33d-st.—$5,000; one on 30th-st.—$9,750; a superior four-story house (full lot) on 4th-st., at a moderate price. Apply to E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M., and 8 to 10 A. M.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.—Three-quarters of a mile from Wallingford Depot, and 16 miles from New-Haven: 63 acres of good land; fine, large house, with all modern conveniences; stable and other outbuildings, ice pond, ice-house, fine spring of water, supplying through lead pipes the house and stables; lawn and ornamental shrubs. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, unsurpassed. For further particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., where plan and view may be seen.

LANDS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—140 acres, with buildings, at Stirling, Windham County, Conn., three miles from a railroad depot; price $3,500, 50 acres in Milford, Pike County, Penn., with buildings; 150 acres mostly covered with wood; price, for both tracts, $1,500. 300 acres in Calhoun County, Mich., within five miles of Battle Creek Railroad Depot—$3,000. Store, dwelling and shops, in the village of Ninevah, Broome County, N. Y.—$2,000. Lot 25x100 in 31st-st., New-York; $1,600. 6 lots in Richmond-st., Newark, N. J.; $3,500. Inquire at the Western Land Agency, No. 93 Liberty-st.

J. L. DORRANCE & CO.

Land Warrants bought and sold. We are Land located by a competent person, now residing in the West.

$3,000 HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story and basement brick dwelling-house and lot, in Prince-st., Brooklyn, on easy terms, in payments of $50 per month. For further particulars, apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new, first-class four-story house, in 32d-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway. Possession will be given immediately. A part, or the whole, of the furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to HENRY SMITH & CO., No. 110 Front-st.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE.—Four beautiful Lots for sale, on 85th-st., North River. These Lots are delightfully situated for a cottage; will be sold cheap, and three-quarters of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD—A parcel of about 400 vacant Lots, bounded by 69th and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood. To parties wishing to purchase for investment or speculation, or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence, inasmuch as the estate is in original hands, and is without incumbrance of any kind. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Desirable City central lots, No. 167 Chatham-st., together with No. 3 James-st. adjoining, the whole facing mostly on Chatham-square. Wanted, towards first payment, a small, snug country place. Price six to eight thousand dollars. No. 90 Wall-st., basement. H. A. SPAFARD.

COOPERS' TWIGS—For sale, at No. 37 Peck-slip.

FOR SALE.

COUNTRY SEAT ON THE HUDSON, AT TARRYTOWN.—One of the most desirable places offered by us this year. Five acres handsomely laid out, and a new two-story and basement brick house, hollow walls, containing all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold baths, furnace, water-closets, &c.; a gardener's cottage, ice, carriage, wash and milk houses. Magnificent river views, cascade, &c. Can be seen at any time, on Broadway, one mile from depot at Tarrytown.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A PAIR OF BROWN HORSES FOR SALE—Well matched; six years old last Spring; sound in all respects and kind in harness, single or double. Also, a carriage and harness. Can be seen at GEO. MURRAY'S Stable, next to corner of 18th-st. and University-place.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 251 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

ROOMS WANTED.—A single lady, teacher of the piano-forte and singing, wishes to rent three rooms, or the lower part of a house, if not too expensive, with gas and privilege of the bath-room, in the upper part of the City, in a respectable neighborhood, where she will be permitted to receive a few pupils in the house; one room must be large enough to hold one large-sized piano. Rent must be moderate; will be kept in best order by a servant. Address MATHILDE REGARDO, Union-square Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED—By a respectable family consisting of but three persons, in a good neighborhood, on a lease till 1st of May next. Address Box No. 3,547 Post-Office, with number and street, and rent required.

ROOM WANTED—By a literary club meeting Wednesday evenings, a room suitably furnished, on or near Broadway, and the vicinity of Bleecker-st. preferred. Address S. B. J., Box No. 2,305, Post-Office, stating terms, &c.

SADDLE HORSE WANTED.—Any gentleman having a good saddle horse for sale cheap, may find a purchaser by addressing D., office of this paper, stating terms. Horse jockeys need not apply.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET ON EIGHTH-AVENUE—A new four-story brick House and Store, one door above 49th-st., on the East side, immediately opposite the depôt of the 8th-av. Railroad. The house is 25 feet wide by 55 feet deep, and is furnished throughout with Croton Water and Gas. Apply to J. MUNSON, corner of 42d-st. and 7th-av., or to H. EVESON, No. 20 Jones-st., or on the premises at 10 o'clock A. M. The Store and upper apartments can be let together or separately.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $300) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees in the shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 39 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The very neat three-story and basement brick house, No. 180 West 30th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, No. 40 8d-av.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of York Burch-st. Inquire at No. 300 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The dwelling house No. 123 Sullivan-st., with modern improvements. Inquire of WM. ARGALL, No. 55 St. Mark's-place, N. HYDE & ARGALL, No. 201 Fulton-st. Possession immediately.

MURRAY-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY—TO LEASE.—An elegant modern building with fine architectual front of brown stone, finished throughout in a superior manner, and containing every convenience of a first-class store. Will be leased for a term of years, and possession given at any time between the present and the 1st of May next, for particulars apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR RESTAURANT OR DAGUERREIAN BUSINESS.—To let, a second story, extension about 40 by 20 feet; has splendid skylight; a capital location for a restaurant; with or without the dwelling; rent low to a good tenant. Apply on the premises, to O. ANGEVINE, No. 103 8th-av.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—The five-story building for workshops, in Mulberry-st., between Hester and Grand sts., well lighted, and will be let cheap. Inquire of HARDMAN G. OSBORN, No. 197 Walker-st., corner of Lowery.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, near Broadway, by M. GANDER, No. 103 Walker-st.

STORE TO LEASE.—The large spacious store, No. 102 Fulton-st., one door from William-st., 35x82 feet, with a large skylight in the rear, now occupied as a clothing store. It is one of the best stands for a retail fur, clothing or hardware business in the City. The fixtures are nearly new and for sale cheap. Possession immediately if required. Apply to T. SMITH, Jr., No. 23 Fulton-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STABLE.—A large stable or part thereof to let, in 8th-st. near 2d-av. Also, a large shop in Broome-st. Inquire at No. 144 2d-av.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 163 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 243, 245, 247 and 249 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their superior PIANO-FORTES are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $950. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts. HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooms corner 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organs with pipes; French harmoniums; HALET, DAVIS & Co.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to HENRY & GORDON, No. 867 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing under the firm of POST & TAYLOR, expired this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. F. POST. J. H. TAYLOR.

THE UNDERSIGNED will continue the brokerage business for the purchase and sale of Bonds, Stocks, &c., (strictly on commission,) as heretofore. Office No. 88 Wall-st., (until further notice.) E. F. POST.

N. B.—Collections made and loans negotiated.

J. H. TAYLOR will negotiate business paper and loans, and make collections in all parts of the United States and Canadas. Office No. 86 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have formed a partnership for the transaction of a general law business in the City of New-York, Office No. 69 Fulton-st., New-York. ABRAM WAKEMAN, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1855. JOHN J. LATTING, EDWARD J. PHELPS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT T. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of SHEPARD & MORGAN. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. S. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 2 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HALL.—AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, near Bloomfield, Essex County, N. J.—The Twenty-ninth Semi-Annual Session will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months. Four or five vacancies remain to be filled. Parents and others having sons or wards to place at school, will here find one about as good in its various departments, arrangements and details, as such affairs can be well made, and at moderate charges.

TERMS—$60 a Session, which is in full for every ordinary expense. French, Drawing and Music, are extra charges. Circulars, by mail or otherwise, on application to DAVID A. FRAME.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. F. F. BINGHAM, Rector. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first-class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the simplest elements, embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and a Manual of Arms. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE Commences its next term on Tuesday, Oct. 30. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway, and WM. REVAN, Esq., No. 116 Water-st., New-York; and WM. RAYNOR, Bellport. BELLPORT, L. I., Oct. 5, 1855.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J. This school is under the charge of A. R. WINANT and Lady. Next Session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Winter Session will begin Nov. 5. A thorough course of education is here given. Location on the Hudson, beautiful grounds and buildings ample, just out of the village. Accommodations superior. Circulars to be had of Mr. L. HASSERT, No. 63 Broadway, New-York, or of ALBERT WELLS, Principal. PEEKSKILL, Oct. 1855.

MOUNT PROSPECT INSTITUTE, WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—In a delightful and healthy location, prepares young gentlemen for business, College, or the University. A new session will commence on Nov. 1. For circulars and references, apply to the U. S. SCHOOL Agency, No. 293 Broadway; R. WESTERMAN & Co., No. 290 Broadway; L. W. SCHMIDT, No. 191 William-st., or the Principal. AUG. F. NITCHY.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. T. J. BROWN, No. 286 Mott-st.; BRADFORD & STODDARD, No. 357, APPLETON, 346, and THOR. O. DAVIS, 1,070 Broadway, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, DANBURY, CONN.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For Circulars and References, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115 Franklin-st., or HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th, at No. 836 Greenwich-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE MISSES PANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 290 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 115 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 168 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments. CLARKE & FANNEN, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 290 Broadway; BRADFORD & STODDARD'S, No. 357 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 8 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four Omnibuses from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, or at No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching the language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 8d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will commence on the 1st of Nov. Circulars to be had at the bookstore of R. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A class for young ladies will be opened by Prof. FALLEX, pupil of the celebrated Paul Delaroche, on the 5th inst., at Madame P. ARPIN'S, No. 44 Irving-place, near Union Park, where applications are received.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN, SING SING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal. Terms—$150 a year. Reference—D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; Thomas Smull, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 6th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING

AUCTION SALES.

By E. Richards, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Nos. 320 and 322½ Pearl-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will sell 600 cases prime boots, shoes and brogans, comprising in part the stock of a retiring retailer, together with a desirable lot of fresh and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, suitable for this season of the year.

By Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer,

WILLSELL.—THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Canal Stock.
1,000 Stockton City 10 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each.
4,000 Flushing Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1000 each.
1,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mortgage 8 per cent Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5,000 New-York and Erie Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
10,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
3,000 Little Miami Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
2,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) 1st mortgage 7 cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
2,000, one certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company, of Kentucky.
5 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad.....$100 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank.....25 each.
4 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company.....50 each.
25 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....10 each.
500 shares Union Gold Mining Company.....5 each.
1,000 shares Gold Hill Mining Company, (hypothecated.).....5 each.
600 shares Gold Hill Mining Company.....5 each.
60 shares Hamphshire Coal and Iron Co.....100 each
25 shares Cairo City Property.....100 each
7 shares South-st. Stage Co.....10 each
65 shares American Coal Company, of Allegheny County.....25 each
750 shares McCulloch Gold and Copper Co.....5 each.
800 shares Union Gold Mining Company.....5 each.

Terms of Sale.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Stocks.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer. No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1855, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive Warerooms of Mr. Horace Waters, Esq., at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (late Anthony-st.)—Assignee's Sale—A large and valuable stock of Piano-fortes, musical instruments, music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of John J. Smith, Esq., Assignee, consisting of plain, moulded and carved pianos, both upright and square cases, of the following celebrated makers: T. Gilbert & Co., with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters, Jacob Chickering, Harmonic, and others, all of the first class: superb parlor, vestry and other melodeons, &c., and 5 octaves, portable or plain cases, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others; also, large assortment of violins, flutes, accordeons, guitars in cases, sax-horns, cornu-copias, Kent bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, Turkish cymbals, tambourines, clarionets, drums, banjos, and other musical instruments.

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best instruction books for pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, rondos, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plain music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, canterburys, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, splendid mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, office clock, oil-cloth, Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable cart horses, a spring cart, harness, Croton hose, &c.; India rubber piano-covers.

The first day's sale will commence with piano-fortes, musical instruments, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, do. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, to close the concern.

For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, at their office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom over the storeroom No. 19 Nassau-st., VALUABLE LIBRARY.—Consisting of illustrated and other valuable books, Gallery of beauty of the Court of Queen Victoria, magnificently illustrated with 12 colored portraits, 2 vols., folio, in morocco and gilt. The illustrated exhibitor and art magazine, quarto album, the final of Thomas Cowper's Translations, edited by somebody, with Flaxman's designs on Homer, Byron's tales and Shakspeare, illustrated by Leslie, Stanfield and others, with portraits of the principal female characters; the Keepsake, with beautiful engravings; the Merchant, beautifully illustrated; the Lawyer, folio; the Mrs. Tuthill Beauty of Flowers Court Album, illustrated; the great orations of Daniel Webster, Congressional obituaries of 11 Clay, delivered in the Senate and House of Representatives; Josiah Quincy's book Talk South; Fry's Dictionary of the Arts and Sciences, English Dictionary, Universal Dictionary, Authors of England, with portraits; Knight's Atlas, Cabinet Library, Irving's Goldsmith and Beauties of Great Men, Waverley novels complete; Exotic Birds, Tupper's Works illustrated, Milton's Works, Byron's Childe Harold, beautifully illustrated; Jamieson's Sacred and Legendary Art, engravings; Allen's History of London, 8 vols.; Cruikshank's Comic Scenes, Hervey's Meditations, Gallery of England and Wales; Pictorial History of France; Book on Art, Burns' Works, Byron's Works, Cunningham's Gallery, Dukes of Normandy, royal folio; History of Wales, and a large assortment of other works, can be examined one day before the sale.

Also, Views of European Art, Ports and Harbors of Great Britain, Pictorial Museum, Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland, Views in China, Hindostan, Constantinople, Canadian Scenery, American do., and Scotland Illustrated, &c. Also, Finden's Royal Gallery of British Art, containing 24 fine steel engravings, large folio; price, $100.

Secretary's Office, Chicago, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock, equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY AND OAK CABINET FURNITURE, being the extensive stock, contained in the Warerooms, No. 538 Hudson-st., (corner of Charles-st.,) to be sold on THURSDAY, without any restriction.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the above Warerooms all the entire stock of superior finished and unfinished rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak cabinet furniture contained therein, being of superior manufacture, will be sold without any restrictions, to close the business. The stock comprises parlor suites, in rosewood and mahogany; sideboards, etageres, rosewood and extension tables; cabinet, library and bookcases; wardrobes, dress bureaus, sofas and centre tables; cottage furniture, &c., &c.

Catalogues ready on the morning of sale, and every lot to be sold to the highest bidder for cash.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., an entirely new article just imported from France and extensively used in the army and marine service of that country, consisting of seamless overcoats, perfectly water-proof and durable, of various sizes.

Also, an invoice of children's cloaks, some of them trimmed in the latest Parisian fashion, some of which are very beautiful; they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and can be examined one day before the sale. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect them.

J. J. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—THURSDAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No 13 Maiden-lane, rich and splendid imported fancy goods. There will be sold, this day, peremptorily, (by consignment order,) a large, varied and rich assortment of goods, consisting, in part, of magnificent marble, bronze, and gilt mantel clocks; elegant silt and decorated China vases; bronze candelabras, groups, figures and candlesticks; rich Bohemian glass and China articles, and ornaments for mantel and toilet, of all sorts; China tea and tête-a-tête sets, ruby and engraved; wine bottles, decanters, colognes, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 Crosby-st., near Broome-st., the entire furniture of the family who are removing. It will be composed in part of one mahogany piano-forte, 6½ octave; mahogany sofas and tête-a-tête, mahogany chairs, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, beds, mattresses, stands, tables, mantel ornaments, bedroom and basement furniture, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock.

Second-hand Furniture at Auction.—All the household furniture of a genteel family about leaving the City, consisting of the usual variety—sofas, chairs, bureaus, washstands, chamber and kitchen furniture, &c. Also, an invoice of cognac brandy, vintages 1840 and 1842, &c. Also, 1 sets Sheffield plate tea ware, cost $60; 1 set do. do., cost $60; 2 fine gold hunting watches, costly chandeliers, &c.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SEWING MACHINE, STORES, HARDWARE, &c.—FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, No. 67 Liberty, corner Greenwich, teas, coffee, spices, soap, mackerel, herring, brandy, gin, whisky, champagne, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, tin and hollow ware, clocks, coats, pants, cottons.

D. D. Ward, Auctioneer. Store No. 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSES, STORES, MACHINERY, HARNESS, &c.—On MONDAY, Nov. 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Bull's Head, in 44th and 45th-sts., between 3d and 2d ave., consisting of 10 horses, 17 stages, together with the state licenses, harness, feed-wagon. Also, a lot of blacksmith-tools, extra sets of wheels, stable materials, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of stocks, Bonds and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; County Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

No. 2 Fleet-Street, London, October, 1855.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT—Beg to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of November.

The ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTISTS' and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; and sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 3 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, Or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley or Charters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 230 copies colored and mounted, large paper (published at £15 15s.) 180 copies, small paper (published at £4 4s.) the whole of the lithographic stone (published at £4 4s.) the whole of the lithographic stone will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER:

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS of Messrs. INGRAM & CO., which will comprise 100,000 volumes of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, (sells 2s. 6d.); 60,000 Universal Library; 1,000 Webster's Dictionary, royal 8vo, (sells 16s.); 1,400 Nineveh and its Palaces, (sells 8s.); 1,500 Our Iron Roads, (sells 3s.); 4,000 Three Colonies of Australia, (sells 8s.); 1,000 Stocqueler's Duke of Wellington, 2 vols., (sells 12s.); 2,000 Lares and Penates, (sells 3s.); 2,000 English Poets and Forest Trees, (sells 6s.); 3,000 Algaria, (sells 9s.); 5,000 Hogg and Microscope, (sells 7s. 6d.); 3,000 Andrews' Practical Farmer, (sells 8s.); 12,000 Illustrated London Spelling Book, (sells 1s.); 6,700 Illustrated London Reading Book, (sells 2s.); 3,000 Illustrated London Instructor, (sells 2s.); 8,000 Guy's Illustrated London Geography, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Hind's Illustrated London Astronomy, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Bakewell's Electric Science, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated Practical Geometry, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Euclid, (sells 2s.); 4,000 Scott's Mechanics and Mechanism, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated London Drawing Book, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Barnard's Handbook of Foliage, (sells 6s.); 2,000 Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, (sells 4s.); 3,500 Burn on the Steam Engine, (sells 3s.); 1,400 Life of Luther, (sells 2s.); 1,500 Holiday Book for Christmas, (sells 21s.); 50,000 Illustrated Books for the Rail, (sells 1s.); 15,000 Children's Books, and numerous others equally important. Together with

THE VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES AND COPYRIGHTS of Messrs. INGRAM & Co., including the following important works, viz.: Webster's Dictionary, 8000 sheets; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols., 640 sheets; The Opera of Heaven, 18 sheets and 4 plates; Dumas' Pictures of Travel, 20 sheets; Macka's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 2 vols., 40 sheets; Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, 22 sheets; Wiseman's Journey Round the World, and companion volume, 60 sheets; Russell's Lives of Extraordinary Men, 21 sheets; Illustrated London Reading Book, 17 sheets; Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, 12 sheets; Illustrated Books for the Rail, 110 sheets, and many others, together with the copyrights of numerous standard publications.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

THE VALUABLE ENGRAVED STEEL AND COPPER PLATES of a well-known firm, together with the remaining stocks; amongst which will be found the series of 18 large steel plates by Sir E. Landseer; Herring's "Waiting for the Ferry-boat," and "The Frugal Meal;" "Labor and Rest," Herring's celebrated farm-yard scenes, 12 plates; "Pillage of Basing House," "Jessie Bourn and Colon Grey," "Escape of John Wesley from Fire," "Bunyan in Bedford Gaol," and companion; celebrated hunting scenes, and many others.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON'S STOCK OF STEEL and COPPER PLATES, including the celebrated series by Wilkie, viz.: "Reading a Will," "Blind Man's Buff," "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "Blind Fiddler," "Cut Finger," &c., with the matrixes; together with many others, by celebrated artists, in fine condition.

Catalogues will be sent to Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & CO., New-York, when done, may be found.

W. S. Mount, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Nov. 1, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Magnificent Cabinet Furniture, being the entire stock of a Broadway maker, removed for convenience of sale, and will be peremptorily sold. We invite the attention of the merchants, hotel superintendents, and those about re-furnishing, to view the stock previous to sale. First floor will be arranged with rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, medallion backs, covered in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; solid rosewood chamber suites to match; bedsteads, dressing bureaus, washstands, several richly decorated and enamelled suites, superior-made oak, walnut, rosewood and mahogany library and secretary bookcases. Nothing has been omitted in any of the latest styles and designs, superb carved centre, pier, centre tables, side and pier tables, carved and fancy tables, several solid mahogany, oak and walnut extension dining tables, 10 feet long, warranted to draw each, with polished leaves; several superb thick French plate pier and mantel mirrors; richly carved wardrobes, chairs, in Faldestool, gypsy, easy and other styles; rosewood music stools and tables, with other articles.

Second floor will be arranged with upholstered furniture, viz: sofas, mahogany chairs, easy and rocking chairs, sofa and pier tables, oak and walnut extension dining tables, walnut bookcases, bureaus and wash-stands, hammocks and hammocking, several washing-stand chamber suites, washstands, cots and mirrors, spring mattresses, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, will be sold on pier advances, several superintendent rosewood and fashionable piano-fortes, made to suit city makers and fully warranted. Cash advances made early on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipment on the premises at a reasonable charge. Also, two Head Wilton carpets.

William Jarvis, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—BY JARVIS & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 2 Platt-st., an entire invoice of French china silk, painted and decorated vases of all the various sizes and patterns; card-receivers, groups figures, inkstands, jewel caskets, tea and dinner sets, medallion painted vases, decanters and ormolu clocks and ornaments, bronzes, candlesticks, crosses, groups figures, "The Seasons," "Fisher Boy," and other hunting subjects; statuettes, wash-stands, table bells, desk covers, &c.; papier mache pearl inlaid trays, ladies' work boxes, folios, jewel boxes, &c.; ebony work and card boxes, ivory plaster medallions, &c.; silver-plated tea sets, coffee urns, tea kettles, cake baskets, waiters, sugar dishes, salts, butter tubs, candlesticks, filigree ornaments, &c. An entire invoice of Chinese goods, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered work tables, trays, chess boxes, work boxes, jewel cabinets, chess boards, nests of shawl boxes, desks, fancy boxes, toys, &c.; parian marble vases, pitchers, figures, "The Seasons," "sheep-shearers;" tete-a-tete sets, tulip vases, &c.; together with an assortment of long bedsteads, cots, screws, bones tools, sutlers furniture, bird cages, &c.

Joseph Heubaus, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY Nov. 2d, at 10 o'clock A. M. precisely, at No. 98 Baltic-st., between Hicks and Henry sts, South Brooklyn, Administrator's sale of household furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mahogany sofas, tête-a-tête, mahogany and cane seat chairs, bedsteads, feather beds, washstands, cooking stove, &c.; 10 dozen claret wine, 11 tons.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, Willoughby-st., corner of Pearl-st., Brooklyn, the balance of the stock of a thread and needle store. Also, a small quantity of household furniture.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

EXTRA STOCK OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS DAY, at No. 81 Nassau-st., by catalogue.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell, THIS MORNING, at No. 81 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock precisely, rosewood parlor suites, extension dining-tables; mahogany, black walnut and enamelled furniture; pure curled hair mattresses, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, counting-house desks, iron safes, sewing machines, mahogany French bedsteads, sofas, lounges, bookcases, &c.

Also, an invoice of French plate mantel and pier glasses.

Also, an invoice of French cloth frock and shad cut dress coats. City made.

Also, an invoice of cigars.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a bay horse, about fifteen and a half hands high, warranted sound, and kind and gentle; can be seen at Dickel's stable, No. 24 West 13th-st. Also, a first rate pair of carriage horses, sixteen hands high, well matched, six years old, perfectly kind in harness, and believed to be sound.

Edward Schenck, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK. On FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, large sale of an importer's stock of fine old wines, brandies, &c., viz.: 15 L. Madeira, ports, pale and brown sherries, otard, Hennessy & Martell London dock brandies, champagne do., Holland gin, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c.

Elias Comb, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY MORNING At 10½ o'clock, at No. 95 Nassau-st., LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Consisting of parlor and bedroom suites, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, hair-cloth pillows, extension dining tables, carpeting, mirrors, paintings, book-cases, lounges, desks, chairs, &c.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Depôt grounds. This property comprises 900 by 130 feet on Water-st., 197 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 131 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

Terms.—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

Chicago, Oct. 22, 1855.

MEDICAL.

HOMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes. In cases where the light of the eye is thickly covered with blood it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.—19th edition 1 hd pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of those diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 13 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (after Hudson,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 649 Hudson-st., near Worcester, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York Lyceum. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the great remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as adinministered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joyful pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a general rule. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. KING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 371 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 Water-st.; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 388 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 41 Sands-st.; in Newark by A. H. HULL & CO., No. 230 Broad-st.; in Philadelphia, cor. 3d & Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE. This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in use. Its virtues becoming fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more rapidly dissolving all imperfect nourishment, converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, 250th thousand, 125 pages, 50 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in its remedies. The afflicted should get an antidote before leaving from his ignorance work the ruin of his health, and the misery of his life. Consultation and treatment of private diseases, both married and single alike. Sent post paid, on receipt of 25 cents, and mailed free for all, to the author, M. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Bleecker, corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 6 to 8 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Advice free. No. 49 New-York Dental Office, connected with the other department. Teeth inserted by Dr. LA MONT, in the most fashionable manner, from one to a full set.

Caution against Quacks and Nostrums.—Dr. LA MONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Bleecker, corner of Broadway, is the author of numerous plates, $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED,—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this especial line of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, "Hunter's Red Drop," that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the "Monitor of Health."

LADIES FRENCH MOXA—Prepared by Dr. Laval, (Paris) for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Full printed directions with important advice on prevention. By its means, females can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded to all parts on receipt of $2, by Dr. PERRY, agent, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES.—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,859 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. E. HABICHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
Taunton, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

LARGE SLIDE LATHE FOR SALE.—Will turn 61 inches diameter, shear 22½ feet long, weight about 8 tons; built by the subscribers for their own use; has been used but a short time. Apply to HITCHINGS & KING, No. 100 East 31ts-st.

AT A. & I. SAUNDERS'—Nos. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

PATENT MARBLE FOR THE MILLION.—The United States Patent Marble Company, incorporated under the laws of the state of New-York, capital $500,000, are prepared to execute all orders for mantels, table-tops, columns, pedestals, pilasters and slabs, in imitation of sienna, Brocatel, Pyrenees, Neapolitan and all fancy Marbles, equal in strength, beauty and durability to real marble, and at less than half the cost. Unlike marbleized iron, wood or slate, this article is wholly free from all objections urged against mere surface work, the polish being produced by friction, the same as on marble. Orders from builders, cabinet-makers and others solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Liberal arrangements made with responsible parties for agencies in the principal cities of the Union. No. 594 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., New-York. PETER BENNIS, President.

JOSEPH LAMB, Secretary.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 90 and 98 per cent. Alcohol. No. 538 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New York.

FINE AND EXTRA FINE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—

EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach To

New-York Daily Times

For the New-York Daily Times.

SONG OF PSI UPSILON.

RECORDED TO THE XI CHAPTER.

AIR—"*Gaudeamus.*"

Cantemus Psi Upsilon
Uno corde, fratres!
Intra templum gloriosum
Gaudium sit copiosum,
Voces et hilares!

Laudibus Psi Upsilon
Ubique crescamus.
In jucunda juventute,
In molesta senectute,
Sit amor supremus!

Fulgeat Psi Upsilon
Ut stella in cœlo!
Nobis in terra obscura
Semper grata cynosura
Lumine sereno.

Videat Psi Upsilon
Filios fideles;
Fratres in calamitate,
Fratres in felicitate,
Et amicos omnes.

Vivat et Psi Upsilon,
Vivat semen clarum!
Augeat Fraternitas,
Radietur claritas
Per orbem terrarum!

Oct. 19, 1855. E. R. P.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Policemen Can't be Politicians—Mayor Wood's Order.

Mayor WOOD loses no opportunity to make capital or a "General Order." He plants in all soils and sows beside all waters. He has issued an Order to the Police Department, which is more curious than important, since every policeman has read it fifty times now, and people will wonder whether there is not a bit of Bunkum about it. If the order is to be obeyed, however, the sudden revulsion will endanger the life of the Department. Yesterday the Police were quite lively as politicians. Henceforth they must "chair" no meetings, distribute no tickets, know no Whig, no Democrat, no HERRICK, no WOOD, no nothing but the policemen's duty. The following is the Order:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1855.

Whilst the right of suffrage and free exercise of opinion in the selection of candidates for office is possessed by policemen in common with other citizens, the privilege of active participation in partisan contests is expressly and directly denied. In becoming policemen, certain personal rights are given up for the public good, among others those appertaining to the politician. The policeman cannot be a politician. He cannot electioneer as such. He is not allowed to use the power of his office to overawe, to intimidate, or to influence the voter. It is his duty to protect every man in the exercise of these rights, so far as they may be interfered with by others, by a breach of the peace. It has been represented to me that members of the Police Department have been in the practice of taking an active part in politics about the time and on the day of election, and that in some Wards of the City citizens of opposite political opinions have been denied their protection, and at times virtually excluded from the polls. Now, therefore, the object of this order is to give notice that every member of the Police Department is entirely excluded from all participation in political contests, except so far as the right to vote is concerned, and that on the day of election, November 6, those policemen who may be stationed at each election poll shall preserve the peace, protect every citizen in the free exercise of his franchise, keep the polls clear, afford to every voter free ingress and egress to the Inspectors, and grant to all citizens of every political sentiment, equal protection and rights.

The penalty for violation of this order will be dismissal from office by the Board of Police Commissioners, upon the necessary proof that the offence has been committed. By order.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

GEO. W. MATSELL, Chief of Police.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular weekly meeting yesterday afternoon, Hon. G. C. VERPLANCK presiding. The following letter was read and ordered on file:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1855.

GENTS. VERPLANCK, KENNEDY, &c.:—In reply to your letter of the 19th inst. I have to inform you that this Department will with much pleasure afford the Commissioners of Emigration at New-York its assistance to the extent of transmitting to the United States Consuls in Europe, with proper instructions upon the subject, any circulars which may be prepared and furnished by the said Commissioners for the purpose of preventing the commission of frauds upon emigrants by persons who have gone abroad with a view of establishing offices for the sale of tickets, or for making contracts for the transportation of such emigrants or their baggage through this country. Very respectfully yours,

W. L. MARCY.

A resolution was adopted calling on the Physician in-Chief and Superintendent of the Marine Hospital on Staten Island for a statement of the amount and value of all property in their charge belonging to emigrants.

The following table is an exhibit of the condition of the Board, &c., to date:

Number of emigrants arrived to Oct. 24	117,324
Number of emigrants arrived since Oct. 31	2,000
Total	119,420
To same date in 1854	273,551

	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Institution Ward's Island	1,701	2,692
No. inmates in Institution Mar. Hospital	98	209
Total	1,799	2,901

Balance in bank Jan. 1, 1855	$61,193 46
Aggregate receipts to Oct. 24	$313,058 66
Received since Oct. 31, for commission of passengers, &c.	7,583 10
	$320,641 76
Total	$380,834 22
Disbursements as per previous account to Oct. 24, 1855	438,491 05
To payments made on Oct. 24	
	438,491 05
Overdraft on bank Oct. 31, 1855	$61,656 83

Bail: $500 about Them.—The Entombed. Yesterday.

BILLY TOBIAS—not the liniment man, for WILLIAM is a darkey—couldn't find $500 bail, so Justice CONNOLLY locked him up. And the reason why was a good one, if CATHERINE JARVIS (she is not white) tells the truth. CATHERINE says that BILLY attempted a rape upon her, but when she manfully defended herself, BILLY beat her with the wash-dish, and stabbed her in the breast with his villainous jack-knife.

MOLLY COLLINS was dead-headed into the Centre-street Marble Hotel—not having a spare $500 about her for bail—as a token of merit for the seal she had shown in a bit of controversy with Mistress MARY ANNE QUARE, of No. 140 Read-street. It was all about a job of work, and MARY having a drop of French blood in her veins, did not refrain from violent gesticulations. She said a severe thing to MARY ANNE, and illustrated it with a cut—an ugly cut—with an axe, into MARY'S skull!

CAIN MANSFIELD—his father, for giving him such a name, deserves to be abused in the severest language possible, short of swearing—took his knife to SYLVESTER MORIARTY, and SYLVESTER complains of the usage. CAIN denied the charge, but his name was against him, and Justice CONNOLLY, not finding the much-needed $500 about him, slapped him into the Tombs.

JANE WRIGHT—whose business belies her name, and is, as she confesses herself, "a bad one,"—was found to be in possession of jewelry, hoop-petticoats and silk dresses to the "valley" of $61—which CATHERINE RAFFELLO, of No. 150 Forty-first-street, says JANE stole. She hadn't $500, either, and so she laid down and slept last night and will to-night again in the "dark and gloomy Tombs."

We can conceive why a man hard up should steal a golden eagle or a silver tankard—but to steal a copper bolt, even though worth $50! WM. PEARSON, of No. 86 West-street, says that JAMES H. CANNON and MICHAEL MCCULLOUGH did it, however,—and it was found in their boat. But charity bids us hope they only removed it from pier No. 5 to their light shallop for ballast. Justice CONNOLLY, not finding the $500 about them, put on stern justice and committed them to prison. It is a warning to us all not to ballast our boats with other people's copper bolts.

To sleep with a thief in the room! It makes us shudder; but BENJAMIN WILSON thinks he has done it many now. Indeed, he charges that his near and dear friend and room-mate, JAMES WILLIAMSON, opened his trunk while he was out and stole $60 therefrom! It is an argument in favor of Savings Banks.

☞ The "Redfield Guard," Captain WITHEY, paraded at Clifton Park, Staten Island, yesterday. They numbered 40 men, and contended for 12 splendid prizes.

The Montgomery Guard of Quebec.

NOTE FROM CAPTAIN MURPHY.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The attention of the Montgomery Guard having been called to an article from the Quebec *Colonist*, relative to an invitation from Lieut.-Col. COCKELL, to visit and dine at the Citadel during their late visit there, desire to thank the Editor of that journal for a kind word in their behalf.

The "Guard" have still in their possession the notes of invitation from Lieut.-Col. COCKELL and officers, inviting them to dine, and particularly requesting the band to play (some of their bad music) in their hearing.

"Now, one of two things must have been the case." Lieut.-Col. COCKELL must have been inebriated when he wrote the note of *invitation*, or crazy when he penned the article in the *Colonist*. He can take either horn he pleases, with the assurance that if he expects to acquire a footing among the respectable citizens of Quebec by such vulgarity, he surely mistakes their good sense, and furnishes proof of his own want of that quality.

I remain, yours, &c.,
THOMAS S. MURPHY,
Captain of the Montgomery Guard.

ANOTHER EXPLANATION.

ST. NICHOLAS HOTEL, Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I casually noticed in your paper, this morning, an extract from the Montreal *Gazette*, in which there appeared a note from Col. COCKELL to the editor of the Quebec *Colonist*, denying that he or any of his officers had invited the Montgomery Guard to dinner, during their stay in that city. Having just arrived myself from Quebec, I can explain, perhaps, the cause of a misunderstanding over which there yet hangs a little mystery. The truth is, that both the Montgomery Guard and Col. COCKELL have been the subjects of a harmless practical joke. Some wag, who thoroughly understood the amiable weaknesses of Col. COCKELL—a military snob of the first water—concocted the letter of invitation, and sent it to the Montgomery Guards. A rise, it seems, has been taken out of both parties, and has unexpectedly been made an item of gossip in the columns of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. Yours, H. OAKS.

The Seventeenth Ward Riot.

We have already noticed the riot which grow out of the meeting of the American Party in the Seventeenth Ward. It appears that upon the adjournment of the meeting, the attenders formed in procession and proceeded down the Bowery to Stanton-street. On arriving at the corner, a gang of rowdies rushed into the gathering and caught hold of several of the banners. After driving off these few "mobbites," the procession proceeded to First-avenue, when, on getting opposite Thirteenth-street, they were again assaulted, and several persons were beaten. Sundry policemen of the Ward now made their appearance, amongst them Lieut. HICKS, whose night it was off duty. Hereupon considerable of a row ensued, in which Lieut. HICKS, who was leading a person from the crowd, is said to have been struck with a stone. There were rumors of a grand attack having been made, but we can hardly consider that any serious consequences resulted, inasmuch as no report is made of the riot on the police returns of the District.

The Legal Rights Association,

Held a meeting last evening in Immanuel Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. WILSON'S,) near Bleecker-street.

Mr. T. L. JENNINGS was Chairman.

Rev. Mr. WILSON opened the meeting with prayer.

The meeting was addressed at some length by the Chairman, and afterwards by Mr. J. J. SIMONS, who delivered a most uninteresting harangue, making great professions as a "fister" and drawer of claret from noses of pale-faced monsters. Some person in the meeting called out that the speaker was a sneak. The speaker pocketed the compliment, and admitted afterwards to Rev. Mr. WILSON, that he was a sneak and a coward.

Mr. GIBBS made a few remarks and concluded by warning the people from riding in "*Jim Crow Cars.*"

Mr. TUNIS CAMPBELL said that he believed the enemies of the black race had done more to turn the tide of public opinion in their favor within the last few years, than all the speeches that could be made at the meetings of the Legal Rights Society. He ate supper once with a white man, and he felt that he was a man ever since, and the last man who insulted him in Broadway was ignorant of the fact that he had that supper. He urged upon the people to raise a good amount of money for the cause, and they might rest assured that railroad companies would make concessions when they saw the colored people putting a tangible value upon their rights.

The meeting concluded quietly, notwithstanding an attempt having been made by a man named ROLLIN, (*not the ancient Historian,*) to spoil the harmony which existed.

Accidental Fall.

As PATRICK LAUGHLIN, or LARKIN, a laboring man, residing at No. 148 West Sixteenth-street, was at work for J. M. SMITH on the new Methodist Church, Seventh-avenue and Fourteenth-street, he fell from the scaffold of the second story and lodged upon the beams of the first story, severely injuring his back and one of his legs. He was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Coroner's Investigation.

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF THE COLORED MAN IN MOTT-ST.

Coroner HILTON continued the investigation as to the death of CHARLES COLE, the colored man, whose death resulted from the shameful beating which was described in full in the TIMES of yesterday morning. The testimony taken was very indefinite; it consisted as follows: Harriet COLE, wife of the deceased, related the circumstances of the crime, as told her by COLE, in much the same words as in our yesterday's edition. She stated that being much engaged in attending to him, she had neglected to see the Police about the matter. Several witnesses were sworn, who had heard of the assault immediately after it was made, but none saw it. The butchers employed at SHANNON'S slaughter-house swore that they neither heard of nor knew anything about it. The Jury returned a verdict of "Death by strangulation of the intestines from injuries inflicted by some person to the Jury unknown, Oct. 24, 1855." They also made the following recommendation: "Further, we ask the Mayor to offer a reward for the conviction of the guilty parties." The parties who had been arrested, were, upon the rendition of the above verdict, discharged.

SUICIDE BY TAKING PRUSSIC ACID.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body of JAMES WARREN, a native of Troy, N. Y., who yesterday morning committed suicide by taking prussic acid. It appeared from the testimony had in the case that deceased had lately become much straightened in circumstances, and could with difficulty only defray his necessary expenses. A few days since, he was arrested on complaint of Messrs. A. MUNROE & Co. for obtaining $165 in goods and money under false pretences, on which charge he was held to bail. In conversation with a friend that same evening he asserted his innocence, but declared his intention to commit suicide, which he afterwards did. Verdict, "Suicide by taking prussic acid." Deceased who was sometime since a clerk in the employ of GEORGE LAW, leaves a wife and two children.

THE WILLIAM TAPSCOTT AFFRAY.

Coroner GAMBLE yesterday concluded the investigation as to the circumstances of the affray on the ship *William Tapscott*, in which the sailor THOMAS WILLIAMS lost his life. The ship having sailed, and no witnesses being discoverable, the Jury rendered a verdict of "Death from a wound inflicted by some person to them unknown." The Jury further censure "the officers of the ship for not causing information of the occurrence to be sent on shore, and call upon the proper authorities to secure their arrest on their return to this port.

Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

This Society held its second anniversary last evening, in the Church of Rev. Dr. PARKER, Fourth-avenue.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. SKINNER. After singing, prayer was offered by Rev. Mr. HAMLIN, of Baltimore.

The Treasurer's report was next presented by GERARD HALLOCK, Esq.

The balance in the Treasury at last Anniversary, was $822 84; received since $8,385 27; making the total cash resources of the year $9,207 61. To this must be added subscriptions uncollected, $1,210; making a total during the year, of $10,417 61. The disbursements during the year just closing, have been as follows: Sixth Presbyterian Church, Washington City, $200; Rev. G. W. Harlan, Osceola, $150; Rev. W. King, Garden Valley, Texas, $150; Rev. Mr. Quarterman, Western Georgia, $200; Synod of East Tennessee, $400; Synod of West Tennessee, $800; Rev. James Stratton, Dorchester Congregational Church, South Carolina, $250; Rev. S. C. Leyburn, Bedford County, Virginia, $200; Rev. James Graham, Western Virginia, $150; Rev. G. R. Shepperson, Alabama, $200; Rev. H. Cherry, Georgia, $150; Rev. N. H. Broughton expenses from Boston, $60; Domestic Missionary Society of Richmond, Va., $400; Synod of Mississippi, $500; Synod of Kentucky, $500; Winchester Presbytery, Virginia, $100; Miranda Rankin, Brownville, Texas, $200; Expenses of last Anniversary, $147 80; 5,000 copies of last Annual Report, $197 44; Salary of General Agent, to Feb. 1, (since gratuitous) $375; his traveling and incidental expenses, $150; Office Rent (since free) $62 25; Rev. Orrin Brown, Office Agent, $146; Rev. Luther Farnham, salary as Secretary and Agent for New-England States, $200; his traveling expenses, $6 13; incidental expenses, postages, &c., $147 18. Total payments during the year $6,138 10, which, deducted from the total receipts, leaves a balance in the treasury of $6,084 51, from which, however, should be deducted appropriations made, but not yet paid, $600 for New-Orleans, and $1,000 for Texas; say $1,600, which will leave remaining in the treasury, $4,484 51. The expenses for the year, for all purposes other than the support of Missionaries, have been $1,456 10.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE then read the Annual Report, interspersing a few remarks.

After which, Rev. E. H. CUMPSTON, of Virginia moved its adoption, in an able statement of the details of this missionary movement.

The Rev. Mr. HAMLIN followed with a resolution commending the Society to the common sympathy of all Christians, and the Benediction being pronounced, the assembly (which numbered but sixty-two persons) separated.

Police News.

THE GREAT COUNTERFEITING CASE—EXAMINATION CONCLUDED—REFUSAL TO ADMIT BREESE TO BAIL, ETC.

Justice BRENNAN yesterday resumed, at Essex Market Police Court, the examination of witnesses in the above case. Both of the prisoners, James L. Breese and Charles A. Hurlburt were present during the investigation. They were attended as counsel by Mr. Charles S. Spencer and Mr. Clinton.

Mrs. Ritter, the keeper of the boarding-house where Breese held out, was first put on the stand and sharply cross-examined, notwithstanding which, her testimony, as already reported, remained unaltered. In addition, she testified to having seen many persons whom she did not know call on Breese. One of these called with Hurlburt, whom she recognized a few weeks since; she describes him as a stout man of Jewish aspect; she thinks his name is Edward Herts. [Herts was arrested on Sunday evening last, when Hurlburt was taken into custody, but on being taken to the Tenth Ward Police Station, the Officer in command refused, for some unknown reason, to hold him. The wherefore of this transaction is not yet explained.] Herts called to get board. Herts is supposed to be concerned with Breese, because that he called at Breese's residence, as did Hurlburt after his arrest, he not being aware of the descent made by the Police. There are also letters found, which go to establish evidence of a very close intimacy.

Several other witnesses were examined, but their testimony was unimportant as bearing on the case. The trunks owned by Breese were examined, when daguerreotypes of flash personages and fancy ladies, love letters from females, were found in abundance. In a second trunk were found vials of acids, drugs, a pestle and mortar, counterfeit coins of all denominations, from a Spanish sixpence to the Mexican dollar, together with a complete set of such tools as are used by counterfeiters. Among his papers was found a recipe supposed to be for erasing the denominations of bank bills, for altering, or else to be for some purpose of counterfeiting coin. It is as follows:

"Take 1 oz. nitric acid,
1 oz. water,
50 cents in good silver,

Put together in a bottle and let stand till dissolved, and when dissolved add 2 oz. muriatic acid, shake it well and let stand till it settles, and then pour off the liquid and wash the sediments with hot water thoroughly. Dissolve 1½ oz. cyanide of potash in ½ pint of warm water, and then pour it on the sediments in the bottle."

Breese was formerly a salesman in the store of Messrs. Hitchcock & Leadbeater, of Broadway. He is a native of Pittston, Pennsylvania, where his father resides. His sister called yesterday on him.

Mr. James R. Quick, sash and blind manufacturer, of No. 368 Tenth-street, by whom Hurlburt was formerly employed, was present and gave him a good character; he afterwards became his bailor in the sum of $2,000. Justice BRENNAN refused at present to accept bail for Breeze, who was committed for trial.

Dr. Kane.

"DR. KANE, who has just returned from his second Expedition to the Arctic regions, is about to marry one of the Fox girls, of spirit-rapping notoriety."

The foregoing paragraph, which had its origin, we believe, in the *Herald*, we have the best reason for saying is without a shadow of foundation.—*Eve. Post.*

☞ The "Baldwin Guard," from the Eighth Ward, numbering 54 muskets, went yesterday on a target excursion to Hoboken. They shot for twenty prizes.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—The styles of ready-made clothing exhibited this season by ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, appear to meet with universal approval, if we may judge by the crowds of customers which every day visit their establishment.

Their assortment is unusually large and varied, and extraordinary pains have been taken to have every garment made in the most perfect manner, and well and appropriately trimmed. They feel amply repaid for their exertions to please their customers by the success which has crowned their exertions. Strangers and others who are unacquainted with the manner of conducting business at No. 441 Broadway, are politely invited to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 80 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 37 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The comfortably clad man is a wearer of RAY'S UNRIVALED STOCKING KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, distinguished by
Warmth of material.
Elasticity of texture.
Softness of surface.
Excellence of fit.
Superiority of make.
Durability in wear.
Lowness in price, and
sold at JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This beautiful and well-conducted place of amusement is now in the full tide of prosperity, and with its good company and well-selected pieces must continue successful. To-night, the "Flying Dutchman," "Rose of Pekin," "Kenneth," will be performed, with Miss HATHAWAY, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, MONS. SCHMIDT, Mr. G. S. FOX, Mlle. THERESE, and all the favorites.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs, Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing depôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

THIS WEEK ONLY—WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING.—Pupils will be received this week only, at one-half the regular charge. Ladies Class at 11 A. M. Terms, $3. Cards of particulars may be had at the Academy, No. 363 Broadway.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' PIANOS, AND GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S MELODIONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BANK.—The only place in Broadway where these instruments are for sale. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect. N. B.—Broadway Tabernacle Singing Class on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of F. H. NASH.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents,
No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Seekers of health, such as those dyspeptic or those suffering from weakness or debility of any kind, should take a course of these fine medicines, which will quickly restore them to health, as they never fail to cure.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 292 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Extra large size Daguerreotypes, in colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at

P. WELLING'S,
Corner of Bleecker and Carmine streets.

LONG ISLAND.

Precocious Villians—One Boy Stabbed by Another.

A boy, named JAMES DALTON, was stabbed by another boy, named THOMAS WRIGHT, on Fulton-avenue near Navy-street, yesterday forenoon, and seriously though not mortally wounded. The wound was inflicted in the left breast and entered the lungs. The parties to this affair have been at enmity for some time, and yesterday WRIGHT whipped a younger brother of DALTON, and DALTON, in turn, attempted to punish WRIGHT for it, when the knife was used. WRIGHT was arrested and committed to await the result of the injuries to DALTON.

MARRIED.

At Goshen, Orange County, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Snodgrass, MARION FARQUHAR, of New-York, to LIZZIE, eldest daughter of Joseph Brewster, Esq., of the former place.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Oct. 29, in St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Mead, Rev. EUGENE O. PATTISON, of Indianapolis, Ind., to MARY E., daughter of Jonathan Camp, Esq., of the former place.

At Batavia, N. Y., on Tuesday, Oct. 16, by Rev. T. P. Tyler, ROMEYN MULLIGAN, of this City, and MARY L., eldest daughter of Samuel O. Holden, Esq., of the former place.

At Medina, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. Charles E. Furman, Mr. SAMUEL ROOT, of New-York City, to Miss HATTIE, daughter of the officiating clergyman.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, of consumption, ANN ELIZA MCBRIDE, wife of Patrick McBride, aged 27 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 6 Pitt-st.; from there to St. Mary's Church, for funeral service; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances, and those of his brothers, James, John and Michael McBride, are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, of consumption, OWEN MCGOVERN, aged 27 years.

His friends and acquaintances, and also the St. Mary's Total Abstinence Beneficial Society, are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 235 Delancey-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, PETER AUGUSTUS JAY, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Mrs. LYDIA FLINN, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow, (Friday,) the 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., at her son, James W. Flinn's residence, in Van Buren-st., between Bedford and Nostrand ave.

☞ Albany and Troy papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, PETER CROSBY, son of George Crosby, in the 29th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 31 Stanton-st.

At Westfield, Staten Island, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, at 11 o'clock P. M., FRANKLIN H. JESSUP, son of Isaac K. Jessup, aged 16 years, 6 months and 8 days.

His relatives and friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral at the residence of his father, on Friday, 2d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Greensburg, Westchester County, on Tuesday morning, Oct. 30, at his residence, after a short illness, GEORGE D. DUSENBERRY, in the 28th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his father, Charles Dusenberry, and of his father-in-law, Nicholas Underhill, are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, near White Plains, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further invitation. The Harlem Railroad train leaves corner of White and Centre sts. at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at White Plains in time for the funeral.

At Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Mr. HENRY SICKELS, an old and respected inhabitant of this City, in the 80th year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family, also those of his sons, Henry and John R., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. Stages will be in readiness at the Tarrytown Depôt at 11 o'clock.

In Newark, N. J., on Monday, Oct. 29, of inflammation of the bowels, ANNA ADELAIDE, daughter of S. A. Baldwin, aged 21 years and 4 months.

Funeral this day, (Thursday,) Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 76 Commerce-st.

In Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, LAURA ALMIRA, only daugher of Edmund and Eliza Ann Davis, aged 17 months and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of its parents, Mamaroneck, this day, (Thursday,) at 1 o'clock P. M. Also, service in the Presbyterian Church, Rye, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

In Wilton, Conn., on Friday, Oct. 26, RICHARD, eldest child of Edward and Marian Olmstead, aged 3 years.

At Gansevoort, Saratoga County, N. Y., on Monday, Oct. 29, CATHARINE, wife of Herman Gansevoort.

At Kiel, on the Baltic, on Saturday, Oct. 6, in the 21st year of his age, Lieut. JOHN RICHARD OURSLEY, of H. B. M. ship-of-war *Pembroke*. He was the second son of Sir W. Gore Ouseley, of England, and grandson of the late Gov. Van Ness, of Vermont.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Oct. 31.

$2,000	Virginia 6s, '90	84½	100	Erie Railroad	b3 40¾
15,000	do	84½	500	do	b3 40¾
10,000	Ind'a State 5s	73½	100	do	40¾
10,000	Tennes. 6s, '90	84½	500	do	b30 40¾
5,000	do	b30 84	200	do	s3 40¾
5,000	do	b3 84½	200	do	b30 40¾
5,000	do	s3 84	300	do	c 40¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	b30 87	400	do	b3 40¾
5,000	do	b30 87	300	do	b30 40¾
1,000	Hud. R. Bd. M. R.	s3 80	400	Harlem Railroad	21½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b30 78½	50	Panama R. R.	s3 100½
20,000	do	s30 75¾	50	do	100¾
2,000	do	75¾	50	do	101
65,000	do	s30 75½	250	Reading Railroad	s3 89¾
41,000	do	s3 75¾	100	do	s10 89¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. Rs.	101	100	do	b3 89¾
12,000	Erie Bds. of '75	84¾	200	do	b10 89¾
1,000	Chic. & R. Isl. R. Bs.	92½	100	do	b15 89¾
80	Phenix Bank	100½	1100	do	s3 89
15	Bank of Commerce	110	800	do	s6
10	Hanover Bank	87	100	do	b1 89
20	Metropolitan Bank	108¼	100	do	b1 89¾
40	Ocean Bank	84	200	do	s46 89
90	Lamoyne Coal Co.	17	700	do	s10 89
100	do	67¼	200	do	b30 89½
100	Canton Co.	b60 28	110	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b3 92½
150	do	28½	110	do	b3 92
100	do	s30 29	50	do	s3 92
150	do	29	100	do	s30 92
50	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 16½	150	do	b30 94
200	do	s10 16½	33	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	90½
50	do	16½	50	do	b3 90
200	do	s10 16	100	do	b60 91½
750	do	b3 16	79	Galena & Ch. R. R.	114
900	do	b60 16½	95	do	b30 115
500	do	s30 15½	10	do	114¼
100	do	b30 16½	50	Clev. & T. R. R.	b30 68
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 25	200	do	s60 67½
500	do	s30 24½	100	do	s60 67¼
500	do	s30 25	50	do	b10 68
150	do	s3 24½	384	do	c 68
300	do	s15 25	1150	do	b90 69
400	do	b60 25½	350	C. & R. I. R. R.	s3 88
400	do	c 25	332	do	s3 89
50	do	b15 25	50	Cle. & Pitts. R. R.	b3 55
100	do	s10 25			

SECOND BOARD.

$18,000	Ind'l State 5s	s3 79¾	27	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	90
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	b60 79½	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s15 82½
10,000	do	79½	100	Clev. & Tol. R.	67¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	25	500	do	b60 68
200	do	s30 25	200	Reading Railroad	s30 89¾
100	Ric. Trans. Co.	15½	200	do	89
100	Canton Co.	b60 29½	300	do	s3 89
50	Erie Railroad	b3 40¾	200	do	b3 89
100	do	s3 40¾	100	do	89¾
100	do	40¾	200	do	b3 89¾
100	do	b3 40¾	400	Hud. R. R. R.	s60 31½
40	do	40¾	350	do	b30 32
200	do	40¾	10	do	31¾
100	do	b3 40¾	67	do	31¾
100	do	s30 40¾	63	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 114
100	do	b30 40¾	68	do	114
150	Panama Railroad	101¾			

WEDNESDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The steamer *Atlantic* left port at noon to-day for Liverpool, having on freight $625,250 in Gold, and a large mail for England and the Continent. There was some additional business for this opportunity in Sterling Exchange early this forenoon, at 108⅛@108⅜ ₱ cent. Bank bills just received from the South were done at the outside figures, and prime Commercial bills at 108⅛. We heard of no transactions in Francs after the close of business yesterday. The receivers of bills from the South, both French and English, were generally anxious to make sales for this packet, as further considerable remittances are known to be on the way, to come in competition with fresh supplies of Grain and Flour Exchange making here. The Money Market was exceedingly active to-day. The disbursements on California drafts were large, and the demand for money among the Brokers a little more general.

The California houses found a good demand for their bullion on arrival, though it is not certain that it was taken for immediate export. Both Brokers and Bankers in the Foreign trade occasionally buy on speculation, or in anticipation of orders for shipment. The receipts at the Assay Office were over $800,000, and no part of the Dust ordered into Coin. At the Stock Exchange, the business of the day was, generally done at steady prices in the forenoon, and in some few instances at a slight improvement on the transactions of yesterday, but the Board closed in the afternoon spiritless and uneven in rates, Erie 49¾, Reading 84¾, Illinois Centrals 75¾, Michigan Southern 90, Toledo 67¾, Galena 114 and Indiana State fives 79¾. Other State Stocks weak at 94¼ for Virginias and Tennessees, 86¾@86¾ for Missouris.

The November interest payments will be very considerable to-morrow. The quarterly interest on the City Debt will be paid at the Mechanics' Bank. The half yearly coupons on the 6 ₱ cents. of the New-York Central will be paid by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co. The same house pay the principal and interest of the old debt of the Rochester, Lockport and Niagara Falls Road. The Manhattan Company pay the coupons on the Erie First Mortgage Bonds. The Ohio Trust Company pay the coupons on the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, the Cleveland and Pittsburg, the Little Miami, and the Hamilton and Dayton. In addition to other payments by ATWOOD & Co., announced heretofore, they will pay the coupons on the Central Ohio Railroad Bonds. The Toledo Rail Company, No. 16 William-street, will pay the coupons on the Junction Ohio Bonds.

Mr. J. P. CRONKHITE has been elected President of the Bank of the Commonwealth, in lieu of Mr. WILSON, who resigned, and whose resignation takes effect from to-day Mr. CRONKHITE has been hitherto Vice-President, and in the President's absence acting President.

Judge MITCHELL, of the Supreme Court, has denied the injunction asked for by Mr. J. THOMPSON, against the issue of the new State Loan by the Canal Fund Commissioners.

Messrs. WELLS, FARGO & Co. inform us that they brought from the mining districts in California to the City of San Francisco, in the month of September, Gold Dust to the value of $3,116,118, and carried into the interior over a million of dollars in coin from the San Francisco Branch Mint. We learn through the same house, and from other quarters, that the Nicaragua steamers of 5th of October, now due at this port, will bring very little Gold. The distrust continued in the safety of the Nicaragua route, on account of WALKER's expedition, and the Insurance Agencies at San Francisco were indisposed to take the risks, growing out of political trouble at San Juan. The non-arrival of the upward bound

New-York Daily Times.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURE.

GEORGE THE FIRST.

Mr. CHAPIN'S Church was last night crowded to hear the satirist of the Nineteenth Century anatomize the splendid vice and gilded folly of the Seventeenth. Subdued but substantial applause greeted the author of "The Newcomes," as he ascended the platform, and we doubt not but the majority present felt a real glow of old friendship as they saw the genial, kindly, spectacled face, and white-haired head, rise above the carpeted stand. Since they had last seen it the brain within had woven a marvelous tapestry of words, on which the brave old Colonel, and the handsome Clive, and the beautiful Ethel paraded in gallant show. Since they had last seen it, it had been busy picturing English society as it had never been pictured—with manfulness, truth, and honest scorn of all sham and social sophistry. Its owner had now to deal with people as real, but more robotic; as vicious as any in the modern Babylon, but on whose vices the dust of years had gathered, obscuring the distorted outlines. The hand was delicate, and the heart honest, of him who had to brush the deposit off.

The bell rings, the curtain draws up, and Mr. THACKERAY'S panorama begins to move.

The first scene opens amid the little splendors of the Hanoverian Court, from among the descendants of whose rulers the English people welcomed a King they did not love. It was the age when Paris gave the mode to the Continent. Louis the XIVth, with his periwig and his great generals, his battles and his concubines, his masques and his speculations in the food of his people, his pomp, his grandeur, his etiquette, his politesse—Louis, the grand monarch was the Dictator of the minor Principalities of the Continent. His MONTESPAN, and LA VALLIERE had their beautiful and immoral doubles in the German Courts, Teutonic nobles bowed the knee to Teutonic concubines, as the wily Duke of RICHELIEU saluted the mistress of the French King. In the German forests wonderful mythological masques were enacted, emulative of Versailles, where groups of painted goddesses crowned the presiding Prince with rehearsed compliments, and a small Olympus of nobles and morganatic wives played the parts of loyal deities, in order that the Elector might assume the clouds and bolts of the majestic Thunderer himself. Renaissance, ornament and architecture made florid the heavy German chateaux. Stone satyrs, legitimately born of the statues at Marly, and not a little emblematic of the monarch whose reign they celebrated, glimmered through the vistas of the trees. Each jovial, beer-drinking German Lord had his hunts in the woods, with huntsmen in gold and scarlet, boars ready to command, and solicitous of the honor of being stabbed by noble hands, and all the din and paraphernalia of *curia de chasse*, and royal venery. The suppers of that time were long and well-moistened with the wines of the Rhine. Faro, and basset and ombre, at which games the Electors played, pocketing whom they won, and not paying when they lost, imitated pretty closely the magnificent gaming parties of the great model, Louis the Fourteenth. And not to be behind-hand in the parallel, the poor German peasant starved, to keep his French brother company. While the hunting horns echoed through the forests, and the nobleman floundered in his gilded coach over rutty roads to the Court of the Hanoverian Prince, the unlucky boor toiled in the fields with rugged coat over a sparse and precarious harvest, or marched at the point of the bayonet in droves like sheep, to be sold as a soldier to some wealthy ally, who had lent the Elector money, or won his people from him at Basset; for the nobles of these days, like the Russians of the present, staked their subjects on a card, and paid their debts in peasants.

It was in such a Court as this, the Count of Augustus, Elector of Hanover, that the lazy, vicious blood was manufactured, which has since filtered through the three English Georges, until it became prove proof in the bloated veins of George the Fourth. ERNEST AUGUSTUS, took for his legitimate wife SOPHIA DOROTHEA, daughter of the Elector PALATINE FREDERICK, and grand-daughter of JAMES I. Sir, this lady, whatever may have been her dowry at the time of the alliance, brought a reversionary interest in three kingdoms to her husband, and eventually furnished a grateful British people with an avaricious and somewhat tyrannical monarch. She had a sad history. A loveless and unloveable husband. An immoral court, setting precious examples to a young wife. A bevy of mistresses with titles, whose coats of arms were so many evidences of her spouse's frailty; all these assisted the harlot's progress, which SOPHIA was about so dramatically to illustrate. When people's souls are unsettled by any misfortune, it is then that the devil comes to tempt them, as any one may know who is versed in story-books; so the devil came to Sophia Dorothea in the shape of Count Konigsmarke, surnamed the "Long Finne," a Swedish nobleman splendidly handsome, and splendidly depraved. CRICHTON, ARCIBLADES, and CALIGULA rolled into one, might be called the Konigsmarke mixture, for beauty, accomplishment and vice were equally transcendant in his person. So Sophia Dorothea became his mistress, as did another lady of the Hanoverian Court, a *ci-devant* mistress of the Elector, old and titled, and consequently entitled to her caprices. But husbands are not always blind, and if they are, a rival of their wives is a magic salve to make them see, and so between his own natural vision and the promptings of his pseudo-mistress, the Elector became aware of Sophia's infidelity. She was warned, and even threatened, but in vain. She clung to the handsome Count, and ruined him. The old rival, exasperated beyond containing by a silly boast of Lothario's touching her favors, determined on his destruction, and one night when he was returning after an interview with Sophia, in which their joint flight had been arranged, four men of the Elector's guard set upon him, and ran him through the body, while the old Countess, after enjoying the murder from a private box in her own window, rushes out in the madness of her vengeance, and crushes with her sharp heel the mouth of the dying lover.

Four generations later, the English public were treated to a similar tragedy—not so bloody, but a tragedy in which all belief in royal virtue and royal loyalty was assassinated. Queen CAROLINE'S lover was not so unfortunate as SOPHIA DOROTHEA'S Count, but the malady of infidelity ran in the blood. SOPHIA spent thirty subsequent years in a prison, and all that remained of KONIGSMARKE was burned and scattered to the winds.

But her son became a King of England. What matter the crimes that lie behind royal escutcheons? In a paroxysm of terror the English people accepted GEORGE THE FIRST. Anything was better than Popery and wooden shoes; even a King who spoke German and smoked a pipe over a flagon of beer. There was a bomb-shell lying in the French arsenal loaded with rosaries, and Jesuits, and *sabots*, and *Agnus Dei*, which was every moment threatening to land in the centre of England, and blow all heretics, not skyward, but in the opposite direction. To resist this terrible engine of destruction, the British people entrenched themselves behind a Prince who, if he was a German, was at least a Protestant. So they had their GEORGE.

And their GEORGE knew precisely the value of this compulsory compliment. He understood well that his tenure of England was based upon the maxim which advises persons between two evils to choose the least, so he drank his beer and saved his money, and ennobled his mistresses, and took good care of his little Hanover, which might some day be a harbor of refuge, and persecuted his enemies, and suppressed rebellions, and signed nine treaties, and lived a low, vulger, German life, and at last—died.

It seems that before he thought of dying he had promised the Duchess of PORTSMOUTH, one of his ennobled concubines, to revisit; her so, when one day at Twickenham, a large black bird flew into her room, she took it for granted that it was the appropriately plumed spirit of the King, and caged and fed it.

Twickenham was a cool and pleasant retreat, said Mr. THACKERAY, and if the King did come there in any shape, there were other places far less cool to which he might have gone.

We have attempted no report of Mr. THACKERAY'S essay. We strive to give the atmosphere of his lecture and alas! cannot transfer the inimitable epigram; the Saxon power. As might be expected, there breathed throughout the whole, a healthy and honest scorn of the pageantry of European Courts. His picture of the scene which we ourselves witnessed at the inauguration of the London Crystal Palace, when nobles of ancient birth and princely lineage walked backward along the lengthy arcades, while Prince ALBERT and the Queen proceeded in human fashion, and one held the consort's hat and another cleared the way for him, and every one sacrificed his own true dignity to bolster up a dignity that was false. Honor to this manly Englishman, who so sturdily battles for the privileges of man! Honor to this *Rabelais* of London, who dares to tilt at the mock magnificence of courts, which shall only become dignified when they become simple!

Excellent as Mr. THACKERAY'S lecture was, noble in sentiment, and brilliant in episode, we cannot think it was as interesting or sustained as some of his previous course. Here and there luminous passages flashed out, a dropping fire of epigrams; but there seemed to us a want of coherency in the narrative, however vivid the individual pictures. This may have been owing to his having omitted on the moment, much of his matter in consequence of an unexpected amount of time having been consumed in the delivery, and its being the first reading. Yet still we missed the unbroken chain of wit and eloquence which the same hands had woven last year around OLIVER GOLDSMITH.

Mr. THACKERAY'S next lecture, on GEORGE II., is announced for Monday, 5th.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1287. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The British Government and the Neutrality Laws—The Case of the Schooner Foote.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The statement is erroneous that nothing has been heard from the British Government, in reply to our Government's remonstrances against Mr. CRAMPTON's violation of neutrality. The President has heard twice, but the communications are of a character to make proceeding to extremes, without further delay, difficult.

The Administration holds that no violation of neutrality was committed by the schooner *Foote*, in conveying the wrecked Russian officers and soldiers from Japan to Petropolovski. S.

National Democratic Committee—Treasury Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The *Union* of this morning publishes a call for the National Democratic Committee to meet in Washington on the 8th of January next.

The amount in the United States Treasury subject to draft on the 22d ultimo, was $22,016,000.

Secretaries DAVIS, GUTHRIE and MCCLELLAND visit Baltimore to-day to attend the Agricultural Fair.

The Vermont Central Railroad.

NORTHFIELD, Vt., Thursday, Nov. 1.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Vermont Central Railroad was held here last evening. The pending suit between the Central and Canaan Roads, and other matters affecting the corporation were considered and discussed. A Committee of three was appointed to investigate the accounts and transactions of the past two years, and the choice of Directors was postponed until such Committee report. A Committee was also appointed to apply to the Legislature for an act authorizing the consolidation of the various interests of the Company.

Maryland Agricultural Exhibition.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

Immense throngs visited the Agricultural Fair grounds to-day. Among the visitors were Secretaries DAVIS, GUTHRIE and MCCLELLAND. The Flying Artillery from Fort McHenry also attended the Fair, and went through with their drill. They were inspected by the Secretary of War. During the firing a premature explosion took place, and mortally wounded one man.

Loss of the Brig R. F. Loper.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The brig *R. F. Loper*, Capt. WILLIAMS, of and for Philadelphia, with a cargo of logwood and coffee from Port-au-Prince, was totally lost on the Hogshey on the 5th ultimo,—200 bags of coffee and 60 tons of logwood were saved and taken to Nassau, N. P.

The Lancaster (Pa.) Savings Bank.

LANCASTER, (PA.,) Thursday, Nov. 1.

CHARLES BAUGHTER, the defaulting Treasurer of the Lancaster Savings Institution, was admitted to bail, to-day, in the sum of $100,000, to answer the charge at the next meeting of the Court.

The Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Nov. 1.

The opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City, was appropriately celebrated to-day.

MCABLEN'S trial, for killing Deputy-Marshal BRAND, last February, commenced here yesterday.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1.

New-Orleans papers of Thursday last came to hand this morning, but the latest mail is still due.

Napoleon and the Eastern War.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Now that you allowed me to express my opinion about different phases of the Eastern war, I must complete the series of letters delineating the precise position of the Emperor of the French in the present struggle. I hope that after it, not a single American will sympathize any more with that man.

I shall not go back as far as the revolt of June and reveal to you the reasons which led me to the belief that even at that time Russia opened the way to power to BONAPARTE. I shall content myself with asking who paid the twenty millions which served to defray the expenses the the *coup d'état*? The Bank? But Count D'ARGOUT, its director, was very loath to pay the sum over, until the Russian Embassy went security for it.

Once chief of the Executive power, NAPOLEON sent Mr. HECKEREN, formerly in Russian service, to Vienna, to sound the ground whether there was any chance of support should he proclaim himself Emperor. The Czar NICHOLAS happening to be present there at that epoch, he dismissed NAPOLEON's messenger with the words, "I thank the President for the reëstablishment of order in France, but I think I belong to a family noble enough to be anything but a legitimist.

BONAPARTE took the hint, and understood that he had nothing to hope for from that quarter. After having proclaimed himself Emperor he sued for the hand of Princess VASA, but the Czar crossed his projects; he then turned his pursuits towards the Holy land, knowing well that he was provoking the intervention of Russia, and the jealousy of England; in consequence the present war is a repetition of the Trojan war—Troy is Sebastopol; the Princess VASA, Helen; NAPOLEON, Agamemnon; NICHOLAS, Priam; BOSQUET, Ajax; MENSCHIKOFF, Nestor; and NACHIMOFF, Hector.

You know, of course, that the Princess MATHILDE is a Russian subject, the Countess DEMIDOFF; as she reproached him repeatedly with being of a lower birth than herself, the rich husband settled the affair with twelve whip-lashes. "There were twelve," said she, "I have counted them well." She separated, then, from him, and the late Czar ordered DEMIDOFF to pay her 200,000 roubles a year; furthermore, she retained the jewels of the DEMIDOFF family, (rose pearls.) A friend of mine asked her, one day, what she thought of the Emperor of Russia? "He is," replied she, "the most amiable man of his empire." "Have you any particular reasons to speak thus?" "Oh! you men, you always look for particular reasons." "But, Princess, are you not going to influence your cousin to do something for the Poles?" "Let me alone; your Poles are but drunkards, whilst Austria and Russia will make my cousin Emperor."

The coronation of NAPOLEON never took place, because even LOUIS PHILIPPE himself was never crowned. The Pope was not brought to Paris to perform the ceremony, which is not in accordance with the Democratic feelings of Parisians; but the managers of the *coup d'état* went to Paris. ST. ARNAUD, after having stolen from the Emperor's office 400,000 francs, in pursuance of this very kind of business, blew up a magazine in Varna in order to conceal his robberies, and accused the Greeks of having done the mischief. American corruption is much spoken of, but ST. ARNAUD would have been a monster here. You have a Napoleonic newspaper in New-York—let it contradict the fact if it can. I am, Sir, &c.,

IVAN GOLOVIN.

Fire in Chambers-street.

A fire broke out in the second-story of building No. 92 Chambers-street, occupied by MARTIN BEIR, importer of fancy goods, about 11¼ o'clock last evening. It spread rapidly throughout the upper stories, and did a large amount of damage. The lower floor occupied by BUNKER & Co., dealers in wine and cigars, was flooded with water, and the stock badly damaged. The entire loss amounted, probably, to about $5,000. The fire is believed to have been an incendiary one.

CITY POLITICS.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

MASS MEETING IN METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

Speeches, Resolutions, and an Address.

MAYOR WOOD HISSED.

A Workingman not Allowed to Speak.

THE TICKET INDORSED AT LAST.

SMALL BEER CHRONICLED.

Rub-a-dub, Burning Tar Barrels and Ward Meetings.

JUDGE NORTON STONED—SLIGHTLY.

A long list of gentlemen, headed by PETER COOPER, Esq., invited the electors of the City of New-York to meet in Metropolitan Theatre, last evening for the purpose of adopting measures to secure the success of the Municipal Reform nominations, at the coming election. The time given in the Organ of this party as that at which it would be proper to commence proceedings, was 7½ o'clock. At that hour there were about five hundred people present. The meeting subsequently increased to near two thousand, and PETER COOPER entered from the right wing, accompanied by a number of gentlemen who were destined to occupy the position of officers. As soon as all were seated on the stage, Mr. DRAPER neared the footlights and remarked that he had the honor to nominate A. R. WETMORE, Esq., Chairman of the meeting. The nomination was received with general favor, as was a long list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries, which contained a number of the most prominent, wealthy, and respectable men of the City.

As soon as the meeting was regularly organized, Mr. WETMORE came forward and said: We have met to-night, fellow-citizens, as friends of Municipal Reform, willing to lay aside our political preferences, in order to accomplish the greater good. By our apathy and indifference we have permitted many men, who are not qualified either by talent or by honesty, to occupy places of influence. Let us, then, by a united effort, elect men to office to whom we can intrust the great interests of this City. You will be addressed by those who have long been conversant with the corrupt practices in the City Government, and whom you will be delighted to hear. Mr. ISAAC H. BAILY will read you the address. [Applause.]

ADDRESS OF THE REFORMERS.

A Municipal election of more than ordinary consequence, will take place in this City on Tuesday next, to which all good citizens should give their attention, with a determination to wrest the Government from improper hands. Our taxes for the present fiscal year amount to the sum of five millions three hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of what is raised for the mill tax of Common Schools of the State, together amounting to over half a million of dollars. The preliminary steps have also been taken, for expenditures of an extraordinary character, on a scale of magnificence hitherto wholly unknown, the management of which will be devolved principally on officers now to be chosen.

Lands embraced in the Central Park.....	$5,020,814
of which $1,675,829 falls on individuals.	
For lands, &c., for a new Reservoir.....	727,000
To pay for constructing the Reservoir, say.	1,000,000
For a new City Hall, say.....	1,000,000
For elevating the High Bridge.....	600,000
For grading Central Park.....	100,000
For assessments for opening streets, paving, &c., to be collected of individual owners, estimate same as last years' expenditures.....	1,732,800
Total.....	$11,180,614

A law was lately passed authorizing the City to advance its bonds to contractors, for opening, regulating, grading, and paving the streets, and other work, and collect the amount from individual owners. On this account the City has temporarily advanced its bonds for about $1,000,000 over and above its collections; and it is now apparent that this sum, or most of it, will become a permanent charge upon the City, and must be provided for by taxation, or be added to our permanent City debt, which now amounts to $9,834,581 50, exclusive of revenue bonds issued in anticipation of the annual tax. The City is always behind, on this account, one year. We first make the ordinary annual expenditure, which is borrowed on revenue bonds, and then pay the latter, as the tax is collected. The City is now arrear on this head, such proportion of the annual expenditure, as the consumed portion of the fiscal year bears to the whole year. The last report of our finances states that

"The current expenses of the calendar year of 1855, when the year closes, will have been paid by about $4,716,140, procured by the issue of revenue bonds, as before stated, and about $1,127,722 89, derived from the payment of taxes."

The aggregate of these various items, amounting to over $28,000,000, constitutes what the City owes on Revenue bonds for expenditures already made; permanent bonds; for assessment bonds; and what it will proceed to raise by assessment, taxation or loans, for the extraordinary expenditures above enumerated. Some out-side estimates of the expense of the New City Hall, on the plan adopted by the Board of Councilmen, far exceed the sum of $3,000,000.

The enormous amounts raised from the earnings of the people by our City Government, are not expended by the provident and solid portion of the community, who have amassed property; but wholly by a set of unscrupulous officials, who rely on the power of taxation to obtain the property of others. They boldly avow a settled determination to enjoy the real estate standing in the names of individual citizens, by appropriating to themselves a large share of the annual income. The tax on real estate already amounts to what would be a considerable rent for its annual use. The time is not distant, if reform does not take place, when the per centage of tax will be sufficient to induce money-lenders to withdraw their loans, and place them in those localities in which a fair proportion of the annual profits of real estate goes to the owner of the property. These abuses have increased with fearful rapidity, and are increasing; and yet what is there to show for our large annual expenditure, (that which is called ordinary,) except the rapidly made fortunes of public officers. The legislation of the City, and its management of departments, have become mercenary, wholly inadequate to secure the benefits and blessings of good government, and highly injurious to the public welfare.

The injurious and unbeneficial burdens thus imposed by the tax-eaters of the Corporation, are a charge upon the labor and business of the community. What the landlord, grocer or merchant severally pays in the shape of tax, he collects in the shape of rent and augmented price of commodities, from his tenant and customer. The occupant of the humblest room, and the purchaser of a loaf of bread, bear a portion of the tax—paid, not as taxes should be, to meet the expenses of an honest and useful Government, affording the blessings of protection and safety to all, but chiefly that it may be divided among a lot of plunderers, who resort to this species of agrarianism to reach the property of industrious and frugal citizens.

The legislation of this City, in its acts of omission and commission, clearly prove our utter want of all high regard for the true interests of the community. An expenditure of over $50,000 per annum is now in daily progress for removing offal from the City, although responsible individuals offer to do the work free of charge, and this offer has been before the Common Council for eight months, without being acted on. The interest in expenditure overweighs the public interest in favor of economy. The single case, which has its parallels, illustrates the principle on which the Corporation proceeds. The expenditure for street-sweeping, which amounts to about $400,000, and is continued, notwithstanding bids to do the work for about $150,000, is even more flagrant. These are specimens of acts of omission. Those of commission in the Common Council are exhibited to the wise and conclusive vetoes which the Mayor has so properly interposed. The measures which are readily supported in that body are such as have the spur of selfishness to further them, and are stimulated by rewards; they then receive the undivided attention of Committees, and move through the successive stages of legislation with rapidity, certainty and effect.

The question how these great evils shall be corrected,—disastrous as their continuance must be to the name and fame of the City, and ultimately to its industry and prosperity, and to the cause of free government—that momentous question arises, for the mature consideration of every one who feels that he has an interest in the system of free government under which we live. Amendments to the charter have been tried and found to be ineffectual as a remedy; for the same class, the tax consumers, decide on the restrictions as well as the powers of the charter. THE TRUE REMEDY IS IN THE ELECTION OF GOOD MEN TO OFFICE. This is abundantly shown in the management of the Water Department, and more conspicuously in the industry, skill, fidelity and courage exhibited by the Mayor and our noble Comptroller, Mr. Flagg. They act under the same charter, which is so shamefully neglected and abused by a majority of the Heads of Department. If the example of Mr. Flagg were emulated in other Departments, the manifold corruptions of city legislators and minor officials would be deprived of their capacity for mischief, and be corrected; but innumerable and monstrous abuses have their origin, and are boldly carried out in those Departments, without the application of any remedy by the Common Council. The power of impeachment lodged with the Board of Councilmen to initiate, and with the Board of Aldermen to complete, stands as a perfect dead letter in the charter, as do many of its provisions.

Nominations of persons as Heads of these Departments; of Aldermen for one-half the Wards—those with an even numerical designation, beginning with the Second and ending with the Twenty-second; and for Councilmen in sixty districts—have been made. Among the nominations for the Departments made by party and other political associations, there is only an occasional name entitled to respect. The several candidates for Comptroller are, Robert T. Hawes, Whig; Philip W. Engs, Hard Shell; John S. Giles, Know-Nothing; and Azariah C. Flagg, Democrat. The Reform Committee, by acclamation, selected from among these the veteran who now stands at his post with unyielding virtue and courage, instead of his real antagonist, Mr. Giles, who has long been the recipient of jobs and contracts, and the especial pet of the present Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, whose bondsman he now is. The contest is wholly confined to these two officers, and must decide which of them shall manage the vast pecuniary interests embraced in an expenditure of twenty-eight millions of dollars—from which we can scarcely escape, an outlay before which the most populous State of this Union would quail, and which is only rivaled by the expenditures of the National Government.

The candidates for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies are Nathaniel S. Selah, Deputy Sheriff—nominated by both branches of Tammany Hall; and Joseph S. Southworth, nominated by the Know-Nothings—a mechanic, now foreman in the Allaire Works. The duty of erecting public buildings, including the City Hall, will devolve upon this officer, if the Charter shall continue unchanged.

A Deputy-Sheriff, having no other qualifications than his office creates, seemed scarcely suitable for a Department in which such duties as are indicated by the title "Repairs and Supplies," were to be performed, and the Committee unanimously adopted Mr. Southworth, Know-Nothing, (formerly Whig,) after ascertaining that he was a skillful mechanic, and an honest, upright man. The Republicans, instead of agreeing in this nomination, have named Mr. Jacob L. Dodge, nominated by the Whigs, for whom no vote can be cast, except by those who have no just conceptions of the real issue and their duty to themselves and the public. Every two votes for Mr. Dodge, for this office, or Mr. Hawes or Mr. Engs for Comptroller, is equal to one for Mr. Giles or Mr. Selah, for the respective stations for which they are candidates.

For Corporation Counsel, the candidates are Mr. Tomlinson, Whig, Mr. Noyes, Republican, Mr. Haskins, Hard Shell, L. N. Glover, Know-Nothing, and Lorenzo B. Shepard, Democrat. The ability of Mr. Shepard, and his integrity, were vouched for by respectable names, and he had the additional merit of having been warm and earnest in procuring the nomination of Mr. Flagg in the Democratic Convention. This service, which was of transcendant importance at this juncture, had great weight with the Committee in view of the well-known fitness of Mr. Shepard for the station, and he is entitled to a triumphant election at the polls. The competitors here are Mr. Glover and Mr. Shepard; votes for other candidates will be thrown away.

Our candidate for Sheriff is an under Sheriff in the same office, recommended by various members of the bar as competent and faithful—and selected more particularly because all the other candidates then nominated were wholly inexperienced, and because experience was highly necessary to the performance of its delicate and difficult duties. Mr. Bleecker, since nominated by the Republicans, could not be aided by a nomination by this Committee.

The name of Daniel Ewen, for Street Commissioner, not named by any other political parties, was presented on account of his eminent fitness, and because the Committee could not conscientiously recommend either of the other candidates. The divisions with respect to this office, so generally prevailing among the various parties, make it desirable that Mr. Ewen should be warmly supported.

Dr. John H. Griscom, named for City Inspector by this Committee and the Republican organization, is eminently fitted for the post, by ripe experience and high ability and integrity.

For Governor of the Alms House, the choice of this Committee first fell upon Wm. F. Havemeyer, who had been nominated by the Republicans; but he declining, Mr. C. Godfrey Gunther was selected and nominated by the Hard Shells—a fit and proper nomination.

The Committee, in naming Judicial officers, have invariably adopted the rule to make a renomination in every case where no objection was made to the incumbent. To preserve the independence and stability of the Judiciary, this rule should be essential, and they have invariably regarded it. For the Bench of the Supreme Court, a vacancy has been created by death, which was *temporarily* filled during the present year, and the case was therefore not one in which the rule applied; and the Committee, after earnest debate and consideration, gave their vote to James R. Whiting, nominated by both branches of the Democratic Party, a citizen and lawyer, of known integrity, firmness and ability.

The only remaining office is that of County Clerk, for which the Republicans and this Committee have united in naming Douglass Leffingwell—a merchant's clerk, well known for his capacity and diligence, and who will fill the station honorably and usefully.

The various nominations for the Common Council cannot be mentioned in detail. The Committee can only say that the Reform members have been true to their duties, and are unstained with any suspicion of venality. They have been of essential service in checking the march of corruption, which but for them, threatened to appertain to every measure, and they deserve all honor at the hands of the community.

In performing this delicate duty of making nominations for office, the Reform Committee has steadily set its face against the policy of naming a single person from its own body, and has named in every case the most available good candidate, irrespective of all party considerations, without fear, favor or affection, and solely with a view to promote our City's honor and welfare.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were now read with varying favor.

Resolved, That while national and State issues, affecting the prosperity of the Union and of this State, may be of a character to divide men into parties and enlist their attention in that character, the real issue here is, whether there shall be an honest, economical administration of public affairs, or whether the treasury shall continue to be plundered by those elected to protect it; and that we earnestly recommend to the voters of this City to disregard party and personal considerations, and elect only those who will give to the City of New-York a better government, and if possible, redeem its character in the estimation of the world.

Resolved, That we deem the present a suitable occasion to express our hearty approval of the manly, dignified, honest and able administration of Hon. FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City. [Hisses.] We have found in him a bold, unflinching public servant, [general hisses,] who not only knows the right, but dares maintain it. [A voice: "How about the *Joseph Walker*," and increased hissing.] His devotion to the public interests in every department of the City Government, and the fidelity and industry with which he performs the arduous duties of his office, [A voice: "Yes! WALTER R. JONES," and hisses,] have endeared him to all honest citizens, who stand ready to aid and protect him in the glorious work of municipal reform to which he has applied himself with so much energy. It is due to his exertions and designs that the several heads of departments and members of the Common Council to be elected next Tuesday, shall be of a character to further the laudable objects he is striving to accomplish. [Hisses.]

Resolved, That in the midst of the general corruption which prevails in our local Government, we recognize in the wisdom, industry, courage and fidelity of AZARIAH C. FLAGG, qualities which endear him to the community, and entitle him to a triumphant reëlection.

Resolved, That we recommend to the voters of this City to prepare their tickets in advance of the time of election, to be early at the polls, and to let no side issues of any kind interfere in any manner with a bold, energetic and determined support of the Reform nominations.

The address was received with perfect decorum, and occasional applause, until the reader commenced the resolutions referring to His Honor Mayor WOOD. The resolutions, as may be seen, were of a highly complimentary character. The meeting received them with a perfect storm of hisses. The reader struggled through with them, but every time his Honor's name was mentioned, or his character extolled, the hisses were renewed, with occasional cries of "The *Joseph Walker*," and "WALTER R. JONES." The reader became "red in the face," and was somewhat confused; and had not the next resolution contained the name of AZARIAH C. FLAGG which stopped the hisses and caused enthusiastic applause, he would have experienced great difficulty in finishing his task. When he had retired, Councilman MATHER came forward to second the address and resolutions. He spoke in substance as follows:

GEN. MATHER'S INDORSEMENT OF MAYOR WOOD.

Councilman MATHER addressed the meeting in support of the resolutions. The object of this assemblage was one which, he said, appealed rather to the judgment than the passions of men. The rights they had assembled this night to consider were the rights of the people to an efficient, honest and economical Municipal Government, and there could be no question that of some, at least, of these rights the people were deprived. In the matter of efficiency, however, there could be no doubt that two Departments of the City Government were faithfully administered. He had been charged with being a WOOD-man; if he found that the measures which he was convinced were right were supported and enforced, to the extent of his ability, by Mayor WOOD, then he would not repel the charge of being a WOOD-man. He presented the singular spectacle of a man who did not assist, either directly or indirectly, in the elevation of FERNANDO WOOD to office, and yet supported his measures of Reform since, while those who were engaged warmly in securing his election had since abandoned him. The Mayor was not able to satisfy all the demands for public safety and relief that some people demanded, owing to the limited power placed in his hands. If he (the Mayor) were sustained, however, by the honest part of this community, he would effect a change most surprising and agreeable.

The speaker next referred, in terms of warm commendation, to AZARIAH C. FLAGG, and then entered at some length on the discussion of the question of honesty and economy in the administration of our municipal affairs. He denied very emphatically the existence in any decent quantity of either of the qualities in question, attributing their scarcity to the facts that politicians almost alone have heretofore monopolized the public offices, and that the legitimate remuneration allowed by law to persons holding office are so small that honest men have few, if any, inducements to seek them. Mr. MATHER made a somewhat protracted speech, and sat down amid loud applause.

The Chairman then put the question affirmatively on the adoption of the resolutions, and without taking the nays, declared them to be carried. He

SYMPTOMS OF A RIOT.

announced the name of the next speaker as Mr. PECKHAM.

Mr. PECKHAM advanced, and had got the length of —"Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, in the presence of this assemblage"—when he was interrupted by Mr. FRAZER, a gentleman who has heretofore figured in the Workingmen's meetings, and who had risen and addressed the Chair before Mr. PECKHAM presented himself. Mr. FRAZER claimed that the negative had not been put, and, therefore, that the resolutions were not adopted. Mr. PECKHAM attempted to proceed, Mr. FRAZER attempted to prevent him, and did, and the audience uttered discordant cries of "FRAZER, FRAZER," "PECKHAM, PECKHAM," and rather seemed, at first, to enjoy the thing.

Again Mr. PECKHAM, in a comparative lull, endeavored to go on, and again Mr. FRAZER shut him up by declaring that no negative had been taken on the resolutions, and demanding his right to be heard. The audience were obviously growing indignant, and very vehement cries of "Put him out," "Kick him out," "Sit down, Sir," advised Mr. FRAZER that the sooner he held his tongue the better.

The Chairman said that as he had omitted to take the negative through inadvertence, he would put the question on the resolutions again.

Mr. FRAZER was not satisfied with that. "Before that is put," said he, "I claim the privilege of speaking to you."

There was a very evident disinclination to extend to Mr. F. any such privilege. "Put him out," "Put him out," was shouted from a hundred throats. Loud calls for PECKHAM were heard, followed by a call for three cheers for PECKHAM, which was warmly responded to. Some of Mr. FRAZER's friends who aspired to the elicitation of a similar exhibition of favor, called for "Three cheers for FRAZER." Very great confusion and noise, made up of faint cheers, terrific groans, hisses and laughter, were the result. FRAZER had the good sense to perceive that the meeting was indisposed to gratify his laudable ambition to ascend the stage, and sat down.

QUIET RESTORED.

Mr. PECKHAM finally succeeded in getting a hearing, when he remarked that he was a young man; he had never before attempted to address an audience, and the interruptions had in consequence, disturbed him much. Nevertheless there was a name on the ticket which he favored strongly; the name of DOUGLASS LEFFINGWELL; and he proceeded to speak in highest terms of his favorite. Leaving him, he dropped a few good words in favor of JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH. The ticket, generally speaking, he considered a good one, and believed that were it successful our City Government would be much better than it is at present. There was a general state of rascality existing among City officials; and as the Committee that had presented the Reform ticket was composed of men largely interested in the economical government of the City, he thought the people should have confidence in their nominations, at least until some officer recommended by them should prove incapable or dishonest. When Mr. PECKHAM retired, loud calls were made for FRAZER, but the Chairman announced

JUDGE VANDERPOOL.

The Judge was very much surprised at being called upon. He had not the most distant idea of making a speech. Where, said he, where is JAMES W. GERARD?—and echo answered "Where?" He should have been here, exclaimed the Judge, and I regret that he is not here, for he should have been here and given us his invaluable services. Leaving Mr. GERARD, or rather failing to find him, he expressed some displeasure with the public press, on account of its squeamishness with reference to affairs in Kansas and Pass-him-over WILLIAMSON. They ought to attend more to things nearer home. There was great corruption in the City, and it should be rooted out. Taxes were increasing regularly and enormously. And here he wished to say, that he had for a long time been trying to beat it into the heads of laboring men, that in the matter of taxes they were much interested; and that because of the increase of taxes, they were made to pay higher rents and give exorbitant prices for their beef and other provisions. With what result he did not mention. After taking a severe whack of those around the City Hall, he recommended the Reform nominations, and then retired. As soon as seated, loud calls were made for FRAZER, but the President refused to give him a hearing, and declared Mr. BAILEY in order. Mr. BAILEY apologized for the absence of Mr. GERARD, and spoke at some length on what he called the thankless labors of the Reform Committee. On the conclusion of Mr. BAILEY's remarks, the meeting adjourned, amid loud cries for FRAZER.

Candidates for Judge of the Supreme Court.

The Whig Judiciary Convention met at the Broadway House last evening, to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, in place of Hon. R. H. Morris, deceased. Hon. Theodore Stuyvesant presided, and E. B. Shafer, Esq., acted as Secretary. The first ballot was as follows:

Chas. A. Peabody.....	18 W. R. Beebe..... 3
H. P. Ketchum.....	4 F. A. Tallmadge..... 3

The nomination was made unanimous.

Mr. Peabody is also the nominee of the Republicans.

The Soft-Shell Judiciary Committee met at Tammany Hall last evening, and selected Henry Hilton as their nominee for Judge of the Supreme Court. He was elected on the first ballot, which stood thus:

Hilton.....	37 Develin..... 9
Cutler.....	6 Leonard..... 5

The nomination was afterwards made unanimous, and a Committee, consisting of Messrs. Rynders, Ring and Monroe, was appointed to inform the Hard Convention of the result.

Protection at the Polls.

A meeting of the National Club, of the Eighteenth Ward, was held last night at Gramercy Hall, corner of Twentieth-street and Third-avenue. It was very largely attended; indeed, at one period of the evening, the room could not contain all who sought admission. Mr. B. C. Davis was chosen President, and the meeting was addressed by Messrs. Warden, Edney, Beet, the President, and others. The topics principally discussed were the protection of the ballot-box, and the necessity of shielding every voter, whatever his religion, or the place of his nativity, if he was a *bona fide* citizen, and entitled to vote, from interference, brow-beating, rowdyism, or other improper influence at the polls. The speakers were cordially cheered, and the meeting was a success.

Fifteenth Ward K. N. Meeting.

The Fifteenth Ward Americans had a good torch-light procession last night. They did not try to get up a row with any body, and consequently all went off well. There were many banners and transparencies, on several of which we noticed the name of Prof. Elias Loomis, the distinguished mathematician. An enthusiastic meeting was afterwards held at Convention Hall, Wooster-street, R. A. Watkinson, Esq., presiding, which was addressed by several eminent speakers. The K. N.'s of this Ward have had the good taste to adopt the entire Reform Ticket.

Temperance and Reform Meeting—Ninth Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of the Ninth Ward, friendly to Temperance and Reform nominations, was held last evening in the Bleecker Building, Bleecker-street. Doctor Sherrill (Chairman) briefly explained the object of the meeting, which was to keep up the spirit of Temperance and strengthen its cause on the eve of the election.

Mr. Schomber vindicated the Prohibitory Law, which, he said, the ladies of Indiana and Ohio would shoulder their muskets to sustain if necessary.

Mr. Berril, the next speaker, came down hard on the Diquor-dealers, and condemned their attempt to elect candidates in their interest. He would not call them devils, but, when speaking of them he was reminded of one of their celebrated men, who, in visiting a menagerie at Washington, stood gazing at a baboon

THE MEDITERRANEAN MERCHANTS.

The Italian Merchants in London—Members of the two most Characteristic Houses—Heads of Houses, Leonino and Levy—Notices of Doxat & Co., Morris, Prevost, Cohen and Goldsmith, Heath & Co., the Greeks—Character of the Italian Trade, &c.

The favor with which our notice of the Greek merchants was received both in the commercial and general reading circles through the country induces us to continue these merchant-pictures. We purpose to follow that which we present to-day of the Italians, by sketches of the French, German, Scandinavian, and English merchants, with seperate sketches of the BARINGS' House, and that of OVERAND and GURNEY, and of the leading banking and mercantile establishments in every capital of Europe, which we trust may not alone be interesting, but in some respects useful to the business community of this and the other side of the Atlantic.

The Italian business in London is divided between English, German, Swiss, Greek and Italian Houses. The Italian Houses proper, at the head of which stand the LEONINOS, were originally started principally in connection with the silk trade. The organization of the silk business in London is, perhaps, the most admirable of its kind on the whole globe.

The English Houses supply the Chinese and Bengal Silk; the Greeks the Turkish, Persian, and Greek Silks; the Italians the produce of Lombardy, the Papal States and the Tuscan and Neapolitan Silks; and they all then pass into the hands of the weavers of Spitalsfield and Macclesfield, through the intermedium of a few Brokers. DURANT & Co., and H. N. EATON, are the leading brokers, who, with a thorough knowledge of the requirements of the weavers, and the position of the silk-producing countries, command the confidence of all parties, and manage the interests committed to their charge with a skill so consummate, that this silk importation is carried out almost with scientific precision, supplying the manufacturers at the lowest possible price compatible with the reasonable profit, to which the importer is legitimately entitled. This is one of the few trades that is based upon the purest principles of commercial economy, almost without alloy of speculative or gambling spirit. All the parties connected with it are of the highest character, not only in point of standing, but also in point of intellect; ever moulding their operations in accordance with the dictates of prudence, common sense and integrity. Occasionally, when the financial necessities of the importers require it, DURANT purchases in anticipation of the demand of the manufacturers; but these purchases are always backed by orders, and come more properly within the reach of banking operations, a discount being allowed for the facilities afforded by the immediate payment. In our sketch of the Greek merchants, we have already enlarged upon the immense advantages growing out of the numerous agents, sentineled over the various springs of productions. The same masterly arrangement preside over the Italian operations. The House of LEONINO has agents at Milan, Florence, Turin, Venice, Naples, Ancona, and at Sinigaglia. At the latter place a great fair is held every year, of much smaller proportion, but of similar character to that of Beaucaire in France, of Novogorod in Russia and of Leipsic in Germany, where the silk producers of the papal States and adjoining districts congregate, and sell their fine silks to the highest bidder. The only difference between the Italian and Greek agents is, that while the one are compensated by a salary or commission, the other have generally an interest by partnership. As we stated before, the monopoly in the Italian business is not, as with the Greek in the Levantine trade, vested any longer in the natives of Italy. Not that the glory which, in times of yore, made Venice mistress of the Sea, and Genoa the cradle of Columbus, has altogether departed from the fair peninsula. The flags of the great Genoese shipowners still proudly wave upon the oceans, and in the bay of New-Orleans, St. Domingo, and Amsterdam, their ships still hold a fair place among those of other nations, in the carrying of cotton from the American plantations, and Hayti coffee, and sugar from the great refinery of the DE BRUYN's house to the manufacturers and households of Italy. But much of the Italian business has passed into the hands of English houses, who have establishments at Naples, Trieste, Leghorn and Genoa, and into the hands of various German and leading Swiss houses.

MORRIS, PREVOST & Co., DOXAT & Co., BORDIER, FABRIS & Co., are the three most eminent Swiss houses in London. Mr. MORRIS was Governor of the Bank of England some years since, and distinguished himself by his correspondence with the great French political economist and contributor to the *Journal des Débats*, MICHEL CHEVALIER, and by a very able pamphlet which he published on the great currency controversy, started by the Californian gold discoveries. But independent of this individual distinction, these Swiss Houses are greatly honored in England for the powerful combination of capital presented in their operations, and for their uprightness.

The many proprietors of large private fortunes who exist at Geneva, Basle and Berne, send considerable amounts for investment through these houses in English and Continental securities. While they thus to some degree partake of the character of banking-houses for their own countries, their vicinity to Italy, and the high reputation they possess for command of capital, bring many of the consignments of Italian produce within their reach, which perhaps would not otherwise have been diverted from Italians proper. However, those peculiarly startling features of impetuosity and daring which are the prominent characteristics of the national genius, are only to be found in the business operations of the Italians proper. And although, as we have shown, much of the national business has been clutched from their hands, round the few houses who still survive in London the national genius still clings, though the national power has been crippled.

The LEONINOS, as we said before, are at the head of other Italians proper. They have a house at Genoa with DAVIDE LEONINO, as head, who represents the retrogressive element, while IPPOLITO, the London LEONINO embodies the impulsive, and EMANUELE, the Milan LEONINO, constitutes the harmonising element, giving to the whole House a fair balance of conservatism. But the manner in which the House attained its present eminence was highly original.

About fifteen or twenty years ago, IPPOLITO was sent by his brothers to London for the purpose of pushing the silk business. Arriving with good letters of introduction, he obtained admission to the highest business circles. The LEONINOS were sprung from a race of barbaresque Jews, many of whom, during the persecution to which they were subjected at Fez and Morocco, were driven to the Mediterranean shores, IPPOLITO, by virtue of that mysterious affinity which links the African with the Asiatic or Europeanized Jew, became a special favorite in the Hebrew circles of the Anglo-Saxon metropolis. This was no doubt much owing to his being a fine, dashing youth, with aristocratic bearing, and merchant-like aspiration, which is a great title to prominence in those circles, in contradistinction to money, changers or stock-jobbers, who are considered of lower standing in society. Of course in those circles where diplomatic Hebrew mothers lay in ambush to find a suitable husband for REBECCA or for LEAH, IPPOLITO was received with great enthusiasm. The rich Jewesses are generally in great difficulties about matrimonial arrangements, especially in England, where an immense property is given by the father as dowry, making the responsibility of selecting a solvent husband of greater importance. The young lady is generally sacrificed in these arrangements, as the superior education which she has received creates a gulf between her and the mere mammonite. With the fathers and mothers the object in view is more to find a man able to take care of their daughter's money, than of their daughter's happiness.

A most tragic illustration of this species of match-making occurred a few years ago in London, when the daughter of Mr. LUCAS, of the eminent firm of LUCAS, MICHOLLS & Co., of Manchester and Jamaica, died of a broken heart, because her father, who promised to give her £30,000 on the occasion of her marriage, to be vested, as usual, in her name, and her husband to be only entitled to the interest, refused to let her have the man she loved, simply because, although a highly accomplished and responsible merchant, he did not quite come up to his purse-proud family aspirations. But as he loved his daughter dearly, her death wrought such an effect upon his feelings that his heart broke, too, and within a few months he followed her to the grave.

The difficulty of finding suitable co-religionists is another drawback upon the happiness of many of the accomplished and overwealthy daughters of Israel. The highly gifted and literary daughters of Sir ISAAC GOLDSMITH, the wealthy capitalist and mining and railway speculator of London, are doomed to celibacy, or to run away with some handsome pagan. The only one of his daughters who is married, has been made unhappy by being given away to a fop of NIZZA, of the name of AVIGDOR, who figured for a short time as partner of the banking house of BISCHOFFSHEIM, and who has since smuggled himself into the Sardinian Parliament as member of Nizza, where his father is a banker of some wealth and great pretensions. In this instance, the partnership with the BISCHOFFSHEIM seduced old ISAAC, but a noble woman was again sacrificed. In the instance of IPPOLITO, the lady doomed to become the wife of the fiery Genoese was a daughter of BENJAMIN COHEN, the brother-in-law of the original NATHAN ROTHSCHILD, and the uncle of the Baron LIONEL and the present ROTHSCHILDS. COHEN being the Cashier and the principal bill-broker of the ROTHSCHILDS, the connection proved of immense advantage to the LEONINOS, and it is to this connection that they are indebted for the eminence which their house enjoys, as their bills found ready takers in Lombard-street and at the Bank of England, backed by this species of family connection with the ROTHSCHILDS, independent of the fair reputation which the Genoese establishment itself enjoyed for wealth and stability. If we give so much prominence to the sketch of LEONINO, it is because he is a perfect type of the Italian trader, as he flourished in the times of the Medici, with a fair sprinkling, too, of semi-Jewish, semi-Moorish blood in his veins. It is the presence of men like these, with fine banditti frames, of men like LEONINO, or of spurious Greeks, like CASTELLI, which give to the London 'Change and to Mark and to Mincing-lane their picturesqueness of appearance.

No stage can offer a more romantic picture than that afforded by watching an Italian like LEONINO, coiling himself around the stiff John-Bull neck of Mr. STONE, of the firm of DURANT, the great silk broker, and bewildering the sturdy silk champion, of the Methodistical school of WESLEY, with the tortuous reasoning of a half-Jewish, half-Moorish diplomatist trained in the teachings of MACHIAVELLI. It is RACHEL dancing a minuet with FORREST.

But the most romantic incidents occurred during the corn excitement in 1847, when LEONINO received immense consignments of Italian and Danubian produce. With such Italian natures, the charm of business is not so much in its gains, as in its effect upon the passions; although the passion for gain is tolerably well pronounced too. But they look upon the brokers as terrible conspirators, and upon rival merchants as personal enemies. The relation prevailing between the Genoese and other Italian houses, is nothing but the old feuds of the Montague and Capuletti transferred to 'Change, or the hostile brothers of Messina meeting in the corn market. We have heard, upon a poor, innocent sample of maize, such words of imprecations hurled as, from their intensity, might have turned whole fields in Wallachia white with terror. LEONINO, uttering wild cries of *vendetta*, while Mr. KING, or some other matter-of-fact corn factor was standing by, looking with inexpressible amazement upon the strange gesticulations of the ferocious foreigner. The factor's corny soul being wholly absorbed by one thought, which is that of ninepence, the commission to which the brokerage had been reduced at the time per quarter, while LEONINO's soul is fretted and worked by the fiercest passion, his imagination detecting, in the quiet gentlemanly face of the English corn factor, the darkest plots of deep-laid treachery. But the greatest nutriment for these passions was yielded by the contracts entered into with Italian houses for the supply of corn. It ended with some glorious harvests for the lawyers, as every word was turned into a dagger to stab the contracting party where the corn fell, or to improve upon the terms to increase the gain, where the corn rose in value. Again it was not so much the intention to deceive one another, as the lust to excite himself, which threw so many of these contracts into the fangs of the lawyers. Upon another occasion, when another great Italian house in London, TERNI, principally connected with Rome, hinted, in a letter to a friend at Ancona, that LEONINO was not the man to be intrusted with silk consignments, or some disparaging allusion to that effect, the Ancona agent of LEONINO, a perfect TALLEYRAND in his way, got by stealth hold of that letter, sent it to LEONINO, who, on its receipt, at once went to TERNI's office, asked him whether he had really written it, and on receiving an affirmative answer, gave him a blow in the face, which eventually cost LEONINO about £1,000, in the way of law expenses and fines. But what mattered this to him? His panting after *vendetta* was gratified. But this man, with all the vehemence of his passions, possesses a thorough genius for business, and has still further improved upon the position which the standing of the house at Genoa, and his connection with COHEN, and through him with the ROTHSCHILDS, gave him. Within the last few years the house has embarked in large operations in colonial produce. The restlessness and gipsy turn of mind of the London LEONINO has contributed to give to many operations a semi-eccentric, semi-speculative character, which might eventually prove dangerous to the safety of the establishment, if they were not accompanied by a singular degree of sagacity and kept within proper bounds by the more conservative elements of the elder brothers at the head of the Italian establishment.

Another Italian merchant who flourished for some time in London was LEVY, of Venice, as perfect an embodiment of a Shylock as ever trod the stones of the Rialto, with this only difference, that while Shylock preferred flesh to gold, LEVY would never have been guilty of such an unbusiness-like preference. Under no circumstances would he have refused to take Bassanio's money. His exit from the Ghetto of Venice was as characteristic as his appearance at White Chapel, where he rented what he diplomatically called an office. He left Venice on account of a quarrel with his brother, with whom he was in partnership, and with his wife, who was said to have broken the solemn pledge she gave to LEVY when the Rabbi joined their hands at the Synagogue. He took all his money with him; put it in a belt especially bought for the purpose, and fastening it around his loins, he made one day his appearance in Mincing-lane, bargaining for a cargo of sugar, accompanied by a singular looking young man, who turned out to be a Hebrew theological student, who, while waiting for a vacant Rabbiship, had been fished up by LEVY in Houndsditch, and consented to act as clerk for him. This clerk received as salary a shilling a day, and a cup of coffee and a cake in the evening. LEVY refused for a long time to deposit his money with any banker, and transacted immense business, paying out the cash from his belt. It was only when one day he was reminded that the belt had attracted the attention of some of the speculative burglars of Whitechapel, that he tremblingly made up his mind to open an account with JONES LOYD. In the room which he had rented, he installed a mulatto Jewess, with whom he lived in open concubinage to wreak revenge upon his guilty wife, and we shall never forget the scene which that room presented, when upon some business occasion we visited it. He had taken off the bells and knockers from the door, as he said that the boys only used them to annoy him, and we had to wait about twenty minutes, until LEVY made his appearance at the window, his head wrapped up in a red shawl, suspiciously inquiring about the object of our call. After a few moments of hesitation he opened the door himself, and we soon found ourselves in a room in which, in spite of the July sun which made the heat intolerable outside, a lusty fire crackled in the chimney, as if in the deepest Winter. The fire-place was a perfect curiosity. All sorts and manners of little kettles and plates, were placed upon the grate, filling the room with smoke and with odors of strange viands and potatoes, less painful to describe than to inhale. The room was crowded with little baskets and cases and boxes, in the midst of which crawled two little urchins, playing with an immense cat, and the mulattress, evidently their mother, preparing stewed apples for LEVY, who said he was sick. Near the grate sat an oriental Jew with a turban upon his head. LEVY said that he had been introduced to him by a friend of Damascus, and he had given him five shillings. He professed to be an agent of the Jerusalem Dust Company, started for the purpose of supplying the Cemeteries of Jews all over the world with the dust of the Holy City, with which the graves of Hebrews must be besprinkled to make the burial ceremony in strict harmony with the Mosaic ceremonial dispensation.

LEHREN, of the banker's firm of HOLLANDER and LEHREN of Amsterdam, stands at the head of this dust importation, and this agent, as LEVY thought, was an impostor who had left Jerusalem on a private beggar-venture of his own. This LEVY, strange to say, who was the recognized head of the great firm of the LEVYS, of Venice, and who transacted business in London to the extent of thousands and thousands a year, kept no books whatsoever, excepting the little slips of paper which he carried about his person, and which presented a strange yellowish appearance, and the check-book, which he kept fastened with a string to his button. He said that all his operations sprung from his own mind, and that he carried them out according to his own fashion. So he would give a strangely complicated order for coffee to Rio, for sugar to Pernambuco, or for cotton to New-York or Mobile, sending portions of a cargo to Amsterdam, portions to Venice, portions to London, with instructions to the consignees equally complicated. His ideas seemed to be in the same state of confusion that prevailed in his room, yet with his check-book fastened to his heart, he was rarely the loser, as, although having the quaintest and most ghostly fancy about the details of his operations, he possessed a singularly clear judgment in respect to the main chance. As he sat there dictating to his theological clerk, who looked the very picture of starvation, the beggar of Jerusalem hovering over the grate, and the mulattress busy with the stewed apples, and her brood reveling with the fat cat in the filthy chips of the dirty room, he gave us more the idea of some broken down Alchemist in a Gipsy tent, than of an Italian merchant transacting business at London. Yet so he was. A few years ago we met him in Paris, establishing his son in the money-changing line in the Passage des Panoramas. Recently we think we met him in Wall-street. We should not at all wonder to hear of his arrival upon some plantation in Louisiana. He always seemed anxious to pick out some cotton on the spot.

Among the Italian merchants in London, there are many more startling individualities, but none so marked as those of LEONINO and LEVY. There are also a great many Italian merchants "unattached" in London, sent there by their friends in Trieste or Genoa, to superintend for a while the operations of the London agents. Among the English houses that transact the most Italian business, HEATH & Co. are the most prominent, owing to their house at Naples, the head of which, their partner, Mr. FURER, being English Consul at the Capital of King BOMBA. To the house of DRAPER the Italian partner, PIETRONI, has brought a large lot of Italian business. CONRAD, GOLDSMID & Co., rank also among the first Italian houses. Besides the Swiss houses, the semi-German and semi-Swiss, Mr. THURN; and semi-Swiss, semi-English, THO-MASSET, who has married a daughter of Mr. DOXAT, have also a full share of consignments and orders from the South. We need hardly say that besides corn and silk, the oils of Sicily, the orange and other fruits, the beads of Venice and many other exquisite productions of Italian soil or Italian industry, are constantly exchanged against the Colonial produce which accumulates in London from all parts of the Globe. They are also bartered for the manufacturing goods of France and England, not to speak of Calcutta hides, Armenian and East Indian cottons, indigo, coffee, tea, cocoa, sugar, iron, tin plate, coal and many other articles which find in Italy a ready market.

The Greeks, through their houses at Trieste, also get here and there a slice of the Mediterranean business, but while the great transatlantic business is carried on by the great houses of Genoa, Palermo, Leghorn, Ancona and Trieste, the silk trade is principally carried out in London. For other Italian produce, London is also the great *entrepôt*.

ALMA MATER.

Columbia's Annual Festival.

In a paragraph yesterday, we noted the fact that Columbia College celebrated its Annual Festival on Wednesday evening with great success. The public exercises took place at Hope Chapel, the private dinner arrangements at PELETTE's in Broadway. The Orator of the evening was Prof. HENRY JAMES ANDERSON. He talked of the *College as a unit*. That is to say, Alma Mater and her children are one, in heart, spirit and acts, and if not one, should be. The Professor refreshed his recollection, and that of his audience, with reminiscences of the College life, College "hits," and College fun. It was once a question, which was killing the College the faster—the Greek prepositions or Paley's Philosophy. There was once a fierce rebellion against comets, and College Professors went into a rage over the Trilobites. But we have learned to endure great Asteriods, and even to seek out gigantic Ichthyosauri. Is there any topic which an Alumnus would like to touch upon? What indiscretion would not a speaker be guilty of, who should so much as mention the Secret Societies; or treat of the favorite pranks of College boys; or speak of Senatorial investigations; or, worse still, if he were to refer to those meetings of the brethren at which they were silently indignant, or virtuously severe? But those were little troubles, and served their little ends. They have done what was bidden, and are gone where they were sent. The Past takes care of the Past: the Present and the Future are ours, to forfeit or improve. To-day yesterday, would have been a day too soon: it will, to-morrow, be a day too late. Alma Mater has a future of larger responsibility, and will be required to undergo a greater amenability. Her later acquisitions will be directly from the mass: she must not fail to keep her word with each of her advisers. No stain is upon her escutcheon—no wrinkle on her brow. There is no fear that she will falter, seeing that what concerns her concerns her children, and their interest in her welfare is never-ending. She will not pause in that more difficult task, the discrimination between the wrong indulgent and the right severe. With her, love of liberty is undistinguishable from love of country—love of country is second only to love of God.

The poet came,—Mr. WEIR ROOSEVELT, a young Alumnus with a flow of wit, and a pleasant face and manner. He talked of the *Age of Prose*,—much in SAXE's vein:

Introducing himself, he made this request:
"Give me one moment of those old days,
When we made verses and you spoke praise."
Those days when poets
Supplied the romance and excused the sense.
College days have passed—
Our lives paved over with the years between.
This age of ours is
Earth's middle age—the Age of Prose.
When—
In virgin forests locomotives wail,
And prairie flowers are crushed beneath the rail.
It is a prosaic but a fast age; we
"Wait by Telegraph our love's young dream—
Live by machinery—*and die by steam.*"
We have—
New bits of dullness and eternal prose.
Spirit-rappings are voted humbugs, when—
SHAKSPEARE's shade revisits earth to tell
That he and WASHINGTON are well.
Of poets:
Who will work for fame,
If his own ghost can ruin his good name.
Maine-Law men were cracked over the knuckles.
They are men
——"prepared to burn and bleed,
For cold water as for creed."
War is
——a sanguinary blunder; nothing more.
England has had at Sebastopol
——an imbecile command;
Cast up like driftwood on a foreign strand.
And at the storming—
And when at last these battlements go down,
Their laurels wither ere they gain the crown.
Women once were lovely; now, they have grown strong-minded.
"Like Southern creepers round the oak,
She climbs above us and bids fair to choke."
Now it is thus:
Cupid takes counsel of the law and fact,
And Hymen reads the "Married Woman's Act."
As woman should be:
The heart her counsel—innocence her shield.
After an address to the Alumni:
Our college friendships Time can never chill.

And so on, through a harmonious jingle of rhyme. If Mr. ROOSEVELT talks as pleasantly in the Council Board (if he is elected) as he did Wednesday, the reports of that body, by an accomplished sketcher who "does" that body, will be necessarily elongated. He will be the only man of poetry that ever got inside those walls.

THE BANQUET.

The tables for the feast were spread handsomely—three of them, at which sat down the Alumni to the number of eighty. ROBERT KELLY, Esq., occupied the post of honor. At his left sat President KING; on his right, Ex-President DUER.

The viands were taken care of. Corks popped. Cigars came and went into clouds of fragrant incense. Jollity reigned. The boys enjoyed the time, like honest old "chums" as they were. Old times began to be talked over, and plates to be shoved back, when the Chairman's knock brought the company to the right-about, and the standard toast—*imprimis*—was given, in honor of

Alma Mater.

President KING considered it part of a representative man to be always ready, and presented himself to answer. Alma Mater has done much; she will do more. She has great attributes, great powers, great trusts, great responsibilities, and if she does not always come up to the mark, it must be put down to the account of human frailty. The growth of the College has not, it is well known, kept pace with the growth of the City, but the want of increase is not at all with the College, but with the public sentiment. Our fathers made it more a point to educate their sons, who, now parents themselves, fail to give to their sons the advantages they themselves enjoyed. Mr. KING thought it a gross neglect of the best interests of young men to place them so early in active business. He apologized for being didactic on this topic, and arrived at a conclusion that till letters and science are considered of more value to a young man than cents and dollars—Colleges will do but little. Columbia, compared with other Colleges, will bear off the palm,—he claimed, therefore, Alumni! be true to yourselves, and so bring honor to your Alma Mater.

"The surviving ex-presidents of Columbia College," were toasted. Ex-President WM. A. DUER responded. He eschewed the idea that Columbia was a sectarian Institution. He traced the religious characteristics of the College Board. Unless the College can be made a truly Catholic College, it will still labor under disadvantages—in part at least. He trusted that in future elections, the religious faith of the Professor or Trustee would no longer be drawn into the question. The Alumni should be rendered a constituent body for the election of Trustees. An advantage which the University enjoys over the College is, that it is an open Corporation. Those things had occupied much of his thoughts, not only while he was in the College, but since he had left. He gave:

"The Government of Columbia College—reformed or stationary—may it maintain in practice the Catholic principles in which the Institution was founded."

The next toast was:

The Alumni and their influence upon the College.

Mr. BENJ. ANCRUM, of New-Jersey, responded. For the last thirty years the influence of the Alumni has been injurious to the reputation of the College. Columbia College has never had the attachment of its Alumni. It enjoys now less of public confidence than in previous years. He put the question—is there not something wrong in the system? The Alumni, he held, should be associated with the Board of Trustees, with power to investigate.

President KING replied, and was very sure there was no unkind feeling, and had been no purpose of evincing any distrust of the Alumni, and no greater.

WM. H. MAXWELL rebuked Mr. ANCRUM.

This toast followed:

The Orator and Poet—it is an age of Prose, but it requires a Poet to do it justice.

Glasses and cigars were forsaken while the Poet responded, and not much beside laughing was done for ten minutes. To class a Poet and a Mathematician, like himself and the orator of the evening, together, was, Mr. ROOSEVELT said, very like the old definition of a wit: "An unexpected association of dissimilar ideas." All poetry is not measured by rhythm or cadence. The mathematician is the greatest of the poets; his is a poetry too vast for rhythm, too measureless for feet. Rivers, forests, flowers, brooks furnish material for the terrestrial poet's fire; the mathematician walks among the stars. The Byronic age is past. It is no longer necessary for a poet to drink gin and water, or to be wholly innocent of useful labor. Our poets may follow the avocations of trade, may fill Professors' chairs, and be Poets still. Even our women take an occasional airing on Pegasus. Who can lay his hand on his heart and say he has never written verses? Even the Lawyer has covered reams of paper with sonnets when he knew he couldn't charge by the folio.

The next toast was:

The Trustees and Faculty of the College—Assured of the cordial support of the Alumni, they will lay broad and deep the foundations of learning, and make *Alma Mater* worthy of her endowment and her Geographical position.

Prof. ANDERSON was called out, and gave a historical sketch.

Trustee WELLS followed, and said he came not to join in spirit, but to unite in heart.

To the toast in honor of "The Learned Profession," Mr. RUSSELL (a lawyer) responded.

Col. MAXWELL gave a song. Mr. KELLY made a happy speech. At a late hour, the speeches having been made, the cigars puffed out, the bottles empty, the party exhausted, the company comfortable, the festivities ended and the children of Columbia went their ways for another year.

From the Plains.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

Lieutenant BUFORD and others arrived in this city last night. He left Fort Laramie on the 27th ult. with Col. COOK, who has taken command at Fort Riley. Col. ANDREWS was also one of the party, and is expected here very soon. From this party I obtain the latest information.

After the battle of Blue Water the several bands of the Sioux continued occasional depredations. They succeeded, about the 14th ult., in running off the Government horses at Laramie. They were pursued by Captain JOHNSON unsuccessfully. About half the horses have been since recovered, the Indians not having time to keep them well herded. The same rascals attacked an Express party with the mails from Fort Pierre to Laramie, but the mail men escaped by the superior fleetness of their horses. Another party of them attacked a party of persons on their way to the States, about 55 miles east of Laramie. They succeeded in running off eight mules. The Indians have been congregated on White Earth River in considerable numbers.

Col. COOK has received great credit for his skill and courage at the battle of Blue Water. Captain A. P. HOWE, of the Fourth Artillery, was arrested, charged with disobedience of orders in failing to go down the hill in aid of Col. COOK, after being dismounted, to fight. The Court-Martial summoned to try him has been dismissed, in consequence of irregularities in the orders under which it assembled. Another one, I suppose, will be, or has been, convened.

General HARNEY was to have left Fort Laramie on the 29th ult., to establish a military post on White Earth River. His approach will, no doubt, disperse the bands of Indians assembled there. He carries with him four companies of Dragoons and six companies of Infantry. The latter will remain as a garrison for the new fort. With the Dragoons, he will return, chastising, if he can find them, any hostile Indians.

Soon after the battle of Blue Water, the General held talks with the Chiefs of the O'Glally and Brulé bands of the Sioux. They agreed to give up the murderers of the mail party, and to confine themselves to a limited district. LITTLE THUNDER, the great Chief, at the battle of Blue Water, was not killed, as was supposed. The General has sent him word that if in future he will behave himself, he will leave him unmolested. All the prisoners taken in that battle have been sent to Fort Kearney.

The general impression at the Fort was, that there would be no more fighting of consequence. The presence of a large armed force has tamed the savages down considerably. A rumor was circulated, but not believed, that the Indians had murdered the party of Sir GEORGE GORE. He has with him a sufficient number of mountaineers to meet any force the Indians can muster.

The Winter set in severely at Laramie. There was ice on the 15th Sept., and the party encountered a great snow storm on the 5th Oct. Yours, L.

Trade with Sweden and Norway.

The King of Sweden and Norway has decreed that the following articles may be imported into that Kingdom until the end of May, 1856, duty free:

Breadstuffs, ground or not ground, all kinds; bread, all kinds; grain, all kinds; maize; rice, in the husk or paddy; potatoes and potato meal; butter; cheese; meat, all kinds; cattle—oxen, cows and young cattle, calves and swine; pork; fish—salted, all kinds, except anchovies, sardines and tunny; fish—dried or smoked, all kinds, except salmon and eels; tallow; oil, all kinds of fat-oil, train-oil; stearine; candles—tallow, stearine, and margarine.

Alleged Secret Military Organization of Free Soilers in Kansas—Curious Developments by Pat. Laughlin—Piles of Pistols, Rifles and Sabres Ready for Use.

From the St. Louis Republican, (Pro-Slavery,) Oct. 30.

Some days since, we published a dispatch from St. Joseph, stating the discovery of the existence of a Secret Military Organization in Kansas, designed to control the affairs of that Territory, and to resist the execution of any law passed by the Territorial Legislature. Last night, we received a paper from St. Joseph, which contains the promised disclosures, and we make room for the most important portions. The disclosures are made by PAT. LAUGHLIN, a citizen of Kansas, whose character is vouched for by well-known citizens of the Territory. He was a member of the Association, and acted with them; but, becoming satisfied of the treasonable nature of the organization, withdrew from it, and has felt himself called upon to tell all he knows about it. This he does in an address to the public, from which we proceed to copy:

"I do not wish to be understood as branding as Abolitionists all who are connected with this party, nor all who are members of the secret organization to which I did belong; for I am personally acquainted with many who are members of both, who are as good citizens as any in the land, and many of whom, I believe, will indorse my conduct in making the exposition I do. Many of them, I believe, are ignorant of the net-work in which they are caught, and of the manner in which they are entangled. They are not aware, perhaps, that they are bound under solemn obligation as soon as an Abolition faction shall call on them, to forsake their families and all that is dear to them, and march into the field, rifle in hand, to shed the blood of their countrymen; yet this, though strange, is all a matter of fact, as I shall prove to the satisfaction of all unprejudiced minds. In order to do this, it is necessary for me to give a history of the manner in which I became a member of the secret organization called, or rather named, the *Territorial Grand Encampment* and Regiments of *the Kansas Legion.*"

HOW PAT BECAME A MEMBER OF THE TERRITORIAL GRAND ENCAMPMENT AND KANSAS LEGION.

There was a meeting of the Free-State Party held at the house of A. LARZELERE on the 25th August, for the purpose of sending Delegates to the Territorial Convention, to be held at Big Spring, K. T., on the 5th of September. There were fifteen Delegates sent, only ten of whom went to the Convention. I was one among the ten who attended. I was sent at the request of several of the Delegates, a few days ahead of the others, in order to inquire into the state of the party as well as to have some printing done. When I arrived at a place called Ocena, in Atchison County, I stopped to inquire the way to Lawrence. I soon found I had dropped into the house of one of our party. A conversation sprung up between us, in which I took a very important part, and denounced in very harsh terms the people of Missouri on account of their conduct in the Spring election. I showed our resolutions to the gentleman with whom I was conversing, (a Mr. CROSBY,) who, after perusing them, went into a private apartment and bade me follow; he told me in a whisper that they had an organization which served very much to strengthen our party, and with which he would make me acquainted; without receiving an answer from me, he bade me hold up my hand and take the obligation with him. This I did; he then gave me two books which he told me were the ritual and constitution of the Order, which he wished me to take to Grasshopper Falls, and organize a Society there. This I assented to, and did without looking at the books, only at the obligation, which I was bound to do, to organize the Society. I organized the Society there and gave up the books. I then went on my way to Lawrence, and went to the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, where I was directed by nearly all the Free Soilers, on my way, on account of its editor being so perfect in the faith.

PAT'S CONFERENCE WITH THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD OF FREEDOM.

I went to Mr. BROWN's office and introduced myself, showing him the proceedings of our meeting, which he commented on in a very criticising way; saying we had done very wrong in adopting some of our resolutions, which were opposed to the admission of free negroes into the future State of Kansas, because, he said, it would "give offence to many of our best friends in the North." I answered, these are our sentiments, independent of Northern Abolitionists or Southern nullifiers. I then let Mr. BROWN know that I was a member of the secret order, after which he hesitated a good deal, and then told me to call the next day. I returned the next day. He gave me two constitutions for the county, and two for the town of Doniphan, in which I was to organize a society.

PAT KEEPS TWO COPIES OF THE CONSTITUTION IN ORDER TO REFRESH ITS TREASONABLE DESIGNS.

Our delegates were informed at Big Spring, that I had the constitutions to organize them into a society. When I returned I was immediately put at to organize them, which I did, and until after then I never read their constitution. I then spoke to some of the men in the county, who would go into it only on condition, and appeared very lukewarm in regard to it. I gave them no encouragement, and felt that my mission was done as I had promised. I then felt that I was at liberty to remain silent, and push this thing no further. I concluded I had better keep the two copies of the constitution which I thought would be useful to me in making this exposition—a thing I determined on doing as soon as I discovered their treasonable designs.

MAY SEEM TO THE POST—WORMWOOD REPUBLICANS.

But I must come to the point, and make known the object of this Society, and the manner in which it is organized. Its object is to make Kansas a Free State, by force of arms, if they fail to carry their point by legal means. To effect this, they have organized a society, or secret army, who are provided with SHARP's rifles, free of charge, (I saw many of these rifles, and other equipments in Lawrence,) *by an organization in Boston, Mass.*, got up for the purpose of aiding the abolitionists in Kansas, to make it a Free State. From this organization, I have been informed, the Executive Committee at Lawrence have received $100,000 to defray the expenses of a State organization—a movement which is now on foot by the Free Soil Abolition Party.

I am a member of this Committee, and the above information was brought to me by a member of the Committee. This was just before the election for ex-Governor REEDER, and made me feel very lukewarm in the cause of the Reeder party, for I began to be convinced more than ever that ex-Governor REEDER and a large majority of his supporters were strongly tinctured with Abolition doctrines, yet I could not muster up courage enough to withdraw from the party until I cast my vote for ex-Governor REEDER. But in doing so I voted against the State organization, for I felt it to be my duty, as I knew it to be a measure of only a small portion of the citizens of the Territory and headed only by Abolitionists, and traitors to their country. This I am positive of, for it is the Territorial Grand Encampment and the Executive Committee who are at the head of this movement. Both I know to be propagating treason. The Grand Encampment has arms with which to rebel against Government.

HORRIBLE!—PISTOLS, SABERS, BOWIE-KNIVES AND RIFLES!

In the Executive Committee, of which I became a member from being introduced by Ex-Governor REEDER, there was a resolution offered which provided that every reliable State man in the Territory should be furnished with a rifle, a brace of pistols and a sabre, *and required to take an oath to hold himself in readiness to march into service under his superior officer when called upon, and that he would go to the rescue of the person or property of any Free Soiler who would be brought by force into obedience to the present laws of the Territory.*

The Chairman of the Committee, Dr. ROBINSON, of Lawrence, K. T., advised the gentleman to withdraw his motion, as they would act upon this in a private manner. The motion was withdrawn. This, I think, is sufficient to prove them traitors to their country, and I would be more than a traitor, if I stood a silent spectator to treasonable designs, and acted in concert with a faction whose midnight wire-working will, if allowed to proceed, sever the ties of this Union, and finally overthrow our liberties, the foundation of which is built on truth, and cemented with the blood of fearless and manly hearts.

AFTER BEING SHELTERED UNDER THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER PAT WOULD BE AN UNGRATEFUL WRETCH IF HE DID NOT MAKE THIS EXPOSITION.

I know that many Free-Soilers, who cannot see as I do, or if they do are not honest enough to confess it, will couple treason with my name, and say, such are Irishmen. But if such there be, I can only say, thank God, I had the nerve to expose their villainy to the world, and be true to the Constitution and Laws of the United States and the interests of the South—which, when I was exiled by poverty and oppression from my native land, took me to her bosom, gave me a home, made me a freeman, and sheltered me under the folds of the Star-Spangled Banner. Receiving such undeserved favors as these from a strange people, would I not be an ungrateful wretch if I failed to show to the world the secret action of a party who are led by and reverence the following Constitution and Ritual more than they do the laws of their country:

(Here Mr. LAUGHLIN intended to have inserted the "Constitution and Ritual of the Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion of Kansas Territory, adopted April 4, 1855." The length of the documents preclude the possibility of our inserting them in this paper, but we may do so in full next week. Startling as it may seem to our readers, it is nevertheless a veritable fact that this Constitution of the Grand Encampment, and also the Constitution of the subordinate Encampments, (which we now have in our possession,) organize, by the most solemn oaths, the Free-Soilers of Kansas into a secret army, which is armed and equipped with ammunition and military stores, and under absolute control of its General and subordinate officers.

The following are the officers as copied from the book:

Grand General—Rev. G. W. HUTCHINSON, Lawrence, K. T.

Grand Vice-General—C. K. HOLLIDAY, Topeka, K. T.

Grand Quartermaster—J. K. GOODIN, Lawrence, K. T.

Grand Paymaster—CHARLES LEIB, M. D., Leavenworth City, K. T.

To all the provisions of the above, the members of this Secret army take the following obligation and oath:

"To all of this obligation I do most solemnly promise and affirm, binding myself under the penalty of being expelled from this organization, or having my name published to the several Territorial Encampments as a perjurer before heaven and a traitor to my country—of passing through life scorned and reviled by man, frowned on by devils, forsaken by angels, and abandoned by God."

THE GRIPS, SIGNS, AND PASSWORDS OF THE "CHIVALROUS SONS OF DARKNESS."

Now that I have shown the foul, treasonable and murderous plottings of a party in which preachers of the Gospel stand preëminent—it is my duty to give also to the world, in order to make my statements more perfect, the Grips, Signs and Passwords of this modern army, made up of the chivalrous sons of darkness. The first sign is as follows:

Left fist doubled and resting on left hip, and right hand thrown across the small of the back.

Ans.—Right thumb in vest armhole, left hand hanging carelessly down by left side.

Grip.—Thumb pressed hard on the middle joint of third finger in shaking hands.

CERTIFYING CONVERSATION.—*Query.*—Where have you been?

Ans.—Not far off.

Query.—What did you see?

Ans.—I saw sights.

PASS-WORDS.—At outer door, "Remember;" at inside door, three raps, "The 30th of March."

This is all I know. I feel now that I have done my duty as a citizen. I can now have some sleep and an easy conscience—blessings I have not enjoyed since I became ident

NEW-YORK CITY.

The New Opthalmic Hospital.

Among the public buildings which by the extension of the City and pressure of commercial value and occupation down town are removed northwards, the New-York Eye and Ear Infirmary, removed from Manhattan-street, and now in course of erection in the Second-avenue, will form one of the most elegant and commodious. The architects are Messrs. MEYRAM & KIMBER, and it will be ready for the reception of patients on the 1st of April in next year. The new building stands at the northeast corner of Thirteenth-street, and promises to be quite an ornament to that part of the avenue, being a very chaste building of the modern Italian style of architecture, three stories in height above the ground, with a basement and cellar underneath.

The dimensions of the building are as follows: the front on Second-avenue is 58 feet, and the depth on Thirteenth-street is 75 feet; the height of the building, from the sidewalk to the apex of the pediment, is 57 feet.

The heights of the stories are as follows, viz: cellar, 8 feet 6 inches; basement, 8 feet 6 inches; first story, 16 feet 6 inches; second story, 12 feet 6 inches; third story, 14 feet 6 inches.

The front of the building on Second-avenue, and the first story of the returns on Thirteenth-street, are faced with Connecticut brown stone. The remainder of the Thirteenth-street façade is built with brick, with stone trimmings; the brickwork to be painted and sanded to imitate the stonework of the building.

The front on Second-avenue is divided into three sections, the centre projecting one foot beyond the side sections. The main entrance is on Second-avenue, being a handsome Roman Doric portico, with vermiculated blocked columns, with imposts, architrolte and keystone. The first-story windows (which are semi-circular heads) are trimmed with plain 8-inch jambs, recessed back 4 inches, and surrounded with vermiculated quoins, which have a novel and pleasing effect. The entrance for patients is on Thirteenth-street, being a doorway 5 feet wide, with plain blocked architrave, with arch-mouldings and keystones.

The first story of the building is surmounted by a neat moulded cornice. The second-story and third-story windows are trimmed with carved trusses, architraves, frieze and moulded cornice on top. The second and third-story windows of front are united with curved panel work from second-story window cornice to third-story sill, which has rather a pleasing architectural effect. The building is surmounted with a wooden cornice and blocking course, and the centre section of the Second-avenue façade is surmounted with a pediment; all the angles of the building at breaks being finished with chamfered quoin stones.

The arrangement of the interior is as follows: The cellar is devoted to coal vaults, and heating apparatus, &c. In the front part of the basement, and lighted on two sides, is a large dining-room, 18 by 28 feet; in rear of dining-room, and separated by a hall 8 feet wide, is situated the kitchen, which is also 18 feet by 25, having all the necessary appurtenances. Through the centre of the building, from front to rear, runs a hall 9 feet wide, and on the opposite side of the hall from the kitchen, is the laundry-room, being lighted from the rear; the remainder of the basement is to be occupied by the Janitor's apartments, and linen and other closets.

The first story is thus subdivided: extending across the whole width of the building, in rear is the operating-room, which is 30 feet by 49 feet, being lighted with 5 windows in rear and 2 on Thirteenth-street. On the north side, and connected with the operating-room, is the Apothecary's room, (or dispensary,) being a large room 20 feet by 41 feet. The main hall runs from the entrance to the operating-room, and is 9 feet wide. Branching off from this hall is another, 8 feet wide, connecting with the entrance on Thirteenth-street. The room on the corner is the reception-room for patients, and is a fine large room, 18 feet 6 inches by 31 feet, and well lighted from both streets.

In the centre hall is placed the staircase, which is 5 feet wide, giving access to the second story.

In the second-story, from front to rear, runs a hall 9 feet wide, which answers for a promenade for the patients. In the rear of this hall is placed the stairs to the third-story; the room on the north side of the hall is the main ward, being 20 feet by 72 feet, being lighted in front and rear with a ventilating shaft in the centre, carried up to the roof. On the south side of the hall, and lighted from Thirteenth-street, are situated four small wards, two for males and two for females, with a bath-room and water closets for each department.

There are four large wards and two small wards in the third story for patients, all well lighted and ventilated, the hall being, the same as the second story, for a promenade for the patients. On the corner, in Thirteenth-street and Second-avenue, of this story, is situated the lecture room, which is a fine large room, 40 feet by 28 feet, and 18 feet high, being calculated to hold 100 students without a gallery; in its interior arrangement, for delicate operations on the eye, it will not be excelled by any in the country, being copied in its detail from the theatre of St. Mark's Hospital, Dublin, Ireland. The lecture room is lighted from the avenue and Thirteenth-street, and also from the roof, it being necessary to have a vertical light as well as side light, and it is so arranged that any of the lights can be darkened at the will of the operator.

We understand the entire expense of this building will be about $30,000. A large proportion of this amount is already subscribed, and a subsidy from the State authorities is calculated upon; nevertheless the donations of the charitable and patriotic are earnestly desirable for its full and interior completion.

Dutch Reformed School.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Examination and Exhibition of the School of the Reformed Dutch Church, at the Ninth-street Church, came off on Wednesday evening with much *éclat*, before a stifling crowd. The girls were dressed in white, and occupied the right side of a stage at the rear of the Church, and the boys, with badges, sat at the right. The exercises were interesting, and gave evidence of careful preparation. They consisted of examinations, reading, declamation, dialogues, compositions and singing. Near the close of the evening came the distribution of premiums and of "honors" to the graduates—Miss SARAH C. FERNON, Miss LUCINDA A. JONES, ORRIN S. BOGERT, and GEORGE RUSTON. The singing was very fine. The examinations were satisfactory. Messrs. N. P. BEERS and HENRY C. MARTIN, who examined the geography and grammar classes, and who are now principals of two of our flourishing Ward Schools, were formerly pupils of the Principal, Mr. DUNSHEE.

Dr. Stevenson's Introductory.

Dr. MARK STEVENSON delivered, last evening, at the University Medical College, Fourteenth-street, an Introductory to a course of lectures on Ophthalmic Surgery. There was a good attendance, and the discourse was highly interesting. His introductory remarks had reference to the medical profession generally, the social position of its members, their true destiny and advantage to mankind. While he considered it essential to success for the student to obtain a knowledge of every branch of the profession, he recommended the study of specialties, and recounted the number of distinguished men who had risen to eminence by devoting their talents to some particular class of diseases. He mentioned the names of celebrated men who had made the diseases of the eye their peculiar study. There was no other organ in the mechanism of man that was deserving of more attention. It was the most useful, beautiful and expressive of all the organs of the senses—and it lights up the human face divine—it contained all the tissues found in the other parts of the body, and might be regarded as a miniature or daguerrotype view of the structure of the human frame.

In the course of lectures which Dr. S. is about to deliver, he will illustrate his subject by engravings, and, where practicable, by the living subject.

The Children of Aliens.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"M. V. B. W." says, in yesterday's TIMES, that "An Act of Congress also confers upon the children of naturalized persons, under twenty-one years of age at the time of the naturalization of their parents, and dwelling in the United States, the rights of citizenship, irrespective of the place of their actual birth." True, this was once the law, but it is not now. The present laws class men of this country as either native or naturalized citizens, and every person *not* born upon the soil of the United States, or under the flag of an American representative abroad, must *himself* take the oath of allegiance, to become a citizen. The father can no more do it for his son, than he can swear political or religious faith into him, to have effect after he becomes twenty-one years of age. Congress so viewed the matter, and it consequently repealed the above-quoted act two years after its passage, and passed another act, defining the manner in which minors from abroad can be naturalized as soon as they are twenty-one years of age. HOMER.

Run Over by the Eighth-avenue Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A lad named THEODORE CAMMOND was accidentally run over last evening, near Sixteenth-street, by a car of the Eighth-avenue line, and severely injured. He was attempting to cross the avenue and fell in the middle of the track just in advance of a car.

The car was stopped and the sufferer conveyed home, where he was attended to by Dr. THOMAS D. ANDREWS. He is considered to be in a dangerous condition.

Nothing new under the Sun—Free Love a Vulgar Faith.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Is it not somewhat strange that so much ado is made about the "Free-Love" doctrines at just the present time? Arrests are made now for no other cause than solely a *belief* in such principles. But you doubtless remember well, as do many of your readers, that many years since these same doctrines were *publicly advocated*, and that, too, by MR. MATSELL, our present Chief of Police, and ROBERT DALE OWEN, since Member of Congress, and now Minister to a Foreign Court. Why have not these men been condemned or annihilated by some high-toned Police Captain? Does Capt. TURNBULL know that he has commenced a warfare against the cherished principles of his Chief? S. HALLOCK.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

Please Define.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You use the term "Morranatic Marriage" in the TIMES of October 27, (page 2, column 5,) in an article on "The Political Crisis of Denmark." What is the meaning?

Left-Hand Marriage.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will your legal assistants give a full definition and explanation of this term? It is said to be a marriage ecclesiastically correct, but not legal,—prevailing in Germany, but not in England,—allowed only to Dukes. The Queen of King GEORGE I., or II., was the daughter of such a marriage. Her father, a German Duke, was thus connected with a French lady,—his tutor in the French language,—who was compelled to the employment by her father's bankruptcy.

Many questions arise in relation to such a marriage, which an intelligent lawyer or a learned German could answer. Could a German Duke, who had contracted a "left-hand marriage," enter upon a legal union with a lady of rank, and have therefrom an heir to his estate and titles, while his first spouse might be living?

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Nineteenth Ward School Troubles.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of the 20th inst., under the above caption, and over the signature of S. M. Drew, "Trustee of Nineteenth Ward," we find a card purporting to correct certain statements made in the TIMES of the 17th, relative to Public School management in said Ward, in which Mr. Drew says:

"The true cause of all the difficulty grew out of the appointment of some teachers said to be Catholics. Several attempts have been made by a *few* of the School Officers to dismiss them—the last by entering on the minutes of the Board a report that dismissed two teachers, and reduced the salaries of two others (being all that are suspected of Catholicism) so low that they would have to quit. The report spoken of was not adopted by a quorum of the School Officials; consequently no teachers are dismissed or salaries reduced."

S. M. Drew, Esq., "Trustee of Nineteenth Ward,"—a new office, by the way, nowhere to be found in the blue catalogue of officers, though it may be, just at this particular juncture, a very important one, necessarily created since the demise of his tender friend the Alderman, and conferred by his Honor as a peace-offering for the loss of the Captaincy,—is also a Trustee of Common Schools in said Ward, and a bold and efficient one he is, too—so far, at least, as party is concerned; though he has failed to inform us who those audacious few are that managed so adroitly to get a report inserted upon the minutes of the Board that did, and did not, dismiss two teachers, and reduce the salaries of two others so low they would have to quit.

This, Sir, and every minutia appertaining to our public educational system, is matter in which the people have a deep and abiding interest. They have generously stood by it through good and evil report, and have borne it on through many dark and discouraging vicissitudes up to its present position. They have responded promptly and liberally to its wants and necessities, and the sums demanded for these purposes have gone on increasing from year to year, with such fearful rapidity, that many of the oldest and most steadfast friends of the system are becoming apprehensive lest the growing magnitude of these annual demands shall finally reach a point that may with great truth be regarded as not only burdensome but oppressive; and the whole scheme thereby forfeit the confidence of the people, and at last fall, if fall it must, not from the open assaults of its avowed enemies, but through the folly and extravagance of its pretended and indiscreet friends.

It is well, therefore, that the press and the people, the true friends of the system, should familiarize themselves with the interior management thereof, and scrutinize closely the acts of those intrusted with its care and direction, that errors may be corrected, abuses eradicated, dangers averted, and the system thereby perpetuated to all time.

Taking this view of the subject, we cannot regard the statement made in the TIMES of the 17th, but as ecclesiastically ludicrous as well meant, neither can we regard the card of Mr. S. M. Drew, of the Nineteenth, assuming to correct the same, in any other light than simply an attempt to correct substantial truth with flimsy error. It deals in inferences and insinuations that are baseless, and calculated to lead the inquirer to wrong conclusions. It is partial and one-sided, and, more than all, it will not square with the truth in any essential particular. For instance: He says that several attempts have been made by a few of the school officers to discharge teachers, whereas the minutes of the Board for the last two years bear no evidence of the kind, save that of July, 19, 1855, now under consideration; and secondly, he assumes or infers, that all teachers employed in the public schools of the Nineteenth Ward suspected of Catholicism, have either been discharged or had their salaries reduced—and that such action was had solely on the ground of their Catholicism—whereas a little inquiry will develop the fact, that some five or six very good and efficient teachers, all professors of that ancient faith, are still employed in the public schools of said Ward, who have neither been discharged or had their salaries reduced, and no disposition has yet been manifested by the Board, or any part of it, to disturb either; and no man is better acquainted with this fact than Mr. DREW himself. And lastly,

The report and proceedings of the Board herewith transmitted for publication, to which we ask the attention of the public, will indicate precisely the degree of truth contained in Mr. D.'s assertion, that the said report "was not adopted by a quorum of the School Officers," and satisfy every candid and fair mind that the *few*, alluded to by him, have been actuated in the discharge of what they honestly conceived to be their duty in the premises, by higher considerations than the creeds of teachers, or the likes or dislikes of cringing partisans.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—WARD SCHOOL No. 18.
APRIL 12, 1855—4½ P. M.

Present, At roll call—Commissioner J. C. Hull; Trustees, G. W. Beebee, S. M. Drew, J. Hatfield, J. M. Gillespie, Daniel Gallagher, S. D. Moulton—7.

Absent—Commissioner J. C. Rutherford; Trustees D. McCarthy, J. Eagan—3.

Mr. J. M. Gillespie presented the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The amount of money required in the City and County of New-York for the payment of Teachers' salaries and supply of Schools for 1854, was estimated at $7 87½ per scholar, as per doc. No. 10 Board of Education, and

Whereas, The sum actually expended in the Nineteenth Ward for the purposes aforesaid, during the said year (1854) being equal to $11 27 per capita, for each and every scholar attending the Schools therein, $3 56⅜ less than the highest sum expended by any Ward in the City, (the Thirteenth,) and an excess over the lowest, (the Seventeenth,) of $6 02⅜, and $3 39⅜ over the estimate, and $2 93 over the average expenditure for the entire City for 1854; and

Whereas, Such excess of expenditure is an injustice to the other Wards, and to the tax-payers of the City, and a reproach upon this Board, arising, as it must, from an excess of salaries or an excess of Teachers, or an unwarrantable waste of supplies. Therefore, be it

Resolved, That a Special Committee of Three be appointed, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the cause of such excesses, and all matters appertaining thereto; whether the rate of salaries paid the respective Teachers of the several departments in the Schools of this Ward are uniform and consistent with the grade standard of ability established at the Normal School—if not, wherein, and to what extent, and also whether the necessary expenditures for salaries and supplies may not be reduced at once, within the limits of the per capita estimate for the City, without impairing the efficiency of the Schools, and report the result of such inquiry and deliberation to this Board at its May Meeting, 1855.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with the said preamble and resolution, and it was decided in the affirmative; and Messrs. Gillespie, Drew and Hull were appointed such Committee.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES—WARD SCHOOL No. 18.
JULY 12, 1855—4 P. M.

Present, at roll call—Commissioner Hull; Trustees Eagan, Drew, Beebee, Gillespie, Hatfield, Moulton—7.

Absent—Commissioner Rutherford; Trustees McCarthy, Gallagher—3.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved. Mr. Gillespie from the Special Committee on Teachers and Expenses submitted the following report and resolutions at length.

To the Board of Trustees of Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward.

The Special Committee to whom was referred a resolution adopted by the Board, April 12, 1855, to inquire into the cause of certain alleged excesses of expenditures for the support of the Common Schools in the said Nineteenth Ward; and also whether such expenditures may not be reduced within the limits of the per capita estimate per scholar for the City and County of New-York, without impairing the efficiency of said Schools; would most respectfully

REPORT:

That they have given to the subject a careful and fair consideration, and find, firstly, that the estimate upon which the ratio per scholar was based, includes not only the current expenditures for the schools of the Nineteenth Ward for 1854, but all sums made in that year for supplies, thus unfairly embracing and charging to 1854 certain bills for stationery, fuel, repairs, &c., amounting to $1,500 17, incurred in the years 1853 and 1852, and, indeed, as far back as 1849, which bills were audited and passed for payment Feb. 24, 1854, and, as a matter of course, charged to that year. They find, also, the cost of fuel for 1854 exceeding that of prior years, arising mainly from two causes—first, the want of a proper and secure place for storage; and, secondly, the negligence and inattention of the person having it in charge. Your Committee find the charges for books and stationery for 1854, actually used during that year, as per the requisitions, considerably less than preceding years. They believe these supplies have been prudently used and properly charged for from the commencement of 1854 down to the present time. And,

Secondly, Your Committee find that the yearly cost of maintaining the schools in this Ward is very materially augmented by the employment of a greater number of teachers than are either useful or necessary—several of whom your Committee find in the monthly receipt of salaries double that to which they are entitled, either by the standard of their abilities as indicated in the Normal School, or as fair their respective grades in the several Ward Schools of the City. Take, for instance, that of Mr. T. E. Cody, in the male department of No. 18, grade D, salary $800; and Misses Farrel and Fahey, grade D, 8th division, and K, 6th division; salary of former, $600; that of the latter, $500. (See Doc. 40 Board of Education, Dec. 18, 1854.)

There are two schools in the Nineteenth Ward under the care and supervision of the Board, in which have been employed, until very recently, 14 teachers; 12 in Ward School No. 18, on Fifty-first-street and Lexington-avenue, and 2 in Primary No. 55, on Eighty-fourth-street, Yorkville. The resignation of Miss Fahey, on the 11th of June last, reduced the number employed in No. 18 to 14, distributed as follows: 4 in the male department; 8 in the female department, and 2 in the primary department.

Your Committee find the average summer attendance of the schools in this ward considerably less as a general thing than that of the Winter; and they regret to find the average of the present season (1855) very materially diminished by the recent establishment of Sectarian Free Schools in their immediate neighborhood. One in the basement of the Roman Catholic Church on Fiftieth-street, near Fourth-avenue; and two at Yorkville; one on Eighty-fourth-street, near Fourth-avenue; the other on the corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-sixth-street, or near that point. Thus evincing, to a certain extent, a rather questionable friendship towards our Common Schools; and that, too, among the officers of the present Board—some of whom, it is understood, have withdrawn their children therefrom.

From these causes, and the dilapidated condition of No. 18 and its out-houses, your Committee find the daily attendance for June in the male department of No. 18 ranging down to about 107—some twenty-three below the average for June of last year—a fraction over 26 pupils to each teacher in this department, there being at present four. The attendance for June in the Female Department ranges at about 89, something less than the June average for last year. Then we have five teachers, and a fraction over 17 pupils to each. In the Primary Department we find the attendance 128. Also, less than that for June of last year. A fraction over 37 pupils to the teacher—there being five.

In Primary No. 55, at Yorkville, we have an attendance of 81 and a fraction, with three teachers—a trifle short of the attendance for June of last year, showing a fraction over 27 to the teacher.

In view of the foregoing facts and circumstances, your Committee are of the opinion that the excess of cost per capita for the support of the Common Schools in the Nineteenth Ward, for the year 1854, over that of other Wards in the City, as set forth in the preamble and resolution under which they were appointed, has arisen mainly from two separate and distinct causes. First, the liquidation of quite a large amount of debts by the Board of School Officers for that year, contracted prior to that period—a contingency not very likely to occur again; and, secondly, the employment of a larger number of teachers than the average attendance of pupils for the last six months will justify, at rates of salaries in several instances beyond that to which they are fairly entitled, either by the position they occupy, or the measure of their respective abilities as before suggested—an abuse which your Committee believe the Board will, in justice to themselves, to the Common Schools, and the tax payers of the City, immediately remove or correct. They, therefore, offer for the consideration and adoption by the Board the following resolutions.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board it is inexpedient, as it would be unwise, to discontinue either of the Common Schools of the Nineteenth Ward.

Resolved, That the services of the third and fourth assistant teachers in the female department of Ward School No. 18, Miss Kate Kenney and Miss Jane McNeeple, be dispensed with, as such teachers on and after the 31st day of July, 1855, and that the Secretary of this Board be, and he is hereby directed to give them notice of the same.

Resolved, That the salaries of Mr. T. E. Cody and Miss Morgianna Farrel, assistant teachers in the male department of Ward School No. 18, be, and they are hereby reduced, the former to two hundred and fifty dollars per annum, and the latter to two hundred and twenty-five dollars per annum. Such reduction to date from the 1st day of August, 1855; and that the Secretary of this Board be, and he is hereby directed, to give them notice of the same. Signed, JAMES M. GILLESPIE,

NEW-YORK, July 12, 1855. JOHN C. HULL.

Mr. Hatfield moved that the report be accepted and the resolutions adopted.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with the said report and resolutions, and it was decided in the affirmative.

BOARD OF SCHOOL OFFICERS, WARD SCHOOL No. 18,
Sept. 6, 1855—3 o'clock, P. M.

Present—Commissioner Rutherford, Inspector Adriance, Trustees Beebee, Hatfield, Drew, McCarthy, Gallagher, Moulton—6.

Absent—Commissioner Hull, Inspector Towle, Trustees Eagan, Gillespie—4.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Mr. Adriance, from the Committee on Building and Furniture for new School on Fifty-first-street, reported progress, and the necessary preparations for the Annual report for adoption. Whereupon, Mr. Rutherford offered the following:

Resolved, That the names of Miss Jane McNeeple, and Miss Kate Kenney be inserted therein as Assistant Teachers in the Female Department, and that the salaries of Mr. T. E. Cody, and Miss Morgianna Farrel, of the Male Department, be restored to their former rates.

The Chairman declared the said resolution out of order, as inconsistent with the powers and duties of the Board of Trustees, as defined in Section 10 of the State Law.

Mr. Beebee moved that the report of the said pay-roll as presented, Mr. Hatfield in the Chair.

The Chairman put the question whether the Board would agree with such motion, and it was decided in the negative, as follows: Ayes—Messrs. Adriance, Beebee, Hatfield and Moulton—4. Nays—Messrs. Rutherford, McCarthy, Gallagher and Drew—4. Whereupon, the Board dispersed, and we may add here, have not convened since, though notices for the purpose have been issued by the Chairman. Thus, the several Teachers and others in the employ of the Board are kept out of their respective salaries, and have been for the last three months.

S. M. DREW, Chairman.
S. D. MOULTON, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1855.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—NOV. 1.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

The Trustees of the Laight-street Baptist Church, &c. vs. *Noe et al.*—Motion granted; $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event. Opinion.

Wagstaff vs. *Lowerre et al.*—Motion granted.

St. John vs. *Griffith.*—Judgment for plaintiff unless defendant answer within ten days and pay $10 costs.

Hunt vs. *Cunningham et al.*—Motion granted without costs.

Connor et al. vs. *Hunt et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Suydam et al. vs. *Spicer et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Destering vs. *Grote et al.*—Complaint dismissed with costs.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

McCurdy vs. *North & Greenlief.*—Proceedings against defendant. Greenlief discharged without costs.

In re Scully, Jr.—Thomas Scully discarged from custody of Juvenile Asylum.

Robinson vs. *Robinson.*—Order for executor of Oakley to pay the sum of $286 60 with interest.

Allen vs. *Walcott.*—Parts of answer to be made new, definite and certain.

Cockeraft vs. *Moore.*—Costs settled as adjusted before, and plaintiff to pay the amount.

Mathis vs. *Vanderbilt.*—Directions given as to what discovery is to be made.

Mathis vs. *Vail.*—Order for discovery denied, as plaintiff denies any custody or control of any of the papers.

Potter vs. *Carstopher.*—Carstopher to be discharged from arrest if he makes assignment; or without making assignment, he may put in affidavits to explain what use he has made of the assets which he held.

STATEN ISLAND.

Seamen's Children—An Hour With Them.

It is very possible that not one in ten of the readers of the TIMES is aware of the existence of an excellent establishment close by, of which little has been said, and in regard to which more ought to be known. There is a large, snug, clean house, back scarcely half a mile from the Sailors' Snug Harbor, on Staten Island, in which all the children of Destitute Seamen are taken and cared for handsomely. It is superintended by ladies of wealth and position residing in New-York and Staten Island, and is altogether so well managed that it repays the visitor the value of his time and the cost of his short trip (by the New-Brighton boat) to drop in for an hour, these pleasant afternoons, upon the children. There was a little exhibition at the Home on Wednesday, and a very fair attendance of citizens honored the occasion. There are now 160 children under the care of the Managers; fifty-three of them admitted during the past year. It is intended that children of seamen who are wholly destitute, shall find here a home, with careful training, religious culture, &c., and, finally, obtain respectable situations where they may be able to earn their own bread. The children of seamen only are admitted; and in order to correct any erroneous impressions to which this fact may give rise, it is proper to state that the establishment is wholly disconnected from the Snug Harbor, although it occupies grounds leased from that Institution. By the terms of the will of Capt. RANDALL, by whom the Snug Harbor was established, none of the funds belonging to it can be diverted into other channels, although the Trustees would undoubtedly be willing to contribute liberally in aid of the Children's Home, could they do so without vitiating their own title. We state this fact to counteract the effect of reports which have operated to the disadvantage of the Children's Institution. The Home depends for subsistence upon the yearly subscriptions of life-members and the donations of its friends, and has thus far been well cared for. Its expenses last year were $7,000; and we believe there is a deficit of a few hundred dollars. The Superintendent, MR. ARNELL, is an enthusiastic worker, and a bit of oddity is in him.

A recent notice of this Institution in a Brooklyn paper intimated gross charges against the management. The principal complaints were that the children had lost flesh, were nightly packed into close rooms, and forever forfeited all the tit-bits that their friends sent them. We saw the place the other day, from top to bottom; smelt the air, and found it good; peeped into the dormitories and found them roomy and well furnished; explored the larder, (by permission,) and discovered that there was no chance of starvation. So, all things considered, the conclusion is irresistible that the Brooklyn man was misinformed, or that he told a hard story, knowing that it was a hard one. Which was it? This, however, by way of parenthesis.

At the exhibition the children recited set pieces, which would, perhaps, have been more effective had they treated less of blood and war,—gave evidences of great proficiency in arithmatic, and were well up in geography. The singing was quite above the average of school performances.

MR. R. G. PARDEE made a happy address to the children.

The officers of the Institution are as follows:

Mrs. W. A. TOMLINSON, First Directress.
Mrs. JACOB LEROY, Second Directress.
Mrs. G. C. GODDARD, Third Directress.
Mrs. W. D. CUTHBERTSON, Treasurer.
Mrs. EDWARD HEMENT, Recording Secretary.
Miss A. M. GRISWOLD, Corresponding Secretary.

This is a charity that does good; and it will do more as it has opportunity.

Set a Thief to Catch One.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The honor of filching a "*bantling*" from Mrs. SMITH's poetical rookery, is, in our opinion, equivalent to the taking of one from a common *hen-roost*.

To the best of our recollection, we sent the "*bantling*" forth accredited. And our information and belief is, that C. F. HOFFMAN is its father. But perhaps Mrs. SMITH considers that she holds a right in fee to his progeny. ESTELLE A LEWIS.

No. 138 Dean-street, Brooklyn. Nov. 1, 1855.

Diabolical Murder of a Woman for her Money.

From Westchester (Pa.) Republican and Democrat, Oct. 30.

A most atrocious murder was committed in North Coventry township, in this county, on last Wednesday night. The victim was a maiden lady by the name of HANNAH SHINGLE, who occupied a house alone, no one, we believe, living with her. The woman was about sixty years of age, and had some mental peculiarities, superinduced by a love affair which happened in her youth. She was the owner of a farm of about 200 acres, on which she resided, having the land farmed by her neighbors. She was first discovered by JOHN MILLER and his son, who were gathering apples in her orchard. The son was sent over to the house to see that she was well, when he came back stating that the clock case had been broken open and he did not see her, but supposed she had been robbed. Father and son immediately started for the house, and on going to her room found her lying partly on the bed, entirely dead, and her person bearing the marks of a most fearful murder.

The murderer came first to a window, and through it saw her sitting in a room on the ground-floor. He then went some two or three hundred yards to a hay-stack, procured a ladder, and placed it against the house, by which he entered a window in the second-story. A grubbing-hoe was found in the room, with which he had evidently forced open her desk. The noise produced by opening the desk, aroused her to the fact that some one was in the house, and she started up stairs. She is represented as a woman of remarkable courage. The house having been robbed two or three times before, she kept always at her side an axe for defence. This axe she took up stairs with her. At the head of the stairs were indications that a severe struggle had taken place. The murderer must have wrested the axe out of her hand, and then, throwing her down, inflicted two heavy blows on her forehead, crushing in her skull in a fearful manner.

There were marks on the body showing that she had been choked by the wretch in a fearful struggle for her life. After the murder, the fiend proceeded to complete the robbery of the house. He broke open the clock-case, where it is said she told some one a few weeks since she kept her money, after the last robbery of her house. The general supposition is, that she has had little money about her, but her murderer evidently obtained some, but how much is uncertain. Fifty dollars were found in a bureau drawer which he had not examined, and a five dollar gold piece still remained in the rifled desk, which in his haste he had missed. The murdered woman was buried on Saturday, at Shingle's church, which is but two or three hundred yards distant from her house. Mr. District-Attorney FURNEY left this borough for the scene of the tragedy on Saturday, and on Sunday he had the body disinterred, and a *post mortem* examination made by Drs. MERRIDITH and PREAS.

An inquest had been previously held by the Coroner and a verdict returned in accordance with the dreadful facts, but no *post mortem* examination had been made. On Friday last two arrests were made, but there was no evidence to detain them and they were discharged. The fact of her speaking of keeping her money in the clock-case, and that being broken open, will most likely be the end of the string which will lead to the detection of the murderer. This brutal outrage has caused great excitement in the neighborhood, and large numbers of visiters have been collected around the place where it occurred. The scene of the murder is about three miles from Pottstown, and close on the Berks County line. For the particulars above narrated we are indebted to J. MARTIN FUTHEY, Esq., and E. H. DAVIS, of the Montgomery *Ledger*, the latter furnishing us his notes taken on the spot.

Horrible Affair in Urbana.

The *Ohio State Journal* relates the following:

"On Friday last, Judge WILLIAMS, of Union County, at one time Associate Judge of that county, while in a state of intoxication, seated himself on the railroad track, in the vicinity of Urbana, and was knocked off the track by a freight train, and his foot crushed in such a manner that amputation had to be resorted to the same night. We learn that Judge WILLIAMS died last night from the effects of injuries received at the time. It is due to the engineer of the train to say that he found the person would not leave the track, he reversed his engine and jumped off and endeavored to run ahead of his machine to save Mr. WILLIAMS, but missed it not more than two steps. The Judge leaves a wife and children to mourn his loss.

THE IRON REGION OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—A correspondent of the Detroit *Free Press* writes as follows in regard to this section of country:

"This is emphatically an *iron country*. In every direction where the steps of the explorer penetrate, iron ore of more or less purity is found. Its veins ramify through rocks and stones. The whole soil is impregnated, and frequently the sands of the shore are tinged with its oxide. Boulders of iron are scattered at random. On the highest part of the "Jackson Mountain," I remarked them, bare, and glistening in the sun. An Englishman, but just arrived in America, who has had long experience as a manufacturer, and has possessed facilities for extensive observation of iron mines in England and on the Continent, was directed by E. K. COLLINS to the iron region of Lake Superior. He came, unbelieving, thinking the story of these iron hills was a 'Yankee humbug.' The utmost stretch of his expectations could not reach the reality which he found. He says that the *truth*, told in England, would be scouted as arrant imposture—that the 'iron men' of the Old World could not conceive of deposits of iron on such a stupendous scale."

NEW POST-OFFICES.—New-Boston, Houston County, Minnesota, WM H. DWIGHT, Postmaster; Howard's Lake, Ramsey County, Minnesota, JOHN P. HOWARD, Postmaster; White Oak, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, B. M. STOUFFER, Postmaster.

At Cincinnati, the other day, a German boy named MARTIN BRISTO, fifteen years of age, who had a spite against another boy of about the same age, named SWEIGER, procured a short German pipe, and filling it with powder, invited him to smoke. The result was an explosion, by which SWEIGER's face was dreadfully injured, one of his eyes being hurt so badly that he will probably lose it.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 1—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—Rules very quiet and languid. The stock on hand was increased, to-day, by the receipt of nearly 7,000 bags Rio, in the bark *Adjuta*, and a considerable quantity of Bahia, by brig *Talbot*. The advices from Rio, by the *Adjuta*, are to 21st September, and are confirmatory of the accounts previously obtained, respecting the alarming prevalence of the cholera, but make mention of heavy shipments of Coffee for the United States and for Europe, the week preceding the sailing of the bark. This intelligence exercises some influence on the market, but its extent is undeterminable, in the absence of important transactions. The sales since our last have been confined to small lots of the various kinds, within yesterday's rates:

COTTON—Is in rather better request, but is otherwise unaltered. The arrivals are limited, and the stock is a reduced one. The day's movements have been moderate in extent, within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10¼	10¼	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are rather quiet and lumpid. The receipts are fair and quite equal to the immediate wants of buyers, while being freely offered at somewhat infirm prices. Good common and medium qualities are the most in request. Other kinds attract but little attention. The regular home demand is fair, but shippers and speculators are not purchasing much. The sales since our last reach about 10,500 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$6 87½@$7 00	
Straight State	7 00 @ 7 12½	
Favorite and Extra State	7 12½@ 7 25	
Mixed Western	6 81½@ 6 93½	
Common to good Indiana and Michi	7 00 @ 7 12½	
Fancy Michigan	7 12½@ 7 25	
Common to Good Ohio	7 00 @ 7 25	
Fancy Ohio	7 12½@ 7 37½	
Extra Ohio	7 25 @10 12½	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25 @10 12½	
Fancy Genesee	7 25 @ 7 50	
Extra Genesee	7 50 @11 25	

Canadian exhibits no new feature,—the sales since our last including 800 bbls. superfine to best extra chiefly at $6@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is also unchanged,—the sales since our last amounting to 1,500 bbls. mixed to extra at $6 87½@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour seems quiet, but steady at $4 85@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 62½@$4 75 for Jersey; $4 81½ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is still pretty freely bought at $2 62½@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is quite sparingly offering, and as a livelier home and export inquiry prevails, holders are obtaining better prices. The sales since our last add up about 55,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 15@$2 25; Western red, inferior to good, at $1 89@$2, and Southern red at $1 99@$2 10 ₱ bushel. About 4,500 bushels Rye brought $1 16@$1 22 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are essentially the same. Corn is dull and heavy, with more offering than is needed by dealers. The sales since our last comprised about 85,000 bushels Western mixed, at 94½c.@95½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged; 600 bales sold.

HOPS—About 28 bales New, found buyers at yesterday's price.

IRON—Remains as previously reported.

LATHS—Are scarce and wanted at full rates.

LIME—Has not varied much.

MOLASSES—Is selling slowly at former quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine appear as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine can now be had at 46c.@47c. ₱ gallon, but is inactive thereat. Common Resin is more freely offered at $1 6?@$1 68 ₱ 310 lbs. delivered, with a moderate inquiry.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as previous reported. Linseed is dull and heavy at 89c.@91c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is rare and needed at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker and firmer,—with sales since our last of 1,700 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 for Mess, and $21@21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Contracts were likewise reported as having been signed for nearly 4,000 bbls. Prime Mess, deliverable in December and January, at $19@$19 12½; and 500 bbls Mess, deliverable at any time during the remainder of the current year, on terms not disclosed. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs, which bring, in lots, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much,—sales having transpired of 500 bbls. fair to prime at

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 2, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Steam Communication with Australia.

Among the many projects agitating the people of the Australian Colonies, there is one deserving of particular attention, as it not only involves the vitality, enterprise and character of the colonist, but, from its nature, must affect the commercial interests of our own country as well as those of England. By its means America will be made the commercial, as well as postal route, between Australia and Europe; for, though there is some anxiety shown by ultra-loyal colonists to avoid any connection with America, by running the proposed line through the British East Indian possessions, and then by the Mediterranean to England, public opinion seems to be decidedly in favor of the Ocean route to New-York *via* Tahiti and Panama.

The "Steam Postal Communication Bill," as it is termed, meets with the general approval of the colonists, and will no doubt be sustained. The commercial interests involved in it are sufficiently strong to recommend a judicious liberality on the part of the Colonial Government. The notoriously injurious effects upon the Colonial markets of an uncertain postal communication with Europe—the commercial irregularities—the fluctuations in prices—the derangement of carefully matured plans, so frequent and so damaging, growing therefrom, are instanced to show the necessity of the present plan; and the *Empire* feels "safe in asserting that the utmost expenditure ever suggested as requisite for the maintenance of a line of mail steamers, is a small item compared with the actual commercial losses sustained in consequence of the present most unsatisfactory system." The debates on the subject in the Legislative Council evolved one important fact, and that was: "That nothing in the shape of money was to be expected from the Home Government;—that, if the Colony wanted to hear punctually from her parent in Europe, she must pay for the safe carriage and quick delivery of such correspondence herself. This was a point on which the most independent politicians in the Colony had been decided. They desire a thorough reliance on themselves as the preparatory step to complete independence. They desire to put forth their national energy, and accustom themselves to that political virtue which shall be their best contingent in the future."

The spirit in which this is received may be seen from the following extract from the journal quoted:

"It is well. Thus do we pass successively through the several stages of our political development. Even now another leaf in our history is turned over. Without reference to European arrangements, or such reference only as will leave us wholly unfettered, we have to establish for ourselves important relations with Europe. Waiting no longer in the ante-rooms of English ministers, keeping our own views no longer in abeyance whilst higher authorities at a distance are communicated with and consulted, we are free to adopt our own plans, as we are called on to pay for them."

As yet, neither the route nor the port has been determined on. Sydney and Melbourne are each desirous of being the point of mail communication. According to the routes proposed are the merits of the ports to be considered, and we have little doubt but that the latter will be fixed on. If communication be by the Indian and Mediterranean or Overland route, the passage through Torres Straits to Sydney will be the necessary continuation of the route from Singapore. But if the path of ocean be preferred, lines of steamers will be established between Melbourne and Panama, which will take America in the way to Europe. This, of course, will be adopted, as it should. In fact to it nearly all commentaries are confined. Tahiti is to be the great *entrepôt* for the steam vessels of the Pacific, and the terminus of the steamers from Melbourne and Panama, which are to be distinct and of a different class.

An instance of the cheapness of labor at Tahiti is given in the fact that when the *Golden Age* touched there to coal, fifteen hundred tons were put on board at an expense of only 4s. 2d.—less than a dollar.

In regard to shortening the passage to Europe, it is calculated it will be done in one-half the time it at present occupies—thus: From Australia to Tahiti, thirteen days; from Tahiti to Panama, eighteen days; Panama to New-York, average nine days; thus New-York will be within forty days of Australia, and England within fifty. The establishment of this line of steam communication with Australia will be of great importance to New-York, and will hasten on that period which cannot be very remote, when the commercial metropolis of America will be the central point of exchange for the whole world.

Down Guards.

The sound of martial music, the well-scoured musket, and the well-drilled target, can be heard and seen no more in the streets of our City until after the election on Tuesday night. Until that day shall have closed, and all the votes shall have been cast, no aspiring youth may with impunity walk with a silver-cup attached to his button-hole, or carry a wonderful cake-basket dangling from his belt. The Mayor has proclaimed it—his edict goes forth this morning, and all target-excurtionists must obey; for the Mayor says his edict is in accordance with the law, as it is found written in the books. It is a sore disappointment, but it must be borne with a resignation worthy of free and enlightened Americans. Those who don't go on their intended excursions until after the election, must, of course, run some risk in the little matter of prizes. The politicians won't be quite so liberal after as before the election, but, and we say it privately, if they are well-managed, they may be made to send in their promised gifts to the several target companies before election day, even if the excursions do not take place. By attending carefully to the promised prizes, the Mayor may be obeyed without serious loss.

Our Agricultural Societies.

The National Agricultural Society closed its third Exhibition on Saturday last in Boston. The New-York and other State Societies, as well as a multitude of County Organizations, have also had their annual shows. These Societies all aim at the same objects. They are organized, ostensibly, for the purpose of making known among farmers such a system for the cultivation of land, as experiments and enlarged experience have shown to be the most profitable; and to bring together the results of efforts to produce the most desirable breeds of horses, cattle, sheep and swine, that they may be seen where they can be compared with the greatest advantage. Societies organized for such purposes, and moving on steadily to the attainment of their objects, cannot be too highly commended, or too largely encouraged. Every experiment that results in the establishment of an improvement in cattle for the farm or for the shambles, that gives us a more desirable horse, sheep or hog; that causes two blades of grass to grow where but one grew before; every invention, by the aid of which manual labor is lessened, and the products of labor increased, is of lasting benefit to all the people of the country, and the author is worthy of highest esteem. In this, of course, we would be understood as placing the cost of an improvement, in the foreground of consideration. It is an easy matter, where expense is not an object, to put a fine animal on exhibition; but when the object of the display is to present results of experiments, such as may be profitable models for the largest class of farmers, it is as important to know how much the animal has cost, as to know how much he weighs, or of what particular breed he is. A fine large fat ox looks well; but if every pound of his flesh has cost his exhibitor three times as much as it would bring in the market, it is questionable whether the farmer who raises stock to sell, derives any benefit from his exhibition. The same is true of any other animals that are exhibited on such occasions.

That there are very many animals brought to the Exhibition Grounds of Agricultural Societies, which have been prepared for display and for a prize, at enormous cost, we know to be true. That their appearance there is an injury to the working farmer, instead of a benefit, as intended, we believe is also true. The effect may be injurious in two ways. There are farmers who labor to produce such articles for the market as will render a profitable return, and enable them to support their families comfortably, and there are those, who, having acquired a fortune in mercantile pursuits, farm for a reputation. The first is as likely to have an affection for extraordinary products, as the last. Both attend Agricultural Exhibitions, and both see remarkably fine specimens of farm products. The retired merchant, turned farmer, returns to exceed what he has seen, at any cost for his means are ample; he is ambitious and can afford to gratify it to the utmost. But how is it with the man who farms for the support of himself and family. If he gives due consideration to his circumstances, and knows what it costs to exhibit an extraordinary animal, he returns disheartened; he feels that there is no chance for him at yearly shows:—or else, if his desire for fame overrides his best course, he returns to give his attention to a single beast, to the injury of the rest of his stock, or, at least, of his yearly profits. In either case he has derived no benefit from his visit; and, as he is the one who most requires all the advantages of science and experiment, it would doubtless be better were the cost of articles exhibited, to occupy a more prominent place in the minds of those who contribute and distribute awards of merit on such occasions.

At our County Fairs, the evil from the cause named is not so great as at those by State Societies; and at neither is it so apparent as at our own National Exhibitions. In the County Exhibitions all the farmers of the particular locality are interested, and they can, without much expense or risk, drive out their best team and show the finest things they have produced. There you can easily tell who has in reality the best farm, and who is the best farmer. If any one has produced an extraordinary article or animal at an enormous price, his neighbors all know it, and his display is immediately set down as very fine, but very unprofitable. The farmer who shows the best cow in his herd, the whole of which have been equally cared for; who brings in the biggest pumpkin from an evenly cultivated field, and who can prove that his samples are the results of intelligence and industry, and not of lavish expenditure of means, is the favorite. He shows what benefits may be derived from means within the reach of all, and having succeeded beyond his fellows, he becomes justly entitled to the first prize. At the State Exhibitions the real merits of the produce exhibited—that is, how far the seed or breed is desirable to the practical farmer, is not so well known, because the particulars are not so generally understood. Ambition to have done the best, and a desire to realize a high pricce for a particular breed, often prevents a fair statement of how a result has been obtained.

Advertising a breed by showing a single specimen, and that too, prepared to deceive, is what we complain of, and nowhere is it so generally practiced as at our National Exhibitions; for there, the vast majority are strangers to each other, and have to depend almost entirely upon the assertions of the owners of whatever specimens they may be interested in.

But, with this evil, it is not to be presumed that Agricultural Exhibitions are not productive of many valuable results. Our object in referring to that which we believe to have an injurious tendency is not to deter any one from attending them and seeing all that is to be seen, but simply to guard practical farmers against being led astray by appearances.

Of the three organizations, the County, the State, and the National, the County Exhibition, is, we believe, best calculated to be of immediate benefit to the farmer. There he finds his specimens, and has the means of knowing how they were produced. When he returns from such an Exhibition he is a better practical farmer than before. These the farmer should not fail to attend. The advantages to be derived from the others may be almost as well obtained from advertisements of choice bulls and studs.

A New Element in Politics.

We published, yesterday, a letter addressed by the officer of the "American Union Club" to Mr. JOSEPH HARRISON, or rather to "JOSEPH HARRISON, Esquire," offering that gentleman a nomination for the Assembly from the Third and Fifth Wards, on the condition of his paying the sum of seventy-five dollars. We thought the offer was a novelty even in these corrupt times, and that the terms proposed were decidedly cheap. A nomination for the Assembly by the Club of the American Union, and the support of that powerful body for less than a hundred dollars, might tempt many an ambitious aspirant for political honors to expend so moderate a sum. As we had never before heard of an American Union Club, and had no recollection of having seen the names of its Secretaries in the papers, we were not quite sure that the letter was authentic; but it turns out to have been a perfectly serious affair, and the offer a regular business transaction, as the following letter, which we have received from one of the Secretaries, will testify:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I notice in this morning's TIMES an article headed, "Political Strikers," together with a letter attached, addressed to JOSEPH HARRISON, Esq., and signed by Mr. LAWRENCE and myself, leaving it to be inferred that I am one of the class called "Strikers."

In reply I have to say, that the letter referred to was obtained from Mr. HARRISON, by a Reporter for the TIMES, without any thought on his part that it was intended for publication, Mr. HARRISON having informed me this morning that he did not know the Reporter, and that if he had known that fact, he would not have handed it to him. He also informed me that he would have been pleased with the nomination from the Club, if he had not already declined to run as the Democratic candidate.

The Reporter says that he is not acquainted with the parties whose signatures are attached to the letter in question. It was certainly then very imprudent, and uncalled for, thus to attack persons, and hold them up to the ridicule of the public when he could easily have looked in the Directory and found my name; and any information he desired would have been promptly given. In conclusion, I have to say that the "American Union Club" is a legitimate organization—the money received from the nominees of the Club is to be devoted to the printing and distributing of our address and ticket throughout the City, and all attacks similar to this will only tend to strengthen it.

Yours Respectfully, WM. H. MACKAY.

This very remarkable letter fully explains the object of the American Union Club, and its mode of doing business. It goes "bobbing around," it seems, for customers, and sells its nomination for Assembly at seventy-five dollars a head; it would be instructive to see its tariff of prices from a Senator down to a Councilman. How many of the nominess now in the field may owe their nominations to this patriotic Club we do not know, but, as its terms are so very low, we should think it probable it must have done a large business. As Mr. MACKAY, its chief Secretary, thinks it advantageous to be attacked, he will know how to value this first-rate notice of his enterprise, but we shall not charge anything for it. We are informed by Mr. MACKAY that the Club is a "legitimate organization," but we have doubts of the legitimacy of a club for the sale of nominations to the Assembly.

A Word on City Schools.

Education costs a great deal. The value of the real and personal property invested in the Public Schools of this City is not far from a million and a half of dollars, and the annual expenses of this department verges upon a million of dollars. The Common School question, viewed only in a commercial aspect, is of a sufficient degree of interest to justify the pains that are bestowed upon it. Teachers, pupils and parents are alike concerned in it. That which affects one of these classes, affects all. The careful parent makes it his special study to provide the best educational facilities for his child, in order that his mind may receive the degree and kind of culture that will be necessary to fit him for the pursuits he is to follow. It is the teacher's province to elevate the standard of his profession by introducing such changes in his system, from time to time, as he may deem desirable; and in this exists the secret of educational progress.

A doubt, however, occasionally presents itself, and it is possible to narrow down within small limits the question it suggests: Do parents appreciate the value of a proper school education,—is there any practical recognition of a necessity for sustained effort in the conduct of the Common Schools? It is conceded, aside from the celebrity of the School system of this State, that the standard of education in itself is not so high in New-York as it is in Boston, Providence or Philadelphia. Exemplars are taken from these places sooner than from our own City. There is something wrong in that condition of affairs which produces this effect, and it is proper, for the credit of the City, that our Educational Reformers consider them. Three causes appear to exercise an influence. They are these: The short attendance of pupils at the Schools; insufficient remuneration of teachers; and the appointment of incompetent School Officers.

The legal limits for school attendance under the Common-School system of New-York are between four and twenty-one years. Careful inquiries have demonstrated the fact that seven years cover the whole period during which the New-York pupil spends any time at school, and this is between the ages of five and thirteen. Deducting the necessary allowance for vacation, detention at home, sickness, truancy, &c., the average attendance of City children in the schools is but *four years*. The wealthy permit their children to remain much longer than the poor; but the latter, who need the services of the children, often give them still shorter periods for attendance. The fact that the pupils change so often operates as a serious bar to any efforts which the teacher may put forth.

The question of the remuneration of teachers is one which the Board of Education has especially within its own keeping. The amount of salaries will probably be graduated by the amount of funds at the disposal of the Board. The people themselves will judge of the competency of their School officers. They have the remedy in their own hands, and may easily exercise the privilege of selecting the men to whom shall be confided the management of the City Schools for another year. New-York has many excellent men who work hard and have worked long in the interest of education. She needs yet, however, a few more men of the stamp of MANN, WAYLAND, SEARS, and others like them, who have brought honors to New England.

General Scott and Jeff. Davis.

Though the people elected General PIERCE to the Presidency, it would seem that the President himself has elected his Secretary of War to the post of dictator over him. The President may require the services of such an officer, but he is not what the people bargained for. If they wanted PIERCE for President it is not altogether right in him to get another person to act in his place. The Secretary of War first showed his animosity to General SCOTT by not permitting the President to appoint the gallant veteran's son-in-law, Colonel SCOTT, Inspector-General; and he has now further exhibited his hostility by interposing his authority to prevent the design of Congress in conferring the rank and emoluments of Lieutenant-General upon the hero of the Mexican War being carried out.

We understand that notwithstanding the decision of Mr. CUSHING in relation to General SCOTT's back pay, the Secretary of War, backed by the President, has, in applying the principles of that decision, contrived to exclude double rations and all increase of forage, whereby the veteran's claim is reduced to about a fourth of what Congress had designed to give him. There is now, consequently, no redress except in the liberality of that body; and we learn that on no consideration will the modicum awarded by the Executive be touched, if the old soldier can possibly avoid doing so.

But, there is a power greater than that of the Secretary of War, and the people will not permit the personal animosity of the President's manager to defeat their generous designs towards the veteran SCOTT.

The Liquor-Dealers' Paper.

We have been a good deal disappointed by the non-appearance of the daily paper which the Liquor-dealers threatened to publish as their organ; but we never could have dreamed that the *coup d'état* which they were expected to make in the newspaper world by their *Morning Decanter*, or *Daily Dram*, or whatever other name it was to be called by, was to be effected by employing the columns of the *Tribune* to pour out their libations to the public. It was a stroke of genius on the part of the Liquor-dealers that the public could not have anticipated from the brilliant body.

Political.

Lieutenant-Governor FORD, of Ohio, and Lieutenant-Governor RAYMOND, of New-York, are to address the people at Cambridge, Washington County, in this State, this evening. Mr. GREELEY has been speaking in Jefferson and Lewis Counties; the Hon. JOHN P. HALE is laboring in the southern tier of Counties, General BRUCE is in the north, and General NYE and the Hon. HENRY B. STANTON are doing good service in the central Counties.

Slums.

Philologos sends us a communication to say that he thinks that the word "Slums," which cannot be found in *Webster's Dictionary*, is a very proper and forcible word, as applied to the streets of a city in which the poor and vicious part of the population reside, and advises its adoption. Cardinal WISEMAN has used it in one of his publications, it seems, and we see no objection to its use, as we have no word which expresses its meaning. Though a low cockney coinage, and a stranger to the parlor and the pulpit, there is nothing essentially coarse or vulgar in it, any more than in plums or thumbs. By all means let us have slums.

A Rich Case in Court—Don't Ask a Man for his Picture.

A very rich case was tried yesterday, at the Seventh District Court, before Justice PEARSON and a Jury, creating an unusual amount of interest and pleasantry among the auditors. A Mr. CHARLES E. HUTCHINSON was the nominal plaintiff, but he did not appear. By virtue of an assignment, Mr. ETHERIDGE M. FISH prosecuted the suit, which was nothing more nor less than to compel, by legal process, Mr. FERDINAND LAWRENCE, residing at No. 16 Union-place, in the house of Mrs. PLUMMER, to pay the cost of one of GURNEY's largest photographs—a life-size bust, taken on paper with a camera, and colored in pastel, the value of which was $40. But thereby hung a racy tale. Mr. FISH and Mr. VAN VECHTEN, associated together in friendship and business, as well as in this suit, called, in May last and in company, at the office of Mr. WM. W. NORTHROP, at No. 110 Broadway, expecting to find there Mr. HENRY LAWRENCE, in connection with whom they had a difficulty, arising out of certain Shawangunk mining shares. Mr. HENRY LAWRENCE was not there, but his brother Mr. FERDINAND LAWRENCE was.

Very pleasantly Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN, who appeared for Messrs. VAN VECHTEN and FISH, opened the case to the Jury. The defendant, he supposed, might be intending to collect a gallery of the "Heads of the People," which, by and by, he would present to the City. The photographs in dispute might form the nucleus of that gallery. Art was much neglected among us, and the defendant (LAWRENCE) wished to give it an impetus.

The facts were that a quarrel took place between Messrs. FISH and VAN VECHTEN on the one side, and Mr. FERDINAND LAWRENCE, on the other, in Mr. NORTHROP's office, when Mr. LAWRENCE, speaking tauntingly to those gentlemen, said he would like to mark them. They said to him, "Perhaps you would like to have our likenesses?" to which Mr. LAWRENCE replied, "Yes, I would. If you get them taken, and send them to my place, I will pay for them." He did not say to what end he would apply them, but it was understood, of course. "To what base uses, Horatio, &c."

Messrs. VAN VECHTEN and FISH took him at his word, and went incontinently to the Daguerreotype Gallery of Mr. GURNEY, in Broadway, where they got themselves taken, each in GURNEY's largest and handsomest style of photograph. One picture cost $55, and the other $40. The pictures were duly finished up in the best style of coloring, by Mr. FREDERICKS, the painter of GURNEY, and the inventor of the process, and sent to Mr. LAWRENCE's address. Mr. L., it seemed, refused to pay for them, and *hinc illæ lachrymæ*. Hence this suit, which was to recover the value of Mr. VAN VECHTEN's portrait.

Mr. NORTHROP, Mr. FREDERICKS, Mr. FISH, Mrs. PLUMMER and other witnesses, were examined. Mr. VAN BUREN was both pleasant and powerful. Mr. A. J. WILLARD, for the defence, was severe and caustic. The Jury disagreed, but a new trial will take place soon, where richer developments may be expected.

☞ The Crystal Palace Fair is not yet closed. It is too successful for "the last event." It will continue open some time yet.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan—The Mexican Boundary Survey—The Three Millions—The Know-Nothing Organ; &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Oct. 31.

The special negotiation with which Mr. BUCHANAN was charged in September, has been concluded, and it is understood that in the course of the present month he has or will have presented letters of recall. The late Minister will spend some time in traveling in Europe before his return. The mission will remain in charge of Mr. APPLETON, Secrstary of Legation. No appointment of Minister will be made until after the meeting of Congress. The rejection of Mr. VAN BUREN has rendered statesmen of large expectations unwilling to accept Executive appointments to these distant stations, without very positive assurances of the favorable disposition of the Senate towards them.

The question of the actual or constructive completion of the Mexican Boundary Survey, has already been referred to legal investigation, having been submitted to the Attorney-General. After that shall have been determined the other question will come up, whether upon the general principles of international and commercial law, the *de facto* Government of Mexico could draw upon the fund created prospectively by the Mesilla treaty, prior to the full and final execution of the same. That is surrounded with difficulties, and being purely a matter of legal opinion, it is very possible that means will be found of referring it to the Supreme Court.

I discover upon inquiry that the full amount of the three millions is covered by the drafts which have been already presented at the State Department for payment. Three of a half million each are held by Mr. ASPINWALL, of New-York, one of $750,000 ay P. A. HARGOUS & Co. The holders of the balance have not been publicly named. A large amount of legal erudition and political influence has been engaged in behalf of the three millions. The real battle, however, will be fought in Mexico, where an attempt will be made to procure from the government of ALVAREZ a recognition of the acts of SANTA ANNA's administration in this matter.

The Know-Nothing organ, which has corruscated at this point through the last year of toil and gloom for the spirits of that order, has not ceased to be, but has changed hands. Mr. BERWELL, of Virginia, takes leave of his readers in a column or two of malignant rigmarole, in which he developes, with great candor, the spirit and purposes of the Southern Know-Nothings towards the Republicans of the North. The following is a specimen of the amiable sentiments of the extinguished luminary, which I commend to the attention of NORTHERN Know-Nothings:

"The Americans of the South rely upon the Americans of the Union as the only political power adequate to meet and conquer this desperate crusade in open combat. They demand *to be led against these disunionists and traitors. They wish to see their heads upon the battlements of the Constitution. They wish to plant the olive of union and sectional fraternity upon their graves.* It can grow nowhere else. It is our purpose to pursue these enemies of sectional right and national union through all the phases of party change, and into all the dens of political intrigue; nor will we permit any intervening question, or any political antipathies, to interrupt the sacred duty of overthrowing and *exterminating* them. To this nefarious organization *we will give no quarter*, and we would submit to the inexorable terms which we intend for them before we would ask it. *Their extermination is*, with us, 'the primary object of patriotic desire.'"

What a surplus of chivalrous prowess is here. How tempered, too, is all this valor by charity and generosity. And what a great pity it is that a small portion of this ferocity and gallantry had not been evoked when the "Bloody British Abolition hordes" were marching upon the Capitol of the country situated in the midst of the South. I have several times called attention to the tone of this central and national organ of the K. N. Party, but I have never observed in it before anything so infamous as ——. AQUIDAY.

Academy of Music.

VERDI's opera of the "Trovatore" will be given to-night for the last time. The magnificence with which this work has been placed on the stage, and the admirable *caste* here entitle it to the best consideration of an appreciative audience.

Niblo's,

Miss LOUISA PYNE, *the* vocalist of the operatic *troupe*, takes her benefit to-night. We need scarcely remind our readers of the many pleasant hours they have spent in listening to the delicious warblings of this popular vocalist. They will need no inducement to crowd the house.

Later from Rio de Janiero.

By the arrival at this port of the bark *Adjusta*, HUTCHINSON, Captain, we have dates from Rio de Janeiro to the 21st of Sept. The papers, of which we have received full files, contain no important news. The cholera still prevailed to an alarming extent. In Braganca and at Pernambuco many were dying. The epidemic was rather on the decline at Bahia. There is no later news from the Brazilian Provinces. Shipments of Coffee to the United States and Europe, for the week ending Sept. 21, had been large.

The prices of Coffee had advanced, in consequence of the receipts from the interior falling off. Superiors were 5,200 to 5,500 reals, and American lots 4,700 to 4,800. Stock, 50,000 bags; sales on the 20th, 40,000 bags.

Murder in Newtown, Conn.

JOHN O'HARA, of Newtown, Conn., was murdered in his own house in Newtown, Conn., on the evening of Oct. 30, by MICHAEL MAHER, an Irishman by birth, about five feet five or six inches in height, black hair and eyes, and no whiskers; rather stout built. The Selectmen of Newtown have offered a reward of $100 for his arrest and detention. He is supposed to have had a slight cut or bruise over one of his eyes. He has formerly lived in Southeast, in New-York, and afterwards in New-Fairfield, Conn.

Split Milk—The Target Companies.

We understand that several of the Target Companies whose arrangements to parade are dished by His Honor's sudden proclamation, will take a pleasant walk to their places of parade, play a game of quoits, have a good time, eat a smashing dinner, drink His Honor's health, and cheer the Reformers who tried to endorse him, and—the politicians at home whose names they bear will foot the bills.

☞ The Herald Guard turned out, Wednesday—made a good show, and eat a good dinner at the Red House.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOES.—FIVE HUNDRED PIECES, choice colors; 2,000 pieces Cashmeres, of all qualities. Also, 800 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, at prices 25 per cent. less than any other house in the City.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—$10,000 worth of new Lace Goods and Embroideries, of every description, just received, and for sale at 50 per cent. less than importers' prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SHAWLS.—BROCHE, STELLA, BAY-STATE AND Saxony Wool Long and Square Shawls, are now offered at great bargains.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find Gaiters and Button Boots from 12s. to 20s.; Slippers, Ties and Toilet Slips, 6s. to 10s. India Rubber Boots and Shoes in great variety, with boys, misses and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

LADIES' BEST KID-GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid-gloves will be opened, this day, at 4s.; 800 dozen gents' do., at 5s. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 7s. and 8s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

KNOX.—WINTER'S COMING.—GET YOUR gloves and furs, as well as your hats, fashionable, handsome, comfortable, of the hatter of the town, KNOX, whose two stores are at Nos. 212 and 513 Broadway.

NO OLD STOCK! ALL NEW GOODS.—VELVET Tapestry and Brussels selling at great bargains, at
ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery.

MUNSON, HAMPTON, &c.

Dr. S. S. FITCH—*Dear Sir*: In response to the letter I received last evening, I take the pleasure of informing you that my health is very much improved in return for the great assistance I have received from your prescriptions, I will write the following brief statement of my health was, and is. Blessed with a strong constitution from my youth enlovved the best of health until the age of sixteen. The Autumn after I was sixteen, from over exertion I was taken with a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, and was attended by a physician; went through the common course of blistering, until I could not raise my arm. When I became some better, my physician left me with a plaster which caused a sore that was very slow in healing. This was the beginning of ill health. The Autumn after I was eighteen, I had two attacks of hemorrhage of the lungs, raising much matter and blood; this left my lungs, and my whole system, in a very bad state. I was confined to my bed for seven months, and was my last fever when I was called to watch over my only sister, sick with pulmonary consumption, who died in her room seven months, and I was her constant attendant. At her death, so completely was I worn out, and so distressing had my cough become, that many of my friends told me I could not live three months. I continued about the same, with cold hands and feet, night sweats, much pain in my side and chest, and a distressing cough, very pale, so hoarse I could not speak above a whisper, sometimes for weeks, very nervous and weak, and at times raised some blood and much matter, until about four weeks before I saw you, when I employed a Physician and went through the customary course then practiced by all Physicians, of bleeding and blistering, and the like. I was so weak I did not leave my room for four weeks until the day before I started for New-York. I was very much dissatisfied with the way I was doctored. Their was no prospect before me but speedy death; an early grave seemed my only portion; but having heard of you I was determined to go and try your remedies. My friends were also very anxious to have me see you. You can imagine something the feelings of my parents at parting with me at the cars, expecting, perhaps, never to see me alive again, trusting me, in my then low state, to other friends and a new Physician. But they, as well as myself, had much confidence in you. My Physician, the morning before I started, told me if I was very careful I might possibly live through the Winter, but more likely I should not live three months. After I had got rested from the journey and settled in my new home in the City, I called upon you, and what you told me gave me strong hope that I might still recover. I commenced with your remedies, and in four weeks I began to be better. I continued to grow better. All my former bad feelings, cough, &c., disappeared; my spirits became elastic, and I regained a cheerful hope that I should ultimately recover. I have not been disappointed. At the end of seven months, when I returned to my friends, they hardly knew me. Indeed, my father, when he met me at the cars, did not know me until I told him, and every one I met was astonished at the change wrought in me. I was so very fleshy. There are but few in Munson but can testify to the great change in my appearance and health. For the five years since, I have enjoyed unremitting health. I have been able to labor all of the time, have never employed a physician, and only when by being careless and by taking cold, have I been sick at all; and to-day I stand straighter, look healthier and younger than five years ago. Any of my friends will say the same; and I can truly say that to your instrumentality and remedies, I owe it all. My gratitude I can never express in words. I would recommend all afflicted with any kind of Consumption to you; and to any one that will come to me, I can testify what I was, what I have suffered, and my health now is, and that to your remedies, under God, I owe it all. Please accept the best respects of my parents and myself, and I hope and trust you will be the honored instrument, under God, of restoring thousands to health.

Yours with respect,
Miss CAROLINE A. STACEY, Munson, Mass.

In answer to the numerous letters addressed to me by patients at a distance, in which they state their inability to undergo a journey to this City, I would say, that although a personal examination would be more desirable, yet it is not essential. A full account of all the symptoms presented in the case will enable me to judge of the disease and prescribe for them with safety, and usually with success.

I would inform the public that I am not, nor have I been for several years, absent from the City lecturing or practicing elsewhere, nor is there any one traveling or located elsewhere that has any connection with me or my office.

S. S. FITCH, A. M. M. D.,
Physician for Diseases of the Chest,
Nov. 1, 1855. No. 714 Broadway, New-York.

SILKS—FROM AUCTION.
10,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silk, at 4s.
18,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silk, at 5s., worth 7s.
20,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silk, at 6s., worth 8s.
17,500 yards Extra Rich Silks, at 7s., worth 10s.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established *Iron Safe Depôt*, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

FIRE HOSE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—A rumor having prevailed among the firemen and others, that the hose which burst or gave way at the trial of engines on Wednesday last, was made by us, we, in justice to ourselves, positively assert that it was not so, and for the truth of this assertion we refer to Alfred Carson, Esq., Chief Engineer of the New-York Fire Department, and to James Smith, Esq., the builder of the engine.
JOHN H. BOWIE & CO.,
Hose Manufacturers, No. 25 Ferry-st.

We have made hose for the most powerful engines built by our best engine builders, which has invariably stood the most severe test, and we are prepared now to make hose for this or any other engine which will do the same. J. H. B. & CO.

LOOK! READ THE PRICES!!!
OVERCOATS of Cloths, Pilots, Beaver, &c., &c. ..... $4 50 to $25
TALMAS of Cloths, Lion Skins, Norway Coating, &c. ..... $5 00 to $30
BUSINESS and STREET COATS, NEW STYLES, from ..... $3 00 to $10
PANTS and RICH VELVET and CASHMERE VESTS. ..... $2 00 to $10
Boys' Clothing in proportion, at OAK HALL! DE GROOT & SON, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—THE IMPORtant fact is beginning to be understand that SINGER'S latest improved Sewing Machines, running at double speed, do so much more work in a day, and do it so much better than any other machines, that no other kind is worth taking as a gift. The manufacture of SINGER'S Machines has been doubled within a month, and yet the demand more than keeps pace with the increase. For every description of sewing they are unapproachable.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND.
A VERY LARGE EXTRA EDITION OF THE SUNDAY COURIER will be published on SUNDAY, the 4th inst., for City circulation, expressly for election week. Advertisers who wish to avail themselves of this splendid opportunity for reaching the public eye, can be accommodated at a very reasonable rate. Apply early.
JAMES L. SMITH & CO., No. 15 Spruce-st.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLESS & CO.'S, 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

RICH BRONZE CLOCKS, CANDELABRAS, DINner and tea sets, received this day per ship Switzerland, together with a great variety of French fancy goods of entirely new designs, for sale cheap. Also, a large and beautiful assortment of chandeliers and gas fixtures.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT, No. 561 and 563 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened to-day; also, five cases printed de laines, from 1s. to 4s.—worth double the price asked.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SUPERIOR WINTER CLOTHING.—FRESH, FASHionable, well-made and cheap. A splendid stock of overcoats, business coats, pantaloons and vests, made up for the present season, and now in store at our celebrated cheap old house, Nos. 26 and 28 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

The Spirits Right for Once—A Communication from John C. Calhoun.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As you copied into your paper an article informing your readers that the editor of the *New-England Spiritualist* had received a spiritual communication announcing the loss of Dr. KANE, let me give you something *per contra*. In a communication which the doctor got through the mediumship of the Misses Fox, while on a short visit to Washington, in March, 1855, and which purported to be made by the spirit of JOHN TOWNSHEND, one of the three men whose graves he found on his Expedition, it was most emphatically declared that all who belonged to the last Expedition of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN were in the spirit world. After the doctor had left for Philadelphia, Ex-Governor TALLMADGE, of Wisconsin, received a communication purporting to come from the spirit of JOHN C. CALHOUN, in which the doctor's safe return was predicted, as also that he would approach nearer to the Pole than any of his predecessors had done. The communications, the substance of which is very briefly given above, were made known to many immediately after their receipt, who are ready to testify to the fact. FAIR PLAY.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855.

The only circumstance which detracts from the value of this communication, is the trifling one of its having been published after the fate of Dr. KANE was known.

At Springfield, Mass., on Tuesday, FREDERICK DWIGHT, who has inflicted a large amount of poetry on Miss EUNICE E. CULVER, of Blandford, and threatened to marry her, was mulcted in $2,500 for marrying another woman. He appealed.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. MCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each bottle. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Many who suffer from Headache and Nervous Debility,** are ignorant that the real cause, in most instances, is a deranged state of the stomach and digestive functions. The OXYGENATED BITTERS are peculiarly adapted to the cure of these symptoms.

☞ **Balm 1,000 Flowers,** is the most wonderful article ever used for removing freckles, tan, &c. Sold wholesale and retail at RUSHTON'S, No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 99 Wall-st.

☞ **Hill's Practical and Philosophical Treatise on the Hair**—Its Nature, Growth, Diseases and Remedies given gratis to purchasers of his infallible ONQUENT, for the growth and beauty of the Hair, removing Dandruff, allaying all irritations of the Skin. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; No. 178 and No. 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, New-Jersey.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—*France.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Hill's Instantaneous Hair Dye**—Four shillings a box, black or brown, best in use, natural in color, no fade. Sold at No. 1 Barclay-st., No. 45 Nassau-st., New-York; Nos. 178 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; and of E. R. T. WILLIAMS', Druggist, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.

☞ **Still Open.**—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE is still open, and will continue day and evening until further notice. Music every evening by Dodworth's band. Admission 25 cents; children and apprentices half price.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees for sale. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 139 Fulton-st.

☞ **Dr. B. C. Dutcher, Dentist,** formerly at No. 137 Grand-st., has returned to the City and resumed the practice of his profession at No. 38 East 11th-st., between 3d and 3d avs.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—OF JEREMIAH LYNCH, from Kilmurry, County of Cork, Ireland. When last heard from, six months ago, he was in St. Louis, State of Missouri. Any information will be thankfully received by his sister, ELLEN LYNCH, No. 347 Pearl-st. New-York.

MATRIMONIAL.

A **YOUNG MAN**—Twenty-five years of age, wishes to open a correspondence with some young lady with a view to matrimony. She must be educated, have a kind disposition, with pleasing address and manners, as she will be required to travel considerably, both in this country and Europe. All communications will be confidential, and must be addressed to R. E. S., Union-square Post-Office, New-York.

A **GENTLEMAN**—Aged thirty, respectable and wealthy, wishes to marry a lady similarly circumstanced. Amiability, refinement, education, warm-heartedness also essentials. No interview expected until correspondence has proved the suitableness of both parties. Address, within one month, MEDICUS, care of Swartz's City Express, New-York.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION,
FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.
Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. E. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALLERTON.
Coroners—DR. JOHN CHARLES MASING, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. EDWARD B. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Justice of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Justice of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. HILDRETH.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

NINTH WARD REGULAR WHIG NOMINATIONS
Assembly—
Councilmen—
Assessor—
Constables—
School Commissioner—
School Inspector—
Trustees—
Inspectors of Election—
Justices of Sessions—
Justices of Peace—
Police Justice—
Coroners—
Justice Supreme Court—
Justice Superior Court—
Justice Common Pleas—
Justice Marine Court—
Governor of Almshouse—
Inspector Common Schools—
Trustee Common Schools—
Inspector of Election—
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—At a meeting of the Municipal Reform Association, held at No. 29 Ann-st., on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, 1855, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the office of Assessor of Second Ward, DEDRICH MILLER having declined, JULIAN BOTTS, being put in nomination, received the unanimous vote of the Committee.
JOSEPH MANNING, Chairman.
GILBERT GRAHAM, Secretary.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—XVIth and XXth WARDS.—Regular Whig Reform and Workingman's Nomination.
For Assembly—WILLIAM R. STEWART.

THIRD WARD.—REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION—*For Councilman,* for the IVth Council District
ISAAC DE GARMO.

POLITICAL.

FIFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS:

Senator.....THEODORE A. WARD.
Assembly.....CHARLES C. NOTT.
Councilmen.....VIIth Dist {LEONARD W. PARKES. IXth Dist. {GEORGE A. BARNEY. Xth Dist. {WILLIAM H. CRANE.
Assessor.....JOHN M. BENNETT.
Constables.....{CHARLES F. WATTS, {STEPHEN J. JONES.
School Officers.
Commissioner.....JAMES M. TUTHILL.
Inspector.....Dr. JAMES S. SCOFIELD.
Trustees..JAS. M. WILSON, CHARLES C. CURTIS.
Inspectors of Election.
1st District.....Jeremiah Lothrop, Edw. McPhelan.
IId District.....John Styles, Thomas Slender.
IIId District....Nicholas G. Van Alstyne, J. W. Forbes.
IVth District.....John Hewitt, Jr., James Craft.
Vth District.....Joseph B. Taylor, Stephen Rogers.
VIth District.....Lemuel G. Evans, Jared Wilcox.
By order of the Ward Committee.
ALBERT L. DECAMP, Chairman.
JAMES FAIRMAN, Secretary.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS.—*For Judges of the Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.
Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPALDING.
Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.
Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.
Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff.....WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk.....RICHD B. CONNOLLY.
Coroners.....{HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM. {EDWARD D. CONNERY. {ROBERT GAMBLE. {THOMAS WHELAN.
Comptroller.....PHILIP W. ENGS.
Street Commissioner.....HENRY H. HOWARD.
Com. Repairs and Supplies.NATHANIEL S. SELAH.
City Inspector.....ADEXANDER F. VACHE.
Counsel to the Corporation..JOHN B. HASKIN.
Governor of Alms House....C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
JUDICIARY TICKET.
Judges Court of Appeals......{SAMUEL L. SELDEN. (Long Term.) {JOHN WILLARD. (short Term, to fill vacancy.)
Justice of Supreme Court..JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court...{MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER. {JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
Judge Court Common Pleas.JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court....GEORGE F. ALDEN.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRACY.—At a meeting of the Democrats of the XXIId Ward, held at J. M. Greeley's Hotel, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 30, 1855, Mr. Wm. H. Gurney was elected Chairman, and John P. Hayden, Secretary; the meeting was addressed by several gentlemen, after which the following ticket was unanimously adopted:
Alderman—JOHN R. ROBINSON.
Councilman—JOSEPH M. GREELEY.
Assessors—JOHN JASPER and FRANCIS CAMPBELL.
Constables—WILLIAM DICKERSON and CHRISTIAN LANG.
School Commissioner—GARRETT H. STRIKER.
Inspector—JOHN G. VOSE.
Trustees—EDWARD EGBERT and HENRY LEBANAU.
Inspectors of Election—1st District—Edward Gedney and Dennis Root. IId District—John P. Hayden and Samuel Van Wart. IIId District—George Burnham and J. Lozier. IVth District—Edward Smith and William Ward. WILLIAM H. GURNEY, Chairman.
JOHN P. HAYDEN, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.—At a meeting of the DEMOCRATIC WHIG COMMITTEE of the XXIst Ward, the following named Candidates were unanimously approved of, and recommended to the Whigs of this Ward for their support.
Senator—CHARLES PERLY.
Police Justice—JAMES M. FLANDERS.
Members of Assembly—THEODORE B. VOORHIES.
Councilman—IVth District—DAN'L J. SHERWOOD. IIVth District—JOHN WEBBER.
Assessor—CHARLES GEDNEY.
School Commissioner—LAFAYETTE RANNEY.
School Inspectors—LEWIS S. THOMAS, long term; ELIAS H. HERRICK, short term.
Trustees—RICHARD KELLY, full term; FRANCIS I. HARRIS, long vacancy; JAMES OWENS, short vacancy; BENJAMIN B. ATTERBURY, full term.
Constables—AUGUSTUS JOHNSON, JEREMIAH T. LOCKWOOD.
Inspectors of Election
1st Dist.—Ira Fowler, Thomas O'Davis.
IId Dist.—Wm. H. Williams, Peter G. Sharp.
IIId Dist.—Milton J. Reeves, Daniel Gilchrist.
IVth Dist.—Jno. D. Cooper, Cornelius J. Miller.
By order Ward Committee.
M. D. GREENE, Chairman.
HENRY R. CONCKLIN, Secretary.

EIGHTH WARD WHIG AND REFORM NOMINATIONS;
Alderman—WILLIAM TUCKER.
Councilmen—{Dist. 17—JACOB W. CORNWELL. {Dist. 18—WILLIAM P. HILLIARD. {Dist. 19—WILLIAM BOGERT. {Dist. 20—LEDYARD AVERY.
Assessor—ANDREW BLEAKLEY.
Constables—WILLIAM B. JONES, JOHN WILDEY.
Commissioner of Schools—ELIPHALET BOUPMAN.
Trustees—A. M. SCOTT, HENRY A. MORGAN.
Inspector—CHARLES C. DYER.
Inspectors of Election.
First District.....Wm. E. Van Norden, John M. Smith,
Second District...James M. Murray, Hart B. Wood
Third District.....J. W. Allen, William Montgomery.
Fourth District....S. H. Williamson, William Franks.
Fifth District.....Benjamin Hendrickson, S. Underhill.
Sixth District.....James shaw, Thomas Seward.
Seventh District...William McK. Chapman, Wm. Moir.
Eighth District....John Forshay, Benjamin S. Foster.

SIXTEENTH WARD WHIG NOMINATIONS.—*For Alderman*—SAMUEL DELAMATER.
For Councilmen.
Forty-second District.....HENRY JENKINS.
Forty-third District.....AUGUS. C. BOORAEM.
Forty-fourth District.....WILLIAM H. BULL.
Forty-fifth District.....CHARLES S. WATROUS.
For Assessor—EDWARD BERRIAN.
For Constables—CORNELIUS R. CHICHESTER, WM. JACKSON.
Commissioner Common Schools—JOHN DELAMATER.
For Inspector Common Schools—EDWIN SMITH.
For Trustee Common Schools—B. C. WANDELL, WM. GOOD.
By order of the Whig Ward Committee.
ABRAM PEARCE, Chairman.
WILLIAM GOOD, } Secretaries.
T. CHRISTY, Jr., }

TWENTY-SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG RATIFICATION MEETING—Will be held at the house of C. Carson, corner of 70th-st. and Broadway, on TUESDAY EVENING, Oct. 30th, at 7½ o'clock, when the following ticket will be submitted for your adoption:
Alderman—WM. B. DRAKE.
Councilman—50th District—FRANCIS B. GUEST.
Assessor—JAMES E. COULTER.
Constables—MICAJAH St. STANIELS, STEPHEN D. JOHNSON.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
Trustees—ROBERT McCORD, and CHARLES WILLMOTS.
Inspector—JOHN CORMACK.
A mass meeting will also be held at the Eagle Brewery, 44th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, at 7½ o'clock. The meetings will be addressed by able speakers. By order,
JOHN W. MARTIN, Chairman.
WILLIAM REYNOLDT, Secretary.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—
Comptroller.....AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk.....DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff.....JAMES L. WILLET.
Street Commissioner.....DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.....JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector.....JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.
Counsel to Corporation.....LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse.....C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners.....{ALANSON S. JONES, M. D. {FREDERICK W. PERRY, M. D.
Justice Supreme Court.....{CHARLES P. DALY. {ELIJAH PAYNE.
Justices Superior Court.....{LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. {MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Judge Common Pleas.....CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice Marine Court.....PETER COOPER.
The Executive Committee have left it optional with each individual to support Mr. Daly or Mr. Payne, but have given a full ticket in all other respects, and will soon issue a full description of citizens for election.
From the Eastern Argus, Portland.
We consider the assertion that this new book will be generally confessed to be the best work.
N. B. Trade supplied. New-York.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM;
IN SATURDAY NOVEMBER 10,
THE TRUE STORY OF
HIAWATHA
WITH THE PUBLICATION
OF
THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
One volume 16mo, 400 pages. Price $1.
ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY
CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAIRIES
AND
OTHER FUNNY PEOPLE.
A charming book for children. Illustrated by Billings. Price 75 cents.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TUESDAY, Nov. 6, 1855, and continued throughout the week, Large sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days. The consignments from London embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, while those of the American trade include many from the leading publishers of the country.

CHOICE LIBRARY BOOKS AT PRIVATE SALE.—By steamer *Atlantic*, received a fine collection of valuable and scarce Books, in fine order, for libraries, and some in an unusually superior order. A small lot of Baskerville and other classics very rare. Catalogues are now printing and will be sent to any address on notice. Orders by mail attended to.
JORDAN & CO., No. 350 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

HERALD FILES FOR SALE—For 1852-54, and 1855 to present date. 1853 bound in four volumes. Apply to E. BELMAN, wood engraver, No. 103 Nassau-st., corner Ann-st., Room No. 4, 3d floor. Price $25.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of Fashion and Famine. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 25.
BRIEF EXTRACT.
From a lengthy review in the Evening Mirror.

We have read this new work by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS entirely and carefully; and, at the close of the concluding chapter, where everything ends wisely and well, we feel not a little regret at parting with such agreeable company. There is not a common-place character in the book; and the leading actors in the drama must either be copied with Chinese fidelity from actual life, or created by an inspiration of genius. "Little Mary Fuller" has all the individuality of DICKENS' "Little Nell," while her strangely spiritual and beneficent nature is ripened and developed into that perfection of feminine loveliness that compels a sort of spontaneous worship from all true hearts. The reader little knows when this poor, forsaken, half-frozen, half-starved orphan is introduced to him, in the commencement of the story, how he will grow in love with her as the tragedy progresses: how absolutely and how vividly her sorrows will become his own, and how her ever-expanding goodness of heart and purity of life will win him into sympathy with everything good and beautiful. Dear little Mary Fuller—the delicate offspring of a woman's heart and a poet's brain, her sufferings will moisten many eyes; while her patience and her faith, her truthfulness and her tenderness will be a lesson of consolation not easily forgotten.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS,
BY EUGENE SUE.
A new, complete, and unabriged edition of this celebrated work, is published and for sale THIS DAY, at the cheap publishing house of T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Ask for PETERSON'S edition, and take no other. It is for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS,
By EUGENE SUE.
Price 25 cents, is published THIS DAY, by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

PUBLICATION OF CATHERINE II. POSTPONED,
NOT FROM PRESS OF ORDERS
But from the general press of work in our manufactory. We cannot, therefore, publish until
SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF
CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
WITH HER SUCCESSORS;
Comprising Incidents in Russian History to the Fall of Sebastopol! By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M.
338 pages, 12mo, with steel portrait. Price $1.
It is universally acknowledged, by those acquainted with her history, that the Empress Catherine II. was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. The annals of her life and reign are crowded with striking incidents, with novel adventures, with wonderful displays of talent, heroism, and passion; and yet, there exists no work in our language of an accessible form, in which they may be found. Under these circumstances, the author of this work supposed that a useful niche remained undilled in the historical literature of the day, which might be appropriated to advantage.
ALSO, ON NOV. 5,
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CLAPP & JOSLIN.

LOST AND FOUND.

$15,000 REWARD.—On the 17th of September last, two boxes were delivered at the office of the American Express Company, in Dubuque, Iowa, by a carriman from the United States Land Office. Said boxes, on their arrival at the Sub-Treasury in New-York, were found to contain buckshot of the size of 1-10 to the pound, and pressed balls of the size of 100 to the pound to the amount of 174 pounds in weight, and 26 pounds of sheet lead, No. 4. The boxes were made of white pine, one inch thick, dove-tailed at the corners, about 10⅜ inches long, 8¾ inches wide, and 4⅝ inches deep, inside measurement. The bottom of one of the boxes was of hemlock. They were stamped twice around the middle with one inch hoop iron. It is claimed by the Assistant Treasurer, at Dubuque, that the boxes each contained gold coin to the amount of $25,000. They were marked with cards addressed to the "Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York," which cards are admitted, by the Deputy Assistant Treasurer, to be genuine.
Now, therefore, for the purpose of discovering how this fraud was committed, and bringing to justice the perpetrators thereof, the American Express Company will pay $10,000 for the recovery of the money, or in that proportion for any part of it, and $5,000 for the arrest and conviction of the offenders; and they will pay liberally for information relative to the making of said boxes, the furnishing of such lead balls, shot, &c., &c. All communications should be addressed to the subscribers.
WELLS, BUTTERFIELD & CO., New-York,
LIVINGSTON, FARGO & CO., Buffalo,
Proprietors of the American Express Co.
BUFFALO, Oct. 3, 1855.

$5 REWARD.—LOST, yesterday afternoon, in the vicinity of Greenwich-av. and 13th-st., a CHILD'S NECKLACE, made from very large size red coral beads. The finder will confer a great favor, and receive the above reward, by returning the necklace to No. 82 Greenwich-av.

NOTE LOST.—A promissory note for $300, dated New-York, Oct. 24, 1855, at three months, made by J. Simonson, payable to D. Bixby, or order, at the Citizens' Bank, and indorsed by him. All persons are cautioned against purchasing said note.
D. BIXBY.

LOST—In going from 6th-av. (through 13th-st.) to University-place, a BLACK THREAD-LACE VEIL. A suitable reward will be paid to the finder, at No. 190 Fulton-st., up stairs.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000—PARTNER WANTED—To engage in an established business, paying for the past four years from $4,000 to $5,000 per annum. The business is pleasant and respectable, and can be more than doubled the coming year. A full explanation given upon an interview. Address, with real name, UNION, *Times* office.

THE FIXTURES COMPLETE OF A FLOOR OIL-CLOTH MANUFACTORY FOR SALE—Comprising two of Powers' 24-feet printing gauges, block for about 30 new and desirable patterns, beams, paint and plaster mills, and every requisite for an extensive business. Apply to E. JOURNEAY, on the premises, corner DeKalb-av. and Debevoise-st., Brooklyn.

TO DENTISTS.—A dentist wishing to change his occupation offers a good first class practice for sale. To one who is master of his profession a rare chance is here offered for his consideration. Location one of the best in a City, containing a population of 200,000 inhabitants. Address B., DENTIST, (post paid,) Brooklyn, Long Island.

$800 WILL BUY the lease, stock and fixtures of a corner Liquor Store, situated in one of the best localities in the City; or a partner preferred. This is a rare chance for a business man to make his fortune. The store has been established for the last thirty years. Reason for selling will be made known on the premises. Apply immediately to THOS. GAFFNEY, corner of Ridge and Delancey. No agents need apply.

TO PHYSICIANS.—A country practice for sale for $100, worth $1,500 a year, within 30 miles of the City. Inquire No. 123 Fulton-st., in the bookstore.

MALLEABLE IRON FOUNDRY FOR SALE—Now in successful operation, in the city of Newark, N. J. Will be sold cheap, and terms made easy. Address GEO. W. TAYLOR, No. 1 Hague-st., New-York.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, cheaper than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	50
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	85
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	85
REAL CHRONOMETER JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $200
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 95
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETER WATCHES, which run eight days with one winding	135 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD PATENT LEVERS	85 to 85
GOLD PATENT CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	90 to 90
SILVER PATENT LEVERS	70 to 80
SILVER HUNTING WATCHES	40 to 50
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers	50 to 60
VIENNE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers	60 to 75

Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Female Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, is the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all those troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and leaden eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken. Price $1 to be had of druggists generally.
HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 80 Warren-st., New-York, and wholesale Agents.

INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HALL—AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Washington Avenue, Brooklyn Heights, Connecticut, Brooklyn. The Annual Session will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months. Four or five vacancies remain to be filled. Parents and others having send or wards to place at school, will here find one about as good in its various departments, arrangements and details, as such affairs can be well made, and at moderate charges.
TERMS—$60 a Session, which is in full for every ordinary expense. French, Drawing and Music, are extra charges. Circulars, by mail or otherwise, on application to
DAVID A. FRAME.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first-class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the simplest elements, embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the school. There are now several vacancies.

BELLPORT CLASSICAL INSTITUTE Commences its next term on Tuesday, Oct. 28. Parents and guardians desiring a good family school for their children, in a very pleasant and healthful location, will find this worthy of their attention. Its location is on Long Island, on the Great South Bay, about 60 miles by Railroad, from Brooklyn. Circulars giving further particulars, may be obtained at APPLETON'S, No. 346 Broadway, and WM. KEVAN, Esq., No. 116 Wall-st., New-York; and WM. RAYNOR, Bellport. BELLPORT, L. I., Oct. 5, 1855.

GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 212 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, by Mrs. H. and Miss A. LESSER, of Berlin, Prussia. In this institution are taught all the branches of a complete Female Education. Programmes may be had of Mr. B. WESTERMAN, No. 290 Broadway, and Mr. J. SCHUBERTH, No. 639 Broadway, New-York. References in New-York: Tho. Achelis, Leop. Abierseth, W. Jellinghause, C. Poppenhusen, J. Schuberth, B. Westermann. In Brooklyn: Dr. Braenulich, Rev. Herm. Garlichs, Rev. L. W. Hart, Dr. Kall, Dr. Palmedo.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $250 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Winter Session will begin Nov. 5. A thorough course of education is here given. Location on Hudson River, beautiful grounds and buildings ample, just out of the village. Accommodations superior. Circulars to be had of Mr. L. HASSKER, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, or of ALBERT WELLS, Principal.
PEEKSKILL, Oct. 1855.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 639, STANFORD & SWORD'S, No. 637, APPLETON, 346, and THOS. O. DAVIS, 1,000 Broadway, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, DANBURY, CONN.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For Circulars and References, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 115, Franklin-st., or HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th, at No. 826 Greenwich-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at STEVENS'S Bookstore, No. 669 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNIN, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 639; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four miles from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, or at No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 2,368 Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A Presbyterian clergyman, well qualified to give instruction in the classics and mathematics, wishes to engage in teaching in this City or vicinity, or at the South. Address W. L., office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 67 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BERKSHIRE FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, STOCKBRIDGE, MASS.—The Winter Session will commence on the 1st of Nov. Circulars to be had at the Bookstore of H. WESTERMANN & CO., No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A class for young ladies will be opened by Prof. C. FALLER, pupil of the celebrated Paul Delaroche, on the 5th inst., at Madame P. ARPIN'S, No. 44 Irving-place, near Union Park, where applications are received.

SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—CEDAR GLEN, SING SING, N. Y.—Miss FOSTER, Principal. Terms—$150 a year. Reference—D. P. Bacon, Esq., No. 228 4th-st.; Thomas Small, Esq., No. 5 Ferry-st., New-York.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soiree in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soiree in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st., BROOKLYN.
Madame C. DUBREUL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy at Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF: BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY, MADE AND FINISHED WITH GREATER EFFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury 13, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the cross, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the same family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand cooperage. Slave and heading saws on hand.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company,
ELMIRA, N. Y. M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. C. A. FRANER, Optician, sole Inventor and Maker, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st., Manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phœnene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE ONE MILLION TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairie of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 800 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned soil is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre.
By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much greater than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 a ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Miss Eliza Scott, consisting of a two-story dwelling house on Main and William sts., in the village of Boonton, with barn, ice-house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground, and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The place is well stocked with flowers and small fruits; also, a building on the corner of Church and Main sts.; also, several building lots located on the slope of the mountain at West Bloomfield, in all about 11 acres, to be divided as desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 81 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first-rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to Thomas Monahan, No. 98 Front-st., or M. H. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office.
WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Sixteen miles from the City, and five minutes' walk from the village and railroad depôt; 75 acres of land in the very highest state of cultivation; good house with wing, and plenty of all kinds of out-buildings; fruit of all kinds in abundance; cars to and from the City every hour, and fare only 25 cts.; the sales this year amount to $8,000; terms easy and title perfect. Apply to HOPTOCK & GREENWOOD, No. 97 Dey-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—1 on 4th-st., 2 on 19th-st., 2 on 19th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 3 on 22d-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 3 on 35th-st., 4 on 44th-st., 5 on 14th-st., 2 on 19th-st., 7 on 21st-st., 3 on 24th-st., 3 on 29th-st., 2 on 34th-st., 7 on 14th-st., 2 on 19th-st. These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement-houses and other property, not

AUCTION SALES.

A. M. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

BY A. BRAGG & CO.—Nos. 209 and 209½ Pearl-st., on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., will sell 800 cases prime boots, shoes and brogans, comprising in part the stock of a retired retailer, together with a desirable lot of fresh and seasonable goods, direct from manufacturers, suitable for this season of the year.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer. No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, and FRIDAY, Nov. 2, 1855, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive Warerooms of HORACE WATERS, Esq., at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st. (late Anthony-st.)—Assignee's Sale—A large and valuable stock of Piano-fortes, musical instruments, music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of John J. Smith, Esq., Assignee, consisting of 6 mahogany and rosewood carved pianos, 6 octave upright and cabinet cases, of the following celebrated makers: Gilbert & Co., with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters, Jacob Chickering, Barmore, and others, all of the first class; superb harps, various makers; melodeons, 6, 9 and 8 octaves, portable or plain cases, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others; also, a large assortment of violins, guitars, accordeons, guitars in cases, saxe-horn, cornopeans, Keat bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, Turkish cymbals, tambourines, clarionets, drums, banjos, and other musical instruments.

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best instruction books for pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, and sheet music—including all the most fashionable operas, ballads, waltzes, reades, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, canterburys, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, mahogany mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, office desks, 3-ply Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable pianos, the property of Charles More, 98th-st. and 5th-av., New-York. This assortment comprises all of the choicest varieties, and is in fine condition—can be seen on Thursday afternoon.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence of Mr. Fish, No. 14 Harrison-st., near Hudson-st., the whole furniture, consisting of one rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich figured brocatel; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; large gilt French plate and oval mirrors; one superior mahogany sofa be ideal, Needham's patent, cost $50; one good black walnut bookcase, rich China vases and tea sets, four good cooking and parlor stoves, good walnut bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, bolsters, &c. Also, a large quantity of quilts and beddings of all descriptions, black walnut marble top bureaus and washstands, oil paintings, &c.; the whole of which will be sold without any reserve whatever, as the owner is leaving the City. A deposit required from all purchasers. Catalogues at the house.

H. T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, No. 36 Beekman-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 1 and 2, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms Nos. 8 Pine-st., French china gilt, painted and decorated vases of all the various sizes and patterns; medallion painted vases, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks and candelabras, candlesticks, crosses, groups figures, "The Seasons," "Fisher Boy," hunting subjects; statuettes, papier maché pearl inlaid trays, ivory medallions, &c.; silver-plated tea sets, coffee urns, tea kettles, cake baskets, waiters, sugar dishes, salts, butter tubs, candlesticks, filigree ornaments, &c. An entire invoice of Chinese goods, Chinese enameled vases, lacquered work tables, tea trays, cigar cases, work boxes, jewel cabinets, chess boards, nests of shawl boxes, desks, fancy boxes, toys, &c.; parian marble vases, pitchers, figures, "The Seasons," "Sheep-Shearers;" tête-à-tête sets, tulip vases, &c.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—SPECIAL SALE of new and second hand rosewood 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave square, and upright pianofortes, on SATURDAY, at salesroom, No. 115 Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, of the following makers: W. Linsman & Son, Pierce, Gilbert, Johnson, Carman, Fancher, and other celebrated makers, consisting of 15 in number, the whole of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. We invite the trade and others in want of good instruments. Also one 7¼-octave square piano forte, cash $150, with pearl inlaid plate, elaborately carved legs, heavy moulding, and finished all round and warranted for 3 years. Also about 100 yards royal Wilton carpet, cost $2 50 per yard, has been in use about 6 weeks; 2 thick French plate mantel glasses; 1 5-octave melodeon, finished in piano style.

We have made arrangements for packing on the premises, for the accommodation of country merchants.

Now on exhibition.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of household furniture, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, wilton parlor suites covered in crimson and brocatel, rich arm chairs covered in moquet, window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffet, beds, mattresses, pillows, paillasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated.

Also, an invoice of real Sheffield plated ware, imported to order, liquor stands, epergne with cut glass, cover dishes, coffee and tea set, urns, tureen and cover, candelabras, salvers, casters, salts, &c., all belonging to a private family and made to order.

All of the above to be sold without reserve,

TUNIS MORRELL, Actioneer.

SILVER-PLATED TEA SETS, CAKE BASKETS, CASTORS, &c.—Also, FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, FURNITURE IN LARGE VARIETY, OIL-PAINTINGS, HAIR MATTRESSES, CHINA WARE.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., the above goods, in a variety. Housekeepers will avail themselves of this opportunity to obtain what will give entire satisfaction. For particulars, examine by numbers, as full description cannot well be given, as catalogue could not be had in time. Large cards will be attached and sold in regular order.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., an entirely new article just imported from France and extensively used in the army and marine service of that country, consisting of seamless overcoats, perfectly water-proof and durable, of various sizes.

Also, an invoice of children's rabbit fur hats trimmed in the latest Parisian fashion, some of which are very beautiful; they will be sold in lots to suit purchasers, and can be examined one day before the sale. Ladies are particularly invited to inspect them.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, CARPETS, CURTAINS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 145 Crosby-st., near Broome-st., the entire furniture of the family who are removing. It will be composed in part of one mahogany piano-forte, 6¾ octave; mahogany sofas and tête-à-tête, mahogany chairs, centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, beds, mattresses, stands, tables, mantel ornaments, bedroom and basement furniture, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c., &c. Sale will be peremptory.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., between John and Fulton, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock—Peremptory sale of second-hand furniture, being the entire household furniture of a genteel family declining housekeeping. Also, new parlor suites, in the richest and most fashionable coverings; solid rosewood and carved mahogany cabinet furniture, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

J. M. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 2, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 12 Maiden-lane—First sale of the season—Camelias, &c.—Large sale of splendid double Camelias, full of buds; Daphne tree scions; Cape Jessamines, &c., from the green-houses of Charles More, 98th-st. and 5th-av., New-York. This assortment comprises all of the choicest varieties, and is in fine condition—can be seen on Thursday afternoon.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Funds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, in front of Salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane.—Will be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, a valuable white horse, 7 years old, warranted sound and kind; a good traveler, in single or double harness; a fine saddle horse, is about 15 hands high, can pace the mile in 3 minutes. One excellent sorrel horse, 7 years old, 15¼ hands high, and warranted sound and kind in every respect, a fine traveler, will go his mile in 3¼ minutes. Also, a new wagon, built by F. Gillon, No. 53 West 23d-st; built for *Lady Franklin*, weight 250 lbs., built in the best manner and from the best materials, white hickory, and warranted; will go with the same if required. Also, a good second-hand top road wagon—weight 275 lbs.; is in perfect order. Also, 2 sets of harness, silver plated and nearly new; made by one of our best City makers. The above are to be sold only for want of use, as the owner is about to leave for Europe. The whole will be on exhibition two hours before the sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—J. L. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, Friday, Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 218 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots well assorted hardware. Also, 8 casks German straw knives, compass saws, sheep shears, braces and bits, pallet knives, planishing hammers, latches, pincers, dividers, compasses, vices, trowels, cowbells, bullet moulds, &c. Also, 2 cases double and single guns. Also, 1 case assorted patent leather measuring tapes, 50 to 100 feet. Also, 10 doz. brass guitars, 4 casks plate hinges. Also, 1 case French tinned hollow ware, assorted; 3 casks table cutlery. Also, splendid English double-barelled gun, rich cost. Also, for account of whom it may concern, damaged chain, hinges and hooks, hoes, hammers, &c., &c. Catalogues now ready.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 1,000 LIMOGES BOOTS.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at half-o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, balloon coats, being the importation of H. De Lange & Sons, consisting of double and single hyacinths, early and late tulips, narcissus, double and single jonquilles, crocus gladiolus, &c.; the whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, HARNESS, &c.—LICENSED HARNESS—On MONDAY, Nov. 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Bull's Head, in 33d and 34th-sts., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of 105 horses 17 stages, together with the stage licenses, harness, feed-wagon. Also, a lot of blacksmith-tools, extra sets of wheels, stable materials, &c., &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO PRINTERS—MORTGAGE SALE—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., by virtue of a chattel mortgage, at the salerooms, No. 39 North William-st., near Chatham, one Gordon press, one Troy card press, one medium hand press, Austin's make, together with type cases, type, &c., &c. CHAS. F. WATTS, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

SUPERIOR FURNITURE AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman. This stock includes the usual variety, and being chiefly custom-made, is well worthy the atention of purchasers. For particulars see catalogues now ready. Boxing and shipping at moderate charge.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SEWING MACHINE, HARDWARE, LIQUORS.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 55 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, sace, tea, spices, brandy, gin, champagne, whisky, cabins, tea, hollow ware, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, files, chisels, planes, clocks, scales, coats, collars.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

BY EDWARD SCHENCK.—On FRIDAY Nov. 2, at 10½ o'clock, large sale of an importer's stock of fine old wines, brandies, &c., viz.: E. I. Madeira, ports, pale and brown sherries, otard, Hennessy & Martell London dock brandies, champagne do., Holland gin, Scotch and Irish whisky, Jamaica rum, &c.

ELIAS COMES, Auctioneer.

ON FRIDAY MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 166 Nassau-st., LARGE AND RICH ASSORTMENT OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of parlor and bedroom suites, sofas, bedsteads, bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, extension dining tables, carpeting, mirrors, paintings book-cases, lounges, desks, chairs, &c.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, corner of Navy and President sts., South Brooklyn, 10 horses, 10 carts and harness. Also a lot of tools, &c., belonging to a contractor.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Depôt grounds. This property comprises 90 by 130 feet on Water-st., 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 131 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the Eyes. In cases where the ball of the eye is thickly covered with blood it acts almost like magic, and removes all appearance of disease after two or three applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORTH & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 32 Reade-st., corner of Treadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 7 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Also, Box No. 841 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and New-Brunswick *Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $5. Office No. 6 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Secured Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile power would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1 and 2, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at 50 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. HALBROW, No. 61 Greenwich, near Canal, New-York, sole agent appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by WM. TAPSCOTT & CO., 44 South St.-st., below Chestnut-sts., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where his whole practice in one branch of medicine for the last 16 years, and little more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—Mr. Hunter is not Hunter's Red Drop, that cures certain diseases without doing the patient in the least; can be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the "Monitor of Health."

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,459 Post-Office.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CHARLES & CO., druggists, No. 137 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York, cor. Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DENTISTRY—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 22d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. E. HARICHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships composing this Line are as follows:

ATLANTIC, Capt. WEST. PACIFIC, Capt. NYE.
ARIADNE, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. COMSTOCK.

The ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Prices of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130; in second do., $75; exclusive use of extra sized staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL
Wednesday, Oct. 3	1855	Saturday, Oct. 6 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 17	1855	Saturday, Oct. 20 1855
Wednesday, Oct. 31	1855	Saturday, Nov. 3 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 14	1855	Saturday, Nov. 17 1855
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15 1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29 1855

For freight or passage apply to
EDWD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
GEORGE H. DRAPER, Havre.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—From NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—From BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $90. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.....AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.....EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.....CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.....NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Oct. 24.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 7.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY, as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The new steamer ARAGO, 2,300 tons, Capt. LINES, will leave New-York for Southampton and Havre, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, from Pier No. 37 North River, at 12 o'clock M. Built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of Hull and Machinery to insure safety and speed. The ship has five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach the fires, and thus bring them to work. The safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has fully demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be devised. The price of passage to Southampton and Havre is, First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. The passengers going to London by these steamers offer the advantage of economy both in time and expense. Specie delivered in London. All letters must pass through the Post-Office. Baggage not wanted during the voyage, to be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, President,
No. 53 Broadway.

P. S.—The new steamer FULTON, of the same tonnage and construction, commanded by Capt. JAMES A. WOTTON, will follow the ARAGO on the 15th December.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria*, new,	*Shamrock*, new,
Ariel, new,	*Dreadnought*, new,	*Queen of Clippers*, n
Nathaniel Hon, new,	*Oceanrattee*, new,	*City of Brooklyn*, n.
Wm. Taycott,	*Benjamin Adams*,	*Empire*,
Arctic,	*Antarctic*,	*Rappahannock*,
Progress,	*Andrew Foster*,	*Charlie Buck*,
St. Louis,	*Catena*,	*Forest King*,
Chimborazo,	*Philanthropist*,	*Richard Morse*,
Robena,	*Houghton*,	*Glance*,
Kossuth,	*Continent*,	*Centurion*,
Helios,	*Consul*,	*Constellation*,
Compromise,	*New-Hampshire*,	*E. Z.*,
Underwriter,	*West Point*,	*Adriatic*,
A. Z.,	*Racer*,	

THE X LINE OF LONDON PACKETS.

Amazon, new,	*Southampton*,	*Northumberland*,
Ocean Queen,	*Hendrick Hudson*,	*Palestine*,
Pennsylvania,	*Marguerite Cassin*,	*American Eagle*.

Money remitted to England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, France and Germany. The subscribers continue to remit money in large or small amounts, payable in all the principal cities and towns in any of the above named countries.

TAPSCOTT & CO.,
Nos. 86 South-st., New-York, or to
WM. TAPSCOTT & CO.,
St. George's Buildings, Liverpool.

COAL.

COAL.—My object is quick sales and small profits, for cash. Present price, $5 25, well screened, from my yards, Kine and Greenwich sts., 25-st. and 9th-av., No. 118 Duane-st.; from boats, $5 for best Red-Ash.

PETER CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

THOS. DYER.

GREAT REDUCTION—In the choice varieties of Red and White Ash Coal.—HENRY ROBINSON is selling the above at $5 50 per ton of 2,000 lbs., from his yards Nos. 325 Front and 304 East 14th-st., Avenue B.

COAL.—$5 25 per ton. Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered. L. D. COSTAR, No. 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 200 6th-av.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.)

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, 96 Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 5:30 P. M., Cleveland 3:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 9:40 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 11:30 A. M., Toledo 2 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M. Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves at 11:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, FALL RIVER, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., AND PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD, Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 3:55 A. M., arriving at Providence at 9:55 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c. Returning, leaves Providence at 10:45 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford in season to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York. Newport passengers and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer. Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through. Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad also as follows: Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York. Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:30 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A.M. and 4:55 P.M. For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and le

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Chamber of Commerce.

The Chamber of Commerce held its regular monthly meeting yesterday afternoon.

Messrs. C. H. Rogers, Frederick C. Gibson, and C. E. Lavenby, were elected members of the body. Mr. Benson was chosen to fill a vacancy in the Committee of Arbitration.

Mr. Barstow read the report from the Special Committee on the Usury Laws of this State. The report condemns the present Usury Laws, as interfering with the operations of commerce. The report was unanimously adopted, and ordered to be printed in circular form, for distribution.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad.

The Special Committee of the Board of Alderman, consisting of Alderman Wm. Tucker, (Chairman,) Varian and Christie, to whom was referred the petition recently submitted to the Board of Aldermen of property owners and residents along the line of the Eighth-avenue, above Fifty-first-street, asking that the Eight-avenue Railroad Company be compelled to relay their track from Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth-street, met yesterday, at 4 P. M. Quite a number of the petitioners were in attendance.

Messrs. Warren Harriott, P. E. Bonnetell and L. C. Harriott, from the number gave statements as to the grounds of urging the petition. The track, it was stated, originally extended to Fifty-ninth-street, but was taken up about a year ago to enable the laying down of a sewer. Instead of relaying the rails upon completion of the sewer, the Railroad Company had caused the avenue to be regulated and paved, and now terminated running their cars at Fifty-first-street. The inhabitants along the line of the avenue above Fifty-first-street, it was alleged, suffered in consequence great inconvenience. Those wishing to go to Manhattanville were especial sufferers as under the present regulation they were compelled to walk to Fifty-ninth-street in order to take the stage at the junction of the avenue with Broadway. This, in dark nights and stormy weather, was represented as decidedly uncomfortable. Aside from the personal inconveniences, it was urged that the charter of the Railroad Company demanded that the track should be laid not only to Fifty-ninth-street but some miles beyond, the Company having agreed to extend the rails as fast as the increase in population and corresponding necessities rendered it necessary.

The Chairman of the Committee announced that they would meet again to hear what had to be offered on the part of the Railroad Company.

The Geographical Society.

The Geographical Society held a meeting last evening, which was in the beginning a private meeting of the Council, Henry Grinnell presided. It is hoped that Dr. Kane may be prevailed upon to deliver an address before the Society, by permission of the Navy Department. Dr. Hawks has entered into a correspondence with the Secretary of the Navy in relation to the propriety of allowing the Society to receive the information which Dr. Kane may see fit to impart. The weekly meetings of the Society will be resumed after this date. On Thursday next, a paper on the Rivers of the World, and their Influence on Civilization, will be presented. Mr. Disturnell's appearance last night produced a sudden change from a secret meeting to a public one.

Visiters' Day.

Two of the biggest Girls' Grammar Schools in the City, hold a Levee and Reception to-day.

The new Eighteenth Ward School, No. 50, in Twentieth-street, near Third-avenue, Miss Jane Hinton, Principal, give their first reception at 9 o'clock A. M. A great time is expected.

Mrs. Kennedy will receive the friends of the Primary School No. 40, in Twenty-fourth-street, Sixteenth Ward, also, at 9 o'clock this morning. This will be a rare treat, *as the regular attendance is over* 1,100, all of whom are exhibited together in a single room. To listen to such an army of little, piping voices, will be worth going to enjoy.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, Miss Adelaide Henly, Principal, will receive their friends at 10 o'clock A. M.

This is the most thoroughly organized School at present under the care of the Board of Education, and is in Twenty-fourth-street, near the Eighth-avenue, Sixteenth Ward.

Those interested in our popular system of education will do well to call on either of the above named Schools to-day, when they will be sure to see the most advanced exposition yet attained in School organization in this City.

☞ The Alvin H. Williamson Guard, Capt. Thos. Rowe, numbering 60 muskets, went to Hoboken and shot for a number of beautiful prizes. Returning to the City, they dined at the Florence Hotel, and had a pleasant time.

Police News.

A SUPPOSED MURDERER ARRESTED.

A young man giving the name of Patrick Duffy, *alias* Kelly, was yesterday morning arrested on landing from the steamer *Metropolis*, of the Fall River line, on which he came passenger from Providence, R. I. The particulars of the charge against him have not fully come to the knowledge of the authorities here; but he is accused of the murder of his step-sister or sister at the place whence he came. The master of the steamer having heard of the charge against him, immediately on his arrival at the dock gave him into the custody of Officer Miller, First District. Prisoner was taken to the Tombs Police Court, and committed by Justice Connolly, to await the instructions of the legal officers of Providence. Meanwhile a telegraph message narrating the arrest was transmitted.

[Advertisement.]

F Half Bison, or Buffalo Heifer.—I take this (the only sure) method of informing those whom I have promised, that circumstances will not allow me to have this very fine animal curiosity—now on exhibition at the American Institute Fair, at the Crystal Palace—"served up" on Saturday next, (3d inst.,) but that I have arranged to withdraw her from the Fair on Tuesday morning next, (6th inst.,) and to have her slaughtered and in the market on Friday, 9th inst. The several communications I am not yet fully able to answer, but will do so as far as in my power, personally, and will here state that my assertions are proved in the Cattle Report of the Daily Times of the 25th October, and that the Managers have concluded not to have a Cattle Show this season.

Thomas F. De Voe,
Butcher, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,
that cannot explode,
at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my
patent fountain lamps
and
fountain oil.
Every student and seamstress should have one.
Matthew Vanderhoof,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Francis Salter, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 17 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.
N. B.—Dr. Salter will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

A Substitute for the Ear of Squirrels.—Being warmer, softer, more durable and cheaper, Ray's Woolen, Merino and Electrical Silk Undershirts and Drawers. These superior fabrics have attained a wide celebrity, and are daily increasing the number of their wearers. The Fall assortment is unusually large and select, and remarkably cheap.

Jas. M. Ray, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lowell's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Ammoun, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most approved pattern of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Closing Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

Forrest's National Theatre.—The gorgeous "Fountain of Beauty," with the "Rose of Pekin," and the Scottish drama of "Kenneth," are all to be performed at this house to-night. Mr. J. B. Allen, Mons. Schmidt, Miss Hathaway, Mlle. Theresa M. G. L. Fox, Miss Herring, Mr. C. W. Taylor, Mr. Warwick, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Astonishing cure of an abscess pronounced incurable by the Faculty. Robert Parlett, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kidder's Gas Regulator still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 262 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. Douglass, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

November, 1855.—Fashionable, well made Frock and Dress Coats, Overcoats, Talmas, Pantaloons and Vests, may be obtained at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., thirty per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

A Mexican Outrage—Alleged Violation of the United States Flag.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 25.

The Mexican usurpers of authority in Yucatan have just been guilty of as gross an outrage upon the flag of the United States as any that we have had for some time to comment upon. A more unprovoked one, a more daring one, or a more tyrannical one we cannot recall to mind; and certainly none ever was offered from a more contemptible source.

The scene of this precious specimen of offensiveness was Campeachy, and we gather the facts of the case from a duly authenticated copy of a protest against it, filed in the Consulate of the United States at that place, a certificate written by one of the parties interested, a printed document in relation to the subject published at Merida, and a copy of the *Eco de la Libertad* of the 3d inst., published at the same place.

From those we gather that about the 20th ult., the American brig *John S. Gettings*, Capt. Trenis, sailed from this port for Campeachy, off which place she arrived on the evening of the 20th. On the following morning the *sot-disant* Captain of the Port and Health Officer went on board, and after obtaining full information with respect to the vessel, ordered her into Quarantine for four days, alleging as a reason that at the time of her departure from New-Orleans the cholera was epidemic there. This was alleged on the strength of private correspondence said to have been received. But Capt. Trenis, be it observed, had with him a clean bill of health, duly certified by the Mexican Consul-General in this city; and assured the two Mexicans that cholera did not prevail in New-Orleans at the time of his leaving. They were inexorable, however; declared that the orders came from the authorities and must be obeyed, and left the vessel. Capt. Trenis, of course, under actual circumstances, felt himself aggrieved, but seeing no alternative, consoled himself with the reflection that four days would bring him to the end of his trouble.

He was reckoning without his host. On the 28th, the same two Mexicans again went on board the brig and informed Captain Trenis that the authorities of Campeachy had ordered that she should be kept in quarantine for four days more than had at first been prescribed. Captain Trenis more loudly than ever complained of the injustice and grievance being inflicted on him; but his protest on this occasion met with no more attention than it had previously.

Captain Trenis on this same day wrote to the acting United States Consul, soliciting his interference, and requesting him to take note of his most energetic protestation. The Consul immediately proceeded to take action in the premises, and obtained an assurance from the President of the Board of Health that the vessel should be released, but at the same time gave orders that no communication should be had with the vessel under the full penalty of $500, and particularly that no one should be allowed to go on shore from the vessel.

Thus the matter appears to have rested till the 3d inst., the seventh day on the vessel's being in port. On that day a *sot-disant* adjutant-major came alongside and delivered a letter to Capt. Trenis, commanding him to take his boat and remove a passenger from this port, Mr. Josz Dolores Zetina, whom he had on board, to the Mexican war-steamer *Cajaca*, and promising that after this was done he should be released from quarantine.

Capt. Trenis at once saw through the whole affair, and acted accordingly. Col. Zetina had been proscribed by Santa Ana, whose minions, under pretence of having adopted the plan of Ayutla, were still in power in Yucatan, and he was as hateful to them and as much feared by them as ever. The object had been to discover means to prevent him from landing; to induce him to break quarantine, and so place himself under the ban of the law, or to communicate with Ampudia and his friends at Merida as to the course to be pursued towards their too revolutionary and too republican rival. Of course, Capt. Trenis refused to execute any such infamous order, and told the officer that, being under quarantine, he could not do so without violating the law; and that he had undertaken to land his passenger at Campeachy, and meant as soon as his vessel was released to perform his engagement.

About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day, the two Mexicans who ordered the vessel into quarantine returned and released him from quarantine, and he went on shore about 5½ o'clock on the same evening.

Now comes the climax of the outrage. During the same night the so-called Captain of the port, Adjutant, and another officer, went on board, seized Col. Zetina, and themselves put him on board of the Mexican schooner-of-war; although he had taken the precaution of soliciting and obtaining of Capt. Trenis, in the presence of the Custom-house officers, to permit him to sleep that night on board of his vessel, thus of course placing him under the protection of Capt. Trenis and of the flag of the United States. During the night the war-steamer left port, and Capt. Trenis did not know her destination.

From the Spanish document, above referred to as having been published at Mérida on the 6th inst., we learn that Col. Zetina was first taken to Sisal by the Cajaca, and that thence he made his way to Merida, where he arrived on the 6th, and was received with great joy, his friends going out two leagues to meet him; and that it was Gen. Ulloa who had carried out the audacious and injurious operations against him, Capt. Trenis and the American flag. The reports as to the course taken by Ampudia and the others in assumed authority at Merida, in connection with those at Campeachy, are said to be various; and the document indicated, and which is signed "El Pueblo," demands that they shall be explained.

For the present, this much of the case must suffice. We have given it as fully as can be deemed necessary for a perfect apprehension of it, in all its bearings, and have omitted nothing in the documents which have the slightest apparent tendency to modify its merits.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Oct. 29, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. Joseph D. Rankine, of Hartford, Conn., to Miss Mary Anne Williams, of this City.

At Woodhaven, L. I., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. R. Allwen, E. V. Jones, of Nova Scotia, to Miss S. A. Kinney, of the former place.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Calvin Colton, Samuel Wyman, jr., of New-York, to Miss Helen M., daughter of the late Oren Colton, of the former city.

In Hopewell, Dutchess County, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the residence of Jean Isabelle, Esq., by Rev. Abram Polhemus, Lawrence C. Raiguel to Hannah M., daughter of the late Capt. Heron, Esq.

At Peekskill, on Thursday, Oct. 25, by Rev. A. Hamilton, Rev. Wm. Wyckoff, of New-York, to Miss Elizabeth L., daughter of Moses Martin, of the former place.

At New-Windsor, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. James L. Dutton, Mr. William Alexander, of New-York, to Miss Susan M., daughter of David C. Lockwood, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, after a severe and protracted illness, Emma, daughter of James and the late Jemima Gibbs, aged 38 years.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her brother-in-law, T. Murphy, No. 213 Henry-st., on Saturday, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, Charles Francois Xavier Renault, in his 44th year, formerly a planter of the Island of St. Domingo, aged 79 years.

The friends of the family, and of Madame Chesnaye, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Stephen's Church, 28th-st., at 9 o'clock on Saturday morning, 3d inst.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Jemima D. Clark, relict of Chester Clark, in the 63d year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Clinton-av., Carroll-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

At Staten Island, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Martha, wife of the late O. Mauran, in her 53d year.

At Carundilla, New-Grenada, on Friday, Sept. 28, Benjamin Hegeis, at this City, aged 39 years.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, of consumption, Ann Eliza McBride, wife of Patrick McBride, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place on Friday, Nov. 2, at 10 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 8 Pitt-st., from thence to St. Mary's Church for funeral services; from thence to Calvary Cemetery. The friends and acquaintances, and those of her brothers, James, John and Michael McBride, are respectfully invited to attend without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, Peter Augustus Jay, aged 34 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, at Calvary Church, on Friday, the 2d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, Peter Moury, son of George Cooley, in the 20th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 11 Sands-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 1.

$6,600	Ind. State 5s	79⅜	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 24⅞
500	Virginia 6s	94½	100	do.	c 24⅝
5,000	do.	b8 94	200	do.	s60 24⅝
26,000	Missouri 6s	86⅛	500	do.	c 24⅛
10,000	do.	s3 86¼	400	do.	b10 24⅛
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds	95	200	do.	b15 24⅛
1,500	do.	s3 95⅛	300	do.	b60 24⅜
10,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	s3 75⅞	400	do.	24⅜
5,000	do.	b3 75⅞	200	do.	b60 24⅜
15,000	do.	s60 75⅛	50	Erie Railroad	bnwk 48⅞
20,000	do.	c 75⅛	100	do.	s3 48⅞
5,000	do.	s30 75⅛	150	do.	c 48⅞
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	101⅛	100	do.	s15 48⅞
2,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. B.	72⅜	100	do.	s30 48⅞
2,000	do.	72	400	do.	s15 48⅞
9	City Bank	114	10	do.	49
10	Corn Ex. Bank	104¾	500	do.	b60 49¾
5	U. S. Trust Co.	105	400	do.	c 49¾
5	do.	104	150	do.	b30 49¾
100	Canton Co.	s3 21¾	100	do.	b3 49
250	do.	b60 22	50	Reading R. R.	84
100	do.	s3 21¾	50	do.	s10 84
18	Panama Railroad	c 101¾	200	do.	c 84
108	do.	c 101	300	do.	84
100	Nica. Trans. Co.	b10 15¾	100	do.	s90 84
200	do.	b60 16	350	do.	s3 84⅛
100	do.	15⅝	100	Mich. Cen. R.	s90 91¾
100	do.	b3 15⅝	50	do.	b3 92
150	do.	b10 15¾	155	do.	b3 91⅞
600	do.	b3 15	50	do.	s3 91¾
100	do.	b4 15	300	do.	s90 91⅝
100	do.	s30 15	100	do.	b30 91¾
50	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	c 97	40	M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	90
100	do.	s 96⅜	50	do.	b3 90
100	do.	96	125	do.	b60 91⅜
25	do.	b3 96	100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	s15 93⅞
150	Cle. & To. R. R.	b60 68⅛	100	do.	93¾
500	do.	b60 68⅛	415	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	s3 55
50	Ch. & R. I. R. R.	b3 89	100	do.	s3 55⅛
100	do.	89	25	Ga. & Ch. R. R.	s3 113⅛
200	do.	s3 89	25	do.	s3 113⅜
20	N. H. & Hart. R. R.	125			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. Nicolay:

$4,000	Indiana Canal 5s, interest added	90
2,000	T. H. & Alton R. R. 2d mort., int. added	75¼
5,000	N. Y. & Erie R. R. 7s, 1871, int. added	75
8,000	Little Miami R. R. 1st mort., int. added	89¾
8,000	N. Ind. R. R., Gosh. Branch, int. added	80¾
	5 shares N. H. and New-London Railroad	10¾
	40 shares Oriental Bank	100¾
	5 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company	81
	26 shares Mechanics Fire Insurance Co.	67¼
	25 shares Cairo City Property	91
1,000	shares Gold Hill Mining Company	51c.
600	shares Gold Hill Mining Company	51c.
	10 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	80¾
	50 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.	80¾
	68 shares Am. Coal Co. of Alleghany Co.	86¾
750	shares McCullock Gold and Copper Co.	16c.
800	shares Union Gold Mining Co.	25c.

Simeon Draper's regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks will take place to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Ind. State 5s	79⅝	50	Hud. Riv. R. R.	33
500	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	76	250	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	b60 92
10,000	do.	s3 75⅞			s60 92¼
200	Cumber. Coal	s3 24⅝	100	Erie Railroad	s60 48⅞
400	do.	24⅝	300	do.	s3 49
6	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	114	300	do.	49
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 15½	250	do.	s10 49
600	do.	s3 15	100	do.	b10 49¼
800	do.	b60 15¾	14	Clev. C. & Chi. R. R.	102⅜
900	do.	b3 15½	15	do.	102¾
100	do.	s30 15	900	Reading Railr'd.	s90 85
115	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92	100	do.	b60 86¼
120	do.	b3 92			

THURSDAY, Nov. 1—P. M.

There was a less pressing inquiry for Money in Wall-street to-day than on Wednesday. The Money Brokers were not offered so many checks on the neighboring cities, nor were they called upon to pay the same heavy sums on California drafts. These two causes of demand were particularly observable yesterday, in addition to the Stock wants of the Street, and the offering of mercantile paper. The Stock Exchange is dull, as well as depressed in prices. The business to-day was moderate; both buyers and sellers disposed to hold off for the steamer's news, now overdue. Erie closed 49@49⅛ ₱ cent.; Reading 85; Illinois Centrals 75¾; Southern Michigan 90⅝; Michigan Central 92. We heard of private sales of New-York Central Stock at 89. Another effort was made at the Brokers' Board to place the Stock on the official list again, with a view to deal in it by certificate and power of attorney, as though the Company has no transfer office in the City. But as no assurance could be given that the Directors of the Company desire to have their Stock called at the Board, and as several of the old and influential Brokers expressed themselves indisposed to compromise the self-respect of the Board by moving in the question, under the circumstances of the case, the vote in its favor was an inconsiderable one. The closing bid for Missouri State Sixes was 86 ₱ cent., the lowest point yet reached since the depression last Winter. The Sub-Treasury received to-day, $89,017; delivered, $71,834, and held at the close a balance of $7,636,914. The Assay deposits of Gold Dust from the California arrival of yesterday, amount to $1,100,000. The balances subject to the draft of the Treasury Department of the United States, in all its depositories, at the close of October, amount to $22,013,000. The Banks were disposed to be easier to-day with borrowers, on demand loans, feeling stronger in Specie since the California arrival.

It is understood that the gross receipts of the Erie Road for the month of October, reached the large figure of $675,000, but settlements have yet to be made with the connecting lines west of Dunkirk and Buffalo, which may reduce the actual or adjusted earnings of the month considerably below this sum, though in no probable event are they likely to fall below six hundred thousand dollars. The actual result in October of last year, was $589,019. The earnings of the New-York Central, we understand, also promise to settle up for October, sixty or seventy thousand dollars better than the same month in 1854, when they amounted to $688,768.

The November interest on the Bonds of the Cities of Albany, Buffalo and Utica, and of the County of Mobile, will be paid by Duncan, Sherman & Co. They also pay on the Bonds of the Buffalo and Niagara Falls Road.

We copy in another place the views of a morning cotemporary on the cause of the Gold movement to Europe now going on against the immediate and apparent current of Exchange. The actual and recent illustrations pointed out, by the writer, of the working of the sixty-day system of bill-drawing by Bankers engaged in the Foreign Exchanges, are certainly remarkable. We do not see that they are conclusive against the practice, though they are of sufficient force to be put on record. The free discussion of the subject will do no harm at this time. If by doing away with the fictitious credits thus created, a little more independence can be infused into the financial position of the country toward the great States of Europe, or if the change to sight or short-sight bills would in any measure diminish the facilities to the extravagant importation of Foreign Goods, the general verdict ought certainly to be—let us try it. Foreign capital, in its proper and substantial sense, the present system does not secure to the use of the country. Of the three houses alluded to by the *Courier and Enquirer*, who are said to be able to raise twelve and a half millions of dollars on their sixty-day credits while their first bills at this date would be maturing, we may reasonably assume, without knowing the names, or caring to use them if known, that one or more of the three may have been speculating in the Bullion that reaches this port from California, almost solely on these credits. There has been little or no capital in the case. The practical working of the operation, now that the embarrassments in France and England, growing out of the War, have given to Gold unusual importance, has been to tempt the very orders to which the *Courier* refers, to draw time bills on London or Paris, without limit, and ship the Gold forthwith. The bills at maturity can only be worth at most twenty shillings in the pound, or a hundred centimes to the franc; the Gold on the other hand may fetch twenty-two shillings, or a hundred and ten centimes, or some other intermediate value, worth speculating for.

But there is another side to this question. The Gold cannot, it may readily be assumed, be taken from us without leaving an equivalent. The bills drawn against it pay debts in Europe, and while such debts exist they had as well be paid in this form at first as last. If they do not exist, then the Gold must soon return to us. The argument has plausibility, but so far as bringing Foreign Exchange down to sight or short-sight bills is at issue, it wants both force and applicability. The mercantile debts existing on the other side are presumed to be paid in hard cash. The Importer lays down the Gold to his Banker here, a few days before his obligation matures at Manchester, or Birmingham, or Lyons. He is thus made entitled to a draft payable on presentation in London or Paris. If the Banker, as at San Francisco, gets premium sufficient on his sight bill, he covers his valuations at once, by shipping the very Gold his customer had paid in. If he finds it more convenient to do so than to remit Cotton or Grain bills at a discount, no "law of trade" is violated—no fictitious speculation encouraged. He only plays the straightforward part of Banker to the Importer, and is free to use whatever medium of exchange presents itself as most agreeable. But when he makes his bill *on time*, with no purpose to pay it, in London or Paris, for two months, and meanwhile to use the Gold derived from his customer to cover fictitious credits previously created, or to speculate upon the chances of selling the Gold abroad at a large premium, and paying his bills in paper, then we contend that the objections to the system assume importance. The country, as at present, is thus made to lose the advantages of any favorable state of the exchanges growing out of its legitimate Export Trade.

Any attempted change in the sixty-day practice, such as confining it to the bills of the shipping houses, will, of course be met by the plea that banking, as well as commercial usage in Europe, has given it sanction time out of mind. In this country, the banking practice in our Domestic Exchanges is the reverse. With less capital than in London and on the Continent, and with double the distances by land or steam to traverse in making their exchanges, our Bankers in the Domestic Trade almost invariably check at sight. Nine-tenths of the business is done in this way from San Francisco, and so from the Southern and Western cities on New-York. The Produce of the interior is drawn against by the merchant on time, while the agency of the Banker is to cash his bills, and *draw at sight* against their proceeds when collected in New-York.

Another plea, which will no doubt be made in favor of the present system of Foreign Exchange, is, that Bullion has become one of the exportable products of the country, and may as well be drawn against on time as so much Cotton. It would be useless to attempt to reason with that class of political economists who hold to the notion that Bullion is only equal to Cotton in the exchanges of the world—that the former performs like the latter but a single mission, and that its retention in the country is of no more consideration than the retention of so much surplus Grain. It is this fallacy that has kept New-York so poor in Specie since the discovery of California, and it is because it has been so extensively practiced upon in our commercial policy that Mr. Crampton has a seeming sanction in the condition of our trade and financial dependence on the old world for his late remark, that when a Liverpool merchant fails the whole country trembles. The figure was a little strong, but change it to the Bank or Bankers of London or Paris, upon whom our exchanges are made on sixty days' credit to the Foreign party, and we need not go beyond Wall-Street to find evidences of quaking—even before failure takes place—and among the very men, too, who think that Gold is an ordinary commodity of Foreign trade, instead of the representative, competent to a thousand offices, of domestic wealth.

The European Money Markets.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Nothing can be more in antagonism with sober judgment and common sense than a propensity to awaken unnecessary apprehension about the condition of monetary affairs, unless warranted by facts. These facts we ventured to point out in our communication, which appeared in your money article of the 29th. But permit us to state that the inferences to which they naturally lead every reflecting mind have not been drawn by us, as your correspondent B., to whose letter in reply our attention has been called, seems to think, with any desire either to overstate the facts or exaggerate their consequence.

We are aware that from time immemorial—in fact, from the time the first bull began to push and the first bear to bang, bears have ever thrown up their ears at the sanguine visions of the bulls and accused them of anticipating too soon a financial millenium, while bulls have taken a sunny revenge by charging bears with conjuring up earthquakes and other sources of wo and howling wolf, when no danger is near. Such is the character of these wild animals in their "street" in every capital of Europe.

To judge from the enthusiastic tone of your correspondent, and from the initial of his name, he is as sanguine a bull as ever trod the arena of Capel Court, while the tone of our letter has, perhaps, naturally enough subjected us to the traditional imputation of belonging to the bilious hypochondriac sect of bears. But this, we venture to remark, is a mistaken notion. We belong to neither one or other class, as you are aware, are not interested, even remotely, in the rise or fall of a solitary stock on earth, and it is this fact and an intimate knowledge of the bearings of political events on the monetary markets of Europe that constitute the only merit to which our opinions are entitled—that of a judgment unbiassed by self-interest.

Your friend B. fully admits the existence of the leading facts we have pointed out. First—That no additional supply of gold is now in store, as in 1847, to maintain the money markets. Second—That the increase of the public debts in Europe, since the wars with Napoleon, makes the present period more critical than during those times of panic. He admits, then, the justness of our statement that the circumstances which led to such a violent fall in Consols and other securities, at the beginning of the century, have again made their appearance under a form aggravated by all the additions by which the public debt since has swelled up to its present fearful amount. He further admits the justness of our next statement, that the aggravated position of the money markets would have led, during the famine of 1847 and subsequent revolutionary periods, to a much more lastingly depressing effect upon the value of securities, if additional supplies of gold had not then produced a providential diversion.

These are *facts* not to be controverted. Once admitted, we cannot see why B. refuses with such gay repulsion to go a step further and admit also, that, in the absence of those providential resources in the present critical state of things, a more violent fall than that of 1847, when Consols we believe, fell to 78, and as violent a fall as that under Napoleon's wars, when they fell to 59, is not only possible but not improbable. We can only attribute his refusal to that cheerful bull temperament, which we trust may always abide near him as tending both to a healthy digestion and innumerable salutary and social influences of happiness and bliss. Previous to the fall at the opening of the century, if the old registry is looked back to, or some old memory in Wall-street consulted, it will be found that just the same scoffing doubts were expressed. The London *Times*, too, is stoutly buoying up the market this moment. But it has always done so *up to the very turning point*. When it begins to descend, none will kick it down with more lusty vehemence. At the opening of the war in 1853, it wrote the market down, and one of the leading stars of Printing House-square had to fly the country, owing to large losses incurred in hanging the market. The fall, if it comes, will come like a thunder-stroke. We do not write to alarm, but simply to put men on their guard.

We have certainly stated our case strongly, and alluded to the effects likely to be produced on the money markets, if, with a growing distrust in the stability of affairs, anxiety to sell out public stock should, as always is the case in such periods, begin to prevail more extensively. To say that sixteen millions would be thrown together upon the market would be ludicrously absurd. We, merely for argument's sake, adverted to the possibility of a growing desire to get rid of stock, and dwelling on it, drew a picture which, if taken literally, would of course be absurd, but which was simply intended as an illustration of effect. All anticipations of opinion about the future, partake by the very nature of their character, too much of the speculative element to be dealt with as so many strictly logical deductions from a mathematical problem. Opinions are fair subjects of difference, but the great question is not so much about opinions as about the facts on which they are based.

Now B. does not venture to touch on facts. He sensibly moulds them to suit his individual opinions, and his individual opinions are moulded perhaps to suit his individual prepossessions or interest. This alone can betray him into the fallacy of believing that because the money absorbed by the war returns to the money markets in the course of time, through the hands of provision and horse dealers, and rifle manufacturers, the money market will not be affected by such an unusual drain from such an unusual quarter. *Ergo*, no cause for alarm need prevail.

It is simply repeating a truism to assert that gold, unless buried in vaults, remains available for the benefit of the money markets. Even the gold used for manufacturing purposes does not cease to swell the floating capital of the world as jewelry, plates, &c., because articles of trade, as well as guns and rifles. We give gramercy to B. for telling us the soldiers do not swallow up the gold. It is an interesting piece of information, though not altogether original.

The case we have stated is that *for the present* immense amounts are withdrawn from the money markets to be invested in armaments and all sorts of manner of implements and necessities of war. This investment may be more or less safe. This we do not stop to examine. What we contend is, *that the gap produced in the world's money markets by these unusual investments must lead to serious inconveniences unless filled up by some additional supply, of which we see no prospect.* Hence our fear of a fearful depreciation in the value of stocks, produced by the necessity of converting them into cash, to fill up the gap, but produced still more—and here lies the morall of our opinion—by pusillanimity, fear, anxiety, distrust, those demons and destroyers of the money market, which come into play suddenly at such periods, and are more dangerous than even the casualty itself on which they are founded.

We remember at the beginning of 1847, when stating to a friend of the Exchange our forebodings of the coming storm, we were smiled off by just such arguments as those of B. The sequel showed us right. We shall sincerely rejoice if the issue this time gives a different verdict.

Our purpose is simply to place facts before the commercial mind. It is one thing to play a prophet of evil, another to act a pilot of caution. There are shoals, rocks and cliffs in the money market as in the ocean. To call attention to their existence now, before we are on them, should not be a provocation of alarm, but of prudence. W.

The Gold Shipments—Sixty-Day Bills.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.

We are of opinion that the present export of gold is not in conformity with the laws of trade, but is produced solely by speculation on both sides of the Atlantic,—which speculation, our ridiculous system of sixty-day bills not only encourages, but actually invites. The system had its origin in the former tardiness of correspondence between the two countries; and it has survived the establishment of ocean steamers, simply because it had obtained a foothold, and it was not the business of any party in particular, to modify or destroy it. How it may be made to operate silently and yet most mischievously, a little reflection will prove. We have in this City three houses, which could readily upon their high credit, sell a hundred thousand sterling by every steamer. In sixty days we send forth eight steamers to Liverpool, besides three dispatched to the Continent; and thus, at least two millions and a half sterling, ($12,500,000,) may be sent out of the country in specie, without the employment of one dollar of capital, until after the expiration of sixty days. Most assuredly, a system which admits of such an abuse, must be faulty and should not be allowed to exist. The truth is, this very process is going on in our City, and we allude to it in order if possible, by exposure, to correct it.

We have understood from authority which admits of no question, that a house in this city has admitted that it received orders by the last steamer, to sell Sixty-day Bills to any amount for which it could find a market, and with the proceeds, to purchase and remit Gold! This order, doubtless, emanated from some sage speculator in London, who, foolishly calculating upon a continued demand for gold and the possible suspension of specie payments, is willing to incur a certain small loss in the hope of realizing large profits. But this is not the only way in which this sixty-day bill system is made to affect us. We know the *fact*, that the proposition was made last week, by parties of great wealth, to another wealthy party, to purchase *very largely* of Erie and Central Railroad stock. The operation suggested, required millions, and the party to whom it was made, pleaded want of money. The answer was at hand. "A. and B. will issue their bills on London at sixty days on depositing with them the stock purchased and our guaranty,—we allowing them a certain commission!"

Here then, we have the real purpose to which this system of sixty-daybills is prostituted in times like these; and the facts we have referred to, exhibit the true causes why gold is flowing from our country, and in consequence, a stringent money market and a panic produced. There is, we repeat, no legitimate cause for alarm, and no good reason why gold should be exported when our market is overstocked with produce, commanding unusually large prices. The present exportation of gold is fictitious and speculative, and will be checked, we hope, by the next news from Europe, which will demonstate that the *panic* there, has comparatively ceased; but be the news what it may, there can be no question, that our county is stronger than it ever was in a European monetary crisis, and that we have only to do away with the speculative, kite-flying system of sixty-day

New-York Daily Times.

CITY POLITICS.

THE GERMAN DEMOCRACY.

GRAND RATIFICATION MEETING.

SPEECHES BY MESSRS. SCHURZ, MERKLE, AND RICHTER.

Square-toed Remarks by Arcularius, Connolly, and Engs.

RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of German Democrats was held last evening at Mechanics' Hall, Hester-street, to ratify the ticket nominated by the German Convention. About one thousand persons were present, closely packing the large ballroom. Several banners were hung on the walls.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. MERKLE, who nominated Dr. SCHURZ as President of the meeting.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Dr. S. declared that he would do the best to acceptably perform his duties. The Americans had accused them of not being able to be united, and it was said that it was true. But to-night it would not be so. He alluded to the rejection of the German recommendations by the Softs. The politicians before election always flattered them, and afterwards called them "d—d Dutchmen!" They must be united in order to defeat their arch enemies, the Know-Nothings.

Vice Presidents and Secretaries were then chosen from the different Wards.

The following resolutions were then submitted to the meeting, and were unanimously adopted:

RESOLUTIONS—[*translation.*]

Resolved, That the National Democratic Party has been the one which has from the first without hesitation opposed, with power and decision, the most dangerous productions of the time—Sectionalism, Know-Nothingism, and Temperance laws; and in the victories and triumphs of which we can see the sole guarantee of the complete destruction of the products of fanaticism: That this party deserves the best sympathy and support of the adopted citizens.

Resolved, That we yield to none in patriotism and self-denial for our adopted country, and, therefore, take the greatest interest in the growth, continuance and prosperity of the Union; and are opposed to all sectional efforts which may endanger these.

Resolved, That the sad division which exists between the leaders of the Democratic Party of this State, without cause, which is not shared by the Democratic masses, but endangers the success of this Party at the coming election, places us under the necessity, in order to make our votes available, to choose such candidates from both factions as we consider to be most capable and most available.

Resolved, That the ticket nominated by the German Democratic Convention, was truly made in accordance with these sentiments, and that we indorse the nominations of the following candidates:

For Sheriff—James C. Willett. *County Clerk*—R. B. Connolly. *Coroners*—H. A. Wilhelm, R. Gamble, E. D. Conners and Wm. O'Donnell. *Comptroller*—P. W. Engs. *Street Commissioner*—Henry H. Howard. *Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies*—N. S. Selah. *City Inspector*—J. K. Downing. *Corporation Counsel*—L. B. Shephard. *Almshouse Governor*—C. G. Gunther. *Judges of Court of Appeals*—Samuel L. Selden and Nicholas Hill, Jr. *Judge of Supreme Court*—J. R. Whiting. *Common Pleas*—John Brady. *Superior Court*—M. Ullsheoffer, Jonas B. Phillips. *Marine Court*—D. O'Keefe, Jr.

Resolved, That we feel obligated to support this ticket with our whole influence; and most cordially call upon our German fellow-citizens to acknowledge the same, as the only protection to their threatened rights and liberties; and as the only means offered to them to work at the coming election for the true interests of the City and of the State.

MR. MERKLE ON THE DEMOCRACY.

Mr. PHILIP MERKLE was the first speaker, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He alluded to the victories of the opponents of the Democratic Party during the last years. The Nebraska bill had excited a great storm, but luckily it had now subsided. As for the Know-Nothings, their defeat had commenced in Virginia, and they would never again succeed. Mr. MERKLE then spoke of the different States which had given Democratic majorities, and exhorted his hearers to do their best that New-York might follow their example. He alluded to the ticket nominated by the German papers, which we also give to-day. He said Judge BIRDSAL, one of those on it, was appointed by Governor CLARK. He accused Mr. SEMMLER of the Emigrant Department, trying to *to stride* the candidates. He opposed Mr. PEACE because he had long been in office, and had long been familiar with such business. Also, because he formerly was one of the Albany Regency.

Mr. MERKLE then recommended the different candidates. He also spoke against Justice PEABODY, and as Senator, DANIEL E. SICKELS.

Mr. MERKLE closed amid much applause.

A FRESH DOCTOR.

Dr. RAABE was the next speaker. He was very free with the terms o "fellow citizens and fellow countrymen," but made a rather prosy speech, during which many of the audience left to get some *lager bier*.

ARCULARIUS ON COLOR.

HENRY ARCULARIUS was now introduced, and spoke in tolerable English. It was not new to him to address an audience, and he hoped in God it was not the last time he would speak to his fellow-citizens, standing beside the banner of his country. The meeting, he believed, was called for the purpose of ratifying a certain degree of nominations, and he desired earnestly that the ratification should be hearty and unanimous. The speaker then indulged in that peculiar style of hyferlution long since patented by the gentlemen of Tammany Hall. He was in for reform, but he couldn't go the colored man. The darkies smell'd too strong for him, and he wouldn't sleep with one of them if he could help it; neither would he like to have a darkey for a son-in-law—particularly if the girl was but sixteen years of age. And as to having a colored gentleman marry his widow, he would rise from his grave to prevent it. After talking some time, he discovered that there were some peculiar faces among the audience. He knew them by the shape of their isments, but that he did not wish to have reported, as he considered it anti-classical, and the people would say Arcularius didn't know what he was talking about. He didn't care a fig where a man was born, we had had many men who had done good service to this country. Among them, Baron DE KALB, MONTGOMERY, STEUBEN and LA FAYETTE. Reference to those names called forth some enthusiasm, and so he continued the subject by expressing the opinion that there were many youngsters who were displeased because they were not born twenty-one years of age, clean shaved, and with money enough in their breasts to pay for a ticket to the opera. At this point he was interrupted by some person in the audience, and we immediately desired the noisy individual to get upon the platform add argue the case. The invitation was not accepted, when Mr. Arcularius grew moderately angry, and declared that although he was shaped like a ten-pin, big in the middle, he was remarkably good on hitting straight from the shoulder. He was not again interrupted, and wound up his remarks with an earnest ples in favor of the ticket and of Thomas Whelan, who is not on it.

MR. CONNELLY'S REMARKS.

RICHARD B. CONNELLY, candidate for reelection to the office of County Clerk, was now introduced. He regretted that he could not speak the German language, for the Germans were like himself, born in another land; like him they had been brougut here by their parents, who fled from aggression to the land of Liberty, and, like him, they loved the land of their adoption because it was the land of Liberty. [Cheers.] And now, strange though it should seem, there was a party in existence seeking to deprive them of their rights and privileges—rights and privileges which Baron DEKALB and MONTGOMERY had so gallantly fought for. In conclusion, he remarked that, although he was a candidate, he hoped they would stand by their ticket and beat the Know-Nothings.

An indignant German here loudly stated that there was no freedom of speech, but was shouted down.

A letter was read from JONAS B. PHILLIPS, stating that he was sorry not to attend the meeting, but did not think it right, for him, as a candidate for a judicial office.

MR. SCHURZ CALLS FOR UNION.

Mr. GUSTAV SCHURZ, Vice-President of the Convention, was the next speaker. He said that he first would hurl back the slanders cast upon the Convention. There must be union to defeat the Know-Nothings, and every one should vote *early*, so that there might be no riot. And then no blame could possibly be attached to the Germans.

MR. ENGS WILL VOTE FOR HIMSELF.

PHILLIP W. ENGS, candidate for Comptroller, was next introduced. He did not think the audience would expect a speech from him. He had been talking all the evening, and now was at a some loss to know exactly what to say. Mr. ARCULARIUS requested him to beat Mr. FLAGG, and he replied that if Mr. FLAGG had two votes against him, one of them would be cast by himself. He would not run for an office, if he could not conscientiously vote for himself. He would do so at the coming election. Leaving that part of the subject, he declared himself one of those who believe that a residence of one hundred and fifty years in this country does not make a man any better citizen than a residence of five years. The great majority of the audience, he supposed, could not date their residence so far back as himself, but they were not bad citizens on that account. He was born in America, but Germany was his fatherland; but he was no better on that account, at least in his own estimation. He closed by recommending the audience, on Tuesday next, to take their bread and cheese in their pockets, and not return to business until their ticket had triumphed.

MR. RICHTER INDORSES MAYOR WOOD.

Mr. EDUARD RICHTER then addressed the meeting. He recommended Mr. ENGS, and exhorted his hearers to vote for him. But there would be no difficulties at the Polls; Mayor WOOD was an excellent man, and would keep peace throughout the City. He advocated Dr. WILHELM, against whom not a single accusation had ever been brought. HARRY HOWARD was also a good man, not a bit of a loafer, but a friend of the foreigners.

The meeting then adjourned, with three cheers for Dr. WILHELM, and three for the whole ticket, and forming in procession, marched through several of the principal streets.

Mr. VON LIEBACH wishes us to state that he desired to defend Mr. SEMLER, in relation to the charges brought against him by Mr. MERKLE, but was not permitted to speak by the President.

The Germans.

The Germans of the Fifth Ward met last evening at No. 88 Leonard-street. There was not a large attendance. The Germans of the Fourth Ward also met at the Shakspeare Hotel, and those of the Seventeenth Ward at Monticello Hall, both for the same purposes. In the Fourteenth Ward they indorsed for Alderman Michael Tuomey, and Messrs. Barnes, Hutton and Smith for Councilmen.

The *Demokrat* and *Abend Zeitung* run up a ticket which differs from that nominated in Mechanics' Hall only by putting on Mr. Flagg, Mr. Nicoll, and Mr. Birdsall.

Soft Mass Meeting in Tompkins Square.

A mass meeting of the Democrats of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards was held last night in Tompkins Square, for the purpose, as announced in the advertisement, of responding to the nominations of Tammany Hall. Mr. Smith, Esq., was Chairman. The platform tumbled down early, but Captain Rynders made a speech from it. When he had closed, several other speakers were drummed up, and the meeting finally broke up amid a burst of music and cheering, and a discharge of blue rockets.

Soft Mass Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

A very large meeting of the Softs of the Eighteenth Ward was held last night at the corner of Eighteenth-street and First-avenue. Col. Hicox, H. Z. Carr, Daniel Clarke and others spoke. The principal address, however, was one by John Cochrane, in the course of which he criticized John Van Buren's recent escapades in elaborate detail.

Twenty-second Ward Drakes.

A meeting of the Democrats of the Twenty-second Ward was held last evening at the Eagle Brewery, Forty-fourth-street, to ratify the Charter nominations. Alderman Drake was renominated, and Francis B. Guest for Councilman.

There was a band—a small band—in attendance, and aided the *hurras* by their taps on the drum.

A resolution was passed, endorsing the candor and integrity of Alderman Drake, notwithstanding the attempt to destroy it by "*Fernando the First.*"

The Crack-Shells.

The Crack-Shells met last night, in Lung Hall, and nominated for Comptroller, Alderman Briggs; for Counsel to the Corporation, Mr. Branch; for County Clerk, Richard B. Connolly, provided he showed a certificate of naturalization of the proper date; and for Coroners the only four town doctors that have not pestered the other parties for nominations. They have another meeting when the moon quarters.

☞ The Soft-shell Democrats of the Thirteenth Ward held a mass meeting last evening in Ridge-street, front of No. 811. Hon. John Kelly, Mr Carr, and Col. Hickock, were the speakers. They after formed a procession and paraded round the wharf.

☞ Let nobody imagine because the blundering types said that "Mr. DRAPER called the Reform Meeting to order," in the Metropolitan Theatre on Thursday night, that SIMEON DRAPER, Esq., was present on the occasion. It was Mr. PETER COOPER who opened the meeting upon that great ratification of the sale of the Reformers to Tammany.

☞ The Hard-Shell National Club held a regular meeting at No. 663 Broadway. General ELIJAH WARD, the new President of the Club, made a lengthy speech, for which he received the hearty thanks of the body. No other business was transacted.

☞ The German Hunkers shake with fear. They find that they can no longer bring German votes to the Slavery party, and that lovers of freedom naturally favor the Republican State ticket. The *Staats Zeitung* is perfectly desperate in its efforts to prevent this end; consequently, invents innumerable Roorbacks concerning the candidates. But its exertions are of little avail. The Germans love Freedom better than Slavery, and are not easily blindfolded.

☞ The K. N.'s, so the German saloon keepers tell us, go largely into the Lager Bier now-a-days. It is one way of gaining votes—sitting by the hour and guzzling beer is supposed to be a definite indication that the drinker is not so bad a K. N. after all, but that a vote in his favor would be appreciated.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* is filled with a savage mirth at our statement that the Albany *Freie Blatter* and Buffalo *Telegraph* were influential papers. All those who witnessed the great demonstration of the Germans against the *Staats Zeitung* last year, will be able to estimate *its* influence.

The Kinney Expedition—Detention of the "Amelia" at Port-au-Prince.

The following copy of an original communication was received by the Mayor yesterday. it explains itself:

COMMERCIAL AGENCY OF THE U. S. OF AMERICA,
City Port-au-Prince, 25th Sept., 1855.

To Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor of New-York:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that I have, by the authority of the laws of the United States of America, seized and detained the bark *Amelia*, which came into the outer harbor and anchored on the 15th inst.

The said bark has on board a full cargo of arms and ammunition, and everything requisite for equipping a large force of men, and I have reason to believe that the *Amelia* is one of the vessels fitted out for the Kinney Expedition.

I have sent by the schooner *Lucretia*, of New-York, Captain PETER SWENSEN, of the *Amelia*, and, as witnesses, three seamen, JOHN WARD, JAMES MCCANN, and J. WILLIAM WYMAN, who your Honor will have arrested for safe keeping until you hear from the department of State to which has been forwarded the necessary documents.

Mr. SIDNEY OAKSMITH, who came as supercargo of the *Amelia*, has also taken passage on board the schooner *Lucretia*, who, in my opinion, ought to be detained, as he refuses to give me any satisfaction relative to this affair. I have the register of the *Amelia* in my possession, which states that APPLETON OAKSMITH, of New-York, is the only owner of the said vessel, and, of course, is a party concerned.

Inclosed I send your Honor a copy of depositions which Mr. OAKSMITH requested me to take of Capt. SWENSEN, and to which I refused to certify.

I have the honor, Sir, to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, JOSEPH N. LEWIS,
U. S. C. Agent.

P. S. Copy of deposition enclosed, in original.

The original not having yet come to hand, the depositions spoken of were not forthcoming. Meantime, the entire matter was referred to the U. S. District Attorney.

New-York Daily Times Guard—Attention!

In consequence of the Proclamation of His Honor Mayor WOOD, the parade of this Company is postponed until the 10th inst. Members are requested to attend at Eagle Drill-Rooms, corner Delancey and Chrystie-streets, THIS EVENING, Nov. 3, at 7 o'clock, for drill.

By order, T. DOWNEY, Captain.
M. ROURKE, Orderly.

P. S. Invited guests will please notice our postponement till the 10th inst.

☞ The Albany *Register* states, on authority, in reply to the *Tribune's* statement that Gov. HUNT had advised the Whigs to support the Soft ticket, hat the "statement is wholly false."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1288. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

Dreadful Accident to the Excursionist Train on the Extension of the Pacific Railroad—Twenty Lives Lost—From Twenty to Fifty Badly Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 2.

An excursion train consisting of eleven cars, left here yesterday morning on the occasion of the opening of the Pacific Railroad to Jefferson City and while the train was crossing Gasconade River, about one hundred miles from here, the bridge fell precipitating ten cars a distance of nearly thirty feet into the water. Upwards of 700 persons were on the train, including many of our first citizens. Upwards of twenty are supposed to have been killed and some twenty to fifty others badly wounded THOMAS S. O'SULLIVAN, Chief Engineer of the Road, was on the locomotive, and is among the killed. Few if any strangers were on the train.

The following is a list of the most prominent persons killed: Rev. Dr. Bullard, B. B. Dayton, E. C. Blackburn, Henry C. Houlean, Mann Butler, Adolph Abels, Capt. C. Clases, E. C. Yost, George Ebrell, Capt. O'Flaherty, Thomas O'Sullivan, and Thomas Gray.

The following are among those badly wounded: G. K. Budd, Hudson E. Bridge, John C. RichardSon, Capt. Cousins, J. M. Winter. Slightly injured—D. H. Armstrong and L. M. Kennett.

Gen. Scott's Pay—The Court of Claims.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2.

Various contradictory reports being in circulation regarding Lieutenant-General SCOTT's pay, I find on direct inquiry at the Paymaster-General's Office, that the figures in my dispatch of Wednesday are substantially correct. The official record shows that he is entitled to back pay to the amount of $10,405 to the 1st October last—no allowance being made for the eight months during which he commanded the Eastern Division of the army in Mexico. His pay, in addition to that of Major-General, is $1,320 per year. Gen. SCOTT claims $32,000 arrearages.

In the Court of Claims to-day, in the case of J. P. MCELDERY, Judge BLACKFORD delivered the opinion of the Court.

The claim was for services as extra Clerk. It was held, first, that contracts made with Executive Officers was a violation of law and void. Second, that mere voluntary service will not support an express promise to pay. Third, to sustain an implied contract with the Government the services must have been performed with the knowledge of some agent of the Government authorized to assent to the performance of such services. An order to take testimony was refused.

Mr. BAXTER concluded his argument in the Florida cases, when the Court adjourned to Monday.

The *Star*, of this evening, foots up the back pay of General SCOTT to $31,804.

Further From Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 2.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are received. They contain the details of the Mexican news to the 21st ult.

ALVAREZ was still in Cuernavaca, fifty miles from the City of Mexico, but an uninterrupted communication was kept up between himself and his ministers.

The Foreign Ministers were all at Cuernavaca at the latest dates. The *Trait d'Union* says that the Ministers of France, England, Guatemala, Prussia and Spain, with the Sardinian *Charge d'Affaires*, and the Apostolic Nuncio, had left Mexico for that place during the previous two days, while the Minister from the United States had preceded them. It then proceeds to remark upon the fact that while Mr. GADSDEN had refused to recognize the Government of CABRERA, he had showed the utmost alacrity in acknowledging that of ALVAREZ. He is assailed as having in his recognition passed the accustomed limits of diplomatic address, in the very laudational language used, as well as having violated diplomatic usage in separately conveying his recognition and congratulations. The difference between the Tamariz faction and the supporters of the plan of Ayutla has been settled, and COMONFORT advised VIDAURRI of the fact. VIDAURRI responds that he is willing to support ALVAREZ so long as the plan of Ayutla continues the basis of his administration. The latest rumors confidently assert that it was ALVAREZ' intention to resign in favor of COMONFORT.

State Politics—Letter from John Van Buren.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 3.

The Buffalo *Republic* of this evening contains a letter from JOHN VAN BUREN to Hon. ISSAEL T. HATCH, in which Mr. VAN B. makes the following statements:

"The purpose of my father, if he lives till next Tuesday, to vote the entire Democratic ticket, at the head of which you stand, has never been concealed from his friends from the day the nominations were made. It pains me greatly to be obliged in order to do what I consider full justice to the faithful and distinguished Democrats who are presented for the suffrages of the people by the Democratic Convention, and to maintain my own ability to advocate their cause successfully, to defend myself against the assaults of the New-York *Evening Post*, and now to give to that paper and its Editors an evidence of my sincerity which they cannot doubt, I declare their conduct in reference to the Democratic cause in the present canvass base, cowardly and dishonest.

Presidential Movement in Philadelphia—Meeting of the Friends of Mr. Dallas.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

A preliminary meeting of the friends of Mr. GEO. M. DALLAS, favorable to his nomination for the Presidency, was held this evening, at the Democratic Head-quarters. GEORGE SMITH, Esq., presided.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted, setting forth the peculiar claims of Mr. DALLAS, and recommending immediate and efficient steps to be taken to secure his nomination.

Speeches were made, and an Executive Committee appointed.

Disasters on the Lakes.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 2.

A steam-tug returning from a cruise on Lake Huron since the recent gale, reports a brig, supposed to be the *Three Bells*, sunk as Sheboygan Bay, but probably will be saved.

The brig *Ramsey*, CROOKS, with a cargo of lumber, on a reef near St. Helens Island, can probably be got off.

The brig *Julia Dean* has entirely gone to pieces on Skillaglee Reef. She was owned by a Mr. SHEPHARD, of Chicago. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. The cargo was insured for $32,000.

Later from Texas—Callahan's Men Disbanded.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 2.

A letter from Western Texas says that Captain CALLAHAN had disbanded his company of Rangers and returned home, the three months' enlistment of the men having expired, and only seventy-eight men being at the rendezvous at San Antonio; and if the number is not increased to seven or eight hundred before the 15th of November, the expedition will b abandoned. General SMITH had established four stations in the neighborhood of the most serious depredations.

Fusion Between Soft Shells and Republicans.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 2.

A Convention of Soft Shells and Republicans was held, yesterday, at Albion, and a union was effected upon Senator and Members of Assembly. By the arrangement, ALONZO S. UPHAM, the Republican nominee for Senator, gets the vote of the Softs, and in return, the candidates for Assembly, on the Barnburners' ticket, are to be supported by the Republicans.

The Case of Passmore Williamson.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 2.

The counsel of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON presented a petition in Court this morning, with a view of conforming to the recent order of the Court, but in consequence of the said petition not being addressed to any one, containing no prayer, and omitting the word "legally," which Judge KANE esteemed important, the petition was merely taken for further examination.

Destructive Fire at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Nov. 2.

The extensive bagging and rope factory of G. W. DUNLOP, in this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning, together with a house containing a large quantity of hemp, rope and bagging. The total loss is $40,000; insured $18,000.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK Commander, arrived last evening from New-Orleans *via* Havana, which port she left on the 28th ult. The French steamer of war *Ashton* was in port. The new Spanish propeller *America*, built to run between Cadiz and Havana, arrived on the 26th ult. Freights are not so good. Health of the City perfect. On the 30th ult. exchanged signals with a large Spanish ship steering N.N.E. Same day, lat. 31O, long. 79O 25', exchanged signals with a French ship steering W.N.W. On the 1st, lat. 36O 15', long. 75O, exchanged signals with brig *North* steering S. by W.

Fearful Robberies and Murders—Movements of Steamships.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Sunday, Oct. 28, 1855.

Since my last advice we have been chiefly interested in tales of murder and robbery which have been committed by most daring foot-pads, upon the roads and in the villages of our vicinity. At one point, near *Guanajay*, a planter's residence was entered by a band dressed in the uniform of the country police, and several persons of the neighborhood who were with him on a visit, offering no resistance, were tied; the planter and his overseer, who resisted, were killed. The villains secured seven or eight thousand dollars of booty, in gold, and escaped.

The Chief of our Police was advised of the occurrence, and the Commissioners of the city were notified; a place suspected as being the resort of this class of industry was examined, the landlord admitting that two strangers had arrived that day. The apartment designated was entered, and a man was found sleeping upon a cot, with a drawn knife clenched in his hand, and pistols in his belt. The officer seized the knife and wrenched it from the sleeper, and, as in the act, the room was entered by the companion of the robber, who discharged a pistol at the commissary, and broke his arm—and, in the confusion, put out the lights. The commissary, finding himself in the dark, struggling for life with the man on the cot, and not knowing how many there might be to contend with, plunged the knife he had taken from him into his bosom.

The other robber was secured by the guard as he attempted to roach the street. The uniform used for disguise was found in the room, and some of the money that had been taken. Two or three others of this gang have better concealed themselves. Several of the guards, as well as the officer, were severely injured, but the only death was of the robber, found asleep. Several of our public offices of records have been clandestinely entered this week, and documents of great value have been surreptitiously abstracted from the commercial tribunal, said to cover eight or nine most important suits in this community, to the serious loss of many creditors.

The *Eldorado* arrived yesterday. Steamer *Grenada* took her passengers and left for New-Orleans at 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday. Captain SCHENCK, of the *Eldorado*, was sent home by the *George Law*. M.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 27, 1855.

SUGAR—The few operations which have been closed since our last of this day week, show a further advance in rates, especially for the low numbers, and our general quotations must be placed to-day as follows, viz.: Whites, inferior to florete, 9¼@12 rs., or 27s. 8d.@33s. 7d.; Yellows, inferior to florete, 8¼@9¼ rs., or 24s. 8d.@27s. 8d.; Browns, D. S. Nos. 11–12, 7¾@8 rs., or 23s. 6d.@24s. 1d.; Cucuruchos, Nos. 8–10, 7@7¾ rs., or 21s. 9d.@22s. 11d. Stg. ℔ cwt. f. o. b. at 11 ℔ cent. premium of Exchange, for qualities of the season, while tolerably dry and strong lots obtain extra prices.

Second-hand holders continue shipping off their stocks pretty freely; since Friday last, 10,794 boxes have been exported hence and from Matanzas. Offers have been made for whole crops of next season based upon No. 13 D. S. at 6¾ rials ℔ arrobe for strong dry quality, with ¼ rial ℔ arrobe difference for each number below and beyond, but planters will not listen to them.

Muscovadoes—for good quality 6¾ rials ℔ arrobe offered for entire crops, buyers paying the expenses of transport from near outports thither, but sellers have refused.

MOLASSES—The particulars of the contracts of 9,000 to 10,000 hhds. at Matanzas, to which we alluded in our last, have transpired. They are as follows: 4 rials ℔ keg for the receipts of December, and 3½ rials for those of January, February and March; but with considerable cash advances. Another contract has been closed at said place for about 4,000 hhds. clayed, the receipts of one dealer till end of March, at 4½ rials ℔ keg, with $30,000 cash advance. In Muscovadoes nothing has been done as yet.

LUMBER.—We have had no transactions during the past week and the market remains the same as last reported. Of Pitch Pine a cargo from Mobile, arrived yesterday, is unsold. We have had no arrivals of new box shooks; old are very dull; sales at 6 to 6½ rials from store for small lots. Molasses hhd. shooks are abundant and with very limited demand. Sugar hhd. shooks of good quality are more in demand. Empty hhds. sales at $3. Hoops abundant at $40 to $45 for short and long.

FREIGHTS—The business done during the week was unimportant as regards shipments of Sugar, only two small Spanish vessels having been closed for Liverpool at 50 shillings sterling ℔ ton, while several large craft of that flag were taken to load Cotton at New-Orleans and Charleston at $1 62½ to $1 87½ ℔ cwt. We also notice the charter of a French vessel for Havre at the low figure of 50 francs. We hear of no coastwise business.

EXCHANGE—Have somewhat receded. For Sterling 11 ℔ cent. is still asked; last transactions however were as follows: London, 10¾ to 10¾ ℔ cent. premium; Spain, 4 to 5 ℔ cent. premium; New-York, ¾ to ¼ ℔ cent. discount; Boston and Philadelphia, 1 to ¾ ℔ cent. discount; Paris, 1⅛ to 1 ℔ cent. discount; Antwerp, 1⅛ to 1⅛ ℔ cent. discount; New-Orleans, 2⅛ ℔ cent. premium, short sight.

MEXICO.

Resignation of the Presidency by Alvarez—His Probable Successor—General Gadsden and the New Government—Miscellaneous News.

We have dates from Vera Cruz to the 22d, and from the capital to the 19th ult.

The Vera Cruz correspondent of the New-Orleans *Delta* writes: "We have had some mysterious rumors here, within the last day or two, that a force of 600 Texans, who had crossed the Rio Grande, had been defeated, and all of them shot. In fact they have taken time by the forelock here, and already had a sort of celebration of the 'glorious victory.'"

The latest intelligence we have from the capital is that ALVAREZ purposes resigning the Presidency, and that COMONFORT will certainly be his successor. This information is conveyed to the New-Orleans *Picayune* by a correspondent whose communication we subjoin:

"VERA CRUZ, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

It is announced from Mexico that Gen. ALVAREZ finding himself unable, from his advanced years and feeble health, to attend properly to the labors incumbent on his post, has determined to resign the Presidency. He no doubt foresaw this, for some days since he published a decree by which, in the event of vacancy in the Presidency by death, or from other causes, the election of a new President devolves upon his *Consejo de Estado*.

The election, it is said, will take place to-day or to-morrow, and COMONFORT will no doubt be elected President.

The above news is not official, but I nevertheless believe it to be correct."

A rumor prevailed in Vera Cruz, we learn, immediately previous to the departure of the *Orizaba*, that a telegraphic dispatch had been received announcing the actual resignation of ALVAREZ and the election of COMONFORT as his successor.

A private communication from the Capital, dated the 19th inst., states that both ALVAREZ and COMONFORT still remained at Cuernavaca, and that their absence from the seat of government was causing much dissatisfaction.

The conduct of VIDAURRI was also said to be giving general and deep offence.

GEN. GADSDEN AND THE GOVERNMENT OF ALVAREZ.

The following account of the action of Gen. GADSDEN towards the Mexican Government will be read with interest:

"Gen. ALVAREZ having been elected, as announced in the *Picayune*, on the arrival of the *Orizaba* on her previous trip from Vera Cruz, the diplomatic body were duly notified of the fact on the 8th inst. The President and Cabinet being at Cuernavaca, the various Ministers did not at once proceed to recognise him, for the reason, as is alleged, that the seat of Government being at Mexico, the President and his Council might be expected to proceed thither immediately. It is insinuated, however, that there was a further reason, in the existence of some little hesitation as to the propriety of their doing so. At all events, they did not proceed to Cuernavaca till the 15th. Gen. GADSDEN had been invited to attend a conference on the subject. His reply was to the following effect:

'Gen. GADSDEN's compliments to the senior member of the diplomatic body. He deeply regrets the propriety of absenting himself from a conference which Senor DE BARRIO invites for this day. While the Minister of the United States has recognised the fitness on extraordinary occasions, of the Envoys and Ministers of foreign Governments conferring or comparing notes on international law which may affect their relations with the Government to which they are accredited, the Government of the United States has never been satisfied with these deliberations for the purpose of producing combined harmony of action in cases in which the Ministers may entertain different views, and be obliged to act on opposing elements. The United States have been cautious to avoid any alliances which might commit them to a policy adverse to that which they have defined in all their relations with other nationalities, and their Minister feels constrained, therefore, to abstain from any diplomatic alliances which might embarrass his Government, on principles of action which it has prescribed to its representatives abroad."

It was on the 14th, according to the *Siglo XIX*, that General GADSDEN, independently of the joint diplomatic corps, presented his recognition to Gen. ALVAREZ, at a public audience. That was to the following effect:

"With the highest consideration as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, I recognize in the person of your Excellency the birth of a truly national government in Mexico—a government which had disappeared for some time.

To you, General, is due the honor of having first sounded the alarm, in one of the mountains of the Southern States, the soil of which had been profaned by the assassins of the unfortunate GUERRERO, when central usurpation threatened to recommence to subjugate the Mexican States, subjecting them to the harsh absolution of tyrannical power. In the name of the federation of the United States, which this legislation has the responsibility of representing, I have the honor to felicitate you on the high distinction which has been so unanimously conferred upon you, on the public invitation of the Mexican United States, in appointing you the highest functionary known to their constitution—an honor neither solicited nor desired, although signally merited on the part of your Excellency.

This distinguished confidence of the representatives of free and independent States is the highest title of merited confidence of the United States, animated by the same spirit with which you have put in harmony the political elements which have struggled, vitally excited, in Mexico; you will not depreciate the reconciliation of two neighboring Republics which have the same amiable disposition, a result of the identity of their causes.

The composition of all independent Governments, in which the sovereignty resides in the nation, and not in an individual, in administrations chosen by law—the agents and not the despots of the people—will awaken, I trust, those common sympathies, which, by tranquillising a country in the interior, ought to bind closer the ties between confederations of Free States in the same degree and with the same ardent affinities which bind the States each to a common centre.

In the name then, of the federation of the United States of America, its Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary felicitates the Mexican States on their reunion under a President chosen by their free vote.

In renewing, then, relations with the legitimate Government of Mexico, which had unfortunately been interrupted by their known sympathies, I today salute the Mexican Republic with a spirit of amity, justice, and peace."

In ALVAREZ's reply there is little more than an echo of the address. In the course of it he expresses[d] his hope that Mexico will take her place among free, sovereign, and independent nations, and declares relations with the United States renewed, in accordance with the desire of Mr. GADSDEN. The papers express satisfaction at its dignified tone.

Lengthy correspondence had taken place between COMONFORT and VIDAURRI, and it seemed probable that there would be some difficulty in getting the latter to act with the new Government. At latest dates, however, the Government had announced their concurrence in the views of VIDAURRI, and it was, therefore, to be presumed that all would go well.

Troops were to be sent to the frontier.

HARO Y TAMARIZ had been presented to ALVAREZ, and was well received.

The Gallipagos Guano Speculation—The Treaty Annulled.

Correspondence of the Evening Post.

In a Quito (South American) newspaper, there is published a correspondence between the Ecuadorian Minister of Foreign Relations, and Mr. PHILO WHITE, our Minister resident in that country. From these documents it appears that the alleged discovery of guano on the Gallipagos Islands has proved illusory, and that, by reason of this illusion, the Treaty negotiated between those two functionaries on the part of their respective governments, for the regulation of the commerce in that article, as also a contract between the authorities of Ecuador and the reputed discoverers, has been declared null and void by the Executive of that Republic.

From actual explorations, however, it would seem that the tale of the existence of guano on those islands is not altogether a fiction; yet it has as yet been found there only in very limited quantities, and even what there is of it has been so much diluted by drenching rains, as to render the larger proportion almost valueless for purposes of commerce. At the Chincha Island, belonging to Peru, on the contrary, where the guano is of the richest quality, it never rains—or rather, the nearest approach to it is a "Scotch mist."

But in reference to the treaty, mentioned above, an erroneous impression seems to prevail that it was defeated in embryo by extraneous influences at Quito. This is a mistake. From sundry publications in the papers of Ecuador, Peru, and Chile, we learn that the combined efforts of the diplomatic agents of England, France, Spain and Chile, then resident in Quito, were directed towards thwarting the conclusion of the Treaty. These diplomats not only interfered with, and solemnly protested against, the negotiation of that Convention, while confined to the action of the executive authority, but they lobbied with the members in the Chambers to defeat its ratification by the National Congress. It would seem, however, that our Minister at Quito, Mr. WHITE, had the address to carry through and perfect his treaty, in all the stages of its negotiation and ratification (so far as every branch of the Government of Ecuador was concerned) in spite of this active opposition, foreign and domestic, which it had to encounter at every step of its progress.

The treaty was forwarded by our Minister to the President of the United States, at Washington, but was never submitted to the Senate, for the valid reason that its solee basis—"rich deposits of guano on the Galapagos Islands"—proved entirely illusory!

NEW-YORK, Nov., 1855.

Two Girls Drowned in the Maumee River.

From the Toledo Blade, Oct. 31.

Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, three boys with two girls, attempted to cross the Maumee River at Buttonwood Island, above Maumee City, in a two-horse wagon. The boys were CHARLES FRENCH, aged 16; CHARLES CREED, aged 12, and GEORGE SKINNER, aged 6. The young girls were two daughters of ISAAC HULL, Esq., aged 10 and 15 years. The horses got into deep water, and the wagon was overturned. The boy FRENCH saved himself. The two other boys were rescued by some men at work near by, the little boy SKINNER clinging to the boy CREED, both senseless. CREED was resuscitated, but the other was past recovery. The girls were drowned, not being seen by the men who came to the rescue. They were the only daughters of Mr. HULL, and both promising children. It is a sad calamity, calculated to spread a gloom over the community. Mrs. SKINNER came with her boy, a very promising child, to Maumee on a visit during the forenoon, from Williams County, where they reside. At last accounts the bodies of the young girls were not recovered. This calamity furnishes an admonitory lesson to parents not to trust young and inexperienced persons on such experiments.

RESTORATION OF THE DEATH PENALTY IN WISCONSIN.—Wishing to ascertain the feeling of the State press in regard to the question of capital punishment, we have watched closely to discover the sentiment which prevails in the minds of our country cotemporaries regarding the subject, since the recent brutal murder of Mr. ADAMS. We find in this review, that a large majority of the country editors are in favor of the restoration of the death penalty. The greater part of the press of this city is also committed in favor of its reënactment, and if the press can be in any degree considered the exponents or the creators of public sentiment, the fact is sufficiently clear, that the next Legislature should take the matter in hand, and submit the question to the people.—*Milwaukee American.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

Vacant Seat of the Judge of the Supreme Court.

OFFICE OF THE CORPORATION COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION,
Nov. 1, 1855.

The Constitution of this State provides that in case the office of a Judge of the Supreme Court shall become vacant before the expiration of the term for which he was elected, the vacancy shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term. It also provides, that the Judges shall be elected at such times as may be prescribed by law. The law prescribes that if any vacancy shall exist, proper to be supplied at the general election, the Secretary of State shall notify the same, between the 1st of July and the 15th of October.

The political Conventions in this City having determined to make nominations for an election to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. Justice MORRIS on the 24th day of October last, it

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Particulars of Reeder's Election—Freedom [illegible]—Whitfield Vote—Movements of Gov. Reeder, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

The [illegible] Gov. REEDER, and for delegates to the Topeka Constitutional Convention, is not yet quite all returned. Twenty-eight hundred votes are officially reported, while from the few precincts yet to be heard from, a vote of two or three hundred is confidently counted upon, making the entire vote polled at the Free-State election not less than three thousand. Gov. REEDER has run slightly ahead of the Delegates to the Constitutional Convention; but there is a general uniformity in the vote for the different parts of the ticket. Information of the most reliable character, received from a large number of precincts, shows conclusively that not more than three-fourths of the actual Free-State vote was cast. The results from various causes, operating, some in one section and some in another. In the northwestern part of the Territory, many settlers of easy faith were discouraged from going to the polls, by startling reports gotten up by concert, and circulated with the greatest pertinacity by the "Border ruffians," to the effect that Gov REEDER had been killed in a brawl. But there were other reasons operating, more important, because of a more general character. In the first place, it was impossible to canvass thoroughly, a Territory so extended, and with a population so dispersed as this, within the brief time allotted. It happened, therefore, that at some important precincts no poll was opened, the settlement having received due instructions concerning the approaching election. In others, the vote counted, but a small fraction of what might have been polled, owing to the fact that the necessary [illegible] information reached them at too late an hour.

The settlers, too, are industriously engaged making the needful preparations for the approaching Winter, and a journey of many miles to the polls was too great a tax upon the time and means of many.

Notwithstanding election conducted more strictly in accordance with the principles of legal propriety than the one in question. It would be entirely safe to affirm that, were the entire Free-State vote of Kansas made available, it would not fall short of four thousand, while the *Pro-Slavery vote* could not reach one thousand without resorting to the "Border" importations.

A large proportion of the actual settlers from Missouri and Arkansas have, from the beginning of the contest in Kansas, been Free Soilers, at least by a kind of latent feeling or sympathy. These, though yielding for a time before the storm of invaders, are now well developed, earnest, and unequivocal Free-State men. Free Soilism has swept over Kansas like a great popular wave, and now a common feeling and purpose prevail.

Those who were sent, or came on their own responsibility, under the patriotic name of "National Democracy," to resuscitate and nourish on this virgin soil a very sick and fast declining party, have, every man of them, become discouraged over the futility of the attempt, and [illegible] with commendable haste into the Free-State ranks, are now among the greatest zealots of the cause.

The course of the *Territorial Register* (a paper established at Leavenworth a few weeks since, and as is generally understood, under the patronage of Senator DOUGLAS) is somewhat interesting, so far as it may serve as an index to the political drift of the "Little Giant." It was set up with Pro-Slavery proclivities, as the organ of this contemplated "Native Democratic Party," *under all the prestige of its imposing name.* Its political creed was all comprised in the Democratic orthodoxy of the "Nebraska-Kansas Bill." The attempt, which was made to get this Douglas National Democratic machine in motion, proved, as before intimated, utterly abortive; and the concern fell still-born, and is condemned ingloriously, because it would not go.

The *Territorial Register* is now a loud supporter of the Free-State movement, and its Editor a member elect of the Constitutional Convention to convene on next Tuesday at Topeka.

Since the holding of the Free-State election, great efforts have been made by the friends of Gen. WHITFIELD to mislead the public in regard to the number of votes which he actually received on the day of the bogus Kansas election. New, and exaggerated reports of the vote at various precincts are being published, intending to make it exceed that cast subsequently for GOV. REEDER.

Governor SHANNON is evidently aiding in these attempts. He has been repeatedly called upon by gentlemen of [illegible] reputability, to learn the [illegible] He uniformly equivocated, or declined giving any satisfaction, denying access to official returns, and in one or two instances alleging that the WHITFIELD vote would approximate to four thousand.

The Pro-Slavery papers, however, now concede that his vote is not more than from twenty-four to twenty-seven hundred, which is generally believed to be much above the vote he did actually receive, as it is above that which his friends claimed until new editions of the returns were gotten up.

An election has recently been held in Leavenworth County, to decide upon the location of the county seat. At Delaware,—containing about one hundred and seventy-five legal votes,—there were cast eight hundred votes in favor of that place. At Delaware, with about forty legal voters, there were nine hundred votes cast. These towns are situated on the Missouri River, Missourians holding large interests in them.

It is reliably stated that many of these *sovereigns* voted as often as nine times. The election is contested by Leavenworth, where a judicial investigation is being prosecuted. The Pro-Slavery men at Leavenworth are now open and unmeasured in their denunciation of Missourians voting in Kansas. They think it is now being carried entirely too far, and that a stop should be put to it.

Gov. REEDER started East to-day. He is going by way of Virginia for his family, and will reach Philadelphia about the 3d of November. Y.

P. S.—*The Squatter Sovereign*, published at Westport, Mo., states the aggregate vote for Whitfield at twenty-five hundred and three, (2,503,) but the official returns are kept shady. Y.

More Pain, Friends to Kansas—Colonel Lane and His Policy—The Campaign Fairly Opened.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Friday, Oct. 26, 1855.

Since the reverses of the Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas, brought on by its own outrageous and illegal course, the Free-State men are exposed to a danger of different kind, but almost as great. It has been for some time a settled thing that if the people of the North and Congress do half their duty, the fear of Kansas becoming a Slave State is unfounded. This conviction has operated favorably to add to the numbers of the party; but in doing so, has made apparent the danger I allude to—that of Demagogism. Many who had never before been Pro-Slavery in their sympathies, or had declined taking sides, now are the loudest voiced of all for Freedom; and the addition thus made to the ranks of the Free Democracy in Kansas, while it gives a superficial air of strength, still brings in elements of the most dangerous character.

It seems that we are destined to be the victim of sham Democracy. Not only must we suffer all things but death from the hands of a Democratic Administration, affording aid and comfort to such Democratic gamblers for office as ATCHISON, but the moment the tide turns and Freedom becomes popular, we find fastened upon us in the capacity of a self-constituted leader, one of the most inveterate and implacable of those who are at once friends of the Administration and of its victims.

Col. J. H. LANE, of Indiana, is a worthy pupil of that political school of which his State has been the nursery. With such men as the late Senator WHITCOMB, and J. D. BRUCE, and JOSEPH A. WRIGHT, and WILLIAM J. BROWN, (the man who "shook his head,") have figured as apostles. If demagoguism has ever, in a Northern State, been reduced to a perfect system, it is by that school. And when Col. LANE first came to Kansas, all who knew his antecedents and the proclivities of his faction, understood that he had come for emolument and honors. When, at first, he ranged himself on the side where Gov. SHANNON now stands, as an advocate of "National Democracy" and "Slavery in Kansas," nobody was surprised, because *that* was thought to be the winning side. But when, after a while, he began to hesitate and to retract, it was a good indication that he felt the ground sliding from beneath him; and when, finally, he shifted completely about, and began to clamor violently for Freedom, it was a reliable indication that the reaction so long looked for had arrived, and that the Slave Power had retreated before the firm front presented by the friends of Liberty. As an indicator of popularity, such men are useful, but in every other sense injurious. And though the accession—for such it must be called—of Col. LANE at first inspired hope and gave a fresh impulse to the cause, yet it was soon evident that the advantage was dearly purchased and was followed by demands of prompt payment, and that the end and aim of the summerset was a United States Senatorship. The audacity of the demand was such as fairly to astound the sensible portion of the party. If Kansas were admitted a State, according to the programme, some were willing to concede to LANE the Governorship; but it was coolly answered by his friends that this would not satisfy him! Nothing short of a seat in the Senate, in company with Gov. REEDER, would commend him for a few weeks of renegade service in the Free-State cause.

The [illegible] has employed are characteristic. He had the address to procure the appointment of a chairman of the Executive Committee of the Free-State Party, a position which gave him a first rate opportunity for intrigue. For a time he succeeded, by promises and flattery, in attaching to his interest a few of the younger and more inspiring members; but the mask is slipping aside, and the real motives becoming apparent. Some recent revelations, too, in regard to his moral character, have excited profound disgust; and that, in the confidence of his friends.

It is under these circumstances that the Free-State Party commences its Winter campaign. I should not have entered into these particulars, but for the fact that LANE's fame will go forth to the world as a prominent leader of the party, and, where he is known, materially shake the confidence of good men in its integrity. Let it be understood that all the sound, patriotic Free-State men who take part in the movement, disclaim his leadership; he is now only tolerated. While we have such men as Gov. REEDER, Gen. POMEROY, Dr. ROBINSON, Judge SMITH and Col. ROBERTS, we shall go no further in intrusting power to LANE than necessity compels. VOX.

Important from Kansas—The Result of the Election.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, (extra,) *Oct. 20.*

THE PEOPLE'S ELECTION.

The following is the vote, as far as received, cast at the election on the 9th of October. No person was allowed to vote who had not resided in the Territory for thirty days immediately preceding the election. We will endeavor to give the official vote in our next regular issue. The vote is much smaller than it would otherwise have been, owing to the general sickness at that time throughout the Territory. It is probable that some remained away from the polls apprehensive of involving themselves in difficulty by coming in collision with "the powers that be," and still others for want of notice; while along the border, and in some of the strongholds of Pro-Slaveryism no polls were opened, fearful of causing a breach of the peace. We are confident there are not less than 4,500 Free-State voters in the Territory; and, possibly, 1,000 Pro-Slavery voters, though our impression is that there are not over eight hundred of the latter.

Lawrence	557	Little Sugar Creek	41
Blanton	77	Big Sugar Creek	98
Palmyra	16	Little Osage	16
Bloomington	116	Wyandot	38
Benieca	50	Easton	63
Heberling	7	Grasshopper	45
Big Springs	85	Pleasant Hill	43
Topeka	131	Hickory Point	10
Tecumseh	31	J. Crane's	30
Brownville	24	Ocena	39
Lane	55	Palermo	40
Fish's Store	7	Doniphan	48
Staunton	44	Harding's	33
Osawatomie	74	Bur-Oak	28
Potawatomie	56	Big-Blue	77
Rock Creek	30	Waubonsa	26
St. Mary's	19	Iowa Point	76
Silver Lake	28	Columbia	20
Pawnee	76	Scott's Town	82
Council City	62	Clark	12
Ridge	48	Hampden	33
Leavenworth	503	Delaware City	40

Total number of votes cast.....2,984

WHITFIELD'S VOTE.

The vote for WHITFIELD, as published in the Kickapoo *Pioneer*, is as follows:

Calhoun	29	Linn	67
Tecumseh	52	Marysville	171
One Hundred and Ten	23	Wolf River	53
Fort Riley	28	Iowa	30
Peola	220	Wayne	66
Atchison	131	Washington	59
Grasshopper	7	Brown	4
Mt. Pleasant	54	Alexandria	42
Yellow Springs	103	Wyandot	240
Lecompton	101	Kickapoo	159
Lawrence	42	Delaware	239
Franklin	36	Leavenworth	212
Osawkee	42	Shawnee	190
Richmond	6	——	15

Total number of votes cast.....2,462

By examining the above returns it will be observed that the principal vote of the Pro-Slavery Party is polled at ten precincts, all of which places, save Leavenworth, are sparsely settled These ten precincts poll 1,757 votes, two-thirds of the entire Pro-Slavery strength. If this vote was thoroughly purged—as it will be before a Congressional Committee—it would be found that less than 1,000 votes of *actual* residents of Kansas were polled for WHITFIELD.

Imprisonment of Mr. McCrea.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom.

No bill of indictment was found against MCCREA at the late Court in Leavenworth, and yet the authorities persist in keeping him confined in prison. Why they do so we cannot devise. The Constitution guarantees to him a *speedy* and impartial trial. Who will pretend that he has received this, by being held in confinement, contrary to his will, long after the Court by which he was to be tried has adjourned?

We learn that MCCREA's health is suffering badly from his long confinement, and that his family are in very destitute circumstances. The philanthropic should extend to him immediate relief.

AFFAIRS AT PANAMA.

News from the South Pacific—Dearth in Breadstuffs—The U. S. Consul at Panama and his Bare Pole—Miscellaneous News—Celebration in Honor of Allied Victories, and Vice Versa.

PANAMA, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855.

I telegraphed across the Isthmus, after the departure of the last New-York train, the arrival of the semi-monthly steamer from the South Pacific, and sent you one or two items of news. Since then I have run over my files of Valparaiso, Lima and Guayaquil papers, but can scarcely find a paragraph of news in them worth translating.

In some districts in Chili, considerable distress exists on account of the high price of flour, which still maintains its rate of about $15 per barrel. The *Star* here thinks that flour may be transported from New-York across this Isthmus to Ecuador and Peru, and be sold at remunerating rates. The editor goes into an estimate to show this, and I give it, not because I agree with him in this opinion precisely, but because it embraces a calculation which may be of benefit to shippers of other kinds of goods, which have always gone round the Horn. He says:

"At the present prices of Flour and the rates of freight, the following calculation will show the cost per barrel, delivered at Guayaquil:

First cost in New-York	$8 00
Freight to Aspinwall	75
Freight per Railroad to Panama	1 50
Expenses, shipping commissions	50
Steam freight to Guayaquil $15 per ton	1 88
At Guayaquil or Paita	12 63
Additional freight to Callao	3[illegible]5
Total	$13 02[illegible]

The average voyage, by sailing vessel, from New-York to Aspinwall, 25 days; average detention on the Isthmus, to connect with Pacific steamers, say 7 days; to Guayaquil, 4 days. Total, 36 days. To Callao 28 days."

This calculation does not appear to include lighterage in Panama Bay, and 50 cents per barrel will scarcely suffice to cover truckage in New-York, commissions, cooperage, etc.; but every shipper can, with the data before him, make the proper allowance for contingencies. The Wheat crop in Chili comes off in December, I believe—and now that her surplus is no longer required in California, she will have ample for herself, as well as for Peru and Ecuador. Australia, if she cannot supply herself with flour, will undoubtedly in a year or two more draw it from California—and California would also be the easiest and cheapest market for Chili to purchase at, in case of a future lack of home supply, which is not very likely to happen.

In Bolivia the military seems just now to favor the consolidation of CORDOVA's power—but SANTA CRUZ is in the county, and there is no knowing how soon he will kick up a bobbery there.

Peru begins to feel the effects of the abolition of Slavery, which took place last January. The negroes are generally abandoning the large estates, and flocking to the cities and towns—adding to the number of idlers therein and swelling the list of crime. This might have been expected. Liberating negroes, who have always been treated like cattle, without preparing them in the least for the change, is a policy that would never increase the reputation of the statesman or crown with bays the philanthropist. Were it not for the religious intolerance of Peru, some good might come out of this abolition of Slavery, by a division of the lands of the great estate-holders among American and European white immigrants. But as it is, there is little hope for Peru. If a lower deep is to be found for her, she will soon reach it. The attempt to supplant the slaves by Chinese will assuredly fail—for the frightful cruelties of this species of bondage will soon attract the attention of the world—and then the trade will have the same penalties applied to it as have partially put an end to the less revolting African slave-trade. John Bull, as soon as the encouragement he has given it is fully exposed, will back out of the business, and then swear most stoutly he would not have gone into it for the world had he known how wicked it was.

The United States Consul's flag-staff still continues as bare as a Panama negro baby, and Americans begin to ask how long it will be before we have another Consul sent out. But if the Consul has pulled his flag down, there is evidently some vitality left in him—for, a few days ago, he charged a gentleman TWELVE DOLLARS for a simple copy of a steamer's register, with his seal. By Mr. PENDLETON's bill, which went into effect last July, all the Consular fees go into the United States Treasury. But I believe the law is so construed that a Consul may charge for giving a copy of all official documents. This is undoubtedly proper; but, under the old system, there was no copy to be paid for—so that one of the great objects of Mr. PENDLETON's bill—that of refunding Consular charges less onerous to the merchant—is defeated, if twelve dollars can be charged for a half hour's clerk-work.

The Convention to frame the State Constitution concluded its labors on Sunday last, and on Monday the instrument was proclaimed amid congratulatory speeches, bursting of fire-crackers, the whizzing of rockets, and illuminations. Don JUAN ANTONIO, late Governor of the State, now in New-York, has been elected State Senator to Bogota.

The news of the taking of Sebastopol by the French caused some rejoicings among NAPOLEON's subjects here, in which the English participated. The Consuls of the two nations united in giving a dinner on the occasion—tickets $10—at which four English, six French, and six outsiders "assisted."

The health of the Isthmus is extremely good—in fact nobody is sick that I know of—and I believe a case of sickness among passengers to San Francisco and New-York is among the things of the past.

The State Convention has passed the law of imprisonment for debt over the veto of the Governor, which is very little creditable to that body. A much more sensible proceeding was the insertion of a clause in the municipal code, allowing foreigners to hold local offices. In Colon, where the bulk of the voters are foreigners, this will have a beneficial effect.

The United States steam war-ship *Massachusetts* has not yet arrived, although I believe she has left Acapulco for this port. She will probably go south after remaining a few days here.

Colonel MELO, of Bogota, who instigated and led last year's revolution, goes to Venezuela to pass his eight years' exile. The chances for another revolution in New-Granada are much diminished since the priesthood have been shorn so completely of their power, and the army made a dead letter. The present enlightened administration has had the discernment to perceive that the armies of the South American States are only the hot-beds for the rearing of military anarchists, and have acted decisively in the right direction. The whole military force at present embodied in this Republic consists of less than 500 men—and I believe it is the intention of the government to set even these few men adrift.

Yesterday initiatory steps were taken by the Americans in town to have a celebration and torch-light procession on the arrival of the news of a Russian victory over the Allies. A Russian flag is being made, and THOMPSON's grizzly has been engaged for the occasion. I hope they will not have to keep the pine-knots on hand as long as the Parisian melo-dramatic manager did his machinery representing the fall of Sebastopol,

The Panama *Star* complains of the misstatements and views of your correspondent "S.," who wrote a letter from here to the TIMES, on his way from Lima to New York, and says that his epistle is only another illustration of the folly of the Atlantic press relying upon flying newspaper correspondents for their information, in preference to the Isthmus press. The views of your correspondent may be wrong on the tonnage question, upon which he treated—and I think it quite likely that they are—but in view of the fact that there are only two or three interests here to support an Isthmus press, and that it could not exist a day without the support of these few interests, it is quite apparent that its facts, when treating upon its bread and butter, are, to say the least, as little to be relied upon as those of chance newspaper correspondents.

The wife and daughter of Mr. BOWLES, U. S. Minister Resident to New-Granada, arrived here some days since, and go by this steamer to the States. They were great favorites with the polished society of Bogota, and their departure will cause much regret.

F. W. R.

VERY LATE FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Dissolution of the Chilian Congress—Revolution in Bolivia—Defeat of the Religious Liberty Bill in Peru.

Our Panama Correspondent, writing under date of the 20th October, informs us that on that day, about 12 M., the South Pacific mail steamer arrived with news from Valparaiso to the 1st, and Callao to the 11th of October, too late for publication in the Panama papers. Through the activity of our Correspondent, we are therefore enabled to give the summary of a fortnight's later intelligence from the South American States. It is of more interest than usual. Our Correspondent writes:

"In Valparaiso the people have been celebrating the opening of a portion of the railroad from that city to Viña del Mar, with much enthusiasm. The ladies have also been having a great fair, for the benefit of the poor, and to build a chapel on the site of the residence of the '*famoso conquistador* VALDIVIA.' The gentlemen were very gallant, and at the auction of '*lindas cosas*,' paid ten times the value of the articles sold.

The Congress has dissolved after establishing a National Bank, which bill has been approved by the Executore. An extra session will be called to deliberate upon the new civil code established. Flour continues high, but on account of the stopping of in ther exportation, there was not so much fear of any great scarcity before the new crop is garnered. It promises to be excellent. In Santiago, a ladies' fair for the benefit of the poor produced $5,000.

The revolution predicted for Bolivia has broken out. Dr. LINARES, who was a candidate for the Presidency, and SANTA CRUZ, an old man of seventy, formerly President, are at the head of the movement. It commenced in the Province of Pucarani, but was suppressed for the moment there. In other places LINARES has been proclaimed.

In Peru there is a good deal of excitement on account of the bill granting religious liberty. Four priests in Lima attacked one of the Deputies, MATUE by name, with a view to assassinate him on account of his "opposition to our holy religion!" Many of the friends of the overthrown President, ECHENIQUE, who had been exiled, have been allowed to return.

The steamer did not touch in at Guayaquil. Her passengers bound to the United States, will go by this steamer, making only seventeen days from Callao to New-York. F. W. R."

Accident at Sheffield, Mass.

SHEFFIELD, MASS., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

One of our dyeing cylinders burst last night, and nearly killed our machine tender. If he ever gets better, it will be a small chance for him. Also, three cutter girls are badly scalded. We know not the cause of the accident. The pipe that takes steam from the cylinder must have been stopped up in some way, confining the steam in the cylinder. I saw it, and was not more than two yards past it when it blew off, and took the broadside out the machine-room, at a distance of twenty rods, and the other half of the cylinder took the other direction.

Yours, &c.

Dangerous Rock on the Coast of California.

From the Washington Union.

The following is a letter from the Superintendent to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the position of a dangerous rock on Cortez Bank, coast of California, determined by Lieut. Commanding ARCHIBALD MCRAE, United States Navy, assistant in the coast survey:

COAST SURVEY STATION,
DIXMONT, Me., Oct, 10, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to report that, under the instructions of Lieut. Commanding JAMES ALDEN, United States Navy, assistant in the coast survey, a dangerous rock on Cortez Bank, off the extreme southern coast of California, was sought for by Lieut. Commanding ARCHIBALD MCRAE, United States Navy, assistant coast survey, and determined to be in latitude 32 deg. 20 min. north, and longitude 119 deg. 04¾ min. west, (both approximate.) The shoalest water on the rock is reported by Lieut. MCRAE to be three and and a half fathoms, subject to a possible tidal reduction of six feet, which might reduce it to *two and a half fathoms, or fifteen feet.*

Lieut. MCRAE placed a buoy composed of two casks, with a flag-staff between, upon the shoalest part of the ledge to which this rock belongs, and which he represents as quite extensive. The buoy could be seen in clear weather about three miles.

I would respectfully request that a copy of this letter may be sent to the Light House Board, that their attention may be directed to the placing of a beacon on this ledge.

A. D. BACHE, Superintendent

THE NEW U. S. ARMS.—The new rifle musket manufactured at the United States armories has the length of its barrel reduced from 43 to 40 inches, the exterior reduced, and the calibre from 0.69 to 0.58 of an inch. The barrel has three decreasing grooves, with a point and rear sight brazed on, graduated from one to one thousand yards. The weight of the new arm is one quarter of a pound lighter than the old model. The lock is changed to a front action swivel lock, with the Maynard attachment, which will contain sixty primers. The ball is an elongated, hollow, pointed ball, weighing 500 grains, which is about sixty grains heavier than the present round ball. The new model rifle requires but 60 grains of powder, which is 80 grains less than the present service charge of the smooth-bore musket.—*Mirror.*

MR. BRANCH STILL "BOBBING AROUND."

Something that will Make Rich'd B. Connolly Wretched.

IS OUR CLERK AN ALIEN?

THE RECORDS OVERHAULED.

Mr. Branch Defines His Positions, Puts a Flea in the Ear of Foreigners, and is Magnanimous.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, County Clerk, recently sent the following card to the Common Council:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

Alderman JOHN KELLY,

My Dear Sir: On Saturday last my attention was called to an editorial article in the *Courier and Enquirer* in relation to a statement made by "one" Alderman BRIGGS in his famous Mabell report, that I am an alien. There was a period of my life when I was such, but that I could not help it. In a word, sir, I say to you that I had the honor of being born in Ireland, and at a very early period in life emigrated to the "Land of Liberty," which still I claim it is, notwithstanding those small and contemptible efforts to proscription, and in the course time became a full blooded American by naturalization. I may add that the most valuable, and to me, the most precious piece of furniture I have in my house is my certificate of naturalization on parchment. Very truly your friend,

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.

WHY BRIGGS AND BRANCH WERE SUSPICIOUS.

Inasmuch as Mr. CONNOLLY sent no naturalization certificate to the Common Council as an accompaniment to his card; inasmuch as he made no affidavit that he was ever naturalized; inasmuch as Alderman BRIGGS called by request, at Mr. CONNOLLY's house, and Mr. C. did not show him his naturalization papers according to his voluntary and previous pledge; and as strong declarations from gentlemen of high integrity had been made to Ald. BRIGGS that Mr. CONNOLLY was never

AN OFFER OF AN OFFICE.

naturalized; and as Mr. CONNOLLY recently offered myself and Ald. BRIGGS an appointment between us in the County Clerk's office, which increased my suspicions that he was an alien, and as I also called at Mr. CONNOLLY's and was told that the key could not be found of the box that contained his naturalization papers—in view of all this, I visited Philadelphia, and went to the office of the Court of Common Pleas, which is in the basement of Independence Hall, (in which Court the Clerk informed me most of the Philadelphia naturalizing is effected,) and got the following certificate:

BRANCH OVERHAULS THE RECORDS.

City and County of Philadelphia—Court of Common Pleas.—I, JAMES K. GIBSON, Esq., Prothonotary of the said Court, do certify that upon examination of the Naturalization Index I do not find the name of RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, from Dec. 1, 1825, to Jan. 1, 1852. Witness my hand and seal of office, Nov. 1, 1855.

L. J. BURKHART, Prothonotary.

I then went to the office of the District Court of the State of Pennsylvania, (which is separated from Independence Hall by a small alley,) and got the following, which is the certificate of citizenship of a RICHARD B. CONNELLY, (spelled with an "e,") a native of England, and is dated 1848. Now, as Mr. CONNOLLY says in the above card to the Common Council, that he is a native of Ireland, and spells his name with an "o,"—and as Mr. CONNELLY told me he was 46 years old—was naturalized in about 1832—of course, Mr. C. will not claim the following as his certificate—because, if he does, he has first, like Mr. MATSELL, got to disown his country; and, secondly, to declare that he has been naturalized only seven years; and, thirdly, that he got naturalized after he took the oath of citizenship, when he became a clerk in the Custom-House in this City many years anterior to 1848, and when he occupied other municipal offices. But here is the naturalization paper of a RICHARD B. CONNELLY, an Englishman, in 1848:

United States District Court. Naturalization.—R. B. CONNELLY. Duplicate certificate of citizenship.

Be it Remembered, That at a District Court of the United States, holden at Philadelphia, in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, on the third day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, RICHARD B. CONNELLY, a native of England, exhibited a petition, praying to be admitted to become a citizen of the United States, and it appearing to the said Court that he had declared on oath, before the Clerk of said Court on this day, that it was *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and to renounce forever all allegiance and fidelity to any foreign Prince, Potentate, State, or sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, of whom he was at that time a subject, and the said RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, having on his solemn oath declared, and also made proof thereof by the competent testimony of JONATHAN W. SWAIN, a citizen of the United States, that he had resided within the limits and under the jurisdiction of the United States of America, three years next preceding his arriving at the age of twenty-one years, and continued to reside therein to the time of making his application; that including the three years of his minority, he had resided one year and upwards, last past, within the State of Pennsylvania, and within the limits, and under the jurisdiction of the United States five years and upwards, and that during the three years next preceding it had been *bona fide* his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and that during that time he had behaved as a man of good moral character, attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well disposed to the good order and happiness of the same; and having declared on his solemn oath, before the said Court, that he would support the Constitution of the United States, and that he did absolutely and entirely renounce and abjure all allegiance and fidelity to every foreign prince, potentate, state and sovereignty whatsoever, and particularly to the Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland of whom he was before a subject. And thereupon the Court admitted the said RICHARD B. CONNELLY to become a citizen of the United States, and ordered all the proceedings aforesaid to be recorded by the Clerk of the said Court, which was done accordingly.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and affixed the Seal of the said Court at Philadelphia, this first day of November, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and the Independence of the United States of America, the eighteenth.

CHAS. F. HEAZLITT, Justice District Court.

MR. CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, the above Clerk, assured me, after examining the Record in his office in my presence, that no other person named CONNELLY was naturalized in his Court from 1825 to 1855.

I then went into the office of the Circuit Court of the United States, (which is separated only by a folding-door from the District Court office of the State of Pennsylvania,) where GEORGE PLITT, the Clerk, in my presence, examined the Records, after which he solemnly assured me that from 1825 to 1855, no person named RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was naturalized in that Court. Mr. HEAZLITT then very courteously accompanied me to the Supreme Court, and to the Court of Sessions, (both of which are in the basement of Independence Hall,) where the Records were examined in our presence, and GEORGE M. HOWLAND and G. F. BLISTERLING, the Deputy Clerks, informed myself and Mr. HEAZLITT that RICHARD B CONNOLLY was not on their Records. I also went to the office of the District Court of the United States, (which is also in the basement of Independence Hall,) and its Clerk, Mr. JAMES W. FLETCHER, after examining his Records, solemnly assured me that RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was not on his Records. Mr. HEAZLITT, of the District Court of Pennsylvania and others, told me that the above six Courts are the only Courts in which naturalization has ever been obtained in Philadelphia.

PERSONAL EXPLANATIONS.

And now, from my hot pursuit of CONNOLLY, so soon after the settlement of MATSELL's case, the public of New-York may think that I am intolerably fanatical and proscriptive, which is utterly fallacious. My view is, that it is an exalted privilege for foreigners to visit America for purposes of accumulation, and for the enjoyment of civil and religious liberty, and to vote and hold office in Illinois after six months' residence, and after five years' residence in New-York,—exalted privileges, and the more especially as American youths, with superior intelligence, have to live twenty-one years before they can either vote or hold office, whose forefathers had to sacrifice their blood and treasure, and to slaughter thousands on thousands of British and Irish subjects, in order to create an asylum of liberty for the Irish and British themselves, and to enable their posterity to govern themselves, through their own suffrage and their own taxation; priceless blessings, of which, by our too liberal naturalization laws, the present generation is basely robbed, and again subjected to the merciless government of foreigners, from whose dominion our illustrious fathers desired that we should be forever relieved.

GIVES FOREIGNERS FITS.

But the foreigners are not satisfied with voting and holding office soon after their arrival among us; a moiety of whom have, since the dawn of our national existence, falsely sworn themselves into office, while aliens, whose penalty is a long imprisonment, and the loss of civil rights. And their great and increasing privileges over Americans, and absence of integrity, as illustrated by MATSELL and CONNOLLY, are the last fatal feathers to the camel's back, and threaten the leading cities of our country with ultimate, if not existing, foreign control. Foreigners should be satisfied with driving Americans out of our workshops and shipyards, and filling our schools and almshouses and prisons, at an annual expense of two or three millions of dollars, without seeking the utter dominion of our beloved country. Americans seldom go to England, or Ireland or Russia from motives of accumulation and the emoluments and honors of office; but they visit those countries for recreation, and to spend the fruits of their honorable and laborious industry. A real American would disdain to solicit office of a European monarch.

But if he should ask VICTORIA for suffrage and office, the British Lion would snap his jaws, and flash his eyes, and beat his tail, and paw and rend the mountains, and rock the deep foundations of the main with his hideous and thundering growls. An American would present a funny spectacle at the Irish or English polls, and especially as an Irish civil or military officer. Such an anomaly or monstrosity as that would almost reproduce snakes in Ireland. And those Americans who sympathize with and vote for aliens and foreigners, (and thus perpetuate their unblushing assurance, and injustice, and ingratitude,) deserve the re-enactment of the soup operations of last Winter, and a berth in the almshouse, although I don't see how the Americans can even get into their own almshouses, as the stalls are already permanently occupied for the coming Winter by the aliens and foreigners themselves.

WOULD HE ABJURE HIS BIRTH-PLACE?

I can sympathize with MATSELL and CONNOLLY for not abjuring Erin and Brittany before they obtained office. Every one's country is dear, and if a despot of Europe should ask me to abjure Providence, R. I., with all its pleasing associations of birth and childhood, and of GREENE and PERRY, I would say: Mr. Sovereign, I love my native Green so intensely that if foreign verdure had the beauties of an Italian rainbow, it would have no charms for me in a scale with my native land. Let all adhere to an allegiance with their native skies, or let the unfortunate wanderers come and inhale the sweet atmosphere of Freedom; let them vote and hold office until our naturalization laws are more in unison with our national safety. But in great Vernon's name, let them not violate processions of freemen, and trample our glorious flag with its brilliant stars and bird of liberty, nor maim and murder the children of our common Father. And if aliens must vote and hold office, let them be grateful and truthful, and swear eternal allegiance to the Western World.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

AN OFFER.

N. B.—I am no assassin, and I never will take advantage of a prostrate foe. Hence, I purposely publish this card to-day to afford Mr. CONNOLLY an opportunity to telegraph to Philadelphia for a certificate from one of the Clerks of the Courts, certifying that his name is on record there as a naturalized citizen. If he does not obtain such certificate to-day, or to-morrow, or on Monday, there can be but one opinion as to his guilt. But, mind you, DICK, if you get a certificate from the District Court of the State of Pennsylvania, be sure and get the date, as I have given above one certificate from that Court bearing your name—but, unfortunately for you, he was an Englishman, and naturalized in 1848. So, DICK, just get a certificate that you were naturalized somewhere along in 1832. And please accompany it with your affidavit, that it is a genuine certificate, and also an affidavit that you are a naturalized citizen. S. H. B.

The Astor-House Liquor Trial.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

Before the Recorder.

There was a large number of persons present in the Court room this morning at Special Sessions, among whom we noticed several prominent men both from the Temperance and the Liquor Dealers' ranks, anxiously awaiting the decision of the Recorder in the case of the People, by the New-York City Temperance Alliance, *vs.* Messrs. Coleman & Stetson, proprietors of the Astor House.

Shortly after taking his seat on the Bench the Recorder delivered the following decision. The case will be carried up:

The People vs. *Robert J. Coleman and Charles A. Stetson.*—The complaint in this case is made under the first section of the Act entitled, "An Act for the suppression of intemperance, pauperism and crime," passed April 9th, 1855.

It is claimed by the prosecution, that the provisions of the section have been violated—

First—That the defendants have kept or deposited intoxicating liquor in a place where by law they were not entitled to keep the same.

Second—In selling it in a place prohibited by the Act.

Third—By selling it without the license prescribed in the second section of the Act.

And it is also contended by the prosecution, upon the question of evidence; that the *defendants* must prove, that they are within the exception contained in the first section of the statute, if the Court hold imported liquor to be excepted.

I have given this case as careful an examination as the limited time at my disposal from pressing official duties would permit, and the result of that examination has been to convince me that the charge cannot be sustained. Not for want of *evidence*, but for the reason that under the law there can be no conviction; and I have come to this conclusion after a careful perusal of an argument presented by the counsel for the prosecution, of great ability, industry and research. All that can be said in favor of the law applicable to the facts is embodied in that argument; but it has failed to satisfy me that the previous decision of this Court should be disturbed. The argument presents questions not necessarily involved in the case under consideration, and in fact embraces every possible question that can arise under the law. The only question necessarily involved in this case arises under the first section, as to the construction of the latter clause of the section, which is in these words: "This section shall not apply to liquor the right to sell which in this State is given by any law or treaty of the United States." This, of course, refers to imported liquors. Upon the question of the exemption of imported liquor from the operation of the act, I have no doubt whatever. The exemption clause is free from all ambiguity, and I cannot agree with the counsel for the prosecution, that the 22d section explains and controls the first section; or that we must take the title of the act and the 22d section together, for the purpose of arriving at the true intent and meaning of the first section. This might be proper in the construction of a remedial statute where the language was ambiguous; but Courts have no right in construing a highly penal statute, to infer an *intent* on the part of the Legislature in passing an act which is expressly negatived by ambiguous language, *in order to reconcile the provisions of the act with its title.* There is a material difference in the construction of remedial and penal statutes. In the one case they should be liberally construed in favor of the intended objects; in the other, strictly construed in favor of the person or property to be affected by them. Therefore, if it was the intention of the Legislature to include both domestic and imported liquors, that intention not being expressed, cannot be inferred by judicial construction, for all inferences must be in favor of the most liberal construction of a penal statute that is in derogation of the common law and which affects, as in this case, liberty, reputation and property. It is true as claimed by the prosecution that one part of a statute must be so construed in reference to another that the whole shall stand. But in this case I see no necessity on the part of the prosecution for invoking that rule of construction. The latter part of the first section, and the 22d section are not in conflict. They can both stand together. By the 2d section no person except a "*citizen* of good moral character

THE TIMES-LIBEL SUIT.

About a Marriage Notice—Decision of Judge James—Judgment for the Defendants.

JOSEPH W. CALDWELL vs. THE DAILY TIMES.

DECISION OF THE COURT.—DEMURRER OF THE DEFENDANTS SUSTAINED.

The following is the opinion of the Court in this cause; the argument in which was reported, it will be remembered, in the DAILY TIMES of Oct. 30. His honor sustains the principal positions assumed by Mr. ARROWS, for the defendants, reserving leave, however, to the plaintiff, to serve an amended complaint.

JAMES, J.—On the argument of this demurrer the defendants' Counsel insisted that the publication set forth in the complaint had no injurious or defamatory meaning, and urged the following as the grounds why the complaint was insufficient and defective.

1. The extrinsic fact, by means of which the plaintiff seeks to show the words libelous, viz: that Elizabeth Ehle was a public prostitute,—should be distinctly and independently averred in the complaint, so that the defendants can traverse the allegation.

2. The complaint should have averred that the extrinsic fact relied on was known to the defendants at the time of the publication.

3. The complaint should have averred special damage.

That the publication, on its face, bore no injurious or defamatory meaning, will not be disputed; and it is a well settled rule in pleading, in actions of this character, that when the words used by the defendant do not, of themselves, convey the meaning which the plaintiff would attribute to them, and such meaning results only from some extrinsic matter or fact, such extrinsic matter or fact must be alleged in the complaint, and proved on the trial. It was therefore necessary for the plaintiff in this case, distinctly to aver the extrinsic fact upon which he relied, to make the publication libelous.

It is insisted that this has not been done, and that the extrinsic matter is only suggested by way of inuendo. If the defendants are right in this, then the complaint is defective, because it is not enough to allege by way of inuendo distinct and independent averments in aid of the charges, and to rely upon such inuendo to authorise the jury to determine the character of the charge. An inuendo does not enlarge the matter set forth in the other portions of the complaint; it is only explanatory of the matter already charged, and does not extend the sense of the words beyond their natural import, unless accompanied by a distinct averment or colloquium, or other introductory allegation to which it may properly have reference. (1 Saumd 242, n. 4.) The rule in this respect has not been changed by the Code. Sec. 164 only dispenses with the allegation of extrinsic facts showing the application of the words to the plaintiff. When a publication can be determined as libelous only by reference to extrinsic facts, the existence of such facts must now, as formerly, be averred in the complaint. (Pike vs. Van Wormer, 5 Pr. Rep., 171; 6 do. 90; Fry vs. Bennett, 5 Sand., 54.) The only portion of the complaint in this action which suggests any extrinsic matter or fact, calculated to render the publication objectionable, is that which states that the defendants published "the libelous matter following of and concerning the said plaintiff," that is to say, "Married, Joseph W. Caldwell" (said plaintiff meaning,) "to Miss Elizabeth Ehle, late of New-York," (meaning a public prostitute known by that name,) that said Elizabeth Ehle is and was a public prostitute, and well known to be so, thereby intending to charge that said plaintiff has been guilty of marrying a prostitute." The pleader may have intended the last sentence as an averment of the extrinsic fact, but it cannot be so treated. To give it the character of a distinct averment it would be necessary to supply the words, "And the said plaintiff further avers." In that case it would not make sense, and besides the averment of the extrinsic fact would follow the inuendo, while the rule of pleading is uniform that such averments must precede the inuendo. To make the passage bear any connected sense whatever the whole must be treated as an inuendo, and read thus: "Married, Joseph W. Caldwell (said plaintiff meaning,) to Miss Elizabeth Ehle, late of New-York, meaning a public prostitute known by that name, and that said Elizabeth Ehle is and was a public prostitute, and well known to be so, thereby intending to charge that said plaintiff had been guilty of marrying a prostitute." There being no distinct averment of the extrinsic fact from which it is sought to make the publication libelous, the complaint is defective and the demurrer well taken.

The second point is, "that the complaint should have averred that the extrinsic fact relied on was known to the defendants at the time of the publication." It contains no such averment. I have heretofore said that this publication, of itself, contains no injurious meaning towards the plaintiff. Marriage is lawful, and the law does not imply that parties to such contracts are persons of bad character, and no presumption of a constructive malice, or malace in law, can arise from the bare publication of such a marriage notice. Presumption of malice can only arise when the publication, on its face, is capable of conveying an injurious meaning, or producing an injurious effect. Every man is presumed to foresee and intend all the mischievous consequences that may justly be expected to flow from his voluntary acts.

The cases of constructive malice are conclusively such as involve words capable of bearing in themselves a libelous meaning. The law in such cases reasonably presumes that the defendant meant to say exactly what he did say. But the law presumes no more, than this; and when a hidden defamatory meaning is sought to be attributed to words in themselves innocent, and on their face containing no such sense, by extrinsic facts outside and independent of the publication itself, the knowledge of such facts must be shown by averment and proof to have existed in the breast of the defendant at the time of publication. This principle is substantially held in Smith vs. Ashley, (11 Met. 367,) Dexter vs. Spear, (4 Mason, 115.) A publisher may be liable for the publication of an article clearly libelous, which was inserted in his paper without his knowledge or consent; but not when he is not shown and cannot be presumed to have known that the article was intended to bear an injurious meaning. It is true that it is averred that the defendants published the words "falsely and maliciously," but that is not sufficient when the extrinsic fact relied on to make the publication libelous is independent of the words published; in such cases the pleader should bring home to the defendant a knowledge of that fact.

The defendant's third point is, that the plaintiff should have averred special damage. This he has not done. The law in this State is now well settled, that when the Court can discern an injurious meaning in the plain and natural purport of the publication itself, some damage is to be presumed; but when the words are not, in their natural and obvious construction, injurious, the plaintiff must aver and prove special damage. It was so held in Cooper vs. Stone, (3 Den., 299,) and followed in Bennett vs. Williamson, (4 Sand., 60.) In the former case, the Chancellor, in delivering the opinion of the Court, said: "To sustain a private action for the recovery of a compensation in damages for a false and unauthorized publication, the plaintiff in such action must either aver and prove that he has sustained some special damage from the publication of the matter charged against him, or the nature of the charge itself must be such, that the Court can legally presume he has been degraded in the estimation of his acquaintances, or of the public, or has suffered some loss, either in his property, character or business, or in his domestic or social relations, in consequence of the publication of such charge." There is nothing in the nature of the publication set forth in this complaint, from which the Court can legally presume that any of the consequences above set forth would flow. Special damage should have been averred.

Judgment for the defendants on demurrer, with leave to plaintiffs to amend, on payment of costs.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 1.

Before Judge Nelson.

There was quite a large gathering at the opening of Court this morning, it being expected that, as Judge NELSON had arrived and was to hold the Court, he might announce some decisions in important cases heretofore argued; among others, the Arden ejectment case. Such expectations, however, were not realized, as no decisions were announced.

PROPER FORM OF DECREE ON APPEAL IN ADMIRALTY.

Wells vs. The Bay State.—A motion was made in this cause, that the judgment against the claimants on appeal be stricken from the docket. The suit was commenced against the vessel *in rem*, and coming up to the Circuit Court, a judgment was entered against the stipulators on appeal, and also against the claimants.

Judge NELSON said that these decrees on appeal being drawn up generally by the counsel, were very different in form, and that as in this case the decree had been drawn against the vessel and the stipulators, without mentioning the claimants, he thought the clerk had no authority under it to docket a judgment against the claimants, and the docket was ordered to be corrected accordingly, by vacating the judgments against such of the claimants as were not stipulators.

CALL OF THE CALENDAR.

The Calendar was taken up and called until the case of Ross Winans vs. The Harlem Railroad Company was reached, an effort was made by the defence to postpone the trial for a fortnight on account of the illness of Mr. Whiting, the counsel who took charge of the case when it was tried before, but the motion was overruled, and the case set down for trial to-morrow morning. Some revenue cases were then taken up and disposed of.

Nov. 2, 1855.—The case of Ross Winans vs. The Harlem Railroad Company was taken up this morning, and a jury having been impannelled, Mr. Keller proceeded to open the case for the plaintiff. This case, as will be recollected, was tried in February and March last, and the jury disagreed. The suit is brought to recover damages for an infringement of the plaintiff's patent, in using the common eight-wheeled railroad car.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 2.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Chapin vs. *Flinn*—The defendant must be discharged. It must be without costs to her.

Phyfe vs. *Cockroft*.—The papers should be reviewed by the pleader. They contain much that should be stricken out. Further, why does not Miss Phyfe make affidavit?

Police Target Excursion.

The Police of the Fifth Ward on Thursday went to Fifty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, for target practice. They numbered forty muskets and made a good show. They had for distribution prizes, in all, of not less value than $3,500.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 2—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and fair request, at $6 87½@$6 43¾ for Pots, and $7 87½@$7 43¾ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,500 lbs. American Yellow sold at former rates.

BRICKS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

CANDLES—The inquiry is good and in excess of the supply, which circumstance gives holders the advantage.

COAL—Foreign is rare and quiet, but very stiffly held. Anthracite is in fair request and is steady, as before quoted.

COFFEE—The market presents no new features. The stock of Rio now slightly exceeds 44,000 bags, but it is mostly held above the views of buyers. Hence the inactivity evident in the light sales effected to-day at former quotations. Other kinds are also in slack request, but otherwise unaltered.

COPPER—The business is moderate, but prices are sustained.

COTTON—Remains quiet at old figures:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10⅛–
Fair	10	10⅛	10⅜	10⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are less freely offered at firmer prices, but are not in very brisk request. The sales since our last amount to about 18,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@$9 00¼
Straight State	9 06¼	@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 25
Mixed Western	8 87½	@ 9 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25	@ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00	@ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25	@ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 12½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25

Canadian exhibits no new feature,—the sales since our last included 600 bbls. superfine to best extra, chiefly at $9@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is also unchanged,—the sales since our last amounting to 2,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 87½@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour seems quiet, but steady at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately inquired for and is firm at $4 06¼@$4 75 for Jersey, $4 81¼ for Baltimore, and $4 87½ for Brandywine ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is still pretty freely bought at $2 00@$2 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is coming forward in small quantities, and is held with increased firmness, while being in pretty active demand. The sales since our last reach about 48,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 26@$2 27; Western white at $2 00; do. red at $1 92@$2 01; and Southern red at $2@$2 11½ ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,400 bushels, at $1 18@$1 20 ₱ bushel. Nothing really new has occurred in Barley or Oats. Corn exhibits no important change—the sales since our last embracing about 39,000 bushels Western mixed at 94@95c ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 750 bales taken at former rates.

HIDES—Are quiet, but very firm, with a small amount offering.

HOPS—Sales of 40 bales new have been imported at unchanged figures.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in demand, at $35@$36, usual terms, ₱ ton. The supply is moderate. Other kinds have not varied.

LATHS—Eastern sell quickly on arrival, at former prices.

LEAD—No important movement has occured since our last.

LEATHER—The market displays no alteration of interest.

LIME—Rockland is needed, at 90c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₱ bbl., but it remains quite rare.

MOLASSES—The sales have been unimportant, and indicative of no serious change in prices.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine remain about the same. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowing at 46¾c.@47c. ₱ gallon. It is in better supply.

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET—For the week ending Oct. 31.—Turpentine—The receipts since last review have been light, and there has been a better feeling in the market, with an advance of 14c. ₱ bbl. for Hard, and 23c. for Yellow Dip. Sales for the week foot up 2,271 bbls. at $3 35 for Yellow Dip, and $2 14 for Hard. There is a good feeling in the market, and sales are readily made at quotations. Spirits Turpentine—There has been considerable animation in the market for the past week, and prices have advanced 2c. ₱ gallon on last quotations. We foot up sales of 4,560 casks, at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Tar—There has been very little doing in this article, in absence of receipts. There is a good inquiry, and we note an advance of 5c. ₱ bbl., with sales of only 792 bbls., at $2 35@$2 40. There is a good feeling in the market. Resin—The market for common has ruled firm since last review, and prices remain without change. Sales for the week reach 4,530 bbls. In No. 1, we note only the sale on Saturday, of 110 bbls., at $2 25 ₱ bbl. We foot up sales at $1 27½@$1 30.

OILS.—We have nothing additional to report under this head, worthy of special reference.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is not so brisk, but is quite firm—the sales since our last including 1,250 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 56¼ for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime ₱ bbl. A contract sale was likewise reported of 1,500 bbls. new Mess, deliverable during the remainder of this year, for $20 per bbl. Cut Meats are still rare and needed. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Nothing really new can be noticed in Dressed Hogs, which bring, in lots, 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much—sales having transpired of 450 bbls. fair to prime, at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 275 bbls. at $9 50@$10 for country prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20 @$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $16 @$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 15c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The supply is still limited, and prices are sustained, with a moderate business.

SALT—The market exhibits no new feature of interest.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile taken, at 11c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Are dull and heavy. The trade buy sparingly, and refiners, having very large stocks of refined on hand, are reluctant to purchase any way freely. Prices are drooping. The sales since our last embrace about 480 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 5⅝c.@6¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Sales of 10,000 lbs. prime transpired, within our former range.

TOBACCO—A steady demand is the leading feature of the market, and if we had a larger supply of the better grades, more could be done. The sales since our last include 135 hhds. Kentucky, at 8¾c.@12¾c.; 121 bbls. Havana, 24c.@28c.; 275 cases Seed Leaf, at 9c.@12½c.; 25 cases Florida, on private terms.

WHISKY—We have only to report sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 41¾c.@42½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The steamer's absence continues to impede operations. For Liverpool, the engagements included 1,200 bales Cotton at ¼d. ₱ lb.; Flour at 3s. 6d.@3s. 9d. ₱ bbl.; 22,000 bushels Grain at 9¾d.@10d. ₱ bushel; and 500 bbls. Resin at 4s. ₱ bbl. For London, the shipments comprised 2,200 boxes Cheese at 55s., and small lots of other articles at proportionate rates. For other ports, the business was limited, at yesterday's quotations.

SPIRIT OF THE TRADE CIRCULARS.

Tobacco Trade of Louisville, Ky.

From the Louisville Journal, 30th ult.

We have no change whatever to notice. The sales of the week are small, owing to the very light stock on hand, which is set down at only 400 hhds., sold and unsold. We annex a statement from H. BRIDGES, Esq., the proprietor of Todd's warehouse:

The sales of Tobacco at Todd's warehouse for the fiscal year are 6,880 hhds. at full prices. The few hhds. of new offered have gone off at fair prices for immediate use for working it with old into inferior grades by the manufacturers. The market has been active throughout the year and the demand greater than the supply from the beginning.

From the 1st of November, 1854, to March 1, 1855, prices ranged—for lugs $4 75 to $5 25, medium leaf $5 50 to $6 50, fine $6 50 to $8, extra fine $8 to $10. From the 1st of March to 1st of May lugs $5 50 to $6 25, medium $6 25 to $7 50, fine $7 50 to $9, extra fine $9 to $11. During the month of May and until about the middle of June, lugs advanced and went off freely at from $7 to $7 50, whilst there was no material change in other qualities. After that time until now lugs experienced a decline of full $1 ₱ 100 lbs., and a slight decline was also established in middle grades, whilst the fine qualities rather improved.

My information of the present crop is, that it is large, but not quite equal to the crop of 1851 in quantity, while it will be greatly inferior in quality, owing to excessive rains and hot weather about cutting time. In my judgment prices will rule lower the coming year than the past, yet I do not believe that they will be as low as usual, when the crop is as large as the present, owing to the markets being generally bare.

Stock on hand 383 hhds. in all, and only about 40 on sale.

H. BRIDGES.

The sales at the two warehouses for the year ending on the 31st (estimating the sales of the two remaining days at 19 hhds) 11,625 hhds., with a stock of 400 hhds. in the market. The sales, for the preceding year were 10,200 hhds., with a stock of 1,500 hhds. The sales for the year ending on the 31st of October, 1853, were 16,643 hhds. with a stock of 6,000 hhds.; and the sales for the year ending on the 31st of of October, 1852, were 23,885 hhds. We continue to quote lugs $5 75 to $6 25 in edium $6 50 to to $7 75, fine leaf $7 75 to $8 50, and extra fine $8 50 to $10.

Baltimore Coffee Circular—Monthly Statement

At the close of our last Report, we left the Coffee market dull and wavering, without any apparent effort on the part of holders to press [illegible] arrival of heavy supplies from Rio added to the cargoes already afloat and unsold, had the effect to weaken the confident expectations of sellers, and produce a downward tendency in prices. The disposition to realise was, however, promptly responded to by speculators and dealers generally, who bought very freely, and soon relieved the market of all the important lots offered on sale. During the first week of the month, about 25,000 bags Rio changed hands, and for a short period following, there existed a feverish excitement, which has since imparted an unsettled character to the market. These heavy operations, besides checking the downward tendency, caused another opposite reaction, and prices have since recovered about a ¼ to ⅜ of a cent ₱ lb. from the lowest point. But, upon the whole, the impression produced has fallen short of general expectation. The stock on hand is mostly in second hands and held out of the market, and therefore the quantity offered is not large; but the demand for the Fall trade being mainly supplied, our jobbers are unwilling to stock themselves heavily at present rates. The speculative movement has been somewhat stimulated by the tenor of the Rio advices, confirming the late accounts of short crop and uncertain supplies, to which we have before referred. The market closed quiet. We quote good to Prime Rio 11¼c.@11¾c.; Fair Rio 11c.; Laguayra 11¾c.; Java 15c.@15¾c.

Imports of Coffee since Jan. 1, 1855.

	Bags.	Bags.
Rio	204,455	
Other descriptions	14,827	
		219,282
Same period 1854—Rio	155,940	
Other descriptions	25,601	
		181,541
Increase of imports this year		37,741
Stock on hand—Rio	26,000	
Stock on hand—Laguayra	2,000	
		28,000
Do. same period 1854, all kinds		15,000
Increase of stock this year		13,000

Importations this Month.

From Rio	30,637
From Laguayra	2,200
Total	32,837

Sales of the Month.—2,000 bags Rio 11¾c.@11¾c.; 14,500 do. 11¾c.@11¾c.; 18,500 do. 11c.@11¾c.; 4,500 do. 10¾c.@10¾c.; 500 do. 10¾c.; 2,500 do., dusty, 10¾c.@11c. Total sales 37,000 bags.

WHITE & ELDER.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

Cincinnati Produce Markets.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Oct. 31.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

In our Produce market, during the week, but little of special interest has transpired. The demand for Flour has been active, and prices have advanced during the week fully 50c. ₱ bbl. The demand has been fully equal to the receipts, so that the stock in the city continues very light. The purchases are being chiefly made on Eastern account, and the shipments to the East have been very heavy, while those to the South have been very light.

The high rates of Flour and Wheat continue to be a matter of general surprise, and few imagine it possible that they can be sustained. How it is that dealers can pay $8 for Flour in this market, while it is selling at $6 87 in New-York, is a matter which cannot be understood. No one denies that the supply of Wheat in the country is abundant, and the Corn crop is immensely large. Potatoes never were so plenty, and all kinds of vegetables are in the utmost profusion. The crop of Buckwheat is the largest ever known; and, in short, all kinds of food is plentier, except Pork alone, than ever before; and, with these facts before us, it seems strange that famine prices for Flour should prevail, and exceedingly probable that they cannot be sustained much longer. There is no famine in Europe, but simply a partial failure of the crops. The Potato crop in Ireland and England is abundant. The Wheat crop in England, Ireland and Scotland is nearly an average one. In France it is one-fifth below an average one. In the German States, a partial failure only. There is good cause for high rates, it is true, but there seems to be none to sustain famine prices.

BUTTER AND EGGS.

The receipts of Butter during the week have been but moderate, and the market for prime is firmer, and prices considerably higher. Summer packed has undergone no change, however, and is in moderate demand, with a fair supply. We quote good and prime Roll at 19c.@22c. and scarce; and fair Summer packed, in bbls. and firkins, 15c. Eggs have advanced to 16c.

CHEESE.

The market continues steady, with a good demand from the West and South. The sales during the week comprise 5,000 boxes, at 9½c. for common, 9¾c. for selected, 9¾@10c. for extra large, and 12c.@12½c. for imitation English dairy and Durham farm. The imports are large and the stock is increasing, but the weather being favorable, it is in good condition.

THE HOG AND CATTLE MARKET.

During the last four or five days a very strong indisposition has been manifested to operate in Hogs at the current rates quoted in our last, and in cases where sales have been effected, it has been at a decline of fully 50 ₱ cent. from the outside rates of the week previous. The only transaction we heard of during the week was one of 500 head, to be delivered during the last week of November, at $6 50 ₱ cwt., net. It is now exceedingly doubtful that sales could be made for December delivery at over $6, though there are no sales at this rate, and drovers have their ideas up to $6 50 and $6 75, and do not show any disposition to sellers. Fat Hogs are now selling to the butchers at $5 75 ₱ cwt., gross, which is equal to $7 20 ₱ cwt., net; but the market is dull, and the demand is not equal to the supply. In Beef Cattle there is no change to notice. We heard of a sale of 150 head, averaging 600 lbs., net., at $6 50 ₱ cwt.

PROVISIONS.

The stock of old of all kinds being exceedingly light, the sales are necessarily restricted to small parcels in the retail way, at 11¾c. and 12¾c. for Bacon Shoulders and Sides; $20 for Mess Pork, and 12c.@12¾c. for Lard.

Hog Business at Louisville.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 30th ult., says we have heard of no transactions except one large sale of 20,000 head from the hooks by pork-house owners, at $6, taken by an English packer. We continue to quote $4 50 to $5 gross, and $6 to $6 50 net, which includes the offering as well as the asking rates—there being no buyers, however, at the outside figures.

Heavy Grain Operations at Chicago.

During the past week we learn that a single party in this city purchased about 600,000 bushels Wheat, the most of which, it is said, will go forward to Boston. At an average of $1 50 per bushel, the gentlemen in question paid out nearly a million of dollars, all of which has passed into the pockets of the farmers of the country, and is so much added to the general wealth. Other parties, however, were actively engaged in buying throughout the week, and it is reasonable to estimate the quantity which changed hands during that time at fully two millions of bushels.—*Chicago Daily Press, Oct. 30.*

Grain in Store at Chicago.

We learn that there is upwards of 700,000 bushels of Wheat in store in this city at the present time, and large quantities are still coming forward for storage and for shipment, by railroad and canal. The amount of other Grain in store is not large.

Chicago Tribune, 30th ult.

A Corn Exchange at Milwaukee.

A meeting of the Dealers in Produce, the Vessel owners and Forwarders of Milwaukee and others interested in the movement of Produce and Merchandise, was held on Saturday morning last, to organize a Corn Exchange. A large number of gentlemen attended, and the following permanent Officers were chosen: *President*, HORATIO HILL; *Vice-President*, DAN. NEWHALL; *Secretary*, WM. B. ALVORD; *Treasurer*, E. M. FOWLER; *Arbitrators*, J. J. TALMADGE, C. H. WHEELER, N. G. STORRS.

After some discussion as to the best time and place of meeting, Messrs. HADLEY, HARRIS & FOWLER were appointed a Committee, to select suitable rooms and report at a future meeting.

Produce Receipts at Buffalo.

From the Buffalo Morning Express, Nov. 1.

IMPORTS FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER.

The following are the leading articles of import at Buffalo, for the month of October:

Flour, bbls	174,562	Oats, bush	250,528
Pork	900	Barley	24,206
Beef	14,464	Rye	84,380
Fish	816	Butter, lbs	117,300
Seed	3,727	Lard	24,900
Whisky	5,412	Tallow	110,100
Oil	148	Bacon	13,900
Eggs	628	Wool, bales	1,040
Beans	12	Hemp	123
Cranberries	50	Flax	302
Ashes, casks	551	Broom corn	2,700
Coal, ton	9,873	Pelts	458
Iron	981	Buffalo robes	14
Lead, pigs	6,833	Hides	10,179
Lumber, feet	9,052,580	Leather, rolls	426
Staves, No	1,919,105	Cattle	1 180
Shingles	23,500	Sheep	2,494
Wheat, bush	1,832,609	Live Hogs	5,420
Corn	788,789		

The following shows the receipts of six of the leading articles, at Buffalo, for the month of October.

	1855.	1854.		1855.	1854.
Flour, bbls.	174,562	167,112	Oats	250,528	460,347
Wheat, bus.	1,832,609	450,319	Barley	24,206	40,331
Corn	788,789	1,457,027	Rye	84,380	49,483

The following is a comparative statement of some of the leading articles of import at Buffalo, by Lake, from the opening of navigation up to Nov. 1, for two years:

	1855.	1854.		1855.	1854.
Flour, bbls.	698,443	564,057	Pork	18,713	126,096
Wheat, bus.	7,077,756	2,098,761	Whisky, bbls.	29,181	44,193
Corn	3,377,753	8,888,175			

The Buckwheat Crop in New-York.

The Utica (N. Y.) *Observer* says: "The crop of buckwheat in our State, it may be safely assumed, is a double one. There certainly never was as large an area, by one-half, before raised, and it has been harvested in good condition."

Dishonest Flour Speculators.

The Montreal *Gazette* cautions the public against counterfeit Flour. It is said that some dealers buy barrels with the best brands, and then fill them up with flour of the worst description, much of which is adulterated.

It is a singular fact, that the grain crop in South America bids fair to be as short as it is in Europe, though from causes quite different. Chili, which has been sending largely to California and Australia for several years, being cut off from the former market, raised less this year than usual, yet considerably more, it was believed, than was required in the country. Many shipments were accordingly made to Australia before it was ascertained that it would be required at home. Flour has now advanced much in prices so that they may be obliged to import it from California. In Peru and Ecuador there is a scarcity, owing to various causes, one of which is the refusal of the emancipated slaves to labor. In Ecuador the price of Flour has gone up to $40 a barrel. Fortunate is it, therefore, for the world, that the crop has been so abundant in the United States, that we have enough to make up the deficiency wherever it is required, and leave enough for ourselves.

NEW YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
ROWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Recalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's).....132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 92 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 337 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 239 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES KANN & CO., (Importers,) No. 53 Maiden-lane, and No. 81 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 501 Broadway, one door from 10th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Manufactory.
From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 288 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 130 East 27th, and 119 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st,

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japaned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants,).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....135 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University, 22d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 49th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself fit, honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 31, 1855.—AMEND THE LIEN LAW.—*To the Adopted Citizens:* Become united, and be true Americans. Beware of your votes—let not speculators and office seekers lead you in darkness. There are three particular offices—Sheriff, Street Commissioner and Comptroller—for the benefit of the working man. The time has come. We must be rescued to light, to the sound platform of General WASHINGTON'S memory. True Democratic Whigs—hail to the stars and stripes, and let the eagle wave. Freemen, rise and restore them to light, as the sounding of a 96 pounder. We have not forgot the suffering of last Winter from labor, to be paid at the Comptroller's Office; the fourteen weeks' back pay, hard suffering. Now, go in, hand and hand, for the best men. Out with ORGER, and in with WILLETT; out with FLAGG, and in with JOHN S. GILES; out with FUNK, and in with JAMES DEWEY. M. H. D.

FRIENDS OF CITY REFORM—In the XVth Council District, VIIth Ward, vote for DE LANCEY W. KNEVELS, a reliable and active supporter of City Reform.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS.—*For Judges of the Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.

Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.

Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.

Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.

Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.

City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.

Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS S. GLOVER.

Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. LOUDON.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. L. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING.
Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 2, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued on MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ The steamship *Baltic*, now in her fourteenth day out, had not been telegraphed this morning when the paper went to press. The *Baltic* has, doubtless, been detained by the prevalence of strong westerly winds, or, it may be, by the dense fogs which lie along the coast at this season of the year.

The City Ticket.

But one more working day will intervene between this and the day of election, and the doubting and hesitating must, in that brief time, make up their minds as to whom they will give their vote for; the decision will be a most difficult and perplexing one for a good many who have heretofore given but little thought to the candidates for office, but have voted blindly for the nominees of their party. But there is no longer any party whose nominations can be blindly followed; there is no longer a Whig party, nor a Democratic party, nor a Temperance party, nor an Administration party. There are plenty of Anti-Administration parties, and JOHN VAN BUREN is the *buffo parkants* of a party which he modestly asserts is to elect its ticket by a majority of more than fifty thousand votes; but it will be difficult to discover this party, we imagine, on Wednesday morning next. The contest on the State tickets will be sufficiently complicated, but on the City ticket, in which our citizens are immediately interested, there is such a confusion of candidates and parties, that it will be necessary for those who wish to vote for the best men, and to discharge their duty conscientiously, to commence in good season the task of picking their men out of the multitude offered for them to choose from. As to voting the entire ticket of any one faction, nobody will think of such a piece of undiscriminating servility out of the Custom-House party, where the right of private judgment is a heresy not to be tolerated.

It is very certain that there have never before been so many good men put in nomination for municipal offices as at the present time, and, if the best men should not be chosen, it will reflect but little credit on the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens. For the more important offices—such as the Comptroller, Street Commissioner, Sheriff and Inspector—each party has nominated a very excellent man. It has seldom been the case that New-Yorkers have had the privilege of voting for better men for County offices than AZARIAH C. FLAGG and ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, for instance; and we could name many more of equal capacity and integrity of character, though not, perhaps, so well known. The popularity and high character of the present Comptroller, who has been renominated by both the Republicans and the Softs, as well as by the Reformers, have made it necessary that the other parties should put in nomination their best and strongest men for this important office; so that we are sure of an efficient officer, let the choice fall upon whom it may. But it is safer to retain a good servant than to turn him away with the chance of getting a better, and for this reason, Mr. FLAGG will receive the support of a large number of our voters who might otherwise vote for one of the opposing candidates.

The office of City Inspector is one of exceeding importance. The health of our City is very much in his hands. He certainly should be a thoroughly educated medical man—one who understands the laws of health and the habits of epidemics, and who has a soul above making money out of his position. Such an one, fortunately, is Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM, a gentleman of distinguished reputation as a sanitarian philosopher, thoroughly practical, and above reproach. To vote for such is a peculiar pleasure in these days.

The necessity for a higher grade of men in our municipal offices than have heretofore managed the affairs of the City is not a point upon which any differences of opinion exist; all parties have agreed, in our opinion, that a reform is imperatively demanded; and an opportunity is now offered for effecting a wholesome change by choosing the right men for the right places, which we devoutly hope will not be lost by any trifling considerations about party obligations or traditions. So far as the City is concerned, there is no longer any party, a perfect political chaos has succeeded to the old party organizations, and every man is left free to follow the dictates of his own judgment. It will be most disgraceful and unfortunate if the result of the election on Tuesday next does not show that the people of the City are ready to give the preference to capable and honest men for public office, when they have the opportunity of doing so.

Once more, then, we say, let every man give his vote according to the best information he can procure, with a single eye to the fitness of the candidate, and an entire blindness to his party prejudices or past alliances. Let the best men fill the best places.

To the Germans.

We suppose there is but little use in addressing any words to the lower class of our German citizens, on their political duties. They probably do not read newspapers not printed in their own language, or if they do, they ascribe every sentiment therein to some low political party-motive; or else, what seems to be the most common, they merely follow the lead of their demagogues, without any reflection whatever. In this, they are not unlike a considerable number of native-born voters among us. Still, we know there are many German residents in America—readers of our paper—who have political opinions of their own, and who will act in the approaching election on well-considered principles; men who will do a journal which depends on no party, the credit of believing that its views are honestly meant, and with no selfish purpose. To such, we admit, that *the* great question, sinking all others, is the question of "Nativism." That is, that to a foreigner settled in this country, the subject most important, is the simple question, "Shall I have all my rights as a citizen?" All other matters of economy, or government, or justice, are nothing to him, compared with this is one issue—"Am I to be a citizen or not?" For if the German or Irishman is to be shorn or limited in his present rights and privileges as a voter and law-maker, such questions as State-rights, or Tariff, or Squatter-sovereignty, or Temperance, or even Slavery, are of no moment personally to him; he can only regard them as a spectator. We of course then expect to find the Germans arrayed against the Know-Nothings, first and foremost. But supposing once this question not to be at issue; or supposing a party, made up of such men as manifestly to be in favor of the most liberal legislation towards foreigners, with leaders, whose names through a long life have become famed as those of the friends of toleration to all sects and nationalities;—then we submit that by sensible men among foreign-born citizens, this question may be safely set aside. Suppose still further that a great issue comes up, which concerns personally every free laborer and every friend of Liberty, who shall ever make his home on American soil; an issue which stakes the very dignity of Labor for future centuries; which especially belongs to those who have suffered from oppression at home, and who have left their native land for the sake of liberty, or to enjoy a society and government where no stigma can ever be affixed to honest toil: the Issue of *Extension of Slavery or Liberty*.

We put it, then, under such a supposition, whether every German, with the soul of a freeman in him, should not cast aside all other questions and prejudices, and give his voice for FREEDOM—freedom to labor on the soil of virgin Empires by the side of freemen forever.

This supposition and this issue, we believe, are being realized in the present contest, and still more to be in the National Elections approaching. Cannot every enlightened foreigner see that the interests of his emigrating countrymen, and of the slaveholding community, are almost directly opposed? Whatever plants Slavery in a new Territory, in so far degrades the rank of the foreigners. The slave humbles the free laborer. Slavery curses most of all the middle class of working people, and finally exterminates them. Our foreign emigration must always be mostly of this class—o honest laborers and farmers with small means They never could buy slaves, if they would, to any extent; and they are compelled either to struggle with Slavery or to avoid it.

They do this latter; and the Western currents—richer to a new country than streams glittering with gold—of hardy artisans and workingmen, skirt like a promontory the beautiful oak glades and fields of Kentucky, and flow in wide channels over the plains and prairies beyond. The point before the people is, shall the rich, broad empire, now on the border of our civilization, but hereafter to be the populous and abounding centre of a Continent of States, be opened to these industrious, hardy, free-born laborers of Germany and other lands, where kindly homes transplanted, and free schools, and institutions of liberty shall scatter their blessings over the land; or shall they be shut out by the black barrier of human bondage; honest toil replaced by degrading servitude; aristocracy (of color) ruling, instead of intelligence; and unrewarded, wasteful drudgery reaping the rich fruits which belonged to industry and economy? Is Kansas, and all future new Territory to be settled by Germans, by Swedes, by Englishmen and Scotchmen, as free citizens and laborers, or by Negro Slavery and a Slaveholding Aristocracy? Shall the foreign-born citizen or the slave-owner reap the rich crops which are to wave on the wide savannahs of our Western Territories? Shall Labor—above all, the honor and hope of our emigrant population—be honored or degraded for centuries to come, in these vast districts? Shall Tyranny—that which in other forms has made the honored old "Fatherland," with all her learning and culture, a shame and a disgrace—cast her blights and scatter new curses over these untrodden fields and forests? What German or Swede, what Englishman or Irishman, who expects to live by honest labor, and who loves Liberty as the free man should love it, has not an interest in this question? It is no local issue—no party catch-word—no bait for foreigners. It involves life-interests—interests for every man and every woman, foreign or native-born, on the soil of America, who loves Justice and honors Labor. We trust no prejudice or passion will turn their minds away from it.

☞ On reference to our telegraphic column it will be seen that a most frightful railroad accident has occurred on the Pacific Railroad, about one hundred miles from Louisville. The dispatch states that ten cars of an excursion train, with over seven hundred passengers, while crossing the Gasconade River, were precipitated into the water. More than twenty-one persons are reported to have been killed.

A Message from Napoleon the Great.

The editorial office, like adversity, brings one in contact with strange acquaintances, and so heterogeneous are our visitors in the course of the day, that it must be a very strange bird indeed that could surprise us by flitting into our room. If Queen VICTORIA or the Emperor of Hayti should some day tap at our door, there would be no fluttering caused by such a visitor. But when a respectable looking gentleman walks into our presence without coming through the keyhole of the door, or through the half-opened window, and, quietly seating himself in a vacant chair, remarks that he had an interview the evening before with the great NAPOLEON, who communicated his opinions to him respecting the present condition and prospects of France, we must confess to a little astonishment. Such a visitor we were honored with a day or two since. The gentleman had no appearance of having recently escaped from a lunatic asylum, but, on the contrary, was very well behaved, and, as we learned, is an employe of the Bible Society. It is not the first time that he had been in communication with the dead Emperor, who had given notice, just previous to the death of the Emperor NICHOLAS, that "a crowned head would soon decease." The Great NAPOLEON is rather eccentric in his visits, it appears, and, on the last occasion, he chose, for the scene of his *début* among us mortals, a room in the house No. 144 South Sixth-street, Williamsburg—a rather out-of-the-way place, we should imagine, for a person like the great conquerer to drop in upon, when he revisits the earth by the pale glimpses of the moon. Austerlitz, Waterloo, Fontainebleau, the Tuileries, or the Chamber of BERANGER, one would think, were much likelier places for the great man to visit, than a small party of pious Presbyterians in Williamsburg, whom he could have had no knowledge of whatever. If the dead Emperor were to visit anybody in this neighborhood, we should say, humanly speaking, that Mr. ABBOTT, who has lately written such a complimentary history of his exploits, would be one of the first persons he would call upon, and favor with his prophetic communications. But there is no accounting for the vagaries of spiritual visitors. The gentleman in Williamsburg who is favored by an occasional visit from NAPOLEON the Great, informs us that the dead Emperor says that though affairs in France appear smooth on the surface, there will be a terrible commotion there before long, and before another year rolls round, France will be without an Emperor. The Nephew of his Uncle is pronounced by his uncle "a very bad man." The spirit of the great man said, among other things, "I done Spain great injustice," which, as a matter of fact, no one will be disposed to deny, but it is rather remarkable that the spirit of even a Frenchman should speak so ungrammatically.

In all seriousness, we think that the spiritual manifestation business has reached its culminating point of absurdity, and should be put down, though we hope that no police captain will imitate Capt. TURNBULL, and invade the sanctity of anybody's parlor on the suspicion of improper visitors from the spirit world being entertained there. Table-tipping and spirit-knocking are undeniable privileges of society, but then they are not the less absurd and mischievous for not being illegal.

The Astor House Liquor Case.

In another column we give the decision of Recorder SMITH, in the case of the Temperance Alliance against COLEMAN & STETSON. He holds that the plaintiff was bound to prove that the liquor was not imported; that the sale of imported liquors is free to every citizen, and that the seventeenth section of the Prohibitory law, which declares that the proof of sale is evidence of unlawful sale, is unconstitutional. The section declaring liquor kept for sale contrary to the statute a nuisance, and also the search, seizure and destruction clauses, he declared unconstitutional.

Personal.

DR. KANE'S PROSPECTS.

We are confidently assured that the editor of the *Evening Post* has no reason to contradict the report of the engagement of Dr. KANE to Miss MARGARETTA FOX. This young lady is said to have retired long since from all association with spiritualists, and spent the time of Dr. KANE's absence, with his aunt, near Philadelphia, from whom she has received instruction. She is said to be a beautiful, pure-minded and amiable girl.

Look at Your Tickets.

Judicial tickets have been circulated, with Judge COWLES' name as Justice of the Supreme Court, printed EDWARD L., and others EDWARD B. Voters will please scrutinize their tickets, and see that the name is printed EDWARD P. COWLES.

Amusements.

The general business of our places of amusement is decidedly improving. Those who prognosticated a prosperous season are not likely to be disappointed, and truth to tell, it would be very disheartening if they were. We have no recollection of a season so energetically prosecuted as the present. Not only are novelties in constant demand, but when produced they display managerial conscientiousness. They are carefully and faithfully put upon the stage.

The Pyne and Harrison English Opera Troupe bring their season to a close this evening. Miss LOUISA PYNE—the life and soul of the company—took her benefit last night. The house was crowded in every part. No artist who ever appealed to a New-York audience has more worthily earned a reputation than this admirable *cantatrice*. She may rest assured that she will not be forgotten, however long she may be away. After the final performance, to-night, the *troupe* will proceed South for the Winter, returning to our City about March next. In the meantime the RAVELS will carry the town by storm. For a couple of weeks NIBLO's will be closed in order that suitable preparations may be made for the production of their Romantic and Comic pantomimes, *Lalleie, Tubleaux D'action*, &c.

There was no performance at the Academy of Music last evening. The necessary rehearsals of the "Prophète" rendered it impossible. This magnificent opera will be produced on Monday. We are confident that the management will date its prosperity from that night. Nothing has been neglected that could insure completeness. The *ensembles* will be superb, and the *mise en scene* unprecedented in splendor. All the attractions of the opera will not end here. A new tenor makes his *debut* in the *rôle* of the "Prophet." He enjoys a European reputation, which we have every reason to think will be indorsed here. In every respect Monday next will be *the* night of the season.

Mr. WALLACK and Mr. BURTON have found their latest productions sufficiently attractive. Their houses have been excellently attended during the week. Mr. BURTON announced the "Chalet" for Thursday evening, but it was postponed. We are pretty sure of having something new here so soon as —Mr. WALLACK is ready. Possibly the "Chalet" will keep till that time. The Broadway manager must feel flattered by the delicate attentions of the Chambers-street manager.

Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS have been playing to good houses at the Broadway. They are established favorites, profitable and good.

THE METROPOLITAN remains closed. Our remarks concerning Signor ROSSIO, who, it will be remembered, thought proper to address here on Monday last, have elicited a letter of explanation from that gentleman. It appears that he was very badly treated by the management, and prevented from playing on the Sunday previous. On Monday the orchestral accompaniments to his *Lucia Fantasie* were purloined, so that again he was not in a position to fulfill the promises to the audience. Feeling naturally sensitive at being placed in such a position, he appealed to the management for an explanation, desiring that some one would explain the matter to the audience. But he could get no one to do this for him. He was uncertain how to act on Monday, and it was the excitement of a moment that made him determine on addressing the audience himself. There was a commotion in the parquette, and he became conscious that a *clique* was there to hiss him. To foil them he addressed the audience. This explanation relieves Mr. ROSSIO from blame. Extraordinary circumstances sometimes justify extraordinary measures.

Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN have issued their prospectus for *Matinees Musicale* referred to some days back. They will commence on the 16th instant, at Dodworth's Roms, Broadway. A quartette by SCHUBERT, a trio by BRAHAM, and CHOPIN's posthumous Impromptu, are the principal features of the nrogrmme. We anticipate much musical satisfaction from these entertainments.

MALONE RAYMOND has united his fortunes with MACALLISTER, the Wizard, at No. 472 Broadway Their entertainments are capitally contrived and well attended.

For Panoramas, Picture Galleries, Museums, Minstrels, &c., we refer to our advertising columns.

A Fifth-Avenue Romance.

A marriage, with rather romantic antecedents, is about to be celebrated very shortly in this City.

About a year since, a distinguished Hibernian formed the acquaintance of a celebrated belle, Miss F—— T——d, daughter of a wealthy Fifth-avenue merchant. Four days after the first introduction, the swain proposed and was accepted—by the lady only. The parents, alas! were obdurate. The father declared that his reasons for disapproving of the match were of a serious nature, and based on some unpleasant antecedents in the life of the candidate for his daughter's hand. Stolen interviews resulted, and, finding eventually that the young lady was determined to stick to her lover, the cruel father made his will, and disinherited his daughter.

It is understood that the parties are to be married in a few days.

Children of Aliens.—Proscription.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Though the Know Nothing party have, in a measure, removed the pledge of secrecy, and have given the public what professes to be a platform of principles. Yet there is one phase of the subject which conflicts with the rights of a large portion of the community, and is not generally understood. They have adopted the principle that *the children of adopted citizens, whether born before or after their parents become naturalized, are ineligible to office*—thus depriving them of a right guaranteed by the constitution. Yet, they dare not, in the exposition of their creed, avow this principle. REPUBLICAN.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 3.

THACKERAY—An estimate of THACKERAY's works: Comparison with DICKENS'.

FAREWELL DINNER TO MR. THACKERAY—Given at London, previous to his departure for America—Report of the Proceedings.

THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION AT BOSTON—From our Special Correspondent—Speeches of Hon. EDWARD EVERETT, Hon. ROBERT C. WINTHROP, MARSHALL P. WILDER.

LIST OF PREMIUMS AWARDED AT THE NATIONAL EXHIBITION.

PARISIAN GOSSIP—From Dick Tinto.

NEWS FROM EUROPE—War News. The Austrian Government on the Eastern Question. Defeat of the Spanish Insurgents. Interesting about the Japanese.

OHIO ELECTION—Official Result.

IMPORTANT FROM NEBRASKA.

THE MAGAZINES—Nuts from the Table of the Monthlies.

WASHINGTON—Intelligence from the Seat of Government, by the Special Correspondents of the TIMES.

SANTA FE—Indian Hostilities Threatened.

EDITORIALS—The Late Whig Party. President PIERCE and Ex-Governor RELDER. The Only Sectional Party. The City's Meat Bill. The News by the *George Law*. The Postmaster-General and the Magazines. The Administration and the Softs.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 1—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market, fully reported. Crops at the South. The Hog Crop.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter Styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps. Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS, OF ALL THE LATEST Paris styles in Velvet Moire Antique and Cloth, at prices lower than any other house in the trade.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

AN EXTRA PAPER FOR ELECTION WEEK.
Price 6 cents per copy, or $3 per 100.
INHALATION, INHALATION AND ANNIHILATION
—THE INHALATION PROCESS FOR CONSUMPTION
SEE THE SUNDAY COURIER TO-MORROW.
Price 6 cents—sold every where.
JAMES L. SMITH, No. 13 Spruce-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Tapestries, 2s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 2s. 6d., 3s., 3s. 6d. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S, No. 60 Bowery.

WINTER CLOTHING! GREAT BARGAINS!
READ THE PRICES!!!
Overcoats of all Cloths, Beaver, &c., at $5 to $20.
Talmas of Lion skin, Norway Coating, &c., at $3 to $25.
Business and Walking Coats, new styles, at $5 to $15.
Pants of American and European goods, at $2 to $6.
Vests of rich Velvet, Cashmere, &c., &c., at $2 to $10.
Boys' Clothing of every kind equally low at Oak Hall.
DE GROOT & SON, Nos. 74 and 76 Fulton-st.

CLOTHING AND ROGERS & CO.'S—A WORD TO PARENTS.—A family of boys can be handsomely clothed for the Fall and Winter at ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., cheaper than anywhere else in the United States. The Dress and School suits and an endless wear for boys, include an immense variety of styles, material and sizes. In the Gentlemen's Clothing Department the field for choice is unlimited. The lowest price appears consp icuously on every article, and no abatement is made. In fact, the cheapness is so apparent that all are satisfied.

HANDSOME BOOTS AND GAITERS—WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., offers inducements to purchasers not found elsewhere. His boots are made in the latest Parisian styles, and are warranted to do good service. There is no place where so much value can be got for the money as at WATKINS'.

LINEN COLLARS, SHIRTS, CRAVATS, Handkerchiefs, mufflers; gloves of wool, merino, silk, kid and plush; undershirts and drawers, all kinds, with a full assortment of gentlemen's furnishing goods, for sale, wholesale and retail, by IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FALL STYLE FOR 1855 NOW READY AT THE NEW HAT CO.'S, Nos. 146 AND 148 NASSAU-ST.—Best quality $3 only. The public are invited to call. We sell a single Hat at wholesale price. Call and see.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Malden-lane.

GREAT TRIUMPHS
AND
UNPARALLELED SUCCESS
OF
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR
ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA;
Equally certain as a
PREVENTIVE OR CURE.
NO POISON.
PROOFS!

Had the Ague for Twelve Years!!!

PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor, but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with RHODES' Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months have now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.

I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

70 BOTTLES PERFORM 70 CURES.

CONSTANTINE, Mich., Sept. 24, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I have just sent an order to Ames & Holliday for another half gross of your Fever and Ague Cure. It has sold like Hot Cakes, and I have only two bottles on hand. One reason it has sold is because when I have heard of a case of Ague or Chill Fever, I have sent a bottle and told them to try it, and if it did not help them, they were not obliged to pay for it, and they were all satisfied. I had one case of Chill Fever where it run four days, but the man came to see me on the sixth day well satisfied. Truly yours,

JOHN P. GLADDING.

24 BOTTLES PERFORM 24 CURES.

MOLINE, ILL., Sept. 24, 1855.

Mr. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The box of "Ague Cure" you sent us has all been sold and created a large demand for more; to meet which, we have ordered from your general agent at Chicago, J. D. Yerrington. Its sale will only be equaled by the number of Fever and Ague cases. Hoping these cases may be few, yet have a bottle of the Cure for every case.

We remain, Respectfully yours, &c.,

RICHARDS & ALLEN.

19 BOTTLES PERFORM 19 CURES.

Letter from a Postmaster.

MAXWELL, Delaware County, Ohio, Aug. 19, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your medicine has met with the most favorable success in this neighborhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by you to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I inclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can—there never has been as much Chills and Fever since I lived in the State, as at present. Yours, &c., RICHARD MARTIN, P. M.

21 BOTTLES PERFORM 21 CURES.

PINE RUN, Mich., July 21, 1855.

DR. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* Your Cure for the Fever and Ague has thus far performed wonders. It has not failed in one instance to perform a quick and permanent cure. Some who have been troubled with the distressing disease have been ENTIRELY CURED by using only one bottle of the CURE. Please send us immediately four dozen, as we have but three bottles remaining.

Truly yours, LATHROP & McLEAN.

43 BOTTLES PERFORM 43 CURES.

DARLINGTON, Ind., Oct. 20, 1855.

Mr. JAMES A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* The four dozen of your Ague Cure was received about three weeks since and we have but five bottles remaining. NOT ONE SINGLE CASE HAS IT FAILED IN CURING, and we shall sell the rest before we can receive a new supply. We should be glad if you would order four dozen more sent to us immediately, and remain, yours truly, KNOX & ENDICOTT, Druggists.

CURE OF PANAMA FEVER.

PROVIDENCE, Sept. 22, 1855.

Mr. JAMES A. RHODES—Having been entirely cured by your remedy, I take pleasure in assuring you of the benefit it has been to me. I was first attacked by chills and fever on the Isthmus of Panama, several months since, and in spite of the different remedies and treatment I adopted, my health grew worse until I commenced the use of your Fever and Ague Cure. Since that time I have not had a single chill, and am now in the enjoyment of good health.

Wishing your medicine the success that it merits,

I remain, truly yours,

THOMAS G. ANDREWS,
I. O. O. F.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE." We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that WILLIAM N. ROWE, Merchant, Sharpsburg, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro, Md., Sept. 4.*

EVIDENCE FROM A CLERGYMAN.

PLYMOUTH, Richland Co., Ohio, Sept. 25, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I cheerfully testify to the value of your Antidote to Malaria. One young lady in the family of a clergyman here has been taking an "AGUE BALSAM" for some time without any permanent benefit—a few days since she got a bottle of the Cure and has not had a chill since. A young man also used the same Balsam some time without relief until he got a bottle of your CURE. So far it works like a charm. Yours, truly,

REV. A. C. DUBOIS.

UNSOLICITED EVIDENCE FROM A PHYSICIAN.

MONTICELLO, Ind., Aug. 27, 1855.

J. A. RHODES—*Dear Sir:* I have been in the practice of Medicine here for about three years and can conscientiously recommend your medicine, having used it myself and prescribed it in a number of instances with *perfect success*. Respectfully yours, W. G. SPENCER.

If anybody desires further evidence they will find it in every bottle of the "CURE," which is being introduced as rapidly as possible into every town and village in the United States, Canadas, &c. The eminent chemist Dr. J. R. Chilton, of New-York, certifies to its perfect innocence. It is therefore optional with all to have the Fever and Ague or not just as they please.

REAL ESTATE OWNERS IN MALARIOUS DISTRICTS will find it much to their advantage to introduce this harmless cure at once in their neighborhood. There are numberless lots, farms and localities that are utterly unsalable at anything like their real value, because people will not buy where they are morally certain to get sick and keep sick. Millions of dollars in the aggregate, therefore, will result to you by giving to those pallid nane faces the ruddy glow of health, and thus assuring purchasers that they can perfectly protect themselves from malaria. You need take no risk about it though the above letters show how little there is in puffing. I will warrant a trial purchase of Two Dozen to all land-owners or others who wish to test its virtues—No Cure, No Pay. All that is necessary on your part is RESOLUTION enough to order it. I take all the risk, and only require to know that the parties applying are responsible persons, who will make true returns.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

A. P. CLARK, Agent, No. 57 John-st., and for sale by BARNES & PARK, C. H. RING, F. C. WELLS & CO., C. V. CLICKENER & CO., W. S. DUNHAM, H. A. FAHNSTOCK, HULL & CO., and all Druggists.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR, UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the Hungary Tea Warehouse, No. 114 Bowery, or at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 114 6th-av. These well-known establishments are conducted in their system of management, and by combining themselves to but those articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need particular. Please examine before purchasing. N. B.—The Hungary Tea Warehouse is located below Grand-st., No. 114, east side, and may be distinguished by the Light in front in the window, who surpasses everybody in his strength and liberality in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh-ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

CURTAIN GOODS, SATIN DE LAINES, WORSTED DAMASK, LACE CURTAINS, Window Shades, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, have just received per steamer a splendid stock of the above goods, some new patterns, very beautiful and rich. Also the largest stock of Window shades and other window ornaments in New-York. We are prepared to offer inducements to purchasers of the above goods. No. 261 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—PARIS MADE and very beautiful; some that, in addition to keeping the time of day, record the day of the week, day of the month, month of the year, and changes of the moon.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

A HAT RETURNED.—AN ENTRY THIEF returned a hat which he had stolen last week from a house in the seventeenth, because it was not a KNOX hat. He evidently knew what a good hat was. Gentlemen who can appreciate beauty, durability and elegance should call at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—WE OFFER THE LARGEST assortment of plain white and richly decorated French china ever exhibited in New-York, embracing dinner, dessert and tea ware—prices at the lowest possible remunerating rates. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES! GAS FIXTURES!!—VARIETY increased. Over three hundred different patterns of chandeliers. Prices that defy competition.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

LIGHT INDIA RUBBER COATS, CLOAKS, &c.—Gentlemen wanting a handsome, light and admirable Garment will do well to inspect some imported goods now being opened at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $6 75 per pair,
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 85 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 245 Broadway.

SMITH BROTHERS,
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING STORES,
Nos. 122 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.
The price is marked on all the goods in plain figures.

ANOTHER VERDICT IN FAVOR OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.

The last dispute relating to ownership of Safes, tested by fire, occurred at the destruction of Messrs. Hecker & Brother's Flour Mills, at Brooklyn, N. Y., on the morning of the 11th inst.

The following is the summing up of the testimony in this case, (a part of which has been given to the public through the Press,) viz: In September, 1854, Messrs. Hecker & Brothers bought of S. C. Herring a safe, (weight about 2,700 pounds,) for their flour mills in Brooklyn, which was made and filled in accordance with the patent known by the name of "Herring's Patent Champion Safe." On the 11th inst. the evening papers announced that the large and extensive flour mills of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, in Brooklyn, known as the Island Mills, had been destroyed by fire. At about 5 o'clock the same evening the subscribers dispatched a young man in their employ to ascertain if their safe had been exposed to the fire, who, on his return, reported that the safe had been exposed to a very severe heat, but had been taken out of the burning ruins, and, upon being opened, the books, papers, &c., were found uninjured, as may be seen by the following certificate:

Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co. NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the Herring's Patent Safe, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found to be totally uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

On the morning of the 18th inst., the following Card appeared in the newspapers:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify, that on the afternoon of the 18th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person in charge, who gave me his name as Reaney, to whom I made known my business. He replied distinctly and clearly, first, that the plate on the Safe was the original "Wilder's Patent." A. J. HARRINGTON.

Sworn to before me, this 18th day of Oct., 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

It was of little consequence to the subscribers, whether Mr. Harrington (a partner of R. G. Wilder & Co.,) was right what he stated in his affidavit, or not, knowing as we did, that it was not the *fact*; but it was of importance as contradicting the statement of the certificate Messrs. Hecker & Brother had so politely furnished us; and also of importance to Mr. Reaney, therein named, who, on reading Mr. Harrington's affidavit, addressed us the following Card for publication:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855.

The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. R. G. WILDER & CO.'S advertisement of this morning, as Messrs. Hecker & Brothers' clerk; and would say that one of the firm of R. G. Wilder & Co., questioned me in relation to the safe therein mentioned, but I never said or told him the safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates, (the safe was Herring's Patent,) and all the statements in said R. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me, respecting said safe, are destitute of truth.

E. T. REANEY,
Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.

In addition to the foregoing unmistakable evidence of the identity of the safe in dispute, the same safe (which has been taken of Messrs. Hecker & Brother, in part payment for a much larger one (can be seen in front of the subscribers' store, with the name in cast iron letters, as originally made, thus: "Herring Pt." "Safe." "N. Y." which the public are invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves when about to select a *Fire Proof Safe*, where such are most likely to be found.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Franklin-street Congregational Church** (Rev. Dr. Patterson's), corner of Franklin and Church sts., will be opened for public worship TO-MORROW, Nov. 9, Service at 10½ o'clock A. M., by Rev. Dr. Tomkins, of Newburg; at 3 o'clock P. M., by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER; and at 7 in the evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Dr. PARKER. All who favor the cause are cordially invited to attend. A collection, to aid the funds of the Church, will be taken up at the conclusion of each service.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The Sunday afternoon Bible Class, in connection with this Association, under the direction of Prof. EDWARD CROSBY, will meet TO-MORROW, and on every Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, in the Reading Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Members of the Association, strangers in the City, and all persons interested are most cordially invited to join the class.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Rec. Sec'y.

☞ **Dr. John Thomas** will continue to lecture every SUNDAY FORENOON during the Winter, (Death permitting,) on *The Gospel of the Kingdom of God, and to Embrace on the Present Eastern War.* All interested in the signs of the times are invited to attend St. John's Hall, corner of Bowery and Delancey-st., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, Services NEXT LORD'S DAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. D. Mol. QUACKENBUSH; in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, Rev. Dr. JOHN THOMPSON, of the Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, will preach.

☞ **"Elias, Truly, Shall First Come."**—So and our Lord, who is coming speedily in the clouds of Heaven. His Messenger and Precursor will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway. "Hear ye Him!"

☞ **And he gathered them Together,** into a proper place, called in the Hebrew Tongue Armageddon, and in the Greek Tongue Sebastopol. Preaching by J. ADENEY, from Conn., on SUNDAY, Nov. 4, at the corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets. The public are invited.

☞ **Primitive Christianity.**—Providence permitting, Elder P. HAWKES, from Massachusetts, will preach in the house known as Advent Chapel, on 7th-av. near 11th-st., SABBATH, Nov. 4, at the usual hours, Morning, Afternoon and Evening. The public generally are respectfully invited to attend. Seats are free.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-street, near Houston-street, will give the first of a series of Sabbath Evening Lectures TO-MORROW, Sabbath Evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Religious claims of Modern Spiritualism.*

☞ **Moravian Church**—No. 263 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Weekly Lecture on Tuesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. Seats free.

☞ **The Sacrament.**—Rev. Dr. FINLAY will administer the "Lord's Supper" TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in the Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., Williamsburg. Evening service at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Burning Bush.*

☞ **S. B. Britton,** of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute on SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING next, (to-morrow.) Subject for the Evening—*Raising the Dead, Trances, States of Suspended Animation and Premature Interments.*

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler**—Will deliver the fifth of his series of discourses on *Bible Characters* in the Market-st. Church, (near East Broadway,) TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church**—Rev. P. P. JONES, Pastor.—Services in this Church hereafter every SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. William P. Corbit** will preach in the Church corner of Catharine and Madison-sts., only in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock on Sabbath-day, until further notice.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.**—Worshipping in Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Preaching TO-MORROW by the Pastor, Rev. S. L. FINNEY, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Mr. S. B. BRITTAN, Editor of the *Spiritual Telegraph*, will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

☞ **The Mariners' Church,** formerly of Roosevelt-st., now corner of Madison and Catherine-sts. Preaching every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES J. JONES.

☞ **Fifteenth-street Presbyterian Church**—Will be open for Public Worship on SABBATH, the 4th inst., at the usual hours.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

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☞ **A Course of Theological Lectures**—On the distinguishing characteristics of the Heavenly Doctrines of the New Church, as presented in the Theological Writings of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG, will be delivered in the Brick Chapel, in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs., on each SABBATH EVENING, commencing Nov. 4. The first three Lectures will be given as follows: Lecture I., Nov. 4—*Philosophy of Creation*, by Prof. GEORGE BUSH. Lecture II., Nov. 11—*Hell—what it is and where it is*, by Rev. R. F. BARRETT. Lecture III, Nov. 18—*What the Bible teaches of the spiritual world; where it is, its sun, its objects, phenomena, and laws*, by Rev. SAMUEL BESWICK.
The above are merely introductory to the Course, which will comprise lectures in which will be presented important solutions to some of the most prominent enigmas of the sects—on God, nature of the Scriptures, Heaven and Hell, with the terms referring thereto, the Human Soul, and their intercourse with each other. The reflecting of every denomination, and all who are in any degree interested in the doctrines of the New Church, are cordially invited to attend. Lectures to commence at 7½ o'clock. Service every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Dyspepsia can be Cured.**—*From R. P. Stow, Esq., Assistant Clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives:* WASHINGTON, D. C., June 15.
DR. GEO. B. GREEN—*Dear Sir:* I feel it a pleasure to make known to you and the public, the surprising effects of the Oxygenated Bitters in relieving me from that most discouraging disorder, dyspepsia. I have been afflicted for about seventeen years with the usual attendant symptoms, viz.: Constipation of the bowels, headache, pain in the chest, flatulence, acidity of the stomach and severe nausea; and most of the time I was extremely bilious. I have used various remedies, have been strict in my diet, but all to no good purpose. Hearing of the Oxygenated Bitters, I procured some; have used four bottles, and find the bad symptoms all removed, and myself once more in the enjoyment of health. None but the dyspeptic sufferer who has felt all the horrors of the disease, can at all appreciate the value of the medicine.
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☞ **Still Open.**—THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open, with music this and every evening by Dodworth's Band. Admission, 25 cents; children and apprentices, half price; schools, 6¼ cents each pupil. Tickets may be obtained at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, corner Park-place.

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☞ **W. Elmer, M. D.,** has removed to No. 85 West 30th-st., one block west of Madison-square, 6th-av. and Broadway. Dr. E. employs in his practice the new Organic Remedies, which are far superior to all other agents in the cure of disease. N. B.—Female maladies will receive special attention.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 4, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—*France, Admission 25 cents.* Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, per U. S. steamer HERMANN, will close at this Office on SATURDAY, the 8d day of November, at 1PM o'clock A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE OLD HOMESTEAD,
BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS,
Author of *Fashion and Famine*. 1 vol. 12mo. Price, $1 25.
NEXT EXTRACT.
From a lengthy review in the Evening Mirror.
We have read this new work by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS entirely and carefully; and, at the close of the concluding chapter, where everything ends wisely and well, we feel not a little regret at parting with such agreeable company. There is not a common-place character in the book; and the leading actors in the drama must either be copied with Chinese fidelity from actual life, or created by an inspiration of genius. "Little Mary Fuller" has all the individuality of DICKENS' "Little Nell," while her strangely spiritual and beneficent nature is ripened and developed into that perfection of feminine loveliness that compels a sort of spontaneous worship from all true hearts. The reader little knows when this poor, forsaken, half-frozen, half-starved orphan is introduced to him, in the commencement of the story, how he will grow in love with her as the tragedy progresses: how absolutely and how vividly her sorrows will become his own, and how her ever-expanding goodness of heart and purity of life will win him into sympathy with everything good and beautiful. Dear little Mary Fuller—the delicate offspring of a woman's heart and a poet's brain, her sufferings will moisten many eyes; while her patience and her faith, her truthfulness and her tenderness will be a lesson of consolation not easily forgotten.
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It embraces some mention of early influences, which led the author to adventure in the East; his voyage thither in his own vessel, the *Flirt;* his arrival in the MALAYAN ARCHIPELAGO, and sojourn in the interior of SUMATRA, where he met with princes and nobles of the island, and their families; visiting them at their homes, partaking of their hospitality, studying their literature, and observing their RELIGION, LAWS, CUSTOMS and SOCIAL HABITS—as peculiar to the Malay race, and as affected by European influences; and forming intimate friendly relations, which were interrupted by the jealousy of Dutch officials; causing his arrest; the seizure of his vessel; his incarceration in the PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN, in the ISLAND OF JAVA, where he remained one year and a half—there undergoing a most extraordinary and oppressive prosecution at the hands of the Government of NETHERLAND INDIA. The grand-daughter of a Sumatran prince befriended him there, and he had within his prison cell a most novel and interesting experience of MALAY and JAVANESE character; meeting with a heroism of devotion bordering upon the REGIONS of ROMANCE, which brightened many prison hours, and finally enabled him, when his life was in danger, to effect his escape.
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Messrs. D. Appleton & Co., of New-York, will publish, the latter part of the present week, a new work of fiction, which promises to be a publication quite beyond the common run of American novels. We have been favored with an early copy, and although we have not been able, since it has reached us, to finish its perusal, we have at least read sufficient to assure us that its merits are real, intrinsic, and of a high order. When we have satisfied our curiosity, which a partial examination has excited, we shall speak more particularly of its plot, incidents and ideal impersonations. In the meanwhile, we will only say that the tale is written by a lady, whose name is not given, and who, we understand, desires to preserve an incognito. Far be it from us to seek to penetrate the well thus self-imposed; at the same time we may plead guilty to an unsatisfied but unavoidable curiosity as to the fair authoress. The scene of the story is in and about our good "city of notions." May we not *guess* that she is no stranger to this community? Has she ever published before? Who will tell us? At least we are confident that she has written much and often, for hers is no unpracticed style, whether she has ever appeared before the public as an authoress or not. The book will be ready on the 3d of November, before which we hope to give it a more extended review, and when we advise our readers to make themselves acquainted with its merits from the volume itself, and not to take our word for it, without confirming our correctness by their own judgment and examination.
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CORRESPONDENTS
from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.
A FULL and complete review of the markets, the prices current of flour, produce, and merchandise generally, will be published weekly, prepared by an experienced man, expressly for this paper.
CONTENTS OF THIS WEEK'S NUMBER:

Our Special Contributors:	*Editorial Articles:*
A Prairie Ride—By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.	Christ's Work on Earth.
Letter from Andover—By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.	Foster on Future Punishment.
Amos and Jeroboam II.	Mutilated Republications.
Letter from Boston.	The Tract Society in New-England.
The Fine Arts.	A New Phase in Theology.
The Sack of Losentz.	The New Church at Saugerties.
From our French correspondent.	The Tract Society.
A Trip through the Lake Country of New-York.	Commercial and Financial—Written expressly for this paper, by a well-known merchant of this City.
"The Divine Instrumentality for the World's Conversion."	*Selections:*
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Obituary.	A Welcome Book.
Literary Record.	Preaching.
Religious Intelligence.	*Editor's Book Table:*
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Indian Orphans.	Letters on the War.
Alice Leslie's Journey.	Cattle Market.
What is becoming of our Churches?	Review of the Market.
	Prices Current.

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Author of "Life in London," "Ellen Munroe," "Banker's Daughter," &c., &c. Price, 50 cents.
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IMPORTANT TO NEWSVENDERS.
TO-MORROW'S
SUNDAY MERCURY,
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Newsmen who increase their orders largely
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Last week the demand was far greater than the supply. The edition will be largely increased to-morrow.

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A ROMANCE BY GEORGE SAND.
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This translation of one of the most celebrated works of the greatest living French Authoress, will be hailed with delight by all lovers of the excellent in literature, and while it is of the deepest interest, it forms, by its deep poetical feeling and delicacy of sentiment, a healthy contrast to the popular literature of the day. It is accompanied by a sketch of the distinguished authoress, from the pen of a gentleman of well-known biographical research, and which will be read by all with intense interest.
Margaret Fuller, in a letter dated 1847, speaking of George Sand, says:
"'Teverino' and 'La Mare au Diable,' which she has lately published, are as original, as masterly in truth, and as free in invention as anything she has done.
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It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tuckerman.*

FREE-LOVE ADVOCATE—A new weekly paper; organ of the "Free-Lovers;" second number out, and for sale by all newsdealers and newsboys. Single copies three cents; one dollar a year, in advance. Published for the proprietors at the office of the *Broadway Belle*, No. 298 Broadway, New-York.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

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Flannels and Blankets, at less by 25 per cent. than manufacturers' prices; also, Shirtings and Sheetings, Muslin, white and unbleached, by the piece or bale.
Haberdashery, Hosiery, Embroideries, and Gloves, together with over 700 pieces of Cap and Bonnet Ribbons, well worthy the attention of Wholesale Buyers. As the entire stock must be cleared out, purchasers will do well to make an early call and insure bargains. One Price Only.
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AMBROTYPES—An entire new style of pictures and the finest in the world. (See Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I have the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes; but it is a deception. They dare not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures patent. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the City.
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AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR AT CRYSTAL PALACE.—The Fair will continue open this week, day and evening. Music by Dodworth's Band every evening. Admission 25 cents—children and apprentices half price. Those employed in manufacturing establishments can procure tickets in packages at 15 cents each. Schools 6¼ cents each pupil.

SMITH'S CELEBRATED SELF-ADJUSTING STOCKS AND CRAVATS.—Will be sold for thirty days at a great sacrifice, in order to close out Fall stock. See samples at the Crystal Palace.
F. P. SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 50 Day-st., up stairs.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and laundress, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American girl, aged 16, as chambermaid and waiter, nurse, or assist in housework. Best of references given. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, is a good plain cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress' place preferred; the best of references where I have lived over five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th ave., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Welch woman, as chambermaid or seamstress, in a respectable private family. She is entitled to the highest recommendation for character and capacity. Any person in want of either will please apply to ROBERT EVANS, Dry Goods, No. 301 1st-av., where she may be seen for a few days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady of kind disposition and much experience as housekeeper in a gentleman's family, is a good sewer and fond of children. Inquire for Miss WHIDDEN, at No. 210 Greenwich-st., New-York.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a number of boys, members of a large Mission Sunday School in this City. These boys are competent to enter stores, offices, &c.; age, 13 to 16; can be well recommended. Address SUPERINTENDENT, at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as cook, washer and ironer. Apply to her present employers, No. 33 Remsen-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper by an American lady, who is fully competent to take charge of a gentleman's house or first-class hotel. The best of references given. Apply at No. 155 East 12th-st.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN—Sisters, who have been living in one place, as chambermaid, waiter, cook and laundress, and now leave on account of the family breaking up housekeeping, wish to obtain situations together or separate. Further particulars can be had at the office of A. T. SACKETT, No. 34 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office.

A young man, accustomed to the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman, or porter in a store. Apply as above.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A French gentleman, competent to instruct in French, and willing to devote two or three hours daily in giving instruction in that language in the country, regarding his board and tuition in English as a sufficient compensation for the present Winter, will hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 2,154 with satisfactory references.

MUSICAL.—A lady, an accomplished singer and pianist, and thorough instructor of vocal and instrumental music, wishes to obtain board and lodging in a private family, or first-class boarding house, where her services in full time would be taken in compensation therefor. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address M. J. M., Union-square Post-Office.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some spare time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, drawing, and music—lessons on the concertina. A note addressed TEACHER L., Union-square Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a private family. The applicant must be a thorough musician; she must speak the French fluently, and be competent to teach the English branches with accuracy. Salary $300. Address G. B., *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An educated English lady wishes for a situation as housekeeper to a respectable gentleman; having been accustomed to the care of children she would not object to the charge of one child. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Union-square Post-Office.

50 YOUNG MEN WANTED—For a new ship, green hands; also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths cooks, stewards and boatsteerers, to whom extra pay will be given; all clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14, North River.

RARE CHANCE.—A few agents wanted. Call at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 41, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. GASTON & JOHNSON.

CARPENTERS WANTED—Five or six good carpenters, who understand heavy framing, (none others need apply,) this (Saturday) morning, or Monday, at the office of the "Franklin Forge," 25th-st. and 1st-av. TUGNOT, DALLY & CO.

BASS SINGER.—Wanted, in a quartette Choir in Brooklyn, a reliable reader with cultivated voice Address BAXTER, at the office of this paper.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $1 to $3 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 140th-st., in a first-class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished, with board, to a gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. R., *Times* Office.

BOARDING—A gentleman and his wife, also two single gentlemen, may obtain pleasant rooms, with board, by applying at No. 404 47th-st., Albion-place. Situation convenient to the Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. Reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen can be accommodated with board and a furnished room, a double parlor, in a private family, at No. 5 East 32d-st. Reference required.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain good board in a private family, with a pleasant unfurnished front room, on moderate terms, at No. 93 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished to let with board, at No. 73 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 44 West Washington-place.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 21 Bond-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, also two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and full or partial board, at reasonable rates, in a private family. Inquire at No. 161 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 3d floor. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board, at No. 74 Sands-st.; also rooms for single gentlemen, house private. Terms moderate. Reference exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders, or a very small family, can be accommodated in a private family with good board. Good references exchanged.

BOARD WANTED—For two ladies; location above 10th-st. and between 4th and 6th ave. Terms moderate. Address by note A., Hudson-st. Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, with or without breakfast, a suite of handsome apartments, to one or two single gentlemen, in a new house, on the upper part of 8th-av., occupied by two persons; will be let as chambers, or parlors and chambers. Address O. L. O., *Times* Office. Undoubted reference required.

ROOM TO LET—In a private family—a pleasant Room on the first floor, partly furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ave. The house has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD IS WANTED—By a professional man, between 4th and 19th-sts. and East of Broadway. He desires a well-furnished room, that will be convenient both for a sleeping apartment and a study. The terms must not exceed $8. A quiet home, in a respectable private family, would be preferred. Address, with particulars, EVANGEL, at the *Times* office.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to TAKE at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

A CLERGYMAN—Would take one or two young men into his family, where they will have all the comforts of a quiet home. None but professors of religion need apply. Address E. M. L., *Times* office.

AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM—Newly furnished, with bedroom attached, can be secured by immediate application at No. 31 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Handsomely furnished rooms, in suites or single, with breakfast if desired. Also, at No. 6 College-place.

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INSTRUCTION.

ASHLAND HALL.—AN ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—WEST BLOOMFIELD, ESSEX COUNTY, N. J.—The Twenty-ninth Semi-Annual Session will commence on the first Monday in November, and continue five months. Four or five vacancies remain to be filled. Parents and others having sons or wards to place at school, will here find one about as good in its various departments, arrangements and details, as such affairs can be well made, and at moderate charges.
TERMS—$80 a Session, which is in full for every ordinary expense. French, Drawing and Music, are extra charges. Circulars, by mail or otherwise, on application to
DAVID A. FRAME.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. The Gymnasium is a Day High School of the first-class, divided into two departments and receiving but twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the simplest elements, embrace the most important English studies, a course of Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms are thought to have quite unusual provision for the comfort and health of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, are invited to call at the School. There are now several vacancies.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, at Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J., this school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and LADY. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PEEKSKILL ACADEMY AND BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—The Winter Session will begin Nov. 8. A thorough course of education is here given. Location, the Hudson, beautiful grounds and buildings ample, just out of the village. Accommodations superior. Circulars to be had of Mr. A. HASSAUR, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, or of ALBERT WELLS, Principal. PEEKSKILL, Oct. 1-55.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Will open on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. T. CROWEN, No. 636, STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637, APPLETON, 346, and THOS. O. DAVIS, 1,060 Broadway, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

ROSE HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, DANBURY, CONN.—Will reopen on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For Circulars and References, apply to F. C. WELLS, No. 118 Franklin-st., or HALL & SON'S Music Store, No. 239 Broadway. Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, can be seen Monday and Tuesday, the 29th and 30th, at No. 828 Greenwich-st., from 3 to 5 P. M.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 18th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 15th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 636 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNIN, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 636; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four miles from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, or at No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address Q. Box No. 3,298 Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A Presbyterian clergyman, well qualified to give instruction in the classics and mathematics, wishes to engage in teaching in this City or vicinity, or at the south. Address W. L., office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 8d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A class for young ladies will be opened by Prof. C. FALLEX, pupil of the celebrated Paul Delaroche, on the 5th inst., at Madame P. ARPIN'S, No. 41 Irving-place, near Union Park, where applications are received.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN.—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn.—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Madame C. DUBRUEL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully announce that their School is now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the Academy, No. 59 West 14th-st. BROOKLYN.
Madame C. DUBRUEL FERRERO and E. FERRERO respectfully inform the residents of Brooklyn that they have opened a branch of their New-York Academy of Montaigne Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at 3½ P. M. Circulars, containing terms and days of tuition, can be obtained at the store of Messrs SMITH & LORD, No. 246 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Having removed from the rooms in Houston-st., in order to secure for the Academy a more favorable and permanent location, and that in the handsomest school rooms in New-York, but built with all the modern improvements, known as the Bowery Assembly Rooms, No. 307 Bowery, near Rivington-st., where the classes are now open for the season on Tuesday's and Friday's. Also, on Mondays and Thursdays corner of 4th-av. and Fifth Brooklyn, classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, No. 101 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For ladies, misses and masters from 3 to 6 P. M. For gentlemen, from 7½ to 10½ P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL.—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 4 o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 64 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

DANCING ACADEMIES.—GRAND DANCING SOIREES.—Mlle. CAROLINE VEZIES respectfully informs her friends and pupils that a grand Dancing Soiree will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 3, from 8 to 11 o'clock, at her Dancing Academy, No. 21 Howard-st.

MR. CHABRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.	
DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 250
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INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 175
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	24
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	18
SILVER LEPINES	

JEWELRY.		
EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to	$25 00
PINS	1 50 to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to	80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to	25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to	80 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to	85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	8 00 to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to	10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	3 50 to	25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to	8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.		
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to	$1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to	250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to	800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to	850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.		
SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set	$5 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set	12 00 to 19 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set	24 00 to 32 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set	15 00 to 24 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set	18 00 to 29 00

Silver Wedding Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pastry Knives, Ice Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoons, Napkin Rings, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned soil is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. Judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce. Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $3 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought into cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Lands will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DE PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry, by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $3,500 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, hot-air flues, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage has two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c., also apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and hi side sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six flashing joints, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place, and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 28 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street in front of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 100 feet; front on the river, 150 feet; 5 feet on 130th-st., and 150 feet towards Bloomingdale. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That elegant and well built three-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar brick house, No. 208 Washington-street, Brooklyn, 25 by 53, containing 14 rooms, besides cabin and convenient closets, cupboards, &c., &c., replete throughout with all the modern improvements, has, and will before sale, have gas fixtures in the house. In the basement there is a complete furnace apparatus, copper boilers, and the cupola upon the house, affording a panoramic view of the City and bay; first rate slate roof, and in fact everything about the house complete and in perfect order. Lot 25 by 100 and 2 feet, with an L on the rear about 25 by 16 feet, upon which there is a pump established and necessary conveniences, fine flower beds, &c., situate in one of the most select and genteel neighborhoods in Brooklyn; within 5 minutes' walk of the ferries. Also those 5 three-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses, finished complete with all the modern improvements, situate on the southerly side of Willoughby-street, (lately opened,) having a commanding view of the bay from City Hall, Brooklyn, within 5 minutes' walk of the ferries. Cars within one block. Terms on either easy and accommodating. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN MORRIS COUNTY, N. J.—A property, the residence of Miss Eliza Scott, consisting of a two-story dwelling house on Main and William sts., in the village of Boonton, with barn, ice-house, &c., and lot 100 feet by 150. The house stands on elevated ground, and has a fine view of the surrounding country. The place is well stocked with flowers and small fruit, and fronting on the corner of Church and Main sts.; also, several building lots located on the slope of the mountain at West Bloomfield, in all about 17 acres, to be divided as desired. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $6,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 76 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE—Three-quarters of a mile from Wallingford Depot, and 10 miles from New-Haven; 63 acres of good land; fine, large house, with all modern conveniences; stable and other outbuildings, ice pond, ice-house, fine spring of water, supplying through lead pipes the house and stables; lawn and ornamental shrubs. For healthfulness and beauty of scenery, unsurpassed. For further particulars, apply to S. DRAPER, No. 46 Pine-st., where plan and view may be seen.

FARM AND COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Nineteen miles from the City, and five minutes' walk from the village and railroad depot; 75 acres of land in the very highest state of cultivation; good house with wing, and plenty of all kinds of out-buildings; fruit of all kinds in abundance; cars to and from the City every hour, and fare only 25 cts.; the sales this year amount to $3,000; terms easy and title perfect. Apply to HOPPOCK & GREENWOOD, No. 67 Dey-st.

WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—MOUNT VERNON OR FLEETWOOD PROPERTY.—Those desiring to take a share in the Farm Association, purchase Fleetwood property, or get information relating to any of the above, can see the undersigned at Vanderbilt's, No. 57 Fulton-st., on Thursdays or Fridays of each week. Houses, lots, farms, &c., for sale.
JOHN STEVENS.

$20,000.—FOR SALE—In Westchester County, three valuable Farms—containing 55, 61 and 70 acres, choice Farming land—less than a half mile, from the R. R. Station. Good buildings and fencing, excellent spring water, abundance of fruit—apples, pears, peaches, cherries, grapes, &c., &c. They will be sold separately if required, or exchanged (in part) for City property. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FOUR LOTS FOR SALE.—Four beautiful Lots for sale, on 86th-st., North River. These Lots are delightfully situated for a cottage; will be sold cheap, and three-quarters of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 81 Nassau-st., up stairs.

LOTS FOR SALE.—Desirable City central lots. Also, 167 Chatham-st., together with No. 3 James-st. adjoining, the whole facing mostly on Chatham-square. Wanted, towards first payment, a small, snug Country Place. Price six to eight thousand dollars. No. 50 Wall-st., basement. H. A. SPAFARD.

WASHINGTON MARKET PROPERTY.—FOR SALE, a 3½-story brick house, with 12 years' lease of lot, No. 227 Washington-st., one door from Barclay. Sold to close an estate. Apply to J. O'MEARA, No. 368 Bowery.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE a 3-story and basement brick house in Prince-st. between Myrtle and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Price cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A number of beautiful building sites, varying from five to twenty acres, being part of a farm situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 30 miles from New-York, one mile from the Depot at Crugar's, and one and a half miles from Croton. These lots are most advantageously located between the river and the Albany post-road, each commanding extensive and picturesque views, both of land and water; the river here being four miles in width, directly opposite Haverstraw, having Sing Sing and Yeller's Point in sight, and a view both up and down the river of 30 miles. The river shore is thickly and beautifully fringed with forest trees, and each side has groups of trees marking the finest locations. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The plot comprising the improvements consists of twenty-one acres; has a fine orchard, barn, carriage-house, and all and every necessary out-buildings. The house is on a large and beautiful lawn, shaded with most elegant evergreen and other forest trees, a large garden well stocked with fruits, and every variety of larger fruit trees in abundance. The situation of the farm is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of the air, entirely free from marshes and other nuisances. These sites are the most beautiful anywhere upon the banks of the river between New-York and the Highlands. Churches in the immediate vicinity. Accessible several times from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to N. WM. & R. STUYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st., where a map of the premises may be seen.

HOUSE AND LOT ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS FOR SALE.—A very desirable three-story basement and under-cellar brick dwelling house, in Clinton-st. near Pierrepont. The house is built in the most substantial manner, and is situated convenient to the ferries and cars. Price low and terms easy. Possession immediately, if desired. Apply on the premises, No. 83 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, or to SMITH, CRANE & CO., No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—Two first class brown-stone front houses, one No. 75 East 24th-st., the other No. 78 East 20th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four, the other three stories high, with basement and under-cellar, finished with all the modern improvements, and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 113 Lexington-av. Terms easy.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm of 100 acres, within one mile of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey, in a high state of cultivation, located on a high and commanding situation. The improvements are all in good order, and on an extensive scale. For particulars, apply to D. B. WAGNER, No. 700 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, at Princeton.
EMLEY OLDEN.

VALUABLE LOTS FOR SALE—On the 3d-av.—A plot of ground, 60 by 100 feet, will be sold at a low price. Also, two lots on 31st-st. near 8th-av., 25 by 100 feet each. Also, a fine improved property on 29th and 26th sts. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., from 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 128 acres, near Newburg and Valls Gate Depôt, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 260 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family, no children, want part of a house above 14th-st., in a genteel neighborhood. A quiet private family, having more room than they wish, can find a desirable tenant by addressing R. M. L., *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($350 to $500) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED.—A handsome small 3-story house, in 24th-st., near Madison-square; house in fine order, handsome parlors-fixtures, modern improvements, &c. Rent furnished, $450; unfurnished, $400. Also, a large house on same street, furnished, $2,000; one on 20th-st., $1,300.
E. B. KINSHIMER,
No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 o'clock P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—A neat two-story house and two lots, laid out in a beautiful garden, near the junction of Myrtle and Division avs., Brooklyn; location healthy and beautiful; will be let low to a good tenant. Easy of access by cars and stages from the Fulton and Williamsburg Ferries. Apply to H. STREET, No. 345 Pine-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—The house No. 151 Chambers-st., for one or more years; conveniently located for a first-class boarding-house. Immediate possession given. The property can be altered into a store at small expense. Apply at the Refinery, corner of Chambers and Greenwich sts., to W. L. WALLACE.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick

AUCTION SALES.

BY E. MORGAN, No. 11 Pine-st.
HENRY SYKES, No. 19 Nassau-st.
WILL sell at auction, ON MONDAY, Nov. 5, TUESDAY, Nov. 6, and on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, THURSDAY, Nov. 8, and on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive Warerooms of HORACE WATERS, Esq., at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (late Anthony-st.)—Assignee's Sale—A large and valuable stock of Piano-fortes, musical instruments, music, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve, by order of Wm. C. Hedges, Esq., Assignee, consisting of plain, moulded and carved pianos, both upright and square cases, of the following celebrated makers: T. Gilbert & Co., with and without the Æolian attachment; Horace Waters, Jacob Chickering, Harmore, and others, all of the first class; superb harps, various makers; melodeons, 6, 6½ and 5 octaves, portable or plain cases, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others; also, large assortment of violins, flutes, accordeons, guitars in cases, sax-horns, coronacopias, Keat bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, Turkish cymbals, tambourines, clarionets, drums, banjos, and other musical instruments.

Also, about $10,000 worth of the best instruction books for pianos, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, rondos, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, canterburys, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, splendid mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, office clock, oil-cloth, Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable cart horses, a spring cart, harness, Croton hose, &c.; India rubber piano-covers.

The first day's sale will commence with piano-fortes, musical instruments, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, do. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, to close the concern.

For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, a their office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

The lease of the premises No. 333 Broadway, will be sold on MONDAY, Nov. 5 at 12 o'clock.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.
GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of the Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock, equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably be the second payment due on that day.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of Wm. C. Hedges, Esq., his entire stock of stationery formerly belonging to Samuel A. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-medium and royal blank books, full bound; Russia and Russia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated water colors, lithographic notes and drafts, note, letter and cap papers, envelopes, no plus ultra and rosewood writing desks, French porcelain pumps, glass and pocket inkstands, pearl and tortoise shell card cases; also, folders, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, tin cash boxes, Tuck mem. books, cigar cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter clips, &c. &c. The goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the business. Also, all the store fixtures, glass show-cases, counters, desks, shelving, iron safe, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash in bankable money, and catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TAPESTRY AND INGRAIN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES, PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday) Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 50 Beekman-st., second floor, a very large assortment of good, new and second-hand parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture,—it will comprise in part of sofas and tête-à-tête, Voltaire chairs, carved and plain rockers, full French chairs, French bedsteads, black walnut chamber and extension dining tables; couches and couch bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, marble-top centre, side and card tables, curtains and oak chairs, 4/8 cottage and other bedsteads, hair and other mattresses, oil-paintings, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, bookcases, wardrobes, refrigerators, stoves, &c., &c.

Also, on MONDAY MORNING, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Varick-st., near Canal-st., the entire furniture of a large class house, comprising every article of genteel furniture necessary for housekeeping. More full particulars will be given on Monday morning.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.
BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—SPECIAL SALE of new and second hand rosewood 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave square, and upright pianofortes, THIS DAY, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, of the following makers: W. Lindeman & Son, Pierson, Gilbert, Johnson, Carman, Fancher, and other celebrated makers, consisting of 75 instruments, the whole of which are fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. We invite the trade and others in want of good instruments. Also one 7¼-octave square pianoforte, cash $650, with pearl inlaid plate, elaborately carved legs, heavy moulding, and finished all round and warranted for 2 years. Also about 100 yards royal Wilton carpet, cost $2 50 per yard, has been in use about 6 weeks; 2 thick French plate mantel glasses: 1 5-octave melodeon, finished in piano style.

We have made arrangements for packing on the premises, for the accommodation of country merchants.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of household furniture, consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, parlor suites covered in crimson and brocatel, rich arm chairs covered in moquet, window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffet, beds, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated.

Also, an invoice of real Sheffield plated ware, imported to order, liquor stands, epergne with cut glass, cover dishes, coffee and tea set, urns, tureen and cover, candelabras, salvers, casters, cakes, &c., all belonging to a private family and made to order.

All of the above to be sold without reserve.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Catharine Vernon, deceased:

$4,000 Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds, loan of 1842.
$3,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Internal Improvement Bonds, loan of 1840.
$3,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1833.
$2,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1833.
$1,700 now due on a bond drawn by John F. Seaman, Percival Seaman and Valentine Seaman.
40 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
22 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co.....$50 each.

Also, a variety of other Stocks, for account of whom it may concern. Sales every Wednesday.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.
EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of furniture, mirrors, silver-plated goods, paintings, China, mattresses, &c. Furniture consists of rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin, French brocatel and hair-cloth; oak, mahogany and black walnut extension dining tables; chamber suites, in mahogany, rosewood, black walnut and enamel, with and without marble-tops; sofas, settees, easy, rocking and parlor chairs, centre and sofa tables, cottage and medium furniture, silver-plated ware, &c; tea sets, cake baskets, castors, goblets &c; French mirrors, and German plate, large and oval; paintings, large variety and choice; China tea sets and toilet ware, hair mattresses, superior sewing machine, iron safe, counting-house desk.

N. B.—Catalogue, containing a full description, can be had early. A decided opportunity to obtain bargains.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.
BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALES OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GILT FRAME MIRRORS, OIL PAINTINGS, &c.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 85 Nassau-st., (two doors from Fulton-st.,) a general collection of superior household furniture, &c., comprising parlor, dining room, hall, library and bedroom furniture, in rosewood, black walnut, oak, mahogany and enameled. Full particulars in catalogues.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
HORSE AND WAGON AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a bay trotting horse, 8 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind, a good traveler, either in single or double harness; good saddle horse, free from tricks. Also, a shifting-top spring wagon, made by Brower, but little used, in perfect order; made from the best hickory. Also, 1 set silver mounted harness, whip and blanket. The whole to be sold without reserve. By order of Administrators.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane—first sale of the season—Camellias, &c.—Large sale of splendid double camellias, full of buds; Daphne tree, scious, cape jessamines, &c., from the green-houses of Charles Moore, 30th-st and 3d-av. This assortment comprises all of the choicest varieties, and is in fine condition. Can be seen early this morning.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.
MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, STAGES, HARNESS, &C.—ON MONDAY, Nov. 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Bull's Head, in 33d and 34th-sts., between 3d and 3d avs., consisting of 105 horses 17 stages, together with the stage licenses, harness, feed-wagon. Also, a lot of blacksmith-tools, extra sets of wheels, stable materials, &c., &c.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, bulbous roots, being the importation of H. De Long & Sons, consisting of double and single hyacinths, early and late tulips, narcissus, double and single jonquils, crocus, gladiolus, &c. The whole to be sold in lots to suit purchasers.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

No. 32 FLEET-STREET, London, Sept. 1, 1855.
SOUTHGATE & BARRETT, Bed to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of November.

The ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTISTS' and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; and sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 8 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 250 copies colored and mounted, large paper (published at £15 15s.); 100 copies, small paper (published at £4 4s.); the whole of the lithographic stones will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:
THE VALUABLE ENGRAVED STEEL AND COPPER PLATES of a well-known firm, together with the remaining stock; amongst which will be found the series of 19 large steel plates by Sir E. Landseer, Herring's "Waiting for the Ferry-boat," and "The Frugal Meal;" "Labor and Rest," Herring's celebrated farm-yard scenes, 12 plates; "Pillage of Basing House," "Jessie Foum and Colon Grey," "Escape of John Wesley from Fire," "Bunyan in Bedford Gaol," and companion; celebrated hunting scenes, and many others.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:
Mr. ROBERT STIPSON'S SUPERB COPPER PLATES, including the celebrated series by Wilkie, viz.: "Reading a Will," "Blind Man's Buff," "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "Blind Fiddler," "Cut Finger," &c., with the matrixes; together with many others, by celebrated artists, in fine condition.

Catalogues will be sent to Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & Co., New-York, where they may be found.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 84 Broadway.
ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE PARLOR CABINET FURNITURE.—Also, 1 elegant oak dining-room suite (the match of which was sold for $650,) to be sold without reserve, being the stock of M. Walters, Esq. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private warerooms of M. Walters, Esq., No. 62 Walker-st., near Broadway, his entire stock of warranted first class furniture, affording an opportunity seldom offered to those who desire the best class of fashionable furniture, all of which is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this City. The suite consists of elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sideboards, etageres, book cases, amour-à-glace, fauteuils, centre and extension tables, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture. Also, one solid oak dining-room suite, very richly carved, consisting of etagere, extension table, twelve side and two arm chairs and lounge, the match of which was sold for $650. The whole to be sold regardless of cost, for cash. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Nov. 5, 1855, at the residence, No. 30 East 24th-st., near 4th-av. Messrs. FRANKLIN & HOLBROOK will sell as above all the handsome Furniture contained in the said house, together with the lease of the same to May 1, 1856. The catalogue embraces rich parlor suites, covered in crimson velvet plush, mahogany tête-à-tête sofas, reception and easy chairs, book-cases, oval mirrors, mantle ornaments, together with a general variety of chamber, hall, dining-room and kitchen furniture; cutlery, crockery, &c. Also, Winter fuel in cellar.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—In pursuance of an ORDER, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, at No. 267 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., the entire handsome furniture of the house, consisting in part of superb rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodart; suite rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade velvet; Brussels carpets, French china cut glassware, with a large variety of first-class chamber furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., &c. A deposit required of all purchasers. The sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.
AUCTION SALE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, those three stores and dwelling houses on the corner of 28th-st., and fronting on 9th-av. Also the private dwelling house No. 224 28th-st. The above property will be sold without reserve, and is well worthy the attention of persons wishing a good investment. Also, 2 lots of ground, 25 feet by 98 feet 9 inches, on the south side of 28th-st., 224 feet west of 9th-av.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, at 10½ o'clock, corner of Nevins and President sts., South Brooklyn, 19 horses, 19 carts and harness. Also a lot of tools, &c., belonging to a contractor.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all that property, between Fourth Way and Randolph sts., Michican-av., and its Depôt grounds. This property comprises 90 by 130 feet on Water-st., 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 231, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 131 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years, interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.
CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855.

MEDICAL.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Rheumatism, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2.—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3.—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills is the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by DAVIS, H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CHICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 102 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutrient substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 76 Malden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and New-Brunswick *Times*.

SANDS' REMEDY—FOR SALT RHEUM is unsurpassed as a remedy for Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, unfailing in its curative properties and permanent in its effects. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (300,000) 18mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. That this, or any other year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Carter Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauricean, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauricean is on the title page.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the vital fluid imparting the energy of life, when in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought a panacea for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other country. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases, invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable. Some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, "Hunter's Red Drop," that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the "Monitor of Health."

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 8 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' FRENCH MOXA.—A medicated instrument, manufactured and patented by Duval, (Paris,) for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Directions, with important advice to females, on prevention. By its means, ladies can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded in case, from observation, on receipt of $2, by DR. PERRY, month, No. 57 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,456 Post-Office.

DENTISTRY.—ANSON O. STEVENS, dentist, in practice in Broadway for the past twelve years, has removed to No. 8 East 23d-st., two doors east of Broadway.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by
C. F. HARCHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED —The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 20 Catherine-st, near East Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, and Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

THROUGH EXPRESS TO CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and Hartford, Shore and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8:30 A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:38 P. M., connecting with steamer CANONICUS for Newport and trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c. Returning, leaves Providence at 9:05 A. M., after arrival of steamer from Newport and of trains from Taunton, New-Bedford, &c., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York. Baggage passed through and baggage carried free of charge between cars and steamer. Through tickets sold between New-York and Newport, and baggage checked through. Trains run on Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad also as follows: Hartford for Providence, at 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M., connecting with Hartford, Providence, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford, at 4 P. M., arriving at 7:30 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York. Waterbury for Hartford, at 7:20 A. M. and 12:20 P. M. Hartford for Waterbury, at 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M. For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*. Trains of Providence, Hartford and Fishkill Railroad arrive at and leave from same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of roads forming connections mentioned above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 8:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 8:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning at 7 o'clock. Night Express, at 6 P. M., (from foot of Chambers

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Target Companies.

From Letter of the New-York Daily Times:

The Mayor (Fernando the 1st) has no law to sustain his proclamation in relation to target companies which are formed of citizens, and are in no way military organizations.

The only law in the State, and that applies exclusively to organized militia companies, whose officers are commissioned by the Governor, reads as follows, and will be found on page 13, section 24, of the Militia Law of the State, passed April 14, 1855, viz.:

"No parade or rendezvous of the MILITIA shall be ordered on any day during which a general or special election shall be held, nor within five days previous to such election, except in case of riot, invasion or insurrection, or of imminent danger thereof; and if any officer shall order any such parade or rendezvous, he shall forfeit and pay to the people of this State the sum of five hundred dollars!"

Now the above only applies to legally organized military companies. When shall we have the next proclamation from the dictator?

One who is opposed to illegal Proclamations by his R. H. F. the 1st.

The Children of Aliens—Secretary Marcy on the Point.

A correspondent's query touching the children of aliens has brought us a basket-full of letters from lawyers. About nine-tenths of them, says "Horner" in yesterday's paper, "nod." One who has the merit of brevity, remarks:

"Horner" says that it was once a law, but now it is rescinded. He says in fact it was repealed two years after, which is not so. It stands intact to this day. * * The case of WEST vs. WEST, decided by Chancellor WALWORTH in 1840, and reported in 8th Page's Chancery Reports, page 433, holds that the act which "Horner" speaks of as repealed in two years after its passage, was *prospective* in its operation, and included the children of persons naturalized after its passage as well as previous, and it cannot be possible that if the act was repealed in 1804, Chancellor WALWORTH would decide in 1840 that it was *prospective*.

The other case, PECK vs. YOUNG, 21 Wendell, 389, decided by Ch. J., NELSON, takes larger grounds. It was there held that the daughter of a person who came from Scotland to New York in 1774, and resided here until his death in 1823, was a citizen, though born in Scotland 1769, married there, and continued there until 1827, and then came to this country. This decision was affirmed by the Court of Appeals, in 26 Wendell, 613.

With these two decisions for support, I cannot see why the children of aliens under 21, and residing here at their parents' naturalization, are not citizens when they arrive at 21 without taking papers or making a declaration.

Some time in 1854, Mr. NONES, of this City, had occasion to put a question to Mr. Secretary MARCY, which involved the much debated point. The following is the answer he received:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, March 16, 1854.
JOSEPH R. NONES, Esq., *New-York City:*

SIR: Your letter of the 11th inst. has been received. The cases which it mentions are not embraced in any law of the United States upon the subject of naturalization, and it is believed have not been decided by any Court in this country. Although in general it is not the duty of the Secretary of State to express opinions of law, and doubts may be entertained of the expediency of making an answer to your inquires an exception to this rule; yet I am under the impression that every person born in the United States must be considered a citizen of the United States, notwithstanding one or both of his parents may have been alien at the time of his birth. This is in conformity with the English common law, which is generally acknowledged in this country. And a person born of alien parents, it is presumed, would be considered natural born citizens of the United States in the language of the Constitution, as to make him eligible to the Presidency. I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

Reply of Mrs. E. Oakes Smith to Mrs. Estelle A. Lewis.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was very greatly surprised this morning to read a letter in your paper, in which allusion is made to myself, so gross and indecent in character, that, like touching pitch, I shrink from coming in contact with it. The article, however, I regret to say, is signed by a woman.

When Mrs. ESTELLE A. LEWIS took possession of my Sonnet to the Greek Slave, thereby indorsing her sense of its merits, I had hoped it was done by accident or mistake. Her very *lady-like* article is an admission of petit larceny. I am sorry for it. A man who should be guilty of an act of the kind, would be excluded from our houses,—we should be likely to feel that the "spoons" would be hardly safe.

I am at a total loss to comprehend the force or application of her allusion to CHARLES F. HOFFMAN, of whom any one with a spark of human sensibility would not fail to speak with respect and tenderness, in his present unfortunate and melancholy state of mind. Were he able to speak in the premises, he would not only disclaim all knowledge whatever of the article in question, but, as a high-toned gentleman and an honorable man, would blush that a woman could be found willing to use his name in so gross and unjustifiable a manner. Men are too wise to insult each other. Women are not yet, it seems, in some cases, entirely beyond the vocabulary elegantly denominated Billingsgate.

I inclose a letter from Mr. POWERS, which you will see by the date was sent me many years ago. I am aware it is neither proper or delicate to publish a private letter, but I am sure Mr. POWERS will pardon the informality because of the necessities of the case.

E. OAKES SMITH.

No. 46 Stuyvesant-street, New-York, Nov. 2.

[COPY.]

TO MRS. E. OAKES SMITH:

Dear Madam—I had the satisfaction, some weeks ago, to receive, by the hand of a friend, the very touching sonnet you composed upon my statue of the "Slave," also the little volume of your charming poems, and perhaps I ought to apologize for delaying to acknowledge these testimonials of regard from so gifted a source.

The only drawback to the pleasure I felt in reading the sonnet, and the accompanying few lines, so complimentary to me, and so honorable to the kind heart that composed and sent them here, was the consciousness that your warm imagination had clothed my work with grace and sentiment not justly its own, and its author with unmerited honors.

Permit me, nevertheless, to thank you with all my heart for the delicate and beautiful compliment I have received; and allow me, my dear Madam, the honor to add my humble name to the list of your admirers and friends. (Signed.)

FLORENCE, May 21, 1848. HIRAM POWERS.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN FAIR.—We observe that the styles of skirts exhibited this season, by Mrs. VAN HOUTEN of No. 82 Nassau-street, are the perfection of art. Although Mrs. VAN HOUTEN has made the manufacture of this important garment of a gentleman's wardrobe her particular study, for several years past, and successfully, too, as the diplomas and medals she has received from the World's and American Fairs will fully attest, she now produces articles which cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any house in the City. A visit to her store, No. 82 Nassau-street, will prove that this is no idle boast. Her business is so systematically arranged that disappointment to her customers is impossible. A gentleman can have any number of shirts, of any style or quality, perfected within twenty-four hours after the order is given. As Mrs. VAN HOUTEN gives her personal supervision to every department of her business, assisted by ladies of skill, taste and experience, and spares no pains or expense to make every thing in her line *comme il faut*, success must crown her efforts. The list of gentlemen's furnishing goods for the Fall trade, to be found at her store, No. 82 Nassau-street, contains every article in the line, new and elegant.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR GENTLEMEN AND BOYS.—The styles of ready-made clothing exhibited this season by ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, appear to meet with universal approval, if we may judge by the crowds of customers which every day visit their establishment.

Their assortment is unusually large and varied, and extraordinary pains have been taken to have every garment made in the most perfect manner, and well and appropriately trimmed. They feel amply repaid for their exertions to please their customers by the success which has crowned their exertions. Strangers and others who are unacquainted with the manner of conducting business at No. 441 Broadway, are politely invited to call and examine for themselves.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light, THAT CANNOT EXPLODE, at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS and FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 80 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

LEIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS' PIANOS, AND GOODMAN & BALDWIN'S MELODIONS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE BANK.—The only place in Broadway where these instruments are for sale. Purchasers are invited to call and inspect. N. B.—Broadway Tabernacle Singing Class on Wednesday evening, at 7½ o'clock, under the direction of F. H. NASH.

COLBURN & NASH, Agents,
No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

PUBDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another highly attractive and appropriate Saturday night's bill is announced at this favorite Theatre. Four pieces, viz.: "Frolic of the Fairies," "Magic Barrel," and "El Hyder," Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss FANNY HERRING, and all the favorites appearing.

[Advertisement.]

ONCE WORN ALWAYS PREFERRED.—RAY'S justly celebrated stocking-knit merino, woolen and silk undershirts and drawers, made of the finest materials and in the best manner; soft, warm, durable and cheap, they are, beyond all comparison, the very best garment ever introduced to public favor.

JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles—31.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 125 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GEORGE SAND'S new book "Teverino," published this day, for sale by all booksellers.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our great manufacturing dépôt, No. 376 Broadway.

ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are an excellent family medicine, and are recommended to all sufferers from disease of the liver and stomach. It is indisputably admitted that they have never failed to cure these disorders. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 262 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

NOVEMBER, 1855.—Fashionable, well made Frock and Dress Coats, Overcoats, Talmas, Pantaloons and Vests, may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., thirty per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW VOLUME, No. 1, now ready. See advertisement in to-day's paper, for LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at the Church corner of 5th-av. and 31st-st., by Rev. Abel S. Stewart, JOHN A. KENYON, of Sacramento, Cal., to ELIZABETH, daughter of John Mildeberger, Esq., of Tarrytown.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Ducachet, of Philadelphia, Mr. GUSTAVUS E. ZIPPEL to Miss JULIA M., daughter of J. E. Benners, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. John Barnard, of Lima, N. Y., at the house of her uncle, Constant H. Brown, MARY, daughter of the late M. W. Brown, to DWIGHT M. BABCOCK, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Oct. 17, at the Church of the Pilgrims, by Rev. Dr. Storrs, B. A. SHELDON, of the New-York Free Academy, to Miss AUGUSTA C., daughter of the late Dr. Knapp, of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, at the house of John T. Martin, No. 28 Pierrepont-st., by Rev. Dr. Osborne, HERMAN G. R. HELLER to MARY E., daughter of Henry Spence, of St. Louis, Mo.

At Bergen Point, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. C. Dutcher, RUFUS SMOAT, Esq., to URSULA D. AYRES, daughter of the late Simeon Ayres, of New-Brunswick, N. J.

At Jamesburg, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. Halsted Carroll, JAMES B. CRAIG, of Brooklyn, to ANNIE T., daughter of the late Rev. D. L. Carroll, of Philadelphia.

On Thursday, Nov. 1, at the residence of E. B. Casterlin, by Rev. Mr. Hawks, Dr. D. J. H. CHURCHILL, of Binghamton, to Miss M. E. BUNTING, of Union, N. Y.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 1, MARY, widow of Rev. Evan Rogers, of the Protestant Episcopal Church, and daughter of the late Abraham Russell, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation, from St. Mark's Church, 2d-av., this (Saturday) morning, 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday morning, Nov. 2, MARGARET, widow of Phillip McLaughlin, aged 61 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 91 East Broadway, this day, (Saturday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, after a severe and protracted illness, EDWARD, the infant son of James and the late Honora Gibbs, aged 20 years.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, at 10 o'clock A. M., Mrs. [illegible], in the 54th year of her age. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, JEMIMA D. CLARK, wife of Chester Clark, in the 43d year of her age. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, Clinton, cor. Carroll-st., on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at No. [illegible] CHARLOTTE ACKERMAN, aged 6 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 2, MARGARET A. CASSERLY, daughter of the late Patrick S. Casserly, in the 23d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her brothers, Thomas, George and Bernard, are respectfully requested, without further invitation, to attend the funeral, from the residence of her mother, No. 400 Pacific-st., between 3d and Nevins sts., South Brooklyn, on Sunday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be interred in the 11th-st. Cemetery.

At Kingston, Ulster County, N. Y., on Sunday last, Oct. 28, JOHN BERKMAN WESTBROOK, son of Rev. Dr. C. D. Westbrook, in the 20th year of his age. He was Chief Engineer of the Lexington and Big Sandy River Railroad, in the State of Kentucky, and formerly Chief Engineer of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad; possessing an unblemished reputation, an intellect of great soundness and vigor, extensive information in his profession, his death will be deeply deplored by all who knew his worth.

At Mount Vernon, Westchester County, on Thursday, Nov. 1, of typhoid fever, ELLEN A., wife of P. N. Gellusky, in the 28th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, on Sunday next, the 4th inst., at 11½ o'clock A. M. The Harlem cars will leave 26th st. and 4th-av. at 8½ o'clock A. M., for Hunt's Bridge Station.

At Jamaica, L. I., on Friday afternoon, Nov. 2, at the residence of his father, CORNELIUS W. STOOTHOFF, M. D., late of Newtown, L. I.

The members of the Medical Faculty, and his friends generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church of Newtown, on Sunday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Rye, Westchester County, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, Hon. NEHEMIAH BROWN, in the 81st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, this (Saturday) afternoon, Nov. 3, at 3 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Nov. 2.

$2,000	Tennes. 6s, '90	b5 94	250	Erie Railroad	b60 49⅛
3,000	Virginia 6s	b5 94	200	do	b60 48⅞
5,000	do	93⅞	100	do	s10 48¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	b10 86	300	do	c 49
6,000	do	b3 86	50	do	b30 49¼
4,000	do	86	200	do	b3 49
3,000	California 7s, '70	87	250	do	49
1,000	Ind. State 5s	79⅞	100	do	b60 49⅞
8,000	Erie Bds. of '75	84⅞	100	do	b30 50
20,000	do	b3 84⅞	800	do	49⅛
5,000	do	b30 85	200	do	c 49⅛
10,000	do	b30 85⅛	100	do	b30 49⅝
1,000	H. R. 1st M. 7s	c 100	100	do	b45 49¾
2,000	do	c 100	100	do	50
15,000	Ill. Cent. bds.	75¾	50	Reading R. R.	85
10,000	do	b15 76	850	do	s3 85
1,000	Ill. F. Bs. w. p.	80	450	do	b60 86
1,000	Mich. 8 per ct. Bs.	95	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 92
6,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	s3 101⅜	100	do	b30 93½
500	Clev. & Tol. D. Bs.	73	100	do	b30 94
50	Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	120	400	do	b30 94⅛
20	Merchants' Ex. Bk.	105	28	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	c 93¾
410	Nic'agua Trans. Co.	15	200	do	s10 90
5	do	14⅞	50	do	s3 90
10	Pank Commerce.	c 109½	25	do	90¼
10	Bank N. America	104	50	do	s30 90
14	Commonw'lth Bk.	c 94½	55	do	90⅛
5	Atlantic Bank	s8 84	20	do	b3 90⅜
50	Penns. Coal Co.	b60 97	40	Panama Railroad	101⅜
20	do	96½	3	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	102½
50	do	b60 96⅜	250	do	s30 102
35	do	96	100	Harlem Railroad	20⅜
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 25	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	115
950	do	s3 24⅜	850	do	114¾
100	do	s30 24⅜	100	do	b30 115⅛
300	do	b10 24⅝	50	do	s3 115
50	Canton Co.	s60 21⅜	50	do	s10 115
100	do	21⅜	100	do	s60 115
10	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	s6 89⅜	50	do	b3 115½
19	Sixth-avenue R. R.	75	25	do	c 115⅜
100	Hud. River R. R.	b60 33	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	67⅜
50	do	33¼	121	do	67⅝

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	94	100	Canton Company	21⅜
4,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78	100	Erie Railroad	49⅛
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83	89⅜	100	do	49⅜
2,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	94⅛	900	do	49⅛
50	Thenix Bank	110	50	do	s3 49⅜
100	Nicar. Trans. Co.	s30 15	50	do	b3 49⅛
400	do	s3 15	30	Panama Railroad	101⅜
300	do	15	100	Reading Railroad	85
150	Cumber. Coal Co.	24⅝	100	do	85⅛
36	Penn. Coal Co.	96⅜	100	do	s60 85
80	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	90	150	do	s3 85
158	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	115	200	do	b60 85⅛
50	do	s30 115	200	do	b30 87
90	Mich. Cen. R. R.	92⅛			

FRIDAY, Nov. 2—P. M.

The Foreign Trade Returns for the port of New-York for the month of October, as made up to-day at the Custom-house, presents an import of Foreign Merchandise as follows:

Dutiable Goods, consumption direct	$12,068,621
Dutiable Goods Warehoused	2,379,886
Free Goods	1,082,125
Total entered	$15,550,632
Against October, 1854	10,949,444
Increase in October, 1855	$4,601,188

The Goods withdrawn from Warehouse amounted to $1,597,437, or $782,449 less than went into Warehouse. This would leave the total of Goods actually put on the market during the month $14,768,183. There was also entered at this port during the month Foreign Specie to the value of $54,399.

The Export of Domestic Produce during the month amounted to $6,614,146, against $4,672,000 same month last year; the Specie Export to $1,188,109 against $3,359,000 in October, 1854. There was reëxported during the month Foreign Goods to the value of $233,444, against $444,000 reëxported in October, 1854. We annex our annual monthly summmary for the calendar year:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$19,318,000
February	12,014,000	10,816,000
March	10,090,000	16,112,000
April	9,033,000	16,573,000
May	11,576,000	17,015,000
June	11,925,000	13,529,000
July	16,240,000	20,034,000
August	16,458,000	22,908,000
September	13,915,000	13,104,000
October	15,551,000	10,949,000
Total, 10 mos.	$129,657,000	$160,358,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$4,997,000	$5,304,000
February	3,155,000	5,401,000
March	4,808,000	5,563,000
April	4,350,000	4,579,000
May	5,072,000	5,524,000
June	3,957,000	4,975,000
July	3,961,000	3,769,000
August	4,281,000	4,488,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
Total 10 months	$46,424,000	$48,047,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	$7,472,000	$5,212,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156,000	$1,816,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
April	3,313,000	3,475,000
May	5,320,000	3,652,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2,923,000	2,922,000
August	2,600,000	1,548,000
September	1,832,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
Total 10 mos.	$25,567,000	$23,563,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 2	$625,855	Jan. 5	$1,208,498
Jan. 10	1,119,683	Jan. 9	1,830,000
Jan. 15	533,270	Jan. 24	847,381
Jan. 25	1,251,565	Jan. 29	976,137
Jan. 30	640,200	Feb. 9	749,620
Feb. 8	1,239,209	Feb. 10	803,141
Feb. 14	476,405	Feb. 23	806,219
Feb. 25	1,113,547	March 4	646,662
March 4	646,659	March 18	913,611
March 12	1,161,248	March 14	978,383
March 19	92,322	March 25	615,379
March 24	317,800	March 29	780,100
April 3	238,809	April 9	1,474,958
April 8	710,167	April 25	1,994,249
April 15	168,643	May 7	1,916,947
April 24	772,011	May 9	847,573
May 2	302,591	May 24	453,000
May 13	1,115,384	May 25	2,219,555
May 16	277,937	June 8	2,252,539
May 24	1,824,025	June 23	358,000
June 1	413,791	June 24	949,630
June 6	524,025	June 25	1,441,518
June 18	495,440	July 10	1,144,372
June 20	626,000	July 12	1,037,355
June 24	1,052,000	July 23	200,000
June 25	928,972	July 24	1,784,301
July 9	889,618	Aug. 7	668,875
July 11	1,805,497	Aug. 11	1,127,038
July 26	940,085	Aug. 24	1,996,009
Aug. 5	904,480	Sept. 8	1,022,000
Aug. 11	1,286,616	Sept. 12	1,083,784
Aug. 26	712,000	Sept. 26	980,830
Sept. 8	1,005,597	Sept. 27	1,202,978
Sept. 11	978,864	Oct. 6	980,491
Oct. 1	1,788,699	Oct. 12	538,406
Oct. 15	461,528	Oct. 27	1,872,794
Oct. 16	1,895,499	Total	$40,416,167
Oct. 30	1,670,477		
Total	$31,950,894		

The delay in the arrival of the steamer *Baltic* the new steamship at this port, caused another dull day in Wall-street. Stock sales ruled pretty steady through both sessions of the Board of Brokers, with an improved demand for some of the Western Road Stocks. Cleveland and Columbus 2 ₩ cent. dearer; Galena and Chicago 1 ₩ cent; and Michigan Central 1 ₩ cent. Erie, Reading and New-York Central were all fairly supported, and there was less disposition evinced to make sales at going rates. State Stocks continue weak. Railway Bonds dull, except Erie of 1875, which attracted buyers at the late decline to the extent of $80,000. The moderate business doing at the Brick Board, and the influence of the California remittances upon the Banks, have given a somewhat steadier tone to the Money market, though the supply is still much restricted, and a number of the Commission Brokers are disinclined to enter upon new purchases of Stocks upon money that is to be borrowed. The French and Bremen packets, to-morrow, have about $200,000 in Gold engaged. The business in Foreign Exchange is not large for either opportunity: Sterling, 108½@109; Francs, sixty days, 5.20@5.18¾. The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $55,421, disbursed $138,620, and held at the close a regular balance of $7,558,705.

An afternoon paper states that $2,252,000 drafts on the General Government against the remaining three millions Mexican Indemnity are held in this City. It is not mentioned by whom the drafts were drawn. Our Special Washington Correspondent apprised us a week or two ago that certain parties were at the seat of Government endeavoring to induce the Administration to recognize the claim and drafts of the late Dictator of Mexico, General SANTA ANA, upon this money We have not heard that they have been successful or that they are likely to succeed. The latest plea mentioned is that the drafts of SANTA ANA being *held* by our own citizens ought to take precedence of the claim of the existing Government. The *ownership* of the drafts is another affair, and is probably made contingent upon the success of the speculation entered upon by certain enterprising New-York gentlemen for their collection. No debt has yet accrued against the Government of the United States to be drawn against. When the Boundary Commission of Major EMORY is fully reported upon, and approved by both States, there will be due, to the *Government of Mexico*, three millions of dollars. The Ex-Lictator is not understood to be part of that Government, nor had he authority to decree for the money in advance, as far as the public have been advised.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,811,861, against $738,976 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	1,601	$55,361	195	$62,703	44	$15,674
Man. of Cotton	1,707	258,951	658	97,628	130	24,647
Man. of Silk	565	523,520	53	47,914	64	47,876
Man. of Flax	1,141	228,360	208	35,453	92	18,545
Miscellaneous	124	55,256	20	4,785	103	11,157
Total	5,338	$1,578,406	1,134	$223,483	423	$117,989
		233,458				1,573,46
Total entered		$1,811,864	Total marketed			$1,691,345

Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

We are permitted to copy the following correspondence between an informal Committee, acting on behalf of themselves and some of the stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, and the President of that Corporation, and doubt not it will interest all stockholders, in view of the coming election upon Wednesday, the 7th of November, ensuing.

LETTER TO MR. ASPINWALL.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, Esq.,
President of the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.:

Dear Sir: The undersigned, stockholders, and representing other stockholders of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, in view of the annual election of Directors on the 7th of November ensuing, and desirous of promoting the best interests of all stockholders, as well as in favor of harmonizing all the various views and opinions lately developed, would respectfully inquire, Whether a nomination by them of two out of the five Directors proposed to be voted for will be agreeable to yourself? We thus make this application, from the avowal made by you at the last meeting of stockholders (27th of June) of the large number of proxies concentrated in your hands, from friends and others, enabling us specially to arrive at the disposition entertained on this point.

We need not assure you of our cordial coöperation with you in every proper effort to extricate the interest of our Company from all conflicts which may threaten its welfare, to the end, that its valuable property, unproductive to Stockholders since 1852, may again be fruitful of the rich returns to which it is fairly entitled by the hazards incidental to its use.

May we have the favor of a prompt reply?

And, with assurances of our friendly consideration, we are your obedient servants.

AUGUST BELMONT.	ESTATE OF E. RIGGS,
W. BUTLER DUNCAN.	By RIGGS & CO.
MOSES TAYLOR,	SLATE & CO.
	ALEXANDER M. LAWRENCE,
	for self and others.

THE REPLY.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I received yesterday your letter of 22d, and I much regret that I cannot with propriety take part in the measures you propose, until the Legislative authority is obtained to increase the Directors. This can no doubt be done within the next four months.

I trust that it is needless for me to add, that I shall at all times be happy to coöperate with you in every proper effort to reestablish our Company in its former position. With a continuance of our present prosperity, the time is not far distant. Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

WM. H. ASPINWALL, President.

To Messrs. AUG. BELMONT, W. BUTLER DUNCAN and others.

It will be borne in mind that the Stockholders' Committee of June, 1855, recommended an increase of Directors, from five to nine, but the meeting did not acquiesce in that recommendation; but in lieu thereof, adopted the substitute of their Board of Directors, to increase the number from five to seven. It requires legislative authority to increase the Directorship over five—the number prescribed by Charter. The request made, we think, will impress all as a reasonable and a natural one, inasmuch as a large number of the Stockholders believe, and honestly so, that the property has been mismanaged; and, as a consequence, this large capital has been fruitless of dividends since 1852, during which time there has been no lack of business. Last year it was understood with the President, that the disaffected interests should nominate two Directors; but, on the eve of the election, it dwindled down to one, and they were then told that that one was selected by the President, in the person of Mr. FRANCIS SKIDDY. This fact, connected with the result of the foregoing correspondence, will enable the Stockholders to determine the propriety of attending the election, next Wednesday, in person, though the probability at present is, that means have again been taken in advance to secure to the President such control of proxies as to continue the management not only in his own hands, but to his own liking.

Money in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your correspondent "W." is evidently correct in many of his views, and in none more so than "*that pusillanimity, fear, anxiety, distrust*," are more dangerous to money affairs than the casualties anticipated; and it is to prevent, if possible, the needless fears which his communications are likely to create, that we take the liberty of asking him in what manner gold or silver is absorbed by war, or by the construction of ships, railways, steamers, houses, &c. In his first communication he states: "The large absorption of floating capital by the Eastern war begins, as we long predicted, to shake the financial equilibrium of Europe." "More *money* has been absorbed in fixed capital, in ships, railways," &c. "The drain of gold is only beginning to be felt." "Seeing how much the hard cash of Europe is thus absorbed," &c. In his second communication he says: "For the present, immense amounts of gold are withdrawn from the Money market to be invested in armaments, and all sorts and manner of [illegible]. These gold Money movings by these unusual [illegible] must lead to serious inconveniences, unless filled up by some additional supply, of which we see no prospect. Hence our fear of a fearful depreciation in the value of Stocks, produced by the necessity of *converting them into cash to fill up the gap*."

These extracts show conclusively that the basis of his predictions of trouble a-head, is *the absorption of the gold by the war!* We think he cannot show that either war, or the construction of ships, railways, houses, &c., absorb gold from the *money markets of the world*. But if he succeeds in proving that gold is absorbed by these events, can he show us how the sale of stocks for cash would fill up the gap? Anything consumed or absorbed can only be replaced by new production. The exchange of two commodities certainly neither consumes nor reproduces either of them. Then how can money be withdrawn from the money markets of the world by being invested in armaments and implements of war? And how can the gap, if it exists, be filled up by converting stocks into cash?

War checks the prosperity of mankind by the great destruction of life and property which it entails, and by the transfer of capital and labor from those industries which contribute to the wants and enjoyments of man, to the production of implements of war, and the food and clothing of the contending armies. Communities can only enjoy that which exists. If less wealth is produced, communities are poorer to the extent of the diminution of production. Of all the elements necessary to the production of wealth, man is the most costly as well

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1269. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

Meeting of the Free-State Convention.

FORMATION OF A STATE CONSTITUTION.

ELECTION OF COLONEL LANE PRESIDENT.

His Introductory Address.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

The Convention for the purpose of forming a Constitution for the State of Kansas, was appointed to meet at this place on the fourth Monday of this month—the organization to take place on Tuesday, (yesterday,) at noon. But an unusually severe storm prevented the arrival of a majority of delegates, and the organization was postponed until 9 o'clock this morning.

The topic of principal interest discussed among the delegates, was the election of their President. It was well understood that Col. J. H. LANE, of Indiana, with characteristic modesty, had *demanded* the place for himself. He is already Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Free State Party; and is aspiring to a seat in the United States Senate. In addition, he *demanded* the Presidency of this Convention; and was so sanguine of election, that he prepared his speech of acceptance some days in advance. He was right; he knew his advantage. The honest squatters of Kansas are not skilled in party tactics, and are no match for the wily cunning of the trained politician. Out of the twenty-six delegates present, I venture to say, that not half-a-dozen were really in favor of his election: yet, by promises to this one, and flattery to that, and threats to another, he succeeded in getting *fourteen* votes.

This result, however, was secured only by hard labor, and, had the election been postponed a week, he would not have had a majority at all. For, in addition to the late rapid abatement of confidence in him, *politically*, events have lately shown up his *moral* character in no enviable light. But, it is due to the Delegates to this Convention to state that the exposure of this outrageous conduct was so recent, and the thing itself so incredible, that it could not be, as yet, fully understood and believed.

The Convention met and organized, this morning, and, as already stated, Col. LANE was elected President, receiving 14 out of the 26 votes cast. On taking the Chair, he delivered the following address:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONVENTION: For the position assigned me, accept my thanks. You have met, gentlemen, on no ordinary occasion, to accomplish no ordinary purpose. You are the first legal representatives the real settlers of Kansas have ever had. You comprise the first legally elected representative legislate body ever assembled in this Territory. You are here to form a constitution which is to be the guide for future legislation to mould the institutions of this country. Your work is to give birth to a government. Your labor is to add another State to our great Union—another star to that proud galaxy of States constituting the only free government of earth. Guided by the Constitution, you are sent here to frame this. The geographical centre of our great Republic will, in a few short years, be densely populated with an industrious and enterprising people. Our broad prairies and woodlands will present almost an unbroken field, yielding to the industrious and happy husbandman crops beyond the wildest imaginings of the most sanguine. The shrill whistle of the railroad car will be heard, announcing the departure of the red man from the land. He will not cultivate, and cannot enjoy, in the neighborhood of the energetic squatter. School houses, colleges, manufactories, towns and cities, will be seen all over our Territory. The arts and sciences will be cultivated, and this will be the centre of civilization. Our genial clime will be sought; a journey to Kansas will be substituted for one for Italy. This picture is not overdrawn if you discharge your duty, and are successful in framing a constitution that will be indorsed by those you represent, and approbated by our brethren in the States. You will not forget that you are called together in the nineteenth century; that at great progress has been made in the science of government as in any other of the sciences. Not many years since, the opinion prevailed that power was not to be entrusted to the people. Some governments now exist upon that theory. We on this Continent have exploded the idea. Trust all power to the people; they may err for a brief period, but the later second thought will soon come and all will be well.

They are interested in having able and faithful officers, and they should have the selection of them from the highest to the lowest. That the conduct of these officers should be frequently reviewed, short terms should be adopted in all cases. The subject of education is the most important that will come before you. Common Schools should be provided for in such a manner as that the funds cannot be wasted. You should provide that the lands which have and may hereafter be received from the General Government should not be sold until they have reached their full value. Guard the funds derived from that source in such a manner as that the principal will be secure and the interest promptly paid. By adopting such a course of policy, you can, in a few years, have the school-house in every district supplied with a competent teacher during the entire year. Educate the children, and all fears as to the permanency of the Government vanishes.

The subject of agriculture will challenge your attention. We have in Kansas more first-class and less waste land than can be found in any other portion of the globe, of the same extent, adapted to the growth of almost all the products of the earth. The agriculture interest will be the great interest of Kansas, and should be fostered and encouraged. It is suggested that a State and County organization for the encouragement of this great interest be provided for.

In restricting the Legislative authority upon the question of borrowing money, it is suggested that you fix the amount at low figures until the law is authorized by a direct vote of the people. The vote to be taken after they are fully informed how the money is to be expended. A loan of money by the State acts as a mortgage upon the land therein, and the actual holders of the land should give their consent before the mortgage is laid.

It would be a work of supererogation for me to refer to the fact that since the organization of the Territorial Government now claiming assistance in Kansas, the ballot box has been used as a mere instrument of oppression—legal voters driven therefrom by organized bands of armed men not even claiming a residence within our border—such bands using it to foist upon the people of the Territory officers unacquainted with their wants, intent upon trampling under foot their best interests—electing men to important positions who never claimed residence in Kansas. Your first business will be to guard the ballot box in such a manner as to prevent a repetition of the greatest crime that can be perpetrated in a representative Government like ours.

It is suggested that you appoint the Judges for the elections to be held previous to the meeting of the first Legislature, pure and good men, and authorize them to remove the polls in case they are invaded from without.

When the Kansas-Nebraska bill was before Congress, no one of its supporters claimed that Kansas could ever become a Slave State; all, from the highest to the lowest, discarded the idea that Slavery could ever be extended within her borders. Our Southern friends were among the most prominent in pressing this position before the country.

The idea of forcing Slavery into Kansas was an afterthought for sinister purposes—personal aggrandizement. It is now the well-received opinion that if a Senatorial election had not been pending in an adjoining State, the ridiculous and abortive effort to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas would not have been made.

The people you represent, although excited beyond measure by the fraudulent and violent course pursued by those citizens of an adjoining State, who were, by falsehood and misrepresentation, induced to join in the crusade to force Slavery upon them contrary to their wishes, and destructive of their best interests, nevertheless expect you in the final settlement of that question to pursue a fair and liberal course toward the holders of that species of property within and without our borders.

You will guard against special legislation and require all laws to be of a general character. The citizens of one County removing to another should understand that the laws are similar.

In restricting the Legislative authority as to Banks and Internal Improvements, it is not doubted that some common ground may be found upon which you can all agree.

Governed and controlled by a sincere desire to advance the best interests of those you represent, trembling on the altar of the common good all your prejudices—moved by no other motive than to frame a Constitution up to the spirit of the age in which you live—just and equitable to all—appealing to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe for aid, you will not fail, but may live and your children after you, proud of your work and enjoying the blessings received by its munificent provisions.

In the discharge of the arduous duties you have assigned me, be assured even-handed justice will control me. Errors may be expected; but they will be of the head, not of the heart. I could not hope to succeed unless assured of your advice and aid.

Relying upon you for support, I trust the object of our coming together may be successfully accomplished, and that upon your return to your constituents, you may be met with the salutation, "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The action of this Convention will probably be prompt and the session short. The perplexing question will be *Negroes*, and I think the people will be called upon to vote directly on the issue of allowing *free blacks* to reside in the State. The programme of the sound Free State men is to leave the question untouched in the Constitution, but to submit it to the people to say whether or not a *law* shall be enacted by the Legislature *excluding* them; and there is no doubt that on the ground of expediency, a decided majority will favor such exclusion.

The Government Survey proceeds very slowly. Nearly all the surveying parties have suffered more or less from ague and fever.

The Missouri papers are discovering numberless "mare's nests" in the new Free State movement. The return of ATCHISON to the Senate is said to be a "fixed fact." The Bentonites are sold, soul and body. Yours, LITERAL.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington—Correction—Gen. Scott's Pay.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 4.

The dispatch relative to the action of the Court of Claims, in the case of J. P. MCELDERY, was made to read—"It was held that contracts made with Executive officers was a violation of law and void"—instead of which it should have been, "Contracts which are made with Executive officers, in violation of law, are void."

The *Union* this morning publishes the President's decision relative to General SCOTT's back pay. It awards him but $10,405.

Great Fire at St. John's, Newfoundland.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

On the 18th ultimo, a fire occurred at St. Johns, N. F., destroying over two hundred dwellings, principally occupied by the laboring classes, and rendering about 400 familes houseless. Five acres were burned over.

On Wednesday morning last JOHN E. CLARK, an inmate of the Lunatic Asylum at St. John, N. B., killed with an axe BARRY MILLS and WILLIAM CARROLL, two of the attendants in the institution.

From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The steamship *Cahawba*, with Havana dates to to the 1st inst., has arrived here. The news is wholly unimportant. Letters from the interior of Louisiana report considerable damage to the Sugar-Cane by the recent frost. The planters say that the present warm weather prevents the juice from granulating, and should it continue, the receipts will be greatly delayed.

Rachel's Last Appearance in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

Mlle. RACHEL closed her engagement in this city last evening, before a crowded and brilliant audience. The play was "Virginie," winding up with the Marseillaise. She was called out at the end of each act, and the final close of the performance was hailed with an outburst of enthusiasm seldom if ever before witnessed in a Boston theatre.

Massachusetts Politics.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The opponents of the Liquor Law in this city have adopted thirty-two of the Representatives and four of the Senators upon the Whig ticket, and one of the Representatives upon the American. They have also formed coalitions for Representatives with the Whigs in Charlestown, Cambridge, and other places.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 4.

We have received no mail South of Augusta to-day.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

MR. WILLIAMSON AGAIN BEFORE JUDGE KANE.

The Contempt Purged and the Defendant at Liberty.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin of Saturday.

This morning PASSMORE WILLIAMSON appeared in the United States District Court, accompanied by Messrs. MEREDITH, GILPIN and HOPPER, his counsel, and offered the following petition:

PETITION.

U. S. A. vs. WILLIAMSON, District Court U. S. Eastern District of Penn.

To the Hon. the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

The petition of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON respectfully showeth:

That he desires to purge himself of the contempt because of which he is now attached, and to that end is willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Court touching the matter heretofore inquired of by the writ of habeas corpus to him directed at the relation of JOHN H. WHEELER.

Wherefore he prays that he may be permitted to purge himself of said contempt by making true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to him by the Hon. Court touching the premises.

P. WILLIAMSON.

Affirmed and subscribed before me, Nov. 2, 1855,
CHARLES F. HEAZLITT, U. S. Com.

Judge KANE, after consideration, replied to the petitioner as follows:

"PASSMORE WILLIAMSON: The Court has received your petition, and, upon consideration thereof, have thought right to grant the prayer thereof. You will therefore make here in open Court, your solemn affirmation, that in the return heretofore made by you to the writ of *habeas corpus* which issued from this Court at the relation of JOHN H. WHEELER, and in the proceedings consequent thereupon, you have not intended a contempt of this Cout or of its process: moreover, that you are now willing to make true answers to such interrogatories as may be addressed to you by the Court, touching the premises inquired of in the said writ of *habeas corpus*."

The required affirmation was then made in the form dictated by the Judge.

Mr. VAN DYKE, the District Attorney, then submitted an interrogatory in writing, which was not read aloud at that time.

Mr. GILPIN said Mr. WILLIAMSON was perfectly willing to answer the interrogatory submitted by the District Attorney, but as he did not know what other interrogatories might follow this, he thought it best that it and its answer should be filed.

Mr. VANDYKE said he was willing either to file the interrogatory or to submit it for an immediate reply.

Mr. GILPIN and Judge KANE both remarked that they had understood the District Attorney to intimate that if the question propounded was answered in the affirmative, he would be satisfied. The Court further said that it was for the petitioner to make his election whether or not the interrogatories and the replies should be filed.

After consultation with his counsel, the petitioner preferred that the questions and answers should be filed.

The Court directed that the interrogatories should be filed. This was done, and the parties retired for a time.

Mr. GILPIN then read the interrogatory that had been propounded, and the reply of Mr. WILLIAMSON. The defendant and his counsel then retired, and after some time returned.

The interrogatory was as follows:

INTERROGATORY.

United States vs. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, Nov. 3, 1855, and now JOHN C. VANDYKE, Attorney for the United States, by leave granted, files the following interrogatory:

INTERROGATORY—Did you, at the time of the service of the writ of *habeas corpus* at the relation of JOHN H. WHEELER, or at any time during the period intervening between the service of said writ and the making of your return thereto, seek to obey the mandate of said writ, by bringing before this Honorable Court the persons of the slaves therein mentioned?

If to this interrogatory you answer in the affirmative, state fully and particularly the mode in which you sought so to obey said writ, and all that you did tending to that end.

And, therefore, it is ordered that defendant, PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, do make true answers to said interrogatories.

The reply made was as follows. The reader will, however, understand that this reply was amended at the suggestion of the Court, to conform better to the views of the District Attorney. The following is the reply as amended:

ANSWER OF DEFENDANT.

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons therein mentioned before the Court, because I had not, at the time of the service of the writ, in power over, the custody, or control of them, and therefore, it was impossible for me to do so. I first heard of the writ of habeas corpus on Friday, July 20, between 1 and 2 o'clock, P. M., on my return from Harrisburg. After breakfast, about 9 o'clock, I went from my house to Mr. HOPPER's office, when and where the return was prepared.

At 10 o'clock I came into Court as commanded by the writ. I sought to obey the writ by answering truly: the parties not being in my possession or control, it was impossible for me to obey the writ by producing them. Since the service of the writ I have not had the custody, possession or power over them; nor have I known where they were except from common rumor or the newspaper reports in regard to their public appearance in the city or elsewhere.

Some discussion arose between the District Attorney and the counsel of Mr. WILLIAMSON. Mr. VANDYKE contended that the reply of the defendant was evasive and contradictory. The Judge said the difficulty, he thought, could be easily overcome by amending the answer, and to the suggestion of the Court it was amended in the following manner:

I did not seek to obey the writ by producing the persons in the writ mentioned before this Court.

I did not seek because I verily believed that it was entirely impossible for me to produce the said persons agreeably to the command of the Court.

This answer was then accepted by the Court and ordered filed.

Mr. VANDYKE then submitted another interrogatory, the substance of which was whether or not Mr. WILLIAMSON had been guilty of mental reservations in his reply to the first interrogatory?

The Court overruled this interrogatory as superfluous and improper.

Mr. VANDYKE withdrew this interrogatory and offered another, which was also overruled by the Court on the ground that it led to such replies as had already been objected to by the District Attorney.

Mr. VANDYKE also withdrew this question.

Judge KANE then remarked that the District Attorney had been invited to aid the Court in this case, but that he would bear in mind that his relation to Mr. WHEELER was now suspended. This was only an inquiry as to what injury had been done the process of the Court.

Mr. VANDYKE said he was aware of the position he occupied.

Judge KANE then said: "The contempt is now regarded as purged, and the party is released from custody. He is now reinstated to the position he occupied before the contempt was committed. Mr. WILLIAMSON is now before me on the return to the writ."

Mr. VANDYKE then arose and addressed the Court as follows:

MR. VANDYKE'S CLOSING REMARKS.

In the case of the United States ex Relationi John H. Wheeler vs. *Passmore Williamson.*

Mr. WILLIAMSON being now, by his purgation, reinstated in the standing before this honorable Court which he occupied immediately preceding the time when he was guilty of contempt for which he was committed on the 27th of July last, I have in connection with my colleague, Mr. WEBSTER, to suggest, that Mr. WHEELER, at whose relation this writ of *habeas corpus* had been issued, was, at the time he filed his petition in hopes that the remedial process of this Court would not have been evaded or disregarded by Mr. WILLIAMSON, but that he would have cheerfully, by an endeavor to obey that writ, sought an adjudication of the highest judicial tribunal of the country of the questions, whether Mr. WHEELER was entitled to pass over the soil of Pennsylvania with his property, and whether or not wrong had been committed in the forcible abduction thereof. He, also, for some time subsequent to the return to said writ, indulged the hope that upon reflection, Mr. WILLIAMSON would yield a proper submission to the Constitutional sovereignty of existing law, by rendering obedience to the orders of this Court, and submitting in proper form to legally constituted authority, all matters of disputs between the parties.

But in this hope he has been deceived. His remedy was at an early period of the proceedings in this case arrested by the contumacious disregard on the part of the defendant of the lawful process of the Court, and having waited for a reasonable time for him to ask leave to purge his contempt in order that he might further pursue the remedies afforded by reason of the writ of habeas corpus, and finding that the defendant was responding to this relator suffered as a participator in situation of his duties and legal rights in the courts of the United States, he determined to institute a suit in another branch of the courts of the United States, for the recovery of the damages which have accrued by the various acts of trespass against the said defendant towards his person and property and a suit of this purpose has been commenced in the Circuit Court and will be duly prosecuted with the hope that it may afford a more ample remedy to Mr. WHEELER than he has been enabled to obtain by the present proceedings of the United States for this circuit. It was instituted as soon as it became apparent that owing to the evasion of the process of this honorable Court it was impossible for Mr. WHEELER to repossess himself of his property by the aid afforded by the writ of habeas corpus, which he had invoked. He determined from that time to take no further part in these proceedings, leaving Mr. WILLIAMSON to atone to the Government of the United States, where such atonement properly belonged, for his offence against the sovereign majesty of her laws, and from that time neither he nor his counsel have had any part in the proceedings in the case of the United States vs. Passmore Williamson.

Mr. WHEELER regrets that the neglect and refusal of the defendant, which has induced him for so long a time to refuse obedience and a proper submission to this Court, has been a barrier to a previous announcement of this determination.

In addition to this, Mr. WHEELER will be able to prove all the important points of his case in the Circuit Court, which renders unnecessary any information that he might, at this stage of the proceedings, gain by true answers to such interrogatories as by law he is allowed to propound. He therefore respectfully waives his right in this respect, placing a firm reliance in the laws of the land and the jury of his country, to repair the injury which he has suffered at the hands of the defendant and his confederates.

After Mr. VANDYKE had concluded, Mr. MEREDITH inquired, "Is Mr. WILLIAMSON discharged?"

Judge KANE replied, "He is. I understand from the remarks of the District Attorney, that a *nolle prosequi* has been entered in the case in this Court."

The Court then adjourned. Mr. WILLIAMSON was congratulated by his friends on his restoration to liberty.

Mr. W. looks exceedingly well, and but little paler and thinner than in July, when he made his famous return to the writ out of which so much trouble and discussion have arisen. He appeared perfectly cool and collected throughout the proceedings, this morning, and evinced no emotion whatever.

Pardon of Dr. Beale.

We understand that an effort is about being made to induce Gov. POLLOCK to pardon Dr. BEALE. He has been in prison more than a year, and the little property he possessed when charged with the crime for which he is now suffering, has almost melted away. When all things are considered, perhaps it will not be thought amiss, that we should be the first to suggest a compliance with his own and the petition of his friends. At the time of his trial, we spoke out fearlessly upon the subject, and felt that we were only doing our duty to the public. The ends of justice having been satisfied, we can discover no utility in reducing his family to actual want. They have been sorely stricken, and the pang will long remain in their hearts. An aged mother and father, and a wife and interesting family now demand his care and support, and as the penalty of his guilt has perhaps been amply satisfied, the Governor might, with propriety, extend his mercy towards him and his family.—*Phila. Pennsylvanian.*

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.—On Thursday morning last, Commodore GREGORY delivered over the command of the Navy-Yard at Charlestown to Commodore STRINGHAM, lately returned from the Mediterranean Station, who has been appointed to the Superintendence of the Yard. The Naval storekeeper, Navy Agent, master mechanics, and other officers and agents connected with the Yard, were introduced to the new Commandant by his predecessor. Commodore GREGORY has received preparatory orders to take command of the new steam frigate *Merrimac*, when she is put in commission.—*Boston Advertiser.*

The Mayor of New-Orleans has issued a proclamation requesting the proprietors of coffee-houses and bar-rooms to close their establishments on the 5th of November, the day of the election. He further recommends that the sums which would on that day be spent in drinks should be appropriated to the Washington Monument Fund.

A letter from Linn, Orange County, dated the 27th, says it is supposed about $20,000 were taken from the Santa Fé and Independence mails, recently robbed at Marias river.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn.

Victory of the Turks at Kars.

Destruction of Russian Towns in the Straits of Kertsch.

GREAT TURKISH VICTORY

Repulse of the Russians before Kars with Terrible Slaughter.

INTERESTING FROM SPAIN.

IMPORTANT COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Bank of England Interest at Six per Cent.

FURTHER RISE IN GRAIN AND FLOUR.

Cotton Dull—Consols 87.

The U. S. mail steamer *Baltic*, Capt. COMSTOCK, reached her dock at Canal-street at 8½ o'clock on Saturday morning.

The *Baltic* left Liverpool at 3¼ P. M. on Saturday, Oct. 20, and encountered heavy westerly gales and heavy seas for eleven consecutive days, being repeatedly reduced to a speed of only three miles per hour.

The *Baltic* arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, Oct. 14.

The *Ericsson* left Southampton Oct. 19.

At midnight, of Wednesday, Oct. 24, in lat. 52°, lon. 25° 9', passed steamship *Pacific*.

On Tuesday, Oct. 30, fifty miles northeast of Cape Clear, saw a large iceberg.

The Liverpool Cotton market, after advancing ⅛d. early in the week, lost its spirit at the close, and prices are a sixteenth down from the last packet. Orleans Fair 6¼d.; Middling 5 9-16d. Wheat has gone up 6d. Flour 1s. to 2s., and Corn 2s. 6d. In Manchester business was dull.

Up to the 17th nothing new in the Crimea.

Advices from Marseilles state, that great exertions were making to complete the embarkation of a division of 10,000 men, under General LAUBET.

The English have found in the Karabelnais immense Russian stores of ammunition and clothing, valued at £70,000.

The *Daily News* says that General EYRE has been recommended by General SIMPSON as his successor, but that Government will not accept SIMPSON's resignation.

At the ensuing Conference, Denmark will propose that the Sound Dues be capitalized for the purpose of redemption.

Sir HENRY WARD, Governor of Ceylon, has been assassinated.

The Bank of England has raised the rate of discount to six per cent. for 60 days' bills, and to seven per cent. for paper of a longer date. A commercial panic is anticipated, unless measures be taken to suspend restrictive clauses of PEEL's Bank Bill, and to issue paper money.

Hopes are still entertained that the claims of Mexican bondholders will be transferred to the management of BARING Brothers.

The affairs of DE LIZZA & CO. are to be wound up under inspection.

The fourth adjudication of bankruptcy in the case of EDWARD OLIVER, has been quashed.

The Allied expedition which left the Crimea on the 6th, after making a show before Odessa, bombarded and captured Kinburn, an important Russian position at the mouth of the Dnieper and Bug.

The Allies have also destroyed two towns, Lemman and Phanagria, in the Straits of Kertsch.

According to the latest from the Crimea, the advanced posts of the Allies were within five leagues of Bakchi Serai. The Russians were retiring slowly, Gen. LIPANDY intending evidently to defend the line of the Belbec. A battle soon anticipated here.

The north of Sebastopol has been surrounded with new fortifications, and placed in a state to support a siege.

The Russians in an attack made upon Kars, were repulsed with immense slaughter—4,000 being reported as lying dead under the walls.

The Allies are extensively engaged in road-making and hut-building, not only along the plateau de la Khersonese, but all along the Tchernaya line, up to Alsu. The line of the railway has been adopted for the main road from Balaklava to the camps in the neighborhood of Sebastopol.

FINANCIAL.

Bank of England—Money Pressure.

From the London Times, Oct. 19.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The measures of the Bank of England to-day, are rather more stringent than was expected, but although they will cause the financial course of the country during the next two or three weeks to be regarded with almost unparalleled watchfulness, they have excited neither dissatisfaction nor alarm. It is assumed that the next *Gazette* return will exhibit a further large decrease in the bullion, and, apart from this, the fresh step taken by the Bank of France confirms the necessity for increased caution.

The total absence of commercial distrust is as marked as ever, and apparently the only point for dread is, lest the public, unaccustomed as they are to such a rate as 6 per cent., should suffer themselves to suppose that it necessarily involves something terrible. "What are to be the consequences?" is a question passed from one idle person to another. The real features of our position, however, owing to the indisputable healthfulness of trade, admit of being summed up with more than ordinary precision. One principal matter which the public have yet to learn is the vast effect of a very moderate withdrawal of bullion. During each of the last seven weeks the average drain from the Bank, which has been accompanied by a series of advances in the rate of discount, until from 3½ it has reached to 6 per cent., has been about £250,000—that is to say, the Bank have raised their rate ½ per cent. for every £700,000 or £800,000 lost. The singular delay in the Australian arrivals which has again become noticeable is therefore nearly enough to account for the increased pressure of the last week or two. According to sound estimates at least £1,000,000 is now overdue, and some persons set the amount at £1,500,000. The absence or presence of this latter total might have made a difference of 1 per cent. in the Bank rate. Again, the more recent reports from France of a deficiency of at least 3,200,000 quarters of wheat and a like quantity of rye have given a new impulse to our orders for grain. These imports are not required for our own use, and consequently are as good to us as gold, except that they involve delay before we can convert them, and meanwhile the pressure is just as great as if the gold they are ultimately to repay would never reach us. Hence, there are influences amply to account for all the disturbance now experienced, in addition to that originally created by the withdrawals on the part of the Bank of France. It is true a cause of perplexity remains in the fact that if, by the reaction from the recent measures of the Bank of France, coupled with shipments of grain to that country, things arrive at a point which would draw gold back from Paris, the difficulties on that side may involve the adoption of new plans to obtain a further artificial supply from the Bank of England, but there is a limit to such operations. The Continental markets having been operations of commerce, while with regard to the use of accommodation paper or the obtaining of money on the deposit of foreign securities, there can scarcely at present be much apprehension. It is to be remarked that, while the public generally fail to estimate the momentary effect of the loss even of a moderate sum of bullion, they also, on the other hand, never attach sufficient faith to the effects of an increase in the rate of discount. In 1847, it was carried as high as 5 per cent., the Bank bullion having fallen to £6,318,091, and in a month from that time a reaction commenced; until within a year it was as low as three per cent., and went on unchecked until it had declined to two per cent. There is no reason to suppose that in the present instance the measures adopted will prove less efficacious. Indeed, as the drain has been much more sudden now than then, there might, perhaps, were it not for the Turkish loan, be an expectation of a still more rapid reaction, as soon as the final point of pressure shall have been reached. Already there are indications that strong effects have been produced. From Hamburg, it is said, gold could now be sent both to Paris and London. The demand for specie for India has subsided, and, although the next steamer will take out probably £500,000, it will chiefly be for contracts previously entered into.

But will even the certain prospect of mitigation be sufficient meanwhile to sustain confidence all over the country? Hitherto everything has tended to that conclusion, and among the banking and other financial establishments in London not a shadow of distrust in its accuracy is observable. The great addition made by the Bank in their charge for bills having more than 60 days to run will probably affect more than a third of the paper in circulation; but one object of that step was, doubtless, to throw the demand from the Bank, where it had lately been too much concentrated, to the discount houses, who have been cautiously holding back until they could feel moderately certain that the highest point had been reached. Should they now entertain that conviction—and, inasmuch as 7 per cent. is within 1 per cent. of the highest rate known in modern times, the supposition that they will do so seems reasonable—they will be prepared to act with more boldness, and the market may assume, from the absence of uncertainty, a degree of soundness greater than previously prevailed. If this hope be realized, and all should go well during the next month, the advantage to the country will be incalculable, from the demonstration that will have been gained of the possibility under the Bank Charter Act of our passing through a period of trial without falling into senseless panic, while it will also afford a lesson to Russia and her friends as to the actual solidity of that commerce to which we look for the means to meet any struggle, however protracted, that may be necessary to accomplish all that we have resolved upon.

The annexed communication relates to the operation of the measures of the Bank on a specific class of trade bills:

CITY, Oct. 19.

SIR: I beg to call your attention to the very serious inconvenience to which the numerous wholesale houses whose engagements fall due on the 4th of each month will be subject to by the resolution of the Bank of England not to discount bills having more than 60 days to run, except at the high rate of 7 per cent. If a house holds bills due the 4th of January, and wishes to discount them, to provide for the payment on the 4th of November, it will be shut out from the Bank of England, except at 7 per cent. As those bills would, on the 3d of November have 62 days to run, and as most trade bills are drawn at three months' date, the wholesale traders will be, for all practical purposes, shut out from the Bank of England. If the limit had been 65 days, instead of 60, it would have afforded considerable relief. I am, Sir, your ob't serv't,

A TRADER

From the same, Oct. 20.

FRIDAY EVENING—The advices from Paris, this morning, state that the advance of the rate of discount yesterday by the Bank of France was not received upon until the telegraph reported the alteration on this side, when it was adopted to preserve the equilibrium between the two countries, no change having otherwise been intended. If this be correct, it is an additional proof of the salutary course of the Bank of England, since it is only by the adherence of the Bank of France to those vigorous measures, the early neglect of which has caused much of the present embarrassment, that the danger of further difficulties can be averted. The discount market in Paris, however, seems to be less unsettled than in London, since, from the mercantile letters received to-day, it appears that good bills can be negotiated a half per cent. below the Bank rate.

The discount houses have given notice that they have advanced their rate of allowance for money at call to 5 per cent., dating from to-day. Their previous rate was 4½ per cent.

The demand for money to day was moderate, both at the Bank of England and out of doors, but the rates charged by the discount houses are scarcely in any case more than a fraction below those of the Bank.

It is understood that the prevailing high rates of discount have already had the effect of causing considerable amounts of foreign stock to be sent to be realized in this country. A further withdrawal of securities pursuant to the fact that some portion of the recent drain from the Bank of England has arisen simply from a demand on the part of the Scotch, Irish and other provincial banks, to this manner a large parcel of securities has been taken away to-day, and it is believed that the total abstracted in these channels during the past month or two exceed the usual amount to a large sum of a million sterling, the means for procuring such extra funds having in several instances been obtained by sales of Exchequer bills or Stock. On the other hand, against these countervailing circumstances must be set a rumor that the Bank of France are desirous of procuring an additional £2,000,000 in gold and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it. The mode, however, in which the credit is to be arranged is not stated, and it would be satisfactory if it could be known that the alteration yesterday in the French rate of discount may be found sufficient to accomplish what is desired, and that the plan, if it has been entertained, will be rescinded. The peculiar evil of such artificial measures is that in both countries the reaction from them must be as mischievous as their first effects, since an unnatural rebound on one side is as much to be deprecated as the ultimate increase of anxiety that must be felt on the other.

The shipments of specie by the Peninsular and Oriental steamer *Indus* amount to £315,293, of which £46,671 is gold for Alexandria, Bombay, Ceylon and Madras; and £273,967 silver for Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. The two previous fortnightly remittances were £486,000 and £505,859, and the present total therefore shows a large comparative decrease.

The Money Question in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

To-day, at noon, the following gentlemen waited upon Mr. EDWARD HEATH, Chairman of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in connection with the subjoined memorial which had lain for a few hours in the Exchange Newsroom, during which brief period it had received the signatures of many of the first merchants and brokers in the town: Mr. John Torr, of the firm of Littledale & Co.; Mr. Charles Parker, of the firm of Sandbach, Tinney & Co.; Mr. Thomas Haigh, of the firm of T. Haigh & Co.; Mr. John Ravenscroft, of the firm of W. and J. Ravenscroft & Co.; Mr. J. Beckwith, of the firm of J. & S. Beckwith; Mr. Griffiths, of the firm of Griffiths, Sons & Palethorpe; and Mr. H. C. Beloe, accountant. The memorial was as follows:

To the Chairman and Committee of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce:

"We, the undersigned, residents of Liverpool, deeply engaged in the commercial affairs of the country, cannot help viewing with dismay the continued depreciation of property under the influence of our present monetary system, which has again arrived at an alarming crisis. We request that you will call a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce to consider what course should be instantly adopted for the relief of the community."

Mr. HEATH, in receiving the memorial, said he was aware of the steps being taken by the memorialists, and that he himself, as a member of the commercial community, was suffering from the present crisis, and could not, therefore, help sympathizing with the rest of his commercial friends. In the capacity of Chairman of the Chamber, he was willing to use every endeavor calculated to promote the object in view. He would remind the deputation, however, that it would be necessary to proceed with moderation, as the only means of obtaining that influence and position which the Chamber had by pursuing such a course obtained. He observed, further, that during the past fortnight he had had some intercourse with various gentlemen on this subject, and that it was his intention, at the next monthly meeting of the Chamber, to have brought the matter forward. He should probably have taken it upon its general merits, as well as in connection with the great question of the money charter. Having, however, received this numerously signed requisition, he should consider it his duty to call a special meeting of the Council of the Chamber on the subject.

After some further consideration, the Chairman intimated that he would call a special meeting of the Council on Monday, at which the desirability of calling a meeting of the Chamber would be considered.

From the Morning Post, Oct. 18.

The English funds have fluctuated to some extent to-day, but there were none of those incoherent reports which agitated prices so much in the early part of the week. The market is at present in that easy state of excitement that a few influential buyers have only to purchase stock, and they are immediately followed by others. A rise is thus produced, whilst the very parties for whom the stock has been originally purchased are quietly disposing of it through other hands. The same course is adopted when those who are usually supposed to act for the Bank broker have really to sell stock. Others imitate them, propagate all manner of rumors concocted in the precincts of the Stock Exchange, and related in confidence to everybody. This they do with a pertinacity that, at last, they believe them themselves, and, in the present uncertain state of affairs, cause a [illegible] since demand of bills can only thenceforth furnish the natural daily quantity created by the supposed depression in the value of stock which they are ready to sell at the least appearance of an upward, and thereby increase the downward tendency which it should be rather their endeavor to prevent. We merely state these facts in order to caution the public against putting faith in these violent oscillations of prices, and to encourage them rather to follow their own judgment in making investments. In regard to monetary affairs, we hear that Baron ROTHSCHILD and his son have arrived in town from Paris. The latter gentleman being one of the Directors of the Bank of France, and no understanding having been come to with the Bank of England in regard to any supply of gold the former may want, it is more likely that Messrs. ROTHSCHILD visit to this country is in some way connected with the establishment of the Credit Mobilier Bank at Vienna. Our informant evidently do not wish to tamper with the currency, and believe that, with a sound and healthy trade, matters will right themselves—sentiments to the effect having within these last few days been given to an eminent capitalist by one high in authority. We have, in common with others of our contemporaries, more than once called the attention of our Government to the position of our monetary affairs, and we know that Ministers have recently received various communications on the subject from parties of high standing in the commercial world. We hope that the view which Ministers have arrived at, of leaving matters to take their course, will prove the correct one, although it is in opposition to the opinion we have frequently urged.

From the same, Oct. 18.

Consols opened firmly this morning at 87¼ Cash for money and account, and there being a fair amount of business in the market, subsequently rose to 87⅝. At a later period of the day, however, a reaction took place, owing to the Bank raising its minimum discount to 6 per cent. This step was somewhat unexpected to-day, and the policy of it is very much questioned in many quarters. Our own opinion upon it is too well known to need enlarging upon—*that the rate of discount will not stop the exportation of gold.*

From the Daily News, Oct. 18.

THURSDAY EVENING.

The Directors of the Bank of England to-day raised their minimum rate of discount from 5½ per cent., at which it was fixed on the 4th inst., to 6 per cent. as regards bills having not more than 60 days to run, and 7 per cent. for bills not exceeding 90 days. The Bank of France have also raised their rate of discount from 5 to 6 per cent., and have restricted all loans upon Rentes, railway shares, and bonds to only 50 per cent. of their actual value.

These announcements have excited considerable sensation, inasmuch as they prove beyond question that the drain upon the resources of the two institutions has proceeded so far as to demand the strictest measures of correction. The discount rate of the Bank of England has not stood at 6 per cent. since December, 1847. It is stated that to-day's advance has been in a great part prompted by the fact that the efflux of gold has not yet ceased, further withdrawals of the precious metal from the bank having taken place during the last two days. The demand for accommodation at the bank is also understood to continue active. To these circumstances we must doubtless look for the chief explanation of to-day's movement. It is highly gratifying to notice that, although the decided character of the check now given to trade is fully recognised, there is still in every quarter an entire absence of tendency towards panic. The various Stock Exchange markets have naturally suffered, and closed this afternoon heavily, but the actual reduction in prices has in no case assumed extravagant proportions. In other commercial quarters there is a similar indisposition to encourage alarm, combined with an evident hope that the severe restrictions now imposed will strengthen our hold upon the precious metals. Few persons venture to anticipate that the export of gold will be stopped by the present further rise in the value of money, but it is generally considered that a wholesome influence will be exercised in that direction, although the movement of our bank is to a certain extent counteracted by that of the Bank of France. Meanwhile it must be remembered that large arrivals of Australian gold may at any moment be announced, and would probably afford sensible relief.

As regards the general discount market, the Bank movement has been attended as yet with little effect. In many quarters the rates hitherto charged have been rather above those of the Bank. It is still noticed that a liberal supply of money

...commercial. Prices fell rapidly, and that naturally ...ment. ...ed earlier, when ...to £18,000,000, and raised the ...gradually, not only would it ...material for the object, but less ...been excited. While, therefore, ...disposed to find fault that this course ...called earlier, than that it should be ...still, we are at the same time anxious to ...the public that, acting upon sounder ...than at any former time, the Bank Direct... ...have taken these stringent and precautionary ...at a period when their resources are much ...exhausted, than they did in 1847, and that there ...is every reason to hope that the consequence will be ...to prevent any such disturbance as then took place. ...Just take a glance at the condition of the bank now ...and at that time.

By the returns in the present week, the condition of the bank stands as follows:

BANK OF ENGLAND—RATES OF DISCOUNT, SIX PER CENT. AND SEVEN PER CENT.

Bullion in the Bank	£11,752,006
Private Securities	19,280,000
Reserve of notes	4,557,606

On April 3, 1847, the bullion was reduced to £..., and the private securities stood at £18,186,000, and the reserve of notes at £3,583,000, and up to that time the rate of discount was kept at 4 per cent.

On the 10th of April the bullion had fallen to £9,-..., and the reserve of notes to £3,558,000, and the rate was raised to 5 per cent.; and, without any material change in the condition of the bank, it stood at that rate till the 7th of August, when it was raised to 5½ per cent.

On the 18th of September, the rate of discount was raised to 6 per cent.; but at that date the bullion was reduced to £8,800,000, from which it gradually fell to £8,312,000, with a reserve of notes of only £1,847,870, when the rate was again raised to 8 per cent., and, in the following week, the reserve was reduced to £1,774,000.

In 1847 the bank was justly blamed for not taking stringent measures sufficiently early on the chief reason why the monetary difficulties became so aggravated. When the rate of discount was then raised to 6 per cent., the bullion in the bank was reduced below its present amount by about £3,000,000. There is, therefore, every reason to hope that the earlier precautions now taken by the bank will keep the country secure from the derangement which it suffered in 1847. Trade is sound; prices are high and importations are profitable, and likely to remain so; stocks being so low; and whether money be a little dearer or a little cheaper, is a matter of less consequence, if only credit be not deranged.

The Bank Charter and the Government.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 19.

The Bank of England recently made a representation to Her Majesty's Government, soliciting some modification of the Bank Act, so as to issue more notes against a portion of its assets; but the application was refused. Yesterday, the Bank of England again raised the minimum rate of discount in a manner which excited some sensation, viz: For Bills having less than sixty days to run, 6 per cent.; between sixty and ninety-five days, 7 per cent. Whatever may be the ultimate results of the present strain upon the resources of the Bank of England, we are sure we speak the opinion of the entire mercantile world, when we declare that, upon every principle of public necessity and expediency, the time has now arrived when the relations of the Bank of England with the State must be reconsidered, in strict conformity with the observance of the provisions of existing statutes. It is our duty, at this juncture, when a reasonable dread of a monetary convulsion is producing the mischievous effects of a real panic, to disabuse the public mind of the error which generally prevails respecting the indefinite duration of the agreement now in force between the Bank of England and the Government—to indicate clearly the exact position of the relations subsisting between them—and finally to urge upon Parliament the *immediate* reconsideration of the statute 7 and 8 VICTORIA, cap. 32, commonly called PEEL's Bank Charter Act, with a view to its modification, or total repeal.

That which is called the Bank Charter is, in fact, no charter at all, granted or revocable by the Crown, but various acts of Parliament regulate the powers and privileges exercised and enjoyed by the Bank of England as a corporation. During the present century, the Acts of 39 and 40 GEORGE III., cap. 28, and 7 GEORGE IV., cap. 46, continued these powers and privileges, until the year 1833, when the 3 and 4 WILLIAM IV., cap. 98, was passed, in August of that year. By the 5th and 14th sections of this last act, the subsisting agreement between the Bank of England and the Government was conditionally prolonged until the 1st of August, 1855. Although the 7 and 8 VICTORIA, cap. 32, called PEEL's Bank Charter Act, subsequently passed, in 1844, made certain alterations in the mode of conducting the business of the Bank, by separating the Issue and Banking Departments—in so far as relates to the termination of the agreement—yet the 27th section still continued the powers and privileges of the Bank until the 1st day of August last. The Government is now in a position, according to law, to give twelve months' notice to the Corporation of the Bank to terminate the existing agreement; and, upon repayment to the Bank of England of the debt of £11,015,100, and all other liabilities, their exclusive banking privileges would cease, upon the expiration of twelve months after the Speaker has given such notice, in conformity with a resolution of the House of Commons.

If therefore follows as a necessary conclusion, that if the exigencies of commerce, or the public policy of the country, should imperatively require a reconsideration of the principles laid down by Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act of 1844, for the guidance of the Bank in its functions as regulator of the currency, and in its antagonistic business as bankers, Parliament is now perfectly unfettered to act in any way its wisdom may dictate. The only remaining condition of repayment to the Bank of the Government debt of about eleven millions, would be nothing more than a simple money operation, which a Chancellor of the Exchequer of the most ordinary capacity could compass. Our readers will now perceive that no legal impediment stands in the way of an immediate reconsideration of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act. In point of law and fact, the agreement between the Government and the Bank expired more than two months ago—on the 1st of August last. The perpetuation of the monopoly is only tolerated by sufferance, by reason of an inconsiderable debt due by the Government to the holders of Bank of England shares. It becomes the duty of the Press and of Parliament to consider all the difficulties in which previous inexperience and legislation have entangled us; and insist upon such an effectual remedy as shall place our currency and Banking Institutions upon a distinct and sure footing.

Our readers are aware that by the Procrustean provisions of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act, the Bank of England was compelled in its management of the Issue to set apart securities to the value of fourteen millions, whereof the Government Debt of about eleven millions may constitute a portion. In addition to this fixed amount of fourteen millions, which for no special reason was taken as a basis, or pivot of operations, the Bank was required to add all the gold and silver they did not want for banking purposes. Whatever this aggregate amount might be, whether two millions of bullion and fourteen millions of securities, making together sixteen millions; or twenty millions of bullion and fourteen millions of securities, making thirty-four millions; or any other imaginary variable sum, fluctuating always with the sliding scale of the stock of bullion, the Bank was authorised to issue notes to that extent, and no more. This is the real basis of the circulating medium of England, irrespective of the notes of the country circulation, which since 1844 is strictly limited.

Now, in the December quarter of 1847 the stock of bullion fell to £9,798,000; the securities were £29,-499,000—total, £39,290,000. The notes in circulation were £20,058,000; the deposits, £15,574,000—total, £35,632,000. A perfect panic was the result. In October of that year Sir CHARLES WOOD, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, sent for the late Sir ROBERT PEEL from Tamworth, at that time in Opposition, and, as a Privy Councillor, advised with him on the crisis. With £20,058,000 of notes in circulation, and nearly ten millions of bullion in stock, the country was within "twenty-four hours of a state of barter." If any parties withdraw under such circumstances four millions of bullion, as we have had a practical instance within this fortnight, the Bank must as at present part with the bullion so demanded, and screw down their note circulation correspondingly. Whether the gold and bullion disappear by reason of an adverse exchange produced by the importation of grain, or the introduction of vast quantities of speculative foreign loans, to meet the demands of India and China, or the exigencies of war, the Bank of England is inexorably bound to limit the paper issues accordingly—whatever may be the requirements of trade, and even though, as at present, the exchanges furnish no inducement to transmit gold abroad.

It was clearly pointed out to Sir ROBERT PEEL that the apprehension alone of a suspension of specie payments, or, at least, of greater stringency in the Money market, aggravated, if it did not cause, the panic which prevailed. The circulation was unduly restricted. General mercantile ruin ensued. Houses which had been insolvent for years, and firms which had ample means of ultimate payment, alike succumbed to the mischievous effects of a disturbance of the currency of the country. Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act broke down, and utterly failed at the very moment when its efficacy, if founded on a correct principle, was most needed. A letter was written by the Treasury to the Bank, practically suspending the stringent provisions of the Act of 1844—the tempest was stayed, and calm and confidence were restored. It is self-evident also that, with a full currency, the Act of 1844 is inoperative. Whenever the circulation is adequate to the wants of the country it matters little whether the stock of bullion varies; but the moment the circulation becomes restricted to such a point as to occasion uneasiness in the mercantile mind, we are exposed to those mischievous shocks to public credit, from the effects of which we are now once more suffering.

The mercantile community—if not the whole country—have, therefore, a right to demand an alteration of the law which professes to regulate the Queen's currency, but which, instead of regulating, contrives to derange it in seasons of commercial difficulty. Having failed upon two critical occasions, the knell of Sir ROBERT PEEL's Act is now rung. When Parliament reassembles, a Committee must be appointed to inquire into the working of the Act of 1844, with a view to a readjustment of the relations of the Bank of England with the State. Some well-considered plan must be devised, whereby the functions of the Regulator of the National Currency shall be placed in other and independent hands.

The principle of a metalic standard, and a convertible currency, must still be jealously guarded; and the present Bank of England, having its monopoly abolished, must be left to conduct its banking business upon the principal of a fair competition in trade. A commercial people, like ourselves, must not be exposed to these periodically monetary convulsions, if such can be averted by a prudent Reform in the management of the Currency.

Bank of France—Bread in France.

From the London Times, Oct. 15.

The Bank of France returns for the past month, which have been anxiously looked for, confirm the advices received a week back to the effect that they would present a further large decrease in the bullion, notwithstanding the receipts from this side. The falling off for the month has been £2,250,000, and the total held has thus been reduced to £9,300,000, or little more than half of what it was when the drain commenced, five months back. Compared with the same period the stock in the Bank of England has decreased only £2,750,000, although since June, when it was at its highest, there has been a loss of £6,000,000. Some of the other features of the Bank of France return on this occasion are less unsatisfactory than those of last month, since a considerable increase in the note circulation was then observable in the face of the decline in the bullion, while there is now a contraction of £320,000, and at the same time the advances on shares have been reduced £380,000. On the other hand, the pressure inevitable from the delay in raising the rate of interest has caused an augmentation in the bills discounted of £1,970,000. A diminution of £1,-180,000 in the Government balances has been accompanied by an increase of £1,040,000 in the private deposits. Subjoined are statements of the position of the Bank of France and the Bank of England at the present period compared with the corresponding date of last year. They show that on this side there has been great general steadiness, and that, notwithstanding the artificial drain to which we have been subjected, we stand now nearly as well as then, while in France there has been an undue extension of speculation, which has led to its natural results. At the same time, it is to be remarked that the bullion held by the Bank of France a year ago was altogether beyond the limit required for safety, and that even at this moment it is at a point which, if vigorous measures of restriction be continued, will probably prove sufficient to avert any crisis so serious as to compromise the general interests of the country.

BANK OF FRANCE.

	1854.	1855.
Bullion	19,080,000	9,300,000
Notes in circulation	26,800,000	26,000,000
Advances on Government securities	1,080,000	2,280,000
Advances on shares	2,280,000	4,160,000
Government deposits	1,800,000	4,070,000
Private deposits	5,600,000	7,000,000
Discounts	10,200,000	19,200,000

BANK OF ENGLAND.

	1854. Oct. 7, Cons. 95¼.	1855. Oct. 6, Cons. 87⅛.
Bullion	18,972,466	12,279,281
Public deposits	5,766,065	7,106,524
Private deposits	9,508,807	10,837,648
Government securities	11,015,466	11,413,413
Private securities	16,617,317	19,791,293
Notes unemployed	6,391,015	5,478,470

From the Correspondent of the London Times.

PARIS, Monday, Oct. 15, 1855.

The restrictive measures lately adopted by the Bank of France are beginning to be felt in almost every branch of trade, and transactions have accordingly become difficult. Manufacturers have limited as much as possible their purchases of raw materials, and retailers are slow in laying in their usual winter stock. The general situation, however, is satisfactory. The summer months, during which business is always dull, have been highly productive this year, thanks to the Universal Exhibition. Orders continue to be received from the United States, which had not appeared in the market for the last year. Important demands have also arrived from South America and England, and there is every prospect of the export trade of Paris assuming a great activity in the winter. The price of corn has again increased this week.

Flour has advanced from 3f. to 4f. per sack of 159 kilogrammes, and wheat in nearly the same proportion. This rise, however, is ascribed to the tardiness of the sowing, occasioned by the dry weather in September, and to other local causes, which leave the farmers no time to bring their produce to market.

The number of the *Revue Contemporaine* published to-day contains a remarkable article on the provision question. The writer, M. A. VILLEDIEUX, evidently derived his information from authentic official sources, and his appreciation of the actual result of the harvest in France may, consequently, be relied upon. The following extracts from that article will be read with interest:

"It appears from the information we have received that the deficit will amount on an average to a falling off of 15 per cent. on an ordinary crop in the worst districts, and of 10 per cent. in the others; consequently we have an average proportion of 12 or 12½ per cent. for all France. As the total consumption of the country is on an average 82,000,000 hectolitres, including the grain required for seed, not more than 10,000,000 hectolitres will have to be drawn from abroad. Wheat and rye present unfortunately a proportionate deficit. The result of our inquiries, which are perfectly conclusive on this point, shows that, if the wheat and rye crops have been deficient in quantity, they have been everywhere, with very few exceptions, of a superior quality. The grain is sound and full, it yields a much larger produce than last year, and the flour leaves nothing to be wished for with regard to its nutritious properties.

"We could mention a department where, judging from the first specimens ground, it is considered that the superiority in quality is so marked, that it will compensate, in the estimation of the most competent judges, the deficit in quantity to the amount of a 12th or even of a 10th. A still more important resource will be derived from the spring cereals, which have produced everywhere excellent crops. The supply of barley, which, on an average amounts yearly to about 17,000,000 of hectolitres, the half of which only is used as food, is most abundant. The crop of this year exceeds by from 15 to 20 per cent. the ordinary produce. The maize, or Indian Corn, offers also, in the districts where it is most cultivated, a very favorable appearance. It has suffered only in two or three departments of the south; in others the surplus is estimated at 25 or 30 per cent. above the average. It is particularly fine in the eastern districts. Maize contributes, one year with another, to the amount of 6,000,000 of hectolitres for human consumption.

"The accounts from the east of France are also very favorable as respects the buckwheat, there cultivated on an extensive scale, and which supplies each year about 6,000,000 hectolitres to the support of the rural population. The departments of Brittany and the centre of France are sanguine in their expectations as to the results of this useful crop. Chestnuts, which the inhabitants of Limousin, Cevennes and Brittany consume to the same extent as the cereals during a great part of the year, present also an appearance of extraordinary abundance. The same may be said of vegetables, and chiefly of broad and kidney beans. If to all these we add the oat crop, the produce of which will be very large, we may boldly state that the deficiency in the wheat and rye crops will be in a great degree compensated.

"We receive from all sides the most satisfactory accounts of the potato. The disease with which it has been attacked for the last ten years is on the eve of completely disappearing. It has scarcely shown itself at all in a great number of departments the most remote from each other, and in those where it has appeared, the injury it has inflicted is very trifling. Nevertheless, it has attacked certain localities with more or less intensity; but it has lost, even in these, a great part of its venom—a symptom of its speedy disappearance. The potato crop will be the more abundant, as the marked decline of the disease observed in 1854 induced the farmers to plant it more generally.

"To complete this *exposé* of the state of the crops throughout the country, we must add that the grape will yield considerably more than the last few years. It is by no means uninteresting either to observe that fodder has been generally abundant, and that circumstances may have a beneficial influence on the price of meat. We may also mention a circumstance calculated to lessen the attending difficulties—namely, the tardiness of this year's harvest, which came in three weeks or a month later than usual. During that space of time, the country has lived on the produce of 1854. If, then, as there is every reason to hope, the next harvest be not retarded, that of 1855 will have to supply the country only during a period of 11 or 11½ months, instead of 12."

THE WAR.

Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn.

The correspondence received from the Crimea this week describes the sailing of a grand expedition, consisting of 15,000 French and nearly 4,000 British troops from Balaklava, for a destination imperfectly known in the camp.

Telegraphs, however, of a later date have intimated that the expedition made its appearance, but an appearance only, before Odessa, and later telegraphs announce that on the 15th, a detachment of the Allied Fleet effected a descent upon the Spit of Kinburn, near the Saltwater Lakes.

The peninsula of Kinburn is one of the most important military and naval positions on the south coast of Russia, at the mouth of the rivers Bug and Dnieper, and opposite Nicolaieff.

The fortress of Kinburn resisted the Allies by a very heavy fire up to the 17th, on which day at noon the Allies entered the place.

By their position at Kinburn the Allies place in close blockade the Naval Arsenal and port of Nicolaieff, the towns of Kherson and Berislaff, and the whole regions watered by the Dnieper, Bug and Ingoul.

DEFENCES OF KINBURN.

A letter from Odessa, dated the 6th of October, gives the following particulars of the defensive works of Kinburn and its environs:

"I have been informed by persons in the Commis... ...ariat at Nicolaieff and Cherson that the passage between Kinburn and Oczakoff has been rendered quite impracticable. Upwards of 50 boats laden with large stones and fragments of rocks have been sunk along the channel over a space of at least two versts a narrow canal only having been left for navigation. Thus, vessels wishing to enter the liman, will have to pass quite close to the fortifications, under the very guns of Kinburn. The latter is regarded as a fortress of the first class, owing to the immense works thrown up around it since the landing of the Allies in the Crimea. The same process has been gone through at the entrance of the Bug, which is flanked by two large batteries on either side. All the vessels the Russians could procure have been sunk there, and no boat, however light its draught of water may be, can enter the river. Only one very narrow passage now remains open for the Russian boats which proceed from Nicolaieff to Cherson, Kinburn, Ozcakoff, and sometimes even to Odessa, on military service; but on the first appearance of danger an immense mass of stones, rocks, &c., heaped up along the shore, will be thrown into the passage in order to block it up completely."

IMPORTANCE OF KINBURN—ULTIMATE DESTINATION OF THE ALLIED FLEET.

The *Moniteur de Flotte* says:—Kinburn is a Russian fortress situate about three kilometres south of Oczakoff, at the extreme end of the lake which is formed by the sluggish waters of the Dneiper and the Bug. What is now the actual destination of our squadron? Is it Cherson or Nicolaieff they propose to attack? No one yet knows. However that may be, it is necessary, in order to force the passage of Kinburn, to take possession of Ocsakoff, a city commanding the strait, and the citadel of which has been rendered memorable by the gallant defence of HASSAN PASHA, when the Russian army seized that city. Oczakoff is a position of such importance, since it is at the same time the key of Cherson and Nicolaieff, that the Russians have doubtless constructed there new fortifications, but it will be an easy task for us, with our heavy guns, to silence the fire of the enemy, and protect the landing of our troops. Cherson, situate at the mouth of the Dneiper, is the emporium of the commerce of that river. It is the port of Nicolaieff, and receives the productions of the interior destined for Odessa, and the war *materiel* sent from Western Russia, and forwarded thence to the Crimea through the Isthmus of Perekop. The route followed by the different reinforcements arriving from Bessarabia extends along the lake, and would be completely exposed to our cannon the moment we should have penetrated into the liman of the Dnieper. The naval expedition has thus a most serious object to accomplish, the result of which will have a decided influence on the subsequent operations of the war. Whether we carry Cherson by a bold *coup de main* (for, though inaccessible to vessels, in consequence of the shallowness of the water, it may still be taken by a land force), or make good our ground in the neighborhood of the liman, after destroying Oczakoff, we effectually intercept all communication between the Russian continent and the Crimea; we will moreover prevent the Russians from building a new fleet, the hulls of which have been already constructed at Nicolaieff, but which cannot be armed and equipped once the arsenals of Glubokoi when Oczakoff and the stores of Cherson are destroyed.

The Allies at Eupatoria—Cavalry Skirmish at Koughill.

The cavalry affair at Eupatoria, briefly alluded to by telegraph in the last dispatches, is thus described by Marshal PELISSIER, in a dispatch published in the *Moniteur*:

A brilliant cavalry engagement took place on the 29th September at Koughill, (five leagues northeast of Eupatoria,) in which the Russian cavalry under General KORF was completely defeated. The action inaugurates very auspiciously the series of operations of which Eupatoria will now be the pivot.

As the result of the action we have taken six guns, (three cannon and three mortars,) 12 caissons, and one field forge, with their horses and harness; 169 prisoners, of whom one is an officer, and 250 horses. The enemy left on the field about 50 killed, among them Colonel ANDREAWSKI, who has the reputation of being a cavalry officer of great merit. We have 6 killed and 29 wounded!"

The London *Times* correspondent describing this skirmish says:—

"On Saturday last the French and Turkish cavalry went out from Eupatoria on the road to Perekop. After having crossed the stone bridge which leads over the creek running inland from Sasik they formed in three columns, with the French cavalry in the centre and the Turkish cavalry on both wings, and pushed forward. The Russian outposts fell slowly back, drawing up by degrees their reserves on all sides, and bringing up their horse artillery. They had, however, with a Turkish commander, no more to do, and a succession of well-directed manœuvres forced them to stand, when the French cavalry charged in the most brilliant manner, broke them, and took six guns and 200 prisoners. The French and Turks followed them up nearly 15 miles inland, and then returned with their trophies to Eupatoria."

According to the *Invalide Russe* the loss of six pieces of artillery is admitted and the loss in men put down at 150 Lancers and one subaltern officer.

Cutting off Russian Communication with Perekop.

Crimean Correspondence (Oct. 5) of the London Times.

It is stated that General D'ALLONVILLE, the French commander of this expedition, has pledged himself to cut off all communication with Perekop if they send him a division of French or English infantry, or some more cavalry. This statement is not so surprising as the fact that for nearly four weeks after the fall of Sebastopol no measures have been taken to effect this object, which must be always of the utmost importance, whether one is of opinion that the Russians intend to evacuate the Crimea before the Winter or not. In the first place, a large cavalry force on the flank would be much more efficient in hastening a retreat than large columns of infantry, or even cavalry, in the rear; and, in the second, a considerable force in Eupatoria, principally of cavalry, at the present moment—when the harvests north of the isthmus of Perekop afford the best opportunity for filling the Russian magazines in the Crimea, and when the state of the roads facilitates the convoy of provisions,—would force the Russians to send an army with every convoy, or else convince them better than anything else of the impossibility of remaining in the Crimea during another Winter. The force which is now at Eupatoria may inflict losses on the Russians in the immediate neighborhood of Eupatoria, but it is scarcely sufficient to injure seriously and permanently even the communication by the isthmus of Perekop. Now, it must not be forgotten that the isthmus is not the only line of communication of the Russians with the North. Without taking into consideration the spit or isthmus of Arabat, which, from its precarious character, can scarcely be reckoned as a permanent line of communication, the Russians constructed in the course of last year a military road across the peninsula of Tchongar, to the east of Perekop, which leads down directly to Simpheropol, running nearly parallel, but not uniting with that coming from Perekop to Simpheropol.

Present Aspect of Affairs in the Crimea.

From the London Times, Oct. 19.

From the Crimea nothing new is announced. The French seem to have retired from Albat, at the entrance of the valley of the Belbek, and to be content to hold the ridge which divides it from the plain of Baidar. As far as we can judge from the letters of our correspondents, there is, as yet no certainty of a move; but, as these communications are dated ten days before the latest telegraphic news, there has been plenty of time since they were written for a renewal of activity. It is pleasing to hear of the health and comfort of our troops, and that the preparations for the Winter will be such as to prevent a recurrence of last year's calamities. The British force at present amounts to 38,000,—fully sufficient to support the honor of the country even on so wide a field. The French are active, and the firing between North and South Sebastopol goes on with spirit. *The Russians seem determined to hold their positions, probably more from a feeling of national pride than on principles of sound generalship.* It may seem paradoxical to say that it is not our interest to drive them out of the Crimea, but we fully believe that the losses in men and money which the Czar will suffer by a persistence in holding the present positions will weaken his power for any future struggle more than if his generals had retreated at once. The last deserters have come into our lines ragged and shoeless, and report that such is the condition of all their comrades. Provisions they seem to have in sufficient quantity for their wants, but of clothes and means of protection against the climate, they are nearly destitute. Yet it must be remembered that the difficulties before the Allies are not few. The Russians, in great force, and with a knowledge of the country, hold a central position difficult to be attacked. They can only be operated against effectually by an advance from two or three points at once, and a concentric advance of this kind is one of the most dangerous plans a general can adopt. Holding Simpheropol as their central position, the Russians can strike at a corps from Eupatoria or strengthen their line towards the south as it pleases them, and without fear of interruption. An attack from the south requires the greatest caution, and something of the tactics of a siege. The allied army, though large, is still hardly sufficient for the vast plan of operations required. A small force advancing from Eupatoria would advance only to destruction; immense bodies of troops would be necessary to distract the enemy sufficiently to allow any of the southern passes to be forced or to make the detour necessary to turn the Russian position from the eastward, should that be possible. We have also to guard the southern side of Sebastopol, *which the enemy might reoccupy in a day*. All these things have, no doubt, been considered by Marshal PELISSIER, and have induced the caution with which he acts. Both in France and England there was a general expectation that a campaign would follow immediately on the capture of Sebastopol. That this was also the belief of the Governments, and probably of the Generals themselves, is evident from the suspension of telegraphic intelligence. It is not likely that any commander or state... ...ment would thus excite the minds of his countrymen without a cause. But nearly six weeks have now elapsed, and we know that the armies are motionless, or have only taken up positions from which they may commence future operations. There may, indeed, still be time to strike a blow; *but a great deal must now be chanced which was before certainty.* Rain may set in or not; cold may begin early or late. Add to this that if we have been preparing *the Russians have been preparing also.* A desperate contest must take place, and it is possible that the inclemency of the season may separate the combatants before it is decided. We shall be glad to hear, and we still hope to hear, of a general advance; but, should it be resolved to wait, the two countries must be content. Much disappointment will no doubt be felt, but it is a subject on which we must take it for granted that a Commander-in-Chief is right. Should we within the present year gain positions which will insure the destruction of the CZAR's building-yards as well as his arsenal, and render more easy the expulsion of his arms from the Crimea, it cannot be said that the Autumn has been wholly lost.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Brilliant Victory of the Turks at Kars.

A telegraphic dispatch has been received at the Foreign Office from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE, dated Therapia, Oct. 12, stating that the Russians attacked Kars on Sept. 29, and were repulsed, after a conflict of seven hours, with a loss of 2,500 killed, and twice that number wounded. Upwards of 4,000 muskets were left on the field The loss of the Turks was about 700, killed and wounded.

RUSSIAN ACCOUNT.

From Russian sources—General MONRAVIEFF's report and a letter from Trebizond—we have accounts of the repulse of the Russians, with great loss, in an attack which they made on the fortress at Kars, on the 29th of September. General MONRAVIEFF says:

"At the beginning the attack was successful, but the position and numbers of the enemy forced us to withdraw. Notwithstanding this and a heavy loss, our troops took fourteen banners and a stand of colors. The blockade of Kars is reëstablished."

The account *viâ* Trebizond gives more particulars, and states that the Russians were determined to raise the siege. It states that at one time the Russians succeeded in taking two batteries, but before they had time to turn round the guns, or even to spike them, the Turks rushed upon them with such vigor as to regain possession of the batteries and decide the fortune of the day. The Russians, furiously repulsed, fell back upon their comrades, who were thrown into confusion. The Turks then rushed out of the fortress and massacred an enormous number. This account states that, though a large number of killed and wounded Russians were removed, 4,000 were left dead under the walls. Two hundred were taken prisoners, and some pieces of ordnance captured.

Several Russian officers of high rank were killed or wounded early in the action, which lasted eight hours.

On the 24th of Sept., five days before this event, 4,000 men of OMER PASHA's army, sent to raise the seige of Kars by threatening the Russian provinces of Abasia, Mingrelia, Imeritia, Georgia, and Tiflis, (the capital,) landed at Sanchum Kalé, in Abasia.—Their active operations, however, it is understood will be much retarded by the lateness of the season.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 15th of October, says:

"Official confirmation of the attack and defeat of the Russians at Kars has been obtained, but it is believed that the loss of the latter has been exaggerated. The Russians acknowledge to have had about 4,000 men put *hors de combat*, and therefore we shall hardly be far wrong if we put down their total loss at some 6,000 men."

A private dispatch, received at Hamburg on the 15th of October, states:

"That in consequence of the defeat of the 29th of September, the Russians are preparing to retreat, having resolved to raise the siege of Kars. The battle was fought with extraordinary animosity on the part of the Russians."

ENGLAND.

Mexican Bondholders—Affairs of De Lisle & Co.—Sir Charles Napier on the Exploits of the Baltic Fleet—Expulsion of French Socialists from Jersey.

At a meeting of Mexican bond-holders, held in London on the 16th, it was intimated that the endeavors since the last meeting to transfer the management of the claims of the bond-holders to Messrs. BARING, had been unsuccessful, owing to the unsettled state of the republic. A hope, however, was entertained that arrangements might be effected to promote this result. The committee consented to act in the meantime, but if no conclusion can be arrived at in six months, a new body is to be organized.

Mr. MACAULAY, the historian, intends retiring from the representation of Edinburg at the next dissolution. Several candidates are ready to step into the field.

At an adjourned meeting of the creditors of Messrs. DE LISLE, JANVRIN & CO., held in London on the 13th, the Chairman stated that owing to the uncertainty of the realization of the assets, particularly those in Canada, no good would be likely to result from a resumption of business by the firm, and that a liquidation of its affairs under inspection would be desirable. By the suspension now, as the available assets were large, a considerable amount would be secured to the creditors. The whole estate, it was intimated, was capable of being liquidated within six or eight months. Resolutions to wind up the estate under inspectorship were adopted. During the meeting much sympathy was manifested towards Mr. JANVRIN, whose mercantile integrity was unanimously acknowledged.

The fourth attempt to place the affairs of Mr. EDWARD OLIVER, of Liverpool, in the Bankruptcy Court has failed, and his estate is to be wound up under a deed of assignment made last year.

Sir CHARLES NAPIER, in a letter to the *Times*, demands a "Baltic Committee" to inquire whether the Admirals in the Baltic, and the Admiralty at home, have done their duty. If the fleet had been provided this year with a sufficient number of gun and mortar boats, Sweaborg, he contends, might have been completely destroyed.

A grand Crimean banquet, attended by fifty officers who took part in the campaign, has been held at Glasgow, the Duke of HAMILTON presiding. Sir ARCHIBALD ALLISON made a brilliant speech.

Miss CHARLOTTE HINDS, the purchaser of an Irish estate under the Encumbered Estates act, has been barbarously maltreated by some refractory tenants, who waylaid and attempted to assassinate her. Her leg and arm were broken, and two balls lodged in her head. She is not expected to survive. Rewards have been offered for the apprehension of the perpetrators

The Belgian Transatlantic Steam Navigation Company are likely to commence running their steamers fortnightly between Antwerp, Southampton and New-York in November.

A French Socialist paper called *L'Homme*, published in Jersey, and edited by Refugees, having indulged in abuse of the Queen of England, has been denounced at an indignation meeting held by the inhabitants, and is to be suppressed.

Later letters state that the editors and publishers of the journal have been banished from the island.

The International Association for bringing about a uniform system of coins, weights and measures, assembled on the 17th at the Exhibition Palace, Paris. Mr. FIELD attended, from the United States. A permanent International Committee, to sit in Paris, was constituted.

Another Rise in Discount.

The Bank of England announced on Thursday, the 18th, an increase in the rate of discount to 6 per cent. for 60 days' bills, and to 7 per cent. for paper of a longer date.

The greatest alarm has been created in commercial circles, as these are higher rates than those which preceded the panic of 1847.

An immediate suspension of the restrictive clause of PEEL's bank bill is looked for, and an immediate issue of some kind of paper money. The merchants in Liverpool are about to hold a meeting on the subject.

Bank of France.

The Paris letter of the *Times* says that the restrictive measures lately adopted by the Bank of France are beginning to be felt in almost every branch of trade, and transactions have accordingly become difficult.

Manufacturers have limited as much as possible their purchases of raw materials, and retailers are slow in laying in their usual Winter stock. Orders, however, continue to be received from the United States, from South America and England, and the Winter export trade promises to be active. The price of Corn has again increased. The Bank of France has raised the rate of discount to 6 per cent.

RUSSIA.

By an imperial ukase the embodiment of the militia in the provinces of Orenberg and Samara is to commence on the 15th November, and end on the 15th December, the proportion of men being twenty-three in every thousand souls.

A commission has been instituted by the Emperor at Kieff, to examine all prisoners from the foreign legion in the service of the Allies. They are not to be treated as prisoners of war, but handed over to their respective Governments.

AUSTRIA.

The house of ROTHSCHILD has been commissioned to established an Austrian Bank of *Crédit Mobilier*, with a capital, it is said, of sixty millions of florins.

A "Concordat" has been concluded between Austria and the Holy See, which gives most important privileges to the latter. The document is published at length in the papers.

The Duke of BRABANT, heir to King LEOPOLD, and his Duchess, sister to the Emperor of Austria, are on a visit to the French Emperor. Magnificent *fêtes* for their amusement have taken place.

GREECE.

The new Ministry took the oaths on the 3d. M. TRICOUPI is President of the Council. The Ministry has published a manifesto stating that the execution of obligations to foreign powers, the maintenance of neutrality, and reformed administration will be the leading features of the new Government.

INDIA.

The dates from Bombay by the overland mail, are to Sept. 12. Trade was dull, and freights unprecedentedly low. Scarcity of food was anticipated, though a timely fall of rain had averted famine. India generally was tranquil, and the Santal insurrection, though not entirely subdued, was not characterized by the outrages with which it commenced. One thousand of the rebels had surrendered. Their deportation to British Burmah is spoken of. The Parsees were still vigorously agitating for reforms in their laws and institutions—reforms to which the Clergy were entirely opposed. Money market unchanged.

ALEXANDRIA.

The Nile being very low, next year's crops are expected to be short. The railways are progressing, and in two years the entire passage between Alexandria and Suez will, it is said, be performed by rail.

Exchange on London, 97¼ piasters per pound sterling.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.]

THE WAR.

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 20.

Letters from Odessa announce that, in consequence of orders from the Emperor ALEXANDER, a Commission of Inquiry has been appointed at Kiew, to decide on the fate of such volunteers in the Foreign Legion, serving for the Western Powers, as may be taken prisoners. These men will not be considered prisoners of war. Hungarians will be delivered to Austria.

General KORFF has been deprived of his command for his negligence in allowing himself to be taken by surprise by General A. ALLONVILLE's cavalry. He is succeeded by General Prince RADZIWICKE. These changes have been ratified in a Russian order of the day, dated Oct. 4th.

The Cologne *Gazette* says that General KORFF is to be tried by a Court-Martial.

SPAIN.

In a speech delivered by General O'DONNELL, Minister of War, at the sitting of the Cortes on the 12th of October, he said:

"Great events are taking place in Europe which may bring on a general war, more than people think or desire. A day may come when our interest may compel us to take part in the struggle. If M. ORIENSE imagines that a nation can remain isolated when Europe is engaged in a sanguinary contest, he deceives himself. It is with various nations as with individuals: they often cannot avoid faction, however pacific they may be. Do you know what would happen if we were to carry out in the extreme this system of isolation? Sooner or later we should be despised by all, and other countries would make war upon us. When the Government shall do it, I will frankly submit this question to the Cortes; until then I shall not say another word upon the subject; but I cannot pass over in silence M. ORIENSE's observation, when speaking of nations that prove every day their attachment to Spain. France has never, even in the time of LOUIS PHILLIPPE, proved more religious than she is now. She has always maintained, and now maintains, the strictest vigilance at the Pyrenees. England has lately offered us ships for transporting our troops to Africa. Although we do not require them, we ought not the less, on that account, to express our gratitude for the offers and services of friendly nations."

Monetary Affairs.

The London *Daily News'* City Article, dated Friday evening, says: "The English Funds continue to fall. A further decline of five-eighths was established this afternoon. One of the more immediate causes of to-day's decline is, that the Bank of England has been a borrower of money to a considerable extent in the Stock Exchange on security of Consols until the November settling. The Money market continues in an unsettled state."

In Lombard-street, the Discount Houses raised their allowance for money on demand to 5 ₰ cent.

At Paris to-day the Three per cent. Rentes closed a trifle below the reduced rates which were established this forenoon.

At the Court of Bankruptcy to-day, Sir ROBERT PRICE, Bart., M. P., surrendered to the adjudication in bankruptcy.

The return of the Bank of England for the week ending Saturday, Oct. 13, shows that the pressure in the Money market continued undiminished.

The London *Times'* City Article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The English Funds opened this morning with great steadiness, with an improvement of ¼d. upon the prices of Thursday evening, but although a further rise subsequently took place, the market at the close showed a relapse. The firmness of tone in the earlier part of the day was attributable to the continuance of the steady purchase of the public, and partly by a further rise in the Corn Market, consequent upon the constant demand. At the commencement of business money was exceedingly abundant for loans on Consols, but there was more demand for it later in the day. The falling off in the Bank bullion was expected to be heavy, but scarcely to the extent shown, viz: £526,000.

In the foreign exchanges the sales from Hamburg and Paris were rather heavy.

There is a rumor that the Bank of France is desirous of procuring an additional £2,000,000 sterling in gold, and that the future Australian arrivals are likely to be purchased to supply it."

The Latest Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, Oct. 20—P. M.

In our Cotton Market to-day, there has been no change. A moderate business has been done.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

London Markets.

Per Baltic.) LONDON, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been steady during the week, with a limited amount of business. BREADSTUFFS firm at

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$272,651 in Treasure from California.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA.

CAPTURE OF GRANADA BY WALKER.

Murderous Attack on California Passengers by Government Troops.

SIX KILLED AND EIGHT WOUNDED.

ARRIVAL OF LARGE REINFORCEMENTS TO THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

Walker is Offered and Declines the Presidency of Nicaragua.

Imprisonment of the American Minister at Rivas.

NEWS FROM THE KINNEY COLONY.

LATER FROM JAMAICA.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, THOMAS MINER, Esq., commanding, arrived at Quarantine early on Saturday afternoon, with 320 passengers, and $100,000 in treasure on freight, brought down by the steamship *Uncle Sam* from San Francisco, on the 5th ult., *vid* Manzanilla to San Juan del Sur.

On her outward passage to Puenta Arenas, the *Star of the West* called in at Kingston, Jam., for coals, bringing the usual mails therefrom, and left the former port for New-York direct, on the morning of the 25th inst.

The steamboat *San Carlos*, with the New-York passengers by this ship, on arriving before the Fort at the junction of the River San Juan and Lake Nicaragua, was ordered, as usual, to come to, and whilst lying to, was fired into with a thirty-two pound shot from the Fort, killing instantly a lady and child, besides seriously injuring the machinery of the boat. These passengers, however, met with no further molestation, and reached in safety the steamship *Uncle Sam*, at San Juan del Sur. Also, on the night of the 19th ult., a most murderous attack was made upon the returning California passengers at Virgin Bay, by the Government forces from Rivas, killing four of them, and severely wounding eight others—both acts appearing to be dictated through a spirit of revenge, for the success of WALKER, who has now complete possession of the country. General CORRAL, commander of the forces of the late Government, surrendered to WALKER, at Granada, on the 23d ult., at which time a treaty of peace was formally signed and ratified by the late contending parties. The country is therefore perfectly quiet, and no further trouble need now be anticipated. Don FRATO MAYORGA, late Secretary of State of the former Government, and a prisoner on parole in the City of Granada, was detected in correspondence with the enemy outside, and having been tried by a Court Martial and found guilty, was shot in the public plaza on the morning of the 23d.

The *Star of the West* has experienced extremely rough weather and strong head winds, during the entire voyage from Puenta Arenas.

On the morning of the 11th ult., at 8 o'clock, saw a ship ashore on the east end of Mayaguana reef, apparently of six hundred tons; bore down and found her deserted, masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her amidships. Could not make out her name or nation.

VESSELS IN THE PORT OF SAN JUAN DE NICARAGUA.—H. B. M.'s frigate *Eurydice*, American schooner *Wilcox*; a brigantine was also standing in for the port, at dawn of the morning of the *Star of the West*'s departure.

Our thanks are especially due to JAMES L. OWEN, purser of the *Star of the West*, for late papers and information; also, to WELLS, FARGO & Co. and Pacific Express Company, for similar favors.

We are also indebted to G. H. WINES & Co.'s California Express for late files of Jamaica papers.

We have received the first number of the *Nicaraguense*, published in the interest of Col. WALKER, at Granada, Nicaragua. In the course of a general review of the Colonel's operations in that country it gives the following particulars of his last feat:

The Capture of Granada.

On the 8d day of October, the Steamer *Cortes*, having on board Lieut. Col. GILMAN, Capt. DAVIDSON and some thirty-three recruits, arrived in the port of San Juan, after a passage of some thirteen days from San Francisco. The newly arrived were much pleased to find Gen. WALKER with his forces in that town, as it was generally expected to hear of his being in the interior, either at Leon, Chinandega or Rivas. The disembarkation took place quietly and they were quartered in the Columbia House. The same day they were ordered to hold themselves in readiness to accompany the treasure train to Virgin Bay. They started at 5 o'clock, P. M., and after safely escorting the train, returned, reaching their quarters about daylight. Gen. WALKER and his forces remained in San Juan until the 10th of October. During the interim the organization of the battalion was completed which resulted in the formation of two new companies. The company then existing was commanded by Capt. JOHN MARKHAM. Mr. BREWSTER was appointed to the command of compapany "B," and Mr. GEORGE DAVIDSON was unanimously elected Captain of company "C." Gen. WALKER further had the good fortune to obtain from the commander of the clipper ship *Queen of the Pacific*, (then discharging coal at San Juan del Sur,) a fine six pounder which was brought ashore and mounted.

Everything having been duly prepared, on the 10th of October Gen. WALKER took up the line of march for Virgin Bay, at which place he arrived the same evening. The Americans were quartered at the different hotels, sentries posted, picquet guards of native troops stationed without the town, and the night passed off quietly, though the enemy was only distant some eight miles, and every reason existed for expecting a night attack.

The next morning a person was recognized as an officer of the opposite army, was arrested, tried, and condemned as a spy, by a court of native officers. He was shot immediately after the passage of the sentence.

About 6 P. M., the steamer *Virgin* came to anchor abreast town, close to the embarcadero. By order of Gen. WALKER, Col. HORNSBY took a party of men and boarded her; that something of importance was about to take place was evident, but no one knew exactly what it was to be.

The following day orders were given to prepare to embark, and at 2 o'clock P. M. the embarkation of the men commenced, and shortly after 5 o'clock, they were steaming up the lake towards Granada. The captains of companies "B" and "C" were both sick with fever; but as neither are men that will allow their companies to go into action unaccompanied by themselves while able to raise an arm, it is not surprising, from the fatigue they underwent, that they have since suffered more acutely from the effects of a midnight march.

About midnight, and after about seven hours' steaming, a point on the Lake shore, distant from Granada, in a north-easterly direction, about four miles, was reached. The disembarkation commenced, the Americans landing first, and forming on the beach. Then followed the native troops, some 500 strong, under General VALLE. The night was dark and threatened rain. The thick tropical growth extended almost to the very edge of the Lake; none of the Americans knew in which direction they were to march, and the tendency of everything was to produce confusion and disorder, yet the self-reliance of the Americans, backed by the energy and discretion of the officers, overcame all difficulties, and order governed the whole proceedings.

At length all were on shore, the companies formed, and orders to march were given. Slowly and cautiously they began to pick their way through the darkness and thick underwood. As they advanced in single file along a muddy trail, guided by some native officers, the day began to dawn. Two or three times they halted. The advance having found a native on his way to his daily labor, questions were asked, contradictory answers received, which led to the opinion that we might find some three hundred of the enemy on the Plaza. One, a native, was brought alongside as a guide, and dismissed upon arriving in the suburbs. Col. GILMAN, in company with General VALLE, were on horseback on account of their lameness. They, in company with Colonel HORNSBY, were to be seen at the head of the line; Gen. WALKER, though on foot, was to be seen everywhere.

After a march of four miles, the little army came upon the outskirts of the town; unconsciously their pace was quickened; at last the order was given to advance in double quick time, which was done with a cheer; at length the old western whoop was given, which must have aroused many a slothful guardian from his couch, and the whole force advanced on a barricade in one of the streets and gained the Plaza without any resistance; at this point some little fighting was done, which resulted in one killed on their side, (a native drummer,) with some 15 of the enemy killed and several taken prisoners. When the fighting was over, a few Americans had their attention drawn towards the San Francisco Church by a few shots fired out of the belfry; upon arriving on the spot they found about eighty prisoners, men, women and children, in the most abject state of misery, and in chains—all of whom were immediately released.

The city being secured, the next step was to get possession of the fort. This fort is situate about a mile east of the city, and on the bank of the lake; it mounted one twenty-four and two eighteen pounders, and forty armed men. For this assault, Lieut. Col. GILMAN and twenty-five Americans were detailed. On arriving at their place of destination, they got a warm reception from the enemy, who were stationed behind logs, posts and boats drawn up on the beach. The gallant Colonel ordered his men not to waste a shot until they could "draw on the white of their eye." They advanced cautiously, but coolly, when they commenced a brisk fire, which drove the enemy through the fort, and into their boats. When charging on the city, Col. HORNSBY led the American battalion, and though there were many fast ones in the crowd, the Colonel kept his position in the van, being the first on the Plaza, and burning the first powder on the enemy with his trusty and well-tried rifle. Gen. WALKER, with his usual coolness and bravery, was everywhere conspicuous—the profundity of intellect displayed in his generalship raising him still higher in the estimation of his fellow-soldiers. Thus ended the battle of Granada, the Sebastopol of Nicaragua.

List of Officers in the American Battalion.

Gen. Wm. Walker; Col. C. C. Hornsby; Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Gilman; Col. B. D. Fry; Surgeon Alex. M. Jones; Qr. Master Capt. W. H. Williamson; Commissariat Dr. P. P. Cole; Assistant Commissariat De Brisset Wandeville; Ordnance, Lieutenant Edward Rawle; Adjutant Lieut. Geo. R. Caston.

COMPANY A—Captain John Markham; First Lieut. Danl. K. Bayley; Second Lieut. Geo. R. Caston; First Sergeant Wm. J. Merryman; Second Sergeant Ira Munson; First Corporal John B. Moore: Second Corporal Robt. P. Gardner.

COMPANY B—Capt. A. S. Brewster; First Lieut. Geo. W. Learnard; First Sergeant Wm. E. Moody; Second Sergeant Geo. Gist; First Corporal Geo. J. Richardson; Second Corporal John Brady.

COMPANY C—Capt. Geo. R. Davidson; First Lieut. H. M. Grim; First Sergeant Chas. L. Barrus; Second Sergeant Charles L. Fisher; First Corporal Thos. J. Smith; Second Corporal Geo. Carlisle.

LIST OF KILLED.—Lieut. Col. Achilles Kewen; Maj. Timothy Crocker; Sergeant Wm. S. McIndoe; Privates Wm. C. Cotham, Wm. Cole, Wm. H. Bailey, Wm. Hews, John Wilson, Frank Cole, E. H. Eastabrook.

DEATHS.—Henry Wheeler, Chas. Richardson, James Connolly, Thomas Cowan, Joseph Helmuth, ——— Layton.

Offer of the Presidency of Nicaragua to General Walker—His Declension—Mission of Peace to General Corral at Rivas—Arrest and Imprisonment of the United States Minister by the Prefect of Rivas—Violation of Parole of Honor by the Secretary of War.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

On Sunday last, the day after the capture of this city, a meeting of the native citizens was held, and resolutions were adopted offering to General WALKER the Presidency. The address was signed by ROSARIA, VIVAS, SEBASTIAN MARENCO, PEDRO QUADRA, the LAYCAVOS, and many others. This Gen. WALKER declined in favor of Gen. CORRAL. A Committee of citizens, joined by the Priests and Mr. JUAN RUIZ, late Minister of War, and Mr. MATEO MAYORGA, late Minister of Foreign Relations, called upon the American Minister, Gen. WHEELER, as also Capt. SCOTT, the General Agent of the Transit Company, and requested that he would proceed to Rivas, where Gen. CORRAL was, with propositions of peace. Col. WHEELER declined, as he did not wish to compromise his Government in any shape. But when it was urged by the supplications, even to tears, of these persons, and that no doubt existed in the minds of any that thus peace would be settled, and that such interference was not unusual in the diplomatic history of every condition, civilized or savage—he consented, and left this city at midnight, accompanied by Mr. JUAN RUIZ, who gave his parole of honor to return with him, and by his Private Secretary, THOMAS F. VAN DYKE, Esq. They reached Rivas about 2 o'clock on Monday, which place was strongly fortified by the forces of CORRAL, but CORRAL was absent. After remaining a few hours he ordered his horses, with the intention of returning, when he was informed that he must remain; and the soldiers with their arms, were placed at his door. He remonstrated against such conduct as a gross violation of his rights, and a deliberate and wanton insult to the American Government. He was thus kept for two days; when his friends in Virgin Bay becoming apprehensive of his safety and life dispatched a courier (Mr. MILLS) to ascertain the facts, who was unable to penetrate Rivas, but by a kind native woman he was told of the perilous condition of the United States Minister, and who begged him to return immediately. The steamer *Virgin* was then dispatched to Saint George, the nearest point to Rivas by water, under charge of Capt. SCOTT, who fired four cannon, heavily shotted. This alarmed the Governor and Prefect, Col. F. XATRUCHE, and EVARD CASTELLO. Col. WHEELER sent the Governor word by the Minister of War that if he was detained another day his friends would attack Rivas and not a man of them would be spared; that they might take his life, but that his Government was able and ready to protect him. The Governor then granted him a passport permitting him to depart on the next day at 4 o'clock P. M. In the morning, Col. WHEELER determined to start at 7 o'clock, and so informed the Governor, who now agreed; an escort of about an hundred men accompanied him as far as St. George. The solemn pledge of the Secretary of War, was shamefully violated by his remaining at Rivas.

General CORRAL dispatched a courier to Colonel WHEELER and the following correspondence took place, for the copies of which we are indebted to Mr. VAN DYKE:

[Literal Translation.]

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA,

HEAD-QUARTERS, Marching, Oct. 17, 1855.

To the Minister of the U. S. A. in Nicaragua:

I am placed in the imperious necessity to manifest to the Minister of the U. S. A., that in consequence of his return to the city of Granada, in the steamer of the Accessory Transit Company, taken by the Chief commanding the forces who occupy that place, with the object to hurt the forces of the Supreme Government, who I have the honor to command in Rivas, I will now inform you that I am not, or will not be responsible for what may happen to you personally, for having interfered in our domestic dissensions to the prejudice of the Supreme Government, who has recognized and admitted him; as much as the same made himself bearer of communications and proclamations against the legitimately recognized authority, therefore, I now protest, and notice, that on this same date, I informed the Secretary of State, of the U. S., Gov. MARCY, and the newspapers of New-York.

I am your dear servant, D. F. L.,

PONCIANO CORRAL.

LEGATION OF U. S. A., NEAR REPUBLIC OF NICARAGUA, VIRGIN BAY, Oct. 18, 1855.

To General Ponciano Corral:

I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday, in which you inform me that you are "compelled to manifest to me your protest against my return to the city of Granada with the object of injury to the forces of your command in the town of Rivas."

I reply that I had no such object in visiting Rivas, as will appear more fully by a letter which I wrote to the Military Governor of that Department, a copy of which I inclose to you. I had no personal desire to leave Granada; but influenced by the chief citizens of Granada, (your own friends) the venerable Fathers of the Church, the tears of your sisters, daughters and others, I consented to visit you, in company with Don JUAN RUIZ, the Minister of War, and your superior in office, bearing the olive branch of peace, and a proposition from the Commander General of the Democratic forces to make you the Provisional President of the Republic.

When I found that you were absent, and when I desired to return to this place, judge my surprise when I was informed both by the Prefect and the Governor, that I could not return—and was thus held for two days actually a prisoner of war, with my secretary, servants and my national flag. For this gross act of the violation of the laws of nations, and my rights as an Ambassador, I protest; and be assured, General, that my government will hold you and your government to a severe responsibility for this lawless act.

You further inform me that if I return to Granada, that you will not be responsible for my personal safety, and you will inform Governor MARCY, the Secretary of State, and the newspapers of New-York of my proceedings in this matter.

In reply I inform you that when I have kept my word of honor, given to the Governor of Rivas, to remain here two days to await your reply, I shall return to Granada, and that I do not request but have I ever requested of you, to be responsible for my personal safety; the flag of the United States is sufficiently powerful for my protection, backed, as it is, by a patriotic President and thirty millions of people.

I have, myself, informed Governor MARCY of these matters, and I feel no way responsible to you, or to the newspapers of New-York, for my official conduct.

Yours, faithfully,

JOHN H. WHEELER,

Minister U. S. A., near Republic of Nicaragua.

Interesting Miscellaneous News.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

REINFORCEMENTS TO WALKER.

Yesterday witnessed the arrival of sixty patriot soldiers from California. These men, emulating the noblest examples of history, voluntarily come forward and pledge their lives to assist this people in gaining their independence; and at some future day it will be the proud lot of some historian to record their names as classic, and weave around them a halo of renown, whose lustre shall be undying. Col. R. D. FRY has the command of this battalion; the other officers are Major E. SANDERS, Captains SAM. AUSTIN, CHAS. LUMBULL, and JESSE HAMBLETON; Lieutenants SADDLEROCK, RUDLER, JONES, and ABSHIRE. They are as fine and brave a body of men as ever stood under arms. The cordial reception they received from the Democratic army will long be remembered by them with feelings of sincere pleasure.

EXCITING INCIDENT AND THE ARRIVAL OF COL. FRY'S BATTALION.

Col. FRY's battalion, which arrived on yesterday, was brought by PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., the Agent of Gen. WALKER. On their arrival at Virgin Bay, they were embarked on board the Company's steamer *Virgin*, together with the passengers and specie. The intention of Col. FRY and Mr. FRENCH was to take San Carlos by surprise, if possible, or otherwise if necessary, as they had been led to suppose that a bold demand to surrender the place would be followed by compliance, and it was finally resolved to make the demand. As the steamer approached in long cannon range, a boat was sent on shore with the captain and two of his crew, bearing a note demanding the immediate surrender of the fort; but before it could reach the landing, a shot was fired across the steamer's bows, which was quickly followed by several others, one of which ricochetting across the water, fell short right abeam of the vessel. The captain of the steamer and his two men were taken prisoners as soon as they landed. Col. FRY then embarked twenty-five men in two small boats, under the command of Capt. TURNBULL, with instructions to storm a small battery some two hundred yards distant from the fort. Directly after they left the steamer's side a very heavy shower set in, completely wetting the ammunition of the storming party. Capt. TURNBULL immediately, and very properly, ordered the return of the boats to the vessel. The California passengers were much alarmed, and Col. FRY, being unwilling to risk the lives of so many defenceless people by a close cannonading fight, was compelled to order the steamer's return to Virgin Bay, where the passengers and specie were landed. After obtaining some necessary provisions for the command they came on to Granada.

REJOICINGS OVER THE VICTORY.

On the evening after our arrival in this city, a few of our men, having procured a couple of drums and a fife, went on the Plaza and played several National airs—among which were "Hail Columbia," "Yankee Doodle," &c.—visiting the American Minister, and a few of the American residents. On arriving at Gen. WALKER's quarters, he was loudly called for, when he made the following brief and pointed address: "Fellow-citizens and Soldiers—this is, perhaps, the first time that such music has been heard on the Plaza of Granada; let us hope that it may be heard here through future ages." When he ended we thought of CÆSAR's "*Veni, vidi, vici!*"

BEHAVIOUR OF THE AMERICAN TROOPS.

We take great pleasure in stating that after the Democratic forces got possession of the city, not a single instance of cruelty or marauding occurred—very different to the expectations of the inhabitants—the different companies of the American battalion taking up the residence lately occupied by the President, the native troops being stationed at the different tarricades. From the moment of our arrival to the present, quiet has reigned throughout the city, the troops and inhabitants mingling on the most amicable terms.

WALKER'S OPINION OF KINNEY.

We have received the second number of the *Central American*, in which we cannot perceive that improvement on the first issue that was promised. It contains Mr. KINNEY's Gubernatorial effort to the citizens of San Juan del Sur and its territory, which we propose to handle as he and it deserves in our next issue. It appears that *Farmer* KINNEY has given up his original idea, and aspires to something higher than the plough-share; this being the case, we would respectfully suggest that as he progresses in his extensive scheme he will dismiss his *blacksmiths* and secure the services of printers, that he may be able to give his *hifellutin* touches in a readable paper.

Indemnification to the Greytown Sufferers.

From the Central American, Oct. 18.

There is no subject, at the prest moment, of more interest to the citizens of San Juan than the "Claims for losses sustained by the bombardment of Greytown." Scarcely a resident, French, German or English, but what are alike interested to a greater or less degree, all are equally anxious to secure their just claims, and as the actual amount of suffering is not proportionate to the loss in dollars and cents, therefore the severity of many cases must be measured more by circumstances than the grossness of the amount.

Whatever they may be, our sympathies are with all those who have suffered, and our efforts shall be directed toward their redress.

Secretary MARCY has declared that "The State Department has no authority to settle claims for losses at Greytown. They cannot be settled or paid by this or any other Department, without the sanction of Congress."

Those conversant with the prolonged and tedious manner of getting a claim through Congress, can but regret that this is the only course to be pursued, and when we reflect that claims, well founded by old Revolutionary soldiers and their representatives, have been passed over and over for upwards of twenty-five years, and in many instances not yet acted upon, we may well enjoin our fellow citizens of San Juan, having claims to be settled by the Congress of the United States, to stock themselves with a good supply of patience, and secure all the aid and influence within their power to aid in the consummation of their wishes. We speak advisedly when we say to our readers here that no one feels a deeper interest in the speedy adjustment of those claims than Governor KINNEY himself, and we feel confident that he will cheerfully extend to one and all the benefit of the extensive influence his name alone will exert among the members at Washington, in their behalf.

Health and Business of San Juan del Norte.

From the Central American, Oct. 18.

The health of this place remains good, and we only need *working men*, with their implements of husbandry and mining, to put us in the full enjoyment of all that we desire.

Business remains dull. An occasional bungo arrives from up the river with a few hides and an occasional vessel from the northern coast, or the Islands, with produce.

FROM JAMAICA.

Meeting to Reduce Taxes—Death of the Vicar Apostolic—Resources of Jamaica.

We have received, by the *Star of the West*, full files of Kingston, Jamaica, papers to the 13th of October. There is no news of importance.

The reception of the intelligence that the North side of Sebastopol had fallen, caused great rejoicings throughout the Island.

A large and influential public meeting was held in Kingston on the 10th, at which resolutions were passed setting forth the dire necessity that existed for the reduction of the public expenditure, and the remodelling of the present system of taxation.

Right Reverend BENITO FERNANDEZ, Vicar Apostolic of the Roman Catholic Church, of Jamaica, had died suddenly from disease of the heart. He was buried with great pomp on the 29th of September.

The Governor had appointed Hon. Mr. SALMON President of the Legislative Council, and the appointment had given general satisfaction.

In an article on the resources of Jamaica, the Kingston *Journal* says: The time has now arrived, however, when men's eyes are being opened, and it is beginning to be seen that to depend on sugar cultivation alone, especially under the feudal system, is hopeless. Convinced of this fact, the Jamaica Society of Arts have taken effectual steps to prove to the world that Jamaica is not only capable of achieving prosperity, by attention to other staples besides sugar, but as capable as the first Colonial possessions in the world. The award by the Jurors of the Paris Exhibition to the Society of Arts of this Island, of the highest medal in their power to bestow—thus classing Jamaica with Algeria, Canada, and India—is sufficiently demonstrative of this fact.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets...*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Nov. 3—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied much. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 508 bbls. of all kinds.

COFFEE—Continues inactive at about previous figures. Stock of all kinds on hand, about 61,000 pkgs. Stock on hand at Philadelphia about 20,000 bags.

COTTON—The *Baltic*'s news is altogether unfavorable, and while it renders factors less confident, it induces greater caution among buyers. Prices are unsettled. Sales light.

FISH—The demand is not so brisk, but quotations are essentially the same. The supply is generally a moderate one.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have fluctuated considerably since our last. The steamer's highly favorable advices have occasioned considerable excitement in the market. Holders have advanced their claims 25@37½c. ₱ bbl., but the influence of this rise, together with the scanty supply of desirable parcels on hand, and the disagreeable weather, has been to impede operations, though buyers have shown more eagerness to have their orders filled. The sales since our last embrace about 12,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 25	@8 31½
Straight State	9 31½	@9 37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½	@9 50
Mixed Western	9 12½	@9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 25	@9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½	@9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 25	@9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50	@9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50	@9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75	@11 25

Canadian is scarce and held 25c. ₱ bbl. higher, but is inactive. Southern is more sought after at improved prices,—with sales of 1,000 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra at $9 62½@$11 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are essentially unaltered.

FRUIT—Remains as previously reported, with light stocks,—a slack demand,—and firm prices.

GRAIN—Wheat is even less freely offered at 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel higher prices, but, under the same influences as Flour, there is no great activity or regularity in the trade. The sales since our last embrace about 40,000 bushels, including Canadian White (somewhat nominally) at $3 90@$3 80; Western White, part at $3 10@$3 25; do. Red (somewhat nominally) at $1 90@$3 05; and Southern Red, part at $2 07½ ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased, early in the day, to the extent of 5,400 bushels, in lots, at at $1 25, but it was unobtainable, subsequently, under $1 28@$1 30 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are unchanged. Corn is less abundant, and is held with increased firmness, but buyers are unwilling to pay what sellers ask. Hence the business is very active. The sales since our last comprise about 38,000 bush. Western Mixed at 78c. afloat, mostly within the range, though, towards the close, holders of prime lots generally obtained the latter rate.

HAY—500 bales River were taken at old prices.

HOPS—Remain about the same.

IRON—Is also unchanged.

LATHS—Eastern are still worth $1 50 ₱ thousand, and freely sell thereat.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl., with a moderate inquiry.

MOLASSES—Nothing of any consequence has occurred in this line to-day. Total stock on hand here, 944 hhds. and tcs.; at Boston, about 3,400 hhds.

NAVAL STORES—Continue rather quiet at previous quotations.

OILS—This branch of business exhibits no really new features.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request at full rates, with sales since our last of 950 bbls., at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. A contract was signed for 500 bbls. New Mess, deliverable in January next, at $19 ₱ bbl. Cut Meats continue rare and quiet. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand. Dressed Hogs, bring, in lots, 9¼c. @9¾c. ₱ lb. Lard has not varied much,—sales having transpired of 400 bbls. fair to prime at 11¾c. @12c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 275 bbls. at $9@$10 for Country Prime; $14@$15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 18c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@25c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9c. @10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in steady request at unchanged figures—100 tierces sold.

SEEDS—Are without alteration of moment.

SKINS—Mr. HULL sums up the week's business, thus: "The market is firm for Goat, with a light stock of heavy skins, which are in good demand. There are no Mexican in market, it being too early for shipment from that quarter. I have only to report a sale of 20 bales of Curacoa at 48 cents, 6 mos. Deer—the market is almost entirely bare of all descriptions, and early receipts would find ready sale at full prices."

SUGARS—Holders are less eager to sell but the demand is tame, and prices are without any quotable improvement. Stock on hand at Baltimore, 1,109 hhds. and 500 boxes of all kinds; at Philadelphia, 1,198 hhds., 2,056 boxes, and 2,800 bags; and at Boston about 10,780 hhds.

TALLOW—Prime retails at 12¾c. ₱ lb. Supply moderate.

WHISKY—About 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison realized 42c.@42½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS.—Shipowners were asking more, but shippers would not consent to any material advance, and business was consequently restricted. The latest charters have been: a British ship from New-Orleans to Liverpool, cotton, ¾d.; a ship hence, with flour and grain, 4s. 3d., and 14d. if to Liverpool, $1 10 and 28c. if to Havre, and $1 50 and 26c. if to Marseilles; bark *Undine*, 530 tons, to Antwerp, £2,100; two brigs to Marseilles, one with grain 33c., and the other flour and grain, $1 85 and 33c.; one from Calais, Me., to Lisbon, lumber, $15 on, and $16 50 under deck; one from Jacksonville to Cadiz, lumber, $22; a barque, four voyages to Cienfuegos and back, $2,550 each; ship *William Rathbone*, to Cork and a Market, and a brig from Sicily to New-York, on private terms. To California, there was no change in rates; the new clipper-ship *Fair Wind*, recently laid on, has two-thirds of her cargo engaged at 45c.; the *Jersey* is half full at 40c., and ½c. for Measurement and Heavy Goods, and has 180 tons coal at $14.

FREIGHTS AT PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 3.—Vessels are more plenty, but there is very little movement in Foreign freights; the asking rates to Liverpool are 4s. for Flour, and 12d. for Grain, with but little offering. West India freights remain dull. California rates are unchanged.

FREIGHTS AT BALTIMORE, Nov. 3.—Vessels are in fair supply. There is a steady demand both foreign and coastwise. Within the week two vessels have been taken up for London at 4s. 6d. for Flour. Grain do. in shippers' bags 14d. ₱ bushel. We quote Tobacco at 40s. Flour to Liverpool, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain, in shippers' bags, 12d. Tobacco, 35s. Cotton to Liverpool ¾d. To Amsterdam, Tobacco, 40s. asked. The same to Rotterdam. Coastwise vessels are in good request. Flour, to Boston, 37c. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6c. ₱ bushel; Coal, $2 50 ₱ ton. To Havre, Flour, $1 ₱ bbl.

FREIGHT AT BOSTON, Nov. 3.—To California, freights are firm, and accounts received by the last steamer induce the belief that there will be increased shipments. Clippers are getting 45c.@50c., full ships 40c.@35c., ₱ foot measurement goods; dead weight in clippers ¾c.@1c., and in full ships ¾c.@1¼c. ₱ lb. To Australia freights are dull. Some are offering at 25c. ₱ foot for measurement goods; lumber $30 ₱ M. To Liverpool there is nothing of consequence offering and rates are nominal.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$200 City 5s, ⅞; 700 City Gas 6s, New, 90; $100 Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74¾; $100 City 6s, 90; 100 Reading Railroad, 41¾; 150 do., 41⅝; 100 do., 41¾; 250 do., 41; 50 Vicksburg R. R., 62½; 500 New-Creek Co., 1⅝; 39 Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank, C. & P., 113½.

Between Boards—3 Lehigh Scrip, 63½; $5,000 Pennsyl. 5s, 82½; 50 Reading R. R., 40⅝; 100 do., 40¾; 100 Girard Bank, 11¾.

After Board—50 Reading R. R., 40; 37 Beaver Meadow R. R., 50; 19 Girard Bank, 11⅝.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 118; Philadelphia 6s, ⅝¾@⅝⅝; Pennsylvania 5s, 90@90¾; Reading Railroad, 40@40¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 70, 80@81; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, 80, 91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42@42½; Morris Canal, 11@13; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, 74½@74¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 11@11⅜; Schuylkill Navigation Preferred, 29@30; Long Island R. R., 10⅜@11; Vicksburg Railroad, 6¾@7; Girard Bank, 11@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 18@2; Union Canal, 4½@5⅜; New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅝@1¾.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—J. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. E. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAFFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.

By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

FOR SHERIFF—Capt. JOSEPH H. TOONE. Read what those who know Captain TOONE, say of him in a Circular

TO THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK.

It occasionally happens in the history of our local politics that a really good man is put up for office, and as we regard it as a duty we owe to ourselves to endeavor at all times to elect only that class of men, we are at this time induced not only to vote for, but to use all our influence and exertions to secure the election of one of the candidates now before the people for the office of Sheriff, without regard to his political opinions, or the party by which he has been nominated. We refer to CAPTAIN JOSEPH TOONE, who has long been identified with the commercial interests of our City;—a man who is in every way qualified for the office, and whose whole life is a guarantee that he will faithfully and honorably discharge any duty imposed upon him. We therefore earnestly recommend the friends of good government, who desire to see honest and energetic men in office, to join us in an effort to elect CAPTAIN TOONE to the office of Sheriff of the City and County of New-York. Among the merchants and mechanics where he is known, he will receive an almost unanimous support, and we trust that for once we shall see the success of an honest man, even though he is not an adept in the science of wire-pulling. By a little effort on the part of the independent voters of this City, we feel confident that CAPTAIN TOONE can be triumphantly elected, and we therefore respectfully solicit your aid and influence in consummating an object so desirable to all who appreciate honesty and efficiency in public offices.

JACOB A. WESTERVELT, No. 506 East Broadway.
ROBT. CARNLEY, No. 191 10th-st.
S. C. BOGERT, Westervelt's Ship Yard.
ELIAS B. BROWN, No. 150 Front-st.
JAS. W. ELWELL & CO., No. 57 South-st.
WOOD & GRANT, No. 90 Front-st.
CHARLES VANDERBILT, No. 194 Front-st.
GEO. PHILIPS, No. 103 Front-st.
JAS. ROBINSON, No. 103 Front-st.
JANE WEST & CO., No. 97 South-st.
PAYSON, EVERSON & HUBBARD, No. 84 South-st.
C. P. SAND, No. 11 South William-st.
MCLEAN & CO., No. 108 Maiden-lane.
ROBBINS & FORBES, No. 45 South-st.
JOHN CAREY, No. 111 Wall-st.
SOUTHARD & CO., No. 111 Wall-st.
DEMAREST & DRAKE, No. 13 Wall-st.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, No. 100 Wall-st.
A. BUCKLEY, No. 10 Wall-st.
ALBERT M. PATTERSON, No. 9 South William-st.
J. B. MURPHY & CO., No. 77 South-st.
WALTER WICKES & CO., No. 120 Wall-st.
COFFIN & NICKERSON, No. 111 Water-st.
JACOB SAMLER, No. 84 South-st.
IN TILTON, No. 38 South-st.
WM. COSTON, No. 40 Wall-st.
I. SWEET & CO., No. 104 Maiden-lane.
C. B. MCMURRAY, No. 77 South-st.
RUSSELL BRYAN & CO., Nos. 362 and 364 South-st.
WILLIAM CAHILL, No. 108 Front-st.
ROSS & ALLEN, corner of Maiden-lane and South-st.
SUTTON & CO., No. 48 South-st., corner of Wall-st.
JOHN S. LAWRENCE, No. 11 South William-st.
MINTURN, POST & CHURCH, No. 116 Pearl-st.
C. MATHESON, No. 87 Front-st.
JAS. S. POLHEMUS, No. 117 Pearl-st.
SAMUEL HOTALING, No. 101 Broad-st.
HOOPER & CO., No. 93 Front-st.
GEO. J. MILLER, No. 181 Washington-st.
J. W. & P. PHILLIPS, No. 156 East 42d.
BIRD & NELSON, No. 87 Wall-st.
JAS. HILLYER, No. 67 Wall-st.
W. CONNER, ———
ROBERT SCRYMSER, No. 107 Wall-st.
DUNCAN & BURDETT, No. 114 Wall-st.
GEO. H. HARRISON, No. 87 South-st.
DANIEL PHILLIPS, No. 107 Wall-st.
BACON, SARGENT & CO., No. 57 South-st.
J. COFLAND, No. 56 South-st.
C. & B. POILLON, No. 234 South-st.
HANNA & BEEBE, No. 27 Beekman-st.
RICHARD D. CONN, No. 40 West-st.
SAML. S. OSBORNE, No. 87 Front-st.
ROBERT HAMILTON, Empire Works.
WM. H. UNDERHILL, No. 239 Broome-st.
JOHN A. BRUSH, No.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-street, corner of Beekman.

The Times for California.

The Times for California will be issued on Time Morning, Nov. 5, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

From Kansas.

We have from one of your *corps* of Correspondents in Kansas, an account of the organization of the Territorial Convention called by the Free-State Party for the purpose of forming a *State* Constitution and applying for admission as a State into the Union. It will be seen that the attendance on the first day was small, only 36 delegates being present, and that Col. Lane, of Indiana, was elected President. We give a full report of his opening address. Col. Lane does not enjoy the confidence of the settlers of Kansas, although he professes to agree with them in the wish to exclude Slavery from the Territory. He is regarded as an intriguing and selfish politician, and recent disclosures, moreover, place his moral character in a very disadvantageous light. Our correspondents have sent us a variety of details on this subject, which, however, we prefer not to publish until Col. Lane's version of the facts alleged, shall have also been received.

Election Prospects.

All parties, as usual, are bragging loudly over what they are going to accomplish to-morrow. John Van Buren, in his speech at Buffalo on Friday night, said that the Soft ticket would receive from 200,000 to 250,000 votes, while no other could exceed 120,000. John is not the most exact statistician in the world, and in claiming from 80,000 to 130,000 majority for his ticket, he has left a very comfortable margin for contingencies. The Know-Nothings, who profited so largely by judicious boasting last year, are trying the game more openly this; they have put forth an estimate, under authority of the Grand Council, claiming in thirty-six counties a gain of 45,000 over last year's vote, —which would give them a total of over 200,000, and a probable plurality of 50,000. The Republicans are less definite, but not less sanguine, in their figures; while from the Hards, Liquor Dealers, and Colored organizations, we have not yet received any programme of the majorities they anticipate.

None of these calculations are entitled to any confidence. There has not been an election in ten years, of which it was so difficult to estimate the issue. The breaking up of old parties has deprived us of the usual data for such calculations. None of the new parties has any thorough and efficient organization, except the Know-Nothings, who, in this respect, have very greatly the advantage over all their opponents. Yet their estimates are exceedingly unreliable; for in counting, as they do, all whose names have ever been enrolled they count tens of thousands who have not acted with them for months and will not vote with them. John Van Buren's talk about the Soft vote is all gammon. But for the Liquor interest, that party would not make a respectable show in the canvass. The contemptuous kick it has received from the Administration has deprived it of the little political life it before enjoyed; the free application of alcoholic stimulants it is undergoing, may give it temporary vitality and apparent strength.

But, in our opinion,—formed from personal observation and the best information we can get from different sections,—the contest is between the Republicans and the Know-Nothings;—and it will be closer than has generally been anticipated. The Know-Nothings have lost heavily in many of the localities where they were strongest last year; but they have been active in recruiting their forces in new sections. Their superior organization, and the length of time they have devoted to the active work of the campaign, have given them a marked advantage over all the other parties; while the late hour at which the Republican ticket was brought into the field has been against them.

One fact is noteworthy:—all three of these parties have taken substantially the same ground in regard to the Slavery question. The Softs have been represented by John Van Buren everywhere, as standing on the Free-Soil platform of 1848;—and all the Know-Nothing stump speakers have insisted that *their* principles on this subject were identical with those of the Republicans, and that they could not vote for King and Mann, because they had voted for the annexation of Texas, and were therefore not reliable on the Free-Soil issue. The plea is more creditable to their ingenuity than their sincerity;—but it tends to prevent a fair issue on this important question of Slavery aggression.

The City.

In a party sense, the result of to-morrow's election, so far as our municipal tickets are concerned, cannot be of the slightest importance to any of the contestants for office: but as affecting the interests of the City, its moral character and business prospects, it is of the last importance that none but good men should be chosen. There are enough of them in nomination, and there will be no great difficulty in selecting out of the whole batch of candidates, the square men for the square holes. A man may be a very good man in his proper sphere, and yet a very bad one out of it. What we need is the right man for the right place, and if we fail to gain this long-desired end at the present election, we may abandon the attempt in despair. Let all party considerations be given to the winds, and vote for the man in whom you have the most confidence, let his name be on what ticket it may.

It is greatly to be regretted that the Reform ticket should be so strongly tinctured with partisan motives, else it might be safely adopted by conscientious voters who have no personal knowledge of the candidates; but the safer course for all such will be to ask the advice of any friend in whose judgment and disinterestedness they have confidence, and follow it. If none but good men should now be elected, it will teach our Nominating Committees hereafter the absolute necessity of paying attention to the personal character and fitness of the men whom they put up for the suffrages of an intelligent people; and unprincipled adventurers will no longer strive after nominations for the purpose of enriching themselves and their backers. The present election, to a certain extent, will prove the pivot of our destiny, and every man should feel that in casting his vote he is deciding the great question whether, hereafter, the affairs of this great City are to be managed by honest and competent men, or unprincipled speculators and adventurers.

Arrival of the Baltic—War News.

From the news brought by the *Baltic* it will be seen that strenuous efforts are being made by the Allies to strike a decisive blow at Russian power in the Crimea before the severities of Winter put an end to hostilities for another season. Through Russian sources we learn that, on the 15th of October, the Allied fleet, which, it was generally believed, was destined for Odessa, appeared before Kinburn and reduced it after two days' bombardment. This event has justified our predictions. Kinburn and Oczakoff are situated at the extreme end of the lake, formed out of the waters of the Dnieper and the Bug. It is alleged that with possession of these strongholds, the Allies will be enabled to blockade Kherson and Nicolaieff and intercept the communications that now exist between the Crimea and the western provinces of Russia. If so, the present move must be regarded as an important one. From the strength of the expedition—the deliberation with which it was planned—and the secrecy with which it has been carried out, we may infer that the Allies entertained a deeper design than the reduction of a Russian fortress at the mouth of the Dneiper. It seems highly probable that an attempt on Kherson or Nicolaieff is meditated; and, from all indications, we think that for the purpose of attacking the former city—the great emporium of the Dneiper's commerce—this new expedition has been organized. Nicolaieff, it is generally conceded, has been made another Sebastopol, and is impregnable to any naval force that can be brought against it; and it is not likely that the Allies will make a useless demonstration against a place of whose defensive capabilities they are so fully cognizant.

The fleet at the East have also been busy. A gun-boat expedition, it was officially reported, had destroyed two towns in the Straits of Kertch.

While these operations have been going on by sea, the activity on land is equally conspicuous. The opposing armies were drawing closer and closer to each other. The advanced posts of the Allies were within five leagues of Baktchi Seral, and as Liprandi will doubtless defend the line of the Belbec, a general engagement cannot be much longer postponed. Cavalry reinforcements were being hurried to Eupatoria, and General d'Allonville, the French commander there, is understood to have pledged himself to cut off all communication with Perekop. Nevertheless, from a careful examination of the whole news, we see no indications that the Russians intend to retreat from the Crimea. They seem rather determined to hold their ground to the very last, and the end has not come yet.

But the most important intelligence received by this steamer is the account of a great victory obtained by the Turks at Kars, on the 29th of September. In an attack upon that place, the Russians were repulsed with fearful slaughter. Four thousand of their number, the report says, were left dead under the walls. It does not appear, however, that this defeat has been disastrous enough to force them to abandon the blockade, though rumors to this effect were of course rife. For fuller details of this affair we must await the arrival of another steamer.

From Nicaragua—Capture of Granada by General Walker.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived on Saturday afternoon, with a large number of passengers and $272,651 in treasure, from San Francisco. She brings important news from Central America, full details of which will be found on another page of this morning's Times. From a new paper, *El Nicaragueuse*, published in Col. Walker's interest at Granada, we learn that on the morning of the 14th inst., the Colonel, whose little army had been greatly reinforced by recruits from San Francisco, made an attack upon Granada and captured that city. On the 22d of October General Corral, commander of the Government forces, surrendered to Walker, and a treaty of peace was thereupon formally signed and ratified. Besides these exciting events, the *Star of the West* reports that when the steamer *San Carlos*, with New-York passengers, arrived before the fort at the junction of the River San Juan and Fort Nicaragua, she was fired into, and a lady and child instantly killed. Again, on the 19th ult., a murderous attack was made by the Government troops on the returning California passengers at Virgin Bay, by which four were killed and eight severely wounded. These outrages, it is supposed, were committed out of revenge for Walker's late success. There are many other items of interest to which we have not space particularly to refer. General Walker, as he is now called, is the hero upon which all eyes are turned. The citizens of Granada tendered him the Presidency of the Republic after his victory, but he declined to accept the office. Governor Kinney, for the nonce, seems to have fallen into the shade.

The Foreign Money News.

In the eagerness of our people in Wall-street to take the worst view of the probable or possible effect of the financial condition of France and England, the markets of the Old World for our leading staples of Grain and Cotton are almost forgotten. The *Baltic*, on Saturday, brought advices that another considerable advance had taken place in Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn, our surplus of which for export is reckoned fully equal to the wants of the European States, whose cereal crops have partially failed. The advices at the same time in regard to Cotton, the American growth of which, this season, is believed to be unprecedentedly large, are not especially unfavorable. The stocks in Liverpool and Manchester have been worked down to a low point, and although the high rates for money in London are checking active speculation, prices continue to rule to the standard of sixpence half-penny sterling for Orleans fair quality. The decline from the previous steamer is barely *one-sixteenth* of a penny. To be sure, the view is taken in some of the circulars that this important interest may be further affected by the cause alluded to and the heavy crop understood to be going forward from this side, but very low prices are not anticipated.

These facts, we repeat, are almost wholly overlooked in the application of the financial accounts from Paris and London to our material interests. The accounts are, not that trade is depressed in England or her markets overstocked either with American Colonial produce, or manufactured goods, but that the Allied Governments, which are making a costly war upon Russia, have, through the medium of their late heavy loans, so pressed upon their respective National banks, as to render the situation of one of them precarious and compelled the other to advance the rates of interest to 6 per cent. on short and 7 per cent. on ninety-day bills. And as the main cause of pressure—the War—is likely to continue, and France is short of Bread by twenty-eight millions of bushels of Grain, it is argued that extreme Government measures may have to be resorted to—such as decreeing a paper currency—to sustain the burden. The probability of such a step, though not openly admitted in London or Paris, it may reasonably be presumed, is taken into the account and chances of speculators on the Stock Exchange, though the fall reported in the Public Funds by this arrival is less than *one per cent.*

Upon receipt of this news, our American values, Railway and others, suddenly fall *five per cent.* as compared with the previous currency, which had already been depressed by the anticipation of evils from abroad, to which few of the parties, frightened into sacrifices by the prospect, or who feel emboldened by it to speculate for a further fall, are able to give substantial form or substance. We submit, with all deference, that this is but one remove from folly. At the same time, it were not well to say that the financial measures which seem to be impending in the two principal States of Europe, with which we have most to do in our foreign trade, have no significance for our money affairs, since the very anticipation, coupled with the rapid advance of interest by the English and French Banks, has undoubtedly thrown the foreign Exchanges from their steady and legitimate movement, and made some draughts upon the Specie resources of New-York not looked for at this time. The further and real influence of the continued rise of interest is less to be dreaded, we apprehend, than the undefined apprehensions which grow out of the existence of this cause. Confidence is unnecessarily shaken, and values inconsiderately depreciated in the Bank parlor or at the Stock Exchange, at a season when, if ever, they ought to be buoyed up by the prospect—we might almost say the certainty—that our immense crops will find high or amply remunerating markets abroad, come what may to the ways and means of the Governments of France and England in conducting their war. And we may add that through this very export demand is secured a traffic to our Railways from the interior to the seaboard never before paralleled, and the magnitude of which should at least stay the mischiefs of panic in their market values.

Republican Allies.

We have waited patiently to the very eve of election for some exposition of the principles, and some indication regarding the course of "Old Line Whigism." The hope has been even indulged that the *Commercial Advertiser*, or Ex-Governor Hunt, would define the phrase. But our patience and our hope are unanswered. The "Old-Line Whigs" will ascend the funeral pyre to-morrow without "confession" or last words. Most men die in some faith, but the politicians of the Hunt School seem determined to expire with the same feelings indulged by the dog who took his sullen nap in the manger!

They have not been silent during the hours of their decline and fall. They have talked of Clay and Webster—of past victories—of contests gone—of the olden time. They have dealt in generalities. Theirs has been the senseless garrulity of age, and not the frank words of youth, or the vigorous views of maturity. The Republican Allies have, therefore, necessarily talked against them without steady appreciation of the position they assailed. It was as if the latter was enveloped in a fog, and bombarded without exact knowledge of range and compass.

The Whig Party was ever a bold and fearless one. Its courage in defeat was as striking as became its rashness in success. We cannot, therefore, wonder that a few of the old leaders in losing their prudence preserve their obstinacy and conceit. Wise Whig statesmen long ago saw that the Whig Party was extinct. It has existed only in name for two years past. Galvani never brought his frog to life, although he made him leap and grimace. The Whig Party was galvanized by the Canal policy, and it was stirred to some action after the Nebraska measure severed the neck of the compromises from its body of expediency.

There is not an "Old-Line Whig" who dares to preach against the preservation of freedom to our posterity of States; he dares not avow the doctrine, although he believes it. The ghosts of Clay and Webster, like political Banquos, come out to frighten him. "It was not so in the days of those Roman Whigs," says he, "and I cannot go counter to their doctrines." It is true, the compromises were alive in their day, and expediency then throttled principle. It is true that Administration imbecility had not then become a byword from Passamaquoddy to the golden gates of San Francisco. It is true that scarcely an issue now before the people was suggested by the exigencies of the times of Clay and Webster.

Has it ever occurred to the "Old-Line Whigs" to ask if the latter statesmen would have embraced Hindooism, or consorted with the spoilsmen of Washington, or stabbed old comrades in the dark without one intelligible sign of reason for hostility? Has it ever occurred to them how absurdly an "old guardsman" of Napoleon the Great would have talked, refusing, as a soldier of Napoleon the Little, to fuse with an "old guardsman" of Wellington, because of Waterloo? New issues came to England and France in 1854; and 1814 was wisely forgotton. Their old quarrels had answered their purposes. In the same year and throughout the year succeeding new issues came to both Free-Soil Whigs and Free-Soil Democrats, and 1844 and 1848 and 1852 are also forgotten. The Republican Allies combine to wrest Kansas and her unprotected neighbors from the inroads of Southwestern Cossacks in the same spirit of union for self-preservation with which Eengland and France unite to preserve Turkey. And yet the Old-Line Whigs prate of banks and tariffs and internal improvements in the same strain in which an "old guardsman" of Wellington might now be garrulous upon the Berlin decrees and the treaty which consigned Napoleon to Elba.

The Peace Party in Parliament more or less embarrass the Crimean operations, and the timid "fogies" who bolster up General Simpson, in preference to General Eyre, certainly interfere with future Allied successes: and it were better if all the old soldiers of Britain were united in policy. The Republican Allies of the Empire State are not as strong as they would be if "Old-Line Whigs" dared to aid and assist them. And we still hope, on the very eve of a great battle for freedom and moral principle, that, as they have thus far declined to define their position and designate their principles, they will best retrieve their old claim to moral courage by taking their electoral ammunition from the poll-books of yore, a little enlarged and with a fresher coat of paint. Republican they were in 1851, and Republican they again become in 1855.

Passmore Williamson.

Passmore Williamson is at last at liberty. After spending some three months in prison, for no other offence than that of having told the *truth*, he is now released. It will be seen by the proceedings in Court, that he has simply repeated, in another form, the very statement which led to his imprisonment. He repeats his assertion that he had no control over Colonel Wheeler's slaves, and could not therefore produce them. Judge Kane avails himself of the repetition, to escape from the position in which he placed himself by his original act.

State Senators.

The canvass in the City and throughout the State, for State Senators, is remarkably sharp, owing partly, without doubt, to the fact that the Senate now to be chosen will take part in the election of a United States Senator to succeed Senator Fish. In this City each district has its own special causes for special interest. In the upper districts Senator Brooks, nominated for reelection, is pressed very strongly on grounds of religious controversy—as a Protestant candidate and the representative of special and vehement hostility to Catholicism. We regret to see any such issue made in our election, with which religious differences should have nothing to do. Mr. Brooks is a man of ability and industry and is one of the most skillful and effective debaters in the present Senate.

Senator Spences is nominated for reelection in the Fifth District, where he will receive a much larger than his party vote. His sound judgment, practical good sense, unfailing courtesy, and political as well as personal integrity, have rendered him justly popular with the best men of all parties. Several important acts of last Winter affecting the City, for which others claim and receive the credit, were due to him. His only opponent is the Know-Nothing candidate, Councilman Wild.

In the lower District, T. A. Ward runs as the Whig and Republican candidate against Messrs. Sickles and Barr, the last of whom is the present incumbent:—the other two have served in the Assembly, Mr. Sickles having the additional disadvantage of having figured officially abroad.

We hear very excellent reports of Dr. John Delamontagnie, the Republican nominee for Senator in the Columbia and Dutchess County District. He is a native of this City, a gentleman of ability, accomplished education, winning manners, great industry and an effective speaker. There is good reason to expect, and still better to desire, his election.

Dr. Brandreth is running in the Westchester District, as the Democratic and Republican candidate, against Mr. Ferdon, nominated by the Know-Nothings, whom he represented in the Assembly last year. The Doctor has served one term acceptably as Senator; his opponent is a gentleman of ability and of high character.

In the remote districts several of the present Senators are up for reelection. In Washington and Saratoga, Senator James C. Hopkins, an able lawyer, and a most excellent legislator, is running as a Republican against a Know-Nothing and a Democrat; his chances of election are good. In the Albany district the Democrats, Hard and Soft, Liquor Dealers and "straight" Whigs have *fused* on J. K. Porter, a Silver Gray, against Clarkson F. Crosby, one of the ablest and best members of the present Senate. The Know-Nothings are running Mr. Harcourt, and predict his election.

Senator Putnam, a scholar and a gentleman, and the author of the Church bill of last year, is a candidate for reelection in Buffalo. He is one of the best speakers in the Senate.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—The "Prophète" will be produced here to-night in a style of unprecedented magnificence, and with a *cast* which cannot be surpassed at any establishment in the world.

Wallack's Theatre.—A new comedy called "Manifest Destiny" will be produced here to-night

FROM WASHINGTON.

The General Armstrong Case—Remarkable Discovery.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

Washington, Friday, Nov. 2.

A most remarkable discovery has been made here which, it is considered, will settle at once the long disputed case of the privateer brig *General Armstrong*, which has been for so many years pending against the Portuguese government. It will be recollected that this brig was attacked by the boats of a large British fleet in the Island of Fayal, in September, 1814, and, after a most extraordinary defence, scarcely paralleled by any on record, was finally destroyed.

The Portuguese Government at once admitted its liability, and our Government called on Portugal for an apology and indemnification. But in after years they denied their liability—backed by England—on the ground that the American brig had first violated the neutrality of the port. After long years of negotiation the United States Government injudiciously, and against the remonstrance of the claimants, consented to refer the case to the arbitration of Louis Napoleon, who very strangely decided against the United States. The claimants then appealed to Congress for relief, upon the ground that Government should not have referred the case to a foreign power.

An accidental conversation with a gentleman in this City, who had been at Fayal lately, developed the fact that Mr. Darney, the Consul at that port, had written a letter to the Secretary of State, informing him that he was an eye-witness of the scene, and could prove the fact decided adversely by the Emperor of France. On search being made, the letter was found in the Department. Had it been produced earlier the last Congress would not have refused to settle the dispute.

Personal.

The Providence *Journal* says: "The numerous friends of our former townsman, George Curtis, Esq., now President of the Continental Bank in New-York, will learn with regret that his health is such that he has been compelled to obtain six months' leave of absence from his arduous duties, with a view to its restoration in a more genial clime."

Correction.

Our statement on Saturday concerning Dr. Kane's personal affairs was entirely incorrect. The parties who so "confidently assured" us that the *Post* was in error, have announced to us that they themselves were mistaken. We were satisfied that the *Post* was perfectly correct in pronouncing the rumor concerning the Doctor utterly unfounded.

CITY POLITICS.

German Republicans.

The *Abend Zeitung*, the most ably conducted German paper in the City, had an article last week on State politics. This article, after discussing the Prohibitory Law, (which all Germans oppose,) Slavery and Know-Nothingism, advises its readers to support for such offices as have nothing to do with the enforcement of the Liquor Law the candidates on the Republican ticket as being the most opposed to the other two evils. But inasmuch as the candidates on that ticket for Attorney-General and Judges of Appeal are in a manner committed to the Maine Law, it substitutes for them those nominated by the Softs, as being both Anti-Temperance and Anti-Slavery.

The ticket thus constituted will probably receive a large support among the better class of Germans of the State. The Hunker papers evidently fear this result, knowing that when once loosed from the thrall of the so-called "Democracy," the Germans can never again be brought to vote against an Anti-Slavery-extension party.

Picked Men.

We hear of some very curious bargains and some very unexpected sales between lodges and committees. K. N.'s adopt foreigners and Reformers endorse old hacks; Whigs hurrah for ancient Democrats, and Soft Shells crack their throats crying for Anti-Administration men. The Temperance Alliance takes up the Dark Lantern boldly, and Metropolitan Theatre echoes Tammany Hall. Trust them to no headings of tickets. Be sure you vote good men, and the best, if you can find them. If you see a rascal on the Reform ticket, drop him out, or a vagabond on the Republican, scratch him. On the State ticket it is not only necessary to vote for good men, but in such a way as also to announce our principle. But for City officers it is imperative that we have the best men to get them, lay in a full set of tickets, sit down to the job, and pick them out.

The elected will be picked men in more senses than one, we suspect.

Ballots for Ward Officers.

A friend desires us to call attention to the fact that there is no necessity for printing separate ballots for each Council District in each Ward, although that may be done.

It will save much expense and inconvenience in distributing the tickets, if the names of all the Councilmen and Inspectors for the Ward are printed on one ticket, with a distinct designation of the particular Council or Election District for which each candidate is intended. The Inspectors of Election will then count the names of those who designated for the District in which the ballot is cast, and reject the others as surplusage. See Session Laws of 1855, page 944.

For School Officers.

Of all things, gentlemen, see that you vote for men of substance, sobriety, and sense, for School officers. It is quite desirable to have men in the Board of Education who do not in their speeches advertise the lack of that Public School Education which they are set to furnish to our children. The Board handles over a million of dollars annually; then it should consist of men of some financial ability as well as common sense. Better leave the sticks at home. Overhaul your school tickets.

Matters of Taste—Seventeenth Ward.

In the Seventeenth Ward one of the issues is the removal of the slaughter-houses. To-morrow is the day for men to express their sentiments on this question. The dead walls tell who are for and who are against it. If Seventeenth Warders think that blood in all the gutters is pleasant to look at, and the odor of butchers' offal fattens men, let them by all means say so at the polls.

A Sign of the Times.

"Awful Gardiner" is not out of Blackwell's Island yet. Can it be that so much raw material for political purposes will be allowed to remain unemployed while so exciting an election is transpiring? The moral men about town are astonished!

☞ In the Fifteenth Ward the K. N. and Reform City tickets are alike. The Reformers drop their old favorite, Mr. Conklin, for Assembly, yet Mr. Orison Blunt, and several other leading Reformers, urge voters to stand by him. Meanwhile the K. N.'s have taken up Brady, though they insist that he is not of their order.—"Curious."

☞ Look to your tickets, people. If you go any ticket without carefully overhauling it, you go it blind. All sorts of tricks are the order on Tuesday, and many a man will vote for the man he wants to be defeated, if he trusts to outside appearances.

☞ Both Capt. Toone and Gov. Duke are out with troops of friends urging their claims to the Shrievalty. Upon the list for each are the names of many who indorse the men, while they frown upon their several parties.

☞ The *Staats Zeitung* has a column of praise of Erastus Brooks, with extracts from his speeches, &c., all going to prove that he is an Anti-Know-Nothing, a great friend of the Germans, and that all our adopted citizens should vote for him for Senator.

☞ Mr. Henry L. Potter assures us that A. H. Giddings, Esq., the candidate of the Americans and Republicans of the Third and Sixth Wards, for Assembly, has declined.

☞ The Constitution Hall Committee has nominated Henry E. Davies to fill the vacant seat of the late Judge Morris.

BROOKLYN POLITICS.

Republican Ratification Meeting.

A large meeting of the Republicans was held Friday evening at the City Hotel, Brooklyn, Hon. Chandler Starr in the chair, at which a series of resolutions were passed, ratifying the platform and nominations. Speeches were made by the Hon. Abijah Mann, Hon. John A. King, J. Andrews and others.

☞ Edward J. Lowber, Esq., has been nominated as the Independent candidate for Alderman of the Third Ward of Brooklyn. A good nomination.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

AMERICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
JOHN R. GILES.
For Sheriff,
JOSEPH H. TOONE.
For Governor of the Almshouse,
ISAAC J. OLIVER.
For Street Commissioner,
JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
For County Clerk,
ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
For City Inspector,
GEORGE W. MORTON.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
LOUIS N. GLOVER.
For Judge of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
For Judges of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN, LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
For Judge of Marine Court,
A. K. MAYNARD.
For Coroners,
Dr. CYRUS RAMSAY,
Dr. JOHN WITHERELL,
Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY,
Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.

SILKS.—$10,000 WORTH MORE OF THOSE RICH Dress Silks.—Just received, and will be opened this day, viz.:

10,000 yards Plaid and Striped Silks at 5s. per yard—worth 7s.

12,000 yards Plaid and Striped Silks at 6s. per yard—worth 8s.

18,000 yards Plaid and Striped Silks at 7s. per yard—worth 9s.

12,500 yards extra rich Silks at 8s. per yard—worth 10s.

These goods have been purchased at recent peremptory auction sales, and are offered at 20 per cent. less than cost of importation.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

BROCHE AND STELLA SHAWLS AT GREAT Bargains.—We shall offer this week 1,200 Broche Shawls, from $12 to $25, which cost to import from $10 to $15; 1,400 Broche Square Shawls, from $4 to $12, which cost to import from $3 to $10; and would invite inspection to our large stock of rich Stella Shawls, which we are closing out at a great reduction from former low prices.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard,
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

FRENCH MERINOES.—TEN CASES LUPIN'S French merinoes, choice colors, from 7s. to 10s. per yard; 500 yards merino and Saxony plaids, from 5s. to 6s. per yard; 25 cases printed delaines, from 1s. to 2s. per yard; also, 25 cases prints, new Merrimack styles, at 5½ cts.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

ROCHESTER SCALES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE Agents for these popular Scales, and have now a large assortment on hand. Purchasers of Platform Balances of any capacity, from the neat family scale to the largest, modification used in stores, can find in our stock the exact article wanted. So also, of hay, coal and cattle scales.

We enumerate a few out of some 80 different styles of our manufacture:

Hay Scales, from 3 to 10 tons.
Coal Scales, from 2 to 5 tons.
Suspension Scales, from 4 to 20 tons, (a new article.)
Rolling Mill Scales, 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000 lbs.
Dormant Scales, from 2,000 to 6,000 lbs.
Portable Platform Scales, from ¼ lb. to 2,000 lbs.
Union Scales, with Platform and Counter.
Grocers' Scales, of all kinds.
Iron-Beam Balances.
Weighing Beams and Frames.
Fine Scales for weighing Gold.
Druggists' and Prescription Scales, &c.

We are also sole Agents in this City for the sale of the celebrated

FIRE-KING SAFE,
Made only by the Diebold and Farrish Manufacturing Company.

We invite attention also to our stock of Sugar Mills, Letter Copying Presses, R. R. Manifest &c. Warehouse and Railway Trucks, &c.

BURDETT, HOUGH & CO., No. 18 Whitehall and No. 1 Broadway, New-York City.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Locks, are an improvement upon all former Safes, and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Thousands the world already know, and their testimony is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have the plate upon them bearing the name HERRING'S PATENT, same as the one which recently passed through the Stock and Papers of Messrs. Decker & Co., Broadway, in destruction of their great Fire. The Inventor's name can be seen with all the plates upon it, which can be taken from the Safes. Call, examine, and compare the Champion with the Withers & Salamander and other Safes, and second-hand Safes, new on sale at reduced prices. Also, the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 194, 196 and 198 Water, corner of Pine.

MILES C. HERRING & CO.

FEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Freeman's La Salle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof Lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. MILES C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 189 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CLOTHING AND ROGERS & CO.'S—A WORD TO Parents.—A family of boys can be handsomely clothed for the Fall and Winter at ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau-sts., cheaper than anywhere else in the United States. The Dress and School Suits and out-door wear for boys, include an immense variety of styles, material and sizes. In the Gentlemen's Clothing Department the field for choice is unlimited. The lowest price appears conspicuously on every article, and no abatement is made. In fact, the cheapness is so apparent that all are satisfied.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves will be opened, this day, at 4s.; 300 dozen gents' do., at 5s. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 7s. and 8s. per pair.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened to-day; also, five cases printed de laines, from 1s. to 4s.—worth double the price asked.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

EMBROIDERIES, FROM AUCTION, AT A GREAT Sacrifice.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer, this day, a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Bands, &c., at half their real value.

NO OLD STOCK! ALL NEW GOODS.—VELVET Tapestry and Brussels selling at great bargains, at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 59 Bowery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Whigs and Republicans.**—Remember that every vote cast for JACOB L. DODGE is equivalent to a vote for NATHANIEL S. SELAR, the Locofoco candidate of Tammany Hall, who is neither Republican or Whig. Spare the tax-ridden community such a calamity as the election of SELAR to the important office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Every person without respect to party who does not desire the election of SELAR ought to cast their vote directly for JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 395 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **To the Mechanics of New-York.**—Your fellow workman, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, is nominated for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and he asks your support, without respect to party. Tickets of all parties, with his name upon them, will be found at every poll.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Pulmonary Consumption.**—The great scourge of our Northern climate is disarmed of half its terrors, since we have a remedy so singularly efficacious as WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. It is worthy of the high reputation which it enjoys.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 900 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and nervalgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **The Members of the Medical Profession**—Are invited to attend the Anniversary Meeting of the Academy of Medicine to be held in the "Large Chapel of the University," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock. Dr. JOHN WATSON will deliver the address. Subject—*Condition of the Medical Profession among the Ancients.* By order.
JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Assistant Secretary.

☞ **Still Open.**—THE GREAT FAIR AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE is still open, with music this and every evening by Dodworth's Band. Admission, 25 cents; children and apprentices, half price; schools, 6¼ cents each pupil. Tickets may be obtained at the music store of WM. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway, corner Parkplace. The 8th Regiment, Col. Tyrone, will drill in the Palace by invitation on WEDNESDAY EVENING next.

☞ **W. Elmer, M. D.,** has removed to No. 55 West 25th-st., one block west of Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway. Dr. E. employs in his practice the new Organic Remedies, which are far superior to all other agents in the cure of disease. N. B.—Female maladies will receive special attention.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—*France.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.
ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **A Delicious Cup of Old Java Coffee**—Ready sweetened and creamed, can be made in one minute with ALDEN'S PREPARED CREAM COFFEE. Try one jar. Sold by T. HOPE & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st., and all the leading groceries.
ALDEN & CO., No. 334 Broadway.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver his Second Lecture THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Second.* Single admission tickets, 75 cents; may be obtained at the door, (if not previously disposed of.)

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

☞ **New-York Horticultural Society.**—A regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the Society Rooms, Clinton Hall, THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock.
PETER B. MEAD, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for California, &c., per United States steamer GEORGE LAW, will close at this office on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. CHILD'S NEW BOOK.
THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

PROGRESS OF RELIGIOUS IDEAS THROUGH SUCCESSIVE AGES.
BY L. MARIA CHILD,
Authoress of "Philothea," "Letters from New-York," &c.
3 vols. 12mo. $4.

This work has cost the distinguished Author many years of labor and study. It will be found a concise and comprehensive account of religious opinions, from the most ancient Hindoo records to the complete establishment of Christianity. In her Preface, she remarks:

"My motive in writing has been a very simple one: I wished to show that theology is not religion, with the hope that I might help to break down partition walls; to ameliorate what the eloquent Bushnell calls 'baptised hatreds of the human race.' To write with the unbiased justice at which I aimed, I was obliged to trample under my feet the theological underbrush, which always tangles and obstructs the path when the soul strives to be guided only by the mild, bright star of religious sentiment. It is never pleasant to walk directly through and over the opinions of the age in which one lives. I have not done it wantonly, as I despised them; because such is not my feeling. I have done it in a straightforward, quiet way, as if I were unconscious of their existence.

The perfect openness with which I have revealed many particulars generally kept in the background, will trouble some devotional people, whose feelings I would not willingly wound. But I place great reliance on sincerity, and have strong faith in the power of genuine Christianity to stand on its own internal merits, unaided by concealment."

Published by CHAS. S. FRANCIS & CO., 252 Broadway.

THE WIVES OF THE FOUR GEORGES
Will be ready in a few days.

THE LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER,
BY DR. DORAN.
2 vols., 12mo, cloth, $2.
CONTENTS:
Sophia Dorothea, wife of George I.
Caroline Wilhelmena Dorothea, wife of George II.
Charlotte Sophia, wife of George III.
Caroline of Brunswick, wife of George IV.

Dr. Doran has availed himself of the ample material scattered through personal memoirs, pamphlets, periodicals, and other fugitive literature of the time, with the thoroughness, quick eye for humor and appreciation of the picturesque, which characterize his other amusing works. The volumes form in brilliancy as well as similarity of topic, an admirable accompaniment to the LECTURES OF MR. THACKERAY upon the same subject. Just published by the same Author:

TABLE TRAITS,
With something on them,
BY DR. DORAN.
12mo, cloth, $1 25.

HABITS AND MEN,
With remnants of record touching the makers of both,
BY DR. DORAN.
12mo, cloth, $1.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman-st.

NOW READY,

THE PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN,
AND A GLANCE AT THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.
BY CAPTAIN WALTER M. GIBSON.

The publisher feels warranted in saying to the American public, that in this work he presents a valuable, interesting, and original contribution to
AMERICAN LITERATURE.
There are upwards of
FORTY FINELY EXECUTED ILLUSTRATIONS,
from original sketches by the author, giving truthful delineations of characters and costumes of
JAVA AND SUMATRA.
12mo; Price $1 50.
J. C. RIKER, Publisher, No. 129 Fulton-st.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.
On SATURDAY, Nov. 10.
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
I.
THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW,
One volume 16mo, 320 pages. Price $1.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY:
CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAIRIES
AND
OTHER FUNNY PEOPLE.
A charming book for children. Illustrated by Billings. Price 75 cents.

READY, THIS MORNING,
the Third Edition of
DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE
OF THE LATE
AMOS LAWRENCE.
1 vol., 8vo. Steel portraits. $1 50.
SHELDON, LAMPORT & BLAKEMAN,
(Trade supplied.) No. 115 Nassau-st.

NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Musing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by MARKEMEIR. 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by METZ. 25c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by METZ, 25c., is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Fan, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four Halls, and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 worth is purchased, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis.
COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MYSTERIES OF PARIS.
BY EUGENE SUE.
A new, complete, and unabriged edition of this celebrated work, is published and for sale THIS DAY, at the cheap publishing house of T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.
Ask for PETERSON'S edition, and take no other. It is for sale by Booksellers and News Agents everywhere.

WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS.
By EUGENE SUE.
Price 25 cents, is published THIS DAY, by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

A NEW VOLUME!
NO. 1 NOW READY.
A good time to subscribe for
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
a first class Family Newspaper, published weekly by
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A Journal of Entertainment, Improvement and Progress, devoted to Literature, Science, the Arts and General Intelligence.

To illustrate life in all its forms and aspects, to discuss the leading ideas of the day, to record all signs of progress, to advocate the political and industrial rights of all classes, to point out all legitimate means of economy and profit, and to encourage a spirit of HOPE, ACTIVITY, SELF-RELIANCE and MANLINESS among the people, are some of the objects aimed at in our journal; and, possessing superior facilities for doing so, we shall rest satisfied with nothing short of making *Life Illustrated* one of the best family newspapers in the world.

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It is a quiet tale of love, free from all the sickly sentimentality which too often characterizes such stories. It is more than a moral—it is almost a religious novel—portraying the struggles of the youthful mind seeking after the knowledge which surpasses all other. It is admirably written, sufficiently lively to engross the whole soul of the reader, and containing a well-constructed plot, which never halts or falters, from the beginning to the end.

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It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tuckerman.*

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1855, and continued throughout the week, parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days. The consignments from London embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, while those of the American trade include many from the leading publishers of the country.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

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SILKS! SILKS!!
BOWEN McNAMEE & CO.,
NEW-YORK.
Invite the attention of merchants generally to their EXTENSIVE STOCK of rich SILK and FANCY GOODS, adapted to the FALL TRADE embracing the newest and most desirable styles imported this season. Particular attention is requested to their UNSURPASSED VARIETY of DRESS FABRICS, ordered expressly for their very best City and interior trade. It is believed that no Silk Importing and Jobbing House in the country can offer superior inducements. Now in store a full assortment of Silks, Merinoes, Muslin de Laines, Ribbons, Shawls, Laces, Embroidery, White Goods, Dress Trimmings, and every other description of merchandise usually kept in a Silk House.

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Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
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Will also find at Great Bargains a large assortment of LINENS, PRINT, DOMESTIC COTTONS AND FLANNELS.
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Our stock of Shawls and Cloaks are marked down to prices that are truly astonishing. The entire stock is new and desirable to every purchaser.
Cloths and Cassimeres, for men and boys' wear. A'so, Satinets, Kentucky Jeans, and a handsome assortment of Colored and Black Ladies' Cloths are reduced at least 30 per cent. below cost. Also, an assortment of Colored and Black Cotton and Silk Velvets at a bargain.
Flannels and Blankets, at less by 25 per cent. than manufacturers' prices; also, Shirtings and Sheetings, Muslin, white and unbleached, by the piece or bale.
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CURTAIN MATERIALS,
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FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS.
SOLOMON & HART,
No 243 Broadway,
ARE NOW RECEIVING
A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,
Suitable for
CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING,
AND INTERIOR DECORATION,
Which they offer
WHOLSALE AND RETAIL,
Upon the most favorable terms,
To which they invite the attention of the
TRADE AND PUBLIC.
Store closed on Saturdays.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT REDUCTION OF DRESS SILKS.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, NO. 66 CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.,
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, NOV. 5,
200 pieces Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
200 pieces Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 7s. per yard, worth 9s.
500 pieces Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 8s. per yard, worth 10s.
Ladies will find by examining the above that there IS NO MISTAKE
But what the above reduction is real.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
A LARGE STOCK NOW ON HAND IN MOIRE ANTIQUE, VELVET, CLOTH, RUSSIAN NAP, &C., &C., &C., WHICH WILL BE SOLD
25 per cent. less than at any other establishment.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open on MONDAY morning,
NEW SILKS
and
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have now in stock a large and beautiful assortment of
REAL LACES,
AND
RICH FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Will open, on Monday morning, a beautiful assortment of
NEW DRESS GOODS,
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LYONS SILK VELVET SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.
80c striped poplins, only 2s. per yard.
Rich brocade silks, only 4s. 6d. per yard.
Black silks from 4s. to 16s.
Black watered poplins, only 4s. 6d. per yard.
English calico, yard wide, only 1s. per yard.
Shawls of every description, from 10s. up to $30.
OLIVER MOWBRAY, No. 209 Grand-st., and No. 447 Eighth-av., between 33d and 34th-st.

WINTER WEAR.—Particular attention is solicited to our productions for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter wear, comprising Overcoats in various new styles, Talmas, Business Coats, &c., in the manufacture of which we have been actuated by a determination to retain the supremacy of this establishment.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 231 Broadway, opposite the Park fountain.

SCOTCH AND FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS, HANDKERCHIEFS, SETS, BANDS, EDGINGS, &c.; ENGLISH VALENCIENNES AND BRUSSELS POINT LACE.—Of our own importation, or bought at auction, are offered at prices amazingly low, by
McCORMACK & SIMPSON,
No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 196 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EMBROIDERED MOURNING COLLARS AND SLEEVES on crape, muslin and linen in great variety. A good assortment of mourning sets made of an entirely new material. Also, a new style of handkerchief for half mourning.
BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE,
No. 623 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For ladies and gentlemen, with short and long wrists, for gardening, driving, &c. They bleach the hands perfectly white, and cure salt rheum and chapped hands immediately; also lined gloves, for cold, wet weather, and mittens for farmers and workers in India, are for sale by all rubber dealers in the Union, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CARPETING—DRUGGET, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, RUGS, MATS, &c.
50 pieces Carpeting, Ingrain, from 2s. to 4s. per yard.
125 pieces Carpeting, Lowell goods, from 4s. 6d. to 7s. 6d. per yard.
25 pieces Three-Ply, from 8s. to 10s.
Several pieces Tapestry, will be sold cheap.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

SHAWLS—SHAWLS—Just opened to-day, 250 Broche Long Shawls, varying in price from $10 50 to $25; 325 Broche Square Shawls, varying in price from $5 50 to $15; 150 Stellas, a great bargain, varying in price from $4 50 to $17; 500 Long and Square Wool Shawls, new patterns, very cheap.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

NEW DRESS TRIMMING RIBBONS, &c.—MILLINERY GOODS.—We shall open our new Winter styles on THURSDAY, Oct. 30.
M. H. LICHTENSTEIN,
No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-st.
P. S.—My store will be closed every Saturday.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE—No. 623 Broadway, have just received a large assortment of point à l'aiguille, Brussels point, Valenciennes black thread and black guipure laces; Brussels point sets, from $8 up; point à l'aiguille collars, from $3 up. Also, Paris embroidered collars and sleeves to match, very low.

THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING—And all in want of carpets at greatly reduced prices, should look in at No. 161 Bowery at the stock of goods selling off below cost. Also, a large stock of blankets, quilts, window muslin and table linen, at very low prices. Remember the number, 161 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st.

MOURNING SETS IN MUSLIN AND CRAPE, both plain and embroidered, just opened. A large lot of our own manufactured goods at half the usual prices, being overstocked. Collars, Capes, Bibbs, Muslin Cuffs; also, infants' Robes and Caps in new styles.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF CAST-OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy second-hand clothing of every description. Gentlemen having large or small lots will receive the very highest price for them by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS
No. 28 Vesey-st., (near Church-st.,) New-York,
Will sell BUTTONS; Shell, Horn and Rubber COMBS, PINS, NEEDLES, BRUSHES, TAPES, BOBBINS, FANS and a great variety of small wares. CHEAP FOR CASH.

ALL IN QUEST OF CARPETS—Druggets, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Table Linen, and Table Covers, should call at No. 161 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st. A few more of those cheap Table Napkins, at 1s. 6d. per dozen.

M'CORMACK & SIMPSON—Have received from auction a very large assortment of plush velvet, and moire antique dress and cloak trimmings, which they offer at little over half price, No. 126 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts., New-York, and No. 196 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

INDIA-RUBBER COATS.—Gentlemen are invited to examine a very light India Rubber Coat, which, for beauty, lightness, durability and cheapness, is unequaled in this market. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 36 John-st., (up stairs.)

FASHIONABLE DRESS GOODS—We will open Monday morning a handsome stock of new dress silks, beautiful designs, wool, plaid, all wool de laines and cashmeres, de barre, French and English merinoes, paramattas, alpacas, &c.
GEO. KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

FRINGES AND MOSS TRIMMINGS—In every width and color, with buttons to match, on hand or made to order, 30 per cent less than elsewhere, by
McCORMACK & SIMPSON.

DRY GOODS,—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE AT A BARGAIN.—A Jobber's Stock of Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, &c. Apply immediately to D. ELSTON, No. 161 Broadway, 4th floor.

DAMAGED GOODS,—Muslins, Prints, De Laines, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Paramattas, Blankets, Linens, Table Cloths, Black Silks, Velvets, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 32 and 34 Catharine-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. R. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 8 Park-place, N. Y.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.—Rich and desirable styles of all Wool Plaids of superior quality, just opened.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

THOSE STELLA SHAWLS—Have arrived, and are truly very great bargains. Please call in.
BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

POLITICAL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 2, 1855.—The Committee have had under consideration the various nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen, throughout the City, and respectfully recommend the following list to the suffrages of their fellow citizens:

Those in SMALL CAPITALS are PROVED men—diligent, faithful and efficient. *They should be vigorously supported.*

Those in *italics* are new candidates, but are vouched for by responsible parties, as favorable to an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

Those in Roman are not so well known to the Committee, but are believed to be in every case preferable to their opponents in the same Districts.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

3d Ward—	4th Dist..	*Nicholas Ludlam*, Councilman.
4th Ward—	5th Dist..	*John Baulch*, Councilman.
7th Ward—	14th Dist..	Wm. M. Haydock, Councilman.
	15th Dist..	Robert M. Poer, Councilman.
	16th Dist..	Wm. A. Haggarty, Councilman.
8th Ward—		WILLIAM TUCKER, Alderman.
	17th Dist..	*George W. Phillips*, Councilman.
	18th Dist..	*James E. Colgrove*, Councilman.
	19th Dist..	*Wm. Bogert*, Councilman.
	20th Dist..	*Ledyard Avery*, Councilman.
9th Ward—	21st Dist..	Samuel Inslee, Councilman.
	22d Dist..	Charles S. Wright, Councilman.
	23d Dist..	Richard P. Clark, Councilman.
	24th Dist..	Wm. A. Forster, Councilman.
10th Ward—		*David Miller*, Alderman.
	25th Dist..	*Samuel C. Seaman*, Councilman.
	26th Dist..	*Henry Moore, Jr.*, Councilman.
	27th Dist..	*John W. Farmer*, Councilman.
11th Ward—	30th Dist..	THOMAS PRENTIS, Councilman.
	31st Dist..	GEORGE H. RAYMOND, Councilman.
	32d Dist..	*John W. Steinfeldt*, Councilman.
12th Ward—		DANIEL F. TIEMANN, Alderman.
13th Ward—	33d Dist..	WILLIAM FLOYD, Councilman.
	34th Dist..	Joseph T. Dill, Councilman.
	35th Dist..	James A. Flack, Councilman.
15th Ward—	39th Dist..	*John H. Brady*, Councilman.
	40th Dist..	ORIS D SWAN, Councilman.
	41st Dist..	*Charles E. Appleby*, Councilman.
16th Ward—		Samuel Delamater, Alderman.
	42d Dist..	Henry Jenkins, Councilman.
	43d Dist..	Augustus C. Boorsem, Councilm'n.
	44th Dist..	William H. Bull, Councilman.
	45th Dist..	Edward Westervelt, Councilman.
17th Ward—	46th Dist..	*George Jeremiah*, Councilman.
	47th Dist..	*Fred. C. Wagner*, Councilman.
	48th Dist..	William Tweedow, Councilman.
	50th Dist..	*D. T. McFarland*, Councilman.
18th Ward—		FRED. E. MATHER, Alderman.
	56th Dist..	WM. M. BAXTER, Councilman.
	57th Dist..	*S. Wier Roosevelt*, Councilman.
19th Ward—	58th Dist..	*Bryan McCahill*, Councilman.
20th Ward—	52d Dist..	John V. Gridley, Councilman.
	53d Dist..	Charles G. Parker, Councilman.
21st Ward—	54th Dist..	JOHN WEBBER, Councilman.
	55th Dist..	CHAS. H. HASWELL, Councilman.

FOR SHERIFF—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
For Counsel to the Corporation—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES.
For Governor of the Alms-house—ROE LOCKWOOD.

POLITICAL.

STATE POLITICS.
REPUBLICAN TICKET.
ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.
For Secretary of State,
PRESTON KING.....of St. Lawrence.
For Comptroller,
JAMES M. COOK.....of Saratoga.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
GEORGE GEDDES.....of Onondaga.
For Attorney-General,
ABIJAH MANN, JR.....of Queens.
For State Treasurer,
ALEX. B. WILLIAMS.....of Wayne.
For Canal Commissioner,
DANIEL H. BISSELL.....of Livingston.
For State Prison Inspector,
WESLEY BAILEY.....of Oneida.
For Judges of Court of Appeals,
BRADFORD R. WOOD....of Albany (full term.)
JOSEPH MULLIN.....of Jefferson (short term.)

CITY AND COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
For Comptroller,
AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
For Sheriff,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
For County Clerk,
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
For Coroners,
Dr. ALANSON S. JONES,
Dr. JOHN IVES,
Dr. ALONZO S. BALL,
CHARLES MISSING,
For Street Commissioner,
JAMES DEWEY.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JACOB L. DODGE.
For City Inspector,
Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For Counsel to Corporation,
WM. CURTIS NOYES.
For Governor of Almshouse,
ROE LOCKWOOD.
For Justices of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, *to fill a vacancy.*
For Justices of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge Common Pleas,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
For Justice Marine Court,
CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.
Election: Tuesday, Nov. 6.

TAMMANY HALL—DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS—Opposed to the Know-Nothings—Opposed to the Maine Law and other Prohibitory Liquor Laws—Opposed to the Black Republican Seward Whig Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State	ISRAEL T. HATCH.
Comptroller	SAMUEL STETSON.
State Treasurer	ARIEL S. THURSTON.
Canal Commissioner	CURTIS HAWLEY.
State Prison Inspector	PATRICK H. AGAN.
Attorney General	SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
State Engineer & Surveyor	JOHN C. JERVIS.

CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLETT.
County Clerk	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
Street Commissioner	SAMUEL ALLEN.
Commissioner of Repairs & Supplies	NATHANIEL S. SELAR.
Counsel to the Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
City Inspector	THOS. K. DOWNING.
Governor of the Almshouse	PATRICK G. MALONEY.
Coroners	EDWARD D. CONNERY. WILLIAM O'DONNELL. JOSEPH HEINE. ROBERT GAMBLE.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges Court of Appeals— Long term.	SAMUEL L. SELDEN.
Short term.	NICHOLS HILL, JR.
Justices of Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
To fill vacancy.	HENRY HILTON.
Justices of Superior Court	MICHAEL T. ESHOEFFER HENRY NICOLL.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	DAVID O'KEEFE, Jr. ROBERT KELLY.

[illegible] Chairman Dem. Repub. General Committee.
JAMES L. BENEDICT, ALFRED CHANCELLER, } Secretaries.

WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATIONS.—CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk	GEORGE E. SHERWOOD.
Coroners	JOHN IVES. ROBERT GAMBLE. CHARLES MISSING. WM. O'DONNELL.
Comptroller	PHILIP W. ENGS.
Street Commissioner	JAMES DEWEY.
Sup't Repairs and Supplies	JACOB L. DODGE.
City Inspector	CHRIS. W. SCHAEFER.
Corporation Counsel	THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
Governor of the Almshouse	WM. H. ALBERTSON.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges of Court of Appeals.	SAM'L L. SELDEN. (Long Term.) JOSEPH MULLIN. (Short Term.)
Justices of Supreme Court	EDWARD P. COWLES. (Long Term.) CHAS. A. PEABODY. (To fill a Vacancy.)
Judges of Superior Court	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Court of Com. Pleas	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court	CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.

By order of the Workingmen's Provisional Committee, Cooper House.
W. ARBUTHNOT, Chairman.
DENIS McLAUGHLIN, WILLIAM S. GREGORY, } Vice Chairmen.
JACOB R. SLAIGHT, D. C. HENDERSON, } Secretaries.

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS.—*For Judges of the Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.
Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.
Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By the following first-class servants, all highly recommended; an experienced family seamstress, can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; would assist in chamberwork; a housekeeper of fifteen years' experience, neat in appearance and respectful in her manner; several experienced neat and pastry cooks who fully understand their business in every particular, and four highly respectable and capable Protestant girls for general housework, to be seen at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat and competent young women, English Protestants, one as good cook, excellent washer and ironer, and good bread and biscuit baker, or would do general housework in a genteel family; the other as chambermaid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; both can be highly recommended for character and abilities. Apply at No. 371 Bowery till engaged: no objection to the country.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, or to cook, wash and iron, or would do housework for a small family; can bake good bread, pies, cakes, &c.; by another, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Both have excellent City references, and have no objection to go to Brooklyn, &c. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat, trustworthy widow woman, has no children, is a good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, understands baking. Good city reference. Also, a neat young Girl of sixteen, as child's nurse—is a neat plain sewer—or would wait on a lady who boards. Can be seen for two days at No. 339 3d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good washer and ironer; understands how to make and bake bread and cake; will be found to understand her business well, and is obliging. No objection to any distance in the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery. Wages no object in a good place.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of a New-England College, with full testimonials of character, eminence as a scholar, and success as a teacher, wishes to devote a few hours daily to the instruction of a private pupil in this City, or employment in some school for a part or the whole of the day. Address, for one week, R. A. E., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress' place preferred; the best of references where I have lived over five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as a chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter and seamstress, in a private family. Best references given. Apply at No. 87½ West 18th-st., on Monday or Tuesday of this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant Scotch girl, as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen for two days at her present employer's, No. 136 West 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl as chambermaid and seamstress; can furnish good references. Apply at No. 81 East 10th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

GIRL WANTED—A competent and experienced English girl to do chamberwork and seamstress. Apply immediately at No. 98 Clark-st., Brooklyn.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A French gentleman, competent to instruct in French, and willing to devote two or three hours daily to giving lessons in that language, will find a suitable remuneration for the request. Letters will receive a reply by addressing Box No. 3,163 with satisfactory references.

ONE OR TWO GIRLS WANTED—To cook in a private family; those who have had some experience and reference in Brooklyn preferred. Address W. P., at the office of this paper.

50 YOUNG MEN WANTED—For a rail path in Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Kansas, Axe makers, carpenters, blacksmiths, coal miners, and boatbuilders, to whom extra pay will be given. Clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 19 Park-pl., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Post No. 1, North River.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED—One who speaks French and English, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 141 West 14th-st.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—As waiter and chambermaid. Best of references required. Apply at No. 264 Houston-st.

BOY WANTED—In an office—a good, honest boy, who writes a plain, neat hand, and resides with his parents, and who can give good testimonials. To such a boy, a rare opportunity is offered. Address Y. X. Z., this office, stating age and salary expected.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Of all kinds, may be obtained at the office of the Foreign Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, Astor-place. There are 150 females, with first rate references, who may be obtained.

MOROCCO CASE-WORKER.—Wanted, a good workman, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to CHAS. W. JENCKS, Providence, R. I.

TWO WOMEN WANTED—TO GO IN THE country, one hour's ride, by railroad, from the City. One as cook and to do general house work, the other as chambermaid. Apply at this office.

RARE CHANCE.—A few agents wanted. Call at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 41, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. EASTON & JOHNSON.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 108 East 14th-st.—Select families or single gentlemen may secure pleasant rooms in suites or single, with board, in the above desirable location. The house is newly finished and furnished, with all the modern improvements, &c., requisite for a first-class residence. References exchanged. N. B.—A fine suite of parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, on first floor, with or without private table.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, also single gentlemen, may obtain fine rooms and good board, by applying at No. 48 Union-square, corner of East 17th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain good board in a private family, with a pleasant unfurnished front room, on moderate terms, at No. 95 Macdougal-st., (St. Clement's-place,) near Bleecker.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, to let with board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor and bedroom on the second floor, with partial board, may be obtained at No. 21 Bond-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—For two ladies; location above 10th-st. and between 4th and 6th avs. Terms moderate. Address by note A., Hudson-st. Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

A YOUNG THEOLOGICAL STUDENT—Who, for the last four years, has been successfully engaged in teaching the French, (his native tongue,) English, Italian languages and literature, the classics, &c., desires to obtain a situation in a private family where his services would be considered as an equivalent for his board. Apply to F. W. CHRISTERN, bookseller, No. 763 Broadway.

MRS. DENNISON—At No. 17 West 27th-st., a few doors from Broadway, has a suite of rooms on second floor unexpectedly vacated. The rooms will be let separately, if desired.

A CLERGYMAN—Would take one or two young men into his family, where they will have all the comforts of a quiet home. None but professors of religion need apply. Address E. M. L., *Times* office.

AN ELEGANT FRONT ROOM—Newly furnished, with bedroom attached, can be secured by immediate application at No. 31 West 23d-st., near 6th-av.

CRYSTAL PALACE FAIR.

AMBROTYPES—An entire new style of pictures and the best in the world. (See Crystal Palace Fair.) They were introduced and patented by Mr. Cutting, and I hold the exclusive right to make them in this City. A number of artists advertise their single glass or varnished pictures as ambrotypes; but it is a deception. They dare not hermetically seal or stamp their pictures patent. Twenty dollars reward will be paid for an ambrotype made and sold at any other gallery in the City.
WM. A. TOMLINSON, No. 363 Broadway.

SMITH'S CELEBRATED SELF-ADJUST, SING STOCKS AND CRAVATS—Will be sold for thirty days at a great sacrifice, in order to close out Fall stock. See samples at the Crystal Palace.
F. F. SMITH, Manufacturer, No. 50 Dey-st., up stairs.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

VERMIN' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 306 6th-av.

OVER-GAITERS, of Black and Drab Twilled Cloth, with side spring and water-proof fronts. Enameled Leather ditto, with buttons and side springs. Patent Leather and Calf Boot-legs. Shoe and Gaiter Uppers, in every variety, for sale by WM. CLEVELAND & CO., No. 4 Cortlandt-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for large excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, at No. 213 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, by Mrs. H. and Miss A. LESSER, of Berlin, Prussia. In this institution are taught all the branches of a complete Female Education. Programmes may be had of Mr. B. WESTERMAN, No. 399 Broadway, and Mr. J. SCHUBERTH, No. 539 Broadway, New-York. References in New-York: Tho. Achelis, Leop. Biersvirth, W. Jellinghause, C. Poppenhusen, J. Schuberth, B. Westerman. In Brooklyn: Dr. Braenulich, Rev. Herm. Garlichs, Rev. L. W. Hart, Dr. Kalt, Dr. Palmedo.

PRESCOTT SEMINARY, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Will open on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars may be obtained at the bookstores of Mr. T. J. CROWEN, No. 699, STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637, APPLETON, 346, and THOS. O. DAVIS, 1,060 Broadway, or by addressing Mrs. ELIZA S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown, N. Y.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. Circulars may be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Time unlimited. Students at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., N. Y., 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps, to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious handwriting, and taught book-keeping as used in the best commercial houses.
My son and daughters attended Col. PAINE'S school to my entire satisfaction. His style of writing is the most modern and easy. EX-GOV. KING.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will receive new pupils THIS DAY, and guarantees to qualify them to keep books before Jan. 1. A practical book-keeper will explain the principles and details of double entry, as practiced in the best commercial houses and banks. Students thus taught become good book-keepers.

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, $3 FOR ARITHMETIC—The subscriber takes pupils at reduced rates, if they apply immediately from 2 to 3 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution or Reading, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages, No. 771 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. L. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 5 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

FRANKLIN HALL, Flatbush, L. I.—Four families from New-York, in the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For Circulars apply to Rev. R. T. VAN REESEN, Publisher of the Nation, No. 108 Fulton-st., New-York.

L. BENJAMIN will open a new Class for Ladies on TUESDAY EVENING next, at the Academy of Music, No. 444 Broadway, at 7 o'clock. Private lessons given at residences or at the Academy. Circulars can be had at the Academy, and terms furnished.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 34 Fifth-st., between Broadway and Lafayette-place, will reopen for the Autumn Session of Academic studies, on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 3,368 Post-Office, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A Presbyterian clergyman, well qualified to give instruction in the classics and mathematics, wishes to engage in teaching in this City or vicinity, or at the South. Address W. L., office of the *New-York Daily Times*.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 57 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DRAWING AND PAINTING.—A class for young ladies will be opened by Prof. C. FALLEE, pupil of the celebrated Paul Delaroche, on the 5th inst., at Madame L. ARIN'S, No. 44 Irving-place, near Union Park, where applications are received.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.—No. 40 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTERS' Second Session of the Scholastic Year will commence on the 15th of November. For circulars and particulars, apply at their residence.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUN GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Feugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Having removed from the rooms in Houston-st., in order to secure for the Academy a more favorable and permanent location, and that in the handsomest school rooms in New-York, just built with all the modern improvements, known as the Bowery Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-st., where the classes are now open for the season on Tuesdays and Fridays. Also, on Mondays and Thursdays corner of 4th-av. and 25th-st., Brooklyn, classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, No. 106 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For ladies, misses and masters from 3 to 6 P. M. For gentlemen, from 7½ to 10½ P. M.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 7 holes jeweled			$25
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES			35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case			50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled			50
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES			45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases			35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies			35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled			40
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes			115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key			—
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150	to	$300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125	to	250
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75	to	250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125	to	250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125	to	175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100	to	175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35	to	55
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	55	to	80
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16	to	25
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS	14	to	20
SILVER LEPINE WATCHES	—	to	—

SPLENDID GOLD and SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, made by M. J. Tobias, and other celebrated makers.
VERY FINE DUPLEX WATCHES, made by T. F. Cooper, Warner, and all celebrated makers.
Watches cleaned and repaired in the best manner, at much less than the usual prices. All Watches warranted to keep good time. GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 350 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents: inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 85 per cent. Alcohol. No. 289 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.)

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 800 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the convenience

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

HENRY CLOSSY & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 9, and on every FRIDAY MORNING thereafter, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction Rooms, No. 59 Broadway, corner of Wall-st., a large and valuable stock of Piano-fortes, Melodeons, Harmoniums, &c., the whole to be sold without reserve. Among the lot will be found 7 octave, rosewood, carved legs and lyre, overstrung scale Piano-fortes, with the full iron frame, of the following celebrated makers: Jonas Chickering, with and without the Italian attachment; Hazelton Brothers, Wm. Knabe, Chickering, Hermann, and others, all of the first class; superb Parlor, Cabinet and Boudoir Piano-fortes, of various makers, made by S. D. & H. W. Smith and others; also, large assortment of violins, violincellos, guitars, accordeons, flutinas, fifes, flageolets, fancy musical instruments, &c. Also, a large assortment of Brass Instruments, consisting of Cornets, Trumpets, Trombones, Bugles, Post Bugles, French Horns, Trumpets, Trombones, Bugles, Post Bugles, French horns, trumpets, trombones, tenor trombones, tambourines, clarionets, drums, bass, &c., and other musical instruments.

Also, about 500 of the best instruction books for violins, harps, melodeons, guitars, flutes, violins, accordeons, sheet music—including all the most fashionable songs, polkas, waltzes, rondos, schottisches, operas, fantasias, &c.

Also, a large assortment of plate music, with copyrights, many of which are of great value.

Also, music racks, canterburys, piano-stools, engravings, oil-paintings, splendid mantel mirrors, gas chandeliers, office clock, oil-cloth, Brussels carpeting, rope matting, &c.

Also, two valuable cart horses, a spring cart, harness, Croton hose, &c.; India rubber piano-covers.

The first day's sale will commence with piano-fortes, musical instruments, &c.

Second day's sale—music in sheets, do. bound, instruction books, &c.

The trade are particularly invited to attend this sale, as it will be found one of the most extensive ever made in this City, and every article must be sold to the highest bidder, without any reserve whatever, to close the concern.

For further particulars, inquire of the auctioneers, a their office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

The lease of the premises No. 333 Broadway, will be sold on MONDAY, Nov. 5 at 11o'clock.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Nov. 5, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds...$1,000 each.
3,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds...$1,000 each.
2,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Branch) Bonds.....$1,000 each.
4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds...$1,000 each.
5,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
16,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.
7,000 one certificate of the Breckenridge Canoel Coal Company.
260 Atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.
75 shares East River Bank.....$50 each.
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....40 each.
15 shares Michigan Southern Railroad.....100 each.
30 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad.....100 each.
4 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad.....100 each.
65 shares American Coal Company, of Allegheny County.....25 each.
40 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company.....10 each.
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....50 each.
30 shares North River Fire Insurance Company.....25 each.
30 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Company.....25 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock each day, by order of Wm. J. Heather, Esq., his entire stock of stationery formerly belonging to Samuel A. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-medium and royal blank books, full bound; Russia and Russia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated water colors, lithographic notes and drafts, note, letter and foolscap papers, envelopes, no plus ultra and rosewood writing desks, French porcelain pumps, glass and pocket inkstands, pearl and tortoise shell card cases; also, folders, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, tin cash boxes, Tuck mem. books, cigar cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter clips &c. &c. The goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the business. Also, all the store fixtures, glass show-cases, counters, desks, shelving, Herring's, iron safe, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash in bankable money, and catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Catharine Vernon, deceased:

$4,000 Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds, loan of 1842.
$3,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Internal Improvement Bonds, loan of 1840.
$3,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1833.
$2,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1832.
$1,700 now due on a bond drawn by John F. Seaman. Principal Seaman and Valentine Seaman.
40 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
22 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co.....$70 each.

Also, a variety of other Stocks, for account of whom it may concern. Sales every Wednesday.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. L. SMITH will sell, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 10 o'clock, the entire handsome furniture of house corner of Prince and Sullivan sts., consisting in part of a superior rosewood piano-forte; two suites of solid rosewood, in blue and clare; and crimson; beautiful velvet carpets, on the parlors; Gothic rosewood bedsteads, with bureaus and washstands to match; two etageres, with mirror fronts and backs; hair mattresses; velvet and Brussels room and stair carpets; tête-à-têtes, sofas, mosaic and pearl inlaid centre and fancy tables; elegant Parisian clock, French plate mirrors, reception-chairs, collection of fine oil-paintings, porcelain and china vases; rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, spring-seat chairs, rockers; enameled chamber suits, with marble tops; best quality hair mattresses, bedding, &c., &c. Also, a quantity of kitchen furniture. A deposit will be required of purchasers. Sale positive, without regard to weather.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 64 Varick-st., near Canal, the entire furniture of a large three story house. It will comprise, in part, of three plain and in-grain carpets, oil-cloths, sofas and mahogany chairs, marble top centre and side tables, extension do., dining and card do., dressing and plain bureaus, mahogany, French and plain bedsteads; feather beds, hair and other mattresses, oil-paintings, mirrors, bedroom furniture, basement do., China and glass-ware, cutlery, stoves, together with every article necessary for housekeeping. Sale peremptory, and goods must be removed immediately after the sale.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HORSE AND WAGON AT AUCTION.—H. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a bay trotting horse, 8 years old, believed to be perfectly sound and kind, a good traveler, either in single or double harness; good saddle horse, free from tricks. Also, a shifting-top spring wagon, made by Brower from the best hickory wood, but little used, and in perfect order. Also, a new road wagon, built by Armour & Bro., 7th-av. Also, 2 sets of silver-plated harness, blanket and whip. To be sold by order of Administrator.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—In Brooklyn, on THIS DAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, at No. 297 Bridge-st., between Myrtle-av. and Willoughby-st., the entire handsome furniture of the house, consisting in part of superb rosewood piano-forte, made by Stodart; suite rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade velvet; Brussels carpets, French china, cut glassware, with a large variety of first-class chamber furniture, beds, mattresses, &c., &c. A deposit required of all purchasers. The sale will be peremptory, without regard to weather.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LAST SALE OF THE SEASON OF BULBOUS ROOTS.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, the balance of H. De Lange & Son's bulbous roots, consisting of double and single hyacinths, early and late tulips, narcissus, double and single jonquils, anemones, crocus, gladiolus, &c., all in fine order. The above sale affords the last opportunity this season.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 5 Union-square, mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, Brussels carpets, marble-top counters and show cases, together with a large and complete assortment of copper, tin and wooden baking utensils usually found in a first-class bakery.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer.—Store No. 310 Broadway.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, STAGES, LICENSES, HARNESS, &C.—On MONDAY, Nov. 5th, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Bull's Head, in 23d and 24th-sts., between 2d and 3d avs., consisting of 105 horses 17 stages, together with the stage licenses, harness, feed-wagon. Also, a lot of blacksmith-tools, extra sets of wheels, stable materials, &c., &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 33 and 35 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 Crosby-st., will be sold on MONDAY, at 12 o'clock, 20 horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, second-hand carriages, single and double harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 896 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, 14, 16, 19 and 20. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE By COLE & CHILTON, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, three new and modern dwellings, fronting on 9th-av., and corner of 28th-st.; also, the house No. 224 28th-st. The above is all complete with modern improvements. Also, two valuable lots on 28th-st., 224 feet west of 9th-av., 25x98½ feet. All is worthy the attention of purchasers wanting a good investment.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

STORE NO. 117 NASSAU-ST., near Beekman-st.—Furniture and merchandise, of all kinds, received on storage, or sold on commission. Liberal cash advances made when required. Out-door sales personally attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, a large and peremptory sale of Household Furniture, &c. Particulars hereafter.

W. A. CUTTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SEWING MACHINES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Oct. 6, 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, spices, brandy, gin, whisky, raisins, figs, prunes, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, files, clocks, tinned ware, coats, pants.

FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY will offer for sale on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 11 o'clock, at public auction, on the premises, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, all its remaining property, between South Water and Randolph sts., Michigan-av., and its Depôt grounds. This property comprises 90 by 130 feet on Water-st., 167 feet on Michigan-av., by 121, running through to Central-av., north of Lake-st., and 240 feet by 131 feet south of Lake-st., and offers a most favorable opportunity for permanent and immediately remunerating investment.

TERMS—One-quarter cash; balance one, two and three years. Interest at 6 per cent. in advance. For further particulars, apply to THOMAS DYER.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD, President.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer, Store No. 20 North William-st.

EXECUTION SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, by virtue of several executions, at No. 177 Lewis-st., a large lot of mahogany and black walnut chairs, sofas and bedsteads, (finished and unfinished,) office desks, (single and double) one iron safe, 75 pieces black glaze muslin, lot of nails, brads, tacks, &c.

CHAS. F. WATTS, Ytb Ward.
Constables. PETER V. EROACH, XIth Ward.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful; and yet few in the world have known its worth until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No case of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HAIGHAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, LOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 822 Broadway, and mailed free for 25, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch,* and New-Brunswick *Times.*

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 153 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York, cor. Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

SANDS' REMEDY—FOR SALT RHEUM is unsurpassed as a remedy for Scrofula, Scorbutic or Cutaneous Eruptions, unfailing in its curative properties and permanent in its effects. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York. Sold also by druggists generally.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

LADIES' FRENCH MOXA—A medicated instrument, manufactured and patented by Duval, (Paris,) for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, &c. Directions, with important advice to females, on prevention. By its means, ladies can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded in case, from observation, on receipt of $2. by DR. PERRY, agent, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

DR. CORBETT No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,930 Post-Office.

FRENCH TEAZLES—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. F. HADICHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against NICHOLAS HAIGHT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 77 East 31st-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 2, 1855.

BENJAMIN H. HAIGHT, Administrator.

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RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
ERIE RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Connections, Through Boat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Racine, Burlington, St. Louis, Dubuque, and points West and Northwest, are now removed to the Office of Freight Agent, in at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD CONNECTING THE ERIE, MICHIGAN SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN INDIANA, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the unbroken and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers booked to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Indianapolis, Terre Haute, Evansville, Madison, Lafayette, Michigan City, Milwaukie, Racine, Burlington, Galena, Dubuque, Iowa City, Muscatine, Rock Island, Peoria, Alton, Quincy, Keokuk, Hannibal, Chillicothe, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at next morning, connecting with train of Illinois Central and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 1:30 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M. Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:35 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 2:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:35 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M., Way Freight Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1st, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by means of these Trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 25.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, &c., will find this line joins West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 192 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

COAL.

COAL DISCHARGING. The subscribers discharging a cargo of the first quality of Peach Orchard, egg and stove sizes, shipped in dry order, which he offers at a reduction from the lowest Summer prices. Also, for sale, Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel, and Cannel Coal.

HENRY REEVE,
Cor. of Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West sts.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $6 50 per ton, and White Ash at $6 25, from yard No. 85 Goerck-st. Weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st.

THOS. DYER.

COAL.—$6 25 per ton. Red and White Ash, Egg and Stove delivered. L. J. COSTAR, No. 33 Stanton, between Bowery and Forsyth-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on MONDAY, Nov. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain A. G. GRAY. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which will lie in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co., always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLES MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¾ cents each.

CALIFORNIA AND SOUTH PACIFIC EXPRESS—GREATLY REDUCED RATES.—Pacific Express Company, No. 124 Broadway, will forward their next Express to San Francisco, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, and ports on western coast of South America, by Steamer *George Law,* Monday, Nov. 5. Special messenger in charge. WM. H. HALL, Agent, No. 124 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening and laying out of a public place, between Eighty-fifth and One Hundred and Ninth sts., and the Park and Second ave., in the City of New-York.

We, the Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of, or persons and lots of ground, and all others to whom it may concern, as follows, to wit:

First—That we have completed and estimated the assessment, and that all persons whose interests are affected thereby, and who may be supposed to be aware of their objections in writing, duly verified, to the Commissioners, at their office, No. 10 Broadway, New-York, on or before the 4th day of November, 1855.

Second—That any person or persons who may consider themselves aggrieved by said estimate and assessment, will be heard in opposition to the same, before us, at the same place, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the 21st day of November, 1855.

Third—That the Abstract of the said Estimate and Assessment, together with our Maps, and also all the affidavits, estimates, and other documents which were used by us in making our report, and have been deposited in the Street Commissioner's Office, of the City and County of New-York, there to remain until the 16th day of December, 1855.

Fourth—That the limits embraced by the assessment are as follows: All those pieces of land situated in the said City, bounded, described and containing as follows, that is to say—on the north by the centre line of the blocks between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Seventeenth streets; on the south by the centre line of the blocks between Forty-first and Forty-second streets; on the east by the centre line of the blocks between the Second and Third avenues; on the west by the centre line of the blocks between Tenth and Eleventh avenues. And, also, all those certain other lots, pieces and parcels of land fronting on either side of the Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth avenues, between One Hundred and Sixteenth and One Hundred and Twentieth streets

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The November Term.

The November Term commences this morning, but in consequence of the excitement attendant on the election, it is not to be expected that any business of momentary importance will be taken up this week. The General Term of the Supreme Court will be in session and on Monday next the trial of Judge Stuart will be commenced before Judge Roosevelt. That case will probably occupy a week, so that the trial of Baker for the murder of Poole will probably be again postponed. The Supreme Court has a large calendar, but no case likely to excite public attention. The Common Pleas will hold its third and last term this year for the hearing of arguments. There will be no Jury trials in that Court during the month, but we may expect several decisions of important causes now pending, as Judge Woodruff retires from the bench at the end of the year.

General Sessions Calendar.

The General Sessions opens this morning with a full calendar, as follows:

Burglary, 18; grand larceny, 58; murder, 9; receiving stolen goods, 4; forgery, 11; abandonment, 2; felonious assault and battery, 7; disorderly house, 9; witnesses, 18; false pretences, 2; enticing to house of prostitution, 9; rape, 9; robbery, 2; misdemeanor, (selling policies,) 1; perjury, 1; indecent exposure, 1; embezzlement, 1—Total, 117.

City Mortality.

The City Inspector reports 368 deaths in the City last week—an increase of two on the mortality of the previous week. Eight of the whole number were from violent causes, and one hundred and fifty-one were under two years of age. Thirty-three of the deaths occurred in the public institutions.

☞ THACKERAY delivers his second lecture to-night—commencing at 8 o'clock. Subject—"George the Second."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If there is any man in New-York capable of netting the North River on fire, it is M. H. LITCHENSTEIN, of No. 90 Bowery. Nobody knows how he can afford to sell his splendid stock of dress trimmings, ribbons and millinery goods, at such low prices. He actually undersells everybody. And yet his stock of wares is one of the most complete and magnificent ever seen. He has opened a new Winter assortment which beats all competition. His store (it is at the corner of Hester-street,) is crowded from morning till night by ladies. We don't wonder at this. Our only wonder is, that every lady in New-York does not rush immediately to M. LITCHENSTEIN'S establishment. His "bargains" are great ones.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The promises of politicians are justly discredited by a long-suffering public; not so the pledges of RAY'S stocking knit undergarments, these unrivaled fabrics always make good to the wearer their claims to being the warmest, most agreeable, and most economical of Winter coverings. JAS. E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly and submitted to the examiners unbiased judgment and approval.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A new and interesting drama, from the pen of D. I. S. JONES, of Boston, founded on incidents of the Revolution, is to be produced at the flourishing National, to-night. It is called "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune-teller of Lynn," and will be brought out with new scenery and embrace in its casts, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. WILKINS, and the whole Company. The pantomime of the "Golden Axe," with MONS. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, Mr. G. L. FOX, &c., will be performed, and the whole will terminate with the drama of "Jaskets of Blue."

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHE AND BILE.—These wonderful Pills have been the means of restoring to health many thousands pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a Family Medicine are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD—FROM THEODORE E. TOMLINSON.—Having been shamefully assailed for doing what I knew to be right and refusing to do what I believed to be wrong, I earnestly request my friends to work for me as I would and have for them. Their efforts will elect me. THEODORE E. TOMLINSON,
Candidate for Corporation Counsel.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles—$1.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & CO., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 262 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW VOLUME, No. 1, now ready. See advertisement in to-day's paper, for LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE DISASTER.

List of the Killed and Wounded.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 2.

The magnificent train of cars which left our city yesterday morning, on an excursion to Jefferson City, to celebrate the opening of the Pacific Railroad to that place, is now a mass of ruins, and infinitely worse than this, many of the noble hearts that participated in the pride of the occasion, are now stilled in death.

The train consisting of fourteen cars, left the depôt on Seventh-street, at 9 o'clock, crowded with invited guests, a half hour after the time advertised. By the time it reached Hermann this delay was fully recovered, thus showing the good condition of the track. After leaving Hermann, the train proceeded with good speed, and without the least difficulty until it reached the Gasconade, when one of the most disastrous accidents occurred which has [illegible] city into mourning.

The bridge across that stream gave way, and [illegible] of the cars were precipitated a distance of twenty-five or thirty feet. The locomotive from all appearances, had reached the edge of the first pier, when the structure gave way, and in falling reversed the position entirely, the front turning to the east, and the wheels upward. On the locomotive at the time were the President, Mr. H. E. BENDER, Mr. O'SULLIVAN, the Chief Engineer of the road, and an additional number of employés.

MR. BENDER, it is supposed, is the only one saved of the individuals named. An hour after this disaster, voices from beneath the wreck of the locomotive were heard asking for assistance, and when we left the scene of disaster active efforts were making to relieve the sufferers. It is possible—nay, it is to be hoped probable, that some of these unfortunates may have been rescued.

The road enters the bridge with a curve, and this circumstance, perhaps, prevented the disaster from being more fatal, as the cars thereby were diverted, and thus prevented from falling directly in a general melee. Enough of injury, however, was accomplished. The baggage car, next the engine, went down, to use the expression of one who was in it, "extremely easy," without causing any serious casualty. The first and second passenger cars followed, and in these several were killed, and a great number more or less mangled.

In the third car, one or two were killed, only. This car, although in a dangerous position, and almost entirely demolished, was less fatal to life and limb. In the fourth and fifth cars a great many were fatally injured, and several instantly killed. The balance of the train followed swiftly on their fatal errand, and the loss of life, with contusions more or less severe, was dreadful.

Some of the cars plunged on those beneath them with their ponderous wheels, and crushed or maimed the unfortunate persons below. Others hung upon the cliff in a perpendicular position, and two or three turned bottom upward down the grade. Only one—the extreme rear car—maintained its position on the rail.

The following is a list of the killed and wounded, as far as could be ascertained, when the train, detailed for the purpose of bringing the injured to this city, left the scene of the disaster. Many others, less seriously hurt, were in the cars, but it is not necessary to name them.

DEAD.—Thomas Gray, Capt. O'Flaherty, E. C. Blackburn, Henry Chouteau, E. C. Jeffress, Representative of Franklin County; Adolph Abeles, Rev. Dr. Bullard, Mr. Mott, Representative of Dunklin County; Mr. McCullough, of Dunklin; Capt. C. Case, E. C. Yosti, (firm of Shield & Yosti,) Thos. S. O'Sullivan, Chief Engineer; B. B. Dayton, (reported dead,) Mann Butler, Joseph Harris, of St. Louis County; —— Chappell, father of J. T. Chappell; George Ebeele.

BADLY WOUNDED.—Mr. Jecko, firm of Hart & Jecko; Henry C. Hart, Rufus K. Lewis, Mr. Griswold, George K. Budd, leg broken; Frank Lane, leg broken; Mr. Hitchcock, badly hurt; John Parker, arm broken; John C. Richardson, badly hurt; Oliver Quintette, badly hurt; Capt. Couzins, badly hurt; John B. Carson, badly hurt; Mr. Roberts, paymaster, badly hurt; Mr. Hendle, druggist, badly hurt; John M. Wimer, badly hurt; Peter Brown, of Jefferson, badly hurt; Mr. Radcliffe, brakeman, badly hurt; Dr. Vanzant, badly hurt; Wm. Lingo, badly hurt; Joseph White, representative from Ripley, legs broken; F. L. Billon, arm broken; Mayor King, badly cut; Col. D. H. Armstrong, badly cut; Mr. Littlejohn, badly hurt; Mr. Layton, Representative of Perry County, badly hurt; Carlos S. Greeley, slightly injured; John Leach, slightly injured; L. M. Kennet, slightly injured. The following wounded have been sent to the Sisters' Hospital: Heber Livermore, residing at the corner of Fourth and Locust streets, leg broken; Wm. Edge McLean, of Cape Girardeau, leg broken; Mr. Moore, of St. Genevieve, badly wounded by fractures—will die.

Doctors MCDOWELL and MCPHERSON were fortunately among the guests, and gave their best skill to the alleviation of the wretched sufferers. It was impossible, however, for them to apply bandages and reset limbs, under the circumstances. The accident occurred where no houses are to be seen—in a wild forest—and during the time a heavy storm of rain, accompanied with lightning and thunder, of the most vivid description, fell without intermission.

Couriers were dispatched forthwith to Hermann for another train, and in an hour, or less, the wounded were in comfortable cars on their way to the city. It was an awful spectacle—one that might appal the stoutest heart; the dead and dying lying without shelter, save that afforded by the hand of friendship or philanthropy, exposed to a pitiless storm, and the wounded groaning from amid the ruins, and supplicating the succor of the more fortunate.

The return cars reached the depôts on Fourteenth and Seventh streets about 11¼ o'clock. They were filled with the wounded, and although their accommodations were limited, we heard not a single expression of dissatisfaction. Many in that melancholy train were fatally injured, and many suffered with intense agony; but they bore up like men, and exhibited the highest degree of fortitude.

We suppose that not one man out of ten escaped without injury to a greater or less extent, and although this may be termed a severe casualty of no ordinary character, yet it is wonderful how so many escaped with life.

Judge WELLS, of the District Court of the United States, was along with his lady. The Judge received a slight contusion or bruise, and Mrs. W. escaped entirely. One other lady was also in the company, and she, too, escaped.

Thus has happened a frightful accident—one more disastrous than it has been our sad duty to announce for a long while. The city is in mourning for many of its most worthy citizens, and domestic grief will require long years to heal the wounds it has inflicted.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 3, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Joseph P. Thompson, Hon. HENRY W. DEEDY, United States Consul, Carlsruhe, Baden, Germany, to ELVIRA MERRICK GILCHRIST, daughter of Hiram Gilchrist, Esq., Detroit, Mich.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, FRANK MELVILLE, son of Dr. Alfred S. and Ann S. Purdy, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from No. 421 4th-st.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at 1 o'clock A. M., after a short illness, of bilious fever, ANN MARIA, consort of James Mangam, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment, this (Monday) morning, at 8 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 403 3d-av.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 3, ADA, youngest daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Hawks, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Their relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from their residence, No. 165 West 30th-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 3, BENJAMIN C., son of Henry M. and Caroline M. Bowen, aged 3 years and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the corner of 33d-st. and 9th-av., this (Monday) afternoon, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, of dropsy on the brain, ELBERT N., only son of George and Sarah E. Stowe, aged 1 year, 9 months and 24 days.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, MARTHA E. HUSTON, daughter of James and Mary Huston, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Her father and mother's friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) from No. 180 East 26th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, Nov. 3, of remittent fever, Mr. ROBERT HOWARD, aged 70 years and 8 months. His remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

☞ Dubuque, Iowa, and Halifax, N. S., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 4, MARIA SEALEY, wife of Elijah C. King, in the 39th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, corner of Hudson-av. and York-st., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Nov. 3, after a lingering illness, SARAH JANE MANGAM, eldest daughter of John Mangam.

The friends and relatives of the family, those of her brothers, Henry H., Darius R. and Daniel Mangam, and those of her brother-in-law, C. W. Day, are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, No. 136 Lawrence-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

At Jericho, on Friday evening, Nov. 2, after a short illness, ISAAC WILLETS, in the 61st year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on second day, (Monday,) 5th inst., at 12 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales of the Stock Exchange....Nov. 3.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	83	100	Reading Railroad	s2½
2,000	Virginia 6s	94	200	do	c 82
2,000	do	83⅝	200	do	b3 82
1,000	do	s3 83⅜	100	do	b2
5,000	Missouri 6s	b10 86	350	do	c 81⅝
3,000	do	85	200	do	b3 81⅝
25,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	74¼	400	do	81⅝
25,000	do	74	900	do	81⅝
10,000	do	s30 74	600	do	b3 81⅝
10,000	do	s99 74	250	do	s3 81⅝
5,000	do	b3 74⅛	200	do	b10 81⅝
15,000	do	b30 74⅜	250	do	s30 81
1,000	Ch. & R. I. R. R. Bs.	91	300	do	s10 81⅜
7	Bk. of N. America	103⅝	100	do	c 81
75	Nic. Transit Co	14½	50	Harlem Railroad	20
100	do	b3 14⅜	50	do	19⅝
100	do	s3 14⅝	100	do	19⅝
350	Penn. Coal Co	95	100	do	18⅞
100	do	b60 96	100	Mich. Central R. R.	90
50	do	b70 96	200	do	b10 90
150	Cumb. Coal Co	23½	200	do	b3 89⅞
1200	do	23¼	50	do	90
1500	do	c 23¼	16	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3 89⅞
1600	do	b3 23¼	10	do	88⅝
200	do	s30 23⅛	200	do	b3 87⅝
100	do	b4 23¼	125	do	87⅝
100	do	b3 23⅛	15	Panama R. R.	100⅝
700	Erie Railroad	b10 47⅜	9	do	c 100⅝
300	do	47⅝	100	Ill. Cen. R. R.	92⅝
200	do	b3 47⅜	100	G. & C. R. R.	s15 113⅝
50	do	s3 47⅜	256	do	113⅝
50	do	s60 47	50	do	b3 114⅜
200	do	s10 47⅛	180	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	85⅝
300	do	c 47¼	100	do	b3 85⅝
200	do	b10 47⅜	150	do	b3 85
100	do	c 47⅜	100	do	b30 85
450	do	c 47	80	do	84⅝
150	do	47	100	do	s3 84⅝
100	do	b3 47	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	88⅝
200	do	b10 47	100	do	b60 88
50	do	s30 47⅛	50	Canton Co	20⅝
100	do	b30 47⅜	50	do	s bbls 21⅜
10	Home Ins. Co	14			

MONDAY, Nov. 5—A. M.

The Foreign mails by the steamer *Baltic*, at this port, from Liverpool, Oct. 20, are of so much financial importance that we have devoted more than the usual space in our general news columns this morning to the reports and discussions of the London Press and their Paris correspondents. Every intelligent business reader will thus be enabled to draw his own conclusions as to the imminence of any extraordinary crisis in the Money and Trade affairs of England and France. The private mercantile and banking letters received on Saturday throw little or no additional light upon the subject in its bearing upon the Government or national Bank of either State. But they do relieve, in a measure, the anxiety which might otherwise be entertained on this side in regard to the condition of trade and commercial credit, while the questions of Bank interest and State ability are pending. Taking the two sources of information together, we arrive at what we deem the not unreasonable conclusion, that while France, by the continued adverse influences of the War expenditure of the State and the large Bread wants of the people—the latter now estimated at a deficit in the harvest of 28,000,000 bushels, instead of 2,000,000, as first announced—is in a condition of great embarrassment, in which the Government and the Bank must both share, her trade has thus far been affected but partially, and that even the Public Funds are maintained at a point which would forbid the fear of an immediate crisis. And, that England, in her trade relations, and in the vast amount of private capital which the increased rates of interest have brought into the London discount houses, is to present appearances even more secure against commercial disasters. The evidence of this is found in the state of the London and Liverpool Produce markets, all of which are high in prices and reduced in stocks; even Cotton not being an exception in point of supply. The Kingdom, too, has less to apprehend on the Bread question than France. The deliveries of home-grown Wheat the first week in October were quite equal to the same week last season, being 152,443 quarters, against 151,870 quarters in 1854, and the reported results of the Grain harvest and Potatoe crop, both now fully secured, are such as to leave little fear of famine through the Winter—or even extreme famine prices, unless through the competition of French buyers in the English markets. The relations of the two Governments to their respective Banks, and the mutual dependence, indirect, if not immediate and by concert of action, of the Bank at Paris upon that of London, constitute the other side of the picture which the present advices bring into view, and in regard to which the published facts are too striking to be qualified by the mere hopes of mercantile letter writers. It is next to impossible to see how France is to realize all the installments yet due upon her late loan or to create another heavy loan after this shall have been exhausted, as it soon will be if the war is continued, and to meet the foreign money drafts upon her resources for twenty-eight millions of Grain at the same time, *upon a specie base*, now brought down to forty-five millions dollars in her Bank, under any probable turn of fortune in her exchanges. It would be equally difficult to know how the Government and Bank of England, the first allied politically and the last virtually allied in finance, with the French, are to get on without increased embarrassment at home'or new measures of relief which shall prove more effective than the mere increase of Bank interest. The movement of the Bank of England since July, though presenting some extraordinary features, is not, in itself, alarming, particularly when contrasted, as in the extract from the London *Economist*, which we have copied on another page, with the condition of things in 1847. But taken in connexion with the new demand from France for £2,000,000 sterling in gold, and the uncertainty that even this draft upon London will suffice to secure steadiness to the reserve of the French Bank—added to which are the prospective wants of the Government for the support of the army in the East—the probability is the Bank charter will have to be modified, the sanction and use of paper money greatly enlarged, and preparations made to afford additional succor to the Bank of France, in order to avert what the London *Times* the other day termed "a confession of national bankruptcy" on both sides the Channel, by a suspension of specie payments. We add the movement of the English Bank since July to the date of the last official return, Oct. 13.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,928,806	£10,412,335	£17,584,036
July 14	12,681,833	9,658,020	17,328,836
July 21	12,706,168	9,207,945	16,044,152
July 28	12,913,262	8,781,145	16,385,332
Aug. 4	13,592,995	8,892,300	16,291,734
Aug. 11	14,230,692	9,156,845	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,943,066	9,229,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,985,292	8,874,555	15,545,987
Sept. 1	15,661,985	8,203,380	14,939,118
Sept. 8	16,637,227	7,525,900	14,217,376
Sept. 15	17,388,764	7,396,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22	18,509,278	7,286,815	13,268,697
Sept. 29	19,515,763	6,195,570	12,938,928
Oct. 6	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,270,281
Oct. 13	19,280,446	4,657,490	11,754,421

The French quotations by the *Baltic* report a wide fluctuation in the shares of the *Crédit Mobilier*, from 1,170 francs, at which they were quoted by the previous steamer, to 1,255 francs; closing 1,200. The three ℔ cent. *Rentes* are quoted at 64.15 ℔ cent. This was after the intimation that the Bank of France would put up the rate of interest to 6 ℔ cent.

The market accounts by the steamer report increased eagerness to buy, and of course higher prices in the Grain and Flour trade at Liverpool. Wheat went up 6d., the bushel the week the *Baltic* sailed, Flour 2s. the barrel, and Corn 2s. 6d. the quarter. A large business was done in shipments to arrive from this country, and the supplies of Foreign Breadstuffs on the spot were not heavy. English grown Wheat averaged 76s. 6d., the imperial quarter, the first week in October, against 57s. 6d., the same week last year. The Cotton trade was lively early in the week, and prices advanced an eighth of a penny; but the Bank movement on Thursday caused a re-action of three-sixteenth. The sales of the week were 54,000 bales. The stock of American Cotton was down to 269,670 bales against 428,640 last year. The stock of all descriptions 487,660 against 712,870 last year. In London, Consols are quoted as leaving off on Friday at 87@87¼. They sold on Saturday at 87⅛@87¾. In American stocks there was nothing of moment doing. The market continued flat. The Circular of Mr. SATTERTHWAITE says that a few Bonds have been pressed at low prices, and a slight inquiry is noted for some well-known Bonds at the reduction. The effect of the high rates of interest in England on the New-York market was looked for with much interest. The panic fall in prices, however, will not be expected, nor can the result of Saturday's work on the Stock Exchange fail to produce astonishment on the other side, as, in the very worst view of the news by the *Baltic*, it creates surprise here—we mean the struggle exhibited to be rid of leading railway and other stocks at 5 ℔ cent. sacrifice, in addition to the previous heavy decline.

This brings us to a more particular notice of our own Stock and Money market, through the past week and at the close. The extent of the additional fall in prices, will be seen in the following

COMPARATIVE STOCK QUOTATIONS.

	Nov. 3.	Nov. 5.	Closing.
Ask-Stock	43⅝	44	44
Reading	87¼	79⅝	80½
Toledo	69	63⅝	65
Southern Michigan	93	87⅜	88
Central Michigan	93¾	89¾	90
Galena	117	113	113
Rock Island	90	86½	87
Cumberland Coal	25	23	23½
Transit Company	16½	13¾	14
Illinois Sixes	87⅜	85	85
Virginia Sixes	96	93½	93½
Illinois Centrals	75¼	74	74½

The private sales of New-York Central, on Saturday, were small. The bids 87¾@87¾. The general market closed unsettled. At the afternoon Board, the fluctuations in Erie ranged 44 to 45¾, closing 45. The heavy fall on the list commenced before the meeting of the First Board and immediately after the announcement of the *Baltic's* news. An exaggerated impression of the financial accounts was created by the head lines in some of the newspaper extras and upon the bulletin boards. This was only partially allayed by the tenor of the private mails, although one of sufficient confidence in trade matters in England and France to bring about a more reasonable opinion as to the effect here. There was no additional stringency in Money Loans, nor was the showing, which the Banks are likely to make this afternoon, unfavorably estimated. Money is close, however, among both Stock and Money Brokers, and there is an evident unwillingness among the strongest of them to extend their operations for the present. There is an unsettled and widely different and conflicting state of opinion among our mercantile and banking people in regard to the influence of the condition of things in England and France, upon the Bank and Gold movements of this country, particularly at New-York, which it would be difficult to reconcile, and the very undetermined character of which makes more or less mischief. The Export Trade, now rapidly advancing in the magnitude of its weekly showing, fails to have its just weight, under such circumstances, and the positive accounts by the *Baltic* of another large rise in Grain, unaccompanied by a corresponding decline in Cotton, are wholly overlooked. The cause of this may be found, perhaps, in the apparent incongruity between the mercantile letters and circulars and the financial reports brought by this arrival. The distinction is not drawn between the public credit and commercial and trade prospects of England and France. And the darker view from this point is, that the embarrassments of the former, which may result in the early declaration of a paper currency, have more to do with us than the continued prosperity of the latter and the demand it is creating for our great staples. But, after all, the practical question involved is one that relates almost wholly—and can only be of temporary duration at most—to the Banks in this City, which have to bear the brunt of any extraordinary Gold movement growing out of the embarrassments referred to, *rather than the general business of the country or the value of its Railway, Shipping and Agricultural property.* The only nice point to be looked to is, whether the extra pressure upon our Gold resources is likely to expend itself in the efforts now making to sustain the Banks of France and England, or to be continued after the struggle is given up. Something practical on this subject is perhaps to be gathered from the relatively calm tone of the business letters from the other side. They do not discuss whether the Allied Governments or their Banks will be able to provide for the War in the East, and the Bread wants of the people at the same time in Gold *or Paper*, simply because the question is not likely to crush out trade or destroy values, *in the worst event to the Government.* The extraordinary market created for Gold in Paris by the exigencies of the Bank, may be more thought of by the Bankers in this City who are now sending out Gold against the apparent currency of Exchange than the prospect of speculating in Gold will be esteemed by them after the Bank shall have been relieved by an Imperial decree of suspension. Be this as it may, the operation cannot be forced to a very alarming extent while Grain is going forward at high and Cotton at remunerating prices, and both in liberal supply.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the port of New-York, show a considerable increase on the corresponding week of last year, both in the Import and Export movement. The entries of foreign merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amount to $2,701,882, against $2,909,051 the corresponding week in 1854. The total for the calendar year to the present date is $130,640,000, against $161,949,000 to same period in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, (including the reëxport of Foreign Merchandise,) amounted to $2,167,090, against $985,519 the same week last year. The movement of Breadstuffs alone was $1,017,359. The total Exports from the port of New-York to the present time from 1st January last is $56,069,000, against $53,976,000 to the same time in 1854. The Specie Export of the week, including $283,651 by the Havre and Bremen steamers on Saturday, amounted to $908,901, against $1,149,000 same week last year, making the total for the year from the port of New-York $26,428,000, against $34,412,000 in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston together. The total is $40,041,000 against $41,013,000 in 1854.—The California Gold deliveries last week amounted to $1,670,477. In the corresponding week last year no deliveries were made. To the present time, the total of California Gold delivered at this port, by manifest, is $31,853,396 against $40,816,167 in 1854. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $7,503,738 against $7,226,775 at the close of the week previous. From these movements, the Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will not vary materially in the Specie reserve from the statement of last week, which showed an average of $11,163,521. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of Domestic Produce, and miscellaneous goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity.	Value.
Cotton, bales	4,307	$172,280	7,627	$308,818
Flour, barrels	3,639	36,133	45,459	407,104
Corn Meal, bls. & c's.	749	3,426	489	3,183
Wheat, bushels	2,005	3,902	289,941	576,961
Corn, bushels	151,937	124,537	9,237	8,211
Pork, bbls. & t's	1,409	17,004	1,336	28,155
Beef, bbls. & tc	512	11,055	335	4,991
Total Produce		$369,238		$1,350,273
Miscellaneous		616,181		807,817
Total for the week		$985,519		$2,167,090

A Stock firm of respectability, who had been operating in Erie, were unable on Saturday to make good their differences, in consequence of the heavy fall in prices.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place at 12½ o'clock to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Although the trade returns for the month of October, which we published on Saturday, present a material increase over the corresponding month last year in the Import of Foreign Merchandise at New-York, we understand the orders for the Winter and early Spring trade have recently been curtailed. The trade in Dry Goods fell off suddenly and largely early last month, and the prospects of the Importing interest have essentially changed, both in demand and prices. The goods now arriving are far from meeting a quick or remunerating market, and this change, coupled with the altered aspect of money affairs, has induced caution in the orders for the coming season. The Imports at New-York since the financial or treasury year set in, July 1, compared with the previous year, are:

Four months in 1855	$93,164,000
Same months in 1854	66,995,000
Decreased import	$4,831,000

On the other hand, there is an increased Export movement in domestic produce, during the same four months, from the port of New-York alone, of $6,384,000, and an increased Export of Cotton since the new crop-year set in, Sept. 1, from the Southern ports, of 77,878 bales, equal to $3,115,000. The three items, taken together, make a difference in favor of our foreign exchanges, this year, from 1st July to 1st October, of $11,330,000—there being $4,881,000 *less* to pay abroad, and $6,499,000 *more* to pay with.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The following is a statement of the value of the foreign goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

Dry Goods	$388,779	Copper	59,067
Iron and Steel	108,914	Sugar	82,710
Wool	121,767	Other articles	198,995
Coffee	49,816		
Total			$891,468

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The sales of COTTON during the past week have been steady at unsettled prices. WOOL market quiet and prices firm. Sales 54,700 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales for the week 60,000 pieces.

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 6 33 | Sun sets.... 4 55 | Moon rises.... 2 15
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook. 3 24 | Gov. Island. 3 19 | Hell Gate.... 8 00

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..SATURDAY, NOV. 3.

Cleared.

Steamships Florida, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Nashville, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Parrish, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants.

Barks J. Farnam, Wright, Havana, P. C. King & Co.; A. Brewer, Ulmer, Mobile, Eagle & Hazard.

Brigs Judith Jones, Bartlett, Matanzas, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Ocean Bride, (Br.,) McGowan, Halifax, McAuliff & Wheelock; Austin, Ellmer, Trinidad, ——; Balzar, Fletti, Tampico, Shiers & Oliver.

Schooners Sarah Ann, Eaton, Bath, G. L. Hatch; E. Haight, Booth, Lavacca, McCready, Mott & Co.; Lawrence, Read, Middletown, Barclay & Livingston; J. Tinker, Booth, Attakapas, A. C. & E. J. Peters; R. S. Thompson, Fisher, Wilmington, J. W. McKee; Democrat, (Br.,) Dana, Yarmouth, N. S., J. W. Braine; T. C. Lyman, Stannard, New-Haven, master; C. Calgate, Seaman, Baltimore, Lord & Quereau; Zerviah, Downs, Philadelphia, Lejeracraft & Co.; Jamestown, Lafourette, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; J. F. Crouch, Henderson, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Eagle, (Br.,) Hunter, St. John, N. B., J. S. Whitney & Co.; J. A. Stanley, Simmons, Savannah, Demill & Co.; Corfon, Blunt, Gatesville, J. N. Gamble; S. Clark, Nichols, Mobile, Layton, Ryerson & Hurlbut; Kedron, Perry, Philadelphia, Jas. Hand.

Sloop Charles, Sturges, Providence, master.

Propeller Caledonia, Baker, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Barge S. A. Sniver, Meekins, Philadelphia, W. H. Thomson.

Arrived.

Steamship Baltic, Comstock, Liverpool, Oct. 20, with mdse. and passengers to E. K. Collins.

Steamship Star of the West, Miner, Punta Arena Oct. 25 with passengers and specie to Morgan. Has experienced extremely rough weather and strong head winds the entire passage. 11th inst., at 8 o'clock, saw a ship ashore on the east end of Maragnana Reef, apparently of 600 tons; bore down and found her deserted, masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her midships; could not make out her name or nation.

Steamship Augusta, Lyon, 49 hours from Savannah, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. Nov. 1, 10:20 P. M., 15 miles S. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville.

Steamship Southerner, Ewan, Charleston, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Thursday, 9 P. M., Hatteras bearing N. W., exchanged signals with steamship Knoxville, hence for Savannah; at 10½ P. M., Hatteras bearing W. exchanged signals with steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. The S. has experienced heavy N. E. winds throughout the entire passage.

Ship Julia, (Bremen) Erdmann, 37 days, with ballast, and 206 passengers to Hennings, Muller & Gosling. Oct. 8th, off Cape Clear, exchd signals with an American clipper ship steering E., showing a red flag with a letter in it.

Ship Donau, (Hamb.) Trautmann, 28 ds. from Hamburg, with mdse. and 185 passengers to Beck & Kunhardt.

Ship Archie, Zereca, Liverpool Oct. 1, with mdse. and 69 passengers to Zereca & Co.

Ship Lebanon, Goodwin, Calcutta June 9, Sand Heads 17th, with linseed, indigo, &c., to Gordon & Talbot.

Ship John G. Richardson, Lewis, Shields 51 ds., with coal and lead to H. & E. W. Meyer.

Ship City of Mobile, Marshall, Liverpool 30 ds., with mdse. and 432 passengers to Harbeck & Co.

Bark Roanoke, Lowell, Rio Janeiro 40 ds., with coffee to master.

Bark Pamphitia, Dean, Cape Haytien, 22 days, with coffee and log

New-York Daily Times.

A SPICY CRITIQUE.

JULES JANIN ON RACHEL IN AMERICA.

French Abuse of the United States.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

The *Débats* of yesterday contained the dramatic *feuilleton* of JULES JANIN for the week. No novelties retaining his attention at home, his article, comprising the matter of one page and a half in the editorial type of the *Times*, was devoted to the experience of the French *tragédienne* in New-York. For violence and abuse, this article would do honor to GRANIER DE CASSAGNAC; for ill-humor, to CALIBAN, and for ignorance, to JOHNNY RAW. My own feelings on reading it were such that I determined to give others the opportunity of sharing them, and I sit down to one of the longest stretches of translation that a theatrical critic ever provoked. I must premise that in any mood, J. J. is untranslatable, and that when he is excited, he is often unintelligible.—I must also add that our information of Mlle. RACHEL's movements reaches to her refusal to chant the *Marseillaise*, though we have hints of an intended later compliance with the desire that she should do so. Thus saith *Spectateur*, after a long preamble:

"An ancient people willingly looks back upon its past, because it is sure to be at home in the battles, the conquests, and the generous struggles of its youth: but a people of yesterday finds nothing of interest in a period in which its name was unknown. Try and interest Americans in the origin of Rome, and in the affections of HORATIUS; make their tradesmen, the sons of navigation and of commerce, understand the noble thoughts expressed in this line:

Si vous n'êtes Romains, soyez dignes de l'être.

No American can understand the state of a new-born community where every man is a hero; on the contrary, this heroism of the three Horatii and the three Curiatii disturbs the implacable equality of the American Democracy; the latter is willing that the people be great, but on the condition that every man composing the people be of the same height; so that in a democratic nation there can be no heroism and no heroes. TARQUIN walking in a garden of New-York, would not find a single poppy-head to strike down; all the poppies there are equally tall! It would be vain for a poet to seek for a hero in this restless and turbulent nation, which would neither accept Ajax, nor Hector, nor the sage Ulysses, and which would give three groans for Agamemnon, the King of Kings!

* * * * * * *

So that, when Mlle. RACHEL brings to these tradesmen, sons and fathers of tradesmen, a sort of elegy in five acts, called "Cinna," in which the Emperor Augustus dares to say in presence of an American audience:

Cet empire absolu sur la terre et sur l'onde,
Ce pouvoir souverain, que j'ai sur tout le monde,

she insults the assumptions of the people. The New world knows nothing of the Roman domination; it does not wish to know anything of it, and if you are obstinate enough to insist on discoursing of greatness not its own, to tell it of a world of which it is ignorant; a world which knew of nothing beyond Rome, you wound it in its pride, in its ambition, and in all the passions born of Democracy. The voice which, from the middle of the astonished pit, interrupted Mlle. RACHEL when playing "Emilie," and called for the "*Marseillaise*," (*sic.*) was the genuine voice of a Democrat, and called for the only tragedy and the only drama which Democracy can love and comprehend, the tumultuous drama of the mob yelling at the cross-roads, the tragedy of a people trampling under foot all the greatness of other times. A Democrat would give, gladly, and as if he were making a good bargain, every classic part of Mlle. RACHEL, the grace, the elegance, the chaste love, the honorable inspirations of great men, the courage and the chastity of illustrious princesses, for that horrible song of exile, of murder, and of the scaffold.

"To this impious request—one which she only too much deserved—she did not reply with the horror which it ought to have excited in her. It is true, that she refused to chant the *Marseillaise*, saying that she no longer had the necessary voice. She ought to have replied as follows: 'What! I come here, my brain filled with masterpieces, my hands laden with palms and crowns; I bring you the miracles of three centuries, AUGUSTUS, PERICLES and LOUIS XIV., and you demand *la Marseillaise!* I bring you CORNEILLE and RACINE, and you call for SAUTERNE and DANTON! Leave me! You are unworthy of such great fortune, and you are incapable of understanding so much sacred sorrow, so much brilliant majesty!'

"Thus should she have spoken, and at once left the country. She did not know, our imprudent RACHEL, into what gulf she was going to fall! She did not know what a thing it is to amuse, night after night, tradesmen insensible to the charms of accent, voice, gesture; insensible to learned speech, to the soul and spirit of ancient genius. She supposed, remembering her former wanderings, that she could do without princesses to defend her, and kings to applaud her; she did not reckon among her European successes, the favor of the Queen of England, the interest of the King of Prussia, the kindness of the Court of St. Petersburg, the innate and habitual elegance of courtiers, of warriors, of ladies of honor, of those grand lords who call tragedy their queen, who call CORNEILLE father, and who made RACINE their God! She did not see that the masterpieces she carried with her were, to these privileged minds, the glorious echoes of the ages of monarchy—the *Cid*, which caused RICHELIEU to spend sleepless nights; *Iphigenia*, that won a smile from Mme. DE MONTESPAN; *Cinna*, which drew tears from the Prince DE CONDE!

* * * * * * *

"Mlle. RACHEL is lost, away from the thrones and courts. In that feverish American Democracy, it is she that is the *Barbarian*, because she is not understood, because she has neither home nor fireside there; she is a vagabond, errant *comédienne*; she tells of sorrows in which her audiences do not believe. Why exhibit to Americans, Monime prostrate at the knees of Mithridates, expiring? Mithridates is no worse off than Uncle Tom! For they have gone no further than Uncle Tom, in tragedy! Uncle Tom is the American Agamemnon, the American Achilles! It is he that is hissed, admired, loved, abused; he is their hero, their buffoon, their martyr! The only American Parthenon is "Uncle Tom's Cabin!" Uncle Tom is their *Odyssey*, their *Iliad!*

"It is worth remarking that with a little foresight, Mlle. RACHEL might easily have convinced herself that she was destined to pass through a thousand deaths in her talent, in her influence, in her pride. Had she looked into any American book before leaving, she would have better understood the American multitude, subdued, or rather gulled by the great BARNUM at his pleasure. For, though they resist *Iphigenia*, though they go to sleep before the furies of ORESTES, though they call CORNEILLE stupid; yet, at the back of BARNUM, they rush to see a stuffed syren, or, seated in her excrements and her drivel, an old, black, idiot mummy, whose hideous teats suckled the great WASHINGTON! And these heroes of equality, though they believed the old woman to have been really the nurse of their great man, their savior, not one of them thought of snatching the poor old thing from the hands of the showman. Say to Frenchmen, on the contrary here is the mother of VOLTAIRE, and they will fall on their two knees before her.

"So that I say that Mlle. RACHEL, with a very slight effort, had she merely looked over a late work by Mme. MARIE FONTENAY, entitled *L'Autre Monde*, would have found in it details upon the other world, which would certainly have made her stay in this one."

Here follows a digression, induced by the perusal of Mrs. FONTENAY's instructive book of travels. Then, resuming his subject, and making a dreary quotation from *Iphigenia*, J. J. continues as follows:

"Of what use to declaim this fine passage on filial obedience, in presence of an audience of bloomerists? They would call *Iphigenia* a little simpleton, and say that she carried her compliance with parental authority rather too far. A husband, a father, a daughter, marriage and a tragedy in verse. Can you think of such a thing? And what will Mr. Westerwelcoming, (*sic.*) the famous editor of the New-York *Tribune*, say about it? Why, paternal authority, that mild will, that cherished supervision, cannot be much esteemed in a country where a young man is emancipated at the age of twelve, and meeting his sister in the street, asks hurriedly, 'Well, how's the old man?' The old man is his father, and the old woman is his mother! Why recite to ears thus lined with sheet iron, as far as the affections are concerned, the words of Andromaque to Pyrrhus! Why, the son of Hector at New-York, would be already earning half a dollar a day, and would be paying his board in the house of Andromaque, his mother. Do you remember that admirable dispute between Agamemnon and the terrible Achilles? Well, what can be made of it in a country where every one carries a ten-barrelled revolver in his left pocket, a poignard in his right pocket, and revenges himself in the open street, and on the floor of the Senate? Or where, if by chance a formal duel is arranged, the two combatants take their carbines and hunt each other in a field as they would a wild bear or a wolf?"

MR. JANIN then draws a picture of the *Comédie Française*, on a night of literary festivity, asks Mlle. RACHEL if she remembers it, and imagines her emotions on noticing in America, "bloomerists in the grand tier, and negresses in the upper left."

After another quotation from Madame FONTENAY, in which that amiable lady discourseth dirty boots and sherry cobblers, the first dramatic critic of France thus proceeds:

"The Americans have another way which must much disturb Mlle. RACHEL when on the stage, unless they have sacrificed their tastes and passions at her shrine. For it is the custom of every American to have continually in his hand a pen or jack-knife, and to whittle famously at the arm of his chair; this is his distraction, his occupation and his amusement, for it kills both time and tragedy. It would seem nevertheless as though the progress of the play might be disturbed by these makers of shavings, and that the *tragédienne*, accustomed to profound silence, to the feverish attention of every eye, of every soul hanging upon her lips, must be strangely stupefied and troubled on hearing these strokes and cuttings of knives, fit at the very best to accompany a rope dancer or a boxer in the ring."

(The translator here interpolates his regrets that Mr. J. J. has not devoted a paragraph to peanuts. Every body knows that no American ever goes to the theatre without filling his pockets with that tropical fruit, and firing the shells at the actors. Mr. J. J. also forgets to state that the gentlemen who applaud Mlle. RACHEL at Paris, are hired for the purpose, and are recruited at night-fall in the wine-shops of the rue de Richelieu. This institution is called the *claque*. Mr. J. J. now arrives at the close of his philippic, in this wise:)

"Now I do not mean to say that the American democracy is to be blamed for remaining faithful to its customs, to its tastes and admirations, and that it ought at once to renounce cigars and whisky, Uncle Tom and whittling, dirty boots and bloomerism, simply because Mlle. RACHEL sought to initiate it into the great works of another period. I am certainly not so imprudent as to desire, thus suddenly, apropos of an actress on her travels, to remould and correct a whole people. They are at home; they are the masters; it is their affair. They like to be treated like reasonable beings, and not like delicate minds. Very well! They prefer big words to a musical cadence. All right! Bad taste in literature does not prevent a people from being a great people. But, at least, by respect for one *chef d'œuvre*, by pity for the greatest artiste of our time, let us expose them no longer to the disdains of a democracy.

"Perhaps, and I am inclined to hope so, Mlle. RACHEL has already seen enough to understand that she does not speak the language of the country, that the people there do not know a single word of the stories she has to tell, and that the charming and terrible mysteries of the antique muse are altogether out of place there. She must already have felt, and every day she will feel it more keenly, that it is she who is the Barbarian, because she is not understood; she will soon, I trust, leave the country to the bears, the street preachers, the tumblers, the BARNUMS, and the usual amusements of the American people. She has shown herself, she has gained her cause, and can well afford to pay the expenses. And then her return will be so triumphant, especially if she return before her promise! We shall be so glad to see her again, especially if we are to console her for her deceptions and disappointments, out there!

* * * * * * * *

"This lesson happily will be her last, and we all of us are willing to think that we have not paid too dear for it. Shall we not be enchanted to see our RACHEL snatched from that noise and tumult, half applause, half hisses, (*sic.*) which must offend her to the very bottom of her soul!" * * * *

JULES JANIN.

Now this article, though to Americans it will read like the spite and malevolence of a snappish dotard, will pass here as the opinion of the first dramatic authority, and the belief of the first French newspaper. Though in America it will excite nothing beyond indifference and contempt, yet it will have currency in France among a large circle of the best class of the population—the LOUIS PHILIPPE monarchists. It will have an influence in France equal to that of Mrs. TROLLOPE in England. And yet the *feuilleton* is a tissue of the most ignoble falsehoods, a web of ignorance, conceit and folly that has rarely, perhaps never, been equaled.

Quick! a straight-jacket for JULES JANIN? A stomach-pump for his readers! A decree of suspension for the *Débats!* And a sigh of commisseration for Mlle. RACHEL, who has defenders so unhandy, friends so dangerous, and chroniclers so mendacious!

DICK TINTO.

Prophecy.

A Mr. LAWRENCE, formerly a Whig, and more recently a Know-Nothing, has resigned the office of School Director, to which he was elected a year or two ago, in Philadelphia. Having devoted a great deal of his leisure to meditation on the subject of Slavery, he puts on record the following prediction:

"I venture to predict that if Mr. DOUGLAS, Senator of the United States from Illinois, should live twelve years longer, he will yet receive the Presidency of the United States as his reward from a grateful country, for the active and energetic part he took in bringing about the Kansas and Nebraska *National Legislation.*"

Thanksgiving.

Thanksgiving this year is not to be kept simultaneously in the several States. North Carolina had hers on Thursday, the 25th ult. Maryland and Virginia observe the 15th of November; Pennsylvania, Maine, Iowa, and Ohio, the 22d of November; and Massachusetts, New-York, Connecticut and Indiana, the 29th.

Personal.

NICHOLAS CARROLL, distinguished in this City a few years since as a HENRY CLAY Whig, died lately, of cholera, while on his return from California *vid* Nicaragua.

DIFFICULTY IN ROANOKE COLLEGE.—A student of this College has been expelled for refusing to perform what he deemed an overtask, and which one of the professors refused to lessen. On account of this expulsion some twenty-five or thirty of the students immediately withdrew.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1290. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Recent Catastrophe on the Pacific Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 3.

A train arrived here this evening bringing the bodies of those who were killed on the excursion train of the Pacific Railroad, together with those badly wounded, those slightly injured having previously arrived. The whole number of killed is twenty-two. It is impossible to ascertain the number of wounded, as scarcely a man on the train escaped unhurt. Those suffering from broken limbs and severe contusions probably reach fifty. The bodies of the dead are to be buried to-morrow.

At a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce this morning, resolutions were passed sympathising with the friends of the deceased.

Consular Privileges—The Spanish Government.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 5.

Since the difficulty between Dr. WORRELL, our late Consul at Matanzas, and the Spanish authorities, it has been discovered by the State Department that the Consuls of all other countries, excepting our own, within her most Catholic Majesty's dominions, have the power, by agreement, to take possession of the effects of their deceased countrymen, and affix their seals thereto; but, it will be recollected, Dr. WORRELL was not permitted to perform a similar function—or, rather, it was not respected by the Spanish authorities. In view of these facts, it is said that the subject has been officially brought to the attention of the Spanish Government, that our Consuls may be secured the like privileges.

Marine Disasters.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 5.

There has been a very heavy gale blowing here for the past two days. The bark *Pathfinder*, of Oswego, has been sunk off the Breakwater, and is now going to pieces. She had a cargo of Railroad Iron for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad. Insured in New-York. The schooner *M. H. Sibley*, with a cargo of iron and coal, has also been sunk. She is insured in the Chicago Mutual, and Ætna Insurance Company, Hartford.

Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURG, Monday, Nov. 5.

Motion for arrest of judgment and a new trial in the liquor cases previously reported, have been refused by the Court, and Messrs. BENNETT, SAVAGE, SHANNON and WATSON, the defendants, have been sentenced to five days' imprisonment and to pay a fine of fifty dollars. The cases will be carried to the Supreme Court.

Destructive Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Monday, Nov. 5.

On Sunday morning, at 2 o'clock, a fire broke out in this City, destroying a whole block, extending from Ontario to King-street, and including the Land Office, with its valuable documents, the lumber-yard of Mr. CLAY, and several wooden dwelling-houses.

Extension of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Monday, Nov. 5.

The Belvidere and Delaware Railroad is now completed to this place, and cars commenced making regular trips to-day, connecting us with New-York and Philadelphia.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 5.

The total earnings of the Galena and Chicago Railroad during the month of October, were $318,153, being an increase of $183,000 upon the corresponding month last year.

Destruction of a Paper Mill by Fire.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 5.

KAY's Paper Mill at South Trenton, N. J., was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 3.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here at 12 o'clock last (Friday) night.

LONG ISLAND.

The Election.

Brooklyn was alive last night in preparation for the election to-day, and the contest will, undoubtedly, be a warm one. To prevent any disturbance, the Mayor has ordered all of the Police force to be on duty during the day at the different polls, and an extra force is in readiness to act in case of necessity. There is bitter feeling between the American and Foreign elements, which has rendered necessary these precautionary measures on the part of the Mayor.

Supposed Homicide.

On Sunday morning a man named BARNEY NOLAN, was found on the corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue, in an insensible condition and having a wound in his head. He died shortly after he was taken into the Station-house. Coroner BENNETT held an inquest yesterday afternoon and a verdict was rendered, that he came to his death from injuries by some person unknown.

Highway Robbery.

J. WHEELER was yesterday committed for trial on the charge of stealing from Miss PERT a reticule, containing $7 in money, at the corner of Fulton and Sands streets, Brooklyn, on Friday last; the magistrate being of opinion that the violence used was sufficient to constitute robbery in the first degree.

☞ THOMAS HUNT, Esq., has lately made a very appropriate present of a bell to the congregation and Church of the Baptist community in Strong-place, Brooklyn. It was hung on Saturday last, and weighs over 4,100 pounds. Its tone is deep, rich, and in character with its position. It was cast by Messrs. MENEELEY, of West Troy.

Brooklyn Common Council.

There not being a quorum present last evening the Board adjourned till Monday next.

SUPREME COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

The November Term of the Circuit Court, and Court of Oyer and Terminer, will commence on the fourth Tuesday, the 27th inst.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

The November Trial Term commenced yesterday morning. There are fifty-seven causes on the Civil Calendar. The Jury were impanneled for the trial of cause No. 1, and the Court adjourned till Thursday next. None other will be taken up during the present week.

NEW-JERSEY.

Ratification Meeting.

A very respectable, but not a very large meeting, was held at the Old Reformed Dutch Church, Jersey City, last evening. Ex-Alderman Slater presided. The nomination of John D. Ward, for the Assembly, was ratified. Speeches were made by A. O. Zabriskie, Joseph Dixon, H. P. Crozier, F. B. Betts and D. S. Gregory. The meeting was a spirited one, and the prevailing sentiment was, that Mr. Ward's election is certain. The speakers, irrespective of their partisan predilections, testified to the fitness of Mr. Ward for the office, and to his character, as one who will be an influential, incorruptible and prudent legislator.

Hudson County Nominations.

The following is a list of the nominations in Hudson County:

	Whigs.	Democrats.
Sheriff.....	Jasper Garretson.	No nomination.
Assembly—1st Dist..	Jas. T. Hatfield..	Clem. M. Hancox.
IId Dist..	John D. Ward...	John H. Low, Jer'h Haley, Ind.
IIId Dist.	A. H. Ryder.....	Geo. V. De Mott, Stephen Terhune.
Coroners.....	Beth'l W. Crane.	C. C. Van Ryper.
	Geo. W. Gardner.	Garret Van Mater.
	Abraham Spear..	Peter N. Horsley.

POLITICAL EXCITEMENT.

THE FEELING IN THE CITY YESTERDAY.

Where are Mr. Connelly's Papers?—What Parties are Doing.

The excitement in the City yesterday, in relation to the election, was more general and more intense than just previous to any election here for many years before. It permeated every section, and its cause engrossed the attention of all classes, from the street-sweeper to the millionaire.

THE REPUBLICANS.

The Republicans were mostly to be found in small parties in and about mercantile houses, endeavoring to arrive at some conclusion concerning their prospects to-day. The young were full of hope, and willing to risk any number of oyster suppers, with champagne and trimmings, on the election of LEFFINGWELL, but the older and more experienced were not so sanguine. They were lamenting the absence of anything like an effective organization of the Republican party, either in the City or in the State; but with a full belief in the necessity for a triumph of their principles and much faith in the people, they looked for a majority, at least, for their State ticket.

THE SHELLS.

The Hard Shells and the Soft Shells and the Half Shells, whether sanguine of success or not, were to be found as usual in the oyster saloons, liquor shops and street corners, perfectly willing to bet any amount of money on the result, and determined that neither the Sewardites nor the Know-Nothings shall have any more than fair play. In their operations to-day they fear the most serious opposition from the Know-Nothings. They anticipate a clashing of shells in some of the Wards, but do not apprehend serious difficulty—nothing more than a few rough-and-tumbles, just to keep up an excitement around the polls, but if the Know-Nothings and any of those who oppose them come together, in anger, they apprehend more serious results. The Police, however, have received strict injunctions to preserve the peace, and if they do their duty the City may be saved from the disgrace of an election riot.

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The Know-Nothings were very quiet yesterday. They were supposed to be hard at work in their council rooms, preparing their ballots and completing their district organizations. It is thought they will do their work very quietly to-day; depending upon their thorough organization and the individual interest of its members, for the success of their ticket.

WHERE ARE MR. CONNOLLY'S NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

Among the many candidates, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY was undoubtedly the most talked of yesterday. The statement that he has never been naturalized gained ground all day, notwithstanding his recent declaration that he received his naturalization papers in Philadelphia. Understanding that he was willing to show his papers to any one at all interested in the matter, several gentlemen are said to have called to see them, who came away disappointed. His friends, during the day, were sorely troubled in their efforts on his behalf. Whenever they spoke of him for the office of County Clerk, they were interrupted by those favoring other candidates, who invariably charged him with being an unnaturalized foreigner, and were willing to bet five hundred to one that no evidence to the contrary could be shown. His friends called at his office in the City Hall, to satisfy themselves that he had received his naturalization papers, but he was not to be found, and his chief clerk knew nothing of them; they called at his residence, but received no satisfaction, and left with a resolution not to risk their money on his citizenship, while his conduct continued so mysterious. If Mr. CONNOLLY has been naturalized, and has his papers where they can be seen, he will do well to show them at an early hour this morning, for a belief that they do not exist is certainly increasing rapidly. It would have been much better for him had he shown them some days ago.

MR. LEFFINGWELL.

The friends of Mr. Leffingwell, the Republican and Reform candidate for County Clerk, were very busy during the day and until late last evening. His working friends are chiefly among the merchants' clerks, and they are doing all they can for him, in an honest way, among the young men in the City.

VARIOUS OPINIONS.

The other candidates of the several parties, for the various City and County offices, received the customary eulogies from their friends; and as an offset, their enemies were industrious in spreading charges of murders, and rapes, and arsons and burglaries, and such like, all of which may be found set down against candidates for office last year, in the columns of the recklessly partisan newspapers of that time.

NO STATE INTEREST.

It is a note-worthy fact that none of the tickets for State officers received much attention yesterday. The City and County nominations seemed to be all that were talked of. That the City and County nominations should absorb more of the City's attention, at any time, than those for State offices, is not surprising, but that the several State tickets should be so far in the background of consideration, as they seemed to be yesterday, is to be regretted.

NATURALIZING THE FATHER NATURALIZES THE SON.

Aside from a consideration of candidates there was a difference of opinion and much discussion as to whether aliens who were under age when their fathers were naturalized, are entitled to vote at the age of twenty-one years, without obtaining naturalization papers themselves—the old question, "*Does the naturalization of the father naturalize his children who are minors?*" There are two acts of Congress bearing on the subject—one passed some twenty years after the other, and declared to be an addition to the first, and not repealing any part of it—and taken together they are not considered clear. The opinions of Judges Campbell, Cranch, Gordon, Peck, Young, Wendell, and others, high authorities on this subject, are recorded in the affirmative. Nevertheless, there are many who hold that a foreign-born child is as much an alien as a foreign-born man, and that the naturalization of the son, when he claims the right to vote, is as indispensable as the naturalization of the father, when he claims the same right. It is estimated that there are ten thousand persons in the City who were born abroad of alien parents, who have voted at elections, without having secured naturalization papers; and it is said the Know-Nothings have a list containing the names of many of them, and that they intend to challenge them, when they appear at the ballot-boxes to-day.

ALL QUIET.

It is remarkable that, while the public mind was so much excited, last night was unusually quiet. The number of fights and brawls was not so large as we often report for days and nights when there is nothing extraordinary agitating the City. If this day and night be as orderly, we shall have cause to rejoice.

REMARKABLE INCIDENT.

It may not be generally known, but it is nevertheless true, that during such times as the present, there are a number of gentlemen, not of late years permanently connected with any respectable newspaper establishment, who are known as reporters, and who endeavor during a press of business to earn a few pennies. These gentlemen are remarkable in various ways. Not one of them has ever been suspected of practically favoring anything approaching in the most remote degree, to a Maine Law. They are always pleased to undertake a job, but unfortunately, often become so much excited while on duty, that they are exhausted before completing it, and consequently fail to report even themselves in time for the morning's paper. A *penchant* for potent punch is a prevailing peculiarity among them—hence their outside position.

One of this class was discovered accidentally, at a late hour last night, stowed away comfortable under the desk of our respected Commercial Editor, with his skin full of whisky and snoring prodigiously. He was first seen by the mail-boy, who, knowing by his snore, that he had no connection with the office, made several attempts to rouse him and get him out. But he was not to be disturbed by trifles, and did not awake. The mail-boy reported the case to the Night-Editor, who shook him quite severely and spanked him twice, and yet he snored on, wholly unconscious of shakes or spanks. The Night-Editor had just concluded to let the stranger "sleep it off," when he thought he discovered something like a note-book protruding from a pocket in his over-coat. He seized it instinctively and found from it that the sleeper had commenced the day with a resolution to furnish some readable matter for the morning papers, but alas! had "been overtaken" before completing his work.

NOTES BY AN OUTSIDE REPORTER, IN SEARCH OF POLITICAL NEWS.

Deuced big excitement—shouldn't be at all surprised if a general row should occur.

Mem.—Keep a sharp look-out for a row, and if rich, write out for TIMES—TIMES pays best.

Everybody's in a fever, and everybody's going to be elected.

Mem.—Exaggerated idea; can't possibly come to pass.

Went to RABINEAU's saloon.

Mem.—RABINEAU's is the place to catch the City Hall politicians.

While in RABINEAU's met a very genteel man—liberal—wanted to know where I voted—asked me to take something warm—take a little something warm—feel better—hand slightly shaky—don't begin yet—disinterested man—don't want anybody to vote for him.

Mem.—Found a disinterested man day before election.

Knows a good man who is up for office.

Mem.—Enlarge on the above.

Do I know Dick Connelly? Heard of him. Do I know anything against him? Know he is County Clerk.

Mem.—County Clerk's Office supposed to be fat. Dick don't show up his Naturalization papers.

Enter Richard himself.

Mem.—Ring in that quotation.

Richard asks all hands to take something warm. All hands take something warm. All hands felt better. Man in the corner, who had taken something warm, said:

SPEECH OF THE MAN WHO HAD TAKEN SOMETHING WARM.

FELLOW-CITIZENS! Know-Nothings ain't the cheese; want to prevent anybody getting office but themselves; if they succeed, what's the use of braving the dangers of the briny deep; leaving the old country; coming out here; Know-Nothings must be put down.

Mem.—Write out in full for morning papers.

Richard remarked: Had good deal to attend to—sorry to be obliged to leave such a set of jolly good fellows—his motto, business before pleasure—propose take something warm—all hands take a little something warm—go over to Sherwood's—Sherwood's up for an office—Sherwood's a pretty good man—keeps good oysters—Prince's Bays—Shrewsbury's—sure to be elected.

Mem.—Give Sherwood a puff, and publish in *Mirror*, if can't do better.

Met Workingman's friend tight as bricks, and grumbling because the President wouldn't let him read his resolution. Gave me an idea about the election, and wanted it published.

Idea.—Workingmen won't stand it—Know-Nothings—Dark Lanterns—Silver Grays giving the Woolly all split—Reformers wouldn't let Workingman speak—dorsed the Hunker half-burners on the Soft Shell.

MEMBER—See him when he's sober.

Go up Broadway—feel dry—try lager bier—cooling—hear something good.

Mynheer! Der Democrateek parti ish coot teeket—der noder teeket ish nicht coot for the Shermans. Tey ish ter no notinks,—cot tam. Tey ish nicht coot for ter Toichmans. Tey makes no sheetizens from ter Shermans—nicht coot—cot tam—schwey lager peer.

Mem.—Write out in full and correct language for *Daily News*.

Go to Broadway house—take something strong—plenty of money to-morrow—getting cold—barkeeper says it's quite chilly—take something warm—gent. says have a severe Winter—take something hot—provisions dear—ditto coal—take something hot and strong—gent. says, ticket sure to be elected.

But what ticket, the note-book does not inform us There are some eight or ten additional pages of notes, but the ticket that is to be elected is the last that can be deciphered. The manuscript gets from bad to worse until, when on the last page it runs down in the form of a Virginia fence after a Nor'-wester.

When we return the note-book to his pocket, he is still unconscious—his day's work not half-finished, he snores well.

CITY POLITICS.

Thirteenth Ward K. N's.

Our impression is that the following delectable letter would signify, if it were translated into prose, that there was considerable of a gathering of the Know-Nothings in the Thirteenth Ward last night. The "Sam" spoken of must of course mean Alderman BRIGGS. It is hardly necessary to say that the composition is from the chaste and elegant pen of Mr. STEPHEN H. BRANCH—he who has recently made all the world suspect that Mr. Clerk CONNOLLY is an alien, even like unto the stalwart Chief of our Police:

THIRTEENTH WARD ON FIRE!—There was a tremendous conflagration last night in the Thirteenth Ward, which lit the steeples and suburbs with a beautiful glow, and spread consternation throughout the City. The aliens and office-holding foreigners fled for their lives, and are now encamped in the neighboring swamps, while some are yet scampering in terror towards Salina's tonic waters for Winter quarters. At midnight, the entire Ward was threatened with irretrievable destruction; but through the superhuman efforts of Sam, (who miraculously escaped from his house-top scuttle and coat himself on to a neighboring roof,) who led the unconquerable firemen, the American portion of the Ward was saved, amid the waving of handkerchiefs, and the smiles and tears of American ladies, and the graceful wave of American flags, and the roar of a thousand cannon. The procession, in honor of the courage and gallantry of Sam, numbered 3,000 Americans, more or less, who marched through the Ward with revolutionary music, (a fife and drum,) and the American artists played Yankee Doodle in a strain that excited all hearts with joyful tears, and spread dismay into the livers of all aliens and ungrateful British and Irish office-holders and seekers, who wept over the final extinction of a conflagration that drove them from a Ward, where they can dwell no more, forever; but who must, henceforth, take up their abode with Mrs. Lot on the banks of Salt's dreary stream, where serpents will snap and hiss, and frogs breathe out their doleful cries through the long, long nights and days of their future lives.

Meeting of Colored Voters.

The colored voters of New-York and Brooklyn met last evening in Rev. Dr. Pennington's Church. Capt. J. J. Simons was Chairman. Mr. Hunter acted as Secretary.

Rev. Dr. Pennington stated the object of the meeting was to call upon every colored man in this City and neighborhood to vote, and to vote for the good of his race, the good of his country and the glory of his God. Before the sun shall set again a crisis will be developed in this State which has been unparalleled in the history of the last fifty years. Every man of color who neglects to vote when liberty is involved in the issue, ought forever to hold his peace.

The Republican ticket is before us, and is worthy of the support of our race. Let every colored man who has a vote, vote for something; but as a Minister of the Gospel who am a voter, although no politician, I wish every colored man to vote under the conviction that he is working for his country and his God.

Rev. Charles B. Ray said he felt a deep interest in this election. He believed this election would prove an index of who shall be President in 1857. Ohio has done her duty nobly, and the country waits—throbs for the result—the triumphant result of Republicanism in New-York. Let New-York show this whole confederacy that she is wide awake—that he colored citizens understand the science of freedom and the practical doctrine of sustaining it at the polls. Colored men above all others are calculated upon in this election. This is the only instance in the history of this country when an issue has been made between Liberty and Slavery. Colored men, let not that issue suffer by your want of appreciation or your neglect when an opportunity presents itself.

Come up to the point to-morrow, ... or the side of Freedom.

Mr. R. D. HAMEY made some spirited remarks, and stated that it was every man's duty to ... his rights and exercise them.

A letter from H. N. WILD, Esq., was read. The ... were then distributed, and the meeting ... parsed at 1½ o'clock.

Twenty-second Ward.

At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Temperance Alliance, held last evening in Sixth-avenue, near Forty-fourth-street, Mr. G. W. ROSE in the Chair, addresses were made by James Ferguson, Esq., and Mr. I. Wellslager. Mr. Crosby moved that Mr. ... Fleet, the Republican candidate for Alderman of the Twenty-second Ward, be adopted by this alliance. The motion was unanimously adopted; it was also, on a motion, unanimously voted that Mr. ... Guest be nominated for Councilman for the ... ninth District. Adjourned.

Ps.

If Chief Matsell votes to-day, will he be challenged? If he is challenged will he swear in his vote? If Richard B. Connolly should come up,—as Mr. Engs said that he himself should do—to vote for himself,—will Sam challenge him? And will he swear in *his* vote? We pause for replies.

☞ The friends of Mr. BROOKS accuse the friends of having brought hosts of voters into the Twenty-second Ward recently, in order to defeat that gentleman. On the other hand, Mr. Munday's friends accuse the E. N.'s of having brought their voters from the Third District, (where they have no chance of victory,) into the Twentieth Ward. And, in truth, we saw several faces from well-down-town among the loafers in front of the bar-rooms of that vicinity.

☞ The "Democracy" had a meeting at the foot of James-street last evening. It was a cheap affair—no music, no torches and no fire-works. The meeting was very small, consisting principally of a score of bare-headed, bare-legged and happy urchins, who played pranks on each other around a very small bonfire. The speakers—of which Hon. John Kelly was the principal—addressed the masses from a coal-cart, and were very severe upon the "Black Republicans."

☞ Spurious Republican tickets containing the names of Jos. S. Taylor and Louis N. Glover, have been circulated in envelopes addressed to Republican voters. Those who intend to vote the whole ticket will look out for them. Indeed, gentlemen, you are among the magicians to-day, and unless your eyes are well peeled, you are sure to be jowed.

☞ The Fifth Ward Young Men's Democratic Club had a grand torch-light procession through the Third and Fifth Wards last night, "with a band of music soundin' through the air."

☞ The General and Ward Committees of the different parties were hard at work last evening on their respective head-quarters, preparing in various ways for the contest of to-day.

☞ The Whigs and Republicans of the Twentieth Ward will do well to examine their tickets closely, and be sure that the right name is on them for School Commissioner.

☞ Be sure in voting for Judge COWLES, that the tickets read, EDWARD P. COWLES. Bogus tickets with other than the true initials are out.

Places for Holding the Polls.

Dist. FIRST WARD.
1..Broad-st. House, cor. of Broad and Pearl sts.
2..No. 67 Greenwich-st.
3..No. 110 Greenwich-st.
SECOND WARD.
1..No. 23 Ann-st.
2..No. 80 Beekman-st.
THIRD WARD.
1..No. 48 Courtlandt-st.
2..No. 1 St. Peter's-place.
3..No. 35 Warren-st.
4..No. 68 Robinson-st.
FOURTH WARD.
1..Shakspeare Hotel, corner William & Duane sts.
2..No. 27 James-st.
3..No. 87 Cherry-st.
4..No. 320 Pearl-st.
5..No. 343 Pearl-st.
FIFTH WARD.
1..No. 93 Leonard-st.
2..No. 146 Duane-st.
3..No. 147 West Broadway.
4..No. 110 Elizabeth-st.
5..No. 417 Greenwich-st.
6..No. 23 Vesey-st.
SIXTH WARD.
1..Sixth Ward Hotel, cor. Duane and Centre sts.
2..No. 123 Leonard-st.
3..No. 147 Leonard-st.
4..No. 30 Bowery.
5..No. 17 Mott-st.
6..No. 133 Walker-st.
SEVENTH WARD.
1..No. 122 Madison-st.
2..No. 173 Madison-st.
3..No. 19 Jefferson-st.
4..No. 6 Gouverneur-st.
5..No. 156 Cherry-st.
6..No. 336 Water-st.
7..No. 338 Cherry-st.
8..No. 823 Water-st.
EIGHTH WARD.
1..No. 64 Mercer-st.
2..No. 64 Wooster-st.
3..No. 190 Spring-st.
4..No. 5 Clark-st.
5..No. 160 Varick-st.
6..No. 59 Dominick-st.
7..No. 306 Spring-st.
8..No. 338 Spring-st.
NINTH WARD.
1..No. 611 Greenwich-st.
2..Southwest cor. Bleecker and Morton sts.
3..No. 672 Greenwich-st.
4..No. 49 Grove-st., near Bleecker-st.
5..Southeast cor. Washington and Hammond sts.
6..No. 48 Hammond-st.
7..No. 74 Greenwich-av., near Seventh-av.
8..Northeast cor. Ninth-av. and Thirteenth-st.
9..Southwest cor. Horatio and Fourth sts.
TENTH WARD.
1..Northwest cor. Delancey and Eldridge sts.
2..Southeast cor. of Broome and Forsyth sts.
3..No. 215 Walker-st.
4..No. 66 Hester-st.
5..No. 74 Ludlow-st.
ELEVENTH WARD.
1..No. 1066 Stanton-st.
2..No. 234 Stanton-st.
3..No. 102 Columbia-st.
4..No. 116 Goerck-st.
5..No. 702 Fourth-st.
6..Southeast cor. Avenue C and Fourth-st.
7..No. 118 Avenue C.
8..No. 80 Avenue D.
9..No. 140

LETTER FROM L. KOSSUTH.

Public Protest of the Exile to the Queen of England.

ENGLISH MATTERS.

No. 4 South Bank, Regent's Park,
London, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: The anniversary of the proclamation of the first French Republic, in 1792, has been celebrated, as usual, on the 22d of September, at London, by a joint meeting of two Societies —the "Revolutionary Commune," comprising that fraction of the French democracy to which Mr. Mr. FELIX PYATT belongs; and the "International Committee," originating with some English Democrats. (Chartists.)

At that meeting Mr. FELIX PYATT read a document, entitled "a letter to the Queen of England," signed by himself, and MM. JOUNAND and ROCHER, and bearing on the Queen's visit to Paris.

In justice I must own, that the style of the letter in general is such as a gentleman of refined manners (as Mr. PYATT is) should never use in addressing a lady. Besides, it contains several expressions of a vulgar, equivocal nature, which, though, by a nice interpretation, may be construed to a sense not intentionally offensive, still, precisely because they are equivocal, are not consistent with the usages of refined society, and are certainly shocking to the common sense of delicacy.

I, myself, regretted the fact, and so did many a distinguished gentleman amongst the French exiled patriots. I do not think that such productions are well calculated to serve the cause of Democracy, to which, no doubt, Mr. PYATT is sincerely addicted. Republican simplicity does not mean coarseness; and the principle of equality—this sacred corner-stone of our Democratic creed—implies the *raising*, and not the *lowering*, of society to a level.

Such being the impression made on ourselves by the production, I have not been astonished to see that with Englishmen in general it produced quite an indignation. We cannot say that the press and the world is not allowed a pretty extensive margin here in England for free comments on, and even for censuring, the institutions, as well as also the acts and character of public men; not the highest among the "subjects," not the "Prince consort" himself, can be said to hold any privilege of immunity in that regard. But as to their Queen, the English are particularly ticklish and sensitive. *Que rouka vous?* they *are* monarchists—and being monarchists, it must be owned that Queen VICTORIA, as a sovereign, did and does nothing to alienate her people from her person. She did break no oath; she personally does not encroach either upon the real or the imaginary working of the British Constitution; she keeps herself perfectly guiltless either of managing or mismanaging the public affairs—that's a matter which she leaves to the Ministers to settle between themselves and Parliament, such as it may be. She performs her part in the pageantry of monarchico-constitutional illusions with perfect and inoffensive grace; and if, as a sovereign, she does nothing to alienate the affections of the British people from her person, in her capacity as a lady, wife and mother, her conduct is certainly apt to conciliate those affections. We can therefore easily understand that the English, such as they are, should be excited to indignation by anything they estimate to be offensive either to the authority of their Queen as their sovereign, or to her dignity as a lady.

And in that estimation they very naturally are led by a very simple process of reasoning "Would we—Englishmen—permit ourselves thus to speak to or of the Queen?" Such is the question that more or less consciously crosses their mind. And if to this question they are led to answer in the negative, why, then, it is certainly natural that they should feel offended at seeing a foreigner in England permit himself to speak of their Queen in a manner that they would not permit themselves to do.

My opinions about the conduct behooving political refugees are categorically settled. I would most decidedly repudiate the fellowship of any exiled Democrat, and would consider him a recreant to the cause for which we suffer the pangs of homelessness, were one to accept an asylum at the price of renouncing his opinions, abjuring his principles, and abdicating his legitimate aspirations for the freedom and independence of his country as well as for the spreading triumph of his principles in general. I, for one, would rather resume the wanderer's walking stick and go in search of the dangers and privations of the dreariest wilderness, than accept an asylum with all the comforts of safety, and all the enjoyments of civilization at such a price. But, on the other hand, I profess that in accepting an asylum it is our paramount duty not only to respect, to the best of our understanding, the laws of the country that gives us shelter and protection, but also to respect the national feelings of the people with which we have taken our abode.

I therefore repeat that I felt not at all astonished at the indignation and irritation that Mr. PYATT's "Letter to the Queen of England" had created with the public here, so far as they knew anything of it. But it is a circumstance well deserving notice, that from the 22d of September, when the obnoxious letter had been read in a public meeting at London, up to the 18th of October, nothing had been done, neither on the part of the authorities, nor on that of the English press, or the public in general, against it; the most obnoxious part of the obnoxious letter has been reproduced in several metropolitan papers, and the letter itself, separately printed, has been on public sale for about three weeks; when the weekly newspaper *L'Homme*, edited in French, at Jersey, by political exiles —mostly French—reproduced the letter in its number of Oct. 10, more than two weeks after it had been in free circulation by sale in London and the Provinces. The editor of the *L'Homme* reproduced it just as he is wont to do with my articles published in the *Atlas*, without one word of remark.

Upon this an indignation meeting has been held at Jersey,—the Island was quite in a rioting state for three days: attempts of violence had been directed against the typography and the "personal" of the journal; and the *Times* itself thundered forth a philippica, sprinkled with hints of deportation to Citizen PYATT and friends—in its edition of Oct. 17. You may see more of it from the paper itself; and if you feel any interest about the particulars, you may see from the *L'Homme*, (here inclosed,) to what agencies the editors of that paper attribute the occurrences at Jersey,—and see, likewise, what is their interpretation and what their defence.

So far the matter is only what sometimes does happen in countries where there is a public life—where opinions are freely exchanged, and, enlivened by popular excitement, sometimes are rudely maintained. No harm for that, nevertheless.

But matters did not stop there. On the 15th of October, the Mayor (Constable) of St. Helier (Jersey) signified *verbaliter*, in the name and by the authority of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor of the Island, Mr. LOVE, a formal order of banishment to MM. RIBEYROLLES, PIANCIANI and THOMAS,—all three of the *L'Homme*.

That is rather a strange proceeding—is it not? I wonder whether the Government will sanction the fact, or pass it under silence, and have recourse, in case of need, to the plea of ignorance—inasmuch as it would appear, from the *L'Homme*, that the banished individuals do not mean to appeal to the laws, and insist on being judged in a legal way. In this they have acted wrongly. In this land of "precedents" it is not wise to submit to arbitrary proceedings of summary expulsion—strongly resembling the Austrian fashion. Well, we shall see.

There is yet another consideration which I desire to signalize. The London *Times*, in its, so far as the indignation goes, very natural ebullitions of reproof on the PYATT letter, has been carried away to the following declaration: "All that English law proclaims seditious or treasonable, if directed against the Queen's authority, *ought to be equally reprobated, and punished, when it has in view the overthrow of Governments with which the nation is at peace or in alliance.*"

This is a most remarkable insinuation, coming from a powerful paper that for the time avowedly professes to support the Government. The limits of "support" on the one hand, and of "inspiration" on the other, admit of such an amiable confusion of blending, that I, for one, feel not inclined to indulge on the speculation how far that strange declaration may originate with any more serious source than the private philosophy of the writer. But so much I am sure of, that no nation pretending, to the station of independency, ever had adopted, could adopt, or would adopt the theory that "attempts at the overthrow of any foreign government are equivalent to treason and sedition against one's own sovereign." I do not think the English nation already fallen so low as to adopt such a theory; but, the fact alone, that one Englishman could have been found to preach such a doctrine without rousing a universal hue and cry of indignation against himself—that fact already does sufficiently indicate with what load of a nightmare the name of BONAPARTE is weighing on the anxious breast of once proud Britannia. It is but one of the many signs that mark the time; but that time is manifestly on the decline. I am sorry at it, for England's sake. Nevertheless, the earth will continue to turn round and round; and I am glad that it is not in this bottom the hopes of our future are embarked.

You will have seen by this time that I have been right in saying that the fall of Sebastopol is by far not the end of the Crimean campaign. The defeat of the Russians at Kars is a brilliant revelation of the vitality of the Turkish nation. Heaven grant they may get roused to a proper sense of national dignity; because it is really heart-revolting to see to what condition of absolute nonentity they are reduced in their own house, by those who style themselves their allies, but act as the most insolent masters. Strange complications will yet need arise from that contempt of justice and want of regard.

The most remarkable fact in foreign politics—a fact "dark as Erebus"—is the concordat of FRANCIS JOSEPH of Austria with the Pope.—The imbecile resigned cowardly all those rights of independence to which all his ancestors, whatever else their crimes may have been, adhered with unremitting tenacity. The fact proves clearly how that man must himself despair of his to-morrow, when with such a staff he should try to prop his faltering existence. It will not save him, to be sure; quite the reverse; but could it even save him, is it not sheer madness? "*Propter vitam, vivendi perdere causas?*" However, the matter is too important not to require to be treated *ex professo* another time, here or elsewhere.

Bread, and everything in consequence, is rising in price alarmingly, and it is only October yet. The people begin to assume an almost threatening aspect, for next Sunday a monster demonstration is spoken of for Hyde Park.—Money scarce and dear. The Bank of England raised the discount to 6 and 7. In France matters look still gloomier. Scarcity of bread, a financial crisis is imminent, and no money.—You remember what a fuss there has been made about the brilliant financial condition of France, at the raising of the last loan. Seven hundred and fifty millions wanted, and nearly 4 milliards subscribed! Very well; now the first one-tenth installment had to be paid in—a trifle of 15 millions of dollars—nothing more, and the money is not forthcoming nowise; not one half of it. It was mere moonshine and Bourse gambling. BONAPARTE is in a dreaful fix. As drowning men cling to a straw, he resorted last year to desperate measures for keeping down the price of bread. Now the scarcity is greater yet, and crowds stop his carriage and shout "bread." He must proceed on his own precedent;—and has no money;—a new loan is evidently impossible. They talk of a large emission of Bank of France notes; but for this the aid of the Bank of England is thought necessary. A combined measure of the suspension of payment in cash is talked of. "Financiers" break their heads in devising some trick, but the necessity is urgent—and no prospect of peace—and every day is a moloch crying to be fed with millions; and the bubble of artificial prosperity is bursting. Récollect 1789! The likeness is striking, only the dimensions are larger. It is boiling, boiling! and—ask your travellers; they will tell you how people are talking "Republic" at Paris, openly.

Is nobody in America to reflect, with the care of a statesman, and with the feeling of a friend, on a certain manifesto, addressed to "*the Republicans?*" Nobody?—Well, it is as it is; destiny keeps the accounts, with unfaltering hand; and men will remember, and—in spite of indifference, neglect, contempt, or even enmity, the wheel of events continues, and will continue, to progress. KOSSUTH.

The Chinamen in New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Who can tell us about the the Chinamen in this City—their condition and wishes? I saw one of them leaning against the Custom-House fence, with bowed head, sobbing like a child; his printed card, asking passers-by to purchase something of him, was exposed to view, but he had nothing to sell. It was a most touching sight. Was it genuine grief and destitution? Has any earnest effort been made for these strangers, brought hither, as they were, by a speculator, and set adrift? Would they like to return to California, or to China? If so, could they work their passage, or must it be paid in money? Can they, and ought they, to be regularly employed and educated, in this Christian land? Who knows all about them, and will tell us? HUMANITY.

Snow has fallen quite freely at various points in the New-England States.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Indian Difficulties in Texas—General Smith—Atchison's Letters, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

A general disposition prevails to regard with favor, at least with indulgence, the decisive course of the Texans for their defence against Indian incursions. If the descriptions in the Texan press of the state of affairs in the border districts are not very gross exaggerations, the measures adopted are fully justified by the requirements of self-protection. But, on that point hangs the whole difficulty. The Government cannot rely upon these prejudiced and one-sided accounts. Granting that Indian murders and depredations are of frequent occurrence, there is strong reason to fear that they have been provoked by previous atrocities by the roving and turbulent characters who always constitute a considerable part of every border population. The spirit of outrage which animates the advanced guard of the white settlers, was well shown in the late wholesale murder of men, women and children, by HARNEY's command. Gen. SMITH is an officer who extends to men of this stamp no countenance. He is of course intensely unpopular with the people of his district. His way of treating the Indians is not their way—extermination is not the groundwork of his policy. He is in a position in which to preserve the peace is more difficult than to make war. For well armed and thoroughly provided Government troops, the hunting of Indians is about as dangerous, and more exciting than bear hunting. The sport is exquisite, but the glory is equivocal. Gen. SMITH has not entered into it with a zest which the ardor of the Texans requires, and the State resounds with complaints against him and the Federal Government.

The provision made for the protection of Texas against Indian hostilities, is as follows: The State constitutes one of the five military districts into which the United States is divided. It has a coast frontier of 400 miles not yet protected by fortifications, and a foreign and Indian frontier of nearly two thousand miles, with communications through the Indian country of 1,200 miles. The Indian population is estimated at 30,000. The entire military force in the Department is 2,886, which is a thousand more than are stationed in any other Department.

It is barely possible that the Texan accounts of their Indian difficulties are full and candid. In that case the Texans have a right to pursue their savage enemies and punish them wherever they can find them. If the Indians seek a refuge from chastisement by retirement into Mexico, the invasion of that country by the Rangers is necessary and proper. It is pretended that the late expedition was invited into Mexico by the Mexicans themselves. But in the next line of this bulletin we are informed that Capt. CALLAGHAN and his volunteers were obliged to fight a combination of Mexicans, Indians, and negroes. So that the first part of the statement is undoubtedly untrue.

Mexico will, of course, protest against the invasion, but the general Government will, in effect, refer the protest to the Governor of Texas, who has already approved of it. It is announced, with spasmodic earnestness, in the New-Orleans press, that American blood has been shed upon Mexican soil. If the war is to go on, the question will come up whether Texas shall be left to wage it alone, or whether Gen. SMITH shall be largely reinforced, and be supplied with instructions to carry on hostilities in a more methodical manner and upon a larger scale. In any event, we shall have a round bill to pay; for as loud as the Texans may be of fighting the Indians, they believe in getting well paid for it. Captain CALLAGHAN's short campaign will probably first come to the attention of the venerable first Comptroller in the shape of a State claim of one million of dollars. The outstanding claims on account of Indian wars amount to three or four millions of dollars. They were to have been surrendered under the provisions of the eight-million indemnity bill, but the people have rejected it.

ATCHISON's letter to the King's Mountain Celebration is a valuable exposition of the objects of the crusade against Kansas. ATCHISON says the movement is designed not only to establish Slavery in Kansas, but to carry it into the Territory of New-Mexico and the State of California. Here is a comment, by authority, upon the doctrine of non-intervention. It means forcing the institution at the point of the bowie-knife upon the Territory adjoining Missouri, to secure its continuance in that State; it means making a Slave State of New-Mexico, and transferring California from the "free list" to the other side. And yet HUNT and BARNARD will run about the country clamoring against sectional parties at the North. It affords matter for wonder, that while the ATCHISONS of the South are so candid and outspoken as to their intentions, any misunderstanding or dispute regarding them should exist at the North. Yet never were we more hopelessly divided on sectional questions than at this moment. AQUIDAY.

The President's Decision in the Case of Gen. Scott—Speculations in Regard to his Case —Gov. Bigler and the California Senators—Mr. Benton on the Downfall of Van-Buren, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1855.

The statement of a Washington Democratic paper, that $31,304 has been awarded to Lieutenant General SCOTT, as arrears of pay, under the resolution of Congress conferring upon him his present rank, is entirely erroneous. The account, as made up by the Paymaster-General, and sent to General SCOTT, in pursuance of a special written order of the President, states a balance in his favor of $10,403—being the difference between his pay as Commanding-General and that of Lieutenant-General for eight years and a half.

The President, of course, gave no opinion in the case, but he gave, for the information of the Secretary of War, and of General SCOTT, a statement of his reasons for the allowance of this amount, and no more, about four pages in length. This exposition was sent to General SCOTT by the Secretary of War, along with the opinion of the Attorney-General, which covers eighty manuscript pages. The President concurs with the Attorney-General on the points that the resolution reviving the office of Lieutenant-General carries pay with it, and that the act of 1797, and the explanatory act of Aug. 23, 1842, giving to certain commanding officers double rations, does not apply to the grade of Lieutenant-General. Upon this latter point turns the whole difference between the President and General SCOTT. The act of 1797 or 1798, creating the rank of Lieutenant-General, specified, among other allowances, forty rations per day—equal to $240 per month. The act allowing double rations to the Commanding-General, passed in 1797, did not apply to the rank of Lieutenant-General, for that grade was established some months subsequently to the passage of the law. The act of August, 1842, is also held to be inapplicable to the present case, because it makes specific mention of the four or five grades to which the double rations shall be confined, and, of course, that of Lieutenant-General is not mentioned because it was not in existence at that time. The substance of the President's decision is, therefore, that the resolution of last session revives the office of Lieutenant-General and the specific rate of pay originally attached to it.

I understand that Gen. SCOTT's account, as presented by himself, claims eighty rations per day, for eight years and a half, upon the ground that the spirit and intention of the act of 1842 cover the case of Lieutenant-General, under its special mention of the rank of Major-General in command of the Army. The difference between the value of forty and eighty rations per day is $240 per month, or $2,880 per year; and amounts in eight years and a half to $24,480.

I have no doubt, having examined the law, that the President's construction of it is right, and that in executing it, he could have made no other decision than he has done. Gen. PIERCE is, in his private character, one of the most liberal and generous men in the world, but as an Executive officer, he is bound by the letter and spirit of those acts of Congress which he is appointed to administer.

Whether Gen. SCOTT will accept this paltry sum remains to be seen. I do not perceive why he should not. He becomes entitled to that only through the authority of Congress. It belongs then to that body to supply its own omissions and to correct its perhaps unintentional want of liberality. This may be done by a simple declaratory act, or by a donation to Gen. SCOTT, in requital for his heroic and patriotic services, of fifty or one hundred thousand dollars. I trust the latter course will be adopted. MARLBOROUGH and WELLINGTON added no territories nor revenues to their country, nothing but fame and debt; yet they received as a spontaneous expression of national gratitude princely estates and magnificent incomes. CALIFORNIA SENATORS.

It would not very greatly surprise me should Gov. BIGLER, of California, execute the purpose of calling an extra session of the old Legislature for the purpose of electing two Senators in place of GWIN and WELLER. The only consideration which renders the statements respecting his determination, brought out by the last steamer, doubtful, is, that this same Legislature would, probably, be as unable to agree upon candidates for these honors as they were before, and that the crime of failure would be added to the scandal of the original conception. Senator GWIN's letters, in which he enters fully into the politics of the State, make no mention of such a project. This is not conclusive, however, against the truth of the rumor; because, if the scheme be executed at all, it will be in the style of a *coup de main*, as sudden in its performance as unscrupulous in design.

Dr. GWIN is of opinion that should he proceed to Washington to claim a seat under his plurality election, the Know-Nothings would not go into an election for the purpose of superseding him, but he says that he does not wish to raise the question.

BENTON'S ACCOUNT OF VAN BUREN'S DEFEAT.

Mr. BENTON's chapter, in his second volume of political memoirs, upon the causes of the defeat of Mr. VAN BUREN is read with much interest by the survivors of the actors in those struggles. The veteran annalist charges that Mr. GILMER, Mr. TYLER's Secretary of the Navy, set the ball in motion which crushed out the Magician of Kinderhook, and that the prejudices and stupidity of Gen. JACKSON were successfully wrought upon to complete the intrigue. Both these Democratic leaders are dead, and cannot give their version of the story; but it may be assumed as undeniable that these circumstances cited by BENTON, as the causes of VAN BUREN's extinction, were only mere incidents and effects of other events larger in their character and more permanent in their influence. Mr. VAN BUREN was himself an intriguer, and fell a victim rather to his evil genius than his simplicity. The South demanded his sacrifice, and General CASS, and not General JACKSON, was the instrument which the South selected for his humiliation. It is true that VAN BUREN was enabled to repay the blow and to lay out General CASS four years after, but the prostration of his enemy did not resuscitate himself.

But while Old Bullion is thus raking up his political experiences, why does not Mr. E. K. COLLINS, of New-York, give us his? It has been stated that it was COLLINS and not GILMER who pulled the wires for VAN BUREN's downfall. He it was who sat in a parlor of BARNUM's hotel and laid the plans which elevated Mr. POLK first to the head of the Democratic Party, and next to the head of the Administration. An account of these transactions from the pen of Mr. COLLINS would equal in interest, and perhaps surpass in authenticity, the sketches of Mr. BENTON, graphic as they are. AQUIDAY.

The President's Decision in Regard to General Scott's Back Pay.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 20, 1855.

SIR: I return herewith the various papers submitted to me on the 17th instant, for my decision in relation to the claim of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT for pay and allowances, under the resolution of February 16, 1855. In the adjustment of the account, let it be assumed that, so far as pay and emoluments are concerned, the 5th section of the act of May 15, 1826, either was neither repealed, (though it may have been modified,) or if repealed, was revived by the resolution of Feb. 16, 1855, and is now in force.

2. That the resolution is retroactive in its operation.

3. The extent and manner of its operation are to be determined by the "mode already provided for in subordinate grades;" in other words, "by extending by analogy the laws determining command in the lower grades." Brevet Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT, is, therefore, entitled to the pay and allowances of his brevet rank since March 29, 1847, during such period in time of peace as he may have been on duty as commanding general of the army, and at all times when on service in the field with a command of not less than eight regiments.

4. Brevet Lieut.-Gen. Scott's pay and allowances must be computed for one grade. He cannot at the same time draw allowances for two.

5. If the provision of the 5th section was never repealed, it remained on the statute-book, subject to amendatory provisions. If, having been repealed, it was revived by the resolution of February, 1855, any amendatory or explanatory provisions would attach to it. Two statutes apply to the case—that of July 22, 1813, and that of March 3, 1845.

The phrase "all officers," and that of "general officers," in the laws last referred to, each includes a lieutenant-general by universality, and they modify the pre-existing laws as to his forage, whether that law be taken as now in force by non-repeal or by revival.

Therefore, in time of peace, he is limited to $24 per month for forage.

6. The number of horses for which a general officer may draw forage during service in the field is not fixed by statute, but by regulation. In relation to a lieutenant-general there is no regulation but for the present, and for this case I establish the number at seven.

As to rations, the act of 1798 allows forty per day, "or money in lieu thereof, at the current price." "Current price" means the price at the time the claim of allowance arises, and that during the period in question was twenty cents per ration by statute.

No existing statute makes any provision for the allowance of double rations in this case. No existing regulation authorizes it, and I make none. The act of 1842, coupled with that of 1797, and that of March, 1802, it is obvious, from a careful examination, does not tend to modify or change this result, which, consequently, will be two hundred and forty dollars per month for rations.

8. Nothing is said as to servants in the act of 1798. At that time this must have been the subject of regulation, and the lieutenant-general would have been entitled to such number as might be prescribed by the War Department, in virtue of subsisting acts of Congress. (Opinion of Attorney-General WIRT, June 30, 1831.) The power of the President to make regulations upon the subject in the absence of any statutes, and the validity of any such regulation so made by him, are expressly recognized by the act approved July 6, 1812. When, by the act of 1816, officers were forbidden to employ soldiers as servants, four waiters were allowed to a major-general.

The archives of the War Department are known to be imperfect, in consequence of destruction by fire; but even if the records do not show what number of servants the lieutenant-general was entitled to, it is just to presume, in the absence of such evidence, that the number could not have been less than that afterwards allowed to a major-general by statute, and I therefore establish that as the number to be recognized in this case. The power to establish such a regulation is not only clearly implied in the act of 1812, above referred to, but also in the act approved April 24, 1816.

9. As to fuel and quarters, I do not propose to make any decision at present, other than to direct that the accounts of Brevet Lieutenant-General SCOTT, in that respect, be settled upon the existing law and regulations fixing the pay and emoluments of a major-general. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, Secretary of War,
Washington, D. C.

Statement of Lieutenant-General Scott's account, as settled by the War Department, in accordance with the decision of the President.

Pay for General Scott from 29th March, 1847, to 31st of August, 1848—17 months, 3 days, at $50 per month	$875 00
Pay from 16th May, 1849, to 30th September, 1855—76 months, 22 days, at $50 per month	3,836 67
Subsistence from 29th March, 1847, to 31st of August, 1848—522 days—10 rations per day—5,220 rations, at 20 cents	1,044 00
Subsistence from 16th May, 1849, to 30th September, 1855—2,335 days—10 rations per day—23,350 rations, at 20 cents	4,670 00
Difference between pay, &c., of lieutenant-general and major-general	$10,405 67

A Tempest in a Teapot—Reply of Mrs. Estelle A. Lewis to Mrs. E. Oakes Smith.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am surprised at Mrs. SMITH's literal construction of the import of my letter in your paper of yesterday. Nothing but a consciousness, on her part, of some circumstance, holding in itself "indecency" and "pitch," (from which all should shrink,) and which was unknown to me, could have led to such an interpretation.

My letter was a fair and becoming reply to the low and unprovoked attack on me in the TIMES of Nov. 1. In that article I was called a *thief*, without the prefix *literary*, and was introduced to "bantling," which I used as a whip over the shoulders of its *chaperon*. The "Billingsgate" epithets used in Mrs. SMITH's letter of this morning go to confirm my opinion that she instigated that *very learned paragraph*. She, seeing me, as she supposed, bearing off her adopted "bantling," stepped behind her champions and said: "Cry thief!—fire at her!" They cried—they fired—and if, in the return shot, a ball, glancing, struck the venerable lady, *'tis not courageous that she set up a whining about it.*

The sonnet, *as a sonnet*, has little merit. I quoted it, or intended to quote it, because it illustrated my subject, and I had not the time to write a better one. *But I will write it.* My MS. of the Powers' sketch went to the printer unread by me. I did not read the proof, nor the article after published in Graham, nor the critique in the Times—whereby the omission of the four little points usually put as a guide-board on the front of such "bantlings," to keep them on the right road, escaped my eye, and brought down on me the hue-and-cry of the whole smithy tribe, and the smithy champions. I pity them.

"I hoped it was a mistake," says the venerable lady. She knew it was a mistake, and why did she not say at once that the quotation marks had been omitted by some one, and she would like to know who? This was all that the case demanded. But instead of this course, she caused scurrilous and slanderous articles to be published in the different papers in my absence from the City;—cut them out and sent them in her own letters to my publishers. This was lady-like!

Mrs. SMITH cannot understand my allusion to Mr. HOFFMAN. I am sorry for the dullness of her comprehension. The soil of her brain must be getting sterile. I simply said that Mr. C. F. HOFFMAN was the author of the Sonnet. I say it still. I shall continue to say it, because my mind cannot set aside its evidence.

I do not regard Mr. HOFFMAN with that "tenderness" of which Mrs. SMITH speaks in her letter of this morning; but no one can feel a deeper, purer, holier sympathy for him in his misfortune; none a more profound regret for the eclipse of his fine genius. If the blood in my veins could wash the film from his mental vision, it should be drawn.

It was easy for Mrs. SMITH to send the sonnet to Mr. POWERS in her own hand-writing. She did send it, no doubt, and received a reply, very gratifying to her vanity.

That Mrs. SMITH should get up such a hue-and-cry about the omission of the quotation points to fourteen lines of rhyme, copied into a prose article of five or six magazine pages, argues her bad taste and her great love of newspaper notoriety. By it, she has advertised the receipt of a letter from Mr. POWERS, and that she has "spoons." (new ones, no doubt.) Her object is gained.

I hold her accusation of the intent to appropriate her adopted rhymes, as far below contempt, as I do her poetical calibre. I fear the lady's head is a little turned on the subject of her self-importance.

ESTELLE A. LEWIS.

No. 133 DEAN-STREET, BROOKLYN, Nov. 3.

Seizure of the Bark Amelia by the Haytien Government—Mr. Oakesmith's Explanation.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I have hitherto refrained from giving publicity to the very questionable position assumed by Mr. JOSEPH N. LEWIS, United States Commercial Agent at Port-au-Prince, in causing the seizure of the American bark *Amelia* as a "piratical craft," (I use his own words to me,) more especially as the circumstances connected with the seizure reflected upon him, in my opinion, to say the least, in the most unfavorable light as an official, and, I regret also to say, in regard to those attributes of good faith and courtesy generally considered essential to the representative abroad of an enlightened nation. The publicity given, however, in your journal, to the official communication, said to be *signed* by Mr. LEWIS, and addressed to his Honor the Mayor of this City, has relieved me from any further feelings of delicacy, and I now beg the favor of an insertion in your columns of the annexed copy of my letter, addressed to Hon. W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State, explanatory of the affair.

I will also add that, at the time of the seizure of the *Amelia*, I was, by the express invitation of Mr. LEWIS, an inmate of his house, *and dined with him at his own table*, the day of his having caused the seizure to be made. I was entirely unconscious *at that very time the Haytien Government had its orders to seize the vessel*, nor did I learn or suspect any such act until after leaving his house. I accidentally met the Governor of the city at the Port-Office, who, much to my surprise, ordered me, in *very peremptory terms, to bring the vessel* into the inner harbor, without indicating any authority for such an order. I naturally suspected a lack of good faith, on the part of the Haytien Government, but was greatly shocked to learn, subsequently, that one representing my own Government had, by this course, proved himself guilty of what is considered a crime, even among uncivilized people—"*treachery to a guest.*"

SIDNEY OAKESMITH.

Mr. Oakesmith to Secretary Marcy.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 20, 1855.

To Hon. William L. Marcy, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C.

SIR: You have probably received ere this date dispatches from Mr. JOSEPH N. LEWIS, at Port-au-Prince, in reference to the seizure of the bark *Amelia*. I was on board of said bark in the capacity of supercargo, and in the absence of my brother, Mr. A. OAKESMITH, the owner of the *Amelia*, I think it proper to make a plain brief statement of the case to you.

I should have come to Washington immediately with the necessary documents to make the statement in person, but severe indisposition since my return to New-York has rendered that impracticable at present.

I went in the *Amelia* under the direction of my brother to Port-au-Prince, to endeavor to effect a sale of her cargo, which consisted mostly of arms and ammunition. On arriving at Port-au-Prince I went on shore and obtained a special permit from the Emperor for my vessel to remain at anchor without entering at the Custom House, for the purpose of entering into a negotiation with his Imperial Majesty for a sale of the cargo.

The Emperor directed samples of the cargo to be brought on shore for his examination, which was done. After several days of negotiation and examination, we had nearly agreed on the terms of sale.

Finally the Emperor declined to agree to the terms, because the cargo contained too small a proportion of "flint muskets," that being the kind of arms he most wanted.

During all this time whatever obstacles Mr. LEWIS may have *secretly thrown in the way* to break up the sale, he *openly* treated me with that attention and kindness due from an American official placed at a foreign port to *protect the interests of his countrymen.*

When the negotiations failed, the Emperor gave permission for the *Amelia* to sail without the Custom House formalities, and of course without charges. *Then* Mr. LEWIS stepped forward, *and in the name of his Government* called upon the authorities of the place to aid him in seizing the *Amelia as a piratical craft.*

A file of native soldiers was sent on board, who took possession of the vessel.

In proceeding to change the position of the vessel they run her on shore, where she remained some *twenty-four hours* in great danger of being lost. The mate being on board, he hoisted the colors *half-mast, Union down.* The soldiers immediately ordered him to take it down, and, on his refusal, *hauled it down themselves.*

The vessel was got off and brought to an anchor, but she undoubtedly received damage, as she leaked badly when I left.

I made out my protest against this whole proceeding, *but Mr. Lewis refused to receive it;* and I was obliged to get my protest legally certified by the British Consul, whose remarks concerning the affair it would be out of place for me to repeat here.

Mr. LEWIS, having seized the "*piratical craft,*" *a dull-sailing* merchant vessel, carrying *four sailors*, besides the captain and his wife and mate, sent the pirates home in other vessels to Boston and New-York as "returning seamen."

He first, however, endeavored to induce one of them to remain with him in the capacity of clerk in his office, as one of the men informed me. As this was a good, honest *American seaman*, I have no doubt, if he had taken the situation, that *American interests* would have been better served and cared for, than they are by the *foreign clerk* who now transacts most of the business in Mr. LEWIS' office.

The eminent counsel whom I have consulted, after examining the evidence I have taken care to lay before them, assure me that the *Amelia* has not been within the legal reach of Mr. LEWIS.

The damages to vessel and cargo, if long detained in her present situation, must be very great, if they do not amount to a total loss. Under these circumstances, as I am not able at present to come to Washington, may I ask the favor of a reply to this at your earliest convenience, informing me what view you take of the matter, what the Government will do, or what will be expected, or be desired to be done by the owner of the *Amelia* or his agent.

With respectful consideration, your obedient servant, SIDNEY OAKSMITH.

Dreadful Explosion on the Central Railroad, Ga.

From the Savannah Republican, Nov. 2.

We regret to record a frightful disaster that occurred on the Central Railroad, near station 12¾, about 2 o'clock P. M., Wednesday last. We have taken special pains to get the facts, and the following statement may be relied on. The engine *Maryland*, attached to sixteen cars, and on her downward trip, stopped at the station above-named, for wood and water. Soon after starting again, her boiler exploded with a terrible crash, killing instantly the engineer and fireman, and seriously scalding the breakman on the tender. The road in the immediate neighborhood of the accident was torn up for some one hundred yards, and several cars damaged,—to what extent we have been unable to learn. The locomotive was thrown forward at least one hundred feet from the point where the explosion occurred, and landed crosswise on the track. It is said to be a complete wreck, though built of the best material, and perfectly sound before the accident. It was manufactured by BALDWIN of Philadelphia, and has been in the service of the road about four years.

The engineman, whose name was KELLY, was found lying by the side of the locomotive: while the fireman, Mr. BARNS, was blown high in the air, and fell about two hundred yards in advance of the train. The name of the brakeman, we learn, is MICHAEL SHENAHAN; though severely injured, hopes are entertained for his recovery. He was also blown up and lodged on the third freight car from the tender.

From the most reliable information we could gather, it would appear that this frightful accident was caused by the carelessness of the engineman, in allowing the water in the boiler to become exhausted and then turning in a stream of cold water upon a highly heated surface. He has paid the penalty with his life. The loss to the Company is estimated at some $6,000.

THE POLITICAL WAR.

John Van Buren's Bombardment of the Evening Post.

MY DEAR SIR: The course of the New-York *Evening Post* in reference to the present canvass has caused me unaffected pain. It obviously desires to elect the Republican Ticket, and for that purpose has studiously misrepresented the proceedings of our Convention, the platform which it laid down, the position of the candidates it presented, and the conduct and character of those who advocate both. My personal relations with the editor of the *Post* made it important, in my judgment, that the public should be apprized that the *Post* and myself were politically opposed. For this purpose, I addressed a note to the editor, stating this fact, which they were good enough to publish. But at the same time they expressly refused to admit the fact. Their subsequent neglect to take any position, and your note, oblige me to define my personal relations with them. The *Evening Post* has falsely represented my conduct in the following particulars. It represented me as "permitting the Syracuse Convention, of which I was a member, to give its approval of the Kansas-Nebraska bill." This is false. No such proposition came before the Convention. I have already stated and you are aware, that there were disorderly proceedings in the room, which might be supposed to have this object in view, but they were promptly put down by the upright and intelligent chairman, Mr. ROBERT KELLY, of New-York.

They falsely represented me as "drugging" the delegates, and leading them to believe that this was simply a State election, and doing this at the suggestion of the National Administration at Washington. I drugged no delegates. I fearlessly refer you to our gallant and accomplished friend, Gen. NYE, who is now stumping the State in behalf of the Maine Law, to know whether he got any liquor from me. He stated, at the Tabernacle, that he was anxious to hear the sound of my "clarion voice," but it has not yet reached him. If you see him, ask this question. I did nothing in the Convention, at the suggestion, directly or indirectly, of the President or his Administration—not even of JOHN COCHRANE. The *Evening Post* falsely represents me as making a "simply ludicrous proposal" to improve the present opportunity to restore a sound financial system in this State. The constitution and laws make this a State election, and it is their proposal and not mine, which affords the opportunity of restoring a sound financial system in this State. These three falsehoods are contained in the *Evening Post* of Oct. 9. Since that time, they have published my remarks at Oswego, with a caption of two lines, to this effect: "JOHN VAN BUREN's apology for the equivocal attitude of the Syracuse Convention."

To those who do not read the speech these two lines convey two falsehoods. The Syracuse Convention did not assume "an equivocal attitude," and of course I did not apologise for it. The platform laid down by the Syracuse Convention was, in my judgment, a glorious declaration of Democratic principles.

You now inform me that the *Evening Post* presents me in the scandalous attitude of acting earnestly in a political canvass in opposition to the views and wishes of one whose experience and judgment, however unappreciated by others, must necessarily carry with them implicit obedience on my part; and, to do so, drags into the canvass a gentleman who has not, for many years, with his own consent, taken any part in the political controversies of the day. The purpose of my father, if he lives till next Tuesday, to vote the entire Democratic ticket, at the head of which you stand, has never been concealed from his friends from the day the nominations were made.

If the editors of the *Evening Post* have enjoyed any intimacy with him since that time, and have inquired of him what his purpose was, they undoubtedly know the fact. I think he told me that as had mentioned this purpose to you some time since in New-York. He has always desired me to declare it to everybody that inquired upon the subject, but not unnecessarily to obtrude it upon the public. I stated this fact to Mr. PRESTON KING, at Ogdensburg, on the 18th of last month. I will only add that the editors of the *Evening Post* affect to doubt my truth and sincerity. They labor to convey the same doubt to the minds of their readers, while at the same time they leave the public to infer that they are personal friends and decline to take a position of political hostility. It is singular that those who cannot doubt the sincerity of my hostility, should be so extremely distrustful of the sincerity of my support.

It pains me greatly to be obliged, in order to do what I consider full justice to the faithful and distinguished Democrats who were presented for the suffrages of the people by the Democratic Convention, and to maintain my own ability to advocate their cause successfully, to defend myself against the assaults of the *Post*. And now to give to that

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

In consequence of the election, there will be no proceedings at the Civil or Criminal Courts this day.

WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT, SPECIAL TERM.—Nos. 273, 31, 376; 382, 406 to 417, 130.

SUPERIOR COURT, GENERAL TERM.—Nos. 6, 22, 27, 46; 60, 55, 210, 235, 50, 60, 61, 62 to 66.

COMMON PLEAS COURT.—Nos. 330, 549, 624, 674, 680, 695, 695, 697, 698, 200, 901, 684, 362, 492, 378, 887½, 88, 317, 697 to 701, 703, 704, 705, 707, 713, 714, 716.

Indictments—Presentment.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 5.
Before Judge Nelson.

The Grand Jury came into Court this morning and brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *William F. Martin*—This was an indictment against the defendant for fitting out the brig *Horatio*, from this port as a slaver, in Nov., 1854.

The United States vs. *Rodolph E. Lacala*—An indictment for the same offence.

The United States vs. *George B. Austin*—An indictment for an assault with a dangerous weapon upon one of the crew of the ship *Cultivator*, of which the defendant was master.

The United States vs. *Henry M. Brewer*—An indictment for inflicting cruel and unusual punishment upon one of the crew of the ship *Tempest*.

The United States vs. *Henry Wilson, John Burns, and Thomas Owens*—An indictment against three of the crew of the ship *Carolus Magnus*, for an endeavor to make a revolt on board her.

The United States vs. *James Kelly, Terence Byrnes, John Brown, and John Smith*—An indictment against several of the crew of the ship *Australia* for a like offence.

The United States vs. *Edward Livesey, William Thompson, John Townly and Thomas Loftus*—An indictment for the same offence against some of the crew of the ship *Constantine*.

The United States vs. *Thomas Owens*—An indictment for larceny in stealing a pistol on board the ship *Carolus Magnus*.

EXCESS OF PASSENGERS—MODE OF MEASUREMENT.

The following document was also handed in with the indictments:

The Grand Jury having taken very conclusive testimony on the subject, are of the opinion that in establishing the height or space between decks in ships or vessels, the measurement should be made from the upper surface of the lower deck to the bottom or lower surface of the deck above without reference to the beams supporting the deck, or any intermediate timbers of support between the beams. They, therefore, dismiss all the cases brought before them differing from the above mode of measurement.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Foreman.

CHAS. DAVIS, Secretary.
The Grand Jury then retired.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

Ross vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company*—In this suit, the evidence in behalf of the plaintiff was closed this morning, and Mr. Whiting began to open the case for the defence.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

HEAVY ROBBERY ON THE HIGH SEAS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.

At an early hour yesterday morning Deputy Marshal Van Houton, after an arduous chase, succeeded in arresting Henry S. Vaughan, the carpenter of the steamship *Sonora*, who stands charged with stealing a large amount of specie and ingots of gold from that vessel. The amount missed was $27,000, but after a careful search $14,000 worth was found hid away in the vessel. The prisoner, who protests his innocence, was taken before Hon. Mr. BETTS, U. S. C., &c., and held to bail in $16,000.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

The Court met to take up the argument calendar, but it was soon ascertained that Counsel were not prepared to proceed in any case.

Judge INGRAHAM said the Court would adjourn to Friday, by which time, as the excitement attendant on the election would be over, that gentleman would be ready to go on with the business set down on the Calendar.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets. *Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

ASHES—Are in slack request at former rates, the sales since our last including only about 40 bbls. at $7 50@$7 56½ for Pearls, and $6 87½@$6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is very quiet and languid. An auction sale of Rio is to occur to-morrow. The announcement thereof has operated as a check upon transactions. Sales were reported to-day of only small lots of Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; Laguayra at 11¼c.@11½c.; and St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market is tolerably active, but prices are lower and somewhat irregular. We heard of sales of 1,800 bales, mostly at figures indicative of a decline of ¼c.@½c. ₱ lb. from the range current previous to the receipt of the *Baltic*'s news. This reduction is unsatisfactory to some of the heaviest purchasers, who refuse to buy, unless where they get a concession of fully ¼c. ₱ lb., which factors generally are indisposed to grant.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty active demand, partly for export, but mainly for home use, to fill contracts, and on speculation; yet, being more freely offered, they favor buyers. The sales since our last add up about 19,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range;

Ordinary State	$9 12½@$9 18¾
Straight State	9 18¾@ 9 25
Favorite and Extra State	9 25 @ 9 37½
Mixed Western	9 12½@ 9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 25 @ 9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 18¾@ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 50 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 37½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50 @ 9 75
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 25

Towards the close, buyers were reluctant to pay even our lowest figures for common and medium kinds, while owners manifested no inclination to dispose of their supplies at any further reduction in price. Canadian was purchased to the extent of about 450 bbls., superfine to best extra at $9 25@$10 25 ₱ bbl., showing a quiet but steady market. Southern is less sought after, but it rules firm, with sales of 1,800 bbls. mixed to fancy, and extra, at $9 93½@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is inactive and depressed, at $6 87½@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, at $4 6¾@$4 68¾ for Jersey, and $4 81¼@$4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwh at Flour is retailing at $3 87½@ $3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in moderate demand for home use, but is in slack request for export, and with a heavier stock offering, prices are easier and irregular. The sales since our last embrace about 49,000 bushels, including Canadian white, at $2 25@$2 27; Western red, at $1 95@$2 05; and Southern do., part at $2 05@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Rye is brisk and buoyant, with sales of 22,000 bushels at from $1 20@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Barley is inactive and nominal, at $1 22@ $1 35 ₱ bushel. Oats are plentier and rather cheaper,—State and Western being now procurable at 45c.@47c., and 48c.@49c., respectively, ₱ bushel. The former are the most abundant. Prime parcels of Western are out of market. Corn is more freely offered than it is inquired for. Hence, it is on the decline. The sales since our last, comprise about 61,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 92c.@96c.,—but including some round yellow, at 99c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—Is in better request, especially for shipment. 1,000 bales River were taken to-day at 70c.@75c. for shipping parcels, and 87½c.@95c. for retail lots, ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is moderate.

HOPS—New are in fair supply and demand, at 10c. @14c. ₱ lb. Old unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy. Small lots bring $35@$36, usual terms, ₱ ton, but for whole parcels, no such rates could be procured. We have heard of no important movements in other kinds.

LATHE—The supply is hardly equal to the requirements of buyers. Prices are well maintained.

LEAD—The market remains quiet—quotations are nominally unaltered.

LIME—A better inquiry prevails for Rockland, at Saturday's figures.

MOLASSES—There is not much offering, but buyers are reluctant to operate, and we can learn of only a few retail transactions at old prices.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is still quoted at $4 ₱ 280 lbs., with a limited stock and fair inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is selling slowly at 45¾c.@46c. ₱ gallon. It is pretty freely offered at these rates. Tar has not varied. Pitch is quiet and somewhat nominal. Common Resin is but sparingly dealt in at $1 65@$1 67½ ₱ 310 lbs. delivered. The stock is on the increase.

OIL-CAKE—Is rather scarce and quiet, but very stiffly held.

OILS—Crude is quoted at 80c.@81c. for Whale, and $1 75 for Sperm, ₱ gallon, but there is not much doing at these figures. Refined exhibits no alteration of importance. Red Oil is quiet and somewhat nominal. Palm is dull and unchanged. Olive is in request and is steady in price. Linseed is selling in small lots at 90c.@91c. ₱ gallon. The demand is quite spiritless. Large parcels are not sought after, and would not bring, if pressed on the market, anything near our quotations. Lard Oil remains as last noticed.

PLASTER PARIS—A fair inquiry exists for this article at unchanged rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is moderately active and steady, with sales since our last of nearly 1,000 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@ $22 75 for Mess, and $21@21 25 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is brisker, but not dearer, sales having transpired of 700 bbls. fair to prime at 11¾c.@12c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 275 bbls. at $9@$10 for Country Prime; $13 @$14 for do. Mess; $15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $10 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales at from $10@$12 ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9c. @ 10c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We have to report sales of 150 tierces at 4¾ @ 5c 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales of 150 boxes Castile were reported, at 11c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Parties disagree about prices, and business is devoid of animation. Small sales were reported of Cuba at 5¾c.@6¼c.; and of New Orleans at 6¾c. ₱ lb. Otherwise, no transactions transpired.

TALLOW—We heard that 8,000 lbs. prime found buyers at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

WHALEBONE—There have been 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought at 40c.@40½c. ₱ gallon, a material reduction in value.

FREIGHTS—More activity was apparent and rates were less infirm, though still a little irregular. For Liverpool, Cotton was quoted at ¼d. ₱ lb., and Flour at 3s. 6d.@4s. ₱ bbl., while there were engagements reported of nearly 35,000 bushels Grain, mostly at 10d.@10¾d.; and 1,400 boxes Cheese, at from 35s.@ 45s. ₱ ton. For London, the shipments embraced some Bone at ¾d. ₱ lb.; 600 tcs. Beef at 6s. 6d.; some Naval Stores at 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; and heavy goods, at 45s.@50s. ₱ ton. Flour was at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.; and Grain at 10d.@14d. ₱ bushel. For Havre, a moderate business was transacted, including Cotton at 7-16 ₱ lb.; Flour, at $1 ₱ bbl.; Grain, at 25c. ₱ bushel; Provisions, at $1 25 ₱ bbl.; and Rice, at $12 ₱ ton. For other ports we have nothing particularly new to report.

Duties on Importations into Canada.

At the last term of the Court of Queen's Bench, in Canada East, it was decided "that, upon importation of goods from a foreign country into Canada, duty may be charged on such goods, either on their value at the time of purchase of the same, or upon their value at the time of import, on the contingency of a rise in the interval." An appeal has been taken from this decision to the Privy Council.

Milwaukee Breadstuff Trade.

The exports of Breadstuffs from Milwaukee, during the month of October, comprised 23,543 bbls. Flour, 613,461 bushels Wheat, 20,062 bushels Barley, 8,867 bushels Rye, 547 bushels Corn, and 193 bushels Oats.

Wheat Exported from Savannah.

Week before last a shipment of about 2,000 bushels Wheat was made from Savannah for Liverpool,—said to be first lot ever exported direct from that port to any European port.

POLITICAL.

STATE POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.

For Secretary of State,
PRESTON KING.....of St. Lawrence.
For Comptroller,
JAMES M. COOK.....of Saratoga.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
GEORGE GEDDES.....of Onondaga.
For Attorney-General,
ABIJAH MANN, Jr.....of Queens.
For State Treasurer,
ALEX. B. WILLIAMS.....of Wayne.
For Canal Commissioner,
DANIEL H. BISSELL.....of Livingston.
For State Prison Inspector,
WESLEY BAILEY.....of Oneida.
For Judges of Court of Appeals,
BRADFORD R. WOOD.....of Albany (full term.)
JOSEPH MULLIN.....of Jefferson (short term.)

CITY AND COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
For Sheriff,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
For County Clerk,
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
For Coroners,
Dr. ALANSON S. JONES,
Dr. JOHN IVES,
Dr. ALONZO S. BALL,
CHARLES MISSING.
For Street Commissioner,
JAMES DEWEY.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JACOB L. DODGE.
For City Inspector,
Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For Counsel to Corporation,
WM. CURTIS NOYES.
For Governor of Almshouse,
ROE LOCKWOOD.
For Justice of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES,
CHARLES A. PEABODY, *to fill a vacancy.*
For Justices of Superior Court,
MURRY HOFFMAN
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge Common Pleas,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
For Justice Marine Court,
CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

Election: Tuesday, Nov. 6.

MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 3, 1855.—The Committee have had under consideration the various nominations for Aldermen and Councilmen, throughout the City, and respectfully recommend the following list to the suffrages of their fellow citizens:

Those in SMALL CAPITALS are PROVEN men—Intelligent, faithful and efficient. *They should be vigorously supported.*

Those in *Italics* are new candidates, but are vouched for by responsible parties, as favorable to an honest and economical administration of public affairs.

Those in ROMAN are not so well known to the Committee, but are believed to be in every case preferable to their opponents in the same District.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.

H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

3d Ward—	4th Dist.	*Nicholas Ludlam*, Councilman.
4th Ward—	8th Dist.	*John Baulch*, Councilman.
7th Ward—	14th Dist.	Wm. M. Haydock, Councilman.
	15th Dist.	Robert M. Poor, Councilman.
	16th Dist.	Wm. A. Haggarty, Councilman.
8th Ward—		WILLIAM TUCKER, Alderman.
	17th Dist.	*Jonas P. Phillips*, Councilman.
	18th Dist.	*James E. Colgrove*, Councilman.
	19th Dist.	*Wm. Bogert*, Councilman.
	20th Dist.	*Ledyard Avery*, Councilman.
9th Ward—	21st Dist.	Samuel Inslee, Councilman.
	22d Dist.	Charles S. Wright, Councilman.
	23d Dist.	Richard P. Clark, Councilman.
	24th Dist.	Wm. A. Forster, Councilman.
10th Ward—		*David Miller*, Alderman.
	7th Dist.	*Samuel C. Seaman*, Councilman.
	5th Dist.	*Henry Moore, Jr.*, Councilman.
	27th Dist.	*John W. Farmer*, Councilman.
11th Ward—	30th Dist.	THOMAS PRENTIS, Councilman.
	31st Dist.	George H. Raymond, Councilman.
	32d Dist.	*John W. Smithfelt*, Councilman.
12th Ward—		Daniel F. Tiemann, Alderman.
13th Ward—	33d Dist.	William Flood, Councilman.
	34th Dist.	Joseph T. Dill, Councilman.
	35th Dist.	James A. Flack, Councilman.
15th Ward—	39th Dist.	*John H. Brady*, Councilman.
	40th Dist.	Otis D Swan, Councilman.
	41st Dist.	*Charles E. Appleby*, Councilman.
16th Ward—		Samuel Delamater, Alderman.
	42d Dist.	Henry Jenkins, Councilman.
	43d Dist.	Augustus C. Boorem, Councilman.
	44th Dist.	William H. Bull, Councilman.
	45th Dist.	Edward Westervelt, Councilman.
17th Ward—	46th Dist.	*George Jeremiah*, Councilman.
	47th Dist.	*Fred. C. Wimer*, Councilman.
	48th Dist.	William Truslow, Councilman.
	50th Dist.	*D. T. McFarland*, Councilman.
18th Ward—		Fred. E. Mather, Alderman.
	56th Dist.	Wm. H. Baxter, Councilman.
	57th Dist.	*S. Wier Roosevelt*, Councilman.
19th Ward—	58th Dist.	*Bryan McCahill*, Councilman.
20th Ward—	52d Dist.	John V. Gridley, Councilman.
	53d Dist.	Charles G. Parker, Councilman.
21st Ward—	54th Dist.	John Wemer, Councilman.
	55th Dist.	Chas. H. Haswell, Councilman.

TAMMANY HALL—DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATIONS—Opposed to the Know-Nothings—Opposed to the Maine Law and other Prohibitory Liquor Laws—Opposed to the Black Republican Seward Whig Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

Secretary of State	ISAAC T. HATCH.
Comptroller	LEMUEL STETSON.
State Treasurer	ARIEL S. THURSTON.
Canal Commissioner	CURTIS HAWLEY.
State Prison Inspector	PATRICK H. AGAN.
Attorney General	SAMUEL J. TILDEN.
State Engineer & Surveyor	JOHN R. JERVIS.

CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLETT.
County Clerk	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
Street Commissioner	SAMUEL ALLEN.
Commissioner of Repairs & Supplies	NATHANIEL S. SELAH.
Counsel to the Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
City Inspector	THOS. R. DOWNING.
Governor of the Almshouse	PATRICK G. MALONEY.
Coroners	EDWARD D. CONNERY WILLIAM O'DONNELL JOSEPH HEINE. ROBERT GAMBLE.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges Court of Appeals—Long term.	SAMUEL L. SELDEN.
Short term.	NICHOLS HILL, Jr.
Justices of Supreme Court.	JAMES R. WHITING.
To fill vacancy.	HENRY HILTON.
Justices of Superior Court	MICHAEL UHOEFFER HENRY NICOLL.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	DAVID O'KEEFE, Jr.
	ROBERT KELLY.

Chairman Dem. Repub. General Committee.
JAMES L. BENEDICT, } Secretaries.
ALBERT CHANCELLER, }

WORKINGMEN'S NOMINATIONS.—CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk	GEORGE E. SHERWOOD.
Coroners	JOHN IVES. ROBERT GAMBLE. CHARLES MISSING. WM. O'DONNELL.
Comptroller	PHILIP W. ENGS.
Street Commissioner	JAMES DEWOOD.
Sup't Repairs and Supplies	JACOB L. DODGE.
City Inspector	CHRIS. W. SCHAFFER.
Corporation Counsel	THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
Governor of the Almshouse	WM. H. ALBERTSON.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges of Court of Appeals—Long Term.)	SAM'L L. SELDEN,
Short Term.)	JOSEPH MULLIN.
Justices of Supreme Court—	EDWARD P. COWLES. (Long Term.) CHAS. A. PEABODY. (To fill a Vacancy.)
Judges of Superior Court—	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Court of Com. Pleas—	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—	CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.

By order of the Workingmen's Provisional Committee,
Cooper House.
DENNIS McLAUGHLIN, } Vice Chairmen.
WILLIAM S. GREGORY, }
JACOB B. BLAUGHT, } Secretaries.
D. C. HENDERSON, }

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION—THEODORE R. TOMLINSON.—His name is a sufficient guarantee for the faithful performance of the duties of the above office, to entitle him to the suffrage of all well-thinking men.

POLITICAL.

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
THIRD AND SIXTH WARDS.

REGULAR WHIG NOMINATION.

FOR ASSEMBLY
PIERRE C. VAN WYCK.

DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller—ROBERT T. HAWS.
Sheriff—WILLIAM S. DUKE.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—I. L. DODGE.
County Clerk—GEO. F. SHERWOOD.
Street Commissioner—JAS. DEWEY.
Counsel to Corporation—THEO. E. TOMLINSON.
City Inspector—CHRISTIAN W. SCHAEFER.
Governor of Almshouse—WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners—Dr. JOHN IVES, CHARLES MISSING, Dr. FREDERICK W. PERRY, Dr. SAMUEL A. HILLS.
Justice of Supreme Court—EDWARD P. COWLES.
Justices of Superior Court—LEWIS B. WOODRUFF, MURRY HOFFMAN.
Judge of Common Pleas—CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Justice of Marine Court—CHAS. E. BIRDSALL.
By order of the Whig General Committee.
WILLIAM HALL, Chairman.

TAX REFORM WITHOUT FANATICISM—REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

Comptroller	JOHN S. GILS.
Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLET.
County Clerk	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Street Commissioner	SAMUEL ALLEN.
Commissioner Repairs and Supplies	NAT. SELAH.
City Inspector	GEORGE W. MORTON.
Counsel to Corporation	JOHN B. HASKIN.
Governor of Almshouse	WM. H. ALBERTSON.
Coroners	FREDERICK W. PERRY, SAMUEL A. HILL, JOHN WITHERELL, JOHN IVES.

JUDICIARY.

Judge Supreme Court	EDWARD P. COWLES.
Judges Superior Court	MURRAY HOFFMAN, JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Judge Marine Court	CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

MUNICIPAL REFORM NOMINATIONS.—

Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk	DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff	JAMES C. WILLET.
Street Commissioner	DANIEL EWEN.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies	JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
City Inspector	JOHN H. GRISCOM, M. D.
Counsel to Corporation	LORENZO B. SHEPARD.
Governor of Almshouse	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners	ALANSON S. JONES, M. D. FREDERICK W. PERRY. H. N. WILHELM. EDWARD D. CONNERY.
Justice Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court.	MURRAY HOFFMAN. LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge Common Pleas	CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
Judge Marine Court	CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

The Executive Committee will meet EVERY EVENING, at their rooms, No. 565 Broadway, to receive reports from the Ward Committees.

PETER COOPER, Chairman.
H. M. SCHIEFFELIN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN REFORM NOMINATIONS FOR XXIId WARD.

Alderman—SAMUEL ELFET.
Councilman 4th District—ROBT. H. SHANNON.
Assessor—JOTHAM WILSON, Jr.
Constable—MICAJAH M. STANIELS, JOTHAM WILSON, Jr.
School Commissioner—D. W. C. McCLOSKEY.
School Inspector—GEO. McALISTER.
School Trustees—JONAS SPARKS, JOSEPH BUNTING.
Inspectors of Election—SYDNEY T. SMITH, WM. A. CAMPBELL, A. WARD, JARVIS P. BURR, WM. HOLMES, DUNCAN McFARLAND, ADNA H. UNDERHILL, DAVID GRIMSTED.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS CITY AND COUNTY TICKET.

Sheriff	WILLIAM N. McINTYRE.
County Clerk	RICHARD B. CONNOLLY.
Coroners	HIERONYMUS N. WILHELM. EDWARD D. CONNERY. ROBERT GAMBLE. THOMAS WHELAN.
Comptroller	PHILIP W. ENGS.
Street Commissioner	HENRY H. HOWARD.
Com. Repairs and Supplies	NATHANIEL S. SELAH.
City Inspector	ALEXANDER F. VACHE.
Counsel to the Corporation	JOHN B. HASKIN.
Governor of Alms House	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.

JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges Court of Appeals.	SAMUEL L. SELDEN, (Long Term.) JOHN WILLARD, (Short Term, to fill vacancy.)
Justice of Supreme Court	JAMES R. WHITING.
Justices Superior Court	MICHAEL UHOEFFER. JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
Judge Court Common Pleas	JOHN R. BRADY.
Justice of Marine Court	GEORGE F. ALDEN.

MERCANTILE NOMINATIONS—

Comptroller	AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
County Clerk	DOUG. LEFFINGWELL.
Sheriff	WM. N. McINTIRE.
Street Commissioner	JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
Com. of Repairs and Supplies	JACOB L. DODGE.
City Inspector	ALEXANDER VACHE.
Counsel to Corporation	LOUIS N. GLOVER.
Governor of Almshouse	C. GODFREY GUNTHER.
Coroners	ALANSON S. JONES. ROBERT GAMBLE. ED. D. CONNERY. A. S. BALL.
Justice Supreme Court	EDWARD P. COWLES, Long Term. CHAS. A. PEABODY, Short Term.
Justices Superior Court	LEWIS B. WOODRUFF. MURRAY HOFFMAN.
Justice of Common Pleas	ALEX. SPAULDING.
Justice of Marine Court	GEORGE F. ALDEN.

HARD-SHELL STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State.—AARON WARD.
For Comptroller.—THOMAS B. MITCHELL.
For State Treasurer.—JOSEPH M. LYON.
For Canal Commissioner.—FREDERICK FOLLETT.
For Inspector of the State Prisons.—DARIUS CLARK.
For Attorney General.—JOSIAH SUTHERLAND.
For State Engineer and Surveyor.—JOHN D. FAY.

JUDICIARY.

For Judges of the Court of Appeals.—SAMUEL L. SELDEN, long term, eight years; JOHN WILLARD, short term, to fill a vacancy.
For Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District.—JAMES R. WHITING; WILLIAM H. LEONARD, to fill a vacancy.
For Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York.—MICHAEL ULSHOEFFER; JONAS B. PHILLIPS.
For Judge of the Court of Common Pleas.—JOHN R BRADY.
For Justice of the Marine Court.—GEORGE F. ALDEN

CITY TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE—NOMINATIONS.—*For Judges of the Court of Appeals*—BRADFORD R. WOOD, long term, eight years; JOSEPH MULLEN, for short term, to fill vacancy.
Justice of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District—EDWARD P. COWLES, for long term.
Judges of the Superior Court of the City of New-York—MURRAY HOFFMAN and LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—ALEXANDER SPAULDING.
Justice of the Marine Court—RICHARD REED.
Governor of the Almshouse—ISAAC J. OLIVER.
Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.
County Clerk—ROBERT BEATTY, Jr.
City Inspector—DR. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
Counsel to Corporation—LOUIS N. GLOVER.
Coroners—DR. CYRUS RAMSAY, DR. ALANSON S. JONES, DR. FREDERICK W. PERRY, DR. JOHN WITHERELL.

CONSTITUTION HALL, No. 650 Broadway,
Nov. 3, 1855.

IN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE—Held this day—it was unanimously resolved that HENRY E. DAVIES, Esq., be recommended as a suitable candidate to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court occasioned by the death of Hon. Robert H. Morris.

SYLVANUS WARD, Chairman.
JAMES BROOKS, } Vice-Chairmen.
AMOS K. HADLEY, }
GEORGE G. BELLOWS, } Secretaries.
PETER C. MALE, }

REGULAR WHIG REFORM CANDIDATE FOR POLICE JUSTICE—WITH Judicial District XVIIIth and XXIst Wards—GEORGE W. PEARCY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE DAILY TIMES—Dear Sir: Having heard that a report is in circulation to the effect that I have withdrawn as a candidate for the office of Street Commissioner, I beg leave to say that I have not withdrawn from the canvass, nor do I intend to until after the polls close on Tuesday evening, but hope that all my friends will use all honorable exertions to secure my election.

Very respectfully, JOSEPH S. TAYLOR.

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN REGULAR NOMINATION.—*For Justice of the Supreme Court.*—To fill a vacancy—HENRY HILTON.

REPUBLICANS ATTEND.—SEVENTEENTH WARD.—The Republicans of this Ward would notify the friends of the Ticket that they have engaged the room No. 79 Third-st., until after the Election, where tickets can be obtained on MONDAY EVENING, and also on the day of election. Whigs and Democrats who are friends of the cause can procure their tickets at that place. On Monday evening those friendly to the cause are invited to be present. SAMUEL R. SMITH, Chairman.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES of the meeting of the MUNICIPAL REFORM COMMITTEE, held at the University 22d October, 1855:

Resolved, That the Committee cordially indorse and approve the nomination of WILLIAM TRUSLOW, Esq., as a candidate for Councilman in the 48th Council District, (XVIIth Ward,) Mr. Truslow having discharged the duties of that office during the past year with signal fidelity to the public interests, thereby proving himself fit, honest and capable, and we commend him to the confidence and support of his constituents, as a reliable and consistent friend of genuine Reform in City affairs; also,

Resolved, That this Committee indorse the nomination of Mr. DANIEL T. MACFARLANE, as Councilman for the 50th Council District, (XVIIth Ward.)

H. M. SCHIFFELIN, Secretary.

TO VOTERS GENERALLY—AND THE MERCANTILE COMMUNITY PARTICULARLY.—To secure your own interest, vote for JAMES M. COOK for Comptroller of the State—one who has discharged his duties so ably in exposing the recent insurance frauds. Those who are opposed to the Republican Ticket can scratch all other nominees on the ticket and vote for one who has been and is death on swindling insurance corporations. Signed by One of the Thousands who have been ruined by such rascally combinations.

EIGHTH WARD.—Having been earnestly solicited to announce myself a candidate for the office of Assessor, I am induced to publish a card to that effect, but, as NAHUM W. ALLARD (a gentleman whom I have long known as a business man in the Ward, and in whom the tax-payers have the most entire confidence, because of his honesty, integrity and fitness for the position in question) has received the nomination of the City Reform Party, and as my continuing in the field might endanger his success, I most cheerfully withdraw from the contest, and ask my friends to support Mr. ALLARD.

M. DE CAMP.

POLITICAL.

SECOND WARD DEMOCRATIC WHIG REGULAR NOMINATIONS.

For Senator, IIId District—THEODORE A. WARD.
For Assembly, 1st District—PETER B. VAN HOUTEN.
For Alderman—HIRAM CORWIN.
For Councilmen, IIId District—GIDEON CLIFTON.
For Assessor—JULIAN BOTTS.
For Constables—RICHARD D. MARSHALL, SAMUEL YATES.
For Inspectors of Election, 1st District—JOSHUA G. APBE, JULIAN BOTTS. *IId District*—JOSEPH MANNING, CARLTON FOOT.
For School Commissioner—JOHN HOOPER.
For School Inspectors—GILBERT GRAHAM, HENRY W. PHAIR.
For School Trustees—C. P. SMITH, JOSEPH E. DOUGHTY JOSEPH MANNING, Chairman.
GILBERT GRAHAM, Secretary.
Compare your ballot with this card.

THIRD WARD—CITY REFORM NOMINATIONS.—Character, integrity and the general welfare paramount to the limited interest of any political faction.

CHARTER OFFICERS.

Councilman, (IVth District,)	NICHOLAS S. LUDLUM.
Assessor	HUGH MARTIN.
Commissioner of Schools	WILLIAM YOUNG, M. D.
Inspector of Schools	WILLIAM L. FISH.
Trustees of Schools	JOHN M. FLINT, HENRY P. MARTIN, SEBA M. BOGERT.

THIRD WARD.—REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATION—*For Councilman*, for the IVth Council District
ISAAC DE GARMO.

FIFTH WARD REGULAR DEMOCRATIC WHIG NOMINATIONS:

Senator		THEODORE A. WARD.
Assembly		CHARLES C. NOTT.
Councilmen	VIIth Dist	LEMUEL W. PARKES.
	IXth Dist.	GEORGE A. BARNEY.
	Xth Dist..	WILLIAM H. CRANE.
Assessor		JOHN M. BENNET.
Constables		CHARLES F WATTS, STEPHEN J. JONES.

School Officers.

Commissioner	JAMES M. TUTHILL.
Inspector	Dr. JAMES S. SCOFIELD.
Trustees.	JAS. M. WILSON, CHARLES C. CURTIS.

Inspectors of Election.

1st District	Jeremiah Lothrop, Edw. McPhelan.
IId District	John Styles, Thomas Flender.
IIId District	Nicholas G. Van Alstyne, J. W. Forbes.
IVth District	John Hewitt, Jr., James Craft.
Vth District	Josiah B. Taylor, Stephen Rogers.
VIth District	Lemuel G. Evans, Jared Wilcox.

By order of the Ward Committee.
ALBERT L. DECAMP, Chairman.
JAMES FAIRMAN, Secretary.

SEVENTH WARD—REGULAR WHIG NOMINATIONS.—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of the old and reliable Whigs of the VIIth Ward, held at the East Broadway House, FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 2, the following ticket was, after a full discussion of men and measures, unanimously nominated, and the citizens of the Ward are respectfully requested to read, think and vote.

Assembly

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 6, 1855.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is [illegible] in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the leading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Seven-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms, Invariably Cash in Advance.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All communications intended for insertion must be accompanied with the name of the writer, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Correspondents communicating important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

☞ We must repeat, for the information of Correspondents, that we cannot undertake to return rejected Communications. Those who wish to preserve them must retain copies.

To-Day's Election.

We make no special exhortation to our readers, in regard to the discharge of their duty at the polls to-day. That class who would be likely to look into the TIMES for advice, are also likely to have made up their minds long before this, and are not, therefore, to be moved by the last words and stirring appeals which the organs of party consider so potent. While our columns have not been at the service of any party, nor devoted to the claims of any men, we have indicated with sufficient clearness, and urged with all the emphasis we deemed appropriate, the principles which, in our opinion, should be kept in view in this election. Its importance turns wholly upon its bearing on National politics. There is no question of State policy at issue. The Prohibitory Law is in the hands of the Courts, and is not likely to be repealed while Gov. CLARK holds the veto power. The Enlargement of the State Canals is decreed by the Constitution,—all the work is under contract, and all parties are pledged to its completion. The old party issues have all disappeared from the political stage, and the efforts of men who avow themselves "too old to change" their political relations, to revive old forms after all that gave them vitality has gone, would be ludicrous if they were not melancholy.

The political issues of the day always grow out of the public sentiment of the day. What engages the thoughts, the anxieties, the apprehensions of the people, will enlist their political action, and shape their political organizations. No man who studies the signs of the times can doubt that the AGGRESSIONS OF SLAVERY,—its audacious ambition, its aim at supremacy over our General Government, its rude and ruthless violation of time-hallowed compacts in the eager pursuit of its object, its invasion of popular rights and disregard of popular sovereignty, its evident determination to thrust Slavery upon the people of Kansas by brute force if all other measures fail, its stealthy invasion of State rights and personal liberty—sought through judicial decisions and interpretations of law—always the path by which insidious tyranny makes its approaches,—these and kindred acts by which the current history of the day is marked, have aroused the public mind very widely to the necessity of a united movement in resistance to these aggressions.

It is not a question of interference with Slavery or with any of its rights, in States where it exists. It is not an Abolition movement—not a movement for trespassing in any degree on privileges and immunities guaranteed or recognized by the Constitution. It has nothing to do with Slavery *per se*, with its morality, its policy, or its existence as a form of society. It regards it simply in its *political* aspects, as an interest in the nation, entitled to its share of legislative power, though not content with that, but insidiously usurping power and supremacy over all other interests, and making them subservient to its ambition. This is a perfectly legitimate field for political effort, and the Republican party does not incur the reproach of sectionalism or fanaticism by entering upon it.

There is one point of view from which those who discourage every attempt to check the aggressions of Slavery, would do well to regard the subject. There is already an intense dislike of Slavery in the Northern States: the Abolitionists proper, constitute even now a party formidable in numbers, and still more formidable in zeal and energy. But they have been checked and kept under by the conservative feeling, which has seen in the ballot-box a sufficient remedy for the evils of Slavery aggression, and which has been content to put forth its efforts in the strictest conformity with the spirit of the Constitution. If it shall be met in a proper spirit of justice and good faith, this feeling may still be relied on to check the growth of the wilder and more impulsive Anti-Slavery sentiments which have already taken deep root among us.

But it is not in human nature to endure everything: and there will be found a limit to Northern conservatism in this respect. If Slavery is to go on forever with such strides towards supreme domination, as it has been taking for a few years past;—if all departments of the Federal Government are to be placed under its control;—if the Executive patronage is to be wielded exclusively for its benefit;—if honor, justice and faith are to be trampled under foot at its behest, and the whole territory of the Union abandoned to its control;—if the Federal Courts are to be surrendered to its authority, and State Sovereignty made subordinate to its dictation;—unless there is to be some limit to this steady march of Slavery towards supreme control over the Republic, all conservatism will disappear and the whole Free States will be driven to the open ground of Abolition. It is a mistake to suppose that such victories as these Slavery has recently achieved, contribute to peace. They exasperate public sentiment, and plant still deeper in the public heart hatred of the power from which it suffers such injustice and has so much more to dread.

The best security for the peace of the country would be furnished by the voluntary withdrawal of the South from the aggressive position it has assumed. Of that there is no hope. The only resource left lies in the firm resistance of the united North. If that shall succeed in checking the aggressions of Slavery, the Union may still enjoy harmony and peace. If not, we shall have a broader field, a sharper issue and tenfold more calamitous results. The issue of to-day's election will go far towards deciding this most important point.

The Fag End of a Great Party.

The present first Tuesday in November will be memorable for a very remarkable omission in the programmes of the day; it is the first time in twenty years that our annual elections have come round without there being exhibited in staring capitals on all the dead walls, brick piles, and old fences of the City, and at the head of the editorial columns of a good many papers, these inspiriting words: "Whigs to the Rescue!" But there are none now to print them or echo them; not even our venerable cotemporary, the *Commercial Advertiser*, which cannot bring itself to believe that the great Whig Party has given up the ghost, has the courage to call on the Whigs to come to the rescue. That faithful adherent of the party which it has stood by so long, has served with such singleness of purpose, and will persist in believing is still alive, reminds us of Caleb Balderstone pressing to his heart the feather from his master's cap when the last heir of Ravenswood had sunk forever from human sight in the treacherous quicksands over which he madly galloped to his destiny. It is a sad sight to contemplate. The faithful servant calling out for his leader when his leader has ceased to exist.

The *Commercial*, last evening, in a most lugubrious tone, exclaims, "How shall Whigs vote?" A most remarkable inquiry. If there be any Whigs, let them vote for Whigs; but there are no Whigs to vote for; none have been nominated for office, and the result of this election will have at least one positive and wholesome result: it will convince the Caleb Balderstones of the Party, such as the *Commercial*, that there is no longer existing such a thing as Whig organization, and the most melancholy part of it is, that there is not even a skull of the defunct Yorick left for any philosophizing Hamlet to make his grim jests upon. The dissolution is complete, the quicksands have swallowed up the body, and there is hardly a feather left as a relic for its mourners to cherish. In reply to its pertinent question of "How shall Whigs vote?" the *Commercial* replies with characteristic prudence and wisdom, "Vote for the men who come nearest to the Whig standard." Better advice could not have been given under the circumstances, and we venture to predict that it will be generally followed, and that, in consequence, the Republican vote will be considerably increased. We regret that the *Commercial* does not quite coincide in this opinion, but thinks that the choice lies between the Softs and the "Americans," and counsels that the latter have the best claim to the votes of the dismembered and scattered party.

But we shall soon see how it will all end, and a good many puzzled and embarrassed patriots, who are at a loss on what party to bestow themselves, will know where the current of popular feeling tends; and many a zealous believer in the old organizations, will wake in the morning thoroughly disillusioned, and radically cured of their distempered imaginations.

Passing Round the Hat.

Thursday last was pay-day at the Custom-House. Salaries were wanted—wanted for coal bills and Winter clothing, and millinery and furs for the women, warm wrapping for the children, warm shelter for all hands. Thursday was rent-day too, and landlords are impatient. Never, consequently, was the face of the tax-collector more offensive and frigidly unwelcome than when the proper authorities announced to all and singular, the clergy and laity of the Customs, that *fifteen per cent.* of the whole sum due each man must be voluntarily subscribed to the election fund; in other words, that, out of every thousand dollars paid, one hundred and fifty must go into the pockets of COCHRANE, BYRDERS and company, for the behoof of Tammany Hall. Of course, as we have just said, the contribution was voluntary, as every one of the assessed was solemnly assured; but it was understood, firstly, that any non-conformist would at once receive his walking-papers; and, secondly, to save trouble, it is said, the salaries were paid less the amount of the tax, for fear that parsimony might be too potent for the volunteer, were the sum once actually in his hands. Thus was the ammunition provided by which the "fifty thousand majority" promise of Mr. JOHN VAN BUREN is to be realized. This is the "heavy work" of the canvass.

No topic of consolation for these mulcted officials occurs to us. Ordinarily the inducement to cheerful compliance is the assurance that thus the continuance of friends in federal authority is secured, and the desk of the contributor insured for a prolonged term. But no such hope in this instance enlivens the sufferer. He is required to invest his money in a stock, which can by no possibility rise. His venture is embarked on a bottom that, if it does not sink, will certainly blow up. The men, who make custom-house officers out of common men, have announced that nothing Tammany can do for the party, will give the least satisfaction a the White House. Like the offering of Cain it will be blown away and rejected. Would i not then have been well to have examined the matter before investing? What if the *Union* proves correct and the Soft delegates are shut out of the Cincinnati Convention? What if support of the Soft ticket be the shibboleth, tha loses each office-holder his head? To spend their cash so, poor fellows, is worse than shearing the wolf.

Custom-House oaths are proverbial for their loose construction, and that oath which all officers of the Customs are obliged to take, before receiving their wages, that no portion is to be paid for party purposes, is, of course, taken in a Pickwickian sense only. Any Custom-House officer who should pretend to any conscientious scruples in the matter would, of course, be summarily dealt with.

Rachel's French Critic.

On some evening in June, 1838, we are informed by the many, if not luminous, certainly voluminous biographers of Mlle. RACHEL, from the brilliant DARCIE down, two gentlemen turned in to the Comédie Française in Paris, "to seek solitude and shade," where they found a young Jewish maiden, "with protruding forehead, lambent eyes glistening like a snake," and so forth, making her *début*. The Hebrew maiden was Mlle. RACHEL, the two shade-seeking gentlemen, Dr. VERON, of the *Constitutionnel*, and JULES JANIN, of "the *Journal des Débats*," whose courteous commentaries on the great *tragedienne's* visit to the United States will be found in the letter of our Paris correspondent in another page, and will, we fancy, furnish some novelty and much amusement to our readers. On the morning after the appearance of this celebrated star in the dramatic firmament, JULES JANIN told in his usual corner of "the *Débats*" of its coming, and from that hour he has fancied that he made RACHEL a great actress and himself a great man. Dressed in his little brief authority, poor JANIN has under this delusion played ever since most strange fantastic tricks. After his visit to London to see the Crystal Palace inauguration, he wrote an account in the cozy corner which, by its grotesque absurdity, woke abundant mirth and increased the amusement his airs of small importance excited in literary circles there. We doubt, however, whether in this last incubration he has not even surpassed himself.

In language so coarse and unclassic as to relieve it even in Paris, we should suppose, of any regard, this French critic accuses the American men of the grave offence of being tradesmen, and "the sons of tradesmen," Barnumized barbarians, duellists, whistlers, chewers of tobacco, carriers of knives, and arch-enemies of Rome, CORNEILLE and RACINE; and our American women of being heartless, homeless Bloomerites, without tears for the filial love of *Iphigenia*, and without sympathy with the deep sorrows of *Andromaque*.

These volleys of vituperation come to us with the more surprise that the allies of this French journalist, on the English Press, have recently been accusing us of an over-excess of appreciation of Mlle. RACHEL, and have quoted some of our criticisms as, of the two, rather high-flown panegyrics. The faults, too, laid at American doors, are as usual those, and those alone, of JULES JANIN's own beloved compatriots. The request for the *Marseillaise*, which he so brutally condemns, was made solely and exclusively by the French citizens of New-York. The interruption he so brutally censures was offered solely and exclusively by the French portion of the audience. However strong may be the Republican feeling in our country, we had no desire to see so sharp a wound inflicted on the sensitive feelings of our French immigrants as was conveyed in the chanting of a hymn, every line of which was a reproach to a people who would continue under so abject a slavery as that to which France now submits. We really at first knew not how to account for such a coarse and gratuitous insult offered, in such a journal as the *Débats*, to a country in which many of the most eminent men of France have found an asylum, and the first NAPOLEON desired to seek a residence, and the present one for some years made one, and a large portion of his family have adopted. Strange they should, on the other side of the Atlantic, exhibit such a wonderful passion for coming to a country so full of bowie knives, whistling, and all those other horrors Monsieur JULES JANIN pictures with such gentle grace. Strange, too, that great artists like RACHEL, and MALIBRAN, and JENNY LIND, and so many others should all have thrown themselves with such eagerness into the arms of barbarians, and that among so barbarous a people they have found a higher appreciation than in European countries, and a reward which has enabled them to enjoy a happy *otium* for the rest of their lives.

We can hardly believe that this generous estimate of America has been communicated to JULES JANIN either by Mlle. RACHEL or her advisers, however much it may be in keeping with their judicious conduct hitherto. Indeed, had this article appeared in the grave editorial columns of the *Journal des Débats*, we should have recognized in its war-breathing tones the forerunner of a serious rupture between the Republic that is and that which occasionally has been for a few weeks or months at intervals. But, being in J. J.'s corner, we have a clue to the bold challenge thrown down to the United States.

Let us say at once, for we have it on good authority, that JULES JANIN has hit on this attack to produce one "*grand effet*" upon the mind of Mlle. RACHEL. How can RACHEL resist loving a man who, to revenge the insults offered to her and the great CORNEILLE, by the American people, does not hesitate to challenge the whole United States, including Bloomers, Bowery boys, and all? But Mlle. RACHEL knows JULES JANIN, and will not, we fancy, take much pride in having woke this enthusiasm in the old critic.

Monsieur JULES JANIN is a *gros farceur*, and to give a history of the devices upon which he has hit for the last twenty years to make himself conspicuous in the eyes of one or other eminent "*Personne de Théâtre*," as the Princess de BOUILLON in Adrienne expresses it, and to reap honors in the Café Veron and the Bureau de Tabacs in the Boulevards, and other distinguished resorts of *flaneurs* and *fainéants* would be quite a spicy episode in the history of the French *coulisses* of the nineteenth century.

It would be impossible in those who know JANIN to feel angry. With many of Falstaff's high moral qualities, he is protected like him with a carcass of fat which in more than one respect makes him harmless for good or for evil, and there is so much of *vice la bagatelle* drollery in his gross, unintellectual, epicurean face, that no one could entertain a serious thought of anything he said.

Half buffoon, half cynic, without either literary culture or intellectual aspiration, it is a marvel how he became attached to a journal of such position as the *Débats*. The fact of it is, as is well known in Paris, men of literary merit in Paris can rarely be found to sweat their brains, for a small stipend, in theatrical criticisms. The *Débats* had the greatest trouble in finding a person to fill the place, and took our friend JULES as a *pis-aller*. In Germany, once on a time, men like GOETHE, LESSING, SCHILLER, BORNE and SCHLEGEL, did not disdain to give their opinions about theatrical performances. But in France the task was almost always left to *chevaliers d'industrie* in literary arenas, and to this we chiefly ascribe the progress of France in dramatic matters.

JULES was one of their *chevaliers d'industrie*. Born at St. Etienne in 1804, he came at an early age to Paris, first obtained a livelihood by teaching, and then became connected with many of the second and third-rate periodicals. This connection gave him a certain superficial view about theatres, and his facility of writing flashy, showy articles, has led him to his present post. But in these high mental powers, or that cultivation of mind, which alone would inspire respect in a person criticized or the readers of a criticism, JULES is utterly devoid.

We do not wonder at this grand attempt of JULES to attain notoriety. He is fifty-one years old, and though, which perhaps has been forgotten, he once wrote *L'Ame Mort et la Femme Guillotinée*, and was once on the point of having a duel with a painter, he feels he has yet done nothing for immortality. Lord ELGIN has acquired fame by destroying the artistic works of old Greece. JULES may acquire renown by ruining the artistic reputation of Young America. But unhappily for JULES, he commenced writing too soon. If he takes the trouble of consulting Mlle. RACHEL herself, he may learn that in no part of the world has she obtained a higher appreciation, either in enthusiasm or its more substantial accompaniment, and that she has established a triumph which even contempt for the mean management which controls her has not been able to tarnish or to break.

France, indeed, which in its vain self-esteem has been the last country ever to acknowledge the dramatic genius of any other nation, might justly have anticipated this result which JULES JANIN pictures. There, even SHAKSPEARE, before whom every other country in the world bows, is called barbarian. But here, but one feeling of admiration prevailed, not indeed for the French classic literature, which is uncongenial to the masses of our people as to the French, but for the transcendent genius of the artist, whom we doubt not this vulgar effusion will deeply offend.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

GEORGE THE SECOND.

It has been not a little amusing to watch the reception given by the Press of this City to Mr. THACKERAY's first lecture on the GEORGES. Superior as the lectures on the Humorists, delivered two years ago from the same pulpit, were to the two lectures of the present series that we have heard, there is not yet sufficient ground for the fierce onslaught made by some upon the unhappy novelist. We are a fickle people. On a previous occasion the subtle irony, the vigorous language, the picturesque power of the lecturer carried away the public mind, and all was rejoicing and glorification. This time the tide has changed. One stately critic dismisses Mr. THACKERAY's first lecture with a patronizing paragraph. Another greets him with commonplace condemnation; from a third quarter there arises a Celtic howl, for the Hibernian mind cannot forget that sad dog Michael Angelo Titmarsh, and his jokes upon the land of the O'Mulligan of Ballymulligan. He is accordingly bespattered with foul editorials, and massacred with ignorant criticism.

It is certainly true that as yet Mr. THACKERAY has not displayed the talents for great Historical painting. He does not stand far off enough from his subject to be enabled to give us a grand *coup d'œil*. He is continually getting behind the scenes and showing us that my lady's lap-dog is after all only a cur sewn up in a poodle's snowy fleece. He peers too much at Society. He is not unlike the boy Jones of past notoriety, and loves to hide under the arms of great people and listen to their talk. He dwells on dinners, and revels in the secrets of the kitchen. A historical personage is to him of little interest unless he knows what he eats for dinner, and the scent with which his soap is perfumed. He plays the child with history and is not satisfied until he has sucked the paint off, knocked its nose against the tender, and broken it open to know what is inside. All this, however, is delightfully done, and we can scarce quarrel with it. If we miss a grand pyramidal picture in which the details are only to be discovered at leisure, we have instead a delicious Hogarthian satirical interior, humorous, bitter and truthful.

What a strange, quizzical picture he gives us of England, under GEORGE the Second! A merry England, it is true; but its joyous laugh is drunken and incoherent, and its grave pleasure an artificial smile. It is an age when contrasts are strongly marked. Still in the country houses lingers the spirit of old baronial magnificence and feudal gluttony. Men ride hard across the country, and devour dinners of stupendous magnitude, at hours that are inexplicable to wax-light-loving moderns. What a perpetual gurgle of wine and beer murmurs through the old dining hall, hung with antlers, and barbaric arrows, and gigantic jack-boots, in which stalwart ancestors floundered. With what jolly relish does that maid of honor, on leave of absence, quaff her silver tankard of ale! The ladies know all about the farmyard in these days, and keenly criticize the cattle and the horses, and are cunning in spavins and dry-rot. MARY BELLENDON possesses much delightful property in pigs about to litter, and geese on the eve of hatching, and calves yet in their infancy, and writes to Mr. HOWARD to leave London and come down into Kent to "stick a knife into them." Little Mr. POPE, with his ailments and his bile, and his agile tongue forked with satire or honeyed with compliment, as the humor takes him, wonders at those bloway, hungry, thirsty masculine maids who ride about the country on horseback all the morning and astonish the dyspeptic little poet with the extensive manner in which they dine at noon. so in the country. But in the town things change. Blowsabella leaves her riding-beaver, and her tanned forehead, and her alarming appetite at the last turnpike on the London road, and minces up the steps at St. James', a monstrous fine lady. Now she is prepared to receive bows from beau FIELDING. She handles her cards at a royal game of quadrille with elegant languor. She replies to my Lord PETERBOROUGH's versified conceits with high-flown, but, alas! ill-spelled epistles. The boy Jones, were he about then, would see mysterious red saucers on Blowsabella's toilet table, which are the secret fountains of her youth. He would be choked under his sofa, with clouds of powder, and sickened with the heavy scent of pomades. He would hear gallant young beaus of seventy saying pretty things to Blowsabella—known in town as the fair charmer Araminta—and he would behold such oglings, and curtsyings, and mincings and queer love-sick ceremonials as would astonish his juvenile mind, and cause him to wonder at the splendid manners of the great.

In such a gorgeous atmosphere the squat German figure of GEORGE the Second seems out of place. His finest speech is a curse in bad English, and his highest enjoyment a draught of good beer. He is low, godless, sensual and brave. He swears like a trooper, talks while the Parson prays, drinks till he can roll like a barrel, and flourishes his sword in the face of the whole French army, as at Dettingen. What care he if the English Parliament is rotten to its core? What cause he if Sir ROBERT WALPOLE is hated by the people, on whose blood and money he gradually battened into an Earl? What cares he if a charitable company, assisted by members of the Honorable House of Commons swindles the public out of five hundred thousand pounds? What cares he if the poor, almost desperate Pretender, threatens the safety of his English throne? Has he not his Hanover, his Queen, his concubines and his beer? If there is any fighting to be done, just come and tell him when it is necessary to go at it, and he will trot out like a Suffolk Punch turned into a war-horse, and charge Scot or Frenchman with all the relish in life.

So he goes over to Hanover for two years, and then he goes over for three months, and again he trots off for a few weeks at Hernhausen, and, in short, is always going to Hanover. No wonder, for in Hanover they pay him touching tribute even in his absence, while the English people are not particularly attached to their *Donner und Blitzen* monarch.

In Hanover, when he is away nodding upon his British throne, and sighing for his native beer and sausage; in Hanover, when the reception chamber is despoiled of the royal presence, and the polished floor no longer echoes with the patter of the little royal feet, they hold stately assemblies, and fill the empty chair, sanctified by the impress of the royal person, they place the royal portrait. And then those beery German courtiers defile before the painted sovereign with proper obeisances; hold their breath while passing the canvas counterfeit, and present to the world an affecting picture of attachment to their drunken little king.

While GEORGE the Second gladdens these faithful Hanoverians with his presence, Queen CAROLINE reigns in England. Queen CAROLINE, a woman of wit, of education, of lofty nature, who by some whim of the fairy godmother who presided over her birth, goes and marries this paunchy little Elector, smelling of beer and tobacco, after having refused a husband with an empire in prospective.

Conjugal love dominated in this woman's soul. Everything was sacrificed to her ugly little husband. He and his mistresses under her very nose, and YARMOUTH and YARMOUTH paraded in all the splendor of concubinage before the royal presence. He was ill-educated and ill-conditioned. She dared not read in his presence, but had to cram her literature stealthily and with closed doors. The little German did not like books. The only leaves he ever turned were the pasteboard cards, and he loved his game better than his Bible. He cursed and swore and roared, and had but one quality dear to the female heart—he was brave. But still she loved him, and was blind to everything but her love; and when the last hour came, and that true German heart was beating its last few throbs so faintly, and changes stood round her bed, and wearing marks of honor performed the proper amount of grief at a respectful distance, she turned from all, waved back the messenger of God, was deaf to the muffled sorrow, was blind to the yawning future, and thought only of her GEORGE. And while, with her dying lips she planned his second marriage, he wept, and shivelled, and vowed eternal faith to her memory, and, when she was dead, went off to his mistress, to jabber a maudy on the dead Queen.

In due time his own turn came, and his page found him one day kicking on the carpet in a last agony. Then came the parade day for eloquent preachers. Touching eulogies were plaintively uttered to loyal congregations. His drunkenness, his libertinage, his profane language were forgotten, or at least ignored, and Rev. Deans and very Reverend Bishops stretched forth their hands, and with ecstatic innersight beheld this dapper little German sensualist marching meekly into Heaven, a heaven hardly good enough for such a graceful, pious, uxorious monarch. We doubt not but that Mr. YOUNG forgot on that occasion that he had cried with vexation once in the pulpit because the KING talked loudly during his sermon, and Bishop PORTEUS, forgetful of those shocking stories of the masquerades in Hanover, when dapper GEORGE went to the theatre dressed as a Turk, and his mistress blazed away as a Sultana; Bishop PORTEUS composed some eulogistic verses, in which he brought the KING during life so near to HEAVEN, that short as his little legs were, he had only to make one step to get in.

During that long reign of the second GEORGE, the men rather than the age were remarkable. There was jovial TOBIAS SMOLLET, and elegant HENRY FIELDING, and drinking, robustious, unscrupulous, iron-willed Sir ROBERT WALPOLE. Mr. POPE groaned and sang, and devoured his own heart in the pleasant shades of Twickenham. FIELDING vented his spleen in Pasquin; WALPOLE bribed his Commons and frowned down the expostulating people. CHARLES EDWARD extinguished the STUARTS, and the elegant CHESTERFIELD plotted against the fierce Minister, WALPOLE. It was an age of luxury and extravagance, and the pictures of the time are full of great, fierce, splendid fellows, hectoring, like WALPOLE, or shaking with venomous secret rage, like the coarse Dean of St. Patrick's.

Of the manner in which Mr. THACKERAY has analyzed this strange medley society, so full of rude contrast, and loud trumpeting, and glare and bustle, we cannot speak very highly. His lecture seems desultory and vague. That exquisite finish—the result we are certain of conscientious labor—which was observable in his lectures on the humorists, and is so fully manifest in the *Newcomes*, is lacking in his present lectures so far. We have too much memoir and too little THACKERAY. We do not care to have chapters out of WALPOLE and HARLEY, however charmingly Mr. THACKERAY may recite them, for we can buy the books and read them at leisure. We ask for the epigram, and the humor, and the bold, vigorous strokes with which the same hand dashed off SWIFT's fierce head, and STERNE's sly sentimental face. The British Museum thrusts its musty old snout out of Mr. THACKERAY's lectures. The note-book is painfully perceptible, and the scissors clicks at the end of many a tedious passage. We are epicures in Thackerayian literature now, and will not be put off with old diaries *re-chauffée*, no matter how dexterous the seasoning.

Still, Mr. THACKERAY's gloomy researches are lit up by many delightful fireworks of his own manufacture; and his first squib which cracked about the ears of Mr. G. P. R. JAMES, in whose well-known style he delivered a mock prologue to his lecture, must convince him, by the applause with which it was received, that such little illuminations are very generally acceptable.

Academy of Music.

MEYERBEER's grand Opera, "Il Profeta," was revived here last night under the favorable auspices of a good house. There seems now an agreeable prospect of a liberal enterprise meeting with its proper reward. After fourteen nights of indifference, the "patrons" of the Academy roused themselves to a state of attendance, if not actually to a state of enthusiasm, last night. Perhaps by the next performance they may make up their minds to be genial and appreciative.

The "Prophet" was written for the Grand Opera, Paris, and was the third great work composed by MEYERBEER for that establishment. It came out simultaneously with the cholera, but lasted much longer. MAX MARETZEK had the honor of introducing it to an American public. This was in the autumn of 1848, at Niblo's Garden. The leading *artistes* engaged in its performance will bear very favorable comparison with those now at the Academy, especially those in the male roles. They were STEFFANONE, BETTELINI, SALVI, MARINI, BENEVENTANO. It was placed on the stage in an exceedingly creditable manner. We are correct, we think, in saying that the "Prophet" was the most successful opera produced here up to that time. It rivalled (and with *some* what better claims) the popularity of the "Trovatore." Every one talked about it, and what was better, every one went to see it. In consequence of this great triumph the manager did not fall until the end of the season.

MEYERBEER, in all his operas, has proved himself to be a consummate master of stage effect. He is, in the strictest sense, a musical artist. Every act, every scene, has its due proportion of effective music or effective scenery. One or the other is sure *not* to be omitted. No man has ever written for the lyric stage who possessed such a happy faculty for the combination of accessories. He uses them, not as others do, for vulgar display, but as a necessary means for working out a grand result. Where he displays consummate art is in the remarkable interest he imparts to all these details. We find a ready explanation of this mystery in the fact MEYERBEER is a man of genius, and Perfect Art is only within the grasp of Genius. A man less gifted would do more or less. He would not hit the happy medium. The admirable proportions of the "Prophet" always afford you something to admire. It is never for a moment wearisome, although it takes four hours in performance. Is it possible to say more?

Madame LA GRANGE has proved indubitably that she is equal to the severest *rôles*. In the character of *Fides*, she has already won European laurels, and her American triumph last night was complete. What little deficiency we observed in roundness and quality of tone was amply compensated in skill, tact and intellectuality. We shall take another opportunity of speaking more specifically of this lady's efforts. Simply recording the fact now that she established herself as the greatest *Fides* we have ever seen. Miss HENSLER, as the persecuted and unfortunate *Bertha*, sang with delicious, timid sweetness, and had the sympathies of the audience from the commencement.

The three Anabaptists were represented by Signors MORELLI, GASPARONI and ARNOLDI. There was a deficiency in depth in the voice of the first-named gentleman, the music being written for a basso, but he and his *confreres* contributed in an eminent degree to the success of the opera.

The chorus in this opera shines to advantage. It has evidently been well disciplined. The orchestra also surmounted the mechanical difficulties of the score, but many more rehearsals are needed before the coloring of the composer is brought out in its due proportions of light and shade. It is scarcely possible to overrate the exertions of MAX MARETZEK, who, in the production of this opera, has certainly worked as hard as man could work. But many things, especially for ensemble rehearsals, was needed. And we may add that all the male artistes would benefit hugely by additional study. Between this and the next performance much that was inevitably objectionable last night, will, we are sure, be remedied.

The opera has been somewhat curtailed, but as the work has been done judiciously, we do not object. Four hours is quite enough even of the "Prophète."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
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ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
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NATIVE WINE.—PARE'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARE, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing suitable for the season. No deviation from Market prices.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
JOHN F. MARTY & CO.
No. 297 (and 3d floor) BROADWAY.
Fully warranted for time and superiority of tone and workmanship to be equal to any in the City, and at prices from $150 to $500 less than those of other dealers of equal reputation.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at very low prices.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, MARBLE BASINS AND TOYS,
No. 515 Broadway.

ANOTHER VERDICT IN FAVOR OF HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
The last dwelling belonging to Arrowsmith & Co., occupied as the counting-room of Messrs. Decker Brothers' Flour Mills at Brooklyn, E. D., was burned to the ground on the morning of the 15th inst.
The following is the summing up of the testimony in this case, in part of which we have given a full report through the Press; viz: On September, 1854, Messrs. Hecker & Brothers bought of B. G. Harring a safe, weighing about 3,000 pounds, for their flour mills in Brooklyn, which was made and fitted in accordance with the terms of the purchase, by the name of "Herring's Patent Champion Safe." On the 15th inst. the evening premises comprised that the large and extensive flour mills of Messrs. Decker Brothers, in Brooklyn, known as the Island Mills, had been destroyed by fire. At about a o'clock the same evening the subscribers discovered a young man in their employ to ascertain if their safe had been exposed to the fire, who, on his return, reported that the safe had been exposed to a very severe heat, but had been taken out of the burning ruins, and, upon being opened, the books, papers, &c., were found uninjured, as may be seen by the following certificate:
Messrs. S. C. HERRING & Co. NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.
GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the Herring's Patent Safe, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 15th inst. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened, the contents were found to be totally uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
On the morning of the 16th inst., the following Card appeared in the newspapers:
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.—I hereby certify, that on the afternoon of the 16th inst., I called at the place where the recent fire took place in Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining the mark on the Safe that saved the books and papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brother. I there met a person (whose name he gave me his name as Reaney, to whom I made known my business. He replied, *distinctly and clearly, twice*, that the plate on the Safe was "Herring's Patent." A. J. HARRINGTON.
Sworn to before me, this 16th day of Oct., 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.
It was of little consequence to the subscribers, whether Mr. Harrington (a partner of B. G. Wilder & Co.,) *was told* what he stated in his affidavit, or not, knowing as we did, that it was not the *fact*; but it was of importance as contradicting the statement of the certificate Messrs. Hecker & Brother had so politely furnished up: and also of importance to Mr. Reaney, therein named, who, on reading Mr. Harrington's affidavit, addressed us the following Card for publication:
NEW-YORK, Oct. 17, 1855.
The undersigned is the person referred to in Messrs. B. G. WILDER & CO.'S advertisement of this morning, as Messrs. Hecker & Brothers' clerk; and would say that one of the firm of B. G. Wilder & Co., questioned me in relation to the safe therein mentioned, but I never said or told him the safe was Wilder's Patent, or that any of Herring & Co.'s employes, or any other person, ever broke off any plates, (the safe was Herring's Patent,) and all the statements in said B. G. Wilder & Co.'s advertisement, as far as relates to their conversation with me, respecting said safe, are destitute of truth.
E. T. REANEY,
Superintendent Island Mills, Brooklyn.
In addition to the foregoing unmistakable evidence of the identity of the safe in dispute, the same safe (which has been taken of Messrs. Hecker & Brother, in part payment for a much larger one (can be seen in front of the subscribers' store, with the name in cast iron letters, as originally made, thus: "Herring Pt." "Safe." "N. Y." which the public are invited to call and examine, and judge for themselves when about to select a *Fire Proof Safe*, where such are most likely to be found.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Proprietors and Manufacturers of Herring's Patent Champion Safe, New-York.
Farrels & Herring, do. do. Philadelphia.
Roberts & Davis, do. do. St. Louis, Mo., and their authorized agents in most of the principal cities and villages in the United States and Canada.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, in the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices at the old established Iron Safe Rooms, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water, corner of Pine-st.
ALLAN C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Which can be had at the lowest rates, are pronounced by competent judges to be the best Safes now in use. Also, Safes of other makers constantly on hand. All Safes warranted to resist fire and burglars. Call and examine for yourselves.
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 191 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.—The subscribers have just received three medals at the World's Fair, for the best Safes exhibited, which are warranted superior to any others in the market. Also, Herring's Patent Powder Proof Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
HERRING & Co., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIRous to dispose of their own manufactures, and to introduce Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to remove the public from worthless machines of other kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new improved Sewing Machines on the following terms for all machines of any description now in use, whether of our own manufacture or those of any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THE BUSINESS HAT OF the season.—No specimen of the art of hatting has ever produced a greater sensation than this. It has literally eclipsed every other style of soft hat. The rich, delicate, yet brilliant shade of color, the elegant shape, the superior distinguished air it imparts to the wearer, fix the attention and command the unanimous approval of all who see it. Paris has never produced its superior, and in this country it is entirely without a rival in the popular class of hats to which it belongs. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

NOT ONLY IN THIS CITY, BUT IN HOBOKEN also, are members of the Common Council under indictment. What a pity it is that an Alderman cannot set up to the strict principles of integrity, and with one of KNOX'S superior and truly elegant h

Letter from R. B. Ruggles in Reply to the Tribune.

A recent editorial in the New-York *Tribune* reproaches me with want of "consistency as a public man," in opposing the election of Messrs. PRESTON KING and ANSLEY MANN to the Canal Board—and attributes my opposition to "*personal dislike*" and "*personal animosity.*"

I beg for space enough in your columns to utterly deny any feeling of personal dislike or animosity in respect to either of these gentlemen, and to state that, in private life, our intercourse has always been kind, cordial, and respectful. We differ only on public questions of State and national policy; but that difference is most distinct and fundamental.

Messrs. KING and MANN for many years have been able and eminent leaders of that branch of Democracy known as the "Softs"—a party diametrically opposed to the Whig Party of this State, to which I still remain attached. Among the points which thus distinctively divide us are the following:

The Soft Democracy hold:

1. That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for the State to expedite the enlargement of the Erie Canal, especially by borrowing money.

2. That it is unnecessary and unconstitutional for the Union to improve its national navigable waters.

3. That it is expedient for the separate States to improve those waters, and for that purpose to impose local tonnage duties on their navigation.

The Whig Party hold the direct reverse of all these propositions.

They contend—1. That the enlargement of the Erie Canal, in its proposed dimensions of seventy feet wide and seven deep, is immediately necessary, not only as an artery of commerce, but as a bond of national union.

2. That the Government of the Union having exclusive authority over the national navigable waters, is bound, without delay, to clear them from obstructions.

3. That the imposition of local tonnage duties by the separate States, or by associations under their authority, would utterly denationalize those waters, and most needlessly and mischievously reproduce the commercial obstructions, which it was the very object of the Union to remove.

We further contend that none of these issues are "*obsolete*"—or merely "*traditional*"—but are still existing in full vigor.

To prove this, we refer to the resolutions of the "Softs" in their recent State Convention, distinctly claiming that the present "*system of expenditure*" on the Canal,—meaning thereby the immediate deepening of the whole line seven feet,—"*should be abandoned*"—in a word that the loans now authorized by the Constitution be expended in constructing not "an enlarged canal," "but only a gradually enlarging canal."

It is asserted that Messrs. KING and MANN will not now go to this extreme length, but are bound by the resolution of the Fusion Convention, which declares that "the *policy* of the Canal Enlargement is settled." But this resolution, as will be seen at once, does not bind them, either to enlarge the canal to its requisite dimensions, or to hasten its completion,—and we hold that measures of such vital import cannot properly or safely be committed to "Soft" Democrats of any type, whether existing in fusion or otherwise.

We assert, in the second place, that the Whigs of the State and the nation are also "*distinctively*" at issue with the "Soft" Democracy of the State and nation, on the subject of the national navigable waters. For evidence of that antagonism in the highest possible form, we refer to the long line of Presidential vetoes, now covering nearly twenty years, including the last, if not the lowest of the series now nestling in the Presidential pocket, ready to fasten on the national commerce in Lake St. Clair.

We further assert that the denationalizing scheme of local tonnage duties, emanating from Southern Disunionists, and upheld by President POLK, Senator DOUGLAS and President PIERCE, so far from being abandoned, is now actually existing in its most odious form—and has even made its appearance in our own State Legislature in a proposition to charter a Company to deepen the channel of Hell Gate, and erect there a toll-house to levy tonnage duties on the whole commerce of Long Island Sound.

The Whigs of New-York hold the navigable waters of the Union to be one and indivisible, having the waters of the East, united by the Erie Canal to those of the West, in one great harmonious system.

They regard the City of New-York as a national City, even as the State is a National State,—and have ever sought to foster the commerce of both by public works, as the best and most enduring bonds of National Union.

I declare that my purpose, at the coming election for members of the Canal Board, to select from the tickets now in nomination that which will most truly represent the Whig principles above expressed.

The doctrines now claimed to be distinctive, I have striven to maintain as best I could, both in public and in private, for the last twenty years. I solemnly believe them vitally essential to the prosperity and welfare of the State, and above all, of that great Continental Empire of which she is the great commercial heart and centre. The political "consistency" which the *Tribune* kindly seeks to guard, will not allow me now to abandon them, still less to shuffle or trade them off, at the dictation of any man or set of men. Party discipline or party fanaticism may vote them down, but, come what may, I will share their fate.

SAMUEL B. RUGGLES.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1855.

HORRIBLE.—An idiot daughter of a worthy farmer in Fleming County, Ky., some sixteen miles from Maysville, lately became a mother. Immediately after the event, she sprang from her bed, and running wildly from the house into a neighboring cornfield, concealed herself all night, and was not found until the next morning. Strange to say the exposure did not seem to injure her. Her seducer is not certainly known—principally because an idiot cannot testify.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **American Fair.**—We observe that the styles of shirts exhibited this season, by Mrs. VAN HOUTEN of No. 82 Nassau-st, are the perfection of art. Although Mrs. VAN HOUTEN has made the manufacture of this important garment of a gentleman's wardrobe her particular study, for several years past, and successfully, too, as the diplomas and medals she has received from the World's and American Fairs will fully attest, she now produces articles which cannot be surpassed, if equaled, by any house in the City. A visit to her store, No. 82 Nassau-st., will prove that this is no idle boast. Her business is so systematically arranged, that disappointment to her customers is impossible. A gentleman can have any number of shirts, of any style or quality, perfected within twenty-four hours after the order is given. As Mrs. VAN HOUTEN gives her personal supervision to every department of her business, assisted by ladies of skill, taste and experience, and spares no pains or expense to make every thing in her line *comme il faut*, success must crown her efforts. The list of gentlemen's furnishing goods, for the Fall trade, to be found at her store, No. 82 Nassau-st., contains every article in the line, new and elegant.

☞ **Will Close.**—The great Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, will close positively on SATURDAY EVENING next. The steam engines and machinery, agricultural implements, hardware, scales, safes, photographs, &c., &c., will remain till the close, forming the greatest Exhibition of American products ever open in this City. THIS EVENING, Promenade Concert, by Dodworth's full Band.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. March du Sacre, from "Le Prophète".....Meyerbeer
2. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
3. Serenade—"The Star of Love".....W. V. Wallace
4. Musical Telegraph.....Kübner
Pot Pourri from "Le Prophète," "Aliessandro Stradella," "Norma," "The Huguenots," "I Puritani," and Waltzes, Polkas, Tyrolienues, &c.

PART II.

1. Quickstep, from "Rip Van Winkle" (by desire)
Geo. W. Bristow
2. Lied. "Adelaide,".....Beethoven
3. Waltz, "Sounds of the Thames".....Kühner
4. March from "Semiramide".....Rossini
5. "Auld Lang Syne".....Old Scotch Air
6. "Wreath of Black Flowers."

TO-MORROW (Wednesday) EVENING, the 8th Regiment, Col. LYONS, will drill in the Palace. Tickets may be obtained at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, corner Park-place, and at the door. Admission, 25 cents; Children, half price.

☞ **To Whigs and Republicans.**—Remember that every vote cast for JACOB L. DODGE is equivalent to a vote for NATHANIEL S. SELAH, the Locofoco candidate of Tammany Hall, who is neither Republican or Whig. Spare the tax-ridden community such a calamity as the election of SELAH to the important office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Every person without respect to party who does not desire the election of SELAH ought to cast their vote directly for JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. MCCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 205 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To the Mechanics of New-York.**—Your fellow workman, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, is nominated for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and he asks your support, without respect to party. Tickets of all parties, with his name upon them, will be found at every poll.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, Proprietors. For sale by C. H. RING, Broadway, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 127 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **The Efficacy of the Oxygenated Bitters**—In cases of Dyspepsia, Asthma, and General Debility, has been attested by many citizens who are well known to the public, and whose statements are ample proof that this Medicine is one of great value.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 8th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those cause which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **The Members of the Medical Profession**—Are invited to attend the Anniversary Meeting of the Academy of Medicine to be held in the "Large Chapel of the University," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock. Dr. JOHN WATSON will deliver the address. Subject—*Condition of the Medical Profession among the Ancients.* By order.

JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Assistant Secretary.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Baird,** who has recently returned from Europe, will deliver a lecture before the Jersey City Young Men's Christian Association, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 6, in the First Presbyterian Church, corner Washington and Sussex sts. Subject—*France.* Admission 25 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ERWIN J. CRANE, Chairman Lecture Com.

☞ **Notice.**—THE MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1 25 per acre. Call and get our Circular.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—No. 103 East 14th-st.—Select families or single gentlemen may secure pleasant rooms in suites or single, with board, in the above desirable location. The house is newly finished and furnished, with all the modern improvements, &c., requisite for a first-class residence. References exchanged. N. B.—A fine suite of parlors, with bedrooms adjoining, on first floor, with or without private table.

BOARDING.—Suites of handsomely furnished rooms to let, on first floor and third floors, to families, with private table or table d'hote, as may be preferred. House first class, and conveniently located at No. 145 9th-st., near Broadway.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, to let with board, at No. 72 3d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 48 West Washington-place.

BOARDING IN JERSEY CITY.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to let with board, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, such as bath room, hot and cold water, gas and heated air. Location very desirable. Address JERSEY CITY, Box No. 855 New-York Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board and pleasant rooms, by applying at No. 58 State-st., corner of Garden-st, three minutes' walk from the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas, and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Herald* Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife, also two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with desirable rooms and full or partial board, at reasonable rates, in a private family. Inquire at No. 163 Clinton-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two front rooms with full or partial board, at No. 28 Livingston-st., near Clinton, convenient to the Wall-st. and South Ferries.

ROOMS TO LET—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms may be obtained in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife. House, stone front, with the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, to let, to single or married gentlemen, in a genteel private family, where there will be no other boarders. Terms moderate, and strictly in advance. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Grand-st.

105 WAVERLEY-PLACE—Third door west of Washington Park.—A suite of beautiful rooms on second floor, to let with board. Private table, if desired. Also, a single room. Location delightful. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders, or a very small family, can be accommodated in a private family with good board. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 23 Hammond-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CANDIDATES.

For Senator, Sixth District,
OLIVER H. LEE.

CITY AND COUNTY REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For Comptroller,
AZARIAH C. FLAGG.
For Sheriff,
ANTHONY J. BLEECKER.
For County Clerk,
DOUGLAS LEFFINGWELL.
For Coroners,
Dr. ALANSON S. JONES,
Dr. JOHN IVES.
Dr. ALONZO S. BALL,
CHARLES MISSING.
For Street Commissioner,
JAMES DEWEY.
For Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies,
JACOB L. DODGE.
For City Inspector,
Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM.
For Counsel to the Corporation,
WM. CURTIS NOYES.
For Governor of Almshouse,
ROE LOCKWOOD.
For Justice of Supreme Court,
EDWARD P. COWLES.
CHARLES A. PEABODY, *to fill a vacancy.*
For Justices of Superior Court,
MURRAY HOFFMAN,
LEWIS B. WOODRUFF.
For Judge of Common Pleas,
CAMBRIDGE LIVINGSTON.
For Justice of Marine Court,
CHARLES E. BIRDSALL.

REFORMERS AND AMERICANS—Look well to your tickets. Fraudulent tickets have been delivered to the residences of voters, having the names of Jacob L. Dodge and Nathaniel S. Selah in place of Joseph Southworth, the regular candidate for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Neither ticket is genuine, without Southworth's name.

WITHDRAWAL.—Having been nominated for Councilman of the LVIth District, XVIIIth Ward, I take this method of declining the nomination, and returning my thanks to my numerous friends.

J. D. SNEDECOR.

WITHDRAWAL.—Having been nominated for Councilman of the LVIth District, XVIIIth Ward, by the American Party, I take this method of declining the nomination, and returning my sincere thanks to my numerous friends. D. C. WEEKS.

For other Political Advertisements see Third Page

TO MILITARY TACTICIANS.—SYRACUSE, N. Y., Oct. 30, 1855.—*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:* DEAR SIR: Permit us through your columns to inform the Military of these United States and the public generally, that we have ordered, from Henry Reynolds, Lemon, Liverpool, Eng., a fine Chronometer Watch Movement, which we intend to Case in such a manner that, when finished, shall be worth $500.

We also propose to offer said Watch as a Prize to the best Infantry-Drilled Military Company in the United States, (except those in Government service,) on the 9th of June, 1856, at such place as may be thought best, due notice of which will be given.

The conditions are as follows, viz.:

1. The Watch shall become the property of the Captain of the winning Company.

2. That upon one side of the Watch shall be engraved a likeness of the winning Company, and on the other side shall be engraved likenesses of the Captain and Officers.

3. Each Company shall wear such uniform as they may choose.

4. No Company shall number less than 30 muskets.

5. All Companies will be required to drill by the same tactics.

6. Each Company shall choose one man who shall have power to act with delegates from other Companies in choosing five judges for the occasion.

7. Each Company wishing to contend for the above Prize shall pay an entrance-fee of $20.

8. All Companies competing for the Prize must send in the name of their respective Companies and Officers, and where located, on or before the 1st of January, 1856, and address, yours respectfully, CHAPMAN & LEWIS, Watch-Case Manufacturers, and Importers of Watches, Syracuse, New-York.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 685 Broadway. SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN—Sisters, who have been living in one place, as chambermaid, waiter, cook and laundress, and now leave on account of the family breaking up housekeeping, desire to obtain situations together or separate. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of A. T. SACKETT, No. 34 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office.

A young man, accustomed to the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman, or porter in a store. Apply as above.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as neat plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, and good baker of bread and biscuit; will do the general housework of a private family; will take $6 a month; the other a neat young girl of 18, good chambermaid, and willing to assist with the washing; is a neat plain sewer. Best of City references given. Can be seen two days, at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or chambermaid and waitress; she can work well with her needle; understands the care of children, and is particularly neat and tidy; has excellent City reference, and will be highly recommended by her last employer. Call, for three days, at No. 259 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, 3d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as first-class cook in a private family, and first-rate at all kinds of pastry, and willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Laundress.—Wanted a situation by a first-rate laundress, or would be willing to do chamberwork and fine washing and ironing in a private family. Call at No. 10 5th-st., can be seen for two days, in the rear. Good City reference.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and who has lately resided 12 years in Paris, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she will instruct in drawing, painting, the harp, piano, singing, harmony, dancing, embroidery, the Italian, French and German languages. The two latter of which she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., Daily *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women—one as nurse and seamstress, can take charge of an infant from its birth; one as chambermaid and waiter, or seamstress; the other to do general house work. Also, by a colored girl, as cook, or to do general housework. Also, a nice little girl, aged 13, wants a situation of any kind. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANED—By an exceedingly smart girl, as chambermaid and laundress, or waitress. Can get up all kinds of fine sewing in superior style. Will be found to any lady a faithful, trustworthy servant. Can refer to the highest family in the City for capability and integrity. Apply at No. 345 8th-av., in the basement, under the clothing store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and very respectable woman as first-class cook, and excellent washer and ironer, or would assist to wash and iron and do the meat and pastry cooking; has lived with some of the first families in Brooklyn, to whom she refers as to character and capability. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man of steady habits and good morals, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address a note to W. F. P. *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress' place preferred; the best of references where I have lived over five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 136 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English nurse, who has reference from first class families, at present in this City, for the qualifications necessary for the comfort of the child put under her charge. Call at No. 181 4th-st., near 6th-av. Has no objection to wait on invalid, or travel.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook and an excellent washer, or would be willing to do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 57 East 27th-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—As companion to a lady; would be willing to assist in sewing; can also embroider, and is willing to instruct young children. Salary not so much an object as a pleasant home. The most satisfactory references can be given, if required. Address J. M., office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Can give a good recommendation from her present place, No. 26 Bank-st., where she can now be seen.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For two German girls—one as cook, the other for general housework. Also, one German chambermaid and laundress. Good reference given. Apply at No. 387 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat tidy Protestant girl to do general housework; is a good plain cook; is a first-rate washer and ironer; makes good bread; is willing and obliging; is desirous of pleasing in every respect; asks moderate wages. Apply at No. 217 Bowery

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as a chambermaid and seamstress, or waiter and seamstress, in a private family. Best references given. Apply at No. 87½ West 18th-st., on Monday or Tuesday of this week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as cook, washer and laundry ironer also a chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; perfectly understand their business; have excellent City reference. Call at No. 50 Hamilton-av., first floor, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and washing, or to take care of children and sew. Good City reference given. Apply for two days' No. 85 East 22d-st., near 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a colored girl, as cook, chambermaid or laundress; is quite capable for either situation. Can be seen until engaged at No. 71 Sullivan-st., in the rear, first floor. Reference given.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, cook, waiter-girl, laundress, groom and gardener. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A French gentleman, competent to instruct in French, and willing to devote two or three hours daily in giving instruction in that language in the country, regarding his board and tuition in English as a sufficient compensation for the present Winter, will hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 2,154 with satisfactory references.

ONE OR TWO GIRLS WANTED—To work on valentines; those who have had some experience and residents of Brooklyn preferred. Address W. E. W., at the office of this paper.

HOUSEKEEPER.—An educated English lady wishes for a situation as housekeeper to a respectable gentleman; having been accustomed to the care of children she would not object to the charge of one child. Address HOUSEKEEPER, Union-square Post-Office.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, drawing, and music—lessons on the concertina. A note addressed TEACHER L., Union-square Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

A YOUNG LADY—Competent to instruct in the higher branches of English, French and Music, having a few hours daily unoccupied, wishes to meet with an engagement as visiting governess in a family. Unexceptionable references given. Address T. E. R., Union-square Post-Office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—The parents of a boy 12 years old wish employment for him at a light trade, or a messenger in a store; he knows the City well, being employed as a messenger for some time; he is strictly honest; is a Protestant. For particulars apply at No. 280 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, third floor, back room, during the week.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—In a private family, to teach the English branches and French; good reference given and required. Address JAS. H. SKIDMORE, Manhasset, Long Island.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—WANTED a situation by a young man 22 years old, in a bank or broker's office. Has had 3 years' experience in a bank; is a good penman and accountant; can count money rapidly; is a good judge of money, and a good book-keeper. Can give the best of City and bank reference. Address for 3 days, BANKER, *New-York Daily Times* office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER WANTED—For the country, seventeen miles from the City. A man perfectly capable to take care of a pair of horses, a good driver, and willing to make himself useful on a small place in the country. One accustomed to gardening required. A good colored man preferred. Apply to C. C. MERCHANT, No. 287 Broadway.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL to do the housework of a small family. She must be neat, tidy, and understand plain cooking, a good washer and ironer. To one with good reference a desirable and permanent place may be found by applying at No. 4 King-st. Inquire for two days.

WANTED THIS DAY—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Those acquainted with the City retail trade. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

ERRAND BOY WANTED—From 14 to 15 years of age. Apply at the Dry Goods store, No. 144 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Lawyer of this City contemplating a tour through the Western States during the last of the present month, would be pleased to collect, secure or settle any debts, claims or other obligations due and owing from persons residing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Iowa. Address NASSAU, *Times* Office.

MOROCCO CASE-WORKER.—Wanted, a good workman, to whom good encouragement will be given. Apply to CHAS. W. JENCKS, Providence, R. I.

TWO WOMEN WANTED—TO GO IN THE country, one hour's ride, by railroad, from the City. One as cook and to do general house work, the other as chambermaid. Apply at this office,

RARE CHANCE.—A few agents wanted. Call at No. 115 Nassau-st., room No. 41, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. GASTON & JOHNSON.

CHRISTIAN HOME—For female servants on 38th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

GOLD PENS.—WANTED—A good grinder. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, 132 William-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $5 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MR. LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.

On SATURDAY, Nov. 10,
TICKNOR & FIELDS
WILL PUBLISH
I.
THE SONG OF HIAWATHA.
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
One volume 16mo, 230 pages. Price $1.

ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY:
CURIOUS STORIES ABOUT FAIRIES
AND
OTHER FUNNY PEOPLE.
A charming book for children. Illustrated by Billings. Price 75 cents.

WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS.

By EUGENE SUE.
Price 25 cents, is published THIS DAY, by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

A NEW VOLUME!
NO. 1 NOW READY.
A good time to subscribe for
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
a first class Family Newspaper, published weekly by
FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, N. Y.

LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A Journal of Entertainment, Improvement and Progress, devoted to Literature, Science, the Arts and General Intelligence.

To illustrate life in all its forms and aspects, to discuss the leading ideas of the day, to record all signs of progress, to advocate the political and industrial rights of all classes, to point out all legitimate means of economy and profit, and to encourage a spirit of HOPE, ACTIVITY, SELF-RELIANCE and MANLINESS among the people, are some of the objects aimed at in our journal; and, possessing superior facilities for doing so, we shall rest satisfied with nothing short of making *Life Illustrated* one of the best family newspapers in the world.

CLUB PRICES—For the new volume commenced now:

FOR LIFE ILLUSTRATED—A YEAR.			
Twenty copies	$20	Seven copies	$10
Fifteen copies	17	Five copies	8
Twelve copies	15	Three copies	5
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Twenty copies	$10 00	Seven copies	$5 00
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ANOTHER PROPOSITION.—We send to new subscribers *three months*, twenty copies for 25 cents each!

Reader, every one will subscribe on your recommendation. Will you try it? Begin now. We wish everybody to have the reading of *Life Illustrated* for a time.

FROM THE PRESS.

From the Tioga County Advertiser.

The cleanest, smoothest, and whitest paper, printed in a style of typographical beauty, such as we never saw exceeded—no, nor equaled.

From the Home Journal.

It has a remarkable clear face and clean hands, which will recommend it to people of taste.

From the Buffalo Christian Advocate.

Certainly one of the most beautiful specimens of newspaper printing we have ever seen.

Communications and subscriptions should be addressed to the publishers, as follows: FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, New-York.

FILE OF THE DAILY TIMES FOR SALE. Complete file of this paper, from the commencement to the present time, in perfect order. Address HENRY F. TICE, *Daily Times* office.

PUBLICATION OF CATHERINE II. POSTPONED,
NOT FROM PRESS OF ORDERS
But from the general press of work in our manufactory. We cannot, therefore, publish until
SATURDAY, NOV. 10,
MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF
CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
WITH HER SUCCESSORS;
Comprising Incidents in Russian History to the Fall of Sebastopol! By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M.
338 pages, 12mo, with steel portrait. Price $1.

It is universally acknowledged, by those acquainted with her history, that the Empress Catherine II. was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. The annals of her life and reign are crowded with striking incidents, with novel adventures, with wonderful displays of talent, heroism, and passion; and yet, there exists no work in our language of an accessible form, in which they may be found. Under these circumstances, the author of this work supposed that a useful niche remained unfilled in the historical literature of the day, which might be appropriated to advantage.

ALSO, ON NOV. 5,
THE BEAUTIFUL GATE, AND OTHER TALES,
A COLLECTION OF JUVENILE STORIES,
Comprising "A Story of the Cross," "The Little Street Singers," "The Pink Shell and the Sea Weed," "Little Alice's Prayer, "The Town Pump," "The Fragrant Artificials," "The Bell Ringers," "The Robin in the Swamp," "The Garden," and "The Trumpet Flower." By CAROLINE CHESEBRO.
With illustrations, 235 pages, 16mo, muslin gilt. Price 75 cents.
JUST PUBLISHED.
Third edition of
HENRY VIII. AND HIS SIX WIVES.
BY HENRY WM. HERBERT.
Steel Portraits of Henry VIII. and each of his wives. Price $1 25.
MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, Publishers, No. 25 Park-row, New-York, or 107 Genesee-st., Auburn.

NOW READY, THE WORK OF
CAPT. WALTER M. GIBSON.
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AND A GLANCE AT THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO.
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BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1855, and continued throughout the week, parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days. The consignments from London embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, while those of the American trade include many from the leading publishers of the country.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHEA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. F. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

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WASHINGTON COUNTY CATTLE AND PRODUCE MARKET, at CAMBRIDGE, N. Y.—GEORGE F. HASTINGS, Proprietor; F. A. FULLER, Treasurer; W. L. FENTON, Secretary.
Mr. GEORGE F. HASTINGS' great sale of Cattle, Horses, Sheep, Swine, and all articles of country produce on Commission, will commence at Cambridge on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M. The entries already made embrace a vast amount of property, and thus affording the purchaser every desirable advantage, by way of selection, and securing the benefits of the City market to all those having stock or produce to dispose of.
L. WELLS, Auctioneer.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. S. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 3 Park-row, opposite

AUCTION SALES.

London, October, 1855.

SOTHEBY & BARRETT—Beg to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of

THE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTIST'S and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; also sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership by Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 3 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 do; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 220 copies colored and mounted, of the Nile, consisting of 220 copies colored and mounted, large paper (published at £15 15s.); 180 copies, small paper (published at £14 4s.); the whole of the lithographic stones will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER:

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS of Messrs. INGRAM & CO., which will comprise 100,000 volumes of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, (sells 2s. 6d.); 50,000 Universal Library; 1,000 Webster's Dictionary, royal 8vo, (sells 16s.); 1,400 Nineveh and its Palaces, (sells 8s.); 1,000 Our Iron Roads, (sells 8s.); 4,000 Three Colonies of Australia, (sells 6s.); 1,000 Jacqueleer's Life of Wellington, 3 vols. (sells 6s.); 1,000 Lacqueleer's Life of Wellington, 3 vols. (sells 12s.); 3,000 Lays and Penates, (sells 6s.); 2,500 English Forests and Forest Trees, (sells 6s.); 3,000 Algeria, (sells 6s.); 5,000 Hogg and Microscope, (sells 7s. 6d.); 3,000 Andrews' Practical Farmer, (sells 6s.); 12,000 Illustrated London Spelling Book, (sells 1s.); 6,700 Illustrated London Reading Book, (sells 2s.); 3,000 Illustrated London Instructor, (sells 2s.); 3,000 Guy's Illustrated London Geography, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Hind's Illustrated London Astronomy, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Bakewell's Electric Science, (sells 2s.); 2,500 Burn's Illustrated Practical Geometry, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Euclid, (sells 2s.). 4,000 Scott's Mechanics and Mechanism, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated London Foliage, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Barnard's Handbook of Drawing Book, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, (sells 4s.); 3,500 Burn on the Steam Engine, (sells 3s.); 1,400 Life of Luther, (sells 2½s.); 1,500 Holiday Book for Christmas, (sells 2½s.); 50,000 Illustrated Books for the Rail, (sells 1s.); 15,000 Children's Books, and numerous others equally important. Together with

THE VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES AND COPYRIGHTS of Messrs. INGRAM & Co., including the following important works, viz.: Webster's Dictionary, 3675 sheets; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols., 80 sheets; The Orbs of Heaven, 13 sheets and 8 pages; Dumas' Pictures of Travel, 20 sheets; Mackay's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 3 vols., 40 sheets; Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, 23 sheets; a Woman's Journey Round the World, and companion volume, 20 sheets; Russell's Lives of Extraordinary Men, 21 sheets; Illustrated London Reading Book, 17 sheets; Illustrated London Reading Book, 17 sheets; Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, 13 sheets; Illustrated Books for the Rail, 110 sheets, and many others, together with the copyrights of numerous standard publications.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

THE VALUABLE ENGRAVED STEEL AND COPPER PLATES of a well-known firm, together with the remaining stocks; amongst which will be found the series of 19 large steel plates by Sir E. Landseer; Herring's "Waiting for the Ferry-boat," and "The Frugal Meal;" "Labor and Rest," Herring's celebrated farm-yard scenes, 12 plates; "Pillage of Basing House," "Jessie Bourn and Colon Grey," "Escape of John Wesley from Fire," "Bunyan in Bedford Gaol," and companion; celebrated hunting scenes, and many others.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON'S STOCK OF STEEL AND COPPER PLATES, including the celebrated series by Wilkie, viz.: "Reading a Will," "Blind Man's Buff," "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "Blind Fiddler," "Cut Finger," &c., with the matrixes; together with many others, by celebrated artists, in fine condition.

Catalogues will be sent to Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & CO., New-York, where they may be found.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

CALEN. & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock, equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1855, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day. W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Nov. 5 and 6, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 2 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., the entire stock of stationery formerly belonging to Samuel A. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-medium and royal blank books, full bound; Russia and Russia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated water colors, lithographic notes and drafts, note, letter and foolscap papers, envelopes, ne plus ultra and rosewood writing desks, French porcelain pumps, glass and pocket inkstands, pearl and tortoise shell card cases; also, folders, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, tin cash boxes, Tuck's mem. books, clear cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter clips, &c., &c. The goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the business. Also, all the store fixtures, glass show-cases, counters, desks, shelving, Herring's iron safe, &c., &c., &c. Terms cash in bankable money, and catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 94 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Also, 1 elegant oak dining-room suite (the match of which was sold for $90,) to be sold without regard to cost, being the stock of M. Walters, Esq. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock, at the private warerooms of M. Walters, Esq., No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway, his entire stock of warranted first class furniture, affording an opportunity seldom offered to those who desire the best class of fashionable furniture, all of which is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this City. The stock comprises elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sideboards, etageres, book cases, amour-à-glace, tautenils, centre and extension tables, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture. Also, one solid oak dining-room suite, very richly carved, consisting of etagere, extension table twelve side and two arm chairs and lounge, the match of which was sold for $230. The whole to be sold regardless of cost, for cash. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—Salesroom No. 36 Beekman-st.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 69 Varick-st., near Canal the whole FURNITURE, consisting of one elegant rosewood piano-forte, with guarantee, cost $400; one rosewood parlor suite, covered in rich satin brocatel, 7 pieces; one do. covered in damask, 6 pieces; Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpets; rosewood large size marble-top etageres, mirror front and back; rosewood corner and rosewood centre, side and sofa tables; secretaries; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany Elizabethan bedsteads, French do., large French plate oil and oval mirrors, good hair mattresses and paillasses; rich China vases, oil paintings. Also, mahogany furniture found in a genteel house. There will be no reserve or postponement. Catalogues had at the house. On FRIDAY at our salesroom, Assignee's Sale of a large and valuable stock of furs.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At the spacious warerooms No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The catalogue embraces, besides the usual variety of cabinet furniture, elegant mahogany, rosewood, oak and black walnut desks for bank, insurance offices, and counting-rooms, rich parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, covered in brocatel, plush and English hair cloth, easy chairs, library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstand, French and Gothic bedsteads, mattresses, paillasses, bolster and pillows. Also, rich gilt French plate pier glasses, oval mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF MUSIC, &c., ever offered by auction, all of the most fashionable kind, without any reserve.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 833 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (late Anthony,) the largest stock of fashionable music ever offered by auction, consisting of songs, marches, trios, schottishes, rondos, &c., with all the best operas music. Also, a few musical instruments, pianos, melodeons, &c. Sale without reserve.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Nov. 8, (in consequence of State election coming on Tuesday, regular weekly sale day,) large and attractive sale of best W. T. blue and all kinds common ware, glass of all kinds, rich china vases and tea sets, cutlery, britannia ware, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 67 Dey-st., near Greenwich.

GROCERIES, HORSE BLANKETS, SEWING MACHINE LIQUORS, HARDWARE, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, teas, coffee, sugars, raisins, currants, pickles, sweet oil, figs, soap, knives and forks, saws, scissors, French tinware, cloth, boys' jackets, shirt collars, eight day clocks, &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS—KING & BOND will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N. J., the buildings, with brick steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Sewing Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 40 feet waterproofed; 10-horse steam engine and boiler, of 7-horse power new and in good order; shafting and pulleys, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand presses and stocks, tinning and soldering coppers, pails for heating carriage varnishes, &c., &c. Also, vises, anvils, blacksmith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage, sewing, sash, bed and carriage-trim makers.

Terms: Cash and under, cash; over at six months' approved paper. For further particulars in reply of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained at the auctioneers' or at the factory.

CINCINNATI. HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of bonds, stocks and other securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, MEETINGS ALSO ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 82 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; specially Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collections; Deposits, Deeds, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Catharine Vernon, deceased:

$4,000 Erie Railroad 7s Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.
$6,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds, loan of 1849.
$3,000 Kentucky 6 per cent. Internal Improvement Bonds, loan of 1846.
$3,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1833.
$6,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. Bond, loan of 1832.
$1,700 now due on a bond drawn by John F. Seaman, Percival Seaman and Valentine Seaman.
40 shares Bank of New-York.....$100 each.
22 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co.....$55 each.

Also, a variety of other Stocks, for account of whom it may concern. Sales every Wednesday.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

DIAMONDS AND GOLD JEWELRY AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a magnificent stock of diamond jewelry, consisting of single stone and cluster rings, the stones weighing from ½ carat to 4½ carats; do. brooches, earrings, studs, &c.; also, an invoice of 18 carat imported gold watches, double timers, independent seconds, chronometers, English patent levers, all by the most celebrated makers; also, one magnificent sterling silver tea set, do. cups, spoons, &c.; also, 18 carat gold vest, fob, guard, and chatelain chains; also, a line of gold jewelry brooches, set with cameo, mosaic, Florentina, &c., ear-rings, studs and sleeve buttons. The above sale affords a fine opportunity to those in want, as every lot is warranted of the first-class.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL—By auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 72 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, 3d door from Henry-st., household furniture.—All the furniture contained in the said house, consisting in part of rosewood suites in hair cloth; rosewood etageres, rosewood marble-top centre tables, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oilcloths, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, hat rack, very fine black walnut extension dining table, mattresses, tables, crockery, glass ware, &c.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer, will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture; carpets, oil-cloths and drugets; also, 13 parlor and cooking stoves, silver-plated tea sets, urns spoons, forks, and fancy goods of every description.

E. TROTTER, Deputy. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT REDUCTION.—THIS WEEK ONLY. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 562 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

PENMANSHIP.

Ladies' Class, daily, excepting Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.

Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.

Gentlemen's, daily, at 9 A. M. and 3, 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. $5 for ten lessons.

Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day. The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and is a reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $50 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four miles from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VAN KLEEK, Principal, or at No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 2,284 Post-Office, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS—To classes or privately, by J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France; evening classes at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st., or at Mechanics' School Institute, No. 12 Chambers-st. Can be seen every day, at No. 3 Columbia College, 11 to 1 o'clock.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 40 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTERS' Second Session of the Scholastic Year will commence on the 15th of November. For circulars and particulars, apply at their residence.

DANIEL P. BACON'S SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—No. 228 4th-st. There are vacancies in the Primary Department.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUN GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soiree in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soiree in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., BROOKLYN, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY—Having removed from the rooms in Houston-st., in order to secure for the Academy a more favorable and permanent location, and that in the handsomest school rooms in New-York, just built with all the modern improvements, known as the Bowery Assembly Rooms, No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-st., where the classes are now open for the season on Tuesdays and Fridays. Also, on Mondays and Thursdays corner of 8th-av. and 28th-st Brooklyn, classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, No. 106 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For ladies, misses and masters from 3 to 6 P. M. For gentlemen, from 7½ to 10½ P. M.

LA CRIMEENNE—A new fashionable DANCE.—The celebrated dancing-master Cellarius, of Paris, Professor SARACCO, of New-York, No. 359 4th-st. Professor SARACCO has the honor to inform his pupils and the public that, per steamer *Baltic*, just arrived, he has received from his friend, the celebrated Cellarius, the details of a new and graceful dance, called LA CRIMEENNE, highly in fashion at the Imperial Court of France, which he is ready to teach at his Academy. Accommodating terms to military companies and schools in class 8.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 18 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHARRIAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT—The original and only genuine article that can be used without violating any law, ready mixed, on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depot, No. 10 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee, WM. BLAKE.

COMBER'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY NINE TIMES BURNT, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly and lasts as long as any. Will not gum machinery, and is as free as lard. Tried and pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale in barrels of 50 to 60 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINBY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—THE BEST article known for the roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels and outside work generally—being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depot, No. 30 Water-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—A. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 359 West 33d-st., foot Virginia-pl., per load, delivered, at $5; oak, at $4; each, per barrel, 62 cents; hickory, per load, at $6; per barrel, 87 cents; in better qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Burnt Turpentine, at and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 240 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New-York.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY, Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the rules of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and of unpleasing qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without the fact being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints. Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the skin, RADWAY'S RESOLVENT will be found.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure all costive and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dysentery, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. GLOCK, No. 304 Bowery; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 822 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all irritation, and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 129 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 2 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 4,586 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and New-Brunswick *Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D., Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City; in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, "Hunter's Red Drop," that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the "Monitor of Health."

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

THE GRAND SECRET in the preservation of health is to prevent constipation; strive to secure a regular and vigorous action of the digestive functions, and when symptoms of costiveness present themselves, it can be at once relieved by taking HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, which in all cases will be found a speedy and permanent remedy. For sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

A SURE CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA ONLY.—CHICHESTER'S DYSPEPSIA SPECIFIC for sale by CARLE & STRONG, druggists, No. 153 Water-st., New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, Depôt at No. 55 Fulton-st., New-York, cor. Cliff-st. It cures hundreds, and is made from vegetables. Call and see the certificates from those whom it has cured.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. DEVERE'S CELEBRATED REMEDIES—As given in his prescriptions, together with a tract describing very explicitly every symptom of those two complaints, and the shortest possible way of curing them, are all that are required in private diseases. Price $1 each, and sent inclosed in a letter, as directed. Address Dr. DEVERE, Box No. 2,588 Post-Office.

FOR SOFTENING AND CURING CHAPPED HANDS, SALT RHEUM, &c.—India rubber gloves are unequaled for tanners, we have a very fine article which for strength and wear has never been equaled. For sale by all leading dealers throughout the United States; also, at No. 30 John-st., up stairs.

FRENCH TEASELS—Of small and large sizes, for sale by C. E. HABICHT & CO., No. 80 Beaver-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

TO PAWNBROKERS AND JEWELERS.—LOST on Saturday evening, the 3d inst., a diamond ring, set in gold, containing nine stones, large one in the centre. A liberal reward will be paid for its recovery, by applying at the office of the Rt. Nicholas Hotel.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID A valuable diamond breast-pin, large size, black & amethyst setting. Pawnbrokers are herewith cautioned the above reward will be paid upon its delivery at No. 11 Smithst.

LOST—$50 REWARD.—A gold watch, Tobias, maker, supposed to have been dropped in a Bleecker-st. car. The above reward will be paid to leaving it at the Everett House, South No. 10.

FOUND—Black pony, with white face; owner to the subscriber's premises (rear), 160, which the owner can have by proving property and paying charges. Apply to EDWARD LENTON & H. MARTIN, corner of Yorkville.

LOST—In Merrimac-st., Brooklyn, on Sunday evening, the 4th inst., A GOLD CHAIN. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to No. 81 Cranberry-st., Brooklyn.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO., No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phosgene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this Road afford a great home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,948,807 14
Average amount of Specie..... 320,787 07
Average amount of Circulation..... 320,794 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,813,081 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$994,057 00
Average amount of Specie..... 84,990 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 99,180 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 488,796 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,210,728 84
Average amount of Specie..... 875,618 86
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America..... 59,022 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,243,009 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,438,569 30
Average amount of Specie..... 1,061,135 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 4,115 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 5,875,450 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
D. HONAIR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,294,328 49
Average amount of Specie..... 90,484 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,185 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,161,911 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,342,510 53
Average amount of Specie..... 563,110 51
Average amount of Circulation..... 249,241 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,297,258 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,547,021 07
Average amount of Specie..... 99,445 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,535 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,347,541 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,041,085 63
Average amount of Specie..... 463,748 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 198,480 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,620,509 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,294,328 49
Average amount of Specie..... 90,484 23
Average amount of Circulation..... 100,185 50
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,161,911 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. [illegible], Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] CHADBOURN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JAS. L. HERRICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
MATTHIAS HARTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. VANDENHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
H. H. RIKE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,507,331 50
Average amount of Specie..... 74,992 56
Average amount of Circulation..... 70,843 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,007,975 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... $1,392 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 130,717 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 367,498 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 53,647 90
Average amount of Circulation..... 144,382 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 616,491 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,646,339 73
Average amount of Specie..... 195,978 49
Average amount of Circulation..... 84,980 55
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,230,367 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,896,117 14
Average amount of Specie..... 139,674 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 77,143 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,770,407 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,605,193 84
Average amount of Specie..... 166,070 84
Average amount of Circulation..... 83,163 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,711,084 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. C. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. C. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie..... 42,786 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 97,079 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 230,247 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. HALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,463,270 18
Average amount of Specie..... 196,085 59
Average amount of Circulation..... 145,614 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,162,021 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$816,875 60
Average amount of Specie..... 23,770 58
Average amount of Circulation..... 13,068 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 549,845 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$650,914 76
Average amount of Specie..... 80,549 14
Average amount of Circulation..... 93,040 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 593,405 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JOHN C. BERRI, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,296,465 58
Average amount of Specie..... 61,723 64
Average amount of Circulation..... 110,124 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 674,874 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$296,441 00
Average amount of Specie..... 37,437 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 96,705 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 203,101 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$549,730 56
Average amount of Specie..... 49,703 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 125,047 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 423,092 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JNO. HERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,704,899 93
Average amount of Specie..... 199,718 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 234,070 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK On the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. MORRIS, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,070,327 40
Average amount of Specie..... 118,161 86
Average amount of Circulation..... 134,778 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 906,943 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,789,330 09
Average amount of Specie..... 585,885 31
Average amount of Circulation..... 496,647 44
Average amount of Deposits..... 3,138,367 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,114,361 53
Average amount of Specie..... 66,629 40
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,208 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 817,019 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 3, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$755,508 06
Average amount of Specie..... 56,147 41
Average amount of Circulation..... 120,368 00
Average amount of deposits..... 509,804 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
C. H. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,192,466 28
Average amount of Specie..... 205,867 22
Average amount of Circulation..... 205,867 22
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,794,867 05

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,553,034 73
Average amount of Specie..... 184,204 97
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank..... 145,211 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,773,622 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, K. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

K. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JNO. HERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,880,257 41
Average amount of Specie..... 444,840 69
Average amount of Circulation..... 196,311 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 4,700,610 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,049,431 00
Average amount of Specie..... 183,221 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 191,554 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 935,860 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
GUS. J. THEBAUD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,572,371 41
Average amount of Specie..... 217,650 92
Average amount of Circulation..... 197,652 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,018,415 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK NATIONAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$228,591 96
Average amount of Specie..... 12,300 25
Average amount of Circulation..... 69,366 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 108,040 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$104,606 15
Average amount of Specie..... 26,004 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 81,336 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,40,198 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$226,705 68
Average amount of Specie..... 10,778 72
Average amount of Circulation..... 124,935 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 149,503 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,104,892 31
Average amount of Specie..... 75,540 28
Average amount of Circulation..... 182,148 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 902,027 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,844,993 44
Average amount of Specie..... 191,091 82
Average amount of Circulation..... 151,554 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HASKY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] HARRY HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
CHAS. W. RUTTENBURG, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] HAIN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
SAMUEL DUSSEL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending November 3d, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$392,490 00
Average amount of Specie..... 84,790 17
Average amount of Circulation..... 157,355 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 196,979 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
WM. E. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,218,666 62
Average amount of Specie..... 283,680 55
Average amount of Circulation..... 117,307 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 2,121,358 65

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$680,617 00
Average amount of Specie..... 36,145 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 94,068 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 437,789 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
J. HELYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,155,127 84
Average amount of Specie..... 94,861 73
Average amount of Circulation..... 143,159 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 891,561 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$978,968 00
Average amount of Specie..... 69,586 00
Average amount of Circulation..... 108,986 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 795,686 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KIRKAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KIRKAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BALL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,220,441 18
Average amount of Specie..... 75,811 18
Average amount of Circulation..... 257,422 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 897,070 79

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 3d day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,392,204 81
Average amount of Specie..... 437,467 74
Average amount of Circulation..... 253,107 00
Average amount of Deposits..... 1,334,970 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 5th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

MUNICIPAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

Delinquent Tax-Payers—$600,000 to Pay.

THE ALDERMEN.

It being the evening before Election, and Alderman being engaged in the contemplation of the event, the Board made an early "flitting."

The business had two interesting points only.

CROTON DEPARTMENT IN FUNDS.

The Croton Aqueduct Department sent in a monthly return of its affairs, in accordance with an order of the Board, originated by Mr. WAKEMAN, some weeks ago. The Department had on the 1st inst., to its credit, $61,255 68. Communication referred to Law Committee, and entered on the minutes of the Board.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE—NEW BUILDINGS—A NEW SQUARE.

Columbia College asked that application be made to the Legislature for leave to close a part of Forty-ninth-street. Alderman ELY presented the petition. The Trustees of the College represent that they are owners in fee of certain lands in the Nineteenth Ward, comprising the greater part of four blocks, bounded by Fifty-first and Forty-seventh streets, Fifth-avenue, and a line on the West, nearly parallel with, and 100 feet east, of Sixth-avenue; they intend to erect college buildings on this property, the plans for which are now in preparation; and the closing of a part of Forty-ninth-street would furnish a better plot of ground. It is asked that that street be closed from a point in the centre line distant 200 feet east of Fifth-avenue to a point distant 250 feet west of the avenue, the college to become possessed of this piece of land, to be occupied as a college ground. The petition is signed by C. D. VAN WAGENEN, Treasurer of the College. Referred to Committee on Law.

EVACUATION DAY

Is to be celebrated on the 25th in style. A Committee was put in charge.

ADJOURNED.

The Board adjourned like a shot—on motion of Mr. FOX, despite objections by Mr. ELY and others, who were vexed very much.

☞ There was no meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening. Members generally were engaged elsewhere.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Supervisor VOORHIS took the Chair at the first November meeting yesterday. Neither the Mayor nor Recorder appeared. BIGGS was on hand, so was HENRICI—early. All the petitions for correction, reduction and remission of taxes, were referred. A communication touching Jurors was referred to the Committee on County offices; it is said that the summonses were in some cases not personally served. [Here Mr. Recorder SMITH dropped in.]

SIX HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS TAXES DELINQUENT.

Mr. HARVEY HARD, Receiver of Taxes, sent a communication in answer to a resolution of inquiry, accompanied by detailed statements of the number of delinquent tax-payers (whose names all appear in black and white) in the City since 1844. Three Clerks have been busy for weeks making them out.

The total levy on personal estate for the eleven years between 1844 and 1854, amounted to over $9,000,000; of which about $8,500,000 were received at the Tax Office, about $250,000 were remitted by the Supervisors, &c., $600,000 remain unpaid.

The following is an exhibit:

Total Amount Tax levied on Personal Estate.	Amount Collected by Receiver of Taxes.	Amount Remitted.	Amount remaining unpaid.
1844.. $549,696 35	$503,414 70	$35,788 80	$17,492 85
1845.. 545,260 41	493,329 02	37,060 15	15,084 49
1846.. 597,068 97	576,612 46	28,303 23	22,273 28
1847.. 627,060 76	569,290 93	14,735 67	42,943 16
1848.. 657,287 49	606,913 09	12,078 56	38,295 91
1849.. 689,514 87	633,811 72	14,700 03	41,002 82
1850.. 696,507 12	630,828 05	25,144 48	39,534 59
1851.. 825,013 23	781,083 29	12,095 04	31,859 89
1852.. 950,891 41	879,818 15	13,103 37	58,044 89
1853.. 1,468,139 86	1,319,750 31	44,174 57	102,515 00
1854.. 1,892,811 40	1,310,368 97	17,351 46	165,295 97
$9,906,579 45	$8,408,065 23	$263,355 36	$905,338 84

The Receiver suggests the publication of the detailed lists of delinquents in the newspapers. Recorder SMITH intimated to the Board that this would be a libelous performance, as much so as the publication by a merchant of the names of his debtors, an act which has over and over again been decided to be libelous. Mr. ELY moved that the condensed statement of the Receiver be entered on the minutes of the Board. Carried. No disposition was made of the immense pile of documents (all figures) which gave the names of the delinquents.

THE SHERIFF NOT TO HAVE DEPUTIES TO-DAY.

Mr. BIGGS offered a resolution, empowering the Sheriff to appoint as many deputies to-day as he might deem necessary, in order to preserve the ballot-boxes, and keep the peace unbroken.

Mr. W. TUCKER considered that the Police were, or ought to be, abundantly able to manage the business; claimed that the special deputies sworn in on such occasions were generally humbugs and get drunk, and that the proposal to appoint deputies was nothing but an insult to the Police and the Aldermen.

Recorder SMITH held to a similar view, except the idea of insult; he said, there are 1,100 policemen in the City, and they should be competent to meet the emergencies even of Election Day.

BIGGS' resolution was finally *lost*, 5 to 11.

Fashionable Rowdies Dispersed—The Shanghae Guard.

The visitors and exhibitors at the Crystal Palace have been annoyed during the evenings of last week, by the manœuvring of about 150 young men calling themselves the "Shanghae Guard." Having procured some of the members' family tickets, several would enter together, and one then return to the outside to bring in a new installment. When a sufficient number were collected they formed into a procession, and with a loud tramp proceeded through the galleries, upsetting tables, insulting the female exhibitors, and rudely jostling the visitors. On Wednesday evening these young men met pursuant to a call in a morning paper, and their conduct became so disorderly that they were remonstrated with by General HALL, but with no effect. The "Guard" is made up of the sprigs of our "best society," and derives its name from the long Shanghae overcoats which they wear. Their captain is said to be the son of a well-known gentleman living on the Fifth-avenue. As a distinguishing mark they wear badges.

On Saturday evening last another meeting was appointed. But the Managers having called in the assistance of platoons of Police from the Nineteenth, Twenty-first and Twenty-second Wards, the young "gentlemen" did not dare go through their performances. Captain MAYNARD, who had charge of the door, also noted the names on the tickets, among othe s, those of J. PHILLIPS PHOENIX and JOHN MCKNOX, showing probably that they had sometimes fraudulently obtained their tickets. In consequence of these disorders a large Police force will always be present, and the Managers have posted through the building the following

NOTICE.

Badges will not be allowed to be worn in the Palace except by the officers of the Institute, or those employed by them.

Nor will processions be allowed except under the direction of the Board of Managers.

By order of the Board,
EDWIN SMITH, Secretary.

The "Joseph Walker" in Court.

Messrs. BARNES and DODGE have sued the City for damages occasioned by the suspension of work upon the ship *Joseph Walker*. The amount claimed is $40,000. The papers were served yesterday. We understand that the owners of the pier at which the ship lies have libeled the vessel in the sum of $6,000, which is claimed as wharfage fees. So there is a probability of more sport out of the Mayor's performance.

Scene in Broadway—Unwatered Milk of Human Kindness.

One of those peculiar outbursts of generosity which so beautifully display the generous feelings of the American heart, took place last evening at the corner of Broadway and Thames streets.

A peddler of images in crossing the street had the misfortune to stumble and let his little stock in trade fall on the sidewalk, where they were shivered to pieces. He looked on the broken fragments, and then on the crowd that had gathered around him, with such a sorrowful countenance, that the bystanders could not resist the mute appeal. They immediately took up a collection in his behalf, and presented it to him. His face immediately brightened in an instant, and reiterating in broken accents his thanks to the generous donors, went his way rejoicing.

Court of General Sessions.

The November term of the Court of General Sessions commenced yesterday, before Recorder SMITH. Of the parties summoned as Grand Jurors, there was not a sufficient number present to form a quorum, and the impanneling of that body was postponed till Thursday. Most of the Petit Jury summoned answered to their names, and the usual number made the stereotyped excuses. The Court then adjourned over election day and the day after, (to get clear of the excitement,) until Thursday.

Slaughtering.

They are arranging largely at Bergen, to slaughter the hogs brought over the Erie Railroad for the New-York Market. A large slaughtering establishment now going up here, will cost not far from $40,000, measuring about 200 by 80 feet, and, with the tanks and other necessary accommodations, afford facilities for slaughtering from 1,000 to 1,500 hogs per day. It is expected that other houses will be built for the slaughter of cattle.

Ferry-Boat Row.

On the *Osceola*, a Jersey City Ferry-boat, a row occurred on Sunday, between the crew and some eight or ten rowdies who presumed to smoke in the Ladies' Cabin. After being requested to leave or stop smoking, which they refused to do, an attempt was made to eject them. One of the crew was severely beaten and bruised in the chest by being stamped upon. JOHN KENNEDY, one of the number, was arrested, being charged with assault and battery.

The Police.

The Mayor, yesterday, had at the City Hall the entire bodies of Detailed Policemen, and the Reserve Corps, to whom he furnished instructions to report themselves—150 at the City Hall, on reserve, the others at various posts throughout the City. Every Policeman throughout the City will be in full uniform, with baton and belt.

Investigations in Natural History.

SIMPSON, the tall exhibitor in spectacles, was standing near the plaster statue of "the bear and hunter," at the entrance of the Crystal Palace, when a man who had for some time been intently examining it, turned to him and inquired, "If that were a petrifaction?" "No," said he, "that is a lion. The Petrifaction is a smaller animal."

Two More Gone.

Two more of the few survivors of the First Regiment New-York Volunteers, are gone. DANIEL LIKEWISE, of Company G., and ROBERT DOOLEY, of Company L. Their remains were escorted to Greenwood, on Sunday, by their surviving comrades.

Fashionable.

The Captain of the Nineteenth District Police reports an organization, called the Shanghae Guards, associated for general rowdyism. They belong, he says, to the "upper ten."

☞ Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER announced from his pulpit on Sunday morning the release of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

☞ In the Libel case against the *Sun*, decided in the Marine Court on Friday, the $10 and costs were awarded to the defendant.

☞ The *Picayune* this week illustrates very fully the celebrated song of "Villikin's and his Dinah." The notes by the minstrel are exceedingly comic.

Fires.

At 2½ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the stable of J. MANNING, rear of No. 315 West Sixteenth-street. It was almost entirely destroyed, together with four horses. Mr. MANNING estimates his loss at $2,000, upon which he has no insurance.

A fire broke out in the Allen-street School-house, at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The damage was slight, and no accident occurred.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If there is any man in New-York capable of setting the North River on fire, it is M. H. LITCHENSTEIN, of No. 90 Bowery. Nobody knows how he can afford to sell his splendid stock of dress trimmings, ribbons and millinery goods, at such low prices. He actually undersells everybody. And yet his stock of wares is one of the most complete and magnificent ever seen. He has opened a new Winter assortment which beats all competition. His store (it is at the corner of Hester-street,) is crowded from morning till night by ladies. We don't wonder at this. Our only wonder is, that every lady in New-York does not rush immediately to Mr. LITCHENSTEIN'S establishment. His "bargains" are great ones.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The promises of politicians are justly discredited by a long-suffering public; not so the pledges of RAY'S stocking knit undergarments, these unrivaled fabrics always make good to the wearer their claims to being the warmest, most agreeable, and most economical of Winter coverings. JAS. E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly and submitted to the examiners unbiased judgment and approval.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Churches, manufactories and families requiring a steady, powerful and smokeless light,

THAT CANNOT EXPLODE,

at one-fourth of the expense of candles or burning fluid, are invited to examine and test my

PATENT FOUNTAIN LAMPS

and

FOUNTAIN OIL.

Every student and seamstress should have one.

MATTHEW VANDERHOOF,
No. 30 Frankfort-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufactoring depot, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of AMESON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

"Reason's whole pleasure, all the joys of sense,
Lie in three words, health, peace and competence."

☞ The man who wears the beautiful, soft, elastic, warm undergarments, sold wholesale and retail at McLAUGHLIN'S Shirt and Furnishing Store, corner of Chamber and Greenwich streets, realizes the force of the above quotation.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A perfumed and delicious breath will be the consequences of using the Balm of Thousand Flowers; as a dentifrice it renders the teeth white as alabaster; wet your tooth-brush and pour one drop on it and wash the teeth night and morning. Price only 50 cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Don't have sore breasts or sore heads; don't have salt rheum, or any skin disease. Use this valuable Ointment, and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 262 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

A NEW VOLUME, No. 1, NOW ready. See advertisement in to-day's paper, for LIFE ILLUSTRATED.

[Advertisement.]

☞ There can be no better augury of Reform than to see such a man as ANTHONY J. BLEECKER running for Sheriff. Citizens of New-York! Show your appreciation of talent and integrity, and vote for him, without regard to party affiliations.

[Advertisement.]

AN ELECTION TRICK.—A report has been circulated among the German and Irish friends of Mr. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, that he did not intend to stand for Sheriff. This is a ruse of the enemy. Mr. BLEECKER stands to his colors and expects every man to do battle in his cause.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The entertainments given at this house, last night, will be repeated again, this evening, viz.: "Moll Pitcher," "Golden Axe," and "Jackets of Blue." A better bill of amusements could not be desired.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE VOTERS OF THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—All persons opposed to having a street cut through Trinity Church Yard, should be sure and cast their votes against FREDERICK E. MATHER, the Reform candidate for Alderman.

[Advertisement.]

☞ *For Sheriff*—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER. *For Corporation Counsel*—WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES. *For Governor of the Almshouse*—ROB LOCKWOOD.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

Execution of John McCarron.

From the Utica Observer, Nov. 2.

JOHN MCCARRON, convicted of the murder of JAMES O'BRIEN, in the village of Boonville, on the 18th day of July, 1855, was executed in the jail yard in the village of Rome, this morning.

The arrangements for the execution were all carefully made in proper order. Sheriff CROCKER and assistants gave the utmost attention to every minute. They felt a humane anxiety that the melancholy affair should be conducted with as entire freedom as possible from the disagreeable features which are almost inseparable from capital executions.

McCARRON'S wife, four children, two brothers, and Father BERCHAM, the Catholic clergyman in Rome, were with him during a considerable portion of the morning, and all remained until within a few minutes of the execution. It will be supposed that the few hours spent with him were indeed solemn and affecting. But the awful solemnity of the occasion seemed only to be felt by his friends; it was not by himself.

His brothers appeared younger than he. His wife was a small person; she appeared to be in great agony. The eldest of his children is about fourteen years old. The youngest was born after his arrest for the murder.

About 11 o'clock, when, of McCARRON'S friends, only his wife and one brother remained, the Sheriff, District-Attorney, several judges and reporters, and others, entered the cell where McCARRON was already dressed for the gallows. He had on a loose black gown, and the black cap was on his head, ready to be drawn down over his face, while the rope was about his neck, and his arms bound behind him. The death-warrant was feelingly read by District-Attorney UTLEY; McCARRON listened to it with a stupid, silly smile, or perhaps a leer peculiar to him. While every spectator was more or less moved, his nerves were steady and his spirits apparently undarkened by the immediate prospect of an ignominious death. During the reading, his wife was crying in agony; just as the reading was commencing, she sprang forward to denounce the District-Attorney for his part in securing the conviction of her husband, but she was stopped by Rev. Mr. BERCHAM. After the reading of the death-warrant, McCARRON shook hands with Mr. UTLEY and was led to execution.

On being stationed under the rope, a prayer was read by Rev. Mr. BERCHAM, while McCARRON silently moved his lips as if repeating it. That done, he was asked if he had anything to say. He answered that he had. He then began to talk of the murder in a disconnected manner. He had previously confessed the crime; but neither confessed nor denied it now. He said he had been brought there through villainy—talked of having been led to drink—of the murdered O'BRIEN having slandered his wife, &c. He would perhaps have said much more than he did, but was interrupted by the priest, who besought him to think of Jesus.

The black cap was then drawn over his face. The signal was given in a moment after, and the drop fell. His neck was broken. There was no muscular contraction until he had hung for a few moments. There were then only a few twitches of the arms. After hanging twenty-five minutes, he was taken down, laid in a coffin, and his body delivered into the hands of his friends. We understand it is to be interred in this city.

The crowd about the Court-House numbered three or four hundred. The behavior was respectful. The New-York Central Guards, Capt. J. J. NELLIS, were on duty.

Equality of the States—Opinion of the Attorney General.

From the Washington Union.

1. It has been adjudged by a long series of decisions of the Supreme Court that the United States never held any municipal sovereignty, jurisdiction, or right of soil in the territory of which any of the new States are formed, except for temporary purposes, namely: to execute the trusts created by deeds of cession of Virginia, Massachusetts, Georgia and other States in the original common territory of the Union, or by treaties with France, Spain and the Mexican Republic, in the territories of Louisiana, the Floridas, New-Mexico and California.

2. It has been adjudged by the same series of decisions that the provisions of the ordinance for the organization of the Northwest Territory were extinguished by the Constitution; or if any of them retain continuing validity, it is only so far as they may have authority derived from some other source, either the compacts of cession or acts of Congress under the Constitution.

3. This doctrine has been applied in leading cases to questions touching the property in public lands, the relation of master and slave, religion, navigable waters, and the eminent domain, and may be taken as the established legal truth.

4. In obedience to the same principle, and proceeding in the same line of adjudications, it must have been held, if the question had come up for judicial determination, that the provision of the act of March 6, 1820, which undertakes to determine in advance a perpetual rule of municipal law for all that portion of the province of Louisiana which lies north of the parallel of 36° 30' north latitude, was null and void, *ab inceptu*, because incompatible with the organic fact of equality of internal right, in all respects, between the old and the new States.

Interesting from the Mediterranean.

From the Washington Union.

The following extracts are from a letter received at the Navy Department:

SIR: I have directed Captain LONG to proceed to Genoa for a supply of coal, and, on his return, shall sail for Naples, to which place I am earnestly requested by the resident Minister to send a vessel, the political state of affairs in that Kingdom having assumed a threatening attitude.

As soon as the presence of the vessels at Naples may be dispensed with, I propose to proceed, as I have already apprised the Department, to Constantinople; and should the cholera, which, unhappily, now prevails at Smyrna, (as it does in most of the towns on the north coast of the Mediterranean, in Asia Minor, and Syria,) have subsided in that place, will also visit it.

I had hoped to find the *Constellation* here, having learned of her arrival on the 10th inst. at Gibraltar. Her presence will be most acceptable, since the present and probable future state of affairs on the Levantine coast make it more than ever necessary to have a greater number of vessels here than I shall have under my command when she arrives; and, in view of this fact, I beg leave to urge an increase of the present force at least one steamer and a sloop. So soon as the ship is provisioned, I shall proceed to Naples, trusting to be at hand, should an outbreak occur, for the protection of our countrymen.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient serv't,
SAM. L. BRECESE, Commissioner.

Hon. J. C. DOBBIN,
Secretary of the Navy, Washington.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, by Rev. Heman Bangs, Mr. WM. CAMPBELL to ALICE JOSEPHINE, daughter of Mr. John Boole, all of New-York.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, HORATIO G. SNIDER to ISABELLA, only daughter of Hon. Townsend E. Gidley, of Sandstone, Jackson County, Mich.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, THOMAS, son of John and Elizabeth Matthews, aged 19 years and 4 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 437 1st-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 5, after a lingering illness, Miss LUCY ANN GREGORY, formerly of Carmel, Putnam County.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, are invited to attend her funeral services, from the residence of her brother, Wm. W. Gregory, No. 207 Monroe-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Carmel for interment on Wednesday morning.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 2, at No. 129, Court-st., ISABELLA GAULDAR, aged 53 years. The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Newark, N. J., on Sunday morning, Nov. 4, at his residence, after an illness of many years, JAMES LENNON, in the 67th year of his age, for many years a well known and respected citizen of New-York.

The funeral service will take place at his late residence, No. 13 Liberty-st., this (Tuesday) morning, at 11 o'clock, A. M. His remains will be interred in Greenwood. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ California papers please copy.

In Angelica, N. Y., on Saturday, Nov. 3, LILIE ESTHER, daughter of John H. and Cornelia E. Raymond, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Funeral service this (Tuesday) afternoon, at the house of John T. Howard, No. 150 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, at 2½ o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov 5.

$2,000	Indiana State 6s.	79½	100	Erie Railroad	b60 44½
1,000	Georgia 6s	100	200	do	b2 43½
5,000	Virginia 6s	98	300	do	s3 43
22,000	Missouri 6s	c 84¾	100	do	b5 43
5,000	do	c 84¾	300	do	43
1,000	California 7s, '70, 86		600	do	c 43¼
1,000	Pan. B'da 2d issue	101	650	do	s2 43¼
5,500	Ill. Cen. RR. B'ds	74	500	do	43¼
6,000	do	s3 78¾	300	do	43¾
20,000	do	s3 78¾	100	do	s60 43¾
10,000	do	s30 78¾	100	do	s30 43¾
25,000	do	s15 78¾	850	do	c 43¾
28,000	do	b3 78¾	300	do	s3 43¾
10,800	do	s10 78¾	300	do	s10 43¾
7,000	Ill. Fd. Bs, w. p.	s2 77¾	300	do	s60 43¾
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	89	50	do	b15 43
5,000	T. H. & Jd m. bs	79	150	Harlem R.R.	s10 18
10	Del. & H. Canal Co.	119¾	275	do	18
30	Pacific Bank	108	250	do	17¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	109	300	Reading Railroad	c 80
160	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	s3 95	650	do	79¾
300	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 14	400	do	79¾
300	do	c 18¾	700	do	79¾
550	do	18¾	100	do	s50 79
50	do	b30 18¾	300	do	s30 79
100	Cum. Coal Co.	22¾	1100	do	b60 80
200	do	c 22¾	100	do	b3 79¾
400	do	22	550	do	79
100	do	b30 22¾	200	do	78¾
300	do	c 21¾	385	Mich. Central R. R.	89
100	do	c 21¾	20	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	87
100	do	s30 21¾	55	do	86¾
50	do	s10 21¾	100	do	b3 86
25	Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 86	945	Panama Railroad	100¾
125	do	b3 86	25	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	56
85	do	85¾	10	Third-avenue R. R.	47
890	do	c 86	174	Gal. & Chic. R.	112
20	N. H. & Hartford R.	125	120	Cleve. & Tol. R.	61¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 Cin. & Chicago R. R. 1st mort., int. added. 75
9,000 N. Ia. Goshen Branch, 1st mort., int add. 79¼
5,000 Mich. So. & Nor. Ia. R. R. 7s., int. added. 80
10,000 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. incomes, int. added. 76
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank. 128
10 shares Michigan Southern Railroad. 83
30 shares Galena and Chicago Union Railroad. 111
4 shares New-Haven and New-London Railroad. 10
40 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company. 66
60 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company. 100
30 shares North River Insurance Company. 138

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Indiana State 6s.	79¾	100	Erie Railroad	s30 44¼
1,000	New-York Cen.	100	200	do	s10 44
5,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs.	s30 78¾	100	do	s3 43¾
50	Canton Company	90	100	do	s30 43¾
50	do	90¼	300	do	s30 43¾
200	Cumber. Coal Co.	23	100	do	s30 43¾
100	do	23	300	do	s30 43¾
300	do	s3 23	100	do	s30 43¾
100	do	s3 23	100	do	s30 43¾
100	Panama Railroad	101	100	Mich. Central R. R.	89
100	Nicar. Transit Co.	14	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 18
100	do	14¼	50	do	s30 18
100	do	14¼	300	Reading Railroad	80
100	do	14¼	50	do	79¾
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad	74	100	do	79¾
100	do	74	100	do	79¾
100	do	74	100	do	79¾
100	do

New-York Daily Times.

THE ELECTION.

City Returns—State Ticket.

Full returns from the Second, Seventh, Eighth, Eleventh, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Twenty-first Wards, and partial District returns from other Wards, present the following result on

SECRETARY OF STATE:

Joel T. Headley, American	8,965
Preston King, Republican	2,702
Aaron Ward, National Democrat	8,648
Israel Hatch, Democrat	5,306
Popular vote thus far	25,706

The vote on Comptroller, Treasurer, Attorney-General, Canal Commissioner, State Engineer and Prison Inspector, so far as the returns have been received, runs pretty uniform as between the American and Republican tickets, while the difference as between the two Democratic tickets is made more considerable by the division of candidates on the Liquor Dealers' ticket.

HARD CANDIDATES.

Ward, Secretary of State	8,649
Mitchell, Comptroller	5,043
Lyon, Treasurer	6,458
Follett, Canal Commissioner	5,096
Sutherland, Attorney-General	4,668
Clerk, Prison Inspector	4,668
Fay, State Engineer	4,667

SOFT CANDIDATES.

Hatch, Secretary of State	5,808
Stetson, Comptroller	5,824
Thurston, Treasurer	5,877
Fredon, Attorney-General	4,664
Hawley, Canal Commissioner	2,784
Agan, Prison Inspector	3,827
Jervis, State Engineer	2,982

The following are all the returns from the interior of the State, received to the hour of going to press. They are on the vote for Secretary of State:

COUNTRY RETURNS.

Tompkins Co.—Ithaca gives the Know-Nothing State ticketsabout 600 majority.

Steuben Co.—Corning—First District, Hatch, 166; Headley, 186; King, 172; Ward, 17.

Tioga Co.—Owego—King, 281; Hatch, 200; Headley, 188; Ward, —.

Broome Co.—Binghamton—Second District, King, 251; Ward, 195; Hatch, 3; Headley, 70.

Wayne Co.—Galen—First District, King, 28; Headley, 150; Hatch, 56; Ward, 44.

Westchester Co.—New-Rochelle—Ward, 18; Hatch, 131; King, 28; Headley, 161.

Livingston Co.—Genesco—King, 270; Headley, 215; whole Democratic vote 20. Lima—Headley, 285; King, 98; Hatch, 44. Avon—Headley, 191; King 33; Hatch 65.

Ontario Co.—Geneva—First District, Know-Nothing majority on State ticket, 14; Second District, Republican majority, 40.

Seneca Co.—Seneca Falls—Headley, 393; King, 319; Hatch 129.

Oneida Co.—Rome—Hatch's majority in two Districts is 57.

Columbia Co.—Hillsdale, First District—Hatch, 52; King, 37; Ward, 18.

Dutchess Co.—Northeast—Hatch, 11 majority.

Westchester Co.—Yonkers, Second District—Aaron Ward, 58; Hatch, 29; Headley, 49.

Town of Hopewell—90 K. N. majority over the Republicans, and 60 over all.

Farmington—Republican majority, 60.

East Bloomfield—Republican majority, 40.

Montgomery Co.—Amsterdam—Republican ticket, 96.

Florida—First District—K. N. majority, 40.

Saratoga Co.—Town of Milton—First District—Headley, 150; King, 109; Ward, 12; Hatch, 4.

Town of Saratoga, complete—King, 389; Headley, 335; Ward, 108; Hatch, 10.

Rensselaer Co.—Greenbush—Ward, 68; King, 41; Hatch, 10; Headley, 285.

Columbia Co.—Kinderhook—King, 80; Ward, 46; Hatch, 38; Headley, 108.

Hudson, Third Ward—Headley, 148; King, 98; Hatch, 186. Fourth Ward—Headley, 94; King, 106; Hatch, 80.

Chemung Co.—Elmira—Headley, 1,320; Hatch, 462 King, 341.

Steuben Co.—Bath—Hatch, 385; Headley, 308; King, 176.

Orange Co.—Goshen—Ward, 214; King, 164; Headley, 78; Ward, 8.

Steuben Co.—Erwin—Hatch, 41; Headley, 138; King, 67; Ward, 44. Little Falls—Hatch, 264; Headley, 350; King, 119.

Wayne Co.—Palmyra—Republican majority, 178. Macedon—Republican majority, 113.

Niagara Falls—Hatch, 127; Headley, 171; King, 83.

Tonawanda—Hatch, 118; Headley, 62; King, 51 Ward, 178.

Livingston Co.—Lima and Genesee, two towns—Headley, 800; King, 348; Hatch, 64.

Wayne Co.—Galen—King, 240; Headley, 150; Hatch, 53; Ward, 44.

Canandaigua—Headley, 548; King, 286; Hatch, 121; Ward, 22.

Columbia Co.—Greenport—Headley, 103; King, 53; Hatch, 58.

Broome Co.—Triangle—Headley, 73; King, 170; Ward 55.

Lisle—King, 105; Ward, 46; Headley, 80.

Cortland Co.—Homer, Two Districts—King, 285; Headley, 197.

Marathon—Headley, 149; King, 107; Hatch, 1; Ward, 4.

Poughkeepsie—Headley, 406; King, 380; Ward, 403; Hatch, 91.

Putnam Co.—Carmel, First District and Town of Patterson—Headley, 161; King, 110; Ward, 52; Hatch, 1.

STATE SENATORS—(FROM THE CITY.)

The partial or incomplete returns are in favor of the election of

BARR, Hard-Shell, in the Third District.

SPENCER, Soft-Shell, in the Fourth District.

PETTY, Know-Nothing, in the Fifth District.

BROOKS, Know-Nothing, in the Sixth District.

The majority for BROOKS is believed to be between *four and five thousand.*

ASSEMBLYMEN—(CITY.)

MARSHALL, Hard-Shell, in the Second District.

W. A. GUEST, Know-Nothing, in the Thirteenth District.

CITY AND COUNTY TICKET—(PROBABLY ELECTED.)

GILES, Know-Nothing, Comptroller.

CONNELLY, Democrat, Clerk.

SHEPHERD, Democrat, Counsel.

WILLEY, Democrat, Sheriff.

TAYLOR, Know-Nothing, Street Inspector.

MORTON, Know-Nothing, City Inspector.

At the Liquidating Office.

Last week, a recent emigrant from the Emerald Island, having heard, no doubt, that pure spirits could only be obtained at the Custom-House, paid a visit to the building in Wall-street, and on entering at the South door, he espied, over an inner door, the words *Liquidating Office*; and being, as some other of his countrymen are, liable to jump at a conclusion, he stepped inside:

"Is this the Liquor-dating Office, Sir?" said he.

"Yes, Sir," replied the Clerk.

"Bill take a drink of your best brandy," said he, throwing down a three-cent piece.

"We don't sell drinks, Sir," said the Clerk, smiling.

"Aye, yer vagabond spalpeen, its only to gintlemen you sell it. You would n't sell it to your poor laboring man, like me. I'll remember ye on election day,"—and Pat dispersed, mad.

Rescued.

JAMES HERSEY, of Pine Plains, fell into the river off pier foot of James-street, and was rescued by the Police.

A party of hunters are engaged in the lower part of New-Jersey in bear hunting. There are many of these animals in swamps in that section of the country.

The Richmond *Whig* says of Gov. WISE, that periodical explosions from Mr. WISE, and occasional eruptions of Vesuvius are equally in the course of nature.

The friends of education in Troy have raised $100,000 towards endowing a university to be located in that city. They wish to make the endowment $200,000.

A fellow named WM. STEVENSON, who was convicted at Lockport for biting off the nose of JOHN LAUT in a fight, has been sentenced to two years and five months' imprisonment.

The executors of DANIEL WEBSTER are about to pay a dividend to the creditors of 21¾ per cent.; assets $85,280 89; debts $155,000.

Hon. EDWARD B. DUDLEY, formerly Governor of North Carolina, died at Wilmington on the 30th ultimo, in the 65th year of his age.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1201. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION DAY IN THE CITY.

No Rows, No Riots, No Rumpus.

SIGHTS AND SCENES ABOUT TOWN.

Effects of Camphene about the Polls.

The Whole Story Told—Arrests—Knockdown—Bloody Noses—Tammany Mute and Dark—K. N.'dom Wild—The Broadway House Glum—A Snug Tea-Party in Constitution Hall, &c., &c.

Hurrah!

Yesterday was Election-day. We got over it luckily without a row worthy the name. The result is particularly gratifying to the K. N.'s. The Hards feel very much rejoiced because the Softs are utterly mulled out. Of the Softs none are left to announce their feelings. The Whigs say nothing, and attend to their private business. The Republicans lay low for news from the rural districts. But to go into particulars:

A stranger coming into town on Election morning sees little to notify him that the day is a *mus'ad* one in the year. There are no more flags flying, no more Brobdignagian sheets of muslin painted over with candidates names, no more trumpeting of candidates' praises, no more (nor so much) promenading of streets in companies, no more gab-a-dubbing or shrill whistling of fifes than usual. Indeed, Election Day, except about the polling places, is from early light till noon an unusually quiet season. Carts do not rumble along the streets so incessantly—as on other week-days—business lays off and takes a long breath. Nor indeed, if the stranger walks up Broadway or the Bowery will he see a sign of the terrible times the poor sweating candidates are suffering. But in the back streets some 138 places are to be found peculiar to the day. Wherever the polls are held, there stand little wooden sheds, as many as there are organized parties in the district, from early sunrise to the sunset. Within each of these, stands a man with his several tickets, folded and done up in bundles for the use of voters. His little shanty is covered with placards bearing the name of the men he works for. These shanties it is the delight of the mob toward night to *happen* to rush up against and accidentally overturn, after which of course it is legitimate to shoulder the fragments and convert them into kindling wood. Around these ticket booths all day a few are lounging, the "watchers of the polls," who for the most part do the challenging of dubious voters, and encourage the hesitating to take the proper tickets. The voting is most rapid about 11 o'clock, and then again for half an hour before sunset, at which latter time, if an unlucky voter must approach the polls, happy is he if he have on an old coat and a hat that is not hurt by smashing. At sunset the booths are removed, the boys pocket the pictorial posters that were not posted flat to the dead walls, the Inspectors remove the boxes to more private apartments, and the crowd either goes in for a free fight around the doors, or so thin out that the balance can squeeze in where the canvassers set protected by the Police, and await the announcements.

The Police.

At sunrise the entire force of the Police Department reported themselves on duty, in full uniform, at their respective posts, the patrolmen of the various Wards at their District Station-houses, the reserve corps and detailed men at the office of the Chief. The former were then told off in sections, and, under the command of their several Sergeants, were detailed at the various polling booths. The latter were generally held in reserve at the central office, 50 of their number, however, being distributed about the Wards of the Sixth Senatorial District, where the election turning upon the religious issues it was suspected might possibly lead to riot. Messengers were during the day sent throughout to the several polling places, to look to the necessities of the men stationed at each.

First, Second and Third Wards.

The presence of an efficient and numerous body of Police, at the various polling places in the First Ward, operated as a sufficient check upon any violation of the peace. It is only just to the citizens to say, that during the whole day there were no indications either of disorder or even of the drunkenness which might be expected to lead to it. Voluntarily, and very much to their credit, most of the porter-houses in and about the vicinity of the polls closed very early. Of course the houses that remained open were filled with persons, eagerly, but quietly, discussing the events of the day.

At the First District poll, two men and a woman were arrested for fighing in the street; they were held by Justice WELSH in $200. LUKE TOOL suffered himself to be be made a tool of by some party,—was arrested for disorderly conduct, and discharged by Justice CONNOLLY. JOHN CARROLL, for the indication of his pugnacious propensities, was similarly discharged. In the Station-house at Old-slip, two disorderlies secured for themselves a night's lodging, preparatory to an investigation into their peculiar policy in the morning. We heard, also, of half-a-dozen others, who were considerately discharged by the Mayor from custody. One person was examined on the charge of illegally voting, preferred by Mr. DORAN, before His Honor, but we did not hear the result.

In the Second Ward, a person named M. W. EGANS acquired the unenviable notoriety of being a warmer than constitutionally legal friend of his party. He was apprehended for illegally voting. A paragraph in the *Express* runs thus:

"FIRST WARD, THIRD DISTRICT.—A Roman Catholic ticket appears here, with the keys of St. Peter on it, to show that the R. C.'s vote the ticket. The t are crossed and in blue imprint."

We did not see any such thing; and a policeman who was present long enough to have seen it, had it been so, assured us in *very* expressive and unmistakable phraseology that it was not so.

The First and Second Wards were really surprisingly quiet both during the day, and also up to a late hour in the evening.

In the Third Ward, not a single arrest was made for any offence connected with the business of the day. The Ward was not unusually quiet, but quiet, *as usual.*

Fourth Ward.

In the Fourth WARD, although there were anticipations of riot, the election passed over generally quiet. At about 1 o'clock a row was got up in James-slip, but it was at once suppressed on the appearance of the Police. Other troubles of a minor nature ensued; they are elsewhere detailed under the head of arrests.

Fifth Ward.

Throughout the day the polling places here presented nothing unusual. It would, of course, be preposterous to say that "everything passed off quietly." No such thing. Considering both the locality and the circumstances, perfect quietness was a moral impossibility. But the occasional disturbances that occurred were in no instance accompanied by any incident deserving of specific notice. They were mere personal squabbles, unpremeditated, unorganized, and without serious consequence. Most of the booths were, of course, surrounded by drunken loafers, and, in some cases, by drunken voters, but the police generally managed to preserve peace, except where, now and then, some uproarious partisan, "blue-mowlded for want of a batin," provoked a political opponent, and got satisfied, if he was in the minority, by getting knocked down. At the corner of Duane and Greenwich streets, just previous to the closing of the polls, we observed a lively commotion in the centre of a rabble of young gentlemen of rather questionable respectability. Suddenly there emerged therefrom a highly excited individual minus his hat and one of his coat-sleeves who, more prudently than valiantly, took to his heels followed hard by two infuriated youngsters. A heap of stones in the middle of the street, put a temporary stop to the flight. All three being rather imperfectly balanced, tumbled in a heap over the obstruction; the party pursued extricated himself with miraculous celerity, and obtained shelter in a baker's shop, the door of which he had barely succeeded in closing, when a volley of stones rattled against the wood-work, without doing graver damage. Little scenes of this sort were rather frequent, and it was quite observable that the amount of personal animosity exhibited was proportioned to the identity of political feeling professed by the belligerents. On the whole, then, the election in the Fifth Ward was quite decently conducted.

The Sixth Ward.

The Sanguinary Sixth belied yesterday its pristine fame. There were no contests worth recording, and the swearing outside the polls, though somewhat energetic, was comparatively unimpressive. It was not equal to former years. The Hibernian element was indeed predominant, but it showed itself less in the offensive than in that good-humored phase, which we laugh at in farces, and appreciate in melodrama, where a tap on the head with a shillelah is equal to a cordial shake of the hand.

It was indeed so novel to find the Golden Age restored to that renowned region, which was once a solitary quagmire, but now for many years past has been the Tombs, the Five Points, and the circumlocutory districts, that we had to linger there, through the day, possessed by our most genial and admiring mood. It was beautiful to behold the fraternity of our citizens, Hard-Shell and Soft-Shell, Half-Shell and Quarter-Shell, Whigs, (there were actually Whigs there—at least, there were Whig tickets offered to voters, but we didn't see that any of them were accepted,) Know-Nothings,—but didn't a Know-Nothing feel small in the "bloody Sixth," and if he voted, he was mindful to hold his tongue, and look as if he had gone the Irish ticket, out and out,—Reformers, and last, but not least, Republicans. From time to time, we complacently looked in at the different polling places, and with a pleasant smile on our face, inquired how they were getting on. At the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Duane and Centre streets, (First District) we were told that DANIEL E. SICKLES was doing well. Everybody seemed pleased, as there had been no disturbance, and the beef and beer, (in some cases, brandy,) of which the Inspectors and their Clerks partook, was congenial to their appetite and thirst. We were earnestly solicited to vote here, but declined, as we lived in another Ward, and had the due fear of the law before our eyes. The vote polled in this District was about 340,—as nearly as we could discover,—a little below the average of former years.

In the Second District there was perhaps less fun going on, but there was no more tendency to riot. The voting had to be done in a little crib, reared against the southern wall of the Tombs, in which there was not room to swing a kitten. The voters of the District crowded there, however, with staid countenances, and determination in their steps. The vote cast before 3 o'clock P. M., was lighter than on the whole day last election. Not a fight took place all day. SICKLES was said to be ahead, and everybody seemed pleased. The Celtic element was all undaunt, and Know-Nothings, after depositing their votes, marched steadily away, with lips compressed in wise silence. About 400 votes were polled here during the day.

In the Third District, (No. 147 Leonard-street, on the east side of Centre, and actually in the Five Points,) the Hibernian accent, gesture, enthusiasm, and peculiar bent of mind, displayed themselves to their utmost advantage. We were delighted. For a long time we hovered around this spot, (it was not very rich in odors,) and mingled with the choice knots of patriots (none the less so, that many of them were only just naturalized,) which blocked up the doorway and impeded the access to the ballot boxes. We loved them as that we almost caressed them. They did not vote in a body—they did not fight. True, they got a little lively on the respective merits of DOGGETT and CLANCY, candidates for an Aldermanic seat, and DOGGETT's friends were the most numerous, though CLANCY's friends were not few and far between. But there positively was no fight; 940 votes were polled here, being 80 more than last year.

At the corner of Bayard-street and the Bowery we found the polling place of the Fourth District. The same element was here also, in a majority, and the Democratic ticket was the ruse—Irish candidates, of course, being the favorites. But we chronicle the fact that there was no fight here, and that 479 votes were polled.

We are sorry to say that Mott-street is not the best-behaved street in the Sixth Ward. At the polling place there, for the Fifth District, the Kerrigan Party had some little differences, in which some blows, productive of bruised eyes and crimsoned noses, were playfully exchanged. The Inspectors here, as also the policemen, and, in fact, all officially connected with the proceedings, were not disposed to be civil or communicative. Consequently, we cannot give the vote polled. The Irish element was larger here than in any place in the Ward.

In the Sixth District, order was maintained throughout the day,—indeed, there was no disposition to quarrel,—and 879 votes were registered shortly before closing the polls. There was a pleasant time there,—much laughter, much drinking, (the Maine Law does not flourish in the Sixth Ward,) much shouting and hurrahing. The Ward is no longer sanguinary—it must be distinguished henceforth for its amiability and placability. Mackerelville and the Seventeenth Ward have snatched the crown of its former glory.

Seventh Ward.

In this Ward the polling commenced at the usual hour, and matters went very smoothly in the different polling districts until the *camphene* began to operate on the hired rowdies, who became noisy, and in some instances exchanged blows for the glory and honor of their respective candidates; but the prompt interference of the Police prevented any serious conflicts, and the shouting and cheering of the little boys, and the blazing of their little bonfires—the cursing, betting, drinking and ruffianism of the big rowdies, were allowed to pass without the guardians of the public peace deeming it necessary to make any arrests; so that, up to 6½ o'clock, no American citizen was deprived of his personal liberty in the half-genteel, half-rowdy, half-belligerent Seventh.

A GOOD JOKE—AN INDIGNANT HIBERNIAN.

In the third polling district of the Seventh Ward, (Jefferson-street,) a fat, stout, and evidently well-fed Irishman, who had no objection to a glass of rum, but, although not given to "the drop," as his friends state, the person should have a very bad character, indeed, with whom he would refuse to have "a drink" at the bar. He is well liked by the *boys* for his good-natured, social disposition, and is remarkable for being the greatest coward and the biggest boaster in the City. It is said that he has been voting both Democratic and Whig ticket for the last ten years. Some of his friends, for the sake of a lark, got a diminutive Know-Nothing acquaintance of his own to challenge his vote. Pat was aware that the challenger knew that he had been for many years a good naturalized citizen, which circumstance contributed to raise his indignation far above the boiling point, and caused it to explode in a roar, resembling a little clap of distant thunder. He rushed at Mr. *Know-Nothing*, and raised his hand to strike, but—didn't. This was the signal for his friends—they *held* him; and the more they held, the more he struggled and the fiercer he grew. They would not let him *annihilate* Sam, and, consequently, six of the stoutest of the party seizing him by legs and arms, head and body, managed to convey him, while he kicked and struggled, and struggled and kicked, and shouted lusty defiance to all manner of men, to JOE LEARY's store in Cherry-street, where his wrath was not cooled down until he had imbibed several glasses of lager bier, which eventually had a pacifying effect upon his assumed pugnacity.

STABBING.

Some rude boys, aged from ten to seventeen years—a most dangerous description of rowdy—attacked a store in James-street, east of Madison, shortly after the polls closed, for the purpose of taking some empty casks to make a bonfire. The owner and his assistants resisted. There was a rough muss, some damage done to the goods, and one of the young ruffians was reported to have been stabbed. There were no police around, and indignant Young America, after swearing most profanely against the owner of the empty and full casks, betook themselves reluctantly away.

SAILORS' DIALOGUE.

Leaning over the railings on the stoop of the Sailors' Home, in Cherry-street, were two red and blue-shirted sons of Neptune, who evidently hailed from the land of John Bull.

First Sailor.—I say, Bill, what does this 'ere Regular Republican Ticket mean?

Second Sailor.—I'm blowed, Jim, if I knows as how that is, if it be not opposed to the unregular Republican ticket.

First Sailor.—I *inspect*, Bill, you're on the right tack now; but how does brother Jonathan do without a King or a Queen or great royal palaces like those which Queen VICTORIA has to live in with ALBERT and the young *princes*.

Second Sailor.—Shiver my timbers if I knows, if it ain't that they makes a King every four years and puts him into a palace at Washington called the White House, and gives him what they call the spoils.

First Sailor.—Yes! but how can they get along without a national debt, like ours, which you know is the support of the army and navy and the envy and admiration of the surrounding nations; and how can they steer in the right course without a royal family?

Second Sailor.—It is a rough passage, but the President has a little royal family which the people must provide for in the Custom-House, the Post-Office and the other public *constitutions* of the country; but it is a 'ard lot for the poor nigger-driving devils—let us have a smoke.

First Sailor.—Hold, Bill; tell me how does they fight when their captains can't say to them—now boys for your king and country?

Second Sailor.—Dam my eyes if I knows—but they do fight.

Eighth Ward.

Remarkably quiet. In the afternoon a bit of a rush was made on the American boxes at the Fifth District Poll, by a gang of Irishmen, who were very speedily routed by the Police, and so didn't accomplish much. There was no arrest, and the Station-house at midnight presented a deserted aspect.

ALL ABOUT DUGANNE.

There was great crowing among the Know-Nothings in the Eighth Ward over the election of AUGUSTINE J. H. DUGANNE, who was on two tickets—Whig and Know-Nothing. He beat AITKEN by three majority. DUGANNE "did it up handsome" in the way of placards and poetical effusions of many pages, with *the* ticket printed on the outside. There was a brisk distribution of these documents all around the City, and they "told" on the voters. So Mr. DUGANNE (they say) is in.

SPENCER runs WILD out of sight in this Ward by 228 votes.

WHAT THE FRIENDS OF PETER MONEGHAN DID.

In the Fourteenth Ward, the friends of PETER MONEGHAN had a pleasant little time. There was a handsome "shindy" at the Broadway House. Something like six-and-twenty fellows in dirty coats, smashed hats, and in a state of general dilapidation, stood at the poll, yelping (that is the only word fit for the occasion) the qualifications of candidates. They were going it very extensively, "PETER MONEGHAN—the People's Choice!" "Hurrah for JONES!" "Hurrah for JENKINS!" "Three cheers for STUART," and so on. Presently there was a free fight, several small boys went down, and a boy with a white coat was badly punched.

Tenth Ward.

The elections in this Ward were so quiet that the Police and the public felt considerably, but agreeably disappointed. There were five polling districts, and not more than half a dozen pugilistic encounters, which the very appearances of the policeman's clubs immediately put down. No arrests were made while the polling proceeded, and, up to 8 o'clock, every thing remained quiet in the Ward.

A BRAVE TAILOR.

Shortly before the close of the polls, a gallant knight of the thimble, of whom Neal Malone, CARLETON's invincible tailor, "blue-mowlded for want of batin," was the exact prototype, happened to make his way into the quiet Tenth, leaving his own Ward, the "fighting Fourth," at a safe distance. When approaching Essex Market he was asseverating most lustily that he "could lick ere a woman in Nue-Ork." One of the sex, who was evidently a woman's rights woman, with a bold eye and brawny arm, and a face slightly redolent of brandy, came up at this juncture. Without a moment's hesitation, she took from her basket of tripe a large piece, and commenced to pitch into the astonished tailor's face. He made a forward movement, hesitated a moment, "paused, rallied, fled," pursued for two blocks by his female chastiser, to the infinite delight of a crowd of little boys, who cheered lustily when they saw the fractional part of humanity making tracks so fast.

Eleventh Ward.

The election in this Ward passed off very quietly, yesterday. There was a little disturbance at the polls of the First and of the Ninth Districts, but it did not amount to much. THOMAS B. EGAN was arrested in the morning for being drunk and disorderly, at the Fourth District polls, and was locked up by Justice WOOD. Later in the day, JOHN ROGERS became riotous in the Eighth District, and ROBERT YOUNG, in the Seventh. Consequently, these gentlemen and "fellow-citizens" were made acquainted with the condition of the inside of the Eleventh Ward Station-house.

Thirteenth Ward.

There were several combats in the Third Polling District of this Ward between the noisy friends of BOYLAN and MCCONNELL, as Councilmen for the Thirty-fourth District. Early in the day more than one fast citizen found himself too tight to maintain a perpendicular, and had to be removed by his friends to make way for thirstier men. We perceived one fellow on his comrade's back, who himself staggered under his drunken burden and the quantity of bad rum which he had imbibed. Both were trying to cheer for some candidate, but were unable to master the name. There were several severe encounters between these factions throughout the day, and, at 4 o'clock, a kind of pitched battle came off. The Police rushed into the *melée* with club in hand soon making ample space, and, after a hard struggle, succeeded in arresting two of the most prominent rioters, named PATRICK CAMPBELL and JOHN SHIELDS, whom they bore off to the Station-house despite the repeated attempts of their friends to rescue them.

A FAST MAN IN A FAST PLACE.

While the BOYLAN and MCCONNELL Party were engaged in one of their encounters, a tipsy outsider, accompanied by a friend, drove down Grand-street in a four wheeled vehicle and charged right through the crowd; he was followed up by a friend in another wagon, who completed the confusion and put all, stragglers to flight. Having passed along a few perches, they wheeled their steeds, dashed back and dived right into the dense mass which opened right and left, but again closed on the first wagon. In a moment the Police were upon them. The two gents resisted desperately, but were overpowered, captured and taken to the Station-house, when the owner of the wagon, JOHN WILSON, was held for examination. In one of the *melées* Lieut. CAMPBELL had his fingers severely bitten. JOHN LEDNITH, a notorious bully, who hurled down one of MCCONNELL's boxes, was arrested by Lieut. BLAIN, of the Seventh District, who happened to be passing at the time. An attempt was made to rescue him, but the Police beat off their assailants and lodged LEDNITH in the Station-house.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

In the Fifth Polling District of this Ward, a person named JOSEPH WATKINS, from Orange County, was arrested for illegal voting, and held to answer at the Essex Police Court this morning. The arrests made in the Ward during the period of the polling were: Drunkenness, 1; illegal voting, 1; fighting and disorderly conduct at the polls, 3; charging the crowd with horse and wagon, 1. Total, 6.

Fourteenth Ward.

The election went off very quiet in this Ward, with the exception of the polling place of the Second District, at No. 46 Prince-street, where there was some fighting between the TWOMEY and MONAHAN parties. Nothing serious, however, occurred. The vote in this District, was the largest ever polled, reaching to nearly 600. The Irish were very numerous here.

In the First District, at No. 76 Prince-street, everything went off peaceably; a vote of 300—which was rather over the average—being polled.

The house, corner of Broome and Mott streets, was the polling place of the Third District. Here everything was quiet, and a vote largely exceeding that of last year was polled. It reached 452 at 4 o'clock P. M.

Order reigned likewise at the Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts. Altogether, the election was the most pacific we can remember in this Ward.

Fifteenth Ward.

In this Ward all went off quietly, and consequently there were no arrests made. At night all was still and "nothing was to be heard but silence."

Seventeenth Ward.

MACKERELVILLE CRAWLING.

In this Ward there were quite a number of small skirmishes. The Hards and the Softs had the pleasure exclusively to themselves, for in the regions of "Mackerelville," where the fights principally occurred, the Know-Nothings were but "few and far between." At the polls of the Seventh District, held in a stable at No. 145 Avenue A, there was a continual series of squabbles; boxes were upset, and, notwithstanding the efforts of a large force of Police, a good deal of disorder prevailed. PHILIP RILEY and MICHAEL LARKIN (whom Capt. HART states to be one of the very worst of the Mackerelville gang) were arrested for being disorderly and upsetting boxes. THOS. MINTUEN and WM. GLEASON were also taken in—the former for disorderly conduct, and the latter charged with assault and battery. At the Fifth District polls, BERNARD MULLIN and GEORGE HOFFMAN were drunk and disorderly, and were arrested. THOMAS FLYNN was the same at the Sixth District, and was served the same. At the Sixth District polls, JAMES MCGUIRE was active in upsetting the boxes of those parties whose principles he objected to. The Police did not like this kind of argument, and arrested him, but he was discharged by Justice WOOD.

Eighteenth Ward.

There were seven polling places in the Eighteenth Ward, and at all of them there was what, on such a day, may be termed good order. The police arrangements were good, and, consequently, they were not needed. It was remarkable that among the polling places nearest the East River, where previously there had been much drunkenness, nearly all were sober, and, instead of fighting, there was fun and frolic. In this Ward the BROOKS' feeling was very strong. His friends were confident he would have nearly 2,000 majority in the Eighteenth alone. Here Mr. CONNOLLY is said to have lost many votes, in consequence of his friends voting a Democratic ticket, on which the name of LEFFINGWELL was, instead of his, without their knowledge. At one district, a single man gave out one hundred of the LEFFINGWELL tickets by mistake to the friends of Mr. CONNOLLY, and they were placed in the ballot-box.

Nineteenth Ward.

The election in the Nineteenth Ward was conducted with great animation. The contractors and their men were out in full force, and "Sam" was not by any means unrepresented. No disturbance of any moment occurred during the forenoon, but later in the day the effects of the immense quantity of rum which had been consumed began to show itself in the mad antics of the ragamuffins who stayed about the polls. At about 2 o'clock, a gentleman, one of a party who with a band of music were driving in a wagon decorated with "American" placards, was struck in the head with a stone, hurled from among a crowd who had congregated on the corner of Third-avenue and Forty-second-street. The injured man was immediately conveyed to his residence near by. The wound, though an ugly looking one, was not serious.

At the Second District Polls, a continued skirmmage was kept up, but the Police found it necessary to make only one arrest—a boy of 17, who persisted in making himself too conspicuous. The friends of JIM TAYLOR met there and attested their friendship by loud and frequent cheers in his behalf. JIM DRAPER had some backers, who, in default of numbers, evinced much spirit, and were willing to bet high on their favorite's success. The Senatorial question was, in a measure, ignored—the main interest centering, seemingly, on the canvass for Street Inspector. Not a word was said about Emerson or Wood. The Anglo-Saxon, Teutonic, and Celtic races were largely represented, and all played and tumbled and tossed each other about and around like a lot of young bears on a frolic. The result was the tapping of a few noses, the blacking of a few eyes and the smashing of a few hats—all to the great delight of a considerable number of outsiders, some female spectators from upper stories, and a large crowd of little boys.

At the Yorkville District comparative quiet reigned throughout.

Twentieth Ward.

In this Ward the election is represented as having been comparatively calm. The mobs about the polls were obliged, of course, to get up an occasional excitement. A variety of small engagements were originated by those gentlemen around—and there were a good many of them—who are not in their element when they are in a row, and these amusements were sometimes characterized by quite a serious display of the manly art, and of sundry black eyes and bloody noses, received in consequence. But that was all. The porter-houses in the vicinity drove an excellent trade, and sometimes had little pugilistic affairs of their own, got up for private entertainment. Now and then a voter would come to the polls without having settled on the ticket he should ballot. Such men became objects of the greatest interest and attention among the retainers of the different candidates, to the blandishments of some one of whom they invariably yielded in the nearest rum store. The process by which this result was effected was sometimes very funny, but as everything is fair in war, whether of politicians or soldiers, the matter seemed to be a thing of coo se, and excited no further interest.

Twenty-first Ward.

The election in the Twenty-first Ward was not marked by unusual noise or confusion. There seemed to be, during the day, a feeling pervading all parties, in favor of fair dealing with each other at the polls, and a general inclination for peace. The large posters containing the names of the various candidates, in letters so conspicuous that he who ran might read, and the wayfaring man, though a foreigner, need not err in spelling, were pasted in friendly juxtaposition on the walls; the Republicans shook hands with the Reformers; the Hard Shells and the Soft Shells were uttering agreeable things on the Half Shells, and all united with the Liquor Dealers, in the propriety of a mild whisky-toddy on a raw cold day. There may have been—indeed there were—individual exceptions to the general harmony, but none more worthy of more than a passing remark as we note the peculiarities of the various districts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—The polling place of the First Election District of the Twenty-first Ward was at SMITH's Saloon, on the north side of Twenty-seventh-street, near the Fourth-avenue. The voting here was done with unusual quiet, and the arrangements for obtaining any ticket you might desire were very good. As at other districts, there were impromptu stalls erected on a line with the curb-stones, over each of which was printed in large letters the cognomen of the Party whose tickets were at the opening. Any person designing to vote, and not previously supplied with tickets, need but walk up to his Party's stall and obtain the genuine article. The general opinion among those who were supposed to have been watching the ballot-boxes when the polls closed, was that the Know-Nothings had cast a very heavy vote—much heavier than at the previous election.

SECOND DISTRICT—The polling-place of the Second Election District was held at the house of one P. MULLIGAN, a very respectable man, as our reporter asserts on information and belief. There was no fighting at Mr. MULLIGAN's polling-place, during the day—nothing of the sort—only drinking; and that was not done on the premises. The crathur was supplied by a gintleman near by, at a very low rate for the strong, and the usual price for the "rale ould stuff." During the latter portion of the day the aspect here was of more interest to a phrenologist, with some knowledge of chemistry, and of the powers of potents on the human system, than the first District afforded. There was unmistakable evidence of a general indulgence in a universal desire to toddy. But there was no fighting—nothing of the sort—only a firmly fixed determination to "keep out the cold from hurtin' a body's stomach." There was very little miscellaneous conversation, and only one speech. And even that was not a speech. It was an appeal to arms, and the appeal was made by a woman. It was a soul-harrowing appeal. Unless our reporter is mistaken, the lady was not to the manner born. He thought he discovered a slight foreign accent, when she was most earnest in invective. But a woman's tongue is a wonderful member, and consequently, the wisest do sometimes err in judging of it. She was not announced in the way PETER COOPER, Esq., announces orators, when he presides, and as she did not give her name, we cannot furnish it. She wore a whit[illegible] night-cap and a red-tipped nose, and spoke nearly as follows:

A FEMALE'S APPEAL TO HER O'FLANNIGANS.

[Window flies up.] An is it there ye are, stanin wid yer hans in yer brishes, ye cravens that ye are, so yes is. Is it there ye are, stanin, ye Molly's as niver stirrin the wan fut for till prevent the bate o' the world, the vagabones, thim Know-Nothings that is goin in an out, out an in, all the long blessed day, an votin agin yes. Och! but yer purty burds, aren't yes, ye-ye-ye durty spalpeens that ye are. [Old gentleman in curdurays.—Put it intil thim, Mrs. O'Flannigan, give thim lashins iv that same, Mrs. O'Flannigan; it's true for yes, Mrs. O'Flannigan, so it is.] Och! an' it's mesilf that'll do that same, Paddy Doyle. Ye niver know'd wan iv the name iv the O'Flannigans, that hadn't the heart in thim, an' the illigint words to spake out before their faces, neither ye did; nor divil a wan else, aither; neither they did, though'f I say it as shouldn't say it. Och! Paddy Doyle, and you ye Molly's, ye-ye-self that has the rale true blood iv the O'Flannigans in me. [Paddy Doyle—"True for yes, mo'am.] an didn't it make the blood run boilin' rale quick for to see thim boys stanin' there, like Biddy Malone's Protestant cow, that was foun' stanin' up dead, just as natural as if the life was in't. Fur till see thim stanin' there whin the trouble's doin' jist before the eyes an' noses iv thim. [Young Irelander—"Dry up, oul woman, an' go in out o' that, an' not be disgracin yersilf."]

Dry up! is it, ye hairy young goat, that ye are. Dry up, is it! 'Deed an' troth, an' it would'n have well for dear oul Irelan' if the mothers iv the whole boilin' iv yes had been dry up before ye was suckled, so it would. Dry up, is it yer saying! 'Deed an' it's the tribe ye belong till that does yer own sharin iv the spakin' whinever there's nothing at all, at all to be spakin' about. It's your own share in the roarin' about the country that ye do, whin the petates is plinty an' the police is away, but its loike that ye are, or more-be-token, like oul sheep, whin the rale work's to be done, bad cess to yes. But, as I was goin' to say, whin ye opent yer dirty mouth, ye blackguard; as I was goin' for till say till yes, (window in the upper story opens slowly and cautiously,) why don't yes rise agin thim and prevint thim to be driven out, (there is a mysterious movement at the recently opened window,) why don't yes, I say, why don't yes rise up agin thim and come down upon thim"—— This sentence was cut off by a deluge of water from the recently opened window, which entirely drowned the voice of Mrs. O'Flannigan. She pulled in her night-cap as suddenly as she had before shoved it out, and spoke no more to those below. Soon afterwards there were

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ARAGO.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

Capitulation of Kinburn to the Allies.

Destruction of Ocsakoff by the Russians.

OPENING FIRE ON THE NORTH FORTS.

Alleged Intention of the Russians to Evacuate the Crimea.

RECALL OF GEN. SIMPSON.

DEATH OF SIR WM. MOLESWORTH.

Important about the Danish Sound Dues.

Commercial News More Favorable.

Consols 87 3-4.

By the United States Mail steamship *Arago*, Capt. Lyons, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Southampton to the 24th ult.

The *America* arrived out at Liverpool on the morning of the 23d.

The United States Mail steamship *Washington* arrived off Cowes, en route to Bremen, on the morning of the 31st ult.

The *Arago* brings important intelligence from the East, viz.: *The Capture of Kinburn by the Allied Armies.* The news was received by the English Admiralty on the 20th ult., by the following dispatch from Sir E. Lyons.

"The three forts on the Kinburn Spit, mounting upwards of 70 guns, and garrisoned by 1,800 men, under Gen. KOKONOVITCH, capitulated to the Allied forces on the 17th Oct. The day before yesterday, a flotilla of four vessels forced the entrance into the Dnieper, and the Allied troops landed on the Spit to the southward of the forts; thus, by their simultaneous operation, the retreat of the garrisons and the arrival of reinforcemen's were entirely cut off; so that the forts being bombarded to-day (17th) by the mortar vessels, gun vessels and French floating batteries, and being closely cannonaded by the steam line of battleships and frigates, (having only 2 feet of water under their keels,) were soon obliged to surrender. The casualties in the fleets were very few, but the enemy had 45 killed and 180 wounded.

A steam squadron, under the orders of Rear Admiral STEWART and PELION, lie at anchor in the Dnieper, and command the advance to Nicolaieff and Kherson. The forts are occupied by the Allied troops. The prisoners were to be sent to Constantinople."

Further dispatches confirmatory of the above were afterwards received *via* Vienna. There is, however, some little discrepancy as to the number of prisoners who surrendered, the dispatch of Sir E. LYONS giving them at 1,800, and that received by Lord CLARENDON *via* Vienna, at 1,500.

The advantages which this victory will give to the Allied Armies in the Crimea are evidently great. By this success they have doubtless opened to themselves a path into an important district of Southern Russia, and, as says the London *Times*, may indulge a reasonable hope of penetrating to the building arsenal of the Russian fleet (Nicolaieff.) By this success they have secured to themselves one of the gates of the Dnieper, and the fall of Ocsakoff is next contemplated—a citadel which is very formidable, and has recently been strengthened—a prophecy afterwards fulfilled.

Marshal PELISSIER's dispatch, in reference to the capture of Kinburn, was received by the Minister of War on the 23d ult. He says that the Anglo-French division of the army had actively contributed to the success of the Allied squadron. Having been landed on the Peninsula, about five kilometres from the fortress, it took up its position, and in the night of the 16th opened the trenches at 800 metres from the works. When the fleet commenced its heavy fire on the 17th, two companies of Chasseurs, under cover at a distance of 400 metres from the batteries, were able to keep up a fusillade on the Russian artillerymen at their guns. The field artillery also played an effective part in the operation. There were taken 1,630 prisoners, including Gen. KOKONOVITCH and forty officers, with 174 pieces of cannon, and a quantity of ammunition and stores. Marshal PELISSIER sent home the standard, with the arms of Russia, which floated over Kinburn.

A telegraphic dispatch was received at the Admiralty from Admiral LYONS, announcing that on the morning of the 18th ult. the Russians blew up the fortifications on Oschakoff Point, mounting 23 guns, and which were assailable by the mortar vessels of the Allies.

A dispatch from the Crimea states that the Russians continued to augment the defences of Sebastopol.

The *Times* insinuates that General SIMPSON, Commander-in-Chief in the Crimea is about to be recalled, and the *Morning Herald* further states that Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. CODRINGTON is to succeed him. The *Globe*, an evening journal, states that Gen. SIMPSON is not recalled, nor is there any intention of recalling him. The ill-health of the General, the *Globe* says, unfits him for further service. Arrangements are being made by the Government to provide for a successor, but nothing had been decided upon.

A Vienna paper states, on the authority of a telegraphic communication from Odessa, that at the same time the Allies attacked Kinburn, 30,000 men were landed on the Peninsula of Tendra, but nothing was known as to their destination.

Private letters received in Paris from officers in the French army state that it is believed that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, seeing no possibility of keeping his communications open and regularly receiving supplies, was actually preparing to evacuate the Crimea.

Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, Secretary of State for the Colonies, died on the 22d ult., of a low gastric fever. The Right Hon. Baronet had been ailing for some time, but it was only a week previous to his death that his health began to occasion any anxiety amongst his friends. His age is 45. Sir WM. MOLESWORTH, we believe, is the last of his race, and with his death the Baronetcy expires. As a Commons debater Sir WM. was not of first-rate eminence. His speeches were few but always valuable, and were, when touching upon any great question, prepared with the greatest and most elaborate care.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Brazil (Mr. OTTOSEN) has forwarded a dispatch to Lord CLARENDON, relative to the gold mines which have recently been discovered in that country. Many of the English papers having made statements which were likely to induce persons to emigrate from the United Kingdom, Mr. O. informs them that the gold district lies in an uncultivated and wild part of the Province, named the Valey of Maracassums, where the necessaries of life are to be obtained with difficulty, and where the climate is particularly fatal to the European constitution. In addition to this, a Company has succeeded in getting a monopoly, and any person working on his own account would probably meet with hindrances from their local agents.

Another broad demonstration took place in Hyde Park on Sunday, and after a little speechifying the people separated. One of the leaders in the affair stated that during the Winter, when it would be too cold to assemble in the Park, the meetings would take place in Smithfield.

The Consular corps at Odessa had addressed the following to the Allied Admirals:—The presence of the Allied fleets in Odessa roads creates a fear of bombardment. In consequence, the undersigned Consul-Generals and Consuls consider it their duty to call the attention of their Excellencies, the Admirals, to the dangers to which a bombardment would expose the lives and properties of their respective fellow-subjects. The undersigned take the liberty to remind their Excellencies that the city of Odessa shelters a vast number of foreign families, subjects of their Sovereigns, and that the largest portion of the movable and immovable property belongs to them. Consequently they venture to hope that their Excellencies will spare a bombardment. The Czar had not arrived at Odessa on the 9th.

Admiral DUNDAS had left Nargen in the *Wellington*, and was gone to Stockholm to pay his respect to King OSCAR.

A dreadful accident had occurred on the Lyons Railroad, by which sixteen persons were killed and others were dangerously wounded.

The Bourse at Madrid was deserted from a panic caused by cholera.

The English Parliament has been further prorogued to the 11th December.

For several weeks past some able hydographers and engineers have been employed in surveying the coasts in the neighborhood of Boulogne and Calais, on the French side, and of Dover and the South Foreland on the English side of the Channel, and in taking soundings with the view of reporting as to the feasibility and advantage of forming a communication between the two countries by means of a submarine tunnel and railway.

Just previous to the departure of the *Arago*, the Peninsular and Oriental Company's steamship, *Nubia*, arrived with the Indian and Mediterranean mails. She brought intelligence from Gibraltar that the American ship *America*, from Trapani, with a cargo of salt for the United States, unfortunately got aground off Cabrita Point. It was expected she would become a total wreck, owing to the wind blowing from the S.S.W., and a heavy sea rolling over her. H. M.'s steamships *Rhadamanthus* and *Promethus*, together with the *Exetter* steam-tug, went to her assistance, but they were unable to render the slightest service to the vessel.

PARISIAN INCIDENTS.

TRIAL OF THE RIOTERS OF ANGERS.

The Exposition—The Expected Birth—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

Day before yesterday, the *Constitutionnel*, the confidential, and sometimes the semi-official, organ, the protector, patron and champion of family and property, astounded its somewhat grave circle of acquaintance, by appearing with three large pictures upon its first page. Set in round about these illustrations, was a *communiqué* from the Bureau of Security, and a ponderous editorial. Many readers, on taking it up, hastily put it down again, supposing it to be a pictorial weekly. The three engravings in question were designs from natural history. One represented a mully cow, another a baa lamb, and the last a calf. They were outlines or etchings, after the manner of DARLEY. Being without shading, they were divided anatomically into squares, each square bearing the name given to it by experienced carvers. There was sirloin and shoulder and rump and steak and kidney and knuckle and fillet. The pictures, in short, with the accompanying editorial, form the new housekeeper's guide in the butchers' shops of Paris. For it was day before yesterday that the code of police prices was published, and that the time-worn monopoly held by the slaughtering corporation received its proper balance, in the form of a fixed schedule of prices, suited, once a fortnight, to the state of market. As meat now has three qualities, (according to cut, not age and feed,) it becomes necessary for the purchaser to know in which quality, or in which portion of the bovine economy is the portion which he desires. Hence the instructive diagrams of the *Constitutionnel*. Its last effort in this direction was its sketch of a Jacobi infernal machine. Well, the price of meat is decidedly lower than when butchers were independent. That is, we pay now for a pound of meat what we paid last week for a pound of meat, one-quarter of it being *réjouissance*. I have told you that *réjouissance*, or gladness, is dry bones. A butcher who sold you a steak, put in about one-fourth part of loose bones, to make up the share of bone that the steak ought to have had. This abuse is done away with, and in this consists the principal diminution of price. In a fortnight we shall be better able to tell how the system will work; it cannot be said to have yet gone into operation.

TRIAL OF THE ANGERS RIOTERS.

The trial of the rioters at Angers, though conducted, as political trials invariably are in France, with signal injustice towards the prisoners, shows plainly enough that out of the 700 individuals forming the groups and the processions, and out of the 150 arrested, some 30 or 40 may be considered as bent on mischief, though their pusillanimity in face of the police and the soldiery, proves them to have been totally wanting in the necessary hardihood and initiative. The rest were either forced into the movement, being waked at the dead of night, or else induced by the declaration that the whole of France had risen in revolt, and that a blow was to be struck for the diminution of the price of food. Some passages in the trial are worth repeating.

The purpose of the trial was, of course, to discover whether or not the accused were guilty of the crime laid to their charge. It was decided that they were, by the Procureur, on the very first day; for he exclaimed to one of them, who was undergoing an interrogatory, "You lie, fellow, you are all a set of brigands!" This is a fair sample of the tone of the Prosecuting Attorney. This is, perhaps, excusable on his part, employed as he is, to convict, if he can, but what must be thought of the Judge, the embodiment of justice, who uses the following language? One of the prisoners had said their object was to march on Angers, as the Allies had marched upon Sebastopol.

Judge—(with great energy)—Ah! you wanted to treat us like Russians! A city of France is for you a Sebastopol! Ha! Ha! Ho! Ho! Thank you for that speech! You have betrayed yourself! You are the Cossack party! Sit down, wretch, sit down, quick! The gentlemen of the jury will pardon my emotion, but it is quite impossible to master one's self on hearing such horrors!

This burst of low violence proceeded, remember, from the President of a Court of Assizes. Apart from the vulgarity and impropriety of his language, another criticism might, perhaps, be made. He accuses the insurgents of intending to treat the citizens as Russians, and then proceeds to call the insurgents themselves Cossacks. Is it possible that it is the Cossacks that have been besieging Sebastopol? The Judge in question possesses not only the tongue of a blackguard, but the sconce of tom-noodle. But on the morning of the fourth day, he committed his wanton piece of judicial irregularity.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

He had received, during the night, he said, a letter signed "the Director of La Marianne." This letter promising the guillotine to the Judge, the Procureur, "and all their band," was read to the Jury and allowed to influence their opinions. One of the prisoners named SECRETAIN passes for the Director of the Marianne, and the Jury were consequently asked to believe that a man on his trial and in danger of his neck, would write and sign a letter sure to condemn him to death. In England or America, the immediate inference would be that the prisoner did not, and could not, have written such a letter. Personally, I have no doubt that the Judge wrote it himself, in his ardent desire to make the prisoners' case as bad as possible. In the furtherance of this laudable intention, he permitted the following illegality:

A fortnight ago, some forty of the insurgents were condemned to various terms of imprisonment, for affiliation to the Marianne. They are now undergoing their sentence, and, consequently, *can neither take oath, nor give evidence.* Nevertheless, the Procureur had need of their testimony, and several of them were brought to the witness box. The Procureur told them that they could not take oath, but that he would accept their evidence, *à titre de renseignement*, or as simple information. That is, men not worthy of being believed upon oath, are to be believed without it! The Jury, of course, took their assertions as they took those of the sworn witnesses. I have never heard, even in France, of so criminal an infraction of the laws regulating the administration of justice. The prisoners' advocates protested in vain; being treated themselves as little better than the bandits whose cause they were serving.

EXTENT OF THE RIOT.

In short, there was certainly a movement on foot to attack the city of Angers, and the presence of arms proves that violence was contemplated. But the trial also proves that there were not fifty men in the riot that could be relied upon for the execution of measures of severity. Hundreds were pressed into the army—some with threats of the bayonet in their back, the greater part with assurances that the Government was already overthrown. The phrase, *c'était pour la diminution des vivres*, occurred some hundred times in each audience—and cheap bread, it must be allowed, was the rallying cry of four-fifths of the insurgents. None other could have collected them in such numbers. But the poverty of their means of action demonstrates how ill-prepared they were for pillage and massacre. A few rusty firelocks—many of them *without triggers*; garden tools and pitch-forks; a wheel-barrow of powder, taken from the quarries, and proved to be much too coarse for muskets—and generally the material, the purpose, and the discipline of a ragged regiment. But of three attempted discharges of guns, but two succeeded, and in only one of them was there a bullet! The riot was, to all intents and purposes, quelled by an onset of four policemen. Hundreds fled—among whom were all those who had been forced into the movement. The arrests were principally effected among those that remained. One of the prisoners proved conclusively that, though he forcibly entered the house of one of his comrades, with the apparent purpose of forcing or inducing him to join the movement, yet his only motive was to spare any needless emotion, by taking precautions, to his friend's wife, whom he knew to be in an interesting position, and near her delivery.

THE VERDICT.

The verdict was known in Paris yesterday, by telegraph. The Jury admitted extenuating circumstances in favor of forty-five out of the fifty-eight, and acquitted ten entirely. The remaining three, the evident leaders, were condemned to transportation for life to a fortified place; twelve to ordinary transportation; fourteen to ten years' imprisonment, six to five years, five to three, and seven to two years. The Jury would seem to have risen above the instigations of the Judge and prosecuting attorney, for, by the admission of attenuation, they materially improved the situation of the culprits. What these circumstances were, we are not told; probably the price of bread, the seductions of revolution, and the want of education. Another series of prisoners, numbering thirty-six, involved in the same affair, was then immediately brought before the Court, and we are promised, for another week, the continuation of this Assize fuss over a flimsy riot. In point of violence, the movement cannot be compared to the Louisville, Cincinnati, Portland or Erie affairs, for neither rioter nor Police received a solitary scratch. But it has afforded a most admirable theme to the Government, and the *Constitutionnel* has a brain fever to-day over this contemplated French Sinope.

THE NEW HOTEL.

The famous Hotel, built in the new Rue de Rivoli, on the plan of the better New-York establishments, and, during its construction, known successively as the Hotel Washington, the Hotel de l'Univers, the Hotel Rivoli, and now finally christened Hotel du Louvre, was inaugurated on Monday evening, by a sort of promenade, standee concert. Prince NAPOLEON was the hero of this, as of many other industrial and civic festivities. Not having succeeded in the military line, he was wise to choose this less arduous walk.

THE EXPECTED EVENT.

The *Moniteur* lately mentioned an impending event, which is to consolidate "our institutions," and for the successful realization of which—in a political point of view—every body in France will offer prayers and thanksgivings to Heaven. The other day, forty-eight hours after the announcement, two Frenchmen met at the Bourse. Both were decorated. Said one to the other, "*Eh bien, mon cher, as tu fait ta prière, comme le Moniteur te le commande?*" "*Mon Dieu, oui,*" said the other, "*j'ai prié que ce soit une fille, pour les vexer!*" The paragraph in question elicits nothing but derision in Paris, though the sensations of the London tributary press, are loyal and grateful in the extreme. The *Independance Belge* asserts that the birth of the heir or heiress will take place not far from the date of the birth of the King of Rome—the 9d of April. LOUIS NAPOLEON's fondness for anniversaries is well known, but it seems to me that the *Indépendance* is stepping, here, upon dangerous ground. The number was freely admitted to France.

THE EXPOSITION.

The Exposition is drawing to a close, the attendance naturally increasing upon the announcemet, as do the audiences, of a distinguished tragedian, who is speedily to leave for the South. The daily sales of goods and wares is so enormous, that the late proposition to put up the contents of the Palace in a raffle, and to sell forty million tickets at a franc a-piece, each holder to win a prize, from a steel-pen to a light-house, has no further chance of success. The Grand Jury is deep in the elimination of awards. The Palace itself, which is to pass a most dreary Winter, it is suggested, might be easily adapted to the requirements of a Bourse, the present institution of that name being much too small, since the innovation of National Loans. The Emperor, it is noticed, who was very attentive to the English gallery of paintings, during the stay of her Britannic Majesty, is now smitten with admiration of the Belgian Department, on account of the presence of the Duke and Duchess of BRABANT. It is strange he could not admire the American wall a little, during the sojourn of Mr. FILLMORE. Day before yesterday he spent 100,000 francs in pictures of the Belgian school. You will be glad to know that the *cassette particulière* is in a condition to permit such extended and enlightened patronage of the fine arts. You are doubtless aware that the Emperor pays high for the articles he purchases, but that the State pays very low, offering the artist what he often prefers to money—the cotemporaneous honors of the Luxembourg, and after his death, the immortality of the Louvre.

ERDAW'S IMPRISONMENT.

You will recollect that Mr. ERDAW was lately condemned to eight days' imprisonment for his *France Mystique*, containing alleged outrages upon the Catholic religion. The Procureur-General appealed *à minimâ* from this decision, and the affair was brought last week before a higher Court. This Court condemned him to *a year's* imprisonment and to 3,000 francs' fine, on the ground that he was not worthy of the leniency with which he had been treated, and that his regret and repentance would seem to have been insincere. Mr. ERDAW is further directed to pay for the printing of twenty-five copies of his sentence and for their posting upon the walls of Paris, and also for the insertion of the verdict in six of the daily papers. I may add that only one of the six papers designated by the Court charged Mr. ERDAW for the publication—the *Constitutionnel*. The others, considering it as a matter of public interest, inserted it gratuitously as such.

MISCELLANEOUS MATTERS.

The accumulation of small items is such that I must treat them on the Girardinian principle of "one idea per line." An inventor announces a new beverage, which he calls spruce-fir, at half a cent a quart. An inn-keeper is putting a series of block letters over his door, which thus far, read *Hotel Seb.* On the pavement, awaiting their turn, is another series, from which if you try, you can easily make the termination *astopol.* At the opera a machinist hung himself the other day to the corner of the palace of JOHN of Leyden. He was discovered 48 hours after, for the palace had been lowered into the cellar. The rope was immediately cut into portions, and every lady in the chorus and the ballet corps obtained a bit to serve as an amulet and a charm. They are doubtless ignorant that a hanged man's rope possesses talismanic influence only when the corpse has been cut down warm, and then I believe it is quite efficacious. Mr. BADER, the originator of the story of LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Cent Garde, it seems, is an old offender. He was active in the revolution of July, and oh, frightful to narrate! in that of February, which brought LOUIS NAPOLEON into power. Moreover, he had received the cross of the Legion of Honor from the hands of LOUIS PHILIPPE. Besides, at his house was found a gun and two pistols. Of course he was condemned to two months' imprisonment, and I wonder that the procureur does not appeal *à minimâ*. A chemist has discovered a lost art—that of producing the famous Syrian purple. He obtains it from guano. The Emperor is to be invited to see the process. Whether he accepts or not is another matter.

The French indigenous tea turns out to be a humbug. The "vegetable substance," growing wild in such abundance that it can be furnished for twenty cents a pound, is nothing more than the oak-leaf. The *Presse*, whose enthusiasm on the subject was quite Malakoffian, has beat a hasty and somewhat ignominious retreat.

M. BONELLI, the Sardinian Engineer, is at Paris, and is superintending the laying down of an experimental telegraph to St. Cloud, a distance of nine miles. The wires follow the railroad, and are for the purpose of establishing a correspondence between locomotives in motion and any station upon the route. The experiment will be made in presence of the Emperor and the King of Sardinia. The invention renders collisions upon single tracks impossible, and costs but $100 a mile.

All the postasters in France are engaged on Sebastopols, it would appear, for the prefects are in constant receipt of packages of poetry, to be forwarded to the Government for its acceptance. Sometimes the price is mentioned, and sometimes it is n't.

The Prefect of Paris has issued his regulations in the matter of the dog-tax. Everybody will declare his dogs to the Mayor of his Ward before the 1st of January. The declarations will include all dogs except such as are still receiving nourishment from their mother on New-Year's day, at 9 o'clock in the morning. Such exactitude as this would be desirable in a chronometer.

A woman has been sentenced "to five years' imprisonment, for having sold her daughter, aged 18, to a gentleman aged 50, for the moderate sum of one dollar a day. The old gentleman, I presume, is decorated—that sort of person invariably is.

In the observation-book at the Crystal Palace is a request, in pencil, that the said book be further completed by the addition of pen and ink. The author of this request is of course an enemy of society and of the constituted authorities.

Yesterday, an Irishman fired a pistol in a *café* at a waiter, (not a tray, which would have certainly been a better target.) The pistol missed fire, as, of course, not being loaded, it must have done. The Irishman attempted, by urging this fact, to escape arrest, but was unsuccessful. Then the *Presse* of last night, among its city items, has an account of how LEANDER and Lord BYRON swam the Hellespont! The *Mousquetaire* also publishes a most apropos article—a biography of PLINY THE YOUNGER! But as the *Baltic* is waiting at Liverpool, I close abruptly. It would have been better, perhaps, to have closed some distance back, but the list of "desultories" was long, and from time to time it is desirable, even in a memorandum-book, to turn over a new leaf.

DICK TINTO.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The March of Liberty—O'Donell and Espartero—Consequences to the United States—Cuba—Cotton, Wine and Fruit—The Tariff to be Changed—Tobacco and Salt to be Released from Monopoly by the Government—The Cholera—The Queen—The New Uniform for the Army—Mr. Perry's Correspondence with Mr. Marcy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855.

The political confusion which has agitated Madrid and Spain for two months past is beginning to take form and substance. One of the features is the formation of a sort of league between the members of the advanced liberal party in the Assembly for their mutual support, and in order to impose upon the Government a course of conduct more liberal and more energetic, or force the present Ministry to retire. They demand great and radical reforms in the whole system of administration. They are hitting the right nail, but whether they will be able to drive it home is more difficult to anticipate. The chances look at present as if they would get possession of the Government. O'DONELL is reported to have given many indications of being willing to abandon the contest and give up the game. ESPARTERO can be disposed of at any moment when it is thought advisable to let him go, or he can be retained as a figure-head whilst the real captain and crew are changed behind him. This will be perhaps the most probable solution. ESPARTERO is a post to which the Spanish revolution was made fast by the able hand of Queen CHRISTINA at the moment of greatest danger to the palace on the 10th of July, 1854.—His name, sounded between the ranks of the people and the soldiery, then just ready to give way—caused the firing to cease. The people thought they had gained a deliverer; the palace knew that the firing ceased and the march of the revolution was stopped. ESPARTERO was the most liberal figure then known to the Spanish people, but ESPARTERO is a post; the revolution cannot move ahead whilst it is bound to him, and it is true also that he prevents its moving back. For this reason he has been so long at the head of affairs, because the liberals have been afraid to let him go, lest they should be warped astern by their enemies.

O'DONELL is a back spring which the moderado or retrograde party from the first got attached to the stem of the revolution; by means of the army, and which they have been diligently heaving away upon ever since; and the liberal party has never yet been able to cast him off. If they should succeed in dropping him, then they can let go ESPARTERO without fear, or they can pull him up and take him along with them as a figure-head if they like. ESPARTERO in himself, is a brute, inert mass; but the liberals could make him movable, were it not for O'DONELL. Between them both the fair craft of the Spanish revolution has been fast moored for more than a year.

My former letters have told you that these moorings cannot long resist the heaving and surging of the last two or three months; one way or another the ship will soon move. The indications this week are that O'DONELL will give way. If so, I assure you sail will be set instantly, and the ship of liberty in Spain will move on. God give her a fair wind and a prosperous voyage.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

The consequences to ourselves, if this should happen, cannot fail to be considerable—if our government should take advantage of the opportunities which it will offer. In the question of Cuba, it is the *moderado*, or high monarchical party, which has ever been our greatest adversary, as they have been, also, the unyielding enemy to every concession, and every indulgence to the colonists themselves. With the march of liberty in Spain, is indissolubly connected the amelioration of the condition of the colonists, the freedom of their trade, their own participation in their own government, and, in the process of time, their independence or annexation to our Union.

We may look forward also to the freedom of trade in Spain itself as one of the very first fruits of their progress in civil liberty. The fall of the system of discrimination against foreign flags, and the reduction of the tariff, would come immediately. We should pay for our wine and fruit in cotton, and not in cash. The free trade in tobacco and in salt would be instantly decreed—we should sell triple the quantity of tobacco, and take perhaps quadruple the quantity of salt during the next year after the change—and it is quite probable that this measure at least will be carried in the Cortes this very Winter. It is now most seriously agitated in every quarter of the country, tobacco and salt being articles which touch down to the very lowest classes of society, and the immense burdens imposed upon them by the Government being perfectly understood and perfectly felt in the pockets of every Spaniard.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera had suddenly broken out with fury in Madrid. The Mayor had died; three members of the Cortes were dead, and dying in considerable number; others kept away, and the Assembly was only about a third part present. Some of the ministers had been attacked. People in the palace were afraid, and were urging the Queen to retire to the Prado, a country seat about seven miles from town. But ISABEL had declared that she would remain and take the same chance with her people in Madrid, and had given one thousand dollars to the hospitals. The disease was rapidly diminishing at last accounts, and the doctors thought that with the return of good weather and the cessation of the Autumnal Fair—which blocks up the streets of Madrid with crowds of poor people and poor fruit every Autumn—the disease would probably disappear.

THE ARMY.

I see the army is to be dressed anew and quite in a new style. All new fashions are old costumes revived. So the troops of Spain now are to come out in the garments of the famous soldiery of PHILIP II. The broad and elegant hats of the Duke of ALBA and ALEXANDER FARNESE are revived; and, the truth must be confessed, for the climate of Spain, and, in fact, for any climate, they are preferable to the horrid little things European soldiers at present wear.

MR. PERRY'S CASE.

I translate from a leading journal the following notice of the correspondence lately published between Mr. MARCY and Mr. PERRY, on the subject of the removal of the latter:

"The journals of the United States, arrived by the last packet, copy an interesting correspondence between the Secretary of State, Mr. MARCY, and Mr. HORATIO J. PERRY, in which the first, notifying the latter of his removal from office, founds it upon the letter which the latter addressed to the President, through the press of Washington. The letter of the Minister is couched in bitter terms. Mr. PERRY replies to it in a long and well-reasoned *critique* of the accusations which the Minister prefers against him, and in a well put exposition of the conduct pursued by himself with the Spanish Cabinet, after he, by the absence of Mr. SOULE, remained charged with representing nearit the Government of the United States. This document is highly honorable to its author, and cannot fail to augment the just reputation which he enjoys in Spain, and the respect with which he is looked upon by all classes of society. Mr. PERRY, in the exercise of his arduous and delicate functions, has had no other object than the preservation of good relations between the two governments, and has not hesitated to censure, with just and noble indignation, the criminal attempts of the filibusters, and the condescension which the superior government of that nation has had with them. Mr. PERRY may console himself for the loss of his employment with the consciousness that his conduct merits the approbation of all friends of justice and of morality."

Yours truly, AN AMERICAN.

THE WAR.

Particulars of the Capture of Kinburn.

The *Moniteur* contains the following dispatch from Admiral BRUAT:

KINBURN, Oct. 17.

On the morning of the 14th of October the allied squadrons quitted the roads of Odessa, as soon as the strong westerly winds, which had impeded their operations ever since the 8th, had ceased. On the same evening they anchored off Kinburn.

In the night four French gunboats—*La Tirailleuse, la Stridente, la Meurtrière* and *la Mutine*, dispatched by Rear-Admiral PELLION, under the orders of Lieutenant ALLEMAND, of the *Cocique*, with five English gunboats, passed the Strait of Ocsakoff, and entered the Dnieper.

On the 15th, at daybreak, the troops were landed at about 4,500 metres to the south of the place. In the afternoon the mortarboats commenced their fire, but were compelled to suspend it when night closed in, on account of the swell, which rendered their range uncertain.

The day of the 16th was nearly lost to us, the wind having again changed to the Southwest. The troops were engaged in entrenching themselves, and making a *reconnaissance* to the South. The gunboats in the Dnieper only were able to annoy the place by their fire.

The wind having gone round to the North during the night, Admiral LYONS and myself have been engaged since this morning (the 17th) in carrying into execution the plan of attack we had arranged on the previous evening, according to the soundings taken by Captain SPRATT, of the *Spitfire*, and Lieut. CLOUE, of the *Brandon*, assisted by MM. PLOIX and MANEN, Hydrographic Engineers. At 20 minutes past 9 o'clock the floating batteries *La Devastation, La Lave, and La Tonnante* opened their fire.

The success they obtained during the day fulfills every hope of the Emperor. The rampart against which they directed their fire soon presented practicable breaches on several points.

The French and English mortar-boats opened their fire at 9½ o'clock; their aim, rectified by signals from the advice-boats, was admirably directed. I attribute to them a great part in the speedy surrender of the fort.

Five French gunboats, *la Grenade, la Fêlche, la Mitraille, la Flamme and l'Alarme*, supported by six English gunboats, took up their position almost at the same time as the mortar vessels. Their rocochetting fire told with effect on the guns that were opposed to our floating batteries.

As soon as the fire from the fort slackened, our gunboats, on a signal from the Captain of *la Grenade*, M. JAURÉGUIBERRY, were moved up to the line of floating batteries. They were accompanied in this movement by the English gunboats.

Precisely at noon the steamers, followed by the frigates, corvettes and advice-boats, were got under way. The steamers formed in line, anchored in 96 feet water, with their broadsides to the forts, and at a distance of 1,000 metres from them. At the same moment six English frigates, led by Rear-Admiral STEWART, and three French frigates, *L'Asmodée, La Cacique*, and *La Sané*, under the orders of Rear-Admiral PELLION, entered the strait of Ocsakoff to take the forts of Kinburn in reverse. The English ship *Hannibal* advanced to the middle of the strait. General BARAGUE and General SENCHON sent forward their skirmishers and field pieces to about 400 metres from the place.

These bold manœuvres, and the imposing front presented by the nine French and English vessels, in close line, broadside on, thundering from all their guns, had a decisive effect. At 85 minutes after 1, observing that the Fort of Kinburn had ceased to fire, although the batteries on the north continued to serve their mortars, Admiral LYONS and myself thought it right to respect the courage of the brave men we were fighting; we therefore made the signal to cease firing, and hoisted a flag of truce, at the same time sending on shore a French and English boat.

The forts accepted the capitulation offered. The garrison surrendered themselves prisoners, and were allowed to march out of the place with the honors of war. The Russian works are now occupied by our troops.

By the terms of the capitulation it was agreed that the place should be given up to us in the state in which it was at the moment of surrender. We have therefore taken possession of all the stores and ammunition of the enemy. Admiral LYONS and myself sent surgeons from both squadrons to attend to the wounded of the garrison, about 80 in number.

There are from 1,200 to 1,500 prisoners. We intend to organize here a permanent establishment.

Importance of Kinburn.

The *Moniteur* also contains the following note on Kinburn:

"The waters of the Bug and the Dnieper fall into the sea by a single channel. After forming a lake, in which they mingle, the two rivers run together between Ocsakoff to the north, and Kinburn to the south, in a narrow channel of varying depth, the *maximum* being fifteen feet, much nearer to Kinburn than to Ocsakoff. The latter place, on the right bank, is built on the summit of a cliff of moderate height, advancing in a sharp angle straight to the south, and projecting a low point, on which there is an ancient fort of Genoese construction, in bad condition. A battery of nine guns of large calibre, recently constructed beyond the channel and enfilading it, but at a long range, completes the defence on this side, without presenting any serious obstacle.

It is on the left bank, upon the tongue of sand formed by the alluvial deposits of both rivers, that the citadel of Kinburn is built. It commands the passage in both directions, up and down, forming, in a word, the only defence of the mouth of the Dnieper.

The fortress of Kinburn is a hornwork of masonry with parapets of earth, surrounded by a ditch where it is not washed by the sea, containing barracks and other buildings, of which the roofs and chimneys can be seen above the ramparts. It is armed on every face, presenting one tier of guns in covered casemates, with a battery above them; it mounts in all about 60 cannon, of which half fire seaward from the S. E. to the N. N. W.

Kinburn contained a garrison of 2,000 men, without reckoning the military colonists established outside the walls in a regularly built village, to the south, and about a cannon-shot from the place. Two new batteries have been recently built to the north-east of the fortress."

Operations of the Combined Fleets on the Coast of Southern Russia.

From the Moniteur de la Flotte.

Our anticipations have been realized. The Allied squadrons occupy now the Liman of the Dnieper, after having captured the three forts of Kinburn, with their garrison. This brilliant feat of arms reflects the greatest honor on Admirals BRUAT and LYONS, on the Allied squadrons, and the division of Gen. BAZAINE. The most remarkable feature of our naval operations in the Eastern war is the rapidity, the daring with which they have been accomplished. It is thus that the most signal success has always crowned them, and we have now to inscribe the name of Kinburn by the side of those of Kertch, Yenikale, Taganrog, Taman and Sweaborg.

Our soldiers now occupy Kinburn, and a part of our squadron, anchored in the Liman of the Dnieper, cuts of all communication by sea between Odessa, Nicholaiff and Cherson. The Russians are thus reduced to a cruel extremity, for the ships now lying in the docks at Nicholaieff, and intended to replace the fleet of NACHIMOFF, ingloriously sunk in the harbor of Sebastopol, can be of no possible advantage to him. We are now in a position to menace Cherson and Nicholaieff; the latter being the great naval and military arsenal of Russia, from which might at any moment be launched a new fleet, fully equipped for another Sinope; Cherson, since the beginning of the war in the Crimea, is the central dépôt of provisions for the Russian army. Although it has lost much of its importance since the foundation of Odessa, it has, nevertheless, from its strategic position, and from its being the principal magazine of the army, been of the greatest utility during the present war. Its docks are sufficiently capacious to admit of seven ships of the line being built at the same time. The town is of great extent, being divided into four quarters—the fortress, the naval department, the Greek suburb, and that of the sailors. At Cherson, the Dnieper is a league and a half in width and fifty feet in depth.

According to a recent telegraphic dispatch, the Allied fleets are lying at the extremity of the Liman, exactly opposite the mouth of the Dnieper. Soundings, no doubt, have been taken in the Bug and the Dnieper, and we shall soon be in a position to form an opinion as to the alleged impossibility of navigating those rivers, which may have been intentionally circulated by the Russians themselves for a very obvious reason. We are already aware that, as far as regards Nicholaieff, the river is navigable for men-of-war everywhere, except at a point about 10 miles from the mouth of the Bug. As to Ocsakoff, this attack, according to the official documents, presents no serious obstacle. Once master of it, the Allies may proceed over land to Nicholaieff. The events now impending preclude all useless conjectures, we, therefore, confine ourselves to a simple statement of the numerous advantages which accrue to us from the seizure of the forts of Kinburn and of the Limans of the Dnieper. Let us hope that before long the Russian army in the Crimea, completely isolated in the peninsula, cut off from its supplies, disheartened by the successive disasters that have defeated their plans and frustrated their exertions and their courage, shall be reduced to make a last heroic and desperate effort, the consequences of which are by no means doubtful to us, or lay down their arms without trying the chances of a battle.

The Victory at Kinburn.

In an article on the capture of Kinburn and the destruction of Ocsakoff by the Russians, the London *Times* says:

We are now engaged in a struggle against the last of the barbarians, and as yet its course promises well for civilization. The Russians are not now descending the Dnieper to carry terror into the Golden Horn. On the contrary, the ships of the West have burst the gate which defends the last stronghold of the Czar's naval power, and are preparing to strike a blow which will crush it for at least a century. Kinburn and Ocsakoff have both bowed their necks to the Allies. Nearly a thousand years ago the Russians were terrible at sea, while on land they were scarcely a match for tribes that have long perished. Now their courage and skill in the field are unquestionable, but their navy seems as expensive and sickly exotic. All has changed but the obstinate and aggressive spirit which the Greek fire of the Byzantine galleys could hardly tame, and which now, through unceasing disaster and the reprobation of the world, still resists the arms and the arguments of the West. A conviction of the strength, the endurance, and the ambition of the Russians gave rise to a series of prophecies, which have nearly caused their own fulfillment by the despondency they have generated. We cannot wonder that the unlettered conquerors of Constantinople and their angry and brooding vassals should believe when the calm and reflective historian of an age that talked largely of reason was almost convinced.

We have no faith in historical parallels, nor do we wish to make a display of learning. There is a moral to be drawn from these old prophecies about the Russians, from the despair and cowardice which have nearly fulfilled them, and, lastly, from the courage which, once put forth, has, in less than a twelvemonth, shown their vanity. The Eastern World believed that the Ottoman was to fall before the Muscovite in the year 1853. An English politician would smile at the superstition, but what would be his own language? "After all," he would say, "it is evident that the Russians must have Constantinople some day. Russia is a country which it is impossible to attack with success; Turkey is worn out and can no longer resist; the Czar wants an outlet for his navy, which is divided and shut up in two inland seas; he is bent on possessing the Bosphorus

of the Constitution appointed to regulate the distribution of the booty taken at Sebastopol calculates that the French had in the Crimea, at the date of its fall, 128,000 men, exclusive of 6,000 sick and wounded, in all, 134,000; and the English and Sardinians 59,000. If, to these 150,000 men be added the 30,000 recently arrived, the effective force of the allied Army would amount to 210,000. Making allowance for casualties, there will always remain an army of 200,000 tried soldiers, on whose valor we may count with certainty. We are warranted, then, in believing that, with such means at his disposal, Marshal PELISSIER is not the man to let them rest inactive."

Recall of Gen. Simpson.

From the London Times, Oct. 23

We confess it is with no little satisfaction that we learn, positively for the last time, that General SIMPSON has ceased to command the army in the Crimea. We are certainly not inclined to be hard upon him, but no man ever contrived more completely to demolish a reputation in a few weeks. He assaulted the Redan precisely under the same conditions as those which had proved so disastrous on the 18th of June. If he really designed to carry the work, he was unpardonable for not carrying the sap closer to it, for not providing adequate means for crossing the ditch, for not employing old and seasoned regiments, and for not vigorously and copiously supporting those regiments that he did employ. His own dispatch, in which he asserts that they were supported, is on this point the most complete evidence against him. If, on the other hand, as is asserted by some not very judicious advocates of General SIMPSON, it was intended not to carry the Redan, but merely to distract attention by a feigned attack, we have a right to ask how any English General came to accept such a service for his troops, and why he did not insist upon it that the feigned and the real attack should be made by contingents from either army, so that glory and loss might be equally divided between them? But, waving this, surely a feint, if feint there was to be, might have been made at a lighter sacrifice than the number of men which sufficed to win the Battle of Alma or Inkermann. * * * * We do not grudge Gen. SIMPSON any honors he may have already received, or that the inconsistency of Government may prepare for him. By all means let him be promoted and decorated; let him be added to the list of Field-Marshals, if the Government please, only do not saddle him with a trust which he is utterly incompetent to bear. We must risk something in a change of command, but we certainly do not expect that, under existing circumstances, any change can be for the worse. We only wish that this may be the last sacrifice that we are called upon to make to the heroes of the Peninsula, and that, henceforth, we may follow the example of our neighbors, who, to prevent the invidious and painful discussions in which we have lately been involved, place every general who has reached the age of 60 on the retired list as a matter of course. Something we might occasionally lose by so inflexible a rule, but we have no doubt the amount of senility and incompetency excluded would amply counterbalance the loss. We may not by getting among a younger class of men necessarily pitch upon a skilful or able commander; but by sacrificing everything to seniority we render the acquisition of a good General almost impossible. We have at least a right to require that in a matter so momentous no chance should be thrown away, and that if we are destined to be ill-commanded the result should not be traceable to any deliberate folly of the Government, but to chances which the wisest precaution cannot always avoid.

DENMARK.

Important about the Sound Dues—The Congress to be held at Copenhagen—Denmark anxious to settle the question.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 29th Oct., says:

A week or two back I informed you that the Danish Government had invited to a conference all the States interested in the question of the Sound Dues. The circular dispatch containing this invitation was dated Oct. 1, and to it were appended a memoir on the subject and some statistical tables. Copenhagen is suggested as the place of meeting for the conference, which is proposed to be held in the second half of the month of November. Denmark herself will be represented by the former Minister for Foreign Affairs, M. BLUHME. The task of this Conference will probably be to come speedily to some temporary arrangement, so as to avert any inconvenience arising out of the approaching expiration of the treaty with the United States, reserving the definitive regulation of the matter until a general peace. The tenor of the circular dispatch above mentioned endeavors to represent the Sound dues as a political necessity, one essential to the existence of Denmark, from its proceeds forming so large a portion of the entire State revenue. The ultimate cause of the Danish Government's bestirring itself just now in this matter is, doubtless, the notice of the cessation of the treaty given by the United States, and the possibility of violent measures resulting therefrom, but the proximate cause seems to be an unwillingness on the part of England and France to bolster up the affair any longer, and it is understood to have been the view of the French Government that this subject must not be left to be settled between any two of the parties concerned, but that the Danish Government must strive after an arrangement with all those concerned. Whether the United States and Russia will or can send deputies to this Congress seems doubtful. This Government (the Prussian,) I understand, will. The amount of revenue derived by Denmark from the Sound dues exceeds two million thalers (above £300,000, an important sum to a population of 1,500,000.) The Danish Government is now said to be anxious to settle the matter by capitalizing this amount, which would have to be raised by the various States interested in proportion to the amount of their yearly contributions. The United States and Prussia have on former occasions endeavored to redeem this charge, by the payment of a sum once for all, but were never successful, Denmark having hitherto had the support of Russia to fall back upon; now, however, it is understood that Russia consents to a commutation being effected.

The system hitherto pursued has been, that the vessel and its cargo paid the Sound dues on passing Elsinore without reference to their destination, the tariff varying slightly according as the nation of the ship belonged to the list of favored nations or not; the practical result of this has been that the exporter of the goods thus passing through those straits has paid the tolls, whether he ever recovered them from the consumer or not. The view seems now to gain ground that it will be much more advantageous to all parties to let the duties be defrayed on the landing of the goods by the importer, the Danish Government appointing an Inspector of Customs in each of the Baltic ports to watch over its fiscal interests. This plan has the great advantage of avoiding the vexatious and frequently dangerous delays occasioned to the navigator by the necessity of anchoring off Kronborg, in the midst of a rapid stream and a crowded navigation, and possibly losing a fair wind. It would, however, involve the necessity of paying the dues in advance on all goods that should be exported from the Baltic ports, which would in some cases constitute an increased loss in the case of shipwreck or damage at sea between the port and the Sound.

This plan would also have this great advantage for Denmark, that it would in a great measure disarm and put out of the field of contention England, France, and the United States, and all commercial nations on this side of the Sound, and restrict the question to the deliberation of the six Baltic States, viz:—Russia, Prussia, Sweden, Denmark, Mecklenburg, and Lubeck. Prussia and Sweden have, it is said, announced their willingness to treat on this basis. Of the intention of Russia on this point nothing has transpired, but it is not probable that she would be a consenting party to this arrangement.

PRUSSIA.

Enlisting for the Foreign Legion.

An Englishman named CURTIS has been found guilty at Berlin of attempting to recruit for the Foreign Legion. The trial ended in the following sentence:

"The acts that have been proved against the defendants CURTIS, ENGELS and EGENER, do not amount to enlisting in the legal sense of the word, inasmuch as it is not proved that either in this country or in Venloo any definitive enlistment took place. The said defendants are, however, guilty of being accessory to other recruiting agents. The defendants KRAT (the Secretary,) and another must be acquitted, the case not being sufficiently proven against them; Consul CURTIS, and with him ENGELS and EGENER, are therefore to be visited each with three months' imprisonment, and each of the other parties with a fine of 50 thalers."

AUSTRIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* says that the motives which induced this Government to cede so many of its most precious rights and privileges to the Roman Catholic Church are not positively known, but it is related that the Ministers had no choice but to yield to the will of their Imperial master. As you have already been informed, the public displays great reserve whenever the question of the Concordat is touched on; but few persons are inclined to doubt that the new treaty with Rome will, sooner or later, lead to most deplorable internal troubles.

There was a collision between the civil and clerical authorities before the contents of the Concordat were known to the public, and it led to the premature publication of an analysis of its contents. When the Sardinian convents were abolished, the Austrian civil administration lost no time in sequestrating certain estates in Lombardy which formed part of their property. If the Finance Department considered the estates a godsend, and speculated on converting them into the hard cash, it had reckoned without its host, for the Papal See soon interfered, and claimed the sequestrated estates as the property of the different orders to which the Sardinian monks belonged. The Austrian civil authorities at first refused to listen to the pretensions of the Papal chair, and the consequence was that an analysis of the Concordat was forwarded in the form of a letter to the *Gazzetta di Venezia*. The unsuspecting editor inserted it, and by doing so he must greatly have annoyed this Government, which had not intended to make the conditions of the Concordat known to the public until the ministerial ordinances concerning it were prepared for publication. The question relative to the sequestrated estates is still pending, but the ended the matter will probably be, that a batch of Sardinian monks will cross the frontiers, and found new conventual establishments in Lombardy, which will be maintained by means of the revenue arising from the disputed property.

SPAIN.

The following private telegraphic dispatch has been received in Paris, dated

MADRID, 22d.—The Government has declared to the Cortes that the sanitary state of the Capital is not by any means alarming. The works of the Puerta del Sol have been put up to public tender. Everything is tranquil.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Affairs in Peru—Constitutional Convention—Religious Freedom Suppressed—Disgraceful Scenes, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

LIMA, Peru, Thursday, Oct. 11, 1855.

Matters go on in Lima in the usual Peruvian fashion, which, you know, is a kind of *lobster* progress. We have just passed through a few days of great excitement, growing out of the debates in the Convention on the Article proposed to be inserted in the New Constitution of the Republic, declaring that the Roman Catholic religion is the national creed, to the exclusion of the public exercise of all others.

Of course the Priests, ten of whom are in the Convention, maintained that the Religion of Rome is the only true one, and they carried the clause, excluding all others, by a majority of 20; notwithstanding the vigorous speeches of GALVEZ, MATUTE, PORTILLO, and other liberal members in support of toleration. It is generally believed that the liberal party would have triumphed had the vote been taken in secret session. The scene at the Convention during three days was most disgraceful.

The Priests, with the Canonigo Tordoya at their head, had paid a number of Zamba women to make a noise, and they fulfilled their orders so well that the President of the body was obliged to suspend the session several times, to restore order. Abusive verses were showered down on the heads of the liberal speakers, and one woman threw a bundle of alfalfa (Lucerne) before PORTILLO, whilst he was addressing the convention, with the remark that she sent it for the asses to eat.

Some of the Priests were absolutely impious in their allusions to the Deity. The Canonigo Tordoya, for instance, said, in one of his speeches, that "The Saviour was intolerant." What would the people of the United States say to the man who would dare to use such language at one of our public meetings or in a State Legislature or in Congress? Matters had gone so far that the Government were compelled to send troops to everawe the people.

AMIGO.

Revolution in Montevideo—Interesting from the Banda Oriental.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Oct. 28.

By the arrival of the ship *Rebecca*, Capt. DANREITER, from Rio de Janeiro, we are placed in possession of intelligence from Montevideo respecting the late revolution there. The *Jornal do Commercio* gives the following account of it:

Immediately previous to the 20th of August, great excitement had prevailed in the city, but as this cooled down between that period and the 25th, it was hoped that the Government of Gen. FLORES would enter on a legitimate course of conduct, and so avoid the manifestly imminent rising.

The hope proved deceptive. On the 26th Gen. FLORES attempted to arrest the Deputy, DON JOSE MARIA MUNOZ. The latter resisted the attempt as illegal, and was supported by the people in his course, and the result was a revolution. The small forces quartered in the Capital joined the pronouncing party, and Gen. FLORES was compelled to leave the Capital.

The Vice-President of the Republic was expected to take possession of the Administration, but as he did not appear resolved on doing so, the people nominated a Provisional Governor. Their choice fell on Señor DON LUIS LAMAS, who nominated as his Ministers Señors HERRERA Y OBES, BATTLE and ANTUNA. The first two belonged to the old colored party, and the last to the old white party.

The two supports of authority in the State, says the *Jornal do Commercio*, of Rio de Janeiro, were legality and intervention. Gen. FLORES violated the Constitution, by issuing a decree, on the 10th of August, abolishing the liberty of the press, in which act everybody saw the commencement of a dictatorship.

By the impetuosity of his character, Gen. FLORES fell out with the Minister from Brazil, who disapproved of that decree, and solicited its recall.

After he had fled from the city, he succeeded in raising a few partisans on the pretext of opposing the ambitious designs of Brazil. It appears that at one time he had gained the support of 800 men; but, at the latest dates, the illusion of their being led in opposition to Brazilian conquest disappearing, they are said to have nearly all abandoned him.

The Provisional Government, not having raised any forces in the field to oppose any movement of Gen. FLORES, was engaged in putting the capital in a state of defence. It appeared, however, that there were some hopes of a reconciliation. The commercial community, national and foreign, had nominated a commission to negotiate a pacific arrangement with Gen. FLORES, and the first proposition of the general was the renunciation of the Presidency, if the administration should be allowed to be assumed by the Vice President.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Foreign Relations of the United States.

Russian, South American and Californian Affairs—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

Nothing has been received here confirming the rumor that a special Ambassador from Russia is coming to Washington with any extraordinary powers. M. DE STOECKEL, late Secretary of the Russian Legation, has represented the Czar here for some time past, as *Chargé d'affaires*—Count MEDIM, the newly appointed Minister, having been arrested by disease while on the way to his post. It is thought here that the only basis for the rumor referred to is the anticipated arrival of Count MEDIM, or his successor, if he shall have been recalled.

A COUP D'ETAT FOR PEACE.

The more that the proposed Congress of Nations to meet in November is thought of, the more difficult is it to believe that its chief purpose is the settlement of the Sound Dues question. I have already intimated the probability that this occasion would be embraced by the belligerents of Europe to bring about a peaceable adjustment of their differences. But how? That *is* an important query. Without possessing any positive evidences of such a purpose, there are certain indications which lead me to suspect very strongly that Russia will propose to open the Baltic freely and without conditions, to the commerce of the world, provided the Allies will do the same for the Hellespont. It is not necessary that I should explain the advantages which such an arrangement would give to the Commercial world, nor the effect of it upon the question of Peace. Should Russia tender it, the Allies could scarcely decline it; and if they were to decline it, the moral effect against themselves would be quite as disastrous as the physical effects of the war itself. Of course such a solution of the Eastern question would settle the Sound Dues matter very summarily. If the Czar has the moral courage to play this card, as I am disposed to believe he has intimated his disposition to do, whatever the result, he will win the sympathy of millions of men,—and men make nations.

IT WAS NO BREACH OF NEUTRALITY.

United States Commissioner MONROE, of San Francisco, ought to be removed forthwith for professional ignorance, if it is true that he has entertained proceedings against REED & DOUGHERTY for breach of the neutrality laws, because of their having conveyed the officers and crew of the Russian vessel of war *Diana*, from Japan to Petropolovski, in their schooner *C. E. Foote*. These Russians were wrecked in the harbor of Hakodadi, and humanity requred that they should be assisted home; and the law of humanity cannot be overridden by laws of neutrality. But more than this, the *Foote* acted only in the capacity of a transport, and neutrals are universally permitted to perform such services for belligerents, taking their risk of capture by the enemy of their employer, of course. Indeed the *Great Republic*, *White Falcon*, *Alleghany*, *Queen of Clippers*, *Monarch of the Seas*, *Golden Gate*, and other American ships, to the extent of 60,000 tons measurement, are at this day the most efficient transports in the service of the Allies. But even had the *C. E. Foote* been fitted out as a Russian privateer at Simoda, or any other foreign port, and started on a career of warlike adventure against the commerce of England or France, still, neither her owners, nor officers, nor men, would be indictable in the United States Courts, because our neutrality law forbids only the fitting out of armed expeditions *in the United States*.

CONSUL WARD IN MORE TROUBLE.

Complaints have reached Washington against the arbitrary conduct of the U. S. Consul at Panama, in his business transactions with those who do not happen to agree with him in the correctness of his official course, and in fact, towards those who are so unfortunate as to express an opinion on the most trifling subjects, adverse to his own. He is extremely fretful and irritable, and there is scarcely an American citizen, or indeed, any foreign citizen, in the place, whom he is not accused of having quarreled with or insulted. Sometime ago, the Consul informed the Post-Office Department at Washington, that the order then existing, for him to deliver the whole American mail to the Panama Post-Office, was extremely detrimental to the interests of American residents. If often happens that both the British and American steamers start for Valparaiso and California within a few hours after the arrival of the mail from the States, and as most of the Americans there have more or less business transactions with the South Pacific and California, it was important they should have their letters in time to advise with their correspondents in either section. He stated, which is true, that if it happened to be Saturday evening when the mail was carried to the Post-Office, or a holiday happened to intervene, persons had to wait two or three days for their correspondence, which he could, if authorized to do so, deliver at once.

A NEW STYLE OF POST-OFFICE.

The Consul's suggestions were heeded—but the sequel would seem to show that he only sought this power in order to use it for purposes of favor or revenge. So well is this understood in Panama, that no one ever asks the delivery of a letter from the Consul's clerk, as that gentleman would be sure to refuse it, not being always particularly posted up as to the state of the Consul's quarrel-thermometer. It is supposed the Consul has got the thing pretty well graduated, by having separate pigeon-holes to suit the different cases of his customers. One hole, for instance, is supposed to hold letters whose owners are only to be furnished by a delay sufficient to deprive them of the chances of writing their advices by the California or British steamers; another hole is for day criminals; another for two-day criminals; and the letters of hard cases are thrown into a deposit, to be sent to the Panama Post-Office any time within a week after their arrival. But, as the Clerk does not always know what a day may bring forth, who may "be sot back," or who the Consul may wish to let up on, *he* can deliver "nary letter." Now, if there be a clause in the Consul's Post-Office commission which admits of this course of procedure, the sooner it is stricken out the better. When it is known that the United States Consul is paid either $1,000 or $1,500 a-year, just for weighing the mail-bags that traverse the Isthmus, and for taking charge of the few letters and papers mailed and received here, it will not be thought a hardship, on his part, to be compelled to do his duty.

CALIFORNIA POLITICS.

Letters from California indicate that the Know-Nothings are already in hot water with each other, and it is becoming doubtful whether *they* can agree upon candidates for the United States Senate. Ex-Senator FOOTE's chances are stated by some of his friends to be decidedly on the wane and his election is probably lost, whoever else may succeed. Dr. GWIN will not attempt to claim his seat upon the technical grounds reported some months ago.

MAIL FAILURES—THEIR CAUSES.

The frequency of mail failures between New-York and New-Orleans, of late, give interest to the inquiry how it occurs. In looking over the reports to the Post-Office Department of causes of failure during the first twenty days of October, I find that those between New-York and this point were, in nearly every case, the result of running off the track or other accident. At the South, and particularly between Montgomery and Mobile, the failures have been nearly daily, and without reasonable excuse. The service between Montgomery and Mobile is contracted for under special act of Congress, to be performed by post-coaches, running from the former place to a point just across the river from Mobile. During last Summer the contractors came here, and obtained permission from the Postmaster General to shorten their land carriage by conveying the mail from Clairborne, on the Alabama River, in steamers to Mobile, and here is the chief cause of difficulty. These steamers stop along the river to collect and deposit freight, and subject the mail to whatever delays happen to suit their convenience. The contractors have been fined for the failures from the 1st to the 20th ult. to the extent of $2,790 08, a sum nearly equal to the entire amount of their pay. It is to be hoped these penalties will be rigidly enforced until the contractors comply with their engagements.

S.

The Late Terrible Accident on the Pacific Railroad.

GREAT GRIEF IN ST. LOUIS.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 2, 1855.

Our citizens were overwhelmed this morning by the awful intelligence that the pleasure party who left in the 8½ A. M. train, going to Jefferson City, to commemorate the event of the completion of the Pacific Road to that point, had met with an accident of a most terrible character, which, though considerably exaggerated at the time, proved most fatal to a number of our valuable citizens, and wounding hundreds of others whose escape is considered most miraculous! So soon as the news reached the city, only a short period elapsed before the fatality was familiar to all, and never before has it been the lot of St. Louis to witness so complete a prostration to every individual who had an interest in that train, as was experienced at sunrise this morning; and when it was remembered that two of the prominent military companies, each numbering not less than sixty men, the flower and pride of our city, had volunteered to accompany them, it need hardly be told how great was the suspense to the fathers and mothers who had sons that the next moment might be brought to their doors lifeless and cold! They were assured at last that "the military were safe!"

But how different from others. There was Dr. BULLARD, long known, revered and respected, who has been a faithful sentinel on the watch-towers of Israel when others have fallen at their posts. When pestilence was at its fury amongst us, he never flinched from duty, and remained with us. Only two Sabbath suns have set since, with Dr. BEMAN, he stood for the first time in the new and beautiful Church he so assiduously secured to his people, and there, with uplifted hands, dedicated the same to the worship of God. This will be *his* monument, for only a few days since he declared that when called to die he wished to be laid beneath the pulpit where he was accustomed to speak to his beloved people.

I might go on and particularize with reference to the others, but time will not allow it. MANN BUTLER, a much esteemed citizen and a man of learning, E. C. BLACKBURN, President of the Board of Aldermen, Captain CASE, and a number of others well known here, and some whose names are not yet known, besides a number in the Hospital, badly wounded.

The principal and immediate causes of the accident you will be doubtless acquainted with before this will reach you.

The occasion was the celebration of the opening of the Pacific Road to Jefferson City, in which, of course, we all felt an interest. Many were invited, and some have set down the number as high as 1,200 that went, while a great many most providentially were kept at home by the rain. Passing by Hermann, where the delegation had been most joyously received by the citizens of that place, they proceeded on, amidst the fire of cannon and strains of music till within a few feet of the bridge that spans the "Gasconade" River, when the speed was diminished materially; but no sooner had the locomotive touched the piers with its full weight, than the structure gave way, and the locomotive was precipitated into the river, and the cars near the engine going down also, while the remainder of the *ten* rolled off the embankment. Mr. O'SULLIVAN, Superintendent of the Road, who was standing on the locomotive, was killed. Mr. BRIDGE, President of the road, escaped with a few bruises. This evening's paper, just issued, sets the number down as fully twenty-five killed and a great many are not yet identified. Many have repaired to the scene of the disaster; and along the road, where accommodations can be had, the dying and the dead are housed. The "National Guard" and "St. Louis Grays" are not yet returned, being occupied in rendering assistance to the wounded.

This sudden and fearful shock has cast a gloom over our city, and the heart of this community beats to a sad and mournful requiem. The whole of this forenoon was marked by the unmistakable signs of a great calamity, and business was nearly suspended while lots of anxious men collected at every corner to catch the least news from the seat of the disaster.

To-morrow fuller particulars will be gleaned, when I can send you a more perfect narrative of this truly lamentable casualty. Adieu.

C. C. B.

Latest Particulars.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 3.

Everything was forgotten yesterday in the general feeling in regard to the disaster on the Pacific Railroad upon the preceding day, in which so many were killed, and still greater number injured. We find, on examination, that we have some names to add to the list of killed and wounded.

The masonry of this bridge was the work of SALEH SCHULENBURG & Co., and is of the most substantial kind. It has stood every test yet applied to it, without damage in any shape whatever. The wooden superstructure—trestle work—was put up by STONE, BOOMER & Co., men of great experience in bridge building in the West; and whose reputation ought to protect them from any imputation of design to turn over to the Company an imperfect or unfinished piece of work. We shall be slow to believe that they have done so, except upon the plainest testimony.

About the time the trains were expected to arrive yesterday and last evening, hundreds of anxious persons interested in the fate of their friends, assembled at the depôts to receive them. The most intense interest was still manifested as to the fate of particular individuals, of whom no direct account had been received.

Mr. R. M. DUBOIS, of the firm of SPROE & Co., Main-street, it is feared, is among the killed. He has not been heard of since the accident.

Among the wounded, is EUGENE LONGDEMARE, of this city. He is badly hurt.

JAMES MCDERMOTT had his leg badly mashed and it is feared that he cannot recover.

E. COURT DOBBS had both arms broken and foot mashed.

JOHN MULLERY, of the St. Louis Grays, received very serious injuries; and FRANK LANE, of the National Guard, had his leg broken. Mr. LANE is of the firm of WARNE, MERRITT & Co. These are the only accidents of a serious character which happened to either of the military companies.

Mr. HOUN, who keeps a family grocery on the corner of Wash and Twelfth streets, was killed in the third car.

When we take into consideration the fall of thirty feet in front to the bed of the river, and the high embankment on either side of the track, covered with stone—the ponderous cars themselves capable of grinding each other into fragments—the wonder is increased that so few were killed outright or fatally wounded. There is hardly a position in which a car could be precipitated from the track at the point named, that gives a reasonable hope of escape; and yet with seven out of the ten, of which the train was composed, plunged headlong down the abutment and then others rolled over the grade, containing five to six hundred passengers, we have only the report of twenty-five killed and mortally injured.

As soon as the crash was over, a moment of painful silence ensued, and then issued from the wreck around us the groans of the wounded, the supplications of the imprisoned, the screams of the agonized, while here and there might be observed the upturned face of the dead, mangled and clotted with blood, or the half buried forms of others whose spirits had passed away forever. To add to the horror of the scene, a storm of lightning, thunder and rain arose, of the severest description. The lightning appeared to be of a blood red, and the peals of thunder, quick as the flash, resounded on the hills, and through the valleys of the dreary forest with terrific grandeur.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Nov. 3.

About half-past twelve o'clock, last night, a train, consisting of a locomotive and four cars, arrived at the Seventh-street depot. Among the passengers were Capt. PROSSER, of the St. Louis Grays, and the majority of his company. From Capt. PROSSER we obtained the following particulars:

The majority of the survivors, with the dead and wounded, left Hermann for this City about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, in the regular train. The train was the same that left this city Thursday night, or rather yesterday morning, for the scene of the catastrophe. On the way up, on arriving at the bridge across the creek known as St. John's, about four miles above Washington, a portion of the train was left behind to provide for contingencies in case the bridge might break down, which was thought to be quite probable, the creek being much swollen from the heavy rains.

The balance of the train proceeded to Hermann, took on the survivors, the wounded and the dead, and about 2 o'clock started on its return. About 5 o'clock they reached the bridge across St. John's Creek. Before starting to cross a number of the unhurt at the disaster, (among whom was our informant,) got out of the cars and walked across the bridge; afterwards, as soon as the locomotive started to cross, the whole structure gave way, and the entire train of cars, containing the dead and wounded and most of the survivors, was left on the other side of the bridge.

Those who walked across got in the cars which arrived last night, and proceeded immediately to the city. How soon the dead and wounded may be brought in, it is impossible to conjecture. When our informant left the creek, there was no show for anything to cross, there being no boats of any description at hand. The only chance would be to send ferry boats from Washington up the creek to bring down the people. We are assured that Mr. VINTON, the Assistant Superintendent, with the aid of those able to render assistance, will use their utmost endeavors to send them in as soon as possible.

The wounded were all placed in one car, and, with the kind attentions of physicians and friends, were doing as well as could be expected. The dead, (twenty-eight in number) were all boxed up and placed in a separate car. Below we subjoin a list of the dead, composed partly of the list we gave yesterday, (all of which was correct, as far as we can learn.) The number of dead, as far as could be ascertained, (and the annexed list, no doubt, comprises very near, if not quite all,) is twenty-eight, as follows:

LIST OF THE DEAD.—Rev. Dr. Bullard, B. B. Dayton, E. Church Blackburn, Henry Chouteau, Wm. Melville, Rev. Mr. Teasdale, Pat. Barry, Mr. Hume, J. A. Ross, Wm. Howm, Engineer; Mann Butler, E. B. Jeffrees, Representative of Franklin County; Adolp Ables; Mr. Mott, Representative of Dunklin County; Mr. McCullough, of Dunklin; Capt. C. Case, George Eberle, E. C. Yosti, (firm of Shields & Yosti;) James Harris, of St. Louis County; Wm. Chappell, father of J. T. Chappell; Capt. O'Flaherty, Thos. O'Sullivan, Thos. Gray, Judge Lackland, Wm. Lynch, Samuel Beck, Wm. Duboise, D. D. Mitchell, a negro man.

Of the wounded, additional to the list we gave yesterday, we have no account.

The name of Col. D. D. MITCHELL, among the killed, is possibly incorrect—considerable doubt exists as to his fate.

Mr. MORE, Representative in the Legislature from Ste. Genevieve County, (one of the list of wounded published yesterday,) died at the Sisters' Hospital last evening.

A Literary Gentleman in Difficulties.

A spicy bit of scandal is afloat. It concerns, not the literary ladies whose warfare shows how sharply pen-nibs may be cut, but a literary gentleman, who is at present residing in this City, whose reputation has preceded him here, and whose efforts in public are of that polished character which sets curiosity on nettles to know his private worth. The story runs much after the following fashion; at least, our friend who tells it avers, upon his honor, that it is a faithful *pourtraicture:*

Our literary gentleman is not fond of liquor; a very few glasses upset him; hence, he seldom drinks. Occasionally, however, he indulges. He is convivial—he is even jovial, on occasions, and at set times. It was only a day or two ago, in the lower part of the City—it may have been at the Astor, or it may have been at DELMONICO'S—that he met a pleasant company of friends, imbibed to a satisfactory extent, and then essayed to walk up Broadway. Only two bottles had fallen to his share, but these produced remarkable effects. He passed a saloon, out and in of which went crowds of gaily dressed men and women. Lamps shone brilliantly—mirrors duplicated reflections—throngs slowly moved about—small companies gathered, chattering, in velvet-lined boxes. Marble, gilt and damask, the plashing sounds of falling waters, the glitter and the tinsel, made it (as our literary gentleman to this day insists) a fit dwelling for the Gods. Impressed, refreshed in consequence of what he saw, a little foggy, yet perfectly sober, though somewhat drowsy, he made his way up Broadway further still, to the door of a fashionable private hotel; entering which, he sought his room. Here he divested himself of coat, threw off his waistcoat—a capacious waistcoat, with gold pieces in the pocket, which jingled as they dropped—tossed away his neckcloth, and was in the act of enploying the boot-jack, when suddenly—as he says—a "small still voice sounded from the other end of the apartment." "I jumped," he adds, "to hear myself addressed, in the dim religious light, by a voice, inquiring in very silvery tones, '*Is that you, Georgey?*'"

Coat, waistcoat, neckcloth, boots—all were frantically grasped, the hall was reached at a bound, the literary gentleman gained his own room, and has made no more mistakes. He tells the story to select circles of his friends, and laughs at himself, and meantime declares that he will never again punish more than one bottle of champagne. It will not answer for us to mention names, but the story is true, nevertheless.

☞ The Washington National Monument, Washington City, is now 180 feet high, and the Board of Managers are once more appealing to the voters of New-York to contribute their mite at the coming election for that object.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POPULAR EDUCATION.

Boys' Evening School, Seventh Ward.

This is a large school held at No. 81 in Monroe-street, near Montgomery, J. J. ANDERSON, Esq., Principal, with Messrs. JACOB T. BOYLE, J. T. SHERMAN, MARCUS BURR, and C. A. E. MCCUSKLIE, Assistants, with a class in architectural and mechanical drawing, taught by Mr. RICHARD CHATEAU, a very competent teacher. The number of boys present, 254; the number on register is 617.

The teachers are competent, and the boys generally make fair progress in their studies.

There is a debating club organized, and we had the fortune to drop into the school on Thursday evening just as the boys had assembled in the main room for the purpose of debate. The debate was opened by Masters HEELY and BODKINS, who acquitted themselves very well. The other debates followed in good temper, and with considerable effect. The audience gave close attention, and the occasion was very pleasant and interesting. As we left the school building, however, we found a dozen loafing boys engaged in using the most beastly language to two of the ladies as they left the school. A policeman should be stationed at the door of the school to enforce order, as there are some young vagabonds that delight to congregate in the immediate neighborhood of the school.

Fourteenth Ward Evening Schools.

We called at the Evening Schools of the Fourteenth Ward on Thursday evening in company with Father CURTISS and Mr. H. P. WEST, of the Evening School Committee.

The girls' school is held in No. 21 in Marion-street, between Prince and Spring. The number of girls on register is 196—the average attendance 124. The class-rooms are comfortable and not over-crowded. The main room would seat a class of fifty pupils. There are four classes, composed of Americans, Irish, Germans and French girls, from eleven to thirty-five years of age.

The school is under the care of Miss ANNIE BANNAN, Principal, and Misses FANNY WILLOUGHBY, ELLEN O'BRIEN and ELIZABETH BATTLE, Assistants.

The piano is used and singing taught. Many women with families often attend to learn some particular branch, such as penmanship, to which they devote their whole time, often with remarkable results. The school is a very desirable one, and well cared for by the Committee and the local Board of School Officers.

The teachers are very intelligent and capable; no girl eligible to attend, should miss the opportunity to do so.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL

Is held in No. 32 in Baxter-street, near Grand—a central situation. The register is 350, with an attendance varying from 70 to 252. The Principal, JOHN BOYLE, teaches a class in book-keeping and the mathematics. There are five classes under the care of the Principal and Messrs. NICHOLAS MULLIGAN, TIMOTHY W. KENNEDY, WM. G. RAYWOOD and JOHN A. SLEVIN, Assistants.

A class in drawing is taught by Mr. WM. FLEMMING. The school is under the care of H. P. WEST, of the Committee, one of the oldest and most active school officers at present connected with our educational system.

Rare Sport in the Park.

There was rare sport in the Park the other day. A small-sized steer, having been overdriven and badly worried, found himself in the Park at 1 o'clock on Friday a good deal tuckered and anxious to rest, but the boys and the Police and the men were disposed to look at him and he looked back. They said he was mad, for he frothed at the mouth and he shook his head and pitched into one of the boys. All hands then said he *is* mad, and began to fire stones and make mouths and run; so the steer ran after them. Shortly after there had congregated an immense crowd, say 10,000 at least; and it was fun to see it sway this way and that way as the bull—for after the assembly numbered more than 1,000 every body said it was a mad *bull*—charged or retreated. The Police rushed around, with rattans in hand, punishing those who climbed the trees or got into safe places.

The bull at one time stopped to take breath—then 10,000 people rushed up to get a look at him, and he charged again. Right and left opened the 10,000, climbing over or crawling under the chains, upon the grass.

One poor fellow, who couldn't clear the path, fended off with a basket of oranges. The bull taking the basket on his horns made a golden shower of oranges to descend on all around.

A buxom lass came sailing along, innocent of the sport, or thinking it a K. N. mass meeting. The bull pitched into her, and for a moment there was a terrific rustling and bustling—but no harm done.

Doubling the lower corner, he met a poet and aimed for him. The poet dodged behind a tree and bull gave chase. Three times the couple wheeled around the common centre, when a policeman caught the mad fellow—the bull, of course by the tail—and off the linked couple started. Two hooped ladies saw them coming, and oh! how they scampered! One went down on her knees to get under the chain, but the whalebone would not permit egress by that route. She was extricated before perishing. At last, utterly exhausted, the dumb creature halted, his legs were bound together, and he lashed firmly to tree—a mad bull no more. The performance, though so entertaining, was entirely unheralded, and we cannot say whether it will be repeated to-day or not. The Common Council should appropriate $10,000 for a series of such sports.

African Colonization.

Under the auspices of the New-York State Colonization Society a vessel is to sail from New-York for Liberia about the 1st of December. The vessel to be employed is the bark *Estelle*. There have already engaged to embark fifty-seven colored men and their families. They are distributed as follows: New-York, seventeen; New-Jersey, twenty; Connecticut, thirteen; Pennsylvania, three; Alabama, four. Doubtless double this number will be in readiness to go by the 1st of December. These people are taken to Liberia and supported there for a period of six months at the charge of the Society. The entire expense of each adult is estimated at from $60 to $80. The *Estelle* meanwhile is the same vessel which last year carried out Rev. Mr. PINNEY, former Governor of Liberia, and is the second of a line established about a year ago and designed to form a regular connection betpeen this port and the west coast of Africa.

American Orphan Girls.

Several ladies have associated themselves, with Mrs. L. A. LINCOLN as President, to sustain an association for the purpose of directly assisting the American Orphan Girls of this City, by establishing a home for them to fly to in case of need. It will be the duty of this Society to aid those who are out of employment, in their efforts to obtain it; while it will be expected of those who are more fortunate, to pay a moderate amount of board—sufficient to cover actual cost. At eighteen years of age they can become members and own a share in the house. A temporary building will be obtained as soon as circumstances may be sufficiently favorable to warrant the Committee in taking this step, until sufficient can be had to erect a suitable building upon ground which some able philanthropist will have an opportunity of donating to the Society. They have taken a ten porary building, No. 425 Broome-street.

University of the City of New-York.

The following gentlemen have been unanimously reelected to the Council of the University: James Brown, Dr. Gardiner Spring, Dr. M. S. Hutton, Robert Lenox Kennedy, Francis Hall, Alexander W. Bradford, Anson G. Phelps, Myndert Van Schaick.

The admission of forty-three new students is reported this Fall, of the average age of 18 years, which is deemed highly encouraging. The Medical Department, conducted in Fourteenth-street, reports a very large class. Professor BULL, who has charge of the Department of Civil Engineering, speaks in strong terms of his prospects in building up a fine department, and Professor CUMMING, equally favorably concerning the Department of Arts of Design.

The Niagara.

The people at the Navy-Yard talk very confidently of making "Uncle Sam" a present of the *Niagara*—launching her before New-Year's day. Her decks are all laid—of course, those parts only fitted in which are necessary to be removed for the admission of her machinery when afloat. Her dimensions and capacity are familiar to everybody. We have already given them. We will only repeat now that her length is 345 feet; depth of hold, 35, and 52 feet o[f] beam. She looks an awful length, from bow to her bow, along her main spar-deck, as yet unencumbered. We descended to her berth and crisp decks, and examined the interior build, which is very massive. All the other vessels of the service are planked with oak, inside and out, but the *Niagara* is planked with pitch-pine. She is to be ship-rigged, will carry a dozen guns on her spar-deck, and the diameter of her screw will be 18 feet 6 inches.

Horticultural Society.

The meeting announced for 7½ o'clock, at the Mercantile Library, was called to order at precisely 8½ o'clock. JOHN GROSHON, Esq., V. P., in the Chair. Eleven other persons (together with a little girl) being present.

The Secretary being absent, the Secretary pro tem. stated that thirty-five persons wished to withdraw.

The President remarked that they could not be compelled to remain.

It was resolved that they be permitted to withdraw.

After the transaction of some other very unimportant business, the meeting adjourned to the 20th of November.

**A

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7, 1855.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning (except Sunday) in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The State Election.

Our returns, as far as received by telegraph, and through the Ward reports from the City, are on the vote for Secretary of State. Of the the principal four tickets, the Know-Nothing or American ticket leads in the City by **331** plurality over the Hard-Shell Democrat; **3,874** over the Soft-Shell, and **6,211** over the Fusion or Republican ticket. From the country the returns are as yet too partial to pronounce on the general result.

The Election.

Whatever may prove to have been the result of yesterday's election, one thing is certain: the issue offered by the Republican Party can never again be presented under circumstances so unfavorable to its success. The organization itself was postponed until all the other parties had been a long time in the field, and had time to bring back the disaffected to their allegiance. The first mistake made was in postponing the Whig and Republican Conventions so long. When old party organizations are dissolved, men want time to examine the ground—to discuss the issues involved, and to inquire for the path of principle and of duty. They cannot decide on the spur of the moment in what new direction they will go, after the old landmarks have been destroyed. Changing their party relations is, with most men, too serious a matter to be thus done on the instant. They want time for reflection and inquiry; and whenever its cause will bear it, a party gains ground by allowing time for the fullest and most complete discussion.

In point of organization, also, owing to the same cause, the Republican Party was very deficient. The Know-Nothings, in this respect, had a very decided and marked advantage over all the other parties. With local Councils in every town of the State, guided by central direction, and furnished with funds in abundance from their system of assessing every member, they could bring a steady and effective influence to bear upon every voter whose opinions and action were in the least doubtful. This advantage has been earnestly and perseveringly followed up;—and probably no political party ever conducted a canvass with more energy, or more skillfully directed industry, than the Know-Nothings have conducted the State canvass this Fall. The same organization, carried out with equal energy, by the Republicans, with the advantage of their principles, would have given them an overwhelming victory.

This Election, as all understand, was merely a preliminary skirmish. We are to have a Presidential canvass next Fall, and according to present appearances it will divide the country on the Republican issue,—*of resistance* to the *aggressions* of Slavery. If that should be the issue, and if the action of the National Conventions should be such as to make it clear and distinct, the canvass in this State will be free from many embarrassments it has encountered at the present Election. And whatever the Republican vote cast yesterday may have been, it will be at least *one-third* larger then.

The News by the Arago.

By the arrival of the *Arago*, we are placed in possession of four days' later intelligence from Europe. The War news is in some degree important. Kinburn has been captured, and its garrison, composed of fifteen hundred men, have laid down their arms, and surrendered themselves prisoners of war. The other fortress at the mouth of the Dnieper, on Ozakoff point, was subsequently blown up by the Russians, to prevent its falling into the hands of the victors. By this conquest, the Allies are now able to blockade Kherson and Nicolaieff, and intercept, in a great measure, the communication between these cities and the Crimea. Through a Vienna source, we learn that when the Allies attacked Kinburn, an army of thirty thousand men were landed on the Peninsula of Tendra. The destination of this force is yet secret. Rumors are again current of the intention of the Russians to evacuate the Crimea without further delay,—but, as usual, they lack confirmation. The bombardment of the Northern forts had been commenced, and their capabilities for resisting a heavy fire will now be fully tested. Reinforcements from France and England continued to arrive at Balaklava and Kamiesch in large numbers. The Allied force in the Crimea is estimated at 210,000 men. It is alleged, on good authority, that the demonstrations near the neck land of Perekop are of minor importance, and that the grand attempt will be made on the Tchernaya line. These, however, are mere speculations, for Pelissier very wisely keeps his plans and counsel to himself. There are strong indications that Gen. Simpson has been recalled, though the statement is denied by some of the London journals. Lieutenant-General Sir J. W. Codrington is spoken of as his successor.

One of England's most honored and honest statesmen, Sir W. Molesworth, Secretary for the Colonies, died on the 22d ult. By his decease the hope of Colonial Reformers is somewhat clouded. We have commented on the event in a separate column.

It seems that the *America* brought the rumor to England that the recall of Mr. Crampton, the British Minister at Washington, had been demanded. This rumor, it is said, was not credited.

We publish elsewhere some interesting intelligence about the Danish Sound Dues. There is every prospect now of the question being amicably settled by the proposed Congress of States.

The money news wears a brighter aspect than it did at the arrival of the last steamer. The English funds have gone up a half per cent., and nothing like any serious commercial disaster was apprehended. The Cotton market was an eighth of a penny down, and Grain was something less buoyant at the advanced prices quoted by the previous arrival.

Death of Sir William Molesworth.

A strong fatality attends the Colonial Department of the British Government. After years of mismanagement, and disasters growing out of incompetent heads of the department, at last a man was placed in the Colonial Office whose whole life had been devoted to the necessary studies to fit him for its duties, and whose moderation, love of justice, and liberal principles, gave every promise of a wise and prosperous administration of that most extended and important branch of the administrative government of the British Empire. All parties agreed in the opinion that Sir William Molesworth was eminently qualified for the post of Colonial Secretary when he received the appointment from the present Premier. But he did not occupy it long enough to make his influence felt in the administration of Colonial affairs.

The *Arago* brings the intelligence of the death of this able Minister, who died after a brief illness, on the 22d ult., in the 45th year of his age.

Sir William Molesworth was a remarkable man, rather than a man of remarkable talents; he inherited his title and large estates at the early age of thirteen, and now in the prime of manhood, or rather, at that age which should be the prime of a healthy man, he dies and leaves no male representative of his family to inherit his title and ancestral acres. He came of a short-lived race, and was of a feeble constitution, which broke down under his intellectual labors. His education was irregular, but calculated, doubtless, to develop his talents; he was expelled from the University of Cambridge at an early age, for sending a challenge to his tutor; he then went to Edinburg, where his education was continued, under the instruction of an Italian refugee. From "Modern Athens," as the Scotch literati call their city, he passed to a German University, and, after making the grand tour, returned to England and entered Parliament as soon as he had attained the legal age. He was extremely liberal in his politics, and, up to his death, advocated the ballot, being the only member of the Government who gave his countenance to that radical measure. In literature he was an amateur; he purchased the *Westminster Review*, and edited it himself; but he lost so much money by the speculation that he was glad to be rid of it; he edited the works of Hobbes, the philosopher of Malmsbury, and published them at his own cost; but the sale, it is said, would not pay for the binding and lettering of the volumes. But, by presenting his costly volumes to public libraries and the Universities he may be said to have purchased for himself a literary reputation. It is said that he made but a poor figure as an orator, and that all his speeches were carefully prepared; but he always commanded attention, and the soundness of his views and the liberality of his principles made him a man of mark in spite of his oratorical defects.

It was as a Colonial Reformer that he was chiefly known, and he lived to see his principles adopted, and their soundness and wisdom about to be tested—a happiness which has fallen to the lot of but few originators of great reforms. He had been several times in Parliament, and, at the time of his death he sat, for the third time, as the representative of Southwark. He was a member of Lord Aberdeen's Cabinet in 1853, as first Commissioner of Public Works. His successor had not been named when the *Arago* left, but, we imagine, it will be difficult to find another man so well qualified to fill his post.

The Last Railroad Slaughter.

The horrible sacrifice of life which occurred on the Pacific Railroad, on Friday last, has certain characteristics which entitle it to a separate chapter in the gloomy history of railroad disasters which will some day be written. It cannot be called an accident. It was the result of the most criminal ignorance on the part of the engineer who constructed the fatal bridge, whose imperfect structure led to such a fearful loss of life and so horrible an accumulation of wretchedness. No particulars have reached us from which we can judge of the technical cause of the giving way of the bridge; but, it is enough to know, that the bridge fell on the first trial of its strength; and it would appear that a party of happy pleasure-seekers, who went out rejoicing in the completion of this great work, were used to test its powers of endurance, and fell a sacrifice to the want of skill in the Engineer who constructed it. It is the first instance of the kind that has occurred, and it should prove a wholesome lesson to prevent the possibility of a recurrence of a similar catastrophe. All other railroad calamities have been the result, in some sort, of unavoidable accidents, or the carelessness of irresponsible agents. But, in this case the calamity was occasioned by sheer ignorance and the most culpable incapacity.—The possibility of such an event occurring through the imperfect knowledge, or inefficiency of an engineer, shows the importance of a Board of Examiners for the Engineers of public works. No man should be employed as an architect or an engineer without his having been examined and certified by a competent Board, to be capable and trustworthy. Lawyers and physicians are required to pass an examination and be duly certified before they are allowed to practice; but, how much more necessary is it for an architect, or an engineer, upon whose capacity so much depends, to be diplomaed, than an attorney or a physician. It is a very common thing in this city for a house to tumble down, owing to the ignorance of its builder; such an event occurred not many years ago in Wall-street, where a large granite building tumbled to pieces in the night, just after it was completed; and stone cornices now and then fall, crushing human beings beneath them, which a little knowledge on the part of a builder or architect would have fixed firmly in their places.

We know nothing of the causes of the falling of the bridge across the Gasconde, but it is enough to know that it fell; and it could have fallen only from some defect in its construction.

But the most remarkable circumstance connected with this frightful disaster is that of the fall of another bridge, over which the train was attempting to pass, on its return to St. Louis, with the bodies of the dead and the surviving wounded passengers, from the scene of the first disaster. If any doubt could have been entertained upon the fall of the first bridge, by which the terrible loss of life was occasioned, the giving way of the second bridge leaves no room for doubt that these melancholy calamities were the result of the most culpable ignorance and inefficiency on the part of the engineer under whose superintendence the road has been built.

☞ The very meagre returns received from Massachusetts, up to the time of going to press, indicate that the Know-Nothings have carried the State.

Arrival of the Ericsson.

The steamship *Ericsson*, Lowber, from Bremen and Southampton, to E. W. Dunham, left the Needles at 7 o'clock P. M., 19th October, and arrived yesterday morning. She experienced very heavy westerly gales during the whole passage. On the 20th, off the Land's End, exchanged signals with steamer *Washington*, for Bremen. The *E.* arrived off Sandy Hook Monday evening, at 7 o'clock, and was detained by the fog. She brings 110 passengers.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Mlle. Rachel made her re-appearance here last night as *Adrienne Lecouvreur*, in the play of that name. The house was moderately filled in the parquette and parquette circle. Thin everywhere else.

Wallack's Theatre.—A smart little piece, with a homœopathic plot, called "Manifest Destiny," was played here last night for the second time. It has the great recommendation of being original, or at all events written on this side of the Atlantic, and owes its fraternity to Mr. Dubivage. It is in every respect a creditable production, highly amusing and peculiarly adapted to Mr. Wallack's company. We need scarcely add that the *casts* is excellent and the success assured.

Musical.

Academy of Music.—Meyerbeer's "Prophet" will be repeated to-night for the second time.

☞ Among the arrivals by the *Arago* yesterday, was "Dick Tinto," the Paris correspondent of the Daily Times. He has come on a visit to the United States, after an absence of eight or ten years.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mexican Indemnity—Movements of the Allies in the New World—Minister Wheeler to be Recalled—Gov. Wise and the President.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

It is said that dispatches received form Mexico on Saturday last, contain strong representations against the payment of the drafts against the three millions Mexican indemnity; and that letters from Gen. Gadsden are of the same tenor. Gen. Almonte, the Mexican Minister here, is in favor of recognizing the drafts as valid, and expresses the opinion that Mexican honor (a scarce commodity) demands their liquidation. Prior to the advancement of the loans to Mexico, for which these drafts were given, Almonte, in behalf, and by direction of his Government, formally notified our Government to pay the remaining three millions only to the parties holding them. For Mexico now to repudiate them, would be, in her Minister's estimation, unjust and dishonorable.

The President has decided, however, that the three millions were not demandable until the Boundary Survey had been completed, and, of course, that the money was not *due* until "demandable."

The question whether the drafts themselves have any value, (now that the money is "due,") such as that their payment will constitute a discharge of the obligations of the United States to Mexico under the Messilla Treaty, is now in the hands of Attorney-General Cushing for his opinion thereon.

Almonte leaves the City on Saturday next, taking his family at Aiken, S. C., for the Winter. It is now said he will not return to Mexico.

Mr. Appleton, *Chargé d'Affaires* of the United States at London, transmits dispatches to the Department of State, announcing that the following-named vessels of war have been ordered to the North American and West Indian stations, viz: The *Pembroke*, sixty gun screw-ship, for Bermuda; the *Cornwallis*, sixty gun screw-ship, for Bermuda; the *Russell*, sixty gun screw-ship; the *Hawke*, sixty gun screw-ship; the *Hastings*, sixty gun screw-ship; the *Powerful*, eighty-four gun sailing-ship, for Jamaica; the *Rosamond*, six gun paddle sloop, for the North American station. This movement, and the augmentation of the French fleet, have excited lively sensation here.

Minister Wheeler's interference in the Nicaragua civil war is regarded as unauthorized, and his recall is deemed not improbable.

Governor Wise had a long interview with the President and General Cushing to-day.

The Montgomery Guards—Col. Cockell.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

Montreal, Monday, Nov. 5.

Lieutenant-Colonel Cockell indignantly denies the authorship of letters reflecting upon the "Montgomery Guard," and declares it false in every particular published. B. DEVELIN,

President Young Men's St. Patrick's Association.

From Washington—Nicaraguan Affairs.

Washington, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Official intelligence of the recent revolutionary movements in Nicaragua having reached Washington, the matter has already occupied the attention of the Government, and Commodore Paulding, of the Home Squadron, will probably be instructed to proceed thither immediately with special instructions regarding events in that quarter.

Gov. Reeder's Return Home.

Easton, Pa., Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Gov. Reeder was received at the canal on his arrival at Williamsport, from Philadelphia, to-day, by a very large assemblage of the people of Easton and neighborhood, who greeted him with a hearty, welcome home, and gave an earnest and warm approval of his course in the difficult and momentous affairs with which he has been so creditably associated in Kansas. He was escorted by an immense concourse of citizens to the American Hotel, where he was welcomed in an eloquent address by Geo. W. Yates, Esq., after which the Governor delivered an impressive speech. He gave a rapid, but luminous and candid, history of the whole of the Kansas affair, showing up the unfairness and hypocrisy of the Administration on the one side, and the high-handed and lawless proceedings of the Missouri invaders on the other. He explained satisfactorily all his course, and avowed his fixed determination to stand by at all hazards, and through all consequences, the noble platform of principles adopted by the State party of Kansas. Throughout the whole of his speech there was not one violent or abusive epithet against those at whose hands he has received such measureless abuse. He closed amidst loud and long continued applause.

Massachusetts Election.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6—8 P. M.

The Election to-day produced unusual excitement, but everything passed off good naturedly.

Boston gives Gardner, Know-Nothing, for Governor, over 1,100 plurality—the vote being as follows: Gardner, 5,372; Beach, Dem. and Liberal, 4,200; Walley, Whig, 2,572; Rockwell, Republican, 2,034.

In forty-five cities and towns heard from up to the present hour, Gardner is largely ahead, and the Americans are in high glee.

New-Jersey Election.

Princeton, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

Princeton gives Hunt, Democrat, for Assembly, 44 majority, and the same to Napton, Democrat, for Sheriff.

West Windsor Township—Woolley, Democrat, for Assembly, 12 majority. Norris, Whig, for Sheriff, 31 majority.

Louisiana Election—Reported Bloodshed at the Polls in New-Orleans.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 5.

Our State election is progressing, and generally without much disturbance in this city. A report, however, is current that in the Third District, two persons, one an American, and the other a German, have been killed, and that Capt. Place of the Palmetto Guards is wounded.

New-Orleans, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Know-Nothings have carried this city by a large majority. We have no indication yet of the result in the State, but the chances are in favor of the Americans.

Late and Interesting from Mexico.

New-Orleans, Monday, Nov. 5.

The steamer *Neutilus* has arrived at this port, with later dates from Matamoras. From four to five thousand men had been ordered to the frontiers to repel the Texan Rangers.

Vidaurri had been appointed Commander-in-Chief on the Rio Grande, and had ordered the commanding officer at Matamoras to discharge the National Guard. The latter had refused to obey.

Vidaurri had addressed a note to Secretary Marcy, complaining of the violation of Mexican Territory, and charging the Commander at Fort Duncan with connivance with the filibusters.

The United States Circuit Court of New-Jersey.

New-Brunswick, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

In the United States Circuit Court in the case of Hagee, complainant, vs. Stevens, Stockton and others, defendants, Judge Dickerson, at Chambers, yesterday decided that the complainant was entitled to the production of the general statements rendered to W. H. Gatenby, as evidence in this case, and that the complainant be permitted to re-examine Gatenby.

Fatal Encounter at the Polls in Albany.

Albany, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

At the polls in the Second Ward of this city, this morning, Michael Brennan, a fighting man, met and attacked Wm. McCrossen, with whom he was at enmity. McCrossen drew a pistol and shot Brennan through the heart, causing death in less than two minutes.

Delegates to the National Democratic Convention.

Boston, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The Fourth District Democratic Convention last evening nominated Patrick Riley and Isaac Adams as delegates to the National Convention at Cincinnati.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

Charleston, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The United States mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here from New-York at 7 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

We have received no mail here South of Washington this morning.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN

Passed off very quietly—no disturbance whatever occurred worth mentioning, and the only arrests made by the Police were a few persons for illegal voting, and a party of boys for throwing stones. This quiet state is owing in part to the course pursued by the Liquor Dealers, the most of whose places of business were closed during the entire day

The following candidates it is generally conceded are elected.

Senator—Cyrus P. Smith, Whig, Rep. and Tem.
Sheriff—George H. Simonson, Whig and K. N.
Aldermen.

Wards.	Wards.
1—John Carland, Whig.	7—T. D. Hudson, Dem.
2—Patrick O'Neill, Dem.	8—Joseph Wilson, Dem.
3—E. J. Lowber, Rep.	9—J. Schwarzwedell, Wg.
4—C. C. Fowler, Rep.	10—E. H. Shaw, Dem.
5—John Dougherty, Dm.	11—J. Simmons, Dem.
6—A. B. Clark, Dem.	12—T. Barman, Dem.

Illegal Voters.

Besides those named above, there were arrested for voting illegally:

First Ward.—Cyrus Marsh was arrested on a charge of illegal voting at the First District poll. The complainant was one Michael Doran. Bailed by John J. Hollisser in $300 to answer.

A person was challenged in the First Ward for illegal voting and sent to the Tombs. When his wife heard of it she brought his naturalization papers to the Judge, and had him discharged. What a good thing to have a wife. Look out, old bachelors.

Second Ward.—Michael W. Higgins was arrested on complaint of John Hoopes, on charge of illegal voting, but discharged on showing his naturalization papers, dated ten days back.

Ferdinand Schultz was arrested by officer Cooke, for illegal voting. Held for examination.

Ninth Ward.—William McCluskey was arrested on a similar charge, at the Eighth District poll. Alleged that he had not his naturalization papers out. Committed for examination.

Fifteenth Ward.—[illegible] and [illegible] were arrested for refusing to be sworn on the administration of the second oath. Detained at the Station-houses.

At 11 o'clock, Michael W. Higgins was taken up in the First District of this Ward for illegal voting. He is an Irishman, a porter, married, and aged forty. He was committed by Justice Connolly for examination.

☞ The season for farmers is very backward in nearly all sections of the State. In Washington County the heavy and constant rains have put work of all kinds back at least *twenty days*. Corn is not in, and a very few potatoes have been dug. There are loud complaints of the rot in that section, as well as in Western Vermont and Lower Canada. There is not much prospect of any great decrease in the price of potatoes, butter, or other agricultural products.

☞ William Langley, of Fall River, late mate of brig *St. Mary*, from Porto Cabello and Laguyra for New-York, was lost overboard on the evening of 28th ulto. His widow or any of his family will please call on Israel Lewis, No. 26 Coenties-slip, where they may receive his effects, (if identified,) and hear further particulars.

☞ The Geographical and Statistical Society meet at the University to-morrow evening. The paper announced will treat of the "Rivers of the World, and their influence upon Civilization."

☞ Dr. Reese's *Medical Gazette*, for November, is out punctually.

NEW-JERSEY.

Meeting of a Bible Society.

The Essex County Bible Society held its ninth annual meeting in the Market-street M. E. Church, in Newark, on Monday last. A. T. Haines presided, assisted by Ex-Governor Pennington, John P. Jackson, and other Vice-Presidents. The annual report of the managers was read by Rev. Gideon Sheldon. Total receipts was about $6,400. The whole county was supplied five years since and Newark last year. Copies of the Scriptures have recently been put in the lodging-rooms of the hotels in the county, in the almshouses and public prison. A growing interest is evinced in the worthy object of the Association. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Brigham, Secretary of the American Bible Society, Rev. W. W. Holloway of Brooklyn, Rev. E. K. Rodgers of Boundbrook, and Prof. Mattison of this City.

Camphene Accident.

Charles Lever, of West Forty-first-street, was badly burned by the ignition of fluid in a lamp which upset. He subsequently died from the effects of the injuries.

☞ Hunter's *Medical Specialist*, for November, is out. It advocates the special treatment of Dr Hunter, and reads much like the advertisements with which the Dailies have abounded.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Durno's valuable Catarrh Snuff is now for sale in New-York City, by Hegeman, Clark & Co., No. 165 Broadway; Jo. J. Coddington, No. 715 Broadway; C. Adamson, No. 698 Broadway; L. Leboy, No. 771 Broadway; H. Trimmer, No. 29 Whitehall-street; Delluc & Co., No. 685 Broadway; John Meakim, No. 497 Broadway; C. J. Cook, No. 41 Canal-street; S. R. Smith, No. 42 Greenwich-street; T. H. Wagstaff, No. 288 Greenwich-street; C. Smith, No. 377 Greenwich-street. Boxes, with name and trade mark in full on each. Price 25 cents. At wholesale by Stephen Paul & Co., No. 149 Chambers-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Though hidden from the eye, they speak to the feelings, being emphatically the garment for comfort, durability and economy.

Ray's Stocking-knit Undergarments,
In Merino, Wool, and Electrical Silk, for
Fall and Winter wear,
Warm, Soft, Elastic, Durable and Cheap.
James E. Ray, Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

How to Curl Hair, Leaving it Bright and Glossy.—Bub on a small quantity of pomatum or bear's grease, then dip the hands in cold water, pour on your hands three or four drops of the "Balm of Thousand Flowers," for sale by an ydruggist: rub it through the hair, and you can curl it in any manner you please. Some hair may not curl easily at first, but by a few applications it will be rendered perfectly easy.

[Advertisement.]

Medicated Wool.—Dr. Eli W. Vondersmith's Patent Medicated Wool-Chest Protector, for protecting the Chest from changes of the weather. Every consumptive, and those that are troubled with weakness or pain in the chest, should wear it. It is recommended by our most eminent physician in this City Manufactured only at the Bowery Drug Store, No. 158, just above Broome-street. (Patent secured.)

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Lace Goods and Embroideries, of every description, received per steamer *Ariel*, and will be offered this day at prices 25 per cent. less than can be purchased in any other house in the trade.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Kidder's Gas Regulator still continues to gives those beautiful results in gas burning, saving from 25 to 60 per cent., with a more beautiful, soft and mellow light. Call and see illustrations at the Office No. 269 Broadway, and at Crystal Palace.

J. L. Douglass, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills.—Health and long life may be obtained by keeping the blood pure, and the stomach, liver and kidneys, in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills. They act upon the very mainspring of life, eradicating all lurking signs of disease.

[Advertisement.]

Merino and Saxony Plaids. S. & M. E. Towle & Co. have now on hand a splendid assortment of Merino and Saxony Plaids, choice styles and high colors, from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per yard.

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

A New Volume, No. 1, now ready. See advertisement in to-day's paper, for Life Illustrated.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
8s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) @4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SILKS.—$10,000 WORTH MORE OF THOSE RICH Dress Silks just received, and are now offered at great bargains.

Plaid and Stripe Silks at 4s. per yard, worth 8s.
Plaid and Stripe Silks at 5s. per yard, worth 8s.
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks at 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Black Silks, from 8s. to 16s. per yard.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. ARE NOW offering one of the largest assortments of Broche Long and Square Shawls, to be found in this City, and at greatly reduced prices. Also, Rich Plaids Shawls, at a reduction of 40 per cent., to close out the stock. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS
Certificate of Hallen Lutz, Esqr., "Spirit of Times," Trenton, Ohio.

Trenton, Oct. 30, 1854.

Dr. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear sir:* The BITTERS are in great demand here. In addition to the quantity sold by Meeker & Barber, your agents, the two other stores sell more of them than any other medicine. I find they are much used by convalescent fever patients to rebuild their broken constitutions. I have used during the last summer, in my own family, four bottles. They were recommended to me first by a neighbor, at a time when my system was much debilitated from the effects of a severe Bilious Fever. They gave me an appetite, and restored a tone and vigor to my whole system. In one of the September numbers of my paper I related my experience of the good effects of the BITTERS, since which time they have had a large sale, and have now become the standard medicine in this vicinity.

In conclusion, I would say that I feel great pleasure in giving you this testimony of the value and success of your preparation. Respectfully yours, RALPH LUTZ.

For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornice, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 201 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 201 Broadway and Reade-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NEW-YORK WIRE WORKS.—THE IMPORTANT PREMIUMS awarded to this Establishment over all competitors in the United States and Canada, at the late Fairs of the American Institute, and other Societies of Mechanics and Manufacturers, encourage them in the belief that they are manufacturing the best articles in their line. Already the Wire Cloth of this establishment has a reputation nearly equal to that of Tolhurst, and it is estimated by some competent judges that 17 of present employed more labor and capital than this important American staple. It will require but a few years more to put our Wire productions upon a basis second in importance only to that of Wheat and Cotton.

It is proven from many impartial trials that, in quality, the native Catawba and Isabella Wines and Champagnes are not only equal, but superior to any in the world. Our own citizens are fast acknowledging this fact, and it is handsomely admitted by the highest authority of France.

We have been furnished by Henry Meigs, Esq., President of the American Institute, with the following gratifying and highly interesting communication from the French Imperial Society of Horticulture at Paris:

Journal de la Société Impériale et Centrale d'Horticulture, Paris, 1855. Louis Napoleon, Protector.

Extract translated by Henry Meigs. [Received at the Institute, Oct. 8, 1855.]

Gentlemen: Monsieur Morel, Vice-President of the Society, says:

"You have confided to my examination three volumes entitled 'Transactions of the American Institute' for 1851, 1852 and 1853.

The Institute of New-York is not only founded to encourage Agriculture and Horticulture, but also everything relating to Manufactures and Mechanics. This Society received information, which it believed to be exact, as to the culture of the Catawba and Isabella Grape, on a grand scale, in the State of Ohio. I admit that I had doubts whether the Wines made there from these grapes could rival the Wines of the Moselle, the Rhine or Malaga, but the samples of the Catawba and Isabella Wines received from the American Institute have been submitted to a proper Committee, and their report will convince the most incredulous. The Transactions of the American Institute are interesting in every point of view, above all in what relates to Agriculture, the Farm, the Garden, Cattle, Horses, &c."

Volumes might be written, establishing the superiority and purity of our Native Wines, and yet we are annually sending millions abroad to purchase inferior and drugged articles. No American, feeling for the welfare and prosperity of his country, can longer fail to patronize its products.

The Sparkling Catawba and Isabella Wines have the same effervescence as the French Champagne, but are more fruity, generous, and rich in flavor.

The Still, or Dry Catawba or Isabella Wines, are the rivals of the German Hock Wines, but a pure and superior article.

These Wines cost the consumer somewhat less than the ordinary imported articles.

The celebrity obtained by the Wines manufactured by John D. Park, Esq., at Cincinnati, for uniformity, purity, and high quality, places them at the head of American Wines. They are in all cases warranted the *pure juice of the Catawba and Isabella Grapes.*

Hotels, Steamboats, Saloons, Private Families and the Trade supplied at the New-York Agency, at Cincinnati prices.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., sole Agents for "Park's" Sparkling and Still Catawba and Isabella Wines.

ROCHESTER SCALES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE Agents for these popular Scales, and have now a large assortment on hand. Purchasers of Platform Balances, of any capacity, from the neat family scale to the largest, or any modification used in stores, can find in our stock the exact article wanted. So also, of hay, coal and cattle scales.

We enumerate a few out of some 30 different styles of our manufacture:

Hay Scales, from 3 to 10 tons.
Coal Scales, from 2 to 5 tons.
Suspension Scales, from 4 to 20 tons. (a new article.)
Rolling Mill Scales, 5,000, 4,000 and 4,000 lbs.
Dormant Scales, from 2,000 to 6,000 lbs.
Portable Platform Scales, from ½ lb. to 2,000 lbs.
Union Scales, with Platform and Scoop.
Grocers' Scales, of all kinds.
Even-Balance, Weighers' Beams, and Frames.
Fine Scales for weighing Gold.
Druggists' and Prescription Scales, &c.

We are also sole Agents in this City for the sale of the celebrated Fire-King Safe.

Made only by the Duryee and Forsyth Manufacturing Company.

We invite attention also to our stock of Sugar Mills, Letter Copying Presses, R. R. Manifest do., Warehouse and Baggage Trucks, &c.

DURKEE, HOUGH & CO, No. 13 Whitehall and No. 1 Stone-st., New-York City.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATent Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the saw mill, Nos. 85 and 87 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.

New-York, Oct. 29, 1855.

Messrs. Holmes, Valentine & Butler—Gentlemen: The Alum Patent Herring Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 85 and 87 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the bookcase was untainted.

Moose & Raynor.

A large assortment of the above safes (warranted free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof, combination and other locks for safes, vaults, doors, &c, constantly on hand, and made to order.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 60 and 62 Maiden-lane.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. HAKE & CO.,
No. 107 Canal-st., near Varick-st.

Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.

N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.

SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851. Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur Season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of ladies' fancy furs, comprising muffs, victorines, cloaks, tippets, cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, marten, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

STATIONERS STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will continue the sale of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Blank Books, &c., at 10½ o'clock THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st., by order of Wm. J. Heather, Esq., being his entire stock, and worthy of the attention of the trade. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WHY THE WONDER GREW.—AND "STILL they grew," the poet tells us, and "all the wonder grew, that one small head could carry all he knew." But the wonder would have ceased could he

Sagacity of the Administration Organ.

The Washington Union must be at a loss for a subject to write upon, when it lets off such unadulterated Bunkumism as the following:

"If Mr. Seward can elect the Speaker of the House, he will feel strengthened for the campaign of 1856; and for the great sectional movement upon which that campaign is to be conducted by the Abolitionists. Indeed, the election of a Seward-Abolitionist as Speaker of the House would be one great step towards his plan of running a Northern President against the Democratic candidate, who will be the candidate of the Democratic party of every State in the Union. It would secure to Mr. Seward the important committees of the House, and enable him so to shape certain issues as to suit his own purposes."

Death of a Murderer.—JOHN L. CHAPMAN, who was convicted last May of the murder of REUBEN CORNING at Sherburn, N. H., Sept. 17, 1853, died in the jail at Concord on Saturday, aged 68. CHAPMAN'S disease was consumption, brought on by exposure to rain and cold on the night of the murder, and the worst of his guilt preying on his mind. His health, which was feeble at the time of his first trial when the jury disagreed, has been gradually failing ever since, and was so broken at the time he was convicted, that he was sentenced to the jail for the year before execution instead of the House of Correction.—For some weeks past he has been confined to his bed, and has been tenderly watched and nursed by his sister, who has occupied his room with him, and devoted herself to him.

Death of Major Paulding's Widow.

Died, at her residence, near Peekskill, Oct. 27, aged seventy-one years, Mrs. SERRINE, daughter of the late ISAAC DENIKE and widow of Major JOHN PAULDING, of revolutionary memory. Mrs. SERRINE had been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and died in the full enjoyment of the religion of Christ. Mrs. SERRINE was the third wife of Major JOHN PAULDING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 295 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-Square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To the Mechanics of New-York.**—Your fellow workman, JOSEPH SOUTHWORTH, is nominated for the office of Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and he asks your support, without respect to party. Tickets of all parties, with his name upon them, will be found at every poll.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ **Cherry Balsam**—We have heard so much said of the wonderful curative power of Dr. WISTAR'S Balsam, in all stages of diseased lungs, that we feel perfectly safe in recommending it for general use for coughs, colds, bronchitis, &c.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 8th-av. to No. 75 West 8th-st., near 8th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Will Close on Saturday.**—The great Fair at Crystal Palace, of the American Institute, closes on SATURDAY EVENING NEXT, Nov. 10. All the articles now in the Palace will remain until the close, forming the most extensive, varied, and attractive Exhibition of American products ever open in this City. Music EVERY EVENING, by Dodworth. The 8th Regiment, Col. Lyons, will drill in the Palace THIS (Wednesday) EVENING—weather permitting—affording a favorable opportunity for ladies to witness their manœuvres. Tickets at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, corner Parkplace, and at the door. Admission, 25 cents; Children, half price.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The LIKE AND ANTIQUE SCHOOLS of the Academy will be opened for the season at 7 P. M. on MONDAY next, 12th inst. Applications for admission must be made at the rooms, No. 548 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, on Monday evenings only, from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order of the Council.

T. ADDISON RICHARDS,
Corresponding Secretary.

☞ **The Members of the Medical Profession**—Are invited to attend the Anniversary Meeting of the Academy of Medicine to be held in the "Large Chapel of the University," on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, at 7 o'clock. Dr. JOHN WATSON will deliver the address. Subject—*Condition of the Medical Profession among the Ancients.* By order.

JOHN W. GREEN, M. D., Assistant Secretary.

☞ **W. Elmer, M. D.,** has removed to No. 55 West 25th-st., one block west of Madison-square, 5th-av. and Broadway. Dr. E. employs in his practice the new Organic Remedies, which are far superior to all other agents in the cure of disease. N. B.—Female maladies will receive special attention.

☞ **A Delicious Cup of Old Java Coffee**—Ready sweetened and creamed, can be made in one minute with ALDEN'S PREPARED CREAM COFFEE. Try one jar. Sold by T. HOPE & CO., No. 132 Chambers-st., and all the leading groceries.

ALDEN & CO., No. 334 Broadway.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—WILLIAM M. THACKERAY, Esq., Lectures in the South 9th-st. Church THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished, with board, to a gentleman or his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. R., *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—A 3d-story front room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, to let with board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING IN JERSEY CITY.—A furnished parlor and bedroom to let with board, in a private family, where but few boarders are taken. The house has all the modern improvements, such as bath room, hot and cold water, gas and heated air. Location very desirable. Address JERSEY CITY, Box No. 855 New-York Post-Office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a private family. The house has gas, and is desirably situated. Terms from $4 to $6 per week. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, *Herald* Office. References unexceptionable.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

PLEASANT ROOMS—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, to let, to single or married gentlemen, in a genteel private family, where there will be no other boarders. Terms moderate, and strictly in advance. References exchanged. Apply at No. 16 Grand-st.

WANTED—A HOME IN A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY—By two young men of respectability, (Christian family preferred;) location above 4th and below 16th sts., and between Broadway and 8th-av.; references given. Terms must be moderate. Address R. & R., Box No. 3,146 Post-Office.

LOOK HERE!—Persons wishing board can be accommodated in the large and commodious house northwest corner of Jay and Greenwich sts. Day boarders accommodated.

BOARDING-HOUSE EXCHANGE—No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton. Parties seeking genteel board will experience less trouble and perplexity by calling at the Exchange, where they will be politely directed, free of charge. Boarding houses and private families can obtain desirable boarders by calling on WILLIAM SMITH, General Agent, No. 84 Nassau-st., near Fulton.

ROOM TO LET—In a private family—a pleasant Room on the first floor, partly furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, at No. 18 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—A few genteel boarders, or a very small family, can be accommodated in a private family with good board. References exchanged. Inquire at No. 28 Hammond-st.

MRS. DENNISON—At No. 17 West 27th-st., a few doors from Broadway, has a suite of rooms on second floor unexpectedly vacated. The rooms will be let separately, if desired.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED—A graduate of one of our colleges, with some experience in teaching—competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, would be desirable. A good mathematician; an American; to take the charge of eight children in a private school, about seventeen miles from the City. None need apply unless they are entirely free from all engagements, and can commence immediately. Salary about thirty-five dollars per month, with board, washing, &c. Apply on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 11 and 4 o'clock, to No. 156 Water-st., at the store of WM. UNDERHILL, Jr.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as cook and to assist in the washing, or would act in the capacity of housekeeper, having acted as such in the country, where her capacities were fully tested, and as having a thorough knowledge of cooking. Will be found an excellent in any person requiring her services. No objection to the country. Can refer to her last place. Call at No. 168 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and trustworthy Protestant man, as practical farmer; understands the raising of all kinds of grains, vegetables, &c.; is an excellent coachman, and understands the cure and treatment of horses in any stage of disease; is also capable of training, &c.; he has the best references for character and capability. Call or address No. 21 3d-av., Bible-House, for two days.

SITUATION AS TEACHER WANTED.—A graduate of a New-England College, with full testimonials of character, eminence as a scholar, and success as a teacher, wishes to devote a few hours daily to the instruction of a private pupil in this City, or employment in some school for a part or the whole of the day. Address, for one week, R. A. E., this office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent young woman, as cook and laundress, a most excellent baker, will do the washing and ironing of a private family; wages $7 a month; excellent City references. Also, a neat girl of 15, will mind a baby; is quick at the needle, or will wait on a lady who boards; wages $3; excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as nurse, who can take the charge of a baby; has no objections to travel with a lady, or would do chamberwork; is a good plain sewer; has no objections to do waiting; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 71 West 15th-st., near the 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good plain cook, would assist in the washing and ironing, if required, or laundress' place preferred; the best of references where I have lived over five years. Can be seen for two days at No. 130 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man of steady habits and good morals, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address a note to W. F. P., *Times* office.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a young man; is a good groom, and a careful driver; is willing to make himself generally useful to his employer, and can take care of a kitchen garden, if required. Call at No. 297 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as a baby's nurse, or as chambermaid and seamstress; is capable of doing either. Has got five years' recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 340 10th st., near 1st-av., 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, by a Protestant middle-aged young woman; has no objection to travel; desires a good and permanent place. References given of the first character. Apply at No. 250 9th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress. Can be seen for two days at No. 77 19th-st., second floor, back room. Best of City reference can be given.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman in a private family by a man who has lived in this City for the last twenty-six years. Has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. S. HUMPHREY, Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and to take care of children; is a good plain sewer, and willing to make herself useful. Can give a good recommendation from her present place, No. 26 Bank-st., where she can now be seen.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress; is fully competent to take any place in a family.—Good references given. Apply at No. 35 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young German girl; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first rate washer and froner, or to do general housework; no objection to go into the country; can give the best City references. Call at No. 130 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced seamstress, in a private family. Can make children's clothes, is a good shirt-maker; would like to do chamber work. Can be seen in her present situation. Please call at No. 138 12th-st., between 2d and 3d-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as nurse or waiter and chambermaid; the other as cook; understands cookery in all its branches—pastry, soup, jelly. No. 254 18th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, as chambermaid or assistant laundress, in City or country; she has good recommendations from her last place. Apply at No. 181 15th-st., within two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook. She is capable of cooking in a hotel or saloon, and can give the best of reference. Can be seen at No. 145 Bowery. C. MASON.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two sisters; one as chambermaid and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Can produce the best of City reference. Apply at 171 West 33d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing in a small private family, best of City reference from the last place. Call at No. 390 Madison-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable colored girl, as waiter and chamber maid. The best reference given. Please address or call on J. RITTER, No. 5 Jersey-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, German, as journey man baker. Apply at No. 15 Carlisle-st., N. R.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook; is a good cook. Understands all kinds of pastry and cream.—Call at No. 16 Forsyth-st., near Division-st.

THREE YOUNG WOMEN—Sisters, who have been living in one place, as chambermaid, waiter, cook and laundress, and now leave on account of the family breaking up housekeeping, desire to obtain situations together or separate. Further particulars can be obtained at the office of A. T. SACKETT, No. 34 Liberty-st., next door to the Post-Office.

A young man, accustomed to the care of horses, desires a situation as coachman, or porter in a store. Apply as above.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and who has lately resided 12 years in Paris, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she will instruct in drawing, painting, the harp, piano, singing, harmony, dancing, embroidery, the Italian, French and German languages. The two latter of which she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., Daily *Times* Office.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED.—A French gentleman, competent to instruct in French, and willing to devote two or three hours daily in giving instruction in that language in the country, regarding his board and tuition in English as a sufficient compensation for the present Winter, will hear of a situation by addressing Box No. 2,154 with satisfactory references.

TO BANKERS AND BROKERS.—WANTED a situation by a young man 23 years old, in a bank or broker's office. Has had 3 years' experience in a bank; is a good penman and accountant; can count money rapidly; is a good judge of money, and a good book-keeper. Can give the best of City and bank reference. Address for 3 days, BANKER, *New-York Daily Times* office.

WANTED THIS DAY—EXPERIENCED DRY GOODS SALESMEN. Those acquainted with the City retail trade. G. M. BODINE, No. 323 Grand-st., corner of Orchard.

TO MERCHANTS AND OTHERS.—A Lawyer of this City contemplating a tour through the Western States during the last of the present month, would be pleased to collect, secure or settle any debts, claims or other obligations due and owing from persons residing in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois or Iowa. Address NASSAU, *Times* Office.

OUT-DOOR CLERK WANTED—To obtain advertising patronage for a journal circulated to merchants and manufacturers throughout the United States. None but those of experience and ability need address C. M. P., *Times* office, giving reference, address, &c. The right man will be liberally paid.

287 BROADWAY—Corner Reade, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO'S., can be obtained respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish helps, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also, waiters, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 103 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COMPANION AND NURSE WANTED.—For a sick lady, in the country. An intelligent woman, willing, as above, may find a home. Family consists of two persons only. Apply, this day, to ALERED E. BEACH, 186 Nassau-st., up stairs. References required.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by which from $10 to $20 a week may be realized in every town and county throughout the United States. Address THOMAS ROE HOWSE, New-York.

$10 TO $15 A WEEK—Can now be realized by a new and beautiful art, suitable for either sex. Full directions sent to any part of the States, on receipt of $1. Address GEORGE MORTON, Esq., Brooklyn Post-Office.

CLERK WANTED.—A young man who writes a good hand, and can be well recommended, may hear of a situation as clerk by addressing F. F. F., *Daily Times* office.

WANTED—A white girl as waiter, who understands her business and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 7 East 17th-st.

RARE CHANCE.—A few agents wanted. Call at No. 118 Nassau-st., room No. 41, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M. GASTON & JOHNSON.

GOLD PENS.—WANTED—A good grinder. Apply to RENDELL & FAIRCHILD, 182 William-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

WOMAN WITH MANY HUSBANDS.
By Reuben Sun.
Price 50 cents, is published THIS DAY, by
T. B. PETERSON,
No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
And for sale by all Booksellers and News Agents.

A NEW VOLUME!
NO. 1 NOW READY.
A good time to subscribe for
LIFE ILLUSTRATED,
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THE HOLIDAYS ARE COMING—And all in want of carpets at greatly reduced prices, should look in at No. 104 Bowery at the stock of goods selling off below cost. Also a large stock of blankets, quilts, window muslin and table linen, at very low prices. Remember the number, 104 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st.

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ALL IN QUEST OF CARPETS—Druggets, Rugs, Oil-cloths, Blankets, Quilts, Comfortables, Table Linen, and Table Covers, should call at No. 161 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st. A few more of those cheap Table Napkins, at 10s. 6d. per dozen.

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**THE

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The wholesale Produce markets are without material change, since our last week's quotations. Potatoes are less firm, but without change in prices. Formerly, at this season, large purchases of Potatoes have been made for shipping to the Southern States, but this year there is little demand from that direction, as they have raised their own supply. Very many of the Potatoes in market are not fully matured, having been dug hastily for fear of the threatened rot.

Common small Pears are quite abundant. Apples are very abundant. We have never seen so many in this market, but prices are still generally maintained. Newtown Pippins are in better supply and lower.

Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 87
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₩ bb.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ₩ bbl.	87	@	1 12
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 87
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 75
Cabbages—₩ 100.	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen.	1 12	@	3 50
Celery—₩ dozen.	62	@	87
Egg Plants—₩ dozen.	18	@	31
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ₩ 100, variable.	2 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100.	3 00	@	5 00
Citrons—₩ bbl., slow sale.	37	@	50
Beets—₩ bbl.	62	@	88
Carrots—₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	50	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 25
Apples—Greenings (R. I.).	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₩ b.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spice, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl.	75	@	1 25
Quinces, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	3 00
Quinces, ₩ 100.	87	@	1 50
Pears—Su all, for preserving, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Pears—Found.	2 00	@	2 50
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	11 00	@	16 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₩ lb., in pails.	28	@	31
State, ₩ lb.	20	@	25
Ohio, ₩ lb.	16	@	20
Lard, in bbls.	11½	@	12
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	10	@	11
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.	23	@	25
Western.	18	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair.	50	@	1 00
Fowls, ₩ pair.	75	@	1 00
Bucks County, ₩ pair.	1 25	@	1 75
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair.	60	@	1 75
Widgeon, ₩ pair.	—	@	62
Teal.	40	@	60
Black Ducks, ₩ pair.	50	@	62
Turkeys, each.	75	@	2 50
Geese, each.	1 00	@	1 75
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair.	75	@	87
Woodcock, ₩ doz.	2 50	@	3 50
Quail, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Partridge, ₩ pair.	50	@	62
Venison, ₩ lb.	12	@	15
Rabbits, young, each.	12	@	15
Pigeons, tame, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Wild, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, ₩ lb.	9	@	12
Large, ₩ lb.	9	@	13

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Display no new feature worth noticing.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,500 lbs. American Yellow changed hands at 27c. ₩ lb.

CANDLES—The market is poorly supplied, while the demand is still brisk, and prices are on the advance.

COFFEE—The auction sale to-day resulted in the disposal of 2,500 mats Java, at 13½c.@13⅝c.; and 1,500 bags Rio at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₩ lb. Holders did not consider this very satisfactory, as it showed a feeble market,—but the tendency of prices is favorable to buyers, and the transactions are in keeping with this feature. The private sales were unimportant, and were made chiefly at old figures.

COPPER—Is salable and steady,—as before quoted.

COTTON—The market is quiet and extremely depressed. The unfavorable advices from Europe have destroyed all firmness and buoyancy in the business. Very little was done to-day, and parties disagreed widely about prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in limited demand and lower in price—this day's sales including only about 16,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.	$9 00	@	$9 06½
Straight State.	9 06½	@	9 12½
Favorite and Extra State.	9 12½	@	9 25
Mixed Western.	9 00	@	9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½	@	9 37½
Fancy Michigan.	9 37½	@	9 50
Common to Good Ohio.	9 12½	@	9 37½
Fancy Ohio.	9 37½	@	9 50
Extra Ohio.	9 50	@	10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.	9 37½	@	10 25
Fancy Genesee.	9 50	@	9 75
Extra Genesee.	9 75	@	11 25

Canadian is inactive and languid,—sales having been made of only 500 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9 25@$10 25 ₩ bbl. Southern is more freely offered and is tending downwards. The day's movements do not exceed 1,400 bbls. mixed to extra, at $9 50@$11 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal remain about the same.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier and less inquired for. Hence, it is on the decline. The sales since our last amount to about 84,000 bushels, including Canadian white, at $2 25@$2 27; Western red at $1 90@$2 10; and Southern do. within our previous range. Rye is also more abundant, and is depressed. There were 2,000 bushels obtained at $1 25@$1 27 ₩ bushel. Barley and Oats appear as previously reported. Corn is likewise essentially the same, sales having transpired of 43,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for sound Western mixed; 90c.@93c. for damaged do.; and 80c. for new Southern white ₩ bushel.

HAY—800 bales River changed hands at former rates.

HEMP—The demand is moderate, and quotation are unaltered.

HOPS—New bring, in lots, 9c.@18c. ₩ lb. The stock is on the increase. Nothing doing in old.

IRON—We have no important variation to notice in this line.

LATHS—Are salable and firm at full prices.

LEAD—The inquiry is tame; prices are unsettled. The stock is not large.

LIME—Sells pretty freely at yesterday's figures.

MOLASSES—We have heard of no transactions o. interest; the market remaining quiet and languid.

NAILS—Are in fair demand and are stiffly held.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, tar and crude turpentine are as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine can be obtained at 44½c.@46½c. ₩ gallon, but it is quiet at these rates.

OILS—We have nothing new to notice in Whale Sperm or Olive. Linseed is quite heavy at 88c. for large, and 85c.@90c. for small lots. ₩ gallon, with an increasing supply. Lard Oil is worth 98c.@$1 ₩ gallon, but is not active, owing chiefly to its scarcity.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays no really new feature, the sales since our last embracing about 650 bbls., at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is doing better,—sales having transpired of 450 bbls. fair to prime at 11¾c.@12¼c. ₩ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 275 bbls. at $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11 @$13 for do. Mess; $15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for extra State Mess; $16 50 for extra Vermont do.; and $16 50 for new repacked Chicago do. ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales at from $20@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 16c.@20c. for Ohio; 20c.@24c. for common to very good State, and 24c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9c. @10c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Some 200 tcs. have been disposed of since our last at unchanged figures.

SALT—Is essentially unaltered in demand and value.

SPICES—The inquiry is less active, but prices are maintained.

SUGARS—Are without any improvement; sales having been made of only small lots of Cuba &c., at 5¾c.@6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—Prime is retailing at yesterday's rates.

TOBACCO—Continues in good demand, and desirable parcels are readily taken up at full prices. The sales since Friday include 75 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville at 8c.@11¾c.; 226 bales Havana at 23½c. @30c.; 211 bales Laguayra, on private terms; 130 cases Seed-Leaf at 7¼c.@12½c.; 23 cases Florida at 28c.@30c.; and 170 bales Kentucky and 17 hhds. Stems, on private terms.

WHISKY—About 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison brought 40½c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—A moderate business was transacted in this line to-day, at, in the main, the rates given in our last—though parties were, to some extent, discordant in their views, according to the way in which they were affected by the foreign intelligence.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS—Under the superintendence of the Professor himself, are guaranteed to extract all metallic substances with the various maladies that arise from them. The chemical agencies by which electricity is aided under this important discovery make it peculiarly effective in the inflammatory and chronic forms of rheumatism, cutaneous affections, paralysis, St. Vitus' dance, chills, bronchitis, &c. A special superintendence for ladies. A few pupils can be received. No. 200 6th-av.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'a).....132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 92 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)...78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 69 Maiden-lane, and No. 81 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 501 Broadway, one door from 19th st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 110 Nassau sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....108 and 109 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Planished Tin and Japaned Ware.
GEO. HODGETTS (Manuf.).....158 William-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants.).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Fine Teas.
JAMES CASSIDY & CO.....135 Front-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. JAHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be Industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Time unlimited. Students at PAINE'S, No. 233 Grand-st., N. Y., 199 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are conducted through the progressive steps, to an easy, flowing, elegant and expeditious handwriting, and taught book-keeping as used in the best commercial houses. Col. PAINE'S style of writing is the most modern and easy. EX-GOV. KING.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's finely celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Parkrow, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ERASMUS HALL, FLATBUSH, L. I.—Four miles from New-York, by the half-hourly stages from Fulton Ferry. The next Session, both of the male and female departments, will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5. For circulars apply to Rev. R. D. VANKLEEK, Principal, or at No. 103 Fulton-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 2,236 Post-Office, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS—To classes or privately, by J. J. BUENIER, a graduate of the University of France; evening classes at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st., or at Mechanics' School Institute, No. 12 Chambers-st. Can be seen every day, at No. 3 Columbia College, 11 to 1 o'clock.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR SALE—Located in one of the most desirable parts of the City. Terms reasonable, and but a small amount of capital required. Call on, or address, Dr. WM. M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., New-York.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 24th-st., (formerly H. Peusnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soiree in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soiree in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., Brooklyn, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 5½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 68 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a ground for home demand for farm produce. Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $8 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—That elegant and well built three-story, basement, attic and sub-cellar brick house, No. 263 Washington-street, Brooklyn, 25 by 53, containing 14 rooms, besides parlor and basement stories, each 3 rooms deep, pantries, &c., furnished complete with all the modern improvements; gas, hot and cold water, baths, marble washstands and basins, heaters and ventilators in the house. In the basement there is a complete laundry apparatus, copper boilers, &c.; fine cupola upon the house, affording a magnificent view of the city and bay; first rate slate roof, and in fact everything about the house complete and in perfect order. Lot 25 by 116 2-12 feet, with an L on the rear about 25 by 15½ feet, upon which there is a fine green-house and necessary out-houses, fine flower beds, &c. Situate in one of the most select and genteel neighborhoods in Brooklyn; within 5 minutes' walk of the ferries. Also those 5 three-story basement and sub-cellar brick houses, finished complete with all the modern improvements, situate on the southerly side of Willoughby-street, between Jay and Lawrence sts., about one block from City Hall, Brooklyn, within 5 minutes' walk of the ferries. Cars within one block. Terms on either easy and accommodating. Apply to OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers and Real Estate Brokers, No. 343 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant three-story and basement brown stone house and lot, No. 3 Bowman-place, West 33d-st. The house is new, strictly first class, has every modern convenience, and is in one of the most desirable locations in New-York. It will be sold very low and upon favorable terms, if applied for this week, by

FOOTE & WORTH,
No. 5 Trinity-Building, No. 111 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A 4-story new brick house, No. 309 State-st., Brooklyn, English basement style, with all the modern improvements, chandeliers, &c. Terms easy, as I am determined to sell. To view the premises, key next door. For further particulars inquire of JOSEPH H. WILKINSON, No. 34 Murray-st., second loft.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Lexington-av., near 39th-st., a neat brown stone house, replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, furnace, baths, &c., built for the present owner by day's work, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Price $8,000. Inquire next door, No. 134½ Lexington-av.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—In Morton-st., near Bedford-av., Brooklyn, five minutes' walk from the ferry. Lot 20x100; house three stories; supplied with gas, &c. Price, $5,000. Apply to JAMES & THOMAS GIBBONS, No. 80 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A number of beautiful building sites, varying from five to twenty acres, being part of a farm situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York, one mile from the Depôt at Crugar's, and one and a half miles from Croton. These lots are most advantageously located between the river and the Albany post-road, each commanding extensive and picturesque views, both of land and water; the river here being four miles in width, directly opposite Haverstraw, having Sing Sing and Yeller's Point in sight, and a view both up and down the river of 50 miles. The river shore is thickly and beautifully fringed with forest trees, and each side has groups of trees marking the finest locations. The ground is level and the soil excellent. The plot comprising the improvements consists of twenty-one acres; has a fine orchard, barn, carriage-house, and all and every necessary outbuildings. The house is on a large and beautiful lawn, shaded with most elegant evergreen and other forest trees, a large garden well stocked with fruits, and every variety of larger fruit trees in abundance. The situation of the farm is elevated and remarkable for the salubrity of the air, entirely free from marshes and other nuisances. These sites are the most beautiful anywhere upon the banks of the river between New-York and the Highlands. Churches in the immediate vicinity. Accessible several times from the City by the Hudson River Railroad. For further particulars, apply to M. WM. de SEYVESANT, No. 9 Wall-st., where a map of the premises may be seen.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of 200 acres and a half, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with ever convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order; fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 160 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 162 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE.—1 on 4th-st., 2 on 15th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 2 on 22d-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 2 on 35th-st., 4 on 8th-st., 5 on 14th-st., 2 on 19th-st., 2 on 21st-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 28th-st., 2 on 32d-st., 7 on 44th-st., 3 on 50th-st. These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, tenement-houses and other property, not comprised in the above list. Apply, for particulars, to ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A 2-story and basement brick house in Prince-st. between Myrtle and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Half cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE ADVENT CHURCH, in Forsyth-st., near Canal-st. Lot 32 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Building nearly new, built in 1853, is very comfortable and neat, will seat about 400 persons, and can be enlarged at small expense. The improvements recently made in opening Walker and extending Canal-st., make this a desirable location for a church, or a valuable property for other purposes. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For further particulars inquire of

THOMAS ROBJOHN, No. 168 Bowery,
A. K. WARNER, No. 10 Courtland-st., } Trustees.
WILLARD IDE, No. 97 Wall-st.,

VACANT LOTS—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Three lots in Remsen-st., 100 feet from the northwesterly corner of Remsen and Clinton-sts. These lots will be sold at a bargain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 128 acres, near Newburg and Vails Gate Depôt, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Depôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber continues to keep on hand a large number of well-broken mules, from four to six years old—some to suit all kinds of work—which are for sale at reasonable rates. He has at present some fifty of the largest mules in the United States, some of which are matched in teams, and others which would make excellent cart mules. Also from fifty to seventy-five good shipping mules.

JAMES BUCKELEW,
Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 89 Warren-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—A small, genteel house, pleasantly located, in Brooklyn. Address (post-paid,) Box No. 1,238 Post-Office, stating location and rent. Also, want to purchase two building lots, well located, in the vicinity of Clinton-av. Address as above, stating price and location.

A PRACTICAL SCOTCH FARMER, who has had 8 years' experience in this country, wants to rent a farm from the 1st April next, or would undertake the improvement of a farm, having a perfect knowledge of draining with proper levels, subsoiling, raising root crops, &c. His wife understands dairy management in every branch. Address FARMER, to the care of Mr. Judd, editor of American Agriculturist, No. 189 Water-st., New-York.

WANTED TO RENT—A part of a house, by a respectable American family, consisting of a gentleman, his wife and an infant; suitable rooms on a second floor would answer. Address ECONOMY, at this Office, stating particulars and price, which must be reasonable.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—On the north side of Atlantic-st., between Clinton and Court sts., a very desirable location for a Bank, Insurance Company, &c., or for a Dry Goods store, a 3-story attic and basement brick house, with sub-cellar and coal vault; said house is 25 feet front and 44 feet in depth, with extensive rear piazza, is substantially built of the best materials, in first-rate order, and supplied with gas. The lessee will have the privilege of making such alterations for offices or store purposes as may be agreed upon. Possession given on May 1, 1856, or sooner. For further information, address Box No. 2,839 Post-Office, New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from ¾ to ⅘ (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Macdougal and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 20 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 200 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—In South 3d-st., Williamsburg, a two-story and attic house; rent to the 1st of May, $190. Inquire at No. 130 Bleecker-st., New-York.

APARTMENTS TO LET—In Yorkville, on 83d-av., between 80th and 81st sts. Cottages on 81st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., cheap. Also, apartments on 80th-st. and Broadway, to small families. A three-story and basement brick house, No. 150 West 54th-st., near Broadway, with modern improvements. Inquire of DANIEL F. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

APARTMENTS TO LET—No. 291 West 19th-st. Inquire on the premises.

PART OF A NEAT BRICK HOUSE TO LET—With all the modern improvements, situated on 35th-st., near Broadway, consisting of two parlors, six rooms, two washrooms, bath-room, front basement, &c. Rent $650. Apply at JOHN KENNEDY'S marble-works, 35th-st., near Broadway.

WORKSHOPS TO LET.—The five-story building for workshops, in Mulberry-st., between Hester and Grand sts., well lighted, and will be let cheap. Inquire of HARDMAN G. OSBORN

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, Nov. 8, on two floors of salesrooms No. 112 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of superior cabinet furniture, 10 solid rosewood cases 6½, 7 and 7¼ octave piano-fortes, by first-class New-York and Boston makers, all fully warranted; choice oil-paintings, 15 pier, mantel and oval French plate mirrors; 20 cooking and office stoves, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, 50 French and American clocks, unfinished rosewood frames, &c. &c. &c. will sell as above, to pay advances and close consignments, the most extensive and varied assortment of really substantial furniture that can be found in the City, to which we particularly invite the trade and country, and those about refurnishing first-class houses. Goods now ready for examination. Cabinet furniture will consist, in part, of solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in the most costly brocatel, plush, hair cloth and reps; richly carved etageres, mirror doors and backs; escritoires, buffets, fine-carved, mirror doors and backs; escritoires, buffets, finished in the most substantial manner; rich bookcases for libraries and drawing-rooms, in oak, mahogany and rosewood; 15 enameled chamber suites, plain and marble tops; custom-made extension tables, 14 feet long; 25 rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; bureaus and washstands to match; cheval mirrors, for tailors' use; rush, cane and willow-seat reception chairs; easy, Voltaire and parlor chairs, in fancy silk and hair cloth; corner stands, work tables; also, tête-à-tête and plain oval back sofas, counting-house desks, 2 large counters, office tables, &c.; 10 pure hair mattresses and paillasses. At 12 o'clock, will be sold to pay advances, 18 rosewood piano-fortes, worthy the attention of the trade and those in want of good instruments, of the following well-known makers: Lindeman & Son, Carman & Fanchon, Johnson, Gilbert, Van Winkle and others—all of which are fully warranted, the same as when sold at private sale. Sale will commence of second floor. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock, equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue Interchangeable Scrips, which will be redeemable in the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, due January 1st, 1856, the Dividend Certificates of February 1st, 1853, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (11 months) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day.

Attest: H. NICOLAY, Secretary.

AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at No. 48 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock, by order of Mr. Joseph Fenn, his entire stock in trade, as he is retiring from business, formerly belonging to Samuel T. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-cap, cap and royal blank books, ruled and plain; Russia and Russia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated Water colors, fashionable notes and drafts, note, letter and fancy papers, envelopes, in plain and fancy colors; playing cards, in packs and boxes; Bristol board and ivory tablets, pearl and shell card cases; also, rulers, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, in cash boxes, desk inkstands, glass cases, port folios, parliamentaries, letter clips, &c. &c. Goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the business, else all the above fixtures, glass show cases, counters, shelving, &c. &c. Terms cash. Catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY B. HEATH, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of the large and splendid stock of groceries, teas, wines, &c. contained in store No. 70 Broadway—HENRY B. HEATH, jr., will sell as above, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 8 & 9, at 10 o'clock each day, by order of the assignees, the entire stock of fine groceries, teas, imperial gunpowder, young hyson, hyson skin, Oolong and Souchongs, in various sized packages; Java and Mocha coffee, in bags; sugar, in barrels and hhds.; refined sugars, crushed sugar, English sanoas, spices, olives, sardines, anchovies, sweet oil, sperm, wax, and adamantine candles; white, yellow, and castile soap; cheese, butter, flour, raisins, figs, prunes, preserved ginger, maccaroni, vermicelli, isinglass, fine old Hennessy brandy, London Dock do., Otard, Chalard, and other Cognac brandies, in casks, demijohns, and bottles; Port wine, sherry wines, claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Chateau Margaux, in cases; Charles' London cordial gin, Hollands gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela whisky; London porter, Scotch ale, cordials, syrups, preserved fruits, fine Havana cigars of various choice brands, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., together with the usual assortment of goods found in a first class grocery establishment; also, the stove, fixtures, counters, glass cases, &c. Terms cash. Terms of sale, and deposits required from every purchaser. Goods on view, and catalogues can be had at store or No. 63½ Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office No. 98 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—Also, 1 elegant oak dining-room suite (the match of which was sold for $280,) to be sold without regard to cost, being the stock of M. Walters, Esq. A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY at 10½ o'clock, at the private warerooms of M. Walters, Esq., No. 69 Walker-st., near Broadway, his entire stock of warranted first class furniture, affording an opportunity seldom offered to those who desire the best class of fashionable furniture, all of which is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this City. The stock comprises elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sideboards, etageres, book cases, amour-à-glace, tauteuils, centre and extension tables, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture. Also, one solid oak dining-room suite, very richly carved, consisting of etagere, extension table, twelve side and two arm chairs and lounge, the match of which was sold for $280. The whole to be sold regardless of cost, for cash. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—OFFICE, No. 36 BEEKMAN-ST.—Will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the residence, No. 69 Varick st., near Canal, all the elegant furniture contained in the above house, consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, with guarantee, cost $600; two rosewood parlor suites, one covered in rich satin brocatel, the other in figured brocatel; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood large size marble-top etagere, mirror front and back, cost $300; rosewood corner do., mirror back; rosewood centre side and sofa tables, do. bureaus, marble-top; one sofa bedstead, McGraw's patent; also, mahogany sofas, chairs, and a few choice oil-paintings, one by Ronson Nagle, cost $75, and scenes "Lighting the Streams;" gilt and plate mirrors, silver-plated ware; also, basement and kitchen furniture. Sale peremptory, without any reserve whatever. Catalogues had at the house. On FRIDAY, assignee's sale of a large and valuable stock of furs.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

Store No. 20 North William-st.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at No. 152 West 31st-st., at 10½ o'clock, rosewood and mahogany suites in satin brocatel, hair seat chairs and sofas, cane seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, marble-top rosewood centre and side tables, lightstands, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets; oil-cloth, stair carpets and rods, crockery, China glass ware, &c. Also, a lot of valuable paintings, engravings, &c.

JOHN F. BUSSELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE OF CHANDELIERS AND SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The subscriber will receive, THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 83 Nassau-st., two doors from Fulton-st., a superior assortment of Mahogany, rosewood, black walnut, oak and enameled furniture, mirrors, oil-cloth mattresses, &c. Full particulars in catalogues. Sale positively without reserve. Packing done on the premises by experienced packers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell, on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 19 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one diamond cross and two diamond rings; also, fancy Marble Mantles—two carved marble mantels, in handsome order of the finest statuary marble, to be sold positively without reserve, to close an account.

A. B. HASELTON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—THIS DAY, Nov. 7, (in consequence of State Election coming on Tuesday, regular weekly sale day,) large and attractive sale of best W. P. ware and all kinds common ware, glass of all kinds, rich china vases and tea sets, antiques, Britannia ware, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods will packed for all comers.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 15 hands high, has been used to a cart—has no heaves or unsoundness, that the owner knows of except what can be seen about him, and a set of harness. Also a good buggy wagon, in good order.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 40 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

Terms—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

NOTICE.—The sale of Stocks and Bonds to have been made THIS DAY, by order of the administrator of Catharine Vernon and others, is adjourned to WEDNESDAY, 14th inst. ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Menguet, Leprince & Marcott, and A. Roux, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, without reserve.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., all made in the most expensive and elegant style by Renguet, Leprince, Marcott & Co. and A. Roux, consisting of richly carved furniture in crimson satin damask; centre tables; statuary tops; centre deux carved with plate glass; fancy chairs; superb rosewood piano-forte, made to order; 1 harp; brown and ormolu chandeliers; real bronze and white marble clock, with candelabras to match, imported to order; rich buhl and ebony ladies' escritoire; a superb bois de rose and marqueterie table; rich gilt fancy chairs; Turkish embroidered table covers; bronze groups by Mene, Fratian and others; parian; superb oil paintings, Tast and others; fine crimson damask curtains; mirrors; lace curtains; superb large painted vases; elegant carved oak etagere; do. large bookcase, both with plate glass and elaborately carved; parlor suite richly carved in oak; sofas; aim parlor chairs, covered in moquet; superb tapestry table covers; a collection of bound books in French and English; rich velvet carpets; engravings; matting, &c. Dining-room.—Velvet carpets; extension tables; French chairs, covered in green morocco; carved buffet; marble clock and figures; superb dinner set; crimson and gold, with flowers; tea set, white and gold; white French china; rich cut glass; plated ware, best kind; liquor cases, real sterling silver; assorted wines, &c. Bedrooms.—Red watch velvet carpets; dressing bureaus; marble top washstands and cabinets; card tables; centre do.; fancy chairs, covered in delaine; couch, &c., to match; French mahogany dressing bureaus; amoir à-glace canopie; chairs; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bed and window curtains; velvet stair carpets; oil-cloth; hat rack; beds; mattresses; cabinets; engravings; bureaus; couches; toilet sets; iron bedsteads, &c. Sale commences with the kitchen ware. The above can be examined the day previous to the sale, and every article must be sold without any reserve whatever.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—Of an entire invoice of bronzes, Berlin ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, vases, parian figures, groups, jewel and dressing-cases and a large invoice of the finest quality silver-plated ware.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., a large sale of fancy goods, being the opening sale of the season.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Richly mounted castors, urns, tea-kettles, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters, large and small, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., &c.

BRONZES.—Victory crowning a warrior, the Indian and panther, the amazon and stag, the boar chase, the shepherd, agriculture, statuettes of illustrious men, vases, crosses, bracelets, consols, inkstands, ash and card receases, bronzes, animals, &c., &c.

CLOCKS.—Superb gilt and ormolu, with shades and stands, marble do., bronze do.

PARIAN GOODS.—A superb full length figure of Mme. Rachel, with shade and stand, figures, groups, baskets, pitchers, vases, ash and card receases, &c., &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Chinese vases, ormolu, ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing-caskets set with cameos, fashion boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of other articles.

The above catalogue has been selected with great care, some of the goods having been purchased from Bunnie and never before opened. The goods will be on exhibition this day, and ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

JAMES CROSS, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER On TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell, at auction, at 12 o'clock, M., on TUESDAY, 6th November, in the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, 600 acres of Coal Lands, in Allegany county, in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland and on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is said to contain a number of veins of coal, and from reports which may be reached in a few days from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The title is in the direct from the state of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 100 acres each, printed particulars of which can be obtained of the Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—Being the stock of an importer and jobber dealering in laces, &c.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, magnificent decorated and painted China vases with bisque figures in relief, the richest imported, of all sizes, rich French decorated tea sets, consisting of 44 pieces; Sax china colognes and jewel boxes, fruit baskets, coffee cups, &c.; Bohemian glass ware, engraved champagne and claret glasses, wines, cordials and decanters, &c.; rich line of silver-plated ware, cake baskets, richly mounted and heavily plated cut glass bottle casters, tea sets, 3 and 5 pieces, tea urns and water kettles; forks and spoons; clocks, magnificent 21-day clocks, shade and stands; black marble do.; bronze do.; alarm do. The above line of clocks can be relied upon, as the movement of each clock is warranted. A fine lot of Parisian beads, fine polished reticules, work boxes, liquor boxes, cabinets, &c. Also, 100 doz. Farina colognes and 500 doz. fancy soaps.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers,
Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF THE LARGEST STOCK OF MUSIC, &c., ever offered by auction, all of the most fashionable kind, without any reserve.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, each day, at No. 333 Broadway, corner of Worth-st., (late Anthony,) the largest stock of fashionable music ever offered by auction, consisting of songs, marches, trios, schottishes, rondos, &c., with all the best opera music. Also, a few musical instruments, pianos, melodeons, &c. Sale without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 529 Grand-st., between Ludlow and Orchard sts.: Large sale of furnishing articles, dry goods, and trimmings—consisting of ribbons, laces of various kinds; embroidery, silk hdkfs and cravats; rich needlework skirts, hosiery, kid gloves, horseskin do; silk tassels; buttons, moire antique, and plush trimmings of all kinds; colored satins, plushes, and velvets of various colors, for hats and cloaks, and other articles.

All the above are in good order, and of the most fashionable description. To be sold without any reservation.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL—By auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 72 Remsen-st., Brooklyn, 1 door from Henry-st., household furniture.—All the furniture contained in the said house, consisting in part of rosewood suites in hair cloth; rosewood etageres, rosewood marble-top centre table, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany French bedsteads, hat rack, very fine black walnut extension dining table, mattresses, tables, crockery, glass ware, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE FANCY GOODS.—Bronzes, French china, Chinese goods, parian ware, silver-plated ware, papier mache goods.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 9 Pine-st., bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, candlesticks, coupes, &c., parian marble goods, silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, salts, butter-tubs, liquor frames, Chinese enameled vases, from 3 to 4 feet high; lacquered work tables, work boxes, chair boxes, tea pass, nests shawl boxes, French china vases, coupes, jewel caskets, lukstands, tea and dinner sets, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At the spacious warerooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock. The catalogue embraces, besides the usual variety of cabinet furniture, elegant mahogany, rosewood, oak and black walnut desks for bank, insurance offices, and counting-rooms, rich parlor suites in rosewood and mahogany, covered in brocatel, plush and English hair cloth, easy chairs, library bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, marble-top dressing bureaus and washstand, French and Gothic bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, bolster and pillows. Also, rich gilt French plate pier glasses, oval mirrors, oil-paintings, &c., &c.

GEORGE CRUM, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of new and elegant Furniture, at the salesroom No. 117 Nassau-st.—TO-MORROW (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock. The stock embraces parlor, chamber and dining-room suits of various styles, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, tables, rockers, lounges, centre, side and pier tables, sofas, sideboards, etageres, wardrobes, china and glass ware, mattresses, feathers, &c. The whole worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Terms cash, and no goods removed until paid for.

A. B. HASELTON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY AND CHINA. SAMUEL F. BATTEN, jr., No. 401 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, will sell a splendid assortment of every description of wares, vases, tea sets, fancy goods and other ornaments, &c. &c.

JAMES CROSS, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—By COLE & CHITTENDEN, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, three stores and dwellings, fronting on 8th-av. and corner of 20th-st.; store, two houses No. 352 20th-st. The above is all complete with modern improvements, also, two valuable lots on 20th-st., 225 feet west of 8th-av., 50 by 100 feet. All is worthy the attention of purchasers wanting a good investment.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTIS, Auctioneer, will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood and mahogany parlor, bedroom and dining-room furniture; carpets, oil-cloths and druggets; also, 13 parlor and cooking stoves, silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters and forks, and fancy goods of every description.

E. TRIPLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, Sheriff.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

THE GRAND SECRET in the preservation of health is to prevent constipation; strive to secure a regular and vigorous action of the digestive functions, and when symptoms of costiveness present themselves, it can be at once relieved by taking HEYMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, which in all cases will be found a speedy and permanent remedy. For sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 9½ Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) *18mo, pp. 250.*

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 2 Vesey-st.; Dyer & Dayton, 21 Tribune Buildings, and at the English office, No. 120 Fleet-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. H. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, (post paid,) to DR. A. M. MAURICEAU, office No. 130 Fulton-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Numerous editions, with nearly similar titles are attempted to be palmed off. Mind that DR. A. M. MAURICEAU is on the title page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—DR. KENNEDY, of Rochester, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both blockhead humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtues, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in pastures. In some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I sold over a thousand bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; and C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment:

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account it is that the public, that has unlimited confidence in it, prefer it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they obtain the genuine from obtaining it. Their success for patronage is gone. For ten years back every country made quack doctor in this and other cities has put on some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite track; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER requires people to sound health only, who have been injured with injurious and enfeebling mixtures. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No fault is asked in one of what he is. DR. HUNTER'S object is purely to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that he ever had prescriptions. He receives none but such as either by personal interview or by letter, he feels that he

THE ELECTION.

Continued from the First Page.

danger of rupture. The assemblage was as noisy as a Tammany meeting, but, we are compelled to say, far more orderly. Yet, as successive victories were announced, the joy of the audience broke into peals of jubilant triumph that must have startled the horses in the stages far and far up Broadway. According to the returns read by the Chairman, Brooks was everywhere, and the rest nowhere. The Irish and Bishop Hughes were defeated and draggled in the mire, and Native Americans were avenged.

At least so thought Mr. Charles Mills, who being assured of his own election, came there at a late hour, to speak. Previously Mr. Frazer sang a comic song, "Away down South on the Rio Grande," in the chorus of which he aptly introduced the names and triumph of Erastus Brooks, Oliver, and the general American ticket. Then the Chairman informed the meeting that the lights at Tammany Hall were put out, and that the Broadway House was lighted with the same sort of gas.

Didn't the audience shout then? Went over into the alarmed night such thunderous huzzas? Did ever before the buttons of patriots come so near flying off their nether garments through the turbulence of ecstacy?

Mr. Mills, after referring to his own victory and the great triumph of the American Party, said that for a long time the K. N.'s had been subjected from every quarter to every species of contumely and insult. They had been denounced and trampled on, but to-day they had been avenged. They had gone into battle like men, and the God of battles, and of nations, had smiled on them. Old men, with silver hairs and furrowed cheeks, were with them—old men who were tottering on the verge of the grave—and young men—boys almost—had given to their principles the zeal of their heart and soul. Only on the previous night they had been assailed in one of their processions by a shower of brickbats and paving stones, from a set of scoundrels, and one of their number had been smitten to the earth, and his skull fractured, showing the honor and courage of the vaunted Irish democracy.

Mr. Mille—To-day we have made green with everlasting garlands the memory of our sires who made America a nation for Americans, not to be subjected to the rule of any despotic and priest-ridden foreign faction. He (the speaker) had gone through the City that day, and had seen the American flag waving, and the American ballot-box inviolate, because those Irish devils didn't dare to tear down the one or touch the other. But they threatened (said Mr. Mills) to maim and cripple and kill me—they howled in my face, and dared and insulted me; but my argument in return—my sole argument—was this—*(Holding up a revolver, the exhibition of which was followed by a thunder clap of cheers.)*

It was, perhaps, a knock-down argument, but it was a necessary weapon to defend us from the assaults of that miserable race, who had so long been the servile tools of false and factitious priests. There was a little Brooks which didn't seem to be much, but Bishop Hughes attempted to ford it, and before he got to the middle he found himself swamped. If he wasn't drowned entirely, it was because he had a priest's ingenuity, in kicking out his legs to save his life.

Not only, said Mr. Mills, have the Americans voted for us, but the foreign Protestant Associations have nobly done their duty. Give us, they said, Americans to rule over us. We want no Irish to influence the laws which we are to obey. We ask you for no offices; but, defend us from the detested tyranny of the Irish.

Mr. Mills continued for some time in the same strain, "bringing down the house" in vociferations of applause. Then the Chairman read a host of fresh returns, which, they said, went to swell the triumph of the Know-Nothing Party, only increased the excitement, and left us wondering how much concussion of air the roof and walls of the building could possibly stand.

Mr. Perrin, of Tennessee, being again called upon, said, that they had charged into and defeated their enemies, and should be satisfied. The defeat of Munday reminded him of a man named Dick Ager, out West, who was so peculiarly endowed with the bumps of pugilism that, whenever he met a man whose countenance offered him an opening, he could not resist the temptation of planting a blow upon it; but it one time occurred that he came in contact with another person who was similarly inclined, and the first blow he gave Dick he knocked him over a tree among the niggers. He lay there for half an hour, when he got up, rubbed his eyes, and asked if the storm had blown over, and if the lightening had struck any one but himself. If Tom. Munday could be seen to-morrow morning he would be found getting up in some of the Wards and asking if the lightning had struck any one but him. [Loud cheers.] Tammany Hall—the proud structure that has reared itself in their midst—was closed up, and the holes were being put into it for the pigeons. [Laughter and cheers.] He had long held the destinies of the Empire State in the hollow of its hand; but its followers were scattered. They reminded him of the ram that planted himself on the railway and imagined because he was so well balanced behind that he could stop the locomotive. [Laughter.] When the train came on, the owner of the ram, who was looking at him from the top of the next hill, saw about eighteen stone of good mutton knocked into the ditch, and said, "I admire your pluck, but damn your prudence." He likewise admired the pluck of Tammany, but damned their prudence. [Applause.] They had beaten Archbishop Hughes, with his shilelah behind the pews, and even Rome itself that had dared to interfere, and Frank Pierce, who had thrust his feeble arm and pretty hand into this contest. [Loud cheers.] With regard to the fusionists and [illegible] conservationists, they reminded him of a young gentleman out South who could not sleep o'nights and had resolved to take a woman to himself. He cast about him and found one, and having satisfied himself that she was fully qualified, he proposed to her father for her. The old man said, "Yes; but I must candidly tell you that my daughter had a little difficulty once in her life." "Your daughter had a difficulty?" "Yes, she had a nigger baby." The swain became distracted at the idea of his dulcinea having a nigger baby; but the father replied that "she was rather improved by it." "Improved by it!" "Yes," replied the father, "for she has had two white nigger babies since." Now that was the kind of improvement the Fusionists had made. [Laughter and loud applause.] They had obtained a victory that would soon recche from 10,000 ballot-boxes, and prove that the unshackled American people were bound to rule America.

Mr. Barker was next forced on the stand to address the audience amid loud cheers, and our reporter—left.

Branch's Manifesto to the Victors.

Of course, with the City flaming with excitement, and Sam stalking all over town in his high-heel boots, it were impossible for Mr. Stephen H. Branch to hold his fine Roman pen in rest. He sends us a manifesto to all American-dom. We print it entire, and are only sorry that we have not a brood of American eagles to put at the head, and an alligator rampant to follow it up.

OH YES! OH YES! AMERICANS ALL.

Well Americans, how do do? Any extra exhilaration? Does your blood flow more freely? Any extra thunder in your risibles? Is your neck straighter? Are you any taller? Is your general being and bearing stiffer? How are your bowels? Are they more regular? Any extra glow of the cheek or circulation? Any appetite this morning? What are clams worth a quart? Any choice between Hard and Soft Shell? Does the barometer of your liver crave clams? Can you digest or eat clams at any price?

MR. BRANCH INVOKES TO THANKFULNESS.

O, Americans! Let us shed tears of joy, and let us prostrate ourselves, and kiss the green earth that we are delivered from a gang of aliens and foreigners, who have long ruled and scourged us, and let us swear that they never shall again, nor our posterity. Let all Americans give thanks this morning, and if all can't ask a blessing, let them say the sweet prayer of their childhood, "Now I lay me," &c. Say something, Americans, for the Lord's sake, say something. And learn your dear little ones a form of grace for their lives, in commemoration and gratitude of our deliverance from the worst band of villians since the days of Cataline, an odious friend of antiquity. Matsell and Connolly are no more, and with them a banditti will be routed who have scourged this City since the present generation first beheld the

WANTS A THANKSGIVING APPOINTED.

glorious universe. Let us all, then, have an interminable thanksgiving. Let delightful music reverberate through our streets. Let cannon rattle, and break every American pane of glass in our City, and *darn the expense.* Let the American flag triumphantly wave HAVES WITH DELIGHT. on every American house-top. Let horses snort and prance and kick dust and mud into the face and eyes and nostrils of every perjured alien in our midst. Let all the pitch and tar, and barrels, be consumed in the United States. Let us burn a dozen old houses in each ward, and light up the adjacent hills and surrounding country. Let rockets reach the stars unto the MOO-BAR.

beautcous nebulæ. Let the American ladies love their husbands more devoutly, for rending the chains of alien and foreign dominion. And let every American in the Great Metropolis, sincerely praise the Great Disposer of events, for our Second Declaration of Independence. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

Tammany Hall.

Tammany never was in quieter condition than last night. Instead of a corps of reporters, as has been our custom, we sent but one, and he came over at 9 o'clock, saying that he had been obliged to chew sweet-flag all the evening to keep awake. He came again at 10 o'clock, with the following:

10 P. M.—Alas for the departed glories of old Tammany! The gas is just extinguished in her now deserted hall, where nothing has been done. Captain Ryders, the redoubtable champion of the Democracy, is blinking from his own particular roost, that bird cannot crow, and, perhaps, conveniently may be this evening hoarser than he was on Saturday night last at the ratification meeting of the Nineteenth Ward. *Certes*, the gallant Captain is nowhere to be seen. Prince John Van Buren, the Magnus Apollo of his party, who, bye the bye is said to be a veritable living likeness of Gramma the Fourth, wanders among the crowds that distractedly run in and out of the lower rooms, inquiring with a calm-[illegible] countenance to any it concerned, into the probable returns—he discourseth first with the puzzled Secretary poring over a sheet of foolscap, curiously inscribed with imperfect and doubtful returns, and next converses with the evident chiefs of the party present as to the fortune of the day. "That's good." "Well, that's not quite so bad." "Brooks, Sickels, Petty and Spencer will be elected." "They will, will they?" observes the Prince, and saunters coolly away until some other acquaintance detains him for a little button-hole chatter. The crowd that patiently waited for the usual up-stairs orators are departing, and an indignant protest escapes the lips of a venerable *habitué*, "What is the matter with old Tammany? we used to get some music out of her in times ago!" And then, as the "light of other days" fades out, the ragged little boys cry out, "Three cheers for Harry Howard," "Three cheers for the Bloody Sixth," that Sixth which to-day has lost its charter by its bloodless exemption from black eyes, broken heads, and every other extemporaneous mode of unloading the blood vessels of our patriotic citizens. At 11 P. M., he dropped in again: No returns yet. Some balloing in the streets, but Captain Ryneers, yet a myth, absolutely invisible—no one, though the calls for him have been frantic, can even guess at his whereabouts.

Old-Line Whigs.

At Constitution Hall, last night, none of the Anti-Fusion, Pro-Slavery Whigs were to be seen. They were all engaged with their brethren, the Know-Nothings.

At Broadway House.

Such Whigs and Republicans, of the City, as chose to be out, rallied at the Broadway House last evening, in large numbers. They occupied themselves principally in "smiling," and in discussing the results of the election.

The Republicans.

Some of the members of the Republican Committee met last evening at No. 510 Broadway, but did nothing except have a friendly chat about election.

Election-Day on Blackwell's Island.

One of our reporters traveled as far up as the insular institutions of the City in search of an incident, but, contrary to the custom of the olden time, the penal and working population of the Island were "all serene," and not one was allowed to come over to the main land for the purpose of "saving the country." The day was, however, kept as a close holiday—no work was done, "not a stone was dug," and by that means all the officials and keepers were enabled "to vote early," or late, as best suited their convenience. "Sam" had nothing to say against this arrangement.

Newspaper Offices.

Eager crowds filled and surrounded the offices of the Daily Times, *Tribune*, *Herald*, and *News* last evening, awaiting the result of the elections to be made known. The partisans of the several successful candidates gave expression to their feelings in loud hurras, when their names were announced. While the tickets were being *bulletined*, bets, jokes and repartees were kept up. One red-hot K. N. would lay $1,000 that Brooks had beaten Munday and Bishop Hughes, "Aye," shouted another, "that's so, and I'll bet another ten that Brooks has 2,000 majority." "Yes," responded a wag, "I'll risk the sum of twenty-five good dollars that Brooks has beaten the Archbishop—come, now, is there no one to take me up?—must I go to the Lunatic Asylum to have my money covered?"

"Here, hold, I'll take your bet by ——, for Brooks is a personal friend of mine."

"He's a personal friend of mine, too, and I would give $25 to have him out of the City—I would pay his fare to Albany any day, to get rid of him."

"Who the d——l are you?" shouted a ferocious K. N.

"Don't you know me? I'm the Duke de *Bango*." [Laughter and cheers.]

Thus passed the time in some of the offices until the City returns were all posted, and the crowds began to disperse and drink their friends' health in lager bier, hot brandies or home-made champagne. The K. N's were overjoyed and the divided Democracy felt ashamed.

Awful Gardner

Spent the day in his cell. We make this note for the information of the thousands who have bets pending upon the settlement of the question whether he would be on shore and take part in the exercises of the day.

About Town.

Soon after the polls were closed, several of our reporters went in search of items of interest about town, and returned with a general conclusion that the City, even in the disreputable quarters, was unusually quiet. Centre-street, with one solitary exception, was as silent as the grave. The exception was a porter-house near the Tombs, in which a boisterous discussion was encouraged on the important question: *Ought habitual drunkenness to militate against a man when running for office in the Sixth Ward.*

Peter Hogan was of the opinion that it was no harm agin a man that he likes his liquor, and takes his drap. If he takes a drap too much, says Peter, an an odd time, it's not to be considered a fault,—it's only a wakeness, like, and not a sin. A man's the better whin he takes his drink as well as whin he takes his mate, an sure an office houlder, is only a man after all, like the rest iv us. Peter's was the closing speech and his argument was triumphant.

ADINGDON-SQUARE.

From 9 until near 12 o'clock there were some five hundred persons rejoicing over the defeat of all parties but the Know-Nothings, and that they were sure was triumphant. A gun was fired four times in the vicinity, and everybody gave three cheers.

THE BOWERY.

The saloons and drinking-places on the Bowery were doing but little business. Their usual customers were too much fatigued to be out, and election night brought them no new friends—Bond-street is not more respectable in the way of repose than was the Bowery last night."

BROADWAY.

The saloons along Broadway were more fortunate, in point of numbers, than any others. In them the politicians of all the parties that are supposed to have been defeated, were quietly taking something to drown sorrow; and, when asked concerning the result, they invariably replied—"can't tell anything about it until to-morrow."

The East Side.

The Eastern Districts of the City were very much "enlightened" last night, by numerous bonfires composed of burning election-boxes, mostly stolen from the doors of citizens during the day. Boys danced around the flame, and the vicinity was still further embellished by numerous gentlemen, who, in their efforts in behalf of the Liquor Dealers' ticket, had become oblivious to the ten-dollar fine, and were enjoying a comfortable snooze in that beautiful resting place, the gutter.

The Imported Killers.

A large party of "Killers," from the Fourth Ward of Philadelphia, (late Moyamensing,) who arrived in town last Friday, were active at many of the polls yesterday. It was understood that they were each paid $25, besides traveling expenses—they being engaged by some of the prominent K. N. candidates for the purpose of *working* for them. The head-quarters of this pleasant gang were at a notorious sporting-house in the Fifth Ward.

K. N. Procession.

Late in the evening, a large procession, headed by Ira Buckman, paraded the down-town streets, stopping in front of the newspaper offices, and cheering lustily for the American victory.

JERSEY CITY ELECTION.

The election yesterday in Hudson County passed off with considerable spirit, but peaceably, so far as could be ascertained.

Jasper Garretson, Whig, was elected Sheriff without opposition.

In the First Assembly District, comprising Hoboken and Jersey City, the vote was as follows:

Hoboken—gave: Clement M. Hancox, Democrat, 63 majority.

Jersey City—*Fourth Ward*—James T. Hatfield, Whig and Know-Nothing, 419; Clement M. Hancox, 171. Hatfield's majority, 85.

In the Second Assembly District, (First, Second and Third Wards of Jersey City,) the vote cast was as follows:

First Ward—John D. Ward, (Whig,) 275; John I. Low, Regular Democrat, 19; Jeremiah Haley, Independent Democrat, 184.

Second Ward.—Ward, 164; Low, 15; Haley, 161.

Third Ward.—Ward, 288; Low, 84; Haley, 237. Ward's majory in the district over Haley is 195, and over both 134.

John H. Low resigned early in the day, by which means he received a light vote.

In the Second Assembly District, composed of that part of the County not comprised in Jersey City and Hoboken, George V. De Mott, Democrat, is elected. His majority in the city of Hudson is 44; in North Bergen 165, and in Harrison 20. Ryder's majority in Bergen was 35. De Mott's majority is 194, in the District.

NEW-JERSEY.

Public School Number Two.

On Monday, the Female and the Primary departments of Public School No. 2, Jersey City, were organized, preparatory to occupying the new School Building in the Fourth Ward. In the Female Department, Miss Wilson, Principal, there were 173 present, and in the Primary Department, Miss Chandler, 259 scholars were in attendance.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. J. R. Stone, Mr. Joseph C. Gaunt, of Evansville, Ind., to Miss Sarah A. Martin, granddaughter of the late Francis Martin, of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Dr. Neville, Chas. H. Beebe, of Brooklyn, to Sarah P. M., only daughter of Isaac M. Phyfe, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 4, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. Frederick A. Draper, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Louisa C. Holden, of Lowell, Mass.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 1, at the Church of the Holy Communion, by Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, Mr. Nathaniel B. Beam to Miss Jennie Buchanan, all of this City.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. E. D. Smith, George F. Taylor to Mary J., daughter J. R. Hinchman, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Chas. G. Summers, D. D., of New-York, Thomas Richard Peacock, of Brooklyn, to Miss Sarah Perry, second daughter of John Perry, London, England.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. R. C. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William J. R. Taylor, of Philadelphia, to Maria, daughter of N. R. Cowenhoven, Esq., of the first-named place.

DIED

In this City, on Monday, Oct. 5, Mrs. Mary Tryon, wife of John Tryon, in the 73d year of her age.

The friends of the family, and those of her sons, Samuel, Smith and John, and her son-in-law, Henry Morriss, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her daughter's, No. 275 East Broadway, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, Mary Jane, wife of W. F. J. Damon, of consumption.

☞ Newburyport and Lowell papers please copy.

At Sing Sing, suddenly, on Sunday, Nov. 4, at the residence of her son-in-law, Edmund Peck, Mary Girvin, of Jersey City, relict of James Girvin, aged 58 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales of the Stock Exchange....Nov. 6.

$5,000	Ind. States 5s..s3	79¾	62	Pennsyl. Coal Co...	96
5,000	do.....	79	100	Erie Railroad.....	48
13,000	Virginia 6s.....	92⅞	250	do.....b3	42⅝
14,000	do.....	92⅝	25	do.....	42⅝
5,000	Mississ'pi 6s..c	84	100	do.....c	42⅝
1,000	California 7s..70.	85	1150	do.....c	42¼
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	82½	100	do.....s60	42
5,000	do.....b3	82½	100	do.....b7	42⅛
27,000	Ill. C. R.B. 8s. c.	73½	250	do.....	42⅛
15,000	do.....	73½	100	do.....c	42⅛
5,000	do.....s3	73¼	100	do.....s3	42⅛
15,000	do.....s3	73¼	300	do.....b10	42⅛
2,000	C. & R.I. R.R Bs.	90	520	do.....c	42⅝
7,000	do.....	89½	100	Harlem R. R.....c	18⅝
5,000	do.....	89	50	do.....b3	18⅝
1,000	T.H.& A. 2 M'gB.	72	75	do.....	18⅝
10	American Ex. Bk..	113	100	do.....	18⅝
34	Metropolitan Bank..	108½	30	Cleve., C. and Cin..	100
150	Canton Co.....s3	19¾	100	Ill. Cen. R. R....s30	93¼
400	do.....s3	19¾	50	do.....	93¼
500	do.....s30	20	130	Reading Railroad....	80
100	do.....b15	19¾	100	do.....b3	79⅞
100	do.....s3	19¾	100	do.....	79⅞
50	do.....s3	19	500	do.....b3	79⅞
150	Cleve.& Pitts.R.R.b3	56	100	do.....b30	80
30	do.....	55¾	100	do.....	79⅞
20	U. S. Trust Co.....	103	900	do.....b30	79¾
300	Nicar. Trans. Co....	14	200	do.....b60	80
250	do.....b30	14¼	100	do.....	79½
150	do.....c	13¾	300	do.....b3	79½
550	Cumber'l Coal Co..s3	21¼	700	do.....	79
130	do.....c	21¼	150	do.....s3	78¾
500	do.....	22	200	do.....	78¾
200	do.....s30	21¾	160	Hudson R. R.....	88
50	do.....b10	22	175	Mich. Cent. R. R...	88
500	do.....b60	22¾	125	M. S. & N. I. R. R.s3	85
100	do.....s10	21¾	26	do.....b3	85
200	do.....	21¾	235	do.....	85
40	Galena&Chi.R.R. b3	113	150	Panama R. R....	100
50	do.....s60	112¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R..	61
216	do.....	112¾	10	do.....	61½
120	do.....	112¾	30	do.....	61¼
20	do.....	113	100	Ch. & R. Isl.R.R.s3	85
50	do.....b30	114	50	do.....2ds	85

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ind'a State 5s.b3	79	5	Mich.S.&N. I. R. R.	84⅜
5,000	New-York 6s....	115	100	do.....2ds	84
2,000	Ill. C. R.R.Bs....	73½	10	do.....	83¾
4,000	do.....	73⅝	350	Ill. Cen. Railroad ..	94
15,000	do.....	73⅝	100	do.....	94
7,000	do.....b3	73	5	Galena & Chic.R. R.	112
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75.	82	150	do.....	112½
50	Canton Company.b3	19	50	do.....b30	114
100	Cumber. Coal Co.b3	21	50	Erie Railroad....b3	41⅜
150	Reading Railroad ..	77¾	100	do.....s30	41
300	do.....	78	20	do.....	41⅜
100	do.....c	77¾	50	do.....	41
750	do.....s30	77¾	200	do.....b3	41
200	Cleve. and Tol.R.R.	61	1110	do.....	41
50	Chic. & R'k I. R. R.	84¾	100	do.....b10	41¼

TUESDAY, Nov. 6—P. M.

The remittances of Gold by express this afternoon, for shipment by the Boston steamer tomorrow, amounted to $775,000, of which about $400,000 is understood to have been sent by the correspondent of the Rothschilds; $250,000 by Brown, Brothers, and the remainder by other houses engaged in the Foreign trade. The Exchanges closed much depressed, and the bulk of the sales of first class bills, Bank and Banker names, were at 108¾@108⅝, closing 108⅝@108¾. Commercial or Produce bills took the wide range of 107 to 108¼ ₱ cent., with considerable eagerness to effect sales. Money was extremely scarce, particularly on demand loans secured by Stock and other collaterals, and although some few sales of strictly prime paper were again made at 10 ₱ cent., the principal business was at 12 ₱ cent., and the selection of names quite large with the Bill Brokers. The Stock people were much plagued to make up their wants, and although there was less appearance of panic on the Stock Exchange, and an entire absence of any disposition on the part of the Bears to further depress prices, the market continued to droop through the day from the difficulty of placing Stocks in outside hands or with the money lenders. Erie Shares closed at 41; Reading, 77¾; Southern Michigan, 84; New-York Central, 84; and Illinois Central Bonds at 73 ₱ cent. A small parcel of New-York State Canal Sixes of 1873 sold at 115 ₱ cent.; Missouris, 84; and Virginias, 92½ ₱ cent. The general market closed dull, though at the last hour, after the second meeting of the Brokers had dispersed, the accounts by the *Arago* were considered a little more encouraging in regard to money affairs on the other side.

These accounts we have copied in another place. They show a higher quotation by ¾ ₱ cent for the English Funds, and although the extraordinary efforts of the French Bank to increase its Gold reserve continued to excite attention and much concern, it is quite evident, from the general scope of both the London and Paris reviews, coupled with the steadiness of the Funds, that nothing like startling disaster was apprehended. The deliveries of Australian Gold at London amounted to $4,500,000, of which about $3,500,000 had immediately been bought up for France. The Cotton market had suffered a further loss of *an eighth* of a penny sterling, and at the last moment the Liverpool Grain market exhibited a little less buoyancy, though still at high rates for Wheat, Flour and Indian Corn. The money difficulties were gradually damaging trade in the manufacturing districts, both in France and England.

The Weekly Statement of the City Banks, made public this morning, is not estimated an unfavorable one, tested by the ordinary influence of the Specie reserve and the condition of the loans and discounts. The former is still over eleven millions of dollars, as shown on the average of the past week, and the demands upon it this week, including the remittance to Boston this afternoon, are not likely to be such as to reduce the sum total below ten millions before the arrival of the next mail steamer from California, with the usual $1,700,000 or $1,800,000. The reserve has heretofore been known to fall to about $10,000,000, on the eve of such fresh supplies, without exciting concern, so that the present closeness in the market and the seeming withdrawal of confidence yesterday and to-day in granting the ordinary facilities to business, are not attributable, we presume, to *this* cause, but to the peculiar movement of the present export of Gold, not only against the currency of Exchange, but while the best class of bills on Europe, drawn by distant Banks, and by leading commercial firms here are actually pressing on sale. But this stumbling block must also be removed in a short time. It is not seen, at least, how it is to be kept up long, on a declining Exchange market. We hear, indeed, that one of the parties engaged in remitting Gold last week, and this, will probably use no more after the shipment from Boston tomorrow. Another is understood to have received very large orders for Grain.

The Cleveland and Toledo Road earned in October $96,165, against $85,766 same month last year. The new or Junction track of the Road along the Lake Shore from Cleveland to Toledo has not yet been fully brought into operation, owing to disappointments at and west of Toledo. In sending us the above figures, an officer of the Company writes:

"This is upon the same length of Road as last year. We had reason to expect we should have had the Wabash Valley open to us before this, and if it had been ready to run to us, our receipts would have increased much larger. We now expect to connect next Monday upon the Middle Ground at Toledo, with the Michigan Southern and Wabash Valley Road, and dispense with a ferry. We shall then be able to run the baggage cars from Cleveland to Chicago and to the Mississippi, without change. The Mahomy Road, from Cleveland east, will be opened in January."

The New Chicago and Burlington line earned in October $207,259, against $165,862 in September. The gain in freight traffic is $25,726, and on passengers $15,669.

The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $232,406, against $117,120 received; reducing the regular balance to $7,497,847.

COMMERCIAL NEWS BY THE ARAGO.

Liverpool Markets.

The following report is furnished to us by Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. of Liverpool:

Per Arago.] Liverpool, Evening, Oct. 23, 1855.

Since Friday we have to report a quiet trade in Wheat and Flour, with considerable animation in Indian Corn. To-day's market was only moderately attended; Wheat and Flour were held for Friday's rates, but business was limited to a retail demand for consumption. Indian Corn, which was yesterday in active request, 44s. having been paid and subsequently refused for mixed, was to-day more difficult of sale at the same figure. To-day's quotations are Wheat—American Red, 11s. 6d.@12s.; White, 12s.3d.@12s.9d. Flour—Philadelphia, —; Ohio, 43s.@44s. Indian Corn, mixed, 44s. Provisions are very quiet, without change in price. Cotton continues to droop—the depressing effect of the unsettled state of monetary affairs having been increased by yesterday's American advices—the frost accounts being quite counteracted by the news of continued large receipts into the ports and shipments to England. Prices have become very irregular and business limited. Since Saturday the decline is ⅛d. ₱ lb.—the sales yesterday being only 5,000 bales, and to-day the same, including for export 3,000 during the two days. The Manchester advices report only a trifling business at irregular prices.

Messrs. Figland, Athya & Co., Liverpool, report as follows: Liverpool, Evening, Oct. 23, 1855.

Breadstuffe—Wheat and Flour quiet and without change at Friday's quotations. In Indian Corn the advices, *per America*, caused an advance of 1s., sales being made at 44s.; to-day holders ask 45s., which has checked business. Of Lard a small quantity from Havre has been sold at 66s. Tallow firm and in demand. Common Resin dull at 5s. 2d. In other articles no change since Friday.

London and Paris Money Markets.

From the London Times, Oct. 24.

The English funds opened with dullness yesterday, but the continued confidence manifested by the public again caused firmness, and upon the news of the Russians having blown up their fortifications at Oczakoff the market closed at higher prices, and with a generally improved tone. Consols for money, which left off last evening at 87¼, were first quoted 87⅛ to ¼, but the last official transactions were at 87⅜ for money, and 87¾ to ⅜ for the account. At a later hour a further advance took place, and the price for the account was 87¾ to ⅝. The transactions of the day comprised numerous steady purchases, and, all the stocks lately shut for the dividend being now open for free transfer, the amount of business was considerable. Consols are still scarce, and it is said the Bank are selling them for delivery and buying them back for the account on terms which give them the use of the money meanwhile at a very low rate.

WEDNESDAY MORNING, 11 o'CLOCK.

Consols for Money	87⅜@87¾
Do. for Account (8th Nov	87¾@—
Turkish Four per cent. Scrip	3¼@ 3 dis.

Exchequer Bills, in consequence of the advance in the rate of interest, experienced a further slight recovery, and were finally quoted 3s. discount to 1s. premium.

The closing quotations of the French Three per Cents. on the Paris Bourse were 64f. 30c. for Money, and 64f. 25c. for the Account, showing an improvement of an eighth, owing to money purchases.

It is believed that about £200,000 of the recent Australian arrivals will find its way to the Bank of England. Several amounts were offered without meeting purchasers. There is little doubt the Bank of France contemplates obtaining about £1,500,000 in addition to the portion of these arrivals secured for them yesterday; but it is probably anxious that the arrangement should be gradually carried out, so as not to increase the pressure here, which in the sensitive state of the Bourse might react with increased severity upon Paris.

The mercantile letters from Paris continue to describe an absence of any serious distrust. Various reports were in circulation regarding the intentions and proceedings of the Bank of France; among which was one that they have arranged for a loan in silver of 20,000,000 guilders (about £1,600,000) from the Bank of Amsterdam. It was not thought true, but at the same time there were some circumstances to countenance it. The Bank of France have lately been endeavoring to obtain silver from all parts of the continent, and the supply in the Bank of Amsterdam at the present moment is very large. The resolution adopted by that establishment a few days back to discontinue their practice of selling it to any persons who would give a certain fixed price might, however, be construed either as an indication that they had arranged to part with a large quantity in the manner described, or that they wished to take timely measures against an artificial drain in any shape. Supposing the rumor to have some foundation, nothing is said as to the way in which the measure is to be carried out—whether by a deposit of securities or by gradually buying up all the bills on Amsterdam that can be found and transmitting them in payment. On the London Exchange bills on Amsterdam were in demand on Paris account at rates which under natural conditions would involve a loss.

At the other continental cities very little financial agitation is as observable. At Hamburg, however, the rate of exchange remains very firm, and money is in request at 5½ ₱ cent. In Holland also the exchange is favorable, and money is easy there at 3¾ ₱ cent. At Frankfort the rate is 5¼ to ⅜, and everything perfectly steady. In Belgium discount is to be obtained at 2½ ₱ cent., but there is some expectation of a rise. At Vienna the merchants seem chiefly engaged in discussing the new projects of the Finance Minister.

The reports of the condition of trade in the manufacturing towns during the past week indicate in most quarters a decided reduction in business, consequent upon the state of the money market, but at the same time a general absence of alarm, notwithstanding the mischievous efforts of currency theorists to take advantage of the opportunity for getting a hearing. At Manchester great caution has been exhibited, not merely from the natural diminution of orders, but also from uncertainty as to the future course of the cotton market. The Birmingham report shows at length a slight check to the activity of the iron trade, and the Chamber of Commerce, after a long interval, have returned to the discussion of financial nostrums. A Committee of their body have reported against the Bank Charter Act, and in favor, apparently, of people being forced to receive payment of their debts in some new "legal tender money," to be provided in quantities that shall be at all times "steady and sufficient," whether in peace or war. At Nottingham the operations of the week have been satisfactory, the American orders being equal to expectation. In the woollen districts there has been a further tendency to a limitation of transactions; but, stocks being moderate, prices are fairly maintained, and confidence is altogether unshaken. In the Irish linen markets there is full employment at high wages.

The apprehension has been realized that the greater part of the £900,000 in gold which arrived from Australia on Saturday would be purchased for the Bank of France. An impression is entertained, however, in some quarters, that about £200,000 may be retained on this side. The withdrawal of this amount when, if business had been left to its natural course, it would have gone into the Bank of England, has created considerable disappointment; but, as it was evident that no cessation of the drain can be expected until the Bank of France shall feel sufficiently fortified to discontinue their exceptional proceedings, the fact of their having been supplied to this extent proportionably ameliorates our future prospects. It is still thought that about £3,000,000 was the additional quantity they had arranged to obtain.

According to the advices by the *Marco Polo*, the *Ballarat* was to leave Melbourne for London, on the 15th of August, with about 100,000 ounces of gold, valued at £400,000. The *Asheron* and *Allendale* have sailed from Sydney, but are not believed to have any large sums. It appears that the amount of gold brought down by escort from the Victoria mines, during the first six months of the present year, had been £3,280,000, against £3,718,000 in the corresponding period of 1854. Owing to the greater security of the roads, the quantities brought by private hands would, if they could be ascertained, probably show a larger increase. The total shipped in the first half of this year had reached £4,530,000, against £4,810,000 in the same period of 1854.

The quotation of Gold at Paris is about 5 ₱ mille premium (according to the last tariff), which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. per ounce for standard Gold, gives an exchange of 25.29½; and, the exchange at Paris on London at short being 25.35, it follows that Gold is about 0.22 ₱ cent. dearer in London than in Paris.

By advices from Hamburg the price of Gold is 426 ₱ mark, which, at the English Mint price of £3 17s. 10½d. ₱ ounce for standard Gold, gives an exchange of 13.5¾; and, the exchange at Hamburg on London at short being 13.6¼, it follows that Gold is 0.53 @ cent. dearer in London than in Hamburg.

The course of Exchange at New-York on London for Bills at 60 days' sight, is 109¾ ₱ cent., and, the par Exchange between England and America being 109 23.40 ₱ cent., it follows that the Exchange is nominally 0.08 ₱ cent. against England; and, after making allowance for charges of transport and difference of interest, the present rate leaves no profit on the transmission of Gold from the United States.

From the London Morning Chronicle, Oct. 23.

The Money market has been rather tight to-day. The demand proved good on the Stock Exchange, the Bank of England, and out of doors, and full rates were paid. It is of considerable importance to notice at the present moment, that the Banks of Hamburg have resolved upon selling no more Silver. The principal source of our supply of this metal has thus been closed against us, and we must, therefore, rely upon our own and some new channels, to meet the Eastern requirements upon us for Silver, and which lately have been so heavy. The amount of remittances received by the *Marco Polo* and the *Mermaid*, was purchased some time back for arrival, and will all be sent to the Continent, together with other shipments known to have been made in the Australian ports.

The reports received to-day from the manufacturing districts are just what were to be expected under the present tightness of the Money market. Business in fact is suspended as much as possible in every direction, and a feeling of anxiety prevails as to the future. A revision of the currency laws appears to be generally desired, but the greatest differences of opinion exist as to what should be done in the present crisis.

From the Morning Post, Oct. 23.

The increase of the rate of discount by the Bank of England to 6 ₱ cent. for bills having two months to run, and 7 for longer—with in 1 ₱ cent. of the highest known of late years—though a matter which affects the pecuniary interests of those who, just now, have to deal in money, is not one which need give any anxiety to those who look to the Money Market as the barometer of the prosperity of the empire. It is, in fact, an index rather of the state of affairs in other countries—France, Austria, and Russia—than our own, the two latter being empires with great undeveloped resources and wonderful tenacity of vitality, but marvelously barren exchequers, ready to give the most extravagant prices, with by no means bad security for that commodity which is as essential to the carrying on of war as iron or gunpowder, viz., hard cash, which, to the last, is matter of life or death. Gold may, and probably will be abstracted in considerable quantities from this country, though a continual supply from the gold-producing countries may be expected to replace it; but we do not apprehend any disturbance to the enterprise or prosperity of this country from it. The gold—the representative of capital—goes, but

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1292. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION.

LATEST.

Special Dispatch to the N. Y. Daily Times.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1855.

The Returns, in St. Lawrence County, gives 514 ... Republican. Jefferson County gives 2,000 ... for the Republican ticket. We have good ... from Allegany. Fulton, 500 Republican majority.

There are fourteen Republican Senators elected, including URIAH.

The ... Republican ... A.C.

RETURNS OF THE STATE.

	Headley, Assistant.	King, Republican.	Hatch, Soft Dem.	Ward Hard D
[illegible]	19,681	6960	11,960	15,634
Albany	5966	9476	4862	706
Allegany	573	1677	.....	928
Cattaraugus	300 maj.	....	....	....
Cayuga	619	848	436	18
Chemung	439	516	149	264
Columbia	639	490	403	169
Cortland	....	500 maj.	....	....
Erie	4041	2310	5602	257
Fulton	....	500 maj.	....	....
Herkimer	1041	799	811	9
Jefferson	....	2000 maj.	....	....
Kings	6111	2914	1921	3294
Monroe	....	900 maj.	....	....
Montgomery	410	461	56	9
Oneida	1287	5926	5606	704
Onondaga	2512	3060	2350	149
Ontario	900 maj.	....	....	....
Orange	873	453	346	414
Oswego	918	1406	779	199
Putnam	414	293	211	295
Rensselaer	3161	537	1660	117
Rockland	700 maj.	....	....	....
Richmond	773	894	367	603
St. Laurence	....	546 maj.	....	....
Saratoga	561	483	328	7
Saratoga	1425	1523	....	....
Steuben	1011	361	597	86
Schenectady	500 maj.	....	....	....
Tioga	400	1850	1550	325
Tompkins	500 maj.	....	....	....
Ulster	1400 maj.	....	....	....
Washington	1200 maj.	....	....	....
Wayne	1600	2400	1400	....
Westchester	2226	923	474	1334
Yates	1000 maj.	....	....	....
56 Counties	63,065	43,083	37,168	30,569

Senators Probably Elected.

District.
I. —— FURMAN, Democrat.
II. ORVILLE P. SMITH, Republican.
III. DANIEL B. SICKLES, Democrat.
IV. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Know-Nothing.
V. MARK SPENCER, Soft Democrat.
VI. ERASTUS BROOKS, Know-Nothing.
VII. ISAAC BRANDRETH, Democrat and Rep.
IX. EDWARD M. MADDEN, Republican.
X. GEORGE T. PIERCE, Republican.
XI. JOHN W. HASBROUCK, Know-Nothing.
XII. JUSTUS SMITH, Know-Nothing.
XV. ERASTUS CLARK, Democrat and Republican.
XVI. P. P. BELLINGER, Republican.
XIX. E. J. RICHARDSON, Republican.
XXII. JAMES NIXON, Republican.
XXIII. GEO. W. BRADFORD, Republican.
XXIV. SAMUEL C. CUTLER, Republican.
XXVII. JOHN B. PATTERSON, Republican.
XXVIII. A. S. UPHAM, Republican.
XXXI. JAMES O. PUTNAM, Know-Nothing.
XXXII. —— WELCH, Know-Nothing.

ASSEMBLY.

The returns for Assembly from the City are very incomplete. We can only indicate the following as most probably elected:

1. [illegible], Soft. 9. E. W. Glover, D.
2. [illegible], D. 10. J. M. Reed, K. N.
3. [illegible], D. 11. J. Cunningham, D.
4. [illegible], D. 12. Jas. G. Carus, D.
5. [illegible], D. 13. W. A. Guest, K. N.
6. [illegible], K. N. 14. E. Packard, W. & K. N.
7. [illegible], W. & K. N. 15. A. G. Williams, W. & K. N.
8. Jas. Deakin, W. & K. N. 16. J. H. Anthon, D.

JUDICIARY.

We have not full returns from the Judiciary, but the following candidates are probably elected:

Supreme Court Judge—E. P. Cowles, W&K.N. 1'g term. H. E. Davies, K. N., sh't term.
Superior Court Judge—Murray Hoffman, W. & K. N. L. B. Woodruff, W. & K. N.
Common Pleas Judge—John D. Brady, Dem.
Marine Court Judge—A. K. Maynard, K. N.

City Returns for Secretary of State.

Wards.	Headley.	King.	Hatch.	Ward.
I.*	25	467		806
II.	349	47	184	148
III.*	346	128	106	188
IV.	211	78	697	1279
V.	796	228	311	700
VI.	228	57	619	955
VII.	1073	447	538	1053
VIII.	1246	443	661	764
IX.	2993	681	611	683
X.	1081	267	691	501
XI.	1480	174	1002	1185
XII.	744	181	434	343
XIII.*	667	175	462	429
XIV.	484	89	782	962
XV.	1058	670	282	559
XVI.	1596	729	804	650
XVII.	1533	408	880	1592
XVIII.	1319	509	647	811
XIX.*	..	..	..	..
XX.	1133	679	1395	558
XXI.	1116	974	380	780
XXII.*	195	44	389	251
Total	19061	6,260	11,960	15,634

*Incomplete. The First, Third and Twenty-second Wards each lack returns from one district. The Thirteenth Ward lacks returns from two districts, and from the Nineteenth Ward we have no returns at all as yet.

CITY AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Giles. K. N.	Flagg. S. and Rep.	Enge. H. and Liq.	Haws. Whig.
I.	160	74	214	57
II.	158	88	78	8
III.	...	...	...	...
IV.	232	758	1248	34
V.	752	863	601	151
VI.	163	508	777	9
VII.	1,109	1,044	984	95
VIII.	875	652	358	176
IX.	1,299	668	415	92
X.	602	454	476	238
XI.	1,088	628	850	57
XII.	...	...	...	...
XIII.	540	321	873	74
XIV.	...	...	...	...
XV.	825	307	133	82
XVI.	189	251	73	32
XVII.	...	...	...	...
XVIII.	43	148	197	17
XIX.	...	...	...	...
XX.	1,106	1,167	502	343
XXI.	105	158	52	13
XXII.	...	...	...	...
Total	8,745	8,084	7,836	1,478

Giles over Flagg, 662.
*Complete.

COUNTY CLERK.

Wards.	Beatty, K. N. & T.	Connolly, Dem.	Sherw'd W.
I.	142	268	76
II.	152	140	11
III.	...	...	...
IV.	219	1,082	45
V.	540	810	166
VI.	158	1,211	27
VII.	1,098	1,599	105
VIII.	1,825	1,190	298
IX.	1,196	673	164
X.	582	826	206
XI.	974	1,558	54
XII.	...	...	...
XIII.	381	416	44
XIV.	...	...	...
XV.	230	198	114
XVI.	258	805	227
XVII.	166	980	35
XVIII.	95	864	16
XIX.	164	995	33
XX.	1,018	1,440	358
XXI.	695	648	123
XXII.	97	197	94
Totals	10,113	14,556	3,133
Connolly over Beatty, so far			4,443

*Complete.

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Taylor. K.N. & T.	Howard. H. & L.	Dewey. W. & Rep.	Ab
I.	154	262	61	
II.	158	104	25	
III.	....	....	....	
IV.	277	1233	53	
V.	702	502	156	
VI.	188	1198	37	
VII.	1761	1060	201	
VIII.	1419	744	262	
IX.	1670	589	220	
X.	896	619	213	
XI.	1003	603	85	
XII.	....	....	....	
XIII.	550	448	98	
XIV.	....	....	....	
XV.	276	141	193	
XVI.	744	366	220	
XVII.	905	359	93	
XVIII.	86	358	13	
XIX.	219	145	211	
XX.	691	502	453	
XXI.	787	409	168	
XXII.	79	102	16	
Totals	11,389	9990	2966	

*Complete.
Taylor over Howard.....1419
No returns for Ewen, Reformer.

CITY INSPECTOR.

Ward.	Morton. K. N.	Downing. Soft.	Schaffer. W. & Liq.	Vache. Hard.
I.	158	59	117	160
II.	155	70	90	61
III.	....	....	....	....
IV.	941	770	58	1138
V.	669	489	76	896
VI.	127	591	135	567
VII.	994	656	229	743
VIII.	1140	661	247	869
IX.	1591	869	390	971
X.	618	871	174	841
XI.	870	1068	45	975
XII.	....	....	....	....
XIII.	511	292	188	189
XIV.	....	....	....	....
XV.	160	156	44	75
XVI.	854	487	324	210
XVII.	179	79	53	198
XVIII.	35	162	18	196
XIX.	296	336	16	41
XX.	669	1160	353	300
XXI.	693	241	69	442
XXII.	85	97	6	99
Total	9983	7975	2596	5757

MORTON over DOWNING, 2008.
No returns were received for GRISCOM.
* Complete.

SENATE.

Third Senatorial District.—CITY.

[COMPLETE.]

Ward.	Barr. Hard Shell.	Sickles, Union Dem.	Ward. Know-Nothing.
I.	228	253	72
II.	141	131	362
III.	420	231	236
IV.	1,101	578	167
V.	508	526	1,010
VI.	943	348	74
Total	3,341	3,567	1,921

Fourth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Petty, K. N.	Murphy, Hard.	Small, Soft.	Allen, Rep.
VII.	665	831	377	298
X.	586	312	410	261
XIII.	....	....	....	....
XVII.	396	342	125	122
Total	1,647	985	912	681

Fifth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Spencer, Soft.	Wild, W. and Rep.	Ripley.
VIII.	713	657	....
IX.	2119	2180	187
XIV.	....	....	....
Total	2832	2837	187

Sixth Senatorial District.

Wards.	Brooks, Prot.	Munday, Cath.	Lee, W.
XI.	1150	1498	8
XII.	66	143	..
XV.	1470	578	..
XVI.	2088	907	47
XVIII.	58	369	..
XIX.	284	405	..
XX.	610	701	..
XXI.	921	64	..
XXII.	847	483	..
Total	6284	4645	55

COMMON COUNCIL.

Aldermen Elected.

The following is as near to a complete list of the next Board of Aldermen as can yet be obtained.

Wards.		
I.	Joseph W. Brown	
II.	Hiram Corwin	Whig.
III.	Samuel H. Moser	Whig.
IV.	Bart. Healy	Hard Democrat.
V.	H. R. Hoffmire	
VI.	John Clancy	Hard Democrat.
VII.	Charles Fox	
VIII.	Wm. Tucker	Whig.
IX.	Peter P. Voorhis	
X.	Norman McLeod	Soft Democrat.
XI.	James R. Stoers	
XII.	Nicholas Seagriat	Democrat.
XIII.	John H. Briggs	Know-Nothing.
XIV.	Peter Monaghan	Soft Democrat.
XV.	Isaac O. Barker	Reformer.
XVI.		
XVII.	Nathan C. Ely	Whig.
XVIII.		
XIX.	Anson Herrick	Soft Reformer.
XX.	C. H. Tucker	Whig.
XXI.		
XXII.	Wm. B. Drake	Whig.

Councilmen Elected.

The following is a list of those who have been chosen members of the next Board of Councilmen:

Ward.	District.		
I.	1.	Henry Smith	Whig and K.-N.
	2.	Jacob L. Smith	Democrat.
II.	3.	Gideon Clifton	Whig.
III.	4.	Amos Gavitt	Whig K.-N.
IV.	5.	John Baulch	Democrat.
	6.		
IV.	7.	Geo. Bickford	Soft Democrat.
V.	8.	J. L. Waugh	Hard and K.-N.
	9.	Geo. A. Barney	Whig.
	10.	W. H. Crane	Whig and K.-N.
VI.	11.	Mat. Murray	Hard Democrat.
	12.		
	13.	James E. Kerrigan	Hard Democrat.
VII.	14.	Geo. W. Warner	Whig and K.-N.
	15.	Michael Barry	Hard Democrat.
	16.	Orlando Gray	Democrat.
VIII.	17.	Jonas N. Philips	Hard Democrat.
	18.	James E. Colegrove	Know-Nothing.
	19.	Jos. D. Martin	Whig and K.-N.
	20.	Ledyard Avery	Whig and K.-N.
IX.	21.	John Kennard	Know-Nothing.
	22.	Alex. Hemphill	Know-Nothing.
	23.	C. S. Cooper	Know-Nothing.
	24.	Robert Dixon	Know-Nothing.
X.	25.	Geo. W. Roebner	Whig.
	26.	John Van Tine	Soft Democrat.
	27.	W. H. Whitlock	Whig and K. N.
XI.	28.	Henry W. Colyer	Democrat.
	29.	Isaac B. Skaats	Whig and K. N.
	30.	Francis Boole	Hard Dem.
	31.	Geo. H. Raymond	Know-Nothing.
	32.	John Hart	Democrat.
XIII.	33.	Wm. Floyd	Know-Nothing.
	34.	E. C. McConnell	Soft Democrat.
	35.	Eph. Read	Democrat.
XIV.	36.	Francis O'Reilly	Soft Democrat.
	37.	Thomas Farran	Soft Democrat.
	38.	Michael Smith	Hard Democrat.
XV.	39.	Charles E. Appleby	Whig and K. N.
	40.	Otis D. Swan	Whig and K. N.
	41.	John H. Braly	Dem. and K. N.
XVI.	42.	Andrew Leary	Hard Democrat.
	43.	George Merritt	Whig and K. N.
	44.	Samuel Hopper	Whig and K. N.
	45.	C. S. Watrous	Whig and K. N.
XVII.	46.	J. W. F. Van Riper	Whig and K. N.
	47.	B. F. Pinckney	Whig.
	48.	F. J. Miller	Democrat.
	49.	And. J. Odell	Whig and K. N.
	50.	Bernard Reilly	Hard Democrat.
XX.	51.	James Wallace	Hard Democrat.
	52.	Dennis Ryer	Soft Democrat.
	53.	Thomas A. Dunn	Hard Democrat.
XXI.	54.	Jeremiah Crowley	Whig and K. N.
	55.	—— Taylor	Whig and K. N.
XVIII.	56.	W. M. Baxter	Whig and K. N.
	57.	W. A. Sterling	Whig and K. N.
XIX.	58.	H. A. Maynard	Whig and K. N.
XXII.	59.	—— Cargill	Democrat.
	60.	Isaac A. Hopper	Whig and K. N.
Democrats			26
Whigs and Know-Nothings			34

The Sixth and Twelfth Districts are not yet known officially, but that Democrats have been elected there can hardly be a doubt.

CHEATS CONFIRMED.

We can only speak of the following as probably correct; the returns are exceedingly meagre. MR. CONNOLLY is elected County Clerk beyond a doubt:

Comptroller—John S. Giles, K. N.
Sheriff—Joseph H. Toone, K. N.
County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly, Dem.
Street Commissioner—Joseph S. Taylor, K. N.
Com. of Repairs and Supplies—N. J. Selah, Dem.
Corporation Counsel—Louis N. Glover, K. N.
Governors of Alms-House—Isaac J. Oliver, K. N. C. G. Gunther, Hard.
City Inspector—George W. Morton, K. N.
Coroners—A. D. Gurney and S. Gamble, (Dem.) and F. W. Perry and S. A. Hill, W. & K. N.

THE LIQUOR TICKET.—CITY.

General WARD, Hard Democrat, who was on the Liquor Dealers' ticket, received, in the City, as far as the exact returns have come in—eight Districts to hear from—15,684. The Soft candidate, Mr. HATCH, received 11,960. MR. MITCHELL, the Hard candidate for Comptroller, *not* on on the Liquor ticket, received 8,911 as far as heard from; Mr. STETSON, Soft, who was on the ticket, received 13,625.

Secretary of State.

KINGS COUNTY—CITY OF BROOKLYN.

	Ward.	King.	Hatch.	Headley.
First Ward	239	140	41	181
Second Ward	499	66	40	941
Third Ward	199	353	98	506
Fourth Ward	185	207	21	383
Fifth Ward	934	113	127	429
Sixth Ward	513	989	69	590
Seventh Ward	738	269	88	988
Eighth Ward	355	40	3	289
Ninth Ward	689	95	26	184
Tenth Ward	498	320	265	815
Eleventh Ward	877	350	164	954
Twelfth Ward	470	56	56	25
Thirteenth Ward	316	311	22	710
Fourteenth Ward	950	7	6	494
Fifteenth Ward	326	80	30	285
Sixteenth Ward	748	54	97	163
Seventeenth Ward	171	160	71	265
Eighteenth Ward	182	8	109	127
Gravesend	48	11	—	52
New-Utrecht	94	38	—	50
Flatlands	81	3	4	84
Flatbush	92	5	2	68
New-Lotts	111	3	19	76
Totals	8,294	2,914	1,221	6,111

Ward over Headley, 2,183

Kings County.

We gave yesterday a list of the Aldermen elected in Brooklyn. There are no later returns.

Third Assembly District—WOOD, Whig and K. N., elected by 35 majority over SWAN.

Suffolk County.

GOLDSMITH and BARTLES, both Republicans and and K. N.'s, are probably elected to the Assembly rom the First District.

Queens County.

FURMAN, the Hard and Liquor candidate for Senator, has a majority of 700 over RYDER, the Soft candidate.

SEAMAN N. SNEDIKER, F. S., is elected by a small majority.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

	Ward.	Hatch.	Headley.	King.
Bedford	—	—	—	—
Cortland	181	58	485	186
East Chester	240	8	137	88
Greenburg	—	—	—	—
Harrison	85	18	34	36
Lewisboro'	—	—	—	—
Mamaroneck	51	1	68	19
Mount Pleasant	147	24	146	79
Newcastle	—	—	—	—
New-Rochelle	18	180	161	28
North Castle	—	—	—	—
North Salem	27	87	20	91
Ossining	—	—	—	—
Pelham	—	9	72	4
Poundridge	—	—	—	—
Rye	183	8	168	98
Somers	—	—	—	—
Scarsdale	28	—	19	19
West Chester	48	42	152	82
West Farms	295	117	568	108
White Plains	57	2	81	80
Yonkers	—	—	—	—
Yorktown	109	90	152	76

RENSSELAER COUNTY.

CITY OF TROY.

Wards.	Ward.	King.	Hatch.	Headley.
I.	19	151	78	95
II.	..	..	..	189
III.	..	191	..	151
IV.	8	86	96	146
V.	25	149	153	126
VI.	10	54	230	94
VII.	..	204	83	150

RICHMOND COUNTY.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

King	894	Ward	608
Headley	773	Hatch	367

COLUMBIA COUNTY.

HUDSON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Union city ticket succeeded here over Sam. The Americans elect both Assemblymen and County Officers in this (Columbia) county.

PUTNAM COUNTY.

CARMEL, Nov. 7.—Putnam County, complete, gives Headley 414; King, 293; Ward, 296; Hatch, 211. Brandreth, for Senator, has 829; Ferdon, 783. Bailey, (Hard,) is elected to the Assembly by 50 plurality. Rider (American) is elected County Judge by 545 majority. Mead, (American,) County Clerk by 774 majority. Brewster, (American,) Sheriff, by 800 majority. The vote for Justice of the Supreme Court stands—for Ganun, (American,) 1,018; Campbell, (Hard,) 109.

SARATOGA COUNTY.

BALLSTON, Nov. 7.—Seven towns and six election districts give King 1,528; Headley, 1,425. Scott and Bancus (Dem.) are elected to the Assembly.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

YONKERS, Nov. 7.—The vote in Westchester County has not yet been fully ascertained. Dr. Brandeth will have a small majority in the county, and is believed to be elected over Ferdon, the American nominee. Jenkins, the American nominee for County Clerk, is reported to have a majority of eleven votes, but several poll districts have yet to be heard from.

ONTARIO COUNTY.

CANANDAIGUA, Nov. 7.—In Ontario County the contest between King and Headley is very close. The Americans have elected their County Clerk, Sheriff and Judge by about 200 majority.

ITHACA, Nov. 7.—The entire American ticket is elected in Tompkins County by about 500 majority.

BROOME COUNTY.

BINGHAMTON, Nov. 7.—Broome County gives King, 1,677; Ward, 923; Headley, 565. The entire Republican ticket is elected.

TIOGA COUNTY.

OWEGO, Nov. 7.—Tioga County, nearly complete, gives King, 1,850; Hatch, 1,550; Ward, 335; Headley, 400. Bradford, Republican Senator, has 397 majority.

Albany County.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 7.

The following is the aggregate vote on the several State Officers in this city and county, with the exception of Rensselaerville and one district in Bern:

King	2476	Hatch	4862	Ward	706	Headley	5986
Cook	2832	Stetson	4753	Mitchell	652	Burrows	5810
Williams	2583	Thurston	4815	Lyon	635	Clark	6014
Mann	2491	Tilden	4892	Sutherl'd	635	Cushing	5898
Geddes	2528	Jervis	4851	Fay	675	Seymour	5993
Bissel	2654	Hawles	4731	Follett	698	Whallon	5901
Bailey	2573	Agan	4820	Clark	696	Russell	5910

The aggregate vote in this county for Senator, Sheriff and County Clerk, with the exception of Rensselaerville and one District in Bern on Senator and County Clerk, is as follows:

Crosby	2812	Porter	5206	Harcourt	5855	
Beardsley	2883	Van Alstyne	5374	Brayton	5996	
Bennett	2408	Babcock	5618	Lansing	5746	

The Election and the Result.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 7.

The returns are yet too imperfect to enable us to say how the election has resulted. The probabilities, however, are in favor of the Know-Nothing ticket. This result, should it have been effected, has been produced by the large Liquor vote against the Republican ticket in New-York, Brooklyn, Albany Troy and Buffalo. While the Liquor vote, on the one hand, was thrown against us, for the Softs, a large proportion of the Prohibitory Law votes, on the other hand, was cast against us, for the Know-Nothing ticket.

Against all these elements and influences, with the entire Liquor vote, the large Catholic vote, the whole Know-Nothing force, the "Straight-out-Whig" vote, and a part of the Maine Law vote, AGAINST US, the REPUBLICAN TICKET, if not elected, has received a vote which furnishes not only the most gratifying, but certain guarantees for the FUTURE.

The "Softs," our most perfidous and malignant opponents, with all their auxiliary aids—with allies who furnished tens of thousands of dollars for the canvass—are utterly overthrown and wiped out. With the Liquor and Adopted vote abstracted from their column, the Hards would far out-number them.

ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Triumph of Know-Nothingism—Governor Gardner Re-elected.

The Boston *Post*, yesterday, gives a summary of the result of the elections in the State of Massachusetts, as far as received. Under the head of "Governor Gardner reelected," the *Post* says:

Such is the result of the election in this State, as indicated by the returns up to the hour of putting our first edition to press. He went out of Boston with 1,100 plurality; Lowell responded with 900 plurality, New-Bedford 800, Quincy 200, Weymouth 200, Fall River 200, Taunton 400, Middleboro' 200, and so in many of the large towns in all quarters of the State, including Worcester, where a large fusion vote was expected.

The State officers on the K. N. ticket are also probably elected, including H. W. BENCHLEY, for Lieutenant Governor; A. H. NELSON, for Attorney General; FRANCIS DEWITT, for Secretary of State; MOSES TENNEY, Treasurer; C. R. RANSOM, Auditor.

The vacancy in the Tenth Congress District has probably been filled by the choice of Dr. CHAFFEE, K. N., in place of MORRIS, K. N., resigned.

REPRESENTATIVES.

The Democrats and Whigs will make a show in this branch this year. EZRA WILKINSON, Democrat, is elected in Dedham. Fusionists are elected in Worcester. In Watertown, a Whig. The K. N.'s elect in Lowell, New-Bedford, and probably in Boston, and have thus secured a majority in this branch.

SENATE.

We hear that two Free-Soil Senators are chosen in Plymouth. The GARDNER plurality, however, must carry with it this branch of the government.

So, if the figures to come in do not change things more than we expect they will, the Know-Nothings will retain power another year in this Commonwealth.

Hull was heard from before 12 o'clock. It gave BEACH 1, ROCKWELL 4, WALLEY 10, GARDNER 18. It is said the Know-Nothings had a plan to vote early in the "large towns," (like Hull,) and then telegraph over the State, to influence those who want to be on the winning side!

VOTE OF BOSTON.

Wards.	Rockwell.	Gardner.	Beach.	Walley.
I.	85	611	439	108
II.	89	697	399	83
III.	102	373	398	107
IV.	184	233	295	352
V.	188	467	228	292
VI.	304	373	224	444
VII.	133	226	546	249
VIII.	197	290	311	238
IX.	178	461	245	152
X.	191	515	276	211
XI.	235	534	372	217
XII.	148	636	468	125
Total	2,033	5,416	4,201	2,578

Gov. GARDNER has 1,171 plurality in the city.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Massachusetts Election.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The returns of the election yesterday from all but nine towns, give GARDNER 14,928 plurality. The Americans have also elected the Lieut.-Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney-General by about 10,000 plurality.

CHAFFEE, American, is elected to Congress in the Tenth District, by about 4,000 plurality.

The House stands 179 Americans, 30 Democrats, 18 Whigs, 71 Republicans, and 8 Liberals. The Senate, so far as known, stands 23 Americans and 17 of all other denominations.

New-Jersey Election.

KEYPORT, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The election in Monmouth County has resulted largely in favor of the Democrats. PATTERSON, Democrat, for County Clerk, has been elected over the Know-Nothing candidate by 648 majority. CONOVER, Democrat, for Sheriff, is elected over LEONARD, Know-Nothing, by 856.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

As near as could be ascertained up to 11½ last night, the vote of this city for Governor stood, BARSTOW, Democrat, 3,899; BASHFORD, Republican, 3,088.

The city and county is believed to give 3,000 majority for BARSTOW.

Grant County gives BASHFORD Republican, 900 majority, and elects a Republican Senator and 3 Representatives.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our Congressional election is proceeding quietly. Unusual crowds are around the polls and the vote promises to be large.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

We have partial returns from several Wards showing the election of DAVIS, American, to Congress, over MAY.

The returns received indicate the probable election of the whole American ticket in this city, and the Democrats think such will be the case. The result will not be known before noon to-morrow.

A man was shot dead in a row just as the polls closed.

The election generally throughout the city has passed off very quietly, and the vote is the largest ever polled.

FREDERICK COUNTY—HOFFMAN, American, for Congress, is thought to be elected in the Sandy Hook District.

SECOND DISPATCH.

In Washington County the American ticket is elected.

The Americans are rejoicing to-night over their victory. The Democrats concede they are defeated.

THE NEW GAS LIGHT COMPANY.

Injunction Against the Board of Aldermen.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 7.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Uriah J. Smith et al. vs. *The Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.*—On the 17th of April, 1855, the Legislature of this State passed a special act, entitled "An act to incorporate the Metropolitan Gas Light Company of the City of New-York." By this act, the Company was constituted and declared to be a body politic, with the usual privileges of Gas Companies in this City, on condition that they would so conduct their manufactory as not to create a nuisance, "and that no public street, alley, &c., be dug into, &c., for the purpose aforesaid, without the permission of the *two Boards of the Common Council of said City*, first had and obtained, and said Boards are hereby authorized to grant exclusive permission to said Company for said purpose, &c., &c."

It is claimed by the present plaintiffs that the Board of Aldermen are about to grant this permission, as the Board of Councilmen have done, and then the Company will commence laying the pipes which, in Broadway in particular, will much injure the pavements, as two pipes—one on each side of the street—will be laid from the Battery to Union-square, and thereby the taxes to repair the pavement will be very considerably increased. The main objection made, however, is that the act of the Legislature is unconstitutional in requiring the consent of the two Boards of the Common Council *only*. It should have required the consent of the Mayor also.

A temporary injunction was granted by Hon. Judge Roosevelt, restraining the Board of Aldermen from giving the Company the necessary permission, and enjoining the Company from proceeding with their works.

Yesterday, a motion was made, on behalf of the Company, to dissolve the injunction. Mr. Hutchings, counsel for the defendants, read the complaint and injunction, and contended, at some length, that the Mayor was not a part of the Common Council for the purpose of passing ordinances of this kind; that in fact, if the Mayor vetoed a bill, the two Boards could pass it over again by a two-thirds vote, and thus make it a law. That even if the Mayor were necessarily a part of the Common Council, the Legislature of the State, being a higher power, could provide any way by which a certain resolution should be passed, which was done in this case, and that such an action was perfectly constitutional.

The plaintiffs will open to-morrow.

Important Movements.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 7.

Our readers have been made acquainted with the late exciting intelligence from Nicaragua in regard to the imprisonment or detention of the United States Chargé d'Affaires at Rivas, and of the outrage committed at Virgin Bay upon some of the California passengers on an American steamer, by which several persons were killed and wounded. The Government, we learn, has received dispatches from Mr. WHEELER relative to these unfortunate events, and it is rumored that they are of such a nature as to require prompt and serious attention. It is said, indeed, and to us the rumor has the air of probability, that the Administration has already ordered Commodore PAULDING to proceed to Nicaragua in a ship-of-war with special instructions to inquire into the circumstances attending these outrages.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

British Fears of American Fillibustering

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

The Russian Militia Ordered on Active Service.

Further Details of the Russian Defeat Before Kars.

Cotton Lower—Breadstuffs Dull.

CONSOLS 88.

[*By the House Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.*]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool at 10½ o'clock, A. M., on the 27th of October, arrived here about 10 o'clock last night.

At noon, on the 1st inst., in lat. 49° 39', lon. 38° 24', the *Asia* passed the ship *Perthshire*, steering east.

The *Asia* sailed at 1 o'clock this morning, for Boston, where she will be due about 10 o'clock A. M., on Thursday.

The Steamship *North Star* arrived out at Southampton at 4 o'clock, P. M., on the 26th ult.

THE BRITISH PRESS ON AMERICAN FILLIBUSTERING.

The London *Times* has a noticeable article (editorial) respecting American expansion, and says *the English government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India Squadron, and thus interposing a powerful barrier between Britain and the North American Continent.* At this moment, says the *Times*, North America is in profound peace with the whole world, yet it is not the less true, that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical fillibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises *fully contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible.*

If we can prevent the expedition from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the dangers which must arise, should they be car

Governor General of the Windward Islands.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

On Tuesday forenoon, at 11 o'clock, a copy of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, (third edition, published at P. M. on the preceding day,) was transferred from my hands to those of Mr. SHEARS, of Clifton House. I understand that this was an event—in the matter of news delivery. Yet, it was only in the ordinary routine of leaving New-York at 5 P. M., by the Hudson River Railroad, reaching Albany at 10, quitting that capital at 11, and reaching the Suspension Bridge, Niagara Falls, in less than twelve hours, by the New-York Central Railroad. New-York to Niagara in about seventeen hours, actual time-table! The old question arises—what would our forefathers have thought of it? What, indeed! It would have surprised them, and so would a view of the lightning steam-press, in full play, by which the DAILY TIMES sends out its thousands and tens of thousands over the land.

Those who have not visited Niagara during the present year cannot have seen, in its completed form, that triumph of engineering, the Railway Suspension Bridge, which, when first projected, was declared by no less an authority than ROBERT STEPHENSON, to be impracticable. Nay, when its construction was somewhat advanced, he repeated his veto, on view of the actual works, and delivered an ex cathedrâ opinion, that, however well adapted it might be for such light carriages as well admitted to pass over the former bridge, it must inevitably break down beneath the weight of a railway train. Well, it has not broken down yet. I passed over it in a railway carriage, on Tuesday, and it did not even tremble to vibrate. The best of the joke is, that the engineering world now goes to the length of declaring that had the same principle of construction been applied, a few years ago, the Britannia Tubular Bridge, over the Straits of Menai, (in England,) might have been dispensed with, and the desired end arrived at, with two-thirds less expenditure.

Two years ago, when I was last here, there was, on the Canada side of the old Suspension Bridge, a very humble wooden shanty, which was honored with the imposing title of "Her Majesty's Custom-House," and was, in fact, the crib in which was housed the melancholy individual whose duty it was to rush out, every now and then, when he saw a likely party, and exact what dues he could on custom-able articles brought across the green waters of the rapid Niagara River. Between the bridge and Clifton House (that well-known hostelrie) there was not then to be found one other building of any description.

Now there is a town which promises to be a thriving one. The Great Western Railway has a large terminus close to the bridge, now built of wood and brick, but soon to be replaced by a solid stone erection, with all necessary architectural "means and appliances to boot." There are hotels, shops, warehouses and private dwellings, all built of brick and stone. I have not noticed a single wooden building of any sort. Streets are laid out, and houses are erected in them. A stately building is exclusively devoted to the purpose of Custom-House, Post-Office and Bank. Next year there is to be a newspaper. The whole has been got up within the last fifteen months, and the infant city bears the name of Elgin, in compliment to the late Gov.-General of Canada. A Joint Stock Company has been formed to build the city, and their first step was to purchase the land. A year ago Mr. ZIMMERMAN gave $12,000, or thereabouts, for a lot of land between Clifton House and the Bridge. A strange-looking lot it is, plentifully studded with stumps of what once were mighty trees. It will be a tough job to uproot these land-snags; but the Building Company will do it. They have paid $200,000 to Mr. ZIMMERMAN for the land, and several persons assure me that, had he held out, he might have obtained a much higher price. However, one of the principles on which he has realized a colossal fortune is to turn his money quickly. Besides owning considerable property all around Elgin, it is manifestly his interest to assist, as he best can, in the advancement of the place.

On reaching Clifton House, on Tuesday forenoon, your correspondent was informed by Mr. SHEARS, in his very blandest manner, that it was impossible he could have accommodation there, as the hotel would be closed from 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning to 11 on Thursday, to all except the invited guests of Mr. ZIMMERMAN. When I add that the three hundred bedrooms in the establishment were filled with somewhat about 700 such guests—that 180 of them (of the sex who sometimes shave and continually smoke,) had a public dinner, and that a grand ball and supper followed, for the gratification of both sexes, you will readily imagine how much the Canadian edition of *Zimmerman on Solitude*, illustrated with plates (and many good things upon them) differs from such copies of the work, as the public are generally compelled to put up with. However, as your correspondent, (by virtue of having been Hon. FRANCIS HINCKS' schoolfellow,) was "an invited guest," Mr. SHEARS graciously installed him in a room, and by clinging on to the key thereof with the tenacity of a limpit, said room has remained in the occupancy of yours faithfully until this present hour.

Last Summer, Hon. F. HINCKS, formerly Premier of Canada, visited England. While there, (as the DAILY TIMES was the very first to announce,) Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH inaugurated his assumption of Colonial Administration, by selecting Mr. HINCKS for the Governorship General of the Windward Islands; inquired whether Mr. H. would accept the office, if offered to him; and, on his reply in the affirmative, submitted the appointment to the Queen, by whom it was "most graciously approved." Considering that Mr. HINCKS has nothing but ability and character to recommend him, and does not labor under the misfortune of the slightest relationship to any Peer, the appointment has been viewed, in England, as a forward step in the too-seldom trodden path of putting "the best men in the proper places." In Canada, where HINCKS has been a leading man for the last twelve or fourteen years, the gratification at this appointment has been considerable. As a publicist, HINCKS has made friends—and enemies. However, on the eve of his departure, opposition has generally died away, and a series of complimentary demonstrations has commenced, the leading principle being honor to the man, and no introduction of political subjects.

On Monday there was a public dinner at Brantford. On Wednesday Mr. ZIMMERMAN's dinner and ball came off at the Clifton House. To-day (Thursday) there will be a dinner at Woodstock, the Capital of Oxford County, whose representative, HINCKS, was for several years in the Provincial Parliament. Next Monday the rising town of London follows the lead, and Hamilton will also have a HINCKS' celebration. By far the most magnificent has been Mr. ZIMMERMAN's very imposing and sumptuous entertainment.

Mr. ZIMMERMAN, by far the wealthiest man in these clearings, has long been the warm personal friend of Mr. HINCKS. He has realized an immense fortune as contractor for the execution of various public works in the Provinces. He is apparently under the age of 40, and, I am glad to add, does credit to his native country, being a native of Pennsylvania. Clifton House, of which Mr. SHEARS is the lessee, is his property. The charming villa near it, called Clifton House, has long been his residence, but a new dwelling is in course of erection, the estimated cost of which is about $200,000. When completed, it will be the finest private dwelling-house in North America.

At the dinner here given to Mr. HINCKS, yesterday, the chair was taken by Mr. ZIMMERMAN. The guest of the evening sat next him, and in his vicinity were four members of the present Canadian Cabinet, viz: Sir ALLAN MACNAB, Prime-Minister, Attorney-General MCDONALD, Inspector-General CAYLEY, and Postmaster-General SPENCE. There were also present some sixteen members of the Parliament, but I could only obtain the names of some of them, viz Hon. SAMUEL MILLS, Hon. E. PERRY, Messrs. POWELL, MUNNEY, J. C. MORRISON, A. MORRISON, ROBBIN, JOSEPH SMITH, MACBETH, and Doctors FRASER and SOUTHWICK. The Vice-Presidents were Messrs. J. C. MORRISON and G. MCMICKAN. About 180 sat down to the table.

As I am merely sketching, not reporting, what took place, suffice it to say of the dinner itself that it was excellent in all respects, with wine so unexceptionable that, though no one (your correspondent excepted, of course,) appeared to shirk its use—remember that there is no Maine Law in Canada—there was no single instance of overindulgence. In what is considered called "toasts," the Queen, "success to the Allied Armies in the East" (hurrah, hurrah, hurrah!) were drunk with applause, with "success to the Allied Armies in the East" thrown on, as a rider. This done, Mr. ZIMMERMAN proposed Mr. HINCKS' health, as a personal friend of ten or twelve years standing, and warmly eulogised his ability and boldness as a financier, as well as his worth as a man. He attributed the present prosperity of Canada to his having, at a period of great monetary difficulty, created a currency by the issue of small debentures—alluded to his (Mr. H's.) original preference for the Southern Railway, and his support of the Great Western project when beaten on his own—and expressed the delight he felt at finding him selected for a post so honorable and important as that of Governor-General of the Windward Islands.

Mr. HINCKS, who spoke at some length, (for 23 minutes,) and with much earnestness, expressed his satisfaction at finding, from the presence and coöperation of many former opponents, that this was not a political demonstration. He believed that with the increasing development of Canadian enterprise and resources, they would scarcely be able to build railways fast enough, and hoped that, during his absence, which he trusted would not be long, there would be a double track on the Great Western and the Southern lines. With respect to the appointment which had been conferred upon him, he must say that no one could have been more astonished than himself when it was offered to him. But the offer was such that he could not hesitate in accepting it. The *Times* newspaper, which was considered a demi-official organ, commented on the appointment, with eulogy, and declared that it should be taken as evincing a desire, on the part of the Imperial Government, to admit that Colonial gentlemen should be eligible for appointments connected with the general administration of the Empire. He felt the responsibility thrown on himself, for it would now be his duty to show, by his actions, whether a Colonist was fitted to fill such high office as he had been appointed to, without solicitation or expectation of his own. He hoped to return, with the satisfaction of having performed his duties well, and to spend the evening of his days here, where his interests, his friendships, his affections were all bound up. Mr. HINCKS concluded by proposing Mr. ZIMMERMAN's health, after which Sir ALLAN MACNAB made a brief acknowledgment for the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers in Canada."

By this time it was 10 o'clock, and the gentlemen—some of whom lingered for a brief space to see some very good fireworks in the grounds in front of Clifton House—repaired to the ball-room, in which, in the course of the evening, over 100 ladies and gentlemen very much enjoyed themselves. At 1 o'clock, they partook of a splendid champagne supper, and the last dance was not concluded until 4 in the morning. The company is said to have been by far the most brilliant, as regards the beauty of the ladies, and the station and wealth of their partners, ever assembled in this part of the world. The entire expenses of this grand entertainment was solely borne by Mr. ZIMMERMAN. These millionaires, it must be confessed, do these things in a dashing manner.

Mr. HINCKS left for Woodstock this morning, in company with Sir ALLAN MACNAB and Mr. J. C. MORRISON, of Toronto. He will return to Quebec in a fortnight, and in a month from this time will have started *vid* Halifax, Bermuda, and St. Thomas for Barbadoes.

There is a general impression, not only here, but all over Canada, that at no distant day, Mr. HINCKS will return—not to occupy a private station, but as Governor-General of British North America. *Apropos* of this, I may add that Sir EDMUND HEAD, who now fills that post, and has been staying here for some days, left Clifton House yesterday for Hamilton, to spend a short time at Dundrum Castle, the seat of Sir A. MACNAB, near Hamilton. The Parliamentary Session will be held at Toronto.

A letter, in the opinion of some people, ought to conclude (like a novel) with a marriage. I beg, therefore, to say that a little bird has whispered me that Lord BURY is about taking unto himself a wife of his own, in the very handsome person of Sir ALLAN MACNAB's eldest daughter, a young lady, it is said, of rare beauty of person and of mind. The nuptials will come off, I am told, about the fifteenth of this month. Lord BURY, who is now Private Secretary to the Governor-General, and also Superintendent-General of Indian affairs, is eldest son of the Earl of ALBEMARLE, so that Miss MACNAB will one day wear the coronet of a Countess.

It is contemplated, I hear, to present Mr. HINCKS with a piece of plate, of the value of £5,000. This will be raised by a subscription throughout Canada. *On dit* that Mr. ZIMMERMAN has offered to commence the subscription with the liberal disbursement of five thousand dollars. R. S. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Naval Reform—Defects of the Naval Efficiency Bill—Position of the Executive—What is Required of Congress, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 2, 1855.

A day or two since I presented some of the plausible, if not conclusive, objections urged against the Naval "Efficiency bill," of last Congress, and the action of the Retiring Board, which it authorized. But even admitting, for argument's sake, that the measure has removed some of the former evils of the Navy, and that its operation is in all respects equitable and just, the Efficiency bill is radically defective in that it provides no permanent *system* which shall prevent a recurrence of the evils complained of, or remedy them when they do recur. Naval officers, like other men, will continue to wax in years, and become inefficient for that reason. Men will still get in the Navy whose physical constitutions are not of iron, or whose integrity and honor are not proof against temptation.

To guard against the evil consequences of these incidents to the public service, no new permanent power has been conferred upon the President, or the Secretary of the Navy. Without the Efficiency bill the Executive had the power to try officers by courts martial and courts of inquiry for infractions of the law, for inefficiency, and for "immoral practices and conduct unbecoming an officer and gentleman," including drunkenness and profane swearing. He had also the power to furlough and drop officers without trial; and his right to overslaugh officers has been exercised and not denied,—a right, the exercise of which effectually places its subject upon a reserved or retired list. This Executive power, unfortunately, has not been fairly and fearlessly exercised, else there would have been no need for the Efficiency act, which in itself constitutes a severe rebuke for the failure of the Executive to perform an important duty.

The Efficiency bill, while it confers no permanent good upon the Navy, inflicts positive evil in that it establishes a precedent relieving the Executive of his responsibility. It says to him that he is not expected to pluck up the ill weeds when they first show their heads above ground, but that when they have so increased in numbers and strength as to be no longer endurable, Congress will clear the field. Such practice is not deemed good husbandry, and can scarcely be defended in the public service. In this particular the law invites inefficiency, with the moral certainty, in view of the difficulty of getting action by Congress, that it can escape disagreeable interference for years at all events. This is very unfortunate. The Navy Department should possess better means of judging the capabilities of commanding officers, than the associates of such officers. At all events, officers feel safer in the hands of the Executive or his representatives, than in the hands of those who are to profit by their disgrace, and who may be empowered to judge them, without being themselves responsible for abuse of the extraordinary power thus conferred.

Congress seems to have overlooked the fact that our Naval system is half a century old, conserves all its inherent ills, and needs remodeling so as to prevent the accumulation of evils; and unless Congress shall undertake this work, disregarding the efforts of the drones to maintain the stand-still policy, there is little probability that any competent remedy will be provided. Self-interest is potent among those whose voices have been influential in Naval affairs. Whenever a plan is proposed to remedy errors of our system, the Naval officer naturally asks—"How will that affect me?" The Secretary of the Navy, from ignorance of the details of Naval affairs, falls into the power of a naval clique about Washington, and by the time he acquires information enough to act independently, his term of office expires, or he retires from it.

It cannot be denied that in the Naval service we have trusted too long to old men with antiquated notions of propriety, and with habits of thought unsuited to the present time. Our Naval officers, many of them, are old men, and, with some exceptions, are men of exhibitions, calculating what there may be good in the improvements and novelties of the day. Our Naval system does not consider the period of life during which the faculties of men are in full vigor. The man of seventy summers vainly supposes himself as able for action as he was at thirty-five, and, in the delusion, clings to the power which our system accords him if he will, unless endowed with rare powers of self-discrimination. If he has been a student, drilled to the acquisition of knowledge as it is developed in the course of a long life, he may be most valuable as a counselor, but is not fit for a post in active military pursuits in the Navy or Army. A proper Naval system will determine what period of life is most available in the military service of the country, and when that is fairly spent will let faithful officers retire upon a competency, and bring forward in their places those who are younger and more vigorous, both physically and mentally.

General WASHINGTON, in his Farewell Address, assigned among other reasons for relinquishing office, that he had served his country forty-five years. His example in this might be safely followed in the Navy with advantage to the service. If the law required every officer of every denomination who has held a commission forty years, and every forward or other officer who has held a warrant for thirty-five years, to be placed on a reserved list on the half of the highest sea-pay of his grade,—with an increase of two or three per centum for every year of sea-service exceeding twelve or fifteen years, the vacancies thus created to be filled by promotion in the ordinary way—the Navy would be kept active and efficient so far as depends upon the age of its officers. The prospective or contingent reward for sea service would influence men to seek rather than avoid duty afloat, proportionately reducing the number of applicants for service ashore; and so relieving the Department of much of the present difficulty in officering ships. Such a law would execute itself through all time; and being self-administering, those who are affected by it would feel certain that they were free from the influence of nepotism or prejudice.

It may be objected that under such a law the Navy would lose at once the services of such men as MORRIS SHERWICK, PERRY and MCCAULEY, while they are yet very willing to continue in employment. Better this than retain in positions of responsibility others whose presence is detrimental to the public interests. It is a safe maxim that no particular man is essential to the proper discharge of the duties of any office under a Republic, and legislation should not be made to look after individuals. If the country could permit WASHINGTON to retire after forty-five years' service, surely our Navy may exist and even flourish without the assistance of the very gallant and worthy old Commodores whom I have ventured to name among the eminent, just as the country has flourished without WASHINGTON. Capable successors were found for him in ADAMS, JEFFERSON, MADISON and others; and why should such successors not be found for our Commodores also? CESAR, NAPOLEON, WELLINGTON, VON TROMP and NELSON have departed, yet the world gets on tolerably without them, having always found men to fill their places admirably well.

Officers of subordinate grades, or those who have not been commissioned forty years, when suspected by the Department of mental or physical inefficiency, should be heard before a Court of Inquiry, and in accordance with the facts of each case, be placed upon a retired list, with half their highest sea pay, adding say three per cent. for every year of sea service exceeding twelve or fifteen; or on a furlough list, with one-half their leave-of-absence pay, without any addition for sea service—the vacancies thus created to be filled by promotion in the ordinary way. Where an officer is found incapacitated for service by moral delinquency, he should be dropped from the rolls altogether. There is nothing in the character of military service which should afford any immunity from the penalty of immorality, not recognized in civil service. These very simple provisions of law, rigidly enforced by the Executive, would afford an adequate system of Naval reform, and be free from any reasonable objections. S.

A Scene in the House of Commons.

The following extract of a letter from a gentleman who has been a member of the British Parliament, describing a curious scene in the House of Commons, will be read with interest. The incident occurred during the debate on Sir ROBERT PEEL's Free Trade project:

"It was just about the hour, near 12, when the perfumed and *blasé* dandies turn in from the Coventry Club, or some Belgravian route, when, except three or four of the first men in the House, no one would be endured, and no one is listened to, unless perhaps a buffo like Colonel SIBTHORP, or a Rabelaisian wit like HENRY DRUMMOND, or a flashing hussar of debate like OSBORNE, who rushes in every sentence at some opposition foe and levels him with his lance. The hour of 12 is death to bores. They dare not cross its threshold.

Yet it was just this hour when from the back of the Whig benches an old man arose, tall and silvered. From his dress of top boots and drab breeches and blue coat with gilt button, one would have fancied he had been dug up from some reign of the GEORGES, did not the fresh bloom on his cheek, caught in many a hunting morning, and his hale hearty look proclaim the fine old English gentleman. This was CULEY, of Yorkshire. At first the dandies stared and were inclined to chastise such unusual audacity in invading an hour sacred to PEEL and STANLEY, and RUSSELL, and GLADSTONE, and DISRAELI. But somehow the genial kindly presence of the man and the old garments he wore, to which even *blasé* young England softened, saved him, and the House relapsed into listlessness. But listlessness soon grew into interest, when, after a most earnest and touching appeal to the Premier, to save the old glory, and old custom, and old peasantry of England, he repeated, with a manly, touching pathos, MORRIS' song,—

"Woodman, spare that tree," &c.

I cannot well describe the effect these beautiful words, which do honor to the head and heart of their author, produced. The House was perfectly still when the old man sat down.

Sir ROBERT felt it, and when he rose his voice faltered. "I admit," he said, "the touching beauty of the extract, but I deny its application to any measure of mine." It was some time before the sensation subsided, and groups were gathered round OSBORNE and DISRAELI, listening to a description of the author, who was familiar to them from the pictures of WILLIS. He is now as well known in fancy to many of us, as if we had looked into his soft, kindly face, or felt the warm pressure of his hand."

Morganatic Marriages.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Several correspondents in yesterday's paper inquire concerning the nature of morganatic marriages. They are quite common among the high nobility of Germany, being allowed by the laws of Prussia to the nobility and royal councilors, and in the other German States only to the nobility. The difference in one of these "left hand" marriages from the common kind is, that the wife is not raised by it to the rank of the husband, or the children placed in the line of inheritance of title or fortune. But no one can contract another marriage while bound by one of these. Archduke JOHN, of Austria, married a country postmaster's daughter, whom he had educated at his expense and endowed with the title of a Countess. They have lived happily together for many years. Prince ALBRECHT, of Prussia, is also thus united to a daughter of a former Minister of War, Gen. RANCH. Likewise the infamous Elector of Hesse Cassel found it convenient to marry a Countess thus. These couples very often live much more happily together than those married by the right hand. The former King of Prussia was united in this manner to a young Countess HOAG, about 1825, and raised her to the rank of a Princess-DE LIEGNITZ. It was a very happy match. R.

IMPORTANT ARREST.—The Milwaukee *Sentinel* of the 1st of November states, that the Chief of Police in that city has succeeded in arresting five of the gang of villains who have been engaged for some months past in placing obstructions upon the track of the M. & M. R. R., endangering life and destroying property. Two of them, brothers, named JOHN and JOSEPH DEVAULT, were caught Tuesday night in the very act of tearing up the track with crowbars, and placing an oak tree, twelve feet in length, and one foot thick at the butt, lengthwise between the rails. They had laid a stout rail across the track, and then the tree lengthwise on that, with the small ends towards the expected train, so that the engine would run on it, and as the tree increased in thickness towards the butt, the train must inevitably have been thrown off.

Mr. BECK, the Chief of Police, also arrested CHAS. MACNEIL, charged with placing the obstructions on the track. Subsequent developments implicate the two brothers Devault, and Mr. Beck has also arrested Jesse Hart, and Asa Ames, [illegible] for complicity in the obstructions. The two brothers Devault are held to be desperate men.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HENRY A. WISE.

Mr. Wise Explains his Former Letters.

He Don't Want to be President, but will Consent, for the Sake of Ruling the Black Republicans.

From the Richmond Inquirer.

ONLY, NEAR ONANCOCK, Va., Oct. 21, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 6th instant, don't surprise me. That some of my friends should be alarmed at the distortion which some of my enemies are making of certain expressions in the many late letters I have been compelled to write, is not wonderful and very natural. Why write so many? you may inquire. How avoid it? I reply. Hundreds come; many—*all I can*—I throw aside; and many more I have to answer in the midst of the most harassing and distracting duties. It was but lately that the *Examiner*, without inquiring, and, of course, without knowing the facts, upbraided me for *not* answering a letter, which, if I ever received, I don't know it. The truth is, that it is impossible to avoid replying, and, in many instances, *at length*. Courtesy to the most respectable men and meetings of our country requires it; and, as long as there is a head on my shoulders, it shall perform any other function than that of "a wig upon a barber's pole!" It must *think some for itself*; and what I do think, and am called upon to *speak* or *write*, shall be spoken or written right out "if it slay me!"

The whole complaint to which you refer, is contained, I believe, in the Virginia *Sentinel*, an Alexandria paper of September 22d—a slip of which I send you. Some one sent it to me lately, and it was the first time I had seen it. It contains my *whole* letter to WM. F. SAMFORD, &c., &c., a Committee of Alabama. It is proper to say here, that its opening sentence refers to an expression about my "ocean home," contained in the letter of the Committee to me. Now, that letter may speak for itself. The *Sentinel* then goes on to give extracts from other letters, and to draw inferences and make comments, of the trouble of which I would readily have relieved him; if he had simply done me the justice to call my attention to his doubts or my meaning. He might say he had no doubts as to my meaning. If he does say so, I can reply that it would only show a disposition to make me appear as meaning what I never did mean. He says that he "labored for my election"—that he "desired my success"—and he compliments me "course as leader of the canvass." All that may be set his inferences are unfriendly and unjust. *If I understand money as he assumes to understand me, I would join in* [illegible] *comment as matter.*

First—I have not renounced and not abandoned the positions upon the Kansas-Nebraska bill. I should have voted for that bill, for though there were *unnecessary* objections to it, yet they were *not transparent* objections; and I should have voted for it on the very grounds that I will now and do now resist its repeal. It would not have voted for it, I would still resist its repeal under the abuse of issues now existing. Why this taunt then from a professed friend?

Second—My letter to the gentlemen of Lafayette, Mo., sufficiently and distinctly sets forth my meaning, and interprets plainly all my other letters. It shows why I say in one letter, "*the Union of the States is the most precious of the rights of the States*," and in another, for example, "*the right to the Union* is one of the *most precious and potent* of all the rights of the States." That I did not mean, as the *Sentinel* infers and says, to proclaim "*the most federal doctrines of Jackson's unhappy Proclamation*," that I meant *any* thing else rather than *Consolidation*, you know; for you know that for *twenty-two* years I have ever denounced the doctrines of the Proclamation and of Consolidation. No expression of mine is capable of any such interpretation.

Thirdly—I never have "declared" the Union as the *Sentinel* says I have, *per se*, in and of itself—"the most precious of all the rights of the States." And I never meant so to declare. It is precious, only because of *what it preserves* as a *means* of preserving all the rights of the States. It is in itself not an *end*, *except as a means* to preserve the real ends of our government, State and Federal—our liberty, our independence, peace, justice, equality, power as a nation. In the language of Washington, it is "the palladium of our liberties"—each State has a right to it, and it is one of the most precious of State Rights, as a binding sheaf of other rights, the real ends of government, the most precious of State Rights in that true and only sense, I ever expressed it.

Fourthly—When the Union ceases to be the palladium of liberty, independence, peace, justice, equality to the States and their citizens, it will no longer be worth arguments, arts or arms to preserve it. The Constitution *is* the *essence* and *vitality* of the Union and its *citadel* too. The Union is but a *resulting* right from the Constitution.

Fifthly. If the fusionists shall "*organize*" and *act*, now or ever in my time, as WILLIAM H. SEWARD, of New-York has openly proclaimed at a mass meeting of Black Republicans in Albany, on the 12th inst., hailing the Capital of New-York, to summon *agrarianism* from every quarter to put down *property*, defended by law—arraying *class* against *class* of citizens, under our system of government knowing no *classes*—calling to the masses of *millions* to collect themselves in force against 250,000 only owning slaves—falsely clamoring against that "*property*," and calling it a "special privilege"—urging that any "*peculiar*" property, that is property of its own specific kind in the hands of a class privileged to own it, "is wrong in itself—attacking the Senate of the United States as a defence of minority rights, as a body representative of States against consolidated masses, and as a check and balance of power to secure justice and equality—falsifying all history in a statement of the effects of legislation respecting sectional controversies—assailing the judiciary, State and Federal, for firmly deciding questions of the Constitution and the laws under it—arraigning the Constitution and laws themselves, and maligning their fathers and founders—picturing imaginary wrongs and outrages perpetrated, as pretended, upon a *majority* by a *minority*, to rouse popular passions and inflame sectional jealousies—denouncing Virginia, in particular, for defending her institutions by laws securing her ports against slave-stealers—exciting to violence and appealing to the ballot box—pledging the House of Representatives as already ready for the work, and promising the abused Senate to yield soon to *one* or *two* years' "constant decisive effort"—scoffing at Slaveholding resistance, and securely claiming *submission* in advance—deriding our power to live without a Union—boasting that we would not "*remain and wrangle*" "*an hour*" if we could help ourselves—relying on our *own interests* which they are trying to destroy, in order to keep us bound and united to wrong and outrage—openly proclaiming *that they have friends in the* SOUTH *as well as the North, East and West*—that *Slavery*, its influence and organization, IS STRONGER TO-DAY on the *bay of San Francisco, surrounded by freemen*, THAN IT IS ON CHESAPEAKE BAY, *surrounded by Slaves*"—that they are cognizant of where their friends are to be found in strength, *South* as well as *North*—repudiating all old parties and forming a *new one* like the "*army Cromwell led*"—a party of all classes to invade the Constitution and to break the links of the Union as it was formed, and to set up a *Higher Law of Black Republicanism!* I say, if this "*fusion and confusion*" shall succeed and reign, or organize and act so as to invade the *more or less* precious rights of the States, to infract the sacred Constitution of the United States, or to dissolve our *inestimable* State right to the union of these States, I will give the *Sentinel* and all those with whom he has affinity, an opportunity to make comparisons of his affections for State rights with mine. I will put his conclusions to the test, and he had better "keep his powder dry" for the enemies of the Democracy, of State Rights, the Constitution and the Union, than to be squibbing at their friends.

Lastly, I regret to be compelled to notice what seems to be an insidious attempt to impair my usefulness, just at this time of difficulty and danger. The *Sentinel* speaks of "the indication in various sections of a desire to nominate him (me) for the Presidency," and says "Mr. WISE's latter letters have been written with a knowledge of that fact." If this is meant to say that I wrote warmly for the Union, in order to make a *National* claim to a *nomination* is an *erroneous imputation*, to say the least of it. The idea of the Presidency has not been allowed to enter my head. That iron has not pierced my heart. I know how it impairs a public man's usefulness to make such an imputation upon his aspirations. *Did the Sentinel so intend?* It looks very much like as if its fears were father to its thoughts. I can say on that subject, that I mean to keep the even tenor of my way, without fear, favor or affection. If the Democracy would be guided by me, I can find one hundred men whom I prefer for the Presidency to myself. I can find *two*, at least, in Virginia. *One* you know of very well. But, if the Democracy can again succeed, and cannot again unite upon a better man than I am, and they *will* unite upon me, I can only say that I will *à la mode* JACKSON—fervently and effectually rule Black Republicanism; *I will rule them!* But the idea of ruling or not ruling them shall not turn me a hair's-breadth from my own convictions as to what my duty as a patriot requires. I will write, speak, act as I think right, and leave the consequences to God and "the country," without thinking of the Presidency.

Now, as to a small matter. They say my fine sentiment is a plagiarism from Gen. BAYLY. If he ever said that the Union of the States is the right of the States—that, or any other form of expressing that idea, I never knew it? When?—where did he say it? I care not when or where, *I never stole anything from Gen. Bayly.*

I am, truly, your friend, HENRY A. WISE.
GEO. BOOKER, Esq., Hampton, Va.

LONGEVITY.—Mrs. DOLLY BROWN, of Newburyport, who has seen eighty-seven Summers, (and apparently many less Winters,) appeared at the Lowell Bank for her dividend. She could read her name and trace her shares upon the books of the Bank without glasses, and signed her name with a fair and but slightly tremulous hand. The Cashier expressed his cordial satisfaction at her visit, and informed her that she was now the oldest stockholder.—*Lowell Courier.*

☞ The Niles *Enquirer* records the good luck of a citizen of that village, who, while bathing in the river, discovered, after an industrious "scrub" of his person of about five minutes, a pair of drawers which he had lost two years before.

Correspondence from Kansas.

Nuther from Gov. Reeder—Reply of Gen. Whitfield.

To Hon. J. W. Whitfield:

SIR: Please take notice that I shall contest your right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which my election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at the following times and places, before some Judge, Justice or competent person, at which times and places you may attend, if you think proper, to cross-examine:

On the 5th, 6th and 7th of November next at the house of E. C. K. GARVEY, in the town of Topeka.

On the 8th of November next, at the American Hotel, in the town of Kansas, State of Missouri.

On the 9th, 10th and 13th of November next, at the office of S. N. SIMPSON, in the town of Lawrence.

On the 18th and 14th of November next, at the house of HENRY HOLLENBERG, on the Vermilion Branch of Blue River.

On the 15th of November next, at the house of W. W. MOORE, in Mooresburg.

On the 16th and 17th of November next, at the Old Hospital building at Fort Scott.

On the 19th and 20th of November next, at the house of JAMES HUGHES, in the town of Osawattomie.

On the 22d of November next, at the house of LOTAN SMITH, in Council City.

On the 23d, 24th and 26th of November next, at the office of WM. PHILIPS, in Leavenworth City.

All which said places, except the town of Kansas, are in the Territory of Kansas, and the time of commencing at each place will be 10 o'clock A. M.; and if it is found impracticable to take said depositions at the houses named, they will be adjourned, with notice at the time, to a more convenient place.

Any other notices which you may receive for the same purposes signed by G. P. LOWRY, Esq., R. CRATER, Esq., M. J. PARROTT, Esq., or G. W. BROWN, Esq., on my behalf, will be authorised by me.

A. H. REEDER.

KANSAS TERRITORY, Oct. 16, 1855.

TO A. H. REEDER, Esq.: SIR: I am in receipt of a paper bearing your signature, dated 16th instant, in which I am requested to take notice that you will contest my right to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, as Congressional Delegate of the Territory of Kansas, and that the depositions of witnesses to prove the invalidity of the law under which my election took place, and the illegality of votes cast for me on the first day of October, instant, will be taken at certain times and places and before certain legal functionaries in the said paper particularly specified. I am also invited to be present at these times and places to cross-examine the witnesses; and am further notified that other notices which I may receive for the same purposes signed by G. P. LOWRY, Esq., R. CRATER, Esq., M. J. PARROTT, Esq., or G. W. BROWN, Esq., on your behalf will be acknowledged by you.

The first remark that I shall make in reference to this most singular notification is, that inasmuch as you have left the Territory, and have designated no place at which you can be addressed; and inasmuch as the subject matter is of public, rather than of private concernment, I deem it proper to reply through the medium of the public press.

I observe that while you declare an intention of contesting my right to a seat in the Congress of the United States, you specify no ground upon which to entitle yourself to enter into such a controversy. By the plainest principles of common sense and common law, the man who seeks to drag another before the tribunals of the country, is bound to show that he has a right to be asserted, or a wrong to be redressed. In the absence of such showing, he has no right to put any man upon the defensive, nor to invoke the instrumentality of the law. You have not alleged that any rights of yours have been infringed by my election, and consequently, by your own showing, you are precluded from making yourself a party to such a contest as that in which you seek to engage.

The idea of running all over the Territory for the purpose of collecting testimony to prove "the invalidity of the law" under which I was elected, is absurd, and betrays a shameful ignorance of the institutions under which we live. In this country, the validity or invalidity of laws is determined by Courts of competent jurisdiction, created for the purpose and not by the oaths of witnesses, however numerous, intelligent or truthful. The same remarks are applicable to the project of proving, by oral testimony, the illegality of votes cast for me on the 1st day of October instant. The legality or illegality of a vote is matter of legal deduction, to be drawn from the facts of the particular case, and not itself a fact susceptible of being established by any kind of testimony. For these and other reasons which might be assigned, you will readily perceive that I refuse to recognize you as having any rights in the premises, and decline giving attention to the subject matter of your notification.

If an inconsistency, coming from such a quarter were worthy of remark, I would advert to your proposition to take depositions "before some Judge, Justice, or other competent person," merely observing that in this Territory such officers are the creatures of that law whose validity you deny.

But though you have forbone to assign any valid reason for impugning my election, I am not therefore ignorant of the hopes and purposes by which you and your confederates are actuated. When you came into this territory, instead of devoting your energies, in good faith, to the discharge of your official duties, and to preparing the way for the introduction of laws adapted to the condition of society, your whole time was occupied in fraudulent devices for enriching yourself, and for so shaping the internal legislation of the country as to secure a preponderance to your own Abolitionist and Free-Soil Party. Some of your peculations were so grossly immoral and illegal, that it became my duty to denounce them in the proper quarter, and for them you were eventually removed from office. For this denunciation you became my bitter personal enemy, and this is one cause of your impotent effort to have my election annulled.

When, after many months of needless anarchy and confusion in the Territory, you at length yielded to the importunities of the people for the election of a Legislative Assembly, and issued your proclamation for that purpose, you thought that you had taken measures for having an overwhelming majority of your political allies on the ground. But in this you were destined to disappointment, and of the thirty-nine members composing the two Houses of the Legislature, thirty-eight were your political opponents. This body you convened at the remote town site (for town it is not) of Pawnee, in order that, by making it the temporary seat of Government, and by the expenditure of public money there, you might be further enriched as one of the owners of that locality. The place being destitute of houses of all kinds, even of rooms in which to deliberate, and of all the necessaries—to say nothing of the comforts of life—the Assembly, at an early day, adjourned to a place where the wants of its members could be better supplied. This removal, so imperatively called for by the circumstances, and so fully authorized by numerous precedents, you have chosen to make the pretext upon which to invalidate the whole code of laws enacted by that body—so that if your counsels should prevail, the people of the Territory would be as much without the protection of law today as they were a year ago, when first you came amongst them.

Being thus foiled in all your undertakings, disappointed in some of your most hopeful prospects of gain—defeated in your hopes of having a Legislature subservient to your views, and the sword of Justice, long suspended over you, having at length fallen, you moodily retired for the concoction of new mischief. You are first seen in conclave with the most rabid Abolitionists of the Territory, putting forth doctrines subversive of all law and good government, denouncing the acts of the Legislative Assembly, though that body was elected in pursuance of your own proclamation, and the members bore your certificate of election, as void and of no binding force, and pledging yourselves to a united resistance. As a part of the disorganising schemes adopted, and, doubtless, suggested by you, a mock election was determined to be held on the 9th instant, for a delegate to Congress, notwithstanding that the first of the month was the day legally prescribed for that purpose. At such a pretended election, held not only without color of law, but in open violation of law, you came forward as a candidate, and I suppose some weak-minded and evil-disposed persons may have voted for you. How many I am not concerned to know, for no numbers could impart validity to a proceeding so lawless and disorganizing. And it is with a list of votes thus obtained, taken and certified to by judges bound by no oaths, and recognizing no law for their government, votes given by persons of no defined qualifications, and restrained by none of the penalties which attach to illegal and fraudulent voting, that you will apply to the House of Representatives to vacate my seat, in order to make room for you. For carrying out so monstrous a purpose, you calculate largely upon the political complexion of that body, (a portion of which is known to be infected with the most loathsome heresies of the times.)

I confidently predict that you are again reckoning without your host, and believe that the House of Representatives will regard the mere supposition that it could lend itself to so revolutionary and high-handed a proceeding, as a libel upon its character, promptly to be resented. You may succeed in engendering ill feeling in the Halls of Congress, and in gaining for yourself a scat of notoriety which, however, unenviable, you seem to prefer to the obscur

AGRICULTURAL.

Cotton Speculation.—Exports.—Breadstuffs.—Provisions.—The Week.—Flour, Grain and Provisions Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

Those, who have studied only the character of the foreign news furnished by three separate arrivals—the *Baltic* on Saturday, the *Arago* on Tuesday, and the *Niagara* at Halifax yesterday, would be led to look for a considerable advance here in the price of breadstuffs, since these steamers brought intelligence of a rise in the price of Flour in England, besides the further information of a much more serious deficiency in the Wheat crop of France than has before been reported. Some foreign journals estimate this deficiency at 28,000,000 bushels, instead of 3,000,000 as first stated.

But in the face of these reports, the lower and medium grades of flour actually closed yesterday at 12¼c.@25¾c. ₱ bbl. lower than at the time of our last weekly summary. There has been considerable fluctuation during the week; the above brands standing at one time at 13¾c.@26c. ₱ bbl. higher than now quoted.

There are two causes for this decline. First, a considerable degree of speculation had already taken place before these arrivals, in anticipation of the foreign advance expected, which left little room for a further rise.

But the second cause, disconnected with the actual ratio of supply and demand, has been more strongly operative. We refer to the difficulty experienced by exporters in negotiating bills of exchange. The foreign exchanges being for the moment in our favor, it becomes necessary to sell bills below the specie rate, to meet these purchases of breadstuffs, or to import gold which may have to be resorted to, if the rates of exchange go much lower.

Owing to these causes, the sales of both flour and wheat have been less than during the previous week. The transpiring sales sum up for the week ending last evening, 100,450 barrels of flour and 297,000 bushels of wheat, against 148,600 barrels of flour and 451,000 bushels of wheat for the week preceding—a falling off equivalent to about 400,000 bushels of wheat. [These reports include all the sales that can be gathered by the utmost diligence of our reporters, and are believed to embrace nearly all sold in the City.]

Notwithstanding this decrease in demand, the arrivals continue with increased activity, every exertion being made to get as much flour and grain to the seaboard as possible during the brief remaining period of canal navigation, lest the receipts from the interior are now fully equal to the requirements for export and home demand.

Wheat is essentially unchanged from our last week's quotations. Red varieties being lower in price, are most salable, as they come nearer to the shippers' limits.

A new feature in the wheat market is the fact that the white Michigan is now looked upon as quite equal to the best Genesee.

The sales of Corn amount to 294,000 bushels, against 228,000 bushels for the preceding week—a variation of but a single thousand bushels. There was an advance of 2c. ₱ bushel, which has not been sustained, and our closing quotations are scarcely varied from those of last week. The foreign and home demand are about equal.

Rye advanced to $1 27@$1 28 on Monday, but closed yesterday at $1 25, being about 8c. ₱ bushel above last week. There has been little doing in Barley.

Oats are without material change. State Oats are plenty, with a scarcity of Western.

Pork and Lard have advanced somewhat. Butter is also improved.

Cotton has gone down about ¼c. during the week.

Sugar was dull till yesterday, when a firmer feeling existed, with heavier sales.

Our various market reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Plowing With the "Elements."

A proper understanding of the proximate as well as the ultimate results aimed at in the various mechanical operations upon the soil, would undoubtedly lead to a better performance of these operations. Of the millions who follow the plow in its unending furrow, from their boyhood's days, when they can scarcely reach up to the handles and steady the share with their youthful but muscular arms, until they lie down beneath the clods they have so often turned, how few comparatively know more of the *rationale* of plowing than the brute semi-reasoners that drag the implement along. The latter know from experience that by meekly submitting to the yoke they avoid the goad of the whip; the former, with little more exercise of their reasoning faculties know by *experience*, also, that they can avoid the goad of starvation only by breaking up the soil with some such implement—called a plow—as their fathers used. The admission of air loaded with food for the coming crop, the disintegration of the earthy particles and the unlocking of the hidden elements, the preparation of a suitable bed or nest for the tender rootlets, the proper admixture of the upper vegetable mold with the mineral stones underneath, the superior value of a root-shelter deep down below the reach of the scorching rays of the sun, the destruction of poisonous compounds existing in the native soil by the admission of air, the beneficial effect of disintegrating frosts upon ground deeply plowed in Autumn—these and many other similar questions of great practical importance, in themselves deeply interesting, are not those which usually occupy the thoughts of the mass of agricultural laborers. These various topics, connected with the single operation of plowing, are each worthy of a chapter longer than the limits of a newspaper article. We will now refer briefly to a single one of them as being appropriate to the season, viz.:

FALL PLOWING FOR SPRING CROPS.

The general experience of farmers has proved that there is a decided advantage resulting from breaking up the soil deeply in Autumn for most of the Spring crops, and this process, developed by and founded upon experience, is sustained by intelligent theory.

There are few soils worth cultivating at all which do not contain more or less of materials that can be rendered available for plants by the *combined* action of air and frost. All our soils were originally derived from rocks which have been broken up and worn down by floods, by the alternate expansion and contraction of heat and cold, and by the chemical action of the air or the gases mingled with it. Upon the surface, a long continuance of these agencies has reduced a portion of the soil to a finely divided state, while below the reach of frost the particles remain in the coarse or fine state in which they were originally deposited by the floods which once swept over the surface, and deposited them in their present position. The action of frost usually extends but a few inches below the surface, and it is an object for the cultivator to so break up and arrange the surface as to extend their action as deeply as possible.

We know a gardener, residing near a country town, who devotes his whole time and labor to a single acre of ground, and he raises for the market from this limited space fully enough to sustain a large family in comfortable circumstances, besides "laying by" a little every year. His invariable practice is to throw the whole plot into high, narrow ridges every Autumn, and let it lie thus until Spring. These ridges are from three to four feet high when first thrown up, and are as narrow as they can well be made. The appearance of a section of the surface after the completion of the ridging is somewhat like the following:

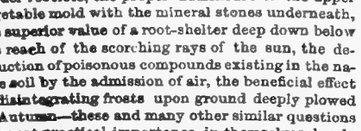

During Winter the sides crumble down so as to partly fill up the intervening hollows; but the ridges are still elevated two feet or more at the close of Winter.

We can readily perceive the effect of such an arrangement. Owing to the narrowness of the ridges the frost penetrates to the centre of each, while in the bottom of the furrows it goes down as deeply as it would have done from the undisturbed surface, and by this means the whole soil undergoes the freezing process to a depth of nearly three feet. It is thus mellowed and fitted for the reception of the roots of future crops. The air is admitted to that depth, and oxydizes or destroys the poisonous compounds that abound in all soils not subjected to its action.

The air also circulates freely through the ridges, and deposits its rich stores of ammonia and other nutritious gases. The supplies of organic plant-food from this source saves one-fourth to one-third of the manure that would otherwise be required.

The ground is much sooner freed from water in the spring, and more quickly warmed by the vernal sun, so that spring planting and sowing can be commenced several days earlier than on flat land, as is abundantly proved by the fact that the cultivator of the above garden is always first in the market with potatoes, tomatoes, peas and other vegetables.

The surface is readily leveled in Spring by running a double furrow through the centre of the ridges and afterwards going over them with a harrow.

In the instance above given, the ridging is commenced with a plow and completed with a spade. But the process is applicable in a limited degree over large fields, with the use of the plow only. A double mould-board plow—one turning a furrow both ways—is a convenient implement for the operation. With a strong team such a plow can be run deeply through the ground at intervals of two or two and a half feet, which will leave a succession of deep furrows and narrow ridges. On heavy, clayey soils it would be desirable to run the same, or a smaller plow, a second time through each furrow. When this is done, a wide yoke or long double-tree is required, that the oxen or horses may walk in the two furrows on either side of the one in which the plow runs.

But even such a plan may be dispensed with; the common plow will answer. With this the land may be thrown into narrow ridges by turning one furrow upon the unbroken soil, and lapping another upon the top of this from the other side. The third furrow will of course form the first of the second ridge. In this method it is necessary to have a narrow strip in the middle of the furrow, as a guide to the "land side" of the plow.

All the advantages alluded to in the description of the garden plot, are afforded to the Spring crops, including the better pulverization of the soil, the earlier Spring working, the addition of ammonia from the atmosphere, &c.

A soil thus exposed is better pulverized than if three times plowed, and in this sense we may appropriately term this Winter exposure of the soil to cold and heat, "plowing with the elements."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 7, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the **WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET.** and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Fourth-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLAIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales' day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The report from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

The supply of Cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,240 against 5,604 the preceding week, being a decrease of 1,364 at the regular yards.

The prices average to-day, as compared with last week, are essentially the same.

AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET WE QUOTE:

First quality, 9¾c.@10c.; extras, 10¼c.@11c.
Medium quality, 8¾c.@9¼c.
Poor quality, 7¾c.@8c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 6½c.@7c.
General selling prices, 8¼c.@9¼c.
Average of sales about 8¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-Fourth-street.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	2,256	At Chamberlain's.....	874
At Browning's.....	598	At O'Brien's.....	512
Total for the week ending to-day.....			4,240
Total receipts last week at the foury ards.			5,604
Decrease at the above yards.....			1,364
Sales reported at Bergen.....			545
Left over from last week.....			250
Total reported for the week.....			5,035

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	684	From New-Jersey.....	22
From Illinois.....	97	From New-York.....	730
From Kentucky.....	338	From Indiana.....	207
From Michigan.....	00	From Pennsylvania..	80
From Texas.....	00		
By Erie Railroad.....	756	By Harlem Railroad..	335
By Hudson River R. R.	715	On Foot.....	142
By Huds'n River Boats.	338		

Of the 2,256 at Forty-fourth-street, 45 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,211 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1. (45 weeks).....	88,646
Average weekly receipts this year.....	1,970
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day.....	2,256
Receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,685
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854.....	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

A large majority of both sellers and buyers placed prices to-day just on a par with last week, while a small number estimated them ¼c. to ½c. ₱ lb. lower. Had the market taken its usual course—that is, a dwindling down of prices towards evening—we should quote the average a shade lower, but to-day the market improved, and at least some of the better sales were made after 2 or 3 o'clock P. M.

The truth is, the price of Beef depends essentially on the number in market, and when—as to-day—sellers find out at dinner-time that there is a smaller supply than had been expected, they advance instead of receding in their demands, and the butchers usually come to terms before night, as the extent of their purchases depends more upon the wants of their customers than upon the wholesale cost of Beef.

There is a scarcity of tip-top cattle. We have a number of butchers who will have the very best Beeves that can be got at any price, and such found an insufficient supply both to-day and last week. This class of cattle sold quite as high to-day as on last market day; as will be seen, we quote extras at 11c. We saw some sales which were full 11c., but it must be understood that these were extras. Few *such* Beeves are seen in the county generally. Some owners of cattle, failing to have their cattle appreciated by drovers at home, as first class, themselves come into market with their stock, and are not a little disappointed to find their animals as only second or third rate when compared with many brought in. There are not a dozen counties in New-York or New-Jersey where such droves of cattle have ever been *seen*, as Ohio and Kentucky weekly send here.

The majority of the Cattle offered to-day were below medium. One-fourth of them were not at all fit for this market, and would never be sold if a sufficient supply of better Beeves were on hand.

The day was cloudy but no rain fell, and a better day for cattle-trading could scarcely be expected or desired.

Complaints of Railroad treatment are still quite frequent—some of which are just. Some of the managers of Railroads are not as yet sufficiently alive to the importance of the Cattle trade, and to the necessity of extra care and dispatch in the transportation of animals. The Drovers say, "Let the Roads charge what they choose, if they will only get our stock through in good time and in good order." We mingle freely with a multitude of Drovers from the West, and hear their recommendations and complaints, but we scarcely ever hand any complaint of the price—poor accommodations and tardiness of trains are the chief things spoken against.

A number of those accompanying cattle have requested us to suggest to the conductors of cattle trains that it is very desirable to have the cars start slowly after stopping a while at a depot. A part of the animals lie down at these stations, and a sudden start throws the standing cattle down upon the others, and when thus hurled pell-mell together, they are greatly bruised and injured.

One drover complains of want of faith on the Northern Railroad route, says he contracted for good cars, but was shoved into small box cars, and contrary to promise was charged full price. The only remedy we can suggest is to choose another route. We should do so after such treatment as he speaks of.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the

SPECIAL NOTES OF PARTICULAR DROVES.

We give below the names of the principal owners and sellers, with the State where the cattle were last fed. Several of those put down as owners are drovers or "cattle brokers," who have purchased them from the feeder, or after their arrival at or near our City. Cattle brokers usually sell on commission, at so much per head; but they often by out a drove, and sell them on their own account. So also the feeders or drovers

No.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	80..	Kentucky.	Jas. T. Warg.....	G. G. Tood.
2..	90..	Ohio.....	J. W. Counsel.....	S. Ullery.
3..	80..	Ohio.....	Joseph Bryant.....	Beach & Smith.
4..	80..	Penn.....	Andrew Smith.....	Daniel Barnes.
5..	97..	Illinois..	Calf & Jacoby.....	Barney Bartram.
6..	53..	Ohio.....	Jno. N. Mouser.....	Culver, Hurd & Co.
7..	69..	Ohio.....	Christopher & Co..	Geo. A. Totley.
8..	75..	N. York..	John Thomas.....	Owger.
9..	57..	N. York..	Several Owners....	Cary & J. Ayrault.
10..	47..	N. York..	Several Owners....	Owners.
11..	83..	Indiana..	Joseph Orr.....	Mead & Holcomb.
12..	51..	Ohio.....	H. M. Black.....	Geo. W. Martin.
13..	94..	Indiana..	I. B. Copeland.....	Alley & Bowen.
14..	85..	N. York..	Henry Hurd.....	Owner.
15..	88..	Ohio.....	Miller, Haring & Co.	Owners.
16..	112..	Indiana..	J. W. Collum & Co.	Thos. White.
17..	62..	Kentucky.	Cunning'm & Goff.	S. Rennick.
18..	78..	Kentucky.	Moreland & Scott..	Jno. Merritt.
19..	67..	Kentucky.	M. H. Parker.....	T. Wheeler.
20..	61..	———	Joyce.....	Geo. Ayrault.
22..	84..	Ohio.....	N. Holcomb.....	Mead & Holcomb.
23..	60..	N. York..	J. C. Hoag.....	Owner.
24..	45..	N. York..	Thomas Drew....	Owner.
25..	30..	N. York..	W. W. Hoag.....	Owner.
27..	31..	Illinois..	Sam'l P. Tucker...	S. Sherman.
5*.	81..	Indiana..	——— Robinson....	W. H. Gurney.
6*.	89..	Ohio.....	J. Christop'r & Co.	J. H. Williams.
9*.	51..	Ohio.....	Jno. H. Mouser....	Culver, Hurd & Co.
10*.	63..	Ohio.....	W. Gwynne.....	Culver, Hurd & Co.

*Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1.—Full medium quality; from Fayette County; somewhat banged during journey here. Average weight, 675 lbs.; the first sales of one-fourth to one-third were made at 8¾c.@9¼c.

No. 2.—Fed by DAVID MCSHENGER, in Ross County. General quality good, with quite a number of superior beeves. Weight, 600 to 900 lbs.; average of lot, 725 lbs. The first half sold at 9c.@10¼c.

No. 3.—Fed in Marion County, by BENJ. PETTIT. Good quality, in good flesh; 600 to 800 lbs.; average, 675 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 4—Gathered in Chester County, of medium quality for that section; 600 to 800 lbs., and selling at 9c.@10c. They were driven here, 125 miles, at an expense of about $1 50 ₱ head. The tolls for bridges and gates amounted to near $25, or about 30 cents ₱ head.

No. 5—Fed in Piatt County by present owners. These cattle were badly banged on the way. In crossing the lake from Toledo a week ago last Saturday, on the Steamer *Minnesota*, they were overtaken by the severe gale and driven into Cleveland. In swinging round, the stern of the boat was crushed and the cattle injured. The drove were detained from last market, and altogether have had pretty hard usage. HALSTED, CHAMBERLIN & Co. took 50 of them for packing, at $60 each, estimated at about 9c. The drove was at first driven 160 miles to Laporte Station on Michigan Central Railroad.

No. 6—Fed in Ross County by A. HAGLER & SONS; of fair quality, in pretty good flesh. Average weight at home 1,421 lbs. Selling at 9c.@10c. One pair sold as high as 10¾c. by sellers' estimate, and 11c. by buyers.

No. 7.—This with No. 6* constituted one drove of 188, which were fed by BROOKS & YATES, of Fayette County. We seldom see better animals than these, taking the whole drove together. The average weight equaled 900 lbs., several of them running as high as 1,200 lbs. We counted some 40 of them standing together that would equal fully 1,000 lbs. each. It is a luxury to "handle" such animals, the bones are not easily found, buried, as they are, beneath the deep layers of flesh. They were full graded Durhams and demonstrate the superiority of this blood for beef cattle. ANDERSON, DEVOE & DONOVAN went in for a taste of these at prices ranging from $97 50 to $112 50 ₱ head.

No. 8.—A yard full of —— well the "smallest animals of their size" we ever saw. Average of whole lot perhaps, 325 lbs. They were sold for ——, were all driven out of the yard, some said sold, and others said they were driven to the country unsold. We guess the "others" have it.

No. 9.—A mixed lot from Erie, Genesee and Steuben Counties. The Geneseo cattle rather shamed the others. The drove were selling at 7¾c.@9c., according to quality.

No. 11.—From Laporte County; inferior quality—too poor for this market. They cost $33 at home, and $10 to $12 expense. When sold they will stand the owner in $48 to $46 ₱ head, or 8¾c. ₱ lb., (as they average about 525 lbs. each,) which is more than they are likely to bring in these times. HOLCOMB sold from the yard 41 other animals at $42 each, estimated by seller at 7¾c.

No. 12.—Gathered in Champion County; mixed quality; 400 to 700 lbs., averaging 575 lbs.; selling at 7¾c @ 9¾c., according to quality; average, say 8c.

No. 13.—Ordinary cattle gathered in Laporte County; small, averaging 525 lbs., but varying from 450 to 900 lbs.; selling at 7c.@9c. Two-thirds were sold before dinner, (1 P. M.)

No. 14—Good beeves from Westchester County, selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 15—Seller furnished no information of sales; does not wish to encourage reports, for the farmers put these reports in the face of buyers, and hold their cattle so high that "drovers can make nothing on cattle now-a-days; the farmers make all the money." The same argument would hold good against all newspaper information in regard to farm produce. But be this as it may, we shall continue to give *all* our readers correct information in regard to transactions in meats, breadstuffs, &c. If any drover thinks it worth while to attempt to drive from the market those who are making diligent efforts to furnish correct intelligence on these matters, he will not be likely to make much by the operation.

No. 16—Fed by owners in Fayette County. Fair quality, in pretty good flesh; 550 to 900 lbs., average 700 lbs.; the first two-thirds were sold at 8¾c.@10c.

It is an interesting coincidence, that three counties having the same name (Fayette) in Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana, each send to this market large supplies of good cattle.

No. 17—Fed by owners in Clarke County; good quality, in excellent flesh; 700 to 1,100 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 8¾c.@10c. This drove were put on cars at Paris, 12 miles from home, and cost $15 ₱ head to New York.

No. 18—Gathered in Bourbon County; very good quality, pretty even at 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.

No. 22—Gathered in Madison County; fair quality; 600 to 825 lbs., average 675 lbs., selling at 9¾c. @10c.

No. 27—A lot of very large cattle in medium flesh. SHERMAN sold from same yard 13 Dutchess County, N. Y., cattle of very fair quality, at 9¾c.

No. 5*—Common quality; even at 600 lbs; nearly all sold at about 8c.

No. 6*—(Part in 7*)—Superior quality. See No. 7 above.

No. 9*—Part of drove in No. 6, and same remarks apply to this as to that.

No. 10*—Fed by owner in Pickaway County. Fair quality; 550 to 1,000 lbs., average 650 lbs.; three-fourths of drove were sold out at time of our visit, at 9c.@10c.

We commence an examination of the cattle sales at 7½ o'clock, A. M., and continue them till a late hour, but cannot in that time examine all the droves, and hence have omitted several numbers above, besides the new yards.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $45 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	27	At Chamberlin's.....	74
At Browning's.....	47	At O'Brien's.....	84
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			232
Last week.....			212
Increase.....			20

BROWNING reports sales of Cows with Calves at $80@$70.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; Extras, $50@$60. No change from last week.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30, and $50@$55.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	209	At Chamberlin's.....	198
At Browning's.....	60	At O'Brien's.....	70
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			536
Last week.....			488
Increase.....			48

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 8c.@9¼c., and very good at 7¾c. A scarcity in supply. Very little of a small stock by Harlem Railroad this week.

BROWNING reports Veals at 8c.@9¼c., extras 9¾c.; very good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 8¾c.@9¼c., extras 9¾c.; supply increased.

O'BRIEN reports Veals at 8¼c.@9¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts at the past week:

At Allerton's.....	1,140	At Chamberlin's.....	8,467
At Browning's.....	4,620		
Total this week.....			14,227
Total last week.....			12,340
Decrease this week.....			3,859

Owing to the large surplus here last week supplies from all parts of the country were stopped by telegraph. A loss was thus prevented to the owners—a direct benefit to farmers resulting from the use of the telegraph.

There will doubtless be a good demand for Sheep and Lambs during this week, and at good prices.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs are reported dull. Lowest price, $1 50; highest, $5 50. General selling price for Sheep, $3@$4; and for Lambs, $3@$4 for extra Lambs. Demand quite limited and supply much below demand.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs unequal to demand.

At CHAMBERLIN'S, H. O. KEMP, Clerk, reports

SALES DURING THE WEEK, ENDED NOV. 7, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by McGRAW & SMITH, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
100.....	$487 00	140.....	$421 25
109.....	364 75	95.....	312 10
87.....	124 25	165.....	226 25
40.....	147 50	18.....	54 00
60.....	108 00	190.....	352 25
97.....	312 12	84.....	112 00
75.....	220 25	95.....	310 00
100.....	271 87	117.....	358 00

Also, 50 Beeves at 7c.@10c.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
77.....	$218 00	207.....	$593 00
65.....	220 50	186.....	686 46
264.....	802 50	99.....	394 45
178.....	566 00	2.....	15 00
55.....	169 75	2 lambs.....	8 00
153.....	488 50	10.....	65 00
92.....	296 50		

Market has taken a very sudden change for the better. Sheep are now bringing good prices.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 71 Horses, with sales for the week of 75. Sixty-six horses belonging to the Third-avenue Stage Company ("3 cent line,") were sold at auction at these stables, by DEWEY, mortgagee, at prices ranging from $15 to $120.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 73 on hand, and sales during the week 30. Market tolerably fair.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 93 on hand; sales and exchange during the week 18. Market somewhat dull.

BROWN & SMITH, No, 120 Twenty-fourth-street, no report.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 941; by Hudson River Railroad, 355; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 23; total, 1,319.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¼c.@7c., gross weight.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 7, 1855.

We have observed no really new features in the Dry Goods business the past week. Purchasers, representing both the City and country trade, have operated with great caution and reserve;—and what little they have bought, has been either of a very desirable nature at full rates; or stock, which they procured at some considerable abatements in prices from the highest point reached by these this season,—abatements to which holders the more readily assented, as most of them have grown quite anxious to close out their surplus supplies, as well as they can, rather than have to commence the Spring traffic with old stocks on hand. The preparations being made for this are, in the main, on a very moderate scale,—parties being reluctant to extend their obligations, in view of the existing or dreaded derangement in commercial circles both at home and abroad. Should this course be persisted in, it cannot but lead to stability and success.

Brown and bleached sheetings and shirtings are rather quiet and languid. Cotton Flannels are more freely offered, and are less sought after at heavy prices. Denims, Drills and Duck are moderately active and unchanged in value. A quiet and languid feeling is discernible in the market for Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins. Osnaburgs are as previously reported. Printing Cloths are becoming more plenty, but are not cheaper, though being but sparingly inquired for. Prints are dull and heavy, with a large stock offering. Stripes and Ticks attract a little more attention, yet are infirm.

Woolens are generally very quiet, and depressed in price. Desirable styles of Blankets are salable and steady, being in limited stock. Cassimeres, Cloths and Doeskins are still inactive and languid. Flannels are retailing only, at about previous rates. Jeans are partially neglected, and are somewhat nominal in value. Linseys are plenty and heavy. Mouslin de Laines appear in very moderate demand at rather irregular figures. Satinets are inactive and depressed. Shawls find but tardy purchasers at the rates claimed by most factors. Tweeds are quiet and on the decline.

Foreign productions are not in very brisk request, and as many holders are eager to dispose of their supplies, there is considerable pressure on the market, which renders prices very heavy and irregular. The private sales are quite limited, and what business is being done through the auction rooms, results unfavorably for importers, these being unable, in many instances, to procure the prime cost of the goods, thus changing hands, while generally, such transactions yield no profit. The recent imports have been on a pretty large scale, and it is anticipated there will be no material falling off in this regard for some time to come. Such circumstances help to augment the heaviness and languor in the traffic, and until some radical change occurs, either or both in the line of supply or demand, we can look for no real or permanent improvement.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 7—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in moderate supply, and demand at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, and $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is quiet and nominal.

BEESWAX—There were 2,500 lbs. Am. yellow disposed of at about previous rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The supply is much reduced, but the demand is limited, and prices are without any material change.

BRICKS—Are in rather better request and are firm, though being pretty freely offered.

CANDLES—Continue quite brisk and buoyant, with decreasing stock.

COAL—The market exhibits no really new feature.

COFFEE—Is quiet and languid. Parties disagree about prices. The sales of the day have been confined to 180 pks. Java, in lots at 14c.@14½c.; 100 bags Laguayra at 11¾c.@11¾c.; 140 Rio at 10¾c.@11c.; and 80 Maracaibo at 10¾c.₱ lb.

COPPER—Is essentially unaltered.

COTTON—The market is still devoid of animation and steadiness. Buyers are reluctant to operate unless at reduced prices, while factors are striving to maintain old figures—hence the inactivity and irregularity discernible in the business. Large lots of Middling Uplands could hardly be sold for more than 8¾c.@8¾c.₱ lb., or of other descriptions for anything better than proportionate rates—while sellers generally ask ¼c.@¾c. ₱ lb. over these quotations.

FEATEHRS—Are scarce and quiet, but quoted firm.

FISH—Dry Cod command $3 75@$4 12½ ₱ cwt. The supply is firm. There is less doing in Mackerel, which are otherwise without variation. Pickled Salmon and Pickled Herring rule about the same. Smoked Herring attract more attention at 80c.@88c. scaled, and 28c.@27c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue to favor purchasers; the receipts being in excess of the requirements of buyers, while receivers seem eager to realize, dreading further depression in prices. The regular home and speculative inquiry is very moderate, while that for shipment, checked by the difficulty experienced in negotiating bills of Exchange, is decidedly less active. There is more heaviness in the low and medium qualities, than in other kinds. The sales since our last embrace about 16,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$8 87½	@	$8 93¾
Straight State.....	8 93¾	@	9 00
Favorite and Extra State.....	9 00	@	9 12½
Mixed Western.....	8 87½	@	9 00
Common to fixed Indiana and Mich..	9 00	@	9 06¼
Fancy Michigan.....	9 06¼	@	9 12½
Common to Good Ohio.....	9 00	@	9 06¼
Fancy Ohio.....	9 06¼	@	9 12½
Extra Ohio.....	9 12½	@	9 18¾
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 00	@	9 06¼
Fancy Genesee.....	9 06¼	@	9 12½
Extra Genesee.....	9 12½	@	9 25

Canadian remains inactive and languid,—sales having been made at only 1bl. bbls. superfine to best extra at $8 25@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is pretty freely offered, and is tending downwards. The day's movements do not exceed 2,100 bbls. mixed to extra at $8 87½@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, and is steady in price, at $2 87½@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $6@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in at $4 68¾ for Jersey and $4 87½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The general demand is not active, but prices are essentially unchanged. The supply is rather limited.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts even less attention, both from shippers and home dealers, and, with free receipts, prices are depressed and unsettled. White is the heaviest kind. Red displays the utmost relative firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 47,000 bushels, including Canadian white, at $2 25; Western do., (some hat nominally,) at $2 10@$2 20; do. red, part at $1 97@$2; Southern white at $2 25; and do. red at $2@$2 12½, ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping; 14,000 bushels were procured at $1 26 ₱ bushel. Barley has not varied much. A retail business is being transacted in Beans and Peas, at previous quotations. Corn Meal is dull and heavy, with sales, since our last, of 50,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 68c.@70c. ₱ bushel. Oats are rather brisker, but not clearing, bringing freely 48c.@50c. for Western; 45c.@47c. for State; and 44c.@46c. for Jersey, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 100 bales River transpired at 70c.@75c. for shipment; and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is little more animated, but the light supply and high claims of owners impede operations. The stock here, this forenoon, was estimated at only about 20,000 of all kinds, held for very full prices.

HOPS—New are in fair supply and slack request, chiefly at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and drooping. Small sales have been reported at $34@$36 ₱ ton, usual terms. There is less inquiry for English Bar, which is now worth but $55@$56 for Common, and $61@$62 for Refined, ₱ ton. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—The supply and demand are alike fair. Eastern readily bring $1 50 ₱ thousand.

LEAD—Is still inactive, but otherwise unchanged.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is brisk, and buoyant at former quotations. French finished calf skins are less sought after, but are not lower. English salted sheep skins are quiet, being held above the views of purchasers.

LIME—Rockland is plenty and procurable at 87c.@88c. for Common, and $1 16 for Lump, ₱ barrel.

LUMBER—The stock is ample, but is not pressed upon the market, and, though the demand, especially for export, is not brisk, prices are steadily supported.

MOLASSES—The inquiry is improving gradually, and it is now easier to sell Porto Rico and New-Orleans at 36c.@37c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 35c.@36c.; and clayed Cuba at 33c.@34c. ₱ gallon. There is not a great deal offering.

NAILS—Cut are worth 4¼c. ₱ lb., and are pretty freely bought at this rate. Other kinds remain as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is scarce and quiet, but firm at $4@$4 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. rules dull and heavy at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon. Tar is in demand and is quoted at from $2 75@$3 50 ₱ bbl. Pitch has not varied. No. 1 and White Resin is inactive but steady at $2 25@$4 50 ₱ 280 lbs. Common Resin is procurable at $1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., yet it is without animation.

OIL CAKE—The supply is light, and parties disagree about prices. No important sales.

OILS—We have heard of no additional transactions of interest in Whale or Sperm. Red Oil is needed at 67½c ₱ gallon, but there is not much of it here. Palm and Olive Oil appear about the same. Linseed

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 8, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in the City and vicinity for ONE KREUZER a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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To Correspondents.

Anonymous communications will receive no attention. All articles professing to state facts must be accompanied by the Author's name, not for publication, but as a guarantee of the truth of the statements made.

We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be sent for publication.

Voluntary correspondence containing important news, from all quarters of the world, is solicited. If used, it will be liberally paid for.

The State Election Result.

Although the returns are yet very incomplete, sufficient is known this morning to render the success of the American or Know-Nothing State Ticket highly probable, with the exception, perhaps, of the Judge of the Court of Appeals for the long term, for which office both branches of the Democratic Party voted for the same nominee. On the vote for Secretary of State, the following are thus far the general returns:

JOEL T. HEADLEY, American, **62,085.**
PRESTON KING, Republican, **43,033.**
ISRAEL HATCH, Soft Democrat, **37,163.**
AARON WARD, Hard Democrat, **30,569.**

To the present plurality of Mr. HEADLEY is to be added about a thousand votes on the City return, not yet complete, from eight election districts. The St. Lawrence return will very considerably increase the vote of Mr. KING, the majority at present being from only a single town. From the Southwestern Counties of Chautauque, Wyoming, and Allegany, we have no returns, and nothing from the Central Counties of Otsego, Delaware, and Schoharie. In all there are twenty-three Counties, from which there are no returns, except a few scattering towns.

It is proper to add that very few counties are yet given with complete returns, and the round majorities in several of them are upon the first rumors by telegraph.

The State Senate looks well for the Republicans, while the Assembly members have been but very partially heard from.

From Other States.

The reelection of Governor GARDNER, by a large plurality, is confirmed from Massachusetts, and the Know-Nothings have secured the Legislature and the State elective officers. From Wisconsin the returns favor the election of Governor BARSTOW, Democrat. Louisiana has gone Know-Nothing.

Arrival of the Asia.

The *Asia* has arrived at Halifax with three days' later news from Europe. Affairs in the East have undergone no change since the date of previous advices. The Allies continued to threaten the Russian flank on the Belbek, and the French outposts, it is stated, were within nine miles of Baktchisarai. It is again supposed that the Russians are falling back on Perekop, but the activity of their fire from the north forts would indicate otherwise. The whole Russian militia has been ordered to march southward. A few further details are published of the late Russian repulse before Kars. The telegraph gives us an abstract of a curious article from the London *Times*, in which that Journal affects to be in such dread of American fillibusterism as to see an absolute necessity for strengthening the British West India squadron forthwith. The commercial news by this arrival is more favorable for money and the funds, but not so favorable for the Cotton trade.

Military Movements in the Crimea—The Theatre of the War.

The manner in which the movements of the advanced corps of the armies near Sebastopol have been announced, may lead to erroneous opinions, for it has been said the Russians were retiring. A description of the general features of the immediate theatre of operations may make the movements intelligible. The crest of the mountain chain of the Crimea runs close along the southeast shore. Suppose one placed at the southwest extremity of this crest, near Balaklava: following with the eye the direction of the chain, there would be noted a succession of spurs, which in some places have a plateau character, with precipitous sides, projecting at right angles (nearly) from the chain, and extending in a northwest direction to the west coast; these, for a general purpose, may be described as parallel to each other, as likewise the streams which occupy the valleys separating them. It will be sufficient for our purpose to enumerate of these mountain streams (dignified with the name of river) the Tchernaya, the Belbek, the Katscha, and the Alma. It is about nine miles in a straight line across from the Tchernaya to the Belbek, except near the mouths, where, owing to a bend of the Belbek, the distance across is about half that; about five miles from the Belbek to the Katscha, and eight or nine miles from the Katscha to the Alma. These streams have their sources in the crest of the main chain, not far from the southeast coast. Their tributaries rise near the crests of the spurs, and form the natural routes by which to cross over the spurs from one stream to the other.

Following up the Tchernaya from Sebastopol, the first tributary from the north side which we come to is the Schoulion, (or Aitodor.) The direction of its course from the crest of the Spur to the Tchernaya is south of west. Its mouth, two or three miles above the bridge of the Mackenzie road, is held by the Allies—the village and defile of Aitodor, near its head, by the Russians. There is mile north of Aitodor is the defile and powerful position of Mangut, at the head of a tributary of the Belbek which empties into that stream near where the main road from the Mackenzie farm to Baktchisarai crosses it. Mangut is held by the Russians, and for present purposes the Russian army, or at least that portion of it with which we are principally concerned, may be considered as occupying the elevated plateau bounded by these tributaries of the Tchernaya and Belbek, by the Belbek to its mouth, thence by the sea-coast to Sebastopol, and by that harbor and the Tchernaya to the mouth of the Schoulion. It has posts in advance of this position reaching towards the main mountain chain.

In one sense, this position may be considered as a wing of the Russian force, which extends to Baktchisarai and Simpheropol, with advanced posts occupying the defiles along the valleys of the rivers enumerated, and in the ravines of the mountain streams by which they can be approached.

To resume the description: Aitodor is not quite at the head of the Schoulion; five miles further up, its source almost interlocks with a tributary of the Belbek, which empties into that river not far above the village of Albat, a position occupied by the Russians. It is about six miles above the point where the main road to Backtchissarai crosses the Belbek. Returning to the Tchernaya, four miles above the mouth of the Schoulion, is another small stream coming in from the north side. The Upu, the mouth of which, at Alsu, is occupied by the Allies,—the head by the Russians at the villages of Upu and Ozenbasch. Its valley does not extend far into the Mountain Spur. The next tributary of the Tchernaya from the north side is the Ourkousta, the mouth of which, in the valley of Baidar, is four or five miles above Alsu, and from fifteen to eighteen miles from the mouth of the Tchernaya, in the Harbor of Sebastopol. It is a short stream, but a narrow mountain road ascends it to the crest of the Spur, and descends to the Belbek by the valley of a corresponding tributary, at the two head branches of which are the villages and positions of Koluluz and Markoul. This tributary of the Belbek empties into it near Foti-Sala and Karlu, about four miles above Albat.

By this route the French right crossed over from the valley of Baidar, on the Tchernaya, to the Belbek River, near Foti-Sala, but upon the advance of additional Russian force upon Albat, retired to the position at the head of the tributary, Markoul and Koluluz. The French have occupied this line and are making a good road along it. A mountain path or road runs from the valley of Ourkousta over to Ozenbasch, and from thence to Aitodor. The French outposts advanced along this path, are in close proximity to the Russians at Ozenbasch. The Allies are also constructing a road along the Tchernaya to Alsu, which, of course, will extend up to the Ourkousta, the last tributary of the Tchernaya affording access across to the Belbek. The plateau north of Sebastopol, occupied by the Russian army, descends precipitately to the Tchernaya, but more gradually to the Belbek, and access to it is said to be easier from the latter stream than the former.

The movement of the right wing of the Allies to the Belbek is not sufficiently developed to show unmistakably that its object is to turn the position of the Russian army and attack it on the plateau. It is more probably the preliminary of part of a grand operation dependent for its execution upon the success of the movements of the Allies against the Russian line of supply. Suppose that broken and the Russian army, in consequence, obliged to retreat. The position on the Mackenzie farm might be held by a covering corps against the Allies long enough to admit of a retreat without serious molestation from them; but a strong force interrupting it from the Upper Belbeck, might render the movement disastrous in the extreme to the Russians.

The dispatch of Marshal PELISSIER is positive as to the important character of the operations from Eupatoria. The real destination of the fleet expedition is not yet evident. Kinburn, which it is represented to have taken, is not a point from which operations by land against the Russian line of supply can be carried on,—a waste, barren country of fifty miles intervening. In conjunction with Oczakow, it simply commands the entrance to the estuary of the Dnieper and Bug. Notwithstanding the importance to the Allies of possessing Nicolaieff and Kherson, the objections to the attack and occupation of them at this time, as stated in a previous article, appear very great. The force said to be on board the fleet—19,000 men—is not strong enough for such an undertaking; but, at the same time, the only object yet attained is not commensurate with the scale of the expedition. Odessa is thirty miles from Kinburn, and it is probable that during the exclusive occupation of the fleet with Sebastopol, at a distance of 150 miles from those places, supplies for the Russian army may have been taken from Odessa by water to Kherson. This the occupation of Kinburn and Oczakoff would interrupt, but it is an object of subordinate importance.

The bombardment of a commercial town like Odessa, solely with a view to destroy its one thousand grain warehouses, and to harrass an enemy by the ruin of a town of 80,000 inhabitants, would be a measure bordering on the unjustifiable acts of war. The intention to occupy the town and harbor for ulterior important operations, would place a different complexion upon the act. An old Russian chart shows a depth of water in the Bay of Perekop of 12½ fathoms, at a distance of twenty miles from the peninsula of that name, and it is highly probable that there is a depth of at least one-half that within ten miles of Perekop. On the south side of the Bay, within less than ten miles of the peninsula of Perekop, is the anchorage of Sarbulak. Can the Allies have learned that it is practicable to land a force near this important point? Perekop could be more easily taken than Nicolaieff or Kherson, and its occupation by the Allies would interrupt the Russian line of communication more effectually than the possession by them of either of those towns.

The Commotion in Southern Italy.

Among the items of news brought by recent arrivals, nothing deserves a higher interest and attention than the announcement that the English Admiral STAFFORD has sailed for the Mediterranean Sea, with a flotilla of five ships, in order to begin the mission of his Government in the Bay of Naples. Whatever this mission may be, it is certain that the appearance of an English fleet before Naples must put the Italians into a state of the greatest excitement, and bring the Government of King BOMBA to the verge of war. The question is, of what nature this will be, especially when England has a hand in it; and how, in regard to this latter, parties and opinions in both the kingdoms will take position.

We regret to say that the explanations which we have received are by no means as encouraging as they are meant to be, and as we would like to find them. According to these explanations, there exists between the three parties—all tolerably equal in strength and influence—into which the malcontents of Southern Italy are split, a great bitterness of feeling.

The followers of MAZZINI and those of MURAT, who had at first joined for the overthrow of the existing government, fell out even before the day appointed for action had arrived, because the leaders of each party were bent upon making their own peculiar views the sole devise and end of the insurrection, and upon winning the attachment of the people to them. The *Mazzinists* had found more favor among the country people than the others, chiefly because the latter were bending their attention less upon Italy than upon the two Sicilies only. In order to paralyze the Mazzini propaganda, the *Muratists* set the Sicilians in commotion, by means of a proclamation purporting to come from Prince MURAT himself, as pretendant to the throne. The thing had an effect, and his party gained numerous adherents. Then, in the beginning of August, a manifesto from Messrs. MAZZINI and SAFFI made its appearance, which, by means of its radical, glowing language, made many proselytes, and led back a number of those who had gone over to MURAT, again to MAZZINI. As this manifesto expressed itself against the Prince and his party in a hostile tone, its publication caused a violent altercation between the heads of the two parties, which ended in the dissolution of their alliance. The *third* party—the so-called Liberal or Constitutional Unitarian Party—seized this opportunity to separate from the two others, and to organize themselves into a peculiar brotherhood, which likewise sent out emissaries, instituted lodges of their own, and put into circulation an address to the "People of whole Italy." This "Unitarian Party" wish a single monarchical Italy under the rule of a prince of the house of Savoy, being supported by England. They agree with the *Mazzinists* in the point of laying their plans for all Italy, while they with the *Muratists* propose not a Republic, but a Constitutional Monarchy.

The adherents of these three parties, who declare themselves openly to be the enemies of the existing order of things in Italy, belong to every class of society. In Sicily, it is said that almost all the monks in that island, who number more than 20,000, belong to the Muratist Party, because they trust that the latter, in case of its victory, would respect the possessions of the Church. Most of the secular clergy and the country people, on the contrary, who would be glad to see the 2,000 convents of the island reduced at least one-half, have joined themselves with the other parties. It is also asserted that the Jesuits have taken part with the Muratist Party, which seems to be confirmed by the persecutions which they have lately undergone from the government.

In regard to the latter, up to the present time it has neither exercised indulgence for its subjects, nor prudence towards the great powers; and it may, indeed, now be too late to exercise either, while at the same time there is absolutely no dependence to be placed upon the loyal feeling or bravery of the standing army. Under these circumstances, therefore, a revolutionary outbreak is, indeed, very easy and probable, but its direction and success are still very doubtful. In the meantime, we may expect important news very soon from the south of Italy.

The Kansas Question.

We publish in another column some interesting documents concerning the contest between REEDER and WHITFIELD for admission to the House of Representatives as Delegate from Kansas. First is a letter from Mr. REEDER to WHITFIELD, notifying him of his purpose to contest his seat, and apprising him of the times and places at which he would take testimony concerning the election. Next is Mr. WHITFIELD's reply,—which is a tirade of very coarse and undignified abuse of Ex-Gov. REEDER, without any attempt at argument. Appended to these papers we give, what is perhaps more important than all, the Administration view of the question, as presented by the Washington *Union*. And finally we give the first part of Gov. REEDER's speech at Easton.

The fate of Kansas turns substantially on the decision of this question. WHITFIELD is the Delegate chosen under authority of the Territorial Legislature; REEDER was elected by the People, acting in their sovereign capacity, upon the assumption, which is susceptible of abundant proof,—that there was no Territorial Legislature in existence,—inasmuch as the body claiming to be such was imposed upon them by armed invaders from Missouri. It is not to be disguised that all the *forms* of law are in favor of WHITFIELD. He is the regularly elected Delegate,—the only Delegate claiming to be chosen under legal forms and in the mode pointed out by the fundamental law. If it be conceded that the Legislature of Kansas is a legally constituted body, WHITFIELD must undoubtedly be admitted to his seat. If not, he may be excluded; and then the question will recur, whether REEDER, chosen without forms of law, and by the spontaneous action of the People, shall be admitted.

In deciding this question, therefore, the House of Representatives will decide on the validity of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, and of the mock elections at which its members were chosen. The *Union* insists that Congress has no right to go behind the Governor's certificate in regard to this matter. We have foreseen from the beginning the difficulty that would be met in any endeavor to right the wrongs of Kansas, and have more than once expressed disapprobation of Gov. REEDER's course in recognizing as valid the election at which the members of the Legislature were chosen. It remains to be seen whether these obstacles can be surmounted. The question is one of the gravest importance, and will enlist very deep and general interest throughout the country.

John Van Buren as a Prophet.

The result of the election in this State will have a rather damaging effect on the character of JOHN VAN BUREN as a prophet, while it will not tend to elevate him, at least in the eyes of the Administration men in Washington, as a stump orator. He informed the Washington *Union* that his party was sure to carry the State by 50,000 votes at least, and requested that timid organ, which was afraid of being suspected of a friendly feeling for JOHN, to stand out of the way and not embarrass him by its remarks. The Softs have made a much poorer show of strength than even their worst enemies anticipated; but, considering that the party had to carry double, backed both by PIERCE and VAN BUREN, we think it run very well; though we do not imagine it will ever venture to run another heat. With JOHN COCHRANE to manage the "heavy business," and JOHN VAN BUREN to attend to the light part, or the buffoonery, President PIERCE will probably conclude that his chances in this State are hopelessly slender. But JOHN VAN BUREN is the Mark Tapley of his party, and is accustomed to being jolly under rather adverse conditions. The present time is one eminently calculated to try the temper of his philosophy.

Henry A. Wise in the Field for President.

Gov. WISE, of Virginia, is becoming one of the most voluminous writers of the age. His letters, if collected, would make one of the largest—and certainly one of the most amusing—volumes published for many years. Our friend BRANCH is the only man who will stand a moment's comparison with him, and we are inclined to think that in the race between the two, WISE is on the gain.

We give his latest epistle in another column. It seems to have been written for various objects. He found it necessary, in the first place, to explain sundry things he had said in previous letters. He wants it understood, that when he spoke of the Union as "the most precious of the rights of the States," he only meant *one* of the most precious,—and precious, at that, only as a means of preserving the *other* State rights. And, although he had said that the objections to the Nebraska Bill were *unanswerable*, he did not say they were *insuperable*;—and, therefore, he should have voted for it. And, finally, he wishes it understood that, although he does not want to be President,—although he thinks there are a hundred men in the Union, and two in Virginia, better fitted for the place than himself—yet, for the sake of *ruling the Black Republicans, à la* JACKSON, he would consent to be President, if the Democracy will unite on him, and cannot unite on anybody else!

This is good. We may consider Gov. WISE as fairly in the field as the "Union and Harmony" candidate for the Presidency.

Piecrust Bridges.

We made some remarks yesterday on the remarkable circumstance of the giving way of two bridges on the Pacific Railroad, by the fall of one of which a great number of human lives was sacrificed, and a large amount of property destroyed; and the St. Louis *Democrat* of the 5th inst. brings us the intelligence of another bridge having fallen on the same road; this third tumble was of the bridge which crossed the Moreau at Jefferson. A fearful judgment awaits the incompetent architect to whose incapacity these disasters must be attributed. Such a calamitous commencement of the great enterprise of a Pacific Railroad, is a bad augury for the continuance or completion of that stupendous work. The further we go from the great centres of commerce and civilization, the more imperfect and unreliable do all works requiring scientific knowledge and mechanical skill become; and, if such accidents can happen as the falling of these three bridges on a road so near to St. Louis, what disasters might not be expected on a railroad constructed in the deserts and wildernesses between that point and the Pacific! Of all the products of civilization, there are none which demand such care, such accuracy of mechanical knowledge, such skill and integrity, as railroads; the slightest deviation, the most trifling carelessness, the most inconsiderable neglect often leads to disasters of fearful magnitude, as we are almost daily receiving proofs of; but in the case of the falling of the piecrust bridges on the line of the Pacific Railroad, there must have been the grossest miscalculations and errors of construction; they crumbled away at the first touch as though they had been built of cards or loose boards. The bridge across the Gascoade, it appears, was a single span, but the other two were carried away by the current of the river.

Beef Neither Up nor Down.

Our reports of the Live Stock Markets show no advance in the price of Beef yesterday, though the receipts have been some thirteen hundred less than during the previous week. The supply of the two weeks taken together has been just about equal to the demand. Judging from former precedents, the comparatively low prices will keep back supplies, and next week Beef will go up again. Sheep and Lambs are scarce, but without material change in price.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

A Committee of the authorities of the Methodist Episcopal Church, met yesterday morning at the Mission Rooms, in Mulberry-street, for the purpose of making appropriations for the ensuing year, when, provisionally, and waiting the confirmation of another meeting, upwards of $370,000 was appropriated for 1856. The proceedings, otherwise, were of no general interest.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The second performance of MEYERBEER's "Prophet" last night produced a decidedly favorable impression on the audience, which, by the way, was rather select.

The success of this opera at the Academy rests to a great measure on the *Fides* of Madame LA GRANGE. It is *par excellence* the feature of the entertainment, and in its proportions is so admirable that were everything else bad (which is not the case) it would justify a sensation, and in Europe would certainly achieve one.

Miss ELIZA HENSLER as *Berthe* sings the music with great purity and sweetness, but seems a little unused to the business of the stage, and also to the vigorous method which MEYERBEER's music demands, but which Italy (fortunately) does not teach. We are glad that this young and talented lady has now a proper opportunity of becoming familiarized to our audiences. We expect much from her.

Dramatic.

CORRECTION.—In our brief notice of "Manifest Destiny" at Wallack's Theatre, we stated that the play was by Mr. DURIVAGE. We were in error. It is from the pen of Mr. DE WALDEN. We are indebted to the first-named gentleman for this timely correction.

Music a Drug.

Opera music is a *drug* in New-York. None can deny it. The principal ticket-office of the Academy of Music is held at the drug-store corner of Fourteenth-street and Broadway.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Buchanan—Our Construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty Rejected by the British Government—Increase of the British Fleet—The Mexican Drafts, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Mr. BUCHANAN had not left London at the last advices. His letters of recall went out about Oct. 20. He has sent important dispatches by the *Baltic*, showing that the British Government rejects our construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

The dispatch relative to the increase of the British fleet did not come from the American Embassy, and the facts disclosed have been satisfactorily explained.

Commodore PAULDING has not been ordered to Greytown.

The Cabinet is divided on the question of the legal liability of our Government respecting the Mexican Drafts. A.

The United States and Spain—Cuban Affairs, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Our Government have been recently considering the unadjusted subjects in dispute between this country and Spain, and particularly the *El Dorado* affair, with a view to again strongly press their prompt settlement.

Our Minister to the Court of Madrid has, by instruction of his Government, been endeavoring to effect a new treaty with Spain, to supersede that of 1795, with provisions rendering intercourse between Americans and subjects of Spain free from complicity, but he has been mortified with Spanish Governmental procrastination.

Anxiety for the Safety of Propeller Iowa.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Several boxes of merchandise have recently been picked up near Sheboygan, belonging to the propeller *Iowa*, and fears are entertained that she may have been lost.

Loss of two Lake Propellers with all on board.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The propellers *Omer Pacha* and *Delaware* were lost in a gale on Sunday night on Lake Michigan, off Sheboygan. All on board were lost. Vessels and cargoes were insured.

Departure of the Africa.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Royal Mail steamship *Africa* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with 111 passengers for Liverpool, and 7 for Halifax. She takes out $375,000 in specie.

The Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 6.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York this morning.

Sales of Stocks.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

STOCKS better. Pennsylvania State Fives, 88; Reading, 80¾; Long Island, 11; Morris Canal, 11¾; Pennsylvania R. R., 41¾.

A Down-Town School.

It is a blessed thing that the good schools have not, like the churches, all gone up-town. Into an excellent one that remains we found our way yesterday morning. It was the day appointed for the School Officers of the Seventh Ward to meet at Ward School No. 12, in Madison-street, Mr. J. H. FANNING, Principal, for the purpose of distributing the usual monthly certificates to meritorious pupils, and for a general review of the School. The scholars of the two upper departments were assembled in the large room of the Male Department, and made a fine appearance. Highly creditable specimens of the drawing and penmanship of the boys and girls were displayed. After the delivery of the certificates, medals, &c., Messrs. WORRALL, WEBB BRINSMADE and BREMNER, appropriately addressed "Young America," who followed with some excellent singing. The school is evidently in good condition; and from the remarks made on the occasion, is fortunate in being taught by an able corps of instructors. Mr. FANNING, the Principal, is the President of the Teachers' Association of this City.

Murder.

On Tuesday evening a young man, named WILLIAM H. POWERS, 15 years of age, residing at No. 79 Willett-street, while standing near the corner of Broome and Willett streets, was struck on the head by some person, at present unknown, with a club. Feeling himself considerably injured, he went home, where, faint and dizzy, he was put to bed. A physician was not supposed to be needed until this morning, when he grew much worse,—and, notwithstanding the efforts of the doctor, he continued to sink until he died, at 7 o'clock.

Coroner O'DONNELL yesterday held an inquest on the body, when the following facts appeared in evidence:

After the polls had closed, the party supposed to be successful lit a bonfire on the corner of Willett and Delancey streets, and commenced merrymaking. The light and noise drew a crowd of lookers-on, and amongst them were some parties from another Ward who attempted to smother the blaze. A fight was the consequence, and during its continuance bricks and stones flew in all directions, while sticks and clubs were freely used. In consequence of this riotous conduct the windows and doors of one PATRICK CAMPBELL, the keeper of a low groggery on the corner, were seriously damaged, and thereupon the party ran off; those kindling the fire, however, shortly after returning. Amongst those who came back was deceased, who had a stick in his hand. On their rearrival a man charged to be CAMPBELL, came from his store and bade them disperse, and on their refusal so to do, he snatched the stick from POWERS' hand. The boy requested its return, and offered then to leave, when the man striking him on the head said "take your stick," and left. POWERS fell stunned to the pavement and was conveyed home.

Several Witnesses testified that CAMPBELL was the man who struck the blow, but were contradicted by others. He was, however, arrested by order of the Coroner, and held to await the verdict of the jury, pending which the investigation was adjourned.

Target Companies.

Now that Election Day has passed, and the Mayor's proclamation null, our streets will be again thronged with "guards" as various in name as the members are in age and size. At least a dozen such companies passed our office yesterday.

We have not heard that His Honor has taken any action with reference to the contumacious captains who lately led their target companies through our streets in the face of his proclamation.

A Report of the Committee on the Free Academy, in relation to the salary of Mr. Hector Muzzy, was adopted.

The Report of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation was read, and the following resolution, recommended by the Committee, was adopted:

Resolved, That Dr. D. B. Reid be invited to give a Lecture on Ventilation, as applicable to school offices, in the Hall of the Board of Education, on such evening as will be convenient to him and to this Board, to which the school officers and teachers of the City be invited.

The Committee on Course of Studies and School Books presented a report, which was ordered to be laid on the table and printed.

Reports of Committees recommending appropriations for sundry purposes were adopted.

The Board adjourned after a working session of two hours.

☞ We learn from the President of the Mercantile Library Association that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to address that Society during the coming Winter.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SHAWLS—100 BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, ONLY $10 each, worth $18; 150 broche long shawls, $12 each, worth $20. Also, a large stock broche square shawls from $5 to $10 each, worth from $10 to $20 each. Rich Stella shawls now closing out at a great reduction from former low prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE, & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

SILKS.—20,000 YARDS RICH PLAID AND STRIPE SILKS at 4s., 5s., 6s., 7s., and 8s., per yard, worth 6s., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s., per yard. These goods having been purchased at recent auction sales are now offered at 25 per cent. less than cost of importation.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 5s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s., 3s., 4s., 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 59 Bowery.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.

No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.

Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DROVE SCALES,
PLATFORM COAL SCALES, with iron levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES—from 5 cwt. to 20 tons capacity.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already knew, and their victory is their eulogy. All genuine Champions have a silver plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depôt No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.
I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

A BET WON.—A PARTY IN LEXINGTON-AV., last week, out of fifty gentlemen present, forty-six wore the Knox Hat, deciding a bet in favor of the host, who wagered that there were not five hats of other makers in the house. Call at KNOX'S Store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and you will see the advantages possessed by the Knox Hat.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand deideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

LADIES' BEST KID GLOVES AT 50 CENTS.—1,000 dozen ladies' superior kid gloves will be opened, this day, at 4s., 500 dozen gents' do., at 8s. The above were slightly spotted on board of the ship, and are worth 7s. and 8s. per pair.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and is countenanced by every lady who has used Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

LIGHT INDIA-RUBBER COATS, CLOAKS, &c.—Gentlemen wanting a handsome, light and durable garment, will do well to inspect our stock, just received and being opened at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-sts.

SILKS! SILKS!—A LARGE LOT OF RICH SILKS from auction, will be opened this day, at 75c. per yard, worth full $1, and 87½c. per yard, worth $1 25, from 1s. to 1s.—worth double the prices named.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION, AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open, this day, a large lot of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Bands, &c., at half their real value.

[illegible] NEWS.

Arrest of Mr. 124 Pearl-street, was yesterday arrested by Officer Sweeney, charged with having by false pretences obtained from Hugh C. Boyd, of corner Maiden-lane and Water-street, oil in casks, to the value of $1,000 and more. It is alleged that [illegible] recommended a third party as a customer to the American Oil Company, the purchase being actually for himself. Having obtained the property, it is said he sold it and kept the proceeds. He was held to bail in $2,000 to answer, by Justice Pressey.

Coroner's Investigation.

MACHINERY ACCIDENT.

An inquest was held, by Coroner HILTON, on the body of a lad of the name of JACOBUS, aged 13 years, who was killed yesterday morning by injuries resulting from his being caught in the machinery at the Empire Door Manufactory, No. 506 West 30th-st., where he was employed. While at work, he was caught by the running belt on a second story. Verdict accordingly.

Fire.

The alarm of fire for the Sixth District, about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a slight fire in a dwelling-house in Eldridge-street, near Walker.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. MCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 206 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. PERRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **None except those who have** suffered all the miseries of Dyspepsia in its various forms, can appreciate the value of a medicine that will cure this disease. To all who would find a remedy, we say, try the Compound Elixir.

☞ **Only Three Days Longer.**—THE GREAT FAIR of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, will positively close on Saturday evening next, Nov. 10. The articles on exhibition form the most extensive, varied and attractive display of American products ever open in this City. Open day and evening. Grand Promenade Concert, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, by DODWORTH'S Full Band.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. Wedding March.....Mendelssohn.
2. Overture—"Le Calife,".....Rahul.
3. Mazurka from "Il Profeta,".....Meyerbeer.
4. "Anvil Chorus," from "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi.
5. "Amelia Polka," (by desire).....Thomas.
6. Pot-pourri from "I Puritani,".....Bellini.

PART—II.

1. "The Advance" March.....Gungl.
2. Ballata—"Questo o quella," from "Rigoletto,".....Verdi.
3. Quickstep from "Rip Van Winkle,".....G. W. Bristow.
4. Selections from "Martha,".....Flotow.
5. Air—"Home, Sweet Home,".....Bishop.
6. "Firemen's March,".....Julien.

Tickets at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 293 Broadway, corner of Park-place, and at the door, Admission, 25 cents; children half-price.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av., to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, and complaints. Uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The LIFE AND ANTIQUE SCHOOLS of the Academy will be opened for the season at 7 P. M. on MONDAY next, 12th inst. Applications for admission must be made at the rooms, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, on Monday evenings only, from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; is a neat and quick sewer; understands making boys' clothes; also understands waiting if required. Call at No. 880 Broome-st. or address to No. 819 8th-st. Can be seen for two days if not engaged. Has the best of City references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By five highly respectable English Protestant girls; one a competent cook, washer and ironer; can make all kinds of pastry and preserves, &c., &c.; will be found an acquisition to any family requiring her services. The other, a neat chambermaid, waiter, or nurse and seamstress, is of obliging and kind disposition. Apply at No. 171 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Irish girls; one as good cook, washer and ironer, is a good baker of bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or would take care of children and do plain sewing. Apply in Clinton-st., between President and Carroll sts., first house from Carroll-st., east side, Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-st., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family; she is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer, or would do chamberwork and waiting; can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 30 East 16th-st., near 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman as nurse or nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and seamstress; also by a Scotch Protestant woman as cook or cook, wash and iron, or would do housework; both have the best of City references, and are anxious to please. Address No. 34 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch Protestant girl, to take charge of children, or to do chamberwork, in a private family; wishes to go South with a family, to mind children. Apply at No. 428 4th-av., between 30th and 31st sts. Reference of the first character given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 3d-av., between 15th and 16th sts.; has good references from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—To do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework, in the City or country, by a smart, tidy and good recommended girl. Is a first-rate washer and ironer, and would make herself generally useful. Asks moderate wages, if a good place offers. Apply at No. 317 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman, by a highly respectable Protestant young man of steady habits and good morals, and can produce the best of testimonials from his last employers; has no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address a note to W. F. P. *Times* office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant girls, as cooks, or to do general housework or chamberwork and waiting. They are active, efficient, and well recommended, and can be seen until suited at No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the basement.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, who understands general housework in all its branches, is a most excellent washer and ironer, understands baking. Wages $6 a month in a permanent situation. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

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SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, as chambermaid or assistant laundress, in City or country; she has good recommendations from her present employer. Apply at No. 181 East 16th-st., within two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman in a private family by a man who has lived in this City for the last twenty-six years. Has good City reference, and is willing to make himself generally useful. Address R. S. HUMPHREY, Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do chamberwork and plain sewing. Can procure the best of City reference. Apply at No. 803 Broadway, corner of 11th-st. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced nurse, by a young woman, also seamstress. Apply No. 60 Prince-st. Reference given. No objections to a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress, or chamberwork and waiting; is a neat sewer. Address E. W., Metropolitan Post-Office, American Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls—one as nurse or waiter and chambermaid; the other as cook; understands cookery in all its branches—pastry, soup, jelly. No. 254 18th-st., near 9th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a small Irish family. The best reference can be given. Call at No. 4 Cliff-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young lady, to do general housework; can furnish the best of City reference. Address No. 230 11th-st.

SERVANTS—Protestant cooks, Protestant chamber maids and waiters, Protestant nurses and seamstresses, and others in every branch of housework, can be obtained this day, at WESLEY'S SELECT FEMALE OFFICE, No. 106 7th-av., near 33d-st., where every effort is used to secure the most respectable, experienced and well-recommended girls. A lady in attendance.

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TEACHER WANTED—A graduate of one of our colleges, with some experience in teaching—competent to teach all the English branches, with French and German, would be desirable. A good mathematician; an American; to take the charge of eight children in a private school, about seventeen miles from the City. None need apply unless they are entirely free from all engagements, and can commence immediately. School to continue until the first of July. Salary about thirty-five dollars per month, with board, washing, &c. Apply on THURSDAY, the 8th inst., between the hours of 11 and 3 o'clock, to No. 183 Water-st., at the store of WM. UNDERHILL, JR.

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READY THIS WEEK.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
PUBLISH ON WEDNESDAY,
THE RED EAGLE,
A POEM OF THE SOUTH.
BY A. B. MEEK.
Price 75c.

The leading incidents of this Poem, as romantic as they may seem, are all strictly historical. They are drawn from that remarkable and sanguinary chapter in Southwestern annals, known as the Creek War of 1813, which has never been depicted in such vivid colors as its interest deserves. The hero of the story is the celebrated chieftain, Weatherford, or the Red Eagle, as he was called by his countrymen.

ON THURSDAY.

MORTIMER'S COLLEGE LIFE.
BY E. J. MAY.

Author of "Lewis' School Days." With Illustrations.
I have read Lewis' School Days and Mortimer's College Life with lively interest. They are among the best books for boys which have fallen under my notice. Mortimer's College Life I regard as an admirable production, and I wish that every father would place it in the hands of his son.—*Extract of a Letter from Rev. Dr. Choules.*

ON FRIDAY,
A JUVENILE BOOK, BY THE AUTHOR OF THE "HEIR OF REDCLYFFE."
ENTITLED
RICHARD THE FEARLESS;
OR, THE LITTLE DUKE.
By the author of "The Heir of Redclyffe," "Kings of England,"
1 vol., 16mo, with Illustrations. Price, 63 cents.

This is the first appearance of a publication for children from the pen of the writer of the "Heir of Redclyffe" and "Heartsease," two works which have attained greater reputation than the writings of any modern European writer. Her juvenile productions will be found equal in style and adaptation to the intelligence of young readers. The subject selected from the romance of history cannot fail to enchain the reader's attention.

JUST PUBLISHED,
JUNO CLIFFORD.
A TALE BY A LADY.
1 vol. 12mo., with two Illustrations. Price $1 25.

From the Boston Post.

It is decidedly, nay, exceedingly superior to many of the fictions of the day. There are beautiful sketches of character throughout, and indeed the book has scarcely a passage that does not possess a vivid impression upon the reader. Upon the heroine the author has lavished all her powers. She is the character. The pervading tone of thought and sentiment is noble and hopeful. The conception of the whole shows a mental reach not often visible. Compared with the "Lamplighter," a book that found its tens of thousands of readers, and that passes with crowds of people for an extraordinary work to this day, "Juno Clifford" will not suffer. We even think the latter shows the germs at least of a larger and higher ability than the former.

PUBLICATION OF CATHERINE H. POSTWOOD,
NOT FROM PRESS OF ORDERS
But from the general press of work in our manufactory. We cannot, therefore, publish until
SATURDAY, NOV. 10.
MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE AND REIGN OF
CATHERINE II., EMPRESS OF RUSSIA,
WITH HER SUCCESSORS;
Comprising Incidents in Russian History to the Fall of Sebastopol! By SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, A. M.
338 pages, 12mo, with steel portrait. Price $1.

It is universally acknowledged, by those acquainted with her history, that the Empress Catherine II. was one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. The annals of her life and reign are crowded with striking incidents, with novel adventures, with wonderful displays of talent, heroism, and passion; and yet, there exists no work in our language of an accessible form, in which they may be found. Under these circumstances, the author of this work supposed that a useful niche remained unfilled in the historical literature of the day, which might be appropriated to advantage.

ALSO, ON NOV. 5,
THE BEAUTIFUL GATE, AND OTHER TALES,
A COLLECTION OF JUVENILE STORIES,
Comprising "A Story of the Cross," "The Little Street Singers," "The Pink Shell and the Sea Weed," "Little Alice's Prayer," "The Town Pump," "The Fragrant Artificials," "The Bell Ringers," "The Robin in the Swamp," "The Garden," and "The Trumpet Flower." By CAROLINE CHESEBRO.
With illustrations, 235 pages, 16mo, muslin gilt. Price 75 cents. JUST PUBLISHED,
Third edition of
HENRY VIII. AND HIS SIX WIVES.
BY HENRY WM. HERBERT.

Steel Portraits of Henry VIII. and each of his wives. Price $1 25.
MILL

A Third Railway Gone on the Pacific Railroad!

Appalling Disclosures of the Great Disaster.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 5.

Calamity seems to attend this road. The terrible loss of life and the large number of wounded by the falling of the Gasconade Bridge had scarcely been reported to the city, before a train was dispatched to the relief of the sufferers. By the earnest, energetic efforts of a few brave men who remained at the scene of disaster, the sufferers were relieved, and the dead were taken out from the wreck of cars. Scarcely, however, had the mournful procession bearing the mutilated bodies proceeded half way in its return, when, on reaching the bridge at Beaufr Creek, amidst the darkness of night and the horrors attending such a progress, that also was swept away by the flood, just after the sufferers had passed over, and while the cars containing the wounded were in the act of going upon the frail structure.

A wonderful Providence seemed to have protected the sufferers. The tide carried everything before it—amid the storm and the rushing of the torrent the communication between the two banks was cut off—and thus the dissevered train stood without the possibility of proceeding. Those passengers who had crossed, however, came on to the next depôt and reached this city on Friday night. The dead and wounded were ferried over to Washington and then placed on the cars again, and finally reached St. Louis on Saturday evening about 6 o'clock.

To-day we have to record another calamity and another disaster to this unfortunate railroad. By our reporter, who has just returned in the steamer *Keystone*, we learn that the bridge at the Moreau, four miles this side of Jefferson, gave way on Friday evening, and that structure also is now a mass of broken fragments. This is said to have been the only completed bridge on the whole line, and the result that has happened only confirms what had been already said of those which had previously fallen. Not one has stood the test of a flood tide—not one but has endangered to a great extent, human life—while a single span of a careless arch has hurried twenty-eight of our citizens into eternity.

We are not prepared now to visit censure or indulge in recrimination upon those who have caused all these disasters. We have no wish to lacerate feelings already deeply wounded, or to make charges against those engaged in the construction of these *pasteboard traps for human life*. An investigation of the whole matter will, we are satisfied, be had in due time, and until then we shall suspend comment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The bodies of Dr. BULLARD, Mr. CHAPPELL and Mr. J. A. ROSS, who were killed on the railroad, were taken from the depôt on their arrival in the city on Saturday night, placed in metallic coffins, and conveyed to the First Presbyterian Church, of which Dr. BULLARD was pastor, and they will be buried from that place to-day. The church had been previously draped in mourning, and presented a sombre and solemn appearance, indicative of the sad event which had deprived the public and the members of that church of the services of a man who was respected and loved for his amiability and truly Christian character. From the plate upon his coffin we learned that he was born on June 18, 1803, and died Nov. 1, 1855. He was 52 years of age.

Among the wounded on the fatal train were Judge WELLS and son. The noble heroism of Mrs. WELLS was the subject of enthusiastic admiration at Hermann on Friday. Judge WELLS, we are happy to say, was but slightly injured. It was at first apprehended that his son would be affected with concussion of the brain. We are glad to add that this young gentleman has escaped without serious harm.

The miraculous escape of WM. TUCKER, the engineer, is especially noticeable. He was standing beside Mr. O'SULLIVAN when he was killed. It appears that in falling he was caught under the locomotive with his legs between that and the timbers. He remained in that condition for five hours, when he was extricated without material injury.

At the time of the accident, conductor ENGLISH, who was unharmed, went on foot to Hermann amidst the terrific tempest, and returned with the train of cars which brought some three hundred persons to the city. They reached Hermann about six o'clock in the evening.

A number of scoundrels, who gathered in at the scene, were discovered soon afterwards attempting to rob the bodies of the dead. In some instances they took off even the boots from the mutilated bodies.

The presence of mind of the brakeman prevented at least three cars from going over the precipice. By shutting down the brakes they were thrown upon the side of the embankment.

The whole tressel work of the bridge over the Gasconade was carried away. Only one car was left on the track, and two wheels of this were thrown off.

Mr. MELVIN was found with a bowie-knife, which he had on, thrust up to the hilt in his body. He was terribly mangled.

Mr. HENRY POLITZ was cut out of the wreck after having been buried for two hours. Mr. SHUTZE was four hours in the wreck.

The locomotive at the time of the accident contained six persons. Of these three were killed and three saved,

HENRY CHOUTEAU, Esq., was so disfigured that he was identified only by his invitation ticket.

Mr. Felix's Parting Apology to the People of Boston.

To the Editor of the Boston Courier:

SIR: I cannot forget all your solicitude, all your extreme kindness, before the arrival of my company in Boston; and now that I am about to leave your city, will you do me the favor to lend me the patronage and strength of your estimable journal, to say to the public, that I wash my hands completely of the shameful speculations which have attended the early sale of tickets. The duties of my enterprise leave me, Sir, but little leisure. I cannot be everywhere: hence I must have some one to represent me. My most ardent desire has always been, and ever shall be, to please those who honor me with their confidence; and I flatter myself that, during the twelve years that I have been at the head of this *exploitation dramatique*, I have done nothing which would for one moment render me undeserving of the sympathy which I have met throughout Europe. I do not wish it to be otherwise in America; and hence, with all my strength, I reject all participation in the meanness of the speculators in Boston. I am the head (*chef*) of this enterprise, and consequently I am, and must be, it is true, responsible for all things connected with it. What, then, can I do now? I can only beg the stockholders of the Boston Theatre to receive my excuses for whatever has happened in our intercourse to give them cause to complain. The like mismanagements cannot and shall not occur again. By this I mean to say, I shall soon return to Boston; for I have faults—but not my own, it is true—to repair, and a brilliant *revanche* to take. I thank the entire press for its manly frankness. To it I shall owe the future success of my undertaking in the United States, for it has cautioned me, and henceforth I shall watch over everything myself. Of the public I would ask a truce before judgment; and I beg it, at the same time, to receive my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the generous aid it has given me during these two weeks. Will you, Sir, be the interpreter of my profound obligations to that public, and receive for yourself my sincere gratitude and respect. Your most obedient servant.

RAPHAEL FELIX.

The following, from the *Courier*, is one of the notices referred to above:

Mr. GOSCHI, the only gentleman in Mlle. RACHEL's pack—except her brother—called yesterday to notify us "that in consequence of indisposition, Mlle. RACHEL would not perform in the evening nor this evening; that she would perform on Thursday in 'Adrienne,' and on Friday evening in 'Virginie' and the 'Marseillaise;' and Friday night is positively her last appearance in Boston." The barrenness of the house on Monday night was enough to render a less parsimonious woman "indisposed" to act, and we were not unprepared for the visit of Mr. GOSCHI. It is a singular truth, that there never was a sick woman in Boston with so few sympathizers. No one cares much that her playing—great and wonderful as it has been—is interrupted. No one cares whether it is the cholic, or her bad temper, or a family quarrel, that has caused her to seek comfort in medical science. Her managers—particularly the avant-courier, the ill-bred and surly NAQUET—have so disgusted every body here, that had RACHEL genius, as well as extraordinary talent; were she as peerless among women as she is among actresses—were her pains acute, even the public condolence would have been withheld from her. She has had about her from the first, the ugliest set of attendants that ever followed in the train of greatness; Chatham-street marauders have blocked up the avenues to the theatre during the past week, so that decent men have found it about as difficult to get at the ticket office of the play-house as citizens of New-York do to get at the ballot-box on election days; and a code of manners—also for French manners—have been introduced, which, we fear, will have a lasting and sad effect on our New-England breeding and plain habits.

A Lady Who Was Present at the Battle of Saratoga.

From the Troy Whig.

Mrs. MARGARET MARTIN, who is at present stopping at the residence of her grandson, in this city, is 98 years of age. She is one of the few remarkable women of the Revolution, who took part in the memorable occurrences of the struggle for American Independence. Her husband, GILBERT MARTIN, was a sergeant in the army of GATES, and was engaged in the battle at Saratoga. Mrs. MARTIN, then a very young woman, was on the field during both struggles constituting this battle, and terminating in the defeat of the splendid army which BURGOYNE had transported with such immense labor and expense from Canada, confidently anticipating that he would be able with it to divide the army of the patriots, and secure Sir HENRY CLINTON in possession of the southern line of defences.

Mrs. MARTIN represents the struggle as most terrific. She says that toward evening, when BURGOYNE, maddened by the consciousness that all his splendid schemes were about to be defeated, directed his whole reserve and cavalry force upon the feeble army of the patriots, the contestants stood within half musket range of each other, and poured in their deadly volleys, while whole files on either side fell in their tracks, and still neither gave one inch.

Toward evening, Mr. MARTIN was wounded in the shoulder, and while his wife was in the act of affixing a bandage, she herself was wounded in the hand. "Gates," sprang up like a shaked lion. 'Peace,' said he, 'I'll go and teach those cowardly dogs better manners than to shoot at a woman,'—and I saw him no more till the fight was over."

Of such material were the men and women of the Revolution.

We can readily imagine that the field of Saratoga was a strange place for those of the "softer sex." Mrs. MARTIN, however, has evidently been a woman of uncommon energy of character. Her frame still exhibits evidences of strength, and her eye sparkles as she recounts the deeds of that glorious day, or speaks of "that coward GATES, who staid safe and sound all day in his tent, and cared not for the men who were falling like sheaves in the harvest."

One by one, the survivors and landmarks of the Revolution are fading away.

Extensive Burglary in Cincinnati—$7,000 Worth of Goods Stolen.

From the Cincinnati Times, Nov. 2.

One of the heaviest robberies perpetrated in this city for some time, occurred last night. The extensive dry goods store of the CAMERONS, located on the north side of Fifth-street, between Walnut and Vine, and opposite the market-house, was entered by burglars, some time during the night, who carried off silks, satins, and other costly goods, to the amount, it is estimated, of seven thousand dollars. The burglary was well planned, and executed at extraordinary risk, and from the circumstances, it is evident that the rogues are familiar with the premises. Entrance was effected at the rear of the store, in which there is one window and a door. At the doorway, an outer door was secured by an iron bar, and the inner door by a heavy lock. The window was secured by a heavy wooden shutter, fastened by an iron bar on the outside, which was bolted on the inside. The burglars pried open the shutters with "jimmies," and in doing so forced off a portion of the window frame. They then cut out a pane of glass, and through the hole thus made one of their number crept through into the building. He must have been a boy or a very slim man. The goods stolen were shelved in front of the store, and nothing was disturbed in any other part of the building. They are new goods, but recently received. The rogues seemed to select with care the choicest and most costly patterns, and made off with them through the back door, which was easily opened from the inside.

The most remarkable thing about the burglary is that two gentlemen, including one of the proprietors, slept in the store last night! They retired about 11 o'clock, and occupied beds in a room in the second story, directly over the spot where the stolen goods were shelved. Gentlemen connected with a neighboring store slept within a few feet of the window pryed open, and yet none of them were in the least disturbed by the movements of the burglars. It is supposed that the store was entered about 3 o'clock, during a heavy shower of rain, and at a time when the noise in the market would prevent their movements from being heard.

The Messrs. CAMERONS do not yet know their precise loss, but it is supposed that it will amount to at least $7,000. The police have no clue whatever to the burglars. The watchmen of the beat say they frequently passed the store during the night, but observed nothing to excite their suspicion. The robbery was not discovered until after daylight this morning, when the back door and window were found open.

Delegate to Congress from Nebraska.

The voters of Douglas County, Nebraska, recently assembled in Convention, and nominated HIRAM CHAPMAN as Delegate to Congress. Mr. CHAPMAN being called for, responded in a brief but patriotic and appropriate speech, expressive of his thanks for the honor thus conferred upon him, and declaring that if elected, he would know no North or South Platte, but would labor for the good of the whole Territory, and what he would do for Omaha City, he would do for Bellevue, Nebraska City, Brownville, or any other place in the Territory—that he was a national man in his politics, and would be a territorial man in his policy, if elected Delegate from Nebraska.

ROYAL SWINDLING; OR, HOW TO OBTAIN A SPLENDID CARPET.—It was lately said the King of Naples was likely to embroil himself in a war with England. The King had committed one of those petty acts of mean swindling that a despot can lawfully practice. The whole plot is thus clearly developed:

"King FERDINAND of Naples, it appears, ordered a splendid set of carpets from an English manufacturer, which were made to size, and ornamented with the royal arms. The manufacturer accompanied his goods to Naples, which were refused, on the impertinent ground that they were never ordered, although he produced the order in writing. He was told to sell them; but that was impossible, as they had the royal arms on them. He was commanded to put them on board ship and export them. He did ship them, and had to pay export duty. The vessel was then refused a clearance, and the carpets were landed. He was then told to sell them at auction. A very low bidding was made, and no advance followed; and he was not allowed to buy them in. He got for them much less than the export duty he paid. But what became of the carpets? They were actually bought at auction by one of the King's agents, against whom none dared to compete, and now cover the floors of the palace for which they had been fabricated. The manufacturer complained to the British Consul, who demanded redress; but it was refused.

But since the fall of Sebastopol the King became frightened, and has offered a pecuniary reparation for his attempted pecuniary swindling. His coin will probably be accepted, as Great Britain can claim nothing beyond ample reparation for this individual injustice."

F. O. J. SMITH DECLARED TO BE THE OWNER OF ONE-QUARTER PART OF MORSE'S TELEGRAPHIC INVENTIONS, WITH POWER TO GRANT VALID LICENSES.—In the U. S. Circuit Court, yesterday, Judge CURTIS gave a decision in the case of WM. B. CLUM, vs. CHAS. H. BREWER & BALDWIN, F. O. J. SMITH and JOHN T. SMITH, *et als.* This was a case of a Bill of Equity brought by the complainants, as assignees from Prof. MORSE, of a right to use said MORSE's Telegraphic Inventions on a line from Boston to Provincetown, and asking to enjoin the respondents, who were erecting and using a telegraph between the same places, under a license to use the same inventions, from F. O. J. SMITH, Esq. The ground taken by the complainants was that said SMITH had no interest in said inventions, and could give no licenses. After a full hearing of both parties and an investigation of SMITH's title, the Court, Mr. Justice CURTIS, decided that SMITH was and is the legal and equitable owner of an undivided one-fourth part of all said MORSE's telegraphic inventions, and as such, entitled to grant valid licenses to any one to use the same, and refused to enjoin the respondents.

This decision is quite an important one, and will be received with much interest by all who are interested in the telegraph business of the country.

The case was argued by JOHN C. PARK, Esq., for the complainants; and by RUFUS CHOATE and F. O. J. SMITH, Esq., for the respondents.—*Boston Times.*

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—An accident of quite a serious nature, so far as the destruction of Company property and inconvenience is concerned, occurred yesterday afternoon about 3 o'clock, near Aberdeen, about 25 miles from this city, on the Baltimore and Philadelphia Railroad. As the express train, composed of a baggage and six passenger cars, due here at 4½ o'clock, was approaching the city at a high rate of speed, the engine ran over a horse and was thrown from the track, as was also the baggage and five of the passenger cars, and all tumbled over an embankment by the roadside. Singular to state, so far as we have been able to learn, no one was seriously injured, though a number of persons were somewhat bruised by being piled up together in the various cars as they went over. The most of the cars were much damaged, and the engine disabled, while the track was torn up for a short distance.

It is represented to have been a most miraculous escape on the part of the passengers, all of whom were as much astonished thereat as they were alarmed by the casualty.—*Baltimore Sun, Nov. 6.*

ARREST FOR MAIL ROBBERY.—The Portland *Advertiser* says that within a year past there have been frequent depredations committed upon the mails in their progress to and from Canada; and, although the energies of the special agents of the Department have been brought into requisition, they failed to discover the offender. More recently a letter mailed at Quebec, inclosed in which was $200, directed to the States, failed to reach its destination, and some circumstances tending to a suspicion of HENRY HOPKINS, Esq., a lawyer at Island Pond, Vermont, and lately postmaster at this place, the Department determined to keep watch on his movements. The result was, that HOPKINS, who arrived at Portland on Monday, on his way to Boston, was followed by an officer, and while in the Boston train was searched, and $170 of the money taken from the Quebec letter found upon his person. The money was easily identified, as the sender had stamped his business card upon the back of each bill. HOPKINS was committed to Portland jail.

CURIOUS CHAPTER OF CRIME.—At Candia, N. H., three young men of unenviable notoriety, snatched thirty-two dollars from the wife of JOHN STEVENS, while she was making change for liquor she had sold them in violation of law. They were prosecuted, and the man who entered the complaint had his house burnt down the night afterwards. When the day of trial came, the counsel of the accused having threatened Mrs. STEVENS with a prosecution for the sale of the liquor if she appeared against them, she cleared out on having the stolen money returned to her, and the delinquents were consequently discharged.

SAVAGE CRUELTY.—Recently, on the west side of Cleveland, HENRY RUDEE, a German, parted from his second wife, and closed his house, chaining inside a savage dog. Suspecting that all was not right, Officer BURLINSON forced an entrance to the house, and found two children of the first wife, who had been shut up three days without food.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, N. EINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 19 Waverly-place. Mr. SCHUBERT has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 18th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.—A recent graduate of Harvard University will receive a few pupils at his rooms in Brooklyn to recite evenings, or will give private lessons either in Brooklyn or New-York. Instruction—Classics and English branches. References given. Address G. Box No. 2,368 Post-Office, New-York.

FRENCH LESSONS—To classes or privately, by J. J. BURNIER, a graduate of the University of France; evening classes at his residence, No. 218 6th-av., near 14th-st., or at Mechanics' School Institute, No. 12 Chambers-st. Can be seen every day, at No. 3 Columbia College, 11 to 1 o'clock.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 40 East 35th-st. Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTERS' Second Session of the Scholastic Year will commence on the 15th of November. For circulars and particulars, apply at their residence.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 57 5d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

FRENCH AND CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 48 East 34th-st. (formerly H. Peugnet's school.) ELIE CHARLIER.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Practising assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on MONDAY, Nov. 5, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soiree in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soiree in New-York on TUESDAY, Nov. 13.

Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st.; Brooklyn, No. 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

MR. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

MR. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

GREAT REDUCTION.—THIS WEEK ONLY. GOLDSMITH'S ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

PENMANSHIP.

Ladies' Class, daily, excepting Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.
Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M. Terms $3 for ten lessons.
Gentlemen's, daily, at 9 A. M. and 3, 5 and 7 o'clock P. M. $5 for ten lessons.
Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day.
Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Writing and Arithmetic, $25.

The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and is a reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

MRS. A. LANNAY'S DANCING-SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, is now open. Lessons on Wednesdays and Saturdays, commencing at 3½ o'clock. For terms, &c., apply to Mrs. LANNAY, at No. 98 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn, or at the Hall, on the stated days and hours.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 82 Water-st.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.

The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,

to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (postpaid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.

DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to $150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to 350
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to 275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to 250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to 250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to 165
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	85 to 100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to 300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to 75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled 18 carat	40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	19
SILVER LEPINES	8

JEWELRY.

EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to $25 00
PINS	1 50 to 25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to 80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2 and 4 glasses	3 00 to 25 00
GOLD GUARD CHAINS	10 00 to 60 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to 110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to 85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to 15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
GOLD PENS and PENCILS	2 50 to 15 00
GOLD CROSSES	3 00 to 12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to 5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to 8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.

DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to $1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to 400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 00 to 250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to 800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to 850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEA SPOONS	per set $6 00 to $9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS	per set 12 00 to 18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS	per set 15 00 to 25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS	per set 15 00 to 28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS	per set 13 00 to 33 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoons, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.

Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.

GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st. (second floor.)
near Broadway, New-York.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 350 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents: inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 95 per cent. Alcohol. No. 289 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New York.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme south to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in seven annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application, of twenty per cent. from the credit will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to purchasers, Descriptive Circulars, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE. Two first class brown-stone front houses, one No. 75 East 20th-st., the other No. 75 East 21th-st., each being the first from Lexington-av., one four, the other three stories high, with basement and under-cellars, finished with all the modern improvements, and ready for immediate occupation. Inquire of J. W. FIELDER, No. 113 Lexington-av. Terms easy.

HOUSE FOR SALE—On Lexington-av., near 30th-st., a neat brown stone house, replete with all the modern improvements, such as gas, furnace, baths, &c., built for the present owner by day's work, and only needs to be seen to be appreciated. Price $8,000. Inquire next door, No. 1345 Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal plate glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside slidingshutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 455 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Buildings.

$500.—COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—In 126th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., cars running every 15 minutes from either avenue. Lot 30 by 100 feet. Will be sold for $2,500. $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to W. L. HALL, No. 188 Chatham-st.

$2,800.—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE a 3-story and basement brick house in Prince-st. between Myrtle and Fulton-avs., Brooklyn. Half cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE LOT AND BUILDING OCCUPIED BY THE ADVENT CHURCH, in Forsyth-st., near Canal-st. Lot 32 feet 8 inches front and rear, and 100 feet deep. Building nearly new, built in 1853, is very comfortable and neat, will seat about 400 persons, and can be enlarged at small expense. The improvements recently made in opening Walker and extending Canal-st., makes this a desirable location for a church, or a valuable property for other purposes. $5,000 can remain on bond and mortgage for two years. For further particulars inquire of
THOMAS ROBJOHN, No. 186 Bowery.
A. K. WARNER, No. 10 Courtland-st.,
WILLARD IDE, No. 97 Wall-st., } Trustees.

FARM FOR SALE.—A valuable farm of 100 acres, within one mile of the College at Princeton, New-Jersey. In a high state of cultivation, located on a high and commanding situation. The improvements are all in good order, and on an extensive scale. For particulars, apply to D. B. WAGNER, No. 760 Broadway, New-York, or to the subscriber, at Princeton.
EMLEY OLDEN.

LOTS FOR SALE—JONES' WOOD—A parcel of about 400 vacant Lots, bounded by 69th and 75th sts. and 3d-av. and the East River, composing a part of the beautiful property so well known as Jones' Wood. To parties wishing to purchase for investment or speculation, or with a view to an auction sale, the opportunity is one of very rare occurrence, inasmuch as the estate is in original hands, and is without incumbrance of any kind. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

VACANT LOTS—ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, FOR SALE VERY LOW.—Three lots in Remsen-st., 100 feet from the northwesterly corner of Remsen and Clinton-sts. These lots will be sold at a bargain. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

STEAMBOAT.—FOR SALE CHEAP—The steamboat THOMAS SCHUYLER. Dimensions: 98 feet keel; 17 feet beam; 5¾ feet hold; draft of water, 3¾ feet; beam engine; boiler with return flue. Has been thoroughly overhauled, and caulked, from stem to stern. Can be examined at the foot of North More-st.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

F

AUCTION SALES.

By JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

A LARGE SALE WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Illinois Central Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Northern Indiana Railroad Bonds of 1854.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Tuscarawas and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$2,000 Brooklyn City 10 per cent. Bonds.....$500 each.
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$5,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$4,000 Indiana State Preferred 6 per cent. Canal Stock.
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$2,000 Sacramento City 8 per cent. (Lever Loan) Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$250 Atlas Mutual Insurance Scrip of 1854.
75 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each.
200 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co...$25 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
250 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company, (Incorporated.)
20 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$100 each.
20 shares Oriental Bank.....$40 each.
10 shares Ebenezer Bank.....$25 each.
100 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each.
10 shares Arctic Fire & Marine Insurance Company.....$25 each.
250 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
20 shares Eagle Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
400 shares Gardiner Gold Mining Company.....$5 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 12.

W. S. MILLER, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Nov. 8, on two floors of salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., large and peremptory sale of superior cabinet furniture, 18 solid rosewood case 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave piano-fortes, by first-class New-York and Boston makers, all fully warranted; choice oil-paintings, 15 pier, mantel and oval French plate mirrors; 30 cooking and office stoves, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, 50 French and American clocks, unfinished rosewood frames. H. & M. will sell as above, to pay advances and close consignments, the most extensive and varied assortment of really substantial furniture that can be found in the City, to which we pertinently invite the trade and country, and those about refurnishing first-class houses. Goods now ready for examination. Cabinet furniture will consist, in part, 20 solid rosewood parior suites, covered in the most costly brocatel, plush, hair cloth and reps; richly carved etageres, mirror doors and backs; escritoires, buffets, finished in the most substantial manner; rich bookcases for libraries and drawing-rooms, in oak, mahogany and rosewood; 16 enameled cloth, plain and marble tops; custom-made extension tables, 14 feet long; 25 rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedsteads; bureaus and washstands to match; cheval mirrors, for tailors' use; rush, cane and willow-seat reception chairs; easy, Voltaire and parlor chairs, in fancy silk and hair cloth; corner stands, work tables; also, tête-à-tête and plain oval back sofas, counting-house desks, 2 large counters, office tables, &c.; 70 pure hair mattresses and palliasses. At 10 o'clock, will be sold 15 pure rosewood piano-fortes, equally the attention of the trade and those in want of good instruments, of the following makers: Lindemann & Son, Carman & Fancher, Johnson, Gilbert, Van Winkle and others—all of which are fully warranted, the same as when sold at private sale. Sale will commence of second floor. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Oct. 18, 1855.

GALENA & CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The Board of Directors, by resolutions adopted at their meeting on the 17th inst., authorized the creation and issue of an amount of stock equal to ten per cent. of the Capital Stock of this Company, by which each stockholder will be entitled to receive an additional amount of stock equal to ten per cent. upon the number of shares held by him on the 15th day of November next; provided, that the holder or holders of stock at that time shall, on or before the 15th day of December next, signify, in writing, to the Secretary, their acceptance of the same, and shall pay therefor as follows: One half thereof on or before the 1st day of January next, and one half on or before the 1st day of February next.

The stock created as above may be consolidated into full-paid shares on and after the first day of February next, and will be entitled to all dividends declared after such consolidation.

For all fractional sums less than $100, the Secretary will issue a Convertible Script, which will be redeemable on the full paid shares when presented in sums of $100.

For the first payment, on January 1st, 1856, a Dividend Certificate of February 1st, 1856, will, at the option of the holder, be received, and the accrued interest thereon (1 month) allowed. The cash dividends of February 1, 1856, will probably pay the second payment due on that day.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office No. 9 Broadway.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FASHIONABLE AND FINE CABINET FURNITURE—Also, 1 elegant oak dining-room suit (the match of which was sold for $700), to be sold without regard to cost, being the stock of a manufacturer, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the private warerooms of M. Walters, Esq., No. 13 Walker-st., near Broadway, his entire stock of fashionable first class furniture, affording an opportunity unequaled for those who desire the best qualities of fashionable furniture, all of which is guaranteed equal, if not superior, to any manufactured in this City. The stock comprises elegant rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, sideboards, etageres, book cases, amour-à-glace, fauteuils, centre and extension tables, &c. Also, rosewood, mahogany and walnut bedroom furniture. Also, one solid oak dining-room suite, very richly carved, consisting of etagere, extension table, sofa to match and two arm chairs, the match of which was sold for $700. The whole to be sold regardless of cost, for cash. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FIRST CLASS CABINET FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, and SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, the stock of a first-class cabinet household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer, to be sold without reserve on account of the owner declining business. Also, a line of rich framed oil-paintings on canvas, ovals under glass, &c., the whole removed for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany, marble top, centre, pier and side tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, extension dining tables, sofas, sacrets and rosewood book-cases, chairs, lounges, with every article usually kept in a first-class cabinet furniture store.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN, FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, Williamsburgh, corner of Bedford-st., Brooklyn, the usual variety of second hand furniture, carpets, &c., 1 Hedenbergh heater in good order, 1 Keyser's do., and about 30 stoves of various patterns for parlor, chamber, office or cooking, 14 boxes family soap, 5 boxes candles, starch, tea and barley, &c., &c. Also, 1 splendid suite of rosewood parlor furniture, richly carved, 7 pieces.

At 3 o'clock P. M.—Bulbous roots, consisting of hyacinths, tulips, crown imperials, crocus, iris, &c., &c., will be sold as imported, of this year's importation. These are the earliest and among the most beautiful of flowers, and are generally and deservedly favorites with ladies.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8; FRIDAY, 9th, and SATURDAY, 10th, at 8 o'clock each evening, at No. 69 Fulton-st., between Hicks and Henry sts., Brooklyn; peremptory sale of books, stationery, engravings, oil-paintings, being the entire stock of a dealer, among which may be found, bibles, bound in every variety of styles, standard poets, histories, biographies, blank and juvenile books, stationery, engravings, oil-paintings, Milton, Shakspeare and Scott's Works, Dickens, Froissart, Rollin, Dick, Thackeray, Gibbon, &c., bound in every style and variety, writing paper, pencils, &c., together with a general variety of fancy goods.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 386 tons burden, and is very well adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 13th-st., East River. Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate announcements from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

JOHN W. SCHERMERHORN, Auctioneer.—Store No. 20 North William-st.

SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, Nov. 8, No. 192 West 31st-st., 10½ o'clock.—Rosewood and mahogany suites in satin brocatel, hair-seat chairs and sofas, cane-seat chairs, rosewood bedsteads, hair mattresses, beds and bedding, marble-top, rosewood centre and side tables, light stands, Brussels, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloth, stair carpet and rods, crockery, China, and glass-ware; also a lot of valuable paintings, engravings, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, one diamond cross and two diamond rings; Statuary Marble Mantles—two carved marble mantels, in complete order, of the finest statuary marble, to be sold positively without reserve, to close an account.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—THURSDAY, Nov. 8, (in consequence of State Election coming on Tuesday, regular weekly sale day), large and attractive sale of best W. O. ware and all kinds common ware, glass of all kinds, cut glass ware and tea sets, cutlery, britannia ware, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 8, in front of Store No. 19 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a fine heavy wagon and platform-top, patent axles, made by Ford, New-York City; is nearly new and cost $400. To be sold without reserve.

J. E. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

S. E. BARTLETT & CO. WILL SELL—On THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 300 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip, China tea sets, brandy, juns, wine, bar rum, clears, plates, fine teas, vases, fancy Cologne and other wares, 30 cases assorted liquors.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and Unsigned SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Office, Nos. 48 and 50 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Ohio, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Exchange on Cincinnati, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Drafts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

No. 22 FLEET-STREET, London, October, 1855.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT—Beg to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of November.

The ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTISTS' and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; and sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 3 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 230 copies colored and mounted, of large paper (published at £15 15s.); 180 copies, small paper (published at £4 4s.); the whole of the lithographic stones will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER:

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS OF Messrs. INGRAM & CO., which will comprise 100,000 volumes of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, (sells 2s. 6d.); 90,000 Universal Library; 1,000 Webster's Dictionary, royal 8vo, (sells 16s.); 1,400 Nineveh and its Palaces, (sells 6s.); 1,500 Our Iron Roads, (sells 6s.); 4,000 Three Colonies of Australia, (sells 6s.); 1,600 Stocqueler's Life of Wellington, 2 vols., (sells 12s.); 3,000 Lares and Penates, (sells 6s.); 2,500 English Forests and Forest Trees, (sells 6s.); 3,000 Algeria, (sells 6s.); 5,000 Dog and Microscope, (sells 7s. 6d.); 20,000 Andrew's Practical Farmer, (sells 6s.); 12,000 Illustrated London Spelling Book, (sells 1s.); 6,700 Illustrated London Reading Book, (sells 2s.); 3,000 Illustrated London Instructor, (sells 2s.); 8,000 Guy's Illustrated London Geography, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Hind's Illustrated London Astronomy, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Bakewell's Electric Science, (sells 3s.); 2,600 Burn's Illustrated Practical Geometry, (sells 3s.); 1,000 Euclid, (sells 2s.). 4,000 Scott's Mechanics and Mechanism, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated London Drawing Book, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Barnard's Handbook of Foliage, (sells 6s.); 2,000 Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, (sells 4s.); 3,500 Burn on the Steam Engine, (sells 3s.); 1,400 Life of Luther, (sells 2l s.); 1,500 Holiday Book for Christmas, (sells 21s.); 50,000 Illustrated Books for the Rail, (sells 1s.); 15,000 Children's Books, and numerous others equally important. Together with

THE VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES AND COPYRIGHTS of Messrs. INGRAM & Co., including the following important works, viz.: Webster's Dictionary, 80½ sheets; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols., 80 sheets; The Orbs of Heaven, 19 sheets and 8 pages; Dumas' Pictures of Travel, 20 sheets; Mackay's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 2 vols., 40 sheets; Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, 22 sheets; Woman's Journey Round the World, and companion volume, 60 sheets; Russell's Lives of Extraordinary Men, 21 sheets; Illustrated London Reading Book, 17 sheets; Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, 13 sheets; Illustrated Books for the Rail, 110 sheets, and many others, together with the copyrights of numerous standard publications.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

THE VALUABLE ENGRAVED STEEL AND COPPER PLATES of a well-known firm, together with the remaining stocks; amongst which will be found the series of 18 large steel plates by Sir E. Landseer; Herring's "Waiting for the Ferry-boat," and "The Frugal Meal;" "Labor and Rest," Herring's celebrated farm-yard scenes, 12 plates; "Pillage of Basing House," Jessie Bourn and Colon Green; "The Escape of John Wesley from Fire," "Bunyan in Bedford Gaol," and companion; celebrated hunting scenes, and many others.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON'S STOCK OF STEEL AND COPPER PLATES, including the celebrated series by Wilkie, viz.: "Reading a Will," "Blind Man's Buff," "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "The Fiddler," "Cut Finger," &c., with the matrixes; together with many others, by celebrated artists, in fine condition.

Catalogues will be sent to Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & CO., New-York, where they may be found.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

SPLENDID SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, made by Renguet, Lepritre & Marcott, and A. Roux, the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe, without reserve.—HENRY H. LEEDS will sell by auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 8, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 128 West 14th-st., near 7th-av., all made in the most expensive and fashionable style by Renguet, Lepritre, Daurel & Co. and A. Roux, consisting of richly carved furniture in crimson satin damask; centre tables; statuary tops; centre-deux carved with plate glass; fancy chairs; superb rosewood piano-forte, made to order; 1 harp; brown and ormoju chandeliers; real bronze and white marble clock, with candelabras to match, imported to order; rich buhl and ebony ladies' escritoire; a superb bois de rose and marqueterie table; rich silk fancy chairs; Turkish embroidered table covers; bronze groups by Monks, Cairs and others; a superb oil paintings, Tant and others; fine crimson damask curtains; mirrors; lace curtains; superb large painted vases; elegant carved oak etageres; do. large bookcase, both with plate glass and elaborately carved; parlor suite richly carved in oak; sofas; arm parlor chairs, covered in moquet; superb tapestry table covers; a collection of board books in French and English; rich velvet carpets; engravings; mailing, &c. Dining-room—Velvet carpets; extension tables; French chairs, covered in green morocco; carved buffet; marble top and flanres; superb dinner set; crimson and gold, with flowers; tea set, white and gold; white French china; rich cut glass; plated ware, best kind; liquor cases, real sterling silver; assorted wines, &c. Bedrooms—Red walnut bedsteads; dressing bureaus; marble top washstands and cabinets; cane bedsteads; cottage bedroom chairs, covered in delaine; couch, &c., to match; French mahogany dressing bureaus; amoir a glace canopied chairs; Brussels and ingrain carpets; bed and window curtains; velvet stair carpets; oilcloth; hat rack; beds; mattresses; cabinets; engravings; bureaus; couches; toilet sets; iron bedsteads, &c. Sale commences with the kitchen ware. The above can be examined on the day previous to the sale, and every article must be sold without any reserve whatever.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—Of an entire service of bronzes, Berlin ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, vases, parian figures, jewel and dressing cases, and a large invoice of the finest quality silver-plated ware. EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 18 Wall-st., a large sale of fancy goods, being the opening sale of the season.—Silver-plated ware—Richly mounted casters, urns, tea-kettles, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters, large and small, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., &c. Bronzes.—Victory crowning a warrior, the Indian and panther, the amazon and stag, the hound chase, the shepherd's departure, statuettes of illustrious women, vases, coupes, brackets, consols, inkstands, ash and card receivers, hunters, animals, &c., &c. Clocks.—Superb gilt and ormolu, with shade and stands, marble do., bronze do. Parian Goods.—A superb full-length figure of Mme. Rachel, with shade and stand, figures, groups, baskets, pitchers, vases, ash and card receivers, &c., &c. Fancy articles.—Dressing, ormolu and gilt jewel caskets set with cameos, ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bonbon boxes, papier maché work-boxes, furnished and unfurnished; cologne and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogue has been selected with great care, some of the goods having been just received from Europe, and never before opened. The goods will be on exhibition this day, and ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

HENRY B. HERTS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—Of the large and splendid stock of groceries, teas, wines, &c., contained in store No. 75½ Broadway.—HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., will sell as above, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 8 and 9, at 10 o'clock each day, by order of the assignees, the entire stock of fine groceries, teas, imperial gunpowder, young hyson, hyson skin, Oolong and Souchong, in various sized packages; Java and Mocha coffee, chocolate, cocoa, white and brown refined sugars, crushed sugar, English sauces, spices, olives, sardines, anchovies, sweet oil, sperm, wax, and adamantine candles; white, yellow, and castile soap; cheese, butter, flour, raisins, figs, prunes, preserved ginger, maccaroni, vermicelli, looking-glass, fine Havana segars, London Dock do., Otard, Chalard, and other Cognac brandies, in casks, demijohns, and bottles; pure port and sherry wines, claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Chateau Margaux, in cases; Charles' London cordial gin, Hollands gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela whisky; London porter, Scotch ale, cordials, syrups; preserved fruits, fine Havana cigars of various choice brands, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., together with the usual assortment of goods found in a first class grocery establishment; also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, iron safe, desks, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from every purchaser. Goods on view, and catalogues can be had at store or No. 5½ Pine-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at No. 28 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock by order of Wm. J. Heather, Esq., the balance of his entire stock of stationery formerly belonging to Samuel A. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-medium and royal blank books, full bound; Russia and Turkia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated water colors, lithographic notes and drafts, note, letter and foolscap papers, envelopes, no plus ultra and rosewood writing desks, French porcelain pumps, glass and pocket inkstands, pearl and tortoise shell card cases; also, folders, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, tin cash boxes, Tuck mem. books, clear cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter clips &c. &c. The goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the business. Terms cash in bankable money, and catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 8th-av., a few doors from 14th-st., the entire handsome furniture of the house, catalogues of which will be ready this day—the sale will be peremptory without regard to value—consisting in part of a superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; two large French plate mirrors; suite rosewood parlor furniture in rich brocade; velvet and Brussels room and stair carpets; tête-à-têtes, sofas, mosaic and pearl inlaid centre and pier tables, elegant Parisian clock, reception chairs, collection of fine oil paintings, porcelain and china vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, spring-seat and cottage chairs, rockers, two enameled chamber suites with marble tops, best quality of hair mattresses, beds, &c.; extension, dining and tea tables, French China, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c.; with a large variety of bedroom and kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, &c. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of new and elegant Furniture, at the salesroom No. 119 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock. The stock embraces parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, rockers, lounges, centre, side and pier tables, sofas, sideboards, etageres, wardrobes. China and glass ware, mirrors, paintings, &c.—the whole worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing, shipping, &c., in the best manner.

W. A. CUTTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, STOVES, SEWING MACHINE, HARDWARE, LIQUORS.—FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, No. 37 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Coffee, teas, spices, chocolate, herring, hams, brandy, whisky, gin, raisins, figs, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, chisels, files, coats, pants and collars.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP'S Twelfth Regular Trade Sale of Hardware.—Cutlery, French hollow-ware, German goods, guns, iron wire, &c., &c., will take place THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 310 Pearl-st. For full particulars see catalogues, which are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 19 Nassau-st., the elegant OIL-Paintings, just received from Europe and never before exhibited—of the English, Flemish, Italian, Spanish and Dutch schools. Among them will be found seven elegant pictures; copies from Bellini, Rembrant, Raphael, Nayments and Correggio, by a distinguished English lady, amateur, sent here for a charitable purpose. Also, three large paintings just received from England, of remarkable merit and believed to be original, by John Both, Byonge and Van Oak. Also, a fine collection of elegant modern English plays, by Wilson, McKenzie, Hart, Clocker, Cullock, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an elegant collection of paintings on convex copper and silk, attached to glass, by Chambeause, Pasbelle, La Ivie and others. An invoice of very fine Flemish paintings, just landed, by the most celebrated artists, viz.: Verboekhoven, Verwee, Willmero, Musie, De Lene, Coeme, Shaegency, Greuting, Deaaur, Wans and others; all of which are elegantly framed and to be sold without reserve. This collection is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as being superior to any offered for some time in this market. Also, a large picture, "Cleopatra's Toilet," of Teepolo, a celebrated artist of the Venetian school

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rosewood piano, several suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, rosewood book cases, velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, the entire furniture of a family who are declining house-keeping, comprising in part two or three suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and blue brocatel, of the richest description, and made by Meeks, to order. The furniture is in first-rate condition, having been used only since June last. Also, one rich rosewood piano-forte, seven octave, richly carved; also, rich velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, dining and extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, large voltaire and easy chairs; mahogany and parlor do.; marble-top centre, side, card, and other tables; full French bedsteads; carved arm and rocking chairs; mirrors, curtains, &c. Also, one or two suites of enameled cottage furniture, en suite oak and curl maple chairs, basement furniture, &c., &c.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—LOCKING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS.—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE FANCY GOODS.—Bronzes, French china, Chinese goods, parian ware, silver-plated ware, papier maché goods.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 8 and 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 9 Pine-st., bronze and ormolu clocks, candlesticks, candlesticks, coupes, &c., parian marble goods, silver-plated tea sets, urns, waiters, salts, butter-dishes, pickle frames, Chinese enameled vases, from 3 to 4 feet high; lacquered work tables, work boxes, chair boxes, tea pass, nests shawl boxes, French china vases, coupes, jewel caskets, inkstands, tea and dinner sets, &c.

JAMES COLE, Auctioneer.

FOR SALE—By COLE & CHILTON, at the Merchants' Exchange, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 12 o'clock, three stores and dwellings, fronting on 9th-av. and corner of 29th-st.; also, the house No. 224 29th-st. The above is all complete with modern improvements. Also, two valuable lots on 29th-st., 224 feet west of 8th-av., 25 by 98; five and all to verify the attention of purchasers wanting a good investment.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Dunkirk, is at No. 191 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 3:30 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky.—Leaves at 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 7:30 P. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 3 P. M., arriving at Providence at 8:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 9 A. M. (foot of Chambers-st.) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy, and for MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 8 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 8:30 and 5:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (foot

[illegible] AT EASTON.

[illegible] of Affairs in the Territory.

[illegible], on his arrival at Easton on the [illegible], was received by a speech from G. W. Tharp, [illegible], to which he replied at some length. We copy [illegible] from the Easton *Daily Express*, as follows:

Among the true, the tried and the trusted friends who now surround me, I shall always feel gratified and at home, let my lot be cast where it will, and although such a demonstration of welcome would call forth sincere thanks among any people and under any circumstances, I confess you it has for me a double charm, when emanating from men who have known me from childhood, socially, politically and professionally, and in whose good faith, sound judgment and honest impulses, I have always relied and never called in vain. With no empty words do I thank you for the honor conferred by this cordial and flattering reception. I thank you personally for the implication it conveys that my course in Kansas has met your approbation, and in the name of the true, the honest, the oppressed and the slandered people of that lovely country, I thank you for the assurance it will bear to them, that, amid all the wrongs they have suffered, they have friends who watch the interesting and memorable events that are making their history—and that whilst they are struggling for their simplest but their dearest rights among the broken pledges of a nation, they have a sympathy here which still holds out the hope that those pledges may yet be redeemed. To the thanks I tender you in their behalf, I know they will respond. Many an anxious and manly face on the far-off plains of that beautiful and eventful country, will beam with pleasure on reading the account of this reception, and many a heart will swell with renewed encouragement in the work that is before them, while thousands will indorse all of thanks and gratitude which, in their name, I tender to you to-day. Encouragement from the hearts they have left, and sympathy and support from their brethren of the States, is pleasant to their ears and cheering to their hearts, and although they will not, when deprived of its falter at all in the duty they owe to themselves and their country, the sentiment of justice and support from their friends at home will strengthen and encourage them.

It needs no effort of imagination on my part, to conjure up a realization of the effect of such sympathy and support, upon the hearts of the honest pioneers of Kansas. Too often have I witnessed among them the eager anxiety for expressions of public opinion. The kindling pleasure at its favorable manifestation, and the disappointment which followed injustice or neglect, to draw upon any other source than memory, for the effect of public demonstrations such as these.

Six months ago, I spoke to you on this old and familiar ground, and recounted to you, as truth and candor required, the wrongs which had been done to our people, and the outrages which had been committed upon the Constitution and the doctrines of self-government. I told you then that our people, though few and weak, were firm and strong in their reliance in the justice of the nation and the power of an enlightened public opinion. I said to you that although compelled to wait for a propitious time and the exhaustion of peaceful remedies, they would never sit down in permanent submission to the yoke that had been set upon their necks, nor tamely bear the shackles of white Slavery, which galled their limbs. And sooner even than I looked for, have our prospects brightened and our hopes increased. In spite of intolerance and proscription and slander—in spite of partinacious tyranny regarding no right too sacred to invade and no Draconian code too fierce to impose—in spite of the most insolent attempts to perpetuate an ill-gotten power and the most elaborate contrivances to secure it—in spite of the complicity of a Chief Magistrate who has proven faithless to his high trust and encouraged the wrong by his official acts of commission and of omission, and justified it by authoritative articles in his official organ—and who has allowed our enemies to use and abuse for their nefarious ends, nine-tenths of his political patronage in the Territory—in spite of all these, I say, we begin to see what looks like the dawn of a better day for Kansas.

In spite of a chaotic mass of scattered men, each struggling among the hardships and privations of a frontier life to provide food and shelter for themselves and families and not knowing friends from enemies—individuals and whole neighborhoods strangers to each other—without organization or concerted action, they have become now an organized and efficient party—conducting their primary elections—having their committees and sub-committees throughout the Territory. They have met in regular Convention of delegates, with every district represented, have adopted a platform of principles which in its conservatism and liberality, puts to shame the intolerance of our opponents and gives the lie direct to the unmeaning cry of Abolitionism, with which it is sought to brand every man who will not proclaim that negro Slavery is a blessing in itself, and that white Slavery should be tolerated without a murmur. They have, for the first time, had an opportunity to know their strength, and are cheered with the conviction that their numerical superiority is as three to one, and that they have outnumbered all the vote of their opponents including even the non-residents. They have seen, as the mists of slander and misrepresentation cleared away, large numbers of late misguided and deceived emigrants flocking to their standard and rallying under their flag. They have openly repudiated the vile gods of a foreign-elected legislature, and by the moral power of their position they have seen its whole machinery made impotent and stationary—its magistrates disregarded and ashamed of their function—its courts silent and empty—its officers idle—its taxes uncollected, even from its own pollers and friends—and its unconstitutional penalties a dead and a by-word. They have seen men who, in March last, came into our territory as part of the force that invaded our polls, recently become residents and join the ranks of the Free-State party, and having held an election with all the forms and all the correctness that would do credit to any community, they have elected fifty-two delegates of character and intelligence, representing every district, who are now engaged in the formation of a Good Constitution, to be submitted to Congress.

They have seen former opponents subdued and enrolled by the contrast between the enormities of the Legislature on the one hand and the liberality of the Free State platform on the other, carry their slaves to the States and returning with the proceeds in their pockets, take a firm and open stand with the friends of self-government and free institutions, and under the same influences they have seen struggling minorities in certain districts change into overwhelming and triumphant majorities. All this has been the glorious work of the last six months, and it has filled the hearts of our friends with hope and confidence. Nor is this all. The sober second thought of the people in the border counties of Missouri is taking the right direction—a conviction of the wrong inflicted upon us and a repugnance to its repetition, is steadily gaining ground among them. It becomes evident that these invasions of our polls produce no permanent effect, except in their recoil upon the men who make them, and they become weaker at each repetition. At the election for county-seat of Leavenworth County, the bitter chalice came back to the lips of those who filled it, and men who had previously gone into Missouri and solicited votes for the Legislature, were found loudly complaining of the foreign vote which had secured a majority for a rival town. I have spoken to you in general terms of the acts and conduct of the Legislature, and it may be well to refer to them more in detail:

First, as to its organization,—certain censorious gentlemen, who sit quietly at home and philosophize the matter in their own way, undertake to find fault with me for granting any certificates of election at all. Without stopping to inquire whether these gentlemen would not have granted them all, had they been in my situation, I will only say that such a charge betrays ignorance of the facts of the case. Each district and precinct must, of course, stand on its own merits, and it would have been ridiculous to set aside all of them because illegal votes had been polled in some. It would have been equally ridiculous to set aside a district in which I did not know that illegal votes had been polled. These gentlemen take the absurd opinion that my action *then* should be judged by the knowledge we have *now*. I had provided for the voters of the Territory, the opportunity, the mode and the time to complain of illegal votes, and the right to a full hearing, and in none of the districts in which certificates were granted was there a protest filed as directed by the proclamation, nor was I at the time made acquainted with facts to justify a refusal. Seven election districts were set aside, all for disregard of the forms prescribed by the proclamation, and those comprised all and more than all of the cases in which complaints had been filed. New elections were then ordered and upon them certificates granted, which the Legislature at their meeting disregarded, and although by the organic act the certificates of the Executive are made the evidence of due election by legal votes, and no power is given to the Legislature to judge of the qualifications of members, a number of members who had such certificates were ejected and their places filled by men who had no title to seats whatever.

Of the removal to an unauthorized place I need not speak, as it invites a legal question, and has been already before the public, in the papers which it evoked from the Judiciary and the Executive.

By their so-called Slavery act they have provided that if any person shall speak, write, or circulate anything calculated to produce a disorderly disaffection among the slaves, he shall suffer five years solitary imprisonment at hard labor; and as the Jury are not the judges of what is so calculated, and only men of one political opinion are admitted to the jury-box, it will be seen that the way of a Free State man to the penitentiary will be easy.

The twelfth section of the same Act imposes upon any man who will express the opinion that Slavery does not legally exist in the Territory, imprisonment at hard labor for two years. True, the Constitution forbids even to Congress the power of passing any law abridging the freedom of speech or the press, but the Legislature, in the self-complacency of their wisdom, rise superior to Congress and stop at no such small obstacles as a Constitution or an organic act, and boldly enact the penalties of the penitentiary for the man who would dare to read or circulate into the Territory the Debates of the United States Senate or the speeches of the greatest statesmen of the nation. The thirteenth section draws the jury-box against any man who does not believe that Slavery was in the Territory.

The preëmption laws of the United States are repealed, and although by their provisions, a settler is allowed but 160 acres, this Legislature paying no attention to the express prohibition in the organic act, extends his claim to 320.

The members of the bar, too, come in for their share of attention, and no man is allowed to be admitted unless he takes the oath to support all the enactments of the Legislature.

The organic act forbids them to confer the right of suffrage on any others than citizens of the United States and declarants, yet the Legislature in their election law, provide that all Indians "who conform to the customs of the white man," shall be considered citizens and shall be allowed to vote. Thus they not only violate the organic act and usurp the power of Naturalization confided by the Constitution to Congress alone, but they make the election officers the judges of who has "conformed to the customs of the white man," and what custom must be conformed to, and thus admit or reject whom they please.

Avowing in the Legislative halls the determination to allow the people to elect more of their officers, they appoint for each of the counties a probate judge, a sheriff and county commissioners, and for each district, prosecuting attorneys, (many of these officers residing in Missouri when opposite,) and to hold their offices until October, 1857—that being the time when the next election takes place for a Legislative Council, and when the ill-gotten power must be renewed by another invasion. They declare in their election law that every man who offers to vote shall be presumed to be qualified, and thus if the vote of a non-resident is objected to, the challenger must prove the negative, or the vote is received. No residence previous to the election is required. When challenged, the judges may swear the voter first and then it is provided that no evidence whatever shall be heard to contradict—or they may hear other evidence in preference to the voter, thus enabling them to make one rule for one man and a different one for another. A voter to be qualified must swear to support the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793, the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and the Kansas bill, thus making a man's vote, to some extent, on his political opinions; and he must pay to the sheriff appointed by the Legislature a poll tax of $1. This latter requisition, however, was waived when it was ascertained that the Free State men would not vote at their polls.

To this election our people could not—would not go. They were unwilling to go through the mockery of an election where they were to be disfranchised by foreign voters and drunken Indians who conformed to the "custom" of drinking bad whisky—where one rule would be made for them and another for their opponents—where they must recognize a foreign elected legislature, and pay taxes into the hands of a non-resident Sheriff for the expenses of their invasion.

[The above is all of the speech contained in the Easton *Express*, of the 7th. The remainder will probably be received to-day.]

THE SHANGHAES.

The Guard Incensed, yet Rather more "in Sorrow than in Anger."

The Shanghaes are a good deal exasperated with our true statement of their meanderings through the naves, and halls and galleries of the Crystal Palace. One of them writes us thus in explanation:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The facts are simply these. On Wednesday, 31st ult., we met by appointment at the Crystal Palace, and numbered about 200—as gentlemanly a crowd as ever graced the floors of that massive building. We made use of that place simply as a rendezvous, while our operations were strictly to be confined to a street parade. At about 9½ o'clock, there was a rumor that two of the Directors had given us the permission, and in fact, had suggested the idea of forming our company around the fountain, in the centre of the building, and at the close of the fair, to give three hearty cheers for the American Institute. We were highly flattered by such a kind favor, and in the excitement of the moment, we commenced marching too soon, and that was the principal cause of our subsequent troubles. It cannot be denied that we made a little noise in marching through the Palace, in such a vast crowd. We acknowledge being in fault so far, but why did not Mr. Chambers, or any of the Directors, request us, as gentlemen, to desist, and inform us that we were hurting the interests of the Institute? Instead of that, they allowed us to march up and down stairs, without saying one word, and forming an ambuscade of Directors and officious M. P.'s, they rushed on our ranks like so many pickpockets.

Their conduct was mean and contemptible, and if a few angry words passed, (which were beyond human strength to smother, under the circumstances,) the fault lies not with us, but with the one who led the offensive party.

They charged us with "upsetting tables, insulting female exhibitors, and rudely jostling the crowd," and other atrocities which only existed but in the Directors' vivid imagination. We, as men of honor, pronounce the whole charge to be a malicious and spiteful falsehood on somebody's part. We challenge one single instance of rowdyism, and if they can procure it we will all plead guilty, and let the matter pass, but if they cannot bring proof, then, if there is the least gentlemanly feeling amongst them, they will make a public denial of our alleged conduct. The whole affair is a beautiful illustration of a very great tempest in an exceedingly small teapot.

Yours, Respectfully, SHANGHAE CLUB,
Per Wm. E. Sanford, Front-street, New-York.

Another of the Guard says:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Their innocent promenade (two by two) of last Wednesday evening, was marked by decorum and order, and there cannot be anything so startlingly heinous or so strikingly rowdy-like in this innocent freak of the corps, as has been represented. As a witness of their proceedings on that and other evenings, I unhesitatingly deny the accusations preferred against them—of "insulting the female exhibitors, rudely jostling visitors, and upsetting tables." The wearing of pieces of pink ribbon as a distinguishing badge is but, in my opinion, an offence so grave as to call forth the placards issued by the Board of Management, forbidding the wearing of badges by others than the officers of the Institute or their employes. If any member had insulted visitors or exhibitors, why did not the Managers have him arrested? As a body, the corps has always characterized their behavior by decorum and order, and they go to the Palace for the purpose of passing the evening agreeably, and with no intention of committing offence. The publication of the article in your paper has had an effect derogatory.

But still another writes us. There is a little of the crew in his cackle:

New-York, Nov. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The "Shanghae Guard," which is attacked so violently in all the papers, is not (as you have published) a company of "rowdies," but a very amiable association of young men, whose only object is to obtain some "honest notoriety," and to kick up a little fun generally. I am a member myself, so you may believe me when I say that our captain is a very good fellow, and is not at all disposed to lead us into mischief. As for upsetting the tables in the Crystal Palace—we only knocked around one or two dozen, which wasn't much for 150 of us. They said we insulted the ladies! Why, Mr. Editor, we wouldn't think of such a thing, much less do it. Again, we were charged with getting in by "Family tickets," *i. e.* calling fifty or so a family, and making one ticket do for the lot. Now, the most that got in with any one ticket was sixteen or seventeen, as I can prove.

We are all very indignant, and may be we will plan an attack on the Crystal Palace—with umbrellas—the first wet night after the fair is over, because we are all a very quiet set of fellows—if they'd only let us alone. Yours, &c.,

ONE OF THE ABUSED FOWLS.

P. S. I wish you'd publish this, and if there is any charge, send bill to "Captain Shanghae," corner of —— street and ——.

THE INDIGNATION MEETING LAST NIGHT.

In pursuance of a call in a morning paper, the Shanghae Guard held an indignation meeting last evening over a drinking-place at No. 894 Broadway. There was quite a number of the members present, comprising youths from fifteen to thirty years of age, many of them the sons of gentlemen distinguished in politics, commerce, and the learned professions. Clergymen's sons were of course frequent, for the old saw of "Parsons' sons and deacons' daughters" still holds good. Of the latter species, however, we regret to say, there were none present. Each of the members of the guard wore either a "plug," or a Jullien hat on the rear portion of his head, a bunch of white, blue, and red ribbons in his button-hole, and a colossal cigar in his mouth. There was much indignation expressed at the conduct of the Times and other papers in denouncing their conduct at the Crystal Palace, and each of the gentlemen seemed resolved to discountenance the taking of the Times at the bar-rooms and other places of amusement which they frequent. There was also a good deal of resentment shown towards the Police for putting a stop to their innocent amusement, and the Guard seemed determined to make a grand demonstration at the Palace before the close of the exhibition. After some drilling and marching around the room, the Guard adjourned down stairs to the bar. Many of the members afterwards proceeded down town, and devoted the rest of the night to a "jolly good spree."

☞ M. M. Hurd, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

NEW-YORK CITY AFFAIRS.

Councilmen.

It was a full hour after the time designated for the meeting, before there was a quorum present. While waiting for the arrival of sufficient members to proceed with the business of the Board, those present who were reelected amused themselves by poking fun at those who were defeated yesterday. The defeated members were as philosophical as could be expected under circumstances so unfortunate. Several declared they didn't care a—fig about the defeat; in fact they were rather pleased with the result, as attending meetings of the Board of Councilmen, they conceived to be a great bore.

At 8 o'clock, and after several attempts to get away under plea of "no quorum," the roll was called, and just the number (31) being present, a few petitions were read, when, under the impression that many members would feel more comfortable somewhere else, the Board adjourned.

Asylum for Inebriates.

A meeting of the friends of this new Association took place last evening at the Tabernacle. About 150 persons were present, who were addressed by the Secretary, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, and Professor Hitchcock, in suitable appeals. The Asylum is to have power to retain patients for three or for six months, if necessary. The Act of Incorporation obtained is to continue in force for fifty years. It will be seen the object is to endow an Institution which will provide the inebriate with competent medical treatment, a retreat and moral restraint of every kind, with workshops and such means of reclaiming men who need "something to do," as one great means to that end.

Thackeray and Milburn in Brooklyn.

Thackeray's "Four Georges" are to be read in Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, on the evenings of the 15th, 20th and 27th of November, and the 4th of December. They will be followed in January by a course of four lectures on "Western Life," by Rev. W. H. Milburn. Tickets to the two courses are sold for $2, or $3, to admit a lady and gentleman. The enterprise of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association provides this fine treat for the Brooklyn people, and it should be appreciated. The Lecture Committee consists of Wm. Backus, (Chairman,) Chas. F. Hayes, J. T. Conkling, M. D., H. J. Brandegee and S. U. F. Odell.

COURT CALENDAR—Thursday.

Supreme Court—*General Term.*—Non-enumerated motions and argument calendar.—Nos. 92, 37, 57, 219, 225, 59, 60, 61, 63 to 67, 244, 68.

Superior Court—Nos. 1065, 624, 599, 684, 492, 378, 887½, 88, 607, 698, 700, 700½, 701, 704, 707, 714, 716, 866, 206, 380, 592, 677, 717, 718, 722 to 725.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

REVOLT ON SHIPBOARD.

Four of the crew of the ship *Connecticut* were brought yesterday in custody of the officer in command of the U. S. Revenue Cutter, and delivered up to the Marshal, on a charge of making a revolt on board that vessel after she had proceeded down the Lower Bay. The names of the accused are Henry Travis, John Hass, Wm. Robs and Henry Delport. They were all committed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Though hidden from the eye, they speak to the feelings, being emphatically the garment for comfort, durability and economy.

Ray's Stocking-knit Undergarments,
In Merino, Wool, and Electrical Silk, for
Fall and Winter wear,
Warm, Soft, Elastic, Durable and Cheap.
James E. Ray, Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Francis Salter, M. D., M. R., C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A M. to 4 P. M.
N. B.—Dr. Salter will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Blotches on the skin, eruptions, and all cutaneous diseases, will find an infallable remedy in Holloway's Ointment and Pills; if the ointment be rubbed on the parts affected the blotches will disappear. It will cure wounds of even twenty years' standing. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cts. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 193 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depot, 376 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lowad's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—To-night the great drama of "Moll Pitcher" will be repeated, together with the pantomime of the "Magic Barrell," and the comedietta of "Sketches in India," with all the favorites in the cast—Miss Hathaway, Mlle. Therese, Mrs. Wilkins, Miss Herring, Mons. Schmidt, Mr. G. L. Fox, &c., &c.

[Advertisement.]

French Merinos.—Five hundred pieces superior quality and choice shades of coloring, 5s., 7s. and 8s. per yard; also, eight hundred pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, from 3s. to 5s. 6d. per yard. The cheapest goods in this City.

S. & M. E. Towle & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

Hearing for the Deaf.—The Acoustic Auricle is the only instrument that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply at Rushton's, corner of Broadway and Canal and Barclay-streets.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at St. Clement's Church, by Rev. Mr. Eaton, Francis E. Mott to Catherine R. Saul, both of this City.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Dr. McClure, and at his residence, Nicholas Delaplaine Danforth and Mary Mindwell McClure, oldest daughter of the officiating clergyman.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Aug. 16, Mr. Simeon Hall to Miss Elizabeth E. Walker, eldest daughter of Col. Gideon Walker, formerly of Portsmouth, N. H.

At Dansville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Oct. 24, by Rev. C. L. Hequembler, William B. Maxwell, Esq., of Watertown, N. Y., to Minerva F., daughter of Lester Bradner, Esq., of the former place.

At Bergen, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. B. C. Taylor, D. D., Lewis A. Brigham, Esq., of this City, to Miss Elizabeth Ann, daughter of Jacob Van Winkle, Esq., of Bergen.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. J. S. Lord, Stephen G. Paddock, of Princeton, Ill., and Margaret, daughter of J. V. Seaman, of Harlem.

At Kingston, Canada West, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, by Rev. Dr. Machar, John Paton to Isabella Grant, eldest daughter of Hon. John Hamilton, of Kingston.

In Little Compton, R. I., on Monday, Nov. 5, by Rev. Samuel Beane, Geo. R. Browne, of Providence, and Martha A. Simmons. Also, Francis T. Church, of Boston, and Helena A. Simmons, daughters of V. Simmons, Esq., of the former place.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Arthur Burtis, aged 27 years, son of Thomas Burtis, Esq., Cashier of the Bank of Commerce.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, Mary Hutchinson, aged 67 years. The friends and relatives, also the Society of the Evergreens, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from 30. 149 Mott-st., on Friday, at 2 P. M.

Near King's Bridge, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, Floyd T. Pearsall, M. D., in the 43d year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, near King's Bridge, on Friday, Nov. 9, at 12 M. Carriages will be in waiting at the Tubby Hook Station, Hudson River Railroad on the arrival of the 10¼ o'clock A. M. train from the City. His remains will be taken to Westchester for interment.

On Monday, Oct. 22, of cholera, on his passage to New-York, in the 48th year of his age, Nicholas Carroll, Esq., a native of this City, lately a resident of Marysville, California.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 7.

$1,000	Ind. State 5s	83⅝	350	Erie Railroad	41
5,000	do	c 83⅝	800	do	c 41
10,000	do	c 83⅝	800	do	c 41
5,000	Virginia 6s	86¼	100	do	b6 41
1,000	do	c 86¼	150	do	b10 41
10,000	do	c 86¼	100	do	b60 41
5,000	do	s10 86¼	100	do	b60 41
5,000	Missouri 6s	b8 84	900	do	b60 41⅛
18,000	do	c 84¼	850	do	c 41⅛
1,000	Ill. Int. Imp. Sc	100	50	do	c 40⅝
1,000	Erie 1st M. Bds	93½	950	do	c 40⅝
4,000	E. R. Bds. of '71	b8 90	50	do	c 40⅝
10,000	do	do of '81	c 90	50	do
5,000	E. Bds. of '71	c 90	50	do	c 41
1,000	do	c 90	200	do	c 41
4,000	do	s10 90	100	do	c 41
5,000	N. C. R.R. Bds.	84	200	do	c 41
1,000	do	c 84	100	do	c 41
1,000	Pitts. & Ft. W. Bds	73½	100	do	c 41
1,000	New-York Cen. 6's	86½	50	do	c 41
1,000	New-York Cen. 6's	86½	50	do	b60 41
1,000	Chic. & R. I. R. Bds	80	50	do	b60 41
10	American Ex. Bk	118	13	Cleve. C. & Chi	100
50	Metropolitan Bk	102½	300	Harlem Railroad	c 14
50	Pen. Coal Co	b60 84	100	do	c 14
138	Niear. Transit Co	18¾	100	Reading Railroad	b3 92
100	do	s30 18¾	400	do	c 92
50	do	c 18¾	600	do	c 92
100	do	c 18¾	950	do	c 92
1,000	do	s30 18¾	100	do	c 92
500	do	b60 18¾	100	do	c 92
250	do	c 18¾	100	do	c 92
100	do	c 18¾	100	do	c 92
100	Cum. Coal Co	s30 81	840	do	c 92
50	do	b3 81	100	do	b10 92
100	do	c 81	50	Gal. & Chicago R.R.	100
100	do	b30 81	900	do	c 100
250	do	c 81½	100	do	c 100
300	do	c 81½	400	Cleve. & Tol. R.R.	82½
300	do	s30 81½	100	do	s3 82½
100	do	c 81½	100	do	c 82½
50	Mich. Central R.R.	87½	380	do	c 82½
50	M. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	s30 84	10	do	c 82½
50	do	s30 85	312	Chi. & Rock I. R.R.	s3 84½
50	do	s3 84	75	Canton Company	s3 19
50	Panama R. R.	b60 101½	100	do	c 19½
1075	Ill. Cen. R. R.	94¾	300	do	b30 19¾
40	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	85			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Virginia 6s	92⅝	25	Panama Railroad	100
10,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bs	b60 74⅝	50	Ill. Cen. Railroad	94⅝
4,000	do	73⅛	150	do	94⅝
15,000	do	s30 73½	50	do	s30 94
3,000	do	73⅝	200	Erie Railroad	s3 43
20	Metropolitan Bank	108⅝	225	do	43⅛
10	Home Insurance Co.	80	100	do	b3 43⅛
100	Niear. Trans. Co.	b15 18¾	200	do	s10 42⅝
300	do	b3 18¾	100	do	s30 42⅝
100	do	b3 18⅝	50	do	42¾
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	b3 21¾	200	do	s30 43⅛
500	do	21¾	200	do	43⅛
250	Reading Railroad	81	500	do	s3 43⅛
300	do	s3 80¾	600	do	43⅛
100	do	s10 80¾	100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	84½
15	Mich. Central R. R.	87¾	200	do	86

Wednesday, Nov. 7—P. M.

The *Asia*, from Liverpool, October 27, arrived at Halifax, to-day. The telegraphic summary of her Commercial accounts, received this evening, represents a quiet Money market in London with a better demand reported in one of the circulars for American State Stocks, and a steadier feeling in Railway Bonds, at the reduced rates. The quotations are: for Illinois Centrals, 72@74 ₱ cent. Sterling money, equal to 78@80 with the exchange added; Erie Thirds, 83@85; Virginia 6s, 86@88; New-York Central Sevens, 92@94. The British Funds had advanced to 88 ₱ cent., although the Bank of England had again lost $2,000,000. The Cotton market is down to 6⅝d. for Orleans fair, a fall of ⅛d., and Orleans middling, 5⅝d., a fall of 3-10ths@¼d. Sales of the week 38,800 bales Wheat is lower by 3d., and Flour by 1s. Corn was dull at the close. The Manchester report is unfavorable. Nothing telegraphed in regard to French money or trade affairs.

We are glad to be able to report an improved feeling in the Stock Market, and at least a partial restoration to confidence in Money affairs and Stock values. There was certainly large room for improvement, after the panic and desperation evinced since the arrival of the *Baltic*, on Saturday last, and every class of operators in the Exchange has reason to be sick of the trials to which wild distrust among themselves, and extreme caution and undefined apprehension among the money lenders have, unnecessarily, subjected the market. They can now afford, one would suppose, to look back to the point from which they, the very best dividend-paying Stocks on the list, have recently fallen, and begin to calculate the extent of sacrifice to which panic-stricken holders have been driven, either by the fear of something disastrous in the future, or the evidences of fright and pressure in the Money Market. We annex a brief list for reference:

	Sept.	Nov.	Next Half Yearly	Dividend
Delaware and Hudson	10	10	8	In Dec.
New-York Central	8	8	4	In Feb.
Reading	10	8	4	In Jan.
Michigan Southern	8	8	4	In Jan.
Michigan Southern	10	10	5	In Jan.
Cleveland and Toledo	10	10	5	In Jan.
Illinois	10	10	5	In Jan.
Pennsylvania Coal	10	10	5	In Jan.
Cleveland and Columbus	10	10	5	In Jan.
Chicago and Rock Island	10	10	5	In Jan.
Illinois and Central Bonds	8	8	4	In Jan.
Erie 7s, 1859	10	10	3½	In Jan.
Missouri 6ses	8	8	4	In Jan.

We have stated the lowest dividends which it is believed the foregoing Companies contemplate making on their next half-yearly statement. There is not one of them whose current business is regarded by their Directors unequal to the division of profits here assumed. There is not one whose shares were not esteemed cheap by purchasers in August and September at prices ranging from 12 to 20 ₱ cent. above the present currency. Not one of which has been intrinsically damaged, except in market value by the present panic, or one that has suffered in credit for want of means or credit to conduct their business. The closing prices this afternoon show an improvement of 1½ ₱ cent. on most of the Railroad Stocks from the lowest figures of yesterday and this forenoon. Erie closed 42½, Reading 80½, New-York Central 85¾, Michigan Southern 85, Illinois Centrals 73½ ₱ cent. The market opened at the early Board under the cloud of depression noticed yesterday, but as the day advanced, a little and more ease, with considerable more confidence, was found in the Money Market, a more cheerful view seemed to be acted upon. The sales of paper to-day through the bill houses were again at 12 ₱ cent. for first-class names. The exceptions at 10 ₱ cent. are not of frequent occurrence. The Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges lent money, on a call, to a fair amount, at 7 ₱ cent. The Sub-Treasury sent $500,000 in Gold to Washington, and $200,000 to Philadelphia. The other disbursements were $44,941; receipts, $94,145; regular balance this afternoon, $6,847,053.

The election for Directors of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to-day resulted in the reelection of the old Board for the coming year: 3,001 out of 3,600 shares were represented. Wm. H. Aspinwall received 3,001; Francis Skiddy, 3,001; Henry Chauncey, 2,407; Edwin Bartlett, 2,407; Wm. H. Webb, 2,407. The opposing ticket received 594 votes.

The earnings of the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad for the month of October are as follows:

Passengers	$88,954 50	Mails	1,600 00
Freight	89,309 04		
Total			$180,063 54

The Great Western Road of Canada received in October from

Passengers	$192,023
Other traffic	94,786
Total	$286,809

The receipts of the Covington and Lexington Railroad for October, were:

October, 1855	$39,005 31
October, 1854	16,902 61
Increase	$20,102 70

Mr. Albert H. Nicolay's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Credit Mobilier.

From the London Economist, Oct. 13.

Very great misapprehension prevails, and very unnecessary alarm has been excited, as to the real character of some of the modern banking establishments in Paris—especially those of the *Credit Mobilier*, the *Credit Foncier*, and the *Credit Maritime*. These erroneous impressions have been caused mainly by those establishments being, according to the acceptance of the term in this country, erroneously called banks. Banks in England are establishments which have little capital compared to the extent of their obligations. The chief funds with which they trade are composed of deposits, and in the case of banks of issue of notes in circulation. For example, the deposits of the five joint stock banks in London amount alone to more than £99,000,000, while their actual capital paid up is only £3,966,529:—that is, the capital is equal only to ten per cent. of the liabilities for money in deposit with them. And whether the liabilities of such banks consist only of deposits or of deposits and notes in circulation, as a rule the whole are payable on demand. It is, therefore, obvious that establishments having such enormous obligations payable on demand at any moment, cannot, without being guilty of the greatest imprudence, lock up their means in mortgages, or any other investment of a permanent character, but must confine themselves to securities which can be easily converted at all times, such as Exchequer bills, public funds, and in the discount of commercial bills of a moderate date, which are daily falling due, and furnishing the means of paying any demand that may arise. The ruin which spread among our country banks in 1825, was chiefly owing to the neglect of this plain rule; they had largely invested their means in landed securities, and when a run came upon them they had no means of immediately converting them. Many of the Colonial banks have been ruined from a similar cause, viz., making extensive advances upon plantations and other real property. At last it has become a settled canon in banking, that the only securities which ought to be taken are such as by their nature are at once and at all times marketable and convertible, though it may be at a loss.

When, therefore, we heard of banks with large capitals, and authorized to contract huge obligations for the purpose of making advances upon land for its improvement, upon merchandise abroad and at home, and to look up their funds in shares of railways and other joint stock companies as proprietors, we were naturally disposed to shudder for the consequences of any unusual pressure which might lead to the discredit of such establishments; and this alarm has been increased when we have known that the capital of a single establishment consisted of 60,000,000f., (£2,400,000) and that it was empowered to contract obligations by borrowing to the extent of no less than £24,000,000.

These establishments are, however, in their real character entirely different from English banks, and their obligations are of a nature so essentially opposite, that what English banks could not do, without great danger, these banks may do not only with impunity but beneficially. In place of trading upon means which are payable on demand like the English banks, these particular establishments in Paris trade only upon capital paid up, and upon money borrowed upon bonds or "*obligations*," which are repayable only over a period of ninety years.

For example, the *Crédit Mobilier* has a capital of 60,000,000 francs, (£2,400,000) actually paid up. It has the power to issue bonds or obligations to the extent of ten times the capital, or £24,000,000, repayable by means of an annual sinking fund in ninety years, with interest. Such an establishment may be well or ill managed, it may be successful or the reverse, its proprietors may make or lose money, and those who hold the bonds may, in the event

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1293. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

ELECTION.

STATE AND CITY RETURNS.

LATEST.

THE FOUR STATE TICKETS.

VOTE ON SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Headley. American.	King. Republican.	Hatch. Soft Dem.	Ward. Hard D.
New-York	19,061	6960	11,960	15,684
Albany	6185	9638	5018	773
Allegany	....	1060 mj.	....	....
Broome	....	1209 mj.	....	....
Cattaraugus	390 mj.	....	....	....
Cayuga	....	697 mj.	....	....
Chautauque	400 mj.	....	....	....
Chemango	489	816	149	264
Columbia	400 mj.	....	....	....
Cortland	....	500 mj.	....	....
Dutchess	516	940	171	631
Erie	4041	2310	5502	257
Essex	Tie.	....	....	....
Fulton	....	500 mj.	....	....
Franklin	440 mj.	....	....	....
Genessee	....	400	....	....
Greene	900 mj.	....	....	....
Herkimer	....	500 mj.	....	....
Jefferson	688	2969	1957	471
Kings	5111	9914	1921	3294
Livingston	596 mj.	....	....	....
Madison	....	1500 mj.	....	....
Monroe	2946	9768	....	....
Montgomery	150 mj.	....	....	....
Niagara	....	900 mj.	....	....
Oneida	1987	5926	5806	704
Onondaga	2588	8459	2519	149
Ontario	900 mj.	....	....	....
Orange	973	458	346	414
Orleans	100 mj.	....	....	....
Oswego	....	1500 mj.	....	....
Otsego	....	1500 mj.	....	....
Putnam	414	993	211	295
Queens	300 mj.	....	....	....
Rensselaer	3161	587	1660	117
Rockland	700 mj.	....	....	....
Richmond	772	894	367	068
St. Lawrence	2100	4500	1300	....
Seneca	1388	1106	1276	7
Saratoga	2372	2647	....	....
Steuben	1011	361	597	86
Schenectady	500 mj.	....	....	....
Sullivan	225 mj.	....	....	....
Schoharie	120 mj.	....	....	....
Tioga	400	1850	1550	325
Tompkins	500 mj.	....	....	....
Ulster	4000	1000	2500	....
Warren	700 mj.	....	....	....
Washington	1200 mj.	....	....	....
Wayne	1600	2400	1400	....
Westchester	2226	923	474	1334
Wyoming	868	2291	514	1057
Yates	....	1206 mj.	....	....
58 Counties	72,915	60,339	46,398	31,475

The Counties of Clinton, Chemung, Delaware, Lewis, Schuyler, and Suffolk to hear from.

Senators Probably Elected.

District.
I. W. H. FURMAN, Democrat.
II. CYRUS P. SMITH, Republican.
III. DANIEL E. SICKLES, Democrat.
IV. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Know-Nothing.
V. MARK SPENCER, Soft Democrat.
VI. ERASTUS BROOKS, Know-Nothing.
VII. BENJ. BRANDRETH, Democrat and Rep.
VIII. WILLIAM KELLY, Democrat.
IX. EDWARD M. MADDEN, Republican.
X. GEORGE S. NICHOLS, Know-Nothing.
XI. JOHN W. HARCOURT, Know-Nothing,
XII. AMOS BRIGGS, Know-Nothing.
XIII. JUSTIN A. SMITH, Know-Nothing.
XV. ZENAS CLARK, Democrat and Republican.
XVI. F. P. BELLINGER, Republican.
XIX. E. J. RICHARDSON, Republican.
XX. M. LINDLEY LEE, Republican.
XXI. GARDNER TOUNE, Republican.
XXII. JAMES NIXON, Republican.
XXIII. GEO. W. BRADFORD, Republican.
XXIV. SAMUEL C. CUYLER, Republican.
XXVI. JAMES HUNTINGTON, Republican.
XXVII. JOHN E. PATTERSON, Republican.
XXVIII. A. S. UPHAM, Republican.
XXX. JOHN B. HALSTED Republican.
XXXI. JAMES WADSWORTH, Democrat.
XXXII. —— WELCH, Know-Nothing.

Republican, 14; K. N.'s, 6; Democrats, 6. Six Districts to hear from.

ASSEMBLYMEN.

	American.	Repub.	Democrat.
New-York	6	—	10
Albany	2	—	2
Columbia	2	—	—
Putnam	—	—	1
Saratoga	—	—	2
Tompkins	2	—	—
Broome	—	1	—
Queens	—	—	1
Suffolk	1	1	—
Cattaraugus	2	—	—
Monroe	—	4	1
Rensselaer	2	—	1
Montgomery	1	—	1
Ulster	2	—	—
Schoharie	—	—	1
Schenectady	1	—	—
Washington	2	—	—
Wayne	—	2	—
Oneida	—	4	1
Cayuga	2	1	—
Herkimer	1	1	—
Erie	—	6	4
Fulton	—	—	1
Jefferson	—	3	1
Kings	1	—	4
Rockland	1	1	—
Chatauque	1	1	—
Cortland	—	1	—
Franklin	1	—	1
Genesee	—	2	—
Green	1	—	1
Richmond	—	—	1
Warren	—	1	—
Westchester	—	—	2
Total	31	19	35

44 Assemblymen to hear from.

COUNTY CLERK.

Mr. LEFFINGWELL's vote, so far as returned, runs:

Wards.	Districts.	Wards.	Districts.
III.	3.....56	XI.	3.....76
V.	5.....207	XII.	1.....117
VI.	2.....33	XIII.	2.....89
VII.	4.....250	XIV.	1.....19
VIII.	3.....111	XV.	2.....322
IX.	1.....96	XVII.	1.....95

SHERIFF.

Wards.	Toone. K. N.	Bleeck'r. Rep.	Duke. W.	McIntyre. H.	Willett. S. & R. Rep.
II.	378	97	18	95	143
V.	65	24	60	54	68
VI.	85	16	34	97	579
IX.	736	148	74	147	389
X.	845	101	213	210	719
XII.	389	84	185	249	554
XIII.	877	113	154	394	665
XV.	820	506	397	422	632
XVI.	535	165	214	211	526
XVII.	1291	258	439	540	1146
XIX.	366	47	85	113	530
XXII.	376	59	214	336	651
Total	6693	1543	2087	2848	6575

Toone over Willet, 118.

FIRST WARD—COMPLETE.

Comptroller—Engs, 647; Flagg, 361; Giles, 239; Haws, 101.
City Inspector—Vache, 461; Downing, 430; Morton, 213; Schaffer, 192.
County Clerk—Connolly, 953; Beatty, Jr., 198; Sherwood, 137.
Street Commissioner—Howard, 698; Allen, 271; Taylor, 231; Dewey, 127.
Corporation Counsel—Haskin, 427; Shepard, 509; Glover, 205; Tomlinson, 168.
Almshouse Governor—Gunther, 531; Maloney, 423; Oliver, 200; Albertson, 117; Havemeyer, 1.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Selah, 942 Southworth, 291; Dodge, 115.
Sheriff—McIntire, 450; Willett, 526; Toone, 309; Duke, 130.
Judge of Supreme Court—Whiting, 985; Cowles, 317.
Judge of Common Pleas—Brady, 973; Spaulding, 196; Livingston, 128.
Brotherhood Superior Court—Nichol, 492; Hoffmann, 323; Phillips, 491; Ulshoeffer, 873; Woodruff, 324.
Judge of Marine Court—Alden, 470; O'Keefe, 501; Maynard, 196; Birdsall, 131.
Coroner—Whelan, 561; O'Donnell, 507; Ramsey, 209; Ives, 153; Heine, 288; Witherell, 206; Missing, 149; Wilhelm, 699; Ball, 34; Connery, 984; Hills, 314; Gamble, 903; Perry, 338.
Senator—Barr, 298; Sickles, 954; Ward, 72.
Assembly—Ryan, 296; Mahan, 641; Van Houtten, 312.
Judge of Supreme Court—Leonard, 468; Davies, 197; Hilton, 486; Peabody, 44.

Jacob L. Smith, Councilman for First Ward, elected by 13 majority.

Robert Walker, elected for Assessor, 43 majority.

FOURTH WARD—COMPLETE.

For Corporation Counsel—Haskin, Hard, 1,104; Shephard, Soft, 856; Glover, K. N., 208; Tomlinson, Whig, 59.
Almshouse Governor—Gunther, Hard, 1,254; Mahoney, Soft, 710; Oliver, K. N., 218; Albertson, Whig, 42.
Sheriff—McIntyre, Hard, 1,190; Willett, Soft, 843; Toone, K. N., 179; Duke, Whig, 92.
Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Selah, Dem., 1,931; Southworth, 298; Dodge, 58.

SEVENTH WARD—COMPLETE.

Corporation Counsel—Haskin, 728: Shephard, 833; Glover, 991; Tomlinson, 206.
Almshouse Governor—Gunther, 968; Maloney, 743; Oliver, 1,042; Albertson, 133.
Sheriff—McIntyre, 744; Willett, 1,000; Toone, 1,017; Duke, 220.
Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies—Selah, 1,571; Southworth, 1,318; Dodge, 341.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The return of the Fifteenth Ward is as follows:
Assembly—W. A. Guest.
Councilmen—Thirty-ninth District, John H. Brady; Fortieth District, Otis D. Swan; Forty-first District, Charles L. Appleby.
Assessor—Roderick Sedgwick, Jr.
Constables—Geo. W. Bogart, James King,
School Commissioner—Richard Burlew.
School Inspectors—Elias Loomis, J. B. Varnum, Jr., Samuel Hotaling, E. L. Beadle.
Inspectors of Election—John Vanderpool, Jacob T. Smith.

Returns for Local Officer.

We had hoped to be able to give full returns from most of the Wards for local officers this morning, but they come in so much scattered and by piecemeal that they will not pay for the room they would require. We annex the following totals for City and County Officers as received up to the hour of going to press. They are complete from but three Wards:

Comptroller—Giles, K. N., 8,746; Flagg, 8,084; Engs, 7,886; Haws, 1,478. Giles ahead of all others, 662.
Street Commissioner—Taylor, K. N., 11,389; Howard, Dem., 9,820; Dewey, 8,188; Allen, 5,489. Taylor ahead of all others, 1,519.
City Inspector—Morton, K. N., 10,040; Downing, Soft, 7,975; Schaffer, 2,606; Vache, 6,057, Morton ahead of all others, 2,074.
County Clerk—Beatty, K. N., 10,169; Connolly, S., 14,896; Sherwood, 2,132; Leffingwell, R. and R.; Leffingwell very incomplete. Connolly ahead of any other one, 4,727.
Corporation Counsel—(Fourth and Seventh Wards)—Glover, K. N., 1,199; Shepard, 1,689; Tomlinson, W., 265; Haskin, 1,832. Haskin ahead of any other one, 278.
Sheriff—(12 Wards)—Toone, K. N., 6,696; Willett, S. and R., 1,543; McIntyre, H., 2,087; Duke, W., 2,848. Toone ahead of any other one, 118.
Governor of Almshouse—Oliver, K. N., 1,260; Gunther, H., 2,222; Maloney, 1,452; Albertson, 175; Gunther ahead of all others, 770.

From these figures, and they are all that are authentic, it will be seen that we are in little better condition to report than we were yesterday. It is still thought that Giles, Connolly and Taylor are elected. But the friends of those gentlemen were a good deal down in the month last evening. As to the other county officers good guessers are in lively demand.

ASSEMBLY.

The Sixteenth Ward gave PACKARD, (W. & K. N.,) for Assembly, a majority, but the Twentieth went for WILTSIE, (Soft,) strong enough to elect him.

THE ELECTION IN BROOKLYN.

The struggle is over, and though all will not be pleased with the result, still the successful candidates are believed not to be very bad men after all. The contest for Senator has been, perhaps, the most exciting, and it was only until last evening that there were sufficient returns to determine positively who was elected. Mr. SMITH leads his opponent, Mr. DAYTON, nearly a thousand thus far, and the Districts not yet officially reported cannot reduce this majority much, if any.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Senator—Cyrus P. Smith, Republican. Whig, Temperance and K. N.
Sheriff—Jerome Ryersom, Democrat.
Register—Jacob Messerole, Democrat.
County Clerk—Wm. H. Campbell, Democrat.
County Judge—Samuel D. Morris, Dem., (probably.)
Justices of Sessions—John A. Emmons, Democrat; Martin Schoonmaker, Whig.
Justices of Peace—Benj. S. Morshouse, David Feeks, Democrat; John McCormick, (probably,) Democrat.
Assembly—First District—John Hanford, Dem.; *Second District*—F. B. Spinola, Democrat. *Third District*—E. T. Wood, Whig and K. N.
Aldermen—Cashaw, O'Neil, *Lowber*, Fowler, Doherty, Clark, Hudson, *Van Brunt*, Mills, Shaw, *Walsh*, Bannen, *Wogian*, Smith, *Snyder*, Ralphs, *Bliss*, Kalbfleisch—18. Whigs in Italics.
Supervisors—Wm. Hinman, R. C. Brainard, J. J. Studwell, B. F. Thomas, F. Petit, *Thomas Mullman, Samuel Graham, Peter Wyckoff, John S. Bogart, Samuel Smith, J. Hetzenbuttle*, Wm. Wall, *F. C. Patterman, Wm. Marshall, D. Lindsey*, G. W. Kelsey, *H. D. Woodworth*. Democrats in Italics.

KINGS COUNTY—JUDICIARY TICKET.

Judges of the Court of Appeals—Selden, 7,967; Willard, 4,458; Wood, 1,938; Mullen, 1,965; Hill, 9,060; Campbell, 5,507; Comstock, 5,078.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

TOWN OF SOUTHOLD.

Secretary of State—King	71	Ward	94
Headley	119	Hatch	97
Senator—Rider	168	Furman	141
Gardiner	95		
Assembly—Rocket, Hard	85	Floyd, S. & R.	107
Goldsmith, Rep. Temp. & K. N.			140

The probability is that GOLDSMITH is elected for Assembly.

BROOKHAVEN TOWN.—*Secretary of State*—Ward, 65; Hatch, 98; King, 80,; Headley, 67.
Senator—Furman, D., 101; Gardiner, S., 85; Rider, R., 86; Smith, S.
Assemblyman—W. S. Smith, S., 102; Hutchinson, 97; Bartles, R., 89.
County Judge—Wickham, S., 160; Buffett, R., 80; Rose, Ind., 60.
Judiciary—Selden, D., 176; Hill, 87.
Superior Justice—Dean, 90; Campbell, 26; Emot, H., 115.

Richmond County.

[*Complete.*]

SENATOR—The full returns from the four election districts that constitute Richmond County received: Furman, H., 656; Gardiner, S., 497; Townsend, W., 220; Smith, L. & W., 69; Rider, T. 903.
Assembly—Shea, D., had 737; Hillyer, W., 708; Tompkins, R., 707.
Shea's, D., majority, 19.
Sheriff—Lochman, D., has a large majority.
County Judge—Metcalfe, W., has a handsome majority.
County Clerk—Cubberly, W., has a large majority.
Coroners—Noble and Pearce are ahead of all others. Next comes Harrington, K. N.

Westchester County.

Assembly.—First District—Eli Curtis, Democrat, is elected.
Second District—In doubt.
County Clerk—Jenkins, Know-Nothing, elected.
Surrogate—R. H. Coles, Fusion, elected.
Sheriff—D. H. Little, Fusion, elected.
Justice of Sessions—William Lockwood, Know-Nothing, elected.
County Judge—William H. Robertson, Fusion.

Freemasonry.

Dr. ALBERT G. MACKEY last evening commenced before a moderately large audience of the brotherhood a series of lectures on the *Symbolism of Freemasonry*. The lectures being intended for the members of the order only, we are not at liberty o publish his remarks.

THE ASIA'S MAILS.

INTERESTING EXTRACTS FROM OUR FOREIGN FILES.

The London Times on American Fillibusterism.

THE ALLIES AND THE UNITED STATES.

DETAILS OF THE ATTACK ON KARS.

The Russian Account.

RECALL OF GEN. SIMPSON—HIS SUCCESSOR

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The *Asia* arrived at Boston at 10¼ o'clock yesterday morning, and her mails were received in this City about 12¼ o'clock last night. We give below as voluminous extracts from our English files as the lateness of the hour will permit.

American Fillibustering.

From the London Times.

The English Government is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India Squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American Continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American press that species of mild and temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a little political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and depreciation. We shall be told, no doubt, of the fiendish hatred of England to Republican America, and of the insolent menace behind which she veils her insidious and treacherous designs. Without the slightest wish to reflect in any way on the press which allows itself to be made the vehicle of such statements, or upon the constituencies whose votes are found to be influenced by such calumnies, we wish to point out to the good sense and moderation of the American people the causes which have led us, even in a time of war, to increase our squadron in their seas, and may possibly lead us still further in a direction, the first steps towards which we are now most unwillingly taking.

We entreat, then, the American public to believe, notwithstanding the assertions to the contrary with which they are so assiduously plied, that there is no party or body of men in this country that regards them with any other feeling than that of the utmost goodwill, or would wish for them any other fate than the enjoyment of the utmost public freedom which is consistent with the utmost private liberty and security. We have neither the wish nor the right to intrude our opinion of that form of government which has been established in the United States; but we have, and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against that spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate.

At this moment North America is in profound peace with the whole world; yet it is not the less true that in her ports are fitting out at this moment piratical fillibustering expeditions, destined to carry war and bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor. These expeditions do not receive the sanction of the American Government, are not equipped by its funds, will not be conducted by its officers,—but their preparation is, nevertheless, well known to the President and his Administration, and receives no check from that quarter. This toleration, we are willing to suppose, proceeds from weakness merely, and would be exchanged for vigorous action, only that the power to act is utterly wanting. The American people are so free that they will not be controled by a Government of their own creating, and, though laudably eager for the preservation of their own dignity and the assertion of their own rights, cannot bring themselves to tolerate an Executive sufficiently strong to compel respect for the rights of foreign nations. It is because we see no hope of finding in the United States a Government capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the great Republic that we are most unwillingly compelled, even in the midst of the great European struggle in which we are engaged to assume a defensive attitude, in order to trample out the first sparks of this fire, and prevent a conflagration which, if once allowed to spread, may cause incalculable misery to the human race. It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men; it is still more her misfortune that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do we are compelled, at least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her.

We cannot wait patiently till these lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder have set their feet within her Majesty's dominions, and encountered there the resistance which is sure to overwhelm their wild and desperate schemes. We cannot wait till we are placed in the terrible dilemma of either sparing men to whom clemency is cruelty to the human race of which they are the enemies, or of inflicting a just punishment, which may be the means of inflaming against us the passions of the American people and leading to a disastrous and fratricidal war. It will, if it be possible, prevent the crime that otherwise it would be our duty most severely to punish, and this we do in the name and in the hope of peace. We cannot believe that those who are now engaged in enrolling unhappy men for these desperate and criminal enterprises really contemplate the success of a descent upon Ireland, for instance, as probable, or even possible. All they can hope is that the miserable fate sure to attend such wretched adventurers may be the means of inflaming the public mind against England, and stirring up the passions of the people to a point which might render war inevitable. This consummation it is the duty of the American Government, if it can, to prevent, and, as it cannot, of the Government against which such attempts are aimed by all means to avert. If we can prevent these expeditions from sailing, or intercept them in mid-ocean, we shall have done much towards averting the danger that must arise should they be carried out to their natural development. The course of action we have adopted is bold, but for that very reason we believe it to be prudent and safe.

We are fully aware of the advantage that such a proceeding gives to those ever active emissaries of discord, who are incessantly employed in every State of the Union in stirring up the feelings of the populace against this country. That which is a mere measure of self-defence against lawless force they will represent as an insult offered to the lawful government of the country; they will declaim, they will distort, they will exaggerate, but we must not omit to prepare against real dangers because our preparations may be honestly misunderstood or designedly misrepresented. England has every wish and every interest to remain at peace with America. The immense trade which we carry on with her, the community of language and of blood, the absence of any ground of dispute or subject of rivalry, all plead forcibly in the same direction. How strange that, under such circumstances, we should be driven to arms merely because it is the will of a portion of the sovereign people to make war upon us, unsupported and unapproved, but also, neither prevented nor arrested by the Government. We desire, above all things, a continuance of peace, but, if it be the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing, for an instant, our gripe on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North.

But is it for the credit of those free institutions, so often vaunted as all that is wise, perfect and liberal on the face of the earth, that a friendly and kindred nation, ardently desiring peace, should feel itself compelled to stand on the defensive, not because it has any serious dispute with the Government of this free and happy community, but because that Government is unwilling or unable to prevent its citizens from going forth to murder and to plunder in the dominions of an unoffending Ally? Are these the garlands with which the tree of freedom ought to be adorned—are these the laurels with which the temples of the goddess should be bound! England has some claim to be called the nursing mother of freedom; and her citizens are free, because they know how to obey—how to subordinate their individual wills to that law the supremacy of which constitutes the principal distinction of a civilized community.

The Misunderstanding with the United States.

The *Morning Post* says that, disagreeable as is the aspect of the question recently raised between the United States and England, France and Spain, with respect to Hayti and Cuba, another cause of misunderstanding has also occurred between the United States and England, of infinitely more gravity and importance. The *Post* then refers to the complication arising from the alleged acts committed by CRAMPTON, Sir E. HEAD, and Sir GASPAR LE MARCHANT in violation of the municipal law of the United States as regards foreign enlistment.

The *Post* says the English instructions as to enlistments were framed most carefully and scrupulously, to avoid any violation of the law; and the sensitiveness of the American Government on this particular point appears very remarkable, when their repeated and flagrant violations of public law in Texas, Mexico, and Cuba are borne in mind.

As regards Hayti and Cuba, the *Post* is inclined to think that Uncle Jonathan, with all his bluster; is far to wise seriously to embroil himself with the greatest maritime powers in the world merely to bolster up a really unpopular and falling Administration, whose wish is to pander to the most vicious element in the American character. England and France have the means and determination to repress the American spirit of lawless aggression, and though the insulting and menacing tone of the Washington Cabinet may be accounted for by the probable acquisition of the Russian North American Territories, a great maritime war is a course of policy from which the *Post* would fain hope the good sense of the reflecting and honest portion of the American people will save their country. What good results could spring from such an unholy contest? The commerce of England and France might temporarily be cut up, but every American ship would be swept from the seas, or the ports of America would be blockaded; the whole seaboard of America from Maine to Florida would be exposed to attack; and all this is to be encountered for the acquisition of a Haytian Sebastopol, from which Cuba can be more conveniently threatened.

The *Post* concludes the leader and its remarks on the enlistment question by trusting that the presence of the formidable British fleet which is remaining at Bermuda will tend to cool the arrogance and over-sensitiveness of the American Government.

Details of the Attack on Kars.

From the Daily News.

ERZEROUM, Oct. 5.—Yesterday evening there arrived here an express, with letters of the 30th of September, from Kars. The letters were written in the evening, and contained the intelligence that, on the morning of that day, the Russians invested Kars on all sides in full force. The batteries at Kars opened a murderous fire on the besiegers. Three times did the Russians gain a footing in the Turkish retrenchments — and three times were they driven out by the Turks at the point of the bayonet. Colonel LAKE distinguished himself in the contest, not only by his courage, but by his skill. It was he who drove the enemy from the Inglis Tabia. Eight hundred Russians were slain before a redoubt defended by four hundred Turks. The firing lasted 7 hours and a half, when the Russians took to flight. The Turks performed prodigies of valor, and the European officers—Colonel LAKE and Captains TESSDALE and THOMPSON—distinguished themselves. Mr. CHURCHILL, formerly *attaché* of our embassy from Paris, and now Secretary to General WILLIAMS, commanded at one of the redoubts, and showed himself a thorough Englishman. A postcrip of a letter of the 1st inst., adds, that the loss of the Russians is estimated at about eight or nine thousand killed or wounded. About four thousand corposes lie under the walls of Kars. The Turks are busied now in burying them. The enemy lost besides this a great quantity of stores; and about 300 prisoners were taken, amongst whom were many officers. Four guns are said to have been taken. The loss of the Turks is reckoned at about 750 killed and wounded.

This great battle, which had so fortunate a termination—thanks to the skill of the commander, General WILLIAMS—shows clearly enough that the Turkish soldier, when well led, is not only brave, but able to distinguish himself like the soldier of any other nation. At the same time it must convince Europe in general, and the Turkish government in particular, that the latter has no good native officers, since, from the commencement of hostilities in Asia until the present moment, that is the only victory the Turks have gained, and this is owing to General WILLIAMS. When the Turks were under native commanders they experienced nothing but defeats.

I hope that by Tuesday we shall have other dispatches from Kars. I will forward them without delay when they arrive.

This evening I saw a letter written by a Bey of Livana (Turkish Georgia.) He says that OMER PACHA, having concentrated his troops in Churukshu, had marched on Urzughet, and that he had made himself master of the place without much difficulty. He received there a deputation from the Georgian nobility, who made their submission to the Porte in the name of the inhabitants of the district. According to this letter OMER PACHA was marching towards Akaltzick, for the purpose of making a diversion in favor of Kars, and of ultimately coming to the assistance of that city. This last news tallies with that contained in letters received the day before yesterday, which say that OMAR PACHA has communicated with the Muchir in Kars, telling him to maintain his position for twenty days, at the expiration of which he would be at Kars, with his army. He must be near there by this time; and it would be most fortunate if he should arrive in time to cut off the retreat of Gen. MOURAVIEFF, and be able to invest Alexandropol.

P. S.—Not one of the European officers at Kars was killed or wounded.

Letter from an English Officer Engaged in the Battle.

KARS, Monday, Oct. 1.

Here I am on the Karadagh again, none the worse for my late illness. Last night the Russians attacked us in force, and (between you and me and the post) very nearly took Kars. The fight was a most bloody one, and lasted seven hours and a half, without one second's intermission. The Russians left upwards of 2,000 men dead on the field, and their loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners, must have exceeded 6,000 men. What do you think of us Kars chaps after that? I was not actively engaged, as they knew better than to attack my almost impregnable battery a second time; but I did great service with my heavy guns, and twice drove them out of a battery they had taken, and turned upon us. It was a nasty sight—the field—afterwards. It was completely covered with dead bodies, mostly Russians, as our men did not lose more than five or six hundred altogether. The defence was commanded by dear old General KMETI; and when our general thanked him in the name of Queen VICTORIA, for his gallant repulse of the enemy, I thought the brave old boy would have burst his heart open—he was so proud. The Turks fought—not like lions, but like fiends. I never saw such desperate recklessness of life. You can form some idea of what a desperate business it was, when I tell you that the Russians had their whole force concentrated upon Gen. KMETI's division, which with the reinforcements he afterwards received, did not amount to 8,000 men. The reports have just come in, and there are more than 5,000 killed on the side of the enemy.

The Recall of Gen. Simpson—His Probable Successor.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 26.

That General SIMPSON comes home immediately appears to be beyond a doubt. Owing to his great and increasing infirmities he has persisted in his request to be allowed to resign. But if it has been decided who is to be his successor the secret has been carefully kept. All that has been allowed to transpire is, that the new Commander-in-Chief will be chosen from among the general officers already with the army, and that no new man will be sent out.

An impression prevails among those who have access to the best information, that some time may be allowed to elapse ere a successor to Gen. SIMPSON is nominated. It is thought that so long as our troops are divided—part of them before Sebastopol and part engaged in the northern expedition—Sir RICHARD EYRE and Sir COLIN CAMMELL will each be allowed to retain a separate and entirely independent command. And yet it is not easy to persuade oneself that such should be the determination of Ministers, unless it is intended that the English army shall be allowed to sink down into a mere contingent and auxiliary corps. Already its inferiority in respect of numbers, as composed with the French army, gives it somewhat this appearance. But if it be parcelled out and dispersed—one detachment before Sebastopol, and another in the liman of the Dnieper, and it may be one at Eupatoria, and another at Kertch—it may in a short time be made to disappear altogether by the process of division and subdivision. This will be carrying on the war, on the part of England, upon the principle of the homœopathists—reducing our doses of soldiers by a process of trituration until they become impalpable. We are not animated by any spirit of national vanity or jealousy.

We fully appreciate the importance of an undivided command in military operations, and would offer no objection to the recognition of a French Generalissimo, or Commander-in-Chief of the Allied forces in the East. There would be no more shame in an English army standing in this relation to a French chief, than there was in a Dutch army being placed under MARLBOROUGH, or a Spanish army under WELLINGTON. All other qualifications among the competitors for the chief command being equal, there appears to be a natural propriety in selecting the generalissimo from the officers of that nation which have most men in the field. But, if the combined armies of England, France, Sardinia and Turkey, are to be placed under one supreme chief, let this be done openly and avowedly, not by distributing and fritting away our regiments till they run a risk of disappearing entirely. England has, or will soon have, in the field a numerous *corps d'armée*, raised and maintained at no trifling cost. In addition to our English regiments we have a Foreign Legion and a Turkish Contingent, receiving English pay, marching under the English banner, commanded in a great measure by English officers, subjected to English discipline and English laws of war. This force, which, from these circumstances, derives a certain unity of character, will be much more available if kept together *en masse*, than if mixed up in driblets with an army of a widely different organization. Though our English army, with its multifarious ingredients, may be destined to be placed under the supreme command of a French General, he will derive more effective service from it by allowing it to act *en masse*. If such an arrangement is in contemplation, let it be avowed, and let Ministers appeal to the common sense of the English people for their approbation, instead of seeking to effect their purposes by indirect means, which may impart the spirit and diminish the utility of our army. But there is reason to fear that the hesitation and delay in nominating a successor to General SIMPSON has its origin from a less respectable cause. When that officer was appointed to succeed Lord RAGLAN, it was currently reported that protestations of a determination not to serve under him had been heard from various quarters; and the return of at least one general officer to this country is still attributed by many to soreness on account of his having been passed over.

The reluctance of Ministers to declare upon whom they intend to confer the supreme command of our army in the East, appears to have its source in a weak and unworthy reluctance to run the risk of giving similar umbrage in any quarter upon the present occasion. The army appears to be in imminent danger of being frittered away, because Ministers have not the moral courage to place the right man at its head, regardless of what exasperation and murmurs may be provoked among those who think mere seniority a title before which all others must give way; or because they have not the discriminination to chosse among the various candidates. To allow such considerations to hamper them or give them pause, betrays, on the part of our rulers, a lukewarmness as to the issue of the great struggle in which we are engaged. Promptitude and energy are required at their hands in a crisis like the present; and to leave our army for one moment without a recognised head —to allow it to be broken up into a number of independent corps, and scattered over the face of the earth—is totally irreconcilable with the possession of such qualities. It is to incur the risk of allowing the war to die out, instead of urging it on until some definite and tangible good has been attained.

English View of Japanese Affairs—The American Treaty—Habits of the People.

Extract of a letter from an English Officer, published in the London Times.

"America and this country (England) are both trying very hard to open a trade with Japan; the Americans have already ratified a treaty, and we shall ratify one in October. The Americans have endeavored to overreach the Japanese, *but have as yet failed*. The American officers appear to think it quite certain that they will go to war. A number of people from San Francisco have arrived at Hakodadi to settle, and they have wished to make this port a rendezvous for the whale ships from the Sea of Ockhotsk. They were induced to come by interpreting that part of the American treaty where it says, 'American citizens may be permitted temporarily to reside,' and that in cases of necessity refreshments shall be supplied, and (where they have no money) goods be given in exchange, to signify that persons might live as long as they please and open trade. The Japanese evidently intended 'temporary residents' to signify a certain short time, and, as the Americans refused to acknowledge this restricted signification, and would not name any time, (say a month, or two, or three, or 12 months,) the Japanese refused them permission to land at all, and they have returned to America to seek redress and indemnification for loss at the hands of the United States Government. It is clearly a trick of Jonathan's, and the real intention is evidently seen through by the Japanese. Our treaty is made on more advantageous terms, and they are evidently better disposed towards our countrymen. I hope no inconsiderate acts of ours may destroy this feeling.

The Japanese are quite a different race from the Chinese, and have made a considerably greater advance in civilization than the latter people. Indeed, it may be said, I think, that the Japanese are a highly civilized people. They are, it is true, unique in their customs and habits, many of which are absurd and revolting. For instance—baths are common to both sexes and all ages. I have myself visited their bathing-houses, and seen men, women, and children in a perfect state of nudity, bathing together without any sense of shame. The women, in most cases, scamper off directly our officers enter; some, however, do not, but remain washing away with perfect unconcern. They are a lascivious people, and, having said this, I think I have said the worst of them.

The gentlemen of Japan that we have had to communicate with have invariably been most gentlemanly in their bearing; they would not disgrace the highest bred European. They scarcely speak above their breaths, and their manner is singularly graceful and unaffected. They do not exhibit any surprise, no matter how great a cause they may have for doing so, but are always calm and collected, wear a perpetual smile on their countenances, and reply to your questions and remarks with dignity and ease. Threats, which I have heard the Americans hold out to them, produce in them no apparent effect; and, whatever their feelings may be, they remain the same calm, gentlemanly men, and reply to all such offensive remarks in a manner that might be copied with advantage by us enlightened Europeans. They are social in their habits, and their women enjoy an equality with their lords and masters in most cases, I believe. They visit, and have tea-parties, as in England, though I can't help thinking, from what I have seen of the gentlemen of Japan, that while their social enjoyments are equal to ours, they are conducted in a style that it would be a mercy for the guests of such entertainments in England were there hosts compelled to adhere to. I think some of those meetings great bores in England. For instance: 'Is your tea sweet enough?' *ad infinitum*; I cannot but look back with disgust at the humbug, twaddle, and bad tea of those affairs. Of course I speak only of the seaport towns where I have been."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[*By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.*]

Advance of the Allies from Eupatoria.

CRIMEA, Wednesday, Oct. 24.

On the 22d the Allies, 30,000 to 40,000 strong, advanced from Eupatoria on Toulant. They arrived on the 23d at the heights of Ashagn Jamin; but seeing the movement of the Russian lancers on their left flank, they retired behind Aktatchi. Between Kinburn and Nicolaieff nothing new has occurred.

The Fleet in the Dnieper.

St. PETERSBURG, Friday, Oct. 26.

The whole of the militia has been ordered on the march to reinforce the army of the South under General LUDERS.

The liners, sixteen frigates, and some gun boats have entered the Dnieper. The Czar is at present at Elisabetarata.

The Defence of Kars.

TREBISOND, Oct.—The Russians are supposed to be preparing to attack Kars again.

PARIS, Oct. 25.—The official report of the victory of the Turks at Kars, on the 29th September, has arrived here. The defence was most heroic. No English officers were wounded.

General Mouravieff's Account of the Battle of Kars.

From the Invalide Russe of Oct. 18.

General MOURAVIEFF announces, under date of Sept. 30, that, having been informed that the Turkish troops had received reinforcements in the neighborh

THE CITY SENCH ELECTION.

THE DEBRIS.

The Gambols of the Victors and the Sobs of the Defeated.

A MURDERED CHILD.

Great Excitement at the "Americas" Rendezvous.

The Illegal Voters—The Bettings—Who are Indignant—Who Endure with Patience, and who make Judges of Themselves—How Councilman Wild Bears it.

The excitement about the result of election was considerably exasperated toward night yesterday. That the "Americans" were ahead many were sure, who still did not believe that their candidates would be declared elected. Inspectors of Election generally were spoken of as capable of very remarkable proceedings, and up to very hard swearing. The dull weather contributed to increase the dumps of the defeated and the doubts of those who the day before were sure of success.

Tired politicians and their exhausted friends sought repose in the bosoms of their families, or on a lonely bed in the cock-loft of a second-class hotel. And when they woke, their call for Congress water was subdued; and the porter brushed their sore-worn boots without the aid of a single bar of "Molly Bawn." If they ventured out, it was near the close of day, and their step was stealthy, for they feared to attract towards them the attention of those who had seen them on election night. Entering a newspaper office, they gently stroked the door least it should creak and jar their shattered nerves; and when they inquired concerning the character of the late returns it was in a fervent whisper.

THE SOFTS.

Few of the defeated Softs were to be seen yesterday, and such of them as visited their accustomed resorts did not treat, and some few actually refused to be treated. One of the defeated candidates for Councilman in a lower Ward was heard to complain that he had spent over $500 during the canvass, but consoled himself by the reflection that he had nearly $100 yet left. He went to bed at 12 o'clock—several hours earlier than usual.

Another of the defeated thought politics a low business, and averred that no honest man should have anything to do with it. For his part de didn't understand it, but somehow or other the worst men were always elected. He was quite sure it was so in his District, at any rate.

Some others, more philosophic, simply said "politics was very uncertain," and kept up a prodigious thinking.

TAMMANY DEBASED.

Late in the afternoon yesterday, a fellow (a hard-hearted fellow) was heard eulogizing the K. N's. in the Pewter Mug, and *was not knocked down!* How has Tammany fallen!

The friends of MURDAY are down on the Germans who voted for one BROOKS and the K. N. ticket. The ways of such Germans is inscrutible, they say.

RICHARD B. CONNOLLY did *not* vote on Tuesday. He made a couple of bets of $500 each, that some persons would not be elected. By so doing he could not swear in his vote, which some had determined

NOTA BENA—IMPORTANT ABOUT CONNOLLY.

to make him do. But if CONNOLLY is elected, he must soon be sworn in. And then is MR. BRANCH's time to have him take oath that he is an American citizen. The interest is culminating.

The Barmen and their Bars.

The barkeepers in the Broadway saloons, and Bowery and Chatham-street groggeries, presented yesterday an aspect remarkable for its similarity to that borne by the probably defeated. They had not been greatly over-worked, but their employers had calculated upon a heavy till for several days after the election, and, as business was dull, the poor bar-men were obliged to sit up very late, or meet the owners' frown. As they stood in moodish melancholy behind their unwashed counters, up to their ankles in empty beer-bottles, and gazed through leadened eyelids at the uneven rows of unclean tumblers, they were objects worthy of commiseration. Only one hour's sleep. Another late night in prospective. Those bottles must be stowed away, and one must bend his back to do it. That counter must be washed, and the towels are still wet with slops of gin and beer. Those tumblers must be rinsed, and the bucket is away over there in the corner, where Jim Burnet sat upon it and played his banjo late last night. Such a condition of things is well calculated to draw profanity from those to whom public opinion gives a higher place in the moral scale than bar-men are said to occupy.

THE K. N.'S MEETING WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

Great Excitement about the Murdered Child.

Speeches of Alderman Briggs and others.

The Know-Nothings met again on Wednesday night, at their Hall in Canal-street. The attendance was not as large as on Tuesday night, but the room was well filled, and the meeting was very enthusiastic, nevertheless. The "Blue Man" was there, with an eye to trade. He had a large supply of the "Controversy between ERASTUS BROOKS and Cross Bishop HUGHES," which seemed to sell well.

MR. VAN RIPER, the President occupied the chair. After the reading of the City and State returns, received during the day, the chairman called upon

REMARKS OF ALDERMAN BRIGGS.

Alderman BRIGGS, who proceeded to address the meeting. He said that he would not detain his auditors long, for he was greatly excited, and would not trust himself to make many remarks.

TERRIBLE EXCITEMENT.

A cold-blooded murder had been committed in his Ward (the Thirteenth) on the previous night. A party of children were playing what they called "Engine" and the largest of them was blowing through a tin trumpet, crying, "Come on, American boys." He was crying this to the children with whom he was in play, when a party of Irish rushed out of a porter-house and attacked the party. One of them, striking the boy who held the trumpet a blow on the head, *killed him. Yes, killed the child, because he had cried, through his little tin trumpet, "Come on, American boys."* [Cries of shame. Is he arrested? Burn the porter-house. Lynch the rascal.] Yes, continued the Alderman, he is arrested; but the gang that was about him will try to screen him. [Lynch him. Hang him to a lamp post.] The poor child was not the only victim. A small boy, on Monday night, got a blow on the head with a cart-rung, from which he will not recover, and his only offence was walking in a procession of Native Americans. We have to submit to these things while we have the Irish in our midst. The other night a procession was attacked by them—they knew not from what quarter, for the Irish always attack in the dark, and never meet their antagonists face to face. They did so then, and crippled several of our people, some of whom will not recover. The Irish always attack in the dark, and in the back. [Cries of "Lynch them," &c.—a them.") And if we cannot get justice against those rascals, it would not be more than right to fiddle their shanties. Still I would not recommend it to be done. With regard, however, to the fellow who killed that child, I fear some Irish villains will swear him off. So, if we cannot be even with them by fair means, it might be said that other means might be resorted to; still I (and the Alderman) would not counsel other than lawful means; but it is well for every citizen now, to be in a position to protect himself.

The Alderman then proceeded to speak of the necessity of organization for the American Party. They had routed the enemy this year, but they had yet to carry the Presidential election. Every man must attend their meetings regularly. Let us organize every Ward in the City, work together, and take possession of Uncle Sam's department. We have got the City and State; let us take the United States. We have the game in our hands.

Alderman BRIGGS then went into the Matsell affair, and promised a searching investigation into his business in a few days. He understood that MATSELL had bought a farm out West, where he meant shortly to retire, that we might have an opportunity of putting a good American in his place as Chief of Police.

MR. VAN RIPER'S REMARKS.

The Chairman said it would be the duty of the meeting to see that the Irishman who killed the American child should receive his due punishment. He referred to the conduct of America in the Irish famine of 1847. The Americans did their duty, and no more than their duty, in sending ships laden with food, to the starving Irish. But what was the gratitude of the Irish in return? Why, they killed American children.

Mr. GRIFFITH, the charcoal man, and Alderman elect of the Tenth Ward, made a few remarks. If he proved treacherous to the American cause, they were welcome to kick and buffet him as much as they pleased.

WILD IS TAME BUT NOT BROKEN.

Councilman WILD was the next speaker. He said he was not elected; he was "licked," but so long as ERASTUS BROOKS was safe he did not care. BROOKS had majority enough for both. He was not selfish, for he was there to congratulate the American Party on their victory. Sebastopol was indeed taken. As he would soon be released from his duties as Councilman, he would be independent, and then he would begin stumping the State for ERASTUS BROOKS for Governor. For himself he was defeated, but not dead. He hoped to live and fight in many another campaign. Let us indeed fight till the whole country is Americanized, and we can indeed say Americans *shall* rule America.

Loud cries were then raised for CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and AUGUSTINE DUGANNE, neither of whom were present.

Mr. T. B. WEDGWOOD then made a few appropriate remarks, speaking with much emphasis and effect, after which MR. CHARLES MILLS stated that he had learned that the American Party were being cheated out of their votes in the Fourteenth and Seventeenth Wards, where the other parties were manufacturing votes against them. He advised that a Committee should be formed to proceed to those Wards and watch proceedings.

The meeting, at this point, became somewhat confused, and we left while they were arranging their Vigilance Committees.

A Speech from Mr. Munday.

THOS. J. MUNDAY got up on the steps of the City Hall, last night, and entertained a select circle of his friends with reflections upon the mutability of human affairs. He declared, on his conscience, that it was nothing but a d——d religious test that caused BROOKS to ride rough-shod over him. He didn't know Bishop HUGHES from a side of sole leather—wouldn't know him if he met him—didn't care anything about him.

The cheers that greeted MR. MUNDAY's effort made so much noise as to disturb seriously the serenity of the Aldermen, who were in session just up stairs at the time.

Unfaithful Liquor Dealers.

The very small support given in the City to the Liquor Dealers' nominees, excited surprise and remark. It is very evident that the members of the Ward Liquor Societies did not do their duty to their party, but gave way to old political predilections. Thus, in the Ninth Ward—which contains nearly, if not quite as many liquor sellers as any in the City,—the K. N. ticket was largely ahead, notwithstanding the other tickets were far more Anti-Maine Law-ish.

Where Were the K. N.'s Last Night?

Silence, solitude, and "the darkness of blackness" prevailed last night in Know-Nothing National Hall, Canal-street. Where were the K. N.'s? Into what committees of vigilance had they resolved themselves, to watch the purity of whose election? Why did they turn their opaque side to the public, and exhibit only the dark lantern? From all the Wards their friends gathered, but found the fortress impregnable. There was no getting inside the doors.

There were rumors that HARRY HOWARD was elected. Did that *Hard* allegation scare them? Where was BRIGGS? Where was BRANCH? Where was HORATIO WILD, who, though "licked," is not, and never will be, beaten? Are the K. N.'s in training for the great day of jubilee, when American cannon shall thunder forth the election of BROOKS and HEARLEY, and prophesy the advent of "SAM" to the Presidential chair? We ask for information.

The Boy Murdered in Willett-street.

Coroner O'DONNELL, yesterday concluded the investigation as to the cause of death of WILLIAM H. POWERS, the particulars of which were fully reported in the TIMES of yesterday. The evidence adduced failed to fasten the crime upon CAMPBELL, who was arrested upon suspicion, and upon the rendition of the verdict he was discharged. The verdict recorded is, "Death from a blow from a club inflicted by some person to them unknown."

Deceased was a native of the City, and resided at No. 79 Willett-street. He was 15 years of age.

The Late James H. Braine.

We noted the death of this esteemed citizen at the time, but a fuller record of his life and character will be gladly received by his many friends.

Mr. BRAINE was born in Shelburne, Nova Scotia, in the year 1790. He entered early on a seafaring life, happily combining in his character integrity, nerve, and vigor, so that he rose to the position of captain of a Liverpool packet before he was of age. In 1822 he was married to Miss ELIZABETH MUSGROVE, of New-York, and was induced by the attachments of home to relinquish the sea and engage in mercantile business. He became an extensive flour dealer, in which trade he was successfully engaged till 1832, when he established himself in the shipping business, which was extensively carried on till the time of his death. During this time he had not only acquired an honorable fortune, but he had also gathered about him an unusually large circle of appreciative friends. His dealings with men had been extensive, both as captain and merchant, particularly with seafaring men, and among this class, always ready to recognize and honor manly and generous traits, he was held in special esteem. He also interested himself in the politics of the country, and in the public welfare and growth of the City; and in this way also his intelligence and generous views attracted to him patriots and statesmen. For many years he was the intimate friend and host of HENRY CLAY, and they had for each other, each in his own calling, a characteristic admiration. Yet he never could properly be called a politician. Least of all, in these last days, when partisan manœuvre and personal promotion have sunk the term of politician to a synonyme of public plunderer.

The attractive characteristics which secured a large circle of friends shone with especial light in the family circle. He was the centre and the grace of his own home, tender and loving to his wife and children, generous and hospitable to all. And his care for others was not confined to the home circle. In public charities he was liberal, and his hand was ever open to the poor; yet in this he was unostentatious, always shrinking from notoriety. In helping those who, by their help, could *help themselves*, he always showed marked interest. His eye was ever open to the young man who needed "a lift," and at the right time he never failed to give it. Having himself begun life with little or nothing, he had a living sympathy for those in similar circumstances; and, if we should characterize any one trait as specially worthy of commendation, or any one sphere in which he had wrought the best work of well-doing, we should say it was in this: that *young men* always could command his sympathy and assistance—energetic, reliable, aspiring young men. His own success had not encased him in a painful dart-proof to the needs of subsequent beginners. The unsteady ladder, on the first round of which the boy was planting his foot towards future eminence, he was always ready to hold firmly at the top. Not a few there are who have wept grateful tears over his grave.

In business habits MR. BRAINE was always prompt and punctual, and his manner at the same time was pleasant and unbending.

His character in every particular was one of those that was best esteemed under the closest scrutiny. He was attached to the Episcopal worship, and a regular attendant at the Church of the Ascension (16th Street.) He was also a faithful student of the Bible, particularly during his last years—and all his exterior life indicated the interior life of the Christian, unobtrusive yet decided and quiet in its sincerity.

Within two years of his death he had a very gratifying evidence of the esteem in which he was held, occasioned by a visit to his native place and vicinity. He was welcomed by all, and his entertainment might well be styled an ovation. In personal appearance he was commanding, and his abilities remained unimpaired till the moment of his death. This occurred on Saturday afternoon, Sept. 29, at the age of 65 years, 8 months and 6 days.

He had just finished his letters for the next steamer, between four and five in the afternoon, and on laying down his pen complained of a severe headache. Soon he asked his son to be laid on the floor, and, composing himself, without a struggle, ceased to breathe. His funeral was attended on the following Saturday, Oct. 6, by a large concourse of friends. Thus closed a life worthy of contemplation by the living, in the integrity, energy and generosity which characterized it, and the affection, success and happiness which adorned it.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Speech of Rufus Choate at Boston Against the Republican Movement.

AN ELOQUENT PROTEST AGAINST GEOGRAPHICAL PARTIES.

Just before the Massachusetts Election, RUFUS CHOATE made the following speech at a meeting of the Whigs: we publish it not less for its intrinsic eloquence and interest than for its relation to the political movements of the day:

I am gratified, beyond the power of language, to express, by your kindness. By this thronging audience I am even more gratified. In this alone I hope to see the doom of the geographical party. It would have been a thing portentous and mournful if commercial Boston had not poured itself into this hall, to declare, by its ten thousand voices, against the first measure tending practically and with a real menace to a separation of the States ever yet presented, or certainly in our time presented, to the judgment or the passions of the people of America. Who should be of the earliest to discern and of the wisest to decide the true great question of the day? Did anybody suppose that your intelligence could not see what a proposition to organize the people of this country into two great geographical parties must come to if successful? Did anybody suppose that, seeing this, you would help it on, or fall asleep upon it? You, the children of the merchant princes; you, whose profession of commerce and arts, give you to know and feel, with a sort of consciousness and intensity, our Republic to be one; one and undivided; one and indivisible, let us say; you, whose hearts, abroad, yet untraveled, have sometimes leaped up when you have seen the radiant flag, burning on the waste sea, along the desolate and distant coast, beneath unfamiliar constellations; and when you have felt your country's great arm around you; were you expected to be indifferent upon a proposition to rend her in two great rabid factions, or to be cheated into a belief that there was no such proposition before the country at all?

Thank God, this sight dispels both branches of this misapprehension. The city is here, all right and straight out! Commerce is here! Commerce, in whose wants, on whose call, the Union, this Union, under this Constitution began to be; Commerce that rocked the cradle is here; not to follow the hearse, but to keep off the murderer; or, if they prefer it, to keep off the doctor!

COMMERCE AGAINST SECTIONALISM.

The arts; the industry of civilization; of intellect and of the people, are here; they to which the mines and wheat-fields and cotton-grounds of a bountiful and common country supply that raw material which they give back in shapes of use and taste and beauty—they are here;—they which celebrated the establishment of the government by long processions of the trades, by music and banners, and thanksgiving to God,—singing together as morning stars over the rising ball, for the hope of a future of rewarded labor—they are here to bear witness, that the prayers of the fathers have been graciously heard, and to remember and to guard that instrumentality of constitutional union, to which, under His goodness, they owe all these things. Aye, and the charities, the philanthropy, the humanity that dwell in these homes and hearts, are here to make their protest against the first step to moral treason,—charities that love all human kind,—yet are comprehended all and embodied in the dear name of country—philanthropy and humanity—not spasmodic, not savage, not the cold phrase of the politician, not hypocritical, not impatient, but just, wise, peaceable, working with;—not in spite of the will of the highest, sowing the seed with tears, with trust, and committing the harvest to the eternal years of God;—these are here. Yes, we are all here. We come to ratify the ratification. We come to say to our excellent representatives in the late Convention, again and again, well done, good and faithful! We come to enlarge our hearty support and our warmest good wishes for the success of the candidates they have nominated, every man of them. We come to declare that upon trying ourselves by all the approved tests, we are perfectly satisfied that we are alive; that we are glad we are alive, since there is work to do worthy of us; that we prefer to remain, for the present, Whigs; constitutional Whigs, Massachusetts Whigs; Faneuil Hall Whigs; Daniel Webster and Henry Clay Whigs!—that we have no new party to choose to-night—that, when we have, we shall choose any other, aye, any other, than that which draws the black line of physical and social geography across the charmed surface of our native land, and finds a republic on one side to love, and nothing but an aristocracy to be "abhorred" and "avoided," on the other! Take any shape but that! We come to protest, with all possible emphasis and solemnity, against the inauguration, as they call it, of the sections. We say that for any object which constitutional patriotism can approve, such a party is useless. We say, that for its own avowed objects, if it has any specific and definite objects which are constitutional and just, it is useless. We say, that if defeated in its attempt to get possession of the national government, the mere struggle will insure the triumph of that very administration on which it seems to make war; will make the fortune of certain local dealers in politics; will agitate, and alienate, and tend to put asunder whom God hath joined. We hold that if it should succeed in that attempt, it would be the most terrible of public calamities. I, for one, do not believe that this nation could bear it. I am not, it is true, quite of the mind of the Senator from Ohio, who dared to tell an assembly in Maine, not many days since, that there is now no union between us and the South; that the pretended union is all meretricious; that there is no heart in it; that Russia does not hate England, nor England Russia, more than the men of the North and the men of the South hate each other. The allegation is, I think, yet untrue: the pleasure, the apparent pleasure and exultation with which he uttered it, is nothing less than awful! But yet, when we keep in view, as ever we must, the grand, and unalterable conditions and peculiarities of the American national life; the capital fact lying underneath that we are historically, by constitutional law, and, to a vast practical extent a mere neighborhood of separate and sovereign States, united practically by a written league, or more accurately, by a Government holding only a few great powers, and touching a few large objects; united better, perhaps, so far as united at all, by the moral ties of blood and race, a common flag, the memory of common dangers, the heritage of a common glory;—united thus, partially by that subtle essence of nationality, the consciousness of unity, the pride of unity;—itself a spirit of recent creation, requiring still to be solicited; to be reinforced, to be diffused; having regard to those instrumentalities and influences moral and physical, which encompass us ever and endanger us, and especially to the consideration that besides the centrifugal tendencies of sovereign States, impelling them ever apart—there is a line, a dark, dark line,—almost a fissure in the granite, whose imperfect cohesion can scarcely resist the vast weight on either side; recollecting these things, and recollecting, too, how much more, than by reason or public virtue or their true interests men are moved by anger, pride and force in great civil crises,—in any way we can survey it, we cannot possibly fail to see that the process of forming such an organization, and its influence, if completely formed, and fully in action, would compose a new and disturbing element in our system, which it is scarcely able to encounter, and to which no wise man and genuine Unionist would not shudder to see it exposed.

A SIMILE.

Why, look at it. Here is a stupendous fabric of architecture; a castle; a capitol; suppose the capitol at Washington. It is a fortress at once, and a temple. The great central dome swells to heaven. It rests grandly on its hill by its own weight kept steadfast, and seemingly immovable; Titan hands might have built it; it may stand to see the age of a nation pass by. But one imperfection there is; a seam in the marble; a flaw in the iron; a break scarcely visible; yet a real vertical fissure; parting by an imperceptible opening from top to foundation the whole in two. The builder saw it, and guarded against it as well as he might; those who followed to repair, with pious and skillful hands, tried by indurating by lateral support, by buttress and butteress alternately, to hold the disjointed sides in contact; practically, it was becoming less formidable; the mass was beginning to conceal it, even; and here comes a workman who proposes to knock out the well-planned lateral supports; loosen the underpinning of the ends; dig a yawning excavation under both of them; and then set on fire the mountain weight of a frowning and defiant dome of its own. Down the huge pile topples in an hour. Small comfort is it to that the architect of ruin finds his grave, too, beneath it!

PURPOSE OF THE WHIGS.

It is to do what we may to scatter this organization in its beginnings that we are here to-night. It is for this opportunity, chiefly, that the Whigs of Massachusetts are absolutely glad that they are alive. True, we seek also to redeem Massachusetts. That last legislative year of all sorts of ignorance and all sorts of folly, and all sorts of corruption; not dignified, but made hateful and shameful by a small and mean mimicry of treason, withal—we would blot it all out from our proud annals forever. The year which deserted WASHBURN, slighted the counsels of CLIFFORD, struck a feeble but malignant blow at the judicial tenure, nullified a law of the Union, constitutional if the Constitution is constitutional,—we would forget. Let it not come into the number of our months. In fact let us talk of something else.

Yes, Whigs of Boston and Massachusetts! We strike at higher game. It is because the experiment is now making, whether a sectional party; merging and overriding all others, is possible; whether compelled for the Presidency ahead, it can be chosen for that office by advocating the formation of such a party, and not see the matching cup of hopes in which they are reaching to-day, that we feel the indignation of the whole country—it is because this experiment is making to-day, that we feel that we have a duty to do. Who of us does not feel that if it were so, our noblest labor were our last? Were it even so, what signifies it whether we personally and politically sink or swim—live or die—survive or perish! Would not that be a bright page wherein the historian, after having recorded in the former chapters of his book, the long antecedents of the Whigs—that they held the government of this good old State, with small exception, for a quarter of a century; that they held it long enough to embody their politics in official State papers; on the statute book; in public speech; through their accredited press; in the prevailing tone and maxims of public life; long enough to see those politics bear rich practical autumnal fruits, that while they held power, popular education was improved; the instrumentalities of intercourse of all parts of the State with each other, and with the States beyond, were multiplied and perfected, and the universal industrial prosperity of the people advanced by the reforming hand, reforming wisely; that the sentiment of obedience to law, popular or unpopular, while law, of observance of order, of the supremacy of the National Constitution, within its limits over the State, and of the State Constitution over the Legislature; of the practicability and the necessity of reconciling and performing all political duties—not one, nor half, but *all*;—that this sentiment was taught and was practiced; that liberty of conscience was held sacred; that the right to be represented equally in the Government of the State was recognized, and sought to be retained in the Constitution as belonging to every human being, because such, inhabiting her soil; that they held even good laws powerless, and a Government of laws impossible, if not interpreted and administered by judges as impartial as the lot of humanity will admit, and helped to be so by the tenure of independence of the ebb and flow of party; that although ever they boasted to be a branch of a National Whig connection—and, as such, held a creed of National politics, combining a policy of peace with honor, industry protected by wise discrimination—improvement of the great natural agencies of intercourse—a provident and liberal and statesman-like administration of the public domain—a creed on which wise and good men of every State, in large numbers, sometimes by large majorities, were with them; although they held this creed of union, they yet left themselves wholly free to cherish and act on the local sentiment of Slavery, that they opposed its extension by ther press, by their vote, by public debate—its extension by annexation of Texas and Cuba, and by repeal of the Compromise, and that their greatest and best, and all who represented them, did so ever up to the limits of the Constitution and an honest statesmanship, and paused reverentially there—would it not be a glorious page, on which, after concluding this detail he should record that their last organic act was to meet the dark wave of this tide of sectionalism on the strand, breast high, and roll it back upon its depths; aye, or to be buried under it? Would not that be higher than to follow the advice of one, once of us, who counsels the Whigs to march out of the field with all the honors! Yes, we reject the word of command. We will not march out of the field at all. We will stand just where we are, and defend those honors and add to them. Perhaps we may fall. That were better than the flight he advises; to fall and let our recorded honors thicken on our graves. That were better than flight; but who can tell that there are not others higher to be won yet? Laurels farther up; upon sharper ridges of the battle; more precious—less perishing; to be won by more heroic civil duty, and the austerer glory of more self-sacrifice. Be these ungathered laurels ours to reap!

WHAT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY IS.

But it occurs to me that I have been a little too fast in assuming that your minds are already all made up not to join this geographical party. Let us then pause and inspect the thing a little. Let us do it under a three-fold dissection. See then, first, exactly what it is to be; what, if completely formed, it is to be. Second, what good it will do. And, third, what evil it will do—what evil the process of forming it will do; what evil it will do after it is formed? First, what it is to be when formed. Exactly an organization of all the people of the Free States, if they can get all—if not, majorities of all into a political party purpose, to oppose the whole people of all the Slave States, combined into just such another association upon the single, but broad and fertile topic of Slavery. Into this organization, on one side and the other, every other party is, if possible, to be merged; certainly by this one, every other is to be subverted and vanquished. This promising and handsome consummation, mark you, is to be a *political party project*. It is not to be a public opinion on Slavery. It is not to be a public opinion against Slavery. It is not to be a mere universal personal conviction of every man which he may carry with him into all his political relations and relations, and bind up with his Democratic opinions. Why, opinions, or Native American opinions;—that is not it, at all. It is to be, and not, as a political party properly, technically, and with tremendous emphasis so called. It is to fill office, make laws, govern great States, govern the nation; and to do this by the one single test of what is called opposition to Slavery; on the one single impulse of hate and dread of the aristocracy of the South, by which Slavery is maintained.

To carry out this opposition, to breathe forth this hate, and this dread in action, it lives; it holds its conventions, supports its press, selects its candidates, prescribes their creed, conducts its elections-eering, and directs every act that it does and every word that it speaks. And now, when you consider how prodigious an agency in a Republic, a flushed and powerful party is at the best; when you remember what it has done to shame and scare away liberty from her loved haunts and home by the blue Ægean, or beneath the sunny skies of Italy; when you consider how party, as the general fact, is sure to form and guide that public opinion which rules the world; how it grows to be the madness of the many for the benefit of the few; when you consider that to win or retain the general voice, all the ability this organization can possibly command will be enlisted and paid; that it will offer office to the ambitious, spoils to the greedy, the clear, delicious indulgence of his one single idea to the zealot, strong in faith, fierce and narrow in his creed; to the sentimentalist and *literateur*, the corrupting praise of a foreign press; to a distempered and unmeaning philanthropy, the cure of one evil by the creation of ten thousand; meditating on these things, you attain to some conception of what this party is to be.

WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

Second. And now, what good is it to do? And first—what on earth is it going to do, anyhow? It is formed, we will say. It has triumphed. It has got the general government. It has chosen its President. It has got a majority in both Houses of Congress. The minority are a body of representatives of slaveholders. And they have met in the great chambers. What to do? Now, it is agreed, on all hands, that in regard to what they are to do as a party, on any subject, human or divine, *outside of Slavery*, we know no more than if they were so many men let down in so many baskets from the clouds. As a party, and they gained power as a party, they are to rule us as a party, but as a party they solemnly adjure that they hold no opinion on anything whatever—on anything but Slavery. They spread their arms wide open to every humor of the human mind, to all the forms of sense and nonsense, to more irreconcilable and belligerent tempers and politics than ever quarrelled in a menagerie—to men of war, and men of peace; to the friend of annexation, if he can find free soil to annex, as you may, in Canada, and the enemy of any more acres; to protectionists and free trade's; men of strict, and men of large construction, and men of no construction at all; temperance men and anti-temperance men; the advocate of ten hours of labor, the advocate of twelve; in short they make a general bid for every opinion on everything, with the pledge of the party to each and all, that if they will roar with a common consent, and make a satisfactory *hulla'baloo* on Slavery—every man of them shall have a fair chance, and no privilege—and everybody may enact everything if he can.

And now, in the name of all common sense, in the whole history of elective government was a free people ever called on to commit power, the whole vast engine'y, the whole thunder of the State to such a ruler as this! Slavery, they do say, they will oppose, right and left; but what other one maxim of government they will adopt—State or national; what one law, on what one subject, they will pass; what one institution, or one policy of the fathers they will spare; what one sentiment they will inculcate; what one glory they will prize; what of all that government can cause or cure, they will cause or cure or try to—we have no more to guide us than if they were an encampment of a race never seen before, poured by some populous and unknown North, from her frozen loins! How mad, how contemptible to try itself against the resistance of foreign contact, and finding on its west and southwest border no single force to hold it back; nothing to the blindness of mere party tactics and the power of a popular administration; nothing to the love of glory, and contention and danger which flames and revels in the adolescent national heart! Is it all mere and sheer negro breeding and negro selling that has done this? More is to be ascribed to the influence of Northern benevolence against slavery, provoking by an eternal law a Southern fully for its defense and propagation? Have these great readers of our history forgotten that as far back as 1820, as well, the press, some influential portions of the press of a large political party at the North, began to denounce the election and reelection of JEFFERSON as a triumph of the slave power—the acquisition of Louisiana, that absolute necessity of our peace, how much more of our greatness, as another triumph of the slave power; that this form of sectionalism already assailed the slave representation of the Constitution, and tried to strike it out; that it bore its part, a large part, in inflaming New-England to the measure of the Hartford Convention; that, hushed to silence by the fervid flood of nationality which swept the country at the close of a war, breathing into us the full first inspiration of American life, it awoke again on the application of Missouri for admission; that silenced once more by that adjustment—a few years later it took on a more virulent type of abolitionism; and from that moment, helped on by the general progress of the age, it has never ceased for an hour to make war on the institutions of the South, to assail the motives, and arraign the conscience of the slave-holder; to teach to "abhor" and to "avoid" him, and denounce the Union as a compact with hell?

WHAT EVIL IT WILL DO.

But now MUTICE the evil it would do. We cannot of course foreknow exactly what it would do, if it could not now much exercise. I could on this would. We cannot know, in other words, exactly where, of what, or how, it attained the whole power that it seeks. It would bring on the final strife. But one thing we know, that they cannot, by possibility, go through the process of organizing and completely organizing such a party but by elaborately and carefully training the men on this side of their line to "abhor" and "avoid" the men on the other. The basis of the organization is reciprocal sectional hate. This is the sentiment at bottom. This, and nothing else. To form and heighten this; to fortify and justify it; to show that it is moral and necessary, and brave, the whole vast enginery of party tactics is to be put in request. If the ingenuity of hell were tasked for a device to alienate and rend asunder our immature and artificial nationality, it could devise nothing so effectual!

I take my stand here! I resist and deprecate the mere attempt to form the party. I don't expect to live to see it succeed in its grasp at power. I am sure I hope I shall not, but I see the attempt making. I think I see the dreadful influence of such an attempt. That influence I would expose. Woe! woe! to the sower of such seed as this! It may perish where it falls. The God of our fathers may withhold the early and latter rain and the dew, and the grain may die; but woe to the hand that dares to scatter it.

THE ARGUMENTS FOR IT.

Painful it is to see some of whom a higher hope might have been cherished, on motives and with views, I dare say satisfactory to themselves, giving aid and comfort to such a thing. In looking anxiously out of my own absolute retirement from every form of public life, to observe how the movers of this new party mean to urge it upon the people, what topics they mean to employ, what aims they mean to propose, and, above all, what tone and spirit they mean to breathe and spread, and what influence to exert on the sectional passions or the national sentiments of our country—I have had occasoin to read something of their spoken and written exhortations; this inauguration eloquence of sectionalism, and think I comprehend it. And what work do they make of it? Yes—what? With what impression of your country—your whole country—that is the true test of a party platform and a party appeal—do you rise from listening to the preachers of this new faith? What lesson of duty to all, and of the claims of all, and of love to all, has it taught you? Does not our America seem to lose her form, her color, her vesture, as you read? Does not the magic of the metamorphosis come on her?

——Her spirits taint,
Her blooming cheeks assume a pallid tint,
And scarce her form remains.

Does it not seem as if one half of the map were blotted out or rolled up forever from your eye? Are you not looking with perplexity and pain; your spirits as in a dream all bound up—upon a different, another, and a smaller native land? Where do you find in this body of discourse one single recollection that North and South compose a common country, to which our most pious affections are due, and our whole service engaged? Where, beneath this logic and this rhetoric of sectionalism, do you feel one throb of a heart capacious of our whole America? The deep, full, burning tide of American feeling, so hard to counterfeit, so hard to chill, does it once gladden and glorify this inauguration oratory, and these inauguration ceremonies? Is not the key-note of it all, that the Slaveholders of the South are an aristocracy to be "abhorred" and "avoided;" that they are insidious and dangerous, that they are undermining our Republic, and are at all hazards to be resisted? Do they not inaugurate the new party on the basis of reciprocal hate and reciprocal fear of section to section? Hear the sharp and stern logic of one of these orators:—"Aristocracy, through all hazards is to be abhorred and avoided. But a privileged class are sure to become, nay, are an aristocracy already. The local Southern law, and the national Constitution, make the Slaveholders a privileged class. They are, therefore, an aristocracy to be abhorred and avoided." Such is the piercing keynote of his speech. To this he sets his whole music of discord. To this he would set the whole music of the next presidential canvass. To this, the tens of thousands of the Free States are to march. "Abhor" and "avoid" the aristocracy of the South! Organize to do it the better! They are insidious and dangerous. They are undermining republican liberty. March to defend it! Ay, march, were it over the burning marl of or by the light which the tossing wave of the lake casts pale and dreadful.

"I might show," the same orator proceeds, "that the Constitution is wrong in thus conceding to a privileged class. I might show, *a priori*, that such a class would be dangerous. I choose, rather to teach you so to read the history of America that you shall find its one great lesson will be hatred and dread of the aristocracy of the South, for its conduct even more than for its privileges." And so he unrolls the map, and opens the record. He traces the miraculous story; he traces the miraculous growth; from the birth-day of the Constitution and from the straightened margin of the old thirteen States, through all the series of expansion, by acquisition of territory, the adoption of that State into the Union; the successive adoption, also, of Kentucky, Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama and Missouri; the annexation of Florida and Texas, and California—a growth in fifty years, from a narrow heritage between the Atlantic and Alleghany,—and the spring-heads of the Connecticut and the mouth of the St. Mary's in Georgia,—to the dimensions of Roman, of Russian, of Asiatic boundlessness—this he traces across the imperial valley and the father of rivers, through the opened portals of the Rocky Mountains, to the shores of the great tranquil sea—aye, and beyond these shores to richer dominion over the commerce of the East—to which it opens a new and nearer way; this majestic series our glory, our shame, he runs over; and the one single lesson he gathers and preaches from it is, that the aristocracy of the South is as insidious and dangerous and undermining in practice as it is threatening *a priori*; that we should "abhor" and "avoid" it, for what it has done, as well as for what the Constitution and the laws secure to it. This is the lesson of the History of America. As he studies the map and reads the history, so is the new party to do it; so are the fathers, and so are the children of the Free States all to read it; it is to teach them all one dull lesson, and to sound in their ears one single, dreary and monotonous warning. The annexation of Louisiana, the master-work of JEFFERSON, unless you say the Declaration of Independence is his master-work; the annexation of Florida, by treaty, for which JOHN QUINCY ADAMS acquired so just a fame, and which stipulates for the incorporation of its inhabitants into the Union; the victories of Palo Alto, Monterey, Buena Vista and Contreras, which crowned the arms of America with a lustre imperishable, although they could not vindicate to justice and history, the administration, or the politics which brought on the war, nor the Free Sollers of New-York, whose tactics caused the election of that administration—this expansion, so stupendous—this motion, silent and resistless, of all the currents of national being towards the setting sun—like that of our astronomical system itself, towards the distant constellation—this all is to kindle no emotion, to inspire no duty, to inculcate no truth, but to "abhor" and "avoid" the aristocracy, whose rapacious use or insidious fabrication of opportunity, so stikingly illustrates the folly of the Constitution.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

Oh! how soothing and elevating to turn from this to the meridian brightness; the descending orb, the whole clear day of our immortal WEBSTER! How sweet, how instructive to hang again on the lips now mute, still speaking, whose eloquence, whose wisdom, were all given ever to his whole America! How grand to feel again the beat of the great heart which could enfold to us all! He saw, too, and he deplored the spread of Slavery. He marked, and he resisted the frenzy of the politics by which the then Administration gave it so vast an impulse by annexing Texas and making war with Mexico. He had surveyed—no man had so deeply done it—the growth of his country from the rock of Plymouth, and the peninsula of Jamestown to the western sea. But did he think it just to trace it all to the aggressive spirit of the aristocracy who hold slaves? Could his balanced and gigantic intelligence and his genuine patriotism, have been brought to believe and to teach that the single desire to find a new field for Slavery to till; has in fifty years transformed a strip of sea coast into a national domain larger than Europe?

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Is nothing to be ascribed to the necessities of national situation and the opportunities of national glory; nothing to the sober, collective judgement of the people of all the sections; nothing to the foresight of some great men—like JEFFERSON and JOHN QUINCY ADAMS—who loved not slavery, nor the expansion of the area of slavery; but who did love their country, dearly and wisely, and knew that that evil would be more than compensated by the exceeding good; nothing to a diffused, vehement nationality, brave, ambitious—conscious of a mighty strength—burning to try itself against the resistance of foreign contact, and finding on its west and southwest border no single force to hold it back; nothing to the blindness of mere party tactics and the power of a popular administration; nothing to the love of glory, and contention and danger which flames and revels in the adolescent national heart? Is it all mere and sheer negro breeding and negro selling that has done this? More is to be ascribed to the influence of Northern benevolence against slavery, provoking by an eternal law a Southern folly for its defense and propagation? Have these great readers of our history forgotten that as far back as 1820, as well, the press, some influential portions of the press of a large political party at the North, began to denounce the election and reelection of JEFFERSON as a triumph of the slave power—the acquisition of Louisiana, that absolute necessity of our peace, how much more of our greatness, as another triumph of the slave power; that this form of sectionalism already assailed the slave representation of the Constitution, and tried to strike it out; that it bore its part, a large part, in inflaming New-England to the measure of the Hartford Convention; that, hushed to silence by the fervid flood of nationality which swept the country at the close of a war, breathing into us the full first inspiration of American life

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE DUTCH REFORMED CHURCH.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of Hertzog Theological Hall, New-Brunswick.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of a new Theological Seminary for the education of young men designed for the ministry of the Dutch Reformed Church, took place yesterday (Thursday) at New-Brunswick. The site of the structure is on the summit of a hard, gravelly hill, at the rear of Rutgers College, and adjoining the College grounds. The land is the gift of Col. NIXON, and the money by which the building is to be erected is a sum of $30,000, donated for the purpose by Mrs. HERTZOG, widow of PETER HERTZOG, after whom the institution is named. The College will be a plain, substantial edifice in the Grecian style, with a centre building and two wings, a basement, and three stories in height—the centre being superficially fifty-two feet by sixty-three, and each of the wings thirty-nine by seventy-one.

The centre basement is to be finished as a residence for the Janitor; the wing basements are to be fitted for use as refectorial and furnace rooms. The chapel, library, and professors' rooms, will be in the upper stories of the centre building, whilst the apartments in the upper stories of the wings are to be appropriated exclusively to the use of the students. The architects are Messrs. KING & KELLUM, of this City. The contract was given to a New-York firm for $30,000. It is said that the local builders and mechanics, considering themselves insulted by the preference given to New-York contractors over themselves, allowed their dudgeon to run so high that during the night preceding the ceremony of laying the corner stone, some of them stole the cubic slab that had been expressly prepared for the occasion, conveyed it off in a cart, and dumped vehicle, stone, and all, down an embankment 30 feet high, into the canal. Some of the residents in the vicinity are disinclined to the belief that the motive for the act was so serious, or that the mechanics had anything to do with it; but the fact of the outrage is beyond all question.

The weather yesterday morning did not promise happily for an out-door celebration of any sort. As we ventured to thrust our morning faces now and then out of the cars of the early train, rattling away to that snug and thriving little City of New-Brunswick, we felt the air murky and chilly, and so thick that the engine actually fizzed through it; the ground seemed sloppy, the trees were bare, and the fields that used to be green had that reddish, dirty, dreary look which would almost make one imagine that the "rural districts" had recently undergone the process of being skinned alive.

As the day advanced, however, the atmosphere cleared a little, though not enough to remove strong fears of a heavy shower before noon, which was the time designated for the ceremony. But it held up miraculously. During the exercises a thin mizzle fell intermittingly; but subsequently the sky cleared, the air grew pleasantly warm, and the evening turned out beautiful.

The College boys exhibited an obvious disposition to make the occasion as agreeable as possible. After breakfast, they gathered in front of the building and gave vent to their exhuberant spirits, in such a variety of ways as might be looked for from a set of hearty young fellows, free from the anxieties attending a sense of worldly responsibility, brimful of youthful humors, and whose propensities for fun and hearty impudence are generally proportioned to the extent of their pocket-money. We could not help forming a serious suspicion that some of the young gents whose manœuvres we had the pleasure of observing for a minute or two, knew more about the sacrilege committed on the corner-stone than they would care to communicate.

The scene of the day's proceedings became crowded, as the hour approached, with spectators. A large number of the most respectable citizens from the surrounding neighborhoods were present, with their families. Rev. Dr. FRELINGHUYSEN, President of Rutger's College, the entire faculty, the professors of the Theological Seminary, the students, and a large concourse of clergymen, from New-York and elsewhere, arrived on the spot a few minutes before 12.

The exercises were opened by Rev. Dr. VAN VRANKEN, who gave out the 117th psalm, which was sung by the students.

Rev. Dr. HOWE offered prayer, after which

Rev. Dr. BETHUNE, of N. Y., advanced to deliver the address.

He said: Men, brethren and fathers; ministers and members and friends of the Reformed Dutch Church of the United States; this is to us a moment of most deep and thankful joy. Let us rejoice with trembling; the issues of our lives are in eternity, and every act of ours is followed by an influence and a result which shall never cease. How much more an act like this which we are assembled to be witnesses of, and in whose solemnities we are called to partake. Let us rejoice with trembling; we have reason for joy. A design is here to be accomplished, originating in a sincere and disinterested desire for the welfare of those who shall constitute the future ministry of our Church, aided by the most prompt and generous liberality, directed, and, we trust, favored in its very beginning by a most signal interposition of Divine Providence, and having for its object one no less than the spread of the everlasting Gospel of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. We may hope as we rejoice; yet the very greatness of the mercy should humble us before God. What are we, brethren, what is this Church of ours, that we should receive such tokens of divine condescension and goodness? And how feeble at the best are the instrumentalities to which will be committed the issues of this institution whose beginning we now contemplate. Let us rejoice with trembling; for we are sinful men, and our brethren are sinners like ourselves, and those who shall follow after will be sinners as they are, weak, fallible, liable to be tempted. God must keep us; God must keep all of us; He must keep those that shall follow us. It is only through his wisdom, and power, and blessing that the result shall be glorious as the beginning is auspicious. Let us rejoice before our God. When we lie lowest at His feet then are we strongest through His grace. Let us not forget in the abundance of the means that have been provided for us, in the strength of the friends whom He has raised up for us, that all our help has come, and all our help must come from Him. He has promised to hear us, not because our weak thoughts are worthy to ascend to Him, but because He is our Leader and brother, the high priest and the apostle of our profession, the great Teacher in whose spirit we should live, sits at His right hand, presenting the prayer on his infinite merit. Surely, we may hope for the intercession of Christ, and for the bestowal of the Holy Spirit from the Father for Christ's sake on our object, like that which sent the Saviour into the world, and called him upon His cross, and elevated Him upon His throne. Let us pray for the divine blessing not now alone, but during all the progress of this building, till the top stone shall be laid upon it.

Let us pray for it not only in our generation, while we can see its operations and its influences, but in that far future, in all succeeding generations, until God shall have called home all inferior instrumentalities, and the kingdom be delivered up unto the Father, that God may be all in all. It is a delightful thought that our beloved Church cherishes her ministry so near to her heart; and it is the privilege of those who serve her in that sacred office to know that nowhere is the Minister of peace more welcome than to the houses of our people, and no where are their words of truth more reverently and affectionately listened to than in the churches of our denomination. But, then, we must pass away, one by one. Our fathers are going to the grave, and to their glorious rest, and one by one we, who remain, must follow them. Oh, who shall come up to take the places of the fathers and the brethren of this day? Pray ye to the Lord of the harvest that he may send laborers into His vineyard, not from the Heavens, nor by miraculous force, but by the influence of His holy spirit on the hearts of our young men, so strongly urging them with the conviction of the truth that they cannot but speak the knowledge of Christ in whom they rejoice. And our Church cherishes these younger brethren of the prophets. We have proof this day—we have long had proof that she has cherished them as a mother cherishes her children; and it is right that these young men who give their youth and vigor, all the prospect of their days, and all the energy of their hearts and minds, to the service of the Church, should be watched over tenderly, kindly, faithfully, considerately, during all their preparatory course—that course of toil and self-denial, and after pain, through which they must pass to enter the sacred office. * * * *

I cannot but rejoice, beloved brethren, that the site of this institution is in this city of New-Brunswick. I rejoice because there is not a spot of earth within the territory that our denomination covers from which so many prayers have ascended to God—about which so many sympathies have clustered; and where there are so many associations of the past and expectations for the future. We place this institution in the middle of you, beloved friends—citizens of New-Brunswick, relying upon your kindness, your prayers, and upon your countenance. Where would it be safer than where so many of the members of our Church have their spiritual homes? where safer than in the midst of other denominations who have regarded us—(and we have a strong proof of such regard this day)—who have regarded us with that brotherly kindness and charity with which it is our privilege to regard them. It would never have done, under any circumstances, to separate this institution in appearance from that venerable College to which it will be so close a neighbor—the College founded in the prayers of the fathers of the Dutch Church; that college, built and sustained to a very large degree by the benefactions of the Dutch Church; that College, the object of which was to train a ministry in their studies for the pulpits of the Dutch Church; that College, which has had so many students that love God for it, that he would send down upon it the rain of His blessed spirit, and out of which have come so many who have spoken in the name of God to our people for the honor of Jesus Christ. Let them stand together. Let them stand mutual supporters to each other. Let their union be indissoluble.

There is another subject on which I would wish to speak to you, but on which I am constrained to speak with caution and with delicacy, because there is an ear and a heart which is listening to me whose modest kindness would shrink from the notoriety of a public acclamation. But it must be allowed us to testify our great gratitude—our deep and most Christian respect for that lady—that *elect* lady in the providence of God, from whose ready and large munificence we are enabled at once to begin, and as we hope, to carry forward this institution to its great result. The reverend gentleman proceeded to speak in terms of warm eulogy of the benefactress of the institution and of her deceased husband, and in conclusion said: I ask you not to forget in your prayers this enterprise which you are now assembled to witness the beginning of. God help us, God help you, and God help you and us to pray for the blessing in such faith that it shall not be withheld, and may the grace of God be with you all. Amen.

The address was listened to with the utmost attention, and at the close, Rev. T. A. STRONG read the list of articles deposited in the box, among which were, of course, the New-York City papers of the day, including a copy of the DAILY TIMES.

Rev. Dr. LUDLOW then, before performing the ceremonial of laying the stone, a new one having been improvised for the nonce, said: On the 24th of July, in discoursing before the Alumni Association, when our hopes of the speedy erection of a Theological Hall had been frustrated, I said, Brethren Alumni, be strong and undismayed. I have seen darker days in the history of our Institution, but the friends of the Seminary and the Church buckled on their armor, and in the name of God they triumphed. So it will be now; he is still our Jehovah Jireh. I know it, for the Church has spoken out with one voice on this subject.

What I then said, I verily believed, but I hardly believed to see what has so soon come to pass. But we trusted in God, and he helped us, and that right early.

Here the Rev. gentleman descended the steps, and, the stone having been lowered into its place, he continued: And now, in his name, it is my pleasure and my privilege to lay this corner-stone of the Peter Hertzog Hall, in the name of the Father, and the Son, and of the Holy Ghost: Amen.

Having resumed his place on the platform, he said: The work is done. The corner-stone is laid. Now let the building rise upon it, in all its symmetry and beauty; and, when it is finished, the first beams of the morning sun will reveal to every passer-by on that great thoroughfare from North to South, this noble monument of female affection, commingled with Christian liberality—this home of the sons of the Prophets, from generation to generation—and, above all, this offering to the Lord God Almighty, to whom be all the glory, as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end: Amen, and Amen. Hallelujah! hallelujah!

Rev. Dr. STRONG, of Flatbush, gave out the CXVIIth Psalm, Dr. VAN VANKEREN invoked a benediction, and—the affair was over.

MUNICIPAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen have concurred, after much debate, in the action of the Board of Councilmen in raising the salary of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department to $3,000 per annum. The proceedings of the Board otherwise, yesterday, were unimportant.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Several communications from the Board of Fire Commissioners were ordered on file or referred to the Board of Councilmen.

It was resolved that Third-avenue must be flagged from Thirty-sixth to Forty-fifth-street; also, Twenty-seventh-street, between Second and Third avenues.

The Eighth-avenue Railroad came up on a report and suggestions from the Committee. An amendment was offered directing the cars to run every ten minutes from Fifty-first to Fifty-ninth-street. Amended by five minutes. Yeas and Nays were called. Five minutes adopted. Report of Committee adopted.

Mr. HOWARD wanted to adjourn, but there was such an outcry around the Board, that he incontinently withdrew the motion.

The question of paving Duane-street, from Broadway to Hudson-street, with the German or Belgian pavement, came up, on a report recommending nonconcurrence with the Board of Councilmen. The Committee suggested that the Street Commissioner advertise for proposals. Report adopted, 15 to 1.

Mr. ELY moved to make Doc. 41 (special report on the removal of blood and offal from the City,) the special order for Monday. The Board agreed to it.

SALARY OF CHIEF CARSON.

Mr. HOWARD called up the report in favor of increasing the salary of Chief Engineer CARSON. The report puffs Mr. CARSON immensely, and says he works very hard with no hope of reward, except that which attaches to the indorsement of his acts by a grateful and sympathising public, who say to him, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant." The report was from the other Board. It recommended that the salary be raised from $2,000 to $3,000.

Mr. VOORHIS went for $2,500. If we give $3,000, it begins to be an era of extra high salaries. Cornelius Anderson was a first rate man, and he got only $1,000. Mr. HOWARD had said that the Chief's salary should be increased, so that he could treat his friends. This Mr. V. did not like.

Mr. HOWARD—I, Sir, am in favor of the report. I think that the salary of the Chief Engineer should be as much as that of the Mayor. I know, because I go to fires, what the Chief Engineer's duties are; and I'll say for Mr. Carson, that he is always punctual, and I have always found him when I went.

Mr. CHRISTY went for increasing the pay. So did Mr. KELLY.

Mr. HOWARD called attention to the rapid deterioration of the Engineer's wardrobe, because he goes to fires in his Sunday suit sometimes. The spoiling of clothes amounts to $700.

Mr. VOORHIS drew a comparison between the Heads of Departments who only got $2,500 and Carson, who wants $3,000.

Mr. FOX said there would be a "scrabble" for the office in case the salary was raised.

Mr. BRIGGS went in for $4,000, and Mr. VARIAN likewise.

Mr. HOWARD was stirred up to make a long speech. He came down on Fury, Street Commissioner, pitched into Flagg, and said:

Mr. President, I can't see why members of this Board should oppose raising Mr. Carson's salary. The Chief Engineer of the Department, Mr. Chairman, don't have any chance for pickings and stealings like other officers. He has to be on his legs all the time; has to rush into the house when it's all a-fire with the pipe in his hand, and spoils his clothes. And he hasn't anybody to help him. He hasn't even a clerk to do up his writing, nor to receive the complaints that are made every day at his office. How different that is, Mr. Chairman, from the Street Commissioner, Furey, and from the Comptroller, Flagg. They have offices under them worth several thousand dollars a year, and have somebody to do all their hard work. Furey appoints a Superintendent of Pavements, an office worth six or eight or ten thousand dollars a year, and where does all that money go to, Mr. Chairman? that's what I'd like to know! Furey can tell you. Who divides it with the Superintendent? Furey. Who gets rich in this way. Mr. Chairman, Furey. And then there's Flagg, who has been left in the lurch, very justly, Mr. President, by the people of this City—what has he to do? Who knows how much money he has made?

VOICE—He is a poor man.

HOWARD—He is a poor man, is he? Oh, *perhaps* he is a poor man. Perhaps he don't make anything out of his office, while he bothers this Common Council and disgraces the City by refusing to pay the poor laboring men who thronged around his door last Winter, in the hard times, begging that he would pay them the ten or twelve shillings a piece that he owed them, and these poor men were starving, Mr. President; some of 'em died; these men were found dead in the Sixth Ward, on their way home from the Comptroller's Office where they couldn't get their pay, and so they died—starved to death, Mr. Chairman, because Flagg wouldn't pay 'em. [Great laughter around the Board.] Oh, yes! Flagg wants to show us what a faithful sentinel he is, what a good watchdog over the treasury he is. And then there's the Mayor, Mr. Chairman, what does he do, I'd like to know, coming at 10 and going away at 2, and coming to the Hall in the morning in his carriage and going home in it, and the City don't pay me anything, Mr. Chairman, when I am away on the public business. These fellows, Mr. Chairman, who get so proud when they've got a little money that they won't speak to an ordinary man, and wear two or three watches and five or six diamond pins; these ain't the men, Mr. Chairman, that do the work. No, Sir. I don't care anything about this matter, personally. I ain't any friend to Carson; he has opposed me all his life, and I always beat,—but I believe he ought to have this money, and I shall vote for the report, Mr. Chairman

Mr. WM. TUCKER got up, and was sharp upon HOWARD, who interrupted him suddenly:

HOWARD—When was you to a fire?

TUCKER—Oh! I've been around.

The question was taken on $2,500. Lost (VOORHIS' motion) by 12 to 5. The report was then accepted, and the Board concurred with the Council to raise Carson's salary to $3,000, 15 to 2.

VOORHIS, HERRICK.

Joseph B. Young was appointed Commissioner of Deeds. (Mr. Young is one of the clerks in Mr. Valentine's office, a virtuous person, and very polite to the newspaper people.)

The Board adjourned then to Monday.

☞ The Juvenile Asylum Directors appeal for additional aid to complete their buildings in progress, and pay for a commodious house of reception recently secured in West Thirteenth-street. They need $25,000. Their object is an excellent one though we do not see what ground they are to take that the House of Refuge does not cover.

Historical Society—Important Revolutionary Documents Exhumed.

The Historical Society held its usual month'y meeting on Tuesday evening, if it was Election Day, and had a comfortable attendance. Rev. Dr. OSGOOD, Domestic Corresponding Secretary, made his report, reading extracts from an article by Mr. MANN BUTLER, the historian of Kentucky, (killed at the recent Pacific Railroad accident,) who expressed his opinions on the question of Slavery, Mr. BUTLER was about 70 years of age, and his life was a hard-working one. Dr. OSGOOD said he had recently had a correspondence with him in relation to his voluminous notes on the history of the Ohio Valley. It is hoped that they are in a condition fit for publication.

Mr. MOORE, Librarian, reported the names of donors to the Library of the Society, and a long list it was. Mr. M. B. FIELD, late one of the Secretaries of the Society, has donated his translation of GUIZOT's Treatise on *International Exchanges*.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING (author of the *Field-Book of the Revolution*) announced to the Society the discovery of a very important collection of documents relating to the early history of this State. They were brought to the notice of Mr. L. by some gentleman who found them by accident, hidden away in an old hair trunk in the garret of a farmer in the town of Kingston, N. Y. Mr. LOSSING said he had not found time to examine the papers thoroughly, but had partially classified them into thirty-three parcels, as follows:

1. Journals of the Senate of the State of New-York from Sept. 10, 1777, to Oct. 10, 1781, (unbroken;) resumed Jan. 6, 1784, and continued unbroken to the year 1791. These journals cover 3,000 closely written pages of foolscap.
2. 240 Messages from Gov. CLINTON and the Council of Revision; all signed by Gov. CLINTON.
3. 100 engrossed Acts of the Legislature, beautifully written; period, from 1777 to 1790.
4. 48 Poll-lists, being the first election returns made to the Legislature, 1778.
5. 54 miscellaneous election returns, 1777 to 1791.
6. 71 memorials, narratives, &c.
7. 121 letters on public topics.
8. 41 documents.
9. 279 drafts of bills—1778-'87.
10. 24 petitions.
11. 50 war certificates.
12. 96 bills.
13. Record of Proceedings of a Convention held in 1780, for the States of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Connecticut and New-York, for the purpose of prosecuting the war.
14. Descriptive roll of Col. WILLETT's New-York Regiment.
15 and 16. Sundry resolutions and documents.
17, 12 Indian petitions, of the Oneidas, Mohawks, and Oriskanies.
18. Three letters of a lunatic, addressed to the Legislature.
19, 20, and 21. Court-martial documents, &c.
22. 15 petitions. From this parcel to the last, (No. 33,) there are many very valuable documents; among them: the first report of the Regents of the University, papers relating to the controversy between New-York and Vermont, to Clinton's Embargo, to the Quakers, &c. Mr. LOSSING requested the Society to appoint a Committee to examine the papers, to decide upon their intrinsic value. The documents remain in safe custody at Mr. LOSSING's private room in HARPER & BROTHERS' fire-proof building.

The Society appointed Judge CAMPBELL, Mr. BRODHEAD, Mr. BANCROFT, and Mr. LOSSING, a Special Committee of Examination.

JUDGE CAMPBELL ON LEGAL HISTORY.

Judge CAMPBELL read the paper of the evening. His subject was the "Early Legal History of New-York, while a Province." He sketched the arrangements of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth centuries, for obtaining Justice; touched upon the tyrannies of the Duke of York and his creatures; of the times of NICOLL and LOVELACE; and spoke of the troubles that followed the Revolution of 1688 in England. The first battle fought in New-York in defence of the right of petition, was that which resulted in the trial and conviction of Col. BAYARD. Upon the arrival of Lord CORNBURY, the proceedings which had been instituted by Chief Justice ATWOOD were suspended. Lord CORNBURY commenced his Governorship of this Province in 1702; he was a man of slender abilities, and ran into excesses in consequence of his zeal for the Church. Other celebrated trials were sketched; the progress of patriotic feeling; the advance in legal learning; the shining lights in the annals of the Bar, found a place in Judge CAMPBELL's paper,—for all of which the Society voted him its thanks and requested a copy.

THE ANNUAL ADDRESS.

Mr. DEFREYSTER announced that the Anniversary Address will this year be delivered by Rev. Dr. DE WITT. The time is not fixed.

A Britisher on Teachers Here and in Europe.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The people of this great Republic treat their school teachers as officers employed in a highly important service, regard them with consideration, pay them pretty well, and look upon them as men of honor engaged in a very onerous duty, in the discharge of which it is impossible to please all persons. The Governments of Europe, on the contrary, look upon their teachers as mere instruments for State purposes, pay them badly and irregularly, discipline them severely in the Normal Schools, treat them with suspicion, and expect them afterwards to please everybody. It is true that the teachers of the Ward Schools of New-York have much to contend with also. They have to bear with the zealous officiousness of Inspectors, Committees, &c.; be guided by the result of their decisions, unfounded as they may be, or perhaps—but I am too happy to hear this is very seldom the case—be obliged to suffer the unjust fiat of unmerited expulsion. The people, too, must be conciliated; but that is necessary in all countries. Their position, however, is not so bad as the teachers of England or Ireland. In these countries the State educates the teachers in the great Normal Schools, but consigns them, when properly prepared for their important mission, to the tender mercies of clergymen who invariably are at the head of each local School Committee. These possess the power of appointing and dismissing the teachers, which power they exercise in many cases pretty summarily. Besides performing their duties as secular teachers, the clergymen compel them, in all cases, to act on Sundays as sub-missionaries, leaving them no day of the week for recreation, except a few hours on Saturday.

The English teacher receives his salary from two sources—the "Committee of Council on Education," and the Local Committee. The former sits in London, and never pays a teacher until he completes an entire year in the school to which he is appointed, and not even then, either, if the inspector or clergyman makes an unfavorable report of either the school or the teacher. Nay, it has often happened that a vague reply or a blot in the query-sheets would be attended by the same unfavorable result. A teacher, therefore, never looks upon the salary derivable from the State as certain, though at the same time annoyed with visits from the Government correspondent, Her Majesty's Inspectors, Committees of Management, &c. I knew a young lady of high literary attainments, having arrears of salary to the amount of £10 ($50) stopped from her because a stupid priest did not understand the printed query-sheets, and was therefore unable to answer the questions satisfactorily. The salary, however, due from the local Committees is paid monthly, and sometimes weekly; though I could cite some instances where large arrears were never discharged, upon some trivial pretence or another.

A LOVER OF POLITAR EDUCATION.

Small Type.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a constant reader of the DAILY TIMES, but I beg to say of that and other New-York dailies, that the very fine type on which they are printed, sometimes making an indistinct impression, creates a serious embarrassment to the aged, who find the reading difficult by daylight, and painful or nearly impossible in the evening. I am one of the discomforted, nearly of the age of 67, but still feel an interest in the passing tidings of the times. We who are in "the sere and yellow leaf" of life are entitled to some regard as well as the young. But those who can comfortably read the smallest print, could read that which is larger with more rapidity, and would be more likely, for that reason, to peruse all the reading department of a paper. SENEX.

"Senex" speaks the sentiments of many excellent old friends of the TIMES. But "Senex" must have written before he had a glimpse of our new type. A clean sheet and a clear type of the size we now use for news matter, is certainly infinitely better than very large and very dull and indistinct type. One gentleman who thought he had amaurosis, on taking our paper up, says he is sure his eye is clear as ever. Another who came to town to have his cornea purged of a gathering film read the TIMES in its beautiful new dress on his ride down,—and his doctor loses the promised job and fee. It is good for weak eyes—fine as it is, and a tonic to old ones. We advise all to buy a copy before buying a pair of spectacles.

Attempted Robbery.

DANIEL QUINLAN was arrested by Officer STRINGER, Fourth District, on charge of beating and attempting to rob JOHN ARCULARIUS, of No. 97 Washington-street, Brooklyn. It is alleged by complainant that he went with a woman to see her safely disposed at her home in Peck-slip, and while in the house he heard some person exclaim, "The s— of a b—, he has money." Having at the time upwards of $3,000 in money in his possession, as also a quantity of jewelry, he at once made an effort to leave, when accused, as is alleged, met him, and after beating attempted to rob him. Assistance was at once called, and the officer on the post arrested the ruffian.

Fire in Fulton-street.

On Thursday morning, at 1 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the rear of the premises of the surgical instrument store, No. 75 Fulton, one door from Gold-street. The fire caught from a light in use by night scavengers at work on the premises. It was extinguished by the insurance watch after but slight damage had been done.

Serious Accident to a Police Officer.

On Wednesday afternoon, as Officer CROAKLEY, Fourth District, (with GEORGE F. FITZGERALD,) was delivering a deserter from the United States ship *Potomac*, lying for repairs in the Dry Dock, Navy-Yard, he was met, in the absence of the officer of the ship, by several of the sailors, who made objections to his being reported. They were compelled to fly—the one into a cabin—CROAKLEY being forced to jump over the bulwark, causing serious injury to the back and spine. He was removed to the City in a carriage, and is in charge of the District Surgeon.

☞ The *Mirror* says: "In this City, one of the most noted Spiritualists has lately fled to parts unknown. Cause—the procuring of an abortion, which resulted in the death of his victim. Officers of justice are on the look-out for him." What does it mean?

☞ We are requested to remind the members of the American Geographical and Statistical Society that the annual election of officers takes place on the first Thursday evening in December.

☞ The child MINDER was committed on Tuesday, not at the corner of Broome and Willet streets, but at the corner of Delancey and Willet.

☞ The Committee on Streets of the Board of Councilmen met yesterday. Councilman JENKINS only was present.

Police News.

BLACK MAIL.

Ezra Murdoch, *alias* Coney, a young man of pleasing exterior, was arrested by Capt. Carpenter, Fifth District, on charge of false pretences. Accused has, for some time past, been passing himself off to the keepers of houses of ill-fame as clerk in the Mayor's office, detailed by the Mayor to visit such houses and to report them for prosecution to the Grand Jury. He further intimated that for a consideration he could prevent any proceedings being had. In many cases he thus obtained money, as is supposed, to a considerable amount. He was taken before Justice OSBORN, and committed for examination.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

GALVIN BROWN, of 163 South-street, ticket agent, was arrested by Officer SWEENEY, charged with false pretences, on complaint of one ELEANOR DURHAM. It is alleged that complainant, about to return to Europe, called on accused to purchase a ticket in the ship *Empire*, and gave him $40 therefor. He, as is charged, appointed a day for her to leave, when she was shipped on another vessel, in the third class, the passage being worth only $18. She refused to go, and made the complaint. BROWN gave bonds in $1,000.

BURGLARY.

HENRY PIKE, 22 years of age, was arrested, charged with breaking into house No. 151 Walker-street, and stealing therefrom a watch and other articles of value. He was caught on the corner of Bayard and Mulberry streets, and taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him for trial.

ATTEMPT TO STAB.

Isaac Simmons, a young man, at the time slightly intoxicated, was arrested on a charge of an attempt to stab Carston Baker, a German, with whom he had a difficulty in a porter house.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 22, 37, 57, 219, 235, 59, 60, 61, 63 to 68, 6¼.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 624, 684, 378, 866, 206, 592, 677, 717, 718, 722 to 728, 730, 732 to 735, 737, 738, 402, 482, 258.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

GRAND JURY IMPANNELED—INTERESTING CHARGE FROM THE RECORDER.

The following gentlemen were yesterday impanneled on the Grand Inquest:

CHAS. H. HASWELL, Foreman.

Wel. V. R. Arnold,	Benj. Pike, Jr.,	Alb't L. Eastman,
Roder't C. Andrus,	Henry Quiripel,	Joseph B. Frost,
John Bell,	Charles Scribner,	Chas. W. Foster,
Henry Corse,	Moses B. Taylor,	Silas B. Furbush,
J. C. Chamberlain,	O. H. P. Townsend,	Alex. Fraser,
Edwin P. Christy,	Wm. C. Allen,	Edward D. Nelson,
R. B. Fosdick,	Levi Chapman,	Wilmot Oakley.
	James Marsh.	

After they had taken their seats, the Recorder addressed them at some length, as follows:

THE RECORDER'S CHARGE.

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You are impaneled for the purpose of inquiring into such criminal charges arising in the City and County of New-York as shall be presented for your consideration; and if upon investigation you are satisfied that charges are well founded, it is your duty to present the accused by indictment for trial. There is no more responsible position that a citizen can occupy than that of a Grand Juror. The responsibilities which attach to it are of the greatest moment not only to the public at large, but to the accused. The interests of the public are committed to your charge, and the interests of the accused it is your duty to guard with the most jealous care; and you should never lose sight of the fact, that the accused, in your *ex parte* investigations, has no other shield than your honest and impartial advocacy against injustice. There is no place where the maxim of the golden rule, "Do unto others as you would that others should do unto you," so strongly applies as in the Grand Jury room. The oath which you have taken, in its beautiful and comprehensive language, furnishes you with a safe guide for your deliberations. If strictly adhered to, the Grand Jury can never degenerate from what it was originally intended to be—a shield against oppression—into an engine of oppression. That there are frequently just causes of complaint against the transactions of Grand Juries; that frequently both the letter and the spirit of the oath you have taken are forgotten in their deliberations; that prejudice, or regard for parties accused, frequently supply and repel the force of evidence, are facts that experience shows us to be true. It is in consequence of the mistakes often made by Grand Jurors, that a strong prejudice has arisen against this institution. It is, therefore, of the greatest importance, if we wish to preserve the benefits derived from this time-honored institution, that Grand Juries should so deliberate as to receive the commendation, instead of the censure of the public—for we live under a Government where the people repeal as well as make the laws.

For a number of years past I have been familiar and connected with the trials of criminal cases; and during that time I have known scores of indictments found by Grand Juries, that have been quashed upon technical grounds, or disposed of by the Court, upon the ground that no evidence existed to warrant the finding. Though the indictment is thus disposed of, the injury occasioned by the wrongful act of the Grand Jury still exists. A stain is imprinted upon the fair fame of the accused. Perhaps the malice of his persecutors has been gratified, and the reparation of a confession of his innocence by the authorities, is but an inadequate recompense for the unmitigated wrong inflicted by those who should have protected his fair fame from unjust asperion.

There is nothing that can justify such acts on the part of Grand Jurors. Their duty is a plain one—never to indict, unless upon such evidence as, if uncontradicted, would justify them in convicting, if they were sitting as Petit Jurors—and if they are in doubt as to the law, it is their duty to call to their aid the public prosecutor, and upon the legal points to be guided by him. Rumors and popular clamors should have no influence whatever in your deliberations. If there is a place where they should be unheeded and unheard, that place is the Grand Jury room—for there life, liberty, and reputation are the subjects of solemn deliberation—and if one of the thousand tongues of rumor is listened to, then justice suffers.

But while it is our duty to guard thus zealously the rights of the accused, it is equally our duty to guard the rights and interests of the people. The interests of society, the permanency of our social and political institutions, require that the violators of the law should be punished. The exalted and the lowly are alike subject to its inflexible mandate, and though ruin may ensue in consequence of your acts, still your duty is plain. The public good is paramount to all other considerations; those who are engaged in the administration of the criminal law cannot, in the discharge of their painful duties, indulge in practical sympathy. That is a luxury that must be reserved for social life, untrammeled by public obligations. Any swerving from the stern mandates of the law inflicts an injury upon our institutions, and whenever Judges or Juries relax from the strict performance of the duties imposed upon them, they violate the solemn oath they have taken.

In addition to presenting persons by indictment for trial, you also have the right to make such presentments as in your judgment you think will subserve the interests of the community, by calling public attention to matters which, by their action, may be remedied. Such presentments are usually predicated upon the personal inspection and examination of the grand inquest into the subjects by them presented. You have the right, as a body, to visit our public institutions—our prisons, and if you find them inadequate for the purposes intended; if you find them unclean, badly ventilated; if they are kept in such a condition as to impair the health or morals of the inmates, it is not only your right, but your duty, to call the attention of the authorities to those defects, and to the causes that produce them. The object of presentments was and is to call attention to such public matters that either were or might become from their management or condition detrimental to the health or morals of the people. It never was intended that they should be extended to attacks on the character of private citizens or public men. Grand Jurors have no right, upon mere idle rumors, (which rumors are often engendered in malice and propagated from sinister motives,) to assail the fair fame of any citizen, and thus by their *ex parte* acts blight or blast his prospects. If a citizen has committed crime, and you have the evidence of it before you, indict him, no matter what may be his position in the community; but if evidence against him does not exist, you have no right to supply the place of evidence with rumors, and upon those rumors to *present*, when there is no evidence to *indict*. The effect of a presentment against a citizen may inflict much more injury than an indictment. Upon an indictment the party charged is entitled to a speedy trial, and, if innocent, he may get a verdict of his fellow citizens to clear him from the unjust imputation; but upon a *presentment*, he has no chance for trial; and if that presentment is permitted to be made a record of the Court, it remains there open for public inspection, the source from which the enemies of the accused can extract material for slander, and behind which, to a certain extent, they can screen themselves from the penalty which the law inflicts upon the defamer. Such presentments were never contemplated, for such there does not now exist, and I hope never will exist, a precedent. They are a kind of semi-official libel, which no Court should ever countenance; and while I have the honor to sit upon this bench, the records of this Court shall never be encumbered with such productions.

The statute enjoins upon you secrecy. It is a misdemeanor punishable by fine and imprisonment to disclose the finding of an indictment in cases of felony against persons who are not in custody—and as yet it is no unfrequent occurrence to find indicted persons in Court with their bail on the presentation of the bill. There is not sufficient attention paid to this injunction of secrecy, else such occurrences could not happen. It is also a misdemeanor for any person to attempt to influence you improperly in the discharge of your duties. I am satisfied from facts which have come to my knowledge that attempts of this kind have been made to a great extent, and that sometimes this influence has been successful. It is your duty if attempts of that nature are made to communicate the fact at once to the Court, in order that prompt measures may be taken for the arrest of the offender.

The law requires me to call your attention specially to inquiries in relation to the violation of certain statutes, among which are the laws prohibiting lotteries. In this State no lotteries are lawful, and all persons engaged in them, either directly or indirectly, are guilty of a misdemeanor.

The law regulating the rate of interest. This law prohibits the taking of more than seven per cent. interest. And the violation of the prohibition is a misdemeanor.

The law for the preservation of the purity of elections. This law is one of the most important in our statutes, and commends itself strongly to your careful consideration. All violations of this law should be inquired into with great scrutiny, and punished with great severity.

The law against extortion by public officers, makes it a misdemeanor to take more fees than are allowed by law. This law is often violated, but seldom enforced. It is an important law, and it is your duty to give it your special attention.

I am also required to call your attention to the law passed at the last session of our Legislature, entitled "An Act for the Suppression of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime." This law has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and while that decision remains unreversed, this Court will adhere to it. It will, therefore, be useless to find any indictments under that act. You cannot act upon cases under this law, unless they are sent to this Court from the Special Sessions,—and as a decision declaring the law unconstitutional has been made in that Court, it is not probable any cases under this act will be presented for your consideration.

The District-Attorney is the legal adviser of the Grand Jury, and you will save much of your own, and the time of the Court also, if you promptly consult him in all doubtful cases.

Your Foreman has the power to excuse any of your number either for the whole or any part of the term of your session. Your number must not exceed twenty-three, or be less than sixteen. It requires the concurrence of twelve to find a bill, and the same number after a bill is ordered to reconsider the finding, or to dismiss. Officers will be assigned to attend upon you during your sessions. You will now proceed, gentlemen, to the discharge of your duties.

There was no case tried yesterday. The trial of Wm. Post Sacket, charged with embezzling from the Market Bank was set down for the first Monday of next term. Judge Beebe will be associated with the District-Attorney for the prosecution. For the defence, Mr. H. L. Clinton and Mr. James R. Whiting will appear.

The case of Wm. B. McGuckin, paying teller of the Ocean Bank, charged with heavy forgery and embezzlement, was set down for Wednesday next. Mr. James R. Whiting is associated with the District-Attorney for the prosecution. Mr. James T. Brady is engaged for the defence.

SUPERIOR COURT.

Before Judge Oakley.

Catherine Summerhayes vs. *John T. Stewart.*—The complaint alleges that by virtue of two chattel mortgages, made the one by Joseph Weibel and Joseph A. Weidel and the other by Joseph Weibel to the plaintiff; the latter became possessed of a lien upon certain brandies and other articles, which, in foreclosure of said lien and another lien then thereon, the defendant as the agent alike of the plaintiff and of the person holding said other lien has sold and collected the money therefor; that by an agreement between the plaintiff and the person holding said other lien the former is entitled exclusively to the proceeds derived from the sale of the brandies, which amounts to about $120.

The defendant denies that the plaintiff, by virtue of the above-mentioned mortgages, became entitled to such lien as claimed; he also denies the other statements of plaintiff.

Verdict for the plaintiff for $105.

Before Judge Campbell.

In the case of Sarah Rowan vs. Eliza Chadwick, for an alleged slander, the Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff, for six cents damages.

A Seal Necessary to a Summons.

MARINE COURT—Nov. 7.

Before Justice McCarthy.

Michael J. Lyman vs

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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The State Ticket.

The additional and corrected returns since yesterday make the plurality, on the vote for Secretary of State, of JOEL T. HEADLEY, American, **12,576** over PRESTON KING, Republican, with only six counties to hear from. These counties are Clinton, Chemung, Delaware, Lewis, Schuyler, and Suffolk, of which Lewis will no doubt return a plurality for Mr. KING, and Suffolk a plurality for Mr. HEADLEY.

The table of returns is, of course, otherwise imperfect, though there is no probability that the changes in the aggregate will affect the result for Secretary of State. There is barely a possibility that some other members of the American ticket may fall short of a plurality on the official canvass. The defeat of Judge CAMPBELL, American, on the Judicial ticket, is probable, as Mr. SELDEN was on both the Democratic Judicial tickets.

As the contest was narrowed down by the early returns to the Know-Nothing or American, and the Fusion or Republican tickets for Secretary of State, the reports, by round majorities, are made with reference to the vote as between these two. The columns of Mr. HATCH, Soft Shell, and Mr. WARD, Hard-Shell Democrat, do not therefore indicate the relative popular vote.

The State Senate thus far stands:

Republican	14
American	6
Democratic	6
To hear from	6
Total	32

The Assembly:

Republican	18
American	31
Democratic	35
To hear from	44
Total	128

The New Regime.

The Executive Offices of our State and City Governments are to be entrusted to a new party. According to our returns the Know-Nothing candidates have been elected, and are to undertake the administration of affairs. As we have already stated, this result has no importance, aside from its bearing on National politics. There were no State questions at issue:—and the advent of a new party to power cannot affect any marked change in the conduct of public affairs. The State policy in regard to the Canal Enlargement is fixed by the Constitution, which all parties are equally pledged to obey. A law passed last Winter which directs the Canal Commissioners to let the repairs of the Canals to the lowest bidders,—and, of course, this law will be carried out. The same thing holds true of City affairs. All that the change amounts to, is a change of *men*.

The new officers, both State and City, are new men. None of them have had any special experience in public life, or any special opportunity for acquainting themselves with the routine of public duty. Happily no great skill is needed, all the executive duties of our government are simple and easily understood. The main requisites for their proper performance are honesty, firmness, and a diligent, vigilant devotion to the public business. If these qualities shall be exhibited by those just coming into power, their administration will be successful. We, certainly, are not inclined to prejudge them, or to create in the public mind any distrust of their ability and disposition to render the public a faithful service. So far as we are concerned, they shall have fair play. If they shall deserve our support, by a sedulous regard for the public interest, by a disposition to reform public abuses, and by an upright execution of the duties which devolve upon them, they shall have it—and they may count with equal confidence on the approbation of the State at large.

Senator Brooks.

The reëlection of Senator BROOKS in this City is a matter of special rejoicing with members of his party throughout the State. A salute of a hundred guns was fired at Albany yesterday in honor of the victory. Special interest was excited in his case by the controversy into which he was drawn last Spring by Archbishop HUGHES, who published a letter denying in the most explicit and emphatic manner the truth of certain statements made by Mr. BROOKS in the Senate. The Archbishop's denials, though vindicated perhaps by a very sharp technicality, were a good deal broader and more sweeping in the meaning they conveyed to the public, than the facts of the case would warrant; and in the controversy which followed he was signally defeated. He fell into the mistake, moreover, of losing his temper, and indulged in a good deal of personal abuse of Senator BROOKS,—a species of argumentation with which the public never sympathizes. The discussion elicited general public attention, and created a corresponding interest in the election of Mr. BROOKS. The wildest rumors were circulated previous to the election, of thousands of Irish votes having been sent into the District for the purpose of defeating him, but, so far as we can judge from the returns, they were entirely without foundation. Aside from his political position, the reëlection of Mr. BROOKS will give general satisfaction. He is a man of decided ability, an excellent debater, and diligent in his attention to the business of the office.

A New Step in Advance.

The Slaveholding interest, which has predominant influence in every department of our Federal Government, seems inclined to establish itself by *construction*, where other resorts seem hazardous. The repeal of the Missouri Compromise created so much popular discontent, as to render further resorts to Congress of doubtful expediency. If the same ends, therefore, can be secured by judicial interpretations of existing laws, that will be a safer mode of proceeding than a recurrence to the Legislature.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise removed the prohibition of Slavery from that part of the Louisiana Territory north of 36° 30′. But the ordinance of 1787,—and the Oregon Bill, perpetuate this prohibition over other portions of the Federal Territory. The Attorney-General of the United States has recently given an opinion upon a case presented for his action, in which he maintains that the Missouri Compromise Act, "which undertakes to determine in advance a perpetual rule of municipal law for all that portion of the province of Louisiana which lies north of the parallel of 36° 30′ north latitude, was *null and void ab incepto, because incompatible with the organic fact of equality of internal right, in all respects, between the old and the new States*." The opinion also covers the case of the ordinance of 1787, and holds that this was *superseded by the adoption of the Constitution of the United States*, which placed all the States upon a *perfect equality*, which they could not be if the Ordinance continued to be in force after its adoption. Of course the same principle renders nugatory the prohibition of Slavery embodied in the Oregon Bill, and throws open all the territory of the United States to the admission of Slavery.

It is needless to say that this is a most important decision. But still more important is the fact, that a question of such transcendant importance, one which has aroused so much feeling throughout the Union, *should be decided by a subordinate Department of the Executive Government*, instead of being submitted to Congress, as the representative of the true national sovereignty. That opinion will undoubtedly be made the basis of Executive action; and thus we shall have this great question decided by a stroke of the Executive pen!

At what point may we expect Executive usurpations on this subject to stop?

The Food and Financial Crisis in France.

The financial crisis, in which France is at present enveloped, assumes every day a more critical and serious form. The public funds, and all paper securities are falling in value daily, in a most alarming manner, and the Bank of France by raising the rate of discount from 4 to 5 per cent. has caused a panic, which has seized upon the entire commercial world. In fact, the situation of the Bank of France is quite abnormal. The returns of the month of September, 1854, compared with those of September, 1855, show a decrease in the bullion of $33,500,000, while the bank note circulation is increased $16,500,000. The amount of bills discounted by the Bank in 1855 was doubled, and the advances upon shares of industrial enterprises, more than doubled. France has not, like England, an India or an Australia to replenish her Treasury and, although the Bank has lately made large purchases of Silver and Gold, it has not been able to ameliorate its position. The National Loans made necessary by the war, and extemporaneous and unequal speculations, have been the causes of the Bank's present situation, which will become worse by the prolongation of the war, and the insufficient harvest. Should France be obliged to carry on the war for another year, she must provide one thousand millions of francs, besides the resources of the Budget. And the Grain and Breadstuffs, which it will be necessary to import to supply the deficit in the harvest, will require at least an equal amount in addition.

In order, therefore, to provide for the colossal expenses of the war, the Government will be obliged to have recourse to a fourth loan, and the rumor that this loan by itself will be of a larger amount (1,500 million francs) than the three former loans together, does not appear ill-founded. But the question is, will this be of effectual aid? These are the principal features of the financial position of France, at the present moment, and it is not to be wondered at that the public mind is filled with care and apprehension. The crisis has not yet reached its acme, and if the Government does not employ all its prudence and foresight, a catastrophe is inevitable. The Government has already begun to avert the crisis. The prohibition of any further issue of paper securities, and the consequent restriction put upon the dangerous operations of the *Credit Mobilier*, has checked the violent speculation fever, and the doubling, or, at least, the material increase of the business capital of the Bank of France, which has been resolved upon, will help to place this institution again upon its legs.

The young Empire is at present passing through a time of severe trial. All the monstrous weight of the situation rests upon its shoulders; it must provide for everything by itself. No constituted body shares its responsibility. At a distance of 2,000 miles from home, 200,000 of the sons of France are engaged in a war which calls into operation the entire material and intellectual capabilities of the nation, and internally a rise in prices has taken place, partly from the war, the financial crisis and the bad harvest, to which the most unceasing attention of the Government must be directed to enable them to satisfy the wants and provide for the necessities of the people. It is not perhaps in Paris, where want weighs most heavily upon the people. Bread and meat, on the contrary, are cheapest in Paris, and there is abundant employment there for the working classes. It is in the departments the provisions are dearest, and the greatest want prevails. In the provincial towns bread and meat are dearer than in Paris, which is easily proved by a comparison of the prices. The Government have, therefore, to see that the necessitous in every part of the country find employment. The ten millons francs, shortly decreed for the support of the Communal Works, is a useful measure in the right direction. The Prefects, too, give permission to the Common Councils to grant sums of money for the supply of bread tickets, and the Burgomasters organize general subscriptions and collections, for the benefit of the poor, and in many departments the Prefects have sent circulars to the Mayors, which prove how severely want prevails. One of these circulars, dated the 3d of October, signed by the Prefect of the Department of the Sarthe, is too remarkable to be passed by unnoticed. He says that:

"In the public works on the line from Paris to Mulhouse in the Departments of Seine et Oise, Seine et Marne, Aube, Isle-Marne, Haute-Saone and Haut-Rhine, and in the works upon the line from Beauvais to Creil, from Rheims to Mezieres, from Lyons to Roanne, there is room for between 10,000 and 12,000 workmen, in addition to those already employed there. I therefore beg you to inform me how many workmen of your commune would be willing to take employment on the above-mentioned works. Of course you will only send able-bodied men, and you will let me have your reply as speedily as possible."

This circular reminds us of the worst days of France, of the time of the national work-shops, (*ateliers nationaux*,) and is calculated to afford us an insight into the internal circumstances of the State. The Government is again obliged to provide work for the unemployed poor, if they wish to prevent occurrences of a more deplorable character. Unfortunately, all these measures are but palliatives, and do not furnish a radical cure of the evil. If the Government once adopt the principle of interference, it can only give effectual relief, by taking the place of the manufacturer, the agriculturist, the baker, and the cattle-breeder. By these means alone will they be able to satisfy the wants of a population accustomed to rely on the Government for everything, and to undertake nothing of themselves. It is not to be denied that all these abuses, although not produced, are very much increased by the war. It must be acknowledged that the Government does everything in its power, even more than it should do, but it cannot think of concluding peace until the Eastern question has been settled in a manner in accordance with French ideas. Unless the Government is prepared to encounter strong popular opposition, it is an error to consider the lamentable position of France at present an argument in favor of peace. Even under present circumstances, war is a safety-valve for France.

An Anglo-Irish Patriot.

The *Asia's* mails bring account of the death of Mr. FREDERICK LUCAS, M. P., for the County of Meath, in Ireland. The part which this gentleman has played within the last few years as Parliamentary leader of that small and daily dwindling party, who adhered to what they deemed the principle on which the celebrated Irish Brigade was enrolled, and the high place he attained as a debater, in an assembly whose taste is so fastidious and in which success is so rare, will perhaps render some notice of his carreer interesting.

Mr. LUCAS, though figuring as an Irish patriot, was an Englishman by birth, education and feeling. He had been brought up in the calm, peacefnl atmosphere of Quaker life, but the mild even tenor of such a way did not suit his bold ambitious temper, and like Norval, he longed to rush on the more warlike fields, and entered the political arena, that favorite resort of some few ambitious, and refuge of a great many who have nothing else to do. Up to this time, the Roman Catholics of England had exhibited in the struggles for emancipation even a disrelish of the bold, turbulent spirit in which their Irish co-religionists had clutched this act of justice; and were content, good, easy, timid men, to boast in some quaint old manor of their old descent, brew their own beer, beget each other and piously pass into Purgatory; having previously made the necessary pecuniary arrangements to get out. Agitation disturbed their digestion; and the Jesuits and foreign clergy, who then chiefly priested England, preferred the boudoir and the nursery as a field, to the husting and forum.

But with the foreing open for Roman Catholics of the gates to the same golden fruits of fame and distinction as other men, by O'CONNELL, a higher and more aspiring spirit, and a better sense of dignity, naturally seized the Catholic community of England—especially the younger members. The appearance of Cardinal (then plain Dr.) WISEMAN about this time, too, (1836 and 1837,) in a course of remarkably able lectures on Roman Catholic doctrine, which excited great attention, gave fresh feathers to its rising plume. To give voice to this sentiment, and, perhaps, draw from it some cents, an organ was announced, to be called the *Tablet*, and was to enlighten the world on Roman Catholic men and things, under the direction of Mr. FREDERICK LUCAS, a fresh convert from the rather innocent errors of Quakerism, to the somewhat dangerous truths of the Church of HILDEBRAND and LOYOLA. With that frantic zeal which has been the characteristic of the neophyte from the earliest age, Mr. LUCAS entered on his work like a true Roman, striking with a heartless hand and ribald defamation, not alone at those of the religion in whose bosom he had been reared, but at such of his own new conviction as attempted to question the absolute will, ecclesiastic or political, of his Italian King.

Mr. LUCAS' principal fellow-laborer in his new enterprise was Mr. CHISOLM ANSTEY, who began his career in Van Diemen's Land, and is about to close it in Hong Kong, where he has been within the last few weeks doomed to a lucrative taciturnity, as Attorney-General, by his late foe, Lord PALMERSTON. The *Tablet* passed through its Spring-time pleasantly, and yielded a fair revenue. Mr. LUCAS, who had acquired a keen eye to business among the commercial community in which he was brought up, received the profits as his portion. Mr. ANSTEY was presented by the Pope with a pair of brass rowels and created a Knight of the Gold Spurs. But the reckless relish which Mr. LUCAS felt for savage personal assault, soon broke the current of his success. A bitter quarrel with his fellow laborer, Mr. ANSTEY, was followed by one with Dr. WISEMAN, who denounced him to his clergy in unmeasured terms. Many of the leading Roman Catholic gentry and nobility were forced to take proceedings for the punishment of stabs, nearly all false, inflicted on their own and families' most sacred feelings. Actions for defamation were brought both by Sir JOHN GERARD and Lord CAMOYS, and Mr. LUCAS found it necessary for commercial reasons to transfer his journal to Ireland, on which he conferred the rather compelled compliment of adoption.

His picturings of the Protestant Church, which he painted as a drunken Sybarite, and his ostentatious exhibitions of Roman Catholicity by stamping on his paper's face a large, glaring portrait of the Virgin and child, and parading his piety in all public places, at once won for him the favor of the Roman Catholic clergy and hierarchy of Ireland. Religion and politics are intimately connected in all countries and touch each other at all points, but in Ireland they are one.

Mr. LUCAS immediately entered on the field of Irish politics, into which he carried the same savage personality he had exhibited in England. But that which was the cause of his failure in England, was in Ireland his highest element of success. His ability and cool, collected zeal soon gathered round him a party of fiery young Roman Catholic ecclesiastics, strong in their hate and hot in their devotion. By this party he was nominated as a candidate against HENRY GRATTAN, the son of the great Irish patriot, whose name alone, had he been of other lands, would have been a protecting talisman, and who, without other political offence than that he was a Protestant, was ordered to stand aside and make way for an imported Englishman and converted Quaker. Perhaps, in the deeply blotted annals of Irish, or, rather, Roman Catholic, political ingratitude, there is no deeper stain than this. Here was the son of a man, whose eloquent tongue had carried, and, as he himself so beautifully pictures, still survives, like the breath of the holy man, to carry, the memory of Ireland's most glorious periods to every time and people, the volunteer of '82, the LEONIDAS of 1800, the champion of a stranger land. Here was a man himself who had fought through his life the sternest battles for Roman Catholic rights and liberty, and expended a fortune in the cause, sacrificed to make a bigot holiday. Well might Lord CLONCARRY, as we have recently seen, despair of such a country's freedom.

It was sometime before he and others who still clung to hope that there was some racy feeling left in the Irish heart, could believe that such a national shame should be. But Mr. LUCAS appeared in the market-places of Meath, with a girdle round his loins, from which swung a cross and relics, and with unblushing front, announced that the Virgin had appeared to him in his sleep, and pointed out Meath as his future Parliamentary dwelling. And in the cry of "LUCAS and the Virgin," the memory of GRATTAN the father, and service of GRATTAN the son, were lost. There were even found upon the hustings some of the younger Roman Catholic clergy, hounded on by LUCAS, to hoot at and spit on the man who had labored to give them the power of doing so.

After his return, which was triumphant, Mr. LUCAS fully justified the expectations of his friends, and the confidence of the Catholic clergy. In the face of the prejudice which his political and religious opinions, and much doubt of their sincerity, inspired, he in his first speech on the Irish tenant question achieved a marked and most striking success, and took his place as among the first debaters of the House of Commons. Strong in the accumulation of facts, and close and crushing in the vigor of their application, his speeches were pieces of potted meat, all substance. And if he did not give the house figures to delight, he gave them facts to think on. His Parliamentary success at once installed him as the leader of that small remnant of the brigade whose policy was to oppose, on every question, every Government which would not repeal the Ecclesiastical Titles bill, abolish the established Church, grant a tremendous tenant right, and do many other things equally fabulous and rosy. But it was as the *par excellence* representative of Roman Catholicity that he principally commanded the interest of the House. He held in the House of Commons, in England, a position very similar to that held by MONTALEMBERT in the Chamber of Deputies, in France. In every difficulty and misdeed he was the bold, able and unscrupulous defender of the Church of Rome. His speech in defence of the Madiai persecution was a model of skillful special pleading and dexterous defence.

In person, Mr. LUCAS was vigorous and broad-built. His countenance was singularly forbidding, the brow heavy, and the eye shy and downcast, always avoiding a generous open gaze. He was a man of strong mental courage, keen and unflinching in the indulgence of his hate, but personally an arrant coward, always in fear of receiving personal chastisement for some of his coarse editorial assaults. He had none of the soft sensitive feeling of his colaborer, Mr. DUFFY, who, though quick as a woman to feel a touch and resent it, has all her tender feeling for misfortune, and readiness to forget. With the death of one and the departure of the other, the already frost-nipped Irish Independent Party will soon pine itself away.

England in a Tremble.

Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister in Washington, is reported to have said, with more truth than politeness, that when a merchant fails in Liverpool, our whole country trembles. But, it seems from an extract from the London *Times*, which the telegraph favored us with yesterday, that England can be put in a tremble by an occurrence, on this side of the Atlantic, of much less importance than the failure of a Liverpool merchant. On the strength of some very vague rumor of an intended fillibustering expedition by some of our restless and vagabond people, it seems that her Britannic Majesty's Government has dispatched a fleet of war-ships to protect her possessions in the West Indies; and the London *Times*, which represents the popular feeling, is in a high state of excitement about it.

Nothing can be more absurd than the ideas of the London *Times*, or the fears of her Majesty's ministers, at least so far as anticipating any danger from a fillibustering expedition from this country can be a cause of alarm. When a Liverpool merchant fails there is a very natural apprehension that financial difficulties may occur prejudicial to our own interests, owing to the magnitude and closeness of the Commercial relation between the two countries; but the trembling is a rather bold figure of speech and confined wholly to the mercantile community. But, there are two causes which often put England into a tremble, that produce no fears with us. We are never under any apprehensions of difficulty from foreign invasion in fillibustering, nor from the disaffection or revolt of our own people. Such an idle rumor as has thrown our namesake in London into a fever, would only cause mirth with us. Yet we have a much more exposed coast on this Continent than England has in the New World, and there are splendid opportunities for invading fillibusteros both on the Atlantic and the Pacific. But, except in the feverish imagination of a South Carolina editor, or in the gloomy fancy of a Massachusetts abolitionist, no one in this country has ever dreamed of the possibility of a severance of any part of our great empire, either by interval revolt or foreign conquest. Our "trembles" are very slight in their effect, and very temporary even when they are of a financial character. A change of ministry in England always affects the funds, but with us one party goes out of power and another assumes the reins of government, without the least perceptible external change. Let what party be in power that may, the people are their own rulers, and the *amour propre* which keeps a man from falling out with himself will always secure a republic from a revolt among its own people.

Massachusetts.

Returns from all the towns but one in Massachusetts give the following results for Governor:

GARDNER, Know-Nothing	51,730
ROCKWELL, Republican	36,777
BEACH, Democrat	34,991
WALLEY, Whig	14,468
Total	137,966

GARDNER has thus a plurality of 14,953 over ROCKWELL, and lacks 17,253 of an absolute majority. He was run solely as the Know-Nothing candidate, Gen. WILSON's influence having been given to ROCKWELL, who was the nominee of the Republicans and Anti-Slavery Whigs. BEACH was the regular Democratic candidate, and was also supported by the opponents of the Prohibitory Liquor Law. WALLEY was the candidate of the "straight Whigs"—who were unwilling to abandon the old Whig organization, and were especially opposed to the formation of a party exclusively on any issue connected with Slavery. It will be seen that if every vote of this party had been cast for ROCKWELL, he would have had 51,245, less by 475 than would have been necessary for his election. The success of GARDNER shows the strong hold which the sentiment of hostility to Catholics and foreigners has acquired on the public mind in Massachusetts, and also demonstrates the effectiveness of the Know-Nothing organization. The aggregate vote of the State was 8,956 more than in 1853, and 484 more than in 1852.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, according to our returns, will stand as follows:

	K. N.	Rep.	Dem.	Whig.
Senate	29	9	2	—
House	153	80	30	57

The Boston *Telegraph* states that the Prohibitory Law is safe with the present Legislature.

Dramatic.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mad. DE GIRARDIN's charmingly written and admirably constructed prose comedy, "Lady Tartuffe," was played here last night, with Mlle. RACHEL as the half-gypsey, half-noble heroine. Why this deliciously Frenchy Comedy has been neglected so long, we are at a loss to comprehend. Its reception last night was in the highest degree cordial and appreciative, so much so indeed that we suspect the majority of the audience was not of native origin, for the biting sarcasm and fierce scorn which flash through this comedy touch on some subjects that are held sacred here. But the wholesome features of the play, even from an Anglo-American point of view, give it a brilliant preeminence over the sentimentalities and pathetics of the two other modern dramas produced by Mlle. RACHEL. There is a thorough autopsy of the cant and hypocrisy of the professed philanthropic body, performed, too, by a vigorous and unrelenting hand, yet so skillfully that we are never shocked.

The *Frayeur de Mesure* of Mlle. RACHEL, with its strong contrasts and transitions, is a character doubly perfect, inasmuch as the authoress when she conceived it understood and measured the actress, and the actress when she performs it thoroughly understands the authoress. The combined result of two female intellects, gifted with genius and perfected by tact, cannot be other than superb. A quick, life-like vivacity alternated with more secret earnestness, plays through every act. We recognize alike the consummate genius of Mme. DE GIRARDIN and the equally consummate ability of Mlle. RACHEL. What more need we say?

Mlle. RACHEL was admirably supported by her two sisters, DINAH and SARAH. The piquancy and slyness of the latter, especially giving great delight to the audience. All the male characters were well cast.

Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX announces that the future performances of his sister will take place in Niblo's Theatre instead of the Academy of Music, "the smaller capacity of which (Niblo's) will enable Mlle. RACHEL to do herself greater justice, and afford the public a better opportunity of hearing and seeing her." The first performance at Niblo's will take place on Monday evening next—Mlle. RACHEL taking a rest until that night.

Items.

Mrs. MACREADY and CAMILLE URSO will give a grand musical and dramatic entertainment to-night (Friday) at Newark, in Library Hall.

M. JULES JANIN will be surprised to hear that the object of his sympathy (Mlle. RACHEL) has been so eminently successful here in a pecuniary point of view, that herself and brother have already made respectable fortunes. The latter is so exhilerated with his prosperity and popularity, that he has determined to venture on a new speculation so soon as the present one is brought to an end. It is to consist of a French operatic and terpsichorean company, with the best artists available. CARLOTTA GRISI is to be at the head of the ballet. With moderate prices of admission there can be no doubt of the success of this undertaking, although we lack the playfully imbecile pen of "J. J." for writing such subjects into ecstatic moonshine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.
A fresh supply for sale by
GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers Druggists' Articles,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

PLAID POPLINS AT TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. Just received, 100 pieces of rich Plaid Poplins, at 25c., worth 4s. Also, a large lot of French Wool Plaids, Merinos, &c. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., 347 Broadway.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

THE RICHEST STOCK OF SILKS AND SHAWLS ever seen in this City, is now to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st. S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have purchased, at recent peremptory auction sales, a large stock, and are selling them at less than importer's prices. See advertisement.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

ROCHESTER SCALES.—THE SUBSCRIBERS ARE Agents for these popular Scales, and have now a large assortment on hand. Purchasers of Platform Balances, of any capacity, from the neat family scale to the largest, modification used in stores, can find in our stock the exact article wanted. So also, of hay, coal and cattle scales.
We enumerate a few out of some 80 different styles of our manufacture:
HAY SCALES, from 3 to 10 tons.
COAL SCALES, from 2 to 5 tons.
SUSPENSION SCALES, from 4 to 20 tons, (a new article.)
ROLLING MILL SCALES, 2,000, 3,000 and 4,000 lbs.
DORMANT SCALES, from 2,000 to 6,000 lbs.
PORTABLE PLATFORM SCALES, from ½ lb. to 2,000 lbs.
UNION SCALES, with Platform and Scoop.
GROCERS' SCALES, of all kinds.
EVEN-BALANCES.
WEIGHERS' BEAMS, and FRAMES.
FINE SCALES for weighing Gold.
DRUGGISTS' and Prescription Scales, &c.
We are also sole Agents in this City for the sale of the celebrated FIRE-KING SAFE.
Made only by the Duryee and Forsyth Manufacturing Company.
We invite attention also to our stock of Sugar Mills, Letter Copying Presses, R. R. Manifest do., Warehouse and Barrage Trucks, &c.
DURREE, HOUGH & CO, No. 18 Whitehall and No. 1 Stone-st., New-York City.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the saw mill, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855.
MESSRS. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER—GENTLEMEN: The Alum Patent Phœnix Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the bookcase was unimpaired.
MOOSE & RAYNOR.
A large assortment of the above safes (warranted free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof, combination and other locks for safes, vaults, doors, &c., constantly on hand, and made to order.
HOLMES, VALENTINE, & BUTLER,
Nos 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Pine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851. Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.
I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 458 Broadway.

KNOX IS BOUND TO KEEP AHEAD OF ALL competition in the manufacture of hats. His elegant styles are the town talk, and the beauty of all his furniture for the decoration and comfort of gentlemen's heads, is the theme of talk in all fashionable circles. It is a positive fact that in conjunction with the elegance manifested in his manufactures, we have a durability that cannot be excelled. Mr. KNOX sells his hats at a rate that suits all customers. Try him. His store is at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st.

GENIN'S EXCELSIOR.—THE BUSINESS HAT OF THE SEASON.—No specimen of the art of hatting has ever produced a greater sensation than this. It has literally eclipsed every other style of soft hat. The real fashionable color, the elegant shape, the air distinguee of this superb chapeau, at once attention and commands the unequivocal approval of all who see it. It has already received the patronage, and in this country it is positively without a rival in the popular class of hats to which it belongs. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's church.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 361 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 361 Broadway and Reade-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING!!! !!! READ THE PRICES!!!
Overcoats, $4 50 to $30; Talmas in great variety, $5 to $20; business Coats, new styles, $3 to $10; Pants and rich Vests of every kind, $2 to $8; Boys' Clothing, furnishing Goods, &c.
N. B.—Open until 8 P. M.; Saturday, 10 P. M. Oak Hall, Nos. 74 and 86 Fulton-st.

STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY, will continue the sale of Stationery, Fancy Goods, Blank Books, &c., at 10¾ o'clock THIS DAY, (Friday,) at No. 38 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st., by order of Wm. J. Heather, Esq., being his entire stock, and worthy of the attention of the trade. Catalogues can be obtained at the office of the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CHEAP DAGUERREOTYPES, AT DEMAREST'S old gallery, Bleecker, corner Amos-st.: extra large size daguerreotypes for 50 cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere. These pictures are beautifully colored and inserted in a handsome case, and warranted not to fade. Give them a trial.
DEMAREST, Bleecker, corner Amos-st.

TEN THOUSAND LADIES WANTED, BUT DON'T all come at once, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, to each buy one pair of India rubber shoes. They are (Goodyear's patent) the very best kinds manufactured. We have a large assortment of boots at wholesale and retail.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

WHERE TO TURN AN OLD CARPET INTO A NEW ONE.—Good and cheap Carpets are selling at ARTHUR DONNELLEY'S, No. 96 Bowery, as also superior large sized English Blankets, cheap! Just the things to keep elderly people warm in Winter. Warm and light.

Shooting Molten Iron an American Invention.

A notice is going the rounds of the fact that an English engineer has invented a shell which can be fired carrying fifty pounds of molten iron. Gen. Lucius V. Bierce, of Akron, through the Ravenna *Democrat*, claims that this missile of destruction was invented by a Buckeye. Gen. B. says:

About ten years ago, Capt. C. S. Brown, of Akron, Summit County, Ohio, who is now dead, suggested to me the idea of forming a shell that would combine all the destructive properties of cold shot, hot shot, and bomb. The idea struck me as feasible, and I immediately turned my thoughts to perfecting the idea. The result was the invention of the missile for which the British engineer now claims credit. It consists of a hollow shot of any given caliber, with a round hole or fuse on its side—on the sides of this fuse are two parallel raised lines, grooved on the inner under sides of them, into which to slide a piece of wrought iron to clean the fuse when the shell is filled. The inside of the shell must be coated with some substance, to prevent the molten iron from coming in contact with the iron of the shell.

A furnace inside of the fort or battery would supply the molten iron. The shell can of course be fitted to any sized gun. The shell, when filled with molten iron, has the weight and form of a cold ball; when it strikes a solid body it will burst, and the molten iron is a thousand times more destructive than a hot shot, and by the scattering particles of hot iron in millions of directions, far exceeds the destructive qualities of the bomb. With a battery supplied with such missiles at Sweaborg, the allied fleet could never have approached it; or if they had, would have been sunk, burned, or exploded.

Near ten years ago I sent the foregoing specifications of my invention to the War Department at Washington, but as it was an *American* invention they thought it of no account. When the allied fleet entered the Baltic I wrote to the *Russian* Minister at Washington, through Hon. E. Whittlesey, Third Auditor, calling his attention to it; he too, probably, thought it worthless, as he did not answer my letter. I wrote him a second, but got no reply. Determined to bring it into notice I then wrote to the *French* Minister at Washington, calling his attention to it, and also wrote to Hon. Thomas H. Benton on the subject.

By some means, the idea has got across the Atlantic, and as it now comes out as a *British* invention, probably our Government will be ready to adopt it.

Two Propellers and all on Board Lost.—We learn by a private dispatch received this morning from Hiram Niles, Esq., addressed to Messrs. Davis & Lockwood of this city, that the propeller *Omar Pasha* and *Delaware* were lost with all on board in the gale on Sunday night last, near Sheboygan on Lake Michigan. Vessels and cargoes insured.

The former was a large, staunch craft new, built last season, and was owned by J. L. Hurd & Co., of Detroit. She was commanded by Capt. Langley, brother of Capt. Langley of the propeller *Fintry*, and was bound down with a cargo of provisions. The *Delaware* was owned by the American Transportation Co., and was commanded by Capt. Dixon. She also was bound down, and had besides other freight, 1,400 bbls. beef consigned to Steenberg & Co., of this city. The loss of the *Omar Pasha* is disbelieved by some, but that of the *Delaware* is not doubted. We fear both are too true, and if so, they are the most serious disasters which have happened on the lakes this season.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., Nov. 7.*

Horrible Railroad Accident.—The western train from Burnie, Monday night, when within a short distance of Dunkirk, ran over an Irishman, killing him instantly. He had been drunk in Dunkirk during the day yesterday, and had started to walk on the track to his home in Silver Creek. He had probably fallen on the track in his intoxication, and did not know enough to get up again. It was discovered that the accident had taken place by the blood and brains on the locomotive this morning. The night express to this place must also have run over him. A party proceeded to the place this morning and found fragments of the unfortunate man scattered for forty or fifty yards along the track. He was absolutely torn to shreds. His remains were collected in a wheelbarrow, and a coroner's inquest held on them. A verdict was given in accordance with the above facts.—*Buffalo Com. Adv., Nov. 7.*

A cave of considerable size has been discovered and explored, somewhere near the head of Cheat River, in Virginia.

First Lieutenant Thomas Henry, of the 7th infantry, United States Army, has resigned.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Lecture Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will repeat his course of Lectures on *The Four Georges of England*, in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.....George Ist.
MONDAY, Nov. 19.....George IId.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22.....George IIId.
MONDAY, Nov. 26.....George IVth.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; to non-members $2. Can be had at the Library or at the down-town Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

R. H. TIMPSON, JNO. CREERAR, W. H. WICKHAM. } Lecture Com.

☞ **Whooping Cough Cured!**—This distressing complaint is thoroughly relieved by DR. McCLINTOCK'S ASTHMA AND WHOOPING COUGH REMEDY. It contains no opium, and can be given to children with perfect safety. A few drops at bed time will quiet the cough all night, and a few doses cure entirely. Sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., No. 395 Broadway, and by all Druggists.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **It is our Firm Belief**, that in nine cases out of ten, coughs, colds, and all bronchial irritations, however severe, may be cured by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. A single trial only is needed to prove this.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av, to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees it safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **National Academy of Design.**—The LIFE AND ANTIQUE SCHOOLS of the Academy will be opened for the season at 7 P. M. on MONDAY next, 12th inst. Applications for admission must be made at the rooms, No. 58 East 13th-st., one door west of Broadway, on Monday evenings only, from 7 to 9 o'clock. By order of the Council. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary.

☞ **Last day but one.**—The Great Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, containing the most extensive, varied and attractive display of American products ever open in this City, will positively close TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING. Music EVERY EVENING, by Dodworth's Band. Admission 25 cents. Children half price.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

PERSONAL.

IF WM. W. REEDER—Will call at Wyckoff's Hotel, he will hear of something to his advantage.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—Hand-picked, selected, sweated for and beautifully packed in neat air-tight barrels for foreign shipment, and equal to any ever sent abroad; price $7 for any number less than fifty, and $6 above that number. They will be shipped to any address. Apply to D. J. PELL, Pelham Farm, Æsopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

WHY DO YOU SWEAR AT YOUR BEARD?—Swear rather at your own stupidity, for if your beard produce whiskers or moustaches in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. A bottle, sent to any part of the country, R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PRINTING.—THOMAS E. SUTTON, No. 149 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., prints to order, at short notice and low prices, all kinds of cards, circulars, bill-heads, bills of lading, notices, receipts, checks, labels, hand and posting bills, country merchants' store bills, &c., &c. Remember the name,

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NICKEL REFINED.—For sale by M. H. REYER, No. 37 Peck-slip.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 9 Wall-st., (Insurance Build ing).

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several respectable Protestant servants, two first-rate cooks that perfectly understand their business; three for general housework; two neat, tidy chambermaids, or nurses and seamstresses; one hundred other excellent Catholic servants; two first-rate hotel or boarding-house cooks; also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses, Farmers in want of first class servants will call at HENDERSON'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent and experienced woman, as cook; understands the cooking of meats, soups in all styles; bakes bread, pie and pudding; will assist in the washing, and has first-class references; no objection to go in the country. Also, by a girl, to do housework; is a good laundress; baking, washing, &c.; no objection to any distance in the country; will take from $4 to $5 per month; both will be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 228 Bowery, for 2 days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and competent young woman, is a good cook and baker, is an excellent washer and ironer, or would do general housework in a private family; also, by a neat and tidy young woman, as experienced chambermaid and waitress; both have the best of City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress; she has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant and bring it up by hand from its birth; has no objection to travel; has the best of City references. Call at No. 4 Union-court, University-place, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid or waitress. She can work well with her needle; understands the care of children, and is particularly neat and tidy. Has the best of City reference. Call at No. 253 14th-st., between Avenues A and B, third floor, back room

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook; one as chambermaid and seamstress, understands cutting and fitting; the other a nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Also, an American young woman, and a colored young woman want situations to do general housework. Also, a nice little girl, aged 14, wants a situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as chambermaid and assistant laundress, or would assist in cooking; four years' reference from her last employer. Can be seen for two days at No. 45 York-st., Brooklyn, second floor. None but private families need apply.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as nurse; understands the care of children from their infancy; is a very good seamstress; understands embroidery perfectly; is willing to go South if required. She has the best of City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House Buildings, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, or to take the charge of a family of little girls, where the cutting and making up their dresses would be her care. The plain English branches could be taught. The best of Protestant references. No. 54 West 11th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse to grown children, and seamstress, or as seamstress, by an experienced girl who is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making and plain dressmaking. She comes well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family, by a very experienced girl, who is a nice hand at the needle-work and all kinds of family sewing. Call at No. 11 Union-court, University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant girl as waiter or chambermaid and waiting. Has lived in the place she advertises from 14 months; will be seen between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock at No. 81 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork; has good City reference from her last place. Inquire at No. 11 Hanover-place, Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; understands baking and pastry, or would take a laundress' place. Reference given. Apply at No. 147 Elizabeth-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework; can furnish the best of City reference. Address No. 230 11th-st., between Avenues B and Avenue C.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as laundress. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 158 Grand-st., near Broadway.

SERVANTS.—A French man waiter; also, a Scotch cook; both having excellent references, and are now disengaged, at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Wanted, an English page.

WANTED—AS PRINCIPAL OF A FLOURISHING ACADEMY, within two hours' travel of this City, a thorough English and classical scholar, of experience and success as teacher and disciplinarian. Salary from $700 to $800 per annum, with prospect of early and considerable increase, according to the ability of the principal in his care and management of the Institution. Inquire to-day, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.; also, to-morrow and Monday next, at the same hours, of CLARKE & FANNING, Principals of Mount Washington Collegiate Institute, entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.

A FEMALE TEACHER WANTED—In a private family, to teach the English branches and French; good reference given and required. Address JAS. H. SKIDMORE, Manhasset, Long Island.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED—By a respectable and steady middle-aged man, Protestant, as waiter; has long experience; understands his business well. Will give satisfaction to his employer. Is trustworthy, useful, willing and obliging. City reference given if required. Any commands left at store No. 359 14th-st., between avenue A and B, will meet his earliest attention.

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GOOD WAITER WANTED.—The best City reference required. Apply at No. 30 Waverley-place, between the hours of 9 and 11 o'clock A. M.

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BOARDING.—A private family residing in West 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let their second story, handsomely furnished, with board, to a gentleman or his wife, or single gentlemen. Address O. R., *Times* Office.

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HANDSOMELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM—With pantries attached, on the second floor, to let to a gentleman. The house is pleasantly situated in a central location, containing all the modern improvements. Breakfast furnished, if required. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st.

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"The reader will have his feelings powerfully moved."—*St. Louis Republican.*

"The tone is religious throughout."—*Boston Traveller.*

"Many portions are intensely interesting."—*Boston Post.*

"Exquisite pictures of life."—*Olive Branch.*

"Superior in pathetic interest."—*Day Book.*

"Highly dramatic; pure and lofty."—*N. Y. Daily Times.*

"Gushing with the pathos of real sorrow."—*Col. Enterprise.*

"Nothing in Dickens surpasses its local pictures."—*Express.*

"Of brilliant power and fidelity."—*Boston Atlas.*

"A complete mastery of language."—*Family Courier.*

"One of the loveliest characters ever drawn."—*Oswego Times.*

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"In it is infused her warmest sympathies."—*Phil. Courier.*

"Vivid and touching scenes."—*Detroit Tribune.*

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"Worthy the genius of Cooper."—*Christian Secretary.*

"Profoundly interesting."—*Reading Gazette.*

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II.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

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THACKERAY & MILBURN.

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Members will obtain their tickets (for $3 00 and $1 00) at the Librarian, at the rooms of the Association.

W. BAUKUS, Chairman,
G. F. HAVEN, H. C. F. DUBELL,
J. T. CONKLING, H. H. BRANDEGEE,
Lecture Committee.

A COURSE OF LECTURES—By some of the most eminent speakers of the times, upon topics of general interest and importance, will commence at Hope Chapel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and continue at intervals through the two succeeding months.

Nov. 14—Bayard Taylor, subject—*Pilgrimage of Hyenel.*

Nov. 21—Hon. Horace Greeley, *Europe and America.*

Nov. 28—Rev. John O. Lord, *The Rise and Fall of Mahommedanism*—considered in connection with the war in the East.

To be followed by Rev. John Pierpont, Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. Samuel Osgood, and other equally distinguished lecturers, of which notice will be given.

Tickets for the course, all the evenings, admission, 25 cents; to be obtained of CHARLES A. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; and T. J. CROWEN, No. 239 Broadway, near Hope Chapel.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the corps will be held at H. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 82 Liespenard-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 9, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 28th of November. By order,

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Saturday, 3d inst., the following notes: Samuel Emmes & Co., dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1855, 8 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $2,068 97; A. H. Van Winkle, dated Louisville, Aug. 16, 1855, 9 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $406. Any person having found the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 170½ Water-st.

LOST—On or about the 28th of September, a pair of gold spectacles, marked Stuart F. Randolph. Also, on some day last week, a pair of gold spectacles with concave glasses. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving either pair at No. 149 Charles-st.

FOUND—On Monday, the 5th inst., in the lower part of the City, a POCKET-BOOK, with a sum of money. The owner can have it by proving property and paying for this advertisement. J. BREASTED,
office of the Allaire Works.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A solitaire diamond breast-pin, large size, black enameled setting. Pawnbrokers are herewith cautioned. The above reward will be paid upon its delivery at No. 19 South-st.

ALL PARTIES ARE NOTIFIED—Against negotiating for two notes drawn in favor of W. B. BILLING, as they will not be paid. For further information, call on the indorser of this. J. E. HATCH.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE.

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, a certain remedy for dyspepsia, in digestion, derangement of the liver, constipation, &c., and a beverage equal to the finest old mocha coffee. GILLIES & BRO., sole manufacturers, Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st.; for sale by druggists and grocers generally. N. B.—None genuine except that bearing a fac simile of our signature.

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTIN,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

FRESH IMPORTED

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS.

The undersigned has just received direct from Holland, a consignment of Bulbous Flower Roots from the most celebrated nursery, each case containing an exquisite assortment of double and single hyacinths, tulips, amaryllis, jonquills, &c., in prime order, put up in small cases for private use, which is offered for sale by the case, by

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, No. 94 Broadway.

WATCHES! WATCHES!!—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at retail, lower than any house in the City.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, 4 holes jeweled	$35
BEAUTIFUL ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES	35
SPLENDID ENAMELED LADIES' WATCHES, with diamonds in case	50
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD ENAMELED HUNTING WATCHES	45
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, for Ladies, rich engraved cases	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, for Ladies	35
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	46
SPLENDID LEVER WATCHES for Daguerreotypes	115
RICH WATCHES, which wind up and set without a key	88
REAL JULES JURGENSEN WATCHES, perfect time-keepers	$150 to $300
REAL COOPER WATCHES, Duplex and Levers	125 to 230
INDEPENDENT SECOND and QUARTER-SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses	75 to 250
SPLENDID GOLD POCKET CHRONOMETERS, perfect time-keepers	125 to 250
WATCHES, which run eight days with once winding	125 to 175
RICH MAGIC WATCHES for Ladies and Gentlemen, which change into three different Watches	100 to 175
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	35 to 65
GOLD HUNTING CASE

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

Conclusion of Governor Reeder's Speech at Boston.

The following is the conclusion of Gov. REEDER'S recent speech at Boston, the first part of which we published in yesterday's issue:

In strong and beautiful contrast to this intolerant and unjust legislation, is the platform of the Free-State Party—a set of principles to which any national man may freely subscribe and which, as I have already said, fully vindicates them from all the slander that has been heaped upon them. They assert the right of self-government and free suffrage, for the actual residents of Kansas and against all interference by non-residents from any quarter.

They assert, as they have the right to do, their preference for free labor over slave labor, and their determination to make their future State a free one; they assert the doctrine of State rights, and denounce all interference by citizens of Kansas with the slave property of Missouri or any other State. They recognize the constitutional right of the Slave States to mould their own institutions in their own way, and to hold and recover their own slaves without any molestation. They contain a provision for exclusion of all free blacks, so desirable and acceptable to contiguous Slave States, as diminishing the chances of harboring fugitives. They assert the intention of the party in the adoption of a State Constitution, to guard the owners of slaves in the Territory against injustice and loss, by a reasonable provision for their benefit, and therefore, by necessary implication, avow the intention to leave the slaves unmolested in the Territory, in the meantime, whether they are rightfully held there or not. They finally repudiate with indignation the charge of Abolitionism, as slanderous and false, intended to bring odium on a pure and formidable cause, and frighten away weak and timid men, and well known by its authors to be untrue. And yet there are men and presses so purblind or malicious, as to attempt to brand such an organization as one politically unsound—encroaching upon the rights of others, and of which a National Democrat or a National Whig should be ashamed.

Of these cavilers it is only necessary to say that their only arguments consist in the use of epithets, the meaning of which they cannot possibly understand, or by which they hope to deceive the ignorant; and, that, if not satisfied with the doctrines of our platform, they must, to preserve their own consistency, advocate the introduction of Negro Slavery into the States where they reside. In the direction they desire to go, there is but one step to take beyond our position, and that is the advocacy of Negro Slavery for themselves and us, as a blessing in itself and the entire surrender of the right of self-government. They may advocate these doctrines, if they please, but they can neither commend them to me as desirable, or make any sensible man regard them as a test of national political orthodoxy.

Strange as it may seem, however, I find in the Presidential official organ of October, some of these assertions and inuendoes calculated and intended to pervert and mislead, and which, in justice to my associates and myself, I cannot allow to pass unnoticed.

I am gratified at the fact that one of its editors was absent from Washington at the time of the publication, and as to its authorship all who know the character and habits of the Chief Magistrate and the close supervision which he gives to his official organ will believe with me, that the article was either written or supervised by himself. Among many other things which it might be pleasant and profitable to notice, if time admitted, the organ says:

"Notwithstanding the present associations of Gov. REEDER we are not disposed to credit the charge that he was knowingly appointed. We believe he was a national man then, whatever he may have become now."

The first thing that strikes me, although it creates no surprise, is the cowardice of the inuendo, which carefully avoids any distinct averment or specification, and leaves every hole open for escape. In whatever sense it may be understood, however, as charging any act or declaration, or the entertaining of any sentiment at war with my former well-known political opinions, I pronounce it untrue, and defy the proof. No such proof has been or can be produced. But let us retrospect a little to understand that point. In order to conciliate the men who repudiated and trampled upon the Kansas Bill, by the invasion of our polls, the President made vacant an office which had been conferred without solicitation, and which I could surrender without regret.

The reasons alleged were of a character to impugn my private reputation. On the far-off Western frontier I remained quiet under this state of things, making no appeal or reply. And yet almost the whole country as one man, including the greater portion of the Northern Democratic press and a part of the Southern press, and numberless political meetings of our own party, besides the Free-State and Pro-Slavery parties in Kansas, have pronounced the alleged reason a pretext and a subterfuge. How then stands the case? The President of the United States, charged with sacred trusts and heavy responsibilities, who has the keeping of his country's character, as well as his own, who must be base if he is not the very impersonation of high honor, pure integrity, good faith, and elevated sentiment, stands convicted before the country, by the verdict of his political friends, of subterfuge, hypocrisy and deceit, and by the same process I am vindicated, and all necessity of a defence is superseded. Here allow me to make a slight digression for the expression of feeling which I cannot and ought not to suppress. Among all the instances of support and vindication, none conveyed to me so much pleasure as that which came from my native home—from the old time-honored Tenth Legion of Pennsylvania Democracy. Here, in a district which has often saved the party in the State from defeat, which rolls up Democratic majorities that no congressional district in the State can equal, it was pleasant to know that I was vindicated, even at the expense of denouncing the President they had aided to elect—that, although an election was approaching, and the party was marshaling and arraying its forces for the contest, not one of the five noble counties of the legion could be brought to pass the usual complimentary resolution to the Administration, which never before had been omitted, while some of them substituted strong denunciation, and all of them vindicated and sustained me. To the sturdy and the fearless people who did this, whom no official influence can intimidate, or expected favors lure from the pursuit of truth and justice—who are never found

"To crook the pregnant hinges of the knee
That thrift may follow fawning,"

I return my grateful thanks. I should be heartless, indeed, did I not seize upon this first opportunity to express the gratitude which I feel for this and similar demonstrations, from the press as well as the people.

But to return. The Chief Magistrate, failing to learn wisdom from these humiliating lessons, and perhaps stung by the probing of his motives and the defiance of his power, which his act had provoked, follows it up by a fresh attack upon me, who had up to that time remained silent, and in angry retaliation extends it to those who had sustained me.

In reply to this, it is obvious that if my course has been a departure from the doctrines I have already professed, then is the great mass of the Democratic Party of Pennsylvania and a large portion of the Pennsylvania Democratic press as far wrong as myself, and the old tenth legion, the sheet anchor of the cause, which was considered by Gen. PIERCE worthy of a special ambassador from New Hampshire, in the campaign of 1852, is orthodox no longer, and all are deliberately read out of the party by the President, together with myself.

My "*present associations*" seem distasteful to the President, and are sneered at through his organ. If by this is meant the Free-State Party of the Territory of Kansas, I can only say of the active men of that party, that personally, morally and mentally, worse men can be found in higher places. Politically, men must be judged by the principles they profess; and for their creed, which I have read you to-day, reported by Col. J. H. LANE, late member of Congress from Indiana, an associate and supporter of the Administration in carrying the Kansas bill, I am willing to be responsible.

It contains, as I have shewn, the doctrine of State Rights, the principle of the Fugitive Slave law, the principle of the Kansas bill, the right of self-government and the compacts of the Constitution. When President PIERCE shall be allowed to read all these out of the Party, I am quite willing to be read out along with them. Principles are truths—eternal, everlasting truths; the same yesterday, to-day and forever—and political creeds, in my opinion, are made for something more earnest and serious than to delude the masses and be set up for outside exhibition.

They should be the subject of belief and the rule of action—not to be discarded or perverted at the call of expediency. My own are unchanged now, and will always remain unchanged, until my reason is convicted of their error. Intimidation, cajolement or pique can never drive me from them.

There is an evident effort, however, by those who profess to be *par excellence* the friends of the President, (and the article I have referred to, is a part of the same policy,) to treat the Northern Democrats, who prefer to make Kansas a Free State, as apostates to their principles and their party. If this is to be the policy, let it be boldly avowed, and not concealed in cowardly, skulking inuendoes, and unexplained epithets of "Free Soiler" and "Abolitionist," and it will be as boldly met by the thousands whom it will strike.

The best and truest men of the party in Pennsylvania, at least, will repel it with scorn and indignation, as calculated to give force and effect to the charge so often made by its enemies and so often denied, that the Democracy are engaged, not only in securing to the Slave States the rights guaranteed by the Constitution, but also in active efforts to propagate and extend the institution, as a matter of gratuitous favor, and from a love of its results or a wish to acquire and retain political power for themselves.

Let those who secretly cherish this latter idea go on, if they will and can, until they have made it the dominant pervading rule of action, whether incorporated into our written creed or not, and they will do by internal corruption and decay, what the external enemies of that time-honored party have never been able to accomplish.

The man who religiously and faithfully contends for the Constitutional rights of the South, and outside of them, upon neutral ground, prefers Free Labor to Negro Slavery, is no apostate, no Free Soiler, no Abolitionist—and a sad day will it be for the true and conservative man of the South and the Union, when they become so.

A word as to the position of the Free-State Party of Kansas, and I am done. I have said to you that they could not attend to the so-called election on the 1st of October. They held their election on the second Tuesday by virtue of a proclamation issued and signed by from 1,000 to 2,000 of the actual voters of the Territory, and sanctioned by as many more at the polls; they declare that it was contemplated by Congress that the Territory should be always represented, and they provided in the organic Act the machinery of the first election, and a direction to the Legislature to make the same provision for all subsequent ones, and that thus they supposed they had covered the whole ground.

But that a contingency had occurred which was not foreseen—that our polls had been invaded, our people disfranchised and prevented from electing a Legislature and making an election law for themselves, and that they were thus compelled to the alternative, whether an acknowledged and admitted right of representation should perish for want of the mere machinery of an election, or whether it had vitality enough to originate its own forms of manifestation. They take the obviously proper view of the case and resort to the source of all political power (the people) for supplying the forms, and having polled a large majority of all the legal voters of the Territory, they instruct me to ask for the seat.

They have elected delegates who are now engaged in the formation of a State Constitution, which will, if ratified, be submitted to the present session of Congress. They will ask that they may be admitted into the Union as a State, and thus allowed the exercise of full and unrestricted popular sovereignty with their own Executive and their own Judiciary; or, if Congress still insist upon retaining the larger share of the government, they will claim that Congress shall also discharge the relative duty of *protection*, and secure to the Territory the qualified right of self-government, which is pledged in the Kansas-Nebraska bill. They are eminently willing to abide by the will of the majority when ascertained, *let the result be what it will.*

They ask for admission as a State, believing that it will end all their difficulties, and secure the peace of the Nation and the preservation of the Union. If that cannot be had, they ask for the right of suffrage—not a mockery of it, but the actual right of suffrage, secured and certain. If these are all refused—if Congress will violate the pledges of the nation in which our people have confided—if the Declaration of Independence, and the Constitution of the United States no longer protect our soil, there is still a resource left, which has been well considered—which will be better matured and adopted, but of which it is better not now to speak.

Horrible Murder in New Orleans.

A murder has been committed lately in New Orleans under aggravated circumstances: particulars as follows:

The body of a man was found in the swamp at the terminus of Poydras-street, some distance beyond Galvez Canal. There were no less than nineteen stabs in the face, neck, and upper part of the breast, all of them deep, each one of them sufficient to cause death, and evidently made with knives of different sizes; besides a blow from some heavy weapon on the forehead, and the left thumb cut off.

The deceased was an Italian youth, twenty years old, named FREDERICK, his surname unknown. He was a hand on board a lugger or oyster schooner named the *Harbormaster*, which arrived in the New Basin on Saturday evening. Going to his boarding-house, a Spanish retreat on Florida Landing, known as the Piney Woods Exchange, he remained there awhile, and, in company with GIACOMO BOVINI, the barkeeper, GAETANO MANGINI, and several others, went to Poydras market to get some coffee. After that—it being between 11 and 12 o'clock—the party proceeded out Poydras-street, and when between St. John and St. Peter-streets, about 1 P. M., they were in a boisterous humor, one of them greeting the Italian party with the exclamation, "There goes a lot of d——d Dago sons of b——s, now." Hearing this, MANGINI turned round and asked what they meant by using such language toward his party. At that, five or six of the assaulting party drew daggers and bowie-knives, and made at him and the rest. In endeavoring to ward off a blow, he (MANGIN) was stabbed through the back and palm of his left hand; at the same moment BOVINI was knocked down, but picking himself up, he saved himself by flight, while three of the ruffians took after FREDERICK, who ran out Poydras-street.

As to what happened after that, the evidence was mostly circumstantial; a thick, unbroken stream of blood stained the sidewalk for four or five squares out Poydras-street, and the body being found in the woods, lying on its face beside an old stump, not far from a cow-path, at some little distance beyond the last house on Poydras-street, which is occupied by a poor widow woman, named JEWELL, and her children. The body was found by AUGUSTUS JEWELL, one of the said children; and both he and his sister VIRGINIA testified before the Coroner that, at about midnight, they heard the murderers pass the house with their burden, and stop close by; heard one of them say, "Damn him, let's take him on;" and heard them resume their march, and afterwards pass back on their return to town. The widow and her children heard these things by reason of the strict attention they paid, from their exposed place of residence, and consequent fear of robbers.

MANGINI, the man who was stabbed through the hand, is at the Circus-street Hospital.

The Commission in the Du Lux Case—Return of One of the Commissioners.

CHARLES E. WHITEHEAD, one of the Commissioners appointed by the Surrogate to execute the commission in France, issued by the Surrogate of New-York in this case, returned by the *Arago*, that arrived at this port last evening. He was the bearer of the return to the commission, which was this morning delivered to the Surrogate.

The Commissioners have executed their duties very completely, visiting every place in France that was ever inhabited by JUNE DU LUX, and tracing up the history of her life from her birth. They also traced up her family, on both the maternal and paternal side, and compiled a complete genealogical table of the ICARTS.

The commission was very sucessful in finding evidence upon the point at issue. At Biert, a little village in the mountains of the Pyrences, they discovered some of the relatives of JANE DU LUX still living, and at Castellone and St. Girons, the FERRIE family, being the aunts and cousins of the claimant.

This result proves the propriety of sending Commissioners in cases of similar importance and intricacy, and was a matter of interest and pleasure to all French officials with whom the Commissioners were thrown into contact. On only one occasion did they meet with any objection on the part of witnesses, and as the French Courts would not enforce obedience to the commission in the hands of foreigners, they were obliged to leave the witness without obtaining his evidence.

The commission now rests in the hands of the Surrogate until he gives notice to the parties, when it will be opened, and become part of the public testimony in the case.

Mr. CRAM, the other Commissioner in the case, has gone to England.—*Post.*

SEDUCTION UNDER A PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.—A short time since a couple arrived here from Circleville, in this State, and crossing over into Covington, put up at the Foster House—the gentleman registering the names of Mr. and Mrs. JAMES L. LEWIS. It was subsequently ascertained through the friends of the lady that they were not married. The lady's real name was MRS. ANNA PHILLIPS. LEWIS was arrested on a charge of fornication, and fined $10 and costs; immediately after which he was again taken into custody on a suit brought by the lady herself for breach of promise of marriage, the damages being laid at $5,000. He was held in bonds of $20,000, in default of procuring which he was committed. From what we have heard, it appears that the young woman, who is extremely interesting, pretty, and ladylike, eloped from Circleville with her betrayer, under promise of being united upon their arrival in this city—but having induced her to cross the river, he, under some pretext or other, put off the tying of the nuptial knot until her friends were advised of their whereabout, when the arrest was made. The gay Lothario is an M. D., and besides being an adept in the art of surgery, is an adept in dissecting ladies' hearts.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

FATAL DUEL.—A dispatch to the Columbia *Times* says that a duel was fought on Saturday, the 15th inst., at Fort Pulaski, between JOHN CHAPLIN, late a lieutenant in the U. S. Navy, and his brother-in-law, Dr. KIRK. The difficulty originated about some property to be distributed, in which the parties were interested. Mr. CHAPLIN fired his two first shots in the air, and was slightly wounded each time, but seeing that his antagonist was determined to kill him, his second told him that if he intended to throw away his shot, he (the second) would assume the position of principal. Accordingly, at the next fire, Mr. CHAPLIN directed his bullet with fatal effect, shooting his adversary through the heart. Dr. KIRK was from Savannah.

☞ RUTGER'S COLLEGE.—The Trustees of this College, at a late meeting, made some alterations in regard to the terms and vacations of the College, as follows: Commencement to take place annually the first Thursday before the 4th of July, as heretofore; therefore, the next commencement will take place July 3, 1856.

The first term of the year to begin Sept. 20, instead of Oct. 1, as heretofore. The Winter vacation remains the same. The Spring vacation, instead of being four weeks' duration, is diminished to two, viz: from April 14 to May 1.

A GOOD NATURED PRACTICAL JOKE.—At the Democratic mass meeting at Alstons, on Friday night, a practical joke was played off on one of the speakers which created considerable fun at the time. It seems that one of the Know-Nothing wags, who is somewhat celebrated for his proficiency in ventriloquism, took up a position adjacent to the rostrum, and, as the speaker would make a hit against the "dark lantern" gentry, would reiterate the words, sending them back as if echoing from some dark cavern. This so irritated the speaker, who was not up to the trick, that he soon became anything but mild in his denunciation of the party who thus interrupted him. When the trick, however, was discovered a general roar of laughter followed. We like a good joke, whether it tells for or against our predilections, and we think this one, played off by the Alstonic wag is about the best of the season.—*N. Y. True Delta.*

Sabbath Schools Teaching to Read.

"An appeal to the Brooklyn Sabbath School Union in behalf of the occupation and use of the Public School Houses for Sabbath Schools," speaks of the *Sabbath School as an efficient aid in secular education. It gathers up those that the Common School cannot reach.* For instance: In one of the Mission Schools in New-York, there have been, during the last six months, 406 scholars, with an average attendance of 160, and only 40 of the 406 could read when they entered the school. In another, of 690, and an average attendance of 300, but 90 could read. Of 13 children over eight years of age, *brought into one school in one day, not one of them had been to public schools*, or knew anything about public schools. They were the children of rag-pickers, coal-pickers, organ-grinders, &c., who *are so employed as to be kept away from the public schools.*

From this same paper we also learn that, in the city of Brooklyn, benevolent individuals have already established about 90 Mission Sabbath Schools for the benefit of these destitute children, embracing teachers from the various denominations of Christians. And yet only about 9,000 out of 94,000 are provided for, leaving 85,000 yet remaining destitute of religious instruction. In New-York, where the New-York Sunday School Union, for more than thirty years, has been prosecuting this work, in connection with their fellow laborers, and with great energy, especially for the last two years, it is supposed that more than 80,000 children are growing up without any religious instruction.

☞ Preparations are making in New-Orleans for the erection of the Jackson Monument on the approaching anniversary of the Battle. At the surface of the ground the pedestal will cover a space of thirty-eight feet eight inches square. By steps to the height of ten feet it will decrease to sixteen feet eight inches square, the size of the base of the shaft. This itself will be one hundred and forty-two feet high. The height of the top of the monument above the general level of the ground will be one hundred and fifty-five feet. A spiral stair-case of two hundred and ten stairs will lead up the interior to a landing in the top, just below the apex of the obelisk.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Nov. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $7 37½@$7 50 for Pearls, $6 37½@$6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is still limited.

CANDLES—The requirements of buyers are relatively in excess of the supply, and prices exhibit an upward tendency. We quote Patent Sperm at 47c.@48c., plain do. at 38c.@40c., Adamantine at 27c.@32c., and Mould Tallow at 15c.@17½c. ₱ lb.

COAL—Foreign is rather plentier, but is in good demand, at $10 25@$10 50 for Liverpool Orrel, $8.@$8 25 for coarse Newcastle, and $5 50@$6 50 for Nova Scotia, ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is quiet, yet held firmly, at $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COFFEE—An announcement of an auction sale for next Saturday impedes business. We have only to report small sales, within our previous range, including 200 bags Rio at 11c.@12c., and 50 Jamaica at 11¼c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for and is steady at 32c. for new Sheathing; 26c. for yellow do.; 24¾c.@25¾c. for old do.; 32c. for Bolts and Braziers; 28c.@29c. for American Ingot; and 25c. for Chile Pig, ₱ lb.

COTTON—The market quite heavy and prices are entirely nominal. The demand is an extremely tame one, at rates considerably lower than such as suit factors, who are now offering freely, but not disposed to let prices recede. The steamer's mails must be received ere operators will venture to do much.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands—depressed by free receipts, unfavorable foreign news, and an eagerness among factors to realize—exhibit greater heaviness, and irregularly in prices. The sales since our last have been confined to about 9,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range.

Ordinary State	$8 62½@$8 68¾
Straight State	8 68¾@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 68¾@ 8 81¼
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	8 81¼@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 25
Common to Good Ohio	8 81½@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 87½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 25

Canadian remains inactive and languid—sales having been made of only 300 bbls. superfine to best extra, at $8 87½@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is still pretty freely offered, and is tending downwards. To-day's movements do not exceed 1,300 bbls. mixed to extra, at $9 25@$11 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, and is steady in price, at $2 37½@$2 62½ per 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy, at $6 @$7 25 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in, at $4 68¾ for Jersey, and $4 81¼ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is in but moderate demand, though being more freely offered at 4c.@6c. ₱ bushel lower rates. The sales since our last embrace only about 43,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 15@$2 25, the latter an extreme price; Western Red, part at $1 87@$1 94, and Southern do. at $1 95@$2, ₱ bushel. Rye attracts less attention and is decidedly cheaper. Sales have been reported of 5,000 bushels, in lots, at $1 22@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain about the same. The arrivals of each kind are limited, as is also the stock in market. Corn is in fair request and is tolerably firm, with sales since our last of 54,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, at 95c.@96½c. ₱ bushel. Other descriptions are quite rare and nominal.

HAY—River is not freely offered, while being in fair demand at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are quiet, but steady, chiefly at 10c. 13c. ₱ lb. Old are neglected and are nominal in price.

IRON—There have been 180 tons Scotch Pig bought at $34, usual credit, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are pretty freely taken at full rates. The stock is moderate.

LEAD—Is stiffly held at $6 87½@$7 for Galena, and $6 62½@$6 87½ for foreign, ₱ 100 lbs., but there is not much being done at these figures.

LIME—Rockland seems less active, but unchanged in price.

MOLASSES—Is in limited demand, but rules pretty firm at yesterday's quotations.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear about the same. Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 44c. ₱ gallon, but large lots could hardly be sold at this rate, which is all that buyers are willing to pay for small parcels.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive continue as previously reported. Linseed is extremely dull and heavy at 87c.@88c. for large, and 89c.@90c. for small lots ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is quiet but steady.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is without any essential change in price,—sales having been made since our last of about 600 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for mess; and $21@$21 25 for prime. ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is salable and firm, 600 bbls. having been taken; fair to prime at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 300 bbls., at $9@$9 50 for Country Prime; $11@$13 for do. Mess; $15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for Extra State Mess; $ @$16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy with small sales of old and new, at from $20 to $ ₱ bbl. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9¾c.@10¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—We heard that 270 tcs. were disposed of at $5@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—About 150 bxs. Castile changed hands at old figures.

SUGARS—The market is not so brisk, but prices remain pretty firm. The sales since our last include about 250 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 5¾c.@6¾c., with 400 bxs. brown and yellow Havana on terms not disclosed.

TALLOW—We have only to notice sales of 7,500 lbs. prime at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—This day's business has been confined to 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy. For Liverpool, the quotations were, for breadstuffs, 2s. 6d.@3s. for flour, and 9d. for grain, ₱ bushel, with but limited engagements at such figures. Some Cotton was shipped on private terms. Heavy goods were nominal, but few lots thereof having been offered. For other ports the business was extremely light, and rates were quite languid and depressed.

Produce Receipts and Shipments at Oswego.

The receipts of Breadstuffs by Lake, at Oswego, N. Y., for the week ending Nov. 3, embraced 5,894 bbls. Flour, 413,427 bushels Wheat, 90,945 bushels Rye, 26,655 bushels Barley, and 18,340 bushels Corn. Of the receipts of Wheat mentioned above, 394,118 bushels were American, and but 89,313 bushels were Canadian. Regarding the exports from Oswego, we learn from Saturday's *Oswego Times*, that "the shipments of Flour from this point have steadily increased for several weeks past, and most of the mills have been doing a very fair business. The total export of Flour for the month of October, were 115,000 bbls., about 100,000 barrels of which were manufactured in this city. It has been ascertained by careful and correct figuring that the Oswego mills when in full operation, can manufacture 7,000 barrels per day, or 187,200 barrels per month of 26 days, and the consumption of Wheat would be 703,600 bushels for the same period. A fair proportion of the receipts of Wheat for the last fortnight have been shipped to New York without changing hands here, while some holders have been storing their parcels in anticipation of better prices. It is understood that Canadian Wheat is accumulating very slowly at the points of shipment on the other side, and we cannot reasonably anticipate that the receipts here will materially increase until there is a better demand than has prevailed in this market for some time past. The exports of Corn by Canal for the last two weeks are 37,882 bushels more than the imports by lake, showing that the stock in store has been gradually diminishing. There is no Corn afloat at present for this port, so far as we can ascertain."

The amount of Wheat actually afloat on the way for Oswego from the Upper Lakes is, as far as has been ascertained, nearly 270,000 bushels.

INSTRUCTION.

1855—GREAT REDUCTION—THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF PENMANSHIP AND BOOK-KEEPING, No. 346 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., New-York.

PENMANSHIP.

Ladies' Class, daily, excepting Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M. Terms $5 for ten lessons.

Gentlemen's, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 4 P. M. Terms $5 for ten lessons.

Gentlemen's daily, at 9 A. M. and 2, 3 and 7 o'clock P. M. $5 for ten lessons.

Ladies or gentlemen, private instruction during the day.

Book-keeping, including Mercantile, Writing and Arithmetic, $25.

The above rates include all Books and Stationery without charge, and the reduction of one-half from the subscriber's regular charges. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON SOLON HILL.—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten; terms $400 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $250 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; ST. NEVINS & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES AND ONE HARMONEON FOR SALE—At $30, $45, $85, $100, $135, $150, up to $325; or to let at $2, 2 50, $3, $4 and $5 a month. Cash paid for piano-fortes and melodeons by M. DUBSDAY, teacher of music, No. 225 Grand-st., near Bowery.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 97 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR SALE—Located in one of the most desirable parts of the City. Terms reasonable, and but a small amount of capital required. Call on, or address, Dr. WM. M. GILES, No. 189 6th-av., New-York.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A fine toned 6-octave rose-wood Piano, made by Nunns & Clark. Price $130. Address Box No. 2,897 Post-Office, New-York.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., Brooklyn, 137 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents.

LA CRIMEENNE.—This elegant and graceful dance sent by the celebrated Cellarius of Paris to Professor SARACCO, per steamer *Baltic*, just arrived, is now being taught at his Academy, No. 379 4th-st. It is in great favor in the aristocratic circles of Paris and London.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organ with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'s celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale at low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased; by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements. Now is your time to get bargains. For one week, at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE No. 348 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for twenty-six years, offer a large assortment of elegant, superior pianos at the lowest possible price. Having also perfected a new style of piano, the Grand Diagonal, they would call particular attention of purchasers.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAIN.—A splendid new rosewood piano-forte, sweet tone and touch; for a piano maker for his own use, but circumstances compel its disposal. Would take a second-hand piano in exchange. By Mr. WEBER'S kindness it can be seen at No. 103 West Broadway.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

DIVIDENDS.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY BONDS.—The Coupons for interest due 1st November next, in Bonds of the Peoria and Oquawka Railroad Company, will be paid on presentation at the office of RIGGS & CO., No. 56 Wall-st.
TUESDAY, Oct. 30, 1855.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS of the BOWERY BANK have declared a dividend of 4 per cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
The transfer books will be closed until that date.
By order, N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

LA CROSSE AND MILWAUKEE RAILROAD CO.—COUPONS due in this City, the 1st November next, will be paid on presentation, at our office, 4 Wall-st., on and after that date. ATWOOD & CO.

COAL.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., corner Lexington-av. and 33d-st.
THOS. DYER.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW OFFERS FOR SALE IN FEE TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, passing from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of near

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

AN ENTIRE STATIONER'S STOCK AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the Maiden-lane corner Nassau-st., at 10½ o'clock by order of Wm. J. Heather, Esq., the balance of his entire stock of stationery formerly belonging to Samuel A. Campbell, Esq., consisting of a general assortment, among which will be found Demi-medium and royal blank books, full bound; Russia and Russia bands, Whatman's drawing papers, pocket-books and bankers' cases, Faber's lead pencils, Newman's celebrated water colors, lithographic notes and drafts, note, letter and foolscap papers, envelopes, ne plus ultra and reserved writing desks, French porcelain pumps, glass and pocket inkstands, pearl and tortoise shell card cases; also, folders, playing cards, gold pens and pencils, in cash boxes, Tuck mem. books, cigar cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter slips, &c. &c. The cases, port folios, portemonnaies, letter slips &c. &c. The goods are all in perfect order, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. Terms cash in bankable money; and catalogues can be obtained on applying to the auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE—Of an entire service of Dresden, Berlin ware, bronze and ormolu clocks, vases, parian figures, groups, jewel and dressing cases, and a large invoice of the finest quality silver-plated ware. EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., a large sale of fancy goods, being the opening sale of the season. Silver-plated ware.—Eight mounted coasters, urns, tea-kettles, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters, large and small, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, ladles, &c., &c. Bronzes.—Victory crowning a warrior, the Indian and panther, the amazon and stag, the boar chase, the shepherd, agriculture, statuettes of illustrious men, vases, coupes, brackets, consols, inkstands, ash and card receivers, hunters, animals, &c., &c. Clocks.—Superb gilt and ormolu, with shade and stands, marble do., bronze do. Parian Goods.—A superb full-length figure of Mme. Rachel, with a variety of statuettes, groups, baskets, pitchers, vases, ash and card receivers, &c., &c. Fancy articles.—Chinese vases, ormolu and gilt jewel caskets set with cameos, ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bonbon boxes, papier maché work-boxes, furnished and unfurnished; colognes and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogue has been selected with great care, from one of the goods having been just received from Europe, and never before opened. The goods will be on exhibition this day, and ladies are particularly invited to examine them.

HENRY R. HERTS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Of the large and splendid stock of groceries, teas, wines, &c., contained in store No. 759 Broadway.—HENRY R. HERTS, Jr., will sell as above, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 8 and 9, at 10 o'clock each day, by order of the assignees, the entire stock of fine groceries, teas, imperial gunpowder, young hyson, hyson skin, Oolong and Souchong, in various sized packages; Java and Mocha coffee, chocolate, cocoa, white and brown refined sugars, crushed sugar, English sauces, spices, olives, sardines, anchovies, sweet oil, sperm, wax, and adamantine candles; white, yellow, and castle soap; cheese, butter, flour, raisins, figs, prunes, preserved ginger, maccaroni, vermicelli, isinglass, fine old Hennessy brandy, London Dock do., Otard, Chabard, and other Cognac brandies, in casks, demijohns, and bottles; pure port and sherry wines, claret, St. Julien, St. Estephe, and Chateau Margaux, in cases; Charles' London cordial gin, Hollands gin, Irish, Scotch and Monongahela whisky; London porter, Scotch ale, cordials, syrups; preserved fruits, fine Havana cigars of various choice brands, smoking and chewing tobacco, snuff, &c., together with the usual assortment of goods found in a first class grocery establishment; also, the store, fixtures, counters, glass cases, iron safe, desks, &c. Terms cash, and deposits required from every purchaser. Goods on view, and catalogues can be had at store or No. 5½ Pine-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Rosewood piano, several suites of parlor furniture in brocatel, rosewood book cases, velvet and tapestry carpets, oil-cloths, &c., &c.

F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms No. 59 Beekman-st., second story, the entire furniture of a family who are declining house-keeping, comprising in part two or three suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in crimson and blue brocatel, of the richest description, and made for Mrs. Hotchkiss, of the richest description, and made to order. The furniture is in first-rate condition, having been used only since June last. Also, one rich rosewood piano-forte, seven octave, richly carved; also, rich velvet and tapestry, carpets, oil-cloths, dining and extension tables, wardrobes, bookcases, large voltaire and easy chairs; mahogany and parlor do.; marble-top centre, side, card, and other tables; full French bedsteads; carved arm and rocking chairs; mirrors, curtains, &c. Also, one or two suites of enameled cottage furniture, en suite oak and curl maple chairs, basement furniture, &c., &c. Also, 50 pieces of oil-cloth by virtue of a mortgage.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 73 8th-av., a few doors from 14th-st., the entire handsome furniture of the house, catalogues of which will be ready this day—the sale will be peremptory without regard to weather—consisting in part of a superb rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; two large French plate mirrors; suite rosewood parlor furniture in rich brocade; velvet and Brussels room and stair carpets; tete-a-tetes, sofas, mosaic and pearl inlaid centre and pier tables, elegant Parisian clock, reception chairs, collection of fine oil paintings, porcelain and china vases, rosewood and mahogany chamber furniture, spring-seat and cottage chairs, rockers, two enameled chamber suites with marble tops, best quality of hair mattresses, beds, &c.; extension, dining and tea tables, French China, ivory cutlery, cut glass ware, &c.; with a large variety of bedroom and kitchen furniture, oil-cloth, &c. A deposit will be required of every purchaser.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property: 3,500 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying W est of Cumberland in the coal and glade regions chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so distinguished for its health and picturesque beauty. All of it may be reached in a few hours' ride from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 300 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE—OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane the stock of a first-class cabinet household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer, to be sold without reserve on account of the owner declining business. Also, a line of rich framed oil-paintings on canvas, ovals under glass, &c., the whole removed for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood parlor suites covered in brocatel, Pembroke and mahogany, marble top centre, pier and side tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, oak extension dining tables, étageres, oak and rosewood book-cases, chairs, lounges, with every article usually kept in a first-class cabinet furniture store.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL—By auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 15 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture—consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale; parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel, rich arm chairs covered in moquet, window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, extra chairs, mahogany book cases, desks, hat racks, tapestry, velvet and Turkey carpets, mattresses, pillows, and bolsters, feather beds, bedsteads, bedding, oil-cloth, painting, house desks, bedsteads, settees, furniture and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, cake baskets, butter stands, castors, urns, bottles, &c.; also, a lot of German silver forks, spoons, &c.

Immediately after we furniture the finest collection of stuffed birds ever offered this season, prepared by the well known resident taxidermist Wm. Bullock. Consists of specimens from all parts of the world, single, in groups, and in cases.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SLEIGH ROBES, MUFFS, PICTORINES, &c.—AUCTION SALE.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at salesroom No. 56 Beekman-st., HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, by order of assignee, an assortment of furs manufactured for custom trade, viz.: rich lined and trimmed sleigh robes, such as Rocky Mountain, Gennet, Panther and Buffalo robes, &c., Royal Ermine, London lustred Lynx, Rock and Mountain Marten, Canada Fitch and Sable muffs, cuffs and victorines, also large capes and talmas, gents collars and cuffs. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogue at sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE of new and elegant Furniture, at the saleroom No. 117 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock. The stock embraces parlor, chamber and dining-room suites of various styles, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, chairs, rockers, lounges, centre, side and pier tables, sofas, sideboards, etageres, wardrobes, China and glass ware, vases, mirrors, paintings, &c.—the whole worthy the attention of the trade and others. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Boxing, shipping, &c., in the best manner.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

COLE & CHILTON, Auctioneers.

FOR AUCTION AND SALE.—COLE & CHILTON will sell at Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock on FRIDAY, the 9th day of November, the three stores and dwellings on the corner of 9th-av. and 24th-st. The above property is in good order, and well built, containing all the modern improvements. Also two lots of land twenty-five feet by ninety-eight feet nine inches on south side of 24th-st., two hundred and twenty-four feet west of 9th-av. For particulars see on day of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Nov. 8, (in consequence of State Election coming on Tuesday, regular weekly sale day,) large and attractive sale of best W. G. Bline and all kinds common ware, glass of all kinds, rich china vases and tea sets, cutlery, britannia ware, &c. Sale peremptory, and goods well packed for shipping.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT, Auctioneers.

OAKLEY & WRIGHT WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10 o'clock A. M., corner of Dean and Nevins sts., Brooklyn, a large assortment of genteel parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, (been used six months;) piano-forte, Brussels, tapestry and ingrain carpets, furniture in suites, &c., &c., all in perfect order.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., elegant Oil-Paintings, just received from Europe and never before exhibited—of the English, Flemish, Italian, Spanish and Dutch schools. Among them will be found seven elegant pictures; copies from Rellini, Rembrant, Raphael, Naymen's and Correggio, by a distinguished English lady, amateur, sent here for a charitable purpose. Also, three large paintings just received from England, of remarkable merit and believed to be original, by John Both, Byonge and Van Oak. Also, a fine collection of elegant modern English plays, by Wilson, McKenzie, Hart, Clocker, Cullock, and others of equal celebrity. Also, an elegant collection of paintings on convex copper and silk, attached to glass, by Chambeause, Pasbelle, La Ivie and others. An invoice of very fine Flemish paintings, just landed, by the most celebrated artists, viz.: Verboeckhoven, Varwen, Willmere, Musin, De Lene, Coeme, Shargency, Greuting, Desaur, Wens and others; all of which are elegantly framed and to be sold without reserve. This collection is worthy the attention of connoisseurs, as being superior to any offered for some time in this market. Also, a large picture, "Cleopatra's Toilet," of Teepolo, a celebrated artist of the Venetian school

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Bronzes, Chinese goods, silver-plated ware, French china, &c.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, Nov. 9, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 8 Pine-st., bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, candlesticks, elegant bronze groups, figures, ink-stands, watchstands, parian marble groups, figures, parian butter-tubs, pitchers, plates, superb silver-plated tea sets, water kettles, tea and coffee urns, massive silver-plated waiters, casters, cake baskets, liquor frame, butter-tubs, salts, card baskets, large invoice Chinese goods, Chinese enamelled vases from 3 inches to 6 feet high; superb lacquered work tables, ivory fittings; tea trays, clear cases, work boxes, jewel caskets, chess boards, shawl boxes, Chinese fans, desks, elegant French china painted and decorated vases, card receivers, groups, coupes, inkstands, tea and dinner sets, colognes, elegant bronze candelabras, supported by china figures; ebony caskets, glove boxes, fine oil-paintings on silk attached to glass.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 181 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 375 inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 396 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 5 Pine-st.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer—Office, No. 94 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE OF ELEGANT FIRST CLASS FURNITURE AND OAK DINING ROOM SUITE—At No. 62 Walker-st. The sale advertised to take place on THURSDAY, at No. 62 Walker-st., was postponed till THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10 o'clock, in consequence of the storm, when it will positively take place, and every article sold to the highest bidder, being the stock of M. Walters, Esq.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

GROCERIES, SEWING MACHINE, STOVES, LIQUORS, HARDWARE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Coffee, tea, sugars, soap, indigo, raisins, figs, chocolate, brandy, whisky, cutlery, knives and forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, chisels, clocks, tin ware, whips, clothing, shirt collars, india rubber overcoats, &c.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY, BY AUCTION, at No. 81 Nassau-st., near John, at 11 o'clock, rich silver-plated ware, newest styles of urns, kettles, tea sets, cake and card baskets, decanter stands, salt do., spoons, forks, goblets, casters, (breakfast and dinner,) all warranted of best manufacture in this country.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scald head.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and fishlike ulcers.

One bottle will cure scale eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case, so sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure either. I never sold a bottle of it but that I sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—R. Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 30 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is DR. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Dividon-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that millions of other remedies let it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and only that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man or doctor has or ever will fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Dividon-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until perfect cure is effected, which in most cases is accomplished in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the utmost secrecy. M. R.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

PERUVIAN FEBRIFUGE—For the prevention and cure of fever and ague. A sovereign will, if timely administered, prevent an attack of chills and fever, operating effectually as a palliative in its permanency it equally surpasses all other and such has been the uniform success in its use, that no case is known where this valuable remedy has failed to cure when timely administered. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Sureal on United Kingdom, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful incurable rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak limbs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by H. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 289 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

LADIES' FRENCH MOXA Manufactured and imported by Duval, (Paris,) for the immediate and sure removal of all irregularities, irregularities, &c. Three pills, with explicit advice in females, on prevention. In no means, Indian can avoid the unpleasantness of consulting a physician. Forwarded to all parts on receipt of $2, by H. PERRY, Agent, No. 87 Franklin-st., New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by

FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green. New-York City.

FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE—MONEY SAVED.—The subscriber intends leaving the business. Has now on hand a large assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture of the newest and most improved patterns, good material and workmanship, now offered (for reasons above stated) at low and reduced prices. Country dealers and shippers are invited to call. SOLOMON FANNING, No. 80 Catherine-st., near East Broadway.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.

WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

MULES FOR SALE.—The subscriber continues to keep on hand a large number of well-broken mules, from four to six years old—some to suit all kinds of work—which are for sale at reasonable rates. He has at present some fifty of the largest mules in the United States, some of which are matched in teams, and others which would make excellent cart mules. Also from fifty to seventy-five good shipping mules.

JAMES BUCKELEW.

Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

HORSE AND CART FOR SALE CHEAP.—Horse, cart and work. Apply to L. WHITE, No. 48 Warren-st.

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the Colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 89 Warren-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 175 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express trains of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. RACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk. Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rookland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER PAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 8 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 3:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 10:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAINS at 5 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. FALL ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M. JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 10 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 10 A. M. and 6 P. M.; second class $2 25 in 10; at 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty Annulled—The Central American Question again Open.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

We have stirring intelligence from Europe, Mexico and Central America. The Government have received the full correspondence between our Minister in London and Lord CLARENDON on the conflicting interpretations of the Clayton and Bulwer Treaty. *The general result is, that that celebrated arrangement is no more.* It is by mutual agreement, or rather disagreement, explained away. It has disappeared in a cloud of construction, and is repudiated by common consent. In the negotiation upon this question, both Mr. MARCY and Mr. BUCHANAN have put forth their highest ability, and have shown themselves perfect masters of the art of diplomacy—more than a match in fact for CLARENDON and PALMERSTON combined, the latter being, perhaps, the most acute and adroit in Europe, not excepting the German veterans, METTERNICH and NESSELRODE.

The Secretary of State, our Minister in London, and this whole Administration, backed by every distinguished man of the Democratic Party, have desired the abrogation of the Convention of April 19, 1850, and have labored to that end with assiduity ever since the inauguration of President PIERCE. This object is now practically effected. In order to bring the British Government to the desired point, Mr. MARCY began two years ago with a very candid declaration that the United States would faithfully adhere to the treaty in every part, and while respecting the burdensome obligation which is imposed upon us, not to extend, under any pretence whatever, the dominion of our Republic over any portion of Central America, we should require an equally strict compliance with the counterpart of this engagement which had been assumed by Great Britain. The latter Government had seized the Ruatan Islands, an insular dependency of Honduras, when a member of the Central American Confederacy, and had continued her protectorate over the Mosquito Indians. We demanded that these infringments upon the treaty should be corrected, that the Colony at Ruatan should be abandoned, and the Protectorate abandoned. At the same time it was represented that if these encroachments were continued, the United States would consider the treaty, as to these and corresponding stipulations, at an end. Now it is well known that the sections against colonizing, occupying, fortifying, and annexing the country, comprise the whole of the treaty that is of any consequence.

Mr. BUCHANAN writes that the British Government, being pressed by him, under instructions, to give a distinct answer to these demands of the American Government, has replied that she rejects them, without qualification.

The treaty, then, is at an end. Our position towards Central America is just the same as if no treaty with Great Britain had been made on the subject. It will now be the object of the Administration to settle all open questions directly with the American Governments concerned, and the shortest way of doing it may be found to be their annexation, a process which Honduras and Nicaragua have both earnestly requested us to adopt.

No tears will be shed over the somewhat early decease of the Clayton-and-Bulwer Treaty. The country was at one time disposed to regard it as a brilliant and useful democratic achievement; but the discovery of the secret protocol and Mr. CLAYTON'S own explanations dispelled that illusion. It was perhaps useful in one respect: it gained us a truce and enabled us to complete without molestation our communications with California. It kept the peace until the breaking out of the Eastern war.

It is a fortunate circumstance that in thus agreeing with our own to repudiate and lay aside this treaty, the British Government places the whole controversy beyond the reach of hostile proceedings. The last dispatch to Mr. BUCHANAN from Lord CLARENDON or PALMERSTON, for both are spoken of as having conducted the correspondence—is said to be framed in the most friendly tone towards the United States. AQUIDAY.

No More Troops for Texas, but Incursions into Mexico to be Repressed—Who will have the Three Millions?—The Elections, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 8.

No additional troops have been ordered to Texas, but the War Department has signified its approval of Gen. SMITH'S plan of moving the forces already there nearer the frontier, to repress Texan incursions into Mexico, preparations for which have been progressing on a much larger scale than is generally supposed.

The Cabinet has not yet formally considered the question as to who the remaining three millions Mexican indemnity shall be paid. The Mexican protest—so called—against payment to the American assignees, proves to be a meaningless document, and the impression is gaining ground that the assignees ought to and will triumph.

The statement that Major ENCEY had arrived is untrue.

There is great excitement here in regard to the elections. Immense sums are pending on the results. Sam is jubilant, and firing numberless revolvers. S.

The Pennsylvania Liquor-Law.—Navigation of the Ohio.

PITTSBURG, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The three parties before convicted and sentenced for violation of the Liquor-Law in this city, were again arrested yesterday for the same offence, at the instance of the Temperance League, and held to bail. About eighteen other arrests have been made, including the proprietors of the St. Charles and other hotels.

The Ohio River measures 6 feet 6 inches, and is still rising.

Maryland Election.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 8.

The vote of this city is not yet complete, but sufficient is known to render almost certain the election of the whole American Ticket by about 500 majority.

In the Third Congressional District, HARRIS, American, has large gains in Baltimore County, and is believed to be elected over VAN ZANT, Democrat.

In the Fourth District the returns thus far received indicate the election of HENRY W. DAVIS American, by about 850 majority, over HENRY MAY, Democrat.

In the Fifth District, HENRY W. HOFFMAN, American, is certainly elected over HAMILTON, Democrat.

Complete returns show that DAVIS is elected by 586 majority, and that HARRIS' majority is 260.

In the Second District, RICAUD, American, is reported elected.

The entire American ticket is elected in this city.

In the Sixth District, BOWIE, Whig and Anti-K. N., is probably elected to Congress.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Nov. 7.

Partial returns from thirteen Counties show the following majorities on the vote for Governor: BARSTOW, Democrat, 2,468; BARSTOW, Republican, 7,488.

Georgia Legislature.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Ga., Wednesday, Nov. 7.

The Legislature of this State met on Monday. Mr. HAILEY was elected Speaker of the Senate, and Mr. STYLES, Speaker of the House—both Democrats.

The Governor sent in his message on Tuesday. It is a very voluminous document, and is, of course, mainly devoted to State matters. He recommends the Legislature to provide for calling a State Convention, in case Congress refuses to admit Kansas into the Union, on account of her being a Slaveholding State, in which case he advises a disruption of the Union, but hopes the patriotism of the North will avert such a calamity.

Charleston Municipal Election.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Thursday, Nov. 8.

MILES, Anti-American, has been elected Mayor of this city by 1,600 majority.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

GEORGE THE THIRD.

What light and shade in the dawn and setting of a royal orb! What splendor illuminating the rising of this handsome gracious, young king! What gloomy clouds settling heavily over his grave!

The romance of the youth of GEORGE the Fourth forms a melancholy contrast with the misery of his end. The first act opens with love, and youth and beauty, and the curtain falls on a solitary figure, mad, blind and desolate. Suppose the pretty story of the pretty Quaker, HANNAH LIGHTFOOT, true, with the secret marriage in Curzon-street Chapel, and the ducal brother of York there to witness the royal sacrifice to love, and fancy the young king full of hope, and good resolve and honesty of purpose, and then turn to his terrible closing days, with remorse sitting like a vulture in his heart, and guilt incoherently betraying itself upon his babbling lips, and find among the kings of earth a parallel for this life that opened in such promise and faded in such desolation.

Proverbial as courts may be for the stern necessity which, ruling them, opposes any expansive growth of the domestic affections, there is not probably in all history so vivid an example of a loveless home as that presented by the royal house of GEORGE the Third. If we except the dutiful affection which existed between the King and his wife, and the brief episode of the poor Princess AMELIA, there is not a single ray of love lighting up that blasted hearth. Father against son, son against father; the mother barely tolerated by her children; the children perhaps stung into their disobedience by the iron rule of their mother—all this looms out very darkly among the merry homes of England. Farmer GEORGE, as the King was called, was fond of sticking his nose into other people's chimney corners. Do not, Mr. THACKERAY, laugh at him for that. Mayhap he was looking for the peace that had fled from his own!

Across the sea in the little duchy of Mecklenburg Strelitz, lived SOPHIA CHARLOTTE, youngest of the two daughters of CHARLES LOUIS, Duke of Mirow, by ALBERTINA ELISABETH of Saxe-Hilburghausen. She was tolerably goodlooking, had fine eyes, good teeth, and was finely formed—at least so my Lord HARCOURT said, who was dispatched by GEORGE the Third to woo the little Princess to his Britannic couch. GEORGE fell in love with a letter, not with a Princess. SOPHIA'S governess had written a letter for her to the King of Prussia, deploring the evils of warfare, in stately common-place. After the manner of the Great this little Princess took all the credit of the letter—she afterwards, when Queen, used to get Miss BURNEY to write poetry for her, which she presented as her own to the King—and GEORGE was so charmed by the pompous platitudes of this missive that he determined to marry the author. So to a well executed theft from some German complete letter-writer, England owed the blessing of being ruled over by SOPHIA, who paid her debt of gratitude to the nation by leaving them GEORGE the Fourth as a legacy when she died.

SOPHIA CHARLOTTE set sail for England, after a vicarious betrothal, in a handsome yacht; was only sea-sick for a few hours, although the passage was stormy, and passed her time on board of her royal ship in playing on the harpsichord. A sailor was lost in the storm, but the Princess was not told about it, as it might interrupt her melodious amusement.

Her procession to London was curious enough. She went along by easy stages, and stopped here and there as if there was no impatient monarch waiting in London to clasp her in his arms. At Colchester she was presented with candied erings, whatever that condiment may be. Another night she slept at Witham, Lord ABERCORN'S palace, and farther on we find her entertained at Rumford by Mr. DALTON, wine merchant. So into London, where, with somt trepidation, she beheld her lord and master, and set foot for the first time in a British palace.

Then came her bridals, where excellent GEORGE took her to be his lawful wife, forgetful of pretty little HANNAH, and handsome Lady SARAH LENNOX; and after that came her coronation, where the King performed a little drama of humility, that must have been extremely edifying to behold. At the conclusion of the ceremony, when it was necessary that the royal pair should partake the sacrament, the pious monarch insisted on having his crown taken off, on approaching the sacred symbol of his Heavenly monarch, and would have had the Queen's crown off too, only that it was pinned on, and it would not do to derange the royal *coiffure* for even the most religious scruple. Then came a great pageant in Westminster Abbey, where the Champion of England threw down the gage of battle to all Christendom in honor of his royal sovereigns. And Lord TALBOT, one of his assistant knights, who had spent much valuable time in teaching an uncivilized stallion to retreat from the King's presence, keeping his face to the throne, experienced the mortification of finding, when the moment came, that the animal being deficient in comparison, could not understand the difference between exit and entrance, and accordingly entered the royal presence backwards.

Of course there was a row in Ireland about this coronation; but this time the disturbers of the peace were Irish peeresses who indignantly demanded the right of walking after the English peeresses in their own right in the royal *cortège*. After some delay the Privy Council to whom the matter was referred, delivered the oracular answer, that the Irish peeresses might take the place in the ceremony that they claimed if they were invited. As they were not invited, they did not occupy the position, but the honor of Ireland was appeased, and the Irish peeresses wore their coronets more lightly for years to come.

There was a terrible mob at this coronation, and while the august ceremonial was proceeding, a pressgang was busy in the crowd, and honest citizens who came to gape at the show, found themselves on their way to tropical climes when the morning rose again. One man in the throng let some papers fall and stopped to pick them up. Such an advantage could not be overlooked by the ferocious people. In a moment they were upon the unlucky fellow, and a mashed and bleeding corpse was all that remained of him in twenty minutes after.

It is said that among the crowd of gazers in Westminster Abbey, who stood wearily waiting the arrival of the King and Queen, and beheld the safe audacity of the champion, and heard his unanswered challenge,—it is said that there was one man who must have looked on this pageant with a weary heart. A story was afloat that the Pretender, in disguise, beheld this gallant show, and looked sorrowfully upon the canopy that held the English crown above another head than his own. Why, if he deemed the throne to be lawfully had, did he not then redeem Culloden? Why did he not fling off the heavy cloak, unveil that melancholy face, and when the champion's gauntlet clattered on the pavement, why did he not take it up and do battle for his Kingdom? It would at least have smacked of chivalry and redeemed the STUART reputation from the taint of cowardice that rests upon it.

The coronation of SOPHIA CHARLOTTE was a brilliant firework of gaiety that blazed lightly for a few hours, and then went out never to be renewed during her reign. The poor nobility who calculated on a brilliant court, with balls and theatricals and junkettings, were sadly deceived. King and Queen settled down almost immediately into a prosaic economy. The monarch made Buckingham house a present to his bride, and there they led a Darby and Joan kind of life, reading the *Spectator*, playing quiet games of cards, and giving their attendants no supper. It was a cold inhospitable house, that royal palace, and we doubt not but that many maids of honor, and yeomen of the guard went to bed hunger, after those dreary decorous evenings.

If the Sovereigns were dull, there were others who were not. GEORGE SELWYN drank his claret and cracked his jokes, and snoozed opposite his toady Mr. FAREHAM. There was an exclusive club in London then, where people made merry when they met. There SAMUEL JOHNSON rolled in his chair, ate till the veins in his forehead swelled, and floundered into conversation till the minnows of the dialogne affrighted from this tumbling, awkward leviathan. There, too, sat those fine gentlemen, BEAUCLERK and LANGTON, and little OLIVER GOLDSMITH, in his plum-colored suit, and Sir JOSHUA, with his kindly beaming countenance. There, though last not least, sat in sufferance the bondsman BOSWELL, sneering at wise, woman-hearted GOLDSMITH, and admiring with all his might, quack, dirty, Dr. JOHNSON.

No matter if King and Queen were dull and prosy—no matter if there was no cold meat on the royal sideboard, and no laugh ringing through the wainscotted corridors of Buckingham House, here, at least, there was wit and wisdom and jollity, and what ponderous lexicographical sentences were rolled out, and what merry jests were uttered round the smoking bowls of punch at The Club, one familiar with the time can easily imagine.

There is much matter in these times which Mr. THACKERAY might have touched on, without transgressing the limits he has prescribed for himself. The great London riots are surely a part of the times, and although historical, others to the painter of manners and habits a broad canvass. The carnage made by the thieving which possessed the higher classes of those days has not been touched upon. Although jewels had been stolen from the royal person, and people of high station detected in the most audacious larcenies. Neither did Mr. THACKERAY give us the celebrated visit of King and Queen to old Mr. BARCLAY, the Quaker patent medicine vender, and ancestor of the well-known, BARCLAY of brewery repute, where the pretty Quaker women would not kneel to royalty, but where the inconsistent Friends hung their rooms with gaudy silken tapestries.

with a rapid bound too, Mr. THACKERAY leaped from SOPHIA CHARLOTTE the bride, to SOPHIA CHARLOTTE the old woman. In one sentence we find her young, well-looking, decorous, and upright—in the next we behold the snuffy, obstinate, stingy old queen, whose favor was to be bought with presents, and who kept her ladies in waiting standing till they grew faint and weak.

Perhaps after all it was a reign to hurry over quickly. There certainly is nothing pleasant about the close. Nothing can be more awful than the picture of the old King with his lucid intervals, while madness is ready at the door waiting the moment to slip in and take him again captive. That grey-bearded figure, wandering up and down the walks at Kew, muttering ceaseless insanities, pursuing poor frightened Miss BURNEY and slobbering her with kisses when he catches her, this poor, caged, helpless old man, with a sensualist of a son watching his decay with impatient eyes, and plotting his social murder in anticipation of the decree of Death. All this is so gloomy and sad that we can almost forgive the lecturer for not dwelling too much upon it. The personation, however, with which Mr. THACKERAY closed his lectures was elegantly written, and effectivelly delivered.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Three Men Drowned in the Bay.

The steamboat *John Potter*, while coming up the Bay from Amboy, about 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, and when off Governor's Island, came in contact with a boat filled with men, which was being rowed directly across her bows. The small boat was upset, and all its occupants—nine in number—thrown into the water. Six of them were rescued by those on board. The other three drifted off rapidly with the tide, and notwithstanding the life-boat was sent to their relief, they were not rescued.

Six of the men on board the row-boat were riggers, returning from work. The other two were Whitehall boatmen. LEO POPE, one of the riggers, WM. CARTER MCKENZIE and the owner of the boat, named WILLIAMSON, were drowned. The names of those saved are: DANIEL W. HALL, GEORGE CALLIGAN, JOHN CRAIG, CHARLES MERCER, WILLIAM MCNALLY, and PATRICK SHANNE.

MCKENZIE was aged 30 years,—an Englishman, and was stopping with his brother at Hunt's Hotel. He had been in the English Navy for six years.

None of the bodies have yet been recovered.

The Captain of the *Potter* is not, it is said, any way blameable for the sad occurrence. Everything that was possible in such a case, was done by Capt. SIMPSON, both before and after the upsetting the boat.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of this Society was held at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, yesterday, at 4 P. M. The President of the Society, the venerable B. T. WELCH, D. D., of Albany, was in the Chair, supported by Vice-Presidents WM. N. TODD, Esq., JOHN DOWLEY and Rev. Dr. LATHROP, of this City. Prayer by Rev. Dr. GRAHAM. 1,758 copies of Scriptures have been issued during the past month from the Depository, besides those of the Society's publications in foreign lands. 10,000 copies of the New Testament were recently voted for distribution among the slaves of the South. Of the Society's 40 colporteurs, 11 reported for this meeting, from a summary of whose labors it appears that 4,264 visits from house to house have been made; 23 sermons preached; 39 meetings for prayer and religious conversation held; 48 children gathered into Sabbath Schools; 45 persons induced to attend church; two converted and one baptized; 200 families were found destitute of the Word of God.

The Society's cash appropriations in carrying forward its work for the last two months have reached the sum of $11,000.

Seven additional colporteurs were appointed at this meeting, and HUMPHREY PHELPS, Esq., Mr. BARRETT, of this City, and LYMAN THOMPSON, Esq., of Port Chester, were elected members of the Board of Managers, to fill vacancies. A large amount of correspondence from different parts of the world was presented by the Corresponding Secretary, and the Board, after transacting its usual summary of routine business, adjourned.

Erastus Brooks and His Friends.

The friends of ERASTUS BROOKS met last evening at the Demilt Dispensary, Twenty-third-street and Second-avenue, for the purpose of forming a procession to cheer and *serenade* Mr. BROOKS and the other successful candidates of the Eighteenth Ward. The band engaged for the occasion having been out on a target excursion, the audience was taken charge of by JOSEPH M. EDDY, and speeches were made by Mr. OLIVER and Mr. MERRITT.

When the procession was formed, it made the round of the Ward, and stopped at the residence of ERASTUS BROOKS, who thanked them sincerely for the compliment paid him, and expressed his deep gratitude to the Protestant Association, and also to the foreign Protestants for the substantial support they gave him at the polls. The crowd having thrown off three cheers for E. BROOKS, three for young Sam, three for the foreign Protestants, and three for all Protestants, defiled and marched back to the Dispensary.

Examination of an Illegal Voter.

At 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, WM. MCCLUSKY was brought before the Police Magistrate at Jefferson Market, on a charge of attempting to vote without the necessary qualification. The particulars will be apparent from the following:

GEORGE W. GATTES, of No. 26 Fourth-street, was the principal witness. Confirmatory testimony in the same case is given by Police Officer EISDELL, which also implicates another party as inducing MCCLUSKY to attempt the passing of a spurious vote.

The evidence of the Inspector being deemed requisite, the accused was remanded for further examination.

PATRICK CAHILL, of No. 318 Stanton-street, was arrested on the above charge, he having, on challenge, at the Sixth District Poll, Thirteenth Ward, swore that he lived at No. 318 Delancey-street, and voted accordingly. In extenuation, he stated that two friends, JAMES PEPPERS and WM. F. GALE, told him that was his proper District—*i. e.* the Twenty-ninth District Poll, Eleventh Ward. Fully committed.

The Shanghaes at the Palace Last Night.

The Shanghaes were very plenty up at the Crystal Palace last night, but so also were the destroyers of their aristocratic and fashionable amusement—the Police. Consequently the fowls kept very quiet, and though we heard some of them crowing lustily at the commencement of the evening, they did not make any disturbance. After the bells had rung for closing some of the bloods tried to hold out, but were soon cleared by a squad of Police.

St. Andrews' Society.

At a meeting of the St. Andrews' Society, held at the Metropolitan Hotel last evening, the following officers were chosen for the year:

ADAM NORRIE, President; William H. Maxwell, first Vice President; John Taylor Johnston, second Vice President; Alexander McKenzie, Wm. Whitewright, JR., William Paton, Thomas Fraser, Alexander Stuart, Thomas Cochran, Managers; Robert Hyslop, Treasurer; Robert B. Campbell, Secretary; Robert Dinwiddie, Assistant Secretary; Alexander Elder, M. D., Physician; Rev. Dr. John N. McLeod, Rev. Dr. John Thomson, Chaplains.

Railroad Accident.

As JANE GOGGINS, a child 6 years of age, was crossing the street opposite the residence of her parents, No. 61 Centre-street, she was knocked down by Fourth-avenue car No. 24, driven by WILLIAM O'BRIEN. Her right leg was seriously cut and her skull fractured. Serious doubts are entertained as to her recovery.

American Geographical Society.

Last evening this Society held a crowded meeting at their room in the University. HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., in the Chair. Mr. W. W. FOSDICK read a paper on the "Rivers of the earth as lines of the primary causes of civilization." At its close, a vote of thanks was proposed by Mr. WARNELL, to the lecturer "for his admirable treatment of so utilitarian a subject by the illustrations of his exuberant fancy."

☞ The bark *Pathfinder*, wrecked on Lake Michigan, had on board a cargo of railroad iron, intended for the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, which was insured in a New-York office.

☞ Thirty bonds of the City of New-Orleans, issued to the Opelousas Railroad, were mailed from this City Sept. 27, and are missing. Uncle Sam has "slipped up" again.

Estimate of Moneys to be Raised for the Schools for the Year 1856.

The Board of Education submits the following estimate of the amount of moneys required for School purposes in the City of New-York, for the year ending December 31, 1856:

It is provided that the Board of Supervisors shall annually raise by tax an amount equal to the amount apportioned out of the State funds for the support of Common Schools, and also one-twentieth of one per cent. of the value of the real and personal property of the City.

The estimate of the several sums thus provided for are as follows:

1st. The amount apportioned from the Common School Funds of the State by the State Superintendent of Public Instruction: and it is shown in the notice to the County Clerk to amount to.. $132,711 68

2d. An amount to be raised by tax equal to the sum specified in the said notice of the State Superintendent of Public Instruction to the County Clerk..... 132,711 68

3d. A sum equal to one-twentieth of one per cent. of the real and personal property in the City of New-York, liable to be assessed thereon..... 243,499 00

Total..... $508,922 36

The sum of $508,922 36 is the amount provided by law, without the action of the Board of Education, for the purposes of Common School Instruction. In addition to these, the sixteenth section provides that the Board of Supervisors shall also raise and collect at the same time, and in the same manner, such additional sum or sums as the Board of Education shall have reported to be necessary for the purposes mentioned in the first subdivision of the third section of chapter 386 of the laws of 1851, by which the Board of Education is required "To report to the Board of Supervisors of said City and County, an estimate of the amonnt over and above the sum specified in the fifteenth section of this act, which will be required during the year for the purpose of meeting the current annual expenses of public instruction in said City; for purchasing, leasing and procuring sites; for erecting buildings, and for furnishing, fitting up, altering, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under their charge; for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the School moneys made by the Board; and of such further sum or sums as may be necessary for any of the purposes authorized by this act; but the aggregate amount so reported shall not exceed the sum of four dollars for each pupil who shall have actually attended and been taught the preceding year in the schools entitled to participate in the apportionment."

This Board therefore reports that the whole number of pupils who have actually attended and been taught in the Schools entitled to participate in the apportionment during the preceding year is 126,000, which at four dollars each pupil amounts to $504,000. This added to the amount provided by the fifteenth section of the said act makes $1,032,354 36 as the aggregate sum allowed by law to be raised for School purposes for the year 1856.

Under the provision of the third section the Board of Education proceeds to report to the Board of Supervisors and to the Finance Commissioners, in accordance with the seventeenth section of the amended charter of 1853, that there will be required during the year 1856 for the purpose of meeting current annual expenses of public instruction in said City, to wit:

For Teachers' salary	$475,000	
For support of Free Academy	43,000	
For support of Normal School	10,000	
For support of Evening Schools	30,000	
For salaries of Superintendents, Clerks and Assistants	19,000	
For rent	10,000	
For repairs of the Free Academy	2,000	
For incidental expenses of Ward Schools	75,000	
For books, stationery and supplies	80,000	
		$744,000 00
For purchasing, leasing and procuring sites, for erecting buildings, enlarging and repairing the buildings and premises under the charge of the Board of Education, and for the support of schools which shall have been organized since the last annual apportionment of the School moneys made by the Board..		119,354 36
For deficiencies in the moneys of the Board of Education, to meet the expenses of the School system for the years 1853 and 1854		160,000 00
Total		$1,023,354 36

The above sum of $1,023,354 36 comprises the whole estimated amount of money required for school purposes by the Board of Education for the year 1856.

All which is respectfully submitted,

☞ We have been requested to publish the following:

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

On Monday afternoon, Rev. R. R. SCHWEDES, of No. 335 Greenwich-street, left home with the intention of attending to some duties in the City, but has not been heard of since. It is feared that something serious has happened to him. His wife and friends are in the utmost distress, and earnestly appeal to the public press to circulate this notice, so that a clue to his whereabouts may be found.

☞ Capt. HART of the Seventeenth Ward Police wishes us to say that there was a mistake reported about Mr. MICHAEL LARKIN on Election Day. LARKIN was arrested, but on examination it was found that there was no cause of action against him. The remark made was incorrectly attributed to Captain HART.

☞ Jefferson Engine Company, No. 26, accompanied by Whitworth's Cornet Band, passed our office yesterday afternoon, with their new engine. They attracted much attention.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.

THE BEST GOODS,

The lowest prices,

The greatest assortment.

Those in want of seasonable hosiery and under garments should visit

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No. 104 Bowery.

Particular attention invited to the silk and woolen goods, of our own manufacture, which are

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.

A single call will convince any one that, for cheapness, excellence and variety, our stock is unrivaled.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

Established in 1828.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO CURL HAIR, LEAVING IT BRIGHT AND GLOSSY.—Rub on a small quantity of pomatum or bear's grease, then dip the hands in cold water, pour on your hands three or four drops of the BALM OF THOUSAND FLOWERS, for sale by any druggist; rub it through the hair, and you can curl it in any manner you please. Some hair may not curl easily at first, but by a few applications it will be rendered perfectly easy.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Seasonable Undergarments rank among the very best provocatives of health and vigor, a fact attested by the numerous wearers of RAY'S Stocking-knit Merino, Woolen and Silk Garments. These excellent fabrics have no superior in the home or foreign market, and at present low prices are commanding an unprecedented sale. JAMES E. RAY, Family Hosiery and Undergarment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night will be a grand gala time at this favorite Theatre, it being set apart for the Benefit of the beautiful, accomplished and fascinating danseuse and pantomimist, Mlle. THERESE—one truly worthy a bumper benefit, which we doubt not she will receive. The programme announced is a good one, embracing drama, ballet and pantomime, and introduces all the favorites of the Company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The greatest study of mankind is man." Man's index is his dress. Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests, may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 30 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

BROOKLYN WRITING CLASSES.—The subscriber will open a Writing Academy in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, next week. Persons wishing to join the first classes may enter their names at the rooms, No. 362 Broadway, this week. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—Don't have sore breasts or sore hands; don't have salt rheum, or any skin disease. Use this valuable Ointment, and no limb need be amputated, unless the bone be destroyed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Large Contract.

Messrs. ATTMORE & SON of the Eastern District of Brooklyn have taken a contract from Government to build two Custom-Houses—one at New-Haven, and the other at Richmond—amounting to nearly $300,000.

Kings County Hospital.

On the 6th inst., there were remaining in this Hospital, 435 patients. Four deaths occurred during the preceding week: JAMES MURPHY, WM. MATHEWS, SAMUEL MCCARTY, ELIZABETH DOUGHERTY.

☞ There are seven hundred members of the Fire Department in the Eastern District of Brooklyn.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Asa D. Smith, JOSEPH CLISBY and CELLETTA M. RANSOM, daughter of J. H. Ransom, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, at St. George's Church, by Rev. A Bloomer Hart, WM. W. AUSTIN, of Apalachicola, Fla., to Miss MARY R., daughter of the late Albert M. Hale, of Philadelphia.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. T. J. Sawyer, D. D., Mr. JOHN W. WHITEFIELD and FANNIE M., youngest daughter of Mary, widow of the late Captain Henry Davis.

☞ Bridgeport papers please copy.

In East Canaan, Conn., on Thursday, Nov. 1, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. Hiram Eddy, WILLIAM H. WATSON, of Milwaukee, Wis., to Miss MARIA L. A. WOODBRIDGE, of Canaan.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. ROBERT ROBERTSON to CHRISTINA, fourth daughter of Thomas Gill, Esq., all of Edinburg, Scotland.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 8, THOMAS MEDLEY, aged 45 years, formerly of New-Orleans, and late of London.

The friends and relatives of the family, and those of his father-in-law, Samuel Lord, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from St. Peter's Church, 20th-st. (between 8th and 9th avs., at 1 o'clock P. M., on Friday, 9th inst., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 8, BENJAMIN STARR, in the 56th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 710 Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 7, of erysipelas after a short illness, JOHN B. DEBOTT, late Cashier of the Chemical Bank, aged 39 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to pay the last tribute of respect to his mortal remains, on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 9 A. M., without further notice, from No. 354 West 30th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 1, THERESA WEIS, on Flushing-av., aged 30 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 8.

$7,500	Ind. State 5s	79	
11,000	Virginia 6s	93	
1,000	do	93½	
27,000	Missouri 6s	95	
2,000	Ohio 6s, '60	106	
10,000	New-York 6s, '73	115	
6,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs	92	
2,000	Erie Con. Bs, '71	75	
2,000	do	74¾	
8,000	Erie Bds. of '75	82	
3,000	H. R. 1st Mt. Bs	95	
1,000	H. R. 2d Mt. Bs	85	
2,000	H. R. 3d Mt. Bs	65	
2,000	do	65½	
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	83	
3,500	do	74¾	
27,000	do	75	
15,000	do	b15	75½
2,000	do		75½
17,000	New-York C. 6s		85
2,500	New-York C. 7s	s3	100
27	Del. & H. Canal Co.		120
50	do	s60	119
5	Bank of Commerce		10¾
30	Am. Exch. Bank		112
650	Nicar. Trans. Co		14
100	Canton Co	b60	20¾
25	do	c	20
450	do	b60	20½
500	do	c	19¾
25	do	c	19¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	b60	96½
25	do		96¾
10	do		95½
152	do	b3	95
200	do	s90	94
100	Cumberland Coal	Co.	22¾
150	do		22½
400	do		23
100	do	b8	22
100	do	s3	22
300	do	s30	22
150	do	b30	22½
100	do	b30	22½
100	do	b60	23
100	do	b10	22½
200	do	s3	22½
100	do	b30	22½
100	do	b60	23
200	Hudson River R.		33
100	Erie Railroad	c	43¼
500	do	s3	43¾
50	do	c	43¾
100	do	b10	44
380	do		44
650	do	s3	44
100	do	b30	44½
100	do	b3	44
100	do	b15	44½
300	do	b60	45¾
200	do	b31	44¾
50	do	s3	44¾
100	do	s3	44¾
350	do	s3	44¾
100	Panama R. R.	s3	101
200	do	b60	103
1100	Reading Railroad		83¼
100	do		83¾
300	do	b3	83¼
950	do		83¾
100	do	b60	83¼
500	do	s10	83¼
200	do	b10	83¾
100	do		83¼
500	do	b10	83¾
100	do	s30	83¾
100	do	b30	64
300	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	s90	87
100	do	s3	87½
100	do	b10	87¾
100	do	b10	87¾
100	do	s12m	85
50	Erie Railroad		44¾
500	do		45
100	do	s30	45
100	do	s30	44¾
100	do	s10	44¾
100	do		44¾
100	do		44¾
100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1294. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

Proceedings of the Free-State Convention.

Movements for the Formation of a State Constitution—Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Specially Reported for the N. Y. Daily Times.

TOPEKA, Kansas Territory, Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

On the meeting, this morning, of the Constitutional Convention, several new members appeared and took the customary oaths. On motion of Mr. EMERY, Delegate from Lawrence, reporters from several Eastern papers were admitted to seats within the bar of the House, and JAMES REDPATH was elected Reporter for the Convention. Ordered, on motion, that the Sergeant-at-Arms furnish the reporters and correspondents of the various newspapers with such stationery as they may need. A resolution was then adopted providing for a Standing Committee on Agriculture, after which a report of the Committee on Rules was submitted through its Chairman, and one hundred copies ordered to be printed. The President announced the Standing Committees on the following subjects: Legislative Executive, Judicial, Apportionment, Elective Franchise, Corporations, (except banks,) Banking and Currency, Public Debt and Public Works, Amendments to the Constitution, Education, Militia, Finance and Taxation, Public Institutions, Preamble and Bill of Rights and Jurisprudence.

The President, on taking his seat, made some remarks partaking of the nature of a message to a legislative body, in which, among other things, he said that "the idea of forcing Slavery into Kansas was an afterthought—for sinister purposes—personal aggrandisement. It is now a well-received opinion that if a Senatorial Election had not been pending in an adjoining State, the ridiculous and abortive effort to force Slavery upon the people of Kansas would not have been made."

FRIDAY, Oct. 26.—To-day the action of the Convention has assumed something of the party character. Soon after the reading of the records of yesterday, Mr. DELAHAY, of Leavenworth, editor of the *Territorial Register*, a supporter of DOUGLAS, moved the following resolution:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principles of Non-Intervention in the local affairs of Kansas, as enunciated in the Nebraska-Kansas act; and that this Convention recommend to the people of Kansas a strict observance of the principles laid down in said act.

Before much discussion was elicited on the resolution, a motion was made to make the consideration of it the special order for next Thursday. Amended so as to postpone it till some time next month. This was designed to kill it, of course. After some sharp shooting between old Whigs and old line Democrats, a motion was carried to lay it on the table. In the afternoon it was taken up, and set down for next Thursday at 2 o'clock P. M., when we expect a big fight on the Nebraska Bill—for all will see what is the real intention of the mover of the resolution.

Mr. SMITH of Lawrence, offered a resolution instructing the Standing Committees.

"*Resolved*, That the various committees of this Convention be, and are hereby, instructed to frame their work having in view an immediate organization of a State Government."

This was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Monday of next week. This resolution will cause an exciting debate, as we have a few men—political demagogues—who desire to rush things on, irrespective of the action of Congress, or rather without waiting to see what Congress will or will not do for us. On this point there is a wide difference in the Free State Party. The mass of the people wish to send the Constitution to Washington, and await action upon it, before the machinery of a State government is put in motion—provided Congress acts at all. On the other hand, a few urge the immediate election of a Legislature—a session of the same, and then the election of State officers, &c. By such a movement the cause of liberty in Kansas might be imperilled, and the people find themselves arrayed, the first they knew, in opposition to the General Government. But as the Convention is entirely conservative, such counsels cannot prevail.

The Convention went into a Committee of the Whole on the special order of the day, which was the report of the Standing Committee on Public Debt and Credit. This report gives general satisfaction. It forbids the credit of the State being given in aid of any individual or private association, but allows it in the case of extraordinary expenditures. It passed to its second reading and will probably pass in the form originally reported. The Legislature is also empowered to borrow money to repel invasion, and defend the State in time of war. The Chairman of this Committee is Dr. C. ROBINSON, agent of the Aid Society.

SATURDAY, Oct. 27.—Convention met this morning, and on motion of some one, a Woman's Rights woman was admitted within the bar as a reporter. This caused some feeling, and a motion to reconsider was immediately made by Mr. DELAHAY. He said he made it out of no disrespect to the lady, (who, by the way, was present.) The yeas and nays being demanded, the motion to reconsider was lost by five majority. A motion was then made to prepare a seat for her on the platform, beside the President, which was ruled out of order. The effort will be made to omit the word "male" in the qualifications of voters, but I think it will not prevail. It is to be hoped that we in Kansas are not just now to be cursed with the thousand and one *isms* prevailing in the East.

The Committee on Amendments to Constitution asked to report. The Report passed to a second reading, and was then laid on the table. It is very stringent, and, if adopted as now made, the alteration of the Constitution will be quite difficult. Convention then adjourned till Monday, at 9 o'clock. Judge JOHNSON, of the United States District Court, and other distinguished visitors, are present. Much interest is felt throughout the Territory, in both parties, as to the results of the Convention. The Democratic members are making ready for a close contest on the special order of next Thursday. So, also, of the Whig and Republican wings of the Free-State Party. J. S. E.

Feeling of the People of the Territory.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The election for delegates to the Constitutional Convention resulted in the choice of all the Anti-Slavery candidates. The Pro-Slavery Party, being in a minority in nearly every precinct in the Territory, thought it advisable not to attend the polls. The Convention is now in session at Topeka. A Constitution will be framed, and an application made at the coming session of Congress for admission to the Union.

There are now 6,000 voters in Kansas, and the number is rapidly increasing. We have all the elements of a State—territory, citizens, intelligence, enterprise, wealth. Were the case to be decided upon its true merits, without the interference of extraneous interests, there would be no doubt of the result of our application.

The South is not likely to gain by a postponement of the time of our admission. A vast majority of our people are determined to exclude Slavery from the Territory. Exclusion from the Union will not coerce them into an abandonment of this purpose. Every effort to prevent an expression of public opinion at the polls, or to thwart the wishes of the settlers, has but added new barriers to the introduction of the darling institution of the South. The strongest friends of Freedom among us are from the South. They have been won to the cause of Liberty by the repeated outrages to which our citizens have been subjected. If the Pro-Slavery Party wishes to alienate its few remaining adherents, it has but to persist in the policy it has hitherto pursued. If the South desires to create a feeling in Kansas which will render slave property in Missouri worthless, and hasten the period of emancipation in that State, it has but to refuse our prayer for admission to the Union, and add to the indignities which have already been heaped upon us.

The enactments of our Missouri legislators are everywhere set at defiance. No officer will peril his head by attempting to enforce them. Even the Pro-Slavery Judges, at the election of the 1st inst., were compelled to waive the *per capitum* tax of one dollar, in order to swell WHITFIELD'S meagre vote. Th adoption of a Constitution by the people, and an election of State officers, will inaugurate a new period in the history of Kansas. And this result will not be at all dependent upon the fate of our application at Washington. We intend to govern ourselves, whatever may be the action of Congress in the premises. An act of the people, in their collective capacity, will terminate the present state of things, and extricate us from the anomalous position which we now occupy. H. M. S.

Attempted Rape by a Kansas Magistrate.

A rather hard case of this kind occurred in town a few days since. An awful effort was made on several occasions, by one who stands high in authority at this place, to force a very respectable man's wife, who was a very amiable and virtuous woman. Great effort was made, among those who wanted office and other favors from this Chief Magistrate, to hush the whole affair up, but it was no go. Murder will out, and it is hard to clear the guilty.—*Lawrence Free-State, Oct. 29.*

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Friday, Nov. 9.

The result of our election upon the State Ticket is still in doubt, the vote being very close.

The Senate stands 14 Republicans and 11 Democrats; and the Assembly 33 Democrats and 32 Republicans as far as reported.

GALENA, Friday, Nov. 9.

The returns thus far received from western Wisconsin, show a trifling majority for BASHFORD, Republican, for Governor.

Explosion of a Propeller—Eight Lives Lost.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 9.

The propeller *Finley*, Capt. LANGLEY, burst her boiler yesterday morning off Port Stanley, C. W. The after portion of the vessel was blown away, and she sunk immediately in ten fathoms of water. Seven men and one woman were lost. Fifteen saved themselves by clinging to portions of the wreck until taken off by a schooner. The steamer *Cleveland* brought them to Port Robinson to-night.

Sailing of the Sloop of War St. Louis.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 9.

The U. S. sloop of war *St. Louis*, Captain LIVINGSTON, sailed this morning for the Coast of Africa. She took out Captain WARD, ordered to command the *Jamestown*, the flag ship of the squadron, and Captain M. BLAIR ordered to the *Dale*.

The Africa at Halifax Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 9.

The Cunard Steamer *Africa* arrived here at 12¾ o'clock from Boston, and sailed again at 2 o'clock A. M. for Liverpool.

Amusements.

The next performance of the "Prophet" at the Academy of Music, will take place on Monday next. We make this statement for the benefit of those who might be disposed to wend their way up to Fourteenth-street this afternoon. Every one should see this grand opera, not only for its own merits but for the superb manner in which it has been placed on the stage. It is justly entitled to a long run. If a manager cannot remunerate himself when he produces a great work in the best possible manner, what hope is there of his ever being able to do so?

Mlle. RACHEL's two performances at the Academy of Music, (on Tuesday and Thursday,) were moderately attended; sufficiently so to encourage us in the hope that the *furors* of last season still survives in a proper and wholesome degree. On Monday evening she commences at Niblo's Garden. The prices of admission are judiciously moderate, and there can be little doubt of full houses.

Simultaneously with Mlle. RACHEL at Niblo's, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, the truly great American tragedienne, commences an engagement at the Broadway. The moment is opportune for the tragic muse.

At WALLACK's and at BURTON's, the houses have been good. What novelties have been produced at either house we have already referred to.

There are very few of our readers who have not seen that famous stage hero, MR. GEORGE H. BARRETT. For nearly fifty years he has been before the public, delighting them with his varied talents as an actor, and latterly contributing to their enjoyment as the Stage Manager of the Broadway Theatre. Old age has overtaken the veteran. After so much service it is but proper that he should retire from a profession he has graced so long, and find in the Fairy Ring of Home the comforts and joys of his declining years. A Farewell Benefit has been tendered to MR. BARRETT by his brother artists, and the event will come off at the Academy of Music on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20. There is scarcely an artist in America who will not volunteer his services for the occasion. It will, we are sure, be an occasion of equal satisfaction to them, the public, and MR. BARRETT.

In referring to the Musical Matinées of Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN we committed an error in stating that they would commence on the 17th inst. The first entertainment will be given on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 27, at Dodworth's Rooms. Persons desiring to subscribe should do so at once, for the novelty of these entertainments, added to their promise, renders it highly probable that the limited list will soon be closed.

The company intended for Mr. Bourcicault's Gayety Theatre, New-Orleans, left this City in a special train on Thursday. They proceed by Railroad to Cincinnati, thence per steamer to the Crescent City. The arrangements made by Mr. BOURCICAULT for his Winter campaign are of the most complete character. As an illustration of this we may mention the fact that the principal artists of his orchestra were selected in this City by Mr. DANSKIN, and to the number of sixteen departed on Thursday, leaving more than one musical director disconsolate. Mr. ROBERT STOPEL is to be the *chef d'orchestre*, a gentleman whose tact, talent, and acquirements pre-eminently fit him for the post. He is one of the few men who can, not only, conduct good music but compose it too.

ALBANY.—Mr. WISEMAN MARSHALL is playing an engagement at the Greene-street Theatre to good houses.

BUFFALO.—MR. NAFIE took a benefit at the Metropolitan Theatre, playing *Jack Cade* in the drama of that name.

BOSTON.—Mr. FORREST at the Theatre. Miss ELIZA LOGAN at the Museum.

TROY.—Mrs. ANNIE SENTER is at the Museum. At the Adelphi, they appear to be doing well. Speaking of a prize Drama called "Eustache Baudin," the *Whig* says:

The Drama has been a triumph for the Adelphi. It is something new for Troy. We have never seen a play so well put upon the stage in our city, or so admirably sustained in all its appointments. The scenery is magnificent, and perfectly natural. The performers are all well "posted" in their parts. We can find fault with nothing: but commend everything.

BALTIMORE.—The Juvenile Comedians, thirty in number have been universally successful at the Museum. Their engagement closes to-night. At the Charles-street Theatre, MR. JOHN E. OWENS and MR. JEFFERSON are the stars. At the Holiday-street MR. J. W. WALLACK, JR., is in his sixth night. DELAVAN & STICKNEY'S Circus is at the Front-street Theatre.

PHILADELPHIA.—MR. JOHN DREW took a benefit at the Walnut-street Theatre last evening. MR. J. R. ROBERTS indulged in the same luxury at the City Museum.

THE TURF FOR 1855.

UNION COURSE, L. I.—TROTTING.—Friday, Nov. 9. Match $500; mile heats in harness.

H. Woodruff names sp. g. *Spots*	2	0	1 1
W. Whelan names blk. g. *Orange Boy*	1	0	2 2

Time.....2:46—2:45—2:53—2:57.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting Match, $1,000; mile heats; best three in five—in harness.

W. Peabody names r. g. *Tacony*	1	1	1
H. Woodruff names blk. m. *Belle of Saratoga*	2	2	2

Time.....2:30½—2:33—2:35.

Same Course.—Match, $500; mile heats; best three in five.

W. Whelan names b. m. *Iola*, to 900 lbs. wagon.	1		
D. Peiffer names ch. m. *Lady Helen*, to wagon	dist.		

No time taken.

Same Day.—Match, $200; mile heats.

W. Whelan names b. m. *Iola*, to 900 lbs. wagon	1	1	
H. Woodruff names ch. m. *Lady Helen*, to wagon	2	2	

Time.....2:41½—2:43.

ELECTION.

LATEST STATE AND CITY RETURNS.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Headley. American.	King. Republican.	Hatch. Soft Dem.	Ward. Hard D.
New-York	19,061	8288	11,960	15,634
Albany	6135	2268	5018	773
Allegany	....	1000 maj.	....	....
Broome	565	2677	600	1923
Cattaraugus	....	900 maj.	....	....
Cayuga	3159	3856	868	88
Chatauque	2667	2473	....	....
Chenango	....	1100 maj.	....	....
Columbia	400 maj.	....	....	....
Cortland	....	300 maj.	....	....
Dutchess	....	900 maj.	....	....
Clinton	400 maj.	....	....	....
Erie	4041	2310	5602	257
Essex	Tie.	....	....	....
Fulton	....	500 maj.	....	....
Franklin	440 maj.	....	....	....
Genessee	....	400	....	....
Greene	900 maj.	....	....	....
Herkimer	....	500 maj.	....	....
Jefferson	1167	3858	2879	662
Kings	6111	2014	1221	8294
Livingston	595 maj.	....	....	....
Lewis	....	300 maj.	....	....
Madison	....	1500 maj.	....	....
Monroe	2246	2763	....	....
Montgomery	150 maj.	....	....	....
Niagara	....	300 maj.	....	....
Oneida	1287	5928	6606	704
Onondaga	2536	3459	2519	149
Ontario	200 maj.	....	....	....
Orange	873	458	346	414
Orleans	100 maj.	....	....	....
Oswego	918	2905	918	199
Otsego	1996	2485	2450	468
Putnam	414	293	211	295
Queens	300 maj.	....	....	....
Rensselear	3161	537	1660	117
Rockland	700 maj.	....	....	....
Richmond	772	394	367	668
St. Lawrence	2193	4727	1516	....
Seneca	1283	1106	1276	7
Saratoga	3272	3647	....	....
Steuben	1011	361	597	86
Schenectady	500 maj.	....	....	....
Sullivan	500 maj.	....	....	....
Schoharie	120 maj.	....	....	....
Suffolk	500 maj.	....	....	....
Tioga	400	1850	1550	595
Tompkins	500 maj.	....	....	....
Ulster	4000	1000	2500	....
Warren	700 maj.	....	....	....
Washington	1195 maj.	....	....	....
Wayne	1600	2400	1400	....
Westchester	2226	928	474	1854
Wyoming	868	2291	514	1057
Yates	....	1200 maj.	....	....
56 Counties	80,262	71,289	58,662	33,444

The Counties of Chemung, Delaware and Schuyler to hear from.

SENATORS PROBABLY ELECTED.

District.	
I.	W. H. FURMAN, Democrat.
II.	CYRUS P. SMITH, Republican.
III.	DANIEL E. SICKLES, Democrat.
IV.	MARK SPENCER, Soft Democrat.
V.	JOSEPH H. PETTY, Know-Nothing.
VI.	ERASTUS BROOKS, Know-Nothing.
VII.	BENJ. BRANDRETH, Democrat and Rep.
VIII.	WILLIAM KELLY, Democrat.
IX.	EDWARD M. MADDEN, Republican.
X.	GEORGE S. NICHOLS, Know-Nothing.
XI.	JOHN W. HARCOURT, Know-Nothing.
XII.	AMOS BRIGGS, Know-Nothing.
XIII.	JUSTIN A. SMITH, Know-Nothing.
XV.	ZENAS CLARK, Democrat and Republican
XVI.	F. P. BELLINGER, Republican.
XIX.	E. J. RICHARDSON, Republican.
XX.	M. LINDLEY LEE, Republican.
XXI.	GARDNER TOUNE, Republican.
XXII.	JAMES NIXON, Republican.
XXIII.	GEO. W. BRADFORD, Republican.
XXIV.	SAMUEL C. CUYLER, Republican.
XXVI.	JAMES HUNTINGTON, Republican.
XXVII.	JOHN E. PATTERSON, Republican.
XXVIII.	A. S. UPHAM, Republican.
XIX.	JOHN B. MANTON, Republican.
XXI.	JAMES WADSWORTH, Democrat.
XXXII.	RODERICK WHITE, Republican.

Republican, 14; K. N.'s, 6; Democrats, 6. Six Districts to hear from.

ASSEMBLY.

American.		Republican.		Democrat.	
Albany	2	Broome	1	Albany	2
Cayuga	1	Cattaraugus	2	Chemung	1
Columbia	1	Cayuga	3	Dutchess	1
Chenango	1	Chatauque	2	Erie	4
Franklin	1	Columbia	1	Greene	1
Greene	1	Cortland	1	Jefferson	2
Herkimer	1	Chenango	1	Kings	2
Kings	1	Dutchess	2	Madison	1
Livingston	1	Fulton	1	Monroe	1
New-York	6	Genesee	2	Montgomery	1
Niagara	1	Herkimer	1	New-York	10
Ontario	1	Jefferson	1	Oneida	3
Queens	1	Lewis	1	Onondaga	1
Rockland	1	Livingston	1	Orange	2
Rensselear	2	Madison	1	Oswego	1
Schenectady	1	Monroe	2	Otsego	2
Suffolk	1	Montgomery	1	Putnam	1
Tompkins	2	Niagara	1	Rensselear	1
Ulster	2	Oneida	1	Richmond	1
Washington	2	Onondaga	3	Saratoga	2
		Ontario	1	Schoharie	2
		Orleans	1	Warren	1
		Oswego	1	Westchester	2
		Otsego	1		
		Suffolk	1	Total	46
		St. Lawrence	3		
		Tioga	1		
		Wayne	2		
		Wyoming	1		
		Yates	1		
Total	30		41		

The Divided Democracy.

RELATIVE POPULAR VOTE—STATE TICKET.

Counties.	Hatch, Soft, Secretary State.	Ward, Hard, Secretary State.
New-York	11,960	15,634
Albany	5,018	773
Erie	5,602	257
Kings	1,221	8,294
Jefferson	2,879	662
Oneida	6,606	704
Onondaga	2,519	149
Rensselear	2,126	316
Seneca	1,276	7
Tioga	1,550	325
Wyoming	514	1,057
Otsego	2,450	468
Richmond	367	668
Broome	600	1,923
Cayuga	868	88
15 Counties	45,656	31,815
Same in 1854	78,274	14,816
Hard vote gains in City		10,868
Soft loses in City		14,820
Hard gains in Country		5,685
Soft loses in Country		15,648

Suffolk County.

Incomplete returns from seven towns of Suffolk give HEADLEY, K. N., a plurality over KING., R., of 178, and HATCH leads WARD 89. GOLDSMITH, Rep. and K. N., is 58 ahead of FLOYD. In the Second Assembly District, SMITH leads BARTLES, Rep. and K. N., 49. Yesterday the full returns of Riverhead were incorrectly given to Southold.

CITY OFFICERS.

The returns for this City are not yet quite complete. The few Districts that are to come in, however, are not likely to make much difference in the result.

The following are doubtless elected:

Sheriff—James C. Willet, Soft.

County Clerk—Richard B. Connolly, *Hard and Soft.*

Comptroller—John S. Giles, Know-Nothing.

Street Commissioner—Joseph Taylor, K. N.

City Inspector—George W. Morton, K. N.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies—Nathaniel S. Selah, Hard and Soft.

Corporation Counsel—Lorenzo B. Shepard, Soft.

Governor of the Almshouse—C. Godfrey Gunther, Hard.

COMPTROLLER.

Wards.	Giles. K. N.	Flagg. S. and Rep. H.	Engs. and Liq.	Haws. Whig.
I	229	261	547	103
II	376	181	181	85
III	559	311	919	64
IV	229	798	1251	23
V	779	714	591	151
VI	966	648	1080	11
VII	1109	1044	981	100
VIII	1599	1901	609	972
X	883	594	604	289
XII	429	585	961	154
XV	956	1,911	405	906
11 Wards entire	7,869	7,553	6,779	1,496
45 Districts from the rem'g Wards give	8,841	6,704	4,925	1,894
Total	15,710	14,257	11,697	2,750

Giles ahead of Flagg, 1,453.

COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Wards.	Southworth. K. N., Rep. & T.	Selah. H. & S	Dodge. Rep. & W.
I	1330	346	156
II	235	378	68
III	340	691	194
IV	1921	998	48
V	967	1015	908
VI	1709	974	93
VII	1571	1318	361
VIII	1404	1707	549
IX	1318	2484	956
X	1169	1252	267
XI	1992	1836	99
XII	602	895	254
XIII	1339	1181	196
XIV	1720	600	119
XV	612	1782	697
XVI	1376	1412	591
XVII	225	1861	517
XVIII	1365	1550	488
XIX	770	521	196
XX	911	750	280
XXI	939	1304	291
XXII	1437	541	347
Total	25,089	23,371	6,902

Selah over Southworth, 1,661. Returns complete, except five Districts, viz.: from the 1st, XIIth and XXth Wards.

SHERIFF.

The following Wards complete and official:

Wards.	Willett.	Toone.
I	317 maj.	....
II	....	335 maj.
III	....	259 maj.
IV	664 maj.	....
V	....	193 maj.
VI	1153 maj.	....
VII	....	17 maj.
VIII	....	77 maj.
IX	....	1099 maj.
X	....	104 maj.
XI	456 maj.	....
XII	100 maj.	....
XIII	....	100 maj.
XIV	563 maj.	....
XV	....	188 maj.
XVI	....	164 maj.
XVII	50 maj.	....
XVIII	191 maj.	....
XIX	150 maj.	....
XX	349 maj.	....
XXI	....	371 maj.
XXII	464	....
Total	4,457 maj.	2,737 maj.

Willett's majority in County 1,720.

COUNTY CLERK.

[Entire except three Districts in the Twentieth Ward.]

Wards.	Connolly. H. & S.	Beatty. K. N.	Sherw'd. W.	Laffingw'll
I	953	198	137	....
II	355	365	32	38
III	298	385	138	249
IV	1068	228	45	....
V	951	861	191	336
VI	1656	260	40	52
VII	1504	1088	112	464
VIII	1892	1439	307	496
IX	1105	2253	261	886
X	1093	1058	252	243
XI	2158	1509	88	146
XII	906	366	181	188
XIII	1277	967	150	206
XIV	1819	516	88	146
XV	641	838	208	271
XVI	1323	1458	374	643
XVII	2198	1447	378	559
XVIII	1203	988	266	296
XIX	780	408	121	104
XX	489	640	219	188
XXI	971	961	149	467
XXII	1417	464	339	140
Total	26,199	18,410	4,271	7,377

CONNOLLY over BEATTY 7,789; and is elected without doubt. LEFFINGWELL has a better vote than SHERWOOD; from two districts, where SHERWOOD is reported, no returns for LEFFINGWELL have been made.

COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Wards.	Hall'n. Hart.	Shepard. & Rep.	Glover. R. & W.	Twomey. W. & Lib.
I	694	666	344	103
II	106	130	360	22
III	104	239	484	136
IV	1104	856	908	59
V	438	599	738	259
VI	925	1984	968	89
VII	788	1011	784	216
VIII	471	905	1300	436
IX	490	1160	2239	387
X	316	937	1011	294
XI	206	1804	1513	54
XII	194	443	841	223
XIII	506	851	984	209
XIV	736	1117	503	185
XV	284	584	817	408
XVI	284	1320	1470	408
XVII	986	1574	1380	594
XVIII	299	1128	976	561
XIX	165	635	494	163
XX	168	800	530	258
XXI	535	549	940	227
XXII	530	936	455	359
	9,569	19,496	18,119	5,759

Shepard over Glover, 1877.

Returns complete except 11 Districts.

GOVERNOR OF THE ALMSHOUSE.

Wards.	Gunther Hard.	Maloney Soft and Rep.	Oliver K. N. & W.	Albertson Whig.
I	531	423	300	117
II	140	117	363	85
III	325	89	470	84
IV	1254	710	318	42
V	684	986	735	134
VI	766	1107	179	54
VII	881	642	1037	140
VIII	845	664	1442	342
Total	5,416	4,138	4,064	981

Gunther over Oliver, 752.

Returns from the first eight Wards complete. Scattering, 861.

CITY INSPECTOR.

Ward.	Morton. K. N.	Downing. Soft.	Schaffer. W. & Liq.	Vache. Hard.
I	212	430	198	461
II	366	115	66	79
III	505	138	84	182
IV	441	770	53	1138
V	862	496	94	454
VI	229	647	278	743
VII	994	646	279	713
VIII	1567	856	259	491
IX	1866	475	461	316
X	883	530	234	292
XI	870	1063	45	275
XII	369	465	170	285
XIII	511	292	548	152
XIV	....	....	....	....
XV	799	715	282	427
XVI	882	550	379	260
XVII	1107	745	307	922
XVIII	35	162	18	196
XIX	488	490	46	99
XX	980	1441	358	800
XXI	693	941	69	443
XXII	402	751	228	854
Total	14,941	11,889	4,445	8,614

MORTON over DOWNING, 3602.

[Twenty-three Districts to come in; Fourteenth Ward, no returns; First Ward, estimated.]

STREET COMMISSIONER.

Wards.	Taylor. K. N. & T.	Howard. H. & L.	Dewey. W. & Rep.	Allen. Soft.
I	267	993	175	346
II	433	158	44	53
III	549	241	101	102
IV	284	1329	68	568
V	703	670	181	304
VI	263	1684	45	54
VII	1161	1078	315	573
VIII	1574	884	466	496
IX	2466	896	678	481
X	1140	780	275	317
XI	1545	927	127	1361
XII	369	....	227	314
XIII	935	962	318	340
XIV	576	1271	159	541
XV	912	476	265	595
XVI	1653	769	508	650
XVII	1803	1714	405	691
XVIII	1168	791	466	561
XIX	648	363	89	438
XX	648	1324	277	542
XXI	1073	648	209	328
XXII	550	692	358	711
Totals	20,468	17,791	5,992	10,374

Taylor over Howard.....2677

Returns complete except five districts in First, Twelfth and Twentieth Wards.

TENTH WARD.—CHARTER COMPLETE.

Aldermen—Griffith, K. N., 950; Miller, W., 541; McLeod, S., 886; Atwood, H., 838.

Councilmen, Twenty-fifth district—Roehner, W., 153 Seaman, 90; H. Moore, Jr., Rep., 139; Jackson, K. N., 147 Williams, H., 19. Twenty-sixth district—Van Tine, S. 883; Mason, W., 145; Combs, K. N., 808; Roberts, H. 120. Twenty-seventh district—Whitlock, K. N., 421; Husted, W., 148; Smith, Ind., 29; Cassidy, H. and S., 878; Farmer, Reform, 58.

Assessor—Vanduzer, K. N., 919; Hicks, W., 458; Van Colt, H. and S., 90; Betts, H., 849.

Constables—Vulte, H. and S., 1,195; Baden, R. and Ref. 985; Tilton, W., 867; Rile, H., 444; Cornel, K. N., 968; Holmes, W., 371; Brown, K. N., 954.

COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Wards.	Southworth. K. N., Rep. & T.	Selah. H. & S	Dodge. Rep. & W.
I	1330	346	156
II	235	378	68
III	340	691	194
IV	1921	998	48
V	967	1015	908
VI	1709	974	93
VII	1571	1318	361
VIII	1404	1707	549
IX	1318	2484	956
X	1169	1252	267
XI	1992	1836	99
XII	602	895	254
XIII	1339	1181	196
XIV	1720	600	119
XV	612	1782	697
XVI	1376	1412	591
XVII	225	1861	517
XVIII	1365	1550	488
XIX	770	521	196
XX	911	750	280
XXI	939	1304	291
XXII	1437	541	347
Total	25,089	23,371	6,902

Selah over Southworth, 1,661. Returns complete, except five Districts, viz.: from the 1st, XIIth and XXth Wards.

School Commissioner—Sloat, H., S. and Ref., 1,813; Wheeler, 1393; Scattering, 20.

School Inspector—Parker, K. N. and W., 1,804; Schaffer, H., 328; Hayward, S. and Ref., 966.

School Trustees, long term—Raynor, W. and K. N., 1,339, Goldey, H., 609; Frankel, S. and Ref., 891; Harrison, H. 330; Ward, K. N., 936; Estheiler, S. and Ref., 921; Dunham, W., 358. To fill a vacancy—Kasmire, W., 783; Smith, H., 396; Goldey, S., 563; Hunter, Ref., 64; scattering, 34.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Alderman.—William B. Drake, 771; Nicholas Seagrist, 763. Scattering—Nick. Seagrist, 8; Seagrist, 1; Wm. Drake, 2. Thus Drake is elected by 8 over Seagrist.

About the Clerk's Office—The Politicians around the City Hall.

The Park was filled with smoke from a little brass cannon, and the City Hall with politicians from al parts of the City, late yesterday afternoon. The office of the County Clerk was the great centre of attraction. To it all thronged; but its doors were locked to all except the few that had a right there at such a time. They were adding up the reports of the Election Inspectors, and the anxiety to learn the result was most intense.

Each report and every rumor was caught up and discussed warmly.

Though nothing seemed reliable, every one appeared desirous of betting, still very little business in that line was done. The most anxious of all were the clerks in the different departments. They were easily distinguished.

The Inspectors of Election were a good deal abused, and insinuations, even worse than those which the *Journal of Commerce* threw out, were indulged in.

Capt. RYNDERS was of course on hand, and formed the centre of a group. He expressed himself satisfied with the result. "We have," he said, "elected seven out o nine of our county candidates. That's good. But

States by the Government of England and its organ the *Times*. That some of the ships returned from the Baltic have been dispatched to reinforce the West India Squadron, I have already reported to you. It seems, however, that the British Cabinet dreads worse things than an expedition against Cuba. And do you know what this dreaded eventuality is? A descent in Ireland of Irish Americans under the leadership of General Mitchel! Now, you must not believe that this is a bad joke invented my me. No, the glory of this discovery is not mine; it rests entirely with the *Times*, the first leader of which (in yesterday's number) *begs* that the willful invaders may be stopped somewhere about the middle of the Atlantic, between England and America. The particular spot thus pointed out is no doubt most judiciously chosen for a feat of the intimated sort. The vile filibusters may there be done away with in perfect security from espionage and hostile reports on the part of "special correspondents." Admiral Anybody perched on the "Terrible," or some such awfully surnamed flag-ship, could run them down, in the way told by WASHINGTON IRVING, so that not one of the fellows should remain to tell the story of the catastrophe.

Now, I don't wish Ireland to be invaded—but I cannot help wishing that those poor devils, menaced with such a terrible fate, might, in some way or other, escape their grim foes. However that may be, the *Times*, with much sadness in its inkstand, is ready to go to war with us; and one of its correspondents, speaking in this day's paper, is even more decided, and, scorning "half measures," wishes it to be told to the United States that, unless they behave just in the way prescribed to them by Great Britain, they will have to await the fate of the Czar.

I cannot, I confess, treat this matter, stated as I saw it in the *Times*, in any other light than as a joke. And yet the fun may turn out to be a very grave affair; only we must drop the fantastical absurdity about Ireland's invasion by some transatlantic expeditionists, an idea which, I am surprised to find, an English journal was not ashamed to entertain in earnest. There are difficulties between the two States, but they are of a more serious nature. I have, you well know it, often, and long since, told you to be prepared for the advent of hostilities between America and European monarchies. I will not say, and I do not believe, that war is *imminent*, but you may depend upon it that it will come ere long—because you are getting *too strong* as a Democratic Power, and talk too much about your manifest destiny.

THE EASTERN WAR.

But I stop speculations on the future, and will tell you that Spain will now join the Allies in a very short time, and will send a contingent of 25,000 men to the theatre of war next Spring. Where this theatre is likely to be at that time, it would be difficult to say. The position of the Russian army in the Crimea becomes daily more critical, but an evacuation of that peninsula in this season of the year, and under present circumstances, seems to me to be not less connected with disastrous eventualities, than the obstinate defence of the positions north and east of Sebastopol. A retreat now would, indeed, cost GORTSCHAKOFF half, if not the whole of his army, so that it is difficult to say why he should adopt that step, unless forced to do so by being first beaten in the field. That it would be better for him and for Russian policy of warfare to be out of the Crimea is sure, but there are great dangers in the getting out from there, though there are others equally great in remaining there. But, after all, we know very little, indeed, of the true state of the Russian army in the Crimea, so that our judgment respecting their desperate position is based on nothing better than the capture of Kinburn, the blowing up of Oczakow, a cavalry affair near Eupatoria, and much hesitation on the Tchernaya. These are none of them arguments to rely upon in judging the crisis, and there are, indeed, signs also in favor of the Russians. The last letters from Sebastopol say that the town is now besieged by the Russians, who are more and more strengthening their positions on the north. And now comes the rainy and stormy season, of which we ourselves had and have a fortaste during the last 24 hours.

THE TURKISH PRESS.

The Sublime Porte is evidently on the road of civilization. There is no mistake about it. The *Journal de Constantinople* has just received a "first warning" to be more cautious about its news from Kars—for in case of further misrepresentations, and after a second warning, it will be suppressed. This, certainly, is Napoleonic,—and so Turkey is progressing towards civilized despotism.

ELECTIONS.

There is much electoral excitement just now in England and Ireland. Sir CHARLES is up and speaking to crowded meetings, and—since he promises to support PALMERSTON—seems to have some chance to be returned for Southwark. Sir ROBERT PRICE being declared a bankrupt, the seat for Hereford becomes also vacant. And so is that for Meath—Mr. LUCAS being dead. The honorable member just deceased was originally a Quaker, and Mr. BRIGHT is his brother-in-law. He embraced Roman Catholicism, and has ever since been one of its greatest champions, but never had a single moment's peace, his zeal having, moreover, found no adequate encouragement from Rome. The Irish Brigade is undergoing a severe trial. Its chiefs are falling away, one by one, some by discouragement, others by death.

There is a vehement discussion now carried on at Belfast, where a banquet is going to be given in honor of the Lord Lieutenant. The point of altercation turns about the *propriety* of proposing the health of the Emperor of the French. *Adhuc sub judice lis est.*

THE JERSEY AFFAIR.

The Jersey affair is still a pending one; the paper—*L'Homme*—is published as usual, and its last number gives copious extracts from the *Times* and other English papers of 1859, about the man whom they now call by the most endearing and glorifying names. The quotations are certainly a cruel answer. As to public opinion, it turns, as I foretold it would, in favor of the exiles. The French Police has overdone its work, and Englishmen are ashamed of having, for a moment, joined the venal cry of courtiers and spies. There is a meeting of *French* Republicans to be held this evening, in order to consider whether they should call upon the people to give them a hearing in a mass meeting. VICTORIA may, after all, thank F. PYAT for having provoked that storm of loyalty towards herself. Her Majesty received a deputation of the City of London to congratulate her on the fall of Sebastopol—(no mention of the fall of the Redan)—and she replied in some gracious words, which you will find in the papers.

THE QUEEN.

There is an idea gaining ground in Scotland, that the Queen *ought* to spend part of the year in Edinburgh. I wonder if the Irish will not catch the air, and say that she *must* go to Dublin. In the meanwhile she is in Windsor.

The young violinist and virtuoso, Mr. REMENYI—a Hungarian and an Exile—of whom I wrote to you in one of my letters—has been appointed solo-violinist to. and leader of, the private Band of Her Majesty.

TABLE-TURNING.

Society in London is once more table-turned. There is no tea-party where you would not find one or two, more or less, young ladies and as many gentlemen, engaged in the serious business of making fools of themselves. And they do succeed in that, certainly. As to rapping, it has not yet come within the reach of *amateur* performers, and remains entirely with the professional ladies and gentlemen. You may move tables, but you cannot make them talk unless you are a medium. The *Morning Advertiser* has now a column or two of spiritualistic discussion every day. Spirits belong, no doubt, *de jure*, to the publicans' organ. By the by, does spirit-rapping not come under the provisions of the Maine Liquor Law?

The Wizard of the North makes the best of this spiritualism, and challenges the rappers to come to his table at the Lyceum. Mr. ANDERSON is a very clever conjurer, and his tricks, known as such, fill the Lyceum every night. He has now taken the Covent Garden Theatre for the Pantomime season, and promises to surprise us with quite new wonders, in the *genre* of harlequins and columbines.

THEATRICALS, ETC.

By the way, the Haymarket was, a short time ago, going to bring out a new farce, in which Mr. BUCKSTONE would have presented himself in Field-Marshal's uniform, and the occasional undress of an old lady. The authorization to play it was refused. I do not much wonder at this, but what is most provoking is the refusal of permission for the RISTORI to play, here, in Italian. Wonderfully virtuous people, these our Lord VANES, CLARENDONS, PALMERSTONS, and all the rest.

Miss CUSHMAN is going to play at the Haymarket during the absence of Mr. BUCKSTONE, who, with Miss REYNOLDS and the Spanish dancers, sets out for a provincial tour, and will come back a rich man without any doubt. The "Little Treasure" remains, and grows bigger every evening.

We are really going to have a National Opera at Her Majesty's theatre. The shares, it is stated, are all taken. So much the worse for the shareholders, who are taken in certainly. If you have money and want a *permanent* investment of your capital, here is the opportunity. Nothing can be more permanent than investment of capital in an English operatic concern, especially with the high prices of admission which the public is expected to pay. These undertakings will never succeed unless it should, at last, be understood that true, permanent and continuous patronage has to be sought for with the million and not with the upper ten thousand. These will honor the theatre with their presence once or twice in a season, in order to pay their taxes to fashion and position; but no theatre relying upon exclusively aristocratic patronage has ever proved or is likely to prove a paying enterprise. But then, the people cannot and will not pay high prices for any music, if ever so classical and wonderfully executed, as JULLIEN and Mr. SMITH, of the Drury Lane, seem to understand the popular desideratum, and there is, accordingly, nothing so remunerative as their cheap musical entertainments. It wants really no mathematic genius to find out the truth that it is better to have, for instance, a house filled with people, who paid half a crown a head, than to have the honor of performing before empty benches, with here and there a milestone-shaped lady or gentleman who paid their ten shillings sixpence. The admission system wants here to be *Americanized*, and, you will see, it will be done, very soon.

The concert season has been inaugurated in St. Martin's Hall, by Mr. HULLAH, with the oratorio of "St. Paul." The lecture season will also be opened soon. It is said that Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who has just been taking possession of his new property, near Stroud, has consented to deliver a lecture "On the Hindrances to the Cultivation of Science," before the Young Men's Christian Association, in Exeter Hall.

The number of subscribers to MACAULAY's forthcoming volumes of history amounts to 25,000, and will no doubt rise to 40,000. In consequence of this, the volumes will hardly be ready for the beginning of December, as it was promised they would. Two days ago a destruction of steel plates of some celebrated engravings of well-known works by LANDSEER, SALTER, &c., took place on the premises of Mr. BOYS, the publisher. It has been done in order to raise the value of copies, taken by subscribers, and probably, of "a few," still at the disposal of people, who value a piece of art, not so much for what it is worth in itself, as for its being "scarce."

STRAHAN & PAUL are being judged *this day*. The recent revelations about their behavior in the house of detention have not improved their case with the public. However, they have "influential" friends in high quarters and hope the best.

There is a repulsive case of inhumanity reported between the Bow-street Police cases, which I feel indignant at but have no wish to treat here. There is certainly no civilized country where the uneducated classes and even part of the middle classes would be able to commit such brutalities as we see reported here in England, almost every day. There is an instinctive savageness in a low-bred Englishman quite repulsive to a "foreigner," especially to a Continental European.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Political Situation the Same—Espartero Sells His House and Proves His Honesty, and is Lauded for the Same—Question of the Alliance with England and France—The Intrigues of Louis Napoleon—Is Hated by Spaniards—He is Our Enemy—They are Our Friends—Deep Interest of the United States in this Question—The "International Ball"—The Cholera—The Cortes—The Crops—And the Clergy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

There is little important in the events of the last week in Spain. The anomalous, confused situation of the Cabinet continues. Though a change of Ministery is inevitable, it has not yet taken place. Though a clear, frank march onward or backward must soon be made, it has not yet commenced. ESPARTERO has been obliged to sell his house in order to raise funds to support himself—and this most unusual and striking proof of personal honesty in a Prime Minister of Spain is procuring for him some fresh proofs of sympathy and aids his decaying popularity. He has never robbed the State, and that is the chief and only reason why he is believed to be the man to govern the State by hosts of poor people who have been so villainously robbed before, that we must pardon them for thinking that the quality of common honesty is the only requisite for a statesman.

O'DONELL is insecure, but he has more talent than ESPARTERO. He is not loved, and nobody has confidence in him, but he is the only man of mediocre ability in the Government.

The question of the Alliance of Spain with France and England has not yet been presented to the Cortes. O'DONELL is afraid. He is waiting to get all his force together. OLOZAGA, the Spanish Minister at Paris, has just arrived at Madrid. GONSALES, the Minister in London, and ESCOSURA, the Minister at Lisbon, have been called also for the purpose of influencing the decision of the Cortes, of which they are members, and have arrived. We may look for the presentation of the question, therefore, without much delay, in one form or another.

But it is a question the Cabinet had better not have moved. It may kill them. The opposition to the measure is formidable, and will probably prove insuperable. At all events, the temper of the country is such that the marching of a single Spanish soldier to the Crimea may be considered as wholly impossible.

The operations of the *Credit Mobilier* continue, but no new results have been obtained in Spain the past week. These operations—the alliance and the Police war upon the Carlist Agents in France—are all parts of one game—manifestations of one policy on the part of LOUIS NAPOLEON. A policy which he had conceived from the first moment of his power, and which, though he has been diverted in other directions, he has never lost sight of. This policy consists simply in taking advantage of every circumstance, letting no occasion, no opportunity pass by for taking a part in Spanish affairs. No matter how small—no matter how remote from any fixed object which you could name. All occasions are good for the agents of the French Emperor to mix themselves in some way with what is passing in Spain. Thus LOUIS NAPOLEON thinks to make himself necessary in Spain—to dominate in Spanish policy, and finally, perhaps, to gain a footing in the Peninsula. Perhaps he will do it; but his uncle had a better chance and failed. That is the meaning of the projected alliance. The Emperor is, too well informed to dream of ever getting anything valuable out of Spain for the prosecution of his war against Russia, except only the name of a new alliance, with which to back up his diplomacy. But it is in Spain itself this alliance is intended to have its effect. The interests of the United States are directly concerned in the success or failure of these intrigues.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is our enemy—heartily and fixedly our enemy, and in whatsoever way he may be able to impede our prosperity, or throw obstacles in the way of the realization of our policy and interests in the question of Cuba, and all others touching our commercial intercourse with Spain and her possessions, he will do it. Happily he has been able to do very little thus far with Spain, which has arisen from the revolution of July 1854. By the people, and the Liberal Party, he is cordially hated in his turn, while we are looked upon with sympathy.

The French Alliance is detested, while nearer and more intimate relations with ourselves are generally desired, and would be warmly welcomed by the Spanish people. It is probable that the projected alliance may come to nothing, but our own Government is certainly much more interested in the matter than it seems to be aware.

Do you remember that I spoke to you a fortnight since of a "grand international ball" which had been projected in Madrid to celebrate the taking of Sebastopol? I confess I was a little surprised by such a manifestation, and you will remember I took pains to investigate the character of the affair, and told you who were the managers, &c. Well, all went very smoothly in that management up to the very last point, viz.: the giving of the ball, when it was found, unfortunately, that only fourteen persons would attend.

Fourteen in that dancing city of Madrid was mortal, and the "grand international ball," for which the Royal Opera House was engaged as a ball room, did not take place.

Something of the same sort will be the fate of the Alliance.

The cholera continues to produce ravages in Madrid.

Partly from fear of the cholera, partly from having it in fact, and partly from the roads being, generally, almost impassable on account of the inundations, the number of Deputies requisite to discuss and vote laws, had not yet arrived at Madrid, or did not come up to roll call. So the Cortes had determined at the last account to adjourn till Saturday of each week, till a quorum for transaction of business should be present.

The Democrats were making a great cry, and agitating for the passage of an act setting a day for the appearance of members, and declaring that all those absent after that day should be considered to be no longer members, and new elections should take place in their districts.

The quarrel with Rome remains an open sore. About $2,000,000 worth of the property of the clergy, lately released from mortmain, had already been sold by the Government.

The crop of wine was short, and grapes all rotted by the incessant rains, or dried up by the *oidium*, which disease has fairly enthroned itself in the rich vineyards.

Mr. DONEE is still seeking for a house.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

The Threatened Rupture Between England and America—A Sensible Article.

From the Liverpool Times.

The British public were as much startled as the people of the United States will be by the appearance of an article in the leading journal of Thursday, relative to a misunderstanding between this country and the American Union. The article to which we refer will be found in another part of our impression, and although we admit that the tone of the writing in the journal referred to is for the most part unexceptionable, still, this intemperate diatribe has been very generally condemned, and certainly has met with no response on this side of the water. This, as a test of public opinion in England is conclusive, and the commercial world were put in possession for the first time, through the medium in question, of the fact that the Governments of the two countries were not on terms as friendly as formerly.

The Earl of ELLESMERE, in a lecture which he delivered the other evening on the subject of the Russian war, to the persons in his own immediate neighborhood, made a remarkable statement—remarkable, certainly, when taken in connection with the inflated and bellicose spirit of the article in the *Times*, announcing that the British Government had largely reinforced the West India squadron, in order to check the filibustering expeditions of the worst portions of American society. "*If you were to ask me*," said his lordship, "*which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America.* They have many thousands of miles of frontier, and they have next to no army at all; but they have a large population, accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer in any military expedition. When the invasion of Mexico was projected, which was rather a buccaneering sort of an expedition, the government advertised for men, and an army of 20,000 were forthcoming in a fortnight. This is what I call a warlike nation." Lord ELLESMERE has rather under than overstated the case, for we have heard, or read, that in the City of New-York alone, 5,000 volunteers were enrolled in a single day, and at least twice that number were rejected,—the strongest proof of the correctness of the deduction at which he had arrived. To address, then, to this inflammable people, such language as the *Times* uses in reference to the misunderstanding between the two countries, *can have no other object than to precipitate hostilities, and produce the very calamities which the writer professes to deplore.* See, for instance, how a desire for peace can be insultingly conveyed: "We desire, above all things," says the first leader in the *Times* of Thursday, "a continuance of peace, but if it be the determination of any large portion of the people of the United States to force war upon us, we shall know how to meet it and repel it, without relaxing for an instant our gripe on the throat of the reeling and tottering giant of the North."

This may appear striking, but in our judgment it is very foolish writing, just that kind of braggadocio in which filibusters themselves indulge. There is no determination on the part of any "large portion" of the people of the Union to pick a quarrel with us—quite the contrary. All the men of property and position in the country, all the classes which have the greatest influence on public opinion, would deeply regret a rupture with England, and nothing short of national dishonor, or national insult, would induce them to counsel it; but it must be clear to every cool and reflective man that this *defiant style is the most effectual method of neutralizing the moral influence of the classes to which we refer, and of strengthening, in the same proportion, all the loafers and filibusters who are anxious for mischief.*

Of course it will be inferred, on the other side of the Atlantic, that the article of which we speak has been inspired by the Government. Such an impression would be decidedly erroneous. The journal in which it appears is almost invariably antagonistic to the Government, and although scraps of gossip appear occasionally in its pages which have evidently been filtered through Downing-street, the *Times*, rejoicing in its strength, is above wearing the ministerial livery, and often exhibits its appreciation of such favors by belaboring the Cabinet. Lord PALMERSTON, if the truth were known, would be delighted to see the power of the *Times* crippled, and we can readily conceive that his mortification was extreme when he read this article in its pages. If the American public will regard the production which has called forth these remarks as a clever and spicy newspaper article, which appeared in an organ long proverbial for its literary power and impetuosity, but with which we will venture to say the Executive had no more to do than the American Minister himself, they will take it for what it is worth—for anything they like, except the deliberately expressed opinion of the British Cabinet and people.

But while we make this extenuation, we must at the same time admit that there are facts in the article so forcibly put that the sincerest Republican in the Union would be the first to admit their truth. Undoubtedly, as the *Times* states, "It is the misfortune of the American Republic that she contains within her borders so many desperate and lawless men." There are few States in Europe, or elsewhere, with a tithe of the population of the Union which do not contain "desperate and lawless fellows, always on the look out for confusion, in the hope of enriching themselves at the expense of their neighbors; and the Americans probably do not felicitate themselves on their morality beyond the rest of the world. But the *Times* is not justified in charging the Federal Government with being in collusion with filibusters and desperadoes in order to attack and despoil a neighboring State, which its reasoning in substance amounts to. We call for evidence to substantiate the charge, and we can see no evidence adduced.

The Misunderstanding Between England and America.

From the London Morning Post.

Disagreeable as is the aspect of the question which has recently been raised between the United States and England, France, and Spain, with respect to Hayti and Cuba, another cause of misunderstanding has also occurred between the United States and England, of infinitely more gravity and importance. The present Cabinet of President PIERCE, for the sake of acquiring political capital, may think it good policy to assert, in the most insolent and vaunting terms, the Monroe doctrine—that no European Power shall interfere in the affairs of any sovereign and independent State within the limits of North America. This doctrine, first practically applied to Texas and Mexico, is now (as interpreted by the United States) made to extend to Hayti and Cuba, and its meaning is, that every obligation of international law and public justice shall be disregarded, in order that the annexation and filibustering propensities of the United States Government, and of a small portion of its citizens, shall be appeased and gratified. We are inclined to think that Uncle Jonathan, with all his bluster, is far too wise seriously to embroil himself with the two greatest maritime Powers in the world, merely to bolster up a really unpopular and falling Administration, whose wish to pander to the most vicious element in the American character is as discreditable as it is inconsistent with the honor and permanent interests of the great people of the United States. *England and France, notwithstanding the contest in which they are engaged in the East, have the means, as well as the determination, to repress that spirit of lawless aggression which Americans have for some time past exhibited;* and though the insulting and menacing tone of the Cabinet at Washington may be accounted for by the probable acquisition of the Russian North American territories, a great maritime war, with their exposed seaboard—with their comparative'y small fleet—with their British neighbor, Canada, powerful, wealthy, devoted to the mother country, and able to repel invasion, is a course of policy from which we would fain hope the good sense of the more reflecting and honest portion of the American people will save their country. From such an unholy contest what good result could spring? The commerce of England and France might temporarily be cut up; but every American ship would be swept from the seas—all the ports of America would be blockaded—the whole seaboard of America, from Maine to Florida, would be exposed to attack, and all this bloodshed, all this ruin, all these evils, are to be encountered for the acquisition of a Haytian Sebastopol, from which Cuba can be more conveniently threatened!

The second complication arises from acts alleged to have been committed by Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Ambassador at Washington, Sir E. HEAD, and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, in violation of the municipal law of the United States. England has no right to quarrel with the neutral policy which the Federal Government is desirous of maintaining in the present European contest. Nay, more, it is the duty of England to permit her agents to do no acts which may either violate the neutrality or municipal law of the United States. In a case which recently came before the Philadelphia District Court, a Captain STROBEL acted the part of common informer, and charged Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Ambassador; Sir E. HEAD, the Governor-General of Canada; and Sir G. LE MARCHANT, the Governor of Nova Scotia, with having deliberately sent agents into the United States to enlist men for the British Foreign Legion. * * Upon the showing of this common informer—whose evidence must not be implicitly relied upon—the British Government have only made public the terms on which foreigners would be admitted into the Foreign Legion. Every German, so long as he remained in the United States, was at liberty either to accept or reject those terms. If he crossed the frontier, and was regularly attested, he then became a British soldier; but before, if he had received "facilities"—that is, money—he was under no obligation to go—he was as free as his inclination or necessities would permit him to be—he was no soldier at all, and, consequently, no law of the United States was violated. Even upon entering Canada, his enlistment must be purely a voluntary act. The sensitiveness of the American Government on this particular point appears very remarkable when their repeated and flagrant violations of public law—witness Texas, Mexico and Cuba—are borne in mind. *We trust that the presence of the formidable British fleet which is assembling at Bermuda, will tend to cool both the arrogance and over-sensitiveness of the American Government.*

Threatened Troubles with the United States.

From the London Chronicle (Money Article) of Thursday.

There has been some check to-day in the rising tone of the English Stock market. Prices have partially receded, and the operations for the rise have been much less numerous. Notwithstanding the receipt of advices from the Crimea indicating the retreat of the Russians as something more than probable, the tone of the market has not been influenced by the foreshadowing of an event which is of considerable European interest. *The speculators foresee danger in another quarter, and have wisely made a timely pause.* The allusion made in the money article of the *Morning Chronicle* of Monday last to the possibility of a collision with American interests, is to-day very plainly spoken of in the leading editorial article of the *Times*, in a way to at once command the attentive consideration of all whose views are not bounded by the incidents of each day. To all who wish to arrive at something like an estimate of the future course of events to direct them in the present crisis, and lead them safely through the dangers by which they are threatened, it is absolutely necessary that they give free scope to the investigation of the many subjects of deep and momentous interest which are only beginning to attract general notice. It is well for speculators and holders of stock, and for the entire commercial interest of the kingdom, that the prominent notice today given by the *Times* to this subject was made public just when the state of public feeling upon the critical aspect of affairs had somewhat sobered down, rather than when last week it was so sensitive to every adverse influence. The consequences might then have been serious; but, as it is, the *effect has been to arrest an untimely feeling of returning hope in the restoration of monetary affairs, which may be conducive to their more comprehensive consideration.*

Suggestions on American Policy—Things to be Thought Of.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Half-measures are unprofitable and dangerous. The British squadron on the North American and West India station is about to be reinforced in consequence of certain language said to be held forth by the United States' Government to our own concerning the island of Cuba. A few words on the subject may not therefore be amiss.

Looking down the vista of the future one perceives two probable events which are likely to affect the peace of Great Britain—the one, and more immediate, *the seizure of Cuba by the United States;* the other, their *appropriation of the Mosquito and other territories in Central America.* The latter appears now of slight moment, but as years roll on and the Western world increases in importance the possession of the strip of land dividing Northern and Southern America, and consequently of the ship canal through the isthmus, (which will assuredly be made some day,) will be of a value, both in a military and commercial point of view, that is little thought of while we are absorbed with our European affairs.

Philanthropy, love of peace, commercial interests, every consideration points to an American war as the greatest curse that could befall Great Britain; yet many and deep thinking people have considered it as a not unlikely event. Look how the present war has been brought about—a war was not wished for by either England or Russia. Step by step did NICHOLAS advance in his ambitious scheme, secure in English indecision, until, to the regret of both nations, a sanguinary war ensued; whereas, had Great Britain firmly taken her stand, and said, "thus far, and no further shall you go," Russia would have stopped short. Let us not play the like game with the United States, but let us clearly and straightforwardly proclaim how far we intend to go in preventing the annexation of Cuba to the United States, and stand by our determination.

In deciding the Cuba question, however, it will be well not to overrate its importance, that the two great Anglo-Saxon nations may not come to loggerheads for a consideration of secondary moment. The matter stands thus: The United States people are determined to possess Cuba, if they can, right or wrong. What great harm will arise from their having it? In their hands the island would increase three times in commercial value, and would thus indirectly benefit England; certainly, far more than it now does, in the state of moral degradation in which Spain holds it.

If Spain thinks herself strong enough to hold Cuba by force of arms, if required, let her do so; otherwise the most sensible course for her to pursue would be to sell it to the United States; and this she probably will do if not falsely led to believe that England and France will fight her battles for her.

With regard to our present Allies, the French, they are less interested in maintaining friendly relations with the United States than ourselves; we should, therefore, be cautious that a proper anxiety to uphold our French alliance does not lead us into a policy which would be detrimental in other respects. Your obedient servant,

NO HALF MEASURES.

Stop!

From the Liverpool Post.

Our Ministers having got their hands in the making of war, seem desirous of extending the employment. Being now quite masters of the East, they are disposed to go West; and, after thrashing the Cossack, will have a turn with the Yankee.

The departure of war vessels from Portsmouth for Bermuda and the West India islands has excited curiosity rather than alarm; but the *Times* of yesterday ascribed to them an important mission—important in more senses than one. They are to do for the United States what the United States cannot do for themselves. "The English Government," says the *Times*, "is omitting no opportunity of reinforcing the West India squadron, and thus interposing a powerful fleet between this country and the North American Continent. This proceeding will, we doubt not, call forth from a large portion of the American Press that species of mild and temperate comment in which they delight whenever the conduct of England is in question, and a little political capital is to be manufactured by making her the object of invective and depreciation."

Doubtless. "We have," continues the TIMES, "and we claim the right, to take every reasonable precaution against the spirit of unbridled license which the present Government of the United States seems inclined to tolerate."

The reader perhaps supposes that these apprehensions are produced by fears for Cuba. They are not. What is feared is an expedition to Ireland?

If Jonathan was not always so terribly in earnest, he might overwhelm the British Government with ridicule—humble them by that dread laugh which neither nations nor philosophers can scorn.

What! an organized army in America for an invasion of Ireland! In America, where the name of Ireland stinks in the national nostrils; and to land in Ireland, where everything American, except grain and cotton, is odious alike politically and religiously. Why, even Young Ireland would do what young EMMET said he would do—burn every blade of grass in the land before the foot of the invader should pollute it; and there is not a priest in the land who would not denounce the Yankee infidel, not a farmer who would not arm himself against the men who would disturb the only prosperity the country has experienced for centuries.

Neither our reading nor our recollection can furnish a parallel in absurdity to this. The *Times* must be joking—seriously, and the joke could only take where the most profound ignorance of America exists. It is well known that the children born in the States, of Irish parents, are more violent Know-Nothings than Yankees of birth, and that the Catholic population in the Union could not furnish 5,000 soldiers. But then we are told that the anti-British feeling in America would make up the deficiency. Nonsense! the American people talk folly, but never act it.

The American people and Government will interpret the presence of our ships in the West India waters differently. *They will not be persuaded that our Government have fears for Ireland, but they will suspect that they purpose a menace in favor of Cuba.* They will read in the speech of General O'DONNELL, in the Cortes, that Spain, in allying herself with France and England, acquires the aid of these allies for protecting Cuba. Now, we believe that, at this moment, Cuba is in no more danger than Ireland; but the United States Government will feel it due to its dignity to demand an explanation. What explanation can be offered? It must be either a humiliation or an insult, and America may seize the moment to resent our insult. *Can we afford a misunderstanding with the States?* Are commercial circumstances of a nature to warrant an interruption to trade? And all for what? For Cuba? for Ireland? Pshaw! Lord PALMERSTON had better stop, and recall the ships.

Fashions for November.

For receptions at home nothing can be more suitable than a white dress, either of lace or muslin. A very pretty robe may be made of muslin, with two skirts in large scallops, and a ribbon in the hem. On each side is a wide *application de Bruxelles;* between each scallop a row of embroidered medallions, surrounded by Valenciennes Lace; and between these rows of embroidery are others of bows of ribbon, with long ends. A *cache-peigne* of flowers completes this pretty *toilet.* With ball-dresses, the sleeves are worn very short, and are sometimes composed of two frills only. Flounces are still very much worn to almost all dresses, and in full dress are richly trimmed with broad lace. Taffetas are still in favor for dresses; but those of this season have fewer flounces than formerly. They are frequently made with several skirts, ornamented by narrow velvet in patterns, or with the fringes now so fashionable. *Chine taffetas* is also very much adopted; the skirts are not trimmed. Some dresses have flounces of a different color; for instance a *barege* dress, with six flounces, alternately black and pink. Sometimes, when the flounces are of the same material as the dress, two only are worn; the upper one very broad, and fastened in at the waist; the lower one a third narrower. Jackets, trimmed with lace or fringe, are very much in vogue. Cloth ones are already made, and appear likely to be very much worn during the approaching Winter. Among the beautiful ball-dresses lately seen, those of gauze, worked with gold or silver, were very elegant. Skirts, *bouillonnees* up to the knee, with small flowers or butterflies, composed of ribbon apparently thrown upon them, have a very pretty effect.

Mantles and talmas in velvet, cloth, or silk plush, are already in demand. This latter material, either curled or plain, and of an iron-gray color, trimmed with bands of black velvet, has a very good effect. Crispin, or small talmas, with an *etole* of black velvet, formed of one piece; and embroidered in sewing silk, are very pretty, and much worn. Other mantles, of larger forms, are very much trimmed with chantilly lace, which gives them a very rich appearance. The velvet shawl *mantelet* rounded at the back is often trimmed with fur. The shawl mantle, when made in taffetas, is double, having two rounded points behind, trimmed with broad lace or feather fringe; it is cut so as to form any folds at the throat, and is fastened by a row of buttons or small Brandebourgs, made of velvet, and embroidered in the same style as the ornament surrounding the shawl. This latter ornament is placed only on the upper part, as the lower part is hidden by the upper lace or fringe; it is frequently covered with a pattern in embroidery, which adds much richness to this useful and elegant mantle.

For walking and visiting dresses, moire antique, trimmed with velvet and lace, is very much in vogue. Caracos and bodies, with basquines, are much worn. Some rounded bodies, with bands, are seen for ball and evening dresses. The body *à la Grecque* is a favorite; the sleeves worn with it are very wide, forming drapery. A sleeve, composed entirely of indented epaulets, placed one above the other, and trimmed with fringe, is likely to become a favorite. Another, of an entirely novel pattern, has lately appeared, composed of one piece; it is very full, and plaited in long plaits from the armhole to the wrist, where it is confined by a band. Closed sleeves will, no doubt, be much in favor during the Winter.

Summer bonnets are now giving place to those of a somewhat heavier style for the Autumn. Wreaths of crape flowers, with velvet foliage, are much in favor. Among the novelties in season we have also seen a bonnet composed entirely of roses in narrow blonde, separated by torsades of chestnut colored velvet and taffetas mixed. Upon the crown, this side by a tuft of poppies in several shades of red, and mixed with long leaves of chestnut velvet. The inside was ornamented by similar flowers.

We have already seen some velvet bonnets, but mixed with so much blonde, and ornamented with such pretty boquets of pink roses, or pink and shaded black feathers, that for their lightness and elegance they might almost be worn in Summer. For young persons white plush or taffetas bonnets are worn, with light ornaments of white terry velvet. On the side is placed a simple bow of beautiful ribbon; and the inside of the front is trimmed with a wreath of Easter daisies or rosebuds, or of both flowers mixed. On one of those bonnets the bow at the side was replaced by a simple white delay, formed of feathers, and accompanied by velvet foliage. A half wreath of daisy buds crossing the top of the *bandeaux* was the only ornament inside.

Flowers are worn as much as ever, as coiffures in evening and full dress. The *cache-peigne* is the favorite form, being so well suited to the prevailing styles of dressing the hair. One formed of roses and honeysuckles, mixed with a few cherries, or fuchsias with roses, has a charming effect; indeed, artificial flowers are now so exquisitely made that, if the coiffure worn only suits the rest of the *toilette*, the effect cannot fail to be elegant.

London Markets.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Oct. 26—5 P. M.

We have little activity to notice in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, except in SUGAR, which, with a brisk demand, has advanced 1s.@1s. 6d. ₱ cwt. BREADSTUFFS quiet. COFFEE and COTTON lower.

The Bank of England has made no alteration in its rate of discount, and the pressing demand for MONEY has somewhat slackened. CONSOLS leave off 93¾ for money, 93@93¾ for the account. Mexican DOLLARS 4s. 11¾d. nominal. Bar SILVER 5s. 1¼d., nominal. South American DOUBLOONS 74s.@74s. 6d.

COFFEE—Of 500 bags at auction, about half sold at barely previous rates. Honduras Silver 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d. for ordinary to fair bold, and black from 4s. 4d.@4s. 10d. Teneriffe Silver from 3s. 9d.@3s. 10d., with black from 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. Lima was held above the market value.

MOLASSES—Firm; 300@400 puncheons Cuba Muscovado have been sold at 24s.@24s. 6d.

COPPER—Less firm, but prices unaltered; T. Cake and Tile, £126; best selected, £129; sheathing, 14d.; Y. Metal, 12d.

COTTON—Continues dull, and prices are again ⅛d. lower. The sales for the week are 600 bales. At Liverpool the market is also quiet, and the quotation for middling Orleans is reduced to 5⅞d. ₱ lb.

COCOA—Firm, but little doing.

COFFEE—Is fair, and at the public sales, of 724 casks, and 800 bbls. Plantation Ceylon offered, less than one half sold at easier rates: fine fine ordinary to low middling bringing from 5⅞.@6⅛. 6d., with middling from 6⅛. 6d. @6⅜. 6d. Native Ceylon very dull, and 570 bags at auction were taken in at 5⅛., only 4⅝. being bid. Privately, 300 bags good ordinary have been disposed of at 49s. 6d.; 546 bags Cannon's Mysore, and 500 pkgs. Mocha were chiefly withdrawn, there being little disposition to buy.

CORN—The fresh supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was small, but the trade was dull, and previous prices were barely maintained, a considerable portion remaining unsold; Foreign was also in limited demand. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 78s. 10d. on 144,870 qrs. returned. To-day the market was quiet, and quotations remain unchanged. White American Wheat 85s. @ 88s. Red 79s. @ 85s. ₱ qr. American Flour 43s. @ 44s. ₱ bbl.

DRUGS, &c.—Gum Arabic, 30 cases fair East India realized from 23s. 6d. @ 24s. for fair amber, and from 18s. @ 18s. 6d. for dark red and blocky. Gum Olibanum—100 cases sold from 83s. @ 83s. 6d. for fair yellow drop, and from 23s. 6d. @ 23s. for dark blocky. Redwood realized advanced rates; 18 tons good quality being readily taken from £11 17s. 6d. @ £12. Camphor in fair demand at 90s. Gamblor 69s. 6d. Cutch 28s. 6d. @ 29s. Quicksilver 1s. 8d. Turkey Opium 13s. 6d.

HEMP—Russian without change; St. Petersburg Clean, £42 @ £43. 110 tons, chiefly damaged, were offered at auction, and chiefly sold: Clean, chiefly country damaged, £39 15s. @ £41; Half-clean, £38; Outshot, £36 15s. Manilla in better demand, and 600 bales at auction sold from £36 to £37 for fair current quality. Of 250 bales sunn, only a small portion found buyers at £16 for middling quality. Jute dull, and very little doing.

INDIGO—The public sales were brought to a close on the 23d inst., and of the total quantity declared, (13,565 chests,) about 7,500 have been sold; of which about 1,800 are supposed to be for export, 1,800 for home consumption, and 400 for resale. Prices compared with those of July, run on an average as follow: Bengal—mid. to fine shipping, par; ord., parcel, lower; mid. to good consuming, par @ 2d. lower; ord. and low, 2d. @ 4d. lower. Oude, 2d. cheaper. Kurpah—mid. to fine, 3d. @ 4d.; ord. and low, par to 2d. advance. Madras, 2d. @ 4d. dearer.

IRON—Is steady, without change in prices. Rails and Bars £5, free on board in Wales. Scotch Pigs quiet, at 70s. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD—Western, in kegs, 27s.; little doing at the advance.

LINSEED—On the spot, prices are unchanged, with a fair demand for home consumption and export; Black Sea 53s.; for arrival, considerable sales of Calcutta have been made at 54s. @ 55s., free del

BEHIND THE CURTAIN.

Max Maretzek's Revelations of the Mysteries of Opera Management.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS; Or, REVELATIONS OF AN OPERA MANAGER IN AMERICA. By MAX MARETZEK. 1 vol, 12mo, pp. 346. New-York: S. FRENCH.

It is a certainty, the why and wherefore of which we cannot fathom, that the public, generally speaking, are always interested in confessions and revelations which admit them behind the scenes of a play-house. From the "Apology for the Life of Mr. COLLEY CIBBER, Comedian and Manager," down to the present day, a singular relish for theatrical gossip has prevailed. Where managers and players condescend to open their budget, (though they rarely communicate "the whole truth and nothing but the truth,") we are very grateful, and thank them for even the scanty confessions which they make. MAX MARETZEK, whose volume is now before us, is much more communicative and frank than most of his *confrères*. He gives a good deal of lively chit-chat, and though, of course, he is never to blame for anything, (Managers, like Kings, "can do no wrong,") he enables us to form a pretty shrewd guess at the true situation of things, the real character of the people.

In a series of letters to various professional celebrities in Europe—viz.: HECTOR BERLIOZ, FIORENTINO, LABLACHE, JOSEPH FISCHOFF, (of Vienna,) M. W. BALFE, F. GYE, (Opera Manager in London,) and CARL ECKERT, Mr. MARETZEK relates the result of his seven years' Operatic experiences in America. Arriving in September, 1848, he found Italian Opera located in the Astor-place Opera House,—under the direction of Mr. E. P. FRY, a man of two ideas, viz.: "War to the Knife" with the *Herald*, and a determination to produce an opera by his brother. On the retirement of Mr. FRY, and immediately after the Macready-Forrest tragedy at Astor-place Opera House, Mr. MARETZEK became lessee and manager, at the rent of $12,000 a year, payable in advance, or to be taken from the first 152 subscribers of the season. He obtained a loan of $600 from some of the proprietors, with which to make up a company in Europe. The money-lenders were so verdant as to expect that, with such scanty means, he could bring over GIULI and MARIO, or engage JENNY LIND and LABLACHE to visit this country! He could have got CRUVELLI and her sister, the *contralto*, for ten thousand francs a month—*now* she would not take less than five times that amount, with expenses. Or he might have had MIRATE, the *tenor*, for 6,000 francs a month—last year he obtained 18,000 francs and a clear benefit. As it was, he did wonders with scanty means,—he opened the season in November, 1849, with a company consisting of Mademoiselle BERTUCCA, Signora TRUFFI, who had figured in the FRY management, Signora BORGHESE, Signori FORTI, GUIDI, BENEVENTANO, NOVELLI, and others. All the press supported him, with one exception. He says:

"You will be astonished to hear that this was the only journal which exclusively lays claim to a 'fashionable' position in New York. One of its editors, Mr. NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, was at this time the 'fashionable' writer. He embroidered his articles in the *Home Journal* with peculiarly graceful English, and served the female world as its paid professor of *etiquette*. His weekly contributions dictated their fashionable duties. Shining as an instructor in deportment, and a preceptor in manners, he also endeavored to grasp at the rank of a Master of Ceremonies. In a word, he attempted to dictate to them on matters of taste, and felt the task of teaching them how to pose their feet on entering a ball-room, or how to sink their eyes when a gentleman might 'pop' the all-important question, much too small for his ambition. Like himself and his occupations, are his writings. He possesses a highly refined language, a style of extreme elegance and finish, but a wonderful paucity of striking ideas. Like the banquet set before the Barmecide, there are splendid China dishes and gold spoons. Vases of silver and a profusion of flowers abound, but unfortunately there is *no* meat. Mental starvation is a necessity for him, who would sit down and enjoy a feast of the soul, with N. P. WILLIS."

WILLIS was not considered worth the powder and shot of a law-suit, so MARETZEK commenced a paper war with him, which (he says) rather did him good.

Despite the enmity of WILLIS, the season passed off pretty well. Once the Orchestra turned out, in a huff at some fancied managerial slight, on the eve of the production of "Maria di Rohan," but MARETZEK was a match for them. He says:

"I began immediately to revolve what was to be done, and in half an hour more, the only two remaining members of the Orchestra, the Stage-manager, Orchestra-librarian, and every available personage in the theatre, had started with myself in search of musical recruits. They were impressed everywhere. We seized them in the streets. Descents were made upon the highly moral dancing-houses. Fiddlers were taken from the vessels of war in the harbor. That night, no musician was secure. He was enlisted wherever he might be found. At *five in the following morning*, we had collected a new Orchestra. At *seven o'clock*, the first rehearsal was called, with closed doors. The key was in my breeches' pocket. There was not the slightest possibility of escape for any one of them. When *ten had stricken*, breakfast, prepared by my orders, was served in the green-room. At *eleven*, we had the second rehearsal. Dinner was ready at *two o'clock for everybody*. The third rehearsal was called on, at *three precisely*. When it had concluded, at a *quarter after six*, the doors were unlocked, and they had permission given them to retire for one hour. At *eight o'clock*, the performance of the Opera of "Maria di Rohan" had commenced. When *eleven* struck, a complete triumph over insubordination in the ranks of my Orchestra had been achieved, and at *midnight* I was in bed and sound asleep, after forty hours of unremitting labor and continuous anxiety. You may divine, my friend, the wrath of the discharged fiddles. Suffice it to say, that it actually beggars the attempt of my imperfect English to describe it."

The end was, that MARETZEK satisfied the public, as well as the subscribers to the Opera House. These last, belonging to Upper Tendom, proposed to give three or more fancy balls, for the Manager's benefit. The tickets, he was told, were disposed of privately, and that there was no need of advertisements. Two or three people, *very* select and exclusive, attended at the first and last ball, and MARETZEK had to pay about $1,900 over and above the receipts. The season closed with "Don Giovanni," and with scarcely any loss. Yet this was the first "successful season" for twenty-five years in New-York!

There is rather too much desultory and extraneous matter in this volume. Such, for instance, is the account of JENNY LIND'S first appearance in London; amusing enough, but out of place here. It is introduced as *apropos* to her engagement by BARNUM. We find a great deal of severe criticism on the personal character and professional "humbug" of Mr. BARNUM—but it is all *de trop*, for the proprietor of the woolly horse has said worse things of himself than even enmity could invent. Miss LIND arrived here in September, 1850, and MARETZEK'S second season was to commence in the month after. To have any chance against "*that* angel," it was necessary to engage a first-rate European celebrity, and Signora PARODI, the favorite pupil of PASTA, was engaged; LUMLEY (of the Opera in London) transferring her her to MARETZEK, for a bonus of $20,000. All the puffing in the world (and it was tried, pretty strongly) availed little against the popularity of Miss LIND. But from the day of PARODI'S arrival, MARETZEK doubled his prices of admission. He says:

"This last fact dispelled all doubts of her superiority, as it was supposed that I could not have dared to do this, with such a rival attraction as JENNY LIND in the market, if I had not been morally certain of her success. Well, she appeared as *Norma* to a crowded house, and, as you know, she had talent enough to sustain that reputation which my agents and friends had manufactured for her. To the end of the season she continued to draw excellent houses, and, instead of being ruined, as I myself had predicted, with a full determination, were it possible, to falsify my own prophecy, I carried three operatic seasons in New-York, Philadelphia and Boston to a triumphant close, being enabled to pay the debts of the anterior season, and to close my campaign with some profit."

Those who are curious to know MARETZEK'S opinion of BARNUM can read it in the book, but we prefer tracing the career of him who, as *maestro*, conductor, and manager, has wielded the *baton* "in various cities, from Agram near the Black Sea to Mexico almost on the borders of the Pacific Ocean." Surely, a life of varied vicissitudes. Here, he says,

"I have been almost starving. There, I have been entertaining a host of guests in a style that was well nigh princely. Occasionally, my request has been made in vain for employment as a musical copyist. At another time, employment has been given by me to somewhere about 800 persons. Now, I have been forced to borrow a few score of dollars from particular friends, and then, compelled to lavish hundreds (or as it might truly be said, thousands) upon professional enemies. As a reward for the first necessity, my friends were invariably lost to him who dared make use of their pockets; and, as a return for the last, my compulsory profusion has ever managed to retain my enemies. Sometimes hissed by the public; at others, I have been the object of the most flattering ovations."

We also pass the most amusing account of Don FRANCISCO MARTY Y TORRENS, the millionaire fishmonger, who is Operatic Czar of the Havana; it is none the worse for fathering upon him a few of the blunders which the late ANDREW DECREW made at Astley's. In the Summer of 1850, however, Signor MARTY sent to New-York a very excellent operatic *troupe*. It consisted "of three *prime donne*. These were the Signore STEFFANONE, BOSIO and TEDESCO. Its only *contralto* was the Signora VIETTI. There were three *tenors*, SALVI, BETTINI and LORINI. BADIALI and CORRADI SETTI were the two *barytones*, while the two *bassi* were MARINI and COLETTI. At the head of this extraordinary company was the great *contra-basso*, (I call him so, because he is best known by his wonderful skill on that instrument,) BOTTESINI, assisted by ARDITI." The performance was at Castle Garden—price of admission fifty cents. MARETZEK boldly engaged the whole of this *troupe*, with the exception of TEDESCO, on the expiration of their engagement with MARTY; but "just as difficult as it would have been to find again such a number of admirable artists collected under one management, would it have been to bring together such a capricious, conceited, egotistical, rapacious, intriguing, cheating, troublesome, mischievous and malicious set of vocalists. The perfect liberty which they enjoyed in New-York, without the strict police regulations of either Italy or Havana, soon degenerated into impudence, insolence, and the most audacious contempt both for the public who came to listen, and the management which paid them." Of these amiable qualities thus attributed to the vocalists a few anecdotes are given, and it would appear that Signor SALVI was about the most difficult. He is represented as looking on the Manager as his bondsman—an orange to be sucked and thrown away. "A flattery to Signor SALVI was certain to cost the Manager a dozen season tickets. The smallest service which had been rendered to this gentleman was paid for, not out of his own purse, but by a place in the orchestra or chorus, or some office which was in the gift of the Manager. If, however, it should chance that some sacrifice had been made to the will or interest of the autocrat of the opera, then he lanced an imperative ukase at his aforesaid slave. He was ordered to engage the said person for a period of six, nine or twelve months, as the case might be, or the whim might seize his ruler, at so many hundred dollars, payable in advance." If not, he would get "sick" for *thirteen* days—his agreement allowing a fortnight's rest, (with salary, as usual,) on account of illness.

BETTINI, an accomplished *tenore*, was equally capricious. BADIALI, although charged with "extraordinary weakness and avarice," is praised as being "singularly conscientious, and rarely, if ever, failed to do his duty to the public." MARINI, who is mentioned as a *basso* next to LABLACHE, is praised for his histrionic talents, though his voice and temper were occasionally unreliable.

MARETZEK performed at Castle Garden with this company for 50 cents admission—and failed. In three months, he lost $22,000. The best Operatic Company ever collected in the United States failed, at the lowest prices ever asked for admission to such a class of entertainment as that provided for the public, in drawing sufficient money to pay their own salaries. Some nights the receipts did not cover the cost of printing the bills.

There is a good deal about CATHERINE HAYES, LOLA MONTEZ, musical agents, "suckers," and so forth—bitter enough, and clever enough, which we must pass now. MARETZEK'S third season commenced with a division opera troupe, one portion of which he sent south, intending to unite them, after a time, for a new Conquest of Mexico. The New York season was profitable, the southern expedition failed, through quarrels among the *troupe*, part of whom set up an opposition opera at Niblo's Garden. MARETZEK lowered his prices to match theirs, beat them out of the field, and—lost money by the victory, and then, early in 1852, with means barely sufficient to carry his *troupe* to New Orleans, started with his crotchets and quavers for Mexico. How he got there, what he did, and how he succeeded, occupies nearly one-third of the volume, and is full of interest, in its way, as a romance by DUMAS. Do not expect that we shall spoil the narrative by extracts. It must be perused and enjoyed in its integrity. A lively imagination and prolific invention are apparent, no doubt, in the narrative of this Mexican Campaign, but the whole is excessively amusing.

Here, in fact, MARETZEK'S revelations cease. In what follows he treats of Madame SONTAG, with great and merited eulogy—of her agent, Don BERNARDO ULLMANN, with contemptuous dispraise—of the Academy of Music, in a most prophetic manner. But MARETZEK relates nothing of his managerial and musical sovereignty in New-York, in 1853, 1854 and 1855—scarcely a word of ALBONI, the best singer ever heard in this country—of the Sontag troupe, at Castle Garden and Niblo's—of SALVI'S doings at the latter place—of the GIULI and MARIO speculators. Perhaps, as history is literally only half told in this volume, he contemplates continuing and concluding it in another. So be it.

We have sufficiently described the book. It is full of the gossip which the public like, and as frank, at all events, as most Confessions and Autobiographies.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS. Vol. 28 LITTLE, BROWN & Co., Boston.

We notice that after the present year this series of reports will be diminished to four volumes during the year—three of law and one of chancery. That will probably be an improvement. In a practice so different from ours as the English practice is, there will be a great many questions the discussion of which is useless to the American lawyer; and unless reports are intended to give every case that is brought up, they should be carefully formed of cases which are local in their interest or application. Such is probably the aim in the reduction of these reports, by leaving out the chancery cases in the lower courts.

No case has interested us more in the present volume than the case of Gibson vs. Sturge, on the question whether when grain is shipped and the master signs a bill of lading, specifying the quantity but adding "quantity unknown," he can recover freight on a greater amount than is specified in the bill of lading. It was held in this case that he could not, though not unanimously, and the decision seems to be put on the ground of a swelling of the grain by being wet. We know of no case in our courts exactly on the point, but it has been held under the revenue laws that wool which increased in weight on the voyage must pay duty according to the weight on arrival. It is true that the decision in case of the grain is put upon the propriety of not throwing temptation in the master's way, by giving him an increased freight for a damaged cargo—a reason which would not exist in the case of the wool.

We notice also in this volume some important railroad cases.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Eleventh-Ward Evening School.

The Eleventh Ward, the Ward of shipbuilders and mechanics, has two fine evening schools. Both hold their sessions in Fifth-street, between Avenues C and D. This school-building has been enlarged and refurnished, during the past Summer, and the accommodations for the evening schools are much better than ever before.

THE GIRLS' SCHOOL,

Under the direction of Miss FRANCES J. MURRAY, Principal, aided by Misses A. RUTHERFORD, KATE GILFILLAN, GERTRUDE A. BELL, ADA MURRAY, and Mrs. EMILY GILBERT, has an attendance of 207, with a register of 223. It is larger than at any previous time, and is well organized with an excellent corps of teachers. Seventy-five or a hundred additional pupils could be comfortably taught in this department.

THE BOYS' SCHOOL

Is one of the largest in the City, having a register of 535, and an average attendance of 374, under the direction of SENECA DURAND, Esq., Principal, with seven Assistants. There should be at least two or three additional teachers. When we visited this school the boys were just called at 8 o'clock from their class-rooms, and assembled in the large and elegantly arranged main room, for the purpose of a debate upon the question "Is the Prohibitory Law Constitutional?" Master JESSE CRANDELL led off on the affirmative; GEORGE J. CAMPBELL and FRANCIS CLARE followed. These lads spoke very well. The debate closed at about 10 o'clock, when Master GEORGE W. ANDERSON sang several songs, which were received with great applause by all present. Citizens of the Eleventh Ward, look in and see how your Evening School works.

The Pacific Railroad Disaster.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—I notice in your paper of 7th inst., an editorial on the lamentable catastrophe that recently occurred upon the Pacific Railroad, Mo., which bears very severely upon the character of the late Chief Engineer of the road, who lost his life at the time of the occurrence referred to.

Few Civil Engineers in this country have had a greater or more extended practice than Mr. O'SULLIVAN, and not one bears a more unsullied reputation; his selection to take charge of this most important work is sufficient evidence of his capacity. I think, therefore, your aspersions are entirely premature.

Many contingencies, peculiar to the opening of a new work, may have occurred to cause the accident. The bridge, doubtless, was in an unfinished state, and the engineer, probably, in his zeal to meet the expectations of a Board of Directors too anxious for the opening of their road, had been obliged to resort to temporary expedients, which failed by reason of a freshet, (the papers say the streams were very high,) or some other untoward event. Such culpable eagerness on the part of Directors is of constant occurrence. At any rate, until the facts are known, why uselessly injure the character of one whose reputation is dear to a large circle of acquaintances, now mourning his untimely fate, who have no fear from the result of any scrutiny based upon facts? S.

Avon, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

Reprieve of Wm. Scharffenberg, Sentenced to be Hung for the Murder of Helena Myers.

WILLIAM SCHARFFENBERG, convicted in the September Term of the Court of General Sessions, and condemned to be hung on the 14th of this month, has obtained a reprieve, through the exertions of his counsel, HENRY L. CLINTON, Esq. The ground of the reprieve is sent forth in the following official document:

The People of the State of New-York to the Court of General Sessions in and for the City and County of New-York, greeting:

Because, in the record and proceedings, and also in the giving judgment upon a certain indictment, which was in our said Court before you, against William Scharffenberg for the murder of Helena Myers, as is said, manifest error has intervened to the great damage of the said William Scharffenberg, as he complains; and we, being willing that the error, if any, should be corrected, and full and speedy justice done to the parties aforesaid in this behalf, do command you, that, if judgment be given, then, without delay, you distinctly and openly send, under your seal, the record and proceedings aforesaid, with all things touching or anywise concerning the same, to our Justices of the Supreme Court, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the first Monday of February next, together with this writ; and that you return this writ to the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, that the record and proceedings aforesaid being inspected, we may cause to be done thereupon, for correcting that error, what of right ought to be done. And we do further direct that this writ is to operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment on which such writ is brought.

Witness, Honorable WILLIAM MITCHELL, one of the Justices of our Supreme Court, the 9th day of November, A. D., 1855.

HENRY L. CLINTON, Attorney.

By the Court, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Clerk.

INDORSED.—*New-York Supreme Court.*—William Scharffenberg ads. the people.—Writ of error, ret. 1st Monday Feb., 1855.—HENRY L. CLINTON, Attorney. I allow the within writ and direct that the same is to operate as a stay of proceedings on the judgment on which such suit is brought.—Dated New-York, Nov. 9, 1855. T. W. CLARKE,

Supreme Court Justice.

Fire—Destruction of Horses.

A row of brick stables in the rear of No. 282 Eighth-avenue, and four horses within them, were destroyed by fire, at an early hour yesterday morning. The stables were valued at $500, and they are insured for nearly that amount. The horses were owned by different carmen, and were estimated as worth $800. A carman named ESSLER was severely burned in trying to rescue his horse.

Fine Ladies Promenading.

Broadway was crowded from morning till night yesterday with fine ladies, whom the fair day, after so many stormy ones, tempted out. At each particular point you would have thought that church was just out. The fashionable sidewalk was as gay as a rainbow. Blue and green however were the preëminating colors for silks. There must have been whalebone enough out to freight a *Joseph Walker or a Great Republic*.

Lady Shanghaes.

We met four Bloomers in Broadway yesterday. One of them was quite pretty, but her unquinly pantalets, of purple linsey-woolsey, were shocking. Another wore black silk, which was very pretty, but she herself was homely enough to turn milk sour. The cause of this sudden abundance of lady Shanghaes is attributable, probably, to the success of the "other ticket." The *Herald* theory would charge it to "BILL SEWARD."

To the Raisers of Turkeys.

Thanksgiving is to be held in Virginia and Maryland on the 15th; Florida, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Maine and Delaware, Nov. 22; New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York, Missouri, Wisconsin, Michigan and Texas on the 29th of November.

Daily Times Guard.

The DAILY TIMES GUARD have their third Annual Parade to-day. They will proceed to Hoboken for target practice, and returning, dine at the Florence Hotel. A good time is down in the bill for them.

Fall from a Cart.

DANIEL MCVEY, of Forty-second-street, near Seventh-avenue, while intoxicated, fell from a dirt-cart, striking the back of his head and fracturing his skull. His wounds were dressed.

☞ Ragged vagrant children swarm in all our streets. Good people, follow them up. Get them into the Day School, if you can; if not, into the Evening School; or, on Sunday, into the Mission School. Get them where, once a week, they can recognize the faces and voices of friends, and get a word of instruction, and you lessen the probabilities of their utter ruin.

☞ JOHN FOLEY, a waiter in the saloon of GEO. BROWN, under Franklin Market, was severely burned by the camphene taking fire as he was in the act of filling a burning lamp.

☞ "Hog-thieves," "butter-firkin thieves," and snatchers of small groceries, exposed by the grocers before their doors, are very plenty. Look out for them.

☞ The Policy business is carried on to a frightful extent in the City. Thousands are ruined by it yearly. Will Mayor WOOD turn his attention to the nuisance?

☞ Some $2,608,000 worth of new buildings are now going up in the City.

The Councilmen.

The attendance in the Chamber of the Board of Councilmen last night, was very good. There were not many members present, but the outsiders were more numerous than usual, and gave considerable animation to what would otherwise have been a very dull session.

EVACUATION DAY.

There was a large number of petitions and resolutions read and offered, none of which, however, were of general interest. A resolution appropriating $1,000 for the proper observance of Evacuation Day, came up in Committee of the Whole and the Committee reported in favor of its adoption.

HORSE-FEED FOR THE WATER PURVEYOR.

The old resolution in favor of appropriating $250 a year to feed a horse for the Water Purveyor, came up again and was the cause of much merriment. The resolution was offered by Mr. CLANCY and advocated by him.

Mr. MATHER would favor it on condition that the Purveyor would give satisfactory security that he would keep a horse and keep him well.

Mr. HOLDER was opposed to the resolution. A resolution in the Board of Alderman had deprived members of the use of carriages when on committee duty, and he thought the water Purveyor could afford to walk as well as members of the Common Council. If he was a healthy man, it would do him good to walk, while riding might give him dyspepsia.

Mr. JACKSON remarked that he was a big fat man, and walking much, caused him to perspire freely.

Mr. HOLDER did not care whether he was fat or not, he was determined to oppose the resolution, which, after some further debate was passed to a third reading.

Previous to adjournment the following bills were read a third time and passed:

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of a sewer in Broome-street. In favor of flagging Forty-fourth-street, between Third and Fourth avenues. In relation to opening Avenue A from Eighty-sixth to Ninety-third-street. In relation to regulating Sixty-third-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. In favor of flagging Forty-ninth-street, between Second and Third avenues. In favor of flagging One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, between Third-avenue and Harlem River. In favor of filling lots corner of Seventh-avenue and Fifty-seventh-street. In favor of fencing in Eighteenth-street, between First and Second avenues. Confirming contracts for building Station-house for Fourteenth Ward.

Dr. Hare and Spiritualism.

A correspondent of the *Christian Spiritualist* writes thus of Dr. HARE, the world-renowned chemist:

DR. HARE has given up his other studies, and appropriates his time, talents and means to the cause. In a word, he has dedicated his life to it. And why, you may ask, does he thus devote himself? I will explain. Previous to this, Dr. HARE was a Deist. To him the future was one vast, unexplored canopy, cheered but by one lone star—hope. That death, which stared him in the face, was, to him, "a leap in the dark." What now. Stooping, like a noble soul, from the heights of science, to learn truth, even from the babes that crossed his path, he has found the philosopher's stone, for which he had unstringly sought these seventy years. A planet he discovered, freighted with the loved and lost of other years; there, basking in joys undying, he beheld his father's sainted shade—his sisters and brothers greeted him. Death threw down his hideous mask, and lo! an Angel of Mercy in disguise was he. He is anxious now for the hour of dissolution. But the Spirits will not let him go. They say he has work yet to do. His health is improving, and he is better, physically, than twenty years ago. He is still investigating, with a view to satisfying others.

Police News.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

ELIZA WILLIAMS and PETER VAN BLARCOM were yesterday arrested, charged, on the complaint of ALBERT W. LOCKWOOD, at present of French's Hotel, with grand larceny, under the following circumstances: Complainant alleges that being inclined by "passional attraction" towards ELIZA, he furnished a house, No. 923 Broome-street, wherein they both could dwell, and that for sometime they dwelt together as man and wife until the fair fallen one, enamored of another more congenial to her liking, was induced to quit, taking with her all the furniture. He traced her first to a house in West Broadway, and thence to No. 9 Crosby-street, where he caused the arrest of both parties as above. They were taken before Justice WELSH and held for examination. VAN BLARCOM says that he believed the goods to be the property of ELIZA, and under those circumstances he helped her to remove them.

THE WILLET-STREET HOMICIDE.

EDWARD WEEDEN, a laborer, was yesterday arrested by Officer CARPENTER, of the Thirteenth District, on suspicion of having dealt the blow which caused the death of WILLIAM H. POWERS, Tuesday night. As used was one of the witnesses sworn on the Coroner's inquiry. He then said that he had intended to, but *did not* strike deceased. A lad 12 years of age, named SAMUEL BARRY, of No. 78 Willet-street, swears to the identity of the prisoner. Held for examination.

Michael Leonard was yesterday arrested by Officer Rue, of the Second District Court, charged on the complaint of Mary Callahan, of No. 171 East Sixteenth-street, with grand larceny. It is alleged that complainant some time since found a $100 bill, but being unable to read its denomination, she took it to accused, who said he would advertise it for her. In this manner he held on to the money until yesterday, when he offered to return her the bill, after getting it changed. He only returned her $60, however, and was arrested in default of further payment Justice PEARCEY held him for examination.

William Napoleon, residing in Forty-second-street, a laborer at the Crystal Palace, was arrested yesterday on complaint of Charles H. Rosch, of No. 336 West Twenty-ninth-street, charged with having stolen trusses and braces and other articles, valued at $50 and upwards, from the Fair of the American Institute. The property was found in possession of the accused at his residence. Justice PEARCEY, after an examination, committed him in full in default of $500 bail.

Gustave Fisher was arrested on a warrant issued by Justice OSBORN charged with having Aug. 19, last, defrauded Walter R. Clarkson of $480 by false pretences. The Mayor's Office being closed at the time of the arrest, prisoner was temporarily committed by Justice WELSH.

ISAAC ISAACS was arrested on charge of false pretences in obtaining $184 worth of groceries from WILLIAM R. FOSTER, of No. 160 Division-street. It is alleged that accused represented to complainant that he had $800 in account at the Dry Dock Bank, which it is charged was false.

ABRAHAM VAN WART was yesterday arrested on charge of stealing fifty sheep, valued at $175, the property of JOHN THOMAS, of No. 77 Robinson-street. Committed.

ANDREW SAMARKOFF was arrested on charge of grand larceny in stealing 450 cigars valued at $80, the property of HENRY BENSAIN, of No. 59 Rose-street. He was committed by Justice WELSH for examination.

ILLEGAL VOTING.

Charles Johnson, a native of Scotland, was arrested by Officer Brown, Fourth District, on a warrant issued by Justice Welsh, charged with illegal voting. It is alleged that Johnson was incapacitated from voting on account of having been in the [illegible] Prison. He was committed for examination.

Coroners' Investigations.

AN EMPTY BOTTLE IN THE POCKET.

An inquest was held at the Sixth Ward Station-house on the body of an unknown man, apparently 55 years of age, who died in the street, corner of Mott and Centre streets. Just before his end drew nigh he called at a liquor store, No. 14 Centre-street, asked for brandy, which was refused. He then left, and lying on the stoop at the place above mentioned, he died. Deceased wore a greasy suit of black, old shoes and black hat. He had with him a crutch and a walking-stick. In height he was five feet eight inches. He had gray hair and no whiskers. In his pockets were two empty bottles, which had contained brandy. Verdict, "Death from causes unknown."

SUDDEN DEATH.

CHAS KIRK, a carpenter, of No. 50 Pitt-street, while grinding tools at the moulding mill in Thirty-seventh-street, between Eighth and Ninth-avenues, fell down in a fit, and was conveyed to the Station-house, where he expired about two hours after. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death by apoplexy" was returned.

FELL DEAD IN THE STREET.

Also, by Coroner O'DONNELL, on the body of PATRICK DOYER, of No. 443 Broadway, who fell dead on the corner of Fulton and Water, as he walked down Fulton-street. Verdict, "Death by disease of the heart."

☞ The "Five Points" House of Industry will be finished in December. Cost, $30,000.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.—Motions and decisions.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before the Hon. Joseph Bridgham, U. S. C.

Charge of embezzling a letter.—The United States vs. George P. Fox.—The defendant was charged with opening and embezzling a letter directed to Henry E. Lord. It appeared that in October last Lord was employed in a room at No. 321 Broadway, and was a tenant of FOX. A letter-carrier brought a letter there for him, and was told by a Mr. Sherwood that he had moved. The letter was left with Sherwood, who subsequently gave it to FOX, who paid the two cents postage. Lord hearing that FOX had the letter applied for it, but was told it was a business letter, and he had a right to keep it. After this the parties met at the Brandreth House, when Mr. FOX offered to give up the letter if Lord would pay the postage. The Commissioner held that the letter could not have been embezzled because there was no secrecy on the part of FOX in relation to its possession, and the complaint against FOX was accordingly dismissed.

Before Judge Nelson.

The United States vs. —— Travis and others of the crew of the ship Constitution.—These defendants—four in number, of the crew of the ship *Connecticut*—were brought up for examination charged with an attempt to make a revolt, by refusing to do duty on board that vessel. It will be remembered that an injunction was obtained from the Supreme Court of this District, to prevent the ship *Connecticut* from going to sea, which restraint was removed by Judge Cowles last Saturday. The ship then proceeded to the Lower Bay, and another master was put on board. The prisoners forming a part of her crew. On Tuesday last the steam tug went down to take the vessel to sea, when the defendants one and all refused to sail under the command of Capt. Pollard, who had been placed on board by the owners, as the Master; the crew having shipped under Capt. Welsh. Lieut. Locke of the United States Revenue Service, went on board the *Connecticut* and explained to the crew that they were bound to do duty, and unless they obeyed the orders of Capt. Pollard, they would be put in irons and taken on shore. All the crew were then put in irons, but eventually—with the exception of the four prisoners, consented to go to sea in the vessel. They were then released, and the four prisoners brought to the city.

Mr. Dunning appeared for the defence and set up that the prisoners were justified in not doing duty under any other master than Captain Welsh, under whose orders they had shipped and signed the articles.

The case, which assumes quite a novel aspect, stands adjourned to this (Saturday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are taken in lots as wanted, at former prices.

BEESWAX—Is unchanged. 2,000 lbs. American Yellow sold.

COFFEE—Sales have been made since our last of the *J. B. Johnson's* cargo of 4,302 bags Rio, on private terms; 550 pkgs. Java, part at 13½c. @14½c.; 350 bags Rio at 11½c.@11¾c.; 800 Maracaibo, at from 10½c.@11¾c.; and 70 St. Domingo at 9½c.@10c. ₱ lb. The demand is limited, and prices are unchanged. The lots to be sold at auction to-morrow, (Saturday,) are said to be of poor quality, such as buyers care very little for, and it could not surprise us if the results should prove unsatisfactory to the present owners.

COTTON—Shows renewed vigor, sales having transpired to-day of about 2,800 bales, closing at 8¾c.@9c., for Middling Upland, and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₱ lb.

FISH—The market is generally unaltered, the demand being fair and prices steady.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, partly for home use, but chiefly for export, and as owners are less eager to sell, prices are firmer and less irregular. The sales since our last embrace about 10,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, closing mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 62½@$8 68¾
Straight State	8 68¾@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75 @ 8 87½
Mixed Western	8 75 @ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00 @ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 81¼@ 9 00
Fancy Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 25

Daily in the day, some sales were effected, and some contracts were settled at $8 50 for common State,—but this price would not be accepted towards the close; our lowest quotations as given above, being pretty easily obtained for desirable lots—while these were held in many instances, still higher. Canadian remains inactive and languid,—sales having been made of only small lots of superfine to best extra at $8 87½@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern is still pretty freely offered, and is depressed. To-day's movements do not exceed 9,000 bbls. mixed to extra at $9 25@$11 ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in fair request, and is steady in price, at $3 37½@$3 62½ ₱ 100 lbs. Rye Flour is quiet and heavy at $6@$7 25 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is moderately dealt in at $4 68¾ for Jersey and $4 81¼ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts a little more attention from millers and shippers, but is otherwise essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprise at out 52,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 20; Western do., part at $2 15; do. red, very inferior to good, at $1 75@$1 95; State white at $2 08; and Southern red at $1 85@$2 ₱ bushel. Rye is less abundant, and is tolerably firm. Sales have been made at $1 22, cash, and $1 28, short time, ₱ bushel. Barley is rare and needed. Oats are in better request, and are now worth 50c.@52c. for Western; and 47c.@48c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is less sought after, and is infirm. The sales since our last include only about 29,000 bushels, at 95c.@96c. for Western mixed; and 98c. for Southern white, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at full rates.

HEMP—Rules quiet, but steady,—no important movements having occurred therein since the 1st instant.

HIDES—A light stock and disagreement about prices check business. We have no important sales to report. Quotations are well maintained and favor factors.

HOPS—New are selling mainly at 10c.@13c. ₱ lb. Stock, fair.

IRON—Nothing additional has occurred in this line.

LATHS—Eastern still command $1 50 ₱ M. The supply is not large.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is less active, but very firm, with rather more offering.

LIME—Rockland is quoted at 90c. for Common, and $1 16 for Lump, ₱ bbl., with limited sales.

MOLASSES—A very limited inquiry at old prices, is all that can be noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains in light supply and is needed at $4 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is obtainable at 43c.@44c. ₱ gal., but is quiet thereat. Tar is unchanged. Common Resin has fallen to $1 55@$1 60 ₱ 310 lbs., with moderate sales.

OILS—We have no change of any consequence to report, under this head.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is about the same, the day's sales embracing 500 bbls., in lots, at $22 50@$22 75 for mess; and $21@$21 25 for prime, ₱ bbl. Cut Meats have not varied. Bacon remains in light supply and fair demand, at buoyant prices. 500 bxs. long middles, rib in, deliverable the 1st April, sold at 10c. ₱ lb. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Lard is salable and firm, 850 bbls. having been taken, including fair to prime, at 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 400 bbls., at from $9 @$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 for do. Mess; $15 for Vermont Mess; $16 for Extra State Mess; $16 @$16 50 for new repacked Chicago do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy with small sales of old and new, at from $9 to $9 ₱ to. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $16@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 11c.@11c. for Ohio; 13c.@23c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9½c.@10¼c. ₱ lb.

RICE—About 350 tcs. have been sold at $5@$6 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—The demand is moderate at about previous figures.

SEEDS—No important transactions have occurred in this line.

SOAP—There have been 100 boxes Castile taken at 11¾c. ₱ lb.

SPICES—The inquiry is not very brisk, and prices are without any material change.

STOCKS—Holders are firm, but find considerable reserve among buyers. We can only hear of sales of about 300 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6½@6¾c. ₱ lb. Refiners are less timid and experience a more regular trade at former figures.

TALLOW—Is unchanged—4,000 lbs. sold.

TEAS—The auction sale, this forenoon, was an unsatisfactory one,—the heavy amount offering being far in excess of the requirements of buyers, and not of a generally desirable quality. A portion was withdrawn; but the sales were to a fair extent, at prices somewhat under our previous range. Private trade is almost suspended.

TOBACCO—A lack of desirable lots obstructs business. The sales since Tuesday include 95 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 8¾c.; 8 hhds. Virginia, (by auction,) at 5 55-100c.; 190 cases Seed Leaf, at 10c.@14c.; 130 cases Seed Leaf, (by auction,) at 8½c. @16¾c.; 182 bales Havana, at 23½c.@33c.; and 95 cases Florida, at 15c.@25c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Some 450 bbls Jersey, Ohio and Prison were sold at 40c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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☞ No Evening Edition of the TIMES will be issued this afternoon. Subscribers to the EVENING TIMES will receive for to-day the Morning Edition instead of that usually sent.

The State Ticket.

The additional returns and careful corrections in the State table on our first page, reduce the plurality of Mr. HEADLEY, American candidate for Secretary of State, over Mr. KING, Republican, to 9,023 votes.

England and the United States—The Threatened Rupture.

The dispatch of a British fleet to the Bermudas, and the explanatory declaration of the London *Times* that the movement is one of hostility towards the United States, have created quite as much sensation in England as in this country. Our London Correspondence, and the extracts from our English exchanges, which we give this morning, present the conflicting views which prevail on the subject abroad. The feeling there seems to be general that there is danger of War between the two countries: and although the *Times*, and those who sympathize with it, vaunt loudly and offensively the power of England to crush our commerce and our ambition together, the more judicious understand fully, that in such a contest there would be "blows to *take*, as well as blows to give." The Liverpool journals, it will be observed,—which represent the commercial interests of England,—are emphatic in their condemnation of these incendiary movements.

Unfortunately the fact cannot be denied, that upon several subjects, misunderstandings, more or less serious, exist between the two Governments. The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty has been annulled, and the old dispute about the Colonization of Central America comes back upon us, with its difficulties greatly augmented by recent occurrences in that region. The British Minister, residing near our Government, has been confessedly endeavoring to evade our neutrality laws and to enlist soldiers from among our people, for service against a power with which we are at peace. Besides these points of difference, with which the British Government is directly concerned, others have arisen in which her interference is of more doubtful propriety. Our endeavors to secure possession of Cuba, and to obtain a harbor in Hayti, have been resisted by her, and menaces have been freely used to deter us from their prosecution. Indeed, it is avowed that the purpose of dispatching an English fleet to the West India waters, is to prevent, by *force* if needful, the accomplishment of these designs.

The London *Times*, in the article which we published yesterday, assumed that expeditions were now fitting out in American ports, for the invasion not only of Cuba, but also of *Ireland*; and that, although not openly countenanced, they were winked at by the American Government, which was too weak to put them down. The *Times* declares, therefore, that the British Government will step in to do, what our own cannot,—prevent the violation of its own laws. "It is the misfortune of the American Republic," says the *Times*, "that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do, we are compelled, at *least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go*, to do for her." We believe the *Times* to be utterly mistaken in point of fact;—and we know that nothing could be worse than the remedy it proposes. It is unquestionably true that we have in our midst a large number of restless, reckless, desperate men,—who spend their time in getting up hostile movements against nations with which we are at peace. It would be strange if it were not so. Our country is the asylum of the oppressed of every land. Our population is made up, to a very considerable extent, of the exiled victims of foreign tyranny. They bring with them, as a matter of course, a keen sense of wrong and thirst for vengeance: and as they are here entirely free to think and speak, and write and plot as much as they please, it is perfectly natural that their brains should teem with projects for dethroning monarchs and revolutionizing the world.

But our laws forbid their putting any of these schemes into operation. Those laws are stringent, and, in the main, effective. The *Times* must know that they have, within the past year, broken up two or three of these hostile expeditions; and it has not the slightest warrant for charging our Government with neglect to enforce them. Much as we find to condemn in the conduct of the present Administration, we believe it has acted with vigor and fidelity in the enforcement of our neutrality laws. That it has not always prevented every violation of them, may be conceded without disparagement But, when the English Government proposes to step in and *aid* our Government in the enforcement of its own laws,—when its organs talk of supplying our defects, and doing for us what the imbecility of our institutions will not permit us to do for ourselves, their arrogance becomes insulting, as well as ignorant.

There is an evident limit within which the action of the British Government in this matter is clearly right,—and beyond which it would be just as clearly wrong. If it fears an invasion of Ireland, or any other part of its own dominions, from the United States, it has a perfect right to take measures of self-defence. It will have the full permission of the American Government and the American People, to "intercept in mid-ocean," or anywhere else outside of our jurisdiction, every ship-load of Irish that may attempt a descent upon any part of the Queen's dominions. Our own Government, we do not doubt, will exercise all its vigilance and all its power to prevent the organization of such a force, and its departure from our shores. For our own part, we are perfectly incredulous of the existence of any such design. With facilities for obtaining information on this point, quite as great as those of the London *Times*, we are utterly ignorant of the first step that has been taken towards its accomplishment. Beyond the meeting of a score or two of Irish patriots some weeks ago in Massachusetts,—a meeting which no American paper except one or two which live on the *mare's nests* they stumble on, or invent, thought worth mentioning,—we have heard of nothing to warrant the suspicion that any such design has ever been entertained. But if the *Times* will place information of such a movement in the hands of our Government, we doubt not the project will be promptly suppressed. If not, the expedition will be cheerfully turned over to the *surveillance* of the English fleet.

The same thing holds true of Spain. She has a perfect right to resist any unlawful invasion of her possessions,—and we hope she may do so successfully. Nor shall we complain if, in such resistance, she should have the aid of friendly powers. On the contrary, we are confident she would have that of the United States. But if England sends a fleet to the West Indies to control the action of our Government,—to coerce us into abandoning the attempt to purchase Cuba,—to drive us from the West India waters and put an effectual check upon the extension of our influence in that direction, she goes beyond her just jurisdiction. And she may rely upon it that, whether she is backed by France alone or by the whole of Europe combined, she will be *resisted* in any such attempt to overawe us, or to drive us from the policy our interests may seem to require. Our people have no desire for war—and, least of all, for war with England. They would regard it as the greatest calamity that could befall us. But they will not stop to count the cost, or calculate the result, of a war that can only be avoided by conceding the right of England and France to dictate our policy, and make laws for our conduct towards other powers. We feel fully competent to take care of our own concerns; we acknowledge our responsibility to England for every infraction of her rights: but we do not concede that, among those rights, is that of controlling our relations with other States.

Kansas Affairs—Proceedings of the State Convention.

Some three months ago we sent to Kansas a *corps* of reporters, for the express purpose of laying before the readers of the TIMES a full, early, and reliable account of all the proceedings in that Territory connected with its social and political organization. We have received already from these correspondents highly interesting and important intelligence. The canvass of the Territory previous to the election;—the reports of public sentiment from agents sent into every section, for the specific purpose of collecting it;—the speeches of the various candidates;—the organization of the Convention and the opening address of its presiding officer, Col. LANE, have been published exclusively in the columns of the TIMES.

We publish to-day a report of the proceedings of the Convention during the first few days o its session, received from the same sources. Although not of marked importance, they are interesting as showing the tendency of things in that body.

We published yesterday a full report of the speech of Ex-Gov. REEDER on his public reception at Easton. This speech is important as showing the ground held by the Free-State Party, which has elected him Delegate to Congress. While Gov. REEDER asserts the determination of the people of Kansas to make that a *Free* State, he repudiates, in the strongest terms, all sympathy with Abolitionism and declares their purpose to consult to the utmost extent the rights, interests and even the prejudices of their slaveholding neighbors. After exposing the intolerant and outrageous character of the laws enacted by the late Legislature, Gov. REEDER says:

"In strong and beautiful contrast to this intolerant and unjust legislation, is the platform of the Free-State Party—a set of principles to which any national man may freely subscribe, and which, as I have already said, fully vindicates them from all the slander that has been heaped upon them. They assert the right of self-government and free suffrage, for the actual residents of Kansas, and against all interference by non-residents from any quarter.

They assert, as they have the right to do, their preference for free labor over slave labor, and their determination to make their future State a free one; they assert the doctrine of State rights, and denounce all interference by citizens of Kansas with the slave property of Missouri or any other State. They recognize the constitutional right of the Slave States to mould their own institutions in their own way, and to hold and recover their own slaves without any molestation. They contain a provision for exclusion of all free blacks, so desirable and acceptable to contiguous Slave States, as diminishing the chances of harboring fugitives. They assert the intention of the party in the adoption of a State Constitution, to guard the owners of slaves in the Territory against injustice and loss, by a reasonable provision for their benefit, and therefore, by necessary implication, avow the intention to leave the slaves unmolested in the Territory, in the meantime, whether they are rightfully held there or not. They finally repudiate with indignation the charge of Abolitionism, as slanderous and false, intended to bring odium on a pure and formidable cause, and frighten away weak and timid men, and well known by its authors to be untrue."

Those who condemn these sentiments as sectional and unsound, Gov. R. says, must insist upon Slavery as a blessing in itself. He criticises and condemns very severely certain articles in the *Union*,—written, as he declares, under the immediate sanction of the President, in which he is denounced for sympathizing with Abolitionists.

Gov. REEDER, in this speech, confirms the statements of our own correspondents, that the people of Kansas are almost unanimous in favor of making it a *Free* State;—and he adds that even those who came there as Slaveholders, are rapidly coming to the same conclusion. Even the second sober thought of the border inhabitants of Missouri, he says, condemns the outrages to which they have been subjected.

Rowdyism in England.

Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST likes to enjoy himself. He loves, like other young gentlemen, to go behind the scenes of the Windsor Theatre and chat with the ballet girls, and twirl his moustache to the admiration of poor actors, who behold in him the reality of the titled parts they play. Presently, however, my Lord ERNEST gets tired of talking to Jenny and Katy and astonishing poor Busk, the third walking gentleman, so he takes to a more physical style of recreation. He kicks the first carpenter he meets; he blacks the eyes of the call-boy. Presently up comes the Manager, Mr. ALBERT NASH, and, to his utter astonishment, the first intimation he receives of Lord ERNEST'S presence is from that young nobleman breaking his stick across his back. The manager, poor fellow, accustomed to have loads on his shoulders, does not wish to disturb the audience, so he puts up with the blow. The manager is then dressing for the last piece, when he hears that our splendid young nobleman is forcing his way into the ladies' dressing-room. He sends his stage manager to remonstrate, but without effect. He then ventures himself to beard this beardless young Life-guardsman. He was told in succinct language to depart for realms not usually mentioned in good society. Mr. Manager NASH, reluctantly, sends for a policeman, and when that worthy arrives, our chivalric young nobleman marches quietly out. He steals back again, however, and once more meets Mr. Manager NASH. The scene takes place at the top of a steep stairs leading down into those gloomy vaults beneath the stage, whence the demons of melodrama ascend, and the orchestra refreshes itself with intermittent mugs of beer. "You dared to send a policeman to me," says Lord ERNEST to Mr. Manager NASH. "Now, I will break your infernal neck for you; I'll kill you!" He then holds the manager over the edge of the dark gulf. Poor Mr. NASH while trying to escape implores for mercy and cries, "For God's sake, don't kill me in cold blood!" But the ire of the TEMPESTS is up, and the young ruffian hurls the manager with all his force down the trap, where, fortunately, he is saved from death by a young man below, who breaks his fall. Seeing that he has not killed the poor manager, this cowardly young scoundrel follows down the stairs, and pummels NASH in the face while he lies stunned on the ground. Eventually, our manly young nobleman is dragged away from the helpless body of the manager, whom he has not killed this time. He was then given into custody, because the soldiers of his regiment, hearing that their officer was being insulted, were forcing their way on the stage, and the manager feared a collision between the military and the civilians.

These are the plain details of an occurrence that took place at the Windsor Theatre on Friday, the 29th of September, between Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, a son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and an officer in the 2d Life Guards, and Mr. ALBERT NASH, the manager of that establishment. The sequel is worth noting.

A military gentleman calls on Mr. NASH to "arrange the matter," but Mr. NASH, still sore about his back, and not having been a harlequin in his youth, and accustomed to flying leaps, declines, and summonses the delinquent TEMPEST before the Windsor magistrates. The local magistrates—kind, worthy men—advise Mr. Manager NASH to "arrange the matter," and on his refusal again, try the case; pronounce it to be a most unjustifiable assault, and inflict on Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST the awful punishment of a five-pound fine!

So, my lord has his pleasure. He kicks the *employés*, and he nearly kills the manager of a theatre, for all of which amusement he pays less than he would for a box at the opera.

Almost about the same time, two other officers, Lieutenants ADAMS and O'GRADY, while quartered in Glamorganshire, beat a poor man who objected to their drumming with their sticks on his door. These same officers, a short time previously, amused themselves by torturing an unoffending cat until it went mad.

Now, ignorant people, unaccustomed to the jocose way in which the English officers of the law treat titled offenders, would perhaps imagine that Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST would have been sent to the treadmill, or furnished with some pleasant exercises for the fingers in picking oakum, after having perpetrated so deliberate and ruffianly an attempt at murder. But no such thing! Bless you, it's only a little frolic of my lord's! He's a fine, wild young fellow, and after all, what signifies a manager more or less, as long as the country has its LONDONDERRYS preserved to it? Send a lord to the treadmill! Why, the treadmill, Sir, is only used for burglars, and pickpockets, and fellows who rob and knock people down, because they are in want of food or money. The treadmill is no place, Sir, for a young nobleman, who is an officer, and has plenty of cash, and who breaks a manager's neck merely for his amusement!

Such, we doubt not, was the talk of these excellent Windsor justices, who fined Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST five pounds. If he had been a lottery-dealer, and up before Mayor WOOD, he could scarcely have fared better.

Thank God! that we have no such regimental rowdies among our officers. In our army, men enter it for a profession, not an amusement. They are educated for their career, and don't buy their profession ready made; and we feel very sure that if any officer of the United States Army were to commit any assault so brutal and unjustifiable as that of Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST on Mr. NASH, they would in a very brief space of time receive a little note from General SCOTT, relative to either a court-martial or dismissal.

But, then, none of our officers are sons of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, who is the intimate friend of Lord HARDINGE.

In the year 1836, a marine of Her Majesty's ship *Rodney* threw a sergeant down the ship's ladder, and killed him. The man was tried by court-martial, and hanged at Malta. Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST does his best to kill the manager, and is fined five pounds sterling.

A Flagrant Nuisance.

There are few of our male readers who, sometime or other, either in steamer just starting, or ferry-boats, or railroad cars, or on hotel steps, have not been accosted by a hang-dog looking boy of fifteen or thereabouts, with a stealthy, lowered eye, an unwholesome skin, and a brown paper parcel under his arm. This fellow, if you look at him with any earnestness, will sidle up to you, and opening his brown paper parcel, disclose a number of books: *The Dey-street Cellar, or the Chameleon of the Swamp; Cabbage for the Contemplative; The Sisters of the Cemetery, or the Death-kiss of the Aqueduct.* On your refusing to purchase either of these charming works on any terms whatever, the boy comes closer, glances mysteriously around, and slyly opens an inner fold of the paper, wherein lies *perdue* an obscene book, with a tawdrily indecent drawing, colored like a sixpenny cotton, stuck in as a frontispiece. "Something nice, Sir," says the boy, with a meaning wink and a gross intonation in his voice that makes you shudder. If, as is probable, you dismiss him indignantly, he goes off with a careless laugh, and five minutes afterwards you see him in close conversation with a youth of sixteen—who purchases!

All over the City those youthful husbandmen of the devil walk sowing iniquity broadcast, and the contrast between their age and the ripe viciousness of their wares makes the traffic seem all the more horrible. It is terrible to think that those bloomy years of youth, given by God to be spent in innocence and health and joyous games in the pleasant fields, should be devoted solely to the vending of infamies that even experienced men turn from with a shudder. It is still more terrible to reflect how many pure young natures are defiled by this devilish agency. Bob, fresh-faced, lusty-limbed, comes home for the holidays. On his way through the City he stops at the New-York Hotel. One evening, when he is standing on the steps looking delightedly on the pageant of the streets, up comes young Beelzebub with his damnable leer, and his brown paper parcel. The infamous treasure is exhibited, and the disgusting pictures displayed to the best advantage, and Bob, with a sort of half-innocent curiosity, buys the abomination, and retires to his room to read it. He reads—and reads—and re-reads, and in one short hour that fresh young soul, pure as the country flowers among which it grew, and honest and open as the country skies in Summer—in one brief hour it is poisoned, degraded, ruined. Youthful imagination is warm, youthful conscience is weak, youthful foresight limited. Who, then, will venture to assert that the whole current of Bob's life will not be changed by that one perusal? Who is prophet enough to foresee for him other career than one of vice and indulgence, and it may be utter moral desolation?

The Mayor has it in his power to stop this infamous traffic in four-and-twenty hours. The law is explicit, abundant, and all that can be needed. It is impossible that it should not come under the constant and immediate observation of the Police:—the only thing required is the prompt attention and explicit orders of the Mayor. If he will display one-half the energy in this case, which he has exhibited in others far less important, though likely to make far more noise in the newspapers, the work would be done.

Mr. Choate's Speech.

We published in yesterday's TIMES, the eloquent speech made by RUFUS CHOATE, in Boston, just before the election in Massachusetts. Though the event to which it referred is past, the interest of the speech is not lost. The issue which it discusses is still before the country, and will command still more attention than it has done hitherto: while the eloquence, the exquisite felicity of language, and the philosophical sentiment of Mr. CHOATE'S speeches, always render them attractive and interesting.

Mr. CHOATE'S speech is directed against the organization of the Republican Party, which he resists—mainly on the ground that it divides the country *geographically*, and therefore threatens to excite a sectional hostility dangerous to the harmony and existence of the Union. The whole argument turns upon this assumption, and the entire speech is a forcible and effective appeal to the public sentiment of nationality, against it. We have so often expressed our own views on this point that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The Republican movement, in our judgment, is one of *resistance* to Sectionalism. In spite of Mr. CHOATE'S endeavor to ignore it, the fact remains that the Slave States are united, resolute and determined in their purpose to make Slavery the predominant interest in the Federal Government. This seems to us eminently a sectional purpose,—pressed and pursued by a sectional organization, regardless of wider interests and of every principle and sentiment of nationality. We do not believe that Mr. CHOATE himself would dispute the existence of such a movement, or hesitate to say that it is eminently sectional,—hostile to the true interests of the confederacy, and menacing to the rights and welfare of the country. The only question that remains, then, is whether it shall be *resisted*, or *aided*. Mr. CHOATE denounces every attempt to resist it, and urges organizations and efforts which will disarm and neutralize such resistance. Instead of *opposing* sectionalism, he seems to us its most earnest and effective ally. He aids the sectionalism of Slavery. We cannot discover either the patriotism or the nationality of such a course.

We published his speech, however, none the less willingly on account of this dissent from its views.

☞ The fine structure in course of erection in University-place for the Society Library, will be completed about the 1st of May. The front is of brick and brown stone, and the interior is quite different from any other library with receding galleries. Cost about $50,000.

Mr. Fillmore in Austria.

A recent Vienna letter says:—"Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE, late President of the United States of America, visited this capital during the present week. It is to be regretted that the illness of a member of his family curtailed his visit, and prevented its exceeding the very moderate limit of three or four days. Mr. FILLMORE was received with marked attention by the imperial ministers, and others at present in this capital. Parties were at once improvised to mark his presence here; and it was a matter of regret to a very high personage that "the Emperor himself was not in Vienna to mark, by his personal attention, the satisfaction he felt at the visit of one who, though elected by universal suffrage to the presidency of 24 millions of republicans, had yet, during the eventful years 1848–9–50–51, carefully eschewed all foreign intervention, and in every way avoided complicating the troubled affairs of continental Europe.

Personal.

Miss KATE FOX has been reëngaged by the "Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge," to sit in this City "without charge," as a medium for the benefit of skeptics and unconvinced inquirers. Those who know the consolations of Spirit mediations, are *not* particularly invited to occupy the medium's attention.

Orphan Fund.

Among the contributors to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Orphan Fund, acknowledged by JOHN THOMPSON, we find for the past week:

Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. Hawks $551 19; Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. Baulch, $100 83; North Baptist Church, $11 63; Sabbath School 1st Baptist Church, $50 00; Sabbath School 9th St. M. E. Church $6 25; Sabbath School No. 109, by H. Crosby, $5 48; Sabbath School Laigh-st. Baptist, $8 44; Sabbath School, Lafayette Place, $12 75; Sabbath School, 43d-street M. E. Church, $10 55; Sabbath School, No. 126, R. D. C., Stapleton, S. I., $10 00; Sabbath School Saratoga, Presbyterian, $11 00; G. M. Warren, Esq., $2 00; a Poor Widow and her little daughter, Sicts.; a Select School of 15, (all under 11 years of age,) at Port Chester, $11 00. The total thus far received is $6,001 87.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 10.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN MERCHANTS—Pictures of the Italian Merchants in London—Leonino and Levy.

A SPICY CRITIQUE—JULES JANIN on RACHEL in America.

LETTERS FROM GOV. KOSSUTH—No. XVIII. FELIX PYAT'S Letter to the Queen of England—European Matters.

ALMA MATER—Columbia's Annual Festival.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES—The Four Georges of England: Sketches of George I. and George II.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS—Special Correspondence of the TIMES—Meeting of the Free State Convention; Formation of a State Convention; Election of Col. LANE President.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON—The Prisoner Discharged.

EUROPE—Latest Intelligence from Europe and the Seat of War, by the *Baltic*, *Asia* and *Arago*. Bank of England—Important Money News—Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn by the Allies.

CALIFORNIA—News by the *Star of the West*.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Capture of Granada by WALKER.

EDITORIALS—The State Election Result. Military Movements in the Crimea—The Theatre of the War. The Kansas Question. Death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. The Last Railroad Slaughter. Our Agricultural Societies. Bounty Land and the Warrants. Gen. SCOTT and JEFFERSON DAVIS. PASSMORE WILLIAMSON.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 8—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market, fully reported. The Foreign News and American Markets. Plowing with the Elements.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
Good Brussels, 95 cents per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
8s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
W. S. Beers, Esq., No. 57 Warren-st., of a frightfully-swollen and lame ancle.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

SILKS.—$20,000 WORTH MORE OF THOSE RICH Dress Silks just received, and will be opened this day, viz:
Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Plaid and Stripe Silks, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
Extra Rich Plaid and Stripe, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Also, 2,000 Broche Long Shawls, from $10 to $20, worth from $15 to $25. 1,000 Broche Square Shawls, from $5 to $10, worth from $8 to $18. Rich Stella Shawls, closing at a great reduction from former low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—TWENTY cases of the choicest styles of coloring and superior quality, just received and will be opened this day at 8s. per yard. The cheapest goods in this City.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall No. 281 Grand-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps: Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are now selling Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, 25 per cent. less than any other house in the trade. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

THE BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS,
FOR
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
AND REMOVING ALL
FRECKLES, PIMPLES OR ERUPTIONS
From the face, leaving the skin pure, soft and white. We give below many things we guarantee this Balm will do!
TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION.
Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops of "Balm," and wash the face night and morning; in a very short time you will perceive the magical effect.
HOW TO CURL HAIR—LEAVING IT BRIGHT AND GLOSSY.
Rub on a small quantity of pomatum or bear's grease, then dip the hands in cold water, pour on your hands three or four drops of the Balm of Thousand Flowers, for sale by any druggist; rub it through the hair, and you can curl it in any manner you please. Some hair may not curl easily at first, but by a few applications it will be rendered perfectly easy.
SHAVING MADE EASY.
Every person who shaves himself (and every gentleman ought,) will find the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" the most agreeable article for that purpose: dip your brush in either warm or cold, or even salt water, pour one, two or three drops of "Balm," and rub it on the face; it not only makes a delightful lather, but alleviates the pain consequent on shaving, rendering the shaven part soft, white and healthy: in using this article you dispense with all shaving apparatus but brush and razor. Price only fifty cents a bottle, will last longer than fifty cents' worth of ordinary shaving soap, while it removes from the face all pimples and blemishes whatever.
A SWEET AND PERFUMED BREATH
May easily be acquired by using this "Balm" as a dentifrice. Wet your brush and pour on a single drop; wash the teeth night and morning: in a very short time they will become white as alabaster, and the breath sweet as the roses, of which the Balm is composed. The proprietors will forfeit $1,000!
where it can be proven there has been a single failure.
The *Knickerbocker Magazine* says of it:
"It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say, from the ocular proof, that the Balm of Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, and curling the hair, sold by FETRIDGE & Co., Boston, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered. It is, in reality, all that it purports to be."
FETRIDGE & CO.
Manufacturers and Proprietors,
Boston and New-York.
The trade supplied by C. H. RING, Broadway, New-York; F. V. BUSHTON, Broadway, New-York; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 61 Barclay-st., New-York; P. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York; JENKINS & HARTSHORN, No. 102 Fulton-st., New-York; BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York; HANDEL & PARHAM, St. Louis; T. B. PETERSON, Chestnut-st., Philadelphia; T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore; S. G. COURTENAY & CO., Charleston, S. C.; J. WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans; J. K. SUTTENLY, Cleveland, Ohio; DEXTER & RELLEGAR, Albany; KERR, MORLEY & CO., Detroit, Michigan; FOSTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.; T. W. HAMILTON, Syracuse, New-York.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Harpers' Building, Franklin-square.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the Platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRUCK and DROP SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES—Stone Scales, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A COURSE OF LECTURES BY SOME OF THE most eminent speakers of the times, upon topics of general interest and importance, will commence at Hope Chapel on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, and continue at intervals through the two succeeding months.
Nov. 14—BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—Politics of Travel.
Nov. 21—Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Europe and America.
Nov. 28—Rev. JOHN C. LORD. The Rise and Fall of Mahommedanism—considered in connection with the war in the East.
To be followed by Rev. John Pierpont, Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. Samuel Osgood, and other equally distinguished lecturers, of which notice will be given.
Tickets for the course, $1 25; single admission, 25 cents; to be obtained of CHARLES FRANCIS & CO., No. 363 Broadway; and T. J. CROWEN, No. 680 Broadway, near Hope Chapel.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
THOMAS LATCHFORD SAYS:
COVINGTON, Ohio, Dec. 27, 1852.
My wife has been affected with the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the doctors said she could not be cured. Last Spring she concluded to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS; she took two bottles, and ever since taking them she has been able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and as far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all.
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall Patent Powder Proof Lock, are an improvement upon all improved Salamander and other Safes, hence the name "Champion." Their triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a small plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT," same as the one which recently preserved the Books and Papers of Messrs. Hecker & Brothers, at the destruction of their great Flour Mills, Brooklyn, which can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and second-hand Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depôt, Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water, corner of Fine-st.
SILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depôt: No. 122 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, may be seen at Marsh & Co.'s, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and Marsh, Cortles & Co., No. 5 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

GREAT BARGAINS IN WINTER CLOTHING!!!
!!! READ THE PRICES !!!
Overcoats, $4 50 to $30; Talmas in great variety, $5 to $30; business Coats, new styles, $3 to $10; Pants and rich Vests of every kind, $2 to $8; Boys' Clothing, furnishing Goods, &c.
N. B.—Open until 8 P. M.; Saturday, 10 P. M. Oak Hall, Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st.

SOME OF OUR COTEMPORARIES ARE BOTHERing themselves to learn what can be the object of the anticipated visit of a special Russian ambassador to this country. It is likely that he has heard of the surpassing grace and beauty of Knox's Fall and Winter hats, and wants one. Those who keep a sharp look-out will doubtless see him. Shortly after his arrival pop in at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., KNOX'S only hat emporium.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF-PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one half their value. Also, 400 dozen ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s., Gents' at 5s.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—BEING DESIROUS to withdraw from use all the old and unimproved Sewing Machines of our own manufacture, and to relieve the public from worthless machines of every kind, we hereby announce to the public that we are ready to exchange our new latest improved Sewing Machines on liberal terms for old machines of our own manufacture or any other. Such old machines as come to our hands will be broken up and destroyed.
I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 323 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most durable ratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Ordination and Installation** of Rev. ALBERT BARNES, Pastor elect, at the First Presbyterian Church, Arch-st., above Seventh, Philadelphia. Rev. Dr. ADAMS, of New-York, will preach the ORDINATION SERMON TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. ELLIOTT, of Philadelphia, will preach the sermon at 10½ A. M. on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Brick Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. Rev. Dr. BARNES, Author—[Rev. Prof. of and Notes to the Bible—is to commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning services (in some cases) at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Legend of the Course of Lectures** to be delivered in the New Church, on Hudson-st., between Bleecker and 10th sts., will be continued on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Brick Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave, by Rev. E. F. HARRIS. Subject—[illegible]. Doors to be opened at 6½ o'clock. Morning services at 10½ o'clock. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **The Fourth (Associate Reformed) Presbyterian Church**—Rev. JAMES PRESTLEY Pastor, will hold Divine service in their new house of worship, corner of Houston and Thompson sts., to-morrow, (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Pew rented by the Trustees on Monday and Tuesday evenings next, from the hours of 7 to 9 o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **St. Paul's Chapel**—Broadway, corner of Vesey-st. Divine service and a sermon EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The office of the Rector, Rev. Dr. VINTON and Rev. Dr. DIX, is at No. 21 Vesey-st., corner of Church. Hours, 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. daily.

☞ **Madison-square Presbyterian Church**.—A discourse will be preached by the pastor, the Rev. Dr. ADAMS, on SUNDAY next, (Nov. 11) at 7½ o'clock, before the Young Men's Christian Association. All invited. Seats reserved for young men, who are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Reformed Protestant Dutch Church**—Corner of Summit and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn. Rev. D. M. A. QUACKENBOS will preach next SABBATH MORNING (Nov. 11.) Rev. Dedt. JOHN M. MACAULAY, of the South Dutch Church, 5th-av., New-York, will preach in the evening. Services to commence at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church**—Between Bleecker and Amity-sts. The pastor, Rev. WM. H. FRANCIS, will continue the Course of Lectures to the Young, TO-MORROW EVENING at 7 o'clock. Subject, *Formation of Character*. The second Lecture on *Matrimony* will be delivered the ensuing Sabbath evening.

☞ **Public Worship** in the First Associate Presbyterian Church, corner of 8th and South 1st sts., Williamsburgh, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and at 3 P. M. The ordination of Rev. A. T. FARMER, as Pastor of this Congregation, will take place on THURSDAY, 15th inst., at 7½ P. M.

☞ **Elder J. V. Himes**—Of Boston, will preach in the Advent Mission Church, No. 89 Forsyth-st, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, AFTERNOON and EVENING; and also on TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at the usual hours of public worship. Seats free.

☞ **Duane-st. M. E. Church**—Between Hudson and Greenwich sts.—Preaching TO-MORROW, 11th inst., at 10½ A. M., by Rev. L. H. KING, Pastor. Also at 7 o'clock in the evening, by Rev. Mr. LENHART, Chaplain of U. S. N. Sacrament at 3 P. M. Seats all free.

☞ **Mulberry-st. M. E. Church.**—Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, Secretary of the American Bible Society, will preach in that Church TO-MORROW, (Sunday morning,) at 10½ o'clock. A collection in aid of the Bible cause will be taken up.

☞ **Scotch Presbyterian Church**—Frank-lin Hall, cor. Montgomery and Warren sts., Jersey-City. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, of New-York, will preach (by request) on TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Moravian Church**—No. 362 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Weekly Lecture on Tuesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. Seats free.

☞ **Is He Coming ?**—The Herald of the coming King of Kings will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at Mount Zion Second Advent Church, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Sign of the Son of Man*. Seats free. N. B.—No connection or fellowship with the Millerites.

☞ **Rev. E. T. Hiscox** will give the Seventh Discourse on *The Fulfillment of Remarkable Prophecies*, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, near the Bowery, TO-MORROW EVENING. Subject—*Prophecies relating to Judaism*. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**, corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*O Death, where is thy sting*; and at 6½ P. M. Subject—*Things of that which cometh*. Special prayer meeting at 3. Seats free.

☞ **Thackeray's First Lecture** in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row. Single tickets at the door—50 cents.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—WM. FISHBOUGH will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Hon. J. W. EDMONDS will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, *"What is Spiritualism?"* Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *"The Fulfilment of the Prophecies."* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M., same place. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Frederick G. Clark** will preach in the North Presbyterian Church 33d-st., between 8th and 9th ave., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL will preach in Westminster Church, 32d-st., between 6th and 7th ave., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **United Protestant Church.**—Rev. Dr. THOMAS SKINNER is expected to deliver a Discourse TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, in Hall No. 601 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts. Seats free.

☞ **Lucretia Mott**, of Philadelphia, a minister of the Society of Friends, will attend the Rose-st. Friends' meeting on FIRST DAY, (to-morrow) at 10 o'clock A. M., and the Brooklyn meeting, in Henry-st., in the afternoon.

☞ **Fleet-street Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching in this church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. by Bishop JANES; at 3 P. M., by Bishop AMES, and at 7 P. M., by Rev. ADAM POE, of Cincinnati.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church,** Medical College, Crosby-st.—Preaching TO-MORROW, by Rev. S. L. FINNEY, Pastor, at 10½ and 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Eastern Congregatsonal Church,** corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts. Preaching every Sabbath morning and afternoon. Services at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company.**—Will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at CONVENTION HALL, No. 177 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and through a well ordered combination to avert most of the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country. Persons wishing to secure land for present improvement in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price, of $1 25 per acre, can do so through the agency of this Company, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of associated effort and the most perfect security. Subscriptions have already been received for about four thousand acres, and all who desire to secure land in the first settlement should make immediate application. The full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the Company's office, No. 118 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACREN, President.
THOS. FROTHINGHAM, Secretary.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths, And the New Organic Remedies.** Drs. BYRNE and COOPER are now daily administering them in the Priestly Retreat of Mercury, Lead, and all other poisons in the Blood, Bones, and Nerves, following, where required, with their Combination of Sarsaparilla Iodine, and Iron, which is unequalled as a tonic for all Nervous

☞ **Evangelist, and Court Circular**—Morning Ann.—Rev. Dr. Cox's Co.—Evening: Having been requested for a considerable time with a bad cough, I [illegible] of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, which, I am pleased to say on trying removed the difficulty. I feel [illegible] to all those who may be similarly afflicted.

GEORGE H. DAVIS,
Firm of Hallett & Davis,
Piano-Forte Manufactures, Boston.

I hereby certify that I am personally acquainted with Geo. H. Davis, Esq., and have the fullest confidence in the above statement.

H. G. BARROWS, Practising Physician.

Boston, Aug. 14.

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Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for sale. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....190 Water-st.

Looking Glasses and Picture Frames.
JOHN S. WILLARD.....440 Pearl-st., near Chatham

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....102 and 104 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Pinished Tin and Japanned Ware.
GEO. ROBERTS (Manuf.).....21 William-st.

Power in Halls and Rooms.
.....6 Fulton-st., 30 hour bells—Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools; Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants).....47 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
E. TITUS & CO.....208 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole Proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO. 76 Maiden-lane, and 26 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 30 Malden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BRO., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.
☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest rates, and so keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!
STILL GREATER REDUCTION.

JUST & CLAPP, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe, will offer on MONDAY, the entire balance of their immense stock of Fashionable Dry Goods, a s.ill greater reduction, in order to dispose of the whole in 30 days, consisting of about
200,000 worth of fashionable Dress Silks.
Cases French Merinoes and Parametias.
Cases Saxony Wool Plaids and Valencia Plaids.
Cases Chintz De Laines, handsome designs, 1s., worth 2s.
10 Cases Figured Poplins, yard wide, only 1s.
5 Cases 4-4 Fine Irish Linens, a great bargain.
50 Cartons Tamboured Window Curtains, half-price.
SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.
The largest stock ever offered, and all new goods, a a tremendous sacrifice.
FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.
This stock is large and marked down 30 per cent.
DOMESTICS.
50 Bales and boxes of Shirting and Sheeting Muslins, Denims, Ticks, Stripes and Checks, great bargains.
Haberdashery, Hosiery and Gloves, all to be cleared out at a like reduction.
The closing sale will commence on MONDAY MORNING, and continue for 30 days, when every buyer by calling early can obtain great bargains.
One price only. JUST & CLAPP,
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., cor. Monroe.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

E. DEGROOT'S
"*GRANITE HALL*,"
CASH
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. New-York.
In this establishment may be found the best assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which for style, durability and cheapness surpasses any other store in America.
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is under the most experienced and skillful cutters, and EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED
To give perfect satisfaction or no sale.

CLOAKS.—GREAT BARGAINS.
LYONS & JONES
are selling the Newest Styles of
WINTER CLOAKS
at prices truly moderate. Call and see them.
10,000 yards SILKS, from auction at 6s. a yard.
RICH STRIPED SILKS, 27 inches wide, 8s., worth 10s.
500 pairs
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair, worth 75c.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
Just received from auction 50 long at $10 50, worth $16 50.
100 long at $12 50, worth $20.
75 square at $5 75, worth $9.
Stella Shawls from $4 50 to $15, and a large assortment of Bay State, Empire State, Saxony Wool, Long and Square Shawls; 500 Empire State Long Shawls, cost to manufacture $7 50, will be sold for $5.
GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.
WHITLOCK, FRENEAU, ANDERSON & CO.,
NOS. 15 AND 18 PARK-PLACE,
will open on MONDAY, 12th inst.,
AN ENTIRE NEW IMPORTATION
OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS,
Just received per steamers *Baltic* and *Ariel*, comprising all the CHOICEST NOVELTIES
OF THE
LONDON AND PARIS MARKETS.

NOTHING CAN RIVAL INDIA RUBBER GLOVES, for softening and curing chapped hands, salt rheum, &c. Their superiority over all other inventions for the same purpose, is evident from the number of ladies who hourly throng the store to be waited on. Their efficiency in curing the above complaints is now an established fact. Those who are incredulous should purchase a pair and wear them. They can be found at all Rubber Stores throughout the Union, and at the General Depôt, No. 26 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

WINTER WEAR.—Particular attention is solicited to our productions for Gentlemen's Fall and Winter wear, comprising Overcoats in various new styles, Talmas, Business Coats, &c., in the manufacture of which we have been actuated by a determination to retain the supremacy of this establishment.
WM. T. JENNINGS & CO., No. 221 Broadway, opposite the Park fountain.

THE LARGEST AND CHOICEST STOCK OF DRY GOODS UP TOWN.—GEORGE KEYES having just received from auction and importers at the present low prices, will offer at great bargains, silks, French merinos, paramattas, wool de laines and dress goods of every description. Also ribbons, laces and embroideries. GEORGE KEYES, No. 343 8th-av.

BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway, have just received a large assortment of point à l'aiguille, Brussels point, Valenciennes black thread and black guipure laces; Brussels point sets, from $6 up; point à l'aiguille collars, from $4 up. Also, Paris embroidered collars and sleeves to match, very low.

CORSETS! CORSETS!! CORSETS!!!—MRS. GAYNOR has now ready an elegant assortment of her French-wove corsets (not German.) Ladies should observe the difference. No. 45 3d-av., near 10th-st.
N. B.—Also two cases of handsome embroidered collars per last steamer.

INDIA RUBBER COATS.—Gentlemen are invited to examine a very light India rubber coat, which is unequaled in this market. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. S. FRANKS, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 1 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 6 o'clock P. M.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women; one as chambermaid and laundress, or waiter, or to do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress. Also, by an American woman, as housekeeper or nurse, can take charge of an infant from its birth. Also, by a colored girl, as cook, or to do general housework. Also, by a nice girl, aged 14, as nurse, or to do light work. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook: is an excellent baker and a good washer and ironer. The best of city references. Call at No. 200 21st-st., between 3d and 1st-avs., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, or to take the charge of a family of little girls, where the cutting and making up their dresses would be her care. The plain English branches could be taught. The best of Protestant references. No. 54 West 11th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged colored woman, as cook—understands her business thoroughly. Apply at 137 9th-st.

ENGINEER.—A young man wishes a situation to run a high or low pressure engine; has a license from the Inspectors of the Port, and can be well recommended for ability, energy and steadiness. No objection to any part of the country. Address B. T., at this office.

WAITERS WANTED.—Four first-class men waiters for first-class families, in Washington, this City, and Albany. Apply immediately at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a waiter boy. English preferred.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a clergyman's family, to take charge of and educate two little girls in English and music. Residence within twenty miles of New-York. Address Box No. 1,838, Post-Office, New-York.

ENGINEER WANTED—To attend a steam-boiler and engine; he must be of good character, of temperate habits, and an American. Inquire at WELLS & PRO OST'S Pickle Warehouse, Nos. 215, 217 and 219 Front-st.

TUTOR.—A young man, lately graduated at a New-England College, now a student in this City, desires employment for two or three hours daily, as private tutor. For references and particulars, address J. B., Times Office.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now at No. 14 Ninth-avenue and No. 148 Bowery, waiting employment; they are equal to any which may be found elsewhere, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the city or country. O. MARION.

DYER WANTED—A man who understands dyeing. Call from 10 to 11 o'clock, this morning, at No. 107 Water-st.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by which from $10 to $30 a week may be realized in every town and county throughout the United States. Address THOMAS ROE HOWARD, New-York.

A GOOD CHANCE—Wanted, landsmen for ships now sailing for right and sperm whaling; also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, and stewards; all clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., cor. of Cedar-st. upstairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted to travel South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

TEACHER.—A young lady accustomed to teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to instruct in the English branches, French acquired in France, and Music. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss D., Stamford, Connecticut.

LAW.—WANTED—In a law office, a young lad as clerk, who writes a good hand and resides in the City. Call on W. C. HORNFAGA, No. 1 Nassau-st., after 3 o'clock, P. M.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; house new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk by either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Clark-st. near Fulton.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with a second-story parlor and bedroom, just vacated, a third-story front parlor and bedroom, or extension-room on the first floor. A few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—TOYNBEE'S HOTEL, Montague-place, Brooklyn. Rooms furnished and unfurnished, with or without board, suitable for families and single gentlemen. Pleasant location and good table.
THOMAS TOYNBEE.

BOARDING.—A gentlemen and his wife can be accommodated with board by applying at No. 5 University-place. Also two single gentlemen.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Board, with superior accommodations, may be obtained in one of the most desirable locations in South Brooklyn. Apply at Carroll-place, seventh house east of Court-st.

ROOMS TO LET—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms may be obtained in a private family, suitable for a gentleman and wife. House, stone front, with the modern improvements. References exchanged. Apply at No. 42 West 19th-st.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

602 HOUSTON-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY.—A private French family, without children, having more room than required, would like to let a large parlor and several furnished rooms, with private table if required. There is a bath. The lady of the house gives also French and music lessons, at home and abroad.

SECOND STORY FRONT ROOM TO RENT—Handsomely furnished, with pantries attached, to gent emen. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., a few doors from the Metropolitan Hotel. The location is central, and the house has modern improvements.

DESIRABLE BOARD—A suite of newly furnished front rooms may be secured in a modern house in 22d-st., near 5th-av., by those willing to pay fair prices for good attendance, and unexceptionable table. Will be rented separately or together. Address for three days Box No. 1,499 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
RIBBONS,
AND
CPLORED STRAW GOODS,
at reduced prices for cash, at
HOMER & KETCHUM'S, Nos. 64 and 66 John-st.,
Corner of William-st., New-York.
Just Received,
1,000 pieces COLORED CHENILLE.

NOTICE.—Madame LEVIS begs to inform her friends and customers, that having REMOVED from Bond-st. to No. 599 BROADWAY, she will OPEN ON TUESDAY, Nov. 13, several cases of
CHOICE PARIS MILLINERY,
and particularly invite their attention to the same. Thankful for past favor, she trusts for a continuance of their kind patronage.
MADAME LEVIS, No. 599 Broadway.

WINTER MILLINERY.—Mrs. LEVI, No. 110 Bleecker-st., near Broadway, calls the attention of the Ladies to the large assortment of Paris Millinery, dress caps and head-dresses, which cannot be surpassed for style, &c., &c. MRS. LEVI,
No. 110 Bleecker-st., between Green and Wooster-sts., (near Broadway.)

EMBROIDERED MOURNING COLLARS AND SLEEVES on crape, muslin and linen in great variety. A good assortment of mourning sets made of an entirely new material. Also, a new style of handkerchief for half mourning. BAILEY, FARRINGTON & LESLIE, No. 623 Broadway.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN—With a fair amount of capital, would like to connect himself with an established boot and shoe house of undoubted standing, or would join with other parties in getting up a new concern. He is thoroughly acquainted with the business in all its branches, and has a large and valuable country acquaintance. This is a favorable opportunity for a house wishing to extend their business, or for parties who are desirous of engaging in one of the most desirable branches of the jobbing trade; A note addressed, with real name, to C. H. P., *New-York Times* Office, will meet with attention and be held strictly confidential.

$600.—Wanted, a partner to join a gentleman in an enterprise in which from $75 to $100 per week can be made; no risk, as the amount is secured. Call this day upon Mr. HORSFORD, at VAN RYPER & Co.'s, No. 345 Broadway, room No. 45.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR SALE—Located in one of the most desirable parts of the City. Terms reasonable, and but a small amount of capital required. Call on, or address, Dr. WM. M. GILES, No. 180 8th-av., New-York.

TO PHYSICIANS—A Physician in a pleasant, thriving New-England village, wishing to dispose of his practice, will be glad to introduce a successor. No competition. Address PHYSICIAN, at this Office.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.; long established, well-stocked, and doing a good business. For sale only on account of ill-health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by U. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire the best sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON SOLON HILL—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten: terms $400 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 13 West 18th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 18th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 600 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (Graduate No. 198 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 12, at 9 o'clock. For circulars, apply at No. 293 CANFIELD & SWORDS', No. 257 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 5 Park-row, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—No. 49 East 35th-st., Mrs. HOWLAND & DAUGHTERS' second session of the scholastic year will commence on the 15th of November. For circulars and particulars, apply at their residence.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. POGGINI, who has long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 47 8d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 14 Harrison-st., between 9 and 10 A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
Practicing assemblies for Ladies and Gentlemen will commence on SATURDAY, Nov. 3, in Brooklyn—SATURDAY, Nov. 10, in New-York. First soirée in Brooklyn on THURSDAY, Nov. 8. First soirée in New-York on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.
Pupils can enter at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, NEW-YORK, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., BROOKLYN, No. 127 Montague-place, near Court-st.
Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.
Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirées exclusively for pupils and parents.

LA CRIMEENNE.—This elegant and graceful dance sent by the celebrated Cellarius of Paris to Professor SARACCO, on the steamer *Baltic*, just arrived, is now being taught at his Academy, No. 379 4th-st. It is in great favor in the aristocratic circles of Paris and London.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—
THACKERAY & MILBURN.
The Lecture Committee take pleasure in announcing the public that they have succeeded in engaging W. M. THACKERAY, Esq., of England, and Rev. W. MILBURN, (the blind preacher—late Chaplain to Congress,) to deliver a course of eight lectures in the
PLYMOUTH CHURCH, (H. W. Beecher's,)
Four by W. M. THACKERAY, Esq., on SATURDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 13, 20, 27, and Dec. 4. Subject—*Four Georges of England.*
Four by Rev. W. H. MILBURN, in January, 1856. Subject—*Western Life.*
Tickets for the course, admitting a gentleman and lady.....$3 00
Tickets for the course, for one.....2 00
Single tickets.....50
Members will obtain their tickets (for $2 50 and $1 50) of the Librarian, at the rooms of the Association.
W. BACKUS, Chairman.
C. F. HAYES, S. U. F. ODELL,
J. T. CONKLING, H. J. BRANDEGEE,
Lecture Committee.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Subject—*The Life Forces of the Universe.*
Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures of the course, may be had at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

DR. JOHN THOMAS—Will continue to lecture every SUNDAY FORENOON, during the Winter, (health permitting,) on *The Gospel of the Kingdom of God*; and its bearings on the present Eastern War. All interested in the signs of the times are invited to attend St. John's Hall, corner Bowery and Delancey-st., at 10 o'clock.

MODERN SPIRITUALISM.—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., will give the second of a series of lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Religious Tendencies of Modern Spiritualism.* Preaching in the morning at the usual hour.

THE LAMP BURNING ON THE ALTAR—A social meeting of Perseverance Temple of Honor No. 2, will be held corner Christopher and Hudson sts., on TUESDAY EVENING, 13th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses and singing. Social Degrees, Templars, sister Orders, and the public, are invited to be present.
S. D. VAN BUREN, A. R.

THE ANNIVERSARY MEETING of the NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D., President.

REDUCED PRICES.—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVERWARE.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices, for the same quality, than any other house in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.,
to all parts of the United States, free of charge. All goods warranted as represented. Orders by mail (post-paid) faithfully attended to.

WATCHES.		
DAGUERREOTYPE WATCHES	$100 to	$150
JURGENSON WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 to	250
COOPER WATCHES, genuine, warranted	125 to	275
INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES	125 to	250
POCKET CHRONOMETERS	125 to	250
EIGHT-DAY WATCHES	140 to	185
LADIES' ENAMEL WATCHES	35 to	100
LADIES' DIAMOND WATCHES	55 to	300
MAGIC WATCHES	100 to	75
GOLD HUNTING LEVERS, full jeweled 18 carat		40
GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat		28
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled		18
SILVER LEPINES		8

JEWELRY.		
EAR-RINGS	$1 50 to	$25 00
PINS	1 50 to	25 00
BRACELETS	5 00 to	80 00
GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 3 and 4 glasses	3 00 to	25 00
GOLD CHAINS	10 00 to	80 00
GOLD CHATELAINE, or BELT-CHAINS	10 00 to	110 00
GOLD VEST CHAINS	8 00 to	85 00
GOLD FOB CHAINS	6 00 to	15 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to	10 00
GOLD PEN and PENCILS	3 50 to	25 00
GOLD CROSSES	2 00 to	12 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00 to	5 00
PLAIN GOLD RINGS	75 to	8 00

Jewelry of every description.

DIAMONDS.		
DIAMOND SINGLE STONE PINS	$15 00 to	$1500 00
DIAMOND CLUSTER PINS	30 00 to	400 00
DIAMOND RINGS	7 50 to	250 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to	300 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00 to	800 00
DIAMOND BRACELETS	100 00 to	850 00

&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.		
SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	$5 00 to	$9 00
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	12 00 to	18 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	15 00 to	25 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	15 00 to	28 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	13 00 to	23 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie Knives, Fish Knives, Pickle Forks, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Sets, viz.: Knife, Fork, and Spoons, Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., &c.
Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired at less than the usual prices. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway, New-York.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road thrown open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from 50 to 65 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
TERMS AND PLANS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $20 to $50, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the ninth year from date of contract.
By the 2d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall, each year, be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction lands will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BERGH'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style. The owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of means. Price $8,000; $6,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c.
Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, —A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning conductors, and three distinct rods of earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 145 feet; 465 feet on 125th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

HUDSON RIVER PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A number of beautiful building sites, varying from five to twenty acres, being part of a farm situated on the east bank of the Hudson River, 26 miles from New-York, one mile from the Depôt at Crugar's, and one and a half miles from Croton. These lots are most advantageously located between the river and the Albany post-road, each commanding extensive and picturesque views, both of land and water; the river here being four miles in width, directly opposite Haverstraw, having Sing S

AUCTION SALES.

No. 22 Fleet-Street, London, October, 1855.

SOUTHGATE & BARRETT—Beg to announce the following sales by auction, in the course of November:

THE ENTIRE REMAINING STOCK of CHOICE ARTISTS' and OTHER PROOFS of THE VERNON GALLERY, with the whole of the beautiful WATER-COLOR DRAWINGS from which the Engravings were executed; and sold in consequence of the dissolution of partnership between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., together with

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 3 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, Egypt, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; Scotland Delineated, do; Owen Jones' Alhambra, 2 vols., large paper; Return from Hawking, and other Works of Landseer, in the finest state, &c.; and

The whole of the stock of THE ORIENTAL ALBUM, or Characters, Costumes and Modes of Life in the Valley of the Nile, consisting of 330 copies colored and mounted, large paper (published at £15 15s.); 140 copies, small paper (published at £9 9s.); the whole of the lithographic stones will be destroyed in the presence of the purchasers.

FIRST WEEK IN DECEMBER:

THE WHOLE OF THE VALUABLE AND EXTENSIVE STOCK OF BOOKS of Messrs. INGRAM & CO., which will comprise 100,000 volumes of the NATIONAL ILLUSTRATED LIBRARY, (sells 2s. 6d.); 60,000 Universal Library; 1,000 Webster's Dictionary, royal 8vo, (sells 16s.); 1,400 Nineveh and its Palaces, (sells 6s.); 1,500 Our Iron Roads, (sells 6s.); 4,000 Three Colonies of Australia, (sells 6s.); 1,600 Stocqueler's Life of Wellington, 3 vols., (sells 18s.); 4,000 Lares and Penates, (sells 6s.); 2,000 English Forests and Forest Trees, (sells 6s.); 3,000 Algeria, (sells 6s.); 5,000 Hogg and Microscope, (sells 7s. 6d.); 3,000 Andrews' Practical Farmer, (sells 6s.); 12,000 Illustrated London Spelling Book, (sells 1s.); 6,700 Illustrated London Reading Book, (sells 3s.); 8,000 Illustrated London Instructor, (sells 3s.); 6,000 Guy's Illustrated London Geography, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Hind's Illustrated London Astronomy, (sells 2s.); 1,100 Bakewell's Electric Science, (sells 2s.); 1,600 Burn's Illustrated Practical Geometry, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Euclid, (sells 2s.); 4,000 Scott's Mechanics and Mechanism, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Burn's Illustrated London Drawing Book, (sells 2s.); 1,000 Barnard's Handbook of Foliage, (sells 2s.); 2,000 Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, (sells 4s.); 3,500 Burn on the Steam Engine, (sells 3s.); 1,400 Life of Luther, (sells 2½s.); 1,500 Holiday Book for Christmas, (sells 2½s.); 50,000 Illustrated Books for the Rail, (sells 1s.); 15,000 Children's Books, and numerous others equally important. Together with

THE VALUABLE STEREOTYPE PLATES AND COPYRIGHTS of Messrs. INGRAM & Co., including the following important works, viz.: Webster's Dictionary, 80¾ sheets; Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson, 4 vols., 39 sheets; The Orbs of Heaven, 19 sheets and 8 pages; Burnes' Pictures of Travel, 20 sheets; Mackay's Memoirs of Extraordinary Popular Delusions, 2 vols., 40 sheets; Boswell's Tour to the Hebrides, 25 sheets; Newman's Journey Round the World, and companion volume, 60 sheets; Russell's Lives of Extraordinary Men, 21 sheets; Illustrated London Reading Book, 17 sheets; Ainsworth and Yates' Algebra, 12 sheets; Illustrated Books for the Rail, 110 sheets, and many others, together with the copyrights of numerous standard publications.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

THE VALUABLE ENGRAVED STEEL AND COPPER PLATES of a well-known firm, together with the remaining stocks; amongst which will be found the series of 19 large steel plates by Sir E. Landseer; Herring's "Waiting for the Ferry-boat," and "The Frugal Meal;" "Labor and Rest," Herring's celebrated farm-yard scenes, 12 plates; "Pillage of Basing House," "Jessie Bourn and Colon Grey," "Escape of John Wesley from Fire," "Banyan in Bedford Gaol," and companion; celebrated hunting scenes, and many others.

EARLY IN DECEMBER:

Mr. ROBERT SIMPSON'S STOCK OF STEEL AND COPPER PLATES, including the celebrated series by Wilkie, viz.: "Reading a Will," "Blind Man's Buff," "Village Politicians," "Rent Day," "Blind Fiddler," "Cut Finger," &c., with the matrixes; together with many others, by celebrated artists, in fine condition.

Catalogues will be sent to Messrs. BANGS BROTHER & CO., New-York, where they may be found.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATORS' SALE—By order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, comprising sixteen houses and lots on Hester, Forsyth, Eldridge, Allen, Downing and West 36th sts., in the City of New-York, at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Surrogate's Court of Westchester County, and under the direction of the undersigned, Administrators, the following real estate, viz.:

ON HESTER-STREET.—The extensive premises known as No. 103 Hester-st., north side, next to the corner of Eldridge-st., the dimensions of which are shown on the map. The buildings are constructed in the best manner for dividing into small tenements, and under lease at a yearly rental of four thousand dollars.

ON HESTER AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.—Those five desirable dwelling houses, with brick fronts, together with the lots known as Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Eldridge-st., No. 58 being on the northeast corner of Hester and Eldridge sts.

ON ALLEN-STREET.—Also the two lots with the buildings thereon, known as No. 43 and 45 Allen-st., near the corner of Hester-st.

ON ELDRIDGE-STREET.—Also the two-story brick front houses, with attics and basements, together with lots of ground known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., east side, between Stanton and Rivington sts.

ON FORSYTH-STREET.—Also the large lot of ground, with one five-story and one four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 98 Forsyth-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., leased for $2,000 per annum.

ON DOWNING-STREET.—Also, the three two-story attic and basement brick front houses and lots known as Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Downing-st., north side, between Bedford and Varick sts. Also, the two-story brick front house and lot opposite the above, known as No. 24 Downing-st.

ON 36TH-STEET.—The three-story and basement marble front house and lot of ground, known as No. 32 West 36th-st., south side, commencing 435 feet west of 5th-av.; this house is finished in good style, contains all the modern improvements, with stable in the rear. For maps, giving dimensions of the above property, also for terms, which will be liberal, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

REBECCA HAY, Administratrix.
WM. S. POPHAM, } Administrators
SAMUEL T. CAREY, } of
SAMUEL E. LYON, } James Hay, deceased.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY G. EVANS—LARGE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS—On Wednesday, the 14th, Thursday, the 15th, and Friday, the 16th of Nov., at 10½ o'clock, at store, No. 62 William st. The proprietor of this stock of manufactured Furs, being about relinquishing business, has determined to close the entire assortment at auction, and invites the attention of ladies and all who intend purchasing Furs for the ensuing season, to these sales, which will be continued from day to day, until the whole of this magnificent stock, which has all been manufactured for this season's sales, is disposed of. This unequaled stock, not being intended for auction sales, comprises sleigh robes, tippets, muffs, pelerines, boas, cuffs, gloves, &c., &c., in every variety of furs, from the elegant and costly Russian sable, to those of the most moderate price, and to suit all tastes. As these sales will be without reserve, deposits will be required from all strangers.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, 16 horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

Terms, $100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late BRIAN SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¾ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. HARTLETT, No. 283 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE, SUSAN SWIFT, JANE SWIFT.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE—OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Nov. 10, at 10½ o'clock at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, the stock of a first-class cabinet household furniture, being the stock of a manufacturer, to be sold without reserve on account of the owner declining business. Also, a line of rich framed oil-paintings on canvas, ovals under glass, &c., the whole removed for convenience of sale, among which may be found rosewood sofas, elegant chairs in brocatel, rosewood and mahogany, marble top, centre, pier and side tables, mahogany and rosewood marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, oak extension dining tables, etageres, oak and rosewood book-cases, chairs, lounges, with every article usually kept in a first-class cabinet furniture store.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.—SILVER WARE, MIRRORS, FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, &c., AT AUCTION.—THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., rosewood parlor suites, enameled suites of chamber furniture, superior extension dining tables, with other furniture in large variety, that must be sold this day. Also, silver-plated table sets of all kinds, and superior quality decanters, casters, urns, tea kettles; also, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings in large variety, medium furniture in large variety, to which dealers, &c., will be served advantageously. N. B.—No underbid ing allowed. Sale will commence with perfectly free goods.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 396 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer—Store No. 310 Broadway.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—OF STEAM ENGINE, BOILER, &c., &c.—On SATURDAY, Nov. 10, 1855, at 11 o'clock A. M., at 123 West 29th-st., in the rear, 1 steam engine, boiler, shafting, belting, &c.

I. T. STEWART, Deputy Sheriff.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT NO. 566 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF C. J. SCHMITT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. SMITH, Esq., 566 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre and extension tables, book-cases, sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, without regard to cost, to close the business. Terms, under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL By auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 10, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., large sale of household furniture—consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale; parlor suites, covered in crimson silk brocatel, rich arm chairs covered in moquet, window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, book cases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffet, beds, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloth, counting-house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, cake baskets, liquor stands, castors, urns, kettles, &c.; also, a lot of German silver forks, spoons, &c.

Immediately after the furniture the finest collection of stuffed birds ever offered this season, prepared by the well known taxidermist Wm. Galbraith. Consist of specimens from all parts of the world, single, in groups, and in cases.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

GLASS WARE, CHINA AND FURNITURE. By SAVAGE & PARKS.—THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 314 Broadway, white stone and French china sets and glass ware for table use, in lots to suit purchasers. Also first class cabinet furniture, comprising book-cases, wardrobes, etageres, bedsteads, extension tables, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, paintings and fancy goods. Sale positive for cash.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1851, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and in this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, he is sure not to patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and are healed for life after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesmar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price 25c. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. V. CLIFFORD & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 133 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 367 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 308 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to DR. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

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MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 382 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 61 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*, and New-Brunswick *Times*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
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BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition ($00,000) 18mo, *pp.* 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

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Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

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Extract of Letter From a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title age.

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With an Appendix "on the propriety of limiting the increase of family." Adapted exclusively to her instruction in the physiology of her system, and all diseases of her critical periods. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, author of "A Treatise on the Early Decay of American Women," "Diseases of the Sexual System," etc. Price $1.

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AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the 8 A. M. train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place the fine steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Boston train of New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P

New-York Daily Times

Message of the Governor of Georgia.

Governor HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia, has sent his Biennial Message to the Legislature. It is a document of the orthodox length, eight columns and a half, if it is a column. The Governor finds the Treasury of the State in a state of suffering, in consequence of what he terms "the enormous expenditure of the three last sessions of the Legislature," which "evince extravagance and call for retrenchment and reform." If it had not been for extraordinary sources of revenue, the funds would have been inadequate to the payment of $946,874 97.—the sum which it has cost Georgia to be governed for the last two years. The extra sources of increase were: $150,000 from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, $11,331 from the Federal Government on account of Military claims, $19,000 from reverted lands in the Cherokee region, &c. It is recommended that the Railroad be now allowed to pay off its debt without further payments to the State. An *ad valorem* tax is recommended to defray Governmental expenses. Georgia's credit, the Governor says, is good.

"The State Bonds are mainly payable in Augusta, Savannah and at the Treasury. This is true of all the issues except those of July the 1st, 1853, and those amount to but $595,000, payable in New York. They were negotiated for a premium of five per cent. while the issues, under the act of Dec. 4, 1851, the interest of which is payable semi-annually in Savannah, were negotiated at an average premium of but two per cent. This furnishes a striking illustration of the advantage of making State bonds payable in New York."

The Governor is strong in favor of Internal Improvements; he says there should be "a lofty standpoint." The Banks are sound and healthy, but caution is recommended in the issue of new charters. Annual, instead of biennial, sessions of the Legislature are recommended.

Of Education, the Governor speaks kindly and sensibly. He says:

"The importance of this subject is paramount, and should bring into requisition all the wisdom of the Legislature; while the thousands of poor children within the State, too indigent to provide for themselves the blessings of education, but who must have it, as an indispensable qualification for good citizenship, should awaken an enlarged and benevolent liberality. The returns for 1854 show that 42,467 belong to this class, who are entitled to participate in the pittance of $28,388 provided for their benefit. The considerations which should prompt to efficient action are apparent to every reflecting mind.

The promotion of Agriculture and the development of our Mineral resources should engage the earnest attention of the Legislature. In the older region of the State, much of the lands have been exhausted by tillage, and planters are turning attention to the reclamation of swamps, by ditching and embanking. By the liberality of the late Dr. WILLIAM TERRELL, an Agricultural chair has been established and $20,000 donated, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of its Professor, in the State University. But this is inadequate."

An enforcement of the License laws is suggested as a remedy for intemperance among Georgians. The Institution for Lunatics, the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb are favorably noticed.

Georgia is to be terribly indignant if Free-Soil has its way in Kansas. The Governor is belligerent. He says, on this point:

"The late elections in Kansas show that a large majority of the people are in favor of adopting Slavery as a part of their domestic system; and the indications are, that she will probably apply, during the ensuing Congress, for admission into the Union as a slaveholding State. This brings up the paramount question of the day. Looking to the elements of the next Congress, it seems, that the Anti-Slavery free-soil sentiment is in the ascendency, and that her application will be rejected. This, therefore, is the condition of affairs—on the one hand, we see the threat, and the power to execute it, to refuse the admission of this territory into the Union, "because of the existence of Slavery therein;" on the other, Georgia stands pledged to resist such an act, "even (as a last resort) to a disruption" of the Union. How, then, can we secure the admission of Kansas as a slaveholding State, without resorting to this fearful ultimatum? *It can only be done by an unflinching adherence to the position which the State has taken.* She is the centre of the column of her Southern confederates; they will rally around and sustain her. If she falters, all is lost. The determination to resist is settled—the manner is not. The Convention failed to specify in this particular. It being the province of the sovereignty, the Legislature cannot supply the omission. I therefore recommend you to provide by law, *for the calling of a State Convention, in the event of the rejection of Kansas*, "because of the existence of Slavery therein" to deliberate upon and determine the time and mode of the resistance contemplated by the 4th resolution of the Convention of 1850.

The benefits of such action by the Legislature are apparent. Should the contingency aris after your adjournment, it would make the call of an extra session absolutely necessary. By providing for it now, you save a heavy expense to the Treasury.

Another advantage will be the conviction upon the minds of the people of the non-slaveholding States, that Georgia is in earnest. This is important, for they do not believe it. Their free-soil presses and speakers ridicule the idea that we are the least serious in our avowed determination to resist. We feel and know that we are; and as a matter of mere good faith, we should undeceive them, ere *their delusion betray them to extremes, from which* there is no retreat.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Photograph Case at Yorkville.

The queer trial of VAN VECHTEN and FISH *vs.* LAWRENCE was terminated last night before Judge PEARSON, at the Seventh District Court, Yorkville. We gave the details of the case several days since. Mr. LAWRENCE, the defendant, quarreled with Messrs. VAN VECHTEN and FISH, the complainants, and requested them to get their daguerreotypes taken that he might use them for his own privy purpose. They took him at his word, but did not estimate his wish, at the value which he set upon it. Instead of ordinary daguerreotypes, costing three or four dollars each, they proceeded to the establishment of Messrs. GURNEY & FREDERICKS, in Broadway and there privily obtained, each a photograph, life-size, colored in the best style, perfectly admirable, as a work of art, and costing $40. These were duly packed and sent to Mr. LAWRENCE, who refused to pay for them. The present action, as our readers are aware, was brought to recover the price of the portrait of Mr. VAN VECHTEN.—Mr. FISH, on a former trial, having obtained a decision in his favor. On the last trial, some ten days since, the Jury disagreed. Yesterday the evidence taken on that occasion was read to the new Jury, by consent of all parties, and the additional witnesses were examined, without producing any material testimony. The counsel for complainant, Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN, and the counsel for defence, Mr. WILLARD, sparred at each other with good effect for two hours, and while the Jury were deliberating on their verdict, fraternized, in the saloon beneath the Court House, on oyster stews and —— water. In that same saloon, there was also, during the deliberation of the Jury, a general amalgamation of interests, the witnesses on each side showing how good and beautiful a thing it is for antagonists to forgive each other, when the conflict is over. The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant, Mr. LAWRENCE, and the complainant, Mr. FISH, did not return rejoicingly to town. So terminated this rich affair, which was conducted with such privity, that but few persons, except those immediately interested, have been privy to it all along Notwithstanding the verdict in this instance, it may be as well not to ask a man for his portrait when you quarrel with him.

School Reception Day.

The pupils of the Sixteenth Ward Girls' Grammar School No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, Miss MARY PEARSON, Principal, held a reception and feast yesterday. Music, recitations, addresses, &c., constituted the day's entertainment. The attendance was 300, with a register of 360. This is a new school, and is in a most flourishing condition, rapidly filling up, and will soon be a rival to No. 40 in the same Ward.

Mr. DELAMATER, in addressing the School, alluded to his retirement from the duties of his position at the close of the current year, in a feeling manner. The loss of such a man from the Board of Education is a public misfortune. The admirable schools of the Sixteenth Ward have grown up under his care during the past five years.

Lazy, Stupid or Wicked Inspectors.

It is proposed to erect a monument in the Park to the honor of the Inspectors of Elections who require more than a week to make out their returns. A colossal snail in marble would be appropriate, with the names of the lazy or incompetent inspectors cut in large capitals.

For those who hold on to the returns for the sake of improving the prospects of their friends, free lodging and board up the River would be eminently desirable.

☞ The Crystal Palace Fair will hold open until Tuesday night next.

Fires.

A fire occurred in a carpenter's shop in Greenwich-avenue, near Charles-street, at 8¼ o'clock last evening. It was soon extinguished.

At 11 o'clock an alarm was given for a trifling fire in Eighth-avenue.

☞ It was CHARLES B. MCKENZIE, not W. CARVER MCKENZIE, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, who was drowned on Wednesday evening last in New-York Bay.

☞ HARRY YATES, a colored man, who was arrested on the 30th of Oct., for passing a counterfeit half-dollar, was yesterday discharged by the Grand Jury.

☞ One who was at the polls where the Chief would have voted, if anywhere, says that MR. Chief MARSHALL did not vote on Tuesday.

☞ The new building for the Bank of the State of New-York will be literally fire-proof; the materials used are almost wholly stone and iron. The cost of the building and ground will be about $160,000, to be finished in March.

☞ The Mechanics' Institute propose putting up a new building in the Bowery, near the Cooper Institute. The President, WM. MILES, Esq., has offered to erect it at his own expense. The probable expenditure is $75,000. A plan is now maturing to make the library free to mechanics.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.

THE BEST GOODS,
The lowest prices,
The greatest assortment.

Those in want of seasonable hosiery and under garments should visit

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
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Particular attention invited to the silk and woolen goods, of our own manufacture, which are

ELASTIC, DURABLE AND UNSHRINKABLE.

A single call will convince any one that, for cheapness, excellence and variety, our stock is unrivaled.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.
Established in 1823.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another of those powerful Saturday-night bills is announced again to-night at the prosperous National. Dr. JONES' drama of "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune-Teller of Lynn," the laughable pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the ever popular legendary drama of the "Flying Dutchman," are to be performed, and all the following favorites are to appear: Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mlle. THERESE, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. WILKINS, Mons. SCHMIDT, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Miss MCWILLIAMS.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

NOT THE STAND TO COMMEND THE GOODS, BUT THE GOODS THAT COMMEND THE STAND.—Such are RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit under-garments, distinguished for warmth of material, elasticity of texture, softness of surface, excellence of fit, superiority of make, durability in wear, and lowness in price—presenting to public favor the most comfortable and economic garment of the day.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy and other diseases usual to seafaring men. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs, and gives health and vigor to the human frame. Sold at the Manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New York and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DURNO'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DURNO, No. 83 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles—$1.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T STOP OFF YOUR GAS!—When KIDDER'S Gas Regulator will furnish it at so cheap a rate; more light for the same money; call at the Crystal Palace this day and see the beautiful results that this machine is effecting; 25 to 50 per cent. is an item worth saving. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT FIFTY PER CENT. OFF FROM RETAIL PRICES.—A large and choice lot of Music will be sold at half-price during the present and coming week, at the Music Store, No. 333 Broadway, by HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of pianos, music, and all kinds music merchandize.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The greatest study of mankind is man." Man's index is his dress. Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests, may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 20 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Disappearance.

MR. EDWARD NEVILLE, keeper of the Kings County Hotel, E. D., of Brooklyn, has disappeared under circumstances which excite the most painful apprehensions among his friends. He left his home at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was expected back immediately. Not returning at daylight, a search was instituted for him, when he was traced across the Peck-slip Ferry, and was last seen while the boat was returning. He had a large sum of money with him, and it is thought that he may have been dealt foully with. As present the whole affair is involved in mystery.

☞ The Principal in one of the public schools of Brooklyn "turned up" missing a few days since. Upon making inquiry it was ascertained that an improper intimacy had existed between him and one of the female teachers, which could not be kept secret longer, and he accordingly took a sudden departure for parts unknown, leaving a family dependent upon him for support.

New Fire Engine.

Engine Company No. 12, of Brooklyn, have recently brought home a new engine, built for them by the Messrs. HUNNEMAN, Boston, with 8¼ inch cylinder, and 16 inch stroke. This is one of the most powerful machines in the city.

A Swindler.

An individual giving his name as JOHN STONEALL, was arrested in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of swindling. It appears that he has been collecting money for the Norfolk sufferers, and appropriating the same to his own use.

☞ The Democrats will have a majority of one in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, next year.

☞ A son of Ex-Mayor WALL, E. D., of Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Sidney C. Burton and Nathan Coons, Indicted for Perjury.

From the Cincinnati Sun, Nov. 2.

SIDNEY C. BURTON, who made himself so conspicuous as the prosecutor of the men charged in the *Martha Washington* cases at Columbus and Helena, in both of which the accused were triumphantly acquitted, has been indicted at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, on charges of perjury committed on the trial of the *Martha Washington* case at Columbus.

U. S. Deputy Marshal COUCH arrested him on a bench warrant issued upon the indictment, Wednesday night at Cleveland, but found him confined to his house by sickness, and too sick to be now removed to this city; and left him in the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Cleveland until he shall be well enough to be brought hither. NATHAN COONS who has been in our jail since May last, and who was one of the witnesses whom BURTON took to Helena, and who there swore that he was a workman at the then Chapin boot manufactory in this city about three weeks before the *Martha Washington* left port on the voyage in which she was burned, and was employed by the proprietors along with another man, whose name he did not know, in filling boot boxes with shavings and chips of leather, and saw one of the proprietors nail them up, and mark them "Kip Boots, No. 1," and then happened at the Martha Washington, when she was loading for her last voyage, and saw the same boxes stowed aboard of her; and then came to this city and repeated the same testimony in a deposition made by him as a witness for the Madison Insurance Company, in a suit to recover the insurance upon the boots, pending in the U. S. Circuit Court of Indiana, which BURTON was assisting to defend, has also been indicted for the perjury at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court here, and been arraigned. A large number of witnesses were called before the Grand Jury in both cases. We understand that COONS admits in conversation, the untruth of his testimony, protesting that advantage was taken of his poverty to induce him to swear as he did, and disclosing how and by whom he was suborned.

POLITICAL RIOT—HOUSE SACKED.—Last evening, a political club of the American Party, from the upper part of the city, marched towards the Point, with transparencies, music, &c., and a large body of police and watchmen were directed to accompany them. When passing along Bond-street, below Alice Ann-street, a number of pistols were fired from the upper windows, by the Germans, who occupied the house, into the procession, two of the balls striking Watchman JOSHUA WOODERS, one passing through the bridge of his nose, and the other through the sleeve of his coat. It is said that a woman fired one of the pistols. The house was immediately attacked, and about one hundred balls fired into it, whilst it was for a few minutes bombarded with bricks, racking the windows, sashes and doors. The inmates made their escape out of the back way. A short distance above Alice Ann-street, on Bond, they were again attacked, but the Police prevented any assault on the house, arresting the inmates and carrying them to the Watch-house. The Police state both assaults were entirely unprovoked.—*Baltimore American, 9th.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, JOHN MCGEE, Jr., and MARIA J. MEAD, both of Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Potts, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Jr., to ELLEN G., eldest daughter of Willard Parker, M. D., all of this City.

At Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Edward Hotchkiss, JOEL SAMMIS, of New-York City, to ELIZA H., only daughter of Noah Sawyer, of Starkey.

At Brownsville, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. Webb, of New-Brunswick, Miss ELIZABETH BROWN and J. STEVENS HERBERT, of Old Bridge.

At White Plains, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, by Rev. John Lucky, EDWIN D. RAMADELL, M. D., of New-York, and HARRIET M., youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Disbrow.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, JOHN T. ANDARIESE, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Andariese, aged 13 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from No. 130 West 30th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, EDWARD FIELD, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock, at Dr. Alexander's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, of consumption, Mr. JAMES REED, aged 54 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Orchard-st., on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 8, BENJAMIN STAGG, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 793 Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, CHARLOTTE, wife of Robert Dalnbridge, formerly of London, England.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, GEORGE H. M. KELLAR, on Division-av., aged 7 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 9, suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGE CLAY, son of William Wall, aged 17 years, 3 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 2 o'clock, from No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg.)

In the County of Chesterfield, Va., on Sunday, Nov. 4, of consumption, at the residence of his father, in the 20th year of his age, FRANCIS GRANGER THORNE, eldest son of Stephen and Sarah Thorne, formerly of Cayuga Co., N. Y.

At Rigg, Greina Green, Scotland, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Mrs. ROBERT CARRUTHERS, aged, 81 years.

At Benguelo, West Coast of Africa, on Saturday, Aug. 11, LEWIS, eldest son of the late Capt. Lewis Moon, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, JOHN C. RETON, aged 54 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave at 12 M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$26,000	Ind. State 5s....	79¾	100	Erie Railroad.....	44¼
5,000	Virginia 6s....	89	300	do.....	44⅜
5,000	do.....	83	93¾	750	do.....	44⅛
5,000	do.....	83	93¾	150	do.....	44⅛
6,000	Missouri 6s.....		88	100	do.....	s30	44⅜
10,000	do.....	s10	88	500	do.....	s30	45⅛
5,000	do.....	s60	88	100	do.....	b10	45⅛
4,000	Erie Con. 7s..	74¾	74¾	300	do.....	s3	44⅜
2,000	do.....	75	75	250	do.....	45
2,000	do.....	74¾	74¾	200	do.....	s3	45
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75.		83½	500	do.....	b3	45
26,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs..		78½	200	do.....	s3	44⅞
25,000	do.....	b30	77½	50	do.....	s10	45
55,000	do.....	s30	78½	50	do.....	b30	45⅛
5,000	do.....		78¾	50	do.....	b30	45⅛
10,000	do.....	b30	77	100	do.....	b10	45
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....		100	748	Reading Railroad...		83¼
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mt. R.		73½	150	do.....		83¼
30	Bank of Commerce.		120½	100	do.....		83¼
5	Metropolitan Bank..		100	100	do.....		83¼
10	Corn Ex. Bank.....		100	100	do.....		83¼
15	C. R. Print Co.....		102	200	do.....		83¼
50	Phenix Bank.....		100	100	do.....		83¼
10	North. Ex. Bank....		103½	50	do.....		83¼
50	Harlem Railroad....		19½	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.		80½
200	do.....	b10	19¾	100	do.....		80½
100	Canton Co.....		39	100	do.....		80½
200	do.....	b30	39	200	Mich. S. & N. Ind. R. R.		80½
200	do.....	s60	39	6	do.....		80½
100	do.....		39¼	50	do.....		80½
100	do.....		39¼	17	Long Isl. R. R.		20
200	Nic. Transit Co....		14¾	100	Ill. Central Railroad		86½
200	do.....	b10	14¾	50	do.....		86½
100	do.....		14¾	100	do.....		86½
100	do.....	b10	14¾	50	do.....		86½
50	Penn. Coal Co.....		85	50	Cleve. & Toledo R. R.		90
50	do.....		85	50	do.....		90
50	do.....		85	100	do.....		90
100	Cumb. Coal & T. Co.		14	100	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....	b10	84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....		14	100	do.....		84
100	do.....	b10	14	100	do.....	b10	84
5	Panama R. R.....		150	100	do.....	b30	84

SECOND BOARD.

$3,500	Ohio 6s.....	100	100	Erie Railroad.....	44⅛
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	88	88½	550	do.....	44⅛
5,000	R. Bds. of '86.....	88½	88½	100	do.....	b5	44⅛
4,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		77	100	do.....	s3	44⅛
8,000	do.....		78¾	100	do.....	s3	44⅝
1,000	H. R. 2d mst. bs.		97	100	do.....		44⅝
1,000	H. R. 2d mst. bs.		96¾	300	do.....	s10	44⅝
1,000	Gal. & Chic. bds..		84	300	do.....		44⅝
100	Canton Company....		39¼	100	do.....		44⅝
900	Nicar. Tran. Co....		14	100	do.....	b15	44⅝
5	Stonington Railroad		50	100	do.....	s3	44⅝
300	Cum. Coal Co.....		24	50	do.....	s30	44⅝
100	do.....		24¼	300	do.....		44⅝
1,000	do.....		24¼	100	do.....		44⅝
100	do.....	b15	24¾	150	do.....		44⅝
	12 Panama Railroad...		150	150	do.....		44⅝

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Asia*, which were delivered at our Post-Office early this morning, confirm the favorable impression made by the Telegraphic summary of the English money news, and the revival of business in London in American Bonds at the recent reduction in prices. The banking letters are particularly encouraging on both points. The effect, however, of the high rates of interest upon the manufacturing districts, and the uncertainty which rests upon the continuance and heavy cost of the war, continue to be felt adversely in the manufacturing districts and at Liverpool, where some demonstrations have been made in favor of the modification of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S strin ent Bank Bill of 1844. This movement finds little favor in London, and the *Times'* money writer explains with much force and clearness the salutary operation of the Bill, while he demonstrates that the Bank of England, with its present bullion reserve, and the aid of the privilege of £8,000,000 Bank-note circulation, by the joint-stock and Provincial Banks, is now affording an ample currency for the business of the country. We have copied the views of this able financial authority in another place, and commend the explanation which it affords of the unfailing measure of currency, and the wholesome results upon a prudent trade, which its legal restriction affords, to the attention of our own banking people, some of whom, we are sorry to say, show the utmost indifference to the relative amount of Gold they keep in vault as the base of their operations. The Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, influenced in part by the cause just referred to, and partly by the reports of heavy receipts on the seaboard of the United States, moves with great caution; speculation is doing but little to sustain the market. The English Grain market has lost part of its buoyancy, though the quotations are still very high, and the reports of scarcity in France and other States on the Continent remain uncontradicted. The deliveries of English Wheat are on the increase, and quite equal the corresponding period of 1854, when the harvest was above an average yield. Indian Corn finds increased favor this season, owing to the dearness of small grain, and the circulars quote 42s. to 46s. the quarter of 480 pounds as the current rates. Provisions in fair demand. Sugars are again on the advance. The funds in London have gone up to 88⅜ ₱ cent. The Bank of England is lending Consols to operators on the Stock Exchange at an interest of 2½ ₱ cent., owing to the demand from the public for money stock. The discount market is fairly supplied with cash at 6 ₱ cent., at and under 60 days, and a little below the Bank rate, in some cases on 90-day bills. For longer paper the rates are quoted irregular, 7 to 11 ₱ cent. The latest French accounts are, that the Bank will probably issue 25-franc and 50-franc bills. Great efforts are making by this institution in Holland and England to strengthen its Specie reserve. About $8,000,000 in Silver was being arranged for through the Bank at Amsterdam, and $3,500,000 Australian Gold had been purchased in London. The Funds were on the advance in Paris, because of money purchases by the public, while speculation on the Bourse was rather tame. Strange to say, a number of the English letters received to-day make serious mention of the attack in the London *Times* on American fillibustering, and the fears which have been aroused through this medium by our rumored *designs on Ireland* and other of Her Majesty's Dominions, and the rest of the world. It is some consolation to know, however, that the London Brokers in American Securities express themselves satisfied that nothing alarming will grow out of the question to the prejudice of Illinois Centrals, or Erie Sinking Funds. One of the letters gravely communicates the fact, derived from a high official quarter, that whatever Mr. CRAMPTON has done on this subject at Washington, or in the counter-way of enlisting fillibusters himself for the Crimea, will not be disavowed by the home Government! The occurrence of this young tempest of apprehension in London in regard to American political affairs, at the very time that Wall-street was thrown into a ferment touching the bursting up of the Bank of England, is ample demonstration that popular folly, on the Stock Exchange, is not confined to either side of the Atlantic. Of the business in American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Since our last there has been more activity in American Securities. We note some fair purchases of Illinois Construction and Freeland Bonds at a moderate advance. Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent. Convertible, and New-York Central, 7 ₱ cent. Convertible, are wanted at low rates, with few offered. Erie Third Mortgage have changed hands at 83 and 85; Bonds of 1862 at 75, and Sinking Fund at 78½ and 80. Illinois Shares have brought 6, 5½ and 5 discount. The steadiness of the New-York Market has induced many parties, who were pressing Bonds for sale, to hold off, and even to appear as purchasers; but there are still parties who meet the present moderate demand under the impression that prices in New-York will have suffered from the high rates of discount prevailing on this side."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7.....	£13,328,806	£10,412,335	£17,584,066
July 14.....	12,681,833	9,653,020	17,328,896
July 21.....	12,706,108	9,207,945	16,644,152
July 28.....	12,913,262	8,781,145	16,885,392
Aug. 4.....	13,502,925	8,892,300	16,931,734
Aug. 11.....	14,239,692	9,156,845	16,275,205
Aug. 18.....	14,948,000	9,220,550	16,116,976
Aug. 25.....	14,995,292	8,874,555	15,540,067
Sept. 1.....	15,661,985	8,403,380	14,939,118
Sept. 8.....	16,037,227	7,525,900	14,317,376
Sept. 15.....	17,388,784	7,396,900	13,098,455
Sept. 22.....	16,509,273	7,286,815	13,368,607
Sept. 29.....	19,915,768	6,195,570	12,988,928
Oct. 6.....	19,791,298	5,475,470	12,279,381
Oct. 13.....	19,280,440	4,557,490	11,754,421
Oct. 20.....	18,789,512	4,010,485	11,290,807

The Stock Exchange, to-day, shows a rapid advance in prices, particularly for the dividend paying railroad shares so unreasonably knocked down by the distrust and panic which pervaded the market early in the week. The recovery is more rapid, if possible, than the late decline, and the competition among buyers on outside orders was again quite marked, as well as the speculative movement among the Brokers themselves. The business of the day was large; the entire sales, including a longer list than usual at the afternoon board, amounted to 122,000, in Railway and State Bonds, and 18,000 shares. The additional rise in Erie was 1¾ per cent., Reading 1½; New-York Central 1¾; the two Michigan Roads and Galena and Chicago 3 ₱ cent. each; Rock Island 2; Toledo 4 ₱ cent.; Illinois Centrals 1 ₱ cent.; Virginias and Missouris 1 ₱ cent. each; Hudson River shares and Convertible Bonds 1@1½ ₱ cent.; Panama 1½; and in Cumberland Coal and Transit shares ½ ₱ cent. each. The market closed strong, 98-bid for Michigan Southern, 46½ for Erie, 90 for New-York Central, and 88 for Toledo. There were some Southern orders from abroad for the shares of the Illinois Central Road, which rose to 87 for 820 paid. The Money Market, though not very freely supplied, in the way of demand loans, was not much complained of by the Brokers. A large business continues to be done in outside discounts at 1 ₱ cent. a month. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $150,588; disbursed $45,520, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,036,430. The Dry Goods Import this week is under a million of dollars, and only about half the total of last week. The amount is $918,958, against $504,071, same week last year. The following is the summary:

	Entered for Consumption.		Withdrawn from Warehouse.		Entered for Warehouse.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	1,110	$66,000	126	$6,000	61	$11,000
Man. of Cotton.	1,110	113,000	126	11,000	61	11,000
Man. of Silk...	1,110	113,000	126	11,000	61	10,417
Man. of Flax...	1,110	97,100	126	8,000	61	8,000
Miscellaneous..	1,110	84,700	2,063	21,170	61	7,700
Total.....	1,110	$473,800	2,567	$184,753	244	$48,870
		184,753				778,816
Total entered.....		$918,958	Total marketed.....			$827,084

In the general markets, some encouraging changes occurred, to-day. Cotton found buyers to the extent of 2,400 bales, on a basis of 8⅝c.@9c. for Middling Uplands. Flour and Wheat were in livelier demand, partly for export, and towards the close of business, were held with renewed firmness. Corn was dull. The River and Railway receipts of Breadstuffs, to-day, equaled nearly 17,000 bbls. Flour, and 100,000 bushels Grain. Groceries and Provisions were but moderately dealt in at old rates.

The Bank Charter Act of 1844.

From the London Times.

An outcry against the Bank Charter Act is an inevitable accompaniment of financial pressure. In quiet times, suitable for the discussion of such a question, its opponents are unable to get a hearing. When everybody is inconvenienced, and it is agreeable for the public to find something upon which to vent their dissatisfaction, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and its imitators lift their heads, and multitudes are ready to be persuaded that the measure of Sir ROBERT PEEL is the cause of all their suffering. Happily the whole matter can be put into short compass. What is the groundwork of the act, and what is the system recommended in its place? The doctrine of Sir ROBERT PEEL simply was, that no currency could be considered perfect which would not, at all times and under all circumstances, maintain the same intrinsic value, and it has never yet been shown how this is to be accomplished on any other principle than that which he established in 1844. At that period the paper circulation of the country was nearly the same as at present, and consisted partly in notes of the Bank of England, and partly in those of joint-stock and private Banks. Supposing this circulation to be required solely for internal commerce, no necessity could exist for gold being held against any portion of it. A deposit of Government stock, or the fact of its being receivable for duties, would at all times keep it from fluctuation in value. But, as we require gold to meet balances of debt to foreign nations at periods when our exports have not been fully sufficient to pay for our imports, we must have some means of converting our circulation into this material. The bank-note professes to be good for a

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1295. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CITY ELECTION.

Returns Complete, Except from one Election District.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

There is little doubt that the persons indicated below are elected, except in the case of the Comptroller. The enterprising Inspectors of the First District, in the Twelfth Ward, have not yet been able to cypher up their returns—otherwise the returns are complete. Mr. FLAGG, for the present, is somewhat ahead of GILES. Whether that will be the final result, we can only guess. AZARIAH C. FLAGG, Republican and S., has at present a plurality of fifty-eight over GILES.

Street Commissioner—JOSEPH S. TAYLOR, K. N.

County Clerk—RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Dem.

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.—NATHANIEL S. SELAH, Dem.

Sheriff—JAMES C. WILLETT, Dem.

Corporation Counsel—LORENZO B. Shepard, Dem.

City Inspector—George W. Morton, K. N.

Almshouse Governors—Isaac J. Oliver, K. N., and G. Godfrey Gunther, Dem.

Judges Supreme Court—James R. Whiting, Dem., (long term,) and Seward, Hard, (short term.)

Judges Superior Court—Murray Hoffman, K. N., and Woodruff, W. and K. N.

Judge Common Pleas—John R. Brady, Dem.

Judge Marine Court—A. K. Maynard, K. N.

Coroners—Edward D. Conaery, Dem.; Robert Gamble, Dem.; F. W. Perry, K. N.; S. A. Hill, K. N.

Police Justice, Sixth District—J. M. Flandreau, K. N.

Judge of the Marine Court.

Maynard, K. N., is elected Judge of the Marine Court, by 1,286 over O'Keefe. The votes were Maynard, K. N., 17,706; O'Keefe, 16,420; Birdsall, W., 16,488; Alden, H., 16,047.

Judges of Supreme Court.

James R. Whiting is elected for the long term and Seward to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Morris. The votes were, Whiting, H., 98,-279; Cowles, Rep., 96,290; Davies, K. N., 9,089; Hilton, Soft, 15,089; Seward, 17,973; Peabody, Whig, 5,794.

Judges of Superior Court.

Hoffman and Woodruff are elected. The votes stood—Hoffman, 27,818; Ulshoeffer, Dem., 26,394; Woodruff, Whig, 26,663; Nichols, Soft, 14,192; Phillips, Hard, 11,795.

Judge of Common Pleas.

Brady is elected by 8,436 over Spaulding. The votes stood: Brady, (H.,) 26,457; Spaulding, (K. N.,) 18,021; Livingston, 9,905.

Almshouse Governors.

Twenty-two Districts are yet to be heard from. The delinquents are the First, Ninth, Tenth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Nineteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-second Ward Inspectors—in all, nine wards. As far as heard from, the vote elects OLIVER and GUNTHER.

County Clerk.

Connolly, Dem., is elected. The votes cast were, Connolly, 27,605; Beatty, 18,958; Leffingwell, 7,721, Sherwood, W., 4,511.

Corporation Counsel.

Shepard, Soft, is elected by a plurality of 1,452 over Glover. The votes were, Shepard, S., 20,167; Glover, K. N., 18,715; Haskin, H., 9,827; Tomlinson, 6,014; Scattering, 3,475.

City Inspector.

Morton, K. N., is elected by a plurality of 5,187 over Downing. The votes cast were for Morton, K. N., 19,984; Downing, S., 14,797; Vache, H., 11,333; Schaffer, 5,510. All others, 4,907.

Sheriff.

Willett, (S.,) is elected. The votes cast were Willett, (S.,) 20,499; Toone, K. N., 20,097; McIntyre, (H.,) 10,958; Duke, (W.,) 5,929. Scattering, 3,981.

Comptroller.

The returns of votes for City Comptroller have been furnished us entire, except from the Twelfth Ward, in which the First District is lacking. The totals are as follows:

Flagg	20,167
Giles	20,109
Majority for Flagg	58

Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies.

SELAH, Democrat, is elected by 1,795 over SOUTHWORTH, K. N. The totals of votes are SELAH 25,699, Southworth 23,914, Doman, Whig, 7,187.

Coroners.

The votes are as follows:—Connery, Dem., 20,261; Gamble, Dem., 20,468; Perry, K. N., 25,370; Hills, K. N., 23,546; Ramsay, K. N., 19,690; Wethersell, 18,910; Whelan, Dem., 18,961; O'Donnel, Soft, 18,213; Ives, 3,198; Wilhelm, Hard, 14,306; Heine, Soft, 11,090; Missing, Whig, 7,041. Of course Connery, Gamble, Perry and Hills are elected.

The Vote of the City for Secretary of State.

Wards.	Ward, Hard.	Nash, Soft.	Headley, K. N.	King, Fusion.
I	571	353	905	87
II	138	134	349	7
III	279	184	431	99
IV	1279	604	961	78
V	700	317	798	238
VI	958	619	998	57
VII	1083	539	1075	440
VIII	764	601	1246	443
IX	978	611	2393	681
X	504	604	1034	268
XI	976	1015	1480	150
XII*	804	337	493	101
XIII	717	568	903	200
XIV	1019	777	414	82
XV	959	939	1054	670
XVI	848	743	1595	733
XVII	1593	830	1895	406
XVIII	811	649	1319	509
XIX	340	469	565	109
XX	558	1375	1193	699
XXI	780	980	1126	274
XXII	621	787	583	166
Total	16,118	12,795	20,124	6,950

* One District to come in.

Senate.

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Barr.	Sickles.	Ward.
I	228	904	72
II	141	131	362
III	421	231	236
IV	1101	978	117
V	508	523	1007
VI	933	856	22
Total	3333	3673	1816

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	L. McL. Murphy,	W. Small, Soft.	J. H. Petty, K. N.	W. Allen, Whig.
VII	833	869	1015	351
X	418	738	1014	398
XIII	617	792	975	306
XVII	1440	851	1510	508
Total	3308	3241	4514	1 553

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Spencer, (Soft)	Wild, (K. N.)
VIII	1595	1357
IX	2121	2180
XIV	1134	467
Total	4,850	4,004

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

(Complete, except First District in Twelfth Ward.)

Wards.	Monday, Dem.	Brooks, K. N.
XI	2049	1853
XII	549	634
XV	480	2011
XVI	1273	2572
XVIII	1248	2138
XIX	759	750
XX	1890	2041
XXI	861	1600
XXII	1861	935
Total	10,470	14,534

SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT—OFFICIAL.

J. W. Ferdon, K. N.	4064
Brandreth, Dem.	3945
Majority for Ferdon	119

Assembly—From the City.

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

Wards.	Mehan, S.	Van Houten, W.
I	641	312
II	196	342
Total	837	654

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

III..Ray, H.....2085. Van Wyck, W.....231

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

IV..Hayes, H.....1233. Beonit, S.....799

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

V..Dixon, D.....1129. Mott, W.....886

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

VII..Riley, H.....1684. Barrow, K. N.....1479

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

VIII..Aitken, H.....1513. Duganne, W.....1995

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

IX..Van Antwerp, S..1078 Brevoort, K. N.....3765

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

X..Carnes, S.....879. Doolan, K. N.....909

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

XI..Glover, H.....1925. Sparrow, K. N.....1821

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—1 DIST. WANTING.

XII, 19, 25..Quinn, H.1807. Reed, K. N.....1869

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XIII..Riley, S.....753. Mills, K. N.....1018

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XIV..Cunningham, H.677. Dawson, S.....888

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XV..Guest, K. N.....1997. Conklin, W.....171

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVI..Packard	1562.	Wilts	1390
XX..Packard	1062.	Wilts	1341
Total	2624		2731

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVII..Woods, S.....2040 Williams, K. N.....1001

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT—COMPLETE.

XVIII..Anthon, H	1648	Cocks, K. N.	1399
XXI..Anthon, H	1113	Cocks, K. N.	1191
Total	2761		2590

SEVENTH WARD.

Constables—Michael Shanley, Jr., United Dem., 1,813; Christopher F. Klenk, Dem., 1,975; John A. Van Beklen, K. N., 1,152; Joel Pike, K. N., 1,128; Charles T. Waite, W., 981.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Councilmen—Forty-sixth District.—John W. T. Van Riper, W., 464; George A. Jeremiah, H. and S., 396; John Callner, Ind., 11. Van Riper's plurality, 69.

Forty-seventh District.—Frederick C. Wagner, K. N., 223; Benjamin F. Pinckney, W., 336; John Jacob Diehl, D., 295. Pinckney's plurality, 13.

Forty-eighth District.—Francis J. Miller, H., 220; Chas. G. Treahman, W., 104; Peter Palm, D., 111; Solomon Rice, 89; Nicholas Kissell, S., 202; Bernard Christman, 81; Michael Smith, 3. Miller's plurality, 18.

Forty-ninth District.—Abraham S. Jones, K. N., 183; Andrew J. Odell, W., 204; William Truslow, H., 173; George W. Schureman, S., 93. Odell's plurality, 16.

Fifteenth District.—Daniel T. Macfarland, K. N. and W., 370; Bernard Reilly, H. and S., 493; Michael Smith, Ind., 425. Reilly's plurality, 67.

Assessor.—Dudley B. Andrews, 2,176; James W. Hartell, 1,583; Peter Lutz, 778.

Commissioner of Common Schools.—William Hibbard, 2,153; James F. Henry, 2,341.

Inspector of Common Schools.—Joseph Whitehead, 2,304; William Coulter, 2,271; James C. Freeman, 3.

Constables.—Thomas Wallace, 1,937; Benjamin Merritt, 1,195; Harvey N. Hitchcock, 1,164; F. S. Mills, 2,127; Peter Scherer, 1,695; William Byxbee, 153; Charles Weltz, 588.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Vote for Alderman.—Valentine, K. N., 1,366; Pentz, S., 688; Foster, H., 606; Mather, Ref., 603. Valentine's plurality, 678.

The Daily Times Guard on Parade.

Mayor WOOD did a very good thing, after all, in forbidding parades of volunteer companies on the Saturday before Election; it rained so prodigiously on that happy occasion that the companies could not have helped being thankful, if they had tried. Last Saturday there was no let nor hindrance, and so the "Guards" turned out grandly, and among them one of the handsomest corps (we don't allow any modest scruples to stand in the way when such things happen only once a year) was that which the DAILY TIMES turned out under arms. The Guard went to Hoboken, numbering fifty muskets, popped away with great success at their target, and in the evening sat down to dinner at Florence's in Broadway. The speeches that were made in response to sentiments political, patriotic and personal, the general good order that prevailed, the music, the consciousness that every man had done his duty, and so on, made the ending of the affair very comfortable and jolly, and so the boys went home perfectly sober, and bent on repeating next year the good times they have had this.

The Guard were accompanied by Stewart's Brooklyn Cornet Band, which, by the gentlemanly deportment of its members, and the satisfactory manner in which it performed its duties, entitled itself to the thanks of all concerned.

☞ The Tierney Guards passed our office, on Saturday. Capt. BRODERICK's men made a fine show.

What the Administration Organ thinks of Know-Nothing Victories.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 10.

An appeal will, no doubt, be made to the people of the South on the part of the lately despairing leaders of Know-Nothingism, that, because the Black Republican Party has been defeated in Massachusetts and New-York, *therefore it has been a decision in favor of national doctrines.* How far this is true let the history of Know-Nothingism in Massachusetts bear witness. HENRY GARDNER, who has just been reelected Governor of that State, retired from the Philadelphia Know-Nothing Convention when the national platform was announced and adopted. He and his satellites returned to Massachusetts and there renewed their pledges to Abolitionism, and with these pledges, aided by the machinery of the Know-Nothing Party he has been enabled to extort a reflection at the ballot-box. Throughout all the South the name of GARDNER has been synonymous with treason to the Federal Constitution. Even his attempt to operate upon the Virginia election, in the case of Judge LORING, has been followed by repeated manifestations of sympathy with the worst enemies of the Union of the States. This fact the most ultra Know-Nothing will not attempt to deny.

And how is it in New York? Who there are the Know-Nothing victors in the recent contest? It is true, SEWARD has been defeated, but who have triumphed? Not National Whigs like WASHINGTON HUNT, like DANIEL D. BARNARD, like JAMES W. GARARD, but men like BROOKS, of the *Express*, whose paper has teemed with denunciations of the Democratic Party on account of the Nebraska bill, and who, as a member of the New-York Senate, to which he has just been reelected, reported a series of resolutions which were intended to outbid SEWARD himself for abolition influences. * * * We have had experience enough to know that there are in the South many who are always ready to seize upon any pretext for the purpose of keeping alive an opposition to the only National Party in existence—the Democratic Party; and we shall not be surprised if these results in Massachusetts and New-York should be made the basis of new invocations to popular sentiment in the Slave States in favor of an opposition to that organization. Let not the people of the South, however, lay the flattering unction to their souls that, because Know-Nothingism has temporarily triumphed over Abolitionism in these two States—and this only, as we think we have shown, by imitating the expedients of the Abolitionists themselves—when the time comes the leaders of this now divided organization will not bring their cohorts together and act in cordial conjunction to a common end. This has been done, let it be remembered, in every northern State, with two exceptions, and, in every instance, Abolitionism has been the gainer. *The whole Anti-Slavery record made in the Free States for the last two years has been made by Know-Nothing votes, acting under the advice and organized by the discipline of William H. Seward.* But for that fell mystery, we should not now see the eyes of patriots turned to the national Legislature with solicitude; we should not now be taunted with the menaces of Abolition leaders; we should not now be called on to defend the Constitution from assault; we should not now be reminded that, for the first time in our history, a Northern fanatical majority controls the popular branch of Congress. Until Know-Nothingism sprung up, WILLIAM H. SEWARD, and those who follow his example, might have railed in vain against the peace and the tranquillity of our beloved Union. It is natural though that, having served an apprenticeship under this hard taskmaster, they should now set up for themselves, and attempt to rule and to ruin by dealing with great questions after his own plan; and we need not be surprised if SEWARD himself should be outdone by those who have risen upon his temporary overthrow.

These results only render the National Democratic Party more necessary to the true interests of the American people, and we do not doubt that wherever the Democracy has been divided—and let it be borne in mind that it is nowhere divided except upon personal issues—it will henceforth find in the success of Know-Nothingism an invocation to immediate union, upon the creed which binds the Democracy together in every State of the Union but one.

In the Pennsylvania coal districts there is much trouble because the miners will throw coal-dirt in the streams. The Little Schuylkill Company has lately had to pay $10,000 damages for such performances.

Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, of Boston, has accepted a call from a congregational church at Galesburg, Illinois.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Mississippi Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In the Fourth Congressional District, WILLIAM A. LAKE, K. N., is elected over O. R. SINGLETON, Dem.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

It is reported that JEFFERSON DAVIS received a dispatch from Jackson, Mississippi, yesterday, to the effect that everything in that State had gone Democratic—namely, that their State ticket had been carried by 5,000 majority, that the whole Democratic delegation to Congress had been elected, and that the party have a majority of 30 in the Legislature.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The election for Members of Congress in this State, has resulted as follows as far as heard from:

First District—George Eustis, Jr., K. N., is elected over Albert Fabre, Dem.

Second District—Miles Taylor, Dem., over Theodore G. Hunt, K. N.

Third District—Thomas G. Davidson, Dem., ahead of Preston Pond, Jr., K. N.

Fourth District—Not yet heard from.

The Pennsylvania Liquor Law.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The sentence of the liquor dealers who were convicted for violations of the Liquor law expired today. A large crowd assembled near the jail, where carriages had been provided and a procession formed, headed with a band of music; and the prisoners were conducted through the principal streets. It is understood that all the liquor dealers in the city intend selling as usual, so that the number of complaints will be so increased as to clog the business of the courts until the law is repealed.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The locomotive of a freight train on the Pennsylvania Railroad exploded yesterday near Penningtonville, instantly killing the fireman, named CHANDLER, and severely injuring JOHN WILHELM, the engineer. The latter was blown up into the air and fell upon the telegraph wire, which broke with his weight.

Virginia State Securities.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 11.

We have no mail south of Mobile, to-day. Three from New-Orleans are now due.

The Richmond *Enquirer* give a semi-official contradiction to the rumor that Virginia will not be able to pay the January interest on her bonds.

The Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The steamship *Augusta*, from New-York, arrived here at an early hour this morning.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The Dickensian drama of "Dombey and Son" will be repeated to-night, in consequence of the great success that attended its revival. Also, (for the first time here,) the laughable farce called "Lend Me Five Shillings."

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Two capital pieces—"Manifest Destiny and "The Man of Many Friends."

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Mlle. RACHEL plays her last round of characters here during the present week, appearing to-night as *La Tisbe* in "Angelo."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The great American actress, Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE, commences an engagement here to-night as *Julia* in the "Hunchback."

GEORGE CHRISTY AND WOOD'S MINSTRELS No. 444 Broadway.—Superior Ethiopian entertainments are offered here every evening this week, winding up with the uproarious farce of the "Mummy."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 Broadway.—The grand burlesque opera of "Cinderella" will be repeated to-night, together with a long programme of good Ethiopian and other music.

MACALLISTER, the Wizard, appeals to his patrons to-night—this being his benefit. Any one fond of the cabalistic art will be satiated by a visit to No. 473 Broadway—the Magic Cave of the Wizard.

JOHN R. SMITH'S Grand Tour of Europe and Siege of Sebastopol is still deservedly doing a large business at No. 606 Broadway.

Visitors to our City, desirous of improving their taste, should not neglect the opportunity of seeing the Dusseldorff collection of Pictures. It is by far the finest in the City.

At BARNUM'S Museum, the highly successful drama of the "Lime-Kiln Man" will be repeated every evening this week. In the afternoons there are lighter entertainments, adapted to the wants of gossiping promenaders.

For miscellaneous entertainments see our Amusement column.

New English Opera Company.

Mr. SIMS REEVES, the eminent English tenor, (who ranks with the highest tenori of the age,) will shortly visit this country. He is now giving a farewell series of performances in the English provinces prior to his departure. Mr. SIMS REEVES will bring out a complete English Opera company, consisting of himself, his wife, Mrs. REEVES, JENNY BAUER, Mr. MANVERS, Mr. WEISS, and several others whose names we shall shortly publish. This will be without any kind of exception the best English Opera company that has ever visited the United States. It has hitherto been the misfortune of this, class of entertainment to depend on one principal artist for its attractiveness, but, in spite of this English opera always has, and always will, prosper. The great success recently achieved by the Lyne and Harrison troupe affords a ready illustration. In this company Miss LOUISA PYNE was the only artist that could be listened to with satisfaction—the tenor and second soprano being barely tolerable, and the basso only a few degrees above mediocrity. In Mr. REEVES' company all the artists are first class.

The Turf for 1855.

Centreville Course, L. I., trotting, Saturday, Nov. 10, sweepstakes, $600, mile heats, best 3 in 5; *Brown Dick* in harness, the Mares to go as they please.

J. WOODRUFF names *Black Mare*	1 1 1
M. PEABODY names blk. m. *Crow Queen*	2 2 drawn
D. PIEFFER names b. g. *Brown Dick*	drawn

Time—2:51—2:55—2:59.

The attendance was much larger than we had expected to see, considering that it was Saturday. The trot was for a sweepstakes of $600. As soon as the speculators got on the track they began their operations at two to one that the *Black Mare* would win the stake, and before the race took place the odds increased to four to one on the mare, with but few takers even at that odds.

As the nags marched down the stretch, the black mare looked beautiful—so perfect in form and symmetry! not a hair seemed out of place. Her trainer, WOODRUFF, brought her out for the contest in perfect condition. She is only 4 years old, and bids fair to prove a clipper, as she won the race without a struggle. The *Queen* also looked well, but she struck lame in the first heat. *Brown Dick* paid forfeit.

☞ The passengers by the steamer *Ericsson* from Havre, have signed a letter testifying to the excellent qualities of the steamer for sea service and to the ability and courtesy of Capt. LOWBER, her commander.

☞ The Missouri Legislature met at Jefferson City on the 5th inst.

One of the oldest steamboats in the United States, the *Maryland*, lies at a wharf in Baltimore for repairs. She was built in 1816, and has been in constant use.

Great quantities of tropical fruits are coming into the Baltimore market.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

Reply to Senator Seward's Recent Speech, By a Southern Slaveowner.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

To reply to the position of Mr. SEWARD, as laid down in his recent oration at Albany, by abuse of the man, or an attack upon his motives, is, at the best, but a miserable policy, for while it admits the force of his arguments, and the danger of his position, it leaves his propositions unanswered. Opinion, right or wrong, controls the world. The position of Mr. SEWARD must be met, his issue accepted, and his reasoning answered. I do not, of course, propose to undertake such a heavy task. The learning, experience, and intellectual exercise of the distinguished Senator, make him more than a match for a host, even of those who seek encounters with him. But as a private citizen, as a white man, belonging to the race he *now* desires to benefit, loving my country, and seeking, I trust, in my humble sphere to be just to all men, I enter my protest against the new, important, and dangerous position he has, after reflection, thought fit to occupy.

So long as Mr. SEWARD made "humanity to the negro" the basis of his action, it was unbecoming the dignity of an owner of negroes to notice him,—because the question of real humanity was one he was unable to judge of, and a matter beyond his political or personal jurisdiction. But when he leaves the wild theories of open Abolitionism, when he concludes to abandon the idea of certainly sacrificing the rights, liberty and happiness of thirty millions of whites to carry out a vague, impracticable scheme for the benefit of only three million blacks,—when he makes the dignity, happiness and liberty of the white race instead, the text for his new ideas, he takes a ground which entitles him to be heard, and which requires an answer. Dismissing, therefore, with Mr. SEWARD, the at length exploded dogma of WILBERFORCE, that the (African) "negro is a black white man," I shall respectfully call the distinguished Senator's attention to his new position.

Standing up now as the advocate of the white race, he denounces African servitude as an injury to the white race, because,—and here is his issue,—*because it establishes an aristocratic class in our Republican Government, standing on an enduring foundation and sustained by organic law.*

If this new position is true, then do I say as a slave owner, "let us wisely correct the evil." If it is true, then, indeed, it becomes the duty of every lover of the white race, of Caucasian civilization, Caucasian science, liberty and Christianity to rally around this new battle cry. But it is not true. The position is untenable. The reasoning is false, and the issue one which can be answered by simple reference to history and daily observation.

The Free-Negro policy originated in England. It was there the "idea" of Mr. SEWARD was born. It was there Abolitionism first raised its head, and it is there its advocates have found the most sympathy, aid and consideration. The first thing to be done, therefore, is to ascertain from what motives this Abolition idea originated, the character of the Government which originated it, and also the character of the people who continue its agitation.

Nations have their instincts as well as individuals and their peculiar characteristics. The instincts of England are monarchical and aristocratic. The foundation stone of the British Government contains the very element Mr. SEWARD wishes to attribute to the South, to wit: "A privileged CLASS, based on the Constitution of the United Kingdom, and sustained in its privileges by law." DISTINCTION OF CLASS is the great vital and enduring element of monarchical England. DISTINCTION OF RACE is the great vital and enduring element of Republican America. In England, one white man is placed by the forms of government and force of law, above and superior in his privileges *to other white men.* In America, every white man is by nature, law and the Constitution, equal. The distinction of class is aristocratic and artificial. The distinction of race is republican and natural. The distinction of class is the work of man, springing from human selfishness and pride. The distinction of nature, the work of God, established for his own wise purposes, not to be disturbed or interfered with, even by infidel British Abolitionism, which denounces the Bible and impiously defies the Deity.

It is just as natural that aristocractic England should oppose herself to republican America as it is for Abolitionism to oppose itself to our free Constitution. The advocates of centralization in this country; of bands of privileged corporations of *protection to capital against labor*—in short, of all rank Federal measures, were the first to take up Abolitionism, and will be last to lay it down.

The British Government has expended on her Abolition Free-Negro policy, six hundred millions of dollars in less than twenty-five years. Where did she obtain this vast treasure? From the blood, and sweat, and poverty, and hereditary degradation of her POOR WHITE CLASS at home. The very air and light of Heaven have been taxed to supply this wealth. And yet the total number of negroes she has liberated and supported in idleness will not amount to over one million. Now the last census shows that there are between seven and eight millions of poor whites in the United Kingdom, who cannot read their Bible! This six hundred millions of dollars thus expended by Great Britain, if invested, would educate millions of the now benighted poor in England. And so we have the conclusion, that for the purpose of benefiting (?) some millions of blacks in the West Indies, Abolition keeps from seven to eight million in heathen darkness at home! It is this same aristocratic Government which lately granted forty thousand pounds for education, and eighty thousand for the Queen's stables. It is this aristocratic Government which tried to crush our republican Government when struggling into existence. It is this aristocratic Government which has been the constant and deadly enemy of America to this day, and it is this aristocratic Government, thus based upon "distinction of class," which originated in the House of Lords the Free-Negro dogma of WILBERFORCE and SEWARD.

The motive of England is apparent. It is natural she should hate us. Her history is one of treachery and fraud. She lauds her free-trade policy, while she is in fact protecting herself. She stands on the necks of a hundred obliterated nationalities, and preaches to us conquest. She weeps abundant tears over our "peculiar institution," while for her own ambition she has established the "institution" of war. And yet this Government furnishes Mr. SEWARD, SUMNER and others with the fire-brand with which to light the fire of civil discord throughout our happy Union. They seek to Abolitionize the South and Africanize the North.

Mr. SEWARD knows that, if successful, a free negro will never contest with him a seat in the United States Senate. Mr. GREELEY knows that no African will ever establish or sustain a *Tribune*; and, gentlemen, you also know you have nothing to fear, in the onward career of the TIMES, from free-negro competition. You know it from instinct. God has placed the negro in a certain position, and the highest reach of his nature is to LABOR. He alone can labor and will compete with labor. Your privileged class, composed of such gentlemen as SEWARD, SUMNER, HALE and others, will escape the contamination. It will be the poor man who will have to work in competition, side by side with the free negro; the poor white man's wife who will have to associate with the negro's wife; the poor man's children who will be placed on an equality with negro children. Already in Massachusetts they have Africanised the public schools. The next step will be amalgamation.

When our Declaration of Independence was announced, establishing a Republican form of government for the white race, every State was a Slave State. As such they fought the battles of the Revolution, and established our freedom. From that day to this the institution of negro servitude has existed, and yet we have grown in all that is great, glorious and free. And now in the blaze of that glory, while peace and security bless the land, and equal laws, made by the people for their own regulation, demonstrate the capacity of the white man for self-government, the institution of negro servitude is made by British abolitionism, an excuse, *in another form*, for creating a dissolution of the Union. If they succeed, well may England grant peerages to those who now, under a false cry against their Southern brethren, are opening the way for the extension of aristocratic Canada over the Northern and Eastern States.

The significant passages in Mr. SEWARD's oration, pointing, and to the establishment of a Southern aristocracy, I will not notice. The intelligence and patriotism of the Northern people will care for that. Under this new cry, he and his followers assert that they will be enabled to concentrate the North in sectional hostility against their Southern brethren. Time will show if he is right. For one, I do not believe it.

C. G. B.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 30, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ Rev. GARDINER SPRING PLUMLEY was, last evening, ordained and installed pastor over the Bloomingdale Presbyterian Church, Fifth-street.

Police Matters.

The City was quiet yesterday. But few arrests of any consequence were made.

THE TOMBS.

At the Tombs a dozen

DRUNKARDS

were disposed of according to the law made and provided. Most of them received their sentence with becoming and unusual resignation. There was one exception—Jim Kelly, *alias* "Waxy." Jim, a rough and ragged wretch, was propelled by a Star within the place assigned for such unfortunates. When he heard the officer's complaint against him he waxed very wroth. Addressing His Honor, he said, "O, Mr. WELSH, Mr. WELSH, I ain't a habitual drunkard, I ain't a loafer; I works, I do."

Justice—Kelly, I know you; you have been up here several times before.

Accused—I ain't been up before for three weeks, Mr. WELSH, so I hain't—O, don't send me on the Island—I works, I do, and don't loaf neither, and don't get drunk.

Justice—You're drunk now.

Accused—O, no, I hain't Mr. WELSH. I's only (hic) 'toxicated.

Officer—He's drunk all the time, your Honor; he does nothing but loaf about the Ward and get drunk.

Justice—Day and night?

Officer—Day and night, noon and morning.

Accused—O, vat a—lie! O, you old scoundrel, vont I flax you when I get off the Island? I've paid you my respects before, an' I'll do it again—won't I tho'? you'd better b'lieve it, old "horse."

Justice—How long has he been about, Mr. Officer, on this last spree?

Officer—Well, about—

Accused—O, Mr. WELSH, don't send me up for six months, nor three months neither; O don't, I works for Jim Dwyer as does, and lives in Anthony-street. I don't loaf.

The Justice seemed indifferent to the appeals made to him, whereupon "Waxy" rushed up in front of the Bench, and, with hat on, commenced a long harrangue, but was interrupted by the Officer, who told him to uncover his head,

Accused—O vell, I only forgot. I'm very polite, I is. I always takes off my hat, when I talks to folks, I does—doesn't I Judge? now you knows. O, I'm very polite. Now, Mr. WELSH, don't do it, O don't.

But the Justice did do it, and poor Waxy, sobbing like a child, and vowing vengeance on his accuser, was taken below to be sent up in the morning for three months.

BREAKING THE PARK TREES.

A little fellow, about "two feet old" was next brought up. The Justice, bending over his "counter" to look at the prisoner, asked—What is this little fellow here for?

Officer—For breaking trees in the Park, your Honor.

Justice—Breaking *trees*, eh? must have been very small trees.

Officer—Well, your Honor, I saw a crowd of boys around one of the trees, and found him perched on one of the topmost limbs breaking off some limbs. I took him along.

Justice—Well, my boy, what brought you up in the tree?

Boy—Only fun, Sir.

Justice—Well, why did you break the branches?

Boy—For fun, sir.

Justice—Where do you live?

Boy—Nineteenth-st.reet.

Justice—In *Nineteenth*-street! What brought you away down her? sir.

Boy—Fun, sir.

Justice—Well now go sir, and mind you, if I find you in any such fun again, I will look you up.

And the funny little fellow left and joined his pretty little bare-legged sister, who had been watching the proceedings with great interest.

A LUBBER IN THE HANDS OF THE SHARPS.

A green lubber from the town of Pequonnock, in the State of Connecticut, and Province of New-England, while loitering around at a late hour on Saturday night, was solicited by two feminine sharks to accompany them to their retreat at the Five Points. He gave way to their bland entreaties. Having enjoyed the society of his new made acquaintances for a time, he was about to leave, when, as he says, he was set upon by both of the girls. One of them held him by the neck and put his finger in her mouth, and threatened to bite if he moved, while the other stole his wallet, and seized his gold watch. After a desperate tussle he managed to make his escape, with his life and watch, for which he was not at all grateful, for he proceeded straightway to the Tombs, and sought for justice and—his wallet. An officer was sent in search of the "Hectors," and succeeded in finding one of them named Green, aged 21. Miss Green denied "point blank" to the Court the charge made against her. To an officer, however, she confessed that the "greeny" attempted to play a Yankee trick upon her, but she being determined to have her pay, seized hold of his valuables. As this plausible explanation was not made to the Court, she was locked up in default of $1,000 recognizance.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Michael Walsh was then brought up, charged by William Null, (a printer in the *Courier and Enquirer* office) with highway robbery. Null in his affidavit stated that while walking through Pearl-street, about 10½ o'clock, he was set upon by Walsh and another man, and by them knocked down. The defendant then thrust his hand into his pocket, and took a wallet containing $12 therefrom, and passed it over to his accomplice, (who has not yet been arrested,) who then ran away. The accused, before leaving, also stole from the neck of Null a silk cravat, which he values at $3. Walsh was arrested by the police and brought before the magistrate at the Tombs, denied all the facts set forth in the accusation, and gave his residence as at No. 21 Baxter-street. He was locked up for examination in default of $1,000 bonds.

THROWING STONES.

John Carroll, James English and John Gleirn, all boys, were arraigned on charge of assaulting the members of Hose Company No. 40, by throwing stones at them while the Company was proceeding home from an alarm of fire. The charge against them was sustained. His Honor said he felt it his duty to make an example of the accused. This business of assaulting fire companies should be stopped. Most of the disturbances between fire companies were originated by such small boys as the accused, and many riots might be traced to a similar source. He therefore committed them for a further examination. One of them was afterwards bailed by a flashy young man, who, while conversing with his Honor, kept a cigar in his mouth. His strenuous efforts to kiss the Bible, without removing the cigar, reminded our Reporter of the man who attempted "to whistle and chew meal" at the same time.

DANGER OF INSULTING A POLICEMAN.

The next and last case disposed of at the Tombs, for the day, was something in reference to a policeman's dignity. The complainant having placed the offender within the railings, waited the query of the Court—"Well, Sir, what has this man been doing?"

Officer—He insulted me. I was standing on my beat when the man came up to me and told me he would give me 25 cents——

The Accused—An' is that an insult to offer a man 25 cents? Now I'll leave the question to your Worship if that isn't a purty way to insult a man? Faith, I'd like to be insulted so every minit uv me life—that I would.

Officer—He came up to me and told me he would give me 25 cents if I would go down to Orange-street and arrest a nigger woman. I told him I could not leave my beat. He then became very abusive, and drew a crowd around him, and so I arrested him.

The Accused—Well now, yer Worship, did you ever hear sich a story in all your born days? I was just going along fair and aisy, when——

Justice—What is your name.

The Accused—Me name, is it? Me name, sur, is Patrick O'Leary. P-a-Pa-t-r-i-tri-Patri-c-k-kick-Patrick-O'-Patrick O'La-Patrick O'Lea-ry—Patrick O'Leary!"

Justice—Take him down.

And Patrick was taken down to reflect on the dignity of a policeman.

☞ It is stated that the Commissioners appointed several years since to codify the laws of Massachusetts for the past twenty years, will report to the next Legislature.

TWO WEEKS

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.

**Two Millions en route from San Franc

were stationed in every part of the vessel, with positive orders to allow no one on board unless provided with a passage ticket. There seemed to be no disposition to infringe this order, and everything went on quietly until about noon, when it was discovered that some of the passengers were in possession of arms belonging to the "San Francisco Blues" military corps. A search warrant was immediately procured, and twenty-nine muskets, identified by members of the Company named, were recovered. During this investigation, two large crockery crates, full of arms, were discovered, but as the officer had no authority to seize upon these, they were left undisturbed, although information of the fact was immediately given to the Quartermaster, Gen. KIBBE, of the State Militia, who soon after ascertained, by means of the telegraph wires, that the Armory of the Sacramento Rifle Company had been entirely divested of every weapon and round of ammunition. General KIBBE at once commenced suit in the Twelfth District Court to recover the arms belonging to the State, on board the *Uncle Sam*. The business of the suit was dispatched with all possible haste; but before the necessary documents could be procured and placed in the hands of the Sheriff, the hour had arrived for the sailing of the steamer. As the lines holding the vessel to the wharf were cast adrift, there was some indication of trouble between the officers of the vessel and those on the wharf anxious to obtain passage. The wharf was densely packed with men, and at the first move of the steamer's paddles, a general rush was made to board her. The officers of the boat resisted and the body of the crowd was driven back, at the imminent risk of their being crushed between the vessel and the wharf, or launched overboard. The scene was frightful, indeed; but fortunately, and singularly enough, no one sustained serious injury, as far as could be ascertained. About fifteen or twenty succeeded in getting on board, and the vessel shot out into the stream, where she come to, evidently with the view of compelling those to return on shore who had succeeded in boarding the vessel by force. By this time, the Expeditionists to the number of three hundred, had chartered a large schooner lying convenient to the wharf. This movement was seen on board the steamer, and as the schooner spread her canvas, the steamer's paddles were again put in motion; but she had not proceeded far when she again lay to. The schooner was now under full headway with a fine breeze, and tacking quickly, she came up under the lee of the steamer, when she was ordered to keep off, and at the same time the steamer commenced moving ahead. It was now beyond the power of the schooner to work up to the position of the steamer until the latter would have sufficient time to send the intruders ashore and get under way again. Still the schooner persevered, and stood off for another tack, in the meantime the crew of which the officers headed by Mr. BROWNSON, with the writ of restitution, had procured a row-boat for the purpose of boarding the steamer. This they were unable to accomplish, as the steamer got under way just as the shore's boat reached her side. The schooner was at this time within a few cables' length of the steamer, but coming up under the lee of Telegraph Hill, the breeze died away, and all thought of boarding was at once abandoned, as the steamer was by this time under a full head of steam, with her bows directed seaward. The schooner landed the disappointed expeditionists at Jackson-street Wharf, and a large number of ships' launches and other small craft filled with men who evidently intended to take the first opportunity to board the steamer, put back to the shore. It is generally believed that the *Uncle Sam* carried away about three hundred stand of arms for the use of WALKER's army. It is known that a large quantity of arms and ammunition had been purchased in this City to be sent to San Juan by this steamer. Just previous to the sailing of the steamer it was ascertained that a number of percussion-lock muskets, belonging to Manhattan Fire Company of this City, were taken from the engine-house during the night. The rifles taken from the Sacramento military company are said to be excellent weapons, and they will undoubtedly be a valuable acquisition to the armament of the Nicaragua Republican troops. Many of those who failed to procure passage on the steamer yesterday had placed their baggage on board. This baggage will unquestionably be landed at San Juan, and kept for them by their more fortunate comrades until such time as they shall be successful in their endeavors to join WALKER.

We take the following from the *State Journal*:—"About thirty more young men left on the steamer yesterday afternoon for San Francisco. They intend leaving on the *Uncle Sam* to-day for Nicaragua. Among those who have gone from Sacramento are R. D. Fry, Jesse Hambleton, Edward Saunders, W. H. Lewis, C. A. Cellers, Henry Newton, Charles Burnett, David McGowan, B. C. O'Neill, William Barr, —— Archibald, C. C. Bishop, Charles Turnbull, William Toole, William Kennedy, —— Turpin, James Voorhies, John King, John McNab, and J Fares. Twenty-six persons from Yolo County are also among the party. Among those from Yolo are P. J. Hopper, H. N. Roby, E. L. Brown, Jr., M. Murphy, J. J. Underhill, E. J. Swift, J. C. Stout, and E. H. Hopkins. H. C. Huston, Esq., and Dr. E. W. Rust, of Marysville, and Samuel Astin, Esq., of Placer County, have also gone down intending to take part in the expedition."

We have no means of ascertaining whether the above named gentlemen succeeded in getting off or not.

Cholera on board the Sierra Nevada.

The steamship *Sierra Nevada* reached San Francisco on the 15th of October. As we previously announced, sickness prevailed to a great extent during the first part of her voyage. Of the large number of passengers (862) forty-five died. This number includes the whole list of deaths during the passage from New-York to San Francisco. The deaths on the *Sierra Nevada* occurred during the first five days from San Juan. Since that period there have been no new cases of sickness on board. The steamer was detained thirty hours at Acapulco, coaling.

Tobacco Raising near San Francisco.

For some months back the fact of California soil being perfectly adapted to the growth and raising of tobacco, has been well understood in the southern portion of the State, and we have had frequent accounts in the *Los Angelo*, and other Southern papers of the great achievement of the agriculturists in that portion of the State in that particular line of farming. Recently the attempt has been made near this city, and with perfect success. Mr. JOAQUIN RIZZO, of the Rancho de Morago Martine, Contra Costa County, has succeeded in growing about two acres of tobacco as an experiment, the product of which is stated by competent judges to be at least equal to very superior Havana—in fact, almost perfect analogous to that grown in the celebrated district of the Vuelta Abajo. A specimen of the yield may be seen at the cigar store of Messrs. SUTRO, Montgomery-street.

The Sacramento Valley Railroad Company—Attachment of the Property by the Contractors—Adjustment of Difficulties.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Not a little excitement was occasioned yesterday among the knowing ones, from the fact that all the property of the Sacramento Valley Railroad Company had been attached at the suit of the contractors, on claims amounting to nearly a million and a half of dollars. The news was startling enough, and gave rise to a variety of unfounded rumors and crude explanations, which, however, we have thoroughly analyzed, and from the pains we have taken to arrive at the facts, our statement may be relied upon as the most authentic possible to be made under the circumstances.

The suit referred to was commenced by ROBINSON, SAYWARD & Co., on a contract with defendants, dated Nov. 24, 1854, stipulating to construct the first forty miles of said road, at the sum of $40,000 per mile, allowing that the sum of $800,000 had already become due and payable, and other balances, in all $1,466,666. Under the writs of attachment, the United States Marshal attached and took into his custody all the books, records, stock books, about $65,000 of the Bonds of the Company, and all the moneys in the hands of the Treasurer, Mr. EDWARD JONES, some $35,000. One of the Deputies of the United States Marshal was dispatched to Sacramento City, to attach the engines, cars, machinery, fixtures and road of the Company in that county, and hold them subject to the future judgment of the Court.

As appeared from the face of the pleadings, the suit had been commenced on an alleged breach of contract, and to recover the sum of nearly a million and a half of dollars due the contractors, and which had become payable in cash.

These proceedings very naturally gave rise to a great many hypotheses and rumors, which it is unnecessary to report in a report of ascertained facts. It appears that there has been for some time an excited controversy between the contractors and the Company, as to the construction of certain parts of the contract, and the suit referred to has its origin in this controversy, and the ill blood which it has engendered. The suit is brought for a nominal amount, as we understand that there is but a comparatively insignificant balance (about $70,000) due in cash to the contractors, who were to be paid, except a proportion of three-eighteenths, in bonds and stock. The controversy, however, as we understand, is not a matter of debt, but originates entirely in a contested construction of the contract. The Company and the contractors have in fact been on bad terms in relation to this matter of construction, as well as in relation to a claim by the contractors of their right to vote prospective stock to the amount of some $800,0000. This controversy has been gradually proceeding to extreme measures, until this suit was eventually instituted. We understand that there was a meeting of the Board of Directors on Monday night, when a proposition was made to pay $100,000 down to the contractors, if they would accede to the Company's construction of the contract and proceed with the work. This proposition was not accepted by the contractors, and suit was instituted.

We called upon the President and Treasurer of the Company yesterday, and were assured by these gentlemen, who gave us the fullest explanations of the whole controversy, that arrangements had been made with the parties, by which the suit would be discontinued and the attainments raised immediately. The terms of the settlement referred to with the contractors are essentially private in their nature; but the fact, of which we are assured, that this great enterprise of a railroad will not be hampered by legal proceedings, but will be pushed on to completion under even more favorable circumstances, than hitherto, must be pleasing intelligence to the entire public.

IMPORTANT FROM OREGON.

THE INDIAN WAR.

GREAT TROUBLE ANTICIPATED.

The War in Rogue River Valley—Battle at the Mouth of Butte Creek—Indians Defeated.

From the Crescent City Herald, (Extra) Oct. 12.

We are indebted to Mr. GALBRAITH, of the Crescent City Express, for the following particulars of the opening of an Indian war in Rogue River Valley. As to the leading causes of this outbreak, the massacre of the miners on the Upper Klamath, in the latter part of July, the murder of several packers, teamsters, and travelers, on the different routes near the Oregon Boundary line, and more recently, the killing of two wagoners and their six teams near Cottonwood by the Indians; all these must still be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The military at Fort Lane, O. T., seemed to be powerless in either restraining or punishing the marauders, and the goaded population were at last compelled to rise for their own protection. Mr. GALBRAITH left Jacksonville on Tuesday, the 9th inst., and the following are the main events which happened up to that time: A volunteer force of one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five men had been formed, and after having completed their arrangements, they proceeded on Sunday evening, the 7th inst., to the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, in several parties, according to the number of the Rancherias, and commanded respectively by Major LUPTON, 36 men; Captain WILLIAMS, 14; Messrs. BRUCE, MILLER, and HAYS, 11 men each; Mr. HARRIS, 18; and Mr. NEWCOMB, 17 men. Early on Monday morning, the volunteers approached the Rancherias and the Indians first fired upon HARRIS' command. The fight then became general, and ended in the total defeat of the Indians, forty of whom were left dead on the ground, and afterwards buried by the military from Fort Lane. Of the volunteers, twelve men were wounded; one of their number, Major LUPTON, who had received an arrow in the left breast, died on Monday night, and another, named SHEPPARD, wounded in the abdomen, it is thought will not recover. Mr. GALBRAITH also states that on Tuesday it was reported at Jacksonville that the Indians burnt the house of Mr. JONES, while the owner himself was killed and his wife severely wounded. Dr. HANAWALT was called to attend on the lady, but it is thought she cannot recover. Messrs. WAGONER, EVANS, and TUPP, are also supposed to have been killed and their houses and property destroyed. Dr. CRANE, U. S. A., and Dr. HANAWALT were indefatigable in their exertions to assist and relieve the wounded.

The War in Oregon—Major Haller Surrounded by the Indians—One Thousand Men Necessary for his Relief.

From the Portland Standard, Extra, Oct.

The *Brig* has just arrived, and brings the startling news that the troops under command of Major HALLER have been surrounded by the Indians at a point about twenty-five miles from the Dalles. HALLER's position is upon a hill with ravines and brush around him. His troops and animals have been without water for forty-eight hours. The Indians are constantly firing upon them. He was enabled to send a messenger through the ranks of the Indians in the night, and he reached the Dalles Monday evening at 8 o'clock. The steamer *Wasco* left immediately for the Cascades, and the *Belle* brought the express to Vancouver forthwith. She arrived there to-day about 10 o'clock. Immediately on the arrival of the messenger at the Dalles, Lieut. DAY prepared to leave for the seat of war with the remaining force at the Dalles, numbering about one hundred and fifty men. He was to leave this morning about daylight. Major HALLER calls for a thousand men to aid him. We learn that a requisition has been made out for that number and forwarded to the proper officers. From our informant we learn that several of the besieged had been killed. Our information was hastily received and may be incorrect in some of its parts, but we give it as we received it, hoping that it may not prove as disastrous as we understood it. Now is the time for action.

From the *Standard* of the 12th, we take the following in relation to the progress of the war: "There still remains much doubt about the extent of the hostile feeling among the Indians. By General PALMER's letter, published last Saturday, it is stated that the chief of the Wascos reports that proposals have been made to all the tribes east of the Cascades, to unite in a general war for exterminating the whites, but that many refuse to enter an alliance to fight the Americans. And yet, among nearly all the tribes are found some restless spirits ready to join in a general war. The Yakimas seem well united in a feeling of hostility. The Clikitats are divided. All sorts of Indian tales of wrongs are reported to induce a war spirit, and threats of hostility made against such tribes as will not join the Yakimas. Those best acquainted with the Indian character are disposed to think that disaffection has been so widely diffused that one flush of victory on the part of the Indians in a contest with the United States troops, would induce nearly all the tribes to unite in a general war. Hence much anxiety is now felt in the result of HALLER's expedition against them. We are satisfied that unless the Indians have greatly the advantage in position, that his troops will be enabled to route the Yakimas.

Gen. PALMER arrived in town on Saturday, from the Dalles. Nothing of importance had been heard from HALLER since he left. Indian rumor had reached the Dalles that the troops sent out from Steilacoom had been cut off while crossing a river. But this rumor is not credited, for the reason that sufficient time had not elapsed, since these troops left Steilacoom, for them to cross the Cascades and encounter the Indians, and a report of it reach the Dalles. Gen. PALMER suggested the propriety of a volunteer force of one thousand men from Oregon and Washington Territories, in case of HALLER's defeat, a large portion of which force should proceed to the scene of hostilities in three divisions, by as many different routes, all mounted and provisioned for ten days, and that the remainder should follow up with stores, ammunition, and all the requisites for establishing a temporary military post in the midst of the Yakima country. He thinks by this means an effectual settlement of the difficulties could speedily be made.

The War in Washington Territory—Requisition by Gov. Mason for Troops—Organization of Volunteers—Miners Killed.

From the Puget Sound Courier.

Upon the receipt of positive intelligence that several of the tribes of Indians, east of the mountains, were not only in open hostility to the whites, but had actually murdered several of our citizens who were civilly passing through their country, Acting-Gov. MASON immediately made a requisition on the several garrisons in the territory, for a sufficient number of troops to march into the Indian country for the purpose of chastising the hostile tribes for their insolence and treachery; and to capture and bring to a just punishment the individual members who are guilty of the assassinations. The call upon the garrison at this place was promptly and cheerfully responded to by Capt. MALONEY, as well as by the other officers and the privates, many of whom volunteered with alacrity, giving thereby unmistakable evidence of their anxiety to see something of active service. First-Lieut. W. A. SLAUGHTER was detailed for the command, which is almost a sure guarantee of the success of the expedition. Lieut. SLAUGHTER has been some two years and a half in this Territory, and from a constant intercourse with the Indians, and the fact that he once before conducted an expedition against them with marked ability, it is but fair to presume that he is not only acquainted with the nature of the Indians and their mode of warfare, but also that he will speedily accomplish the business for which he is sent, and return crowned with success. The number of men in the command is forty-eight, each one furnished with forty-two days' rations and fifty pounds of ammunition; in the pack-train there are forty-four horses and mules. The command leaves Fort Steilacoom to-day.

MURDER OF MR. BOLON, INDIAN AGENT.—The report that Mr. BOLON, the Agent, had been killed, is confirmed by further testimony. A Catholic Missionary at the Yakima has reported his death to the Mission at the Dalles. The manner of his death was as follows: BOLON had been to the Yakima Mission and was returning to the Dalles, three Indians came up with him, and after riding along some little distance, one of the party, son of a Chief, fell behind the others and shot BOLON in the back of his head. Another report says that after shooting him they cut his throat.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

Treaty of Peace between Generals Walker and Corral—Latest news of the Walker Expeditionists.

From El Nicaraguense, Oct. 20.

We publish below a copy of the articles of pacification lately agreed upon by Generals WALKER and CORRAL. They are conceived in a spirit of compromise and mutual concession highly honorable to the gentlemen themselves and to the parties whose representatives they have been, and we have no doubt they will meet with the unanimous approbation of our readers. The duty of determining the conditions of peace, and the manner in which the dissensions that have so long distracted this unhappy country should be reconciled, could not have been committed to more honorable men, and there is every reason to hope and to be assured that the peace which has been established will be long and prosperous. On every side we hear the praise of Gen. WALKER. Encomiums upon the prudence, moderation, and strict sense of honor and justice which have marked his course throughout, are eloquently spoken on every hand, while the generous magnanimity and patriotism of Gen. CORRAL, and his noble and effective exertions in moving his Government to peace, are themes upon which every one loves to speak.

Both gentlemen have enshrined themselves in the hearts of the people of Nicaragua. Long may they celebrate the anniversary of the day which has secured to them social and political happiness, and to Generals WALKER and CORRAL an enviable immortality.

TREATY.

Generals WILLIAM WALKER and PONCIANO CORRAL, being animated with the most sincere desire to put an end to the war which has destroyed Nicaragua, and anxious to remedy so great an evil, the first in virtue of the faculties given him, and the second fully empowered by the Government which resided in this city, have agreed, after mature discussions, in celebrating the following treaty:

1. From this day are suspended hostilities, and there shall be peace and friendship between the belligerent armies.

2. PATRICIO RIVAS is named Provisional President of the Republic of Nicaragua for the term of fourteen months, unless the President, in full Council of Ministers, should resolve to call an election before the end of the term.

3. The Ministers of State will be appointed by the President, and will be taken from the four departments of which is composed the Republic—one of War, one of Foreign and Internal Affairs, one of Treasury, and the other of Public Credit.

4. The Provisional Government will respect, and have respected, the chapters 2d, 3d and 4th, and sections 2d and 3d, of the general dispositions of the Constitution of 1838.

5. There will be a general oblivion of all that has taken place to this day for political faults and opinions, and no one will be molested or troubled for such.

6. The contracting parties and Provisional President oblige themselves to recognize all debts contracted by the belligerent parties, whether it be for loans, exactions or any other cause.

7. The President will recognize the commissions and military appointments of those who have served under the belligerents.

8. All those chiefs, officers, or citizens who may wish to return from the Republic or cities may do so with the guarantee and security of their persons and property.

9. The French Legion may continue serving the Republic, should they manifest a desire to become citizens of Nicaragua, and in this case the Government will give to each the portion of land that has been offered them. The arms they now use, as they belong to private individuals, will be returned to their owners.

10. General WALKER will give orders to the forces that are attacking Managua to withdraw themselves to Leon and reduce their numbers to one hundred and fifty men; when this will be done General CORRAL offers to reduce the forces of Managua to the precise number of one hundred men, under the command of Gen. MARTINEZ, those of Masaya to fifty men, under command of Colonel Don LINI CESAR OF another honorable chief.

11. The forces of RIVAS will remain under the command of Gen. HATAYOR, and the Provisional Government will appoint the chief officer, and regulate the number of men that will be on duty in that department.

12. The Governments that have heretofore existed in Nicaragua during this war will cease, when the Generals shall notify them of this treaty.

Done in the City of Granada this twenty-third day of October, in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Fifty-five.

ADDITIONAL ARTICLES.

1. Twenty-four hours after the arrival in this city of the Provisional President of the Republic, the army that Gen CORRAL commands in Masaya will enter this city, when united with that of Gen. WALKER, the President and both Generals will proceed to the Church to return thanks to the God of Armies for the termination of the war.

General WALKER will be recognized as General in Chief of the Army of the Republic, and named by a decree of Government.

General CORRAL will deliver the command, armament and munitions of war, unless the Government disposes otherwise.

3. The Government of the Republic will reside in this city, and will here receive the Ministers and Consuls of foreign nations.

4. Both armies will use no other device than a blue ribbon, with the inscription "Nicaragua Independiente." The Great Seal, the arms and inscriptions of the banners and standards will also have the same motto.

(Signed,) WM. WALKER, Commander-in-Chief of the Democratic Army that occupies Granada.

(Signed,) PONCIANO CORRAL, General-in-Chief of the Forces of the Republic.

GRANADA, Oct. 23, 1855.

In virtue of the full powers that by decree of yesterday were conferred upon me, I oblige myself to respect and have complied with the foregoing.

(Signed,) PONCIANO CORRAL.

GRANADA, Oct. 23, 1855. General-in-Chief.

The New Commissary of War.

From El Nicaraguense.

On Monday last Col. PARKER H. FRENCH entered upon the discharge of his duties as Commissary of War, a position which his friends, knowing his ability and influence, and the benefits which must naturally accrue to that department from the same, will be well pleased to learn that he has consented to accept.

We have learned with pleasure that since he has been in office many of the capitalists of this city, native and foreign, have offered to advance the Government all their ready funds; that the merchants, to a man, have offered him all the facilities at their command, taking as their security for future payment the joint names and reputations of General WALKER and Col. FRENCH. Such a manifestation of public confidence, backed by that of the community at large, must and of right ought to be peculiarly flattering to those gentlemen.

The department over which Col. FRENCH presides is only second to that of General WALKER; everything relating to the finances of the State, and to the support and maintenance of the army, passes through his hands, and now if ever, does that energy and force of character which we have ever heard accorded him stand him in need. We trust he may have no drawback, either by sickness or otherwise in the discharge of the arduous duties of his office.

The Late Attack on the California Passengers.

The *Nicaraguense* gives the following account of the recent attack on the California passengers by the Chamorra party:

"As the passengers from San Francisco, *en route* for New-York, were about to embark on the lake boats, the *St. Carlos* and *Virgin*, at Virgin Bay, they were attacked by the Chamorra party, who approached them with the insigna of Democracy and protestations of good will. They stated their object to be the capture of suspicious individuals. Being unable to find the parties they looked for, they fired on the passengers—about six hundred—who were unarmed, killing eight and wounding six, some very dangerously. They then entered the Transit Company's office, and upset everything about the premises—rolling the safe out and breaking things generally. The passengers retreated into the bush where they remained scattered about during the night; the following morning the Chamorra party having left the town, they got on board the boats, and arrived here on Monday evening. The wounded were taken to the Military Hospital, under charge of Dr. JONES, and are doing well thus far.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Relations with the United States—The Reciprocity Treaty—Disaster at Sea.

We have dates from Honolulu to the 22d of September. On Thursday last, says the *Polynesian*, Hon. R. L. GREGG had an audience of his Majesty at noon, requested in the name of the President of the United States, to deliver the reply to the King's letter of the 10th of February. The following is a copy of the letter:

Franklin Pierce, President of the United States of America, to His Majesty Kamehameha IV.

GREAT AND GOOD FRIEND: I have received the letter, which under date of the 10th February last, your Majesty addressed to me, announcing the decease of your predecessor, the King KAMEHAMEHA III, and the fact of your Majesty's accession to the throne of your forefathers. Your Majesty is not mistaken in supposing that I partake of the sorrow occasioned by the death of the late King. His Majesty had given such decided and repeated proofs of his warm friendship for the United States and their citizens residing in the Hawaiian Kingdom, that he was regarded by the Government and people of this country with sentiments of more than ordinary confidence and esteem. While offering my sincere condolence for the loss of one so nearly related to your Majesty, and so tenderly beloved by the Hawaiian people, it affords me peculiar gratification to congratulate your Majesty upon your accession to the throne of Hawaii, and to receive the assurance that your Majesty is not indigerent to the sympathy and good will of the Executive and people of the United States. Such sentiments towards the sovereign and people of Hawaii have ever been cherished by the United States, and they are especially entertained in behalf of your Majesty, under whose liberal, wise, and enlightened rule, I doubt not the relations between the two Governments will become more intimate, and the welfare and happiness of your Majesty's subjects greatly enlarged. Praying that God will vouchsafe to your Majesty a long, prosperous, and happy reign, and commending you to His safe and holy keeping, I am, with sincere esteem and high regard, your Majesty's good friend.

(Signed,) FRANKLIN PIERCE.

(Countersigned,) W. L. MARCY, Sec. of State.

In reply to some remarks made by Mr. GREGG on the occasion, the King said:

"I will not do my own feelings the injustice of attempting to disguise the fact that at the present moment this communication from the Head of your Government, according to my appreciation of it, loses entirely its formal character, and appears to express only the sentiments of a friend who has proved himself worthy of that high name. The treaty recently negotiated between my envoy at Washington and Mr. MARCY, on the part of the United States, is indeed but one link in the chain that binds the two countries in relations of the most happy kind. But it is a convention of the greatest importance, not only to those who are numbered among my subjects, but to every American citizen who has any interests upon these Islands. I do not doubt but its effects will be to call hither more of your enterprising countrymen, and direct towards the now partially developed resources of this archipelago the attention of your judicious but ready capitalists. Under this treaty we may expect to see American citizens raising the produce which American ships will carry to an American market."

Disaster to the Bark Belle.

The bark *Belle*, of Warren, R. I., Capt. BORDEN, was dismasted in a severe gale on the 3d of August, in latitude 18° N., longitude 109° W., while making the passage from Cape St. Lucas, Lower California, to Honolulu. Her main and mizzen-masts being cut away, she righted with five feet of water in the hold. At 11 o'clock the wind shifted suddenly to southwest, and she was again thrown on her beam ends. The foremast was cut away, and she again righted, sweeping the decks of everything—boats, spars, spars, galley, try-works, &c. After clearing the wreck, jury masts were rigged, and she arrived at Honolulu, making the passage in thirty-six days.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED.

At Shaw's Flat, Oct. 4, Mr. John L. McFarland, of French Bar, to Miss Hannah Peeler, of the former place.

At American Valley, Oct. 2, Mr. D. I. Wilmans, to Miss Martha J. Bass.

Near San Jose, Santa Clara County, Oct. 1, Mr. John W. Herdon, to Miss Catharine Hostetter, all of Santa Clara County.

At Sacramento, Oct. 4, Mr. John Wolf, to Miss Mina Anthes, late of Brooklyn, N. Y.

At Lakeville, Oct. 1, Mr. Solon P. Derby, of Petaluma, to Miss Mary Douglass, of Lakeville.

At the International Hotel, Oct. 12, by Judge D. C. Castree, Mr. Martin M. Cloud, to Miss Mary E. Clarkson, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Sunday, Oct. 14, by Rev. Wm. Rollinson, Mr. N. B. Hoyt, to Miss Emma Pine, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on the 16th inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. John Reynolds, of San Francisco, to Miss Emily Marshall, late of Sing Sing, N. Y.

In San Francisco, on the 18th inst., by Rev. B. Brierly, Mr. Myron W. Allen, to Miss Catharine Brown, all of San Francisco.

DIED.

Near Yuba City, Sutter county, Sept. 28, Priestly Bailey, late from Illinois, aged 34 years.

In Grass Valley, Sept. 28, Mr. Calvin B. Green, aged 25 years, formerly of Norwich, Ct.

On Monday, 8th inst., after a very short illness, Margaret Isabell, daughter of John and Mary Jane Kenan, in the 5th year of her age.

In San Francisco, Oct. 13, Mr. James Powers, a native of Waterford, Ireland, aged 29 years.

On Sunday, Oct. 14, Mrs. Rebecca E. Perkins, of Middleborough, Mass., aged 36 years.

In San Francisco, on Monday, the 15th inst., Mrs. Anna Snook, of Waterford, Ireland, aged 28 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 17, Henrietta, wife of Mr. Thos. Russel, of that city.

At Pascagonia, Miss., Sept. 4, Brevet Capt. Charles G. Merchant, 8th U. S. Infantry.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

Under the circumstances of the proximity to steamer-day, it would have been scarcely probable that to-day should have proved remarkably active, and yet we find the aggregate of transactions to have summed up equal at least to the business of any previous day of this week. Possibly this has been superinduced by another arrival, that of the clipper *Victory*, which came in last evening, with a full and assorted cargo, from Boston, consigned to Messrs. MORGAN, HATHAWAY & Co. Quite a number of transactions have been effected from her during the course of the morning, the full particulars of which will be found recorded under their respective heads in the City Trade Report below, and have doubtless contributed very essentially to eke out the business of the day. We can perceive, in regard to the present condition of the market, but three important features, the concentration in the hands of certain parties of all the parcels of rice now in the market, unsteadiness and decline in crushed sugars, which have hitherto been appreciating in value, and increasing firmness in provisions.

FRIDAY EVENING, Oct. 19, 1855.

The complaint appears to have proved general throughout town to-day, relative to the extreme "tightness" of collections, and we doubt if steamer day, for at least a number of occasions past, has been characterized with more difficulty in the way of making remittances. Trade on such a day is necessarily limited, and although in the main, we have but an ordinary number of transactions to report, yet considering the occasion, its imperative demands upon the time and attention of our merchants, and the devoting of almost exclusive attention to the necessities of the counting-room, the bank-book and the ledger, the exhibit is by no means an insignificant one, and goes far to prove the existence of a strong, active feeling in the market, which waits but the invigorating touch of the wand of jobbing to spring into immediate and vigorous life.

Another arrival late this afternoon will probably conduce considerably to the feeling just noted. The clipper *Fearless*, from Boston, with a heavy cargo of assorted goods, consigned to Messrs. FLINT, PEABODY & Co., came in, throwing the majority of the fleet, especially those latterly to hand, in regard to the length of passage made this year, completely in the shade. Besides this, we have the arrival of the *Lizzie* from China to report, with, however, no later commercial intelligence from the Chinese waters, her news having been anticipated some weeks since by the arrival of the *Acmel*.

FLOUR—The hitherto concealed operations of the past week are beginning to be disclosed, and in many cases where the transactions have been partially wanting in final particulars the terms have been finally adjusted and the sales reported. The fact of the coming to hand by the last mail of a considerable number of orders to be filled not only for the South Coast but also for Australia, has been disclosed, and we hear that it is presumed ere these will be completed that the bulk of at least 15,000 bbls. will be required for exportation. Transactions sum up in all to-day nearly 12,000 quarter-sacks Domestic and some ordinary jobbing sales of Richmond Flour; 4,000 quarter-sacks Domestic, 2,000 do. Oregon City Mills; 150 do. Eureka; 400 do. Alviso, and 500 do. Domestic, sold at $10; 2,000 do. Domestic at $9 25; 400 do. Pilot Mills; 250 do. Oregon; 200 do. Magnolia and 200 do. American Mills sold at $10 50; 600 do. Golden Gate at $11; 400 do. Ashley's Self-Raising at $12; 75 bbls. Gallego; 50 do. Haxall and 25 do. do. sold at $15 50; 50 cases Suffolk Mills at $13 50.

POTATOES—Receipts foot up over 2,600 sacks, against sales of 2,160 sacks. 1,160 sacks sold in four lots, at 2c.; 350 do., in two lots, at 2½c.; 475 do., in three lots, at 1¾c.; and 100 do., at 1c.

HAY—16 tons (160 bales) sold at $22.

BEANS—40 sacks California White sold at 8¼c.; 72 do. do., at 8c.; 37 do. Bayos, at 7¾c.

BEEF—60 bbls. Chicago packed Mess sold at $25.

PORK—50 half bbls. Clear sold at $22 50.

BUTTER—300 firkins sold to arrive on private terms; 600 sold to arrive by four different vessels, also private.

SUGAR—50 half bbls. Crushed sold on private terms.

TEAS—100 cases Greens, in 1 and 2 lb. papers, sold on private terms.

SALT—25 cases 20 lb. bags, 40 do. 10 lb. do., 35 do. 10 lb. do., and 40 do. in 2 lb. boxes, sold ex *Fearless* on private terms; 100 cases 10 lb bags, from store, sold also private; 20 tons coarse Sandwich Island sold on terms not made public.

MACCARONI AND VERMICELLI—200 cases French sold at $4 75.

CANDLES—100 half boxes choice Adamantines sold at 58c.

BRANDY—200 octaves American sold at $1 22½; 10 quarter casks pale Sazerac, 1842, at 88c; 50 octaves American sold on private terms.

WHISKY—300 bbls. Eastern sold yesterday on terms not made public.

PURE SPIRITS—3,000 gallons California manufacture sold on Private terms.

CLARET—80 casks Bordeaux sold at $54; 200 casks fine Clarets, JULES NUC & Co., sold on private terms.

PORT WINE—100 ten-gallon kegs sold at $14.

CHAMPAGNE—80 baskets Jaquesson, pints and quarts, sold at $11 50.

TOBACCO—16 cases Cantelope brand sold at 38c.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—110 cases (3,500 gallons) sold at $1 08.

DRY GOODS—420 bales Brown Drills sold at about 9c.

BAGS—1,800 Dundee Grain sold at 16½c.

Horrible Tragedy in Chicago—Wife Shot by her Husband—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Chicago Free Press, Nov. 4.

Last evening, about 7 o'clock, two discharges of a pistol were heard in West Randolph-street, between Peoria and Halsteadson streets, and Alt. ELLINGWOOD, who was near by, rushing to the spot, found EDGAR A. INGERSOLL, tender of Randolph-street Bridge, with a pistol shot in his breast, and his wife also shot in the breast, staggering away, while the instrument of death was still in the murderer's grasp.

Mrs. INGERSOLL was taken to the house of Mr. SHAW, corner of Randolph and Peoria streets, where Doctors FREER, BRADWELL, and HOLLISTER were called to her assistance, and, at last accounts, she was still alive, with a possibility of recovery. She was shot in the left breast between the third and fourth rib.

INGERSOLL was conveyed to the West Division Police Station in the Market-House, and attended by the same physicians, but he never spoke, and died about eight o'clock. He was shot in about the same place that his wife was. The pistol was one of ALLEN's revolvers.

In his pocket was found $33 in gold, and a letter of which the following is a literal copy, and shows that his action was premeditated. It was written in pencil on both sides of a small piece of paper, and is intended for a brother residing in this city who has a carriage-shop on Canal-street.

CHICAGO, Sunday, Nov. 4th, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER CHARLES—I would like very much to see you but time will not permit. I will ask one favor of you and the last. I beg of you to see that Lizzie and myself are hurried and together. I wish you to take Ida Amelia Ingersoll in your care and give her my gold watch that she may have it as a present from her father I am very sorry to think that I am about to commit this offel deed But my feelings are more than I can express Life is sweet but I had sooner part with it than be seperated from one that I love so dear no one can know my feelings their beyond my reach to explain I shall fetch this to a close by bidding you adiew Give my love to father and mother and Brothers

Your Brother.

EDGAR E. INGERSOLL.

Upon his person was found two cheap publications, with the following titles, which appear to have been recently purchased and read. From these the miserable man may have received the idea of his desperate crime, or by them wrought up to its commission:

"Miss Jane Clark, the Buried Alive: Or, Confessions of a Suicide. Published by H. M. Rulison. Queen City Publishing House, No. 115½ Main-street."

"The Wonderful Adventures and Horrible Disclosures of a Louisville Policeman. Written by himself."

The little IDA AMELIA referred to in the letter is an infant of about a year and a half old. She is indeed brought to a sad orphanage.

It appears that the principal actors in this tragedy have been on terms of disagreement for some time. She had commenced a suit for a divorce, Messrs. RAE & BROTHER, Masonic Temple, being her counsel. INGERSOLL had just returned from Cincinnati, where he had found her brother, CHARLES I. MORRISON, and brought him here to endeavor to effect a reconciliation between them. Last evening he called for her and they went out for a walk, and on their return, and just before reaching her residence he fired. What their conversation was, no one knows, but it is probable she persisted in her determination to live apart from him.

An inquest will be held this morning at 10 o'clock, but it is not probable that any new facts will be elicited. The guilty one in this terrible scene has passed beyond human punishment.—*Chicago Free Press, Nov. 8.*

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

Cruise of the U. S. Sloop of War Vincennes.

IMPORTANT DISCOVERIES.

ASIATIC INDIANS.

Russian Courtesy to Americans.

By the arrival of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes* at San Francisco, from a cruise in the Arctic Ocean, we are enabled to lay before our readers the following important intelligence communicated to the *Herald* of that City.

The *Vincennes* is the flag-ship of the North Pacific Surveying Squadron, under the command of Commodore JOHN ROGERS, whose observations on Japan, and other points of interest assigned to the inspection of this expedition, compose a large and valuable acquisition to the previously acquired information of the places visited. The *Vincennes* entered Behrings Straits in the month of August, 1855, and anchored in Senivane Bay, a port of the eastern coast of Asia.

The principal object of visiting this point was to obtain astronomical observations. The subject of most interest to the general reader, however, is the information gained respecting the Tschuschis Indians, a warlike race who inhabit this portion of Asia. They owe no allegiance to foreign power, having never been conquered by the Russians, although the country which they occupy is generally conceded as belonging to the Russian possessions in Asia. The manners and customs of this people are peculiarly their own. Unlike savages in other parts of the world, they are characteristically provident and anxious of accumulating property. Having no knowledge of the existence of a supreme Being, and acknowledging no attribute superior to animal intellect, they are without superstition, and live a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present. It is equally remarkable of this untutored race, that in their social relations they are governed, to a certain extent, by correct principles of morality. Female captives taken in war are considered common property, and are kept for purposes of prostitution; but these have no social intercourse with the wives and daughters of their captors, and are treated in the same manner and held in the same estimation as females of similar situation in civilized communities. The inhabitants of the village of Senivane Harbor were found to be very tractable, and seemed inclined to be on good terms with the crew of the *Vincennes*. Being desirous of accomplishing the object of the survey in the Arctic before the season was further advanced, Commodore ROGERS determined to leave a party at Senivane to make the necessary observations, while the vessel pursued its cruise in the north. In contemplation of an expedition of this character, all the empty provision barrels had been saved. These were filled with earth, and with some spars and sails, a very tenantable and well fortified cabin was constructed, the casks of earth being quite impenetrable to the weapons of the Indians, in case of an attack. The party, consisting of twelve men, under command of Acting Lieut. J. M. BROOKE, was composed as follows: E. M. K

cheered as a strong fortification, said to contain 15,000 men. There were seven vessels in all, several frigates, three corvettes, and one small steamer. There is a bar at the entrance to the Amoor, and the Russian frigates had to be lightened, and to have their masts taken out, before they could enter. The *Hancock* was about to enter, when she was requested to keep off, and she did so. The Russians said that if the Allied fleet should attempt to enter the river, they would pay severely for their boldness. After leaving the Amoor, the *Hancock* went through the Okhotsk Sea to its northeasternmost extremity, meeting a great many whaling vessels, which had mostly done well. They saw but one Russian vessel, and that was a sloop of 40 tons, belonging to the Russian Fur Company. The natives of the shores of the Okhotsk Sea are semi-barbarous, half Tartars, half Esquimaux. They dress in skins, and live in log cabins. They know nothing of money, and will sell almost any thing for a drink of whisky.

We also learn by the arrival of the *John Hancock* that most of the whalers in that region had done well. Off Shantee Islands whales were very plenty, and a number of whalers were seen trying out oil.

The bark *Palmetto*, which sailed hence for Hakodadi, was seen near the Amoor River, where she had been detained ten days, unable to find the passage, which, however, she finally succeeded in doing.

The following is a list of the Officers attached to the *John Hancock*: Lieutenant Commanding, H. K. STEVENS; Lieutenants J. V. MCCULLUM, A. W. HALSTEDAN, E. O. COMBS; Purser, J. H. RITCHIE; Assistant-Surgeon, GERARD ALEXANDER; First-Assistant Engineer, E. LAWTON; Second-Assistant Surgeon, DANIEL MACOMB; Third-Assistant Engineer, LLOYD A. WILLIAMS; Acting Third-Assistant Engineer, L. M. SQUIRES; Draughtsman, E. HARTMAN.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISCOVERY.

The San Francisco *Herald* says: The news brought by the United States steamer *John Hancock*, which arrived at this port early on Friday morning, establishes a very important geographical fact, viz: that Saghalien is an island and not a peninsula. Saghalien, as most of our readers are aware, is a narrow strip of land lying on the eastern shores of Asia, and extending northward above the mouth of the Amoor river, at which point it is stated that the Russians are assembled in great force. It forms with the coast of Asia on the south the Gulf of Tartary, and on the north the Gulf of Saghalien. On a former occasion, in treating of the position of the Russians at this point, we gave it as our opinion, founded on the explorations LA PEROUSE and Captain BROUGHTON, that there was no connection between the two Gulfs, and that therefore Saghalien was a peninsula. The fact, however, had never been positively ascertained.

COAL DISCOVERY IN KAMSHATKA.

The *Hancock* reports that her crew discovered a vein of coal on the coast of Kamschatka in lat. 60° 17' N, lon. 160° 51' E. The vein is about two feet thick and runs through a bed of soft clay, up a hill at about an angle of 70°.; they landed their crew and obtained about fifty tons of it, and which appears of good quality. They had some difficulty in obtaining it on account of the tides, which rise and fall about twenty feet, and they were compelled to work tide work.

NEWS FROM UTAH.

Full files of Deseret papers have come to hand. The imigration for the season, to Sept. 19, foots up about three thousand, with their attendant horses, wagons, oxen, cows, and mules.

We clip the following items from the last Deseret *News*, the official organ of the Government:

"On Thursday last a few thousand million grasshoppers descended in the settlements in the north of Utah County, destroying every green thing in their way; the last prospect for bread in that region is therefore suddenly snapped asunder.

Bishop EVANS on Sunday informed us that they were continuing their ravages when he left Lehi the evening previous.

"MOR. LEAH T. BENSON informs us that the County of Tooele is also visited by a similar plague, cutting off the last ray of hope for the farmers, as about forty grasshoppers were at work on every stalk of corn; they destroy the silk first, which prevents the ear from filling and entirely destroys the crop, even if they remain on a patch but a short time.

COMPLIMENTARY DINNER.

On the evening of the 31st ult., His Excellency Governor YOUNG gave a complimentary dinner to our Delegate, Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL, at which Presidents KIMBALL and GRANT, Elders PARLEY P. and ORSON PRATT, GEORGE A. SMITH, EZRA T. BENSON, and Bishops EDWARD HUNTER and LORENZO D. YOUNG were present, with their ladies. After being shown through the Governor's splendidly finished and elegantly furnished mansion, from the lofty cupola of which the guests had a fine view of the city, valley, and lake, beyond whose Western range a darkly rising storm cloud was vividly streaming with lightning flashes, and brilliantly illuminated with the bright rays of the declining sun, the party repaired to the library, and were entertained with music on the pianos, by Miss CHARLOTTE CRON. At 7 P. M., the company were seated at the dining table, which was loaded with a varied abundance of substantials and luxuries, crowned with a rich dessert of luscious grapes and peaches from His Excellency's gardens.

The evening was passed in social conversation, in which Hon. JOHN M. BERNHISEL afforded much entertainment and instruction by short details of men and matters at Washington.

MEETING OF THE SNAKES AND UTAHS.

By Brother D. B. HUNTINGTON we learn that TI-EE-TOW-ATS, (meaning the white man's son, so named, by being made a chief by the United States agents at Laramie, in 1852,) one of the chiefs of the Snake Indians, and KA-TAT-O, chief of the Northern Snakes, had come into this city for the purpose of making a treaty with the Utahs; they were met on Sunday, Sept. 2, by T-SHAR-POO-E-RNT, (White Eye,) AN-TAO, chiefs of the Yampa Utes; TINTICE, the hereditary chief of the Timp-ne-quint band; SOW-I-ETT'S son represented his father and band, TAB-BA, a chief of Ar-ra-peen's band, and PE-TEET-NEET, chief of the Spanish Fork Band, accompanied by subordinate chiefs and braves on each side.

The Utes met at the Governor's Office, fully armed with bows, arrows and guns, at 10 A. M.

The Snakes formed a line opposite the Tabernacle, unarmed.

A messenger went from the Utes to tell the Snakes to stop where they were; they tarried awhile and then moved east, opposite the Deseret Store, led by D. B. HUNTINGTON, Utah and Sho-sho-nee interpreter, where they encountered the Utes, who had formed a line, and completely armed, in violation of the usual Indian customs on making peace.

HUNTINGTON went over and told the Utes to put away their arms, when they dismounted, and all placed their guns against the wall, except SQUASH and TO-NA, and BATISTE retained his war spear. When the Utes had laid down their guns, many of them commenced concealing their bows and arrows under their blankets, which KA-TAT-O saw, when he lifted up the pipe of peace towards Heaven as high as he could raise his arm, and shouted in a loud voice, "THIS IS THE WEAPON I COME TO FIGHT WITH." At this time BATISTE, the coward, commenced dancing the war dance and singing the war song in front of his men, and thrusting his spear to the earth. HUNTINGTON told the Utes to come and meet the Snakes in peace, when old PE-TEET-NEET started, followed by the other chiefs and braves. On approaching the Snakes, PE-TEET-NEET offered TI-EE-TOW-ATS his hand, who refused to take it. He then raised his own hand towards the Heavens, whereupon PE-TEET-NEET did the same; they then solemnly lowered their hands low towards the earth, then raising up, looked each other in the eye, eagerly grasp'd each other by the hand, and then embraced each other in their arms. The several chiefs then went through the same solemn ceremonies.

The Snakes maintained their position in the line, when the Utes passed along the line, measuring arms, shaking hands, and embracing each other. When this portion of the ceremony was done, it was agreed that they should adjourn to the encampment of the Snakes, on Union-square. They went promiscuously, and the Utes encamped in D. B. HUNTINGTON'S door-yard.

The Snakes and the Utes then formed two parallel lines, about two rods apart, and sat down on the grass. KA-TAT-O and TI-EE-EE-TOW-ATS then filled two large pipes with tam-in-umpp and tobacco, commenced on the right of the line of the Utes, presenting the pipe to the first man, not allowing him to touch the pipe with his hands; who having smoked until satisfied, the pipe was presented to the next, and thus passed through the entire company. If any one was unaccustomed to smoking, he was excused, by putting his right hand on the right shoulder of the Snake, and drawing it slowly down his arm and along the pipe.

After the Snakes had passed the pipe to all the Utes, PE-TEET-NEET and TIN-TIAM presented the pipe to the Snakes in like manner. They spent the remainder of the day in eating and refreshing.

Subscribing to Charities.

Once BENJAMIN FRANKLIN was called on by a committee appointed to collect subscriptions toward building a church in or near the City of Philadelphia, I do not recollect which. The committee was introduced to him in his study, and after paying their respects handed him the subscription paper, soliciting him to commence the same, being desirous he should be the first to contribute, with a view to influence others, he being at that time President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania. The Doctor took the paper, read the heading, and wrote:—*Benjamin Franklin—Five Pounds*", and handed the paper back. The gentlemen looked at the amount, then at each other, and at the Doctor, they still holding the paper in their hands. "What is the matter, gentlemen? Have I made a mistake?" "Why, your Excellency, we were rather surprised at the smallness of your donation." "Let me see again," and taking the list in his hand immediately wrote opposite his five pounds—"*paper money*," and handed them a five pound bill of the State of Pennsylvania, saying: "Every man is the best judge of what he can give, and I wish to give no false impression. He that gives more than he can afford is a fool." The committee left, wishing rather that he should have written fifty pounds and not paid one shilling, rather than write five pounds and pay it. OLD TIMES.

* Hard money, as it was called, was very scarce, and paper money at a discount.

ALFRED PUTNAM, of Boston, died at Florence, Italy, on the 19th ult. He was a son of the lady who distinguished herself by her contributions to the *National Examiner*, on the Hungarian question, and a grandson of Rev. CHARLES LOWELL.

SOUND DUES—No. V.

Mr. Marcy's Dispatch, July 18, 1855 [Continued]—History of the Sound Dues—Congress of Vienna—Singular Inducations and Statements of Mr. Marcy—Mr. Bedinger's Dispatch, Oct. 18, 1853—Mr. Marcy to Mr. Bedinger, Nov. 8, 1853—Note from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs, Dated April 17, 1855—What are the Real Intentions of the United States Government?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Mr. MARCY'S dispatch of July 18, 1855, of which we propose to-day to continue our examination, then proceeds to give a very condensed history of the Sound Dues, about which we shall say but very little, for the reason, that we consider this to be a point of no very great importance. It is for this reason, also, that we abstain from pointing out the errors, of which this historical essay contains not a few. But though it has been drawn in a very hostile spirit, and though in that respect, as well as in regard to the language used, it bears a rather too strong resemblance to similar historical sketches, given by German pamphlet writers, it will serve to show *that the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues has an excellent historical basis*, whatever else may be said against it. After having mentioned, that the origin of the Sound Dues goes too far back to be traced with any certainty, the dispatch relates at some length the feuds between Denmark and the then powerful Hansa, to which the claims of the former to levy the Sound Dues gave rise during the fourteenth, fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. It does not, however, in this connection, mention a very curious fact to which we remember to have seen an allusion in another American State paper,—it is, that whenever the Hansa, (then including all the most important commercial cities on the Baltic, and representing almost exclusively, the commercial interests of the Northeast of Europe,) in the course of the wars, gained possession of Cronburg Castle, they immediately proceeded to levy the Sound Dues themselves, thereby acknowledging not only the right itself, but also that it belonged to the possessor of that stronghold. Gradually we see the Dutch, English and Swedes take part in the question. The first treaty sanctioning the right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues, and establishing a tariff and regulations for the mode of levying it, was made between Denmark and the Netherlands, in the year 1645. This treaty has since been followed by a great many others, with almost all the powers having commercial relations with the Baltic.

"Previous to 1720 (from 1647") the dispatch says: "Denmark fixed the toll in her treaties with other countries in conformity to the terms *granted* to the Netherlands;" but after that time she placed them upon the footing of "the most favored nations." "Sweden, *in consideration of the restoration of her provinces*, which had been conquered by Denmark, stipulated to pay in future, by the Treaty of Fredericksburg, of June 3, 1720, the same rate of Sound Dues, that were collected upon the ships and cargoes of the most favored nations, reserving to herself the right to establish a Commissary at Elsinore, to prevent imposition upon her navigation and commerce. These conditions and obligations (although several treaties have been made between the two nations since) continue to be observed. During the Eighteenth Century, Sweden having been quieted, the Sound Tolls seem to have been submitted to by other Powers and States without opposition. Denmark concluded several new treaties, but none of them contained provisions prohibitory of the exaction of the dues demanded at Elsinore."

We cannot help expressing the opinion that it would have been more correct to say, that each and every one of those new treaties contained provisions, implicitly sanctioning the exaction of the dues demanded at Elsinore. The above quotations, from Mr. MARCY'S historical sketch, and taking it as it is, are at all events quite sufficient to show, that the history of the Sound Dues is in all points similar to that of the great majority of public rights and territorial possessions; after having been an object for contests, disputes and wars during centuries, after having been lost for short periods, but always acquired again either by force of arms, or by the cession of important territorial possessions, or in consideration of the great political and commercial advantages and privileges, Denmark found itself at the beginning of the Eighteenth Century in full and undisputed possession of this right or property. That a great many rights of a similar character and equal antiquity, one after another, did disappear in the storms of the latter centuries, can only be an argument in favor of the rights of Denmark.

It would, indeed, be very inconsistent not to admit, that an institution, which has weathered all the storms in which its companions perished, should have no merit of its own. And we may add, that the more conclusively it is demonstrated that the Sound Dues are hated by everybody, and contrary to the interest of all, even the most powerful, the more evident it becomes that with such a character nothing could possibly have sustained them down to this day, but an undisputable right under the law of nations.

"This was the condition," the dispatch then goes on to say, "in which Denmark was found when the Congress of Vienna assembled. It was quite naturally expected, at that time, that the Danish Sound Tolls would present a legitimate subject for the deliberations of that body, and that in the settlement of the affairs of Europe, they would be entirely abrogated. But FREDERICK VI. of Denmark, was present at Vienna, and the object of compassion with the representatives of the Sovereigns most interested, on account of the bombardment of Copenhagen and the destruction of his fleet a few years before (sic!) and out of tenderness to him, *as it is reasonable to suppose*, this question was permitted to remain in *statu quo*. Vague intimations, it is stated, have occasionally been given at Copenhagen, that the Sound Tolls were guaranteed to Denmark by the Congress of Vienna, as an indemnity for the surrender of Norway to Sweden."

These and similar intimations and insinuations, explanatory of what the Congress of Vienna did or did not do, may be quite ingenious, but we must confess that, with our ideas about the dignity of the United States Government, we were not a little surprised to meet again with those old acquaintances in an American State paper, which, in our humble opinion, would have done better by admitting frankly the certainly very important fact, that the Congress of Vienna, which made the navigation of the great European rivers entirely free, did not think proper to touch the ancient right of Denmark to levy the Sound Dues. And we are really at a loss to understand why the honorable Secretary of State has taken so much trouble in framing his historical sketch, because, having got so far as above quoted, he is evidently seized by an instinctive apprehension that history, notwithstanding his efforts to the contrary, may, after all, prove friendly to Denmark. He therefore hastens to say:

"Admitting the truth of this, and that every European Government was irrevocably bound by such proceeding, the United States were not a party to it in any way, and no obligation is imposed upon them to respect this arrangement. Nothing has been more remote from the purpose of our Government, from the days on which it was ushered into existence, than that of surrendering to any Power the right of using the ocean as the highway of commerce. This right it claims, and will use all proper means to secure to itself the full enjoyment of it, in every quarter of the globe."

Well, this, we presume, is the platform upon which the Secretary of State really stands in regard to this question,—but we may well be allowed to ask, *Why then quote History?*

We shall have occasion in one of our next letters to mention this fact, that when the United States claimed the free navigation of the St. Lawrence, they based one of their principal arguments, per analogy, upon the resolutions of that same Congress of Vienna in regard to the navigation of the European rivers. We leave to your readers to judge of the consistency of such a course.

The dispatch then proceeds to make the following statement: "*The fact is notorious that the Sound Dues affect us more sensibly than any European nation.*"

This assertion is too singular (to use a mild expression) to need contradiction at our hands. It will be remembered that with the exception of some merchants in Boston, New-York and New-Orleans, engaged in the Baltic trade, very few persons in this country knew anything about the Sound Dues, and millions had never heard of such a thing, until very lately it has become a standing topic in the papers. M. FLEISCHMANN, in his dispatch of Dec. 1, 1849, state with "characteristic frankness:"

"I very much regret that I cannot avail myself of the authority, in regard to these Sound Dues, to which you referred, viz: MACGREGOR'S *Commercial Register and Statistics*, as the work is not among the books of this legation, nor indeed does the library here *furnish a single book from which I can gain any light upon the subject*. I have, therefore, to draw upon my own very scanty resources, and will feel much indebted to you for any suggestion you may see proper to make."

And Mr. MARCY, in his dispatches of July 18, 1853 admits, that "since then (1848) no tabular statements have been received (at the State Department) of our vessels passing Elsinore, nor the sums annually paid."

And still, this is a question which, according to Mr. MARCY'S assertion, *notoriously affects the United States "more sensibly than any European nation."*

The dispatch goes on as follows:

"Under their operation, Great Britain has a decided advantage over us, as concerns our chief staple. Raw cotton, according to the most reliable statements before the Department, is charged with about three per cent., *ad valorem*, in its transit through the Sound; while cotton twist, of which Great Britain ships from 50,000,000 to 60,000,000 pounds to ports in the Baltic, pays only *one* per cent. *ad valorem*! If we quietly submit to such a tax upon the raw material of our fields, Great Britain, as a matter of profit, can well afford to consent to the comparatively moderate one upon the article manufactured from it, because she cannot fail to perceive that, were the Dues abolished, we should as certainly gain markets for the raw product, as she would lose them for the manufacture of her spineries."

This is a direct and strong Prussian or Baltic argument against the Sound Dues, but a very indirect and weak one from an American point of view. The state of things pointed out by Mr. MARCY is certainly favorable to British manufactories of twist, and tends to prevent the development of such manufactories in the Baltic countries, but whether the raw cotton is manufactured in England or Prussia does not, if appears to us, directly affect the American interests. Relieve the Baltic States from the Sound Dues, and they will be likely to make more twist, and consequently to buy more raw cotton; but England, who now provides the Baltic with a great portion of the twist used there, will, in the same proportion, lose the market, and consequently buy *less* cotton.

The dispatch then proceeds as follows:

"For the five years terminating the 31st December, 1849, 264 American vessels entered the Baltic, upon the tonnage and cargoes of which the Sound Tolls amounted to 570,478 Danish bank rix dollars, (about $290,000.) Since then no tabular statements have been received of our vessels passing Elsinors, nor the sums annually paid."

The Sound Toll levied upon our cheap products, which find a market in the countries bordering upon the Baltic, and beyond them, according to the most reliable information on the subject, is as follows:

Raw Cotton, per 100 lbs.	20 cents
Rice, per 100 lbs.	11 cents
Paddy (Rice in husk) per 50 lbs.	3½ cents
Raw Tobacco, per 50 lbs	17½ cents
Whale Oil, per bbl.	6¼ cents

Consequently a cargo of 2,000 bales of Cotton pays a tax of about $1,720
A cargo of 800 hhds. of Tobacco 1,400
A cargo of 1,000 tcs. of Rice 700

In addition to the toll on tonnage, the cost of pilotage for a ship drawing eighteen feet of water, from Dragoe to Elsimore, varies, according to the season of the year, from $20 to $80.

It is to this short statement that Mr. MARCY confines himself in regard to the tariff and its influence upon the American trade to the Baltic, and as it is our intention to treat this part of the question more fully in one of our next letters, we shall here only observe, that the average value of 100 pounds of raw cotton cannot be put down to much less than $10, of which 20 cents are 2 per cent. *ad valorem*, and *not three per cent.*, as Mr. MARCY makes it. (It will be remembered that Mr. IRWIN, the U. S. *Charge d'affaires*, in his dispatch of June 1, 1846, stated as follows: "The late Sound Toll levied on raw cotton amounted to between three and four per cent. *ad valorem* of the invoice price. *It is now reduced to between one and two per cent. ad valorem.*")

That the whole tax, pilotage, delay, and in fact every expense connected with the Sound Dues, (on all imports to the Baltic,) is in reality paid by the consumers, the inhabitants of the Baltic countries, and does not constitute any direct burden upon American commerce, is so plain, that it ought not to be necessary to insist upon it. German writers insist very strongly upon this fact, *and it is one of the singular phenomena in this whole affair, that the burden is claimed by all parties, exactly as if it were a bonus.* It is this singular phenomenon, together with the many facts we have already laid before our readers, which make it so very difficult for the impartial observer to believe, that the course pursued by the United States Government originates in, and has been dictated by, nothing else but the real interest of this country.

The closing passage of the dispatch reads as follows:

"In 1699, an ordinance was issued by the King of Denmark, subjecting all vessels passing through the Sound to useless, not to say ridiculous, observances, always very annoying, and sometimes injurious, by the delays resulting from the necessity of conforming to them. Should you find this ordinance still in force, you will represent the effects of it upon our vessels passing the Sound and endeavor to procure their exemption from it. It cannot be that, at this day, a Government so enlightened as that of Denmark will insist upon the observance of ceremonies of this kind—useless to it, and hardly compatible with the self-respect of those required to perform them. That you may know to what ceremonies I allude, I herewith send you a copy of the ordinance prescribing the observance."

The State Department, possessing official information, dating from 1841, (mentioned in one of our former letters—III,) of the fact that the formalities here alluded to were entirely done away with, we are at a loss to know how to explain this solemn recommendation to Mr. BEDINGER, whose answer upon this point, if he made any, does not appear in his subsequent dispatches of Oct. 18, Nov. 8, and Sept. 3, 1853, and Feb 26 and April 1, 1854—at least not in that portion of them which has been published.

In his dispatch to the State Department, dated Oct. 18, 1853, Mr. BEDINGER reports as follows:

"*Of course* I have not yet broached the subject, 'Sound Dues,' but I shall seek an early opportunity to do so; and I respectfully desire to be instructed, whether I may be allowed to offer anything, either in the form of some additional commercial privilege or other matter, as an equivalent for those dues, in case the Danish Government shall consent to abandon them, so far as our vessels are concerned. If I remember correctly, in a dispatch of Mr. BUCHANAN'S to one of my predecessors, something of that sort is authorized to be done; and I respectfully request, that I may be particularly instructed on this point at as early a day as possible."

And received the following laconic answer from Mr. MARCY, dated Washington, Nov. 8, 1853:

"Your dispatch of 18th ult. was received at the Department, and I am directed by the President to inform you, in reply to your question respecting an equivalent to Denmark for the abolition of the 'Sound Dues,' that he declines authorizing you to offer to that Power any compensation for the removal of that as a favor which we have demanded as a right."

The recent above-mentioned dispatches from Mr. BEDINGER, so far as the same have been published, contain no important information besides the facts, that he had tried to press the matter to a conclusion—that his propositions had been respectfully entertained by the Danish Minister of Foreign Affairs,—but that up to the latest date he had received no final and definite answer, and that in fact there appeared to be no intention upon the part of the Danish Government to give up their right to levy the Sound Dues *without compensation*.

Mr. BEDINGER, finally, in a note dated Copenhagen, April 14, 1855, (which has not yet been published, and of which we therefore only know the general tenor,) communicated to the Danish Government the intention of the President to have the treaty of 1826 abrogated one year hence, and his request that the Danish Government would abolish the Sound Dues.

The reply of the Danish Government, which has been published in the papers, reads as follows:

Note from the Danish Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. BEDINGER, U. S. *Charge d'affaires:*

[TRANSLATION.]

COPENHAGEN, April 17, 1855.

SIR: Conformably with the wish which you expressed to me on the 14th of April, I have now the honor to announce to you, that I received on the same day, the communication containing a notice that the President of the United States had denounced the treaty of friendship, of commerce, and of navigation, concluded the 26th of April, 1826, between Denmark and the United States, for a space of ten years, and for twelve months after denunciation. I share very sincerely, Sir, your regrets at witnessing the expiration of a treaty which has for so long a period subserved the interests of the United States as well as of the King's subjects. But I am charged, Sir, to inform you, that my Government is unable to understand the connection which the Government of the United States seeks to establish between the suppression of the Sound Toll and the treaty in question. The treaty does, indeed, fix the rate according to which the toll is to be paid by American vessels; but the existence of the right to levy this toll, and the title upon which this right is founded, are quite independent of the treaty. As the Government of the United States has taken the initiative in denouncing the treaty, the Government of the King, my august master, would fain hope that overtures will be made to it for the conclusion of a new treaty, proper to maintain the commercial relations which have so long happily existed between the two nations, and prevent the consequences, as deplorable as inevitable, of the definitive extinction of this treaty. The result of such extinction would be that the vessels of the United States would have to be placed, upon their passing the Sound and the Belts, upon the same footing with the vessels of non-favored nations. Receive, &c. (Signed,) V. SCHEEL.

This is the last State paper relative to this question, which to our knowledge, has been published. It shows how the matter stands, and that the extinction of the treaty will simply bring the relations of the two countries back to *statu quo ante*, that is, to what they were before the treaty was concluded in 1826.

We have in the foregoing, as well as in former letters, examined the relations which had up to this day subsisted between the two countries, with a view of finding some clue to the extraordinary, and we may say, hostile and overbearing attitude lately assumed by the United States Government in regard to that of Denmark, and we have been unable to find anything wherewith to justify or to explain the course pursued by the said Government. There has been no protracted and unsuccessful negotiation, and neither the material interests nor the dignity of the United States were involved to such a point as to call for immediate action.

We have examined Mr. MARCY'S dispatch more closely than any of the other documents, not for the pleasure of criticising an eminent statesman, but because it is the most recent, the most important and the most characteristic document in the case.

It was but due to the Danish Government (as in similar cases it would be due to any other Government, or even to individuals) that in requesting it to surrender an ancient right, and one from the exercise of which it derives a considerable revenue, the demand should be made by an able State paper, carefully worded, undisputable in its assertions, dignified in its tone, and both conciliatory and respectful in language. But no such regards were had—and whatever might have been the disposition of the Danish Government, it is evident that it could not, with the least degree of self-respect, surrender its rights upon such a summons as that contained in Mr. MARCY'S dispatch. Upon the whole, the policy adopted in this instance by the United States Government presents itself under two different aspects. Either the United States Government has entertained throughout the wish and intention to bring this matter to a peaceable conclusion—and in that case it could not have been more unfortunate in the selection of its means; or there has been, from the outset, an intention to bring on a rupture with Denmark, (for what specific reasons, or with what ulterior views, remains to be seen;) and in that case the proceedings lack altogether that sincerity and dignity which behoove the Government of a great nation. Yours, most respectfully, PAX.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Journal of a Defeated Candidate.

Thursday.—Received the nomination for an office in the City Councils. Surprised and indignant. Remonstrated with Committee. Was told that I must place myself in the hands of my friends. Eventually did so.

Friday.—Immense poster on a brick pile opposite the house. My name in two feet letters. Great anguish on part of wife and family, who believe that every officer of the City Government must, according to law, be indicted and tried at the end of his term. Friends, meeting me in the street, say that there is a rumor about town that I am up for office, which rumor ought to be publicly contradicted. Other friends offer ironical congratulations, and leave me in doubt whether the office is unfit for me, or I for the office. Old gentlemen says that he won't believe it; for he knew my father, and *he* was a very respectable man.

Saturday.—Man on the steps of my house, with a big stick and bull terrier. Broad-shouldered, slovenly person, with a sanguinary eye. Came to advise me to beware of a class of ruffians that go round, election times, extorting money from candidates. Offers his services to tend the polls. Customary, he says, to pay in advance. I refer him to my Committee. He whistles to his dog. Engage him at five dollars, cash down. We part with expressions of mutual esteem. Going in, find six men smoking in my parlor. Delegates from a target excursion. Customary, they say, for candidates to give prizes on these occasions. Refer them to my Committee. Captain very polite. Tells me he will give time to think about it, and will come on Monday with the whole Guard, to let me see what a fine-looking set of fellows they are. Result: ten dollars for a prize. Evening—Excited person calls for a subscription for a banner. Refer him to my Committee. Threatens personal violence, and swears awfully. Subscribe for banner. Man comes with a wooden leg; wants a new one. Three more banner-men. Clergyman, for a subscription to a deserving charity. Seventeen men to tend the polls. More cripples. Delegation want their fire-engine painted. Man without arms—to post bills. Woman for subscription for coffin. Children all crying up stairs. My wife in hysterics. General terror and confusion. Midnight—Torchlight procession; kettle drums; serenade; make a speech; great cheering; rotten egg hits me in the eye; general fight; spanners, brick-bats, clubs, banners, torches and fists.

Wednesday.—Wake up defeated. Tell all my friends that I don't care for myself, but feel sorry for the City. My wife goes home to her mother; the children are sent where they cannot be under my influence. No home, no friends, no wife, and no money.

☞ Instead of "Whigs to the Rescue," or "Democrats Arouse," or "Americans stand to your Guns," a Southern paper rallies the voters to the polls in this wise:

"Blow the fuzzy guzzy,
Sound the hewgag,
Let the hoganuah ring,
Smite the tomjohn,
Whack the dumbuzzy,
And permit miscellaneous things to rip generally."

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the 3d day of November to the 7th day of November, 1855; Men, 49; women, 54; boys, 123; girls, 65. Total, 291. Adults, 103; children, 188; males, 172; females, 119; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES:

Albuminaria and Bright's disc'e of kidneys	1	Diarrhœa	4	Lues Venerea	1
Apoplexy	3	Dropsy in head	14	Lungs, dis'e of	1
Asphyxia, nerv's	1	Drowned	1	Malformation of heart	1
Bleeding, bow'ls	2	Dysentery	3	Marasmus, Inf.	18
Bleeding, lungs	4	Enl'gem't of the heart	1	Measles	2
Bronchitis	3	Enl'gem't of the liver, spleen	1	Old Age	4
Burned, scalded	1	Epilepsy	1	Pleurisy	1
Cancer	1	Erysipelas	3	Polypus of the womb	1
Cancer, intest's	1	Fever, bilious	2	Premature birth	10
Compression of the brain by a blow	1	Fever, nervous	2	Rheumatism of the heart	1
Compression of the brain by a fall	1	Fever, remittent	1	Rupture, bowels	1
Cong'tion, brain	8	Fever, scarlet	16	Scrofula	1
Cong'tion, lungs	2	Fever, typhoid	2	Small pox	1
Consumption	38	Fever, typhus	4	Stillborn	35
Convuls, infant's	22	Fracture of the arm and leg	1	Suicide by cutting throat	1
Convuls's, puerperal	1	Heart, disease of	3	Teething	2
Croup	11	Hooping cough	1	Ulceration	1
Debility, infant	2	Inflam. of bowels	9	Ulceration of the spine	1
Delirium trem	1	Inflam. of brain	9	Ulceration of the bowels	1
Diabetes	1	Inflam. of lungs	13		
		Inflam. stomach	1		
		Inflam. of womb	1		
		Kidneys, dis'e of	2		
		Liver, disease of	1		
Total					291

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and premature birth	45
Brain and nerves	54	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	46
Generative organs	2	Uncertain seat and general fevers	16
Heart and blood vessels	5	Urinary organs	3
Lungs, throat, &c.	83		
Old age	4		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	21		
Total			291

Of which six were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I	8	IX	14
II	4	X	6
III	1	XI	23
IV	10	XII	16
V	10	XIII	9
VI	10	XIV	9
VII	10	XV	11
VIII	14	XVI	15
		XVII	23
		XVIII	10
		XIX	20
		XX	7
		XXI	14
		Total	291

AGES.—Under 1 year, 96; 1 to 2 years, 36; 2 to 5 years, 34; 5 to 10 years, 14; 10 to 15 years, 3; 15 to 20 years, 7; 20 to 25 years, 11; 25 to 30 years, 13; 30 to 40 years, 20; 40 to 50 years, 17; 50 to 60 years, 14; 60 to 70 years, 11; 70 to 80 years, 7; 80 to 90 years, 1; unknown, 1 Total, 291.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 1; England, 3; France, 4; Germany, 21; Ireland, 42; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 1; United States, 216; Unknown, 4. Total, 291.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 2; City Hospital, 4; Colored Orphan Asylum, 4; Lunatic Asylum, Bloomingdale, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 8; Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 8. Total, 28. THOS. E. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 1, 1855.

☞ Mr. HERNANDEZ, the famous American equestrian, returned from Europe, where he has been for six or seven years, by the *Arago*. We have seen a splendid gold medal which was presented him at London, by WM. F. WALLEZ, for several ardent admirers, valued at $100.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDER—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Oyer and Terminer.*—The trial of Judge STUART for bribery and corruption.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit.*—Nos. 278, 41, 276, 403 to 417, 180.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 22, 64½, 37, 53, 47, 57, 219, 185, 69 to 75.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 684, 878, 866, 509, 677, 717, 718, 722, 704 to 727, 730, 732 to 735, 738, 257, 705, 620, 681, 695, 647, 645, 65, 465, 93.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before George W. Morton.

In the matter of the application by the French Government for the Extradition of Nicholas Bazillon for the crime of Forgery, under the Treaty between France and the United States.—By the first and second articles of the Treaty of November 9, 1843, between France and the United States, it is agreed that persons charged "with having committed in France the crime of forgery, who shall have sought refuge in the United States," shall, upon a prescribed requisition, be surrendered by the Executive of the latter to the justice of the former. Provided, that this shall be done only when the fact of the commission of the crime shall be so established, as that *the laws of the country* in which the fugitive *shall be found*, would justify his apprehension and commitment for trial, if the crime were there committed. (Statutes at large, vol. 8, page 560.)

The present case for extradition was, in the first place, brought to the notice of the President of the United States by the proper diplomatic agents of the foreign Government, and the assent or approval of the President to a proceeding therein, under the treaty, has been made fully to appear, and the fugitive is brought before the Commissioner under a formal complaint, and by a warrant issued by him October 9, 1855.

The prisoner is charged with having, on the 4th of February 1855, at Besançon, in France, forged a commercial draft or order for the sum of 2,425 francs, by falsely and fraudulently signing the name of one "Antoni" to said draft or order, and of having on the same day negotiated, sold and passed the same as genuine, knowing the said drafts to be forged, to Charles Henry Schmitz, and receiving therefor the said sum of money.

By the penal code of France both of these acts are comprised in the crime of forgery, and under the laws of New-York, constitute forgery in the third degree.

The Revised Statutes, which in these respects are to be regarded as the "laws of the country," direct:

1. After an arrest, to examine the complainant and the witnesses for the prosecution.

2. The prisoner, without oath, cautioning him that he is at liberty to answer or not.

3. Then his witnesses; and if upon the whole evidence it appears that the offence has been committed, and that there is probable cause to believe that the prisoner is guilty, then to commit him for trial. (2 Revised Statutes, N. Y., page 689.)

By an act of Congress, passed August 12, 1848, (Statutes at Large, vol. 9, page 392,) for the purpose of giving effect to certain treaty stipulations between the United States and foreign Governments, for the apprehension and delivering up of certain offenders, it is declared, among other things, that upon the hearing of the application for an extradition, under a treaty, "copies of the depositions" upon which an original warrant in any such foreign country may have been granted, certified under the hand of the person or persons issuing such warrant, and attested on the oath of the party producing them to be true copies of the original depositions, may be received in evidence of the criminality of the person so apprehended.

Under and by virtue of this law of the United States, the following is a summary of the papers duly authenticated and produced before the commissioner in evidence of the criminality of the prisoner.

(1.) A copy of the original warrant to arrest the prisoner. Copies of depositions upon which the original warrant was granted.

(2.) That of the person to whom the prisoner passed the order, or draft, the original of which is annexed, and proving, also, that the prisoner received the amount, less the discount.

3. That of Antoni, the person whose name was forged, affirming the signature to be a forgery.

4. Of two persons familiar with the signature of Antoni, affirming also the signature to be a forgery.

5. That of the notary who protested the draft, and also depoving to the flight of the prisoner.

A letter was also offered in evidence, fully proved to be written by the prisoner at Liverpool, while on his way to the United States, informing his family of his destination, and in which the falsity of the draft in question, with that of several others, is positively stated.

On behalf of the prisoner, two witnesses were examined to disprove that the body of the draft and signature were in his hand-writing.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 12, 1855.

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The State Election.

We deem it unnecessary to again repeat our table of returns by counties, until the official canvass is made up at Albany. The plurality of 9,023, which, on careful revisal for Saturday's paper, was found to be the apparent general in favor of the American or Know-Nothing ticket—the whole of it, with the exception of Judge W. W. CAMPBELL for the long term on the Supreme Bench, is increased, rather than diminished, by the corrections since made on authority of the Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday afternoon, and the additional figures from the City and Westchester County. We make the present plurality for Mr. HEADLEY, for Secretary of State, 10,839 votes. This carries with it the other State Officers, and Mr. COMSTOCK, American, for the short term on the Supreme Bench. Of the election of Mr. SELDEN, Democrat, for the long term, there is no doubt. The complexion of the State Senate is undecided, though from 15 to 17 Senators, out of the 32, are claimed as Republicans or Fusionists by the *Evening Journal*. The Assembly will stand about

Democratic	50
Republican	43
American	35
Total members	128

The State Officers elect are:

Secretary of State	JOEL T. HEADLEY	K. N.
Comptroller	LORENZO BURROWS	K. N.
Treasurer	STEPHEN CLARK	K. N.
Canal Commissioner	S. S. WHELAN	K. N.
State Prison Inspector	WM. A. RUSSELL	K. N.
Attorney General	STEPHEN B. CUSHING	K. N.
State Engineer	SILAS SEYMOUR	K. N.

The News by the Northern Light.

The steamship *Northern Light*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived in port yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California. The *Northern Light* reports that the mail steamer *Golden Age* left San Francisco on the 20th of October, three hours in advance of the *Sierra Nevada*, with about two millions in gold.

From California the news is devoid of incident, if we except another tragic murder in Columbia, Tuolumne County, followed by swift retribution and Lynch law execution upon the person of the criminal. From Oregon and Washington Territories we learn that Indian depredations have reached such an alarming extent that a general war is considered most imminent. In Rogue River Valley the war had already commenced. A battle was fought on the 7th of October at the mouth of Butte Creek, in the vicinity of Fort Lane, between a volunteer force of one hundred men and a large party of Indians. The latter, who were most signally defeated, left forty of their number dead upon the field. This lesson, however, does not seem to have deterred the savages from renewing their outrages. An extra of the Portland *Standard* further informs us that Major HALLER (who went out from the Dalles on the 3d of October with one hundred troops to punish the murderers of an Indian agent) was in a most critical situation. His men had been for forty-eight hours without water, and were completely surrounded by a very large body of Indians who kept constantly firing upon them. A messenger from Major HALLER managed to escape through the ranks of the Indians, and reach the Dalles in safety, whence a party of a hundred and fifty men instantly started to relieve their beleaguered comrades. Major HALLER, it is understood, calls for a thousand men to aid him. An Indian war is also so greatly apprehended in Washington Territory that Acting Governor MASON has made a requisition upon the garrisons for a sufficient number of troops to march against the hostile tribes.

The news from Nicaragua is interesting. Don PATRICIO RIVAS was appointed Provincial President for fourteen months, and sworn into office on the 31st ult. A treaty has been concluded between WALKER and CORRAL, the first section of which announces that "hostilities are suspended between the belligerent armies." The machinery of a Government has been fairly started.

From the Sandwich Islands we learn that reciprocity with the United States was progressing most favorably.

The Allies in the Pacific.

We have received, *vid* San Francisco, some intelligence concerning the movements of the Allied Fleets in the North Pacific. Three British men-of-war arrived at Ayan, in the Okhotsk Sea, on the 9th of July, and, finding the place deserted, they sacked it and blew up a steamer that the Russians had buried in the ground. The British Commander, Captain FREDERICKS, of the *Asphitrite*, had issued a proclamation ordering all neutral vessels to depart from Ayan, under penalty of capture and confiscation. The United States Surveying steamship *John Hancock*, which brought this news to San Francisco, reports that the Allied Fleet, at latest dates, were in the Gulf of Tartary, and would attempt the passage of the Amoor River, whither the Russians had fled. The banks of the Amoor were strongly defended by forts, and a large number of gun-boats and cutters guarded both passages. Hence, it was anticipated that if the Allies succeeded in effecting their object, it could only be after a desperate struggle and much bloodshed.

A War with England.

We do not regard the chances of a war between this country and England as coming within the probabilities of human occurrences, unless some causes of dispute should arise, growing out of events of which we have no premonitory intimation at present. But, if ever a war should take place between England and the United States, we are persuaded that the provocation will not come from the other side. The first warlike demonstration will be made by us, for England cannot afford to be at war with the United States; her national existence would be imperiled by such an event. She lives by her workshops alone; the manufacturing interests pay the interest on her debt, supply her with the sinews of war, and are the chief source of her regal splendors. But a war with this country would at once shut up the most valuable of her manufactories, by cutting off the supply of raw material which is necessary to keep them in motion; it would deprive her of her best market, and cut off the source on which she relies for food for her operators; it would cancel a debt, the loss of which would bankrupt her wealthiest merchants; it would destroy her commerce, and reduce her at once to a third-rate power among the commercial countries of Europe; it would place her colonies in danger, encourage them to revolt, and weaken her in all her extremities, while it would cripple her at home. In her war with Russia she has been compelled to borrow troops wherever she could find them, and our own ships have been of material service to her in transporting her armies and military stores; yet she has not been compelled to guard one of her ports against the enemy, or to take any steps towards protecting her Colonies.

But in case of a war with this country she would require a larger army than she has yet been able to send to the Crimea to protect Canada alone, while all the ports in her three kingdoms would be left open to our steamships, her merchant marine would be left unprotected, and her possessions in the West Indies would be an easy prey.

She would have the aid of France, perhaps; but France could as ill afford to try the experiment of a war with us as England; in fact we are as important a market to France as to England; she, too, depends upon us for the raw material of her manufactories, as well as for a market for her superfluities, and she could as ill afford to do without our gold and cotton as England. Our losses in a war with these great European powers would, at first, be large, but they would not be ruinous; we should take more than we should lose, in the long run, and we should not be weakened as a nation by being compelled to depend upon our own internal resources, the extent of which we have hardly begun to appreciate. We can very well afford to give up French silks, French wines, and all the other luxurious products of French skill and genius for which we pay so large an annual tribute to the Gallic people now; there is not, in truth, an article which we import from France which we cannot either produce at home or very comfortably dispense with altogether. And we may say the same of England.

A war with those countries, then, would not entail upon us any of the calamities which it would bring upon themselves, for it would tend to consolidate us as a people, would heal up our petty sectional disputes, and lead to a development of our internal resources which would raise us higher among the nations of the earth than centuries of such peaceful intercourse as we now enjoy, with Europe would do.

Anti-Republican Precedents.

PASSMORE WILLIAMSON has escaped from Moyamensing, and is again at liberty; but the decisions of Judge KANE and his brethren, in relation to his case, have not yet been rescinded. They still maintain their place upon the records of the courts in which they were pronounced, and have become *precedents* to guide and influence the future decisions of American Judges in every State of the Union, as often as similar cases shall be brought before them. But what English Judge, under the TUDORS, or the STUARTS, ever pronounced a decision more arbitrary and unfriendly to Freedom, than those that men calling themselves Americans, and Republicans, have recently delivered in the Pennsylvania Courts? What precedents more dangerous to personal liberty were ever established by JEFFRIES, or SCROGGS, than those which Judge KANE, and his Brother Rhadamanthi, have lately set up? Magna Charta and the Petition of Rights were surely never more outraged by those judicial scourges of the British people, than the Federal and Pennsylvania Constitutions have been by their American imitators.

The decisions of Judge KANE and his coadjutors, in the WILLIAMSON case, have established principles and precedents which, in all future cases of the kind, will place American citizens completely at the mercy of the Federal Government and the Federal Judiciary. Northern States may still indeed continue to give expression to their dislike of Slavery in legislative enactments, and to proclaim every slave, not a fugitive, that comes within their borders entitled to his freedom; but no Northern citizen must henceforward dare to inform any slave that such is the law, or attempt to aid him in escaping from illegal thraldom. If Northern citizens however will interfere in such business, and involve themselves in cases, in which one of the parties is a slave-owner, and the matter in litigation a slave, they must not think hereafter of having their personal and juridical rights respected in American Courts and by American Judges. By the perpetration indeed of burglary, or robbery, or murder they would no forfeit the privilege of being tried by their peers. If on their trial for any of those crimes, their rights as citizens might have some chance of consideration. But that of telling a man that he may be free, and assisting him to become so, i of such an atrocious character that no rights, no privileges, no reverence for law, or justice, must be any more suffered to stand between the perpetrator and condign punishment! All future cases of this class must be tried in the Federal Courts, and, from the decisions of the presiding Judges, any appeal on the part of our northern citizens to any of the courts of their respective States, will be utterly in vain. No State Court will again presume to grant relief to a Northern citizen who may have the misfortune to be a party to a case in which a Southern i plaintiff, and a Slave the subject of contention. In all such cases the Freeman may expect punishment, but not justice. He must be prepared to see the writ of *habeas corpus* converted into an instrument for his oppression, though in all other cases it is an instrument of liberty. He must be prepared to produce the bodies of parties with whom he has no connection, and over whom he has no control, at the suit of a litigant who has suffered no wrong, and who has no legal right to call on him to do so. Nay, he must be prepared to hear his truthful answer to the writ which comprises this unreasonable and unconstitutional demand, pronounced evasive, fraudulent, and a contempt of Court,—to listen to the sentence which, for having told the truth, consigns him to a dungeon, during some American Jeffries' pleasure, and to bear patiently the punishment which, in defiance of law, and reason and justice, shall be consequently inflicted on him.

Such will be the effect of the recent decisions of Judge KANE and Company in the Pennsylvanian Courts, on the rights and liberties of American citizens. In all cases similar to the WILLIAMSON case those decisions, until set aside, will be regarded as precedents, and wherever they are so regarded the Northern man will be completely divested of his privileges, and exposed naked and defenceless to the envenomed shafts of power and oppression. There Magna Charta and the Bill of Rights—there Federal and State Constitutions—there Anglo-Saxon and American liberty, will be alike trampled in the dust. Men may call themselves Whigs or Democrats, Hard Shells or Soft Shells, Know-Nothings or Republicans, but, while those Pennsylvanian decisions maintain their place in our law books as legal precedents, American citizens will hold their freedom by a more precarious tenure than that by which the Englishman's of the seventeeth century was secured to him.

But what chance have Americans of getting rid of those precedents, as long as the Federal Judges are appointed by the Government, and the Government is the tool of the slave-owner? Before those arbitrary and unconstitutional decisions can be expunged from our law-books, the Federal Government must be made independent of the Slave Power, or the Federal Judiciary made independent of the American Government. Either of these reforms would enable the Northern citizens to sweep away those odious precedents; but without effecting one of them they need not hope to do so.

Our Lack of Defences.

Whether or not we come to blows with Great Britain, war is always so far within the range of rational probability as to exact due attention, at all times, and under the most pacific conditions, to the maintenance of national defences. Human nature in its social aggregates is far less civilized than in the individual. The neglect to defend is an invitation to attack, precisely on the principle that the omission of the farmer to shut his gate seduces the by-passer to plunder the orchard, which otherwise might have escaped untouched. All diplomacy moves with reference to the situation of the parties in respect to the *ultima ratio*; the weakest and less completely equipped very naturally giving ground to the power who stands ready to emphasize its arguments with *coups de canon*, and to appeal to that jurisdiction of final resort, the court military. In short, that is the highest security for peace, that is the best Peace Society, which multiplies fortifications, accumulates munitions of war, accustoms masses of men to the habits and practice of defensive warfare; and, in a general way, decreases the chances of attack by diminishing the chances of its success. Other Peace leagues must await the millennium to become practical. This is the immediate need of the day; and that it has received so little attention at the hands of the Government is one of many evidences of the rash facility with which our people run the hazards of war. The current recognition of the national weakness in such particulars is evinced by the sensitiveness with which the augmentation of any European navy within the line of the Gulf Stream is always regarded. Unarmed and unprovided, we choose to trust fortune, distance, or the *extempore* preparation practicable between a declaration of war and the beginning of hostilities, for all those elaborate arrangements with which Russia has been busy this century past in surrounding herself; and without which the allied campaign in Southern Russia would have proved the work of a month, instead of the exhausting labor of years. This is neither safe nor sensible. It is not, we repeat, a sound peace policy.

The shore line of the United States is very little short of the circumference of the earth. There is not a point closed against invasion. Where there is any semblance of defence the works have been mainly erected years ago, and without adaptation to the formidable resorts of recent warfare; those prodigious siege-trains, which carried the Mamelon and the Malakoff. The harbor of New-York displays perhaps the American idea of defence in its largest development. It has fortifications at the entrance, it has fortifications scattered about the bay, not one of which in the opinion of military authorities could offer other than momentary resistance to the ball, and bombs, and rockets, of an enemy. There is, for all practical purposes, no obstacle to the entrance of a hostile fleet, and nothing, but the clemency of the foe, to save the City. To expose the most vital point of the country, thus ungarded, to the mere possibility of war, is an act of fatuity. But there are no points of the coast which are not quite as accessible; and to enter upon a contest, or even to indulge in animated discussions tending to a contest, without first clothing this national nakedness, is to offer mortal combat in the pasteboard armor of Harlequin.

The subject has been repeatedly and vainly pressed upon Congress; the wants of New-York Bay having been pointed out with especial distinctness. There is no course left but to reiterate the danger and the warning; a course eminently required by the diplomatic policy of the present Administration, and by the critical state of our foreign relations, which may, at a week's notice, pass from the custody of Secretary MARCY to that of Secretaries DAVIS and DOBBIN. It will be mistaken economy that boggles about the cost. War is fortunately an expensive luxury; but, we must believe, every dollar spent in salutary prevention, in erecting barriers to its entrance, and in frightening the belligerent away by show of preparation, is worth millions lost in the actual conflict. There is no alternative but to settle the foreign policy of the country definitely upon a peace footing, at once abandoning all pretensions unacceptible to European neighbors; or to make provision for sustaining those pretensions against a "world in arms."

The Presidency—A Point Settled.

Amidst the haze which surrounds the results of the late election, one point stands out conspicuously. The main issue between the Hards and Softs was, which faction should obtain admission at the Cincinnati Convention. The Hards are determined to make DICKINSON the next Presidential candidate of the Democracy. The Softs go for MARCY. The vote of New-York in Convention is a prize worth working for; and both parties have kept that in view during the whole of the recent canvass.

The Hards had the advantage in principle. The great point to be gained is to secure favor with the South,—for Southern votes will decide the point. The Hards, therefore, took ground openly in favor of the Nebraska Bill,—the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, and generally of whatever measures the South thought essential to the protection and extension of Slavery. Their position was a strong one. But the Softs,—though laboring under great disadvantages,—entered the lists with courage worthy of a better cause. They dodged the Nebraska issue cleverly enough,—disapproving the act, but resisting any effort to repeal it. Their platform was tolerably acceptable:—what it lacked was to be made up by personal effort and party strength. This was the secret of their unusual efforts at the last election. They entered upon the canvass with a degree of vigor seldom seen in a similar contest. Ex-Governor SEYMOUR led off with an elaborate speech at Tammany Hall, in which he took the extremest Pro-Slavery ground. JOHN VAN BUREN stumped the State—suiting his speeches to the localities he visited, and aiming mainly to retain for the Soft-Shell ticket the votes of those who had been Free-Soilers in 1848. The *Argus*, which was in the Hard interest last year, now joined the Softs, and its example was followed by the Hard organs generally throughout the State.

The object of all this was to make such a demonstration of popular strength as should *force* the gates of the Cincinnati Convention. Prince JOHN publicly proclaimed his purpose to go to that Convention himself and to be admitted. A popular vote which should extinguish the Hards was the battering-ram by which all obstacles were to be demolished.

The result will scarcely justify the sounding manifesto. Last year the Softs numbered 156,000: this year they will barely reach 100,000. The Hards then counted but 30,000: now they will have over 70,000. The Hards have more than doubled their strength,—while the Softs have lost *thirty* per cent. It is not difficult to foresee the result of all this. The South will naturally sympathize most warmly with the Hards; and this demonstration of their increasing power will very considerably strengthen the bond of political brotherhood. Prince JOHN will knock at the doors of the National Convention in vain. Neither his principles nor his votes will give him admission. The Hards will get their seats at Cincinnati: and their votes will *not* be given for Gov. MARCY.

It is understood that Senator SICKLES goes to Albany this Winter to organize a BUCHANAN party. What success he will have it is not easy to predict: but, acoording to present appearances, the Softs will not be unwilling to listen to proposals.

Truant Children.

The operations for the last few years, both of the authorities and private societies, have certainly made a great change in the numbers of purely vagrant children in New-York. One is by no means so much beset by homeless and vagabond boys and girls in the streets as formerly. The courts and prisons are less thronged by children, and our warehouses less annoyed by petty pilfering. Still, with all these benevolent efforts, there is one evil which does not seem much to diminish among our juvenile population—that is *Truancy*. There seems to be everywhere, in the poor quarters, gangs of idle boys and girls, who hang about the Public Schools, or idle upon the docks, not precisely vagrant or criminal, but growing up utterly ignorant and demoralized. As we understand, many of these children are German or of foreign origin. One school has been publicly spoken of, as needing a policeman to protect its doors and windows from the rabble of boys, who, so far as age and ignorance are concerned, most need its influence. Mr. RANDALL—perhaps in an exaggerated estimate—states the supposed number of truant children as 40,000 for New-York alone. Whatever be the exact amount they certainly count by many thousands. The parents are usually hard-working people, who must be away at their labor all day, and know nothing of these habits of their children; or escaping, as do the Russians, from a system where education is a matter of government, they determine to enjoy their freedom, in leaving their children to do what they choose on the streets. In either case, the State has a great interest in the matter. If these parents were, through neglect or willfulness, to expose their offspring daily to pestilential diseases, which should hereafter scourge and waste the City, there would be no hesitation on the part of the authorities to interfere, and say "You must take care of the health of the public, if you will not of your own!" Ignorance, idle habits, are diseases; a race of street vagabonds will injure the property and welfare of the City as much as a pestilence. Education is a police duty of the State—to put it on no higher ground. We must have the young take the advantages which are to fit them to be citizens, and if they will not, we must force them. We can not have a population of dangerous, ignorant little vagrants growing up while there is power in law and public opinion to place them where they will be educated. Happily, the matter does not even need arguing. It has been already decided, and we have the law distinct, and the machinery all prepared for putting a stop to this spreading and perilous evil.

Among the acts of 1853, (page 358,) passed April 12, is one on this subject,—the "Instruction of truant children,"—by which it is allowed that any child between the ages of five and fourteen, found wandering, idle and truant, without occupation, in the streets of the City, may be brought before the Justice of a District Court, on complaint under oath of any citizen. If the complaint be satisfactorily established, the Justice shall require the parent or guardian to undertake, in writing, to restrain the child on his own premises, or in some lawful occupation, and cause such child to be sent to school, for at least four months each year, till it is fourteen years old. If the parent or guardian refuse, the child is to be *committed*.

Another section provides a penalty of $50 for violation of this agreement by parents, and a commitment of the child in such a case.

Section 3 provides a suitable place for the commitment of such children.

Still another (section 5) makes it the *duty* of police officers and constables, who find children in such condition, to make complaint.

It will be seen, from this, that the law is the most distinct and vigorous on this subject, and if there is any evil of a wide extent, it arises from the negligence of the Police or the Mayor, and not from that of the legislators. If our energetic Chief Magistrate would only see to it, every truant child in the streets of New-York could either be driven to work or sent to school. The arrangements are perfect. The Police has only to complain and bring a whole gang of truant children before any Police Justice. He must bind the parent to school them, or if they refuse, commit the children to the Juvenile Asylum. This last institution seems to us to have the especial interest in this matter; and might easily be allowed the force and means to correct the whole truancy of the City.

In Boston, the Truant law is strictly executed, with immense advantage to the city. A similar act came into operation last year in London. Why should New-York be behind hand in such wise legislation?

More Arctic Explorations.

We publish elsewhere some most interesting particulars of the late course of the United States sloop-of-war *Vincennes*, under Commodore RODGERS, in the Arctic Ocean.

The *Vincennes* entered Bherings Straits in August last, and anchored in Senivane Bay on the Eastern Coast of Asia, where an intercourse was established with a peculiar Indian race, known as the Techucchis. Some valuable information respecting the manners and customs of these people has, in consequence, been given to the world for the first time. A party having been left at Senivane, the *Vincennes* then proceeded northward on her course, and reached the high latitude of 72° 5′ 29″ in longitude 174° 37′ 15″—making some important geographical discoveries. In 1851, Captain KELLETT (of the English Expedition in search of FRANKLIN) reported land about sixty miles to the Northward of Herald Island, but Commodore RODGERS *sailed over* this supposed land, and arrives at the conclusion that Captain KELLETT must have fallen into the error, common in those latitudes, of being deceived by low cloud banks. The *Vincennes* was ultimately stopped by barriers of ice. On returning to Senivane Harbor, the party left there were found in good health and prepared to give accounts of the singular people among whom their lot had been for a short time cast.

An Absconding Debtor.

We have received from one of our European Correspondents an account of an affair on the part of a gentleman connected with the American Legation in one of the principal European capitals, which is likely to reflect great discredit on this country. It is stated that he has been for a long time living very extravagantly,—far beyond his official salary or his private means,—and that finding himself unable to meet his engagements, he has left the country,—and left also debts unpaid to the amount of eight or ten thousand dollars. It is said that he availed himself of his official position to procure permission to leave the country. A good deal of feeling prevails among the Americans resident in the capital where he has been stationed, as they feel that the national character has been seriously compromised by his proceedings.

We abstain from giving the name of the party concerning whom these statements have reached us, on authority which does not leave us at liberty to question their truth. President PIERCE, it must be acknowledged, has been singularly unfortunate in many of his foreign appointments.

Who Is It?

MICHAEL DOHENY announces a Lecture at the Tabernacle this evening on "Ireland, Past, Present and Future,—the proceeds to be devoted to the advancement of the E. M. A." Who or what is the E. M. A.? Is it the fillibustering organization that alarms the Government of England and tempts it to send out a fleet?

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

RICH LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer for inspection, THIS DAY, the richest stock of new Laces, Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Infants' Waist Robes, Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Jaconet Trimmings, &c., to be found in this City, at very low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

DR. T. FELIX GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

As a beautifier of the complexion, and as a clarifier and softener of the human cuticle, this admirable emollient is universally admitted to stand *beyond the reach* of rivalry. It is notable that among the tens of thousands who have used it to remove

TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, BLOTCHES, PIMPLES, SCURF, PUSTULES, MORPHEW, TETTER, RING-WORM, MOTH, SMALL-POX MARKS, EXCORIATIONS, SCURVY, CHILBLAINS, FROSTED FEET, SCORBUTIC COMPLAINTS, SORE EYES, TENDER FEET, PRICKLY HEAT, INFLAMED SKIN, SALLOWNESS, BARBER'S ITCH, WORMS IN THE SKIN,

and all other eruptions and discolorations of the skin, not a solitary complaint of its inefficacy has ever been made; on the contrary, the numberless voluntary testimonials which have been presented to its inventor, teem with laudations of its *rejuvenating* virtues. The clearness, smoothness and brilliancy which it is capable of imparting to

CHAFED, CHAPPED, ROUGH FLESH AND HANDS,

and most unsightly skin, is truly remarkable; and while it possesses the quality of *preventing* the formation of wrinkles, it has also the power of *removing* them when formed. It is invaluable in the dressing room of the adult, and equally so in the *nursery*—and no mother who values the health and comfort of her infant should use any other compound in its ablutions than GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.

Its softening and soothing qualities especially adapt it for shaving, and gentlemen who are afflicted with stubborn beards and tender skins, will find in this delicious Soap a complete remedy for both these evils.

We might go on amplifying the merits of the ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP, but we think sufficient has been said to convince any one not wilfully blind.

Certificates by the thousand, from the Faculty and influential men, are open for inspection. Some of the cases of Skin Diseases cured after twenty years' standing.

HEAR NATHANIEL P. WILLIS, Esq.

LOVE PHILTRES, ETC.—The deepest man we know in the chemistry of the secrets of the middle age, (excellent for middle-aged people,) is Dr. GOURAUD, of No. 67 Walker-st., one door from Broadway, etc. This amiable Doctor remedies all disasters of complexion, and puts to flight all calamities on the surface, and all rebellious and conspiracies in the blood. GOURAUD, the beautifier, developer, the "make-the-most-of-your-self-fier," should be his designation.

AS A SHAVING COMPOUND.

MR. WARLAND, the editor of the Lowell *Courier*, pays the following tribute to

GOURAUD'S SOAP.—We observe that CARLETON & HOVEY, of this City, advertise GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. It is long since we have seen the article, and do not refer to it in reference to the purpose to which it is said to be more particularly applied. But we can say, from some experience years back, that it is by far the best article to be used in shaving that was ever manufactured. It costs a little more than even the best shaving soap, but there is nothing in the market that can compare with it in this regard. We can truly recommend it to every man who shaves himself and uses soap for that purpose, instead of any of its substitutes.

MR. CRAMPTON, the proprietor of the *Golden Rule*, says whilst his son was in the country, he was terribly sunburnt. GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP instantly cured him.

Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established Dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.
J. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.
Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.
HEGEMEN, CLARK & CO., Broadway.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.
T. R. CALLENDER, No. 88 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.
SETH S. HANCE, Baltimore.
J. L. BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
BLISS & HAVENS, Springfield.
BAULCH & SON, Providence.
And respectable Druggists generally. Price 50 cents a cake. No pay taken if not as represented.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 435 Broadway, next to Howard-st.,
☞ Is the Place to be Suited with all kinds of Kid and Cloth, Walking Gaiter Boots, of the most fashionable styles, and of the best quality. Also, a large stock of Boys, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes. On hand and made to order, Ladies' Cork Sole and Water-Proof Boots, all of which he offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. ARE NOW SELLing their entire stock of rich Dress Silks at greatly reduced prices, viz.: Plaid and stripe silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard; rich stripe and plaid, 5s., worth 7s. per yard; extra rich silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard; extra heavy silks, 7s., worth 9s. per yard; being the largest and cheapest stock of rich Dress Silks in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—1,200 PIECES rich styles and superior quality Merino and Saxony wool Plaids just received, and will be opened this day, only 8s. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

FRENCH ALL WOOL DE LAINES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will open this day, a splendid assortment of printed de laines, at 4s. per yard, worth $1. Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DRUGGISTS' SCALES POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PAtent Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the saw mill, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855.
MESSRS. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER—GENTLEMEN: The Alum Patent Phœnix Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the bookcase was uninjured.
MOORE & RAYNOR.

A large assortment of the above safes (warranted Free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof, combination and other locks for safes, vaults, doors, &c., constantly on hand, and made to order.
HOLMES, VALENTINE, & BUTLER,
Nos 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Merinoes, de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 30 per cent. under their real value.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, 400 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; Gents' at 5s.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

PLAID POPLINS AT 25 CENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 pieces of rich Plaid Poplins at 2s., worth 4s. Also, a large lot of French Wool Plaids, Merinoes, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DE LAINES AT 6d. PER YARD.—3,000 YARDS FINE mousseline de laines will be offered this morning, at 6d. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

Terrific Storm on Lake Michigan—Two Propellers Wrecked—Numerous Lives Lost.

From the Chicago Press.

The high wind from the southward which was experienced here last Monday morning proves to have been a most terrible gale at the lower end of the lake, where it came from the southeast. From Captain CHAMBERLAIN, of the steamer *Lady Elgin*, which came in yesterday morning, we are furnished with the following particulars, which he learned as he came up the west shore. He came near losing his own boat. The storm struck him at Manitowoc, where he came to anchor, but the steamer commencing to drag, he slipped his cable and stood out into the lake. In getting rid of his anchors the boat was blown so far in shore that she was among the breakers, but the powerful engine brought her out and carried her through the storm safely.

The propeller *Delaware*, bound down, foundered near Sheboygan, and is now drifted nearly ashore about eight miles south of that place, where nothing but her arches could be seen as the *Lady Elgin* came past. Capt. CHAMBERLAIN reports all on board lost, but the Milwaukee *Sentinel* of yesterday says that some lives were saved from her by the Sheboygan life-boat, and that only eleven perished from her, including Capt. DIXON.

The clerk of the *Delaware* is now in this city, having remained to settle up her bills, and furnishes the following facts in regard to her:

She was commanded by Capt. D. H. DIXON. He has a wife and family residing in Alexandria, Jefferson County, N. Y. First mate, T. AUSTIN, has a wife in Detroit. Second mate, W. WILLIAMS. PATRICK SHEA, steward, and CHARLES HILL, the cook, were unmarried men, and belonged in Buffalo, as did also the first engineer, HENRY SHINER. The firemen and deck hands, who were some five in number, names unknown.

Mr. CLARK informs us that on Saturday evening a party of six persons, believed to be Germans, took cabin passage for Beaver Island.

The *Delaware's* cargo consisted principally of 2,400 barrels of beef for SMITH & FELT, of New-York, shipped by HALE & Co., of this city, and was insured.

The propeller was old. She was owned as follows: DAVIS & SUTTON, Buffalo, one-half; M. C. HALE, one-quarter, and Capt. DIXON one-quarter. She was insured.

The propeller *Owner Packs* was in company with the *Delaware*. She water-logged in the lake, but succeeded in getting alongside the pier at Sheboygan where she sunk. She is reported broken in two. She is owned by J. L. HUNT & Co., of Detroit, and is insured. She has on board 12,000 bushels of wheat, shipped by J. S. RICHARDS, of this city, insured in the Chicago Mutual, and 350 barrels of flour, shipped here by T. W. ALEXANDER & Co., and insured in Buffalo.

The propeller *Iowa* was also in company with the *Delaware* and *Owner Packs*, and the steamer *Niagara* was just ahead of them. Nothing has been heard of either. A rumor is current here that a part of the *Iowa's* cargo and one of her masts has been picked up near Sheyboygan, but we cannot trace it to any reliable source.

Capt. CHAMBERLAIN reports two vessels capsized at Sheboygan, the crew all lost from one and only one man saved from the other. A top-sail schooner is ashore at the same place. The scow *Rocky Mountains* is also reported ashore there. A large brig is ashore at Twin Rivers, and a small vessel ashore at Manitowoc.

The storm was most severe, and we shall probably hear of more disasters.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Lecture Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will repeat his course of Lectures on *The Four Georges of England*, in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.....George Ist.
MONDAY, Nov. 19.....George IId.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22.....George IIId.
MONDAY, Nov. 26.....George IVth.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; to non-members $2. Can be had at the Library or at the down-town Office, No. 2 Nassau-st.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JNO. CREKAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Com.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Valuable Tonic**—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS have received weighty indorsements, comprising the names of distinguished Merchants and Statesmen, attesting the superiority of this medine for the cure of Dyspepsia in all its forms.

☞ **Will Close To-morrow Evening.**—THE FAIR.—The time having been extended for two days, to allow of the completion of the Judges' report, the Great Fair of the American Institute, at the Crystal Palace, will positively close TO-MORROW (Tuesday) EVENING. The awards of premiums will be announced on TUESDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, commencing at 1 o'clock. GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT THIS (Monday) EVENING, by DODWORTH'S BAND.

PROGRAMME—PART I.

1. March du Sacre, from "Le Prophète".....Meyerbeer
2. Overture to "William Tell".....Rossini
3. Serenade—"The Star of Love".....W. V. Wallace
4. Musical Telegraph.....Kühner
   Pot Pourri from "Le Prophète," "Alessandro Stradella," "Norma," "The Huguenots," "I Puritani," and Waltzes, Polkas, Tyrollennes, &c.

PART II.

1. Quickstep from "Rip Van Winkle," (by desire) G. W. Bristow.
2. Lied "Adelaide".....Beethoven
3. Waltz, "Sounds of the Thames".....Kühner
4. March from "Semiramide".....Rossini
5. "Auld Lang Syne".....Old Scotch Air
6. "Wreath of Black Flowers."

Admission, 25 cents; children half-price.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 14th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgia, weakness of the joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. DR. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to these diseases which arose in the tropics, and also having had great experience both in America and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineralis from the system. The modus operandi which DR. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather with the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

TRY IT.
YOU WILL LIKE IT.

☞ **The New Gridiron**—Keeps you out of stews and saves you from fires, but affords you the most delicious broils. The fat and juices are all saved to moisten and flavor your meat—not a drop goes into the fire. The enough is thrown off, which drives the gas and smoke up the chimney of your house, instead of the chimney of your room. The *Tribune* of Nov. 1 pitches into inventors for not advertising, and in the course of its scouring hauls the GRIDIRON over the coals in the following enthusiastic fashion:

"We commended the other day a Patent Gridiron, because it is one of the best inventions of culinary impliments we have seen in many a day, and which it was in every family. We are inquired of daily where they are for sale. We don't know; and if we did, we should not tell."

Good, Mr. *Tribune!* But don't be in a hurry; you will hear from us in due season. The GRIDIRON is for sale at the AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY, No. 52½ Broadway, and by the Hardware Trade generally. Agents wanted in the City and Country.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at CONVENTION HALL, No. 177 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and through a well ordered combination to avert most of the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country. Persons wishing to secure land for present or future improvement in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price, $1 25 per acre, can do so through the agency of this Company, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of associated effort and the most perfect security. Subscriptions have already been received for about four thousand acres, and all who desire to secure land in the first settlement should make immediate application. The full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the Company's office, No. 114 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOS. EDGERLEY, Secretary.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths, and the New Organic Remedies.**—Drs. ELMER and REUBEN are now daily administering those baths for the speedy removal of Mercury, Lead, and all other poisons and morbid matters from the system, following, where required, with other remedies of a strictly physiological character—at No. 55 West 35th-st., near 6th Avenue and Broadway.

☞ **The Anniversary Meeting of the** NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

HENRY S. DOWNS, M. D., Secretary.
BENJ. OGDEN, M. D., President.

☞ **Thackeray's First Lecture in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—ON TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, at 8 o'clock. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door. Single tickets 50 cents.

☞ **Ireland's Past, Present, and Future.**—A Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 8 o'clock P. M., by MICHAEL DOHENY, treating especially of Ireland's prospects at the present juncture, and the duties of Irishmen at home and abroad. Admission 25 cents. The proceeds to be applied to the advancement of the E. M. A.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver the Fourth and concluding Lecture of the first Course THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Fourth*. Single admission tickets 75 cents. May be obtained at the door.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For prices and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 169 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several most respectable Protestant servants, two first-rate cooks, that perfectly understand their business; three for general housework; one hundred other excellent Catholic servants; two first-rate hotel or boarding-house cooks; also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses. Families in want of first class servants will call at HENDERSON'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable women: one as first-rate cook, understands English cooking in all its branches. No objection to assist in the washing. The other as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; understands dress-making, cutting and fitting children's clothes, and fine washing and ironing. The best of City reference from their last place. Call at No. 14 3d-av., Bible House, where they can be seen for three days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, sisters. One is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry; the other is a competent chambermaid and waitress; understands general housework, or could take a place as lady's dress if required. They can be well recommended, and will engage separate or together; prefer living up town Apply at No. 211 Bowery for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, to do housework; will take moderate wages to go under instruction. Also, by an efficient and trustworthy person, as seamstress, understands all kinds of family sewing, cutting and fitting children's clothing in the neatest manner; will also accept moderate wages. Call or apply at No. 343 4th-av., under the clothing store, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women; one as good meat and pastry cook, would assist to wash and iron, and has the best of city references; the other an experienced chambermaid and waitress, or would go as nurse, and do plain sewing; can be highly recommended for character and competency. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women, one as cook, washer and ironer; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by two colored young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by a young woman as seamstress, or nurse; understands all kinds of cutting and fitting. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day for two Scotch seamstresses and nurses, one smart Welch Protestant girl, four good English nurses, and a large number of respectable cooks, chambermaids and waiters, girls for housework, small girls, and girls lately landed, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a smart, respectable Protestant woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, make all kinds of pies, &c.—is a first rate washer and ironer—is highly recommended—no objections either in city or country. Apply at No. 217 Bowery, this day and Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very competent girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first class cook in a private family, by a very experienced girl, with good city reference; also to cook, wash and iron, or to do general domestic work, by two tidy, active, Protestant girls, who come well recommended. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook. Is an excellent washer and ironer. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she lived six years. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged, at No. 103 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., 3d floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a protestant girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and fine washing and ironing, in a private family. Can be seen to engage at her present employer's, No. 276 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

SITUATION WANTED.—An American boy, about 17 years old, is desirous to obtain a situation in a wholesale grocery store. Can give satisfactory reference as to character and ability. Inquire of McGRAW & ALLENDORF'H, No. 435 Broadway.

MUSIC TEACHING.—A lady well qualified to teach the piano-forte, harp, guitar and singing, and who is also conversant with the French and Italian languages, speaking the former fluently, wishes to obtain a place as teacher. She has two daughters of the ages of six and three, whom she will desire to have with her, and who may become members of the younger classes in a school. She would be glad of a situation in a school or family, or would give private lessons in any town or city where a sufficient number of pupils may be obtained. The most respectable references can be given; and she is permitted especially to refer to Mr. George James Webb of Boston. Applications may be made directly to Mr. WEBB, or to the Editors of the *Musical Review*, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

TEACHER.—A young lady accustomed to teaching, desires a situation in a school or family to instruct in the English branches, French acquired in France, and Music. Satisfactory references given. Address Miss D., Stamford, Connecticut.

TEACHER WANTED.—A competent and experienced male teacher, as first assistant in one of the public schools in the City of Brooklyn; salary not to exceed $700 per annum. Address, immediately, with references, TRUSTEE, New-York Post-Office.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a clergyman's family, to take charge of and educate two little girls in English and music. Residence within twenty miles of New-York. Address Box No. 1,326, Post-Office, New-York.

TUTOR.—A young man, lately graduated at a New-England College, now a student in this City, desires employment for two or three hours daily, as private tutor. For reference and particulars, address J. B., *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Would like to give instructions upon the piano-forte and in singing, as compensation for a home in some agreeable family. References exchanged. Address L. B., *Times* Office.

NURSE WANTED—A middle-aged Protestant woman, to take the care of three children; she must have experience, and be qualified in every particular to fill the place. References will be required, and none need apply unless they can answer the above expectations. Call at No. 4 East 23d-st., second door from Broadway, before 11 in the morning or after 5 in the afternoon.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now at No. 14 Fifth-avenue and No. 143 Bowery, wanting employment; they are equal to any which may be found elsewhere, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the city or country. C. MASON.

PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such as which from six to ten a week may be realized in every town and county throughout the United States. Address THOMAS ROBINSON, New-York.

FIFTY STOUT LANDSMEN WANTED—For South Sea whaling; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and boat steerers. Clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Atlantic, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

PERSONS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS—Will find a great choice of well-recommended German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families; also waiters, coachmen, farmers, mechanics, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 194 Greenwich-st. MORRIS, CONHERT & Co., No. 257 Broadway, corner Reade-st.

COMPETENT CASHIER WANTED—For a bank in a neighboring town. The bank is in good credit and doing a small sure business. To a young man thoroughly acquainted with banking it will be a desirable position. Address BANKER, Box No. 555 Post-Office.

PRINCIPAL WANTED.—To take the entire charge of a classical school, located in one of the most desirable parts of the City. Call on or address Dr. WM. M. GILES, No. 189 8th-av., New-York.

LIGHTNING RODS—Oils' Patent. Also, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted to travel South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

AN ENGINEER WANTS EMPLOYMENT—Understands the work of a cotton or paper manufactory. Has no objections to leave the City. Address MACHINIST, No. 12 West 19th-st., New-York.

WAITERS AND COOKS WANTED—For Washington, Albany and this City. Apply at the Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

CUTTER WANTED.—A first class custom cutter, of City reputation. Apply to DAVID CLOSE, No. 78 Cherry-st.

TWO CUSTOM COAT HANDS WANTED—To go to Portsmouth, Va. Constant employment given and good prices paid. Apply to R. W. PAMPER, No. 33 Warren-st., up stairs.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for large excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Phoagene and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of all kinds.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 350 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LATEST AND BEST BOOKS!

Now that the battle of the politicians is over, readers will turn their attention to something more profitable and interesting, and instructive than political caucuses or election returns. The long Winter evenings are upon us, and in selecting your family reading,

GET THE BEST BOOKS.

The following are well worthy the attention of every reader.

I.
WINNIE AND I.
One neat 12mo; price $1.

Says the *Buffalo Express*.

"This book is charmingly and effectively written, and leaves an impressive and healthful moral. We are vastly pleased with it, and take pleasure in recommending it to our friends. Whoever the author is, he (is it she?) is not unacquainted with the heart, with mankind, with the temptations and trials that hedge in the pathway of life. Such books as this answer a double purpose—first: to please, next to instruct. We feel confident that this work will meet a ready and extensive sale."

Says the New-York *Observer:*

"Abounding in beautiful domestic incidents and descriptions, every chapter being a scene of strong emotion, and pleasing humor. An admirable religious sentiment pervades every portion of the tale. It is one we can cheerfully commend."

Says the *Christian Advocate:*

"A brief title it has. The reader may ask, What does it mean? He will not pass far into the book before its charming style, the pathos and power of its language and sentiment will beguile and bewitch him."

II.
ISORA'S CHILD.
One large 12mo; price $1 25.

Says the Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser:*

"'Isora's Child' must be classed among the most successful efforts in modern fiction, and its author bids fair to take high rank among the romance writers of the day. The work in question is exceedingly well constructed—and shows on the part of the writer an intimate knowledge of human nature, and a thorough acquaintance with polished society; the interest is kept up throughout, and without descending to fanatical cant, its moral tone is excellent."

Fifth edition now ready.

III.
THE HIDDEN PATH.
By MARION HARLAND.
One neat 12mo. $1 25.

The Louisville *Daily Journal*, in a long review, closes as follows:

"We could scarcely speak in terms of too high praise of this 'Hidden Path' of Miss HARLAND'S. As a novel of domestic life it has rarely been surpassed by the most successful cultivators in this field of literature. The story is remarkably well managed; the characters are drawn with a touch of art that shows the true inspiration; and reflective recompenses are distributed with true judgment and equity. A number of Miss HARLAND'S poetic gems adorn the path of the narrative and command the admiration of its readers.

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DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Corner of 23d-st. and 3d-av.; long established, well-stocked, and doing a good business. For sale only on account of ill-health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE FORTY-SECOND ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NEW-YORK FEMALE ASSISTANCE SOCIETY, with its auxiliary, the Dorcas Society, will be held on TUESDAY next, Nov. 13th, at 12 o'clock, in the consistory room of the Dutch church, corner of Lafayette Place and Fourth-st. The annual report will be read, and an address delivered by the Rev. Dr. VERMILYEA. Subscribers and friends are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—The third lecture of the course will be delivered on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 13, by Prof. E. L. YOUMANS. Subject—*The Life Forces of the Universe.*

Doors open at 7; lecture to commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets for the remaining fifteen lectures of the course, may be had at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., South Brooklyn.

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LADIES' FURS—Of all the most desirable kinds, manufactured in the best manner, and for sale very low for cash, may be found at L. CHAPIN'S, No. 16 John-st.

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CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, a certain remedy for dyspepsia, indigestion, derangement of the liver, constipation, &c., and a beverage equal to the finest old mocha coffee. No. 1,278 Broadway, sole manufactory, Nos. 204 and 206 Washington-st. For sale by druggists and grocers generally. N. B.—Beware of a spurious article and the imitators of pretended chemists. None genuine except that bearing a fac simile of our signature.

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NOTICE.—Any person who saw the accident that happened to a lady who got out of the Broadway, Fulton Ferry and Houston-st line, on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on 9th-av., at 43d-st., will please to communicate with the subscriber on the subject. A woman was in the stage at the time the lady was thrown down in consequence of the carelessness of the driver.
J. B. NONES, No. 185 Warren-st.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—Hand-picked, selected, sweated for and beautifully packed in neat air-tight barrels for foreign shipment, and equal to any ever sent abroad; prices $7 for any number less than fifty, and $6 above that number. They will be shipped to any address. Apply to R. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Æsopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my UNGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. $1 a bottle, sent by any part of the country. R. G. GRAHA

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

THE POETRY AND POETS OF AMERICA. By Rufus Wilmot Griswold. Sixteenth Edition. 1 vol., large 8vo. Philadelphia: Parry & McMillen: New-York: R. P. Rodes.

There is not much occasion to be very critical on a book which has gone through fifteen editions. Such a fact gives assurance that, however executed, there is something in the subject of more than ordinary interest. The original design was, "To exhibit the progress and condition of Poetry in the United States." Such an object is not accomplished, however, in the sixteenth any more than it was in the first edition, for (beyond a sketch, brief and slight, of American poets before the Revolution) the editor has not attempted to give any history of American poetry. This, we think, should have formed part of his plan, and the notices of the poets, with extracts from them, would have properly completed the subject. Imperfect as it is, however, the work supplies a good deal of information. Several authors are included who were not previously given; new productions by old authors are noticed and extracted from; and, at least, some of the previous memoirs have been revised.

We submit that Dr. Griswold has no right to take Poe's "Raven," and entirely change its appearance, as he has done, by printing it, not as Poe wrote it, but to suit some fancy of his own, or, it is yet more probable, to suit the double columns of the book. As it is, the poem has not its own peculiar look. Mr. Poe gave five full and one short line to each stanza, Dr. Griswold breaks these up into eleven, and thereby destroys the actual identity of the poem. In like manner, it may be presumed, he would take Macaulay's "Virginia" and double its length, as well as change its individuality, by breaking each Elizabethan line into a brace of ordinary eights and sixes.

There are portraits, on steel, of Dana, Bryant, Percival, Longfellow, Gallagher, Poe, P. P. Cooke, Lowell, Bayard Taylor and Dr. Griswold. They are all well executed—except Cooke's. The mere fact that Mr. P. P. Cooke happens to have Dr. Griswold for his literary accoucher does not warrant an inordinately long memoir, nor the infliction of a portrait which might easily pass as a very early specimen of the sign-post art of design, so strange-looking and imperfect is it in all respects. The portrait of Bryant is very good, and that of Bayard Taylor admirable.

Upon the whole, Dr. Griswold has "done the State some service," in thus enabling the world, at one glance, as it were, to form a fair opinion of the past and present state of poetry in America.

ELEMENTS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. By Henry Wheaton, LL.D., Minister of the United States at the Court of Prussia &c. Sixth Edition. Edited by Wm. Beach Lawrence. 1 vol. 8vo, pp. 930. Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Mr. Wheaton's name is well known, both as that of the author and the diplomat. From early professional life his attention was directed to maritime and international law, and political subjects, and in the course of an active and laborious public service, in various capacities, he accumulated a learning and an experience which have made his public life a part of the diplomatic history of our country, and the products of his pen upon his favorite topics respected authorities both here and in Europe.

The present work was first published in London and also in Philadelphia, in the year 1836. Its character is so well known, and its merits so largely appreciated, as to leave little room in this place for more than a few words respecting the form in which it is now presented.

Since its first publication it has achieved a number of editions, some in this country, some abroad; some in the English, some in the French language.

In the present volume Mr. Lawrence has reproduced the work with the latest additions made by author in the French publication, and with new and important notes, bringing the reader within view of events which have occurred, and kindred works which have been published, since the previous editions

FROM THE SOUTH.

Condition of the Crops—Political Movements—Agriculture at the North and South.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Alabama, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855.

It is always gratifying to be able to announce the success of the farmers' efforts—that there is more than corn enough to feed us another year, and more than cotton enough to clothe us; and all else who wish a shirt and can buy it, despite the unfavorable weather in the early part of the season. The corn crop has hardly been better since the settlement of the State. In some places, corn is worth only twenty-five cents per bushel, where three months ago it could with difficulty be had at a dollar and fifty cents. Many planters have too much cotton also, and are looking about for hands, even at exorbitant prices, to secure it. Should the present fine weather continue, it is the general opinion that the amount of cotton raised in the State will not be less than in former favorable years, notwithstanding a much smaller area is planted than is usually devoted to that crop.

YELLOW FEVER.

The annual epidemic, which is fast becoming the scourge of the entire South, has not appeared in its usual malignant character within the limits of the State. Some cases have occurred at Montgomery and Mobile, but in neither city has the mortality been such as we were led to anticipate from the fate of Norfolk and Portsmouth. The sickly season for this year may now be considered at an end—frost has appeared in all parts of the State.

Speaking of frost reminds me of a statement made before a medical association of New-York, by a member of the profession from New-Orleans, of great reputation and experience, that yellow fever is no checked by it. He *ought* to know, but surely there is no opinion upon *any* subject more generally entertained than that a good frost winds up the operations of that plague. If the statement of the learned Doctor is correct, this is a very remarkable popular delusion; the more so, because it possesses every class of society.

NORTHERN BENEVOLENCE.

The mighty benefactions which the abused North has bestowed upon the plague-smitten cities of the South ought to shut forever the slanderous mouths of a race of lying politicians who thrive by the abuse they heap upon the citizens of the Free States. They are called avaricious, picayunish, small-souled; they are pronounced destitute of those noble qualities of soul which adorn our human nature. This is uttered by men who are receiving charity in some shape continually from the Free States. This present year, one city sends to the destitute of Norfolk and Portsmouth its $50,000; another its $30,000; another its $20,000. It is the *poor, fanatical* North which sends its tens of thousands to the *suffering rich* of the South! It will not be forgotten that not a year has elapsed since a great calamity befell a northern city; the poor by thousands were suffering for bread; some died of famine; some were driven in despair to alternatives more to be dreaded than even the horrible death by starvation. Where then was the great-souled South, with its boasted liberality and wealth? Did it send off its thousands of millions to alleviate the necessities of the poor of New-York? Yes; its magnanimous soul found a most appropriate manifestation in the splendid gift of $30, and that from some negro slaves! That this was a marvelous achievement for the south of Mason & Dixon, is attested by the publicity which so many newspapers in this end of the Union deemed it worthy to receive. That single fact exhibits, in its true light, the *real* difference between Northern and Southern character. The one seeks to achieve its ends without noise and ostentation: the other boasts continually and does nothing.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

You will hardly expect anything mention-worthy from Alabama politics, while the echo of the fall of Sebastopol is resounding through the world, and men are congratulating one another upon the return of the lost Arctic Explorers. In fact, since the late canvass, a dead calm has fallen upon our political world. Politicians have gone into retirement to regain the flesh lost in the last heat, and be ready for the next. Some that I meet are but shadows of what they were—"*Vos et nihil prælerea.*" The wind-work a Southern office-seeker performs is amazing to a Northerner: it would amaze *Eolus* himself. These gentlemen are all quiet, and society is no longer disturbed by the tempests they raise. The other class, consisting of those who drink themselves into office, has "surceased from toil," and all the loafers and vagabonds who believe that the only chance for the country is in Democracy and bad liquor, are *not* drunk at once.

The old lethargic slumber is wrapping its victims in forgetfulness; the bustle, the clamor of the squadrons of Progress do not disturb it. The tramp of Destiny, shaking the world, cannot startle into life Southern Society. Nothing can make it but the biennial call of these periodical patriots who are anxious to sacrifice themselves for their country. Every village at the North and West has its Lyceums and Institutes and Debating Clubs, with their Courses of Lectures from the best minds in the country. Rare knowledge comes down from its almost inaccessible heights to the humblest seeker after truth; wit, rich and rare; criticism, acute and profound, entices the dullest of the dull into the Elysian Fields of literature. Society, *live* amid such influences, and cannot but improve. There are at the South none of these incitements to intellectual life. It does not want them because they are the instruments of fanaticism; and that the chivalry should become fanatics, Heaven forefend! It would be more proper to say the South *cannot have* them, because free discussion, even of literary themes, is incompatible with "the institution." That is it; turn whichever way you will, it meets you. It ties your hands, it shuts your mouth, it degrades your labor, it debauches your children.

SECTIONAL STATISTICS.

De Bow's Review for August contains a curious table, compiled from the census of 1850. It deserves the more attention, coming as it does from the most fanatical Pro-Slavery journal in the Union. It exhibits a "comparative view of the population, land, capital, agriculture, and other productive industry of the United States." In it the South is represented by Alabama, Georgia and South Carolina; the South and Southwest, by Kentucky, Maryland, Missouri and Virginia; the North and Northwest by Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, New-Jersey, New-York and Pennsylvania; the Eastern part of the Confederacy by Connecticut, Massachusetts and Vermont. It appears from the table that "farms regularly diminish in size, taking the average of the different geographical sections of the table, as we proceed from the South to the North;" that the proportion of improved to unimproved land increases equally from South to North, and that irrespective of the density of population; that the cash value of farms increases from South to North, irrespective of the denisity of population; that the production of Indian corn per acre increases regularly from South to North and East; that the productive industry of the people of the United States, *per capita*, observes the same general law; that density of population and the ratio of increase are favorably influenced by facility in procuring subsistence, as in the farming States of the Northwest or the manufacturing ones of the East.

The average size of farms in the first section is four hundred and twenty-three acres; in the last, one hundred and fourteen. The average cash value of these broad slave-tilled acres is four dollars and eighty-three cents per acre. The little farms of the last section are worth twenty-six dollars and thirteen cents. The former produces sixteen bushels of Indian corn to the acre; the latter thirty-four; of wheat, the former produces six bushels, whilst the latter rewards the husbandman with sixteen. The average production of each individual in the first section is sixty-nine dollars and six cents; in the last, ninety-four dollars and two cents.

This same *Review*, if I mistake not, endeavored, not many months ago, to demonstrate that the Eastern and Middle States must soon depend upon the South for bread as they do for cotton, as the lands in these States were rapidly deteriorating! Yet to-day the soil of Massachusetts is more productive than ever before, and ten years hence will be more productive than now. And none but a dunce so blind to the effects of Slave culture as not to see that ten years hence Southern soil will be far less capable of sustaining the population which now covers it than at the present time. Tell a slaveholder that land ought to be *plowed*, not scratched, by a kind of negro cultivator, and he will inform you that it is much more profitable to get all you can by this process, and then move on to new lands in Texas! The *South* feed New-England! That is of a piece with the precious boast of sending a "million of men" to suppress Abolition societies in the Free States. That will, probably, happen when the Southern Republic is established, and a treaty, offensive and defensive, made with England, and the "institution" placed beyond contingencies *in secula seculorum*.

KANSAS.

I hear nothing said about Kansas. No meetings are held to express sympathy with Missouri ruffianism, for Southern *honor* prefers a fair fight. A few papers "of the baser sort" raise the hallelujah in the most approved style of flunkeydom, when some Free-Soiler is lynched or killed. We are sure, however, that the sentiment of the Southern people is opposed to such brutalities. For political reason they desire that Kansas should become a Slave State, but they feel morally certain that it can never come into *this* Union under the leadership and control of Atchison and Stringfellow.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, Nov. 10—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse house, to-day, very limited.

BARK—Nothing doing here. This morning's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: Quercitron Bark continues excessively dull and prices have again declined $1 ₮ ton. Sales of 60 hhds. No. 1 at $25. In Tanner's Bark nothing doing, and none here.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A slight improvement has occurred in prices within a short period, but the supply is light, and the demand without vigor. This morning's Philadelphia *Commercial List* says: The transactions in Boots and Shoes have been light the past week, and confined mostly to the local requirements and the neighboring towns. The supplies continue meagre, and the continued high rates of the raw material keep prices up."

COFFEE—Is in rather better demand, but not essentially dearer. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 pkgs. Java at 13¾c.@14½c.; 150 Maracaibo at 11¾c.@11¾c.; and 900 Rio at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₮ lb. The results of this forenoon's auction sale of Rio was better than had been anticipated, a partial advance of ⅛c. ₮ lb over the last public sale's rates having been realized.

COTTON—Is in pretty good request and slightly favors factors. The sales since our last are reported at 1,600 bales within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling	9	9	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9⅜	9⅜	10	10⅜
Fair	9¾	9¾	10⅜	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisker and in some instances, a shade dearer. The home inquiry is fair and the export demand is livelier. Speculators are likewise more inclined to operate. The receipts are tolerably large, but are not pressed on the market. The sales since our last embrace about 20,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75	@$8 81½
Straight State	8 81½	@ 8 78¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½	@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 8 87½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½	@ 9 00
Fancy Michigan	9 00	@ 9 12½
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½	@ 9 12½
Fancy Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 25
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 12½	@10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25

Canadian is dull and heavy. 600 bbls. superfine to best extra were taken at $8@$10 ₮ bbl. Southern was purchased to the extent of 3,500 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra at $9 27½@$11 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are unsettled.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather quiet and languid, with sales since our last of only about 40,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20@$2 26—the latter rate for very choice; Western White, part at $2 12½; do. Red, part at $1 87@1 92; do. mixed, very inferior to prime, at $1 75@2 05; and Long Island red at $2 10 ₮ bushel. We heard of sales of 6,000 bushels Rye at $1 22@$1 23; and 7,500 bushels barley at $1 29@1 30 ₮ bushel. Oats have not varied. Corn is inactive and varied,—the sales since our last having been confined to 28,000 bushels at 95@96 for Western mixed, and $1 for old Southern white.

HAY—We heard that 1,200 bales Rivers found buyers at 70c.@75c. for shipment; and 87½@$1 for local use, ₮ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Some 26 bales New brought 10c.@13c. ₮ lb.

IRON—There were 120 tons Scotch Pig purchased at $34, usual terms, ₮ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—Is quiet, but very firm.

LIME—Remains about the same.

MOLASSES—Rules dull, though otherwise unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—Are in slack demand at about yesterday's figures.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Sales of 150 baskets Olive were reported at $3 75 each. Linseed is selling very slowly at 88c. for large, and 89c. @90c. for small lots, ₮ gallon. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is brisker, though not essentially higher,—the sales since our last including 1700 bbls. at $22 50@$22 75 for Mess, here; $18 50 for do., deliverable next February, the buyer giving notice five days before delivering: and $21@$21 25 for Prime per bbl. Cut Meats are scarce and in demand, especially to arrive. Sales have been reported since our last of 800 boxes clear short middles, deliverable by Feb. 1st. at 10½c.@10¾c., with 1,000 boxes do., and 1,000 boxes Long Middles, both rib in, deliverable by March 15th, on private terms. Nothing new in Dressed Hogs. Lard is salable and firm, the the transactions consisting of 500 bbls. and tcs., here, at 12c.@12¾c., and 500 tcs., deliverable by Feb. 15th, at 11c. ₮ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 400 bbls., at from $8 50 @ $9 50 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do. ₮ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy with small sales of old and new, at from $21@$24 ₮ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $15@ $17. Butter is in fair request and steady, at 17c.@ 21c. for Ohio; 21c.@25c. for common to very good State, and 25c.@26c. for prime and choice do. ₮ lb. Cheese is selling moderately, at 9¾c.@11c. ₮ lb.

RICE—200 tcs. sold at former rates.

SOAP—Castile is retailing at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₮ lb.; stock light.

SUGARS—Are still firmly held at full prices, but there is not much doing, though the inquiry is increasing.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime have been disposed of at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₮ lb.

WHISKY—Lales of 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison at 40c.@40¾c. ₮ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The slightly improved rates mentioned in our last, were sustained, to-day, but the engagements thereat were not very extensive. The latest charters have been: Ship *Rockland*, from Calcutta to Boston at $15, privilege of half the cargo to be Linseed; one from Richmond to Australia, Flour, $2 62½; a bark to London, Flour, 4s. 6d.; a ship (4000 bbls.) same voyage, Flour, 4s. 6d. and Grain 14d.; a British bark, same voyage, Turpentine, 5s.; a Bremen bark to Constantinople, Flour, $1 75, and Rum, 7c.; a B itish brig from North Side, Jamaica, to Bremen, Coffee, £4, Pimento, £5, and Rum, 4d.; a schr., 240 tons, to Aspinwall, Coal, $1,800, and back from Minatitlan, $1; a brig from Alvarado to New-York, Mahogany, $12; one from Jeremie to New-York, Logwood and Coffee, $6, and $1 more if touching at Port-au-Prince; a brig from Beaufort to Martinique, Lumber, $1; one, 240 tons, to St. Jago and back, $2,000; one to Cardenas, hhd. Shooks, 30c. out; another same voyage, $8 for Machinery, and back with Sugar, 45c.; one from Long Island, Bahama, to New-York, Salt, 15c.; a schr. to San Juan, Cuba, hhd. Shooks, 4c. out; ship *Dejiance*, to load for San Francisco, a ship to Rio and back, a brig from Cadiz to New-York, a schr. to coast of Africa and back, and two to Jamaica and back, on terms we did not learn.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S WEEKLY HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

Hides—The receipts of the week have been quite light, part of which were sold previous to arrival, and the balance coming to a market almost bare of Hides, were taken at an advance of fully ¾c. ₮ lb. on most descriptions, leaving a lighter stock on hand than has been known for some time previous.

Several cargoes are now over due, including one from Orinoco. It would be reasonable to suppose that the extreme high prices which have been ruling here for some time past would encourage shipments to greater extent; but at present, the expected receipts are moderate, principally owing to the high cost of the first hands Hide tenders, causing buyers to operate very cautiously. The *Minerva*, from Orinoco was omitted last week by mistake.

Receipts during the week have been 24,927 Hides, as follows: 12,068 Rio Grande, 3 *Jennette*, 6,240 Porto Cabello, 3 *St. Mary*, 3,019 Vera Cruz, 3 *Wild Fire*; 445 Savanilla, 3 *Wind Rose*, 429 Porto Rico, 3 *Arawana*, and 5,091 coastwise. Sales are, 5,484 Dry Rio Grande, 21 @ 21½c. 6 mos., usual selection; 2,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (in bond,) 23 to 24 @ 25c., 6 mos., usual selection, less the duty; 3,000 Dry Buenos Ayres, (to arrive) 21¾ lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 878 Dry Montevideo, 23 lbs., 25c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,000 Dry Vera Cruz, 21 lbs., 21c., 6 mos., usual selection; 1,110 Dry Porto Cabello, 22½ lbs., 21½c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 413 Dry Curaçoa, 23 lbs., 25c., 6 mos., rejecting water damaged; 500 Dry Campeachy, 30 lbs., 21½c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 438 Dry Salted Porto Rico, 23 lbs., 24c., 6 mos., rejecting bad hides; 500 Dry Southern, 19 lbs., 19c., cash, rejecting bad hides; 300 Dry Southern, 19 lbs., 15c., cash, as they run; 200 Dry Chagres, 19 lbs., 19c., 4 mos., as they run; 900 Green Salted Western, 25 lbs., 24c., cash. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 12,000, as follows: 4,000 Dry Buenos Ayres; 6,000 Dry Rio Grande; 450 Dry Porto Cabello and Curaçoa; 500 Dry Savanilla; 1,000 Dry Mexican; 800 Dry West Indies and Southern, &c. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Minerva*, from Orinoco, with 12,000 hides; the *Ouara*, from Orinoco, with 3,000 hides; the *Argo*, from Buenos Ayres, with 14,000 hides; the *Margaret & Eliza*, from Buenos Ayres, 5,000 hides; the *Clara Burgess*, Porto Cabello, with 3,000 hides; the *S. F. Cassanova*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides; the *Restless*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 hides, and others.

Leather.—The demand from the West has almost ceased, but there continues a steady enquiry from Eastern buyers, which takes the leather about as last as received, at current rates. Oak of all descriptions is active, at full quotations. Considering the very heavy sales during last month, it would not be surprising if we should experience an abatement in the demand for a few weeks, but we cannot expect any very material falling off in he demand or price, while the boot and shoe trade is in its present prosperous condition, and the raw material remains so high.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	61,835	4,224
Sales	52,587	6,156
Stock	42,997	6,230

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, good light 27c.@30c.; do. good middle, 27c.@30c.; do. good heavy, 27c.@30c.; do. Spanish, good all weights, 24c. @28c. Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 23c.@24c.; do. Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24½c.@25c.; do. Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good light, 21c.@ 21½c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good middle, 22½c.@23c.; do. Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20½c.@21½c.; do. Orinoco and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18c.@21c.; do. Orinoco and B. A., poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; do. Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@26½c. On 6 months credit.

Breadstuff Receipts at Pittsburg.

The following is a comparative statement of the receipts of Breadstuffs at Pittsburg, Pa., during the months of September and October:

	1854.	1855.
Flour, bbls	20,500	142,628
Wheat, bush	82,479	407,780
Rye, bush	207	89,094
Barley, bush	2,482	12,528
Oats, bush	61,117	33,760
Corn, bush	18,251	5,070

Flour Sales at Baltimore.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 9th inst., says that sales of Flour have been made during the past week to the extent of some 85,000 bbls. Howard-street and City Mills, (understood to be on European account,) deliverable in December, January and February—mostly at $9 12½@$9 25 ₮ bbl.

Cattle Slaughtering.

The Indianopolis *Sentinel* speaks of an establishment in that city—one of the largest in the West—which is killing and packing about seventy-five head of cattle per day, for the New-York and English markets.

Sales of Stocks at Philadelphia.—*Saturday—First Board*—$2,000 Allegheny County 6s, 60¼; $2,500 Union Canal, 6s, 60; $4,000 Pennsylvania 5s, 83; $1,000 City 6s, 91; $1,000 do., 91¼; $5,000 Camden & Amboy Railroad 6s, '83, 78¾; $1,000 Schuylkill Nav., 6s '82, 87; 17 Pennsylvania R. R., 43; 11 do., 42¾; 50 do. 42¾; 1 Minehill Scrip, 20; 143 Reading Railroad, 42¾; 651 do., 43; 150 do., 42¾; 426 do., 42¾; 350 Long Island R. R., 12¾; 50 Morris Canal, 12¾; 100 do., 12¾; 48 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51; 8 Union Bank, Tenn., 90; 2 Western Bank, 70; 3 Girard Bank, 11¾; 6 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 68; 2 Commercial Bank, 55.

Between Boards—625 Reading Railroad, 42¾; 26 do., 42¾; 1 Bank of Pennsylvania, 115¾.

Second Board—$6,000 Susq. Canal, 6s, 67; $1,000 Allegheny County, 6s, 66; 300 Reading Railroad, 43¼; 25 do 42¾; 7 Beaver Meadow Railroad, 51; 14 Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾; 50 New Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 3 Union Canal pfd. 11¾; 10 Little Schuylkill R. R., 45¾; 100 Long Island Railroad, 12¾; 50 Farmers and Mechanics' Bank, 68.

After Board—100 Morris Canal, 13¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 42¾.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, '68, 118; Philadelphia 6s, 91; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 91½@92; Pennsylvania 5s, 82½@83; Reading Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 70, 79@79; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '60, 91; Pennsylvania Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Morris Canal, 12¾@12¾; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1882, 73½@ 74; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 19@20; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 29¾@30; Long Island R. R., 12½@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7@7¼; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Lehigh Zinc, 1¾@1¾; Union Canal, 8½@9; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾@1¾.

COAL.

COAL.—Very best quality of Red Ash Stove or Egg size Coal, screened and delivered dry and in good order from under sheds, at $5 50 per ton, and White Ash at $5 25, from yard No. 85 Goerck-st. Weight and quality warranted. MAT. CLINTON.

COAL.—Locust Mountain and Peach Orchard, direct from the mines, delivered dry, clean and free from impurity, at lowest rates, from yards 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts., corner Lexington-av. and 32d-st. THOS. DYER.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, store, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 333 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin. SHIVLIN & GOODWIN.

A SECRET TO THE LADIES!—If you would wear roses of health in your cheeks, don't use chalk, rouge, or cosmetics, but get a bottle of Philotoken, or Females' Friend, and use according to directions. Nervousness, sleeplessness, anxiety and irregularity of the monthly periods, in the cause of much of the ill health and suffering of females. Painful menstruation and all those troublesome complaints, (causing sallow cheeks and sunken eyes,) disappear with the use of the Philotoken. Let not the single despair of admirers, or the married ladies of offspring, until they have tried the Philotoken. Price $1; to be had of druggists generally.

HAVILAND, HARRALL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York, and wholesale Agents

CROSS BABIES!—All infants are liable to the colic, and many die from the effect of laudanum and other dangerous remedies administered to afford relief. Let mothers remember that Dr. ROBERT'S COLIC MIXTURE is the most certain and safe remedy. Never known to fail in giving instant relief, and of transforming fretful, crying babies into fat and hearty, laughing cherubs. It costs only 25 cents to try it. Sold by all the Druggists. At wholesale by HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Wholesale Druggists, No. 39 Warren-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE TO CATTLE DEALERS.—On the 8th inst., two young men shipped for New Jersey, per steamer *Red Jacket*, eighteen head of cattle, they are at Elizabethport awaiting a claimant. The owner of them is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away within ten days, or they will be sold to pay expenses. Pier No. 3, North-river, Central Railroad.

LOST—On Saturday, 3d inst., the following notes: Samuel Emmes & Co., dated Boston, Sept. 10, 1855, 8 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $2,088 97; A. B. Van Winkle, dated Louisville, Aug. 16, 1855, 9 months, in favor of Vail & Yates, for $409. Any person having found the above will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 178½ Water-st.

LOST.—Dropped in an omnibus, believed one of the Knickerbocker (Bleecker-st.) line, a portemonnaie containing bank notes, gold and silver, and a check for fifty dollars on the Pacific Bank, drawn by J. W. LYON & CO., and dated (ahead) 14th instant. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to No. 596 Broadway.

TRUNK LOST—A medium sized black covered trunk, with a small cord tied round it—taken by mistake from Walnut-st. Wharf, Philadelphia, Nov. 10, 7 o'clock, A. M. Whoever will return the same to the CLERK at the Earle House, Park Row, will be amply rewarded.

$400—LOST.—On Saturday, 10th inst., Four Hundred Dollars, in bills of the Monroe Bank of Rochester. The finder will be rewarded by leaving them, or accounting for them at PARR & SCOTT'S Bakery, No. 77 Mott-st.

LOST—On Friday, 9th inst., either in Fourth-st. or the Eighth-av., between Hammond and 30th sts., or 8th-av. cars, a pair of heavy gold frame SPECTACLES. The finder will be suitably rewarded, and receive the thanks of the owner, by returning the same to G. H. COMSTOCK, No. 26 Dey-st.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,793, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST—On Saturday, Nov. 10, a WALLET, containing $850, in West-st. $50 reward will be paid to the finder. Inquire of JULIUS BROWN, West Troy, N. Y., Whitehall st., Box No. 262.

TRUNK LOST—Marked T. M., containing gentlemen's wearing apparel, &c., belonging to a passenger per steamer *Arago*, on her last voyage from Southampton. A liberal reward will be paid on returning said trunk to LORD & TAYLOR, No. 255 to 261 Grand-st.

$100 REWARD—LOST OR MISLAID—A solitaire diamond breast-pin, large size, black enameled setting. Pawnbrokers are herewith cautioned. The above reward will be paid upon its delivery at No. 17 South-st.

FOUND—In Broadway, Oct. 31, a mourning pin, with hair and inscription. Apply at this office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite the unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$1 FOR PENMANSHIP, $5 FOR BOOK-KEEPING, $5 FOR ARITHMETIC.—The subscriber takes pupils at reduced rates, if they apply immediately from 2 to 4 o'clock. Lessons in Elocution or Reading, English Grammar and Composition, the French, Spanish and German languages. No. 721 Broadway, between 10th and 11th sts. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$10—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, &c. Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 448 Broadway, guarantees to make good writers and book-keepers of those who have failed to learn by other systems. The ladies ladies and gentlemen to call and see the rapid improvements made by his pupils in a few lessons. Entrance this day and evening.

$10, BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC.—Time unlimited, at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grandst., N. Y., No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. These essential branches are thoroughly taught, day and evening. Efficient teachers employed in each department. Short-hand by a practical reporter. Ladies' writing classes, $5—twelve lessons. Stationery no charge.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten; terms $300 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to A. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel. BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6, 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 6th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 37 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES, New-York, No. 806 Broadway, opposite 11th-st., Brooklyn, No. 197 Montague-place, near Court-st.

Mr. DODWORTH has the honor of announcing that the classes for ladies and gentlemen at his Academies in New-York and Brooklyn are now open for the season. Circulars containing terms, &c., can be obtained at either of the Academies.

Mr. DODWORTH has the pleasure of informing his friends that, agreeably to their repeated solicitations to establish a Dancing Academy in Brooklyn on the plan so successful in New-York, he has erected a spacious building, combining every convenience that could be suggested by many years' experience, and in every way adapted to the healthful exercise to which it will be devoted. The location is one of the most accessible in Brooklyn, the Court-st., Fulton and Myrtle-av. railroads meeting at the head of Montague-place, but a few steps from the Academy. Soirees exclusively for pupils and parents.

LA CRIMEENNE.—This elegant and graceful dance sent by the celebrated Cellarius of Paris to Professor SARACCO, per steamer *Baltic*, just arrived, is now being taught at his Academy, No. 379 4th-st. It is in great favor in the aristocratic circles of Paris and London.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.

An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.

Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.

Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.

For sale, at wholesale and retail, by FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c. For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO., Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

FURNITURE.

H. F. FARRINGTON.—ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Purchasers in want of this new style of furniture, will find a large assortment, in all colors, at the Manufactory and Warerooms, Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices. WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE—For a term of years, two lofts 26x100, with steam power, for a furniture manufactory. Address WARREN WARD, 144 Grand-st.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologned Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JA

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS, HORSES, &c., AT THE HIPPODROME.—On MONDAY, Nov. 12, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, all the wild beasts belonging to the extensive collection now there on exhibition, together with all the Baggage horses.

Also, on TUESDAY, 13th, at same hour and place, seventy baggage horses—all in good condition.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at same place and hour all the carriages, wagons, tents, fixtures, &c., &c., belonging to the exhibition.

Sale peremptory, to close the concern.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 12, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$6,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.
$2,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$2,400 La Crosse and Milwaukee [Wisconsin] Railroad 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.
$6,000 Flushing Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
£300 One 7 per cent. Bond of the St. Clair Railroad.
$1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 Lackawanna and Western Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
63 shares Harlem Railroad Preferred Stock.....$50 each.
10 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
40 shares Oriental Bank.....$25 each.
20 shares Irving Bank.....$50 each.
10 shares Hanover Bank.....$100 each.
25 shares Tradesmen's Bank.....$40 each.
35 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each.
60 shares St. Mark's Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each.
50 shares North River Fire Insurance Co.....$25 each.
100 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company.....$100 each.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with shed, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 30th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late BERIAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thornedale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¼ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 3 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

JOHN G. LANE,
WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. SUSAN SWIFT,
JANE SWIFT.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands. SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property: 3,500 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland in the coal and glade regions, chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so distinguished for its health and picturesque beauty. All of these can be reached in a few hours' ride from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 300 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, Nov. 13, at 11 o'clock, at the residence of Dr. Stern, Staten Island, on the shore between Quarantine and New-Brighton ferries, handsome household furniture, fine oil-paintings, works of art, horses, carriages, wagons, &c.; all the furniture and household effects of the family, about leaving for Europe; Brussels and ingrain carpets, window curtains, mirrors, elegant carved ebony settees, rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture of the usual variety, elegant China and bronze etageres and mantel ornaments, clocks and candelabras, fine oil-paintings and engravings, objects of virtu, &c.; elegant carved easy chairs, mahogany dining-room furniture, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated ware, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bed-room furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, bedding, &c.; table linen, &c.; also, carriages, wagons, horses, harness, &c. Boats leave the South ferries for Quarantine, every hour throughout the day.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 50 PIECES OF OIL-CLOTHS, CARPETS, PARLOR FURNITURE, COTTAGE DO., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday) Nov. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 80 Beekman-st., second-floor, a large stock of new and second-hand cabinet furniture of every description, wardrobes, bookcases, secretaries, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands, 200 full French and Elizabethan bedsteads, cottage suites, centre and card tables, dress do., plain furniture, &c., also 50 full pieces of oil-cloths, 30 cottage bedsteads, &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

Also, TO-MORROW, (Tuesday) Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the corner of Avenue D and Third-st., the entire furniture of a family who are removing, comprising the usual assortment of parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement goods.

J. S. SMITH, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE SALE OF HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—ON MONDAY, Nov. 12, J. S. SMITH, will sell all the rosewood furniture in four-story house No. 138 Prince-st., near Macdougal, consisting of one elegant rosewood piano-forte, a first rate instrument; two beautiful suites in blue crimson and maroon, a splendid rosewood wardrobe, cost $80, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands in sets to match; Brussels three-ply and ingrain carpets, rosewood centre and side tables, marble tops; large rosewood etageres, mirror-front backs; good hair mattresses, palliasses, rich China vases, oil-paintings clocks, chairs, silver-plated ware, cutlery, glass and crockery. To be sold without reserve. A deposit required from all purchasers. Sale without regard to weather, with a general assortment contained in 15 rooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, TABLE CUTLERY, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing the entire splendid stock of custom-made furniture, in the above store, viz.: parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, chamber and dining-room do., enameled chamber furniture, hall-stands, wardrobes, sideboards, washstands, commodes, bureaus, centre tables, side do., rosewood etageres, corner stands, bedsteads of various kinds, rockers, easy chairs, parlor do., extension dining tables, loo tables, fancy do., cane-seat chairs, library and secretary, book cases, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, china and glass ware, vases, &c. Boxing and shipping in the best manner.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 396 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 23. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

MARK WRAY, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF PIANOS—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the manufacturers' warerooms, No. 43 Spring-st., two doors east of Broadway. M. WRAY will sell, as above the entire stock of R. GLENN & CO., comprising the most varied and extensive assortment of modern style pianos ever offered at auction in New-York. Private families and dealers will do well to attend this sale, as the whole will positively be sold without reserve, by order of the assignee. Each instrument fully warranted. Terms cash, in City funds. Deposits required from every purchaser at time of sale.

DAVID T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION, ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 204 West 20th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., household furniture nearly new, having been in use only a short time, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, hair-seat chairs and sofa, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, &c. Terms cash.

FRENCH CHINA AT AUCTION, We will sell the splendid assortment of French China imported by the subscribers, to be sold by HENRY C. LANE, at the auction rooms, No. 19 Fulton-st., at 10 o'clock, on TUESDAY, the 13th inst. Catalogues of French decorated China tea sets, 11 pieces; dinner sets, 100 pieces; dessert do., 50 pieces; breakfast do., 50 pieces; toilet sets, 11 pieces; vases, &c. Goods will package for shipping.

THOS. MARKLE, Auctioneer.

SPECULATORS WILL ATTEND THIS SALE of 1,000 Packages, No. 12 Nassau-st., as the stock of furniture, mirrors, silver-plated ware, oil-cloths, pipes, fancy goods, parlor goods, sewing machines, cutlery, house desks, pianos, &c. must and will be sold to the highest bidder, as the terms and style are liberal.

J. S. H. HAVILAND, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10 o'clock, at No. 21 Park-row, by order of the assignee, for cash, a large and desirable assortment of crockery, glass and china, comprising a full line of white granite ware, C. F. white and common ware, the packages of glass, rich china vases, fancy goods, cutlery, silver-plated ware, &c., in lots from shelves to suit city and country merchants. Goods well packed for shipping, at low charges.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT No. 556 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF C. J. SCHMITT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. SMITH, Esq., No. 556 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre and extension tables, book-cases, sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, *without regard to cost*, to close the business. Terms, under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, STOVES, SEWING-MACHINE LIQUORS, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Nov. 13, 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich.—Teas, coffee, spices, raisins, prunes, figs, brandy, gin, whiskey, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, chisels, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

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PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

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A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

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Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

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Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.
DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things must inevitably end, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title age.

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FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE.

With an Appendix "on the propriety of limiting the increase of family." Adapted exclusively to her instruction in the physiology of her system, and all diseases of her critical periods. By EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, Consulting and Operating Surgeon, author of "A Treatise on the Early Decay of American Women," "Diseases of the Sexual System," etc. Price $1.

Agents wanted to sell this work in all parts of the country, to whom a liberal discount will be made. Copies sent (post paid) on receipt of price. Address

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Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, LaHemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. HARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

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NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

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DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE [illegible] edition [illegible] plates [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

LUCRETIA MOTT IN NEW-YORK.

A Warm Morning among the Quakers.

The Rose-street meeting presented yesterday morning a scene contrasting, both in its animation and other unusual features, somewhat strongly with what, we fancy, must be its usual calm presence, and what is generally esteemed the peaceful character of those who frequent it. In fact, the proceedings closed in what, we fear, we must call a slight row.

The meeting-house was filled to overflowing with a large and eager congregation, comprising many highly intellectual-looking men, and vast numbers of accomplished and refined women, to listen to LUCRETIA MOTT, the distinguished female reformer, so celebrated for her philanthropic labors.

The expectation was not disappointed this time as on a former occasion, when Mrs. MOTT's coming was prematurely announced, as after a short pause of five minutes after the appointed hour, to give time to the electric affinities caught in such a congregation to penetrate her soul, a lady who was seated on the platform with the leading Quakers and Quakeresses of the City, and who still retains their sober garb in all its primitive simplicity, arose, and laying aside her bonnet and shawl, disclosed to the audience a highly venerable countenance, radiant with serene but somewhat stern intellectuality. Her face, for this lady we were informed was Mrs. MOTT, is not so much sympathy-inspiring by loveliness of expression and tenderness of emotion, as respect-commanding by rigid inflexibility of conviction, and all-absorbing intensity of thought. The impression conveyed to the mind by her personal appearance, is rather of a woman moved to feel for her fellow beings by power of thinking than by power of feeling. The impression conveyed by her countenance was fully borne out in her discourse. It was full of matter, but devoid of all ideality. The evident sincerity of feeling and intensity of thought produce a strong impression on the mind, but the utter absence of imaginative power stripped the the impression of those almost higher attractions which beauty of illustration lends. Still, though the absence of this quality may neutralize the effect as far as popularity with a general audience is concerned, the effect on those who came with a preconceived sympathy with the ideas of the preacher, is likely to be more powerful, in proportion as the enunciation is simple and unaided by the poetical assistance of sensuous flights of imagination or classic touches of cultivated intellect.

This simplicity Mrs. MOTT presented in an eminent degree, and while her admirers doubtless felt their affection and respect increase from hearing her again, many of those who had never heard her before felt those prejudices entirely vanish, which even the best of us are apt to entertain against a woman assuming those positions hitherto exclusively assigned to man, and striking boldly, not alone at the paganism of the past, but at the semi-paganism of the present, and pointing out a brighter path to the future.

Denouncing the still prevailing King and Priest-craft, Mrs. MOTT had the courage to express what many repress, and declare that Protestantism was only a modification, not a thorough reform of a degrading superstition. In glowing terms she claimed to plant her platform where Christ and St. John had erected it for Humanity, but she said she should separate herself from the Priests and their tools who have degraded that platform into worldly ecclesiastical business establishments. Gathering hope from all the bright features of the progressive symptoms of practical Christianity around us, Mrs. MOTT proved that all the leading reforms of the age—Anti-Slavery, Temperance, and all the benevolent and philanthropic movements of the day—have sprung, not by the dogmas propounded by either the Church of Rome, or England, or any other material organization, but from the individual soul of man, from the Divinity rising within man—from the Divinity of which Christ was the most celestial exemplar.

In the course of her address, which, begun in somewhat impassive and monotonous strain, increased in fervor and eloquence as, in advancing, she was carried away by the holiness of her theme, Mrs. MOTT spoke in terms of the most enthusiastic regard of all those noble laborers in the cause of humanity—preachers, teachers, lecturers, and, above all, editors—who, in defiance of a corrupt public opinion, battle with the combined hosts of the Slave Oligarchy, ready to sacrifice their popularity, their fortunes, everything, to the attainment of the great object in view. But how have these world-redeeming impulses made their way in the heart of so many noble men and gentle women? By dogmas? By creeds? By the degrading faith in the God-decreed depravity of man? No! exclaimed Mrs. MOTT, No, no! By sympathy for fellow-men—by love of God—by faith in the perfectibility of the human mind—by faith in the Divinity residing within man, residing within woman. All honor, all praise, all hail to the great Messiah who founded Christianity; but did he not say himself, that other Messiahs will come after him? Did he not point out in every word, to the fact that every age will yield other Messiahs, called forth by its requirements? Was His whole life not a constant protest against Priestcraft, whether palpable as in the Vatican, or less palpable as in some Protestant Churches? Did He not do good by the wayside, as he went along, without reference to clime, locality, form, creed, cast, race, condition, and thus call upon humanity to follow the example, and upon the human soul to awaken to its intrinsic Divinity, and to cast off forever and ever the tyranny of churches, and the thought-killing despotism of the Priesthood?

All the progressive features of our age were summed up by Mrs. MOTT with wondrous compactness; and while their existence was traced by her to the growing anxiety of the human mind to emancipate itself from the influence of Priestcraft, "*every one to do his own and her own thinking*," to pass from the childhood of civilization into the riper sphere of manhood, Mrs. MOTT opines that the development of these various contemplated reforms would only be retarded by a relapse into the old enslavement of thought, and could only be accelerated by a daily-increasing appreciation of the capabilities of the human soul, *by the world with recognition of the God in man.*

This bold and eloquent declaration of Mrs. MOTT led to an opposition, which but rarely manifests itself in the calm and peaceable sphere of meeting houses. The general tenor of her thought, but especially her declaration that "Christ was not a finality, but that God ever sends Christs to his children, that there are even Messiahs sent forth by the Heavenly Father, as little recognizable to their time and generation as their predecessor, but imbued with the same heavenly spirit, although manifesting it in an original form, in harmony with different requirements"—especially this bold asseveration stirred up the vehement orthodoxy of two persons present.

It is this same principle, held by Dr. DEWEY and other high humanitarians, of the natural dispossession of the heart of man towards good rather than evil, until corrupted, and even then capable of reclamation, which fell like a rocket yesterday in the midst of the rather sleepy Society of Friends. The same enunciation some few months since, by Lord PALMERSTON, at a meeting of laborers in England, brought down a perfect avalanche on his head of white cravats and white faces. Yesterday, in Rose-street, it started but two.

The first darted forwards the moment Mrs. MOTT was seated. He was a man of about thirty-eight, of a most unintellectual countenance, and with a vehement shout, intended rather for some outside passer-by than any one within, proclaimed himself against all Reformers, Republicans, Abolitionists, Temperance men, and all people of that class. His sally at first created surprise, which, as he advanced, rose, even among the demure friends, into ill-suppressed laughter, until one or two of the senior Quakers, seeing the effect produced, stole down to where he was and induced him to be seated.

But although this man protested vehemently enough against all practical Christianity, his vehemence, however strongly marked, was entirely eclipsed by that of the one who succeeded, who did not rise like his predecessor, from the body of the house, but from the platform of the leading Quakers.

This man resembled far more closely one of the Ana-Baptists of Munster, or one of the Mormon elders of Salt Lake, than any portrait we have seen. Of a coarse heavy clay, the deformity of his intellect manifested itself in a monster sound of brute whining voice that surpassed the most gutteral note of FORBES, or that of him who, in Missouri, "played on a harp of a thousand strings, spirits of just men made perfect." He opposed every reform and all progress. He was against all goodness to fellow man. Every man, he said, with a most dolorous whine, should busy himself alone with praying for his own salvation, and it was as much as he could do, corrupt and rotten as he was, to save himself. "Progress," he said, "was directly contrary to the Gospel, and would interfere with it."

It would be difficult to describe the sensation this scene created. The two anti-progress men at the close decamped, but a whole host gathered in congratulation round LUCRETIA, who, instead of making away with herself in consequence of the assaults of these two Tarquins, seemed perfectly calm and collected. Groups, after the service, gathered outside to discuss the scene, and it will be, doubtless, some days before the unusual sensation shall have subsided.

At Jefferson Market.

The magistrates were busy in disposing of sundry cases of drunkenness, petty larceny, assault and battery, *et cetera*. The following case is the only one worth mentioning:

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

Henry H. LYONS, the keeper of a livery stable at No. 46 Greene-street, was arrested by Officer Webb of the 3d District Police Court, charged with having at sundry times, obtained $8,500 in money from Frank Holling, of 199 Waverly Place. Complainant alleges that he was induced to part with the money on the representation made by accused, that he owned the lease of the premise No. 46 Greene-street, valued at $2,000, and was doing a business clearing nearly $9,000 per annum, both which representations are charged to be untrue, and made with intent to defraud. Lyons was held to bail by Justice PEABODY in the sum of $5,000.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH MERINOS.—We shall open another large invoice of French Merinos in all the new and desirable shades, which we shall offer at 6s. 6d. per yard. A great bargain.

Also, a new invoice of Cashmeres and Paramattas, fine goods, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, 20,000 yards Chints de Laines, only 1s. per yard.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Indigestion, liver complaints and their cure. Holloway's Pills quickly remove obnexious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An inferior undergarment is, to the wearer, both a loss of comfort and a waste of money; the sure remedy for both will be found in the using of RAY's unrivaled stocking-knit fabrics, the very best and cheapest goods ever introduced to public favor.

JAMES E. RAY,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, a most splendid entertainment will be given at this favorite theatre; two new pieces will be produced—drama by C. W. TAYLOR, called "Gipsey Bess," and a pantomime by Mons. SCHMIDT, called the "White Statue." Dr. J. S. JONES' drama of "Moll Pitcher" will be added to the bill.

[Advertisement.]

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.—In our extraordinary attractions of this week we shall include 250 Broche Long Shawls, of a superior manufacture, entirely new designs, which we shall offer from $3 to $12 less than the cost of transportation.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Just received from Auction a large lot of warranted English Tapestry Carpets, at $1 per yard. They are genuine, and cheap. Call and see. No. 279 Hudson-st., under Union Hotel.

WM. ROWE, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

HEARING FOR THE DEAF.—Acoustic Auricles are the only means by which the deaf can hear in spite of deafness. Call at RUTTON'S, corner of Barclay and Canal streets, and Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price only fifty cents. For sale by all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

SILK VELVETS OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.—A new invoice will be ready on Monday, Nov. 12. Prices from $1 up to the best goods imported.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We shall offer this day 20,000 yards of Rich Cannele Striped and Plaid Silks, at 5s. 6d. per yard—original price, $1. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

The Disappearance of Mr. Neville.

Up to a late hour last evening no information had been received as to the fate of Mr. NEVILLE, keeper of the King's County's Hotel, Williamsburg, whose sudden disappearance was announced in the TIMES of Saturday last. It is now supposed that he committed suicide by jumping from one of the Peck-Slip Ferry boats into the East River. This story gains credit from the reported fact of his being embarrassed by indorsing accommodation paper to a large amount.

Accidents at the Navy Yard.

Two men, employed on the frigate *Niagara*, fell, on Friday, from the upper deck, and sustained serious injuries. Their names are JOHN MARTIN and ISAAC VANDERVEERE.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

There were sixty deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending the 10th inst., from the following

DISEASES: Apoplexy, asphyxy, casualty, congestion of the liver, cyania, diarrhœa, dropsy in the abdomen, dropsy in the chest, drowned, bilious fever, puerperal fever, typhoid fever, hemorrhage of lung, inflammation of the bowels, influenza, malformation, old age, scrofula, tetanus, 1 each; remittent fever, hooping cough, marasmus, 2 each; congestion of the lungs, scarlet fever, 3 each; inflammation of the lungs, 4; croup and infantile, 5 each; convulsions, 6; consumption, 9. Males, 31; females, 29. Adults, 50; minors, 40. Total, 60.

Williamsburg Dispensary.

During the month of October 276 patients were treated at this Hospital; males, 98; females, 140; to whom 564 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed. Of these 150 were natives of Ireland, eight of Germany, and seven of England.

DISEASES TREATED—Injuries, 38; nervous, 26; eye and ear, 11; skin, 31; fevers, 55; abdomen, 80; chest and throat, 25; rheumatism, 4; urinary, 9; minor surgery, 44; vaccinated, 5.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

There were 429 patients at this Dispensary during October: Diseases of children, 66; of head and digestive organs, 105; of eye and ear, 42; of women, 91; of heart and lungs, 23; class of surgery, 125; diseases of skin and vaccination, 41. Foreign birth, 241. 1,277 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 10.

SECOND BOARD.

$20,000 Missouri 6s	b30 88	500 Reading R. R.	b10 85
4,500 Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	76⅞	100 do	85
50 Cumber. Coal Co.	b3 23	100 do	b30 85⅛
100 do	b30 23⅛	100 do	b60 86
100 do	b30 23⅛	100 Hudson Riv. R.	b10 33
400 do	s10 22⅝	52 Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90
500 do	b30 23	200 do	3d 90⅛
300 do	22½	200 do	b60 92⅝
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 93	100 do	s30 90
400 Erie Railroad	s10 46	100 do	83 90⅝
100 do	s60 45⅞	75 G. & Chi. R. R. exp.	g1 12½
100 do	b15 46⅛	15 Cleve. & Toledo R.	67
100 do	s30 46	100 do	s10 66⅜
100 do	46⅛	100 do	66⅝
200 do	46⅛	70 do	66⅞

MONDAY, Nov. 12—A. M.

We are enabled this morning through the diligence of our special Washington correspondent to present a complete table of the IMPORT TRADE OF THE UNITED STATES for the Treasury year 1855, ending 30th of June last. It is through no courtesy of the Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. PETER G. WASHINGTON, who has the guardian care of the official figures, but rather against his wish and purpose, that the present information is laid before the readers of the DAILY TIMES, in advance of the President's Message, as early, if not earlier than one or more of our New-York cotemporaries to whom we understand he privately supplied the tables; though no part of them has yet appeared in this City.

The total Import of Foreign Merchandize into the United States the Treasury year ending June 30, 1855, is.....$261,382,960
Of which in Specie..... 3,656,814

Total Foreign Goods.....$257,726,146
Reëxported.....$28,448,298
Less in Specie..... 2,289,925

Total.....$26,158,868
Left for Consumption.....$231,567,778

GROSS EXCHANGES OF THE TREASURY YEAR.

Imported—In Foreign Goods.....$257,726,146
Foreign Specie..... 3,656,814
Total.....$261,382,960
Exported—In Produce, U. S. $193,851,135
Foreign Goods.... 26,158,868
Remitted—In American Gold 53,957,418
Foreign Specie... 2,289,925
Total.....$276,256,346
Custom House Balance in favor Un'd States..$15,873,386

The unofficial estimate which we published early in October, based on the actual monthly returns at the New-York Custom-House, and the report at the close of the year from New-Orleans, how the following differences in the official figures since received from all the ports. The other ports than the two mentioned, appear to have done, relatively, a larger share of the Foreign trade than in former years. The principal difference will probably be found in the business of San Francisco:

	Official Totals.	Unofficial Estimate.
Import of Foreign Goods	$257,726,146	$247,100,000
Import of Foreign Specie	3,656,814	3,000,000
Total	$261,382,960	$250,100,000
Export Domestic Produce	$193,851,135	$188,985,000
Reëxport Foreign Goods	26,158,868	27,000,000
American Gold Remitted	53,957,418	48,000,000
Foreign Specie	2,289,925	3,000,000
Total	$276,256,346	$266,985,000
Balance in favor of United States, official		$13,873,386
Same balance by estimate		$16,885,000

The following are some of the leading articles of Import into the United States for the Treasury year 1855:

Woolens	$22,887,512	
Carpeting	1,975,662	
Clothing	1,506,597	
Totals Woolens		$26,369,831
Raw Wool		2,072,139
Cotton Goods, plain	$17,758,112	
Embroideries	3,892,849	
Total Cotton and Embroidered		21,650,961
Silks and its fabrics	$25,118,173	
Silk and Worsted	1,135,839	
Laces	1,085,566	
Total Silks and Laces		27,337,578
Linens	$8,671,165	
Hemp Goods	268,069	
Total of Flax and Hemp		8,939,234
Iron	$14,950,941	
Steel	2,593,137	
Iron and Steel fabrics	8,029,787	
Copper	2,393,133	
Tin	4,142,414	
Lead	2,566,163	
Total Metal fabrics		$34,875,575
Sugars		14,685,295
Teas		6,930,386
Coffee		16,872,929
Tobacco and Cigars		4,079,669
Wines and Beer		3,999,893
Distilled Spirits		2,259,486
Molasses		3,502,370
Hemp		2,045,653
Salt Petre		1,073,777
Salt		1,718,980
Grain		1,639,616
Flour		1,982,694
Watches		3,651,187
Glass ware		1,954,887
Leather		3,069,860
Hides		8,048,015
China ware		3,984,711
India Rubber		1,661,041
Linseed		1,009,381
Miscellaneous		54,012,639
Total Foreign Goods		$257,726,146
Foreign Specie		3,656,814
Total Imports		$261,382,960

Of the Foreign Specie, $1,901,361 was in silver coin from Mexico.

Import of Foreign Merchandise—Treasury Year 1855.

Country from	In American Vessels.	In Foreign Vessels.	Total Dominions of each State
Russia on Baltic	$350,056		
Russia on Black Sea	26,308		
Russia in N. America	1,212	$1,037	$396,113
Prussia	310,907	26,907	337,814
Sweden and Norway	647,022	241,878	
Swedish West Indies	31,705	434	891,129
Denmark	1,029	872	
Danish West Indies	204,407	20,001	227,008
Hamburg	431,437	1,883,908	2,315,345
Bremen	6,531,208	4,113,200	10,644,578
Other German Ports	97,000		97,000
Holland	934,080	201,020	
Dutch West Indies	271,404	65,417	
Dutch Guiana	102,210	14,417	
Dutch East Indies	124,631	107,580	3,603,444
Belgium	3,044,110	564,890	3,608,000
England	77,740,622	24,000,771	
Scotland	1,101,300	2,722,926	
Ireland	48,410	103,000	
Gibraltar	64,041	1,800	
Malta	12,400	120	
Canada	4,727,774	7,404,560	
Other Br. N. A. Possess	484,850	2,420,504	
British West Indies	166,871	329,300	
British Honduras	288,448	51,500	
British Guiana	20,047	28,338	
Other Br. S. Am. Possess	10,500		
British African Possess	854,078	44,895	
British Australia	313,598	11,035	
British E. Indies	8,207,400	150,110	120,674,434
France on Atlantic	25,248,801	5,705,807	
France on Mediterranean	1,500,320	1,033,406	
French North America	11,407	128,567	
French West Indies	44,915	100	
French Guiana	8,541		31,801,065
Spain on Atlantic	30,431	190,100	
Spain on Mediterranean	1,115,315	1,000,000	
Canary Islands	31,500	15,547	
Philippine Islands	2,855,479	320,000	
Cuba	17,991,770	693,500	20,457,445
Porto Rico	2,178,403	309,000	
Portugal	18,000	147,761	
Madeira	21,127	4,000	
Cape de Verde	18,000	1,000	
Azores	181,078	17,133	455,411
Sardinia	90,736	183,400	917,339
Tuscany	1,278,069	631,415	1,761,554
Papal States	10,000	52,054	
Two Sicilies	1,071,065	647,004	1,718,940
Austria	188,916	102,675	
Austrian Italy	22,930	68,594	490,325
Turkey in Europe	11,870	13,000	
Turkey in Asia	605,779	57,648	770,889
Egypt		41,592	41,592
Other African Ports	1,304,804	42,128	1,337,527
Italy	2,204,077	170,400	2,474,477
San Domingo	123,410	17,628	141,038
Mexico	2,470,453	483,377	2,953,830
Central Republic	275,711	10,628	286,339
New Granada	1,763,930	5,742	1,769,672
Venezuela	2,024,248	640,827	3,018,075
Brazil	10,540,293	1,078,013	13,218,305
Uruguay	234,179	7,740	242,703
Buenos Ayres	2,460,978	84,300	2,545,057
Chili	3,108,460	430,407	3,538,866
Peru	580,711	16,907	597,618
Ecuador	12,553		12,553
Sandwich Islands	440,850	9,040	449,890
Japan	6,327		6,327
China	10,294,017	824,100	11,048,720
Whale Fisheries	34,076	5,136	40,013
Uncertain places	1,576		1,576
Total	$209,234,100	$50,233,230	$311,448,532
Less allowed for deficiencies			85,511
Grand Total			$311,362,960

The past week was one of singularly wide and wild fluctuations in the prices at the Stock Exchange, and of considerable excitement in Money affairs. The market opened on Monday under the panic feeling which took place the previous Saturday, on the arrival of the steamer *Baltic*, and up to Wednesday afternoon the fall in prices and the difficulty of making contracts, together with the stringency and distrust among Money-borrowers and lenders, continued to increase. The arrival of the *Arago* on Wednesday afternoon, and the subsequent announcement of the *Asia* at Halifax, together with the prospect that no further export of Specie would take place until after another arrival from California, contributed to the partial restoration of confidence. The turn of the market brought in new and (in many instances) strong buyers to the support and improvement of Western Road Shares, New-York Central Stock, and State and Illinois Central Bonds. The few parcels of Erie Bonds pressing at the reduced figures were also taken up on Friday and Saturday, and the speculative movement in Reading and Erie had the advantage of considerable purchases for parties hitherto without much, if any, interest in either Stock; so that altogether the general market closed from ⅜ to ⅞ per cent. higher than the lowest prices of the week. We annex a few figures to indicate the week's

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT.

	Saturday, Nov. 3, P. M.	Lowest Tuesday.	Highest Friday.	Saturday, Nov. 10, P. M.
Erie	44⅞	40¾	46⅝	46¼
Reading	80	78	84¾	85
New-York Central	87½	84½	89⅝	89½
Illinois C. Bonds	74	72¾	77	76¾
South'n Michigan	87½	86¾	93	90¾
Michigan Central	90	88	93	92
Galena	118	112	121⅝	120⅝
Toledo	63½	61½	69	65¾
Panama	100	100	103	102½
Cumberland	22	21	23¼	22½
Transit	13½	13	15	16
Illinois C. Stock	13¾	14	15	15½

It will be noticed that the general course of prices on Saturday was lower than the extreme of the day previous, owing in part to the very rapid rise, which enabled speculative buyers to realize handsome profits, and in part to the discussion in the London papers in regard to American affairs, and the comments thereon by the morning press here.

The arrival of the Nicaragua steamer *Northern Light* yesterday morning brings advices from San Francisco to October 20. This steamer has no Gold reported on her manifest, owing to the troubles and sickness on the Nicaragua route early in October, of which shippers at San Francisco had the worst news on the 20th. We are advised, however, that the *Golden Age*, mail steamer, left Panama on the 20th, three hours before the Nicaragua line, with about $2,000,000 Gold on freight. The *Empire City* on this side is now due, and may be expected to-day, with $1,000,000 or $1,700,000 of this treasure. The Nicaragua steamer of October 5, did not reach here until Sunday (yesterday) week, and delivered only $100,000 in Gold. The market reports from San Francisco, to the 20th are satisfactory, and the mining news very much the same as by the previous arrivals. The production is full $4,500,000 a month, of which from five hundred to a million of dollars goes into Coin at the San Francisco branch mint for returns to the interior. The advanced condition of agriculture in the new State now enables the people to retain a much larger share of gold among themselves, than in any previous year. The remittances to the Atlantic States for the support of the families of the miners and other parties, are also being lessened by the emigration of their families to California. Money rates are working down to a more rational standard at San Francisco in consequence of the break-up among the bankers and Real Estate speculators last Spring. The export trade to the southwest coast of the Pacific and to Australia is growing in importance. The trade intercourse in the staples of Grain and Flour with Chili is completely reversed this season, the crop in Chili having fallen off, while the production in California affords, with the receipts of Flour from the Atlantic States, a surplus for export. The whaling interest at San Francisco is also growing into importance, and the calculation is made that the port will be made the rendezvous of a considerable portion of the New-Bedford, and other whalers from the Atlantic side. The *Shipping List* publishers have already established a separate *Pacific Whalesmen's List*, devoted to this interest.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the port of New-York, show a moderate increase on the Import movement, as compared with last season—the total entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounting to $3,001,132, against $2,185,476, same week in 1854. The list of general merchandise includes $644,289 in the free articles of Tea and Coffee. The total Import of Foreign Goods at the port of New-York, for the calendar year, amounts to $133,644,000, against $164,134,000 to same time in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, is $1,424,903, against $1,167,540 same week last year. There is a large increase in Cotton, Grain and Flour, but a falling off in miscellaneous articles. The total for the calendar year to date is $57,494,000, against $55,144,000 to same time in 1854. The direct Specie Export of the week was only $9,500, but the sum of $875,000 was shipped by the Boston steamer, on Wednesday, of which at least $775,000 went by express from this city. The direct export the same week last November was $603,000, and the Boston shipments $407,257. The total export from New-York to the present time in 1855 is $26,498,000, against $35,015,000 in 1854. From New-York and Boston together the export of Specie amounts to $40,926,000, against $42,116,000 to same time in 1854. The California Gold delliveries last week amounted to $100,000, against $1,689,288 same week last year. To the present time the total of California Gold delivered at New-York, by manifest, is $31,053,300, against $42,515,400 to corresponding date in 1854. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $6,536,480, against $7,503,788 at the close of the previous week; but as the reduction went wholly to Philadelphia and Washington in Coin, the condition of the Government Office will not help the Bank statement to be made up this afternoon, and which, in consequence of the shipment from Boston, just referred to, and about $100,000 a day for the six days sent to the West, is likely to show a lower Specie reserve than last week, when the sum total stood $11,100,208. The fresh receipts from California now at hand, however, will remove any serious concern, if any should be felt, on account of this reduction, particularly as there is no probability that the export by the Collins' steamer on Wednesday, will be very heavy. The following is a comparative statement of the exports of the principal articles of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	3,047	$144,089	6,200	$285,980
Flour, barrels	9,027	50,708	80,013	401,925
Corn M'l, bbls. & tes.	1,954	6,777		
Wheat, bushels	7,011	15,769	168,018	349,470
Corn, bushels	189,404	115,807	88,304	59,520
Pork, bbls. & tes	2,801	28,721	830	15,809
Beef, bbls. & tes	592	7,705	408	4,320
Total Produce		$410,720		$952,042
Miscellaneous		756,814		472,301
Total for the week		$1,167,540		$1,424,903

RE-EXPORTS OF TREASURY YEAR.

Foreign Dutiable Goods	$19,641,818
Foreign Free Goods	6,516,550
Total	$26,158,368
Add Foreign Specie	2,289,925
Total reëxports	$28,448,293
Of Produce of Great Britain	$19,608,545
France	1,304,737
Other States	7,545,011
Total	$28,448,293

Without reference to the discussion of the political affairs of the United States in the recent London papers, or the very remote contingency of hostilities growing out of any political differences between this country and Great Britain, we embrace the occasion of the first appearance of the foregoing import and export tables to inquire which country would likely be the greater loser, on the great balance sheet of trade, in the possible event of war? The figures will first show the magnitude of the exchanges between the two Powers in 1855.

TRADE EXCHANGES OF UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN, 1855.

Imported from British Dominions	$129,874,434
Less, entered here for reëxportation	19,608,545
Total British Fabrics consumed	$110,265,889
Produce of United States sent to British Dominions	$112,651,357
American Gold to Great Brit.	46,529,738—159,181,195
Difference	$48,915,306

This difference consists mainly in the Exchanges with other European States, and China and South America, made through credits on, and Gold sent to London, which Exchanges are at all times both profitable and convenient to the banking and commercial system of England.

The next point is, the description of Imports and Exports proper between the two countries. Of the former, the present magnitude, $110,265,889 in British fabrics consumed, *is wholly unsuited for by the necessities of this country*, or its ability to manufacture the same goods at home. Of the former, amounting to $112,651,357, the British Dominions *could not do without the American staple of Cotton*—to go no further in the list—which constitutes more than one-half of this total, or $57,616,749. The large Gold Exchanges, of which London has the advantage and profit, might, perhaps, be dispensed with, though not without world-wide embarrassment to British as well as American commerce. It is easy to see by a glance at the heavy items in the Import list what description of goods we derive from the British Dominions, and which come directly in competition with our own manufactures.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day (Monday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Nov. 10.

The Anthracite Coal trade the past week, by the three principal lines, foots up the very respectable tonnage of 118,196 tons. The season is, however, fast drawing to a close, so far as regards the Navigation Companies. For the week ending on Thursday the shipments by way of the Schuylkill Navigation were 26,618 tons, and for the season to the same date 981,780 tons, being 105,957 tons in excess of the tonnage last year to the same time. The Reading Railroad for the week ending on the same day, brought down 46,768 tons, and for the year to the same time, 1,096,197 tons, against 1,880,757 tons, to the same date last year.

The shipments of Coal on the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, were 25,618 tons, against 27,196 tons for corresponding week last year; for the season 1,170,281 tons against 1,104,049 tons to same time last year. There is some little improvement in the demand for stove coal. In other respects the market remains without material change; dull for the season, and vessels very scarce. The Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company have given notice, that in order to afford time for the early completion of the repairs and improvements intended to be made on the line of the Lehigh and Delaware Canal, navigation will be suspended on and after the 1st proximo.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Our Cotton market is unsettled. The sales on Friday were 1,500 bales, and for the week they foot up 47,000 bales. The receipts of the week were 37,000 bales, and the stock on hand is 186,000 bales. The receipts at this port are now 141,000 bales ahead of the same date last year. Sterling exchange is quoted at 6¾c. @ 7c. ₰ cent.

We have had heavy falls of rain in this locality, and the rivers are all rising.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 10.

The demand for COTTON during the past week has been steady for small lots at irregular prices. For WOOL, the market has been rather quiet at the same range of prices. Sales 59,900 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 21,300 pieces.

MARRIED.

In Harlem, on Friday afternoon, Nov. 9, at the residence of the bride's uncle, Sydney P. Ingraham, Esq., by Rev. Jonas. F. Stearns, D. D., of Newark, LYNDON A. SMITH, Jr., of Newark, to MARGARET M., daughter of Thomas Robinson, Esq., of North Adams, Mass.

At Binghamton, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. S. M. Stimson, H. CLAY PRESTON to DONNA MARIA WEED.

DIED.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, JANE MARIA, wife of John M. Lacer, in the 35th year of her age.

She will be buried from the residence of her father, Thomas F. Fish, Esq., at Newburg, on Tuesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, 10th inst., REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Known, of Albany.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 10, LUCY BROMLEY, aged 87 years and 7 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 188 Chrystie-st., on Monday, 12th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 11, after a long illness, Mr. JOHANN DIEDERICH WITTHAUS, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Schack, and of his sons, R. A. and G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 44 Lispenard-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 11, at 6¾ o'clock, of scarlet fever, CAROLINE IDA, aged 1 year, 3 months, and 4 days, infant daughter of Solomon S. and Catharine Gage.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, at her parents' residence, No. 6 Patching-place, on Monday, 12th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be conveyed to Piscataway, N. J., on Tuesday.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, EDWARD FIELD, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at Dr. Alexander's Church, 6th-av., corner 12th-st.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, WILLIAM H. KING, Sen., aged 59 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst., at

New-York Daily Times

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New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

REVOLUTION IN URUGUAY.

Rebellion against Flores—Its Success—Complicity of Brazil—General News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sunday, Sept. 16, 1855.

The revolution in Uruguay which we have been expecting has come at last. It will be remembered that, nearly two years ago, Brazil, for the avowed purpose of giving stability and permanency to the Government of the South Orientals under the Presidency of Flores, supplied 1,000 troops and a large monthly loan of money. She expected to get possession of the country through Flores, but finding him unmanageable, her next course was to set on foot a revolution. The newspapers were influenced to oppose Flores, and a little paper was started—El Grito Oriental—its entire object being to attack, and if possible, break down Flores' administration. The hostility became so violent that the Senate, by advice of the President, suppressed the paper and imprisoned the avowed editor, who was a student in college. A great excitement followed, in which the Brazilians took an active part, and the paper was rescinded, and the paper appeared again with the name of its real editor, Munoz, who is a member of the House of Representatives.

It was reported to Flores that arms were secreted in the house of Munoz, and a warrant was issued to search the premises. It is supposed that this report was circulated by the friends of Munoz to bring about a crisis, for no arms were found. Another rumored word that an attempt was being made to arrest Munoz, notwithstanding the privilege he enjoyed on account of his being a Representative; and he appeared on his balcony with a pistol in each hand, and harrangued the mob on the Constitution, &c.

An intense excitement was produced, and men ran through the streets shouting "Death to the tyrant." Apparel of young men and boys entered heartily into the excitement, and gathered at the Fort in numbers that were in a short time largely augmented. This was on the 26th of August. The Revolutionists soon took possession of the Custom-House and of the house of the Governor. When the gathering at the Fort was reported to Flores, he was asked what he would do. "Give me another mate," (Paraguay tea,) said he, "and then bring me my horse." He drank his tea, and mounting his horse rode into the country, and sending for some of his friends, he waited to know what was the will of the people. The Revolutionists took entire possession of the city.

During all these movements and this excitement, the Brazilian forces did nothing. A caucus was held, and a Provisional Governor was appointed—an old citizen by the name of Lamas—and to Munoz was given the command of the forces. The Brazilians did nothing to oppose any of these proceedings, and their conduct being so opposite to what it ought to have been, the English and French Ministers protested against it.

Our intelligence is up to the 5th September, and so far, Flores had conducted himself with the greatest moderation. Being in the country with 1,500 cavalry around him, he might have cut off all the usual supplies, but he allowed no interruption to the marketing. He is willing to resign, if his constitutional successor is permitted to take his place. Bustamente, the President of the Senate, is *ex-officio* Vice-President of the Republic, and if he has been allowed by the Revolutionists to succeed Flores, the country is, before this time, quiet again.

Brazil is unquestionably at the bottom of this Revolution, as she gave aid to those things that brought it about, and did not lift a finger to prevent its consummation. Having failed to keep her promises, Flores says she may withdraw her troops. Whether this conduct will further the designs of Brazil in respect to obtaining possession of the territory is very doubtful. Republican sentiments have a strong hold in Rio Grande, a Province of Brazil adjoining Uruguay, and there are about as many chances that the Empire will be curtailed as that it will be extended. If the Uruguayans would unite against Brazil, they would be joined by all the up-river Republics, and then a serious and protracted war would be likely to follow.

In a day or two all the vessels of the English squadron now in the harbor of Rio de Janeiro will leave for Montevideo; quite as much on account of the prevalence of Cholera at Rio as in consequence of the unsettled state of affairs in Uruguay. For the last two weeks the number of deaths daily by Cholera has been slowly increasing, and hitherto the cases have been generally among the blacks, but they begin to appear among other races.

The health of the people on board American ships, both in the merchant and naval service, is good. At the present time there is quite a fleet in the harbor, but only one naval ship—the *Savannah*. S.

Interesting from Rio de Janeiro.

From the Baltimore Sun.

We have the following extract from a Rio letter of the 15th September, 1855, from a most reliable and intelligent source:

"I am afraid the appearance of the cholera will do more harm in this country than we can foresee at present. It takes off the slaves in numbers, and if it should ravage amongst the coffee estates as it did at Bahea on the sugar plantations, it would cause a deal of mischief. The trade are very low spirited, and fear the planters may be ruined and outstandings lost. The commission merchants in the coffee trade are very reluctant in paying drafts from the interior, and our receipts of coffee are less this month than last. This may be owing to the short crops also; but this month generally is abundant in supplies, on account of the small planters sending their first coffee to market, which generally accumulates about 30,000 to 50,000 bags more upon the market. Of the crop of 1854-55 we have now exported:

From the 1st of August, 1854, to 31st August, 1855, (bags).....	2,591,344
Stocks in dealers' hands on 31st August.....	120,000
In shippers' hands.....	40,000— 160,000—2,751,884
Less shipment of crop of 1855-'56 before 31st August, 1855.....	150,000
Total number rec'd from the interior, 1854-'56..	2,601,884
One-tenth upon the estates.....	260,188
Total crop of 1854-'55.....	2,862,072
Of which we have to export—	
Stocks of crops of 1854 and 1855 on the estates.....	260,000
Stock of do. at Rio de Janeiro.....	160,000
Crop of 1855-'56, (estimated).....	1,000,000—1,420,000
Less portion crop of 1855-'56 already shipped....	150,000
Total stock in the country Aug. 30, 1855.....	1,270,000

The first blooming of the trees in the low countries took place on the 15th of August, and we may look for the growing crop to be ready for shipment in July next, therefore the above number of bags must be economized with during ten months.

Of the 1,000,000 bags stated as the present crop, there have as yet only really been gathered about from 300,000 to 700,000 bags, and planters have ceased picking. The rest is to be made up by an after-crop, which is still upon the trees and will have to be gathered in October. The quality will be imperfect, and is called "Cafe das Agoas." In my opinion it is difficult to estimate what this after-crop may yield, as it requires great care on the part of the negroes to pick it, if the flower should appear upon they tree before the gather it, and also dry weather to do the work at all.

Since the departure of the packet our dealers are firmer.

TRAGIC AFFAIR.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, some person in the family of a Mr. Williams, residing between the dock and the river, at the foot of Seventeenth-street, discovered a bright light without, and on going to the door, saw a small building, occupied by a man named Henry Lecock, near by, in flames. The occupant was seen standing by the door in a stooping posture, but before they got to the place, he had fallen prostrate. It was then observed that he had a fearful wound upon his forehead, extending from the left eye upward, as if made by an axe. An alarm was given, but the flames had progressed so far that it was found impossible to save the house from total destruction. The wounded man was carried to the house of a neighbor, and a physician sent for. The skull was found to have been split open, the gash corresponding in length with the blade of an axe. It is singular that he was not killed outright; but he was living yesterday afternoon, with little or no prospect of recovery. He was unable to give any account of the affair, having been insensible most of the time subsequent to its occurrence. He was only able to state that he recollected nothing more than having received a blow. Whoever committed the deed probably thought that the murder had been accomplished, and set fire to the house with the view of concealing any evidence of crime. Whether the object was robbery, or murder from motives of revenge, cannot now be conjectured.—*Richmond Whig*, 14th.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE QUESTION OF THE SOUND DUES.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND COL. WALKER.

The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty—Doubts about its Abrogation.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 11.

Our Government has determined not to become a party to the Congress of Nations called at Copenhagen, by Denmark, to consider the question of the Sound Dues.

The statement received by last steamer, to the effect that Denmark does not propose a Congress of Nations, but merely a conference of Baltic States, is clearly erroneous,—for the Circular received by the President from Denmark distinctly invited our participation in the proposed Congress.

There is reason to believe now, however, that the affair will result in a mere Conference of Baltic States.

Steps have been taken by the authority, or under the sanction of the United States Government, designed to bring Col. Walker's career in Nicaragua to an end, and which it is believed will fully effect the purpose. We shall probably get news of this from Nicaragua within two or three weeks. S.

From our Regular Correspondent

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

I cannot concur in the opinion that the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is at an end, because of the failure of Great Britain and the United States to agree in its construction. Such a consequence does not follow by any means. The treaty can be abrogated only in one way other than by War, or by the act of the treaty-making power. The only other mode by which we can abrogate a treaty, is by act of Congress. This was done in the case of France towards the close of last century. France and the United States disagreed as to the construction of a treaty, and France refused to make another, which might have reconciled the difficulty. In that condition of affairs, the United States released itself from the obligations of the treaty, by means of an act of Congress declaring the treaty null and void. Neither of these agencies have yet intervened to give the treaty in question a *quietus*. It is still the law, and diplomatic history teaches us that the amicable settlement of controverted issues between nations almost always spring from the very condition which seems to present the most irreconcilable differences.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, construed as we believe it only *can* be justly construed, secures us signal advantages,—protecting us from violation of the Monroe doctrine, so far as Central America is concerned. The American Administration now in power professes faith in that doctrine, and has committed itself most decidedly to its maintenance. Great Britain chooses to give a construction to the Treaty which is violative of the Monroe principle; and by virtue of this construction, endeavors to maintain her Mosquito Protectorate, and her Colony in the Bay of Islands—either of which we hold to be flagrant violations of the Treaty, and directly in the teeth of the principle established by Mr. Monroe, and so cordially indorsed by President Pierce and his Cabinet.

Under these circumstances, is it to be suposed that our Government has made up its mind to let the treaty die by inattention—to let England triumph by her defiant assertion that black is white—to admit that a treaty is only to be kept inviolate when it yields all the advantages to one side, and thus to permit European colonization upon the American Continent? Or, is it reasonable to suppose that, if the President has the least idea of redeeming his Monroe doctrine pledges, he will begin by throwing away the treaty argument in our favor? Can the matter rest here as between England and the United States?

The treaty is *not* at an end. We do *not* occupy the same position towards Central America as if no treaty had been made with Great Britain upon the subject. If we yield to Great Britain's construction, even so far as not to resist her exercise of dominion in Central America, and yet let the treaty stipulations stand upon the law book, we only encourage her to go a little further, and insist upon our compliance with *her* construction of the treaty in all respects. Will it be maintained that the treaty is sufficiently a dead letter to prevent such a result, because of the failure of the two nations to agree as to its meaning? Does the non-agreement release us from *our* obligations as understood by Great Britain? Can *we* get rid of our stipulations in that way? Surely not.

But what is to be done in the premises? You will remember that in April, 1852, the United States and Great Britain united in certain propositions to the Governments of Nicaragua and Costa Rica for the amicable settlement of the most troublesome points in the Central American question. It was proposed, first: that the sovereignty of Costa Rica to the right bank of the River San Juan and of the Lake Nicaragua should be conceded, and that San Juan should be made an independent Hanse town, under the joint protectorate of Great Britain and the United States. Second: that the Mosquito Indians should be collected in an Indian reservation to be set apart within the Mosquito territory. Third: that the remainder of the Mosquito territory should be given up to the sovereignty of Nicaragua; and lastly: that an indemnity to the Mosquito Indians should be made, by paying to them the proceeds of three years' ten per cent. duties, to be levied on merchandise imported into San Juan. Such are the points as indicated in Mr. Everett's interesting speech in the Senate upon the Central American question. These propositions were accepted by Costa Rica, but rejected by Nicaragua, and so the arrangement fell through, and the correspondence between the United States and Great Britain, as to the construction of the treaty, was renewed, and has continued until the present time, without having advanced a single step since.

There is no possibility that any joint protectorate will be agreed to by the two negotiating Governments. Indeed, neither Costa Rica nor Nicaragua would consent now to the establishment of an independent town at San Juan, which they now fear would become merely a stand point from which revolutionists or fillibusters might assail both nations. The United States could not enter into a joint protectorate, because to do so would be to set a precedent for precisely what we refused when we declined the Tripartite Convention tendered us by England and France. There is, apparently, nothing for us to do but to declare the treaty null by act of Congress, in the case of the French treaty; and that will doubtless be recommended by the President in his Annual Message. By this we will gain something—the right to colonize in Central America if we choose; whereas Great Britain's construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty is that it gives her the right to exercise certain dominion there, and excludes us from doing the same thing. S.

Exports to Cuba—Duties on Building Materials to be Refunded, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 11.

The authorities of Cuba more than a year ago required duties to be paid by citizens of the United States on certain descriptions of building materials and provisions, which before that period had been admitted to the Island either free or on the payment of a mere nominal tax. The losses in consequence were considerable. Since that time the subject has been brought to the attention of the Spanish Government by direction of the Secretary of State through our Minister at the Court of Madrid, and the result is, as I have been informed, that Government has signified to this, a proposition to refund or remit those duties improperly demanded by the Captain-General—setting apart twelve months, during which the claimants are to present their several claims to the Spanish authorities, on the adjudication or verification of which these duties will be refunded.

The health of the Hon. Thomas H. Bayley, a member of Congress elect from Virginia, continues to improve, and the indications are that he will be enabled to be present in the House at an early period in the coming session. This gentleman, it will be recollected, has for months past been very severely afflicted with disease.

Later from Texas—More Indian Fighting.

NEW ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

Later dates from Texas have been received. A desperate fight had occurred near Fort Belknap, between parties of Delaware and Camanche Indians, and seven of the latter were killed. The Indians continued their depredations on the frontier. A treaty had been made with the Camanches in New and Northern Mexico.

The Election in Louisiana and Mississippi.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 10.

In this State the result of our election is still in doubt. The votes are pretty close, but the chances favor the Democrats.

In Mississippi the Democratic majority on the State ticket is about 4,000.

Know-Nothing Rejoicing.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 12.

One hundred guns were fired here this noon for the success of the American State and County ticket.

Distressing Occurrence—Two Men Killed.

ROME, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 12.

A most distressing occurrence took place to-day at Newville, a small village about a mile and a half from this place. On the road towards Utica the steam sawmill situated on the hill of that place, blew up about 9 o'clock in the morning, killing two persons instantly. One of the killed was Henry S. Roberts, son of Judge Roberts, of this village. The other one killed was the fireman, whose name we have not been able to ascertain.

Railroad Accident.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 12.

A freight and cattle train on the Central Railroad, going west last evening, when about 4 miles from this city, was thrown from the track while crossing a high bridge, by the train separating and running together on a heavy grade. One person was killed, and a great number of cattle; also twenty cars were thrown off the track.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Extraordinary Statement by the Prosecuting Counsel of the Origin of the Indictment.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Nov. 12.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning, pursuant to adjournment. Mr. Cutting, to whom had been committed the prosecution in the case assigned for the day, (that of Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge,) appeared and moved on the trial.

Messrs. Jas. T. Brady, Jas. R. Whiting, and E. W. Stoughton, were present on behalf of the accused.

The court-room was crowded to excess with lawyers, jurors in waiting, and spectators.

In the interval, before the Jury was sworn,

The District Attorney announced that the trial of Lewis Baker and his associates was set down, by consent of counsel, for Monday next.

The first name on the Jury list which was called, was that of Robert Beatty, Jr., who was the K. N. candidate for County Clerk at the recent election.

A JURY EMPANNELED.

His name as on the Jury roll was Robert Beatty, which is also his father's name. Mr. Cutting contended that Robert Beatty, the father, was the person intended.

Mr. Brady showed that the places of residence and business of father and son were different, and that as the summons had been addressed to the son at his residence, he was clearly the person meant.

After some further discussion,

The Court decided that Mr. Beatty was the proper person.

Mr. B., after asseverating his entire freedom from opinion *pro* or *con*, in reference to Judge Stuart's case, was sworn as a juror.

John B. Wettereau, having given similar testimony, was the next juror sworn. He and Mr. Beatty were subsequently sworn as triers, and Mr. Brady announced his intention of subjecting the persons appearing in answer to the calls made on them to serve as Jurors to the same challenges as he had exercised in the previous cases of this character.

W. F. Van Wagener, after being challenged for principal cause and then to the favor, both of which were overruled, was challenged peremptorily.

Chas. S. Wright was the next person sworn. In the discussion which was elicited in reference to his competency to serve as a juror, the Judge stated that the question as to the character of disqualifying opinion or impression having been discussed to some extent, between him and his colleagues, it seemed to be their opinion, as it was his, though it had not yet been formally expressed by them, that in a community like this where every intelligent man reads the newspapers, and necessarily derives some impression from what he reads, it is only required that a person being qualified in every other respect to act as a juror, he do not entertain such an impression as would influence his mind when coming to consider the verdict. Otherwise, a Jury could only be formed of men utterly unfit to act as such. In this case, accordingly, the challenge for principal cause was overruled and exception taken.

Mr. Wright was eventually sworn in as a juror.

Edward J. Godfrey was called, and challenged for principal cause. Challenge overruled, and exception taken. Challenge to the favor was made, and argued to the triers at much length and with great ability. Mr. Godfrey testified that he had held a conversation with several others, in which he expressed an opinion in reference to the case, but he did not know that he had any impression on his mind in reference to it now. The triers disagreed as to the truth of the challenge, and Mr. Godfrey was challenged peremptorily.

George F. Peterson was challenged for principal cause, but the challenge being overruled, he was sworn in.

James Bond and Elijah H. Riker, were each challenged for principal cause, but that challenge being overruled they were challenged peremptorily.

Edward Green was challenged likewise for principal cause, but no testimony being elicited on his examination which could sustain the challenge, it was overruled, and he was sworn in.

Edward D. Jones was challenged peremptorily.

Albert L. Conklin was first challenged to the favor, and then peremptorily.

Mr. Cutting submitted that according to the amended law of 1847 the right of peremptory challenge in a case where the punishment on conviction would be over 10 years imprisonment, was restricted to five in number. In this case, therefore, he contended that the defence had exhausted their peremptory challenges.

Mr. Brady argued that the amendatory provision increased rather than diminished the number of peremptory challenges, and the Court, after some farther discussion, declared its coincidence in Mr. Brady's construction of the statute in question. Conklin was accordingly set aside on peremptory challenge, as was also Chas. Berry, the next person examined.

Geo. Burling was challenged for principal cause; the challenge was withdrawn after examination, and Mr. B. was sworn in.

Edward W. Ballard had read about Judge Stuart's indictment, but he had never discussed the question of his guilt or innocence, nor formed any opinion one way or another. That, however, did not save him from a peremptory challenge.

John Davenport was also challenged peremptorily.

Garrett W. Rockman was sworn in, after challenge for principal cause had been withdrawn.

John Erdmann was challenged peremptorily, although he swore he had formed no opinion on the case.

William Hubbard testified to the same facts, and was disposed of in the same way.

Luman B. Wing was challenged peremptorily.

George G. Taylor was sworn in.

[illegible] upon the fact that the indictment was found, which it would take some evidence to remove.

The challenge was overruled, and challenge was made to the favor. The matter was argued to the triers, and the challenge found true.

Wm. B. Bettereau, a wine merchant, had read nothing of the case, but was challenged peremptorily.

Wm. B. Rogers said he had no opinion or prejudice in regard to Judge Stuart's case. He was challenged peremptorily, nevertheless.

Matthew W. King said the same thing, and was challenged peremptorily also.

Isaac Koch, a diminutive Dutchman, had talked with people going along the street about the indictment against Judge Stuart. They spoke rather against the Judge, and he believed some of what they said, because he thought the indictment meant something. He was put aside by consent.

Several others were called and sworn, and rejected in the same manner, and eventually the Jury was completed as under:

1. Robert Beatty, bookbinder, Fourth Ward.
2. John B. Wettereau, grocer, Tenth Ward.
3. Charles S. Wright, grocer, Ninth Ward.
4. George F. Peterson, carpet-dealer, Seventh Ward.
5. Edw. Greene, lumber merchant, Nineteenth Ward.
6. George Burling, fruiterer, Eleventh Ward.
7. Garrett W. Rockman, hops dealer, Ninth Ward.
8. George G. Taylor, Sec. Ins. Co., Tenth Ward.
9. Jacob L. Selxas, merchant, Eighteenth Ward.
10. Daniel Cushman, importer, First Ward.
11. Alanson F. Briggs, cooper, Seventh Ward.
12. Durlan Piersall, wheelwright, Thirteenth Ward.

THE STATEMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. Cutting proceeded in an address, lasting for upwards of an hour, to state the facts on which the prosecution relied for a verdict against the defendant. After some general observations, by way of introduction, he went on to detail the particulars of the indictment, and the facts precedent, which had led to its being found. In October, 1855, he said, the Grand Jury presented Judge Stuart, on the accusation that on the 17th Feb. last, he then being City Judge, and, as such, one of the Judges of the Court of General Sessions of this City, corruptly accepted from a Mrs. Connolly the sum of $500 as an inducement to him (Stuart) to exert his official influence to relieve her husband from an indictment which was then pending against him on the charge of having committed a burglary in the first degree; that he (Stuart) corruptly received this $500, and, according to the understanding had between himself and Mrs. Connolly, that he did procure this indictment to be *nolle prosequied* or turned out of the Court, Cosgrove to be discharged from the accusation then existing against him. The counsel then referred to the circumstances attending the appearance of Wm. Cosgrove, *alias* Connolly, in Court, and gave a brief narrative of the transactions which resulted in his release. When

THE JUDGE, IGNORANT OF MR. COSGROVE'S CONNECTIONS, CONSIDERS HIS CASE A HARD ONE.

Cosgrove's case first came before the Court of General Sessions, Judge Stuart, who then presided, considered it one of so much gravity that in the first instance, he intimated that it was not bailable at all, but finally decided to take bail for $5,000, which, in consequence of the urgent exertions and argument of Mr. Smith, then and since Recorder of the City, but who had been counsel for Cosgrove before his election, was reduced to $3,000. Bail to that amount

COSGROVE IS ADMITTED TO BAIL, HOWEVER.

was given by Mr. Frinck, and Cosgrove was discharged. When the case was called on, Cosgrove failed to appear, thereby forfeiting his bail.

AND FORFEITS HIS SECURITY.

Proceedings were instituted against Frinck, his surety, to recover the amount in the bond. Mr. Frinck endeavored to have Cosgrove arrested, but could not find him out.

JUDGE STUART GROWS AMBITIOUS.

In the Summer of 1854, Judge Stuart, being then a Police Justice, conceived the notion of obtaining the nomination from some of the political parties of the City, for the office of City Judge, which would be vacant at the end of the year,

AND SUCCEEDS.

He succeeded in obtaining that nomination, and was elected. The office of Presiding Judge in the Court of General Sessions is held by the City Judge and the Recorder, each one of them sitting during every alternate month. It was in the February of 1854, whilst Judge Stuart was presiding, that there occurred the very extraordinary circumstances which would be further detailed—

AN INTERRUPTION.

(An old gentleman in the body of the Court called out, "hear, hear, hear," and was summarily ejected, amid a manifest disposition to laughter on the part of the spectators, by the doorkeeper.) On the evening of the 19th of February, about three o'clock,

JUDGE STUART EXERTS HIMSELF IN FAVOR OF COSGROVE.

Judge Stuart came into the office of Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, sat down, and saw that Mr. Hall was intently occupied in the preparation of an argument which was to be made in a case shortly coming up for trial. Some conversation occurred between them in reference to the case of one Peverelly, which was then exciting some attention. Subsequently Judge Stuart stated that he wished to obtain a *nolle prosequi* in the case of an old indictment against a man who desired to reform, and further added, that all the witnesses were gone out of the State. The District Attorney asked if it was a proper case for the exercise of such indulgence? Judge Stuart replied that there was nothing in it—that it was a case of no importance.

Mr. Hall then told him that he could not go into the Court now to make the motion, but would attend to it by and by.

Judge Stuart said he did not wish to trouble him so much as that. It would be sufficient for the District Attorney to write a note to the Deputy Clerk, John Sparks; and he (Judge Stuart) would treat it as if it were a motion made in open Court. Mr. Hall asked the name of the party named in the indictment, and Judge Stuart said it was William Connolly. Mr. Hall remembering that there was no case in which the person indicted had that name, recently before the Court, and believing that, as was represented to him, it was some old one, asked the date of the indictment. Mr. Stuart replied, that it was found in May, 1852 or 1853. The District-Attorney accordingly wrote

AND OBTAINS AN ORDER OF NOL. PROS. FROM THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY.

a note to John Sparks, embodying the request of Judge Stuart, and stating that the application was made at his (Judge S.'s) request. He gave it to Judge Stuart. The Judge immediately went to the Clerk's office with the memorandum, and saw Mr. Vandervoort, the very careful and reliable Clerk of this Court, who has had charge of the Records of it for at least a quarter of a century. He showed this note to Mr. Vandervoort, and the latter said there was no such name among the charges on the books. Judge Stuart then went out; he came back in a short time, and said the indictment he wanted was one against a William Cosgrove. Mr. Vandervoort searched the records, and found it, but demurred to making out the order until he had seen the District Attorney. Mr. Stuart said he wanted to have an order immediately entered, discharging Cosgrove. Mr. Vandervoort repeated that he wanted to see the District Attorney to get his signature on the back of the order. He went to find him, but on going to his office he ascertained he was gone. When he returned he found Judge Stuart very anxious to get a certified copy of the order. The copy was

AND HAS IT ENTERED ON THE RECORDS.

made out, and the Judge left with it in his possession. Next day Mr. Vandervoort called on Mr. Hall,

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DISCOVERS HIS MISTAKE.

producing to him the indictment against Cosgrove, and the District Attorney's memorandum discharging him. Mr. Hall said that was not the indictment to which his note referred.

Mr. Vandervoort replied that Judge Stuart had informed him that Cosgrove was the person meant. Mr. Hall denied that. There, he said, is my note, referring to a person named Connolly. This man, Cosgrove, is a notorious offender—a man known to the Police by the name of "Buffalo Bill." Mr. Vandervoort told him that the order had been entered yesterday on the minutes of the Court. Mr. Hall, in order to preserve the regularity of the records, reluctantly entered his name on the order, but said that he would look into the case, and if he found that the order was improper, he would indict him (Cosgrove) again.

On the 20th Mr. Frinck, who had been in search of Mr. Cosgrove *alias* Connolly for a long time, found that the right upon his part to surrender him was probably gone in consequence of the entering of this order for a *nolle prosequi*; he went to Mr. Smith, the

MR. RECORDER SMITH BEGINS TO SMELL A RAT.

Recorder, who was Cosgrove's counsel, and told him what had happened; Mr. Smith felt that it would be a very awkward thing to have a prisoner for whom he was counsel, and indicted on so serious a charge, set free on a *nolle prosequi* immediately after his (Mr. S.'s) election as Recorder; he thought it could not be so; as he reached the door leading to the Clerk's office, the Recorder met Judge Stuart and asked him for some explanation in regard to the matter; the Judge told him that nothing of the kind occurred; Mr. Smith told him that it would not do to let a man off on a *nolle prosequi*, being his counsel, as soon as he (Mr. S.) came into the office of Recorder of the City, and he (Judge Stuart) must take care and not permit such a thing to be done; the Recorder went to Frink and told him that he had been misinformed; that no such order had been entered; Mr. Frinck next day returned to Mr. Smith's office, and asserted that what he had said before was perfectly right.

BUT AFTERWARDS HAS PROOF THAT THERE IS.

Mr. Smith thereupon went to the District Attorney and told him what he had heard; both gentlemen being desirous to know the truth of the matter, went to the Clerk's Office and there found that a *nolle prosequi* in Cosgrove's case had been entered two days before on the minutes of the Court, although Judge Stuart had firmly denied the fact to Mr. Smith when he was asked if that were so.

Mr. Hall, then, on the 16th March following, again

A NEW BILL FOUND.

laid the complaint against Cosgrove before the Grand Jury, who found another indictment against him. In order to prevent the fact of that indictment getting publicity, the indictment was put in a blank envelope and handed up to the Court.

BUT MR. ELDER GETS SCENT OF IT.

Almost immediately afterwards a Mr. Elder, who is a confidential officer of Stuart's, having obtained knowledge of the second indictment, went to Cosgrove's wife's sister, and told her

AND COSGROVE IS WARNED.

to telegraph on to Cosgrove at Philadelphia not to return to New-York, because a second indictment had been found against him. The learned counsel said he would now come to the explanation of these very remarkable proceedings on the part

ANTECEDENT HISTORY.

of Judge Stuart. Several years prior to 1853 a female, who went by the name of Margaret

JUDGE STUART MAKES A STRANGE ACQUAINTANCE WITH A LADY.

Duval, became acquainted with Judge Stuart. She kept a house of assignation in this City. On one occasion she became bail for a female against whom some charge had been made. That business led Mrs. Duval to the police office, where she became acquainted with Judge Stuart. Very shortly after this acquaintance had been thus formed, Mr. Stuart

THE ACQUAINTANCE RIPENS INTO FRIENDSHIP.

called at her house in this City, and was in the habit afterwards of visiting her upon friendly and intimate terms, so much so that in their usual intercourse he called her by her maiden name of Margaret. It seems that her family had come originally from the interior of the State of New-York. She had married a Spaniard who resided in Cuba, and they lived separate and apart. A difference had occurred on one occasion between herself and this Spanish husband, who, coming to the City, had maltreated her under circumstances which led her to go to the police office, and to enter a complaint against him; Judge Stuart was aware of this circumstance; this man (the Spaniard) left Mrs. Duval, his widow, capable, of course, of marrying

SHE LADY MAKES AN OLD ACQUAINTANCE IN HER TOWN.

again; she had contracted an acquaintance with Cosgrove or Connolly, and had become devotedly attached to him; when Connolly, by the name of Cosgrove, was arrested in April, 1853, upon a charge of burglary, she had gone to Mr. Frinck and placed in his hands $1,000, in order to secure him, in part, if he would become bail for Cosgrove, and influenced and procured Mr. Frinck to become his bail, leaving with him this $1,000; when Cosgrove was discharged under bail, he went to Philadelphia, where she, in a few days afterwards, joined him, and in Philadelphia they were formally mar-

AND SHE BESTOWS HER HAND AND HEART ON BUFFALO BILL.

ried by Rev. Mr. Montgomery, a highly respectable clergyman of that city. After they were married it became necessary for Mrs. Connolly to return to the City of New-York for the purpose of taking care of her house and furniture—of her establishment here, which, in the meanwhile, she had left in the charge of some person in the house. She came to the City of New-York, and remained in the City, where, occasionally, Mr. Stuart called to pay her a visit. When Stuart found she had married Connolly he remarked to her, in substance, that she had done a very unwise and inexpedient thing in marrying a man of his character with an indictment hanging

MR. STUART VISITS HER AFTER HER MARRIAGE.

THE JUDGE MAKES AN AWKWARD DISCOVERY.

over his head, and observed to her "Margaret, if you had only told me when Cosgrove was before me, that you intended to have married him, why, instead of holding him to bail for the sum that I did, I would have managed to let him go on much easier terms,—upon much lighter bail." Subsequently he informed her of his

AND BECOMES COMMUNICATIVE OF HIS PLANS.

project of becoming in the year 1854 a candidate for the office of City Judge; and informed her that Mr. Hall was also nominated for the office of District Attorney; that he felt quite confident Mr. Hall would be elected; and believed that he himself would succeed, but that, at all events, if he did not, he would have great influence over Mr. Hall, and would endeavor to exert it for the benefit of the husband of Mrs. Connolly. After he was elected he had one or more interviews with Mrs. Connolly in this City, and he then told her that he would hold the Court at one of these terms, and that he would see; or he would try to manage in some way, he hoped, to get her husband clear. Mrs. Connolly, when she came to this City, resided in the house of her sister, Mrs. Fish, in Lispenard-street, I think, and Judge Stuart called upon her, and had interviews with her there. She came on, I think, in January, 1855, and Judge Stuart then told her that his term for holding the Court would be in February, and that if she would come on to New-York sometime during the month of February while he was holding the Court, he would see what he could have done for her. Accordingly on the 12th of February she came to the City of New-York; she saw Judge Stuart; and it was arranged that she should meet the Judge

THEY MAKE AN ARRANGEMENT.

at his private residence that evening. She accordingly called at the house of Judge Stuart upon this business, and he then told her that he would be able, he thought, to obtain a *nol. pros.* on this indictment, but that it would cost

AND HE MAKES SOME MONEY.

a good deal of money to do it; that he (the Judge) would charge as little as he could for himself, but that there were others to pay, and intimated that amongst those others there was the District Attor-

COMPENSATION FOR THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY SUGGESTED.

ney, Mr. Hall, who required to be compensated. She asked him how much it would cost; he thought about $200. She told him that she had $500 in Bank, and she would give the $500 to be sure that she could get her husband clear. "Well," says he, "have you got the $500?" "Yes." "Draw it out of Bank, then, and bring the money to me." She accordingly went to the Bank, and drew out the $500 in five bills of $100 each. She called upon Stuart with the money; he saw her in a private room; he asked her whether she had the money; she said she had; she took it out and gave it to him; he put it in his packet, and she left. Then, gentlemen, you find what occurred on the evening of the 17th, she having in the meantime called upon Stuart to know whether he had got her husband clear, and he putting her off from day to day, from the 12th. She became impatient, and he finally fixed upon a particular evening, telling her that if she would call at his house he would hand her the necessary documents. She went, according to his direction, on the evening of the 17th of Feb.,

WHAT TRANSPIRED ON THE 17TH FEB.

to his house, and he then told her that he had got what was necessary to clear her husband, but that he had left the papers down town; he told her, however, that she need not wait; that he would give her what was necessary, and all that would be necessary, for the purpose of clearing her husband. Upon that he sat down and drew up a paper or certificate in reference to the husband's being discharged from this indictment. He dated it and handed it to Mrs. Connolly, who objected to it on the ground that it seemed to be very informal; it did not seem to be enough; it did not satisfy her that there had been any action of the Court on it; and I think that she remarked in regard to the date being the nineteenth instead of the seventeenth; he took that paper and tore it up; he then wrote another paper which he handed to Mrs. Connolly, and to which she again made some objections; but he told her that it was entirely sufficient; that he had left the Court papers down town; that on Monday he would get the Court papers, and would send her by mail a certified copy of the order, a paper which he signed as City Judge to this effect:

THE DOCUMENTS.

"CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, }
OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE, Feb. 19, 1855. }

This is to certify that on the motion of the District Attorney of said City and County, a *nolle prosequi* was this day ordered and entered on the records of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace, in and for the City and County aforesaid, in the matter and indictment against Wm. Connolly, discharging the said indictment, and dismissing the complaint and accusation found and preferred against him in the month of April, 1853."

And there being this additional certificate, probably to satisfy Mrs. Connolly, who had objected to the insufficiency of the first, and its informality.

"There being now, he adds, no indictment in said Court against said Connolly for any criminal offence whatever. SIDNEY H. STUART City Judge."

This certificate he handed to her. She left next day for Philadelphia, and in due course, afterwards received, or Connolly received, a letter from Stuart, enclosing the certified copy of the order entered on the records of the Court, dismissing this indictment. In that letter, gentlemen, he begged them to destroy the letter when received. They did destroy it, retaining that certificate. For purposes of public justice, I will read that certificate. It is this:

FEBRUARY 19, 1855.

The People vs. *W. Cosgrove.*—Indictment for Burglary, first degree.—By leave of the Court, the District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi* in this indictment.

Ordered, that the defendant be discharged therefrom.—*Extracts from the Minutes.*

H. VANDERVOORT, Clerk.

This was sent to Philadelphia by [illegible] in a letter, as I have observed. Upon that, [illegible] of course, supposed that there was no [illegible] in the way of his returning to this City. It is said to be a fact, observable by all those whose [illegible] has been more drawn to these subjects than [illegible] that it is rarely that a man of evil pursuits and views willingly remains away from a large city [illegible] he has been in the habit of frequenting; and that, though it is necessary for him to remain in concealment, there is a perpetual anxiety and desire to get back to their old haunts, and there surround the roughfares where they have been accustomed to [illegible] habit. It seems, therefore, that this Connolly was anxious to get back to New-York, and [illegible] anxiety of his wife to get him free from these [illegible] ments by any effort. He was preparing to [illegible] this City, but the District Attorney [illegible] prising the City Judge, brought the matter [illegible] the Grand Jury, in March, and a second [illegible] found. Connolly's desire to return [illegible] rently with the obstacles which stood in his way. [illegible] Connolly came to the City. She had paid her [illegible] to Frinck to induce him to become bail. She had [illegible] Stuart $500. She told him of Connolly's [illegible]

AFFAIRS BEGIN TO GROW DISPLEASANT.

to come to this City. Stuart told her by all [illegible] of means to prevent it—that something could be done to get this indictment out of the way. He told her to call on Mr. Hall, and see if he would not do something in the matter. She did call upon him for order to see whether she could not work upon his

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY ATTRACTS [illegible] SYMPATHIES.

sympathies. Mr. Hall said he had but one course to pursue; that he had to try the case, and if he could he would convict her husband. She returned to Judge Stuart and told him that [illegible] informed her that in the Summer season [illegible]

A NEW DODGE IS HIT UPON.

corder was in the habit of being away for a [illegible] of months; that he (Judge S.) would be alone during that time as presiding [illegible] of the Court of Sessions, and that [illegible] he should be alone, he

ALFRED TENNYSON.

MAUD AND OTHER POEMS. By ALFRED TENNYSON. Boston: TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS.

Genius permitted to a man to progress in a manifold way. Poets do not ever move in an ascending spiral, widening until it touches the sun; for their flight is wayward, their wings droop back to points passed before. Genius, as it were, leaves an undulating track, now up, now down. As with the sea, and the mightiest tenth wave, the loftiest efforts of the writer are occasional and not sustained, and he should, rather be judged by those highest points to which he has risen. "Maud," not being equal to many of Mr. TENNYSON's former productions, should not, therefore, be judged of in comparison with his genius, nor should his genius by any means be called into question because in this poem he has not equaled himself. There is so much that is good and true, he has written so fresh and healthy a tone to English verse—which, when he arose, was tottering, effete and bloodless voluptuary, into its place—that it would scarce be fair to look upon "Maud" as the finale of his genius. There are many great songs still to be born of him, yet manly, nature. Written by any one else, "Maud" would be pronounced a great poem, as it is, we can only say that it contains very many beauties.

"Maud" is essentially a dramatic poem, or an attempt at such, but, like many other bards, Mr. TENNYSON has neither the clearness nor sequential faculty necessary to the development of a dramatic action with a beginning, middle and end. He paints action through the moods of mind engendered in the hero, which are produced by such action, so that the reader gets at the results of events before he learns the events themselves. Thus we dimly infer that he has been accepted by Maud, as her lover, by the exquisite little song at the sixtieth page, and we read much of the twenty-fifth (canto, we suppose it must be called,) before we arrive at the positive conclusion that the hero is in a madhouse. Now, this is very much as if a painter were to exhibit his paintings by showing the architects on them, or a lyrist were to endeavor to give an impression of his songs by singing the music to which they had been set. If "Maud" were ostensibly only a fragmentary collection of soliloquies, songs and odes, this objection would not lie, but it has assumed the shape and betrays the tendency of a dramatic poem, without fulfilling the first necessities existing in such a style of composition.

The story of "Maud," as we gather it in this second-hand way, is simple enough. The hero is the son of an English gentleman, who lost his fortune in some speculations, and foolishly threw away his life after he had lost his money. The same misfortune, however, that impoverished him and drove him to suicide, enriched his neighbor, the father of the beautiful Maud. Maud—the childish companion of the hero's early days, when they played together among the ferns in more prosperous days—Maud comes down from London, and our hero sees her, as he thinks, cold and haughty. He rails at her and at fortune, which so divides them. The lady is not so cold or proud, however, as he thinks; he sees her smiles and her brother's frowns. They meet in secret, and one luckless night, after a ball at the lady's house, to which the lover is not invited, their stolen interview in the garden is interrupted by the brother; words ensue, and in the heat of passion the brother strikes his sister's beloved. Of course, the "usual alternative" is appealed to, and the luckless hero shoots his antagonist. All now is over between the pair. Maud dies of a broken heart; the hero, haunted by her phantom and the memory of his murder, becomes mad, recovers, and ends by rushing off in a whirlwind of sanguinary verses to the Crimean field of battle, where it is to be hoped that he slaughtered many Russians. So much for the plot. Rehearsed dimly and somewhat incoherently, it is not without some study that it can be stripped of its flesh and presented in skeleton form.

This story is, however, but an excuse for other utterances—a stalking horse, from behind which Mr. TENNYSON launches hissing and fiery bolts of scorn against the shams of English society. Even in Locksley Hall he has not surpassed the bitter and sullen indignation with which he rails against the age. So violent a protest against the corrupting influence of trade and wealth has not for years been heard. From the black and fetid sewers up to the clear aristocratic fountains of society, he shows the whole stream to be poisoned. The draggle-tailed mother in the Seven Dials kills her infant to grasp the burial-fee which will purchase the fiery drught, at once her torment and delight. The baker cheats the hungry bellies with chalk and alum. The barkeeper maddens his reckless customers with vitriol sold for healthful liquor. The druggist cheats the dying with spurious drugs. The respectable brass-buttoned, white neck-clothed company in "the City," concoct strange British compounds known to the world as Old Port and Amontillado Sherry. The sleek capitalists, whose words are as good as their bonds, and who owe no small debts, hatch on huge speculations that strangely but surely collapse just after they have sold out and realized. From top to bottom stretches the chain of tricks and guile. Every man with his hand in his neighbor's pocket grasping what he can. Every man lying, deceiving and selling his soul for money. It is a horrible picture, not alone true of England, for on this side of the Atlantic one may see a panorama of fraud that seems the very reflection of TENNYSON's sketch.

Mr. TENNYSON argues in his inspired but not very logical manner, that this diseased state of society arises entirely from the thirty years or so of peace which Europe has been enjoying. Inaction generated trade, trade generated trick, trick was successful and became wealth, and money killed all honor and loyalty and nobility of soul.

There is no doubt but that trade is not conducive in a very high degree to the promotion of the nobler human attributes. Trade, as a general thing, is incompatible with painting, poesy and chivalry. Illustrious instances can be quoted on the other side of the question, but they do not form the rule. There are very few commercial enterprises in which strict honesty will lead to success. Compared with the masses of men engaged in commerce, there are very few merchants who cannot accuse themselves, at some time or other, of having "got the better" of some one,—a phrase which invariably conceals either a shabby trick or downright dishonesty. Then, again, the merchant must of necessity be suspicious. He distrusts all men, because, knowing the secrets of commerce, he knows that thousands are speculating around him, how they shall best entrap him. Such feelings are of necessity, opposed to that true large-hearted trust which, however unwisely, regards the world better than it is. It would be next to impossible for a merchant entirely possessed of the commercial spirit, to be a great poet or [illegible] would as soon

This commercial spirit which Mr. TENNYSON rails at, and which certainly is the pervading spirit of this age, is but a phase of progress, and needs no cure but time. This mental activity which now stimulates commercial speculation all over the globe is only a means towards a better end. Chivalry and aristocratic power have had their reign, and now comes the reign of money and moneyed power. Conquests established commerce, and now commerce will stimulate mechanical and industrial power, which shall lead the way to the true reign of virtuous peace. Time alone will clear away those horrible accessories which, strangely enough, secretly play, each its part, in the procession onward. Mr. TENNYSON, however, accepts the present war as the panacea which shall heal the ulcers of the body politic. This certainly is more poetic than philosophic. Five hundred or a thousand years ago, war was an excellent means of civilisation. Invasion favored the intermingling of races and developed international intercourse, for at that time nothing but the lust of conquest would have induced expeditions into distant countries. But now we have other means of extending the bonds of fellowship through the earth. We land on foreign shores, telegraph in hand, with an army of mechanics instead of mailed warriors; we sail round the globe with speed and impunity, because the modern means of warfare are so terrible that no uncivilized power dares to defy them. We do not want war then to spread the flame of modern improvement. But Mr. TENNYSON seems to think that war will annihilate this spirit of truckling, and lying, and cheating, so unhappily the characteristic of the present age. The same necessity which created these evils will exist, war or no war. Commerce is not now to be slain. It is hydra-headed, and if checked at one point, will develop at another. The universal sentiment is against war, because the large interests of the world are injured by it. Mr. TENNYSON has on this point but little reason in his rhyme.

As a poem "Maud" is full of beauties. The metres are exceedingly varied and frequently not happy; but, as usual, Mr. TENNYSON flings into the crevices of his verse some wondrously beautiful songs. Of these the bird-song is a charming lyric of quaint simplicity, and loving triumph, and the song which the hero sings in the garden while waiting for his love is not surpassed by any of Mr. TENNYSON's previous efforts. Much admiration has, we think, been wasted on the song commencing, "Go Not, Happy Day." It is certainly very musical, and a portion of it is coherent. The remainder is, we confess, entirely unintelligible to us. We will quote it so as to make our meaning plainer:

"Go not, happy day,
From the shining fields,
Go not, happy day,
Till the maiden yields.
Rosy is the West,
Rosy is the South,
Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her mouth.
When the happy Yes
Falters from her lips.
Pass and flush the news
O'er the blowing ships.
Over blowing seas,
Over seas at rest,
Pass the happy news,
Blush it through the West;
Till the red man dance
By his red cedar tree,
And the red man's babe
Leap, beyond the sea.
Blush from West to East,
Blush from East to West,
Till the West is East,
Blush it through the West.
Rosy is the West,
Rosy is the South,
Roses are her cheeks,
And a rose her mouth."

The public need not now be told of Mr. TENNYSON's passion for reiteration. Those who have read his earlier poems are sufficiently aware of the extent to which he indulges in it, and in his maturer verses one may see with what consummate art he manages those repetitions. In the song above quoted, we think, however, there is a very fair example of this peculiarity having been "run into the ground." In this song the music tempts one to overlook the other faults. Mr. TENNYSON sings like the lark in Summer, as if to lead us away from his nest of errors. What, in the name of wonder, are "blowing ships," and what are "blowing seas?" Storms blow, and whales blow, and there are fly-blows, and blows with the fist, and bar-room blowers, but we think the catalogue ends there. By no possibility that we can imagine, can a ship blow, unless, indeed, it were a propeller, which may blow off steam, but, in this case, Mr. TENNYSON should have used the word steamer.

We can very well understand the jubilant feeling which Mr. TENNYSON endeavors to convey in this song. That large and natural delight which seems to exact that all nature should rejoice with it. Still the expression which the poet gives of this feeling seems somewhat exaggerated. Even if he was accepted by Maud in the most complimentary manner, we can hardly imagine that the news of the incident would so far affect the North American Indian or his offspring, as the poet seems to indicate; neither would any such atmospheric change take place in any of the points of the compass, as he so imperiously demands. Seriously, this song is a piece of exaggeration and reiteration, with little but its melody to recommend it.

Nothing can be more delicious, however, than his description of the little sea-shell which the hero meets on the Breton strand, whither he has flown after shooting the unhappy young squire. It has all Mr. TENNYSON's delicacy of touch and felicity of expression. He should not, however, have made so antique a blunder as to point a moral afterwards. Poets should leave something to the imagination.

"Maud," as a whole, cannot be pronounced a success. It lacks coherency, and lacks truth. The plot is fevered and forced, and rather too like the hateful school of life dramas, started by Mr. SIDNEY DOBELL and Mr. ALEXANDER SMITH. It is not dramatic in its conduct, and the characters are too shadowily defined. On the other hand it is filled with splendid and impassioned passages. There are some magnificent bits of poetic scorn scattered through the pages, and, as we said before, the songs are gems of lyrical composition.

The remainder of the volume contains a few detached poems. "The Letters" is quite as good as any thing in "Maud," and better than most of it, and the Odes on the Duke of WELLINGTON and the Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava both appear in an amended form, the latter, however, completely emasculated and deprived of all that rough vigor which palpitated in every verse on its first appearance. Though fine as a poem, there were then some unpalatable expressions in it; Mr. TENNYSON is poet-laureate, so the verses have been refined down to Court level.

"The Brook" contains a beautiful lyric, and the epistle to Rev. Mr. MAURICE seems to be an experiment in a new and rather pleasant metre.

JAPAN AND AROUND THE WORLD. By J. W SPALDING. With eight illustrations in tint. 1 vol. 8vo.—New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.

Mr. SPALDING left America in November, 1852, as Commander's Clerk on board of the steam-frigate *Mississippi*, one of the vessels of the Japan Expedition. During two years and a half of absence he saw a great deal of the world—so much that he deserves great credit for having resisted the temptation to make a great book, which there is a classical authority for calling "a great evil." He visited Madeira; passed the Canaries; landed at St. Helena; saw the ex-burial-place of NAPOLEON; went to the Cape, the Mauritius, Ceylon and Singapore; touched at the Ladrones; ran into Hong Kong; anchored at Macao; passed on to Shanghae; went to the Loo-Choo Islands, and thence to Japan. His first visit to Japan was brief, but sufficient to allow the delivery of the President's letter for the Emperor,—after which the squadron returned to China, going as near Canton as their large draught would allow. Early in 1854, a second visit to Japan was made, and negotiations for a treaty commenced and formally completed. Eventually there was a third visit to Japan.

It will be seen that Mr. SPALDING had ample opportunity for observation. We do him only simple justice in saying that he made full use of it, and the result is a book which (though the style is generally careless, and sometimes even slip-up) contains a large amount of instrustive and entertaining information, upon a subject of considerable interest, not only to this country, but to commerce and civilization all over the world. Mr. SPALDING says: "We have no *Commercial* Treaty with Japan, but only one of peace and amity." The latest news from Japan favors the truth of this statement.

EOLOPOESIS.—AMERICAN REJECTED ADDRESSES.—New-York: J. C. DERBY.

The veritable "Rejected Addresses" were founded upon the actual circumstance that the Managing Committee of Drury-lane Theatre had advertised for an address to be spoken on the first night of the season, that some sixty or seventy were actually sent in, and that the lines which were spoken were written by BYRON. *Warreniana*, also a volume of clever parodies, also had a mock purpose—to sound the praises of WARREN, the blacking manufacturer. The volume before us starts with the assumption (which is not justified by fact) that the Directors of the Crystal Palace intended to give a prize for the best poem on the opening, and consists of somewhat more than a baker's dozen of imitations of popular American poets. Not in a single instance, in these specimens, is the Crystal Palace once glanced at; each poem is *apropos* of—nothing. The book is a clever one—but not in the way that the reader would expect. For the most part, the style of each author is simply *imitated*—it should have been *parodied*. Where lies the jest of presenting a poem so much in the manner of an author that, unless forewarned of the fact, the general reader might fancy it really written by the author himself? In this collection (though BRYANT is made to sing like HALLECK, who is travestied as if he wrote in the manner of the Smith's parody of SCOTT) the poems severally attributed to HOLMES, SAXE, EMERSON, LOWELL and WILLIS, are so like their avowed compositions that the difference is scarcely perceptible. LONGFELLOW is the only poet parodied, so as to show his manner and cause a laugh at it. The author of this volume is capable, we think, of accomplishing, in his proper person, what may safely challenge public favor.

A PRONOUNCING, EXPLANATORY AND SYNONYMOUS DICTIONARY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE. By JOSEPH E. WORCESTER, LL. D. 1 vol., 8vo. Boston: HICKLING, SWAN & BROWN.

This is an enlargement of Dr. WORCESTER's Comprehensive Dictionary—first published in 1830, revised and enlarged in 1847, and still further extended in 1849. It now gives the pronunciation of Greek, Latin and Scripture proper names, and of modern geographical names; besides common Christian names, with their signification, abbreviations used in writing and printing; phrases and quotations in Latin, French, Italian and Spanish; and the principal Deities and heroes in Greek and Roman mythology. In the present edition, 8,000 words have been added to the Dictionary proper, and the mere vocabulary of Greek and Latin proper names now contains 4,500 words in addition to those given by WALKER. Great attention appears to have been paid to fixing the orthography and pronunciation of words upon sound principles, and the definitions are very plain and terse. The Dictionary is properly prefaced by treatises on Orthography and Orthoëpy, which we recommend to all who take an interest in the Anglo-Saxon Language. The volume, though full of materials, is far from being bulky. We apprehend that it will be a favorite work of reference with those who discountenance caprices and novelties in the spelling of words.

THE NATIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By BENSON E. LOSSING. 2 vols., 8vo. New-York: E. WALKER.

These handsome volumes, written and liberally illustrated by Mr. LOSSING, who uses pen and graver with equal ability and success, contain a history of this Republic, from the union of the Colonies against the French, to the inauguration of WASHINGTON, in 1789. In this is included, clearly and concisely told, a full account of the national struggle for Independence. Mr. LOSSING had appended an account of the public property in the United States, historical sketches of the Continental Presidents, and Lives of the United States Presidents, from WASHINGTON to PIERCE, inclusive. There is also a variety of historical and statistical information by the late EDWIN WILLIAMS. The illustrative portion is no less valuable and interesting, consisting of historic scenes, portraits, and views of public buildings. There are steel engravings also, representing the interiors of the Senate and House of Representatives at Washington, with authentic portraits of all the Presidents. The work is so well executed in every respect, that we presume there cannot be any doubt of its obtaining extended popularity. It eminently deserves it.

MATHEMATICAL DICTIONARY AND CYCLOPÆDIA OF MATHEMATICAL SCIENCE. By CHAS. DAVIES and W. G. PECK. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: A. S. BARNES.

Non-scientific readers frequently meet with technical terms which they do not understand. This volume will especially explain what they desire to know. Its use goes far beyond this, however. It presents, clearly and concisely, a view of every branch of mathematical science, and thus, whether for instruction or reference, must be of great value. Such of its treatises as we have examined are remarkably intelligible. The book possesses many claims, its design and execution being equally admirable.

Ghostly Colloquies, by the author of "Letters from Rome," has probably been suggested by the "Dialogues of the Dead," or "Landor's Imaginary Conversations." We scarcely know what to say of it. The writer has evidently been a traveler as well as a reader, but is deficient in dramatic power. The different interlocutors speak so much alike, that their individuality is—nowhere. There is something ludicrous, too, in introducing them as winging their way from planet to planet. At the very start, COLUMBUS, talking to CADMUS, utters one sentence of thirty-eight lines, (without once pausing for breath,) in eulogy on the electric telegraph. SALVATOR ROSA, chatting with BYRON, is nearly as long-winded in abuse of visitors to Niagara. Another semi-ludicrous effect is induced by the way in which the dead address to each other, and of other people. JASON, talking with RALEIGH, in the Catskill Mountain House, familiarly talks of "brother DRAKE." TACITUS and GIBBON speak to each other as "EDWARD" and "CORNELIUS." It seems odd to find BRUTUS (in colloquy with JOHN ADAMS, at Bunker Hill) familiarly chatting about "brothers JAY, and MADISON, and MARSHALL;" and complimenting "dear brother HAMILTON" on his graphic narratives. The truth is, the book is scholarly enough, with many fine passages, but the author has put it forth in a clumsy and inartistic manner. Published by APPLETONS, New-York.

Table Traits, with Something on Them, written by DR. DORAN, (one of the editors, we believe, of the *Athenæum*, in London,) is a compound of information agreeably conveyed, seasoned with classical and foreign recollections. Dr. DORAN evidently has been a great reader, in his time—a devourer of great libraries—a hunter-up of antiquarianism and general lore, at all times, seasons and quarters. His common-place book must be a curiosity, and his memory a marvel. In the volume before us food, in all varieties and fashions, is discussed in a lively manner, with hundreds of anecdotes respecting eminent individuals of ancient or later times, including many of the present day. There is here the materials for half a score of volumes; the author's extent of information is only equaled by the purse of liberality with which he pours it out before a reading public.

The Life of Curran, by his son, has long been valued as an authentic and interesting biography of one of Ireland's greatest patriots—a man who dared be honest in the worst of times. Dr. SHELTON MACKENZIE has taken this memoir, added to it a good deal of information respecting CURRAN's Parliamentary career and domestic life, besides affording such illustrative and explanatory notes as the lapse of time and our distance from the scene of action rendered necessary. The book has thus been enlarged, and, we may venture to hope, somewhat improved. The frontispiece (a portrait of CURRAN, by COMERFORD, of Dublin,) exhibits the most unattractive features we ever saw. It is an authentic likeness, however, and in full accordance with CURRAN's own description of himself. Published by REDFIELD, New-York.

Inside View of Slavery, by Dr. C. G. PARSONS, professes to narrate the author's observations and experiences during a tour in the Southern States, in the Autumn of 1852. The author's statements sometimes throw the darkest parts of *Uncle Tom's Cabin* into the shade. He affirms that many clergymen, *resident* in Southern cities, "are not well informed as to the condition of the slave;" but that he, a mere bird of passage, is. He speaks, also, among instruments of slave-torture, of "the paddle," which, he assures us, "is sometimes applied to the back of a slave until all the skin is taken off by it, so that no scar will remain to reduce the value of the slave in the market." We can speak approvingly of the spirit and truth with which Dr. PARSONS describes the country he traversed, its resources and its cities.

Almack's, a Story of English Society, enters minutely into the *arcana* of fashionable life, in connection with the usurpation by my lady patronesses, self-elected, over the resort of *haut ton*, in the West-end of London, at the club whose name gives a title to the work. Nearly all the characters are drawn from life—Lady Jersey and the Princess Lievin being unmistakeable full lengths—and the incidents of the story are so truthlike that the reader may well imagine them to be founded on facts. To the present edition is prefixed a lively sketch of the origin, progress and condition of Almack's, a place of amusement so select that neither rank, wealth nor interest can alone obtain admission. Almack's is a capital romance of real life. Published by H. LONG & BROTHER, New-York.

The Parabolic Teaching of Christ; or the Engravings of the New-Testament, is an octavo volume, by Rev. Mr. DRUMMOND, (an Episcopal Clergyman in Scotland,) in which the different parables of Christ, arranged under various heads, are commented upon, interpreted (through the Scripture itself) and applied. The book is well written, and claims attention on many grounds, the chief of which is the piety which pervades it, and the lucidity of which runs through every page. We would especially instance as an example of this, the manner in which the parable of the Prodigal Son is here expounded. Published by ROBERT CARTER & BROTHERS, New-York.

The Deserted Wife, by Mrs. SOUTHWORTH, possesses considerable interest, but suffers from want of concentration. The scene is laid in the South, and a variety of characters give a good deal of action to the story. The book has been written with a definite purpose—to illustrate the evils of marriage contracted too early, and with insufficient preparation, by means of physical and moral education. Raymond Withers, the principal character, is drawn with great artistic skill and power. Hagar, his wife, and Rosalia, his sister, are beautiful creations—noble examples of fair womanhood. Published by T. B. PETERSON, Philadelphia.

Naval Officers—Mr. Barney's Pamphlet.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—Mr. WM. C. BARNEY's pamphlet on the action of the Naval Retiring Board is calculated, doubtless unintentionally, to mislead the public. It is not true, as Mr. BARNEY's statements would seem to indicate, that the amount of the pay roll of the Navy has been increased by the operation of the new law.

His figures and estimates are accurate as far as they go; but he has made a very important omission in his calculations, an omission of facts, which if stated would not only annihilate the effect of the gentleman's arithmetic, but would also go far towards convincing sensible men that the execution of the new law has done a *general good*, even if there are individual cases of injustice connected with it.

Mr. B. has shown that the present pay of the three grades of Captain, Commander and Lieutenant (including the retired list of these ranks) is greater by $80,000 than the former pay of these grades. But he has omitted to notice the fact that the promotions consequent upon the action of the Naval Board *have absorbed nearly the whole grade of Passed Midshipmen* who are now to go to sea with slightly increased salary, and whose pay is included in his statement of the pay of the present grade of Lieutenants.

The salary under the old *régime*, of these 102 passed Midshipmen, who have been promoted to Lieutenancies, was at least $75,000, a sum which nearly offsets Mr. BARNEY's liberal estimate of the increased pay of the three higher grades. In fact, it is susceptible of demonstration, and it can doubtless be proved by the accounts of the Navy Department, that the amount of the pay roll has been in some measure diminished by the operation of the new law.

The Navy bill, it is well understood, was not introduced into Congress for the sake of economy, but in order to divide the rank and pay among meritorious officers more equally as regarded their deserts than had formerly been done. The promotion of the list of passed midshipmen mentioned above is a part of the accomplishment of this just purpose. These gentlemen, who are among the most deserving and best educated of the officers of the Navy, will now receive the station to which their active services seem to entitle them.

It must be understood that the grade of passed midshipman, though not specifically abolished by the Naval bill, can never be filled up under the present law. To do this would require an increase of the number of officers, which the bill expressly forbids.

A reference to the Navy Register will explain a feature of the report of the Naval Board upon which Mr. BARNEY animadverts repeatedly—the retiring of the first half dozen of the grades of Captain and Lieutenant. The Register shows that a number of the Lieutenants at the head of the list have been effectually *retired* for some years, being ineligible to promotion on account of sickness or inability to do duty—and it shows also how long most of these Captains have been enjoying the *otium cum dignitate* of an honorable retirement, which the new law only legalizes and confirms.

Respectfully yours, C. S. M.

Obituary.

DR. SYDNEY B. ROBINSON, Assistant Physician at the Seaman's Retreat on Staten Island, died on Saturday last, after a very brief illness. His disease was typhus fever. Dr. ROBINSON was a native of Long Island, but subsequently resided in Orange County, whence he removed to prosecute his medical studies in this City. He was appointed Assistant Surgeon at Ward's Island, and subsequently occupied the post of Assistant Physician at the Seaman's Retreat, in which he continued till the time of his death. Dr. ROBINSON was only 27 years of age, but gave great promise of usefulness to the profession he had chosen. He was highly esteemed by those who knew him, and his loss will be deeply regretted.

MAJOR OGDEN, U. S. A., whose recent decease at Fort Riley, Kansas, has been already announced, was a native of Catskill in this State, born Feb. 20, 1810. On graduating at West Point, he was attached, as Brevet Second-Lieutenant, to the First Regiment of Infantry, then stationed at Prairie du Chien. He subsequently was appointed First Lieutenant in the Eighth Infantry, where he served until appointed a Captain in the Quartermaster's Department, in which corps he remained until his death. He served with credit and distinction in the Blackhawk, Florida, and Mexican Wars, and was created Major by brevet for meritorious conduct in the war last named.

The men of Major OGDEN's command, at Fort Riley, are now engaged in erecting a monument to his memory. It is to be constructed of the native stone of that locality, and will be erected on one of the high promontories at the Fort. It bears the following inscription.

Erected to the Memory of
BREVET MAJOR E. A. OGDEN,
the Founder of Fort Riley,
a disinterested patriot and a generous friend:
a refined gentleman, a devoted husband
and father,
and an exemplary Christian.

Few men were more respected in their lives or more lamented in their deaths. As much the victim of duty as of disease, he calmly closed a life in the public service, distinguished for integrity and faithfulness.

[On the reverse is another inscription.]

AN AMERICAN VIEW OF AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Gossip of the Camp.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune* writing from the camp before Sebastopol on the 27th of September, gives some interesting items of news and Crimean gossip. He begins with a notice of

KAMIESCH.

We reached this miscellaneous hole in the midst of a gale of wind, and at first could not get on shore, I call the place miscellaneous, because it is made up of tents and wood huts, with a population of some 8,000 civilians and army-followers of every description. With the aid of a good glass we can easily see shells bursting over Sebastopol, and it looks as though they were still having a lively time of it there.

PELISSIER'S LACONISM—SIMPSON'S OBSTINACY.

If I cannot give you any news, I can at least offer you the gossip in circulation here, which may serve to explain some points to you in relation to the final bombardment and assault upon the Russian stronghold. Gen. PELISSIER kept up a very warm fire—an infernal fire as GORTSCHAKOFF termed it—throughout the night of the 7th inst. At 11 o'clock on the 8th he assembled his generals, and his address to them was laconic. "There's the Malakoff!" said he: "Here are 60,000 men. We must take it!" At 1 o'clock the assault commenced, and at 3 o'clock the French had possession of the noted tower, and without sustaining anything like the loss anticipated. It was at the Little Redan that they suffered most.

The French commander had particularly impressed on Gen. SIMPSON that it was useless for the English to attempt the Great Redan in earnest, as they must necessarily suffer immense loss, while the moment the Malakoff was taken the Redan would become untenable for the Russians. Not only Gen. SIMPSON paid no attention to this, but he sent in the two divisions which had suffered so severely at the assault in June. You already know the disastrous and useless result, and therefore I will not bother you with *un conte deux fois raconté*: I might say that the story has been a dozen times told before this can reach you.

KAMISCH MERCHANTS.

The merchants and traders here—a mongrel set—are already begging permission to move their effects and open shops in Sebastopol. There are two or three hotels still standing there with their signs up, and several enterprising persons have applied for authorization to repair and reopen them in readiness for the tourists who are flocking into the battered city already. One's quarters might be made comfortable there, but not altogether so quiet, as Russian shells from the south side are constantly bursting over the town. But we get used to such things.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.

There are movements of troops, and especially of infantry and cavalry, constantly going on towards Eupatoria; and you may soon hear of active operations in that quarter. Just now we can learn nothing of the intentions of the Allied generals; they are wise enough to keep their own councils, and outsiders have no way of getting at their secrets. Troops are constantly pouring into this place and Balaklava, and if they keep on coming at the present rate, the Russians may soon receive a stirring up in the open field. Their positions, however, are very strong, and fall and winter campaigns in the Crimea are not easily undertaken.

THE HEROES OF THE FINAL ASSAULT.

The heroes in the final assault upon the Russian works on the 8th inst., by common consent of all, are the French Generals BOSQUET and MCMAHON, and the English Colonel WINDHAM. How the latter escaped, considering what he went through, is certainly a miracle. If the Government does not give him a positive promotion, an push him forward to a high grade, there is little appreciation of actual merit left in England.

SEBASTOPOL AFTER ITS CAPTURE.

I spent yesterday in the famous Sebastopol, or rather in what remains of it, and feel the task of describing all I saw a most difficult one; one knows hardly where to commence, and I presume it will be as perplexing to know where to leave off. I went by the Mamelon Vert and the Malakoff, and entered the ruined city by the breach in the rear of the latter. Such a wonderful scene of desolation was surely never witnessed before. For miles and miles the ground is plowed and torn up by shot and shell, which lay about in enormous quantities. The Mamelon is a good deal cut up, while the Malakoff looks as if the soil had been upheaved by some violent convulsion, and to the depth of some twenty or thirty feet. Hundreds of thousands of balls and fragments of shells lay about, with helmets, shakos, bayonets, parts of muskets, scraps of uniform, &c., &c., but the bodies of the slain have long since been buried in the trenches, and nothing now marks the presence of violence and death save the numerous bloody great coats and Russian stretchers which lay around, and the sickening smell from the very shallow graves where thousands of the Czar's soldiers are sleeping their last sleep just below the surface of their mother earth.

From the Malakoff we descended into one of the suburbs of Sebastopol. The buildings immediately in rear of the fortification were knocked into shapeless heaps of stones, and down to the water's edge not a house but had many shell and shot holes through its roof and walls.

In this suburb, which had evidently been inhabited by a poorer part of the population, parties of French and English soldiers were busy plundering. The streets were encumbered with heaps of various articles, chiefly made up of chairs, tables, and a few cooking utensils, all of the most common description. The Russian batteries across the bay were only three-quarters of a mile distant, and they could plainly see what was going on. I expected every moment they would open fire, the more so as the Allied batteries were sending shells and rockets into the north side incessantly, and making very fair practice. As we got farther on, near the splendid dockyard which has cost the Russians so much toil and money, they actually did send a flight of shells, which burst over our heads high in the air; the fragments flew far beyond us, but without hurting any one as I could learn. Earlier in the morning, no less than five French soldiers were killed in the town by the bursting of a single shell.

The dock-yard and arsenal are very fine establishments, the buildings equal to any in the world. There are no less than six dry docks, the whole cut out of the solid rock, which rises some fifty or sixty feet high all round the yard. All the buildings are shattered most fearfully—there is hardly a square yard without a shot hole. Enormous numbers of guns were found in the vicinity, with large reserve magazines of powder. One reason given why the Russians do not answer the Allied fire with more industry is that they are short of ammunition. The French and English are now pitching heavy shell into the north side at the rate of about thirty per hour, but without reply. This firing is within sight from the door of the hut in which I write this, but I am already too much used to it to go out to look.

THE ENGLISH CAMPS

Are now in fine order, and very healthy; water is not very scarce, and is tolerably good, although it would not do to inquire too closely where the supply drains from, as grave-yards are numerous. A small "smile" or dash of brandy helps it a little—at least I drink it with more confidence when thus embellished. The tent in which I live, as the guest of one of the officers, is placed so as to cover a circular elevation three feet deep, to which you descend by stone steps. This makes the tent very roomy, and, to any one accustomed to do without a bed, quite comfortable. The chief drawback to me so far has been the fleas! I will back the Crimean flea, which like that of parts of Texas and other quarters is found in the sand, against any other in the known world for strength, weight and industry. I speak this *en connaissance de cause*, having slain from one hundred and fifty to two hundred of them already. In size they are a shade less than the common house fly! To-night I shall have an iron bedstead which will improve matters. So far I have been on the ground.

AN IMPROVEMENT ON THE "RUSS" PAVEMENT—THREE SURPRISING FACTS.

The first, is the wide extent of ground over which operations have been carried on—models, plans and descriptions had not prepared me for the reality: the second, is the enormous quantity of shot and shell covering the earth in every direction; for in returning from Sebastopol, by the ravine called the Valley of the Shadow of Death, the track is absolutely paved with them—there must be literally millions; and the third and last thing, is the perfect indifference to what is going on since the fall of the town—this would astonish you could you be set down here of a sudden. Just as I am writing this, the fire began to quicken: bang! bang! bang! boom! went four or five heavy guns within a minute. I started this time to the door to look out, and I think I was the only person who did so in the whole camp. Thus great is the reaction from the excitement of the siege itself.

THE STRENGTH OF THE RUSSIANS—THEY WILL NOT YET RETREAT.

You will doubtless hear that the Russians are retreating, for such a report has been current here; but do not believe a word of it. GORTSCHAKOFF has a position of immense strength on the Mackenzie plateau and the upper Belbek, and will not give it up without a struggle. He has still, after all his losses, a force of 200,000 men in the Crimea, inured to the climate and well acquainted with the country. These are great advantages. So long as the Russians possess the north side of Sebastopol it can be used as a species of salve to their wounded pride, and if negotiations for a peace are soon to be opened, as many think, they can do it with better grace while still on the other side of the bay. I do not say that GORTSCHAKOFF will not be forced to evacuate the Crimea before Winter fairly sets in, but there is no sign that at present he is in any hurry about it.

JEALOUSIES BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH—THE CAUSE.

The feeling between the French and English does not appear to me to be cordial, or at least not so much so as I expected. This seems to be caused by the events of the 8th inst. The French carried the Malakoff without much difficulty, as the Russians abandoned it. At the Little Redan, where for some weeks the French said they could go in whenever they chose, they lost no less than *eight thousand men!* The English had their heavy work at the Great Redan, where they found not only the regular defenders, but the garrison of the Malakoff. Against this host, and the frightful storm of iron which smote them from unseen batteries, they could not contend, more especially as no supports were sent up and they fell back. This was not satisfactory to either party, but the next time they have work to do I believe that all will go right. I know of no ill will between the officers, but many English soldiers complain of the tone and manner of French Colonels and Generals towards them. These Colonels and Generals, although excellent soldiers, are some of them a little rough and off-hand in their manner.

Every one speaks well of the Sardinians. After the affair of the Tchernaya, they claimed to come to the front, and they shared the losses of the French at the Little Redan.

The Harp of a Thousand Strings—The Sermon and its Political Application.

We continue to be deluged with applications to know the precise pertinency of the quotation made by our friend BRANCH, in one of his brilliant, unparalleled, unapproachable epistolary effusions, about the "harp of a thousand strings." We have concluded, therefore, to publish the sermon preached upon that text by a "Hard-Shell Baptist" on the Mississippi, as containing the best exposition of the subject we have yet encountered. We copy it as reported in a Western paper: the preacher, it should be observed, was also Captain of a Mississippi flatboat:

"I may say to you, my brethering, that I am not an edecated man, an' I am not one o' them that believes edecation is necessary for a gospel minister, fur I beleeve the Lord edecates his preachers jest as he wants 'em to be edecated, and although I say it that oughtn't to say it, yet in the State of Indianny, whar I live, thar's no man as gits a bigger congregation nor what I gits.

Thar may be some here to-day, my brethering, as don't know what persuation I am uv. Well, I may say to you, my brethering, that I'm a hard-shell Baptist. Thar's some folks as don't like the hard-shell Baptists, but I'd rather hev a hard shell as no shell at all. You see me here to-day, my brethering, dressed up in fine close; you mout think I was proud, but I am not proud, my brethering, and although I've been a preacher uv the gospel for twenty years, and although I'm capting uv that flatboat that lies at your landing, I'm not proud, my brethering.

"I'm not gwine ter tell you *edzackly* whar my tex may be found: suffice it to say, it's in the leds of the Bible, and you'll find it somewhar 'tween the fust chapter of the book of Generation, and the last chapter of the book of Revolutions, and ef you'll go and sarch the Scriptura, you'll not only find my tex thar, but a great many other *texes* as will do you good to read, and my tex, when you shill find it, you shill find it to read thus:

"'And he played on a harp uv a thousand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"My tex, brethren, leads me to speak uv sperits. Now thar's a great many kind of sperits in the world—in the fust place, thar's the sperits as some folks call ghosts; then thar's the sperits uv turpentine, and then thar's the sperits as some folks call liquor, and I've got as good an artikel uv them kind uv sperits on my flatboat as ever was fotched down the Mississippi River; but thar's a great many other kinds of sperits, for the tex says: 'He played on a harp uv a *thou*sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

But I'll tell you the kind uv sperits as is meant in the tex; it's *fire*. That is the kind of sperits as is ment in the tex, my brethering. Now thar's a great many kinds of fire in the world. In the fust place, thar's the common sort uv fire you lits a segar or pipe with, and then thar's cambre, fire before you're reddy to fall back, and many other kinds uv fire, for the tex see: 'He played on a harp uv a *thou*-sand strings—sperits uv just men made perfeck.'

But I'll tell you the kind of fire as is meant in the tex, my brethrin—it's *hell fire!* an' that's the kind uv fire as a great many of you'll come to, ef you don't do better nor what you have bin doin'—for 'He played on a harp uv a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"Now, the different sorts uv fire in the world may be likened unto the different pursuasions in the world. In the fust place, we have the Piscapelions, and they are high nalls' and a highfalutin' set, and they may be likened unto a turkey-buzzard, that flies up into the air, and he goes up and up, till he looks no bigger than your finger nail, and the fust thing you know, he cums down and down, and is a fillin' himself on the karkiss of a dead hoss by the side uv the road—and 'He played on a harp of a *thou*-sand strings—sperits of just men made perfeck.'

"And, then, thar's the Methodis, and they may be likened unto the squirrel, runnin' up into a tree, for the Methodis believ

GAMBLING IN CONNECTICUT

Startling Revelations About Gambling in New-Haven and Hartford.

Letter from J. H. Green, the Reformed Gambler.

COVINGTON, Ky., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few days ago my attention was called to the following paragraph in a late number of the Hartford *Courant*:

"GAMBLING AND FORGERY.—A frightful development regarding Hartford morality has just come out. As we have repeatedly warned this community of late, the vice of gambling is exceedingly prevalent in this city—and men who have been supposed entirely above such things, are occasionally enticed into sporting rooms and there ruined. A case has come to light, within a few days, of a young merchant in this city, whose business prospects were uncommonly bright; who was connected with highly respected families in this city; who had as fair a start in life as mortal ever got; who has been proved guilty, not only of losing all he was worth, and money that justly belonged to his creditors, at the gaming tables, but who has forged notes to the amount of some thousands of dollars to conceal such losses—forging the names of his father and father-in-law, as signer or indorser, and putting them off through the banks, banking-houses and note buyers."

A few years ago, I resided in Connecticut, when I became acquainted with the fact that, notwithstanding the high-toned morality of the people generally, a love of gambling pervaded the whole State. I do not know that the people of Connecticut are peculiarly vicious in this respect, for I find gambling and gamblers in every community, and my impressions are, that the vice is constantly increasing, notwithstanding the frightful results which occasionally startle the whole country.

In Connecticut every little village has its gambling club, while Hartford and New-Haven have long been cursed with public and private gaming houses; within which the most proficient gamblers of the present day received their professional education. Four of the principal gambling houses now in active operation in the City of New-York, are owned and conducted by Hartford and New-Haven gamblers; while the vice has not at all diminished in either place. The warnings of the press and of my own efforts, have been disregarded by the people—by their Legislators, and by those who had just commenced the formation of gambling habits. Within the last few years several "frightful developments," like that here recorded, have been made in Connecticut, but still lottery gambling and Faro Banks flourish in its principal towns and cities. No one is afraid of the law, even when executed, for its penalties against gaming are not worthy of consideration. The men who ruined this lost victim might, if arrested, be fined in any sum between *seven* or *eight* and one hundred dollars! The original Colonies reënacted many of the English statute laws, and that against gaming among the rest, and as there was no reason for extraordinary severity in this particular case, the early law-makers were content, in some instances, to copy the very words of the English law. The new States again copied their laws from the old ones, and hence the reason why all the American States originally had such lenient laws against gaming.

The lynching of the Vicksburg gamblers aroused the people of the Southwestern States, and many of them immediately thereafter repealed their old laws and enacted new ones of a very stringent character; but Connecticut having never seen any cause for materially altering her laws on the subject of gambling, they remain, with slight modifications, the same as when first enacted, hence Connecticut gamblers have always enjoyed complete security, and as a consequence, the vice has made sad havoc throughout all her borders.

For several years, New-Haven has sustained a number of professional gamblers, and from one to four gaming rooms, besides three or four lottery and policy offices. During a two years' residence in the Elm city, a portion of which time I was a public officer, I was in the instant receipt of information touching the gambling habits of those who were addicted to play, while some of the gambling-house scenes, as described by those who witnessed them, were as startling as any I ever saw enacted among the hardened desperadoes of the Southwest.

During the execution of the murderers, FOOTE and MCCANFRAY, in the yard of the New-Haven jail, a faro bank was in full operation in a house adjoining the yard, and so near, that when the fatal drop fell, the noise was distinctly heard by the players, who were so intent upon their game, that they gave no other heed to the horrid solemnities than to turn them into ridicule. The room was filled with gamblers, and the table covered with money; as the drop fell, one of the players exclaimed, "There goes old FOOTE; I wonder what he'd give to have a dollar on the sea?" "How long will you bet he'll live?" said another. "I heard his neck crack," said a third, "And I'll bet he dies before this deal is out." Then a man, striking the table with his fist, damned his soul, and wished the rope was around his neck, for he had done nothing but lose all day. "You'll get your wish soon enough, old fellow," said the dealer. "FOOTE used to think he was in bad luck when he lost a few dollars, but the Sheriff is dealing him a game to-day that will beat him to death." A general laugh announced the appreciation of this intended witticism; and thus, as it were, they gambled and reveled at the very foot of the gallows.

The banker of this game was a young man of New-Haven, who had recently come in possession of a small fortune, but, fascinated with faro, he neglected family, friends and business,—everything, for play, and in a few months found himself penniless and friendless, and is now, if alive, hovering around the gaming tables in California.

One of the players at the table, on the occasion referred to, was a Bridgeport lawyer. He was a young man of much more than ordinary ability, and had some reputation as a politician, but his career was a short one—the faro bank finally absorbed all his attention, and after losing his own fortune, and his clients' money, he sought refuge in flight, leaving a host of unsuspecting friends to grieve over the "frightful developments" of his case.

These are some of the legitimate results of gambling in New-Haven, and I might present many others, but, lest I trespass too much upon your columns, I will notice but one more case of public notoriety.

During the last Winter, there were in New-Haven three public gaming rooms. One was open during the night, exclusively for roulette players; another was open day and night, where players could be accommodated with roulette, chuck-a-luck or sweat, (a game played with dice,) faro, brag, poker, or any of the games at cards, usually played for money and the third place was open occasionally during the week, but always on Sunday, when the other rooms were closed. The faro playing at this house was generally heavier than at either of the other rooms. Horse jockies, thieves, gamblers, and business men patronized these rooms, and mingled together on terms of familiar equality. Among this crowd, was young BARNES, now drinking the cup of sorrow in the Connecticut State Prison. He was blessed with talents of a high order, and might have been a useful member of any community, but these gaming-rooms ruined him. He contracted idle, dissipated habits, and barely subsisted upon the drippings of the gambling table. He had no professional skill as a gambler, and but little knowledge of games, but then he was a very useful man about a gaming-room; he could *rope* in the uninitiated, and help the gamblers to rob them. He was a good door-keeper—could wait on the players, or assist the bankers, and would play whenever he had money, or when he could beg, borrow, or steal any from the table. (And here let me remark, that this is a true picture of hundreds of young men now living in your own city, and in every city where gambling is allowed.) But a man of BARNES' spirit would not long endure this kind of life—he could not fathom or conquer the subtleties of the faro table, so he resolved to become a burglar or a highway robber. Accordingly, he associated himself with two professional thieves, whom he found in New-York; he introduced them into the gaming rooms of New-Haven, and there they concocted and perfected their plans. They had determined to rob one of the leading gamblers of the place, and for two or three nights laid in wait for him, but he was so long engaged in robbing others, that the morning dawned before he left his room, and thus unknowingly foiled the robbers. Failing in this enterprise, they committed two or three burglaries, for the last of which they are all now in the State Prison.

I do not wish the reader to infer by what I have said of New-Haven, that it is an immoral city; it is no otherwise—all I mean is, that wherever gambling-rooms are allowed, crimes, as a necessary consequence, will be committed. Now, a few words about gambling in Hartford, and I will close.

During the last Winter, a private Club-room was opened in Hartford, for the especial accommodation of business men. The rooms were elegantly furnished, and each member was furnished with a key, by means of which he could enter; all others were excluded, unless introduced by a member of the Club. During the day, the rooms were occupied by those of the members who desired to play cards, but at night a heavy faro-bank was opened, against which men, such as described by the *Courant*, played, and large amounts were nightly lost and won. Among the legitimate fruits of the Winter's work, is the ruin of this young merchant, and the people of Hartford need not be surprised if other "frightful developments" of the same painful character, are made in a short time.

Yours, &c., J. H. GREEN.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

BRIGGS GETS IN HIS REPORT AT LAST.

"Joseph Walker" Again.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

THE ALDERMEN.

BRIGGS "fetched" the Board of Aldermen last night. He got in his report recommending the removal of Chief Matsell. The Board found that BRIGGS' colleague in the Special Committee, Mr. C. H. TOOMBS, had attached his signature, and so they could no longer refuse to receive it. *It was ordered to be printed.* A point gained. After printing, it will come up anew. Mr. HERRICK called up the memory of the indictments by a curious resolution in relation to the case of the *Joseph Walker*, and that matter was made the special order for next Monday. The special order of this session, the Reynolds' offal contract, was continued for Thursday evening, after a very elaborate and dull discussion.

OFFAL CONTRACT.

Mr. ELY called up the special order of the evening—the report of the Special Committee on the Offal Contract, (Reynolds'.) The Clerk read the report. It recommends, first, that the City Inspector be directed to advertise for proposals for a new contract, to continue for five years, and to award to the lowest bidder, with adequate security; second, that the Comptroller be directed to pay Wm. B. Reynolds $61,251 50, under certain provisions.

Mr. ELY called up Mr. DAKEN's paper on the same subject. Mr. D. offers to pay $1,000 for the privilege. Mr. ELY moved as a substitute resolutions directing: *First*—The City Inspector and Comptroller to make a suitable contract for the removal of dead animals and offal; *Second*—That the garbage be carried away in tight boxes; *Third*—That the removal be effected in boats; *Fourth*—That the Corporation provide a dumping-pier on the East River, and one on the North River, whenever it shall be considered necessary.

Mr. STEERS (Chairman of the Special Committee,) supported Reynolds, and said Mr. Flagg never came before the Committee. The action of the Mayor in vetoing the resolution adopted by the Councilmen, he said, had upset everything. Mr. S. referred to notes and went on at great length. He alluded to "a steamboat which is now doing duty in the capacity of a tow-boat."

Mr. WM. TOOMBS held that the Committee had furnished no definite information in regard to the merits of the question.

Mr. VOORHIS read the original surrender of Reynolds' contract.

Mr. STEERS rejoined.

Mr. HOWARD—What is the subject before the house?

Mr. STEERS—The offal contract. [A laugh.]

Cries of "Question!"

Mr. CHESEBRO moved a postponement of the whole subject until Thursday evening.

Carried—and made the special order.

THE HATFIELD REPORT AT LAST.

Mr. BRIGGS asked the privilege of presenting his report on *the Matsell Investigation*. There was a general laugh when he got up, shaking the enormous roll of testimony at the Chairman. Mr. C. H. TOOMBS having signed the report, it became a majority report, and so the Board had to receive it as a legal document, unlike their action on a former evening.

Somebody called for the reading of the report. [Another laugh.]

VOICE—"Take a drink, Mr. Reader, get a fresh start."

The Chair, the Clerk, and the Reader, were all busily engaged in untying the roll and picking at the sheets of the report. It was finally got out, and the Reader began.

Mr. HERRICK moved to suspend the reading, and *to order the document to be printed*, which was carried.

Mr. WILLIAMSON inquired whether all the documents were appended to the report. Receiving an affirmative answer, the matter was dropped for the present.

THE "JOSEPH WALKER."

Mr. HERRICK offered resolutions referring to the Board of Councilmen all the documents relating to the *Joseph Walker*, and requesting that body to examine into the reports of bribery and corruption, and take suitable action. He defended his resolutions, claiming that the Council Board was the only competent body.

It was finally resolved, on motion of Mr. LOAD, to postpone consideration, and make the matter the special order for the meeting of Monday next.

COUNCILMEN.

The Board met punctually at 5 o'clock, there being about sufficient members to proceed with the order of business without sending the Sergeant-at-Arms to drum up a quorum. Mr. President CONOVER having taken their seats, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

PETITIONS REFERRED.

Of Mr. S. Herrick to be relieved from tax. From F. W. Schmidt and others, for the grading of Fifty-seventh-street. Of Freeman Campbell and others, to have the Station-House of the Twentieth Ward removed. For a new cross-walk at Washington and Spring-streets to Clinton Market. Against opening Chambers-street. From Jas. A. Baldwin, to be paid $249 87 for work done. To have the sidewalks in the Seventh-avenue made as wide as those in Fourteenth-street. From James F. Markey, asking for remuneration for loss sustained in consequence of a mob attacking his premises.

RESOLUTIONS REFERRED.

That the sidewalk in Mott-street be flagged. Directing the Superintendent of Markets to report upon what authority the sheds have been erected upon Fulton-street, opposite the Washington Market. That owners of property on Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fourth and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth streets, inclose court yards. To repair sidewalks on Division-street, east of Broadway and Cherry-streets.

RESOLUTIONS LAID OVER.

That the Street Commissioner discontinue all work in his department for which contracts have not been given out. In favor of having a more judicious Registry Law.

REPORTS ADOPTED.

In relation to a location for Empire Engine Company No. 8. In favor of filling in sunken lots between Tenth and Thirteenth avenues, and Gansevoort and Twelfth streets. In favor of confirming a contract for the sale of night-soil, &c. To allow the First German Church to use vaults under their Church for the deposit of the dead during the Winter season. To have Duane-street paved with Belgian pavement.

The following bills were read a third time and passed *nem. con.*: To appropriate $250 for horse and wagon for Water Purveyor. In favor of removing bell-tower at One Hundred and ninth-street to Yorkville. Confirming assessment for flagging, &c., Sheriff-street. Confirming assessment for flagging Avenue B, between Houston and Second streets. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging sidewalks of cemetery, bounded by Houston, Chrystie and Forsyth streets. Confirming assessment list for flagging south side of Thirty-third-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues. Confirming assessment for flagging Tenth-avenue, between Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets. Resolved, that $1,000 be appropriated for the celebration of Evacuation Day. In favor of reducing tax assessed against certain property in the Twenty-first Ward. In favor of confirming assessment list for flagging Twenty-eighth-street. In favor of paving Third-avenue, from Forty-fourth to Fifty-sixth street, with granite blocks. In favor of flagging west side of Fourth-avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-seventh and One Hundred and Twenty-eighth streets. In favor of building a sewer in Forty-third-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Goerck-street, from Houston to Third-street. In favor of suspending pay of inspectors during the time that rock excavations as above allowed by the Croton Aqueduct Board. In favor of building a sewer in Leonard-street, from West Broadway to Hudson-street. In favor of building a basin and culvert on the northeast corner of Washington and Gansevoort streets. In favor of building a sewer in Eighty-fifth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue. In favor of building a sewer in Hudson-street, from near Grand to Spring-street. In favor of building a sewer in Pitt-street, from Stanton to Houston-street. In favor of paying bill of Dr. George Ford, for medical services. In favor of flagging, &c., Third-avenue, from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth-street. Adjourned to Wednesday.

THE SUPERVISORS.

Mayor WOOD took the Chair in the Supervisors yesterday. The business was important. The question of Increasing Judicial Salaries was postponed indefinitely.

A communication from Comptroller FLAGG stated the amount ($2,800) paid for extra services, in copying and arranging papers.

The Committee on County Offices reported in favor of paying several small bills.

UNPAID TAXES—NAMES TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Committee on Annual Taxes put in a report on the detailed Statement of the Unpaid Taxes, reported by the Receiver of Taxes.

Mr. KELLY thought the better way would be to print one thousand copies in pamphlet form.

Mr. Recorder SMITH reiterated his argument given at a previous meeting, that the Board had no right to publish the names of delinquents reported by the Receiver. Many men, who value their commercial integrity, are yet unable to pay old taxes; and it is to hold, in legal tribunals, that the publication of names in such cases is nothing less than a libel upon the parties. The statute provides means of collection, but it is not legal to publish names in this case, any more than in case of the issue of a judgment.

Mr. ELY was not so particularly sensitive in regard to the publication of the names of delinquents, and did not fear suits for libel. There was another point. Three or four different receivers—Kiernan, Stuart, Dunning and Harvey Hart—had been in office during the period indicated. Suppose these taxes have been collected, and have never been entered upon the books; who shall take the ignominy? The head of every bureau, he held, ought to be able so to exonerate himself from blame by the exhibit of his books, that he may be free from suspicion. He considered that it would be a favor to the men named to publish, and moved an amendment that the resolution read, "Unpaid taxes which have not been remitted."

The Mayor said he had originally called for the statement furnished by the Receiver, for purposes which he held to be highly important. That request applied exclusively to personal property. We have gone on now for a series of years, he added, without any means of ascertaining accurately the amount of personal taxes collected in the City. The books have not been balanced for ten years, so far as personal taxes are concerned. We have no means of knowing what is to be collected, what has been collected, what can be collected, nor what should be collected. He favored the publication, holding that it is important to know who has paid and who has not. The truth, he held, cannot be a libel at any time. He could not rummage among piles of manuscript to obtain the information he sought. If persons pretending to reside in the City do not pay taxes because their personal property is elsewhere, the sooner those persons are exposed by a publication of their names, the better. He was sorry to differ from his friend, the Recorder; but held that this was a matter which he himself understood perfectly. He would not vote for the publication of this immense mass of the documents in the newspapers, but it should be done in a document form. By so doing there may bring into the Treasury a hundred thousand dollars.

Recorder SMITH got up. He was more convinced than ever that As was right in the first place. The Board had power to appoint a Committee of Examination; if moneys collected have never been paid in, and no record has been made of the fact, they have a right to know it. And if the law points out the way to collect these debts, we have no right to go counter. It is a mistake to say that the truth is not a libel. The truth may be so stated as to become a heavy libel.

Mr. HERRICK held that if it was libelous to publish, it was a libel for the Receiver to collate. He enlarged.

Mr. LORD was satisfied that the object desired could not be attained so well by any other means as by publication.

Mr. ELY's amendment was put to vote—*carried*—$1 to 2. (The negatives were the Recorder and the Supervisor of the 8d.)

On motion of Mr. HERRICK, the document was ordered to be printed in document form (instead of the newspapers,) 21 to 2. One thousand copies were ordered.

JUDGES' SALARIES—NO CHANGE.

The Report of the Special Committee on Salaries of Judges was called up by Mr. BARKER. Called up on ayes and nays, 12 to 11—(the Recorder declining to vote.)

Mr. BARKER hoped the matter would now be disposed of.

The Committee recommended increases as follows:

	Present Salary.	
Judges Superior Court	$6,000	$4,000
Judges Common Pleas	6,000	4,000
Surrogate	6,000	8,000
Recorder	6,000	5,500
City Judge	6,000	3,500

The report was presented June 6. Its discussion was denied by the Board.

Mr. FOX moved a postponement to February, 1856.

Amended to an indefinite postponement—12 to 11, and the Board adjourned.

Wild Beasts at Auction—Great Sale at the Hippodrome.

The sale of the remainder of wild beasts of the American Menagerie at the Hippodrome yesterday, was not so well attended nor so spirited as was expected. The attendance was doubtless affected somewhat by the advertised requirement of one shilling for admittance; and bidders were probably in some fear that a purchase would place them in the unenviable position of the indiscreet gentleman who bought an elephant and had no place, with the exception of a small carpeted back parlor, to keep him in.

When the hour arrived at which the sale was advertised to commence, Mr. A. C. TUTTLE, the auctioneer, proceeded to dispose of the animals in as cool and every-day business-like as if he were knocking down second-hand furniture, or retired omnibus horses. The first animal offered for sale was a large white bear said to be the only one living in America; and if the price at which he was sold is a fair criterion by which to judge of the general estimation in which these Polar gentlemen are held, it is not probable that another will voluntarily leave his dear native ice, to become a wandering exile in America, for many years to come. Mr. S. M. SHIELDS was the only bidder present who evinced anything approaching to an adequate appreciation of the value of his society; and to him the only living white bear was knocked down for the sum of $675, cage and all. His bearship heard himself disposed of with as little apparent concern as hardened criminals exhibit on hearing a sentence that they be hanged by the neck. His only expression was, that he had a feverish desire for a nice clean piece of ice.

Royalty went at a still lower price. A Bengal tiger with a royal title, fierce expression of countenance, huge paws, and a powerful inclination to lie down, was sold to Mr. HENRY BUTLER for $295.

The next lot was two performing lions and a lioness, with their den. The lions were noble fellows; but, notwithstanding they shook their manes, wagged their tails, and roared majestically, they were knocked down, in their den, to Mr. H. BUTLER, for the insignificant sum of $375. The same gentleman purchased a zebra, a beautiful little leopard, and a cage, for $295.

The greatest insult ever offered to the race of forest kings was now given by a Republican Auctioneer. He put a lion and a hyena up for sale together. His majesty was sorely mortified—so much so that he lost his hair at the bare thought. Both were sold to Mr. BUTLER for $75—less than the cage cost when new. Mr. E. G. JARVIS purchased a lama, a grizzly bear and cage, for $150. The bear did not seem to mind it much, but the lama was so indignant at the small price, and the proposition to publish it in the newspapers, that when one of the *Tribune* Reporters went up to his cage, note-book in hand, for the purpose of getting all the particulars from him, he actually attempted to spit in his face.

A lioness and cage, both in good condition, were carried off by Mr. E. G. JARVIS, for $110.

Mr. BUTLER added a small Brazilian tiger and cage to his previous purchases, for which he promised to pay, and will pay, $110. A large tiger, of the same breed, was secured, cage and all, by Mr. NIXON, for the small sum of $90.

After the tigers had been knocked down, Mr. A. SMITH became reckless, and actually paid $675 for the privilege of riding his own zebra, in an iron-bound cage.

With such an example before his eyes, it is to be regretted that Mr. SYLVESTER should have so far forgotten himself as to pay $130 for the ridiculous gratification of having, in his own right, a whole cageful of monkeys to joke, whenever so disposed. To make the matter still more disagreeable, an accident occurred, as soon as the monkeys were sold, by which it was discovered that three of them, in consequence of a reprehensible habit of sitting down in the presence of company, had lost all the hair from that portion of their bodies which Nature, dealing with monkeys generally, makes strenuous effort to conceal.

Some twelve months ago, an old lady, residing in the country, had a cow, as all old ladies in the country should have. And together with the cow, the old lady had a strong affection for the cow—so strong, in fact, that she used to kiss it every morning, in preference to kissing Uncle Josiah Barnes, who had made honorable proposals some ten years previously, and who had been waiting patiently since that time for an answer. When he heard of the direction in which the old lady was dispensing her favors, he remarked with a sigh, that there was no accounting for tastes. So thought the people at the Hippodrome, when Mr. JOSEPH COWENS gave $675 for a rhinoceros.

The man who is generally known as He who bought the elephant, turned up again near the close of the sale, and, what is remarkable, had another man with him of a like propensity. As with all evil practices, so is it with elephant-buying—

"It grows by what it feeds upon."

This gentleman, who did not know what to do with one when he first went into the business, did, yesterday, in connection with the other man, buy four elephants—one of them Irish—for which the following sums were paid:

For elephant *Canada*	$14,000
For elephant *Fanny*	12,000
For elephant *Royal*	11,000
For elephant *Minka*	11,000

As the name of the elephant-buyer has heretofore been concealed from the public—nothing but his troubles having been made known—we have pleasure in being the first to announce, not only his cognomen, but that of his partners—Messrs. R. F. & J. MAYHEW. Maybe they won't thank us for publishing their card, but duty compels us to do it.

The sale of a camel, now in Ohio, on condition that the purchaser pay for his keeping from Aug. 20 to the present date, concluded the interesting portion of the auction. He was bought by Mr. THOMAS SIMPSON for the sum of $210.

A portion of the draft-horses were next sold. They brought from $90 to $75 a-piece.

A Dangerous Place.

Several accidents have occurred on the Harlem Railroad, in Centre-street, in the vicinity of Pearl, from the large cars becoming uncontrollable on the heavy grade between Chambers and Pearl streets. A child was killed on Thursday last—a man was killed some time since. Almost an accident occurred yesterday. The driver on one of the large cars which was following one of the small City cars down the grade, being unable to check his car with his brake, turned his horses off the track—the car ran down with a velocity that threatened to smash the City car. This catastrophe was prevented by several persons springing upon the large car and checking it with the breaks. Horses and carts often have very narrow escapes form being run down as they cross along Pearl-street.

The proper remedy is, to prevent the large cars from coming down below the depôt in White-street. The next best thing would be the placing of a flag man on Pearl-street at such times as the large cars are in motion. This matter is one that demands immediate and prompt attention.

Fires.

A range of stables situate at No. 189 West Twenty-first-street, was discovered on fire about 11 o'clock Friday night. There were 18 horses in the stable, when the fire broke out, but they were all taken out in safety. The stable contained 15 stalls. They were all destroyed except two. The stables belong to Mr. GEORGE TULFER. Mr. WILLIAMS, baker, of No. 968 Eighth-avenue, had upwards of one hundred barrels of flour stored in the front part of these stables—some eight or ten barrels of flour were destroyed. Mr. HENRY V. MEAD, staircase builder, next door, had the rear part of his dwelling-house destroyed by fire. The rear windows were burned out, and some of his lumber damaged. Mr. MEAD has an insurance of $1,000 on his stock and tools, in the Pacific Insurance Company, and $6,000 on his dwelling-house, in the Lafarge Insurance Company.....At 5¼ o'clock on Saturday evening an alarm of fire was caused by the issuing of smoke from the store No. 514½ Broadway. On examining into the cause, it was found that the smoke from the chimney of the adjoining house had entered the flue of the store, and escaped into the premises.....The alarm of fire for the Second District at 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, was caused by the burning of a chimney in the rear of house No. 22 Roosevelt-street.

Orphans at the Palace.

About 150 girls and boys with their teachers, under the care of the matron from the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum on One Hundred and Seventeenth-street, near Eleventh-avenue, visited the Palace Exhibition Saturday morning, on the invitation of the Managers.

Accident.

PATRICK NUGENT fell through the hoistway from the third to the first floor of the building No. 293 Pearl-street, at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. Being seriously injured, he was conveyed to the City Hospital.

Coroners' Inquests.

THOMAS CONNIFAN, a man of intemperate habits, aged 45 years, and a native of Ireland, left his home at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and was found drowned, early next morning, at the foot of One Hundred and Eighteenth-street, East River. PHILIP O'HANLON, M. D., made an external examination of the body, and finding no marks of violence on it, expressed the opinion that death was caused by drowning. Thereupon "six good and lawful men of the State of New-York, being duly chosen and sworn, or affirmed, and charged to inquire on behalf of said people how and in what manner the said man came to his death, did, upon their oaths or affirmations, say that the said man, THOMAS CONNIFAN, came to his death by drowning."....An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON on Sunday, at No. 206 Delancey-street, on the body of ROSANA MORGAN, a child of 10 months, who died from the effects of burns received two weeks before. The mother of the deceased said, on her examination: "I left my little daughter, ROSANA, sitting on a little chair, before the stove; my little son was sitting by her side; he is about three years of age; I went down stairs, and was gone about ten minutes; on my return, I heard deceased scream, and, entering the room, I found her clothes on fire; there was a piece of paper on fire on the floor; from what I could learn, my little son had lighted the paper at the stove, and it burning his fingers, he dropped it in front of his sister, setting her clothes on fire. She was badly burned, and lingered up to 11 o'clock Saturday night, when the poor little thing died." Verdict, accidental burns.....An inquest was held on Saturday, on the body of the girl JANE GOSLIN, who was killed in Centre-street, on Thursday night, by being accidentally run over by one of the Harlem cars. A verdict of death by fracture of the skull from the above cause, was rendered by the Jury.....On the same day Coroner HILTON held an inquest at the foot of Dover-street, on the body of a man named JOHN SHANDURICK, who was killed by falling into the hold of the ship *John Bright* on Friday. Deceased was 70 years of age and a native of Germany.

COURT CALENDER—TUESDAY.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT adjourned to Monday next—*General Term.*—Nos. 23, 37, 57, 219, 46, 76 to 186.

SUPREME COURT—Same as on Monday.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

BURGLARY.

Frank Merritt, a laboring man, was tried yesterday, in this Court, on the charge of stealing a box of brogans valued at $48. The brogans were the property of Messrs. Kilby & Ball, No. 83 Murray-street. A clerk in the employ of the firm deposed that at different times, of late, cases of boots and shoes had been missed from the sidewalk in front of the store, where they had been temporarily deposited. On the 18th September he was informed by a carman that a man had lifted a case of goods on his shoulder and walked off with it. He ran up Murray-street, and overtook the man as he was getting into Broadway, stopped him and found the case to have been stolen from the sidewalk in front of his employer's store. In reply to the question, "Where did you get that box?" the man told the old story, that another man offered him 25 cents to carry it. He was arrested, and taken to the Chief's Office, and ultimately to prison.

Mr. Charles S. Spencer defended, but the case was too plain even for his ingenuity to deal with. The Jury found the prisoner Guilty.

BURGLARY IN THE THIRD DEGREE.

James Casey was tried for breaking into the house of Mrs. Van Norton, No. 4 West 21st-st., on the 18th September, at 8 o'clock in the evening. He became alarmed, and only removed an empty purse worth $1. This case was tried last term, and reported in this paper. It was then adjourned over, in consequence of the illness of one of the Jury. The evidence taken yesterday was the same as that produced on the previous occasion.

The prisoner, when accosted by one of the witnesses as to his business about the premises of Mrs. Van Norton, (who was absent with her family in the country,) said that "he had heard a noise, and that there was a blackguard thief about, for whom he was on the look-out." He was dressed very much like a policeman, and the witness thought he was a policeman, and did not seize him. Witness was afterwards astonished to see him make a descent down a leader, and run off. When arrested, it turned out that he was the "blackguard thief" himself.

Another witness deposed that the prisoner crossed his grass-plat, next door to the house of Mrs. Van Norton. On his being perceived by witness, he began to run, raising the cry of "Stop thief," and witness, believing he was in pursuit of the thief, began to run with him. In this way the smart rascal managed to bamboozle those who would otherwise have collared him on the spot. He was afterwards caught by Officer Rocha.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended the prisoner. Two of the witnesses so evidently perjured themselves, and tampered the prisoner's plea, that no counsel could have a shadow under such circumstances. The jury found the prisoner guilty.

LONG ISLAND.

Fatal Accident.

PATRICK REGAN, a boy 16 years, whose parents reside in Flatbush, was run over on the Long Island Railroad, near Bedford, Saturday morning, and so severely injured that he died at 3 o'clock P. M. of the same day, in the Brooklyn City Hospital, to which place he was taken immediately after the accident for treatment. Deceased has been in the habit of selling peanuts, fruits, &c., to passengers, and on Friday morning got on board the freight train to meet the morning passenger train. The trains passed each other near Bedford, and deceased attempted to jump from one to the other while both were in motion, and fell under the wheels. The right leg and arm were crushed in the most horrible manner, and the fingers of his left hand were torn off. Coroner REMSEN held an inquest Sunday, when a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ANDREW L. PECK, of Williamsburg, died at the Brooklyn City Hospital, on Thursday last, from injuries received the day previous while wrestling. Deceased was 40 years of age, and leaves a family in Newark, N. J.

Turn Her Out—She Hasn't Any Friends.

On Saturday night, at about 10 o'clock, a poor woman who gets a living by selling candles, got into a Myrtle-avenue car with a little girl about five years old. In a few minutes the conductor came to collect his fare. She gave him five cents, when he demanded three cents for the child, although she did not have a seat. The poor woman said that she had not got it., He told her that she must get out or pay for her. After he had ordered her out, she told him to take three cents for the child and she would walk herself. He gave her back two cents, and she got out, leaving the little girl crying bitterly.

Brooklyn School.

Mr. ADAMS, Principal of Public School No. 12, paid a visit, with a large class of his pupils, to the Crystal Palace, on Saturday last. The youngsters seemed to enjoy themselves hugely.

☞ GEORGE STREET, a lad about 12 years of age, whose parents reside at No. 27 Cherry-street, N. Y., was accidentally shot on Sunday last, while shooting at a target on the outskirts of the City, whence he had proceeded from New-York with a party of boys for that amusement. The ball struck a rock, glanced and entered the ankle of STREET, inflicting a ghastly wound. The ball was extracted by Drs. DARLING and BAUER, at the drug store No. 484 Atlantic-street.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Case of McCabe against Hoboken.

In this case, in which the plaintiff obtained a judgment of $885 36 for paving streets, a levy has been made upon city property. In the Hoboken Council, a Committee has been appointed upon the subject, to make investigation into the transactions of the Town Committee—it having been intimated by Councilman WILSON that money raised to pay this bill had been misapplied. This matter has undergone an investigation recently in connection with the trial, and nothing was brought to light to warrant such an assertion.

Narrow Escape.

On Saturday evening a passenger for the 5½ o'clock P. M. train upon the New-York and Erie Railroad, stepped between the ferry-boat and bridge as the boat was landing its passengers, and narrowly escaped being crushed. He was only saved by the timely warning given by a fellow passenger to the engineer, who reversed the engine of the boat.

The Hudson Treasury.

The Treasurer of the city of Hudson reported to the Council, at the last meeting, that the sum of $1,616 24 has been paid into the City Treasury since Hudson became a city—all of which has been disbursed, and claims to the amount of $572 70 remain unpaid.

Fire.

The works of the American Pottery Company in Jersey-City were damaged by fire on Friday night last, to the amount of $500. The loss was covered by insurance. The fire took in the engine room, but was quickly extinguished by the Fire Department.

President Pierce, on Know-Nothingism and Politics Generally.

The following letter from President PIERCE to a New-Hampshire friend, though written nearly a year ago, relates to topics which are still before the public. It has just been published in the Coos *Democrat*:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 6, 1854.

MY DEAR SIR: Accept my warm thanks for your kind letter dated November 27, but mailed December 2. In the present state of things, politically, I ought not perhaps to advise with regard to New-Hampshire, and would certainly not presume to dictate (an inclination to do which has been so often falsely attributed to me.) But if at home, I would stand upon the old and sound platform, sanctified *not merely* by success, and if I could not achieve victory, I would at least struggle to preserve our flag without a stain. I would treat Know-Nothingism as the Democracy of New-Hampshire have hitherto treated Abolitionism. I would meet it distinctly as a heresy which shrinks from the light, and is in conflict with the genius of our Government, and with the clear provisions of that Constitution, a strict construction and sacred maintenance of which I regard not merely as the basis of our political faith, but as the only sure foundation of hope for the final success of this great experiment of man's capacity for self-government. Having contended earnestly for the principles of a party, and having regarded its success without the brave presentation of those principles in the foreground as of no value, I would not for any purpose, present or prospective, consent to lower the standard of political morality, political honor, or political obligation. When I recur to the history of the Presidential canvass of 1852, I regard with proud satisfaction the attitude which the Democracy of our State maintained, when every other State between the Potomac and the British Provinces, yielded before the strange, wild current which then swept over the Union. I do not forget that by obeying the dictates of truth and manhood we were beaten in 1846. We then lost power temporarily, but we lost nothing else and were hence prepared for the conflict of 1847. I am not unmindful of either the peril or the triumph of 1851. These were the periods within the last fifteen years of true exaltation in our political history. They gave individuality and emphasis to the character of the population who inhabit our iron-bound coast and our granite-ribbed hills. They were periods when we earned a reputation appreciated throughout the Union, and too valuable to be sacrificed to any considerations of expediency.

The ascendancy of our party in the approaching election is especially important on many grounds, but a son of the State who would purchase it by a departure from our hitherto honorable and consistent course, can have but a pitiable title to the limited space of its soil in which his bones will at last repose. In my judgment, those who find nothing in the history of the Democracy of New-Hampshire from the War of 1812 to this time to cherish with pride; who cannot regard our principles as sufficiently comprehensive and our platform as broad enough; should leave in open day and seek some other organization, promising better results.

You will have read the Message before this reaches you, and I hope not without having been able to give it your general approval.

Very truly, your friend, FRANKLIN PIERCE.

Hon. JAMES M. RIX, Manchester, N. H.

How a Slave Tried to Escape and Couldn't.

The Louisville *Courier* tells this story with a relish:

BEN, the slave property belonging to one of our citizens, made his escape from jail several weeks ago. He was captured and yesterday returned to the city. His account of his adventures in search of freedom, and that of his captors in search of the fugitive, partake somewhat of romance. He says that he crossed the river at the saw mills, and immediately took the line of the Jefferson Railroad. In the neighborhood of Vienna some Hoosiers discovered him and immediately gave chase. They, after a long run succeeded in taking him, but he escaped from them soon. At a subsequent period he was again seen and had to undergo another chase. Being mounted on a stolen horse, his pursuers soon found that he would distance them. Accordingly they fired, killing the horse. Undaunted he kept ahead, and dogs were set upon him: but he baffled all pursuit until wearied down. Being again taken, he escaped a second time, and for a long while perplexed the Hoosiers, until entirely prostrated by hunger and exposure, he was finally taken. Officer KIRKPATRICK, from this city, was sent to bring him home. BEN expressed the greatest joy at seeing an old friend, and was particularly furious against the Hoosiers, who were not such Abolitionists as he imagined. The fact is, since Indiana purged herself of Know-Nothingism, runaway slaves have no chance of escaping through that State. So much for eschewing Sam.

There are 800,000 volumes in the private libraries of Boston. Ten of these libraries contain 92,000 volumes.

Switzerland sent goods to the value of 3,575,000 francs to this country, from July to October, this year.

It is said that Hon. THOMAS F. MARSHALL, of Kentucky, will soon remove to Chicago, to practice law.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
MONDAY, Nov. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but firm.

COFFEE—The demand is even brisker, and prices are steadier. The sales since our last reach 1,200 bags Java at 13¾c.@14c.; 100 Maracaibo at 11c.@11¾c.; and 1,000 Rio at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₮ lb.

COTTON—Parties are again at variance about prices. For Middling Uplands, 8c. form the price offered by buyers, and while factors ask 9¼c.@9¾c. ₮ l

...AY, NOV. 15, 1855.

...YORK DAILY TIMES: is ... City and vicinity for Gas Consumers a ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribing ...

...DAILY TIMES, containing all the ... the Daily, Published Tuesday and ... at Three Dollars a year. ... TIMES, published Saturday, is ... Dollar a Year for Single Copies. ... Clubs for WEEKLY DOLLARS, to one ...

...CONSOLIDATED is published on ... Price, in ... for single copies. ... a regular circulation of near... ... unsurpassed by any City journal. ... Club in Advance. ... Co., 129 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... ...ORD, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

...ters of the note signed "An English ... find a letter directed to his address, ... the Publication Office of the DAILY ...

England and the United States.

It cannot be denied that serious differences ... between the British Government and our ... In common with the great mass of our ... we would gladly shut our eyes to the ... if it were possible. But it is not.

To say nothing now of other issues, the one ... out of Mr. CRAMPTON's conduct, in attempting to enlist soldiers here for the war ... Russia, has reached a point which brings ... countries into direct collision. And special ... is apparently taken by the British ... on both sides the Atlantic, to con... and distort the facts which that case ... Thus the London *Chronicle*, of ... ult., speculating upon the sudden ... of the British West India ..., attributes that movement to the misunderstanding between the two Governments ... out of the charges made against Mr. ..., condemns in severe language the ... charged against him, speaks of the accusation as one founded on mere suspicion unsupported by proof, denies absolutely that any of her Majesty's officers are implicated in attempts to violate the neutrality of other States by enlisting recruits for the Crimean war, and boldly asserts that no such charges have been made against them on the Continent, where we might most naturally look for attempted enlistments ... in the Western World.

This latter assertion is put forth as conclusive proof that our complaints sprang from an ill-tempered, fault-finding disposition, evinced by no other nation. The answer is that the British Consul at Cologne has not only been *accused of enlisting soldiers for the Crimea, but convicted of, and imprisoned for, the offence*, quite recently. When the *Chronicle*, and other English papers, speak of the "mere suspicions" against Mr. CRAMPTON, they cannot surely be aware of the fact that the evidence of Captain STROBEL, and others, and the confession of HERTZ himself, show conclusively that a scheme of British enlistments was set on foot, and prosecuted in the United States, under the immediate direction and supervision of Mr. CRAMPTON, of Sir JOSEPH HOWE, (a special agent sent out here for this very purpose,) and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Governor of Nova Scotia.

These facts are proven, not only by oral testimony, but by the production of half a dozen letters in the handwriting of Mr. CRAMPTON, together with a secret cypher also furnished by him, and an advertisement for recruits, in the handwriting of Mr. HOWE, as well as by numerous other minor circumstances, all of which combine to make one of the strongest possible cases of direct evidence, strengthened and sustained by a chain of circumstances which of themselves are sufficient to carry conviction, were a clear-minded man to judge by the circumstantial evidence alone. Unquestionably the British Officials took many precautions to prevent detection, and among them that of writing letters solemnly asserting that they would not break the law they designed evading. But such stuff as this can no more avail them than a murderer's declaration, that he don't intend to *kill* anybody, can save him from conviction when the crime is brought home to him. When the English Press comments further upon this case, let it admit these facts, or disprove them.

The British organ in this City asserts that what Mr. CRAMPTON did, had the previous sanction of Mr. MARCY. That is mere assertion, which the *Albion* confesses it cannot sustain by proof. In reply, we say *upon authority of the Secretary of State himself*, that there is not the shadow of truth in the statement. Dare the *Albion* gives its authority,—or will it assume for itself the responsibility of a statement which is not true? The British organ makes a very shrewd man of Mr. STOECKL, the Russian Chargé at Washington, and very great asses of Her Majesty's officials in the United States, by charging that the former, with a view to embroiling the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, devised and carried into successful execution, a scheme "to entrap British Consuls and employés into that very violation of the law which it has been their study to avoid!"

But unfortunately, again, it so happens that prior to the time when the United States authorities commenced proceedings against Mr. CRAMPTON's instruments, the Russian Chargé had lisped not one word on the subject to any member of the Administration. Will the *Albion* tell us where there is the slightest evidence of a contrary course on his part? And here it is fitting to mention another point. The sympathies of the American people in this war have been with Russia. At least so say the Allies. Surely then she might get recruits here, or fit out military expeditions for either sea or land service with quite as much ease as the French or English. Nevertheless it is a remarkable fact that no single suspicion of such attempt, worthy of a moment's thought, has fallen upon her. Russia has maintained all her obligations towards us,—not because we compel her so to do, but apparently because good faith demands it. Could England say as much for herself, her position would be one of ... dignity than that she now maintains.

... rather pouring a copious stream of vitupera... tion—calling ... for hostile—upon most ... born of the ... Administration, because of their ... with Mr. CRAMPTON's enlistment scheme, the *Albion* holds the following language:

"We do not believe, then, that Lord CLARENDON will make the smallest concession to the doctrine of Mr. CALEB CUSHING, or that there will be any approach to apology by or on behalf of Mr. CRAMPTON."

Well, in this free country no man is accountable for another's opinions; but we feel entirely warranted in assuring the *Albion* that one of two things will happen: Either Lord CLARENDON *will* concede the "doctrine of Mr. CALEB CUSHING," by disavowing the acts of Mr. CRAMPTON, and certain British Consuls in the United States, and by punishing them, too, as our Government has demanded,—or else *the American Government will do the latter for them.* Mr. CRAMPTON must be recalled, or he will be dismissed. That's the alternative,—and the only one of which the case admits. There is not room for the shadow of a doubt that he has been guilty of a very gross violation of American law;—and if there was ever any probability that our Government could overlook that violation, it has been dissipated by the violence and menaces in which the English press here and across the water have seen fit to indulge, and which the English Government seems inclined to repeat.

We believe that the President and his Cabinet are unanimous in their determination to maintain the position they have taken upon this subject. And while we trust an amicable adjustment of the difference may still be reached, we are sure that such a result is retarded rather than aided by the dispatch of menacing fleets, and the offensive fulminations of the British press.

The Mexican Drafts.

His excellency, the Minister for Mexico at Washington, protests against the payment to certain individuals holding orders drawn by SANTA ANA, as President of Mexico, for the sum of three millions of dollars said to be due his government. He does not, we believe, dispute the perfectly good faith of these draft holders in negotiating them, or allege any fault in the premises so far as they are concerned. The difficulty arises from the final chapters of SANTA ANA's busy history. It is questioned whether he was the government when he drew the drafts;—and whether it is proper and dignified for the treasury of Mexico to go bare that his serene, but runaway, Highness may enlarge the borders of his Venezuelan estate, and buy up American villas, as Mrs. Toodles bought up the corporation watch-boxes. Naturally the successors of the fugitive resist such gross misapplication of funds; and not unnaturally, in their thirst for vengeance and the cash, seek to victimize any, although they may prove to be clearly innocent, parties. Hence this protest of Senor ALMONTE.

Without going largely into the merits of the case, its solution, it strikes us, should be governed by several every-day, business-like considerations. Just as there are men in the business world so loose in their principles, uncertain and shifting in the management of affairs, fond—to use the language of the lamented HOYLE—of the *double-shuffle* whenever they deal, so that the shrewd, practical man eschews all transactions with them, unless, dentist-like, he can contrive to hold them firmly while he operates—so there are peoples and Governments only to be dealt with under the security of the wariest watchfulness, and the firmest, steadiest resolve. Mexico is a capital instance. As a body politic that unhappy country is throughout disorganized. Its moral faculty, indeed, may be said to have entirely disappeared, in consequence of early training, an ill-habit of life, and infirmity of old age. Epileptic subjects grow feeble in brain. Mexico is epileptic: every revolution is a fit, convulsing and damaging the whole system, and especially weakening the head. Unable to appreciate Republican doctrines, though vaguely impressed with their value, the people are unable, though always trying, to realize Republican theories. Hence, their repeated and spasmodic efforts end only in repeated upheavings of experimental men to place and power, and to the poverty attending both, in the once opulent Halls of the Aztecs. The whole political system is morbid and artificial. It has no foundation in the wishes, the principles, the affections of the great body of the people; and its control has become like the tottering throne of the CÆSARS, the stake of military adventurers and gamesters. The Russian wife, unless flogged daily, reproaches her lord with indifference. The Mexicans are dissatisfied without their daily revolution, like the earth. France, in the course of a much more extended history, has indulged only in two; England and the United States have contented themselves with one each. But these half-Spanish lunatics riot in an endless succession of changes, all tending to national demoralization and ill faith; confusion in domestic affairs; confusion, especially mischievous, in foreign relations. There can be no honest, consistent, reliable policy; in fact, there can be no policy of any kind, worth the name, where bad men move into and out of office in incessant procession, lingering only long enough to vary the monotony of a system otherwise uniformly bad. Intercourse with a government so phantasmagoric, is to some extent necessarily independent of the rules which control the ordinary communications between men and nations. The same decorum cannot always be observed. When, for example, a transaction has been perfected with a government at Mexico, however imminent may be its Hegira to Vera Cruz and over seas, it should be sanctioned by all the energies usually brought to bear in such matters, notwithstanding a nomadic government may at the same time be straggling about in the Cordilleras, or cutting the throats of travelers on the Rio Bravo. In such confusion, any contract entered upon in good faith by our citizens, with any government, should be backed up with the whole resources of this people; even to the extreme adopted by the British Cabinet in behalf of the Portuguese bond-holders. It is impossible for the merchant to discriminate; the profoundest intimacy with the science of government, and the possession of a touchstone, infallible as a test of political genuineness elsewhere, would prove worthless here; and we have the alternative of cutting off from the field of American enterprise a portion enormously profitable, or of holding the people of Mexico to the consequences of their own vascillating folly. The latter course would be one of exact justice, and also afford a useful lesson, worth more to the Mexicans, could they understand the matter, than three millions of dollars.

So far as these drafts are concerned, the only question in regard to their payment is one of fact. If they were drawn by SANTA ANA while he was President, they were, to all intents and purposes, the drafts of the Mexican Government,—and their payment must, and undoubtedly will, be enforced. If they were drawn by him *after* his flight, he had no more authority to draw them than any other person: and if, by ante-dating them, or by any other false pretext, such as would send an ordinary criminal to State Prison, he induced Americans or others to advance money upon them, we do not see how either the Mexican Government or our own can be held responsible for their loss. *Caveat emptor* is clearly the injunction they were required to observe.

When this fact shall have been determined, the whole case will have been decided.

Cost of the Eastern War.

A glance at the two years of the Eastern war,—at the battles of the Crimea, the siege of Sebastopol, and the storming of that fortress,—will show that this war is among the most sanguinary the world has ever seen. The loss of human life is greater than that which took place in the French and Russian campaign of 1812, and this was greater than any which (up to that time) had been recorded in history. The fleets of both the Powers on the Black Sea have been annihilated, and the number of those capable of bearing arms in Russia has been decimated. More than one hundred thousand of her soldiers moulder beneath the ruins of Sebastopol, or upon the battle-fields of Kalafat and Silistria, and the hills of the Alma and Tchernaya. The struggle of Sept. 8 was at the cost, on both sides, of more lives than were lost in NAPOLEON's greatest battles, with the exception of those of Leipsig and Waterloo. The Allies employed in the bombardment of Sebastopol more ammunition than was used during the Seven-years' war by all the armies put together. The cholera alone has destroyed, in the East, a greater number of soldiers than were brought into the field by FREDERICK the Great in all his wars.

The attack and defence have been carried on with a perseverance, a cold-blooded contempt for life, an expenditure of invention and means, which never before in the history of war had been brought together in any one action, or in any place in the world. All the acquisitions of modern science and tactics, the fortunate results of a long peace, have been here for the first time employed to the very extent of their capabilities. Russia contrived to make the most of the little civilization which she has imported so slowly and with so much toil, and has been equally skillful in making use of the fanaticism of her barbarous races. But Russia was beaten, because the amount of her means did not equal the amount of the civilized resources of the Allies. She could not bring into the field the same number of propellers, of good marksmen and ammunition, of intelligent officers and sub-officers, which the Western Powers had at their command; and was obliged to toil along with her old and clumsy methods of transport, her ox-carts and drays, whilst the Allies were more rapidly and abundantly supplied by means of a well arranged railroad, and a perfectly directed line of steamers. She was beaten because mere brute force and ignorant religious fanaticism can never stand before real culture. And she will fall more and more into the background in presence of the Allies, the longer the war lasts. The stores of war material collected with so much toil, and during so many years in the military schools, the repositories and fortresses, will soon disappear before the mass of those far more numerous and efficient, employed by the Allies. And Russia will not be able to replace her losses in officers and supplies, as easily or as quickly as her opponents. She cannot build herself new steamers upon her docks, like Great Britain; she cannot take from the ranks of her uneducated soldiers men fit for heads of battalions or even to form a serviceable company, like France. She cannot even repair her roads, nor carry out her projected lines of railroad, for want of engineers, workmen and money. Finally, the remarkable fact has become evident, that Russia, by reason of her wretched means of transport and her great distances, cannot bring her troops and supplies upon the scene of action as certainly or as promptly as the Allies, notwithstanding the latter are separated by thousands of miles from their homes, and that Russia is carrying on the war in her own country.

These are results open to the most cursory observation,—and they afford convincing evidence of the fact, that although the war may entail enormous expense of life and treasure upon the Western Powers,—although Russia may protract it indefinitely and involve her enemies in great embarrassment, yet the blow will in the end fall most heavily upon her. As a military power, she will be more severely and permanently crippled, than they.

The Case of Judge Stuart.

The case of Judge STUART, who has been indicted for bribery and corruption in the performance of his judicial duties, came up yesterday in the Court of Oyer and Terminer. The District Attorney did not appear to conduct the case for the prosecution, as he will be summoned as a witness. The prosecution is conducted by F. B. CUTTING, Esq., who made an opening speech yesterday, in which he stated in considerable detail the circumstances attending the alleged departure of Judge STUART from the paths of official integrity. The story is interesting, and not a little romantic. A sketch of the opening speech will be found in our columns this morning.

City Finances.

Comptroller FLAGG is reëlected after all. Full returns of the election, as published in another column, give him 180 more votes than his highest competitor. A good deal of suspicion hangs over this whole matter of canvassing votes. It is boldly charged, and on authority that ought to be reliable, that the most outrageous frauds are practised by Inspectors in counting the votes:—that the returns of some districts are purposely kept back until it is known how small an addition will turn the scale in favor of any particular candidate: and that then the poll lists, and the return of votes, are altered to suit the emergency. In this particular instance the vote of one district in the Twelfth Ward was not counted until *six days* after the election,—nor until it was ascertained that the change of a hundred votes would change the result. *Then* that vote came in, and turned the scale. The whole proceeding on the face of it looks like a swindle. If it is, it ought to be exposed: and we trust a rigid inquiry will be had. Something ought to be done, at all events, which will render it impossible hereafter either to commit such frauds, or to make an honest act look so much like villainy.

If Mr. FLAGG is honestly in, we are glad of his reëlection. The public sentiment of the City demanded it. He is universally regarded as an honest and upright public officer; and the City never needed such a man in charge of that office, more than it does at present. His ability to effect financial reforms is undoubtedly overrated. The experience of the past year has shown that, with the best intentions and the most earnest efforts, the City Comptroller can do but little to check that system of reckless extravagance and of wholesale plunder, by which our municipal government seems to be chronically affected. Mr. FLAGG's economical zeal has been bestowed mainly upon very small items,—perhaps because these were all it could legally reach. And we are not sure that the City will not be required to pay *more* for the law-suits his economy has invoked, than it will save by the process of disputing claims.

But in spite of all this, Mr. FLAGG is a good and a popular Comptroller. Whether he can stop others from stealing or not, he will not steal himself. No one believes that he will make himself, in any way or to any extent, a party to the enormous jobs by which the Treasury is robbed and so many of our City officials are enriched. This, of itself, is a strong recommendation, and abundantly justifies the public joy at his reëlection.

We trust that the Legislature, at its coming session, will make such reforms in our City Charter, as will introduce greater responsibility into the administration of our City Government. The several Departments are now without check or control of any kind. Any one of their several Heads may rob the City of hundreds of thousands of dollars, without the knowledge of any other branch of the Government, and without the slightest degree of responsibility. Our Executive officers as a general thing are *partners* in the jobs for which they make contracts by authority of law; and so long as they are independent of the regular City Government, they can continue thus to share the profits of speculations which it is their duty to prevent, with perfect impunity. The necessity for reform in this matter,—as well as in many others connected with the City Government,—is deeply felt and universally acknowledged. We trust that this Winter no party interests, no absurd personal jealousies, and no spasms of alarmed respectability, will be allowed to interfere with its accomplishment.

An Underground Alliance—A Tunnel to Connect England and France.

When Mr. ISAMBERT BRUNEL projected the Thames Tunnel, people first scoffed at the feasibility of the undertaking, and then, when the great engineer demonstrated its practicability by achieving his plan, they took to wondering of what earthly use this great expensive underground gallery could possibly be.

For a long time, we confess, we were rather skeptical of the practical benefit to be derived from Mr. BRUNEL's splendid whim. We knew that certain people sold cakes and candy by gaslight in the Thames Tunnel to wondering country people, who paid their sixpences to walk through that great damp, mouldy gallery; but there it seemed as if the commercial uses of the Tunnel ended. Now we know better. The successful accomplishment of the Thames Tunnel has directed the scientific mind in that line, and the result has been that we are in five years from this time to have a tunnel beneath the English Channel, running from Boulogne to Dover.

M. FAVRE, a distinguished French engineer, accompanied by several hydrographers and engineers, has lately been employed in surveying the neighboring coasts, and taking soundings with the view of immediately carrying out this magnificent project. M. FAVRE's report is bold and self-assured.

The tunnel will be about eighteen and a half miles in length, to which must be added about a mile and a half that will run under the shore on each side in order to give the necessary gradual ascent from the tunnel to the surface of the earth.

The distance between the top of the arch of the tunnel will never be less than 27 1-3 yards, so that all danger of the ocean breaking through will be avoided by this enormous thickness of what may be called the wall of the tunnel. This tunnel will be lined with a double arch, the first of granite and of impermeable cement, the second of thin iron plates pierced like a colander with small holes, so that the slightest leakage will be instantly discovered.

Through this tunnel it is intended that an atmospheric railroad shall be established, thereby avoiding the smoke consequent on the use of the ordinary locomotive, by which the transit from end to end will be performed in twenty-

...irely avoided.

The natural objection that arises to the practicability of this stupendous work is the difficulty of getting rid of the earth and stone carried out of the bowels of the subterranean chamber. In the ordinary course of such work, every barrow-load of earth would have to be brought to one of the mouths of the tunnel, which operation would consume so much ... and labor, as to add enormously to the ... [illegible] M. FAVRE proposes to get rid of it by sinking along the course of the tunnel what he calls "Maritime Wells," which will divide this subterranean gallery into sections of about eleven thousand yards each in length. By these wells all the encumbering earth will be thrown into the sea, forming islands about the wells themselves, and so strengthening them. These wells will serve the purpose of ventilating the tunnel. The cost of the whole is estimated in round numbers at 100,000,000f., or $20,000,000, and the cost of each yard will be 2,695f., or $539.

The soundings that have been made in the English Channel, show that the soil is very favorable to such an undertaking. At a certain depth free-stone has been found, so that the vault of the tunnel will be formed of a stone impermeable to water, and capable of sustaining, in a thickness of 27 yards, an enormous weight.

The estimates of the produce of this Submarine Railway are based on the supposition that 200,000 passengers now travel backwards and forwards between France and England at the present day. Of course this number would be increased by the facilities offered by the Submarine Railway. France now consumes 80,000,000 of metrical quintals of pit coal, 8,000,000 of which is furnished by England, the remainder by Belgium and Prussia. As the superior facility for transport would enable England to supply much of this coal now brought from those countries, the Company calculate that their transport of coal will amount at least to 10,000,000 of tons, which will yield a profit for transport of 10,000,000 of francs yearly for this branch of commerce alone. Besides, the 3,000 ships that now annually enter the harbors of Calais, Boulogne and Dunkirk, with a tonnage of 40,000 tons, will, of course, yield a great portion of their traffic to this railway, which will be safe, expeditious, and comparatively inexpensive.

These are the principal details of a scheme which, if carried out, will certainly connect the reign of NAPOLEON III. with one of the most stupendous scientific enterprises the world has ever seen. With a tunnel across the British Channel, and a telegraph across the Atlantic, what man will be found to say to the tide of human progress, "Thus far, but no further, shalt thou go!"

The State Election.

The Albany *Evening Journal* has the aggregate vote from twenty-six counties, and the reported majorities from all the others in the State, except the County of Schuyler, and these give the following results:

Know-Nothing vote	89,445
Republican	76,666
Softs	54,071
Hards	35,962

The Senate, according to the same paper, will consist of seventeen Republicans, ten Know-Nothings, and four Democrats—there being one District, (the Seventeenth,) still to hear from. One of the Republican Senators reported to have been elected may also have been defeated. The Assembly, according to present appearances, will stand thus:

Democrats	48
Republicans	43
Know-Nothings	37
Total	128

Of course, an organization can only be effected by a *fusion* of some sort. The *Journal* states that the following Justices of the Supreme Court are elected:

District.
I.—JAMES R. WHITING, (long term,) Dem.
II.—JAMES EMMOTT, Republican.
IV.—E. H. ROSEKRANS, (long term,) K. N.
IV.—A. C. PAIGE, (short term,) Democrat.
V.—WILLIAM F. ALLEN, Democrat.
VI.—RANSOM BALCOM, Republican.
VII.—DAVID WRIGHT, Republican.
VIII.—RICHARD P. MARVIN, K. N.

The Third District is still in doubt. The vote, as reported, is very close.

Academy of Music.

The "Prophet" is to be withdrawn after Wednesday evening. On Monday Mlle. DIDIER, principal contralto from the Royal Italian Opera, London, will make her first appearance in the *rôle* of *Arsace* in Rossini's Grand Opera of Semiramide.

Fast Horses and Fast Men and Women at Agricultural Fairs.

SALISBURY, Conn., Nov. 5, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I was somewhat interested in reading your article, in the TIMES of Friday last, headed "Our Agricultural Societies." There are contained in it hints which the officers of *some* agricultural bodies would do well to heed. A few weeks since I attended a county exhibition in one of the western counties of Massachusetts, and what really seemed to occupy the attention of at least three-fourths of those present on the last day, was the fast driving around the course and the ladies riding on horseback! Now I would inquire, in all candor, does it really concern me as a farmer to be the possessor of a nag who can "do" his mile in "2.40"—or is my wife or daughter (if I am so fortunate as to possess either) better calculated to assist me in my duties as a tiller of the soil if she can sit a horse gracefully? Really, what have these to do with *agricultural* matters? Please, gentlemen managers, don't turn our fair-grounds into a race-course, on which to exhibit *fast* horses and *faster* men—but show us how we can raise the best corn or the best beef the cheapest. W. J. P.

Analysis of Flour.

Some interesting experiments upon wheat flour have been made, under the direction of Government, by Prof. L. BECK. Thirty-three samples, taken from different brands of flour, were analyzed, to ascertain the relative amount of gluten, starch and water. It will be remembered that the gluten furnishes the elements for muscle—lean flesh, which gives force or power; the starch affords elements for fat, and to support the warmth of the system, while the water is of no value.

The Super Extra Genesee contained of 100 parts of flour, water 13; gluten 12; starch 67.

The Julian Mills brand contained, water 12.50; gluten 11.75; starch 7.10.

The Excelsior brand, water 12.40; gluten 11.40; starch 70.20.

The pure Genesee wheat, water 13,35; gluten 12.89; starch 66.06.

Zanesville, Ohio, water, 12.85; gluten, 14.25; starch, 67.06.

Flour from Ohio Wheat, ground in Ohio, yielded—water, 12; gluten, 11.90; starch, 58.67.

Wheat Flour from Venice Mills, Ohio, yielded—water, 12.36; gluten, 12.60; starch, 75,04.

Flour from Indiana Wheat, yielded—water 12.35; gluten, 11.90; starch 67.

Wheat Flour, branded "Oswego Flour," but ground

...will be found for family purposes, that Georgia and Ohio Flour has a freshness surpassing the best extra Superfine Genesee.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DeGRATE'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURE: R. P. Walker, No. 58 Cliff-st., of long-standing pains in side and back.

W. S. Sears, Esq., No. 87 Warren-st., of a Rheumatism and lame ancle.

... Reed, of headache.

... Holmes, of Philadelphia, of the ...

... Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to complicate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, where aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, ... neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, ... feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. ... rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! ... be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARE,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARE, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 56 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

RICH LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer for inspection, THIS DAY, the richest stock of new Laces, Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Infants' Waist Robes, Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Jaconet Trimmings, &c., to be found in this City, at very low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. ARE NOW SELLING their entire stock of rich Dress Silks at greatly reduced prices, viz.: Plaid and stripe silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard; rich stripe and plaid, 5s., worth 7½ per yard; extra rich silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard; extra heavy silks, 7s., worth 9s. per yard; being the largest and cheapest stock of rich Dress Silks in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—1,200 PIECES rich styles and superior quality Merino and Saxony wool Plaids just received, and will be opened this day, only 4s. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.—A fresh supply for sale by
GARAUDAN & HILL,
Importers Druggists' Articles,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a new FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and DROVERS' SCALES POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and, in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the new mill, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1855.

MESSRS. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER—GENTLEMEN: The Alum Patent Phœnix Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the bookcase was uninjured.
MOORE & RAYNOR.

A large assortment of the above safes (warranted free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof, combination and other locks for safes, vaults, doors, &c., constantly on hand, and made to order.
HOLMES, VALENTINE, & BUTLER,
Nos. 55 and 57 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 246 Water-st., New-York.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 25 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

WHEN OUT SHOPPING, LADIES WILL SERVE their interests by stopping at CANTRELL'S, No. 326 Bowery, where they will find the prettiest gaiters in the City, at 12s. and 14s., and also fine soft buckskin gaiters for invalids and elderly persons, which make the feet delightfully comfortable. Children's shoes of every description will also be found at CANTRELL'S Store, which—please remember—is at No. 326 Bowery.

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The attention of our readers is called to the auction sale of houses and lots advertised by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., for the 18th inst. The property belongs to the estate of James Hay, lately deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Surrogate. The opportunity for investment is a rare one, the estate being of that character which makes a large per centage on the cost. See the auctioneers' advertisement.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competitors. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. The new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, held in 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54, and at HERRING & Co., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

WILSON'S CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE—The most effectual remedy ever discovered for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick headache, costiveness, and all bilious and liver complaints. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., F. V. RUSHTON, and all respectable druggists. Principal depôt corner 27th-st. and 3d-av. None genuine unless signed J. P. WILSON.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Merinoes, de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 30 per cent. under their real value.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, 400 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; Gents' at 8s.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depôt No. 115 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES.—THE BEST FINished, lightest, and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes of every variety, Ladies, Misses and Gents, for sale wholesale and retail, at the GOODYEAR Rubber Depôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers-st.

PLAID POPLINS AT 25 CENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 pieces of rich Plaid Poplins at 2s., worth 3s. Also, a large lot of French Wool Plaids, Merinoes, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DE LAINES AT 6s. PER YARD.—5,000 YARDS FINE mousseline de laines will be offered this morning at 6d. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

...ed women, mostly all resi-
...ing from the "Bloody Sixth," were accommodated
...ith quarters for ten days in the Tombs, and
...three months on the Island. All of them
...sheathed their swords in comparative silence, as
...they say "'Tis nothing when one's used to it."

ILLEGAL VOTING.

A hard looking fellow with a "croppy" head, was brought up by two policemen on a charge of illegal voting. The accused acknowledged having voted, but contended that by so doing he had violated the law.

Magistrate—Mr. Officer, what proof have you that this man voted illegally?

Officer—He has been in State Prison, Sir.

Justice—Ha! is that so? Have you been in State Prison, Sir?

Accused—(After much hesitation)—Well, Judge, I'll own up; three fellows (pointing to the officers) tried to pump me coming up, but they couldn't do it; I'll tell you, Judge; I have been to the State Prison, I was sent there for three and a half years, for being an accessory; I was sent from Brooklyn, and the Judge, when he sent me, said he was sorry that he had to give me so long a time.

Magistrate—Then, why did you vote?

Accused—I have been voting for four years.

Magistrate—Then it's time you were stopped.

Accused—I voted at the Shakspeare Hotel; my vote was not challenged, and the man that was up for Councilman told me that if I was not challenged it was all right.

Magistrate—Were you pardoned out of State Prison?

Accused—I was, Sir, three days before my time expired.

Magistrate—Where are your papers to that effect?

Accused—They're not here with me.

Magistrate—Where are they?

Accused—I-I-lost them.

Magistrate—Oh, oh, I see. [Hands a mysterious piece of paper to the officer. Exit officer and accused through a side door, n. s.]

At Essex Market.

That old ricketty rookery, generally known as the Essex Market Police Court looked more lonesome than ever yesterday. A mournful mist dark and thick came in through its little windows, up through the cracks in its floor, and down through the rents in its ceiling, shrouding and befogging the Court, (the Court-room we mean,) in a slough of despond that half-a-dozen gas-lights could not overcome. The witnesses were forgetful, the prisoners silent, and the officers phlegmatic.

Among the victims arraigned was a pretty, intellectual young woman, named Bella Miller, on a charge of SHOP-LIFTING.

The complainant averred that Bella entered his store, inquired the price of some articles, but, instead of buying any thing, stole and secreted two "embroidered ladies' collars," valued at $5. Missing his property, he called an officer, had Bella arrested, and the collars were found on her person. Bella answered the charge only in sobs. The magistrate remarked that the articles stolen were valued at a high sum. He could not, for the life of him, see to what use they could be put, and thought at best they were more for ornament than use; but the magistrate is not a woman! Bella was locked up.

A DROP TOO MUCH.

The next person brought up was an lady aged 70. Her venerable appearance was somewhat distorted from by a black eye and dirty face. The officer who had her in charge said he found her lying in the street, intoxicated, and apparently unable to help herself.

Magistrate—Well, my old lady, what have you to say for yourself?

Old Lady—(In a feeble voice and American accent)—Nothing, Sir, only that I took a drop too much!

Magistrate—Why did you do that?

Old Lady—Well, Sir, you see my daughter was going to New-Orleans, and I took a drip too much, and it went in my head. I'm an old woman, and the last drop upsets me. I'm not used to drinking. I hain't drank any before for seven months.

Magistrate—What did you drink—lager bier?

Old Woman—O no, Sir,—brandy.

Magistrate—Where do you live?

Old Lady—With Mrs. Burke, in Delancey-street.

Magistrate—She's all right about the head, at any rate; if her legs are as good she'll do. Are you all right about the legs, Madam? Do you feel weak at the knees?

Old Lady—No, Sir; not at all.

Magistrate—Has she ever been here before?

Officer—No, Sir.

Magistrate—Take her home.

A STABBING AFFRAY.

William Sheehan, of Seventeenth-street, entered the Court, and made a complaint of felonious assault against a man named John Healy. Sheehan stated that, while walking through First-avenue, near Seventeenth-street, at about 11¾ o'clock on Sunday night, he was set upon by Healy, who, with a knife or some sharp instrument, stabbed him in the arm three times. In proof of his story, he exhibited a wounded and bandaged arm. Healy, who was present in charge of an Officer, told a different tale. He said that, while walking through First-avenue on Sunday night, the complainant and two other men, none of whom he had ever before seen, attacked him and a companion, a young man, without any provocation. His (the defendant's) companion took safety in flight, and he himself attempted to do the same, but was closely pursued by his assailants. Finding it impossible to escape, he drew his knife, and told them to keep back or he would use it. Complainant did not heed, but continued advancing, whereupon he (complainant) used his knife, in self-defence. He then went to the Station-house and remained there all night, to answer any charge that might be brought against him. Neither party had any witnesses, and as they depended on nothing but the statement that, *during the whole affair, not a policeman could be found*, notwithstanding the aid of such an official was loudly called for, the complainant was held to answer the charge.

In addition to the above cases about a dozen drunkards were fined or imprisoned, and a black man named Roe committed to answer for assaulting and cutting with a knife his wife, Mrs. Roe. Mr. Roe will no doubt be rowed to the other side of—the East River.

A MELANCHOLY STORY.

Among the twelve who were punished for drunkenness was one—a female—whose history is truly melancholy, though by no means unusual. She is not yet old, and was once pretty; courted and admired by all. She was born in the South, of wealthy parents, and her earlier years were blest with all the blessings of one in her station. Her education was thorough, and she early gained a good reputation as a writer. She soon evinced a passion for the stage,—a passion so uncontrollable that despite the entreaties of parents and friends, she became an actress. In this sphere she was very successful, and after a time made her appearance on the boards in this City, where she created no little *furors*. Her appearance was always hailed with enthusiasm, but after a time her fame and fortune began to wane. She fell, as many of her profession had done before, a victim to drink! Becoming daily worse, no manager would run the risk of engaging her. For a time she gave evidence of an intention to reform, but the terrible passion predominated: she again fell. The formerly lovely woman, talented authoress and fine actress, sleeps to-night, a vagabond in the Tombs!

At Jefferson Market.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court nothing worthy of public record was done. Early in the afternoon the gas went out,—as did the Magistrate and his assistants soon after,—thereby suspending business for the day.

DEAD CHILD.

The dead body of a male child was found behind a pile of bricks in West-street on Sunday night. The Coroner was notified.

MORE ESCAPES FROM CLINTON PRISON.—Information has been received in this city of the escape from Clinton Prison, on Tuesday night, of three prisoners—among the number one sent from this city—JOHN EARLS—one of the gang who knocked down John RAYMOND, Esq. The others are JAMES GRIMES, convicted of forgery in Montgomery County, Dec. 1, 1852, to four years and five months imprisonment, and JACKSON UTLEY, convicted in Oneida County, March 10, 1851, of burglary and larceny, and sentenced to six years and six months imprisonment. The frequency of escapes from Clinton is evidence of lax management.—*Albany Transcript*, 16th.

PATENTED SPECTACLES—For seeing both far and near, through one pair of glasses only. E. M. PARRY, Optician, sole Patentee and Maker, No. 3 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Business from 9 o'clock A. M. to 5 o'clock P. M.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extensive assortment of new styles of prizes for their consideration, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIER & LYON, No. 9 Fulton-st.

CHAS. STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., Importers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers to use it in.

NEW CORN HOMINY AND MEAL—Of the PLANET MILLS. Unsurpassed in market for its very choice quality. DREW & FRENCH, No. 45 Barclay-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

THE CONQUEST OF NICARAGUA.—Twenty shares of the Land and Mining Company of Col. Kinney, to be sold, No. 73 Pine-st.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 280 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Lecture Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will repeat his course of Lectures on *The Four Georges of England*, in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.....George 1st.
MONDAY, Nov. 19.....George IId.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22.....George IIId.
MONDAY, Nov. 26.....George IVth.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; to non-members $2. Can be had at the Library or at the down-town Office, No. 2 Nassau-st. R. H. TIMPSON, JNO. CRERAR, W. H. WICKHAM, } Lecture Com.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 435 Broadway, next to Howard-st.,

☞ **Is the Place to be Suited** with all kinds of Kid and Cloth, Walking Gaiter Boots, of the most fashionable styles, and of the best quality. Also, a large stock of Boys, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes. On hand and made to order, Ladies' Cork Sole and Water-Proof Boots, which are offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Our Native Forests** furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. WISTAR, in his BALSAM, combines the essential qualities of the Cherry Bark with Tar Water. It has cured many cases of seated Consumption.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a public meeting on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, at CONVENTION HALL, No. 177 Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston sts. The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate emigration to the West, and through a well ordered combination to avert most of the difficulties attending the settlement of a new country. Persons wishing to secure land for present or future improvement in IOWA, Wisconsin, or MINNESOTA, at the Government price, $1 25 per acre, can do so through the agency of this Company, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of associated effort and the most perfect security. Subscriptions have already been received for about four thousand acres, and all who desire to secure land in the first settlement should make immediate application. The full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the Company's office, No. 11 Nassau-st.

JAMES MAURAN, President.
THOS. EBENATZ, Secretary.

☞ **Course of Lectures at Hope Chapel.**—The first of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 14th inst., by REV. HARRY PARDEE, subject—*Philosophy of Travel*. He will be followed by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Dr. Lewis, Rev. John Pierpont, Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. S. Osgood, and others.

Tickets for the Course at $1; single admission 25 cents. May be obtained of T. B. FRANCIS & CO., No. 384 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 100 Broadway, Bear Hope Chapel.

☞ **Thackeray Lectures**—THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, in the Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, before the Young Men's Christian Association—Subject: *George the Third*. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 5 Park-row, New-York; at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door. Single tickets 50 cents. Lecture commences at 8 o'clock.

☞ **Notice.**—The MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION hold their meetings EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 141 Bowery, 1st acres, and three years to pay for it at at $5 per acre. Members will take notice that we elect permanent officers on Nov. 14, this meeting. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **Thanksgiving Anniversary.**—AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Meeting at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. Eminent public speakers, and report of the Trustees will be given. JOHN P. TREADWELL, President.
SOLON ROBINSON, Secretary.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

BOARDING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three single gentlemen can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board in a private family; house new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk by either the Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Clark-st. near Fulton.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with a second-story parlor and bedroom, just vacated, a third-story front parlor and bedroom, or extension-room on the first floor. A few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite of rooms, well furnished, consisting of parlor and three bedrooms, will be rented to a family or a party of gentlemen, with public or private table or board on the European plan. Also, rooms for families and single gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place. THOMAS TOYNBEE.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED—For a lady and gentleman, with infant and nurse; a sitting-room with bedroom adjoining, and a bedroom for the nurse. Location between 2d and 7th avs., and Houston and 14th sts. Address, stating terms, &c., D., Box No. 3,181 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—By two elderly ladies, in a strictly private family. Location, between 8th and 23d-sts, west of Broadway. Also, a small room for a single gentleman. Terms must be moderate. Best of references given and required. Address COMFORT, this office. Episcopalian family preferred.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his wife, a furnished room and bed room, with board, in a good location. Terms must be moderate. Address Box No. 3,311 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A very desirable suite of rooms for a family, and one single room, may be obtained at No. 20 5th-av., corner of 32d-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged.

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ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished with or without breakfast, a suite of handsome apartments, to one or two single gentlemen, in a new house, on the upper part of 8th-av., occupied by two persons; will be let as chambers, or parlors and chambers. Address O. L. O., *Times* Office. Undoubted reference required.

ROOM TO LET.—A widow lady, living alone, having more room than she requires, will let, without board, a small but comfortably furnished front room, situated on Broadway, and below Canal-st., or will let the same for some light business, if required, for the Winter. Address for one week Mrs. A. M. BEAUMONT, Union-square Post-Office, when full particulars can be learned.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN—Wishing pleasant rooms and partial board, on moderate terms, can be accommodated by addressing CUSTOM, Box No. 4,004 Post-Office. Location 14th-st., near 4th-av.

NO. 81 IRVING-PLACE.—A handsome suite of rooms to let to a family, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Private table if desired; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several most respectable Protestant servants, two first-rate cooks, that perfectly understand their business, for a general housework; one hundred other excellent Catholic servants; two first-rate hotel or boarding-house cooks; also cooks, chambermaids, nurses, seamstresses. Families in want of first class servants will call at HENDERSON'S old established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women, one English, would act as nurse. Understands the care of children from their birth, or would act as nurse and seamstress. The other as cook or laundress, or would cook, wash and iron, or do the housework of a small family. Both are experienced and have excellent City references. No objections to the country. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., (Bible-House Buildings) for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and capable young woman as housekeeper in a gentleman's family. Would make herself generally useful. Has lived in her last place 18 years. Her testimonials for character and competency are of the highest order. Also, by a competent and tidy young woman as chambermaid and waitress, or would go as laundress. Has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, till engaged.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER—By a competent English master, having high testimonials and City references; desires a situation in a school in this City or vicinity, or as tutor in a private family to instruct in all the branches comprehended in a sound and useful education, with the classics, if required. Address TUTOR, No. 93 Crosby-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waiter, would be willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at No. 40 Spring-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls with good City reference—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of desserts; would take charge of housekeeping, if required. Call at No. 223 16th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. The best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young married man, with long experience in the hotel and restaurant business, to take charge in some department of the above named establishments. Would have no objections to going South or West. Can give the best reference as to qualifications and veracity. Address EXPERIENCE, at this Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an honest German widow, who understands perfectly the American, French and German cooking; also, washing and ironing in a private American or English family. Best of references given. Apply 153 Essex-st., basement, 2d door from Stanton.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to do chamberwork and fine washing, or general housework in a small private family. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 126 8th st., Clinton-place, 1st floor, front room.

ROOM TO LET—In a private family—a pleasant room on the first floor, partly furnished, to a gentleman and his wife, at No. 1 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Terms moderate. References exchanged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as cook. Is a good baker and pastry cook, and washer and ironer. Also, chambermaid and waiter. The best of City references if required. Call at No. 24 Prince-st. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, as laundress, and who understands her business thoroughly. Can produce good City references. May be seen for two days at No. 40 10th-st., in the rear between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women, as chambermaids and waiters, or to take care of children or sewing. Good City references from their last place, one eight and the other three years. Call at No. 100 Bleecker, between 14th and 15th sts., in fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman, as nurse and chambermaid, or to do plain-work and plain sewing; would wait on an invalid lady or grown up children; has the best of references. Call at No. 252 West 14th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 8 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as cook in a private family; understands baking pastry and sauce; would have no objection to assist in washing. Can be seen at No. 24 Rose-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, with the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 Avenue-A, 3d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as waiter, or waiter and chambermaid; would be willing to assist in washing. City reference. Apply at her former employer's, No. 65 Madison-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as laundress; can be seen at her present employer's, No. 4 East 20th-st., for 2 days.

MUSIC TEACHING.—A lady well qualified to teach the piano-forte, harp, guitar and singing, and who is also conversant with the French and Italian languages, speaking the former fluently, wishes to obtain a place as teacher. She has two daughters of the ages of six and three, whom she will desire to have with her, and who may become members of the younger classes in a school. She would be glad of a situation in a school or family, or would give private lessons in any town or city where a sufficient number of pupils may be obtained. The most respectable references can be given; and she is permitted especially to refer to Mr. George James Webb of Boston. Applications may be made directly to Mr. WEBB, or to the Editors of the *Musical Review*, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN—Well acquainted with commercial calcule, and possessing tolerably well the English and German languages, wishes to be placed in a merchant's office as book-keeper, or as a French or Dutch corresponding clerk. He has no objection to any other employment on acceptable conditions, (drug ware preferred.) Apply to Mr. A. R. Manhattanville Post-Office, N. Y., for one week. Good City references, and others, will be given.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED—To give instruction on the piano two days in the week in a seminary near the City. Address M. C., at the office of this paper, with references.

GOVERNESS WANTED—In a clergyman's family, to take charge of and educate two little girls in English and music. Residence within twenty miles of New-York. Address Box No. 1,326, Post-Office, New-York.

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PROFITABLE EMPLOYMENT.—Persons in search of employment, either as a source of income, or to fill up their leisure hours, may hear of such by which from $10 to $20 a week may be realized in every town and county throughout the United States. Address THOMAS ROE HOWSE, New-York.

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LYON does not intend going himself; the PILLS and POWDER are sufficient. He is still to be found retailing or wholesaling his stuff at his Depot, No. 424 Broadway. Beware of counterfeits.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE TO CATTLE DEALERS.—On the 5th inst., two young men shipped for New Jersey, per steamer *Red Jacket*, eighteen head of cattle, they are at Elizabethport awaiting a claimant. The owner of them is requested to prove property, pay charges and take them away within ten days, or they will be sold to pay expenses. Pier No. 8, North River, Central Railroad.

FLUTE LOST.—On SATURDAY, the 10th November, an eight-keyed flute was left in a Broadway stage. It is valued for a birthright sentiment. It is of no use but to the owner. A liberal reward will be given to any one who will deliver it at JOLLIE'S store, No. 615 Broadway.

WATCH LOST—On Monday evening, in push-st., between the 2d and 3d avs., a lady's gold watch, with a fragment of chain attached. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to U. A. HALLET, No. 71 Last 10th-st., or No. 10 Wall-st.

LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating a note made to the Tribune from memory—dated Nov. 1—for some 60, payment of which has been stopped. HOWARD CARROLL.

FOUND—In Broadway, Oct. 31, a mourning pin, with hair and inscription. Apply at this office.

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ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, as all with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
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INSTRUCTION.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION.—Miss [illegible] will resume her instructions in two departments, on MONDAY, Nov. 19. Terms moderate. Circulars may be had at the music stores, or at her residence, No. [illegible] Lexington avenue, between 27th and 28th sts. Pupils can be received at any time. Miss [illegible] refers to Rev. Dr. [illegible], Rev. Dr. [illegible], and Messrs. [illegible].

CLASSICAL SCHOOL IN GOLDEN HILL.—Parents or guardians who may be unsuccessfully required upon the opening of the Whitby term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to [illegible], and the terms [illegible]. References may be had to [illegible], Golden Hill, Staten Island, Oct. 24, 1855.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his friends, pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Warren-place. Guitars, banjos, violins, strings, &c., for sale. Repairing in all its branches. Also, for sale or to let, a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver retainers of his own manufacture, of superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed to [illegible], will RESUME their school on MONDAY, Nov. 19, when they will be ready to receive pupils for the [illegible]. A limited number of pupils will be received into the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWELL'S bookstore, No. 60 Broadway, or at their residence.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. R. WINANT and [illegible]. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $250 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N.Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 663; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 8 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

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Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. WILL not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally—being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF—BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in the most perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to the width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, (in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, keg or tub—which are for sale at reasonable rates. He has at present some fifty of the largest mules in the United States, some of which are matched in teams, and others which would make excellent cart mules. Also from fifty to seventy-five good shipping mules.
JAMES BUCKELEW,
Jamesburg, N. J., on C. & A. Railroad.

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FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
The Company offer these inducements to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with immense Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes rents it. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $5 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the ocean lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $2 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 11th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as an index to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior three-story and attic brick house No. 22 St. Mark's-place. House 26x60 feet; lot 26x194 feet 10 inches, with a brick stable on the rear 26x40 feet. The house has three baths and three water closets, and is in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The three-story brick house No. 92 Degraw-st., Brooklyn. It has just been thoroughly painted and papered, and will be rented low to a good reliable tenant. Apply to
J. HOWARD & SON, No. 34 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN.—A first-class three-story, high stoop, brick house in 31st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., with the modern improvements—good neighborhood, &c. Also, a store on 8th-av. Apply at No. 375 9th-av. HALLOCK & HATCH.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first-class 38 feet front four story house in 32d-st., near 8th-av. Possession will be given immediately. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold with the house if desired. Apply to HENRY SWIFT & CO., No. 110 Front-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The cottage is well built in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine perennial spring from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for preserves, wine, and the family is supplied with every thing in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $9,000; the cash remain for three years, at 7 per cent. per annum. The property will be sold well or exchanged for work on Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa lands, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 40x33 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and larch, pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, bearing on Broadway. A resident crystal spring in all the windows in the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning joints, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 143 feet; 465 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

COUNTRY SEAT AT TARRYTOWN—Twenty-four acres or less, with new Gothic two-story frame house, 46x38 feet, with an addition 3x19 feet—containing all the modern improvements, such as range, baths with hot and cold water, &c.; ice and smoke house, large barn and carriage house; plenty of fruit and unsurpassed river views. Also, a double two-story and basement frame house and one acre of ground. Both a few minutes' walk from the depôt. At great bargains. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE—In Westchester County. About 100 acres—22 miles from New-York, about two miles from Railroad station, on either Harlem or New-Haven Railroad, some 20 acres in white oak, locust, &c., the balance in meadow and plow land. Good water; healthy; good farm-house and out-buildings. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. BROWN, 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FARM FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—A small farm of 19 acres with large dwelling and barn, at New-Rochelle. The location near the steamboat landing, and commanding a fine view of the Sound, and is a healthy situation; adjoins the mansion and grounds of Frederick Prime, Esq. Apply to D. K. HITCHCOCK, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

FOR SALE—1,000 acres of good land, 60 miles above New-York City, in Sullivan County, 3 miles from Shohola depôt, price $2,000, one-half cash, balance 3 and 4 years; also 257 acres at $3 25; 50 acres at $2 75; 2 good farms, 50 to 200 acres, $375 to $4,000; one good farm, 100 acres, 50 cleared, $1,300, $800 cash. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st., or C. C. P. ELORED, 4 miles from Shohola Depôt, in Lumberland Village, Sullivan County, New-York. This is the most healthy and pleasant place for a farmer. The land will treble in value in a few years.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 12 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green, New-York City.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 80 and 85 per cent. Alcohol. No. 209 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren sts. New York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—From about the 1st of January to the 1st of May next, a small, well-furnished house, situated between 4th and 20th sts., near one of the leading thoroughfares. The family is small, (three persons,) and in the event of their finding a place to suit them, might take it for a year from 1st May. Address by letter, with full particulars, stating terms, to G., box No. 4a Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low (sold to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. KIKER, No. 100 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of those small brick cottage houses in Furman-st., Brooklyn, directly by the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, two of those arches under the stone bridge, corner Furman-st., suitable for storing or stables. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 100 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A genteel three-story dwelling-house, with modern improvements, in King-st., between Sedgewick and Varick sts. Also, parts of two houses, with modern conveniences, on same row. Inquire at No. 80 King-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Fan Buren-st. Inquire at No. 800 Washington-st., New-York.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The large five-story building on the corner of Broome and Thomas-sts., and near to Broadway, late occupied by Madame Mondon, as a first-class French and Spanish hotel. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 81 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 193 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and convenient for all trades. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The very desirable brown stone store, No. 56 Liberty-st., corner Temple-st., second store from Broadway, west side, will or leased to a term of years to a good tenant. Apply at No. 193 Pearl-st., or at No. 2 Warren-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at 84, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDY, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy Rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HILL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at [illegible].
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert S. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Rvers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Fulton House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors,
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN H. MURRAY—No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America, will sell first mortgage seven per cent. common dollar bonds of the CINCINNATI AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY for sale as above. This Road is completed from Cincinnati to Richmond, Indiana, 76 miles, (excepting a small portion on which the iron is now going forward, is now being laid,) and regular passenger and freight trains are running daily. This mortgage upon the road is at the rate of $18,000 per mile, as appears by a report of the company, just issued, and the favorable terms on which the bonds will be sold will render them one of the most desirable investments on the market. Full particulars can be obtained as above, where the terms of the mortgage can be seen.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Courtlandt-st.,
NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1855.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of seven per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *now secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by a first only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 10, 1855.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF ERIE & N. E. R.R. Co., ERIE, N.Y., Nov. 7, 1855.

ATLANTIC BANK, New-York, Nov. 9, 1855.
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on the 6th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—James E. Southworth, Calvin T. Sanger, Robert C. Root, Electus B. Litchfield, Lewis Roberts, Roswell S. Burrows, David M. Wilson, Jacob Gould, and Smith Sheldon; and for Inspectors of next election, Charles Tracy, Charles Stanton, and Orzhorn E. Bright.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, Mr. James E. Southworth was unanimously reelected President.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 35 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

NASSAU BANK—ELECTION.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election for Directors of the Nassau Bank will take place on TUESDAY, the 13th inst., at their Banking Rooms, in the City of New-York between the hours of 2 and 3 o'clock P. M. of that day.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic Bank of North America.

BILLS ON HAMBURG—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO., at sight to sixty days sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITE HOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 34 Broadway.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS, HORSES, &c., AT THE HIPPODROME.—On MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, all the wild beasts belonging to the extensive collection now there on exhibition, together with sixty baggage horses.
Also, on TUESDAY, 18th, at same hour and place, seventy baggage horses—all in good condition.
Also, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at same place and hour, all the carriages, wagons, tents, fixtures, seats, &c., belonging to the exhibition.
Sale peremptory, to close the concern.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N. J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 50 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pulleys, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill, nut-tapping machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-iron makers.
TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Axletreesprs., on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.
Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late JONAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Over Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 167½ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting-houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large sweeling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle knoll, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 233 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.
WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE,
SUSAN SWIFT,
JANE SWIFT.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.
GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) rain or shine, the entire furniture contained in the four-story house No. 73 8th-av., six doors from 14th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—every article to be sold to the highest bidder—consisting of rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a fine instrument; suite of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocade; rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, large French pier and oval mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, superb rosewood etagere, mirror front; lace curtains and shades, rosewood corner etagere, one suite mahogany furniture in hair cloth, card and fancy tables, rich mantel vases and ornaments, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, marble-top washstands, mahogany and mahogany dressing bureaus, one suite enameled chamber furniture, spring-seat and French chairs, arm and library chairs, sofas, lounge bedsteads, gilt and mahogany looking-glasses, oil-paintings, &c.; with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture, dining and breakfast tables, oil-cloth, cooking stove, china, glass ware, iron ware, silver ware, &c. Catalogues are now ready.

HENRY B. HERTZ, Jr., Auctioneer.
ASSIGNEES' SALE—Of a LARGE and ELEGANT STOCK OF FURS of EVERY DESCRIPTION, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13 and 14, commencing at 10½ o'clock, each day, at store No. 759 Broadway, near 9th-st.—HENRY B. HERTZ, Jr., will sell, as above, a splendid assortment of furs, comprising, in part, Russian and Hudson's Bay sable capes, victorines, and cuffs; mink and

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,989,425 47
Average amount of Specie	506,342 66
Average amount of Circulation	326,485 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,503,769 46
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,944 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$362,960 00
Average amount of Specie	33,413 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,227 00
Average amount of Deposits	419,180 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,220,838 59
Average amount of Specie	176,141 83
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank	50,541 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,365,471 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,571,660 72
Average amount of Specie	902,482 24
Average amount of Circulation	4,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,800,744 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,247,486 47
Average amount of Specie	89,963 70
Average amount of Circulation	105,734 67
Average amount of Deposits	1,145,944 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,414,198 51
Average amount of Specie	521,382 88
Average amount of Circulation	249,184 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,009,198 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,494,519 77
Average amount of Specie	91,866 76
Average amount of Circulation	88,613 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,328,022 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, I. SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,104,980 65
Average amount of Specie	397, 41 91
Average amount of Circulation	100,576 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,304,283 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,847,300 41
Average amount of Specie	306,296 94
Average amount of Circulation	530,255 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,577,360 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$966,429 92
Average amount of Specie	65,733 41
Average amount of Circulation	182,040 00
Average amount of Deposits	771,029 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,897,154 42
Average amount of Specie	94,196 62
Average amount of Circulation	240,846 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,163,735 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$271,078 85
Average amount of Specie	34,230 70
Average amount of Circulation	104,402 00
Average amount of Deposits	168,900 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDENHOFF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. C. S. VANDENHOFF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 13th day of November, 1855. H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,468,323 25
Average amount of Specie	96,319 24
Average amount of Circulation	68,468 00
Average amount of Deposits	995,140 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$584,379 68
Average amount of Specie	49,010 42
Average amount of Circulation	139,821 00
Average amount of Deposits	353,196 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,195,283 00
Average amount of Specie	517,198 00
Average amount of Circulation	239,149 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,183,905 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$721,114 05
Average amount of Specie	57,330 37
Average amount of Circulation	154,753 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,886 21

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,620,391 83
Average amount of Specie	145,828 00
Average amount of Circulation	52,733 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,170,751 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,480,604 26
Average amount of Specie	157,988 91
Average amount of Circulation	75,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,606,480 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. T. HOOKER.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,523,420 73
Average amount of Specie	115,236 00
Average amount of Circulation	82,046 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,777,254 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$436,193 00
Average amount of Specie	50,529 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,787 00
Average amount of Deposits	306,394 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,474,347 95
Average amount of Specie	183,181 86
Average amount of Circulation	140,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,319,786 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$858,598 89
Average amount of Specie	36,290 40
Average amount of Circulation	13,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	549,475 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$643,544 48
Average amount of Specie	75,015 37
Average amount of Circulation	92,161 00
Average amount of Deposits	532,586 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,263,993 62
Average amount of Specie	64,757 75
Average amount of Circulation	109,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	656,193 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$385,212 00
Average amount of Specie	30,371 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,420 00
Average amount of Deposits	196,071 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$556,152 53
Average amount of Specie	47,728 58
Average amount of Circulation	128,043 00
Average amount of Deposits	441,081 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,740,836 81
Average amount of Specie	146,266 37
Average amount of Circulation	242,090 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,232,378 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,570,489 49
Average amount of Specie	693,915 84
Average amount of Circulation	389,935 52
Average amount of Deposits	3,393,333 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$676,816 30
Average amount of Specie	44,900 35
Average amount of Circulation	95,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	557,458 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,071,954 94
Average amount of Specie	101,436 69
Average amount of Circulation	132,677 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,768 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,700,431 50
Average amount of Specie	507,541 97
Average amount of Circulation	433,496 27
Average amount of Deposits	3,105,125 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,111,100 40
Average amount of Specie	60,045 60
Average amount of Circulation	94,899 00
Average amount of Deposits	796,135 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEBBINS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 10, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$739,739 14
Average amount of Specie	51,041 49
Average amount of Circulation	110,620 00
Average amount of deposits	523,471 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,085,880 56
Average amount of Specie	184,401 48
Average amount of Circulation	99,404 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,496,598 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,641,478 22
Average amount of Specie	918,589 12
Average amount of Circulation	301,315 66
Average amount of Deposits	4,021,005 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,467,627 27
Average amount of Specie	214,484 19
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	146,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,737,677 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,750,171 78
Average amount of Specie	508,739 50
Average amount of Circulation	99,338 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,376,143 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY M. SMITH, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,083,943 00
Average amount of Specie	52,934 00
Average amount of Circulation	118,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	843,406 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,549,475 18
Average amount of Specie	216,093 43
Average amount of Circulation	211,940 00
Average amount of Deposits	984,128 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$234,624 20
Average amount of Specie	10,170 97
Average amount of Circulation	70,184 00
Average amount of Deposits	114,543 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. MASTERTON, Jr., Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$495,015 78
Average amount of Specie	26,324 55
Average amount of Circulation	87,983 00
Average amount of Deposits	137,944 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$237,802 56
Average amount of Specie	10,054 10
Average amount of Circulation	122,958 00
Average amount of Deposits	142,309 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. D. R. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,087,843 10
Average amount of Specie	100,161 33
Average amount of Circulation	180,670 00
Average amount of Deposits	924,535 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. EDW'D N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,346,731 64
Average amount of Specie	146,065 86
Average amount of Circulation	104,287 00
Average amount of Deposits	970,067 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$851,420 88
Average amount of Specie	33,706 48
Average amount of Circulation	96,896 00
Average amount of Deposits	344,911 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$987,143 01
Average amount of Specie	98,120 46
Average amount of Circulation	120,309 00
Average amount of Deposits	803,782 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending November 10, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$979,952 21
Average amount of Specie	69,641 07
Average amount of Circulation	157,028 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,656 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,257,232 91
Average amount of Specie	266,744 91
Average amount of Circulation	123,042 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,036,022 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$661,024 00
Average amount of Specie	29,300 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	394,985 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 13th of November, 1855. J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,148,880 71
Average amount of Specie	135,640 43
Average amount of Circulation	262,955 00
Average amount of Deposits	596,616 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HALSEY, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. HALSEY, President.

Sworn before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$960,900 00
Average amount of Specie	78,150 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,936 00
Average amount of Deposits	707,152 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct. W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 12th day of November, 1855. SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 10th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,355,156 77
Average amount of Specie	98,746 76
Average amount of Circulation	254,394 00
Average amount of Deposits	719,816 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct. RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 12th day of November, 1855. E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the

New-York Daily Times.

CITY ELECTION.

RETURNS COMPLETE.

Aggregate of Votes.

That enterprising District, the First in the Twelfth Ward, through its lively Inspectors having finished its count at last, the complete returns of the City have been furnished us. These last returns do not at all vary the list of the elected that we yesterday published. In each case they only increase the majority of the one already announced as chosen. Mr. FLAGG, Republican and Soft, is elected Comptroller by a plurality of 161 over GILES, Know-Nothing. The majority does not a little suprise the people. If there is any mistake, however, the County Canvassers, (the Aldermen,) who meet to-day, and hold their sessions daily until all the returns have been canvassed, will detect it. We annex the aggregate of votes for candidates for the principal City offices:

Comptroller.

Flagg, Rep. & S.	30,289	Giles, K. N.	30,128
Flagg's Plurality			161

City Inspector.

Morton, K. N.	20,004	Downing, S.	14,908
Taylor, R.	11,349	Schaffer, W.	5,326
Osborne, R. & others	4,907		
Morton's Plurality			5,096

County Clerk.

Connolly, D.	27,725	Beatty, K. N.	18,977
Leffingwell, Rep.	7,721	Sherwood, W.	4,527
Connolly's Plurality			8,748

Corporation Counsel.

Shepard, S.	30,260	Glover, K. N.	19,783
Rankin, H.	9,336	Tomlinson, W.	6,034
Scattering	5,475		
Shepard's plurality			1,547

Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

Smith, D.	30,261	Southworth, K. N.	23,988
Bogart, W.	7,102		
Smith's Plurality			1,583

Commissioner of Streets.

Taylor, K. N.	31,004	Howard, H.	17,990
Allen, R.	11,064	Dewey, W.	6,119
Scattering	5,106		
Taylor's plurality			5,054

Sheriff.

Willett, R.	30,619	Tecoe, K. N.	20,047
Belmore, H.	11,045	Duke, W.	6,244
Scattering	5,031		
Willett's plurality			585

Judges of Supreme Court.
(LONG TERM.)

Whiting, H.	31,306	Cowles, Rep.	26,475
Whiting's plurality			3,101

(TO FILL THE VACANCY.)

Davies, K. N.	17,954	Hilton, S.	10,209
Leonard, R.	965	Peabody, W.	6,843
Davies plurality			3,745

Judges of Superior Court.

Hoffman, K. N., W.	27,868	Ulshoeffer, D.	26,515
Woodruff, K. N., W.	24,709	Nichols, S.	14,313
		Phillips, H.	11,790
Hoffman's plurality over Ulshoeffer			1,353
Woodruff's plurality over Nichols			12,396

Judge of Common Pleas.

Brady, H.	26,457	Spaulding, K. N.	18,021
Livingston	9,905		
Brady's plurality			8,436

Almshouse Governors.

Oliver, K. N.	18,963	Maloney, S.	13,363
Gunther, H.	17,159	Albertson, W.	4,813
Oliver's plurality over Maloney			5,630
Gunther's plurality over Albertson			12,346

Judge of Marine Court.

Maynard, K. N.	17,722	O'Keefe, S.	16,539
Birdsall, W.	14,539	Alden, H.	10,048
Maynard's plurality			1,183

Coroners.

Connery, D.	30,382	Whelan, D.	12,068
Gamble, D.	26,585	O'Donnell, S.	18,324
Perry, K. N.	25,400	Ives, W.	8,213
Hills, K. N.	23,575	Wilhelm, H.	13,220
Ramsay, K. N.	19,711	Heine, S.	11,196
Wetherell	18,931	Missing, W.	7,056

The elected are CONNERY and GAMBLE, Democrats, and PERRY and HILLS, Know-Nothings.

Sixth Senatorial District.

This important First District of the Twelfth Ward gives MURRAY 115, and BROOKS 47, thus reducing BROOKS' majority 68.

Vote for City Comptroller.

We give the vote by Wards for City Comptroller:

Wards.	Giles, K. N.	Flagg, S. & Ref'm.	Wards.	Giles, K. N.	Flagg S. & Ref'm.
1	239	261	12	441	483
2	376	121	13	1,004	665
3	559	311	14	570	957
4	232	756	15	946	1,211
5	752	714	16	1,474	1,413
6	256	723	17	1,511	1,460
7	1,109	1,044	18	931	1,668
8	1,362	1,078	19	564	586
9	2,285	1,490	20	1,237	1,610
10	1,046	754	21	939	835
11	1,639	999	22	512	935
Total				20,128	20,289
Flagg over Giles					161

Tenth Assembly District—Correction.

An error crept into the published returns from this District. The full vote, including the long delayed First District in the Twelfth Ward, was as follows;

Quin	2,116	Reed	2,194

☞ That lacking First District of the Twelfth Ward, gave HEADLEY 35 and HATCH 162.

For Court of Appeals it gave SELDEN 122, CAMPBELL 116, and WOOD 22.

Short term, HILL 120, MULLEN 99, COMSTOCK 16.

"Cholera Infantum"—"Cholera Morbus."

Alcohol as an Anti-Spasmodic and Sedative.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In drawing your attention to the various diseases incident to the human family in which *pain alcohol* has proved a powerful remedial agent, I shall present in the foreground, those which are most common, painful, rapid in their progress, and fatal in their terminations. Among these, "Cholera Infantum" and "Cholera Morbus" are conspicuous.

More than half the deaths which occur in our infant population during the Summer months, are caused by the former—and the latter frequently terminates existence in a few hours, unless relieved by the most active and immediate remedies.

The remote cause of "Cholera Infantum" is, generally, the application of cold to the surface of the body, whereby the perspiration is obstructed, the capillary blood vessels rendered torpid, and the blood thrown on the stomach and intestines, causing excessive irritation, which terminates in the excessant purging that forms the prominent symptom in the disease. The above, however, is not the only cause which gives rise to this fatal disease among children; anything which overloads or irritates the stomach and intestines, may produce it, by a determination, to them, of a greater amount of blood than is necessary to the fulfilment of their functions, such as unripe fruits, over-feeding the infant, &c.

The symptoms of this infantile malady are, unfortunately, too well known to require minute description here. Violent purging comes on, attended with much griping, pain preceding each evacuation; the pulse becomes more quick and feeble as the constituents of the blood pass off by the bowels in the saline and watery discharges; vomiting frequently ensues, from the sympathetic connection between the nerves of the stomach and intestines; the eyes sink in their sockets with dilated pupils, (the latter symptom showing that the powers of the brain are sinking under the general draining of the system;) the features shrink, the whole frame assumes the condition of a living skeleton, and death, sooner or later, in the absence of relief or cure, closes the painful scene.

If inflammation and congestion exist at the commencement of this disease, they are quickly absorbed in the low state of vitality which marks its progress; the loose and flabby condition of the skin, the decreased temperature of the system, the pas[illegible] and frequently *unconscious*, purging, indicate a [illegible]-muscular power which, if not restored [illegible] tonics, quickly terminate in

[illegible] of life are thus rapidly giv[illegible] becoming pallid and cold, [illegible] symptoms of dissolution, [illegible] frequently be snatched from [illegible] of a gentle alcoholic

stimulus, judiciously administered. A few drops of "WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," mixed with sugar and warm water, administered frequently (carefully guarding against an excess of nervous excitement,) will produce a tonic and sudorific influence: the skin will become soft and moist, the circulation will return to the surface, and the patient be restored,

In this, as in all cases where the "Schnapps" are administered, I must insist on the necessity of its *purity*—if adulterated, it will be poison to the sufferer.

If "Cholera Infantum" is frequently fatal among children, "Cholera Morbus," in proportion to the number of its victims, is no less so among adults; its primary causes correspond in a great measure with the former—but their action is more intense in other vital organs, among them that of the *Liver*. The nerves which control the muscles of involuntary motion, highly irritated from their connection with those of sensation in the stomach and intestines, excite violent action in the muscles of the stomach and bowels; the bile is forcibly pressed from the liver into the duodenum, or lower stomach, violent purging ensues from sympathetic nervous connection, with intense vomiting; the nerves and muscles of the extremities act in unison with those of the digestive organs, a general spasmodic action of the muscles in the lower limbs and abdomen takes place, and the patient is either destroyed by an intense spasm of some internal vital organ, or dies in a state of collapse, arising from extreme prostration and the draining off from the system of its wonted liquid nutriment.

There are two primary objects to be accomplished in this terrible disease;—to arrest the spasmodic action of the muscles and the violent vomiting; the latter is, in great measure, dependent on the former, and both are controlled by nervous irritation and excitement. With this view opium combined with camphor and calomel—and other anti-spasmodics, is administered by the judicious physician.

The stomach, in its peculiarly irritable condition, frequently ejects all these means of relief, and the spasms are increased in the rejection of the medicines intended to allay them. In such cases I have seen hot toddy made with "WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps," succeed in allaying the gastric irritation, subduing the spasms and causing a sweet and refreshing sleep, when all other means had been repeatedly tried and failed,—the patient has awakened relieved from pain, his exhausted energies recruited, and all the more dangerous symptoms removed. To insure the successful issue of this remedy, I continue its use four and twenty hours, subsequent to the pleasing change produced, in order to prevent any return of the spasms and prepare the stomach for the reception of those medicines necessary for the completion of the cure. I would add that its use, even in health, should never be entirely abandoned by those liable to be affected with "Cholera Morbus," "Diarrhœa," &c. A consideration of Dyspepsia with its cure, will form the subject of my next letter. O. X. V.

Dr. Salter on Inflammation of the Ear.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Under the full assurance that by this method information is given, which leads to the use of rational efforts and the uprooting of *specific empiricism*, alike absurd in theory and dangerous in practice, I am encouraged to proceed with my letters.

It cannot be generally understood that the impairment of the functional power of any organ very commonly originates in *inflammation*, otherwise such disease would excite more alarm and receive more prompt attention. The cessation of the attending fever, restlessness and pain simply indicates the subsidence of *acute inflammation* into a more *chronic* form; so it must not be supposed that, when these symptoms are relieved, no further solicitude is needed. For example, in inflammation of the Ear, the greatest skill is exhibited in the treatment of the *unavoidable effects* of a highly inflamed condition of this organ, for upon that rests its future *value* as an *instrument of hearing*. The result of such inflammation is a *thickening* of the textures *surrounding* the canal and a consequent *lessening* of its *size*. Instead, however, of being thickened they may ulcerate and produce a very disagreeable discharge. These remarks apply with equal force to the *drum of the Ear*, except that *there* ulceration is nearly always followed by *perforation* of the membrane, the effect of which is obvious.

Let me say a few words regarding the symptoms; that exceedingly painful disease, the *ear-ache*, is not the only form of *inflammation* which arises in the ear, but a less painful, though *ultimately* almost *equally injurious*, inflammation may exist and merely cause an *itching sensation* along the canal, with slight *heat* and a *discharge* of *watery matter*, *pain* being felt only on pressure. This goes on for months, attracting little attention, and a discharge of *thick matter* sets in, hence the imperative necessity of timely and careful treatment in these cases, and of *pursuing remedial measures until* all appearance of inflammation is removed, when, *and then only*, can a permanent cure be relied upon, as the least remnant of diseased condition will prove the *seed* of *future malady*.

I take exceptions to the usual methods of treating ear-ache upon two grounds; *first*—the *thrusting* in of hot, and frequently powerful substances, often does more harm than good, and it *can do no real service*; and *secondly*, these local measures are deemed sufficient, when it should to a great extent be viewed as a disease of the *system* and met through the *system*, not, however, to the exclusion of *judicious local* measures.

I shall further consider this subject in my next.

Your obedient servant,

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

ONE REMEDY FOR ONE COMPLAINT—For the cold of Winter use RAY'S stocking-knit under-garments; a sure remedy for the severest attack on the coldest day, and in the most exposed situation, and a certain provocative of warmth, comfort and enjoyment to the physical system. The medical Faculty recommend them, and the wearing public highly approve of them. JAMES E. RAY,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & CO.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy and other diseases usual to seafaring men. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs, and gives health and vigor to the human frame. Sold at the Manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New York and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ See advertisement of MAX MARETZEK'S new book, *Crotchets and Quavers*.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The powerful and very attractive bill given at this popular theatre last night will be repeated this evening, viz.: "Gipsy Bess," "The White Statue," and "Moll Pitcher," all the favorites appearing.

News from Texas.

Galveston dates are to the 1st inst. The San Antonio *Texan*, of the 25th, has the following: "Our correspondent at Eagle Pass, in a private dispatch, remarks that Gen. LANGBERG has asked the merchants this side of the Rio Grande to raise a subscription to pay for the damages done by the burning of the City of Piedras Negras, and remarks, 'that this very town is built mostly and supported by plunder received from the east side of the Rio Grande.'

The head-quarters of the army have been established in our city for the last few weeks, and numbers of the United States baggage wagons may be seen daily arriving and departing."

The Galveston *News* of the 1st has the following: "Nearly all our exchanges from the interior speak of sharp frosts being experienced in various parts of the country. The weather in Galveston for several days past has been unusually mild for this season of the year.

Matagorda County has been visited during the past week with some severe weather, and the *Chronicle* says much of the open Cotton was doubtless beaten from the boll, thus scattering the meagre proceeds of the planter's labors for the season to the boisterous gale."

A letter dated Houston, Oct. 31, to the Galveston *News*, says: "The prospects, I learn, of the sugar planters in the adjoining county is more flattering.

The cotton crop is being rapidly gathered and brought to market. Our farming community seem in high spirits. Immigrants are coming in by the land routes."

Major NEIGHBORS, writing to Gov. PEASE, says there is a prospect of some trouble with the Northern Camanches, and seems to anticipate an attack on the frontier settlers, who are wholly unprotected.

Gen. SMITH has communicated to Gov. PEASE an official order from the head-quarters of the army, announcing that the 2d Regiment of Cavalry, at Jefferson Barracks, will proceed by marches across the country to Fort Belknap, to be there disposed of by the Commanding General of the Department of Texas.

DEATH OF A MURDERESS.—ELIZABETH HARPER, who had been confined in the jail at Huntingdon, Pa., since the Fall of 1853, under sentence of death for the murder of her husband and sister, by poison, died there a few days ago. She was 60 years of age when she committed these murders, and in consideration of her sex, and extreme age, Governor BIGLER humanely withheld her death warrant, and she was allowed to drag out a life of remorse and wretchedness, until called by Providence to her final account.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, by Rev. Charles H. Whitecar, J. JAMES GRIFFIN to MARIA W., daughter of the late Justus Reynolds.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at the Church of the Nativity, by Rev. George McCloskey, ROBERT T. KELLY to ELIZABETH M. A. MANNING.

☞ Freehold, N. J., papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 1 o'clock A. M., of disease of the bowels, THOMAS DEWITT STOUTENBURGH, in the 54th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 60 West 33d-st., this day (Tuesday,) Nov. 13, at 10½ o'clock A. M. His remains will be taken to Hyde-park for interment.

In this City, on second day morning, the 19th inst., after a short illness, LOUISE ELIZABETH, daughter of Samuel T. and Anna K. Valentine, aged 4 years, 9 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on third day, the 13th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 271 Madison-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday morning, 10th inst., REBECCA, youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Knower, of Albany.

In this City, on Saturday night, Nov. 10, Mrs. ELIZA T., widow of the late Charles P. Brown, aged 40 years.

Her remains will be taken to New-Haven for interment.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL to Mrs. CATHARINE AIRD, both of this City.

At the Seaman's Retreat, Staten Island, on Saturday morning, Nov. 10, of typhus fever, SYDNEY B. ROBINSON, M. D., Assistant Physician of the Retreat, formerly of Chester, Orange Co., in the 27th year of his age.

On Saturday, Nov. 10, WILLIAM T. BARKER, of this City, in the 46th year of his age. His remains were interred at White Plains, Westchester County.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 11, after a long illness, Mr. JOHANN DIEDERICH WITTHAUS, in the 75th year of his age.

His relatives and friends, as also those of his daughter, Mrs. F. W. Schack, and of his sons, R. A. and G. H. Witthaus, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday next, the 14th inst., precisely at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 44 Lispenard-st., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 10, WILLIAM H. KING, Sen., aged 59 years, 4 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, from Dr. Bauch's Church, Bleecker-st., corner Downing-st., without further notice.

Suddenly, on Saturday, Nov. 10, by the explosion at Green Point, Mr. JOHN MARSHALL, aged 53 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the Reformed Dutch Church, Green Point, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1½ o'clock, precisely.

At Yorkville, on Monday, Nov. 12, at 12 o'clock, CHARLOTTE ELIZABETH, daughter of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, aged 4 years, 9 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th ays.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Nov. 5, in Marshall-st., SARAH M. KNOX, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, BODO F. ROTHMALER.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 122 Grove-st., without further notice.

At Clinton-place, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 10, at the residence of John P. Yelverton, of consumption, EDGAR SOMARINDYCK, in the 29th year of his age. His remains were taken to Poughkeepsie for interment.

At New Canaan, Ct., on Friday evening, Nov. 9, Mr. SAMUEL COX, formerly of this City, aged 73 years.

At Huntington, Conn., very suddenly, CATHARINE, wife of Christopher N. Shelton, and daughter of the late Dr. William Shelton.

At Belleville, N. J., CAROLINE, wife of Joseph B. Sandford, in the 43d year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock, on Wednesday, from the M. E. Church.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales of the Stock Exchange....Nov. 12.

$1,000	New-York 6s, '70	100	150	Panama R. R.	b90 103½
5,870	New-York 6s, '80	90	60	do.	103¾
100	New-York 6s, '75, '60	95	50	do.	101½
4,000	Kentucky 6s	103	227	M. S. & N. I. R. R.	80½
1,000	Virginia 6s	91½	100	do.	80¼
5,000	Missouri 6s	88	200	do.	80¾
1,000	S. Cvt. In. '71	75	100	Erie Railroad	b90 43
5,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	94½	100	do.	43½
1,000	Hud. Conv. Bs.	97	100	do.	43¾
20,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	90	100	do.	43¾
5,000	do.	90½	200	do.	43¾
16,000	do.	90¾	300	do.	43¾
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	88	100	do.	44
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	85	500	do.	44¼
80	Mechanics' Bank	113½	100	do.	44
150	Phenix Bank	100	50	do.	44¼
6	Del. & H. Canal	99½	100	do.	44¾
29	American Ex. Bank	113	100	do.	44¾
100	Metropolitan Bank	100	100	do.	44¾
150	Canton Co.	b60	99	50	do.	44¾
100	do.	c	91½	50	do.	44¾
100	do.		91¾	50	do.	b10 44¾
100	do.	c	91½	50	do.	44¾
300	Nics. Tran. Co.	b60	14	100	do.	b60 44¾
200	do.		14½	100	do.	b60 44¾
100	Cum. Coal Co.		23	100	Harlem R. R.	b30 30½
200	do.	b30	23	100	do.	30¾
100	do.		23¼	150	Reading R. R.	b30 85
100	do.		23½	100	do.	b60 85¼
100	do.		23¾	100	do.	85½
200	Hudson River R. R.		31½	100	do.	c 84½
100	do.		32	100	do.	84¾
95	Third-av. Railroad		48	100	Mich. Central R. R.	92½
10	Clev. & Tol. R. R.		66½	50	do.	92¾
150	do.		66¾	50	do.	c 93
50	G. & C. Hud. R. R.	c	117½			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Ohio 6s, '60	101	100	Harlem Railroad	s30 30¼
500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	77	50	Erie Railroad	s3 43½
4,000	do.	76⅞	100	do.	s3 47
5,000	do.	b10 77	950	do.	s3 47
17,000	do.	77	100	do.	b30 47½
1,000	do.	77¼	10	do.	47½
3,000	H. R. 2d Mtg. Bs.	87	300	do.	c 47
2,000	H. R. 2d Mtg. Bs.	86	100	do.	s30 47
1,000	Erie 2d M. Bds.	94⅜	350	do.	s3 47½
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	s3 88	300	do.	s60 47½
5	Home Insur. Co.	95	150	do.	b10 47½
25	Nicar. Tran. Co.	15⅝	150	do.	c 47½
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	23	200	do.	b30 47½
400	do.	b60 23¾	50	do.	b10 47½
100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	90¾	100	do.	s3 47½
60	G. & Chi. R. R.	117⅜	100	do.	s3 47¾
200	Reading Railroad	s6			

MONDAY, Nov. 12—P. M.

The official Weekly Bank Averages, to Saturday last, Nov. 10, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present a much smaller decrease in the Specie reserve than was generally anticipated, and the announcement that the total was as high as $10,855,226 had an immediate favorable influence on the Stock market, this afternoon. The loss from last week is only $250,000, while the general calculation in the Street was that the falling off would amount to nearly or quite one million of dollars. The Domestic Exchanges have evidently tended more favorably for New-York, particularly from Boston, Philadelphia and Baltimore, than calculated upon, as the South and West took about $600,000, and Europe $775,000 in gold during the week. The exact changes from the statement of the previous week to Nov. 3, are:

Decrease of Loans	$914,789
Gain in Specie	250,779
Increase in Circulation	17,100
Apparent Loss of Deposits	2,025,167
Gross Deposits, Nov. 3	$77,787,570
Less Clearances	23,002,107
Actual Deposits	$54,785,463
Gross Deposits, Nov. 10	$75,762,403
Less Clearances	22,223,438
Actual Deposits	$53,538,965
Actual Decrease	$753,502

Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Nov. 11, '54.	Nov. 10, '55.	Nov. 3, '55.
Loans	$82,717,052	$82,454,290	$83,369,079
Specie	10,472,538	10,885,526	11,106,298
Circulation	8,197,444	8,088,608	8,071,508
Deposits	61,662,387	75,762,403	77,787,570
In Sub-Treas'ry.	6,639,360	6,636,430	7,503,738

The Stock Market opened with a tame feeling this morning, and the sales at the early Board, which were not heavy, were ⅛@⅜ ₱ cent. easier than on Saturday, but the list soon recovered from this depression; and in the afternoon, on the announcement of the Bank statement, the prices for the leading two Railroads—Erie and Reading—went up 1@1⅜ ₱ cent., other Stocks sympathizing more or less, and the market leaving off quite firm. Illinois Centrals were done at 77 ₱ cent. Galena and Chicago Shares are now sold without the privilege of the 10 ₱ cent. new Stock, the transfers having closed on Saturday. This privilege is worth about 1¾ ₱ cent.—so that the sales to-day were equal to 119¼ last week. The two Michigan Roads were steady, and Panama firm at Saturday's rates in the forenoon, but could not be had without an advance at the close.

The supply of money at call continues restricted, and the non-arrival of the Gold, on the way from California, increased the demand somewhat by the payment of $200,000 or $300,000 duplicate drafts received by the Nicaragua steamer this morning. The Sub-Treasury paid $40,000 on California account. The other payments at the office were $20,527; receipts, $72,247; and regular balance at the close, $6,712,883. The leading Bill-brokers held their very prime mercantile paper to-day at 10 ₱ cent., which is 2 ₱ cent. under the extreme discounts of last week. The Foreign Bill Market was abundantly supplied by a variety of commercial and transient Bank exchange at 107¾ to 108¼ on London, and 5.25@5.20 on Paris. The regular Bankers were asking 108¾ and 5.18¾. Very little of the business for the Collins steamer, on Wednesday, has yet been accomplished, though we heard of sales of several parcels of London at 108, and Paris at 5.22½. The general belief is, that very little Gold will go out by this opportunity. There are yet no positive engagements.

We take pleasure in commending to notice the new *Bank Note and Insurance Reporter*, just established by Mr. NICHOLAS, Broker, No. 70 Wall-street. The Bank Note corrections and reports of new counterfeits will be under the special charge of Mr. N., the Insurance department under the care of Mr. E. D. KENDALL. The issue will be monthly, semi-monthly, and weekly, at one, two and three dollars a year. The Insurance feature is one that will give more than the usual interest to such a work. Messrs. HENRY T. MORGAN, E. H. WESLEY, DREW, ROBINSON, and others are the references of the publisher.

We notice by the advertisement of E. T. H. GIBSON, Esq., in another column, that the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies, are required to send in their names, and sign the agreement prepared by the Committee, on or before the 1st Dec. next, in order that their interests may be protected.

The general markets presented no really new features to-day. The sales of Breadstuffs were lighter than the receipts; the latter having equaled nearly 37,000 bbls. Flour, and 108,000 bushels Grain. Flour was firm, but Wheat and Corn declined a shade. Cotton was held a little higher with less activity. No noticeable change occurred in Groceries or Provisions. Freights were quiet but steady.

The earnings of the New Albany and Salem Railroad for October, 1855, are

From Passengers	$44,314
From Freight	35,151
From Mail	1,837
Total	$81,302
October, 1854	60,426
Gain	$20,876

THE METROPOLITAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

May I trouble you to correct a vexatious error into which all the papers have fallen, by confounding this Company with the "Metropolis," (now Ocean,) in a report of the suit of BILBROUGH against them, to recover for loss upon a cotton mill in Albany County.

We never had such a risk, and of course are defendants in no such suit.

E. A. STANSBURY, Secretary.

Foreign Trade Tonnage of the United States, 1855.

The following table of the tonnage, American and Foreign, engaged in the Foreign trade during the fiscal year ending June 30, completes the statistical view of the Commerce of the United States for 1855. The Export and Import tables and the division of each in the value shipped in American and Foreign vessels, having been previously given:

COUNTRY.	AMERICAN. Entered.	AMERICAN. Cleared.	FOREIGN. Entered.	FOREIGN. Cleared.
Russia on Baltic	2,142	1,683	....	....
Russia on Black Sea	200	....	....	....
Russia in America	3,100	3,100	1,007	....
Prussia	5,741	....	900	1,314
Sweden	3,392	4,001	4,340	4,850
Swedish West Indies	835	1,305	211	140
Denmark	....	1,218	....	1,027
Danish West Indies	12,115	14,387	6,441	1,180
Hamburg	8,184	8,028	38,100	37,207
Bremen	11,870	10,000	121,075	89,218
Other Germany	....	....	1,364	1,104
Holland	11,010	15,076	11,720	17,363
Dutch West Indies	11,678	9,333	3,435	10
Dutch Guiana	3,350	3,114	745	....
Dutch East Indies	3,145	3,400	620	3,433
Belgium	20,000	37,700	7,000	4,003
England	278,911	311,400	101,111	256,045
Scotland	25,675	18,000	20,000	1,314
Ireland	4,220	12,027	15,811	23,004
Gibraltar	750	2,142	141	1,364
Malta	611	4,005	201	130
Canada	107,141	99,307	30,397	23,853
Other B. N. A.	134,312	270,021	30,107	14,233
British W. I.	13,371	13,000	3,031	12,242
E. Honduras	4,237	4,237	2,051	1,314
Cuba	4,321	13,211	1,001	1,623
Other B. W. I.	....	2,004	....	....
British Africa	3,075	3,333	337	101
E. Australia	5,341	45,335	830	2,479
British E. Indies	50,078	60,720	1,041	4,113
France Atlantic	14,000	20,041	37,235	11,034
France Mediter.	11,750	9,000	1,000	3,400
French W. I.	97	75	1,001	3,401
French Guiana	465	3,715	....	1,079
French E. I.	....	....	....	....
Spain Atlantic	18,750	23,594	19,561	6,570
Spain Mediter.	14,000	15,278	23,000	33,777
Canary	2,254	2,147	120	1,356
Philippine	2,000	12,000	1,015	1,056
Cuba	45,145	47,141	32,078	31,166
Porto Rico	6,347	4,100	7,801	5,593
Portugal	6,112	5,775	6,750	9,563
Madeira	140	1,004	285	311
Cape de Verd	3,250	5,745	225	245
Azores	2,200	1,252	247	1,380
Sardinia	1,000	1,774	5,873	4,397
Tuscany	10,719	2,805	7,013	237
Papal States	....	....	791	....
Two Sicilies	44,255	4,500	2,071	3,441
Austria	1,015	3,163	3,100	2,235
Austrian Italy	1,098	5,520	....	4,804
Turkey in Europe	1,140	4,017	235	902
Turkey in Asia	8,840	4,438	1,767	....
Egypt	....	650	....	....
Other African	12,856	16,672	1,070	1,514
Hayti	44,961	32,182	7,084	7,304
San Domingo	5,554	5,011	1,206	1,647
Mexico

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1297. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

AMERICANISM IN CONNECTICUT.

Quarterly Meeting of the State Council in New-Haven.

THE ORGANIZATION.

OPENING ADDRESS OF HON. N. D. SPERRY.

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES.

Restoration of the Missouri Compromise Demanded.

Action in Favor of a National Convention.

AFTER THE ORGANIZATION:

MASS MEETING.

The Platform Unanimously Endorsed.

SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

Addresses by Sidney Dean, Mr. Kellogg and others.

GENERAL SATISFACTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

THE ORGANIZATION.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Soon after 10 o'clock, this morning, the Delegates to the quarterly meeting of the American State Council, of Connecticut, met, to the number of 200, in Republican Hall, Whittlesey's Building, Chapel-street. Among the most prominent of those present, I may name Governor MINOR; N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State; SIDNEY DEAN, of Pomfret, Member of Congress elect; WALTER BOOTH, of Meriden, ex-Member of Congress; JOHN WOODRUFF, of New-Haven, Member of Congress elect; HENRY HAMMOND, of Killingly; Judge KELLOGG, of Waterbury; W. W. WELSH, of Norwalk, member of Congress elect; O. S. FERRY, member of State Senate; and D. D. BOOTH, both of Norwalk—a very fair representation of the working politicians of the State. As soon as the delegates were in, the door was closed, and N. D. SPERRY, Secretary of State and President of the State Council, took the Chair and addressed them. As I was somewhat cramped for room when he first began, I may not have caught, exactly, his introductory sentence—I know I give its spirit. He spoke substantially as follows:

HON. N. D. SPERRY'S OPENING ADDRESS.

Addressing himself to the Brothers and Officers of the State Council of Connecticut, he deemed it his duty to offer a few remarks in relation to the American organization. Most of those present, he presumed, were aware that the American organization in Connecticut was about two years old. How far success had been granted, they were well aware. It could now be said, with truth, that the American organization had met its opponents; it had conquered; and to-day, in good old Connecticut, stood, the acknowledged, *triumphant, dominant* party. [Applause.] It called no man master, [applause,] and, unlike all other parties, it had a broad, plain, outspoken platform of principles. With such a platform, they could defy the power of their opponents, if they would but stand united. [Applause.] The present condition of the order had not been brought about without trouble. The organization of councils in nearly every town, has cost labor and anxiety, sleepless nights, money and time, to all who had labored for its success. Councils were formed early in the enlistment of the order; and as cooperation with each other was necessary to success, they had met together monthly until they established a constitution for mutual benefit. Under that constitution they had fought together against the most fearful odds, but notwithstanding that, and with the sharp arrows of the leading journals leveled at their hearts, with their continual cry of secrecy, and midnight plottings with the old political leaders, at their very heels; using all the powers which mind could invent or imagination conceive; aided by Jesuit cunning and conniving with those clothed in false clothing, and in short, all the powers of Hell combined against them, they still survived, and as a dominant party in the State. They stood better and on a more durable foundation; with better chances for success in the future than any other party in existence. The calling of the American order, serves to Americanize America; to give to it a distinct position and national character; to rid it of all Ecclesiastical, Jesuitical and Aristocratical power, that would seek by priesthood or votaries to group and so hold the political power of the country, or enslave any portion of the common domain. This, he claimed, was a work worthy of freemen.

Passing from this branch of his discourse, and touching upon matters at present transpiring in the political world, he passed to consideration of the amendment to the Constitution made by the last Legislature, and spoke of it as necessary to the safety of the institutions of the country, and as destined to be the most popular act done by any Legislature for many years past. He then recommended the holding of National Council, and, from circulars in his possion, gave the times of holding, favored by the Councils of other States. There was a call for a National Convention to meet at Cincinnati on the 21st of the present month. The call was made by the Committee of Correspondence appointed at the Girard House, Philadelphia, on the 15th of June last, after signing the memorable protest against the Pro-Slavery platform adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. There was also another call for a Convention to be held at the same time and place by the Pennsylvania State Councils, who offer the following resolutions on the subject of Slavery as their national creed:

Resolved, That the question of Slavery should not be introduced into the platform of the American Party; being convinced that no such issue was intended to be embraced within its principles and objects. That we believe, and shall ever defend the right of freedom of opinion and discussion on that and every other subject not intended to be embraced within the designs of our organization.

But inasmuch as the subject has been forced upon us, we regard the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored, and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

Signed by Governor JOHNSTON and others.

Besides that, part of the Philadelphia Councils, still standing on the Pro-Slavery platform, had issued a call for a National Convention, to meet at Philadelphia on the 22d of Feb., to which the Virginia had taken exception, and recommended the 4th of July next. Again, the Council of the District of Columbia, had recommended the holding of a Convention on the 12th of December, at Washington, to take means to restore harmony and stop sectional agitation. These calls he recommended to the attention of a Committee to be appointed on National affairs. He then called the attention of the Council to a request for funds for the completion of the Washington Monument. It was represented "that the money heretofore collected for that purpose had not been well spent, and that those engaged in erecting the monument were men of foreign birth; and, also, that native Americans were not allowed to work upon it. But these things had been changed by the new Directory, and now there was a desire for its completion. He closed by impressing upon them the necessity of keeping the finances of the Order in good condition, and urging them to be untiring in their efforts for the success of the American cause.

The address, of which the above is but a sketch, was well received and when he had concluded, the Council proceeded to the appointment of Committees. When a Committee on the State of the order on the political State of the nation had been appointed, and one on the Washington Monument, the Council adjourned until 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 3 o'clock the delegates gathered in the Hall, when it was noticed that several new faces were among them. These of delegates who had not arrived in time for the morning session, hearing reports of Committies, was declared in order, when The Committee on the State of the Order reported in favor of local Councils to call their meetings open by, for the purpose of choosing Delegates to the Convention for the nomination of State Officers, which report was accepted and unanimously adopted by the State Council.

From the same Committee a report was received and adopted unanimously, that the platform adopted in June last be reaffirmed. The platform is as follows:

PLATFORM OF PRINCIPLES OF THE AMERICAN PARTY IN CONNECTICUT.

Resolved, That we declare the following to be the principles of the American Party of Connecticut, and we call upon all honest citizens to rally together for their support.

1. The maintenance of the Union of these United States as the paramount political good; or, to use the language of WASHINGTON, "the primary object of patriotic desire." And hence the full recognition of the rights of the several States, as expressed and reserved in the Constitution; and a careful avoidance, by the General Government, of all interference with their rights by legislative or executive action.

2. Obedience to the Constitution of these United States, as the supreme law of the land, obligatory alike on all.

3. A revision and modification of the laws regulating immigration, and the settlement of immigrants. Offering to the honest immigrant who, from love of liberty or hatred of oppression, seeks an asylum in the United States, the protection of our flag and our laws. But unqualified opposition to the transmission to our shores of criminals and paupers.

4. A radical change of our Naturalization Laws.

5. The support for political stations—executive, legislative, judicial or diplomatic—of those only who do not hold civil allegiance, directly or indirectly, to any foreign power, whether civil or ecclesiastical, and who are Americans by birth, or by thorough education and training:—thus fulfilling the maxim, "AMERICANS ONLY SHALL GOVERN AMERICA." The protection of all persons in the legal and proper exercise of their civil rights and privileges; the maintenance of the right of every man to the full, unrestrained and peaceful enjoyment of his own religious opinions and worship.

6. The education of the youth of our country in schools provided by the State, which schools shall be common to all, without distinction of creed or party, and free from any influence or direction of a denominational or partizan character. And inasmuch as Christianity, by the constitutions of nearly all the States, and by the consent of the people of America is considered an element of our political system, and as the Holy Bible is at once the source of Christianity, and the depository and fountain of all civil and religious freedom, we oppose every attempt to exclude it from the schools thus established in the States.

7. We advocate Protection to American industry and genius, against the adverse policy of foreign nations; also, facilities to internal and external commerce, by the improvement of rivers and harbors.

8. The unconditional restoration of that time-honored prohibition known as the Missouri Compromise, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will; a wrong which no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify. And that we will use all constitutional means to maintain the positive guarantee of that compact, until the object for which it was enacted has been consummated by the admission of Kansas and Nebraska as Free States.

9. That Connecticut will never consent to the extension of Slavery over the common domain of the United States; but on the contrary, believing that the free institutions, which an experience almost coeval with the life of the Republic, has proved to be good for her, are, and will be good for all future commonwealths, she will strive to the best of her ability, to exclude the relation of human bondage from the national Territories.

10. That it is the duty of the General Government to protect, even by armed intervention, if necessary, the people of the territories in the exercise of the right of suffrage, and that the National Administration which neglects to perform this duty is recreant alike to the Constitution and the best interests of the Union.

11. The union of these States should be made perpetual by a faithful adherence to the principles embodied in the Declaration of Independence, and confirmed by the Constitution.

12. All the principles of the Order to be henceforth everywhere openly avowed; each member shall be at liberty to make known the existence of the Order, and the fact that he himself is a member.

The Committee on National Politics reported in favor of holding a National Convention of the Order some time in the Summer months of 1856, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The report was received and adopted. The report was in the form of a resolution, and was spoken to by Hon. AUSTIN BALDWIN, of Middletown; L. G. PECK, of New-Haven, and O. S. FERRY, of Norwalk. They were all in favor of the spirit of the resolution, and differed only on some immaterial points.

The other Committees, in consequence of a desire on the part of the delegates to attend the mass meetings, deferred making their reports until to-morrow morning, to which time the Council adjourned.

PUBLIC MEETING AT BREWSTER'S HALL.

At 7 o'clock, several hundred persons had congregated in Brewster's Hall, for the purpose of listening to speeches from the distinguished gentlemen of the American Order from abroad, known to be present in the City. Soon after 7, Hon. M. D. SPERRY came forward, and proposed Officers for the meeting. They were chosen as follows:

PRESIDENT.
HON. HENRY PECK.

VICE PRESIDENTS.

Chauncey Jerome,	Henry Trowbridge,
Lucius G. Peck,	Harry Prescott,
Wales French,	Philander B. Hine,
Evenger Alliny,	S. W. Knevals.
James F. Burk,	

SECRETARIES.

Benj. Noyes,	David Burrill,
J. W. T. Hamilton,	R. J. Benedict.

Soon after the organization was complete, the table was crammed by enthusiastic Members of the Order. The galleries and stairways were filled, and crowds were standing outside the door unable to gain admittance.

One of the bands of the city was in attendance, and just previous to the introduction of Mr. WELSH, as the first speaker, they played a patriot air, which "brought down the house."

On coming forward Mr. WELSH was received with applause, and he proceeded immediately to speak on the basis of the action of the State Council during the day, a report of which you have already.

When he concluded, Mr. NOYES, one of the Secretaries, was called upon, and read the Platform adopted by the State Council, which is also in your report of the secret meeting. As soon as read, it was ratified by the mass meeting unanimously and with cheers.

SPEECH OF HON. ERASTUS BROOKS.

The President then introduced Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of your City. Mr. BROOKS made *the* speech of the evening. He was careful not to touch on the subject of Slavery, and thus avoided any expression of sentiment other than the meeting could receive with favor. He claimed as endorsers of the American idea, as now given out by the American order, all the great men of the country, from WASHINGTON down to, and including, MARTIN VAN BUREN, and in its defence combatted the prejudices of foreigners in America by proof that they, as liberal men in their own lands, had applauded the same idea. He quoted from the speech of DANIEL O'CONNELL, delivered on Dublin Green, that portion in which he said, "Ireland for Irishmen, France for Frenchmen," and with good effect Mr. BROOKS added, "and we claim America for Americans."

Mr. BROOKS was followed by Mr. SIDNEY DEAN, who made a good dispeech, but said nothing new.

SPEECH OF MR. KELLOGG.

Mr. DEAN was followed by Mr. KELLOGG, who made a most effective address. He dwelt at great length upon the foul wrong done to the North by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; denounced as a wrong the arrangement by which a man, holding slaves in South Carolina, was enabled to cast votes for that which he himself claimed to be a chattel; and congratulated the American Order in New-England, that it held, as one of its prominent principles, opposition to the encroachments of Slavery.

There were other speakers, but owing to the lateness of the hour I am unable to get any report of them through by telegraph.

The meeting was satisfactory in every respect to the leaders of the party, and the people seemed well pleased with the sentiments uttered.

The Secret Council meets again to-morrow, and I shall endeavor to furnish a full and fair report of what is doing. MOMOTOMBO.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 79, 33, 87, 87, 212, 46, 59, 87 to 94.

SUPREME COURT—*Trial Term.*—Nos. 873, 566, 602, 607, 717, 734 to 737, 730, 738 to 750, 752, 758, 705, 690, 681, 695, 540, 666, 93, 503, 525, 666, 549, 697, 571, 730 666, 95, 567, 706, 163, 540, 151, 176.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Boys' Fun on Election Day.

A humorous scene took place in one of the cross streets in an upper Ward of this City on election day.

A number of boys, 30 or 40, all about the age of 12 or 13 years, undertook to hold an election on their own hook, appointed Inspectors and Policemen and held the poll in the body of an old carriage that stood in the street. A Havana sugar box stood on end, served for a shanty for the distribution of the tickets. The coach and shanty were plastered over with election bills of all parties. Proclamation was made on the opening of the Poll, and the voting commenced briskly. Several challenges were made, and one boy was refused permission to put in his vote because he wanted to vote for FRED DOUGLASS. He made a great fuss, and declared he would inform *Horrible Greasy*, of the *Tribune*, how badly he was treated. Another voter was asked how long he had been in the United States? He replied that he arrived here *next* Christmas. He was dispatched for his Naturalization Certificate, and soon returned with a large Anti-Maine Law handbill, which was accepted for his certificate and his vote taken. Another boy gave in his name as "Rugged and Tough."

The owner of the coach, after two hours' fun, made his appearance, and, surly fellow that he was, drove off the boys. They gave him a dozen groans as they ran, and three cheers for the memory of old HAYS.

P. S.—The returns of this sham election do not come in yet—young "Bob Ridley (O!)" holding off and keeping his baby sick as an excuse, to see if he can't raise the wind from some quarter for a new pair of Chatham-street breeches.

City Missions.

The Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church devoted last Sabbath to their Missionary and Sabbath School enterprises, and the day was one of more than ordinary interest. In the morning, the pastor, Rev. Dr. A. D. SMITH, preached an admirable sermon on "Sabbath Schools;" and in the afternoon, the children of the various Schools in charge of this Church were assembled in the sanctuary, as is the custom several times a year, to hear a sermon from the pastor. There are four in all—one a German Mission School, and two of the others also Mission Schools—numbering altogether over 1,300 scholars. The children gathered together on this occasion filled the floor of the Church, and presented a truly interesting sight. The gallery was crowded with adults. The quiet and attentive behavior of the children was very commendable, considering that many of them belong to the most neglected classes in the City. Their improvement in this respect, and also in their *singing*, affords conclusive proof, were there no other, of the excellence of these Sabbath School efforts in behalf of such children, and should greatly encourage those who are engaged in them. The "Missionary Association of the Fourteenth-street Presbyterian Church" assembled in the evening. They have three Missionary Stations in the City—the German Church and Sabbath School in Rivington-street; the Sabbath School at Demilt Dispensary, in Twenty-third-street, including, also, occasional religious services for adults, and the Sabbath School in Twelfth-street, near the East River—all of which are sustained entirely or mainly by this Association. Last year the amount expended on these three enterprises was, as appeared from the report of the Treasurer, about $2,700. At their meeting last evening, reports were made by the Superintendents of these different Missionary fields, and many facts of a highly interesting and encouraging nature communicated; after which, a subscription of $2,400 was received for the ensuing year.

New-York Hydropathic Medical School.

The introductory exercises attending the opening of the Winter term of lectures of the New-York Hydropathic Medical School took place on Monday evening, at the lecture-room of the school, No. 15 Laight-street. The lecture-room was densely crowded, comprised mainly of students of the school, of whom some twenty were young ladies. Dr. HENRY F. CONDIOT, of Washington, gave the opening address. His subject was "Progress." He aimed to show that, while successful researches had been made in almost every department of science and art, in the art of health, though the highest order of talent had been exerted, it had been attended with disproportionate success. The reason of this failure so alleged, was owing to the fact that previous efforts had been made in a wrong direction. The introduction of hydropathic treatment was the opening of a grand and glorious era in the department of hygiene. The superior merits of this system over other prevailing systems was dwelt upon at great length, with numerous citations of interesting facts in substantiation of its superiority. During his address the doctor took occasion to animadvert very severely upon the mode of instruction universal in our common schools. Physical education he deemed primarily important, and that man, he asserted, was but half a man who had not strong lungs, stout legs, and a strait spine.

Dr. L. N. FOWLER followed in extended remarks, touching the proper habits and modes of study and thought of the medical student. He was very felicitous and forcible in his illustrations of the painful results attending a want of proper attention to our physical being. The medical profession he characterized as equal to that of the "legate of the skies."

The exercises terminated with some observations by Dr. TRALL, tracing briefly the history of hydropathy, closing with varied suggestions upon the subject of regimen and exercise, as adapted to the wants of the student.

School for the Organ-Grinders.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your readers know that there are numbers of poor little Italians wandering over the town, begging or playing the organ and tambourine for a living. The parents are often willing that the children should be educated, and would be very glad that they should be devoted to better employments, if they were able to do anything else. But at present, they must follow this occupation for their bread, and they do not know English enough to make use of the Public Evening Schools. Yet they are quick, intelligent children, and any one who has watched the bright, ruddy faces, and dark eyes of the little Italian girls in our streets, must have felt they are capable of good things.

We have arranged a plan for their education, which only needs the support of the public, to be fairly carried out. An Italian gentleman, a patriot and intelligent man, has been found who will open a school for them, where they shall be taught English and useful branches. The hours to be from 5 to 8 o'clock in the evening, so that at first they may follow their own livelihood.

Mr. PEASE has kindly offered a room in his buildings, near one of their little colonies, and the parents to a degree have expressed their satisfaction at the plan.

The treasury of our society is too low to expend anything on this, and we must depend on outside aid. We need about $350 for salary and expenses. With this we can make the experiment. Who, that has means and sympathy for these bright, sunny little creatures of a foreign land, will not lend a hand in a practical effort to educate and elevate them?

Such expenses are the best safeguard against the dangerous influence of ignorance and vice among our foreign population. Donations can be sent to the "Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place," marked for this object. C. L. B.

☞ A new Anti-Slavery novel, entitled "*A story of Republican Equality*," is to appear in Boston on the 20th of November, from STEPHEN A. STORY, which name the *Post* suspects is but another and fictitious name for the author of *Ida May*.

☞ The "Dawson Guard," numbering 120 muskets, left the Mercer House yesterday morning on a target excursion to Flushing. They were accompanied by Robertson's Band.

☞ The Adelphia-street Mission School-house, in Brooklyn, was broken open a few nights since, and a large number of books stolen.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

$1,654,000 IN TREASURE.

California and Oregon Correspondence.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Consular Difficulty yet Unsettled.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

RELIGIOUS WAR IN PERU.

THE REVOLUTION IN BOLIVIA.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Empire City*, H. WINDLE, Commander, left Aspinwall Nov. 3, at 11 P. M., with the United States mails, $1,654,000 in treasure, and 710 passengers—received from the Pacific Mail steamship *Golden Age*, J. T. WATKINS, Commander, which left San Francisco Oct. 20, at 3 P. M., and arrived at Panama Nov. 2, at 11 P. M. The *E. C.* has encountered strong northeast winds the entire passage. No sickness on board.

On the day of the *Empire City's* departure from Aspinwall a British schooner had arrived from Greytown after a passage of three days, the Captain of which reported that the forces under WALKER had taken possession of one of the River and Lake boats and proceeded to a point where some of the opposing forces were stationed, but were repulsed. It was also reported that peace had been concluded between the parties, Col. WALKER being appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The passengers which left New-York Sept. 20, per steamer *Northern Light*, had not arrived at San Francisco on the sailing of the *Golden Age*, Oct. 20.

Nov. 11—Cape Hatteras N.N.W. about 150 miles, signaled British Bark *Commodore* standing to S. and E.

We are indebted to WELLS, FARGO & Co., and Pacific Express Co's.; also to the Purser of the *Empire City* for the latest papers and intelligence.

List of Treasure.

Am. Ex. Bank	$16,000	Newhouse & Spatz	$15,000
Bank of America	80,150	Louis Neyhan	2,000
A. Berwin	5,200	David Ogden	9,000
Bingham & Reynolds	6,000	Order	39,230
Jas. Birch	10,300	James Patrick	44,000
Chambers & Heiser	4,000	Probst & Meintzerhagen	8,051
W. T. Coleman & Co.	14,188	Ross, Falconer & Co.	30,216
A. Carney	17,000	Riggs & Co.	10,500
Drexel & Co.	366,000	E. & J. Romfeld	4,200
J. P. Dickinson	28,492	J. Strauss, Brother & Co.	15,379
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	29,950	P. T. Southworth	30,450
Freeman & Co.	7,000	E. A. Sterne	7,500
Grinnell, Minturn & Co.	8,000	W. Seligman & Co.	26,500
J. Hoelet & Bro.	14,000	Schell & Brother	10,000
W. Hill et.	10,000	H. Strybing	8,500
Hudson & Piro	14,000	Treadwell & Co.	12,500
Howland & Aspinwall	15,218	Ulmer & Felgenbaum	30,000
Wm. Hoge & Co.	100,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	291,907
E. S. Jones	25,315	W. & F. H. Whittemore	20,000
A. Jacobs & Co.	25,000	Wheaton, Dimon & Co.	8,000
S. Kelley & Co.	40,018	J. B. Wier	24,000
H. Kling & Son	4,000	T. Watson & Sons	10,000
Mechanics' Bank	1,000	S. Kelley & Co.	11,100
Metropolitan Bank	140,000	Total	$1,654,000
Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	28,270		
S. Mayer & Co.	4,000		

CALIFORNIA.

Business in San Francisco—News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Friday, Oct. 19, 1855.

There has been no material variation in business matters for the last two weeks, and no excitements or panics in the market; prices have fluctuated so little as make it hardly necessary to make a new "Price Current;" those for the two weeks preceding would answer just as well. For four weeks past the arrivals from seaward have been very few in number, particularly from the Eastward; for a period of nearly three weeks there was not a clipper arrival—something unusual. It seemed to make no difference, however, and there was no scarcity of any one article in consequence, which proves conclusively that we are not quite so poorly off for soap as might be imagined.

Now that election is over, and those who made bets have paid the hats, boots and clothes they lost, the political excitement has waned, and the "shoulder strikers" are getting seedy and anxious for a fresh job. Politicians who didn't win are sorrowful, and are wondering what new dodge to try next. Custom at the drinking saloons has fallen off fifty per cent., and offers to "stand treat" are much wanted, but seem very scarce in the market. Gentlemen in straight-brimmed brindle hats and snuff-colored "tiles," who carry big canes, and swagger about drinking saloons, have latterly quieted down wonderfully; the "d—n-your-eyes" look has given place to an expression of melancholy, clearly indicating strong chances of an early rupture with their landladies, and indifferent credit at the tailors;—in fact, the community who live by their wits find this place a contracted sphere for genius like theirs. Jeremy Diddlers are on the decline, and the problem of "what next" seems difficult to solve where its all minus and no plus. Some have joined WALKER'S filibustering experiment; more would go if they had the wherewith to get away. There never was a better time to obtain recruits to go *anywhere* than the present, but, unfortunately, the filibuster recruiting officers have not the wherewith to stand even the necesary skilli g.

THE DUEL—EXCITING SCENE.

About the usual number of fisticuff fights have come off during the fortnight. The only one resulting seriously was one between Mr. H. B. TRUETT and AUSTIN SMITH Esq. The former gentleman, it appears, went to Mr. SMITH'S office and made such uncourteous use of the English language that Mr. S., who, being a native of the county where that language was in common use, could not misunderstand it, forthwith pitched into Mr. TRUETT, and thereby did serious damage to that gentleman—the process being anything but beautifying. Mr. T., rumor says, was thrashed, but not being satisfied to leave the matter in that shape, challenged Mr. SMITH. The hack-drivers, who are rather more enterprising in this city than truthful, contrived to set afloat false reports as to the time and place of the hostile meeting, and by such means contrived to get their hacks chartered every day for three succeeding days to the "fancy" who desired to be on hand to see the fight; but the wild-goose chase amounted to nothing until yesterday, when it was positively known the duel would come off and no postponement on account of weather, "San Mateo" was the place named, and thither repaired a great many idle gentlemen in cabs, hacks, buggies, natty turn-outs, and on horseback; and thither repaired, also, Marshal NORTH and posse, who made their appearance on the ground simultaneously with the principals. Discretion being the better part of valor, the principals and seconds fled, the Marshal giving chase, and there were some tight quarter stretches, but they all got away. One of the principals got scratched in the bushes, and the other tore his pantaloons. So the spectators returned home disappointed; but this morning a fresh start was taken, and the parties drove down to San Mateo, where they were not interrupted, and the fight came off. The conditions were: COLT'S six shooters, (navy size,) to fire after the word, one shot each; then advance a pace every shot as long as they lasted. They took their places, the word was given, and both blazed away until Mr. TRUETT had fired his six shots and Mr. SMITH five. The result: SMITH, hit in the leg; TRUETT, ball through the seat of his pants; otherwise unharmed. TRUETT fired rapidly, SMITH was slower, and seemed to take deliberate aim every shot. Both of the gentlemen are splendid shots with a pistol. Either of them can snuff a candle at ten paces; but in this instance they made a poor fist at it.

STEAMBOAT OPPOSITION.

In steamboating, we have quite an exciting struggle between the California Steam Navigation Company and an opposition boat recently put on the river, called the *Defender*, formerly the *Gelela*. The Company are trying to run the *Defender* off by putting down prices; but she won't be run off—preferring, probably, to be *bought* off. The most strenuous efforts are made to get passengers, and every inducement held out to the traveling public. On the *Defender* the passengers are regaled with a band of music and champagne *ad libitum*—passage from $3 down to 25 cents. In '50 it was $30, and everything extra—now 25 cents. It's cheaper to be traveling than standing still. All the loafers in town collect on the wharf at the hour of departure of the boats, and what with the ringing of bells, yells of the runners, shouts from the crowd, and clanging of brass instruments, they get up a very creditable pandemonium—anything for excitement.

ILL TREATMENT OF CHINESE.

The Chinese have been so badly treated that they are leaving by hundreds, and we are thus losing a class of industrious people, who will not be likely to return, as the $50 head tax renders it almost impossible for them to do so. They are robbed with impunity, and the veriest blackguard that walks the streets can knock down and rob a Chinaman without fear of molestation, as their evidence is not taken in Court; and "up country" it is a regular branch of business to collect foreign miner's tax of every Chinaman they meet. When a rowdy gets out of money, he supplies himself by that process, or else walks into their tents and helps himself. The least resistance on the part of the Chinamen, and they are shot down like dogs. The most mistaken and short-sighted policy has been pursued by the Legislature, and an effort made to drive from the country a class of inoffensive people, who are content to toil and labor in places that have been worked over and abandoned by our own people—who are consumers, (a class we have too few of now,) and in every way an advantage to the country; but the officials and understrappers taking the cue from their superiors, exclaim, "D—n the Chinamen!" The loafers knowing they will not be punished, rob them, and the poor Chinamen are getting tired of it, and say, "What for live in California? S'pose catchee gold—some man, he come along and say, 'here, you d—n Chinamen, give me dat. S'pose I no give, he knocky down or shoot Chinaman—no can stay." There is at the present time over *two millions of dollars* capital invested in the trade between here and China by Chinamen alone. Teere are several China firms here that use over $500,000 in their business.

A NEW PAPER.

JAMES KING, of William, whom every Californian knows has turned editor, (he issues a small sheet called the *Evening Bulletin*, in which he pitches into PALMER COOK and Co. and DAVID C. BRODERICK, tremendously,) is waging regular warfare upon them, under the impression that he is "doing the State some service;" but his course is generally disapproved by his friends, their reason being a California one—"*it don't pay.*"

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

We have had some considerable run on the Japanese question. The arrival of the schooner *Caroline M. Foote*, a few weeks ago, with a cargo of Japanese goods, the first ever imported into the United States, gave an impetus to the excitement, and when the cargo was landed and exposed for sale, the rush was great, and all the ladies in town went to see the pretty things—the consequence was, husbands, fathers, and brothers' pockets suffered some. The sale was continued for three days, and everything was sold at high prices, and the importers must have made a handsome profit, although they say not—but the best proof of it is that some of the same parties are getting up a voyage to Simoda, and several expeditions are under-way for a like object.

The Nicaragua steamer is not yet in. The cholera and filibustering has sadly interfered with the former prosperity of the line. There is no anxiety as regards her detention, as it is well understood that she could hardly leave San Juan before the 8th or 9th. She will be fully due this evening.

PROSPERITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Express Companies appear to be doing a very good business, and a great many fine goods are received by that channel. It is time, we think, for them to reduce their rates. Until recently they have been charging 40 cents per pound, just what they charged in 1850, when every box was boated up the Chagres River, then packed on mules to Panama. The facilities they have now ought to enable them to bring goods through for 15 or 20 cents. We speak feelingly and from experience, having had to pay the *Pacific Express Company fifteen dollars* for a package from New-York, containing *six shirts!* which they stated was their *regular* charge. If that is only their *regular charge*, we intend to go shirtless hereabouts, if there is no other medium of obtaining those necessary articles except by the *Pacific Express Company*, at the rate of two dollars and a half freight apiece. Rather too steep that for common people, and we can't afford it unless we get an interest in that Company.

THEATRICAL AND MUSICAL.

A new *prima donna*, a Signora GARBATTI, has just arrived from Italy. She has not yet made her *début*. She is a Contralto, possessing the most astonishing power and compass of voice. She can go down lower and up higher than any artist your humble servant ever remembers to have heard. She intends inviting the *dilletanti* and editors of the principal papers to hear her sing at her rooms as soon as she recovers from a severe cold she is at present afflicted with. Her voice is wonderful, far excelling in compass and power that of Madame ANNA BISHOP, or any other artist that has ever visited us. Her husband, Signor GARBATTI, is a fine musician and a competent leader, and we are expecting a rich treat. Unfortunately the Italian Company that were here have departed, and there is consequently a dearth of proper talent to support her in opera.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

The people in the vicinity of Rogue River, Oregon, (very properly named,) have been trying for a long time to kick up a disturbance and create another Indian War, and they have nearly succeeded. At last accounts, the Indians were retaliating upon the whites with a vengeance, and now they call upon Gen. WOOL for protection. There is already a very respectable force of United States troops in Oregon, and the steamer *Columbia* took from here, to-day, seventy men, under command of Capt. ONN, Lieuts. SIMMS and TYLER accompanying; a hundred and odd cases of arms and ammunition were also shipped to Fort Vancouver—the destination of the troops. Fifty of the men were drafted from the command at the United States Depôt at Benicia, and twenty from the garrison at the Presidio. The Government seem determined that there shall be no lack of heavy guns and munitions of war for the forts now being built in the harbor. Any quantity of "Columbiads" and other heavy guns, and lots of shot and shells, are on the way out in clipper ships.

The ruse *Independence*, at the United States Dry Dock, Mare Island, is losing her men very rapidly by desertion. Over a hundred have left, *sans ceremonie*, in spite of the utmost vigilance of the officers. There seems to be a very discontented feeling and insubordination, amounting almost to mutiny, on board that craft from some cause.

REMOVAL OF THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The old Custom House being too small to accommodate the rush of applicants for situations, Collector LATHAM has removed to the new building just finished, which is a very handsome structure, and an ornament to our city. The lower story has been prepared for the Post-Office Department, but Postmaster WELLS is waiting orders before removing. The community generally are opposed to the movement, deeming the new location too far down town for convenience.

REAL ESTATE.

Real Estate continues as dull as a charity sermon, and may safely be reported quiet—the only movement in it is on windy days, and then it goes up into the clouds; as a general thing it has depreciated at least 5 per cent. per month for the preceding six months, and may go lower, although it would seem as if we ought to be at the bottom by this time. It is almost impossible to sell at any price.

The Starch Factory that has been preparing for a long time seems to be a failure, from some cause, and the initiated say that it cannot succeed, so we don't feel quite so stiff on the Starch question as we did, and the washerwomen still pin their faith to "Colgate."

The Distilleries are in full feather, running night,

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The Chinese have been so badly treated that they are leaving by hundreds, and we are thus losing a class of industrious people, who will not be likely to return, as the $50 head tax renders it almost impossible for them to do so. They are robbed with impunity, and the veriest blackguard that walks the streets can knock down and rob a Chinaman without fear of molestation, as their evidence is not taken in Court; and "up country" it is a regular branch of business to collect foreign miner's tax of every Chinaman they meet. When a rowdy gets out of money, he supplies himself by that process, or else walks into their tents and helps himself. The least resistance on the part of the Chinamen, and they are shot down like dogs. The most mistaken and short-sighted policy has been pursued by the Legislature, and an effort made to drive from the country a class of inoffensive people, who are content to toil and labor in places that have been worked over and abandoned by our own people—who are consumers, (a class we have too few of now,) and in every way an advantage to the country; but the officials and understrappers taking the cue from their superiors, exclaim, "D—n the Chinamen!" The loafers knowing they will not be punished, rob them, and the poor Chinamen are getting tired of it, and say, "What for live in California? S'pose catchee gold—some man, he come along and say, 'here, you d—n Chinamen, give me dat. S'pose I no give, he knocky down or shoot Chinaman—no can stay." There is at the present time over *two millions of dollars* capital invested in the trade between here and China by Chinamen alone. Teere are several China firms here that use over $500,000 in their business.

A NEW PAPER.

JAMES KING, of William, whom every Californian knows has turned editor, (he issues a small sheet called the *Evening Bulletin*, in which he pitches into PALMER COOK and Co. and DAVID C. BRODERICK, tremendously,) is waging regular warfare upon them, under the impression that he is "doing the State some service;" but his course is generally disapproved by his friends, their reason being a California one—"*it don't pay.*"

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS.

We have had some considerable run on the Japanese question. The arrival of the schooner *Caroline M. Foote*, a few weeks ago, with a cargo of Japanese goods, the first ever imported into the United States, gave an impetus to the excitement, and when the cargo was landed and exposed for sale, the rush was great, and all the ladies in town went to see the pretty things—the consequence was, husbands, fathers, and brothers' pockets suffered some. The sale was continued for three days, and everything was sold at high prices, and the importers must have made a handsome profit, although they say not—but the best proof of it is that some of the same parties are getting up a voyage to Simoda, and several expeditions are under-way for a like object.

The Nicaragua steamer is not yet in. The cholera and filibustering has sadly interfered with the former prosperity of the line. There is no anxiety as regards her detention, as it is well understood that she could hardly leave San Juan before the 8th or 9th. She will be fully due this evening.

PROSPERITY OF EXPRESS COMPANIES.

The Express Companies appear to be doing a very good business, and a great many fine goods are received by that channel. It is time, we think, for them to reduce their rates. Until recently they have been charging 40 cents per pound, just what they charged in 1850, when every box was boated up the Chagres River, then packed on mules to Panama. The facilities they have now ought to enable them to bring goods through for 15 or 20 cents. We speak feelingly and from experience, having had to pay the *Pacific Express Company fifteen dollars* for a package from New-York, containing *six shirts!* which they stated was their *regular* charge. If that is only their *regular charge*, we intend to go shirtless hereabouts, if there is no other medium of obtaining those necessary articles except by the *Pacific Express Company*, at the rate of two dollars and a half freight apiece. Rather too ste

[illegible] FROM KANSAS.

A FOUR-TONNER CAPTURED.

[illegible] Expenditures of the Executive Committee.

THE [illegible] STATE CONVENTION.

GOV. SHANNON'S SPEECH AT WESTPORT.

The Kansas Anti-Slavery League.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Mo., Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

The movement, in the Territory of Kansas, most important after that of the Free-State organization, is one which has been devised by the Chairman of the Executive Committee, (Col. LANE,) for the purpose of procuring money to sustain the enterprise. Commissioned by the Committee, he has, in connection with the Secretary, (J. H. GOODIN,) procured the publication of a quantity of scrip, which, when filled out and signed by these two gentlemen, is to be tendered for money with any who may be patriotic or verdant enough to make the exchange. This is to be the first essay of the embryo State in finance; and the redemption of this scrip, the faith of the State is pledged—by Col. LANE! He has procured the services of certain of the Territorial newspapers, in laudation of the scheme, and trusts, for its reception by the Constitutional Convention, to the potent argument that, by this means alone, can be procured the means for paying the members for their services and disbursements; his own necessities, if rumor does not lie, being suggestive of the powerful influence of the plea. A gentleman has also been sent East, ostensibly as a political missionary, to put the politicians right on the "Kansas question," but really, it is generally thought, with cigantic designs upon the money-bags of eastern capitalists, who, it is hoped, will be glad to give assistance to the cause, in so regular and national and constitutional a manner.

The certificate itself is a curiosity. It is very well printed on poor paper, and gives, on the lower edge, the information that it is "got up" in the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, whose editor, Mr. G. W. BROWN—a sort of cross between *Micawber* and JAMES THOMAS FLANAGAN—has of late been conspicuous as chief of the gallant Colonel's chosen band of *claquers*.

The vignette is a water-scene, with ships under full sail, a light-house, a fort, and some minor adjuncts; while on the left is a steamer tossed on the billows of a tempestuous sea. In one corner is a bird—whether an eagle or a turkey buzzard, is not clear—with the very original motto underneath: "*Vox populi, vox Dei*," while "Justice, Protection and Freedom for All" fills out the corner below. It is supposed that the prominence given to water scenery is intended to compensate the Territory for its almost utter destitution of navigable streams, it being felt that where a region lies midway between, and remote from, all the oceans, and has not a single lake near or in it, and no rivers equal to a second rate canal, "something must be done." The steamboat is believed to be on the high pressure principle.

Seriously, this thing is wrong. First, it is unnecessary. As yet, we have no expenses but what will cheerfully be met by voluntary contribution from the friends of freedom here and in the North. When we become a State it will be ample time to begin getting in debt. Secondly, it gives our enemies a rare opportunity of charging the whole movement to mercenary and selfish motives on the part of the leaders. And, thirdly, it will be difficult to convince multitudes who know something of a similar enterprise in the history of Indiana, that it did not originate in the happy recollections of the fortunate stock-jobbing speculations connected therewith, in which the depreciated scrip was bought at *ten cents* on the dollar and sold for a hundred; and it is stated for a fact that in that speculation Col. J. H. LANE was a large and successful operator.

Already has the Missouri press seized upon this weak point, and the whole pack will soon be opening in full chorus. But Northern men must not judge the men of Kansas by these signs. A temporary aberration has been made from the course of wisdom hitherto pursued, as when a wandering comet shoots near some feeble planet, and causes it momentarily to swerve from its orbit. But under the froth, mounting to the top of our popular movement, lies a solid substratum of good sense; and I trust ere long to see the people shake off these parasites, as they have already scourged away the bloodhounds that sought to fasten upon them.

The following scrap from a Missouri paper shows the advantage given to the enemy by this weak movement:

SUPREMACY.—The self-elected Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, at Topeka, are issuing "Kansas Scrip," and pledging that a provision shall be made in the Constitution they are forming for its redemption. This is the last act of idiocy we have seen. Every man who offers to pass one should be sent to the Lunatic Asylum forthwith. Such a colony of knaves and fools combined has not been seen in modern times. LITERAL.

Our Correspondent has sent us one of the certificates of which he speaks above. The following is a copy of it:

Vox Populi, No. — [Ship.] $—
Vox Dei.

This is to certify that —— —— is entitled on presentation to receive from the TREASURY of the COMMONWEALTH OF KANSAS, —— Dollars, for account, as per bill on file, for the payment of which the faith of the State is pledged.

Justice, —— Ch'n. Ex. Com. K. T.
Protection, Attest. —— Secretary.
and Lawrence, —— 185
Freedom for all.

The Free State Movement.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, Oct. 25, 1855.

The Free-State movement of Kansas was evidently sprung upon the "Borderers" at a time when they fancied they were about to achieve a permanent victory, and for a while it seemed "to have caught them at the end of their resources." Their plans were suddenly disconcerted and no feasible method of opposition could at once be devised; but concluding, doubtless, that a longer delay would plunge their cause into irretrievable ruin, they have determined upon a feeble counter-action, and are now circulating, for signatures, memorials through Missouri, praying Gov. SHANNON to reconvene the "Missouri-Kansas Legislature," in order that steps may be taken, without delay, to constitute a Pro-Slavery Constitutional Convention. It is said that the petition will not be granted. The Governor is now laboring to get up for himself a *little* Anti-Slavery reputation. Y.

Expenditure of Public Money at Fort Riley—Impolicy of the Proceedings.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

FORT RILEY, K. T., Sunday, Oct. 28, 1855.

General Government is expending large sums of public money at this military post. Upwards of five hundred and fifty hands are employed in erecting six stone stables, each 250 feet in length, and some 40 feet wide. The workmen receive $2 40 per diem, board, and the work is done by the day. Thus it [illegible] over $1,200 of the public money are [illegible] fort, and this with little or no [illegible] as the work could have been [illegible] a much less sum than it will [illegible]

[illegible] the intention of the War De[illegible] Fort Riley the head-quarters o[illegible] in the West. But this is a [illegible] very one must see. Not three [illegible] more it must be surrounded by [illegible] and then, of course, the nice [illegible] must be abandoned, as Fort [illegible]en. But economy is not to [illegible] where public treasure is con[illegible]

[illegible]rt stands the beautiful monu[illegible] Government worken to the [illegible] who so recently and so sudd[illegible] is of stone taken from the [illegible], and very much resembles the free-stone of New-York. The following is a part of the inscription:

"Erected to the memory of Brevet-Major E. A. OGDEN, the founder of Fort Riley, a distinguished patriot, and generous friend, a refined gentlemen, a devoted husband and father, and an exemplary Christian."

I do not learn that a single dollar has been appropriated for this enlargement of the Fort, but am informed by the Superintendent of the Works that he is instructed by Secretary DAVIS that money is nothing in the outlays.

DR. SIMMONS, who deserted his post during the late prevalence of the cholera, is now under arrest, and will soon be brought up for hearing before a court-martial.

Six hundred dragoons just arrived from Texas, and are to Winter here and go out against the Sioux in the Spring. Yours, &c.

Gov. Shannon's Speech at Westport—His Views on Slavery.

Our readers probably remember the speech Gov. SHANNON was reported to have made at Westport, Mo., on his way to Kansas, in which he declared himself in favor of the introduction of Slavery into the new Territory. The report was published in the Missouri *Democrat* and its accuracy was afterwards denied by Gov. SHANNON, in a letter in which he denied having discussed the subject of slavery at all.

We find in a late number of the *Democrat*, a long letter from JAMES REDPATH, its reporter, asserting the fidelity of his report and giving a variety of testimony to sustain its accuracy. We copy the following on this subject from his letter:

From the Missouri Democrat.

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 24, 1855.

If the readers of the *Democrat* were my personal acquaintances, I would at once conclude my letter, and rest my defence on my simple denial of the Governor's statement. But in order to satisfy the large class of our readers who have an personal knowledge of my character for probity, I subjoin some additional testimony.

JUDGE SCHUYLER'S LETTER.

Judge SCHUYLER is one of the leading citizens of the Territory, and is universally respected both by personal friends and political opponents. He stated in a conversation at Kansas City with a gentleman of my acquaintance there, that he had been surprised at Gov. SHANNON's denial of his Pro-Slavery sentiments, and added that the Missouri *Democrat's* report was an accurate account of the speech. I heard of this remark too late to obtain an introduction to him, and a certificate, before he returned to Council City.

To-day he offered me the following letter, which he had intended to send you by post. I met him in Topeka Convention for the first time in my life:

TOPEKA, K. T., Oct. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

SIR: I was greatly surprised on reading, incidentally, in your paper a few days since, the letter of Gov. SHANNON's to Mr. MEDWAY, of Ohio, in which he denies having discussed the subject of slavery in his "inaugural" speech, made at Westport, Mo., on his arrival in this country. The report of that speech, on this point, as published by you, is very nearly verbatim.

He stated, "there is another subject upon which he could speak. He hesitated and repeated, there is another subject upon which he could speak—Slavery. My course on this subject is not unknown to some of you. You have on your borders strife and tumult. There is a great commerce passing through your State, and so through Kansas to the Pacific States. This commerce now rivals the commerce of some of the European States. It is destined greatly to increase. It is important that this trade should be protected, and not disturbed by internal commotions; therefore, the necessity that the institutions of both States should agree. He thanked them for their kind attention to his disjointed remarks, made on the spur of the occasion. He had no intention of making an elaborate speech!"—bowed gracefully, and withdrew amid the loud applause of the meeting, who gave three cheers for Gov. SHANNON, as being right.

This speech I had the privilege of hearing, and the above I affirm to be very nearly the language used by His Honor, and that portion, "Therefore the necessity of the institutions of both States agreeing," to be the exact language. Yours truly,

PHILIP C. SCHUYLER.

MR. DAILEY'S CERTIFICATE.

TOPEKA, Oct. 24.

Mr. EDITOR: I heard Gov. SHANNON deliver his speech at Westport, Mo., and I have read Mr. REDPATH's report of it. It is almost *verbatim* as to his language, and is a truthful chronicle of his ideas.

JOHN DAILEY.

Mr. DAILEY is a citizen of Topeka.

Mr. MILLER, proprietor and editor of the Kansas *Free State*, published at Lawrence, stated to me about a week ago, that a gentleman named WHITE, I believe, who heard Gov. SHANNON's speech at Westport, gave him a report of it for publication, which agreed in every particular with the *Democrat's* account.

Hon. JAMES H. LANE informs me that Dr. BROOKS, of Westport, now residing at Lecompton, related to him Gov. SHANNON's remarks on Slavery, and says that the Doctor's account was precisely similar to mine.

Hon. WILLIAM BARBEE is a prominent member of the Kansas Legislature—a Councilor—a Pro-Slavery man, of course—and holds the important office of Brigadier-General of the Territorial Militia, to which he was unanimously elected in a joint session of both houses. He authorized me to say that I read him my report in manuscript, and he pronounced it correct. He has read it in the columns of the *Democrat*, also, and says that it is an accurate report of the speech.

Here is another Pro-Slavery witness:

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.

I arrived in Westport as Gov. SHANNON was delivering his speech, and heard him make use of the words attributed to him by your "Kansas Reporter," that—

"As Missouri and Kansas were adjoining States, and as much of that immense commerce up the Missouri, which was already rivaling the commerce between the United States and some European countries, must necessarily lead to a great trade and perpetual intercourse between them, it would be well for their institutions to *harmonize*, as otherwise there would be continual quarrels and border feuds between them."

I noted this idea down at the time as the true sentiment propitiary to the best interests of Kansas Territory. I did not hear the first part of the speech, but as much of it as I listened to is correctly reported in your paper. A. L. BOUNDS.

Mr. KING, who signs the subjoined certificate, is a relative, I believe, of Gov. SHANNON by marriage:

WESTPORT, Mo., Oct. 16.

I was in the company of Mr. A. L. BOUNDS and heard Gov. SHANNON express himself as in the above certificate, and as reported by your Kansas correspondent. To-day I met Gov. SHANNON at Smith's Hotel and said to him that I understood that the Washington *Union* had denied what I had heard him say in regard to the institutions of Missouri and Kansas—that is, that they should harmonize. I asked him if I did not understand him correctly that he said the institutions of Missouri and Kansas should harmonize. He said, "You understood me aright. The denying of it is folly." I said to him that I was one of the border ruffians, and in favor of Slavery in Kansas. He then repeated that I had understood him aright. W. A. KING.

I read my report in manuscript to Mr. ROBERT MILLAR, Indian Agent, in coming down the river with him. In my introductory remarks I called the Governor a doughface, which Mr. MILLAR indignantly asserted to be an undeserved epithet, as Mr. SHANNON had been a Pro-Slavery man. He said he had long known the Governor in Ohio, and he had always been S. G. Q. I struck out the phrase and substituted another. He did not, of course, approve my introductory remarks, but on my asking him if the sketch of the Governor's remarks was correct, he suggested a verbal alteration which I made, and said it was, the last sentence excepted, which he thought the Governor implied rather than asserted. I have not seen Mr. MILLAR since I knew that the Governor had denied the accuracy of my report, and would not have asked a certificate if I had, as it might place him in an embarrassing position with the Executive.

Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, a gentleman of distinguished legal acquirement and social position, informed me that he called on Governor SHANNON in company with Judge JOHNSON, and asked him whether he had expressed himself as reported, as to the necessity of the institutions of Kansas and Missouri harmonizing. "No," replied the Governor, "not exactly as reported, I said"—he then gave a paraphrase, which Mr. PARROTT suggested to him meant precisely the same thing.

The Governor rejoined, rather non-plussed by this suggestion, I suppose, that my account was not verbally correct; which, of course, as it was a sketch, not a verbatim report, I never pretended that it was.

Mr. PARROTT says also, that Mr. MILLER, of the Frontier *News*, stated to him that Governor SHANNON had declared himself a sound Pro-Slavery man.

I might easily have obtained additional evidence, but my time was too limited to permit me to collect it. JAMES REDPATH.

Secret Political Organization—Ritual of the New Order.

Our readers probably remember the revelation by one PAT LAUGHLIN, of an alleged secret organization, the object of which was to resist by force of arms the introduction of Slavery into the Territory. The St. Louis *Republican* publishes what purports to be, and probably is, the ritual of this new Order, which styles itself the *Grand Encampment and Regiments of the Kansas Legion*. The Order was a military organization, and its objects are stated in the following account of the process of

INITIATION.

[*The member proposing a friend for membership, shall announce him when in readiness; and at the proper time the Aid shall present him to the Colonel, and thus address him:*]

Worthy Colonel, the candidate proposed and vouched for is now in readiness for enlistment in our Army.

COLONEL.—The Aid will present the candidate to the Quartermaster, [thus addressing him:]

AID.—Quartermaster, I am directed by our Colonel to present you this person who is desirous of enlisting in our ranks.

QUARTERMASTER.—Sir, you have, doubtless, been informed of the general design of the Institution to which you now seek admission. Permit me, however, by authority, to state to you more fully these principles, that you may more clearly understand what you are to expect. You will be required, first—to take an obligation of secrecy, by holding up your right hand and repeating after me; when I pronounce my name you pronounce yours.

OBLIGATION.

"I, ——, solemnly pledge my honor as a man, that I will never reveal, or cause to be revealed, in any manner, or to any person, the fact that I have been an applicant for admission to this institution, or anything which has or may hereafter be communicated to me, or the names of the persons present—all this I promise."

QUARTERMASTER.—This institution is temporary and local in its character and nature. It is designed for the Territory of Kansas, and is to continue *at least* until the vote shall have settled the question as to whether Kansas shall be a Free or a Slave State. The requirements of this institution will not interfere with rights of conscience, or the duties you owe to yourselves, your families, your country or your God. They will conflict with no law of the land. We seek, in a noble, honorable, and just manner, to accomplish two things. First: *To secure to Kansas the blessing and prosperity of being a Free State; and, second, to protect the ballot-box from the leprous touch of unprincipled men.* Such are our principles. Do you still desire admission?

CANDIDATE—I do.

QUARTERMASTER—You will then enroll your name in full upon this book, after which the Aid will conduct you to the Colonel for further instructions.

AID—Worthy Colonel, I am directed to present this person to you for instructions.

COLONEL.—Sir, it is with joy we welcome you to this place, to these scenes, and to this sacred alliance. We trust you will find in us that purity of purpose, and we will find in you such nobleness and truth, that this union may result in constantly increasing regard, confidence and love between us. This country is yours by adoption, and as belonging to you and your children, you feel a deep interest in its prosperity, its honor, and its destiny. We are here, where slavery intends making its next innovation; already we have had a foretaste of its contaminating touch, and knowing that strength lies in union—feeling that our country and our God demands of us in this emergency—that every man should do his duty, we have banded ourselves together by solemn bonds, in order that we may know our own strength—may act in concert throughout this whole Territory, and thus exert an influence, possess an efficiency, and enjoy personal and civil protection, which as mere individuals we could not obtain. With these explanations upon our part, we shall ask of you that you take with us an obligation placing yourself in the same attitude as before.

OBLIGATION.

"I, ——, in the most solemn manner, here in the presence of Heaven and these witnesses, bind myself that I will never reveal, nor cause to be revealed, either by word, look, or sign, by writing, printing, engraving, painting, or in any manner whatsoever, anything pertaining to this institution, save to persons duly qualified to receive the same. I will never reveal the name of this organization, the place of meeting, the fact that any person is a member of the same, or even the existence of the organization, except to persons legally qualified to receive the same.

Should I at any time withdraw, or be suspended or expelled from this organization, I will keep this obligation to the end of my life. If any books, papers or moneys belonging to this organization be entrusted to my care or keeping, I will faithfully and completely deliver up the same to my successor in office, or any one legally authorized to receive them. I will never knowingly propose a person for membership in this Order, who is not in favor of making Kansas a free State, and whom I feel satisfied will exert his entire influence to bring about this result. I will support, maintain, and abide by any honorable movement made by the organization to secure this great end, which will not conflict with the laws of the country and the Constitution of the United States. I will unflinchingly vote for and support the candidates nominated by this organization, in preference to any and all others.

To all of this obligation I do most solemnly promise and affirm, binding myself under the penalty of being expelled from this organization, of having my name published in the several Territorial Encampments as a perjurer before heaven and a traitor to my country—of passing through life scorned and reviled by man, frowned on by devils, forsaken by angels and abandoned by God."

Colonel.—Gentlemen, you have enlisted in a noble army—battling in a glorious cause. For thirty-three years this soil has been to us considered *free*. We live in Kansas. We love her hills, her prairies, her streams, and her skies. We wish to build her up a noble State. Believing that Slavery makes ignorant men and ignorant States, for ourselves and our children we *desire such enactment as will insure to us intelligent laws, a public policy, and an educated people.* We believe that Slavery spreads immorality and licentiousness through the communities where it exists, and wish for ourselves, for our wives, and for our children, to *live in a land where no class of people are by legal compulsion made the victims of the brutal passions of another class. We wish, and we expect to have here, a State where the right of opinion shall not insure persecution, and where freedom of speech shall not be a crime.* In a word, if we make Kansas *free*, education, morality, religion, internal peace, and pecuniary success will be vastly increased among us. If treacherous or slothful to the duties devolving upon us, we bring a deep disgrace and moral anguish in our very midst, which will be more tormenting than the scorpion's sting.

There are signs by which members of this organization may know each other. [Colonel will give them to candidates.] There is also a grip. There is a certifying conversation and signals of distress. There are pass-words which none can communicate to you save the presiding officer, or upon his authority, and you cannot communicate them to another save to the Aid upon your examination. These pass-words are invariably given in a whisper.

Instructions on entering Regiments are these: At outer door—any alarm—here you will give the Sentinel the password; at inner door three raps—here you will give the Sentinel your name, No. of your Regiment, and explanation to the term pass-word. Salute the presiding officer both in your ingress and egress, by placing right hand on breast, and gently bowing.

CLOSING CEREMONY.

Colonel.—Fellow Soldiers, I trust this review has been both pleasant and profitable to all. We met as friends, let us part as brothers, remembering that we seek no wrong to any, and our bond of union in battling for the right, must tend to make us better men, better neighbors and better citizens. We thank you for your kindness and attention, and invite you all to be present at our next review, to be held on at, —— —— next, at —— o'clock, P. M. Sentinels, you will open the doors, that our soldiers may retire pleasantly and in order.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

GEORGE THE FOURTH.

The English habit of importing royal spouses is about as stupid as the custom of selling them at Smithfield, attributed to that nation by their lively French neighbors. A British sovereign cannot wed with a fair, healthy, modest Saxon maiden, because the consort of the British lion must be of a royal house, so the English Kings have to recruit their wives from petty little German duchies, and sometimes the royal conscripts don't turn out particularly good Queens. It must be very pleasant for those of the English people who can look ahead more than ten yards, to reflect on the great nationality of their royal race. The pinkish eyes, the flaxen hair, the chubby figures, the scrofulous blood of the reigning house of England are not particularly English. In the persons of the Queens and Princes there is a continual evidence before the people that their adored sovereigns are foreign to them in blood, if not in customs and sympathies. It does not matter much in a political point of view, this Teutonic possession of the throne—for as long as his Most Gracious Majesty, King Parliament, reigns, the people are safe from any sacrifice of their nationality to foreign proclivities—but one must occasionally wonder at this spectacle of a great nation ruled over by a race not of the soil, and speculate on the effect of its one day trying the experiment of a Saxon King.

The annals of the GEORGES furnish us with a pleasant commentary on the excellence of importing monarchs, free of duty. We have a pretty spectacle in this quartette of folly, tyranny, imbecility and vice. The four GEORGES were not, so to speak, each imported individually. Three of them had some claims on British sympathies. They were born on the soil, but like claret made from grapes grown in England, they did not sit well on the British stomach. They were second-hand foreigners.

Of all that German, drinking, immoral quatuor, the biggest, meanest, drunkenest and most immoral, was GEORGE the Fourth. Born Prince and Duke and Earl, with we know not how many titles beside, his cradle was rocked by Countesses and Duchesses, and Peers of the realm dry-nursed the imperial baby. Could the infant GEORGE, in those early days of pap and teething, for we must suppose that the royal child eat and grew like other children—could he in those times have possessed the faculty of self-approbation, which afterwards developed itself so perfectly, we doubt not but his fine laces, his baby clothes, his magnificent coral and bells would have pleased him mightily. We doubt not but that his nurse would have frequently found him with his best christening cap on his head, admiring himself before the glass. A good many years later, and a few days before his coronation, he was so anxious to realize the splendor of his own coming appearance at that ceremony, that he made one of his servants put on his wonderful coronation robes, and strut up and down the bedroom at Carlton House. When the day came, and the clothes were on the right man, we suspect that as far as the wearer was concerned, the change was not for the better.

GEORGE grew up to manhood, a handsome, portly prince. A man well-looking enough for an ordinary mortal, but for a prince extremely beautiful. FLORIZEL, he was called—Prince FLORIZEL. Pretty pastoral title, and monstrously suitable. FLORIZEL that swore and drank and gambled. FLORIZEL that painted his cheeks when he was pale, and had himself bled when he was florid. FLORIZEL whose crook was a croupier's rake, whose meadow was the green cloth of the hazard table, whose flock a herd of toadies and parasites—wolves in sheep's clothing. A pretty Shepherd Prince, piping licentious ditties under the windows of courtesans! His brothers were no better. When Prince FLORIZEL met PERDITA ROBINSON in Kew Gardens to pledge the eternal constancy of an hour to that deluded actress, who should keep watch over the chaste interview but the Bishop of OSNABURGH? A brother and a bishop! Never was intrigue, before or since, so favored by paternal solicitude and ecclesiastical counsel. He was a comical lover this FLORIZEL. When Mrs. FITZHERBERT repulsed him, and said, in the tone of a highwaywoman, "a marriage or your life," he tore his hair, and roared like a child who cannot have his moon, and swore that he would surrender his crown, sell his jewels, and fly with the object of his love to America. What a figure the great, fat, enervated FLORIZEL would have cut in our backwoods! How he would have astounded us poor, simple Republicans with his coats, and his underwaists, and pink brocades!

There perhaps never was such a royal gulf as this royal GEORGE, for the absorption of a nation's money. He was a peculiary Maelstrom. A chasm in the Forum into which the Curtiuses of the City had to throw, not themselves, but their purses. Unlike the Roman abyss, however, it never closed. His capacity for spending money was unparalleled. If he did not give a thousand pounds for a dish of nightingales' tongues, he spent it on a coat or breeches. The Parliament was continually granting, and he was as continually demanding. This splendid sovereign in petto had as many duns as a young officer in the Guards, or a writer for a comic paper. He owed a farrier £40,000, and he had enormous debts across the channel, for which his creditor was supposed to be PHILIPPE EGALITE. It was only because his papa promised to pay his debts that he agreed to marry CAROLINE of Brunswick. How much better for the sake of Christian morality that the debts had not been paid, and that—if such things were permitted—the royal swindler had gone to prison. There were better men than him in the Fleet just then, and that most terrible of royal marriages would have been spared the English people.

Mr. THACKERAY relates, in his lecture, the anecdote of GEORGE's calling for a glass of brandy after he had embraced his bride on her arrival. He does not, however, relate the extenuating circumstances, that, for a man whose life was devoted to dress and ablutions, and to perfuming his person, an embrace from a young lady whose aversion to clean linen and the bath was notorious, was at least trying to the nerves. From what Lord MALMESBURY tells us of the young CAROLINE, while in Hanover, we really cannot blame the Regent for his perhaps involuntary desire.

MALMESBURY went over after the betrothal to Germany, to tame this wild young filly of a princess, who made epigrams and wore dirty stockings. The stately nobleman found himself in a quandary with this volatile Brunswicker. He peered gravely at the edges of her under-skirts, and saw that they had not been changed for weeks. He beheld with horror that her stockings were of coarse thread, and seldom removed. He entertained the most frightful suspicions relative to the intermission of soap and water. His doubts and fears, as he tells them himself, are very amusing. How to speak on such delicate matters to this royal lady? How convey to a princess the intimation that he thought washing would improve her? In his distress he had to make use of a female ambassador, and a lady of CAROLINE's suite had to implore of her to change her stockings.

Drilled by Lord MALMESBURY, our wild young Princess comes over to England and sees her husband. In the first interview all is decided. She finds him fat, and not so handsome as his portrait. He calls for a glass of brandy after the conjugal embrace.

Who shall paint the Iliad of matrimonial war that succeeds? What a black, heartless, plotting scoundrel does young Prince FLORIZEL turn out! Bad as CAROLINE was, and she was bad in mind, though, perhaps, innocent in deed, bad as she was with her clumsy German gambollings, and her epigrams *a la Voltaire*, and her course, shameless talk, she was better than the be-wigged, painted, puffy monarch, who called the first gentleman in Europe, made it meritorious to be a blackguard by contrast. Take him as Mr. THACKERAY gives him. A wig; a coat; a waistcoat, an under vest, another under vest, a third under vest, and then—nothing! Nothing, Mr. THACKERAY? Nothing, you say? Do you call vice and meanness and hypocrisy and dishonesty and sensuality and all the bad thoughts and passions that devour villains' hearts, nothing? That man's bosom, which for the sake of an epigram, you would make a vacuum, was a Pandora's box, and all evil was shut up in it; and when death came to unlock it at the end, we are almost unchristian enough to say that we doubt if he found a grain of hope at the bottom.

His persecution of CAROLINE, for her trial was a persecution, in spite of her levities and coarse German ways, was unmanly and infamous, but not much worse in its way than his treatment of the rest of his friends or connections. He was fickle in everything but his hate. That he never forgave an insult, his enmity to poor BRUMMEL when he passed through Calais is a sufficient proof. That poor, faded, pennyless, begging biscuit-loving beau hoped much from his quondam fat friend, now that he was King; but the fat friend remembered the taunt, and passed on leaving poor BRUMMEL desolate. He first took all friends if they did not participate by forswearing him. SHERIDAN was cold when his bounty reached him. MOORE was too wise a little poet not to retreat in time. He perched for a moment on the brilliant tail of Carlton House, fluttered his little wings, and piped his prettiest tune. Before the sun of his favor sank, however, he flew off with a twitter of indignation, and thenceforward attacked the Regent with beak and claw.

GEORGE's conduct to his poor daughter is not less inhuman than his treatment of his wife. There is no picture in history more affecting than that meeting between CAROLINE and CHARLOTTE on Constitution Hill, to which Mr. THACKERAY did not allude. The poor alien mother deprived of her child, and yearning to touch the lips once more, that she had kissed in infancy so often, sees her daughter's carriage driving between Hyde Park corner and Constitution Hill. She orders her coachman to pursue, and she overtakes her daughter. Then both lean out of the carriage windows, and their lips meet in the presence of a crowd of wondering and sympathising spectators. What a commentary on the happiness of a throne! Jack, the blacksmith kisses his little ones when he has a mind to, and dandles them before the red fire of his smithy with grimy delight; CAROLINE, Queen of England, chases her daughter's carriage, and can find no other place to kiss those darling lips than through a chaise window in the public street.

Again, behold that pertinacious Queen, on foot at the doors of Westminster Abbey on the day of her husband's coronation, striving to gain admittance of the halberdiers. Door after door she tries; lowered halberds and bluff refusals are all that she meets. Heart-sick and humiliated, she has to get into her carriage and drive home, while the first gentleman of Europe comes along in his robes, wondering at the audacity of a city populace, who, instead of admiring this great male doll, will keep asking it where is it's wife?

We sympathize with Mr. THACKERAY in his indignation at the presence of this fat brute in history. His huge complacency spoils our temper. The toadyism that surrounded him stirs our bile. There is nothing that would gratify us more than to hear that in the age of pugilism in which he lived, some stalwart bargeman had given this modern Tiberius a pummeling. To feel that he had suffered pain and degradation would be positively delightful. To know that in the zenith of his beauty his eyes had been blacked, would be ineffable bliss.

We have given no sketch of Mr. THACKERAY's lecture. It left so little impression, that to give even the effects would be difficult. It was long, rambling, discursive, lit here and there by an epigram or a bit of hearty abuse, but entirely deficient in wholeness. His peroration about General WASHINGTON was what is called clap-trap. Educated Americans revere the memory of their hero far too much to patiently behold him used, as managers use blue fire, to create an effect as the curtain falls. All that Mr. THACKERAY said of WASHINGTON was good and true, but that was neither the time, place nor occasion to say it. Americans know very well that General WASHINGTON was a better man than GEORGE the Fourth; nor can he gain one jot in their estimation, no matter how artfully a comparison may be instituted. Mr. THACKERAY may rest assured that his lecture would be quite as successful without any such forced contrasts between characters that need never be contrasted.

Your Old Clothes.

Many of our readers must have stores of children's old clothes in their houses, which are of no use to themselves. To the little ragged shivering boys and girls of the City, they would be of immense good, at the approach of Winter. They would enable many to be clothed who cannot otherwise get to the schools, or be sent to places in the country. Who will *remember the poor?*

If the address be given to Mr. BRACE, of the Children's Aid Society, (Clinton Hall, Astor-place,) he can send to any house in the City for such clothing.

The "Niagara."

The United States frigate *Niagara*, which GEORGE STEERS is building at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, is in a forward state for launching, which event is expected to come off about Christmas. Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, have commenced putting in her machinery.

REVOLUTIONARY PAPERS.

An Afternoon with a Trunk-full of Old Documents.

Unpublished Letter of Washington—Sundry Curious Things.

If to be in public life insures only, that your letters and most precious documents, upon which you have prided yourself, shall slumber till they drop to pieces with age in a farmer's old garret, away in the backwoods,—if this is the end of patriotism, and history shows nothing on its page that you have done except generalizations, what under the sun is the use of trying to be a great man?

The documents which have just been exhumed from the hidden depths of a Kingston hair-trunk, through the agency of Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING and another, furnish the Documentary History of this State with valuable material that has not yet seen the light, and which is presently likely to fall to pieces if it don't see light and find a preservative of its youth pretty speedily.

We have noted the fact of the discovery of these old papers, in reference to the late proceedings of the Historical Society. The titles only of the documents were furnished, but it was sufficiently indicated, even in that imperfect way, what their value is. Curiosity led us down to HARPERS', where, in a snug and particularly cosy corner of a particularly snug and cosy room rested the trunk—not "ye blacke trunke" of City Hall memory, but a trunk which is certainly the prototype of all trunks,—a gigantic, hairy affair, a perfect Goliah of trunks, with Esau's hirsuteness. By it stood a young specimen, captured, as we were given to understand, at the Battle of Saratoga. The younger and more tender trunk bore the monogram of His Majesty—"G. R." But it was not with this trunk that our business lay. In fact, what right had a King's monogram so near a big trunk filled with the choicest Revolutionary relics? One almost expected to see the revolutionary manuscripts swell with indignation and burst the shell of their old trunk, to overwhelm King GEORGE and his monogram.

The attraction was powerful. Mr. LOSSING drew us up a table, provided a bran-new ink-bottle, produced pens and paper, and we set resolutely to the work of overhauling, (by his leave, for which we thank him here,) at least ten thousand rusty pages of foolscap, bearing signatures which in themselves would command big prices, if JOHN KEESE only had the selling of them. The shell once cracked, we found some sweet old kernels inside, that were none the dryer for their long sleep of three-quarters of a century.

One copy of the TIMES is altogether too limited a space to contain, even if we were disposed to give, the half of these odd, unpublished scraps of Revolutionary History. But it is no waste of time to pull up to the sunlight the truths that have been sunk for so many years at the bottom of that deep well—the old farmer's trunk.

Let us blow off the dust, smooth out the creases, and read them.

WASHINGTON ANNOUNCES PEACE.

A rusty sheet of foolscap, of orthodox size and ragged on the edge, is an autograph letter of WASHINGTON, addressed to Gov. GEORGE CLINTON, under date of March 27, 1783. It announces to the Governor the *conclusion of the Peace.* The signature stands out from the paper as freshly as if it were written, not seventy-two years ago, but yesterday—"GO. WASHINGTON." The letter is only of a dozen lines; it announces the fact that peace between the United States and Great Britain has been concluded—"on which glorious event," WASHINGTON writes:

"Permit me to congratulate you with the greatest sincerity."

The superscription must not be passed by. In the lower left-hand corner, in WASHINGTON's handwriting, in immense letters, is the word PEACE. The General added a flourish of the quill underneath, which we quite despair of representing by any possible arrangement of printing types. He was overjoyed. The frank reads "On public service."

At an auction sale in this City, a few days ago, an autograph letter of WASHINGTON, written wholly upon domestic matters, brought $80; in the same ratio, what is the value of this one?

LIVINGSTON—FLOYD—HAMILTON.

Directly beneath WASHINGTON's epistle to CLINTON is a letter from LIVINGSTON, inclosing communications from FLOYD and HAMILTON. These documents announce to the Governor that LAFAYETTE had dispatched a vessel from CADIZ to recall all the French "cruzers" (that is the old-fashioned way of spelling it) and privateers; and that the preliminaries of the Peace had been duly arranged. HAMILTON and FLOYD (original signatures) write as follows in reference to the event:

"We congratulate your Excellency and the Legislature on this happy consummation of our hopes. It only remains to provide for our internal tranquility, and by drawing the links of the Union closer to prevent these States from becoming the football of European politics.

We have the honor to be, with perfect respect, your Excellency's most obedient servants,

WM. FLOYD,
A. HAMILTON.

PHILADELPHIA, March 24, 1783.

These are extremely valuable documents, and are in excellent preservation.

THE CLINTON EMBARGO.

During the continuance of the War, Gov. CLINTON feared a scarcity of bread; so issued an embargo, forbade the export of flour and grain from the State, and enforced his decree to such a degree that he nearly starved out the Rhode Islanders, whose Governor (GREENE) sent him a long letter, under date of Warwick, Jan. 7, 1780,"—in which he says piteously:

"The necessary article of bread is so scarce in this State that a General Assembly have directed me to write to your Excellency, requesting that the embargo may be so far dispensed with as to permit flour and grain to be transported by land from your State for the sole purpose of feeding the inhabitants of this.

This State never produced bread-corn sufficient for the inhabitants thereof at the best of times, but always imported large quantities from yours and other Southern States. The enemy have been in possession of near one-third of the best plow-land in this State for more than two years," &c., &c.

* * * * *

"Your Excellency must be able to judge from what your own Inhabitants suffer, how hard the lot of those poor People must be when I inform you that Corn nor Flour cannot be purchased for Money at any Price whatever."

In a message dated at "Poughkeepsie, 30th January, 1779," Gov. CLINTON submitted GREENE's communication to the consideration of the Legislature: without comment, however. He was cold as an iceberg; starving Rhode Island men and women had no claims upon his sympathy. He was looking only to the interests of starving men, women and children at home. We cannot blame him very much.

AN ERUDITE JUSTICE.

There are comical things, even in times of scarcity. While the Embargo was in full force, a Justice of the Peace, one LAWRENCE FONDA, at Claverack, found it necessary to guard the roads that led to and through that flourishing town, in order that no exportations might happen without the privity of the authorities. So he issued a certificate of appointment to a Constable, of which the following is a literal copy:

"This is Sertify that I the Subscribr Doe Nomenate and Appint Jacob Kline to Gard and Wach all the Rodes Leding from Clauvarack to the Bay Goverment a Greeable to the Letter Directed to me from the Govener and Seze all the flower mele or Grane that shall be attemted to be Exported in Violasion of the imbargo act and order as many for a Gard as he thinkes Proper—and he Shall be Paid at A Resonable Lay by me given under my Hand this 28 Day of Octobr 1778.

Laurence fonda Justice."

The certificate is the worse of wear.

WHAT THE EARLY INHABITANTS SUFFERED.

The mass of petitions addressed to the Legislature by parties who suffered in mind, body or estate during the War, gives a curious picture of the condition of the frontiers.

The Supervisors of Tryon County, in a long "Representation," sent to the Senate in '81, tell a grievous story. The County had suffered by the War to this extent, viz:

700 buildings burnt.
354 families who have abandoned their plantations and moved from the County.
618 persons deserted to the enemy.
197 persons killed.
121 pers

THE INDICTED OFFICERS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

THE PROSECUTION.

Testimony of a Police Justice, of the District Attorney, and of the Clerk of the Court of Sessions.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—TUESDAY Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The case of Judge Stuart was resumed to-day.

The interest exhibited by the audience did not appear to have suffered any diminution. The publication of the proceedings of Monday induced to-day an attendance so large that the folding-doors of the Court-room had to be opened to accommodate the accumulating crowds who applied for admission. Notwithstanding this vast accession to the numbers of the merely curious the utmost order and decorum were preserved throughout the entire proceedings. The defendant was seated in the immediate vicinity of his counsel; he did not manifest much active anxiety, but he seemed dull and careworn.

EVIDENCE OF JUSTICE DAVISON—COSGROVE'S ESCAPADE IN THE NEW-YORK HOTEL, AND ITS CONSEQUENCES—JUDGE STUART TAKES OFFICIAL COGNIZANCE OF IT.

W. S. Davison was sworn and examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—What is your present employment or position? A.—I am a Police Justice.

Q.—Since how long? A.—Since the 1st day of January, 1855.

Q.—In 1855 what was your occupation? A.—I was Clerk of Police.

Q.—For how long had you been such? A.—For about five years then.

Q.—And continued to be such until you took your place as Judge? A.—Yes.

Q.—In 1855 were you acquainted with Sidney H. Stuart? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What position did he then occupy? A.—He was then Police Justice.

Q.—Where was his station? A.—At the Second District.

A.—Were you Clerk of Police at that Court? A.—I was one of the Clerks.

Q.—Do you remember the occasion of a complaint made against a person named William Cosgrove? A—There was such a complaint; I would not remember it but for this circumstance.

Q.—You remember there was a complaint. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Who was the Magistrate before whom that complaint was made? A.—I do not know that I could tell that definitely without seeing the papers.

Counsel—Look at these (handing papers to witness) and state whether they are the papers upon the complaint and examination of Cosgrove. A.—These are the papers.

Q.—What are they?

Mr. Brady objected to any proof of these papers, on the ground of irrelevancy. The proof, he said, must begin with the original indictment.

Objection overruled, and exception taken.

Q.—What are those papers that you hold in your hand? A.—This is a complaint against William Cosgrove, for burglary and grand larceny, dated 6th April, 1855, and taken before Judge Stuart.

Q.—In whose handwriting is the body of that complaint? A.—It is in my handwriting.

Q.—What part, if any, of the writing in that paper is in the handwriting of Judge Stuart?

Mr. Brady objected to the question, as irrelevant.

Objection overruled, and exception taken.

Witness—No part of the body of the complaint is in the hand-writing of Justice Stuart, except his signature attached to the *jurat*.

Q.—It was sworn before Justice Stuart? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that signature in Judge Stuart's handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other papers are those that you hold in your hand? A.—The preliminary examination of the prisoner is attached to the complaint. That is in the hand-writing of Mr. Murray, who was the other Clerk of the Court at that time. That was taken before Justice McGrath.

Q.—What other papers are annexed to the complaint? A.—The affidavit of George N. Whitman, sworn to before Justice Stuart.

Q.—Is his name signed to the *jurat* in the handwriting of Judge Stuart? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the next paper? A.—The affidavit of Michael Carr, which was sworn to before Justice Stuart.

Q.—Is his name as signed to the *jurat* in his (Justice Stuart's) handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What is the next paper? A.—The affidavit of Alexander Johnson, which was sworn to before Justice Stuart.

Q.—Is his name subscribed to the *jurat* in his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any other affidavit? A.—Yes, the affidavit of John W. Tinsdale, sworn to before Judge Stuart.

Q.—Is his name signed to the *jurat* in his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is there any other affidavit? A.—Yes, the affidavit of John W. Tinsdale, sworn to before Judge Stuart.

Q.—Is his name signed to the *jurat* in his handwriting? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What other papers are annexed to the complaint? A.—There are no other papers.

Q.—Was that complaint returned, at or about the time it was sworn to, to the Court of General Sessions? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were sworn in as the first of January? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Whom was Mr. Jas. M. Smith sworn in for Recorder? A.—He commenced to serve Recorder on the first Monday of January, to my knowledge.

Q.—Who held the January term of the Court of General Sessions of the Peace? A.—Recorder Smith.

HISTORY OF THE NOLLE PROSEQUI.

Q.—Who held the February term of that Court? A.—City Judge Stuart.

Q.—Were you at any time, and when, and if so, under what circumstances, applied to by Judge Stuart in reference to moving a *nolle prosequi* in any case then pending? State the transaction.

Brady objected to this as irrelevant, and insisted on the right of the defendant to have the principal witness against him first examined.

The question was argued at some length, and ultimately the objection was overruled by the Court. Exception taken.

Mr. Cutting said he would go back a little. He asked if the document produced to witness was the indictment against Cosgrove?

Witness—It is. The filling up is in my handwriting. The bill was filed on the 16th of April, 1855. This is the first indictment.

Mr. Cutting read the indictment, Counsel for defence objecting.

Q.—Was that case called on for trial? A.—It was, in the following month, May, 1855. The indorsement gives the date of forfeiture as May 19, 1855; I remember that there was one postponement made on the application of Mr. Smith, the counsel for the prisoner, on the ground that a witness was absent.

Mr. Brady inquired the date of the postponement. Witness could not remember.

There was quite an argument upon the application, Mr. Blunt himself being present. On the affidavit of Connolly himself, the case was put off for one term, and called up on the 19th May, in the next term. Cosgrove then failed to appear, and a joint and separate judgment was entered against Cosgrove, as principal, and Frinck, his surety. A bench warrant was issued. The paper witness had in his hand was a certified copy of the order of forfeiture, dated 19th May, and filed at 4 P. M., and was attached to the original bond, which, together, made the judgment-record.

Counsel read the papers in question, and resumed the examination.

Q.—Upon the failure of Cosgrove to appear, what was done with the bench warrant? A.—I believe it was handed to Officer Spicer, and returned by Officer Sowyer. I know that officially. I had no personal knowledge of it.

Q.—Was Cosgrove arrested on that warrant? A.—He was not apprehended, to my knowledge.

Witness, (to Mr. Brady.)—From a memorandum here, I find that the postponement occurred from the first Friday in May till the third Thursday.

Mr. Cutting now repeated his question as to whether Judge Stuart ever applied to the witness to move a *nolle prosequi* in any case then pending in the court in which he (Judge S.) was the presiding magistrate? A.—Yes; I was on the 19th day of February, of this year. I fix the date by its being the third Monday of the term, and also by noting the date of the *nol. pros.* I think it was about 9 o'clock in the forenoon; it was either about the time the Court of Sessions adjourned, or a short time before. I had not been in court that day; Mr. Sedgwick conducted the business; City Judge Stuart came into my private office where I was alone, seated at the table writing; we commenced to talk of the case of Feverelay which I was engaged in preparing points for to be argued, as was the case, on the following Thursday in the General Term of the Supreme Court. Whether we spoke about other matters than the Feverelay case, I cannot remember; Justice Stuart was sitting on the sofa; I had been writing as well as talking with him; he then said, as near as I can remember, (my attention was called to the conversation a day or two after,) "Hall, I want you to enter a *nol. pros.* for a man who has been indicted two or three years ago;" I either asked him the reason, or about the case, or he answered (whether in reply to me or not I do not know) that it was a case in which all the witnesses had left the City, or could not be found, and the man had determined to lead an honest life, or promised to lead an honest life; I asked him if he thought it was a fit case for a *nolle prosequi*; he said he did; I told him that I would come into Court and see about it; he said, "I see you are very busy," or words to that effect; "Just give me a note to John, and it will do as well as your coming in."

Q.—Who was John? A.—By the word John I understood Mr. Sparks.

Q.—Who is he? A.—He is Deputy Clerk of Sessions; Mr. Stuart and I had been in the habit of calling him by his first name; he has been attached to the Court a long time; I then asked the name of the man for whom he wanted the *nol. pros.*, and he gave me the name of Wm. Connolly.

Q.—Did you recognize the name of William Connolly? A.—I did not; I never heard it before.

Q.—Did you ask him when it was entered? A.—Not at that time. I took a piece of note paper and commenced to write; he had previously said the indictment had been found two or three days before; I took a piece of paper and wrote the words "*nol. pros.*," I think, "in the case of Wm. Connolly;" I asked him in what month the indictment was filed, as they are filed monthly; he said May, 1855; I then read over the note to him; he said it might be May, 1853; I added the words, "or May '53," in the margin; I then gave the note to him, and he left the room with it.

Q.—That was between two and three in the afternoon? A.—As near as I can remember about two o'clock.

Q.—Did you ever see that note again? A.—I was shown it the next morning, and I have repeatedly seen it since.

Q.—Is that the note you wrote? (Paper produced.) A.—This is it. (Reads.)

"*Nol. pros.* in the case of William Connolly, indicted May, 1853.

"It may be May, 1853.

"By request of Judge Stuart. Let John Sparks write it and I will sign it. Yours, A. O. HALL."

Q.—When did you leave your office that day? A.—I left very shortly, I remember, and went over to my civil office, corner of Broadway and Park-place.

Q.—And did not return to the District Attorney's Office that afternoon? A.—I did not. I think I may have gone to the Law Library first; I have an impression that I did.

Q.—What occurred next morning in regard to this *nolle prosequi*? A.—I was shown the indictment against William Cosgrove and my note, by Mr. Vandervoort, the Clerk; the indictment was just as it is, only my signature was not then on the back of it.

Q.—On the following morning, was this indictment against Cosgrove brought to you, and by whom? A.—It was brought to me by Mr. Vandervoort, the clerk.

Q.—With the note that you had written to Sparks? A.—It was then, as now, pinned to the indictment.

Q.—What occurred then? A.—After some time I signed my name on the minutes; I think I went to the clerk's office and looked at the minutes before I did so. (Minutes sent for.)

Q.—When this indictment against Cosgrove was brought to you by Mr. Vandervoort, did you recognize it as the indictment against Wm. Connolly?

Counsel for defence objected.

The Court intimated that it would be well not to ask questions involving conversations.

Mr. Cutting argued to show that, as Mr. Vandervoort came to the District Attorney to get him to enter a *nolle prosequi*, at Stuart's own request, the conversations on the occasion were a substantive part of the case.

Mr. Stoughton, for the defence, insisted that, if this question was to be admitted, evidence should first be given that Mr. Vandervoort acted in pursuance of Judge Stuart's request.

The Court overruled the objection, and decided that, as the question referred to a conversation, which was part of the *res gestæ*, it was therefore admissable. (Exception taken.)

Q.—On the following morning, then, the indictment, with the note attached, was brought to you by Mr. Vandervoort? A.—It was.

Counsel—State what transpired between yourself and Mr. Vandervoort, in reference to this note that you had delivered to Stuart, and the *nolle prosequi* referred to therein.

Objected to. Objection overruled and exception taken.

A.—He brought this indictment against Wm. Cosgrove and laid it on the table beside me where I was writing, saying, "Here is the indictment which you said Judge Stuart wanted *not. prossed* yesterday." I told him he was mistaken; that that was not the indictment. He opened it; showed me the note pinned that to it, as it is now; he detailed a conversation which had taken place between himself and Judge Stuart. A conversation passed between Mr. Vandervoort and myself about Wm. Cosgrove; the discrepancy of name was referred to by myself and by Mr. Vandervoort, also, in connection with the interview he had had with the City Judge.

Q.—What was his application to you? A.—To comply with the terms of my note and sign an order for a *nolle prosequi* which had been written out; Mr. Vandervoort then either brought me the minutes of the Court, or I accompanied him to his office; very likely the latter; at any rate, I saw the minutes in regard to the Judge's order.

Q.—Are those the minutes which you saw on that occasion? (Minutes produced.) A.—Yes, Sir; I recognize it by the erasures, and my remembrance of the conversation which took place in regard to them.

Mr. Cutting offered the minutes in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected. He denied that there had been any judicial action by Judge Stuart in reference to this first indictment. A motion for *nolle prosequi* could only be made in open Court, and no entry in a private office could be considered as such, nor have the force of such a process.

Mr. Cutting contended at some length for the propriety of his offer.

Mr. Brady asked Mr. Hall if he ever moved a *nolle prosequi* in this case of Cosgrove's or Connolly's, in the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Cutting objected to Mr. Brady's interrupting his course of direct examination by a question in cross-examination.

Mr. Brady said he had a right to cross-examine on any paper offered in evidence.

The Court seemed to coincide with him, but,

Mr. Cutting argued strenuously against the allowing of the question. He admitted that the Court was not in session when this order was entered, and that no such motion was made in open Court.

The Court admitted the minutes to show that such an entry had been made.

The admission of Mr. Cutting was excepted by the prosecution. Every attempt on their part to look behind the indictment, and to show, that [illegible] not include the [illegible] admission that it was not ready by [illegible] Court.

Exception was taken to the admission of the minutes.

Mr. Brady asked to cross-examine the District Attorney now, in order to show that no motion for a *nolle prosequi* was made in open Court.

The request was refused, objection made, and an exception taken.

Mr. Cutting read the minutes, as follows:

"The People against William Cosgrove, an indictment for burglary in the first degree. Filed April 15, 1855."

"February 19, 1855. By leave of the Court, the District Attorney enters a *nolle prosequi* in this indictment. Ordered, That the defendant be discharged therefrom.

Ordered, That all persons bound by recognizances to appear this day, &c., be severally continued in the same until to-morrow.

Court adjourns until 11 o'clock to-morrow morning."

Q.—When was the first that you saw of that entry in the minutes? A.—On the following morning—the 20th.

Q.—And there had been no motion whatever made by you on the 19th, either in Court or out of it, in the case of Wm. Cosgrove? A.—None whatever.

Q.—Had you known at any time on the 19th that such an entry as this was made? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Was that indorsement on the indictment when Mr. Vandervoort showed it to you? A.—It was, but had not my signature. The entry was "*nol. pros.* entered by leave of Court, Feb. 19, 1855."

Q.—Did he ask you to sign that? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you sign it at first? A.—I refused at first. Mr. Stoughton objected to the question. Objection overruled.

Q.—Had you signed this indorsement on the back of it before you saw the minutes? (Objected to.) A.—No, Sir.

Q.—After you saw those minutes did you sign this indorsement? A.—I did.

Q.—What did you do with this indictment after you had signed it? A.—I delivered it to Mr. Vandervoort, and he took it into his possession.

Q.—When the indictment against Wm. Cosgrove was shown to you, did you recognize the name? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you recollect that indictment? A.—Very well.

Q.—Did you know at the time that Judge Stuart applied to you to *nol. pros.* the indictment against William Connolly, that Wm. Connolly and Wm. Cosgrove were one and the same person? A.—I did not, Sir.

Q.—Was Cosgrove a man known to the police?

Mr. Brady objected.

Q.—In your capacity of Deputy District Attorney and District Attorney, did you become familiar with the operations of the police in this City? A.—I did to a certain extent.

Q.—In your official capacity did you acquire a knowledge of the names of criminal offenders known to the officers of justice in this City?

Mr. Brady objected.

Mr. Cutting stated what he wanted to prove, and Mr. Brady withdrew his objection.

Witness answered—I may add that Cosgrove's name was known to me; I had had frequent conversations with Justice Stuart about Cosgrove, who was known to me by that name, previous to that time; these conversations were about his case and about his bail.

Counsel—State in substance what Judge Stuart said to you about Cosgrove's case, and his bail?

A.—I do not remember the particulars of any such conversations. Judge Stuart was the original magistrate who sent the papers in Cosgrove's case to the office of the District Attorney.

Q.—Who is Cosgrove? A.—I have seen him but once, to my knowledge, previously as Buffalo Bill.

Q.—What did you know about his reputation?

Mr. Brady objected.

Q.—Did you at any time after this interview with Vandervoort and after you had signed the order for a *nol. pros.* have an interview with Judge Stuart, and if so when? A.—I think it was the same day or the day after. It was shortly after. I am unable to state the date.

Q.—Where did that conversation take place? A.—It was the first meeting I had with Judge Stuart. I think I met him at the door of my office, as I was going into my office, and he into the clerk's. We conversed about what had occurred between him and myself at my office.

Counsel—State what was said.

I think I used the words that he had got Mr. Vandervoort and I into a scrape about William Cosgrove; I asked him why he had done as he did; he replied that he had done it at the request of a friend to Wm. Cosgrove; I spoke about the names being different—Connolly and Cosgrove; I told him that he had given me the name of Connolly, and had not spoken about Cosgrove; our conversation was very casual, and I think it stopped then; for my own reasons I did not speak much with him on the subject; I think I asked him if he had given away the certificate which the Clerk had furnished him—the certificate of the order on the minutes; I have an impression that he promised to get it for me, but, as I said before, our conversation was a very short one; he did not bring it back; I never had but one conversation with him about it; I rather avoided the subject.

Q.—When you said to him that he had only given you the name of Connolly, and not that of Cosgrove, did he give any explanation? A.—He did, but I don't remember it; his manner was not very clear.

Q.—Did you have any other conversation with him at any other time on this subject? A.—Once in the Court of Sessions. I think it was in the early part of this Summer. He asked me if the Philadelphia witness had returned in the Connolly case. I was not aware till then that he knew there had been a second indictment found against Connolly.

Q.—Did you procure a second indictment to be found against Connolly or Cosgrove?

Mr. Brady objected to any evidence in reference to the second indictment, the first one being still in existence.

The Court admitted the proof, and defence excepted.

The second indictment was produced and identified by witness. This indictment, he said, was found on the 16th March, 1855. The accused party was indicted in the second indictment under the name of William Connolly. That, I found on inquiry of Mr. Frinck, to be his real name.

Q.—How was that presented by the Grand Jury? A.—I cannot speak of my personal knowledge as to that. Mr. Vandervoort knows, probably. I know the instructions I gave.

Q.—The fact of the indictment was not made public by you? A.—I never spoke of it to any one but one of clerks of the Court.

Q.—A bench warrant was issued on that second indictment? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was Connolly taken up on that warrant? A.—He was not, so far as I know.

Q.—Was there a person named Mrs. Connolly who called subsequently to these transactions at your office? A.—Yes, there was.

Q.—When was it that Mrs. Connolly called at your office?

Mr. Brady objected.

The Court ruled that the fact that Mrs. Connolly visited the witness, could now be proved, but the conversation was inadmissable at this stage of the case.

Witness—one came there as Mrs. Cosgrove, and not as Mrs. Connolly; I knew when she said she was Mrs. Cosgrove that she was Mrs. Connolly; she came not to the office of the District Attorney, but to my private office at the corner of Broadway and Park-place.

CROSS-EXAMINED BY MR. BRADY.

Q.—I want to prove that there never was a *nolle prosequi* entered on that indictment. The piece of paper produced as your note was written on the 19th February? A.—On the 19th.

Q.—And that entry on the minutes was made on the 19th. Do you know who pinned that memorandum on to the indictment? A.—No.

Q.—Were you in the Court on the 19th February, at all? A.—I was not, nor on the following day.

Q.—And then you did not move for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* in the Court of Sessions on either of those days? A.—I think that, as a lawyer, I did. I think when I wrote that note in presence of Judge Stuart, that I wrote it in what was virtually the Court.

Q.—I do not want to argue a law point with you here, because you are on the stand as a witness. Did you write that order in the Court room? A.—I did not write it in a Court room where a Judge was on the bench.

Q.—Nor in any room where a Judge was on the bench? A.—When I moved that *not. pros.* Judge Stuart was standing up.

Q.—Doing what? A.—I don't know that he was doing anything.

Q.—You did not move anything? A.—I think I did.

Q.—He came into your office and asked you to enter a *nolle prosequi*, and you wrote this paper? *Mr. Cutting*—No; there was something more than that.

Mr. Brady—I ask you whether that is not all you did on the 19th February? I am speaking of facts.

A.—All I did was to sign that paper.

Q.—In your private office and deliver it to Judge Stuart. That entry was made on the minutes before you signed this indorsement on the back of the indictment—"*Nolle prosequi*, entered by leave of Court, 19th Feb., 1855?" A.—It was.

Q.—And though that is dated 19th February, it was written on the 20th? On the 20th February, 1855, had you any conversation with Judge Stuart anywhere on the subject of this indictment? A.—I have stated already that I could not specify the date; it may have been the same day, or it may have been the day afterwards; but, at any rate, it was shortly afterwards.

Q.—And that was out of the Court? A.—Out of the Court.

Q.—So that you never asked in open Court for leave to enter a *nol. pros.* in this indictment? A.—Not in open Court, as you seem to understand it.

Q.—I am asking about the facts. There is no entry on the minutes made in regard to that case? A.—None.

Q.—And that was entered before you had given any consent to the entering of a *nol. pros.* in this case? A.—Any consent except that in the note.

Q.—And that you did not understand to be a consent, and did not intend it as such? A.—That was intended to be a *nolle prosequi* in the case of Wm. Connolly.

Q.—And you did not intend it to be a *nol. pros.* in the indictment against Wm. Cosgrove? A.—I did not certainly.

Q.—And therefore when Mr. Vandervoort wrote that *nol. pros.* on the minutes, it was something you never intended to consent to? A.—It was, of course.

Q.—And you never gave any consent except that indicated on this memorandum? A.—That is all.

Q.—Was this room adjoining the room assigned by law for the holding of the General Sessions? A.—Not that I am aware of. There is an ordinance of the Common Council providing for the erection of this building for the Court of Sessions. We have held the Court of Sessions in this room; sometimes in one place and sometimes in another. We have held it in my office.

Q.—The whole of that Feb uary term was held in that Court? A.—Yes, the general term was held here.

Q.—You have no knowledge of the business which was transacted in that Court on the 19th February? A.—I have not.

Q.—You were represented there by Mr. Sedgwick? A.—Yes.

Q.—And he performed during all those days you were absent, the duty of District Attorney. A.—He did, Sir.

Q.—There seems to be an imputation here that you were deceived by Judge Stuart in the name he gave you when he called on you to get a *nolle prosequi* in an indictment against Wm. Connolly. If I understood, you had never heard of a man named Connolly being indicted? A.—I did not.

Q.—You did not know what crime he had been charged with? A.—I did not.

Q.—You never saw any paper in which his crimes were specified? A.—I did not.

Q.—And you acted entirely on the representations of Judge Stewart? A. I did; I trusted implicitly to the Judge.

Q.—Did you ask him what crime he was charged with? A.—I may have done so; I don't remember; he left the impression on my mind that it was a light offence; I think the Judge said there was nothing in it, or something to that effect; I plead negligence in the matter.

Q.—To comply with the request in your note, Mr. Vandervoort would have to find some indictment against Connolly, of course that was to be *nolle prosequied*? A.—Yes.

Q.—On that day, the nineteenth, did Mr. Vandervoort call upon you? A.—Not to my personal knowledge; I am informed he did.

Q.—I understood that when you made this indorsement on the indictment, it was in order to harmonize the records? A.—I did not say what I understood was the cause; I was not allowed to state it.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent your striking out the entry on the minutes? A.—Nothing but that the certified copy had gone forth.

Q.—Was there anything to prevent you from having the minutes amended immediately on application to the Court, so as to have that indictment stand? A.—I might have done that, undoubtedly, but I was guided by my own reasons not to do so.

Q.—I think you say you were certain you never heard of the name of Connolly before that? A.—I am very certain that I never did; I had heard of Cosgrove before, but I had not

WHAT THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY DID TO REMAND THE WAY FOR STUART'S INDICTMENT.

heard of him before his arrest; I did not know that he was the same person as Connolly; I supposed his name was Cosgrove; I made myself familiar with the facts in the case before the indictment was found against him; Alexander Johnson was the owner of the property stolen by him and released, I think, to Philadelphia; Johnson afterwards went to Europe, but during the summer of 1855 I kept up a correspondence with him, or some one who knew of his movements; I did not know where Alexander Johnson was when this second indictment was found; if I had, I would certainly have tried to find him; Mr. Monnet, the proprietor of the hotel, was in the country; there were two witnesses here (Carr and Tinsdale) when the second indictment was found; the second indictment was founded on the evidence of Carr and Tinsdale; Cosgrove has never been arrested on this second indictment; there has been a warrant issued against him on it which has been returned by the officer, at my request; Cosgrove, I understand, is now in another State; he was here once within the last month; I had a conversation with him at my house; his wife was with him and a man named Burtis, who went for them to another State; I do not know who suggested Burtis to me as a proper person to go there; I now think it was either Mr. Recorder Smith or his clerk; that was before the indictment was found against Stuart by the Grand Jury; Connolly, with his wife and Burtis, came to me by appointment made the afternoon before; they came from Boston; I found on questioning Connolly that he knew nothing about this case, and he went away next morning; Burtis was once indicted in Mr. McKeon's official term for receiving stolen goods, but I do not know that he has ever been in the State prison; that indictment is not yet disposed of; I don't know of any other against him; I have not seen Cosgrove since that time, and do not know that he has been in the City; Cosgrove had a protection from me for about two hours, while he was at my house; Mr. Cutting has it. This is it:

"For purposes of public justice I request any officer having process against Wm. Connolly *alias* Wm. Cosgrove, not to arrest or molest him. A. O. HALL,

District Attorney, City and County of New-York.

Oct. 2, 1855."

That was given to Mrs. Connolly in order to bring him to this City; no requisition has been applied for to the Governor to bring this man to trial; I have never asked one, because I did not know that it would be of any service. When the bail-piece was brought out, I cooperated with Mr. Frinck to have him arrested; and I told Mrs. Connolly when she called on me first, to bring him to this City and I would do my best to convict him; I have used Cosgrove at State's evidence, and it is not the intention to try him; Mrs. Connolly understands that he is never to be tried on this second indictment.

MRS. CONNOLLY IS OFFERED A QUID PRO QUO.

I told Mrs. Connolly that if she would tell the truth of her connection with Judge Stuart, her husband should not be tried on this second indictment. The reason was, that we did not think he could be tried on it, at any rate; that was on Oct. 1, the night before the interview at my house; the indictment against Stuart was found on the following Monday; the statement that if she told the truth of this matter Connolly would not be tried, was made before her husband came on from Boston.

Q.—When you told Stuart that he had brought you and Vandervoort into a scrape, did he make any explanation? A.—No, I thought he understood what it was by his answer; I asked him how he came to lead us into such a scrape—how he came to ask me to enter a *nol. pros.* in the case of William Cosgrove? he told me that it was all the same—that Cosgrove and Connolly were the same; I think he told me he thought I knew that Cosgrove's name was Wm. Connolly; I think I must have told him that I did not know it; I did not specify any particular injury that he had done to public justice by the act; I made the interview short for reasons of my own; I did not say one word at this conversation as to Judge Stuart and I having frequently talked about Cosgrove before; I do not remember that in the other conversations with him Stuart asked me if I was going to try Cosgrove; Stuart originated the inquiry as to the witness from Philadelphia; I do not think I made any answer to it; I turned the question off; I avoided talking with him on the subject; the Recorder was cognisant of some part of these proceedings to bring on Connolly; he knew when Burtis was sent on that this indictment against Stuart was going to be found, but he took no part in the finding of the indictment; he had been Cosgrove's counsel, and it was for that reason I applied to him for a man to go to Boston. Burtis was an intimate of Connolly's, and knew his associates; he wanted Connolly brought out; if Stuart was tried, Connolly would be discharged. There was an interview with these parties in the Recorder's office or room the day before they were in my house; that was the day that the Grand Jury was impannelled; Mrs. Connolly and Burtis were there; there were no others, except the Recorder and myself. Burtis had been employed by me, as I had employed many others, to find her out. It was in the week before that that the indictment had been set on foot by me against Stuart; I had seen Mrs. Connolly in the Summer before at my office; she left the office of the Recorder, and Burtis with her, to reach the Boston cars. The information on which Connolly was brought to this City was, that if he came and gave evidence, and Stuart should be tried, he would not be prosecuted; his wife was to communicate that to him. I suppose that Mr. Smith, the Recorder, is interested in this case; Cosgrove has never been subpœnaed in it; I have made him a State's evidence in regard to procuring other testimony in this, and other cases, also.

Re-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Connolly was the person whose case Stuart said had nothing in it. You were asked on the cross-examination whether you might not have had the minutes amended, and you said you might, but you had some reason for not doing so.

Q.—Why did you not move to have the minutes amended?

Counsel for defence objected.

Mr. Cutting contended that his question was as to a point explanatory of the cross-examination.

Mr. Brady stated the grounds of his objection and the question was withdrawn.

Witness continued—I think I made a mistake as to the day the conversation occurred in the Recorder's office. I believe that conversation was held on Tuesday. That note (the protection) was written there on Tuesday, and was prepared by the Recorder and myself. Mrs. Connolly said he would not come on unless he were assured that he would not be arrested. I gave her that note in consequence, and she took it away with her. I don't know when it was surrendered. I think it was the next night, but it may have been afterwards.

To Mr. Brady—That is the only paper of the kind ever was written. Cosgrove has no written protection now.

MR. VANDERVOORT CORROBORATES THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, in his direct examination, testified that he has been Clerk in that Court near fifteen years, and Deputy Clerk over twenty-five years; knows Judge Stuart personally; has been intimately acquainted with him for over ten years; first became acquainted with him when he (Judge S.) was appointed Clerk of Police by the Common Council in 1844; is acquainted with his writing; first saw this paper, signed "A. O. Hall," on the 19th February; I think I first saw it in the Court-room of General Sessions;

HIS NARRATIVE OF WHAT TRANSPIRED IN THE CLERK'S OFFICE.

have an impression that Judge Stuart handed it to e across the bench, but it may have been

Mr. Sparks, who showed it to me; that I [illegible] about it; I am not very positive that I first saw it in the Court-room, yet I think so; at the time I saw it it was near the adjournment of the Court; Judge Stuart held the Court that day; I think that seeing Mr. Sparks' name on it, I gave it to him and he left the Court to get the paper mentioned in it; I next saw it in the Clerk's office; as near as I can recollect, the Judge and I, after the Court adjourned, left the Court-room together and came into my office, where we found Sparks; I am not certain that the Judge came with me, but we were all there shortly after the adjournment; the hours of adjournment are rather irregular, but the days being rather short then, the Court adjourned between two and three, or near three; the indictment named in this note could not be found, and I so stated to Judge Stuart in my office; I think he said, "wait a moment," or words to that import, and left the office; within, I should think, five minutes—in a very short time—he returned, and stated that it was the indictment against William Cosgrove; I understood him to mean the indictment referred to in this note of Mr. Hall's; we then looked for that indictment and found it readily; this indictment produced here on the trial is the indictment we found; I told the Judge that this was not the indictment referred to in Mr. Hall's note; I think he then stated that that was the indictment he (the Judge) intended; I stepped into Mr. Hall's office to see if he was there, to get him to sign the *nol. pros.*, as he said he would do in the note; he was then absent; I returned to my office, and on the assurance of Judge Stuart that it was all right, I wrote the minutes, at the same time writing this order of *nol. pros.* on the back of the indictment, for the District Attorney to sign; the Judge wanted to get a certified copy of the order, and appeared to be in a hurry; I directed Mr. Sparks while I was entering the order on the minutes, to make out a certified copy; I directed Sparks to alter the form a little, because as appears on the minutes, I had made a mistake in discharging Cosgrove's recognisances, when the fact was that the recognisances had been forfeited; Stuart took the certified copy and went away; about twenty-five minutes had passed from the time we found the indictment until Stuart left; the day following I saw Mr. Hall at his office; I took him the note he had written to Sparks; I pinned it to the indictment that very afternoon as soon as I found it; I took both the indictment and the note with me to Mr Hall.

Q.—For what purpose did you go? (Objected to.)

Question, modified—What occurred with Mr. Hall in relation to the *nolle prosequi* mentioned in his note? (Objected to, and exception noted.)

Witness—I presented this indictment, with his own note, to Mr. Hall, for his signature to the indorsement on the indictment; Mr. Hall hesitated about signing it.

Q.—Did you repeat to Mr. Hall what Judge Stuart had said? (Objected to, and exception taken.) A.—I did, substantially as I have repeated it here.

Q.—The second indictment was found against Cosgrove on the 16th of March, 1855. How was it set up by the Grand Jury? (Objected to as irrelevant. Question not pressed.)

Q.—Had you any conversation with Judge Stuart in reference to this new indictment against Connolly? A.—Yes, Sir; I cannot remember the time it occurred; it was in the warm weather; I met him in the Park, and he first spoke to me of this second indictment as a fact, which I did not contradict; I do not recollect what he said; he talked about the young man wishing to come back from Philadelphia to this City to resume his occupation; he may have said more, but the conversation was a casual one, and I do not remember.

Q.—Were the papers in this case of Connolly removed for any time from the files of the Court. (Objected to as irrelevant.) The question was argued at length, and the objection overruled.

Witness—The indictment was not. The affidavits were removed from the 20th June to 4th September, 1855. Judge Stuart took them from the office and returned them. On the 20th June, after I had got to the office that morning, I was informed that a person had called on a certain message. Mr. Sparks directed that person to call on Judge Stuart.

The conversation was objected to by defendant's counsel.

The story that was told Judge Stuart by the person sent to him, brought him to the office on the 20th; he asked to see the papers against Jack Hatfield, and also against Cosgrove; he asked me if there was any objection to his taking them; I said certainly not, of course, he being Judge of the Court; he left with both papers, and I have no doubt that the person sent to him brought him to the office to get those papers; the papers against Hatfield were returned on the 2d July; during July and August I was out of the City, and in the month of August Judge Stuart was sick; I did not know what was done with the papers in my absence, but he returned them on the day I have mentioned.

To Mr. Brady—I think he told me that he had forgotten to bring them back before.

It was now 8¼ o'clock, and the direct examination of Mr. Vandervoort being concluded, the Court adjourned until Wednesday, at 10 A. M.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

We find little to notice in reference to the Produce Markets during the past week. Virginia Sweet Potatoes are temporarily out of market; the prevailing northeast winds for several days past having kept back the coasting vessels. With a change of wind these vessels will probably bring in an overstock.

Apples are still very abundant, but everybody is laying by a good store for Winter, and the prices keep well up. The warm weather keeps back poultry somewhat. Those coming in now, with this article, will get good prices.

Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 37
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₩ bb.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ₩ bbl.	87	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 37
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 62
Cabbages—₩ 100.	1 00	@	3 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen.	1 12	@	2 25
Celery—₩ dozen.	62	@	87
Egg Plants—₩ dozen.	25	@	37
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ₩ 100, variable.	2 00	@	5 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100.	3 00	@	5 00
Citrons—₩ bbl., slow sale.	37	@	50
Beets—₩ bbl.	1 75	@	1 50
Carrots—₩ bbl.	75	@	1 00
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	62	@	75
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	75	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	3 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Crosbiues (S. L.),	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₩ bb.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Apple, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 75
Apples—Roman Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—Gillyflower, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Cook-Nos Further.) ₩ bbl.	1 00	@

New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 14, 1855.

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Secretary Seward's Speech.

We have received, and shall publish in the Times of to-morrow morning, a Letter from Rev. R. J. BRECKENRIDGE, of Kentucky, to Senator SEWARD, in review of the speech delivered by the latter a few weeks since at Buffalo. Those of our readers who remember Dr. B.'s Letter to Senator DOUGLAS will need no assurance as to the character of this letter or the ability with which it is written. The country has few abler or more eloquent men in any profession than Dr. BRECKENRIDGE: and even those who differ from him most widely in sentiment, cannot fail to read with interest and pleasure his letters on public affairs. The length of the letter and the late hour at which it was received alone prevent its publication this morning

The News by the Empire City.

The mail steamship *Empire City* arrived in port yesterday with over a million and a half in treasure from California. She brings no later news from San Francisco, but our California and Oregon letters, published elsewhere, contain a variety of novel and interesting information.

From the Isthmus we learn that the Consular difficulty remains unadjusted. Mr. WARD has not yet received instructions from Washington to hoist again the flag he had somewhat hastily taken down. The New-Granadian Assembly adjourned on the 22d of October. It is stated that the obnoxious Tonnage Law is impracticable, and that, in all probability, no attempt will be made to put it in force. Bills have passed the Legislature giving foreigners the privilege of sitting in the City Council, and of Juries in both civil and criminal cases.

Through the activity of our correspondent at Panama we were enabled, a fortnight ago, to publish some very late intelligence from South America. Our advices by this arrival, though no later, contain fuller information on various interesting points of news. The Revolution in Bolivia had been subdued in the North, but in the South the agitation was still kept up. In Peru the question of religious toleration was creating such excitement that open violence was apprehended.

Our Foreign Relations.

It cannot be denied that, in spite of all efforts to treat the matter lightly, there is an undercurrent of uneasiness in the public mind concerning our relations with Great Britain. It is very easy to treat the statements of the London *Times* and *Morning Post*, of the object of the Government in dispatching a formidable fleet to our shores, as unworthy of attention,—as the reckless fulminations of credulous or mischief-making men. But the *Times* is too intelligent and too sagacious to be easily duped, and its position involves too much responsibility to permit it thus to trifle with great national interests; and the *Post* is the recognized organ of Lord PALMERSTON, and would not speak so confidently on points of so much importance without some warrant.

It is not easy, therefore, to divest ourselves of the belief that our relations with Great Britain are not in a satisfactory condition:—that upon various subjects serious differences exist between the two Governments,—some of them involving our interests, some our rights, and all of them enlisting national pride in their adjustment. It is very clear that no one of these questions is important enough to warrant any serious misunderstanding with Great Britain. And yet it is no less certain that it is out of just such complications,—paltry and inconsiderable in the interests they involve,—that those international disputes arise which result in war. And the conviction is gaining possession of the public mind, that, trifling as are the interests involved, and mad as would seem any thought of war, there is still danger that, through the pride, the obstinacy, and the reckless arrogance of the two Governments, our peaceful relations with Great Britain may be interrupted.

We trust that all such apprehensions will prove to be unfounded. We are confident that among the *people* of the two countries the very idea of war would be regarded with astonishment and horror. No event more disastrous to the best interests of both countries, and to the welfare of the human race, could possibly occur than a war between this country and England. And it would seem that this conviction, deeply and universally felt, ought to avert the very possibility of such an event. But, unfortunately, Governments partake, in full measure, of all the passions and all the weaknesses of human nature:—and the indulgence of a temporary resentment, or the gratification of a paltry pride, may plunge two great nations into a conflict which nine-tenths of the people of both abhor. We hope there is yet wisdom and statesmanlike prudence enough in the two Governments, to adjust all the points upon which they are at variance, without the risk of so direful a resort.

Judge Stuart's Trial.

The proceedings in the case of Judge STUART were continued yesterday. A full and interesting report of the testimony given will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES. The principal witness examined was A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., the District Attorney, who stated the circumstances under which he moved for a nolle prosequi in the case of "Buffalo Bill." The trial will be continued to-day.

The Character and Purpose of Walker.

We think that our English cousins may rest assured that the United States Government has nothing to do with what are called the filibustering movements of Colonel WILLIAM WALKER in Central America. There is, we are quite certain, no concert between them. To use a phrase of Yankee origin, Mr. WALKER has been fighting and negotiating on his "own book." Our information is that, while his character and designs have been much misunderstood even at home, particularly the former—the Government at Washington is wholly innocent of all concert and sympathy with him. It has no more to do with his alliance with the native opposition to the late Government or faction in power in Nicaragua, than Lord PALMERSTON himself. That he had no design to conquer the country in order to place it at the disposal of the United States, or to bring it under subjection, against the popular will of the people, to his own separate and arbitrary rule, ought to be sufficiently evident from his prompt refusal of the Presidency or Dictatorship. If it be not deemed so, from this fact alone, a brief reference to the personal character of the man will perhaps make it so.

Mr. WALKER is a native of Tennessee. His education is liberal to an extreme. Few young men, we understand, enjoyed finer advantages in this respect, than he did on coming to manhood. That he has not properly improved or legitimately directed them, in his subsequent career on the Pacific, is no fault of his personal habits, his lack of firmness, or want of political information. He is a lawyer by profession, and has had editorial experience at the press. His devotion to the Democratic principle of free government is extreme. On this point, faulty if you please, he has been stubborn and persevering, rather than enthusiastic. We understand, indeed, that enthusiasm, in the popular sense, is no part of his disposition. He is, or was, when he left the Atlantic States, and we have since heard nothing to the contrary, of a steady, sober habit, remarkably quiet in personal intercourse, of high moral courage and indomitable will. While nothing could have given his family, friends and acquaintances at home more surprise, than the first news of his turning fillibuster in Lower California, there is not one of them who has since doubted his bravery, or questioned his perseverance in execution of a settled political purpose. Nor do they believe that his success, when achieved, will be turned to bloody account, as against humanity, or to the willful disturbance of the relations between friendly powers with which his movements have no necessary connection.

Mr. WALKER is a young man of only thirty-one years. If he is yet wanting in the elements of true wisdom as a politician, he is equally devoid of motive to desperation or recklessness as the successful invader of Nicaragua. Of the character of the material, in men, that he carried with him from San Francisco, and that which has since joined him from Sacramento, we are partially ignorant; though we incline to believe that he has the power and influence of complete control over them, and that, in any event, he will sacrifice his own life, sooner than see his followers, as a body, bring odium on the cause, or defeat the purposes which he has (unwisely it may be) asserted in Nicaragua.

Degenerate Anglo-Saxons Conquered by the Irish, &c.

Owing to some cause which we are quite unable to comprehend, there is an unquestionable and very palpable desire on the part of our French and English neighbors, with whom we had imagined we were on the best possible terms of national amity, to irritate us by depreciatory and insulting remarks. This disposition has so simultaneously developed itself in various quarters, that it seems like a concert movement which had been prompted by higher powers than those that gave vent to it; but we are unwilling to believe anything so absurd, and must, therefore, look upon it as an accidental outburst of a widely entertained sentiment. Our Paris correspondent has furnished our readers with the ridiculous tirade of that literary poodle the fat *feuilletonist* of the *Débats*, JULES JANIN, against the entire people of the United States, on the assumption that we could not relish the acting of RACHEL nor comprehend *Corneille*, because some of his own countrymen who had come over here to earn an honest living by cooking our dinners and teaching us the sublime art of dancing had requested the great actress to sing the "Marseillaise." RACHEL, of course, will tell JANIN a very different story when she gets back to Paris, but, in the meanwhile, the assumptions of Monsieur JANIN are adopted by the Journalists of London, and, in the *Illustrated News*, we find the matter of the *Débats* gravely repeated in another form. The *Illustrated News* is not an acknowledged authority in politics or the arts, but it has the largest circulation of any English journal, and is read in all parts of the world. Yet, it gravely informs its readers, without knowing anything at all about the matter, or even quoting M. JANIN as its authority, that:

"Brother Jonathan don't care about tragedies; he does not, and he says so, and he tells you why. (Excuse a parenthesis—*Pourquoi est-ce que Mlle. Rachel est si maigre? Parceque'elle ne se nourrit que de Racine.*) True, it is Mlle. RACHEL's *métier* to play tragedy; but then, if she *can* do something that will amuse him more for his money, why, in the name of goodness, let her do it. The 'Marseillaise,' she can sing that; she sang it in '48 with a *verve*, and an expression, and a concentrated energy that made Paris shiver. Like the negro who, seeing his companion swallowing down the contents of a rum bottle with shudderings, contortions, and cries of 'Ochy! ochy!' snatched it from his grasp, exclaiming, 'Me cry 'Ochy! ochy!' too!' Brother Jonathan wants to be made to shiver as well; having got the fancy into his head, *ça lui est égal*, that the changes of the political winds have rendered Mlle. RACHEL hoarse, he thinks that, with what he is willing to give her, if she pleases him, she may well afford to purchase any amount of pectoral lozenges. The 'Marseillaise,' therefore, he will have, or will know why; and it seems pretty certain that unless '*La Grande*' makes up her mind to sing it, she will have to return to France considerably poorer than she left it."

By this time all Europe is persuaded that Brother Jonathan is incapable of appreciating RACHEL, and will listen to nothing but the "Marseillaise." So important a matter is this, that we are told it is talked about and debated "in all the *foyers* of all the theatres."

After JULES JANIN, comes the great thunderer of Printing House Square, and accuses us, [illegible] but in the presumption in sympathising with the unhappy Russians, and for believing the stories which the *Times* itself, and its war correspondents have been telling of the gross mismanagement and inefficiency of the English Commanders in the Crimea. And thereupon, our friend of the pictures takes up the strain, and goes off in an explosion of dull platitudes in this wise:

"Whether the Anglo-Saxon character deteriorates in certain latitudes, or whether the conquest of America, by means of the Irish, who have in great measure subdued the Yankee race, and are gradually making it conform to the principles and practices of its Celtic masters, is being avenged upon us, it is hard to say. But America can see nothing noble and chivalrous—but those are old-country ideas—can see nothing grand and enterprising in our championship of Turkey, and our fight for the freedom of the tideless sea. Our successes are scoffed at, our reverses magnified, and a barbarous tyrant is fulsomely flattered by those who claim a patent in free institutions. An American can stand up here and say that he is proud to claim ancestry from the country of SHAKSPEARE, and MILTON, and NEWTON; but at his own board he drinks success to GORTSCHAKOFF, and OSTEN SACKEN, and MOURAVIEFF."

No man, we imagine, could write such stuff as this without either believing it or being paid for it;—but we won't pretend to decide how the case may be with the *Illustrated News*. It is, certainly, very different from the ordinary style of that paper. We do not believe that such a sentiment as that of "success to GORTSCHAKOFF," &c., was ever uttered at any American table by any American. The same paper contains the following, which will be read in all parts of the world and be remembered, too, and be the cause of bad blood when Americans are encountered, and many a deadly quarrel may be engendered by such stupidities:

"It is now signified that, whether hired by Russian gold, or only prompted by a general taste for buccaneering, divers 'true Americans' are inclined to give us trouble, and that is necessary, in consequence, to increase our force in the Western Ocean."

Hired by Russian gold! And this is said by the organ of a people whose laboring masses we are supplying with food, and whose bank is looking to us for precious metals to fortify itself from the underhanded and insidious attempts of its ally to deplete it of gold.

Tray, Blanche and Sweetheart are all barking at us, and now comes in the yelping of a Colonial cur of meaner degree, who chimes in to the same tune. The Toronto *Leader*, our next door neighbor, as it were, who surely knows better, in humble imitation of Monsieur JANIN, says:

"We see with regret, but not with surprise, that Mr. THACKERAY has not been so successful in New-York as his admirers would wish. From all that we can see, crowds flock to hear him, and in a pecuniary sense, doubtless Mr. THACKERAY will have little cause to regret that for a second time he has crossed the Atlantic.

We should say that in New-York he is doomed to no more ovations; and that as other men of his own country have experienced, he will return to England quite disenchanted with the Great Republic.

We think the reasons of this change not difficult of solution. Possibly an American reader would accuse us of gross injustice and partiality. It may be that he would be right—*but in our idea we think we hit the very centre of the bull's eye when we say, that there is really very little literary taste in the United States.*"

This must do for the present. We would like for our colonial neighbor to hear what Mr. THACKERAY himself has to say on the subject.

From Kansas.

Our Kansas correspondence brings us information of a new financial scheme into which some of the enterprising settlers of that territory have embarked. A lack of money is always one of the drawbacks of a new country: and it is not at all surprising that a section so rapidly settled, so remote from the commercial centres of the country, and where all movements, civil and social, have been pushed forward with so much haste, as Kansas, should feel this want in a very great degree. There are strong temptations for every new State to rush into crude and rash expedients for the purpose of supplying this want:—and the history of most of our new States contains instances of such proceedings.

In Kansas, however, the project seems to have been pushed with unusual boldness and disregard of the forms of law. Col. LANE, the President of the Free-State Convention, acting in his capacity as Chairman of the *Executive Committee* of the Territory,—has issued scrip redeemable out of the "Treasury of the Commonwealth," and pledging the "faith of *the State*" for its payment. As Kansas is not yet a State:—as it has no treasury but that of the general government and the authority recognized by it:—as the Executive Committee is simply a body of men existing for political purposes,—not recognized by, nor responsible to, the law in any way, and having no more authority to speak for the Territory than any other persons within its limits;—and as the people of the State of Kansas, whenever Kansas shall become a State, will alone have the power to pledge its faith,—the proceeding is remarkable for its coolness and audacity. Our correspondent states that an Agent has been sent to the Eastern States to negotiate this scrip,—we presume at a very considerable discount. There is not one chance in ten that it will ever be worth a single *cent* on the dollar.

Our correspondence and exchanges from Kansas contain a variety of intelligence of considerable interest from that region. It is clear that events are hastening forward towards a crisis in that country with great rapidity.

Board of Education—The Members Elect.

One of the most important Legislative bodies in this City, and one very little thought of during election times, is the Board of Education. The names of the members of this Board for the ensuing year not having appeared in any of the election returns, we have obtained, and give below, a correct list, as far as known:

Wards.	Members Holding Over.	Members Elect.
I.	Andrew J. Perry,	Josiah W. Brown,
II.	Joshua G. Abbe,	* John Hooper,
III.	William Allason,	William H. Avery,
IV.	Florence McCarthy,	John Ware,
V.	Charles S. Tappen,	James M. Tuthill,
VI.	William Sinclair,	Walter Roche,
VII.	David Webb,	* Abraham Denike,
VIII.	Isaac Phillips,	Elphalet Bootman,
IX.	William S. See,	Albert Smith,
X.	William Jones, Jr.,	Daniel Slate,
XI.	Dr. Jedediah Miller,	George White,
XII.	John Green,	* Abraham V. Williams,
XIII.	Andrew J. Case,	Stephen Brooker,
XIV.	Andrew H. Green,	Thomas Boese,
XV.	James W. Underhill,	Richard Barlow,
XVI.	Robert A. Adams,	Isaac W. Smith,
XVII.	Benjamin K. Wintlirop,	James F. Henry,
XVIII.	William H. Neilson,	Simeon Baldwin,
XIX.	John C. Hall,	Richard S. Gray,
XX.	Bettis M. Fowler,	Nelson J. Waterbury,
XXI.	John Davenport,	Dr. Lafayette Ramsey,
XXII.	Robert H. Shannon.	Dr. Joseph Edwards.

* Reflected.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

THE CLAYTON-BULWER TREATY.

Present Aspect of Foreign Affairs.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The Administration has not the slightest evidence that the British fleet is intended to menace us on any ground. All statements in relation to harsh correspondence regarding the Central American question are positively false. No demand was made for British acquiescence in our construction of the Clayton Treaty. Mr. MARCY simply insisted on Great Britain's indicating her construction definitely, which she had never done before. There has been no insolence on either side—nothing to prejudice an amicable arrangement, as the President's message will show.

Commodore PAULDING, commanding the Gulf Squadron, is here, summoned by the Secretary of the Navy, for consultation relative to Central American affairs. He will sail, as soon as possible, in the frigate *Potomac*, accompanied by the *Cyane*.

The sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, now lying at Sandy Hook, is bound to Port-au-Prince, to bring the schooner *Amelia* to New-York, for trial, on the charge of infraction of the Revenue laws, and probably also for a capital offence. S.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12.

The Administration is in a high state of excitement regarding the *coup d'état* of PALMERSTON against the American Government. Nobody appears to understand it, and a thousand speculations are afloat as to the real causes and motives which have led to the dispatch of the formidable naval squadrons to our shores on which the London press is so vociferous. It is evident that the British public were taken as completely by surprise as our own, and that the uneasiness and apprehension among business men on that side of the water are even greater than here.

Commodore PAULDING was, on Saturday, summoned by telegraph, and has arrived. The Department is hurrying the preparations for the reinforcement of the home squadron as fast as possible, and a portion, if not the whole of it, will, undoubtedly, rendezvous at Greytown as soon as possible. The tranquility of our capital has not been so much disturbed for a year, nay, indeed, for several years. The most stable-minded agree that the very extraordinary proceeding of the Palmerston Ministry has a very serious significancy, and though they cannot bring themselves to apprehend war, they admit that the episode wears a most portentous aspect. The common, almost universal, opinion may be thus expressed—the British Government cannot mean war, but what does it mean? The movement is a war movement, that is undeniable. The pretexts for it are most offensive and scandalous. They are disgraceful to the British Government, but notoriously false, and have been so treated by nearly the whole British press not in the pay of the ministry. The allegation that ships are in course of construction in our harbors for the Russian service, and that a hostile expedition is under preparation on the coast of Ireland are mere impudent fabrications, manufactured as a cover to the real design.

That PALMERSTON is hostile to this country is well established by the records of previous negotiations. One of his first acts after the formation of the present ministry was to manifest his dislike of the United States, and to repudiate on behalf of the British Government the most important stipulations, binding upon it, of the Clayton and Bulwer treaty.—Still, it would seem incredible that he should desire war with the United States, and all reflection upon his course returns at last to the starting point of astonishment and doubt.

There are, it is true, a great many questions and subjects on which Great Britain may provoke and precipitate a war, if she desires it, and if she has really come to the conclusion that now is a good time to commence war with the United States, her Government may present quite a formidable list of differences. We have demanded the abrogation of the Danish Sound Dues; Great Britain may have formed a secret alliance with Denmark, to secure not only the continuance of the Sound Dues, but the possession of St. Thomas to Denmark.

The British Ministers and Consuls in the United States have lately been carrying on an organized system of fillibusterism within the United States against Russia. The Government has caught and punished some of the agents employed in this illegal work, and has requested the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON. The dispatch of these British war dogs may be in response to these demands. In this event our rejoinder undoubtedly will be the summary dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON.

We have long sought to possess ourselves of Cuba and Porto Rico by purchase, or otherwise. Great Britain proposed a tripartite treaty between France, the United States and herself, for the perpetual guarantee of Cuba to Spain. We refused. but there is little doubt that immediately after that refusal a tripartite treaty between the other three of these Powers was formed, and now exists. In pursuance of this treaty, Spain may have required the sending of this fleet and the adoption of a menacing tone towards the United States. In return for this service, Spain may agree to send a Spanish force to aid the Allies in the Crimea—an object which has long been pursued by both the other Governments.

And finally, there is the long-protracted controversy of Central America, which proves to have been only complicated by the famous Clayton and Bulwer Treaty of April 19, 1850. The country was delighted with that peaceful conclusion, as it was regarded, of a difficult and threatening dispute; but subsequent revelations, and Mr. CLAYTON's own explanations, caused a complete change in public opinion respecting that treaty. A protocol was discovered unknown to CASS, DOUGLAS and MASON, unknown to the Senate and the country, unknown to anybody but Mr. KING and Mr. CLAYTON. This protocol rendered the treaty doubtful, depriving it of the clear and decided meaning which the words of the treaty on the face of the instrument conveyed. Explanations were called for. Mr. CLAYTON gave them, but showed that he knew no more than anybody else what the treaty meant.

Two years and a half ago, Mr. MARCY set about finding a meaning, or, if it had none, to procure the recognition of that fact, equivalent as he justly declared to the abolition of the treaty. ABERDEEN and CLARENDON answered with fair words, implying by their conduct that they consented to the Americanization of Central America by the natural course of events. Not so PALMERSTON and CLARENDON. They have obstinately said nothing, waiting for something to turn up which should authorize them to speak decidedly and yet safely for Britain. Fortune has favored these diplomatic Micawbers. Something has turned up after many days. South Sebastopol is taken, and Russia is shut up in her shell. British and French shells have riddled her seaports, and the Hard shells, Soft Shells and Half Shells have riddled the American Administration. Now PALMERSTON speaks: he says that the treaty of 1850 has a meaning; that it is a British treaty only; that it inhibits them from nothing, casting prohibitions and obligations only on the United States; that Britain will continue to hold all the advantages she had in Central America, or has acquired since. And thus issue is joined. We say the treaty has been repudiated by Great Britain and is at an end,—and have served the Monroe Doctrine upon the Bay of Islands Colony and the Musquito Protectorate. That is equivalent to a general notice to quit Central America and all its appurtenances. PALMERSTON says, in substance, he will stay and will continue these encroachments, which it was the design of the exploded treaty to check.

Such is the position of the parties. Our Administration is in a situation to try all its nerve. It will now be seen whether it has the firmness to order PAULDING to protect Greytown from a British squadron, as it had the hardihood to order HOLLINS to battle down and burn a miserable hamlet of wooden houses and bamboo huts. True conservative citizens will never forgive PIERCE for the Nebraska infamy, but true Americans are looking with eager eyes to see whether he will uphold the name and honor of the country against a foreign assailant.

AQUIDAY.

From Washington—Commodore Paulding—The British Fleet, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Commodore PAULDING has been selected, being regarded by the Secretary of the Navy as a prudent officer, to visit San Juan de Nicaragua with his flagship *Potomac*. He was closeted with the Secretary this afternoon, relative to the course to be pursued by him in that quarter.

Notwithstanding the avowed innocent objects of the British Fleet just dispatched to the West Indies, the movement is regarded here with indignation, if not as an incipient step towards a hostile act, and hence, additional orders have been sent to the naval stations to-day by the Navy Department in reference to preparations.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Nov. 12.

By the steamship *Oriziba*, we have dates from Mexico to Nov. 8. ALVAREZ still retained the Presidency, and had fixed his residence at Tilapan.

Señor OCOMPO had resigned the Ministry of Foreign Relations, owing to a disagreement with Gen. COMONFORT, Minister of War.

Large numbers of troops were pouring into Mexico, and a famine was feared.

The steamer *Ocean Bird* arrived here, yesterday, with Havana dates to the 8th.

Mail steamers signaled at Havana before sunset were to be allowed to enter the harbor during the night. It is said that the privilege granted to vessels bringing coal will soon cease.

The sugar market was dull, and buyers were demanding a reduction.

State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

A State Convention of Sabbath School Teachers of the several Evangelical denominations is in session here, and well attended. Addresses were made during the day and the evening, by Rev. Messrs. ADAMS, KIRK, VINTON, STAR and others.

Rev. Dr. ADAMS was chosen Chairman of the Committee to prepare an address on the subject of Sabbath Schools, and another Committee was appointed to organize the Association thoroughly for the purposes of diffusing information concerning the progress of Sabbath Schools throughout the State.

Destructive Fire at the Erie County Penitentiary.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

This morning, the workshop attached to the Erie County Penitentiary was destroyed by fire, together with a quantity of machinery and tools. It was used as a harness and buckle factory, under contract to Messrs. PRATT & LETCHWORTH, whose loss amounts to $14,000, of which $3,000 is covered by insurance. The damage to the building is about $3,000. No insurance.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

It is now ascertained that R. C. WICKLIFFE, Democrat, is chosen Governor of Louisiana, and that the whole Democratic State ticket is also elected. The Congressional delegation will stand three Democrats and one American.

Later from Havana.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived here with Havana dates to the 10th inst. Sugars continued dull, owing to high prices, but quotations were unchanged.

The Yellow Fever at Portsmouth, Va.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

Several new cases of yellow fever and two deaths have occurred at Portsmouth, Virginia.

FRIGHTFUL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Two Persons Killed—An Entire Train Blown off the Track.

On Monday evening the Express train on the Harlem Railroad, which left Albany at 4½ o'clock, reached Copake, when about midway between there and Boston Corners, was blown off the track by a violent gust of wind and precipitated down an embankment some thirty-five feet, performing a complete somerset, demolishing the cars and killing two persons instantly and injuring several others.

The Conductor, Mr. WHITE, as soon as the accident occurred, sent the engine, which fortunately had not been thrown off, to Millerton for some cars, and the killed and injured were placed therein and brought to the City, where they arrived at about 5¼ o'clock this morning.

The killed are, Mr. RATHBONE, a paper manufacturer at Boston Corners, and — GAYLORD, a brakeman on the train.

An accident of this kind has never before occurred on any railroad in this country.

The Superintendent, Mr. NOTTINGHAM, started this morning immediately for the scene of disaster. The cause of the accident, so far as we hear it, was entirely beyond the control of human agency.

The Board of County Canvassers.

The Board of Supervisors met on Monday in their capacity as County Canvassers, at the room of the Board of Aldermen—all of the Board were present except Alderman KELLY of the Fourteenth Ward.

Shortly after the time set for the session, (noon,) the Board was called to order, and organization was completed by the election of ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., as President.

Mr. AMBROSE L. JORDAN appeared on the part of the contestants, and announced to the Chair that a protest had been drawn up for presentation to the Board, protesting against the declaration by the County Canvassers, of the legality of the election of certain parties, whom he would not now name, but who he understood are declared to be elected by the returns handed in. That protest has been already completed, but he regretted the necessity of asking a delay before its presentation, as it had been sent for signature to one party making it. It was momentarily expected.

The County Clerk, RICHARD B. CONNOLLY, Esq., announced that the blanks necessary for the legal progress of the labor of the Board had not yet been received in his office, but were every moment expected. He asked of the Board to delay the canvass for from 10 to 15 minutes.

Alderman VOORHIES objected to any delay made for the purpose of allowing any one to step in and postpone or render more intricate the labors of the Board.

Alderman ELY claimed that any proper and respectful protest should be received and should have fitting attention. Such protests might materially assist the Board in their duty, the determination of the result of the canvass. Moreover, as the blanks that the law requires are not ready to be furnished, the Board could not proceed any how.

Alderman WAKEMAN spoke at some length, taking a like view of the matter, and the Board thereupon adjourned to Wednesday, at noon.

Delaware County.

The returns from Delaware are not quite complete, but sufficiently so to assure us of the results. They elect:

HAXTON, K. N., and HAYS, S., to the Assembly.

MORSE, K. N., for the Senate, has 100 majority; but RAMSAY, Rep., is probably elected from this District.

KING has some 50 majority, in the County, over HEADLEY.

The County Clerk, CAMERON, Rep. and S., is elected; PALMER, K. N., is elected County Judge; and BURHANS, K. N., is to be Sheriff.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY delivered the first of his Course on "The Four Georges," in Mr. BEECHER'S Church, in Brooklyn, last evening.

☞ The Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute closed last evening with the usual ceremonies. Our report of the proceedings is crowded out.

☞ BAYARD TAYLOR will lecture at Hope Chapel this evening. Subject—Philosophy of Travel.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 62 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 269 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 269 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 269 Broadway.

RICH LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer for inspection, THIS DAY, the richest stock of new Laces, Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Infants' Waist Robes, Handkerchiefs, Muslin and Jaconet Trimmings, &c., to be found in this City, at very low prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. ARE NOW SELLING their entire stock of rich Dress Silks at greatly reduced prices, viz.: Plaid and stripe silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard; rich stripe and plaid, 5s., worth 7s. per yard; extra rich silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard; extra heavy silks, 7s., worth 9s. per yard; being the largest and cheapest stock of rich Dress Silks in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES.—100 PIECES SUPERIOR French Merinoes at 5s. and 6s., worth 7s. and 8s. per yard. Also, 850 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, the choicest goods in this City, only 62½c. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 291 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—1,200 PIECES rich styles and superior quality Merino and Saxony wool Plaids just received, and will be opened this day, only 1s. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 291 Grand-st.

CLOAKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING, a large invoice of Paris made Cloaks. Prices $12 to $36. The richest goods in this City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 291 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES. These celebrated Scales still maintain their reputation for accuracy and strength, as shown by the recent trial at the Crystal Palace. They are manufactured by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and material—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the lowest to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with iron levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES—STORE SCALES, in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS, BANKERS' and Improved SCALES. POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER'S ALUM PATENT Fire-proof Safe again triumphant. The following certificate is from the proprietors of the same, and No. 5 and 57 Downing-st., which was burned on Saturday morning, the 27th inst.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1855.
MESSRS. HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER, GENTLEMEN: The Alum Patent Phœnix Safe, purchased of you, was on the second floor of our building, Nos. 55 and 57 Downing-st., where the fire was most severe, and although the intense heat warped the iron, on opening it we found all our books and papers in the same order they were in previous to the fire; in fact, the varnish on the backs was unsullied.
HOGGE & BAYNES.

A large assortment of the above safes (guaranteed free from dampness) and the most approved powder proof combination and other locks for sale, at the Depot, 128 Chambers-st., constantly on hand, and made to order.
HOLMES, VALENTINE & BUTLER,
Nos. 10 and 12 Minthorne-lane.

GREAT CURE OF PILES.
HUNTSVILLE, N. C., Nov. 1, 1855.
DR. C. M. JACKSON—*Dear Sir*: Allow me to express to you my sincere thanks for your discovery of a medicine which, to say the least of it, has effected a cure in a case of other medicines that I have taken, have entirely failed to do. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS have cured me of the most stubborn and aggravated case of the piles that, perhaps, ever fell to the lot of man. My case is not a stranger to this community, as I am well known in this and the surrounding counties, and can truly say that in my recovery has astounded all my friends and relations, as I had tried everything recommended, and nothing did me any good until I was prevailed upon to try the Bitters. You are at liberty to make any use of this communication, for the benefit of the afflicted, as you may think proper. Truly yours, WM. J. ATWOOD.
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
A choice stock of articles adapted to the season of a superior quality, consisting of Coats, Capes, Ladies' and gentlemen's Overshoes and Boots (a beautiful article, manufactured expressly for City wear.) Also, Horse Covers, &c., constantly on hand, and will be sold by the case, dozen or single article by D. HODGMAN,
Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. of Nassau-st.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 6s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s., per yard.
At HIRAM ANDERSONS, No. 99 Bowery.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 107 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

THERE IS SOMETHING INDESCRIBABLY ELEgant and attractive in one of KNOX'S hats—something that Knox has a faculty of imparting to his head gear that other hatters do not understand. Those of Knox's hats on your head, and your appearance is improved to such an extent that you are overcome by astonishment, while you at once become convinced that your comfort is heightened and your pecuniary interests are greatly benefited. We can explain the latter clause by saying that Knox's hats cost but little, comparatively speaking, and that they last longer than anybody else's hats.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The attention of our readers is called to the sale of houses and lots advertised by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., for the 16th inst. The property belongs to the estate of James Hay, lately deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Surrogate. The opportunity for investment is a rare one, the estate being of that character which pays a large per centage on the cost. See the auctioneer's advertisement.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. HILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 189, 187 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most delicate ornament, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Moldavia Cream, for preserving and ornamenting the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Moreens de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 20 per cent. under their real value.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs

...the Four Georges of England, in the ...
...Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following ...

...DAY, Nov. ... George ...
...DAY, Nov. ... George ...
...NESDAY, Nov. 28..... George ...
...DAY, Nov. 30..... George ...

...ckets to members, $1 50; to non-members ...
...to be had at the Library or at the down-town ...
...Room-st.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JNO. CREERAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Com.

LADIES! LADIES!! LADIES!!!
HARRIOTT'S BROADWAY FAMILY SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 426 Broadway, next to Howard-st.,

...is the Place to be Suited with all kinds ... and Cloth, Walking Gaiter Boots, of the most ...ionable styles, and of the best quality. Also, a large ... of Boys, Misses and Children's Boots and Shoes ... and made to order, Ladies' Cork Sole and Water-... Boots, which are offered at LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

...For Beautifying the Complexion ... bleaching all tan, pimples, and freckles from the ... the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. PET... & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. KING, ...RICHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broad... New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

...As a Cure for Consumption—RUSH... Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever ... a reputation for this disease. None genuine ... FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on ... label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-... No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

...To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergy... restored to health in a few days, after many years ... nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the ... of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. ... Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brook... N. Y.

...Dyspeptics, Read!—The OXYGENATED ...TERS have proved more successful than all other ... known, in cases of Dyspepsia and general de... Those who doubt this statement can find ample ... in one trial of the medicine.

...Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HAN... begs leave to announce that he has removed ... 259 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., ... opened his establishment for the relief of per... suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neu... pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs ... from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or ... injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropsy ... other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or ... minerals; spinal affections, dyspepsia, constipation, ... obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON ... many years devoted his entire study and attention ... causes which create the above diseases, and also ... had great experience both in American and Conti... hospitals, and received high medical honors and ... for his superior treatment of diseases requir... confidential medical advice, he is enabled to guaran... safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering ... any of the above diseases, and to extract all miner... from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. ...HINSON adopts in the application of these baths is ... they can be taken in all kinds of weather with... fear of taking cold. A special attend... ... to ladies.

...Settlement ... meeting on WED... ... CONVENTION HALL, ... Wooster-st., between Bleecker and Houston-sts. ...ject of the organization is to encourage and facili... emigration to the West, and through a well organized ...tion to avert most of the difficulties attending the ...settlement of a new country. Persons wishing to secure ...land for present or future improvement in IOWA, WIS... CONSIN or MINNESOTA, at the Government price, ...$1 25 per acre, can do so through the agency of this Com... pany, and at the same time enjoy all the advantages of asso... ciated effort and the most perfect security. Subscriptions ...have already been received for about four thousand acres, ...and all who desire to secure land in the first settle... ment should make immediate application. The full par... ticulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application ...at the Company's office, No. 118 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOS. EDGELEY, Secretary.

...A Work on the History, Preven... tion and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Res... piratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, ...(including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Sys... tems of the Human Economy.

The Philosophy of Living; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life ...and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various sys... tems of the human organism. By

R. S. HEATH, M. D.
No. 850 Broadway, New-York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treat... ment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by let... ter, stating their cases fully. Office 9 to 4.

...Course of Lectures at Hope Chapel. ...The first of the Course will be delivered THIS EVEN... ING, 14th inst., by

BAYARD TAYLOR. Subject—*Philosophy of Travel.*

He will be followed by Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Rev. Dr. LORD, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, Hon. HORACE MANN, Rev. S. OSGOOD, and others.

Tickets for the Course $1 50; single admission, 25 cents. May be obtained of C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broad... way; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, near Hope Chapel.

...American Institute Fair—Exhibitors at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace are requested to remove ...their articles as early as possible, in order to relieve the ...Institute from further responsibility. Exhibitors of arti... cles entitled to free transportation are informed that such ...articles as are not removed before the 25th inst. will be ...subject to freight. Owners of Models are informed that, ...if desired, their models can be deposited in the Reposi... tory, No. 351 Broadway, by notifying the Secretary.

...Dentistry.—GUM COLORED GUTTA PER... CHA BASE FOR ARTIFICIAL TEETH.—Dr. LEVETT, ...Dentist, having secured the right of use of the improved ...method of constructing artificial teeth, respectfully invites ...the public to call and examine the great improvement. ...No. 13 Waverley-place, one block from Broadway. Office ...hours from 9 till 5 o'clock.

...Thanksgiving Anniversary.—AMER... ICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Meeting ...at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 22. ...Eminent public speakers, and report of the Trustees will ...be given.

JOHN P. TREADWELL, President.
SOLON ROBINSON, Secretary.

...Superior Trees.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., ...Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit ...and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Cata... logues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. ...152 Fulton-st.

...Post-Office Notice—The Mails for Europe, ...per United States steamer BALTIC, will close at this office ...on WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of November, at 10½ ...o'clock, A. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

...Wm. M. Thackeray, Esq., LECTURES ...IN WILLIAMSBURG THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, ...at 8 o'clock, in the South 9th-st. Congregational Church. ...Subject—*George IIId.*

MATRIMONIAL.

...MR. AND MRS. HARRIS—In returning ...thanks to the ladies and gentlemen for their kind ...patronage they have hitherto received, beg respectfully to ...inform them that they continue the matrimonial office at ...her residence, No. 199 Canal-st., where ladies in particular ...will find every facility to make the most advantageous ...matches and secure eligible and agreeable partners, and ...happy and comfortable homes. None but parties of the ...highest respectability need apply. Office hours for ladies ...from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M.; for gentlemen from 3 to 7 P. M. ...No letters noticed unless inclosing a postage stamp.

FURS.

...LADIES' FURS—Of all the most desirable kinds, ...manufactured in the best manner, and for sale very ...low for cash, may be found at L. CHAPIN'S, No. 10 ...Astor-place.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Mink Sable Furs constantly on hand.

...LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maid... Lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail ...trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

...LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, ETC.
NO. 389 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK.

Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any LANDSCAPE, LETTERS, or other device required upon them.

They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

...BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTIN,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

...SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF ...HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 126 West Broadway.

...DON'T ANY ONE—To show a single case where my ...UNGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mus... taches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. ...all at a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. CRA... HAM, No. 355 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-...row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, ...No. 128 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South ...Sixth, Philadelphia.

...TAN, FRECKLES, FRECKLES, SUN... BURN, ERUPTIONS, BALM BLOSSOM, &c.—Post... tively cured, GOUPARDS ITALIAN MEDICATED ...SOAP, POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part ...of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE ...and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., ...first door from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CAL... LENDER, No. 56 South 4th-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. ...159 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored ...girls, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general ...housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, ...two American girls, one as chambermaid and waiter; ...the other as nurse and seamstress; understands all kinds ...of cutting and fitting. Also, by a first rate cook, washer ...and ironer. Also, by a Scotch girl aged 14, as nurse and ...errand girl. No objections to the country. Apply at No. ...211th-st., near Broadway.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respecta... ble and capable young woman as house keeper in a gen... tleman's family. Would make herself generally useful. ...Has lived in her last place 18 years. Her testimonials for ...character and competency are of the highest order. Also, ...as a competent and tidy young woman as chambermaid ...and waitress, or would go as laundress. Has the best of ...City reference. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn, till ...engaged.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable, ...honest, steady young married man, (Protestant,) who ...is in a pecuniary poor condition; has nothing, nor can ...get nothing to do; would go for a small compensation. ...Wanting to his employer's generosity in the course of ...time; is pretty well educated; would take a situation as ...waiter in a private family; no objection to the country, or ...any adjacent State. Call, or address A. G., No. 441 3d-av., ...corner of 32d-st., second floor, back room.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable ...young woman, in a small private family, as first-rate ...cook; she understands jellies and pastry; preserving and ...pickling, she thoroughly understands in all its branches; ...has lived in her last place seven years; she has unexcep... tionable City references as to honesty, sobriety and capa... bility. Call at No. 217 1st-av., up stairs, in the front room, ...for two days.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, willing ...girls, who wish places a short way in the country, one as ...general housework girl; understands the care of milk and ...butter, and can assist in a country gentleman's family in the ...best style—wages $5. The other is a good nurse and seam... stress, can do fancy sewing, and is quick at the needle—...wages $6. Excellent City reference. Will travel with a ...lady. Call at No. 339 2d-av., for two days.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent ...and trustworthy young women. One an excellent cook, ...washer and ironer; makes good bread. No objection to ...do general housework. The other a neat obliging Protest... ant girl, desires a place as chambermaid and waitress, or ...nurse and seamstress. Both are well recommended. Ap... ply at No. 271 Bowery.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable ...girls; one as first-rate cook, understands all kinds of ...pastry; the other as general housework, is a good washer ...and ironer, or chamberwork, in a respectable private ...family. No objections to a short distance in the country. ...Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 54 Spring-st., room ...No. 21.

...SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER ...By a competent English master, having high testi... monials and City references; desires a situation in a ...school in this City or vicinity or as tutor in a private fami... ly to instruct in all the branches comprehended in a sound ...and useful education, with the classics, if required. Ad... dress TUTOR, No. 93 Crosby-st.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young girls, ...in a private family, one as cook, washer and ironer, ...the other as chambermaid and waiter, would be willing to ...assist in the washing and ironing; has no objection to go ...in the country. The best of City reference given. Call at ...No. 40 Spring-st. Can be seen for two days.

...SITUATION WANTED—By an honest Ger... man widow, who understands perfectly the American, ...French and German cooking; also, washing and ironing ...in a private American or English family. Best of refer... ences given. Apply 153 Essex-st., basement, 2d door from ...Stanton.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respect... able Protestant young woman, as nurse and chamber... maid, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would ...wait on an invalid lady or grownup children; has the ...best of reference. Call at No. 282 West 18th-st. Can be ...seen for two days.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a most respecta... ble young woman; is a first-rate cook, and a most ex... cellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making ...all kinds of desserts; would take charge of housekeeping, ...if required. Call at No. 228 16th-st., between 8th and 9th ...avs. The best of City reference.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or ...country, by two very experienced girls with good City ...reference—one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a ...private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, ...or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 73 6th-av., ...in the bookstore.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, ...about eighteen years of age, competent and willing to ...work, in any respectable business in the City. Can bring ...good references, and considers salary a secondary object ...if he can secure a good place. Address J. S. M., *Times* ...Office.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable ...Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer, in ...a small respectable family; is a good baker. Has good ...City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn, in the jewelry store.

...SITUATION WANTED—For a middle-aged ...Protestant English woman as housekeeper, nurse to an ...invalid, or child's nurse; is capable of taking the entire ...charge of an infant. Call at No. 232 4th-st., near Thompson. ...Can be seen for three days.

...SITUATION WANTED—As coachman in a ...private family, by a man who has lived in this City for ...the last 26 years. Is a good, careful driver, and perfectly ...understands his business; has got City references. Ad... dress R. S. HUMPHREY, Union-square Post-Office

...SITUATION WANTED—For a colored woman, ...as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook in a small ...family. She can be well recommended and may be seen ...at the house of her present employer for three days, from ...9 A. M. until 12 M. at No. 35 University-Place.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable ...young woman, as laundress, and who understands her ...business thoroughly. Can produce good City reference. ...May be seen for two days at No. 29 11th-st., in the rear ...between 5th and 6th avs.

...SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young wo... men, as chambermaids and waiters, or to take care of ...children or sewing. Good City references from their last ...place, one eight and the other three years. Call at No. 196 ...3d-av., between 18th and 19th sts., in fancy store.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable wo... man, as cook; understands her business thoroughly; ...is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City ...reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East ...31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, ...as cook in a private family; understands baking ...pastry and soups; would have no objection to assist in ...washing. Can be seen at No. 24 Rose-st., for two days.

...SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ...ironer in a small family; refers to present employer. ...Can be seen until Friday, at No. 62 West 38th-st., first ...house east of 6th-av.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable ...Protestant girl as nurse and seamstress, with the best ...of City reference. Call at No. 97 Avenue-A, 3d floor, front ...room.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable ...young woman, as cook; is a good washer and ironer. ...Call at No. 217 Wooster-st., between Amity and Bleecker ...sts. Has the best of City reference.

...SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid or ...waiter in a private family. Best of City reference can ...be given. Apply at No. 83 Prince-st., first floor, front room. ...Can be seen for two days.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable wo... man, as waiter, or waiter and chambermaid; would ...be willing to assist in washing. City reference. Apply at ...her former employer's, No. 65 Madison-av.

...SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, ...by a respectable young woman, as housemaid and ...waitress. Good City reference given. Call at No. 355 6th-...av., one door from 21st., front room, up stairs.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable ...Protestant girl as laundress; can be seen at her present ...employer's, No. 4 East 29th-st., for 2 days.

...SITUATION WANTED—By a young man as ...assistant book-keeper in some mercantile house. Ad... dress W. S., No. 55 Murray-st.

...MUSIC TEACHING.—A lady well qualified to ...teach the piano-forte, harp, guitar and singing, and ...and who is also conversant with the French and Italian ...languages, speaking the former fluently, wishes to ob... tain a place as teacher. She has two daughters of the ...ages of six and three, whom she will desire to have with ...her, and who may become members of the younger ...classes in a school. She would be glad of a situation in ...a school or family, or would give private lessons in any ...town or city where a sufficient number of pupils may be ...obtained. The most respectable references can be given; ...and she is permitted especially to refer to Mr. George ...James Webb of Boston. Applications may be made di... rectly to Mr. WEBB, or to the Editors of the *Musical ...Review*, No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

...A YOUNG FRENCHMAN—Well acquainted ...with commercial calculs, and possessing tolerably well ...the English and German languages, wishes to be placed ...in a merchant's office as book keeper, or as French or ...Dutch corresponding clerk. He has no objection to any ...other employment on acceptable conditions, (drug ware ...preferred.) Apply to Mr. A. B., Manhattanville Post-...Office, N. Y., for one week. Good City references, and ...others, will be given.

...PRIVATE TUTOR.—A student in the General ...Protestant Episcopal Seminary, having from one to two ...leisure hours daily, would like to hear one or more pu... pils recite or read, either at his room or at their residence. ...Address M. J. R., *Times* office.

...WANTED—By an American widow lady, without ...encumbrance, an engagement as housekeeper in a ...private family, institution, or hotel; has great experience ...in that capacity; would be found trustworthy and useful, ...active, intelligent, and understands the management of ...large establishments. Highest testimonials. Can be seen ...at No. 178 30th-st., first door east of 8th-av.

...A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now at ...No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 145 Bowery, wanting em... ployment; they are equal to any which may be found ...elsewhere, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in ...the city or country. C. MASON.

...ENGINE WANTED.—A good second-hand Lo... comotive Engine, from 12 to 15 tons weight, to run on ...3 4—Shy track. Apply to SAMUEL THOMAS, ...Superintendent of the Thomas Iron Co., ...Allentown Post Office, Pa.

WANTED.

...PRINCIPAL WANTED.—To take the entire ...charge of a classical school, located in one of the ...most desirable parts of the City. Call on or address Dr. ...WM. M. GILES, No. 189 4th-av., New-York.

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...50 STOUT LANDSMEN WANTED—For ...South Sea whaling; also coopers, carpenters, black... smiths, cooks, steward, and boat steerers. All clothing ...furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the ...Agents, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, op... posite Pier No. 14 North River.

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BOARDING.

...BOARDING.—A private family without children ...would like to one or two single gentlemen, or a family, ...two elegant parlors with exclusive use of bath on the same ...floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial ...board. The house is located at No. 324 4th-st., opposite ...Washington-square.

...BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be ...accommodated with a second-story parlor and bed... room, just vacated, a third-story front parlor and bed... room, or extension-room on the first floor. A few rooms ...for single gentlemen at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

...BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bed... room, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, ...to let with board, at No. 72 2d-av.

...BOARDING.—Two young men can be accommo... dated with board by applying at No. 94 Prince-st., ...Brooklyn.

...BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A splendid suite ...of rooms, well furnished, consisting of parlor and ...three bedrooms, will be rented to a family or a party of ...gentlemen, with public or private table or board on the ...European plan. Also, rooms for families and single gen... tlemen, with or without board. Apply at Toynbee's ...Hotel, Montague-place. THOMAS TOYNBEE.

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...BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and ...South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single ...gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnish... ed rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st.

...BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman and his ...wife, a furnished room and bed room, with board, in ...a good location. Terms must be moderate. Address Box ...No. 3,311 Post-Office.

...BOARD—At economical rates can be obtained near ...the City, in a healthy and pleasant village on the Hud... son River; the family is small, and accommodations are ...the best kind. Churches, schools, and stores convenient. ...References exchanged. Direct, with real name and ad... dress, ECONOMY, Broadway Post-Office.

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...BOARD AND ROOMS.—A front sitting room, ...and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, to a gentle... man and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 8th-...st., between 5th and 6th avs.

...ROOM TO LET.—A gentleman of quiet habits, ...wishing a comfortable home, in a private family, ...where only a few gentlemen are taken, can find a large, ...furnished front room, on second floor, with grate and ...closet; house owned by the occupant; location west of ...Broadway, below Bleecker; terms, $7 per week, with gas ...and use of a fine piano, if desired, or $110 for two; also, ...a small room, $4 per week; references exchanged. Ad... dress, with real name, Mrs. S., *Times* Office.

...ROOM TO LET.—A widow lady, living alone, ...having more room than she requires, will let, without ...board, a small but comfortably furnished front room, situ... ated on Broadway, and below Canal-st., or will let the same ...for some light business, if required, for the Winter. Ad... dress for one week Mrs. A. M. BEAUMONT, Union-square ...Post-Office, when full particulars can be learned.

...ROOMS TO LET—No. 87 Prince-st., second door ...west of Broadway, a large, handsome front room on ...second floor; also, one on third floor, furnished, with ...board. House first class, containing all the modern im... provements. References exchanged.

...ROOM TO LET—In a private family—a pleasant ...room on the first floor, partly furnished, to a gentle... man and his wife, at No. 1 10th-st., between 5th and 6th ...avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Terms ...moderate. References exchanged.

...VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD ...—If required, may be had in the private house No. ...1,076 Broadway, near 31st-st.

...BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two ...single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a pri... vate family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

...WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING ...SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms ...to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

...A CARD.—The undersigned passengers by the ...steamship *Ericsson*, on her late trip from Bremen to ...New-York, feel it their duty, before separating, to say, ...unsolicited, to the public, their opinion of the vessel. ...The boat having been the subject of much experiment, we ...recognize in our statement something more than an ordi... nary card, while the experience of most, and the profes... sion of many, of the undersigned, will, they trust, give a ...weight to *this* not found in the stereotyped expressions of ...thanks now so common. The steamer *Ericsson* left South... ampton on the evening of Oct. 19, after a very successful ...run from Bremen, and when two days out she encountered ...a succession of gales from the west to northwest, which ...continued with more or less violence for many days. In... deed, fifteen or twenty years' experience on the Atlantic, ...scarcely affords a parallel to some of the weather met with ...during this time. Yet the vessel, with entire ease to her... self and comfort to her passengers, held her way steadi... ly through these storms. The simplicity, compactness, ...strength, and beauty of her engines, taken in connection ...with her extraordinary economy of fuel, make a new fea... ture in the science of steam navigation. The *Ericsson* is ...a safe, comfortable, beautiful, and probably one of the ...strongest steamers afloat. We need not add that in Capt. ...Lowber and his officers we found all a passenger could ...wish, and we trust, after this success, this steamer will re... ceive the support from the traveling community she so ...well merits.

(Signed) DONN PIATT,
Secretary of Legation at Paris.
CAPT. WM. S. WILSON,
of ship Andalusia, of Balt.
CAPT. CHAS. BEHM,
of ship Skeghound.
CAPT. D. SCHROEDER,
of ship Louisiana.
SAM'L G. ANDREWS,
M. D. FIELD,
A. BLIGH,
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L. VAN BENSSALAER,
GEO. H. GARLICHS,
C. H. PANKNIN, Charleston, S. C.
CHARLES HAAS,
T. B. READ,
JOHN R. TAIT,
OTTO H. KARSTENDICK, &c.
for themselves and 100 other passengers

...THE HIGHLY INTERESTING COURSE ...of LECTURES before the Young Men's Association ...of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church will com... mence on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Opening lec... ture by Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn. Subject: *Public ...Opinion.*

Nov. 22.	Prof. H. B. Smith.	Jan. 31,	Rev. C. B. Cheever, D.D.
Nov. 29.	Rev. Dr. Nott.		
Dec. 6.	Prof. D. Olmstead.	Feb. 7.	R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D.
Dec. 13.	Prof. Hickok.	Feb. 14.	Rev. Jos. P. Thompson.
Dec. 17.	Rev. E. H. Crane.		
Jan. 10.	Rev. H. W. Beecher.	Feb. 21.	Leon. Bacon. D.D.
Jan. 17.	D. C. Gilman, Esq.	Mar. 6.	Rev. Dr. Sears.
Jan. 24.	Rev. R. S. Foster.	Mar. 13.	Bayard Taylor, Esq.

Single Tickets..... $1 25
Single Tickets for the course..... 2 50
Gentleman and lady for the course..... 4 00
Gentleman and two ladies for the course..... 5 00

which may be obtained of Robert Carter & Brother, No. ...285 Broadway; Groveseen & Truslow, No. 505 Broad... way; Wm. Good, No. 383 6th-av., or of W. Woodell, No. ...418 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. ...The church is situated in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ...avs., within one block of both the 6th and 8th-av. cars.

Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

...DRUGGIST GUARD.—The members of this ...Company are hereby directed to assemble at their Ar... mory, corner of Grand and Elizabeth sts., on THURS... DAY EVENING, 15th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Those ...wishing to join the Company are hereby notified that the ...roll will close on that evening. By order of

JOHN HOWARD, Orderly. WM. T. PECK, Captain.

...NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Mus... ing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," ...by MARKSTEIN, 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Grow... ing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by MAYE, ...50c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by MAYE, 38c., is ...the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Rivordale, ...Magic Fan, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four ...Dells, and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 ...worth is ordered, we invariably add at least two new ...pieces. C. H. DITSON & BRO., No. 115 Broadway.

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I.
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This work will make a sensation in the religious world. It is proper to add, that the author takes the same standpoint with honest JOHN BUNYAN.

PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

CROTCHETS AND QUAVERS.
LIBEL! LIBEL!! LIBEL!!!
From the New-York Herald, Nov. 13, 1855.

A CARD.—Booksellers, publishers and editors will please to take notice that legal proceedings are in process of preparation against the parties concerned in getting up a book entitled "Crotchets and Quavers; or, Revelations of an Opera Manager in America," containing false, malicious, and libelous charges against me, and that I shall hold all parties concerned in selling or otherwise circulating said book legally responsible. R. ULLMAN.

We shall have a few copies on hand at No. 121 Nassau-st. till the injunction is issued.

Read Maretzek's reply to Ullman in to-day's *Herald*, and the following from the New-York *Daily News:*

Authorship is an art. Mr. Maretzek is able to handle the baton, but he is not quite so skillful when he takes up his pen; but as all men are eloquent when they feel their subject, so men write well when they have something to say, and have an intense desire to say it. This is the case with our author. He has had a bitter experience as conductor or manager since he came to New-York. He holds in his hand the characters, eccentricities, points, failures, short comings and peculiarities of almost all the public performers who have stood before an American audience since his arrival in this country in 1848; and this book, full of all those details of private life, those intrigues, that common scandal, that little tattle of professional life, that the world love so well, which they run after so eagerly, and buy and devour with such exquisite relish, will be immensely popular. The opera holds a strong place in the regards of the American public, and great will be the curiosity to read these "Revelations of an Opera Manager." N. P. Willis, E. Fry, Truffi, James Gordon Bennett, Mr. Ullman, Sanvi, Bettini, Badiali, Catharine Hayes and Lola Montez, hold conspicuous places in these Revelations. Some of the funniest scenes we ever read of are described in this volume. We have roared with laughter as we have perused this book. The publisher sends out this volume in elegant style.

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COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DURYEA & PRICE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled by PETER J. DURYEA.
PETER J. DURYEA.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855. JOHN PRICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

MR. FREDERICK WHITE—Is a partner in our house from this date.
ROBERT H. WHITE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 OR $20,000—PARTNER WANTED.—The subscriber is engaged in a well established manufacturing business of twenty years' standing in a Western city, and desires to open a branch of his house in New-York. The article manufactured is sold for cash; the demand always exceeds the supply. A partner is desired with the above amount of cash to the capital, who will take charge and manage the business in New-York. This is a rare chance to any one wishing to engage in a profitable and well established business. The best of references required and the same given. Address W. T. G., Box No. 118 Broadway Post-Office.

$400—A PARTNER WANTED—In a cash manufacturing business that pays a handsome profit, enough to satisfy any man. A store is kept down town for the sale of the articles manufactured, and a stock of fancy goods at wholesale and retail. Apply at the store No. 80 Murray-st.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—The content of a wagon-making establishment, of long standing and its good-will, with a number of wagons now ordered. A fine opportunity to those who may wish to establish themselves in a good business. Terms easy. Inquire of E. GEDNEY, coachmaker, No. 1,238 Broadway.

$600. WANTED—A partner to join a gentleman of this city, from which $2,000 will be made this Winter. No risk as the investment is secured. Call this day on M. M. HOSFORD, at Van Ryper & Co.'s, 243 Broadway, room No. 3.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Any person practically acquainted with the business of carrying on a iron foundry, and having a small capital to invest in it may learn of a good opportunity by addressing A. MENEELY'S SONS, Bell Founders, West Troy, N. Y.

AN OYSTER SALOON FOR SALE—In one of the best locations in the City, with a long lease at low rent, and every accommodation for a man wishing to go into the business. Inquire at No. 201 4th-st.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

STEVENS' WESTERN FARM ANNOUNCATION.—Public meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery. All who want good farms by weekly payments of 10s. should attend. Office removed from Astor-place to No. 8 Fulton-st., near Clifford.
JOHN W. STEVENS, President.
Late President of the Industrial Home Association of Mt. Vernon.

THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' PREPARATIVE WORK.—F. A. PACKARD, Esq., at the request of the New-York Sunday-School Union, will deliver a lecture to Sunday-School Teachers, in the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome-st., corner of Elm, THIS EVENING, (Nov. 14) at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Teachers' Preparative Work.*

THE BATTLE OF LIFE.—WALTER SCOTT will deliver an unique lecture on the above subject in the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

THE SOCIETY FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR WIDOWS WITH SMALL CHILDREN, will hold its annual meeting on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock in the Lecture Room of Dr. POTTS' church, cor. University-place and 10th-st.

FURNITURE.

SPLENDID SUITES OF ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE, at factory prices.
WARREN WARD, No. 144 Grand-st.

COAL.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, store, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 333 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin.
SHIVLIN & GOODWIN.

NEWTOWN PIPPIN AND LADY APPLES FOR SALE—Hand-picked, selected, sweated for and beautifully packed in neat air-tight barrels for foreign shipment, and equal to any ever sent abroad; price $7 for any number less than fifty, and $6 above that number. They will be shipped to any address. Apply to R. L. PELL, Pelham Farm, Æsopus Post-Office, Ulster County, N. Y.

STEAMBOAT, FOR SALE CHEAP. The steamboat THOMAS SWIFT. Dimensions: 98 feet keel; 17 feet beam; 5½ feet hold; draft of water 3½ feet; beam engine; boiler with return flues. Has been thoroughly overhauled, and caulked, from stem to stern. Can be examined at the foot of North Moore-st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 359 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 25; oak, $2 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Hyde Park, Adams County, Pa. HENRY C. LINGHAM, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

COTTAGE SCHOOL ON GOLDEN HILL.—Two vacancies have unexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten; terms $400 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.
BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Nov. 6, 1855.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, SHORT-HAND.—The business man's essentials are thoroughly taught, day and evening, at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing-classes, $2—12 lessons—all found. Short-hand by a practical reporter.
"As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*News, Newport.*

$10.—WRITING—BOOK-KEEPING—ARITHMETIC.—Students at DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 499 Broadway, become elegant writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. Principles and details are explained, by a practical book-keeper, as practiced in the best commercial houses and banks. Students thus taught readily find situations and command good salaries. Entrance to-day.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place, where he has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 15 Wall-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 15th November. A limited number of pupils will be received as boarders in the family. Circulars may be obtained at BOWEN'S Bookstore, No. 765 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5th. Circulars at D. APPLETON & CO.'S, No. 346 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 5 Park-row, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. POGGINI, who has had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes of six, or in private. References kindly respectable. Address No. 41 3d-av., between 12th and 13th-sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 14 Harrison-st., between 4 and 5 P. M.

MRS. J. C. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

LA CRIMEENNE AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Professor SARACCO, who, during the last 9 years has had the honor of introducing the most fashionable dances, begs to inform the public that on the 14th of December next, he will give a grand ball at the splendid and unrivaled City Assembly Rooms, where the new dance of "La Crimeenne" will be danced by his pupils, who are the promoters of the festival. Terms of subscription including twelve lessons, may be obtained at SIGNOR SARACCO'S Dancing Academy, No. 379 4th-st., where the Crimeenne is now being taught.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

NEW MUSICAL INSTRUMENT.—MASON & HAMLIN'S ORGAN HARMONIUM, with eight stops, price $350, equal to an $800 organ, for small churches; is acknowledged to be unequaled. Single and double reed, and double-bank melodeons; reed organ with pipes; French harmoniums; HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S celebrated grand and square pianos; GILBERT'S Boston pianos, with new scale, new and second-hand, for sale a low prices, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased, by S. T. GORDON, successor to BERRY & GORDON, No. 297 Broadway, Dealer in Music, Books, &c.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST—To close a concern; all new Superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements. Now is your time to get bargains. For one week, at No. 60 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respects.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 418 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—$5 REWARD.—A Scotch Terrier Dog, of small size, with long ears and tail, long hair, and color a yellowish-brown; had on a white metal collar. He was last on Monday last, Nov. 5, in 8th-av., near 3d-st. The above reward will be given for any information that may lead to his recovery, by applying to H. DRAKE, New-York Times office, No. 113 Nassau-st., or No. 335 West 39th-st.

LOST—On Tuesday, Nov. 13, while getting into one of the Broadway and 4th-st. line of stages, a POCKET-BOOK, containing a note and a $10 bill, a $5 gold piece, a grocer's account and some loose change. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S drug store, No. 375 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,783, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to
MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating a note made by the Fridevale Iron Company—4 months, Nov. 1—for $500 63, payment of same having been stopped.
HOWARD CARROLL.

FOUND—In Broadway, Oct. 31, a mourning pin, with hair and inscription. Apply at this office.

A NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF. BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT. AIR-TIGHT AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.
It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process. In a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.
We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.
We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.
Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now sold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applications will be referred to the persons, owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saw also hand.
Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.
ELMIRA, N. Y. M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, to suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from 4c to 6d the ton or cord.
Parties buying in view to settling in Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it made more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
The Illinois Legislature, at the session of 1854-5, passed a law exempting from taxation all lands sold by the State for seven years from date of sale, if the purchase money and interest shall have been paid from time to time as the same shall become due.
Deeds will be executed as soon as the purchase money is paid in full.
Drafts at sight, in sums of $1 upwards, at 85 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

50,000.—For sale low for cash, fifty thousand Antwerp raspberry plants, in good order. Address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

APARTMENTS WANTED—In a respectable house with one family, by a very desirable tenant. Number in family, three adults. Rent moderate. The Tenth Ward, or lower end of Seventh Ward, would be preferred. Apply by letter, No. 62 Chatham-square, with description of premises and terms.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A two or three story and attic brick house, containing some of the modern improvements; high basement preferred; location between Bleecker and 10th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Owners of property directing a line to MERCHANT, No. 5 Murray-st., will receive attention.

HOUSE WANTED.—A first class furnished house wanted until May. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 575 Post-Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
RAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory, price for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR Wheels, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($260 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. BIXBY, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—One of those small brick cottage houses in Furman-st., Brooklyn, directly by the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, two of those arches under the stone bridge, corner Furman-st., suitable for storing or stables. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

HOUSE TO LET AT EAST BROOKLYN—On Railroad route. The genteel two-story and attic house in Park-av., with extension and basements; possession immediately; rent $300 per annum; fifteen minutes to Peck-slip Ferry. Apply at W. PAINE'S Coal Office, Myrtle and Franklin avs. E. K. VAN BEUREN.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 136 East 19th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., finished with all the modern improvements, complete. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE, AND POSSESSION IMMEDIATELY.—The large five-story building on the corner of Broome and Elm-sts., and near to Broadway, lately occupied by Madame Mondon, as a first class French and Spanish hotel. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 185 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—Until May—The lower half of a first-class house, in a row I own in it head of the Bowery, in excellent repair. Terms reasonable. Apply soon, at No. 150 West 34th-st.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 9 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 104 Pearl-st.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-basement cellar stores, Nos. 47 and 49 Canal-st., near Broadway, and finished and well-suited for dry goods. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 47 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREHOUSE TO LET—In the second story of Arnoux's Building, corner of Leonard-st. and Broadway, 40 feet front, 100 feet deep, to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET—Situated on the north-west corner of 3d-av. and 42d-st. Rent low and will be leased for a long term. Inquire of D. T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

STORE FOR RENT—A first-rate stand, the first door of Dutton-st., No. 119 Fulton-st., two doors from Broadway. Inquire on the premises.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and room to let. Inquire on the premises, or of Mr. GAUDY, No. 114 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In flats and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HOLL & SON, No. 76 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED,—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by U. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 18th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Rees.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Paton House.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH B. SEGUINE, President.

BANKING AGENCY OF JOHN B. MURRAY—No. 44 Wall-st., over Bank of North America. $300,000 first mortgage seven per cent. coupon dollar bonds of the CINCINNATI and CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY for sale as above. This Road is completed from Logansport to Richmond, Indiana, 108 miles, (excepting a small portion, on which, the iron having gone forward, is now being laid,) and regular passenger and freight trains are running daily. This mortgage upon the road is at the rate of $13,300 per mile, as appears by a report of the company, just issued, and the favorable terms on which the bonds will be sold will render them one of the most desirable investments on the market. Full particulars can be obtained as above, where the terms of the mortgage can be seen.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, on or before the 1st of December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee.
H. GIBSON, No. 83 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No. 7 Hanover-st.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 6 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not so covered by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by a *first mortgage* upon the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. DEMENT, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 10 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th Oct., 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for the closing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.
OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R.R. CO., ERIE, Nov. 1, 1855.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 8, 1855.
AT AN ANNUAL ELECTION—Held on the 6th inst., the following named persons were duly elected Directors for the ensuing year, viz.:—James L. Southworth, Calvin P. Sanger, Robert C. Root, Ebenezer H. Litchfield, Lewis Roberts, Roswell S. Burrows, David M. Wilson, Jacob Gould, and Smith Sheldon; and for Inspectors of next election, Charles Tracy, Charles Stanton, and Orsamus F. Duryea.
At a meeting of the Directors this day, Mr. James L. Southworth was unanimously re-elected President.
GEORGE D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND—In sums to suit, drawn on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 85 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York. Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic Bank of North America.

BILLS ON HAMBURG—On Messrs. J. BERENBERG, GOSSLER & CO.; at sight to sixty days sight, in sums to suit purchasers. For sale by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 64 William-st.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheelwright Bros. & Co.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post-Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling-green.
New-York City.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings,

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Mil's aukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.
LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.
NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 1:30 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M. and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Ch

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 24 Broadway.

TWO MENAGERIES OF WILD BEASTS, HORSES, &c., AT THE HIPPODROME.—On MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 11 o'clock A. M., will be sold at public auction, all the wild beasts belonging to the extensive collection now there on exhibition, together with sixty baggage horses.

Also, on TUESDAY, 13th, at same hour and place, seventy bazaar horses—all in good condition.

Also, on WEDNESDAY, 14th, at same place and hour, all the carriages, wagons, tents, fixtures, seats, &c., belonging to the exhibition.

Sale peremptory, to close the concern.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—By order of the Surrogate of Westchester County, comprising sixteen house and lots on Hester, Forsyth, Eldridge, Allen, Downing and West 35th sts., in the City of New-York, at auction.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of November, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the Surrogate's Court of the Westchester County, and under the direction of the undersigned, Administrators, the following real estate, viz.:

ON HESTER-STREET.—The extensive premises known as No. 103 Hester-st., north side, next to the corner of Eldridge-st., the dimensions of which are shown on the map. These buildings are constructed in the best manner for dividing into small tenements, and under lease at a yearly rental of four thousand dollars.

ON HESTER AND ELDRIDGE STREETS.—Those two desirable dwelling houses, with brick fronts, together with the lots known as Nos. 58, 60, 62, 64 and 66 Eldridge-st. No. 58 being on the northeast corner of Hester and Eldridge sts.

ON ALLEN-STREET.—Also the two lots with the buildings thereon, known as No. 43 and 45 Allen-st., near the corner of Hester-st.

ON ELDRIDGE-STREET.—Also the two-story brick front houses, with attics and basements, together with lots of ground known as Nos. 149 and 151 Eldridge-st., east side, between Stanton and Rivington sts.

ON FORSYTH-STREET.—Also the large lot of ground, with one five-story and one four-story brick building thereon, known as No. 96 Forsyth-st., east side, between Grand and Broome sts., leased for $3,600 per annum.

ON DOWNING-STREET.—Also, the three two-story attic and basement brick front houses and lots known as Nos. 19, 21 and 23 Downing-st., north side, between Bedford and Varick sts. Also, the two-story brick front house and lot opposite the above, known as No. 24 Downing-st.

ON 35TH-STREET.—The three-story and basement marble front house and lot of ground, known as No. 23 West 35th-st., south side, commencing 425 feet west of 6th-av.; this house is finished in good style, contains all the modern improvements, with court yard in front, &c. For maps, giving dimensions of the above property, also for terms, which will be liberal, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

REBECCA HAY, Administratrix.
WM. S. POPHAM, } Administrators
SAMUEL T. CAREY, } of
SAMUEL B. LYON, } James Hay, deceased

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, factory, etc., near Clay-st., Newark, N. J., the building, 50 feet by 100, with lean-to, steam engine and boiler, 30-horse power, machinery, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two large and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, 30-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pulleys; belts of every description; machines, boring mill and drilling machines, screw and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-iron makers.

Terms—Cash and under, cash; over 60 days, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late ISAIAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorneville, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Over Plains, fifteen miles from the former an eight from the latter place. Said farm contains 175 acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, mostly houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well watered by either brook or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well fenced, contains a wood lot, ample orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a double cellar, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN CLIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 258 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE,
SUSAN SWIFT,
JANE SWIFT.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

CENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) rain or shine, the entire furniture contained in the four-story house No. 73 4th-av., six doors from 14th-st., commencing at 10½ o'clock precisely—every article to be sold to the highest bidder—consisting of rosewood 7 octave piano-forte, a fine instrument; suite solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson damask; rosewood marble-top centre and pier tables, large French pier and oval mirrors, tapestry and ingrain carpets, superb rosewood sofas, in gold figured satin, parlor chairs to match; do. ottomans, arm chairs, rosewood marble top centre tables, do. sofa tables, do. marble top pier tables, mirror backs, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, ormolu gas chandeliers and brackets, mantel clocks, vases, oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; elegant rosewood piano and music stools, crimson brocade window curtains, lace do., mahogany extension dining tables, dining room chairs, mahogany chairs, in hair cloth, do. arm chairs, cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top sideboard, China dinner and tea sets, glass ware, fine dishes, oyster do., coffee and tea urns, plated castors, cutlery, &c., &c.; elegant mahogany cabinet, containing 40 drawers, coins, medals, mineralspecis, shells, &c., mahogany, almost-new bedsteads, mahogany, French bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus and do. washstands, black walnut bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. washstands, maple bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c.; table seats, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, quilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; table cloths, napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.
Office No. 24 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT 680 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF SUMMIT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. Smith, Esq., 680 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, in brocatel, do. in damask, do. in plush; mahogany sofas in hair cloth, Voltaire parlor rocking chairs in do., oak extension dining tables, bookcases, marble-top sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, *without regard to cost*, to close the business. Terms, under $100, cash; over $100 and under $300, ninety days; over $300, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, by order of the administrator of Catherine Vernon, deceased.

$3,000 Erie Railroad 1st mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.
$5,000 United States 6 per cent. bonds Loan of 1862.
$5,000 Kentucky Internal Improvement 6 per cent. bonds Loan of 1849.
$3,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bond Loan of 1853.
$2,000 Pennsylvania 5 per cent. bond Loan of 1852.
$6,750 now due and owing upon a bond drawn by John F. Seaman, Percival Seaman and Valentine Seaman.
10 shares Bank of New-York. $100 each.
22 shares Bank of the Manhattan Co. $50 each.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
A variety of other Stocks and Bonds.
Sales every Wednesday.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

RICH FURNITURE.—TRES. OF PLATE MIRRORS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, OIL-PAINTINGS, HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., at No. 81 Nassau-st. THIS MORNING, 10½, will be sold elegant suite of green enamelled furniture, ornamented elegantly with marble tops. Also other suites less expensive. Rosewood parlor suites, covered satin brocatel; do. large French plate pier mirrors; superior mahogany furniture of all kinds; extension dining-tables, wardrobes; silver-plated ware, hair mattresses, oil-paintings, sofa bedsteads, marble-top dressing-bureaus and wash-stands, with almost every article required for furnishing, selected from first-class warehouses and sold to pay cash advanced. N. B.—Every facility for packing (warranted safe.)

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

FIRST GREAT FUR SALE OF THE SEASON.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, on THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 76 Walker-st., a magnificent invoice of ladies' fashionable furs, consisting in part of Royal ermine talmas, capes, victorines, cuffs and muffs, real Russian and Hudson Bay sable do., Grecian stone marten do., mink marten do., Chinchilla do., lynx do., jenet do., rock marten do., &c., &c. Also, a splendid assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, collars, &c., &c.—the whole got up expressly for the retail Broadway trade, and without regard to cost. Ladies and gentlemen will find this a good opportunity to purchase. Terms cash. Sale positive.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 677 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—(STORE PROPERTY.) ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease, for 21 or 25 years, of the valuable property known as No. 316 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 28x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—D. D. MACFARLAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 594 West 30th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., household furniture nearly new, having been in use only a short time, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, hair-seat chairs and sofa, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, &c. Terms cash.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, parlor and cooking stoves; also two wagons, harness, &c.

F. LOTT, Sheriff.
H. DUFTON, Deputy.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Day-st., corner of Greenwich-st.

STOCK AND FIXTURES—GROCERY AND LIQUOR STORE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 164 East 33d-st., liquors, teas, coffees, cigars, counter, bar fixtures, beer pump, stand casks, kegs and contents, scales, weights, measures, decanters, oil-cans, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., the eligibly located new No. 61, in the middle aisle of St. Thomas Church, Rev. Dr. EDWARD NEVILLE, Rector. Immediate possession will be given.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—On THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 96 Beekman-st., 350 cases boots, shoes and brogans, prime retailing goods, adapted to the country or City trade, which will be sold without reserve for cash.

AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE NAVY AGENT—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) Nov. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Navy-Yard, Brooklyn, consisting of about 900 dozen cans, 2 pounds each, of preserved meats, poultry, and vegetables; 94 kegs lard, lime juice, rum, 10% above proof; corn meal, rubber boots, clothing, &c.; all the above in perfect order, fresh goods, put up expressly for the late Arctic Expedition for the relief of Capt. Kane, which left here only in May last; also, condemned stores, viz.: junk, old boats, carbines, powder flasks, blocks, dead eyes, tools, brushes, tobacco, small shot, 4,000 lime and cement barrels, &c. WM. DUMONT, Auctioneer.
Office, No. 4 Wall-st.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT WEST POINT, N. Y.—About twenty United States Horses will be sold at public auction at West Point, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms cash.

Q. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, A. A. Q. M.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH—Rev. Dr. EDWARD NEVILLE, Rector.—Will be sold at auction by H. H. LEEDS & CO., No. 19 Nassau-st., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., the eligibly located new No. 61, middle aisle of St. Thomas' Church. Immediate possession will be given.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF AN ENTIRE ORMOLU clock, figured, vases, &c., &c., Parian groups, &c., being the second sale of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No. 76 Walker-st., bronzes, magnificent groups, figures, shepherds, hunters, warriors, Nubian water-carriers, &c., &c.; card receivers, candlesticks, candelabras, ash receivers, clear stands, &c., &c. Also, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks of the latest Paris styles.

BERLIN IRON.—Splendid large groups of the Indian Amazon, Shepherd and Dog, Hunter and Panther, Hunters, reposing, &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Richly mounted casters, tea kettles, urns, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters of all sizes, card baskets, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, &c.

PARIAN GOODS.—Superb full-length statuettes of Rachel with shade and stands, groups, figures, baskets, tête-à-tête sets, pitchers, vases, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES.—Chinese vases, ormolu and gilt jewel caskets, set with cameos; ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bon-bon boxes, papier maché workboxes, furnished and unfurnished, do. desks, Cologne and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogue has been selected with great care, some of the goods having just been received from Europe, and never before opened.

Sale positive, for cash. Purchasers can have their goods packed at a small expense.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—To-morrow, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, in the two spacious salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., near the old Bible House, elegant cabinet furniture, choice oil-paintings, French pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak buffets, oak extension dining tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables, side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety—richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings; marble tops, suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and wash stands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do., richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, eight, ten, and fourteen feet long, with dining-room chairs; round cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood mahogany, walnut and oak hall settees; ladies' and gentlemen's writing cabinets, lined with white holly, mirror doors, rich, easy and rocking chairs; corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs; with an entire invoice of eight-day Gothic clocks; rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, &C.—TO-MORROW, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 47½ West 20th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SYLVESTER STOVER & CO., will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, made by Hallet, Davis & Co., Boston, and but little used; rosewood parlor suite in French brocatel, rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, marble top centre, side and parlor tables, card tables, splendid rosewood secretary-bookcase, rich French plate pier glasses, with marble slab and brackets, fine oil paintings, beautiful lace curtains, French window shades, mantel clocks, decorated china vases, mantel ornaments, tapestry velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair do., hall oil-cloth, dining-room furniture, extension dining table, chairs, sofa, arm chairs, elegant gold band dinner set, tea and coffee sets, silver plated ware, table cutlery, glass and crockery ware, chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, curled hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, quilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; table cloths, napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall-cloths, kitchen furniture, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the salerooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, one case bullseye roofs, comprising a complete assortment, in fine order.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at the Merchants' Exchange, Cincinnati. If required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 52 and 53 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth. One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plenty, and its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. H. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 9 A. M. to 9½ P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL BOOK.—Every arrival from the Pacific brings accounts of deaths by CHOLERA. We recommend to those going there to procure Dr. SHEELER'S Book on Practice of Medicine and on Cholera. The mode of treatment in it contained has proved to be the best and most successful ever adopted. The work also contains a new mode of treating small-pox, which renders it mild and harmless. For sale at RADDE'S, No. 222 Broadway, and at SHERRILL'S shop, No. 513 Hudson-st.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FURS AT AUCTION.—DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell at No. 55 Nassau-st., (two doors from Fulton-st.,) THIS MORNING, Wednesday, at 10½ o'clock, an invoice of superior manufactured furs, from a first-class establishment, retiring from business, comprising capes, cuffs, muffs, victorines, gloves, collars, &c., sleigh robes, &c. Full particulars in catalogues.

ELIAS COGGILL, Auctioneer.

THIS MORNING—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., a large and splendid assortment of household furniture, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites, in all styles of covering; also, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, tete-a-tetes, mattresses, silver-plated ware, carpeting, perfumery &c., &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the salerooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn, one case bullseye roofs, comprising a complete assortment, in fine order.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.
One Hundredth Edition (200,000) 12mo., pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, as from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will seek find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands prematurely, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of, Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir*: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, are another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,234, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

The grand secret in the preservation of health is to prevent constipation; strive to secure a regular and vigorous action of the digestive functions, and when these, or either contiguous organ, themselves, it can be at once relieved by taking HOFFMANN'S DYSPEPSIA ELIXIR, which in all cases will be found a speedy and permanent remedy. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, 100 Fulton-st.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of unlearned Quacks that crawl up every day in a City like this, with their nostrums with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and UNDERSIGNED not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic Impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, Office of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 2 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has a voted all his time to them during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy, the UNIVERSAL BLOOD DROP, a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not drive the poison in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit it to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some bill about this Hunterian Dispensary, and because they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once, at No. 2 Division-st., Hunterian-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR is a certain remedy for all cases of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it's use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of diseases unfortunately in the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the country divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. HARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Harrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Rheumatism, Pain of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dysmepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
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DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nerves on anization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3 P. M., and from 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. Beware with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Oyster Bay Bush. Courier. Discreet. Editors, Demorest, Day Book. Courier. Dispatch.*

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in and of Williamsburgh. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice in a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—16th edition;

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interest to every reference to the late tonnage act, which ought to have received the first attention. It is not questioned that the State will endeavor to enforce the act complained of, but if further and clearer powers have to be conferred upon it by the Congress at Washington confirmed upon it by the Congress at Washington, there can be little room for doubt that this vexed question might easily be settled, I think, by a friendly interchange of opinions between the steamship companies and the agents of this Government. I have reason to believe the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, at any rate, is not disposed to shirk its share in the expenses of maintaining a proper government on the Isthmus, when it lawfully and fairly understood how much that share ought to be.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company are removing, as fast as they can, from the island of Tobago, and are about erecting storehouses and depôts for coal, near the railroad depôt in this city.

Some disagreement between the Railroad Company and the agent of the General Government, have, during [illegible], as to the time when the date of the contract for tolls should commence, the matter was referred to Boston, and the Executive has decided that the road was finished and opened, according to the contract, on the 28th day of January last, from considering the Jute Superior in his position. As by the terms of the contract, the road may be leased by the Government, at the end of twenty years from the time it is declared open, for a good deal less than it will probably be worth, at that time, this decision is an important one to the stockholders. The Company, I believe, contended that it would take a year or two more to completely finish the work, and that certain forms and notifications must be gone through with, before the road could be declared open. The road is in fine order, and the transit is made with great regularity and dispatch.

The British steamer, with dates from Valparaiso to Oct. 11, and from Callao to the 20th, is not due until to-morrow. Our last dates from Australia are up to Aug. 18. Perhaps you will have later before this arrives, but I will say that that date brings no news. Flour was then selling at £36@£42 ₱ ton.

F. W. R.

From the Panama Star, Nov. 1.

The United States Consular Affair.

The Panamese of yesterday gives us the very latest intelligence from the United States, in the shape of a bombastic article respecting the steps taken at Washington relative to the United States Consul here, and states that the Consul has been peremptorily ordered to hoist his flag again. This we must flatly contradict. Whatever instructions the Consul may receive hereafter, he has got none so far, nor is there yet the least appearance of the flag being hoisted.

Some garbled report which appeared in some of the New-York papers, and which may or may not have any foundation, has led the *Panamenio* into the unseemly fun of assertion and denial; but one thing is certain, that if the United States Government had disapproved of the Consul's course, some one else would have been sent out to fill his place; and if instructions come out for him to hoist his flag again, and no further notice be taken of the recent difficulty, it will be because the United States thinks this Government too despicable to get into any difficulty with it when it can possibly be avoided, and certainly proves that it appreciates the action of the present incumbent here too highly to recall him from his post.

The Aspinwall *Courier* commenting on the foregoing, says: The deductions and tone of the above surprise us. A disapproval of a Consul's course does not require his removal, unless his acts have been so wanton or reckless as to induce the probability of a repetition of the acts disapproved or others similar, or are of such responsible character as to make it necessary to father them, or atone to a government grossly insulted, by a disgraceful dismissal of the functionary. In the case in point, neither of these contingencies exist, and hence the necessity of recall does not obtain. The administration of Gen. Pierce has not heretofore exhibited any special scrupulousness as to the high position of its antagonists, or those with whom it was willing to risk a difficulty.

As to the advices to the Consulate, from the State Department, whatever imitations that office is now cognizant of, the "instructions to hoist the flag" had not been received when the above article was commenced, but the use of the present tense at the conclusion seems to imply a different apprehension from that previously entertained. That the United States Government did not approve of Consul W.'s action, we think there is ample evidence. We were surprised at the tone of the above articles because, in common with most of those who know the Consul, we expected a disapproval of his conduct would induce the resignation of his office.

Political News.

This Assembly closed its session on the night of the 23d inst., having passed the following laws, viz.:

The budget of income and expenses. The law respecting juries. A law regarding ways and means, and a law giving certain powers to the Executive.

The law of ways and means is to increase, by a fourth part, the present contributions on cattle and city property, in case those already levied are not sufficient to cover the public outlays; the sale of certain ruined buildings and the disposal of 90,000 *fanegas* of land; and, also, the redemption of the census with certain restrictions.

The law conceding certain powers to the Executive, is limited to the power of suspending any law the enforcement of which might bring the State into collision with the General Government or any foreign power.

In the objections to the law relative to ecclesiastical matters, it has been decided that neither the cemetery nor the building known as the Church of San Juan de Dios, shall belong to the Church.

The law respecting the election of public functionaries received an amendment in favor of the objection of the Executive, which consists in filling up an omission in the law.

From Bogota.

We learn that Ex-General MELO has left Bogota and reached Santa Marta, intending, it is supposed, to take up his residence in the Territory of Venezuela.

Señor Fr. EDUARDO VASQUEZ has reached Bogota.

A general pardon had been granted by the Vice-President of the Executive Power, which we shall translate from the *Panamenio* in our next issue.

From Carthagena.

The Panama *Star* says: We have been favored by a gentleman with the following extract of a letter received from Carthagena by the last mail, which shows that the Cartajeneros are little better off than we are here in Panama.

We wish SANTA ANA would come over here with a million or two of his spare cash. He could find plenty of use for it, and could, by a liberal outlay of his funds, undoubtedly make himself very popular on the Isthmus.

"This place is wretchedly poor, no business doing, and property worth nothing. Hopes of the Dique's being opened are evaporating, as a dread is now entertained that the Company will discover that the Magdalena is the most profitable scene for their operations. Freights are ruinously high, the boats not being sufficient for the large quantities of tobacco and quina brought to Honda. SANTA ANA is succoring all by lending his thousands for a limited time free of interest. I was assured by a person near him that his wealth exceeds twelve millions."

SOUTH AMERICA.

Religious Animosity in Peru—High Price of Provisions—The Revolution in Bolivia—Meiggs in South America—News from Chili.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Saturday, Nov. 3, 1855.

By the last mail I was enabled to give you a hurried summary of the South Pacific news up to Oct. 1 from Valparaiso, and to Oct. 11 from Callao and Lima. I mentioned that considerable excitement existed at Lima on account of the defeat in the Convention of the Religious Toleration Bill, and that four priests had attempted to assassinate the Deputy MATUTE for the reason that he had advocated the passage of the measure. From gentlemen who came on the British steamer, I learn that but little idea could be got from the Lima papers of the bitter feeling that existed in the capital between the high and low Romanists. While the question was under debate, an irruption of the emissaries of the priesthood was made into the halls of the Convention, and the Liberal members were not only hooted at and hissed by the populace in their places, but were pelted with rotten oranges, bananas and cigar stumps. From some reason which I do not particularly understand, unless it is that they comprise the most intelligent members of the community, the Free Masons of Peru, and especially those of Lima, and themselves arrayed on the side of religious liberty, while of course all the heats of priests are antagonistic to it. As the Masons are also wealthy, as a general thing, as well as intelligent, the question is not by any means to be considered as being set at rest by the late action of the Convention. While I was in Lima, five months since, the Masons were supporting a weekly publication, edited with much talent, entitled the "Justice Cristiano," and such severe thrusts were made through its columns at the priesthood, that the church obtained an edict against its further publication. Of course this action did not tend in any degree to allay the opposition to religious intolerance, and I am of opinion that the Romanists will yet force the Liberals to deal a blow at the Church from which it will not easily recover, but which may drench the country in blood. When the question was first agitated in the Convention, a memorial came from Arequipa, in the South, the fighting portion of the country, signed by 10,000 patriots, who declared that they would not recognize any Constitution which should tolerate religious liberty. My informant, also, represents the state of the whole country as being very bad. Provisions are high, on account of the abandonment by the negroes of the estates, and the roads and mountain passes are filled with robbers. The police in Lima have as much as they can do to watch the idle black population that is swarming into it, and the city is much less free from crime than it was in the time of ECHENIQUE.

As the British mail which left Valparaiso on the 16th ultimo, will not arrive here till the 5th, I am unable to send you any later news. But you may calculate with certainty that although the attempted revolution in Bolivia against the new President COMPOVA had received a check, it has not been extinguished, but will afford several months employment and amusement to the professional bloodletters, the military.

Chili seems to be going on as prosperously as could be expected under Jesuitical influence. The railroads are progressing; the wheat crop looks flourishing, and bread is falling in price. The Panama *Star* of the 25th ult., contains the following, which will no doubt be interesting to moneyed Californians in your midst:

We learn by a gentleman who came up from Valparaiso on the last British steamer, that, at the request of the Governor of California, the Chili Government recently placed a body of soldiers at the disposal of the United States Minister, in the latter country, to assist him in the arrest of the defaulter MEIGGS, who, it will be recollected, absconded some time since with San Francisco city funds. The soldiers we are told, proceeded under the direction of the Minister's representative, to the residence of MEIGGS, in Talcahuans, but that worthy having been advised of the movement by some parties in Valparaiso, managed to effect his escape to Buenos Ayres previous to the arrival of the party, so that they were obliged to return without effecting their object. It is supposed that MEIGGS is now beyond the reach of detection.

It will be recollected that one fine morning it was discovered in San Francisco, that MEIGGS, who was supposed to be immensely rich, and who had the general confidence of the nabobs, had purchased a fine vessel, and the day before, after embarking himself and his personal chattels on her, had left the Golden Gate astern, bound, no one knew whither. Upon inquiry, it was soon found that he had negotiated an immense amount of forged City and State paper. When his flight became an established fact, everybody's indorsement on his paper was alleged to be a forgery. But as many thousands of dollars of this indorsed paper is suspected to be genuine, no doubt there will be considerable satisfaction felt among several "respectable citizens" of California at his timely escape. The last Legislature of California passed a law compounding the felony with MEIGGS on condition that he would return and expose his accomplices in his financial exploit; but as he could not see how he was to be benefited by such a proceeding, he declined the invitation.

It is understood that MEIGGS did not carry away much of the fruits of his dishonesty, but lost the greater part of his swindlings in unfortunate speculations. Since he has been in Chili he has been living prudently, on the charter and freighting of his ship.

F. W. R.

Chili.

The national festivities of September almost put a stop to business during the term of their duration. Everything passed off well, and the opening of a portion of the Valparaiso and Santiago Railroad formed not the least interesting feature in the festivities.

Congress was adjourned, but was to be convoked in extra session to examine the civil code.

COMMERCIAL.—There is little to report, owing to the almost total depression of business during the festivities. The arrivals from abroad during the period have been trifling.

The demand for Flour has fallen off; the last sale for export was made at $14, and the prices for home consumption are now quoted at $12 for good Santiago brands, and $11 04 for general mark of Constitution and Talcahuano ground, cash.

Wheat and Barley in small lots have been offered, the former at $5@$6 cash, the latter at $2 cash. The demand is not great.

Copper is scarce, and no transactions have taken place.

Freights—Ore to Antwerp, £5; Saltpetre, do., £4 15s.; Saltpetre to Falmouth for orders, £5.

Bolivia.

Scarcely had BELZU left Bolivia before revolutionary movements broke out in various places. On the 16th of September Col. GUTIERREZ, Dr. TAPIA, Gen. LANZA, and Colonels MONTALVO, YANES, MARIN, and many others, raised the revolutionary standard in Pucarini. Gen. MOLINA, with a force of about one hundred men and two guns, marched to attack the revolutionists, but LANZA, hearing of his approach, left town. He was, however, afterwards met by the Government forces, and ZAPATA and MOSCOSO, two of the revolutionary leaders, were killed.

In Corocoro Dr. LINARES and others also got up a revolutionary movement, but it was put down by the National Guard, and the arrival of the cavalry who had accompanied BELZU to the coast. LINARES and the other leaders escaped. Some of the periodicals of La Paz state that the revolution is quite put down in the North, but in Oruro, Cocholeambs and Santa Cruz, and la Sierra, all was not yet quiet.

Peru.

The Convention still continues in session. The question of religious toleration is exciting a great deal of interest among all parties.

The press complains of the disorganized state of affairs at the Chincha Islands, and the insubordination of the laborers.

Letters have been received from the gold hunting party who started for the Amazons under the auspices of Government. They had advanced to Pancortumbo, (Sept. 9,) after having experienced many hardships on the road from the Government officers, who were ordered to assist them. All provisions had to be purchased at dear rates, and many of the party at one time felt inclined to return. At Pancortumbo, the expeditionists were well received, and received part of the money promised them for their expenses, but not the arms as promised. A messenger had to be sent back to Lima for more explicit orders from the Government. The party had to build launches, and do not expect to leave for six months. At Cuzco they received an accession to their number, and are now about forty strong. Gold was found in the neighborhood of Pancortumbo, and a party of ten were to start on a prospecting tour. The gold is described as similar to that of Australia.

We are promised further particulars at an early date.

INTERESTING FROM AUSTRALIA.

Expedition to Explore the Victoria River.

The Moreton Bay *Free Press* of Aug. 7, gives the following account of Mr. GREGORY'S expedition:

The *Monarch* received on board 50 horses and 200 sheep at Eagle Farm, for the service of Mr. GREGORY'S exploring expedition. The whole of the party left Brisbane on Wednesday, Aug. 1, and the two vessels were to proceed to sea with the least possible delay, making directly for the Victoria River, by the route of Torres Strait. The objects of the expedition are, briefly, to trace the Victoria to its source, and to determine the character of the northwestern interior, and afterwards to endeavor to find out a more direct track than the circuitous route traversed by LEICHHARDT, from the head of the Gulf of Carpentaria to the settlements on the eastern coast, comprised under the general name of Moreton Bay. Formerly, the starting of such an expedition would have been the great event talked of throughout the colonies, but at present its importance is totally eclipsed by the interest attached to the receipt of news from the seat of war. Nevertheless, the labors of Mr. GREGORY and his companions, if successful, are likely to be of vast importance, not only to the Australian colonies, but to the whole civilized, and even to no small portion of the savage, world. That Mr. Gregory and his adventurous party may triumphantly overcome all the various obstacles which they are sure to meet in the course of their interesting journey, and that they may bring their expedition to a successful termination, must be the fervent prayer of all. The time required to do this is estimated at not less than three years. The record of so much travel among savage and unknown scenes cannot fail to be interesting in the highest degree. Altogether the expedition seems to be well appointed, and, doubtless, every precaution, dictated by the experience of previous explorations, has been taken to crown it with ultimate success.

In Melbourne flour was £16 per ton, with plenty in the market and more to arrive. Business generally was dull.

Matched Horses.

From the Boston Journal.

Among the matched carriage horses we notice a pair belonging to D. SAVAGEAU, of Summerville, N. J., which from their noble bearing and beautiful appearance, attracted, perhaps, more attention than any other pair upon the ground. These are 16¼ hands high, of a beautiful glossy black, and are finely proportioned. Their names are Topsy and Dandy, and the movements of the ideal Topsy in "Uncle Tom," were not more highly appreciated by the thousands of readers of that work, than were the steps of the actual Topsy under notice. Dandy is also a fit companion. This pair took the first prize, two years since, at Springfield, Mass., and have also drawn the first prizes at the New-Jersey and New-York State Fairs. They also took the first premium as matched horses at the United States Fair, recently held in Boston.

[Advertisement.]

TIMOTHY CLARK, South Norwalk, CONN.—SIR: I have seen in the TIMES of the 7th inst. your reply to my letter of the 30th ult. You say you have given it due consideration, and yet you do not reply to a single point at large between us, but your whole answer is made up of traps, dogs, cases and snaps, subjects which you are doubtless more familiar with than Fire Regulators. Now, Sir, to come to the point at once, we again challenge you, to say publicly, what you only dare insinuate, that your notice in the Scientific American refers to the patent we hold of PATRICK CLARK. Come, Sir! no dodging the question; answer it honestly, and then you may rest assured we will at once give both you and your Attorney all the settlement you desire, and more too. You know very well that our patent consists (not as you assert in a cylindrical diaphragm,) but simply on its use in combination with a cylinder and piston, so arranged as to operate the damper of a boiler fire by means of the pressure of the steam. Now, Sir! we again defy you to say that our patent is an infringement on yours, and wherein; and in conclusion, "permit us to advise you to act as a sensible man should," come to the point at once, accept our challenge, give the matter a legal test, employ another Attorney or two, or call at our Office and apologise for your untruthful statements, and also tell the public, what you know to be a fact, that our Regulator is the only "good article" now in existence.

E. R. PRATT,
Sec'y Clark's Patent Steam & Fire Regulator Co.
No. 298 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!! SHAWLS!!!—The largest stock in New-York, comprising all the latest styles brought to this market. Long and square Broche Shawls, long and square Wool Shawls, Printed Cashmere Shawls, Stella Shawls, &c., at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

Silks direct from auction, consisting of very heavy Plaid and Striped Silks, Plain Silks, Brocade Silks and Moire Antique, selling very cheap at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS.—100 cases new Fall and Winter Dress Goods just opened, consisting of De Laines, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Paramattas, Alpacas, Bombazines, Wool Plaids, &c., comprising all the newest and best designs, colorings and fabrics, and will be sold at very low prices at G. M. BODINE'S, No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

Just received from auction, fifty pieces Silk Velvets for Cloaks and Talmas, selling at great bargains. Ladies will do well to give us a call before making their purchases, as we have a very large stock of rich and fashionable goods, which we will sell at less prices than any other house in this City.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 323 Grand-street, corner Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

LADIES' MERINO AND SILK KNIT UNDERVESTS. A more beautiful fabric, a neater fit, or a more comfortable garment has never been devised for ladies' Fall and Winter wear. Warm, soft, elastic, durable and low in price, they invite an examination, and invariably secure approval.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given by royal letters patent for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of His Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH MERINOS.—We shall open another large invoice of French Merinos in all the new and desirable shades, which we shall offer at 6s. 6d. per yard. A great bargain.

Also, a new invoice of Cashmeres and Paramattas, fine goods, at 1s. 6d. per yard. Also, 20,000 yards Chintz de Laines, only 1s. per yard.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another neat and pleasant performance is to be given at this prosperous place of entertainment. "Hal of the Heath," "The Magic Pills," and "Frolic of the Fairies," are the pieces to be performed, which will bring into the casts Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, and all the company.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 FOR $8!!—A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.—In our extraordinary attractions of this week we shall include 250 Broche Long Shawls, of a superior manufacture, entirely new designs, which we shall offer from $8 to $12 less than the cost of transportation.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Just received from Auction a large lot of warranted English Tapestry Carpets, at $1 per yard. They are genuine, and cheap. Call and see. No. 279 Hudson-st., under Union Hotel.

WM. ROWE, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

SILK VELVETS OF ALL WIDTHS AND COLORS.—A new invoice will be ready on Monday, Nov. 12. Prices from $1 up to the best goods imported.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—We shall offer this day 20,000 yards of Rich Cannele Striped and Plaid Silks, at 5s. 6d. per yard—original price, $1. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 4, by Rev. T. Walsh, Mr. ALEXANDER CAMPBELL to Mrs. CATHARINE AIRD, both of this City.

At Sing Sing, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. J. Selden Spencer, Rev. WM. WOOD SEYMOUR, Rector of All Saint's Church, Briar Cliff, Sing Sing, to MARY ALICE, daughter of George R. and Mary P. Ives.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, at No. 26 Leroy-st. ROSWELL W. PEAL, aged 2 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, of consumption, at her residence, No. 94 Perry-st., REBECCA, wife of Andrew G. Conklin, in the 51st year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos-sts., on Thursday morning next, at 10 o'clock.

In Franklin-av., Brooklyn, at his father's residence, on Sunday, Nov. 4, JAMES, infant son of John A. and Grace Forman.

His remains were interred in Greenwood on 5th inst.

God plants his flowers when he thinks fit,
Then plucks at our ears.

In Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Edward Saville, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Charles and Walter, and son-in-law, Thomas Edwin Evanhe Keese, William Gardner, and Abel Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 15, from her late residence, Lorimer-st., near North 9th-st., at 2 P. M.

At Flushing, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, Mrs. SARAH, wife of Dr. [illegible] Parker, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the Presbyterian Church, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at 2 o'clock P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at the depot of the Flushing Railroad on the arrival of the 11 o'clock train from New-York.

At Newburgh, N. Y., on Monday, Nov. 12, ANDREW T. BAKER, Esq.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Methodist Episcopal Church, on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. Carriages will leave the house at 1 o'clock.

In Jersey City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 11, suddenly, of disease of the heart, JOHN F. [illegible], aged 45 years.

The friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday, Nov. 14th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 118 Grove-st., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 13.

$6,000	Missouri 6s	b3m	90	100	Erie Railroad	b60	49⅞
5,000	do	b60	89¾	100	do		49¾
10,000	do	b60	89¾	100	do	s3	49¾
1,000	do		87¾	200	do		49¾
4,000	Erie bds. of '75	s3	97	300	do	b10	49¾
4,000	do	s3	97½	350	do	b10	49¾
15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s60	78	100	do	b3	49¾
10,000	Ill. F. R. w't priv.	s0	80	300	do	s60	49¾
5,000	New-York Cen. 6s	s3	93	300	do	s3	49¾
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's		100¾	100	do	b5	49¾
5,000	do		100¾	200	do	s3	49¾
97	Phenix Bank		109	300	do	s3	49¾
22	Metropolitan Bank		109	100	do	b3	49¾
100	Canton Co.		33½	200	do	s3	49¾
200	Nic. Trans. Co.	c	16	400	do		49¾
50	do	s60	15¾	100	do	b10	49¾
10	do		15¾	200	do	s3	49¾
100	do		15¾	50	do	s10	49¾
400	do	b60	15¾	100	do		49¾
100	do		15¾	50	do	b60	50
100	Penna. Coal Co.		95½	50	do	b60	50½
70	Chic. & Rk. Isl. R.	s3	90	100	do	b30	50
350	do	s4m	89	900	Ill. Central R. R.		95¾
100	do	b10	90	10	do		96
200	do	s3	89½	300	Harlem Railroad	s3	21
400	Cumb. Coal Co.		33½	300	Reading R. R.	s3	87½
350	do	b30	33½		do		88
200	do	s60	22½	100	do	b3	88½
300	do	s10	33½	200	do	b60	88½
200	do	s3	33½	350	do	s30	88
100	do		33½	400	do	s30	88
400	do	b60	34	300	do	b15	88¼
100	do	c	33½	350	do		88¼
100	do	b15	33⅝	300	do	c	88½
100	do	b30	33⅝	850	do	s30	87½
50	do	b3	33½	200	do	s60	87½
25	Panama Railroad		103	200	do		88½
100	Gal. & Chic R. opg.		118¼	5	Mich. Cen. R. R.		92
150	do		118	100	do		92½
100	do	s4m	116½	150	do	b10	93½
100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		69¼	100	do	b60	94
735	do		70	10	do		93½
450	do	b10	70	60	do		95
250	do	b60	70	200	do	b30	93½
20	Milwaukie & M. R.		80	100	do	s90	94¾
100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b30	33				

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Missouri 6s	s3	88¼	15	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	95
10,000	do	s30	88	200	Erie Railroad		49⅜
20,000	do	b60	89	100	do		49¼
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		83⅜	50	do		49⅜
1,000	Il. Fid. B. with priv		79½	150	do	s3	49
5,000	do	b30	80	100	do		49
1,000	Il. C. R. R. Bds.	b3	79	400	do	s3	48¾
4 000	do		78¾	100	do	s30	48¾
9,000	do	b60	79	100	do	b30	49
1,000	T. H. & A. 1st M. B.		76	10	do		49
20	Panama Railroad		103	50	do	b10	49¼
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	s3	23½	200	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	b60	94¾
100	do	b30	23¾	200	do	b10	94
200	do	b45	23¾	17	do		93¾
200	Harlem Railroad		20¾	30	Mich. S. & N. I. Con.		90
100	do	s3	20¾	300	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		69
100	Reading Railroad	b3	88	100	do	s10	69
800	do		87¾	300	do	b60	70
15	do		86				

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 13, P. M.

The Bank Statement officially published this morning, the non-engagement of specie for the Collins steamer to-morrow, the arrival this afternoon of the California steamer, with $1,654,000 in gold, and the low rates and abundant supply of Foreign bills for the present European packet, all contributed to a better state of things in Wall-street to-day. The Banks, however, move with caution, and the supply of money is still felt to be restricted, particularly by Stock operators, whose wants have increased with the activity of the market. The highest rise at the Stock Exchange was in Erie Stock, which sold freely in the early part of the day, at from 49 to 50¼, closing in the afternoon at 48¾@49, against 47⅞ yesterday. The other Stocks of the regular list sympathized with the leading speculation to the extent of 1@3 per cent., and although at the close the advance was not generally sustained, the prices were decidedly higher and the demand an improvement from Monday. Illinois Centrals closed at 79¼; Michigan Central, 94½; Southern, 93¾; New-York Central, 90; Reading, 88; Toledo, 69; Panama, 103; and Missouri Sixes, 88¼. The rate for Money at call was nominally 7 ₱ cent., but much larger differences were paid for buyers' options at the Stock Board, and a liberal commission to the money brokers for carrying Stocks. Prime mercantile paper was done at 12 ₱ cent. The offerings at the large Banks have increased this week beyond their income from the maturing paper. The Foreign Exchange market was active early in the day, and some considerable transactions had in London at 108⅜@108⅝, first class names, and 107¾@108 for transient bills without City indorsement. The regular bankers continued to ask 108¼ for moderate sums drawn to a point, though, with cash in hand, buyers were enabled to make better terms for large amounts. Paris irregular 5.22½@5.28¾, and North of Europe dull at 77¾@78¾ on Bremen; 35½@36 on Hamburg; francs on Antwerp 5.22½. The Sub Treasury received to-day $92,000; disbursed $24,213, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,780,578. The Metropolitan Fire Insurance Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 5 ₱ cent.

A few days since our Special Washington Correspondent, learning that the amiable Assistant Secretary of the Treasury had furnished one of our morning cotemporaries with the Import Trade tables of 1855, to the exclusion of other New-York papers—in revenge, we suppose, for the march which the enterprise of the DAILY TIMES made upon the snail-like movements of the Department, in October, on the Export tolls—had occasion to telegraph the Import figures in season for their appearance in our columns the same morning they were published by the official organ in this City. The work was done in prompt and admirably correct style by the House Printing Telegraph, corner of Broad and Wall streets, in less than three hours and a half. A glance at the elaborate table which we published yesterday of the Imports from seventy-two different countries; the amount in American and in foreign vessels, and the amount from the dominions of each foreign power, will serve to illustrate the peculiar character of this achievement. In addition to this we had the particulars to the last dollar of every leading article of Import, and a conversational correspondence with our agent, 230 miles distant, as to the arrangement of the table, the particulars wanted, and the correction of errors or discrepancies as they were discovered in the course of the telegraphic operation. Each sum was printed in full, without the use of a single cypher, and altogether the execution of the task was such as to impress us most profoundly with the wonderful achievements of this useful invention of modern science. With such a ready assistant to the diligence and enterprise of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, we think it about time that Mr. PETER G. WASHINGTON, of the Treasury Department, for his own credit, should consent hereafter to publish the results of the commerce of the country to the world, as rapidly as they are ascertained, through the Government paper at Washington.

The October earnings on the Western Railroads continue to come in, in favorable contrast with the business of last year. We subjoin the relative showing of the Michigan Central, and the Milwaukee and Mississippi lines. The large increase on the passenger traffic of the former will illustrate the fact that the improvement from the previous season is not owing exclusively to the increased business from our present large crop, but to the increase of the general business on Railways throughout the West. The showing of the new line from Milwaukee, on Lake Michigan, in the direction of the Mississippi River, is very remarkable. The capital stock involved is only one million, upon which the net earnings in 10 months is equal to 18.48 ₱ cent. We understand that the half-yearly cash dividend in January will be 5 ₱ cent., leaving a liberal surplus to contingencies.

The Norwich and Worcester Road earned in October $18,008 against $20,825 last year. The Pennsylvania Central Road earned in the same month $474,184 against $388,286 same month last year. For the ten months the totals are—

In 1855	$3,469,934
In 1854	3,058,728
Increase	$411,196

The Ohio and Pennsylvania line, coming in direct competition with the Ohio River, which has kept up for steamboat navigation unusually well this season, shows a falling off of $67,633 for the ten months of 1855, a blank sheet of 10 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings of 1854.

RAILROAD EARNINGS FOR OCTOBER.

	1855.	1854.
Pennsylvania Railroad	$474,184	$388,286
Galena and Chicago	$18,268	134,631
Chicago and Rock Island	190,068	176,851
Cleveland and Toledo	94,185	83,740
New-Albany and Salem	81,808	80,486
Macon and Western	86,181	89,906
Milwaukee and Mississippi	118,558	78,778
Michigan Southern	$338,000	$93,145
Michigan Central	380,749	367,079
Illinois Central	$91,894	

COMPARATIVE TRAFFIC OF MICHIGAN CENTRAL.

	Passengers. 1855.	vs. 1854.	Freight. 1855.	vs. 1854.
June	$146,705	$104,821	$64,075	$67,016
July	170,894	83,801	64,185	97,319
August	135,643	87,981	69,914	98,238
September	150,196	135,846	97,185	81,920
October	204,285	167,178	114,023	95,545
Total	$746,154	$580,557	$481,391	$339,359

RECAPITULATION.

1855.		1854.	
Passengers	$746,154	Passengers	$580,557
Freight	481,391	Freight	339,359
Miscellaneous	40,327	Miscellaneous	26,087
Total five mos.	$1,217,872	Total	$941,803
Increase on Passengers			$165,797
Increase on Freight			96,088
Increase on Miscellaneous			17,340
Total increase			$276,070

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

	1854.	1855.
January	$23,324	$52,947
February	26,199	94,009
March	20,778	110,456
April	18,518	83,010
May	41,791	56,954
June	45,164	65,198
July	35,595	47,000
August	32,324	54,715
September	60,158	86,833
October	76,776	119,553
Total	$380,321	$656,838
Increase in 1855		$176,517
Gross Earnings, 1855		556,838
Less 45 ₱ cent. Expenses		250,577
Net in 10 months		$306,961
Ten months interest on $1,707,000 debt		$105,610
Four months Int. on $650,000 debt	17,334	$122,944
Ten months on $1,000,000 Stock		$184,817

MR. ADRIAN H. MULLER will hold his regular sale of Stocks to-morrow at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Some good Securities, we are requested to say, will be sold by order of administrators.

In his Message to the Legislature, Governor PRICE, of Missouri, states that the issue of Bonds to the several Railroad Companies, in aid of their works, and secured by a primary mortgage upon the entire property, amounts to $4,580,000. This is the only public debt in Missouri, except about $805,000 old obligations, issued for subscription to the Bank of Missouri, against which is the State interest in the Bank now valued at $912,000, and paying a regular dividend of 10, and an occasional extra dividend of 10 ₱ cent. a year. The promised aid, $3,000,000, to the Pacific Railroad, main trunk, has been exhausted. The aid, $1,000,000, to the Southwestern Branch has not been applied for. The other Roads have received $1,580,000 of the three millions promised, and no further issue will be made until additional progress in the prosecution of the lines is reported. These Companies are the North Missouri, Iron Mountain and Hannibal and St. Joseph.

The rumor that a large amount of gold came out in the *Baltic*, two weeks since, for the purchase of Grain, is explained, rather than confirmed, by the advices in this market of certain post bills of the Bank of England, bearing date Oct. 19, the day before the *Baltic* sailed, which went to the West, and have since returned to New-York to be sold. They are drawn at 60 days, and sighted by the Bank of England the day they bear date.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1855.

To the condition of depression in which our Stock Market had fallen at the date of our last advices of 5th instant, has succeeded during the week a marked reaction upward, which has been almost as rapid as had been the decline. The low prices to which most Stocks had f

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1298. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

The Views of the Administration on the Intrusion of the British Squadron.

[From the Washington *Union*, Nov. 14.

We insert below, in the order of their date, those two editorial articles of the leading London journals which, in calling attention to the unusual naval demonstration of the British Government against the United States, have produced so much excitement in both countries.

The article of the *Times* has attracted most public attention, partly from the supposed greater importance of that journal, and partly from the violence and the sweeping falsehood, with which it speaks of the people and the Government of the United States. It pointedly declares, or at any rate takes for granted, as the basis of its remarks, that the British Government is about to interpose, for hostile purposes, a powerful fleet between Great Britain and the United States; and then proceeds to assign reasons for the contemplated demonstration.

Now, what seems remarkable in this, on the surface, is the fact, that all the reasons assigned are in substance false, notoriously so; and some of them so very silly that even the New-York *Albion* treats the article as a random ebullition of a journal which as the *Albion* justly says, is as unreliable, and in some respects as "vulgar and undignified, as the shrillest member of the press;" and the French Courrier of New-York, in an article which we shall quote at length hereafter, speaks of the ideas of the *Times* as being on their face ridiculous even to puerility.

In the *Times*, on this occasion, merely false, vulgar, insolent and puerile, as its countryman of the *Albion* and its ally of the *Courrier* concede it is? or does the *Times* put on the air of a street bully, and utter the language of a fool or a drunkard, in order to cover up some serious design of the British Government?

We confess we think the former hypothesis the true one. It is in keeping with the character of the *Times*, and is, therefore, a natural as well as a plausible and sufficient explanation.

A little attention to dates will serve to confirm this idea. The article of the *Times* is dated Thursday, Oct. 25. But the attention of the British public had already been called to the subject of the reported naval expedition by an article of the day before, and a pretty remarkable one, as we shall presently have occasion to suggest, in the *Chronicle*. Considering the notorious ambition of the *Times* to be regarded as omniscient, and as the first in all important matters of news, it may, in a moment of chagrin at finding itself anticipated, have dashed off a column of what the *Albion* calls in this case "random and hap-hazard suggestions;" its only thought may have been to say something flashy, and which had not already been said by its rival; and its writer may have dashed off the copy from a brain muddled or inflamed by excess, which would account for its incoherence of thought, its reckless mendacity, and that puerility of ridiculousness which so strongly impresses the *Courier des Etats Unis*.

The reasons for taking a large fleet to the West Indies, which the *Times* assigns, consist of such notorious and manifest falsehoods, that, as we shall presently see, the *Courrier des Etas Unis* is driven to the conjecture that the *Times* lies of set purpose, in order to cover up some grand plan of Lord PALMERSTON'S. Thus, it says that at this moment we are fitting out in our ports "piratical fillibustering expeditions destined to carry bloodshed into the dominions of an unoffending neighbor," and that their preparation is "well known to the President and his Administration;" and upon these false assertions it bases heaps of coarse charges against the imputed weakness of the Government and lawlessness of the people of the United States.

All this everybody in the United States knows to be utterly false. There is not a shadow of fact upon which to found an assertion.

No expedition, or pretence of expedition, or scrap of an expedition, for any unlawful purpose, is fitting out anywhere in any port of the United States. It is false that the people of the United States are in this or any other respect a lawless one, as compared with any of the nations of Europe. We challenge comparison on the subject with England herself.

It is true, we are a bold and a martial people. The Earl of ELLESMERE, one of the best of the many good men of his class who have visited the United States last, in his recent address at Manchester, opened the astonished eyes of his countrymen to this truth, when he said: "If you were to ask me which was the most warlike nation in the world, I should say the United States of America. * * They have a large population accustomed to the use of arms, and ready to volunteer for any military expedition." That is true; and the Earl of ELLESMERE states the case correctly; but in the proofs of the assertion, which he afterwards gives, he greatly understates the facts upon which he founds his conclusion. God forbid that another war should ever occur between the United States and Great Britain; but we confidently believe that, if such a one should occur, we could raise *three hundred thousand men for the invasion of England with less trouble than she raises thirty thousand for the invasion of Russia!*

And when we see and know how martial in their capacity and tendency are the people of the United States, and how many helplessly weak nations there are around us, we proudly assert that this country exhibits a spectacle of moderation and of self-control without its equal on earth. Instead of the few and rare trivial enterprises of volunteer aggression which occasionally appear among us, the wonder is they are so few and of so little account.

As for the imputed inability of the Government of the United States to repress such enterprises, that also, it is notorious, is absurdly false. Instead of either unwillingness or inability to do this, the authorities of the United States, at least under President PIERCE, have promptly broken up every such undertaking with perfect ease and with stern impartiality, and at whatever sacrifice of popularity and of our own alleged political sympathies. We unhesitatingly challenge the proof of a single case of known violation of our neutrality having been tolerated by that Government of the United States, which the *Times* wantonly and falsely accuses of not being "capable of preventing its citizens from waging private war on their own account against the best friends and truest allies of the Great Republic."

But who is this unoffending neighbor, against whom it is charged that piratical expeditions are fitting out in the ports of the United States? Would it be believed that it is England herself that is thus concealed under the word "neighbor," in the crossed brain of the *Times*? Yet so it certainly is. The contemplated naval demonstration is, according to the *Times*, a "defensive" one; it is to prevent "lawless emissaries of insurrection and plunder" from proceeding to "set their foot within Her Majesty's dominions;" and, lest the supposed adventurers should take this as a hint for the invasion of Canada, the *Times* is careful to inform them that the design of the British squadron is "to intercept them in mid-ocean"—that is to say, if it means anything, on their way to Great Britain.

If Admiral SEYMOUR, with his fleet, is to pass the present Winter in "mid-ocean," looking after audacious American *filibusteros* on their way to extend the domain of freedom by taking possession of England and Ireland, and to assimilate the institutions of Great Britain to those of the United States, according to the hypothesis of the *Times*—or to watch for Russian privateers going out of New-York to intercept the English galleons on their way from India or Australia, as the first *filibusteros* the world ever saw, the originals of the class, the old English buccaneers, saved the commerce of Spain—if, we say, Admiral SEYMOUR thinks of spending the Winter on this business, somewhere between Cape Race and the Land's End, hunting after *filibusteros* and privateers, we pity him from the bottom of our hearts, for sure it is that he will take nothing but northwesters, except a few northeasters, by way of change, and these of the toughest, and he will soon be driven, of necessity, to go "bootless home and weather-beaten back" to his present quarters in Plymouth or Portsmouth.

No, it is impossible there should be sense in either of these two suggestions; and if there be any such expedition contemplated, and it have any serious object other than that of *hybernating* in the West Indies, it must be one of two things, provided either of those can be considered a *serious* object. If as the *Times* intimates, they have really come to think in England that they are in danger of invasion by adventurers from the United States, they may also *think they have a call to look after the condition of things in Nicaragua*; in which case, according to the very latest accounts, *they will find Colonel Kinney quietly cultivating his farm on the coast, and President Rivas, in the interior, as quietly carrying on his Government with the efficient aid of General Walker.*

The other possible object of the expedition—and, we think, on the whole the more probable one—is that suggested by London *Chronicle* in the article with which the discussion began, and which had the effect of setting a-going the *Post* and the *Globe*, as well as the *Times*. We invite a careful reperusal of that article. It will be seen that it was the first to state the fact that for some weeks past unusual activity had prevailed in the principal dock-yards, in repairing and requipping the screw line-of-battle ships just returned home from the Baltic, and dispatching them in all haste to the West Indies. It condemns, as pointedly as we have ever done, the act of England in "spreading her agents over the whole civilized world, crimping and fishing the refuse of all nations to enlist under her standard." *It anticipates the recall of Mr. Crampton as a political necessity likely to have been imposed by events on Lord Clarendon. Under such circumstances, it may well be that Lord Palmerston shall have thought it convenient to make a little naval demonstration to shelter the dignity of his Administration in the face of that "bungling," as the Albion felicitously puts it, of his agents, which has at the same time defeated their own objects, and given just umbrage to the people of the United States.*

Whichever of these various conjectures as to the object of the proposed expedition is correct, if any such expedition there be, which is in itself very doubtful—in every view of the subject, it contains *nothing which ought in the least to trouble the peace-ministry of this country, or which threatens in the slightest degree the public peace.* We are satisfied, upon such inquiry as we have been able to make, that no cause, inducement, or plausible pretext of war, or even of serious misunderstanding, can be found in any question now pending between the two countries, and that, therefore, no apprehension on the subject need be entertained by the friends of peace, either in Great Britain or in the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

Assurances of Continued Peace—No Collision Expected by the Administration.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

You may rest assured that nothing has transpired in our diplomatic relations, that could give the President the slightest intimation of any unfriendly purpose in the ordering of a British fleet to American waters. There really is no excitement or uneasiness felt by the Administration, if positive assurances to that effect are to be believed.

Secretary MARCY thinks that, possibly, Great Britain intends to interfere with WALKER. If such should be the case, the President hints at difficulties that may result. Beyond this, no one in official circles believes that a collision between our Government and that of Great Britain is possible.

It cannot be that the British Government has taken umbrage in consequence of the threatened dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON, for, if so, why has it submitted to the imprisonment of its Consul at Cologne, who was found guilty of the same offence?

On the Sound Dues question, Lord PALMERSTON professes to coincide heartily in our views. In regard to the Central-American Treaty, the President waits for the action of Congress; so there can be no collision here. S.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 12, 1855.

It is not surprising that the blustering of the London *Times*, in regard to the motive impelling the British Government to send so large a fleet to the West Indian station, should create a feeling of uneasiness in the Commercial Emporium of the Western World. I am satisfied, however, after careful inquiry, that there is nothing within the knowledge of official and diplomatic circles, here, tending to indicate a disposition, on the part of the British Government, to embroil their country in conflict with the United States.

CROAKERS AND THEIR ARTFUL DODGES.

True it is that certain presses in the United States profess to have information specifically detailing the cause of grievances which England proposes to redress by means of her fleet in our waters; and the lesser organ here pretends to *know* that our relations with Great Britain are in a precarious state, because of Mr. CRAMPTON'S violation of the Neutrality laws; also, that England has been pursuing towards the United States, for months past, "a course of insolence and bluster" which is to "arouse the deepest animosity of Americans"—all of which, we are to infer, creates the necessity for the large naval force sent here to check us. In order to impress the public with entire confidence in its wonderful means of information, and therefore in its advocacy, the semi-organ continually mixes with protests that it does not speak "by authority," mysterious hints that considerations of its duty to public policy restrain it from telling half of what its confidential position compels it to learn.

NO RUPTURE BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE U. S.

Lest the press to which I refer may do harm, through means of statements which it puts forth in this comically mysterious manner, let me say once for all, what is very well known to the initiated, that it really is not permitted to learn a word more of Governmental affairs than just so much of the surface as is essential to its use for purposes which the *Union*'s dignity relieves the latter from serving. I deny, and upon good authority, that the President's Message will show any lukewarmness in Great Britain's correspondence with the United States, either in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON'S case or Central American affairs.

HOW THE ACCOUNT STANDS.

In regard to the former, our Government has made a demand for the British Minister's recall, which has not yet been refused; and, of course, there can have been no insolence in regard to that affair. As to Central America, Mr. MARCY, some time since, insisted that England should give us a definitive statement as to what is her construction of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. She has done so at last, and rejected our construction of that instrument, but in courteous language, and without insolence or threats. The correspondence betrays not the slightest clue to the naval reinforcements in the West Indies. In short, I appeal to the documents which will accompany the President's Message to Congress to show that, up to this hour, nothing has been received from the British Ministry calculated to create a rupture, or to excite the suspicion that her fleet is designed to menace the United States.

THE BRITISH MAY TAKE GREYTOWN—NO WAR SPECK.

There is some reason to believe, however, that the British forces will look in at the Isthmus to see what the fillibusters are doing there; and there are conjectures that it may take possession of Greytown. All this, however, is mere conjecture. If it should be realized, it will be for Congress to say whether we shall back up the Monroe doctrine with round shot or not. And so it will remain for Congress to determine what shall be done with the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, if we cannot abrogate it by a new negotiation which shall reconcile the conflicting views of the parties thereto. If there *is* a war speck upon our horizon, it is still a distant one, and cannot be seen except through the uncertain light of speculative surmise.

COL. WALKER—HOW CAN HE BE REACHED?

Col. WALKER'S adoption by the new Government of Nicaragua makes him a good citizen, and frees him from all the penalties of his late career so far as they might have been enforced by that Republic. It does not, however, release him from liability to indictment in the United States for violation of the Neutrality laws, should he ever happen within reach of the federal authority. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua, we cannot ask her to give him up for trial; but still she may do it voluntarily, if she chooses. I am inclined to believe the United States authorities are expecting to bring him within the operation of our laws by one of these means.

THE SPECIAL MISSION OF THE SARATOGA—PIRACY.

The schooner *Amelia*, recently seized at Port-au-Prince, by request of the United States Consul, is to be brought to New-York by the sloop-of-war *Saratoga*, which has probably sailed on that mission ere this time. Her officers and crew will be tried for violation of the Revenue laws of the United States—and, not improbably, also on the charge of having been engaged in the Slave-trade. I do not know on what evidence the Government expects to sustain a capital charge.

BUSINESS FOR THE HOME SQUADRON.

The gallant Commodore, PAULDING, now in command of the Home Squadron, is here again by special order, to receive instructions relative to his proposed cruise in the Gulf, whither he goes with the *Potomac* and the *Cyane*, early as possible,—doubtless, to watch the movements of the British fleet at San Juan or Greytown, to which point it is understood he will proceed.

AN EDITOR WORTH SAVING—SECURE HIM.

I had almost forgotten the existence of the *Day Book*, until informed a day or two since, that it not only accused your correspondent of the crime of having transmitted to you the Trade Statistics about which Mr. Assistant-Secretary WASHINGTON was so much exercised, but also, of being a British-Canadian. Remarkable fellow, that *Day Book* man. Knows too much; better secure him for the Know-Nothings. But in reply, let me assure him that Mr. WASHINGTON will pay well for his information, if he can only prove its accuracy,—for that functionary has failed absolutely to get the slightest clue as to who sent you the tables you published three weeks ago; and the statement that they were obtained from the printers, and not from the Department, is a mere trick to relieve the Department from its responsibility.

YOUR CORRESPONDENT—PLEASE TO HOLD BRANCH.

As to your correspondent's nationality, he is obliged for the hint, and will get naturalized immediately, lest BRANCH should be after him, and spoil his vote. As he was born in Columbia Co., N. Y., however, and one of his parents was a native of New-York City, and the other of Massachusetts, he had vainly supposed himself a good American.

RACHEL COMING SOUTHWARD.

RACHEL'S agent is in the city, and I learn that the enterprising managers of the Holliday-street Theatre, Baltimore, have concluded an engagement with her, to appear there three weeks from to-night. The same gentlemen are fitting up our "Varieties," for theatrical entertainments, to commence next Monday night, and will probably introduce the great *tragédienne* to a Washington audience, ere long. As I intimated to you, a few days since, the *National*, in the hands of Mr. JARRETT, is not likely to satisfy our theatre-goers, and the opening of the "Varieties" will be hailed with much satisfaction. S.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT

Second Day's Proceedings and Adjournment.

Objects of the Organization.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The continuation of the public meeting of the American Party, last night, from the time my report closed until the adjournment, was of the character generally denominated spicy. Long after the Connecticut hour of retiring, and after "Sam" had been served up in varieties to suit the tastes of the vulgar and the refined, Hon. D. N. SPERRY, whom you would have published as Chairman of the meeting, instead of HENRY D. PECK, if the letter of the dispatch had been followed, discovered Hon. CHAS. CHAPMAN, of Hartford, in the audience, and insisted upon his addressing the meeting. The old gentleman tried to escape, but the people would not let him, so up he mounted, and for nearly an hour endeavored to stop speaking, but couldn't, which delighted everybody. He began by treating of the great sympathy which the leading Democratic papers have, of late, been pouring into the ears of the straight Whigs, in a good-humored, sarcastic way, and concluded that portion of his subject by declaring it to be utter folly for any man to bring back to life any one of the old issues on which the Whig Party had so often gone into the field and been slain, or other ways. Those issues would never march again, for they had been buried with their faces downward, and if ever they scratched to get out, instead of making any progress toward the surface, they would go in an opposite direction. He left the imagination to follow those issues while scratching their weary way to the regions below; and after the applause had ceased, passed to a statement of what he deemed the real positions of the parties of the present day, and concluded by assuring his hearers that the only living political issue was that offered by the American Party to all others who choose to array themselves against it.

He was followed by Hon. C. G. FERRY, of Norwalk, the leader of the Order in the late State Legislature, who made a brief and earnest appeal to all members of the American Party, to remember that from the time at which he was addressing them until the first Monday in April next, it was incumbent upon them to work arduously for the continued triumph of the American idea.

The meeting would have been pleased to hear from Mr. BOOTH, also of Norwalk, but owing to the lateness of the hour he did not ascend the platform, and the meeting adjourned under the soul-stirring influences of "Yankee Doodle."

The State Council met again this morning, and concluded their business before noon. After the general satisfaction with which the proceedings of the previous day were received at the Mass Meeting, they concluded they had but little more to do. So, on the conclusion of some routine and unimportant business, and after electing Mr. PRATT, of Meriden, Secretary of the State Council, they adjourned.

THE OBJECTS OF THE PARTY.

As the American Party has now control of the State, and as it cannot be denied that its prospects of success at the coming election, a brief statement of its particular objects may not be void of interest.

In common with members of the Order in many of the other States, the Americans of Connecticut are in favor of an extension of the time at which foreigners may become naturalized, to a period of twenty-one years. In common with others of their Order, they are in favor, to use their own phrase, of having "America ruled by Americans" only. They would have no Government office, whether Federal, State, county, city, town or village, held by other than a native-born American. Here their similarity to the American Party in most of the other States ends, and, in addition, the Order holds the sentiments which gave rise to the Republican Party, in your own State. They are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and regard as a gross violation of national faith the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. And as this feeling is, perhaps, more general in this State than in yours, it is easy to understand that, by retaining it in their platform of principles, they gain or retain a large and warm sympathy, which otherwise would go to the support of some other of the political parties of the day. I may add here that it was in consequence of the close adherence of the Order to the Anti-Nebraska sentiment or principle, that the late attempt to establish a political organization, with that principle as a basis, failed entirely. You are aware, as I can assure you, the people of Connecticut are, that ISAAC TOUCEY represents this State in the Senate of the United States. You are also aware, and so I assure you are the people of Connecticut, that ISAAC TOUCEY, in violation of the will of the people of Connecticut, as expressed to him through their Legislature, voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and in favor of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. To pay him for his total disregard of the will of his constituents; to prevent his return to any position in which it would be in his power to misrepresent them again, will be the effort of the people of Connecticut, not only through the American organization, but in every other way in which they can oppose him with effect. To succeed will require exertion, for when the Legislature shall meet to fill the vacancy caused by the expiration of his term, it is threatened that the whole influence, through promises of patronage and all the other means by which the present Administration seeks to sustain itself, will be used to return him to the Senate.

MOMOTOMBO.

American State Council of Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The American State Council assembled at Worcester yesterday, Vice-President JAMES E. FAR-WELL presiding. One hundred and eighty-five members were present.

The resignation of JOHN W. FOSTER, as President of the State Council, was read and accepted by a unanimous vote. The resignation of Lieutenant-Governor BROWN was also accepted. The question of electing delegates to the American Convention to be holden at Cincinnati on the 30th inst., opened the subject of Slavery and the ground to be taken by the Massachusetts Delegates. Several members were opposed to sending Delegates, at all, arguing that the proposed Convention was another attempt to entrap the American Party into a fusion movement. Governor GARDNER made a brief speech in favor of sending Delegates. The call, he said, was in accordance with the action of the Northern portion of the Philadelphia Convention, and was merely for consultation. Many other Northern States would be represented, and he thought Massachusetts should be.

Hon. H. C. BARNS, MARK TRAFTON, and many others, advocated sending delegates, and a motion to that effect was adopted.

HENRY J. GARDINER and HENRY W. BENCHLEY were chosen Delegates at large; also one delegate from each Congressional District, with a substitute.

HENRY W. BENCHLEY was unanimously elected President of the State Council; A. C. CARY, of Ipswich, Vice-President; and GEO. W. MESERVEY, of Boston, Treasurer.

A motion was adopted declaring the seats of all those holding office vacant in the American Council, who had gone over to fusion.

New-Hampshire Democratic State Convention.

CONCORD, N. H., Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Democratic State Convention met to-day. Hon. HENRY HIBBARD was chosen President. Hon. JAMES S. WELLS, of Exeter, was nominated for Governor, and a series of resolutions repudiating Know-Nothingism and the Maine Law, in favor of the principles of popular sovereignty, approving of the Administration policy in all its details, and recommending FRANKLIN PIERCE as the candidate of the Democracy for the next Presidency, were adopted with great unanimity. Nearly every town in the State was represented.

Missouri Legislature.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

In the Missouri Legislature, on the 12th inst., a motion to go into an election for United States Senator was defeated. Two Democratic caucuses had been held, and the BENTON Democrats passed strong Anti-Know-Nothing resolutions.

The prospect of any election of a Senator taking place is still doubtful.

Louisiana Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

The latest election returns indicate that the Democratic majority on the State ticket will be about 2,000, and that the same party has carried both branches of the Legislature.

Later from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

We are in reception of later dates from TEXAS. Governor PEASE had sent in his Message to the Legislature, and in it he justifies the proceedings of Capt. CALLAHAN, but regrets the necessity of burning Piedras Negras, and opposes further unauthorized expeditions into Mexico for the purpose of chastising the Indians.

Loss of the Ship Samuel Badger.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The ship *Samuel Badger*, SALTER, from Trapani with salt for Boston, sprung a leak and went into Fayal recently. The crew were all saved and taken into Fayal, and the first and second mates arrived here to-day in the ship *James Guthrie*.

Telegraph Extension.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

The Illinois Central Telegraph Line was extended to Cairo on Saturday last, and that office is now ready for business for Cairo and all points on the line of road from Chicago and Dubuque to the mouth of the Ohio River.

Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

At a meeting, to-day, of the Board of Directors of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, CHAUNCY BROOKS was elected President.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 13.

An active business has been done here to-day in Mess Pork at $19 ₰ bbl. SUGAR has advanced ½c. ₰ lb.

CHARLESTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON active and firm. The sales to-day foot up 1,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Court-Room where Judge Stuart's Trial is Proceeding.

All day yesterday the door of the room, wherein was proceeding the trial of Judge STUART, was besieged by a curious crowd. To gain admittance one must first get on the amiable side of a stalwart door-keeper; but if one could not plead his membership of that particular bar, or connection with the press, or some such privilege,—even that point carried, he must remain as outsider. The lucky man, however, was not at once admitted. The outer cerberus knocked, and an inner one, turning the lock, opened the door far enough to hear the petitioner's claim. Lucky, he was admitted, but woe to his friend who followed, expecting by the same token to reach within the room. We saw some fine beavers smashed between the door-sill and the inexorable door—which beavers were the property of very high dignitaries, and men of great consequence, in their own way.

But inside all was quiet and cool. The large room was crowded of course, and very many were obliged to stand. These naturally pressed as close to the bar as possible. This was tolerated complacently for a season, when the elegant attendant—he of the ringlets and moustache, and of Barnum's Museum,—would rush down, crunching peanuts as an ogre crushes babies, all the while, and wave them back to the wall. Then, disgusted, two or three would aim for the door, and as they make their exit receive the thanks of just as many rushing in to take their places. Meanwhile the trial was *not* intensely interesting, and whoever reads our report will get a better idea of what was done than he who sat half a day within the bar and listened with all attention.

Court of General Sessions Yesterday.

This Court yesterday presented a singular appearance. A large crowd of citizens, who were disappointed in gaining admission to the Court of Oyer and Terminer, owing to the excitement consequent upon the trial of Judge STUART, which caused such a throng to assemble within its walls that another person could not have been admitted without danger of suffocating all the rest,—this large disappointed crowd overflowed into the Court of General Sessions, and one would have thought to have seen them that BAKER was about to be tried for the murder of POOLE, or that some other case of prodigious magnitude was coming up. No such thing. There was no City Judge—*he* was being tried in the next Court. There was no Recorder—*he* was on the stand as a witness against him. There was no District Attorney—*he* had been previously examined in the Oyer and Terminer, as a witness against the City Judge, and was busily watching the progress of the trial. Patiently waited the summoned Jurors; patiently the subpœnaed witnesses waited. Something would turn up when the Recorder had borne the fire of Mr. BRADY'S cross-examination. What did turn up did not pay the crowd for the patience they exhibited,—a small burglary case, in which the evidence against the prisoner, a German, was insufficient, and resulted in his acquittal, and a charge of rape against another German, Constantine Miller, which was tried for the second time, the Jury on the last trial failing to agree.

Horses Down and a Benevolent Vermonter

It is no uncommon thing for horses to make a tumble in Broadway on that glassy Russ. But when a horse or an ass, or any other animal, not excepting a man, falls so very peculiarly that his fore-arm stretches away at an obtuse angle with his body, it is hard work for him to recover his equanimity or his equilibrium. So a placid friend of ours lent a hand Saturday to help up a beast of burden that had to bear, in addition to his other trials, ferocious lashings from the beastly driver. He (our friend) was a Vermonter,—one of the benevolent gentlemen that the old State turns out—was used to animals of all kinds, sympathized, cut the harness, and so gave liberty to the beast, quiet to the brute that beat it, and dispersed the crowd. Let him always be around, for he does something more than gape and stare; he works and makes himself useful always.

The Late Mysterious Disappearance.

Rev. R. R. SCHWEBER, of No. 335 Greenwich-street, an account of whose mysterious disappearance some ten days ago was given in the TIMES, has not yet been heard from, nor has any clue been discovered as to his whereabouts. His friends are in the greatest anxiety and distress, and are fearful that something serious has befallen him. Mr. S. had been married only about a month. He is a German, and had been in this country but two years. He is a young man, not yet thirty, and received a superior education at a leading German University. He was very much respected by the congregation worshipping at No. 108 Fulton-street, over which he officiated as pastor. At the time he left home he had between $80 and $90 in his possession, besides a valuable gold watch.

Legal Gossip.

It is a matter of much question among the lawyers whether the testimony of Mrs. DUVAL, in the case of Judge STUART, should be received, she being tempted to give it by the promise of the District Attorney not to prosecute her husband if she did so, or rather by the threat of doing it in the contrary case. Mr. BRADY'S argument on the subject is anxiously looked for.

The legal gentry are all very busy at present, and the indications are that they will long remain so.

Found! Found!

There never were so many babies lying around loose as now. One was found, without father or mother, at the South Ferry House, on Monday, and yesterday a dear little thing, about three months old, was found at the corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth-street. People should have their eyes open when they walk out, and those in want of an heir can't do better than to walk out often with their spectacles on.

The Commissioners of Emigration

Met yesterday, discussed the old Brandy question, and two of them got warm over the characters of runners, but their proceedings were not of essential importance to the world or to U. S. A.

☞ The Board of Canvassers may as well call for crackers and cheese and a sofa. They are in for a long job. The Board, remembering their past experience, and how their decision once was reversed, are not disposed to go behind the Inspectors. But if it does not, we trust the proper authorities will step up to the delinquents of that breed, and discover unto us whether or not under their suspicious externals they are really honest men. Either overhaul the returns or those who were so slow in making them.

☞ The extraordinary vote that the Sheriff and County Clerk got, astonishes all hands. Each had so many more than all other candidates at the late election, that the thoughts of the people revert unwittingly to old-skinny and Ollie days when Inspectors were not immaculate.

☞ Has Clerk CONNOLLY been naturalized within a month or not? This is *the* question of the day. Enterprising reporters are haunting the naturalization offices to find out.

☞ The New-York and Savannah steamships will leave, on and after Saturday, 17th inst., at 8 o'clock P. M., instead of 4 o'clock P. M., until further notice.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Purity of the Elective Franchise.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour. The President, D. D. CONOVER, Esq., in the chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

A petition of sundry persons for steam fire-engines, in the lower Districts, was referred. Also, a petition of Lemuel MAREY, for permission to regulate One Hundred and Ninth-street, 600 feet east from the easterly line of the Second-avenue, at his own cost. This was referred to the appropriate Committee.

ELECTION FRAUDS—A NEW REGISTRY LAW.

At the last meeting of the Board, Councilman HOLDEN offered the following resolution, which was then laid over. Last night it was taken up and debated:

Whereas, A great necessity exists for the enactment of a judicious Registry law, inasmuch as the present system of voting leads to frauds of a serious character, thereby leading to bring the elective franchise into disrepute; therefore be it

Resolved, That the representatives to the Legislature from the City and County of New-York, be requested to use every exertion to effect the passage of a judicious Registry law.

Considerable debate resulted on the consideration of this resolution. Among the principal speakers were Councilmen MATHEWS and BRYAN MCCAHILL. The latter moved to lay it on the table, which motion was lost. Councilman MATHEWS urged that it should be referred to a Special Committee. This motion was lost.

Councilman CLANCY thought the motion was originated by malice. It sprang from a want of success in being reelected on the part of the author and supporters of the resolution. All this cry about the necessity of a purity of election is confined to the mouths of those whose places in this Board, after January, will be filled by other men. This resolution proposed to compel citizens to register their votes in particular Wards long before election time, but what then would become of the floating population of the City whom the vicissitudes of labor would drive to other Wards, and whose votes would thus be lost? Is the great Immaculate who authors and fathers this resolution, prepared to say that this new registry law that he talks about, would render our election system purer? On the contrary, it would open the door to greater abuses than now exist. The Hards and Softs, the Half-Shells, the old Whig Party, do not talk about Election frauds. What Party, then, does talk about them? Only one Party, the American Party. The registry law is an obsolete idea, a twice-told tale, a jack-o'-lantern, a great magnifying glass that magnifies a bed-bug into an elephant. He would most strenuously oppose such a resolution. Such a law would be unjust, unnecessary and iniquitous in the extreme.

Councilman PURDY thought the trouble lay with the Inspectors of Elections, and not with the voters. Give us honest Inspectors, and we should have purity of election. He was in favor—now and forever—of any law that would give us an honest election, but, inasmuch as this resolution said nothing about Inspectors, he should vote against it.

Councilman RIDDER thought no good could come from a Registry Law, unless it was based on the Registry Law of Pennsylvania, which required that every person qualified to vote should pay his taxes before or on the day of election. He was afraid that the framing of such a law, or the suggestion of what was necessary, would require more wisdom than the Board of Councilmen possessed.

Councilman BRYAN MCCAHILL would oppose the resolution. We were a mass of corruption now, but the more laws we made the more corrupt we got. There never was an election yet without frauds, and there never would be.

The vote on the resolution was then taken.

Ayes, 26; Nays, 20. The resolution was therefore adopted.

It was then moved that the names of those who voted for and against the resolution, should be sent to the Legislature with the resolution itself. Lost.

After some further business of no public importance, the Board adjourned.

State Ticket—[OFFICIAL.]

POPULAR VOTE FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

	Headley, American.	King, Republican.	Hatch, Soft D.	Ward Hard D.
Saratoga	2,071	2,630	1134	1168
Madison	1,546	3,126	1284	519
Cayuga	3,076	3,844	1120	173
Fulton	1,089	1,979	1180	454
Oswego	2,431	3,505	1028	460
Orange	1,806	2,576	559	2075
Tioga	440	1,919	1590	490
Albany	6,168	9,690	5136	782
Rensselaer	3,350	2,000	2782	554

THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

The Purpose of the Republican Party Considered.

Letter from Hon. Dr. Smithwick, to Governor Seward.

REPLY TO MR. SEWARD'S BUFFALO SPEECH.

To Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, a Senator in Congress from the State of New-York:

SIR: A friend has put [illegible] the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES of Oct. [illegible] a speech delivered by you at Buffalo [illegible] before. I hardly know whether you [illegible] a peculiar distinction to me, or as a [illegible] tion on Mr. SUMNER, that you should [illegible] a paragraph to me. If it was the latter, [illegible] you may have decisive and characteristic reasons, the implied taunt for his prudent disdain towards one whom you judge worthy of being [illegible] sailed, is obvious enough. If it was the former, I accept it as a slight token of the only [illegible] ever existed between us—slight as that [illegible] turn it over to those classic halls in which [illegible] as might have learned wisdom in our boyhood, at the feet of that great teacher, ELEMENTARY MORE. Sir, we are both much changed since then. Nor could the sum of the grand result to which the struggle of nearly forty [illegible] years has brought us both, be more [illegible] pressed, than by saying that we stand [illegible] you to pride recklessly, from the high [illegible] earth, with the peace, the union, and [illegible] that country which has honored you [illegible] to plead from the depths of retirement [illegible] known, the advancement, and the happiness of [illegible] same country, at whose bands I never asked, [illegible] desired, a single token to distinguish me from the humblest of her sons. We have both deliberately chosen our career. I shall not shrink from [illegible] duty which mine may impose.

The ostentatious titles with which you have [illegible] ed your speech, are not entitled to [illegible] as they are thoroughly characteristic, and [illegible] as they attempt to embody the [illegible] of your thought. "*The Contest and the Crisis—The Principles of Justice, Equality and Freedom—Speech of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, at the Great Republican Meeting, in Buffalo, Oct. 19, 1855.*" A confused struggle for power between six or seven factions, on the [illegible] of New-York politics, scarcely deserves to be called *the crisis*, even of Politics, much less *of Justice, Equality and Freedom*: and while great latitude may be allowed to factions, in assuming such names as suit their fancy, an educated man in high position should set some limit to his pandering to that which is at once false and ignoble. Why, Sir, "*Equality—Fraternity*,"—the legend of your friends the old Jacobins, was bright, [illegible] and less turgid than yours: and no one, after reading your speech, can be sure that its being, [illegible] far, more bloody, makes it less to your liking. Rhetoric has its decencies as well as [illegible]; and he who professes his inability to speak otherwise than "thoughtfully, sincerely, earnestly," ought to be the last to violate them all.

The nature of that "*Great Republican Party*," whose great meeting you addressed, obliges it, as you declare, "to inculcate perpetual jealousy of the increase and extension of Slavery," and, this instinct, as you point out, has worked always, till now, at length, all its members, under the pressure of events, disengaged and released from all other parties, and powerfully organized in thirteen States, have come together in one body, by their natural affinity, for this specific object. And so there must remain, as you argue, in the bosom of this great Republican Party, "an undying jealousy of the aggrandizement of Slavery;" a jealousy which you say it is the very end of the party to "foster and direct" in a manner "durable, perpetual." And, pushing this exposition still, through the body of your speech, you arrive at length clearly at the conclusion that the dissolution of the Union is to be braved, and that all appeals against that catastrophe are to be resented as insulting threats, which the interests, the principles, the honor, the duty, the manhood of, your party oblige it to despise. This, Sir, is the staple of your "*Justice, Equality and Freedom*;" this is your New-York *Contest and Crisis*: this is your condensed crust—filtrated of much and various rigmarole—of your "*Great Republican Party*."

It is towards the close of your speech, in the midst of your career through dynasties and nations, over many generations and forms of society, that you have seen fit to devote an entire paragraph to me,—a private person,—as if I were of myself a power to be classed with the principalities and dominions amidst which you expatiate. It is upon this paragraph that I design to make some observations; and, as well from a sense of justice to you as in order to make what I have to say more perspicuous, I quote the whole of it:

"Last comes one who, with seeming meekness, asks us to consider whether it is wise to imperil the safety and happiness of twenty-five millions of white men in a vain effort to mitigate the evils of the condition of three millions of negroes. Humane, cautious, patriotic, conscientious man! I might join issue with him, where, in the ethics either of Government or of Christianity, you find authority to hold three millions of men in bondage, to promote the welfare or even to secure the safety of twenty-five millions of white men? But that argument belongs to the Abolitionists of Slavery, who do not recognize me in their number, and whose objects in this election will be more comprehensive than those of the Republican Party, which I defend. I leave the rights and the interests of the slaves in the States to their own care, and that of their advocates; I simply put the question, the safety and the interests of twenty-five millions of free non-slaveholding white men ought to be sacrificed or put in jeopardy for the convenience or safety of three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders? I hear no answer."

I will deal with you, Mr. SEWARD, more truly than you have dealt with me, or even with your own party. So dealing, I demand of you, in the name of our common country, was not the

...ttering. Is it so, that any considerable and ...people, ...shall ...welfare," and in ...ght of the nation? Do ...you mean that? I understand you. I so understand it. That I understand to be ...t under the Constitution; and ...ction against the country. And ...e that the North must sweep ...great Republican Party" into the bosom of ...; or we must settle your ethics of government with the sword. And, Sir, I will add ...more to what I said to Mr. SUMNER, ...: That if your party holds your doctrines, ...is far more deeply interested in abolishing ...abolishing slavery. For no free ...on the face of the earth could endure its ...dominion; and no form of government ...to become an intolerable despotism under the condition of society could establish itself in its hands. The *safety* ...the very first condition on which so... *welfare* is the second. Your principles ...both conditions, by denying both a ...ethics of Government. If you do not ...you have either falsely stated the ...principles of your party, or you are ignorant of the force of the terms you use, and your ...language degenerate into mere impertinence. ...Sir, do you suppose that it is consistent ...that you are pleased to call the ethics of ...Christianity, or any ...ethics, which any upright man ...much less distinctly lay down as the ...of his moral character, that he should violate ...sacred obligations as soon as his interest, ...vindictiveness, or his ambition appeared to him ...some advantage as likely to result from such ...villainy? Do you suppose that it ...with any ethics in the world, except the ethics of tyrants and savages, that the sixteen Northern States should conspire to degrade and ...the fifteen Southern States, *because*, in the ...Southern States, a portion of the population ...condition of servitude, which your great ...Party does not like as well as it does ...condition of servitude in which a portion of the ...of the sixteen Northern States exists? ...it is you profess to blame us for, but that ...you are yourself striving to accomplish, to a far greater extent, and in a far more aggravated form, for is not the independence of the South as ...incompatible with your principles, as the ...of the slaves can possibly be with ours? ...speak with great bitterness of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, as an act ...all who took any part in it, and especially the South, with dishonor. And why? Because, ...you allege, it was an act of bad faith committed ...party to a compact, to the injury of the ...party. And pray, Sir, what then shall be ...of your great Republican Party, the very ...of whose action,—the sole end of whose ...is—as interpreted by yourself, is eternal bad ...to the Constitution itself and to fifteen Commonwealths, for the single purpose of securing its ...supremacy and that of the North, in utter disregard of the interests of the whole confederacy ...considered as one great nation, and with the deliberate purpose to destroy the whole South, if that ...be necessary to the accomplishment of your ...? I mended but two aggravations to give ...your principles a cast utterly revolting: and ...have added both. For you carefully teach ...the principles of this party are not the product ...modern times, or of any sudden outburst produced by any recent events; but that, stimulated, ...of late, they are, nevertheless, fundamental, ...and perpetual at the North, running side ...with all their sacred pledges to a contrary ...from the earliest period of our history. ...And then to gloss over this transcendent, hereditary ...which you seek to fasten on the memory ...your ancestors and the character of your people, ...profess immense piety towards God, and ...fraternity for the poor Slave!

...It is no part of my business, Sir, to be a statesman, or am I, except in the widest sense, even a politician. I am only a plain man who loves his whole country, and is ready to do his utmost for every part of it. In this spirit I deeply deplore the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and consider that as a great error of the Democratic Party—a still greater error of the South—as the event, I think, has proved. I did all a private person, situated as I was, seemed called on to attempt, to prevent the commission of that error. I foresaw and urged upon the distinguished member of Congress, whose constituent I was,—with all the considerations due to his great virtues and influence, and with all the concessions allowed in an old and trusted friendship who loved him like a son,—most of the evils which have followed, and which still hang over the country. I did it in vain. His convictions did not accord with mine. If they had, I believe he could have defeated the act, if any one man could. Faithful to my convictions and to my whole country then, I am not less faithful to both now. And in this spirit I deliberately assert that, even if the repeal of the Missouri Compromise were ...damned times worse than I ever supposed it to be, may, then you make it out—it is as nothing in comparison, with the principles you avow and the ends you propose; nothing in the vastness of the evils which must result—the deliberate perfidy of the means which are used—the atrocious wickedness of the objects which are sought. Why, Sir, would you have us believe that there is no difference between repealing an act of Congress and subverting the Government? No difference between permitting all the Territories to do as they think fit with regard to Slavery, and dissolving the Union on the Slave line? No difference between committing a great mistake as to the best method of securing the peace of the country and committing the very greatest political crimes in order to drive the country into civil war? No difference between an indiscreet attempt to equalize the rights of the two great sections of the Union upon the most difficult of all national questions, and a ferocious purpose to array those two great sections in deadly and endless hostility? Ah! Mr. SEWARD, that is neither the logic, the rhetoric, the morality, nor the ...which was sought at our common *Alma ...*, and your high position has been dearly won if it has been reached, or must be maintained, by such means as these!

You make a distinction between the Abolitionists and your great Republican Party—a distinction somewhat fine; and less appropriate to a statesman than to one whom those old Romans you speak so much about allowed to be called only a *grammarian*, by which they meant a grade below the sophists. You are not, as Abolitionist, you say, but only a great Republican—the difference being precisely this, to wit: that the Abolitionists will not allow of any Slavery, while the Great Republicans will not allow of any more. They, with Mr. SUMNER at their head, will attack it every where; you, at the head of the Great Republicans, will attack it every where, except in the *present* slave States. That is to say, you make this limitation merely as far as the *forms of law* are concerned, and the power of Congress are involved. Mr. SUMNER will oppose it *at all* hazards; but as for you, not being an Abolitionist, the greatest *particular* hazard you will brave, is only the dissolution of the Union! May I ask the favor of you, Sir, if you see fit to recall me again, that you would have the goodness to put yourself in an attitude more respectable than this? Here is a great nation thoroughly and dangerously excited, and here is one of its most conspicuous statesmen professing to lead public opinion; and in the act of doing so, he places himself in a position absolutely childish, pretending thereby to justify the boundless perfidy of his principles, and the interminable mischief of his conduct. Can you conceive, Sir, that fifteen Commonwealths, which believe that their existence is threatened, which have arms in their hands, and institutions as old as the country, and as dear as common blood and common glory can make native, compacts and constitutions, will permit sixteen other Commonwealths to degrade and destroy them on such a distinction as this? Even supposing that they are wrong in this, and that they ought to consent to be hemmed in and repressed, with an irresistible and perpetually augmenting force of this sort, concerning which the only question is—how soon will death ensue? Still, did you ever hear of any such thing happening in this world of ours? Did any fifteen States ever permit any sixteen States to smother them in this delectable way, and upon such a precious distinction as this, upon the face of our earth? What the times demand, Mr. SEWARD, are statesmen—not grammarians. What the country needs in the leaders of parties, are no essayists and triflers with the stern passions which are afloat, but true men—honest, if they can be had—competent at least to deal in sincerity with the real perils of our condition.

These remains one more statement in the paragraph you have devoted to me, not less remarkable than those I have already noticed. You array the entire population of the country in two opposing ...; and say that one mass consists of "three hundred and fifty thousand slaveholders," while the other mass consists of "twenty-five millions of free, non-slaveholding white men." Then you demand whether the safety and the interests of the latter mass ought to be sacrificed or put in jeopardy for the convenience or safety of the former. And the climax is reached in this little trick of oratory, "I hear no answer." Mr. SEWARD, you have been the Governor of the great State of New-York, and are now a Senator in the Congress of the United States. If nothing in your own breast rebukes you for this kind of speaking, you owe it to public propriety to avoid it. It is impossible you should not know, that as matter of argument it is utterly absurd—as matter of fact utterly untrue; and everybody can see that as matter of rhetoric it is supremely ridiculous, and considering the gravity of the subject, a piece of heartless trifling. If the slaveholding interest in this country were as insignificant as you pretend, the present condition of the public mind throughout the Republic would be, not only the most inexplicable, but the most disgraceful phenomenon ever exhibited amongst a civilized people. The hucksters in the City of New-York, compared with its whole population—the boatmen on your canals, contrasted with all the people of your State, would be incomparably more weighty and decisive elements with you, than this handful of detestable and powerless tyrants, in the grasp of so many millions of freemen. Whatever may be the number of Slaveholders in America, this at least is obvious upon your own showing, that the dread of them has penetrated thirteen States so deeply, that they have dissolved all other political parties, in order to form one great Republican party, by means of which to preserve, if possible, their own liberty—a result so doubtful as apparently to fill you with the greatest anxiety! Whatever may be the proportion of slaveholders to non-slaveholders in the Slave States, it is past all doubt, that in every one of them the great majority of the people are opposed to any disturbance of the institution, and that in the conflict with your great Republican Party, they will be more unanimous and determined than the people of any Free State are, or ever were, upon any disputed question whatever. On the other hand, there is not, and there never was, the least desire in any Slave State to sacrifice or to put in jeopardy the safety or interest of any Free State, farther than anything of that sort may be imagined to be inseparable from a fair participation by the Slave States in all the advantages resulting from the union of all the States under one common government. So far has it been otherwise, that numerous and powerful Free States exist upon territory conceded by slaveholding States, while not a foot of slave territory exists which was conceded by one of the Free States of this Union.

I have not felt called on to discuss the merits of your speech, or your principles, except so far as was necessary to defend or to elucidate my own opinions and acts, directly called in question by you. There were reasons which seemed to me sufficient to require that I should write the letter to Mr. SUMNER, from which you have selected and broken up a few thoughts; but I have not supposed I was under any obligation to defend that paper from all who thought proper to attack it. If I have made an exception in your case, it was because your high position gave peculiar importance to your strictures, and because I thought it might be proper to explain more fully than I had done before, some of the matters called in question. In the end, I desire to add somewhat, in order to place the subject upon which this letter bears, in another aspect.

Whoever shall see fit to regard anything I say, will be pleased to remember that the testimony I bear and the principles I avow, are those of a person, who, during a life now leaning towards old age, has always occupied peculiar relations to the subject of Slavery, and who, during thirty-five years, has repeatedly and in multiplied forms, laid his views on that subject, in all its aspects, frankly before mankind. Though men have chosen to regard my opinions from different points of view, and to assail me from all, at one time or another, I am not conscious of any serious change in these opinions, from first to last. While I would not presume to justify every expression which may have fallen from me, during so many years and in so many utterances, I adhere firmly to the sum of the entire testimony I have borne under every vicissitude of fortune, and confidently asserting its perfect consistency throughout,—I leave to my country to judge me justly. Loyal to my own unalterable convictions, and to the ancient and perpetual testimony of the Church of God—loyal, none the less to the Commonwealth of Kentucky, and to the whole nation, of which Kentucky is a part; I never uttered an opinion which was not consistent with all these conditions. This is all I will condescend to say in reply to dishonoring personal attacks.

It cannot be denied, however, that a very great change has manifested itself in public opinion, both at the North and at the South, within these thirty-five years: a change which has been constantly progressing in opposite directions of the two quarters, and which has been influenced by a great variety of causes. The question which the American people must now settle, is no less than this—are they desirous, and are they capable, in the new posture of affairs and of opinion, of continuing any longer one united and great people? This question, as I view it, is one wholly independent of any consideration touching the nature of Slavery: and it is the evil passions of men, and not the essential nature of Slavery at all, by which the people are hurried forward to the ruin of their country. Let Slavery be what it may, it affords no rational ground of itself for the separation of the States and civil war; and every good, wise, and patriotic man, let his opinions about Slavery be what they may, ought to be ready to crush every political party which intimates that it does. And such is my faith in human nature, in the destiny of my country, and, above all, in the overruling providence of God, that I confidently trust a way will be found to hurl from power, and to cover with public indignation, every party that shall dare to wag a tongue against the great national safeguards of our independence, our freedom, and our progress.

We must not forget, Sir, that the posture of the North and the posture of the South, is by no means the same. The South has slaves—the North has none. The South, therefore, is liable to a pressure from the North, to which the North is not liable from the South: and under that pressure, the South may not only be expected to do, but may be obliged to do, what she would gladly avoid if she were fairly and justly treated. Nor must we allow ourselves to forget that this was not the original posture of affairs—not the condition of things under which the Confederation, and afterwards the Federal Constitution were formed—not the condition out of which the Union grew. Originally, Slavery was national in this country—to the intent that it formed no obstacle to any united and national movement, impulse or act—amongst colonies, and afterwards amongst States, every one of which held Slaves. I have no remark to make, Sir, upon your favorite apothegm that Slavery is local, freedom national; nor any upon your argument, if it is allowable to apply such a term to incoherent assertions, that it is beyond the power of municipal law to create Slavery. It is enough that Slavery, if it exists at all, must have a place to exist in, and that as long as it does exist in a country of laws, there must be laws about it. The peril now is not over your apothegm nor about your speculations on the nature of law; but it is about the places in which Slavery may exist, and about the laws which shall affect it therein. The North, having changed her condition with respect to Slavery, and at the same time having changed her opinions, feels herself entitled to demand that the South shall be coerced, one way or other, to follow her example, in both respects; and feels herself entitled, further, to use the powers of the National Government to effect this object. Thereupon she proceeds to organize parties, to consolidate power, to exert her numerical majority, to assume authority, to shape the legislation of Congress and the policy of the Federal Government, in a manner wholly regardless of the rights and interest of the South, and absolutely incompatible with its independence—if not its existence. This is, in effect, a contest for *supremacy* at the North: for *safety* at the South. It is a mere accident that Slavery should be the immediate subject of the conflict: an extremely dangerous accident indeed, from the nature of that institution. But the very conception itself upon which the North enters upon the contest, is of itself a revolution. It is a revolution which, carried into effect, upon any subject whatever, defeats not only the possibility of the Union, but defeats even its very object. And carried into effect with reference to Slavery, it makes civil war the only refuge of the South, from perils which are greater than civil war itself. I ask you, Sir, calmly, which do you consider best for us—to fight the North at once, or to fight both the North and the Slaves, after a while? Now, Sir, it is for the North to say whether she values her supremacy over the South at such a rate as this; and whether, making Slavery the pretext, she will pursue it unto blood. I uttered but the simple truth when I told Mr. SUMNER she will find a million of armed men ready to receive her. I repeated only the plainest lesson of history, when I added that her own soil will be as deeply polluted with blood as ours. I said what I supposed could neither be misunderstood nor denied, when I declared that the equality of physical force was sufficient to leave the issue dependent wholly on Genius of a great Captain. I uttered only what many millions will believe, and no one that I know of will deny, when I said that every one of us deplored from the bottom of our heart, a contest so frightful, but that not one of us look towards it with unmanly apprehension. Sir, it was ignoble in you to call these threats. They are solid arguments: arguments of that description which every good man will carefully consider, every wise man ponder deeply, every brave man admit to be just, every sane man see to be conclusive against the counsel you give and the ends you propose.

It is not possible for us to separate ourselves completely from immense and durable influences which surround us. I think I see in your Oration the general complexion of that state of opinion which is so peculiar to New-York politics, and which has been so manifest throughout your whole political career. However this might affect our estimate of you as a man, it undoubtedly gives distinctness to your position as a representative of opinion, and, therefore, greater significance to what you utter. In like manner it may be possible that the current of my own thoughts may receive a peculiar tinge from the state of opinion which has always existed in Kentucky, and with which I have been in contact from my childhood; and thus some additional value may attach to what I say. Sir, I passed that childhood around the knees of the old officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had won the independence of their country, and then conquered from the savage this fair and noble portion of it. I did not know then that these were peculiar men, but I have learned that well enough since. The sons and daughters of these men were the playmates of my earliest years, as they have been the friends and companions of my subsequent life. I expect to mingle my dust with theirs; I hope their children and mine will lay me in an honored grave; and my children's children already stand before me side by side with theirs. I have differed often—sometimes fiercely—with these men; have differed with them about many aspects of this very question of domestic Slavery. But, Sir, what is Slavery to me, compared with the lives, the fortunes, the honor, the safety of these men? What is the fate of a handful of poor Africans to me, compared with the fate of these men? And so we all feel. I tell you, Sir, it was mainly one turn of this deep, intense, hereditary feeling which prevented this State six years ago—and prevented it again fifty years before that—and prevented it at first sixty-three years ago—from initiating a system of gradual emancipation. "*We will not separate ourselves from the Slave States of the South. We will not forsake those who share a common peril with us.*" Such was their language: if not wise, surely most loyal. And now, when the peril is fearfully augmented, and when every just and manly heart revolts at the perfidy of the pretexts and the baseness of the methods resorted to, is there much reason to expect that these men will change their nature? Do you imagine that no stronger bond exists between these people than exists between the factions which revel in the vitals of your own great State? Since the world began no bond ever existed, save amongst God's ancient people, which bound every man to his fellow, every State to all the rest, and all the States to the Nation whose liberties they had conquered, like the bond which pervades these fifteen Slave States. They will stand by each other, they will stand by the country, they will stand by every man and every party that stands by the Constitution. If it be possible, they will preserve our National Institutions precisely as they received them from the hands of their fathers. If inexorable necessity obliges them to do it, they will baptise those institutions in the blood of traitors. At the last extremity, they will perish, sword in hand, but they will never submit to be dishonored or subjugated. They will never subvert the institutions of their country, nor will they permit you to do it, without a struggle worthy of their great descent.

You, Mr. SEWARD, have much apparent right to speak in the name of the State of New-York. I have none to speak in the name of the State of Kentucky. Yet, there are instincts in the breasts of upright men which seldom err, and there are grand truths which cannot be concealed, and which will not perish. Now, mark my words. New-York, the greatest of the Free States, has the least interest of all, that Slavery should be abolished. Kentucky, the most exposed of all the great Slave States, has the least interest of all that Slavery should continue. New-York will *not abide* by your principles—Kentucky *will abide* by mine.

Your obedient servant,
RO. J. BRECKINRIDGE.

DANVILLE, Ky., Nov. 6, 1855.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRANADA.

Continuance of the Slave-trade—Business and Ship News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

We have nothing unusual to relate. The piracy upon the Coast of Africa is being exceedingly prosperous, and our receipts for the labor wants of Cuba are large, unprecedently so, for the last two or three months. The north side is the most favorable for the dark demonstration this year, and the more near to superior authority, the more immunity in the traffic.

Last week were landed, near the Cubanas Bay, 450 from the schooner *Neidas* which vessel was destroyed by fire immediately after the loading had been effected, and the Captain and mate, citizens of the United States, embarked for the North from Havana, and no questions asked. But two Americans remain yet in prison—punished, rightly enough, for being caught *—without trial for fourteen months.*

The *Ocean Bird* reports her time from New-York here, 4 days 3 hours and 20 minutes. The *Mexico* arrived yesterday from Tampico, Vera Cruz and Sisal, 8 days, full of passengers and freight. She was quarantined a few hours, and released. Her news has not yet been given to us. The *Solent* arrived this morning, (British West India Mail steamer,) no passengers for Havana. The *Granada*, in at 6 A. M., is to leave at 11 o'clock for New-York. The last news gives our business people the ague, but we hope for better by next arrivals from Europe.

Health good, and the people contented with their banks and steamers.

The Board of Governors.

This body held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda.

Governor TOWNSEND in the Chair, and seven of his associates. Various communications were read. A long conversation arose upon one of them, on the statement of Governor DRAPER, that the Wardens of the various institutions called for more assistance in the form of paid labor than was desirable. Ultimately, the Chairman suggested and offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That all the inmates of the Almhouse capable of work be immediately put upon the contract or compelled to leave the Island.

This resolution and conversation followed an application for the extra help of two paid mechanics, which was granted for 30 days, and no longer.

Specimens of milk were sent, and a complaint made that it coagulated on boiling. The institutions were directed that when such a circumstance occurred, milk for the day was to be purchased elsewhere and charged to the contractor. The specimens sent were *not* sour, neither in taste nor smell. The other business was equally unimportant to the public.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—*Equity Term.*—Nos. 91, 86, 64, 95 to 106.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 378, 677, 797, 253, 705, 681, 845, 465, 549, 497, 271, 720, 283, 82, 567, 183, 349, 176, 317, 90, 380, 709, 647, 197, 691, 665, 430.

Disturbance in Bath, Me.—A Sunday Mob.

From the Bath Tribune, Nov. 12.

On Sunday, as the Catholics attempted to hold religious services appropriate to laying the corner stone of a new church, a large concourse assembled to witness the exercises, which were prevented by rowdyism of the lowest sort, and violence. During the forenoon a wooden cross, which had been erected, was forcibly pulled down. Early in the afternoon an American flag was raised amid the cheering of a considerable number of persons, who showed themselves hostile to the exercises and the occasion.

Mr. RUSSELL, acting Mayor, pulled the flag down amid shouts of "hustle him out!" and hisses. But, on his leaving, it was again put up. A rush was made for the corner stone, which had been previously laid, and several attempts were made to remove it from its setting, which was prevented, as we learn, by the exertions of Marshal WALKER and Mr. Constable LEACH, who kept the crowd at bay. There was much bad talk, shouting, fighting, &c.

The Catholics, finding they would be opposed in their exercises, quietly withdrew, and left the lawless mob in possession of the field. No attempt, that we hear of, was made to arrest any of the disturbers of the peace, up to 4 o'clock. At about 5 o'clock, the crowd, having accomplished their objects, and prevented the religious exercises, gradually dispersed. Seeing the temper of the people, the Bishop sent word to his parish that the exercises would not be held. Some injury was done to private property, and nuisances committed of which it is not decent to speak.

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Evidence for the Prosecution Continued.

Testimony of Mr. Vandervoort, Clerk of Court of Sessions; of John Sparks, Deputy Clerk; of Recorder Smith, and of William J. Elder, the "Confidential Officer."

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 1855.

The trial of Judge Stuart was resumed to-day at the usual hour. The public attendance was hardly so great as on the previous day.

CROSS-EXAMINATION OF MR. VANDERVOORT.

Mr. Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court of Sessions, was cross-examined at some length by Mr. James T. Brady. No new facts were elicited, and the gist of his cross-examination would appear to be limited to the statements that he was not entirely certain whether Judge Stuart or John Sparks showed him Mr. Hall's note first; his mind was about balanced on the point; his recollection was that Mr. Sparks left the Court room to look for the paper previous to the adjournment; he had no recollection that Judge Stuart said that the indictment which they were looking for, referred to the case of a hotel-thief, who might be indicted by an *alias*, and that he (witness) replied, "Yes, I know it now;" after the indictment against Cosgrove was found he had a recollection of the case, but he did not remember that Monnot's name was mentioned until after that indictment had been taken off the files; he did not then know that Cosgrove had an *alias*; Stuart, he presumed, saw him leave the office with the indictment, in order to go to the District Attorney with it, and have the order signed, as Mr. Hall had intimated in his note; he might have told Judge Stuart the purpose for which he brought away the indictment; after his return from the District Attorney's office, witness spoke to Judge S. of the discrepancy between the name in the note and that on the indictment the Judge wanted; but whether the Judge spoke of them as being the same person, he did not remember; witness certainly came to the conclusion himself that they were one and the same person.

CORROBORATIVE EVIDENCE OF JOHN SPARKS.

Mr. John Sparks, Deputy Clerk of the Court of Sessions, was the next witness examined. His testimony was nothing more than a narrative of his connection with the entering of the *nolle prosequi* coinciding with that related by Mr. Cutting, in his opening statement, but given in minute detail. On his cross-examination by Mr. Brady, he testified that, when Mr. Vandervoort handed him the note written by Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, he asked him to go and get the papers—the indictment referred to, in it; witness went to the Clerk's Office, and had been absent from the Court-room for about five or ten minutes, when Mr. Vandervoort and Judge Stuart came in together; witness did not return to the Court-room that day, and it was during his absence that the Court adjourned; he could not say whether Judge Stuart took a seat in the Clerk's Office; thought the Judge spoke to him to make out the certified copy of the order; he did not tell witness to write fast, but waited like a gentleman until he (witness) had finished it; witness judged from his manner merely that he was in a hurry, and independent of his own opinion in the matter, had no fact to mention to the jury that would enable them to arrive at any conclusion on the point.

On being re-examined by Mr. Cutting, the witness said that the Judge did not explain what he wanted with the certified copy of the order; he never knew him (the Judge) to make any use of it in Court; and it was not the custom for Judges to get certified copies of such orders.

TESTIMONY OF THE RECORDER—HIS EXPERIENCES, OBSERVATIONS, SUSPICIONS, EXCITEMENTS AND EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. Jas. M. Smith, the Recorder, was sent for to the Court of General Sessions, in which he was presiding, and sworn as a witness. He was examined as follows, by Mr. Cutting:

Q.—You are now, and since the 1st of January last have been, Recorder of this City and County? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In April, 1853, you were a member of the bar, and practiced as a lawyer in this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In that year did you know, or become acquainted with a person named William Cosgrove? A.—I was counsel for a man arrested by that name; the first time I ever saw him was in the Police Office at Jefferson Market.

Q.—With what offence was he charged? A.—With the offence of a burglary committed in the New-York Hotel.

Q.—Did you attend the examination in the Police Office? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—State whether Mr. Stuart was present, and if so, in what capacity? A.—Mr. Stuart was a Police Magistrate at that time.

Counsel—State what occurred in reference to bailing Mr. Cosgrove. (Objection made and exception taken.)

Witness—The bail was fixed in the case at $5,000 by Judge Stuart. It was subsequently reduced to $3,000.

Q.—Did Judge Stuart give any explanation or reason for fixing the bail at $5,000, and what did he say on that subject? (Objected to; objection overruled and exception taken.)

Witness—I do not know that I can state the exact language that passed between us upon that subject. There was a good deal of hesitation expressed on his part as to taking any bail, in consequence of the evidence that existed.

Q.—What evidence? (Objected to.)

Counsel—Give, according to your best memory, what Judge Stuart said? A.—My recollection of it is, that the evidence was so plain against the party that he (Judge S.) doubted the propriety of bailing him, it being a clear case against him from the evidence that was presented.

Q.—What was the next determination that the Judge expressed? A.—He then fixed it at $5,000; I think his expression was; "he would take good bail in the sum of $5,000;" I told him it was impossible for the party to get that amount of bail, as it was equivalent to having no bail fixed at all, because he could not obtain that amount. That is the substance of all that I recollect of what occurred at that time. Afterwards Mr. Frinck, who subsequently became his bail, and myself went to Judge Stuart's house and there had an interview in reference to the bail; I am unable to state whether it was the same day, or the next, or some days after; and I do not recollect how long he remained in prison before bail was obtained; at all events, we saw Judge Stuart at his house; I do not recollect the conversation we had; the object of the interview I know, was to get the bail reduced, and we did there get it reduced to $3,000. That interview, as near as my memory serves me, lasted but for a few minutes.

Q.—Did anything, and what, occur in the month of February, 1855, that led to your seeing Judge Stuart? If so, state what it was.

(Objected to, and question modified.)

Q.—State whether, in the month of February, 1855, you had any conversation with Judge Stuart in reference to the indictment against Cosgrove? A.—I did.

Q.—On what day in February? A.—I could answer that question if I could see the date of the entry of the *nolle prosequi*.

(*Mr. Brady*—It was the 19th of February.)

Witness—Yes; it was either on the 21st or 22d; my impression is that it was the 21st, but as to that I would not be positive.

Q.—State what occurred on that occasion. A.—In consequence of a communication that had been made to me by Mr. John B. Frinck, who had given bail in the case, I left my office to go to the Clerk's Office, Frinck remaining behind at my office. I started for the Clerk's office for the purpose of ascertaining whether any proceeding had been taken on the indictment against Cosgrove; I met Judge Stuart at the foot of the stairs, coming out of his office in the hall of this building; I told him that I had understood that proceedings had been taken to discharge Cosgrove on that indictment; he said that there had not, and that there would not be any. (To the Court—I am sure it was after the 19th that occurred.) When Judge Stuart had stated to me that nothing had been done in the case, I went back to my office and there made a communication to Mr. Frinck, and Frinck then left my office; next morning or the morning but one after that, Mr. Frinck came again to my office; in consequence of an interview which I had with him then, I went to the Clerk's office; I think Frinck then accompanied me, though I am not positive whether he went with me then or at the next time; from the Clerk's office I went to the District Attorney's office and had an interview with Mr. Hall; Mr. Hall and I together, if my memory serves me right, went immediately to the Clerk's Office and examined the papers in this case—or rather examined to see whether a *nolle prosequi* had been entered; my object principally was to ascertain the date of the entry of the order; I ascertained the date, for I had ascertained the fact of the order without seeing any papers; I went into the office first and asked the question there, and then went immediately to the District Attorney's Office; I had another interview with Judge Stuart within a very short time afterwards; I rather think Mr. Frinck and I went down together from the District Attorney's Office to Judge Stuart's office; I think I used some pretty strong language in reference to the entry of the *nolle prosequi* in the case; I do not think I could give the language; I may do so; I think I said I should have the matter investigated; that it should not rest there; that this man, Cosgrove, had been a client of mine, and that a *nolle prosequi* being entered immediately after my coming into office lay me liable to public censure; I cannot state what he said in reply; I was excited at the time; I cannot recollect and explanation that he made; I recollect my making use of the words I have repeated; there were other things said which I do not remember; the interview was a very short one indeed; I do not think I was in the office more than a minute or a minute and a half.

Mr. Vandervoort was here recalled by Mr. Brady, and asked: Q.—I ask you if you, as a witness here, searched for the affidavit to postpone in the case of Cosgrove? A.—I have, but I could not find it; I never remember seeing it; for it not being the usual place such papers are kept with the other affidavits and filed.

Mr. Brady then proceeded to cross-examine the Recorder. Mr. Smith replied to the queries put to him, that it was impossible for me to state who called on me to undertake the case of Cosgrove; I do not think it was his wife; I do not know that it was a woman; I was pretty busily engaged as a criminal lawyer at that time, and people often came and left their requests in my absence.

Q.—Did you know at that time the woman known as Mrs. Duval, *alias* Cosgrove, *alias* Connolly? A.—I do not think I had ever seen her till I saw her in this case; I never heard of the differences between her and her Spanish husband; my present impression is that I saw her in connection with this case, either at the office of the Police Magistrate or else at my office, for the first time; and yet I might have seen her before; I might be mistaken in that; I knew at that time a man named Albert Burtis; previous, I think, to the time of my connection with this case, there was a charge against Burtis of receiving stolen goods, on which he was indicted, but he was never tried; my impression is that he was *nolle prosequied*, but I cannot say positively; I only know of the man professionally; I know nothing of his private character; several civil suits have since been brought into court in which he was a party; I think there is one of them now pending in the Court of Common Pleas, and, if so, the relation of attorney and client still exists between us; since the 1st of January, I have not had time to attend to private cases; an attorney in my office, named Mr. Grey, generally takes charge of my private business; I should think that, as counsel, I examined all the papers in Cosgrove's case, and made myself familiar with the facts; I have no doubt of it, because I always do; Stuart was decidedly opposed to granting bail in his case—acting, I presume, on the belief that, as was held by the District Attorney, bail to any amount might be refused in a perfectly clear case; I, as counsel, held a different opinion; I do not know that I knew Cosgrove had any other name at that time; I knew this woman as Mrs. Duval, until I was afterwards informed that she had been married to Connolly; I do not remember when I was so informed; my object, as Cosgrove's counsel, was first to get the bail in his case fixed; I thought $5,000 much too high; I endeavored to procure bail for him to that amount, and failed; I do not recollect that I wanted the Judge to lay the bail open until I had seen the District Attorney about it; I do not remember that I told the Judge the District-Attorney would consent to a reduction of bail; it is likely that I saw the District Attorney about it; I made very strenuous exertions in the matter; I do not remember that an application for a postponement was made, nor that a postponement was obtained on the affidavit of the prisoner that a witness was absent; I do not remember to have ever seen such an affidavit; I considered that my relation to Cosgrove as his counsel ceased when he ran off and forfeited his bail; he paid me the fee for attending at the preliminary examination, but the fee for preparing his trial he did not pay; he ran off, and I never saw him again; I think I told him I would charge him $100 for trying his case in the Court of Sessions; since that fee has not been paid, I suppose he is still my debtor; I never asked either Frinck or the woman for that fee; I certainly never asked Judge Stuart for it, though I understand he has said that I did; I deny most emphatically that I ever asked for it; and I deny that I ever said to him, "I do not want to have anything done with that indictment against Cosgrove, till I get my fee;" I will state what I did say, which may have led to the assertion that I did say so,

Mr. Brady informed the witness that he did not ask him what he said, and did not want it till he did ask him.

The witness replied, that he would make the explanation when the counsel was through.

Counsel—Did you ever tell Stuart that Cosgrove owed you $100? A.—I did not; I will tell you by and by what may have led Stuart to think so; I never told him not to enter a *nolle prosequi* on that indictment, because I never spoke to him about it till after the *nolle prosequi* had been entered; on the 20th or 21st I knew, when I spoke to the District Attorney, that a *nol. pros.* had been entered on the minutes; I had been in the clerk's office before I saw Mr. Hall; I have never seen the minutes till this day; I think I asked Mr. Hall as to the date of entry of the *nol. pros.*; he did not pretend that he did not know the date of its entry; I can tell you the reason that made it necessary for the District Attorney and I to go into the clerk's office, if you allow me to relate the conversation between us.

Counsel refused to hear any such conversation on the ground of its illegality. He asked the witness as to what Judge Stuart said when he (the Recorder) charged him with having got a *nol. pros.* in Cosgrove's case?

Witness replied—I do not remember his language; he was very much confused, indeed, when I went and charged him with this; I do not know what he said one word; I told him what I had ascertained and what he had told me; I was not angry; I had a different feeling entirely; it might have been ten days or a fortnight previous to the finding of this indictment against Stuart, that I first learned anything about its being in contemplation; I have no recollection of ever holding a conversation on the subject of Cosgrove's indictment with Judge Stuart down to that time; I saw him at the foot of the stairs; the relations between Judge Stuart and myself were very friendly; that he can testify to as well as I; I should think that this "Hal Burtis" was first spoken of as a messenger to Boston a day or two before he went there; I do not know who first suggested him; at the time Burtis was thus employed Frinck was a client of mine, and has been for seven or eight years; I did not procure Frinck to become bail for Cosgrove; a chattel mortgage, I believe, was given him by Mrs. Duval to become security; the goods—furniture—were worth, I believe, but a trifling amount; my only knowledge as to that was derived from the statement of Frinck; money passed between Mr. Frinck and Mrs. Connolly to the amount of $1,000, but Frinck, I think, gave her a note for it; I did not consider that money as a deposit; Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, came to the Recorder's office to see Mrs. Connolly, and either Burtis and Mrs. C. were there when he came, or they came in afterwards; there were no others present at our interview, but Burtis, the woman, Mr. Hall, and I; Mr. Hall gave a note to Mrs. Cosgrove to induce Cosgrove to come on here from Boston; an appointment had been previously made, I think, for that meeting in the Recorder's office; she had been seen in town that day; I think that within an hour after some one said Mrs. Connolly had been seen in town she came into my office; she had been sent for; I think that after hearing the woman was in town an hour did not elapse until the arrangement for the interview in the Recorder's office had been made, and the meeting took place; I do not know who furnished Burtis with the money to go to Boston; I know I did not, and I never heard that any had been furnished. I knew of Burtis' return from Boston; I cannot tell when I next saw him; it was shortly after at my office; I believe I then sent him over to Mr. Hall to report the result of his mission to him; I think I saw the woman once after that; I am not positive that I have; I was once sent for to meet her, by Mr. Hall, but I could not go at that time; my impression is that I have not seen her since the interview I have mentioned; I do not think the bail for Cosgrove was taken in Stuart's house; I think the amount was settled there, but I do not believe I was present when bail was taken; my recollection is that the indictment had not been found when the bail was given; it is very likely that I saw the District Attorney to get the bail reduced; if the bail was given after indictment, I have no doubt that I did call on the District Attorney for the purpose of getting it reduced; I never told Frinck that I had obtained a promise from Judge Stuart not to enter a *nolle prosequi* till I had got the fee; I will explain that afterwards; I heard that Burtis and Cosgrove were acquainted, but I had no personal knowledge of it; when Madame Duval and Burtis met at my office, it was evident they were acquainted; I think that at the interview at which Mr. Hall and the woman were present Burtis said he knew where Connolly was; I do not know who procured Burtis to attend upon that occasion; he seemed to be there as an escort to the woman; I do not know that Officer Woolridge, who is a special officer attached to my Court, had brought him there; I had not heard at the time of this interview that Hal Burtis, and two others, Fish and Edgar were charged with the commission of any crime; I had heard that Fish and Burtis were charged with some crime, the nature of which I do not know, and which had been committed, not in Boston, I think, though in the State of Massachusetts. I had heard that Fish and Mrs. Duval were acquainted, or connected, but I did not know that Fish was married to a sister of Mrs. Duval; I had been engaged by Fish about ten years ago to defend him in a criminal case, and about three years since was engaged in an action on a promissory note in which Fish and Brown were parties; I only know Fish as I know any man whom I have defended; I have no acquaintance with him privately.

On his re-examination by Mr. Cutting,

The witness explained what passed between himself and Judge Stuart, as he had said he would do, in order to show how Judge Stuart may have been led into certain mistakes in regard to what he did say. At the time, he said, of the interview that I had at the foot of the stairs with Judge Stuart, when he informed me that there had been nothing done with Cosgrove's case, and that there should be nothing done with it, I made this remark to him: that he (Cosgrove) was not only a thief, but a thief of that kind that he would cheat his own counsel, and that he deserved no indulgence whatever. That is the substance of it. I also spoke of his having forfeited his bail.

The witness was asked a variety of other questions, but no further evidence was given by him which appeared to affect the case, *pro or con.*

EVIDENCE OF THE "CONFIDENTIAL OFFICER."—HE MODIFIES THE STATEMENT FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Wm. J. Elder was called and sworn.

Mr. Stoughton obj

AGRICULTURAL

[illegible] have been no material [illegible] in the [illegible] for Produce against [illegible] the past week, which require extended comment. The Receipts of Flour and Wheat have been liberal, though not quite equal to what [illegible] Navigation. These expectations have been [illegible] upon the amount supposed to be in store, without a [illegible] estimate of the capacity [illegible] canals and railroads. These have been [illegible] exceeded to their utmost, since [illegible] Flour, Wheat, Corn, Oats, &c., there have been [illegible] those quantities of apples, potatoes and [illegible] crowded upon all these thoroughfares.

The [illegible] of Breadstuffs have not [illegible] those of the previous week. The [illegible] for the week ending last evening, [illegible] 246,000 bushels of wheat, and [illegible] of corn, against 100,450 bbls. flour, [illegible] wheat, and 284,000 bushels corn—[illegible] crease of 6,450 bbls. of flour, and a decrease [illegible] 600 bushels of wheat, and 13,000 bushels [illegible]

The home and export demand for Flour and Wheat has been a little more active, and there has also been some speculative demand, though no heavy transactions of this latter kind. Prices have fluctuated a little during the week, closing, as compared with last week's quotations, at 12½c. ₱ bbl. lower for Flour and 3c. to 5c. ₱ bushel lower for Wheat, but with a firm tone of the market at these rates.

The transactions in Corn, like those of the preceding week, have been moderately large, but steady. Yesterday's sales of Western Mixed were at 85½c. @ 86½c. ₱ bushel, which is a slight advance of ½c. ₱ bushel over our last week's closing quotations.

The sales of Rye have been to a fair extent, with free purchases for export to Europe. The closing sales were at $1 23.

Barley has experienced a large decline, amounting to about 10c. ₱ bushel, closing at $1 18@$1 25. Local distillers do not buy largely, but considerable purchases have been made for neighboring cities.

Oats have advanced 2c. ₱ bushel, with reduced stock, there being but a small supply of prime on hand.

Cotton has advanced ½c. to ¾c. ₱ lb., with a light business for the week.

In Wool there has been a decline of 1c.@1½c. ₱ lb. on Domestic, and of 1c. on Foreign, resulting from the stringency in the Money Market.

Pork is quite active, with no material change in prices. There have been some speculative sales for future delivery, and several purchases, understood to be for the French Government. The transactions in Lard have been heavy, with closing prices a shade better than one week since. The supply of Salt Beef is considerably increased, with a fair demand, but still with a decline of 50c. ₱ bbl. on some qualities.

Butter is very firm, with a rise of 2c.@3c. ₱ lb. on State, and 1c. ₱ lb. on Western, and closing with an upward tendency. The receipts are not equal to the demand. Country dealers and the farmers themselves are keeping back large amounts, in hopes of higher prices in the future.

In Groceries the trade has been lively, with former prices well sustained.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

A Walk and Talk in the Produce Markets.

As we are daily visiting the markets in the various parts of the City, to watch and report the transactions in farm produce, we often wish the whole army of our agricultural readers could go around with us in one of these excursions. We imagine they would gather observations enough in a day to keep them thinking and acting for a year. Let us suppose, kind reader, that you go with us to-day on a market ramble. We will act as guide if you promise not to get impatient when we stop now and then to lecture a little. Well, here we are, on the west side of Washington Market. Let us look at these barrels, bins, and boxes of

POTATOES.

We find one kind selling for 87c. ₱ bbl., another kind at $1, another at $1 12, and so on up to $1 75 and $2 ₱ bbl. The chief cause of this difference in price is found in the variety. All kinds of potatoes require nearly the same cultivation. One farmer has selected the best variety for seed, and he is here to-day receiving $1 62½ 1 75 ₱ bbl., which gives him a profit of fifty or sixty dollars on his hundred barrels raised this year. Another plants an inferior kind for seed, simply because he happened to have them on hand, or could get them a little cheaper. His hundred barrels brings him in $100 to $113 50, leaving a profit of—well, it is not worth mentioning. So much for *economy* in seed. But as we have a large market before us, let us leave the potatoes and go on to the

TURNIPS.

Here are Russias or Ruta Bagas, at 87c.@$1 12 ₱ barrel, and White Turnips at 62c.@75c. The latter cost rather the most to raise them, but the producer thinks the old-fashioned White Turnips that he has grown (not cultivated) for a dozen years are good enough for him. He does not like these new-fangled roots with foreign names. They are something introduced by the agricultural papers, whose editors have an ax to grind. No, he don't want your "Russias" nor your "Swedes." So he carts in his hundred barrels of Whites to the market and gets for them $62@$75, while his neighbor brings the same amount of Russias, produced with less labor, and carries home $100 or more. So much for want of "Book knowledge." Let us go next to the

CABBAGES.

How much did you pay per hundred for this lot, Mr. Market-man? "Three dollars." And how much pr hundred for these? "One dollar." The former are a new variety, raised from carefully selected seed, were set out early on well manured ground, and have each grown almost to the size of a peck measure, and many of them would fill a half bushel. The latter were from hap-hazard seed, and were set late, on a soil wanting a few loads of some cheap fertilizer. A hundred of each kind occupied the same amount of surface, and involved the same amount of labor in setting, hoeing and gathering. One kind just pays cartage to market, the other yields a handsome profit. So much for carelessness. Let us next go to those monstrous heaps of

ONIONS.

For these white ones the dealer pays $1 75 ₱ barrel; for the Reds only $1 37@$1 50. Why do not more people raise *white* Onions? Here are a few barrels of

SQUASHES.

Boston Marrows bring $1 00@$1 50 ₱ barrel, while the common varieties are hardly salable at any price. The only difference in the cost of raising is a little more trouble, and a few cents expense to get the seed of the former. "A word to the wise, &c." We have now come to the

APPLES.

And what mountain masses of them there are! Here are Newtown Pippins at $2@$3 ₱ bbl.; Fall Pippins and Twenty Ounce Apples at $1 75@$2 25; Spitzenbergs, Russets and R. I. Greenings at $1 50@$1 75; with a long list of others at $1 25@$1 50, and a still larger lot of others at 75c.@$1 12, which must leave very little to the producer after deducting 18c. for the barrel and the expense of gathering and transportation. If the trees bearing these "common" apples had been grafted a little time since, at a cost of 8c. to 10c., or less, per tree, all these common apples would be here as Pippins or Spitzenbergs, or other choice varieties, which sell for double and treble the money. A tree bearing good fruit occupies no more ground, and requires no more care, than one yielding that of inferior quality. Why, then, are a majority of the apples raised only "common?" Will they continue to be thus? We bespeak extra work for the "grafters" and "inoculators" for a year to come. A shilling will soon change your "native" apple trees to bearers of *Golden* Pippins. But here are some

PEARS.

These nice "Virgalieus" sell at almost any price you may ask. We saw some sold at $15 a barrel last week, and one dealer told us he paid $19 for a barrel. These pound pears bring $4@$6 ₱ bbl., while these small Winter pears are slow of sale at $1 50@$1 87. We leave you to decide whether another grafting season shall pass without a few of the limbs being cut off from the common stocks, to make way for scions of a better sort. If you cannot do the work yourself, the professional grafter will for a very few cents each set the scions, which you can readily procure from a neighbor or townsman. And, by the way, can you not get up a few additional pear trees from this vicinity? Two dollars a barrel has been a low price for choice pears, even in this fruitful season, and this price will continue to be a low one till the present production of such Pears shall have been materially checked at least. Shall we in 1860 still report "a great scarcity of Virgalieus at $15 ₱ bbl?" As we are near, let us look at this lot of

BUTTER.

The seller obtains all his supplies from —— County. That row of tubs was purchased at 28c.@29c. ₱ lb., and this one as low as 20c.@23c., and for good reason. The first tub of the latter lot does not cut "clean"—there is a bit of dirt here and another there, and it has a "bad look." The second tub is "watery"—the maker had weak or lazy arms, or did not know how to use them. The third is too salt. The fourth too fresh. The fifth is salted in spots. The sixth is not worked clean from buttermilk, and has already ceased to be "sweet." And so on through a long row of tubs. The want of a little care, or *knowledge*, has reduced the market value one-fourth or more, which just about takes away all the profits. We will to-day only step into one more division of the market where they buy and sell

POULTRY.

This dealer pays the raisers for Spring Chickens 25 cents to 50 cents each, and for full-grown fowls 37½ cents to 62 cents each, and now finds it difficult to get a supply at these prices. Would it not be a good policy for farmers near by to bring in their poultry *now*, and not wait for the holidays, when everybody and his wife will come to market, and when the cold weather will allow of large supplies by railroad from the far west, and from north and east? If this were done, good prices would be more uniform; the consumer would be better supplied at all seasons, and the producer would, on the whole, get better paid. And, by the way, with fresh eggs above 15 cents ₱ dozen all the year, and often—as now—fully two shillings ₱ dozen, and with an average price of 31 cents each for Spring Chickens, and grown fowls at 40 to 50 cents each, is there yet any danger from the "hen fever?" We think the egg and chicken business not likely to be overdone yet awhile. We will leave a continuance of our market tour till some other day.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 14, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the

WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET,

and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $2 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 30 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,009 against 4,940 the preceding week, being a decrease of 181 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are ½c.@¾c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FOURTEENTH-STREET.

First quality, 9¾c.@10¼c. Extras, 11c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9¼c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, a few, at 7¾c.
General selling price, 9c.
Average of sales about 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	2,199	At Chamberlin's.....	635
At Browning's.....	689	At O'Brien's.....	536
Total for the week ending to-day.....			4,059
Total receipts last week at the four yards.			4,240
Decrease at the above yards.....			181
Sales reported at Bergen.....			400
Left over from last week.....			50
Total reported for the week.....			4,509

Of these at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	649	From New-Jersey..	00
From Illinois.....	342	From New-York.....	672
From Kentucky.....	192	From Indiana.....	202
From Michigan.....	82	From Pennsylvania..	00
From Texas.....	00	From Connecticut...	64
By Erie Railroad.....610		By Harlem Railroad..	282
By Hudson River R. R.718		On Foot.....	159
By Huds'n River Boats.430			

Of the 2,199 at Forty-fourth-street, 24 came in and were sold during the week—leaving 2,175 in the yards for to-day's market.

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (45 weeks).....	90,845
Average weekly receipts this year.....	2,019
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day.....	2,199
Receipts for corresponding week last year.....	2,617
Average weekly sales for the year ending Oct. 1, 1855.....	2,020
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854.....	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We make the average sales ½c. higher than last week, though giving but ¼c. to ½c. advance. Better weights were generally allowed by purchasers. Several sellers and buyers put the price on a par with last week; others estimate ½c. to 1c. advance, while others thought the market not quite as firm. These were probably all right. The best and the poorest beeves sold ½c. to 1c. higher; good cattle were about the same, while ordinary generally sold no better, and in some instances lower.

We saw no droves of extra quality, and few scalawags. Bones were in the ascendant, there being many large oxen with prominent "point" not well covered. There is still a scarcity of tip-top droves.

The sales were quite brisk early in the day, but fell off at mid-day. There was a partial recovery towards evening, though a number of low sales were made.

The weather to-day, a cool Indian Summer, could scarcely have been better. Providence appears still to smile upon the Sabbath-keeping change of the market day from Monday to Wednesday. Nearly every Monday of the present year has been stormy, while about 40 out of 45 Wednesdays have been pleasant. But we shall, doubtless, have stormy days soon, and ALLERTON is doing just the thing needed to make them comfortable, as he has commenced putting roofs over the yards. He says he shall cover the fifteen new yards this Fall, and probably the remaining twenty-seven next season. He would, doubtless, find it to pay to cover them all as soon as possible. Owners can well afford to give double yardage if this is done, for their cattle would look five dollars better on rainy days, and the pleasantness and comfort of the multitude compelled to visit Forty-fourth-street would be greatly promoted.

The drovers have very just cause of complaint against the railroads, in that they have raised their charges on cattle without giving previous notice. Several owners started from Kentucky and other parts of the West with money to pay the former freight charges, but, to their surprise, found these charges on single droves, from Cincinnati to this City, several hundred dollars higher than two or three weeks since. They beg us to say to the managers, in their behalf, "We do not complain of your charges; you must consult your own interests in arranging them; but by all means advertise any advance in prices in the TIMES, which very many of us depend upon for such information. If we know before we start what we are to pay, we can calculate whether to start or not, and also what we can pay for cattle at home."

The present charge ₱ car from Dunkirk to Buffalo is $98 by the Erie Railroad, $100 by the New-York Central. We are informed that the charge from Dunkirk *via* New-York Central is $108 ₱ car, but that the $8 (fare from Dunkirk to Buffalo) is refunded *where cattle come through to New-York*, but not on those sold at Albany. This equalizes the advantage of the two routes, as formerly drovers preferred to come by Albany and take the chance of a good market there, for Boston and elsewhere. The present charge ₱ car from Cincinnati to Buffalo is $150.

If the above terms are not entirely correct the officers of the railroads will oblige all parties by giving us due notice. We aim to make the TIMES a leading source of reliable information to the tens of thousands of feeders and drovers at the West, and any information touching this branch of business, if published in the TIMES, will reach the great mass of such persons.

It may not be generally known, that thousands of cattle are yearly purchased in Western New-York, —in Cattaraugus, Chautauque and other counties,—and driven to Chester County, Pennsylvania, where they are grazed and fed from three to twelve months, when a part are sold in Philadelphia, and a part brought to this City. The distance across the country is about 350 miles, and the whole cost of driving about $5 per head. A single firm, CROWLEY & ALLEN, have taken full 600 cattle over this route during the past six weeks.

For further remarks upon quality, sales, routes of travel, &c., see the following table giving the names of the owners and sellers of the principal droves. These tables and the notes following are generally gathered from a personal inspection of each of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesman.
1..	91..	Ohio.....	S. Woodruff.....	Mead & Holcomb.
2..	164..	Illinois....	Jno. T. Alexander.	Simon Ullery.
3..	109..	Kentucky.	Jas. T. Ware.....	U. G. Teed.
4..	89..	Illinois....	G. W. Reid.....	Barney Bartram.
5..	64..	Conn.....	L. & H. Beers.....	Owners.
6..	88..	Illinois....	Wm. M. Scott.....	Owner.
7..	76..	Ohio.....	Felix Reber.....	Mead & Holcomb.
8..	81..	Michigan.	Gilch'st & Fritch'd.	Geo. A. Toffey.
9..	46..	Ohio.....	A. Milestone.....	J. Gilchrist.
10..	50..	N. York...	Several Owners....	Owners.
11..	17..	N. York...	P. F. Carey.....	Owner.
12..	55..	N. York...	Eckst'n & Westh'r.	Owners.
13..	87..	N. York...	VanWyck & Sheek.	Phillips & Smith.
14..	48..	N. York...	Crowley & Allen...	Owners.
15..	161..	Indiana...	J. W. Creamer....	Daniel Barnes.
16..	48..	Ohio.....	Bills & Howard....	Geo. Ayrault.
17..	98..	Kentucky.	Goff & Cunning'm.	J. Morris.
18..	121..	Ohio.....	Wm. Hayes.....	Thos. Wheeler.
19..	101..	Indiana...	McCollum & Co....	S. Sherman.
20..	36..	Ohio.....	—Haight.....	Henry Hurd.
21..	61..	Illinois....	Henry Felt.....	D. L. Belden.
23..	60..	N. York...	McElwee & Sher'n.	Owners.
24..	33..	N. York...	Several Owners....	Owners.
25..	25..	Conn.....	Swift and others..	Owners.
26..	36..	N. York...	W. W. Hoag.....	Owner.
27..	42..	N. York...	J. C. Hoag.....	Owner.
7*.	79..	Ohio.....	Christopher & Co.	H. Williams.
8*.	79..	Ohio.....	W. F. Owens.....	W. H. Garney.
9*.	101..	Ohio.....	J. H. Mouser.....	Culver, Hurd & Co.
12*.	45..	N. York...	E. Kelly.....	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—WOODRUFF owner, MEAD & HOLCOMB salesmen; good Beeves, 550 to 700 lbs., average 625 lbs., and selling at 8¾c.@10c. The same sellers disposed of 20 Westchester County, (N. Y.,) cattle, at $60@$90 each, estimated at 8c.@10c.

No. 2—JNO. T. ALEXANDER owner, ULLERY salesman; gathered in Morgan County; fair to medium quality; selling at 8¾c.@10c.; average 9c.

No. 3—J. T. WARE owner, TEED salesman; gathered in Boyle County, Ill.; medium quality; selling at 8¼c.@9¼c. Fifty-five of this lot weighed 1,500 lbs. each, at home, and fifty-four averaged 1,400 lbs. Put on cars at Cynthiana, cost $18 ₱ car to Cincinnati, and $100 ₱ car to Buffalo.

No. 4—G. W. REID owner, BARNEY BARTRAM salesman; common cattle from Sangemon County, Ill.; selling at 8¾c.@9c., some of the best at 9¼c.

No. 5—L. & H. BEERS owners and sellers; gathered in Newtown, Fairfield County, Conn.; heavy oxen in medium flesh; selling at 8¼c.@9¼c.

No. 7—A. MILESTONE owner, J. GILCHRIST salesman; very good Beeves; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 12—A very fair lot from Genesee County; bought in Albany by EOKSTEIN and WERTHAMER, owners and sellers; 600 to 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 13—VAN WYCK & SHEEK owners, PHILLIPS & SMITH salesmen; large cattle from Dutchess County, not very fat generally, 500 to 950 lbs., average full 750 lbs., selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 14—CROWLEY & ALLEN owners and sellers; gathered in Cattaraugus County, N. Y.; quite even in weight at 695 lbs., and superior in quality to the generality of droves sent here from that region.

No. 15—J. W. CREAMER owner, D. BARNES salesman; a mixed lot gathered in Tippecanoe County, Ill.; average weight 600 lbs.

No. 16—Two lots, BILLS and HOWARD owners, GEO. AYRAULT salesman; very nice steers, of medium size and in excellent flesh. Such animals make fine eating, and few sold higher in the market. AYRAULT might well consider that the market had gone up 1c., to-day.

No. 17—GOFF & CUNNINGHAM owners, J. A. MERRITT salesman; ordinary to fair bullocks from Clarke County, Ind.; selling at 9c.@9¼c. They were driven 100 miles to Cincinnati; thence by cars to Buffalo, at $100 ₱ car; and to New-York by N. Y. Central R. R., at $95 ₱ car. Whole cost from home, $15, and about $8 more for commissions, yard, &c., makes them stand the owner in $18 each, above the home cost.

No. 18—WM. HAYES, owner, T. WHEELER, salesman; a superior quality, such as MR. HAYES usually sends here. They were fed by THOS. LINDSLEY, in Fayette County; weight at home, 1,500 lbs.; generally even, though varying from 650 to 900 lbs.; selling at 10c.

No. 19—MC'COLLUM & Co., from Fayette County, owners and feeders, S. SHERMAN, salesman; in fair flesh; small, average live weight at home, 1,388 lbs.; commenced selling at 9c.@10c., though they probably cleared out below 9¾c.

No. 20—Rather mixed quality; selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 21—HENRY FELT, owner and feeder, D. L. BELDEN, salesman; 550 to 750 lbs.; medium quality, though in fair flesh; first 30 sold at 9c.@10c.

No. 26—W. W. HOAG owner and salesman; medium quality, gathered in Dutchess County; all sold at 9c.@10c.

No. 27—J. C. HOAG owner and salesman; mixed quality, with a number of very superior Beeves, gathered in Dutchess County. One pair sold to LALOR, of Centre Market, at $220, estimated at a trifle over 10c. HAWES, of Fulton Market, took 7 at $100 each, estimated at about 10c.

No. 7*—CHRISTOPHER & Co. owners, J. H. WILLIAMS salesman; very good Bullocks, from Madison County, Ohio; 600 to 850 lbs.; average 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 8*—W. T. OWENS owner, W. H. GURNEY salesman; fed by E. W. GWYNN, of Franklin County; 550 to 750 lbs.; average 650; first half were sold at full 9¾c.

No. 9* (a part in 10*)—J. H. MOUSER owner, CULVER, HURD & Co. salesmen; fed by JAMES JONES, of Fayette County, Ohio; mixed quality, with a number of superior Bullocks; 600 to 1,200 lbs.; average live weight at home 1,500 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@10c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$70.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	29	At Chamberlin's.....	65
At Browning's.....	42	At O'Brien's.....	76
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			212
Last week.....			232
Decrease.....			20

We have the same number present as two weeks ago.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, no change from a few weeks past.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Good Cows are in demand at full prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $60.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	278	At Chamberlin's.....	112
At Browning's.....	44	At O'Brien's.....	80
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			514
Last week.....			520
Decrease.....			6

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6¾c. Stock very inferior. Good Calves would sell well, if on hand.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5¾c.@6¾c., extras 7c.; very good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5¾c.@6¾c.; extras 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, all extra quality, sold at 6¾c.@7¼c.; one calf at 7¼c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	1,928	At Chamberlin's....	590
At Browning's.....	5,745		
Total this week.....			10,263
Total last week.....			14,387
Increase this week.....			866

The demand for Sheep is still unsupplied, and prices are firm.

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported in a little better demand. Stock left on hand small. Prices of Sheep advanced fully 25c. ₱ head. Lambs at out the same as last week.

At BROWNING'S Sheep and Lambs are reported as in excellent demand. On Saturday evening every animal was cleared out. About 1,000 on hand this morning, including about 500 not reported above. Quality only middling, mostly from New-York and New-Jersey.

H. C. KENT, Clerk at CHAMBERLIN'S, reports prices unchanged from last week.

SALES DURING THE WEEK ENDING OCT. 31, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

2,000 Sheep and Lambs at $1 50 to $6.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.		
91.....	000	00	138.....	9734	84
72.....	000	00	115.....	000	00
61.....	000	00	66.....	200	00
38.....	000	00	66.....	167	00
50.....	144	00	46.....	118	00
146.....	485	37	42.....	80	67
21.....	89	00	121.....	432	00

Markets good; quality middling.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by HUNT & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.			Sheep and Lambs.		
91.....	000	00	138.....	9734	84
72.....	000	00	115.....	000	00
61.....	000	00	66.....	200	00
38.....	000	00	66.....	167	00
50.....	144	00	46.....	118	00
146.....	485	37	42.....	80	67
21.....	89	00	121.....	432	00

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 633; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,560; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 12. Total, 2,185.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¾c.@7c., gross weight.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 65 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sales stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 70 Horses, with sales for the week of 17.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 80 on hand, and sales during the week —

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 85 on hand; sales and exchange during the week, 20. Market for work horses improved. A trotting horse at these stables owned by CHAS. B. LANGWORTHY, of Chenango County, sold for $250.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report on hand 27; sales and exchanges during the week, 11.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The Dry Goods business of the past week has been of so tame and uniform a character as to present no features calling for a general notice. The transactions have been quite limited, while factors have shown a growing eagerness to sell,—thereby contributing to the previously mentioned weakness and irregularity in prices, so that nearly all descriptions of goods can now be had on decidedly easier terms than at an earlier period in the season. This, however, seems to possess no attraction for buyers—these refraining from purchasing beyond the limit of their immediate necessities, as they are reluctant to speculate, in view of a future of unusual uncertainty.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are becoming plentier, and, as the demand is limited, prices are tending downwards. Small sales of Cotton Flannels, Denims, and Drills, are being effected, at about former rates—but large lots would hardly command as much. Duck is abundant, but is in fair request, at steady figures. Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins remain as last noticed. Osnaburgs are mostly held above the views of purchasers, and are inactive. Printing Cloths are sparingly inquired for, and are somewhat infirm. Prints are dull and drooping, in the absence of any thing like an active demand. Stripes and Ticks rule quiet and languid.

Woolens are in very limited request, and are heavy in price. We have heard of only a light business in Blankets, Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins and Flannels, at rates rather easier for the purchaser. Jeans and Linens are scarcely noticed, while being pretty freely offered at about previous figures. Muslin de laines seem in stock demand, but are held with more firmness than almost any other kind of woolen fabrics. Satinets are partially neglected, and are on the decline. Slight concessions in prices of the principal styles of Shawls keep these in some favor with buyers. Tweeds are dull and heavy, as before quoted.

Foreign productions are also inactive and depressed, with scarcely enough selling to make a market, though the movements are sufficient to show the great weakness of prices. Factors are eager to clear off their surplus stocks, but are unable to do so unless at rates which they generally regard as being too low. Hence, there is but little progress made in distributing old stock, while the imports of fresh goods are tolerably large, and rendering the position of factors uncomfortable, while helping to turn the market still more in favor of buyers.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 14, 6 P. M.

ASHES—Are salable and steady at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BRICKS—The demand is moderate, and prices are unchanged.

CANDLES—Remain as last noticed.

COAL—Is likewise unaltered.

COFFEE—Is less active, but rules firm, with sales since our last of only 300 packages Java at 13¾c.@14¼c.; 50 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.; and 900 Rio at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is rather more sought after, and now brings 32c.@33c. for new Sheathing; 26c. for Yellow do., 24¾c.@26¾c. for Old do.; 35c. for Bolts and Braziers; 28c.@29c. for American Ingot; and 25c. for Chili Pig, ₱ lb.

COTTON—In the absence of the steamer's news, the demand is without vigor, at prices within our range, to which factors stiffly adhere. The week's sales amount to about 6,000 bales.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling.....	9½	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair.....	9¾	9¾	10½	10¾
Fair.....	10	10	10¾	11

FEATHERS—Are rare and needed at full rates.

FISH—Dry Cod are in light supply, though rather quiet, they appear firm at $3 6@$3 87½ ₱ cwt. Large Mackerel are less inquired for and are easily obtained to more than the extent of the wants of buyers, at $22 for No. 1, $13 50 for No. 2, and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. We have nothing new to notice in Small Mackerel, pickled Salmon, or in Shad. Pickled Herring are retailing, mostly at $3 75@$4 37½ ₱ bbl. A limited inquiry prevails for Smoked Herring at 35c.@37½c. for Scaled, and 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, ₱ box. The pressure in the Money market injuriously affects the trade in all kinds of Fish.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands continue in fair request for home use, and moderate demand for export at essentially unchanged rates. The receipts are not very heavy, and receivers evince more confidence. Speculators are not so active. The sales since our last embrace about 15,000 bbls. here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$8 75	@$8	81¼
Straight State.....	8 81¼	@ 8	87½
Favorite and Extra State.....	8 87½	@ 9	00
Mixed Western.....	8 75	@ 8	87½
Common to good Indiana and Mich..	8 87½	@ 9	00
Fancy Michigan.....	9 00	@ 9	12½
Common to Good Ohio.....	8 87½	@ 9	12½
Fancy Ohio.....	9 12½	@ 9	25
Extra Ohio.....	9 25	@10	25
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 12½	@10	00
Fancy Genesee.....	9 12½	@ 9	87½
Extra Genesee.....	9 50	@11	25

Canadian is dull and heavy, with sales of only 700 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern remains quiet, but is otherwise unaltered, the transactions since our last including only 1,500 bbls. mixed to fancy and extra at $9 87½@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for fine and superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and now worth but $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

FRUIT—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.

GRAIN—Wheat is less freely offered and with a slightly improved demand, prices have acquired greater firmness and buoyancy. The sales since our last amount to about 83,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20; Western White (nominally) at $2 10@$2 20; do. Red, part at $1 95@$1 98; Southern White, (nominally) at $2 06@$2 20, and do. Red part at $2@$2 10—the latter rate for a choice lot—₱ bushel. Rye is salable and firm. 10,500 bushels brought $1 20@$1 23 for inferior to prime, ₱ bushel. Barley is more abundant and is much cheaper. The sales since our last include 7,000 bushels at from $1 16@$1 20, the latter rate, with short time, ₱ bushel. Oats remain in light supply and moderate demand at 50c@52c. for Western; and 47c.@49c. for State, ₱ bushel. Beans and Peas are without any important change. Corn is in good demand at strengthening rates, with rather less arriving, especially of desirable parcels. The sales since our last comprise about 54,000 bushels Western Mixed, in store, afloat, and delivered, at from 94c.@96½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bales River have been sold at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There is still much firmness, but no animation, in this branch of business.

HIDES—Continue scarce, and being held above the views of buyers, are very quiet.

HOPS—New are coming forward less freely, but are not in very active demand, and can be had at 16c.@18c. ₱ lb. Old, neglected.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy at $30@$33, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are without material change.

LATHS—Eastern are less abundant, and are still worth $1 50 ₱ thousand, with a moderate inquiry thereat.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned sole is not so actively inquired for, but still continues quite firm, prices all your correspondent quotes. Hemlock is in pretty active demand, and prices are unchanged. No change in Spanish sides or Sheep Skins.

LEAD—Is still retailing quiet and unsettled at yesterday's figures.

LIME—Rockland is still quoted at 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₱ bbl., with a limited business.

LUMBER—The demand is less active, but prices are essentially unaltered. The stock—though not a heavy one—is quite adequate to the wants of purchasers.

MOLASSES—Is in fair request, and is steady in price.

NAILS—Sell pretty freely at full rates.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are at out the same. Spirits Turpentine is in slack demand at 48c.@44c. ₱ gallon—unsatisfactory prices to most factors.

OIL-CAKE—City thin Oblong is quoted at $43@$44 ₱ ton, with a light stock and demand.

OILS—Whale, Sperm, and Olive remain as before reported. Linseed is selling only

...-York Daily Times.

...DAY, NOV. 15, 1855.

...-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... vicinity for One Dollar a ... Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ...

...KLY TIMES, containing all the ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... mailed at Three Dollars a year.

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☞ In reply to anxious inquiries from various quarters, we take the liberty of stating that there is not now, nor has there been at any time, any correspondent as J. WESLEY GREEN connected with the DAILY TIMES Establishment in any capacity.

The Situation of Ireland—Information Wanted.

LONDON, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: If I may judge by the article in the London (Eng.) *Times* of the 25th ult., copied into your paper, a movement is on foot in New-York for the regeneration of my native land—Ireland. May I request of you to inclose me the address of any gentleman with whom I could confidentially communicate, and from whom I could derive information necessary to enable me to form a correct judgment on the matter, with the ulterior view of rendering him my assistance and support? Please regard this communication as strictly private, and yours shall likewise be considered confidential.

I am, sir, your most obedient servant.

We shall be very happy to comply with our correspondent's request. We regard his communication as "strictly private," and beg, in return, that he will not disclose to any, even of his most intimate friends, the information we may give him in reply.

We think we have pretty good authority for assuring him that the London *Times* has discovered one of those curious ornithological specimens in which the equine element is rather conspicuous, and which are popularly known as sea-horses. Some six or eight weeks since, a handful of Irish gentlemen, who had a good deal of leisure on their hands, got together in a country town in Massachusetts, and made some very fine speeches about the desperate condition and dark fate of their down-trodden island. They talked loudly about perfidious Albion, and expressed a very earnest desire to sink that portion of the habitable earth in the sea. It was a very innocent party,—although its talk was somewhat belligerent, as that of Irish gentlemen in difficulty is very apt to be. The *Herald*, of this City, got hold of their proceedings. Now, the *Herald*, as our correspondent probably knows, is an exceedingly enterprising newspaper. It used to get a good deal of important information:—but as it has sadly fallen off in this respect within the last year or two, it stones for this defect by making an extraordinary fuss over the small items of news it does get hold of. The Irish demonstration afforded too strong a temptation to be resisted. Instead of chronicling the facts as they occurred, in their plain, prosaic insignificance, the *Herald* gave them the benefit of its bluster,—announcing, with a tremendous flourish of capitals and exclamation points, the organization of a tremendous Irish force for the invasion and redemption of Ireland,—and calling upon an anxious universe to be prepared for the awful catastrophe so near at hand.

The London *Times* is a prodigious newspaper,—but it is subject to *fits*. It has spasms, semi-occasionally, of indignation and alarm about this country, and lets off the most alarming fulminations while under their influence. It systematically affects to regard the *Herald* as the representative of American sentiment, and always quotes from its columns when it attempts to do us damage. This Irish invasion business was a *bonne bouche* for the *Times*. It copied the whole story, with all its exaggerations, from the *Herald*, pretended to regard the thing as solemn truth, and has been ringing the changes on the subject ever since.

This is the origin of the rumor, to which the *Times* has given currency and consequence, of an intended invasion of Ireland from the United States. It is one of the ordinary romances of the *Herald*. That elaborately enterprising sheet is full of them every day; but nobody attaches any importance to them, or ever dreams of getting excited about them, except when they are copied into some other journal,—which gives them fresh importance. The *Herald* will very probably announce to-morrow that Gen. PAULDING has sealed orders to destroy the British fleet before Greytown, bombard what there is left of that place, capture the Mosquito coast and then set sail for London. Such an announcement in that paper would excite no surprise, and still less alarm; but if it should happen to be copied into the London *Times* or some other influential journal, it would seem to be quite a different affair.

Queen VICTORIA need not have the slightest concern about an invasion of Ireland by the Irish from this country. Most of those who are here have quite enough to do to take care of themselves. Those who are prosperous do not care to hazard their happiness by embarking in new adventures; and those who are still depressed and poor have troubles enough of their own to occupy their thoughts. There are a few restless men among them, who are constantly endeavoring to arouse the old hatreds which render them so unhappy at home, and to enlist them in their crusades against England. But these men are rapidly losing their influence even over their own countrymen.

We are inclined to believe, therefore, that our Canadian correspondent will not now find the opportunity he seeks for aiding an effort to free Ireland from English rule.

Our Relations with England.

The article which we copy this morning from the Washington *Union*, in regard to our relations with England, will have a tendency to restore the public quiet, which had been a little disturbed by the dispatch of a British squadron to Greytown and the consequent excitement in London upon that fact.

We have private advices from Washington, from intelligent and reliable sources, to the same effect. Our special dispatch, published in another column, is explicit and reliable on this subject. We are confident that while Gov. MARCY retains the direction of our foreign affairs, nothing will be done, or permitted, that shall rashly interfere with the preservation of peaceful relations.

Specie Payments and the War.

The apprehension of a general suspension of specie payments, in consequence of the war, though hardly justified by any steps as yet taken in that direction, is not wholly without foundation. It is the natural tendency of a war, carried on in a distant country, to produce that result;—and the mode in which it operates to that end is easy of explanation. It commences in specie-paying times; that is, when banks, or the government, can supply all holders of their obligations who want hard money instead of paper securities. The troops embark, arrive, fight. Enormous expenditures follow, and consumptions of provisions, tools, equipments, warlike stores, &c. For large portions of these, specie is paid *outside of* the warring nation, viz: for payment of troops, hiring foreign transports, buying provisions and stores abroad. The specie thus expended is in a great measure hoarded, or, at best, handed over to foreigners.

Accordingly, after a longer or shorter duration of the war, the amount of specie in the fighting country becomes reduced below its proper proportion to the amount of paper in circulation. And this results by an operation as sure as the caustic action of a fire, in a suspension of specie payments, for the very plain reason that the specie is gone; and what is not in hand cannot be paid out. Of the French and English specie and bullion, an enormous portion is now actually in Turkey, Asia, Southern Russia, Southern Europe, and with American ship owners in the adjacent waters; which is a very sufficient reason why it cannot be paid out for notes over the counters of the Bank of France and the Bank of England. A very large further portion has gone into the hands of operatives and farmers at home, who hold on to it and keep it out of the regular business circulation.

Now, when this depleting process has gone on as long as the moneyed men and institutions can endure it, a suspension of specie payments will surely come. In proportion to the wealth of a country it will come quickly. In our own country, the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812, both produced it. Another war, if long enough, would produce it, but not so soon, because we are richer. And it is as sure as sunrise, that at some time, England and France must be placed in the same predicament, namely: when their actual stock of specie, and what more they can borrow, shall have been exhausted.

Now, the notice which we need to take of the forethrown shadow of this coming event is this, viz., to remember that it will be preceded by the close collection from this country of all debts due the belligerent States, for their conversion into specie to carry on those wars; and to prepare ourselves for this demand. In other words, it now behooves all prudent Americans—capitalists, merchants or whoever they be—so to adjust their expenditures to their incomes, that a material diminution of the specie basis on this side the Atlantic may not force them to accompany their transatlantic fellow-traders into liquidation or bankruptcy. There is too much truth in Mr. CRAMPTON's bitter and sneering fling, that "The whole United States trembled at the downfall of one mercantile house in Liverpool." It would be a very poor spectacle if the great nation of North America should not only tremble, but "smash," not at the downfall of nations three thousand miles away, but even at their embarrassment. Caution in speculation and expenditure, contraction of all operations depending upon payments far in the future, at least until after the present Winter, is the clear duty of every man in this country. When peace shall have been either negotiated or conquered, it may be safe to expand—and expend—again; but not at present.

It remains for each one to consider what action to take in the case of his tailor, or her milliner; of his much desired new city lot, or new stock investment; of her new shawl, or her "*so* lovely" lace, or cloak, or fur. Next Spring it may well appear that an economical Winter would have saved a bankruptcy,—that a temporary contraction has secured years of future prosperity.

A Discovery in Theology.

Captain JOHN RODGERS, sailing about the Arctic seas in the corvette *Vincennes*, has made some highly interesting explorations. He has brought to light, among other curiosities, a tribe of natives—or Indians, as the statement before us gives it, although the name applies only indifferently to the northern Asiatic—who live in sublime independence of Russian rule, notwithstanding geography locates them within the boundaries of that empire; enjoy a condition of semi-civilization, illustrated chiefly in a regard for property, and respect for its rights; practice an astonishingly elevated code of morality; eschew all manner of superstition; and "live a life of happy ignorance of all things unconnected with the present." Were this the whole story, these hyperborean Tchucchis might fairly pass as an extraordinary race, better placed in some such chronicle as *Candide*, than in the log-book of a modern navigator; but the report goes on to assure us of an additional trait, which certainly individualizes this from all previous ethnological developments. "*They have no knowledge of the existence of a Supreme Being, and acknowledge no attribute superior to animal instinct.*" If Captain RODGERS has really made *this* discovery, we have only to say he has marked an era in the religious history of the human race.

In the entire progress of maritime adventure, from the time of Captain HANNO, the Carthaginian, to that of Captain KANE, the American, people, if we may trust the records, have found superstition with them, however inadequate; and civilization, in its lowest development, has never been discovered unattended with a corresponding enlargement of the religious idea. Such a community has been classed with the kingdom of PRESTER JOHN and the realm of the El Dorado. Capt. RODGERS has the merit of producing the first nation of civilized atheists.

To achieve the full *eclat* of such a discovery, the navigator lives a century too late. It would have been a no-go-second to the encyclopædists of 1750; they would have glorified him. It was the fashionable folly of that day to quarrel with Revelation, and deny any Supreme existence; and geography was called in to assist philosophy, poetry, and romance, where, as they are quite apt to do, they fell short of satisfactory demonstration. To prove that the idea, GOD, was no necessary inmate of the human understanding, and that the law of nature was in reality a local and arbitrary code, the finding of sundry godless tribes in Central Asia and Central Africa was cited in evidence. These discoveries, it is needless to say, turned out, upon closer investigation, to be purely imaginary; every one of the tribes, where they existed at all out of the brains of the DIDEROTS and D'HOLBACHS of the day, proving to possess, at least, an indistinct recognition of the Supreme Being, and of some higher rule of faith and practice than individual will, however narrow and ridiculous the conceptions of both may have been. The facts, in every instance, gave way under the theory. KANT, before the century ran out, found the point so well settled against the *philosophers*, that he assumed the being of God as an inseparable credendum of the human mind, and, as such, gave it room in his definition of pure reason. A truth conceded by German rationalism may reasonably be received as indisputable. This of theism has been so held; and, but for the researches of Captain RODGERS, would probably continue in all time to rank as a primary truth..

We can only hope there is some mistake about the matter. May it not, after all, be suspected that this, with other previous disclosures of the same kind, must fail before careful scrutiny? The stay of the gallant voyager among the Atheists was short; he possessed no knowledge of the language; whatever information he received, especially upon metaphysical topics, came to him through an interpreter acquainted, we fancy, with little beside the vocabulary of common things; and in all likelihood, as ignorant of English as of Tchucchese. It is consequently rash, upon such testimony, to say that that most incredible of anomalies, a race of Atheists, has been discovered; and we would advise the Commodore to modify, in his official report of the expedition, the positive language of the communication he has given to the San Francisco press. The citizens of Senivane are obviously too respectable a community to merit such scandal.

Forcing Down Prices—Cheap Bread.

There is but one true way of regulating trade, and that is to let it regulate itself; after thousands of years of experimenting and political quackery, this, at least, is the judgment of the most enlightened commercial nations of the earth. But the disposition to tinker and regulate trade is still very strong in a good many individuals, and hardly a day passes in which some new scheme is not broached for bringing down prices on the part of the purchaser, and for putting them up on the part of the seller. The chief aim of the agriculturist is to raise the price of grain, and he is ready to join in any scheme which promises to effect his purpose; on the other hand, the great aim of the consumer of grain is to bring down the price, and he is easily entrapped by any arrangement which promises to cheapen flour or bread; but the great current of trade moves steadily on, unchanged by any of these artificial schemes to interfere with its course, and prices rise or fall in strict obedience to the great law of supply and demand which have, and always must continue to regulate prices.

We have seen a good many notices of "bread unions" being formed in Albany, Philadelphia, and other cities, the object of which was to cheapen bread to the consumer. But, we doubt the policy of such associations, and do not believe that they can be productive of any good results. Men do not live by bread alone, and if the principle of unions be a wise one as applied to flour, why not apply it to all other articles of daily consumption, and have beef unions, milk unions, and cloth unions? What a complicated system there would soon be, and the expense of maintaining these various societies would be greater than that of maintaining the private shops and stores from which the community now derives the daily supply of food and clothing.

The only true principle of trade is that of unrestricted private competition; and though an association might possibly be formed, by which prices of bread would be cheapened for a season, there would inevitably be a corresponding loss in some other articles, or a corresponding advance in prices another season.

A movement, on a large scale, apparently, has recently been commenced in Boston, fruitful in notions of a similar character, the object of which is to furnish cheap bread to the people; and the means of accomplishing this most desirable end is to dispense with middle-men, and to deal solely for cash. But, to do this, to abolish middle-men and credit, would be to destroy commerce altogether, and, by reducing wages, to make the prime necessaries of life more difficult than ever to be obtained. As for middle-men, the association itself becomes a middle-man—for it is simply an impossibility for the consumer to make his purchases directly of the producer.

A "House of Equity" has been established, and the managers are attempting to give currency to their absurd quackeries by issuing a periodical, which they call the *People's Paper*, wherein their crude theories are enlarged upon and set forth in very choice nonsense.

The "new equity movement," as the scheme for cheapening provisions is called, is as old as the hills. It is one of the most antique forms of quackery, and it was tried very extensively in the days of the Pharaohs; but the novelty of the scheme is the connection of a weekly paper with a flour and bread depot, the expenses of which will, in some way have to be borne by the consumers of the provisions which the House of Equity deals in.

It is not at all creditable to the enlightened city of Boston that such a piece of precious quackery as the House of Equity should be founded there; but, as we remarked before, such schemes spring up there with great vigor among the enlightened people of Massachusetts, just as the famous Brook Farm and kindred associations have done. But the laws of nature cannot be frustrated by any association, and, in due time, the House of Equity, like all its predecessors in social and commercial quackery, will be swept away by the irresistible current of natural law.

Lost Pleiads of the Wood Dynasty.

With the inauguration of Mayor WOOD, a shower of golden promises was rained down upon our heads, a halo of brightness surrounded the City Hall, and visions of the future glory of the City danced before our eyes, in his brilliant proclamations, until the sight ached from their effulgence. Our streets were not only to be kept clean, but righteousness was to flow down Broadway like a river. There was to be no more corruption among the Departments, no filth outside, no rottenness within; there was to be a new City Hall, the City was to be beautified, public morals improved, improper characters were to be arrested, the taxes lessened, the public finances husbanded, the streets swept by contract, groggeries were to be closed on Sunday, and a general renovation and reformation were to take place in every department of the City administration.

But we are drawing towards the close of the first year of Mayor WOOD's administration, and the fruition of the brilliant promise of its commencement is still as remote as ever. The glowing stars in the brilliant constellation of our Mayor's inaugural promises have gradually waned and expired; one pleiad after another has departed, and they are only now to memory dear. The great changes have not taken place; Mayor WOOD has not been able to execute his rash vows, or has not thought it worth his while to do it. If we were put to it to point out the improvements in the City, in its police, its cleanliness, or the economical administration of its affairs, we should have to confess our inability to do it.

What has become of the new City Hall? What disposition has been made of those superb plans which were to add magnificence to the Park, and give accommodation for the City Offices which are now scattered all over the City, at so great an expense and such inconvenience to the public? New accommodations were required for the public offices twenty years ago, yet they are not yet furnished, though they are more needed than ever. The City Hall is fast becoming a most inconvenient nuisance; it is wholly inadequate to the requirements of the public service, and it is not kept in a reputable condition. The rear of the Hall, directly under the Mayor's nose, is one of the foulest spots in the City, which we should think that some of the lusty bestowed officials who hang round the office of our Chief Magistrate might make a note of. The Health Officer, the City Inspector, the Chief of Police, the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, or the Street Commissioner, ought, for the credit of the City, for the personal health and comfort of those whose business requires them to pass and repass in the rear of the City Hall, to have the nuisance in question abated.

We were not among those who believed that Mayor WOOD was going to effect a sudden and radical reform in the Government of the City, in consequence of his brilliant promises and proclamations; but we must confess to a certain degree of disappointment that where so much was promised so little has been accomplished.

Beef in the City and in the Country and on the Railroads.

There was a slight increase in the prices of Beef at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, amounting to not quite one-half cent per pound. The receipts for the week at the four regular yards, and at Bergen were about 4,500, very nearly equaling those of the preceding week. This is about a fair weekly supply for the consumption of the City. The Kentucky drovers say that at present prices, and with the increased charges upon the railroads between Cincinnati and this City, they cannot afford to bring on cattle.

Several feeders from Southern and Middle Ohio and Indiana tell us that they have an abundance of cattle in those regions, but they have so much surplus hay and corn, that they must keep their stock at home to consume these products, and next Spring they will send us "any quantity" of splendid fat beeves, provided the railroads do not keep on raising their prices. A drove of 100 beeves, that could come from Cincinnati to this City, by railroad, for $700, a few weeks since, is now charged about $1,300. These increased charges may be absolutely necessary for the railroads; if not necessary, they are bad policy—for they will materially decrease the business, since they absorb nearly the whole difference between the price here and at the West. A number of Western owners of cattle informed us to-day that they should kill and pack their remaining stock, now ready for market, and ship the beef to New-Orleans, or sell it in the home markets. A little better market here will probably change this resolution.

The State Legislature.

We have advices from Schoharie County, which, with Delaware, makes up the Seventeenth District, that RAMSAY (Republican) has 340 majority in that county over MORSE. Delaware gave MORSE 100. RAMSAY is, therefore, elected. This gives the Republicans 17, the Know-Nothings 11, and the Democrats 4.

The Assembly stands 43 Republicans, 47 Democrats, and 36 Know-Nothings.

☞ There were no signs of the *Pacific* up to the time of going to press this morning. She is undoubtedly detained by westerly winds, which prevail at this season with more or less violence.

AMUSEMENTS.

Niblo's.

However lacking the special feature of the French Tragic Muse, it is almost unfair to grumble at the profusion. We will content ourselves, therefore, with remarking that M. LAMOTTE's "Virginie," which was produced Tuesday by Mlle. RACHEL, possesses, with other objectionable, all the commonest qualities of the older masters. The author has evidently studied with vicious minuteness, the habits and customs of the Romans, and his frequent touches of nature in this connection are about as cheerful as a school history, and certainly as instructive. The drama itself is largely indebted to the earlier work of SHERIDAN KNOWLES, familiar to our public by the name of "Virginius"—the last named play possessing decided advantages in action and dramatic intensity.

We were unable to detect any new excellence in Mlle. RACHEL's performance. It seemed to be a happy combination of her usual effects, managed with consummate ability and tact. In the second act, however, she utters her celebrated "Sortis!" which Mr. READE, in his novel of *Peg Wofington*, declares to be unequalled by anything in the world except the "shi-ri!" of a New-Haven fish-wife. Both words may be translated into—"Slope!"

The male characters were tolerably sustained, except *Appius Claudius*, who was cruelly maltreated by Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX.

Quartette Soirees.

Mr. THEODORE EISFELD's Classical Quartette Soirées commence for the season on Saturday evening next. They will be given, as heretofore, in DODWORTH's elegant little Concert Room. We are happy to hear that the subscription list is nearly filled. Mr. EISFELD has labored hard to establish these *soirées*, and it is but right that his efforts should be properly appreciated. The programme for Saturday is peculiarly attractive—the two great features being CHOPIN's Trio (op. 8) and MOZART's Quintet, in G minor. In the first Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN takes the piano part, and in the second Mr. BURKE is added to the usual Quartette party. Success to good music.

Illness of Miss Hensler.

At the Academy of Music, last evening, Miss HENSLER, while singing at the opening of her part in the "Prophet," was seized with a sudden illness, which compelled her to leave the stage. Her part was consequently omitted.

CONCERT AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Signor BERNARDI, one of our very best resident vocalists, assisted by several other artists of distinction, gives an excellent concert here to-night. We commend it to the attention of our Brooklyn friends.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Miss ADA CLARE is to make her second appearance on the stage to-morrow evening at the Metropolitan, in the play of "The Wife," by SHERIDAN KNOWLES, which is to follow a new play entitled "Love and Revenge." The performance is to be wholly by amateurs. Aside from her ability, Miss CLARE has a large circle of personal friends, who will take special interest in this announcement.

Musical and Dramatic Items.

MONTREAL, C. W.—Mr. FARREN took his benefit here on Saturday last. The season has not been very prosperous, at least so we judge from the Montreal papers.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. J. S. BLACK gives a grand Concert here on Thursday evening, in which our great pianist, GOTTSCHALK, is to play. Mr. BLACK has adopted an ingenious mode of disposing of his tickets. He makes a liberal reduction to clubs, as the newspapers do. Good idea....The Musical Union gave their Concert on Tuesday evening. The principal feature was MOZART's "Twelfth Mass."....Mlle. RACHEL commences a series of eight performances at the Walnut-street Theatre on Monday next. Philadelphia may, in due season, receive its letter of apology.....The Comedy of "Masks and Faces" was played at the Walnut on Tuesday. Mr. A. H. DAVENPORT, as *Charles Pomander*, and Miss WESTON as *Peg Woffington*. It was this play that gave CHARLES READE the plot of his novel, *Peg Woffington*.....Mrs. FISHER is at the City Museum. Nothing particular elsewhere.

CLEVELAND.—The spectacle of "Aladdin, or the Wonderful Lamp" was produced here on Monday night with great splendor. There appears to be rather a fierce kind of rivalry going on between the management of this house and the management of the Athenæum, (where, by the way, our old favorite DAVIDGE is playing). The Athenæum man announces a kind of gift enterprise. His patrons are to receive shares in a distribution of prizes. Among the latter we find this quiet dig at the opposition establishment: "four shares of the stock of the Cleveland Theatre, cost originally $25 per share, now valued at $1 per share."

CHICAGO.—Mr. E. L. DAVENPORT and Miss VINING concluded a successful engagement here on Saturday evening.

ST. LOUIS.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL has been playing at the People's Theatre....Miss AGNES ROBERTSON is at the St. Louis Theatre.

BOSTON.—Mr. FORREST is drawing good houses at the Boston Theatre....At the National the "Flying Dutchman" has been revived, with success.... OLE BULL commenced a series of Concerts here on Monday evening.

TROY.—Mr. and Miss CHARLES are playing at the Troy Museum....Regular Company at the Adelphi....Miss ANNA CRUISE played here last night.

ALBANY.—"An exciting and terrific drama," called the "Surgeon of Paris," was produced at the Green-street Theatre, on Monday evening, with success.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe have been drawing good houses here.

PITTSBURG.—Mlle. PARODI gave a grand concert here on Monday evening....Miss HERON is playing at the theatre.

CINCINNATI.—PARODI gave a concert here last night....Miss INCE is at the National Theatre. She will be succeeded by Mr. DAVENPORT and Miss FANNY VINING.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. J. E. OWENS is at the Charles-street Theatre....The Pyne and Harrison troupe commenced an engagement here on Monday evening.

Death of an Ex-Member of Congress.

Hon. THOMAS LEE, Ex-Member of Congress from New Jersey, died at his residence, at Port Elizabeth, New-Jersey, Nov. 9. The deceased was a native of Chester County, Pa., but removed to New Jersey when young. He filled various honorable positions in his State, and in Congress was a warm supporter of Gen. JACKSON's administration.

The Pacific Express Company—Its Freight Charges.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Noticing an article in your correspondence from San Francisco in this morning's paper, which would seem to charge the Pacific Express Company with extortionary demands on freight to California, an explanation is due from us in justice to ourselves.

Your correspondent is ignorant with regard to the classification of freight and small parcels in Express business, and a party sending a daguerreotype (costing 50 cts.) to San Francisco, could, with more propriety, object to the charge, which would be $1, being twice the cost of the article.

It is pretty generally known, the Pacific Express Company were the first to reduce the charges on freight to California, to the low price of 20 cents per pound, but by this it is not to be understood that small packages and parcels come under the classification of *freight;* if so, no Express Company could live, or pay its expenses.

We have no definite idea of the size or value of the package mentioned by your correspondent, but presume the charge must have been in accordance with the usual charges of Express Companies, or else a mistake was made by the shipper, in stating the contents and value of it.

The charges on freight to California in 1850, varied from 60 cents to $1 per pound, and have been reduced from year to year, as the facilities for transportation increased, PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 14, 1855.

☞ PRESCOTT's new work, *History of the Reign of Philip II.*, is announced as in press by Messrs. PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston. They state that two volumes of it will be published on the 10th of December. It is announced that these two volumes bring down the story to the execution of Count EGMONT and HOORN in 1568, and to the imprisonment and death of Don CARLOS, whose mysterious fate, so long the subject of speculation, is now first explored by the light of the authentic records of Simancas.

Mr. WM. G. DIX commences to-morrow night a course of seven lectures on the Eastern War. Mr. DIX regards Russia in this contest as the defender of Christianity. He has made the war a subject of special study and his views in regard to it will be interesting.

Personal.

Gossip says that a son of Gen. WALKER is soon to draw a matrimonial blind fold out of fair citizen's and meet a respectable families.

Thomas [illegible] Esq., was united in marriage by Archbishop [illegible] Hughes, to Miss [illegible], daughter of Frank Townsend, Esq., of Orange County.

Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, Secretary of the Board of Regents of the New-York University, has very much at his home in Albany. There is little hope of his recovery.

Blasting near Accidents.

A very singular accident occurred, late, yesterday afternoon, in CORNELIUS's pyrotechnic cap factory, located in Sim[illegible]-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues. WILLIAM FISHER, LEWIS ROSS, and others, all Germans, employed in the establishment, sought to amuse themselves by shooting at a target placed at the extreme end of the factory. One of the balls passed through this building, and, lodging in a barrel of powder, caused an instantaneous and terrific explosion, blowing the factory, a wooden building, one and a half stories high, 30 feet by 80 in length, and the contents, almost to atoms. One of the workmen, whose name was not ascertained, was seriously injured. Several old buildings in the immediate vicinity were much shattered. So violent was the explosion, windows and glass doors were broken. The total damage is estimated at about $1,000. That the accident did not result more seriously is a great wonder.

☞ The *Daily Globe*, we observe by the Prospectus, is to be published at Washington at $10 per annum; the *Congressional Globe* and *Appendix* for the session at $6;—and the *Weekly* at $2 per annum. As a record of the debates in Congress, this is an invaluable publication.

☞ Mr. THACKERAY has consented to repeat his course of lectures upon the "Four Georges," commencing this evening in Clinton Hall. This will gratify hundreds who have not yet been able to hear him.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.

W. S. Beers, Esq., No. 57 Warren-st., of a frightfully-swollen and lame ancle.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, wounds, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.

STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

SILKS!!—20,000 DOLLARS WORTH OF RICH Dress Silks, worth 6s., 8s. and 10s., reduced to 4s., 6s. and 8s. per yard, making the richest and cheapest stock of Silks ever offered in this City.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 361 Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS—In cases superior quality and choice styles; only 8s. per yard, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 Grand-st.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.
A fresh supply for sale by
GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers Druggists' Articles,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER GOODS.
A choice stock of articles adapted to the season of a superior quality, consisting of Coats, Capes, ladies' and gentlemen's Overshoes and Boots (a beautiful article, manufactured expressly for City wear.) Also, Horse Covers, &c., constantly on hand, and will be sold by the case, dozen or single article by D. HODGMAN,
Warehouse, No. 37 Maiden-lane, cor. of Nassau-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those for sale secured by Brannan's La Baile Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

LARGE SALE OF IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY.—The attention of our readers is called to the auction sale of houses and lots advertised by Messrs. BLEECKER & CO., for the 19th inst. The property belongs to the estate of James Hay, lately deceased, and is to be sold by order of the Surrogate. The opportunity for investment is a rare one, the estate being of that character which pays a large per centage on the cost. See the auctioneers' advertisement.

GENIN'S FUR EMPORIUM.—THE FUR SEASON having commenced, the attention of ladies is invited to the large and comprehensive assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every species of fur, rare or common, and all made up in the latest style. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Merinoes, Cashmeres, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Handkerchiefs, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 25 per cent. under their real value.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the only genuine article of the kind throughout the world. The new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851; Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. HERRING & CO. HERRING & Co., Nos. 189, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the utmost destruction, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

KNOX, HATTER—TWO WORDS THAT HAVE A volume of meaning in them. They are synonymes for handsome hats of every description, beautiful furs, capital gloves, and many more things which combine the ornamental and the useful, and which are sold only in perfection by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st. Try him.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, 400 dozen Ladies' best Kid Gloves at 62½ cents each.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the entire host of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at the Establishment of HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, No. [illegible] and 8 Astor-st., corner of Broadway. DEVLIN & JARDS.

GENIN'S BAZAAR, NO. 513 BROADWAY.—JUST received, per steamer Baltic, a large assortment of Paris and London goods, consisting of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hats and Caps, Fancy Furs, Ladies' Cloaks, Dress Trimmings, &c., which will be sold at the lowest cash prices. Nov. 10th, at GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

BRITANNIA SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible]

PLAID POPLINS A TRIFLE [illegible]

The Hudson-River Accident.

Further and authentic particulars of the curious accident on the Hudson River Railroad on Monday, when a train of cars was thrown off the track, show that but one person was killed. This was Mr. FRANCIS W. RADCLIFFE, a passenger residing at White Mills, Chatham Four Corners. The following is a list of the wounded:

Miss Osborn, Chatham, seriously.
Mr. Osborn, her son, slightly.
Mrs. Osborn, his wife, slightly.
James Hart, conductor on the train running from Chatham to Dover, had his back hurt, his face bruised, and clothes slightly burned.
Mrs. Sarah M. Howes, of Spencer Town, Columbia County, received a flesh wound over one of her eyes, and some bruises, not of a serious character, however. She was on her way to Dykemans, Dutchess County, in company with her son, Mr. E. W. Howes, who also received some slight injury. They proceeded on their journey yesterday.
Mrs. Van Vechten, Fittsfield, four cuts in the head and considerably injured in the back.
Mr. J. E. White, conductor, slightly.
Joseph Shelley, White Plains, baggage-master, came down as far as Dover and there had to stop. He was hurt in the back. The coupling-box fell on him.
Judson Barnes, Chatham, brakeman, went up to Chatham—was not seriously injured.
Mrs. Brant was not seriously injured.
English Billy, a newsboy from New-York, was injured by a cut in the head.
Harvey Gaylord, brakeman, of Chatham, was rescued from the wreck of a car, and taken to a house near the scene of disaster—where he lies in a very precarious condition, having five ribs broken, his lungs ruptured by the points of the broken ribs, his skull depressed, and his right shoulder, chest and face severely bruised.
Mr. Nicholas Soules, of Floyd, Oneida County, on his way to Dover Plains, slightly hurt.
Robert E. Freeman, of Amenia, escaped with slight bruises.
Mr. Francis Perkins, of Ida, Tioga County, on his way to Croton Falls, was somewhat hurt, but was enabled to resume his journey yesterday.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Lecture Committee have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will repeat his course of Lectures on *The Four Georges of England*, in the Lecture-room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the following dates:

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.....George 1st.
MONDAY, Nov. 19.....George IId.
THURSDAY, Nov. 22.....George IIId.
MONDAY, Nov. 26.....George IVth.

Course tickets to members, $1 50; to non-members $2. Can be had at the Library or at the down-town Office, No. 1 Nassau-st. A limited number of single admission tickets may be had at the door on the evenings of the Lectures.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JNO. CERRAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
} Lecture Com.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and BUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 140 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Asthma.**—This most disheartening complaint has been completely cured in many instances by the use of WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Surely anything that will afford relief from this painful disease will be hailed as a real blessing.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other mineral affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure** of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, (including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Philosophy of Living; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

A. S. HEATH, M. D.,
No. 260 Broadway, New-York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by letter, stating their cases fully. Office 9 to 4.

☞ **American Institute Fair**—Exhibitors at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace are requested to remove their articles as early as possible, in order to relieve the Institute from further responsibility. Exhibitors of articles entitled to free transportation are informed that such articles as are not removed before the 26th inst. will be subject to freight. Owners of Models are informed that, if desired, their models can be deposited in the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, by notifying the Secretary.

☞ **The Fat is in the Fire** always by the old process of broiling; but that new GRIDIRON finds a better use for it—drives the smoke and gas up the chimney instead of into your rooms, and costs $1 or less, according to size. For sale at the PATENT AGENCY, No. 260 Broadway, and by the trade generally. It is a capital article for Agents, of whom one hundred are wanted.

☞ **The Regular Monthly Meeting** of the Brooklyn Young Men's Christian Association will be held THIS (Thursday) EVENING, in the Lecture Room of the First Presbyterian Church in Henry-st., (Rev. Mr. HOSMER'S,) commencing at 7½ o'clock.

J. T. CONKLING, Ch'n Lecture Com.

☞ **Thanksgiving Anniversary.**—AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION.—Meeting at the Tabernacle on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Eminent public speakers and report of the Trustees will be given.

JOHN P. TREADWELL, President.
SOLON ROBINSON, Secretary.

☞ **Singing Class.**—There will be a singing class formed in the West 10th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, between 5th and 6th avs., THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Prof. C. L. BARNES, teacher. All persons interested are invited to attend.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. Descriptive and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 19 Park-row.

☞ **Extra large size Daguerreotypes** in Colors, for only 50 cents, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

☞ **The Battle of Life.**—WALTER SCOTT will deliver an unique lecture on the above subject in the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

☞ **To Subscribers of Magazines.**—We are now prepared to bind single volumes or sets in the handsomest styles at the lowest prices in the City.

REES & FORSTER, No. 130 William-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE HIGHLY INTERESTING COURSE of LECTURES before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-st. Congregational Church will commence on THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 15. Opening lecture by Rev. Dr. Vinton, of Brooklyn. Subject: *Public Opinion.*

Nov. 22, Prof. H. B. Smith.	Jan. 31, Rev. G. B. Cheever, D.D.
Nov. 29, Rev. Dr. Nott.	
Dec. 6, Prof. D. Olmstead.	Feb. 7, R. S. Storrs, Jr., D.D.
Dec. 13, Prof. Hickok.	Feb. 14, Rev. Jos. P. Thompson.
Dec. 17, Rev. E. H. Crane.	
Jan. 10, Rev. H. W. Beecher.	Feb. 21, Leon. Bacon, D.D.
Jan. 17, D. C. Gilman, Esq.	Mar. 6, Rev. Dr. Sears.
Jan. 24, Rev. R. S. Foster.	Mar. 13, Bayard Taylor, Esq.

Single Tickets.....$ 25
Single Tickets for the course.....2 50
Gentleman and lady for the course.....4 00
Gentleman and two ladies for the course.....5 00

which may be obtained of Robert Carter & Brother, No. 285 Broadway; Grovesteen & Truslow, No. 505 Broadway; Wm. Good, No. 388 6th-av., or of W. Woodell, No. 444 8th-av., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. The church is situated in 20th-st., between 6th and 7th ave., within one block of both the 6th and 8th-av. cars. Lectures commence at 8 o'clock.

HAMILTON LITERARY UNION.—GRAND COMPLIMENTARY TESTIMONIAL TO Lieut. G. W. W. MAY, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, at Hope Chapel, prior to his departure for the South. Subject of Lecture—*The Unpublished Reminiscences of the Campaign in Texas, or Our First Success in 1846.* Cards of admission 25 cents. To be obtained at the door. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

STEVENS' WESTERN FARM ASSOCIATION.—Public meeting every THURSDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery. All who want good farms, by weekly payments of 10s., should attend. Office removed from Astor-place to No. 37 Fulton-st., near Clif-st.

JOHN STEVENS, President.
Late President of the Industrial Home Association of Mt. Vernon.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE removes hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first door from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 38 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 130 Washington-st., Boston.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—one to cook, wash and iron; can bake good bread, pies, &c., or would act as laundress; she understands fitting—the other as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and seamstress; she can cut and fit, good have excellent references, and are desirous to please their employers. No objection to go in the country. Call or address No. 34 3d-av., (Bible House Buildings,) for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, tidy girls, with two years' City reference—one as neat, plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, and will do the general work of a small, genteel family; wages $6 a month—the other is a neat girl, of 18; can mind a baby, sew, or do washing, in a small family; wages from $4 to $5 a month. Best of City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a well recommended young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework, in City or any distance in the country; understands milking, baking, &c.; will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a neat Scotch girl, as childs' nurse; no objection to assist in housework; understands chamberwork and waiting. Apply at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress, by a very experienced girl, with good city reference; and as cook and to wash and iron, or to do general domestic work, by a tidy active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the book-store.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young girls; one as chambermaid and waiter, and the other as children's nurse and plain sewer, and are willing to make themselves generally useful. Call at No. 40 Spring-st., first floor, back room. Can be seen for two day if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a German Protestant girl, as cook; is a first-rate cook, good baker of all kinds; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; either in the City or country. Best of City reference. Apply two days at No. 206 Elm-st., near Broome, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid, and to assist in the washing; is accustomed to the care of children; is capable of taking a waiting place. She has held both places; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call, or address, at No. 18 16th-st., corner of 1st-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as good cook; one who thoroughly understands her business. If required, will assist in washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given from her last place. Can be seen for two days. Please call at No. 748 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, about eighteen years of age, competent and willing to work, in any respectable business in the City. Can bring good references, and considers salary a secondary object if he can secure a good place. Address J. S. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman in a private family, by a man who has lived in this City for the last six years. Is a good careful driver, and perfectly understands his business; has good City reference. Address "H. ALPHER," Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—For a colored woman, as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook in a small family. She can be well recommended, and may be seen at the house of her present employer for three days, from A. M. until 12 M. at No. 35 University-Place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable and trustworthy young woman, in City or country, as meat and pastry cook. Is fully competent for her duties. Will assist in washing and ironing. Can be well recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young German man, as porter in a business house; understands thoroughly—the care of wine—and is well acquainted with the market. Has no objection to take another place. Apply at No. 1½ Rivington-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as cook, washer and ironer. She understands all kinds of cooking, viz.: meats, vegetables, pastries, &c., and can give the best references as to honesty and efficiency. Apply at No. 4 Sands-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or taking care of children and plain sewing. Can give the best of City reference. Call at No. 198 West 15th-st., near 9th-av. Two houses of the same number in this street.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or will do the general housework of a small private family. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 Sullivan, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, washer and ironer in a small family; refers to present employer. Can be seen until Friday, at No. 62 West 38th-st., first house east of 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook or as laundress. Best of City reference given. Call at No. 217 Sullivan-st., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant man as a porter in a store or in a private family. Residence No. 90 West 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, one as nurse and seamstress, the other as waitress or chambermaid. No. 254 18th-st., near 9th-av.

TUTOR.—A young gentleman, graduate of college, and posted in the higher classics, English and mathematics, also in French, logic, astronomy and use of globes, wishes to meet some student or family requiring his services. A good chance for students aiming at classical distinction. References of a high order. Address, for three days G. B. P., *Times* Office, stating where an interview may be held.

A YOUNG FRENCHMAN—Well acquainted with commercial calcule, and possessing tolerably well the English and German languages, wishes to be placed in a merchant's office as book keeper, or as French or Dutch corresponding clerk. He has no objection to any other employment on acceptable conditions, (drug ware preferred.) Apply to Mr. A. B., Manhattanville Post-Office, N. Y., for one week. Good City references, and others, will be given.

A FULL SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now at No. 14 Sixth-avenue and No. 145 Howery, wanting employment; they are equal to any which may be found elsewhere, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the city or country. C. MASON.

GIRL WANTED—To do the general housework of a small family. Must be a good cook and have the most satisfactory references as to character and locality. Apply at No. 440 Pearl-st., New-York, or No. 87 Prince-st., Brooklyn.

HARDWARE TRAVELER.—Wanted, a hardware salesman to travel for a large and well known Connecticut Manufacturing Company through the cities and large towns of the United States and Canada. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-Office, stating salary required and references. No engagement will be made before the 20th inst.

ENGINE WANTED.—A good second-hand Locomotive Engine, from 12 to 15 tons weight, to run on a 4—8½ track. Apply to SAMUEL THOMAS, Superintendent of the Thomas Iron Co., Allentown Post-Office, Pa.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In a suburban Female Seminary; a young lady, as resident teacher of French and drawing; a Parisian preferred. Personal application must be made. Cards of address left at Mr. SHEFFIELD'S, No. 104 Fulton-st.

A YOUNG WOMAN—Wishes to obtain a situation as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and to take care of children, or sew. The best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 6th-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in a tailor store.

50 STOUT LANDSMEN WANTED—For South Sea whaling; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards, and boat steerers. Clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Agents, No. 80 West-st., corner of Cedar-st., up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED—To go into the country. One who knows how to cook, wash and iron, and make butter, and comes well recommended, will find a good and permanent situation by calling upon J. W. CHAMPLIN, 51 Malden-lane.

A AMERICAN NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, with good testimonials, is required immediately in a gentleman's family, (the other servants are Americans.) Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—In a book and stationery store, an active young man, of good moral character, steady, industrious habits, a good penman, and acquainted with the business. Apply to E. H. TRIPP, No. 373 Greenwich-st.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

TO IMPORTERS.—A young man well acquainted with Custom House business wishes to obtain a situation with an importing house. Unexceptionable references given. Address S. B. D., *Times* office.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted to travel South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

AN AMERICAN CLERK WANTED—In a retail grocery store; one who is acquainted with the business, and can give satisfactory recommendations, can apply at No. 107 Division-st.

GIRL WANTED—At No. 597 Broadway, in the basement.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—In Market-st., a lady's Black Lace Veil; the finder will be suitably rewarded and receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 59 East Broadway.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—On Wednesday afternoon, in crossing Canal-st., from Merton's store and West Broadway, a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, much valued by the loser as a family relic. Whoever returns the above to No. 58 West 12th-st. will receive the reward.

TWO DOLLARS REWARD.—LOST—A white shell bracelet, in Broadway, 17th-st., 5th-av., or Waverly-place, in the afternoon or evening of Sunday, Nov. 11, 1855. The above reward will be paid for its recovery, at No. 53 University-place.

FURS.

LADIES' FURS—Of all the most desirable kinds, manufactured in the best manner, and for sale very low for cash, may be found at L. CHAPIN'S, No. 14 John-st.

N. B.—A fine assortment of Mink Sable Furs constantly on hand.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A CHARMING NOVEL.

JUST PUBLISHED,

MARRIAGE A LOTTERY.

By Mrs. GREY, author of "The Rectory Guest?" "The Little Wife," etc. Cloth, 75 cents; paper, 50 cents.

From the British Whig, Kingston, Canada.

This is an excellent novel, being a tale of fashionable life. The fair writer is not unknown to literary fame, being the author of several popular novels, but in this she seems to have surpassed herself. "Marriage" abounds in natural descriptions of ordinary incidents daily occurring among the Summer residents on the English coast, and the interest arises from the naturalness of the web of intrigue which Mrs. Grey weaves. She is a very pleasing writer, and should be an excellent, kind-hearted woman, for she paints all her characters couleur de rose, and perpetrates but few libels against her own sex, so very different from the great mass of her co-literaires, who fancy they can best portray woman-kind by making most of them devils incarnate. "Marriage" is also a lively tale, and cannot fail of rewarding the enterprise of the American publishers, who have thus cheaply placed it before the public.

Published and for sale by

GARRETT & CO., No. 18 Ann-st.

Also for sale by all booksellers.

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ANNOUNCEMENT OF WORKS IN PRESS,
BY PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., BOSTON.

HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP II. By W. H. Prescott, author of "The Conquest of Mexico," "Ferdinand and Isabella," &c. &c. Two volumes of this work will be published Dec. 10.

The great success Mr. Prescott has so well known that it is unnecessary to do more than to call attention to his new publication. No public or private library can be considered complete in which his brilliant histories have not a place. Also—SAME DAY.

NEW EDITIONS OF MR. PRESCOTT'S PREVIOUS WORKS.

HISTORY OF THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. In 3 vols. 8vo.
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BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife

NEW-YORK CITY.

[illegible] INSTITUTE.

Close of the Fair—Award of Premiums.

The Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute closed on Tuesday evening with the award of the Premiums.

During the day and evening the Palace was fairly thronged; exhibitors being particularly anxious to learn something touching the whereabouts of the Judges and the state of forwardness of the reports. The time appointed for the declaration of the Premiums was 1 P. M. The Managers appropriated for the purpose the northern half of the Picture Gallery, in which seats were laid down for the accommodation of several hundreds of persons. Punctual to the moment came the exhibitors. Every slab was an "anxious seat." Old gentlemen, young ladies, demure mammas, whose big cases of millinery stood perched up in gallery, machinery men and artists, huddled together, everybody believing in his heart that he was sure to get a gold medal, or, at the very least, two silver medals and a diploma. The accommodations for hearing and speaking were never half so good, in the palmiest day of Castle Garden; but, notwithstanding this fact, the Managers deemed it best to forego the verbal announcement of the list, and left it to the morning newspapers to tell the public who had gained a prize and who had lost. It was found, upon a critical and impartial examination of the documents, and after a careful devotion of several moments to an arithmetical calculation, that it would have been impossible to finish the reading of the Awards before 9 P. M. And it was considered that the people, long before that time could have arrived, would become ferociously hungry and impatient; so it was determined, not without opposition from the audience, to depart from the usual custom. The reading that was accomplished gave a chance for ventilation to the larynxes of Judge Meigs, Mr. Edwin Smith and Dr. D. M. Reese. When these excellent gentlemen retired with big bundles of awards unread tucked under their arms, the audience retired in great disgust,—turning, as they always do, for consolation and comfort to the representatives of the Daily Times, several of whom are always on hand whenever anything is about to happen.

THE JUDGES.

On all hands it is conceded that the Judges have acted their part handsomely. We hear that the Managers have engaged the services of many from considerable distances, owing to the impossibility of selecting uninterested men from the mechanical pursuits of the City. It is a rule of the Institute that no man can be permitted to act as Judge upon any article of which he exhibits specimens, nor can any Manager act as Judge. Persons competent by their experience to decide in each department are sought for. In Naval Architecture, for instance, it was a difficult task to select Judges from among the City ship-builders or engineers, so one of the Committee in that department came from Baltimore. For the Agricultural Implements, seven Judges were chosen, and none of them from the City—all the leading manufacturers here having articles on exhibition. Some of these Judges were commissioned to come from Boston. In other sections of the Exhibition, the Committees were in part formed of men from Lowell, Lynn, Norwalk, Peekskill, and points still more distant. The expenses of Judges who are selected from points removed from the City, are always defrayed by the Managers of the Institute; it is no inconsiderable item of the expense which is an inevitable attendant upon a display of this character. So with the Committee on the trial of Fire Engines. The Fire Department were left at liberty to select four of the seven Judges of which the Committee consisted. They did so, and the reports of the seven were unanimous. We give the decisions, in connection with other Premiums, below.

THE RECEIPTS.

The Fair has proved a financial success. The figures are not yet counted up, but the gross receipts will reach nearly *thirty thousand dollars*. The Fair opened on the 8d of October, and closed at the beginning of the seventh week. An assortment of very unfair weather has interfered with the attendance on some occasions, but the number of visitors every clear day has been large—especially persons from the country on a visit to City cousins. Once seeing wouldn't satisfy them; they generally went a second time, and that was twenty-five cents more. The expenses of the six weeks (including $110 every evening to foot the little bill of the Gas Company,) will count up to $18,000 or $20,000, leaving a balance of perhaps $10,000 on hand.

Exhibitors began to remove their goods yesterday.

THE PREMIUMS.

About $5,000 have been expended this year in Premiums. The awards of Gold Medals is *sixty-five*; value of each $16; total cost of gold medals upwards of $1,000. The Silver Medals number several hundreds; the Silver Cups (of three grades) a dozen or two; diplomas, an endless list.

The Managers announce their intention of publishing an official list of Awards, which will appear in a few days.

The Fair wound up at 10 o'clock in the evening, with parting music by the Dodworths.

It is intimated that the Managers of the Institute have negotiated for the purchase of the Crystal Palace, and hope in any event to secure the privilege of holding their future Exhibitions there. There is no other place in the City so well suited for their purposes.

New-York County Canvassers.

The Board of New-York Canvassers reassembled yesterday at 12 M., at the City Hall, pursuant to the order of adjournment Tuesday.

The President called the Board to order.

The roll was called, when the following members answered to their names:

Supervisors Brown, Williamson, Moser, Baird Hoffmire, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhies, Wakeman, Kelly, Barker, Christie, Ely, Lord, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Varian and Drake.

Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes rose and stated that he had a protest, in conjunction with Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan, which he desired to lay before the Board, bearing upon the alleged election of Joseph Toone, as Sheriff, and Louis N. Glover, as Counsel to the Corporation. John S. Giles as Comptroller, and Joseph Southworth, as Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. The reasons why such protest was desired to be presented, were, he stated, fully set forth in the protest. As counsel, they should leave it with the Board to decide upon the action it would take in the premises.

The President inquired the pleasure of the Board.

Supervisor Herrick moved that the party offering it be permitted to read it.

Supervisor Lord, of the Eighteenth Ward, contended that no one had a right to present a protest except a member of the Board.

Supervisor Ely of the Seventeenth Ward, urged that it mattered not who presented or who read the Protest. The subject matter of the paper was what they wanted to learn; then they could determine what disposition to make of the same, whether to refer it to a Committee of their body, to the Grand Jury, or as a Board decide the question at issue.

Further discussion ensued.

Supervisor Lord, to whom it was offered, refused to present it.

Supervisor Wakeman, to whom it was next offered, said he would do so with the greatest pleasure.

The Secretary then read the protest. It set forth that Joseph Toone, L. N. Glover, John C. Giles and Joseph Southworth received each a plurality of votes for the respective offices for which they were candidates at the recent election. The votes in many of the Districts of the different Wards are alleged to have been irregularly, illegally and fraudulently canvassed and returned. These frauds are specified as having more particularly been perpetrated in the second District of the First Ward, the entire districts of the Fourth Ward, the ninth and tenth Districts of the Eleventh Ward, the first District of the Twelfth Ward, the fourth District of the Thirteenth Ward, the fourth District of the Eighteenth Ward, the first District of the Nineteenth Ward, the third and sixth Districts of the Twentieth Ward, and the fourth District of the Twenty-second Ward.

The protestants state their ability to prove their allegations.

Mr. Peter J. Cutler also submitted a protest, alleging irregularity and fraud in canvassing the votes in the Second District of the First Ward; that the canvass was adjourned before completed, and that candidates for local offices took part in counting the votes.

The protests were referred after a long discussion to the whole Board.

Adjourned till to-day.

Lecture on the Colored Women of the Nineteenth Century.

Mr. Prince Lloyd, a native African, delivered an oration in Dr. Pennington's Church, on Tuesday evening, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan's Home. Rev. Dr. Pennington was Chairman, and opened the services with prayer, and introduced the orator of the evening, who certainly did justice to his reputation. He dwelt considerably upon the duties of the colored race, and was rich in narration of events in which colored women had distinguished themselves. He hoped that colored women would be better appreciated, and that a livlier sympathy might subsist between the colored men and women of the time. The Colored Orphan's Home was established by women, carried on by women, and is now sustained by women. He considered it entitled to the support of the colored people of New-York. A vote of thanks was given to the lecturer.

A Case of Seduction.

A pretty girl was seen by the steps of the City Hall, lately, apparently weeping; a young man stepped up to her, talked awhile, and left. She then went up to Officer Masterton, and claimed his protection. Walking with her to the New-Haven House, she told him that she arrived on the previous night with a middle-aged man whom she called her *cousin*. At the hotel, however, the officer found that the "cousin" had registered their names as S—— and lady.

The girl then told her story thus: Her name was M. A. M——, of Northbridge, Mass. Her father had treated her with coolness, as she thought, and she, while very young, married a sailor, who—poor fellow—leaving soon for sea, placed her under her father's guardianship. Not enjoying much affection for her father, she made frequent visits to some relatives at Penobscot, Maine. During one of these visits she became acquainted with S——, a Conductor on one of the cars of the Harlem Railroad Company. He pretended affection for her, and talked much of the bitterness of her condition and of her weakness in staying with relations so forgetful of their duties. He further advised her to get on to this City, where, he said, she could easily obtain employment, and await the return of her husband. She took his advice, and proposed to leave her parent's residence to visit Penobscot. Her father consented, and she started. After proceeding a short distance, however, according to concerted plan, she turned back and came towards this City, meeting S—— on his train. S—— took her to the New-Haven Hotel, where, as we have seen he entered their names on the register as "—— S—— and lady," and took a room.

In the morning the seducer left the City with his train, promising to return next day. He has a wife and several children. It was during this temporary absence that the officer became acquainted with the girl.

Word was at once sent to the father as to the condition of his daughter, but, from some reason, he failed to make his appearance by the train designated. The officer accordingly met the conductor on his arrival in the City, and letting him know that he was well posted in all the particulars, bade him take the girl back. The man would not consent to face the parents, but agreed to see her safely to her friends at Penobscot, whence, he supposed, she could make her way home. This was assented to. What further came of the girl we have not yet learned. We fear that this last step was but the beginning of a most disreputable career.

Accidents.

FALL OF A BUILDING.

At 11¼ o'clock on Monday night, a large six-story brick building, in Thirteenth-street near Fifth-avenue, fell with a terrible crash. No one was hurt. Only three persons were within the building, and they were forewarned of the occurrence by hearing the walls crack, and succeeded in escaping unhurt. The building was occupied as a Brewery by Mr. M. J. Rear, and consisted of two structures, having a front of about 25 feet, and running back 100 feet. The front and sides are still standing, but the greater portion of the rear wall, with all those portions supported by it is in ruins. Until the rubbish is cleared away it will be impossible to discover the real cause of the occurrence. But the difficulty, whatever it was, must have existed either in the foundation or first story, for every story has fallen. Had the accident occurred during the day-time, when all the employe's (fifty or sixty in number,) were at work, it would no doubt have caused a terrible loss of life. The loss is estimated at about $20,000.

Optics in Opposition.

The Telescope Man and the Microscope Man got together, cheek-by-jowl, in the Park, Saturday. They ran opposition to each other all day, and when night came on the Microscope Man got up artificial lights and the Telescope Man used those that twinkled away up above him. One brought big things down, and the other one brought little things up—and that was all the difference between them.

A Foundling.

In the privy of the South Ferry house at Whitehall, some person left a child, on Tuesday, which was sent to the Almshouse. It appeared to be about three or four days old and was well dressed.

LONG ISLAND.

Thackeray in Brooklyn.

Thackeray delivered his First George on Tuesday night, in H. W. Beecher's Church, Brooklyn. The doors of the Church were opened at 7 o'clock, just half an hour after a very compact crowd had gathered about it, blocking up the sidewalk and filling the street. Fifteen minutes after the doors opened, every seat and every chair was occupied. The clergy abounded. One grave and venerable member of that profession it did us particular good to see there—Dr. Humphrey, formerly of Amherst College. Indeed, the *élite* of Brooklyn, and certainly its beauty, was ably represented on the occasion. The organist of the Church kept the congregation at peace by volunteering some very fine music—among it "God Save the Queen," with her variations. Mr. Thackeray made as awkward a bow as ever, and then proceeded. His points were properly appreciated, and there struck us scores of fine hits which we failed to enjoy at his first reading. We noticed a very few alterations. This time it was "Good Mrs. Strickland;" in the Church of the Messiah it was "Good *old* Mrs. Strickland," who apologized for one of England's lady ornaments. There were no changes, however, which indicated the satirist to be a reader of the *Evangelist*. The second of this Course, for which Brooklyn is indebted to the enterprise of the Young Men's Christian Association, will be delivered next Tuesday evening. He cannot have a better house. Last evening Thackeray delivered his first lecture in Williamsburg.

County Canvassers.

The Kings County Board of Supervisers met in the City Hall, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, as a Board of Canvassers. After organizing, it was decided that the three candidates for the office of Justice of the Peace having the highest number of votes should be declared elected, without regard to the Districts for which they were nominated. The Board then proceeded to canvass, taking the Wards in regular order, and completing every ticket in each Ward as they proceed. The canvass will not be finished before Saturday next.

Daring Burglary.

The house of David Scudder, in Pearl, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn, was entered by a burglar, at an early hour on Tuesday morning, and robbed of a considerable sum of money and property of value. The thief aroused a servant girl, and threatened her with death if she made any disturbance. He effected his escape from the house before the Police were alarmed.

Attempted Suicide.

An insane man, named Terrance McCane, attempted to commit suicide in the Kings County jail, on Saturday night last, by cutting his throat with a piece of hoop iron. He was taken to the City Hospital, where he is in a fair way of recovering.

Stabbing.

A colored man was stabbed by a boy, near John I. Snedikers', in Queens County, Monday night, and it is supposed mortally wounded. The boy was committed for examination.

Suicide.

A Mrs. Rogers, residing in the Thirteenth Ward, Brooklyn, committed suicide Sunday night, by taking arsenic. She has been subject to temporary fits of insanity since childhood, and has recently been more than usually melancholy, owing to the loss of considerable property.

Washington Monument.

At each of the polling places in Brooklyn, on election day, was a box in which contributions to the Washington Monument was placed. So far as heard from, only $118 95 was received. This amount may be enlarged, possibly, as several of the Wards have made no returns yet.

Board of Canvassers.

The Brooklyn Common Council met on Monday evening as a Board of Canvassers and declared the following officers elected:

SUPERVISORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
1.	Wm. Hinman, *D.*	10.	Samuel Smith, *D.*
2.	R. C. Brainard, *D.*	11.	James Miller, *D.*
3.	John J. Stodwell, *W.*	12.	J. F. Heisenbuttle, *D.*
4.	Franklin Thomas, *W.*	13.	William Wall, *W.*
5.	Foster Petit, *Ind. D.*	14.	F. C. Batterman, *D.*
6.	Thomas Mulligan, *D.*	15.	Wm. Marshall, *D.*
7.	Samuel Graham, *D.*	16.	David Lindsay, *D.*
8.	Peter Wyckoff, *D.*	17.	George W. Kelsey, *W.*
9.	John S. Bogart, *D.*	18.	H. D. Woodworth *D.*

ALDERMEN.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	John Cashow, *W.*	X.	E. B. Shaw, *D.*
II.	Patrick O'Neil, *D.*	XI.	W. W. Walsh, *W.*
III.	E. J. Lowber, *W.*	XII.	T. Bannon, *D.*
IV.	C. C. Fowler, *W.*	XIII.	C. Woglow, *W.*
V.	John Dougherty, *D.*	XIV.	Joseph Smith, *D.*
VI.	Aaron B. Clark, *D.*	XV.	John Snyder, *W.*
VII.	T. D. Hudson, *D.*	XVI.	E. S. Ralphs, *D.*
VIII.	J. A. Van Brunt, *W.*	XVII.	Nejiah Bliss, *W.*
IX.	Wm. S. Mills, *D.*	XVIII.	M. Kalbfleisch, *D.*

ASSESSORS.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	George N. Mead.	XI.	Reuben Isdell.
III.	Robert J. Lackey.	XIII.	John Tenny.
V.	Charles Kerrigan.	XV.	Joseph T. Miller.
VII.	Casper Urban.	XVII.	Amos H. Silkw'th.
IX.	Bernard O'Neil.		

CONSTABLES.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	Henry Oakey.	X.	Chris. C. Ryder.
II.	James A. Birdsall.	XI.	Alfred Horton.
III.	John Pearsall.	XII.	John R. Corr.
IV.	John L. White.	XIII.	James T. Marsh.
V.	John Adair.	XIV.	Owen Dennin.
VI.	Wm. W. Randolph.	XV.	Alfred H. Mills.
VII.	James McClary.	XVI.	John Kline.
VIII.	Wm. P. Williams.	XVII.	Hiram Davis.
IX.	Charles Ludley.	XVIII.	Jacob Morris.

CAPTAINS OF POLICE.

Dist.		Dist.	
Vth—	Henry Guischard.	VIIth—	John Stilwell.
VIth—	James Mullin.		

CITY JUDGE.

There were 8,247 votes cast for City Judge in the City of Brooklyn, at the recent election, of which Samuel Garrison received 7,653.

The Turf for 1855.

Centreville Course, L. I. Trotting, Tuesday, Nov. 13. Match, $1,000. Mile heats, best 3 in 5.

H. Woodruff names ch. m. *Lady Ellen* (to wagon).....2 2 1

J. Williams names b. g. *Humming Bird* (in harness).....1 1 dis

Time:	First Heat.	Second Heat.	Third Heat.
Half mile:	1:17	1:20	1:19
Mile:	2:39	2:42½	2:41

A trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, came off Tuesday afternoon, between the above horses. It was a capital race, and the two first heats were closely contested throughout. The betting was in favor of the *Lady*, at about nine to ten. On the first heat the mare led to the quarter-pole, when the horse went up to her and very deliberately contest chucked to the mare. He won the heat, and appeared to have gone as far as was comfortable. On the second heat, the mare took the lead, and kept it to the draw-gate, when she broke, and the horse won the heat by a length. Third heat—both having sweat out freely and dried up well, a desperate heat was anticipated. The friends of the *Lady* still offered odds to see that she would win. She shattered the horse and won the race and purse, much to the surprise of all present in this heat.

Same day, trotting match for $500, mile heats, best 3 in 5, to wagons.

H. Woodruff names b. m. *Lady Waters*.....Read forfeit.

H. Piper names b. m. ——.....Paid forfeit.

INSTRUCTION.

The Classical Gymnasium—Bible Notes, Mild-pieds, &c. P. HINGHAM, Rector—is a Day High School of the first-class, for departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

Cottage School on Golden Hill.—Two vacancies ha veunexpectedly occurred since the opening of the Winter term on THURSDAY, Nov. 1, which may be secured by an early application to Rev. Henry Jones, Principal. The number of pupils is limited to ten: terms $400 per annum. Reference may be had to JOHN J. PHELPS, Wall-st., and to S. P. DEWEY, Esq., Metropolitan Hotel.

Bridgeport, Conn., Nov. 6, 1855.

William Schubert, guitarist, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

Winant's Boarding School for Boys.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $50 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

The Misses Danforth—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

Paulding Institute—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

Italian Language.—M. Foggini, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 2 8d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A young lady—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

Mrs. J. T. Benedict's Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies—Reopened Sept. 17, at No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

La Crimeenne at the City Assembly Rooms.—Professor Saracco, who, during the last 9 years has had the honor of introducing the most fashionable dances, begs to inform the public that on the 14th of December next, he will give a grand ball at the splendid and unrivaled City Assembly Rooms, where the new dance "La Crimeenne" will be danced by his pupils, who are the promoters of the festival. Terms of subscription including twelve lessons, may be obtained at Signor Saracco's Dancing Academy, No. 379 4th-st., where the Crimeenne is now being taught.

Mr. Charruaud's dancing school.—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

A. Dodworth's private dancing Academies.—No. 806 Broadway, New-York; No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, are now open for the season. Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

A new thing entirely.—The most astonishing performance heard of. Barrels, firkins, kegs, and the whole cooper family made and finished without a drawing-knife, and smooth enough to varnish, entirely by Chinery.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and only premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It takes the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the cross, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that we challenge the world to produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask in general use—all of which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depot, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, more of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Shave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.

Elmira, N. Y. M. H. Ferris, Agent.

FOR SALE.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company are now prepared to sell over TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. In which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from responsible farmers throughout the State, may be obtained on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

House for sale or to let.—The handsome three-story and attic brick house, No. 7 Mott's Chance. Terms $4,000; to rent for $400. The house will be open for inspection on Thursday, the 15th inst., from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 P. M. For further particulars, apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 45 South-st.

Houses and lots for sale—At a great sacrifice, on 10th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs. Also, on 2d-av., between 10th and 11th-sts., one lot 25x100, with the walls of a house up to the first story. Also, one lot 25x100, on 11th-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., with the walls of a house up to the first story. The above will be sold together or separately, and will be sold low. Apply to JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs.

Gothic cottage for sale or to let.—A handsome gothic cottage, in Newtown, near Henry Barnard's property, and situated on high ground, on the high road leading from the city of Newtown to Flushing, and commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. The house is about two miles from the Flushing Railroad depot, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built in modern style, in the owner's occupation, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent. per annum. If the present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

Cottage for sale or exchange.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Beautiful views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are slate roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to each; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 150-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 405 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

$6,000.—A valuable farm—92 acres, in Rockland County, 2½ miles from Erie Railroad Depot, at Clarkstown, 8 miles from Piermont—18 acres handsome woodland, the balance under high cultivation, two orchards grafted fruit, all kinds, in abundance; large dwelling house, barns and outhouses, in best condition; good well of water, under cover; two running streams. Terms easy. Apply to J. R. PAXTON, No. 30 Spring-st., corner Mott-st., New-York.

For sale or to let—A new brownstone front, English basement house, No. 389 State-st., Brooklyn, built for the owner's residence, furnished with all the modern conveniences, situated in strict class neighborhood, one block from the Fulton-av. cars. It will be sold a bargain if disposed of soon. Will be rented from now to May at half price. Possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs.

Farm for sale—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (80 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depot at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 80 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

Farm for sale or exchange for city property—A small farm of 10 acres, with large dwelling and barn, at New-Rochelle. The location near the steamboat landing, and commanding a fine view of the Sound, and is a healthy situation; adjoins the mansion and grounds of Frederick Prime, Esq. Apply to D. R. HITCHCOCK, No. 6 Wall-st., basement.

For sale or exchange for property in New-York.—A house and eight lots, well located, in Brooklyn. The house is 40x40, with garden in beautiful style. For particulars, inquire of MYERS & FOWLER, No. 188 Broadway.

Cheap—A small farm of thirteen acres, (at Metuchin, one hours' ride on the New-Jersey Railroad;) the buildings in good repair, plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, a beautiful grove, and the land under good cultivation. Lowest price, $1,800. Inquire of E. E. JOHNSON, No. 31 Canal-st.

Sixth-avenue Railroad Co.—For sale—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st.

50,000.—For sale low for cash, fifty thousand Antwerp raspberry plants, in good order. Address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster County, N. Y.

The greatest beverage of the age!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

Celebrated Dandelion Coffee, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c., &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture.

Notice.—Any person who saw the accident that happened to a lady who got out of the Broadway, Fulton Ferry and Houston-st line, on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on 8th-av., at 33d-st., will please to communicate with the subscriber on the subject. A woman was in the stage at the time the lady was thrown down in consequence of the carelessness of the driver.

J. B. NONES, No. 3½ Warren-st.

Preserve your teeth.—Prof. Johnson's Orris Tooth Soap—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery.

Large patent foundry crane for sale.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

Apartments wanted—In a respectable house with one family, by a very desirable tenant. Number in family three adults. Rent moderate. The Tenth Ward, or lower end of Seventh Ward, would be preferred. Apply by letter, No. 6 Chatham-square, with description of premises and terms.

House wanted to purchase—A two or three story and attic brick house, containing some of the modern improvements; high basement preferred; location between Bleecker and 10th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Owners of property directing a line to MERCHANT, No. 5 Murray-st., will receive attention.

House wanted.—A first class furnished house wanted until May. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 578 Post-Office.

TO LET.

Houses to let at Astoria.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($260 to $360) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy: the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

House to let.—One of these small brick cottage houses in Furman-st., Brooklyn, directly by the Wall-st. Ferry. Also, two of those inches under the stone bridge, corner Furman-st., suitable for storing or stables. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 166 Water-st.

House to let.—The three-story and basement brown, mastic front, front house, No. 117 West 46th-street, with range, hot and cold water bath, gas, &c., in genteel neighborhood, suitable for a respectable family, at the moderate rent of $425. Possession immediately. Apply to GALEN PERRY, 121 West 45th-st., New-York.

House to let in Brooklyn.—A two-story and attic house in Bedford-av., adjoining the corner of Van Buren-st. Inquire at No. 209 Washington-st., New-York.

Furnished house to let—Until the 1st of May or longer. The house is an English basement, handsomely furnished, with all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 128 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

Part of a house to let—Until May—the lower half of a first-class house, in a good location. It has all the modern improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply soon, at No. 156 West 24th-st.

First floor, basement, and under-cellar to let—Of store No. 86 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 193 Pearl-st.

To let.—The upper part of house No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. The apartments are in excellent repair, and comprise three entire floors, with Croton water, gas, &c. Being on a public thoroughfare it is well adapted for either a private residence or a business situation. Inquire in the store on the premises.

Stores to let or lease for five years.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 97 and 95 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

Stores or warerooms to let—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited for every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

To manufacturers.—Splendid power and light rooms, at 94, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 108 Walker-st.

Steam power to let—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in

AUCTION SALES.

[illegible] BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public [illegible] on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$5,000 Galena and Chicago Union Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. bonds.....$1,000 each.
$3,000 Hudson River Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$10,000 Michigan Southern (Jackson Branch) Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$4,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.
$975 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Dividend Bonds...Sizes of Bonds $100, $200, $500, $175
$750 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....Bonds $500 and $350
$2,000 Illinois Central Railroad 7 per cent. Construction Bonds.....$500 each
$500 One Union Club 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond.
28 shares Cleveland and Toledo Railroad.....$50 each
40 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
36 shares East River Bank.....$50 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Express.....$100 each.
80 shares Hamilshire Coal and Iron Company (hypothecated).....$100 each
1,000 shares Passaic Free Stone Company.....$5 each
600 Gardiner Gold Mining Company.....$5 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 19.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF AN ENTIRE INVOICE of Bronzes, Berlin iron ware, bronze and ormolu clock, figures, vases, &c., &c., Parian groups, figures, jewel and dressing cases, and a large invoice of the finest quality of riveraled ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., being the second sale of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each day, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., bronzes, magnificent groups, figures, shepherds, hunters, warriors, Nubian water-carriers, &c., &c.; card receivers, candlesticks, candelabra, ash receivers, cigar stands, &c., &c. Also, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks of the latest Paris styles.

BERLIN IRON—Splendid large groups of the Indian Amazon, Shepherd and Dog, Hunter and Panther, Hunters, reposing, &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Richly mounted casters, tea kettles, urns, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters of all sizes, card baskets, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, &c.

PARIAN GOODS—Superb full-length statuettes of Mitchell's shade, and stand groups, figures, baskets, tête-à-tête sets, pitchers, vases, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES—Chinese vases, ormolu and gilt jewel caskets, set with cameos; ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bon-bon boxes, papier mache workboxes, furnished and unfurnished, do. desks, Cologne and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogue has been selected with great care, some of the goods having just been received from Europe, and never before opened.

Sale positive, for cash. Purchasers can have their goods packed at a small expense.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, RICH FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASSES, &C.—THIS DAY, Thursday, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 57½ West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th-avs., SYLVESTER STOVER & CO., will sell as above, the entire furniture of a family relinquishing housekeeping, consisting in part of superior rosewood parlor suits, made by Messrs. Barbore, is in perfect order, having been used but a short time; two elegant rosewood parlor suites, in French brocatel, rosewood etageres, with mirror fronts and backs, marble top centre, side and parlor tables, card tables, splendid rosewood secretary-bookcase, rich French plate pier glasses, with marble slab and brackets, fine oil paintings, beautiful lace curtains, French window shades, mantel clock, decorated china vases, mantel ornaments, tapestry velvet, three-ply and ingrain carpets, stair do., hall oil-cloth, dining-room furniture, extension dining table, chairs, sofa, arm chairs, elegant gold band dinner set, tea and coffee sets, silver plated ware, table cutlery, glass and crockery ware, chamber furniture, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, commodes, lounges, rockers, arm-chairs, spring-seat and cottage chairs, china toilet sets, superior hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds, bedding, &c. No postponement on account of weather. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 113 Nassau-st., near the old Bible House, elegant cabinet furniture, choice oil-paintings, French pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style of frames; rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak sofas, tête-à-tête, tension dining tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables, side, pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety—richly enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings; marble tops, suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do., richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, eight, ten, and fourteen feet long, with dining-room chairs; round cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; ladies' writing cabinets, lined with white bolly, mirror doors, rich, easy and rocking chairs; comfortable, spring-seat parlor chairs; with an entire invoice of eight-day Gothic clocks; rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6⅞ and 7 octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about 400 feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS.—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 20th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late BERIAH SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¼ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 203 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE, SUSAN SWIFT, JANE SWIFT.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 26 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 396 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 3, 4, 5 and 6 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 22. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL fine horses and carriages, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st. A pair of bay horses, about fifteen and a half hands high, long tail six years old, stylish, warranted sound and kind in all respects, sold only for want of use. Also, a light two-seat carriage, shifting top, in good order, made by LAWRENCE, nearly new. The above presents a desirable opportunity to those in want of an establishment.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE AUCTION NOTICE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 900 packages and lots assorted hardware, cutlery, German goods, &c., forming a desirable assortment, for particulars of which see catalogues, which are now ready.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of family horses; the horses are white, are brothers, 8 and 9 years old, they have been used by their present owner as carriage horses for three years. They are in every respect safe, gentle, and reliable, being equally kind in single or double harness, and very fast travelers and of great endurance; the near horse has been slightly lame in one of his hind legs, supposed to be a small spavin, which has yielded to remedies used, and it is believed that no injury will ever arise from it; with this exception the horses are sound and free from blemish, and will be so warranted by the owner; they are invaluable for family horses, and are only sold for want of use; they cost the owner $1,000 and will be sold to the highest bidder.

Also, an elegant extension-top family carriage, made by Lawrence, and cost $650; it is lined with silk brocatel, and covered with chintz slip lining. The carriage has been but little used—has recently been thoroughly overhauled, painted and varnished, and is now in complete order.

Also, a silver-plated double harness in good order.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, just received from Europe and never before exhibited, of the English, Flemish, Italian and French schools. Among them will be found two exceedingly fine specimens, warranted original by Mohenback, signed; one fine picture signed Paul Potter. Also a splendid collection of Flemish pictures just received from the Hague, by Muslin, Cooms, Shaggeny, Verwee, Verboeckhoven, Greating, De Lauer, Wens, Delour, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several very fine pictures of the modern English school, by Wilson, Jr., Hart, McKenzie, McCollough and other English artists. Also, an exceedingly fine assortment of French pictures, on copper by La Jove Chambeaux, Postelle, and others, all elegantly framed and in fine order. Also, a large collection of richly framed engravings of very desirable subjects, in all forming a collection worthy the attention of those in want of fine pictures. They will be ready for exhibition one day before sale.

A. C. TURTLE, Auctioneer.

Office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASHIONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, AT No. 556 BROADWAY, BEING THE BALANCE OF STOCK OF C. J. SCHMITT, Esq.—TO BE SOLD WITHOUT ANY RESERVATION.

A. C. TURTLE will sell, on THURSDAY, 15th, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms of C. J. SMITH, Esq., 556 Broadway, all the remainder of his stock of superior furniture, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, centre and extension tables, book-cases, sideboards, etageres, escritoires, library, dining room and chamber furniture of the most costly manufacture—the whole being of his own make, in the best style of workmanship and materials. Will be sold to the highest bidder, *without regard to cost*, to close the business. Terms, under $200, cash; over $200 and under $500, ninety days; over $500, four months, approved indorsed notes. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—TOMORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, Mortgage Sale of the entire stock of Messrs. F. & S. DAVIS, No. 104 Spring-st., corner of Mercer, under the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Sold to satisfy two Chattel Mortgages, consisting of a large stock of modern and antique styles of superb cabinet furniture of the manufacture of Hutchings, Roux, Baudouine, Pomeret and other first-class manufacturers, both new and second-hand; also, Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OWENS, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagees.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—(STORE PROPERTY.)—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 25 years, of the valuable property known as No. 234 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—ADMINISTRATORS' SALE.—D. D. MACFARLAN will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., at No. 294 West 9th-st., between 7th and 10th avs., household furniture nearly new, having been in use only a short time, consisting of Brussels and ingrain carpets, French bedsteads, marble-top bureaus, tables, hair-seat chairs and sofa, elegant chandeliers and gas fixtures, oil-cloths, bed and bedding, &c. Terms cash.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION TO-MORROW, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, Nov. 15, and continue the following days. Importer's stock of furs, &c., at auction, consisting of mountain marten, fitch, French sable, Russian ermine, Siberian squirrel, real stone martin, Canada minx, capes, tippets, scarfs' collars, lap and sleigh robes, &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell on THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, rosewood, mahogany and oak parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, silver-plated ware, parlor and cooking stoves; also two wagons, harness, &c.

F. LOTT, Sheriff.
H. DUFTON, Deputy.

JOHN P. MONTGOMERY, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS AT AUCTION.—ON THURSDAY, Nov. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of S. N. Davis & Co., No. 98 Beekman-st., 350 cases boots, shoes and brogans, prime retailing goods, adapted to the country or City trade, which will be sold without reserve for cash.

ELIAS COMBS, Auctioneer.

ELIAS COMBS WILL SELL—THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the three-story house, No. 14 Stanton-st., near the Bowery, consisting of bedsteads, mattresses, carpeting, tables, washstands, chairs, oil-cloths, sofas, canary birds, kitchen utensils, crockery, glass ware, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AT WEST POINT, N. Y.—About twenty United States Horses will be sold at public auction at West Point, N. Y., on FRIDAY, the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms, cash.

Q. A. GILLMORE,
Lieutenant of Engineers, A. A. Q. M.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price 25. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 133 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 386 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by E. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 76 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this quiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL BOOK.—Every arrival from the Pacific brings accounts of deaths by CHOLERA. We recommend to those going there to procure Dr. SHERRILL'S Book on Practice of Medicine and on Cholera. The mode of treatment in it contained has proved to be the best and most successful ever adopted. The work also contains a new mode of treating smallpox, which renders it mild and harmless. For sale at RADDE'S, No. 322 Broadway, and at SHERRILL'S shop, No. 513 Hudson-st.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 16 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

DYSPEPSIA CURED.

TO THE AFFLICTED.—Have you confirmed [illegible] you cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience therein. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, inventor of the Hunterian Life Preservatives, No. 6 Thirteenth-st., New-York City. He lays no claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus for this dreadful disease, and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited, slandered and denounced by regular quack doctors, because it is a sure remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. If you have used mercury, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a large portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great and positive remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box 944 New-York Post Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted *-Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully informed that in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism: nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. R. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of DURYEA & PRICE, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The outstanding affairs of the late firm will be settled by PETER J. DURYEA.

PETER J. DURYEA.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855. JOHN PRICE.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT P. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

NOTICE.—The public are hereby informed that the partnership hitherto existing between OWEN GRIOR and PATRICK O'REILLY was dissolved, by mutual consent, on the 6th inst. All claims against the house will be discharged by P. O'REILLY, at No. 133 Duane-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

MR. FREDERICK WHITE—Is a partner in our house from this date.

ROBERT H. WHITE & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee.

WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Shortest, Quickest and Most Direct Route to the West.

AMERICAN EXPRESS TRAINS [illegible]

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 2 A. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 9 P. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 4:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:50 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 8:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 6:30 A. M., Chicago 6:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Train from CLEVELAND.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:50 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, Sept. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express at 6:30 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo Express, at 6:30 A. M., for Buffalo. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 6:30 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 6:30 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and with first-class splendid steamers for all ports on Lake Erie.

D. C. MCCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER PAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 15, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 6 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Railroads. Way Train 10 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 4 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 1 P. M. For Peekskill, 7 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 8:30 and 8:30 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 12:15 A. M. and 5:30 P. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN, 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. ARRANGEMENT—Commencing Oct. 1, 1855. Leave New-York for Easton, Mauch Chunk, and intermediate places, from Pier No. 2 North River, 7 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7 and 11 A. M., 3:15 and 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:15 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—DELIGHTFUL EXCURSIONS.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¼, 8 and 10 A. M.; 1, 4, and 6 P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point (opposite 23d-st.) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding Train. Through time, 50 minutes. Fare 20 cents. Excursion parties taken at reduced rates.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PH

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs

Was filled at its opening, yesterday, with a motley gathering of uniformed Policemen, battered and used-up man, and dirt-besmeared women. The first "case" heard was a woe-begone Dutchman, from New-London, Connecticut, who told a melancholy tale of

THE ROBBERY OF LAGER BIER.

His name was Schnets, he said, and he arrived in this City on Monday last. Feeling very dry he entered a saloon in the Bowery and partook of a glass of that Teutonic beverage. Having done so, he was about to leave, when the barkeeper and a young woman, neither of whom he ever saw before, entered into a pleasant and familiar conversation with him, and solicited him to drink again at the expense of the landlord. The lady was particularly friendly and fascinating in her conduct; so much so that Schnets determined to "feel quite at home and be contented with his new-made acquaintances." So he seated himself, drank and laughed and laughed and drank again till he began to feel very "strange" about the head, so "strange" that he didn't know himself. Indeed he admitted that just at that time he "was not himself!" The feeling about the head was not as if he were drunk (he was quite sure of that) but a sort of stupid feeling. The last he remembered of the circumstance was falling asleep (on a sofa) between the hospitable bar-keeper and the fascinating woman. When he awoke he had a very bad headache and an empty wallet; all the money he had with him—$47 in good Connecticut currency—had disappeared. A warrant was issued for the arrest of the guilty pair.

A WIFE IN TROUBLE.

The next person heard was a young woman, with a swollen eyes, and a child at the breast. She was full of trouble, she said, and desired to tell his Honor all about it.

Magistrate—Well, my good woman, be as brief as possible.

Woman—Indeed 'n I will, yer worship; av coorse a gintleman likes you has enough to mind widout listening to the likes av me, God knows. But who'd iver think Tom would act so, aither——

Magistrate—Well, come now, what do you want? Who is Tom?

Woman—Who is Tom, is't? Why, my husband, av coorse.

Magistrate—Well, what has he been doing? Be quick.

Woman—Sure of ye'll only lasten I'll tell ye. I was coming out av me house in Beakman-street like a dacent, honest woman—which is more than his ould mother or any of the faction can say, for she ran away with her husband, and she niver had a day's good luck since, bad cess to her, when who should I see rite forninst me but poor Mrs. Maloney, "Is that you Mrs. Quon," said she? "Indeed it's that same," says I. "Where are ye going?" says she. "Where am I going," says I—"then, be dad, to look for law, to be sure." "An" says Mrs. Maloney to me——

Magistrate—O, we don't want to know what Mrs. Maloney said. What is the complaint against your husband?

Woman—Sure of you'll lasten for a minit I'll tell you all about it.

Magistrate—Go on.

Woman—Well, we were walkin' out alang the street, and he talked to me fair and asy till we got back of the public house, and, then, darlin', without saying as much as by yer lave, he tried to get the better av me.

Magistrate—Tried to "get the better" of you? What did he do?

Woman—Be dad an' you may well ax me that—an' didn't he, savin' yer presence, cover me face and all of me with blood.

Magistrate—[Indignant and surprised]—Mr. Clerk, give me a warrant. [Magistrate proceeds to fill up the warrant.] and asks—"Well, my good woman, when and where did this occurrence take place?"

In Kilkenny,—where do you think?—and it happened *six years coming next Lady's Day*, because——

Magistrate—[More indignant and more surprised]—Mr. Officer, show this woman out.

[Exit aggrieved wife, with baby crying lustily.]

POCKET PICKING.

A man giving his name as John Cosham was then arraigned, charged by Miss Eliza Ann Baker, of Yonkers, with picking her port-monnaie and its contents, $10 78, from her pocket. Miss Baker made affidavit that as she was going on board the steamboat *Thomas E. Hulse*, she felt a hand about her person and turning quickly around caught the prisoner in the act of picking her pocket. Cosham was locked up for trial.

A CALIFORNIA ROW.

Francis W. Scherego, "a nice young man," was brought in, with his face covered with blood.

Magistrate—What has this young man been doing?

Officer—He's been fighting.

Magistrate—He looks like a thief.

Nice Young Man—I am not a thief. You look more like a thief than I do, Mister Connolly.

Magistrate—Don't be impertinent, Sir. What are the particulars of this case?

Officer—He and a lot of Californians got into a row in the Fourth Ward. Complaint was made that he was the aggressor, and I took him.

Magistrate—I shall hold you for trial in $200.

Not having any friends about just at that time, the accused was locked up, but at a later hour he was bailed out.

CAUTION TO BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS.

William Stevens complained that Mrs. Ann Kane, keeper of a boarding house at No. 91 Washington-street, had taken forcible possession of his coat and $40 which it contained. Mrs. Kane, (who is 60 years of age,) in explanation of the charge, stated that the complainant engaged board at her house some days since, and on Monday attempted to decamp without settling up his account. Finding remonstrance against such a procedure of no avail, she seized her boarder's coat and its contents in security for the sum owed. The Magistrate informed her that such proceedings on her part were entirely illegal, and being so he was compelled to hold her for examination in the sum of $1,000. The bonds not being forthcoming, the accused was locked up. Later in the day, however, an up-town friend entered into the necessary recognizance, and Mrs. Kane was set at liberty.

VAGRANTS.

Anna Williams, Jane Reed, May Ferris and Jane Young, voluntarily appeared and desired to be sent on the Island as vagrants for the term of three months. Their request was complied with.

An amount of other light business was disposed of.

Essex Market Police Court.

A man by the name of George Teasey was arraigned on the charge of

FALSE PRETENCES.

From the affidavits made, it would seem that Teasey is an adept at a business becoming much in vogue. On the 25th of October, it is alleged, Teasey ordered at the store of C. J. Danhill, No. 107 Greenwich-street, a suit of clothes valued at $33, and requested to have the goods sent to No. 25 Howard-st., where he would pay for them. The clothes were sent as directed. Teasey was there when they arrived, took them, went up stairs for the money, but forgot to return. The messenger after waiting for a long time, went back, minus money and clothes.

Some time after Teasey called at the gilding shop of S. Requilly, No. 487 Broome-street, and ordered a quantity of gilding, which he desired to have sent to No. 104 Centre-street, where he would pay for it. The gilding was sent as directed. When the clerk in charge of the gilding arrived, Teasey told him he had not the money with him, but if he would accompany him to Trinity Building, Broadway, he would borrow it of a friend. The clerk consented, and both proceeded to Trinity Building, but the "friend" was not to be found. The clerk becoming suspicious that all was not right, determined to return to Centre-street and secure the gilding. On going back with that view, he ascertained that the gilding had been carted off by some parties, of whom he was unable to obtain any clue.

The officers being notified of the facts, succeeded in arresting Teasey, and he was committed to answer in default of $5,000 bonds.

CAPTURE OF A THIEF.

Mrs. Haley, of Bedford-street, Brooklyn, while riding in a stage in Fulton-street, yesterday afternoon, thought she felt a hand in her pocket. Turning quickly around, she saw a fellow-passenger withdrawing his hand, in which he held her port-monnaie, containing $9 50. The thief attempted to get out of the stage; but Mrs. Haley, siezing him by the coat-tail, held him fast. The other passengers stopped the stage, and an officer, who was called, released the lady of her prisoner, and conveyed him to the Mayor's office, where he gave his name as John Stone. Before the policeman arrived, Stone threw away the stolen property, but it was afterwards found. Stone is a tall, good-looking man, and is said to be an old offender. He was committed to prison.

Mayor Wood Getting up Capital Out West.

The Cincinnati papers say: "The Directors of the City Infirmary have received a letter from Mayor Wood, of New-York, in answer to some queries propounded by them to him, as to the reason of the influx of foreign paupers into our city. In his answer he states that they were not sent by the City authorities, nor by the Emigration Societies, to his knowledge, and advances the idea that they were sent by foreign governments direct to this place, which he says he doubts not. Here then our authorities will no doubt stop. We shall notice this matter more fully at some future time."

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Nov. 13.

Judge INGERSOLL has sent down his decisions in the two following cases heard before him at the last term of the Court.

LIEN OF MATERIAL MAN—LIEN NOT WAIVED BY AGREEMENT TO TAKE A NOTE.

J. A. & J. R. Isaac vs. The Steamboat Highlander.—The libel in this case was filed to recover for work done, and materials furnished by the libelants to the steamboat. A contract in writing was made between the owner of the boat and the libelants on the 2d of Feb. 1855, by which the libelants agreed to build and put on board the steamboat a boiler, and do certain other work, for which the owner agreed to pay $4,400, as follows: $1,000 on March 1, $1,000 April 1, $1,000 when the boiler was put on and all the work completed, and the balance in a note payable three months from the completion of the work. The boat was to run between New-York and Albany. The work was finished June 6, 1855. The three cash payments were made, but the note for $1,400 was never given or tendered. Some extra work was done to the boat, the amount of which was disputed. And the agent of the libelants coming to receive payment of both claims, the owner offered to give a note at three months for $2,500 in satisfaction of both. This was declined, and the libel was then filed.

The respondent claimed that the libelants, by agreeing to receive a note at three months from the completion of the work, had waived the lien, given them by the State law, upon the boat for the $1,400. For the rest it was admitted that he would have a lien.

Held by the Court.—That if it can be fairly inferred from the stipulations of the contract that the libelants meant to trust to the personal responsibility of the owner, the contract is inconsistent with the exercise of a lien, and the same is waived. (17 How. R. 58.) And it would also be waived if an unconditional credit were given for the payment, extending beyond the time for which a lien is given by the State law. (7 Peters, 324.)

That the fair import of the lien law of this State is, that the material man shall have a lien for what the owner agrees to give him in payment for his work and materials, provided that which is agreed to be given is by the agreement to be given before the expiration of the time allowed by law for the lien to exist.

That the owner of the *Highlander* agreed to pay the libelant by a note at three months, to be given when the work was finished, and for the fulfillment of that payment the libelant had a lien. And if the note for $1,400 at three months, had been given or tendered by the owner, the lien would have ceased, as in that case there would have been a credit extending beyond the time allowed by the State law for the existence of the lien.

But the note not having been given or tendered, the libelants still have a lien upon the boat, as well for the balance upon the contract, as for the extra work.

Decree for libelants, with a reference to ascertain the amount.

For libelants, Mr. McMahon. For claimant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville & Benedict.

COLLISION ON THE NORTH RIVER—LOOK-OUT ON STEAMBOAT—DUTY OF SAILING VESSELS.

Wilson D. Reed vs. The Steamboat New-Haven.—The libel in this case was filed by the owner of the sloop *George M. Dallas*, to recover the damages occasioned to her by a collision with a barge towed by the steamboat, which happened about 11 o'clock on the night of May 7, 1855, a little below Piermont, on the North River. The night was dark and cloudy, so that sailing vessels could but imperfectly be discovered at the distance of half or three quarters of a mile. The wind was about E. S. E. The river there is about two miles wide, and its course nearly north and south. The sloop was bound to Brooklyn with a cargo of brick, being about seventy-five tons burden, manned by a captain, two deck hands and a cook, and at the time of the collision was on her larboard tack, her sheets being off a few points. The steamer was bound from New-York to Piermont, having one barge on her starboard side and two on her larboard side, the outer one of which struck the sloop on her larboard quarter about 12 feet from her stern, from the effects of which the sloop sunk. At the time of the collision the pilot of the steamboat was at the wheel in the pilot-house, about 50 feet from the stern. The captain saw the sloop when she first hove in sight on the starboard bow, but turned away and saw no more of her till just before the collision, when a remark of the pilot's as he rung the bells to slow, stop and back, called his attention to her, as well as that of the deck hand. No one was stationed forward as a look-out, though a man was sitting on the bow of the first larboard barge. The steamer was going at the rate of seven or eight miles an hour, and had her lights up.

Those on the sloop first saw the steamer about a mile or a mile and a half distant, and on their larboard bow. Each vessel supposed the other was to the east, holding a course parallel with their own, and would go clear, unless she changed her direction. The sloop held on until within from 60 to 150 yards, and then, apprehending danger, kept away a little, and the pilot of the steamboat then rang his bells and hove his wheel hard a port. When within about thirty yards, the sloop bore more away, but could not then escape the collision.

Held by the Court—That the rules of law for the government of steamers in respect to a look-out are well settled and are of stern necessity.

That the steamboat did not have such a look-out as is required by the law, (10 How. R., 585,) and by that failure a *prima facie* case is made out against her, which must stand, unless rebutted by clear and satisfactory proof.

That it is the duty of a sailing vessel, meeting a steamboat, to hold her course, and of the steamboat to avoid her. (10 How., 583; 12 How., 463.)

That upon the facts, both vessels were mistaken as to the course of the other, as instead of being on parallel lines, they were crossing each other's track.

That it was an error in the pilot of the steamer not to have known the true course of the sloop and to have proceeded with unslackened speed.

That the sloop had the right to keep her course, and also a right when she had good reason to apprehend a collision, as the steamer had taken no measures to avoid it, to endeavor herself to escape from it, and if in making such attempt, when peril was threatening, she did not adopt the most judicious course, such error of judgment would not be charged against her as a fault. [The Genesee Chief, 10 How.]

That the evidence in the case does not rebut the *prima facie* case made out against the steamer, by her failure to have the look-out required by the rules of law, but rather strengthens it, and she must be held liable for the damages.

Decree for libelant with a reference.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon. For claimants, Mr. Beebe and Messrs. Eaton and Davies.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Williams vs. *Johnson*—*Cross Suit.*—These motions are to be continued, on filing a supplemental complaint. No costs.

Roberts vs. *Dayton.*—Motion for writ of assistance denied, without costs.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Haswell vs. *Penman.*—The parties cited are discharged from any further examination. Opinion.

Griffin vs. *Griffin.*—Order of reference as settled.

Gerry vs. *Post et al.*—The purchaser must be discharged from his purchase, and be paid the costs of this motion, ($10)—and the costs of examining the title, including a counsel fee on such examination, which are to be repaid to the plaintiff on a future sale of the property. Opinion.

Ten Broeck vs. *Sloo.*—The appointment of a receiver ordered. He is to take the defendant's interest in the annuity for $25,000, and also in the claim now being prosecuted by the defendant in the United States Circuit Court; but must apply to the Court, on ten days' notice, to sell, or compromise, or dispose of the same, and the defendant is to pay $10 costs of motion, and $25 of supplemental proceedings.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Figanierre vs. *Jackson.*—DALY, J.—This is an application to vacate the transcript of a judgment entered up in the Marine Court. The cause was tried in the Court below, before a single Justice and a Jury, and, a verdict having been found for the plaintiff, judgment was entered up by the Justice, in manner and form as prescribed by the statute. (1 Rev. Laws of 1813, p. 288, § 123.) From this judgment the defendant appealed to the General Term of the Marine Court, and the General Term ordered a new trial, unless the plaintiff should elect to reduce the amount of the judgment. This the plaintiff refused to do. Whereupon one of the Justices made an order that the plaintiff make the election in writing, under the order of the General Term, and serve notice thereof upon the defendant within three days after service of notice of the order, which the plaintiff having omitted to do, their complaint was dismissed.

It is insisted that no appeal lay to the General Term in the case, and that the order made by it, granting a new trial, with the proceedings subsequent thereto, were void, and that the judgment still remains in full force and effect. It is claimed that the General Term have no power under the Act of 1853, Laws of 1853, p. 1,165, to review anything but the decision of a single Justice opening a default; but it has been repeatedly held upon motions in this Court that such is not the construction of the statute—but that an appeal lies from any judgment rendered by a single Justice. An appeal lies, in the language of the statute, from a judgment entered upon the direction of a single Justice, "to the General Term," in the same manner, and with the like effect as appeals in the Supreme Court from a decision by a single Judge "to the General Term." The meaning of this is very plain. In the Supreme Court a judgment may be entered upon the decision of a single Justice, without a Jury, from which an appeal lies directly to the General Term, (§ 348,) and when the trial is by a Jury the Clerk enters the judgment in conformity with the verdict, unless a different direction is given by the Court (§ 264.) But the statutes organizing the Marine Court give the Clerk no power to enter judgment in conformity with the verdict of the Jury. He is authorized to docket or register judgment, but the Court must give judgment. (2 Rev. Laws, p. 888, § 110, pp. 887, 123.) The Justice before whom the trial is had, with or without a Jury, must, in every case, give judgment, and the Clerk must docket the judgment, in conformity with the entry or minute made by the Justice. As every judgment in the Marine Court is entered upon the direction of the Justice who tries the cause the provision of the statute of 1808, that appeals are to be brought in the same manner and with the like effect as appeals in the Supreme Court from the decision of a single Justice to the General Term, is plain or obvious. The party appeals from the judgment entered by direction of the Justice of the Marine Court as he would appeal from a judgment entered by direction of a single Justice of the Supreme Court. The mode of procedure in both cases is the same, and as an appeal in the Marine Court is to have the like effect [illegible] the General Term of that Court the [illegible] powers in reviewing the judgment which the General Term of the Supreme Court would have in the case pointed out. They may order a new trial, or as respects the appeal and in every stage of it, do whatever the Supreme Court might do in any case of an appeal from the decision of a single Judge of the Court to the General Term. The order of the General Term was defective in not pointing out within what time the plaintiff should elect. But no time having been named, it was competent, as it would have been in the Supreme Court, for a single Justice to make an order that the plaintiff should elect within a reasonable time, and if he failed to do so, to order that the cause be set down for trial, when, if the plaintiff failed to appear and prosecute the case, judgment of default might have been rendered against him. This, it appears, was not done, but the Justice dismissed the complaint upon the plaintiff's refusing to elect. This he had no authority to do. The extent of the decision of the General Term was to order a new trial if the plaintiff would not consent to reduce the amount of the judgment. The General Term did not order that the complaint should be dismissed if the plaintiff failed to elect whether he would have a new trial or reduce the judgment; but that the judgment should be reversed if he did not consent to reduce it to $250, and a new trial ordered. Under that decision, though the plaintiff refused to elect, he was still entitled to have the cause tried over again; of which, it appears, he was deprived by the Justice dismissing his complaint because he refused to elect, whether or not he would reduce the amount of the judgment. This, however does not affect this motion. The cause is yet pending and undetermined, and this motion vacating the transcript of the judgment must be granted.

A. Martinez de Santes vs. *P. N. Searle.*—INGRAHAM, F. J.—The motion is to strike out parts of an answer as frivolous. The action is to recover on four bills of exchange.

To the first bill mentioned in the complaint the defendant sets up in his answer matter in payment thereof. This is not objected to by the plaintiff.

To the second and third bills mentioned in the complaint, which are stated as having been made payable to the plaintiff, and having been delivered to him, the defendant in his answer says that he has not any knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief whether the plaintiff is now the lawful owner and holder of the same.

There is no such allegation in the complaint as the defendant attempts to put in issue by this part of the answer; nor was it necessary that the complaint should contain it. The facts alleged are the making the bill and the delivery to the plaintiff, to whose order it was payable. On either of these allegations the defendant, by a denial, could take issue. If he cannot do so, he has no defence to make by way of denial. If the plaintiff, since he received the bill, has passed it away to another person, that fact should be set up affirmatively in the answer, and in that way an issue would arise on the pleadings. The answer to the second and third count in the complaint is bad, and forms no defence.

The answer to the fourth count, or fourth bill of exchange, denies any knowledge, &c., as to the indorsement of the bill of exchange by the payee. This is, undoubtedly, sufficient, and forms a valid answer to the complaint in this respect, so as to render proof of that indorsement necessary on the trial of the cause.

It is objected that the motion is for judgment as to three counts, and is in the nature of a demurrer, and that if any one of the answers is good, the motion must be denied.

I do not understand that rule as applicable to a demurrer, to apply to a motion. The reason of the rule is that a demurrer admits everything contained in a pleading to be true, and if so, and one part of the answer forms a good defence, the pleading cannot be said to be frivolous. Here, however, no such admission is made, and, on motions, the Court is not limited to granting the whole or none. It is frequently the case that a motion is granted in part and denied in part. In such a case it may affect the question of costs, but not the right to grant the relief in part which is asked for.

In the present case the motion is granted as to the second and third bills of exchange mentioned in the pleadings. So much of the answer as refers to those bills is to be stricken out.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

BURGLARY.

George Dussolph was tried, yesterday, in this Court on a charge of burglary in third degree. The indictment charged him with stealing a bottle of brandy and a bundle of cigars from a public house kept by Mr. Bowe, No. 125 Columbia-street. A verdict of Guilty was rendered.

GRAND LARCENY.

John H. Cannon and Michael McCullough were next tried for grand larceny, in stealing a bolt of copper worth $50.

The principal witness was a Mr. Pearson, who deposed that he was a Dock Agent of the Baltimore Transportation Company. His testimony was insufficient. Mr. Spencer defended the prisoner, and the Jury acquitted him.

COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

Martha Lane, a colored girl, was tried for passing a $5 bill on the Ocean Bank, at the store of Mr. John W. Mead, No. 147 Varick-street, knowing said bill to be counterfeit.

A smart little lad, named Jacob Schroeder was the principal witness. The prisoner handed him the bill and asked if it was good. He replied in the affirmative and gave her the change.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended the prisoner, and the Jury lost no time in acquitting her.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.

David McNetten was tried for passing a counterfeit $10 on the Delaware City Bank. Mr. Richard Dillon, a druggist, corner of Rose and Pearl streets, was the only witness. The evidence was strong against the prisoner, who was charged with forgery in the second degree. Mr. Charles Spencer defended him. The Jury convicted him of forgery in the fourth degree.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An examination of the qualities of RAY'S celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments, will convince all of their manifest superiority over every other fabric; and a trial of their sanitary virtues will satisfy the wearer that they truly are THE GARMENT for health, comfort and enjoyment. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAMES E. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Undergarments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another very excellent bill is presented at this popular place of amusement for this evening, viz: The New Drama of "Ginsey Bess," the comic Ballet of the "Four Lovers," and "Jonathan Bradford." Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, and the whole company appearing. Secure your seats in time.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishing cure of an abscess pronounced incurable by the Faculty. ROBERT PARLETT, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Daguerreotypes to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 FOR $8!!—A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Photographs to GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Suffolk County Returns.

The county cast 3,249 votes for Secretary of State, of which Headley had 1,114, Hatch 1,048, and King 978—Headley's plurality being 66.

Rider went out of the county with 170 majority for Senator.

Rose (Independent) was elected County Judge over all regular nominees by several hundred votes.

As to County Clerk there is still a doubt whether Carpenter (K. N.) or Scudder is elected—the figures (unofficial) tie them.

Carman (K. N.) is Sheriff.

Suffolk sends two Democrats to the Assembly. In the First District, Floyd, against whom the K. N.'s and Temperance-men threw themselves, is elected by 28 majority. In the Second District, Wm. Sidney Smith (*Soft*) is elected by 12 majority. Both are men of influence, wealth, character and independence.

☞ The Kings County Board of Canvassers assembled yesterday afternoon, and reached the Fifth Ward before adjournment. They are much delayed by irregularities in some of the returns.

Hogs and Corn.

The Toledo *Blade* of the 9th inst., says that: "In the country adjacent to Toledo, corn is scarce and hogs not over plenty. Pork will probably be high this Fall and Winter, as but little can be made. Mast in the woods is very scant; the least for a number of years, and grain is worth more to sell in the market than to fatten hogs. Quite a quantity hogs were brought up last Summer and shipped East, alive. One drover of our acquaintance, residing in Williams County, has driven over 4,000 head out of that county alone. There will probably be but little packing done here this Winter. Dressed hogs are selling for 6c.@6¼c. for common, and 7c. for heavy. In the Southern portion of Indiana, Illinois, Ohio, and in Missouri and Kentucky, the corn crop has been good, and the prospects for pork are also good. In Indianapolis corn is selling at 25c.@30c. ℔ bushel and dressed pork is worth $6 ℔ 100 lbs. net."

The Cincinnati *Gazette*, of the 10th inst., says that, "Hogs are held as heretofore, with great firmness, and from 25 to 50 per cent. above the views of buyers. Holders of heavy Hogs contend for $7, and there are no sellers below $6 75 for delivery this month, but these rates being above the views of buyers, prices must be set down as nominal."

The St. Louis *Intelligencer*, of the 9th inst., says that, "Hogs were offered to-day at $5, but buyers at that figure were not about. The rate up the country appears to be $5@$5 25, and slow at the latter price."

The Louisville *Commercial Review*, of the 8th inst., says that "the market for Hogs is dull at 6c.@6¼c. from the hooks. Purchasers are not offering over 6c. net for Hogs, and feeders are not willing to accept this price. Both buyers and sellers are rather holding off, and the market will not display very great activity until the packing season opens. Farmers are selling in Madison county at 4¾c. gross. Sales of 1,200 head have been made at this price since our last. In Henry and Shelby counties farmers hold at 5c., but buyers refuse to accede to their demands, and do not offer above 4¾c. No sales have been effected at this price in the two last named counties. In Madison and surrounding counties Hogs are quickly purchased when offered at 4¾c., which is equal to 6¼c. from the hooks in Louisville."

Albany Lumber Market, Nov. 10.

Business has been active during the week; sales and shipments heavy, though the latter have been restricted by the scarcity of vessels, of which a large number are wanted to carry off lumber already sold at improving freights. The assortment of lumber in market is good, and the supply ample, except of clear pine and best shaved shingles, which are in limited supply. Prices remain as per previous quotations.

A MAIL ROBBER ARRESTED—On the 11th August last, and the 3d September, what is called the treasure—a brass-lock mail-bag, from Louisville—mysteriously disappeared. The matter was kept very quiet, and no publication given to the loss; but the Mail Agent has been on the look out ever since. A month or two since, a draft was presented at the banking-house of PADDOCK & BROTHER, on Third-street, by a young man, who asked if it was of any account. Mr. PADDOCK hesitated in giving an answer, when the young man turned on his heel, and left rather in a hurry. Information was given to the officers, and on last Saturday Policemen PARKER and HURST arrested a young man, by the name of SAMUEL MATHEWS, on suspicion of knowing something about the robbery of the mail. Subsequently, while in jail, the prisoner made confession that he was guilty; that at the time of the robbery he was driving the express mail wagon from the landing, and on the 11th of August took the treasure bag and opened it, and for his pains procured about $30, throwing the documents which he considered to be of no account to himself down an out-house, back of a stable near Ninth and Walnut. On the 3d of September he again robbed the bag of near $400—disposing of the letters, &c., which contained no money, in the same manner as on the former occasion. This morning, MATTHEWS was brought before Commissioner WARDEN, and upon confessing his guilt, was committed to answer, in default of $5,000. He denies having any accomplices.—*Cincinnati Times*, 10th.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, by Rev. Mr. Miley, Mr. ALFRED A. GIFFORD and Miss SALLIE, daughter of J. S. Atwood, Esq., of Atwood & Co., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Elder J. J. Porter, Mr. CLARK STONE to Miss MARY E. CLARK, both of Orange, Conn.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Elder J. J. Porter, Mr. FREDERICK STONE, of Orange, to Miss JULIA A. STONE, of Woodbridge, Conn.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at the Episcopal residence, by the Most Reverend Archbishop Hughes, THOMAS FRANCIS MEAGHER, eldest son of Thomas Meagher, Esq., M. P., Waterford, Ireland, to ELIZABETH, daughter of Peter Townsend, Esq., of Southfield, Orange County, N. Y.

At Ephrata, Fulton County, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. E. D. Towner, ISAAC P. FRINK, of Newark, N. J. to JANE ANNA BURDICK, of New-York City.

At Bellows Falls, Vt., by Rev. Samuel Day, Capt. REED SHEDD, of Stoddard, N. H., to ELECTA S. TINKER, of Marlow.

At Charlestown, Mass., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. Mr. Lambert, at the residence of the bride's father, ALBERT B. POWERS, of this City, to VIRGINIA, daughter of Purser Levi D. Slamm, U. S. Navy.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, JOHN M. POUSSARD, born at Bordeaux, France, aged 55 years and 9 months.

The Friends of the family, the members of Concord Lodge, No. 43, also the members of Sincerity Lodge, No. 233 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from her late residence, No. 151 3d-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of consumption, MARY BRYANT, aged 25 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 102 Columbia-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 14, Mrs. NANCY GERARD, aged 76 years.

Her relatives and friends, and those of Guy Richards, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral on Friday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his residence, No. 8 Leroy-place.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, of congestion of the lungs, ANTONIETTA BEATRICE, daughter of Giuseppe and Emma Fagnani, aged 2 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from her father's residence, No. 751 Broadway, this day, (Thursday,) at 11 o'clock A. M. Relatives and friends are invited to attend without further notice.

In this City, at No. 55 2d-av., on Saturday, Nov. 10, JANE C. SWIFT, aged 5 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 13, WALTER, son of Oliver D. Ward, aged 5 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock, from No. 70 East 15th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, ANNE E., widow of the late John J. Ullman.

Her friends and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at No. 110 Waverley-place, on Friday, at 2 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Wilmington, Del., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of disease of the heart, JOHN FOWLER, (of the firm of John Fowler & Talmage,) in the 40th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Jacob D. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral tomorrow (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Pacific, near Hoyt-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, E. D., (late Williamsburg,) on Tuesday, Nov. 13, ELIZABETH, relict of the late Edward Smylie, Esq., in the 61st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons, Charles and William, and sons-in-law, Thomas Betts, Alexander Kemp, William Gardiner, and Abel Smith, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Thursday, Nov. 15, from her late residence, Lorimer-st., near North 3d-st., at 2 P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, WARREN S. DOTY, in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Thursday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 167 Adams-st.

At Buffalo, on Friday, Nov. 2, of typhoid fever, CATHARINE A., wife of Wm. H. Greene, Esq., and daughter of Mrs. E. Bull, of Orange County.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 14.

$2,000	Ill. Int. Imp. '67	103	100	Erie Railroad	b3 47¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	89	100	do	b30 49
15,000	Indiana State 5s	80¾	100	do	49
10,000	Louisiana 6s	c 90	100	do	s10 49
500	Erie Bonds of '75	88	100	do	s10 49¼
1,000	do	87¾	100	do	49¼
1,000	Hudson Con. 8s	99	100	do	c 49¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	78	500	do	b10 49¾
15,000	do	s90 78¾	100	do	s10 49¾
10,000	do	b15 78¾	400	do	s60 49¾
35,000	do	78¾	300	do	49¾
45,000	do	s30 78¾	400	do	c 49¾
26,000	do	s10 78¾	200	do	b60 50¾
20,000	do	b60 79¾	50	do	b10 49¾
1,000	New-York C. 7s	100¾	100	do	c 49¾
10	Bk. of N. America	109	100	do	s30 49¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.	94	50	do	s30 49¾
48	Mechanics Bank	113½	100	do	b60 50¾
5	Metropolitan Bank	109	50	do	s10 49¾
9	do	109¾	100	do	50
50	Canton Co	22¾	950	do	c 50
200	do	b30 22¾	50	do	s30 50
25	do	22¾	100	do	b60 51
150	do	b10 23	700	Harlem Railroad	9¾
150	Nicaragua Tran. Co.	15¾	100	do	b15 10¾
100	do	b60 15¾	110	Reading Railroad	88
50	do	b60 15¾	100	do	s60 88
50	Penn. Coal Co	b3 95¾	100	do	b8 88¼
200	Cumb. Coal Co	s60 23¾	100	do	s3 88¾
100	do	b15 23	200	do	b3 88¾
100	do	b10 23	550	do	c 89
50	do	c 23¾	100	Hudson R. R. R.	83
100	do	s10 23	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s60 95
200	do	b30 23¼	50	do	s60 94
200	do	b20 23¾	50	do	94¾
200

New-York Daily Times.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1239. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 16, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—Comparative Strength of Parties in the House.

Our Relations with Europe—No Danger of a War.

LORD PALMERSTON.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The failure to elect the [illegible] Democratic candidates for Congress [illegible] is equal to a vote of ten to [illegible] in the organization of the House, for [illegible] reckoned upon with a confidence bordering [illegible] certainty. The Administration [illegible] will be able to muster [illegible] and it is announced by the [illegible] of noble sentiments which [illegible] to the blush, that this [illegible] enmity and scorn the [illegible] parties. This numerosity over any other [illegible] the House. We shall have [illegible] Old [illegible] and Know-Nothings, who [illegible] among [illegible] other 150 members. I [illegible] doubt that the plurality rule will be resorted to, and trust it is obvious that no one faction [illegible] into the House with the power to give law to the others, either [illegible] the needs of carrying out its [illegible] arm or by compelling [illegible] their principles for [illegible] In the contest for the [illegible] will start with the advantage of [illegible] conviction and perfect disinterestedness. A very large majority of the Northern Know-Nothings are enthusiastic Free-Soilers. They must come to the Republicans rather than permit the Democrats or the Philadelphia Platformists—the sectional Pro-Slavery faction—to prevail. But the chance is equal that the Southern Know-Nothings and some of the old-line Whigs, of whom there are eight or ten fragmentary individualities in the House, will unite with the Administration Democrats. This latter combination would command from 113 to 118 members, and has, therefore, one chance out of two hundred and thirty-four of success. The candidate of the Know-Nothings proper will probably be Mr. HAVEN, of Buffalo. Hon. L. D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, has great influence among Whigs, Republicans, and Know-Nothings with Free-Soil tendencies. He would not, under any circumstances, get one vote from the South. Mr. RICHARDSON of Illinois, Ex-Speaker COBB of Georgia, and Col. ORR of South Carolina, continue the most promising candidates on the Administration side. In no event can a compromise or arrangement be made which will give the Democrats a complete victory. The Speakership is all they want, and they will barter off anything and everything to keep the Republicans from any share of the offices and honors of the House. The Clerkship and the public printing will be the fulcrum on which they will rest their levers; and, as things at present appear, the Know-Nothings and the old Whigs are the parties whom they will most seek to oblige in the distribution they may be compelled to make. Gen. CULLOM, of Tennessee, is now spoken of for the printing or the Clerkship; it being understood that if the designs of the Democrats on the Speakership shall be successful, they will submit to Mr. CULLOM's choice of either of these next most coveted positions. Mr. WILSON, late Commissioner of the Land Office, will be supported for Clerk by the more Democratically inclined Know-Nothings, and by the Hard-Shell Democrats. Gen. CASS is his patron and friend, and had the influence to keep him two years and a half at the head of the most important bureau in the Administration, though well known as a Whig and a Know-Nothing.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Whether the Clayton and Bulwer treaty still lives or has expired from inanition, is now a problem much disputed. I have taken the position that it is dead, and that neither party once interested in its existence desires its resuscitation. That it may be revived by negotiation is undeniable, but that is a contingency so remote as not to be worth an instant's consideration. There is no party in this country which professes even respect for its memory, and the British Government has taken extraordinary pains to manifest its contempt for the treaty during the whole period of its existence.

But whatever may be the present outward appearances of this complication, the developments of the President's message will show that the British Government has professed an earnest desire to continue on terms of good understanding with the United States. There is no danger of war. There can be none, because our Government will not meet the hostile demonstrations of its antagonist with hostile acts; and the *words* of the adversary are all that the most peaceful can desire.

The ungracious character of Lord PALMERSTON is a leading cause of this unpleasant interlude. He is the most perverse and acrimonious diplomatist in Europe, and has on all occasions manifested a bitter antipathy to the United States. On this very subject of British relations with Central America, he has always been peculiarly quarrelsome and exacting. When he retired from office, just after the close of our Oregon controversy, the London *Times* said of him that he had left England without an ally in Europe. On the 5th of June, 1848, Mr. URQUHART gave the following character of this Minister, during a discussion upon the expulsion of Sir HENRY BULWER from Madrid for stirring up insurrection against the Government:

"And who was the minister when this occurred? Why, a man who has gained through all Europe the reputation of a firebrand—one of whom TALLEYRAND has said that he would end by laying all Europe in blood and ashes,—and of whom his own ally, M. THIERS, has used these remarkable words—'Detested by the Cabinets of the Continent,' against whom the last of our British statesmen warns on his death bed his successors. Is not this then the occasion for you to separate the conduct of the minister from all questions of principles and policy, and to examine and judge him in himself. I declare to you that the projects of that minister are dangerous to England, to Europe and the human race. I declare to you that so long as he remains in office peace in Europe will be without security, and honest commerce between England and any foreign power impossible."

AQUIDAY.

FROM HAVANA.

Wreck of the American Brig Neptune—Gross Case of Piracy by British Seamen.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

"Britannia rules the waves!" just forcibly illustrated upon the same principles of piracy which erst gave matter for the national theme. The American brig *Neptune*, J. CUMMINGS, master, of Orland, Maine, was wrecked at the "Key Confites," on the 1st of October, bound from Nuevitas, loaded with mahogany, cedar and cigars, for New-York. The Island is to the eastward of Nuevitas, upon the outer bank, and under Spanish jurisdiction in Spanish waters.

The Captain, after several days' labor to get his vessel off, in vain, left for Nuevitas to obtain assistance, taking with him the second mate and two men, leaving the vessel in charge of the mate and three seamen, with orders to strip the vessel and get all the material he could on shore, with the light freight, cigars, &c. The vessel was left in good position for saving rigging, anchors, chains, and furniture, and no danger of breaking up. The Captain left the vessel at 9 o'clock P. M., the 11th, and reached Nuevitas the 14th. On the 15th left Nuevitas with launches and assistance for the purpose of saving materials, and arrived at the wreck on the evening of the 16th, and found her deserted everything removed from the vessel that could be with a small force.

The Captain returned to Nuevitas and reported the facts to the crowd, by whom the hull and cargo were sold at public auction on the 21st of October, to LORENZO RUIZ, of Nuevitas, for $715. Mr. RUIZ, with his launches and hands, went to work, and had been three or four days taking out timber, when, on the 26th inst., a small fleet from Nassau N. P., arrived, 7 schooners and 2 sloops, with 70 men, and drove him and his hands from the vessel, although he exhibited to the *pirate chief* the authority of the Governor of Nuevitas for possession and the certificate of the Consul of the United States, that he was the *owner* of the property.

One of the sloops had previously taken off the mate and men, and they returned with the party to make cover for the wreckers, for which they were to be compensated. They should be demanded of the British authorities, to answer for the desertion and removal of goods. But will they be? No! Mate HERMAN M. NOTTY, (Dutch,) of New-York, 24 years, 5 feet 8 inches; JAMES SMALL, steward, of New-York; OWEN NAUGHTON, (English,) hails from New-York; GEORGE PATTERSON, (Scotch,) hails from New-York. The authorities at Nuevitas had dispatched the war steamer *San Juan*, of Austria, and a brig-of-war, to drive off or capture the marauders.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

From Washington—Commodore Paulding—Arrival of Members of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Commodore PAULDING has not yet received any instructions whatever regarding his projected visit to San Juan de Nicaragua. It is asserted that they will not be such as to excite apprehensions of another Greytown affair.

General CULLOM, of Tennessee, a prominent American candidate for Clerk of the House of Representatives, has arrived here, and the possibility of his election is creating much excitement in political circles. Senators CRITTENDEN and GWIN have also arrived.

Murder and Suicide—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 15.

At South Danvers this morning, JOHN BROWN shot his sister dead and then cut his own throat, dying immediately. He was out of health, and it is supposed, must have been suddenly seized with insanity.

The farewell concert of the PYNE and HARRISON Opera Company at Music Hall this evening, attracted one of the largest and most fashionable audiences of the season. The Company leave tomorrow on a tour South and West.

The Harlem Railroad Accident—Verdict of the Coroners Jury.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury on the death of F. H. RATHBONE: "That the deceased came to his death on the Harlem Railroad train in the town of Copake by accident, by the high winds blowing the cars off the track, thereby breaking the same, and bruising and crushing the said J. H. RATHBONE to death.

Election—Official Returns.

PORT JERVIS, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Ninth Senatorial District—Orange, MADDEN's majority, 778; Sullivan, LYON's majority, 447. Majority for MADDEN, 331.

American Jollification.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

The Americans have a banquet at the Globe Hotel, this evening, and one hundred guns are being fired in honor of the success of the American State ticket.

Thanksgiving in Maryland, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 15.

Thanksgiving is being observed to-day in this State, Virginia, and the District of Columbia. Business is entirely suspended in this city.

Markets by Telegraph.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 15—12½ P. M.

FLOUR inactive. CORN—Sales 3,000 bushels Western Mixed at 92½c., afloat, and 96c., from the railroad. OATS—Sales 10,500 bushels at 47½c. BARLEY—Sales 10,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25, cash and time. WHISKY—No sales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Nov. 14.

COTTON firm. Sales to-day 7,000 bales. Fair SUGAR, 6½c.@7c.

Amusements.

NIBLO'S THEATRE.—Mlle. RACHEL appeared last night as *Mlle. d Belle-Isle* in ALEXANDRE DUMAS' play of that name. We need scarcely speak of the play, for it is already familiar to our public under the English title of the "Duke's Wager." Like most of DUMAS' dramas, it is spun out and trickey, but clever in its construction.

The acting of Mlle. RACHEL is necessarily quiet and ingenious in the first three acts. It is only in the fifth that she flashes forth in all her splendor. The play is worth seeing.

The Fraudulent Legislature of Kansas—Duty of Congress.

From the Journal of Commerce.

It is very evident to all fair-minded people throughout the country, that the Legislature was elected by votes imported from Missouri, and that the actual settlers were overborne in the contest by that fraud; and although Gov. REEDER is estopped by his formal recognition of it, from taking this ground—a point he was called upon to decide by virtue of the Act of Congress—we yet feel persuaded that *the fraud should induce the House of Representatives to reject the claims of Gen. Whitfield as a delegate*. There is no question that the fraud of the election entered into the character of every act passed at Shawnee, and gave to them the peculiar and the bad complexion by which they are marked. By legalizing them, effect is given to the fraud, and its repetition is invited there and elsewhere, in contests of the same character. The true principles of the Nebraska Act, which seeks to give to the people of the Territories the complete regulation of their domestic concerns, is overthrown by a Congressional recognition of an election for members of the Legislature, the result of which was due entirely to imported Voters. The actual settlers of Kansas were not represented in that Legislature; they do not sympathize with its proceedings; they condemn its tone and its violence; and they *repudiate its acts, as being in truth those of strangers, who came in, on the day of election, to shape the organization of the Territory so as to suit the institutions of an adjacent State*. Governor REEDER, who had ordered that the Legislature should be held at Pawnee,—the spot of his speculations in real estate,—instead of taking firm ground against the legality of the election, recognised its validity, and sent in his Message, as Governor, to the Legislature thus elected. It is true that this recognition of them complicates the matter, inasmuch as he was the person named by the Act of Congress to make a decision; but, under the power to regulate the Territories conferred on Congress, that body may obviate the difficulty, by rejecting a fraudulent election, and remanding the whole question back for settlement by the people of the Territory. There are various reasons of an imposing character for this policy, some of which we proceed to present. If the fraud shall be persisted in, it will keep alive a powerful organization having for its object to correct the difficulty, which will ultimately prevail, as judged it ought to prevail, in overturning the fraud. The public mind, which was excited in some quarters to a high pitch by applying the principle of the Compromise bill as respects Texas, to Kansas and Nebraska, (leading to unfriendly feeling between the North and South,) would return to its old and safe track, if this fraud were repudiated by those who appear to derive benefit from it, but who cannot, in the long run, owing to the inherent weakness and injustice of an attempt to maintain what is wrong. 3. The repudiation of the fraud would quiet agitation now directed against the principle of popular sovereignty, which agitation derives its chief ailment from the circumstances attending the inauguration of the territorial Government in Kansas.

Horrible Railroad Accident at Rochester—Loss of Life.

From the Rochester Union, Nov. 15.

At 7 o'clock last evening, as an engine was backing up towards the depôt across the bridge, Mr. JAMES PARSONS,—brother of Ex-Alderman THOMAS PARSONS,—who superintends the saw mill at the east end of the bridge, was struck down by the locomotive, and dragged or rolled the whole length of the bridge, mangled dreadfully, and his head so mutilated that it was impossible to identify the body by the features. It was dark, and the accident was not discovered until the engine had passed into the depôt, leaving the body by the side of the track. Several persons who came up to the spot immediately recognized the remains as those of Mr. PARSONS.

Search was made, when it was ascertained that he had probably just stepped out of his office, at the northeast corner of the bridge, and was immediately caught by the backing engine, thrown upon the track, and carried along by the wheels. His hat was found near his office, and his cane some thirty feet from it. The first blow must have killed him, as the brain was found scattered near the spot where he must have received the shock. A lady who was crossing the bridge at the time, stated that she saw the man rolling under the car-wheels. The body was picked up near the switch-house, just beyond the eastern entrance to the depôt.

NAVAL.—The Norfolk *News* learns that an order reached there by the Baltimore boat on Tuesday, directing all the ships at the Gosport Yard to be fitted out immediately for sea. The *News* is of opinion that the issuing of this order is caused by anticipated difficulties with England.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC.

The Difficulty between England and the United States.

THE MOSQUITO QUESTION—ITS CAUSE.

DIPLOMACY AT WORK.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PRESS.

Intense Excitement Throughout England.

INDIGNATION AGAINST PALMERSTON.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

Details of the Capture of Kinburn.

Expected Attack on the Allied Camp.

Gen. Codrington Appointed Commander-in-Chief.

ANOTHER FRUITLESS EFFORT FOR PEACE.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Rise in Cotton—Breadstuffs Steady.

Consols 88 to 88 1-4.

The U. S. Mail-steamer *Pacific*, Captain NYE, from Liverpool, 2 o'clock, afternoon of Saturday, Nov. 3, with 181 passengers, arrived at her dock at 8 A. M. yesterday morning.

The *Pacific* arrived out 3½ A. M. Sunday Oct. 28. The *Asia* sailed from Liverpool 12½ o'clock afternoon of Saturday, Oct 27.

The news this week is, in one respect, important in the highest degree. Excited by a series of editorials in the London *Times*, the public mind of Britain has been agitated by the apprehensions of immediate war with the United States! The *Times* stated that with reference to the recruiting difficulty "the British Government had displayed a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, while the proceedings of the Government of the United States disclosed a desire to force a quarrel—the language and conduct of the American Government are extraordinary and recklessly urging matters to an extremity! To the demands of the United States the British Government has returned a temperate but dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic. In this position affairs now stand." These comments of the *Times* were echoed by the provincial press, with exaggerations, until they gained almost universal credence, and, we must do the British public the justice to add, the belief excited general astonishment and regret, until on Friday evening, the 2d instant, the Liverpool *Post* issued an extra containing these words:

RUPTURE WITH AMERICA.

Private messages by telegraph state that the American Minister in London has demanded his passport, or an equivalent to it, from our Government.

News so astounding might be received with incredulity, but we can only say that holders of Cotton are acting on the report, and there is a sensation on 'Change.

We have to thank His Excellency, Mr. BUCHANAN, for his courtesy in favoring us by telegraphing the following explicit contradiction to our Liverpool agent, in reply to an inquiry by that gentleman as to the truth of the rumor:

LONDON, Night of Nov. 2.—The American Minister to Agent of the Associated Press, Liverpool. It is not true that the American Minister has demanded his passports from the British Government. *There is no foundation for such a "report."*

Our Agent, not feeling at liberty to make use of this information, gave it no publicity in England, where as yet the rumor of a rupture remains uncontradicted.

The intelligence from the seat of war contains little that is really news. Correspondence is to hand detailing the capture of Kinburn and the forced destruction of the fort of Ochakow. Some allied ships-of-war attempted to enter both the Dnieper and Bug, but retired after making a reconnoisance. It is known that the Russian Army of Reserve, intended for the defence of Odessa and for reinforcement of the army in the Crimea, is stationed at Nicolaieff. A large Russian force was marched to Odessa when the allied fleets were seen sailing thitherward; and, on their withdrawal, was marched back as speedily to Nicolaieff. Although, since the reduction of Kinburn and Ochakow, a land force of the Allies may advance on Nicolaieff, advices from the spot say it is questionable whether such an enterprise is thought of at this late season of the year. The tactics of the allied commanders seem directed rather to expose the enemy to the destructive influences of Winter, and to cut off his retreat, than to offer open battle. There is a general opinion that the fleets have entered the Gulf of Perekop. At Sebastopol the Allies continue their repairs of the city, and their preparations for the bombardment of Fort Constantine and the line of works which the Russians hold, and are strengthening on the north side. A desultory cannonade is kept up on both sides without much effect. Large detachments were said to have been seen withdrawing from the north forts towards Simpheropol, but these evidences of preparations to evacuate are said to have ceased. Gen. GUARTCHAKOFF lately expressed his determination to defend the Crimea at all hazards. Now, however, the Emperor has left him to his own discretion. The Allied army is at present of considerable strength in cavalry, and as Marshal PELISSIER, in his dispatch of the affair of the 9th ult., speaks of the skirmish of cavalry under General D'ALLONVILLE as "inaugurating a new series of operations," we may expect to see more use made of that arm. Previous accounts have informed us of the advance of the Allies from Eupatoria and other points, until almost in face of the enemy. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF now announces to his Government that, in consequence of demonstrations he made on their flank, the Allies have returned to their former positions.

Some other successes, but of trifling import, have been gained by the fleets.

In the Crimea a belief prevailed that the Russians would attack the allied positions, consequently the advance of the troops was countermanded; and the British have returned to Eupatoria, the French to Baidar, and the Turks and Sardinians to the Tchernaya. The Allies are repairing and arming Sebastopol, and they keep up a desultory fire against the north side. The London *Times*, apparently speaking from authority, says:

"We believe there can be no doubt that the operations for the expulsion of the Russians from the Crimea are abandoned for the present season. The main body of both armies will at once go into Winter quarters. Five months of inactivity are thus before the armies of the East."

Nothing new politically in Spain. The king had been thrown from his horse, and made a narrow escape with his life.

Lisbon letters state that the Portuguese Government had prolonged the period for free importation of wheat into its ports to June 30, 1856.

The Paris *Moniteur* announces that the misunderstanding with the Court of Naples is settled, the Neapolitan Government having expressed regret at the commandant at Messina not having hoisted his flag when the French squadron were celebrating the *fête* of the Emperor NAPOLEON.

In Asia affairs remain without much change. OMAR PACHA was at Souchum-Kalé, organizing his means for an advance into Georgia. The Russians continued before Kars.

From the Baltic and White Sea we have no news of moment.

Gen. Sir WILLIAM JOHN CODRINGTON is appointed Commander-in-Chief of the British army in the Crimea in room of Gen. SIMPSON. His appointment is regarded favorably by the army and people.

LONDON, Saturday, Nov. 3, P. M.—The Stock and Money Markets have been very inactive to-day. Consols have been steady, opening at 88@88¼, and closing at 88¼@88, for both money and account. The three and a quarter Per Cents closed at 87¼@87½.

Liverpool Cotton Market advanced ¼d. Flour unchanged. Wheat 2d. lower. Corn advanced 6d. Sugar excited, at 5s. @7s. advance. Consols 88@88¼.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Present Momentous Aspect of Affairs.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: A cloud of strange mystery continues to hang over the real meaning of the reinforcements sent to strengthen the English West India Fleet. The more the London papers speak on the subject, the thicker the darkness; because, whatsoever be the real cause of the imbroglio, of so much you can rest assured, that not such is the matter, as the London papers pretend it to be. Nay, I give it to you for certain, according to the opinion of the *best informed* circles, that what the London papers connected with the Government have, until now, advanced on the subject, has been rather calculated to bring the public on the wrong scent; than to elucidate any difficulties that may have arisen between the two Governments. If that be true, (and I have every reason to think it true,) it would result therefrom, that the English Government prefers to see the situation envenomed, than to minister to the friendly intentioned classes on both sides of the Atlantic, for their facilitating, by a fair unpassionate discussion, an amicable arrangement. In fact, the tone of the *Times* (writing evidently under "inspirations" on the subject) has been so brisk and so denunciatory from the very beginning; it is so painfully laboring under the task to cast upon the United States the blame of aggressive provocation; and to secure to England the advantage of the attacked party; that notwithstanding its half-sweet, half-sour appeals to "the intelligent, respectable, and moderate portion of the American community," the articles of the *Times* appear rather apt to irritate than to calm.

The *Morning Advertiser* brought the assertion that an interview has taken place between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord CLARENDON, Monday, (29th October last,) containing all the germs of a pacific arrangement.

The *Morning Advertiser* is, however, not well informed in this. *No interview has taken place up to this moment* between Mr. BUCHANAN and Lord CLARENDON, on the subject. True it is, Mr. BUCHANAN had applied for an interview last week, and Lord CLARENDON had fixed on Monday last for it. However they have not met. The interview had been delayed for this evening or to-morrow. It would be odd if delays were to be managed thus, so as to let the steamer start without affording the American Minister time to send out a positive issue to Washington. The thing would look suspicious. The expectation in well-informed quarters is, that the interview will be rather a stormy one.

As to the London *Times*, you know that at the very onset it advanced the allegation that a filibustering descent on Ireland was meditated in the United States. The statement was evidently too silly to admit of maintenance. It has been dropped accordingly; and the *Times*, in its leader of to-day, turning the leaf entirely, places the plea on the subject of "the recruiting business." It complains of the unmeasured abuse and vituperations that had been heaped on Mr. CRAMPTON, "the most popular Minister that has ever been accredited from England to the Cabinet of Washington." It mentions that the United States Government instructed Mr. BUCHANAN to make the strongest representations as to the conduct of Great Britain, and to demand a discontinuance of all endeavors at recruiting in the United States. The *Times* proceeds to state that the British Government offered explanations, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister; and were the more conciliatory as what was demanded had been already done, viz.: the recruiting countermanded; which is besides excused on the plea, that it is Mr. BUCHANAN, who (mistaken himself) induced the English Government to think that the sympathies of America are all with England and not with Russia, that consequently, the British Ministry, thus misled, could nor believe the Washington Cabinet will grudge the endeavor of getting some recruits there—an endeavor accompanied with the most stringent orders, not to violate the "municipal" (!) laws of the United States. But that the American Cabinet, not satisfied with the explanations, "*returned to the attack* with a dispatch, by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by the English Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led." Upon this, (concludes the *Times*,) the British Government has returned a temperate, but firm and dignified reply, and *has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with ships that had returned from the Baltic*. "And in this position affairs now stand."

Such is the story of the *Times*. Now supposing even the story to be true, I doubt whether the *strengthening of the West India fleet* be a good choice for *seconding diplomacy* in your quarters. As it so happens accidentally, that the United States are not Greece, I allow myself to doubt whether it was wise to try with Uncle Sam a Don Pacifico game. That is, however, not my business to decide. But sir! the fact is, that either I am very strangely mistaken or else the story of the *Times*, is but a Novel, though with some mixture of history; still nothing but a Secret Diplomacy, arranged à la TALLEYRAND, to cover what is meant rather than to disclose it.

That attack, to which (to hear the *Times*) the American Government has returned, on the recruiting business, must mean the demand for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, all popular as he is, or else it means nothing. Now, Sir, on information which I have good reason to think correct, I say, that no *dispatch containing the demand of Mr. Crampton's recall has been sent to London from Washington, and no such diplomatic communication has been made to the English Ministry*. Some say Mr. MARCY has addressed, *verbaliter*, offensive words to Mr. CRAMPTON; may be that you must know better than I, but the *Times* speaks of "*a dispatch*," and speaks evidently in a tone pretending to positive knowledge, (not to say "official authority.") I, on the contrary, say no such "dispatch" has been received at the Foreign Office. The instructions of Mr. CALEB CUSHING to the District Attorneys of Philadelphia, though perhaps reported by Mr. CRAMPTON, cannot be meant, from the simple reason that they are posterior, (at least, their knowledge here is posterior) to the *seconding of English diplomacy by English men-of-war*. Besides, I have reliable information that, in the diplomatic intercourse that happened of late to occur between the American Minister, and the office at Downing-street, either on this or any other subject, not one single word has fallen on either side that, in the remotest way, could have led to the anticipation of such a "seconding of diplomacy." All and everything had passed in the most amiable manner on each side. In fact, I scarcely believe I err, when I say that the recruiting question does not so much as constitute a pending issue between the two Governments; at least it did not at the time of the order for strengthening the West India fleet. Nay, to the best of my knowledge, there is actually no other diplomatic question now at issue between the two Governments than the interpretation of the Bulwer and Clayton Treaty.

And now I will give you the three different versions in circulation, about the real motive of the seconding of English diplomacy with some men-of-war on your side of the Atlantic.

The first version refers to the recruiting business. Spoken.

The second to the Bulwer and Clayton treaty on inter-oceanic communication. You remember that, in proceeding to the ratification of that convention, Sir H. L. BULWER appended the reservation that "Her Britannic Majesty does not understand the engagements of that convention" (formally renouncing any further acquisition of territory or colonization in Central America) "to apply to Her Majesty's settlement at Honduras or to its dependencies." This happened June 29, 1850. You remember, likewise, how a difference about the interpretation of the convention had occurred; how Mr. CLAYTON had filed a memorandum in the Department of State, July 5, 1854, and what discussions thereupon had taken place in the Senate. And you remember the pretensions put forward on the claims of the Mosquito King to the sovereignty of a corner there on the St. Juan River about Greytown; and then the "mighty feat of arms" against that *town!* and then the KINNEY expedition, and the rest, the whole of which case you may better understand than I can. On this point some say America *might* be considered the aggressor. Be this as it may, I think Mr. MARCY has of late requested Mr. BUCHANAN not to leave his post *until he has brought to a definite issue the difference about the Bulwer Convention*. Diplomatic communications have occurred thereupon *in the most amiable manner*; and the issue to which they, in the most amiable manner, have arrived is, that both England and the United States have declared their resolution to maintain, and to act on, their own interpretation.

The third version is: that for some time negotiations having been in course between England and France on the one hand, and Spain on the other, about the participation of the latter in the Oriental war; Spain had consented, on the condition, *that as to Piedmont, in return for her alliance, the integrity of her dominions had been guaranteed, a like guarantee of* ALL *her dominions shall be pledged to Spain*, with the additional demand that *preventive measures should be taken to give effect to this guarantee, there where the danger is most evident*, (Cuba,) *or else, Spain, harrassed with insurrections at home, could not spare twenty thousand men to be sent to the Crimea*. Some say these conditions have been agreed upon; and England, furnishing less troops for the war, and not engaged with her Navy during the Winter in the Baltic, had been deputed to execute the preventive measures. Hence the strengthening of the West India fleet; probably not unconnected with propositions lately intimated to St. Domingo, with the view to stop short any speculation on Samana Bay on your part. Such is the third version. On the other hand, some assure me that Great Britain had positively declared that no such treaty of guarantee does "*exist*" with regard to Spain. How far the fact that the question of alliance *à la* Piedmont did not yet come before the Cortes—consequently the treaty does actually *not exist*—may come in for a diplomatic reserve, I can't tell.

I have reported—draw your consequences.

One hint more: It would appear that active operations in the Crimea are delayed "to a more favorable season." (Just as I told you, we had a fighting campaign—a Winter more severe than the Crimea ever has seen we had.) In the meanwhile, "peace" is the motto, and "negotiations" is the cry. Perhaps it does suit diplomacy to leave to the Czar the prestige, that "after all, he has kept the north of Sebastopol and the Crimea"—while Austrian and Prussian diplomats swarm like horse-flies, busy to bring the "charger" to a stop. But if the Czar must have some prestige left, or else he could not negotiate, peradventure the English people must, likewise, be offered some "reasonable" excuse why the Government could not insist on a protracted war, and on a peace more safe and more satisfactory. And a quarrel with the United States, necessitated (mostly against their will) by a sense of England's honor and dignity, *might* afford such an excuse. Because, after all, no reasonable Manchester man could advise to have both Russia and the United States on hand at the same time. Thus, perhaps, a little dispute—to be arranged in due course—might well suit the ends of both parties; and perhaps both parties may work in this line. You understand what I mean.

This is mere speculation, I confess. But the menacing, not to say provoking, attitude of England towards the United States is in an absolute point of view so mad, that one's mind is forcibly driven to account for it by speculations.

Expulsion of political refugees is thick as hail in Jersey. VICTOR HUGO and thirty-five more have been expelled in consequence of a declaration they had published upon the expulsion of the three. For this time I only mention the fact—I may return to the subject next. The right of asylum is on the anvil of secret diplomacy, with all its sordid means of secret plots. If you feel an interest in the matter, you may learn something about it from what I inclose. I have the honor to remain,

Yours faithfully, KOSSUTH.

The British Press on the Threatened Rupture with the United States.

War With the United States.

The following is from the Second Edition of the Liverpool *Journal* of Saturday, 3d inst.:

"We have received a telegraphic message from London, conveying the most serious intelligence, and we can vouch for its importance, for the information comes from a source which excludes the possibility of doubt. We are anxious to be considered emphatic, for the country is on the eve of a war with the United States, unless public opinion is brought to operate immediately on Her Majesty's Ministers.

An active interchange of diplomatic notes has taken place this week between the Earl of CLARENDON and the American Minister.

The cause assigned by the British Government for the appearance of our ships-of-war at Bermuda, was the report of a Russian privateer being now fitting out in the Port of New-York; but the fact is denied; and it is well known that this is a mere pretext, for the real cause refers to the affairs of the Mosquito Territory.

The enlisting business never gave a moment's uneasiness; never occasioned an angry word from the Government at Washington; never caused a solitary complaint against Mr. CRAMPTON.

The Mosquito question is the one which imperils the peace between Britain and the United States. It has been for some time a source of diplomatic disquiet between the two countries, and now tends to an open rupture. The American Government considers a war highly probable, and the probability proceeds from certain conceptions of views entertained by Lord PALMERSTON.

The Mosquito Territory extends from Cape Honduras to the River San Juan, and is proximate to Honduras and Nicaragua. It was a trouble to us in 1848, and is that part of Central America, where different national and local interests now concentrate. To quarrel about it, would be madness."

The Public Feeling of America concerning the Eastern War—Action of the British Government—Diplomatic Correspondence.

From the London Times, Nov. 1.

When the War in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwonted alliance with France, and an equally unwonted hostility with Russia, *there was no power from which she received assurances of support more cordial, more significant, and more unanimous than from the United States of America*. Even the Minister of the Union in this country, unless we are misinformed, testified to the cordial sympathy of the cabinet of Washington and the nation over which it presides. He expressed an apprehension as to the durability of our alliance with France, and our ability, alone and unaided, to resist the overwhelming might of Russia. But he desired us to be under no apprehension on that account, for *the United were willing to make our quarrel their own, and aid us with thousands of stout hearts and brawny arms*, as ready to pluck down the despotism of the East as to subdue the wilderness and level the giant forests of the West. If the English Government believed these assurances, as we do not doubt the American minister believed them, we cannot reasonably accuse them of rashness or credulity, or say that they adopted, on doubtful authority, a strange or improbable story. Was it unlikely, *a priori*, that a nation whose noble boast it is that her soil is the chosen abode of freedom, whose every citizen is a missionary against the creed of despotism, should warm to a generous enthusiasm at a war waged for no selfish motive, but to curb barbarous insolence and save Europe and Asia from being trampled under the heel of an overbearing autocrat? Was it likely that a population recruited annually from the bitterest enemies of Russia, which has so often evinced a martial spirit, which swarmed to the obscure conflicts of the Mexican war, and has shed its blood so freely in nameless Indian quarrels, should stand aloof from a contest in which world-wide fame was to be won by the brave, and a fair occasion was offered of making American valor illustrious in the van of a conflict on the decision of which depended the future destinies of the human race? We do not think so: and, therefore, unfortunate as the result has been, *we cannot blame our Ministers that, in their urgent need of men, they sought to avail themselves of the resources of the West*, and to turn into a legitimate channel the irregular energies of those ardent spirits which have appeared so long to burn for an enterprise worthy of their courage. At the same time, the British Government, while establishing depôts for enlistment within its own dominions on the American continent, gave the most stringent orders that nothing should be done in the endeavor to obtain recruits to violate the municipal law of the United States—a direction which, with all deference to the American Attorney-General, seems to us to show an intention to respect, instead of to violate, the national sovereignty of the Union.

However, it soon became only too apparent that the American Minister and the British Government had alike mistaken the disposition of our transatlantic brethren. The sympathies of the land of freedom were found in great measure to be enlisted on the side of Russia. Whether it was a jealousy of the French alliance, a secret sympathy with the spirit of territorial aggression, wherever displayed, a desire on the part of the Slave-holding States to counteract influences hostile to their domestic institutions, or that the Irish refugees had inoculated the Union with their hatred of England, we cannot say; but certain it is that accounts began speedily to reach this country of the hostile spirit in which our attempts at recruiting were received, and the philo-Russian tone adopted, with a few honorable exceptions, by the whole American press, was but too apparent. The English Government did not wait to hear more; it had been misled, and it hastened to retract its error. Orders were immediately dispatched to America to desist from all attempts at recruiting, and to give no cause of annoyance to the susceptibilities of the nation. In the meanwhile the American Government had, as well as the British, made observations on the state of public feeling, and determined not to neglect the opportunity of turning that feeling to account in the interests of the coming Presidential election of 1856. Proceedings were instituted against persons who had acted, or were supposed to act, in the interest of the English recruiting service, and Mr. CRAMPTON, the most popular Minister who has ever been accredited from this country to the Cabinet of Washington, was made the object of unmeasured abuse and vituperation. At the same time the American Government desired their Minister in London to make the strongest representations as to the conduct of Great Britain, and to demand a discontinuance of all endeavors at recruiting in the States. The British Government answered in a most conciliatory tone that what was demanded had been already done, and offered explanations on the subject, which proved perfectly satisfactory to the American Minister, who could not but remember his own sanguine anticipations of a contrary feeling; and so for a time the matter terminated. But the American Government was not so easily satisfied, and *returned to the attack with a dispatch of which we will only permit ourselves to say that it was ill calculated to restore good feeling between the two countries, and by no means a fitting acknowledgment of the readiness shown by our Ministry to recall a mistake into which they had been so innocently led. To this dispatch the British Government has returned a temperate, but firm and dignified reply, and has seconded its diplomacy by strengthening its West India fleet with the ships that have arrived from the Baltic.*

In this position affairs now stand, and we appeal to the conviction of our readers whether these transactions do not disclose on the part of our own Government a most commendable spirit of forbearance and moderation, and on the part of the Government of the United States a desire to force a quarrel upon us at a period when we may well be supposed to desire, above all things, the continuance of our present friendly relations. We do not appeal to our own countrymen, for there is not one in England who has any other feeling to the United States than that of amity and good will, or who would regard a rupture with them as other than a heavy and grievous calamity, to be averted by all honorable means. But we appeal to the respectable, intelligent, and moderate portion of the American community, whose influence we are sorry to see not very apparent in the present proceedings of their Government, whether they will submit to see the alliance—we might almost call it the union—between the two countries endangered, and the vast interests of a commerce reciprocally beneficial imperiled, for the sake of obtaining a little popularity for a political party, and influencing, in however slight a degree, the elections of the coming year. Surely such matters as the continuance of a good understanding between England and America ought to be too grave for such heartless trifling. We cannot doubt there is in the United States a large nmmber of persons standing aloof from the stormy conflicts of political life who are yet not willing to abandon the guidance of the vessel of the State in a moment so critical as the present to the rash and inconsiderate hands which are driving her straight upon the breakers. We trust that no word may fall *from us* to aggravate the ill-feeling which has been so unfortunately excited, or to embitter a quarrel which it is only due to our Government and people to say they *have done nothing to provoke, and are willing to do everything consistent with honor to allay*. We cannot believe, notwithstanding the extraordinary language and conduct of the American Government, that they can really wish to drive matters to the extremity towards which they are so recklessly urging them; but it is dangerous to sport with the susceptibilities of two brave and high-spirited nations; and those who are thus eager in letting out the waters of strife should consider well whether they have strength sufficient to close the floodgates they have opened.

The Enlistment Question—Mr. Cushing's Letters.—Course of the British Government.

From the London Times, Oct. 30.

The recent arrivals from the United States by no means tend to relieve the uneasy feeling with regard to the relations between the two countries to which we gave utterance a few days ago. The documents upon which we give fresh intelligence, as to the state of fee

them did not *sufficiently* expand the difficulties and dangers that lay in the way of the accomplishment. They felt how important it was to obtain, in the shortest possible time, an efficient force with which to carry on the war against Russia. They knew how large a number of persons there are in the United States always ready to engage in any desperate enterprise, and they naturally thought that the Crimea might afford as attractive a battlefield as any other. Probably, also, they believed that the free would sympathize with the cause of freedom, and dreamt little either of the *affinity which seems to exist between democracy and despotism*, or the extreme jealousy excited by what is termed in America the unnatural alliance between England and France. But all this, though it may extenuate, *does not, in our opinion, excuse the conduct of the British Government in entering on the course of action so likely to rouse the irritable susceptibilities of the American people*, and to afford an opportunity for those who only desire an occasion of raising their own importance at the expense of the peace and welfare of two great nations. It was not worth while for the sake of a few recruits more or less to risk even the possibility of a rupture with America, or to stir up those angry passions which seem ever ready to arise even from a less justifiable cause. It was a false step, and we rejoice to hear it has been retracted. No amount of bluster or misrepresentation on the part of American statesmen shall ever induce us to vindicate that which is not in itself justifiable by any sophistry or extenuation. *We must also express our surprise that the British Diplomatic and Consular agents in the United States did not immediately transmit to their Governments such information as would at once have given it a proper sense of the danger it was incurring, and brought these ill-advised attempts at enlistment to as speedy a close as possible.* However, the error has been made and fairly atoned for, and we can only hope that the large proportion of the citizens of the Union who have no political interest to serve by fanning the flames of discord between the two nations will not permit the untoward circumstances that have taken place to be made, in the hands of designing men, the means of fostering a spirit of mutual and groundless hostility. We have never been disposed to yield one point of national dignity to any threats or recriminations, even of the State with whom we are above all things anxious to maintain friendly relations, nor would we now, although involved in a mighty war, counsel any mean or timid compliance. We are strong enough to maintain our right, and to vindicate it, if need be, in the last resort. But we regard such a course with unfeigned abhorrence and repugnance, and, although forbidden to trust in the moderation of a portion, at least, of the American Government, we still rely with confidence on the good sense of her people, and the innumerable reconciling influences that continually mediate between us.

A War Certain to Dissolve the Union—The North in Alliance with England against the South.

From the London Daily News, Nov. 1.

We are telling no news to the world in stating that the Americans, who must always have an agitation going on, have for a year or two past been becoming more and more excited on the Disunion question. The Southern States have been so accustomed to threaten secession from the Union when anything they did not like was said or done at Washington, that their complaints have for some time ceased to alarm the friends of Republican Government. But when the North, after long submission to the domination of the minority from the South, began openly to question whether the Union be really a divine instrument, seeing the moral sacrifices it has required, it was evident to all Europe, as it had long been to all wise Americans, that the Union must break up in disorder, unless its subjects could agree (and agree soon) to weed out the compromise which renders it now unworkable. The Washington newspapers of recent dates—the tidings which come from the very heart of the Union—openly acknowledge the danger. Within this month the Washington *Union* has spoken thus. After referring to a meeting of the New-York democracy at Boston, this central paper says: "We need not repeat what we have so often said, that whenever the North and the South are arrayed against each other, with political parties in the field exclusively sectional in their organizations, the days of the Union are necessarily numbered. The Charleston *Mercury*, therefore, is but carrying out its hostility to the Union when it advocates a Southern party, and repudiates the Democratic organization." The South, however, no sooner sees the North seriously forming a Disunion party than she complains of the treason and of some other things which show how empty were her own threats of secession. She complains of poverty especially, and of her weakness in all respects, in comparison with the North. One of the most curious features of the whole controversy is the incompatibility of the pleas of the party which began the sectional quarrel. The Slave States complain of the oppression of the Free States, while boasting in the same breath of their own supremacy in Congress, where they have carried all their points, from the beginning of the quarrel till now. Where they have been baffled, it has been by the nature of things, and not by the votes of the North. They complain that the Free States are rich and populous, while they themselves are "ruined" in fortunes, and in a continually decreasing minority as to numbers; yet they furnish expeditions to "acquire" territory, of whose richness they hold out tempting accounts to settlers from Europe who, like Jorst Mitchell, think a plantation stocked with fat negroes a very good thing. After playing fast and loose with the Union for above twenty years, the South seems to be at last really frightened lest the North should take her at her word. *The first and most obvious resource is to bring on the question of a foreign war.* The present time is remarkably favorable to the device. The Czar's emissaries have flattered the vanity, the cupidity, and the prejudices of that class, (large in every country, and predominant in a slaveholding one,) who are in heart either despots or slaves. Spain is seen to be occupied with her new *régime*, and England and France with the war; so that a great amount of coveted territory is supposed to be less carefully guarded than usual. To crown all, the Cabinet at Washington is devoted to Southern interests, to an extent which a black page of American history will show to all posterity. This Cabinet is now the speaking-trumpet of the Slave States, aggravating its insults and its boasts, for the purpose especially, (among several,) of silencing opposition in the North, by means of the common interest of a foreign war.

Will the policy succeed? Will the event justify the South in her confidence that the North will allow her to make war with England? *Nobody doubts that a war with England would either secure the Union for a further term or break it up at once.* Which is the more likely?

To us it appears that there are strong reasons for believing that a serious Government proposal of war with England would be the last stroke on the wedge which is splitting the Union. We think so for the following reasons:

The Northern States have even less interest in the threatened war than they had in that of 1812, which they refused to endure. They have made fearful sacrifices, even to the forfeiture of honor and conscience, to preserve their trade with the Southern States; but there is a limit to this as to every other sacrifice to Mammon. They bore the contumelious turning out of their envoy, whom they sent to Charleston to assert the constitutional rights of the free colored seamen of the New-England ports. They bore for twenty years a padlock on their lips, a censorship on their press; now a chain cordon round the Court-house in Boston; and now the murder of a citizen of Massachusetts on his own threshold in Illinois, for his righteous determination to work his own printing-press under the laws of that Free State. They have borne more indignities than we have space to tell; so that they are now asking each other, even in their newspapers, "*Was not the Government of England harmless, compared to the tyrannical government of slaveholders?* And now the time for throwing off the yoke, evidently near at hand, will probably be decided by the declaration of war against England, if the Washington Cabinet should perpetrate that act. That there is nothing in their commerce with the South which could compensate the North for their loss of the freedom of the seas, is clear enough to those who are aware of a remarkable fact duly noted by those most nearly concerned. There was in 1835 a great meeting in Faneuil Hall, in Boston, (the "Cradle of Liberty,") called by "the property and standing" of the city, to put down the Abolitionists and their action. Of the long line of requisitionists on that occasion there are scarcely any who have not since been bankrupts, through the very trade with the South which they pawned their liberties to preserve. Twenty years more of experience have now shown them that their foreign commerce, and that of the Free States of the West, are worth more to them than that of the South—impoverished, by her own account; and impoverished, as they have good reason to know, by slavery, which allows no wealth to grow beneath its hot and heavy tread. Whatever trade there may be with the West Indies is worth as much to them now as it would be if owned by the South; and they will be slow to risk their other foreign trade by collision with the great naval power of the world.

Again, they truly revere the Act of Union framed by their fathers, as they have shown only too well by their exaggerated and costly dread of danger to it during twenty years of political subserviency. They know—every man, woman, and child in the States—that the founders of the Republic exerted their utmost ingenuity to limit the area of Slavery, and that the Republic would never have been founded if its builders had supposed that Slavery could become national in its spread and influence. Now that the Free States find the vast northwest territory thrown open to Slavery by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise—now that they see the free settlers of Kansas, who are actually the majority of the population there, deprived of their political rights by sheer violence, and subjected to Territorial Government which sets at law and order at defiance, they are hardly likely to join the despotic power which thus treats their rights and their prospects, in a war against their best customers, their relatives by blood, their comrades in political privileges and social views and aspirations. *The alliance between Old and New England, in a crisis which tests the very principles that are the life-blood of both, must be stronger than the Union which the Northern and Southern States are alike and simultaneously threatening to dissolve. Massachusetts will never aim a stab at Europe to make South Carolina Queen.*

Again, the men of the North are renowned for their prudence. Whatever else may be said of them, nobody questions that quality. Prudent as they are, they know as well as we do, that their fortunes in a open war must depend on the soundness of their cause. They are not, and never can be in this age of the world, a military nation. Brave they are; capable of endurance, enthusiasm, self-denial, self-sacrifice, everything that can glorify a good cause and render it victorious; but their origin, their institutions, and their national temper, raise them above that professional military training and individual military proficiency which alone can render a bad or doubtful cause successful. They have not men, discipline, or experience which can enable them to succeed in aggressive warfare in Europe. The men of the North know this. And if they know that the filibustering order of warfare is the one proposed, and the one which they must assent to, if they assent at all, will they help to make their great country the chief pirate-lair of the world, or uphold its rank among the foremost nations of the earth? This is the alternative. If there are any who doubt the reply to this mighty question, let them remember that the American nation is not truly and permanently represented by any number of unscrupulous men who climb into office on the towering passions of the multitude. There is a virtuous element in American society, little heeded, which may yet we hope, preserve the soundness of the whole. Dr. CHANNING deferred for two years the annexation of TEXAS. There are very many good men in America who, like CHANNING, are silent in ordinary times, but can speak and act in the great crises of the Republic. Every one of those will assuredly consider a war of aggression—a war with the liberating powers of Europe—a war with the free descendants of their own forefathers, a crime which must not be perpetrated even if the penalty were that their Plymouth rocks must crumble into the sea, instead of their Act of Union dissolving into the air. These are a few of the reasons which compel us to agree with American citizens who say that the proposal of war with England would dissolve the Union. The danger is that lawless aggression from the South may compel *us* to declare war. But, in that worst case, we still have confident hope that the prudent and virtuous secession of the Free States from all questionable enterprises will secure peace between the nations through all provocation. We do not forget that an EVERETT, from the North, and perhaps others, have favored the vicious cant about the "manifest destiny" of their country to possess other peopled territories; but we hope that there are Northern men enough to save the Republic who see something better than this to be the "manifest destiny" of a commonwealth dowered with the highest hopes and best wishes of the foremost men of the earth.

An Appeal to the Northern States, to resist the South in regard to a War with England.

From the London Daily News, Oct. 31.

In December, 1814, a very remarkable set of men assembled at Hartford, in Connecticut, to hold a discussion which we hope their sons will review and reconsider at this time. The war with England—a sufficiently disgraceful affair, both to English and Americans—was always disapproved of by a very large proportion of the American people; and by many more it was as little understood as by the people of England. Mr. MADISON, then President, was charged with French leanings, as his friend and predecessor, JEFFERSON, had been; and the accusation was, in MADISON'S case, made so definite that, in his quarrel with England, he had to take hold of the charge that he was a tool of BONAPARTE'S. The real causes of the war on that side of the Atlantic are illustrated by the subsequent action of the Republic. The immediate effect of the war was to afflict the Northern States, for no reason whatever that they could perceive; and they were just declaring their minds and their wills, in regard to it, in unmistakeable terms, when peace was made, and the controversy was postponed. The Northern States could not see why the European Powers should not fight out their own quarrels. The New-Englanders found their infant manufactures dying out through neglect, from the necessity of furnishing troops; and there was no aid to be had from the Central Government in defending the northern coasts, while the inhabitants were burdened with war taxes. Their vicinity to Canada exposed them to the horrors of Indian incursions, and they could not put out to sea, for either fishing or trading purposes, because the shores were watched by privateers. The husbandman dared not till his fields, while Indians were stealing through the surrounding forest. The fisherman dared not quit the harbors, and the coasting commerce was stopped. And all this was to be endured, nobody could tell why. The New England states appointed delegates—men experienced in legislative business—to meet in convention at Hartford, in order to agree on certain measures of immediate necessity, and propose some comprehensive principles of policy, to be presented to Congress. What we now have to do with are the amendments in the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Hartford Convention. The principal of the amendments proposed was, that Congress should not have power to make war unless two-thirds of the members of both houses should be in favor of it, and again, that two-thirds of both houses must be in favor of any suspension of commercial intercourse with foreign nations. The holding of this Convention was suggested by Massachusetts, the foremost state of the whole Union in intelligence and honor. It was too late then. Peace was made before the propositions of the Convention could be brought before Congress. *It is to be hoped that Massachusetts, now standing before the world as the foremost state of the Union, on account of her second action in defence of her own constitution against the unconstitutional requirements of the Federal Government, will again move in opposition to an insane war; and on this occasion, in good time.* She and her sister States of New-England have had abundant occasion to recognise the true source of all the international difficulties which have arisen from the war of 1812 (inclusive) till now. In 1512 it was the Southern interest using its influence over Virginian Presidents, which upheld the war; and it has ever since been the South (now arrived at intimidating Northern Presidents) which has, by force or fraud, entangled the whole Union in all the wars which have taken place. In 1812 the war spirit, which is always sustained by the institution of Slavery, was unchecked by danger to commerce, or by the vicinity of British provinces, with their regular troops and savage allies. The war was popular in the slave States; those States had the preponderance in Congress; and war was declared accordingly. Thus it has since been with the Florida war, the real cause of which was little understood by even the gallant New-Englanders, who went down into the swamps, among the "yelling Indian devils," to fight and fall, as they were told, for the honor of their country. On that occasion the Southern slaveholders made cat-paws of the gallant New-Englanders, to snatch their slave property out of the fire for them. Negroes had escaped from the slave States into the swamps of Florida, and there the negro girls took Indian husbands. By the laws of the slave States, the children of negro women follow the fortunes of the mother, and not the father; and when the loss by the absconding of slaves was becoming serious, it occurred to the slaveholders that they might not only recover the negro women, but obtain their half-Indian children, if they could lure the Union into a Florida annexation. As all the world knows, they did it; and the free and populous North was again burdened with a war of Southern device.

Thus, again, it was with the Mexican war. In a recent review of the life of SANTA ANA, we exhibited the process of the annexation of Texas, for the extension of slave-holding territory; and the fomenting of political troubles in Mexico, with the same object, twenty years ago, as again at this day. We have shown, on various occasions, the evidence which is before the eyes of all the world of the use which the prince of slave-holders, Russia, has made, through the whole course of the present century, of the slave-interest in the United States, to stir up difficulties in the Republic in those crises when European affairs would command the sympathy of true Republicans. We have repeatedly shown how the natural results of slave institutions compel an extension of territory, as the only alternative to ruin; and we have traced the course of this extension, and its barbaric character, trampling down as it goes the convictions and the will of the Free States, and the liberties of the whole people, in regard to speech and the press. We have warned our brethren in America of the retrograde character of their modern ambition—so inferior to that of the fathers of their Republic. We have rebuked the public men of the United States—CASS, SOULE, EVERETT, and others who have pandered to the youthful lust of territorial aggrandisement instead of doing what they could to sustain the principles and aims of the first residents and their constituents. We therefore feel ourselves entitled now to show the incendiaries of the South that we understand their policy and appreciate their aims, and to tell them moreover that we perhaps see more of their true position than they do themselves. Their policy is to stir up perpetual trouble in the name of their nation (in order to obtain the services of the North) as a cover to their acquisition of new slave-territory. Their aim is to obtain the West India Islands—Cuba first, and the rest afterwards—as an extension of the area of Slavery, and to remove from their horizon the irksome spectacle of the negro race in the enjoyment of freedom, while still in the condition of laborers. As to the circumstances in their own position to which they appear to be blind, they are these. *The Czars of Russia are making tools of them, even as they themselves made tools of their Yankee fellow-citizens.* It is convenient to Russia that they should occupy themselves and create a diversion in favor of Russia at the same time, by picking a quarrel with England and France. The melancholy incidents of their subjection to Russian flattery and temptation are, we believe, more intelligible to us than to themselves, or they would surely not submit to be made the spectacle they are in the eyes of all who wish either well or ill to their Republic.

We feel ourselves entitled to say to the men of the North, that we utterly disbelieve in any inclination whatever on their part to go to war with us. We only want to be assured that their fathers' spirit is in them, enlightened by the knowledge which ought to have accrued from the experience of forty years. They see that the South is now, as then, paramount at the White House, and they cannot but understand the policy and aims of the South far more clearly in 1855 than their Fathers did in 1814. *Are they prepared to desire and claim that war shall be made only by the consent of two-thirds of both branches of the National Legislature?* And are they resolved to see that their nation shall not meanwhile be plunged into war by the lawless aggressions of Americans on neighboring territories? Are they ready to use the lawful and constitutional powers conferred by their numbers and superior qualifications, (for Southern representatives are returned in part by a negro constituency without personal rights,) to secure a due and worthy representation of themselves in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in their foreign diplomacy? If they are prepared to do this their duty as Republicans, there is no fear of war between them and us. Hitherto the excuse put forward for any undue subservience to the South, for the unworthiness of the Northern statesmen who have been cast-aways on the dire loadstone rock which draws the nails out of every construction which approaches it, is the horror which every good American has of the dissolution of the Union. Cannot the good Americans consult together about their duty, their interest, and their prospect, when a Cabinet which they are far from proud of threatens war with their best friends? If they cannot so take counsel together, for the preservation of the principles of their original union, and of their friendship with us, we are in a condition to tell them what a great number of their best citizens think, and some are willing, on a first opportunity, to say—*that the first effect of a serious attempt on the part of the Government at Washington to make war for the reasons which have long actuated its foreign policy would be to break up the Union.* Only let this conviction, with the grounds of it, be duly presented and discussed, and there will be no war, nor any further talk of it. Meantime, while awaiting the action of the free, populous, intelligent, and prosperous Northern States, we may, perhaps, ourselves assign the ground on which the *élite* of the Americans assert that an attempt to go to war with us will break up the Union.

A Plea on Behalf of the Friendly Conduct of the British Government.

From the London Morning Post, Oct. 31.

The difficulties which menaced the project of enlisting men for the Allied armies in the United States are, in reality, in reason and in substance, no more; for the project was withdrawn the very instant it was ascertained that our kinsmen did not relish it. And if the transatlantic excitement reported to have been engendered by the design has not subsided with the frank and immediate abandonment of the design itself, that is a proof either that an effect can exist without a cause, or that the commotion in question is a hypocritical agitation not produced by what its promoters pretend, but fomented for other and for interested objects of class politics and personal ambition. Not only was the scheme very contentedly given up, as soon as our Government found it to be distasteful to the American people, but regret was expressed to their Government that any such project had ever been entertained, under a very different conception of the sympathies which our almost compatriots would have exhibited. We can do without their countenance or help if it be not voluntary and cordial; and sure we are that not a man in the Three Kingdoms would desire to see an American regiment fighting in our cause, if he, at the same time, felt that the national feeling of the Union, whence that regiment had been procured, did not sanction and attend its career. But we need not dwell on this part of the subject. *We have made our bow to the United States, and unequivocally withdrawn both our too hasty proceeding and our too presumptuous hopes.* There is another fact of considerable importance in this transaction. Even before it could be known in what spirit the desire of the British Government would be received by the American authorities, and while the undertaking was merely in the stage of preparation and of instructions, our own officials were distinctly, strictly and emphatically commanded to take, above all things, the utmost care not to infringe the municipal laws of the Republic; and if it should be discovered that the intended measure could not be carried out consistently with those laws, to desist from it at once and definitively.

In all this there was no real offence, whatever in formality there may have proved to have existed, after better information. On the contrary, far from any cause for resentment, this too credulous experiment betokens in what sense we were disposed to interpret the good will entertained, not only towards ourselves, but towards a cause manifestly and conspicuously just, and one in the interests of civil freedom and national independence, by the great Commonwealth which predominates over the New World. Trust is never an affront. No matter what departure there may have actually been from regulations, with the existence or stringency of which we had still to make practical acquaintance, *it is not in human nature to be wroth because good will is too quickly presumed.* This is still more true when the irregularity or informality in question (if such there were) is unintentional. Now, what proves that, wherever it may have taken place on the present occasion, it must have been unintentional, proves even still more, and relieves our Government from all honest reproach, namely, *that it was directly in violation of its express orders.* When we reflect, in addition to these considerations, on the facts which we have already mentioned, that the whole enterprise was stopped and abandoned, and that regret for the mistaken expectations which had been indulged was expressed, we really imagine that even our sensitive friends across the Atlantic could not have seen anything in the proceeding but what is essentially venial, if not much that is open, candid, and conciliatory. We may go further, and point to this affair in the very state of its termination, as a proof of the sincerity and loyalty which animate the British Government in its relations with other states.

We are sure that even our American readers will readily admit the injustice of these observations, and that many an upright intelligence, in the great American Republic itself, has read with exactly the same regret, disapproval, and dissent with which we ourselves have read them, the inflammatory and extra-judicial letters published by Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney-General of the United States, in the form of instructions to his local subordinates. The great functionary in question, whose office is essentially municipal, travels into a general diplomatic disquisition even in this avowedly legal document, and it is no exaggeration to say that his remarks about England and the British Government are a tribunitian and political invective of the most violent character, in the disguise of a professional exposition. The New-York *Courier*, we observe, and another of the American journals, treat the matter with great sense, fairness, ability, and spirit—showing how utterly all this fine passion is wasted, and how fictitious—nay, how suspicious—that indignation must be which (whatever technical and legal infractions may, or may not have been committed) has indubitably no political grounds, no real international provocation or discourtesy whatsoever, on which to rest. There is not the shadow of such a thing. When the subject is looked at from end to end—from the amicable trust of the mistake in which it began to the amicable assent in which it terminated—we cannot but say that there is something ludicrous in the savage tone adopted by Mr. CALEB CUSHING. But it is not difficult to discern, in these pumped-up denunciations and in this acted ire, a shrewd attempt to raise, for the profit of his tottering party, a burst of the bellicose patriotism of the Union, ever ready as it is to effervesce upon the slightest stirring. Still, when common sense, evident justice, and the most important interests are enlisted against such instigations, the influence and effect of even Mr. CUSHING'S fervid eloquence will be found transitory and evanescent among a people like that of the United States. We remember—indeed, it is not so long ago that everybody could easily forget—that a much greater man than Mr. CUSHING, the late celebrated DANIEL WEBSTER, in a cause less ridiculous and more important, tried the same game of excitement, with just as little ground to stand upon, yet with "a case" somewhat more serious than the present. That eloquent man, three years ago, assured the inshore fishermen of Fundy Bay, and the other litigated coasts, that they should be protected in their unjust pretensions, "*hook and line, and bob and sinker.*" But the fiery words fell flat upon the ears of his countrymen; the orator, to his surprise, missed his accustomed spell. We are inclined to think that Mr. CUSHING will similarly fail when he tries to convince one of the shrewdest nations on earth that strict orders to respect their laws are an injunction to evade those laws—that an expression of regret is an insult—that the withdrawal of what they choose to deem interference is an aggression—and that measures and acts, instantaneously and scrupulously squared to words and to professions, betoken insincerity and guile.

Relations of England and the United States.

From the London Examiner.

We are in danger of doing too much honor to the lawless portion of the great American community. Such it would be, to credit them with enough either of power in themselves, or of social influence with their countrymen, to bring the two freest countries on the earth to the verge of quarrel.

Remembering what the Americans are, let us at least not be eager to meet half way even the possibility of such a strife. Men of our own race, they have conquered on a distant continent not only more liberty than their ancestors were able to possess in peace when won at home, but a little more than they themselves know, quite how to enjoy, without the drawback of excesses which their form of government fails to check. But for the perfection of a republic it is indispensable that there should be a widely-diffused spirit of justice innate in the people; and however prominent every exception to this rule in America is by the nature of things made, the simple fact that the republic still exists, that it maintains one of the highest positions in the world, and has commanded hitherto the full respect of England, is quite sufficient proof of its establishment, generally, on a sound and firm foundation. We have no right to confound with the healthy opinion of America the cries of faction which in all republics find necessarily more uncontrolled utterance than elsewhere, or to condemn its government too hastily for those outbreaks of lawlessness which only the spread of sound opinion and feeling under a free constitution can hold in constant check. These are the rough trials of strength which young republics have at all times to endure; and that America survives them proves not that they are, but that they are not, of her essence. In spite of them the Government of the United States exists.

We hold it, therefore, to be quite beside every wise purpose to show ourselves in any degree forward with anger at any weakness or excess in that Government which it may be possible to meet by prudence and temper. *All who desire to strengthen and extend the liberty of nations can wish only success to our countrymen in America.* Let us rather be eager to forgive their occasional stumbling upon a difficult and surely noble path. In every way it behoves us to help them, even by some little sacrifice of mere pride, as a much needed example to the nations which hold to old creeds of despotism. Any violent check on the upward progress of America inflicted by Great Britain, except under such provocation as it is not easy to imagine possible, would disgrace the annals of this country for ever, and to a serious degree retard the progress of all true civilization.

That her really influential men are disposed to sanction wild projects of piracy we will not believe. Filibustering is no limb of the republican state, but an excrescence requiring to be cut out of it. The art of surgery may be performed, we honestly believe, without giving just occasion of offence.

A strong English fleet assembles at Bermuda ready to act if need should arise for action. *The apprehension is that a descent may be made on Hayti as a step towards Cuba, but we are not pledged, or should not be pledged, to the protection of that miserably mismanaged Spanish possession, which sooner or later, the United States must seize if they be so evilly minded, in despite of all Europe may do to the contrary.* Some indeed, hint at a design against Ireland; but the Government can scarcely share this impression, or the fleet would not have been sent out of the Irish seas. If you expect a burglary in Piccadilly, you do not draft off your police into Bermondsey. In any case, let us by all means prevent lawless people of every sort from intruding upon our possessions; and for the rest, show what forbearance we can. Against States affecting to hold within themselves all necessary powers of repression, much grave complaint and virtuous indignation may fairly be expressed, for permitting what they knew how to prevent. But, as to America, we ought to know, and if we have read anything of history must know, what is the truth; and let us act upon it in a practical and manly temper. At a time when we are beating down the despotism of the East, we owe it to humanity to treat with forbearance, nay, with all due generosity and sympathy, whatever difficulties may beset the course of freedom in the West. Great indeed should be the cause of offence, before we so much as think of those men as enemies who are allied to us, not only by blood and race, but by that common love of public liberty which sorely needs to be more widely spread among the nations of the world.

The Movements of the British Squadron.

From the London Globe.

We confess we can hardly see sufficient reason for regarding the position of affairs between the United States and Great Britain as possessing the threatening aspect with which it is invested by some of our contemporaries. The political and the material interests of the two countries are identified to so intimate and important an extent, that apprehensions of a collision could only be justified by a much lower estimate of the good sense of ourselves, and of our kinsmen beyond the Atlantic, than the progress of either country among the nations of the world would warrant. We must, then, look upon it as impossible that any serious difficulty can arise from the supposed breach of the *spirit* of the United States laws by enlistment for the British service upon the frontier, which has taken place. Even putting aside the question as to the extent to which these proceedings infringe the law, we should take the single fact that to all appearance they were discontinued upon representations being made that the United States Government regarded them with disfavor, a guarantee of the cessation of any disagreement that they might have caused. No doubt our squadron on the North American station has lately received reinforcements, but the American people can hardly be ignorant of the real causes which have dictated this step. If they justly claim that the laws of neutrality be respected, they cannot deny us a similar right. If unauthorized recruiting be suppressed, there is nothing unreasonable in asking that unauthorized privateering should be prevented. The Americans, like ourselves, must be aware that in their ports at this moment large vessels are in various stages of preparation, equipped openly for the service of Russia, and to intercept and annoy our trade. We say nothing of the wild but long threatened projects for the invasion of Ireland, the open discussion of which hardly a mail fails to report. But it is against these loss ambitious enterprises, and not against America, that our squadron is directed. We shall undoubtedly use our strong hand to put them down, but when we do so it is the misguided people who embark in them, and not the American nation, that will have cause for dissatisfaction. For what we are doing we should cheerfully submit to the verdict of the thinking portion of the American community, who, we feel sure, would be as reluctant as ourselves that any trumped-up pretext should be allowed to peril the alliance between us, which mutual respect and mutual interest should make one of the firmest in the records of history."

Rumored Recall of the American Minister.

From the Liverpool Times, Nov 2.

Yesterday a rumor prevailed here and in London that the American Minister at the Court of St. James had either been recalled or would leave for the United States by the packet which sails this day. We happen to know, through a private source, that MR. BUCHANAN had an interview with Lord CLARENDON on Tuesday last, in the course of which his lordship assured the American Minister that the British Government were informed, *on unquestionable authority*, that ships were being built and fitted out in the United States for the express purpose of making a descent on Cuba, on the British West Indies, and on other parts of the British possessions. But the interview between the English Foreign Minister and the American Ambassador was so friendly, that the last named personage was to have dined with Lord CLARENDON yesterday—Friday.

Since this friendly interview, however, took place, an article has appeared in the London *Times*, which MR. BUCHANAN may think is calculated to compromise him in the eyes of his own Government and the American public, and he may have resented the information which it contains as a breach of confidence. The article to which we refer must have been inspired by some member of the Government, possibly by some member of the Cabinet, and, therefore, without at all endorsing the rumor to which we have referred, we can readily conceive Mr. BUCHANAN'S annoyance at having his name mixed up with a transaction so delicate as the one pointedly referred to in the *Times* of Thursday. The article mentioned the unfortunate attempt which the British Ambassador at Washington made to recruit for the British service in the United States, and it opens thus:

"When the war in the East first broke out, and England found herself in new and unwonted alliance with France, an equally unwonted hostility with Russia, there was no power from which she received assurances of support more hearty, more satisfactory, and more spontaneous than from the United States of America. *Even the Minister of the United States in this country*, unless we are misinformed, *testified to the cordial sympathy of the Cabinet at Washington* and the nation over which it presides."

And the article goes on to insinuate that British recruiting in the United States was winked at, if not encouraged, by the American Government at home, and certainly by the American Minister in London. That is artist, we repeat, may have annoyed Mr. BUCHANAN, for, although substantially correct, many matters pass confidentially between a Minister and the Government to which he is accredited, which cannot be given to the world without a breach of diplomatic etiquette. If such be the case in the present instance,—and we are merely assuming it to account for the rumor which prevailed in London yesterday,—it amounts to nothing more than a misunderstanding between our Government and the Ambassador—in a word, a personal affair. The probability is, that there is not a word of truth in the rumor, for assuredly, up to Tuesday last, as we have stated, the most cordial feeling existed between Lord Clarendon and the American Ambassador.

The Irish Invasion Humbug.

From the London Morning Post, Nov. 2.

To trace a rumor to its source is comparatively an easy matter; but to ascertain whether it is supported by any color of fact, is often a task of great, if not of hopeless, difficulty. It has recently been stated in this country that certain parties in the United States have directed their filibustering propensities towards Ireland—that piratical expeditions on a large scale are about to be fitted out in the American ports for the invasion of that kingdom—and thus a new element of irritation has been added to the complications which already so disgreeably interfere with the relations between England and the United States. *Up to the present time no single fact has been made public which justifies this rumor.* The presence of a powerful British fleet at Bermuda has some significance. The first rumor was, that it had been ordered to that station to intercept vessels of war built in America for the service of Russia. That rumor, whether true or false, has died away, and it has been succeeded by another which is infinitely more dangerous, because it is calculated not only to give offence to this country, but to wound the feelings of every temperate, honorable man in America. The currency which has been given to this statement has, however, produced one beneficial effect. It has called forth the loyal spirit of the Irish people, as expressed in their press; and it has shown that there exists in no part of Ireland any section of people willing to receive such assistance. The Cork *Southern Reporter* says: "All the world knows that to be an Irishman in the States of the Union now is to be under the worst and most intolerable ban of political and social exclusion. The great aim and object of the American native race—as they call themselves, though descended mainly from the Irish stock—is to drive our countrymen, not out of the Union, but to make them in it 'hewers of wood and drawers of water'—little better in privileges and immunities than the negro himself. From this persecution of their race the Irish are flying from the States into Canada, to find there the freedom and the position denied them by the Republic. The hour is certainly a strange one to think of an American-Irish invasion of Ireland in aid of the Czar of all the Russias." If, at any period, the sympathy of the "American-Irish" Party was dangerous to Ireland, the "Know-Nothing" movement has undoubtedly acted as a happy and sufficient corrective.

The Case of Mr. Crampton.

From the Northern (Liverpool) Daily Times.

If the charges against Mr. CRAMPTON are true, we can only say that the American Cabinet have acted with the most remarkable leniency towards him, for Mr. STROBEL'S charge was made on the 21st September, whereas it was not until the 10th of October that Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall was resolved upon. The Washington Cabinet, therefore, cannot be charged with any precipitancy in the transaction. On the contrary, they have shown the greatest forbearance, and let us hope, that with the removal of Mr. CRAMPTON from the States, all ill feeling between the two countries will subside. With regard to the appearance of a Special Envoy from the Czar, at the American capital, we feel but very little concerned. Russia has good cause to foster and cherish the continuance of things as they are in the West. The breaking off of friendly relations with England is a matter which the American Government will consider well before they act. The States can lose nothing by us, whatever they may gain, and all that they could achieve by arms in a ten years' war, would not be worth twelve months' peace. That Russia will try to loosen the bonds of civilization, is likely enough; it is her policy to do so, and as her tyrants are forsworn to conquer or die amid the world's desolation, the attempt will be made to pit civilization against itself, that despotism may triumph. Still, much as we despise all workings of faction, we cannot help looking at the Know-Nothing movement in America as an antidote to the designs of Russia, and the folly and tyranny of other countries with which the United States have less direct intercourse.

England and America—War Deprecated—Letter from a Member of Parliament.

To the Editor of the Daily News:

SIR: I read with satisfaction the able article in your Tuesday's edition of the *Daily News*, on the course our Government are pursuing in regard to the United States, and especially your protest against that secret diplomacy which may force us into collision with that country.

Nothing save an attack on the honor of England will justify war with the American people—a people of the same blood, language, and religion as ourselves. Parliament should promptly be called together; and if not, public meetings should be held to protest upon so fatal a proceeding.

Lord PALMERSTON, as is his wont, is carrying the country to the brink of a precipice, which must either involve us in war or force us to withdraw our fleet ignominiously. The American people will not tamely submit to a fleet of liners being sent to their coast, without good reason, nor should they.

Have we not already enough upon our hands, that we should seek to irritate a proud and powerful people? What would be the result of a conflict with the United States, even were we to come out of it victoriously? Our commerce and manufactures would be crippled—our monetary affairs in inextricable confusion—the coast swarming with privateers—a million of our industrial population out of employ—the cost of all the necessaries of life greatly enhanced. Truly it would be "the beginning of the end," and most likely result in civil war and social revolution. Better that the United States should possess Cuba and our West India Islands into the bargain than we should risk such calamities. Better that the present, or a score other Administrations be driven from power, than they should be suffered to use their secret diplomacy for such fearful results. AN M. P.

Nov. 1.

The Collision Between the Two Governments—Duty of Summoning Parliament.

From the London Morning Chronicle.

According to our present sources of information, the fault does certainly seem to be with the American Government. Admitting to the fullest extent the impropriety of violating the American law in the enlistment of American citizens—an impropriety, which is committed at the present moment in the territories of nearly all the neutral Powers of Europe, without their making it a cause of war—we have still the fact before us, that the offence has been apologised for, and desisted from. But these conclusions are necessarily imperfect, because we cannot be sure that we have before us all the circumstances of the case. In consequence of the mystery in which all diplomatic transactions are involved, the Government of neither State has given to its respective subjects any information concerning the dispute. From all that has transpired officially we might imagine that the relations between the two countries are on the most friendly footing—the only indication to the contrary being the letters of the Attorney-General to which we have referred. We cannot know, therefore, what causes of difference may be lurking in the archives of the Foreign-offices of both countries—causes that may have been smouldering for years, and of which the present wretched dispute is but the spark to fire the magazine.

At the same time we avow our strong conviction, that between England and America there can be no matters of dispute which a friendly, candid and temperate discussion of a few hours would not remove. With two nations so indissolubly mixed up together, not by bonds of commerce merely, but by the far higher and nobler bonds of blood, civilization, literature and religion, there ought to be no angry disputes left to rankle and fester, and inflame; for there can be none which moderation on both sides could not remove. Such we are, that whatever may be the disposition of our Government, the people of this country have no unfriendly feelings towards their brethren in the United States. A war with them would be regarded as a calamity of the greatest magnitude, and to avoid which every concession ought to be made—except that of honor. We cannot but believe that the bulk of the American people entertain precisely the same feelings with regard to this country; and we trust it is not yet too late for the people in both dominions to demand from their rulers a full explanation of the causes of disputes, which have all of a sudden assumed a magnitude so portentous, and to cast about for the means of averting a catastrophe which, however it may end, will inflict incalculable hardships upon both countries, and fling back the cause of civilization for centuries.

Whatever the Americans may think it right to do, the duty of the English people is clear. We have a right to demand from our rulers, what is the meaning of this hasty dispatch of ships—these angry diplomatic notices—these sudden indications of war. The war in which we are at present engaged is emphatically a war of the people. Are our rulers disposed to get up another, which is to be considered exclusively their own? We will not believe this of them without further evidence, but we have a right to ask that evidence on the one side or the other should be forthcoming. However good their cause may be—however perfect a defence they may have to make—Lord PALMERSTON and his colleagues are taking a tremendous responsibility in allowing matters to assume so serious a shape, without taking counsel with those advisers whom the Constitution has provided to share their duties and to influence their decisions. Parliament now stands adjourned till the 11th of December. Is it intended to allow that period to elapse without calling the Representatives of the People together, or informing them of the grave emergency which has just arisen? Is the first message of the Queen to her Peers and faithful Commons to be, that during the recess we have added another great nation to the number of our enemies; and that the one with whom her people were more anxious to remain at peace? We cannot believe this, and we trust Lord PALMERSTON will speedily call the Parliament together, and relieve the national suspense by laying the whole papers connected with this grave dispute before them.

If it shall then appear that our Government has given no other cause of offence than the comparatively venial one of attempting to enlist American subjects; and that the American Government refuses to accept an apology, ample in its terms and frank in its offer—if it shall be seen that they are thus bent on war or our abject submission—why then there is no alternative. We must even gird ourselves up to a new combat. Our losses will be severe; to be exceeded, however, we firmly believe, by those of our antagonist. For the calamities endured on both sides, the responsibility will not rest with us; and we believe we shall not be the first to yield in the contest. But we have no pleasure in contemplating such a result. Confident that the whole British people are animated with kindly feelings towards the United States, we cannot but anticip

the army was 2,000 strong at the above dates, but reinforcements have since been sent from Constantinople and the Crimea.

THE BALTIC.

Unimportant Operations—Movement of the Fleets.

Hamburg letters of the 29th ult. mention that some English ships had effected reconnoissances in the Gulf of Pernau. A number of Russian coasting ships had been burned, and a steamer had bombarded the batteries of Gamla-Carleby. A trifling engagement had occurred at Bernahem, between a few Russian soldiers and some English marines from the corvettes *Arethe* and *Dragonda*, which resulted in the retreat of the Russians and the demolition of the custom-house by the victors. Several of the ships had suffered from storms.

The English fleet, which recently numbered 164 vessels, is now reduced to 50, while nearly two French ships remain. The remainder of the squadron is withdrawing from Nargen to Kiel.

Gen. Simpson states in one of his dispatches that the fine weather had permitted great progress to be made in the repair of the railway and construction of new roads, and he entertains no anxiety of there being a scarcity of anything during the approaching winter. Dr. HALL, British Inspector of hospitals, reports the health of the army satisfactory. Invalids were arriving daily, and he hoped that ere the cold weather set in, the most of the army would be under cover.

Miscellaneous War News.

Of the 1,910 British wounded in the assault on the Redan, 800 were shot or stabbed through the chest or upper part of the body.

William Penn, American steamer, from Marseilles for Kamiesch, is aground at Gallipoli, since Oct. 14, and is discharging.

The Russians believe that the presence of the Allied squadron at the mouth of the Dnieper is meant to cover an attack on Perekop, to be made from Kupatoria. Kherson, they say, is to be attacked to employ the Russian forces stationed at Alexchki, between Kherson and Perekop.

A new levy of ten men per thousand is to be made throughout Russia, excepting only a few provinces.

Gen. LUDERS promulgates an order of the day acknowledging receipt of 30,000 recruits, and cautioning the veterans of his army not to ridicule the want of experience of these raw soldiers.

The Emperor ALEXANDER is making himself popular by visiting the forts and hospitals.

A circular, published at Vienna, estimates the Turkish and Allied forces at 800,000 men, exclusive of the Turkish army of 24,000 men on the banks of the Danube. These troops are distributed nearly as follows: At Batoum, under OMAR PACHA, 45,000 men; at Kars, under Gens. YUSSEFF and WILLIAMS, 18,000; at Erzeroum, under VELY and HAFIZ, 12,000; at Trebisond, under SELIM, 8,000; in the Crimea, the main body of the Allied army on the Tchernaya and elsewhere, 95,000; at Eupatoria, under Gen. D'ALONVILLE, 60,000; at Kertsch, 16,000; at Kinburn, 12,000; on their way to reinforce the corps at the mouth of the Dnieper, 25,000; at Sebastopol, 8,000; reserve in the camp at Maslek, 10,000.

The Russians have constructed a road across the Futrid Sea, communicating with Simpheropol, and by this road supplies and reinforcements may reach their camp.

A report comes, by way of Paris, that Russia has granted letters of marque to some American ships, as privateers.

With the object of stimulating the zeal of the nobility of his Empire in carrying on the war, the Czar has issued a ukase guaranteeing all the ancient privileges and immunities of the *noblesse*.

Advices from Persia, of July 26, report a cessation of cholera.

One More Effort for Peace.

According to Vienna letters, the Emperor of Russia was desirous of holding a personal interview at some place on the frontier with the Emperor of Austria, King of Prussia, and probably other potentates, with the view of coming to some understanding for the conclusion of peace.

A correspondent of the Cologne *Gazette*, writing from Berlin, alludes to the rumors of peace, but in the diplomatic circles of the Prussian capital they are considered unfounded, not merely because Russia has resorted to a fresh levy of conscripts, but because every communication from that Empire discountenances the belief that Russia will make any concessions to the Western Powers. On the other hand, all the letters arriving from Vienna allude to the rumors of peace.

The correspondent of a London journal declares that Russia has positively intimated at the Courts of the great German Powers her willingness to negotiate alone on the basis of the four points, and that the Allies, of Dec. 2, are not at all disinclined to resume diplomatic conferences, although the Western Powers have, at the same time, declared that they can only consent to such when there is a sure prospect of them attaining a satisfactory result. It is added that Austria is very far from declining the cooperation of Prussia.

The *New-Prussian Gazette*, of the 30th ultimo, affirms that at the very moment the French Government intimated at Vienna its readiness to negotiate with Russia on the basis of the Four Points, adding that it was resolved to continue the war and recommence military operations next Spring with redoubled energy, should peace not be concluded in the interim.

ENGLAND.

Appointments—Arrivals, &c.

The political intelligence is not very important. Lord STANLEY, son of the Earl of Derby, will, it is said, become a member of the Government. The Derby Cabinet states that the Colonial Secretaryship was offered to Lord STAFFORD, but declined by him in favor of Lord JOHN RUSSELL. Lord HARDWICKE has been mentioned in connection with the vacant post. It is said that Lord HARDINGE is about to resign the command-in-chief of the British army, and will be succeeded either by the Duke of Cambridge or Lord SEATON. Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR will be appointed Minister to Vienna.

Violent storms had been experienced along the Eastern coasts of Britain, causing considerable loss in shipping.

Among the passengers by the mail steamer *La Plata*, at Southampton, were Gen. HAGE, of Bolivia, on a tour, and the negro baron, JEAN BAPTISTE DARASSE, appointed to represent the Empire of Hayti during the temporary absence of the Haytien Minister at London.

Sir THOMAS TROUBRIDGE, who had both limbs shot off in the Crimea, has just been united in marriage to Miss GURNEY, of Norwich.

Victor Hugo, with his son and those who signed the recent protest, have been expelled from the Channel Islands.

FRANCE.

The Empress—Closing of the Exposition—Railways—Embassy to Sweden.

The *Moniteur* announces that the Empress is in the fifth month of pregnancy.

Preparations are making to close the Exposition, the efforts to obtain permission to keep it open not having been successful. Amongst the projects of the day is one for transferring the Bourse to the Exposition building, the existing edifice not being considered commodious enough, but it is doubtful that the project will be acted on.

Government is taking vigorous measures to prevent railway accidents. Amongst other things every Railway Company is ordered to give a list of their employes, a statement of their duties, and a detail of their salaries, in order that government may decide whether the pay is sufficient to secure men of the needful responsibility.

M. DE BOURQUENEY, the French Ambassador to Vienna, has returned to his post.

There is a report of the discovery of a Legitimist conspiracy and of the arrest, in connection with it, of a duke bearing one of the oldest names in France.

Gen. CANROBERT has gone on a special mission to Stockholm. As Admiral DUNDAS is also there, it is surmised their mission is to obtain permission for the Allied fleets to Winter in Swedish ports.

RUSSIA.

The following is the text of the last ukase of the Emperor of Russia, ordering a general levy of recruits throughout the empire:

We, by God's grace, ALEXANDER II., Emperor and Autocrat of all the Russias, King of Poland, &c.

In consequence of the losses which our troops have suffered in the campaign of this year, we look upon it as indispensable thoroughly to complete our armies, for the purpose of repelling the enterprises of the enemy; and order—

1. Throughout the whole empire, with the exception of the Governments of Pskoff, Pultowa, Tchernigoff, Kharkoff, Ekaterinoslaff, Cherson, and Tauris, there shall be a general levy at the rate of ten from every thousand souls, in virtue of a special ukase issued simultaneously with these presents to the Executive Senate.

2. The Jews who are liable to military service are also on occasion of this general levy, the same as all other sorts and conditions of men, to furnish ten from every thousand souls.

3. The levy is to commence on Nov. 15, (27,) and to close on Dec. 15, (27,) 1855

Given in the town of Nicholaieff, Oct. 3, (15,) in the 1855th year since the birth of Christ, and in the first of our reign, ALEXANDER.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Insurrection in India Subsiding—Murder of a British Officer—Commercial Intelligence.

Telegraphic accounts, in anticipation of the overland mail, have been received, of date, from Bombay, Oct. 3; Madras, Sept. 27; Calcutta, 23d; Hong Kong, 15th, and Shanghae, Sept. 7. At Bombay the monsoon was over, and the fall of rain having been only 48 inches, (25 inches short of the average,) it was feared the crops would be short to the extent of one-fourth. The Santal insurrection was dying out. Mr. CONOLLY, the British Collector in Malabar, had been murdered by the natives. Trade in India was dull. Exchange on London, 2 1/3.

From China we learn that large quantities of grain and tea had arrived at Canton. Exchange had advanced both at Canton and Shanghae, but not to an extent to create danger, under existing circumstances, of a renewal of specie shipments from England. At Canton, the quotation was 4s. 9 1/2d., showing a rise of 1/4d., and at Shanghae, 4s. 5 1/2d., a rise of 1 3/4d. The exports of tea to Sept. 15, were 18,771,800 lbs., against 21,000,000 lbs. on the 20th Sept., 1854. Of silk, the exports were 5,867 bales, against 6,907. At Canton, three crops of new Congou had arrived, and large quantities of Old Hyson tea. At Shanghae, there was a scarcity of fine tea, and operations were restricted in consequence of high prices. Silk also was high, but the settlements were large.

Politically there was nothing new in China.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets....Nov. 2.

PROVISIONS—New Bacon much wanted. The business reported in Beef or Pork is unimportant. Irish Beef packers are paying for their cattle 6s. ₱ cwt. under last year's prices. There is now a large stock of Cheese here and the demand by no means lively. The driblets of Lard coming to hand are taken at 67s. Tallow has further advanced 1s.@2s.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour and Wheat have been dull, and prices have declined 1s. ₱ bbl., and 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. The quality of Wheat now landing is complained of. To-day more is doing, but without recovering any portion of the decline. Indian Corn has been in active speculative request and 1/2@1/4 offering is taken up at 1s. advance. Flour, 24s. 6d.@44s. 6d.; Red Wheat, 12s.@13s. 6d.; Red, 11s.@11s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs.; White Wheat, 12s.@13s. 6d.; Red, 11s.@11s. 6d. ₱ 70 lbs.; Indian Corn, 34s. for all varieties.

COTTON—The more cheerful tone of the London monetary advices towards the close of last week, revived the spirits of Cotton operators, and on Saturday an active demand sprung up and prices advanced an 1/4d. ₱ lb. Each day this week the Trade, commpiled by their very limited stocks, have bought freely; speculators and exporters have also daily taken a fair amount, and prices have been gradually forced up till they close a full farthing ₱ lb. above our last quotations. The rapid advance here has led to a considerable increase of business in Manchester, and at better prices. Middling Orleans, 5 1/2d.; Mobile, 5 1/2d.; Upland, 5 5/8d. Sales of American, 22,000 bales; same time last year, 20,000 bales. Sales this week, 65,000 bales, of which 45,000 were American.

JAMES McHENRY & CO.

Another Report.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Nov. 2, 1855.

We have to report on the whole a very quiet week in the GRAIN trade, and, with the exception of INDIAN CORN, little business has been done in any article. On Tuesday, with a fair attendance of buyers, WHEAT was in retail consumptive demand; but holders, being anxious to sell from the quay, submitted to a reduction of 1d. ₱ 70 lbs. on Red WHEAT, and of 2d. ₱ 70 lbs. on White. FLOUR was dull, and 6d. ₱ bbl. and sack cheaper. INDIAN CORN was, at the commencement of the market, sold at 43s. ₱ quarter for mixed, but, subsequently a speculative demand sprung up, and a large business was done at 43s. 3d. ₱ quarter.

To-day's market was moderately attended. WHEAT was held firmly at Tuesday's rates, and a fair consumptive trade was transacted. FLOUR was in rather better request, and Spanish was sold at an advance of 1s. ₱ sack. Barrels were firmer, without change in price. INDIAN CORN was in fair demand at 43s. 3d. to 43s. for mixed.

To-day's quotations are: WHEAT—Red, 11s. to 11s. 6d.; White, 12s. to 12s. 4d. FLOUR—Philadelphia and Ohio, 43s. to 44s. INDIAN CORN—Mixed, 43s. 3d. to 44s.

BEEF—Is in slightly improved demand, although sales for the week are scarcely to the average extent.

PORK—Is in limited inquiry, and higher prices are paid—considerable anxiety is felt as to the result of the Government contract to be taken on the 12th inst.

COTTON—The greater ease in the Money Market at the close of last week renewed the confidence of Cotton Holders, and on Saturday an advance was realized of 1/2d. ₱ lb. On Monday the Trade came more freely into the market, and sales reached 12,000 to 15,000 bales, at a further slight improvement in price. Forced by their small stocks, consumers have since continued to buy freely, and the demand being assisted by a few exporters and speculators, prices have gradually advanced, and close to-day 1/2d.@5/8d. ₱ lb. above the sales of last week. In Manchester the sudden change in the tone of this market has had a favorable effect, and a fair amount of business has been done this week. "Middling" Orleans, 5 5/8d.; Mobile, 5 7-16d.; Boweds, 5 7/8d. ₱ lb.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

London Money Market....Nov. 2.

FRIDAY EVENING—The continued easy feeling in the Money market has caused a more confident tone to prevail generally in mercantile circles. The demand for Money is on the increase, owing to the approach of the 4th of the month when a heavy amount of commercial bills fall due, which must be met on the 3d, the 4th being Sunday. Although the engagements of that day are known to be unusually large, it is believed they will be well met, another convincing proof of the stability of the commerce of the country. No change has taken place in the rates of discount by the Bank of England, but the general figure "out of doors" is 1/2 ₱ cent. lower than the minimum 6 ₱ cent. of the Bank. The seasonable supply of gold by the *Ballarat* from Melbourne has also exercised a good effect upon the market, and the demand for gold for the Bank of France having subsided, a considerable proportion has been sent to Threadneedle-street.

The return from the Bank of England, for the week ending the 27th of October, gives the following results, when compared with the previous week:

Public deposits	£3,700,841—Decrease	£134,177
Other deposits	11,337,331—Decrease	446,750
Rest	3,170,326—Decrease	9,326

On the other side of the account:

Government securities	£10,328,950—Decrease	£300,000
Other securities	18,534,900—Decrease	254,912
Notes unemployed	4,262,565—Decrease	48,030

The amount of notes in circulation is £20,436,905, being an increase of £84,150, and the stock of bullion in both departments is £11,903,595, showing an increase of £58,150 when compared with the preceding return.

The English funds opened this morning at the closing quotations of Wednesday, but subsequently experienced an advance. The first price of Consols was 87 3/8 to 87/8, whence, in consequence of purchases by the public, they improved to 88 5/8. The latest transactions were at 88 for money, and 88 1/4 to 88 3/8 for the 6th of December.

The following table will show the fluctuations in Consols since the 20th inst.

	For Money.			For Account.		
Oct.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 27	88	88	88	88	88	88
Mon. 29	88	88	88	88	88	88
Tues. 30	87 5/8	88	88	87 5/8	88	88
Wed. 31	87 5/8	88	88	87 5/8	88	87 5/8
Nov.						
Thur. 1	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut	shut
Fri. 2	87 5/8	88	87 7/8	87 5/8	88	87 5/8

London Markets.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 2—5 P. M.

The principal feature in the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets this week, has been the great activity in the SUGAR market; with a very brisk demand, prices have advanced 6s.@8s. ₱ cwt. BREADSTUFFS quiet. TEA and COFFEE dull. MONEY in good demand at 1/2@1 cent. CONSOLS leave off 88@88 3/4 for money, 88@88 1/4 for the account. The East India Company have reduced their rate of EXCHANGE from 2s. 10d.@2s. 10 7/8d. for bills on Bengal and Madras, 2s. 9 7/8d.@2s. 10d. for bills on Bombay, Mexican Dollars, 4s. 11 3/4d.; nominal. Bar Silver 5s. 11d.; nominal. South American Doubloons 77s.

COFFEE—In quiet at our late quotations.

COTTON—Flat, and of 1/8 less at public sale, about 1,000 bales sold at a decline of 1/16d. ₱ lb. Dhollerah Silver from 5s. 10 3/8d. for mid. to good mid. grain, Tinnevelly Silver from 5s. 7d.@5s. 8d., with small Stock at 5s. Mexican Silver 5s. 8d.@5s. 9d.

CUBA—248 bags Trinidad realized very high prices, from 44s. for grey, to 47s. for fine red.

COFFEE—Is quiet. At public sale of 300 casks, 170 bags Plantation Ceylon, about two-thirds sold at previous prices, from 85s. to 86s. for mid. to mid.; 80 half bales Mocha were taken in at 90s. for fair clean yellow grain; 90 bags Jamaica sold well from 45s. to 52s. for mid. to fine red. Mysore, 70s. per cwt. at Dunglass sold from 72s. to 73s. for good fine red. Fair Native Ceylon there is a limited inquiry at 80s.

TEA—Quiet. Hence 13s., straits 12s. English without change.

COPPER—Steady. Sales for the week, 3,100 bales, at an advance of 3/8. ₱ lb. At Liverpool there has also been more demand, and prices have improved; yesterday's quotation for middling Orleans was 5 1/2d. ₱ lb.

CORN—The fresh supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was moderate, and it sold slowly, at a decline of 2s. ₱ qr. on the currency of the previous Monday. Foreign was in limited demand; but there was no disposition to give way. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 74s. 2d. On Wednesday (31) the ups returned. There was not much doing, but the tone of the market was very firm. We do not alter our quotations. White American Wheat 62s.@65s.; Red 70s.@73s. ₱ qr. American Flour, 42s.@46s. ₱ bbl.

RICE—Very quiet. Prices of Leewards 3s. 7d.

DRUGS, &c.—Castor Oil—238 casses partly sold at the previous value, 53s. 6d.@53s. 9d. Camphor—150 cases were held for 92s. 6d., there being no buyers over 90s. Cape Aloes—97 cases mostly sold at very full prices, 22s. for very low up to 67s. 9d. for very good. Cutch—177 cases fair Pegue were held for 29s. Turkey Opium 13s. 3d.; Quicksilver 1s. 9d.; Saffron 25s.@26s.

HEMP—Russian without change. St. Petersburg clean £33. Manila in fair demand, and 910 bales in public sale realized full rates, from £29 10s. to £33 15s. for middling to very good current. 1,350 bales Bombay were all bought in from £20 (@£21 for middling. 330 bales Calicut were withdrawn. Stock of all sorts in London on 1st instant, 20,175 tons against 15,200 tons same time last year.

JUTE—Firm. 640 bales at auction were bought in at stiff rates.

INDIGO—A moderate business is being done in that bought in lots, at full rates. Stock on 27th ultimo, 18,500 chests, against 25,155 chests last year; deliveries, 25,415 chests, against 23,827 chests last year.

IRON—Steady, at £8 for both Bars and Rails, f. o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pig declined to 73s. 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LEAD—Nothing offering. Western, in kegs, 67s.@68s.

LEAF—Firm. Common Pig, £25 10s.; Refined, £26 10s.

LINSEED—Last week's prices are well maintained, and fine samples are held for higher rates. Calcutta, on the voyage, is held at 75s., delivered, and two cargoes of Bessarabia, for arrival in January, have found buyers at 75s. 6d.@76s. 6d. Arrivals during the week, 5,750 qrs., all from the East Indies.

MOLASSES—Have advanced, and 28s. is offered for Barbadoes.

LINSEED CAKES—Meet a ready sale at full rates. New-York bbls. £13 10s.@£13 15s.; Boston bags £12@£13 5s.

OILS—Sperm firm at £125 ₱ ton; Common Fish are inactive. Southern £53 10s. Pale Seal £54 10s. Cod £50. Olive—several parcels pressing on the market have caused a reduction in prices of 20s.@40s. ₱ ton, at which sales are difficult; Gallipoli, £56; Malaga, £53@£54. Linseed has been steady throughout the week at 42s. 6d. for prompt delivery; sales for next year have been limited, at 44s.@45s. 6d. Rape is scarce, and dearer; foreign refined on the spot, 61s. 6d.@62s.; Brown, 58s.@59s. Cocoa Nut, 44s. 6d.@45s. for Ceylon, and 45s. 6d.@46s. for Cochin. Palm, 44s.@44s.

RICE—Early in the week there was a good inquiry, and about 20,000 bags changed hands at 3d. advance. Bengal 15s. 6d.@17s. for middling to fine white, and Madras 15s. @15s. 3d. Since then the market has become quiet, and prices are rather easier.

SUGAR—We have to report a very excited market, and prices have rapidly advanced, the quotations to-day being 5s.@7s. ₱ cwt. higher than the currency of this day week. The sales of W. India are 2,800 hhds., and 15,000 bags Mauritius and East India at auction nearly all found buyers. 400 hhds. and 750 boxes Cuba all sold from 51s.@58s. 6d.; 1,800 baskets Java from 47s. 6d.@52s. 6d. Privately, extensive transactions have taken place, including 1,350 tons Havana (No. 12) at 31s., for delivery in the United Kingdom, cost on board, with freight at Nantes; 2,250 bags brown, and 1,480 bags white Bahia at 29s.@32s., respectively, from Havre; 500 tons Java, lying in Holland, at 34s. for No. 10, and 31s. 6d. for No. 12, for delivery at an outport, buyer paying freight and all charges; 700 tons current clayed Manilla, to arrive, at 30s., and 300 tons unclayed, at 28s., landed; 2,000 boxes Havana, on spot, at 47s. 6d.@48s.; 250 cases white Bahia 48s. 6d.; a cargo of brown Bahia, afloat, 400 cases and 800 bags at 28s., landed terms; refined has also advanced in proportion, and brown lumps are now quoted 66s. The stocks of Sugar in the United Kingdom made up to the 31st ult., show 71,000 tons against 186,000 tons last year.

AUSTRIAN STOCKS—Are generally offered at lower prices; but some United States Sixes, 1868, have been sold for remittance at 106@107. Sellers of Massachusetts Fives Sterling, at 101; of Maryland Sterling, at 92; Mississippi Union Bank Bonds at 20. Some Pennsylvania Fives, Inscriptions, have been sold at 75, and Bonds at 80; Virginia Sixes, Dollar, at 87; and Sterling Fives at 84. City Stocks without business. Canada Sixes 101@104; Nova Scotia Sixes 106@108; Illinois Central Railroad Bonds 79@81; Ireland 77@79; New York Central 86@90 1st mort. gage, New-York and Erie, 1st mortgage Sevens, 97@99; Convertible, 74@75. Pennsylvania Central, 87@88.

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THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Evidence for the Prosecution Continued.

Testimony of Charles T. Volhaus, Judge Stuart's Office Boy—Of John W. Tinsdale, the Fifteenth Ward Officer—Of Maria Marshall, Mrs. Duval's Colored Duenna—Of Elizabeth C. Fish, Mrs. Connolly's Sister, and of Mrs. Margaret M. Connolly Herself.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—Nov. 15.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

This morning, at 10 o'clock, the examination of the witnesses for the prosecution, in the case of Judge Stuart, was resumed. The curiosity of the public appears to grow in intensity as the trial proceeds, and the attendance to-day was large beyond all precedent. After the adjournment of the Court of General Sessions, which sits in the adjoining room, the large folding doors which separate the two apartments were thrown open as on Tuesday, in order to accommodate the crowds who applied at the door of the Oyer and Terminer room for admission. Eventually, when Mrs. Connolly came on the stand, the audience could not have numbered less than a thousand persons.

John Sparks was recalled by Mr. Cutting and examined as to the days on which, as appeared from the minutes of the Court of Special Sessions, Judge Stuart presided in the July term. On the 4th of September, as it seemed, he sat part of the day.

TESTIMONY OF CHARLES T. VOLHAUS AS TO MRS. CONNOLLY'S VISITS TO THE JUDGE AT HIS OFFICE.

Charles T. Volhaus, a lad of fifteen, being examined by Mr. Cutting, testified that, on the first of January last he was employed in Judge Stuart's office, and remained there till the 12th September; he then went to Mr. Haskett's office, and left it to come at Mr. Magnus', where he is now employed; when witness was with Judge Stuart the office was down stairs in this Court building until some time in April or May; then the office was moved over to Chambers-street, and placed next to Burton's Theatre; witness saw a woman named Mrs. Connolly in the office two or three times; sometimes the Judge was out and sometimes in when she came in; they talked together alone in the private office at No. 87 Chambers-street once or twice; could not tell how long they were there together.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—I never saw her in the office down stairs; I was there every day, coming in at 9 and remaining till 4 or 5; I brought my dinner with me; I first saw Mr. Connolly in No. 37 Chambers-street; a good many women visited Judge Stuart; if he was in they talked in the private office, if out they went away; a good many people called on him, and he would talk with them in the private room, where he kept his pen and ink; generally people talked to him in the large room; women came there to get their husbands out of prison; husbands came to him sometimes to get out their wives; witness saw sons come to get out their fathers, but he saw fathers there trying to get out their sons.

To Mr. Cutting—I left Mr. Haskett, because he threatened to lick me.

TESTIMONY OF JOHN W. TINSDALE.

John W. Tinsdale, a police officer attached to the Fifteenth District, swore that he arrested Cosgrove, in '53, for the burglary of the New-York Hotel; he did not know him by any other name, at that time; Mr. Elder called upon witness, to ask him to see Judge Stuart; that was in the latter part of July, or first of August, in this present year; next day after Elder called, witness went to Judge Stuart's office, saw Elder there, and had a conversation with him; did not then know where the witnesses, in the case of the People *vs.* Cosgrove or Connolly, were; did not know where complainant or Monnot, the keeper of the Hotel, was, at the time; Monnot was a non-resident of the City; witness got a paper from Elder, in Judge Stuart's handwriting, which he has not seen since he handed it to Lieutenant Upham, his superior officer.

EVIDENCE OF MARIA MARSHALL—JUDGE STUART'S VISITS TO MRS. DUVAL.

Maria Marshall, a colored woman, was the next witness sworn. She stated, in reply to Mr. Cutting's questions, that she lived at one time with Mrs. Duval, whose house, when witness first went to live with her, was at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; thought that was over five years ago; Mrs. Duval moved from there to No. 99 Wooster-street; witness continued to live there with her for five years; altogether was six years with her; remembered Judge Stuart calling at Mrs. Duval's in Grand-street first, and next in Wooster.

Mr. Stoughton objected to the last statement as irrelevant. Such evidence, he said, was in violation of all law, and all decency. The counsel exhibited much emotion.

The Judge considered that no evidence of anything beyond mere intimacy between the parties was admissible.

Mr. Cutting disclaimed any idea of going beyond that.

Exception was taken to the Judge's ruling.

Examination of witness resumed—Judge Stuart called once in Grand-street; witness let him in on that occasion; he called three times in Wooster-street; was let in by witness in each of those times.

Q.—Did other persons in the house beside you let in visitors? *A.*—Yes.

Defence objected, and the Court sustained the objection, on the ground that the question was unnecessary and improper.

EXPLANATION OF THE ERASURES.

Mr. Recorder SMITH, having intimated to Mr. Whiting that he had a mistake to rectify in his evidence of yesterday, here was called on for his explanation. He said he had stated on his examination that the first time he saw Mrs. Duval was in the Police Office, in connection with Cosgrove's case, in examining the register in his office, however, he found a suit entered in last, in which Mr. Henry, their witness' partner, was concerned, and which was brought against Duval as defendant, in that office, and which, after the partnership between witness and Mr. Henry had been dissolved, was transferred to him, (Mr. Smith.) The suit was defended on the ground that she had a husband living by the name of Ascensio. That was the entry on the register, and the register was the only source of information he had as to that fact. After leaving this Court, yesterday, witness went into the District-Attorney's office, and there saw Mrs. Duval. He asked her if he had ever seen her previous to the arrest of Connolly. She corrected him, and then he examined the register, and found that it confirmed what she told him.

TESTIMONY OF ELIZABETH C. FISH.

The next witness was Mrs. Elizabeth C. Fish, sister of Mrs. Connolly.

Her appearance on the stand was the signal for a universal hush. She is quite a lady-like woman, and gave her evidence with remarkable clearness, precision and shrewdness. Her testimony is as follows:

HOW JUDGE STUART VISITED HER HOUSE, AND INQUIRED AFTER HER SISTER; WHAT HE REQUESTED HER TO DO, AND WHAT HAPPENED IN CONSEQUENCE.

I reside at No. 14 Harrison-street; will have resided there three years next April; I have a husband whose name is Lafayette R. Fish; we keep house in Harrison-street; I am acquainted with Mrs. Connolly; she is my sister; I saw Judge Stuart twice in my house, once in the parlor and once at the front door; I first saw him about the last of last November, or the beginning of December; Judge Stuart asked me if I knew where my sister, Mrs. Connolly, was, and I told him I did; I told him she was in the country; he asked me if I could write to her for her to come to the City; I told him I would; he said he wished her to come to the City to remain for a short time; it would be better for her business, he said; he also wished her to remain with me; I told him it would be very unpleasant for her to remain with me, and also for her remaining with me; he asked me then if she could not get board in a private family; he said that he could then see her there or at my house; I either said yes or no; I made some remark to him, at least; he spoke of her trouble—of how much she had been injured; he spoke of the sympathy he had for her on account of this trouble she had had; he also told me he had been acquainted with her for a long time; he spoke of her kindness—of her being noble, generous, and good-hearted; he also said he did not know as Connolly was anything to her, or—and with that he stopped—he did not finish the sentence; I believe that is all he said, except that he wished me to be sure and write for her; he also asked me for my brother's address, so that he (the Judge) might write to her; I gave him that address; he told me to tell her as soon as she could come to town to come to his office; I wrote to my sister immediately after this conversation; she came on within a week or two; the next time I saw Judge Stuart was before the 21st of December; he called in the evening; when he rang the bell I went to the door myself; he asked me if Mrs. Connolly was in town; I told him she was not; he asked me to telegraph to her immediately; I told him I would; and he then left; next day I telegraphed to Mrs. Connolly to come on immediately; she came on that night; I telegraphed from Wall-street, the first office from Broadway; she was in Philadelphia; I saw the Judge but twice; he called before I first saw him to see my sister; I did not see him then, but I heard his voice in the parlor and my sister told me it was he; she came on about a week or a fortnight after Judge Stuart first called; when she came to the City she stayed at my house, or the house of a friend; on the first occasion she stayed at my house; she usually remained two or three weeks in town; she might have staid a week then; she came on from Philadelphia on that occasion; and left my house to return there; when she came on after being telegraphed, she stopped part of the time with me, and the rest of it in No. 47 Lispenard-street; she remained in this City then two weeks or less, and left to go to Philadelphia; she came on on the last of January; she was on so often that I could

THE CONFIDENTIAL OFFICER DELIVERS A MESSAGE.

give no dates; I remember officer Elder calling at my house about the fore part of March last; after Elder left I telegraphed to my sister, Mrs. Connolly, to come on here; he told me that Judge Stuart sent him to me to send for her if she was not in town; he requested me to telegraph to her immediately; I did telegraph; my sister came on in the night of the afternoon on which I telegraphed; and this gentleman, (Elder) asked me if I was Mrs. Fish; he said he was attached to Judge Stuart's office; (The witness was proceeding to relate her conversation with Elder, but the defence objected, and the Court decided that it was not evidence.)

Examination resumed—The voice which I heard, on the occasion I speak of as being the time Judge Stuart was in my house, before I first saw him, was a strange voice; I never heard it before; when Mr. Elder came to me, he said that Mr. Connolly must be kept out of the way; he was an officer, and could arrest him, if ever he found him, and it was advisable to keep him close.

MRS. FISH ENTERS LARGELY INTO PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC HISTORY.

The witness was cross-examined, at some length, by Mr. Brady. The substance of the testimony thus elicited was to the following effect: My sister is older than I; she was born in Schoharie County; I was born in Otsego County; she came to reside in the City of New-York before my remembrance; she is 8 years older than I am; I came here in 1841; I did not know where, in the City, she resided, then; I came and learned my trade here; I was single, then, but got married in 1852; the first place in which I learned my sister resided was at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; I do not know the year I learned that; I have no memory of dates, but a good memory for faces and conversations; I never saw my sister but when she called on me; I did not call on her between '47 and '49; she called on me; I think that she then went by the name of Duval; I did not know personally; I do not remember when I heard that; it was after '49 when I heard that her name was Duval—between '49 and '52; I called on her on business in Wooster-street, in the basement; I did not call on her anywhere else; I never went but on business; her right name between '49 and '52, was Ascensio; I saw her married to a Spaniard; I could not tell the year; it was not 1851; it was not 1852; she was married in Mrs. Merchant's, No. 47 Leonard-street; my sister, I think, was then residing in Wooster; I do not remember the season of the year; the ceremony was not public; it was not private; the Merchant family were in at the marriage; the head of the family is a widow; there were children about; I was not familiar enough with the family to know Mrs. Merchant's Christian name; she was married in a room at the rear of the store; Mrs. Merchant kept a grocery store; the name of my sister's husband was Juan Francisco Ascensio; I made her wedding dress; it was made about the time of her marriage; I do not know in what season of the year I made it; there was no fire in my room; there were no conveniences for making a fire in it; I went alone to her marriage, and went home alone; the marriage took place about seven o'clock in the evening; the minister was a Methodist, whose name I do not recollect; I never saw him before or since; Mrs. Merchant was at the marriage; I saw her about three years since; I do not know whether she is now living or dead; I was married on April 28, 1852; Rev. Mr. Sumner was the officiating clergyman; Mrs. Duval was at that marriage; I did not then know what my husband's business was; he was just commencing business; I never heard of his being indicted; soon after our marriage he went into the private business he sold out; he has resided in Greenwich-street and in Jersey City since April 28, 1852; has been out of New-York part of that time; has been at his father's; he is not at home now; left a week ago on Tuesday last; went to Fredericksburg, Va., on business; he did not go in a hurry; I knew of it within a week or two before he left; I know Albert Burtis, but am not intimate with him; he has called to see my husband, and he knows him; I do not know Wm. Clarke, nor a man named Greene, nor a man named Van Tassel, nor Mike O'Brien, nor a man called little Tom; if my husband has had any business during the last two years, I do not know what it is; I have not visited my sister since she was married, except when she boarded in Greenwich-street last Summer; her name then, I believe, was Connolly; I was not present at her marriage, I saw Connolly in 1852, in the country; I never heard of him as Cosgrove until this suit; I have always known where my sister resided since 1852;—we have always been on good terms; Connolly never visited me with her till lately; I saw him in my house this morning; he has been here since October; I presume that since then he has walked the streets like anybody else; my sister has been in the City since the 2d October; she lived with me at No. 14 Harrison-street; she has friends on whom she calls at No. 47 Lispenard-street; their name is Edgar, I think—Theodore Edgar; I do not know that he is a thief, and never heard that he was, or that he has been in the State Prison; I do not know that anybody else lives in Edgar's house; I never was there myself; I know my sister was there, because she told me so, and I have sent my girl there for her when I wanted her; I do not know a man named Morrissey; Edgar, I think, called at the door of my house for my sister once; that was a year ago last Summer; my sister sometimes spent the night in Edgar's; I heard of Connolly's indictment in 1853, from my sister; I cannot say whether that was before or after their marriage; I did not see him often then, and do not know what his health was; he has a very bad cough now; Judge Stuart, when he called upon me, told me he was the Judge; I knew of his election from reading the papers; I knew of the difficulties between my sister and Ascensio after they occurred; Judge Stuart was an entire stranger to me when he called on me; I did not ask him why he was so anxious to see her; he specified the trouble as that connected with Cosgrove; he said she had been robbed and wronged by this party concerned with it; I presume by the party he meant the bail; he did not speak of the bail; he said he could not talk to me as he would be a witness; I understood the reason why it was a matter that must be kept close; I did not say why it was he took any interest in Connolly; he never specified what he wanted to see my sister for; I never saw the District Attorney until I saw him in the Grand Jury room; I saw the letter about two years ago when I called on him to collect a debt due my husband and he met West; I have never seen him since until I saw him in the District Attorney's office yesterday.

A Juror handed to the Judge the following questions, which were put to the witness:

Q.—What part of Otsego County did Mrs. Fish reside in? what was her business there, and what name did she go by?

Witness—I lived in the town of South Worcester, Otsego County; I had an business while living at home with my mother, but followed dress-making in the City of New-York; my name then was Elizabeth C. Smith.

Another Juror—Did Mrs. Fish ever live in Cooperstown?

Witness—No; I was about 21 miles from there.

The witness here withdrew.

Mr. Cutting said he had sent to the keeper of the City Prison and got from him the commitment of Cosgrove, dated 4th April, 1855, and signed by Judge Stuart, the bail being entered as $5,000. He also produced a discharge, the body of which was admitted to be in the handwriting of the Judge, and which stated that bail to the amount of $5,000 was given, and stated that he "by order of the Court."

The Judge asked the date of the finding of the indictment against Cosgrove.

Mr. Brady said it was the 15th of April, 1853.

Here the Court took a recess of ten minutes.

TESTIMONY OF MRS. MARGARET M. CONNOLLY—SHE RELATES THE ORIGIN AND COURSE OF HER INTIMACY WITH JUDGE SIDNEY H. STUART.

The next witness called was Mrs. Margaret M. Connolly. She is a woman of fair proportions, not strikingly handsome, but good looking on her whole. Her complexion is pale, if not sallow, and her face rather broad. Her features are not irregular, and their expression is lively and agreeable. She can hardly be less than forty. A most profound

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOV. 16, 1855.

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The News by the Pacific.

The United States mail steamship *Pacific* arrived in port at an early hour yesterday morning, bringing a week's later news from Europe. The action of the British Government in sending a fleet to American waters, and thereby imperiling the friendly relations that exist between the two greatest commercial nations of the world, had created the most intense excitement throughout England, and the step was almost universally condemned as a rash and provocative act. It was alleged that the Mosquito question was the cause of the threatened rupture. The supposed misunderstanding between the two Governments had been exaggerated to such an extent that at the time the *Pacific* left Liverpool a statement was published in the *Post* of that city, and generally believed, that our Minister at London had demanded his passport. Happily, we are able to contradict such an absurd report on the direct authority of Mr. Buchanan himself. We have devoted a large space of this morning's issue to the most noticeable articles of the British press on the subject, and have commented upon their views in another place.

The war news brought by the *Pacific* is unimportant. Nothing positive is given about the military operations in the Crimea, but the impression prevails that the campaign is closed for the season. It is imagined that the design of the Allied Commanders is rather to expose the Russian Army to the severities of Winter and cut off their retreat, than offer them battle. In consequence of a belief that the Russians meditated an attack upon the Camp before Sebastopol, the soldiers had been kept for many nights under arms, and the troops intended for Eupatoria were ordered to remain. A telegraphic dispatch from Vienna states, on authority, that Prince Gortschakoff has received full powers from the Emperor either to defend or abandon the Crimea, as he thinks proper. There is no idea of submission, however; for, simultaneously, we hear that the Czar has issued a ukase ordering a fresh levy of 400,000 men throughout his dominions. Lieutenant-General Sir Wm. Codrington has been appointed to the command of the British Army in the Crimea in the place of General Simpson.

Full details are published of the capture of Kinburn. The fire upon the devoted fortress is described as exceeding in intensity even that to which the Malakoff succumbed. Against a vastly superior force, the garrison of Kinburn contended bravely, but in vain, and, finally, conditions of surrender being offered by Admiral Lyons, and accepted by the Governor, the garrison, to the number of fourteen hundred men, marched out with the honors of war and gave themselves up as prisoners. The description of the scene, as drawn by the correspondent of the London *Times*, is one of the most graphic pictures that has appeared since the commencement of the war. After the capture of Kinburn the Russians blew up the forts on Ochakow Point, anticipating an attack from the allied mortar vessels. Although nothing was decisively known on the subject, it was believed that the fleets had subsequently entered the Gulf of Perekop.

There is no later news from Kars. A rumor was current at Erzeroum that the Russian General had demanded reinforcements to make another attack on the place. The Russians are said to have lost over nine thousand men in their late disastrous repulse before this fortress.

Among the items of general intelligence is the statement that Lord Stanley, son of the Earl of Derby, is to receive the appointment of Colonial Secretary, vacant by the death of Sir William Molesworth. Thirty-four political refugees have been ordered to leave the Island of Jersey by the British Government. Among the expelled are Victor Hugo and his sons. General Canrobert and Admiral Dundas were on their way to Stockholm to obtain permission, it was supposed, for the Allied fleets to Winter in Swedish ports. A report was again current in Paris that Russia had granted letters of marque to American Privateers.

The Two Panics.

England and the United States have just passed through what Mr. E. Maurian would call a panic-y term. Nothing more remarkable has occurred, in public affairs, than the two panics which the two countries were laboring under simultaneously, of a wholly different character, and, as now appears on both sides, with scarcely the shadow of a reason. While we were terrifying ourselves, over here, with the anticipations of fearful commercial disasters, from the suspension of specie payments by the banks of France and England, over there they were under the wildest excitement, occasioned by an anticipated outbreak of war with this country, into which England was to be forced by the insolence of our government, and the marauding disposition of our people, by our aid to Russia, and our invasion of Ireland.

The news of our commercial panic will reach London simultaneously with our reception of their war panic, and will cause as much surprise and amusement there, as the war panic has caused here. The newspapers are chiefly to blame in both cases, and the effect they produced only proves how entirely the public mind is controlled by the Press, and how little reliance individuals place in their own judgment. We cannot excuse ourselves for having intentionally helped to increase the specie panic which reached its culminating point a fortnight ago, though we may have added to it by a sober discussion of the financial aspects of European affairs, according to the best information we had at that time received.

The New British Commander in the Crimea.

It is a rather remarkable circumstance that the new Commander-in-Chief of the English forces in the Crimea, Lieutenant-General Sir William Codrington, had never seen any military service, except of a holiday kind, until he went out to the Crimea, as an amateur; his first encounter with an enemy being the battle of the Alma, in which he distinguished himself. Since then he has been in constant service and has distinguished himself on every occasion when an opportunity offered. He is fifty years old, and the circumstance of a man at his time of life taking the field for the first time, and gaining the highest command within eighteen months of his first fight, we believe to be unexampled in the history of wars. The fact that he should be raised to the supreme command over the heads of all the experienced Generals of the British army, does not "speak volumes" in favor of their efficiency. The new Commander-in-Chief is a son of Admiral Codrington, the hero of Navarino, who, in conjunction with Russia and France, as allies of England, destroyed the Turkish fleet. Now the son, in conjunction with France and Turkey, as allies of England, is in command of an army operating against Russia. The next combination of these powers may be against England herself. France, Turkey and Russia against England, or Turkey, Russia and England against France. Nothing seemed so improbable five years ago as the present alliance, and there may be much stronger ones five years hence. General Codrington had been 33 years in the Coldstream Guards without having had a day's experience of war service; he passed through all the regular grades until he was brevetted a Major-General last year, and being without a command, when the English army went to the East he followed it as an amateur, and Lord de Ros being compelled to retire on account of ill health, a vacancy was left just as the Allies were on the point of embarking from Varna, to which General Codrington was appointed by Lord Raglan. The new Commander-in-Chief appears, from all accounts, to be very popular with the army, and, as good luck has thus far attended him, his appointment is an augury of good fortune for the army which has heretofore suffered immensely for the want of an efficient commander. As we are most heartily desirous of seeing this war brought to a close, we must confess to a feeling of great satisfaction that the English Government have at last found a capable leader of their forces in the Crimea. Having never doubted for a moment that Russia would at last be compelled to make peace on terms dictated by the Allies, it has never afforded us any gratification, but quite a contrary feeling, to chronicle the disasters which gross mismanagement, of one kind or another, brought upon the English arms.

The Business Effect.

Our business people in Wall-street, yesterday, while astonished at the importance attributed, in some of their English letters, to the discussion in London of American affairs, were quite unmoved by the remote contingency of war with Great Britain. Pretty thoroughly advised of the true state of negotiations at Washington on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and other questions between the two Governments, and well satisfied, by the dispatch from Mr. Buchanan to the agent of the New-York associated press, that *he* was undisturbed by the rumors current in London and Liverpool of serious misunderstanding, it is every way reasonable that they should regard the wordy discussion on the other side lightly. They are still curious to know, however, why the London *Times* should have made the sudden, and, to all appearances, uncalled for onslaught upon the Government and people of the United States. The cordial good understanding between the English Foreign Secretary, Lord Clarendon, and the American Minister, would seem to forbid the surmise that the Queen's Cabinet have had anything to do with this somewhat belligerent demonstration. At the same time, the organ of Lord Palmerston (the London *Morning Post*) has given it such a quasi endorsement as to create a certain degree of interest and concern among the merchants in the American trade in England, and American Fund-holders. The effect has not been to disturb business materially, yet the opening of a question of international difficulty is not without some injurious influences.

On this side it would be very difficult to create a War panic, so far as Great Britain is concerned. We showed, the other day, in another part of our paper, that the trade and specie exchanges between the two countries, for the late financial year, amounted, in the aggregate, to about two hundred and fifty-nine millions of dollars—England reaping the advantage of something like forty-nine millions of dollars in the Gold exchanges made through London for Continental account. The influence of this immense commercial intercourse between the two States upon the cause of Peace cannot be otherwise than powerful. And if ever it should be overborne by political considerations, or ill-advised or intemperate diplomacy, the loss to both parties would be incalculable, while the balance of trade disaster would be most decidedly against Great Britain. We have only to instance her uniform dependence on this country for the single staple of cotton wool, and the present dependence on all Europe, on the United States, for grain supplies, in proof of this conclusion.

There is no disposition, however, as far as we are advised in regard to the mercantile and banking sentiment here, to threaten Great Britain with the loss of her trade advantages, by way of magnifying the motives of her Cabinet to peace. Every one on this side feels the importance of its preservation, while few are disposed to underrate the calamities, whether to our own seaboard or to the belligerent party, of a maritime war, such as would necessarily be waged in the event of a trial of arms between Great Britain and the United States. The whole subject is too serious to be lightly discussed, or otherwise than momentarily thought of.

There is a far more cheerful phase to the news by the *Pacific*, to which our sagacious down-town people have not been indifferent. Cotton is up; Breadstuffs steady and Money easier in London. These items have been promptly seized upon, whereby to turn an honest penny on the Stock Exchange, and to stimulate the export movement of Domestic Produce. They have removed the apprehension of further loss of Gold to the banking reserve of New-York, which the condition of things in Paris and London, a few weeks ago, had excited. They have made the prospect of low exchanges on Europe almost certain. In short, they reassure mercantile and financial confidence so very decidedly, as to banish all thought of national hostility—all concern about the ability and good sense of Mr. Secretary Marcy, and the wisdom of the British Cabinet to preserve peace in any probable event of serious misunderstanding.

Our Neutrality Laws.

The root of all our difficulties with Great Britain, is the course of our Government concerning the violation, by the British Minister, of our Laws of Neutrality. The whole British Press, as may be seen by a perusal of the extracts from it given in our columns this morning, denounces our Government in the most vehement style, for its weakness, and its inability to prevent hostile movements within our own borders, against countries with which we are at peace. And yet, the attentive reader of those extracts will readily perceive that the real ground of complaint against us is, that we have been *too* vigorous and *too* rigid, in the enforcement of the laws we have made for the accomplishment of that object. The demand of our Government for the recall of Mr. Crampton, and the energetic language in which we have remonstrated against the attempted violation of our Neutrality Laws by authority of the British Government, are held up by the British Press as evidences of our hostility—as acts of aggression on our part against Great Britain—as proofs of our disposition to plunge the two countries into war! And touching appeals are made to the prudent and conservative portion of the American people, not to permit the American Government thus to trifle with the welfare of two great Nations, and *force* upon England a war which must prove in the highest degree disastrous to both!

This is certainly a most extraordinary piece of presumption. At the very moment when English journals *confess* that their Government did undertake the violation of our laws,—when they are pleading their necessities, their confidence in the brotherhood of race, and their credulity in listening to rumors of our friendly feeling, as excuses for having endeavored to do what they acknowledge to have been in direct contravention of our laws,—they assail us with the utmost vituperation for not permitting that violation to pass unheeded,—and charge upon us, as a hostile act, the displeasure we have evinced at their proceedings. The London papers, one and all, concede that the attempt of the English Government to enlist troops here for the Crimea, was a violation of our laws. The London *Times* itself condemns that act, and censures the Government in the strongest language for it. It claims, indeed, that the assurances of friendship made by the American Minister, and the promises of support given by the American press, misled the Government into this false step:—but whatever these assurances may have been, the British Government had no right to presume upon them so far as to attempt the violation of our law. It could not plead ignorance of that law,—for it had too often reproached us with our inability to enforce it. It could not presume it to be a dead letter,—for it knew that our Government had within the last year broken up one or two expeditions directed against Cuba. Its instructions to its agents show that it knew the law,—and the instructions of Mr. Crampton show that it relied on *evading* its provisions.

The *Morning Post* takes ground a little different, and, while acknowledging the violation of our law that has been committed, claims that the British Government has made all possible atonement:—that it instructed its agents at the outset *not* to violate the law,—that if they did so it was in express violation of their orders,—that the Government stopped their operations the instant it discovered they were not agreeable to the United States, and that all possible reparation has thus been made. This is all very well so far as it goes. It acknowledges the offence and the duty of reparation. But it ignores the principle that it is for the party against whom the offence is committed, to say what reparation shall be made. It is for the party to be satisfied, to say what will be satisfactory. The English press thinks it enough to express regret for what has been done. Our Government thinks it no more than just to demand that those *through* whom the wrong was done should be recalled. The British Minister, as his own words and letters show, was active, from the beginning, in this acknowledged violation of our laws. If he were amenable to our laws, he would, unquestionably, be punished for his conduct—just as the British Consul at Cologne has been punished for a similar violation of local law. As he is not, our Government asks that he may be recalled. There is nothing strange or unusual in this demand. One would suppose the English Government would prefer to have, as a representative of its interests, some one who had not thus made himself an object of suspicion to the Cabinet with which he has to deal. At all events, our Government has a right to demand his recall,—and, in case that demand be not conceded, it has a right to dismiss him. And in neither case can its action justly be considered as unfriendly to the British Government. We should have far more reason to regard the refusal of England to replace Mr. Crampton by some one not guilty of any offence against our laws, as a hostile act, than she would have for thus construing the demand itself.

We do not doubt that the English Government will promptly comply with the intimation, that has already been made by our Government, that Mr. Crampton is no longer in a position to be a suitable representative of Great Britain at Washington;—and that with his recall, will vanish all grounds of difference growing out of the attempt of Great Britain to lead us into a breach of the duties of neutrality towards a power with which we are at peace.

Mr. Cushing's Letters.

It will be noticed that the London *Times* is especially indignant at the language used by the Attorney General, in certain letters written during the Philadelphia trials for a violation of our neutrality laws. Indeed, those letters constitute the basis of nearly all the fulminations of the English press upon this subject. Although they have already been published in our columns, our readers may be glad to peruse them again, in connection with the comments of the English press. They were written to the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, and were as follows:

MR. CUSHING TO J. C. VAN DYKE, ESQ.

Attorney-General's Office, Sept. 12.

Sir: In reply to your letter of the 10th inst., on the subject of the indictments pending against persons charged with recruiting for the militia service of Great Britain, I have the honor to make the following observations:

Mr. McKeon has been advised of the desirableness of conferring with you personally, either by himself or his assistant, in regard to new evidence to which he may have access, and which may be useful to you.

I suggest the expediency of trying only a part of the cases now, especially if you fail to convict in some leading case.

But the most important consideration is this:

This Government has, of course, addressed to that of Great Britain such demands of public redress and satisfaction in the premises as the national honor requires. But the Government of Great Britain, with extraordinary inattention to the grave aspects of its acts, namely: the flagrant violation of our sovereign rights involved in them, has supposed it a sufficient justification of what it has done, to reply that it gave instructions to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws; and it quotes the remarks of Judge Kane in support of the idea that it has succeeded in this purpose. It may be so. Judge Kane is an upright and intelligent Judge, and will pronounce the law as it is, without fear or favor. But if the British Government has, by ingenious contrivance, succeeded in sheltering its agents from conviction as malefactors, it has, in so doing, doubled the magnitude of the national wrong inflicted on the United States.

This Government has done its duty of internal administration in prosecuting the individuals engaged in these acts. If they are acquitted, by a deliberate undertaking of the British Government, not only as a nation to violate our sovereign rights as a nation, but also to evade our municipal laws—and that undertaking shall be consummated by its agents in the United States—when all this shall have been judicially ascertained, the President will then have before him the elements of decision as to what international action it becomes the United States to adopt in so grave a matter.

I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Attorney-General's Office, Sept. 7.

Sir: I desire to make another suggestion in regard to the trial of parties charged with recruiting soldiers in the United States for the service of the British Government.

It is known that instructions on this subject were given by that Government to its officers in the United States. We are told by Lord Clarendon that those officers had "stringent instructions" so to proceed as not to violate the municipal law—that is, to violate its spirit, but not its letter. If so, the instructions themselves violate the sovereign rights of the United States.

But, in the meantime, every Consul of Great Britain in the United States is, by the avowal of his Government, subject to the just suspicion of breach of law; while apparently he must have disobeyed his own Government, or, in obeying it, have abused his Consular functions by the violation of his international duty to the United States.

In these circumstances it is deemed highly necessary that the British Consul at Philadelphia or any other officer of the British Government, shall not be suffered to interfere in the trials, as he attempted to do on a previous occasion. That no letter of his be read except in the due form of evidence, and that if he have anything to say, he shall be put on the stand by the defence, in order that he may be fully cross-examined by the prosecution.

It is clear that he has no right, by any rule of public law, or of international comity, to be heard in the case by the Court, otherwise than as a witness, whether enforced or volunteer.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

There are certainly expressions in these letters that would have justly been deemed discourteous, if addressed to any one connected with the British Government. But they were written to a law officer of our own Government, and were intended simply as guides to him in the discharge of his official duty, and as furnishing reasons for the course he was instructed to adopt.

A Fresh Absurdity.

The London *Daily News*, in a couple of elaborate articles, which we copy elsewhere, proposes that the Northern States call another Hartford Convention, and proclaim their determination *to dissolve the Union*, rather than permit the South to plunge them into another war with England! It appeals to their hatred of slaveholding domination,—argues that this war is sought simply to build up slavery,—and urges a union of *New* England with *Old* England,—as far better than a union of the free North and the slave South, under a Federal Constitution, of which the benefits are enjoyed by the South, and the burdens borne by the North.

The *News* must be a sagacious journal. Its knowledge of American character and American sentiment must be profound and accurate. If its course on English politics is guided by as keen and sagacious a judgment of public sentiment at home, as it evinces of public opinion in this country, we are surprised that it has not long since eclipsed the *Times* in popularity and influence.

Perhaps the *News* will be astonished to learn from us,—a Northern journal, and generally supposed to be sufficiently jealous of Southern encroachments on Northern rights,—that New-England and the whole North would brave war with England, and with the whole of Europe, rather than look to a dissolution of our Union as a means of averting it. We quarrel about our home affairs;—each section contends for ascendancy or equality in the Federal Councils;—we denounce Slavery, and resist its encroachments. But the less foreigners meddle with these domestic controversies, the better for them and for us. And when they propose to *join* one side against the other, and so help us settle these quarrels, they take the best possible course to drive us together, and to forget all our controversies in united resistance to a common foe.

The *News* is not happy in citing the Hartford Convention as a precedent proper to be followed. If it knew a little more of American sentiment than it does,—or a tenth part as much as it professes,—it would know that the very name of that Convention will sink any cause into the service of which it may be pressed.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Charges of Fraud in the Recent Election.

Speeches of Messrs. Jordan, Shepard and Noyes, on the Right of the Board to go Behind the Returns.

The Board of County Canvassers met again, in the room of the Board of Aldermen, yesterday, to hear counsel on the question of the right of the Board to go behind the returns, in their investigations concerning the truth of the charges of corruption and fraud, in the conduct of the late election in this City. The popular interest in the discussion of the question filled every available space in the room with anxious listeners to the opinions of the learned gentlemen who appeared for those protesting against the legality of the returns, and to Mr. Shepard, who appeared in opposition in his own defence.

After some little consideration, the presiding officer decided that the question before the Board was concerning the power of the Board to go behind the Inspectors' reports. As it was believed that there were a number of legal gentlemen who desired to be heard in the matter, it was made a rule that the contesting candidates should be confined to one counsel, and that each should be allowed one hour in which to address the Board. The preliminaries completed—

Mr. Ambrose L. Jordan, on behalf of the protesting candidates, expressed the opinion that, if necessary, the charges could be investigated without going behind the records; but that if justice required, the Board had full power to do so. He did not understand that there was a single case in the books in which a contrary opinion was held, if he excepted one, known as the People vs. Cook, which he supposed would be cited and mainly relied upon by the defence. In that case, however, he claimed that the question now under consideration did not arise. There was also another case which would doubtless be cited—the memorable Fourteenth Ward case, in which an election district was thrown out because the Inspectors did not make return of the specimen ballots cast, as directed by the law. When that case came before the Court, and after all its points had been well considered by the Judges, it was decided that the law only *directed* that specimen ballots should be attached to the returns; that it did not say "they *shall* do it;" and, therefore, they were at liberty to affix, as directed, or arrange them in any other way by which the real condition of the vote could be shown. But neither one nor the other of the cases cited were identical with the one then under consideration.

The law required, and the people expected that a fair and manly course would be pursued by the Board of Canvassers; and, however much they might be threatened by the power of the Court of Appeals, he trusted they would not swerve from the right, for the Court of Appeals had no more power over the Board of Canvassers than over the State Legislature. Returning to the rights of the Board in the matter under consideration, he cited a case in 4th Selden, page 55, which, like those cited before, showed the right of Canvassers to go behind the Inspector's returns. He also cited others of a like character, seemingly for the purpose of anticipating the defence, and then added that if the powers of the Board were no greater than defined by the defence, its members were mere automatons, with no other duty than to add up correctly whatever columns of figures the Inspectors saw fit to place before them, and declare the result. But such a definition of their powers could not be seriously accepted by any man. It was as necessary that the Board should ascertain whether or not the returns were correct, as to add them up and declare the result. The first was a duty proper to men having the confidence of the people, while the last could be well performed by any competent clerk. To say that if there were good reason to believe that the returns of a particular district were not correct, that one or more of the canvassers should know they were not correct, and that, with that knowledge, he was obliged to canvass them, and from them declare a man to be elected to an office, who, had the returns been truthful, would not have been elected, was ridiculous. He had rather be a toad, and live upon the noisome vapors of a dungeon, than a member of such a Board. In conclusion, he wished to state, briefly, that the difference between the candidates was, that those protesting claimed that the Board had a right to examine as to the correctness of the returns submitted, while the others held they had no other duty than the adding up of the figures and declaring who were elected by them.

Mr. Lorenzo B. Shepard, in commencing his reply to Mr. Jordan, remarked that if he had had an opportunity, he would have secured counsel; but he had had no time for that, or to consult with any one on the subject; and, consequently, in defending his own case, he must depend entirely upon his recollection of the law in the case. He regretted that his learned friend should have treated the case as if there were no law on the subject, when the books were full of authorities touching the very matters at issue. He also regretted that the proceedings of the protestants had not been more regular, more in accordance with the rules by which such cases are usually governed. If a charge of fraud were made in court, though of no greater import than five dollars, it would be incumbent upon the prosecution to specify in what the charge consisted. But in this case they came with a general charge of fraud, without a solitary specification. There was no charge that a fraud had been committed in a particular District in the City, while if such fraud had been committed, the time and place, and by whom, should have been given in the charge, so that those affected by it could have opportunity to prepare for investigation. But, as previously, in the case of the Mayor, no such course had been pursued. In that case the protestants prated as loudly of frauds as in this; and then, when it was proper, if they believed a fraud had been committed, that they should have brought it before the Court, they did not appear. There was a tribunal before which the present charges might legally be tried, if those making them desired to test their truthfulness. The Board of Canvassers was not such a tribunal. Their powers were ministerial, and ministerial only, as he would show. If the Board were a tribunal before which charges of fraud could come properly, they must have the power to compel the attendance of witnesses, and to punish those who had done wrong—but they had not such power; and if they attempted to try the case they could not compel the attendance of any witness who chose not to appear, no matter how important his testimony might be. If there were no tribunal with requisite powers, then it might be considered necessary for the Board of Canvassers to act as such—but even in such an emergency that would be a revolutionary and not a constitutional act. The rules on which the Board was organized were plain and easily understood. They required that the canvassers should take the Inspectors returns, and from them make out their decision. In direct opposition to the rules, the protestants desired that the Board should not make up their decision until they should decide whether the Inspectors had behaved themselves. He now proceeded to read from the rules, to the effect that the Canvassers were required to make up their decisions from the *original* statements of the Inspectors; and that all that could be done after the statements had been sent in, was, if they were not correct in form, to send them back, when any alteration could be made, if it in no way affected the originally declared results.

Upon these general remarks he was willing to let the case pass to the consideration of the Board, but as his learned friend had not found any authorities in the books, he felt it to be his duty to cite the following: The People vs. Cook, 14 Barbour, 261; The People vs. the Bristol and Rensselaer Turnpike Co., 23 Wendel, 222; The People vs. Van Slyck, 1 Cowen, 526; *Ex-parte* Heath, 3 Hill, 47; *Ex-parte* Strong, 20 Pickering, 407; The People vs. Tisdale, 1 Douglas, 59; Brewer vs. O'Brien, 9 Carter, 498; The People vs. Van Cleve, 1 Manning, 86; Bacon vs. the York County Commissioners, 26 Maine, 49; Mayo vs. Freeland, 10 Missouri, 629, Election Statutes of 1849, sec. 8, 14, 18, 6, 10. In the Fourteenth Ward case it appeared that some of the voters were sworn on a French Grammar; and yet the Court held that the district ought not to have been thrown out of the canvass, for the reason that no misconduct of the Inspectors should disfranchise the honest voters of the Ward. The other authorities, he claimed, were in opposition to the assertion that a Board of Canvassers had power to go behind the Inspectors' returns.

Mr. William Curtis Noyes followed in reply to Mr. Shepard. The case, in his view, was one in relation to the purity of elections, and not in favor of any particular candidates. The protestants proposed to *prove* that there had been fraud in the conduct of the recent election, and if they had been, as it was proper they should be in the present stage of the proceedings, made general, it was the duty of the Board, while considering whether it would hear them or not, to give to their general charges all the weight they would have were they known positively to be true. In reviewing the authorities cited by Mr. Shepard, he remarked that in many instances the opinions had been given on laws differing from ours, and, therefore, they could have no bearing upon the present case. He claimed that the Board of Canvassers was constituted like a Legislature or like a Parliament. If they were intended to be but mere adding machines, why were their duties not given to the County Clerk, who could add up the figures quite as well as the Board. If the Board believed that such and such only were their duties, they must smile at the great effort to get them together, and the small work to be performed. If they had no other duty, why was it that a copy of the Inspectors' returns was required to be left with the County Clerk, and another with the Supervisor of each district? Why were these checks required, if the Canvassers were obliged to make up their decisions from the *original* statement of the Inspectors. Suppose a full list should contain 290 votes, and no more, and the Inspectors' original statement should be lost, would any one claim that the Board had not the power to correct it? Again: he would suppose that the Inspectors should make a return to the County Clerk's office, before making one to the Supervisor of the district, and that subsequently, when all the statements had been returned, it should be discovered that there were discrepancies, would any one say that the Board could not look into the matter and correct it? Surely not. He considered it clear that it was quite as much the duty of the Board to judge of the character of the returns; and be sure that they represented the vote correctly, as to decide upon the aggregate of the figures therein set down. And as to the power of the Board to bring before it the means of obtaining a correct knowledge of the matter, he held that every Board so constituted had an inherent right—an inherent power to do so.

It was now 3 o'clock, and the Board adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

☞ It is reported that Brandreth is elected after all in the Westchester Senatorial District, instead of Ferdon. It is said that he has 16 majority.

☞ The Thirty-fourth Anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society was celebrated last night at the Chinese Assembly Rooms. The occasion was one of great interest. We shall publish a full report to-morrow. The subscriptions amounted to $4,000.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 279 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
8s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 50 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 279 Broadway.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT of Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique, and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas in this City, are at S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S. Also, a splendid assortment of Paris made Cloaks, just received, and at prices 40 per cent. less than any other house in the trade.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., have received, and will open THIS DAY, 2,000 Wool Long Shawls, worth $4, which we shall offer at $3 each. Also, 1,200 Square Shawls, worth $4, at $3 50, and would invite especial attention to our extensive stock of Broche Shawls, both long and square, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES.—FIVE CASES FRENCH MERINOES, comprising every color and shade, only 6s. per yard, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those fastened by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 140 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur Season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of Ladies' Fancy Furs, comprising Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, martin, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. WILL OFFER THIS DAY, the richest stock of Dress Silks ever offered in this City, viz.:
12,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks at 4s., worth 6s.
15,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks at 5s., worth 7s.
18,000 yards Rich Plaid and Stripe at 6s., worth 8s.
20,000 yards extra Rich Plaid and Stripe at 8s., worth 12s.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

PROMINENT AMONG THE FEATURES WHICH have rendered CANTRELL celebrated are his soft, delicate Buckskin Gaiters and Shoes for Invalids. CANTRELL'S celebrated Gaiters, adapted for the season, at 12s. and 14s., are the neatest, most durable and elegant of any to be found in the City. Please call at No. 386 Bowery, and the purchase of one pair of Gaiters will render you CANTRELL'S permanent customer.

MAKE A SENSATION.—THE MOST STUPID MAN in the world may pass for a wise man, if he holds his tongue, and—wears a KNOX hat. What a lesson this teaches! Let any one who wishes to pass current in society as a man of sound judgment and good taste, go forthwith to the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. and buy a KNOX hat.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the most celebrated New-York and Boston pianos and melodeons, continues to sell music at one half the regular retail rates, and pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of rich Dress Silks, Merinoes, de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 30 per cent. under their real value.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. HERRING & CO., Nos. 189, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and beautifying the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 16 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT HALF PRICE.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning a large stock of rich Embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Handkerchiefs, Bands, &c., which they have purchased at a great sacrifice, and will sell them at one-half their value. Also, six dozen ladies' best Kid Gloves at 4s.; Cost 8s.

INDIAN SUMMER.—LADIES, IF YOU WISH TO look charming for remainder, and appear in a proper and genteel feeling this delightful weather, our fancy and button boots, recently arrived, have been a rich addition to our fine shoes, from J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 178 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without a fault. Produces instantaneously a splendid black or brown, and leaves the hair soft, and not injured by washing. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 32 and 34 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

WILSON'S CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE. The most effectual remedy ever discovered for dyspepsia, indigestion, sick-headache, costiveness, and all bilious complaints. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., F. V. RUSTON, and all respectable druggists.

THE ANTICIPATED WAR WITH ENGLAND will not make any difference in the prices of those heavy English Blankets that are selling for $4 50 per pair, or of the large assortment of Velvet, Brussels and Tapestry Carpetings, at ARTHUR DONNELLY'S, No. 96 Bowery.

DAMAGED SILKS.—JUST RECEIVED FROM AUCTION, 1 case of Rich Lace Silk at 8s.; 1 case do., 9s., worth 6s. and 10s., slightly spotted, on board steamer *Baltic*.
E. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

PLAID POPLINS AT 25 CENTS.—JUST RECEIVED, 100 pieces of rich Plaid Poplins at 2s., worth 4s. Also, a large lot of French Wool Plaids, Merinoes, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ As a Cure for Consumption—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. John M. Dagnall, No. 59 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ The Battle of Life.—WALTER SCOTT will deliver an unique lecture on the above subject in the Broadway Tabernacle on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 16. Commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Parsons & Co.—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 10 Wall-st.

The Astonishing Success of the Oxygenated Bitters in the worst cases of Dyspepsia, is owing to its peculiar tonic properties, and being entirely free from alcoholic stimulants it produces no reaction or unpleasant sensations.

Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 309 6th-av. to No. 78 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendant for ladies. Theory explained to students.

A Work on the History, Prevention and Cure of the Chronic Diseases of the Respiratory, Circulatory, Digestive, Secretory and Absorbent, (including the glands and skin,) Nervous and Motor Systems of the Human Economy.

The Philosophy of Living; Or, the Way to Enjoy Life and its Comforts, and to secure Longevity.

With numerous Engravings illustrating the various systems of the human organism. By

A. S. HEATH, M. D.,
No. 850 Broadway, New-York.

The above introductory work on Chronic Diseases and Pulmonary Consumption, their Prevention and Treatment, is now ready, and will be sent to any address free of charge.

Patients at a distance can consult Dr. HEATH by letter, stating their cases fully. Office 9 to 4.

American Institute Fair—Exhibitors at the late Fair at the Crystal Palace are requested to remove their articles as early as possible, in order to relieve the Institute from further responsibility. Exhibitors of articles entitled to free transportation are informed that such articles as are not removed before the 25th inst. will be subject to freight. Owners of Models are informed that, if desired, their models can be deposited in the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, by notifying the Secretary.

The Fat is in the Fire always by the old process of broiling; but "that new GRIDIRON" finds a better use for it. It drives the smoke and gas up the chimney instead of into your rooms, and costs $3 or less, according to size. For sale at the PATENT AGENCY, No. 450 Broadway, and by the trade generally. It is a capital article for Agents, of whom one hundred are wanted.

Electro-Chemical Baths and New Organic Remedies.—Drs. ELMER and REUBEN are now administering these Baths for the speedy removal of mercury, lead, and all other poisons and morbid matters from the system, following, where required, with other remedies of a physiological character, at No. 55 West 26th-st., near 6th-av. and Broadway.

Mr. Oscanyan, of Constantinople, will, by special request, repeat his Course of Lectures on Turkey and her Institutions, in the Chapel of the New-York University, on the 19th, 26th and 30th of November, commencing at 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course, $1; Single Lecture, 50 cents; to be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 935 Broadway, and at the door of the University.

Superior Trees.—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

To Subscribers of Magazines.—We are now prepared to bind single volumes or sets in the handsomest styles at the lowest prices in the City.
REES & FORSTER, No. 199 William-st.

PERSONAL.

MISSING.—Information wanted of AARON PERRY, 74 years of age, a large-sized man, coarse in appearance, dressed in black, and also had on a black cap. Any information will be liberally rewarded by HOMER & KETCHUM, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William, New-York.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Three or four gentlemen, or gentleman and their wives, can have large, handsome furnished rooms, on moderate terms, with a private family, having a first-class house, in one of the most desirable locations up town, very convenient to cars or stages from all parts of the City, in the vicinity of London-terrace, 23d-st. Address S. R., at this office.

BOARDING.—A private family without children would let to one or three single gentlemen, or a family, two elegant parlors with exclusive use of bath on the same floor, furnished or unfurnished, with or without partial board. The house is located at No. 234 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with a second-story parlor and bedroom, just vacated, a third-story front parlor and bedroom, or extension-room on the first floor. A few rooms for single gentlemen at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A handsome front parlor and bedroom, communicating, on second floor, unfurnished, to let with board, at No. 72 2d-av.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can find good board in a private family up town, by addressing L. G., at this office.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries; a gentleman and wife and a few single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board and furnished rooms, on 2d floor. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with good partial board and dinner on Sundays, in a respectable private family of adults. The house is furnished with gas, and pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address, with real name, W. ANDREW, Times Office. Unexceptionable references given and required.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN.—A family without children, living in the country, wishes to take two little girls, from 8 to 12 years of age, to board. For reference inquire in the bookstore of G. A. C. VAN BEUREN, No. 223 Bleecker-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st., and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD—At economical rates, can be obtained near the City, in a healthy and pleasant village on the Hudson River. The family is small and the accommodations are of the best kind; churches, schools, and other conveniences. References exchanged. Address, with real name, ECONOMY, Broadway Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, on very reasonable terms, by applying at No. 62 High-st. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms to let, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A front sitting room, and bedroom adjoining, to let with board, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 9th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

ROOMS.—Two pleasant rooms, on second floor, furnished or unfurnished, to let, with board, at No. 101 East Broadway; references exchanged.

ROOMS.—A party of two or three single gentlemen can obtain rooms with partial board at 108 Bleecker-st.

NO. 67 PRINCE-ST.—Second door west of Broadway. A handsome large front room, on second floor. Also, one on third floor, furnished, with board. Rooms first-class, containing all the modern improvements. References exchanged.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD—If required, may be had in the private house No. 1,076 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 18 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BEADS
OF
EVERY DESCRIPTION,
FOR SALE BY
M. P. BROWN,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

NIGHT WATCH.—The subscriber offers to the public a machine called the Night Watch, or Detector. This machine can be placed in your sleeping rooms, and it will protect your house, yard, stable and out buildings, so that no person or persons can enter or cross your premises without your knowledge. This machine is portable for travelers, and can be placed in their sleeping rooms, and will protect them so that no person can enter without their knowledge. This is the machine which proved so successful on the 5th-av., between Sackett and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, by which three burglars were detected at three different places within one month. One of the burglars was caught and brought to the Chief's Office, City Hall, and tried before Judge Cobbett; sentenced to ninety days' imprisonment in the Penitentiary. These machines can be had at the Inventor's, 5th-av., between Sackett and Degraw sts., Brooklyn, or of HARVEY W. WHEELER, No. 233 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, or of RICHARD P. LEWIS, No. 73 Nassau-st., New-York. These machines will be set up by the inventor in a proper way. Call before 10 o'clock in the morning, or before 4 in the afternoon. Persons seeing this machine will be fully convinced that is the best invention ever offered to the public against burglars. WILLIAM ROBEDEE, Inventor.

I DEFY ANY ONE—To show a single case where my UNGUENT has failed to force the whiskers and mustaches to grow in six weeks, or has ever injured the skin. Sold a bottle, sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 555 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 37 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZEIBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young girls, who can give City references; one as general housework in a small family. Can cook, bake, wash and iron; great excellent City reference; will go a few miles in the country; wages $6 per month; the other is a 14, a good sewer, and a good nurse to a child; is willing to do light work; wages $3; best of City reference. Call, for 3 days, at No. 229 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four American women; one as cook; one to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress—understands all kinds of cutting and fitting. Also, by two colored girls; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, an American girl, aged 16, would take any situation. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young women. One as meat and pastry cook, will assist in washing and ironing, knows her business well; the other is a good chambermaid and waitress, would have no objection to general housework, when she understands perfectly. They are both highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, this day or to-morrow.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as nurse and plain sewer, or chambermaid and waiter; has good City reference, from her present employer, where she now lives, at room No. 20 Mansion-House, Hicks-st., Brooklyn. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid or nurse and plain sewing, or to assist in washing and ironing—is an excellent laundress. No objections to go a short distance into the country. Good City references. Call at No. 444 4th-av., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent, active, tidy young woman, to cook, wash and iron; she understands her business, such as baking bread, biscuit, pies, and is a competent washer and ironer; is both willing and obliging, and highly recommended. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, about eighteen years of age, competent and willing to work, in any respectable business in the City. Can bring good references, and considers salary a secondary object if he can secure a good place. Address J. S. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATION WANTED—For a colored woman, as laundress and chambermaid, or as cook in a small family. She can be well recommended, and may be seen at the house of her present employer for three days, from 9 A. M. until 12 M. at No. 35 University-Place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as professed cook; understands French and American cooking in all its branches; also a first-class laundress; no objection to a private boarding-house, if respectable. Good reference. Apply at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By four very competent Protestant girls, with good City reference; three to cook, wash and iron, or to do general housework; the fourth, a tidy girl of 17, as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse. Call at 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as nurse and chambermaid; she is a good plain seamstress; the best of City reference given. Apply at RUSSEL'S old established place, No. 23 Carmine-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As wet nurse, by a young woman, with good breast of milk, three months old; has lost her own baby. To be seen, this day, from 11 to 3, at No. 66 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as waiter, chamber work, and assist in the washing and ironing if required. Can give the best of City reference. Apply at her last place, No. 31 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress; reference given from her former employers. Apply No. 350 9th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the general housework of a small private family; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 50 Spring-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A neat, tidy, Protestant girl, fourteen to sixteen years of age, as waitress, and to do light chamberwork, in a family of three. Application to be made immediately. It will be useless for any but those who can fully answer the above description to notice this advertisement. No. 107 West 32d-st.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl to do general housework in a small family; one who will make herself generally useful will find a good home. Apply to J. V. ONDERDONK, 52d-st., 6th house east of 8th-av.

A COMPETENT ENGLISH MASTER—Having high testimonials and City references, desires a situation in a school in this City or vicinity, or as tutor in a private family, to instruct in all the branches comprehended in a sound and useful education, with the classics if required. Address TUTOR, No. 93 Crosby-st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—A deserving, neat, willing, and industrious young woman is desirous of obtaining, in a private family, a situation to cook, wash and iron; is a good cook, and an excellent washer and ironer; can make bread and biscuit; has good City references; is also competent and trustworthy. Apply, for two days, at No. 3 Myrtle-av., corner of Fulton st., Brooklyn.

HARDWARE TRAVELER.—Wanted, a hardware salesman to travel for a large and well known Connecticut Manufacturing Company through the cities and large towns of the United States and Canada. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 3,307 New-York Post-Office, stating salary required and references. No engagement will be made before the 20th inst.

FRENCH TEACHER WANTED—In a suburban Female Seminary; a young lady, as resident teacher of French and drawing; Parisienne preferred. Personal application must be made. Cards of address left at Mr. SHEPHERD'S, No. 153 Fulton-st.

AN AMERICAN OR GERMAN GIRL WANTED—To go into the country. One who knows how to cook, wash and iron, and make butter, and comes well recommended, will find a good and permanent situation by calling upon J. W. CHAMPLIN, 51 Maiden-lane.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

A YOUNG LADY—Would like to give instructions upon the piano-forte and in singing, as compensation for a home in some agreeable family. References exchanged. Address E. E. E., *Times* Office.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted to travel South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at H. Riell's Star Hotel, No. 62 Lispenard-st., on THIS (Friday) EVENING, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock, to make arrangements for celebrating the 25th of November, Evacuation Day. By order.
H. RAYMOND, Colonel.
WILLIAM TAYLOR, Adjutant.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE—Of Kings County, will meet at their rooms in Orange-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ P. M., on business of importance. By order of the President.
S. A. SMITH, Secretary.

JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of JEWELRY, DIAMOND EAR-RINGS, PINS and FINGER RINGS, and SILVER WARE, at retail, at much less than the usual prices;

BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND FINGER RINGS, single stones	$9 00	to	$250 00
DIAMOND RINGS, cluster and hoops	15 00	to	300 00
DIAMOND PINS, single stone and clusters	10 00	to	800 00
DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	75 00	to	400 00
DIAMOND CROSSES	25 00	to	200 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD SETS, EAR-RINGS AND PINS, in boxes	8 00	to	30 00
GOLD EAR RINGS, per pair	1 50	to	24 00
GOLD MOSAIC and CAMEO PINS, each	3 50	to	75 00
GOLD BRACELETS, new styles, each	6 50	to	85 00
CAMEO BRACELETS, each	12 50	to	50 00
MOSAIC BRACELETS, each	12 00	to	100 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	2 50	to	20 00
CAMEO and MOSAIC SLEEVE BUTTONS, per set	7 00	to	85 00
RICH GOLD LOCKETS, 1, 2, 3 and 4 glasses, each	3 00	to	25 00
SPLENDID GOLD GUARD CHAINS, fancy patterns	20 00	to	100 00
GOLD CURB GUARD CHAINS	9 00	to	85 00
LADIES' GOLD CHATELAINE CHAINS, with PINS	10 00	to	75 00
GENTLEMEN'S RICH GOLD VEST CHAINS	9 00	to	85 00
GENTLEMEN'S GOLD FOB CHAINS	12 00	to	100 00
GOLD PENCILS	1 00	to	20 00
GOLD PENCILS with PENS	3 50	to	30 00
GOLD THIMBLES	2 00	to	7 00
GOLD CROSSES	3 00	to	13 00
CHASED GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	10 00
PLAIN FINE GOLD RINGS	1 00	to	12 00
PLAIN PURE GOLD WEDDING RINGS	2 00	to	15 00
ARMLETS, for Children's Sleeves, per pr.	3 00	to	18 00
CHARMS, for Watch Chains, each	1 00	to	20 00
GOLD FOB SEALS AND KEYS, each	3 00	to	25 00
SILVER TEA SPOONS, per set	8 00	to	16 50
SILVER DESSERT SPOONS, per set	12 00	to	24 00
SILVER TABLE SPOONS, per set	18 00	to	32 00
SILVER TABLE FORKS, per set	17 00	to	37 00
SILVER DESSERT FORKS, per set	14 00	to	32 00

Silver Wedding-Cake Knives, Pie and Fish Knives, Ice-Cream Knives, Fruit Knives, Butter Knives, Children's Knife, Fork and Spoon, in boxes; Silver Cups, Napkin Rings, &c., for sale at less than the usual prices.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (second floor,) near Broadway.

JACOBS' CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS—Gents' Cluster Pins, with chain, $5; without chain, $4. Rings, Earrings, Studs, Crosses, Bracelets, Ladies' Pins, Buttons, neck ornaments, and every variety of jewelry, made from the above diamonds. Articles sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing amount, addressed,
L. & J. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

NOTICE.—Any person who saw the accident that happened to a lady who got out of the Broadway, Fulton Ferry and Houston-st line, on Saturday evening, Oct. 20, between 10 and 11 o'clock, on 8th-av., at 33d-st., will please to communicate with the subscriber on the subject. A woman was in the stage at the time the lady was thrown down in consequence of the carelessness of the driver.
J. B. NONES, No. 1½ Warren-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS',
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square.)
PUBLISH THIS MORNING:

I.
LILY.
A Novel. By the Author of "The Busy Moments of an Idle Women." 12mo, Muslin, $1.

"Regarding both conception and finish, 'Lily' is the best American Novel that has appeared for several years. In point of vivacity, ease and archness of expression, refined analysis and graphic delineation of character, and simple, genuine pathos, few American novels equal it—and none surpass it. The scene is laid partly in Charleston and in New-York, and affords a good opportunity for lively portraitures of society in those cities, which the writer has not failed to use advantageously. The plot is quite natural and unambitious, but very effective. The style is nearly perfect. It has a French airiness and grace, without ever falling into frivolity. It is wholly free from vulgarity and slang,—no mean praise in these days. As regards moral tone and religious bearing, it is unexceptionable."

II.
MEXICO AND ITS RELIGION;
Or, Incidents of Travel in that Country during Parts of the Years 1851-52-53-54, with Historical Notices of Events connected with Places Visited. By ROBERT A. WILSON. With illustrations. 12mo, muslin, $1.

The author of this work attributes the present low social, moral, and political condition of Mexico, and the marked deterioration of its people, to the influence of an intolerant Church and a bigoted and corrupt priesthood. Mr. Wilson is, perhaps, the first writer who has submitted the Conquest of Mexico to a critical examination. From a careful survey of the permanent physical features of the country, he draws an argument which amounts almost to a demonstration, that the Narrative of Cortez is a tissue of gross exaggerations. Tlascala, where he professes to have found cities rivaling the proudest European capitals, and to have encountered successive armies of 10,000 and 150,000 men, is shown to be an elevated valley of some 70 by 40 miles in extent, with a population of less than 60,000, which is more than it could have sustained in the days of Montezuma. The Aztecs are declared to have been a barbarous tribe, inferior to those who inhabit North America; their capital a mud-built town on an island in a marsh; its famous floating gardens a physical impossibility; while it is shown that the immense armies said to have been mustered for its attack and defence could have been neither maintained or manœuvred in the valley. Interspersed with these graver details, are glowing descriptions of natural scenery, frequent anecdotes, personal adventures, and much valuable information respecting the undeveloped mineral resources of the country, together with many historical details, embracing an account of the early life of Santa Ana.

III.
CÆSAR, LITERALLY TRANSLATED.
Cæsar's Commentaries on the Gallic and Civil Wars: with the Supplementary Books attributed to Hirtius; including the Alexandrian, African and Spanish Wars. Literally translated, with Notes, and a very elaborate Index. Portrait. 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.

The present is the most complete translation of Cæsar yet presented to the English reader. Besides the books deemed authentic, it includes those variously attributed to Hirtius and others, namely, the Eighth Book of the Gallic War, and the Alexandrian, African and Spanish Wars. In addition to these, the Fragments, consisting of quotations from various ancient authors relating to Cæsar, are now given in English.

The utmost attention has been paid to render the translation as closely literal as is consistent with neatness of style. The text which has been followed is that of Oudendorp, collated, however, with the labors of subsequent critics. Cæsar forms the Fourth Volume of
HARPER'S NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY.

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WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY NEXT,
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It is our pleasure to-day, to announce a capital book from the teeming press of Dewey—a volume brimming with humor and jolted sarcasm, and destined to take an immediate stand in the very front of the laughter-provoking literature of the Universal Yankee Nation. The Widow Bedott is a representative woman; she is not a creature of the imagination alone, but her counterparts abound as truly as there is a "skeleton in every house." She is "native and to the manner born"—the exclusive property of the American people; and her character has never been so graphically sketched, as she has done it herself in the present volume.

From an early age, the author was remarkable for her powers of sarcasm, and was dreaded throughout the neighborhood, on account of her propensity for caricaturing and "making fun" of everything and everybody with whom she was brought in communication. The old maids avoided her, or when they ventured to expostulate with her, they were rewarded by having their likenesses drawn in charcoal, and pinned to the corners of their shawls, with, perhaps, a descriptive verse below. Yet, "at the bottom of all this," as she says, she was a modest, humble-hearted Christian woman. Though loved by few—for however much the satirist may benefit society, his faculty seldom results to his own advantage—she was respected by all. Her humor was so true to nature, that none could evade its force, while its style was so chaste as never to shock the keenest sensibility. She "spoke the truth laughing." * * * *

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Further particulars on publication-day; in the meantime, booksellers wishing supplies, will please send in their orders. The book will have a run.
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THE CRITERION.
A Literary and Critical Journal, published every SATURDAY. CONTENTS OF No. III, Nov. 17:
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Literary Intelligence, Gossip, Fine Arts,
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Mrs. Stephens has in her two first works marked out for herself a career which, will she but follow it up, will result in placing her name among the most eminent authors of her age; and what is far better, and to her, we judge, will be far more grateful, in securing to her for generations yet to come, 'the blessings of those who were ready to perish.'

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This is an excellent novel, being a tale of fashionable life. The fair writer is not unknown to literary fame, being the author of several popular novels, but in this she seems to have surpassed herself. "Marriage" abounds in natural descriptions of ordinary incidents daily occurring among the Summer residents on the English coast, and the interest arises from the naturalness of the web of intrigue which Mrs. Grey weaves. She is a very pleasing writer, and should be an excellent, kind-hearted woman, for she paints all her characters couleur de rose, and perpetrates but few libels against her own sex, so very different from the great mass of her co-literaires, who fancy they can best portray woman-kind by making most of them devils incarnate. "Marriage" is also a lively tale, and cannot fail of rewarding the enterprise of the American publishers, who have thus cheaply placed it before the public.

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NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

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Read the following notices of the press:

From the New-York Picayune.

We really think that no more interesting volume than this will appear during the whole season.

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Cannot fail to excite a general interest among the musical profession, and to pique the curiosity of the public.

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ON SATURDAY, NOV. 17.
BORDER BEAGLES; a Tale of Mississippi—By Wm. Gilmore Simms. In 1 vol., 12mo. Illustrations by Darley, $1 25.
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I. THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER, (the wives of the four Georges.) By Dr. Doran, author "Habits and Men," &c., 2 vols., 12mo, cloth $2.
II. THE FORAYERS; Or, The Raid of the Dog Days—A Tale of the Revolution. By Wm. Gilmore Simms; author of the "Partisan," "Guy Rivers," with Illustrations by Darley. 12mo, cloth, $1 25.
J. S. REDFIELD, No. 34 Beekman street.

THE EMPIRE CLUB.
A complete history of the organization of this far-famed POLITICAL ASSOCIATION
Will appear in the columns of the New-York
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See "Inside Out," by JOHN SMITH, Jr., of Arkansas.
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The MERCURY is the largest three cent paper in

NEW-YORK CITY.

Poorer Children.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The prime motive on the "Act to provide for the education and instruction of idle and truant children," was to refer to the Juvenile Asylum as the Institution especially interested in this matter; "*and that it should be allowed the favor and means to correct the whole truancy of the City.*" This Institution is doing all that its present limited accommodations will warrant. The House of Reception, No. 23 West Thirty-fifth-street, will contain one hundred boys, and the temporary asylum on the East River (Fifty-fifth-street) two hundred and fifty boys and girls. Children committed to their care are transferred to places in the country as rapidly as is consistent with their best interests and those who consent to bring them up. With the requisite means almost any number of children may be placed with virtuous families in rural districts.

The Directors have almost ready for occupancy a new building, beautifully situated on 23 acres of ground, near the High Bridge, when their ability to care for this class of children will be greatly increased. W.

To Go Cheap to Europe.

Several of our largest ship owners have arranged to fix the minimum rates of passage to European ports from this City, as follows: In second cabin, eighteen dollars for adults, and ten dollars for children under twelve years; in steerage, sixteen dollars for adults, and nine dollars for children under twelve years—including provisions, which in all cases will be provided by the ship.

Domestic Incendiaries.

The Fire Marshal suggests that we all look out how we use our matches, how we fix our stove-pipes, how we leave our ashes in the cellars, and how we who keep stores pile silks and muslins into the show-windows too close to the gas-lights. It is a timely suggestion.

A Query.

UP-TOWN.

Where your paper never gets till after sunrise.

MR. EDITOR: Will you tell me and my wife why the steeple is put on the wrong end of St. Paul's Church? Or, if the back end of the Church is the front end, why the Church was built to front the beak of the street? Yours,

THE FATHER OF A GROWING FAMILY.

A Humbug.

A subscriber writes us from Janesville, Wis., that if there are people yet in the world foolish enough to think that PHINEAS T. BARNUM, of the American Museum, Esquire, is the greatest humbug of the day, the subscribers to the New-York dailies, who live west of ISAAC COOK'S Post-Office, in Chicago, are not of the number. *They* are unanimous in the opinion that a concern called the Post-Office Department, mis-managed in Washington, and all the country over, is the grandest humbug ever known or heard of. Our subscriber's name is Legion.

Famine.

Several vessels that went to Malaga for raisins came home without a box, on account of their very high price. Boxes are retailed for $4 50 now that sold a year ago for $2 50. One of our cotemporaries mourns this state of things, and fears that mince pies will be scarce on Thanksgiving Day. The London *Times* will probably digest the difficulty, and astound the world with the news of a famine in New-York.

H. W. Beecher's Lecturing Tour.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER occupies three and a half columns of the *Independent* this week with a statement of facts concerning his late ill-starred lecturing tour to the West.

This was certainly unnecessary. We all know Mr. BARNUM, and nobody in this longitude will believe that in his arrangements he intentionally committed any wrong or did a dishonorable thing. He says:

"In a review of the case, with the light which experience has thrown upon it, I think that if any error was committed it was in going at all. But if it was best to go at all, I do not see how, obliged to decide quickly, with little time for correspondence and arrangements, I could have done better than I did. * * * * * No positive engagement was made with the Chicago Association. It was an open negotiation which I reserved the right to drop, if, after my vacation, I thought it inexpedient to leave home in the Winter.

The charge that I broke one pledge and took up with a higher offer of Mr. WELLS, is quite untrue. Mr. WARD offered me $250 for two lectures; Mr. WELLS $500 for two lectures. I declined both. I proposed to Mr. WARD $125 per lecture for a series of lectures, and transferred the same proposal to Mr. WELLS, making no change, except the addition of expenses in consequence of a difference in time required in the second case."

Of Mr. WELLS he speaks well, and rescues his name from all the aspersions of "showman" and "speculator." Concerning the prices paid for his lectures he says:

"And as to the remuneration which I receive per lecture, I humbly think that the public have no more to do with that than they have with a surgeon's fees, a lawyer's charges, an engineer's agreements, or an author's copyright. These things are regulated by a necessary law. No committee will offer a man more than they think his services worth. It is not extortion or avarice for a man to accept remuneration which is in proportion to the ascertained worth of his services. And, for my own part, I do not lecture for the sake of high prices, but I have, among other reasons, demanded high prices that I might get rid of importunities for lectures far beyond my ability to meet."

In conclusion, he suggests that

"It is a question worthy of serious consideration whether it is desirable that a public sentiment should grow up which shall constitute Lecture Committees, Censorships of Lectures; opening or shutting the mouths of men at their own discretion."

Heavy Robbery.

One of the boarders at the Irving House, a returned Californian, had his trunk broken open Wednesday and robbed of $4,000 in gold. No clue to the robber has been ascertained, but the Police are on the look out for him.

Another returned Californian while passing through Washington-street, on Tuesday night, was robbed of $2,100 in gold, and a certificate for $300—all the property he had.

☞ BAYARD TAYLOR lectured on Wednesday evening at Hope Chapel, on the "Philosophy of Travel," being initiatory of a series by several well known persons. The hall was crowded, and both the handsome lecturer and his successful effort were received with much applause.

☞ The *Evangelist*, which last week pitched into THACKERAY, this week "takes pleasure in expressing the opinion that the lecture on the Third GEORGE was free from those blemishes which made his introductory highly reprehensible."

☞ A camphene lamp exploded in the basement of No. 119 Roosevelt-street, at 6½ o'clock Tuesday evening, setting fire to the room. The flames were speedily extinguished. Loss trifling.

LONG ISLAND.

School Girls' Concert.

The Concert given at the Odeon by the girls of Public School No. 16, (Brooklyn Eastern District,) came off in admirable style as per notice. The whole affair originated with, and was managed by the girls under the advice of Miss C. K. KEBE, their Principal. A committee of girls procured the printing of the tickets, circulars, programme and advertisements. Everything was carried out in a quiet and business-like manner that would be creditable to experienced men. The funds resulting from the concert were designed to pay for a new piano for the Girls' Grammar School. A noble instrument had been procured at the establishment of WIRART & ROZERA, in this City, and was used for the first time at the concert, and elicited much commendation from its fine tone. MR. WINANT, under whose auspices the school was first organized, made a deduction of $50 from the price of the instrument, ($300,) and gave other facilities toward carrying out the object of the concert. The seats were all filled, and many of the young ladies acquitted themselves remarkably well. A duet, sung by Misses KATE RIVES and MARY DILLINGHAM, was encored. This was the gem of the evening. Quite a handsome sum was realized.

Brooklyn Fire Marshal's Report.

From the semi-annual report of Mr. RUFUS R. BALDWIN, Fire Marshal for Brooklyn, for the six months ending Nov. 1, we gather the following facts:

The loss by fire has been much less than during any previous six months since 1854. The loss from May to November in 1854, was $1,000,000; from November, 1854, to May, 1855, $1,000,000; during the past six months it was only $600,000. During this last period of time there were in all, eighty-three fires, which originated, so far as was possible to ascertain, as follows:

CAUSES.

Accidental fire, children playing with matches, 1; curtains on draft, 4; carelessness with matches, 3; carelessness with cigars and pipes, 8; slacking of lime, 1; defect in stove pipe, 1; set on fire by servant, 1; set on fire by occupant, 1; supposed incendiary, 9; explosion of camphene lamps, 5; fireworks, 8; defect in chimney, 2; explosion of gas in lamp-black factory, 2; carelessness from ashes, 1; spontaneous combustion from lamp-black, 1; fire left in furnace in careless manner, 1; unknown, 2.

FIRES IN EACH MONTH.

Of the 83 fires that occurred, 14 were in May, 9 in June, 11 in July, 15 in August, 5 in September, and 9 in October. There were, also, 16 false alarms. The total amount of insurance on property destroyed was $91,600.

Buildings in Brooklyn.

Frame buildings, 18,820; do. with stores, 3,165; brick buildings, 5,983; do. with stores, 2,743; brick front buildings, with stores, 844; do. without stores, 187; stone front with stores, 136; do. without stores, 390; brick or stone factories, 340; frame factories, 650; brick or stone churches, 73; frame churches, 68; brick school houses, 43; frame school houses, 82; brick warehouses, 156; frame do., 84; brick stables, 311; frame do., 2,115; brick or stone dwellings being erected, 168; frame do., 101. Total, 30,830.

African M. E. Church.

The difficulty that has existed for some time between the Trustees and certain members of the African M. E. Church of Bridge-street, Brooklyn, and some of its members, has been legally settled. Judge DEAN, of the Circuit Court, on Monday made a decision exonerating the Trustees from the charges preferred against them, and placing the Church again in their hands.

The "City of Churches."

There are one hundred and forty-one churches in the City of Brooklyn, and seventy-five school-houses.

☞ "Boys' Meetings" are about to be commenced in the vestry of Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Nov. 15—5 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Is in fair demand at full rates, with sales since our last of 150 pkgs. Java, at 13¾c.@14c.; 300 bags Maracaibo, at 10¾c.@12¼c.; and 800 Rio, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is held for ⅛c. ₱ lb. higher rates, but is quiet, buyers refusing to pay such figures. Stock light, and no anxiety to sell.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in pretty good demand for home use and shipment, at steady prices, with sales since our last of 16,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75	@$8	81¼
Straight State	8 81¼	@ 8	87½
Favorite and Extra State	8 87½	@ 9	00
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 8	87½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½	@ 9	12½
Fancy Michigan	9 12½	@ 9	25
Common to Good Ohio	9 00	@ 9	18¾
Fancy Ohio	9 18¾	@ 9	37½
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10	25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 12½	@10	00
Fancy Genesee	9 12½	@ 9	37½
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11	25

Canadian remains dull and heavy, with sales of only 500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and firm—the transactions since our last including only 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 37½@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and now worth but $4 25 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is about the same,—the sales since our last comprising 37,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 21@$2 22; Genesee White at $2 21½; Western White, inferior to fair, at $1 92@$2 10, and do. Red at $1 95 ₱ bushel. Rye is improving,—sales having been made of 11,200 bushels, at from $1 20@$1 24½ ₱ bushel. About 8,700 bushels Barley changed hands at $1 20@$1 28 ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied. Corn is more sought after, and is advancing,—sales having been reported today of 56,000 bushels Western Mixed, from store, afloat, and delivered, at 95c.@97c., with some quoted as high as 98c., delivered, ₱ bushel. The steamer's news is considered quite favorable.

HAY—There were 900 bales River taken at former rates.

HOPS—Unaltered.

IRON—Seems quiet and languid, at yesterday's reduced figures.

LATHS—Eastern still bring $1 50 ₱ thousand. Stock moderate.

LEAD—No sales of moment. Prices nominally the same.

LIME—Scarce and wanted at former rates.

MOLASSES—The market is inactive, but quotations are unchanged.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is limited and prices are without material alteration.

OILS—Generally remain as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is not very active, but is tolerably firm with sales since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $22 50 for old and new Mess, and $21 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unaltered. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard is salable and buoyant, the transactions consisting of 500 bbls. and tcs., at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues plenty and heavy. The sales since our last include 350 bbls., at from $8 50@$9 50 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and languid, at $15@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State; 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do, ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 9¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is dull and drooping. The sales since our last have reached 180 tcs., mostly at $5@$5 31½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are less freely offered at 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. over yesterday's prices. Hence, there is rather less activity. The sales since our last add up 470 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6¾c.@7¾c., and 700 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Only 5,000 lbs. prime changed hands at 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 38¾c.@39¾c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The report in this morning's TIMES of a fall in prices was applicable to two week's business. The auction Sale referred to therein occurred today. It was well attended by dealers, manufacturers and their agents. The competition was tolerably lively; but not remarkably spirited. The whole catalogue found purchasers, at prices averaging about as much as had been anticipated by some of the best informed operators. The total amount disposed of was: 255,000 lbs. domestic fleece at from 26c.@45c.; 33,600 lbs. do. pulled at 26c.@33c.; 14,200 lbs. sub-washed Wool at 33c.@37c.; 4,500 lbs. washed Peruvian at 20¾c.@25c.; 27 bales Mentiza, unwashed and washed, at 8c.@14c.; 20 bales Entre Rio, washes, at 13c.@14c.; 23 bales unwashed Buenos Ayres at 6c.@8¾c.; and 23 do. washed do. at 12¼c. ₱ lb. A few other lots of foreign Wool were reported as having been sold at high prices; but we heard they were only bought in by the original factors. It is supposed that the result of this sale will lead to greater strength and regularity in private trade. The *Pacific* brings advices from London relative to increased animation and firmness in the Colonial Wool sales, progressing about the time of her departure from England.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, the engagements included 5,000 bbls. Flour, mainly at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and small lots of other articles at proportional figures. For other ports the business was limited and rates were nominally the same.

Rice at the South.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 9.—*Weekly Report.*—The RICE market the past week showed a falling off of an eighth in quotations, the range being $4 37½@$4 87½. The demand has been good at prices within these figures—the bulk of sales made were at $4 62½ ₱ hundred weight. We hear of 634 casks having been sold during the week at extremes here given. Of Rough RICE, some 23,000 bushels changed hands at prices not transpired; the receipts of the week foot up 36,560 bushels. The exports of RICE during the week were 1,013 casks, as follows: To Boston, 60; New-York, 313; and to New-Orleans, 635 casks.

FREIGHTS—Both foreign and domestic, are dull, and in consequence of the number of vessels in port and constantly arriving, there is but little prospect of an early improvement. Quotations may be considered as nominal. To Boston, 7-16d. for Cotton, and $1 75 for Rice; to New-York, by steamship, ¾d. for Cotton, and $2 25 ₱ cask for Rice; by sailing vessels to New-York, ¾d. to 5-16d. for Cotton; 10c. for Wheat.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 9—*Weekly Report*—Our last review closed upon a good inquiry for RICE, but at somewhat easier prices than previously reported. The market during the past week has not undergone any material change. With a good attendance of buyers, the demand has embraced the receipts in the same time, prices firm, and perhaps a shade fuller than at the commencement of the week. We quote extremes at 4¾c.@5c.—the bulk of the sales at 4 15-16c.@4 15-16c. | received the past week 3,711 tierces; exported same time 3,891 tierces; remaining on shipboard not cleared 3,290 tierces.

ROUGH RICE—This article continues without sales,—Planters preferring to forward to the mills for pounding on their account. The arrivals of the week amount to 89,000 bushels.

FREIGHTS—It will be seen that there are an unusual number of vessels seeking freight engagements, which has depressed the market. To New-York in sailing vessels and steamers we quote, for Wheat; Cotton 1c. @ 5-16c.; and Rice at 87½ ₱ tierce. To Boston, we quote ⅛c. for the former, and $1 00 ₱ tierce for the latter.

The Wheat Crop.

Accounts from the West represent the growing Wheat as most unusually luxuriant. All that we have seen of Wheat and Rye in this vicinity looks very well, though not remarkably. In Massachusetts, the drouth was so severe, and held on so late in the Fall, that Winter grain is not growing very rank, as it appears to be in Wisconsin, so much so that some farmers have turned in their cattle to eat it down. This is a bad practice, unless the grain is likely to form the first joint. Perhaps there never was known a more growing November than the present.—*Buffalo Express, 14th inst.*

Export of Produce from Milwaukee.

The following is a statement of the exports of the principal articles of produce from Milwaukee, for the season, to the 9th inst.:

Flour	167,487 bbls.	Potatoes	44,703 bush.
Wheat	2,508,827 bush.	Grass-seed	220,820 lb.
Rye	59,963 bush.	Wool	552,480 lb.
Barley	61,191 bush.	Pork	22,169 bbl.
Oats	14,027 bush.	Cut-meats	3,704 bbl.
Corn	103,597 bush.	Bacon	1,141,090 lb.
Beans	1,818 bush.	Lard	4,890 pkgs.
Malt	16,980 bush.	Beef	7,489 bbl.

Heavy Yield of Wheat.

Mr. J. A. CRANDER, of Caroline, Va., raised the past season, eight hundred and thirty bushels of prime Wheat on eighteen and a half acres of accurately measured land, being nearly forty-six bushels ₱ acre.

Potatoes.

One of the largest crops we have heard of lately, is that raised by Mr. MCMURTY, on his farm near Lexington, Ky. He has 160 acres in Potatoes of the very finest qualities, and calculates on raising over nine thousand barrels.

Copper.

The total yield of Copper of the Lake Superior mines for the present year is set down at 4,790½ tons, or 9,581,000 pounds, the aggregate value of which is $1,600,000.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 15th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 37 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A YOUNG LADY—Of ability and experience, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils to instruct in music and singing. Apply at No. 18 Harrison-st., between 9 and 12 A. M.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 138 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 52 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO MANUFACTURING JEWELERS.—The subscriber having had a long experience in the jewelry business, and being well acquainted with the details of melting, refining, assaying and coloring, having been for several years connected with a large manufacturing establishment, but at present out of employment, is desirous of forming an engagement with some respectable house, where his services will be appreciated. He is capable of taking charge of any establishment that requires the services of a man thoroughly conversant with his trade, including the chain business in all its branches. Address MANUFACTURING JEWELER, office of this paper.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—T. H. PEAVEY, the proprietor and inventor of Peavey's justly celebrated Rifle Chargers, will remain at Johnson's Hotel, Warren-st., for a few days. Any man with a capital of a few thousand dollars, and wishing to engage in business, will find unparalleled inducements by calling as above between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A livery stable up town, near 8th-av. It is doing a first-rate business, and pays a low rent. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms to a responsible party. Inquire of L. S. ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, over the Bank of the Commonwealth.

A RARE CHANCE—FOR SALE—The contents of a saleratus-making establishment, of long standing, and in good-will, with a number of wagons now offered. A fine opportunity to those who may wish to establish themselves in a good business. Terms easy. Inquire of E. GEDNEY, coachmaker, No. 1,253 Broadway.

$10,000.—TO STOCK BROKERS.—A business man with the above amount of cash wishes to form a connection with some house already established, or to meet a partner on equal terms. Address Mr. CASH, *Times* Office.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Any person practically acquainted with the business of carrying on an iron foundry, and having a small capital to invest in it may learn of a good opportunity by addressing A. MENEELY'S SONS, Bell Founders, West Troy, N. Y.

ROUTE FOR SALE—On *Times* and *Tribune*—Makes $11 per week; work done by 8 o'clock in the morning. Inquire No. 248 Powers-st., Williamsburg, of N. CHERRY.

DRUG STORE WANTED—With suite of rooms over store. Address B., International Hotel, room No. 175, giving particulars and cash price.

COAL.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, store, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 333 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin. SHIVLIN & GOODWIN.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 136,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 702,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 225,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.,—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 80 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cologned Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 37 Hammersley-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for carmen, grocers, stevedores and truckmen; also two fine sig horses, well calculated for physicians. Inquire at the office of the Knickerbocker Ice Company, No. 163 Canal-st., or at their stables, No. 278 and 278 West 13th-st., near 10th-av.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 356 West 34th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $3 50; cut, $3 50; each, per barrel, 41 cents; cheaper, per load, $4; per barrel, 30 cents; inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS & PEPPER, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

CHARLES FULLER—Manufacturer of and dealer in Camphene, Burning Fluid and Spirits Turpentine, 55 and 57 per cent. Alcohol. No. 166 Greenwich, between Chambers and Warren-sts. New-York.

CRAM, STARR, JR. & CO.—No. 117 Fulton-st., manufacturers of and dealers in Alcohol, Camphene, Chemical and Burning Fluid; also, Lamps, and Chandeliers of the latest style.

$50,000—For sale low for cash, fifty thousand Lamp Posts, nearly new and in good order. Address J. HANDLEY, Milford, Ulster County, N. Y.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 160 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 5 Wall-st., Continental Buildings.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 900 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. When the sward is once turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yields on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 125th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 9th-av., between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 26 Clinton-st., or 224 Division-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSES on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., $7,000. Also, a cottage and full lot on 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., $5,500. One on 29th-st., $6,500. A three-story house on 26th-st., $6,500. A large four-story house on 4th-st., $14,500. One on West Washington-place, $11,000. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.
8 to 10, 3 to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior three-story and attic brick house No. 22 St. Mark's-place. House 26x60 feet; lot 26x194 feet 10 inches, with a brick stable on the rear 26x40 feet. The house has three baths and three water closets, and is in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two large new five-story tenant houses, built in the best manner, and renting for $1,000. Only $2,300 required in cash, the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yards, corner of 14th-st. and Avenue B, before 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A new first-class, 25 feet front, 4-story house in 33d-st., near 5th-av. Possession will be given immediately. A part or the whole of the furniture will be sold with the house, if desired. Apply to HENRY SWIFT & CO., 110 Front-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE, a first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 3d-av.; 2 first-class brick dwelling houses, in good places, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 90 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 33 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 74th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 8th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 106th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 500 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,200 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part. Call at above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE FOR SALE—In the vicinity of this City, consisting of nearly 4,000 acres of land, with a very large quantity of timber; also, a valuable saw mill, in complete order; also, a very large steam saw mill, in perfect running order, and both now in full operation; also, on the property, eight or ten dwelling houses, a coopers' shop, blacksmiths' shop, large barns, &c. Most of the buildings are new. A very large amount of money has been spent on this property, and it is furnished with all the machinery, implements and tools requisite to carry on the shook and lumber business profitably. To any party capable to take charge of and conduct the above business, this opportunity offers great inducements. The present owners would be willing to sell an interest in it, on favorable terms, to any person who thoroughly understands the above business, and who would be willing to devote his time to the management of it. Apply to JAMES D. OLIVER, No. 62 Amity-st.

SMALL FARM FOR SALE.—The dwelling-house and twelve acres of land known as the "Old Parsonage" of the Presbyterian Church of Hanover, Morris County, N. J. The dwelling is a double house, with a hall through the centre. It contains parlor, dining-room, five bedrooms, and kitchen attached. The well is good, and the water excellent; shade-trees and shrubbery abundant. The land lies squarely at the junction of the two principal streets of the village. It is fenced with good chestnut and oak, and pale fence, and the soil is of the best quality. One acre is covered with timber. The place is well supplied with grafted fruit-trees, bearing every year in their season apples, pears, plums, cherries, quinces, &c. The garden produces currants, gooseberries, and raspberries in twelve varieties. It is twelve miles from Newark, three or four miles from the Madison Station of the Morris and Essex Railroad, and but a few rods from the Presbyterian Church, schools, stores, Post-Office, &c. No money required in payment, provided satisfactory security is given. Title perfect. Address Rev. E. WHITAKER, Southold, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order, fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 162 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A new brown stone front, English basement house, No. 389 State-st., Brooklyn, built for the owner's residence, furnished with all the modern conveniences, situated in a first class neighborhood, one block from the Fulton-av. cars. It will be sold a bargain if disposed of soon. Will be rented from now to May at half price. Possession immediately. Apply to JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, No. 34 Murray-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, CHEAP—Two splendid new brown stone-front houses, each 25 by 50, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 36th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 80 Nassau-st.

CHEAP—A SMALL FARM of thirteen acres, (at Metuchin, one hours' ride on the New-Jersey Railroad;) the buildings in good repair, plenty of fruit trees, shrubbery, a beautiful grove,

AUCTION SALES.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT SALE OF AN ENTIRE INVOICE of Bronzes, Berlin iron ware, bronze and ormolu clock, figures, vases, &c., &c., Parian groups, figures, jewel and dressing cases, and a large invoice of the finest quality of silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., &c., being the second sale of the season.

EDWARD SCHENCK will sell, at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Nov. 15 and 16, at 10½ o'clock each DAY, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., bronzes, magnificent groups, figures, shepherds, hunters, warriors, Nubian candelabras, &c., &c.; card receivers, candlesticks, cantaster-carriers, &c., &c.; card receivers, candlesticks, cantaster-carriers, &c., &c.; Also, elegant bronze and ormolu clocks of the latest Paris styles.

BERLIN IRON—Splendid large groups of the Indian Amazon, Shepherd and Dog, Hunter and Panther, Huntsmen, reposing, &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Richly mounted casters, tea bottles, urns, vegetable dishes, cake baskets, waiters of all sizes, card baskets, egg-stands, salts, forks, spoons, &c.

FANCY GOODS—With shade and stands, groups, figures, baskets, tête-à-tête sets, pitchers, vases, &c.

FANCY ARTICLES—Chinese vases, ormolu and gilt jewel cases, and with cameos; ladies' elegant jewel stands, dressing cases, bon-bon boxes, papier maché workboxes, furnished and unfurnished, do. desks, Cologne and other fancy bottles, watch stands, glove boxes, liquor cases, with a large assortment of minor articles. The above catalogues has been selected with great care, some of the goods having just been received from Europe, and never before opened.

Sale positive, for cash. Purchasers can have their goods packed at a small expense.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large and splendid sale of Furniture, removed for convenience of sale.—The entire furniture of a large hotel, all of which was made to order for a few months ago, of the best materials, and in perfect order, consisting of suites of parlor furniture in rosewood covered in silk brocatel, plush and hair cloth; rosewood centre tables, with marble tops; sofas, dining-room and other chairs, in large quantities; China, glass, plated ware, window curtains and cornices; crockery, bedsteads, bureaus, forks, spoons and other articles found in a first-class hotel; over 300 Brussels carpets, hair and cotton mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, blankets and sheets, comforters, &c.; dressing bureaus, in black walnut, mahogany and rosewood veneers, with marble tops; crockery sets, blankets and other bedding; curtain cornices, matting, washstands with marble tops; tables, kitchen furniture and other articles too numerous to mention. This is one of the largest sales in the season, and merchants, hotel keepers and private families are especially invited to attend, as they can supply themselves with first-rate furniture at their own prices.

Also—Upwards of 50 beautiful Camellia, orange and lemon trees, Gardenias, Azelia, Alleon, Cactus, Primulas, &c., in full bloom.

Also—A splendid large rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, and cost $500. Can be seen these months.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—STEAM AND WATER POWER.—Will be sold at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, Peter-st., near Beaver-st., by order of the Executors, the steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington spring factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two rooms and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 36 feet high, and about 30 feet water-line laid; steam engine and boiler, of 40-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pulleys, lathes and screw cutting machines, boring mill and drilling machines, power and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tongs, chisels, fan blower, bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 30th of 11th Mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm recently owned by the late BRIAN SWIFT, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 165 acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c.; is well adapted to either grain or grass, and lies very warm to the south; is well watered, contains a wood lot, apple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all o her necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase, would do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. BARTLETT, No. 26 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN G. LANE, adjoining the premises.

WASHINGTON, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN G. LANE, SUSAN SWIFT, JANE SWIFT.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court, of the beautiful COUNRTY SEAT AND FARM, of the late Elbert H. Jones.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing ninety-three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding a picturesque view, particularly of the Bay and Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, finely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in good order. Distance from New-York less than two hours by cars and daily communication by steamboat. The property will we sold in parcels if desired.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For particulars and a map, inquire of DAVID I. YOUNGS, Esq., of Oyster Bay, EDWARD A. WEEKS, No. 68 Wall-st., JOHN L TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 61 Wall-st., or to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE.—TUNIS MORRELL will sell at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his spacious warerooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., without reserve, to pay advances—Splendid cabinet furniture, superb silver-plated ware, French mirrors, oil paintings, China tea-sets, vases, &c., &c., consisting in part of superior suites of green and gilt and other damasked bed-room furniture, with and without marble tops, richly carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, tête-a-têtes, sofas, French, Grecian and other mahogany bedsteads, oak, mahogany and other extension dining-tables, rosewood and mahogany centre tables, mahogany wardrobes, etageres, washstands, rocking and easy chairs, hall and music stands, chairs, French plate mirrors, hair mattresses, &c.; China tea-sets and vases, handsome silver-plated tea-sets; also, tea kettles, coffee pots, cake and bread trays, table spoons and forks, breakfast and dinner casters, with rich cut glasses, goblets, and numerous other articles, all warranted as representeed.

Packing and shipping done at the most reasonable charges.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, the 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property, 3,000 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland in the coal and slate regions chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so disadvantageously for the health and climate as to be reached in a few hours' ride from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 300 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON.—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 147 feet long, 24 feet 8 inches in width, and 8 feet hold, and has 60-inch cylinder and 10 feet full stroke. She is well found and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 396 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 4, 8 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 13th-st., East River, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 13, 14, 15, 20 and 21. Apply to H. V. KER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, the stock of a Furrier, by order of Oliver Goldsmidt, Assignee, consisting of a general assortment of Mountain Martens, Fitch, Stone Martens and Canada Minks, Capes, Tippets and Pelerines, Gents' Collars, Muffs, &c.; also Wolf, Genet and Buffalo Lap and Sleigh Robes, richly lined and trimmed. The above stock was all manufactured for custom trade, and will positively be sold by order of assignee. Purchasers can readily satisfy themselves that there will be no reserve whatever by attending early. Catalogue on day of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON AND MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, Mortgage Sale of the entire stock of Messrs. F. & S. DAVIS, No. 104 Spring-st., corner of Mercer, under the Saint Nicholas Hotel. Sold to satisfy two Chattel Mortgages, consisting of a large stock of modern and antique styles of superb cabinet furniture of the manufacture of Hutchings, Ronx, Baudouine, Ponsot, and other large manufacturers, both new and second-hand; also, Catalogues on the morning of sale.

SAMUEL OWENS, Esq., Attorney for Mortgagees.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, parlor and chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads paillasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

M. DOUGHTY WILL SELL—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction room, No. 37 Centre-st, a large and and general assortment of new and second-hand parlor, chamber and dining-room furniture, tapestry and ingrain carpets, 3 piano-forte, 1 pair mirrors; cooking and parlor stoves, China, crockery and glass ware, clocks, mirrors, feather beds, hair, husk and straw mattresses; on sale without reservation.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., at 12 o'clock, a pair of bay carriage horses, 16½ hands high, 5 and 6 years old, stylish drivers, warranted perfectly sound and kind in all harness, and a very desirable team in all respects. Will be sold positively without reserve.

W. H. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SHOES, BRANDY, CHEESE, HARDWARE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Day-st., cor. Greenwich, coffee, tea, spices, raisins, fire gin, whisky, mackerel, herrings, cigars, tobacco, knives, forks, spoons, saws, files, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell the Household Furniture and Decorations TO-MORROW (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ A. M., at No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place, a most superb assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, chamber-suites, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged goods from the steamer *Sebastopol*, as silks, ribbons, blankets, flannels, de laines, ginghams, cloths, shawls, &c. The contents of the house, of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, rosewood centre, side and card tables; book-rack, music and corner stands, elegant tapestry carpets, nearly new; large mirrors, 24x44; rich brocatel and lace curtains; costly oil-paintings; extension tea and dining tables. Bedroom furniture of the best kind, viz: rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, made in the best manner; also, maple and other bedsteads; cane-seat chairs; two elegant painted bedroom suites; bedding, sheets, pillows, blankets, feather beds, hair mattresses, common washstands and crockery; bedroom carpets and lounges; china vases; elegant china tea sets; best cut glassware; cutlery; rich silverware, salvers, casters with heavy cut bottles, cake baskets, spoons, forks, rich plated tea services, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, which embraces a large and desirable assortment of everything necessary for housekeeping. Persons about going to housekeeping will do well to attend as everything will be sold.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 16, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., elegant oil-paintings, just received from Europe and never before exhibited, of the English, Flemish, Italian and French schools. Among them will be found two exceedingly fine specimens, warranted original by Mohenbach, signed; one fine picture signed Paul Prier. Also a splendid collection of Flemish pictures just received from the Hague by Musin, Cosme, Ebassenty, Verwee, Verboeckhoven, Greating, De Lauer, Wens, Delour, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several very fine pictures of the modern English school, by Wilson, Jr., Hart, McKenzie, McCullough and other English artists. Also, an exceedingly fine assortment of French pictures on copper by La Fore Chamberlain, Thatille and others, all elegantly framed and ready for the sitter. Also, a large collection of richly framed engravings of very desirable subjects, in all forming a collection worthy the attention of those in want of fine pictures. They will be ready for exhibition one day before sale.

JAMES L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH L. SMITH WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 11 Franklin-st., fourth house west of Broadway, the entire elegant rosewood and mahogany furniture of the above house, including a splendid rose-wood piano-forte, two mirror glasses, five carpets, sewing-machine, parlor suites, and chairs with every thing for the various rooms, chamber and kitchen, of the best description, all of which is to be sold without reserve—an opportunity seldom offered to housekeepers and the trade. No postponement. Terms cash—money or every purchaser.

A. M. MERVIS, Auctioneer.

BY RANGE, BROTHER & CO., MONDAY, Nov. 19, sale and following days, large sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and miscellaneous consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, and other new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—BY ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22 at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 25 years, of the valuable property known as No. 354 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture contained in the spacious warerooms No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, consisting of the most fashionable parlor suites, etageres, sideboards, secretary book-cases, wardrobes, French bedsteads, hair mattresses, &c. Also, large invoice English electro-plated silverware in great variety.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torments of toothache can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1840; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1851, I sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DOSE—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea spoonful. As no direction can be given that will suit all individuals, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, SCOTT & CO., No. 140 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; C. W. WILLIAMS & CO., Franklin-st.; PEARSON, ROBINSON & CO., No. 110 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RILEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOKE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLUCKNER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THIS MAY be truly called the remedy for the age. Sexual debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseative qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MEDICAL.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and foul poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and cheated more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing to this fact they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health and vigor, after they have been run into mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the temptations of this world of life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injunctions of such persons on their character, in order to put a stop to the publishing of their names in the papers. Therefore, in future, no certificates will be published, and this miserable disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner, but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and lasting cure is effected, which qualifies, in numerous cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is the only one with a medical book of truth, and that Dr. Hunter writes himself, describing the nature of the disease, and the only true mode of cure, which he will send to any part of the country, free for 25 cents. Address Box No. 54 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and guarding the unwary against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted in especial on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON regrets to state that so many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 9 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twelve years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicine for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leaves the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 3?3 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,

5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HUNDRED MILES FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. WINDLE. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, Richard Whiting, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to J. L. ALLEN, Agent, at the only office of the Company, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH, VIA NICARAGUA.—The United States Mail Steamship and Nicaragua Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail—ten miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of baggage free. The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,000 tons burthen, Captain WHITEHOUSE, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, to connect with the steamship UNCLE SAM, 2,000 tons burden, over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation to the new cut-off places. The proprietors can now assure the public that the isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply on board, or to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green. Remitted letters taken for six cents each.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM'L HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NEW THING ENTIRELY.—THE MOST ASTONISHING PERFORMANCE HEARD OF! BARRELS, FIRKINS, KEGS, AND THE WHOLE COOPER FAMILY MADE AND FINISHED WITHOUT A DEFECT, AIR-TIGHT, AND SMOOTH ENOUGH TO VARNISH, ENTIRELY BY MACHINERY.—Our Machine with the tools used to perform the work, is a patent, for which we have received gold and silver medals, and State diplomas, and last, though not least the first and ONLY premium on keg and barrel machinery, by Jury D, at the Crystal Palace.

It saws the timber in the bolt, saws the staves, hollowing with the grain, cuts them all of equal length, planes both inside and outside perfectly smooth, tries the quality of the timber, joints them in a perfect manner, giving each stave its proper proportion of bilge, according to its width, be it wide or narrow, howells, cuts the croze, turns the head, and prepares the barrel or keg for the hooping process, in a manner so perfect, complete and well finished, that no other machine can produce a better barrel, firkin or keg than our Machines make at the rate of three hundred per day, to the single set—to which we invite the particular attention of all who choose to give them an inspection.

We manufacture, with our Machine, articles of the Barrel family, from the smallest White Lead Keg to the largest Cask used—all which can be warranted to hold the most subtle fluids, or be adapted to the packing of dry goods. In fact, the machine cannot make an imperfect article, except the defect is exclusively in the timber.

We have a shop at Elmira, New-York, directly on the line of the New-York and Erie Railroad, and the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, five minutes' walk north of the depôt, where any persons who wish can witness the operation of these Machines, and test to their perfect satisfaction every branch of the work. We feel the utmost pleasure in exhibiting to such everything connected with the work.

Persons desirous of purchasing the right and machine for any locations now unsold, can obtain any information in relation thereto by applying to us through the mail. There are but few of the States remaining unsold; still, applicants will be referred to the present owners, most of whom will, without doubt, hold for disposal desirable locations within their respective territories. It is conceded by all judges who have examined this machine that it surpasses everything that has been or can be invented for the same purpose, and must entirely supersede all hand coopering. Stave and heading saws on hand.

Elmira Barrel Machine Manufacturing Company.

ELMIRA, N. Y. M. H. FERRIS, Agent.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 2:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 10:15 A. M., Toledo 1:30 A. M., Chicago 8:30 A. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springf

New-York Daily Times

CANADA.

The Prosecution of a Newspaper—A Parties Dub mare—Transaction — The Governor-General in Toronto—A Mistake by His Excellency Amended—Mr. Hincks' Banquets—Commercial.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Saturday, Nov. 10, 1855.

An important political trial came off on Tuesday last, at Hamilton, the editor and proprietors of the *Banner* newspaper of that city being criminally prosecuted for an alleged libel on Sir ALLAN MACNAB, the Member for Hamilton, and Premier of the Province. The Jury were locked up for a whole night, but could not agree upon a verdict, and were discharged. The trial, therefore, has not resulted in legally clearing the characters of the members of the Government accused, and the facts brought out were such that many will now be disposed to believe them guilty, who previously had regarded the *Banner's* attack as based only on excited partisan feeling. The alleged libel was published in May last, and stated that a missing debenture of the city of Hamilton, for $3,000, for which no value had been received, and which had been ordered by the Corporation to be destroyed, had somehow got into the hands of Hon. J. A. MACDONALD, the Attorney-General, that he had no legal or moral claim on the city of Hamilton for its payment—but that Sir ALLAN MACNAB, to gratify his colleague's grasping avarice, had allowed a Bill to be pushed through Parliament, the effect of which would be to enable Mr. MACDONALD to enforce payment. Shortly afterwards the article was brought under the notice of the Government, and both Sir ALLAN and Mr. MACDONALD in their places in Parliament pronounced it a tissue of unmitigated falsehoods, and declared their intention of prosecuting the authors of the calumny.

THE TRIAL—FACTS PROVED.

They kept their word, and the trial on Tuesday was the consequence, the facts proved being briefly these: In October, 1852, an arrangement for a loan was made by the city of Hamilton with the Kingston Trust and Loan Company, of which Hon. J. A. MACDONALD is Solicitor, and a debenture of the City for £350 was prepared and sent to Kingston in pursuance of the arrangement. It was returned by the Company because no coupons for interest were attached. Another for like amount with coupons was then sent, and the Company forwarded as an equivalent a check for £650. The Corporation looked upon this as too large a discount, sent back the check, and again received their debenture, which was destroyed, and the whole negotiation with the Loan Company brought to an end. The first debenture was also supposed to be destroyed, and was entered as cancelled in the Debenture Book. Some time afterwards, the then City Chamberlain, a Mr. JOHN BROWN, disappeared, and a new Chamberlain was appointed. This new official, in April, 1854, had a debenture for £750 presented to him on behalf of the Kingston Trust and Loan Company for payment of interest. There were two previous indorsations of interest, which he at once saw were fictitious, as they were not made by himself, and the interest must have matured during his term of office. He refused payment, and on inquiry found that it was the first debenture alluded to above, which, on its first being made, was refused by the Loan Company, and was supposed to be destroyed. He returned the document to Kingston, stating his reasons for not paying the interest, and requesting to be informed when and by whom it had been disposed of to the Company. Mr. MACDONALD replied that it had been sold in Kingston by the missing Chamberlain, BROWN, and that the Loan Company had purchased it from the holder.

Two or three other letters were sent to Kingston, requesting more specific information as to the party from whom the Company had purchased it; but the Hamilton Corporation could get no satisfaction on the point, and were threatened with a lawsuit for the recovery of the amount. Mr. MACDONALD, in an interview with the Mayor of Hamilton, roundly abused the Corporation for refusing payment, and said he would make them pay it, "cost what it might."

RESORT TO PARLIAMENT.

The affair was in this position when, on the 5th of May last, the Hamilton papers published a bill which had been introduced by the Government into Parliament, "to facilitate the negotiation of Municipal Debentures," and which provided, among other things, that no Debenture should be liable to be impeached in the hands of a *bona fide* holder, on the ground of any fraud or illegality in the original issuing of it. The Hamilton people were at once convinced that this was the accomplishment of Mr. J. A. MACDONALD'S threat to make them pay the Debenture, "cost what it might," and the Mayor on the same day telegraphed to Quebec, to Sir ALLAN MACNAB, stating what would be the effect of the bill, and asking him to stop it or amend it. Sir ALLAN telegraphed that it was too late to do either, the bill having passed both Houses. It was known that Sir ALLAN, as first Minister of the Crown, had power to stop a Government measure at any stage, even after it had passed both Houses, and there was consequently a strong feeling in Hamilton that he had betrayed the interests of the city, in order to further the object desired by his colleague.

RESORT TO THE PRESS.

The Mayor in particular was very much excited, and detailed the whole circumstances to the Editor of the *Banner*, describing it as a "rascally piece of business!" About the same time the report of the debate on the bill came up, occupying, of course, at that season of the year, a considerable time in its journey from one extremity of the Province to the other, and it was seen that the measure had been pushed through with urgent haste, notwithstanding reiterated requests to the Government to delay passing so important a bill, till sufficient time was allowed for hearing from the Municipalities that would be affected by it.

Putting all these circumstances together, the Editor of the *Banner* satisfied himself that the Government had been guilty of a corrupt transaction, and accordingly on the 9th of May published the article, on account of which the determined attempt of the Government to subject him to fine and imprisonment has just failed.

ADDITIONAL FACTS.

Other facts came out at the trial, unknown to the Editor of the *Banner* when he wrote his article, which added still more suspicious features to the transaction. It appeared that the Loan Company purchased the debenture from a young man, of 19 or 20, a law-student in Mr. MACDONALD'S office, after his application had been referred to Mr. MACDONALD, who reported that it was a good debenture, and that he had had occasion at a former period to examine the by-law under which it was issued, and found it valid. This examination, it appeared from other evidence, took place at the time of the previous negotiation about this identical debenture, then refused, in October, 1854.

THE GOVERNMENT SIDE.

To rebut the evidence for the defence, three Ministers of the Crown, Sir ALLAN MACNAB, Attorney-General MACDONALD, and Inspector-General CAYLEY, were put in the witness-box. Mr. MACDONALD stated that the Debenture had never been his property, but that he had assisted BROWN, a man in whom he had then perfect confidence, in getting it disposed of to the Loan Company, and as Mr. BROWN was on the eve of starting for England, and could not remain the few days that would be occupied by the usual forms, a bank in Kingston advanced him the money, with which he went off, making over the Debenture nominally to a clerk of Mr. MACDONALD'S, who made the application, received the money from the Company, and gave it to the bank. He denied that it was at his suggestion, instigation, or desire, that the Debenture Bill was introduced by his colleague, Mr. CAYLEY, and that part of his evidence was corroborated by Mr. CAYLEY, who stated that the Bill originated with himself. This evidence did not seem to satisfy the Jury, and the only result of the prosecution, I believe, will be a wider spread suspicion than existed before the trial, that there was something wrong in the transaction.

THE GOVERNOR IN TORONTO.

The Governor-General, with his family and *suite*, arrived in Toronto in the end of last week. The Seat of Government, after having been for four years at Quebec, has been removed to this city, where it will remain for a like term of four years, and for a longer period if our property holders can possibly bring any influence to bear for the accomplishment of that object. Since it was definitely known that the Government were coming, property has risen very much in value, and although new houses are going up in all quarters, rents continue enormous

[illegible] with unanimity will approval by our citizens on his arrival. Our various public bodies, [illegible], &c., turned out in [illegible] and streamers of every hue waved [illegible] [illegible] make His Excellency welcome [illegible] and with his new abode.

A SLIGHT ROW.

In the St. Lawrence Hall a number of addresses were presented. In replying to one of them, the Governor embraced the opportunity of trying to atone for an unlucky mistake which he made at a recent after-dinner speech at Hamilton. Speaking of the progress Western Canada had made in wealth and general prosperity, as compared with Eastern Canada, he very unguardedly remarked that one of the main causes of the difference was the superiority of the race by which Western Canada had been peopled. At least so the newspapers reported his speech, and when it got down East, it of course set all the French newspapers into a blaze, and even the English newspapers commented on the extreme imprudence of the Governor of United Canada allowing any expression to drop from him which indicated that he had a higher regard for one class of the population than for another.

APOLOGETIC.

In his speech in Toronto, accordingly, he said he had hoped that every word he had uttered, and every act he had done since he set foot in Canada, would have guarded him against the charge of intending to cast a slur on our brethren of Lower Canada, by asserting the abstract superiority of one race over another. He disclaimed any such meaning, and said that, whatever his words might have been, he had meant to refer to the greater aptitude of the inhabitants of Upper Canada for local self-government, having many of them been familiar from their childhood, with the municipal institutions established in Great Britain. Providence, he added, had given to different nations differene qualities, and it should be our business to combine in the future national character of Canada, the chivalrous courage and graceful courtesy of the French, with the stubborn love of freedom and the deep respect for law which have ever characterised Old England.

MR. HINCKS.

Hon. Mr. HINCKS, the new Governor of the Windward Islands, has been publicly dined in Woodstock, Brantford, London, and some other towns, previous to his departure to the field on which he is to exercise his administrative talents in a new capacity. According to some accounts, these dinners have been "splendid demonstrations." According to others, mere hole-and-corner affairs, attended by office-holders who owe gratitude to Mr. HINCKS for their appointments, or desire to please the existing Government, who, to secure HINCKS' party, are showing every possible respect to HINCKS himself.

COMMERCE.

Returns of the Imports at Toronto for the quarter ending Oct. 10, have just been published. The Imports for the quarter amount to $1,666,500, and for the nine months ending at the same date, $4,178,362, thereby being, in both cases, a very slight falling off as compared with last year. The effects of the Reciprocity Treaty are shown by the fact, that while the value of free goods imported at this port for nine months, ending Oct. 10, 1854, was only $283,500, it was for the same period this year $633,612. E.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Geographical Society—A Breeze.

In the Geographical Society, last night, there was an interesting time. Towards the close of the proceedings, a passage of arms took place between Rev. Dr. HAWKS, the President of the Society, and Mr. JOHN DISTURNELL. Mr. D. moved for the reading of the Charter and By-Laws of the Society, in order that the irrelevancy of current proceedings might justly appear. He added that he had, some time since, presented to the Society a copy of *Jefferson's Manual*, and intimated that that excellent book of reference wasn't used so much as was desirable.

Dr. HAWKS—The gentleman has alluded to the fact of his presentation of a copy of *Jefferson's Manual*. That work is designed to govern the action of the presiding officer of any public body, and the remarks of the gentleman were undoubtedly intended as a reflection upon the conduct of the Chair. If such were the gentleman's intentions, how much more manly it would have been for him to take an appeal from the Chair. If he did not intend his observations so to apply, then his remarks are out of order, and there is no motion before the Society.

Mr. DISTURNELL—I merely wish to know what action the Society is to take.

VOICES—What is the question?

Dr. HAWKS—There is no question before us.

Mr. DISTURNELL moved accordingly that the charter and by-laws be read.

President KING—Be read? (Laughter.)

Mr. DISTURNELL—Yes, Sir.

The Chair put the question, and the house voted it down *instanter*.

The Society appointed a Committee to report on the expediency of memorializing the Legislature for a Topographical Survey of the State. Mr. JOHN JAY reported the result of the correspondence with Foreign Ministers.

Crystal Palace.

The flag has come down from the dome of the Palace, the pleasure-seekers and knowledge-gleaners have disappeared, the paintings have been packed up, the machinery is idle, the statues have been struck from their pedestals, and the bands of workman are busy in collecting, packing and binding up in boxes the several contributions to the great Fair of the American Institute.

During yesterday and Wednesday the owners of the several machines, and other articles, which had been on exhibition at the Palace, had their men employed in removing them to their respective destinations; and, in another day, there will hardly remain a trace of the splendid and varied collection of those specimens of invention, of those works of art and science which graced the interior of that magnificent structure, and the queen of buildings will sit like a widowed bride on the Sixth-avenue.

Judge Stuart's Trial.

The evidence for the prosecution in this case is now nearly ended. The principal witnesses examined yesterday were Mrs. FISH and Mrs. CONNOLLY, on whose information the indictment against Judge STUART was found. Mrs. CONNOLLY is the leading witness against the accused. The report, though long, will be found intensely interesting.

That Invasion of Ireland.

The recent attack of the British journals upon the United States, together with their mysterious allusions to the invasion of Ireland, has stirred up a number of prominent Irishmen in this City to consider whether, after all, a demonstration of some kind cannot be made at this crisis, with a view to regalvanize the spirit of Liberty at home. The movement is advocated by men of ability, and a fund of some $40,000 has already been secured. Confidential conferences are held every night in the parlor of a distinguished Irish exile, in town, and steps have been taken for extending the organization to Boston, Philadelphia, and other cities.—*N. Y. Eve. Mail Extra.*

Mr. GILBERT P. SHARP certainly was not the "man" referred to in the seduction case yesterday. As Mr. SHARP is a Conductor on the Harlem Railroad, we hasten to make this statement lest by any possibility, he, a very respectable and innocent man, should be injured.

Rev. Archbishop HUGHES, yesterday morning, administered to the children the rite of confirmation at the Cathedral, after the performance of Mass.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Adjourned to December.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—Non-enumerated motions and Nos. 96, 107 to 190.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 378, 677, 737, 358, 631, 845, 549, 497, 971, 790, 282, 92, 567, 170, 517, 90, 380, 709, 197, 668, 480, 38, 548, 739 to 745.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

THE EXTRADITION CASE OF NICHOLAS SUCILLIAN, CLAIMED AS A FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE BY THE GOVERNMENT OF FRANCE.

Yesterday an application was made by Mr. Busteed, counsel for the prisoner, for a writ of *habeas corpus* to test the validity of the decision of Mr. Commissioner Morton, rendered on Saturday last, and published in the DAILY TIMES. The application was based on written points of law. Their Honors, after a brief consultation, refused the writ of *habeas corpus*. The prisoner will be sent back to France under the guardianship of Deputy Marshal De Angeles.

MORE BRIBERY.

William Bligh, a passenger who arrived here in the *Arago*, was arrested for attempting to bribe a Custom-House Officer with a gold sovereign as an inducement to connive at smuggling. The offender was properly arrested and held to answer.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge BETTS.

This Court has been occupied for several days in disposing of some small criminal cases.

Edward Livesey, indicted for mutiny and revolt on shipboard, was acquitted.

Thomas Owens, indicted for stealing a pistol, was also acquitted.

Henry Wilson, John Burns and *Thomas Owens*, indicted for endeavoring to create a revolt on shipboard, were tried also. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the men had gone in among the steerage passengers contrary to orders, and being found fault with, used insulting language and gestures to the officers, and refused duty.

A NUT FOR KNOW-NOTHINGS.

But some women testified that they were steerage passengers on board, and did not see the men there, and that, in their opinion, the men's gestures only signified *their joy at getting once more out of Ireland.* The Jury found them guilty of riot only.

George B. Austin was tried for an assault, but it appearing that the assaulted man, who was one of the crew, had been guilty of stealing, and was chastised therefor, the Jury found a verdict of not guilty.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE SNAIL AND TORTOISE.

The trial of Judge Stuart in the Court of Over and Terminer kills all business of interest in this Court. Several important cases are waiting to be tried, which people of great faith think may be reached this term. Yesterday was appointed for the trial of another City official, a Deputy Sheriff, accused of malfeasance of office, but owing to the pre-engagement of Mr. James R. Whiting, in the Stuart case, it was postponed till Monday next.

YOUR MONEY OR YOUR LIFE.

Yesterday, Richard Ward and John Ryan pleaded guilty to a daring attempt at robbery, in entering the room of Dr. David Uhl, No. 5 Bond-street, presenting a pistol at his head, and demanding money Sentence reserved.

COUNTERFEIT BILL.

William Moran pleaded guilty to a charge of forgery in the second degree, by attempting to pass a counterfeit $5 on the Phenix Bank, Rhode Island, knowing the same to be spurious. Sentence reserved.

LOTTERY POLICIES.

Christopher Krohn pleaded guilty to a charge of selling lottery policies at his place in Sheriff-street, between Stanton and Rivington. Sentence reserved.

Francis Johnson plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny. Sentence reserved.

Margaret Wall plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny. Sentence reserved.

EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.

James Macanany plead guilty to a charge of petit larceny, in stealing $60 worth of iron from the store of Mr. Daniel L. Pettee, of No. 228 South-street. When called up for sentence, he told the Recorder that he had only pleaded guilty to get out of the scrape,—that in fact he was innocent, but thought if he pleaded guilty and didn't give the Court the trouble to try him, he would be let off. The Recorder assured him that if he had been tried for grand larceny, for which he was indicted, and convicted, he would have gone to the State Prison for 4 years and six months. As it was, the officers of the Penitentiary, at Blackwell's Island, would cultivate his acquaintance, and attend to his morals, for the space of six months only. The prisoner withdrew, evidently believing that he had saved the Court an infinitude of trouble by pleading guilty, and that in common justice, that act of magnanimity on his part should have been met by corresponding munificence on the part of the Court, and that he should have been set at liberty. Laboring under this delusion, he was, much to his astonishment, led back to prison.

Dyspepsia—Its Causes, its Consequences and Cure.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The causes which give rise to Dyspepsia are as various as the forms which it assumes. In one case it is found as the sequal of continued and protracted indulgence in the use of adulterated stimulants sold in our taverns, porter-houses and groggeries as pure brandy, rum, gin or whisky.

As the cravings for these noxious compounds increase with their use, the coats of the stomach first become inflamed, and subsequently soften, its lubricating juices dry up, its nervo-muscular power is destroyed, while the increased sensibility of its nerves of sensation remains to torture its victim after the physical powers of the organ have succumbed to the continued excitement of the stimulus.

At other times the disease arises as the consequence of a deficiency in the gastric juice of the stomach, (the great solvent in this living laboratory,) whereby the food cannot be properly dissolved or assimilated; torpor of the liver, by cutting off the necessary supply of bile from the duodenum, will also produce dyspepsia.

There is scarcely a solitary disease of which indigestion may not form the basis; many of our pulmonary diseases have no other origin, and particularly consumption.

In our country, especially in this busy metropolis, where every one presses forward to be the foremost at the mart of gain, in which broken health and ruined constitutions are too often the sacrifices offered up on the altar of commercial enterprise, where the principal meal of the day is rather bolted than eaten, the rapidity of its consumption being only exceeded by the nervous and organic derangement produced, indigestion is a disease of constant recurrence.

Whatever may be the remote and proximate causes of this almost universal malady in which the healthy secretions of the system are partially or wholly destroyed, its effects are extreme prostration, a total depression of nervous, muscular and mental energy.

In the cure of this train of evils what are the chief indications? To restore the proper secretions by the aid of gentle stimulants and tonics acting on the glandular system through its organic nerves, to relieve congestions in the liver, spleen, kidneys, &c., to remove prejudicial accumulations of animal matter by aperients and purgatives, to aid muscular contractility by well timed, gentle exercise.

To effect the first of these intentions, the restoration of the secretions, I have found "WOLFE'S SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS," diluted with water, taken in small quantities and at frequent and regular intervals, palatable to the patient and superior in its renovating effect, to any preparation of the *materia medica*.

The secretion of the kidneys is, primarily restored, the dormant energies of the liver are aroused, perspiration appears on the skin, and the whole secretory system assumes new life and energy. No victim of dyspepsia should ever drink cold water *alone*: it will inevitably increase the disease; when taken to excess, it will produce it. I am fully aware of the pernicious influences of adulterated, fermented or distilled liquors, yet pure liquor, when taken in moderation and medicinally, will always prove beneficial in aiding digestion where it is weak, and by counteracting various depressing influences which are frequently arising out of the artificial conditions and employments of society in our large towns and cities.

If total abstinence is under any view preferable to moderation in the use of any preparation of alcohol such as Mr. WOLFE'S, to which I have alluded, it is only because it is morally easier to practice, not because it is more salutary in its physical consequences.

In my next letter I shall show the effects of Mr. WOLFE'S preparation in cases of general debility, particularly in that of advanced life. X. Y.

[Advertisement.]

CARR.—Messrs. A. & G. A. ARNOUX have just received, by steamer *Baltic*, a very large and fine assortment of rich Plushes, Vienna Broche Cashmeres, Lyons silks and Mateliasses, with an entirely new article of Frieztines, suitable for business coats.

We also received a new supply of Cassimeres, comprising the best designs of late Fall Holiday styles, and a few patterns of the desirable Green and Black Plaid.

The above goods are new, and well worthy of the attention of gentlemen. We offer to make them up in our usual good style, and at moderate prices, No. 808 Broadway, corner Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, the active and energetic stage manager of this flourishing establishment, Mr. G. L. Fox, takes a benefit, and presents an array of attractions seldom concentrated in one performance. Two dramas, "Robinson Crusoe" and "Gipsy Bess," also the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel," and comic ballet of "Mons. Duchalmeau,"—Mr. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mons. SCHMIDT, Mlle. THERESE, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, and the entire company, including Mr. Fox himself, appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TO DRUGGISTS.—An established Drug House in this City that would like to invest $15,000 in a partnership interest in certain proprietary medicines, which have now a permanent demand and an extensive sale, in established agencies, and to assume the management of such agencies, can have an opportunity of doing so by addressing "Proprietor," New-York Post-Office, giving real name, &c. An interview will then be had. The business now pays $25,000 per annum, and is capable of indefinite expansion.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 FOR $8!!—A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

Dr. HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores, and eruptions of the skin. They act in unison on the (absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body, their effect in many cases appearing like a charm. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

Wearers of comfortable and serviceable Undergarments, will both husband time and save money by examining the superior claims of our Stocking Knit Silk, Woolen, and Merino fabrics, unequaled in quality, styles, make and cheapness; they offer unusual inducements to purchase. JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL PARTNER WANTED.—An able and skillful physician of good reputation, who can command $15,000, will hear of an opportunity of employing his services as a partner in an established practice, the yearly receipts of which are over $50,000, by addressing "Medicus" through the New-York Post-Office, giving age, real name and address.

[Advertisement.]

The best assortment of Winter Undergarments, the best assortment of Winter Gloves, the best of Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, the best of ready-made Shirts, will be found at McLAUGHLIN'S, one price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS AND Hosiery, at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Daguerreotypes to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HYATT'S Patent Lights, No. 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Photographs to GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at St. John's Chapel, by Rev. Dr. Haight, T. CLINTON MCRAE to EMILY S., daughter of Valentine P. Harrison, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the St. Nicholas Hotel, by Rev. Samuel Cook, St. Bartholomew's Church, Mr. WM. S. GERRISH, of Portland, Me., to Miss HANNAH C. BAILEY, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Joseph Corey, of Nyack, Mr. JONATHAN TOWNLEY, of Elizabethtown, to Mrs. JANE W. JOHNSTON, of this City.

At Port Richmond, Staten Island, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. James Brownlee, Mr. THEODORE F. DEHART to Miss ELIZABETH J. DECKER.

At Norwalk, Conn., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at the residence of Judge Butler, by Rev. W. B. Weed, EDWIN V. A. CHEESEMAN to MARY E., daughter of the late W. B. Stuart, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, MARY HUMES, widow of Alexander Humes, in the 77th year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of her sons, James, William, Thomas and Hugh, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 16th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 223 East 21st-st.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 12, at No. 80 Columbia-st, CATHERINE PELL, aged 49 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, ANNA M., only child of Dr. Joseph H. Foster, in the 13th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock on Saturday, at No. 24 East 17th-st., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at No. 191 Sands-st., after a long and painful illness, REBECCA, wife of Charles Webber, in the 37th year of her age.

Her remains will be taken to Freehold, N. J., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of disease of the heart, JOHN FOWLER, (of the firm of John Fowler & Talmage,) in the 46th year of his age.

The friends of the family, and of his brother, Jacob D. Fowler, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock, from his late residence, in Pacific, near Hoyt-st., without further invitation.

At New Rochelle, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, JOHN D. BIED, aged 44 years.

Carriages will be in waiting at No. 394 4th-av., to proceed to Greenwood on arrival of train, at 12¾ o'clock this day, (Friday.)

In Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, SAMUEL WEBB, son of Rev. W. G. and Susan R. Browning, aged 1 year, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, No. 80 Morton-st., in this City.

At Orange, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, Mrs. ELIZABETH BETTS, relict of the late Thomas Betts, formerly of Jamaica, L. I., in the 78th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at the Presbyterian Church, Newtown, L. I., at 11 o'clock this (Friday) morning.

At Homer, N. Y., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, WM. L. SHERMAN, aged 24 years.

In Brandon, Vt., on Sunday, Nov. 11, FRANK ANSON, son of Thomas H. and Cornelia C. Halsey, of New-York, aged 9 days.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, JOHN M. POUSSARD, born at Bordeaux, France, aged 55 years and 9 months.

The friends of the family, the members of Concord Lodge, No. 48, also the members of Sincerite Lodge, No. 238 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from her late residence, No. 151 3d-av., on Friday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, of consumption, MARY BRYANT, aged 23 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 162 Columbia-st., on Friday, at 2 o'clock.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 15.

$3,000	Indiana State 6s	81½	400	Erie Railroad	33
5,000	Missouri 6s	90	100	do	33
10,000	do	90	100	do	33
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	93½	400	do	33
2,000	do	92½	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	72
5,000	do	93½	600	Erie Railroad	33
500	do	79	50	do	33
10	Bank State New-York	102	100	do	33
300	Nicar. Transt. Co.	15¾	50	do	33
100	do	14¾	350	do	33
300	do	14¾	100	do	33
50	Penns. Coal Co.	96	200	do	53
150	Cumber. Coal Co.	94¾	100	do	53
350	do	94	100	do	53
250	do	94¾	200	do	53
200	Reading R. R.	89¾	50	do	53
200	do	89	100	do	53
100	do	89¾	250	do	53
100	do	89¾	300	do	53
100	do	89¾	100	do	52
100	do	90¾			

THURSDAY, Nov. 15—P. M.

The mails by the steamer *Pacific*, from Liverpool Nov. 3, delivered early this forenoon, were very favorably construed in Wall-street for American interest. The steadiness of the London Money market, and the firmness of the Funds, in connection with the sudden turn and an advance of a farthing the pound in Cotton at Liverpool, were esteemed the first items of importance. These were not qualified in the slightest degree by the discussion on the other side of difficulties with the United States Government, since there is every assurance felt here that no serious disagreement between the two Governments can arise outside the control of enlightened diplomacy. Our markets, therefore, had the full benefit of the calmer state of feeling and confidence reflected from the London and Liverpool markets, and our Bankers and Merchants connected with the European trade were abundantly cheered by the general tenor of the advices. In regard to Cotton, while it is possible that the advices of large shipments on the way may bring the advance in Liverpool to a temporary pause, the conclusion is to be drawn from the present report that our present crop, large as it is supposed to be, will meet a good remunerating market on the other side as rapidly as it arrives out. The opinion of one of the best Cotton authorities in this City is, that consumption at Manchester has fairly overtaken and passed the present productive capacity of the United States, when taken in connection with the wants of the Continent and our own Cotton mills, and that, with all the large receipts at the ports this season, and the draughts made upon them for English account, the stock on hand at the close of the season of 1855-56, in Liverpool, will probably be as light as at the close of 1854-55. The stock of American Cotton in Liverpool on Nov. 2 was 225,600 bales, against 380,100 bales same time last year. The sales of the week were 65,770 bales, of which the trade took 50,150 bales. The manufacturing districts wore a more cheerful aspect, both for Goods and Yarns. The day the steamer sailed from Liverpool the market was firm, and the English Bank Statement showing an increase in bullion of £415,000, was favorably construed. At the Grain market, on Tuesday, Oct. 30, prices were lower, by 3d. on Wheat, and 1s. on Flour, though at the subsequent market on Friday, 20th of November, the market assumed steadiness, particularly for Indian Corn. American Provisions generally firm. Pork, 2s. 6d. ₱ bbl. dearer. Sugars advanced 1/4 cents the pound, with an active speculative demand. In the London Money Market the English Funds ranged through the week at 87⅛ to 88⅛, closing 88@⅜ cash, and 88¼@⅜ for the amount. Discounts 5¼@6 ₱ cent., on short paper. No intimation of a further increase of interest by the Bank of England. The condition of the Bank of France is less precarious, the drain for Gold having fallen off. The French Funds are steady. Further arrivals of Australian Gold are announced at London, £2,150,000 by ship *Ballarat*, of which £1,500,000 was taken for French account. The draughts made upon Holland for Silver led to an advance of interest by the Bank of Amsterdam, from 3½ to 4 ₱ cent. Interest continues at 6 ₱ cent. in Hamburg. The dealings in American Securities in London are rendered very irregular by the high rates of discount prevailing throughout Europe, and some additional embarrassment to transactions has been experienced by the discussion in the London papers of American affairs. Beyond the return of $80,000 or $100,000 United States Stocks to be reimbursed at Washington, we hear of no movement this way, while some few orders have come out to buy from parties heretofore dealing in American Railway Securities on the other side. The Panama Road continues to excite attention in London, and the growing importance of the route to the Pacific trade commended by the *Morning Chronicle*. The British Trade returns for September have been published, showing an export for the month, of British products, of $38,320,000 against $40,320,000 same month last year. The figures for nine months of the calendar year are $304,570,000, against $338,585,000 same period in 1854. This exclusive of unenumerated articles. The actual decrease in the nine months is only $22,220,000. The Cotton trade for September shows an export value of $12,015,000, against $11,640,000 same month last year, and the largest for September since 1852. This is of Goods alone. The export of Yarns is $3,220,000 additional, against $2,885,000 last year. Of the market for American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

There has been a moderate business in American Securities during the past week. We note transactions in New-York Central 6 and 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, Erie Third Mortgage, and Illinois Central Construction and Free Land Bonds. At the close the market has been weaker, owing to the tone of the leading London papers on American affairs. Great Western of Canada are dull at 11½@¾.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£18,328,806	£10,412,805	£17,554,000
July 14	18,981,838	9,666,020	17,628,000
July 21	18,706,196	9,207,145	17,144,189
July 28	18,218,999	8,985,090	16,936,844
Aug. 4	18,260,981	8,973,000	16,970,000
Aug. 11	18,420,000	9,124,000	17,170,000
Aug. 18	18,369,989	9,374,000	17,300,000
Aug. 25	18,241,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Sept. 1	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Sept. 8	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Sept. 15	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Sept. 22	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Sept. 29	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Oct. 6	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Oct. 13	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Oct. 20	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000
Oct. 27	18,104,000	9,526,000	17,300,000

Our own market advanced to-day in Stocks, 2¾ ₱ cent. on Erie Shares, and 1@1¾ ₱ cent. on other Railway Stocks. The sales of State Stocks show an advance of ½@1 ₱ cent., and for Railway Bonds a steady demand at about yesterday's rates. The buyers of Erie move with much confidence; the opening sales were 52¾, and the closing, after the Second Board, 53@53¼ ₱ cent. The transactions were again large in this Stock, and their influence upon the general list quite marked. Reading closed at 89¾ cash, and 90¼ on time. Private transactions in New-York Central at 91½ ₱ cent. The earnings on this line in October were $727,000, the largest ever known. The October business on the Cleveland and Columbus line was also the heaviest yet reported, $131,186 against $112,326 in October, 1854. The general market closed firm.

The Money Market to-day was no lower for discounts on Mercantile paper, which remains at 12 ₱ cent. The Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers made fewer complaints in regard to loans at calls. The Bullion by the California steamer has been ordered into Coin, and the Assay Office advanced $418,042 on the deposits of yesterday. The Sub-Treasury payments were $69,048, against $84,808 received. The regular balance this afternoon $6,727,100. No quotable business was done in Foreign Bills for the French steamer on Saturday. The influence of the *Pacific's* advices will be to lower rates. The range on London is 107½@108½; on Paris 5.18¾@5.25. The Bullion Brokers have no Gold orders for this opportunity.

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000	Fnd. R. 6s M. R.	63¾	50	Milwauk. & M.	52¾
10,000	Missouri 6s	90	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	52¾
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	93¾	400	do	52¾
2,000	do	92¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R.	72¾
5,000	do	93¾	600	Erie Railroad	53¼
500	do	79	50	do	52¾
10	Bank State New-York	102	100	do	53¼
300	Nicar. Transt. Co.	15¾	50	do	52¾
100	do	14¾	350	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1000. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BOARD OF CANVASSERS.

FRAUDS SPECIFIED.

Continuation and Close of the Debate on the Powers of the Board—Speeches by Messrs. Evarts, Cutler, Gerard and Jordan.

The Board of County Canvassers met again yesterday, and the debate on the right of the Board to go behind the returns was continued. The attendance was as large as on the previous day, and the spectators seemed to be equally interested, although there was nothing new enumerated, bearing upon the case, as it then stood. The argument was commenced by

Mr. Wm. M. Evarts, who, on behalf of the defendants, spoke to the same points to which the speakers of the previous day called the attention of the Board. In his reference to the rules on which the Board is organized, he denied that their whole tenor was against the supposition that they had power to go behind the report of the Inspectors, given to the Supervisors of their several districts. The power to judge of the validity of the votes cast was undeniably in the Inspectors. They were elected for the purpose of attending to that particular matter, and with them was the responsibility. If it had not been so,—if it had been intended that the Board of Canvassers were to judge of the character of the Inspectors' returns,—whether there had been fraud or not, there would have been no provision in the rules forbidding the alteration of any return; and forbidding the alteration of any other than mere clerical errors, by anybody. All the authorities were clear on the subject, and their conclusions were, that the functions of the Board were simply ministerial. Mr. Evarts was followed by

Mr. Peter Y. Cutler, who appeared for Mr. Baer. As a foundation for his remarks, he read the protest of Mr. Baer, in which it was charged that in portions of his Senatorial District, the ballot-boxes were removed before the close of the election, and that candidates for office were permitted to aid in counting the votes. He cared very little by what name the learned counsel were disposed to call the Board, the rules told how the Board was to act, and that was all that was necessary. Those rules, as had been emphasized by the defence, required that the Board of Canvassers should make up their decisions from the *original* statements of the condition of the poll made by the Inspectors. That was all he wished. He wished the Board to make up from *original* statements only. But, if there were statements sent to the Board which did not give true statements of the poll, the Board could not receive them, because they were not statements of the returns, in consequence of the fact that they were not true.

Mr. Cutler was followed by

Mr. James M. Gerard, for the defence. In his remarks he would rest his case entirely upon the law. Whatever that said was the power of the Board would satisfy him, for he had always found the statute-books the best guide in such matters. He had examined the laws defining the powers of the Board, and had not found even a shadow of authority for the assertion that they could go behind the records; and all the talk of all the learned counsel would not make the fact appear otherwise. He read from the rules to the effect that the Inspectors of the Elections should give to the Board of Canvassers the *original* statements, and that *from them* the Board should proceed to act, *and from no other;* and from the tenth section of the law he quoted, in effect, that *they must decide who were elected by such original statements.* There was no difficulty in getting at the meaning and intent of the law; the language was clear and not to be misunderstood. The other sections of the law he held to be in entire harmony with those from which he had quoted. The 10th section defined precisely what power the Board had over the returns, and that was simply that when there was evidence of a clerical error, or when they did not conform to the law, the Board had power to send them back by one of their members, and have the error corrected; but in no case was it permitted to either the Board or the Inspectors, to alter the result of the original statement. The duties of the Board and of the Inspectors were well defined, and in their several powers they were equal. It was not permitted to the Board to judge whether the Inspectors had acted correctly or not. Such reasoning would end, if the returns were wrong in form, they became the documents from which the Board of Canvassers must arrive at the result of the election. By way of sustaining this statement, he quoted from a ruling, wherein it was printed that they could not go behind the Inspectors' returns; has nothing to do with recruitment of the polls, or any irregularities in the election; that it was the province of the courts to judge of. This was clear, and were it not that his clients would expect him to sit out his hour, he must leave the case on that single authority. The endeavors of the protestants to cause the Board to overleap the law, he would not notice, for their object was clear, and the evil of following their advice was too apparent to require further exposure. They went when they complained that their clients, the protestants, were not to be permitted to test the truthfulness of the returns, but theirs were crocodile's tears, for there was a tribunal, and they were well aware of it, before which they could test the returns and gain their full rights, without expense and without great loss of time.

On the conclusion of Mr. Gerard's remarks, Mr. Andrews arose on behalf of the contestants, but finally waved his right to address the body, on condition that Mr. Jordan should have the privilege of occupying his time. Permission was granted, and Mr. Jordan arose to close the debate. A large portion of the time allotted to him was spent in charging Mr. Gerard with talking much buncombe, merely for the purpose of earning his fee. Notwithstanding the objections of the defence, he proceeded to specify some of the charges which at the proper time would be presented in regular form.

The first was that a return was seen in the hands of an inspector on the 8th day after the election, and that he gave as an excuse that he thought there was a mistake, and had taken the return to correct it.

The second was that, in the return of the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward no votes were given to Glover, while the inspectors acknowledge he had received 200. The clerk refused to let the return go out of the office, and in so doing did right.

The third was that on the Sunday after the poll, two gentlemen (one high in authority) called upon the Chairman of the Inspectors of the First District of the First Ward, and requested to know where the returns were. The Inspector replied that they were in the office of the County Clerk. He was asked if he had not a tally, and said he had, but refused to show it. The gentleman in the claret-colored coat then asked him why the Know-Nothings got more votes than Flagg? And the gentleman high in authority said, I am the Mayor, and I want to see the returns; I called to get them. The Inspector, nevertheless, declined giving them any satisfaction.

The fourth was the case of a man who never was an Inspector, and who, without having been sworn, joined in and helped to count the ballots, and the Inspectors made up their returns on his calculations. In adding up he gave Flagg 119, but afterwards he told them to give him 119 votes, *and they did it.* The next day the Inspectors told the gentleman they had lost their returns, and so they *made up another from memory.*

One of the canvassers wished to know what district the above occurred in, but Mr. Jordan desired to be excused from naming it at present.

The fifth charge was that the list showed the whole vote of a certain Ward to be 2,202, and that in the return in the office of the County Clerk there were 2,898 votes down as cast in that Ward.

These charges, Mr. Jordan claimed, the Board should investigate; and after another talk at Mr. Gerard, he, having overrun his time, sat down, and the debate was closed.

The Board then adjourned until 12 o'clock to-day.

Opening of a New Girls' School Building.

Heretofore males and females have been accommodated in our common schools under the same roof. But it has been the policy of some thoughtful friends of education to separate the sexes, and give each its own building. The first experiment of this sort is made in the Eighteenth Ward.

An admirable school-house, 50 by 100 feet in size, has been erected in Twentieth-street, between the Second and Third avenues, and yesterday it was opened, with much pleasing ceremony, admirable music and pertinent addresses. The exercises took place in the upper room—a large hall or chapel—which, for simple and chaste beauty, we have not seen surpassed in any school-building in the City. It is directly under the roof, and the heavy beams that sustain it are left in sight, but so ornamented as to add greatly to the beauty of the hall. For light and ventilation no better arrangement could be made.

To leave room for visitors, only a small portion of the scholars were present—say 500! These were all girls, of course—all neatly dressed—mostly in white, and adorned, as each one's fancy dictated, with flowers. Upon the platform were Mr. Superintendent Randall, several distinguished clergymen, and sundry members of the Board of Education. Of the members of the Press we noticed Mr. Richard S. Willis and Mr. Mirams.

W. H. Neilson, Esq., President of the Board of Education, occupied the Chair.

The exercises were opened with singing, then Rev. Dr. Tyng read appropriate selections from the Scripture and engaged in prayer.

Next followed an elaborate and appropriate address from Mr. Neilson, who is one of the Building Committee. As an exposition of the policy of the Board of Education, it was very interesting, and we regret that our lack of room prevents its publication.

Rev. Dr. Adams then made one of his happiest efforts, dwelling most upon the value of self-culture as an element of our popular education and our national character.

Rev. Dr. Alexander was felicitous in his compliments and suggestive in his brief address.

Rev. Dr. Bellows more closely applied his remarks to the circumstances of the occasion. The naked beams overhead suggested to him the thought that what is useful should more often be unconcealed until we are educated to consider anything beautiful that is useful. The Common School he appreciated as a moral agent. The boy is less apt to be contaminated where he associates with large numbers—rubbing against a multitude, but growing intimate with few, than when he associates with fewer and becomes intimate with some of them. If there is a vagabond at a private school he is quite likely to contaminate the whole. But in the large school his evil influence cannot penetrate and affect the mass—an idea that will exceedingly comfort City parents who have had misgivings on this point. He also approved the wholesome neglect which children get in common schools, and in those families that are most likely to patronize them. It was better than the over-carefulness of *very* fond parents, and schools whose teachers forever spy out the faults of scholars.

The most interesting exercise of the occasion, however, was the very affecting and eloquent recitation, by Miss Elizabeth Pardee, of Willis' "Prayer of Hagar in the Wilderness." Many tearful eyes testified to its excellent recitation. An Essay on the Education of Females, by another pupil, was very much applauded, too. Between every two addresses, music was given, lead by Miss Jane Hinton, the principal, and Miss Josephine Aupic, the accomplished teacher of French and music, upon the piano. Solos, duets and choruses were given, and each one with great effect. The astonishing order and stillness which pervaded the room from first to last was much remarked.

This is a most auspicious opening for the Girls' School. The issue of the experiment will be watched with anxiety. The Local Board of the Eighteenth Ward deserve praise for the manner that this building has been carried forward, and for the excellence of its plan. The Board is constituted as follows:

Trustees—Abel F. Anderson, John H. Burlesón, A. A. Bremner, Richard Kelly, A. M. Lawrence, A. B. Neilson and E. D. Smith.

Inspectors—James W. Gerard and Joseph F. Fry.

Commissioners—(President,) Wm. H. Neilson and C. H. Smith.

The Architect of the Building was Mr. Thomas R. Jackson.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH ENGLAND.

Pacific Assurances from the British Government.

The Other Side of the Question.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

I understand that dispatches have been received by the *Pacific*, embodying assurances from the English Government, that the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India Station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States.

I learn that Mr. Crampton's dispatches home concerning the bark *Maury* had created the apprehension that Russian privateers might attack British interests in that quarter; and the fleet was increased with reference to that apprehension.

Upon receiving these assurances it was decided to send only one vessel of the Home Squadron to Nicaragua. This will be the flag-ship *Potomac*, with Commodore Paulding in charge.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT.

The View of Mr. Crampton's Case Taken by the British Government.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

The British Government feel deeply injured and insulted by the course that has been pursued towards its Representative in the United States. I think I can assure you, from good authority, that the developments of the Hertz trial in Philadelphia, and especially the language used by the Attorney-General, Mr. Cushing, are the *real* causes of the recent demonstrations in England against this country. The action taken in reference to this matter is regarded as in violation of every principle of international comity, as well as of individual justice, which require that no man shall be denounced as guilty of a crime, without having had an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. It is contended that if legal functionaries of the United States had reason to believe that Mr. Crampton had violated the laws, the proper course towards him, as the representative of a nation having no *status* in any Court, and under the special protection of the United States, would have been to invite him to a conference with the Secretary of State, who would have made known to him the accusations, placed in his hands full copies of any depositions or charges made against him, and invited his explanations of them. Should such explanations not have proved satisfactory, it would then have been perfectly competent and proper for the United States Government to request his immediate recall. But his dismissal,—or even his denunciation by official authorities in Courts to which he is not liable, could only be understood as a designed insult to the country he represented.

I have been told, and on authority in which I place confidence, that Mr. Crampton was in daily and friendly communication on various public and social matters with the Government here, when to his utter amazement he found himself *tried*, (for the evidence extracted concerning him had no sort of bearing on the acts of the alleged defendant Hertz,) and *denounced* by the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, as a *proven criminal*;—and that, too, on the testimony of two men, of whose falsehood he had ample proofs in his possession;—one of whom was dismissed from the Foreign Legion at Halifax, after the plan he had proposed to the Governor there had been rejected as likely to cause a violation of our laws, for misusing funds entrusted to him in Canada and for having crossed the Canadian frontier against positive orders; *and the other of whom he had never seen or written to!*

These proceedings, and the similar treatment of their Consuls, were regarded by the British Government as grossly offensive. And coming as they did upon the heels of the occupation of Central America by Kinney and Walker, who *had recruited openly at San Francisco*, and upon the discreditable attempt to make a secret treaty, (at variance with the one announced,) with St. Domingo, it was received as an insult from the United States Government, foreshadowing future events, which, if supported by the nation and the press, involved inevitable hostilities. Then came the *pas ude* "Confession" of Hertz and the unexampled letters of Mr. Cushing, which increased immensely the difficulties of adjusting the matter; and *in view of possible perils* ample reinforcements were, at twenty-four hours' notice, added to the British Fleet on the North America and West India Station.

Mr. Cushing states in his letter that the British Government deemed it *sufficient*, in reply to complaints by the United States Government, to say that it gave instructions to its agents so to proceed as not to infringe our municipal laws;—whereas, the American Minister was not only told this with the expression of surprise and regret that foundation for complaint should exist,—but further, that *in order to testify good-will and remove the possibility of misrepresentation, all recruiting for the Foreign Legion in the United North American Colonies, should be at once stopped, which was done*;—thus rendering any precautions here of no effect except to create ill-will.

The case of Mr. Curtis, the British Consul at Cologne, who was tried and sentenced to imprisonment for recruiting there contrary to Prussian law, is cited as evidence that Great Britain cannot complain of our dismissal of Mr. Crampton. But the two cases are not at all alike, Mr. Curtis was a Prussian subject, and this was specifically stated as the ground of the proceedings against him. Besides, a Consul is not like a Minister, a national representative, and he is amenable to the Courts.

This is the view taken of the case by the British Government, as I learn from good authority. Efforts are made by the Administration here to suppress, what is nevertheless the fact, that *the misunderstanding to which these events have given rise is a riose.* It is treated as a matter of trifling consequence. *I am satisfied that it is not so regarded by the British Government.* They made ample amends when the United States Government complained of their violation of our laws; and they now demand redress for the gross insults inflicted upon them, in the person of their Minister, and in wanton violation of the principles of international comity.

Persons much better acquainted with the disposition and purposes of the British Government than I am, are of opinion that unless our Government show a willingness to meet this demand in a proper spirit, there is imminent danger that the peaceful relations of the two countries may be interrupted.

Yours, Z. Z.

THE CHANCES OF WAR.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton—No Sufficient ground for Hostility.

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

Among all the questions pending between the United States and Great Britain, two only are made the basis of conjecture that war is possible between the two countries. These are, the case of Mr. Crampton and the Central American question. Is it possible that war can grow out of either of these,—or at least is it probable? Mr. Crampton is accused of violating our Neutrality laws. The conviction of Henry Hertz, the instrument, is a conviction as well of his principal, the British Minister. In consequence of the complicity of the latter, his recall has been demanded. If the demand is complied with, that is an end of the matter. If it is not, then it will become the duty of the President to dismiss Mr. Crampton as Mr. Genet was dismissed by President Washington, and Mr. Poussin and Chevalier Huelsemann were dismissed at later dates.

But this is not war, nor cause for war. The right to dismiss a Minister has repeatedly been exercised, and not denied. Mr. Canning (now Lord Stratford,) was dismissed from St. Petersburg without a rupture between England and Russia. But a case directly in point was that of Mr. Bulwer who was peremptorily dismissed from Madrid in 1848, for having, under instructions of this same Lord Palmerston, undertaken to interfere in the domestic affairs of Spain. England was then in perfect condition to resent any indignity to which she might have considered herself subjected. Her armies were then commanded by the Duke of Wellington, and her administration was united—the Ministry being that of Lord John Russell, with Palmerston for Foreign Secretary. Spain, too, is a power, which England never has been supposed to fear. But she did not resist nor resent Bulwer's dismissal. She fretted and blustered about it for awhile, but Spain was firm, and England at last sent a new Minister to the Spanish Court.

It was this same Palmerston who got Mr. Bulwer into his scrape at Madrid. He it is who has involved Mr. Crampton in his present unfortunate situation, from which there can be no extrication. It is he who, for a quarter of a century, has been engaged in a series of miserable tricks and contrivances to establish British pretensions in Central America, and who now doubtless is seeking to embroil his country in controversy with the United States, that he may more securely fulfill what Mr. Urquhart said was his destiny, to "lay Europe in blood and ashes." But has he the influence and power to succeed in this last scheme, even while England is panting with gigantic struggle to get honorably out of the Eastern War into which Palmerston has plunged her? For one, I think not.

If we dismiss Mr. Crampton, Great Britain must either submit or declare war against us. To do the latter would be to affirm that she has the right to enlist soldiers within the United States without our consent. That must be the ground upon which her declaration is placed,—a ground which is pronounced untenable by every authority in international law, her own included, and by all precedent practice,—a ground which she herself has confessed to be untenable by failing to resent the imprisonment of her Consul at Cologne, recently convicted of precisely what is proven against Mr. Crampton,—an *attempt* to send recruits out of a neutral territory to enlist in the British foreign legion. An attempt to declare war on such a pretext would inevitably break down any ministry which should undertake it. It would be impossible to carry it through either House of Parliament, so fierce would be the popular outcry against a measure so full of disgrace to all concerned in it.

There is nothing in the Central American question, so far as developed by the diplomatic correspondence, to give the least cause of alarm, as I have heretofore explained. It is not impossible, however, that the fleet understood to be on its way to the West Indies is designed to furnish a force to take, and hold possession of, Greytown. Of that, however, there is not a shadow of proof or intimation; all is conjecture. If Great Britain has any such design, she will base it upon the pretext of duty, under her Mosquito Protectorate, to guard the interests of the Mosquito King, and will expect thus to throw upon us the burden of the initiative of war, if we do not choose compliance with this practical assertion of her construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. But even here she may be mistaken, as it is not difficult to find a method which shall again change the relation of parties to the issue, and still devolve the initiative upon England—a position of affairs that will afford us surest guarantee of peace. In this view of our relations with Great Britain, although much ill feeling may arise out of the two questions discussed, I cannot believe there is the least danger of the peace of the two countries being broken at an early day.

Commodore Paulding will be ordered to Greytown, the statements to the contrary notwithstanding, unless the next news from England shall show clearly that there is to be no large reinforcement of the British fleet in the Gulf, or that it is not designed for operations against Greytown or Nicaragua. The Commodore is an experienced officer, and as intelligent and prudent as he is known to be determined and brave. He will not precipitate a collision that can be honorably avoided. So there is little to apprehend from that quarter. S.

Marine Disasters, &c., &c.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 16.

The British ship *Robert Parker*, arrived at this port from Liverpool, was in contact on the night of Nov. 8, in lat. 45° 30', lon. 54° 30', with the British ship *David Brown*, Vaughan, from Quebec for Bristol, England, and damaged her badly. The *P.* lay by her until daylight and took off the Captain and crew, twenty-one, all told, who stated that two men had been killed at the time of the collision. The *Robert Parker* lost her jib-boom and cutwater.

Arrived ship *Euphrasia* of New-York, Marshall, from New-Orleans. Was in contact at 1 A. M. to-day, off Cape Cod, with the ship *Pleiades*, from Boston for Charleston, S. C., and had her bow badly stove, lost bowsprit, &c. The ship *Pleiades* lost jib-boom, &c., but kept on her voyage.

Also arrived ships *Rambler*, Baxter, from Calcutta; *Ocean Ranger*, Friend, from London; barks *Sultana*, Watson, Smyrna; *Nautilus*, Lincoln, Antwerp; *Tremont*, Baker, Malaga; *Starlight*, Ryder, Marseilles; brig *Chatham*, Hardy, Malaga.

Later From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, Nov. 16.

The steamship *Crescent City* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 13th inst.

The California mails for this city had not arrived there when the *C. C.* left.

Sugars were entirely nominal. The stock on hand was about 30,000 boxes.

Molasses had advanced, and an active business was doing.

While a party of wreckers were taking out the cargo of a Spanish brig, on Bahama Bank, they were fired into by a Spanish launch, two of them killed, and five or six wounded. The remainder were imprisoned at Cienfuegos.

Taylor Monument Dedication.

EASTON, Pa., Friday, Nov. 16.

The Monument in honor of Zachary Taylor is to be dedicated here on Tuesday next, and a great time is anticipated. Invitations have been extended to Generals Scott, Cadwallader, Patterson, and Foster, and Commodore Stockton, and it is hoped that most if not all of them will be present. Twenty different military companies are expected.

An Absconding Officer.

BANGOR, Friday, Nov. 16.

City Marshal Weaver, who was deposed from that office, also from four other offices which he held under our Municipal Government, on charges of official corruption, has absconded. He had a few days before disposed of all his real estate and other property, and his absconding has caused much sensation here.

Railroad Accident.

MAUCH CHUNK, Pa., Friday, Nov. 16.

A passenger train on the Lehigh Valley Railroad was thrown off the track this afternoon this side of Allentown. One freight car was demolished, and a car containing thirty passengers thrown off the track. All the passengers escaped unhurt, but a brakeman was fatally injured.

Sad Casualty at a Know-Nothing Celebration.

LOCKPORT, Friday, Nov. 16.

At an American celebration in this city, last evening, a cannon was prematurely discharged, fatally injuring L. J. Wicks, and seriously wounding George Bellows. Mr. Wicks is still alive, but is horribly mangled, and cannot long survive.

Fatal Accident to an Actor.

UTICA, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 16,

George F. Evans, an actor, was suddenly killed while walking down Genesee-street, this morning, by the falling of a ladder upon him. Evans was walking at the time with Mr. Foster manager of our Theatre.

Fire at Ogdensburgh.

OGDENSBURG, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 16.

The mansion of the Hon. H. Van Rensselaer, in this place, with most of its contents, was destroyed by fire early this morning.

Killing Children.

A woman was arrested by the Third District Police, Brooklyn, on Thursday, charged with having thrown her own child, an infant only a few days old, into the vault of a privy in Summit-street, South Brooklyn. The child was alive when discovered, but died before it could be removed.

The body of an infant was found at the foot of South Sixth-street, Eastern District, Thursday, and from marks upon its neck, foul play is suspected. The Coroner is investigating the matter.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 17.

ALFRED TENNYSON—Maud and other Poems. Original Review.

BEHIND THE CURTAIN—Max Maretzek's Revelations of the Mysteries of Opera Management. Original Review.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES—Sketch of George III.

LETTER FROM GOV. KOSSUTH—On European Affairs.

HIGHLY INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC OCEAN—Cruise of the *Vincennes*—An Atheistical Tribe of Indians.

ANOTHER LETTER FROM HENRY A. WISE.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT PIERCE—On Know-Nothingism, &c.

ELECTION RETURNS—State and City, to the time of going to press.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN—Important Intelligence.

EUROPEAN NEWS—By the *Pacific*—England and the United States.

CALIFORNIA, OREGON, &c.—News by the *Northern Light.*

KANSAS—Interesting Intelligence from the Special Correspondence of the Times in Kansas.

SOUTH AMERICA—Revolution in Uruguay; full particulars.

EDITORIALS—The Food and Financial Crisis in France, England and the United States—A New Step in Advance—Anti-Republican Precedents—The Invasion of Ireland—Information Wanted—A Discovery in Theology—Beef in the City, in the Country, and on the Railroads—Specie Payments and the War.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 8—prepared expressly for the Times. New-York Live Stock Market, fully reported. A Walk and Talk in the Produce Markets.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the Daily Times expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the New-York Weekly Times has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address.* Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy.*

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 129 Nassau-street.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Aldermen, Thursday evening, adopted an amendment offered by Mr. Ely to a previous resolution of his, amendatory of the Committee's report on the Offal Contract. It provides that the City Inspector shall be authorized to make a five years' contract for the removal of offal—the contractor to give adequate security in the sum of $50,000 for the performance of his contract. Nothing was done with the proposition to pay Reynolds $51,000.

STEAM FIRE ENGINE.

A petition was received from Bowen, McNamee & Co., and 117 others, asking for the establishment of a Steam Fire Engine Company for the lower Wards. Referred to a Special Committee.

STREETS, ETC.

The various Committees reporting recommended the flagging of street opposite No. 138 Amity-street. To place two lamps in front of the Church south side of Eighty-fifth-street, between Second and Third avenues. To build a bulk-head from Harlem River at the foot of One Hundred and Thirtieth-street to Second-avenue. These reports were adopted.

THE JOSEPH WALKER

was again brought up by the following resolution, presented by Mr. Christy:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby, directed to furnish this Board, at its next meeting, on Monday next, with a statement of the title and nature of all suits at law which have been commenced against the Corporation or any of its officers, growing out of events or proceedings connected with the raising and removal of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, from the slip near the foot of Dover-street, East River.

The resolution was adopted without debate.

[At this juncture Mr. Howard, who had been somewhat uneasily wandering from seat to seat, settled down upon the floor, having fallen through the seat of the vacated chair of the 2d Ward. Considerable merriment followed the upturning of his heels.]

After the consideration of a few papers of individual interest, the regular order of business was postponed to take up papers from the Board of Councilmen, first amongst which was one relative to the celebration of

EVACUATION DAY.

The following resolution came up for the concurrence of the Board.

Whereas, The approaching anniversary of Evacuation Day, demands that some suitable demonstration should be made to commemorate the ever-to-be-remembered event,—and as such celebration requires time to complete the necessary arrangements, therefore be it—

Resolved, That a special Committee of five be appointed to make suitable arrangements, and that the sum of one thousand dollars be, and is hereby, appropriated for said purpose.

Mr. Wm. Tucker rose to oppose the appropriation, and said: What are we to do with that money? If it is to be spent in fireworks, I don't want it. I should like to know what is to be done with it.

Mr. Ely—Doesn't the resolution state?

Mr. W. Tucker—I will offer an amendment. I want it to be ordered that no part of the money be expended for eatables or drinkables. (Laughter.)

Mr. Voorhire—If the amendment prevails, I should be inclined to strike out the appropriation altogether. I do not see how you are to spend the money if you do not have something to eat. What are the Committee to do, I pray, without smoke? I doubt much whether this expenditure of money is necessary at all. We spent $500 more for 4th July than was asked for, although there was much protestation that the $4,000 got would not all be made use of. We shan't get through the canvass of the votes at that time, and it will take us away from our duties. I move to strike out the appropriation altogether.

Mr. Herrick hoped the amendment would not pass. He considered it disreputable to be giving such instructions to Committees.

Mr. Briggs considered that something should be done to designate the mode of celebration. He moved that a good Army band should be hired, and that a celebration be provided for the Veterans of 1812, and to have some fire works. This will serve two purposes, for if the Americans have taken the State, as is rumored, their victory can be celebrated at the same time.

Mr. Tucker withdrew his amendment, and moved the striking out of the appropriation in toto. He considered this endless paying of money for fighting candles as nothing more than child's play. He did not consider it necessary on the 30th of November to show patriotism by spending from poor people's pockets. If gentlemen want to show what they feel, let them go round their wards and spend from their own pockets, and if the cost seems great, let them go through lower Wards, such as the 6th, where any one can get drunk for a sixpence. He thought that if money must be spent it should be given to some charitable institution, say the lying-in hospital.

Mr. Herrick could see no connection between evacuation days and lying-in institutions.

Mr. Briggs would even favor $500 more, to prevent the recollection of the day from fading.

Mr. Christy could not vote, as he had been disgusted on 22d February last, at the proceedings of some, even of the Councilmen, who, lying in, on and under the beds of Mrs. Taylor, spat all over her room and furniture.

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This amendment was then put and lost, and the previous question was called on, when it was resolved not to concur in making the appropriation. The matter was called on for reconsideration, however, and shelved for the time being.

Several papers were then referred to the several Committees, after which was introduced Mr. Ely's motion on the offal contract, as above.

The Board unanimously concurred in the resolution of the Councilmen, awarding the contract for the removal of night-soil, and then adjourned.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Council last evening refused to have a portrait of Gen. Burnett; received a report from the Finance Committee, in favor of increasing the annual allowance to the House of Refuge from $4,000 to $7,000; and heard personalities from Mr. Councilman Clancy.

GEN. BURNETT.

The Committee on Arts and Sciences reported adverse to placing a full length portrait of Gen. Ward B. Burnett (of Mexican War notoriety) in the Governor's Room. The Committee appreciated the services of the Colonel of the New-York Volunteers, but observed also that the "heroes of Mexico" are many, and that there should be no distinctions.

Mr. Clancy wanted the report laid over till Monday night.

The Chair settled it by declaring that it laid over under the rule.

HOUSE OF REFUGE.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of increasing the allowance from the City Treasury for the aid and support of the House of Refuge.

The present allowance is $4,000 per annum; the Committee recommend $3,000 additional, or $7,000 a year.

The revenue of the House of Refuge is derivable from the following sources, under the Act of April, 29, 1829:

From moneys received from Marine Hospital.	$8,000
From Tavern licenses.....	4,000
From each Theatre.....	500
From each Circus.....	250
From Board of Education, *pro rata*, and by labor of children.....	2,500
Total.....	$28,500

The report was referred to the Committee of the Whole, and ordered to be printed.

THE MARKETMEN AGAIN.

Mr. Prentiss called up the report in relation to the sale of garden produce in the City, with the accompanying ordinance.

It created some talk around the Board. A provision in it imposed a fine of ten dollars upon any marketman who refused to sell.

Mr. McCahill—Provided they are not able to pay their ten dollars—what then, Mr. Chairman? [A laugh.]

The Board did not show a constitutional vote—only 9 to 9. The vote was reconsidered and the report laid on the table. That ends it.

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.

The Committee on Roads reported adverse to opening One Hundred and Fifty-first-street, between Kings' Bridge Road and Macomb's Dam. Two-thirds of the owners of property on the line of the proposed improvements remonstrated. Adopted.

FUCKETING PAPERS.

Mr. Clancy, the representative of the Sixth, was highly indignant at the idea of members of Committees pocketing papers. He expressed his sentiments very violently, and woke up

Mr. Mather, who called upon him to indicate the documents which had been pocketed by the Committee of which he was a member.

Mr. Clancy couldn't do it; he talked on general principles, and was presently called to order for personalities.

OFFAL.

The papers from the Board of Aldermen in refer

...ment offered by Mr. Ely to a previous resolution of his, amendatory of the Committee's report on the Offal Contract. It provides that the City Inspector shall be authorized to make a five years' contract for the removal of offal—the contractor to give adequate security in the sum of $50,000 for the performance of his contract. Nothing was done with the proposition to pay Reynolds $51,000.

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THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

Evidence of Recorder E. Connolly Continued—Her Cross-Examination—Rich Revelations as to Her Connections, Antecedents and Character.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

FRIDAY, Nov. 16, 1855.

The examination of Mrs. Connolly, the witness on whose information the Grand Jury found their indictment against Sidney H. Stuart, City Judge, for bribery, was resumed to-day. The Court-room was crammed by a most attentive audience, and the testimony elicited from the witness, especially on her cross-examination, excited the most profound interest.

Mr. Cutting, after stating the substance of the concluding statements of the witness on the previous day, asked her when she came back to New-York?

Witness—We left Philadelphia for New-York on the last of April; we forwarded our furniture to Boston, and came to New-York ourselves.

Question—Whom do you mean by ourselves? *Answer*—Myself, my husband, and my eldest sister.

Q.—Whom in New-York, did you see Judge Stuart again? A.—I saw him again in May, in his office in Chambers-street, next to Burton's Theatre; they were repairing the room—papering and painting it—at the time.

Counsel—State what passed between you there? A.—The Judge said he would have to go to the Court, but he would see me at four o'clock in the afternoon, at his office.

Q.—Did you go to see him in the afternoon? A.—I did go in the afternoon and saw him in the small private room of his office; he told me that we would have to wait awhile, that Mr. Smith generally went out to the country, and that he (the Judge) would have to watch for an opportunity till he could bring this trial of my husband on.

Q.—When did he say Mr. Smith generally went into the country? A.—In the warm weather; he did not state what month.

Q.—What else occurred on that occasion? A.—He asked me if I could not come on again in the month of June; I had told him I was anxious to leave the City; I stated that I was going into the country; when he asked me to come back to the City in June, I told him I would come back if it would do any good; he said he did not know as it could, at that term, and it would be better to let the matter rest if it could not; he said that he would inform me to come on here on the first opportunity that offered; nothing more occurred on that occasion; I then went to Lispenard-street, where I stopped, and then went on to Boston.

Q.—When did you next come back to the City? A.—Not till the 18th day of July.

Q.—When you came here at that time when did you next see Judge Stuart? A.—The 18th of July came on a Wednesday, and I saw him on the following Thursday, at his office in Chambers-street; he told me he had sent a message to my sister to telegraph or write to me immediately; that Mr. Smith was going to leave town, and was going to be gone for two months, and that he thought he would now have an opportunity of getting up this trial in his (the Recorder's) absence, as Mr. Smith had asked him to attend to all the business, and asked him if he thought his health would permit him to; Mr. Smith had given him his address where he was gone, and if not able to attend to it, he (the Judge) was to telegraph or write to him; he said that he wanted to have this case of my husband's tried in the first week of the term, if possible; he said that Mr. Smith had not left town yet, but expected to go on the following Tuesday; he also stated that he had sent for me as soon as he got information that Mr. Smith was to leave town, so that I could look round and see if I could find anything of those witnesses against my husband.

Mr. Stoughton asked the Court if they were to hear more of this trash? Was it wanted to be shown that nobody but the Recorder could try this case, when Recorder, who had been Connolly's counsel, could, with any show of propriety or decency, sit on the bench to hear it, and decide on it? The attempt to prejudice the case in this way was disgraceful.

Mr. Cutting told the witness to go on. It was customary to have spasms of this sort exhibited now and then by the other side.

Counsel for defence asked the ruling of the Court on the objection.

The Court ruled the evidence to be admissible.

Mr. Stoughton excepted.

Witness resumed—He then told me that Monnot was living at Point Gloucester, and that he was doing business in the City; he did not know where his place of business was, but thought it most likely that I could find something about him at the New-York Hotel; I then sent a man to make inquiries for him at the New-York Hotel; I made inquiries for the witnesses, in pursuance of Judge Stuart's recommendation; I afterwards saw Judge Stuart, and told him what I had learned about them; I told him I was informed that Mr. Monnot came into town every morning at eight o'clock, and left at four, and that he left his horse and carriage in the New-York Hotel's stables; he then told me to come to his house in the afternoon, between five and six, and he would bring the affidavits against my husband to his house, where he could examine them; I went there; I was waiting for him when he came in; he then said that he had brought up the papers, to show me what evidence there was; he then sat down on a sofa, and told me to sit near him, while he would read them; I took a seat beside him on the sofa, and he commenced reading the affidavits.

Q.—Look at these affidavits of J. B. Monnot, Geo. N. Whitman, Alex. Johnson, and J. W. Tinsdale, and see whether they are the affidavits he read to you?

Witness—[After examining the papers]—I think they are the same ones.

Mr. Cutting here informed the Court that the affidavits produced were those referred to by Mr. Vanderveer as having been removed from the files in the Clerk's office.

Witness continued—After examining the papers he told me that Monnot's evidence was nothing in the case and would be of no injury at all; he asked me if I knew where this Johnson was; I said I did not; he asked me if I had made inquiries, or if I could not make inquiries about him; I told him that the last I had heard of Johnson was, that he had gone to Europe; he then told me that George N. Whitman had gone to California and had been elected an Alderman, or to some office of that sort; I told him then that Michl. Carr was not out of the City, and that Michael Garvin, (correcting herself) no, Patrick Garvin was in California; Patrick Garvin was a witness in this case against my husband; then he said I must manage to see this Carr in some way, or he would send Elder; I then left, and saw the Judge again next morning at his office; he spoke of Mr. Scott and Mr. Tinsdale, the officers who had arrested him, (Cosgrove,) and told me the Ward that Tinsdale was in, but I cannot recollect what he said about that; he told me he would send for these officers and see what they knew or recollected about the case, or what testimony they could give against my husband; I then told him that my husband said that Mr. Scott and Mr. Tinsdale were both very fine men; Mr. Elder was to go to the Gramercy House and see if he could find this Michael Carr; I left and was to see him again next day; I did see him again.

Mr. Stoughton supposed that the Court understood that this evidence was all introduced subject to their exception.

The Court replied in the affirmative.

Witness went on—Next morning I saw Judge Stuart and Officer Elder; Mr. Stuart asked Elder if he had been at the Gramercy House, and he said he had; he said he went there with the intention of speaking to Mr. Wright, who is interested in the hotel, and he did not speak to him on the subject, for he became convinced that it would not do for him to do so—it would be criminating himself; Mr. Stuart told me to get an interview with this Carr if I could, because that would be no evidence against *me*, or would not be criminatory of myself.

Mr. Brady here got up and said he was utterly at a loss to see how these transactions, which occurred long after the indictment had been *not. prosd.*, if it were *not. prosd.* at all, had anything to do with the charge on which Judge Stuart was indicted. He would as soon be on it a fortnight as two days, but he thought it desirable that the case should come to an end sometime. He was certainly making no money by it; every one who knew Judge Stuart's circumstances was aware of that.

The Court ruled that it was admissible and defence excepted.

Mr. Cutting proceeded with the examination:

The witness said, I then got an acquaintance of mine to go to the New-York Hotel to make inquiries for Carr; how he got an interview with him I do not know—I will correct myself here—got an acquaintance to go first to the Gramercy House, and then——

Q.—Did you afterwards go to Judge Stuart's? A.—Yes; I told him that it was an impossibility for me to get an interview with this Carr; that it was impossible for me to see him; he told me not to be discouraged nor disheartened, but to go myself; I did go myself; I got an introduction from No. 47 Lispenard-street to a little Irish girl named Ellen; she took me to the New-York Hotel and gave me an introduction to Bridget Carr, Michael Carr's sister; I managed through the sister to see Michael Carr; I after that had an interview with Judge Stuart; I told him that I saw Michael Carr at the Gramercy House; that he appeared to talk as if he was favorably disposed to me, and that I thought I could get him to go away during the month the trial was to come up.

Mr. Brady objected to this evidence specifically.

The Court noted the exception, and reminded the Jury that this was merely admitted to throw light on the evidence as to the principal charge.

Witness continued—I told Stuart that I had made a proposition to Carr to give him $50 to keep away during that term of Court; he (the Judge) told me I both, for the Irish were tricky, [laughter;] nothing else occurred at that time; I saw him every day, and sometimes twice a day, from the 18th July; I saw him most every day except Sunday, and sometimes twice a day, morning and evening, to tell him what I had learned about the witnesses; I visited him thus from the 18th July, the day I came from Boston, until the day he was taken sick, in August, when I went back to Boston; I saw him the day before he was taken sick; I agreed with him that I was to see him at the office next day, and I went down, but he was not there; he had been taken sick.

Q.—When did you next come to New-York? A.—In that time, about the 7th or 8th August, he wanted me to telegraph to my husband and have him near the City; I telegraphed to my husband then to come to the City; I was at that time in New-York; I met him at the cars and took him over in a carriage to Twenty-eighth street; I left him there and went down to No. 47 Lispenard-street; I saw Judge Stuart the next morning; he asked me if I had written or telegraphed to my husband; I told him I had; he asked me where he was; I told him he was in the American House in Albany, and that I could get him within six hours, if he wanted him; that was when my husband was here in the City; we both stayed in town till the Court had adjourned, and then we both left the City; while I was in New-York Mr. Stuart made a proposition to me to be in the City of New-York in September; he said that there was going to be a double term of Court then, and that Mr. Smith would not be in Court while he was, and that he could, do as well as if Mr. Smith was out of town, because he (Mr. Smith) would not be in Court with him.

Q.—Did you come back in September? A.—Yes, Sir, and I saw Judge Stuart; he told me then that it was almost the same as if he and Smith were in the same Court; that the rooms were adjoining each other, and in the same building, and he could not do his duty by me, but that if I would come back in October the matter would be finally settled, and my husband would be tried; I forgot to state that in the month of August Mr. Stuart sent me to the District Attorney; he told me his (Mr. E.'s) private office was at the corner of Park-place and Broadway, over the Broadway Bank; he said he had spoken to Mr. Hall about my husband, and he (Mr. H.) was ready to try Cosgrove, or Connelly, or whatever his name was, for the Philadelphia gentleman had returned; the Judge said he did not know what to make of that, unless that by the Philadelphia gentleman having returned it was meant that Johnson had returned; he told me to be sure to go there about half-past nine in the morning, because Mr. Hall always went into his private office before coming into court; I went to Mr. Hall's private office next morning, and saw him and had a conversation with him; I went direct from Mr. Hall's office to Mr. Stuart's; Mr. Stuart was waiting for me to come there; he asked me if I had seen Mr. Hall; I said I had; he asked me what Mr. Hall said, and I told him that Mr. Hall said he was ready and willing to try my husband at any time; that he would convict him if he could, and that he thought he had evidence enough to do that—that Mr. Johnson (the Philadelphia gentleman he called him)—had returned, and if it was not an utter impossibility for him to convict him he would do so,—that is the substance of what he said; those are the words as nearly as I can recollect; Judge Stuart was in a hurry to go into court, and I went away; I was to see him that afternoon again in his office; I did see him that afternoon; I told him that something must be done in the case, that we could not stand it any longer; that my husband was determined to come to the City; that this was a thing of long standing; that our means were all gone; that I had pledged all my jewelry and sold part of it; that we were poor, and could not live so any longer; that I had made use of some of my brother's money to live on; he then told me to come back to his office that afternoon; I went, and he gave me five twenty-dollar gold pieces; I was sitting in his office, and he asked me to wait about five minutes; he went down stairs, came back, and gave me this money, and said he had borrowed it from Mr. Phillips; I objected in taking it; I told him I did not like to take it; I said that he had been very kind to me, and that something was wrong when he was returning the money; he spoke in this way: "My God, Margaret, you do not doubt me!" I said "No, I placed all confidence in him," and I accepted the hundred dollars; he told me then that I should have every dollar of what I paid him back, and that he would give me $100 every month till it was paid; I next saw him in September; when I saw him in that month I called on him on two or three different occasions, and had conversations with him about Tinsdale and other matters; he gave me a one hundred dollar note in September; he told me he could not do much for me that session; he told me to be sure to come back in October, and he would have the matter come to a close then, good, bad, or indifferent; and that he would not have Mr. Connolly convicted for the world; I saw him after that; I stayed in town three or four days, and left again for Boston; I arrived here again on the 2d day of October; I came in company with Mr. and Mrs. Burtis; I went first to Mr. Stuart's office; I was there twice that day—in the morning and about half-past two o'clock; I did not see the Judge; I went direct from there to Harrison-street, and afterwards called upon an acquaintance of mine; Mr. Burtis came for me and I went to Mr. Smith's office, in Chambers-street; Mr. Burtis, Mr. Hall, and Mr. Smith were present; a conversation there ensued between me and them; I afterwards went before the Grand Jury.

MRS. CONNOLLY'S CROSS-EXAMINATION—SHE RELATES SOME CURIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES OF HER MAIDEN (?) AND MARRIED HISTORY, AND ACKNOWLEDGES TO A VARIETY OF FAUX-PAS.

Mr. Brady—Your recollection of dates is rather remarkable, isn't it? A.—Yes; when I transact business on those dates; I have never made a memorandum in my life of the date of any of these transactions; nobody else has; I have stated them entirely from my memory without any aid or assistance from any paper, or any conversation with any person.

Q.—Have you not read about it? A.—I always read the daily papers; I have not read all the testimony as published in the papers; I did not read the first day's paper at all; I read Elder's testimony; I did not read Mr. Cutting's speech; I saw him once before this trial began; I had no curiosity whatever to read it; I read other testimony beside that of Elder's; I read Mr. Smith's; I believe that is all; I did not read my sister's evidence; I wanted to read it but did not have an opportunity; it was published in the papers of this morning; I saw the *Evening Express*, second edition, yesterday, and saw none of her evidence in it; no person that I know of ever wrote down anything communicated by me in reference to this case, unless in the Grand Jury room; I do not know that the District Attorney wrote down anything there of what I said; I should rather think it was the foreman who wrote, if anybody did; I did not see the District Attorney write anything; I do not think he did; my sister and I have talked about this trial since it began—not before; I asked her before it commenced if she knew Judge Stuart; I am certain I never said anything but that to her in reference to Judge Stuart before this trial; I generally went to see her when I came into town; I did not tell her what I came to town for on these occasions; I do not know that she knew anything about what I came to town for; on the last occasion, I recollect telling her that she would have to get ready to go before the Grand Jury; she asked me "What for?" and I told her that it was not for me to tell her.

Q.—You have gone under a good many names. What was your original name—your real name? A.—My maiden name was Margaret M. Murphy; I first changed it for my husband's name in 1848.

Q.—When did you first go by any other name? A.—I will have to think before I answer; [reflects;] in 1837, I think, I went by the name of Duval; I was thirty-six years of age last August; I was born in 1819; my father died in 1835, and I left home two years after, and took the name of Duval; I came to New-York.

Q.—Where did you go to live when you came here? Witness hesitated, at length she asked—Must I answer that?

Mr. Cutting said it was in the discretion of the witness to do so or not.

The question was argued at some length, and

The Court ruled that the witness was not bound to give any testimony against herself which might be used against her in a criminal prosecution. As to any matter that might be merely prejudicial to her reputation, an answer could not be avoided.

Mr. Brady repeated his question.

Witness—I do not like to answer that question.

Court—You cannot very well avoid it, Mrs. Connolly, the case is one in which everything connected with it, or which can throw light upon it, must be explained.

Mr. Brady again put his question.

Witness—I could not state where I went; it has slipped my memory. [Laughter.]

Q.—That is intended by you to be regarded as the truth? A.—Yes, it is so long ago I do not recollect.

Q.—Then your objection to answering was because you could not? You had no delicacy about it? A.—Yes, but I would have felt a delicacy in stating, even if I had remembered it.

Q.—In 1837, then, you went by the name of Duval? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did you get that name? A.—I gave it to myself.

Q.—You never married anybody by that name? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were never married to any man till you were married to Ascensio? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what you swore to in the Grand Jury room? A.—I believe I do.

Q.—Did you tell the Grand Jury that your first married name was Duval? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I told them that I went by that name.

Q.—And you did not say anything to them of that kind? A.—They asked me why I went by the name of Duval, and I told them I went by it; they asked me if I had been married, and I told them I had, but they did not ask me the name of my husband.

Q.—Did you testify to this, or to anything of this import, to the Grand Jury:—"I am wife of William B. Connolly, who is also known as William Cosgrove; I married him about the time he was indicted? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And this: "My first married name was Margaret M. Duval?" A.—That I did not state; they asked me if I did business in that name and I said I did.

Q.—Can you fix with the same accuracy as you do in other matters, the date of your marriage with Ascensio? A.—It was in '48, in the Spring of the year, but I do not remember the date.

Q.—Where did your sister live in that year? A.—She was living at No. 220 Hudson-street; she was boarding there; I made it a rule that year to see her every day or two; it was in '47 she came to New-York; I put her to a trade, and paid her expenses while at her trade; I believe I made it a rule to see her every other day in '49 and '49.

Q.—By what name did she know you then? A.—I recollect that I told her the name I went by before my marriage with Ascensio; I do not know how she heard it; she asked me where I lived, and I told her it was not a proper place for her to come to.

Q.—You did not go to a trade yourself when you came to the City? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never learned one? A.—Yes, I learned the tailor's trade in the country, before I came to New-York, but I never worked at it here.

Q.—Where did your marriage take place with Ascensio? A.—In No. 47 Leonard-street.

Q.—Who made your wedding dress? A.—My sister.

Q.—She was at the wedding? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who else? A.—Mrs. Merchant's family.

Q.—Where is she now? A.—I do not know; I saw her some time ago—some years ago—I might have seen her within two or three years; I do not know whether they are living or dead, nor where they are living. I heard that the name of the clergyman who performed the ceremony is Rev. Mr. Kelly—not Kellogg, as appeared in some of the papers.

Q.—You told me he was an Episcopalian clergyman? Q.—No, Sir, not him; I did not know what his religion was; I heard that Mr. Montgomery was an Episcopalian; there was no Baptist minister connected with my marriage in any case.

Q.—Did you tell me that this Rev. Mr. Kelly preached in a white Church up Broadway? A.—I stated that Mr. Montgomery did.

Q.—I asked you who procured the clergyman by whom you and Ascensio were married, and you said you did not know? A.—I said I did not, and I do not know who procured him; I was not present with any one when he was procured.

Q.—Do you know, from any peculiarity in the rites of the ceremony, what his religion was? A.—No, Sir; it was something to which I was unaccustomed—getting married was; and I did not know much about it; [laughter;] I think I never was at a marriage before; I do not know whether Mr. Kelly was an old or a young man, nor whether his hair was black, gray, or red; I would not know him if I saw him; I would not have known him next day if I had seen him; I did not observe him particularly; I heard his voice, but I can give you no description of his person.

Q.—Had he on any gown or robes that attracted your attention? A.—His dress was the same as any citizens'; I observed no peculiarity in his costume.

Q.—Did he make any memorandum or entry on the occasion? A.—I did not see him make any; he gave me a certificate; I did not open it to look at the name; I never read it; the second day after I was married my husband beat me, and I tore it up and threw it in the fire.

Q.—How long had you known Ascensio before your marriage to him? A.—A year and a half.

Q.—Had visited you as a suitor—did he court you, as is customary, I believe? A.—He came to my house, and we stepped into the parlor and conversed.

Q.—You were as intimate as man and wife? A.—No, we were not as intimate as man and wife—never!

Q.—Where were you when he first made your acquaintance? A.—He first became acquainted with me in West Broadway; that was where he went to live with me.

Q.—And his anger, I suppose, arose from jealousy? A.—No, he got angry with me because I spoke to a female who was boarding with me; he did not understand our conversation; he spoke Spanish, and some English—not much; he was a Catholic; I don't know whether the clergyman who married us was a Catholic priest; Ascensio told me he was an officer in the army; after he left, the person who first told me of his death was named Borrevia; the last I saw of Borrevia was in 1852; I do not know where he went to, nor where he is; it is very hard to keep the track of a Spaniard.

Q.—What is the date of your marriage in '53 to Connolly? A.—I was married on the 29th of April to Mr. Connolly; this certificate has never been altered since the minister gave it to me; there never was any alteration made in it that I know of; he handed it to me, and it has been in my possession ever since.

Counsel—I want to make certain as to the date.

Witness—I am sure it was the 29th of April, not May; it was on a Friday—a rather singular day to be married on.

Mr. Brady handed the paper to the Jury, asserting that the erasure of the word "May," and the insertion of "April," was apparent.

Q.—Why did you not care much about being married to Mr. Connolly? A.—It was not that I did not think enough of the man, but because of the trouble pending against him; seeing that he was so dejected when I told him I did not care about marrying him, I thought I would consent at all risks.

Q.—Had you and Connolly lived as man and wife before that?

Witness—I do not like to answer that question.

The Court informed her that, as the question did not seem on the face of it to affect her legally, she was bound to answer.

A.—We had, Sir.

Q.—And you intended to do so afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir.

The Judge, who had sent for an almanac in order to discover the days of the week on which the 29th of April and the 29th of May, 1853, respectively fell, produced a Directory which had just been handed to him, and informed the Jury and counsel that the 29th of April, 1853, was on a Friday, and the 29th of May in the same year on a Sunday—thus confirming the witness.

Q.—Do you know a man named Tom Jackson?

A pause.

Q.—Did you ever know a man of that name?

Witness—I decline to answer that question.

Q.—Why?

Another pause.

Q.—Why?

Witness—I decline, that is all.

Being told she must answer, she said "yes."

Q.—Did you ever live with him as his wife?

Witness—I decline answering that question.

Q.—What was his occupation—his business? A.—I don't know what his business was.

Q.—Don't you know he was a thief? A.—I do not.

Q.—Did you ever hear it? A.—I cannot swear to what I heard. [Laughter.]

Q.—I ask you did you ever hear he was a thief? You can swear to the fact of your hearing it.

Witness—[After some hesitation]—I don't recollect of any person ever telling me such a thing.

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody say he was? A.—I did not, to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know that he and Fish were ever arrested for stealing? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Tom Jackson was arrested for stealing? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Tom Jackson had been in the State Prison? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you know that either Tom Jackson or Fish had ever been in the State Prison? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know Hal Burtis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know his business? A.—I knew Burtis to be in business; he kept a livery-stable and a porter-house, as I think they are called.

Q.—Did you ever hear he was in prison? A.—I have no personal knowledge of it; I may have heard it.

Q.—Did you ever visit Hal Burtis, Tom Jackson or Fish in prison? A.—I decline answering whether I did or did not.

Q.—Did you know that James M. Smith, Jr., was Jackson's counsel in '50 and '51? A.—I knew that James M. Smith, Jr., was Jackson's counsel in '50 or '51; Jackson lived in the City at that time; he boarded in Grand-street; he had a room there.

Q.—Did he live with any woman there as his wife? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—Did you know that Smith was Hal Burtis' counsel? A.—I never knew that he was.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Smith was Fish's counsel? A.—I heard Mr. Fish's wife say that Mr. Smith was his counsel in a civil suit, but nothing more.

Q.—Did you hear in '45 that Mr. Fish was charged with robbing a man at Tammany Hall? A.—I did not; this is the first time I ever heard of it.

Q.—Did you ever hear of his being charged with a robbery in Delmonico's Hotel? A.—I might have heard it, but I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Being the husband of your sister were you not interested in knowing her affairs? A.—I was, but I had no curiosity to interfere in other people's business; I never heard that Fish was concerned in the robbery of a hotel in Broadway, and that $4,000 of the money was traced to him; I may or may not have heard of Fish being in Aspinwall, and of his being brought back; I heard of Fish and Jackson being arrested in Balston; but did not hear what for.

Q.—Did you visit them in prison? A.—I decline to answer?

The Court informed the witness that her answer would not criminate her, and she was obliged to give it. She replied in the affirmative.

Q.—And you visited them in prison—a criminal prison? A.—Yes, but I don't know whether the prison was a criminal or civil one; Jackson gave me a letter to Mr. Smith; I gave Mr. Smith the letter, and he said he wanted $200 to defend it; I did not give him $200 of my money; it was Jackson's; Jackson gave me $500 the day I moved into my new house to keep for him.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Jackson stole anything—even to the value of a pin? A.—I never heard that Jackson stole a a pin.

Q.—I will ask you whether, at the time you associated with Jackson, Fish and Burtis, you did not know by report that each of them was a thief? A.—Nobody ever told me to my recollection.

Q.—And you never heard that either of them was a thief? A.—As I tell you, I don't recollect.

Q.—You were asked by the gentleman who conducts the prosecution, about the first time you ever saw Judge Stuart in 1847; you said that it was in reference to some girl who lived in your house; what kind of house was that? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—What kind of house was that? A.—I don't know whether it was a brick house or a frame house.

Q.—And you supposed that my question had reference to that? A.—Yes; you asked what kind of a house it was.

Q.—Was it a house of prostitution? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—How old was this girl who was brought to the police-office? A.—I don't know, nor never did.

Q.—She lived with you in your house and you do not know her name? A.—No.

Q.—(Suggested by a Juror.) Was that a boarding house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many boarders were there in it? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Had you two? A.—I cannot say; there might have been more or less; to the best of my recollection there were more.

Q.—Were there twelve? A.—Not so many, I think.

Q.—Were there eight—or six? A.—I can state no particular number.

Q.—Were they gentlemen or ladies? A.—Ladies.

Q.—All ladies? A.—Yes.

Q.—Gentlemen called to see them? A.—Yes.

A Juror.—What did you do? *Witness*.—I kept the house.

Counsel.—They paid you board? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they attend to any business? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Can you tell us the age of that girl who was taken to the Police Court? A.—No.

Q.—Were they old or young women. A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Were they girls or women? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Were they on an average, aged 18 or 50? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Was any of them a gray-haired woman? A.—No, Sir. I don't know what this girl was arrested for; I went out of town that day in the morning and came back in the evening after she had been taken up on the complaint of the lady down stairs; I don't recollect her name; a woman lived with me by the name of Ellen Molver, and another named Ellen Dugan; I commenced house-keeping in 1846.

Q.—And you kept a boarding-house of that kind here and there through this City from that to 1854? A.—I might and might not have been keeping house during that time; I was not all the time.

Q.—Did you know Elizabeth Van Tassel, otherwise called "Cherry?" A.—I knew a woman of that name.

Q.—Did you know Jack Cherry? A.—No.

Q.—Do you know a man named Jack Van Tassel? A.—I do; I saw him in the street and in my house; I never lived with him and never was intimate with him; I don't remember a girl called Josephine Stevens; I knew Elizabeth Fox and Ann Van Nostrand, otherwise called Egerton; I did not know she was a panel-thief; I knew James Egerton; can't say I knew Rebecca Cherry; I saw Jim Gallagher, otherwise called Captain Greene, at my house; I saw a woman named Moll Hedges at my house; have seen a man named Morey; I don't know that Fish is absent from the City, because he is charged with theft.

Q.—Do you know that he has been under arrest in Massachusetts for theft, during the last two weeks, or that he has ever been under arrest? A.—I decline to answer; I don't remember that Judge Stuart saw me in my house before; he first visited me in Church-street; I could not state about how long I have been acquainted with Connolly.

Q.—Can't you tell me how long before your marriage you became acquainted with him? A.—I could not.

Q.—Did you ever know him to have any business when you married him? Witness paused—She then said: I only know that he was a butcher; I never heard anything of his trade but what he told me; I never heard that he was a hotel thief; I don't remember whether I ever heard that until I was married to him.

Q.—When did you first live with Connolly? A.—I decline answering that question.

The Court—It appears that there is no legally criminal implication on the face of it, and you are bound to answer.

Witness—Well, I don't like to answer it.

Mr. Cutting—Better answer it, Mrs. Connolly.

Witness—Well, I don't remember the time exactly; I never placed my mind on that part of the subject.

Q.—At any time after you became acquainted with Connolly and began to live with him, did he leave you or were you separated? A.—I have no recollection of it; there might have been such a thing.

Q.—Was he not absent a year from you? A.—He came to New-York from Niagara in July, 1854, and was here all the rest of the time.

Q.—Did you know that he was in State Prison during the time he was away? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Don't you know that when he was living with you he was convicted, and sent for a year to the State Prison? A.—No; he had lived with me before he came from Niagara; I don't know how long he was away; he was all around the country; I received a letter from him from several places that year—from Louisville, Vicksburg, St. Louis, &c.; I might have heard that he was in the State Prison, but I do not remember.

Q.—In the interview you had with Judge Stuart when he expressed such a sympathy for you, did Judge Stuart explain to you why he took such an interest in you? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you tell him of anything that was calculated to excite his sympathy? A.—Not at that time; he made a remark to me that I might be an ornament to society, and he would like to see me live differently.

Q.—What did you say in reply? A.—I told him I would be very happy to do so, if circumstances would let me; that was not in my sister's house; the interview in her house took place 2 or 3 years after; it was in '49 or '50 that I saw him in my sister's; when I saw him in Jefferson Market I told him I was married to Connolly; he told me in Harrison-street that he was sorry I had married Connolly, or that I had involved myself with such a man; I told him that my sister lived there, but I did not mention any names; I did not tell him I lived there; he told me afterwards that he heard I did not; I told him that it was very awkward for me to live with my sister, she keeping gentlemen boarders, and me being so well known, it might injure her; I told him at that time that I was going to leave; went to board in Greenwich-street, between Liberty and Cedar; I did not mention the number; when I gave up house-keeping I did not intend to resume it; I told him I was disgusted with it, and I should never go back; I told him that Connolly's health was poor; that was after his arrest by officer Josephs in Baltimore; I told him that in making his escape from Josephs he hurt his breast, and it had not yet got well.

Q.—Did you tell him that Connolly wanted to reform, and wished to come to the City to start in business? A.—I told him he did not wish to come to the City; he wanted to have his case settled here, and then he would go to some small place somewhere out of the City, where he might begin what I heard. [Laughter.]

Q.—I ask you did you ever hear he was a thief? You can swear to the fact of your hearing it.

Witness—[After some hesitation]—I don't recollect of any person ever telling me such a thing.

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody say he was? A.—I did not, to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know that he and Fish were ever arrested for stealing? A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Tom Jackson was arrested for stealing? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Tom Jackson had been in the State Prison? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Did you know that either Tom Jackson or Fish had ever been in the State Prison? A.—I did not.

Q.—Did you know Hal Burtis? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you know his business? A.—I knew Burtis to be in business; he kept a livery-stable and a porter-house, as I think they are called.

Q.—Did you ever hear he was in prison? A.—I have no personal knowledge of it; I may have heard it.

Q.—Did you ever visit Hal Burtis, Tom Jackson or Fish in prison? A.—I decline answering whether I did or did not.

Q.—Did you know that James M. Smith, Jr., was Jackson's counsel in '50 and '51? A.—I knew that James M. Smith, Jr., was Jackson's counsel in '50 or '51; Jackson lived in the City at that time; he boarded in Grand-street; he had a room there.

Q.—Did he live with any woman there as his wife? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—Did you know that Smith was Hal Burtis' counsel? A.—I never knew that he was.

Q.—Did you know that Mr. Smith was Fish's counsel? A.—I heard Mr. Fish's wife say that Mr. Smith was his counsel in a civil suit, but nothing more.

Q.—Did you hear in '45 that Mr. Fish was charged with robbing a man at Tammany Hall? A.—I did not; this is the first time I ever heard of it.

Q.—Did you ever hear of his being charged with a robbery in Delmonico's Hotel? A.—I might have heard it, but I don't recollect that I did.

Q.—Being the husband of your sister were you not interested in knowing her affairs? A.—I was, but I had no curiosity to interfere in other people's business; I never heard that Fish was concerned in the robbery of a hotel in Broadway, and that $4,000 of the money was traced to him; I may or may not have heard of Fish being in Aspinwall, and of his being brought back; I heard of Fish and Jackson being arrested in Balston; but did not hear what for.

Q.—Did you visit them in prison? A.—I decline to answer?

The Court informed the witness that her answer would not criminate her, and she was obliged to give it. She replied in the affirmative.

Q.—And you visited them in prison—a criminal prison? A.—Yes, but I don't know whether the prison was a criminal or civil one; Jackson gave me a letter to Mr. Smith; I gave Mr. Smith the letter, and he said he wanted $200 to defend it; I did not give him $200 of my money; it was Jackson's; Jackson gave me $500 the day I moved into my new house to keep for him.

Q.—Did you ever hear that Jackson stole anything—even to the value of a pin? A.—I never heard that Jackson stole a a pin.

Q.—I will ask you whether, at the time you associated with Jackson, Fish and Burtis, you did not know by report that each of them was a thief? A.—Nobody ever told me to my recollection.

Q.—And you never heard that either of them was a thief? A.—As I tell you, I don't recollect.

Q.—You were asked by the gentleman who conducts the prosecution, about the first time you ever saw Judge Stuart in 1847; you said that it was in reference to some girl who lived in your house; what kind of house was that? A.—I decline answering.

Q.—What kind of house was that? A.—I don't know whether it was a brick house or a frame house.

Q.—And you supposed that my question had reference to that? A.—Yes; you asked what kind of a house it was.

Q.—Was it a house of prostitution? A.—I decline to answer that.

Q.—How old was this girl who was brought to the police-office? A.—I don't know, nor never did.

Q.—She lived with you in your house and you do not know her name? A.—No.

Q.—(Suggested by a Juror.) Was that a boarding house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many boarders were there in it? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Had you two? A.—I cannot say; there might have been more or less; to the best of my recollection there were more.

Q.—Were there twelve? A.—Not so many, I think.

Q.—Were there eight—or six? A.—I can state no particular number.

Q.—Were they gentlemen or ladies? A.—Ladies.

Q.—All ladies? A.—Yes.

Q.—Gentlemen called to see them? A.—Yes.

A Juror.—What did you do? *Witness*.—I kept the house.

Counsel.—They paid you board? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did they attend to any business? A.—Not that I know of.

Q.—Can you tell us the age of that girl who was taken to the Police Court? A.—No.

Q.—Were they old or young women. A.—I do not remember.

Q.—Were they girls or women? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Were they on an average, aged 18 or 50? A.—I could not tell.

Q.—Was any of them a gray-haired woman? A.—No, Sir. I don't know what this girl was arrested for; I went out of town that day in the morning and came back in the evening after she had been taken up on the complaint of the lady down stairs; I don't recollect her name; a woman lived with me by the name of Ellen Molver, and another named Ellen Dugan; I commenced house-keeping in 1846.

Q.—And you kept a boarding-house of that kind here and there through this City from that to 1854? A.—I might and might not have been keeping house during that time; I was not all the time.

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New-York Daily Times, Saturday, November 17, 1855.

INCORPORATION LAW CASE.

SHALL WE HAVE A NEW GAS COMPANY?

Power of the Legislature to Create Corporations, by Special Act.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.
Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Smith vs. *The Metropolitan Gas-Light Company, and the Board of Aldermen of the City of New-York.*—The facts in this case were fully stated in the TIMES of a few days ago. We give an abstract of the argument of A. J. Willard, Esq., counsel for the plaintiffs, which occupied some eight hours in delivery. He said:

ARGUMENT OF A. J. WILLARD, ESQ.

May it please the Court, this is an application to dissolve the injunction issued against the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, restraining them from accepting or attempting to act under the consent they are asking to obtain from the two Boards of the Common Council in advance of their charter. At the last session of the Legislature an act of incorporation was passed, incorporating the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, with a view to confer on that Company extraordinary powers, such as had never been granted to any corporation before in this State. A clause was inserted in the act of incorporation to the following effect. After conferring upon the Metropolitan Gas Light Company the right to sell and manufacture Gas within the City of New-York, it provides as follows: "And that no public street, avenue, lane, alley, square or highway, in the said City, shall be dug into or defaced, or other means adopted in regard thereto for the purpose aforesaid without the permissions of the two Boards of the Common Council of said City first had and obtained, and the said Boards are hereby authorized to grant and vest exclusive permission and authority to and in said Company for said purpose, to such extent and under such regulations as to them shall seem expedient, and such permission and authority shall be conclusive, and shall continue as thus fixed during the period designated by said Boards at the time of granting the same; but the rights and privileges hereby granted shall not be construed to affect or impair any exclusive rights or privileges vested in any incorporated company in said City."

By the Constitution of 1846 it was provided that corporations should not be organized under special charters, except in certain cases specifically printed out. The old mode of creating banking companies by special act was abolished, and general laws were required to be passed for the incorporation of trading companies. The object of the framers of the Constitution was to increase the restrictions on the creation of corporations. Many gas companies have been created under a general law passed in 1848, and no inconvenience has arisen from that mode of incorporation.

Notwithstanding these ample provisions for the formation of companies, the Metropolitan Company applied for and obtained a special act.

The words of the act saving the rights of all companies at the present time having exclusive privileges of laying their pipes in the streets, would seem to imply that the New-York and Manhattan Companies had exclusive privileges of this kind. There is no exclusive right enjoyed by either of those companies; the City retains the right to charter as many gas companies as they may see fit. But the idea entertained by the Legislature seems to have been that there was some exclusive right enjoyed by the present companies, and they appear to have granted the Metropolitan such an exclusive privilege, intending to place it on an equality with the existing companies. This we say bears strong evidence that the Legislature were imposed upon in the passage of that act.

This action is brought on the ground that the act of the Legislature is in conflict with the Constitution and void.

First—The first proposition we submit is that the act incorporating the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, as a special act, is unconstitutional and void, being a fraud on the provisions of the Constitution limiting the power of the Legislature in creating corporations by special charter.

Article VIII. Sec. 1. of the Constitution of 1846 reads as follows: "Corporations may be formed under general laws; but shall not be created by special act except for municipal purposes, and in cases where, in the judgment of the Legislature, the objects of the corporation cannot be attained under general laws."

The clause in question contains, 1st, a limitation of the power of the Legislature; and 2d, an exception to the generality of that limitation. The fact that the Legislature are the sole judges of the cases to which the exception shall apply, does not deprive the clause of the character of a limitation of their powers. The terms of the limitation imply that there are cases not falling within the exception, and to which, consequently, the power of the Legislature to enact special charters does not extend. When cases of this kind exist, the Legislature are as absolutely excluded from special legislation as if the Constitution had simply declared, without qualification or exception, that all corporations should be created by general law. It cannot be doubted that the clause under consideration imposes an *imperative* restraint, instead of expressing a mere desire or opinion. It is not framed to be directory merely, but as imperative. It is of the nature of constitutions of government to command and forbid, rather than to exhort.

The only question then is, whether the duty is of perfect or imperfect obligation? In other words, whether the Constitution has provided any means to secure the enforcement of its mandates.

The present case, so far as it depends on the point under consideration, assumes that there is a case in which it is within the competency of the Court to say that the Legislature ought not to interfere by special enactment, but should have yielded to the limitation imposed by the restraining cause.

1st—Is such a case possible?

2d—Is the present one of that nature?

It will be conceded that the Judiciary are not in express terms excluded from cognizance of the action of the Legislature, under this provision. As a general proposition, the jurisdiction of the judicial authority extends to every case that may arise under the Constitution and the laws, though there are exceptions to this, where the nature of the inquiry is such as to elude judicial investigation. It may be affirmed, as a universal proposition, that the judicial authority extends to every case that may arise under the Constitution, where jurisdiction is not in express terms denied to it; and where the nature of the inquiry is not such as to elude the inquisitorial power of the Courts.

We have already seen that the Courts are not, in express terms, excluded from the field of inquiry opened by the present case, and it remains to be considered whether, consistently with the rules governing judicial investigation, this Court can ascertain and declare whether such a state of facts existed, as contemplated by the Constitution, justifying the enactment of a special charter of incorporation. We shall test this question by the supposition of an extreme case.

Suppose the Legislature have passed a special act of incorporation, conferring corporate powers on A. B. and C., and in its act declared, in unequivocal terms, that they had been governed by no considerations of the necessity of special legislation to enable the corporation to attain the objects of its incorporation; and that its action rested in no degree on any determination of such fact. Could it be for a moment doubted that the act was void, and might be so declared by this Court? To hold a contrary doctrine would tend to subvert the very foundations of constitutional law, and to transfer the sovereignty from the people to the Legislature. To contend that such a case is not likely to occur, does not weaken its illustrative force. It establishes the conclusion that there is a possible case arising under the clause in question, where the Courts would be competent to declare that a special act of the Legislature did not fall within the exception, but was invalidated by the terms of the general limitation.

Wherein does the case supposed differ from the present one, or from any other that may arise, questioning the fact of the Legislature having determined the matters embraced by the terms of the exception? It is obvious that the difference depends solely upon the amount and convincing character of the evidence by which the judicial determination is guided. In the supposed case, the Courts could adjudge neither more nor less than that the Legislature had acted in a manner different from that pointed out by the Constitution; or, in other words, that they had not founded their action, in granting the special charter, upon the constitutional determination of its necessity to the attainment of the objects of its corporation.

All that distinguishes the cases is, that the evidence of the fact upon which the right of the Court to annul the act proceeds is, in the case supposed, of the clearest and most authoritative character, being no less than the formal declaration by the Legislative body itself, that it had disregarded the Constitution. Could the same fact be made to appear by any other evidence in an equally clear and unequivocal manner, the duty of the Court to declare the invalidity of the act would be equally plain.

This leads to the broad proposition, that wherever the Legislature pass a special act of incorporation without basing its action on a determination of the necessity of such special act to attain the object of the incorporation, and such fact appears by competent legal evidence, it is the duty of the Court to declare the act void.

And this conclusion is equally clear when viewed from a different point. The particular determination is the only condition upon which the Legislature have authority to act. The Constitution, it is true, leaves the Legislature free to adjudge according to their own view of the facts, but nowhere dispenses with the necessity of such a judgment; on the contrary, enforces it in the clearest terms. The question, then, of the constitutionality of a special act of incorporation in view of the clause under consideration, is one of evidence merely. By what evidence, then, shall we ascertain whether the Legislature have said the constitutional foundation for their action? The best, if not the only evidence, is to be found in the action itself, viewed under the different relations in which we are bound to assume that it appeared to the Legislature. We shall, therefore, draw the evidence from the act itself.

Before examining the action of the Legislature, let us ascertain the precise duty imposed upon it, upon the discharge of which the vitality of the special act depends. They are to determine, not simply and in a general way, that proceeding by special enactment, instead of a general law, is most expedient; but that the object of the incorporation cannot be otherwise attained. In other words, that the requisite faculties and powers to enable it to attain the ends of its institution, cannot be otherwise conferred upon it. The *objects* of the incorporation, are the beneficial public and private ends to be accomplished by it. Its ability to perform the business for which it is destined, is all that can be looked to. The force of the clause would not be affected by reading *legitimate objects* in the place of *objects*.

The meaning of the clause in question is more fully elucidated by referring to the reasons of its introduction. I refer to the case of Warner vs. Beers. (23 Wend. pp. 126 and 127.) Here it was said by the Chancellor that the design of the Constitution was to prevent the creation of corporations clothed with exclusive privileges, operating as legislative contracts, and placing them beyond the reach of the Legislature. Unless the meaning for which we contend is attributed to the clause, it is utterly inconclusive. If this construction does not bind the Courts, it ought not to bind the conscience of the legislator, for the clause can yield but a single interpretation, for whatever end we consider it.

It is not contended that the absence from the act of any affirmative evidence of such a determination as is contemplated by the Constitution, is of importance. If we can conceive, from the act itself, what the real motive of the Legislature was in passing it, and that motive necessarily precludes the idea that any determination of the matters contemplated by the Constitution took place, then we have positive and affirmative evidence sufficient to overthrow the act. In this respect, the same rule is applicable to Legislatures as to individuals; each is deemed to have intended the direct and ordinary result of its action, and to be influenced by the considerations directly and indirectly deducible from such action. When we have discovered, with certainty, the motives of a particular action, we can declare with positiveness that another quite different and inconsistent motive did not enter into the action.

With regard to the special act in question, (the act incorporating the Metropolitan Gas Light Company,) we aim to show that the only end the Legislature had in view was to create a monopoly, and that it was not designed to confer on the corporation any faculties and powers, tending to fit it for its particular business, not common to all companies organized under the general law. Two matters are to be established in this connection: First—That such was the motive of the Legislature; and, Second—That the motive necessarily precludes the idea that the Legislature determined the necessity of such action, upon the ground contemplated by the Constitution.

The Legislature must be deemed to have known the provisions of the general law of 1848 for the incorporation of Gas Light Companies. That the provisions of that law were before them, is evident from the fact that certain sections are transferred from the general law to the special act, without properly conforming them to their new relation. By comparing the general act with the special, it will be seen that all the faculties and powers legitimately appertaining to fitting them for their peculiar business, is common to the corporations created under both acts. Inasmuch, then, as no faculty or power of a legitimate character is conferred by the special act, not enjoyed under the general, we have at least strong negative evidence that no determination of necessity, such as is required, influenced the Legislature. The only power of any importance conferred by the special act, is one of the right to acquire privileges of an exclusive nature—amounting to a monopoly—and even this is not so much a *power* conferred on the new company, as a prohibition affecting all others seeking to compete with it. We are thus forced to conclude that the Legislature intended by the special act to confer upon the corporation that which constitutes the difference between the general and special acts; that is, an exclusive privilege, amounting to a monopoly. This intention being absolutely destructive to the intent of the Constitution, characterizes, in an unmistakable manner, the motives and determinations of the Legislature as antagonistic to the purpose of the Constitution. And this conclusion is strengthened by the fact that no other deviation from the provisions of the general act is found of sufficient importance to account for the passage of the act.

Thus the Court are forced to conclude, by the evidence of the highest and most convincing character, that the special act was passed for the sake of creating a monopoly, and not upon any determination of the necessity of a special act for the purpose of clothing the Corporation with legal faculties and powers adequate to serve the ends of its incorporation. That the objects for the sake of which the special act was passed were of a nature forbidden by the Constitution. This conclusion stamps the act as a fraud on the constitutional provisions, and is therefore void.

In Allen *vs.* McKeen. (1 Sumner, 310, 311,) where power had been reserved by the Legislature to modify the Charter of the Bowdoin College, *in order to promote the best interests of the College*, it was held by Judge Story that, where it was obvious from the nature of an act of the Legislature professedly adopted to secure this end, the interests of the College were not at all considered, the Courts might declare the act not in accordance with the power reserved, and therefore void. This is a strong authority for the rule which we contend ought to be applied in the present case.

Second—We now come to the second point in the discussion. The act is void, inasmuch as it creates a monopoly, contrary to common right and natural justice, and to the spirit and intent of the Constitution of this State.

The act authorizes the two Boards of the Common Council to grant to this Corporation the exclusive right to lay mains or pipes in the streets of this City. There is, it is true, a clause saving "exclusive rights already vested," but no such vested rights exist.

Now, Sir, the question arises: *Does this privilege amount to a monopoly?* I refer the Court to Blackstone's definition of a monopoly. (Bl. Com. vol. 4, 159,) "being a license or privilege allowed by the King, for sole buying and selling, making, working or using of anything whatsoever; whereby subjects in general are restrained from that liberty of manufacturing or trading which they had before." Also in 3 Coke's Inst, 181: "A monopoly is an institution or allowance by the King, by his grant, commission or otherwise, to any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate of, or for the sole buying, selling, making or using anything whereby any person or persons, bodies politic or corporate, are sought to be restrained of any freedom or liberty they had before, or hindered in their lawful trade."

It must have been the direct object of this Charter, to monopolize into the hands of the grantees the selling of gas within this City; for, if otherwise, there was no advantage or meaning in conferring an exclusive privilege. As the right to lay pipes in the streets is indispensable for the carrying on of the business of making and selling gas, the granting of a monopoly of that right to a few, has the same effect, in every respect, as the granting, in express terms, of the whole monopoly. In judging the act, its whole scope and object must be considered, and not merely the particular means laid hold of to accomplish that end. The right of laying pipes in the streets, is a right which every person has the privilege of applying for, and obtaining from, the Corporation, in the same manner that he would have the right to acquire by purchase or otherwise any other right or interest in lands. It is a right of value inasmuch as it conduces to a profitable business, without which such business cannot, in the nature of things, be enjoyed. The inviolability of the right to acquire and hold is not affected by the fact that the enjoyment of the right is dependent on the consent of another, which may never be given. A grant of the exclusive privilege of purchasing real estate would be a monopoly even in regard to one who may never have the means to purchase, and to whom no one would sell. But if that argument is under any circumstances entitled to force, it has none on the present case, for two companies already enjoy and are exercising the very right by the consent of the Common Council, who will be deprived of it if the grantees are invested with the right sought to be conferred upon them by this act. Thus, it is a monopoly, not only in its effect upon the public, who are concerned to have business free from undue restraint, and individuals who may choose to embark in the business, but as it affects the corporation; for it deprives them of that freedom of disposing of a valuable interest in their lands, which all persons of common right possess. Thus it is clear that the privileges sought to be conferred on the grantees constitute a monopoly within the definition above given.

Monopolies of this kind are contrary to common right and natural justice, and, as such, cannot be granted by the Legislature independent, altogether, of particular Constitutional provisions. They affect vital interests of society, as well as of individuals, and have always been considered among the most heinous invasions of public and private right. If the legislature can monopolize, in the hands of a few, a single business, or the right of acquiring or selling a particular kind of property, it can equally monopolize all business and all humnu powers of production, as well as all right of acquiring and holding property. The main purpose for which civil society exists, is to protect those very rights from public and private violence, and, therefore, it is, that their preservation is one of the vital interests provided for in all constitutions of Governments.

Before the statute of 21, James I., the crown of Great Britain had granted many monopolies, but these were usurpations contrary to common law, and by that statute are abolished in future, and as far as the complicated state of affairs growing out of their existence would permit, as to all existing grants. (4. Blackstone's Com., 159; 3. Coke's Inst., 181; Bacon's Ab. Monopoly.)

The only exception in the act as to future grants, related to patents for manufactures newly invented or imported. At common law, all grants of a known trade are void. There is no principle more deeply embodied in all systems of government than that the productive and inventive faculties of mankind should be left free from the restraints imposed by monopolies. As against common right and natural justice, it is not within the authority of the Legislature to grant them, though no express prohibition against them should be found in the constitution.

In De Bonham's case (8 Coke, R. 114,) Chief Justice Coke says; "and it appears in our books that in many cases the common law will control acts of Parliament, and sometimes adjudge them to be entirely void. For when an act of Parliament is against common right and reason, or repugnant or impossible to be performed, the common law will control it and adjudge such act void, and therefore in 8 E., 3. 30. A. B. Thomas Tregore's case in the statute of West 2 C. 38 and *art supra* chartas C. 9. Hirle says some statutes are made against law and right, which those who made them perceiving would not put them in execution."

In Calvin's case (7 Coke, R. 15) it is said—"Albeit judicial and municipal laws have inflicted and imposed, in several places and at several times, divers and several punishments and penalties, for breach and non-observance of the law of nature, (for that law consisted in commanding and prohibiting, without any certain punishment or penalty,) yet the very law of nature itself never was, or could be, altered or changed, and therefore it is certainly true that *jura naturalia sunt immutabilia.*"

In that case it was held that an act of Parliament could not deprive one attainted in a *præmunire* from the protection and pardon of the King, for that rests on natural right, anterior to municipal law. The argument was, that the relation of the King to his subjects was one of natural right, anterior to the establishment of municipal law, and, therefore, that allegiance on the one hand, and the right to protection on the other, resting in the law of nature, could not be taken away by the municipal law.

In Rowles *vs.* Mason, (2 Brownlow, 198,) the Chief Justice says, "the common law allows and disallows both statute law and customs, for if there be repugnancy in statute, or unreasonableness in customs, the common law regards and disallows it." Also on page 265 of the same case, it says, "a statute making a man a judge in his own cause is void, as against natural right." It is true that Blackstone doubts whether there is any judicial authority that could reject a statute when the whole object of the statute was contrary to common reason, but this results from an attempt to harmonize this doctrine with the idea of the omnipotence of Parliament, in itself an impracticable theory; but he is compelled to admit, that as to any collateral matters, not forming the main purpose and object of the act, if against common reason, it may be rejected. It is hard to see why as much is not derogated from the omnipotence of Parliament in the one case as in the other. (Caldre *vs.* Bull, 3 Dallas, 386.)

Mr Willard cited at length the cases of Calder *vs.* Bull, (3 Dallas R. 880;) Matter of Albany-street, (11 Wend. R., 151;) Varick *vs.* Smith, (5 Paige, 159;) Taylor *vs.* Porter, (4 Hill, 140,) and Bank of Columbia *vs.* Oakley, (4 Wheat., 244) in which various eminent jurists have declared that independent of express restrictions upon the Legislature contained in the Constitution, certain principles of natural right and justice create limitation to the power of the Legislature. And that an act violating the fundamental principles of right and justice recognized by all men is void, though not in terms forbidden by the Constitution.

He then continued: The very doctrine for which we contend was judicially declared in Ham *vs.* McClaws, (1 Bay, S. C., 93.) The same principle was also laid down in Rice *vs.* Foster, (4 Harr., Del., R. 479.

Chief-Justice Spencer, in Bradshaw *vs.* Rodgers, (20 Wend., 103,) says that, although the constitutional provisions should not reach the statute in question, (a statute authorising the Canal Commissioners to take lands for a canal,) still they are declaratory of a great fundamental principle of government, and any law violating that principle must be deemed a nullity, as it is against natural right and justice. Livingston *vs.* Van Ingen, (9 J. R., 520,) so far from establishing the right of the Legislature to create monopolies, is an authority of an opposite kind. The State of New-York had granted to Livingston and others the exclusive right of navigating the waters of the State of New-York, with vessels propelled by steam, a principle of propulsion then wholly new. The Chancellor, in reference to the general power of the Legislature to grant exclusive privileges of that which was common before, says: "It may be a question of very serious import, how far a particular State may detract from privileges and immunities at common law, incapable of annihilation or restraint, common to all at the time the Constitution was adopted, and regulated by principles which shielded them from every species of private appropriation.

Chief-Justice Kent says, in the same case: "The legislative power, in a single independent government, extends to every proper object of power, and is limited only by its own constitutional provisions, or by the fundamental principles of all governments and the inalienable rights of mankind. In the present case, the grant to the appellants takes away no vested right. It interferes with no man's property. It left every citizen to enjoy all the rights of navigation and all the use of the waters of the State which he before enjoyed. There was then no injustice, no violation of first principles in a grant to the appellants, for a limited time, of the exclusive benefits of their own hazardous and expensive experiment."

This case was thus brought within the principle forming the exception to 21 Jac 1, it being considered as a proper patronage of a new art, while the reasoning of the Court implies that had the monopoly granted to Livingston affected rights previously enjoyed by the public or by individuals, it would not have been upheld.

Thus the principle that the Legislature cannot invade certain equal rights enjoyed by natural right, is established by an overwhelming weight of authority. It does no violence to the language or the spirit of the Constitution, to suppose such a limitation to exist to the power of the Legislature. The grant of legislative power given in the Constitution, is the grant of a *faculty*, and not a definition of the objects to which it shall extend. These objects are nowhere defined by the Constitution, except in few instances of a peculiar nature. Beyond these cases, treated in a particular manner, the scope of the power of the Legislature, as to the objects upon which it may act, is left to implication alone. It is contrary to all principles to imply a power, unjust in its nature, and destructive of the ends of good government. Inasmuch as the observance of these laws implored by natural justice, is the indispensable condition upon which, and upon which alone, civil Governments can exist, it is impossible to derive, by implication from the general language of the Constitution, the power to disregard those laws. Viewing the Constitution as a means of good government, it would be destructive of its own ends, if it committed to the Legislature important an authority. The history of recent legislation records the folly of intrusting to any law-making body the authority arrogated to the British Parliament by the jurists of England. The Courts should not be prevented from extending their authority to the redress of violations of natural rights and justice by any fear of the inconvenience of such a jurisdiction; such evils must be redressed in some manner, and however embarrassing such a jurisdiction may be to the Courts, it will be attended with much less evil than the application of the only remaining correction—civil revolution.

The argument against the power of the Legislature to create corporations, clothed with exclusive privileges amounting to a monopoly, does not rest alone on the general scope and tenor of the Constitution, but upon the particular provisions relative to the formation of corporations. The direct object and aim of that clause was to prevent the creation of such monopolies and exclusive privileges; and, therefore, the charter under consideration, as far as it violates the spirit of that clause, is void. The provisions contained in the former Constitution of this State were carefully framed to prevent the creation of monopolies. In the last revision, the people have displayed a still greater caution on this subject, the new provisions indicating an increased fear of the Legislature's misusing its powers in this respect. This view of the intentions of the framers of the Constitution, shows the construction that ought to be put on that instrument. Warner *vs.* Beers, (23 Wend. 103, pp. 126, 127.)

The Metropolitan Company can derive, under their charter, no right to interfere with the public streets, except through the grant which we have shown to be void, and, therefore, their right fails utterly, and they must be regarded as threatening an unlawful interference with the streets, amounting to a nuisance.

Third—But we further say that even if the Legislature possessed the right of conferring on the Metropolitan Company the monopoly contemplated by their charter, still they could not confer the power in question upon the Boards of the Common Council, and having attempted to do so their action is void as an attempt to delegate general legislative power incapable of delegation.

The charter does not confer absolute exclusive rights on the grantees, but places it within the power of the Board to create and confer such privileges. The legislative discretion on which the right of the grantees to an exclusive privilege rests, is thus vested in the Boards; for it cannot be deemed to be exercised by the Legislature, when the action of that body leaves it still undetermined whether the Company will ever enjoy such privileges. The charter not only confers on the grantees a capacity to take a peculiar privilege, but a *right to confer* such privilege on the Boards. Now the Legislature cannot delegate to any other body or persons their power of general legislation, and any attempt so to do is void. Barto *vs.* Himrod (4 Selden, 483.)

This case turned upon the unconstitutionality of the law of the State of New-York for the establishment of free schools; making the validity of the act to depend upon a vote of the electors. It was held in this case, that it was an attempt to delegate the form of general legislation, and was therefore void. The same doctrine is held in Delaware in the case of Rice *vs.* Foster, (4 Harr. 479.) In that case an excise law of Delaware, leaving it to the electors of each county to determine whether the law should operate within that county, was held to be void, as an attempt to delegate general legislative powers.

The principle that the Legislature shall not delegate its general legislative power, is equally violated whether the entire act is made dependent on some other determinative authority than that of the Legislature, or whether some important matter which ought to be determined by the Legislature, though forming only one of the subjects embraced in the act, is committed to such foreign authority. To a certain extent, the regulation of trades is a proper subject for local or municipal legislation, but the granting of exclusive privileges, for the sake of monopolizing trade, is not incident to the regulation of trades. Inasmuch, therefore, as the power conferred on the two Boards is an interference with the freedom of trade, and not a fair regulation of trade, it does not fall within the class of local legislative powers.

The two Boards of the Common Council do not represent the Corporation of this City, and, therefore, cannot be made the recipients of powers which, if capable of being granted, ought to be granted to the City Corporation. If the contrary were so, then the Legislature might confer powers of local legislation on individuals having no representative capacity. When powers of legislation are capable of delegation as falling within the class of local legislative powers, such delegation can only be made to bodies representing some known legal division or political community of the State.

Fourth—The act is void, inasmuch as it serves to deprive the Corporation of the City of its corporate property and franchises, without compensation and without reference to any declared public purpose.

The interest sought to be conferred upon the grantees, is a property interest, so far as it involves the right to lay pipes in the streets. The right in itself is an easement, a clearly defined interest in the lands of the Corporation.

The Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Comonalty, are the integral parts of the Corporation, though neither is of itself a Corporation capable of taking as such to its successors, and the Mayor is the head of the whole Corporation. Whether, as previous to the charter of 1830, he sits with the Boards as a part of the Legislative body, or, as since that act, he acts apart, clothed with the veto power, he is still the head of the Corporation, and cannot be wholly dispensed with. If it is competent for the Legislature to set aside the integral elements of the Corporation, it is competent for it to set aside any or all of them.

Mr. Willard commented on the case of Dartmouth College *vs.* Woodward, (4 Wheat. R., 518,) contending that the decision in that case, placing the rights of the College under its charter beyond the power of the Legislature, was based upon the distinction between the possession of political powers and private property. That while the Legislature could resume all grants of mere political power, it could not divest rights of private property, whether vested in individuals or in corporations, and whether such incorporations are of a nature private or public. That the private property belonging to the Corporation of the City of New-York was protected by the Constitution as fully as the property of any private corporation, and that the Legislature could not transfer that property in any respect to a third person, without the consent of the Corporation; that as the two Boards of the Common Council did not as such represent the City Corporation, their act could not transfer to the Metropolitan Company the rights which their charter contemplated.

He also contended that the act of legislation being void the defendants were subject to being restrained by injunction.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

A young German named John Maxheim, describing himself as a cabinet-maker, aged 19 years, was arraigned on a charge of

BURGLARY,

alleged to have been committed at the Kings County Hospital, located in Clark-street, Brooklyn. From the statement made it appears that Maxheim was formerly employed in the institution above mentioned, but was dismissed from there about three months ago. Since that time, however, he has been in the habit of visiting the place under various pretexts, and several articles having mysteriously disappeared therefrom, he was suspected of being the thief. A watch was set upon his acts, but no evidence warranting his arrest was brought to light until Wednesday night last, when about 11 o'clock the Hospital was burglariously entered by prying open a back-door, and a lot of surgical instruments, the property of Dr. John Thomas, and valued at $120, was stolen therefrom. Information of the occurrence was at once given to Sergeant Owens, at the Office of Chief of Police of this City, who placed the matter in the hands of Officer Mathews, of that office, who, with the assistance of Dr. Thomas, succeeded in tracing Maxheim to the house of Cornelius Sullivan, No. 270 Sixth-avenue, where he arrested him and found the articles stolen from the Hospital. Maxheim and Sullivan were both arrested—the latter on a charge of receiving stolen goods—and conveyed before Justice Connolly. Maxheim being asked as to his guilt or innocence, replied, "I took the goods." Sullivan said the goods were placed in his house by Maxheim, and he did not know whether they were stolen or not. Both parties were committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail.

PAYING THE PIPER.

John Frank, a frank-looking young man of 19 years, a fiddler by occupation, made complaint of assault and battery against his employer, the keeper of a dance house in the Fourth Ward. The defendant answered the charge, by saying that John would get drunk and neglect his business and fiddle, and that on the night of the alleged assault, the fiddler being inebriated, conducted himself in so disgraceful a manner, that he (defendant) felt compelled to propel the complainant out of doors by a gentle kick.

Fiddler—'Tisn't so, your Honor; he broke my fiddle over my head, and pitched my bow in the street. I'm black and blue from his treatment. I don't get drunk. I was never in a Court before in my life.

Magistrate—Are you a good fiddler?

Defendant—Yes, Sir, he is a very good fiddler, but he *will* get drunk. I paid him $20 a month and his board, but he kept disappointing me. I owe him a few dollars more, and am willing to pay it.

Complainant—O yes, you're liberal now, but I asked you for my money half a dozen times, but you put me off with some excuse.

Magistrate—You had better settle this matter by settling up.

Defendant—I'm willing, (addressing the fiddler.) How much do I owe you?

Fiddler—$3 50, you know.

Defendant—You told a minute ago it was only $3 20 cents. No matter, here is your money. (Hands over the $3 50.)

Magistrate—Now young man, you had better keep sober. You receive very good pay for one of your years. You don't look like a bad boy. Take my advice, save your money. Draw your salary every Saturday and put some of it in the Savings' Bank. If you act otherwise you may find yourself here again. I will dismiss the case.

A SERVANT IN TROUBLE.

Ann Brady, a buxom lass of 19, from the "gem of the sea," was accused of stealing a cashmere shawl, valued at $40, from the house of Mr. James Scott, No. 97 Madison-street, where she had been employed as a domestic. Mr. Scott, in his affidavit, said he was induced to believe that the accused had committed the theft, because his son, Walter Scott, had told him that he (Walter) had seen Ann wearing the missing shawl in Nassau-street. Ann replied to the interrogatories put to her, "I did not take the shawl; I was living with Mr. Scott's daughter two weeks, and we parted very bad friends on account of my leaving her; since leaving her I have been living with my sister; I have no other shawl in the world except the one I have on my back; *I have never seen a shawl except the one I have on;* I am willing to have my sister's house searched.

Notwithstanding Ann's strong denial of her guilt, she was locked up to await her trial at the Special Sessions, in default of bail for her appearance.

A DIRTY BUSINESS.

George Briscan, a man o' muscle, was next arraigned, charged with beating a red-faced, modest looking young woman, by the name of Keilman, and rolling her in a dirty gutter in a dirty street of the dirty Fourth Ward. Briscan did not deny the charge, but said he was aggravated to the deed by the complainant, who applied to him some opprobrious remarks, and then pelted him with mud.

Magistrate—Even if she did, as you say, Briscan, you should not have committed an assault upon her; you should seek the law as a remedy against the annoyance. I shall hold you to bail.

Defendant—Well, Sir, I am here.

Magistrate—But where is your bail?

Defendant—Myself, Sir!

Magistrate—Yourself, eh?

Defendant—I won't run away.

Magistrate—Think not? [After a pause.] Very well; come here to-morrow morning, with bail in the sum of $300. You can go.

Essex Market.

At the Essex Market Police Court, Justice Wood presiding, a man named John Moore was brought up, charged with

PASSING BAD MONEY.

The complaint was made by Charles Bird, who stated that the prisoner gave him a $2 bill on the "American Exchange Bank," Springfield, Mass., in payment for the entrance fee to the Franklin Museum. The bill was accepted, but the door-keeper, suspecting its genuineness, ascertained that there was no such bank as the one named on the bill. An officer was sent for, and the prisoner was arrested in the Museum. The accused was committed to answer.

Jefferson Market.

James Mulvehille made an affidavit, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, that John Kinsley and others are engaged in blasting rocks, in a careless and reckless manner, greatly to the danger of the public, in Thirty-seventh-street, between First and Second avenues. He further alleges that, in consequence of such careless blasting, a man named Patrick Mulhern was struck in the head by a stone, and so badly injured, that it was found necessary to convey him to the Hospital. A warrant, for the arrest of the parties complained of, was placed in the hands of an officer.

A DESPERATE FELLOW.

An Englishman, named Geo. Clifford was arraigned esterday, before Justice Davison, on a charge of u glary. From the statements made it appears that Clifford, at 3 o'clock yesterday (Friday) morning, forced an entrance, by means of false keys, into the dwelling of Mr. Alexander Lorenze, No. 334 Bowery. Mr. Lorenze hearing the noise, hastened down stairs, when he was attacked and knocked down by the burglar. Mrs. Lorenze, in the meantime, put her head out of the window and called for help, when Officer Green of the Fifteenth Ward Police hastened to the place and seized the burglar, who made a desperate resistance. The Officer, however, brought his club in play, and forced the scoundrel to succumb, and he was then taken to the Station-house. Several articles used by burglars were found on his person. Clifford was committed in default of bail.

COURT CALENDAR—Saturday.

Supreme Court and Superior Court—Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 16.
Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Woodsworth vs. *Woodsworth.*—Motion denied, without costs.

Berry et al. vs. *Gager et al.*—Preliminary objections overruled.

Grim vs. *Grim.*—Judgment granted.

Shaw vs. *Shaw.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Hodge vs. *Page.*—Order to be modified, &c.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

This Court was occupied the greater part of yesterday with the trial of William White for a violent assault on Ezekiel Donnell on the 16th June, with intent, as the prosecution alleged, to take his life. Mr. Donnell is a manufacturer of lime, doing business at No. 500 West-street. It was understood, though not distinctly shown by the prosecution, that considerable ill-feeling was felt by the prisoner towards him, arising from Donnell having been in some way the means of White losing his situation on the evening of Saturday, June 16. While Donnell was paying and receiving money at his place in West-street, White came into the room and paid him a shilling which he had borrowed of him. Donnell remarked that he had forgotten the loan, and that White was an honest man to repay him. To this White replied, that if he (Donnell) was as honest, he would never have gone to Ireland and robbed the banks there. Some angry words followed this speech, and Donnell ordered White to leave the place, which he presently did, but returned in about half an hour with something concealed in a suspicious manner under his coat. A Mr. John Smith, captain of the schooner *Theodore Parker*, who was engaged in transacting some business with Donnell, remarked to the latter that he thought White had something dangerous concealed about him, and warned him to be on his guard. According to all the evidence, Donnell is a man of rather free drinking habits, and he had been drinking pretty freely that day. Upon White's return, he left his room, in company with Mr. Smith, and proceeded towards his stable in Troy-street. While he was in the act of crossing the street, according to his own testimony, he was struck a terrible blow on the side of the head, with some hard substance, and fell senseless. He was taken home, and was two months without being able to speak. Altogether he was three months confined to the house, and was not yet perfectly recovered from the effects of the blow. The defendant had been seen to pick up a large stone, weighing two pounds and over, before returning to Donnell's store, and such a stone was afterwards picked up on the spot where the assault was committed. It was produced in Court, yesterday, and was truly a formidable-looking missile.

Dr. Van Rayhall, of No. 330 Hudson-street, deposed, that he attended Donnell during his confinement consequent upon the injuries he received; the fracture was in the region of the parietal bone, the skull being depressed; the sufferer was delirious and raving, and did not regain his consciousness for a very long period; his left side was completely paralyzed from the effects of the blow; for a long time it was very doubtful whether he would ever recover; his life was in great danger up to a late period, and he was still ailing from the injury then received.

Mr. John Smith, Captain of the schooner, corroborated the complainant's evidence; but added that White asked Donnell to fight with him, and that when they went out White knocked him down with his fist. This witness saw the stone thrown by White, who, at the time, was not more than three or four steps behind Donnell.

Other witnesses were examined for the prosecution, and two for the defence, whose testimony did not materially affect the previous aspect of the case. It being doubtful whether the prisoner really intended to kill his victim, or merely to inflict some grievous bodily harm, the Jury gave a lenient construction to his act, and found him guilty of assault and battery only. The extent of punishment which he will receive will now depend upon the Recorder, who, doubtless, will not overlook the desperate character of the offence. Sentence reserved till the last day of term.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
Friday, Nov. 16—8 P. M.

ASHES—Sell slowly at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $8 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. The supply is limited.

BEESWAX—We heard that 1,500 lbs. American yellow brought 27½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Unchanged.

COFFEE—Remains about the same, with sales of 200 pkgs. Java, at 13½c.@14c.; 100 Maracabo, at 11½c.@11½c.; 650 Rio, at 10½c.@11c.; and 200 St. Domingo, on private terms.

COPPER—Is unsettled.

COTTON—The demand is moderate, but the light stock and enhanced claims of owners check business. Small sales were effected, to-day, at 9½c. for middling uplands, and proportionate rates for other grades. ₱ lb.

FEATHERS—Scarce and nominal.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in moderate request for home use and on speculation, while being actively sought after by shippers, at prices, in some instances, 12½c. ₱ bbl. higher than those quoted in our last. The sales effected since embrace about 20,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 87½@$8 93¾
Straight State	8 93¾@ 9 00
Favorite and Extra State	9 00 @ 9 12½
Mixed Western	8 87½@ 9 00
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Michigan	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to Good Ohio	9 00 @ 9 25
Fancy Ohio	9 25 @ 9 37½
Extra Ohio	9 25 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 43¾
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 00

Canadian is quiet, but steady, with sales of only 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is still salable, though a shade dearer—the transactions since our last including 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 43¾@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $7 25@$7 50 for

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 17, 1855.

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Mr. Crampton's Misconduct.

We have no doubt, judging from the best information we can obtain, that the conduct of our Government towards the British Minister at Washington is the real cause of the serious misunderstanding which, unquestionably, exists between England and this country. Our special Washington correspondence gives the British view of that case—that taken by our Government we have already given. Our readers may now be glad to have a statement of the facts out of which this misunderstanding has arisen.

The whole controversy has grown out of the trial of HENRY HERTZ and E. C. PERKINS, before Judge KANE, in Philadelphia, on charge of having hired one WILLIAM BUDD to go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to be there enlisted in the British service,—contrary to the laws of the United States. The trial commenced on the 21st of September last, and was continued for several days. The prosecuting attorney, in opening the case, alleged that HERTZ was employed as an agent to enlist men for the British service, at the instigation and under the direction of the British Minister, the Governor and Secretary of Nova Scotia, the British Consuls at New-York and Philadelphia, and other British functionaries. Although, therefore, HERTZ was the party on trial, evidence was taken relative to the action of these gentlemen also, in connection with the offence charged. One MAX STROBEL testified that in February Mr. CRAMPTON told him he was willing to raise men here for the British service, having been authorized to do so by letters from the English Government; that Mr. CRAMPTON gave him letters to Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul in New-York, in reference to this matter; and that he heard Mr. HERTZ had received similar letters. He saw the names of some 60 men who had enlisted with Mr. HERTZ. He testified also that at Halifax, in May, Mr. CRAMPTON told him there had been some difficulty about the recruits, and he wished him to prepare a new plan which should avoid all objections;—that he did so, and arranged for having recruiting stations along the borders of the United States, with receiving stations in Canada;—that this plan was approved and adopted by Mr. CRAMPTON;—that Mr. CRAMPTON then furnished him detailed instructions "for the guidance of those who are to *make known to persons in the United States the terms and conditions* upon which recruits will be received into the British army." These instructions were, that they "must carefully *refrain from anything* that would constitute a violation of the law of the United States;" that they must "avoid any act which might bear the appearance of recruiting within the jurisdiction of the United States for a foreign service, or of hiring or retaining anybody to leave that jurisdiction with the intent to enlist in the service of a foreign power:" that "no promises or contracts, written or verbal, on the subject of enlistment, must be entered into with any person within that jurisdiction:" and that they were simply to "tell those desiring to enlist that *facilities for doing so would be afforded on crossing the line into British territory*," and the terms offered "were to be stated as matter of *information only*, and not as implying any promise or engagement on the part of those supplying such information, so long at least as they remain within American jurisdiction." STROBEL said he left Mr. CRAMPTON at Quebec, and proceeded on the recruiting service, but was afterwards recalled, complaints having been made against him. Several other witnesses were examined, and among them Dr. REUSS, who testified that he saw Mr. CRAMPTON in Halifax in May, and heard him advise STROBEL to enlist men in the United States very quietly, so as not to excite suspicion, and send them to Canada. Evidence was given that Mr. CRAMPTON was active in Canada, in promoting the enlistments;—but the above is all the proof that was offered to connect him with proceedings in the United States. As our object in this *résumé* is merely to state what concerns him, we pass over all the evidence implicating the men on trial,—one of whom, HERTZ, was *convicted*, the other being acquitted. In summing up the case, Mr. VAN DYKE, the District Attorney, dwelt upon the evidence which connected the British Minister with this violation of our laws, and said:

"By forcing this indictment thus against this defendant, the President of the United States *has struck as near the throne of Her Majesty* as he is enabled to do in the shape of a criminal prosecution. The extended privileges given to a foreign Minister prevent, so far as he is concerned, the application of the criminal code of the country, although such foreign Minister may be proved guilty of acts which, if committed by a private individual, would make him a felon. Were it not so, I think I am justified in saying, I would this day, by the direction of the President, be trying Mr. CRAMPTON, Sir JOSEPH HOWE and Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, instead of their humble instrument, whose conviction is now asked at your hands. The Jury, however, will leave these gentlemen to the only power legally authorized to take care of our public safety, *by demanding reparation from their Government*; and you, gentlemen, may rest assured that in due time they will be called upon by our able and faithful officers at Washington, to make proper atonement for the gross insult which they have offered to our laws and our people."

After the conviction of HERTZ his counsel moved for a new trial, which after argument was refused on the 12th of October. Mr. VAN DYKE then asked leave to present the confession of HERTZ. The prosecution, he said, had not been merely local in its tendencies. Its disclosures might be "the ground of *an important step on the part of the Federal Government* in relation to those who have been instrumental in producing that system of interference with an affair which has formed the basis of this prosecution." He added that he was permitted to say that the trial just closed had been authorized by the National Executive; and he then read the letters of instruction from Attorney-General CUSHING, which we published yesterday; in which the ground was taken that the instructions of the British Minister to *avoid* violating our laws, "*in themselves* violated the the sovereign rights of the United States."

The confession of HERTZ states that he had repeated interviews with Mr. CRAMPTON, and that on the 5th of February he received a letter asking him to come to Washington. His narrative proceeds thus:

"I went some days afterwards, say three or four days, to Washington, and saw Mr. CRAMPTON at his private residence; he was indisposed. I told him I had received his letter and desired to know what I had to do. Mr. CRAMPTON replied—'I have received a letter from Lord CLARENDON, which contains the statement that the British Government has made arrangements to establish dépôts at some place in Canada, on the frontier of the United States, in order to receive the men who may be procured in the United States. In pursuance of this information, I have sent my special messenger to the Governor General of Canada and to the Commanding General of the troops in Canada, (whose name I believe is ROY,) requesting them to designate the places where dépôts may be established for the reception of persons who may be procured in the United States.' I informed Mr. CRAMPTON that I had incurred expenses already by coming twice to Washington, and that I would have to waste more time until the messenger returned, and that I would have to neglect my business; I, therefore, requested him to refund to me the expenses already incurred by me. Mr. CRAMPTON replied, 'I have at present no money at my disposal, and have no authority to give you any, but I am certain you will be paid not only for your services, but that your expenses will be repaid to you.'

I asked Mr. CRAMPTON what was to be done. How is the matter to be conducted? He said: 'As far as I know, there is a law in the United States forbidding the enlisting of soldiers within the territory of the United States—*it is, however, not difficult to evade this law*, because who can prevent you from sending laborers to Canada, but we must take care to do this in such a way that it shall not appear in defiance of the Government. My idea is, further, that if you have twenty-five or thirty men together, either yourself or some other confidential person should take them direct by railroad to Montreal, where, I think, a dépôt may be erected.'

I then asked him, 'When do you think this matter will commence?' Mr. CRAMPTON said, 'I cannot say precisely yet, because my messenger will perhaps be prevented from returning to Washington very soon, as the roads are obstructed by ice and snow. It is possible that he will call on you at Philadelphia on his return from Canada, and will give you the necessary information. In the meantime you may call on our Consul, Mr. MATTHEW, in Philadelphia, and he, Mr. M., will probably be able to give you the necessary instruction.' The conversation with regard to the procuring men was finished, but I reverted again to the law bearing upon the subject. I asked him, 'How am I backed in case a charge is made against me? I have a wife and children.' Mr. CRAMPTON replied, 'First, that *the law was exceeding lax*; and secondly, that if anything should happen, the British Government would not allow any one to suffer who had been engaged in assisting them in furnishing the men.' I replied that 'The popular voice is against this matter;' but Mr. CRAMPTON said, '*Never mind about this popular voice; if a house in Liverpool falls, the whole United States trembles.*' After Mr. CRAMPTON had given me such assurances, and had used the expression, 'I give you my word as a gentleman, that nothing unpleasant shall happen to you,' I then made up my mind to act for the British Government. Before I left, Mr. CRAMPTON assured me that he would send a man to my house in Philadelphia, who would make such arrangements with me as would enable me to procure men, and send them to their destination."

We have thus given all the evidence which has been adduced to convict Mr. CRAMPTON of having violated our neutrality laws. It will be observed, by our Washington Correspondence, that the British Government complains of our thus *trying their Minister*, under pretext of trying another person: and that, too, under circumstances which give him no chance of introducing rebutting evidence, of explaining facts alleged, or of convicting witnesses of falsehood and perjury. Instead of foreign Ministers being *protected* in the countries to which they are accredited,—if such a practice as this obtains,—they are worse off by far than citizens: for they are tried and convicted without being allowed a hearing.

Tired of King Log.

The possibility of Mr. WISE's nomination for the Presidency appears to be extremely grateful to the *Evening Post* and the *Tribune*, who, like the foolish frogs in the fable, are tired of King Log, and imagine that, four years of King Stork would be an agreeable change. But we are hardly of their opinion. There would be one very great advantage in having King Stork for a ruler, as we should not suffer from any delusive doubts as to his character, and we should always know exactly where to find him, and and how to meet him.

But the positive mischiefs which a man of Mr. WISE's temperament and sectional prejudices would be almost certain to produce, would be much greater than any evils that could arise from the administration of a man of opposite qualities. Mr. WISE is a man of undoubted ability, and a very proper person to be Governor of Virginia, but his temperament and his political principles render him a decidedly improper person to be placed at the head of the National Administration. The *Post* and the *Tribune* assume too readily, it strikes us, that if Mr. WISE were nominated he would be elected; and in case of his election, that it would be preferable to have a President of whose active unfitness there can be no question, than to have one who would be only passively so. If the great object be to elect the man to the Presidency, who will the soonest precipitate a crisis on the question of Slavery, and bring it to a sudden adjustment, no better man than Mr. WISE could be selected for the purpose. He is sufficiently rash, self-willed, impetuous and sectional in his feelings to put the North and the South in a position where any further delay in the adjustment of their difficulties and misunderstandings would be out of the question. His recent letter to the Bostonians in reply to an invitation to lecture before the Anti-Slavery Association, is indicative of his temper and feelings towards the North. But we believe that cooler and more sagacious men than Mr. WISE, and who are quite as decided in their opinions, quite as firm in enforcing them, and quite as well understood, may be found in his own party and his own section of the country, who would fill the office of the Presidency with much greater benefit to the country.

We do not see that the choice must be between PIERCE and WISE, or that the people would be any more likely to try for a better man after four years' trial of the latter, than of the former. The better way will be to avoid the King Logs and the King Storks altogether. The argument of the *Post* is, that, after four years of WISE's administration, the people would be very glad to change for the better; but why, any more than after four years of PIERCE's? If they are willing to go from PIERCE to WISE, for the sake of a change, why not from WISE to a worse than PIERCE?

However much we might dislike WISE as President, we are not sure that we should object to his being a *candidate*. We should then have the advantage of a fair and distinct issue—for he is not a man to be muzzled, or to talk in riddles. We should know precisely what principles we were sustaining, in voting for him, and just what kind of an administration he would give us. As things have gone of late years, this would be a great advantage. We are inclined to hope, therefore, that Mr. WISE may be one of the Presidential nominees.

Female Lawyers.

We observe that the subject of female lawyers has been revived again by some of our strong-minded friends, and Mrs. OAKES SMITH, and others, have published letters, lately, recommending ladies to prepare themselves for forensic duties. But, we fear that there are insuperable difficulties in the way which must forever prevent ladies from becoming good lawyers. DICKENS has given us, in the person of that amiable lady, "Miss Sally Brass," an ideal portrait of a female attorney, which is not calculated to create a favorable impression of the influence of legal studies on the feminine constitution. It is bad enough to have to resort to a male attorney, but the Sally Brasses of the profession would at once bring it into contempt. SHAKSPEARE, it is true, has given us a most charming and fascinating ideal of a lady advocate in "Portia;" and, in such cases as that which she undertook, where the only fee was love, and the happiness of her lover the sole object at which she aimed, we would trust a female lawyer, and bet on her success with both judge and jury. But the constitutions of Courts have greatly changed since the days of "Portia," and legal cases are not now argued before a soft-hearted Duke, but before twelve dull men and a Judge, who are, as a general thing, impervious to sentiment.

Ladies are proverbially unskillful in the management of an argument. They are prone to personalities, and would be constantly forgetting the interests of their clients in their compliments to each other. It is easy enough to foresee what would be the upshot of a contest between two lady barristers in Court, how they would range from the dry technicalities of the matter in hand and descend into juicy and unctuous personalities towards each other. The Judge would take sides with the combatants, and the gentlemen in the jury box would divide on the merits of the Portias of the law, a general row would follow, the cause of the clients would go to the wall, and the beauty of the advocates rather than the justice of the litigants would decide the verdict. But, putting all other considerations out of the question, the great objection to female lawyers is, that none but spinsters could practice at the bar, and any lady who had the ability to become a good lawyer, it is not to be imagined, could remain long in the condition of single blessedness. Nobody would trust a cause to a lady barrister, who, at the moment her presence might be required at Court, would be imperatively called upon to attend to her matronly duties in the nursery. We hope that none of our strong-minded friends will waste their time in poring over CHITTY and BLACKSTONE, or derange their gentle fancies by puzzling themselves with Contingent Remainders, with the hope of making a figure at the Bar. As women are naturally teachers, they might succeed in the pulpit, and as they are the best of nurses when pain and anguish wring the brow, they might succeed as physicians, but as a lawyer—O! gentle Portia! O! hard-featured Sally Brass! take any shape but this, and you may preserve the love, the respect and the confidence of the sterner sex, but a female lawyer—faugh!

Trial of Judge Stuart.

On another page of our paper to-day will be found a full sketch of the evidence of MARGARET M. CONNOLLY, in the case of Judge STUART, as elicited by Mr. CUTTING on the direct, and Mr. BRADY on the cross-examination. The narrative of her life in this City, her associations, labors and trials, as drawn from her on her cross-examination, will be found unusually edifying. The case is one in which the interest grows as the trial is prolonged, and may well be regarded as one of the most singular of the many strange trials which have appeared on the criminal records of this City. The case for the prosecution is not yet closed. The Court adjourned until Monday.

Branch Again.

☞ Some men get ahead prodigiously, and some don't. One man of excellent morals and great industry pegs away for years, and gets just bread enough for his bairns and a thin—terribly thin—coating of butter over it. Another—but take an instance. Our friend STEPHEN H. BRANCH a year ago was simply an Alligator. Men met him in the street, and slapping him on the shoulder, said, "How are you, Ally?" Then he became "Outside Secretary." Then he traveled "with glaring eyes" and "heard the beautiful minister of Brandon play on a harp of a thousand strings," and at last he is confessed the Ithuriel of Allen Office-holders—the Great Nosc-out of Alien Secrets. He assures us that he has on hand 21 aliens now in office to be proved unnaturalized. MATERLL is temporarily laid over to be action of the Common Council, R. B. CONNOLLY is allowed a brief breathing time. Meanwhile, he is after Mr. GEO. H. PURSER with a sharp stick—pricking him to know before he is reappointed next Thursday, as TAX Commissioner, whether he is yet a British subject or not. True, Mr. PURSER has been an Alderman, (of the Fourth Ward,) and has sworn whole chapters of oaths of office—but show us your papers, quoth BRANCH. BRANCH is getting ahead fast. Our own impression is that he is a Yankee, but show us the papers, Mr. BRANCH, or produce the registry of your birth. Who knows but that you yourself came to your beloved Rhode Island with your clothespress?

The State Election.

Official returns from every District show that the State Senate will consist of 17 Republicans, 11 Know-Nothings, 3 Softs, and 1 Hard Democrat.

The Assembly will contain 42 Republicans, 48 Democrats, and 88 Know-Nothings.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

The Spanish Press on Napoleon III.; on France and the War—The Question of Alliance—The Credit Mobilier—The Deputies and the Cholera—Trade and Politics Dull—Mob of Workmen Asking Bread—The Monster Petition of the Operatives—The Democrats—The National Militia—Report of the Minister of Finance on the Floating Debt—The Carlist Operations—English and American Quarrel about Cuban Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

The Madrid newspapers are saying very hard things about our mighty Emperor and about our beloved France. They say the Emperor has got more on his hands than he bargained for—that the victory of Sebastopol is sterile—that the nut is yet to be cracked—that even if he should take the whole peninsula of the Crimea he would not have harmed Russia one half so much as he would have harmed himself. They say that France is tired and discouraged—that she is weary of footing the bills, and weary of taking Malakoffs—that she is up to the point of giving a pull on the purse-strings and bringing the mighty Emperor up all standing. That the navigation of the Imperial cock-boat is extremely limited—that His Imperial Majesty is going about among his friends very anxious indeed to find some one who will help him to make peace—that he dare not do the only thing which could harm Russia—set up Poland, for fear of Germany;—that he dare not meddle with Italy, for fear of Austria;—that he dare not rouse the Democratic element, and carry Austria and Russia and Germany all before him, for fear of France; because, first, NAPOLEON III. would himself disappear and the triumphant march of the French armies would be for his successors. That his Majesty cannot stay where he is, because the army of the Crimea is a wonderfully expensive affair, and a new loan is a doubtful piece of business; that meantime that army can do nothing decisive of the question of the war; that the subterranean agitation of France is fearful; the attitude of the Southern provinces disheartening; and, in short, that our mighty Emperor is forced to back out quick from that Russian game, or he is lost irretrievably.

I leave my esteemed friend "Dick Tinto" to explain to you how much truth and how much error there may be in all this, which is his department. I consider the matter only in its Spanish point of view, and as showing you how the Iberian cat jumps.

You will not fail to see, Dear TIMES, that the inference from all this for the Spanish people, viz., that they would be a jolly set of fools to go getting into an alliance with LOUIS NAPOLEON just at present, is the most natural thing in the world. That in fact is the general sentiment, and the famous alliance is at a stand still.

Whilst the press is hammering away in the sense I have just mentioned, the Cabinet is doing nothing. The Spanish Ministers at London, Paris, Berlin and Lisbon have all arrived at Madrid—all on the ground ready to fight the battle of the alliance through the Cortes—and still the Cabinet hesitates,—thinks of the matter, and does not send in the proposition.

The *Credit Mobilier*, the new diplomatist with which the Emperor has imagined to get the upper hand of affairs in Austria as well as Spain, keeps up its operations at Madrid, but no new result has been announced for the week past.

The Deputies are languid,—they have had the cholera, or have got it, or are afraid they will have it, and the sessions of the Cortes are in a state of collapse.

The very last accounts from Madrid present, however, the hope that the epidemic has spent its fury at last. The number of deaths on the 25th was only half what it was on the 22d.

The weather had cleared, after an unprecedented season of rain and floods for eight weeks previous, and the physicians were predicting the disappearance of the cholera forthwith. Trade had been killed dead—politics had suffered severely. There was no animation, no life in anything.

Some rather tumultuous assemblages of poor people about the doors of the Minister of Public Works, begging employment and begging bread, was the only thing exciting in Madrid. The crowds had been promised work and had quietly dispersed.

The monster petition of the operative classes for the right of free association, to be presented to the Cortes by and by, is going the rounds of the provinces, and will be rolled up to the Capital in due time. The number of signatures at present amounts to twenty-six and odd thousands. The Democrats are holding meetings, and passing resolutions and organizing their party in all parts of the country. They go dead against the French alliance, and will certainly head it off either in the Cortes or in the country.

A statement has been published, officially showing the force of armed citizens or National Militia in Madrid.

There are, it seems, uniformed and completely equipped and organized into eight battalions of the line, 9,720 men; in four light battalions 4,856 men; two battalions of artillerymen, armed with muskets, 2,066; two companies of sappers, 342; one company engineers' men, 377, and one company of veterans, 285 men. The cavalry consists of four squadrons of lancers, 327 horses; one squadron of mounted rifles, 65 horses; four batteries of artillery, with 550 mounted artillerymen, making a total little army of 19,567 men. The Minister of Finance has made a report to the Cortes, showing the number of emissions of titles of the public debt made this year. They amount to 903,000,000 reals, or $45,150,000 nominally. But these have not gone out of the hands of the Government, they have only been deposited as security and made to serve as guarantees of credit generally, at the rate of from 25 to 32 per cent. of their nominal value, and $10,000,000 of them have been redeemed already, while the others, it is hoped, will be. At any rate, the application of these titles has not been to raise money which has been used the past year, but rather to convert and guarantee an old debt which has been accumulating from year to year for many years previous to the revolution, generally called the Floating Debt.

It is the representation of the accumulated annual deficit or excess of expenses over the income—during the rule of the *Moderado* party. It remains to be seen yet whether the Progresistas will be any more economical than their predecessors.

The Carlists are busy, but do not make any decided progress. A plan of theirs to get hold of an important fortress in the Pyrenees was lately defeated. Still they continue to keep up a sort of running fight amoung the mountains, and are never quite exterminated.

The Spanish newspapers keep a sharp look-out for news concerning the supposed quarrel between the Cabinets of London and Washington, about the intervention of the former in the questions of Cuba and Central America. They report a very pretty quarrel between Mr. MASON and Lord CLARENDON, and the sending of a fleet of British men-of-war to the West Indies; but they seem to show no particular fancy for the English intervention more than for the American, and appear to consider that both parties might as well mind their own business and leave Spain to take care of her Colonies as she likes best.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

Society for Relief of Widows with Small Children.

The annual report of this Society, which was read Thursday morning in the vestry of Rev. Dr. POTTER's Church, corner of University-place, affords cheering evidence of its increased usefulness.

During the past twelve months, it has assisted 446 widows, with 1,388 children. The expenditures have been as follows—for fuel, provisions, clothing, sickness, &c., &c., $6,858 76, and the total receipts have been $7,778 90, including interest on bonds and mortgages, and there is a balance on hand of $1,206 55.

The newly elected officers are: Mrs. L. PERKINS, First Directress; Miss McWHISTER, Second Directress; Mrs. W. P. GRIFFIN, Third Directress; Mrs. E. H. KINBALL, Treasurer; and Miss J. E. GARAGE, Secretary.

Metropolitan Theatre.

The vicissitudes of this handsome establishment are strange enough to be human. It is by far the giddiest young theatre in our City, rushing into the wildest extremes, abandoning itself to the strangest license, sometimes overflowing with money, at others, destitute of an exchequer, but preserving withal an air of breeding and refinement. We have been indebted to it for many pleasant introductions and many strange ones. Only a few weeks ago, the Queen of Tragedy unveiled herself to our giddy theatre, and immediately it became civilized, elegant and polite. Nothing could exceed its excessive breeding. The natural result of such a restraint on a thoughtless young Theatre, was, as a matter of course, a later and madder indulgence in the indiscretions of youth, and consequently soon afterward it abandoned itself to hot politics and the windy speeches of politicians. A solemn period of thoughtful tranquillity prevailed after this, and there seemed a tolerable prospect that our inconstant Theatre would sink into early despondency and regret. But last night all suspicions of this kind were put to an end. Our indiscreet young Theatre opened its portals to about fifteen hundred guests, and there amused itself with ringing peals of laughter from them. The extreme impropriety of this cruel mirth will be perceived, when we inform our readers that it was provoked by a tragedy. Considered as a joke it is, we believe, orthodox to laugh at the tragedy of a friend, provided we give him the chance of grimly avenging himself on a pet comedy. But as this was not on the bill, we must be permitted to consider the conduct of our waggish theatre as in the highest degree improper and reprehensible.

To descend from this feeble strain to one of stronger fact and plainer sense—the Metropolitan Theatre was opened last night for an amateur performance; an original play in five acts was produced, and a tolerably large audience convulsed with laughter. It is perhaps unfair to attribute all the mirth to the heavy facetiousness of "Love and Revenge." Had that literary production been given in its purity, the result might possibly have been less happy. But what with unwilling scenery, unready artists, unnatural situations, and unending deaths, the version *given* was irresistible. An analysis of the plot, were we to attempt it, would split the sides of our press, and explode our boiler. It is with the greatest apprehension that we allude to its prominent points. These consist of a series of deaths, beginning with the first act and continuing until the fall of the curtain. It will be objected that there is nothing very funny in this; nor would there be under ordinary circumstances. The joke lies in this little circumstance, that the individual who happens to be killed never dies; his tenacity of life exceeds that of a cat, or of SCHAMYL, or of TOTLEBEN, the Russian Engineer. For instance, there is a certain Governor-General, who is distinctly run through the body in the first scene. It does not occasion him the slightest inconvenience. After a while he is run through the body again. His health visibly improves. The operation is repeated, still with the happiest result. He becomes vigorous. Try what you will, you cannot kill this gallant gentleman. The moment you feel morally certain that he must be dead, he walks on grandly with a provokingly healthy smile on his countenance. He is disposed of finally in a preternatural way. A fierce female seizes a wooden dagger, and at one fell swoop cleaves—a button from his coat. The warrior falls prostrate to the earth, and we see his boots no more. He was vulnerable in the button hole. Next in tenacity to the Governor-General, is the hero *Rodolfo*, but he lacks opportunities, and is killed twice only. The last time too he is under the conventional necessity of dying, in order that the play may end. Before doing so, however, he steps forward in excellent spirits, (having previously been sabred through the heart,) and delivers a lengthy "tag." He then selects a clean spot and prepares for the final spasm. Before we allow this gentleman to die, we must thank him for a very excellent song, which was duly appreciated and encored by the audience. Also for four combats, and a pair of remarkable pantaloons.

The author of "Love and Revenge," addressed the audience after the third act, assuring them that the piece they were enjoying was not his, but was simply "made up" by the artists on the stage, who had not previously had a rehearsal. His friends must know that he could do something better than that. It is for this reason, therefore, that we venture to speak of a new American tragedy in a tone of levity. We are sure that Mr. WILLIAM BENNETT, who evidently enjoyed it as much as we did, will be the last to take offence at our remarks.

A condensed version of KNOWLES' play of the "Wife" concluded the performances. Miss ADA CLARE made her second appearance as the heroine, *Marianna*, and Mr. H. S. SMITH debuted as the ragged *Julien St. Pierre*. Miss CLARE has gained much in stage experience since the night of her first appearance; she is more subdued, if not actually more graceful in her movements. Long and wearisome practice are alone capable of giving stage ease and grace. Miss CLARE is naturally so deficient in *physique* that we scarcely hope for any great increase of vocal power. We are glad, however, to notice a decided improvement in the management of what voice she possesses.

Mr. SMITH possesses a great deal of dramatic talent, but very little stage tact. A few (strictly) amateur performances would make a tolerable actor of this gentleman. The other characters were quietly sustained. Indeed this play was very creditably given in all respects. The audience dispersed very well satisfied with their evening's amusement. After all, there is something in an amateur performance which never fails to stir up the romance of youth. Most of us have thrust our puny feet in the sock or buskin, and fancied ourselves GARRICKS or SIDDONSES, until some hateful critic has convinced us to the contrary. Young persons, unaccustomed to the inner-life of the stage, have roseate visions of an actor's life. It seems to be nestled in a halo of light and glory. At a later day they find out that it is merely—gas and free tickets.

☞ We regret to learn that Mr. A. PEUGNET, of this City, on his way home from St. Louis, when near Cleveland, fell from the cars and broke his left arm.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT of Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique, and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas in this City, are at S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.'S. Also, a splendid assortment of Paris made Cloaks, just received, and at prices 40 per cent. less than any other house in the trade.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

WOOLEN LONG SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., have received, and will open THIS DAY, 2,000 Wool Long Shawls, worth $8, which we shall offer at $5 each. Also, 1,200 Square Shawls, worth $4, at $2 50, and would invite especial attention to our extensive stock of Broche Shawls, both long and square, which we are selling at greatly reduced prices.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOES.—FIVE CASES FRENCH MERINOES, comprising every color and shade, only 25c. per yard, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.
SEE THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....Gold Medal.
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These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS,
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES,
POST-OFFICE BALANCES,
GOLD COIN SCALES,
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. B. SMITH'S ELECTRO-CHEMICAL FOOT BATH.—Medicines driven into and through any part of the body by the galvanic current of this Bath. I will devote one hour daily, from 3 o'clock to 4 o'clock P. M., to exhibit the operation. The public, and especially the Medical Faculty and the scientific, are respectfully invited to attend.
SAML. B. SMITH,
Electro-Magnetic Therapeutist, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.
My operating rooms are open daily, for invalids, from 11 o'clock A. M. to 5 P. M. N. B.—A female in attendance for Ladies.
Physicians supplied with the apparatus complete, with full directions for using it, for $25.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the Fur Season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of Ladies' Fancy Furs, comprising Muffs, Victorines, Cloaks, Tippets, Cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, marten, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
Opposite St. Paul's Church.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets from the Paris Exhibition.
English Brussels 8s. per yard.
50,000 yards
Ingrains, 3s. 6d., 4s., 5s. per yard, at
HIRAM ANDERSON'S No. 99 Bowery.

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WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
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DRY GOODS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open this morning an immense stock of Fine Dress Silks, Mousseline de Laines, Plaid Cashmeres, Blankets, Quilts, Shawls, Embroideries, &c., which they have purchased at the late auction sales, and will sell them at fully 50 per cent. under their real value.

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RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **Jersey City.**—A series of Sabbath Evening Lectures by Ministers of New-York will be delivered in the Second Presbyterian Church, Jersey City, on the course of Sermons, commencing SABBATH EVENING, Nov. 18. The first Sermon will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, of the Union Theological Seminary, the second, by Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of the same institution; the third, by Rev. Dr. Cumming, of Scotch Church, New. Drs. Patterson, Burchard, and others, are requested to take part in the series.

☞ **Rev. S. Beswick,** from England, will deliver the third lecture of the course on the doctrines of the New Church, as expounded by Emanuel Swedenborg, in the Church in 11th-st., between 2d and 3d ave. on SUNDAY EVENING next, subject: *What the Bible teaches concerning Spirits, Spiritual Phenomena and the Spiritual World.* To commence at 7½ o'clock. Morning services in usual place at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **First Associate Presbyterian Church** of Williamsburg, South 1st-st., corner of Fifth. Communion TO-MORROW. Sermon at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Those who prefer the Scriptural, simple and primitive mode of worship used in the Associate Presbyterian Churches, are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **Dr. John Thomas**—Will continue to lecture every SUNDAY EVENING during the Winter (with the exception of the first Sunday in each month) at Dr. Tyng's Hall, corner of Bowery and Delancey-st., at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Turkey—Delineated in Prophecy.**—Dr. FINDLAY will preach on the above SUBJECT TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the North Dutch Reformed Church, between 5th and 6th sts., Williamsburg. Daily service in at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 4 P. M. by Rev. John D. Finney, D. D., on the *Condition of Zion.*

☞ **The Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church**—Corner of Houston and Thompson-sts. Rev. JAMES PRIMROSE, Pastor. Service TO-MORROW, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock A. M., & P. M. and at 7½ in the EVENING. The Sabbath School in connection with this Church meets in the Lecture-room at 1½ P. M.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., will give his third lecture on the above subject TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject: *Inspiration Contrasted with Modern Spiritualism.* Services in the morning at the usual hour.

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburg.**—Rev. JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr., late of Kingston, Mass., will preach TO-MORROW, (Sunday) at Turner's Academy, South 5th-st., between 4th and 5th-sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ in the evening. The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—JOEL TIFFANY, Esq., of Ohio, will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Conference at 3 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Manifest Destiny.**—Bishop SNOW, of Mount Zion Second Advent Church, will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at No. 472 Broadway, in answer to the oft-repeated question, *What is the World coming to?* Seats free.

☞ **Moravian Church**—No. 363 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 9 A. M. Weekly Lecture on Tuesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. Seats free.

☞ **Washington-street, M. E. Church,** Brooklyn.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be one of a series upon *Prominent Bible Characters.*

☞ **Notice.**—Rev. Dr. BETHUNE will preach in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, (18th inst.,) at 7½ o'clock. Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH will preach in the MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The triumphs of Christianity.* Also at 6¾ P. M. Subject—*The difficulties and result of faith.* Preaching at 3 P. M. by Rev. G. BROWN.

☞ **Rev. C. T. Hiscox** will give, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, the eighth discourse on *The Fulfillment of remarkable prophecies.* Subject—*Egypt and its prophetic fate.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Advent Mission Church.**—Forsythe-st. Dr. J. F. ADAMS will lecture TO-MORROW EVENING, on the *Prevailing Faults in the Education of Children,* addressed to mothers and teachers. Preaching morning and afternoon by the Pastor. Seats free.

☞ **Services will be held** at the Advent Mission Chapel, No. 39 Forsyth-st., by Elder J. M. DANIELS, morning and afternoon. Lecture at 7½ o'clock in the evening by Dr. ADAMS, to mothers and teachers on the subject of training children.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the C. Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies.* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock, at same place.

☞ **Catholic Fair.**—Fair for the benefit of the Poor, by the Ladies' Benevolent Society of the Church of the Nativity, 2d-av., will continue open, during this day and evening, at Constitution Hall, No. 660 Broadway.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Taylor,** Rector of Grace church, will preach in the Church of the Redeemer, on 35th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Yorkville, on SUNDAY EVENING, the 18th inst. Service at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. H. R. Nye**—At the Church of the Restoration, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, will continue his course of lectures upon the Bible, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. J. Parsons Hovey**—Will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 33d-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. JOSEPH KIMBALL will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the afternoon at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. T. L. Cuyler** will deliver the seventh of his series of discourses on *Bible Characters* in Market-st. Church TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats provided for strangers.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY

☞ **Will hold a Public Meeting** at UNION BUILDING, No. 163 BOWERY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at CHELSEA HALL, in 18th-st., near the 8th-av.

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☞ **I. O. of O. F.**—The members of Empire Lodge No. 64, I. O. of O. F., and the fraternity, are requested to meet at the Lodge Room on SUNDAY, the 18th inst., at 12½ o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late Brother P. G. CARTER. By order of
ROBERT CHAPMAN, R. Secretary. J. H. HAZEN, N. G.

☞ **Post-Office Notice**—The Mails for Europe, per United States steamer ARAGO, *via* Southampton and Havre, will close at this office on SATURDAY, the 17th day of November, at 10½ o'clock, A. M.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

☞ **To Subscribers of Magazines,**—We are now prepared to bind single volumes or sets in the handsomest styles at the lowest prices in the City.
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ANOTHER LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

We are happy to announce the publication of another letter from the distinguished Hungarian on the late compact between
THE POPE OF ROME AND AUSTRIA,
showing up the iniquitous bargain; also giving some particulars in the history of
THE HOUSE OF AUSTRIA,
as well as the present aspect of things in HUNGARY.

We also publish this week a long article from
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
in relation to his recent famous lecturing tour westward, and giving his own
PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS
in the case, and an account of his difficulty in Chicago with
THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

Among this week's Editorials are the following, viz.:
"Late Rejoicings."
"A Word for Mr. Secretary Cook," of the American Tract Society, criticising his late defence, and showing up the action of the Society on the Slavery question.
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No. 37 IRVING-PLACE.—A handsome suite of rooms to let to a family, furnished or unfurnished, with board. Private table, if desired; also, rooms for single gentlemen. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS WITH BOARD for families or single gentlemen, may be found in the newly furnished house No. 135 4th-st., near Broadway, opposite the Mercantile Library.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS on the 2d and 4th floors for gentlemen. Apply at No. 80 Prince-st. The house has modern improvements.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD.—If required, may be had in the private house No. 1,056 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

WATCHES! FINE AND CHEAP WATCHES!—The subscriber, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, in Wall-st., offers for sale all descriptions of Gold and Silver Watches, at wholesale and retail, at less than the usual prices.

FINE GOLD LEPINE WATCHES, four holes jewelled	25 00
FINE GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	25 00
FINE GOLD HUNTING LEPINES, four holes jewelled	30 00
FINE GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, full jewelled	40 00
GOLD ENAMEL WATCHES, for Ladies	20 00
GOLD ENAMEL WATCHES, in Hunting Cases	30 00
BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES	60 00
BEAUTIFUL DIAMOND AND ENAMEL WATCHES, in Hunting Cases	75 00
GOLD HUNTING LEPINE WATCHES, in beautifully engraved cases	30 00
GOLD HUNTING DETACHED LEVERS, in beautifully engraved cases	40 00
SPLENDID GOLD PATENT CHRONOMETERS, from	$125 00 to $300 00
WATCHES WITH JEWELLED BACK FOR DOUGUTRECTYPES	120 00 to 150 00
SPLENDID DUPLEX LEVER WATCHES, perfect time keepers	150 00 to 200 00
SPLENDID W. F. COOPER WATCHES, for Ladies and Gentlemen	125 00 to 240 00
SPLENDID INDEPENDENT SECOND WATCHES, for timing horses, in gold cases	100 00 to 200 00
SILVER INDEPENDENT SECONDS	45 00 to 80 00
GOLD HUNTING WATCHES, which run eight days	120 00 to 150 00
GOLD MAGIC WATCHES, which change into three different watches, for Ladies and Gentlemen	120 00 to 200 00
GOLD ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, in Hunting Cases	45 00 to 90 00
GOLD HUNTING CASE ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, full jewelled, and richly engraved cases, from	58 00 to 125 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCHES, shell-chased, for Ladies	60 00 to 75 00
BEAUTIFUL GOLD WATCHES, with Diamond and Enamel backs	80 00 to 100 00
FINE GOLD WATCHES, second hand turn the hands without pin key	75 to 00 100 00
FINE GOLD WATCHES, in Hunting Cases, beautifully engraved	85 00 to 125 00
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS	16 00 to 35 00
SILVER ENGLISH PATENT LEVERS, in Hunting Cases	25 00 to 55 00
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	16 00 to 25 00
SILVER DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled, Hunting Cases	18 00 to 35 00
FINE GOLD HUNTING CASE RAILWAY TIME KEEPERS	100 00 to 175 00

M. J. TOBIAS, R. & G. BENSLEY, HARRISON, T. F. COOPER, and all other celebrated makers, for sale at all times very low.
SILVER LEPINES, four holes jeweled.....$8 00 to $16 00
SILVER LEPINES, in Hunting Cases, four holes jeweled.....12 00 to 22 00

All watches guaranteed to keep correct time. Watches and Jewelry taken in exchange. Watches and Clocks cleaned and repaired in the best manner, and warranted, at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States, per Express, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., (2d floor.) near Broadway.

JACOBS' CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA DIAMONDS—Gents' Cluster Pins, with chain, $5; without chain, $4. Rings, Earrings, Studs, Crosses, Bracelets, Ladies' Pins, Buttons, neck ornaments, and every variety of jewelry, made from the above diamonds. Articles sent by mail to any part of the United States by inclosing amount, addressed,
L. & J. JACOBS, No. 407 Broadway.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,900 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 783,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. SCHUBERT has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, &c.—Special Day and Evening Writing and Arithmetic Classes every SATURDAY, for the accommodation of Teachers, terms $2, at PAINE'S Academies, No. 281 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 106 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Book-keeping taught by an English trained Teacher. For particulars, inquire at either Academy.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 15th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-s quare, (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699, STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 37 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M., and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE INDUCEMENT.—T. H. PEAVEY, the proprietor and inventor of Peavey's justly celebrated Rifle Churner, will remain at Johnson's Hotel, Warren-st., for a few days. Any man with a capital of a few thousand dollars, and wishing to engage in business, will find unparalleled inducements by calling as above between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

FOR SALE—A livery stable up town, near 5th-av. It is doing a first-rate business, and pays a low rent. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms to a responsible party. Inquire of L. S. ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, over the Bank of the Commonwealth.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE—The contents of a wagon-making establishment, of long standing, and its good-will, with a number of wagons now ordered. A fine opportunity to those who may wish to establish themselves in a good business. Terms easy. Inquire of E. GEDNEY, coachmaker, No. 1,253 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rent at very low cost on the tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

WANTED—A FEW THOUSAND DOLLARS—To assist in working one of the most valuable inventions of the day; enormous profits with small risk. Any one wishing to invest a few thousands securely will find this an opportunity unparalleled. None but capitalists need apply. Address, post-paid, PROFIT, Union-square Post-Office.

$10,000.—TO STOCK BROKERS.—A business man with the above amount of cash wishes to form a connection with some house already established, or to meet a partner on equal terms. Address Mr. CASH, *Times* Office.

TO IRON FOUNDERS.—Any person practically acquainted with the business of carrying on an iron foundry, and having a small capital to invest in it, may learn of a good opportunity by addressing A. MUNELLY'S SONS, Bell Founders, West Troy, N. Y.

A RARE CHANCE.—FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of the grocery store, corner of Division-av. and 5th-st., Williamsburg. One of the best stands, and situated in the most respectable part of the City. Apply on the premises.

DRUG STORE WANTED—With suite of rooms over store. Address B., International Hotel, room No. 15, giving particulars and cash price.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ON THURSDAY NIGHT, NOV. 22, go and hear, at the Tabernacle,
THEODORE L. CUYLER, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD,
H. CHAPIN, Rev. J. M. L. McCLACKENBUSH,
HORACE GREELEY, SOLON ROBINSON,
And others,
IN BEHALF OF THE
AMERICAN WIDOWS' RELIEF ASSOCIATION,
AND THE PEOPLE OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES,
Of what they have done and what they need to do to save hundreds of respectable families from sufferings and degradation. Let all who have hearts to feel come and hear—men, women, children. Seats are free, and doors open at 7 o'clock.

The Trustees appeal directly to all their personal friends to attend this meeting. Make it a THANKSGIVING ANNIVERSARY.

Board of Trustees—J. P. Treadwell, President; Solon Robinson, Secretary; George W. Bruce, James B. Colgate, H. Chapin, Burroughs, Charles L. Fox, C. Dilsmore, R. M. Stratton, Wm. B. Murphy, Frederick Cook, Wm. B. Allen, Lambert Suydam, John S. Robins, Stephen Cutler, Joseph Curtis, F. W. Perry, Geo. W. Pearey, John S. Gerdin, Otis Field, Lee, J. Waterbury.

Over six hundred families have been temporarily assisted, nearly all of whom are dependent upon their needles and many of them having been out of work nearly all the winter, were found destitute of all means to replenish their wardrobes, pay rent, or procure food. Many are still destitute.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE NINTH WARD TEMPERANCE ALLIANCE, Was held on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, for the election of officers, &c. ALFRED BELL, Esq., was elected President; C. J. HOLLAND and DANIEL DAYTON, Vice Presidents; HENRY PIERSON, Secretary. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of the Ninth Ward are still in the firm belief that most of the evils under which we are laboring are to be attributed to the unrestricted sale of intoxicating liquors, and that we will continue to wage war upon the traffic until relief shall be obtained.

Resolved, That the Chief Magistrate of this City, in failing to execute the law against selling liquor on Sunday, as well as against the law recently enacted, has forfeited the confidence and respect of the friends of morality and religion.

Resolved, That we are determined to let no side issue draw us from our desired object, but welcome men from all parties to assist us in putting down this enormous evil.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, on the corner of 20th-st., will be open for Divine service, NEXT SABBATH, Nov. 18. Preaching at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. SIMON A. CURTIS. Rev. PHARCELLUS CHURCH, D. D., will preach at 3 o'clock P. M.

THE REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF Kings County, will meet at their rooms in Orange-st., Brooklyn, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ P. M., on business of importance. By order of the President. S. A. SMITH, Secretary.

COAL.

COAL.—Best quality of red ash, store, and egg, well screened and from under sheds, at the lowest market prices. No. 335 Rivington-st., one door from Mangin.
SHIVLIN & GOODWIN.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the Genera' Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square. By the Patentee,
WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

HANDSOME REWARD.—LOST, on Thursday, Nov. 15, between No. 9 Gramercy Park and corner of 23d-st., 8th-av., a LADY'S GOLD WATCH and CHAIN, with blue enameled back. Whoever finds the same, by leaving it at Mr. FERRIS', jeweler, corner of 22d-st. and 8th-av., will receive the reward.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings,

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The latest field on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 2d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 125th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 26th-av., between 26th and 28th sts. One lot of ground on 26th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 26 Clinton-st., or 224 Division-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE—TWO THREE-STORY HOUSES on 28th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., $7,000. Also, a cottage and full lot on 30th-st., between Madison and 4th avs., $5,500. One on 29th-st., $6,500. A three-story house on 26th-st., $6,500. A large four-story house on 4th-st., $14,500. One on West Washington-place, $11,000.
L. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av.
9 to 10, 3 to 7 o'clock.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The superior three-story and attic brick house No. 22 St. Mark's-place. House 20x60 feet; lot 20x104 feet 10 inches, with a brick stable on the rear 20x40 feet. The house has three baths and three water closets, and is in complete order. For terms, &c., apply to W. W. DE FOREST & CO., No. 82 South-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—At a great bargain, on 18th-st., 20x42, lot 100 feet, 3-story, with all the new improvements, $7,250. Also, on 35th-st., splendid finish, $8,000. Also, one on 45th-st., near 9th-av., 25 by 50, lot 100 feet, 4-story, cost to build over $7,000, will be sold for $5,500. House with store on 8th-av. at a bargain. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSES FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN.—Two large new five-story tenant houses, built in the best manner, and renting for $1,000. Only $1,500 required in cash, the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yards, corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B, before 12 o'clock M.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large and splendid sale of Furniture, removed for convenience of sale.—The entire furniture of a large hotel, all of which was made to order a few months ago, of the best materials and in perfect order, consisting of suites of parlor furniture in rosewood, covered in silk brocatel, plush and hair-cloth; velvet Brussels and ingrain carpets, buffets, rosewood centre tables, large and small, with marble tops; sofas, dining-room and other chairs, in large quantities; China, glass, plated ware, window curtains and cornices; etageres, block-tin heaters, knives, forks, spoons, and other articles found in a first class hotel; over 200 first-rate curled hair mattresses, single, three-quarter and double; 200 straw paillasses, feather beds, sheets and pillow cases; 100 sling bureaus, in black walnut; mahogany and rosewood bedsteads, side tables, with marble tops; crocker sets, blankets and other bedding; cottage suites, matting, wardrobes, washstands, with marble tops; toilet ware, kitchenware. This is one of the largest sales of the season, and presents a rare opportunity to hotel keepers and private families to supply themselves with first-rate furniture. Sale positive.

Also—Upwards of 50 beautiful Camellias, orange and lemon trees, Gardenico, Azelia, Allow, Cactus, Pittisporumes, in full bloom.

Also—A splendid large rosewood piano-forte, made by Nunns & Clark, and cost $550. Only used three months.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid French Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Rich Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Elegant Pearl Inlaid Rosewood Piano-forte, three magnificent Rosewood Parlor suites, Chandeliers, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, &c., &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20 at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the five-story house No. 152 West 21st-st., near 7th-av.. Descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at Messrs. W. J. F. Dallee & Co.'s, No. 631 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer cor. of 14th-st. and 8th-av., among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, cost $600, 3 suites magnificent rosewood parlor furniture in tapestry and brocade, 3 elegant pier mirrors, cost $400, rich mantel do., elegant velvet and Wilton carpets, brocade and lace curtains, gold-bordered shades, 2 gothic rosewood etageres, mirror fronts, also a valuable collection of oil-paintings, worthy the attention of connoisseurs, magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood amour-a-glace wardrobe, French mirror front, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, curled hair and gold inlaid sets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, superb rosewood secretary book-case, rosewood suite in hair cloth, elegant oak extension-table, oak armchairs, do. library book-cases, magnificent dinner set 100 pieces, rich silver sets, ruby cut-glassware, crystal cut do. to match throughout, with a large variety of kitchen furniture. The furniture is all in fine order and comprises the most elegant and costly assortment offered at auction this season.

VALUABLE FARM AT AUCTION.—By order of the CHANCELLOR, the subscriber will sell, at public sale, on Saturday, the 24th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, that well known and very valuable farm belonging to the estate of the late PHILEMON D. LAWRENCE, (deceased,) situated in the township of Chester, Morris County, N. J., and about one mile north from the village of Peapack, in Somerset County. Said farm contains about one hundred and eleven acres of land in a high state of cultivation, nearly or quite one hundred of which is tillable, the remainder thickly wooded with chestnut and oak. On the farm is limestone in abundance and a kiln in good order. Every field is watered, and a never-failing stream runs by the door sufficient for water power for domestic purposes. Machinery for churning, etc., having already been erected. The buildings consist of a dwelling, two tenant houses, barn and new house, two cribs and carriage houses, milk and hen houses, wood and spoke house, smoke house, all of which are nearly new. The dwelling resembles built in of wood, two stories high, has eleven rooms, finished with folding doors between parlors, and built in the most substantial and convenient manner. This farm lies about ten miles from Morristown and twelve from Somerville. In the most fertile soil in the county and on the completion of the Morris and Essex Railroad, for which a charter was granted during the last session of the Legislature, its location will be surveyed and to those wishing to locate near New-York, and where all seasons of the year they can avail themselves of the best markets, the sale of this property offers a rare chance for investment. A portion of the purchase money will be required to be paid down on the day of sale, but the residue will be made known at the time and conditions of sale by the subscriber, who will be found on the premises for the purpose previous to the day of sale.

HANNAH M. LAWRENCE.

PEARCE, Sale, Nov. 1, 1855

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE.—H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, will sell this (Saturday) Morning, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., a most superb assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, chamber suites, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged goods from the steamer *Roanoke*, viz. silks, cloths, blankets, flannels, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged shawls, &c. In sale, at 10½ o'clock, the entire stock of the business of Mr. Wm. Hall, No. 42 Nassau-st., consisting of a large assortment of fancy goods, perfumery, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged goods from the steamer *Roanoke*, viz. silks, cloths, blankets, flannels

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Anniversary of the Hebrew Benevolent Society.

The Thirty-Fourth Anniversary of this estimable Charity was celebrated at the Chinese Assembly Rooms on Thursday evening. The President, Mr. ABRAHAMS, was supported by Revs. Dr. ISAACS, Dr. RAPHALL, Dr. LYONS, SILAS C. HERRING, Esq., and other gentlemen. The toasts were of the usual order, on such occasions, and were enthusiastically responded to by the company, who numbered from 250 to 300.

In his statement of the last year's proceedings, the President said that they had had a heavy drain on their resources, but that they had been able to relieve 1,600 applicants. The treasurer's receipts for the year were $4,500, the whole of which had been expended in the relief of the poor. The applications for assistance last year had been more numerous than ever before, but they had been cheerfully met by the Society, who, however, and in consequence, had to call on the present occasion, for unusually large contributions. The call was not made in vain,—$4,000 being subscribed.

The occasion was one of large interest, not the less so, because it was the anniversary of a Society, whose members are charitable in the extreme, and whose people, whatever their poverty, are never seen begging their bread in our private offices, or the public streets. The Chinese Rooms never looked better than on this occasion,—the Superintendent, Mr. T. BELL, having displayed all his taste for the occasion.

From Curacoa.

The bark *Venus*, just arrived from Curacoa, reports that there was no salt there. At Bonaires there were about 3,000 barrels at 70 cents. The cholera, it is said, is spreading along the coast of Venezuela.

☞ The schooner *Margaret Powell* pitched into a Fulton Ferry boat yesterday, carrying its bulwarks, smashing the ladies' cabin, and breaking her own bowsprit. The ladies were too curious to see the result to do any extensive fainting. Another vessel ran her bowsprit through a schooner's mainsail—but hurt nobody.

☞ Our statement that a star was to be seen in the heavens at mid-day on Thursday drew a large crowd about the TIMES door yesterday to take a look at it. When a policeman assured the company that the star could be seen just as well from the neighboring streets, a gentleman from New-Jersey stepped up and inquired from what street he could get as good a view. The policeman directed him to the Astor House steps. He came back half an hour afterwards quite indignant, and insisted that before our door was the place. He had not ended his search until scores of stars were visible in the sky.

☞ Dr. REID, the inventor of the plans for Ventilation in the new Houses of Parliament, Buckingham Palace, St. George's Hall, Liverpool, and many other extensive public and private edifices in Great Britain, lectures on Saturday evening, on Ventilation, in the Hall of the Board of Education.

☞ The good people who haunt the steps of the St. Nicholas will be interested to learn that Captain LARRS has been arresting sundry young gentlemen who stand at the street-corners staring very hard at ladies as they pass. "A word to the wise," &c.

☞ Commissioner KENNEDY said at the last meeting of the Emigration Board, that a runner, of foreign birth, who had never been naturalized, had been elected to the Board of Councilmen from the First Ward. BRAVO, whistle out the dogs.

☞ The *Musical World* learns that our very esteemed Dr. HOPKINS has been obliged, on account of ill-health, temporarily to suspend his duties as organist at Trinity Church; his place being filled meanwhile by a pupil.

Alcoholic Drinks, in and of themselves, do not Produce Consumption; but, on the contrary, Prevent the Formation and Deposit of Tubercles in the Lungs.

BY S. D. SANBORN, M. D.

LETTER No. I.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: To a majority of persons, I am aware, the above announcement will appear bold and startling. To assert that an agent, which too frequently bears upon its wings only wretchedness and death, should have assigned to it the holy mission of mitigating the sufferings and lessening the mortality caused by the *great destroyer* of the human race—Consumption,—may and doubtless will be viewed as a presumptuous assertion, and by those in particular, who choose to consider it as destitute of truthfulness or evidence in its support.

Medical men of eminence, whose views upon this subject are in harmony with my own, and who have willingly lent me their testimony in favor of the correctness of the theory I advance, have yet allowed their convictions to be overcome by their fears, and have declared it an *unwise* and *inexpedient* undertaking to advocate the use of alcoholic beverages, even as *remedial agents*. Temperance men assert that to speak of Alcohol in any light save as a *demon of evil*, would be to give encouragement to the enemies of a worthy cause, and to work against a large class of persons engaged in the needful endeavor to check the spread of the use of beverages which no one doubts may prove a pernicious evil, and one, the ravages of which every intelligent person in the land must desire to see stayed.

With the *abuses* of alcoholic beverages, I have nothing to do. I speak only of their proper and legitimate use, as *remedial agents*, in the treatment and cure of a disease which has hitherto baffled all human power, and the very name of which is associated with death and the grave. It is an admitted fact that *two-thirds* of all the diseases which afflict mankind are the result of errors *in diet*; but shall we therefore discard the use of food? The same arguments which are brought against alcohol will apply with just as much force against all our articles of food and all our beverages, under the same circumstances, namely, of *excess*.

I would ask wherein consists the greater evil of prescribing the daily use of alcoholic stimulants, in cases where the teachings of Phisiology and Chemistry show them to be necessary, than in prescribing the daily use of *drugs*, many of which are deadly poisons, and produce the most destructive effects upon human health and life? And in view of the misery and death caused by the injudicious employment of drugs, would it not, I ask, be equally a work of philanthropy to pass a *Prohibitory Drug Law*, as to pass laws to restrain the excessive use of intoxicating drinks?

I have no fears that by a perusal of my views upon this subject, intemperance or indulgence in alcoholic drinks will be increased—that drunkards will be multiplied—that widows' tears will be made to flow more freely, or that orphans' sighs will be made deeper and more heart-rending. It is not at all probable that every second person will consider himself a subject of Consumption, and hence seek an indulgence in the use of alcoholic drinks as the only preventive.

Let the Medical Profession take up Alcohol strictly *as a remedy*, assign to it its proper position, seek to understand its *chemical* and *physiological* properties, and its effects upon the system in health and disease—let them decide when it can be used with benefit, and in what cases it will only produce injury; let them maintain their opinions boldly and honestly, regarding not *public opinion* but *private good*, and I know of no course that could be taken which will tend more to check its indiscriminate and intemperate use, than such a stand on the part of those who are *rightfully* regarded as the *guardians* of the public health. Every physician knows alcohol to be a most powerful agent for good or for evil; but I venture the assertion that there is not one in a *hundred* who can give the correct reasons, based on *scientific* and *chemical* principles, *why* it is beneficial in some cases, and injurious in others. I mean no disrespect to the Profession, nor do I question their intelligence nor the thoroughness of their medical education; but I do claim that many of the most important discoveries respecting the nature and uses of alcohol are not generally known, and that too little attention and investigation has been given to the subject on which I am writing, through *fear* of public opinion.

A writer in the last number of *Putnam's Magazine* in an article on the "Use and Abuse of Stimulants," quotes from a medical writer in the *Bibliotheca Sacra* of 1855, this remarkable language: "In the present state of public sentiment, there is little danger of the abuse of stimulants by educated men who desire to set an example of temperance; we are not sure that, as far as the health of the individual is concerned, *the error is not on the other side.*"

I trust that the brief series of articles I shall present to the public on this subject will be read with the attention which their importance evidently demands, and judged in the spirit of candor which characterizes men who are not afraid of the *truth*.

Before entering directly upon the subject of the effects and value of alcoholic beverages in the treatment of Consumption, I shall show the true nature and character of the disease and of the matter of *tub rot-e*, in the light of the recent discoveries in *chemical* and *pathological* sciences. *I shall carry the crumbl: into the living human body*, analyze the *blood* and the *flesh*, and show what parts are deficient, and what excessive. This will form the subject of my next letter. In my third communication I shall show *why* the mode of treatment so long practiced in cases of Consumption can have no curative effect in the disease; in my fourth, I shall show that alcohol contains the elements which the system of the consumptive requires; that it *does* act to prevent the development of the disease, and to assist in its cure; and that it is, in fact, the *only* medicine that can be used in these cases with beneficial and *curative* effects; and in my fifth, and last, I shall give the opinions of medical men in corroboration of the value of alcohol in the disease under consideration.

Yours, &c., G. D. SANBORN, M. D.,
No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS,
For
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
and removing all
FRECKLES, PIMPLES OR ERUPTIONS,

From the face, leaving the skin pure, soft and white. We give below three things we guarantee this Balm will do:

TO BEAUTIFY THE COMPLEXION,

Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops of the "Balm," and wash the face night and morning; in a very short time you will perceive the magical effect.

HOW TO CURL HAIR—LEAVING IT BRIGHT AND GLOSSY.

Rub on a small quantity of pomatum or bear's grease, then dip the hands in cold water, pour on your hands three or four drops of the Balm of Thousand Flowers, for sale by any druggist; rub it through the hair, and you can curl it in any manner you please. Some hair may not curl easily at first, but by a few applications it will be rendered perfectly easy.

SHAVING MADE EASY.

Every person who shaves himself, (and every gentleman ought,) will find the "Balm of Thousand Flowers" the most agreeable article for that purpose; dip your brush in either warm or cold, or even salt, water, pour one, two or three drops of "Balm," and rub it on the face; it not only makes a delightful lather, but alleviates the pain consequent on shaving, rendering the shaven part soft, white and healthy; in using this article you dispense with all shaving apparatus but brush and razor. Price only fifty cents a bottle, will last longer than fifty cents' worth of ordinary shaving soap, while it removes from the face all pimples and blemishes whatever.

A SWEET AND PERFUMED BREATH.

May easily be acquired by using this "Balm" as a dentitrice. Wet your brush and pour on a single drop; wash the teeth night and morning; in a very short time they will become white as alabaster, and the breath sweet as the roses, of which the Balm is composed. The proprietors will forfeit

$1,000!

where it can be proven there has been a single failure. The *Knickerbocker Magazine* says of it:

"It is not our wont to allude to kindred fabrications, but we can say, from the ocular proof, that the Balm of a Thousand Flowers, a preparation for removing tan, pimples and freckles from the face, shaving, cleansing the teeth, and curling the hair, sold by FETRIDGE & Co., Boston, is the best article of its kind we have ever encountered. It is, in reality, all that it purports to be."

FETRIDGE & Co.,
Manufacturers and Proprietors.
Boston and New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE JURORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chicago jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated that LILLIE'S Safes and Bank Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining LILLIE'S Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Bank Locks, and comparing them with the sheet iron safes, of whatever make, name or nature. A full assortment at the dépôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 110 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & CO.—In answer to the charge of having monopolized an undue share of the Ready-Made Clothing trade in this City, we have only to say that the secret of our success consists in manufacturing first-rate apparel for men and boys, keeping on hand an immense variety of styles and sizes, voluntarily asking a lower price to begin with than other firms can be driven to, and treating all our customers with fairness and courtesy. Our superb Winter stock is now ready. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Take *Holloway's Pills* if you wish to have good health! Many of our citizens complain of drowsiness, headache, and such like. Why is it? They require an invigorating and purifying medicine. These wonderful pills are unequaled in their efficacious power of action. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York; 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S-Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours, 11 A. M. to 4 P. M.

N. B.—DR. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—To our stock of rich Silks we shall add 1,400 yards Cannele Plaids and Stripes, at 5s. 6d. per yard—richly worth one dollar. Also, an invoice of rich black small-figured Silks, very desirable for elderly ladies, at 5s. per yard.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers*." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CARPETS.—Just received from Auction a large lot of warranted English Tapestry Carpets, at $1 per yard. They are genuine, and cheap. Call and see. No. 279 Hudson-st., under Union Hotel.

WM. ROWE, Jr.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Daguerreotypes to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only gold medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute for Photographs to GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The best assortment of Winter Under Garments; the best assortment of Winter Gloves; the best assortment of Scarfs, Ties, Cravats; the best assortment of Readymade Shirts ever offered to the public, will be found at MCLAUGHLIN'S, One Price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 298 Greenwich-st., corner of Chambers, New-York. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the most celebrated New-York and Boston pianos and melodeons, continues to sell music at one-half the regular retail rates, and pianos and melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos for rent, and rent allowed on purchase.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

WHEN DOCTORS AGREE WHO SHALL DARE DISPUTE?—Allopathic, Homœopathic and Hydropathic, one and all, agree in recommending the comfort-imparting and health-promoting

STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS.

Imported and Manufactured by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Good French Merinoes, at 6s. 6d. per yard; fine Coburgs and Paramattas at 1s. 6d.; Chintz, De Laines, fine, at 1s.; Merino and Saxony Plaids, at 4s. and 5s.; Flannels, Blankets, Quilts and Domestic Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, at

CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS AND Hosiery, at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 FOR $8!!—A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.—We shall open another invoice of superior quality Broche Long Shawls, at from $10 to $15 less than importers' prices; also, 2,000 Wool Long Shawls, very cheap.

CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PERDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a great bill of entertainment is to be given at the National. "Gipsy Bess," "Magic Pills" and "Robinson Crusoe" are the pieces to be performed—this being the last night the great pantomime can be performed.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

NEW-JERSEY.

Kind Robbers.

The residence of THEO. F. RANDOLPH, No. 28 Essex-street, Jersey City, was entered by robbers at an early hour on Thursday morning, and robbed of clothing to the amount of $70. The thieves, soon afterwards, returned, and kindly slipped under the door some papers of value to him, but of no use to them, which they found in the pockets of his clothes.

Base Ball.

The return match of the Newark Club, sen., and the Excelsior Club of Jersey City, was played upon the grounds of the latter in Jersey City on Wednesday. The Newark Club made 12 runs, and the Excelsior 22. The Newark Club was then entertained in fine style by the Excelsiors at the Woodcock Saloon.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 1, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, No. 171 East 17th-st., Mr. WM. H. VARIAN to Miss MARY M. BERRIAN, both of Kingsbridge, N. Y.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Oliver Bronson, JENNIE, daughter of Dexter Fairbank, Esq., to F. WILLIS FISHER, M. D., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. S. Remington, HENRY E. WHEELER to Miss ELLA A. BIGLOW.

☞ Dover, N. H., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, by Rev. Dr. Lewis, Mr. GEORGE W. FOLSOM to Miss ELIZABETH DUNCAN, both of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Henry Fox, SAMUEL PHILIPS DILL to Miss ELVIRA BARKER, eldest daughter of Ex-Alderman Barker, all of Williamsburg.

In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Stephen D. Brown, Mr. DAVID JENKINS, of New-York City, to Miss CAROLINE, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of the former place.

In Albany, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Stephen D. Brown, Mr. DAVID NICHOLS, of New-York City, to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of Mr. John Thomas, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 15, JANE ALFRED, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Saturday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 35 2d-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, LOUIS L. LEUBA, in the 19th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 2?? Stanton-st., this (Saturday) morning, at 9 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at No. 14 Jones-st., WM. A. WEED, aged 24 years. His remains were taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Nov. 13, in Lorimer-st., ELIZABETH SMYLIE, aged 80 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At South East, Putnam County, on Wednesday, Nov. 9, S. JENNIE, youngest daughter of A. B. and S. S. Marvin, aged 4 years and 7 months. Her remains were interred in Greenwood.

In Pine Plains, Dutchess County, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 15, SAMUEL WEBB, son of Rev. W. G. and Susan R. Browning, aged 1 year, 10 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday, 17th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his grandmother, No. 80 Morton-st., in this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 16.

$6,500 California 7s, '70	84	150 Erie Railroad	53½
4,000 Virginia 6s	94½	300 do	53⅝
3,000 Indiana State 5s	81½	300 do	b3 53½
5,000 Missouri 6s	c 89⅝	100 do	b10 53½
7,000 Har. 1st M. B.	b90 85	50 do	53½
15,000 do	a90 85	300 do	c 53½
10,000 Erie Con. Bds., '71	79⅝	200 do	b3 53¾
3,000 do	79⅝	450 do	b10 53½
15,000 Erie Bs. of '75	b60 80	300 do	b7 53½
1,000 do	c 80⅜	100 do	b5 53½
1,000 Gosh. Line Bs	82½	500 do	b90 53⅜
11,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	79	100 do	b15 53½
6,500 do	a3 79⅜	300 do	a30 53
10,000 do	79⅜	800 do	a30 53½
5,000 do	a30	1900 do	b5 53
10,000 do	a30 79⅝	100 do	b5 53
1,000 Ill. R. bs. w. p.	a3 80	300 do	b5 53½
4,000 do	79¾	400 do	b5 53½
5,000 do	79¾	50 do	a30 53½
4,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	84	350 do	a3 53½
2,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. bs	78	300 do	b60 54
960 Cl. & Tol. Div. Bs.	76	200 do	a10 53½
1,000 Mich. So. & N. Ind. Bs	80	300 do	53½
19 Bank of Commerce	108	100 do	b30 53¾
150 Canton Co	b30 23¼	250 do	b10 53½
50 do	b30 23¼	150 do	a30 53
100 do	b60 23¼	100 do	b7 53½
50 do	a3 23	100 do	b30 54
100 Cumb. Coal Co	b30 24½	25 Stonington R. R.	48
200 do	a3 24	100 Reading R. R.	b30 90½
50 do	24¼	600 do	a3 90
200 do	b60 24¼	100 do	a3 90
200 do	bnw 24¼	320 do	a3 90¼
300 do	a60 24½	600 do	a4m 89
300 do	b3 24¼	500 do	a90 90
100 do	b60 25	600 do	a3 90¾
100 do	bnw 24¾	600 do	b60 91
44 Pennsyl. Coal Co.	a3 97½	100 do	b10 90¾
725 Nic. Transit Co	a3 15	1000 do	b5 90¾
100 do	b60 13¾	300 do	a3 90¾
100 do	15	300 do	b10 90¾
50 Ward Coal Co	21	50 Hud. R. R.	
800 Gardiner G. Mine	¼	100 do	
200 do	b30 ¼	100 do	
300 do	b3 ¼	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	
200 Ill. Cen. R. R.	a3 93¾	50 do	b3
300 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	62	350 do	b3
300 do	b60 62	50 do	a3 94¼
880 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74¼	200 do	a60 94
100 do	74¾	100 M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	b3 94¼
200 do	b3 74¾	55 do	a 94¼
100 do	a60 73¾	215 do	b3 94¼
500 do	a4m 73¾	200 do	b60 95
50 do	b60 78	105 Panama R. R.	a3 109¾
50 do	b10 74¾	50 do	a30 109¾
50 do	74¼	100 do	a3 109
570 do	b3 75	50 do	a60 109
40 do	c 75	50 do	109¼
200 do	b30 76	36 Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	109¾
100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	a4m 90	30 do	104
200 do	90¾	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b60 120
100 do	b15 91	100 do	b30 120
100 do	b60 92	242 do	119¾
60 do	b60 93¾	60 do	119¾
85 Milwaukie & M. R. R.	61	50 do	b3 119¾

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made by S. DRAPER:
$5,000 City of Wheeling, Va., 6's and interest 69 to 71¾
$5,000 Knox Co. Indiana 6's, and interest 82¾
5 shares Grocers' Sugar Refining Co. 58
25 shares American Coal Co. 4

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	94¾	70 Erie Railroad	53¼
3,000 Missouri 6s	b60 80	50 do	a30 52¾
17,500 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	79	100 do	53¾
1,000 Ill. Fr. Bs. with p.	80	180 do	53
250 Cumb. Coal Co	24¾	50 do	a60 52
100 do	24¾	100 do	b10 52¾
50 do	b3 25	100 do	b3 53¾
80 do	b30 25	300 do	53¾
50 do	24¾	250 do	b3 53¾
100 do	b60 25¾	450 do	53¾
100 do	a60 24¾	100 do	a60 53¾
150 Canton Company	22	20 Reading Railroad	90¾
100 do	b10 22¾	600 do	91
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b10 76	100 do	b30 91¾
250 do	a3 76	50 do	a60 99¾
100 do	b60 77	100 do	b30 91¾
100 do	a60 75¾	200 do	b15 91¾
50 do	75¾	400 do	b15 91¾
100 do	b15 75¾	200 do	b30 91¾
50 Harlem Railroad	20¾	100 do	b15 91
50 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	91	100 do	b10 91

FRIDAY, Nov. 16—P. M.

The Share sales at the Stock Exchange to-day reached the large aggregate of 29,500 Shares, of which over a third was in Erie Stock,—opening 53⅜, selling largely at 53⅛@¼@⅜ in the forenoon, and closing on the official sales list, at the Second Board, at 53½, seller 60 days. Nearly the whole list of Road Stocks was in active inquiry; the bidding spirit and the improvement in prices pretty general. The largest rise from yesterday was in Reading and Toledo, the operations in each being very considerable. The Bond list exhibited no particular change. The sales were $150,000, the largest item being in Illinois Centrals. New Erie Bonds of 1875 have recovered to 89@88¾ ₱ cent. State Stocks are firm; Virginias 94¼, and Missouris 89½. Cumberland Coal shares were 1 ₱ cent. better. The Erie speculation continues to attract most attention, though the business of the Brokers' Board was better distributed to-day, and indicated a wider demand than at any time this month. There was some realizing on the low purchases of Erie made last week. About 1,000 shares of the Stock transferred to-day were ordered into Coupon Certificates to go to England. The private sales of New-York Central were at 90¾ cash, 800 shares. The stock continues to suffer from being kept out of view of the public in the daily list of the Stock Exchange. The drawback is particularly felt in seasons of active speculation, like the present, when the record quotations are closely consulted by parties going into Stocks for a temporary movement. The old contracts in Central are rapidly closing up. Some few new ones are occasionally made, on time. If the City Directors of the Board, who put themselves in the way of a rational settlement of the transfer question, and who, to all practical ends, are making war upon the market value of their own Stock by a Quixotic onslaught upon the Stock Exchange, are not yet satisfied with the folly, they can see another illustration of it in the price at which the Shares sold to-day, in the face of one of the most active markets of the season for other Road property, and immediately on the announcement of the great earnings in October of their own Road.

The Money Market improved to-day both in demand loans and the facilities at Bank. The Stock Brokers and Brokers in Domestic Exchange and Bank Notes have their wants more readily supplied at 7 ₱ cent., the money retnrnable at call. The offerings of business paper at some of the leading Banks fell off as compared with their previous discount day. The discount Brokers are still charging 12 ₱ cent. on most of the first-class paper offered through them, with an occasional abatement of from 1 to 2 ₱ cent. for very choice names. There was more inquiry for Foreign Exchange to-day, and some engagements were making for the Boston steamer of next week, the rate to be settled on Monday. The range on London, Bank and Bankers' signatures, is 108¼@108¾ ₱ cent.; France 5.21¼@5.18¾. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $141,471; disbursed $80,994, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,837,577.

The earnings of the New-York and Erie Road for October amount to $603,000, against $539,000 same month last year. The Reading Road earned $424,109, against $362,655 in 1854. The cost of doing the business on the Erie was something less than 50 ₱ cent., say 49 ₱ cent., or $294,000. The cost on $539,000 last year was 51¾ ₱ cent., or $278,000. The exact cost on the business done by the Reading Road, $161,359 on $424,109, against $161,929 on $362,655 last year. The relative reduction in operating expenses is not less remarkable than the increase in gross traffic. We have published heretofore the traffic on the New-York Central and Pennsylvania Central lines. Taken together, the four great works present a gratifying exhibit for the holders of Railway property. We recapitulate, assuming the same reduction of expenses on New-York and Central as on the New-York and Erie.

	October, 1855.	October, 1854.
New-York Central	$726,759	$640,423
Pennsylvania	474,134	383,236
New-York and Erie	603,000	539,000
Reading	424,109	362,655
Together	$2,228,002	$1,884,311
Expenses (about)	1,050,000	944,000
Total result	$1,178,002	$940,311

Increase of net earnings 25 ₱ cent.

The State Debt proper of Indiana is now reported—

In 5 ₱ cents	$5,301,500
In 2½ ₱ cents	2,030,973
Together	$7,332,473
Old debt not surrendered	435,000
Total	$7,783,473

The Canal Debt of the State, made wholly dependent on the Wabash and Erie Canal and its donated lands, under the composition of the old State Debt of 1837-38, made some years since by Mr. CHARLES BUTLER with the European creditors, now stands as follows:

Preferred 5 ₱ cents	$4,079,590
Special 5 ₱ cents	1,216,737
Deferred 5 ₱ cents	1,222,000
Special Interest 5 ₱ cents	461,745
Total	$6,979,982

The prospect of the reimbursement of this large sum from the revenues and property of the Canal is less encouraging than it was a few years ago. The State may, possibly, at some future day feel it incumbent on its public faith, to come to the relief of the Canal creditors, who reluctantly came into the competition of their claims upon the State under the arrangement made by Mr. BUTLER. Originally the entire debt rested upon the credit and resources of the State. The half of it was surrendered for a new stock, the interest on which is now regularly paid, and the reduced principal of which bears no proportion to the present wealth, population and taxable resources of Indiana.

The Baltimore and Ohio Road earned, in October, $428,436 against $360,123 in October 1854. The Stonington Road earned $22,306 against $25,582 same month last year.

A recent estimate of the British Wheat Crop, published by Mr. JOHN CAIRD in the London papers, has attracted attention on the other side, will supply the deficiency [illegible] tion of the United Kingdom, which, he says, "is little more than one-half the average annual importation of the last five years." His figures for the crop of 1855 are 15,187,500 quarters; the wants of the Kingdom 18,000,000 quarters.

The Dry Goods Import, for the week, is $1,200,601, against $571,122, the corresponding week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	851	$287,000	141	$61,095	54	$15,763
Man. of Cotton.	495	107,224	420	66,372	20	9,746
Man. of Silk...	546	364,386	370	115,734	21	7,316
Man. of Flax...	348	73,497	47	7,094	28	6,138
Miscellaneous..	129	63,296	148	64,894	10	2,553
Total	2,487	$895,413 306,189	1,146	$305,189	148	$41,530 896,412
Total entered		$1,200,601	Total marketed			$936,953

The general markets exhibited increased activity and firmness to-day. The receipts of Breadstuffs were inadequate to the sales, and with less offering; while there prevailed a better inquiry, especially for export. Flour partially advanced 12½c. ₱ bbl.; Wheat and Corn about 2c. ₱ bush.; and Rye tended upwards. Cotton—with light stocks and sales—closed fully ¼c. ₱ lb. higher than it ranged before the *Pacific's* arrival. The last two days' transactions in Groceries show a rise of nearly ¾c. ₱ lb. in the value of Sugars, brought about by the influence of scanty supplies and very favorable news from Europe. There was renewed animation in Pork,—but no other noticeable change in the Provision business. Freights were somewhat brisker—though otherwise essentially unimproved.

The Pacific Fire Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of 10 ₱ cent.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The business of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company, for the month of October, makes the following very handsome exhibit, as compared with last year:

	1855.	1854.
Received from Coal	$393,627 36	$307,333 02
Received from Merchandise	31,834 93	24,362 51
Received from Travel, &c.	30,646 96	30,954 78
Total	$424,109 25	$362,655 98
Transportation, roadway, dumpage, renewal fund, and all charges	161,359 61	161,926 64
Net profit for the month	$262,749 64	$200,726 34
Net profit for previous 10 months	2,007,340 41	1,580,020 63
Total net profit for 11 months	$2,270,090 05	$1,780,746 54

The total net profits for the month, it will be seen, reach the very large sum of $262,749, and for the eleven months of the fiscal year, $2 270,090. And yet, within a week past, the stock of this Company was selling at 89! There is no road in the country, and probably not in the world, able to make such an exhibit.

Trade on the Canals.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Nov. 13.

The quantity of Flour, Wheat, Corn and Barley left at tide-water, during the 2d week in Nov., in the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu's.	Corn, bu's.	Barley, bu's.
1854	4[illegible]77	102,111	181,817	137,718
1855	[illegible]425	3 7,179	67,418	163,675
Inc.	4[illegible]48	Inc. 2[illegible]61	Dec. 114,399	Inc. 41,957

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of Nov., inclusive, during the years 1854 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1854	1[illegible]910	3,0[illegible]788	0,540,588	1,012,035
1855	1,05[illegible]206	4,064,056	9,740,363	1,302,710
Inc.	10,596	Inc. 83,188	Inc. 199,775	Dec. 234,356

The aggregate quantity of the same articles left at tide-water from the commencement of navigation to the 14th of Nov., inclusive, during the years 1853 and 1855, is as follows:

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bu.	Corn, bu.	Barley, bu.
1853	2,321,444	7,583,595	9,713,005	2,05[illegible]318
1855	1,

New-York Daily Times.

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New-York Daily Times

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The U. S. mail steamship *Cahawba*, J. W. SMITH commander, (Captain SHUFELDT temporarily absent,) from New-Orleans the 10th and Havana the 18th inst., arrived here yesterday morning.

The *Gaceta de la Habana*, of the 7th inst., contains the Captains-General's Edict—ordering that in future, all *mail* steamers arriving in the offing of Havana before sundown, in time to be signaled from the Moro, have permission to enter the "port" *after sundown*, and proceed up to their anchorage. If signaled at the "Moro Castle" when the flags are "hauled down," at sunset a white flag will be run up as a signal for the steamer to enter the port. The steamer will also hoist a white flag at the fore. This Edict only applies to mail steamers of all nations.

Two American seamen named CHAUNCEY and WILLIS have been condemned by the "*Royal Audiencia*," to three years "*presidio*," to be served in Havana. This sentence, which before has been mere rumor, is now authenticated.

The business of Havana is very dull, the stock o sugar reported on hand 60,000 boxes, with a decline in prices. Freights are also dull.

The French brig *Orestes* was the only foreign vessel of war in the harbor.

The health of Havana being perfectly good and al excitement at an end, a large number of visitors from the States is expected during the Winter season.

Owing to the derangement of the great Southern mail between Mobile and Montgomery, the *Cahawba* has brought the mails of the 9th and 10th from New Orleans, and the mail for the English steamer of th 21st.

Case of American Seamen sentenced to the Chain-gang—The Slave-Trade.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1855.

There has been a good deal of sympathy excited among foreign residents residing in this community, on account of two American seamen, CHAUNCEY and WILLIS, who, after long confinement in prison, find that they have been *tried* and condemned to three years in the "chain-gang," for having been engaged in the Slave-Trade, and the first actual knowledge of the cause against them and the proceedings in secret, is conveyed to them with a copy of their sentence by the Superior Court. The case seems hard, because the men declare under oath that they were deceived into shipping on board of the slaver in New-York, because thousands of Spaniards have been engaged in the trade since their confinement, after whom justice has never sent her ministers;—and hundreds have been imprisoned and released, for want of evidence *to convict*, taken precisely as were these men; their own companions, Spanish and Portuguese, even, who shipped as slaver crew, sent from Havana to New-York for that purpose, who sailed and were taken with them, were released within sixty days from their capture, because there *was no testimony against them;* and it is not known that they made any declarations against these men, to win their own freedom. CONCHA cannot interfere with the *sacred course* of Spanish justice, because they are Americans. The facts, many times in the fifteen months past, have been conveyed to Mr. MARCY, but he seems to have no ears for such trifles—no time to spare to check the frauds perpetrated against justice. The only chance for their rescue, (if they deserve it—and the impression seems to be that they only kept with the slaver after finding her real character on the coast, for the purpose of returning to the United States,) will be to apply to the Queen at Madrid, for the exercise of her clemency; but they are too humble to consume so much time of the HON. Secretary.

The slave-trade is brisk—CONCHA thinks "four slavers" have landed cargoes since he came to Cuba; and so they have, and near thirty more. It is done with more impunity than in the best times of O'DONNELL or CANEDO. I hand files—printed reports.

Foreign *mail* steamers can now enter Havana after sundown, if *signaled before*—the signal a white flag—when the signals are taken in at night—displayed from the "Moro."

Health excellent—mills at work, &c.—business a little dull.

Havana Markets.

HAVANA, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

Since 11th ult., date of our last report, the amount of business transacted has been small, as usual at this time of the year.

Sugars ruled high during the past month; subsequently there was a falling off in the demand, and, in some instances, lower prices were accepted. The unfavorable advices recently received from Europe and the United States have not been without effect, and, although the market is not quite settled, the prices quoted below are about the ruling ones, establishing a decline of ⅛ to ¼ reals aff. from the highest point for the lower descriptions. The stock is estimated to be now about 40,000 boxes, against 85,000 in 1854, 100,000 in 1853 and 60,000 in 1852. Some further contracts of Muscovado for future deliveries have been made at our ports at 5¾ to 6 reals for fair to fully fair. We put our quotations as follows:

White, com. to Fine, 6¼ @ 7¼ rls.—Yellow, com. to Fine, 5¾ @ 6¼ rls.—Dark Yellow and Brown, No. 12 to 14, 5¼ @ 5¾ rls.—Dark Brown, No. 9 to 11, 5 @ 5¼ rls.—No. 7 and 8, 4¾ @ 5 rls.—Grocery, fine to common, 6 @ 7 rls.—Clayed, from Matanzas, 4¼ @ 5 rls.

Molasses—Low immediate delivery has been without any important transactions. Two cargoes of Clayed found buyers at 1 rls. ½ keg; another one at 2 rls, deliverable at Cardenas, and the stock is now almost cleaned up. Several contracts for future deliveries have been made, of which we note the following: 1,000 hhds. Clayed, at Matanzas, at 1 rls. ½ keg, for delivered up to 15th January, and 1¼ rls. up to 15th March, with a heavy cash advance; 1,000 at the same places at 1¼ rls. ½ keg for deliveries up to end of February, and 1¼ rls. for March, with $25,000 cash advance without interest; 2,000 hhds. Muscovado at Cardenas at 2 rls. for deliveries up to 1st April, and 1,000 hhds. Clayed at 1 rls. for receipts to end of February, and 1½ rls. to 1st of April; 2,000 hhds. Muscovado and Clayed of first receipts, the former at 1¾ rls., and the latter at 1¼ rls. ½ keg.

Honey—We have had no supplies of this article, and are therefore without any sales to report. Exported since 1st January 1,791 tierces, principally for Bremen, Hamburg and Holland.

Cigars—Of good quality are in demand at advancing prices. Exported since 6th ult., 17,503 mills to the United States, 2,716 France, 3,196 Trieste, 2,971 Great Britain, 2,503 Hamburg and Bremen, and 1,692 [illegible]; in all 30,580 mills.

Coffee—Of prime quality is extremely scarce and [illegible] under [illegible] 7,000 qrs., of which there [illegible] stock is reported. Exports during the [illegible] amount to 26,000 lbs. to the United [illegible], 10,000 Russia, 140,000 Valparaiso, 169,515 Hamburg and Bremen, and 119,000 other ports; in all [illegible] lbs.

Exchanges—Rule [illegible] in moderate request. We [illegible] 2 @ 2½ cent. prem.; Paris 1 to [illegible] Boston and others Northern [illegible] New-Orleans short 2¼ [illegible] Leading for about 6,000 Mexican [illegible] of the British steamer *Solent*, [illegible] ult. from Vera Cruz and Tampico, were [illegible] ¾ cent. prem.

Freights and Cooperage Stock—Cargo of Pitch [illegible] from Mobile 70,000 feet was disposed of at $27 per [illegible]. We note sales of 252,000 feet Bath at $30, [illegible] feet at $297, and 150,000 feet at $28, and 70,000 Portland at $27 mille feet. 1,300 Molasses Hogsheads [illegible] at $3 each, and 1,950 Sugar Hogshead [illegible] at same price. 114 Empty Casks at $3 each. Box Shooks are dull; 5,000 from store brought [illegible] reals and 800 only 4 reals each. Hoops, 8,000 long [illegible] mille, 6,000 short at 41½, 24,000 at $30 and [illegible] at $27 ½ mille.

[illegible] business has been done [illegible] at declining rates; we quote [illegible] at 5 reals, and 1 real box of [illegible] at 4 reals.

The Turf for 1855.

UNION COURSE, L. I.

Trotting, Saturday, Nov. 17. Match $500, a single dash of a mile.

D. MCCABE names g. g. *Shackelback*.....1
E. WHITE names g. m. *Lady Shaw*.....dist.
Time, 3:12.

A great ten mile race for $1,000, to wagons, between sp. g. *Spangle* and s. g. *Trustee*, owned by Mr. JAMES RAYMOND, who also raised the celebrated s. g. *Trustee*, came off on Friday. His performance of twenty miles in 59 minutes and 35½ seconds is the quickest on record. Mr. R. owned and raised the s. g. *Sir William*, that was taken from this country to England and trotted 18½ miles inside of the hour on the Manchester turnpike, over a rough road. This feat stands unparalleled in England. The present *Trustee* was got by the imported running horse of the same name, out of *Fanny Pullen*, a trotting mare owned by Mr. BRIDGES. He is half brother to the celebrated racer *Fashion*, and also to old *Trustee* and *Sir William*. His winning of this race confirms the old saying that "blood will tell." This is his second race. In both he has been victorious. *Spangle* is a good horse for his speed, and can come nearer his time than any horse we have ever seen in public. He trotted his mile in 3:02—his time in private. The quickest mile he ever trotted was 2:28. Great credit is due to Mr. WOODRUFF for the splendid condition in which he brought him on the track.

This race created considerable excitement among the sporting community, as large sums of money were depending on the result. The attendance was large, the day being fine and the track in beautiful order. Betting was very freely offered on *Trustee* at $100 to $40—all being impressed with the belief that the blood of *Trustee* would triumph. It was a splendid trot, and closely contested throughout. The following is a correct table of time:

Mile.	Time Each Mile.	Total Time.
First	3:03	3:03
Second	3:09¼	6:05¾
Third	3:01¼	9:07
Fourth	3:03¼	12:10¼
Fifth	3:01¼	15:11¼
Sixth	3:01	18:12¼
Seventh	3:01¼	21:14
Eighth	3:05	24:19
Ninth	3:04¼	27:23¼
Tenth	3:06	30:29¼

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

Trotting Nov. 16, match $1,000, ten miles out, to wagons.

JAMES WESTERVELT names s. g. *Trustee, Jr.*.....1
ISAAC WOODRUFF names sp. g. *Spangle*.....2

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

It is not true that the British Government had made counter demands upon our Government for redress of the insults alleged to have been offered to Mr. CRAMPTON, in connection with the Philadelphia trials.

The *Pacific* brought nothing new in regard to this matter, unless Mr. CRAMPTON received letters which he has not yet brought to the notice of our Government.

You may rest assured that the Administration will persist in its demands on this subject, and that Mr. CRAMPTON will be dismissed, if he is not recalled.

THE WAR PANIC OVER.

Position of Our Government Towards Great Britain.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1855.

Well, the War Panic is over. Who's afraid? What is to be the next excitement? How long will it take our countrymen to learn that the London *Times* is not the certain reflex of the popular will of England, or the dispenser of official thunder? As I have assured you from the beginning our Administration has not been for a moment alarmed by the fulminations of the British press following in the wake of the *Times*. The President has had not the least apprehension that we would become involved at this time in other than diplomatic combat with Great Britain.

PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

But in view of the very positive and very belligerent assurances of a portion of the London journals, it was thought possible that PALMERSTON might have some scheme in view to precipitate an apparently unpremeditated collision with our policy in Central America. So Commodore PAULDING was sent for—advised with at length, and fully prepared to be ordered at once to San Juan with a respectable force, should not the expected steamer *Pacific* bring satisfactory assurances that such a course was unnecessary. As is now known, *such assurances have been received*, and so the Commodore will go to San Juan with his flag ship only. It was but wise in the President, while believing for the best, to prepare for the worst. And the alacrity with which such preparation was made, will promptly indicate to John Bull that an attempt to frighten us out of our Central American policy will be likely to fail,—thus adding another argument for settling the Central American question by peaceful negotiation.

GOOD FROM EVIL.—WAS IT AN AMERICAN FEELER?

Another valuable result must flow from the excitement created by the London *Times'* fulminations. Their effect has been to draw out an expression of English sentiment against a war with the United States. They have revealed to the British Ministry the terrible mine beneath their feet which the attempt to get up a war with us would certainly fire. They must now see that such an attempt would fail—that the Ministry which should venture it would certainly break down. They must see too, that war with us would be sustained neither upon the Cuban nor the Central American questions, nor upon any other contingency which has been hinted at as probable cause of war. Indeed, so completely have the tables turned upon the London *Times* and kindred journals, that one might suspect the late well-defided rumors of war, which Mr. BUCHANAN found it necessary to contradict so emphatically, were set afloat in England by some of our own countrymen, in order to draw out an expression of public sentiment there which should reveal to PALMERSTON and his mischievous coadjutors the quick sands on which they were standing. At all events the rumor has done its work, saved an immensity of uneasiness in the commercial world, and whole reams of diplomatic foolscap.

SPARE THE SENSIBILITIES OF A CRIMINAL.

You published yesterday, as I perceive, the letters of HENRY HERTZ addressed to the United States District Attorney at Philadelphia, by Attorney-General CUSHING, which have been made the basis of much of the abuse by the London press, of our action in the CRAMPTON case. These letters are pronounced insulting to England,—and [illegible] unnecessary and uncalled for disregard of the sensibilities of England. In other words we are told that when engaged in trying the agents of a criminal, we are to consult the sensibilities of the criminal himself. Complaint is made also of the use of the term "malefactor." Well, is not that the right term? Does not one of the most eminent authorities pronounce those agents of foreign Governments, who attempt to obtain recruits from the territory of a neutral, "kidnappers" and "malefactors?" And if we were to spread a network of plots for thieving all over England, telling our thieves that the laws of England against thieving are very lax, and that they can evade them, and must take good care not to get caught,—would our precautions relieve ourselves or our agents from the appellation which describes their crime? Surely not.

We are accused, too, of insolence towards Great Britain, because of Mr. CUSHING'S "insinuations" against her honor. What insinuations, pray? Lord CLARENDON says he gave instructions to Mr. CRAMPTON to do a certain thing,—and that certain thing Mr. CUSHING declares to be a violation of our law and of the sovereignty of the United States. The "insinuation" is much like the "hint" to retire, which Paddy said he received in the shape of a kicking down stairs. The British Press talk of our insolence, indeed, when it tells us that having no confidence in the ability or the will of the American Administration to execute its own laws, the British Government proposes to execute these laws for us! The impudence of this is equal only by the conduct of the same parties in taunting us with inability to inforce our neutrality laws at the very moment they gnash their teeth in rage because we are doing that very thing!

THE SENTIMENTS OF AN HONEST ENGLISHMAN.

While the Press of the United States has extracted so profusely from the British journals, I have nowhere seen copied two very powerful articles which were published in the *London Daily Telegraph* of the 27th October and the 1st November, and which for fairness and common sense solidity, are in startling contrast with the fulminations of the *Times*. The *Telegraph* asserts, and without contradiction, that next to the "Thunderer," it has the largest circulation of any London Press, and, upon this ground, disputes the right of the *Times* to speak for England. It is entitled also to weight, because its articles bear internal evidence of official sources of information to which its cotemporaries have not access, as will be seen by any one who carefully reads its "leaders" in the issues of the dates abovementioned. Indeed, the *Telegraph* was the first to announce the reinforcement of the West India fleet; and its paragraph on that subject reached the State Department by the steamer preceding that which has been so extensively copied from the *Chronicle*.

THE LONDON TIMES OPPORTUNELY REBUKED.

Lest the articles to which I refer may not be within your reach, let me give you an extract or two indicating their views of the CRAMPTON question.

"The American people have, since the commencement of the war with Russia, evinced towards us the most honorable neutrality. Where are those swarms of 'long, low, black, piratical-looking' Yankee privateers, who were to have swept our commerce from the seas?—where those buccaneering expeditions into Canada?—where those tumultuous assemblages of lawless b'hoys, who were to have urged upon their Government the advantage of a war with England, as England's perplexity was to be America's opportunity. All these prophecies are now mouldering in the waste-paper basket of the *Times* newspaper. But this much let us remember, and forget it not, at the present moment, that the high-minded English nation hired low ruffians to proceed to the United States, and recruit men from the Five Points and German gin-shops, to enter our Foreign Legion. Our Ambassador at Washington, our Governors of Canada and Nova Scotia encouraged *those infamous and disgraceful proceedings, in open violation of the neutrality laws of the United States.* We must, forsooth, send over Colonial braggarts into the States to organize so admirable a plan. JOE HOWE, and others of his brawling fraternity, were dispatched post-haste by that stuck-up sample of a Governor, Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT—more fit for Governorship of a military prison than a British Maritime Power—to sow the seeds of a very 'hell broth' between us and the citizens of the United States.

"Instead of our bouncing and flustering, it is the Government at Washington that has the right to demand the instant recall of our Ambassador at that Court, and also the recall of the Governor of Nova Scotia; for it is those two worthies who have nearly embroiled England and America in a revolting struggle."

FAMILY CONFESSIONS.

Another article presents a vivid picture of the evils which have been averted from England by our maintenance of entire neutrality during the present war, and by executing our neutrality laws, declares that the United States has given "the lie direct to all Europe, and to all who had designated her citizens as lawless and without principle;" states that "two rifle regiments of Anglo-Saxon blood," fully equipped and drilled, were offered for service in the Crimea, by Mr. RANKIN, of the Canadian Parliament, and by a field officer of the same Province—both of which were coldly refused; and then again recounts the efforts made to fill the British ranks by recruits from American ruffianism. The result is thus stated:

"The British Consuls are consulted, crimping headquarters opened, schooners hired, men enlisted on United States soil, and conveyed to Halifax, and from thence to England. Our Minister at Washington gives countenance to these lawless proceedings, and in open violation of the laws of the Republic, connives at their infringement, and lowers the dignity of the nation he represents, by arts more worthy of a low recruiting sergeant than a British Ambassador.

"The United States Government forcibly represents these matters to our Court, but they only locked the door after the steed had been stolen. However they were in time to seize several agents of our Government, and put them upon their trial in a Court of justice for an offence against the neutrality laws of the United States. One of these trials is now pending in Philadelphia, and offence has been taken by the *Times* at the instructions given by the Hon. CALEB CUSHING, the Attorney-General of the United States, to the District Attorney at Philadelphia, in which document the former, as the *Times* says, goes beyond his province in casting imputations upon the English Government, regarding its connivance at the guilt of the accused party. We cannot perceive any good reason why an official in the position of Mr. CUSHING, should not boldly speak out his sentiments. We wish to Heaven that in this country, routine would benefit by the example, and show to the world an interest in the welfare and honor of the nation, beyond those specified services for which our officials receive their salaries, and otherwise care not one rap.

WHAT GREAT BRITAIN OUGHT TO DO.

"We have grossly violated the laws of the United States. We have committed an offence for which we should at once offer reparation; for there is no surer indication of the greatness of a nation than the willingness to redress an injury which it may have inflicted. *Our Government should at once recall Mr. Crampton from Washington*, Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT from Halifax, cancel the appointment of Mr. HINCKS to Barbadoes, and salute the American flag.

"If we act like men we shall avert a direful calamity. Let us but rise in our stirrups and refuse that reparation so justly demanded, and a war may break forth, the end of which, we can predict, will be the fatal annihilation of the Colonial possessions of the British Crown. Let us pause while there is yet time, and pocketing pride, shew the world that we can afford to be magnanimous."

I respectfully beg leave to refer the foregoing to your neighbors of the New-York *Albion*. They are the words of soberness and common sense. S.

The Fire at Alexandria—Seven Lives Lost.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 18.

The fire at Alexandria caused the death of seven persons. Five of them were members of the Star Fire Company; one of the Relief Company, and one a colored man. The fire was deliberate incendiarism. Candles saturated with camphene and trains of gunpowder leading to the crockery crates were found. Mr. DOWELL and two of his clerks have been arrested, and are charged with being the incendiaries. Mr. DOWELL had his stock insured for twenty thousand dollars, while it's value is said to be but five thousand.

Page, Bacon & Co. Against the City and County of St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The suit of Messrs. PAGE, BACON & CO., against the City and County of St. Louis, for damages arising out of the injunction case, was submitted to Court to-day. The Court gave damages in the sum of $85,727. The defendants appealed.

Mail Robbery.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 18.

A letter mail bag for Buffalo, New-York, was found this morning, cut open and rifled of its contents above the Trenton Railroad. It is supposed to be the bag made up yesterday at the Philadelphia Post-Office.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The ship *Isaac H. Boardman*, from Portsmouth, N. H., for New-Orleans, got ashore at one o'clock this morning, near Whale's Back. She will probably get off without damage. The steamer *R. B. Forbes* has gone to her assistance.

The Know-Nothings of South Carolina.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The Grand Council of the American Party in this State recommends the subordinate lodges to disband and absolve their members from their obligations.

First Snow Storm of the Season.

CHATHAM FOUR CORNERS, Saturday, Nov. 17.

A snow storm commenced here at 3 o'clock this afternoon and continued till 7 o'clock this evening, when a most violent rain set in. About ten inches of snow had fallen.

Snow Storm in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Nov. 18.

About one inch of snow fell here last night, but soon disappeared. The weather has been clear and cool to-day.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 17.

The mail communication between Montgomery and Mobile is still suspended.

A portion of the New-Orleans mails have been dispatched to New-York by the steamer *Cahawba*.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

Letter from Donn Piatt, Esq., late Secretary of Legation at Paris.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

My attention has been called to an article in your paper of the 19th, commenting severely upon "the conduct of a gentleman connected with one of our Legations in Europe." I am assured, greatly to my astonishment, that this has reference to myself. If so, permit me to say, that you and your Paris correspondent have been grossly imposed upon.

Instead of leaving my post "with eight or ten thousand dollars indebtedness," one-eighth part of that sum would pay all that I owe in the world. And in place of quitting Paris like "an absconding debtor"—for four months past my resignation has been publicly known, as well as my proposed return to the United States as soon as my successor could be appointed. After close confinement to the bureau, for nearly two years, I asked for leave of absence, proposing to travel over Europe, until my successor would appear prepared to enter upon the discharge of his duties. Judge MASON consented to this arrangement, and, I had made every preparation for my journey when the ill-health of my family decided me to use this leave of absence in returning home. I did so, leaving no engagement that I am aware of unfulfilled. On the contrary I appointed Mr. CHAS. J. FLEISCHMANN my agent in Paris, with instructions to forward all out-standing claims against me, with assurances that they would receive due attention.

It is very annoying to have one's private affairs dragged before the public in this manner, but since "these sensitive American residents in Paris" have seen fit to do so, I have no objection to make an exhibit of my accounts—so that their delicate sensitiveness may be quieted with the assurance that the American honor is yet safe, so far as I am concerned. Permit me to call their attention to the fact, that the salary of Secretary of Legation is quite inadequate to the support of a family in Paris. That for half a year I occupied the position of *Chargé d'affaires*—performing during that time the same duties on a salary of $2,000 for which a Minister receives pay at the rate of $18,000 for the first year and $15,000 the succeeding years—and for precisely the same labor my predecessor, Mr. SANDFORD, had an appropriation from Congress of $7,000. It is also a fact, to which I ask the attention of these sensitive gentlemen, that I expended not only my salary, but $8,000 of my private means. Paris contained, during that Winter and Summer, an immense throng of Americans—and whether this could be considered extravagant or not, those best acquainted with the expense of living in Paris can readily answer.

When the facts are better known to you and your readers, this sudden hue and cry upon the part of these "sensitive American residents in Paris" will look very like a wanton assault. Take the statements even as they propose the world should believe them. I did not seek the position of *Chargé d'affaires* and relinquished it on the first opportunity—and if in the effort to sustain respectably what I had not sought, I incurred an indebtedness my means would not justify, the fault is not mine. Yet further: had I left a host of creditors to wait until Congress should come, as is customary, to their and my relief, I would have been held blameless. But such is not the case. I exercised all economy consistent with my position, but in so doing was obliged to encroach upon my private resources. I am not a man of fortune, nor such a fool as to find in the honor a recompense for the pecuniary loss. It is rather amusing that at the moment I was counting up the cost and attempting to discover how much our Government was in debt to me, this absurd charge should be preferred. And I am under obligation to the gentlemen for this statement of my expense, which I very cheerfully accept.

I had the fortune during my official residence in Paris to offend the "sensitive gentlemen" aforesaid. I declined so far as my power extended, giving them a monopoly of the few good things pertaining to the Legation. They are sensitive over the national honor, yet I fear it would not be safe if by its sacrifice they could decoy a decayed Count or a live Lord into their saloons. I regret that the truth must come out, but these "sensitive gentlemen" are dismal snobs made in Nature's severest file of economy, without bowels or brain—who seek by their wealth to purchase abroad what their merit would not secure them at home. The mere fact that they would forsake their own free land for a permanent residence under a despotism like that of the French Government, makes this sudden awakening to a sense of our national honor rather ludicrous. This class did not suit my democracy, and, whilst I entertained towards it a patient forbearance, I disdained being made use of—hence these silly attacks now that I am not upon the ground to defend myself. If I have suffered annoyance from these nominal Americans, I have been more than repaid by the kindness and support of the many genuine citizens it has been my good privilege to meet and show some little attention to in Paris.

By giving this note a place in your columns you will greatly oblige

Yours sincerely, DONN PIATT,
Late Secretary of Legation at Paris.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

Poe's "Raven," in "The Poets and Poetry of America."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In a notice of the sixteenth edition of *The Poets and Poetry of America*, in the TIMES for the 19th instant, is the following paragraph:

"We submit that Dr. GRISWOLD has no right to take POE'S "Raven," and entirely change its appearance, as he has done, by printing it, not as POE wrote it, but to suit some fancy of his own, or, it is yet more probable, to suit the double columns of the book. As it is, the poem has not its own peculiar look. Mr. POE gave five full and one short line to each stanza. Dr. GRISWOLD breaks these up into eleven, and thereby destroys the actual identity of the poem. In like manner, it may be presumed, he would take MACAULAY'S "Virginia" and double its length, as well as change its individuality, by breaking each Elizabethan line into a brace of ordinary eights and fives."

"The Raven" was first printed in *Poets and Poetry of America* in the Spring of 1845, (soon after its original publication in the *Whig Review*,) from a manuscript copy furnished by the author. A proof was sent to him; on reading it he suggested that the poem would look better if the lines were divided, each upon the fourth trochee, except the last in each stanza, which, consisting already of three and a half feet of that kind, needed no division for the purposes in view; the change was, therefore, made, and on returning a second proof, he wrote me the letter which I inclose for your inspection, expressive of the satisfaction he felt at its improved appearance "in short metre." Thus you will perceive that you were mistaken in supposing I have taken any unwarrantable liberties with what you are pleased to call "the actual identities of the poem."

That Mr. POE wished it always to be printed in short lines is evident from the facts that, in the several autograph copies of it which he made for his friends, and in a copy which he prepared very carefully for a London publisher, who proposed issuing an edition of his poems, he wrote it so. Besides, as he lived more than four years after I printed "The Raven" in this manner, if he had disapproved of the change, or if the change had been made without his authority, you may readily believe that he would have indicated his feelings on the subject in some altogether unmistakable way.

I make this correction of your error respecting "The Raven," lest your paragraph should lead others, not less acute, to similar criticisms of my book. Probably more than one hundred of the poems which it contains were printed from the autographs of their authors, or from copies in which they had made alterations. This was the case with all those by RICHARD HENRY WILDE, with two by JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, and with others by Judge HOPKINSON, WASHINGTON ALLSTON, ANDREWS NORTON, Bishop DOANE, OTWAY CURRY, JOHN NEAL, C. F. HOFFMAN, ARTHUR CLEVELAND COXE, CHARLES G. LELAND, HENRY W. PARKER, and, no doubt, many whose names I do not now remember.

Your obedient servant,
NOVEMBER 15, 1855. RUFUS W. GRISWOLD.

Action of the Naval Board—Letter from W. C. Barney, Esq.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Unexpectedly drawn into a controversy before the public by my letter to you, published on 10th inst., I feel compelled to reply to C. S. M.'s communication, published by you on 13th inst., which has just reached me.

In the first place, I question the propriety of C. S. M. attributing to me the authorship of the pamphlet on the action of the Naval Board. The author has thought fit to remain unknown, and I do not see the propriety of any one removing his mask.

But my object is to answer the statement of C. S. M. By law, the Navy shall not exceed 68 captains, 97 commanders, 327 lieutenants, 60 masters, 180 passed midshipmen, and the appropriations made by Congress are for the pay of the above number of officers. I respectfully ask how the law can be enforced in spirit or in the letter, if, in consequence of the increase of our grade of officers by the action of the Naval Board, the Secretary of the Navy can refuse to promote a deserving midshipman to the grade of passed midshipman?

When I shall have more leisure I purpose a full exposition of the law, and of the action of the Star Chamber Naval Board.

The importance of the subject has compelled me to reply to an anonymous correspondent, C. S. M., whom I rather incline to believe now ranks No. 79 on the list of Promoted Lieutenants, formerly No. 219. I do not hesitate to pronounce the proceedings of the Naval Board of fifteen, contrary to the letter and spirit of the Constitution, contrary to common law and justice, and shocking to common sense. It has been held by the Supreme Court of the United States that *an officer has the right of property in his commission;* and the Constitution also says that *no one shall be deprived of liberty or property unless by due process of law;* and by *due process of law*, it is conceded, is meant *according to the principles of justice*, which are immutable and established laws. It cannot be objected to me that the action of the Board was authorized by the act of Congress. I grant Congress passed the act, but they did not prescribe the form or course of proceedings of the Board, and these are what I say are illegal and unconstitutional, and their final decisions null and void in consequence.

Yours, W. C. BARNEY.

The Rochester of 1776.

WEDNESDAY, ——.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper of to-day, in giving a description of the contents of a Kingston hair trunk of the olden time, speaks of "Rochester as it was." He makes a gross mistake if he supposes that the Rochester spoken of is the spot now known as the famous city of that name. The Rochester adverted to is a township by that name on the Western border of Ulster County, and was then a frontier settlement. The Rochester on Lake Ontario at that day had no existence.

SHAWANGUNK.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

First Duel in Kansas.

The Kansas correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* gives the following account of a duel which, it was apprehended, was about to take place between Col. LANE and Mr. LOWRY. The case was noticed in the Convention while in session on the 30th ult. under the following circumstances:

Mr. KLOTZ, of Pawnee, immediately rose and asked the attention of the House for a few moments, previous to offering a resolution that contained matter of vital importance to this House. He offered it because he thought his duty imperatively demanded that he should do so. He had ascertained from good authority that a challenge had passed between a leading member of this House and an outsider, and that an encounter appeared inevitable. Parties had just left the Convention to make arrangements for the meeting. Members of this Convention, he regretted to say, were engaged in it as seconds.

He hoped the resolution he had to offer would be adopted by unanimous consent, without a moment's delay—as delay might defeat the object it intended to effect.

He then read the following resolution:

Wherras, Rumors are afloat in the community, the prominent members of this Convention are arranging the preliminaries for a hostile meeting of two gentlemen, one of whom belongs to member of this body, which, if true, was calculated to injure the character of this Convention; therefore,

Resolved, That a Select Committee of three be elected, whose duty it shall be to inquire into the facts of the case, and report to this Convention as soon as convenient.

Messrs. SMITH and SCOTTLER supported the resolutions. A Committee was immediately organized. I need hardly add that it was soon found, after they left the room, that there was not a quorum present.

The facts of the case, as nearly as I can ascertain, are correctly stated in the paragraphs subjoined.

Mr. G. P. LOWRY was the private Secretary of Governor REEDER. Mr. LANE is the most prominent member of the Free-State Party. Perhaps therefore, there may be a little feeling between the friends of the rival gentlemen.

Mr. LOWRY came up here two days ago. His friends say that he incidentally mentioned in conversation, circumstances of public notoriety at Lawrence, which are calculated to injure Mr. LANE'S character with the public. The friends of Mr. LANE, on the other hand, state that Mr. LOWRY was maliciously circulating gross, false, and ungentlemanly statements respecting Mr. LANE in order to injure his reputation as a man of honor and courage—representing him in unmistakable language, as a coward, a poltroon, a knave, and a coward, and endeavoring to conceal his agency in doing so, by attempting to throw around his statements the cloak of confidential intercourse.

Certain statements of Mr. LOWRY, it appears, came to the ears of Mr. LANE, who immediately sent to him, through Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, the following unconditional challenge:

TOPEKA, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

SIR: You have put in circulation in this city false and slanderous stories calculated and intended to injure me. The course pursued leaves me no other alternative than to demand, at your hands, immediate satisfaction.

My friend, Mr. PARROTT, is authorized to arrange the preliminaries with any friend you may select.

Respectfully, J. H. LANE.

G. P. LOWRY, Present.

To this note Mr. LOWRY, through Dr. ROBINSON, of Lawrence, transmitted the following reply:

TOPEKA, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

SIR: I am not aware of having circulated, with reference to you, any "false or slanderous stories," nor do I understand what particular kind of satisfaction you desire.

My friend, Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON, is, however, prepared to make all necessary arrangements for such satisfaction as may be agreed upon. With respect, G. P. LOWRY.

Hon. JAS. H. LANE.

The seconds arranged a meeting of the parties at 8 o'clock this morning. In consequence of the absence of surgeons, the encounter was postponed till 11 o'clock, and again till 1 o'clock, when, by the interference of the Committee, the affair was temporarily suspended. Dr. ROBINSON, on learning the action of the Committee, refused to have any further connection with the affair.

I am informed by one of the gentlemen engaged in the affair, that the encounter is arranged for to-morrow morning.

Border Ruffianism on the Decline—George S. Park to be Defended at Home—The State Laws to be Upheld.

A Committee, appointed at a meeting of citizens of Platte County, Mo., have issued an address to the people of the State, the purport of which will be found in some interesting extracts which we quote below. The address, after stating that the subscribers desire to assume no unjust privileges or powers, proceeds to say—

We lay it down as a sound proposition, and one from which none will dissent, that "*communities, as well as larger bodies of people, are the only proper guardians of their respective interests.*" That as freemen, interested in good government, we are properly invested with the right to regulate and control the local irregularities which may be found to exist among us. That we claim no right to interfere with the domestic affairs of any other country than that in which we immediately live. In a word, we deny to citizens in their individual or collective capacity, the privilege of dictation, and holding us in the relation of willing vassals to their dictation.

These truths being admitted as orthodox, and from which none will dissent, we claim that we, as a community, united in the latter relation to a large and highly respectable portion of the citizens of this county, who [illegible] to themselves the rights which we disclaim in their part, and which we consequently deny to them. In order to a full and perfect understanding of the question now involved, we present the following facts:

During the spring of 1855 a portion of the citizens of Platte County adjudged certain penalties to certain citizens [illegible] residing within its limits, if found within [illegible] in a given time. Steps were taken to expel them from our midst, and resulted successfully. Considerable time has elapsed since that period, and the business relations which now exist between a very large proportion of the permanent and chief citizens of Parkville and vicinity, have demanded the recall of GEORGE S. PARK. In obedience to the wishes and calls of this class, he has been induced to return, and a few days since appeared in mild and civil demeanor, and declared his purpose to be in readiness to respond to the numerous calls which had been made upon him. In this immediate community, with only an occasional and rare exception, a fine sense of gratification was felt at the prospect, on the part of those whose claims deserve to be respected, at a result which was likely to arrange, in a satisfactory and legal manner, all the important and necessary measures of business which would inevitably suffer by delay. Under these circumstances, a portion of the citizens of the county, upon learning the fact of the return of GEORGE S. PARK, called and held a private meeting in a neighboring town, and considered upon the adoption of a course regulating and proscribing our action. A Committee was appointed by that assembled body for the purpose of conferring with the citizens of Parkville concerning the propriety of again immediately expelling said PARK, and assumed the prerogative of prescribing a limit to his stay.

These relations, so important in their consequences, could not be hastily sundered without a serious violation of individual rights, to say nothing of that spirit of dictation which is, and must ever remain, most repulsive to all claiming to be men. These constitute the chief facts in the controversy which is now exciting the deepest solicitude on our part, and which we faithfully portray in a most solemn and public manner, trusting that the candid and discriminating judgment of all, will be exercised in meting out justice to the deserving.

It is most unquestionably true that no man, who claims for himself the character which that name indicates, can for a moment seriously entertain the right demanded by those who may set all interests aside, and attempt the usurpation of a power not designated in the usages of a well-governed society, nor by the laws of the land. Indeed, so detrimental to sound policy, and so subversive of every sound and correct principle, the measures proposed by a portion of the citizens of Platte County at once appear, that we consider ourselves materially and grievously aggrieved. Under all the circumstances of the case, we ask, in all seriousness, of those who may anticipate the use of violence or threaten it, to desist. Such measures must inevitably result in creating a breach which time alone can ever heal, and consequences most direful to the best interests of flourishing and extensive regions of country must result. To say nothing of the example which such proceedings will have upon other communities who have marked the past history of Platte County, and of Parkville in particular, an attempt at the enforcement of such unjust demands must destroy whatever of good name may still be left.

In a word, we here publicly declare to all our friends in Platte County, and to the world, that we hold ourselves qualified in every sense of the word to guard our own interests of every character, and we most emphatically declare it to be our fixed and unalterable purp

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

[Correspondence and Miscellaneous Gossip.]

Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

DIPLOMACY AND THE TE DEUM.

Diplomacy is a curious study. The etiquette which governs a diplomatic corps at a first-class Court, like that of France, would make a book, if published, as big as *Chesterfield* or *Jefferson's Manual*, and would require as many Commentaries as Blackstone has furnished the lawyers, or Adam the Clergy. One half of the time of a diplomatist is occupied in points of court etiquette, a quarter in the social entertainment of his legation, and the other quarter in the business proper of his office. And yet there is no published law of etiquette to guide the Minister through the labyrinth of [illegible] compacts, decrees, prohibitions and traditions, which make up the law of court etiquette. It is all traditionary, and when a doubtful case arises, the whole corps resort to the oldest member, the *doyen* or dean, whose acknowledged right it is to settle the point in dispute. The consultations often take place within the body of the [illegible] on grave points of etiquette, must be [illegible] even who are engaged in them.

[illegible] American Minister at the Court [illegible] invited to attend a *Te Deum* at Notre Dame in honor of the fall of Sebastopol, and Mr. Mason, my predecessor, of the TIMES, and our colleague of the *Tribune*, characterized the act of Mr. Mason as improper and unnecessary; while the journals which have just arrived from the United States condemn the act in the strongest terms. But it so happens that this is one of those very cases which enter into the labyrinthine field of [illegible] referred to above; and while I believe that Mr. Mason might have avoided attendance on that occasion, the reasons which guided him ought to be known.

A Minister is sent abroad to preserve peace, not to provoke war. The first line of his instructions from his Government is, to cultivate at all times friendly relations with the Government to which he is accredited. It is a well understood rule at all Courts that an invitation from a sovereign to the diplomatic corps to be present at any ceremony at which he (the Sovereign) intends to go, is paramount to an order to that effect, and cannot be dispensed without a good reason. Nothing but absence or ill-health are considered valid excuses. This is one of the most ancient rules which prevail at Courts, and ought to be modified or abolished; but it remains in activity, and it is to be supposed that the American Minister has received no orders to disobey it.

The American Minister in this instance regarded the invitation as he would an invitation to attend the Emperor's *fête*, or an official ball, or any other of the Court shows, where the diplomatic corps are always invited, and which could not by any possibility be made to compromise the neutrality of those who attended. He believed that he could only be compromised by remaining away from the *Te Deum*, for then an explanation would be required, and an explanation in the present state of affairs would have been an embarrassing document to write. Staying away would have committed him, while going there was a mere formality, a civility (in the estimate which Court etiquette puts upon it,) which committed nobody. If the American Minister had written a note to the French Minister, saying that he declined to attend the *Te Deum* because he did not wish to compromise his neutrality, he would undoubtedly have received for answer, "Sir, we do not consider that your attendance upon this ceremony will compromise your neutrality in the least; we offer you a seat with the diplomatic corps, as is usual on all occasions where His Majesty attends any public ceremonies as a civility; the French Government has no special need of your presence on the occasion, and cares little to whom you give your sympathy in the present war." And then the American Minister would have stood in a really compromised position. The great body of the diplomatic corps went to the *Te Deum*, and evidently viewed it as a civility which for them was without political significance; but, knowing the feeling which existed in the United States in regard to the war, and the difficulty which generally exists in understanding the exigencies of Court etiquette, in a country where the people know little and care less about it, the American Minister and his Secretary, and down to his last *attaché*, if necessary, should have been taken suddenly and individually on the day in question with an uncontrollable *migraine*. That is a diplomatic dodge of the most orthodox kind; it has been approved by whole centuries of exercise, and it is eminently worthy of the absurd system of etiquette in which it finds its origin. It is the system which needs censure more than the act; it is the Minister who has been compromised more than the country.

DECORATIONS VERSUS REPUBLICANISM.

Just now decorations rain as thickly as medals at the Great Exhibition. Red ribbons pass from hand to hand with a profusion that might lead one to believe that the combined greatness of the world was at this moment collected in Paris. The Emperor decorates the foreigner, and he in return decorates the Emperor and his officials. It is astonishing what an influence a war exerts in rendering nations polite to each other. Everybody stands on their good behavior, and everybody wants to do a kindness to somebody else. France was never so burdened with outside politeness as at this moment. It is a wonder how NAPOLEON finds time to think of his official duties.

A year ago the Legion of Honor numbered fifty-six thousand members in France. Now I imagine I can see the increase even in the streets. Every tenth well-dressed man one meets on the pavement wears the ribbon. (A Frenchman who has received the decoration, and is too poor to wear a good coat, is too proud to show his ribbon without it.)

Between the Allies and the hoped-for Allies in the great contest against Russia, this exchange of cheap glorification is most profuse. The United States alone are excluded from a participation in this mutuality of red ribbons; and it is precisely to this subject that I wish to direct the reader's attention. Every one who knows anything of France, knows the burning thirst of Frenchmen for the decoration of the Legion of Honor, or really for any kind of decoration which renders him conspicuous. It is the worship of their lives, and for this they will sacrifice every other interest, whether of the heart or of the purse. (Incidentally I may add, my testimony to the effect that the institution is one of general utility and well adapted to the habits of the French people.) But their eagerness for this honor keeps their attention constantly directed to all points from which it may come; and they were not long in perceiving that the Great Exhibition was going to prove a rich harvest. The United States, however, had no decorations to give and none to receive, and on this account she was treated most shabbily in the Exhibition, with one single exception, from beginning to end. The exception was in the place assigned to her in the Exhibition, which was really good; but this decision was made at a period so long before that at which the race for decorations was to commence, that it is fair to suppose it did not enter into the calculation. With this exception, the United States Commissioners and Exhibitors have been slighted throughout, and treated with indignities to the last point of endurance. Look at what is passing at this moment in Paris. The young son of the King of the little kingdom of Belgium is a guest at the Palace of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and is receiving attentions almost as marked as those that were offered to VICTORIA. He was received at the depôt, on arriving, with an imperial carriage, furnished by the State; he resides in the imperial palace, has imperial balls, imperial reviews, and an endless round of grand *fêtes* offered him, in which his companion is always the Emperor. And yet the reader will recollect that when Mr. FILLMORE, late President of the United States, sought an introduction, two months ago, to the Emperor, he was kept standing three hours, in an obscure room of the Tuileries, and at last had to fall into line with a company of "commoners," in one of those formal introductions given by the Emperor for buncombe, and which mean nothing. Thus Mr. FILLMORE received a passing salute from the Emperor, in the same manner as the rest of his countrymen, and that was the first and the last of his intercourse with the Emperor of France. (The reader will recollect that the comparison is between Mr. FILLMORE and the diminutive Duke DE BRABANT, and not between Mr. FILLMORE and his countrymen.) Any little, deformed, imbecile King, if his kingdom is but a mere pea-patch, not larger than a Southern or Western plantation, and who has only money enough to keep two horses and a carriage, and to cover himself with gold lace and decorations, would eclipse a President of the United States so far, in the capital of France, that his presence here would only be an *on dit* in the columns of the "liberal press," so called. We have no titles of honor or nobility, no gold lace, barring the meagre representation which the American Minister sometimes carries into the imperial presence, and we are not known; we have cotton and wheat and salt beef, but commerce is vulgar in refined France.

While on the subject of decoration, I should not fail to mention that PHILIP RICORD has this week received, from the King of Sardinia, the orders of St. Maurice and St. Lazare; and from the King of Greece, the order of the Savior, the only two Governments in Europe which had not already conferred titles on the well-known professor: nor should I fail to recount the experience of a gentleman from a foreign country, who went, a few days ago to consult the doctor on his health. It is not a very easy task to gain a consultation from one of the doctors of great reputation in Paris, and so the gentleman in question found it.

He was introduced first into a green room where thirty persons were waiting. Rather than lose the day thus, he had recourse to the waiter who let him in, and who, through the efficacy of a five-franc piece, passed him into a white room where twenty other patients were in waiting.

That was something, but it was not enough, and another piece of five francs admitted him to another apartment with grey paper, where ten patients only were assembled. Desperate, yet encouraged by his success, he let go another five francs, and was placed with an old asthmatic in a yellow hall, where the doctor passed in showing out his rich patients.

Thus, after having waited five hours, after having seen parlors of all colors, after having spent fifteen francs for the domestics and ten for the master, the gentleman left the house of the Doctor *à la mode*, with the following precious prescription:

"Take a bath every two days, and then come back."

It is true that a bath only costs twelve sous!

When the Doctor was reproached with this and other similar facts, he replied: "I have not the time to prescribe for every body who consults me;" which is true; he has only the time to take their money and pocket it.

TO THE HEALTH OF NAPOLEON IV.

In the days of ARISTOTLE and of HIPPOCRATES, perhaps even later, the opinion prevailed that certain physical signs, recognizable to those who made the subject a study, betrayed the sex of the human fœtus during gestation. It was a doctrine, however, so long ago exploded, that it would have passed into oblivion if it had not been so startlingly revived by some French agriculturists and—the *Constitutionnel!* At a grand dinner of the agricultural juries of the Exhibition, which took place a few evenings ago, at the *Trois Frères*—the *Constitutionnel* is the authority—and at which were present, as invited guests, the Imperial Commission and a considerable number of the dignitaries of the Government, the second toast was "*A la Santé de* NAPOLEON IV!" The toast was accompanied with a speech from the chairman, which spoke of the sex of the forthcoming heir as a fixed fact, and was drank in the midst of immense applause. It is still the *Constitutionnel* that speaks. It is a well-known fact that the Emperor has been much pleased and astonished lately at the wonderful powers of a man who goes about with a forked stick in his hand, finding, by means of this divining rod, the presence of water under ground. He is said never to fail, and who knows to what extent his science may extend? But, seriously, was ever such sickly toadyism exhibited before, and that, too, by enlightened agriculturists! To the honor of the rest of the journals of Paris, the *Constitutionnel* was alone in the publication of the "exclusive" and delectable intelligence.

DROUYN DE LHUYS ON WALEWSKI.

M. DROUYN DE LHUYS is as well known for his small person as for his great diplomatic talent. His successor in the office of Secretary of Foreign Affairs, Count WALEWSKI, *is*, on the contrary, a large man. DE LHUYS hates WALEWSKI, and never neglects an opportunity of giving him a thrust. At a diplomatic dinner, a few evenings ago, at which both were present, M. DE LHUYS was heard to say aloud, at the end of some remarks made by M. WALEWSKI at the other end of the table,—"Tall people resemble houses with six stories; the nearer you reach the top, the poorer they are furnished!"

THE EMPEROR NAPOLEON PLAYING "SMUT."

During the visit of the Duke and Duchess of BRABANT to Paris, many anecdotes are told of the young Duchess, which are much relished by the public. It is said, among other things, that to while away the evenings at St. Cloud, she prevailed upon the Emperor and Empress, and the individuals of their household, to engage in the game of "smut"—a game well known in American farm-houses, and in which the winning party at the end of each game of cards has the right to score with the finger, dipped in lampblack, on the face of the losing party. The game was received with the greatest hilarity, and on several occasions the company was thrown into the most boisterous laughing by the liberal manner in which the young Duchess scored her game on the face of His Majesty. The game of "smut" has become classical in the court of St. Cloud.

MALAKOFF.

Naval.

The U. S. storeship *Relief*, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at this port Friday night. She brings home S. W. SPENCER, late chief mate of the clipper ship *Sea Witch*, for trial for the murder of Capt. FRAZER; also, Dr. BROLASKY, the second and third mates, and six of the seaman.

LIST OF OFFICERS—S. B. Rowan, Lieut.-Com'g.; James S. Thornton, master; W. W. Kelly, Purser; Edward Henderson, Surgeon; Edward C. Grafton, David B. Harmony and James Bruce, Passed Midshipmen.

FIENDISH ATTEMPT TO DESTROY LIFE.—The Owego (Tioga) *Gazette* says that as Messrs. G. M. HUNTINGTON, CHRISTOPHER VELTMAN and I. B. EDMONDS, and Misses LOVEJOY, HOLLENBACK and HUNTINGTON were returning from a visit to Tioga Centre on a hand car, on Saturday night, a short time in advance of the Night Express, they found and removed from the railroad track, three miles west of Owego, *four separate obstructions*, which had been placed there by some fiend or fiends in human shape, and which could not have failed to have thrown the Express train off the track, with an awful crash, had not this party providentially passed over the road! The obstruction consisted of large ties and bars of iron on both tracks.

INTERESTING FROM CHINA.

Incidents of a Visit by an American.

The Country—The Rebellion—Horrid Cruelties—The Pirates in the Chinese Waters—Commerce, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CANTON, Wednesday, Aug. 8, 1855.

We arrived at this port from Bombay, from which place we sailed on the 29th of May, in the American clipper ship *Swallow*, Capt. TUCKER, of New-York. We had a pleasant, but long passage, owing to the calms so prevalent in the China Seas. Sometimes we were three days in sight of the same land, turning and drifting with the tide, or at anchor within gun-shot of the most charming islands, yet not daring to venture on shore, as they are peopled by the Malays, the worst of pirates. The whole Malacca Straits and China Seas are at present swarming with pirate junks, carrying from one to three hundred men well armed, and only waiting for a ship to get unmanageable and drift on one of the many reefs, to pounce upon her, and as the cargo is disposed of more easily without the help of Europeans, they soon dispose of them by making them food for fish. You may suppose we were not napping. Each night double watches were set, cannon kept loaded, and all preparation to receive a visit from them, at any moment. But we were unmolested by anything but armies of mosquitoes, which, if not so dangerous, were quite as bloodthirsty as the Malays.

On the 26th of June we passed Singapore at four miles distance, and if "distance lends enchantment to the view," I pray to be preserved from a closer inspection of that city, for a more dreary and desolate looking place I never beheld.

A RACE.

In the "Straits," we had a race, for two days, with the *Nankin*, the crack ship of the British Navy. Although we were drawing 21 feet, and she with only her guns and stores, drawing but 13, when the wind blew a seven knot breeze, we distanced her, but as soon as the wind fell to one of three or four knots she came up, owing to her lighter draft. After a long, steady run, of six hours, with a six-knot breeze—yards braced sharp—we were obliged to tack ship, to avoid being forced on a lee-shore. She was enabled to stand on longer, and crossed our bows, as we were in stays, and as she crossed her band struck up "Hail Columbia," to which we replied with three cheers. They then manned the yards, with 400 men, and returned our salute, and played "Yankee Doodle" and "Washington's Grand March." A very clever compliment to the sailing qualities of our ship. After their arrival at Hong Kong, they reported their race, and we ascertained that they had all hands employed, all day, carrying shot and rolling guns, fore and aft, to trim ship. We arrived at Hong Kong in 10 days, which was a short passage, in comparison with that of any other ship sailing at our time.

HONG KONG.

Hong Kong is situated on the Island of the same name, at the mouth of the river, and about 90 miles from Canton. It belongs to England. Her mode of obtaining it was worse than a fillibustering process. You know how covetous England is of such points, and how, throughout the world, and especially in the East, she scruples at no means to possess commanding commercial positions, preferring those of an insular character, where she can kennel herself like a bull-dog, for offence or defence. This accounts for her interference in the Crimea, and the alliance for the protection of the "sick man," lest he should die, to the advantage of the colossus of the North, as well as for her diplomacy in reference to Cuba, the Mosquito Kingdom, the Sandwich Islands and Japan—to say nothing of Petropolovski.

THE OPIUM WAR.

Her mode of obtaining Hong Kong was this: The lower class of Chinamen are much addicted to the use of opium, which they smoke, and which is imported in large quantities by the "*Honorable* East India Company." The use of this drug has a most enervating and baneful effect upon the human system. The Chinese Government, knowing this, and to prevent, also, the expenditure of the millions of dollars that were annually drained from the pockets of the poor for this poison, which acts alike on body and soul, decreed that opium was contraband, and made it a penalty of death to all natives of China who should deal in any way with it, and, moreover, that all of it found in the China waters, after a certain time, should be confiscated and burned by the authorities. In compliance with this just decree, a large quantity of the drug, which belonged to Englishmen, was seized and destroyed, near Canton. For this act and a refusal of the Emperor to repeal an edict that would save the lives and protect the morals of his people, as well as keep their money from John Bull's pockets, war was wickedly declared against them by a self-styled Christian nation, and a cruel and disastrous one was it for the Chinese. It was a war of Waterloo bayonets against ivory fans, and the result was what might have been expected. The Chinese were obliged to pay $27,000,000 for the pleasure of being whipped—of having their cities stormed and citizens and soldiers butchered by those of the "most enlightened and philanthropic nation of the earth," who boasts of her missionary achievements in the East, while she furnishes them with idols to order, and the certain means of slow suicide, at a handsome profit. They also compelled the Chinese to cede to them the Island of Hong Kong. Although the obnoxious decree was not abolished, it has ever since been like your Maine Liquor Law in New-York, a dead letter. I have made frequent inquiries for it here, and, in every instance, it has been produced without hesitation. The English have built up, since the war, the very pretty town of Victoria, at the bottom of an amphitheatre, above which towers a lofty mountain. The streets are wide and macadamized and very clean. Their public buildings are numerous, and have a fine airy appearance. The barracks for the troops are spacious and well ventilated, and every afternoon favorite familiar airs are discoursed by the band. The society is limited, and, as is always the case in young colonies, where the majority are *parvenus*, is divided into *cliques*. There are some very beautiful and intelligent women there, however; but, as they seldom or never appear in the streets, without being shut up in a palanquin, (a species of box, with a gauze curtain in front, carried by two Chinamen,) you might visit Hong Kong many times without seeing them, were you not fortunate enough to possess an *entrée* to their houses. The foreigners, (I mean the Americans, French and Germans,) are a fair set; but, the English, like all English *parvenus*, are boorish. As for the climate, I have concluded that if ever a certain place of which we read, becomes, by the wickedness of us mortals, over-populated, or if a purgatory upon earth, is to be sought, Hong Kong will answer every purpose.

CANTON—THE REBELLION.

We proceeded up the river to Whampoa, where all ships are obliged to load, as there is not sufficient water to allow of their going up to Canton, a distance of twelve miles. The day after our arrival I came up to this city, in a shampan, or river boat, the only means of conveyance obtainable. These boats are worked by six Chinese, half-clad ugly wretches, but the boat is very clean and roofed over to protect the passengers from the sun. The first thing that strikes a stranger upon entering these waters is the immense number and variety of odd-looking boats of all sizes, from the fishing canoe to the junk of 500 tons. The next is the manner in which they are all armed. Owing to the present state of the country, the river is infested with fleets of pirate junks, or, as stated in the paper, "the forces of the rebels," but that is only a more respectable name for a merciless set of marauders, who do not fail to put under contribution any boat that is not strongly enough armed to intimidate or resist them. If they capture any of the Emperor's people, they can only save their lives by a heavy ransom. All junks carry from four to twelve guns, some of them 12-pounders, while the shampans are provided with muskets and cutlasses. In such a state as prevails here, it is necessary for all to protect themselves as they best can, and no one ventures out at night or in the boat by day without a sword and pistols as indispensable side-arms. The scenery of the river is neither grand nor beautiful. Along the shores you see nothing but small fishing villages, each with its tall pagoda or josh house, serving by contrast to make the little huts seem still smaller and more squalid. As you approach Canton you are obliged to force your way through thousands of shampans and junks, so thick that for miles you see nothing but a forest of masts. These boats are the only homes of over half a million of Chinamen, who are born, live and die on board, without ever going ashore. Their culinary utensils, household goods and gods, for each boat has its josh, are all kept in the small quarters of the stern, while the middle is reserved for passengers and their baggage.

THE ENGLISH QUARTERS.

The factories or English residences front upon a most beautiful garden, and are arranged in a line along the water. This is the only quarter where you are safe from annoyance, and with their pleasant grounds ornamented with trees and flowers contrast strikingly with the rest of the city. These factories are surrounded by a wall, the gates of which may, at any moment be closed, and are at all times kept guarded. Every house has a stand of muskets, supported by two or more cannon ready to guard the entrance. The city is about 5 miles in circumference; besides which its extensive suburbs compose another great city. The population of the city is four millions. It is most miserable in appearance, after leaving the commercial quarter. The streets are very narrow, and crowded with those who delight to jostle "the foreign slave," as they call us. We are all English in the eyes of the lower class, and they have not forgotten the war with "the barbarians." Should you wish to ride on horseback, which is very seldom done, you must employ a servant to run ahead, who is to continually cry out, "Look out for the horse," "Look out for the horse." The Chinese have no carriages or carts, consequently everything is transported over the roads, through their vast empire, on the shoulders of coolies—the lowest class of laborers. I have seen a line of bottle-ship's anchor weighing 6,500 lbs., moving leisurely down the Queen's Road, at Hong Kong. It took sixty-five coolies, with rope-straps and bamboo poles, to take it up, and they would go six squares without resting. Although the Chinese manifest much of the mechanical ingenuity of the Yankee, he has not applied himself to labor-saving machinery and the higher mechanics. They are the same they were centuries ago, with no prospect of immediate improvement; but, on the contrary, they present one of the most pitiable and revolting pictures of a degraded and fratricidal race.

PROGRESS OF THE REBELLION.

Just now the fortunes of war seem to declare in favor of the Imperialists; but to-morrow it may be otherwise. All the business of the country is done through the Mandarins, or native capitalists; and, as they are of the Imperial party, all the silks and teas that fall into the hands of the Rebels are confiscated. All kinds of business is in a most uncertain state. As soon as the Rebels gain possession of any part of the country, they draw a chain across the river, or establish a bridge of boats, thus cutting off all communication, and shutting the goods from market or shipment. As the forces of the Emperor are obliged to stay at the large cities to afford protection, the rivers and maritime waters are swarming with pirates, in large junks, waiting for any boat that may venture out, to seize the cargo and murder the crew. So strong are they outside that they have several times beaten off the men-of-war that have been sent out after them.

PIRATE FLEETS.

By the last mail we have account of the pirate fleet being seen outside, with a large square-rigged vessel in their possession, of what nation could not be discovered. All ships now leaving port are forced to supply themselves with additional guns, as the danger is so great. When this state of things will be remedied no one can tell, as the rebels are no sooner crushed in one point than they spring up in another. To-day all is excitement, as news has just arrived that they have appeared in great force ninty miles north of Canton, taken two large towns and three men-of-war junks, and are marching on Canton. The Mandarins are trembling for fear that they may take the city; and they know if they do, it is all day with them, as the rebels will avenge themselves for the thousands they have beheaded during the last six months. At Canton alone 30,000 men, women and children have been beheaded within that time.

HORRID EXECUTIONS.

Many of the Europeans go to see the executions, as they are performed outside of the walls of the city. The ground has become so completely saturated with blood that the stench is sickening for a considerable distance. There are three executions a day—one at morning, noon and night—fifty at each time. Two long sticks of timber laid parallel to each other, with just room for the prisoner outlooer to pass between them, form the blocks. The prisoners are driven into the inclosure like so many sheep, not chained or bound in any way. In fact they seem to look upon the whole thing with apathy, owing, I suppose, to their religion, or irreligion, which is fatalism.

At the word from the Judge, they all kneel and place their necks on the logs, each row with their heads inwards and the face of each turned towards his neighbor's back on one side, while the most on the other faces his. At another signal the executioner grasps his heavy two-handed sword, and beginning at the end of the row towards which all faces are directed, strikes right and left. But one blow to each is required, the head flying across the space and striking the opposite victim, but ere he has a chance to shrink the sword descends upon his own neck.

There are two executioners. Each has twenty-five to behead at each execution. The whole operation does not consume over five minutes—at the end of which time the whole fifty trunks are in their last struggle, spirting the blood and throwing their limbs convulsively about. Such a noisy rabble is there present that you find it difficult to persuade yourself that they are human beings whom you see thus hurried into eternity.

A CRUCIFIXION.

Two weeks since, to vary the scene, they had a crucifixion. A woman was sentenced to be crucified for the crime of having given birth to one of the rebel chiefs. If a father is a rebel, his family is considered the same, and the whole family, from the old man of four-score to the child of four years share the same fate. The poor woman was nailed to the cross while living, a gash made across the forehead to the bone, and the skin pealed down so as to hang over her eyes; after which the breasts were cut off; they then proceeded to break every bone in her body; a large knife was next thrust into the throat and passed downward, cutting the the chest open. The executioner then thrust in his hand, and grasping the heart, tore it from its socket and laid it beating and reeking before the Judge. At Shanghae they drown them by dozens.

You may well think that any Government practicing such atrocities must soon exasperate its subjects to avenge themselves, and so it is, and the present dynasty must soon fall to give place to a worse or better, as time will show.

The Chinese, as a nation, are as cruel as the Malays, where they have the power; but the most abject slaves when they feel themselves in your power. There is constant uneasiness among the shipping. The American and English men-of-war are drawn up in front of the factories for the protection of property and life, of persons belonging to their several nations. During the night hardly a quarter of an hour passes without hearing a broadside discharged from some junk on the river, for if they see any suspicious craft running near them they fire away to let them know they are prepared to meet them; but if they still advance, you see some fair running, for they know that if the pirates get on board their heads are as good as off.

HABITS OF THE PEOPLE.

The women, as in all eastern nations, are forced to do all the work, the husband and sons sitting at their ease and seeing their wives, mothers and sisters row the boat and perform all the menial labors of the family. The youngest child, when only a few weeks old, is sometimes lashed to its mother's back in order to leave her arms free. Its head is exposed for hours to a broiling sun, the effect of which to a European, with every protection imaginable, is often deadly. The children, from the habit of looking sideways, often become cross-eyed, which is a common characteristic of Chinese physiognomy.

FOREIGN TRADE.

There are but two streets where Europeans are allowed to go, and even in these you are often insulted. Although you are in peril, it is safer to perambulate without arms amid the crowd, for if you should attempt to use them, as soon as the noise is heard in the shops, out rush the Chinamen, and you are cut off either from retreat or advance. The streets are at all times crowded, being but about 12 feet wide in the largest, and some of the smaller ones are not six feet across. The shops are filled with most beautiful articles of Chinese manufacture, but all are very high during this war, and the prices they ask are much higher than they ever have been before. Shawls that two years ago were sold for $30, are now $60, and all other things in proportion.

The shipments of tea this year will not be as heavy as usual, as large quantities are stored in the tea-growing country to the North. Many ships are loading at Shanghae for England, and some for the United States. Quite a large number are at Whampoa waiting for tea to come down from the interior. Rice is very high, owing to short crops and the war, and a typhoon last week destroyed one-third of the crop, so it must go still higher.

You shall hear from me again in my oriental wanderings. Meantime I remain, yours truly.

ENGLISH FREEDOM.

Letter from Kossuth on the Proscription of Victor Hugo and other Exiles from the Isle of Jersey.

From the London Atlas, Nov. 3.

Expulsion of political refugees is thick as hail in Jersey. 36 more of them—M. Victor Hugo at their head—have been expelled without process and judgment. It is said such is the law in Jersey. I don't know. From the little knowledge I may have of the philosophy of the laws, I would suppose that municipal laws and customs may grant particular privileges and immunities beyond the general provisions of the Constitution, but cannot restrict the general privileges—they may give, but cannot take away. And I am told that it is one of the fundamental principles of the English Constitution—it certainly is an essential mark of Liberty—that no man shall be harrassed or damnified in goods and person, still less shall he be deprived of liberty and of free power to go and come where he listoth, except after and by process and judgment. If Jersey has the *peril en la* of being deprived of the the protection of this Constitutional principle, all I can wish is that they would have no occasion to experience the the truth of the "*hodie mihi, cras tibi.*"

Although from the beginning to the end a perfect stranger to the particular case implied in the whole of this transaction, still, after the turn matters have taken, no equanimous man will dispute that in my position of a political exile on English soil, connected in my humble way with a portion of the English press, it would be a manifest dereliction of duty should I remain silent on a subject so closely affecting the notions England (much to her credit, I think) has induced the world to entertain of the right of asylum in this country.

All this turmoil originates with the improper letter of M. FELIX PYAT, that so justly has raised the indignation of the British nation in general. This letter I most unreservedly do blame, regret and reprove, and so do all my personal and political friends with whom I have the honor to act. It is not now the first time I have given a public expression to this my opinion. It is proper well to establish the situation: I therefore request the favor from the editors of the *Atlas* to be allowed to reproduce in their columns a letter I wrote on the subject to the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES immediately after the first occurrences at Jersey. To this I refer.

And now I beg from the reader well to mark the fact, that M. VICTOR HUGO and his thirty-five associates have in no way identified themselves with the offence the PYAT letter or its publication is thought to have offered either to the sovereign authority of the Queen of ENGLAND, or to her dignity as a lady.

The fact is simply this. Three of the managers of *L'Homme* having been expelled from Jersey in consequence of the reproduction of Mr. PYAT's letter, M. VICTOR HUGO and thirty-five other exiles residing at Jersey signed and published a "*Declaration*" to take the expulsion on record ("*pour en prendre acte en ce qui* [illegible] is their expression). It does not contain the slightest allusion to the PYAT letter, neither has it one single word calculated to vindicate the propriety of its publication in *L'Homme*, or to excuse it on the plea that, though improper, the publication was no breach of law; no, the declaration does not so much as allude to the case that led to the expulsion of the three. The signers have not the shadow of any share in the fact that did excite the indignation of the public. Thus far, therefore, there is no offence in the Declaration.

Then where is the offence? It is sought in the fact, that the Declaration passes a very sharp review on the history of the *coup d'état* of Dec. 2.

The terms employed are very severe and strong, it is true; but not a bit stronger than Victor Hugo has used in his *Napoleon the Little*, yet it has been translated into English, and found its way to almost every parlor table, without causing offence.

The terms employed are severe and strong, it is true; but they are not a bit stronger than the *Times* had used, on the same subject, in the famous letters of *an Englishman*, wherein (if the quotation of another metropolitan paper be exact) even the words "felon" and "outlaw" did occur—no such terms in the declaration of Victor Hugo. Yet the *Times* not only has given no offence by them, but did rather earn much credit for not plying the estimation of right to considerations for successful might.

The terms are severe and strong, I admit; but not a bit stronger than a thousand writers and public speakers, and almost every journal, have used and circulated, in millions of copies, throughout Great Britain; yet nobody thought it illegal in them.

Now the question is: Did the fact of a close alliance of England with L. N. BONAPARTE change the laws of England so as to make illicit and subject to punishment to-day, what has been licit and lawful yesterday?

Or the question is: Whether there is *actually* another penal law *in force* for VICTOR HUGO, and any political refugee, and another for the *Times*, for "an Englishman" or any Englishman?

These are the questions, and these alone. If one would argue that the fact of that alliance ought to influence the sense of propriety, and out of regard for England commend moderation in language and tone; if you would indignantly censure a departure from that regard, nobody could in justice contradict you. But that is not the question. A very odious penalty—expulsion—has been inflicted, without any change in the penal laws.

Let England well reflect on what it does. If the dispensation of the penal laws have to ply to complacency for the exactness of an ally; if momentary expediency has to be the Procrustes bed to the length of which personal liberty in England has to be cut out; then verily there is no good dwelling in this house. The Will-o'-the-wisp of expediency skips away within the turn of the hand; but the limbs of liberty remain truncated and lame, and the majestic head of the law remains bent under the pressure of arbitrariness, rising on the pedestal of precedents. Let England reflect.

What interpretation, under the Parliament of Great Britain, to put for the future upon the right of asylum? Shall it be a right derived from the Constitution, or only a favor to be dispensed by arbitrary discretion? or shall political refugees in England become, *on requisition from abroad*, subject to some system resembling the Austrian police? That is not within our competency to discuss. Let England do as it listeth. Whatever be the law in England, we have to accept it, or obey it—or resume the wanderer's walking-stick, and go. The conscience of our self-dignity shall guide our choice. But until the existing laws are altered, all I ask (and so much I may well be entitled to ask) is, whether we political exiles have to consider ourselves placed under the protection of the laws, or subject to exceptional regulations or arbitrariness?

That is all. This much let us know. Or else it will be recorded of England that "they asked for laws, and snares have been pounced upon them instead."

One word more in conclusion. I happened to see in a journal an invitation emanating from "the International Committee," and addressed to "the Republican Socialist Frenchman residing in London," calling on all of them, proscribed and *not proscribed*, to attend a meeting on the 26th of October past. And I happened to hear it vaguely rumored that, in consequence of that meeting, it was intended to have an English translation of the justly obnoxious PYAT letter read by an Englishman in Hyde-park on Sunday last. As I do not belong to the so-called Socialist school, nor am connected with any fraction of it, I do not pretend to vouch for the correctness of the statement. However, if there be truth in the report, I only am glad that no effect was given to the intention, imprudent, inconsiderate, and vainly provocative as it would have been; but I would, besides, warn all those connected with that movement, whether Englishmen or foreigners, who, however erring in their doctrinal ideas, are sincere and honorable in purpose, to be on their guard against being duped into and becoming instrumental for purposes diametrically contrary to their own. The invitation was addressed indiscriminately to the *not proscribed* as well as to the proscribed French residents; amongst the *not proscribed* residents there are, of course, very few whose choice of residence in England were owing to Republican principles. Amongst these there may be men of every description even "*mouchards*" and "*agents provocateurs*." And if we may credit reports in the *Times* and other papers, the foreign despotic Governments are just now very busily engaged in trying to induce the English Government to take some stringent measures against political refugees. Their object in this is obvious. It is not their own security, because none of them is so silly as not to know that if they feel themselves in danger it is from the people at home, and not from a handful of refugees abroad. If the disposition of the people at home do not endanger their position, refugees abroad cannot.

Revolutions never are *made*—they *make* themselves; and they never can make themselves, unless there be sufficient causes for a revolution—where (as in England) by the free word, the free press, and the institutions of the country, reasonable means are offered for redress of wrongs, for improving the social condition and the political institutions, and for liberal progress in general; and where, besides, the people is neither hurt in its most sacred sentiments of national existence, nor incited by a heart-revolting usurpation of arbitrary power; there revolutions are not absolutely necessary, consequently they are not possible. Think of the silliness to imagine that the expulsion of 36 poor refugees from Jersey, can add one hair's weight of a curity to the power which caused the Marianne to spread over every village of a country where half a million of *employés*, and an equal number of spies, watch the pulsation of every heart. If their only remaining anchor of hope is the gagging of a handful of exiles, then we may well indulge in rejoicing; we shall not be long in exile. None of them so silly but knows that any persecution of the exiles will not buy them one hour of safety more; quite the reverse—it can but carry coals of irritation to the Newcastle of discontent at home. Therefore, it is not any speculation of safety that makes them press on the English Government for stringent measures against the refugees. No: they would like to compromise England in the opinion of the nations, and thus link their sinking ship to the proudly floating vessel of Britannia.

But there is a strange force of resistance in the habitual nature of the people of England. No minister, however willing, could well dare to propose here restrictive measures, adverse to the fundamental principles of English liberty, unless he be sure to be backed by public opinion. Thus it may well suit the purposes of foreign despotism to poke the fire here by secret means, so as to envenom the situation by pushing to wanton demonstrations, which, from their loyal attachment to their Queen, might rouse the indignation of the better part of the community, and thus plan the way for inducing the Government to measures apt to compromise England's fair renown, and to break every link of amity between her and those nations which, to-day nothing, may become to-morrow everything.

Well woven and fine spun. No other result could come from the idea of introducing such topics into any English agitation. The wild dreams of MAZZINI being connected with Russia, and I his dupe, may have something in common with the manœuvre aiming at irritating the English nation against the refugees. The PYAT letter was, at all events, a godsend in that line.

Therefore, to all honest and well-intentioned men I would say let them beware from being duped. In that motley crowd of *not proscribed*, not every man may be sincere in his Republican professions; there may be quite another people amongst them likewise. And if reports be true, a very small sprinkling of *proscribed Republicans*, incomparably small, has attended the late reunion.

As to the exiled Republicans of every land, of every creed, I would say, brethren, let us not meddle with any English agitation, with any English domestic affairs. That is neither our business nor our right. We may care very little about what restriction England chooses to put on the right of asylum (I for one care very little about it, I dare say); but if it is to-morrow we shall have to take leave of these once hospitable shores, either because we must or because it is due to our own dignity we should; let us leave with the consciousness that while on the one hand we did not offend the laws, on the other hand we have always proved ourselves true to all our principles, one amongst the first of which is, that every people shall be left to dispose of its own domestic concerns. In expressing this I am happy to be the authorized interpreter of the sentiments of my intimate, personal and political friends, MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN likewise; and I dare trust that all those who, though differing in other views, are inclined to do justice to our patriotism, and to the sincere interest we bear to the cause of democracy, will take to good account our warning, which on our part we declare to be a rule to which we did and shall always rigorously adhere.

KOSSUTH.

LATE FROM TAMPICO.

Sad State of Affairs.

By the arrival at New-Orleans of the *Edward Barnard*, in six days passage from Tampico, we are put in possession of the following important information:

Governor GARZA arrived within a short distance of that city, about the 31st ult., and opened a correspondence with General TRACONIS, the military commander of the garrison, requesting him either to retire with his troops or to disarm them, as his intention was to take both the civil and military control of the State of Tamaulipas.

TRACONIS positively refused to receive GARZA in any other character than that of Governor, allowing him to enter the city with a limited escort. GARZA indignantly refused these terms, and the two parties assumed a hostile attitude.

It was supposed that the affair would be decided by a battle, and as GARZA's troops had been reinforced by the arrival of seven hundred men from San Luis Potosi, under the command of Colonel ESPARZA, it was considered beyond a doubt that GARZA would carry the day.

Tampico has suffered severely from the revolution. All intercourse between that place and the interior markets has been cut off, and business has been completely paralyzed.

The alarmed Mexican families were taking refuge every night in the houses of foreign consuls, or were leaving for the old town, Pueblo Viego.

All foreigners were exceedingly anxious to see some vessels-of-war enter the port, and gladden their eyes under these painful circumstances; but it is said that English and American ships-of-war never touch there unless they have a prospect of obtaining a freight of specie.

Supplies of provisions were cut off by GARZA, and food of every description was exceedingly scarce, and was selling at very high prices.

In truth, a more deplorable state of affairs could not well exist, and yet the worst had not been realized when the *Barnard* left, say on the 3d inst.

By the schooner *Red Fox*, Capt. SMITH, which also arrived from Tampico this morning, we receive the *Tamaulipe

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Crystal Palace and the American Institute.

We understand that the negotiations entered into by the American Institute for the purchase of the Crystal Palace have met with a sudden obstruction. The facts of the case are these: Soon after the commencement of the late Fair, a proposition was made by the Receiver of the Crystal Palace Association for the sale of the Palace and its contents to the American Institute. Like all things that involve heavy expenditure, the Palace Associates had incurred heavy obligations in the erection of their elegant building—but, unlike most financial enterprises which start out with so good a prospect, the Associates failed to disencumber their enterprise of the debts that finally staggered it. So the entire concern went under, was pitied, blamed, and was *not* helped, and finally its affairs went into the hands of a Receiver. A mortgage of $125,000 upon the building was assigned to DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., BARNUM and others, by whom it is still held. Debts hang over the Institution to the amount of $75,000.

Matters stood in this way when the negotiation was opened with the Managers of the American Institute. It was proposed, as nearly as can be understood in the present confused condition of affairs, that the Institute should be allowed to purchase the building, with *all its contents*, for the sum of $100,000. The creditors were to have compounded their claims, and the mortgagees to abate a portion of their lien upon the building; the American Institute to receive full and undisputed possession of the premises.

This proposal was earnestly debated by the Trustees of the Institute, and it was considered that the investment would pay. Measures were accordingly adopted for closing a bargain, on the terms indicated. The Institute proposed to raise the means for the purchase by the sale of their present property at No. 351 Broadway, and to keep themselves free from debt by paying for the Palace only such a sum as they considered it certain they could realize from this course of action. A Committee, empowered to undertake the interchange of the necessary papers, waited upon the Receiver, to indicate the willingness of the Institute to close with his offer. But an unexpected difficulty was interposed. The price was raised $25,000, and the sale was declined unless the amount of $125,000 was paid. The Managers of the Institute, unwilling to plunge that establishment into a heavy indebtedness, declined to pay the extra sum demanded, and so ended the negotiation. We hear that the Receiver still holds to his last price, and that the Institute positively refuses to purchase on such terms.

The Institute purchased its property on Broadway a few years since for the sum of $45,000. The demand for stores in that vicinity has raised the value of their buildings, and we understand that they have received an offer of $100,000.

If the Palace is, in reality, lost to this Company, it is to be hoped that the privilege of opening Annual Fairs in the building will be secured. The new Superintendent of the Palace, Mr. A. D. FAVE, is a fresh Manager of the American Institute, and it is the intention of the parties concerned to continue public exhibitions from time to time, irrespective of the objects which the American Institute aims to accomplish.

A single word about the Fair. We hear of exhibitors who express dissatisfaction. This is not so rare an occurrence among exhibitors as to call for special mention, but for the fact that their complaint this year appears to possess the merit of a groundwork. It is said that several classes of articles have been entirely omitted by the judges in making up the awards. The fault is charged upon the lack of entries in the catalogues furnished for the Premium Committees. (And, by the way, there was no catalogue of articles in the Fair; a classified description, published, say during the second week, would be very useful.) The Managers would find it, too, very much to their interest to print, in one or more of the daily papers, an *Official List of the Awards of Premiums*, as soon as possible after the conclusion of the yearly exhibition. The Institute has existed for twenty-seven years without ascertaining that this matter of publication is very essential. Of the Awards at this Fair, only one list has yet appeared, and that was filled with blunders, cannot be relied upon in any way, and was certainly not intended (according to the Managers themselves) as a correct or complete record. The suggestion is at the service of the Managers.

MR. BRANCH'S PAPERS.

His Birth, Early History and Pantagruelian Performances, all Testified to by the Best Blood and First Families of Providence, Rhode Island.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The *Times* of a recent date says:

"MATSELL is temporarily laid over to the action of the Common Council. R. R. CONNOLLY is allowed a brief breathing time. Meanwhile he is after Mr. GEO. H. PURSER with a sharp stick—pricking him to know before he is reappointed next Thursday, as Tax Commissioner, whether he is yet a British subject or not. True, Mr. PURSER has been an Alderman, (of the Fourth Ward,) and has sworn whole chapters of oaths of office—but show us your papers, quoth BRANCH. BRANCH is getting ahead fast. Our own impression is that he is a Yankee, but show us the papers, Mr. BRANCH, or produce the registry of your birth. Who knows but that you yourself came to your beloved Rhode Island with your clothes on?"

This is a serious charge to make of a man—be he alligator or Chief of Police. But you had a right to do it. I at once sent to Providence and received by telegraph the following document, signed by a large number of respectable folks. They told me to use all their names, but I don't do it—for Providence folks have strong feelings, and they might repent it afterwards. I give those which are well known.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Saturday, Nov. 17—5 P. M.

STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* At your request we send the following respecting your birth in this city, of which our entire population are vociferously proud, and cherish your zealous fidelity to your country with enthusiastic fondness.

BRANCH'S BIRTH.

Your mother's maiden name was LUCRETIA LOOMIS, of East Hartford, Conn., and was a great belle in her day, and had a retinue of suitors. At least two of the undersigned were rejected by her, and your father was the successful happy lover. At the crisis, she discarded eight unfortunate young men, and accepted the hand of your father. Dr. PARDON BOWEN was present at your birth, and was assisted by Mrs. Teft, Mrs. Thurber, Mrs. Kendall, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Battey, Mrs. Horsewell, Mrs. Snow, Mrs. Wheeler, Mrs. Cooley, and Mrs. Eastman, and they all had a terrible time of it, and they all positively assert that you were born side-ways. You were born on Eddy's Point, between Tallman's-lane, and Mrs. Horsewell's corner, in a house built by your lamented father—Judge STEPHEN BRANCH.

BORN ARMED—EARLY FEATS.

They also assert that you were born with small teeth, with thin, glossy, curly, disheveled hair, and gave a tremendous growl as you emerged into being, and in five minutes afterwards you began to smile, and on the 7th day after birth you began to spit quite freely; that in three months after birth you terrified your nurse and mother by a sudden and thundering horse-laugh, with alligator contortions, and severe choking in the region of your throat and liver. At one year old, you had worms of quite a large size, followed by the itch and the mumps, at the same time; that you had warts at 1¼ years old; at 1½ years old you struck your aunt Lucy for putting you in the oven on baking day, and for sousing you on washing-day in soap-suds; that at 1¾ years old, ALBERT SWEET, the barber, (assisted by Mr. GLADDING, and EDWARD MURPHY, and AARON TOWN, and ANIJAH THOMAS, and Mr. BILLINGS,) shaved your head, for notorious reasons, which brought on the scald-head, on account of shaving too close.

WHAT GREAT MEN FED ON WHEN YOUNG.

That in extreme childhood you were passionately fond of fish-balls, chalk, alum, vinegar, molasses and peanuts, but that you were the foadest of chalk, on account of the salt-rheum, which you inherited from your mother; that at 3 years old you were captain of a military company; that at 3½ you were very pugnacious, and at 3¾ licked all the children in the neighborhood; that at 4¼ you talked distinctly, and at 5 took possession of your father's house, and threatened all hands with utter annihilation if they did not conform to your behests; that at 5 you made the hens cackle, and the feathers fly in the poultry-yard, and desolated orchards at 6, and spread general terror through the town at 7; at 8 you became sober-minded under the pulpit eloquence of the Rev. JOHN N. MAFFITT, a handsome taller preacher. Your nurse always predicted that you would distinguish yourself, and make a violent racket in manhood, as you did in baby-hood.

A NEW JOYCE SMITH.

Your nurse still lives and is 99 years old, and has had a second sight, voice, hearing, memory, skin, expression, and complexion, and has had her third teeth, hair, and nails, and has a perfectly vivid recollection of your early didoes, and she cried to-day at their bare remembrance. Your nurse wishes you well, and would like to see you, but prays fervently that you will not come to Providence until she dies, as she fears the shock would be too great for her weak old nerves. She sympathizes with poor Mr. MATSELL, and CONNOLLY, and PURSER, but says that after all, you have not tormented them half as much as you did her in infancy and childhood. After giving her testimony, (the wind being high,) a huge junk of soot suddenly fell down chimney cockmk, scattering the ashes and cinders in all directions, and she jumped and thought and declared it was you, and she went off in the spasm, and we had to put the old lady to bed, with her tearful exclamation that you would be the death of her yet, either by sudden fright or in some other dreadful way. Being under oath, we have been thus precise and truthful, in our painful narrative respecting your early history. But at the same time, my dear Sir, we are happy to learn that you have discarded the errors and mischievous foibles of childhood and upwards, and that you are a reformer of the true American brand. The citizens of Providence are proud of your distinction as a Phrenomnemotechnist, and as a jurist, fireman, policeman, traveler, and historic scholar of "PELTZAECH renown," and as a Supervisor of aliens, and we all hope that you will soon visit us, so that we can warmly and generously evince our profound regard for your long, ardous, and meritorious public services, and for your moral and intellectual greatness. Signed, JONAS RIGGS,
H. OAKS,
and thirty others.

DOCTOR D. B. REID ON VENTILATION.

On Saturday evening the Lecture Room of the Board of Education, in Grand-street, was occupied with a slender but attentive audience, met to hear Dr. REID, a gentleman who has attained considerable celebrity in England from his devotion to the subject of the ventilation of public buildings. It will be in the recollection of the American public, that the vastly increased cost of the erection of the new Houses of Parliament has been attributed in part to the want of a spirit of accommodation between the architect and the ventilator, and that the absence of perfect success in his early efforts and the outlay of large sums to accomplish that end, has been ascribed to the difficulties arising out of the peculiar construction of the building. The ventilation of the law courts at Newgate for the same reason has not been regarded so pleasant as successful. With these facts before us, and the additional fact that St. George's Hall in Liverpool, has been entrusted to the only supposed authority on that subject in England, Dr. REID comes among us to develop first principles. Diagrams of his plan in reference to the ventilation of St. George's Hall, were exposed on the table.

Dr. REID (who is a good-looking, somewhat plethoric and muscular middle-aged gentleman,) commenced his address (without notes) by expressing his regret that the subject of popular education was not practically so well understood, because not so con pletely inaugurated in England as in this country.

Ventilation was intimately associated with the progress of school architecture. Architecture in ancient days was more associated with external beauty than with considerations of human health and comfort. Not until chemistry and the nature of the blood and of respiration have been better understood has there been an avenue for the scientific study of the subject of ventilation.

Till within the last century there were no data upon which philosophic minds could proceed. A better knowledge of the relation of respiration to the oxygenations of the blood, the true nature of the gases, the discoveries of SCHEELE, PRIESTLEY and LAVOISIER were necessary before this question could assume the practical footing it now presents.

He did not pretend to know what was passing here on the subject, except from books and from general reading. The investigations of MAURY, and of others, have directed increased attention to the doctrine of atmospheric currents, and the more such things were investigated, the better should we be able to ascertain the circumstances under which purity of atmosphere operated beneficially on the human frame.

When with air-tight walls we exclude the pure air, we frustrate a healthful necessity. The cells of the lungs when unfolded would cover four hundred superficial feet—how important the consequences and means by which the blood can be aerated either within doors or in the open air, equally and always necessary.

The air is invisible. The daguerreotype, the steam-engine bring their results tangibly before the eye, but unfortunately we may pass from a pure to an impure atmosphere unconsciously and gradually. Now, if a physician were to prescribe as the Almighty does, that pure air is to be taken 1200 times in an hour, what would he thought of the prescription? And yet in health we are totally unconscious of that fact.

However, he would not detain the meeting with elementary positions. He would apply his illustrations to schools. When we come, in the progress of architecture, to splendid, air-tight fitting doors, adding by our gas-lights the action of carbonetted hydrogen gas, the production of carbonic acid generated by breathing and by combustion, are matters of every day practical interest. The Doctor displayed diagrams illustrating how in a box containing about 20 cubic feet of air persons had been proved to exist with various ease or difficulty. Some could stand a certain atmosphere for two minutes, others for ten times that duration. His conclusion was, that the quantity of air to be given depended on the *condition* of those who had to *respire* it. It was often asserted that carbonic acid was heavy, and would fall, but this is only reliable under certain circumstances; when mixed gases are present, peculiar results follow. The currents in any room, whatever be their gravity, may be made to reverse each other, the upward movement being always the great movement.

In attending to the movement of air as connected with ventilation, the currents produced by lighting add much to their complexity. In a vast number of cases, lights are introduced where they are an offence to the eye. No progress in ventilation can be adopted unless the lights are placed in the same relation to the room as the sunlight in its natural introduction. The sun is about a gaslight ascends, and then there is a corresponding action downward.

For Winter occupation, a building needs a shaft for the discharge of vitiated air, which shaft will be equally useful in Summer.

Modification of architecture is therefore necessary to a law of the introduction of such shafts. In many factories and other buildings the Campanella tower has been used, the products of combustion being carried downward and so discharged. *But how is air to be admitted into a room?*

That is a difficult point, if you take into question the room's structure and decoration. Here there is the greatest possible field for improvement. If you give only *one* opening for its admission, it will rush in with velocity, or else the supply will be small. But if you could render the whole side of the room *porous*, what immense advantage is attained by this *gentle* introduction of a large quantity of air into a crowded apartment in a uniform stream, as it approaches us out of doors.

No atmosphere is intended to remain *quiescent* about a person. You want to imitate within doors that which takes place without; a larger diffusion enables us to bear a lower temperature; then no one suffers from the one-pual diffusion.

Dr. REID showed some returns of observations made during fifteen consecutive years upon the old House of Commons. It had been experimented upon (as the House of Lords) by Sir HUMPHRY DAVY, by Sir CHRISTOPHER WREN, and by others.

The Doctor had been consulted, and the point sought was an universal *diffusion* of air. Under the most trying circumstances, by giving every individual in that assembly *share and share alike*, the object had been almost attained.

Whenever you ventilate a room surrounded by numerous passages with doors frequently or constantly open, it is necessary to connect all the chimneys together and treat the whole building as one room.

The treatment of the new Houses of Parliament had been matter of disputes between himself and the architect; he would not allude to that subject. But the Corporation of Liverpool had fully sustained him and he was entitled to consider his ventilation of St. George's Hall successful.

Architects are often pushed too much to commence the building, before the plan of ventilation is laid down.

The state of the atmosphere in mines and in ships threw much light on the principles of a rational system of ventilation. Displaying a diagram, he said that often for 90 feet consecutively, in some ships of war, a candle would not burn. One or two horse power from a large engine on board is often enough to command a central moving current: the air may be made to flow to it and thus be discharged.

As to *schools*, we must bear in mind the *tender age* of scholars. If we neglect this, we directly lay the seed of disease. If the atmosphere be unwholesome, the quality of the *blood* becomes deteriorated. We do not hear of the solids of the body becoming diseased, but these solids are permeated by innumerable blood-vessels, and the organization eliminated by the supply of pure air, and, consequently, pure blood, is widely different from the fibre produced by noxious air and imperfectly decarbonized blood.

Next to the supply of pure air in schools the supply of *moisture* is important. What is the nature of an atmosphere heated naturally? Why, it absorbs moisture from the ocean. The Doctor described well the cough and condition of skin and mucous membrane produced by a dry harsh atmosphere.

After some further remarks the meeting became a conversational one.—the Doctor explaining his diagrams and answering questions put by his intelligent auditors, who expressed themselves highly gratified with the evening's entertainment.

Geographical Research.

ACTION OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

At the last meeting of the Geographical Society of the University, Mr. JOHN JAY, on behalf of the Foreign Corresponding Committee, reported the result of the action of that Committee during the Summer Recess, in the matter of setting on foot a system of Geographical Exchanges. Gov. SEYMOUR addressed President PIERCE in reference to the project entertained by this Society of addressing foreign Governments through the Ministers resident at Washington. A reply from the Secretary of State expressed the readiness of the Federal Government to further the objects indicated; and letters of introduction were furnished. A large correspondence was opened—information was solicited in regard to the Topography and Statistics of different countries—particular attention was called to the condition of Literature, Education, Public Charities, Prisons, Municipal Regulations, &c., &c. Series of volumes on our Colonial History, documents upon Foreign Immigration, Finances, Railroads, Prisons and Education, were transmitted to the Resident Ministers at Washington. Letters were also addressed to more than thirty learned Societies, in Sweden, Denmark, Russia, Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, England, India, Brazil, Chili, Cuba, and Mexico.

From two of the ministers addressed, the Committee have received replies emanating from the Government. JAMES H. CAUSTON, Esq., the Consul-General of Chili, has enclosed to them an extract from an official letter of His Excellency Señor ANTONIO VARAS, Secretary of State, returning the thanks of the Government to the Society for the works with which it had favored them, and remarking:

"That my Government has beheld, with interest, the purposes of that Institution, and is, on its part, disposed to furnish to the Society the data and official publications which it desires to obtain in regard to Chili, and that from time to time it will go on to make the respective remittances in proportion as they are published."

The British minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, in a second note, alter acknowledging the letter of the Committee, enclosed a copy of a dispatch from the Earl of Clarendon, dated July 5th, in which his lordship requests Mr. CRAMPTON to state to the Society that he has had great pleasure in meeting their wishes, and that he had received a communication from Sir RODERICK MURCHISON, of the Museum of Practical Geology, to whom he had communicated their letter, stating that he had great satisfaction in procuring for transmission to the American Geographical and Statistical Society, certain publications which he would forward to New-York by an early opportunity. Lord CLARENDON'S letter concluves with the remark: "I have to add that it appears to me very desirable that some arrangement should be made for a regular exchange of papers of the nature in question."

The Committee have since received from His Excellency, Mr. CRAMPTON, the volumes referred to, and which are inscribed as being "presented to the Society on the part of Her Majesty's Government." These volumes embrace Reports of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, in 22 volumes; Memoirs of the Geological Society of Great Britain and of the Museum of Economic Geology, in three volumes; and the Records of the School of Mines and of Science applied to the Arts, in one volume.

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY.

The Geographical Society contemplates memorializing the Legislature in favor of a Topographical Survey of the State of New York. A committee, consisting of three members, is charged with the duty of reporting upon the subject. Their report will probably be presented at the next meeting of the Society. A memorial in relation to the same subject was prepared by this body some time since, but it was at that time considered inexpedient to present it to the notice of the Legislature, the Society being urgent in their claims for a charter, which has since been obtained.

The Secretary of State has placed three hundred copies of the *Statistics of Crime* at the disposal of the Geographical Society.

THE TEN GOVERNORS.

The Controversy as to the Support of Foreign Paupers.

At a meeting of the Governors of the Almshouse, held on the 12th inst., the following report was presented and ordered to be published:

The Committee on Workhouse, having in charge the subject of the indebtedness of the Commissioners of Emigration, respectfully represent, that having examined the report of the Commissioners of the 20th October last, as published in the City papers, and the statement of the accounts between them and the Governors of the Almshouse, your Committee reiterate the correctness of their statement, as presented by them in their report to this Board on the 9th ult., viz.:

Bills for females rendered and allowed to 1st July, 1855	$13,154 37
Bills for females for July and August, 1855, rendered and not examined	2,119 31
Bills for vagrants rendered to Sept. 30, 1855	26,000 00
Bills for interments	3 50
Total	$41,279 18

being $140 less than stated on the account as published by Governors, which was $41,419 18, that amount having been paid since making their report.

The principal objection of the Commissioners of Emigration appears to be their liability for expenses incurred by this county for the support of vagrants who have been less than five years in the country. Yet your Committee, on referring to the act organizing that Commission, cannot find any clause excepting them from the responsibility, for the act of May 5, 1847, provides: "It shall be the duty of the said Commissioners to provide for the maintenance and support of such of the persons for whom commutation money shall have been paid as aforesaid, or on whose account bonds shall have been taken as aforesaid, *as would otherwise become a charge on any city, town or county of this State*, and the said Commissioners shall appropriate the moneys aforesaid to that purpose, in such a manner as to indemnify, so far as may be, the several cities, towns and counties of the State, for *any expense or charge* which may be incurred for the maintenance and support of the persons aforesaid." Not a word is said about vagrants, but includes all who may become a charge upon any city, town and county, and why persons of that description and for whom the Commissioners of Emigration have been paid commutation money, should not as well as the pauper receive the benefit of that fund, your Committee are at a loss to arrive at any satisfactory conclusion.

Yet the Commissioners say in respect to bills for the support of Emigrants at the Penitentiary from 1849 to 1853, and at Blackwell's Island, and at Bellevue Hospital from 1849 to 1854, six years, amounting to $49,500—which are unpaid—"that the Governors ought to know full well that there is neither substance nor legality in the claim."

There is certainly substance in the claim, and we trust justice and legality. This Department are paying $400,000 per annum at least for foreign paupers which, under the present law, they cannot get any return for whatever.

The Legislature of this State, in order to protect the counties and fully declare the obligations of the Commissioners, at their last session, on the 13th of April, 1855, enacted as follows:

"The persons hereafter becoming chargeable upon any city, town, or county within this State, for the payment of any expense of whose maintenance and support incurred by any such city, town or county, it is made the duty of the Commissioners of Emigration to provide by the act concerning passengers in vessels coming to the City of New-York, passed May 5, 1847, or any act amendatory thereof, shall be deemed and taken to include all persons otherwise within the description and provisions of such Act or Acts, who are or shall become the inmates of any Almshouse, Lunatic Asylum, Workhouse, Hospital, Nursery, House of Refuge, Asylum for Juvenile Delinquents, House of Correction, Penitentiary, Jail, Bridewell, or Prison, under commitment, sentence or conviction by any officer or officers, Court or Magistrate, under any law of the State as Vagrants or disorderly persons."

Under the above law the Commissioners have not acknowledged to this Department any indebtedness on the bills which have been rendered, nor advised of any examination of their correctness.

The bills for the support of Lunatics are examined, and it is well understood between the two Departments that, owing to the uncertainty of information from the insane, any charges made for their support which they do not find evidence of "on the Manifest," they are at liberty to reject or suspend payment of until fully identified.

The Commissioners say that they "have no authority or right to receive Lunatics. Have they ever applied for it? By the Act passed April 14, 1848, amending the Act for the safe keeping of Lunatics, designating where they may be confined, it says: "or in such private or public asylum as may be approved by any standing order or resolution of the Supervisors of the County in which such city or town may be situated." The Commissioners deny having advised the enactment of the Act by which fifty cents out of every two dollars received by them, which by law is appropriated and set aside, out of which expenses of emigration in all the Counties except New-York are to be paid.

On this subject your Committee are credibly informed that during the session of the Legislature for the year 1853, a Committee appointed at a Convention of the Superintendents of the Poor of the several counties of the State were in Albany, for the purpose of procuring legislative action in reference to the claims of counties already due and acknowledged by the Commissioners, and protection for the future. The bill presented by the Superintendents provided for an increase of fifty cents, to be set aside and to constitute a fund from which to liquidate the demands of the counties other than New-York; the amount then due such counties being very large, and the bill was intended to provide a present remedy, by removing such portion of the fund beyond the users of Commissioners and their control, except for the special purpose set forth, and to provide a fund for subsequent demands.

The proposed increase of head money *emanated from, and was made on, the recommendations of the Commissioners*, and assented to by the Superintendents, but disagreed in relation to the custody and use of the fund. Several of the Commissioners were in Albany during the pending of these proceedings, and their special agents, their counsel and clerk nearly, if not quite, all the time.

The superintendents were successful in getting their bill through the Committees and reported complete, but when it reached the Statute Books it did so, in a form embodying anything but the intention of the Committees so as to render the proposed advantages almost nugatory and void.

The Superintendents have ever charged the law of April, 1853, as the act of the Commissioners. Aside from the almost certain paternity of the additions and alterations of the bill, and by way of proof in answer to the express denial of the Commissioners of Emigration, your Committee refer to the Annual Report of the Commissioners of Emigration for 1853, page 9, as follows:

"These difficulties had been anticipated and set forth in their last Annual Report, as well as on former occasions; and they were effectually, and it is trusted permanently, relieved by the act of 18th April, 1853, *adopting the recommendations of the Commissioners, and adding fifty cents per head to commutation money to be applied quarterly to the reimbursement of the several County bills.*"

In order to present a legal view of the subjects in controversy, the following communication from W. M. EVARTS, Esq., is presented in connection with the report, for the consideration of our fellow-citizens, legislators, commissioners, governors, and all parties in interest:

NO. 2 HANOVER-SQUARE, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29.

DEAR SIR: The general scheme of the legislation of this State concerning emigrants, is to provide, from funds or commutation money exacted from the whole number of emigrants, a fund for the support of those who otherwise would be a burden upon the public chairities of the various counties of the State. The principal function at the outset of the Commissioners of Emigration was, and has continued to be, to collect this fund and distribute it ratably among the counties of the State, in reimbursement of the charges which should be incurred by such counties in the support of those who had contributed to, and were entitled to share in, the charitable accumulation.

The fundamental act did not impose on the Commissioners the duty of caring for the support of this class of beneficiaries in the first instance, though it *permitted* them to assume and discharge this duty. The actual burden of emigrant pauperism was left to fall on the various counties under the Poor laws of the State, giving a recourse against the fund collected by the Commissioners in reimbursement of the expenditure of the various counties, ratably as among themselves, and to the exhaustion if necessary of the the whole fund. In case the Commissioners should themselves provide for the support of pauper emigrants, then no county could claim indemnity for any expenditures on account of those embraced in in such provision.

All the counties of the State stood on an equal footing of participation in this fund until the act of April 18, 1853. By this act the commutation fee was raised from $1 50 to $3, and the additional fifty cents was made into a separate fund for the benefit of the counties other than that of New-York, distributable once in three months, and any balance unused in this distribution was to be carried into the general fund of the Commission. Since the passage of this act, as I understand its effects, the counties other than New-York are restricted to this special share of the commutation money, and the County of New-York is entitled to the whole of the residue of the commutation fund not employed by the Commissioners themselves in the support of pauper emigrants within this county, in exoneration and reimbursement of the expenditure of the County of New-York on account of such pauper emigrants.

There are two principal classes of pauper emigrants which have become chargeable upon the Governors of the Almshouse, and for indemnity against the expenses of which their claims have either been denied by the Commissioners of Emigration or satisfaction delayed and refused.

1. The class of *Emigrant pauper Lunatics*. It is not pretended that the Commissioners have made any provision for the care and support of this class at their own establishments, or that they are ready to receive them. All the expenses of the Governors in the support of this class are then justly reimbursable by the Commission, and the only answer to this claim that can be legally made by the Commissioners is, that their fund justly administered leaves no portion applicable to this claim. The arrears on this score, as audited by the Commissioners to the end of February last, were more than $1,000, and suit is now pending to recover them.

2. The class of *Emigrant Pauper Vagrants*. By various statutes the class of "vagrants" is defined, and provision made for their committal to the Almshouse, Workhouse, Penitentiary, &c. The subsistence of these denitions is upon, abandoned, shameless poverty and beggary, with or without intemperance, or other personal vice. No breach of the peace or violation of any criminal law is necessary to the condition of vagrancy, or to its consequences, the committal of the vagrant. When, therefore, emigrant paupers sink into the condition of vagrants, and, instead of becoming voluntary applicants for charity, are picked up by constables and by magistrates, and assigned to one or the other of the institutions supported by the Governors, it is not easy to see why the expense of their support should not be borne by the fund to which they have contributed, in the administration of the Commissioners. They are not the less emigrants that they are vagrants; they are not the less paupers that they are vagrants; and they are not the less chargeable to the Governors that they are vagrants. The arrears on this score, from the 1st Jan., 1854 to first March, 1855, are more than $15,000, and suit is now pending to recover them.

The Legislature by the act of April 13th, 1855, have declared that the condition of vagrancy and the committal therefor, shall not relieve the Commissioners from responsibility for the support of those otherwise chargeable upon their fund. If there be any doubt on this subject it will apply only to expenses of vagrants prior to that date.

The accumulated arrears against the Commissioners arising from these two heads of expense to the Governors, bring the whole debt to the amount of $48,178 38. Besides this amount large sums would be chargeable for the support of emigrant pauper vagrants prior to 1854.

The only set-off or counter-claim made against the Governors by the Commissioners arises from the support of the infants of mothers who are emigrant paupers, and chargeable on the Commissioners, but whose unborn babes they contend are *native* paupers, and so chargeable on the Governors. No specification, detail, or account of this claim has ever been rendered to the Governors, but it is used by its very vagueness and uncertain to extinguish the ascertained and audited debt of the Governors.

It seems a very natural, if not a necessary construction of the law, that upon whichever Board the support of the mother is legally devolved, by it must be borne the increased expenses (if any) of the sustenance of children too young to be severed from the mother. The Governors of the Almshouse are bound to administer the charities confided to them, in and through their own establishment, and whenever these infants are humanely and suitably separable from their mothers, they may be received into the proper institution in charge of the Governors, and will become burdensome on the charities of the County. Until that period, they follow the condition of their mothers, and the sustenance of both is indivisible.

This question is raised by the defence in the suit above referred to as pending.

Yours respectfully, WM. M. EVARTS.

To S. DRAPER, Esq.: Thus much has your Committee deemed it their duty to present to the Board in answer to the business or material portion of the last effort of the Commissioners of Emigration in regard to their connection with this Department.

To the mild and amiable insinuations as to the familiarity of the Governors with the "facts and the law," their "liability to become inmates instead of visitors of the Penitentiary," and a variety of similar *twaddle*, your Committee refrain from dignifying by any special retort, loss of time or temper.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC TOWNSEND,
DAN'L E. TIEMANN,
P. HENRY,
WM. S. DUKE,
} Committee.

Accidents.

On Thursday night, a mail-wagon driven, by JOSEPH MURRAY, came violently in contact with an omnibus, at the corner of Broadway and Exchange-place. Mr. MURRAY was thrown from his wagon with great violence, and severely injured. He was taken to his residence in Greenwich, and the mail under his charge was driven by a policeman to the General Post-Office.

A boy 9 years of age, named HENRY GILMAN, residing at No. 36 Cherry-st., was run over by a coal cart and badly injured, Friday afternoon, in the Fourth Ward. He was taken to the Hospital.

Friday evening, as a Mr. RUSS was stepping from a car on the Second-avenue line of Railroad, at the junction of Eighty-third-street and Second-avenue, while the car was yet in motion he came in contact with a pump which stands within a foot of the track, thereby causing a severe fracture of the leg.

As LEON LUCKEWAY, a Frenchman, was, on Friday evening, at dusk, going into a lager-bier cellar in Broadway, near Pearl, where he is engaged in business, he was set upon by some rowdies, with whom he had previously had some words, and knocked to the pavement. His head struck the curb-stone and was severely cut. He was at once conveyed to the Hospital, where his wounds were dressed.

JOSEPH ANNIN, and some companions, on Friday went over to West Hoboken, and while there, ANNIN being in the act of loading a gun, accidentally touched the trigger, when the ramrod was forced into his hand, through the palm coming out at the wrist. He was at once brought to the City. It is supposed that he will lose the use of his arm.

A man named JAMES WELCH, while under the influence of liquor, on Friday afternoon, got into a fight with some unknown man, at the corner of Rivington and Greenwich streets, and was knocked down and had his leg broken. The Police removed him to the Hospital.

A German woman named Mrs. FISHER, residing in the rear of No. 264 Second-avenue, was badly burned by the explosion of a camphene lamp which she was filling, on Friday evening.

The Orphans of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

The Orphan Fund has now reached seven thousand dollars, and is daily increasing. The Committee who have the matter in charge, have recently issued an appeal, which has been generally circulated, and to which we hope our citizens will liberally respond. As it is desirable to close up the subscription books at an early day, contributions should be sent in early.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 10th day of November to the 17th day of November, 1855: men 60, women, 54; boys, 96; girls, 97. Total, 307. Adults, 114; children, 193; males, 156; females, 151; colored persons, 8.

DISEASES:

Apoplexy	1	Enlargement of liver	1	Irritation of intestines	1
Apoplexy, serous	1	Erysipelas	2	Jaundice	1
Asthma	1	Fainting	1	Kidneys, dis'e of	2
Bleeding, from operation	1	Fever, conges've	1	Locklaw, a tult.	1
Bleeding, lungs	2	Fever, puerperal	4	Locklaw, infant.	1
Bronchitis	12	Fever, remittent	2	Lungs, dis'e of	1
Burned, scalded	1	Fever, scarlet	23	Marasmus, adult	6
Catarrh	1	Fever, typhoid	8	Marasmus, inf	3
Cholera infan'm	1	Fever, typhus	8	Measles	1
Colic	2	Fracture	1	Old Age	4
Congt'on, brain	8	Fracture of skull	1	Parturi'n, dis'd	3
Congt'on, lungs	1	Fracture by fall	1	Pleurisy	3
Consumption	47	Heart, disease of	4	Premature birth	2
Convul., infant	18	Hooping cough	5	Rheumatism	2
Croup	8	Inflam. of bowels	9	Small pox	3
Debility, infant	10	Inflam. of brain	2	Sprue	2
Delirium trem	2	Inflam. of heart	2	Stillborn	24
Diarrhœa	4	Inflam. of kidn'y	1	Teething	1
Dropsy	3	Inflam. of liver	1	Tumor	1
Dropsy in ches't	2	Inflam. of lungs	19	Ulceration, s'line	1
Dropsy in head	9	Inflam. stomach	2	Unknown to jury	1
Dropsy in heart	1	Inflam. of throat	1	Urinary ob'tion	1
Drowned	2	Intemperance	2		
Total					307

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c	3	Stillborn and premature birth	24
Brain and nerves	46		
Generative organs	6	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	49
Heart and blood vessels	9		
Lungs, throat, &c	105	Uncertain seat and general fevers	27
Old age	5		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	26	Urinary organs	4
		Unknown	1
Total			307

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	7	IX.	12	XVII.	20
II.	2	X.	13	XVIII.	23
III.	3	XI.	32	XIX.	16
IV.	11	XII.	15	XX.	18
V.	11	XIII.	10	XXI.	11
VI.	15	XIV.	8	XXII.	14
VII.	17	XV.	11		
VIII.	13	XVI.	14	Total	307

INTERMENTS REGISTERED.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Calvary	26	20	56	41	143
Potter's Field	6	4	8	19	37
City Inspector's Office	26	28	26	39	119
Trinity	1	—	3	4	8
Methodist, Harlem	—	—	1	—	1
Marks	—	—	—	2	2
Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.	1	1	1	1	4
Harlem	—	—	1	—	1
Hebrew	—	—	—	1	1
St. Lukes	—	1	—	—	1

AGES.—Under 1 year, 96; 1 to 2 years, 34; 2 to 5 years, 36; 5 to 10 years, 14; 10 to 15 years, 5; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 15; 25 to 30 years, 17; 30 to 40 years, 29; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 7; 70 to 80 years, 9; 80 to 90 years, 5; unknown, 3. Total, 307.

NATIVITIES.—England, 11; France, 3; Germany, 10; Ireland, 55; Prussia, 1; Scotland, 4; Switzerland, 1; United States, 210; West Indies, 1; Unknown, 2. Total, 307.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 11. Total, 24.

THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Nov. 17, 1855.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 378, 377, 127, 345, 340, 407, 371, 120, 367, 176, 377, 90, 109, 440, 38, 348, 740, 192, 65, 120, 338, 382, 321, 715, 484, 748 to 761, 116, 117.

SUPERIOR COURT—*General Term*—90, 107 to 120.

Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

EXCEPTIONS TO REPORT—EVIDENCE—DEPRECIATION—REPAIRS.

Sylvanus G. Chase et al. vs. Humphrey H. Covey et al.—This case came up on exceptions to the Commissioner's report. The suit was a collision case, and the decree of the Court was in favor of the libellants. The libelants had never fully repaired their vessel. Their witnesses proved the amount of repairs actually put on, and also testified that to make the vessel as good as she was before, she would need some brace clamps on the opposite side from the injury, which would cost $67 40, while witnesses for the respondents testified that she would need no such clamps. The Commissioner reported that the libelants should recover the amount of the repairs act

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 19, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers One Dollar a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

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The Merchants and the President's Message.

The cool and rational temper in which the New-York Press and business people down town have taken the unaccountable demonstration on American affairs by the London *Times*, and the excitement growing out of it at Liverpool, is the subject of general remark and congratulation. The provocation to severe retort and excitement on this side was quite sufficient to have caused some mischief to trade and money affairs, by unsettling confidence in the amicable relations of the two countries. But as the distinction was very properly drawn between the real sentiment of the British people and the capricious ebullition of feeling from the London *Times*—even granting it to have been suggested from some official quarter—very little, if any concern, has been felt on the subject. Stock and Produce values have risen on the news; London bills have fallen; Gold has accumulated, and Money worked easier. This is all well; particularly so, in the business view of this attempted disturbance of the cordiality between two great commercial States. But, politically, we must not expect the affair to pass without notice, direct or indirect, from our Goverment at Washington. We are now on the eve of a Presidential Message, and although we have authentic and positive assurances from official sources that the diplomatic relations between the United States and Great Britain are undisturbed, we cannot reasonably calculate that the Executive will fail in treating the Central American, British Recruiting, and other questions of international interest, with proper dignity *and firmness*. He will probably feel it due to the popular sentiment of the country that other Powers, including Great Britain, should be given to understand, that upon all these questions we tolerate, on this Continent, no European interference, and fear no blustering words or menacing acts of intimidation from any European State. Plain and pointed language on our Foreign policy, in the forthcoming Message, need work no mischief or cause the slightest embarrassment to the regular movements of trade or finance, either before or after a response from the organs of public opinion abroad.

It once occurred, on a similar occasion, that the Cotton trade of the country was virtually suspended the whole month of December; the Stock Exchange turned topsy-turvy, and Money lenders were sorely exercised in spirit, while awaiting for five or six weeks the response of England to the President's Message of 1845 on the Oregon question. The result will not soon be forgotten by the speculators of that time. The measure of their folly was fully acknowledged on receipt of the English mail in January, when was found that the firmness of the Executive was construed only as an urgent invitation to the prompt adjustment of an ugly and long-standing controversy.

It is probable that some parties more immediately concerned for Foreign mercantile interests, than representing American mercantile sentiment, would now like to have the President besought to temper his Message on Foreign affairs with extreme moderation, and to this end would bring to bear every consideration of danger to our extended commerce and mischief to credit and trade at home, from any decided tone or intemperate expression toward other powers in the forthcoming Executive manifesto. It is even possible that these nervous gentlemen would have our American merchants, through a public meeting at the Exchange, represent at head-quarters the importance which is attached to our present trade with Great Britain. Letters and remonstrances, we are quite sure, from certain intimations we have heard, they would like to have written to the Executive and his Cabinet by all their influential friends. But, we repeat, there is no call for this sort of concern from any quarter—on *this* side the Atlantic. When Liverpool and Manchester and Birmingham make up their minds that they can afford to fight the United States—London being the mere seat of the British Government, not the centre of its power—it will be time enough to measure the relative sacrifice of commercial interest by the struggle. The war panic need not begin here, at all events; so our merchants and bankers in the Foreign business had best leave the President to define our Foreign policy in his own way, and then, without waiting to hear what is thought of the sentiment of the Message abroad, go on with their commercial and financial operations as usual. Whatever he says, *must* be taken in good part on the other side—assuming that he will speak only to the relations of the North American Continent and to our rights and dignity as a neutral party to the War in Europe.

Election Frauds.

The Board of Canvassers meet again to-day, when some decision will probably be had as to their power to go behind the returns of votes handed in by the Inspectors. It is not for us to say what the law requires on this subject. But if the law is defective in not providing sufficiently for a reviewal of the Inspectors' returns, we hope an early opportunity will be taken to amend and reform it. We are convinced that enormous frauds are practiced in the return of votes, and that the whole process of Election is a *farce*, whenever the contest is so close that the addition of a few hundred votes to either side will change the result.

Indeed, as things now stand, it is within the power of *the Inspectors* to elect our City rulers; and the very fact that such defects in the law exist, is a sufficient reason for applying a remedy, whether actual abuses have occurred under it or not.

There seems very little reason to doubt that very extensive frauds were practiced at the late election; and we trust the Board of Canvassers will find themselves clothed with full authority by existing laws to investigate them thoroughly.

Insanity in Defence of Crime—A Curious Case.

Insanity, which is an exceptional state of the mind, and of comparatively rare occurrence, has come to be one of the most common pleas in defence of crime. Cases are constantly occurring in which perpetrators of the most shocking homicides are acquitted on the ground that they were insane, and, therefore, not responsible for their acts when the deed was committed. And to such an extent has this plea been pushed, that the very circumstances and almost the *fact* of the crime itself, are held to prove insanity on the part of him by whom it was committed. No man in his senses, it is urged, *could* be guilty of so horrible an atrocity:—therefore the accused *must* have been insane.

A case of this kind, involving features of more than usual interest, has been brought to our notice by the report of the trial of Willard Clark, of New-Haven, Conn., on charge of murder. Clark, it seems, had been attached and engaged to a lady, from whom, by mutual consent, he was afterwards separated. She subsequently became engaged to a Mr. Wight. Clark renewed his attentions, but without success, and at length, in March, 1855, she was married to Wight. Clark continued his visits under somewhat singular circumstances, and finally, in open day, entered the house, passed first into the back room and saluted the family, who were just then rising from the tea-table; followed them into the front room, and there, in the presence of Mrs. Wight, shot down her husband with a loaded pistol, which he had brought in his pocket; walked calmly out of the door, returned the pistol to the person from whom he had borrowed it, saying, "He had killed a two-legged cat;" went to his store and engaged as usual in business, and when sought by the officer, said he was ready to go to prison.

The counsel for the prosecution, of course, took the ground that this was a premeditated, conscious act; that the murderer, according to his own statements, had no wish to live; that he was skeptical of God and a future life, and with a fierce jealousy towards the man who had supplanted him in the affections of the woman he loved, he was determined, at whatever cost, to put him out of life.

The counsel for defence rested their cause solely on the plea of *insanity*; and the ingenuity and peculiarity of their argument lie in the fact that the insanity which they alleged, is a delicate, unobtrusive kind of mania—not precisely monomania, but a delusion, the result, perhaps, of the jarring of a peculiar set of feelings, which would obscure the subject's mind in one direction, but leave it in the main sound in others. The "delusion" which they claim for the prisoner is, that he *conscientiously believed* that Mrs. Wight still loved him, but she was somehow under the tyrannical power of Wight, who ill-treated her, and that his "mission" was to deliver her by any violence whatever. It is not urged that he was not generally sound in other directions, or that he could not usually distinguish between right and wrong; but that he was under an insane impulse and idea in respect to this matter. The counsel even claiming that the accused might consider this act itself wrong, and yet feel under an irresistible maniac-impulse to commit it, and so in the eye of the law, be guiltless.

In framing his argument, the counsel for defence, Mr. H. B. Harrison, has ingeniously presented from the medical books, all the various premonitory and attendant symptoms of madness—even in its most delicate and evanescent condition—in that twilight of the mind where Reason still shines, but where clouds are gathering slowly and darkly over it; when Will loses only here and there her lordly hold; and Conscience ceases at times to punish, and Hope begins to darken. The occasional restlessness—the despondency—the eccentric actions—the neglect of business—the wild words—the shedding of tears—the vacant laugh—these, as he shows still further from the books, are often preceded by dispositions to insanity in the father, and may be connected with any great trouble or affliction; and that they frequently show themselves in some act of half-insanity, before ending in an outbreak of madness. Clark's father is shown to have been a man of remarkably eccentric if not insane habits. Clark himself is proved to have had once, after a previous disappointment in love, an access of something much resembling insanity. These exact symptoms, ominous of coming madness, are testified to by various witnesses, as appearing after the breaking of his last engagement, until the time came for the final act. Even his conversations in prison are brought forward in his favor by his counsel; and probably the strongest points in their case are made by the evidence of two celebrated physicians—whose study had been the phenomena of insanity—who visited the prisoner to learn from himself and his words, the degree of his saneness—a procedure of most doubtful propriety, as it appears to us. On the other hand, however, the prosecution appear to have sought a portion of their evidence from other visitors of the prisoner. And the words which he uttered in his cell, whether the fruit of cunning, or wickedness, or insanity, have been allowed to affect his sentence. The prosecution entered but little into the metaphysics of insanity, and rested the case mainly on the allegation, which was not very clearly sustained, that the acts of the accused, cited by his counsel as evidence of insanity, were the result of the use of stimulating liquors. Clark was *acquitted* on the ground of insanity.

The case is one of unusual interest to the legal profession, and illustrates forcibly the extent to which this plea of irresponsibility may be carried in defence of crime. With the evident tendency of juries to regard *all* crime as in some sort the result of insanity, it is highly important that the principles of medical jurisprudence, in this branch of the subject, should be firmly settled and clearly set forth.

The Pawnbroker.

In Paris it is "*ma tante*," in London "my uncle," but in America it is sternly and simply "the pawnbroker."

This difference is characteristic of the nations, or at least draws a sufficiently marked line of distinction between European habits and our own. In the two great Old-World cities, there is a pleasant sort of romance woven about "my aunt" and "my uncle." There are few young men in Paris or London who have not been at one time or another to see these accommodating relatives. Fifine, the grisette, regards any new purchase that Adolphe, in his movements of plenty, brings home to her, with a double criticism: First, whether it is pretty; secondly, what may its value be in the eyes of "*ma tante*." For Paris grisette-life is mingled sun and shadow, and the day will come to Fifine when she will perhaps have to pawn her *meubles* piece by piece, until a new Adolphe arrives, like a fairy prince, to release her from the clutches of "*ma tante*." Adolphe himself is on intimate terms with the mythical personage whom he jocularly calls his relative. That splendid waistcoat, in which he has dazzled so many female eyes at the *Closerie des Lilacs*, and even the *Chaumière*,—that brilliant garment has absolutely been tied up and ticketed, and ignominiously registered as a pledge for so many francs by that methodical old person—"*ma tante*." Adolphe and his friends have more than once supped off of that velvet coat with the shiny braid, invested with which Adolphe—who is going to paint a grand historical picture some day—thinks himself a Titian. So in London. Marmaduke Fitz-Marmalade, who is a comic writer, has frequent business transactions with "my uncle." His watch, and coats, and boots, and waistcoats, all know the dark shop, smelling of stale clothes and the Jewish priests who minister over a counter to the compulsory worshippers of Mammon. Marmaduke pawns anything and everything, and was once known to raise the money for a literary supper on a brass fender.

All this in Paris and London is a joke. Men the most respectable have had in their moments of youthful emergency recourse to "my uncle," and amongst certain classes of literary men frequent and well-worn are the jokes about that useful functionary. There is a romantic side to the pawn-broking business in those cities, and the merry smile of careless youth shines through the gloomy windows of this temple of distress.

On this side of the water we have not the art of cloaking unpleasant things so skillfully. The jocular phrase, "my uncle," is not of native growth here. The pawnbroker's shop with us is simply a place where the poverty-stricken go to raise money in small sums at an enormous rate of interest. Along Chatham-street and the Bowery the three golden balls shine magnificently. They are three, because, say the jocular who frequent such places, the chances against the "pawnee" are two to one.

A great deal of groundless invective has been showered on the head of my uncle. He is looked upon as a harpy, who fattens on the miseries of his fellow beings. Those three balls are regarded as the emblems—three inexorable Fates that hang suspended above the heads of the poverty-stricken. Pawnbroker is synonymous with usurer, cheat, man without a heart. All this is wrong; the pawnbroker is a useful man to the poor. He charges a high rate of interest—twenty-five per cent per annum—but not higher than the smallness of his loans entitles him to. He is restricted by stringent laws; heavy fines can be inflicted on him for the slightest breach of trust; his books must always be open to the municipal authorities of the City; he is not permitted to purchase anything, only to lend on it; if the article is not redeemed he sells it, but if it should bring more at public auction than the amount of the loan, with the interest that may have accrued, he is bound to pay over the surplus to the person to whom the article belonged. These with other restrictions exist in act relative to Pawnbrokers, passed May 14, 1839.

When we say that a pawnbroker is useful to the poor, we do not mean to imply that in this country, where money is easily earned, he is by any means a necessity. There is a bad side to the business, and we fear that the ease and speed with which drunkards of both sexes and loafers raise money on articles of small value, promote idleness and vice. There are many unfortunate beings in the City who, as long as they have a garment to pledge, will not set to work to earn money. Pawnbroking encourages the existence of such a class. We wish heartily we could see the three golden balls disappear from our streets. They are never-failing indexes of misery and need. Their departure would be an equally infallible sign of general industry and prosperity.

Canal Repairs.

One of the charges most urgently pressed against the State Administration, during the recent canvass, rested on the cost of the repairs and superintendence of the State Canals. Greater economy was demanded, and very justly, in this department of the public service. The fact was forgotten, or suppressed, by those who were the loudest in these complaints, that the Legislature at its last session passed a law designed to remedy this evil. It authorized the Canal Commissioners to contract for the Canal repairs to *the lowest bidder*. The Eastern section had already been disposed of by contract, with a saving of nearly $100,000 per annum to the State; and the law was designed to extend the same provision to the other sections.

We are a little surprised to find the same journals, which were so urgent and so clamorous in assailing the Administration for not reducing these expenses, now equally clamorous in denouncing it on suspicion that it intends to do so. A meeting of the Canal Board has been summoned for the 23d inst.; and we find the most prominent organs of the opposition raising the alarm that the Board intend to contract for the repairs of the State Canals, in compliance with the law of last session. The consistency of this complaint is not very apparent.

Those who make it, moreover, are evidently unmindful of the fact that this authority is vested in the Canal Commissioners, and that there is a good deal more ground for inquiring why it has not been exercised sooner, than for complaining that it is to be exercised now. We trust the subject will engage the attention of the Canal Board at its earliest meeting, and that steps will be taken to secure the execution of the object contemplated by the Legislature in the laws it has enacted upon this subject.

☞ We copy from the London *Atlas* an interesting article by Ex-Governor Kossuth, concerning the recent banishment by the English authorities of the Isle of Jersey, of sundry continental exiles residing there, for having expressed themselves too freely concerning the French Emperor.

GOSSIP.

What Has Been Most Talked About During the Week.

Fenimore Cooper says in the introductory note to one of his late novels, that this country is not a Republic, but a Gossiprick, meaning, as he quite needlessly goes on to explain, that it is the light gossip of the day, and not the grave deliberations of our Senators and popular Representatives, that influences our Legislation, and even determines, in many cases, the decisions of our Judges. Our great novelist was a little soured in his latter days by gossiping report about his own affairs, and he was rather prone to indulge in querulous remarks about his countrymen; but he was more than half right, we suspect, about the Gossiprick.

The gossip of the day is simply the flowers of passing events, and it is by extracting their essence that we get what is called history. It is out of the gossip of our ancestors that Macauley and Bancroft are making their histories, and the most reliable sources of information about our ancestors are those arch Gossips, the Pepys, Walpoles, and Fanny Burneys of their times, who were so lightly esteemed by their own cotemporaries.

As we intend, occasionally, to indulge in a column or so of gossip, we merely make the above remarks, by way of introduction.

Appropos to the subject—the most gossipy book that has appeared since Boswell let loose the floodgates of his reminiscences of the great Johnson, is Max Maretzek's *Crotchets and Quavers*, in which a musical adventurer, not long amongst us, publishes everything he knows about everybody for the avowed purpose of earning an honest penny. But it strikes us that the end hardly justifies the means. Max should have first asked permission of the people whom he has put into his book before he made free with their secrets; it is scarcely a debatable point that a man has no right to publish to the world, for his own benefit, any facts which he may acquire a knowledge of in the way of business. There is a point where privacy begins, and the right to publish stops. But Max does not appear to have had any idea of such a thing; whatever he has learned about anybody that was either amusing or piquant he has put into his book, and has only asked of himself if it would sell. The Chevalier Wikoff had an undisputed right to exhibit himself and his long ears to the world, and disclose all the particulars of his courtship and its consequences, and so has any man or woman either the equal right of self-exhibition, but the right to exhibit other people is another matter. If such books as *Crotchets and Quavers* are to be countenanced, no man will be safe from the possibility of being exhibited to the public by his barber, broker, or butcher, or any other person with whom he may have accidental business dealings. Recently a Mr. Bunnham, of Boston, published a book, to inform the world how he had been swindling the credulous public in the matter of Shanghaes and Burnampooters, and Mr. Barnum made a candid *exposé* of his methods of humbugging the people. It is not every Jonathan Wild that can have a Fielding for a biographer, and it is, therefore, a mere matter of prudence in the Barnums and Bunnhams to be their own historians, lest their exploits should never be written at all. But Mr. Maretzek was a little too anxious to take time by the forelock—the world might have waited a little longer for his memoirs. The Opera is not yet a National institution, and the history of a *fiasco* in Astor-place or Irving-place is not a matter of sufficient importance to require a book to be written about just yet. Still, people like gossip, and so *Crotchets and Quavers* is one of the books that are read and talked about.

But, the book most talked about is *Hiawatha*: it has overshadowed *Maud*, and, like that strange poem, people are at a loss whether to like it or not. We have our own opinion of *Hiawatha*, which it is not necessary that we should give here,—though we shall take occasion to give it fully by and bye; but it is an encouraging sign of independent thinking that there are people who are bold enough to say they don't like this new poem of Longfellow, as there were people bold enough and candid enough to confess that they neither liked nor could understand *Maud*. When people do not like the production of a master, they should either give a satisfactory reason for their dislike, or else confess they are incapable of understanding it. The Doctor-Fell theory will not do in literary or artistic criticisms. Your have no right to your opinion about a thing which you don't comprehend.

But, the subject most discussed and talked about just now is Thackeray's lectures, and, oddly enough, it is subject of dispute whether he has failed or achieved a success in his Georges. For the most part, people say his lectures are a failure. There are few men who would not be well satisfied with such a brilliant failure, and every man might be proud of it. During the course he fills the church which was hired for the purpose, from the very *crème de la crème* of New-York society, with charmed listeners, and at the close he is requested by a circle of distinguished gentlemen to repeat them in another place, which he does, and repeats them again, on the off nights, in the largest church in Brooklyn, which he also fills; he is enormously paid, and has engagements to dine scored up six weeks ahead, and three deep at that. Mr. Thackeray is the greatest lion that has ever been petted by society in New-York. He is not the great popular favorite that Dickens was, but he is the especial pet of the refined and wealthy classes. The first day after his arrival in New-York, on his first visit, he said to a friend, "I have received a call from a Mr. Astor, do you know him?" Conceive of a Yankee in London remarking that he had received a visit from "a Mr. Rothschild," and innocently asking who he was. A call from a Mr. Astor is simply the homage which wealth pays to genius. But Mr. Astor was only a visitor to the author of Vanity Fair.

For the benefit of posterity, and our distant readers, let us remark—and let it be borne in mind at the same time that it is only the remark of a gossip—that Mr. Thackeray's lectures are eminently successful, though we heard one President of a College say that they were not prepared with sufficient dignity; though another learned gentleman remarked that he should not go to hear the lectures on the Georges, as he doubted if Mr. Thackeray could handle the subject better than Hume had done, and, for his part, he was satisfied with Hume; though a very charming lady, who is beautiful enough to say anything, says they are vulgar; though a doctor of Divinity in the *Evangelist* thinks they are profane, and the *Courier and Enquirer*, says that anybody else might have done quite as well, if not better. But the lectures are failures of course, to those who expected that Mr. Thackeray would be as dull as Hallam, as pious as Doctor Cox, and as dignified and prosy as any other doctor. But those who knew what Thackeray was, could hope for nothing better, and have no right to find fault with him for being like himself; he does not pretend to be a philosophical dissecter of History, but a sketcher of manners, in fact a gossiper about history; and this he does in his own peculiar way, brilliant, sarcastic, humorous, pathetic, broad, tender, soft, waggish and solemn by turns. His delineations of the Four Georges are the best that have ever been given to the world, and his episodical touches of the churchmen, poets, orators, quacks, *fainéants*, beaux, philosophers, artists, statesmen, and heroes who floated along the tide of time with the main personages of his theme, make his lectures the most entertaining and gossipy that were ever delivered. They occupy about an hour and a half in their delivery, and the audience disperse wishing they had been longer.

It is quite unnecessary that we should inform our readers of to-day that we have been enjoying during the past week the most delightful Indian Summer that has been known in this latitude in five years. It is the real Indian Summer, mild, hazy and warm, the sun looks lovingly down upon the earth, and the earth looks lovely under his lambent glances. Go into the woods at this season, and you will feel if there be an Elysium on earth it is this—it is this. But this is no news, as we have remarked, to our readers of to-day, but it will to our readers a century hence, who may be grateful for the information. In England, now, they are hanging themselves to get rid of the glooms of November, or amusing themselves by inventing grim stories of a war with America; here we are content to enjoy our golden weather.

Amusements.

Eisfeld's Classical Soirees.—The first classical *soirée* of the sixth season was given by Mr. Eisfeld on Saturday night to a fashionable audience nestled cosily in Dodworth's snug little Concert-room. The programme contained three instrumental pieces, and a couple of German songs sung by Mrs. Clara Beinkerhoff. Of the former, Mendelssohn's Quartette Concertante, Opus 12, occupied the first place on the programme—somewhat unworthily we think. The artistic elegancies which characterize this composer require the extremest care in handling. They are like ladies' jewels,—very pretty in their way, but offensive the moment they are out of place. Mendelssohn possesses none of the vigor which will bear a tussle with rough instrumentalists. You must be swooth and gentle with him, or he is crushed like a butterfly. The Opus 12 has some good features about it, particularly in the construction of the first and third movement, but they were very inadequately developed on Saturday night. Mr. Eisfeld's Quartette has scarcely got into fair practice yet. The coarseness in the quality of tone, (particularly in the first violin,) which was fatal to this composition, will of course be overcome in future rehearsals.

Chopin's Trio, Opus, was the grand redeeming feature of the evening. In this, Mr. Richard Hoffman took the piano-forte part. He has already proved to us, by his admirable performance at the Philharmonic last season, that he is one of the few who possess the spiritual element so necessary in the interpretation of Chopin,—without which, indeed, his music is mere lifeless science. In the *Allegro* and *Scherzo* movements of this Trio, Mr. Hoffman exceeded our most sanguine expectations, in spite, too, of bad support. He played easily, effectively, and quietly, as a man who reads a poem for his own enjoyment. The absence of all physical effort in the conquest of the great difficulties presented by this work, contributed in no slight degree its enjoyment. To see a pianist sweating over a sentimentalist like Chopin, is fatal to appreciation.

Mozart's Quintet in G minor for stringed instruments wound up the entertainment. Mr. J. Bunn took the first violin in its performance, and the admirable quality of tone he produced was truly delicious, coming as it did after some rather severe scraping. We are doubtful, however, whether classical chamber-music is his *forte*. He possesses so strongly the peculiarities of the soloist, that it is a willful waste of splendor to immolate him in a part composition.

We are heartily glad to observe that these *soirees* are as popular this year with the lovers of good music as they were last.

Academy of Music.

The benefit of Madame La Grange Friday night offered a novel and highly pleasing feature—the sight of a full house. After such an extraordinary event in the usually deserted halls of the Academy, the manager may hope that the public will overcome at last its repugnance to patronize one of the best Italian Opera Companies now existing.

The programme of the evening was highly interesting. Mlle. Rachel returned the service Mme. La Grange rendered her at her own benefit a few weeks ago. The star of Tragedy lent willingly its light to that of Opera. To many this was, perhaps, a necessary support, although for our part, the operatic star has enough power and light in herself, to lead us to the most delicious emotions of admiration and delight. We know already from former performances, how beautifully Mme. La Grange sings the part of *Elvira*, in Bellini's best and last Opera, "I Puritani." Last night she gave us a new proof of it. She sang as a true artist, with immense *bravura* and always the right coloring. Her "Polacca," at the end of the first act, with some splendid staccato charges and variations of her own, caused an enthusiastic *encore*, which the fair singer, as usual, submitted to. Unfortunately, she was in this piece not well supported by the orchestra, or rather by its conductor, who seemed not able to cause the last staccato note of the singer to come exactly with the final one of the Orchestra. We have a right to expect a more tasteful, refined, and exact execution, from this feature of the establishment, for we are confident that, with such excellent artists as Mr. Maretzek has under his command, it can only require a few careful directions, to obtain the most brilliant and satisfactory results. We would especially call his attention to a better display of light and shade, a little more delicacy, more gradation, and a better *diminuendo* afterwards, as for instance, in the beautiful *ensemble* piece between *Elvira*, *Arthur*, *Wolton*, and the Chorus, in the first act.

Signor Brignoli was an excellent *Sir Arthur*. Signor Morelli (*Sir Richard*) labored evidently under the disadvantage of a severe cold. Concerning the new basso, Signor Caspani, we will now only say, that he did his best to honor the reputation he has already won in Europe.

Mme. La Grange was recalled a great many times during the performance, and had to be very active in gathering up the great profusion of bouquets bestowed on her; the greatest profusion we have ever seen thrown upon the stage. The "Trovotore" is announced for to-night.

Mr. Barrett's Farewell Benefit.

If fifty years of arduous and faithful service are not sufficient to entitle an actor to some remembrance on leaving the stage, we should like to know what is. For that lengthy period Mr. Barrett has been before the public, constantly in the enjoyment of their support and appreciation. He feels that his days of toil is drawing to a close, (and betwixt ourselves, we shall think so too, when we have worked as long,) and on Tuesday next will publicly take leave of the stage. Our readers know that we are opposed to what is usually termed testimonial benefits. The occasions for such demonstrations are few and far between, but this is clearly one of them, and what little aid we can lend it, we do cheerfully. Mr. Barrett's friends have rallied around him in great strength for Tuesday night, and a dramatic treat of remarkable excellence is insured. We need only mention the names of Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, Mrs. Conover, Miss Isherwood, Miss Cushman, Messrs. Hamblin, Davenport, Wallack, Jun., Chapman, Lewis, Blake, Placide, Brougham, Fredericks, Andrews, Bernard, &c. See the programme elsewhere.

Wallack's Theatre.

An amusing comedy in two acts, written by Mr. Charles Mathews, and entitled "The Dowager," was produced at this unique little Theatre on Friday evening. The plot hangs on the mistaken identity of a lady. A Dowager is taken for an Actress, which, of course, leads to many ridiculous and amusing scenes. The dialogue is sparkling and well written. The acting of Mrs. Hoey and Mr. Walcot deserves especial notice. They seemed made for the part, or rather the part seemed made for them. The manner it was put upon the stage reflects great credit on the management; in fact, the piece was eminently successful, and was announced for repetition amidst loud applause. The house was well attended. The "Dowager" will be repeated to-night.

Niblo's Garden.

Mdlle Rachel made her last appearance on Saturday night, to an overflowing house. She looked and acted better than on any previous occasion. At the close of the performance Mlle. delivered a farewell address in verse written for the occasion by M. de Thobriand.

Broadway Theatre.

After a week's highly successful performances, it is almost unnecessary to remind our readers that Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne is still performing here. She appears to-night in "Lucretia Borgia," as the sanguinary heroine.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 56 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
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CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
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ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
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SILKS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, $60,000 worth of rich Silks, which will be offered at 30 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz:
12,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
15,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard.
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MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer, THIS DAY, 2,000 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, choice colors, and the best quality imported, at 5s. per yard. Also, 2,000 pieces French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade, from 4s. to $1 per yard, well worth $1 and $1 25.
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STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....Gold Medal.
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These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
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Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS,
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And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
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WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Stearns's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars.
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SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Upwards of 1,000 machines of the Avery, Grover & Baker, Wheeler & Wilson, and other patents have been sold which can be used to great advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will not only be destroyed, but the name, number, and all personality of the letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

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BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Curtains, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 361 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some few styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 361 Broadway and Reade-st.

CHEAP DAGUERREOTYPES, AT DEMAREST'S old gallery, Bleecker corner Amos-st.; extra large size daguerreotypes for 50 cents, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere. These pictures are beautifully colored and inserted in a handsome case, and warranted not to fade. Give them a trial.
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Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

DRY GOODS FROM AUCTION AT GREAT BARgains.—The following new goods will be offered this morning: 1 case fine plaid poplins, at 3s. per yard; 3 cases English merinos, at 3s. and 4s.; fine French do., do.; rich glace silk, 5s. and 6s. Also, de laines, bombazines, tiberts, blankets, flannels, quilts, lace curtains, embroideries, ribbons, and fine French gingham, &c., of which will be sold at greatly reduced prices. R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

THE ELECTION HAS BEEN RATHER PROFITable to trade. If we may judge by the number of dollars on bets which our friend KNOX has had to fulfill. Americans, Reformers, Hard Shells and Soft Shells all appear to have agreed upon the superiority of KNOX'S hats, and in making their bets upon results, have stipulated that KNOX was to furnish the hats. We should add that KNOX'S only Hat Emporium, is at No. 212 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

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BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, secure from detection, exposure, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and nourishing the hair.
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ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL SOLD HIS REGUlar semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, True, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the artless, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, at the Wholesale and Retail Depôt, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, No. 1 and 3 Astor-place, corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & THOMAS.

Long Island Railroad.

The State Railroad Inspectors made a trip over the Long Island Railroad and back one day last week. One who accompanied the party and is competent to speak with authority, says that the road is in excellent condition,—its track in repair and its engines up to their work. The "Orient," with which they made the trip to Greenport in 3½ hours, is a capital engine and not easily to be beaten. If President Mowatt will keep the track clear of snow this winter, so that no trip shall be lost, he will accomplish a great feat, merit well of the Post-Office Department and receive the thanks of the jolliest lot of countrymen on the round globe.

A Well-Deserved Compliment from the Right Quarter.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, (Know-Nothing organ.) Nov. 16.

Now that the result of the election is fully ascertained, we cannot allow the occasion to pass without expressing, on behalf of Conservative citizens of this part of the State, their deep sense and warm appreciation of the patriotic services rendered by Ex-Governor Hunt. No man in the State has rendered so signal a service to the cause of rational politics and good government. We doubt whether any other man in the State could have rendered so signal service to a just cause. He was the man, above all others, to raise a warning voice against the destructive tendencies of sectionalism. That voice met a ready response in thousands of patriotic hearts. It spoke in tones of encouragement to the faithful, and spread dismay and consternation through the ranks of the fusionists. It fell like a thunder-bolt in the camp of Sewardism, disconcerting their plans, disorganizing their forces and disappointing their hopes. The result was precisely what they feared, and what good men expected and wished. Other distinguished and patriotic men presently placed themselves by the side of Gov. Hunt, and united in his protest. Hon. Daniel D. Barnard, Ex-Governor Hamilton Fish, Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, and other pillars of the Whig Party, encouraged the movement which he had started, and hosts of patriotic Whigs warmly ratified their action. The result is seen in the election returns; and now, in the flush of victory, the successful party feel it to be no less a duty than a pleasure to acknowledge their obligations to Ex-Governor Hunt and his patriotic coadjutors.

Destructive Fire in Alexandria—A number of Firemen Killed.

Correspondence of the Washington Star.

Alexandria, Saturday, Nov. 17, 1855.

Our City wears the aspect of unwonted excitement this morning, for its slumbers of last night were broken by a calamity such as has rarely befallen us.

At midnight the bells rang the fire alarm, and flames were found bursting from the upper windows of the large china warehouse of Jas. T. Dowell, (late Evan Smith & Co.) on King-street, below Fairfax-street.

At length, after most of the interior had been destroyed, the flames began to yield; and just as it was thought danger had passed, the western wall fell in with a terrific crash, carrying most of the remaining flooring to the cellar, and burying under the ruins a large number of firemen.

The scene that ensued beggars description. All battle with the fiery element ceased, and every effort was directed to extricate the fallen from the wreck. With a slight pause, to give time for the removal of tottering walls, the work has continued until 11 o'clock this morning.

The following-named persons have been taken from the ruins:

John A. Roach, much injured; since died; Robert J. Taylor, dead; George Plain, dead; David Appich, Jr., dead; Carson Green, of the firm of Wise & Green, dead; W. S. Evans, dead; James Keane, dead; F. A. Marbury, slightly injured; David Williams, slightly injured; C. J. Wise, slightly wounded; Wm. H. Lambert, wounded; R. H. Stone, bruised; John Dogan, (colored,) thigh broken and seriously burned; since died.

Others yet remain buried beneath the ruins, and little hopes are entertained of extricating them alive.

Business is pretty generally at a stand, and a large concourse of people have assembled in the vicinity of the accident.

The pecuniary loss ($15,000) is covered by insurance—$8,000 on the house by Jas. P. Smith, and $6,000 (reported) on the stock by J. T. Dowell.

The fire was undoubtedly the planned work of some miscreant; as the building was fired in several places, and balls of camphened wick, trains of powder, &c., connected the combustible materials of the warehouse.

Another Indian Battle.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 14.

The Platte *Argus*, of the 8th inst., notices a rumor derived from a gentleman just in from the Grasshopper, that another engagement had occurred between the forces in command of Gen. Harney and the Sioux Indians. The informant professed to have received the intelligence from an express *en route* for Fort Leavenworth with the news and dispatches. He learned nothing beyond the mere report that a battle had taken place.

Murder.—On Saturday week, a man named Jackson, living near Ottawa, Ills., was shot in his own house, while eating his dinner, by a neighbor to whose wife he had given shelter when she was driven away from home by disagreement with her husband.

Important Decision.—Judge Stuart, of the Superior Court of Qubec, has decided that American coins are not a legal tender in the British Provinces.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption**—RUSHTON'S Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York, No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ **Oxygenated Bitters.**—This pleasant and highly efficacious medicine has been fairly tested by our citizens, who do not hesitate to pronounce it superior to all other tonics for any weakness of the digestive organs.

THE NORTHWESTERN SETTLEMENT COMPANY

☞ **Will hold a Public Meeting at** UNION BUILDING, No. 103 BOWERY, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 20, and on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, at CHELSEA HALL, in 16th-st., near the 9th-av.

The best of farm land may be obtained through the agency of this Company, at the present price, $1 25 per acre, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN OR MINNESOTA.

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Full particulars may be obtained at these meetings, or by application at the Company's office, No. 118 Nassau-st.

CHARLES MACLEAN, President.

Thomas Eddrilly, Secretary.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 500 6th-av., to No. 78 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contraction of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, liver obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **An Adjourned Anniversary Meeting** of the NEW-YORK COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY will be held at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Crosby-st., on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 7½ o'clock, P. M.

N. B.—The election of officers of this Society and of delegates to the American Medical Association will take place. BENJ. OGDEN, M. D. President.

Henry S. Downs, M. D. Secretary.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths and the New Organic Remedies.**—Drs. ELMER and REUBEN are now administering these Baths, for the speedy removal of mercury, lead, and all other poisons and morbid matters from the system, following, where required, with other remedies of a physiological character, at No. 55 West 25th-st., near 6th-av. and Broadway.

☞ **Mr. Oscanyan,** of Constantinople, will, by special request, repeat his Course of Lectures on Turkey and her Institutions, in the Church of the New-York University, on the 19th, 26th and 30th of November, at half-past 8 P. M. Tickets for the Course, $1; Single Lectures, 50 cents; to be had at the Turkish Kahve, No. 635 Broadway, and at the door of the University.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. W. M. Thackeray will deliver his second Lecture on the four Georges of England, at the Lecture-Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Second.* Course tickets to members, $1 50; Course tickets to non-members, $2; single admission ticket, 75 cents. May be had at the Library.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For prices and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 15 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—For the following experienced girls, two very competent Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, highly recommended; a very neat and efficient Protestant chambermaid and child's nurse, is a neat seamstress; four very capable Protestant girls for general housework, (one English and one German;) several nice, smart, intelligent young girls accustomed to carry children, waiting on table, &c., wages varying from $2 50 to $4 per month; also a large selection of the best and most respectable class of Catholic help, to be seen, till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 19 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Established several years under the patronage and approval of our most influential families. N. B.—Servants making application for situations positively not admitted without references direct from former employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate washer and ironer; no objection to do housework. Has first-class references from City and country families; will be found to understand her business thoroughly, and can get a dinner ready for a first-class family, or any number of boarders, where good cooking is required. No objection to the country, hotel or boarding-house. Call at No. 223 Bowery or address M. S., this day or Tuesday.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who are not afraid of their work; one as chambermaid and waiting, or fine laundress; is a waitress in all its branches; a competent parlor maid; excellent City reference; wages $6. The other is a smart active girl, understands the care of milk and butter; can assist with anything required; will go in the country at $5; best City reference. Call at No. 389 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and capable Protestant young women—one as good plain cook, excellent washer and ironer, good baker, and comes exceedingly well recommended; the other an experienced chambermaid and whitress, or would go as children's nurse, and do plain sewing. Has good City reference and will make herself generally useful. Can be seen at No. 371 Bowery, until Wednesday afternoon, unless previously engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two German young women, who speak good English; one as cook, washer and ironer, or would do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by two American young women; one a chambermaid and waiter, or laundress; the other as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a nice girl, aged 13. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; a good cook, and willing to assist in washing and ironing, and perfectly understands her business; is willing and obliging at anything she may be called at; can give the best City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 335 3d-av., corner of 26th-st., second floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant young women, one as cook, or cook washer and ironer, or would do housework; can bake excellent bread; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and nurse, or nurse and seamstress; she can cut and fit; both have good reference. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady, tidy middle-aged Protestant woman, to do general housework for a small family; is a good plain cook, is a first-rate washer and ironer, makes good bread, is both willing and obliging, is highly recommended, and asks moderate wages. Apply No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American girl, 14 years of age, to attend a store; fancy bakery or confectionery preferred; has had two or three years' experience; no objection to the country; best of reference given. Apply or address No. 54 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, for one week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman of steady habits as good plain cook, washer and ironer in a small family. Good reference given; has lived two years in her last place. Would go as housemaid. Call at No. 119 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as first-rate cook; understands baking in all its branches, and all kinds of jellies; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 75 16th-st., corner 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl; is willing to make herself useful; wishes to obtain a comfortable home. No objection to any part of the City. Apply at No. 314 7th-av., between 30th and 31st sts., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German young man, (Protestant,) as waiter; speaks good English; will make himself generally useful. Has the very best of reference. Can be seen at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A colored cook, with 16 years' excellent references to her last place, wishes a situation in a gentleman's family, where the other servants are also colored. Apply at the Servant's Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid; is an excellent chambermaid; has no objection to assist in taking care of children. Can produce the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 353 2d-av., between 22d and 23d st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Scotch girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Apply, for two days, at No. 100 1st-av., in the paint store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, or general housework, excellent baker, and best of reference. Can be seen for three days at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and laundress; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 211 West 19th-st.

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COOK WANTED.—A Protestant American, English or German woman wanted as cook and to do general housework in a small family, 1 hour's ride by railroad from the City; one well recommended and who understands her business can get a good situation by applying at this office.

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WET NURSE.—Situation wanted by a young, healthy married woman with a fresh breast of milk, who has lost her own baby. References given if required. Call at No. 131 Court-st., corner of Wykoff, Brooklyn. No objection to the country.

WAITRESS WANTED.—One who understands her business fully, and can come well recommended, may find a good situation in a small family, by applying at No. 20 Bravoort-place, 10th-st., Monday, Nov. 19.

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ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY, Agents,

108 Nassau-st., New-York, and 25 Clark-st., Chicago.

NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Mosing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by Markstein, 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by Mrs. 25c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by Mrs. 25c., is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Pen, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four Belle, and Rachel polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 worth is purchased, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis. COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS, and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, expressly for city retail trade.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,

OFFICE NO. 8 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)

Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.

BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,

No. 8 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

NEW FALL GOODS!!

UPHOLSTERY,

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

AND

FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,

SOLOMON & HART,

No 243 Broadway,

ARE NOW RECEIVING

A FULL SUPPLY OF FALL GOODS,

Suitable for

CURTAINS, FURNITURE COVERING, *AND INTERIOR DECORATION,*

Which they offer

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

Upon the most favorable terms.

To which they invite the attention of the TRADE AND PUBLIC.

Store closed on Saturdays.

CLOAKS.—GREAT BARGAINS.

LYONS & JONES

are selling the Newest Styles of

WINTER CLOAKS

at prices truly moderate. Call and see them.

10,000 yards SILKS, from auction at 6s. a yard.

RICH STRIPED SILKS [illegible] inches wide, 8s., worth 10s.

500 pairs

JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, [illegible] a pair, worth 75c.

LYONS & JONES,

No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

SELLING OFF, SELLING OFF.

CLOSING SALE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

CONTINUATION OF THE GREAT SALE OF DRY GOODS,

AT JUST & CLAPP'S, Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe-st., at a still greater reduction—

$20,000 worth of rich dress silks.
300 pieces plain and printed de laines, 1s. per yard.
1,100 pieces plaid Alpacas, high colors, 1s. worth 2s.
1,800 pieces all wool plaids, high colors, 2s. 6d. per y'd.
50 pieces moire antique silks, 4s., cheap at 8s.
5 cases 4-4 Irish linen, selling at 2s.
Also damask [illegible] and towels.

SHAWLS AND CLOAKS.

An endless variety of [illegible] cloaks, very low; long and square broche shawls, great bargains; over 1,000 long wool shawls, at a great reduction; 50 pieces black silk velvets, all widths, cheap; 200 pieces parametta and French merinoes, very cheap; 38 pieces chameleon figured poplins, only 1s. Domestic goods of every description, cheap; also a rich and twilled red, white and blue flannels, very low. Also, hosiery, haberdashery, embroideries and gloves. As this is a seldom offered opportunity to buy dry goods at half-price, every purchaser will do well to call and satisfy themselves that goods are offered at any sacrifice to close the business. One price only. JUST & CLAPP,

Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.

TO MERCHANT TAILORS.

WHITLOCK, FRENEAU, ANDERSON & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Park-place,

Will open on Monday, Nov. 19, the balance of

THEIR SECOND IMPORTATION,

Just received per steamer *Pacific.*

consisting of

PARIS AND LONDON CASSIMERES, and FINE OVERCOATINGS.

ALL WOOL FLANNELS FROM AUCTION.

100 pieces White, all Wool, 25 cents.
50 pieces very fine, 28c. 6d.
50 pieces yard wide, 2s. 6d., worth 3s.

Shirtings, Sheetings, and Linens, at very low prices, at G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 135 Spring-st., near Greene.

CLOTH CLOAKS AT $3 50.

We invite the attention ladies to a CHEAP LOT OF CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $3 50, $4 50, $5 50, $7, $9. Just received from auction. G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 135 Spring-st., near Greene.

FRENCH MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS.—We shall offer on Monday,
1 case super French Merinoes, at 8s., worth 10s.
2 cases English do., 1s. 6d., worth 2s.
1 case wide width, 3s., worth 4s.
1 case very fine, 4s., worth 6s.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO., No. 135 Spring-st., near Greene.

WEAR INDIA RUBBER GLOVES if you are subject to [illegible] the bitterness and [illegible] softness of your hands during the cold weather and bid defiance against having them chapped. Drop in at any Rubber Store in any city, town, or village in the Union, and you will find them; if not at No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS—Of the latest styles, and made to order.
Lyons Velvet, from $20 to $50.
Cloth, from $6 50 to $20.
Moire Antique, at $18 to $35.
At BAKER'S, No. 403 Broadway, near Walker-st.

BLANKETS, ENGLISH and Domestic.—We shall be prepared to offer on Monday another lot of those fine blankets, at $4 50; another lot of real Whitneys from $5 to $8, and a splendid lot of crib and cradle do. REMSEN & DINGEE,

Nos. 304 & 306 6th-av. (one door below 14th-st.)

GREAT BARGAINS IN FRENCH EMBROIDERIES.—300 cambric collars and sleeves in sets to match at 12c. Narrow black trimming laces very cheap. Paris worked collars, sleeves, bands, &c., at one half the usual prices, will be opened on MONDAY, Nov. 19, by JAMES FRANCE, No. 703 Broadway.

PLAIDS, MERINOES AND PARAMATTAS.—A good assortment of plaids at 3s. 6d.
Beautiful lot of all wool plaids at 6s. @6s.
Merinoes in every color from 6s. 6d. up.
Paramattas equally low. REMSEN & DINGEE,

Nos. 304 and 306 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS.—A good assortment of ingrains from 3s. 6d. to 6s.
Extra Three Ply, 7s.—8s.
Beautiful Tapestries, 7s.—9s.
Rugs, Druggets, Matts, Oil-cloths, &c., in great variety. No. 161 BOWERY, 4 doors above Broome-st.

REMSEN AND DINGEE—Will be prepared on MONDAY to offer some great bargains in Fancy Silk Goods, suitable for the season. Also, a splendid stock of Black Silk, commencing at 6s. Nos. 304 and 306 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

FINE BLACK CLOTH FOR CLOAKS—At $1 50, $2, $2 50, and $3.
Just received from auction, at G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.'S, No. 135 Spring-st., near Greene.

BLANKETS, COMFORTABLES AND QUILTS.—Ladies, call at the Cheap Carpet Store, No. 161 Bowery, four doors above Broome-st., for Blankets, from 25s. to $6. A large assortment of Comfortables. A few more Marseilles Quilts, at 20s. to $3 75 each.

DAMAGED FANCY CASSIMERES—Broadcloths, Merinoes, Black Silk Velvets, Black Silks, Printed Velvets, Diapers, Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Plaids, Delaines, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 53 and 54 Catherine-st.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS.—J. JAKOBI & CO. will continue to sell off the entire stock of foreign and domestic dry goods, at their store No. 767 Broadway, regardless of cost, to insure quick sale, to close the business. A. JAKOBI & CO., No. 767 Broadway, near 9th-st.

CLOAKS.—All the newest styles, in Velvet, Moire Antique, Ladies' Cloth, and the fashionable Grays, to which attention is respectfully requested. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

SHAWLS.—Bay State Long and Square, Thibet, Silk and Wool Fringes, Stellas, very rich. Also, Black Cashmere Long Shawls, very desirable goods. BEEKMAN & CO., No. 66 Canal-st.

GRAND CLEARING OUT SALE OF SILKS. JAMES FRANCE, No. 703 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 19, will offer the balance of his stock of FANCY DRESS SILKS at a great reduction on former prices.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING one case of French silk umbrellas

MARKET REPORTS.

Monday Evening, Commercial Review for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Nov. 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Still under the same. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 70 bbls. Pearls, and 350 bbls. Pots—together, 420 bbls.

COFFEE—Sales have been made of 900 pkgs. Java at 14c. cash. [30 bags Maracaibo at 11¼c.@11¾c., ₱ bbl., showing a moderate trade and very firm market.

COTTON—The demand is still fair, but the sales are limited by the scantiness of stock. There were nearly 1,000 bales purchased to-day within our range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	M. O. & Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9⅞
Middling Fair	10	10	10⅛	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11⅜

FISH—The market presents no new feature worth noticing.—Dry Cod being scarce and wanted at full prices, while Mackerel and Herring are plenty and heavy.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are actively inquired for by home dealers, shippers and speculators at prices indicative of a further improvement of 6¼c.@12½c., ₱ bbl. The transactions since our last embrace about 23,200 bbls. here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 93½	@$9 00	
Straight State	9 00	@ 9 06½	
Favorite and Extra State	9 06½	@ 9 18¾	
Mixed Western	9 00	@ 9 12½	
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½	@ 9 18¾	
Fancy Michigan	9 18¾	@ 9 37½	
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 31¾	
Fancy Ohio	9 31¼	@ 9 43¾	
Extra Ohio	9 25	@10 25	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 00	
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50	
Extra Genesee	9 50	@11 25	

Canadian is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 12½@$10 25 ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and steady—the transactions since our last including 2,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 43¾@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price.

FRUIT—Sales were made (by auction) of 350 whole, 700 half, and 250 qr. boxes new Valencia Raisins at 10¾c.@11c. ₱ lb.; 322 boxes Figs at 8½c.@9¾c.; and 25 frails Almonds at 8¾c.

GRAIN—Wheat is still brisker and 3c.@6c. ₱ bushel dearer, the supply being inadequate to the animated export, and fair home demand. The sales since our last, comprise 58,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 25; Common Genesee do., at $2 90; Western do., (nominally,) at $2 08@$2 21; do. Red, part, at $1 95@$2 06; Long Island Red, at $2 12; and Southern Red, (somewhat nominally,) at $2 08@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 14,000 bushels, at $1 22@$1 23½ ₱ bushel. Corn 5,800 bushels Barley brought $1 20@$1 31 for common to choice, ₱ bushel. Oats have not varied. Corn is not so active, but it rules pretty firm; there having been 52,000 bushels taken at 98c.@$1, for Western Mixed, in store and deliverable, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Some 500 bales River realized full prices.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at previous quotations.

IRON—There have been 100 tons Scotch Pig obtained at $32@$32 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Are rather quiet, but firm.

LEAD—Has not varied much.

LIME—Is in moderate request at old figures. The supply is limited.

MOLASSES—Holders are asking firmer prices, but the light stock prevents heavy sales.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Turpentine are unaltered. White Rosin is quiet and somewhat nominal. Common Rosin is in better request and is mainly held at $1 60 ₱ $10 lbs., delivered.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork displays no essential alteration,—the operations including 800 bbls., in lots, at $23 50@$32 62½ for Mess; $21@$21 25 for Prime; and $20 75@$21 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard brisk and buoyant, the transactions consisting of 1,500 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12c.@13¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 600 bbls., at from $3 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain quiet and languid, at $14@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State; 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Some 200 tres. have been sold at $4 87½@$5 75, ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market is very poorly supplied and with a good inquiry, the upward tendency in prices, continues. The sales since our last include 400 hhds. Cuba Muscovado at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 1,600 boxes Havana at 6¾c.@7¼c.; and some crushed, in bbls., at 9c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—There were 8,000 lbs. prime bought at 12¼c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—About 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison were procured at 38¾c@39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were doing better. For Liverpool the engagements included 38,000 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s., asked; 50,000 bushels Grain, in bulk and bags, at from 7¾d.@8¾d., subsequently quoted at from 8¾d.@9d. ₱ bushel; 1,000 bales Cotton, mostly at ¾d. ₱ lb.; Ashes at 25s.; Cheese, 32s. 6d.; and Resin, 2s. 6d. For London the shipments embraced 150 tres. Beef at about 6s.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 1s.; Grain at 11½d.@12d. ₱ bushel; and heavy goods at 40s.@45s. ₱ ton. For Havre, the business was fair, mostly in breadstuffs at $1 for Flour, and 25c. for Grain. For Bremen, there were taken 150 bales Cotton at 1c. ₱ lb.; 3,000 bushels Rye, at 15d.; and some measurement goods at 45s. ₱ ton. For other ports the engagements were rather moderate, and rates were essentially unaltered; the latest charters have been: a vessel from Savannah, with Rice, for Copenhagen, at 18d.; one hence, with Flour, for Constantinople, at $2 ₱ bbl.; a bark to Sidney, N. S. W., 1,500 bbls. Flour, at $8; and measurement goods, 50c.; a small vessel from Apalachicola to Liverpool, ¾d., with the privilege of Havre, Bremen or Hamburg at proportionate rates; a ship from Savannah to Rotterdam, 1¾c; a British schooner to Ostend, Rye, 14d., in ship's bags; a French bark to Havre, Logwood, 40s.; ship *Chimborazo*, 850 tons, to Antwerp, £2,600; a French brig, same voyage, Naval Stores, 3s.; a bark, same voyage, Flour and Grain, 4s. and 15d.; a brig to Cadiz, Lumber, $13; a schooner, 198 tons, to Manzanilla and back, $1,700; a brig, 194 tons, to Southside Cuba and back, same price; two barks from Northside Cuba to New York, Sugar, 40c.; and Molasses, $2 50; a brig, 229 tons, to Northside Cuba and back, $1,600; one from Jacksonville to a Windward Island, Lumber, $10; and a brig, three voyages to Northside Cuba and back, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

H. D. HULL'S WEEKLY HIDE AND LEATHER CIRCULAR.
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 17.

HIDES—Transactions have been limited in consequence of the light receipts and small stock, there being nothing left on hand at the close, but a parcel of light Rio Grande, some Savanilla and a few parcels which arrived yesterday. There has been no time within the last ten years that the market has been so bare of an assortment of Hides as at present; prices are also higher than has ever been known before. The extreme high prices are not only felt here but throughout Europe. Receipts have been 25,941 Hides, comprising 21,288 foreign, and 4,656 coastwise—as follows: 4,053 Savanilla ₱ *Restless* 8,060 Orinoco ₱ *Cazra*, 2,929 Porto Cabello ₱ *Clara Borges*, 5,664 Rio Hache ₱ *A. B. Wetmore*, 439 Chagres ₱ *Azelia*, and 4,800 from West Indies and Coastwise. The Coastwise imports consist of Hides purchased by dealers in other markets. Sales are—8,059 dry Orinoco, 90 lbs., at 23¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 2,000 dry Buenos Ayres, 22 lbs. at 26c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,037 dry Buenos Ayres, 23½ lbs. at 25¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 1,000 dry Rio Grande, 22 lbs. at 25c., 6 months, usual selection; 445 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs. at 19¾c., 6 months, usual selection; 408 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. at 21c., 6 months, usual selection; 891 dry Vera Cruz, 18 lbs. at 20½c., 6 months, rej. water damaged; 2,929 dry Porto Cabello, 23 lbs. at 21c., 6 months, rej. water damaged; 450 dry Porto Cabello, 22 lbs. at 21½c., 6 months, rej. water damaged; 1,000 dry Porto Cabello, (to arrive,) 22 lbs. at 22c., 6 months, rej. water damaged; 456 dry Savanilla, 24 lbs. at 19c.@19½c., 6 months, as they run; 350 dry and salted Charleston, (to arrive,) 16c., cash; 350 dry Southern, 15c. cash, as they run; 400 dry Southern, 19c., 6 months, rej. hides unfit to tan; 200 Green Salted Mobile, 60lbs. at 10½c., 6 months; 1,000 Buenos Ayers, (to arrive at Salem, ₱ *Wm. Schroeder*,) 25c.@25½c., 6 months; 9,000 Montevideo, (to arrive at Salem,) at 25c., both for this market. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Minerva*, from Orinoco, with 18,000 hides; the *Arya*, from Buenos Ayres, with 14,000 hides; the *Margaret and Eliza*, from Buenos Ayes; with 5,000 hides; the *S. M. Cheneveas*, from Maracaibo, with 2,000 hides and others. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 15,000, as follows: 5,900 dry Rio Grande; 3,000 dry Savanilla; 3,600 dry Rio Hache; 440 dry Chagres; 000 dry West India, Southern, &c.

LEATHER—Continues in good demand, although not so firmly held as at the commencement of the month. The high rates demanded for Leather has a tendency to restrict sales, but as long as the raw material continues so high, a decline cannot be anticipated. Oak is scarce and in request at full prices.

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	57,020	7,870
Sales	56,730	6,964
Stock	44,206	6,995

I quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, Good Light 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaugter and salted, good Middle 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and salted, good Heavy 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter Spanish, good, all Weights 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Light 23c.@24c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Middle 24½c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good Heavy 21½c.@22½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Light 21c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Middle 22½c.@23c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good Heavy 20½c.@21½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, and B. A. Damaged, all weights 18c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco and B. A. Poor, all weights 11c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough 25c.@26½c., on six months' credit.

SKINS—Goat—The stock in store being small, and composed principally of light Skins, the demand is somewhat restricted. I notice sales of 6,000 Curacoa at 47c.@48c., six months. Deer—The demand has been fair, and all the Skins in first hands have been taken at full prices. Sales are 30 bales Angosturas at 45c., and 6 bales Vera Cruz at 46c., both cash.

SUMAC—Sicily, pure, $70@$80 ₱ ton; Maryland, (ground,) $40@$45; Divi Divi, $35@$60 ₱ ton; Tera Japonica, 4½c.@5c. ₱ lb.

HORNS—Rio Grande Ox, 10c.@13½c. each; Buenos Ayres Ox, 8c.@9c. each; Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow, 6c. each; Angostura Ox and Cow, 3c.@6c. each.

HAIR—We have no receipts this week, and as the stock is moderate, transactions are limited. Sales have been 7,000 lbs. Rio Grande mixed at 28c., six months. I quote: Rio Grande mixed, 27c.@28c. ₱ lb.; Buenos Ayres, 26c.@26½c. ₱ lb.

The Trade of Lynn, Mass.

The Spring, Summer and Fall trade has exceeded the anticipation of the most sanguine, and happily disappointed the fears of the less hopeful. The stock of manufactured goods now on hand is perhaps lower than it ever was before. Our manufacturers, being engaged in women's work, or light goods, have not felt the rise in the price of Leather so much as have those who are engaged in heavy work, or men's wear; and hence while the latter, in various parts of Massachusetts, have the past season done a poor business, the Lynn manufacturers have gathered a liberal harvest. An earlier arrival than usual of Southern and Western purchasers is expected from the fact that many of them, in their last visits, were unable to get the shoes they wanted in consequence of the smallness of the stock on hand.

Freights at Baltimore....Nov. 17.

Vessels are in fair supply. We have no change to notice in rates. A good deal of Flour and Grain are being taken for Europe. We quote to London at 4s. 6d. for Flour. Grain do. in shipping bags, 1¼d. ₱ bushel. We quote Tobacco at 40s. Flour to Liverpool, 4s.@4s. 3d. ₱ bbl. Grain in shippers' bags, 12d. Tobacco, 32s. Cotton to Liverpool, ¾d.

To Amsterdam, Tobacco, 40s. asked. The same to Rotterdam.

To Havre, Flour $1 ₱ bbl,

Pork Purchases for New-York.

The Baltimore *Patriot*, of the 16th inst., reports purchases, for delivery in New-York, in December, of some 5,000 bbls. Prime Mess at $20 ₱ bbl.

Hemp at Boston.

In American there have been sales of 120 bales superior dew rotted at $190 ₱ ton, six months. The views of holders generally are above those of buyers, and consequently the transactions are not very extensive. Nothing doing in Russia. In Manila there have been sales of 1,000 bales at 11c. ₱ lb., 6 months, the market closing firmly at this price. A lot of 200 bales Sunn Hemp, to arrive from New-York, sold at 6¾c. ₱ lb., 6 months. In Hemp Yarns, sales of 30 tons Russia No. 1 at 14c. ₱ lb., 6 months.

Boston Advertiser, Nov. 17.

Freights at Boston.

To California there is less offering and the rates are rather easier. Clippers get 45c., and full ships 40c. ₱ foot for measurement goods; dead weight 2½c. @ 3c. ₱ lb. To Australia there is not much offering. Clippers get 25c. ₱ foot for measurement goods; Lumber $30 ₱ M. To Liverpool there is nothing offering and rates are entirely nominal.

Boston, 17th inst.

Freights at Philadelphia.

To foreign ports there is but little offering. The new ship *James Ray* was chartered for Liverpool, to take 10,000 bbls. Flour, at 3s. ₱ bbl. A schooner was taken up for the north side Cuba, at $800, and port charges paid. Another schooner was taken for south side at $50 ₱ 100 lbs., out and back. A vessel is on the berth for Halifax, at 35c.@40c. for Flour.

Philadelphia, 17th inst.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA,—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,100 Wilmington R. R. 8s, 87; $900 Penn. 5s, 92½; $2,000 do., 5s, 92¾; $1 48¾ City Warrants, 90; $1,300 City 6s, 93; $1,000 Pennsylvania Coup. 5s, 85; $30 Schuylkill Nav. 6s, 83, 75; $2,000 do., 74¾; $1 000 do., 72, 71½; $1,500 City Railroad 6s, P. R. R., 92½; 74 Little Schuylkill R. R., 45; 50 do., 45¼; 50 Schuyl. Nav. Pref., 30¾; 250 do., 30; 150 Pennsylvania R. R., 42¾; 18 Schuyl. Nav., 10½; 50 do., 10¾; 40 Lehigh Scrip, 97; 11 do., 71; 70 Beaver Meadow R. R., 53; 100 Reading Railroad, 45½; 13 Nor. Penn. Railroad, 23; 500 New-Creek Coal Co., 1⅝.

Between Boards—$1,000 Penn. Coup. 5s, 85; 25 Reading Railroad, 45¾; 10 Camden and Amboy Railroad, 123¾.

Second Board—$3,000 Camden and Amboy Railroad 6s, 8s; $1,000 Schuyl. Navigation 6s, 82¾; $1,500 City 6s, 93; 94; 37 Penn. R. R., 42¾; 8 Lehigh Navigation, 50; 50 Union Canal Preferred, 13¾; 100 Reading Railroad, 44¾; 500 Reading Railroad, 45; 1 Beav. Mead. R. R., 52; 10 Bank of Penn., 110.

After Board—30 Minehill R. R., 63; 5 Penn. R. R., 42¾; 50 Reading R. R., 45¼.

Closing Prices—United States 6s, 98, 108; Philadelphia 6s, 91, 94; Philadelphia Railroad 6s, 90@90; Penn. 5s, 92½@93; Reading Railroad, 45¾@45¾; Reading Railroad Bonds, 72, 80@82; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, 80, 92@92; Pennsyl. Railroad, 42¾@42¾; Morris Canal, 122@122; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, 1892, 74¾@76; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10½@10½; Schuylkill Navigation Pref., 3, 3@3; Long Island R. R., 12½@12¾; Vicksburg Railroad, 7¾@8; Girard Bank, 11, @11¼; Lehigh Zinc, 12@2; Union Canal, @9; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾@1¾.

LOST AND FOUND.

$10 REWARD.—Lost in Hoboken on Sunday morning, on the way from Meadow-st. to the ferry, a gold bracelet. The honest finder will receive the above reward and the thanks of the owner by leaving it at No. 111 Meadow-st., Hoboken, N. J.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,793, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

$5 REWARD.—LOST—A very small DOG, oak color, red round his neck. The above reward will be paid to any one leaving the said Dog at 100 East 15th-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depot, No. 129 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, ₱ the Gallon or Pound. WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as any oil. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and is pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

COAL.

RED AND WHITE ASH COAL.—The subscriber is receiving the Peach Orchard of unsurpassed quality, which he will furnish at 50 cents per ton below the summer price; also, for sale, the genuine Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool, Orrel and Cannel, at the lowest rates.
HENRY REEVE,
Cor. Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 83 Water-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAM'L. HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry.
The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 6,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,950 perches of masonry and 186,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 262,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2 400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have Business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 158 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 90 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Cofogned Spirits, at the lowest market prices.
JAMES A. WEBB, No. 158 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 37 Hammersley-st.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & SANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

KINDLING-WOOD.—S. HARRISON & SON'S steam factory, No. 350 West 24th-st., best Virginia pine, per load, delivered, $2 25; oak, $3 50; each, per barrel, 44 cents; hickory, per load, $4; per barrel, 50 cents: inferior qualities at less price. Orders per post promptly attended to

BOARDING.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentleman can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 80 Orange-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A lady having taken a first class House is desirous of taking families to board, where every attention will be paid to their comfort, and terms will be reasonable. Also, accommodation for two young ladies. Apply at No. 233 East Tenth-st.

BOARDING.—A very desirable parlor with bed-room adjoining, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, may be had upon application at No. 84 West 25th-st.

BOARDING.—A handsomely furnished suite of rooms, with full or partial board, to be let. Enquire at No. 107 West 36th-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 38 Willow-st., three minutes' walk from Wall-st., and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Rooms to let, suitable for a gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, at No. 67 Henry-st., five minutes' walk from Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, on very reasonable terms, by applying at No. 83 High-st. References required.

BOARD WANTED—For three persons, (in a pious family preferred,) in the vicinity of 4th-av. or Broadway, between 21st and 42d sts.; references satisfactory; terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union Square Post-Office.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—Families and single gentlemen in search of a comfortable home, with good table and reasonable charges, apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET, WITH BOARD.—A family, obliged to vacate their rooms unexpectedly, would let the same to a gentleman and wife, or to a party of three persons. Three beautiful rooms, handsomely furnished, in the finest location in the City, near New-York Hotel—very desirable accommodations for those seeking a pleasant home. A note to the present occupant, R. G. F., Box No. 1,012 Lower Post-Office, will meet prompt attention.

ROOMS WANTED.—A well-furnished room, and two small bedrooms attached, without board, and with use of kitchen, in some quiet, respectable private house up town. Location must be between the 4th and 7th avs. and not below Washington-square. Parties are of the highest respectability, and those not occupying the same position need not answer. Address A. W. R., Union-square Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—A large front room with all modern improvements, suitable for a gentleman and his wife; one smaller room for a single gentleman. House pleasantly located, No. 404 4th-st., Albion-place, convenient to the Broadway stages and 4th-av. cars.

NO. 763 BROADWAY.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let to a gentleman, with or without board; private table; baths and gas in the house. For further particulars inquire as above.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS AND BOARD.—If required, may be had in the private house No. 1,076 Broadway, near 31st-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE MISSES DANFORTH—Having removed their boarding and day school to No. 12 West 13th-st., six doors west of 5th-av., will be ready to receive pupils on the 13th September. A limited number of pupils will be received as members of the family. Circulars may be obtained at CROWEN'S Bookstore, No. 699 Broadway, or at their residence.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$1 ONLY FOR PENMANSHIP—BOOK-KEEPING, arithmetic, elocution or reading, English grammar and composition, including spelling, $5 each. Night School, Tuesday and Friday, 7½ P. M. No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts. Terms reduced this week. Lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

$10. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 690 Broadway, has a few private desks vacant, which may be secured this day on very favorable terms; also a few seats at only $10 for a full course in double entry. An elegant business hand is guaranteed to bad writers.

$2.50. WRITING—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 690 Broadway, corner of Houston-st., is forming cheap private classes for ladies and children. They will be taught to hold the pen correctly, and improve more in two weeks than in two years at school. Five vacant seats may be secured this day. Regular terms, $10.

PALDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 699; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 5 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who has had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirees given as usual.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,—Classes on Mondays and Thursdays, corner of 4th-av. and 25th-st.; also, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the new rooms No. 207 Bowery, near Rivington-st. Brooklyn classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at No. 100 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For Ladies, Misses and Masters, from 3 to 6 P. M.; for gentlemen, at 7½ and 8½ P. M.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL.—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements at No. 81 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.
Call this week or you will be too late.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, metalic frame, cost $350, been used three months, would be sold at great sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 10 to 3 o'clock.

A GREAT BARGAIN.—A fine 7-octave piano-forte, of excellent tone, for only $175. It has been in use but three months, and is equal to new in every way. Apply at No. 54 Great Jones-st., near the Bowery.

PIANO-FORTES—With metallic frame, of superior tone and finish, on reasonable terms for cash, at No. 129 Macdougal-st., rear building, second floor.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 2d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Lands will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 63 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 126th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 8th-av., between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 98th

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

REAL ESTATE SALE.—By order of W. I. Buck, assignee of [illegible], on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., the balance of the assets of said Williamsburgh, consisting of a large lot of iron-railing from furniture, coal scuttles, desks, one fine white horse of Lamb [illegible] &c. Also the following lot of patents, viz:

1. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated July 3, 1855, granted to O. H. Wickersham for the United States.

2. For a new and useful improvement in machinery for inserting wire pickets in wire fences, dated March 13, 1855, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey.

3. For a new and useful improvement in the process of manufacturing wire pickets, dated March 13, 1855, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and New-Jersey.

4. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated March 13, 1855, granted to John H. Wickersham, for the United States.

TUESDAY, 6 th and WEDNESDAY, 21st,

At 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.

Large sale of rich fancy goods just received from Paris, of entirely new styles, consisting of a large and valuable invoice of bronzes from the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medal in London, 1851, Dublin and New-York, consisting of superb vases, groups, brackets, consols, candelabras a imals, Italian dancers, tazzas, Hunters card receivers hanging tower vases and other beautiful articles. Also an invoice of bronze figures 4 and 5 feet high, arranged for parlors; superb clocks, inlaid with tortoise shell, large bronze groups and figures of the most desirable kind; an erb ormolu and bronze clocks; do. black and white marble, all of superior quality. Also, a large invoice of rich French china, painted vases, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Also, a bronze copy, on a reduced scale, of the celebrated equestrian statuette, representing an Amazon attacked by a tiger, by Kiss. Also, a bronze copy of the dying gladiator, 15 by 3.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid French Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Rich Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Elegant Pearl Inlaid Rosewood Piano-forte, three magnificent Rosewood Parlor suites, Chandeliers, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the five-story house No. 162 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. Descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at Messrs. W. J. F. Dailey & Co.'s, No. 631 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, cor. of 14th-st. and 8th-av., among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, suites magnificent rosewood parlor furniture in tapestry and brocatelle, elegant pier mirrors, cost $400, rich marble slabs, crimson velvet and Wilton carpets, brocade and lace curtains, two handsome sofa bedsteads, gothic rosewood bedsteads, mirror fronts, also a valuable collection of oil-paintings, worthy the attention of connoisseurs, magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood amour-à-glace wardrobe, French mirror front, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, parian and gold toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, superb rosewood secretaire book-case, rosewood suite in hair cloth, elegant oak extension table, oak sideboard, do. library book-cases, magnificent dinner set 100 pieces, rich silver sets, rubv cut-glassware, crystal cut do. to match throughout, with a large variety of kitchen furniture. The furniture is all in fine order and comprises the most elegant and costly assortment offered at auction this season.

TO MANUFACTURERS AND MECHANICS.—KING & BOND, will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the premises, Factory-st., near Quarry-st., Newark, N.J., the buildings, with lease, steam engine and boiler, machinery, tools, &c., known as the Washington Spring Factory, consisting in part as follows: The buildings, consisting of two frame and two brick buildings, with sheds, smoke stack of brick, 80 feet high, and about feet water-pipe laid; steam engine and boiler, of 4-horse power, new and in good order; shafting and pullies in best and screw cutting machines, boring mill for boring spring barrels, lever and hand punches and shears, trip-hammer and anvils, rolls for making carriage springs, vices, tools, chisels, fan blower, smith's bellows, with other tools, making a complete assortment of desirable tools for carriage spring, axle, bolt and carriage-step makers.

TERMS—$100 and under, cash; over $100, four months' approved paper. For further particulars inquire of KING & BOND, Auctioneers, or on the premises. The sale will commence with the buildings.

Catalogues can be obtained of the auctioneers, or at the factory.

FARM AT AUCTION.—To be sold at public auction, on the 9th of 11th mo., (Nov.) 1855, on the premises, the valuable farm owned by and late the property of Sweezy, deceased, situated in the town of Washington, Dutchess County, N. Y., adjoining Thorndale, and near the turnpike leading from Poughkeepsie to Dover Plains, fifteen miles from the former and eight from the latter place. Said farm consists of 187¾ acres of most excellent land, in a good state of cultivation, very desirably located as to neighborhood, meeting houses, grist mills, schools, daily mail, &c., and well adapted to either grain or grass, and has been well watered, contains a wood lot, a pple orchard and a variety of fruits, a large dwelling house, handsomely situated upon a gentle eminence, a commodious barn, and all other necessary out buildings—the whole in good repair. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to examine the property, as it is to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M. Terms made known on the day of sale. For further particulars, inquire of either NATHAN GIFFORD, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., JAMES H. HARTLEY, No. 2 Fulton-st., N. Y., or JOHN O. LANE, adjoining the premises.

Washington, N. Y., Nov. 3, 1855. JOHN O. LANE, SUSAN SWIFT, JANE SWIFT.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court of the beautiful COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM, of the late Elbert H. Jones.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing nine, three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding the surrounding country and Long Island Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, nicely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of barn, carriage-house, ice-house, &c., all in good order. Distance from New-York less than two hours by rail and daily communication by steamboat. The property will be sold in parcels to suit purchasers.

Fifty per cent of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For particulars and a map, inquire of DAVID I. YOUNGS, Esq., of Oyster Bay, EDWARD A. WEEKS, No. 56 Wall-st., JOHN I. TOWNSEND, Esq., No. 69 Wall-st., or to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

STORER DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, sale of valuable Coal Lands.—SIMEON DRAPER will sell at auction, at 12½ o'clock, P. M., on TUESDAY, 20th November, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York, the following property: 3,350 acres Allegany lands in Maryland, lying West of Cumberland in the coal and glade regions chiefly near the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. This land is sold to close a joint interest; many of these tracts are very valuable, some containing vast quantities of coal and timber, and others lying in the beautiful pastoral country of Maryland, so distinguished for its health and picturesque beauty. Also all of those beautiful building lots, fronting and situate on the Patapsco River, from Baltimore to Ellicott's City, about 7 miles from Baltimore by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The titles being direct from the State of Maryland. Terms of sale are half cash, the balance in equal payments of 6 and 12 months with interest. This property will be sold in lots of 50 to 300 acres each, printed particulars of which may be obtained of the Auctioneer.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 1.6 West 18th-st., by order of Nelson Allen, Esq., attorney for mortgagee, the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of mahogany tête-à-têtes, chairs, divans, rocking, voltaire and reception chairs; sofas, inlaid and marble-top centre tables, quarrette tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, hat stand, extension dining table, sideboards, marble top, French bedsteads, leather beds, bedding, dressing bureaus, amoire à glace, marble-top washstands, bookcase, paintings, silver ware, tapestry velvet, 3-ply and ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte and stool.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON.—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 3 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 87¾ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 336 tons burden, and every way adapted for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 2, 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 5, 7, 9, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 23. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—By EDW'D SCHENCK, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 18 Wall-st., extensive sale of wines, brandies, &c., from a large importing house, viz.: Otard, Hennessy, Martell, London Dock brandies, Cognac, Champagne and Vieux Cognac, (now in bond) L. P. Madeira, Sherry, Malaga, Amontillado, Hunt & Co. and beeswing ports, barmester do., in cases, Scotch and Irish whiskies, Bourbon and Monongahela do., Jamaica rum, in cases and demijohns, Holland gin, in jugs and demijohns. Sale positive. Dealers and others who buy for private use are particularly invited to attend this sale.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION ON MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, étageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads pallasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, &c.—F. COLTON will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 296 Broome-st., near Eldridge, the entire furniture of a family who are removing; it will comprise in part of Tapestry, three-ply and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, French plate mirrors, dressing bureaus, mahogany, French and other bedsteads, chairs and glassware, stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS, AND CROCKERY AT AUCTION.—In lots from the shelves to suit, by HENRY G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10 o'clock, all kinds of white granite and common ware, glass ware assorted, China tea sets, vases, moiré coolers, card baskets, &c. The attention of City and country trade is invited to this sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 21 Crosby-st., will be sold on MONDAY, at 10 o'clock, twenty horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, second-hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

JAMES B. NICHOLS, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Nov. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

In the Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago 1st mort. Sterling Bonds.

$1,000 each New-York and Erie Railroad Bonds.

$1,000 each Virginia State 6 per cent. Bonds of [illegible] years' standing.

$1,000 each Northern Indiana R. R. 7 per cent. Bonds, due 1860.

$1,000 each Mich. Southern (Lake Shore Branch) Bonds, due 1860.

$1,000 each Illinois and Rock Island R. R. Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.

[illegible] shares Commercial Insurance Company, [illegible] each

10 shares Pacific Insurance Company, $50 each

10 shares Washington Insurance Company, $50 each

10 shares New-York, Albany and Buffalo Telegraph Company, $50 each

5 shares Home Insurance Company, $50 each

2 shares Home Insurance Company, $100 each

100 shares Westchester Fire Insurance Company, $50 each

Time of SALE—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The assessed interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser, with the exception of the State Bonds.

Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—LARGE SALE OF HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE—BLACK WALNUT AND MAHOGANY.—J. L. SMITH will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, all the household furniture in the five-story house No. 126 Prince-st., near the corner of Sullivan, consisting of one 7-octave rosewood piano-forte; a good instrument; two splendid rosewood suites, in French brocatel; paintings, beautiful lace curtains and shades; elegant pier and oval glasses, with marble slabs, and gilt brackets and sables; gas chandeliers. The chambers are furnished with costly French rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, de amour à glace, washstands, chairs, tables, sofas, tête-à-tetes, mirrors, hair mattresses, Marseilles counterpanes, clocks, &c.; dining-room extension tables, carved; great variety of silverware, including tea services, castors, &c.; China tea sets, cut glass ware, cut decanters, liquor cases, elegantly decorated China dinner sets, cut goblets, wines, &c. Sale positive, rain or shine. All goods bought must be removed the same day.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, MONDAY, Nov. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau st.—LARGE SALE OF DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.—Consisting in part of diamond rings, pins, earrings, studs and crosses, all of the first water; fine gold hunting, lever, lepine, and escapement watches; gold and silver jewelry of the latest styles and importation; gold chains, bracelets, sleeve buttons, &c. Descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at the auctioneers' store, No. 19 Nassau-st.

JOHN HUSEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21, at 11 o'clock A. M., precisely, at the Lumber Yard of OSMAN & THAYER, corner of Amity and Columbia-sts., South Brooklyn, A. NOYES'S SALE.—The entire stock of lumber remaining in the yard. Also, 2 long coach wagons, sled, bobsleds, slung, 1 horse, 2 sets harness, 1 light carriage, other farming tools, 1 large Taylor safe, &c. No further advertisement.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SALE OF FANCY GOODS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20 and 21, at 10½ o'clock, an elegant assortment of fancy goods, bronzes, French china, Chinese goods, Parian marble, groups, figures, plates, &c., papier mache goods, Japanese goods, silver-plated ware, ebony goods, &c., &c.

J. L. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 92 William corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, SEGARS, SPICES, BRANDY, HOES, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich, coffee, teas, spices, raisins, figs, currants, mackerel, herrings, cigars, tobacco, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, chisels, planes, clocks, clothing.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Stocks, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

This pleasant and potent purifier of the blood acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and specially excites any irregularity, and restablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and specially by the medical College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediate upon receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learing from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 293 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, States Keitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE PHYSICIAN.—16th edition: 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 648 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (SIXTIETH Issue, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, in comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the imposition now of making known to, or making inquiries of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in it the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

DR. A. M. MAURICEAU—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in the grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker McAlpin; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,524, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on the title page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scald eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another after a trial. It always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in leisy second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 3 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no advertising can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DAVIS & CO., No. 10 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & TAYLOR, Chamberers-st.; WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HABRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 122 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up in the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1851, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous matter of this dreadful disease, and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and spurious trash put up in remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: it is worthless, and can make it. Dr. HUNTER'S pamphlets people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and cansties by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He discloses no secrets, has respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in from 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the misery you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY,—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 112 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLEY, Agent.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. His remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by strong patients are respectfully invited to call, to the new place, as there is no charge for consultations. DR. WATSON, M. D., Many years surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "Private Diseases and Their Consequences," numerous plates, &c. Office No. 10 Walker-st., near Broadway.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 17 Tammany, between Chatham and William-sts., may be consulted with confidence. His qualifications are equitable in every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease leave the system in as good condition as before the disease made its attack upon it. Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. CORBETT, No. 21 Diamond-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Hunters, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers are booked to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Milwaukee 4 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:45 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:15 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

—ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,

Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, FALL RIVER, NEWBEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:5 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:5 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:5 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:0 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 9:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) and Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4:15

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Weather.

We had a noble rain on Saturday night. Throughout the day it had been drizzly, or showery by turns. But with the evening a fine rain set in, which at midnight was a model. It was like a well-sustained poem, full of music and exquisite in rhyme, as it pattered on the windows and rattled on the roof; it did one good like the hearing from a full-voiced reader a chapter from the *Iliad*. By a glowing coal-fire one enjoys such treats none the worse for the memory that steals in of the shivering, drenched poor—whom God help! Their dismal partings when one cannot mend them, and they are too far off to be obtruded, very strikingly force home the contrast of his own position and heighten the relish.

But such a morning rose upon that rainy night! If this day had been the only one of its kind for this season, it would deserve to be marked honorably in the calendar. But with all its quiet, sunny, genial, brooding beauty, it was only one of half a score that the month thus far has afforded. The wind got well up about noon, and the rivers were a good deal chafed, but with evening and the full-moon, came another such a night as November seldom can boast. Pride of Florence and Italian skies! Macaroni is better than hot rolls from our Yankee bakers, if there is anything in the atmosphere of Italy more delightful than New-York has enjoyed of late.

The Extradition Case.

Saturday morning Deputy Marshal DeANGELIS embarked on board the steam packet for Havre, having in his custody NICHOLAS SUCILLON, who was claimed as a fugitive by Louis NAPOLEON for the crime of forgery in obtaining money at Besançon, in France, by pretending that he had furnished the headquarters of the Regiment of Cuirassiers with leather to make boots for that corps, who were en route for Sebastopol. It was a very ingenious ruse, but the Emperor Louis having caught the shrewdest of industrials, he will very shortly be en route for the galleys.

We have been furnished with the following correspondence by ABRAHAM T. HILLYER, Esq., the United States Marshal of the Southern District of New-York:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1855.

To all whom these presents come, greeting:—Whereas, M. BODMER de SOUILLAC, *Charge d'Affaires* of his Majesty the Emperor of the French, hath made application, in conformity with the treaty between the United States of America and France, for the mutual surrender of criminal fugitives from justice, concluded at Washington the 9th day of February, 1843, for the delivery up of NICHOLAS SUCILLON, charged with the crime of forgery, committed in France; and whereas, the said NICHOLAS SUCILLON has been found in the State of New York, within the jurisdiction of the United States, and has, by proper authority and in due form of law, been brought before GEORGE W. MORTON, a Commissioner appointed by the Circuit Court of the United States, in and for the Southern District of New-York, for examination upon said charge of forgery; and whereas, the said Commissioner hath found and adjudged that the evidence produced against the said NICHOLAS SUCILLON is sufficient in law to justify his commitment upon the charge of forgery, as aforesaid, and has therefore ordered that the said NICHOLAS SUCILLON be committed pursuant to the provisions of the said treaty; now, these presents are to require of the United States Marshal for the Southern district of New-York, or of any other public officer or person, having charge or custody of the aforesaid NICHOLAS SUCILLON, to surrender and deliver him up to the Consul-General of France at New-York, or to any other person duly authorized by the authorities of France to receive him into custody.

In testimony whereof, I, WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States of America, have hereunto signed my name, and caused the seal of the Department of State to be affixed at Washington this sixteenth day of November, A. D. 1855, and of the independence of the United States the 80th. W. L. MARCY.

CONSULATE GENERAL DE FRANCE AUX ETATS UNIS, NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1855.

ABRAHAM T. HILLYER, Esq., United States Marshal, New-York. SIR: I have received your honored letter of Nov. 13, 1855, recommending to my approval the selection you have made of Mr. LORENZO DRANGELIS, your deputy, to convey to France NICHOLAS SUCILLON, arrested for forgery, in the name of the French Government, and whose extradition has been granted. I do not hesitate a moment to accept Mr. DRANGELIS' services, and I have engaged him to perform said duty. Mr. DRANGELIS will have to be ready to sail to-morrow by the *Arago*, should the President's warrant of extradition be received in time by you. Consequently, I have to request of you that as soon as the order of delivering to me the prisoner shall reach you, to consider Mr. DRANGELIS as my sole and direct agent, entitled to take delivery and charge of the prisoner and to convey him, under his custody, on board of the *Arago* and conduct him into the hands of the imperial attorney. Very respectfully, yours,

MONTHOLON, Consul Général de France.

Received from ABRAHAM T. HILLYER, Esq., United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, the body of NICOLAS SUCILLON, to be conveyed on board of the *Arago* and conducted by me to Havre, and there delivered into the hands of the Imperial Attorney, pursuant to the foregoing instructions of the Consul-General of France.

Dated Nov. 17, 1855. LORENZO DRANGELIS.

F. R. TILLO, Commissioner for French Government.

Officer DRANGELIS and the prisoner sailed in the steamship *Arago* on Saturday for Europe.

Sent Home from Rio to be Tried for Murder on the High Seas.

A man of the name of SYLVANUS M. SPENCER was brought up in a ship-of-war from Rio. The prisoner was the second mate of the ship *Sea Witch*, and is charged with the murder of her captain, Mr. GEORGE W. PRAYER. Mr. HILLYER, the United States Marshal, dispatched one of his deputies in a steamer to Sandy Hook to bring up the prisoner, who was arraigned before Mr. Commissioner STILLWELL in the afternoon, and said he was desirous of a speedy trial. The U. S. District Attorney said the case would be sent before the Grand Jury on this (Monday) morning. The prisoner is a good-looking young man, about 26 or 30 years of age, and did not seem very concerned in relation to the serious charge against him. He will probably be tried at the next term of the U. S. Circuit Court in January.

Short Sentences in the Court of Sessions.

In the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, Recorder SMITH sentenced the following prisoners, convicted during the present term: Patrick Gillespie, alias John O'Brien, for assaulting Hugh Dogherty, with intent to rob—4 years and 6 months; Frank Merritt, for grand larceny—3 years; James Casey, for burglary in the third degree—3 years and 6 months; George Dussault, for burglary—3 years; Frances Johnson, for grand larceny—3 years; Richard Ward and John Ryan, for an attempt to rob Dr. David Uhl, of No. 5 Bond-street—4 years and 6 months each; George Hughes, for grand larceny—3 years; Josephine Howard, for grand larceny—3 years; John Williams, for grand larceny—3 years and 6 months.

Some smaller offences were punished by confinement in the Penitentiary, for periods varying from two to twelve months.

Nassau—A New Presbytery.

A new Presbytery, called the Presbytery of Nassau, has been erected on Long Island, composed of the Churches in Kings and Queens Counties, connected with the Old School Presbytery of New-York, and their ministers. Rev. JONATHAN GREENLEAF preached the opening sermon, and was elected Moderator of the new body. Rev. Messrs. LOCK and ROCKWELL were chosen Clerks, Rev. D. WELLS, of Williamsburg, Stated Clerk of the Presbytery, and G. L. RAMSON, Esq., Treasurer. Fifteen churches and twenty-one ministers were constituted into the new body. This name we like. Nassau is the old Indian name of Long Island. Let us save it when we can.

A Plunge Bath—Every man to his Taste.

A man walked overboard at the Fulton Ferry, on the Brooklyn side, last night about 8½ o'clock. He was walking down the bridge, busily engaged in talking to a friend, and, under the impression that the boat, which had just entered the slip, was made fast, he stepped into the dock. He narrowly escaped being crushed between the boat and the bridge, but was eventually got out without injury. He took his cold bath very philosophically—concluded that he would not catch cold, as the water was salt, and seemed to consider the matter as a first-rate joke.

Mr. Connolly All Right.

Mr. CONNOLLY, our redirected County Clerk, asserts that the statement of STEPHEN H. BRANCH, *et al*, [illegible], concerning his naturalization, are entirely [illegible] so stupidly false as to be unworthy his serious attention." Mr. BRANCH thinks the matter very serious.

Infantile.

A dead infant was found in the ashes on Watts-street Pier, on Friday morning. A female child, about six weeks old, was left in the entry of No. 27 Leonard-street, on Friday evening, by some person unknown. It was sent to the Almshouse.

Debility as a Cause and Effect—Treatment under all its Conditions.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am perfectly aware that debility is more generally an effect of disease than a disease "sui generis"—but whether existing at the termination of previous excitement, dependent on hereditary constitution, peculiarity of temperament, age, sex, or occupation or the approach of old age, its symptoms indicate a corresponding and peculiar medical treatment.

There is when in health in the human system a conservative power to resist disease, which has received various names; STAHL and his followers denominated it "Anima," the mind or soul; CULLEN, the "*Vis* Medicatrix Naturæ." We know not the essence of this power, yet we perceive whenever it is partially or wholly withdrawn, partial or extreme debility follows, and the system becomes more susceptible to the impressions of disease; on the other hand, disease in its enervating influences, will destroy it, as in the excessive prostration attendant on typhus and other fevers of a low grade, on Diabetes Mellitus or an excessive flow of saccharine water—but there is no case of debility, either when it exists as the sequel to disease, its antecedent, or accompanies old age, in which the action of the heart is not considerably lessened or the blood deprived of its albumen and fibrin, the *formation* and nourishment of the solid textures of the body.

The pallid face of age, compared with the ruddy glow of youth; the phlegmatic temperament, distinguished by its almost bloodless capillaries, cold and semi-transparent skin, is not evidence of this fact; some diseases peculiar to the female world, accompanied with an almost insufferable languor and debility, are attended with that pale leuco-phlegmatic expression of countenance which clearly evinces that the watery portions of the blood far exceed their just proportion in the vital current, and that its more nourishing constituents are diminished in a corresponding degree.

There are cases of extreme debility, sometimes terminating in death, produced by long continued over-exertion; in these cases as the prostration increases, so does the nervous sensibility. The condition is fully expressed in the sentence: "I am too weary to sleep." The spinal nerves which support the muscles of respiration have become too much enfeebled to promote the function—nature makes an effort in short and repeated sighing, to expand and contract the lungs—at times without restoring respiration, and the patient sinks into the arms of death without disease.

In such cases as the latter, nothing but an *immediate* and *diffusible stimulus* will produce any direct or future benefit; the more pure the article, the more decidedly tavorable will be the result.

I should always administer in these cases, "WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps" in preference to any other stimulus, from the universally admitted purity of the composition

The treatment of the excessive and frequently fatal weakness of the system, which attends on the latter stages of typhus and other low and malignant fevers, or diabetes in the collapses of cholera, cholera morbus, &c., though dependent on different causes, is based on the same general principle—a deficiency in the albumen and fibrin of the blood—and they require a similar treatment. In administering stimulus to a patient reduced by disease to the feeble condition I have detailed, it will, of course, be necessary to graduate it to the loss of vital power, to guard against excessive stimulation; the feeling of the patient is, however, the best criterion to judge by. Nature, in most cases, is the best judge of her own powers. The debility of age will require a treatment such as I have pointed out: the stimulus taken should be frequent, in small quantities, properly diluted and perfectly unadulterated. I have, in all cases like those above alluded to, used Mr. WOLFE'S Schnapps with the most decided benefit, and I should recommend it in preference to any other alcoholic preparation, from its well-known pureness.

My next lecture will embrace Asthma, its causes, symptoms and cure. X. 8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The man who "stops at nothing" short of notoriety equal to that achieved by JULIUS CÆSAR, or the renowned Sage of Bloomingdale, is M. H. LITCHENSTEIN, of No. 90 Bowery. While the ladies adore Mr. L., they wonder at him. They look upon him as a marvel. So he is. Any man who can sell dress trimmings, millinery goods, ribbons, &c., one quarter cheaper than anybody else, and altogether better at that, is somebody now-a-days, and as Mr. LITCHENSTEIN does this, we are not surprised to know that his store is always thronged. Remember that it is at No. 90 Bowery, ladies—at the corner of Hester-street—a great place for bargains.

[Advertisement.]

ROGERS & Co.—In answer to the charge of having monopolized an undue share of the Ready-Made Clothing trade in this City, we have only to say that the secret of our success consists in manufacturing first-rate apparel for men and boys, keeping on hand an immense variety of styles and sizes, voluntarily asking a lower price to begin with than other firms can be driven to, and treating all our customers with fairness and courtesy. Our superb Winter stock is now ready. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau-streets.

[Advertisement.]

A GOOD BACKER.—When the monetary crisis comes, and the strong are succumbing to the pressure, a good backer proves an anchor to windward, an outriding of the storm; when the searching storms of dreary Winter are upon us, a good backer is one of RAY'S reliable stocking knit Undergarments, which for warmth of material, elasticity of texture, softness of surface, durability of wear, and lowness of price, stands unrivaled.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer,
Family Undergarments and Hosiery Store,
No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—What a brilliant season this theatre is having; night after night the house is crowded and all appear to enjoy the performances heartily. To-night Mr. PILGRIM'S Nautical Drama of "Yankee Jack, or the Buccaneers of the Gulf," is to be produced. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, and the whole company, in it. C. W. TAYLOR'S Drama of "Gipsy Bess," and a Comic Pantomime complete the programme.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At No. 333 Broadway may be seen a superior piano. HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of Boston and New-York pianos at reduced prices. Music at half price during this month. Second-hand pianos at $40, $75, $160 and $185. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase. Boudoir pianos for small rooms.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE.—To our stock of rich Silks we shall add 1,400 yards Cannele Plaids and Stripes, at 5s. 6d. per yard—richly worth one dollar. Also, an invoice of rich black small-figured Silks, very desirable for elderly ladies, at 5s. per yard.

CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Good French Merinoes, at 6s. 6d. per yard; fine Coburgs and Paramattas at 1s. 6d.; Chints, De Laines, fine, at 1s.; Merino and Saxony Plaids, at 4s. and 5s.; Flannels, Blankets, Quilts and Domestic Goods of all kinds at manufacturers' prices, at

CHAS. HEARD & Co.'s, No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL.—Mr. A. G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av., is doing an immense business, just now, and by inquiring the cause of such, a great rush, we were informed that he is selling out his entire stock, (which is a large one,) without the least regard to the cost of importation, as he intends to remove soon to his new store in Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holloway's Pills possess the most astonishing power in the cure of general debility, and in renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS.—2,000 plaid long shawls only $5, worth $8; 1,200 square shawls only $2 50, worth $5. Also, broche shawls, long and square, at greatly reduced prices.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS AND Hosiery, at RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS.—We shall open another invoice of superior quality Broche Long Shawls, at from $10 to $15 less than importers' prices; also, 3,000 Wool Long Shawls, very cheap.

CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A TRUE STORY.—GOLDSMITH can impart a good hand writing in ten lessons of one hour each, to all attentive pupils, old or young. Applications received this day at the Academies, No. 501 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-street, Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 196 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED,

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, JAMES LOUDEN GRAHAM, Jr., to JOSIE A., daughter of Thomas Garner, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Oct. 9, by the Minister, Rev. M. E. Church, by Rev. Dr. Osborn, ME. GEORGE W. WINTER, Mrs. ELIZA J. ROGERS, all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, by Rev. James W. Alexander, D. D., Rev. John WILLIAMS, of Fairhaven, Mass., to CATHARINE E., youngest daughter of Jonathan H. Steele.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Nov. 15, by Rev. Dr. Wilmer, Rector of St. Mark's Church, C. FREDERICK WETMORE, of New-York, and MARIA M. FOSTER, daughter of the late Daniel Holaman, of Greenwood, N. J.

DIED,

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 18, SUSAN, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Munday, aged 8 months and 19 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 440 8th-av.

In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 16, ELIZABETH VAN VECHTEN, only daughter of Rev. T. W. Chambers, aged 3 years and 3 months.

Her remains will be taken this (Monday) morning to Somerville, N. J., for interment.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 17, WILLIAM W. HINCKEN, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 17, CHARLES HENRY DAVIS, aged 33 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 507 Greenwich-st. To be interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, ABRAHAM BIRDSALL, in the 66th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 256 South 4th-st., Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 16, at the residence of her son, John F. Allston, Lafayette-av., after a short illness, Mrs. ANN ROGERS ALLSTON, relict of the late Wm. Moore Allston, aged 73 years. Her remains were taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

☞ Charleston and Georgetown, S. C. papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 14, at No. 217 Court-st., AMOS HATCH, aged 50 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Bloomfield, on Saturday, Nov. 17, KATE LIZZY, youngest daughter of Wm. B. and Adra E. Bradbury, aged 5 years and 17 days.

At Harwinton, Conn., on Friday morning, Nov. 16, at his residence, after an illness of many years, Mr. JOSIAH G. PHELPS, aged 50 years.

At Albany, on Monday, Nov. 12, of consumption, GEO. W. SOMARINDYCK, aged 41 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 17.

$3,000 Kentucky 5s	102	100 Harlem Railroad	20¾
5,000 Indiana State 5s	81¾	50 do	19⅞
4,000 Virginia 6s	94⅞	50 do	20
15,000 do	b3 94¼	300 do	19¾
1,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	86	300 Reading R. R.	b10 90½
1,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '62	77¾	100 do	b30 91
1,000 Erie Bds. of '75	87¾	100 do	b60 91
1,000 Hud. Riv. 1st M. R.	100	200 do	90¾
6,000 N. I. 1st M. Go. L.	83	700 do	90¾
9,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78¾	1000 do	90¾
do	78¾	400 do	s60 90¾
1,000 N. Y. Cen. fs	85	400 do	s60 90
20,000 T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs.	78	100 do	s60 90
10 Bank of the Republic	120	100 do	p15 90¾
300 Canton Co	b60 22	100 do	b15 90¾
50 Nic. Transit Co	15	200 Panama R. R.	b60 104
550 do	b60 15¾	55 do	103¾
200 do	b3 14¾	190 Hudson River R. R.	38¾
10 Penn. Coal Co	97	200 Mich. Cen. R. R.	96
50 do	97¼	do	96¾
50 do	97¼	195 do	96¾
200 do	b60 97¾	50 do	b60 96¾
50 Ward Coal Co	21	100 do	s60 98
50 do	b15 21¾	175 M. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	b60 96
1000 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 24¾	50 do	b60 84
950 do	24¾	100 do	84¾
100 do	24¾	50 do	84¾
100 do	b60 25	900 do	84¾
100 do	b60 24¾	10 M. S. & N. I. Con.	90
100 do	b30 24¾	50 Ill. Cen. Railroad	96¼
100 do	b30 24¾	900 do	96¼
100 Gard. Coal Mine	b30 1	50 Clev. & P. R. R.	b30 67
300 do	¾	50 do	b60 66
50 Erie Railroad	s60 41¾	300 do	65
700 do	42¼	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	74
3000 do	42¾	1000 do	73¾
900 do	s10 43¾	50 do	73¾
200 do	43¾	350 do	b60 74
300 do	43¾	100 do	s60 73¾
450 do	43¾	300 do	b30 74¼
100 do	b30 43¾	100 do	b15 74
100 do	b60 43¾	100 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	b60 91¾
10 Milwaukee & M. R. R.	21	300 do	90¾
10 New-Jersey R. R.	124	150 do	b90 91

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 Ind'a State 5s	b3 81¼	100 Erie Railroad	42¼
1,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	78¾	400 do	s60 43
100 Canton Company	21¾	200 do	b3 43¼
200 Near. Trans. Co.	14½	900 do	s30 43
10 Penn. Coal Co.	97¾	100 do	b15 43¾
100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b15 73¾	100 do	43¾
100 Panama Railroad	103¼	250 do	b60 43¾
18 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	93¾	150 do	s10 43¼
100 do	93¾	100 do	s30 43
300 Reading Railroad	90¾	50 do	43¼
100 do	89¾	100 Cumb. Coal Co.	24¾
100 do	90¾	100 do	s60 24¾
400 do	b3 90¾	100 do	b10 24¾
100 do	s30 90	150 do	b3 24¾
200 do	b10 90¾		

MONDAY, Nov. 19—A. M.

The very large Export of Domestic Produce from this port the past week, and the equally important movement of Cotton from the Southern ports, are well calculated to strengthen confidence in the trade of the country, besides having reduced the Foreign Exchanges so far below the par of Specie, as to render the further export of Gold, for some weeks to come, quite improbable. The whole Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods from New-York during the week was $2,542,173. The clearances of Grain alone, for Foreign States, were over a million of dollars, say $1,043,046; Flour $522,250, and Cotton $401,177. The general Exports same week last November were only $856,152. For the calendar year, the total to the present date is $60,036,000, against $57,000,000 to same time in 1854. The export of Cotton from other ports than New-York for the week was 54,500 bales, of the value of about $2,180,000. The Specie Export from New-York during the week was only $63,640, against $1,328,641 the corresponding week last November. The total from New-York for the calendar year to present time is $26,557,000 against $36,344,000 in 1854. From New-York and Boston together the Specie Export is $40,990,000 against $43,445,000 to same period in 1854. The Import of the week in Foreign Merchandise, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is $2,887,991 against $1,849,797 same week last year. The total at New-York, thus far in the calendar year is $186,582,000, against $165,984,000 to same period in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold for the week were $1,654,062. There were no arrivals the corresponding week last year. To the present time, the total of California Gold delivered in 1855 at New-York, by manifest, is $53,607,458, against $42,515,455 to same time in 1854. The regular balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon stood $6,856,359—payments out on Saturday being $471,218 in excess of receipts—against balance of $6,686,490 at the close of the previous week. From the foregoing Specie movements, the City Banks have been materially strengthened in their reserve, and the official statement of averages to be made up today, is expected to show a very favorable increase in the Specie line. We hear of no engagements of Gold for the Cunard steamer sailing from Boston on Wednesday. The rates of Foreign Bills are 108@108¾ bank and banker signatures; 107@108 for mercantile exchange on London.—Francs rate 5.25f@5.18¾f. The supply of home drawn bills is ample for the probable demand for the packet on Wednesday, while a large amount is known to be in the overdue mails from Mobile and New Orleans. We regret to hear that the mails have been kept back by a misunderstanding between the contractors and the Post-Office Department, between Mobile and Montgomery. The Money rates of the week were steady at 10@12 ₱ cent. for discounts, outside of bank, and 7 ₱ cent. on call loans. The differences paid at the Stock Board for time contracts, to run at the option of the buyer 30 or 60 days, were equal to 12@10 ₱ cent. interest per annum. The following is a comparative statement of the export of the principal articles of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	2,700	$245,700	11,000	$401,177
Flour, bbls	6,000	28,000	66,593	322,250
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	179	881	881	3,834
Wheat, bushs	200,000	196,000	471,000	971,000
Corn, bushs	200,000	106,000	66,000	37,000
Pork, bbls. & tcs	700	10,000	1,000	15,000
Beef, bbls. & tcs	170	1,700	970	11,000
Total Produce		$1,818,000		$1,758,260
Miscellaneous		681,941		683,941
Total for the week		$2,499,941		$2,442,178

The movement at the Stock Exchange the past week was generally an upward one. The highest range of prices obtained, on Friday, was something like 5 to 7 ₱ cent. above the closing of Saturday week, and 10@12 ₱ cent. above the panic rates of Nov. 6 and 7. On Saturday the market was not so buoyant as the day previous, and prices fell 1 ₱ cent. off from the top sales of Friday. We annex:

COMPARATIVE MOVEMENT OF WEEK.

	Saturday, Nov. 10.	Highest Intermediate.	Saturday, Nov. 17.
Erie Stock	46¾	53¾	52¾
Reading	85	91¾	90¼
Illinois Central Bonds	78¾	79¾	78¾
Cleveland and Toledo	66¾	75	73¾
Galena and Chicago	118¾	120¾	120
Southern Michigan	90¾	94¾	93¾
Michigan Central	93	96	95
Rock Island	88¾	91	90¾
Cleveland and Pittsburg	54¾	65	65
Panama	102¾	103¾	103¾
Missouri Sixes	87	89¾	89¾

The private sales of New-York Central were at 89¾ to 91 cash, principal sale 90⅝, and 500 shares, buyer 30 days, at 91¾.

In the General Markets, the rise in Cotton, middling grade, during the week, was half a cent. Ordinary State Flour advanced 18¾@25 cents, the daily sales being rather ahead of the current receipts. Grain was higher by 3@5 cents in Wheat, and same in Indian Corn. On receipt of the *Pacific's* news on Thursday, Sugars advanced ¾@1 cent ₱ pound, closing firm on a light offering. The trade in Provisions was not materially different from the previous week. There was a purchase in Baltimore, for New-York account, of 5,000 bbls. Prime Mess Pork, for delivery in all December at $20. Grain and Flour Freights are higher to all European ports; to Liverpool 7¾d.@8¾d. on Grain; 2s. 9d.@3s. on Flour.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Galena Road and Wild-Cat Money.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have seen two communications in your paper in regard to the depositing of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad with the Wild-Cat Banker, at Chicago, GEORGE SMITH—both communications purporting to come from stockholders in the Company. One stockholder charges the Company with risking its earnings with a private Wild-Cat Banker, and the other stockholder does not deny the charge, but evades it by saying that most of the deposits of the Company are made with the American Exchange Bank, and that "even the bitterest opponents" of SMITH do not deny his "responsibility." The fact is as stated, that the Company does deposit most of its funds here with GEORGE SMITH & Co. As to the "responsibility" of SMITH I have nothing to say. Of course, the Company consider him "responsible," or they would not entrust him with vast amounts of their funds; the Company considered WADSWORTH & SHELDEN "responsible," or else it would not have had $100,000 in their hands at the time of their failure. "Even the bitterest opponents" of SCHUYLER, JOHN G. WINTER and NICHOLAS BIDDLE, did not question their "responsibility," for they were "all honorable men," and of unlimited resources.

It would seem that the Galena Company is making a great effort to support SMITH in his Wild-Cat operations, as the effect of the run has been very injurious to both parties. Exchange is now down here to par for Gold, and they cannot now put *the knife into* the Eastern stockholders to the tune of 1¾ ₱ cent. for Exchange, as they did when the last dividend was declared. The last exhibition of feeling on this subject, on the part of the Company, was shown in their thrusting a boy out of their cars who was distributing a newspaper article exposing the fraudulent character of GEORGE SMITH'S Wild-Cat Bank.

CHICAGO.

GEORGIA CURRENCY.

From the Chicago Times.

The subject of Georgia currency as the basis of the business transactions of our city and State, has agitated our commercial circles and agricultural districts for some time past.

The time, in our judgment, has now arrived when it becomes the duty of our business men and railroad companies to shake off this yoke of depreciated currency and assume a position worthy of the city of Chicago and State of Illinois.

We apprehend this subject in all its bearings is not sufficiently understood. Our community is distinguished for activity and energy. We have among us many business men of whom we are justly proud. The North, South, East and West look upon the growth of our city and its vast commerce with wonder and admiration, only equalled by astonishment at our financial peculiarities.

Do the people of Illinois fully understand the tribute which they are paying to GEORGE SMITH & Co., by a credit which is forced upon them in the shape of Georgia money? We think not. An Atlanta bill is worth but ninety cents on the dollar at the counter of the bankers who issue it. It is not thus alone we pay tribute. There is supposed to be two millions and a half of the currency of GEO. SMITH & Co. in circulation in this State, represented by no security tangible to the bill holder. Mr. SMITH, who mainly enjoys the benefit of this circulation, with an interest of ten per cent. on paper mostly payable in some eastern city, does not render himself personally responsible for the redemption of this circulation. we cannot call it *money*, for it is not money in any sense of the word. Who knows how much of the stock of the "Atlanta" and "Interior" banks, is to-day held by GEORGE SMITH & Co.? We appreciate his integrity as highly as any person, but GEORGE SMITH is human as well as mortal, and it is truly humiliating to the people of Illinois, that they should be compelled to receive for their products a mere piece of engraved paper, bearing no name of whom they have ever heard, having no basis but the will of GEORGE SMITH, and worthless is all transactions outside of the *atmosphere of Chicago*. * * *

Justice to their stockholders and to the community, demands of all our Railroad managers to throw out all this currency, and not afford it such powerful support as they now do by giving circulation and credit. But the timid, while they will admit the justice of these remarks fear and tremble lest there would be nothing to supply its place—*down with such nonsense.*

Suppose the telegraph to-morrow, should announce the death of GEORGE SLITH, the great banker, we hesitate not in saying that whatever might be the result which would be dependent on his last *will and testament*, the circulation of the Atlanta and Interior Banks would not bring fifty cents on the dollar. It would be refused by every one, and shall we suppose that business would stop? By no means, our own secured notes and the secured notes now lying in the vaults of Eastern banks would at once fill the vacuum.

The day is not far distant when Illinois will shake off this nightmare, and we have no fears for the result. We say to the whole community, cast it out, repudiate it, it is unworthy of your State—unworthy of your city and unworthy of you.

To-morrow we shall have something to say to those Railroad companies who continue to give countenance to this not only worthless currency but disgrace to the financial credit of Chicago.

The Bank of England System.

From the London Daily News.

SIR: The state of our currency is beginning to create universal anxiety, pervading not only the commercial circle, but the whole community, for all holders of property have suffered most severely through the depreciation which has resulted from the measures of the Bank of England, and the greatest apprehension is felt lest we may not have seen the end of it, but the experimentalists may carry their theory still further—indeed, nobody knows to what extent. Already within seven weeks they have raised the rate of discount from 3½@6 and 7 ₱ cent.,—or, in commercial parlance, at the rate of 84 ₱ cent. on the interest in floating transactions—to the great injury of all concerned in them; and the Thursday meetings of the Directors are now looked for with as much anxiety, not only in this country, but throughout Europe (for the electric wires announce their movements immediately,) as if the fate of an empire depended on it.

Surely there is something wrong in this, that such immense power should be placed in their hands without any independent power to control them.

The whole subject of the management of our currency, now so prominent in every reflecting mind, cannot be left any longer in its present condition, but must force itself on the attention of Parliament—if, indeed, it be not assembled for this special object.

There is something radically wrong in the present condition of things.

First, in the doctrine that the Bank of England is to conduct its affairs solely on the principle of a private Joint Stock Bank, simply to make the most it can for the proprietors. This lies at the root of the present evil, for it can hardly be supposed possible, had they taken a comprehensive view of the currency, that they would, in the midst of such a war as we and France are engaged in—drawing so heavily on our resources, and necessarily requiring such an amount of bullion for the subsistence of the armies abroad—have reduced the rate of interest to 3 ₱ cent., stimulated transactions wherever they could by the severest competition for the accumulation of money, and encouraged, and, indeed, offered themselves to take part in a loan of five millions to further the greater part of which was to be paid in the precious metals. With the privilege granted to them to issue 16 millions of notes without paying interest for the money, whilst at the same time they receive interest for a similar sum lent to the Government—(a most extraordinary arrangement)—it should be understood that the major part of it, at least, ought to be considered as in trust for the benefit of the community, not for their own aggrandisement, and to be applied in the first instance to aid the Government in any temporary deficiency of revenue, and then to supply the exigencies of the commercial world, so that by no possibility should there be a difficulty for any party to obtain the currency in exchange for paper of an undoubtedly safe and legitimate character.

Secondly—The next radical error lies in the non-expansive character of the last Currency Bill, the certain effect being, when the bullion in the Bank has sunk considerably, from whatever cause, to produce anxiety on the part of all the banking in the Kingdom, lest, notwithstanding they may be possessed of Exchequer Bills, India Bonds, Bills of Exchange, and other the most solid and substantial securities existing, they should not be able to convert them, and meet any necessity which may arise for bank notes which they are liable to be called upon to pay on demand to their customers. The consequence is that long before there is any real occasion for it, when a continuous decline in the bullion has been going on, they take fright, and determine to double their reserves of notes, forcing their securities at any price, and, what is worse, lock up the money. The truth of this may be evidenced in some degree by the late returns of the Bank of England, which show a much larger amount of notes in the hands of the public than is usually necessary for current transactions, and a considerable augmentation of the private balances of the Bank, arising, no doubt, from a wise and proper precaution to be prepared. The great mistake which the advocates for the cast iron

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

REPORT OF ITS PROCEEDINGS.

Exclusion of Negroes from the Territory.

SPIRITED AND INTERESTING DEBATES.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION CHAMBER,
TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Oct. 30, 1855.

The Convention met this morning, according to adjournment, and the report of the Standing Committee on Militia was read the first time; after which the Chairman of the Committee on Elective Franchise made his report. It contained stringent provisions in regard to the exercise of the right of suffrage.

The Convention then went into a Committee of the Whole on the Report on Amendments to the Constitution.

The debate ran high in reference to one provision of this Report. Under section third, it was provided that the Constitution might be amended once in five years. Dr. ROBINSON, of Lawrence, (agent of the Aid Company,) moved to amend so as to allow of no amendment till 1865, and not oftener than once in twenty years thereafter. He said he did this on account of the slave question. The Slave-State Party openly declare that they will change the Constitution so as to allow of Slavery in Kansas. This amendment was opposed on the ground of the necessity of a change which may exist on account of the rapid development of this Territory hereafter.

MR. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, thought twenty-five thousand people could not justly make a Constitution under which, perhaps, two hundred thousand souls, in two years, would live, without any power to change that organic law.

After a lengthy discussion, the Committee rose and asked leave to sit again.

Mr. ROBINSON's amendment will not prevail. The prevailing sentiment is, that if we now are strong enough to form a *free* Constitution, the day will never come when a slave Constitution can be put in its place. TUESDAY, Oct. 30.

A STATE ORGANIZATION.

The special order for this morning was the resolution offered several days since, instructing the various Committees to frame their work with reference to an immediate organization. House went into Committee of the Whole—Mr. EMERY, of Lawrence, in the Chair.

The President—Col. LANE—took the floor, and supported the resolution in an hour's speech. He read from the speeches made in Congress, at the time of the passage of the Nebraska bill, in regard to the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, on which doctrine he took his position. He went for the immediate election of State officers and members of the Legislature, and then, putting the wheels of Government in motion, taking the consequences. But his speech did not meet with general approbation. Public sentiment is not yet prepared to follow his suggestions.

A CHALLENGE.

Just as the Committee rose, Mr. KLOTZ, of Pawnee, announced to the House, that preliminaries for a *duel* had been arranged between a member of the Convention and an outsider, and presented a resolution providing for the appointment of a Committee of three to investigate the affair and report. Much excitement prevailed, and the House adjourned. It appears that some difficulty had occurred between Col. J. H. LANE and G. P. LOWRY, Esq., when the former challenged the latter. The difficulty, however, was settled to-day, and I judge from what I can learn, that neither of these gentlemen have had sufficient cause for making any such demonstration.

This afternoon a high debate arose while the Report on Militia was under consideration. Section 1 provides that the militia shall consist of all able-bodied *white* male persons. The motion was made to strike out the word *white*, so as not to exclude Indians. The yeas and nays were demanded and the motion lost, by a large majority.

NEGROES AND WOMAN'S RIGHTS.

In the evening, the Report on Elective Franchise came up, and three important points were discussed, viz.: the Black Law, the Tax Qualification for voting, and Woman's Rights.

Mr. ROBINSON spoke against the enactment of the Black Law—making strong assertions, denunciatory of any man who would swear to support the Cohstitution of the United States, and at the same time support such an odious and unjust provision. He said any one could not do this without committing perjury. This assertion was taken up by J. S. EMERY, of Lawrence, who said he was sorry to hear any such language fall from the lips of his worthy colleague. Mr. EMERY then went on in a speech of considerable length, to set forth the views of those who favor a Black Law. He thought it important to the success of the Free-State Party in Kansas that such a law be enacted, or rather, that the party pledge themselves to pass such a law. He had canvassed a large part of the Territory, and he was fully impressed with the idea that a very large majority of the voters were decidedly in favor of a stringent law keeping negroes, bound and free, out of the Territory.

The provision in the Report providing for the payment of a tax as a qualification for exercising the right of suffrage, was stricken out by almost an unanimous vote. The right to vote was a natural right, and could not be taken away from any man.

As to striking out the word "male," there was but one sentiment. Woman's rights had no advocates, and the motion to strike out was lost.

PARTIES.

During the discussion this evening party lines made their appearance. The Democratic leaders took grounds for negro exclusion entirely, while the Free-Soilers ranged themselves under an opposition. Most Whigs of the old line go for exclusion. The speeches made upon these subjects were able and well worthy to be read by the people of the Territory not only, but by you of the States. A strong conservative spirit pervades and controls the Convention. To-morrow the resolutions on immediate organization will come up for further hearing. It is understood that this subject will occupy much time, as there are a few members who desire an election at once, so that Senators and a Representative to Congress may be chosen. We have a few men very anxious to get into the National Congress, and they will make a hard fight to carry their points. J. S. E.

TOPEKA, K. T., Wednesday, Oct. 31, 1855.

A short time has been taken up in considering the report of the Committee on Agriculture this morning. Nothing of particular interest occurred in the debate upon it.

The Bank question then came up on a motion to strike out section one, which prohibited all banks whatever, and thus went the whole Democratic figure for a hard currency. Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, supported the new bank doctrine in an able speech of some length. He referred to the Madison papers in the debates of the Convention, which formed the Constitution of the United States, where it is held that the Constitution never contemplated that the States should issue bills of credit. He thought we had a hard-money currency now, and he could not see why we could not adhere to this for the future.

An able report on Finance and Taxation was submitted in the afternoon. The following resolution was then presented:

Resolved, That the Committee on Miscellaneous Affairs be, and are hereby instructed to report a plan to this Convention for submitting the question of excluding free negroes from this Territory to the people upon the day the Constitution is submitted, their decision to operate as instructions to the first legislature upon that subject.

This resolution indicates what will probably be done with the Black Law. It will be left to the people to decide, and there can be no doubt but that *this class of men will be excluded.*

A STATE ORGANIZATION.

In the Evening Session the debate ran high upon Mr. SMITH's resolution, in reference to an immediate State organization. The mover of the resolution was in favor of electing State officers at once. He would advise no hesitation—he would present a bold front and waver not at all. The Territory was without laws—life and property were unprotected. The Territorial Government had broken down. He would not wait an hour for the action of Congress after our application for admission, but would set up an independent form of Government, &c.

Mr. EMERY, of Lawrence, followed in opposition, in a speech in which he set forth the views of that portion of our people who desire to ask admission, and then allow Congress full time to act upon that application before they set up a free and independent Government, based upon Squatter Sovereignt principles.

MR. EMERY'S SPEECH.

The following is a report of his remarks:

Mr. PRESIDENT: I approach the consideration of the question now occupying the attention of this Convention, believing that it involves much which is of practical importance to the success of our cause. It is a perplexing question, and one on which the public sentiment of the Territory is widely divided. I have bestowed some little thought upon its merits, and I am fully satisfied that untold issues hang upon its decision. It has been ably and eloquently discussed by the gentleman who has just taken his seat, but I should not feel that I had discharged my duty to those who sent me here, should I not offer my views and opinions upon a subject of such transcending importance.

I am deeply impressed with the considerations urged in favor of an immediate State organization. The gentleman says we should present to the world an unbroken front, and manifest a determination to take nothing short of an early admission as a Sovereign State into that great sisterhood of States, known as the Federal Union. Indeed, Sir, great enterprises like ours should always be undertaken with a manly firmness, and carried forward in a spirit of unyielding persistence. In this way alone can any enterprise be lifted from defeat and disparagement into triumph and popular acceptance. But the most heroic resistance to oppression and wrong can avail little, if the counsels of prudence and caution do not prevail. We are here to-day to inaugurate a reform—a great political reform, in the government of Kansas Territory, and who does not know that any reform has more to fear from misguided zeal and too much haste on the part of those engaged in it, than from any other cause? This is the lesson of universal history.

Now, Mr. Chairman, what does this resolution contemplate? what is proposed to be done? It first proposes to supersede the present weak and inefficient territorial government, and hence it enunciates the fundamental idea of the constitutional movement. Are, it does more; it proposes to force into a fact the great leading idea of the Declaration of Independence—the highest human authority in American politics—which is this: "Whenever any form of government becomes destructive of the ends for which it was instituted, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute a new government," &c. It proposes to force theories of human rights and theories of human government into facts—to practically apply this great principle to the wants and to the necessities of the down-trodden people of Kansas. I do not question this right of the people, and certainly no gentleman on this floor will disagree with me. If he does, he occupies a most extraordinary position, and consistency would suggest that he withdraw from this body. No; when we say that we will take measures to supersede and render unnecessary that *thing* now extended over us, called a Territorial Government—when we say and maintain that we have a right, guaranteed by the Constitution, to have a form of government resting on our own consent and free will, we are only doing what, as American citizens, we have a right to do. We only propose to carry out that doctrine—much abused and grossly misrepresented as it has been—I mean the doctrine of Squatter Sovereignty, under which we are assembled here to-day, and in pursuance of the principles of which we hope to extricate ourselves from our present unhappy condition.

Secondly—It is proposed to do this by establishing a State Government. This, it seems to me, is perfectly legitimate, and herein I do not differ from my friend who has spoken in favor of organizing at once. What is the nature of that Government under which we now live? Here Mr. EMERY examined at length the nature and character of a territorial form of Government. It was formed only for a time—formed only to protect the people while they were settling up a new country—it was transient and the creature of necessity.

Thirdly—It was extra Constitutional—not contemplated by that instrument and outside of its provisions, &c. The people have the right to form a Constitution for a State without any previous action of Congress in the matter. Here reference was made to Florida and Arkansas as substantiating this position.

Thus far I agree with the gentleman from Franklin, but I cannot see my way clear to go with him and advise an immediate election under the new Constitution, and an immediate session of the General Assembly, when all the wheels of a State Government shall be put in motion, irrespective of the action of Congress upon our application for admission. Here Mr. E. presented his objections to the position of Mr. SMITH, and maintained the views indicated above. He contended that inasmuch as a territorial form of Government was recognized by the Supreme Court of the United States, and hence a legal form of Government, no other Government could be substituted so long as that was in existence without risking the most serious consequences, to say the least. He was not so sanguine as his friend in thinking that we should be received into the Union at once, and referred to the admission of several new States, showing that but few of them had been admitted the same year that they applied. Quoting a pertinent sentiment of BURKE in his reflections on the French Revolution, Mr. EMERY earnestly urged the Convention not to go too fast—not to peril the great and glorious cause committed to the hands of the freemen of this Territory, by placing them in an attitude that would compromise their present high position. Precipitancy in matters of Government was crime. J. S. E.

TOPEKA, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

SCRIP AND BANKS.

Yesterday afternoon the matter of *Kansas Scrip* was before the Convention, and action was taken throwing safeguards around the issuing of these bonds, so as to prevent frauds. The Executive Committee who have the matter in hand were instructed for what expenses to issue these bonds, which draw ten per cent. interest.

To-day the bank question has been under discussion all day, and but little progress made. The report prohibiting *all* banks was severely attacked, and an amendment proposed, providing for a State Bank and five branches. This amendment came from a Whig, and it was voted down, and after much being said for and against banks, the report was recommitted with instructions to report a provision authorizing the Assembly to adopt a free banking system. This provision to be submitted to the people, with the constitution, as a separate article for their adoption or rejection.

This disposition was made from the fact that the bank question was not discussed before the people, and inasmuch as they had expressed no opinion in the premises, this was thought to be the more proper way to settle the matter. This is a highly important question to our people. While Missouri has a very restrictive banking system, there being little or no circulation of her bills in the Western part of the State, Iowa has no banks at all. Thus we are almost surrounded by a hard-money currency.

During this debate the existence of the two great political parties came in question. Mr. DELAHAY made the assertion that the Banking System helped kill the Whig Party whereupon Judge WAKEFIELD contended that the Party was not dead, but had been *resurrected* of late, and that the Democratic Party was just taking possession of the old second-hand tombs. Generally speaking, however, there is a good degree of harmony characterizing the doings of the body. Each member seems to feel that the common cause should be endangered by no side issues, and hence each one is ready to bring his offerings of prejudice and affection and lay it on the altar of the common good, a sacrifice to the divinity of patriotism.

EVENING SESSION.

Gen. SCHUYLER, Judge WAKEFIELD, W. Y. ROBERTS, Esq., and Dr. ROBINSON, made able speeches this evening on the immediate-organization question. The difference between the two divisions on this subject is this: While one part of the Convention maintain that we have the right to go at once to work as a sovereign State, independent of the action of Congress, and hence urge an election just as soon as the people ratify the Constitution, the more conservative part dissuade any such action, and advise a plan by which no session of the Assembly shall be had until Congress shall have full time to act upon our application, either by withdrawing the Territorial Government, or by admitting the State. The Committee rose at a late hour, and asked leave to sit again to-morrow evening.

FRIDAY, Nov. 2.

YOUNG AMERICA.

The report on the legislative branch of the Constitution has occupied the Convention to-day, and nothing of special interest occurred in its discussion, except that old fogyism made its appearance and received a severe castigation at the hands of Young America. This was decidedly amusing. The old members all declared themselves *fast* men, and did not wish to be understood as opposing, in the least, the idea that Kansas should be a *fast* State. They evidently had an eye to the loaves and fishes and to the influence of Young America in the distribution of office.

SLAVERY.

In the evening, in Committee of the Whole, Mr. DELAHAY enunciated his plan for leaving the Constitution silent on the Slavery question, making a provision for letting the people vote after we are admitted whether Slavery shall exist in Kansas or not. He contended that we should meet with far less opposition in Congress in our application for admission, and that we thus should be carrying out the Squatter principle. But this plan can receive no support from the Free-State Party, nor from the overwhelming majority of the Convention, as the report from the Committee on a Bill of Rights indicates, which was reported the next morning, declaring that there should be no Slavery or involuntary servitude in Kansas. M. DELAHAY is an Administration Democrat, and Editor of the Leavenworth *Register*, and he seems particularly anxious to so shape the Constitution as to keep this "peculiar institution" in abeyance till we are received.

During the discussion it was maintained that, if we go on before Congress acts, and undertake to enforce our laws, that will be an act of treason and punishable as such. Further consideration of this perplexing question was deferred till Tuesday next. SATURDAY, Nov. 3.

Reports from the Committees on the judiciary and on local officers were submitted, and a Committee appointed to draw up a memorial to be presented to Congress with the Constitution, laying before that body the causes which compelled the people to frame it, &c. This brings me to the end of another week in noticing the doings of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas. It has been in session two weeks, and probably cannot get through short of two weeks more. This is a short time to frame the organic law for a State; but perhaps just as perfect an instrument will be drawn up as if six months should be consumed in the work. E.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

QUESTIONS BEFORE THE CONVENTION.

There are three important questions now before the Convention, and they are these, and I have alluded to two of them before. One is the Resolution of Mr. DELAHAY, indorsing the principle of *non-intervention by Congress* in the local affairs of Kansas. Another is the question of *immediate organization as a State*. And still another, which is the plan to *leave the Slavery clause out of the Constitution, and call on the people to vote yea or nay on the subject*, after we are admitted.

There is the deepest interest felt throughout the Territory so far as I can learn in the settlement of these three questions. The parties in the Convention stand as follows on these several subjects:

The Democrats are divided on the first above named, while the Free Soilers and Whigs are united against it.

To the second, those Democrats who favor the first Resolution are arrayed in opposition, and the Free-Soilers are divided upon it.

But in regard to the third question there are but few members who support it, yet these few are strong men in debate and will resort to all the artifices of demagogues to get it through the House.

The Reports on Education, Jurisprudence and Apportionment passed the Committee of the Whole. The distinction between Law and Equity is abolished, and liberal provisions made for educational purposes. Mr. KLOTZ, of Pawnee, moved a resolution providing for the Convention to adjourn to the 4th of March next, when it should meet and determine the day for an election and the meeting of the Assembly under the Constitution, and he supported the same in an able speech.

NON-INTERVENTION.

The evening session is being occupied in a most exciting and earnest debate on the Non-Intervention resolutions of Mr. DELAHAY. It will be seen, by reference to one of my former communications, that the original resolution made mention of the Kansas bill, and recommended a strict observance of its principles. But the resolution reported by the Special Committee, to whom the former was referred, is somewhat modified, and reads as follows:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principles of Squatter Sovereignty and Non-Intervention by the people of the States, as well as by Congress, in the local affairs of Territories and States.

It is readily observed that this resolution contains the gist of the original one, and as such it is, while I write, most zealously being opposed by the Free Soilers and a portion of the Democrats. Two speeches have this evening been made in favor of it, and Mr. SCHUYLER, formerly from New-York, is while I am writing, making the second speech against it.

The following resolution was offered as an amendment, but ruled out of order by the Chair. It indicates the view taken of Mr. DELAHAY's by those on the opposition. It was moved to strike out all after the word "resolved," and insert—

That this Convention does not consider its legitimate business to be to make Presidents or to build up this or that political party, but to frame a Constitution for the people of Kansas; and we hereby stamp with disapprobation any attempt of any person to introduce matters foreign to the business of this Convention.

EXCLUSION OF FREE NEGROES.

TOPEKA, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

The following report has been under discussion to-day:

The Standing Committee on miscellaneous business reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is made the duty of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory, to cause to be issued to the people of Kansas a proclamation, submitting to the electors, for their approval or disapproval, the question of the passage of stringent laws by the first Legislature for *the exclusion of free negroes from this State*. The question to be submitted in the following form: "Exclusion of negroes and mulattoes, aye or no, and if a majority of the votes cast shall be in favor of said laws, then the said vote shall operate as instructions to the first Legislature upon said question.

This subject is one of great interest to the Free-State Party, and this report will serve as a good index of the public sentiment of a large majority of the Convention in the premises. The report was adopted, after throwing the question into a direct form. The party is well satisfied with this disposition of the matter, and in some such form it will be brought before the people. One thing is certain: it will find no place in the Constitution, and that is the main thing contended for by the Free-Soil wing of the Party.

STATE CAPITAL.

This morning a resolution was offered limiting the time of adjournment, when Mr. DONIPHAN's resolution came up for consideration. It is as follows:

Resolved, That the first Legislature be required to locate a permanent seat of government on unoccupied land, and the proceeds of the sales of said land be applied to the erection of State buildings and for school purposes.

The question of the permanent seat of government will not occupy the attention of this Convention as a matter of course, and this resolution will be laid aside, probably, without much debate, but the temporary seat of government will claim no little share of public interest. And there is a strong probability now that Lawrence will be the temporary seat of government, at any rate. This is the prospect of affairs to-day. I may add that Mr. D.'s resolution was voted down.

TUESDAY EVENING, 6½ o'clock.

IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION.

The debate is again resumed on the resolution for immediate organization. Judge WAKEFIELD again spoke in support of it, and urged an election on the 1st of January and a session of the General Assembly about the 1st of March. Mr. HOLLIDAY followed in a lengthy speech in support also. Col. LANE ditto. Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, submitted a preamble setting forth the principles on which the resolution was based. He did this not because he indorsed it, but to compel the supporters of the resolution to show their colors. The preamble reads thus: "Whereas, it is the sense of this Convention that a territorial form of government is both unconstitutional and without any authority of law—that the people have a right to establish an independent form of government in opposition to the wishes and opinions of the General Government, therefore," &c. It will be seen at once what is the view of the subject taken by the mover, and it also shows the real difference between the two parties in the Convention on this all important subject. Mr. SMITH and Col. LANE denied assuming any such ground as that taken in the preamble.

On the rise of the Committee, letters were read from the Governors of Iowa, Maine, Michigan, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Virginia, in answer to requests made for copies of the Constitutions of those States. Many of them assured us of their sympathy.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

This afternoon the following resolution was referred to the Committee on Judiciary:

Resolved, That human life shall ever be held inviolate; the true object of punishment being, in addition to the security of society, to reform and not to exterminate mankind; that human life shall never be taken as punishment for crime; but the highest punishment inflicted for crime shall be imprisonment during life in the State Penitentiary.

No action has been taken upon it, nor has any discussion been had.

DIVORCE.

Mrs. C. J. H. NICHOLS appeared in Convention by sending in a book on *Divorce*, for its consideration, which, without *any comment*, was referred to the Committee, on making a provision in the Constitution for securing the rights of women in regard to their property and control over their children. The Convention some days since indicated no decided proclivity towards "Women's Rights," on a motion to strike out the word "male," as a qualification for voting. E.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Foreign Relations—The Organization of the House—The Speakership, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

This is Cabinet day, but no meeting has been held—a gratifying evidence that nothing important is pressing in our foreign relations.

The President is occupied in preparing his message.

The Know-Nothing leaders claim to have settled the organization of the House in their own way. It is supposed, however, that the House itself will have something to say in the matter.

Among the candidates for the Speakership now talked of are PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, and MEACHAM, of Vermont. S.

United States Senator from Missouri.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Nov. 19,

In the Missouri Legislature, on Saturday last, a resolution to go into the election of United States Senator, on the last Monday of the present month, was read twice, and, after an elaborate discussion, was finally passed.

Severe Storm on Lake Michigan.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 19.

On Friday night and Saturday morning a severe gale from the eastward, visited this part of Lake Michigan. The schooner *Reindeer* was driven ashore about half a mile north of the piers. She has a cargo of bricks, and will probably prove a total loss. Her owners are Captain GILMORE and BENJAMIN PHELPS, of Milwaukee.

The schooner *St. Lawrence* is ashore at Grosse Point, but will probably be got off. She is owned by GEO. STEELE, of Chicago. The schooner *Wm. A. Small*, HOOKER, is also ashore just north of the pier.

Attempted Bank Robbery.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Nov. 19.

At 9 o'clock last evening, as the Clerk of the Pynchon Bank was going into the Bank for the night, he was seized by two men, who had been waiting for him in the dark passage. They demanded of him where the Cashier lived, which he refused to tell, when one of them plunged a knife at his breast, which penetrated his coat, but struck a thick wallet with coin in it, which saved a wound. The Clerk then shouted murder, and the burglars fled. No clue to the would-be robbers has yet been obtained.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The new ship *Isaac H. Boardman*, which was ashore on Whale's Back, near Portsmouth, N. H., on Saturday, got off the same evening without damage, and was towed to sea yesterday. The brig *Black Hawk*, PARKS, from New-York for Calais, put into Provincetown, last night, with loss of part of deck load.

Suicide in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

E. DEBUAT, an eminent mineralogist, of North Carolina, committed suicide by cutting his throat at his hotel, in this city, this morning, on account of pecuniary embarrassments. He was the discoverer of gold in North Carolina.

Rachel in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 19.

Mme. RACHEL's *début* in this city attracted an immense and fashionable audience, and the utmost enthusiasm was evinced at her performance of "Camille," in *Les Horaces*.

Know-Nothing Celebration.

ROCHESTER, Monday, Nov. 19.

The American Party in this city are having a triumphant glorification this evening in honor of their recent state victories.

Weather Reports.

BOSTON, Monday, Nov. 19—A. M,

A light snow is falling here. At Bangor, one inch of snow has fallen this morning, the weather being cold. At Eastport the weather is clear and cold, and at Calais it is the same.

☞ Dr. T. ROMEYN BECK, of Albany, died in that city on Sunday last. He was a man of eminent ability and usefulness—having been for many years actively connected with several of the most important educational and benevolent institutions of the State. He was Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University at the time of his death.

☞ The New-York County Canvassers have reached in their canvass the returns of the Third Ward. Those of First District of the First Ward were sent back to the Inspectors for correction. The others went smoothly enough, but an affidavit was put in showing great irregularity in the proceedings of the Inspectors of the Second District of the First Ward. Probably the Canvassers will get through by Christmas. So mote it be.

CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

What are the Causes for a Rupture with England?

THE BARK MAURY.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special session yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, to take into consideration the seizure of the bark *Maury*, as bearing upon a possible war with Great Britain. There was a very large attendance of members. PELETIAH PERIT, Esq., the President, occupied the Chair.

Mr. PERIT, on calling the meeting to order, said that this special meeting had been called on the written request of five members of the Board, and also at the verbal request of many others. The object of the meeting was to look into the facts relating to the bark *Maury*, which was seized in October last, as was supposed, at the instigation of the British Minister or Consul. It was a few days after released on application of the owner. It appearing from the character of the owner, the equipment and every other circumstance that had connection with her, that there was nothing on which to base suspicion. The matter would have rested there, with her release, had it not been that the last steamer brings from England intelligence, that when Mr. BUCHANAN called on Lord PALMERSTON for an explanation of the motive for sending the fleet to the West Indies, he *was furnished with a bundle of documents representing the entire case of the Maury*; and through all the papers of the United States, as of Great Britain, it has gone forth that her case has formed the principal cause of hostile sentiment. The imputation rests unfavorably on the owners of the vessel, and as much so on this community; and it is the duty of this Chamber to inquire fully into all the facts, so that that impression may be dissipated.

THE BARK MAURY.

The facts in brief seem to be these. The *Maury* was built for the China trade, upon a new model. A ship of the same make had previously been built by the same owner,—had been dispatched and had returned. Nothing in construction or equipment had justified the least suspicion. It was the most causeless seizure ever made, resulting in much injury to the owner of the vessel, and leaving an unjust imputation on the commercial community. The subject is before you, gentlemen of the Board, (said Mr. P.,) to do what pleases you in relation to it.

Mr. MOSES GRINNELL followed. I rise, said he, for the purpose of offering the following

RESOLUTION:

Whereas, It appears from information derived from reliable sources, that the representation made by the British Government respecting the bark *Maury*, which was seized at this port in October last, on suspicion of being fitted out as a privateer, to cruise under the Russian flag, was the principal cause of ordering the fleet to the West India station, which has caused so high an excitement in England.

And whereas, It is just and proper that the respectable owner of the vessel, and this community, should be relieved from the imputation thus causelessly thrown upon them,

Resolved, That a Committee be appointed to inquire into the facts connected with the seizure of the ship *Maury*, and to report the same at a subsequent meeting of the Board.

Mr. President, said Mr. G., in offering this resolution I ask it as an especial favor that I be not named as Chairman of the Committee. I am, however, ready to work with any one.

Mr. JAMES LEE—I should like to know what are the facts that have so far been elicited. I should like to know what there is before the Chamber at present on this subject.

Mr. GRINNELL resumed—There can't be any question as to the facts, nor that the course adopted by the Consul was unjust, censurable and unwarranted. The object of this resolution is to appoint a Committee of say ten, that they may obtain a full knowledge of all the facts, and that on reporting they may show that the merchants of the City of New-York are not participants in arranging and carrying out any system of privateering from this port. The object now is to get at all the facts of the seizure,—to obtain a knowledge of the basis on which the Consul acted, and indeed everything connected with the matter.

Mr. LEE—The only thing I have in view, is that before we make any movement, which would be generally known to the public, we should explain that we have good grounds for action. I think we should have the facts laid before this meeting as far as is possible, and then we can take action on them.

Mr. PERIT—The reason assigned here is to clear the merchants of New-York from suspicion of privateering.

Mr. WILLIAM STEVENS said there was enough before the Chamber, and before the community, to warrant the investigation which is here proposed. But I think that your resolution does not cover the whole ground. We know that the ship was not fitted out for privateering purposes, and yet it is believed that she was, by many, to the injury of the fair fame of the house. There might have been with strangers some grounds for a suspicion that it was so intended, but we know that the house would not be engaged in such a proceeding. There is no reason in the world why this community should so long remain subject to this imputation. We should not have permitted it for twenty-four hours. But there may be representations to show why the British Government or representative acted as he did; if there are not, it is our duty to find out, for then they have subjected themselves to severe censure. I want to know when that explanation took place in our Courts, why the proper documents and evidences did not go to Britain by the steamer following? Why was the British nation left to think so badly of us? I do not wish to denounce any one, but I think that this Chamber should get at all the facts, and then do whatever may be regarded as right in the premises.

Mr. LEE—I want it to be understood that I do not go against the resolution, I only wanted that the public should be put into full possession of all the facts before we take our action.

Mr. STEVENS—Well, let us get at the facts.

Mr. LEE—As I understand it, a French officer called on the British Consul and represented that he had understood that the vessel was being so fitted out.

Mr. PERIT—When this vessel was seized the owner felt much aggrieved, and would at that time have asked of the Chamber to investigate the matter, had not the subject been withdrawn. There it would have ended if it had not have been for the presentation of the documents to Mr. BUCHANAN at London.

Mr. GRINNELL—I have taken some trouble to get at these facts, and have heard the story of the British Consul and of the District Attorney. I think that this Chamber should take some action, and when it is taken I have no doubt but that it will be satisfactory,—at least we shall have done our duty as members of the Chamber of Commerce.

Several amendments were offered to the resolution as above.

Mr. LEE stated that he had received a letter from a friend in England, who had mentioned that a correspondent in Glasgow had received a communication from a member of the Government, advising him to withdraw his property from the United States.

The resolution then passed, with an alteration making the preamble to read that this is "*one of the* principal causes," &c., instead of "*the* principal cause."

It was then decided that the Committee should consist of ten members, to be selected by the Chair. The Chairman thereupon appointed the following

COMMITTEE:

Messrs. Moses H. Grinnell, George Griswold, Charles H. Marshall, John A. Stevens, Thomas Tileston, R. C. Goodhue, Royal Phelps, James Lee, Stewart Brown and E. D. Morgan.

The Board then adjourned.

A Note from John Van Buren on the Election.

To the Editors of the Albany Atlas:

GENTS.—As I anticipated, a systematic effort is now making to establish the fact that the Democrats of the State of New-York were defeated at the late election through some act of omission or commission of mine. *To this I do not object*, but I desire the Democrats of the State to understand who are the parties engaged in it, and I shall take my own time and way of meeting it. You have copied with silent approval two assaults of this kind, one from the Rochester *Union*, and the other from the Ulster *Republican*. Both are founded on my letter to the Washington *Union*, which you republished with high encomiums at the time it appeared. The Washington *Union* and the New-York *Day Book* are also engaged in this effort.

Will you do me the favor to publish this note? Also allow me to add that the *Day Book* (lately shrunk one-half in size under the withering approval of the Washington *Union*) earns a scanty subsistence at the New-York Custom-House, and the editor of the Ulster *Republican* is closely affiliated with the same institution. Yours truly,

NEW-YORK, Nov. 16, 1855. J. VAN BUREN.

Broadway Theatre.

We dropped in here last night, and were glad to observe that Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE's latest rôle, *Lucrezia Borgia*, is as eminently attractive as any other she has familiarized to our audiences. The tumultuous passions of the Borgia, alternating as they do so quickly, yet majestically, through the fierce heart of the sinning mother, afford a wide latitude for the most rapid and effective transitions of the capable artist—and such Mrs. HAYNE assuredly is. In voice or figure she leaves us nothing to desire—if she but use the one or the other judiciously. We observe, however, with some regret, that she is losing the graceful dignity and feminine tenderness which were at one time her prominent characteristics, and, in their stead, acquiring many stage-trap habits, which the worst actresses living can do better than she ever will. To Mrs. HAYNE we look for elevated sentiment, not common-place rant. We make this remark in all kindness; if we were disposed to continue in another vein, we could find ample material in the *casts* of the male characters. We have never seen on any stage a more preposterous exhibition than the *Duke* of last night, and even that discreet artist, Mr. FISHER, whom it has generally been our good fortune to praise, seemed smitten by the stamping and ranting epidemic.

We observe some difference between this version of "Lucrezia Borgia" given at the Broadway, and that originally produced at the Metropolitan. The latter was written in correct and nicely balanced verse, a form of composition imperatively demanded by the emotional character of the play. At the Broadway a somewhat wearisome prose version is given. The necessity for this change must be of a very remote and unsatisfactory character. A refined audience must certainly regret the change—for from blank verse to blank prose the descent is severe and palpable. A defect in the "make up" may also be mentioned. Mrs. HAYNE represents *Lucrezia* as a *brunette*. Now this is historically wrong; the only authentic portrait of *Lucrezia* testifying in the most unmistakable way that she had *fair* hair and a fair skin,—precisely such as Mrs. HAYNE possesses naturally.

"Fazio" is given to-night.

Barrett's Testimonial.

This great Dramatic Festival comes off to-night. The programme will be found in our regular columns.

The State Election.

The official returns of the late election give the following aggregates of the vote for the various candidates:

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Headley, K. N.	146,001	Hatch, Soft.	90,516
King, Repub.	135,963	Ward, Hard.	62,804

COMPTROLLER.

Burrows	145,856	Stetson	97,410
Cook	136,068	Mitchell	62,648

TREASURER.

Clark	146,234	Thurston	98,654
Williams	135,429	Lyon	57,876

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Cushing	146,670	Tilden	94,897
Mann	136,314	Sutherland	60,161

STATE ENGINEER.

Seymour	146,426	Jarvis	94,897
Geddes	135,685	Fay	57,123

CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Whallon	143,990	Hawley	93,570
Bissell	135,058	Follett	59,549

STATE PRISON INSPECTOR.

Russell	145,250	Agan	197,149
Bailey	136,428	Clark	59,556

JUDGES OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Selden, Dem.	150,743	Mullen, Rep.	135,577
Campbell, K. N.	145,857	Hill, Soft.	105,589
Wood, Rep.	133,809	Willard, Hard.	63,956
Comstock, K. N.	141,254		

NEW-JERSEY.

Hoboken—Its Cash Account.

Some surprise was created about two weeks ago by the report of the Treasurer of the new city of Hoboken, that the city coffers contained only the slim sum of *eight dollars!* This was the more surprising because the demands against the Corporation had been promptly liquidated, the city warrants were not begging discounts in the street, and there was not the least outward indication that the bottom of the money chest had been reached. The anxiety which may have been created upon this score will be dispelled by the fact that since their report was made the sum of $1,500 has at once there been on hand, and of that amount over $1,000 now remains in the Treasury. Besides, the city is not encumbered with any debt. The only unpaid claim against the city is that of Mr. MCCABE for paving the streets, and amounting to about $900. This claim has been involved in law, and was decided in his favor at the last term of the Courts.

It is claimed by those interested in the reputation of the new city, that taxes for the current year to the amount of $10,000 are yet to be paid in, which will be ample for the wants of the Corporation; and that the city is not only free from debt, but has public property, including three public squares, valued at over $75,000. This state of affairs, it is inferred, will compare favorably with the financial condition of most other cities.

The County Workhouse.

The Special Committee of the Board of Chosen Freeholders on the Workhouse project have visited Blackwell's Island, and ascertained upon inspection that stone-quarrying is the best work, for the advantage of the County, that prisoners can be employed upon. The Freeholders have determined to purchase the Poorhouse Farm on Snake Hill, on the meadows west of Bergen Hill, as a site for the Workhouse.

Body Found.

The body of a man, about 30 years of age, apparently a German, was found in the water at the Ferry Slip, at Hoboken, on Saturday morning. It was taken in charge by Coroner VAN MATER, who held an inquest on the body. The Jury gave a verdict of "accidentally drowned." The deceased was five feet six inches high, wore a fustian coat of corded pattern, dark figured vest, and black pants. There were thirty-six cents in change in his pockets, but no papers by which a clue could be obtained to his name.

Use of Fire-arms Prohibited.

The Board of Aldermen of the city of Hudson have adopted an ordinance prohibiting the use of fire-arms within the limits of that corporation. At present gunning is very extensively practiced in the groves and fields.

Hoboken Bank.

An application will be made to the New Jersey Legislature at its next session to charter a Bank to be located in Hoboken.

The Know-Nothing Plan for Electing a Speaker.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says that the following circular has been sent to the Know-Nothing members of the coming Congress:

"PLAN FOR ORGANIZING THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES —THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

To call a meeting of all members of the American order who support the resolutions adopted by the American Council at Philadelphia, 11th June, 1855.

This meeting shall prescribe obedience to those resolutions as the test of fidelity to any office or appointment within the power of the House of Representatives.

If a sufficient number of National Americans cannot be assembled to effect an organization upon the above basis, a conference shall be invited with all members favorable to an organization upon the basis of maintaining existing laws upon the subject of Slavery, as a *final* and *conclusive* settlement of that subject.

"That this conference shall refuse to support any nominee for any office within the appointment of the House, who will not take and subscribe the following declaration of principle and action:

1. That he will obey and enforce, when called on so to do, all laws enacted by the Federal and State Governments, as paramount to any other authority within their respective and appropriate jurisdictions.

2. That he will abide by and maintain the existing laws upon the subject of Slavery as a final and conclusive sett

THE ELECTED OFFICIALS.

TRIAL OF JUDGE STUART.

Examination of Mrs. Margaret M. Connolly Concluded—The Prosecution Closed—Evidence for the Defense.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—MONDAY.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The Court opened this morning at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment. The room was crowded long previous to that, and so great was the attendance which interest or curiosity had brought together, that the lobby outside the doors was rendered almost impassable by the crowds of applicants clamorously urgent and eager for admission.

After the Court had been formally opened, and the names of the Jurors called over, the counsel for the defense inquired how long the Court proposed to sit during the remainder of the trial. The Judge stated that the hours spoken of were from 10 until 1 P. M., and from three or 4 until 6 or 6½ in the evening. This decision to meet the wishes of all parties, was agreeable to everybody.

MRS. CONNOLLY CONCLUDES HER ACCOUNT OF HER CONNECTION WITH STUART, AND ENTERS.

Mrs. Margaret M. Connolly was again called on the stand, and her cross-examination by Mr. Brady was resumed.

Mr. Brady—There are two or three questions, Madam, I want to ask you. I think you told me that you did not know Elizabeth Cox? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I told you I did know her.

Q.—What is Mrs. Burtis? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known her? A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—About how long? A.—Well, I could not state the exact time.

Q.—Five or six years? A.—I could not say; I am not conscious of the time.

Q.—As long as five years? A.—I could not tell as to the exact time.

Q.—Is it two? A.—It is over two years; I cannot say that it is as much as five.

Q.—What was her name when you first knew her? A.—When I first knew her she was Mrs. Cox; I was not acquainted with her husband; about a year after I became first acquainted with her I knew her as Mrs. Burtis; she visited me as Mrs. Burtis.

Q.—And she visited you as Mrs. Cox? A.—When she was known as Mrs. Cox she called upon me; but it could not be called exactly a visit.

Q.—Do you know what kind of life she leads? A.—I do not.

Q.—Do you know what a panel thief is? A.—I do not know.

Q.—You certainly know what a panel thief is? A.—I do not to my recollection know what it is.

Q.—You have heard sometime, I suppose, of a kind of stealing which is practiced by a woman going out on the street, inducing a man to go to her house, and there having some person to enter the room he occupies, by a panel, and rob him? A.—I do not recollect of ever hearing it; if this Lizzy Cox ever did that I did not know it to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know a man named Daniel Wilson? A.—I do not—not to my recollection.

Q.—Did you know a man called "Dutch Dan?" A.—I do not, to my recollection.

Q.—Do you know a girl called Julia Wilson? A.—I do not know a girl called Julia Wilson; I do not recollect that she ever lived with me at the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; I do not remember that this "Dutch Dan" ever paid her board to me; there were so many boarders I cannot recollect; I cannot remember that "Dutch Dan" was a hotel thief; I do not remember a man from Troy who called at my house; I did not try to remember; I do not remember him by any present he ever made me; I did not know a man named John Hawkins.

Q.—Did you ever know of his being brought to your house by an officer? A.—No; I did not know him by that name.

Q.—What was his name? A.—Williams.

Q.—And if you did not know him by that name, how did you know he was the person I asked about? A.—I knew, because there was but one person to whom you could have referred; his name is Johnny Williams; I do not know what his business was; I had a very short acquaintance with him; Hopkins was the officer who brought him to my house; Williams escaped from the officer in my house; I do not know how he got out; he and the officer were not sitting with me in my parlor; I saw them both in the hall; I recollect him starting to go down to the front basement, and the officer with him; then the officer (Hopkins,) came back and charged me; I was not, by accident, between the officer and Johnny, so as to prevent the officer from following him; I saw them both go down stairs, and have no recollection that I was in the officer's way; I never saw him (Williams) afterwards; the officer came back and arrested me.

Q.—That was for aiding Hawkins to escape? A.—I do not know that it was exactly for that; the officer was angry for having lost his prisoner, and tried to persecute me for his negligence; I knew William Moore; I don't know whether he is living or dead; I never knew him to be in any business, except as clerk in a steamboat office; I cannot state where that was; I could not say the exact time; I think it was the Fall River Line; he sailed at my house occasionally; I never heard of his breaking open a trunk on board one of the Cunard steamers; to my recollection I do not recollect hearing of his conviction; I recollect the Police searched my house for Mr. Burtis in 1849; I lived at that time at the corner of Grand and Laurens; they did not find him; Norris, I believe, was the name of the officer who made the search.

Q.—Do you know that Tom Jackson was drowned at sea? A.—I do not know personally; I was not present.

Q.—But you heard of his going to sea about '52 or '53? A.—I don't recollect now; I don't recollect hearing that Tom Jackson and Fish started for Kingston, Jamaica; I don't mind now.

Q.—Did you not hear that they both sailed for Kingston, and that the vessel was wrecked, and that Tom Jackson was drowned and Fish saved? A.—I don't remember to have heard it; I might have heard it, but it has left my memory.

Q.—You and Jackson were on good terms? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Well, you lived with him? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—You lived with him or he with you till he went to sea? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—And you don't remember ever hearing of his fate? A.—I don't now recollect.

Q.—Do you know where Connolly was at that time? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you not go into mourning after you heard that Jackson was drowned? A.—I decline to answer.

Q.—Didn't you tell people you went into mourning for your husband? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—Did you know that Connolly was in the State Prison at that time? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Well, no matter now whether Jackson was drowned or not; did you not hear of his death? A.—Yes, I heard of his death.

Q.—How long after you heard of his death did you see Connolly? A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—Was Connolly living with you at the time you bought this house in Broome-street? A.—Yes.

Q.—Who searched the title? A.—I employed Mr. Smith to search it.

Q.—Did Connolly go with you to employ Mr. Smith to search the title? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—You afterwards had some trouble with the tenant; you wanted to put him out? A.—I did not put any tenant out; I had to sue him for rent.

Q.—Who was your lawyer,—Mr. Smith? A.—I think it was Mr. Grey.

Q.—That was Mr. Smith's partner? A.—I did not know he was.

Q.—Well, he was in the same office? A.—Yes.

Q.—When Connolly was arrested for this robbery in the New-York Hotel, did Mr. Smith propose to become bail for him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he ever propose to you to get him bailed if you would assign to him the title of this house you bought? A.—I don't remember his making that proposition.

Q.—Or anything like it? —A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or any proposition in regard to procuring bail for Connolly? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—I want to ask you who was the first person to whom you ever said that you had given money to Stuart, in connection with the case of Connolly?

Witness—I don't understand your question.

(Question repeated.)

A.—Mrs. Edgar, Sir; I showed her my bank book.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—My husband.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—Mrs. Edgar's husband.

Q.—Who was the next? A.—I don't recollect whether I told it to any other person except them until I told Mr. Hall, after I came from Boston.

Q.—Did you tell it to Mr. Hall before you went into the Grand Jury room? A.—I don't recollect, but I think I told him the night I went to his house, after coming from Boston.

Q.—Since you were here on Friday did anybody read to you what evidence you gave in the Grand Jury Room? A.—Nobody read it to me; I took particular pains myself to read it over after you telling me.

Q.—You read it yourself?

Mr. Cutting rose and explained that the witness referred to her testimony, as elicited on the trial.

Mr. Brady repeated his question.

A.—I did not read the testimonies before the Grand Jury; nobody read it to me; her read it; I have not talked about it with anybody since Friday last; when I was here I have not written anything down; I have had it written down; I did not read it over; I was the last person with whom I talked about it.

Q.—When you told us about Judge Stuart returning to you in the month of August, you told us that you told him he would give you the whole amount; he would pay you five months after; you told us you had spoken up; you had answered that he gave you a month to operate on Burr; how was that? A.—I had no money; he gave me that check; I was to give him a receipt; I was to give him a receipt for the money; he did not state any particular amount, but knew how much I had with him.

Q.—I ask you if you did not tell me that also was given as a reason why? A.—I did.

Q.—What lead you to read over your testimony here so carefully, as you say? A.—I read it over so as to give you a correct answer, you asked me about it so particularly.

Q.—Do you find anything in it that you want to answer that you declined to answer? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you see anything in it you wish to correct? A.—No.

Q.—Where did you read it? A.—I read the statement of the trial in the Sunday papers, and the *Sunday Herald*.

Counsel—But it was not in the *Sunday Herald*.

Witness—I read it in the Times and Herald on Saturday.

Q.—Do you want to correct a word in the report in either of those papers? A.—I don't think I do.

Counsel.—That shows they are good reports. Did Judge Stuart assign any other reason for returning that first slip than what you have already stated? A.—When I said him that I had seen Clark—

Counsel interrupted the witness and demanded an explicit answer.

Witness—You would not let me tell the rest.

Counsel again asked the question.

Witness—At the time he gave the first money he assigned no other reason; if he said anything else, it was not when he gave me that money.

Q.—At the time when you gave either of those payments of $100 each, did he assign any reason but what you have stated? A.—Don't exactly recollect.

Q.—Did you ever say to anybody that Judge Stuart handed you $100 saying that Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard on you? A.—Don't remember.

Q.—Do you not remember saying that before the Grand Jury? A.—I do not remember; I remember that Judge Stuart said Mr. Smith was so embittered against him in this case that Mr. Hall could not do as he would like to; and that what had been done for me should be done as an act of charity.

Q.—Did you swear in the Grand Jury room that when Stuart gave you $100, or any other sum of money, he said to you that Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard on you? A.—I do not recollect.

Q.—Or any such thing? A.—I might, but I do not recollect; I may have said something about it, but I don't recollect what I said when I came to that point.

Q.—Did Stuart ever tell you so? A.—I don't recollect now.

Q.—Did you ever say to A. Oakey Hall that Stuart told you he (Hall) had got some of the money? A.—No; I never said that he (Mr. Hall) had got any of the money, but I said he (Stuart) had made use of his name, and I suspected, from the conversation, that Mr. Hall had got some of it.

Q.—Didn't you tell Mr. Hall just what I say; didn't you tell Mr. Hall that the first time Stuart ever talked to you about the money he told you that part of it was for Mr. Hall? A.—Stuart never mentioned the name.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Hall that Stuart told you he had got some of the money? A.—I told him that from the conversation between us I expected it.

Mr. Brady repeated his question.

Witness—I do not remember.

Q.—Did you ever say in the Grand Jury room or out of it, that when Mr. Stuart handed you the money back he said Mr. Hall did not want to be too hard upon you? A.—Mr. Stuart said to me—

Counsel—I am not asking you what Stuart said; I am asking you what you said. You understand me very well.

Witness—I do not understand you.

The question was repeated.

Witness—I do not remember.

Q.—When was it that you first pretended to Judge Stuart that you were living at that house in Harrison-street? A.—I cannot state exactly the time; I transacted no business of importance at that time.

Q.—Was it about a year ago. A.—I cannot state the exact time.

Q.—Now, on March 27th, 1854, you gave up housekeeping; how long after that was it? A.—I saw him at Jefferson Market, and I told him I was going to hire out the house furnished, and that I would stop at my sister's; it was during the Summer of '54 that I told him I was stopping at my sister's.

Q.—Then it was not true what you told him? A.—I was not living there then; I was living at 159 Greenwich-st., with Mr. and Mrs. Edgar, the same as has been mentioned.

Q.—At that time you gave out that you had given up house-keeping, and that you intended to lead a respectable life? A.—I said I had given up housekeeping, and I never would go back to that house again.

Q.—And that you intended to lead a virtuous life? A.—I intended never to take up a boarding-house again.

Q.—And that you were going to lead a respectable life? A.—I do not remember.

Counsel.—I may be mistaken as to the precise expression. Did you tell him that you intended to reform? A.—I do not remember that I told that to Judge Stuart particularly. I never intended to take up house-keeping again.

Q.—And your intention to reform extended only to the intention not to take up house-keeping again? A.—I intended to give up house-keeping and live as other people do.

Q.—Do you know a man named Edgerton? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where was he when you last saw him? A.—I think it was in Providence.

Q.—When were you in Providence last? A.—I do not recollect the exact time.

Q.—About when? A.—I never was there but once, and that was in the vicinity of two years and a-half ago.

Q.—You are sure you have never been in Providence during this last year? A.—I am sure of that; I was there but once; I have passed through it different times in the cars, but never stopped in it but once; I don't know whether Egerton is married or not; I do not know what his business is; I don't recollect who introduced him to me.

Q.—Did he ever stay at your house? A.—He never boarded there.

Q.—Did you ever step in his house? A.—I called on him when in Providence.

Q.—Did you ever stay in his house a week at a time? A.—I never did; I stopped there for two nights.

Q.—And although you stopped there two nights, you do not know whether he has a wife or not? A.—I do not.

Q.—Was there a woman in the house? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was there another woman besides you? (A long pause ensued.)

Q.—You don't want to tell? (No answer.)

Q.—Have you seen him within a month? A.—Not to my knowledge, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever hear anybody say he was a thief? A.—I never did.

Q.—Have you and Connolly, or has either of you, been at Egerton's place,—stopping there within the last two months? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know where Egerton is now? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went to Recorder Smith's office, from what house did you go? Moore's was it? Were you not living in the house of a Tom Moore? A.—No, Sir; I was there on business.

Q.—What is his name? A.—William Moore.

Q.—I mean the time you went to the Recorder's office.

Witness—I understand you, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever stop there? A.—I never stopped a night in his house; I was not there when I was subpœnaed to appear on this trial.

Q.—Whose house is that at the corner of Watt and Varick? A.—I have just told you.

Q.—Mr. Moore's? A.—Yes Sir; I was going there on business and Burtis came up to me before I went to the Recorder's office.

Q.—Did Burtis meet you there by accident? A.—He had been at my sister's and came after me; I do not remember whether I was living in No. 47 Lispenard-st. or in Harrison-street; I think it was Harrison; yes, it was Harrison; I now live in Harrison.

Q.—What was your last residence in Boston? A.—That I cannot tell.

Counsel—But you must tell it.

Witness—I won't tell it.

Counsel—I ask the Court to compel you.

The Court—What is your objection, Mrs. Connolly?

Witness—I do not wish to explain where I live and thus expose myself to the contempt of my neighbors. I cannot do it.

Q.—By what name did you go in Boston? A.—I decline answering.

Mr. Brady—(To the Court)—I insist that she answer both these questions.

Mr. Cutting rose and said he had submitted with most exemplary patience to this cross-examination, and had not only sat by while the counsel was propounding his own questions, but had sat by while other persons—persons in office, too—suggested questions to be put to the witness.

Mr. Brady got up and denied most solemnly that he had received the slightest suggestion of any sort from any person.

Mr. Cutting—You have not heard them.

Mr. Brady—We should be obliged for the name of the person, if such person there be.

Mr. Cutting said he would not only give the name, but he would put the individual on the stand, and see what he knew of the case.

The prosecuting Counsel proceeded to argue against the project of allowing these questions on collateral points, and asked was there no staying hand to prevent this woman from being forced to destroy all chance of ever regaining an honest and respectable position in society by blasting herself in the eyes of those amongst whom she now endeavored to retrieve her character?

Mr. Brady said he proposed, if she answered his questions, to show that she now leads an exactly opposite life to that which she now pretends.

The Court—Do you still object, Mrs. Connolly?

Witness—When we went there we did not go by our own name of Connolly for fear of my husband's arrest; we went under another name, and we have formed acquaintances under that other name.

Mr. Brady—Under what name did you hire the house you had in Philadelphia?

A.—I hired the house and gave the landlord the name of Conway; he made a mistake and in going to give me the proper name, Connolly, and I did not correct him.

Q.—What is the name of your landlord in Boston? A.—I did not hire the house.

Q.—Who hired it? A.—My husband.

Q.—Who occupies it now? A.—My eldest sister; she is alone; Connolly is here; he may have paid me the name of the landlord, but I do not recollect; I think he got a lease of the house for two years; I did not read the lease to see the name.

Q.—Did not your husband hire those premises in his own name? A.—He told me not.

Mr. Brady now insisted that the witness should answer his questions as to where she lives and by what name she goes in Boston. She still refused.

Q.—Do you know the Chief of Police in Boston? A.—I do.

The Court in ruling on the point, said it seemed that the witness should answer, but at the same time she was not legally bound to answer all questions of this kind.

Mr. Brady—If the law will allow us to prove the number of that house, I will prove that it is occupied by a panel thief.

The Court considered the point as already decided. He (the Judge) would recommend the witness to answer, but did not recognise any power in the Court to compel her to answer.

Mr. Stoughton assented.

A Juror—Would the witness answer as to the street or locality in Boston?

Witness—Boston is different from New-York; where one lives in a street, there they are known to all the rest of the residents in it; I would not like to tell the street; it is near the State House.

Mr. Brady—In the month of October last, were you in company with Mrs. Burtis and Lydia Van Tassel in this City?

Witness—Well, I called on Mrs. Burtis.

Mr. Brady—You must answer yes or no.

Witness—I cannot answer that way.

The Court—Certainly she has a right to explain how she was in company.

Mr. Brady—She has no right to do anything but answer my question.

The Court thought that might be a matter of opinion.

Mr. Brady—Did you see Lydia Van Tassel in the month of October last? A.—I think I did.

Q.—Where? A.—At her house.

Q.—Was Mrs. Burtis there? A.—Mrs. Burtis went there on business.

Q.—Was Mrs. Burtis there when Lydia Van Tassel was there?

Witness—I can't answer your question unless you take my statement in explanation.

Q.—Were you present when either Mrs. Burtis or Lydia Van Tassel was arrested for stealing? A.—I do not know what they were arrested for; they did not tell me.

Q.—Were you present when either of them was arrested? A.—I was in there.

Q.—In where? A.—I was there on business.

Q.—In where? A.—I cannot answer unless you let me explain.

Counsel—I might like very much to have a long conversation with you somewhere else; but I want an answer to my question.

Witness—I was in there.

Q.—Where? A.—On the corner of Dominick and Varick streets.

Q.—Was anybody else there? A.—Some of the family was—a sister—whose name I believe is Van Tassel; they arrested Mrs. Van Tassel; the officer went away and left her there; I did not learn his name; I did not learn that she was arrested for grand larceny; two officers came in there and told Mrs. Burtis and me to go into the other room; they put us out of the one we were in, and into the other room, and locked the door on us; they afterwards came up, and Mrs. Van Tassel said something to Mrs. Burtis that I did not hear; then one of the officers stepped up to me and asked my name; I told him it was Mary M. Ascenslo; that I lived in Boston, and came on here on a visit; Mrs. Burtis and the officer, and another young man who was with them, went to Charlton-street; the officers told me they wanted nothing with me; I walked away and left Lydia Van Tassel there; I did not leave town until a fortnight after that; I went immediately to No. 47 Lispenard-street, and staid there all night.

Q.—Whose place was that? A.—I just told you.

Q.—Edgar's? A.—Yes.

To a Juror.—They had removed from Greenwich to Lispenard-street; Mrs. Edgar let furnished rooms to gentlemen.

Mr. Brady—Do you know a man named Launcelot Pendleton? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever known such a man in Albany? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you go to Albany after you had left your native place? A.—I went for a year and lived out at service.

Q.—Did you keep house there? A.—No, not to my knowledge.

Q.—Did Pendleton ever keep house there? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you ever live there with people who were indicted? A.—I object to answer.

Q.—Did you ever tell Stuart that you lived in Boston? A.—No.

Q.—Did you ever tell him that you lived in Philadelphia? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You always told him you lived with your brother in the country? A.—Yes, Sir; when I was in the City I told him I was living in Harrison-street with my sister, and in Greenwich-street with a respectable family; they were respectable so far as I know.

RE-EXAMINED BY MR. CUTTING.

Mr. Cutting said he would explain the reason of his intimation to the Court that certain questions were being suggested by persons in Court who seemed to know something of the case, but who had no business with it. James Clark, he said, was the person who, as the witness had testified on Friday, came and informed her of Connolly's arrest. He asked her if she knew James Clark?

Witness—I do.

Counsel—Is he now in Court? if so, point him out.

Witness—That is James Clark, [pointing to a tall fellow with close cut hair sitting behind the defendant,] that person who sits near Judge Stuart, and who handed papers to him.

Q.—That is James Clark who sits next to Judge Stuart? [Clark got up on his feet with great *sang froid*.]

Witness—Yes, Sir; that is the person who came that night and told me of Connolly's arrest; I heard James Clark say he was in Company with Connolly in the New-York Hotel, when Conolly made this burglary; he told me so himself, and that he made his escape; [sensation and laughter;] he told me also that Stuart and he were intimate.

Counsel—Explain how you came to be present at the arrest of Van Tassel and Burtis.

Witness—Mr. Burtis had gone to Boston before that and she expected a letter from him. I went down town to hear from him, for I did not know but he had word for me from my sister, and I went there to hear about him.

Counsel—You were asked what you said before the Grand Jury about Stuart's remark to you in giving you $100; and you were going on to explain what Stuart did say, when you were prevented. Make your explanation now.

Witness—He made use of Mr. Hall's name in the conversation in such a place that I could not help thinking Mr. Hall was to have some of this money.

Counsel—At the time you were asked whether you knew Jim Gallagher, alias Captain Greene, Little Tom, and a large number of persons of that class, did you observe whether Clark was prompting Stuart? A.—I saw him pass papers at the time to him.

Q.—I will ask you now, whether since you have been in Boston, you have kept a boarding-house there? A.—No, sir; no one ever visited me except my eldest sister, my husband, and myself.

Q.—Was Burtis ever there? A.—Yes; I made a mistake; Mr. and Mrs. Burtis both called, and I came on with them to New-York.

Q.—If you can state, or are willing to sacrifice enough to state, in what street you are living in Boston, I should be much satisfied.

Witness—If I were to tell you, the people in the treet would know us from our having removed there lately.

Here Clark got up and offered Mr. Cutting a slip of paper, on which he had written something.

Mr. Cutting—I can't take your papers; you must hand them to the Court, or to the other side.

Mr. Clark sat down crestfallen.

The Judge strongly recommended the witness to answer Mr. Brady's questions as to her name and residence in Boston. She persisted, however, in her refusal, and Mr. Cutting, with great vehemence, protested that rather than blast her hopes of regaining an honest name and reputation, he would suffer the guilty to go unpunished, and might his tongue be palsied if he attempted farther to induce her to violate that secrecy on which depended the success of her determination and efforts to lead a virtuous life in the future.

Mr. Brady thought this display of histrionics might be characterized as a spasm. He knew that this woman was making a hypocritical pretence, and all that he wanted was the opportunity to prove it.

Mr. Cutting proceeded to ask the witness whether the minutes of her evidence before the Grand Jury were ever read to her?

She replied in the negative.

Q.—No such evidence was read over to you, and you swore to none? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Has the prosecuting officer talked to you in this case, since Friday morning? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you seen my face from the adjournment of the Court on Friday, until to-day?

Mr. Cutting—I am now through with you, Mrs. Connolly. It is necessary that I should know where to find you, in case your attendance be again required.

Witness—I will be found at Harrison-street, Sir.

The witness was retiring, when

Mr. Cutting called her back, and asked for her pass-book.

Mr. Brady protested against these performances, and Mrs. Connolly, having handed up her pass-book to the prosecuting counsel, withdrew.

THE MARRIAGE PROVED.

Rev. Henry B. Montgomery, clergyman of the Protestant Episcopal Church, was the next witness called. He proved from the parish register of All Saints, Philadelphia, that he married William Peter Connolly to Margaret Mary Murphy on the 9th April, 1850; he proved the indorsement on the back of the marriage certificate and the signatures to it to be his, and testified that he had kept a private memorandum of the date; the word "May" in the certificate was in witness' handwriting; the alteration to "April" was correct; but he was almost certain the alteration was not in his handwriting; had no positive recollection of the transaction; saw last witness on stand, but being near-sighted and at a distance, could not recognise her as the woman he married.

On cross-examination by Mr. Brady, the witness testified that he had no recollection of ever altering a certificate on the night it was given, and on the like recollection of altering one afterwards; the ink in which the alteration was made was much darker than that in the body of the certificate.

To Mr. Cutting—He said it was barely possible that on calling for an ink-stand he had had two at his service, and made the correction with the darker ink.

Q.—I ask you to compare the color of the ink on the letter "I" and the color of the ink in the alteration to "April," and state whether the difference in color between that letter I on the body of the instrument an the difference in the inside? A.—It is greater.

Counsel—Look at Margaret M. Murphy on the indictment, and "with" in your parish register, and say if there is any difference. A.—I think there is very little difference in the color, unless what the difference of paper makes; the ink appears to be the same but the shade is different in the parish register it is darker.

Mr. Cutting said to the witness that an officer would show him the last witness in the District Attorney's room, so that he might return, after seeing her, and say whether or not he recognised her.

The other side thought that unnecessary; he went however. On his return, he answered, in reply to a question of the Court, that, according to the parish register, there was no couple married before him the 9th of May, 1855.

Mr. Brady said he would trouble him, since he had gone to the District Attorney's room, to say whether he recognised the woman. The witness said, she had gone before he got there.

SOMETHING IN MERIAM'S LINE.

Dr. Joseph B. Shibins was next sworn: His testimony was to the effect that he is connected with the New-York Hospital as its apothecary; keeps a meteorological table of weather; takes note of barometer, of thermometer, and of the way in which the wind blows three times a day, and occasionally of observations as to the condition of the weather; on the 14th February there was rain; I could not say as to the state of the weather; had no snow noted since the 9th; on 9th there was snow; 10th and 11th were clear; 12th and 13th partly clear and partly cloudy; on the 14th there was rain all night as nearly as he could guess; there was drifting snow on the 8th, and snow on the 9th; on the 15th the wind was northeast; the 15th was on Thursday.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Was not in the habit of riding in Wall-street omnibuses at that time; could not say whether the streets were so obstructed by snow and ice that those stages could not pass beyond Nassau-street.

To Mr. Cutting.—There was fog and mist most of the day on the 15th; there might have been a Scotch fog, as that is as heavy as rain; but there was no rain noted.

Mr. Cutting now informed the Court that the clerk of the Superior Court had been subpœnaed for the purpose of proving the records of judgment against S. H. Stuart, the papers of which he was about to offer in evidence; one was a judgment recorded by Joseph L. White for $314 64 damages and costs; filed 22d December, 1854; and an execution issued on that judgment and returned by the Sheriff on 25th February, 1855, with a return indorsed on it, "satisfied 22d February, 1855;" and the next was a record of a judgment recovered by Richard H. Horner and others for $141 87, filed in March 29, 1855, and this he would follow up by proof of assignments of his (the Judge's) salary in advance. These papers Mr. Cutting offered in evidence.

Mr. Brady objected. He could not see that there was any logical connection between poverty and crime. He held that the testimony was irrelevant.

Mr. Cutting stated the object of what he offered. He supposed that one of the arguments of the counsel on the other side would be that Judge Stuart, holding an office from which he derived a respectable income, would be above the reach of such a paltry bribe as that for receiving which he was now on trial. If it were shown that for small sums of about $150, he had the sheriff constantly at his heels about the time of this transaction, that might be found serviceable in throwing light on other circumstances in connection with it.

The Court ruled that as the proof of the leading fact depended on the direct testimony of one witness, whose character was not unspotted, and which certainly ought to be fortified, evidence calculated to strengthen her testimony was admissible.

Exception noted.

Mr. Brady accepted the papers without formal proof.

Mr. Cutting said he would now proceed to prove the second part of his offer, viz., the assignment by the defendant, of his salary in advance.

James Spiers was called and sworn. In reply to Mr. Cutting, he swore as follows: I am a merchant; I do not know Sidney H. Stuart; I have seen him; I never had any direct business transaction with him; I have held an assignment from him of his salary in advance; I have not it now; it was paid, and the paper was returned to Comptroller of Taxes, the person who paid his salary; it was paid in July 1, 1855; it was for $875; I got the note from Mr. Lothrop, late a Police Magistrate; the Comptroller paid me the money; the order was given to Judge Lothrop, and Judge Lothrop gave it to me; I discounted it as a note, and received the money from the Comptroller.

Mr. Brady objected to parole evidence of the paper. Judge Lothrop, he said, had been in Court and told him he expected to be called on as a witness.

Mr. Cutting said he could not have intimated that he would be called upon by the prosecution.

Mr. Brady asserted that he certainly could not mean that he was to be called upon by the defence.

Some discussion ensued as to whether the evidence of this witness was admissible.

The Court decided that all that portion of it giving parole evidence of the paper should be struck out.

Mr. Cutting then put the following question:

Q.—Did you at any time obtain any money from the Comptroller as and for the salary of Judge Stuart? Question objected to and exception noted.

A.—I received from the Comptroller $875, which I advanced to Judge Lothrop; I received that on the 1st July, 1855; I gave a written paper up to the Comptroller which I had bought from Judge Lothrop on the 5th March.

THE PAYMENT OF THE $500 ON THE 15TH OF FEBRUARY PROVED.

Milton Arrowsmith was called to prove the payment of the $500 to Mrs. Connolly on the 15th February.

Mr. Brady said his evidence was utterly unimportant, but he would not admit the facts which the witness was to testify to; he objected to the evidence as utterly irrelevant.

The witness, in his examination, testified that he was paying teller of the Seaman's Bank for Savings; has been such since September, 1848; a person named Margaret M. Duval had and now has an account with that Bank; cannot state when she opened her account without looking at the books of the Bank; this book (Mrs. Connolly's bank pass-book) is a book of original entries; the Bank debits are in the handwriting of the receiving teller; the owner's debits are in the handwriting of witness, the paying teller; the first entry of money paid is Sept. 8, 1849; the first entry of money drawn is Nov. 1, in the same year; witness would know this woman by sight; she keeps no account in the Bank, but in her name of Margaret M. Duval, which is the name she signed on the books of the Bank; on Friday witness looked at the Bank-book; she gave her name as a widow, and he thought, the widow of William M. Duval.

To a Juror—She has always had a balance in the Bank from the time of her first deposit.

Mr. Brady read from the book entries of drafts by Mrs. Connolly in the months of August, October and November of this year.

Juror—Is it customary when unmarried ladies have had money in the Bank, to change their name after being married? A.—It is sometimes done, but it is not customary.

Q.—Has she had money in any other name in your Bank? A.—Not to my knowledge.

To Mr. Cutting—If this woman should now choose to close her account and enter it in another name, she would loose the interest from the 1st July last; but the actual withdrawal of the money is the only thing which would cause the interest to be lost to the person investing; on the 15th February, as I have examined the book, I found Margaret M. Duval came in person and drew out $500 on the account marked 44,321.

James Timpson sworn and examined by Mr. Cutting.

Q.—You are Auditor of the Comptroller's Department? A.—Yes, Sir.

Counsel—Look at this order and state whose handwriting it is. A.—S. H. Stuart.

Q.—Was that order presented to the Comptroller's Department for payment, and if so, on what day? A.—I cannot recollect the day; it was presented for payment on or about the end of the quarter—the 1st of July; it is indorsed by Mr. Lothrop.

Mr. Cutting put the paper in evidence. It was an assignment of Judge Stuart's salary from 1st April to 1st July 1855.

Witness continued—The previous quarter falling due on 1st April 1855, was paid to Justice Lothrop on or about 1st April 1855; that paper was presented to the Comptroller's office, on or about the 1st of October, by Harvey Hart.

The paper referred to was one by which the Judge did thereby "sell, assign, transfer and set over to Harvey Hart, Esq., one quarter's salary, ending Aug. 30, 1855, for $875."

The remainder of this witnesses testimony was little, and of little importance. At its close, Mr. Cutting rose and announced that with it the case for the prosecution closed.

The Defence.

Mr. Brady, on the part of the defendant, would not make any formal opening. He had no intention of arguing the point, but he would, at this stage of the proceedings, submit whether any of the charges in the indictment had been proved to the satisfaction of the Court. If not, he would ask that the case be dismissed. If there was to be any lengthened argument in the case, it would be by the gentleman who should make the closing argument; and not by him. In all the material points he claimed, the indictment had not been sustained. He had held at an early stage of the case, and held still, that there was understanding that an offence was to be committed with promise of a bribe was not sufficient evidence for a conviction. If it were said of a person holding no office that he had guaranteed his interest in procuring a void passport, it could not be considered as bribery in the case of the law, whatever morality might think of it; there was no law which said that a man could be indicted for an attempt to bribe in a completed absence. In continuance, Mr. Brady represented that portion of the charge having reference to the indictment against Cosgrove, and claimed that it had been proved clearly that there had been an indictment found against Connolly, the person, as is alleged, the indictment against whom Judge Stuart procured a nol pros to be entered. He would, were the case his own, travail without saying a single word and without calling a single witness. It was proved that there never was a nol pros. entered against Cosgrove; that that indictment never was in existence. If the story of the woman Cosgrove was to be believed, there was no single part to the case to prevent Judge Stuart of the crime charged in the indictment; but he was confident that the woman Cosgrove would so appear to the Jury that they would give no weight to her evidence.

Mr. Cutting in reply remarked, that if the Judge of a Court made an agreement to set aside a case in his own Court for a sum of money, the bribery was complete as soon as the money had been received. It was not a good plea to claim that Judge Stuart did not carry out his agreement. The plea that he had cheated the person who bribed him was not good, and in no way bettered his case. Here was a case in which the Judge went to the District Attorney and procured a *nol. pros.*, and returned to his Court while there sitting as Judge, which conduct he claimed was amply sufficient to convict him of the charges preferred.

The Court—It was not stated by the Court that a mere understanding was sufficient. The offence was in the *receipt of money*, with the understanding that it was to influence his action, that constituted the offence.

Mr. Brady claimed that what he wished to be understood as saying, was that it was no offence to be understood as expecting a bribe. But he did not wish to argue the case at present. He called on Mr. Cutting for the notes taken by the District Attorney before the Grand Jury, while the case was before that body.

Mr. Cutting had no such notes, and thought there were no such minutes in existence. He had inquired of Mr. Hall what the reference to such minutes meant, and Mr. Hall had stated to him that at the request of Mr. Brady, he had reduced to writing his general recollections of what took place in the Grand Jury room, and of what was there said by the woman Cosgrove.

Mr. Brady wished to be understood as denying altogether the truth of the statement, that the minutes of the proceedings furnished to him were given as any other than the notes of the proceedings before the Grand Jury, taken at the time of such proceedings.

Mr. Cutting would remark that this particular occurrence showed the necessity of conducting this case with that regularity which would be observed in cases far less important. Even if the minutes had been made at the time of the proceedings, they would not be admissible in Court, unless they had been submitted to the witness and obtained her approval. With regard to the character of the witness Cosgrove, he would claim that, notwithstanding the occupation of the woman Cosgrove had not been of the most respectable kind, he would claim on a trial of her character for truth and veracity, all the privileges that would be given to the highest woman of the land.

Mr. Brady—Well, if we cannot get at the minutes, we will proceed with our witnesses.

Mr. James Clark, sworn—Q.—Are you the person referred to by Mr. Cutting to-day. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You handed him a piece of paper. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you first speak to Judge Stuart? A.—Since the adjournment of the previous trial—before that I had seen him.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—Q.—You were beside the Judge yesterday. A.—Yes, Sir, I was.

Q.—Have you been indicted since the New-York Hotel affair. A.—You can find by examining the records.

Q.—I am aware of that, but want a shorter way of getting at it. A.—Yes, Sir, I have.

Q.—Did you plead guilty to a burglary? A.—No, Sir; I plead guilty on 23d of November to an indictment found against me, and served out my time.

Capt. Geo. W. Norris, sworn.—Q.—By Mr. Brady—You are a Captain of Police. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you been such? A.—For near eleven years. I was in the Chief's office over nine years and a Captain some two years. I have known the woman Cosgrove for several years; I knew her first as Margaret Murphy; next as Margaret Duval; I never heard of her by any other name until this came on.

Q.—Do you know what her general character is? A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Cutting, objecting—Claimed that the question should be as to her character for truth and veracity.

The Court allowed the question as first stated and Mr. Cutting objected, and his objection was noted.

Q.—By Mr. Brady—Would you believe her under oath?

Mr. Cutting objected. It was for the Jury and not the witness to decide whether she was to be believed. It was held in Southern Courts and in England that the opinion of the witness was not admissible.

The Court allowed the question.

By Mr. Brady—Q.—Where did you first know the woman? A.—She first kept house in West Broadway, between Reade and Chambers street; that was in 1845 or 1846; the next place was on the corner of Grand and Laurens streets; the next was No. 49 Wooster-street.

Q.—Did you know Jackson? A.—I did; I heard he was drowned at sea some years ago.

Q.—Did you know Lizzy Cox? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was her character? A.—She was always looked upon as a panel thief.

Q.—What is a panel thief? A.—I can only describe it as known to the Police; a man and woman are in partnership; the woman gets a man to go with her to her room, and when he is in bed with her, her partner comes out from where he has been concealed and robs the man who is in bed.

Q.—Do you know Libby Van Tassel? A.—I know a girl who lived

Burial of Euclid at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855.

The spirit of fun in the student will find an outlet somewhere. Endeavor to repress it in one form, and it will express itself in another. Where so many are collected, it easily may be imagined invention is not idle, and various ways are found to relieve the routine of College life.

During the collegiate year, "Statement of Facts" is the first expression of this spirit, and the next is the "Burial of Euclid."

Old Euclid's ghost, though more obliging than Banquo's in the matter of going down when bidden, will not stay down, and each successive class feels it a duty to inter him with all due honors. Of late years, the manner of performing these ceremonies has been justly and severely censured as sacrilegious and profane, but it is a pleasing sign that the sentiment of College has this year succeeded in depriving it of many, if not of all, its objectionable features. The class who had the management of it are deserving of much credit for the reformation they have effected. Could a stranger have been brought to the steps of the State House, last evening, he would have been forced almost to believe that the workmen in Deacon Giles' distillery had selected the Capital of this Maine-Law State as the scene of a midnight frolic, so many grotesque characters were assembled there. Ingenuity must have been put to the rack to invent such outlandish disguises.

About 10½ o'clock the procession—made up of students from the collegiate, medical and scientific departments—formed, and marched to the Temple to the inspiring music of two drums, a fife, and some unmentionable musical instrument, which feelingly wailed forth the sorrows of "Old Dog Tray." Then the following exercises were gone through with—omitting some merely local allusions. And surely, whoever got up the programme ought to receive a pension from his class, and be excused from attendance upon College duties until he shall have recovered from the effects of such violent mental exercises.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Music.....By Arcadian (tin) Pan.
2. Song.....By Oi Hic.

TUNE—"*Grovelcamus Igitur.*"

Lachrymosis oculis,
Nenias Euclidis
Mœstas omnes nunc cantemus,
Dum mœrore indulgemus,
Gaudiis finitis.

Lente tolle pallium:
Vultus aspectate:
Mementote disciplinæ
Excellentis at divinæ:
Vitam cogitate.

Nos autem officia
Veteri Euclidi
Debita perficiemus:
Corpus igni consumemus
Funerum periti.

Circum rogum flebiles
Nos ardentem stemus.
Dum tristis cantus auditur,
Et mœroris vis sentitur,
Precem conspiremus.

Vacui officium
Metu faciemus
"Fortiter, fideliter,"
Bene ac "felicitter,"
Atque nos vincemus.

3. Music.....By Vonderwotedstun.
4. Oration.....By Cardinal Numbers.
5. Music.....By the Harp(ie)s.
6. Discourse.....By Double L. Bee.

After this discourse the audience proceeded to a locality known as "Tutor's Lane," in the following order, and the cremation was consummated!—

7. GEOMETRICAL PROGRESSION.

ORDER.

Parallel o' Pipe(d)s.
Undertaker and Priest.

Bearers. CAR CASE. Bearers.

Children Mourners. {Ana Tommy, Theo. Dolite.
Friends (in tuo oculo) of the deceased.

8. Dirge at the Funeral Pyre.....By Uno Hoo.
9. Return.

AIR—"*Massa's in the cold, cold ground.*"

Through the forest there is ringing
The Soph'more's mournful song,
Round old Euclid's pyre they're singing,
Dismal as the night is long.
Where the blazing fire flashes,
Lighting all around,
There we'll leave old Euclid's ashes,
Leave them in the cold, cold ground.

Chorus.

Up in old North Middle,
Hear that mournful sound,
All the Tutors are a weeping,
Euclid's in the cold, cold ground.

When the Winter's snows were whitening
On the Earth's cold breast,
Each Tutor's long phiz brightening,
Told the coming guest.
When the vernal streams were gushing
Downward to the bay,
Bold '58 was rushing
Euclid's breath away.

Chorus—Up in old North Middle,

When the Summer breeze was sighing
Through the balmy sky,
We beheld poor Euclid dying—
'Twas his time to die—
When the Autumn leaves were falling
By the Northern wave,
Then we heard his grim ghost calling—
Begging for a grave.

Chorus—Up in old North Middle,

Euclid gained our Fresh affections—
Fresh we were and green—
Soon infernal Conic Sections
Shows his fearful mien—
O! Sophs we all shall flunk to-morrow,
Let the tear-drop flow,
We cannot now restrain our sorrow,
For Euclid's gone below.

Chorus—Up in old North Middle.

"Sunt quos colleg(e) isse juvat."

Verily, after that wicked mutilation we can almost imagine the shade of Q. HORATIUS FLACCUS, Esq., cursing the fame to which he has been condemned, and of which he was so proud of boasting. Still Euclid's ghost, ghastly and grinning, leers in occasionally upon his enemies. But he may be content to rest in his grave if he reflect upon the sweet revenge in store for him when the Biennial examination shall arrive. W.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of County Canvassers.

SIXTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers resumed their sitting this morning at 12 o'clock, according to adjournment. All the members of the Board were in attendance except Supervisor DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward. A large lobby were present. Upon the Board being called to order, Supervisor VOORHIS offered a resolution that the Board proceed to estimate the votes of the County as the law directs, which was carried, with a subsequent amendment by Supervisor WAKEMAN, that the Board take up first the First District of the First Ward.

FIRST WARD RETURNS.

Supervisor BROWN, of the First Ward, thereupon proceeded to read the returns of his Ward, commencing with the First District. In the returns of votes for Coroners a discrepancy of 90 votes appeared between the returns as read and that delivered to the County Clerk.

Supervisor WAKEMAN moved that the return be handed back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor HERRICK said that he was surprised a return from this district should be erroneous in any respect, as the Mayor and Mr. ROTTER were there the Sunday preceding the election.

A debate arose upon the extent of the powers delegated the Inspectors to correct returns transmitted to them by the Board.

Supervisor KELLY insisted that they were empowered to make no subsequent alterations in their original returns other than to correct merely clerical errors.

Supervisor WAKEMAN contended that they could make any corrections such as the facts of the case clearly required, only, that in so doing, they should not change any decision before made by them. It was their duty to cause their canvass to be correctly stated.

The motion to send the return back prevailed.

Supervisor BROWN inquired if, by the vote passed, he should give the return in question to the Inspectors for correction as they saw fit?

Supervisor HOWARD suggested, that in all cases of sending back returns occurring during their canvass, the various Supervisors be instructed to obtain affidavits from the Inspectors, explaining how such errors were made.

The President stated that though this was left discretionary with each Supervisor, they would of course require such affidavits for the instruction of the Board and its guidance in effecting a correct final annunciation of the true vote.

Supervisor BROWN now resumed the reading of the remaining returns of the District, and the same, with the exception of an occasional unimportant discrepancy, were found to conform to the original deposited in the office of the County Clerk.

SECOND DISTRICT RETURNS—FIRST WARD.

Before entering upon the reading of the returns of the Second District, Supervisor ELY said he had several affidavits relative to the conduct of the canvass in that District, which he desired to read. He thereupon read the following affidavit:

City and County of New-York, ss.—*Francis O. Bigelow*, being duly sworn, deposes and saith as follows: That he is an elector in the City of New-York, and resides at No. 5 Morris-street, and is in the business of a boatman at Battery-place; that on the 7th day of November, A. D. 1855, after the closing of the election polls in the Second District of the First Ward, he was present at the time when the City and County ticket was being canvassed in said district; that the Chairman of the Inspectors at the said time swore in three additional Inspectors at said district, their names being as follows: — Burke, Joseph R. Smith, a candidate for Councilman at said election in said district, and one — Moss; that said new Inspectors then, with the assistance of one O'Neil, who was one of the original Inspectors, proceeded with the canvass, and the other two original Inspectors went to sleep; that soon after this the said O'Neil went to sleep, and one Robert C. Collins (who was not sworn in) assisted in counting and canvassing the said City and County ticket; the said Collins called off the said ticket and his count was not recounted or again examined, and the tally as made by him was duly recorded by the Clerks. And he further saith that he subsequently left said room and was gone some time. When he returned, the canvass of the City and County had been completed, and the original and regular Inspectors were at work canvassing the Charter Ticket. The said Collins was not at this time assisting, but deponent inquired of him what the result of the canvass of the City and County ticket was, when said Collins informed him that they had not added it up and he did not know, and that it had not been added up.

F. H. BIGELOW.

Sworn before me, Nov. 13, 1855.
H. C. BANKS, Com'r of Deeds.

Supervisor ELY also read two other affidavits in confirmation of the above, and the same were laid on the table.

Supervisor BROWN then read the remaining returns from his Ward, no variations of moment appearing from the corresponding ruturns as read by the Deputy County Clerk.

In reading the Third District returns, there was some discussion as to allowing a vote for R. C. FLAGG to be added to the poll for AZARIAH C. FLAGG. It was at length decided to count all such votes as scattering, until the final adjudication of the votes for the various candidates for whom it was alleged such scattering votes were intended.

SECOND WARD RETURNS.

The returns of the First Ward being all read, Supervisor WILLIAMSON proceeded to read the returns of the Second Ward. These compared throughout with the returns given to the County Clerk.

THIRD WARD RETURNS.

Supervisor MOSER, of the Third Ward, read the returns of the Frst District of his Ward, when it was moved to adjourn.

Adjourned to 12 M., Tuesday.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

ROW AMONG THE APPLEWOMEN.

Margaret Muldoon, an applewoman, whose establishment is at the corner of Chambers-street and Broadway, was brought up for blacking the eye of one of her competitors in the trade named Winefred Smith. Winefred, whose eye gave striking proof of the severeness of the assault, was terribly agitated, and very particular as to the form of the oath put to her. Mrs. Muldoon desired to speak a word, and introduced a witness (her little girl,) in her own behalf.

Magistrate—Well, Mrs. Muldoon, let us hear your story.

Mrs. Muldoon—Well, ye see, yer Worship, she struck this little girl in the face, and bate her more'n once, and, as sure as God is in heaven, I never done a thing to her till this afternoon, when she bate this little *garahaullan* agin.

Magistrate—Did you not strike this woman this afternoon?

Mrs. Muldoon—Indeed'n I did, yer Worship, and a fine thump, too, under the eye. But shure, yer Worship, how could I help it, afther the usage she gave her; and, then, Sur, off she goes and gets a—a—oh, wan av those things that ketches the people, before the M. P.'s puts on the handcuffs.

Magistrate—You mean a warrant, I suppose?

Mrs. Muldoon—A *ye'r* wanted. Yis, that's it. [Great laughter, in which all present joined except, of course, His Honor and the Reporters, who persisted in maintaining their dignity and that of their profession.]

Magistrate—If Mrs. Smith did you or your daughter any wrong, you should have complained of her, and not commit an assault.

Mrs. Muldoon was taken "below."

AN ETHER-IAL RASCAL.

A young man of fair exterior was arraigned on a charge of burglary. From the facts elicited it appeared that the prisoner entered the house of Michael Canning, at the corner of Fifth-street and Avenue A, at an early hour on Thursday evening, ransacked the premises from top to bottom, and carried off many articles of value. All the family were out at the time, except a young woman who was asleep in a rocking-chair. The rascal held to her nose some chloroform, which put her in a sleep profound and balmy, and then commenced operations. He escaped from the house unobserved, but was subsequently nabbed by the Police, who also succeeded in recovering most of the property which he had stolen. He was locked up. His next operations will no doubt be performed at Sing Sing.

LAX MORALITY.

A banjo-player named George Lax was brought up, charged with playing on the feelings of one Darius Johnson—by knocking him down and robbing him. The occurrence took place at a dance house in Cherry-street, whither Johnson went in search of some "amusement." A row took place in the house when Lax, it is alledged, struck Johnson; knocked him across a bed, seized him, and did not relax his hold until he, with the aid of some accomplices, not yet arrested, had robbed him to the tune of $21 no cents. The prisoner denied the charge in strong language. If it be true, Mr. Lax must be a man of very lax morals, and will no doubt, be compelled to play a new tune for a few months.

BLUE MOULDED FOR WANT OF A BATIN'.

Michael Conway, one of the hard-fisted, who strikes from the elbow, was placed at the bar, accused of a design to break the Sabbath, and the law in such cases made and provided. Capt. Dowling, of the Sixth Ward, stated that he had received information that Conway, and a man named Issie Fairchild, had made arrangements for a prize fight together at Morrisania, to come off on Sunday. He accordingly arrested Conway, and also attempted to capture Fairchild, but was not successful in doing so. The accused was held to bail in the sum of $500.

ATTEMPT AT ROBBERY.

John Shay, a bookbinder, was arraigned on a charge of assault and battery with attempt to rob. James Dunbar, the complainant, (a colored man,) residing in Vandewater-street, swore that while passing through Frankfort-street at a late hour on Sunday night, he was attacked by the prisoner, who attempted to rob him of his watch. Thomas R. Downing, the oysterman, hearing Dunbar's cries, went to his assistance, when he, by an agile movement of "hand and foot," was thrown to the ground by Shay. Regaining his feet, a desperate fight ensued. Shay was finally overpowered by the two colored men, and the Fourth Ward Police making their appearance, he was taken to the Station-house. The prisoner was committed by Justice WELCH.

Essex Market.

ALLEGED SWINDLE—NEARLY $7,000 INVOLVED.

An important case of alleged swindling, to the amount of nearly $7,000, was before the Essex Market Police Court, Justice BRENNAN presiding, on Monday. William A. Beecher, a broker, doing business at No. 1½ Hanover-street, and residing at No. 101 Henry-street, Brooklyn, was arrested by officer Martin, on a warrant in which he stands charged with having, between the months of July, 1853, and August, 1854, obtained by false and fraudulent representations the sum of $6,940 from Thomas W. Wood, keeper of a fancy goods store, at No. 247 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. The affidavit of the complainant, covering sixty-two folios, sets forth that Beecher, in order to obtain loans from the defendant, represented himself to be worth $300,000 in his own name, and that his wife also possessed a fortune of $150,000, and also that he was cousin to Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the distinguished divine. The plaintiff believing these assertions to be true, lent the defendant at various times different sums amounting in all to the sum stated, and received as collateral security for the payment of the same:

250 shares of stock in the Warwick Mining Company, located in Vermont.

50 shares of the American Candle Company, Brooklyn.

250 shares of the Keystone Mining Company, of Pennsylvania.

100 shares in the Fair Grove Gold and Copper Company.

1,040 shares Lake Superior Silver Company.

200 shares in the Union Company, of Maryland.

1,000 shares in the Vermont Copper Company, and

A note drawn by Samuel Fowler, of Port Jervis, for $765 32, which note has since been protested, and never paid.

The affidavit asserts also that the money so lent has never been paid, and further that much of the above stock is almost valueless.

The defendant says the case was first heard before a Committee of deacons of the Church to which he belongs, but Mr. Wood, the complainant, not being satisfied with such decision, had the matter brought before a legal tribunal.

Beecher denies the charge against him in most emphatic language, and seems confident of being able to prove his innocence.

He was held to bail in the sum of $10,000. Mr. Daniel Burgess, of No. 36 Cranberry-street, Brooklyn, and doing business at No. 60 John-street, this City, entered into the necessary bonds for the appearance of the defendant.

GRAND LARCENY.

Ann Dutton, a servant, was brought up, charged with stealing a cloak, valued at $40, from Abel Wheaton, of No. 102 Wooster-street. The cloak was found concealed beneath Ann's petticoat. She was committed to answer in default of $500 bail.

Jefferson Market.

An unusual and melancholy spectacle was witnessed at the Jefferson Market Police Court on Sunday afternoon. A middle-aged and honest-looking Irish woman was brought in by an officer, charged with disturbing the public peace. She appeared to be much excited, and in great distress, and clamored loudly for a chance to be heard. The cause of her arrest was explained by a teacher of a Sunday School near by, who stated that the daughter of the defendant, while proceeding to Church,—a Protestant one,—was seized by her mother, and rudely and against her will restrained on the public street, thereby collecting together a crowd and disturbing the public peace. A policeman, he said, interfered, but the mot er refused to release her hold of her daughter, and insisted on her accompanying her to her (the mother's) home. The complainant added: "The whole matter is simply that the girl is a Protestant, and her mother, who is a Catholic, is unwilling to allow her daughter to attend a Protestant Church. This girl formerly lived in my family. She became converted before she came to my house, and she afterwards joined the Sunday-School which I teach. She wants to be away from her mother, earn her own living, and go to a Protestant Church, and therefore her mother gives her no peace." The mother was then heard. She said, with streaming eyes and spasmodic heavings: "O, Judge, this is my daughter; I love her; Oh, God, I love her; but she is an ungrateful child, and does not love me. She left her home, and left her own dear mother, who reared her tenderly, fed and clothed her; and now, not heeding her dying father's voice, has gone from her own to mix among the dark stranger! Oh, it's too hard, it's too hard; give me my daughter!"

The mother continued to talk in this impassioned strain for some time longer. The daughter—a girl about 16 years—who in the meantime was standing by the side of her parent, replied in answer to the questions put to her by the Magistrate. "I do not want to go home with mother; I never had a home; I want to live out and earn my own living, as I have for four years' past. My mother is following me all the time—I have no peace. This man (pointing to the Sunday School teacher) knows it, and many others where I lived know it. I don't want to go with mother."

The mother interrupted her daughter with questions—"Oh Ann, my child, how can you say that of your own mother,—your mother who reared you? You have a home," &c., and also added that she was abundantly competent to maintain this daughter as she always had, and as she was now maintaining two other of her children, by washing and sewing, and by doing any other honest labor.

After a long cross-examination between the mother and daughter, his Honor said the mother must not forcibly detain the daughter, who was at perfect liberty to go where she willed—either home to her mother, to church, or to her present place of abode. He told the mother that she could next day procure a writ of *habeas corpus* for the delivery of her child—any other proceeding on her part would be unlawful and unwise. He had not jurisdiction to act further in the matter.

When the mother heard the decision of his Honor, she seemed nearly wild with excitement. Seizing hold of her daughter's dress she clung to it with a strong grasp, and could not be pacified. "You'll drive me mad, you'll drive me mad!" she would say. "Oh, Judge, you don't know my feelings, the feelings of a mother for her child—don't part us—give her to me—let her come to her own home—to her sisters—to her mother's home. I don't want her on account of religion—truth is my religion—tell her to come. And then, turning round, she appealed to her daughter, in the most pathetic manner, not to leave her mother who loved her, not to break the heart of her who nursed her when an infant, and who loved her now as she did sixteen years ago; but the daughter seemed callous to the mother's appeals, and only begged to be released from the grasp which neither argument nor threat could induce her mother to withdraw. Force was finally obliged to be used in order to liberate the girl, who then left in company with the Sunday School teacher, while the mother, unable to do more, leaned against the railings and wept as though her heart would break!

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 832, 378, 677, 549, 497, 567, 517, 450, 38, 548, 742, 65, 533, 715, 748, 750, 633, 753 to 759, 761 to 763, 371, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 149, 412, 78.

COMMON PLEAS.

Present, the Hon. Judges Ingraham, Woodruff and Daly.

The following decisions were rendered yesterday in General Term:

Noah Morris vs. *John S. Meyer.*—Report of Referee sent back, unless the plaintiff within ten days elects to reduce the judgment to $92 40, with interest, in which case judgment affirmed for that amount.

James Meyers, Jr., vs. *John B. Overton.*—Order appealed from, affirmed with $10 costs.

John Orser, Sheriff, vs. *Moses Grossman.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Hannah Burrows vs. *Jacob Hatzel.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Joseph J. Waldron vs. *John Baker.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

John Castree vs. *Fanny Gavelle.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Michael Kancher vs. *Alexander Tez.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Nelson Small vs. *Alexander Wheaton.*—Order affirmed with $10 costs.

Michael Foley vs. *James Gough.*—Case sent back to the Justice to have the returns corrected.

William H. Canniff vs. *The Mayor, &c., of New-York.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Incendiary Fire in Alexandria—Awful Calamity—Destruction of Human Life.

From the Alexandria Gazette, Nov. 19.

Saturday last was a sad day in Alexandria. The cheerless aspect of the day accorded with the feelings of our citizens. A great calamity had happened, and the sternest wept at the spectacle they were forced to behold. We have never known our whole community to be more deeply affected.

In the dead hour of night on Friday night—about 12 o'clock—the city was alarmed by the cry of fire. It was soon found that smoke and flames were issuing from the third story of the large brick warehouse occupied as a china store by J. T. DOWELL, on the north side of King-street, between Fairfax and Water streets. Upon entering the house it was seen that it had been deliberately fired in several places—candles, wick saturated with camphine, and *trains of gunpowder* leading to the crates, being found. The incendiary had prepared for a speedy and sure destruction of the building and its contents. He had left nothing undone to effect his fell purpose. The firemen and citizens soon assembled in large numbers, and worked with the greatest energy and perseverance, to arrest, if possible, the progress of the flames. They succeeded to a great extent. The large wholesale drug-store of PEEL & STEVENS, adjoining, in the upper story of which building is the office of the *Southern Churchman*, was saved. Many of the goods of PEEL & STEVENS were moved and there was some damage by breakage, but their loss is not great. The *Churchman* Office was not materially injured. The frame buildings on the west side, belonging to the estate of Mrs. STEWART, were also saved. The fire thus confined to the building in which it originated, the firemen redoubled their exertions to save as much of it and its contents as possible. The large stock of china, glassware, &c., however, amounting in value fo some $16,000 or $18,000, was almost wholly destroyed, and the interior of the building burned out completely. The building was owned by JAMES P. SMITH. The goods were insured, we believe, for some $20,000, in the Fire Insurance and Potomac Offices of this city, and in the Albemarle of Charlottesville, and the Mutual of Richmond. The building was also insured in the Mutual Insurance Company of Richmond, for $6,500.

And, now, we have to record the most melancholy part of this sad affair. About 4 o'clock on Saturday morning, while the fire was raging in the upper part of Mr. DOWELL'S store, a large number of citizens, several of them members of the Star Fire Company, were at work in the interior, assisting in attempting to extinguish the flames. At this moment, the west gable wall of the warehouse fell in with a tremendous crash, bursting through the second and first story floors, KILLING SEVEN of our valued and respected citizens, and wounding several others. A cry of horror rose at this catastrophe. The stoutest hearted quailed under the suddenness and fearfulness of the calamity.

Measures were immediately taken to rescue the bodies from the ruins, and to see who were dead and wounded. These exertions continued until about 11 o'clock on Saturday morning, when the last body was found. It was then ascertained who the unfortunate victims were, and this is the list:

Mr. GEORGE CLAIN, who was in the upper part of the building, holding a hose-pipe in his hand when the accident occurred.

Mr. ROBERT I. TAYLOR, Pavior.

Mr. JOHN A. ROACH. He was taken out alive, and expired in a few hours.

Mr. JAMES W. KEENE, who has been engaged in selling wood near the Railroad Depôt.

Mr. WILLIAM S. EVANS, Plumber.

Mr. J. CARSON GREEN, son of Mr. EDWARD GREEN.

Mr. DAVID APTICH, a son of Mr. GOTLIEB APTICH.

Besides these killed, there were several citizens severely wounded. Messrs. FRANCIS A. MARBURY, RICHARD E. STONE, WM. H. LAMBERT, CHARLES J. WISE, and DAVID WILLIAMS, were bruised and hurt, and narrowly escaped death, and JOHN DOGAN, a colored man, was buried in the ruins—but was subsequently dug out, without being seriously injured.

As the bodies were successively brought from the mass of burning materials, the most intense grief was exhibited by the hundreds assisting in the melancholy duties of the occasion. The victims were all much bruised, and burnt, and mangled. The remains were carried to the homes of the deceased, followed by weeping crowds. And ah! who can paint the desolation of those homes! Who can tell the grief of the bereaved widows, the fatherless children—the affectionate fathers, mothers, sisters, and brothers. Mr. PLAIN, Mr. TAYLOR, Mr. ROACH, Mr. KEENE, and Mr. EVANS were married men with families. The other victims were young men in the pride and prime of life. When their epitaph is written let it be—"*They died at the post of danger and of duty.*"

Profound grief reigned over this city. The calamity was so sudden and severe, that it seemed as if the citizens could scarcely realize its horrors. Business stopped its wheels—and the most careless were brought to reflect seriously on such a melancholy event. What must be the feelings of the incendiary—if he has a human heart in his bosom?

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

MONDAY, Nov. 19—6 P. M.

ASHES—There have been 65 bbls. taken at $6 50@$6 56½ for Pots, and $7 37½ for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. sold at former rates.

COFFEE—A livelier demand, partly speculative and partly from the trade, exists for Rio—this day's sales include the *James Carthy* cargo of 5,000 bags on private terms, and 2,600, in lots, at 10c.@11½c. ₱ lb. Other descriptions are quiet, but firm.

COTTON—Is doing better, in view of the light supply here, and the prevalence of a good inquiry, mainly for shipment. The sales since our last comprise nearly 1,900 bales, at 9½c.@9¾c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate prices for other qualities, ₱ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are steadily improving in demand and value. Home dealers are buying moderately, while there exists a fair speculative inquiry and a good export demand, though our current rates are, in most cases, considerably above shipper's limits. The sales since our last amount to about 19,700 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 90 @$9 06½
Straight State	9 06½@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½@ 9 81½
Mixed Western	9 06½@ 9 18½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 18¾@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½@ 9 90
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½@ 9 37½
Fancy Ohio	9 37½@ 9 50
Extra Ohio	9 37½@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 25 @ 9 50
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 00

Canadian is brisk and buoyant with sales of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 12½@$10 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern is salable and steady—the transactions since our last including 2,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 50@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 37½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is rare and needed at still better prices. Sales have been made since our last of about 45,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $2 25; inferior to prime Western do. at $2 08@$2 25; do. Red at $2@$2 05; and Southern Red $2 05@$2 10 ₱ bushel. Rye is brisker and firmer, the sales embracing 11,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request at steady rates, with sales of 5,400 bushels, chiefly at $1 22@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Oats remain scarce and in demand at 50c.@52c. for Western; and 48c.@50c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is more freely offered, and with a less active inquiry, prices evince less firmness. The sales since our last comprise 53,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 98c.@99½c. ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River purchased at 70c.@72c. for shipment, and 85c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Are retailing only at 10c.@14c. for new, and 7c.@8c. for old, ₱ lb. The supply is fair.

IRON—Scotch Pig remains dull and heavy at $32 @$33, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Continue about the same, with a moderate supply and fair inquiry.

LEAD—The stock is limited, and parties still differ about prices. Hence, the business is unimportant and the market is unsettled.

LIME—There is no Rockland here, but a supply is understood to be on the way, and now due. No sales to report. Prices nominal.

MOLASSES—Is sparingly offered at former quotations, and is inactive.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing new has occurred in Crude Turpentine. 400 barrels Spirits Turpentine brought 44c.@45c., mostly the lower rate, ₱ gallon. Tar is in fair request and is stiffly held. The sales of Resin include 600 barrels. No. 1 and White, in lots, at $2 50@$3 87½ ₱ 280 lbs.; and some Common at $1 60@$1 62½ ₱ 310 lbs., delivered. Pitch has not varied much.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are without variation. Red Oil is still scarce and quiet. Palm has not varied. Olive is in steady request at full rates. Linseed is retailing at 88c.@90c. ₱ gallon, but otherwise attracts very little attention, while the stock is increasing. We have heard of nothing really new in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in moderate request at unaltered prices, sales having been reported of 800 bbls. in lots, at $22 50 for Mess; $21@$21 25 for Prime; and $20 50@$20 75 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are scarce, but firm. Lard is not so active or buoyant, the transactions consisting of only 800 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 320 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams remain quiet and languid, at $14@$17. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@21c. for Ohio; 21c.@26c. for common to very good State; 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 9½c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The supply is increasing and prices are drooping. Sales have been made, to-day, of 180 tcs. at $4 75@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in moderate demand at about previous quotations, with rather less offering.

SOAP—There have been 150 boxes Castile purchased at unchanged prices.

SUGARS—There is less activity, without any other change, in this branch of business. Greatly reduced supplies and the enhanced claims of factors impede operations. The sales since our last have been confined to 570 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 6¾c.@7¾c.; and 1,400 boxes Havana within our previous range, ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Some 10,000 lbs. Prime changed hands at 12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prussian were effected, mainly at 39c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners were getting a little more for English ports, but Continental rates were without improvement. For Liverpool—The engagements included 800 bales Cotton at ⅝d. for compressed ₱ lb.; 2,000 bbls. Flour, mostly at 2s. 10½d. ₱ bbl.; and 40,000 bushels Grain at 8d.@8½d., in bulk and bags, ₱ bushel. Saturday's engagements of Flour for the same port, were 3,800 bbls.,—not 58,000 bbls. as misprinted in yesterday morning's TIMES. For London—We heard that there were 200 tcs. Beef taken on private terms. For Glasgow—The shipments included 10 tons of Oil, and 60 tons Logwood at 40s. ₱ ton. For Havre—Breadstuffs were at $1 for Flour, and 25c. for Grain, with a fair amount offering. For California—There was not much offering, and quotations for measurement goods were somewhat nominal at 40c.@45c. ₱ foot. For other ports, we heard of nothing really new.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Asia.] NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last report was of the 13th inst. per *Baltic*. We have since to notice the arrival of the *Pacific*, with Liverpool dates to the 3d inst. A good demand has prevailed during the week for shipment to Great Britain, with some inquiry for Constantinople. For Germany and France only a small business has been done. The home and Eastern trade have purchased moderately, while for the filling of contracts a good demand has existed. The arrivals during the week have continued good. To-day's quotations are 25 cents ₱ bbl. higher than those in my last. For forward delivery, a moderate business has been done—the enhanced views of sellers having restricted operations; $8 75@$9 has been paid for superfine State, for December delivery; but these figures are now below the views of sellers. *Clearances from New-York from Nov. 13 to Nov. 17, both inclusive:* To London, 2,787 bbls.; Liverpool, 1,179; Glasgow, 2,181; Cork and a market, 5,751; Havre, 3,263; Marseilles, 600; Ile d'Aix, 200; Hamburg, 17; Bremen, 120; Constantinople, 8,783; British Provinces, 5,462; West Indies, 2,256; Central America, 260.

WHEAT—With only a light supply of good and prime parcels offering, and with a good inquiry for shipment, principally to Great Britain, and a fair demand for milling purposes, our market has gradually improved during the week 5c.@10c. ₱ bushel. Ohio, Michigan and Illinois White, $2 10@$2 25 ₱ 60 lbs.; Western Red, $1 98@$2 08; Genesee White, $2 20@$2 30; Southern White, $2 18@$2 25; do. Red, $2 05@$2 12; Canadian White, $2 20@$2 28. *Clearances from New York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:*—To London, 12,513 bus.; Liverpool, 34,176 bus.; Cork and a market, 43,114 bus.; Glasgow, 48,438 bus.; Havre, 43,309 bus.; Ile d'Aix, 9,750 bus.; Marseilles, 7,609.

INDIAN CORN—A good demand has existed for shipment to Great Britain and the Eastern States, and prices of Western Mixed are 4 cts. higher than at the date of my last. The arrivals of Western Mixed during the week have been light, but the supply in store is good, and most of the sales have been made from thence. Western Mixed, 99@99½c. ₱ 56 lbs.; Southern White, $1@$1 05; do. Yellow, 98c.@$1. *Clearances from New-York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:*—To Liverpool, 17,896 bus.; Glasgow, 3,463 bus.; British Provinces, 326 bus.; South America, 100 bus.; West Indies, 1,231 bus.

RYE—Has improved 2c. ₱ 56 lbs. since my last. The inquiry has been good for the North of Germany. The closing price is $1 24@$1 25. *Clearances from New-York, from November 13th to November 17th, both inclusive:* To Bremen, 30,139 bush.; Hamburg, 210.

FREIGHTS—Little changed. To London, Flour 4s. @4s. 3d. ₱ bbl.; Grain 12d. ₱ bush. Liverpool, 3s. 10½d.@3s.; 8d.@8½d. Glasgow, 3s. 6d.@4s.; 11d. @11½d. Havre, $1; 24c.@25c. Marseilles, $1 30@ $1 40; 32c.@34c. Antwerp, 5s.; 15d.

Louisville Produce Market, Nov. 15.

BAGGING AND BALE ROPE.

The market is heavy, and quotations are somewhat nominal. A very steady demand has prevailed during the past season, with an almost entire absence of speculative movements; while the peculiar state of the demand and supply has offered unusual facilities for speculative transactions. But previous experiments resulted so unfortunately that this article has presented no temptation to speculators.

HEMP.

The stock is reduced, with only about 100 bales on sale. The demand is moderate, and prices are nominal. Small sales of good at $150.

HOGS.

On last Monday buyers offered 4½c. gross for hogs convenient to the City, and a few sales effected at that rate, both for cash and for future payment. In Shelby County and immediate vicinity, the feeders are still holding on for the December market. Counties above are selling at 4¾c. Holders generally demand 5¾c. last in Louisville, but we hear of no transactions at that price, nor do we find any inclination to operate at this figure.

It is doubtful if sales could be made at 6¼c. A portion of previous purchases will arrive near the close of this week, and, should the weather prove favorable, packers will commence killing on Monday next.

PROVISIONS.

The market presents no remarkable features. The want of supplies and the absence of a speculative demand reduce transactions to a very small compass. The stock of Hams is ample for the season. The demand is light, and prices are nominal for round parcels. The principal sales for the week have been at 12c.@12¾c. for Canvassed and Sugar Cured. All the reported sales of Mess Pork have been made at $20. The stock in market amounts to only 800 bbls. The market is bare of Shoulders, and Ribbed and Clear Sides; also of prime Lard in tierces and No. 2 barrel and grease Lard. Hence we omit quotations, to be resumed when the coming season opens. The stock of Keg Lard is only 100 kegs; last sales at 12¾c.

TOBACCO.

Old Tobacco is in active request at our former quotations. Fine manufacturing leaf is scarce and in great demand at very full prices. The new crop begins to arrive. Some 40 hhds. have been sold at very satisfactory prices, ranging from $5@$7 50. It is not probable that the present prices will be maintained. This opinion, however, may be considered somewhat speculative, as the futures demand will depend upon the condition of foreign markets, and sufficient reliable information of the new crop has not been obtained to give exact prices.

The activity previously noticed in the manufactured article still continues, and the market is buoyant at full prices. The sales for the week amount to 480 boxes, including 100 boxes Inferior at 10c., the remainder at from 10c.@30c. for Kentucky, and 35c. @40c. for Virginia.—*Louisville Com. Review.*

Troy Wool Market.

Our market has been very quiet for the past two weeks, owing to the auction sale of the 15th in New-York, toward which the attention of the trade generally had been called. The sale was held as noticed—was well attended, and the stock advertised sold, the prices corresponding very nearly with our quotations for September and October. In the lower grades of fleece wools prices were well sustained compared with the Troy grades they represented but this cannot be said of the lots of finer wools, owing we apprehend, to imperfect grading, the manner of pulling, and the highly unfavorable light in which it was exhibited.

There has probably been no period in the last fifteen years when the stock of wools in the producer's hand has been so closely picked up, at this season of the year, as at the present time. It is now almost entirely in large lots at the central points. It is believed, from carefully collected estimates, that the following figures represent very closely the

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 20, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS (TUESDAY) MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

From Kansas.

We publish, from our correspondents, reports of the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of Kansas to the 6th inst. They will be read with interest. It will be seen that, although this is a Free-State Convention, and decidedly opposed to the admission of Slavery into the Territory, it is equally opposed to the admission of *free* negroes, and that it does not, by any means, deserve the reputation which certain persons have sought to fasten upon it, of being Abolition in its sentiments and tendencies.

Organization of Congress.

The organization of the House of Representatives, although actually down on the calendar for next Monday week, will scarcely be completed on that day. More than ordinary interest attaches to the business. Much must be done by the incoming House to decide the fate of Kansas, and to allay Pro-Slavery agitation; and whether it shall be done so as to reflect the manifest public sentiment of the country, or the private views of the Guy Fawkes school of statesmanship,—the DOUGLASES, ATCHISONS, and STRINGFELLOWS, who have been having their own way lately,—will depend largely upon the making of the Speaker, who has the making of the Committees, of whom one will have substantially the making of a Kansas Delegate. Indeed, consent appears to have settled so unanimously upon the latter point, as the test question of the whole controversy, that strenuous resistance may be expected to the choice of the majority, who will naturally name an Anti-Nebraska candidate to the Speakership.

As an intimation, therefore, of what may happen, the appearance of General CULLOM'S name, as eligible for the Clerkship of the House, has especial significance. General CULLOM'S is a "pet name" with the American Party. As one of the earliest and staunchest members of the Order, he has been one of the gentlemen who manage national questions; and, had he been fortunate enough to secure reëlection to his seat, he might have united all suffrages for the Speakership. Beaten, however, at home, there is nothing left but a change of programme. Mr. CULLOM accordingly comes forward as Clerk: and the inference is perhaps not unreasonable, that his friends are willing to throw the Speakership north of Mason and Dixon's line. It seems to be pretty generally conceded, that the new Speaker will be from the Free States—and according to present appearances Mr. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, is the most prominent candidate. He will be supported by those who sustain Mr. CULLOM for Clerk,—as their political alliance is understood to be close.

There will be a sharp contest, however, in the ranks of the Know-Nothings,—and it is by no means certain that their union will be able to withstand the disturbing effect of the Nebraska issue. That question has dissolved all other parties, and it broke the Know-Nothing organization at Washington. It may possibly do so again. There is a marked difference of sentiment and purpose, rather than of opinion, on this subject, among the Know-Nothings. One section will seek to act with the South,—and will probably urge the nomination of S. G. HAVEN, of New-York, for Speaker. The other will deem it more important to retain the North, by maintaining a thoroughly Free-Soil attitude; and it is from this section that Mr. CAMPBELL'S support will come.

Our Washington correspondent states that new names are introduced into the canvass,—that PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, and MEACHAM, of Vermont, are mentioned as likely to be supported for the Speakership. We are inclined to think that the contest will lie between Messrs. HAVEN and CAMPBELL,—and if the Know-Nothings cannot act together, we should not be surprised to see the Southern vote thrown into the scale.

The "Joseph Walker" in Law.

A communication from the Counsel to the Corporation, sent in to the Common Council last evening, conveys the pleasing intelligence of *eight* lawsuits against the Mayor, Comptroller, the Corporation and private parties, which have grown out of the *Joseph Walker* troubles. Two of these suits are brought against the Corporation, others against "FERNANDO WOOD and eleven Policemen," and the last is by Alderman HERRICK himself, against Messrs. WOOD and FLAGG. In the Board of Aldermen, which held a long debate on this subject, Mr. HERRICK vehemently denied that he entertained any spite against the Mayor,—in fact, he rather liked him,—but he was determined to see justice done, and to took such action as seemed to him proper. His motion for a reference of the whole subject to the Board of Councilmen failed only by a tie vote. Meanwhile, Mr. DILLON'S communication will set people thinking where the end is to be.

Our British Relations.

The Chamber of Commerce held a special meeting yesterday to discuss our threatened difficulties with Great Britain. It was stated that Lord PALMERSTON had assigned the suspicious circumstances connected with the bark *Maury*, as the reason why the British West India squadron had been strengthened; and the meeting was held ostensibly to discuss and investigate this rumor.

The bark *Maury*, it will be remembered, was seized on the 17th of October, by authority of the United States District Attorney, upon evidence furnished by the British Consul, and creating the suspicion that she had been fitted out for the Russian service as a Privateer. The fact that several cannon and cutlasses, with powder, shot, &c., were found stored under her cargo of cotton, gave rise to the suspicion. An investigation showed that she belonged to the firm of LOW, BROTHERS, and was fitted out for a voyage to China;—that she had two deck guns to defend herself against Chinese pirates, and that the other guns, &c., had been shipped to the order of an American merchant in Canton. The Counsel of the British Consul, upon proof of these facts, withdrew his complaint,—and thus ended the whole affair. It is scarcely possible that, under such circumstances, the British Government should have considered this sufficient ground for sending a hostile fleet into our vicinity, after their agent had abandoned all proceedings in regard to the vessel. The rumor, however, afforded our merchants an excellent opportunity for resenting the imputation, that they were disposed to enter upon the business of privateering; and it will be seen by the report of the meeting, that they availed themselves of it to the fullest extent.

We adhere—in spite of semi-official assurances to the contrary,—to the belief we have repeatedly expressed, that it is in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON, that the two Governments are most at variance. Whatever other misunderstandings may exist, this is the one upon which the collision is most direct. Our Government charges the British Minister with improper conduct involving the violation of our laws,—and desires his recall, as also the withdrawal of the Consuls implicated in the same misconduct. The British Government, on the other hand, regards our treatment of its representative as grossly unjust, unfriendly, and in violation of the courtesy which should always govern the conduct of friendly powers. Upon this point the two Governments are directly at variance:—and we are confident that the withdrawal of Mr. CRAMPTON will be found an indispensable condition to an amicable adjustment of the controversy.

We have no doubt that the whole difficulty will be adjusted, and that, too, without any loss of dignity or honor on the part of either country. What our Government desires is, not the punishment of Mr. CRAMPTON, but his absence. The President has a perfect right to say that, whatever may be the character of the action Mr. CRAMPTON has taken,—whether it was in the discharge of his duty or not, and whether the explanations tendered by his Government are satisfactory or not,—it is not agreeable to us, nor conducive to the interests of the two countries, that Great Britain should be represented here by a person who has been confessedly engaged in the violation of our law—and, upon this ground, he may very justly and very properly indicate a desire that Mr. CRAMPTON should be replaced. Nor is it easy to see upon what ground Great Britain could decline compliance with such a request. If she chooses Mr. CRAMPTON'S withdrawal might be made the occasion of his promotion,—as there are just now two or three higher diplomatic posts than that he now holds, at the disposal of the government.

We presume that this is the way in which the differences between the two Governments, growing out of this matter, will be adjusted. As to war between England and this country, for any such frivolous cause as this, nobody believes it possible. Even if the two governments were so insane as to dream of such an issue, *the people* of both countries are too wise and too powerful to permit it.

The Cheap Defence of Nations.

There is a cheaper defence of nations than the Spirit of Chivalry which BURKE invoked,—and that is the Spirit of Trade. When the English people were nursing their wrath against Russia, and debating whether it would be worth their while to go to war with that great power, the organs of public opinion, or feeling, showed by abstracts from the reports of the yearly tables, that the trade between the two countries was not sufficiently large to cause any apprehensions of disaster from its interruption; and, when that point was at once clearly established, the policy of war was no longer a question, and to war they went. If Russia were kept out with her "tallow," there was not likely to be any serious difficulty, and the wheels of trade would keep revolving as briskly and steadily as ever. The war with Russia was merely a question of commerce; the sentiment of honor, the spirit of chivalry, and compassion for Turkey, were all held suspended until the more important question, "How will the war affect the interests of Trade?" could be satisfactorily answered. A little figuring soon sufficed to show that Russian commerce was too small a matter to stand in the way of "satisfaction for the past and ample security for the future." So the war commenced.

But, when the "Thunderer of Printing-House-square," began to broach the idea of a war with the United States, the Spirit of Trade, the cheap defence of nations, howled out a rebellious veto which settled the question at once. No figuring was necessary to shew what the disastrous effects of such a war would be, for the whole nation felt to its marrow what dire consequences must inevitably follow such an event. Manchester and Liverpool and Birmingham and Nottingham, and not Downing-street and Printing-House-square, were the authorities to decide this question.

When the Honorable GEORGE SYDNEY SMYTHE, the present Lord STRAFFORD, published his "Historic Fancies," there was one couplet in his poem which nipped his reputation in the bud. It was as follows:

"Let laws and learning, trade and commerce die,
But let us keep our old nobility."

The idea of there being any nobleness better worth keeping than trade and commerce, was rather too much for the stomach of John Bull, and he fairly laughed the young poet out of all conceit with himself, and he has never since had the courage to publish another verse.

It is the fashion among the noble and heroic legislators of England to sneer at the Manchester school of politicians, but, in the long run, the Manchester school carries the day. Free Trade is the chief and the cheapest defence of nations. Two countries that are doing a profitable business with each other in the free exchange of commodities, will not be likely to go to war with each other.

The commerce of the United States with all the maritime nations is so extensive,—we offer so good a market for the surplus produce of all other countries, and have so many valuable commodities to exchange with them—that there is no nation in so prosperous a condition as to be able to go to war with us. So, while we have perfect confidence in our strength to meet any other nation in a contest, and can never submit to any indignity from a sense of weakness, our surest guarantee for peace, and our best defence against aggression, must be in our commercial relations, and the necessity of other nations to keep on terms of amity with us. It is the same principle which must forever tend to bind the States of our Union together, and prevent the disruption which mad political speculators are ever and anon attempting to frighten the country by prophecying the danger of. The cheap defence of nations is unrestricted trade, and not the Spirit of Chivalry which BURKE vaunted of so beautifully.

A Peep Beind the Curtain.

It is too much the custom with us to regard the newspaper press of London, and the *Times* in particular, as speaking the opinion of the people, and as giving us a correct account of current events from which the complexion of popular opinion may be inferred, and we are often misled by trusting too implicitly to these organs. The Press of this country affords a very fair indication of the popular mind, or at least furnishes that reliable report of passing events, from which it may be discovered.

No public movements are here ever suppressed by the daily papers; they are incessant in learning every incident that occurs, and quick to publish it to the world without regard to the consequences. But the case is very different, it would seem, in London, where, though there is no Constitutional Censor, there is a Supervisor of the Press, at whose bidding important intelligence is suppressed. At least so says the *Empire*, an able weekly journal, of large circulation and influence, published in London. A recent number of that paper gives an account of the existence of an extensive organization in England, of which we have seen no mention elsewhere, called the "Stop-the-War-League." In reference to this new League the *Empire* gives the following surprising particulars:

"Already the people of this great metropolis have expressed their disapproval of further bloodshed, and in that open and disputative way which leaves no doubt, and which is peculiar to the Saxon race. *Within a period of some ten weeks, and in the arena of some ten free, crowded, and public assemblies*, and after amendments were moved and debates were encountered, the citizens of London have, by large majorities, declared their conviction to be *that the war should terminate*, because conducted without design and pursued only that we may reap disaster.

But the public Press of this country has violated its recognized mission by *suppressing these decisions of the people*. The editors of metropolitan journals were duly apprised that the meetings would be held—they were favored through the ordinary channels with reports of what had occurred when the meetings were over—nay, they were themselves represented at these demonstrations by their own agents. Nevertheless, they have felt that their interest would be best served by withholding the truth; and how far the private friends of the First Minister of the Crown instructed the journalists thus to act, we will not say. It is only sufficient to know that the newspapers leagued together to falsify London, and it now remains for those who influence public opinion to league together and defend themselves against the newspapers."

It is very probable that there may be some exaggeration in this statement, but then there must be a good deal of truth in it; and, if the anti-war feeling is as strong as the *Empire* represents it, it cannot very long be suppressed, and, on the reassembling of Parliament we shall hear more about it. The tremendous excitement caused by the rumors of a difficulty with this country, pretty clearly shows that the people of England are in no humor at present for more war, whether they are desirous of putting an end to the one they are now engaged in or not.

The Mayor and Police Clerks.

There are four or five Police Courts in this City, each of which has a Clerk, who receives a salary of twelve or fifteen hundred dollars. Last year the law directed that these Clerks should be appointed by the Mayor and Aldermen of the City. The Mayor construed this to mean that he was to nominate and the Aldermen confirm. The Aldermen held that the Mayor was to meet with them, and be entitled simply to a vote. This difference prevented any decisive action.

But at the last session of the Legislature, a law was passed, designed to remove the doubt which hung over the case. It prescribed that the Clerks were to be elected by the Mayor and Aldermen;—and that if the Mayor did not attend after eight days' notice, the Aldermen might elect without him. Under this act, at the beginning of the year, the Aldermen notified the Mayor of a meeting for the purpose of electing Clerks. The Mayor declined to attend,—but *appointed Clerks himself*. After eight days the Aldermen met and elected Clerks;—but the Mayor refused to recognize or swear them into office. And when their first quarter had expired he refused to pay them,—insisting that the Clerks whom *he* had appointed, were entitled to the money.

One of the elected Clerks, WM. H. CANNIFF, sued him, and the Court gave judgment in his favor. The Mayor appealed: and, as may be seen by our Court record to-day, the judgement of the Court below was *affirmed with costs*. What new step the Mayor will take to avoid payment, we cannot conjecture.

Mayor WOOD came into office avowing his determination to act for the good of the City, and independently of political parties. Yet he is forcing the City to incur large expenses, in order to keep officers elected according to law, from receiving pay for their services,—for no other reason than that they are *Whigs*,—whereas he wished the money to be given to the *Democrats* whom he has, without a shadow of authority, put into these offices.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Details Concerning the Case of Mr. Crampton.

Reply to the British View of the Question—Interesting Particulars.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 18, 1855.

Your special Washington dispatch relative to the CRAMPTON affair, published in yesterday's TIMES, over the signature of "Z. Z.," has attracted some attention here,—and the more so because it bears internal evidence of being the production of an Englishman, who speaks of the United States as "the United North American Colonies," and who is suspected of being an official personage, and of speaking by authority. It professes to be a statement of the British side of the question. It is well that we have such at last,—and that we thus derive the opportunity to answer explicitly all the objections which England interposes, or which can be interposed for her, to the course which the American Government has felt itself called upon to take in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON.

A POSITIVE DENIAL OF PREMISES.

I trust the importance of this controversy to the honor, as well as the peace of Great Britain and the United States, will secure careful attention to some statements of fact, and some points of argument which, I think, will show "Z. Z.'s" statement to be quite untrue in some of its allegations, and far from correct in its argument and deductions. In the first place, *I deny absolutely that, up to this hour, Great Britain has presented any demands of* "redress for the gross insults inflicted upon them in the person of their Minister,"—which is the correspondent's mode of describing a respectful demand for Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall.

WHAT LORD CLARENDON SAYS.

If it be true, as we are told, that the reinforcements of the British fleet in our waters was ordered "in view of possible perils" to arise out of this Crampton controversy, then Lord CLARENDON is guilty of the most disgraceful falsehood, and has added another indelible stain to the numbers which already sully the page of English diplomacy,—*for he has assured our Government that the sole object of the fleet is to intercept Russian Privateers, and that no present nor contemplated relations with the United States had influenced the measure.* Besides, you will remember that the *Asia* brought us the *Times* and other London journals first containing the articles relative to the fleet and its objects,—and that the steamer preceding the *Asia*, as I stated in my last, brought the first announcement to our Government that the reinforcements had been ordered.

Now you will remember that these publications contained not a word about Mr. CUSHING'S "insulting" letters addressed to District Attorney VAN DYCK, at Philadelphia. They did not reach London until *after* the sailing of the *Asia;* so you will see that all the fuss made by the English press about Mr. CUSHING'S letters, and the attempt to present them as part of the reasons for sending over the fleet, is an after-thought,—the fleet having been ordered between two and three weeks before the British Government knew of the existence of those letters. Thus, at the outset, "Z. Z." is convicted of misrepresentation—is proven either to be unable or unwilling to tell the truth in regard to the important and interesting subject of his dispatch.

BRITAIN'S PRETENCE OF SATISFACTION CONSIDERED.

The pretence of satisfaction for the attempts at enlistment in the United States, set up by the advocate of the British side of the case is, that in answer to Mr. MARCY'S first letter of remonstrance (written some time last June, I think) Lord CLARENDON replied that they would desist from recruiting in the United States, and that they had given stringent instructions, when the recruiting commenced, that it should be done in such a way as not to violate our Act of Congress known as the Neutrality law. The British Government did not deny, nor does their apologist deny for them, that they *had* undertaken to recruit within our territory, without our consent. On the contrary, they expressly admit it when they say they gave orders to so conduct the recruiting here as not to violate our statute. And this admission is confirmed by the London *Times* when it claims that Great Britain was induced to engage in the recruiting by the assurances of Mr. BUCHANAN,—and by the *Albion* and other journals when they assert that Mr. CRAMPTON was induced to mix in the scheme by the assurances of Mr. MARCY. Indeed, late in June or early in July last, Lord PALMERSTON when interrogated upon the subject in the House of Commons, publicly stated that the Government had *desisted* from its efforts to recruit within our dominions. Of course if the enlisting had not been attempted, there could have been no desisting. *And Lord Palmerston's announcement is the last we have heard officially from Her Majesty's Government on the subject.*

Mr. MARCY of course replied that desisting from the wrong was all very well, but that this could not end the matter, or atone for the wrong already done. In supposing this desisting to be sufficient satisfaction, England loses sight altogether of the fact that in her attempted enlistments she violated the sovereignty of the United States; that *she did what she would have no right to do even if there had been no act of Congress prohibiting it;* that it is our right and our duty to rebuke her conduct, independent of the Neutrality law, just as we punished GENET'S attempts at enlistment before any such law existed; that she violated our rights to be neutral in the present war. Indeed we are bound to insist on the public redress of England's wrong, in order that we may prove to Russia and to the world that we are not evading our duty of neutrality. The act of Great Britain, of which we complain, was evidently ventured—as a portion of the London Press distinctly avows—on the assumption that either we are not disposed to keep our own law, or that our Government is too weak to enforce it. What greater insult can be offered a Government and a people than this? And yet we are upbraided for insults to Great Britain, in connection with our efforts to obtain redress!

GREAT BRITAIN STILL RECRUITING.

But, again, although in June last the British Government promised to desist from their enlistments, and Lord PALMERSTON declared that they *had* desisted, one WAGNER *has since been convicted in New-York of recruiting for the British Army on the 3d of August last*—long after the date of the "satisfaction" which the British apologists hold was tendered to Mr. MARCY. And, to show that the British Government has proceeded regardless of the rights and sovereignty of neutral nations, in this foreign enlistment scheme, I assert—what can be proven, if disputed—that she is to this day disturbing all of Germany by her enlistments against the will of the Government, and despite its efforts to stop it. And the better to accomplish this object, she keeps men-of-war transports hovering at the mouths of the Weser and the Elbe, smuggling off the recruits thus obtained day by day. Will any one dare to say that she is right in this, in face of the numerous authorities, English and otherwise, who declare the recruiting of soldiers in neutral territory to be violative of national law, and justly punishable with death?

IMPARTIAL ADMINISTRATION OF OUR LAWS.

To contradict the idea that the American people are lawless, or the American Government is unable or unwilling to execute its neutrality laws, and to repel the imputation that there is any partiality or prejudice against England in the matter, I refer to the fact that we had already indicted the French Consul at San Francisco, Mr. DILLON, and the Mexican Consul, DEL VALLE, for precisely the same offence that the agents of Great Britain have been committing since. The prosecution of those individuals should have been ample notice to England that the evasion of our neutrality laws could not be successfully accomplished by her Consuls. She cannot plead that she was taken by surprise, even were she not bound to know, as she certainly does know, her obligations towards us.

As to the neutrality laws in general, they have been executed by us in every case, without consideration of persons. WALKER'S invasion of Lower California was in the first place put down by force. We punished the parties concerned in the expedition of Count RAOUSET BOULBON against Sonora; crushed the contemplated expeditions against Cuba, and broke up at New-York a contemplated expedition of Venezuelan exiles against Venezuela.

KINNEY AND WALKER—HOW THEY ESCAPED US.

KINNEY *did not* recruit in San Francisco, as "Z. Z." asserts, but both he and FARRAS were indicted upon the charge of doing so in New-York,—and both his steamers, the *United States* and the *Ocean Bird*, were stopped on suspicion of contemplated violation of the law. If KINNEY maintains any "occupation" in Central America, it is in spite of our Government, and by evasion of our law. It is false, too, that WALKER recruited openly in San Francisco. He slipped off to Nicaragua with a handful of men, without the knowledge of the Government, which is neither omniscient nor omnipotent. And had it not been for French Consul DILLON'S refusal to testify upon WALKER'S trial at San Francisco, our Government maintains that he would have been convicted, and so prevented from renewing his exploits in Nicaragua. Whatever force he has with him, went in small numbers by regular steamers of the Nicaragua line, which carried five hundred passengers. The Government could not stop a steamer on suspicion that some of its passengers were filibusters; and how could we pick out the few and prove that they were such? But even admitting that lawless men were able to evade the law, that gives the English Government no excuse for uniting with our outlaws, and aiding them to defy us.

MR. CRAMPTON'S COMPLICITY PROVED.

And now I come more directly to Mr. CRAMPTON'S case. The President of the United States is not to wait until he has *legal* evidence against a party suspected of violating our rights or our laws ere he proceeds against him. He is only bound to have *moral conviction*. So it was not necessary that Mr. CRAMPTON should have a trial ere steps were taken in his case. I still maintain that the evidence is conclusive of his complicity in the enlistment scheme *admitted to have been attempted*. The proof is furnished on the HERTZ trial. The objection made to it is that one of the witnesses (HERTZ) is a "convicted criminal." What then? HERTZ *is* convicted, but of what? Why, of being a recruiting officer of the British Government,—a crime which does not affect his competency or credibility as a witness in the least. It is supremely ridiculous to say that because he is a "convict" on such a charge, he is not to be believed on oath!

And why should not Capt. STROBEL be believed when he substantiates all that HERTZ confesses. Why he was a Captain in the British Army, and his principals would have us disbelieve him because he has quarrelled with them in regard to his pay! That's all. Would an officer of the army be rejected as witness in a case of murder because his accounts were disputed in their settlement? But the

STROBEL'S CREDIBILITY SUSTAINED BY CRAMPTON.

original letters produced on the HERTZ trial show that he was the correspondent and the traveling companion of Mr. CRAMPTON, the guest of Sir GASPARD LE MARCHANT, Governor of Nova Scotia, and the friend and intimate of gentlemen recognized by both those dignitaries; nor was the slightest effort made to impeach STROBEL in Court.

THE DOCUMENTARY PROOFS.

But it is idle to argue the credibility of these witnesses. If a convict from the Penitentiary were to produce a budget of original letters, proving a certain fact, the question would not be whether the witness was to be believed, but whether the letters were forgeries? Does Mr. CRAMPTON dispute the genuineness of the letters claimed to be his, and published in the HERTZ trial? If he does not, then I think no man can read even the brief statement of them made in your editorial summary of yesterday without moral conviction of his guilt. But to prove more conclusively still the complicity of Mr. CRAMPTON with STROBEL, I insert the following copy of an original letter from J. W. PRESTON, the Commandant of the British recruiting station at Niagara.

DEAR STROBEL:—I am directed by the General to acquaint you, that Mr. CRAMPTON wants to see you at his house, at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning—be punctual. If you like, come up to my house at half-past 9 o'clock, and we will go together.

Yours, truly, J. W. PRESTON, 76th Reg't.

Tuesday, 13th May, Halifax.

And so all the essential facts against Mr. CRAMPTON brought out by STROBEL'S testimony or HERTZ'S confession, *are sustained by original letters* which cannot be explained away unless denounced as forgeries, which no one has thought of attempting.

MORE SHOT IN THE LOCKER—IS IT WANTED?

Now as to the complaint that Mr. CRAMPTON was put on trial in the case of another party. The Minister *cannot* be tried directly. If he could, he would be convicted,—for, if I am not greatly mistaken, *there is ample evidence against him which has not seen the light*, were not that already published quite sufficient. *Are Mr. Crampton's apologists sure that there are no other letters of his afloat for the present whereabouts of which he cannot account?*

THE RIGHT OF DISMISSAL.

But our Government is not bound to give him a trial ere acting. It is the right of the President to dismiss him peremptorily, on moral conviction that his presence here ought not be longer permitted. That was precisely what a weak Spanish Government did with BULWER in 1848, just when all Europe was convulsed, and when it was not known from day to day that the Spanish throne could be maintained. England then admitted this peremptory right, by virtue of which the Spanish Foreign Secretary told Mr. BULWER at once that the Government was morally convinced of his complicity with the Revolutionists, and handed him his passports, and told him, as a friend, that he had better leave town the very next day. The great error of the President in this case is, that he did not follow so pertinent a precedent,—but we know he *did* not. We know that instead of this the case was represented to the British Government, with the request that it would relieve us from the necessity of dismissing Mr. CRAMPTON. We presume that so soon as our Government became aware of CRAMPTON'S complicity that *they gave him notice and tendered him an opportunity to make explanations*, either in person or through the medium of his Government; and it seems very clear from the discussions in both the English and the American Press, that although two or three months have elapsed, *no explanations have been received*. Will Mr. CRAMPTON authorise any one to say that these presumptions are incorrect? or, that the developments of the HERTZ trial affecting himself took him by surprise?

INDIRECT TRIAL OF A MINISTER BUT JUST AND PROPER.

Why should Mr. CRAMPTON not be indirectly convicted by the trial of HERTZ? It is the duty of the Government to try his confederates,—and if their trial and conviction produces in the public mind conviction of the Minister's guilt also, he has no right to complain. Suppose a Foreign Minister should hire a man to commit a murder in New-York, what would be done? Our Government would, of course, complain to his, and demand redress as against the Minister,—but would we, on that account, desist from trying the assassin? And if it turned out that the trial of the assassin showed him to be the mere tool of the Foreign Minister, would it not be ridiculous to complain that the conviction of the Minister was a violation of comity towards his Government, or unjust to him?

But, beyond all this, in order to convict HERTZ and WAGNER, it was necessary to show that they were acting in behalf of some foreign Government, because unless that were proven they were not amenable to the Neutrality Law, which forbids *enlisting for the service of a foreign prince*. So, proof of the complicity of officials of the British Government, including CRAMPTON, was absolutely indispensable to maintain the prosecution against HERTZ. And herein is an ample answer to the complaints that CRAMPTON was put on trial.

THE CITIZENSHIP OF A CONSUL DON'T SAVE HIM.

Finally, it is not there that the British Consul CURTIS, at Cologne, was prosecuted "as a Prussian subject." On the contrary, the Court expressly said that it was wholly immaterial whether he was a Prussian subject or not. The statement of "Z. Z." on this point is an intimation that if CURTIS had been a British subject he would not have been amenable to punishment. To show that such is neither British policy nor law, it is only necessary to say that our Treaty with England stipulates that "in case of illegal or improper conduct towards the laws of the Government to which he is sent," a "Consul may either be punished according to law if the laws will reach the case, or sent back."

HOW TO PRESERVE PEACE.

I do not see that Mr. CRAMPTON'S champion has made good a single point he essayed. I subscribe entirely to his suggestion that unless our Government meets the case "in a proper spirit, there is imminent danger that the peaceful relations of the two countries may be interrupted;" but we should probably differ as to what constitutes a "proper spirit." I believe it to be that which asks nothing but what is right, and evinces the boldest determination to submit to nothing wrong; and if it is true that the British Government deem this misunderstanding a "serious one," it is high time for them to tell our Government so, and either recall Mr. CRAMPTON, or say why they won't do it. Until they have done that, outside advocacy is at best imprudent.

S.

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Was It So?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The other day while searching the records of the lower Police Court for the year 1837, we came across the arrest of one LOUIS AMMERON, for assault and battery and disorderly conduct on the complaint of one FLEMMA, and that said LOUIS was bailed out after a few days by PETER COMBAULT, of No. 85 Duane-street. Can this be His Majesty NAPOLEON III.? It was just about the time that he is said to have been an inmate of the old Bridewell, lived in Duane-street, and I have some reasons to suspect that the person who bailed the LOUIS above named, was the Emperor's landlord. NOSINIB.

The Taylor Monument.

The citizens of Northampton County, Penn., are making extensive arrangements for the dedication of a monument at Easton, Penn., on the 90th inst., to the memory of GEORGE TAYLOR, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. General WINFIELD SCOTT, Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, and other distinguished men, have been invited to be present. Twenty different military companies are expected. A dispatch to the *Herald* says the monument is to be erected to the honor of ZACHARY TAYLOR—undoubtedly an error, as we cannot see the propriety of a monument being erected to the brave old General in such an out-of-the-way place as Easton.—*Ad libs.*

☞ HENRY FOWLER, Esq., has been appointed Professor of Political Economy in the University of Rochester. The Albany *Register*, speaking of this appointment, says:

"Mr. FOWLER is a relative of Prof. DEWEY of the University of Rochester, and a son-in-law of Judge WILLARD of Saratoga Springs. He is a graduate of Williams College, and a young gentleman of solid attainments and fine culture. He maintained a high position as a writer while editor of the Chicago *Tribune*. His genial manners and energetic character, joined to his scholarship and talents, give sure promise that he will be a valuable accession to the University Faculty and the society of Rochester."

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HECKER & BROTHER, No. 265 Cherry-st.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1855.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Astounding Testimony.**—JERSEY CITY, Nov. 16, 1855.—Dr. L. B. WRIGHT—*Dear Sir:* Knowing that you have recently placed your valuable medicines before the public, it occurred to me that I might be able to render you a favor by stating what it has done for my wife. My wife was laboring under a pulmonary affection, (disease of the lungs,) and had been treated by several eminent physicians, who declared her case incurable, and stated as their opinion that she could not long survive. I then sent for you. You gave her your scrofulous antidote, and I am happy to say that it has made a perfect cure, and sufficient time has elapsed to prove her cure permanent. You are at liberty to make whatever disposition you please with this, and refer any one to us for the truth of the same, at No. 73 Mercer-st., Jersey City. CHARLES KALENBACH.

Sold wholesale and retail at No. 409 Broadway, New-York; and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

☞ **The Second Lecture** of the Popular Course at Hope Chapel will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Europe and America.* The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the following named gentlemen will lecture in the course:

Rev. Dr. LORD, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD,
Hon. HORACE MANN, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS.

Tickets for the remaining seven lectures, $1 25; single tickets, 25c. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway; and at the door.

☞ **South Brooklyn Lectures.**—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen, and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ **The Soul or Spirit of Herbs.**—That every herb has a soul or spirit as distinct from the herb as the soul of man is from his body, demonstrated by the grand principle inherent in Dr. S. B. SMITH'S Electro-Chemical Vegetable Bath. The experiment is performed daily, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 77 Canal-st. The scientific are invited to attend.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The regular class for French Literature will commence this EVENING. Those in German and Spanish, TO-MORROW EVENING. Members desirous of joining either of the above classes will please be present in Room No. 11 Clinton Hall.

FLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

☞ **Thackeray's Second Lecture, in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn**—on THURSDAY EVENING. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; lecture commences at 7. Tickets for the course may be obtained of CLAPP, Austin & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, New-York; at the Bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door. Single tickets 75 cents.

☞ **The "Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females"** in the City of New-York, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that their Fair, postponed from the 14th inst., will be held on THURSDAY, the 22d inst., when the Annual Report will be read and an Address delivered. Tickets admitting to this exhibition are respectively limited.

☞ **Fair—Attractive Collection of Fancy and Useful Goods, Refreshments**—at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of 20th-st. The ladies of the Reading M. E. Church, Orange, N. J., will hold a Fair at Commercial Hall, Nov. 20, 21 and 22. Open from 2 o'clock till 10 o'clock P. M. Proceeds to assist in completing their church edifice.

☞ **American Institute Farmers' Club.**—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20th, at noon. Subject—*Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables.* Strangers are always specially welcome. Admission free to all.

H. MEIGS, Secretary.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The Mails for CALIFORNIA, &c., per United States steamer EMPIRE CITY, will close at this office on TUESDAY, the 20th day of November, at 1 o'clock P. M.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection at Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following experienced servants: Two very competent Protestant cooks, washers and ironers, highly recommended; 3 very good and efficient Protestant chambermaids and child's nurses, in a most seamstress; four very capable Protestant girls for general housework, (one English and one German;) several nice, smart, intelligent young girls accustomed to carry children, waiting on table, &c., wages varying from $3 50 to $4 per month; also a large selection of the best and most respectable class of Catholic help to be seen, till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Pitt-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Established several years under the patronage and approval of our most influential families. N. B.—Servants making application for situations positively not admitted without references direct from former employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy Protestant man, as waiter, porter, or any business in that line. He can read, write, and keep accounts. He has excellent references for waiting, and is capable of marketing to any amount. No objections to a hotel or boarding house, or will go in the country a short distance, if necessary. Will take moderate wages. Any one requiring such help will find him obliging, industrious and anxious to please. Apply for two days, at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, or at No. 258 East 12th-st., near 3d-av., in the basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress, or to do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress; also, a Protestant girl, aged 16, and a nice colored girl, aged 14, would take any situations; also, an American young woman wants a situation to do general housework. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three respectable women; the one, an American, would do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and assist in the washing; the other is an excellent seamstress, she can cut and fit, or would act as nurse and seamstress; the other as cook, or to cook, wash and iron; she can bake bread, pies, cakes, &c. They all have excellent City references, and have no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference. One as general housework girl; a most excellent washer and ironer, a competent plain cook, who understands baking and pastry. Will give excellent City reference. Wages $6 to $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. The other is 15; a neat chambermaid and nurse; a smart, willing girl. Wages $2 50. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter or as nurse and plain sewer. This young woman is well experienced, and has the best of reference. Has no objections to City or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 31 Spring-st., corner of Mott-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, is a nice hand at dressmaking, children's clothing and family sewing. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or waiter, by a colored man, who understands his business in all its branches. His wife also wants a situation as cook or housemaid. They will take places separately or together, in town or country. Apply at BELL'S Intelligence Office, No. 80 Leonard-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most efficient young woman as chambermaid and waitress or laundress, gets up all kinds of fine linen in superior style; is most willing and obliging. Can furnish the highest references as experienced, confidential and smart. Apply No. 178 30th-st., cor. of 8th-av., third floor, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaid. Can give the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived for two years. Also, situation wanted by a respectable girl as cook. Has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 156 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A graduate of a Northern University, a thorough scholar, and an experienced classical teacher, wishes a situation in a public or private school. No objection to going South or West. Address, for three days, TEACHER, Dey-st. House, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; has no objection to do chamberwork; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 115 Hammond-st., between 8th and 9th ave. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 Bleecker-st., between Greene and Wooster sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork. Can be seen between the hours of 9 A. M. and 2 P. M., junction of Fulton and Lafayette ave., Brooklyn, for two days. Inquire in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to do the general housework of a small private family; has good references from her last place. Call at No. 104, West Washington-place, until engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can give good references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 111 Stanton-st., 2d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Good references. Apply at No. 264 18th-st., near 8th-av

INSTRUCTION.

THE GYMNASIUM—Bible room, Chambers, n. r. BINGHAM, Rector—is a day and boarding school for boys. The duties, beginning with the first Monday in the month, embrace all the most important English studies, including French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms are open, and special provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this school the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Waverly-place. Mr. Schubert has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's really celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWEN'S, No. 639; STANFORD & SWORD'S, No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 3 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC, SHORT-HAND, &c. Students at PAINE'S are taught an elegant and expeditious Hand-writing and Book-keeping as used in the best Commercial houses. Ladies' class, $2, twelve lessons. Rooms at No. 238 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 165 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Mr. P. is securing new efficient teachers and additional rooms for private lessons.

$10. BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 499 Broadway, has a few private desks vacant, which may be secured this day on very favorable terms; also a few seats at only $10 for a full course in double entry. An elegant business hand is guaranteed to bad writers.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 87 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

A CARD.—A clergyman accustomed to give private lessons to young ladies in Latin, French and English, has two hours each day unoccupied. Parents wishing to embrace a good opportunity of improving their children, will please address CURA, at the *Times* Office.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. G. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. 298 Pacific-st., to 7 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, **ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY,—Classes on Mondays and Thursdays, corner of 4th-av. and 26th-st.; also, on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the new rooms No. 307 Bowery, near Rivington-st. Brooklyn classes on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at No. 106 Orange-st., corner of Fulton. For Ladies, Misses and Masters, from 10 to 6 P. M.; for gentlemen, at 7½ and 9½ P. M.

MR. CHARRAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—MECHANICS AND FARMERS' BANK, PUTNAM COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, May 27, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to SAMUEL WASHBURN, an individual banker, (Merchants' and Farmers' Bank, Carmel, Putnam County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
my30,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

MECHANICS' BANK OF WATERTOWN.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, Aug. 26, 1854.—Notice is hereby given in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to HENRY KEEP, an individual banker, (Mechanics' Bank of Watertown, Jefferson County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
au29,'54-law2yTu D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—98 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $5,000.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 1 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham-st.—SIX PER CENT. interest will be paid by this Bank after the 1st of January next on all sums under $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums of $500 and upward. The Bank open daily from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M., and on Tuesdays from 5 to 7 P. M.
PETER H. TITUS, President.
CHAS. A. WHITNEY, Secretary.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 251 Bowery, one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 5 to 8 o'clock.
WM. H. PLATT, President.
E. LOOMIS, Sec'y. JAS. R. KOLLES, Vice-Pres.

INSURANCE.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, of New-York, for the three months ending 31st Oct., 1855.

Assets on hand July 31, per Balance Book excluding estimated Items heretofore reported as Assets.....		$2,075,[illegible] 47
Receipts during the Quarter.		
For Premiums and Policies.....	$[illegible],920 77	
For Interest and Annuities.....	207 74—	$[illegible],[illegible]8 51
Total.....		$3,[illegible],234 18
Disbursements during the Quarter.		
Claims by death and additions to same.....	$74,383 13	
Commissions.....	6,033 58	
Expenses, including Rent, Salaries, Medical Fees, Postage, Exchange, Taxes, Advertising, etc.....	13,323 83	
Surrendered Policies.....	8,331 13	
Reduction of Premiums.....	372 50—	$103,044 16
Total.....		$3,033,190 02
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank.....		$12,9[illegible]2 09
Bonds and Mortgages.....		2,945,0[illegible]7 24
Fire Insurance Account.....		314 51
Bills Receivable.....		3,488 75
Deposited for Taxes.....		4,025 13
Due from Agents.....		61,118 02
Unadjusted Premium Account.....		5,512 25
Total.....		$3,033,190 02

NOTE.—For the purpose of simplifying the published Statements of this Company, the estimated Assets, consisting of Interest accrued and not due, and deferred premium account, amounting at the time of the present report to $170,000, and which have been included hitherto in our statements, are not now, nor will they be hereafter, added.

Amount at Risk, 1st August, 1855.....	$24,206,943 34
Issued since.....	1,317,635 00
Total.....	$24,524,578 34
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	$516,300 00
Amount at risk, 1st Nov., 1855.....	$24,008,278 34
Number of Policies running 1st Aug., 1855.	8,358
Issued since.....	417
Total.....	8,775
DEDUCT.	
Forfeited, cancelled, surrendered, expired and dead.....	197
Policies running 1st Nov., 1855.....	8,578
Increase in amount at Risk.....	$801,335 09
Increase in Policies.....	220
Increase in amount of Investments.....	$51,552 25

F. S. WINSTON, President.

I. ABBATT, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

Fred. S. Winston,	Richard Patrick,	Alfred Edwards,
Millard Fillmore,	Joseph Blunt,	Lucius Robinson,
David Hoadley,	Nath'l Hayden,	S. D. Babcock,
Wm. V. Brady,	Jonathan Miller,	R. G. Moulton,
Henry A. Smythe,	Abraham Bininger	C. G. Stedman,
Ralph E. M'Cready,	J. P. Yelverton,	Cephas H. Norton,
C. V. L. Pruyn,	John Wadsworth,	J. P. Treadwell,
William Betts,	Wm. J. Bunker,	Ezra Wheeler,
Isaac G. Pearson,	S. M. Cornell,	Wm. H. Popham,
William Moore,	S. E. Sproulls,	L. Edgerton,
John H. Swift,	John M. Stuart,	W. Smith Brown,
Eugene Dutilh,	Hamlin Blake,	George R. Clark,

FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—CAPITAL, $150,000.—Office, No. 37 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.
WILLIAM H. DE GROOT, President.
HENRY B. DAWSON, Secretary.

SCALES AND SAFES.

FAIRBANK'S PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.
An experience of nearly thirty years has enabled the manufacturers to bring these scales to the height of perfection as regards strength, durability and accuracy.
Railroad, Hay and Coal Scales; Warehouse and Store Scales; upwards of seventy modifications.
Counter Scales, Druggists' and fine Gold Scales, Post Office Balances and Standard Weights.
For sale, at wholesale and retail, by
FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SCALES AND SAFES.—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURREE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Bowling Green, New-York City.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first at the expiration of two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and a Pamphlet, containing further information, accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 125 feet south of 125th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 9th-av., between 98th and 99th sts. One lot of ground on 98th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 36 Clinton-st., or 224 Division-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE—At a great bargain, on 10th-st., 20x83, lot 100 feet, 3-story, with all the new improvements, $7,250. Also, on 35th-st., splendid finish, $8,000. Also, one on 43d-st., near 9th-av., 25 by 5½, lot 100 feet, 4-story, cost to build over $7,000, will be sold for $5,500. House with store on 8th-av. at a bargain. Apply to LINDSLEY & HADSELL, cor. 14th-st. and 8th-av.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A BARGAIN—A new house with three-quarters of an acre of ground, marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas, and bath room, marble washstand, grounds ornamented; shade trees, &c.; good view of the Hudson; five minutes from Glenwood depôt. Can be made 1½ acre. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A brown stone front house, 20x47; lot 98 feet 9 inches deep; finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 75 East 29th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and under cellar. Price $7,250. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FREELDER, No. 113 Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mote, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a full growth. The place is offered by a gentleman on business, and can be had on favorable terms. $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x33 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every windows in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning joints, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 468 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt, in Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of GAMMANN & HERDER, No. 99 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FOR SALE.—The store house at Basking ridge lately in possession of DOTY & WILSON, together with the stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. The store and house are situated in the most desirable location in the village, for business, and is well adapted for a store and residence. The store is well stocked with goods of all kinds, desirable for a country trade. Probably no better opportunity was ever offered in the County for any one, who is desirous of engaging in the mercantile business. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, New-Vernon, or to the assignee. ROBERT SEAMAN,
No. 117 West-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A small farm (70 acres, more or less, which will be sold in parcels, if desired,) with water front on Little Neck Bay, with a fine shore for bathing and pleasant water prospect; soil good. The farm contains several very beautiful building sites, and would make three or four delightful Summer residences. Distance from New-York City between 17 and 18 miles. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the adjoining farm, at Great Neck, or address him at Manhasset Post-Office, Queens County, L. I.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, CHEAP—Two splendid new brown stone-front houses, each 23 by 50, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 39th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 86 Nassau-st.

$3,500.—DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE.—And store connected, and an assorted stock of dry goods and groceries, located in a pleasant manufacturing village in Connecticut, three and a-half hours by Railroad from New-York. The building is nearly new and in good repair; goods fresh and in good order. The present owner wishes to remove West, and therefore will sell on reasonable terms. To a person preferring the country, and a safe business for a small outlay of capital, this is an opportunity not often met with. For further particulars call or address at Room No. 5 Hamilton Building, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., COUNTRY MERCHANT.

$2,800—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE—A three-story and basement brick house in Prince-st., between Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn. Half Cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sand-st., Brooklyn.

$150—FOR SALE—A SMALL FARM of six acres of land on Long Island, 30 miles from New-York. There is a small house, not quite finished. There is some furniture and tools. Real estate agents need not apply. Inquire at 33 West 16th-st., in the basement.

LOT FOR SALE—25 feet by 100 feet 5 inches, on the South side of 56th-st., 150 feet West of 2d-av., between 2d and 3d avs., will be sold low for cash. Title perfect and free of all encumbrances. Apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE AND LOT WANTED TO PURCHASE, with store, in the 6th-av., West side, below 34th-st.; no objection to the East side, in a good location. Address M. MARIS, No. 45 East 13th-st.

HOUSE WANTED.—A first class furnished house wanted until May. Address, stating terms and location, Box No. 575 Post-Office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 40 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($250 to $280) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—Near Bible House, an eligible dwelling, the house has every modern convenience; in perfect order, was furnished new last Spring. Will be let for $1,100 to a responsible tenant who will purchase the furniture. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, West-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or address, post paid, care of JAMES A. TILFORD, grocer, No. 1 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET—A small 3-story dwelling house, No. 121 Charles-st., near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood. Terms low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LEASE—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. N. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 86 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 193 Pearl-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET OR LEASE—The large five-story building corner of Broome and Elm sts., lately occupied by Madame Moxon, as a first-class French and Spanish hotel. Possession immediately. Also, the house No. 7 Laight-st., near Canal. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place near 6th-av.

GOOD DWELLING TO LET AT A LOW RENT.—Four three story and basement brick buildings, Nos. 7, 8, 9, 10, on Sandford-st., Williamsburg; rent $180 a year, will be put in first-rate order for a good tenant. Apply at No. 134 Nassau-st.

ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon and basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South 4th-st. front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—Steady power and light rooms, at $4, near Broadway, by Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 14½ Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. R. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert D. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Evans.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.
An instalment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and accepted, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names, and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committee. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1855.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not as secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by a only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. BEMENT, Treasurer

NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.

NOTICE—IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Stockholders of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, to meet at the office of said company, in the City of Erie, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 o'clock, M., for the purpose of accepting or rejecting the act of Assembly, approved the 6th April, 1855, entitled "An act to repeal the charter of the Erie and Northeast Railroad Company, and to provide for disposing of the same."
By order of the Board of Directors.
J. C. SPENCER, Secretary.

OFFICE ERIE & N. E. R.R. Co., ERIE, Nov. 7, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at par.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking-House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.
The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Stivering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 28 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of Dec. next. By order of the Board of Directors.
A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

JOHN G. WESTON & CO.—No. 36 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. F. P. James & Co.) New-York.—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

$3,000—TO LOAN—On mortgage or real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount. EDWARD A. FRASER, No. 308 Broome-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 9½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.

ASSIGNEES' SALE—By order of W. J. Buck, assignee of J. R. Wickersham, the balance of the assets of said Wickersham, consisting of a large lot of iron-railing, iron furniture, book accounts, debts, due bills, notes of hand, &c. Also the following list of patents, viz:

1. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated July 1, 1851, granted to J. R. Wickersham for the United States.
2. For a new and useful improvement in machinery for weaving wire grating, &c., dated March 6, 1847, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New-York and New-Jersey.
3. For a new and useful improvement in the process of manufacturing wire grating, dated March 6, 1847, granted to Henry Jenkins for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and New-Jersey.
4. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated March 8, 1853, granted to Henry Jenkins, for the following States, viz.: Maine, New-Hampshire, Vermont, Connecticut, Rhode Island, New-York and New-Jersey.
5. For a new and useful improvement in wire fences, dated March 8, 1853, granted to John B. Wickersham, for the United States.

TUESDAY, 20th, and WEDNESDAY, 21st.,

At 10½ o'clock each day, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.

Large sale of rich fancy goods just received from Paris, of entirely new styles, consisting of a large and valuable invoice of bronzes from the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medal in London, 1851, Dublin and New-York, consisting of superb vases, groups, brackets, consols, candelabras, animals, Italian dancers, inkstands, Hunters card receivers, hanging flower vases and other beautiful articles. Also, an invoice of bronze figures 4 and 5 feet high, arranged for halls or parlors; superb clocks, inlaid with tortoise shell, large bronze groups and figures of the most desirable kind; superb ormolu and bronze clocks; do. black and white marble, all of superior quality. Also, a large invoice of rich French china, painted vases, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve to close the concern. Also, a bronze copy, on a reduced scale, of the celebrated equestrian statuette, representing an Amazon attacked by a tiger, by Kiss. Also, a bronze copy of the dying gladiator, 15 by 24.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF MAGNIFICENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, splendid French Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Rich Royal Wilton and Velvet Carpets, Elegant Pearl Inlaid Rosewood Piano-forte, three magnificent Rosewood Parlor suites, Chandeliers, Bronzes, Paintings, Works of Art, &c.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell THIS DAY, Nov. 20 at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture contained in the five-story house No. 182 West 21st-st., near 7th-av. Descriptive catalogues are ready, and can be obtained at Messrs. W. J. F. Dailey & Co.'s, No. 631 Broadway, or at the office of the auctioneer, cor. of 14th-st. and 8th-av., among which is a splendid rosewood piano-forte, cost $400, 3 suites magnificent rosewood parlor furniture in tapestry and brocade, 2 elegant pier mirrors, cost $—, rich mantel do., elegant velvet and Wilton carpets, brocade and lace curtains, gold bordered shades, 2 gothic rosewood chairs, mirror fronts, also a valuable collection of oil-paintings, worthy the attention of connoisseurs, magnificent carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, rosewood amour-à-glace wardrobe, French mirror front, elegant carved rosewood and mahogany bureaus, rosewood and mahogany washstands, parian and gold toilet sets, pure hair mattresses, feather beds, sofas, tête-à-têtes, superb rosewood secretary book-case, rosewood suite in hair cloth, elegant rosewood extension-table, oak arm-chairs, do. library book-cases, magnificent dinner set 100 pieces, rich silver sets, ruby cut-glassware, crystal cut do. to match throughout, with a large variety of kitchen furniture. The furniture is all in fine order and comprises the most elegant and costly assortment offered at auction this season.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell fine Household Furniture and Decorations WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st., near College-place, a most superb assortment of rosewood and mahogany par

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$5,975,284 63
Average amount of Specie	805,267 41
Average amount of Circulation	330,431 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,496,249 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$661,597 00
Average amount of Specie	53,639 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,480 00
Average amount of Deposits	437,947 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,348,561 45
Average amount of Specie	1,006,942 05
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	29,169 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,368,382 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,887,891 39
Average amount of Specie	885,944 55
Average amount of Circulation	1,118,170 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,737,172 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,398,987 77
Average amount of Specie	124,058 00
Average amount of Circulation	184,871 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,161,707 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES P. CRONKHITE, President of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. P. CRONKHITE, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,495,516 73
Average amount of Specie	475,161 93
Average amount of Circulation	340,982 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,360,430 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,474,192 33
Average amount of Specie	89,390 49
Average amount of Circulation	84,996 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,171,158 04

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,093,344 29
Average amount of Specie	402,077 02
Average amount of Circulation	96,287 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,436,616 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,830,907 06
Average amount of Specie	395,434 49
Average amount of Circulation	528,295 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,460,264 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,074,454 49
Average amount of Specie	98,085 20
Average amount of Circulation	192,460 00
Average amount of Deposits	780,874 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,385,316 81
Average amount of Specie	214,159 84
Average amount of Circulation	222,551 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,136,324 88

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

MATTHIAS BOSTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1855.

H. H. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,497,058 00
Average amount of Specie	53,054 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	871,193 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRIQUE LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$552,080 05
Average amount of Specie	32,402 56
Average amount of Circulation	128,954 00
Average amount of Deposits	345,923 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,240,295 00
Average amount of Specie	43,295 00
Average amount of Circulation	273,127 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,151,538 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$778,790 41
Average amount of Specie	53,106 85
Average amount of Circulation	150,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	556,565 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,616,812 13
Average amount of Specie	178,311 84
Average amount of Circulation	92,400 58
Average amount of Deposits	1,303,597 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, G. A. WORTH, President of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. G. A. WORTH, President.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,461,998 51
Average amount of Specie	2,5,209 36
Average amount of Circulation	70,616 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,721,814 27

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,529,379 32
Average amount of Specie	119,527 68
Average amount of Circulation	82,104 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,656,491 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$435,918 00
Average amount of Specie	45,774 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,973 00
Average amount of Deposits	309,136 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,472,817 87
Average amount of Specie	126,301 07
Average amount of Circulation	138,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,181,309 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief. WM. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 17, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$901,190 19
Average amount of Specie	44,366 25
Average amount of Circulation	18,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	558,104 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$646,479 98
Average amount of Specie	80,427 87
Average amount of Circulation	99,277 00
Average amount of Deposits	525,318 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JOHN C. BIRCH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,221,290 96
Average amount of Specie	70,242 78
Average amount of Circulation	110,089 00
Average amount of Deposits	660,496 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JAS. W. HALE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$397,041 00
Average amount of Specie	36,554 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,054 00
Average amount of Deposits	206,388 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$559,893 37
Average amount of Specie	45,813 35
Average amount of Circulation	138,633 00
Average amount of Deposits	486,894 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,775,750 31
Average amount of Specie	208,363 30
Average amount of Circulation	227,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,356,732 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS K. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. K. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—The average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,452,502 71
Average amount of Specie	473,928 62
Average amount of Circulation	351,155 18
Average amount of Deposits	3,284,174 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1855.

[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,091,727 98
Average amount of Specie	101,533 00
Average amount of Circulation	154,800 00
Average amount of Deposits	751,964 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the MARKET BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

WM. E. RUAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,734,777 96
Average amount of Specie	353,335 95
Average amount of Circulation	433,589 10
Average amount of Deposits	2,017,018 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,105,077 68
Average amount of Specie	70,986 71
Average amount of Circulation	206,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	772,108 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 17, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$725,950 23
Average amount of Specie	58,041 88
Average amount of Circulation	111,002 00
Average amount of deposits	513,536 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,987,988 40
Average amount of Specie	181,504 31
Average amount of Circulation	102,166 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,441,709 92

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,880,703 12
Average amount of Specie	1,131,607 10
Average amount of Circulation	199,581 50
Average amount of Deposits	3,944,977 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,430,801 26
Average amount of Specie	191,436 69
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	143,681 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,732,295 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,738,634 04
Average amount of Specie	754,366 86
Average amount of Circulation	99,237 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,353,643 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANDBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,024,991 00
Average amount of Specie	46,245 00
Average amount of Circulation	126,854 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,001,881 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,844,475 53
Average amount of Specie	335,508 15
Average amount of Circulation	186,986 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,611,339 37

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$295,170 41
Average amount of Specie	11,250 26
Average amount of Circulation	87,545 00
Average amount of Deposits	197,856 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. MORTON, Jr., Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. MORTON, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JOHN F. WILLIAMS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$403,957 93
Average amount of Specie	26,192 93
Average amount of Circulation	81,683 00
Average amount of Deposits	139,391 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$236,709 36
Average amount of Specie	10,709 70
Average amount of Circulation	130,284 00
Average amount of Deposits	150,750 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,086,491 88
Average amount of Specie	97,491 14
Average amount of Circulation	177,186 00
Average amount of Deposits	908,075 32

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

EDWD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,487,322 00
Average amount of Specie	129,823 03
Average amount of Circulation	186,315 00
Average amount of Deposits	996,556 08

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES PALMER, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. CHAS. PALMER, Assistant Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

OSCAR W. STURTEVANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$544,589 55
Average amount of Specie	30,393 10
Average amount of Circulation	98,080 00
Average amount of Deposits	343,893 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

[illegible], Cashier.

Sworn before me, this [illegible] day of November, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending November 17, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$793,851 21
Average amount of Specie	43,165 18
Average amount of Circulation	154,800 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,964 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

WM. E. RUAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,198,878 89
Average amount of Specie	338,601 09
Average amount of Circulation	113,168 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,086,405 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$840,121 00
Average amount of Specie	48,990 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,473 00
Average amount of Deposits	374,590 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th of November, 1855.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,138,339 87
Average amount of Specie	97,478 83
Average amount of Circulation	240,923 00
Average amount of Deposits	561,691 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,016,760 00
Average amount of Specie	70,655 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,924 00
Average amount of Deposits	777,300 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 19th day of November, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 17th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,340,383 63
Average amount of Specie	99,189 82
Average amount of Circulation	266,890 00
Average amount of Deposits	735,038 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 19th day of November, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of

New-York Daily Times

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

Joseph Walker Among the Aldermen.

EIGHT LAWSUITS.

The "Branch" Report in Print.

NO MONEY FOR EVACUATION DAY.

THE ALDERMEN.

The special order in the Board of Aldermen last evening was the *Joseph Walker* contract. After the small business of the session was got rid of, Mr. Herrick called up his resolutions of a week ago, withdrew the second and pressed the first, which removed the whole question from the jurisdiction of this Board to that of the Board of Councilmen. The vote stood 10 to 10; so the motion was lost on the tie.

OPENING EIGHTIETH-STREET.

A resolution was adopted, fixing the 1st of January as the day for opening Eightieth-street, from Fifth-avenue to East River.

STEAM FIRE-ENGINES.

Wilson G. Hunt & Co., Opdike & Co., and a hundred others, petitioned for steam fire-engines in the lower districts of the City. Mr. Williamson presented the petition. Referred to the Special Committee on Steam Fire-Engines.

WHAT FIREMEN WHO WANT A DISCHARGE MUST DO.

On the recommendation of the Fire Commissioners the Board adopted the following:

Resolved, That Mr. David J. Valentine, Clerk to the Common Council, be directed to cause an affidavit to be made by the party demanding a discharge certificate, setting forth the fact that he has discharged his duty as a Fireman according to the laws regulating the Fire Department, and that there are no charges pending against him for insubordination, or for any violation of the by-laws of the Company to which he belonged; also a certificate of the President of this Board that no charges are then pending before them against the applicant.

THE JOSEPH WALKER—WHAT IT HAS BROUGHT UPON THE CITY.

In answer to a resolution of the Board, the Counsel for the Corporation reported exactly the amount of legal trouble which the *Joseph Walker* affair has brought upon the City. His communication shows that there have been eight suits:

LAW DEPARTMENT—CITY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF COUNSEL TO CORPORATION,
Nov. 19, 1855.

To the Board of Aldermen:—I have received the resolution of the Board of Aldermen requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to report the titles and nature of the suits brought against the City, or any of its officers, growing out of the ship *Joseph Walker*, and have the honor to report.

The suits arising from these transactions, so far as defended by this Department, are as follows:

1. Supreme Court—The People *ex rel.* Loyal S. Pond, against Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c. Motion for mandamus to compel the Mayor to issue a warrant in favor of relators, as creditors of Walter B. Jones, for $1,000, alleged to be due to Jones from the Corporation under his contract. Motion denied, and, on appeal, judgment affirmed at General Term.

2. Superior Court—Loyal S. Pond *vs.* the Corporation and others. Suit by plaintiff, as creditor of Jones to reach the amount due Jones under his contract. Defence—denial of the validity of the contract and of any amount due. This and the next are the only suits against the Corporation.

3. Supreme Court—Julius S. Lewis *vs.* the Corporation and others. Suit for the appointment of a receiver of the ship and cargo, and for sale and distribution of the proceeds among the rightful claimants.

4. Marine Court—James Condon *vs.* Walter B. Jones, Jr., and Fernando Wood. Suit for damages, $500, upon the allegations that defendants unlawfully dispossessed plaintiff of the wreck and of his materials for raising it. Defence for Mr. Wood—a general denial.

5. Supreme Court—Dodge & Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood and others. Suit for damages upon a similar allegation—the defendant, Wood, having charged, with giving orders to the Police to dispossess the plaintiff. Defence Mr. Wood—a general denial, and averment that no orders were given by him to the Police, except to preserve the peace, which, as the Mayor of the City, he had a right and was bound to protect.

6. Superior Court—Charles T. Barnes *vs.* Fernando Wood, eleven policemen and others. Suit for assault and battery. Damages laid at $5,000.

7. Charles T. Barnes and Daniel Dodge *vs.* Fernando Wood, eleven policemen and others. Suit for unlawfully dispossessing plaintiffs of the ship and their materials for raising her.

8. Anson Herrick *vs.* A. C. Flagg, Fernando Wood and others—complaint alleging the contract with Jones to be void and fraudulent, and praying for a perpetual injunction against the payment by the City. Respectfully submitted,
ROBT. J. DILLON.

WHAT MR. HERRICK DID.

Mr. Herrick, as soon as the Counsel's communication had been disposed of, called up his resolutions, offered last Monday, and made the special order.

He moved the adoption of the first resolution:

Resolved, That the reports of the majority and minority of the Special Committee of this Board, on the subject of the contract for the removal of the sunken ship *Joseph Walker*, with the testimony in the case, taken by said Committee, being Document No. 34, of the Board of Aldermen, be and the same are hereby referred to the Board of Councilmen, for the consideration of that body.

The *second* was withdrawn. It requested the Councilmen to inquire (with a view to impeachment) whether

"any officer or officers of the City Government, in the matter of removing the wreck of the said ship *Joseph Walker*, have been guilty of any violation of the City Charter, or of law, and whether any money has been paid out of the municipal treasury, contrary to the provisions of law, upon any illegal contract."

WHAT THE ALDERMEN SAID.

The debate that followed took up the better part of two hours, and was occasionally spicy.

Mr. Varian moved to lay the resolution on the table. Lost—12 to 8.

Mr. Kelly informed Mr. Herrick that his (Herrick's) only object was to effect the impeachment of Mayor Wood, and so fight his own private quarrel with that gentleman.

Mr. Herrick denied the insinuation, and defended the reference.

A motion was made to hand over the subject to the Special Committee.

Mr. Ely objected to the reference of any more matters to the Special Committee till reports already made were disposed of. He liked the idea of handing over to the Board of Councilmen.

Mr. Kelly moved a postponement of the whole matter till the 1st Monday of January. He defended the Mayor, and declared his belief that the ship was a nuisance, and that it ought to have been removed. She lay there two years, and he maintained that the Mayor was not to be blamed in the matter at all. And then Mr. Kelly turned again to Herrick, and asked him to carry his private quarrels with Wood elsewhere. Herrick only wanted to keep the matter before the public in the newspapers, and wanted to get it into the Board of Councilmen, because he thought that there were unscrupulous spirits enough in that Board to impeach the Mayor.

The Ayes and Noes were called on the motion to postpone, and it was lost.

MR. HOWARD EXPRESSES HIS OPINION.

Mr. Howard was well satisfied that Herrick had no public ends to serve. He read Herrick's paper every Sunday, and found there his "Records of Rascality" which accused Mayor Wood of all sorts of misdeeds, but while he read the *exposé*, he couldn't help thinking of the time when Herrick did all the Mayor's dirty work, and labored hard for his election, and all this time he was in possession of the Records that he is now making such use of. Now, Sir, said Mr. Howard, I have no respect for a man who'll change like that. Of the two men, Herrick and Wood, Mr. Chairman, I think Wood is the best. *I know he is the smartest, and I think he is the honestest.* [Laughter.] If he was a bad man—if he was—he is too smart a man for Herrick any day. [A great laugh, Herrick joining in.]

Mr. Fox, (interrupting.)—What is the question, Mr. President?

Mr. Howard, (turning about fiercely,)—You're a man who don't know how to talk, and you oughtn't to interfere with others that do. (Fox extinguished.)

Mr. Lord was spokesman for the Mayor. He thought there could be no doubt that the object was to get the Mayor into a tight corner. He had seldom seen more energy employed by any man, than by the Alderman of the Nineteenth, in his pursuit of Mayor Wood.

Mr. Herrick said Lord was apparently as much alarmed as though an impeachment were sure to be found the moment that the documents went into the other Board.

Mr. W. Tucker got up and had something to offer, till he was interrupted by

Mr. Ely, who declared that the Committee were directed to report *facts*, not opinions.

Mr. Tucker said it was ridiculous to send up to the Councilmen.

Mr. Wakeman said all the objections offered by Herrick centred in one point, that it came from the wrong source. If any other gentleman had offered the same resolution, it would have been a different matter. But it happened to come through a peculiar channel. He was in favor of sending it to the Councilmen.

A QUESTION DIRECT.

Mr. Kelly again got up. He appealed to Mr. Herrick as an honorable man to say if it was not his object to obtain an impeachment of the Mayor?

Mr. Herrick replied: "No, Sir;" he had only the public good at heart.

VOORHIS THINKS IT A GOOD THING.

Mr. Voorhis considered it rather a good thing that Mr. Herrick and the Mayor had fallen out; honest men would gain by it; there is a chance of getting at the truth.

THE VOTE.

The question was taken on Herrick's resolution, and it was lost on a tie vote, 10 to 10, as follows:

AYES—Williamson, Fox, Voorhis, Wakeman, Briggs, Barker, Ely, Herrick, C. H. Tucker, Drake—10.

NOES—Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, W. Tucker, Trowbridge, Stowe, Kelly, Christy, Lord, Varian—10.

ABSENT—Brown, Moser.

EVACUATION DAY—NO MONEY.

Mr. Briggs called up the resolution appropriating $1,000 for the celebration of Evacuation Day, and moved a concurrence with the Councilmen.

Mr. Williamson called the previous question.

Sustained. Mr. Varian's amendment, *forbidding eating and drinking*, out of the appropriation, was carried, 13 to 6. The resolution as amended was put, and the Board *non*-concurred, 6 to 13.

On a reconsideration, the Board persisted in non-concurring.

SALE POSTPONED.

Mr. W. Tucker offered a resolution to postpone the sale of lands for unpaid assessments from Dec. 10 to the second Monday in April, 1856. Referred to Finance Committee.

BRIGGS, BRANCH & CO. IN PRINT, AT LAST.

The Sergeant-at-Arms came in with a heap of blue-covered documents, *eighty pages each*, which proved to be the Branch Report. It is handsomely published, contains three wood-cuts of the Brandon Seal, and is the latest novel of the season. Members perused it with great gusto. The "black-whisker man" wasn't on hand. Briggs was.

THE COUNCILMEN.

Last evening the Councilmen met, pursuant to adjournment—the President, D. D. Conover, Esq., in the Chair. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The first regular business of the evening related to referred petitions, and among these were the following: One from owners of property against the extension of Chambers-street; one from Alexander T. Stewart & Co., and others, for a steam fire engine in the Lower District; one from the German Church in Second-street to be relieved from assessments; one for a public Park at the junction of Broadway and Seventh-avenue.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT WANTS MORE MONEY.

An ordinance was next reported, making additional appropriation for the support of the City Government during the year 1855. It was couched in the following terms: The Mayor, Aldermen and Common Council of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows: That the sum of $10,000 be hereby appropriated, in addition to the appropriation heretofore made, on account of salaries of the officers of the City Government, for the year 1855.

A great debate ensued. Very stormy was Bryan McCahill, who urged that the ordinance should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, instead of to a Special Committee. He was repeatedly told by the President that he was out of order, but he was not to be put down so easily. He continued speaking in his very peculiar fashion, when the President called the vote of the Board, on the question whether or not he was in order. The vote went against him. Bryan then called for the yeas and nays, and beat the President, the yeas being in Bryan's favor. So he went on speaking. He very soon got more noisy than ever, and grew quite personal. Again the President called him to order, and a certain Councilman wished to know what was the price of liquor in the Nineteenth Ward. Bryan attacked the President, and called him partial and prejudiced. A member moved the previous question, that the ordinance should be referred to the Committee of the Whole, which was carried. Referred accordingly.

REMUNERATION FOR THE OFFICIAL REPORTER.

A resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Mr. E. N. Davies, Official Reporter of the Board of Councilmen, for $300, and charge the same to the appropriation of the Board, was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The Board, then, after some unimportant business, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Councilman Barney in the Chair.

St. Paul's Steeple.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

St. Paul's was originally built without a steeple, and when the Vestry contemplated to erect one, it was placed at the most secure end. That is why it was placed upon the back instead of the front of the building.

OLD BACHELOR.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1848, I fortunately succeeded in making a discovery in the manufacture of gin, by which it was deprived of all acrid and inflaming properties, and rendered perfectly pure.

This article was introduced to the public under the title of "Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."

My manufactory for this article is at Schiedam, in Holland, and no individual, save myself, has imported, or can import a solitary bottle of this pure alcoholic preparation.

The reputation which it rapidly acquired, as one of the most powerful curatives in disease, and as a wholesome, invigorating and pleasing beverage, is without a parallel in the history of importations. Many thousands of our most enlightened physicians after full trial, have borne testimony to its medical properties in the cure of many distressing maladies. Analytical chemists, over their own signatures, have certified to its purity, and our citizens, in every section of the Union, have attested that, as a beverage, it is free from all those impurities and adulterations which, in the spirituous compounds of the day, form a basis for intemperance, and which are sold under the names of brandy, rum, gin, and their relatives.

The well earned celebrity of the "Schnapps" soon excited the avarice of speculation, and my genuine article had scarcely received the impress of universal approbation when a host of impostors, imitators and importers of a spurious article from other parts of Europe than Holland entered the lists for competition, determined, if possible, to thrust their base imitations into the market under the title of pure gin. There are certain national peculiarities in manufacture which distinguish that of one country from another by superior excellence, totally beyond the reach of any imitation. England has long been famed for her porter, which art in other countries has never equaled. Scotland and Ireland for their whisky; France for her unequaled brands of brandy, and Holland for her gin.

The imitations of gin in other parts of Europe have been as far inferior to that of Holland, and especially of Schiedam, in that kingdom, as the common root beer in our City is inferior to the double brown stout of Great Britain.

The moral consequences arising from the administration of a pure article are not the least among its benefits; in Holland and Germany, where pure Holland gin is a common beverage, drunkenness is rarely, if ever, seen; the same remarks apply to the wines of France. Notwithstanding the French mechanics and peasants drink Bordeaux wine as we do water at their "table d'hotes," intoxication can scarcely be found among them.

In England, where, as in our own country, the basest adulterations are made in spirituous liquors, particularly in those sold in the "gin palaces" under various names, intemperance, in all its loathsomeness and deformity, has scarcely a parallel.

It is not the genuine article, but the base, spurious adulteration, which inflames the stomach, excites the brain, deprives its victim of his reason, destroys his constitution and hurries him to his tomb.

These adulterated compositions, manufactured in and imported from Europe, have, unfortunately, since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps—found their way here in overwhelming abundance; their importers and retailers have palmed them upon the public as equal in medicinal properties to my article. Medical testimony, having no legitimate claim to that title, has been trumped up to entrap the unwary and credulous; and the degrading imposition has, sometimes, unfortunately succeeded, to the injury and destruction of health, and the increase rather than the alleviation of the disease.

The effects of the "Schnapps" are the tests of its purity. Judiciously taken as a general beverage, it will not intoxicate, its stimulation is gentle, and unattended with those burnings and cravings of the stomach, which in the exhibition of impure spirits, constantly demand a fresh supply, and which no repetition within the limits of intoxication can satiate.

I have no disposition to urge anything in opposition to the "Maine Law," the substituting the use of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," for the inflammatory compounds under the name of alchohol, sold in the low groggeries of our City, would do much to insure the moral effects which that law is intended to produce, intoxication would be greatly diminished.

Notwithstanding I have surrounded my preparation with every safeguard which prudence could suggest, I still receive daily communications informing me of base imitations under its name, of my bottles being filled with the most impure gin, corked up, sealed and sold as the "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." I have endeavored, still further, to guard the public from these impositions and maintain the reputation of my importation; should they still be evaded, I trust the sufferers, whoever they may be, will give me the most early information, when, in their behalf equally with my own, I shall appeal to the laws of the country to protect them and myself,

Udolfho Wolfe,

[Advertisement.]

Card.—Messrs. A. & G. A. Arnoux have just received, per steamer *Baltic*, a very large and fine assortment of rich Plushes, Vienna Broche Cashmeres, Lyons Silks and Matelasses, with an entirely new article of Tricotines, suitable for business vests.

We also received a new supply of Cassimeres, comprising the best designs of late Fall Holiday styles, and a few patterns of the desirable Green and Black Plaid.

The above goods are new, and well worthy of the attention of gentlemen. We offer to make them up in our usual good style, and at moderate prices. No. 303 Broadway, corner Duane-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Crystal Palace Jurors of the American Institute have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chicago jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated that Lillie's Safes and Bank Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining Lillie's Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Bank Locks, and comparing them with the sheet iron safes, of whatever make, name or nature. A full assortment at the depôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Richardson & Boynton's Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of Boynton's Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

Were it a Book—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is Ray's stocking-knit Undergarments the wonder ceases, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

James E. Ray, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The same attractive bill performed at this flourishing and fashionable theatre last evening, the manager is compelled to announce for repetition to-night, viz.: Pilgrim's nautical drama of "Yankee Jack," the pantomime of "The Frisky Cobbler," and C. W. Taylor's drama of "Gipsy Bess." The favorites, Mr. J. H. Allen, Miss Hathaway, Mr. Fox, and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 370 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 543 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ At No. 333 Broadway may be seen a superior piano. Horace Waters, Agent for the sale of Boston and New-York pianos at reduced prices. Music at half price during this month. Second-hand pianos at $40, $75, $100 and $185. Pianos and Melodeons for rent and rent allowed on purchase. Boudoir pianos for small rooms.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos, Melodeons and Violincellos for Sale. Three second hand Pianos for $140. Pianos made by Light, Newton & Bradburys, the best in town. Come and see them before purchasing. Private lessons in singing to gentlemen in the evening. Terms $1 per lesson. Colburn & Nash,
No. 423 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Pills and Ointment and the King of Sardinia.—Permission was given, by royal letters patent, for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of His Majesty being cured, by their means, of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Improved Shaker Knit Undershirts and Drawers. Also, every description of Lamb's Wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Underments, at M. Laughlin's One Price Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Winter Gloves of every kind. Shirts made to measure.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous Bargains in Clothing!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 86 and 88 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

Closing out the Concern.—The fearful sacrifice of Fall and Winter Dry Goods at A. G. Colby's, No. 57 Third-avenue, has created an excitement among the ladies not easily allayed. Rich Dress Goods at half price is a great inducement to purchasers. Try it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of Heeneman, Clarke & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Shawls.—2,000 plaid long shawls only $5, worth $8; 1,200 square shawls only $2 50, worth $5. Also, broche shawls, long and square, at greatly reduced prices.
S. & M. E. Towle & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredricks, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Madison-square Church, by Rev. Dr. Adams, Marcellus Hartley to Annie C. White, second daughter of Dr. S. P. White, both of this City.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 17, at Trinity Church, by Rev. Dr. Berrian, John Smith, Esq., of Market Harborough, Eng., to Mrs. Eliza Warner, of this City.

At Tappan, N. J., on Wednesday evening, Nov. 14, by Rev. Cornelius Blauvelt, Mr. James H. Smith, of Piermont, to Miss Elisabeth Blauvelt, of the former place.

In Newark, on Thursday evening, Nov. 15, by Right Rev. Bishop Doane, assisted by Rev. Dr. Henderson, M. Gevers, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands to the Court of St. Petersburg, to Catharine Maria, only daughter of Hon. Wm. Wright, U. S. Senator.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 19, Ella Louise, only child of Alexander and Louisa Gedney, aged 1 year, 11 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral service, at the residence of her parents, No. 19 Horatio-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Mamaroneck for interment.

In this City, on second day afternoon, Nov. 19, Samuel P. Titus, in the 26th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, on fourth day, the 21st inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Friends Meeting House, on Rose-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 18, Susan, infant daughter of Thomas J. and Mary Munday, aged 8 months and 13 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Tuesday, 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from No. 440 8th-av.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 17, William W. Hincken, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are requested, without further invitation, to attend his funeral, from St. Bartholomew's Church, corner 4th-st. and Lafayette-place, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Tuesday, the 20th inst.

At Yorkville, on Monday, Nov. 19, at 10 o'clock, Edward B., son of Edward and Elizabeth Jones, aged 2 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, in 83d-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

At Harlem, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Kate Louisa, youngest daughter of Cornelius and Mary W. Moore, in the 5th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, 129th-st., near 6th-av., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 13, at No. 97 South 6th-st., Robert Stewart, aged 19 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Canaan, N. Y., on Sunday, Nov. 18, Caroline Louisa, relict of the late Dr. Stephen Brown, and daughter of the late Ezra Weeks, in the 54th year of her age, all formerly of this City.

In Paterson, N. J., on Monday, Nov. 19, at his residence, Patrick Kelly, Ex-Alderman of the Sixth Ward of the City of New-York.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. His remains will be interred in St. John's Catholic Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 19.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s '90...	92½	500	Erie Railroad.....	c 53⅛
1,000	California 7s. '70..	84½	100	do.....	b30 54
3,000	Harlem 1st mt bs.	85	250	do.....	53⅜
9,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bs.	c 79	1100	do.....	c 53⅜
1,000	do.....	c 79⅛	200	do.....	b10 53⅝
14,000	do.....	b3 79⅛	400	do.....	b10 53¾
25,000	do.....	b3 80	200	do.....	b60 53⅞
5,000	do.....	b60 79⅝	100	do.....	b60 53¾
10,000	do.....	b60 80⅛	100	do.....	b60 54⅛
4,500	N. Y. Cen. 7's..	c 104	550	do.....	b30 53⅝
25,000	do.....	83 104	420	do.....	53⅞
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d Mt. B.	78	500	do.....	54
2,000	N. Y. C. R'l Co. B.	83¼	100	Harlem R. R.....	b30 90½
20	Ocean Bank.....	86	37	C. & R. I. R. R.....	91¾
18	Bk. State N. Y.....	101½	5	do.....	92
15	Metropolitan Bank..	110	70	do.....	b3 93
10	Atlantic Bk. Br'klyn.	125	1250	Reading R. R.....	c 93
500	Canton Co.....	b3 33	50	do.....	c 91⅞
52	do.....	b60 33½	200	do.....	s60 91¾
200	do.....	s3 33	300	do.....	b3 92
400	Hud. River R. R....	34	100	do.....	b30 92½
100	do.....	b60 34½	150	do.....	c 91⅝
80	do.....	34½	300	do.....	b30 92⅝
200	do.....	s30 34	50	do.....	b3 92⅝
50	Nic. Transit Co.....	15	800	do.....	s3 92¾
80	Penn. Coal Co.....	98	200	do.....	b30 93
1,100	Cumb. Coal Co..	c 26	100	do.....	s4m 93
500	do.....	b10 25	10	Macon & W. R. R....	101¼
500	do.....	b30 25	300	Mich. Cen. R.R....	s60 98½
200	do.....	s30 25⅛	200	do.....	s30 98¾
350	do.....	24½	10	do.....	99
200	do.....	s30 25	80	do.....	b3 92¾
200	do.....	s60 25⅛	400	Mich. & No. L. R....	93
100	do.....	b60 25½	250	do.....	c 93⅛
5	do.....	25	100	do.....	b3 93¼
500	Gardiner Gold Mine	7½	100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.R.	b60 70
50	Ward Coal Co.....	b15 21½	170	do.....	70
91	Third-av. R.R.....	48	10	do.....	s60 70
45	Gal. & Chi. R.R....	121	200	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	75
10	do.....	b60 120½	200	do.....	75
100	do.....	s30 120	100	do.....	b30 75⅛
80	do.....	b10 120			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s.....	94⅛	550	Erie Railroad.....	53⅜
7,000	Ill. Cen. R. bs..	79½	100	do.....	s60 54
1,000	Erie Bonds '75..	89	50	do.....	s60 54
3,000	N. Y. Central 6s..	104	200	do.....	s60 54
8,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's..	104	100	do.....	s60 54
200	Canton Co.....	b30 32½	100	do.....	s60 54
850	do.....	s3 33	50	do.....	s30 53⅞
125	do.....	s30 32½	50	Harlem Railroad....	90
100	do.....	b45 32½	300	Reading Railroad..	b10 93
100	Mear. Trans. Co....	15¼	100	do.....	s60 93
50	do.....	15⅜	100	do.....	b60 93¼
100	Cumb. Coal Co..	b30 25⅛	100	do.....	b60 93⅜
200	do.....	s3 26	100	Galena & Chic. R.R.	121
100	do.....	b15 25½	100	do.....	s60 121
100	do.....	s3 25⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R.R....	75⅝
100	do.....	s10 26	100	do.....	b60 76
150	do.....	26	200	do.....	b30 76
100	do.....	b10 26¼	80	Milwau. & Miss. R.R.	41
50	Mich. S. & N. I. R.	s30 93⅛	35	do.....	s15

Monday, Nov. 19—P. M.

The steamer *Asia*, which sails on Wednesday from Boston, will apprise (and, possibly, surprise) the British commercial public, that the discussion, on their own side, of the political relations between the United States and England, however violent in tone, or alarming to the timid merchant at Liverpool or Manchester, has not had the slightest perceptible influence on the American markets. They will learn that no other concern is entertained here than that the amicable feeling between the two nations should not be lightly disturbed, and that no fickle or willful experiments should be ventured by the organs of the British Government upon the popular sentiment of either people. *Our* commercial public, it will be seen by the tenor of the present accounts, are not particularly sensitive to War panics, even when so formidable a power as Great Britain is assigned by rumor or discussion as the possible belligerent. Not deeming a declaration of hostilities from that quarter within the line of probability, and holding the mission of the present great commerce now happily subsisting between the two countries one of mutual interests, not likely to be disturbed by extraneous questions, our merchants are content to observe this bond of peace, steadily, calmly, *and without apprehension*—either from intemperate diplomacy at home, *or wicked intimidation from the other side.*

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, which are advertised on another page of this paper, to Saturday last, November 17, present, in the aggregate, the following changes from the previous statement of November 10:

Decrease in Loans	$424,370
Gain in Specie	417,391
Loss in Deposits	439,042
Decrease in Circulation	127,020

The gain in Specie is something less than was generally anticipated, though the California receipts were not counted more than three days in the six, which partially explains the difference. It is probable that the present average is a rising one, and that the Banks opened business this morning with $11,800,000 or $12,000,000, or from five to seven hundred dollars more than the average of last week. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Nov. 19, '54.	Nov. 17, '55.	Nov. 19, '55.
Loans	$92,191,074	$99,040,090	$99,451,960
Specie	10,401,503	11,809,017	10,885,590
Circulation	7,377,604	7,041,570	8,009,008
Deposits	69,161,907	75,098,401	75,764,493
In Sub-Treas'y	6,075,300	6,850,350	6,630,480

The line of Loans and Discounts, it will be noticed, continues to fall, showing a prudent purpose in most of the Banks, to bring their general movement nearer to the Specie reserve which they are now carrying. The reduction was not felt upon the supply of Money offered at call, though it contributed in a measure to the outside rate of discount, which was firm at 12 ₱ cent. until the closing days of the week. To-day there is more doing at 10 ₱ cent., while the supply at call is comparatively easy at 7 ₱ cent.—in some few instances 6 ₱ cent. being accepted from strong Brokers. The further decline of Foreign Bills this forenoon to 108@108¼ on London, and 5.22½@5.20 on Paris, Bank and Bankers' signatures, is in favor of increased ease in the market, and the terms made by the Discount Brokers are likely to be cheaper through the week. The business in Foreign Exchange for the British steamer has thus far been limited, so far as the Importers are remitting. The offerings in transient and home-drawn Produce Bills are large, and the regular Bankers make their own terms in buying, say from 107@108 ₱ cent. Part of the back mails from the South were received this morning. The steamer *Cahawba* also brought a large amount of duplicate Bills of Exchange, together with $103,000 in Specie from Havana and New-Orleans.

The Stock Board opened with much firmness this morning, and nearly the entire list improved 1@1½ ₱ cent., compared with Saturday's sales. Erie shares, which continue to be the leading speculation, sold as high as 54, cash, at the early session; Illinois Centrals at 80 ₱ cent.; Toledo shares, 75; Michigan Central, 97; Reading, 92; Rock Island, 93; Pittsburg, 67; Galena 121, and Cumberland Coal 25. The terms made at the afternoon Board were ½ ₱ cent. lower for Erie, and ¼ ₱ cent. in Reading. In other particulars the changes were remarkable, and the general market closed with a steady feeling. There were large sales of New-York Central 7 ₱ cents at 104, and a few private transactions in the Stock at 92, cash, and 92½, buyer 30 days. The legal counsel of the Road have just made a report on the registration of the various loans, and the transfer books of the shares of the Company at Albany, New-York and Boston. Ex-Chancellor Walworth was the chief examiner. The report states that all the Stocks and Bonds issued, transferred and retransferred from time to time, were found perfectly in order and strictly correct. The report is to the 1st September, previous to which time, it will be borne in mind, the transfer system was the same adopted by other Road and Banking Corporations—a system equally accommodated to the convenience of dealers in the Stock and their brokers, and to the safety of the Company. The most notable point in the present report is, that the learned counsel, after having found everything in order to the last dollar, under the old and rational plan of making transfers, should boast that the new crotchet of throwing the utmost difficulty in the way of dealing in the securities of the Company was adopted under *their* advice!

We hear of no engagements of Specie for the Boston steamer on Wednesday. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $139,188; paid $65,483, and held at the close a balance of $6,420,063. The rumor from Washington is, that the Mexican Boundary Report is now in order, having been signed by Major Emory on the part of the United States, and the Mexican Commissioner, and approved by the Government of both States. The new Mexican Minister is on his way to Washington to claim the three millions, balance of indemnity, on behalf of the existing Government. Meanwhile, counsel has been heard by the Cabinet on behalf of Messrs. Hargous and Aspinwall, who make claim under the orders of Santa Ana, to $2,250,000. The Treasury Department is ready, and, no doubt, anxious to close up the transaction by the payment of the money. It will be for the President and Secretary of State, under advice of the Attorney-General, to determine to whom it shall be paid.

We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the Continental circulars prepared for the Boston steamer on Wednesday:

United States 6s, 1867–68	118¼
New-York State 6s, 1873	116
Ohio 6s, 1875	112
Ohio 6's 1860	106
Pennsylvania 5s, old loan	89¼
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s	87¼
Kentucky 6s	102
Tennessee 6s	92½
Virginia 6s	94½
Missouri 6s	90
California 7s	84¼
Louisiana 6s	90
New-York Central 7s	104
New-York Central 6s	86
Erie Bonds, 1875	88¼
Erie Third Mortgage, 1883	90
Illinois Central 7s	79¾
Illinois Freeland 7s	81
New-York Central Stock	92
New-York and Erie	53¼
Panama	103½
Delaware and Hudson	124
Pennsylvania Coal	98
Philadelphia and Reading	91

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1303. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

SEVENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the chair. Supervisors STIMS and KELLY were absent.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON, of the Second Ward, offered a resolution, which was carried, declaring that less than a majority of the whole Board might proceed with the canvass of the returns of the different Districts when the returns agreed, but that where any question arose, the same could not be decided unless a majority of the whole Board be present.

Supervisor MOORE, of the Third Ward, resumed the reading of the returns from his Ward, from the day previous.

In the Fourth District, in reading the votes for Secretary of State, a transposition of the votes appeared for HATCH and HEADLEY. The same was ordered to be referred to the Inspectors, for correction.

In the same District, in the return for City Comptroller, 99 votes were recorded for JOSEPH S. GILES upon one of the returns, and upon the other the same vote was given for JOHN S. GILES. This also, on motion, referred back to the Inspectors for revision. No further discrepancies appeared.

Supervisor BAIRD, of the Fourth Ward, proceeded to read the returns of that Ward. With the exception of one or two sundry minor descrepancies, the returns of the entire Districts conformed to the returns in the hand of the County Clerk.

Subsequent to the reading of the returns of this Ward, Supervisor ELY moved that the sessions of the Board thereafter commence at 11 A. M., which was carried.

Supervisor ELY here asked that the Clerk call the roll, that they might know how many members of the Board were present.

The Clerk did so, when ten members responded to their names.

Supervisor ELY added that he had not asked the calling of the roll with the view to learn where the absentees might be, but he wished to call the attention of the Board to the fact that less than half their number were in attendance.

Supervisor HOFFMIRE, of the Fifth Ward, now entered upon the reading of the returns of the Fifth Ward. Several discrepancies occurred. In the First District, upon the return of the Supervisor, appeared 114 votes for Woodruff for Justice of the Superior Court, while no votes were given upon the return in the hands of the County Clerk. The same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction. In the Third District, upon the return, was recorded twenty-one votes for Griscom for City Inspector, when none were given upon the other returns. This was likewise ordered back for correction.

Upon concluding the reading of the returns of this District, a motion was made to adjourn, but was lost by a tie vote, the six Supervisors present voting as follows:

Affirmative—Ely, Christie and Trowbridge. *Negative*—Hoffmire, Kelly and Varian.

The Sergeant-at-Arms, on motion, was instructed to go out and bring the absentees he could find.

The reading of the Fifth Ward returns being resumed, the same were completed, with but slight variation in the two returns. Upon one of the returns a confusion of names arose among the candidates for Superior Court and Court of Appeals. This went through the usual course, and, it being nearly 4½ o'clock P. M., the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Brooklyn Board of Canvassers.

The King's County Board of Canvassers reassembled on Monday afternoon. The Ninth Ward returns as corrected by the Inspectors on the vote for County Judge—giving Mr. MORRIS, the Democratic candidate, 197 votes more than at first returned—were accepted and passed.

At the adjournment the Board had under consideration the candidates for Justice of the Peace. The general impression of the members seems to be that under the law, the three candidates having the highest number of votes should be declared elected, without regard to the Districts. This question will be decided at the meeting to-day, when the Board will probably adjourn sine die.

MR. C. F. SMITH has a majority of 960 votes over Mr. J. A. DAYTON, the Democratic candidate for Senator.

A Historical Anniversary—Dr. De Witt and Mr. Bancroft.

Mr. WEBSTER and Mr. BANCROFT have appeared before the Historical Society of this City. So has the Reverend Dr. DE WITT, who last evening delivered the Anniversary Address upon the occasion of the fifty-first Birthday of that Institution.

The members of the Society gathered themselves together, early in the evening, and after the interchange of the usual courtesies, the presence of which invariably characterises the polite assemblage, decorously filed into the large chapel of the University, where Dr. MATTHEWS asked a blessing, Mr. BRADISH introduced the Orator, and the Rev. Orator himself went on. An hour and a half were consumed in the delivery

Three century periods are presented. They are 1655, 1755 and 1855. If we consider the epoch of 1755, the British are found at war with the French and Indians. BRADDOCK, at the head of a gallant army, upon whose history much light has been thrown by late discoveries of army correspondence, was defeated. WASHINGTON was with him. In Hanover County, Virginia, there was a sturdy old preacher of the Calvinistic faith, by name SAMUEL DAVIES. Under the droppings of Minister DAVIES' sanctuary, sat PATRICK HENRY. By the strong, impassioned eloquence of the minister, was the oratory of HENRY first, and CLAY afterward, shaped and governed. DAVIES, on the 30th of August, 1755, preached a telling sermon to a company of volunteers who were setting out for the Western frontier. In bidding them to be of good courage—quoting the text he selected—he made allusion in the spirit of prophecy to that gallant youth, Colonel WASHINGTON, who was yet to be made the instrument of accomplishing mighty events. This is a starting point for a description of WASHINGTON. Next comes FRANKLIN. He was very great. Great as a man, as a statesman, as a *sayan*. Then came along in regular succession the men whose names History tells of. And then it is essential to look back a century. Old PETER STUYVESANT and his Dutchman loom up. PETER was arbitrary, but he proved to be a good Governor. He was stiff, but he made excellent roads. He was stubborn, but he made the colonists rich and prosperous. And Dr. DE WITT was himself of Dutch stock. MEGAPOLENSIS was the first Dutch minister at Albany. He shielded a Jesuit father, and then went into a theological controversy with him. So the Dutch grew fat, waxed merry, were reverenced while they lived, and their memory liveth. Having disposed of two centennial periods, we drop down to the 18th that we live in. Steam works its wonders. Telegraphs flash messages. The waters are one. Rapid and remarkable progress marks the century. And the Historical Society's province is to gather up the records of past and present, hand them down, well kept, and so endear its name to those who are to follow it. To do this, it has a library, choice collections, a new building, and when it gets into that edifice must have Mr. MOORE'S catalogue.

The Doctor made these points, particularly that in relation to the catalogue, very strong.

When he had finished, Mr. BANCROFT, moving a vote of thanks, spoke eloquently in praise of History, complimented the orator, spoke warmly in praise of the Doctor's laudation of Poor Richard, and added that he was himself a New-Englander. Still, he had not quite made up his mind whether he should be thankful that he had not been born a Dutchman,—Mr. BANCROFT reverencing the Dutch and their manly spirit. Mr. BANCROFT announced that a new History of the Netherlands is about to appear, from the pen of Mr. PRESCOTT. A few weeks will bring it to light.

The benediction pronounced, by Bishop POTTER, Mr. BRADISH dissolved the assembly, and it went its ways. The Anniversary was ended.

From Rio de Janeiro.

By the arrival of the brig *Havner* from Rio de Janeiro, we have dates from that city to the 2d of October—one week later than previous advices. The papers contain no news of any importance. Three grand charitable edifices were about to be erected in Rio—a hospital, an infirmary, and an asylum for the insane. Cholera was still making terrible ravages throughout the empire. We publish elsewhere a few particulars of the loss of the clipper ship *Cleopatra*, which was seen to go down on the 26th of September in the longitude of Rio. It was first believed that all her crew had perished, but the *Havner* brings the welcome information that part of the crew had arrived safely in port. The *Correio Mercantil* learns that the Belgian and Prussian Governments were in treaty for a new line of ships between Brazil and Europe. Sales of coffees, at latest dates, were regular.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR RELATIONS WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

THE OBJECT OF THE FLEET.

Promotions and Appointments in the Army.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Having made inquiry, to-night, at head-quarters, I am authorized to contradict, emphatically, that the President has received any demand from England for the redress of anything growing out of the CRAMPTON case.

I am also authorized to state that Lord CLARENDON says, explicitly, that the only object of the fleet is to intercept privateers.

The following promotions and appointments in the Army have just been promulgated:

PROMOTIONS.

Medical Department.

Assistant Surgeon JOSIAH SIMPSON to be Surgeon, Aug. 12, 1855.

Corps of Engineers.

Brevet Second Lieutenant CYRUS B. COMSTOCK to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 1, 1855.

Corps of Topographical Engineers.

Second Lieutenant GEORGE H. DERBY to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant HENRY L. ABBOT to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 2, 1855.

First Regiment Dragoons.

First Lieutenant RICHARD C. BRADFORD to be Captain, Sept. 4, 1855.

Second Lieutenant ROBERT WILLIAMS to be First Lieutenant, June 7, 1855.

Second Lieutenant NELSON B. SWITZER to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Second Lieutenant BENJAMIN ALLTON to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant DAVID MCM. GREGG, of Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant JAMES WHEELER, Jr., of Second Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 8, 1855.

Second Regiment Dragoons.

Brevet Second Lieutenant EBENEZER GAY, of the First Dragoons, to be Second Lieutenant, July 1, 1855. *Third Regiment Infantry.*

First Lieutenant GEO. SYKES to be Captain, Sept. 30, 1855.

Second Lieutenant LAWRENCE W. O. BANNON to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant HENRY W. FREEDLY, of Ninth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 30, 1855. *Fifth Regiment Infantry.*

First Lieutenant HENRY R. SELDEN to be Captain, Oct. 18, 1855.

Second Lieutenant HENRY C. BANKHEAD to be First Lieutenant, July 19, 1855.

Second Lieutenant DONALD C. STITH to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant ALFRED T. A. TORBETT, of Second Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, July 19, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant ROBERT C. HILL, of Sixth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 18, 1855.

Sixth Regiment Infantry.

Major GEORGE ANDREWS, of Seventh Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, Oct. 18, 1855.

Seventh Regiment Infantry.

Captain ISAAC LYNDE, of Fifth Infantry to be Major, Oct. 18, 1855.

Second Lieutenant THOMAS S. C. AMORY, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 10, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant WILLIAM R. PEASE, of Tenth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 10 1855.

Eighth Regiment Infantry.

Second Lieutenant MILTON COGSWELL, to be First Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1855.

Second Lieutenant ROBERT G. COLE, to be First Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant EDWARD L. HARTZ, of Seventh Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Aug. 15, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant WILLIAM B. BAREN, of Fourth Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Sept. 4, 1855.

Brevet Second Lieutenant HENRY M. LAZELLE, of First Infantry, to be Second Lieutenant, Oct. 9, 1855.

Ninth Regiment Infantry.

Second Lieutenant CHARLES R. WOODS, to be First Lieutenant, Oct. 15, 1855.

Several transfers of officers, and a number of resignations, deaths and dismissals are also promulgated, but these have heretofore been published by the press. S.

The President's Message.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

According to present determination, no copies of the President's message will be sent out for newspapers as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress.

Dedication of a Monument to George Taylor—Robbery of a Railroad Office.

EASTON, PA., Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The monument in honor of GEORGE TAYLOR, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was dedicated, to-day, in the Easton Cemetery, with imposing ceremonies. A considerable military force was present, from the surrounding country, as well as an immense concourse of the yeomanry of his original District. Rev. Dr. SCHAFFERED opened the ceremonies with prayer, after which an oration, patriotic and eulogistic of the man whose memory the monument honors, was delivered by Hon. ALEX. E. BROWN. Everything passed off successfully, and in good order.

The office of the Belvidere and Delaware Railroad, at Phillipsburg, was robbed, this morning, of about $700, it is supposed by some "Short Boys" from New-York, attending the dedication.

From Mexico and Texas.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The New-Orleans mails of Monday and Tuesday of last week are received, and the papers contain full details of the late Mexican news.

COMONFORT'S resignation of the Ministry of War had not been accepted.

The Governor of Texas recommends the Legislature to accept the act of Congress for the adjustment of the Texas debt.

Loss of the Ship Mary Ward and Bark Thomas E. Baxter.

CHARLESTON, Monday, Nov. 19.

The ship *Mary Ward* of New-York, from Boston for New-Orleans, and the bark *Thomas E. Baxter* of Philadelphia, from Savannah for Havana, were totally lost on the 29th ult., on Abaco Reef, Bahamas. All hands were saved.

United States Senator from Alabama.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Both branches of the Alabama Legislature assembled in joint Convention yesterday, and on the first ballot Hon. BENJAMIN FITZPATRICK was reelected United States Senator for the next six years. The vote stood: FITZPATRICK, 79; PRYOR, 45.

We have no mail this morning south of Augusta, Ga.

New-Hampshire Politics—Acceptance of Mr. Wells.

CONCORD, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Mr. WELLS, the Democratic candidate for Governor accepts the nomination, and in doing so, says:

"If elected, I will endeavor, in all constitutional ways, to restrain bigotry, intolerance, persecution and fanaticism within harmless limits. Every law which will insure the maintenance of order, the promotion of temperance (by free enjoyment of religious and political opinions, the furtherance of education, the security of personal rights, the stability and independence of the judiciary, and the enforcement of constitutional obligations, I will sanction and approve; but such laws as will tend to promote disorder, to abridge the freedom of opinion, to limit or embarrass the enjoyment of political privileges, to violate personal rights, to impose burdens upon one class of citizens on account of their birth-place of religion, which are not imposed upon other classes, to increase intemperance under the pretence or reform, or to render the Judiciary of our State dependent upon the rise or fall of parties, I will oppose. I have examined the resolutions adopted by the Convention, and shall give them my cordial support."

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The mails for the steamship *Asia* close at 3 o'clock to-morrow morning, and she sails for Liverpool at 10 o'clock.

Off Chatham this morning there were 100 schooners, 20 brigs and 4 barks lying at anchor, being a larger number than ever before known on that portion of our coast.

Hog Packing in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The weather here is favorable for hog slaughtering, and the season has fairly commenced. Several large houses are already packing. A brisk business is doing in hogs, and the market is firm at $6 87 and tending upward.

Ex-Governor Crittenden in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

Ex-Governor CRITTENDEN was serenaded, last evening, at the Girard House. Mayor CONRAD introduced him to the assembled crowd, by whom he was received with the heartiest applause. He delivered a speech, returning thanks for the honor done him.

Loss of the Schooner Victory.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The schooner *Victory*, from Wilmington for Trinidad, foundered at sea yesterday off this port. All hands were taken off by the schooner *Miranda*, and arrived here this morning.

Arrival of the Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Monday, Nov. 19.

The United States Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here, from New-York, at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon, making the passage from port to port in forty-eight hours.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Nov. 20.

The steamer *Florida* has arrived here, after a passage of fifty-nine hours from New-York, with all on board well.

AFFAIRS IN MONTEVIDEO.

Civil War Anticipated—Movement of Flores—The Brazilians—Skirmishes—Prospects of the Rival Parties—The Provisional Government—Latest News.

From the Buenos Ayres Packet, Sept. 8.

Our prognostication as to the situation of the neighboring Republic, has been realized sooner than we expected; and the result, we regret to say, is the prospect, we may almost say the certainty, of a *desolating civil war!*

On the 28th ult., FLORES was driven from his post, and on the following day hoisted the banner of another Legal Presidency, ominous words for the Orientals, in the suburbs of the capital.

He is said to be at the head of 500 or 600 cavalry; a force against which the town of Montevideo can easily defend itself, but a force more than sufficient to form the nucleus of a Montanara war in the country districts.

The Brasilians are snugly shut up in their barracks; and apparently care for none of these things. They might have upheld the legal presidency in the Capital; they cannot put down the legal presidency in the Camp. They have placed themselves in a false position, and it may require many sacrifices and much blood to retrieve the fatal error.

It appears that the President of the Senate declined the Provisional Presidency; in consequence of which, Don LOUIS LAMAS was proclaimed by popular vote; widening the many breaches that have already been made in the unfortunate Constitution, which all parties invoke and trample upon as may suit their convenience.

It is said that some of the Departments have declared for FLORES, and others for ORIBE! Either can invoke a legal presidency, and will doubtless find ready allies in the Argentine emigrants, on condition of lending them a helping hand when their time comes.

The *Menai* made her appearance on Tuesday morning. Some skirmishes had taken place between the vanguards, but without any decisive results. The same uncertainty as to the number of men under the orders of FLORES. General CESAR DIAZ, after a fruitless effort at negotiation, had declared himself neutral. A mixed commission of native and foreign merchants had subsequently repaired to the head-quarters of General FLORES; but could obtain no other terms than an unconditional surrender or submission, within the term of forty-eight hours. In consequence, the parties inside had no alternative but to prepare for the defence; Colonels MUNOZ and TAJES placing themselves at the head of the armed force.

On Thursday a sortie was made in the direction of the Union. We hear of no fighting, but some prisoners were taken and immediately released by both parties, with exemplary forbearance. The same doubt as to the numerical force of FLORES. One authority says not more than 800; while the correspondent of our evening cotemporary sets them down at from 1,500 to 2,000, *and nearly all veteran soldiers!* Much depends on the medium through which objects are seen.

As to the prospects of parties, and the issue of the contest, opinions are equally divergent; and with our present information it is impossible to form any reliable judgment. What we see is active preparation on both sides, and we fear the appeal will be to force rather than reason or patriotic considerations.

FLORES had reorganized his Ministry, by the appointment of AGELL and ACOSTA, with MEDINA as Commandant-General of Arms, and IGNACIO ORIBE Commandant of the Rural Districts. Various decrees had been issued declaring invalid and nugatory anything that might be done by the Provisional Government in the City. It is added that FLORES had invited Don MANUEL ORIBE to land and take part with him in defending the rights of his country, but that he had declined taking an active part in the meantime. Some allege that a similar offer had been made, with the same result, by the party in the Capital.

On the other hand, the Provisional Government is composed as follows: LAMAS, President; ANTUNA, Minister of Government; BATLLE, Minister of War; and HERRERA Y OBES, of Finance and Foreign Relations.

It appears from the published correspondence, that the Brazilian Minister showed little sympathy for the FLORES Administration, and hence it is inferred that their successors may reckon in the meantime with his countenance and support. So far as the diplomatic element enters, it is chaos to the uninitiated. It is difficult to see how matters stand; impossible to say where they may lead.

In the meantime all business is at a stand-still, and confidence alike in the present and the future at abeyance. Such was the situation at the sailing of the *Menai*, on the evening of the 3d.

The *Packet* has the following latest news:

The Commission was about to make another visit to the head-quarters of General FLORES. The prevalent opinion seemed to be, that some compromise might be effected; but, about 10 o'clock P. M., a sustained cannonade was heard in the direction of Montevideo, which is difficult to account for, except on the supposition of an attack made by one or other of the contending parties.

The Commercial Commission, it was believed, had prevailed on General FLORES to resign, on the condition that the President of the Senate should act during the remaining months of his legal term; but it was still doubtful whether the Provisional Government would accede to this. In the mean time, the preparations for the defence of the Capital were prosecuted with all vigor. The force at the disposal of the Provisional Government is estimated at 1,000 men.

The Brazilians continued to observe a strict neutrality. The foreign Consular body had requested explanations from the Imperial Minister, and having received what they considered an evasive answer, had protested against the damages that might ensue to their fellow subjects.

A Special Commission had started, or was about to start for Rio Janeiro, with the consent of Señor AMARAL, to learn the real views of the Imperial Cabinet.

The force under FLORES is now stated at 2,000 men; and that the idea of a national war against the Brazilians is popular in the rural districts. Occasional skirmishes take place, but with hardly any loss of life, and no decisive results. There seems a general repugnance to the idea of a formal civil war.

☞ The U. S. Mail steamship *Alabama*, Capt. SCHENCK, from Savannah, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning. She brings on freight a quantity of green peas.

THE CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

VERDICT--NOT GUILTY.

RECOMMENDATION OF THE JURY.

SPEECH OF JUDGE STUART.

[*Report Continued from Third Page.*]

Notwithstanding the lateness of the hour at which the Judge's charge was concluded, the Court-room continued to be filled with anxious persons until after the verdict had been rendered.

At half-past ten o'clock the officer in attendance upon the Jury returned into Court with a note, in which the Jury wished to be informed as to whether they could decide on the woman's evidence alone, or whether they must judge from the whole case upon the *motive*. The Court called the lawyers in the case, and after a brief consultation, returned an answer as follows:

"You cannot separate the testimony, but must decide upon the whole case as presented in the evidence."

THE VERDICT.

At ten minutes of 12 o'clock the Jury returned into Court and rendered a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

The Jury, in addition to their verdict, and in consequence of an opinion that Judge Stuart had acted irregularly, recommended that he should resign his office.

Mr. Cutting requested that the recommendation be filed with the verdict; whereupon Judge Stuart arose and said:

JUDGE STUART'S REMARKS.

If it please the Court, I beg to say a word in respect to the recommendation of the Jury, that I shall resign my office because of irregularity in the entering of the *nolle prosequi* in the matter complained of. That must be left alone to my own sense of propriety—to my regard for my character and my judgment of what is due to the public under all the circumstances of this case. And in determining upon what course I shall adopt, I intend to be governed by the well-considered advice of wise and judicious friends, among whom are the distinguished counsel, who have with such noble generosity stood by me in this heavy calamity. Touching the guilt or innocence of any criminal conduct or corrupt motive in what I did at the solicitation of this bad woman, I do most solemnly declare before this Court and in the presence of my God, that I was actuated by no unlawful object nor any criminal design. That I acted inconsiderately and without due caution and reflection in what I did in this melancholy affair is apparent and most true; and for one, with my experience in the performance of official duties, and my knowledge of men and things, to have yielded so myself to the service of characters and of a cause which are now shown to have been so unworthy of any sympathy or kind consideration seems strange indeed. If this Court and the public at large knew all the facts constituting my conduct for the principal witness and her husband, and that moved me to effect his discharge, as also that led to my interviews with her subsequent to his reindictment, it would be seen that while I might be liable to reproof for my folly, I would be far from all criminal behavior. Much that has been stated by this woman is true and very much sworn to by her, is most corrupt and wicked perjury. There was enough of truth relative to matters and facts innocent in themselves, (however unwise and indiscreet they evinced my conduct to have been,) to give a seeming color of reality to matters and things in respect to which she falsely testified, and upon which this accusation of bribery was brought against me. We give a brief outline of what the Judge said, without professing to relate his precise language. He spoke at considerable length and with much earnestness and feeling, and made a deep and most favorable impression upon the minds of all who heard him.

As soon as the verdict was announced, there was a strong inclination to applaud it manifested by the spectators, who were quickly called to order by the officers of the Court.

Soon after the Jury retired, it was ascertained that they stood eleven in favor of acquital, to one against; and that one, not because he believed there had been guilty motive, but gross carelessness of proceeding.

When the Court adjourned, those in attendance crowded around Judge STUART and congratulated him on the happy and just termination of his trial. The Judge, while addressing the Court was very much affected, and while receiving kind words from his friends, replied in tears.

The Lost Treasure.

The American Express Company yesterday paid over to the United States Government the $50,000 said to have been stolen from them, while on its way, under custody of their agents, from Dubuque, Iowa, to this City. The loss occurred on the 17th of September, and the Government allowed to the Company until the 20th November to make inquiry for it. Such inquiries having proved fruitless, the money was yesterday paid over to Mr. CISCO, the Assistant Treasurer of this port, on behalf of the Government.

Exploration of the River Salado by an American Expedition.

From the Washington Union.

A letter has been received by the Secretary of the Navy, from THOMAS J. PAGE, lieutenant, in command of the steamer *La Yerba*, dated Santa Fé, Aug. 7, at which place he arrived from an exploration of the River Salado on the 6th of the above-named month. The River Salado empties into the Parana at Santa Fé, the principal town of the province of the same name, which is one of the Argentine Confederation. Lieutenant PAGE was accompanied by Acting Lieutenants POWELL and MURDAUGH, Assistant Surgeon CARTER, and Assistant Engineer STUMP, officers of the *Water Witch*.

He set sail on the 15th of July last in the mail steamer *La Yerba*, which was procured for this purpose, and which belongs to the Paraguay and United States Navigation Company. By the 26th of July he had ascended the river a distance of three hundred and sixty miles, and found it impossible to proceed further in consequence of the shallowness of the river, the water at that point being only two-and-a-half feet deep, and was still falling. Such is the winding character of the river that, although he had ascended it the above-named distance, he thinks that he was not more than one-third of that distance, in a right line, from Santa Fé.

The Salado has never heretofore been either ascended or descended to this point, and the practicability of its navigation was a problem unsolved until this exploration. It is the most important river of the Argentine Confederation, and is the natural outlet for the products of Salta, Tucuman, Santiago, Mendoza, Cordova, and Santa Fé, but the apprehension of encountering insurmountable obstacles, and the fear of the Indians, have deprived the inhabitants of these provinces of its benefits ever since the first settlement of the country.

The waters of this river abound with fish, swans, geese, ducks, terrapins, carpinchas, nutrias, and the like, and the adjacent country with deer and other animals; thus affording to the navigator an abundance of provision, if he be supplied with the means of securing it. Among the specimens of birds are mentioned the "black-neck" swans. The water, in parts of the river, is too much impregnated with salt to be drunk, but there are fresh-water streams emptying into it, and fresh water may be obtained by digging a short distance from the banks.

The region of country through which the expedition passed is represented to be beautiful in scenery and well-wooded. The character of the soil is alluvial, based on argillaceous substratum, and it is said that all that is wanted to transform this wilderness of country into a garden is the hand of civilized man. The government, aware that the resources of this productive country can be developed only by the introduction of a foreign population, holds out to immigrants the most liberal inducements.

Lieutenant PAGE adds: "I shall proceed from here to the head or upper waters of the Pilcomayo, with the hope of descending that river. Its exploration has been attempted by others, but has never been accomplished. If it be navigable, a knowledge of this fact would be of deep interest to geographical science, and of infinite importance not only to Bolivia, but also to the Argentine Confederation."

☞ The agents sent out by LOUIS NAPOLEON to this country, do not confine themselves to the purchase of grain, but throughout the West they are actively engaged in buying large numbers of hogs and cattle. A large amount of wheat has already passed through this city.—*Buffalo Com. Advertiser.*

The Naval Board—Reply to the Letter of W. C. Barney, Esq.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Nov. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: If Mr. W. C. BARNEY'S pamphlet and letters upon the action of the Naval Board mystify persons interested in these matters, it will be because the latter have not the time, disposition or patience to examine his statements.

After a re-perusal of what Mr. BARNEY has written upon the subject, I am unable to find in his columns any enunciation of *facts* which can assist his attempted demonstration of the inutility of the new law. In my note of the 10th inst. I showed that neither the amount of the pay-roll nor the aggregate number of officers of the Navy had been increased by the Navy bill, (a fact which Mr. BARNEY at the close of his elaborate statements expressly challenges any one to prove,) and that the effect of the new law had been exactly in accordance with the intention of its framers, which was "to distribute rank and pay among meritorious officers more equally as regarded their deserts, than had formerly been done." In his reply to my letter, Mr. BARNEY does not endeavor to fortify his original position. He has found a new and tremendous difficulty in the way of carrying out the provisions of the law. He is at a loss to understand how any more midshipmen are to be promoted. It would be a sad thing indeed for the service, and an inexpressibly sad thing for these near two hundred young gentlemen of the steerage, if the Secretary of the Navy should "refuse to promote a deserving midshipman" because there is no room for any passed midshipmen in the Register. Mr. BARNEY need have no fear that the young gentlemen will suffer. The Honorable Secretary will doubtless find a way to overcome the difficulty. Perhaps it does not occur to the former gentleman that the officers of the Navy in their present positions will be as liable to dismissal, to accident and disease, as they were in their former stations, and that when they are gone their places must be filled from the ranks of the midshipmen. The Secretary of the Navy *never* had the power to promote midshipmen any faster than they needed to fill up—to the number authorized by law—the grades of their superior officers.

The truth is, that the operation of the new law upon the *personnel* of the Navy is just what was wanted, and just what was expected. It was anticipated that there would be officers retired who would feel that they were unjustly sacrificed, and it is possible that there may be individual cases of unmerited disgrace. It is, however, but fair to believe that these cases are very few. It is not probable that a jury of fifteen intelligent and honorable gentlemen would often commit a blunder, when the mistake might involve the loss of a brother officer's living or reputation.

It is absurd to attempt to place the merits of this case upon the foundation of civil law. The Navy is organized and governed under a strict military system. The power of appointment and dismissal rests wholly with the Commander-in-Chief—the President. He is assisted in his decisions by the verdicts of Courts-Martial and Naval Boards, whose members he appoints. It is only "during the will of the President of the United States" that an officer holds his commission, and it was most likely upon the report of a Board of Naval Officers that he received it. An officer of the service must abide by the military law. We never hear of a "*bilged*" member of the Graduating Class at the Naval Academy appealing to his country for justice, nor the victim of a Court-Martial demanding a trial in the civil Courts. The place to seek redress is the office of the Commander-in-Chief, and not the halls of Congress. The President has the same power to reinstate an officer that he had to dismiss him.

Mr. BARNEY is in error in assigning my signature to any person connected with the service. I have not even the honor of the acquaintance of the gentleman "who ranks No. 73 on the list of Promoted Lieutenants," and whose initials happen to correspond with mine. And he must blame the Washington correspondent of the TIMES, and not me, for ascribing to him the authorship of his pamphlet.

Respectfully, your obedient servant, C. S. M.

NEW-JERSEY.

Dedication of a Public School.

Yesterday afternoon Public School No. 2, situated in the Fourth Ward of Jersey City, was formally dedicated. A large number of persons were present, including the Jersey City Board of Education, several of the Aldermen of the city, most of the Clergy, and the teachers of the Public Schools. Ex-Alderman FORD, President of the Board, presided. After the opening of the exercises, by singing, Dr. SMITH gave a sketch of the rise and progress of the Schools in Jersey City. Concerning this particular School, he remarked that it commenced in 1838, in the old Pavonia Academy, under the charge of Mr. EARL B. SIPPLE, who was present on this occasion. It had then one hundred pupils, and now it numbers about 1,000 scholars.

Dr. PHILLIPS, the State Superintendent of Schools, who was present by special invitation of the Board of Education, then addressed those present upon subjects pertinent to the occasion, for about three-quarters of an hour. In the course of his remarks, he spoke of the rapid advancement of the cause of Education in the State of New-Jersey during the past two or three years. He also advocated the establishment of high schools, similar to colleges, in which both sexes could be educated together. He urged the cooperation of parents with the teachers and managers of schools. Addresses were also made by Rev. Mr. VAN CLEEF, Rev. Mr. IMBRIE and Rev. Mr. ELLISON. The exercises were interspersed with singing by the scholars.

Lectures in Jersey City.

Besides the Course of Lectures, this Winter, at the First Presbyterian Church, on Thursday evenings, under the management of the Jersey City Lecture Association, there will be a Course under the auspices of the Young Men's Christian Association, on Tuesday evenings, in the same Church. The Lecturers engaged for this latter Course are Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, JOHN B. GOUGH, DAVID PAUL BROWN, JOHN G. SAXE, Rev. A. A. WILLETS and Rev. Dr. BETHUNE.

Fair.

The Fair and Festival of the ladies of Hedding M. E. Church, in Jersey City, for the benefit of that Church, commenced yesterday afternoon, at Commercial Hall, and continue for three days, in the afternoon and evening. The hall has been decorated for the occasion.

☞ The first lecture of the course under the management of the Young Men's Christian Association, of Jersey City, was delivered last evening by Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, upon the subject of "Mirthfulness." The church was filled to overflowing, and the lecture was remarkably well received.

☞ The fair at Commercial Hall, Jersey City, conducted by the ladies of Hedding M. E. Church, was largely attended yesterday afternoon and evening, and was liberally patronized. Music adds to the entertainment each evening.

☞ Notice is given in the Rahway papers that application will be made to the next Legislature for an act to annex the village of Upper Rahway to the county of Middlesex, and also for an act to annex the village of Lower Rahway to the county of Essex.

Robberies.

The residence of THOMAS WAKEFIELD, No. 189 Newark-avenue, Jersey City, was entered on Thursday morning and robbed of a quantity of silver plate.

The school-room of Miss PHILLIPS, in Montgomery-street, Jersey City, was entered at 11 o'clock A. M. on Thursday, while the pupils were at play, and several cloaks, shawls and hats, belonging to them, were stolen.

New Public School.

The Board of Education of the city of Hudson has determined to establish a public school in that part of the city known as "Washington Village."

☞ The Jersey City and Bergen Point Plank Road Company has given notice of an application to the Legislature for power to macadamize, pave, gravel, or shell, such portions of that road as the Company chooses to so change or reconstruct.

The sincere believers in Spiritualism in Troy, N. Y., are estimated at 1,200.

LONG ISLAND.

Judge Culver and his Salary.

Judge ROCKWELL decided on Monday and rendered judgment in his Court, that S. D. CULVER, Esq., was entitled to the office of City Judge of the city of Brooklyn, and to the rights and fees thereof, and had been so entitled since the 1st day of May, 1855. The suit was instituted by the Attorney-General in the name of the people, to test his right to the office, and the decision carries with it his right to the salary since last May.

Correction.

By a typographical error in our description of the Futtock Saw-Mill, at the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, which appeared in the TIMES of Monday morning, the word *bevel* was printed *level*. It may be well, in this connection, to explain that "futtocks" are the curved or beveled pieces of timber used in a ship's sides.

Gambling House Broken Up.

A notorious gambling den in Navy-street, near Myrtle-avenue, Brooklyn, kept by colored men, was broken up by Capt. CALL, with a posse of the Fourth District Police, Saturday night last. Ten of the inmates were arrested and committed to answer.

☞ A large bald-headed Eagle alighted on the spire of the Pilgrim Church, Brooklyn, Sunday morning last, and after giving the city church-goers a fair inspection, took his departure for parts unknown.

Shocking Murder and Probable Suicide.

From the Ottawa (Ill.) Free Trader, Nov. 12.

On Friday evening of last week, about sundown, an atrocious murder was committed in the town of Brookfield, twelve miles east of Ottawa, in this county, the facts of which, as elicited at the coroner's inquest, are about as follows:

The name of the murderer is DANIEL PURCELL, an Irishman. He was formerly a laborer on the canal, but for the last six or eight years he has lived in the town of Brookfield. Some eighteen months ago he married a second or third wife, and lived with her in a cabin near the river, opposite Marseilles; but being a drunken, brutal man, treated her so badly that some ten days before the murder she left him, and went to the house of Mr. RICHARD JACKSON, a mile or two off. On the day of the murder he had, in company with two or three others, been drinking deeply, and toward evening borrowed a rifle of one of his companions, saying he wanted it next day to shoot a dog.

The next heard of him is, that he called at a neighbor's, named BOYD—told Mr. B. to pay a small amount he owed him to his (PURCELL'S) children, as he intended to leave the country. He then proceeded to JACKSON'S, and knocked at the north door, which opened into a room where the family were at tea. Mr. J. invited him in a friendly way to take tea with them, which he declined, and demanded, in a somewhat excited way, whether his wife was there; and being answered that she was, he said he wanted Mr. J. to pay him a dollar a day for every day she had been there. Mr. J., in a half-laughing way, said he should do no such thing; when PURCELL raised his rifle, and saying, "Then I'll shoot you," almost instantly fired. The ball entered JACKSON'S left side near the breast, and killed him instantly.

The concussion of the gun was so great as to put out the light and break the glass in the windows, throwing the family into the utmost terror and confusion.

From JACKSON'S the murderer returned to BOYD'S; said he wanted to load his gun; that he had killed JACKSON and wanted to kill himself. Some powder was given him, but his story in reference to JACKSON, and his desperate look so frightened the family that they all fled. He succeeded in getting the gun loaded, but having no cap he went home to his cabin, where he arrived wet, as if he had been in the river. He told his children what he had done, and said he intended to drown himself, but first wanted to see them.

His children also fled in terror. He then appears to have undressed and gone to bed; he attempted to cut his throat, making a hideous, but not a dangerous gash below his chin, which bled profusely.

Thus all covered with blood, and with nothing on but his shirt and a blanket around him, he next appeared at the house of Mr. GEORGE GALLOWAY, apparently in search of his children. The family also fled in terror, but Mr. GALLOWAY learned what he had done, hast

History of American Literature.

[illegible] Personal and Critical Notices of Authors and Specimens from their Writings. With Portraits, Autographs, and Illustrations. By [illegible] Duyckinck. [illegible] Vols. 12mo. New-York: Chas. [illegible]

The *Cyclopædia of American Literature*, by Messrs. Duyckinck, which the Scribners will publish in a few weeks, is sufficiently important in subject and excellent in execution, to justify our giving a notice in advance of the work, in general, we have a strong distrust from a knowledge of the manner in which it is abused, in order to convey exaggerated praise of indifferent publications. Of the work under notice, the first volume is before us, in accordance with our own desire to indicate, as early as practicable, its character, value, and nature. It is important not only to Americans themselves, as collecting information respecting the rise, progress, and condition of their national literature, but also as showing to the world at large how much intellectual wealth our writers have distributed in the comparatively brief period of our two-fold existence, colonial and national.

Before passing into an examination of the actual work, we may mention that, in point of typographical execution, and what is commonly called "the getting-up," this *Cyclopædia of American Literature* is most creditable to the publisher. Beautifully printed upon sized linen paper, and liberally—almost profusely—illustrated with portraits, autographs, and a variety of incidental illustrations, it is indeed a work adapted to adorn any library, public or private. To those whose means do not permit them, even in this land of preëminently cheap books, to possess a large collection, these volumes will actually be a library in themselves. To all book-readers—we thank Heaven that there name is Legion in this land—such a work must be invaluable, if not indispensable. Everybody who reads a book, naturally desires to know something of the author,—and here, brought down to the present time, is a treasury of biographical facts respecting every American author of all deserving of the slightest notice. It is precisely the same as if a biography, with impartial criticisms on his general merits as a writer, were prefixed to every separate production of an American author.

Impartial? Yes. In the classic language of Mrs. Malaprop, (the maternal ancester of Mrs. Partington, now of Boston?) "comparisons are odorous." But, on many points, and especially on the score of impartiality, this work, as compared with all others of a similar class, is "Hyperion to a Satyr." For many years, Messrs. Duyckinck conducted the *Literary World*, without once compromising their own independence as critics, and also without incurring the displeasure of those whose works they reviewed. In these volumes, the same impartial spirit, clearly discriminating, and not eager to discover faults, is fully predominant. Historians of our Literature, they appear to have divested themselves of all personal feeling, while sitting in that capacity. No doubt—for they are mortal men—they have their favorites; but who these are cannot be discovered from what they have written here. They are mild, and sometimes even merciful, but they never praise a writer because they think well of him personally, nor do they assert, or even insinuate, a hostile opinion, under any private feeling of any kind. The importance of this is evident. When any one acts as dry-nurse to a writer, bringing him before the public with almost parental care and praise, it is only natural that, when editorially or critically discussing his claims, there will be a bias in favor of this adopted child. Messrs. Duyckinck, at least, have no favoritism. They bring impartial minds to the performance of a self-imposed but most laborious and important labor.

The avowed design of this work (probably suggested by a somewhat similar but hastily and somewhat superficially executed Cyclopædia of English Literature, by Messrs. Chambers, of Edinburgh) is "to bring together, as far as possible in one book convenient for perusal and reference, memorials and records of the writers of the country and their works from the earliest period to the present day." In America, where, until a comparatively recent period, authors by profession were few and far between, it is more difficult to collect personal details respecting our numerous writers than it would be in a country where, from the notoriety of all circumstances connected with the lives of literary persons, he who exercises ordinary industry may form a compilation full of interest. In England, for example, where amateur *literati* have been rare, until lately, it would be easier to write a history of the rise and condition of authors and authorship than in this country—though, in one case the record would run back far into hoar antiquity, and in the other (as the work before us shows) would barely cover a couple of centuries.

"The history of the literature of the country involved in the pages of this work," Messrs. Duyckinck inform us, "is not so much an exhibition of art and invention, of literature in its immediate and philosophical sense, as a record of mental progress and cultivation, of facts and opinions, which derives its main interest from its historical rather than its critical value. It is important to know what books have been produced, and by whom; whatever the books may have been and whoever the men."

In accordance with this view, they affirm that "the study and practice of criticism may be pursued elsewhere; here, as a matter of history, we seek to know in general under what forms and to what extent literature has been developed. It is not the purpose to sit in judgment, and admit or exclude writers according to individual taste, but to welcome all guests who come reasonably well introduced, and, for our own part, perform the character of a host as quietly and efficiently as practicable." Notwithstanding this disclaimer, a good deal of discriminating criticism will be found in the work. Sometimes it is condensed into a sentence or two; occasionally the estimate of an author's merits extends to greater length; at all times it is gently and honestly conveyed, without fear, favor, or affection.

The one general design being "to exhibit and illustrate the products of the pen on American soil," the question may arise—what writers are herein spoken of? The professional book-producers are comparatively few. In this country, to a great extent, (and more particularly until within the last thirty years,) literature has been rather an episode in men's lives than a calling to which they devoted themselves exclusively, and from which they wholly or principally drew the means of subsistence. To confine the work to professed authors, few in number, would be to limit its scope too much. It is necessary to admit all who have written, and, in the same Catholic and comprehensive spirit, Messrs. Duyckinck have included many not actually born in this country. In this respect, at least, they do not belong to the Know-Nothing Party. It is sufficient for the purpose, they say, that the persons thus included "have lived and written here, and that the land has been enriched by their labors. * * * The country has received their books, and profited by their lessons and experience. It cannot grudge the few pages which justice, no less than gratitude and affection, assigns to their story."

The authors of this *Cyclopædia* divide their history into three general periods: the Colonial Era, the Revolutionary Period, and the Present Century.

The first period is very properly treated of with sufficient fullness of display. Less has hitherto been known of it, and its writers, than its interest and importance demand. In that era there were many able scholars, sound writers, and deep-thinking men. "In this period," it is added, "there is rudeness and roughness, but much strength; frequently a high order of eloquence; great diligence, and an abundant collection of materials for history. Harvard College, William and Mary, Yale, the College of New-Jersey, King's College, New-York, the University of Pennsylvania, the College of Rhode Island, and Dartmouth College, were established in this era. The great men of this period were Roger Williams, Cotton, Hooker, the Mathers, Blair, Colden, Logan, the Bartrams, Jonathan Edwards—chiefly proficients in divinity and science; while Franklin heralded the more general literary cultivation which was to follow."

The Revolutionary matter "was novel, much of it not generally attainable, and it was full of picturesque life." This period "may be said to have begun and ended with the discussion of legal and constitutional principles. It was inaugurated by Otis, Dickenson, Jefferson and Adams, and closed with the labors of Hamilton, Madison and Jay, in the *Federalist*. The political and judicial arguments form its staple. They were the first distinctive voices of America heard in the old world. * * * Nor was this literature confined to didactic political disquisition. In Francis Hopkinson it had a polished champion, who taught by wit what Dickinson and Dr[illegible] unfolded with argument and eloquence; while Trumbull, Freneau and Brackenridge caught the various humor of the times, and introduced a new spirit into American literature. The intellect of the country was thoroughly awakened."

The third period in American literature is that in which we now live, Messrs. Duyckinck say: "It gave a new range to divinity and moral science, in writers like Channing; Calhoun and Webster illustrated the principles of political science; Marshall, Kent and Story interpreted law; Paulding, Irving, Cooper, Simms and Emerson, opened new provinces in fiction and polite literature; Hillhouse, Bryant, Halleck, Dana and Longfellow, sang their profound and sweet melodies; the national life, at the earliest moment, found its historian in Bancroft; oratory gained new triumphs in the halls of Congress, and a genial race of writers filled the various departments of letters, in turn thoughtful, sentimental, or humorous, as the occasion or theme required." The two earlier periods are principally treated of in the first volume of this work.

The *Cyclopædia*, for the most part, is biographical. That is, it relates the leading events of each person's life, chiefly in relation to his literary labors, and exhibits their best works in appropriate extracts. We suspect that the selection of suitable passages, so as to show the character of a man's writings, without occupying too much space, (in regard to the claims of others,) must have been a task of difficulty, delicacy, and discrimination. The authors admit this, declaring that the passages so selected "must frequently be chosen for their minor qualities," but a further object must be "to preserve the utmost possible completeness; to present a subject as nearly as practicable in its entire form." Messrs. Duyckinck "have kept in view the idea that a work of the opportunities of the present should aid in the formation of taste and the discipline of character, as well as in the gratification of curiosity and the amusement of the hour. The many noble sentiments, just thoughts, the eloquent orations, the tasteful poems, the various refinements of literary expression, drawn together in these volumes, are indeed the noblest appeal and best apology for the work. The voice of two centuries of American literature may well be worth listening to."

The materials for a work thus extensive have been collected from a variety of sources—the most liberal fountain being the authors' life-long pursuit and acquisition of information bearing upon the literature of the land of their birth. This, above everything else, has peculiarly fitted them for the proper and satisfactory accomplishment of a design so comprehensive. In their preface they gratefully acknowledge assistance derived from the labors of previous gleaners in the same field, from numerous collections of local literature, from valuable biographical dictionaries, from several public libraries, and from the owners of numerous private collections. Everywhere and from every person from whom they sought assistance of this kind, it has been largely and cheerfully rendered. They particularly acknowledge indebtedness to Dr. Francis for personal recollections of Philip Freneau; to Washington Irving for like reminiscences of Allston, the artist-author; and to William Gilmore Simms, the novelist and poet, for information which has added greatly to the history of Southern literature. Many of the autograph illustrations were supplied from the valuable and interesting collection of Rev. Dr. W. B. Sprague, of Albany.

The first volume of this *Cyclopædia* opens with an account of George Sandys, who, as early as 1626, when Treasurer of the Colony of Virginia, translated Ovid's *Metamorphosis* into English verse. It closes with Francis Glass, author of a well known Latin Biography of Washington and Colonel Pinkney, whose Travels in France were published in 1809. Between these dates what a world of literary performance is included!

Among the leading notices in this volume we may notice, as more especially full and satisfactory, those of Captain John Smith, so well known in connection with Pocahontas, the Indian Princess; Roger Williams, the apostle of civil and religious liberty; Anne Bradstreet, the poetess; Peter Folger, maternal grandfather of Franklin, and author of *A Looking-glass for the Times*; Increase and Cotton Mather; Jonathan Edwards, "the last and finest product of the old Puritanism of America;" Benjamin Franklin—a fine steel engraving of whom forms an appropriate frontispiece; Mather Byles, divine, poet and wit; David Brainard, the missionary to the Indians; James Otis, the first writer of the Revolution; Ezra Styles, one of the most gifted men of his time; Bishop Berkeley, memorable for having predicted the brilliant future of America; George Washington, who, though not even an amateur author, is entitled to rank here, from the quantity and quality of his correspondence on a variety of national subjects; John Adams, second President of the United States; the notorious Thomas Paine; Ethan Allen, the Green Mountain soldier and author; William Bantram, whose tour in the South was eulogised by Coleridge as "the latest book written in the spirit of the old traveler;" Thomas Jefferson, author of the Declaration of Independence; Lindley Murray, the grammarian; John Jay, whose contributions to the *Federalist* show his merit as a writer; Benjamin Rush, of Philadelphia, who was libeled by Cobbett; James Rivington, who, as Royal Printer of New-York, during the Revolution, "if not a man of much literature in himself, was the prolific cause of literature in others, having excited by his course some of the best effusions of Witherspoon, Hopkinson and Freneau." Hugh Henry Brackenridge, author of *Modern Chivalry*, "one of the finest political satires which the country has produced;" Bishop White, of Philadelphia; John Trumbull, artist-author, of whose celebrated *McFingal*—the humorous epic sketch of the Revolution—an entire canto is given; James Madison; John Leyzard, the traveler; Philip Freneau, famous in the days of the Revolution, and later, for his occasional political and satirical verses, and "a true poet in his best moments;" Gouverneur Morris; Alexander Graydon, to whom full and merited justice is done; Timothy Dwight, whose name once excited the anger of the *Edinburgh Review*; Phillis Wheatley, the negro verse-maker; Count Rumford, (Benjamin Thompson;) David Humphreys, war-lyrist of the Revolution; Joel Barlow, the poet; John Marshall, biographer of Washington; Aaron Bancroft, who also wrote a life of Washington, but may best be remembered as father of the great living historian of his native land; Henry Lee, one of Washington's soldiers, and a narrator of Revolutionary incidents; Royal Tyler, wit, poet and Chief Justice; Alexander Hamilton, the soldier, statesman and jurist; Fisher Ames; Webster and Worcester, the dictionary-makers; Mason L. Weems, the author of many biographies. "A Livy of the Common People;" Albert Gallatin, diplomatist and author; Richard Alsop, scholar, poet and wit; Samuel L. Mitchill, the "pioneer in American scientific research;" William Dunlap, dramatist, painter, biographer, historian; Wilson & Audubon, naturalists; John Quincy Adams; DeWitt Clinton; Joseph Hopkinson, author of the song of "Hail Columbia;" C. B. Brown, the novelist; Fessenden, best known by his satirical poem, of *Terrible Tractoration*; William Wirt, Attorney-General of the United States for twelve years, biographer of Patrick Henry, and author of *Letters of the British Spy*; John Pickering, jurist and philologist; John Randolph; Mathew Carey, bibliopole and author; Bishops Hobart and Chase; Henry Clay; F. S. Key, author of the song the "Star Spangled Banner;" and H. M. Brackenridge, son and biographer of the author of *Modern Chivalry*.

Nor is this all. We also have here a historical account, with notices of the presidents and leading professors of nine Colleges and Universities, commencing with Howard, chartered in 1638, and including Rutgers' in 1770. There are articles also, with illustrations, upon the Library Company of Philadelphia; Redwood Library, New-Haven; American Antiquarian Society, Worcester; Charleston Library; New-York Society Library; American Philosophical Society, and American Academy of Antiquities. There is a particular notice of the *Bay Psalm Book*, early Carolina literature, and (with numerous specimens) of the ballad literature of the Indian, French, and Revolutionary wars.

Having thus indicated the character, and glanced at the principal contents of one of the most interesting publications yet published in this country, we take leave of it for the present. When the second volume is before us, we shall see in what manner more recent authors—many of them yet living—are disposed of. The work is worthy of very high commendation, and we suspect that it will make a great sensation in England, where, as yet, the idea of American literature is ludicrously imperfect and inaccurate. Such a reliable work as this, supplying information of unquestionable authority, cannot fail to impress itself strongly and creditably on the public mind wherever it is presented, and the Messrs. Duyckinck are to be congratulated on the satisfactory completion of what, from the day of its publication, cannot fail to take its place, at once and forever, as a standard work.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

No. 351 Broadway, New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855—12 M.

Dr. Church in the Chair.

Attendance not very numerous. The time was mainly occupied with the report of the Committee recently appointed to visit the "Wilson Farm" at Deer Park, Long Island. The Committee consisted of Messrs. H. Meigs, A. D. Frye, P. B. Mead, John Riley and B. J. Hathaway, with some 18 others added to their number by the Committee. The Committee had examined the surface of the cleared land, and dug down to the subsoil in several places. The surface for a few inches in depth was nearly what is termed a sandy loam, while two or three feet down they found the subsoil yellowish, with an abundance of quartzose, water-worn pebbles, form an under drainage, for which the enthusiastic Committee thought "England could afford to give her Crown." They overlooked Dr. Pech's opinion to the effect that "there are 150,000 acres on Long Island which only require the spade and plow to bring it all into the richest fields. It is not barren *now*, but is covered with vegetation all the year round."

The Committee further reported the good time they had—the dinner and speeches at Mr. Wilson's, &c. The summing up of the whole matter was similar to the reports of former regular and irregular Committees who have visited central Long Island, to the effect that there is a vast region of rich, fertile land upon Long Island, and within a short distance of New-York, which remains a literal *terra incognita* to the farmers of this Country.

Long Island having been disposed of to the satisfaction of all present, the regular subject of the day came up viz: Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables.

POTATOES.

The Chairman recommended cooking frozen potatoes by dropping them, one at a time, into briskly boiling water; doing this at such intervals that the ebullition shall not be stopped; the potatoes will thus come out none the worse for being frozen.

APPLES.

Mr. Pardee described the process of making apple butter, by a method similar to that published in the Times several weeks since. The Chairman recommended letting the apples dry before storing them for the Winter, and also to overhaul them once a month.

Mr. Pardee condemned in just terms the damp heated cellars in which apples are usually stored.—Ventilation is essential, if they are kept in bulk. Packed in dry sand they keep beautifully, and their flavor is retained.

PUMPKINS.

Mr. Robinson went in for pumpkin pies all the year round, after the manner of the Shakers, who dry and grind pumpkins into flour.

Mr. Pardee said that pumpkin butter could be made similarly to apple butter, and both were good for pies.

CARROTS AND OTHER ROOTS.

The Chairman recommended to keep carrots and other roots at a low temperature and give them ventilation. Sweet potatoes are an exception. They must be kept neither hot nor cold.

SUNDRY THINGS.

A pear from Oregon, weighing more than 1½ lbs., was presented and tasted; also an onion from same country, weighing full 2 lbs. Sweet millet from near Williamsburg was exhibited, and a specimen of the "great sugar beet of France," raised on Bergenhill, N. J. Its peculiarity was stated to be that it grew on, and not in, the ground.

CAMELS.

At the next meeting, (Dec. 4,) Mr. J. Distchnell will present some statements in reference to the experiment now being made under the direction of Congress, to introduce the camel upon the Western prairies. Congress appropriated $30,000 for this purpose, and Col. Wayne is now visiting the countries bordering on the Mediterranean in furtherance of this object.

Evening Schools.

We met three young ladies yesterday who had been reading the Times, and just waked up to discover that within half a dozen blocks of them, there was a school to which they would have been welcome without a penny's payment, wherein were taught by men in whom they had the highest confidence the very branches in which they felt their deficiency. But is an Evening School a fit place for young ladies? Indeed it is for any young lady who is not too proud to learn, and who feels that she is lacking in any department of her school studies. In some of the schools there are old men and women; in many there are mechanics, men of some substance, and women who have intelligent families on their hands; in more, there are whole squadrons of intelligent clerks, apprentices, shop girls, who prefer by going to school to admit their own sense of a deficient education, rather than go through life ignorant, yet discovered in their ignorance every day.

Put on your bonnet, lady reader, this evening, and with your brother or beau, step in to the nearest Evening School, and see for yourself how things are managed.

IN THE FIRST WARD.

We dropped in at the fine one held in the rooms of No. 19, in Greenwich-street, in the First Ward, last evening. Mr. Weymouth, of the Local Board, was present, and we found a more frequent and varied registry of official names than in any Ward in the City. A. J. Perry, Esq., of the Committee, is ably seconded by the other officers of the Ward, and the schools, both day and evening, are in a very satisfactory condition.

The girls, under the care of Miss Huthwaite and assistants, have made very decided improvement in penmanship, reading and arithmetic. The attendance, which was somewhat affected by the excitement of election, is becoming quite regular again.

The boys, under the care of Mr. L. W. Annan and assistants, have generally made fair advancement, and some have commenced in algebra. The drawing class has improved very much. We saw several "newspaper merchants" whom we should not be surprised to find holding high positions, in connection with the press of the City, are many years elapse. Go in, boys—Education is the key to every position of honor and profit in our country.

VISITS OF THE EVENING SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

Messrs. Delamater, Perry, McCarthy and W. Jones, of the Board of Education, visited the Evening Schools of the Seventh, Eleventh, and Eighteenth Wards, a few evenings since. We met them at the fine schools of the Eighteenth Ward.

IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The order and system that have been introduced since our last visit, were very noticeable in both schools.

The girls' school under the care of Miss Jane Greacen, had an average attendance, during the last month, of 187, in five classes. The great defect in the accommodations of the Evening Schools of this Ward is, the want of a large room for the assembling of the pupils at the opening and closing of the sessions, owing to the peculiar construction of the house.

The improvement in penmanship is a most remarkable feature. The drawing class, under the care of Mr. Stimson, was engaged on a lesson in mechanical drawing, and seemed much interested.

Each pupil furnishes his own drawing board and case of instruments. There are 25 in the class, most of whom are workers in metals.

The average attendance in the Boys' school, D. B. Scott, Esq., Principal, during the first month of the present session, was 390. The general character of the school is higher than ever before, and the improvement of the pupils in their manners and studies most satisfactory.

EVENING SCHOOLS IN THE EIGHTH WARD.

We lately passed an evening in the well organized evening school of the Eighth Ward, under the charge of Mr. J. O. Donnell, Esq., and Miss M. U. Van Zandt, Principals, held in Clark-st. near Broome. Mr. Wm. Taylor, Inspector of the Fifteenth Ward Schools, and other visitors, were present. The advancement in most instances is satisfactory, and in some branches very decided. The miserable character of the school furniture in the main rooms makes it very difficult for the pupils to study penmanship profitably. There is, indeed, a serious defect in most of the school furniture yet introduced.

At least one large room should be fitted especially with a view to the most thorough accommodation of the pupils in the department of penmanship. There should be desks sufficiently wide to enable the pupil to sit freely and easily, and to permit the teacher to stand over and direct his position and actually impart instruction in this most important branch of practical education, now too much neglected.

In this school-room the desks were too low and too narrow. The backless seats were scarcely up to the "milking-stool" standard, consequently the writers sat stooping and crouching over their copy-books, generally with the left side turned to the desk. Teaching penmanship should be the special care of teachers in the evening schools, and granting all facilities for it, the particular care of the Board of Education. Moreover, the Board cannot do better than to overhaul the furniture of their school-rooms. Most of the old is miserable, and some of the new is not much better. Strong, substantial, comfortable, roomy desks and seats are an absolute necessity.

Ferry-Landing Dangers.

A model of a ferry-boat and landing, at the Crystal Palace, was shown us shortly since. The plan is to have a netting arranged, against which the bow of the boat presses as it runs into the landing, drawing it up so as to catch any person falling from the boat or bridge. As the boat leaves the slip, weights are attached over pullies, which draw back the netting to its place, about ten feet from the edge of the bridge.

This contrivance does not meet the case fully, as we had the opportunity to observe the other night, while stepping on to the Peck-slip Ferry-boat on the Williamsburg side. An old gray-haired man, slightly intoxicated, fell between the bridge and the boat, and would have been crushed to death instantly, had not a kindly hand seized him and lifted him out, as the boat swung round. The simplest and most effective method of preventing accidents of this kind is to arrange a wooden platform curtain, which stands on the edge of the bridge, preventing all persons from passing until the boat is firmly secured, when it would fall back on to the floor of the bridge. This is cheap, and may be made perfectly automatic in its action.

Board of Governors.

The Board of Governors held their usual weekly meeting yesterday at the Rotunda.

In answer to a question formally forwarded by the Governors some time ago, Mr. Robert J. Dillon submitted the following reply:

DISCHARGING THOSE ARRESTED FOR DRUNKENNESS.

Law Department, City of New-York, Office of the Counsel of the Corporation, No. 51 Chambers-street, Nov. 16, 1855.

Gentlemen: In reply to your note of 26th ultimo, requesting the opinion of the Counsel to the Corporation whether the Governors of the Almshouse have the power to discharge from imprisonment persons committed for drunkenness, under the Act of 9th April, 1855, I have the honor to state:

By the Act of 10th April, 1850, the Governors are authorized to remit any part of the unexpired term of the committal of any persons who shall be committed to any of the institutions under their charge "as vagrants or disorderly persons."

The persons who may be committed under the act of 9th of April, 1855, for drunkenness, cannot be considered as "vagrants," and the only question is, whether they can be considered as "disorderly persons."

The Revised Statutes have defined "drunkards" and "tipplers" to be "disorderly persons," (3 R. S., p. 53, 4th ed.) and those terms in my judgment imply those who are in the *practice* or *habit* of drunkenness or tippling. They do not embrace those who may be intoxicated on a single occasion. The act of 9th April, 1855, authorizes the commitment of persons who are or become "intoxicated in any store, grocery, lane or street, or public place," and includes, therefore, those who may never have been intoxicated on any previous occasion. It also provides that they shall "stand committed" until the fine of ten dollars be paid, not exceeding one day for each dollar of the fine imposed.

I am of opinion that persons thus committed may not be discharged by the Governors before the expiration of their sentence of commitment.

Respectfully submitted, ROBT. J. DILLON.

To the Governors of the Almshouse.

Governor Tiemann moved that this communication be printed, as a matter of reference. Agreed.

In a discussion originating on a motion of Governor Tiemann that the rate of wages to artificers on Blackwell's Island shall not exceed $1 85 per day. Governor Smith thought an additional ten cents was only fair, on account of traveling expenses night and morning. The motion passed.

A resolution was proposed by Governor Draper that the resident physicians be requested to report every month the state of their department. Agreed.

MILK, MEE-I-LIK.

In reference to the milk, the contractor has sent in a very earnest protest against the imputation on the quality of the milk he has sent. He declares it to have been pure milk.

Governor Drake said as the contractor wished an analysis, it was only fair to have one. Referred to a Committee with power to analyze milk when they see fit.

The contract for heating Bellevue Hospital was next awarded to Messrs. Pease & Murphy.

After the transaction of some other business, the Board adjourned.

Number remaining week ending Nov. 17, 1855:

Bellevue Hospital	632
Lunatic Asylum	568
Almshouse	1,356
Penitentiary	333
Hospital from Penitentiary	150
Hospital from Workhouse	131
Hospital from Almshouse	20
Workhouse	633
Small-pox Hospital	2
Randall's Island	796
Randall's Hospital	261
Randall's Prison	442
Second District Prison	16
Third District Prison	17
Colored Home	241
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children and nurse	169
	5,947
Increase	129
Number remaining Nov. 16, 1855	5,818
Admitted	1,248
	7,066
Dead	19
Discharged	978
Penitentiary	122
	1,119
	5,947

City Game.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Just now, on our way across the Park, a Woodcock—a live, genuine Woodcock—dropped down near us into the green plot opposite the old Brick Church. Flushed with surprise we rashly ventured near and flushed the game. We followed his flight across to Broadway, and down the street, as far as the Astor, when he was lost to the eye. Perhaps he was engaged for dinner at Stetson's. How came he in the Park? Whence did he come? and whither go?

PARK ROW.

November 19—Mid-day.

Hackmen.

To the Editors of the New-York Daily Times:

Can you inform me whether there is any law prohibiting the assemblings of public hacks in our streets?

On opera nights Irving Place, between 14th and 16th-sts., is rendered almost impassable by these nuisances, and the rumbling of the wheels, mingled with the *oaths* and *obscene* language of the drivers, render our otherwise quiet neighborhood anything but desirable.

A few weeks prior to *election* I called the attention of our *model* Mayor to this nuisance, and until election was over the trouble was slightly abated; since that critical day, however, matters are as bad as before.

REX.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

Supreme Court—*General Term.*—Nos. 96, 107 to 112, 114, 116, 117, 119, 120, 38, 61, 97.

Superior Court—Nos. 881, 1,128, 977, 540, 497, 517, 436, 98, 749, 66, 688, 715, 766, 17, 18, 16, 99, 31, 718, 484, 714, 609, 484, 700 to 708, 710, 712 to 716, 767 to 800.

The Patent for Eight-wheeled Railroad Cars.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 20.

Before Judge Nelson.

Ross Winans vs. *The Harlem Railroad Co.*—The testimony in this case has been closed, and Mr. Dickerson commenced summing up for the defence this morning. The trial has thus far occupied something over three weeks, and consequently will not occupy so much time as on the former occasion. There has been less testimony taken, although some new witnesses were examined, and the Court, sitting from 10 to 4, instead of from 11 to 3, has got over the ground faster.

The case for the defence will be summed up by Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Whiting, while but one counsel will speak on behalf of the plaintiff. It is to be hoped that the case will soon be disposed of, and give place to the other causes which have been blocked up by it.

United States Commissioner's Office.

Before Mr. Commissioner Nelson.

THE CHARGE OF MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. *Sylvanus M. Spencer.*—This young man, who arrived here on Saturday, in the store-ship *Relief*, from Rio, charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, was brought up yesterday for examination, and the testimony of one witness taken, when the proceedings were adjourned unto this day. The evidence is entirely circumstantial in its nature, and only points directly to the prisoner from his having been on bad terms with the deceased, and having used threats toward him.

Before Commissioner Morton.

Discharge of A. M. Campbell.—Last week, a person of this name was brought up, on the information of a vender of obscene books, charged with making a trade with him for eight half-dollars of "bogus money." Yesterday the Commissioner dismissed the complaint.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term, Nov. 20.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

DECISIONS.

Kittle vs. *Kittle.*—Referred.

Bayard vs. *Pierce.*—Motion denied without costs.

Lewis vs. *Avery et al.*—The first defence to stand. All others to be struck out except second, and that to be made more certain. $10 costs.

Johnson vs. *Fellerman.*—Order settled.

The Metropolitan Gas Light Injunction Case.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

DECISIONS.

Smith et al. vs. *The Metropolitan Gas Light Company and the Board of Aldermen.*—This case was argued before His Honor Justice Cowles, some days since, and the facts at that time were fully given in the Times. We give an abstract of the opinion just rendered, dissolving the injunction, on the grounds that the present plaintiffs have no standing in Court; that the motion should be made by the Attorney-General.

Cowles, Judge, after stating the facts in the case, proceeds as follows:

I am unable to discover any ground upon which the plaintiffs can sustain this suit. First, its object is to annul the charter of the Company, (and the temporary injunction restrains them from exercising any of its franchises,) that can only be done by the Attorney-General in the name of the people in the mode required by the Statute Code, § 430. If claimed to be sustained on the ground that this is a grant of valuable privilege belonging to and vested in the City, and that the interest of the City at large would be affected by the laying down of their pipes, the answer is that the corporate authority itself, not the individual tax-payers, are the proper persons to represent these interests of the City.

Tax-payers, as such, have been permitted to intervene in cases where the corporate authority have, in violation of their duty as guardians and trustees of the private property of the City, attempted to squander, or otherwise illegally dispose of such property, and the intervention of tax-payers in that class of cases has been sustained upon the same general principles which permits any *cestui que trust* to restrain the Trustee from squandering the trust property.

But that is not the case here. The corporate authority of the City have an undoubted right to give permission to these defendants to lay down pipes beneath the surface of the streets as a means of furnishing the citizens with an increased supply of gas. Nor are they obliged to sell such permission, or direct it as a part of the City property which is to be used for purposes of City Revenue.

I have had occasion recently, in the case of Wetmore and others *vs.* Story and others, to discuss the question whether a similar power to regulate streets is to be treated as City property, with a view to City revenue, and a suggestion that the power to authorize gas-pipes to be laid with a view to the promotion of the public convenience and comforts, is property which, under the charter of 1853, must be sold at auction, as it must be if it is City property, only tends still further to confirm me in the conclusion at which I arrived in that case.

This power to authorize the laying down of gas-pipes is in no true sense of the word a part of the City property to which the corporate authority are to resort for the purpose of revenue; whether, therefore, the permission to lay down their pipes is given by the joint consent of the Mayor and Common Council or by the two Boards alone, there is here no squandering or illegal disposition of the private property of the City, which upon any recognized principles can justify a suit of this character by tax-payers of the City as such.

Nor is there any other ground on which this suit can be sustained by these plaintiffs as tax-payers. It is alleged that if this Metropolitan Gas Light Company is allowed to go on they must take up the Russ pavement in Broadway, which could not be again as durably relaid, and that in a variety of other ways the public interests would be made to suffer. To all this the answer is that, the corporate authority of the City are the proper guardians and protectors of these City interests, and the proper party to cause steps to be taken to enjoin the defendants, if the interests of the City so required.

As these plaintiffs have no standing in Court which can enable them to sustain this action, it is entirely unnecessary to discuss the various questions that have been raised respecting the alleged unconstitutionality of the defendants' act of incorporation, I therefore pass them over.

But it is urged that if the injunction is dissolved as to the Metropolitan Gas Light Company, it should be retained as to the other defendants, (the Corporation of the City and the Aldermen,) inasmuch as they not having appeared in the suit cannot ask to have the injunction dissolved as to themselves.

It must be observed that the Corporation and Aldermen are not alone interested in that question. This Company has no powers to proceed until the permission of the two Boards of the Common Council is obtained.

The restraint upon the Aldermen is a restraint upon the Gas Light Company.

To hold the injunction as to the Aldermen, is, in effect, to hold it against the Gas Light Company. Also, to pretend to dissolve it, as to the Gas Light Company, but continue it as to the Aldermen, would be mere mockery.

An order must be made that the injunction as to all the defendants be dissolved. Costs to abide the event of the suit.

We believe that an appeal will be taken from this decision.

For plaintiffs, Messrs. Willard and O'Conor. For defendants Messrs. Stoughton and Hutchings.

White vs. *Heywood.*—In this case the Sheriff should be allowed a sum equal to one-half of what his poundage would amount to on an execution under which he had collected the sum of $4,600.

Before Hon. Justice Clarke.

Christy vs. *Murphy et al.*—Motion for attachment denied.

Marine Court.

Before Judge Thompson.

A HORSE CASE.

William Berry vs. *Robert L. Tilton.*—In this case, the defendant was sued for a breach of a warantee in the sale of a horse, and the damages laid at $200. It appeared that the parties had a trade for a horse, and, according to the story of the purchaser, the vender warranted the horse to be sound in every particular, and received $300; but two days after the animal had passed into the hands of the plaintiff, symptoms of glanders made their appearance and in twenty days proved fatal. On the part of the defence it was set up that the horse was not only a sound one at the sale, but that the plaintiff bought the animal with all his faults. His Honor yesterday rendered judgment for the plaintiff for the full amount, with costs.

Court of General Sessions.—Tuesday.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

BURGLARY.

John Kreath, a German, was charged with burglary in the second degree. The indictment also included a charge of grand larceny.

A negro, named Light, deposed that he was coachman to Mr. Martin, resident in One Hundred and Seventy-Fourth-street, between the Kingsbridge-road and the Harlem River. On the 21st September, a trunk was broken open, in a sleeping room of the coach-house occupied by the gardener, and $40 stolen therefrom. Light was driving Mr. Martin's coach that day, and, on entering the grounds, observed the defendant, who is a rag-picker, going towards the coach-house, with a bag upon his shoulders. He ordered him to go off the grounds, as they were private, and, subsequently, he saw him going from the coach-house without his bag. It was found afterwards that the trunk had been broken open, and the money extracted. A bag similar to that carried by the prisoner was found in the coach-house, with a quantity of clothes packed in it, ready for removal.

Two young ladies, of Mr. Martin's family, gave their testimony. They saw the prisoner on the grounds, and heard him ordered off by the coachman.

There was still some doubt as to his identity, as he was not arrested till two weeks afterwards.

Mr. W. Grandin defended the case, and urged that there was no evidence against the prisoner. The Recorder charged the Jury that the evidence was not sufficient to convict him of burglary, but that he might be found guilty either of grand or petit larceny. The only question was, whether he was the party who took the money.

The Jury found him not guilty, and he hurried out of Court with all the speed he could summon.

GRAND LARCENY.

Michael Callahan was charged with an attempt to commit grand larceny. Elizabeth Korch, of No. 187 Eldridge-street, is a married woman. She left her room one morning recently—her husband having gone to work—and locked the door. Returning in ten minutes, with her baby in her arms, she applied the key to the lock, when Callahan and another man ran out,—knocking her and baby down a flight of stairs, and escaped into the street. She screamed like a real woman, and neighbors—it was a tenement house—came to her assistance. Callahan was caught; the other man escaped. In the room were her own, her husband's, and baby's clothes, worth $200, and $10 in money. Nothing had been removed, as she returned too soon for the thieves to pack up their intended booty. The Jury found the prisoner guilty

STEALING A VALUABLE WATCH.

Joseph Shook and Adam Michell, Germans,—were charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $110, the property of a Mr. Wikoff, (not the chevalier.)

Elizabeth Liegersmidt, of No. 178 Essex-street, deposed that her husband keeps a watchmaker's shop at that place, but that in October, when the robbery was committed, he was "very hard sick." Consequently the workman and herself kept the store, although she was mostly in the back-room, cooking;—for they eat a great deal in these German places. Mr. Wikoff had left the watch to be repaired. Shortly afterwards these prisoners who had previously bought watches of her, and one of whom she knew very well—(indeed he went into the back room to superintend the sauer-kraut, and to smack his lips over a glass of lager-bier)—these prisoners, we say, called at the store, and asked to see Mr. Wikoff's watch. They examined it, and pondered over it, and spent two hours there, Mitchell assisting Mrs. Liegersmidt in cooking the sauer-kraut, and drinking the lager-bier, as aforesaid. Shortly after they left, great was Mrs. Liegersmidt's consternation to discover the watch was gone. She ran to the police depôt and warned the captain. The captain promised vigilance.

In the meantime, what did the prisoners? It appeared from the evidence that they went to the jewelry store of Mr. Tobias Lyon, No. 68 Chatham-street, and representing themselves to be two Germans, just arrived from Illinois, offered the watch for sale. He took their addresses, (which were bogus,) and gave $35 in money and a silver watch worth $15, in exchange for the gold watch, worth $110. Two or three days afterwards a police officer came to him and asked him if he had not purchased a watch of two Germans. He answered affirmatively, —saw the watch at the Station-house, and identified it, as also did Mr. Wikoff.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended. The case was too clear against the prisoners, and we were not surprised that the jury found them guilty.

GRAND LARCENY.

Theodore Sheldrick was charged with stealing a piece of cloth worth $45, from the store of Mr. Herman Schulting, No. 157 William-street, on the

THE INDICTED OFFICIALS.

CASE OF JUDGE STUART.

THE TRIAL TERMINATED.

VERDICT, NOT GUILTY.

Speeches of Mr. E. W. Stoughton for the Defence, and of Hon. F. B. Cutting for the Prosecution.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20, 1855.

The trial of Judge Stuart was resumed to-day at the usual hour. The public attendance was quite as large as on any of the previous days during which the trial has been progressing.

John Reid, a police officer, was called for the defence and sworn. He was examined by Mr. Brady.

Question.—Are you connected with the Police? *Answer.*—I am.

Q.—How long have you been so? A.—Since 1845, I believe.

Q.—You were in the Chief's Office how long? A.—From 1848 till 1854.

Q.—Do you know this woman, Margaret M. Connelly? A.—I am not aware that I do, only by reputation.

Q.—Do you know what sort of a house she kept? A.—I only know of one she kept in No. 40 Wooster-street; I never was inside the house—never in it as an officer.

Q.—Did you know Lydia Van Tassel, who went by the name of "Cherry?" A.—I know her as "Cherry;" not as Van Tassel; I know John Van Tassel, but not as Jack Cherry; I know Burtis, More, Fish and Moray; I know Jim Egerton; the last time I saw him was in the City sometime last Summer; I have not seen More since I was in the Chief's Office.

Q.—What are all these men? A.—They are a lot of thieves as far as I know. When I was in the Chief's Office, it was a part of my particular duty to watch those suspected characters; I was in the detective service there.

Q.—What was the reputation of the house this woman kept? A.—I heard it was an assignation house; the only way I learned that was when I followed Cosgrove or Connolly from one of the California steamers on which he had been in company with Moray; I followed him to this house, and learned from a brother officer that the house was kept by Mrs. Duval, and that Connolly was her man; Connolly had been on the steamer when she was about to sail, and Moray was with him; I suspected he went there for same, and followed him; I never heard that Connolly was in the State Prison; I heard that Moray was; I know nothing of Fish personally only from information and the character of his associates.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—It is my business to find out all about these characters as far as I am able; I never found out that Connolly was in the State Prison; I never made the inquiry; when I traced Connolly after leaving the steamboat, there was no proceeding—no warrant instituted against him; I followed him merely to obtain further information of his movements; that was shortly previous to his arrest for larceny in the New-York Hotel on the 6th April, 1858; I have known of no complaint against Mrs. Connolly within five years past save for aiding and abetting in the escape of Hawkins from a Police officer.

Mr. Brady called on a number of Police officers who had been subpœnaed to attend to-day, at 10 o'clock, but failed, thus far, to appear. He then offered in evidence a mortgage issued by Sidney H. Stuart and his wife in Dec. 17, '54, to Fernando Wood, Mayor, to secure the payment of $8,000 in 1855, which had been lent for a year at 7 per cent interest.

Mr. Brady asked the Court to send an officer for Mayor Wood, and a messenger was dispatched to the City Hall accordingly.

Edgar De Witt, a lawyer, was called by Mr. Brady to prove the making of the mortgage, which he did; he testified that $450 of that $8,000 was reserved to pay off a judgment of Jos. L. White, that judgment being a lien on the property; there were a number of judgments which had necessarily to be canceled in order to perfect the security.

To Mr. Cutting—I do not know how many judgments there were; one was as large as $800, and, according to the best of my recollection, the rest were for small sums.

Hon. Fernando Wood, Mayor, having arrived in Court, was examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Was that mortgage (presenting the mortgage) given to you, Mr. Wood? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You lent Judge Stuart $8,000, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And did you reserve any of that to pay off judgments? A.—I reserved, I think, about $400 to pay a judgment against him; I am not confident of the amount; that was a judgment of Joseph L. White; I paid that judgment myself to the deputy out of that mortgage; that was all I paid to the Sheriff; I think the lawyer who examined the title reserved some sums for the purpose of paying off all liens; this money was lent in December before I was Mayor.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting.—Q.—Did Stuart state he was in need of money, or pecuniarily distressed? A.—He stated he was very much embarrassed.

Q.—What did he say in regard to his embarrassment? A.—I don't remember the details of the conversation; he was very pressing in his application.

Joseph Cornell was called and appeared, but Mr. Brady decided that as his testimony referred to the same facts, he would not examine him.

Mr. Brady again called Webster and Walker, but got no answer. Failing to get them, Mr. B. said he wanted to examine Mr. Cutting.

Mr. Cutting—Certainly.

Hon. F. B. Cutting, prosecuting officer, was sworn and examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Did you receive from me on Friday a paper in the handwriting of A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney? A.—I did.

Q.—Where is it? A.—In my possession here in the Court.

Q.—Has it been in possession of Mr. Hall since you received it? A.—I think not; after I received it I exhibited it to Mr. Hall, retaining possession of it I think myself; he may have taken it in his hands.

Mr. Brady—But you did not let him keep it? Witness assented.

Mr. Brady—That is all.

Mr. Cutting—There is nobody to cross-examine me, and therefore I suppose I shall have to cross-examine myself. [Laughter.] The paper I have spoken of was a paper I had called on you to give to me as being Mr. Hall's property. You had it not in Court, but sent for it, and I received it from you as a return of a loan which you had got from Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—That is all right. Now, I shall ask Mr. Cutting to produce that paper.

Mr. Cutting (having taken his place at the table) said: I shall not do it. Let one of the officers go and bring Mr. Hall into Court.

Mr. Brady asked to have the paper presented to the Court.

Mr. Cutting—I want you to call somebody who was in the Grand Jury room, but I shall not allow any paper to be read which was not read to Mrs. Connolly, nor sworn to, nor signed by her.

Mr. Brady explained that the paper had been sent to him to show to his client, as being what Mrs. Connolly had sworn, before the Grand Jury, and written by Mr. Hall, the District Attorney. He asked if there was any objection to present that paper to the Court?

Mr. Cutting, in reply, said it was not proper to produce, here, the minutes of this Grand Jury, as evidence against Mrs. Connolly, even when those minutes, if produced, would contradict her statement. If Mrs. Connolly had stated, here, any matter or thing which was contradicted, in any respect, by any thing which she said before the Grand Jury, it was proper for the defence to show it, but it must be proved in a regular way. He had caused to be served on many of those Grand Jurors subpœnas to appear here, and had noticed them, on the back of their subpœnas, to observe whether the evidence given by her, before them, agreed or differed with the evidence given by her in this case.

Mr. Brady—I asked you would you show that paper to the Court or would you not?

Mr. Cutting said that the statement of counsel that he had received a statement of Mr. Hall containing what she testified to before the Grand Jury, was a mistake. Four or five days after this indictment had been found, Mr. Hall, in compliance with the request of the other side, did send them what from memory he supposed to be a brief compendious statement of her evidence, and which he wrote in his own office. But this paper, which was not read to her, not signed by her, and written without her knowledge, would not be evidence if produced. If that paper contained a correct statement of her evidence it would be but a memorandum of Mr. Hall; and was such a memorandum evidence in chief in this case? Was a memorandum which could not be cross-examined, which could not explain any deficiencies, and which could only be taken as it appeared on its face, to be admitted as evidence when Mr. Hall himself could be examined?

Mr. Brady again interrupted the prosecuting counsel, and asked him if he would offer that paper or not?

Mr. Cutting would do his duty, no matter what might be thought of it, nor what the consequence might be. He declared this proceeding of the defence to be improper, and called on the Court to restrain his learned friend within the legitimate limits of legal action and professional duty. I ask, he continued, that Judge Stuart be tried precisely as Judge Stuart should have tried those criminals whom he ought to have tried, but who were permitted to escape. I think that all these efforts to get up collateral issues—to get up improper prejudices, and to influence the Jury by outside facts and inferences are such as require to be controlled and stopped.

Mr. Brady replied, and said he would read the note of Mr. Hall, designating the character of this paper.

Mr. Cutting—You cannot; I object.

Mr. Brady—I can, and will, (reading.) "I loan you my private minutes before the Grand Jury."

Mr. Cutting—(rising hastily)—I do not think that is right.

Mr. Brady—It is right enough; I offer it as evidence to contradict your statement. I will prove the hand-writing.

The Court—(to Mr. Brady)—You offer it merely to contradict the counsel?

Mr. Brady—I offer it as evidence in the case, and I will state the reason why. Mr. Brady argued the admissibility of the question at considerable length, and said, in conclusion: If nobody was to be controlled here but counsel for the accused, so be it, and let it be decided; but if he had the same right, he thought he could demand that the exercise of his rights be permitted.

The Court said the only question before it was this: It is in testimony that the new acting counsel for the people received, on Friday last, from the counsel for the accused, a paper in the hand-writing of Mr. Hall, purporting to be minutes of evidence——

Mr. Cutting—I did not say that.

Court—Well, a paper in Mr. Hall's hand-writing, which had been returned by the defendant's counsel, it being loaned to him by the District-Attorney. Such a paper as that it seemed to the Court was not, *per se*, testimony in this case.

Mr. Stoughton—That is not the question; your Honor cannot say, until your Honor sees the paper, whether it is proper evidence or not.

The Court—So far as appears on this trial, the woman's testimony was not taken down in writing, nor read to her, nor sworn to by her, and that statement—whatever may be thought of her evidence—must be taken as true. Mr. Hall was the proper person to give evidence of the contents of that paper, and he could be cross-examined upon it.

Mr. Brady—Then you will note on your Honor's minutes that I asked the prosecuting counsel to show it to the Court that your Honor might know what you were ruling about, and your Honor refuses. I except.

Mr. Brady again called on Webster and other witnesses subpœnaed for to-day, but without obtaining their appearance. He then wanted an officer to go to Mr. Stroughton's office to bring the clerk to prove that the copy of Mr. Hall's minutes, produced by the defence, was a correct one.

Mr. Cutting said he would allow the paper to be shown.

Mr. Brady wanted to know if he would not object to its being offered in evidence.

Mr. Cutting denied that he would consent to anything which might be regarded as an admission in reference to the contents of the paper.

Mr. Brady offered to prove that this paper was headed "Testimony of Mrs. Connolly before the Grand Jury," and that it was sent to them (the defence) as a copy of her testimony before the Grand Jury. Was that objected to?

Mr. Cutting—For what purpose is that offered? I suppose it is to contradict the witness.

The Court—It is objected that Mr. Hall must first be examined on that paper before she can be contradicted.

Mr. Cutting—I object to it as incompetent evidence for the purpose of contradicting the witness; for all other purposes it is irrelevant.

George W. Norris (Captain of the Tenth Ward Police) was called by Mr. Cutting, who examined him as follows:

Q.—You were called yesterday and examined in reference to the character of Mrs. Connolly's house and of the persons who resorted there. I want to know whether you were acquainted with Mr. Isaac B. Smith, formerly an Alderman of this City.

Witness—Before I answer any more questions, I want to understand whether I am brought here by the prosecution, or by the defence?

Mr. Cutting—You were brought here for the defence yesterday, and I cross-examined you in part last night; I have to put some additional questions to you to-day.

Witness—I take it I am here for the prosecution.

Mr. Cutting repeated his question as to witness' knowledge of I. B. Smith.

Witness—I am acquainted with him.

Q.—Did you know a woman named Maria Smith, his sister? A.—Not to my knowledge; I did not see such a woman in 1847; I never boarded with her; I have never boarded away from my own house with my mother; I never placed Maria Smith in Mrs. Duval's house to board; I never put any woman there to board, either when she lived in West Broadway nor anywhere else.

A. Oakley Hall, District Attorney, was called to the stand by Mr. Cutting.

Q.—Were you present in the Grand Jury room at the time that Mrs. Connolly gave her testimony before them? A.—I was there most of the time; I think I was called out a short time towards the last of it; I have examined her evidence carefully as reported in the *Herald* newspaper.

Q.—Does her evidence, as given on this trial, correspond or differ with the evidence given before the Grand Jury?

Mr. Brady wanted a reference to some authority that would warrant the introduction of this testimony.

After some argument,

The Court sustained the objection, deciding that the question was improper.

Mr. Brady asked for the paper to cross-examine Mr. Hall about it.

Mr. Cutting refused to produce the paper now.

Mr. Brady—Then you may retire, Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—Will you admit that letter to be in Mr. Hall's handwriting, (referring to the letter accompanying the minutes.)

Mr. Cutting—Mr. Hall, take the stand.

Mr. Brady—No; I will examine an officer. Mr. Floyd take the stand.

Mr. Floyd took the stand, and was sworn. He proved the handwriting to be that of Mr. Hall.

Mr. Brady—I now offer this in evidence.

Mr. Cutting—I object.

The Court refused to admit the paper on the ground that Mr. Hall was the person to prove the facts.

Exception taken.

Mr. Brady offered, if the prosecuting officer handed him this paper, to examine Mr. Hall about that paper.

Mr. Cutting, in reply, said if his learned friend would agree either to examine Mr. Hall as to what did take place in the Grand Jury Room, he should have the paper, or if he said he would not object to his (Mr. C.'s) examining Mr. Hall as to what transpired there.

Mr. Brady repeated that he would examine Mr. Hall about it.

The Court said Mr. Hall must swear as to the paper himself.

Mr. Cutting informed the Court that the case for the prosecution was now closed.

Mr. Brady again asked if Officer Webster were now in Court.

Joseph Webster took the stand and was sworn. He testified that he arrested a colored woman by the name of Maria Marshall on Thursday last; she had another name, Elizabeth Hall; saw her on this stand last week; she is now in the Tombs; she was arrested for being drunk on the street; she first gave the name of Maria Marshall, and then contradicted herself, and said her name was Elizabeth Hall.

Cross-examined by Mr. Cutting—I never heard of any complaint made against her before; never saw her before I saw her here; she is yet in the City Prison; the law for the punishment of drunkenness making the term of imprisonment ten days in the City Prison.

Mr. Brady announced that here the defence rested, and proposed, without any word of comment from any quarter, whether judge or counsel, to hand the Jury this indictment, and let them return their verdict as honest men and upright citizens.

Mr. Cutting replied that nothing could be more agreeable to him than to relieve the Jury and Court immediately from the consideration of this case, but its great importance, and the duty owed to the community, required that he should submit it to the Jury in the aspect in which it presented itself to his own mind.

This being settled on, the Jury took their customary recess.

ADDRESS OF MR. STOUGHTON FOR THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Stoughton, when the Jurors had again taken their seats, rose to sum up the case on behalf of the defendant. He said: May it please your Honor; Gentlemen of the Jury; I need hardly say to you that the counsel engaged for the defence in this case take a very deep interest in it, inasmuch as every earthly hope of this defendant seems to depend upon the result of this prosecution. I need hardly say to you that terminate as it may, it has inflicted a blow upon him, upon his hopes and upon the hopes and prospects of those who are dearest to him, that he shall never recover from. No verdict of yours can send him away from this Court-room unstained by the fact that an indictment has been found against him for a crime alleged to have been committed by him as a Judge. Nothing upon earth can wipe that fact out, and hence, gentlemen, the cruelty of that act is and was unjustifiable.

Now, gentlemen, what is the nature of this prosecution? It undertakes to reach and to pull down from the bench a Judge of a high criminal Court. And it undertakes to reach him how? As you would like to have your property reached and taken from you by process of law? By the same moral instruments by which you would expect your neighbor to seek to take away your most slender civil right? No. He is sought to be reached by the testimony of a person whose testimony you have heard, and whose character you perfectly well understand. You know that character to be infinitely worse than human language has the capacity to describe. You may have read of vice as delineated in novels, and you may know of it as exhibited in real life, but you have not the capacity to-day to comprehend the full compass of the vice that resides in that woman's heart, and upon whose testimony this prosecution entirely depends. I say, entirely depends; for, strike the testimony of that person out of the case, and there is nothing in it that casts upon Judge Stuart, and I shall show it, the slightest possible stain. What is the character of this prosecution? It is the prosecution of a Judge for an alleged crime, by indictment. And it is the first time within any knowledge I have of what history tells us, that a Judge has been indicted and tried for offences committed in office. The usual and ordinary course to proceed against a Judge of a Court of Record is by impeachment, and you know how that is conducted: he is impeached and tried in this State by the Senate. Here a different course was adopted, and let us see what that was. Now, gentlemen, neither you nor I have the slightest doubt that if a complaint had been made to a magistrate that Judge Stuart had been guilty of the offence of bribery, upon that complaint, on the mere cross-examination of that witness, he must inevitably have been discharged. We all know that. We all know that no committing magistrate in the City of New-York, or anywhere else, having the slightest regard for his own character, would have committed any man, however mean his position, however degraded he might have been, upon the testimony, coupled with the cross-examination, of that woman. Now why was the unusual course taken of proceeding by indictment instead of proceeding in the ordinary course by a complaint before a magistrate? Why was this done? Was it feared that Judge Stuart would flee from justice? Did any one apprehend that he would leave the City to escape from the effect of a complaint made against him? I ask the prosecution did any one suggest at any time that Judge Stuart, with an opportunity to meet this complaint before a committing magistrate, would have fled? Why then this extraordinary proceeding by indictment without the ordinary preliminary complaint before a magistrate? Perhaps the gentleman can answer these questions. I think I can. Again, that witness goes before the Grand Jury, and upon her testimony undeveloped by any cross-examination—her testimony, of course, concealing all the facts which you now know in regard to her character—an indictment is procured as if upon the testimony of a perfectly competent and reliable witness. We know, gentlemen, how indictments are obtained before Grand Juries, and I repeat, if Mr. Hall, the District Attorney—and in saying this, I cast no imputation upon him, whatever imputation there be must fall upon and follow the circumstances as they are developed—I repeat, that if Mr. Hall had taken the pains to tell this Grand Jury, "Gentlemen, I am about to introduce into your room a common prostitute, a woman who has been the paramour of a succession of thieves; I am about to introduce into your room, a woman who is now the common associate of thieves; the wife of a common thief; and I wish you to scan that woman's testimony carefully, for I, as prosecuting officer, proceeding in this way, feel it to be my duty as such, to tell you that such testimony is to be regarded with the closest scrutiny." If he had said that do you suppose an indictment would have been found? Do you suppose this cruel proceeding would have been taken against Stuart? I ask you, because we are to look at this in its preliminary stages, and, if possible, to get at the motive and purpose of this prosecution? Now, I do submit, that if such a statement had been made, that Grand Jury—respectable men, as I have no doubt they are—would have at once determined to find no bill upon such evidence. When my learned adversary made his opening here, gentlemen, if he had coupled that opening, which was published at large in the papers with this statement, "I intend to prove the principal fact on which we rely for conviction, by the testimony of a person so degraded that no human language can exactly delineate her character," that opening would have fallen harmless upon the defendant in this case. If he had said, "I intend to prove the principal facts charged against the defendant by a woman who has forsaken the guide of her youth; by one who has forgotten the covenant of her God; by one whose house inclines unto death, and whose paths lead to the dead," would any human being have read the opening without finding there a perfect answer to it? Have you any doubt of it? But the learned gentleman gave us his opening; that opening was published far and wide; it has been read by almost every one—every one who reads the English language undoubtedly, in this country, and of course that stamped the defendant as a man so vile, if that opening were true, that he deserved to be cast out from association with his fellow men altogether. Now, I ask, if that is right; and I ask, if that is the way to conduct a prosecution in a Christian country? I ask you, as men, if that is a fair and humane, not to say, a merciful mode, of conducting a prosecution for crime in a Christian land? I ask you, if it is not the duty of your representative, for a District Attorney, is nothing else, when he stands before you and opens to you a case involving a charge of crime, to state by what instruments and means he proposes to establish the charge? I say that is the usual course. I say that is the merciful and the fair course. And it is to be regretted that prosecutions of this character should not be conducted by a responsible officer of the State, instead of by one who may feel that in going into it he goes into it as he would into a private case, irrespective of the right, irrespective of the wrong, irrespective of the question, whether the person charged be guilty or innocent, but with a determination to convict him if he can. This is the first time that we have ever seen a judge charged in this way. The fact that that is so, is an interesting one; but that interest has given way to another fact, still more interesting—that of a judge, for the first time charged with a crime in this way, should be sought to be stricken down by testimony of this kind. I repeat, gentlemen, the interest which was felt at the opening of this case, has entirely passed away, for it has been fairly supplanted by another of a deeper, and, I trust, of a more abiding character—the feeling that it is an outrage upon humanity, as well as upon an individual, to attempt to convict a judge, or any other human being, upon testimony such as we have in this case. The character of the testimony is what the public now regards. The fact that there is a charge against the defendant, is already forgotten. Now, gentlemen, who is Judge Stuart? for, in what I have to say, I shall confine myself very closely to the case. I hoped to have been relieved entirely from the duty of summing up in this case. But it has devolved upon me, and I shall discharge that duty as well as I can. I hoped, in common with my associates, that the case would have been submitted to you without comment; it seemed to be a proper case for such a course. Myself and my associates have labored very long in the case here, and I need not say that we hope for no reward in it except the consciousness of having done our duty to the Judge, for if the time ever arrives when a lawyer should volunteer his professional services, that time is when a Judge is situated as this man is situated, as we have so felt it, and we have so volunteered. I never for a moment doubted the innocence of this man; I repeat, I never for a moment entertained a question that he was entirely innocent of this charge. I have known him long, and so have you, gentlemen, and as part of the public know him by reputation at least, and what has he been? What has he done among us for the last ten or twelve years? Why, gentleman, he has been police clerk, surrounded by all the temptations of such a position; and did you ever hear a breath of complaint against him in that position? He has been a Police Magistrate; he was elected to fill that position by the people; and did you ever hear a word against him in that capacity? Again he passed through the ordeal of an election by the people, and took his seat upon the bench as City Judge. During all that ordeal, did any one ever hear a word uttered against Judge Stuart? Has he not been among us and of us? Has he not subjected himself to every criticism which a man nominated by one political party offers himself to receive by the opposition of that party? Has any one yet ever suggested until this prosecution, that there is a stain upon him? Now, I ask you to consider these things. A man coming before you, occupying these several positions, free from blame; a man who has earned a position for himself as a self-made man; a man who has labored hard and with poor returns, pecuniarily considered, for the position which he finally came to occupy—he is to be struck down all at once and his prospects blighted. Now, I ask you if this is not to him a serious thing? And how has it been done for? to a certain extent all this has been done, and we know it. How has it been done? Who is his accuser? Who charges him, this upright man, with crime? You know who that is. I know of but one.

Mr. Stoughton proceeded to examine the evidence produced by the prosecution at much length.

The District Attorney, he said, not only presented himself as an unnecessary witness in the case, but in connection with another Judge secretly arranged the preliminaries of this indictment. Why all this? He (Mr. S.) should simply present to the Jury the question whether Judge Stuart, on the 15th February, 1855, received $100, or any sum of money from this woman, as payment for the exertion by him of his judicial influence to have a *nolle prosequi* entered in the case of Wm. Connolly. The counsel went on to show that upon the evidence of the prosecution this was a proper case for the entry of a *nolle prosequi*, and if not, no man was to be charged with doing anything in his official or any other capacity from an improper motive, unless that motive be very clearly established. The counsel further argued from the evidence that Judge Stuart was influenced to do what he had done from the highest considerations—motives of humanity; that he had done it in a fair, usual, and open way, and that in every step he took, he took care to make the most abundant evidence against himself of what he was about.

The woman was supposed to have gone to see Hall concerning the second indictment against her husband, at a time when she supposed he (Hall) had received the greater portion of the bribe. When she arrived there, Hall told her he would try her husband and convict him if he could. Now if she had believed, as we were told she did believe, that Hall had received the greater portion of the $500, what reply would she naturally have made? Would she not have said "Why this is strange conduct after I have paid you to let him go?" But she expressed no surprise, only went away weeping. In fact every movement in the case as described by the prosecution was unnatural. There was throughout evidence of remarkable earnestness on the part of Judge Stuart to accumulate all the evidence against himself, possible under the circumstances, which was remarkable. Then again it was remarkable that when the first certificate was made out, discharging the indictment against Connolly, she was not satisfied, but would have another which did satisfy her, although it did not differ materially from the first. It was somewhat strange that if she meant to keep the second certificate, as she said she did, it should have been folded so carefully, and sent to Cosgrove. But she lied, as she acknowledged she did, when on the stand. When she was on the stand she acknowledged she had lied; and, strange again, the prosecution asked that she should be believed, when she pretended to tell the truth, because she was so ready to acknowledge that she was a liar. This was the character—this was the woman—lost to every sense of shame—upon whose testimony a Judge was to be torn from the Bench and consigned to a prison. The arrangement had been made, and on her testimony it was to be carried out,—to swap a Judge for a thief. Her reward was the discharge of her alleged husband; for which she reveled in perjury, that a Judge might take his place. This was the bargain, and, singular again, the papers had been prepared one week before she had been consulted. They knew the value of the bait they had to offer, so they made out the bond—the District Attorney and Recorder Smith. She was invited to a conference, the particulars of which had previously been agreed upon. There she was informed that if she would tell such and such a story, her husband should not be tried on the second indictment,—particularly if her husband could tell something that would be effective. At this time she did not tell her story, and why? Because it was necessary that Cosgrove should do something for his release as well as she. Off she went to Boston for her husband. He came under the protection of a certificate from Mr. Hall, when it was found that he was of no use. He was then thrown out of the case, with a promise that he should not be tried if his wife would tell an effective story against the Judge. The proposition was agreed to, and we had had the woman on the stand—we had had a thief and the paramour of thieves in a Court of Justice, to convict a Judge, that she might save her partner in crime from the punishment he deserved. But this was not the only deplorable aspect of the case. We had one interested in the case—although a Recorder—in the star chamber proceedings. We had a Judge upon the same bench with the indicted, laboring secretly for his ruin. We had, in that same Judge, a political opponent, and one who, as was well known, sat in opposition to him, and in conjunction with the Mayor, in the Board of Police Commissioners. We had here a District-Attorney who imagined he had been injured; a Recorder who was a political opponent, and a thief and the paramour of half a dozen thieves, with the Recorder as counsel, all meeting together in secret, and some of them coming into Court publicly; and all—Attorney, Recorder, thieves, and the paramour of thieves—struggling together for the conviction of an honest Judge, and the liberation of a noted villain. Such was the combination against Judge Stuart; such an one as it was to be hoped would never again appear against the meanest, the vilest man or woman in the community. Here was a woman, known to be a thief and a prostitute, who came upon the stand and swore that in the eye of the law she was the principal offender—supposing there to be truth in anything she said; that she offered the bribe, which, if true, would destroy her evidence; and on this creature's testimony, an over-anxious District Attorney and Recorder sought to ruin the character of an honest man. Such a combination, with all the unpleasant accompanying circumstances, would not convict any man, however notoriously vile. In such a case, the responsibility that rested upon the Jury was great; while that of the Judge on the bench was small indeed. From an upright, high-minded Judge, the Jury would receive no opinative aid. On the facts as presented, with the circumstances that surround them, the Jury must form their opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the accused. With Judges elected as ours were, by political parties, and with the suspicion that under such circumstances it were possible there might exist political prejudices, or party feelings, it was not surprising that when duty never required an expression of opinion, the honorable Judges should carefully avoid even the semblance of bias in favor of or against an accused. Thus presented, he would leave the case with the Jury, in full confidence that in arriving at a conclusion, not only the evidence, but the peculiar character of the witnesses, and what they had to gain, would meet with that careful consideration they deserved.

Mr Cutting here announced that the Jury desired an intermission before he should proceed to close the case for the prosecution, and the Court granted a recess of fifteen minutes—until 5¼ o'clock.

SUMMARY OF MR. CUTTING'S CLOSING REMARKS.

On the return of the Jury, Mr. Cutting proceeded to address them on the part of the prosecution. As an introduction, he restated the position of Judge Stuart, and reiterated in brief, the charge made against him. Then glancing backward upon the judiciary, he detailed the dreadful consequences which had followed judicial corruption, and the susceptibility of the bench to a bribe. Even a suspicion of such a condition, caused deep and general feeling in the community, and thus it was that the entire country was looking with unusual interest for the result of the trial of the case of Judge Stuart. Concerning the evidence which had been adduced, he held that it was natural they should have to look at a fact here and a circumstance there. Natural, because the offence had been committed by one well versed in all the shrewdness of the law; by one familiar with the ways by which criminals were detected; familiar with the course of investigation in all such cases, and consequently careful not to leave open doors where it was possible to keep them closed. Under such circumstances there was strength in the facts that the man Cosgrove was indicted for a burglary; that after the indictment Judge Stuart was so well satisfied of his guilt that he would not take less than $5,000 bail; that after having been earnestly importuned to lessen the bail, Judge Stuart, after careful consideration, refused to make it less than $5,000; that subsequently this same Judge Stuart applied to the District Attorney for a *nolle prosequi* in this very case, telling the District Attorney at the time that the charge was of no moment, and that it could not be proven; and adding that the man had reformed and wished to lead an honest life—information which, if received at all, he had received from the woman Cosgrove, whose character for truth the defence had been so anxious to destroy. Continuing an able review of the evidence in the case, he claimed for the woman Cosgrove, after having detailed the various sacrifices she had made for the safety of her husband, the truthfulness of the remark of Judge Stuart, at an earlier period, that she was affectionate, generous and kind-hearted; and also that notwithstanding the character of the business she had followed for some time, her testimony, taken in connection with that of others, was such as could not be disregarded by the Jury. He had heard that an attempt would be made to give weight to political influences in the case, and the opposite counsel had hinted that such influences might have been at work in preparing the indictment against Judge Stuart, but he felt that such an intimation would, under the circumstances, have no effect with the Jury, and he would therefore, as the hour was late, pass over much of the evidence which otherwise he would have commented upon and leave the case with them.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

This case, gentlemen, I believe, is the first of it kind in the annals of our Judiciary. In English history we have all read (as an insulated instance of the bribery of Lord Chancellor Bacon. He confessed the offence, and was ignominiously dismissed from office, and branded with the epithets of "greatest, wisest, meanest of mankind." The offence which Bacon confessed is imputed to, but strenuously denied by, the defendant now on trial, and it will be for you, gentlemen, after what you have heard, and after the few observations to which the Court, at this late hour, must confine itself, to say whether the imputation, grave and solemn, as we must all admit it to be, is or is not well founded.

Some time, gentlemen, in the Spring of the year '53, a man whose real name was Connolly, but who chose for a particular occasion to assume that of Cosgrove, was indicted by the latter name on a charge of burglary committed in the New-York Hotel. About two years afterwards, without trial or punishment, the prosecution of the indictment was discontinued, or purported to be, by an entry in the records of the Court of Sessions, made, not as is usual and lawful, at the instance of the District-Attorney by leave of the Court, but at the instance of the Court by leave of the District-Attorney. And the allegation now is that the entry so made, be it valid or void, was the result of a corrupt understanding between the Judge and the wife of the party who stood charged before him; in other words, that a bribe of $500, paid and accepted, and not a sense of duty, was the motive influencing the act. The case, therefore, presents two leading points of inquiry: first, was there any such payment; and second, what, if so, was its object and intent?

I shall consider first the evidence of intent, for the obvious reason that unless a corrupt intent be shown, the charge of receiving the alleged bribe cannot, on the other evidence in this case, be sustained.

Intent, if unlawful, is seldom avowed. It is deduced from conduct and circumstances—from acts which speak, sometimes dubiously, sometimes clearly, and sometimes louder than words. Let us look, then, into the acts of the parties, as detailed in the evidence before us, taking them up mainly in their chronological order and in connection incidentally with any words which may have been used; and, giving the defendant the benefit of every reasonable doubt, let us see to what conclusion they naturally and fairly, and I may add lawfully, lead.

In the year 1847, and down to the 1st of January last, the present City Judge, now on trial, was connected with the Police of the City, having at one period the jurisdiction of an examining and committing magistrate. Some years before 1847, there were two young women, the elder named Margaret, the younger Elizabeth Murphy, residing, it is said, with their mother and brother, in the County of Otsego. The elder—subsequently known as Mrs. Ascensio, then as Mrs. Duval, and now as Mrs. Connolly—at the age of 18, came to this City, in or about the year 1837. Her manner of life—unless so far as it may affect her credibility, it is unnecessary to dwell on. After she had lived in this City about 10 years, she had occasion, it seems, on account of the arrest of one of her female lodgers, to go to the Police-office at the Tombs, so called, in Centre-street. The Clerk in attendance was the defendant now before you; and that was the occasion on which he first made her acquaintance. It was in the year 1847. She then lived in Leonard-street. Soon after, in the same year, she moved from Leonard to Church street; and there the defendant, she says, visited her house. In the following year (1848) she was married, she says, and her sister, who attended the wedding, confirms her statement, to a Spaniard or Cuban of the name of Ascensio. Their connubial felicity was of short duration. In two days after her ill-starred union, he, in a fit of jealousy, attempted her life, and she in terror again fled to the Police Magistrate for protection. On her complaint a warrant of commitment was issued against the violent groom, who, sometime after, being released, left the country for Cuba, where it is said, he died. From Church-street Mrs. Ascensio, or Mrs. Duval, removed to Laurens, and thence to Wooster-street; in both which places the defendant it is alleged, was in the habit of visiting her; so that at the time when the alleged bribery, if at all, was consummated, the acquaintance had been one of seven or eight years' standing. And I assume, for the purpose of this trial, that, although open to criticism, it was a lawful and proper acquaintance, and that one of the objects of the defendant in his visits, was to induce her to lead a different life. The evidence in any view except to establish an intimacy between the parties, was inadmissible. This is not an action for divorce; and the defendant is not now on trial for any alleged offence against the marriage law. If you believe the evidence, then, you will infer from it simply—and you will not be justified in inferring more—that on the 17th of Feb., 1855, the two alleged actors in the transaction of that day, were intimate with each other, and had been so for several years previous.

We will now, gentlemen,—and it is highly important that you should keep steadily in view the chronology and geography of the case, for time and place are the eyes of private as well as public history—we will now, I say, go back for a period of about two years, to the commencement of a prosecution, whose defect in some form, by a discontinuance, or by a sham trial, it is said, was the great object of the anxiety of both parties.

In April, '53, Mrs. Duval, or Mrs. Ascensio, whichever was the name she went by, was living with a man, whose character is sufficiently apparent, of the name of Wm. Connolly. This man, being arrested in an act of burglary, as already stated, at the New-York Hotel, gave his name as Wm. Cosgrove, instead of Connolly, and by that name was carried by the officer before the Magistrate at the Jefferson Market Station, where his examination and that of several witnesses was taken, with the view of determining whether he should be committed or held to bail, to await the action of the Grand Jury. The Magistrate at first—deeming the evidence of a very aggravated character—was inclined to hold the offender in actual custody, and to allow no bail. Being pressed, however, by the counsel of Cosgrove, he consented, with reluctance, to accept bail, fixing the sum at $5,000—an amount which, on inquiry, it was found impossible or inconvenient to procure, and which, even after a second application by counsel, although much reduced, was still retained at the sum of $3,000, to insure the appearance and trial of the offender.

This evidence is no further important than as showing the official, as well as individual, opinion, at that time entertained by the then Police Justice, now City Judge, of the criminal for whose release as the subsequently married husband of Mr. Duval, he afterwards, it is said, on her account, evinced so much solicitude.

The Grand Jury, it seems, concurred in opinion with the Police Magistrate—for they promptly found and returned the bill of indictment submitted to them. And on the 3d of May following, and again on the 19th, the case was called for trial before the General Sessions; when the party indicted failing to appear, a bench warrant was issued against him, and judgment of forfeiture entered on his recognizance, against both himself and his bail. The culprit, it appears, as soon as he was liberated, had left the State. His female friend, the widow Duval or Ascensio, by a previous understanding, in a few days met him in Philadelphia, where, on the 30th of April, 1855, the impediment to a legal union being now removed by the death of Ascensio, the parties were regularly married to each other, she returning immediately after or the same day to New-York, leaving her indicted husband, as a matter of precaution, out of this State.

At all events, when the Court of Sessions met and were ready to proceed with his trial, Cosgrove, being called, made no response. And thus it is that Mr. John B. Frinck, who had been induced to become the bail, by a deposit with him of $1,000 of Mrs. Duval's money, and a mortgage to him of Mrs. Duval's furniture, which she says had cost her $4,000—thus it is, I say, that Frinck is introduced, and for the two following years and upwards becomes an actor in this extraordinary drama. While Mrs. Duval, in addition to freeing her husband, would naturally be desirous to get back her $1,000 and get rid of her mortgage, Frinck, as naturally, for a time at least, would wish to retain both, and to get relieved, if possible, from the $3,000 judgment in favor of the people, which had been recovered against him on the bail bond.

Such then was the position of the parties on the 19th of May, 1855, and Mrs. Duval, now Mrs. Connolly, was still carrying on her business, as she calls it, in New-York; she did not sell out, she says, her establishment in Wooster-street, nor did Justice Stuart cease his visits there until the 27th of March, 1854. As to what occurred during the residue of that year, it may be sufficient at present to observe, that Mr. Connolly swears that she had numerous interviews with Mr. Stuart on the subject of her husband's case, giving the particulars, and that Mr. Stuart, the former Police Justice, was in November of that year elected to the office of one of the two Judges of the Court of General Sessions, to take his seat by law on the 1st of January, 1855, and by arrangement, to hold a term of the Court in the month of February following.

On Tuesday evening, the 13th of February, by previous appointment, made she says, in this building in the morning of that day, she called on the Justice, now City Judge, at his residence in Twenty-seventh-street, on the subject of her husband's difficulties, and had an interview with him, in which, if her oath is to be believed, he said among other things to her that those cases, meaning such as her husband's, cost money; and that although he was willing to do his part gratuitously as an act of charity, still, without naming the recipients, about $500 would have to be expended; to which she promptly replied that she had $500 in bank, which she would willingly give to have a *nol. pros.* entered. Another interview was then arranged for the next evening at the same place; at which, among other things, he told her, she says, that he could arrange her matter for the $500, and it was concluded that she was to draw it out of the Bank the next morning, the 16th, and bring it to the

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Mexico and the United States—Another "Sick Man."

The London *Times*, in a recent article on the condition and prospects of Mexico, called it *the Turkey* of North America. The simile is significant and suggestive—and there are very many respects in which it is just. Even in the geographical position of the two countries there is a striking likeness. Each stands in the door-way between two great continents. Each, moreover, occupies the most central and the most important locality in its hemisphere, taking natural capacities and commercial facilities into the account. Each possesses a territory full to overflowing of the elements of wealth, but running all to waste for lack of development and proper husbandry.

In political characteristics they resemble each other still more closely. Widely as their Governments differ in form, they have one deadly characteristic in common. Neither is made for man—neither connects his sentiments, his character or his welfare. In no respect would human happiness or progress be perilled—both, rather, would be greatly promoted, if both these Governments were peacefully extinguished to-morrow. And no part of the human family would be more benefited by the decease of these dynasties, than the populations which they have oppressed and demoralized.

Mexico, it is true, has a Republican form of Government; but it is nevertheless under the sway of a dynasty quite as arbitrary as that of Turkey. Wherever, indeed, the *military* element gets the ascendency, the State is governed by a dynasty, hereditary and self-perpetuating. Its despotism may be more capricious and fitful than the Turkish rule, but it is equally unfavorable to the steady growth of civil freedom. The military dynasty, especially if it takes a Democratic title, has a more certain line of succession to the helm of Government than any one royal family can ever secure. For every ambitious aspirant to the chief command of the army is an heir apparent to the throne of State. This rule not only perpetuates itself by producing its legitimate heirs, but also by sowing the seeds of those corruptions on which it lives, and by forming an atmosphere as well as a soil for their rank and speedy growth. Never, since Mexico had a name and a nominal standing among independent nationalities, has this vascillating military rule been more sudden and fitful in its alternations of despotism and anarchy, than at the present time. Never have the corruptions it engenders and disseminates produced such wide-spread and deep-rooted demoralization as this very year. Never was the future of that unfortunate State more sunless, starless and hopeless, than in this "Winter of its discontent."

So far as its position and political character are concerned, Mexico is thus justly styled the *Turkey* of North America. The London *Times* could not have more accurately described its condition than by this terse and suggestive epithet. We presume that the *Times* would carry the simile still further,—and that, by using it, it intended to hint that the relations of Mexico to the United States were similar to those of Turkey and Russia,—and that the American Government is likely soon to consider Mexico as a hopelessly "sick man," and enter upon arrangements for the disposal of his effects. If the Allied Powers have really agreed to extend their alliance to the regulation of the balance of power on this side of the Atlantic, also, the *Times* would probably consider this a proper occasion for their interference, and would advocate the extension of the protectorate of England and France, and of Mexico. It is not necessary to discuss so remote a contingency, as such an attempt must still be regarded. But it is by no means impossible that the people of Mexico may, within the next ten years, have presented to them the alternative of accepting such a European protectorate, or being annexed to the American Union.

Whenever such an issue should be made, we have very little doubt that the people of Mexico would very gladly accept the offer of annexation. Indeed, the objection to such a step, we apprehend, would come from this country rather than from Mexico, for it is obvious that she would be the greatest gainer by this union. The people of that country would be rescued from that alternate anarchy and despotism to which they have so long been subjected. They would be relieved from the domination of military rule. They would be delivered from that grasping power of centralization which has pressed upon the prerogatives and even existence of the several States composing the Republic. Every one of those States would be put under the ægis of a powerful government, and its rights would be as safe as those of Massachusetts or Mississippi. The Mexican people would be relieved of the burden of a national establishment, which devours their revenue, without raising them to the dignity of an independent power, respected by the family of nations. It would, probably not be deemed necessary to add more than two or three regiments to the army of the United States, in consequence of the union of the two countries. The present army would be regarded as adequate for the defence of their united coasts and commerce. One custom-house system would prevail from the southern frontier of Mexico to the eastern boundary of Maine. The hidden or unworked resources of the country would be developed. Its mineral wealth and agricultural capacities would begin to enrich the land. Every Mexican would soon realize that he was an American citizen, possessing every right belonging to the mighty Republic of which he was a member.

What would Mexico possibly lose by this union? She has struggled for years to sustain a Republican form of Government, and has only grasped its name and shadow. Union would put her in possession of its substance and vitality. For years, the populations of different sections of Mexico have contended for their *State Rights* against Centralization, and never fully attained them. Union would guarantee these rights. Not one of them would be infringed. We know of no law or institution of any Mexican State that it would be necessary to abolish or modify, before the act of union were consummated. The people need not be *Republicanized*, nor the country subdivided into States, nor State laws abrogated, nor local institutions or customs abolished; not even coinage or currency set aside, in order to establish a complete union.

So far as Mexico is concerned, we cannot doubt that she would profit immensely by the union. Whether it would be equally conducive to the welfare of the United States,—whether it would not promote the feeling of dissimilarity of character and interests among our people, and hasten the period of disunion, are questions to which the proposition of Annexation would give rise, and which would require calm and deliberate consideration. It would be very difficult, we apprehend, to convince the people of this country that the annexation of Mexico was either possible or desirable. Nothing would do more, we are certain, towards producing such a conviction, than an attempt on the part of England and France to prevent its consummation.

The Kansas Convention—Its Debates.

The elaborate length of the reports furnished in these columns, of proceedings in the organic Convention of Kansas, will not, we trust, deter the reader from perusing them carefully. Besides the unusual interest attending the anomalous condition of things in that Territory, the debates possess intrinsic interest and importance, seldom connected with such deliberations—supplying lessons of very unusual political value.

Indeed, Kansas is the first practical realization of a state of things, which philosophers have dreamed of and erected consummate but impracticable theories upon. It is virgin soil for governmental experiments. All other recorded experiments have been founded either on revolution, where the new *régime* consisted essentially in antagonism to the old one; or on colonization, where the colonists brought along with them a concentrated extract of common law, put up for long voyages, and warranted to keep without spoiling in any climate, by a proprietary interest at home. The States of this Union, whose Constitutions bear even date with the Declaration of Independence, in no instance, save in the omission of monarchy, departed from the Anglo-Saxon traditions. They launched out into no new theories, or trials of theories; but contented themselves with an adaptation of the English Constitution to a society divested of any privileged class. The more recent States have advanced to adult age and the dignity of full fraternity with the rest, by slow stages, and not before alluvial customs and modes of thought had become settled, and firm enough to bear the edifice of Constitution and Laws. But Kansas—unlike the others—is called in its very infancy to create itself a State; like a child-monarch, it is summoned to the sceptre before the difference between that ornamental article and a walking-stick is fairly appreciated. It has no traditions, it has no theory, it is without the help of old experience. We are not told that one of the legislators has read Plato, More, Bacon, or Harrington. There is no convenient Sieyes to supply a comprehensive formula from his pigeon-holes. In the very desperation of inexperience and timidity, the Convention has besought the help of neighbors, by soliciting copies of thirty Constitutions from as many States—but without any proclivity for either—and, because accumulating them, by no means affording indications of partiality for any one system over another, any more than a painter's collection of colors can intimate whether his picture is to be historical or pastoral. Kansas is, to pursue the latter simile, the *tabula rasa pictoris*, the intact canvas of the artist, and the men at Topeka, for themselves and their posterity, are to fill it as best they may. Of the Shawnee Mission mob we make no account in this matter; for they made laws for a community distinct from their own—to govern others, not themselves; and that experiment, to which neither care nor conscience goes, is as old as Nimrod. The Topeka party have an original mission; they come to the work suddenly; they are to fuse in a moment the heterogenious social elements which from all quarters have so precipitately flooded the soil; they are to be the first legislators whose people was an infant people, without any collective state of preëxistence whatever.

And, beside, in view of this general aspect of the subject, the discussions, as they are reported to us, have so much character and worth, and practical sense, that, as we read them, we cannot doubt that the organic law, when it shall have been hewn out by strokes so sturdy, will prove far less imperfect than its necessarily extemporaneous manufacture would threaten. It is amazing how these "Home Missionaries" at Topeka shine in contrast with the Shawnee "Foreign Missionaries." There all was confusion, excitement, precipitation; as they had none of the objects, they had none of the decorum or calmness of ordinary lawmakers. They legislated, not for the people in Kansas, but against the people in Missouri, in favor of Pierce Ruffian who might, peradventure, at some secure hour, choose to migrate thither. Their debates were quarrels, their deliberations Saturnalian orgies, their oratory a composite of buncombe, rowdyism and rigmarole. Their proceedings were marked with all the traits of cowardice, haste and vacillation, characteristic of bodies exercising extraordinary and illegitimate powers, and anticipating a speedy reckoning—like the Council of Five Hundred, just before the bayonets of Bonaparte dissolved it. At Topeka the reverse of this unhappy picture is observable. The House of Representatives, at Washington, is a less dignified assemblage, and acts as if possessed of no more unquestionable warrant for its action than the Kansas Convention of Topeka. The views of the members differ, as they always differ where the popular mind is healthy, topics new, and opinions untrammeled; none of the malevolent unanimity of the Stringfellow tribe exists, because none of its motives exist. The public good is sought for deliberately, and, we believe, conscientiously; and so sought, and with the earnestness so far manifested, it cannot but be attained. There is, in fact, as much difference between the *animus* of the Legislature at Shawnee and of the Convention of Topeka, as between the Forty Thieves and the Forty French Academicians. We repeat, a careful perusal of these debates will amply repay the time and patience they demand.

Unrestricted Trade.

The *Tribune* is not willing to admit that the only true principle of trade is that of unrestricted private competition, and says that if the proposition be true, "our Croton Water Company and our City Gas Light Companies are an error." The force of this argument does not strike us. In the first place there is no Croton Water Company that we ever heard of; the City Government supplies us with water, and taxes those who use it in undue quantities for their own purposes. The necessities of the case required that the government should do this for the public, because the work was too great for individual enterprise. Supplying the inhabitants of a City with water to clean their streets, extinguish their fires and preserve the public health in the manner in which it is done by the Croton, can hardly be compared with a commercial undertaking. As to the Gas Companies, they are simply private enterprises, carried on by incorporated companies, for individual profit, and, if they have any special privileges which remove them from the influences of a healthy competition, they clearly are mistakes. The necessity for incorporated companies in such cases arises from the large capital which the undertaking requires, and which no individual could furnish, or would be willing to hazard. The gas companies in no manner interfere with trade in gas fixtures, or any of the means of artificial illumination which people may choose to employ, but, unless they are secured against improper interference, capitalists will not subscribe to such large undertakings; something must be conceded on the part of the public as well as something risked on the part of capitalists. To give exclusive privileges to a great incorporation to perform any services, such as the baking of bread, for instance, which can just as well be carried on by individual enterprise, would be an error of the most mischievous character. Large establishments can be carried on with much less cost than small ones, in proportion to the amount of capital employed and business transacted, and of course, they can sell cheaper; we, therefore, see a constant tendency to expansion in the great retail and jobbing houses, while the small shops are daily disappearing. Such monster dry-goods houses as Stewart's are rapidly swallowing up the minnows of the retail trade; and the great hotels are making it an impossibility for a small hotel to exist. But these establishments grow up under a system of unrestricted private enterprise, and we see no reason why the same principle of trade under which the great hotels, retail dry-goods stores, sugar refineries, steamboats, and even market gardens have grown up, should not be applied to the baking of bread. There probably is a good reason for it, or we should long since have seen a bake-house in operation on as large a scale as any of the great sugar houses. As to flour stores and flouring mills, the system under which they have grown up could hardly be improved; they insure the highest prices to the farmer for his grain, and the lowest priees to the consumer for bread. The *Tribune* says: "When we read of a house in Boston netting two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, during the last year, by their operations in flour, we are conscious that we are reading of a false state of things." But we are not conscious of anything of the kind; notwithstanding the immense gains of this enterprising house in Boston, their very extensive operations were, doubtless, the means of cheapening flour to the consumer. But the operations of one year are not to be taken as a test of the profits of a business; the losses of this great house the next year may reduce their profits down to a very moderate amount. It is not an uncommon event for flour dealers to fail in business; and the profits of flour dealing and milling, in the long run, are not greater than those of any other business. The "House of Equity" may one of these days find itself with a stock of flour on hand which will have to be sold at half cost, and then will be a convenient time for it to shut up shop. We find nothing in the *Tribune's* arguments to weaken our faith in the principle of unrestricted private enterprise in all undertakings which do not require a larger capital than private individuals can command. The whole business of this City, and the prosperity of the whole country, have grown up under this free system of unrestricted competition; and we doubt if the people can ever be induced to abandon this natural course of trade for such artificial schemes as that of the "House of Equity."

The *Tribune* is partial to "supposing" a case,—a kind of argument by which anything may be proved or justified; for nothing is easier than to suppose just such a result as may be required; reasoning according to past experience and existing facts strikes us as a much safer plan:

"Now, suppose," says the *Tribune*, "that three-fourths of our thirteen hundred and eighty-nine City bakers would take to productive pursuits and leave the task of supplying the metropolitan demand for bread to the remaining one-fourth—would the community be benefited thereby? Unquestionably. Suppose a million dollars subscribed, and bake-houses erected for the public supply of bread; every labor-saving improvement is introduced, and a fair day's work exacted from the men engaged. (We would, parenthetically, remark, that, under our present system, a baker has no continuous labor for two hours at a time.) The flour is purchased directly of the miller, and received into the baker's cellar, without the intervention of the flour-speculator or middle-man. Flour baked in this manner, on an extensive scale, with economy in the details, and good commercial judgment in the direction, could pay an excellent dividend upon the capital employed, together with all the costs of manipulation, with a profit of one dollar per barrel upon each barrel baked."

But, let us suppose that bakers are men of ordinary intelligence, as they undoubtedly are; we may also safely suppose that they do already avail themselves of every labor-saving improvement, and exercise economy in the details of their business, and "good commercial judgment" in their purchases. We may also suppose that the profits of baking are not inordinate, for we do not know of any bakers among our millionaires; and we suppose that if the business was of a character to admit of its being enlarged, there are intelligence and enterprise enough among its members to have led some of them to have tried the experiment of a monster establishment long ago. There are some kinds of business which cannot be profitably conducted beyond a certain point—such as chicken-raising, for instance, and we suppose that bread-baking is one of them.

The Liquor Dealers.

Among the new parties which took part in the last election, was one composed of those persons throughout the State engaged in selling Liquor. Believing their business to have been threatened with destruction by the Prohibitory Law, they organized themselves into a distinct party, for the avowed purpose of so casting their votes as to decide the result, and elect men favorable to their views. They held a State Convention at Syracuse,—set for their purposes in resolutions, and nominated officers selected from the other tickets already before the people. They raised very large sums of money for the purpose of completing their organization, and expended it freely in the promotion of their designs,—having paid a single newspaper in this City $5,000 for the publication of articles favorable to their views. The apprehension was very widely entertained that these efforts would produce a marked effect on the result. So large an interest as this was known to be,—it was supposed,—would be very likely to command a very large popular vote, and perhaps control the State.

Now that the returns are in, we can see how much ground there was for this belief. The Liquor Dealers' ticket was made up entirely from the two Democratic tickets that had been put in nomination. By comparing the votes given for its nominees with those given for the officers not on its ticket, we shall arrive at its specific strength. Ward, the Hard candidate for Secretary of State, was also the nominee of the Liquor Dealers;—while Mitchell, the candidate for Comptroller, was not. Ward's vote was 58,104, and Mitchell's 48,565,—a difference of 9,539 in favor of Ward. Stetson, the Soft candidate for Comptroller, and also nominated by the Liquor Dealers, received 97,410, or 6,611 more than Hatch, the Soft candidate for Secretary of State, who was not on the Liquor Dealers' ticket. The Liquor Dealers, by their organization and efforts, were thus able to make a difference in the result of 9,539 in the one case, and of 6,611 in the other;—and as this change was made by taking votes from one candidate and giving them to the other, it follows that *one-half* this number of votes was all the Liquor Dealers could control. The entire strength of their party, therefore, was less than 5,000.

We are not at all surprised at this utter failure of the attempt to organize a party for the protection of the Liquor-selling interest. Political organizations, to be successful, must have at least the appearance of disinterestedness. They must at all events profess to exist for the public good, and to rest upon principle as their foundation. In this case there was not even the pretext of the public welfare. A set of men banded themselves together, with the object of controlling the politics of the State,—not for the promotion of the public interest, but with the avowed and exclusive purpose of fortifying *their own private* interest, against laws that the public welfare may require. It is not possible to engage for such an object,—so private and essentially selfish in its character,—enough of public sympathy and approbation for the organization of a political party. The people will not guide their political action by the private interest of any class of men; and any attempt to press such considerations into a public canvass is much more likely to alienate and disgust the mass of the community than to secure their favor and support.

Brooklyn Burglaries.

Our quiet neighbor across the East River appears to be peculiarly infested with burglars, who commit their nightly depredations in all parts of the City of Churches, undisturbed by any officious policemen. Housebreaking appears to be conducted there as a regular business, and so adroitly do the rogues accomplish their business, that they seldom disturb the slumbers of their victims, who sleep on unconscious of their losses until they wake in the morning and find that a nocturnal visitor has walked off with their family plate, and, in many cases, their watches and the contents of their pockets. These house robberies are taking place continually, during the day as well as the night, on Sunday afternoons while the family are at church, just in the edge of the evening and just at the peep of day. Yet they have a well-dressed police force, and we occasionally see a report of a little boy being arrested there for selling papers on Sunday. But the Brooklyn burglars are a class of privileged industrials, exempt rogues who are not subject to arrest. To speak plainly upon the subject it is disgraceful to the character of a City Government that it cannot protect its citizens from the terror of midnight burglars. Bolts, locks and revolvers have no power in Brooklyn, from all accounts, to protect the sleeping citizens from the visits of thieves; but nothing would seem to be easier than to prevent burglaries. Breaking into a house at night, forcing the locks, bursting open doors, removing panels, and ransacking the apartments must be a work of considerable time, and necessarily accompanied by a certain amount of noise; then the leaving a house with a bundle of booty, and conveying it to a place of safe deposit, some grand thieves' dépôt, or warehouse, such as must exist, to receive the spoils of the night, must expose the operator to the most imminent risks of detection. But no detections take place, or very rarely. If there were policemen on patrol, they must inevitably come upon these prowling villains when they are engaged in their "dreadful trade." But difficult and dangerous as the business of a burglar must be, it seems to be carried on with perfect impunity in Brooklyn. We have heard of families removing from the "City of Churches," on the sole ground of the annoyances they had received from burglars.

We should imagine that the owners of real estate over there would find it to their interest to have their police force doubled, or quadrupled, even, if, by any such means, the inhabitants could be secured against the visits of midnight thieves and cut-throats. New-York is sufficiently afflicted by the scourge of burglars, but they bear no proportion to the swarms of miscreants that infest our sister city. They are a disgrace to our Municipal Government, and some effective measures should be taken for the removal of this great curse of a City residence. Charles Lamb speaks of the "sweet security of streets," but there is no security in our streets, where life and property are placed in greater danger from midnight robbers than they are in the most secluded parts of the country. The City offers a thousand retreats, and gives every encouragement to burglars, while it affords no protection against their practices.

Irish Compliments.

Alderman Herrick's "*Records of Rascality*" are pleasant, genial and complimentary, compared with the *Citizen's* disposition of Thomas Darcy McGee in the last number. This latter individual some while since wrote the following choice notice of his countrymen in America:

"Since 'the wild geese' swept away from the Shannon shore, the children of Ireland at home and abroad have been tools in the hands of strangers.

Tools in America in the hands of many masters. Tools firstly to their own. The dung of the church, not the seed, they have left monuments, but no distinct posterity. Why? Their children in self-defence had to cut the connection. Who would have a spade for his father, or a *mop* for his mother? Who would boast the blood of a *drudge* or the parentage of a *fool*?

* * * * * * *

So have the proud Irish race fallen! So the learned, the poetical, the musical, the chivalrous race have come to be no better than stilts and *tricasis* for great men and little men's uses."

But bad as Mr. McGee's opinion of his countrymen is, still worse is the *Citizen's* of Mr. McGee. He is designated a coward, a renegade, a calumniator, an artful dodger, a false-hearted hypocrite, a snake, and several names not at all complimentary, and which our types don't like to print. For two gentlemen of the same native land, and they, too, from amiable Ireland, to entertain hard feelings and disagree, will strike all as very strange indeed!

Metropolitan Gas Company.

It will be seen by our Legal Reports that Judge Cowles, yesterday, dissolved the injunction against the Metropolitan Gas Company, which forbid their proceeding to lay their pipes in the public streets. The decision was made upon the ground that the application for an injunction should have been made by the Attorney-General on behalf of the People, and not by an individual citizen.

Mr. Barrett's Farewell.

A more genial, or a more crowded audience than that assembled last night at the Academy to honor, and, let us hope, cheer the farewell of Mr. George H. Barrett, it has never been our fortune to behold. Some three or four thousand persons were stowed away in every nook of the building, and even in the lobbies. No one seemed to look on the performances as *the* attractive feature of the evening—they went to see and hear Barrett for the last time. A sad duty, but gently and magnanimously performed.

When a number of the best actors and actresses exert themselves with determination and ability, the result can be none other than superb, and where all are actuated by a common motive, it would be invidious to refer to the particular excellence of this or that individual. Suffice it that the performance of every artist last night was good, as all performances must be that have a little heart mixed in them.

After the termination of the "Merchant of Venice," Mr. Barrett appeared before the audience and was at once hailed with prolonged cheers. When these had to some extent subsided, the veteran addressed a few words of simple thanks to the public for their long and faithful appreciation of his efforts. What he said was precisely what a right-minded man would say under similar circumstances, and which all the "sketching" in the world cannot transfer to paper. It was simply the outpourings of a thankful heart. We will only do Mr. Barrett the injustice to refer to one portion of his little speech. He had, he said, been before them prominently for fifty years; during all of which period he enjoyed their confidence and support. It was now time that he retired, and made room for younger and stronger men. "I will show you three reasons," he said, "why I have not done so before." Stepping to the wing he led on three little children. They were his reasons.

Three excellent reasons, too, for prognosticating a happy fireside for the public's old servant and friend, George H. Barrett.

The receipts were over $3,000, exclusive of a laurel crown.

Academy of Music.

In consequence of a necessary rehearsal to-night, there will be no performance here until to-morrow, (Thursday,) when "Semiramide" will be produced, with the new contralto Didiee in the *rôle* of *Arsace*.

What the Philadelphians Think about Rachel.

Another city has been heard from. The *Inquirer* says:

"The deepest attention was paid to the tragedy as it proceeded, and especially to all that was uttered by *Camilla*. In many passages she thrilled and electrified the audiance, while in others she produced an intense and breathless interest. At times, the applause was truly enthusiastic, and her success was complete. In the fourth act she was eminently great, and in the final scene she was equal, if not superior, to any actress we ever saw upon the stage."

The *Sun* does not review the performance of the preceding evening, but publishes the plot of a play which Mlle. Rachel is going to play. Capital plan that!

The *Pennsylvanian* does not consider *Camilla*, (in "Les Horaces,") as one of her best characters.

"There is but little of interest in the play, the dialogue is long, and in some instances prosy; indeed, there is very little scope for acting, at least for the display of her peculiar powers, with the exception of the last scene, wherein she delivers the celebrated anathema against Rome. This was rendered with all the intensity of tragic power, and convinced even the most skeptical that her reputation, as the greatest actress of the age, was fully and justly deserved. There were many gems of acting throughout the piece, all of which gave evidence of intense study and vivid conception. She is admirably supported by the entire corps *dramatique*, most of whom having formerly occupied first-class positions at the Parisian theatres. We can truly say that Rachel's first appearance in Philadelphia has been a most triumphant success in every

respect, and we congratulate our citizens upon the
[illegible] in their vicinity.
We [illegible] the first time—are too fresh from the scene—too full of the pleasure we enjoyed, to discuss it coolly. We had expected a great deal—she more than realized our expectations. We had looked for statuesque dignity of attitude and profound power of expression in feature, in both figure and face, and the control she possesses over these she surpassed all we had imagined. We knew that her voice was a miraculous organ; but in its depth and earnestness and variety, unenthusiastic as we have grown, it stirred us to a degree of which we had not supposed that any voice reciting borrowed words and giving utterance to simulated feeling was capable. Such, so far as we could perceive, was the impression generally made by her acting, and it is scarcely necessary to add that her *début* was a triumph. Characteristically chary of outward emotions, as our people are under all circumstances, and habitually shy as they are of being too demonstrative towards strangers, they burst into frequent applauses, and at the close were quite uproarious in their manifestations of approval."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 75 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

SILKS.—WILL BE OPENED THIS DAY, $60,000 worth of rich Silks, which will be offered at 37 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz:
12,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s., worth 6s. per yard.
15,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks, 6s., worth 8s. per yard.
20,000 yards Extra rich Silks, 8s., worth 12s. per yard.
15,000 yards Colored Moire Antique, $2, worth $3 per yard.
2,000 yards Rich Black Silks, from 6s. to 12s. per yard.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer, THIS DAY, 2,000 pieces Merino and Saxony Plaids, choice colors, and the best quality imported, at 6s. per yard. Also, 2,000 pieces French Merinoes, comprising every color and shade, from 6s. to $1 per yard, well worth $1 and $1 25.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....Gold Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, *perfectly* correct, with drop lever.....Silver Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale.....Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balances.....Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS,
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES,
POST-OFFICE BALANCES,
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those kept secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 246 Water-st., New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN F. WAKE & CO.,
No. 167 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own manufacture exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

FURS FOR THE AGED—FURS FOR THE YOUTHful. Furs for the rich, Furs for the economical, Furs for the beautiful, Furs for the innocent, cheap Furs, high-priced Furs, light and dark-colored Furs, and fine Furs, and coarse Furs, are all embraced in KNOX'S stock, which, to examine, ("not to place too fine a point upon it,") you have not to go far, for they are displayed in every variety, shape, color, style and quality, at his popular and conveniently located establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. Ladies, furnish yourselves with Furs, and be sure to do it at KNOX'S.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. Reference as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLESS & CO.'S, 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

THE POET TAYLOR SAYS, "THE WORLD knows nothing of its greatest men." This is only partially true, for nearly everybody knows that CANTRELL makes the best gaiters in the City, at the low price of 12s. and 14s. per pair. CANTRELL never boasts, but his store, No. 136 Bowery, is always filled with substantial and gratified customers. Call and see his 12s. gaiters.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depôt, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

MELODEONS.—GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, and No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the best Melodeon exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. These are the only Melodeons made with the patent divided swell.

GREAT TIMES FOR GOOD ENGLISH BLANKETS. —Now is the time to purchase the best English Blankets at $4 50 per pair. Hard times and cold weather make Blankets, Carpets, &c., very necessary. Try
ARTHUR DONNELLY, No. 96 Bowery.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONBLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 25 and 26 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 8s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinoes at the low price of 62½ cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 8s., worth 4s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCtion, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 300 Plaid Wool long Shawls at 2s., worth 3s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

☞ Rushton's Cod Liver Oil—Its Effects on those in Consumption.—It nourishes the body, which increases in bulk and vigor; it checks fresh exudations of tubercular matter and diminishes the cough, and a favorable change takes place in the general health and appearance of the patient. Be particular to procure the genuine article with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise of the Oil, giving its curative properties in Consumption, may be had gratis.

☞ Hearing for the Deaf.—The most and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and preserving all the attractions and freshness from the ravages of time, climate, and troubles from the skin, use the HAIR THOUSAND *FLOWERS*. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, 192 Broadway, and HOWARD, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 190 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Swaim's Compound Liverwort Panacea**—For Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been extensively used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. SWAIM'S only, at No. 13 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 190 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Favorite Remedy**—We believe no medicine has ever given stronger proof of its efficacy than the OXYGENATED BITTERS. In cases of Dyspepsia and General Debility restoring health and cheerfulness, when all other remedies have failed.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 19 Wall-st.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON has removed from 49 Walker-st. to No. 19 West 15th-st., near 5th-av., where he has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica, and neuralgia pains, lumbago, or sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropsy, sores and other symptoms effects of lead, mercury, or other mineral poisoning; affections, dyspeptic complaints, nervous observations, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those complaints which create the above diseases, and also having had a large experience both in American and Continental practice, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineral poisons from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **The Second Lecture** of the Popular Course at Hope Chapel will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 21st inst., by Hon. HORACE GREELEY. Subject—*Europe and America*. The Committee have the pleasure to announce that the following named gentlemen will lecture in the course:

Rev. Dr. LORD, Rev. SAMUEL OSGOOD,
Hon. HORACE MANN Rev. JOHN PIERPONT,
Rev. H. W. BELLOWS.

Tickets for the remaining seven lectures, $1 25; single tickets, 25c. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 309 Broadway; and at the door.

☞ **The Northwestern Settlement Company**—Will hold a public meeting THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Nov. 21, at Chelsea Hall in 18th-st. near 8th-av. The object of the organization is to encourage and facilitate immigration and enable its members to obtain the best of farm land in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota, at the Government price of 10 shillings per acre. The greatest economy and perfect security are the distinguishing features of this enterprise. The full particulars will be given at this meeting. All interested are invited to attend. THOMAS EDGERLEY, Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—4s. a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his Intallible Ointment, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 278 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & KELLOGG, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 9th and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

☞ **The New Gridiron**—1st. Saves all the gravy; 2d. Cooks the meat through without burning; 3d. Broils all the smoke up the chimney; 4th. Makes inferior meat fit for use; 5th. Makes superior meat 20 per cent better, so says the *Boston Advertiser*, *Pathfinder*, *Phrenological Journal*, and a hundred other editors of equally good taste. For sale at No. 520 Broadway, and by the trade generally.

☞ **Notice.**—The Minnesota Settlement Association meet every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. 160 acres of your own choosing, at $1 25 per acre, and three years to pay for it. We will finish electing officers this evening. W. WILDE, Sec.

☞ **Ornamental Trees.**—WM. S. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogue, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 25 Ann-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives, and a few single gentlemen can secure very pleasant rooms on the first and second floors, in a private family. Location pleasant, and house contains all improvements. Terms reasonable. Apply at No. 73 West 23d-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board, at No. 120 West 11th-st. The house is new and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 164 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 86 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can find a large and handsomely furnished room at No. 96 Hicks-pl., three minutes' walk from Wall-st., and Fulton Ferries.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—For a gentleman, wife and daughter, 4 years old, in a private family. Good plain board at moderate price, or part of a house furnished at low rent, till May 1. Address S., Times Office, stating rooms and price.

BOARD AND ROOMS IN BROOKLYN.—A families and single gentlemen in search of a comfortable home, with good table and reasonable charges, apply at Toynbee's Hotel, Montague-place, Brooklyn.

BOARD WANTED—Between 30th and 34th-sts. in the neighborhood of 4th-av., a parlor and bedroom for a lady and gentlemen, with board for the lady. Board paid in advance, by way of reference. Address CALIFORNIA, Union-square Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a gentleman and lady, a parlor and bed-room, for a gentleman and lady. State terms and location. Address H. M., Newtown Post-Office.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Pleasant rooms in a first-class house, can be had, if applied for soon, at No. 141 Amity-st., between Henry and Clinton sts. Gas, hot and cold baths, &c. Good references required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Several gentlemen may be accommodated with pleasant rooms, breakfast and tea, on very reasonable terms, by applying at No. 62 High-st. References required.

NO. 763 BROADWAY.—A handsomely furnished parlor and bedroom to let to a gentleman, with or without board; private table; baths and gas in the house. For further particulars inquire as above.

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WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant girls, who are highly recommended; one as general housework servant, can do most plain cooking, good gardener's washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and laundress, has two years' City reference, wages $8 a month; the other is as a nurse to a baby, a good chambermaid and waitress; wages $6 to $8. City reference. Call at No. 259 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, one as chambermaid and fine washing; can do laundress or plain cook, has lived three years in her last place; the other as waitress or chambermaid and to assist in the washing. Both are fully competent to fill either situations. Has the very best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call at No. 170 East 15th-st. between 1st and 2d-ave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women—one a good cook and excellent washer and ironer, makes first-rate bread and plain pastry; the other is a nice chambermaid and is willing to assist in any part of the housework where her services might be required. They are both well recommended. Apply at No. 171 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged Protestant woman as plain sewer and first chamberwork, in a small private family; the comforts of a home preferred before high wages; has no objections to the country; can give both City and country references; has lived nine years in one place. Call at No. 31 Lispenard-st., 3d floor, back room. Can be seen for 3 days if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a smart, tidy Protestant young woman to cook, wash and iron; makes pie, pudding, good bread, &c.; is a first-rate washer and ironer; is highly recommended. Also, by a nice little English girl, to eat table or mind a child or sew. None but respectable families need apply at 317 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter or as nurse and plain sewer. This young woman is well experienced, and has the best of references. Has no objections to City or country. Can be seen until suited at No. 31 Spring-st. corner of Mott-st.

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SITUATION WANTED AS TEACHER.—A graduate of a Northern University, a thorough scholar, and an experienced classical teacher, wishes a situation in a public or private school. No objection to going South or West. Address, for three days, TEACHER, Dey-st. House, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 261 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class meat and pastry cook, baker, &c., in a private family by a very experienced woman, with good City reference; and as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy active girl. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

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SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl to do general housework; has no objection to do chamberwork; is a good plain cook and first-rate washer and ironer. Call at No. 115 Hammond-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as seamstress in a respectable family; understands dressmaking, and is a good plain sewer; the best of City references given. Can be seen for two days, at No. 110 Bleecker-st., between Greene and Wooster sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to do general housework or chamberwork. Can be seen between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M., junction of Fulton and Lafayette avs., Brooklyn, for two days. Inquire in the fancy store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework in a small family; is a good washer and ironer; a good plain cook; has good City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 539 6th-av. near 32d-st., first floor front.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young American woman, as chambermaid and waiter; has no objection to do the general housework of a small private family; has good reference from her last place. Call at No. 68½ West Washington-place, until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Frenchman and his wife, (just arrived) the one as coachman or butler, and the other as cook or chambermaid, in the same house. Also, a good French seamstress. Apply at No. 201 4th-st. To be seen from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Wages $6 a month. She has lived in the family three years. Call at No. 124 Fourth-st., opposite Washington Square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman in a private family. She is a good plain cook and an excellent washer and ironer; can give the best of City references; can be seen for two days at No. 60 West 20th-st., near 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, to do general housework, or cook, wash and iron. Has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 12 Clarkson-st., front house.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman to do general housework; has lived one year and nine months in her last place. Call at No. 93 Thompson-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 338 3d-av., corner of 26th-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Can give good references; no objection to City or country. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., 1d floor, back room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls; one as nurse and seamstress; the other as waitress or chambermaid. Good references. Apply at No. 354 14th-st., near 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waiting, also plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at her present situation, No. 38 Willow-st., Brooklyn, from 9 till 5 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a nice Protestant young woman in a private family as cook; good City reference can be given. Call for two days at No. 230 West 17th-st.

WAITER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable Protestant young man, with the best of City reference; is fully competent to take the entire charge, and will go out with a carriage. Apply at No. 196 7th-av., near 22d-st., for two days.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A smart, tidy, industrious and willing French, German, Scotch, English or Irish girl about 16 years of age, to take care of a babe and to do fine sewing. None else need apply. Call between 10 and 12 o'clock A. M., at No. 144 East 13th-st., near 2d-av.

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COOK WANTED.—A respectable Protestant girl wanted to cook, wash and iron in a small private family, in a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. None but a competent person need apply. Call at No. 67 Bleecker-st., from 10 to 12 o'clock.

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Without such trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin arter."

The poetry and some medicine sent, to be dipped in hot vinegar every "ten minutes all night," to make the Elder rest comfortably, worked a cure, and enabled the widow to take advantage of the absence of the disease to carry off the patient—which she did by marrying him—he being all the time under the delusion that she was a rich widow, when she was not worth her shoe-strings. The description of the Ministerial Donation Party, and the Parochial Sewing Society must have been written by some one who had been cursed with the title, and had belonged to the last. We should not be surprised if half the parishes in the land, thinking themselves the original, should commence a suit for libel against the publisher.

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REPORTS.

Markets.

[From the New-York Daily Times, WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20, 1855.]

We give in our reports from week to week the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from store. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Apples are a little higher this week, as will be seen by our advanced quotations. There are large quantities still coming in, but are nearly all sold before their arrival. One dealer informed us that he had been the whole length of the market yesterday, and could not buy a hundred barrels at wholesale. There have been an unusual number used by all classes. Thousands of families that have heretofore purchased a barrel for Winter's use, have this year laid by their four to five barrels, while thousands of others have purchased their first barrel.

Butter is still high and advancing. Notwithstanding the abundance of pasture, it appears to have been less buttersome than usual. There is, however, large amounts kept back by dealers and by the producers themselves.

Eggs have been rather scarce, though just now there are considerable supplies coming forward, to be in before navigation closes.

Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Prince, do.	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Pinevos, shipping, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, round, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 12
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Potatoes—Virginia, ₩ bbl.	1 12	@	1 25
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions, York, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Onions—Western, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cabbages—Dutch, ₩ 100	4 00	@	5 00
Celery—Roots, ₩ doz.	50	@	75
Cucumbers—Pickling, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Squash—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Squash—Autumn, variable, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Squash—Cheese, ₩ 100	1 00	@	1 50
Squash—Hubbard, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Apples—Sweet, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Apples—Baldwin, ₩ bbl.	1 37	@	1 00
Apples—Spitzenberg, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 25
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	1 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Gillyflower, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenberg, (Book-No-Further) ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	3 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Pears—Small, for preserving, ₩ bbl.	4 00	@	5 00
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	11 00	@	15 00
Butter, Orange Co., ₩ lb., in pails	28	@	31
State, ₩ lb.	28	@	30
Ohio, ₩ lb.	18	@	23
Lard, in bbls	11½	@	12½
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	10	@	11½
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.	23	@	25
Western	19	@	20
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ pair	50	@	1 00
Fowls, ₩ pair	75	@	1 00
Bucks County, ₩ pair	1 25	@	1 75
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ pair	75	@	1 75
Widgeon, ₩ pair	62	@	1 00
Teal	40	@	60
Black Ducks, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Turkeys, each	75	@	2 50
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	14	@	15
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Woodcock, ₩ doz.	3 00	@	3 75
Quail, ₩ doz.	1 75	@	2 00
Partridge, ₩ pair	75	@	88
Venison, ₩ lb.	10	@	18
Rabbits, young, ₩ pair	12	@	15
Pigeons, tame, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Wild, ₩ doz.	1 00	@	1 75
Young Pigs, small, each	1 25	@	2 00
Large, ₩ lb.	8½	@	9½

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 20—5 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and quiet, but steady at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is inactive and nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—A somewhat better demand has existed during the past week,—and with very light supplies and great increasing firmness in the value of raw materials, prices of manufactured goods have slightly favored factors,—who, anticipating an improvement, manifest no anxiety to sell at current rates. The home inquiry is the briskest,—there being but a moderate demand for shipment. to Australia and California, where the trade, at the latest dates, was in a rather depressed condition, and offered no encouragement to shippers.

BRICKS—The market is fairly supplied,—but with a good demand, prices are supported.

CANDLES—No change of moment has occurred in Sperm. A better inquiry exists for Adamantine, which are now quoted at 28c.@32c. ₩ lb. Mould Tallow are in fair request at steady rates.

COAL—Is held with increased firmness,—but no very important transactions have been reported.

COCOA—Remains quiet at former quotations.

COFFEE—Rio continues in brisk demand, mainly on speculation, at strengthening prices, with sales reported since our last, of 7,200 bags, at from 10¼c. @11¼c. ₩ lb. The stock of Rio equals 61,300 bags, but it is chiefly owned by speculators, who are not offering it, as they look forward to the prevalence of still higher rates. The latest advices from Philadelphia, Baltimore and New-Orleans, represent the respective markets for Rio as active and buoyant. Such news encourages our holders. This day's sales of other kinds of Coffee include but 300 pkgs. Java at about previous figures; 280 bags Laguayra, part at 11c.@11¼c.; and 200 Marcaibo, at 11¾c. ₩ lb.

COPPER—Is essentially unchanged in demand and value.

COTTON—The inquiry is good, partly for immediate, but mainly for future delivery, and for less in quantity, at firm and buoyant prices. This day's sales include about 2,300 bales. Our stock is now quite limited and the receipts are light.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and wanted by dealers at unaltered rates, though those having any to sell, look for a shade higher prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are not arriving as freely as they are being sold, while continuing in lively request for shipment and to fill contracts. There is also a good inquiry for home use, and a moderate demand for future delivery. Hence, prices are steadily rising—showing for this day, a further partial improvement of 6½c.@12c. ₩ bbl. This is evident chiefly in common and medium qualities, which attract most attention; though fine flour kinds are pretty actively sought after, at full figures. The sales since our last amount to about 18,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	10	@	10 50
Straight State	10	@	10 75
Favorite and Extra State	10	@	11 00
Mixed Western	10	@	10 75
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	10	@	10 75
Fancy Michigan	10	@	11 00
Common to Good Ohio	10	@	10 75
Fancy Ohio	10	@	11 00
Extra Ohio	10	@	11 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	10	@	11½
Fancy Genesee	10	@	11 50
Extra Genesee	10	@	11 50

Canadian is steadily improving with sales of 900 bbls. superfine to best extra at $9 12½@$10 87½ ₩ bbl. Southern is doing better,—the transactions since our last including 2,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 50@$11 75 bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in quick request and $4 75 in price, at $4 87½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in active request at rather better prices, while prime parcels are not very easily procured. The sales since our last embrace about 12,000 bushels, including Canadian white at $2 90@$3 Western red at $2 93@$3 06; Southern white at $2 90@$3 20; and do. red, very inferior to strictly prime at $2 75@$2 85 ₩ bushel. Rye is improving in demand and value,—the sales since our last reaching 12,000 bushels at $1 23@$1 25 ₩ bushel. Barley is salable and buoyant,—7,500 bushels very common to good were purchased at from $1 20@$1 30 ₩ bushel. Beans and Peas are without change of moment. Oats are freely taken at 50c.@53c. for Western, and 48c.@50c. for State, ₩ bushel. The quantity here, is quite small. Corn is more sought after and is a shade firmer—sales having transpired since our last of about 82,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 90c.@$1 ₩ bushel.

FRUIT—Raisins are rather more freely offered, and though being in fair request, prices evince less strength, but are without any quotable change. Other articles remain as previously reported.

HAY—River is taken in lots as wanted at yesterday's prices. The stock is pretty large.

HIDES—An increased stock and a moderate demand have wrought no change of moment in prices, which are stiffly maintained.

HOPS—Are dull and heavy at previous quotations.

IRON—Scotch Pig sells very slowly at $33@$38, usual terms, ₩ ton. There is more offering. Other kinds are unchanged.

LATHS—The demand is fair and prices are firm, though holders are willing sellers.

LEAD—Nothing new has occurred in Galena. 140 tons foreign have been disposed of at $6 62½c.@$6 68¾ ₩ 100 lbs. The supply is limited, but the demand is not brisk.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole is in fair supply and request at steady rates. Other descriptions are as last noticed.

LIME—Rockland is worth 90c. for Common, and $1 10 for Lump, ₩ bbl., but it is scarce and quiet.

MOLASSES—Only a retail business is being transacted at old prices,—the stock being inadequate to the wants of Buyers.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quoted at $4 ₩ 280 lbs., without much inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is more freely offered, and is in but moderate request at 44c.@44½c. ₩ gallon. Tar and Resin are without essential variation.

OILS—Crude is worth 80c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₩ gallon, but there is not a great deal doing at these rates. Refined qualities are in [illegible] at full prices. Nothing feature is discernible in the market for Palm or Olive. Linseed is [illegible] heavy at 87½c. ₩ gallon. Lard Oil [illegible] Oil [illegible] ₩ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in rather limited demand, but is without any material change in price; the sales since our last, including about 600 bbls. in lots, at $22 50 for Mess, and $21@$21 25 for Prime, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8½c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are scarce, but firm. Lard is moderately active and steady, the transactions consisting of 700 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12½c.@12¾c. ₩ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 250 bbls., at from $6 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$15 50 for do Mess; $14 75@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is dull and heavy, with small sales of old and new at from $20@$25 ₩ tc. Beef Hams remain quiet and languid, at $14@$15. Butter is in fair request and steady at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@26c. for common to very good State; 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling moderately at 9½c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—Is dull and on the decline. The receipts are in excess of the requirements of buyers, and the stock is on the increase, while factors are desirous to realize. 250 tierces were disposed of, to-day, at $5 62½@$6 12½ ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is rare, and held at 12½c.@13½c. ₩ lb., but is quiet at these figures. Rough Flax is also in light supply and fair demand at $2 62½@$2 75 ₩ bushel. Nothing new can be noticed in Timothy.

SPICE—The market is without any alteration of interest, being generally quiet, but steady.

SUGARS—Are in moderate request at very full rates, with sales reported since our last of 900 hhds. Cuba, &c. to the trade at from 6¾c.@7¾c., the latter for a choice parcel; 100 bags Laguayra at 8c., and on invoice of Manilla, to a refiner, at 6¾c. ₩ lb.

TALLOW—We heard of sales of 10,000 lbs. prime at yesterday's prices.

TOBACCO—Is a little more active, still there is not much genuine life in the business, the same time being[illegible] prices continue steady, with sales since Friday of 1,000 hhds. Kentucky at 4½c.@10½c.; 150 bales Havana at 55c.@$1 65; 350 bales Cuba on private terms; and 150 cases Real Leaf at 45c.@60c. ₩ lb.

WINE—Some 700 pipe, Duck and Prison have been purchased at [illegible] ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The business was not very heavy, but rates were supported. For Liverpool, the engagements included some Cotton, at ¼d.@⅝d. ₩ lb.; 4,000 bbls. Flour, at 2s. 3d.@2s. 10½d. ₩ bbl.; 30,000 bushels Grain, at 9½d.@10d., mostly the latter rate; 200 tcs. Beef, at 4s.; and 1,000 boxes Cheese, at 50s. ₩ ton. For London, there were light shipments reported of Flour, at 2s.; Grain, at 10d.; and Beef at about 5s. 0d.@5s. 3d. ₩ tc. For Glasgow, Breadstuffs were quoted at 2s. 6d. for Flour, and 11d. @11½d. for Grain, with no important engagements. For Havre, a vessel engaged a full cargo of Breadstuffs, at 50c. for Flour, and 24c. for Grain. For Constantinople, a vessel was chartered with Flour, &c., at $2 ₩ bbl. For other ports, we heard of nothing particularly new.

English Iron and Coal Trade.

The demand for merchant iron is not so good as it was, and the pig market is rather languid; but first-rate houses are not inclined to give way much. This temporary falling off must in a great measure be attributed to the tightness of the money market. The decree issued in France to exempt from duty for three years castings, bars, and sheet iron, when used for ship building purposes, will greatly assist the South Staffordshire ironmasters, as there are none who can compete with them in these commodities. The wages of the puddlers still remain, in some instances, an open question. Masters are certainly not in a position to advance them at present. A meeting was held in this town on Wednesday to consider these demands, and was attended by most of the leading firms, but adjourned for a week without arriving at any definite decision. In the meantime the notices given by the men at several of the works will have expired, and it will be seen what course will be taken. The disinclination of the masters to make the advance, no doubt arises, in some degree, from their lately having made an advance to the colliers, but if it were not for the approach of Wintor, coal could not maintain its price. The demand is quite independent of the consumption by mills, forges, and furnaces, and arises from the great outlet by rail and the increase required for domestic purposes. The demand for white ironstone gubbin, and other ores, the produce of the district, is not so good as it was, and the price has receded a little, but this temporary drawback is expected to be of only short duration, especially if the money market gets easier. The present high rate of materials will prevent malleable iron from being much lower than it is at present, and as far as coal is concerned there seems no probability of that being reduced at present. The colliers attend their work regularly, and the district generally, so far as labor is concerned, with the exception of the puddlers, is free from agitation.—*Wolverhampton (Eng.,) Chronicle, Oct. 30.*

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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 180,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 3,000 perches of masonry and 760,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 2,400 perches of masonry and 228,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.
WILLIAM CASE, President.

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REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., (Assurance Buildings).

[illegible]
have quite unusual [illegible]
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PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. CROWELL'S, No. 650; STANFORD & SWORDS', No. 637 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 5 Park-row, New-York.
WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

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PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. H. PAULDING, Vineland, has been removed from No. 24 Fulton-st., to Western-place, between Court and Clinton sts.

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$3,000 WORTH OF PIANO-FORTES AT COST—To close a concern; all new superior instruments, fully warranted, from the most celebrated makers of New-York and Boston; Æolians; double round corners, finished all around, French pattern, with all modern improvements at No. 49 Walker-street, close to Broadway. W. OSBORN & CO.
Call this week or you will be too late.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 265 Centre-st.—Where may be found a due assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

GREAT BARGAIN.—Elegant 7-octave rosewood piano-forte, metallic frame, cost $350, been used three months, would be sold at great sacrifice, as the owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place from 10 to 3 o'clock.

COAL.

COAL—$5 25 PER TON; FLOUR, $10 PER BARREL. People's Coal and Flour Office, No. 34 Broadway, is now delivering coal at $5 25 per ton, in New-York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City. Order your coal only at this office, to keep down the price. No monopoly.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSHNG, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 33 CLIFF-ST.,
AGENTS
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, Mass.,
MANUFACTURERS
Of Millot point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES—No. 178 Canal-st., near Varick-st.—W. & H. VAN NOTE'S STOVE DEPOT.—We have a large assortment of the latest pattern six-plate, mantel-grates and kitchen-ranges for sale on reasonable terms. Stoves put up and pipe furnished for the same; grates, sal stoves and ranges fitted and repaired; and stone griddles; wholesale and retail.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Ores still mix freely with and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry use. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent; at the Main Factory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 61 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR SALE—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In the auction business.—A party having $1,000 or more, and wishing to gain a very advantageous footing in the business, can hear of a chance seldom occurring, and would not at present let the advertiser feel as much capital as his business required. No Miss Nancy or Mr. Humbug need answer this unless they are ready for business, without six months' time to consider on it. Address, with name and residence, BUSINESS, care H. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

$5,000.—WANTED—A party having from five to ten thousand dollars to invest in the manufacture of common goods that are now in the market, and from the sale of which a large fortune can be obtained in a short space of time. The party may have the business entirely in his own name, and under his special charge and direction. Apply at No. 32 Platt-st., third floor.

FIRST-CLASS MEDICINE AND FANCY STORE FOR SALE.—An old established stand, situated in a good business place, in the City, and now commanding a good trade; no opposition in that part of the City. The stock and fixtures, with lease, will be sold on easy terms. There is also attached a large assortment of confectionery, which is included. Apply personally, or by letter to H. P. SUYDAM, No. 388 Greenwich-st., or address M. D., this office.

CALIFORNIA.—An active, business man, (mechanic,) established in business in this place, who lived for a number of years in California, is desirous to return there soon, and to act as agent or take commission for various businesses; is ready to travel there in business. Best references can be given. Address H. CALIFORNIA, *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—A livery stable up town, near 5th-av. It is doing a first-rate business, and pays a low rent. It will be sold cheap and on easy terms to a responsible party. Inquire of L. S. ASHLEY, No. 15 Nassau-st., corner of Pine, over the Bank of the Commonwealth.

$10,000.—TO STOCK BROKERS.—A business man with the above amount of cash, would like to make an arrangement with a house already established, or meet a partner on equal terms. Address, Mr. CASH, *Times* office.

$5,000.—ONE-HALF OF A SAFE AND EXCELLENT BUSINESS—Now in successful operation, may be had for this sum. Particulars on application to W. J. C., at the office of the *Times*.

$1,000.—Any person wishing to invest this amount in a business that will clear over $10,000 a year, can learn of an opportunity by addressing a line to A. W., *Times* Office. Agents need not apply.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 519 Bowery.

SLEIGHS, SLEIGHS.—A lot of ORDWAY & ELMER'S celebrated make of sleighs of the best materials, steel shoes, and equal to any for style, workmanship or durability. For sale at manufacturers' prices at No. 125 Warren-st. ORDWAY & ELMER.

CITY FOR SALE.

[illegible] OF ARTICLES TO SELL OVER [illegible] OF ARTICLES TO BUY. [illegible] OF GOODLY FRAC[illegible] FARMS AND WOOD LANDS IN TRACTS OF [illegible] ACRES AND UPWARDS, for sale [illegible] purchasers on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north of the State of Illinois to its extreme south at the mouth of the Ohio River. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and some times more. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $5 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the clean lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $2 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Davenport lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad.

The price will vary from $8 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the payments money to be paid in five annual installments—the first in January, 1857—with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually. Deeds will be given as soon as the first payment is made, and no interest charged for the year.

The land grants will become due as the work of the road is completed from date of contract.

In the last session of the Legislature, approved 10th February, last, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 9th-av., 125 feet south of 125th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 9th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. One lot of ground on 9th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 36 Clinton-st., or 224 Division-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—A number of houses in Yonkers; one with 8 lots of ground, two-story double house, price $4,500; one first-class house, half acre of ground, price $7,000; one country seat, about two acres, on the bank of the river, price $14,000. Most of the money can remain on bond and mortgage; and many other and vacant lots. For description, apply at No. 289 Broadway, New-York. PETER H. FOSTER.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A brown stone front house, 24 feet 10 inches deep; finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 75 East 20th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and upper cellar. Price $8,250. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FELDER, No. 112 Leonard-st.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with [illegible]; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 2 acres near Fort Washington City, 66 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 25 by 100, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Ollinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 38 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 4 lots on 7th-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 10th-st. corner;

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, on the two floors of mirrored, No. 333 Broadway, superior custom made cabinet furniture at auction, being the entire finished and unfinished stock of a large first class City cabinet manufacturer; every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. Consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, drawing room, reception room, library and dining room furniture of every variety, finished in oil and French polished; dining tables consist of one of the most approved patterns, 12, 14 and 16 feet long, with patent ash slides of the various choice woods, viz.: rosewood, birch, mahogany, walnut, and oak, with serpentine centres; rosewood parlor suites are covered in costly mouse, all silk, brocade, de laine, brocatel, plush and hair cloth upholstered, plain and tufted; about 50 various patterns of bureaus, with rich marble tops, and washstands to match; 30 gothic, French, and cottage bedsteads, several of which are very valuable and elaborately carved; latest style of etageres, buffets, sideboards, rich secretaire, tables, writing cabinets, highly finished work tables; one solid rosewood parlor secretary, cost $250, lined with satinwood and secret drawers; solid rosewood pier, centre, card and side tables, plain and with marble tops. Also, a large variety of tete-a-tetes, Voltaire, easy and reception chairs, Gothic and Elizabethean style do.; 10 richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, plain and marble tops. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine the stock prior to the sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge. Also, 10 rosewood piano-fortes of the following makers: W. Lindenamn & Son, Van Winkle, Carman & Fancher, Gilbert, Pierson, and other celebrated makers.

D. P. Hough, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, will sell the Household Furniture and Decorations THIS (Wednesday) MORNING at 10½ A. M., at No. 79 Warren-st., near College-place, a most superb assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor and bedroom furniture, chamber-suites, &c. Also, a quantity of damaged goods from the steamer *Sebastopol*, as silks, ribbons, blankets, flannels, de laines, ginghams, cloths, shawls, &c. The contents of the house, of elegant carved rosewood parlor suites in satin brocade; mahogany sofas, cushioned chairs, rockers, rosewood centre, side and card tables; book-rack, music and corner stands, elegant tapestry carpets, nearly new; large mirrors, 94x44; rich brocatel and lace curtains; costly oil-paintings; extension tea and dining tables. Bedroom furniture of the best kind, viz: rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; bureaus and washstands, made in the best manner; also, mirrors and other bedsteads; cane-seat chairs; two elegant painted bedroom suites; bedding, sheets, pillows, blankets, feather beds, hair mattresses, common washstands and crockery; bedroom carpets and lounges; china vases; elegant china tea sets; best cut glassware; cutlery; rich silverware, castors, casters with heavy cut bottles, cake baskets, spoons, forks, rich plated tea services, &c. The sale will commence with the kitchen furniture, which is unusually large and desirable assortment of everything necessary for housekeeping. Persons about going to housekeeping will do well to attend as everything will be sold.

Groser Cook, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FINE PLATE PIER GLASS &c.—On THURSDAY, (to-morrow,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 9 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Sale positive, rain or shine. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. The articles to be removed immediately after the sale, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte by one of the best City makers, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do; hall and stair do; suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; marble-top centre, side and card tables; elegantly carved rosewood tete-a-tetes, splendid rosewood secretary bookcase, rich lace window curtains, French shades, French plate pier glass, fine oil-paintings, mantel clock and ornaments, decorated china vases, Dining-room Furniture—Extension-table, sofa, chairs, arm do; fold-hand china dinner set; do. do. tea and coffee sets; cut-glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, tea trays, &c. Chamber Furniture—Superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; marble-top bureaus and washstands; toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattress, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, lounges, chairs, rockers, &c.

Wm. Irving, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A SUPERB LAW LIBRARY.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 8 Pine-st., comprising about 1,000 volumes Standard and Law Books: Phillips' on Evidence; Cowan's Reports; Barbour's Supreme Court Reports; Howard's Practice Reports; British Crown Cases; Wharton's American Criminal Law; Phillips on Insurance, 2d vols.; Pickering's Reports; United States Digest, 7 vols.; English Common Law Reports, &c. Black walnut book-cases, secretaries, desks, writing tables, and other furniture, sold by order. JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

Also, by order of Assignee—Suite carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, covered in green velvet and red plush; rosewood etageres, book-cases and library; rosewood marble-top centre and other tables, sideboards, Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, work tables, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

TO THE TRADE—AS WELL AS ALL OTHERS IN WANT OF GOODS.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Wednesday) Nov. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the Auction rooms No. 7 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and desirable assortment of the best parlor, dining-room and other furniture of every description. Among the assortment may be found one very superior rosewood piano-forte, but little used; one or two suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, in satin brocatel, tapestry, and other carpets, 50 full pieces of oil-cloths, mahogany French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, wardrobes and bookcases, dining and extension tables, Voltaire and carved chairs, sofas, hair cloths, cottage and bedroom furniture, en suite; mahogany, curl maple, oak and other chairs, &c., &c. Also, several musical instruments in good order. Also, two eight-day and thirty-hour clocks. Also, to the trade, 100 cottage bedsteads, entirely new. Sale peremptory.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY—At 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., a large variety of rosewood, mahogany, black walnut and other furniture, in suites and separately; French plate mirrors, mattresses, &c.; also, silver-plated ware, China tea sets, &c.—Consisting in part of rich damask suites of bedroom furniture, with and without marble tops; also, parlor suites in rosewood, mahogany and black walnut, mahogany rocking and easy chairs, hall stands, washstands, bureaus, etageres, parlor chairs, bedsteads, book-stands, wardrobes, hair mattresses, mirrors, sewing machines, &c.; superb silver-plated tea sets, four and six pieces; cake baskets, spoons, forks, pitchers, goblets, salts, table casters, &c., all warranted as represented; also, a splendid selection of oil-paintings. Must be sold to pay advances.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—At the store of W. Hussen, No. 5 Maiden-lane, commencing at 12½ o'clock—Large and elegant sale of rich diamond and gold jewelry, consisting of a large and magnificent assortment of cluster and diamond finger rings, brooches, pins, bracelets, &c.; 18-carat gold cane Lepine patent-lever watches, by the most celebrated makers; silver-plated spoons and forks, 18-carat gold vest, guard and fob chains, shirt studs, sleeve buttons, lockets, bracelets, brooches, finger-rings, &c., together a large assortment of jewelry usually found in a first-class jewelry establishment. Every lot is to be sold peremptory to the highest bidder, and every lot warranted according to catalogue. The above sale is well worthy the attention of the trade and those in want. Also, a line of fancy goods, to close.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, EPIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 109 West 18th-st., by order of D. T. Watson, Esq., Attorney for mortgagee, the entire furniture of said house, consisting in part of mahogany tete-a-tetes, chairs, divans, rocking, Voltaire and reception chairs; sofas, inlaid and marble-top centre tables, quartette tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, hat stand, extension dining table, sideboards marble top, French bedsteads, feather beds, bedding, dressing bureaus, amoire a glace, marble-top washstands, bookcase, paintings, silver ware, tapestry velvet, 3-ply and Ingrain carpets, stair carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte and stool.

William M. Weeks, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON. Said boat is 151 feet long, 25 feet 2 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 37½ inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 305 tons burden, and every way adapted for the route. Terms, one half cash, the balance in approved notes at 4, 6 and 8 months. Can be seen at the foot of 12th-st., East River, Nov. 6, 7, 8, 12, 14, 16, 19 and 23. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, ABOUT TO CLOSE A TRUST, WILL BE SOLD BY BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 78 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

Thomas E. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their paternal No. 70 Greenwich, near Johnson, THIS DAY (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of an entire variety of cabinet furniture, consisting of parlor suites, rosewood and mahogany; chamber suites, mirrors, washstands, secretaries, oval mirrors, French bedsteads, &c. At 12 o'clock, a fair piano-forte, handsome as a cabinet. By order of Assignee. Assignee's sale of assortment of manufactured furs on Tuesday, Friday and Saturday.

A. M. Morris, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1st, and following days, Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace many rare collections of magnificently illustrated and costly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate assortments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

Samuel J. Hunt, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY NEAR MURRAY-ST.—HUNT, PROPERTY, AUCTIONEER & BROKER will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 35 years, of the valuable property known as No. 351 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x187 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

John F. Russell, Auctioneer.

BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—Second full sale of rich manufactured furs, sleigh robes, &c., THIS MORNING, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 56 Nassau-st. We will sell an invoice of $5,000 worth of valuable furs, and sleigh robes. Sale positively without reserve; the furs are all warranted.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 62 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. Oliver, No. 658 Broadway, splendid sale of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, manufactured by A. J. Oliver expressly for private sale, every article of which is warranted in every particular, consisting of rich rosewood carved rariow suites covered in three-colored satin; do. in mouse de laine; superb etageres in rosewood, lined with satin wood and plate glass, French secretaries of the richest description; carved rosewood centre tables, stationary tops; do. sofa and side tables; do. rosewood hat stands; oak do.; fancy chairs, canterburys and music stands; marble top dressing bureaus; sewing chairs; extension dining tables in oak and black walnut; buffets, richly carved to match; oak dining-room chairs; hall chairs; rosewood French carved bedsteads; lounges covered in de laine; marble top shaving stands; cabinets; do. washstands, and a great variety of other first class furniture. Sale without reserve.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., assignees' sale of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising Hudson's Bay sable mantles, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, and cuffs; martens sable, ban marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made, and worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

Henry T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS.—THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at our salesroom, No. 36 Beekman-st., at 10½, o'clock.—HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, by order of Oliver Goldsmidt, assignee, the stock of a furrier, consisting of a general assortment of mountain marten, fitch, stone marten and Canada mink capes, tippets and pelerines, cents' collars, muffs, &c.; also wolf, genet, bear and buffalo lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. The above stock was all manufactured for custom trade, and will be positively sold by order of assignee. Purchasers can rely fully satisfy themselves that there will be no reserve whatever on the above goods, by attending early. Catalogues can be had on day of sale at the store.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st. near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 62 William corner of Cedar-sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

AT THE BAZAAR—No. 31 CROSBY-ST., will be sold on WEDNESDAY, at 12 o'clock, Twenty Horses, suitable for all purposes. Also, second-hand wagons, single and double harness, saddles, &c.

JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.
BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,
Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (50,000) 18mo, pp. 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion*," every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its use imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publish ing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Tucker Mobile; and B. T. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,224, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to be surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1845, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1846, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for using.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, teaspoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Dr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Sold by HARRIS & CO., No. 10 Greenwich-st.; ROYD & HAMMOND, No. 7 Greenwich-st.; WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; SEAMEN, Boylston-st.; CLARK, No. 15 Maiden-lane; HAVENS, No. 6 Fulton-st.; RING, Warren-st.; WOOD, Clark & Co., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. L. DUCKENER, No. 61 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAVEN, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 344 pages, 70 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parts and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Beade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 9 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 344 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, States Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 15 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic Impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner, but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of diet.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the people.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BURROW, No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, and of Mr. BARROW, Saratoga Lake, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth-ache, Sweld on Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Limbs, Spine or Kidneys, Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, Indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quick—costiveness, Indigestion, Inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,

No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

Dr. WATSON'S Saloon for the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE.—16th edition; 242 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
8TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on TUESDAY, Nov. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and favorite steamship EMPIRE CITY, Captain H. Wyndle. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship SONORA, Richard Watring, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. Co. have now or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to F. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Company, No. 177 West-st., cor. Warren-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAVIDS & MALLORY'S LINE TO PANAMA & CALIFORNIA.—THE NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAM SHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessary Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—the fine fast clipper ship WILLIAM TELL, 1,000 tons burden, Capt. Wm. Nye, will leave Pier No. 1, North River, at 12 o'clock M., on THURSDAY, Nov. 29, connecting with the steamship NORTH STAR, Capt. Nye, at the Nicaragua Transit landing, touching at the ports of Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, and San Juan del Norte, the latter of which is the Nicaragua Transit landing, connecting with the Nicaragua Transit boats, passing the lakes of Nicaragua to the Pacific, and connecting at the Pacific terminus with the fine steamer Pacific, Capt. Hall, for San Francisco. The above line passes the whole distance in smooth water, and is the most direct and the only line that combines a Nicaragua route. It is the only line that makes the connection at the Pacific terminus without interruption in the Transit between the Oceans, and is unequalled. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 8 Battery-place, Planters' Hotel. Through tickets to Panama, $140; to Aspinwall, $120; to Chagres, $100; to Nicaragua, $150. Children half price. Steerage passage, $75. Through tickets to San Francisco, $300. Children half price. Steerage passage, $150. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $200. Children half price. Steerage passage, $100. Through tickets to Panama, $200. Children half price. Steerage passage, $100. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $180. Children half price. Steerage passage, $90. Through tickets to Chagres, $160. Children half price. Steerage passage, $80. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $250. Children half price. Steerage passage, $125. Through tickets to Panama, $250. Children half price. Steerage passage, $125. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $220. Children half price. Steerage passage, $110. Through tickets to Chagres, $200. Children half price. Steerage passage, $100. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $300. Children half price. Steerage passage, $150. Through tickets to Panama, $300. Children half price. Steerage passage, $150. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $260. Children half price. Steerage passage, $130. Through tickets to Chagres, $240. Children half price. Steerage passage, $120. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $350. Children half price. Steerage passage, $175. Through tickets to Panama, $350. Children half price. Steerage passage, $175. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $300. Children half price. Steerage passage, $150. Through tickets to Chagres, $280. Children half price. Steerage passage, $140. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $400. Children half price. Steerage passage, $200. Through tickets to Panama, $400. Children half price. Steerage passage, $200. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $340. Children half price. Steerage passage, $170. Through tickets to Chagres, $320. Children half price. Steerage passage, $160. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $450. Children half price. Steerage passage, $225. Through tickets to Panama, $450. Children half price. Steerage passage, $225. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $380. Children half price. Steerage passage, $190. Through tickets to Chagres, $360. Children half price. Steerage passage, $180. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $500. Children half price. Steerage passage, $250. Through tickets to Panama, $500. Children half price. Steerage passage, $250. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $420. Children half price. Steerage passage, $210. Through tickets to Chagres, $400. Children half price. Steerage passage, $200. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $550. Children half price. Steerage passage, $275. Through tickets to Panama, $550. Children half price. Steerage passage, $275. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $460. Children half price. Steerage passage, $230. Through tickets to Chagres, $440. Children half price. Steerage passage, $220. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $600. Children half price. Steerage passage, $300. Through tickets to Panama, $600. Children half price. Steerage passage, $300. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $500. Children half price. Steerage passage, $250. Through tickets to Chagres, $480. Children half price. Steerage passage, $240. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $650. Children half price. Steerage passage, $325. Through tickets to Panama, $650. Children half price. Steerage passage, $325. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $540. Children half price. Steerage passage, $270. Through tickets to Chagres, $520. Children half price. Steerage passage, $260. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $700. Children half price. Steerage passage, $350. Through tickets to Panama, $700. Children half price. Steerage passage, $350. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $580. Children half price. Steerage passage, $290. Through tickets to Chagres, $560. Children half price. Steerage passage, $280. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $750. Children half price. Steerage passage, $375. Through tickets to Panama, $750. Children half price. Steerage passage, $375. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $620. Children half price. Steerage passage, $310. Through tickets to Chagres, $600. Children half price. Steerage passage, $300. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $800. Children half price. Steerage passage, $400. Through tickets to Panama, $800. Children half price. Steerage passage, $400. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $660. Children half price. Steerage passage, $330. Through tickets to Chagres, $640. Children half price. Steerage passage, $320. Through tickets to Nicaragua, $850. Children half price. Steerage passage, $425. Through tickets to Panama, $850. Children half price. Steerage passage, $425. Through tickets to Aspinwall, $700. Children half price. Steerage passage, $350. Through tickets to Chagres, $680. Children half price. Steerage passage, $340. Through tickets to Nicarag

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Dr. Hare will Lecture on Spiritualism. Dr. Hare of Philadelphia, of world-wide renown, some years since embraced the theories of spiritualism. The following correspondence explains itself. Through it the public will be gratified to know that the Doctor will lecture on this subject next Friday evening in the Tabernacle.

CORRESPONDENCE.

PHILA., Nov. 20, 1855.

PROF. ROBERT HARE, M. D.—SIR: Having a high appreciation of your abilities and life-long labors as a man of science, and learning that you have recently been employing your vast resources of ingenuity and experience in the investigation of the several phenomena known by some as "spiritual manifestations," and having, moreover, been informed that you have, in this investigation, employed much mechanical apparatus and other contrivances as, in your judgment, were calculated to preclude all possible deception, and exhibit the precise nature of the agent involved in the production of the phenomena aforesaid—the undersigned, citizens of New-York, would respectfully invite you to exhibit your experiments, with their results, in a public lecture, in this City, to be delivered at your earliest convenience. Signed by

Drs. John W. Draper, John B. Crane, Robert P. Gibbes, Richard Bayard, R. Ogden Doremus, E. H. Davis, A. D. Wilson, H. M. Banks, A. M. Jones, C. B. Gibson, C. B. Kirby, John F. Gray, J. H. Thomas, C. F. Wellington, James M. Allen, Robert T. Hallock, C. B. Underhill, C. Knapp, J. M. Carnochan, J. W. Whipple, Messrs. Jos. W. Derrickson, L. S. Mitchell, F. C. Reynolds, J. K. W. Toohey, S. T. Thurston, Wm. M. Noe, Edward K. Collins, John Bigelow, John Cochran, Isaac V. Fowler, John Odell, and more than one hundred additional names are appended to the call.

DR. HARE'S REPLY.

To Messrs. John W. Draper, M. D., E. K. Collins, and others:—GENTLEMEN: The letter bearing your signatures, in which I am honored with an invitation to give an exposition of my inquiries respecting Spiritual Manifestations, is just received.

In reply to your request I hasten to say that it will gratify me much to comply with your wishes on Friday evening next. I am gratefully, your well wisher, ROBERT HARE.

Nov. 20, 1855.

The Legislative Police Committee. There was held yesterday morning a second meeting of the Joint Committee on Criminal Matters, when there was present all the members excepting Assemblyman BAKER, who sent in a communication to the effect that it would be impossible for him to attend the sessions of the Committee prior to December 1. The answers to interrogatories by the District Attorneys of New-York and Queens, not yet being at hand, it was resolved to visit the City Prisons, and then to adjourn over for two weeks.

Heavy Robbery. The dry goods store of Messrs. GAGE, SLOAN & DEANE, in Reade-street, was robbed on Monday night of silks, satins, velvets and other rich goods to the amount of upwards of $4,000. The thieves, it is thought, managed to secrete themselves in the store before it was closed for the night, as no marks of violence to doors or windows could be discovered. No trace of either property or thieves has yet been discovered.

Help the Children. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON is to lecture, on Wednesday evening next, for the benefit of the Children's Aid Society, in the hall of the Spingler Institute, Union-square. His subject will be "Constantinople: Its Story and its Destiny." We trust, for the sake of the subject and the excellent charity he wishes to help, the public will give a good attendance.

Attempt to Fire a Building. Officer WARRE of the Seventeenth Ward, while patrolling his beat at 1¾ o'clock this morning, discovered a fire under the show window of the dry goods store, No. 191 First-avenue. He extinguished the fire before much damage had been done.

The Harlem Railroad Case. This is the fourth week of the suit of ROSS WEBBER vs. The New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, and the evidence is not yet concluded, as the defendants are now engaged in putting in their surrejoinder.

COLORED TEMPERANCE SOCIETY.—The Church and Congregation of Shiloh Presbyterian Church (Dr. Pennington's) met last evening and formed a Temperance Society. The meeting was addressed by Hon. G. C. LUNT, Rev. C. J. WARREN, Rev. Dr. PENNINGTON, Rev. S. P. ROOME and GEO. L. LLOYD, Esq. A vote of thanks was given to the speakers, and after Doxology the meeting dispersed.

☞ The tow-boat *Geyser* left the City on Saturday with forty-eight barges and canal-boats in tow. This is the heaviest tow that has ever appeared on the North River.

☞ The corner-stone of a chapel, about to be erected by the trustees of the Sailors' Snug Harbor, will be laid to-day, the 21st inst., between 12 and 1 o'clock.

☞ Rev. Mr. CUYLER, delivers a lecture on "*Ups and Downs*" this evening—an advertisement tells where—which, without a doubt, will be a racy one.

☞ The "Independent Musketeers," H. L. OLNE, Commandant, went on a target excursion to Hoboken yesterday. They contended for twelve prizes.

Coroner's Inquests.

SUPPOSED SUICIDE.

A grocer, named JAMES GAFFNEY, residing at No. 216 Hudson-street, was found dead in his bed at an early hour yesterday morning. He is supposed to have committed suicide, as some weeks since he attempted to destroy himself by arsenic. The deceased was a very respectable man, and leaves a wife and two children. Coroner HILTON has taken charge of the body, and will conclude his inquisition thereon to-day.

DEATH FROM A FALL.

An inquest was held by Coroner HILTON at the New-York Hospital yesterday, on the body of JACOB WEBB, who died from injuries received by a fall on the 24th of October, at the new building in Elizabeth-street, between Walker and Hester streets. Deceased was 22 years of age, and a native of Germany.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

But little business of interest was done at the Tombs,

or any of the Police Courts yesterday, although the number of cases heard was quite large.

JOHN SMITH STILL LIVES.

That ubiquitous personage, known as JOHN SMITH, still lives. He turned up at the Tombs yesterday in a state of great distress. This time he hails from St. John's, Canada East, and says he belongs to the barge *Enterprise*, now lying at the foot of Twenty-second-street, North River. He further says that while in West Broadway, at about 1½ o'clock yesterday morning, he was hailed by a clipper, called Ann Cuff, who was cruising the street in search of a prize, and solicited to accompany her home. He accepted the invitation, and was towed to No. 41 Thomas-street. On arriving at the house, Ann felt very dry of course, and Smith feeling liberal, gave her a quarter to obtain a drink. She left, but soon returned, with a beverage, some of which she pretended to take, and offered the rest to Smith, who drank it all down, declaring it to be excellent. He soon after felt very stupid, and was are long asleep. He has an indistinct recollection of feeling some one fumbling about his pocket, containing $145 in bills and specie. In a moment after the light was blown out, and Cuff, seizing him violently, told him to start. He jumped up, and feeling of his pocket, found that he had been robbed of all his money. He made a grab for Anna, but only grabbed her shawl, and continuing the pursuit, made a misstep, and tumbled down stairs. On reaching the street he gave the alarm, when Officers Bell and Webb, of the Fifth Ward Police, seeing the girl run off, followed and arrested her. The money was not found on her person, but on searching the house soon after, the officers found $25 of the stolen money. Ann was locked up, and subsequently admitted to having taken the money, which she said she had secreted under the stairs. But on returning with an officer to look after the treasure, it was gone, some accomplice having taken it away.

The prisoner was locked up for trial.

A FAMILY DIFFICULTY.

Louisa Lawrence made complaint that she was in bodily fear of a woman named Catharine Francis alias Booth, who she alleged had whipped her with a cow-hide, and threatened to do the same thing again. From further statements made it appears that the defendant was living with a man, supposed to be her husband, at a house in Howard-street, when the complainant, Louisa, came there to board. Booth, the husband of the defendant fell in love with Louisa at first sight, and devoted nearly all his attention to her. He finally fitted up a room for her, and almost entirely neglected Catharine, who becoming enraged at such conduct, armed herself with a cowhide, proceeded to the house of Louisa, administered to her a severe drubbing and threatened in case the operation again should give complainant trouble. Hence the complaint. Catharine was held to bail.

The Same Old Game. A shrubbery "greeney," from Virginia, was defrauded out of $600 in gold, at the head of Forty-third-street, on Monday, by two sharpers, by means of the ancient card game. When the victim discovered his loss he drew his pistol, aimed it at the rogues, and told them to "surrender or die." They didn't surrender and didn't die, but escaped with their booty, by hooking out of the scrape and away from the pistol. Why the Virginian didn't fire is very strange, and can be accounted for only by supposing he was "afeard." The Police are on the track of the swindlers.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER

Stockings, Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, FOR THE CURE OF SICK HEADACHES AND BILES.—These wonderful pills have been the means of restoring to health many persons pronounced incurable. The effect they have is mild, yet speedy, and as a family medicine they are unequaled. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

PRESENTATION.—The operators of the extensive Stone Works of Messrs. JOHNSON, COX, LESLIE & Co., at Spuyten Duyvil Creek, presented, on Saturday, 17th inst., to Mr. C. H. BOSWORTH, foreman of the moulding department, a valuable gold watch and chain, as a token of their respect, and for his always affable manner towards those under his charge.

[Advertisement.]

NOT HALF WHAT THEY COST.—The prices for new styles Fall and Winter dress goods at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 57 Third-avenue, has created an unusual excitement among the ladies. This fearful sacrifice is absolutely necessary in order to close out the concern by the 26th of the present month.

[Advertisement.]

PUFFY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, a neat and pleasing entertainment is to be given at this house, viz.: "Yankee Jack," "Frisky Cobbler," and "Frolic of the Fairies," with dancing by Mlle. ANGELA, and singing by Mlle. LOUISE DUVIELLE.

[Advertisement.]

SHAWLS.—9,000 plaid long shawls only $5, worth $8; 1,200 square shawls only $2 50, worth $5. Also, broche shawls, long and square, at greatly reduced prices. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,

Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDRICKS, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 110 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Evening Schools. There are six evening schools in session in Brooklyn. Three for girls, three for boys, and one Colored School.

At the invitation of P. W. BULKLEY, Esq., the active Superintendent of Schools, we have lately visited four of them.

First, the Boys' School, held in the Rooms of Grammar School No. 6, in Warren-street near Court. The number here on register is 497. The average attendance 358, under the charge of A. B. CLARK, Esq., Principal of No. 12 Grammar School, assisted by F. D. CLARK, B. F. LIBBY, Miss H. J. GARAHAN, Miss C. V. DIX and Miss M. J. MERRITT, all Principals and Vice Principals of the large Day Schools.

The order and completeness of organization and classification are such as to demand warm commendation. The studies are the same as in our own evening schools. The proficiency as a general thing, is most satisfactory. The *Girls' School* in the same building, is under the care of Miss F. S. TUTHILL, Principal of the Grammar School No. 6, aided by Misses BROOKS and CARTER. The number on register is 189, the average attendance, 85. The appearance was so interesting that we left with a determination to call again. Mr. BULKLEY made a short telling address to the Boys and another to the Girls. The teachers are of the highest grade, and everything had been done liberally by the authorities in charge.

Next we called at the schools held in No. 1, at the corner of Adams and Concord streets.

The Boys' school is under the care of JOSIAH REEVE, Principal of Grammar School No. 8, in Middaugh-street, aided by Mr. BUCK, Mr. STAFORD, Miss BRUSH and Miss A. D. BANCROFT. The average attendance during the first eight weeks is 181. The highest weekly average 282, the lowest 163.

The pupils in this school are of a very intelligent class, and have made very good improvement in their various studies.

This was the first evening school established in Brooklyn five years since, and is larger and better than ever before. The teachers are all of the highest grade.

The Girls' school is held in the same building, under the care of Mrs. DENNISTON, aided by Miss R. A. JONES, Mrs. MURPHY, and Miss M. A. CULLEN. The attendance is 120, in four classes. The order, thorough organization, and classification, are quite unusual, and equal to that of our best schools. Our Evening-School Committee will have to look to their laurels, or the Brooklyn people will snatch them.

King's County Board of Canvassers. The Kings County Board of Canvassers concluded their labors yesterday. Annexed we give the vote for a few officers. The vote for Secretary of State was as follows:

Ward	9,143	Headley	7,118
King	8,128	Hatch	1,377

The highest vote cast in the County was for Register, being 20,875. The total average vote for each office is about 20,500.

Stabbing Affray in South Brooklyn. On Sunday afternoon last, a gang of rowdies broke into a porter-house, kept by THOMAS MOORE, in Van Brunt near Ewen-street, South Brooklyn, when they beat and stabbed Mr. MOORE, injuring him so severely that he now lies in a very critical state, and also severely injuring a man named MICHAEL MORAN. Soon after, Officer CAIN, of the Third District Police, succeeded in arresting two of the assailants, at Hamilton-avenue Ferry, while endeavoring to escape to New-York. They were committed by Justice BLACHLEY to answer, when they gave their names as JEREMIAH WHEELER and JOHN MAHER. Both, it is said, belong to the notorious gang that haunts the lower end of Tillary-street.

MOORE refuses to make any complaint against his assailants, but says if he lives he will get even with them.

Daring Burglars. A burglar entered the house of Mr. D. C. WINSLOW, Sackett-street, Brooklyn, about 4 o'clock, yesterday morning, stealing money, &c. He entered the sleeping apartment of Mr. WINSLOW, and after taking his watch and money, locked the door and took the key, and in this manner he visited every room in the house. On proceeding to the servant girl's room he found her awake, and, presenting a knife, threatened her with instant death if she gave any alarm, and ordered her to show him through the house. She refused and a struggle between them ensued, which aroused Mr. WINSLOW, but as his door was locked, the thief escaped before he could get out or give any alarm.

This is the second case in this city within a week, where burglars have used a knife to intimidate inmates of the house whom they were attempting to rob.

Kings County Republican General Committee.

This Committee keep up their organization, and have requested the Republicans in the several wards and towns of the County to elect each five members to represent them in Committee for the year 1856.

Launched.

At Setauket, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 17th, from the yard of V. J. & M. DICKERSON, a superior built schooner of about 300 tons, called the *Julia Fox*. She is owned by Messrs. FLOYD & NEWINS and others, of New-York, and is intended for the Southern and West India trade, and will be commanded by Capt. H. LEAMING.

Brooklyn Courts.

NOTICE TO THE LEGAL PROFESSION.

For the November term of the Kings County Circuit Court, commencing in Brooklyn on Tuesday next, all notes of issue must be filed with the County Clerk on or before to-morrow, (Thursday,) and that whether the cause be a new one, or one on the last calendar. They will then be placed on the November calendar, in the order of their respective dates of issue. The practice is different in New-York.

QUEENS COUNTY CIRCUIT COURT.

The November term of this Court will be held at Hempstead, commencing Monday of next week.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT.

Calendar for This Day.—Nos. 28, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 37, 38, 39, 40.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, MARY S. wife of James M. Griffin, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the Church of the Nativity, Avenue C, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, ROBERT, youngest son of Isaac W. and Emeline S. Ayres, aged 2 years, 4 months and 28 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 178 West 26th-st. The remains will be conveyed to Manhasset, L. I., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, ANN M., wife of Ezra Denison.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 22d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. G. Lyon, No. 239 West 21st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, JESSIE, the infant daughter of Horatio and Elizabeth Alice Bogert, aged 18 months.

The relatives are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock, from No. 180 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, JOSEPHINE, daughter of the late Joseph Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, PETER B SCHERMERHORN.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at No. 137 East 37th-st., WILLIE LENNIS, aged 2 months. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, Mrs. CORNELIA A., wife of John H. Hurlin, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) from No. 91 Butler-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The funeral service will be performed at Christ Church, corner of Clinton and Harrison sts., and the remains will be taken from thence to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

At East Chester, on Monday, Nov. 19, CHESTER ELY, son of Henry and Susan Wilkinson, aged one year and 9 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) at 3 o'clock, at the residence of James Seacore, East Chester.

At Manhasset, L. I., Nov. 19, JACOB COVERT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 1 o'clock, and at the Church at Manhasset at 2 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22d inst., without further invitation.

At North Hempstead, L. I., on Friday, Nov. 16, at his residence, BENJAMIN TREDWELL, in the 80th year of his age.

In Methuen, Mass., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, JOHN PINGREE BIXBY, aged 33 years.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.....Nov. 20.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	90	100	Erie Railroad	22¾
500	do	90	300	do	22¾
5,000	do	b10	100	do	22¾
5,000	Missouri 6s	80	200	do	22¾
1,000	do	b10	100	do	22¾
1,000	Kentucky 6s	90	100	do	22¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. 6s	86	100	do	b10 22¾
1,000	do	86	100	do	22¾
1,000	do	86	100	do	22¾
1,000	do	86	100	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1304. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Our Relations with Great Britain.

THE THEORY OF THE DIFFICULTY.

Commodore Paulding's Instructions.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

It is difficult to conceive what spirit prompts some of your cotemporaries to insist so pertinaciously that the Government of Great Britain has made demands of redress from the United States for any real or fancied grievance growing out of the CRAMPTON case. I trust the authoritative denial of the statement, which I telegraphed you to-night, will satisfy your readers, at all events, that there is no ground for the rumor. If any such impudent demand is contemplated by Lord CLARENDON, he has not yet ventured to present it; nor do I believe he will. Secretary MARCY has had occasion to write to him more than once on this subject of foreign enlistments; and when the correspondence is published, I think you will admit that our Secretary's letters were not calculated to put Lord CLARENDON in humor to play quite so strong a game of diplomatic brag.

THE CRISIS AT HAND—WAITING FOR THE STEAMER.

The next packet from England is due to-morrow or Thursday next. It will probably bring something decisive in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON. Possibly the British Government may try to make a farce of some kind as a temporizing expedient to stave off definitive action. It is hardly probable that such a ruse can succeed. The President has treated Great Britain and her Minister with the very extreme of courtesy and leniency. To permit the question to remain open longer would be undignified, and an evidence of weakness and timidity upon the part of the President. He must feel this; and, having accorded to Mr. CRAMPTON and his Government all of courtesy, that the most exacting could demand, it is to be expected that unless the next packet brings that gentleman's recall, he will be dismissed at once. Indeed I am inclined to believe that Mr. MARCY is even now engaged in the preparation of a letter of dismissal to be used if required.

THE MAURY, WITH EMBELLISHMENTS.

One thing is prominent in all the discussions by the American Press of the purpose and meaning of Great Britain in ordering so large a fleet to American waters,—and that is the absence of any adequate motive for the proceeding. It seems difficult to believe that the British Government really was so panic-stricken by Consul BARCLAY'S report of the *Maury* case as to send over a battery of 400 guns to take one single little privateer. The *Maury* story, however, was considerably embellished, as I learn, before it reached England, just as cheeses are supposed to improve by crossing salt water; and, as it reached Lord CLARENDON'S ear, friend Low's little clipper was one of two or three similar craft which were to sally out, armed to the teeth and plentifully manned and equipped, to take two or three Cunarders. This done, and the armaments and men having been transferred to them, the steamers were to start on a cruise of blood and pillage among Great Britain's colonial possessions in West India, seizing them for the interest of Russia. Brilliant idea!—isn't it?

A SHALLOW RUSE, WHICH DON'T WORK.

For one, however, I have no faith that PALMERSTON or CLARENDON believed the story. It is noticeable that no press in England referred to the *Maury* affair as the reason for sending out the fleet, until the very last hour prior to the sailing of the *Pacific*. That, too, was an after-thought. The real purpose of the fleet was a noise and parade to divert the attention of Europe and the world from England's disgraceful *contretemps* in the United States, and possibly in the hope that a heavy dose of bluster might save Mr. CRAMPTON'S position. When the whole transaction is completed, and its developments have passed into history, I have no doubt that this theory will be recognized as the true one. Meantime, let no man be alarmed. If we get no war until it grows out of the demand for Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall, we shall long enjoy the blessings of peace.

CONSUL CURTIS AND HIS DEFENCE.

By the way, I learn that on the trial of the British Consul, CURTIS, at Cologne, for violating the Neutrality laws of Prussia, by attempting enlistments for the Crimea, he appeared in full Consular uniform, and pleaded his instructions from his Government in his defence,—but, as you already know, without effect.

COMMODORE PAULDING'S INSTRUCTIONS.

If you would like to know the character of the instructions recently issued to Commodore PAULDING, so far as they relate to the Central American question, you have only to refer to Mr. DOBBIN'S instructions of April, 1853, to Commander HOLLINS, and under cover of which he burned Greytown. They were published by Congress in December, 1853. The position of the question is precisely what it was then, with the exception that we know now definitively what is the British construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty—her Ministry having abandoned the argument and declined further correspondence on the question. S.

ALABAMA POLITICS.

The Governor's Message—His Views on the Slave Question.

The message of Gov. WINSTON to the Legislature of Alabama is a document of such length that several of the newspapers at the capital of the State have not found it convenient to publish it entire.

The Governor is anxious to have the affairs of the old State Banks finally closed up; and, in regard to existing institutions, he thinks there are quite enough of them for all useful purposes, there being an abundance of capital, equal to all the demands of a well-regulated business. He asks the Legislature to pause in the establishment of banks.

The Governor speaks in warm terms of the University of the State, and deprecates the practice of sending pupils to other States when there is at home all the facilities for a liberal education. The results of the school system of the last year have not been as favorable as hoped for by its friends, and some legislation on the subject is suggested.

The Governor advises a reduction of the rate of taxation, and that the non-productive surplus should be loaned on sufficient security to works of public utility. He favors the repeal of the militia system, as it does not command the respect of the people. He advises the repeal of the usury laws—they being in his opinion, irrational, impolitic, and a relic of barbarism. He also recommends an amendment of the Constitution of the State, and a change of the time of the Legislative meeting to the first Monday in December.

The Governor, having disposed of all local subjects, enters elaborately upon the Slave question, and concludes that the South has borne "aggressions" until they are no longer endurable. As the only "corrective," he recommends a "union of the whole South," and a determination, having men and means enough, "*to maintain both political and commercial independence of the North.*" He thinks "*the day for Compromises has passed.*"

Prepayment of Postage to be made by Stamps only—Important.

From the Washington Union, Nov. 21.

It will be recollected that by the Act of March 3, 1855, requiring the postage on all letters not free, sent by mail within the United States, and not from or to a foreign country, to be prepaid, it was also enacted that from and after January 1, 1856, the Postmaster General may require postmasters to place postage stamps upon all *prepaid* letters upon which such stamps may not have been placed by the writers."

We learn that the Postmaster General has decided to require postmasters to comply with, and carry into effect, this provision of the law; and, if not already done, to supply themselves with postage stamps accordingly by sending their order for them to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. Of course, it is not intended nor expected that this regulation shall throw upon postmasters the labor of affixing postage stamps to letters where the writers might, without inconvenience, have done it for themselves. The main thing is for postmasters to keep themselves supplied with stamps, that all persons having occasion to use may readily obtain them.

☞ The Press in the different cities between New-York and Buffalo, have terminated their business connection with the Morse Line, and until a new contract is entered into with that Company, the reports will be sent over the House Line.

☞ BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For This Day.*—Nos. 28, 3, 7, 12, 19, 24, 30, 31, 32, 13.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Texas Debt Bill.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times

Letters just received from well-informed parties in Austin, Texas, state that the Legislature will certainly accept the Texas Debt Bill, passed by the last Congress.

Mr. Buchanan's Dispatches to the Government—The Feeling of the British Cabinet—The Case of Wm. B. Scott.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Mr. BUCHANAN in his dispatches to the Government states that professions of friendship towards the United States were never more strongly expressed by the British Cabinet than now.

Government having six years ago instituted a suit against WM. B. SCOTT, formerly Navy-Agent at Washington, to recover an alleged balance on the settlement of his accounts, the Jury this afternoon, in the Circuit Court, rendered a verdict of nearly $18,000 in favor of the Government.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Nov. 21—11 P. M.

A heavy snow storm is raging here, and the weather is very thick, so that there is little or no prospect of the steamship *Canada*, (now in her twelfth day out and fully due,) making this port to-night.

Wisconsin Election.

GALENA, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The up-river Mail brings the following returns from Counties in Wisconsin, not hitherto definitely heard from:

Lacobpose County gives BASHFORD, Republican, for Governor, 49 majority; Pierce County, BASHFORD, 92 majority; Jackson County, BASHFORD, 90 majority; Monroe County, BASHFORD, 67 majority; Chippewa County, BASHFORD, 60 majority; Clark County, BASHFORD, 38 majority; Dunn County, BARSTOW, Democrat, 12 majority; Polk County, BARSTOW, 10 majority; Trempleau County, BARSTOW, 29 majority; Buffalo County, BARSTOW, 152 majority. There are now two Counties, Douglass and Laporte, to hear from. BASHFORD is unquestionably elected.

Bank Difficulty in Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Bank Commissioners and the several representatives of other city Banks, to-day examined into the condition of the Grocers' Bank of this city, a report having been started that it had suspended payment of its bills. It was found that the difficulty was but temporary, caused by a rather injudicious extension of loans, and other Banks having loaned it $100,000 it is again placed in a paying and safe condition.

Murder near Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

Two Germans named KRONNENBERGER and JOHN GRAESLEIN were deliberately fired upon yesterday evening on the Belair Road, a few miles from Baltimore, by a man named JOHN T. PATTERSON. GRAESLEIN was instantly killed. The deed was entirely unprovoked. PATTERSON has been arrested.

Departure of the Asia.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The Cunard steamship *Asia*, Capt. LOTT, sailed at 10 o'clock this morning, with one hundred and twenty-two passengers for Liverpool, and eighteen for Halifax. She takes out no specie.

Postponement of the Sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Nov. 21.

The sale of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, advertised to take place yesterday, has been postponed for twenty days, with the view of giving parties interested time to make arrangements to save their stock.

Fire at Macon, Ga.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

FLOYD'S Hotel, the Telegraph Office, and other buildings at Macon, Ga., were destroyed by fire yesterday morning. The amount of loss has not yet been ascertained.

Destructive Fire at Carleton, N. B.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Wednesday, Nov. 21.

A fire occurred at Carleton this morning, destroying five dwelling houses and two stores. The loss is about $15,000—partially insured.

Weather Reports.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9:20 P. M.

It has been raining all day, but is clearing off now. The moon is trying to peep through at us. Prospects of a beautiful night.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9:20 P. M.

We have a beautiful night here—the moon and stars are shining brightly. Weather cool. It has been raining all day.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21—9 P. M.

Weather rainy all day, until about 5 o'clock in the afternoon. It is clearing up now—the moon shining at times through the clouds.

Rev. D. Breckenridge's Letter.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: Will you favor your readers with an opinion as to what that remarkably bellicose clergyman, Rev. ROBERT J. BRECKENRIDGE means in his letters to Messrs. SUMNER and SEWARD, by all his talk about *war* and *bloodshed*? He is not a politician (is he?) and therefore it can't be for buncombe. What, then, is his object? Who talks of making war on the South, or its institutions, any other way than legitimately through the ballot-box? Does the Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE suppose that Northern freemen will be deterred by such threats held over them *in terrorem*, from expressing their *opinions* on Slavery, or anything else, by giving their *votes* in favor of men who profess their own principles?

This sort of bullying sounds strangely from a clergyman, and Mr. B. does not know his brethren, or the people of the North, (although he would seem from his last letter to have been educated at one of our public Institutions,) if he presumes that *fear* of any ulterior *consequences* whatever, will prevent those of us who hold Anti-Slavery views from doing all that we can, *lawfully* and *Constitutionally*, to limit and thus to destroy a system which we consider at war with justice, and injurious to the nation and the world. Who but Rev. ROBT. J. BRECKENRIDGE talks or even *thinks* of going further than this? A PRESBYTERIAN CLERGYMAN.

THURSDAY, Nov. 15.

SUITS TO TRY THE TITLE OF THE UNITED STATES.—The Attorney-General has rendered the following decision:

1. Public buildings are not legally in the possession of the head of department, military or naval commandant, or other public officer on duty therein, but in the possession of the United States.

2. Hence, an ejectment brought against such officer, under pretence of his being tenant in possession, is without foundation in law, as a means of trying the title of the United States.

☞ Madame RUTTKAI has removed her Laces, Embroideries, &c., to No. 805 Broadway. Those who are purchasing articles of this kind will find it worth while to examine her stock.

Rev. EDWARD BEECHER, D. D., for twelve years pastor of the Salem-street Church, Boston, preached his farewell sermon on Sunday, being about to take the pastoral charge of a society in Galesburg, Illinois. The venerable Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, father of the pastor, occupied a seat in the pulpit. During the last twelve years the society has paid a debt of $5,000, and remodeled their church at a cost of about $20,000, besides contributing liberally to charitable objects.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

"Despite the inclemency of the weather," there were sufficient members of the Board of Councilmen to constitute a *quorum* present at 5 o'clock last evening, and straightway the Board proceeded to business.

YORKVILLE AND THE THIRD-AVENUE RAILROAD.

A petition, largely signed by the inhabitants of Yorkville, was received and referred, asking that the Third-avenue Railroad be compelled to forward passengers from the City Hall to Yorkville, without delay at Sixty-first-street, at five cents per passenger.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

A number of petitions were received, signed by many merchants, asking that steam fire engines be furnished for the lower districts. A resolution, directing the Comptroller to advertise for proposals for the construction of steam fire engines, brought up Mr. MATHER, who objected to it on the ground that a similar resolution had been passed some months previously. The resolution was lost.

EXTRA SERVICES.

A resolution, allowing to the regular reporters of the Common Council $200 for extra services, was referred to the Committees on Salaries.

NEW FERRIES.

The Committee on Ferries were requested to report at an early day with reference to the propriety of a ferry from the foot of Canal-street to Jersey City.

LUMBAGE AND YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS.

Mr. CLANCY, during a lull in business, arose and moved an adjournment, in consequence of an unfortunate lack of money in the Department of Repairs and Supplies, which prevented an erection of stoves, and subjected members to violent attacks of lumbago and other kindred diseases. And also, because the absence of stoves, with fire in them, caused members troubled by youthful indiscretions to congregate around the grate, and smoke and spit and commit other nuisances. The motion was lost, "for want of a constitutional majority."

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WIDOWS.

A communication was received from Solon Robinson, inviting the Board of Councilmen to meet him in the Tabernacle to-night, for the purpose of hearing a report from the Association for the relief of American Widows. The invitation was accepted without debate.

VALUE OF HORSES.

In Committee of the Whole, a report from a Committee in favor of paying James White $125 for the loss of a horse, the said horse having come to an untimely end through a hole in a rotten-planked Pier, was read and discussed.

Mr. READ moved to strike out $125 and insert $100, which he believed was a fair value for a horse.

President CONOVER informed Mr. READ that some horses were of more value than others; and also that all horses were not worth $100 each. He had owned some horses for which he would have been pleased to receive $25. The horse under consideration, however, was to his knowledge worth all that had been charged. The Committee reported in favor of the adoption of the report.

After passing numerous reports to a third reading the Board adjourned.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

EIGHTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning, at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair.

The returns referred back to Inspectors for correction were first called up, and passed upon as revised. The error in the First District of the First Ward, in the vote for Coroners, there being a difference of thirty votes in the two returns, was recommitted to the Inspectors for a second revisal, as the aggregate vote thus allowed showed 97 more ballots than were polled in the District, as appearing by the poll list.

The remaining discrepancies of the first five Wards thus far canvassed, being mainly clerical, were confirmed as amended, without opposition.

Before entering upon the reading of the returns of the Sixth Ward, which came next in order,

Supervisor ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, said he had several affidavits to present in relation to the conduct of the canvass in some of the Districts of that Ward, which he would offer separately, previous to the returns of the District being read to which they respectively referred. He then read an affidavit of Wm. B. Mann, of No. 296 Broadway.

The affidavit stated that at the closing of the polls of the First District, the Police, under the direction of the Inspectors, removed every person from the room and locked the doors, and that with the doors thus locked, the canvass of the ballots was completed.

The affidavit Supervisor ELY himself moved to lay on the table, which was carried.

Supervisor HOWARD thereupon read the returns of the First District, and no discrepancy occurred with the return in the hands of the County Clerk.

Previous to reading the returns of the Second District, Supervisor ELY submitted a second affidavit of one Gilbert L. Ellis, of No. 87 First-street, wherein it was alledged that one —— Lear acted as Inspector, who was not of age; that Patrick Bradburn, who acted as Inspector in the Fourth District, was a resident of Brooklyn; and that further, in the Fifth and Sixth Districts, the ballots were both counted in the same room, and away from the places where the polls were held. This also took the course of the previous affidavit.

Supervisor HOWARD presented an affidavit of the Inspectors of the Second District, before reading the returns of the same, explaining how an error occurred in the return placed in the County Clerk's office, in the vote for Sheriff. The error happened, it was stated, by giving Wm. McIntyre 282 votes, instead of 50, the former vote being that for Connolly as County Clerk, and wrongly placed opposite McIntyre's name.

The correction of the return, as called for by the affidavit, was, on motion, ordered, when the return, as entire, was read by Supervisor HOWARD.

The two returns, after the correction, also were found to conform throughout.

The returns of the Third and Fourth Districts were read, and, excepting a few unimportant discrepancies, likewise, each conformed with those deposited in the County Clerk's office.

Supervisor BROWN here stated that he had seen, during the day, the Inspectors of the First District of the First Ward, and they had further amended the correction as to the return of the vote for Coroners from that District. The mistake, he said, was an oversight of the clerks, in giving Wheelan 248 votes, instead of 148, which brought the total vote to 2,045, as required to agree with the poll list. The correction was duly made.

The returns of the Fifth District were now read, and showed only one or two minor variations.

Supervisor ELY, before the reading of the returns of the final District of the Sixth Ward, read seven additional affidavits. The first was that of BENJ. VAN RIPER, of No. 145 Orchard-street, who stated that he assisted the Inspectors in the Sixth District of the Sixth Ward in counting and calling the votes from the ballots cast in that District, and that they were recorded as he called them off; that the returns after being completed for Comptroller exhibited for AZARIAH C. FLAGG 119 votes, and that he told the Inspector to charge it 139 votes, which was done; and that on the day following, the Inspector having lost their returns, entire new returns were made up from memoranda furnished by himself.

Supervisor WAKEMAN said that upon the return of the Sixth District 139 votes appeared for FLAGG for Comptroller, as stated in the affidavit.

Supervisor VOORHIS asked if the party making the affidavit wished to be indicted? The facts as given against himself would compel a Grand Jury to that course.

The next affidavit read was that of JAMES DONOHER, of No. 141 Seventh-street, who swore to having seen VAN RIPER aiding in canvassing the votes in the Sixth District, as set forth in his affidavit. He also deposed further, that VAN RIPER, belonged to the Tenth Ward.

Thomas White, whose affidavit was next read, stated that the ballots of the Sixth District were canvassed in the Tombs, and that there was no row, riot, or disturbance requiring such removal of the canvass away from the place where the polls were held.

James G. Scott, of No. 49 Lispenard-street, in the next affidavit deposed further that he was present during the above canvass, and that no votes appearing for Joseph H. Toone, for Sheriff, he protested against its being a true record, when eight votes were put down for Toone, and that upon insisting further he was unceremoniously ejected from the room, and was not permitted to return.

Joseph Souder, of No. 84½ Chatham-street, deposed still further, that the floor was scattered over with ballots, with Toone's name upon them, and that he asked to look at the minutes of their returns, and was told the same were lost.

CHARLES A. DE MOULIN, of No. 57 Columbia-street, deposed that on the 8th of November, the Inspectors of one of the Districts of the Sixth Ward brought their returns to the County Clerk's office, and that they were told the same were incorrect, and to take them back for correction, which after going to the office of the Clerk of the Common Council and the District-Attorney's office, they proceeded to do in a private room of the Sixth Ward Hotel, corner of Centre and Duane streets, and that there, himself and another person were refused admittance.

ALEXANDER WARREN SMITH, whose affidavit was last presented, corroborated the previous affidavit, with the additional statement that five persons entered the room of the hotel before mentioned, to correct the returns in question, and that he was told the two men, besides the Inspectors, were police clerks of the Election.

On motion, the affidavits, as presented, were laid upon the table.

The returns of the remaining District of the Sixth Ward were hereupon read.

The names of the candidates for Judges of the Supreme and Marine Courts, and the corresponding votes were confusedly given, and the same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction. There were no other discrepancies.

A recess of an hour and a half was now taken.

At 8 P. M., the members of the Board reconvened, Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, being called to the Chair.

The reading of the returns of the Seventh Ward were called for.

The Supervisor of the Seventh Ward being absent, it was moved and carried that the Supervisor of the Eighth Ward read the returns of his Ward.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, accordingly commenced reading the returns of the Eighth Ward.

When the vote for Comptroller in the First District returns was reached, Supervisor WILLIAMSON moved that the entire vote for Comptroller in this District be referred to the Inspectors for revisal. He urged as the ground for such reference that upon the original return there appeared 60 votes for FLAGG, while no ballots were attached to the return with his name upon it, though to the original return all the ballots were regularly attached.

After some discussion, the same was ordered to lay over under the previous resolution of the Board declaring that in any matter where a question arose the same could not be determined on unless a full Board be present.

The returns from all the Districts of the Eighth Ward were read, and with slight exceptions were similar to those in the hands of the County Clerk. In the Eighth District, upon both returns 88 votes were given for James B. Woodruff, for Justice of the Superior Court, the name of the candidate intended being Lewis B. Woodruff. The return was directed to be sent to the Inspectors for correction.

At nearly 7 o'clock, the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

A Free Academy for Girls.

A stated session of the Board of Education was held last night, at the Hall of the Board.

After the reading of the minutes, a communication was received from the School Officers of the Seventeenth Ward, in reference to rebuilding School No. 13, in Houston-street, near Essex. A motion of Mr. HIBBARD, to authorize the School Officers of the Ward to advertise for proposals for a new building, was carried.

The annual report of the Inspectors of the Tenth Ward was presented and ordered on file.

A communication from the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, in relation to the salary of one of the Teachers, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The Monthly Report of the City Superintendent of Schools was read. The report recommended the immediate establishment of a Free Academy for Females in the new School for girls in Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward. The report gave rise to a long discussion, at the close of which the paper was laid on the table to be printed.

The following abstract will give the essentials of the report.

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

The attention of the Board of Education has frequently been called to the expediency and propriety of adopting the necessary preliminary measures for the establishment and organization of a Free Academy for the instruction of female pupils in the higher branches of study. Various circumstances have hitherto conspired to prevent action in this direction on the part of the Board. In the meantime, two large and commodious edifices have recently been erected in the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards, for the exclusive benefit of the female pupils of the respective schools in these Wards. That in the latter, has already been opened and filled with pupils chiefly from the other schools of the Ward. Several of the higher branches have been introduced into the course of instruction, with the express view of supplying, as far as possible, the deficiencies in a thorough and complete education occasioned by the absence of a Free Academy for girls. The new school in the Fifteenth Ward, which has just been completed, and is not yet organized, is designed to carry out the same system in that Ward. It is manifest, however, that these institutions, valuable as they are as Ward Schools, can never adequately supply the place of a Female Free Academy. The course of instruction can never essentially vary from that pursued in all the other schools; and a very limited number of pupils can, under any circumstances, avail themselves of the additional facilities provided for the most advanced classes. The power of the Board, too, under the existing law, to sanction a course of instruction in any of the Ward Schools, which is not equally applicable to all, is, to say the least, extremely doubtful.

In view of these circumstances the City Superintendent suggests the present conversion of the new School building in Twelfth-street, near University-place, into a Free Academy for girls,—open and free to the most advanced pupils of the several Female Grammar Schools throughout the City, and its organization at the earliest practicable period for the instruction in the higher branches of study of female pupils who shall have completed the required course in the respective schools to which they belong. The location is central and convenient; the new building, with a few slight alterations in its interior arrangements, would, in all respects, be abundantly adequate for all the purposes in view; and the two large schools already in active operation in the Ward are believed to be capable of accommodating all who may desire to attend, after transferring the higher classes to the proposed Academy. Even if the Ward should be subjected to a temporary embarrassment in this respect, the advantages which would accrue to the interests of Education throughout the entire City, by the appropriation of a building already erected and eligibly located, would far more than counterbalance this slight inconvenience; whereas, if the present opportunity is suffered to pass unimproved, years may elapse before the occurrence of a conjunction of circumstances so favorable to the organization of a Female Free Academy.

It is further urged, that equal and exact justice to the thousands of female pupils who are annually completing the ordinary course of instruction in the several schools of the City, demands that the same provision be made for their further progress, as has already been made for that of the other sex; that it is alike unworthy of the spirit of the age, and of the excellent system of public instruction which prevails in our midst, to discriminate, in this respect, between male and female pupils; that it is injudicious and unwise to confer special privileges in instruction on some of our Ward schools, which cannot equally be shared by all others of the same grade; and that the benefits of education should be equally diffused throughout every portion of the City. If the policy which dictated the establishment of a Free Academy for the advanced instruction of the male graduates of our public Schools was a sound one, and in accordance with the demands of public sentiment, the same policy in all its length and breadth should be extended to the female graduates. The course of instruction in all the Ward Schools should be uniform; no preference should be given to any over the other in this respect; and no advantages or inducements held out for attendance at any, not equally applicable to all. If a more extended and complete course is desirable, let it be provided in an institution specially established for that purpose and accessible to all.

In conclusion the Superintendent states, that in presenting these suggestions to the Board, no consultation was had with the officers of the Fifteenth Ward or any of them; and that it has been dictated solely by the earnest conviction that the best interests of education in the City will be promoted by its adoption, and with the confident assurance that the officers and inhabitants of that Ward will not hesitate to submit to a slight temporary sacrifice of their own special interests for the common benefit.

Dr. BEADLE presented a communication from HORACE WEBSTER, LL. D., Principal of the Free Academy, presenting a portrait of TOWNSEND HARRIS, Esq. one of the former Presidents of the Board, and the originator of the Free Academy. On motion, the portrait was accepted with thanks, and placed in one of the panels of the Hall. It is one of Mr. BOCLE'S finest efforts, and is well worthy of its place

The following is the communication of Dr. WEBSTER:

To the Hon orable the Board of Education of the City and County of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: The establishment and organization of the Free Academy are of so recent a date, that all connected with it have a fresh and grateful remembrance of the zeal and ability with which the enterprise was undertaken and carried forward by Hon. TOWNSEND HARRIS, then the President of the Board of Education of this City, and now Consul-General to the Japanese Empire.

The instructors of this Institution desirous of recognising and perpetuating his connection with its early history, requested him, on the occasion of a late visit to this City, after an absence of some years, to sit to JAMES BOGLE, Esq., for his portrait, which they herewith have the honor to present to the Board of Education, with a request that it be placed in the meeting room of the Board.

It would be a source of personal gratification to retain this very fine portrait at the Academy, but the services which it is intended to recognize and commemorate were performed by the distinguished subject while President of the Board of Education; the personal wishes of the officers have, therefore, yielded to their desire to have it placed in your hall, that an enduring memorial may be there preserved of a worthy President, and the founder and the early friend of the Free Academy and of Popular Education.

I have the honor to be, gentlemen, your obedient and very humble servant, HORACE WEBSTER.

NEW-YORK FREE ACADEMY, Nov. 21, 1855.

The Board of Education have received from various sources the portraits of DE WITT CLINTON, the first President of the late Public School Society; EBENEZER C. BENEDICT, Esq., the President of the Board of Education at the time of the consolidation of the Ward and Public Schools, and that of Mr. HARRIS, presented last evening, all of which were painted by Mr. JAMES BOGLE, and now occupy the walls of the meeting room of the Board.

The invitation of the Teachers' Association, to a course of Lectures, was accepted. The first Lecture will be delivered by Hon. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, next Saturday evening, Nov. 24, at the Hall of the Board of Education.

The report of the Finance Committee of the Board, in reply to the resolution of the Finance Commissioners of the City and County, was submitted and approved by the Board, and ordered to be transmitted to the Commissioners.

A report from the Auditing Committee, recommending the payment of sundry bills, was adopted.

Mr. FOWLER, Commissioner of the Twentieth Ward, called up the resolution of the Committee on Sites and School-houses, in regard to an appropriation of $4,673 71 to complete the school-house in Twenty-eighth-street, which was lost.

Several reports of minor importance were read, when the Board adjourned for want of a quorum.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

The Board of Commissioners held their usual weekly meeting yesterday afternoon.

A communication was read as received from the Consul-General of the Netherlands, requesting the Commissioners for some time, and longer for a kindly purpose, to retain possession of the property of an individual. Referred to Castle Garden Committee. Some conversation arose in reference to a suit now in question before the Courts, and a replication as to certain matters was thought most advisable to be left to come up in course.

The Board entered upon a critical revision of their own printed document, intended to be sent to the various governments of continental Europe; its object being to explain the constitution of their own legally authorized body, and to insure the defeat of the efforts of passenger agents and foreigners in Europe, in practicing the same frauds upon emigrants as have been perpetrated in this country. Mr. Commissioner KELLY was very anxious to strike out the word "august" as incidentally addressed, but on vote the expression, as merely formal, was retained. He wished also to strike out the word "*desperadoes*," as applied to the "runners." On motion, the word "persons" was substituted.

The phrase "your *august* government" was proposed to be altered to the uncouth and unusual phrase "your *honorable* government." This amendment was lost. The document begs the Governments of Europe to put down the system of booking in Europe, as conducted by runners and others whose "occupation is gone" in New-York. The document as amended was proposed for adoption. Mr. KELLY maintaining the only dissentient on account of the word "august." Mr. KELLY said he would object even to style a man "His Serene Highness," though the title is usual in Europe. It was not because the word "august" was applied to Deity that he objected to it.

Mr. GARRIGUE hoped that at present the Press would not give currency either to [illegible] to the contents of this missive to the European Governments. The entire document was withheld from the Reporters, nevertheless the papers last week gave the substantial facts. The arrivals of emigrants at Castle Garden from Nov. 14 to Nov. 20, have been 2,401 passengers bondable, and 102 not so liable. The cash means they have brought with them during the week has been $87,006 04. They have arrived in nine vessels, of which four were from Liverpool, two from London, one from Havre, and one from Bremen. The average cash brought by each passenger, including both sexes and all ages, is upwards of $34.

No. Emigrants arrived to Nov. 14, 1855	193,340
Since, to Nov. 21	2,489
Total	195,729
To same date in 1854	264,281

NUMBER OF INMATES IN INSTITUTIONS.

	1855.	1854.
Ward's Island	1,738	2,906
Marine Hospital	82	248
Total	1,820	3,154

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1855		$61,192 46
Aggregate receipts to Nov. 14	$336,943 43	
Received since, to Nov. 21, for commutation of passengers	6,841 72	
		343,785 15
Total		$404,977 61
Disbursements to Nov. 14, '55	$452,879 59	
Paid sundry expenses of Nov. 7 and 14	10,063 55	
		462,903 14
Overdraft on Bank		$57,985 53

☞ HORACE GREELEY delivered a capital lecture last night in Hope Chapel on Europe and America. Wet and dirty, as the weather was, the audience was both select and full. We noticed sundry literary characters and famous ladies present, who are seldom seen in public places of late.

Mr. GREELEY—the President unwittingly introduced him as "Hon."—opened in a strain of pleasantry which, taken in its connections of an unusually squeaking voice and stumbling enunciation, and an audience in most excellent condition, was irresistibly comic. He treated of the pleasures and enjoyments of a stormy sea-voyage, of England, rural, manufacturing and commercial—of France, its agriculture, its capital and its morality—of Italy which he wouldn't like to stay long in, wholesome as it is, (if out of the reach of its miasms) to loiter a while among its perpetual tombs—of Switzerland, which one is a fool to dash through, but excellently wise to Summer and Winter, and recover elasticity of mind and strength of body in,—of Germany and the Rhine.

Mr. GREELEY never was happier in lecture or leader. The contrast between old Europe and Young America was capital, and the lessons which he read the latter from the full book of the experience of the former were loudly applauded. He repeated the sentiment which his friend in France thought singular when he uttered it there, and the audience after an introductory hiss or two, roundly applauded it—*that the best thing* that could happen to us, would be a sound flogging—such an one as would make us exceedingly loth to finger our neighbor's property or annex his land without a sufficient consideration.

Upon the policy of traveling he was eminently conservative. It was very proper that he should follow in the course of BAYARD TAYLOR, who, a week ago last night, set everybody crazy to go rambling. Let the young stay at home till they had earned a right to travel. Work first, especially until they had gained money enough to travel pleasantly, and experience enough to appreciate what they observed, and wear and tear enough to relish the rest. The lecture was an hour and a half in length.

Branch too Among the Prophets.

The prophets are not all dead yet by a long shot. One of them, at least, like the dying statesman of New-England, "still lives"—to-wit: STEPHEN H. BRANCH, who, as thirty men of Rhode Island affirm, was born in Providence. Here is the prophecy—we hold our breath to see how it is fulfilled. And beneath the prophecy is the indubitable evidence that the Ithuriel of aliens is not, as some slanderously affirm, a crazy man. See what a "glaring eye" he has for the confiscables.

THE INVOCATION.

AMERICANS: Fasten you glaring eye-balls on th Board to-night, as VIRGINIUS and OCTAVIAN fastened theirs on their despotic foes. After forced marches and a terrible conflict of nine months, we have reached the shores of the Rubicon, whose passage will not be effected without a desperate scuffle.

A NINETEENTH CENTURY PROPHECY.

Mr. Matsell's fate will be decided to-night. Aldermen Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Sharp and Kalbfleisch will vote against it. Aldermen Lord, Hardick and Tucker are doubtful. Aldermen Ely and Wakeman will vote for a *Quo Warranto*, with its years of costly litigation, (which Matsell desires so that he can "retain his office") under any measure that will procrastinate Matsell's fate. Aldermen Williamson, Moser, Fox, Wm. Tucker, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Briggs, Barker, Christy, C. H. Tucker and Drake will vote to vacate Matsell's office, for which they will elicit the public regard.

HE SNUFFETH THE STORM AFAR.

N.B.—If Messrs. MATSELL, CORNELLY and POMEROY are aliens, (and they have not denied the fact in our columns,) the question very naturally arises, what disposition is to be made of the immense property they are said to have acquired through their salaried offices?

Miraculous Escape from Instant Death.

Yesterday, at 12 M., a rigger, (name not known,) while employed on board the brig *Montauk Maid*, at the foot of Pine-street, E. R., fell from the head of the foretopgallantmast—an elevation of about 60 feet—down to the deck. He struck, in his descent, the main and maintopmast stays, which broke the force of his fall, so that he received no greater injury than breaking his left thigh and foot. This was caused by striking the edge of the long boat. The mast was very frail, all but the outer portion of it being powder posted. The back stays were eaten, and the mast broke off near the topmast cap, when the man was being run up on the yard by the halyards from the deck. He was taken in a carriage to the Hospital.

Robbery at a Hotel—Not Committed by a Literary Man.

The room of Mr. LAMBERTSON of Panama, at the Clinton Hotel, was entered at an early hour last evening and robbed of clothing and other articles to the value of more than $200. No clue to the thief had been found. A well-known editor of this City was in the hotel (at the bar) when the robbery was discovered. The stolen property was not found on his person.

Fires.

Yesterday morning about 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the office of Mr. BLUMENTHAL, broker, in the second story of No. 187 William-street, but was extinguished before it had made much progress. It originated from a stove-pipe which had been improperly inserted in the wall. The third story, occupied by JAMES WATSON, as a watch-case manufactory, was damaged to the amount of about $200—insured. The second story was damaged to about the same extent. Slight injury was sustained to the first story, occupied by Mr. ACKERMAN as a bookstore. The latter was insured in the Fulton Insurance Company.

At 5¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire occurred at No. 88 Beaver-street, occupied by WM. P. WENDEL, cotton-broker. The firemen were soon present, and succeeded in putting it out before more than $150 worth of property was destroyed. The fire was caused by the store-boy lighting a match to show him the way out of the building.

Terrible Murder in Jefferson County—A Wife Killed—A Mother-in-law Wounded—Suicide of the Murderer.

From the Syracuse Chronicle.

In the town of Lyme, Jefferson Co., and near the village of Chaumont, has long resided an intelligent farmer by the name of JAMES RYDER. His father was one of the settlers of the town, and Mr. RYDER, the son, was a thrifty, industrious, temperate, successful farmer, a good neighbor, a kind friend, and a

ONE DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR.

NO WAR NEWS.

Interesting from India and China.

Consols 88 to 88 1-8.

The American steamship *North Star*, Captain WARNOCK, belonging to the Vanderbilt line of steamers, has arrived from Havre and Southampton with dates to the evening of the 3d inst.

By this arrival we receive the second edition of the London *Times* of that date. We are consequently in possession of one day's later news than that received by the mail steamship from Liverpool, but it is unimportant.

The *North Star* left Cowes Roads at daybreak on the 4th.

We find the following in the Circular of CROSKEY & Co., of Southampton, relative to the threatened difficulty between England and the United States:

"The question of War between the United States and Great Britain has been a leading topic of conversation and discussion for the last ten days, though few believe in the actual realization of such a direful event. An uncertain apprehension is felt on all sides, nobody knows what is going on, or where the first blow will fall, and even the absurd idea of an American invasion of Ireland is gravely discussed at Lloyds' on 'Change.

The real question in dispute between the two Governments is (we have good reason to believe) on the construction of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and the continued occupation and fortification, by Great Britain, of the Island of Ruatan, and other points on the coast of Honduras, in direct violation of the stipulations of that treaty.

Fearing, probably, that a persistence in this gross breach of good faith towards the Government and people of the United States must provoke earnest remonstrance, if not decided action, on the part of the United States, the British Ministry have largely reinforced their squadron in the West Indies. The sailing of this fleet, and the efforts of the *Times*, whose editor are striving to inflame the minds of the British people against the United States, by raising false issues, and making false charges against our Government and people, has caused all the excitement under which we are now suffering, and has given importance to a question that could, in all probability, have been quietly disposed of by amicable negotiations.

We are pleased to say that so far as our intercourse with Englishmen extends, we hear expressions of regret that anything should have occurred to interrupt the most friendly relations between the two countries. While on all sides, the press, (with two or three exceptions,) and the people, deprecate and condemn the action of the Ministry, and the *Times* newspaper.

We are sure that the question at issue will be amicably settled by the public opinion of the two countries, without prejudice to the just rights or honor of either people—they have too much humanity and good sense to disgrace their race and age by a fratricidal war."

The reported quotations at the London Stock Exchange at 11 o'clock morning of the 3d inst. are—Consols for Money, 88 to 88¼; do. for Account, (Dec. 8,) 88¼.

In France, an Imperial Decree had been published confirming the promotion of fifty-seven persons belonging to the army in the East to the rank of officers, and the nomination of 578 to the honor of Knight of the Legion of Honor, as well as the grant of 1,364 military medals conferred by Marshal PELISSIER. The list comprised persons of every grade from Colonel down to private.

The New Conscription in Russia.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"Reliable information has this morning been given me that a new conscription of 10 men in a thousand has been ordered in the Russian 'Governments,' with the exception of Cherson and four or five others. When Austria had 750,000 men under arms, she had only conscribed about two per cent. of her whole population, but still a great want of hands was felt in all the provinces. What then must be the state of things in such a thinly populated country as Russia, where there have been at least four conscriptions within the last year and a half! The news contained in *Le Nord*, that possession of the Crimea is to be maintained at any and every sacrifice, has produced little effect here, as every one recollects that the Russians never employed such high and mighty language as when, 'for strategical reasons,' Prince GORTSCHAKOFF was making the best of his way from Moldavia into Bessarabia."

Russian Movements in the Crimea—Gortschakoff's "Critical Position" Denied.

The following is a condensed translation of a long (Russian) letter, of the 19th, received by the *Ost. Deutsche Post* from Odessa:

"By advices from Simpheropol we learn that there is a great movement in that city. Many of the inhabitants are moving to the North, 'and all the hospitals are being removed to Perekop, Nicolaieff, and Cherson.' The sick in those places are sent to Voznessensk and Elizabeth-Grod. The prices of provisions at Simpheropol are enormous. Since the cavalry action at Kongyli the enemy makes simple excursions from Eupatoria into the interior. The Russian corps of observation before Eupatoria consists of 60,000 (?) men, 20,000 of whom are cavalry. Intelligent military men are of opinion that an advance from Eupatoria and Simpheropol and Baktchisaral would be a bad move, unless the Allies had a powerful cavalry force and plenty of artillery at their disposal. 'The opinion of the Anglo-French press that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is in a critical position is positively ridiculous. His whole army is now mobile, which naturally was not the case as long as he had to defend South Sebastopol.' It is a mistake to believe that Sebastopol was the arsenal from which the whole army drew its *matériel*. Between the 1st of March and 15th of August, the fortress of Kieff alone sent 2,700,000 bombs, grenades, and 48-lb. and 96-lb. balls to the Crimea. The State paid 5 roubles and 40 copecks in silver for the transport of each pud (about 35 lbs. English) from Kieff to Sebastopol. During the last few days, the famous engineer Major-General TODTLEBEN has been here. The head-quarters of the Southern Army are to be removed from Odessa to Nicolaieff, General of Cavalry VON HELFREICH will succeed General LUDERS here; his staff arrived yesterday. Leutenant-General GROTENHJELM has left, with the Third Division of Light Horse, for Oczakoff. The commercial harbor of Oczakoff, which all ships coming from Nicolaieff, Cherson, and Odessa entered, is of some importance."

CHINA.

Dispersion of Pirates—Chinese Currency—Business and Trade—Advantages to Hong Kong—Rebels Quiet.

Hong-Kong (Sept 15) Correspondence of the London Times.

Shanghae advices are to the 7th inst., but contain no important political news. Nothing has been heard of late of the Russians in the north, or of the movements of our fleet.

A large and heavily armed piratical fleet has been destroyed, or dispersed, by her Majesty's brig *Bittern*, to the northward of Shanghae, and the well-planned and executed measures of Commander VANSITTART have been most beneficial to the large native trade, which had been seriously interrupted. Nineteen piratical vessels have been destroyed.

The Taoutae of Shanghae has issued a proclamation ordaining that from and after the Chinese new year (February, 1856) all dollars or foreign coins of the kind assayed at the Custom-house in the presence of the Consuls, shall be taken at par with the old Carolus dollar, with reference to their intrinsic purity and weight in silver. This is an important step towards doing away with the fictitious value of the Carolus dollar, but the authority of the Taoutae is limited to his district, and the reformation of the currency must be a matter of time.

We hear nothing of rebels in the north.

Canton remains quiet, and the Province is apparently more tranquil than before, (if we may judge from the safe transit of goods and produce to and from Canton, and the regular movements of the large passage-boats, which had long been disused, on the river. Food is plentiful, and the growing crops look well, the weather being favorable. Imports have improved considerably, and holders of goods and yarn look for higher prices. Woolens, metals, and other articles have also been inquired for at fair prices.

Three shops of the new season's Congous have arrived, but prove to be of very indifferent quality, and exorbitant rates are asked. Last season's teas have been coming in rather freely, and prices are lower in consequence of home advices. The crop of Canton silk, which is reported as being only equal to half of former seasons', is entirely taken for native manufacture at high prices, as well as the small stock of Nankin which has come to market.

At Shanghae also, the import market has improved, and shirtings have been taken at advanced rates. Other manufactures have likewise been inquired for. Metals very dull.

In raw silk a considerable business has been done at enhanced prices, which Chinese competition for native manufacture tends to support and increase.

Tea purchases have been extensive, at an advance of 1 to 2 ts. per picul for good to fine Congous.

Foo-chow dates are to the 27th August. A Vice-Regal proclamation announces that, after the 18th September, a duty of 6 mace per picul will be levied on all teas grown in the province or brought to Foo-chow for sale. This measure is very unpalatable, and considerable opposition may be expected.

Prices of tea show a decline of 2 to 3 ts. per picul. The remaining stock and expected supplies are of the inferior kinds. During the month four vessels had sailed for the United Kingdom, and four for America. Two vessels remained on the berth for Great Britain.

Hong Kong has reaped great advantages from the disturbed state of China, and continues to prosper. The Chinese trade and population are increasing, the latter being estimated at 56,000, while the extensive land sales lately made have placed in the hands of the Government an unexpected means of carrying out the improvements long felt to be desirable. We understand the Parliamentary grant of £30,000 will be declined.

The last Calcutta steamer carried to India nine Chinese, black tea manufacturers, engaged by Mr. FORTUNE for the Government plantations in the north-west provinces of India.

Freights have declined. The passenger traffic hence to California and Port Phillip has been almost entirely annihilated by the restrictive measures lately adopted there against Chinese immigration. We cannot, however, suppose that such a bill as that passed at Victoria will receive the Royal assent, showing, as it does, such manifest injustice to the Chinese, whose *exclusion of foreigners* it has been the study of England to overcome!

INDIA.

Atrocious Murder of a British Functionary—The Santhal Insurrection Still Alive—Mahometan Fanaticism.

Dates from Bombay are to the 3d of October, and from Calcutta to the 22d of September.

Intelligence had reached the Bombay Government from Madras, that Mr. H. V. CONOLLY, Collector of Malabar, had been murdered on the 11th of October, by a party of Moplahs. On the evening of the day in question, Mr. CONOLLY was seated with his wife in the verandah of his house, near Calicut, when five men armed with the long and heavy Moplah knife rushed in and commenced a violent attack upon him. Mrs. CONOLLY ran into the house, calling upon the servants to come to the assistance of their master. Two of them, who were near the spot, immediately came forward, but were kept at bay by the assassins, who cut off the hand or several of the fingers of one, and inflicted a severe wound on the other. Then, their work accomplished, the murderers disappeared in the darkness. Mr. CONOLLY was carried into the house, and medical assistance sent for from Calcutta, but before it could reach him he had expired. His injuries are described as being of the most frightful character. No fewer than 27 wounds were found upon his body, which was almost literally hacked to pieces. His poor wife sat by his side covered with the blood of her husband she had seen murdered before her eyes, stunned and fearless under the weight of a blow so sudden and so terrible.

A party of the 74th Highlanders were dispatched in search of the murderers, and on the 17th of October they fell in with them at Munjerry, when, as on previous occasions of a similar nature, it was found impossible to take these desperate fanatics alive, and they fell to a man before the bayonets of the soldiers.

The insurrection of the Santhals has not been completely put down. The Grand Trunk road, however, is clear, and the depredations of the insurgents fewer, and within very confined limits. The adoption of decisive measures is anticipated as soon as the weather becomes settled, and the country sufficiently dry to enable the troops to enter the jungles. The latest intelligence from the disturbed districts is the following telegraphic dispatch, dated Calcutta, Oct. 1:

"Seventeen of the family of the Zemindar of Narlampore are murdered by the Santhals. The Santhals, 1,000 strong, were about to attack Jantarrah, when Lieutenant PHILLIPS came upon them, and killed about 25, wounding 50 or 60."

The religious quarrel in Oude appears to be far from settled. A Mahometan pamphlet, entitled *The Sword is the Key of Heaven and Hell*, has been widely disseminated over Northern India, some three hundred copies having been seized at Cawnpore alone. The English translation that has been published is said to give but a poor idea of the spirited exhortations of this able and fanatical tract. It commences by asserting the sinfulness of war waged merely for conquest or dominion, but the lawfulness of taking up arms in defence of the religion of the Prophet.

SAILORS' SNUG HARBOR.

Corner Stone of a New Chapel.

The old Seamen laying up in ordinary at the Snug Harbor, down the Bay, received company yesterday. They had a good time; so did their visitors. There were two hundred men who ventured out in the storm, to eat, drink and be jolly with the tars. Mayor WOOD and Recorder SMITH headed the procession, and PELATIAH PERIT, General PAES, Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, Judge VANDERPOOL, DEPEYSTER OGDEN, J. R. BROADHEAD, JOHN N. GENIN and Dr. GRISCOM, and sundry others brought up the numbers in attendance to a round figure. The new Chapel is already partly up; but a hole was left for the Corner-Stone Box. In the temporary place occupied for religious purposes the company assembled, while Dr. PHILLIPS made an introductory address. He gave a historical account of the Snug Harbor; told how Capt. R. R. RANDALL, of New-York, once owned a farm in the Fifteenth Ward, how he handed over his property, when he died, to Trustees who were to found with it a Harbor for Seamen. Up in the galleries clustered the veterans, to hear again a story that is a glad one to them. They listened to the Doctor's earnest eulogy of the Institution, and occasionally there was a rough coat-cuff seen passing before a pair of eyes that were shaded by a shaggy white eyebrow. The first Trustees of the Harbor were Chancellor LANSING, Mayor CLINTON, Recorder LIVINGSTON, JOHN MURRAY, President of the Chamber of Commerce, JAMES FONDAR, President of the Marine Society, and THOMAS FREEMAN, Vice President, Rev. BENJ. MOORE, Senior Minister of the Episcopal Church in this City, and Rev. JOHN ROGERS, Senior Minister of the Presbyterian Church. This was the class of officers indicated in Capt. RANDALL's will. The income from the estate in October, 1806, amounted to $4,243 07. In 1814, it was $6,000 per year. Now, it is $75,000 per annum! The property owned by the Trustees on Staten Island is 121 acres, purchased for $16,000. It is worth now $1,500,000. Upwards of $80,000 of expense is being laid out in new buildings and sundry improvements. There are 300 seamen fed, lodged, clothed, and cared for generally.

The company walked away in a great umbrella procession to the place where the corner-stone was to be laid. Mayor WOOD performed the ceremony, in conjunction with Dr. PHILLIPS. The articles deposited were a Bible, the New-York Directory, copies of the DAILY TIMES, (the only morning newspaper deposited,) the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Evening Post*. The documents pertaining to the Institution were added:

Dr. PHILLIPS, when the articles had been laid in the box, said:

In the acknowledgment of our dependence on our Covenant God, by way of seeking His protection and blessing in rearing this structure to the honor of His name, in allusion to the fundamental doctrine that we are built upon the Apostles and Prophets, Jesus Christ himself being the chief corner-stone, that he is the *elect*, tried, precious stone, the Rock upon which the Church is built, and upon which all our hopes for time and for eternity rest, we lay the corner-stone of this building, which is to be dedicated to the worship of the one only living, true God, in the name of the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost.

And then the company went back. The doors of a roomy place were opened and a collation was set forth which nobody in these parts had better try to excel. The best of it was that nobody got drunk, the entertainment being wholly temperance. The Mayor presided, and gave as a sentiment, "The Memory of Captain RANDALL."

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE was called out and made an appeal (which he presently made a moving appeal by going around with the hat) in behalf of the Children's Home, just back of the Harbor, which we had occasion to speak about not many days ago.

Mr. DEPEYSTER OGDEN made two handsome speeches during the afternoon. One was addressed to the seamen, as they sat at dinner, and he requested the old salts to "stow up," "belay," "haul in," let out an anchor, and pull hard at the helm in the right way, (to the starboard, of course,) with many other terms that we, as land-lubbers, can't be expected to know anything about, but which evidently conveyed oceans of sound sense, rivers of poetry and unbounded lakes of pleasure to the old fellows who smacked their lips over the untasted dinner, and drank in what Mr. OGDEN said with smiling faces. In the dining-room, Mr. OGDEN spoke of the Institution and was warm in its praise, for it is placed where the sons of old mariners will hereafter be happy in the consciousness that under its roof once their fathers rested.

Mr. HENRY E. DAVIES, following Mr. OGDEN, called attention to two incidents in connection with the place. One was that Mr. HENRY BERWOOST once tried to buy Capt. RANDALL's farm for $7,000, but was unable to raise more than $5,000, and wouldn't run in debt for the $2,000, and so lost it. And the other—that DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was the party to whom the seamen are indebted for the application that Capt. RANDALL adopted to found this establishment.

Having received all of which, the company heard letters from Lieutenant-General SCOTT, Ex-Recorder TILLOU, GEORGE NEWBOLD, and MARSHALL S. BIDWELL,—the General's note of apology reading thus:

"Lieutenant-General SCOTT regrets that his engagements will not permit his absence from the City to-morrow, or he would take great pleasure in being present at the interesting ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Chapel to be erected at *The Sailors' Snug Harbor*, on Staten Island.

"NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855."

WHAT THE NEW BUILDINGS ARE

Mr. SALMON, [illegible]

has furnished, at our request, a description, which is interesting:

The main building is eighty feet square, three stories in height, with counter-cellar and basement.

The first or principal story is used for dining-rooms, which are capable of sitting 600 persons with ease.

The dining-rooms are separated by a wide hall running through the centre of the building. The hall is fifteen feet in width, with an easy flight of stairs to ascend to the third story.

The second and third stories are allotted for sleeping apartments, bath-room, water-closets and wardrobes.

In the loft there are four large water tanks capable of holding each 6,000 gallons of water, which is received from the roof, and otherwise supplied from reservoirs on the premises by force pumps.

The basement is occupied by the steward's room, kitchen, store rooms and offices; all of which are admirably arranged for the comfort of the inmates.

The wash-house, facing the main building, is thirty-five feet by fifty, two stories high, with a cellar. The first is devoted to washing, rinsing, drying, &c., by steam. One of King's patent washing machines is operated by power engine.

The second story is devoted to drying and airing rooms. The loft of this building also contains three large water tanks receiving the water from roof—1,000 gallons.

The chapel is 48 feet by 65 feet, for the main building with a rear extension of 16 feet by 28 feet, and a porch in front. It is calculated to seat comfortably 600 persons.

The buildings are well ventilated and thoroughly heated by hot air, and well calculated to produce all the comforts in regard to health &c., requisite for the inmates of the above institution.

A passage-way connects the main building to the old one which shelters the inmates in their occupations in stormy weather.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF EDMUND SPENSER: the Text carefully revised, and illustrated with notes, original and selected, by FRANCIS J. CHILD. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & COMPANY; New-York: JAMES S. DICKERSON. 5 vols. 16mo.

These volumes are in continuation of the very excellent series of British Poets, for which the public is indebted to Messrs. LITTLE & BROWN. That they have not preceded some of the later authors, as chronological precedence would dictate, is one evidence that SPENSER has been thought worthy and thought to need unusual care and labor in the editing. He certainly has obtained them. We have been at pains to collate cantos of the *Faery Queen* here and there with the standard edition of H. J. TODD, London, 1805, and find the text is rendered with an accurate purity worthy of a FOULIS or a BODONI. The notes are as frequent, perhaps, and copious as the abundant text, crowded as it necessarily must be, in compliance with the design of the series, into a limited space, would admit of, still words and phrases requiring illustration occasionally escape it, leaving the reader at a loss for the sense, or to substitue an improper one. Thus, in *Every Queen*, Book I, Canto I, Stanza 1, the poet says of St. GEORGE:

"Full *jolly* knight he seemed, and faire did sitt," &c.

The unaccustomed reader will naturally understand the italicised word in its vulgar and obvious sense; and object to any representation of the living type of holiness as endowed with the fun-loving jollity of mine host of the Tabard. A note intimating that *jolly* is the French *joli*, the equivalent of *handsome*, would not have been wasted. Again, in F. Q. I., i, 36, it might have been well to say that the word *impes* in the Poet's time signified *children*, without the diabolical or derogatory meaning now attached to the word. And in Virgil's Gnat, vol. 5, p. 71, the word *aboord*, meaning *across*, is undefined. Such instances, indeed, might be multiplied extensively. The same regard to brevity has now and then produced incorrectness in the definition. *Stownd* (F. Q. IV., ii, 15) means *moment*, not *situation*; *soust* (F. Q., IV., vii, 9) means *struck*, not *thrown*; *succeed* (F. Q., VI., iv., 8) means *follow after*, not *approach*, and similar sacrifices of sense to the exigencies of space occur elsewhere, but with far less frequency than was to be expected. It may not be too much to say that the text has never been more accurately given, or more plainly elucidated within convenient limits than here. Nor can too high praise be awarded to the memoir of SPENSER as adding, to the facts collected by other biographers, several highly interesting ones elicited by later research. Bating a rather inadequate estimate of the poet's rank among the sons of song, and a disposition to reiterate censure of his practice of alliteration, the criticism is fair and favorable. For the former point, as the abundant poetic faculty of SPENSER is conceded, the Titianesque richness of his coloring; the infinite variety of his thought and imagery, the *lactea ubertas* of his language, the inexpressible, inimitable melody of his versification; we may own his defect of proportion and neglect of artistic arrangement, without derogating from his place among the foremost of his faculty in all times and lands. The primacy of SHAKSPEARE as a playwright, is undisputed, notwithstanding his disregard of dramatic unities, and other classical trammels. And alliteration ceases to be offensive when we cease to detect in it the traces of laborious design; and few readers of SPENSER have failed to observe that the vice, if such it be, was a necessity of an excessively nice metrical ear; that it was not at all the result of study, but flowed forth rather as an inevitable echo to the sense. Fluent writers of verse know how much more difficult it is to avoid than to seek alliteration.

We must also confess our surprise at finding the learned UPTON ranked first among the commentators upon SPENSER. That editor belonged to a group of well-read classical scholars, who, about a century ago, applied their learning to the elucidation of English poets. What WARBURTON attempted to be to SHAKESPEARE; what NEWTON was to MILTON; that UPTON was to SPENSER. He had no better preparation for the work than his classical attainments, sound taste, and discretion. Of what was most material, that knowledge of the Saxon and medieval English languages, so essentially requisite to the understanding of SPENSER, he possessed little or nothing. He knew very little of heroic romance, without the light of which the *Faery Queen* is an enigma. TYRWHITT, who, in his edition of the "Canterbury Tales," introduced the legitimate school of English criticism, succeeded UPTON, and pointed the way to TODD, whose learning in English philology, early literature, and especially the departments of romance and poetry, better qualified his patient industry for the work of a commentator, than the profound and heavy learning of UPTON, or the shallow and uncertain erudition of WARTON. To TODD we are indebted for the first settlement of the poet's text upon a satisfactory basis; and for the application to his elucidation of all the helps the entirest familiarity with the language in its most recondite phases could afford. No future edition of SPENSER can be other than an abridgment of Mr. TODD's. This tribute we conceive to be due to the learned editor of *Johnson's Dictionary*.

Was Mr. MACAULAY right when he pronounced the *Faery Queen* obsolete, and challenged, by way of proof, the production of a single reader who had patiently waded through it? The frequent republication of the entire poems, voluminous as they are, strikes us as evincing the contrary. There have been a half-dozen American editions, all of which, with several imported editions, have found ready sale. There have been two or three American books devoted to criticism on SPENSER, which have enjoyed a reasonable share of popularity. That of Dr. JOHN M. HART, Principal of the Philadelphia High School, entitled *Spenser and the Faery Queen*, has had a second, and we believe a third edition, since its appearance some ten years ago. Its elegant and earnest appreciation of the poet, and judicious indication of passages the most striking for the glow of golden light with which SPENSER transfigures his inventions, and clothes his fancies, account for its success. Mrs. C. M. KIRKLAND has likewise, in a volume with the same title as Dr. HART's, contributed to swell the number of the Poet's admirers. It is possible that even with these provocatives, there may be few sufficiently stout of heart to read the *Faery Queen* from end to end without rest or intermission. But no long poem is so read in these days, when even literary men put on the shoes of swiftness. The twenty-four books of the *Iliad* are as seldom perused continuously as are the thirty-six plays of SHAKSPEARE, or the six books of the *Faery Queen*. Indeed, the author of the latter strung his books together by so attenuated a thread, that the interest of each may be viewed as complete in itself; and as readable separately, as are the "Merry Wives of Windsor" and "Henry V.," notwithstanding Falstaff figures in both. The *Faery Queen* is a book to dip into, to read by snatches, chiefly *al fresco*, of a Summer's day, under trees and beside brooks; and so enjoyed, it is a veritable garden of Adonis, a mine of wealth, richer than the Cave of Mammon. And that it is [illegible] read, and otherwise quite generally read, we certainly know how the student can get through this unavoidably uncomfortable labor and achieve this indispensable unsatisfactory success more easily and more thoroughly than by the use of this book. If the student has read and mastered KENT's Commentaries or BLACKSTONE's, we should not recommend this, unless he wish some light reading for evenings. But, in our judgment, a careful perusal of this volume as a first book would amply repay the time, in facilitating the understanding of whatever standard text-books might be taken up subsequently.

It is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the success of the work has called for this third and enlarged edition.

LIVES OF THE QUEENS OF ENGLAND OF THE HOUSE OF HANOVER. By Dr. DORAN. 2 vols., 12mo. New-York: J. C. RIKER.

These volumes contain the private memoirs of the Four GEORGES, as well as of their wives. In fact, they actually are the Scandalous Chronicles of over a century of Guelphic Royalty in England. Full of anecdote, culled from a variety of sources, they are extremely interesting; and, while they are more amusing than most works of fiction, they contain the element of truth also. From their perusal, we arise with our previous conviction fully confirmed—that the Hanoverian rulers of England, spoken of here without the slightest reserve, belong to the class named by MOORE, in one of his satires, as "Lords of a day," who deserve to be

"Forgotten as fools, or remembered as worse."

There has been somewhat of a decided opinion, in England, respecting these *Lives*; the critics have generally praised their execution as well as their fullness of detail: but a section of the ultra-loyal have declared that Dr. DORAN ought not have revived the scandals of former days. On the contrary, we hold that he has performed the duty of an honest man by holding up such a Past to the abhorrence of the present time. Must History be silent, or be a liar, when high people are in question?

[illegible] a bad husband [illegible]

editions, but from the frequency of quotation, and the perceptible influence it exercises on current poetical literature. KEATS was, and his living imitators are, far-off followers of SPENSER.

The present series of the Poets bids fair to be the most complete, without being too inclusive. JOHNSON began with COWLEY, and embraced a host of stupid versifiers cotemporary with himself, who are now only remembered with disgust. BELL and ANDERSON began farther back, but were equally hospitable to the mob of living gentlemen who penned monotonous pentameters with such fearful facility. The Whittingham edition in 120 pocket volumes was less valuable at the outset than JOHNSON's, for it left out COWLEY; and at the close it left in the WHITEHEADS, the JENYNS, the BLAIRS, the MOORES, the DYERS, LYTTLETONS, &c., &c., &c. One feature, however, might be retained advantageously. Some ten volumes are devoted to the best pieces of third and fourth-rate verse-spinners from ROCHESTER and HALIFAX down to SHENSTONE and HAMMOND, so room may be made for the CRABSHAWS, HERRICKS and MARVELS, and others whose poetry was not composed on the fingers, and scanned at the expense of nature and sense. The edition of Mr. ROBERT BELL, recently commenced in England, but, we believe, suspended for want of encouragement, promised one or two novel features, which our enterprising Boston friends will no doubt adopt. One was grouping together in an occasional volume of political poems and songs, such as the ballads of the Cavaliers, and the Jacobites, the Rolliad, the Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin, and of Corn-Law rhymers. Another was a similar volume devoted to anonymous and fugitive pieces, of great merit, many of which may be gathered from DODSLEY's and other collections of last century and more recently; and from the periodical and newspaper press. Such suggestions, we are sure have only to be made to the Publishers to secure attention, if not compliance.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—SECOND SERIES, Vol. X. (From the beginning, Vol. XLVI.) Boston: LITTELL, SON & Co.

If ever literary man had a mission, it is Mr. E. LITTELL. His life has been dedicated to the one purpose—of providing the public with a periodical containing the cream of the numerous reviews, magazines, literary journals and newspapers of Europe, improved, now and then, by the introduction of able and interesting articles from native publications. His first work (the *Museum*) has been so long out of print, that a complete set rarely turns up for sale. The continuation, with many improvements, is this *Living Age*, of which the forty-sixth volume is now before us. This collection, commenced in 1844, is accessible, as every page has been stereotyped. Whoever possess it is master of a variety of reading which, in quality and quantity, has never been equaled. Here are the best articles on biography, history, literature, travels, science, politics, art, criticism, in a word, "*de omnibus rebus*," including fiction and poetry, which have appeared, during the last eleven years, in the best periodicals at home and abroad. Week after week, as with the regularity of well-adjusted mechanism, have the drab-colored *literatons* of *The Living Age* been issued, forming four volumes in each year, of over 800 pages, in clear and readable type, yet each page equal in quantity to two of the *Quarterly* or the *Edinburgh*. But the mere amount of letter-press ought to be a secondary consideration. In this work it is;—the taste, judgment and nice tact displayed in the selection of articles, are above all praise, because they have never been equaled. Mr. LITTELL has made it a point to choose, not alone articles of immediate but of permanent interest. The biographical papers concerning the living as well as the dead, in these volumes, may particularly be spoken of as conveying a vast amount of information, which has been culled from hundreds of periodicals. But in nearly all points the work is perfectly cyclopædiac.

When the new series was commenced, in 1853, we had the pleasure of referring to the labors of its editor in terms of high eulogy, and we prophesied that the work would be made even more deserving of popularity than before. We prophesied truly. The work has improved, and appears constantly improving. In the last-issued volume, we find papers from the *Edinburgh Quarterly*, *British Quarterly*, and *Westminster Reviews*; from *Blackwood's*, *Fraser's*, *The Gentleman's*, *Sharpe's*, the *Dublin University*, and the new *Monthly Magazines*; from *Chambers' Journal*, *Household Words*, *Bentley's Miscellany*, *Hogg's Instructors*, *American Journal of Insanity*, *Athenæum*, *Literary Gazette*, *The Press*, *Examiner*, *Spectator*, *Times*, *Economist*, *Punch*, *Notes and Queries*, New-York *Observer*, Boston *Transcript*, and the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES. From such sources a vast variety of admirable papers have been collected—many, we venture to say, have hereby been rescued from oblivion. We more particularly allude to newspaper articles, which naturally would pass away, amid the multiplicity of news journals, but for being preserved by floating down to other years in such a work as this. One great merit of the *Living Age* is that each volume contains an excellent double index;—one referring to the periodicals quoted from, the other giving the general contents in alphabetical order. To persons who have occasion to use the work for reference, the value of a good index is incalculable for the time it saves.

INTRODUCTION TO AMERICAN LAW. Designed as a first book for students. By TIMOTHY WALKER, LL.D. 1 vol. 8vo. pp. 758. $5 50. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

The title of this book is its best preface. It is not "a treatise." It never will be "an authority." It aims at a very different purpose. It attempts, and with fair promise of success, to explain in familiar and unstudied language the more general principles and rules of American Jurisprudence, with the sole view of initiating the student into a legal atmosphere.

The study of the Law, like almost no other study, has no beginning and no end. In Geometry you may take a half a dozen definitions, and as many axioms, and then go on demonstrating new truths, until you have developed the full resources of your material; and in all this every step is dependent on and explained by the previous one. Thus, also, in some degree, with almost any other study, as commonly taught. But in that endless chain, the Law, take up any link you please, and it hangs on two others; and the student has a puzzle on the right hand and another upon the left, as well as one before him. The result is, that the first few treatises which a student reads, he reads without much understanding. A very clear-headed student gets glimmering ideas which he thinks he understands much better than he does; but when he closes his first volume, he has, probably, no definite, sharp-edged, positive knowledge, which he can state in propositions that will bear the test of legal scrutiny. He has certain general, vague and unrepeatable ideas—what our respected Professor of Mental Science used to characterize as a *somehow-as-it-was of ideas*.

We do not know how the student can get through this unavoidably uncomfortable labor and achieve this indispensable unsatisfactory success more easily and more thoroughly than by the use of this book. If the student has read and mastered KENT's Commentaries or BLACKSTONE's, we should not recommend this, unless he wish some light reading for evenings. But, in our judgment, a careful perusal of this volume as a first book would amply repay the time, in facilitating the understanding of whatever standard text-books might be taken up subsequently.

It is a matter of satisfaction to observe that the success of the work has called for this third and enlarged edition.

stupid ruler, a debauched man, a profligate "gentleman," shall not the truth be spoken of him? Dr. DORAN, on the other hand, does not shrink from the duty—not a pleasant one—of showing how the GEORGES treated and maltreated their wives. Into the same quarry which supplied the materials for these biographies, has Mr. THACKERAY dug deeply. We recommend, for the better understanding of his lectures, that these volumes be carefully perused. They have supplied, or do confirm, the greater portion of his facts, with a vast quantity of other illustrative materials, which enable the reader fully to understand what manner of men and women were the first four "Dei Gratia" rulers of Great Britain and Ireland.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania—Celebration of the 173d Anniversary of the Landing of William Penn.

On Thursday last, sixty-one members of this Society dined at the Old Court-House, in Chester, in commemoration of the day on which the founder of the State first set his foot upon its soil. Mr. THOMAS DUNLAP presided, assisted by Mr. PETER S. MICHLER, of Easton, and Mr. AUBREY H. SMITH as Vice Presidents. Rev. THOMAS BRAINERD officiated as Chaplain.

Before gathering around the table the members of the Society planted a pine and a willow tree at the spot where PENN's boat touched the shore; cut slips from the holly tree which, tradition says, stood there at the time, and the good taste of Mr. JOHN M. BROOMALL, who owns the property, will long preserve; and drank water of the well of the "Old Essex House," at which PENN was entertained.

The company then assembled in the venerable building which, for a century and a quarter, accommodated the Courts of Delaware County, and seated themselves at the well-covered board.

Among the toasts proposed after the cloth was removed were the following:

1. *The day we celebrate.*
2. *The Memory of William Penn*—The founder of a great State, who proved to the world how a wise frame of Government, rightly administered, would, without recourse to arms, best promote material prosperity.
3. *Agriculture*—The basis of our prosperity.
4. *Lafayette*—On the battle-ground of old Chester.
5. *The Ancient Swedes*—Sturdy, virtuous, hospitable—who, although they loved Sweden much, did not the less their adopted home.
6. *Our sister Societies.*

Mayor CHARLES BIDDLE responded to the second toast in an eloquent speech, in which he reviewed the character and history of the founder of Philadelphia.

The speech which will chiefly interest our readers was that delivered by Mr. T. C. DEVEREUX, of New-York, in answer to "Our Sister Societies." Mr. DEVEREUX said:

Without special authority, or any official designation, from the New-York Historical Society to represent them here, as one of its members, much interested in its welfare, it is with great pleasure I rise in acknowledgment of the sentiment just expressed from the Chair; and while on my feet, Mr. President, allow me to glance at a topic of interest intimately connected with the history it is the peculiar province of your society to explore and elucidate.

A chapter on the general history of this country remains to be written, and when attempted we may hope the duty will fall to an impartial as well as able hand; that of the motives, according to an estimate made by comparison, which led to the different colonizations within British North America.

Apart from the desire, common to all of them, to better their condition; to secure homes in peace and plenty on the far side of the great waters, they were severally actuated more or less by religious considerations and aspirations, looking to forms of political organization:

"——— dum conderet urbem
Inferretque Deos Latio."

Here we must judge of motives, when unable to sound their origin, by immediate apparent results. The solid and substantial burghers of New-Amsterdam troubled themselves but little with theories in Church or State. Satisfied with enough to eat, plenty to wear, comfortable quarters and a full pipe, as to other matters, with habitual faith however in the protection of free traditions, they left themselves pretty much at the disposal of their high mightinesses in Holland. The Old Dominion was, at the outset, a colony merely having no identity apart from, and subject to every fluctuation in, the mother country. The Ark and the Dove bore to St. Mary's, on the Potomac, a system eminently tolerant, but politically immature. In the Carolinas, at the mercy of a despotic proprietary, industry and improvement were for a long time paralyzed by institutions theoretical merely, and wholly out of time and place.

Peculiar singleness of motive, by a license poetic or otherwise very broad indeed, it seems to me, is attributed to the Colonists of Plymouth, the pioneer settlement of New-England. What are the facts? A body of non-conformists in 1608, fled from England to escape the severity of penal laws. Settling at Leyden, their numbers, after a time, began to diminish—the aged members dying off, and their children marrying into Dutch families. To arrest—so they said—"contamination;" to save their community from extinction; to escape insalubrity of climate; to make provision against the *res angusta domi*, (four sufficient motives in place of one,) it was resolved, after much consultation, to remove to America. In undoubted prose, then, the *Mayflower* came to these shores freighted with those who fled from too much liberty, rather than for want of that commodity.

At a later period your WILLIAM PENN projected his colony. Charity, Sir, it is well known, begins at home, and sometimes even remains there. A New-Yorker, zealous for all the honors and laurels of our own history, as colony, province, "Empire State," I would naturally favor the closest scrutiny into the merits of a rival. Yet, truth compels the admission, far from reluctant, however, which it is simply a virtue of necessity to make, that your great founder, as to purity and elevation of purpose, stands first among the fathers of American colonization. He alone thoroughly comprehended, and ever steadily maintained the natural connection between the love of freedom and the practice of the first and greatest of all Christian virtues—toleration, another term for charity. His matured plan of a free colony for all men was novel, as it was grand, dictated by benevolence and sagacity of the highest order. This was no faltering adhesion to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The institutions here, in this Commonwealth, established by him, provided, from the first, every guarantee for freedom, civil and religious. They did not grow into liberty from chance or circumstance. "Mercy, Justice," the heraldic legend of your Society, sacred and honored words, were the means through which PENN subdued the savage, and caused the wilderness to blossom as the rose.

But, Sir, I am in danger of being led away by the topic, and at a time, too, when brevity of speech is a virtue. With many thanks for your patience and attention, I beg to offer this sentiment, to express our respect for an Association which has done very much in connection with the history of this Commonwealth, as well as for American history generally:

The Historical Society of Pennsylvania—One of the most useful and among the oldest of American Historical Societies.

The celebration was altogether most successful and happy. Letters were read from many members who were unable to participate in the festivities. Among them were replies from the Judges of the Supreme Court and the Governors of Pennsylvania and Delaware.

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO.

Rumored Resignation of Alvarez Untrue—Ministerial Difficulties—Movements of the President—Vidaurri's Letter to Mr. Marcy on the Texas Invasion—Interesting Miscellaneous News.

By the arrival of the *Orizaba* at New-Orleans, we have dates from Vera Cruz to the 6th, and from Mexico City to the 3d of November. The news is unimportant.

We have by this arrival a contradiction

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

The transactions in the Flour and Grain markets the past week have been characterized by pretty free sales and a gradual advance in prices. The receipts from the interior have continued fully up to the capacity of the canals and railroads. Unlimited stores in the country or fabulous prices at the seaboard, could scarcely urge forward greater quantities, since enlarged facilities for transportation are not often provided to meet temporary emergencies. The unusual large demands for export, and to supply an almost exhausted home market, have been quite sufficient to absorb all that could be forwarded. There is a possibility that with an earlier commencement of forwarding Flour and Grain, and with greater facilities for bringing it in, the supply would have been greater and the prices ruled less high, and that to these causes more than to the relative amount of production, we may attribute the comparative scarcity in this market.

The transpiring sales of Breadstuffs have somewhat exceeded those of the preceding week. The sales sum up for the week ending last evening 138,-900 bbls. of flour, 977,000 bushels of wheat, 378,000 bushels of corn, 67,000 bushels rye, and 86,000 bushels of barley; for the preceding week 106,300 bbls. of flour, 246,000 bushels of wheat, and 294,000 bushels of corn—being an *increase* of 32,600 bbls. of flour, 31,000 bushels of wheat, and 95,000 bushels of corn.

Flour has advanced since our last weekly summary about 37½c. ₱ bbl. for lower and medium grades, and about 25c. on the finer kinds. The receipts have continued large, but not equal to the daily demand for export, and to fill out contracts for delivery during this month, which are now maturing. There is also a moderate demand for home consumption, and some sales for future delivery. The close of navigation is now quite near, and the prospects for an adequate Winter stock is rather slim, so that holders are not anxious to sell, even at the present advanced rates, as they are looking for still better prices.

There is a manifest lack of uniformity in prices of flour in different localities. They are relatively lower in Europe than here, and higher at Chicago and other interior markets, when we take into account the expense of transportation between these points.

The export of flour for the week ending on Saturday last, amounted to 56,332 bbls., valued at $522,250; for the corresponding week last year, 3,535 bbls., valued at $28,690. Export of wheat same week this year, 471,916 bushels, valued at $977,711; last year, none exported.

Wheat has advanced 8c.@10c. ₱ bushel during the week past, and closes with a small stock of prime parcels on hand. The export demand is most brisk, the inquiries for home consumption being moderate.

Corn closes at 99c.@$1 ₱ bushel for Western mixed, being an advance of 4c.@5c. during the week. The home and export demand is lively, with moderate receipts. The new crop does not affect the market as yet. Rye closes at $1 24@$1 25, an advance of 2c.@4c. Sales free, chiefly for export. Barley has arrived and been sold with more freedom, closing with moderate stock at $1 25@$1 31, an improvement of 2c.@4c. Oats are in fair demand at 1c.@2c. advance; stocks light.

In Provisions we have no important changes to note.

In Sugars and Groceries there is a general upward movement, and the market closes with very small stocks offering.

Cotton has advanced about ½c. on the different grades. Rice is in less demand and has declined 25c. ₱ 100 lbs.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Shade Trees for Cities, Villages and Country Residences.

The recent frosts have fairly stripped the deciduous trees of their foliage, leaving them now just in the right condition for transplanting; and before the ground is closed up by freezing we should give attention to supplying our streets and grounds with shade trees, if this is not already attended to. Perhaps the most fruitful cause of delay, and one of the most difficult questions for those fitting up new grounds to decide is, what are the best trees for me to get. To assist such we append a few extracts from our own note book, and we may add that these notes are not drawn from our own observations only, but are in harmony with or directly modified by the opinions of some of the best cultivators of shade trees in our country.

A different class of trees are required for the streets of cities and compact towns than for parks, and for more thinly settled villages and the grounds surrounding rural residences where there is abundance of room.

For compact streets, we recommend the following as among the best: Oriental Plains, Paulownias, Catalpas, and the Silver-Leaf Poplar.

The Oriental Plain is a pyramidal tree, with clean stem and foliage, is scarcely exceeded in the rapidity of its growth, and has as yet no insect enemy.

The Paulownia is of very rapid growth, has a large leaf, often two or more feet in diameter on young trees. We measured some of them the past season that were over two feet in diameter. The size of the leaves diminish with the growth of the tree. These leaves resemble the ordinary Palm leaf fan. The tree is perfectly hardy, though introduced originally from the climate of Japan; and it is chiefly remarkable for the exceeding beauty of its flowers, which, before the leaves appear in the Spring, cover the trees in large clusters, from six to nine inches in length. The flowers are of a rich purple color, and fill the whole air around them with a fragrance. This tree bids fair to supplant the Ailantus, as it grows quite as rapidly, excels it in many things, and is without its objectionable features. At this season the buds present a beautiful appearance.

The Catalpa is more generally known, and need not be described. The only objection to this tree is that its "pods" or seed vessels furnish the rudiments of cigars to "Young America."

The Abéle, or Silver Leaf Poplar, grows as rapidly as any one of the others. The upper side of the leaf is of a rich dark green, the under side a silver white, and the contrast of these colors produces a pleasing effect upon the eye, when the leaves are set in motion by the wind. It is, however, only fit for paved streets, on account of the multitude of suckers it throws up from open ground.

For open streets and grounds the following list comprises the most choice collection; we place first in order those which we consider the best, all things taken into account: Silver-leaf Maple, Oriental Plain, English and American Elms, Tulip-trees, Sycamore Maples, Sugar Maples, Pin Oak, Scarlet Oak, Burr Oak, Catalpa, Linden, Deciduous Cypress, Liquidambar or Sweet-gum, Laburnum, Cucumber Magnolia, Kentucky Coffee-tree, &c. This list embraces all those recommended for streets, except the Silver-leaf Poplar, which is left out for reasons given below. We omit the evergreens, as we recommend setting these in Spring, unless it be done early in Autumn. Most of the above trees can be obtained of first-class Nurserymen, and they may all be set in Spring, but we prefer this season of year, if it can be done before the ground becomes solid.

The Silver-Leaf Maple in its foliage somewhat resembles the Silver-Leaf Poplar, and is by many persons preferred to it. It is the most rapid growing of the Maples.

The other Maples are well known as strong, robust growing trees, with thick, dense foliage, holding on to late in the Autumn; and they are among the most desirable of shade trees.

The Elms are well known—the American for its gothic arch, and the English for its dense foliage.

The Oaks are of a more slow growth, and are well known. The Pin Oak is the finest of them, on account of its pyramidal form, and glossy foliage.

The Linden, (bass-wood,) is known for its symmetry of form, and the Mountain Ash for its beautiful red berries.

The Deciduous Cypress has a soft feathery foliage, of a delightful light green, and very unique in its character. We yesterday noticed one of them in front of the residence of S. B. Parsons, Esq., of Flushing, L. I. The foliage at this season, is of a rich maroon color and contrasts finely with the green terrace near it.

The Liquidambar, or Sweet-gum, has a star leaf, which assumes a beautiful red tint in Autumn. This is one of the finest *native* trees, and is not half as well appreciated as it should be.

The Laburnum is noted for the abundant clusters of rich yellow flowers with which it is clothed in June.

The Cucumber Magnolia is a tall growing tree, with large leaves and symmetrical habit.

The Kentucky Coffee is a handsome tree, its light foliage somewhat resembling the Locust. It produces a bean which was used as coffee by the early settlers. (The flavor of the fruit from the cultivated tree is, in our opinion, not equal to that of Mocha or old Java.)

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 21, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $2 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,917 against 4,059 the preceding week, being a decrease of 142 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FOURTEENTH-STREET.

First quality, 10½c.@11½c. Extras, 12c.@12½c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, 7c.@7½c.
General selling price, 9c.@9½c.
Average of all sales about 9c.@9¼c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street—generally a little lower.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	2,015	At Chamberlin's.....	590
At Browning's.....	715	At O'Brien's.....	597
Total for the week ending to-day.....			3,917
Total receipts last week at the four yards.			4,053
Decrease at the above yards.....			142
Sales reported at Bergen.....			350
Left over from last week.....			100
Total reported for the week.....			4,367

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	514	From New-Jersey....	21
From Illinois.....	268	From New-York.....	800
From Kentucky.....	304	From Indiana.....	00
From Michigan.....	00	From Pennsylvania..	00
From Texas.....	00	From Connecticut...	20
From Virginia.....	69	From Canada.....	24
By Erie Railroad.....	700	By Harlem Railroad..	306
By Hudson River R. R.	48	On Foot.....	94
By Huds'n River Boats.	550		

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (46 weeks)..... 92,440
Average weekly receipts this year..... 2,019
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day..... 3,015
Receipts for corresponding week last year..... 2,500
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending, to-day..... 1,993
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854..... 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

We quote above, prices to-day as only ½c.@¾c. higher than last week. Those reporting only the morning sales will place them at 1c. or more higher. Tip-top beeves, and those ranking as first quality, sold quite high before noon; but after 1 o'clock prices drooped, fell back to last week's quotations, and closed below the closing sales one week ago. A large number of animals were sold at 8 to 5 o'clock P. M., for 7c.@8½c. We saw one lot of fifty-six sold to go into the country, at $44 ₱ head. They would average nearly or quite 600 lbs., which made them less than 7½c. Other lots of inferior quality were run out at prices nearly as low, and the better lots and better prices of the morning scarcely sufficed to make the average of sales 9½c.

A number of droves did not come into the yards, and an impression prevailed that there was less than 1,000 Beeves at Forty-fourth-street, so that sellers were quite firm in their advanced prices, and many butchers bought short, while some others went away without buying, determined to seek a supply from the country. This was especially the case with a number who usually buy three to ten Beeves for the country villages near New-York.

These circumstances, together with the cold, disagreeable rain prevailing during the day, and the discovery that the number of Beeves in market was about equal to last week, led to the falling off during the afternoon.

A reference to the table below shows that most of the stock was owned by the sellers. There was a tacit, if not agreed upon, determination among sellers to advance the prices ½c. to 1c., but this failed after the first few hours.

It is quite evident that cattle dealers have, to say the least, not made much money for a few weeks past, and Western drovers are losing spirit.

The Railroads have, without due notice, continued to raise the freights, until they are now *double* what they were when some of the beeves now coming in were bought by the present owners. The present charge ₱ car we understand now to be:

From Cincinnati to Dunkirk.....	$90
From Cincinnati to Buffalo.....	100
From Dunkirk to New-York, by Erie R. R.....	108
From Dunkirk to New-York, by N. Y. Cent. R. R.	110
From Buffalo to New-York, by Erie R. R.....	98
From Buffalo to New-York, by N. Y. Cent. R. R.	100

The charge of $2 less ₱ car, by the Erie Railroad, is made, to leave a margin for the extra ferriage across the Hudson River, which is 15c. ₱ head at New-York, and 4c. ₱ head at Albany.

Two plans are proposed by drovers to avoid the present railroad rates, which they do not complain of, but which they cannot pay and live; one is to feed their stock during Winter, as there is an abundance of cheap food, and drive them on at the opening of Spring, since they can thus save $300 to $600 on a drove of a hundred. The other plan is to take the Railroad route to Philadelphia and drive them on from that city unless a sufficiency of cattle cars are provided on the New-York and Philadelphia Railroad. The present cost by railroad from Columbus to Philadelphia is but little above the expense to Buffalo.

We learn that preliminary arrangements are making for a general meeting of drovers at Columbus at an early day, and a correspondence is to be immediately opened with the Pennsylvania Railroads. It is quite probable that two new routes will soon attract considerable numbers of the cattle coming to this City—we refer to the Pennsylvania route on the South, and the Canada and the Niagara Falls and Elmira Railroads on the North.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are driven, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	92..	N. York..	———	Barney Bartram.
2..	97..	Ohio.....	Geo. Ayrault.....	Owners.
3..	97..	Kentucky.	Geo. Ayrault.....	Owners.
4..	58..	N. York..	E. D. Welling.....	Owners.
5..	111..	Kentucky.	David Barnes.....	D. L. Belden.
6..	89..	N. York..	Benedict, Gates & Carey.....	Benedict & Carey.
7..	36..	N. York..	Three Owners.....	Owners.
8..	40..	Kentucky.	Jos. Hatchelder..	Thos. White.
9..	70..	Ohio.....	Westhamer & Landerbah.....	Owners.
10..	87..	N. York..	Daniel Joslin.....	Owner.
11..	17..	N. York..	Bloomer & Barnum.	Owners.
12..	51..	Ohio.....	Pritchard & Gilchrist.....	Jas. Gilchrist.
13..	64..	N. York..	Geo. Toffey.....	Owner.
14..	58..	N. York..	Conger Belden.....	Owners.
15..	48..	Ohio.....	Wm. Hayes.....	Thos. Wheeler.
16..	105..	Ohio.....	E. W. Brown.....	Martin & Valentine and Teed.
17..	109..	Illinois....	J. T. Alexander...	Simon Ullery.
18..	74..	Ohio.....	Wm. Tilden.....	Miller, Haring & Co.
19..	86..	N. York..	Daniel Barnes.....	Owner.
20..	56..	N. York..	John A. Merritt...	Owner.
21..	71..	N. York..	W. E. Wheaton....	Owner.
22..	30..	N. Jersey.	Leach & Murray...	Hurd and owner.
23..	73..	N. York..	J. C. Hoag.....	Owner.
24..	22..	N. York..	Walter Sherman...	Owner.
25..	50..	N. York..	Daniel McElwee...	Owner.
26..	31..	N. York..	W. W. Hoag.....	Owner.
27..	36..	N. York..	Aaron Holcomb....	Mead & Holcomb.
28..	48..	Ohio.....	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
29..	69..	Virginia....	J. H. Williams....	Owner.
30..	17..	N. York..	M. Phillips.....	Owner.
31..	43..	N. York..	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
11*.	21..	N. York..	A. Sutton.....	W. H. Hoffman.
12*.	43..	N. York..	Edward Kelly.....	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

We make comparatively few notes to-day, as the rain precluded writing in the open yards.

No. 5—DANIEL BARNES owner, D. L. BELDEN, salesman. This drove were fed by CASSIUS M. CLAY, in Richmond, Madison Co., Ky., from whom they were purchased by WALTER CHENAULT, and brought as far as Allsey, where they were purchased by BARNES, at $60 ₱ head, to be delivered here. The expenses were full $15, so that they net the drover about $45 at home. He must have bought them at less than $30 ₱ head, if he cleared much on the trip. We suspect, from what we learn, that Cattle of this weight and quality cannot be bought at less than $50@$55 ₱ head in that vicinity. They were of full medium quality and weighed 1,400 lbs. average at home. They were selling to-day at about 10c.@10¼c.

No. 6—This was a mixed lot, gathered from Dutchess and Delaware Counties, a part owned by BENEDICT & GATES, and sold by BENEDICT and a part owned and sold by CAREY. Selling at 8½c.@10½c.

No. 7—These were good animals; 11 from Fairfield County, Conn.; 19 from Amenia, Dutchess County, New-York, and 18 from Putnam County, a portion of 100 bought of DANIEL DREW by JNO. L. HARRIS. Harris will send up some good beef this week, which cannot be said of all who bought at Forty-fourth-street to-day.

No. 8—JOSEPH HATCHELDER, owner; THOS. WHITE, salesman; a very superior drove, averaging probably full 900 lbs. Some were estimated at 1,000 lbs. net, and some as low as 700 lbs. JAS. IRVING took 16 of them at $125 each, estimated by seller at 13c. and by buyer a little higher. Another lot was sold from this lot at 12½c. ₱ lb., to be weighed after dressing. This animal was put upon the scales and weighed alive 2,500 lbs. If the usual estimate—56 lbs. to the 100—be obtained, the buyer will pay $175. The sales from this yard were at 10c.@12½c., according to quality and buyer's fancy.

No. 9—WESTHAMER & LANDERBAH, owners and sellers. A mixed drove, generally in fair flesh; 60 of them fed by POMEROY, of Lake County, Ohio. Weight 450 to 600 lbs.; average full 525 lbs. Selling at 8c.@10c.

No. 10—DANIEL JOSLIN owner and seller. Gathered in Onondaga County, New-York, of mixed quality. Average live weight 1,375 lbs. We did not see any sales.

No. 11—BLOOMER & BARNUM owners and salesmen. A mixed drove, gathered in Putnam County; 500 to 1,000 lbs. Selling at 9c.@11c. Four bullocks, averaging about 1,000 lbs., sold for $435, which equals nearly 11c.

No. 12—PRITCHARD & GILCHRIST, owners, JAMES GILCHRIST, salesman; ordinary beeves, gathered in Madison County, Ohio; 500 to 750 lbs., averaging 600 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No 13—GEO. TOFFEY, owner and salesman; fair quality; 500 to 950 lbs., average 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 14—CONGER & BELDEN, owners and salesmen; gathered in Cayuga County, N. Y.; mixed quality, with several fine bullocks in good flesh; 550 to 800 lbs.; averaging 650 lbs. The first 11 sold at 9¾c.@11c.

No. 15—WM HAYES, owner; THOS. WHEELER, salesman; common quality; 500 to 700 lbs., averaging 650 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

Extra Sales.—WHEELER sold to GEO. HAWS, of Fulton Market, ten of as fine Dutchess County beeves as could be desired. The prices are large, but they were as cheap as any animals sold in the market. HAWS paid as follows:

For two bullocks from DUNCAN CAMPBELL, $315—estimated weight 1,300 lbs. each.

For four others from same feeder, $440—estimated weight 1,650 each.

For two from Capt. ARCH. CAMPBELL, ($110 and $145,) $255—estimated weight 1,000 and 1,250 lbs.

For two from JOHN DODGE, $265—estimated weight 1,150 lbs. each.

The ten beeves sold for $1,275, or an average of $127 50 each.

No. 16—E. W. BROWN, owner; part sold by MARTIN & VALENTINE, and part by C. G. TEED: full medium quality, generally in very good flesh; 600 to 1,000 lbs., averaging nearly 700 lbs.; selling at 9¾c.@10¾c.

No. 17—WM. TILDEN, owner; MILLER, HARING & Co., salesmen; ordinary quality; 500 to 925 lbs.; averaging 575 lbs.; selling at 8½c.@9¾c.; average 9c.@9¼c.

No. 18—J. C. HOAG owner and salesman; mixed lot, gathered part in Dutchess County, and part in Connecticut; 500 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 675 lbs.; selling at 7c.@10c., average 9c.

No. 24—Similar to No. 23.

No. 26—W. W. HOAG owner and salesman; a part gathered in Dutchess County, and a part in Connecticut; very fair quality, 600 to 900 lbs., averaging 700 lbs.; selling at 9¾c.@10½c.

No. 27—A slim, ordinary drove, gathered in Jefferson County, N. Y. There was no corn to be had there last Winter, we should judge. The breeders in Jefferson County should look out for a sprinkling of Durham or Devon blood with their stock. These animals, owing to their "look," sold for 7½c.@8¾c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $55 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $40@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	92	At Chamberlin's.....	47
At Browning's.....	49	At O'Brien's.....	46
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			184
Last week.....			919
Decrease.....			48

There is comparatively a small supply of Cows and Calves in the market, hardly enough for demand, though there is no great call for them at this season.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $34@$75.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70, with brisk demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $50@$55.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	220	At Chamberlin's.....	90
At Browning's.....	47	At O'Brien's.....	37
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			394
Last week.....			514
Decrease.....			120

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6¾c.; extras, 7c.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5¾c.@6½c., extras 7c.; in unusually good demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 6c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5½c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	1,940	At Chamberlin's.....	6,873
At Browning's.....	6,689		
Total this week.....			15,502
Total last week.....			15,253
Increase this week.....			249

At ALLERTON'S Sheep and Lambs are reported in good demand at fair prices. A little advance on last week. Range, $2@$7.

BROWNING reports Sheep in brisk demand at full prices. Few on hand.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $2@$5.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING NOV. 21, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
363.....	$1,059 99	100.....	$333 00
178.....	730 42	72.....	362 25
103.....	337 13	7.....	30 00
208.....	1,020 50	50.....	151 25
67.....	242 87	31.....	111 00
116.....	381 13	50.....	249 00
43.....	196 87	4.....	25 00
3.....	20 00	10.....	65 00
86.....	308 75	20.....	100 00

HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S, report sales of 2,262 Sheep and Lambs for $7,094 54, the prices averaging about $3 33½ each, but prices greatly varying according to quality.

SAMUEL MCGRAW, at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 1,092 Sheep and Lambs for $3,103.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 1,897; by Hudson River Railroad, 1,274; by Hudson River boats, 202; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 2,873.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¾c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 8½c.@8¾c.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the principal sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. At these stables horses are sold on commission, or are purchased by the stable-keepers and sold on their own account. Generally, however, they are sold by drovers who bring their horses here from the country, and stable them at an expense of 50 cents per day, until sold. The sales below are not a tithe of all sold in the City; but being leading sales of stables, they are quoted as a general indication of the market.

There is nothing of special interest in the Horse market. The Fall trade did not open as early as usual this season, and it continues later.

DANIEL MCCAULEY, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110 Twenty-fourth-street, has on hand 86 Horses, with sales for the week of 14. Market dull.

At CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71 Twenty-fourth-street, 76 on hand, and sales during the week 21. Market pretty good for all kinds of horses.

NELSON POST, National Stables, No. 82 Twenty-fourth-street, reports 74 on hand; sales and exchange during the week, 30. Market a little dull, though full as good as a year ago, and better prices are generally obtained.

BROWN & SMITH, No. 120 Twenty-fourth-street, report on hand 25; sales and exchanges during the week, 8.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

The trade in Dry Goods is without any improvement. The demand from all quarters has been quite limited; and as the comparatively large surplus stocks, especially of undesirable fabrics, have been offered with increased freedom,—prices have ruled very low and irregular. There is no great hope of a revival of business, are the commencement of the Spring quarter,—and those having old supplies remaining on their hand, want to clear them off,—while purchasers are indisposed to enter into any contracts not necessary to the satisfaction of their most urgent requirements. These circumstances depress prices and deprive them of all firmness and buoyancy.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in but slack request at feebly sustained rates,—while the stocks are on the increase. No important change has occurred in Denims, or Drills. Duck is quiet, yet steady. Ginghams are taken, in lots as wanted, at 11c. for the Clinton Co.'s goods; 10½c. for the Lancaster Company; and 10c. for the Manchester Company. Lawns and Nankins are unaltered. Osnaburgs are in fair supply and demand, but without any new feature in prices. Printing Cloth and Prints have been but moderately dealt in at unimproved figures. Stripes and Ticks are quiet and depressed.

Woolens are in limited demand at heavy and drooping prices,—though most factors are reluctant to sell at any great reduction from old quotations. Blankets attract considerable attention, but there is not much inquiry for Cassimeres, Cloths, Doeskins, Flannels, Jeans, or Linseys at last week's figures. Muslin de Laines, of favorite make, are still salable and firm. Satinets and Tweeds remain dull and heavy.

Foreign productions are quiet, and nominally the same as represented in our last report. The current imports are large, considerably exceeding those at the same time a year ago, but they are being freely stored for the Spring season, which is looked forward to with much confidence, as apt to prove one of decided vigor in this branch of business. Unless some imprudent movements should be made, incompatible with the prosperity of the traffic, it is but reasonable to hope that this will be neither checked nor imperiled.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—6 P. M.

The disagreeable weather, throughout the day, impeded business considerably. An inclination among operators to hold off for later European news, likewise exerted some influence in checking transactions. In other respects no important changes occurred, excepting such as we have noticed underneath.

ASHES—Are quiet but firm, at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $8 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—There were 1,600 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

CANDLES—Are generally active and buoyant, as stated in our last.

COAL—Nothing new can be noticed in this line.

COFFEE—Rio is not in so much request, the speculative demand having partially subsided, while from the trade, but a moderate inquiry has prevailed. Still, with but a comparatively small amount offering for sale, prices are very firm, and, if anything, favor factors. The day's sales embrace only about 800 bags at 10½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Our stock is now somewhat over 60,000 bags, but it is chiefly held by speculators for higher rates. The stock in Philadelphia is proportionately less extensive; the stock in Baltimore, we understand, is under 30,000 bags. In all markets it is stiffly held, factors generally anticipating a further improvement. Other qualities are inactive, but steady, with sales of Java, in lots, at 14c.@14½c.; Maracaibo, in lots, at 11c.@11¾c., and 300 bags St. Domingo at 10c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The demand is fair and prices are without alteration.

COTTON—The market is without activity, but rules quite firm, owing mainly to the meagreness of our supply. The week's sales have been under 7,000 bales, and nearly equaled by the direct shipments hence, chiefly to Liverpool. The following is about a fair range of closing prices, though holders generally claim slightly better rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplnd	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Middling.....	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair.....	10	10	10¼	11
Fair.....	10¼	10¾	11	11¾

FISH—Dry Cod are not so freely offered, and as the demand is fair, they now readily bring $3 75@$3 87½ ₱ cwt. We learn that the stock in store, scarcely exceeds 10,000 qtls., while the amount afloat is very light and all sold. These circumstances nurture the confidence of factors, who now manifest very little desire to realize, unless their own claims are conceded. Large Mackerel are inactive and languid, at $21 75@$22 for No. 1, $13 50 for No. 2, and $7 50@$7 75 for No. 3, ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon bring in lots, $14 ₱ tierce, and $11 50 ₱ bbl. The supply is limited, but equal to the wants of buyers. Nothing of moment doing in Shad, which are nominally the same in price. Pickled Herring are sparingly offered, and are in demand at $3 50@$4 37½, according to quality ₱ bbl. A limited inquiry exists for Smoked Herring at 35c.@37½c. for sealed, and 25c.@27½c. for No. 1, ₱ box. The stock is fair. New Dutch Herring command $1 37½@$1 50 cash, ₱ keg. They are rather plentier.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western are still tending upwards,—stimulated by the inadequateness of the receipts to the requirements of buyers, chiefly for export and to fill contracts,—though a fair inquiry exists for home use. The sales since our last amount to about 19,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State.....	$9 18¾	@	$9 25
Straight State.....	9 25	@	9 31½
Favorite and Extra State.....	9 31½	@	9 37½
Mixed Western.....	9 18¾	@	9 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 25	@	9 37½
Fancy Michigan.....	9 37½	@	9 50
Common to Good Ohio.....	9 25	@	9 50
Fancy Ohio.....	9 50	@	9 62½
Extra Ohio.....	9 50	@	10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan.....	9 50	@	10 25
Fancy Genesee.....	9 37½	@	9 62½
Extra Genesee.....	9 75	@	11 50

Canadian is essentially unchanged, with sales 1,200 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $9 25@$10 37½ ₱ bbl. Southern is brisk and buoyant,—the transactions since our last including nearly 6,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 56½@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request and heavy in price, at $4 37½ for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request at $2 62½@$2 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUITS—Raisins are moderately dealt in at $4 10@$4 12½ for Layer and $3 60@$3 62½ for Bunch, ₱ box. The supply is not very large, but holders are willing sellers. Canton Ginger is more sought after, and all in first hands has found buyers at private bargain. Citron is quiet, but steady at 20c.@21c. ₱ lb. The range for Currants is from 21c.@27c. ₱ lb., but the sales are light. Nothing new in Almonds.

GRAIN—Wheat, of prime quality, is quite rare and much needed, both for home use and export, at advancing rates. Undesirable lots are not unusually plenty, but they are not in demand and they appear unsettled in price. The receipts are very limited, and the advices from most parts of the interior, refer to the prevalence of higher prices there, which would cut off any profits speculative on shipments to the sea-board. Hence, but comparatively few of these are being made hither, which, in view of the nearness, of the suspension of inland navigation, hold out but poor prospects for stock, adequate to the requirements of the Winter season. In view of these circumstances, holders are quite confident. The sales since our last have been confined to about 18,000 bushels, including Genesee White (nominally) at $2 17@$2 23. Canadian White, (nominally), at $2 18@$2 30. Southern White, (nominally) at $2 12½@$2 27½. Southern Red, at $2 05@$2 15; and Western Red at $2@$2 05 ₱ bushel. Rye is in moderate supply and fair demand, mostly for export at buyant prices. The sales since our last embrace about 7,400 bushels, chiefly at $1 24@$1 25 ₱ bushel. Barley is rarer and being in good request, it is on the advance. We have to report sales of about 4,300 bushels at $1 25@$1 31,—mostly at $1 25@$1 27 ₱ bushel. White Beans are salable and steady at $2 50@$2 62½ ₱ bushel. Black-eyed Peas bring, in lots, $2 50 ₱ bag of two bushels. Canadian Peas are worth $1 25@$1 27½ ₱ bushel. The supply of Beans and Peas is not very large. Oats are less abundant and are in demand at 52c.@53c. for Western; and 49c.@51c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is in moderate supply and good demand, both for home use and for export, at strengthening prices. The sales since our last reach about 37,000 bushels Western mixed, in store and delivered, at 99c.@$1 ₱ bushel. Nominal quotations for other kinds: $1 09 for round yellow; $1 08@$1 04 for do. white; $1 09 for Southern yellow; and $1 04@$1 08 for do. white, ₱ bushel. No considerable quantity of Round or Southern Corn, is being offering for sale.

HAY—There have been 1,000 bales River disposed of at 70c.@75c. for shipment, and 87½c.@95c. for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is unchanged in demand and value.

HIDES—The stock now here slightly exceeds 52,000 of all kinds, but holders are firm, and though the demand is not very brisk, prices are generally well supported.

HONEY—Cuba is still scarce and wanted at prices equivalent to 77c.@79c., free, ₱ gallon.

HOPS—Are still quiet and depressed at 9c.@13c. for new, and 6c.@7c. for old, ₱ lb.

INDIGO—Is in slack request, but is unchanged in price.

IRON—Scotch Pig attracts a little more attention at $32@$32½ for whole, and $38@$34 for small lots, usual terms, ₱ ton; but the sales are not extensive and there is no real improvement in the market. English Bar is very dull and heavy at about $55@$56 for Common, and $60@$62½ for Refined, customary credit ₱ ton. Swedish Bar is in light supply and quoted firm at $105½@$

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 22, 1855.

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To Correspondents.

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Judicial Irregularities.

The Jury charged with the decision of Judge STUART'S case found him *not guilty* of the offence alleged, which was bribery, but expressed their unanimous opinion that he had been guilty of "*irregularities*," and ought to resign. It is worth while to inquire what these "irregularities" are, which, in the unanimous opinion of a Jury, render a man unfit for the discharge of judicial duties.

About certain facts in the case there seems to be no dispute, and there was, evidently, in the minds of the Jury no doubt. It is conceded that CONNOLLY was arrested for burglary;—that Judge STUART deemed the case one of importance and required very heavy bail for his appearance;—that Mrs. DUVAL, CONNOLLY'S wife, was very anxious for his discharge, and had several conversations with Judge STUART in regard to it;—and that Judge STUART called upon the District-Attorney; that he urged him to permit a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case; that he represented it as one of little importance;—and that he succeeded in obtaining his consent, made the entry himself, and gave Mrs. DUVAL a certificate that the case of her husband had been dismissed. These facts were clearly shown, by testimony which was not impeached;—and we are not aware that they have been denied by Judge STUART himself. Nor have we seen any statement, on his part or that of any one else connected with the affair, that the charge of burglary had been disproved, or that any good reason had been discovered why CONNOLLY should not be put upon trial. Nobody doubts, and so far as we are aware, Judge STUART himself does not deny, that he *did* interfere to procure the dismissal of the case, and that his only reason for doing so was that Mrs. DUVAL desired it. *She induced him* to make such representations as led the District-Attorney to enter a *nolle prosequi* in this case. About the matter thus far there is no mistake, and no dispute.

But *how* did Mrs. DUVAL induce Judge STUART to do this? The charge in the indictment was that she did it by the payment of money;—but of this fact there was no evidence but her own oath; and as she was proved to be a prostitute, the Jury did not consider that sufficient. They acquitted the Judge, therefore, of *bribery;* they agreed that, so far as reliable proof went, he had not been induced, *by the payment of money*, thus to interfere with the course of Justice. But that he did interfere,—and that Mrs. DUVAL induced him to do it, in some way or other, neither the Jury nor the Public can have the slightest doubt.

Judge STUART declared, in general terms, his entire innocence of any criminal conduct in this matter, "so far as the question of *bribery* or corruption is to be considered." This is, at best, a guarded denial. There may have been no bribery in the case. But what *did* induce Judge STUART to procure the discharge, without trial, of a notorious criminal, upon so serious a charge as that of burglary? He must have had some motive for it;—and he must explain what that motive was, before he can convince the Public that he is a proper person for a Judicial officer. It may be that he has it in his power so to explain the matter as to satisfy the community that he is a pure and an upright Judge. But he must go beyond the mere question of "bribery." The influence of a bad woman, when powerful enough to induce a Judge thus to interfere with the course of Justice, is quite as criminal an agent of corruption as money. And a Judge who is under such influences, is quite as unfit to preside in a Court of Justice, as one who will take bribes. It is not the *mode*, but the *fact*, of corruption that is objectionable.

We take it for granted that the "friends" whom Judge STUART says he intends to consult on the subject, will advise him to resign. This trial has certainly led to developments which would forever deprive him of that degree of public confidence which is essential to the successful discharge of the duties of such an office.

The News by the North Star.

The steamship *North Star*, of the Vanderbilt Line, arrived at an early hour yesterday morning with one day's later intelligence from Europe. Nothing further had transpired in relation to the pending difficulty between England and the United States. The subject, according to the Circular of a leading Southampton firm, was still the chief topic of discussion in commercial circles, where the threatening attitude of the British Government and the reckless course of the London *Times* were unanimously deprecated and condemned. There is no later news from the seat of war. A Russian letter, dated Odessa, 10th of October, ridicules the idea that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF is in any precarious position. But, from the same source, we derive the information that a great movement northward from Simpheropol was going on—an indication that the evacuation of the Crimea is at least believed by the Russians to be within the range of possibility. Late and interesting news from India and China will be found on another page of this morning's paper.

The Elective Franchise.

The returns of the recent election show a falling off in the number of votes cast as compared with the election returns of 1854, of over fifty thousand. More than one-tenth of all the legal voters of the State, either from indifference or doubt, or disdain, failed to exercise at our election the highest political privilege the citizen of a republican country can possess. And this too, at the very time when a powerful party has organized itself upon the principle of a profound appreciation of the value of the right of suffrage, and of the necessity of its restriction to native-born Americans.

Undoubtedly this decrease is to be accounted for in a certain manner, by the present confused and chaotic state of parties, and by the inferior magnitude of the offices and interests dependent upon the result of the canvass just closed, compared with that of 1854. Many persons, whom the dissolution of old parties had left afloat upon the sea of politics, have declined to vote until they see clearly pronounced the future course of those with whom they feel inclined to identify their fortunes. Others, again, have been disgusted with the civil war which has been waged to the last extremity between brethren of the same political household, and have neglected the polls from a repugnance to be the partisans of mere factions, when they would have supported with zeal and enthusiasm a solid and respectable party. Indeed, nothing is more evident than that to call forth the full force of the popular vote the issue must be made sharp and single—stripped of all collateral matters and mere personal differences. Great masses of men cannot be brought to consider more than one point at a time; neither can popular enthusiasm be very greatly exerted where a dozen different factions, rather than two great parties, dispute the field for political supremacy.

These and other similar reasons may explain in part the very striking diminution in the popular vote of the last election; but, after due allowances for the influence of these causes, there remains much which can be accounted for only by supposing an apathetic and indifferent feeling respecting the right of suffrage to exist among a large portion of our citizens.

That such an indifference does exist among many is known to the experience of all. Some make it a matter of boast that they never meddle with politics; others speak of the right of suffrage with a certain air of disdain; and not a few consider the time spent in exercising it as so much lost to their legitimate and more profitable pursuits. The misfortune of all this, too, is that these ideas are prevalent among the most respectable class of our citizens—those who have the greatest stake in the well-being of the State, and upon whom its dignified and respectable existence peculiarly depends.

Nothing could possibly prove more fatal to the free institutions and unlimited suffrage which exist with us than to have such a feeling become general, and to result in the neglect of our best citizens to vote. Unless they do so, we are ruled by those who have the least interest in good laws. Persons of that description almost invariably vote, and in that particular approve themselves more public spirited than those who, perhaps, imagine themselves their betters. Being all sovereigns in this country, none should abdicate by failing to vote on all important occasions, without subjecting themselves to a trial for high treason at the bar of public opinion.

Schools for Germans.

The San Antonio *Zeitung*, from which we have so frequently had the pleasure of quoting sensible and well considered articles, addressed to the Germans, replies in full to our recent editorial protesting against exclusively *German* Schools in this country.

In introduction, the *Zeitung* very courteously says:

"We are glad, that at last the great and influential Anglo-American Journals have begun to take notice of the ideas of the Germans in this country, to discuss with them, and so to knit a literary intercourse, which all reasonable persons among us have so strongly desired. This intercourse will be of the most decided advantage to the two nationalities, who must live near and among one another in this country. * * * May the example of the TIMES soon find imitators in the whole Anglo-American press of the better sort."

It then proceeds to the point at issue, and in reply to our argument for Common Schools, admits their excellent Republican character, as a place where children of all ranks and races can meet on an equality.

"But," it adds, "we demand *more;* we want, near by the former, good *German Schools*, because the one cannot in any degree be replaced by the other."

The reasons for the editor's preference of these Schools are not at all such as we supposed in his previous article—namely, because they were German, and it was necessary for the immigrant to preserve his nationality, in order to secure himself from oppression. He bases his choice on much wider and more philosophical grounds, such as will command attention from all thoughtful persons here, interested in education.

We would say here, before briefly reviewing his objections to the American School system, that, at least in this latitude, there is not the slightest objection to any educational improvement because it is foreign. Most of our prominent teachers and professors have studied, in their own localities, foreign systems of education; and the Father of Common Schools in New-England has given us the best English account yet written of the Prussian School system. We make this remark, useless to our American readers, because there often appear in the German press unworthy and evidently ill-informed remarks on the one-sided education, and the objection to foreign culture among the Americans. The writers appear to have made the culture of our worst classes the standard of the education of the whole Nation.

The first great objection in the view of the *Zeitung*, to our schools, is that they have too much a *material* view in the system of instruction. The great matters insisted on are a mechanical readiness in reading, writing and arithmetic, and certain elementary branches, which seem to be got up for "the examination." The memories too of our children are burdened with instructions, and studies are forced upon them for which they are in no way, in years or powers, adapted. On the other hand, in the German Schools this writer claims, the especial object is to implant a *desire for learning*, and an intellectual taste, which will make the child afterwards ready for whatever branch of knowledge it may take up. The training merely of the memory is not so much valued. The teacher also considers carefully the condition and wants of each child, and adapts his instructions thereto; rather giving too little, than supplying to the mind food which cannot be properly digested. In America, "gymnastic exercises" are not considered an important part of education, while in Germany they form an indispensable branch; health and bodily soundness being thought as important as mental vigor. In Germany, the teacher is a man of science, who enters on his task because he loves it, but here he is only a business-man, who has taken up an occupation to make money from. The American School or Academy is usually only a "drilling institution," which turns out men of business, and at the most, citizens; the German aims at, and succeeds in making men.

We must confess that generalities of this nature in regard to subjects, so changing an individual as the quality of teaching in each school of each nation, make little impression on us. Still there are running through the *Zeitung's* rather vague comparison of the two systems, some prominent ideas which may be worth considering.

We believe that the gift of teaching, under any culture, German or Anglo-Saxon, is one of the rarest granted to man. Intellectual *grinders* or drillers there are in abundance at cheap rates, but teachers, few. It is true, too, that too many common-place, shrewd, money-making men have entered this high calling, and not enough men of genuine science and love for their profession. The education also of the fashionable schools in our cities is generally excessively "materialistic" and mechanical. We have no confidence at all in our most expensive New-York schools for girls or boys. The education in them, so far as we have had opportunity of examining it, is mostly a sham. But when we take our middle class private schools, our Free Academy, our public schools for all classes, especially those in the country, we believe America may well be proud of them. They are not meant as complete institutions of training. They propose only starting the pupil of knowledge on his long journey. But if the fruits of education be a quickness and readiness of faculties, a habit of looking at the causes and principles of things, and an inexhaustible thirst for knowledge in whatever branch or department, then do these schools go far to educate American youth.

Many defects of course may be found in them. What else could be expected in institutions so young? This of the want of good physical training is an especial one; still, thus far in what may be called Common-School and Academy Education, our people have no reason to be ashamed in comparison with any other. In the University and the higher means of education, we allow we are miserably behind the Germans; but of this is not now the question.

We still hold to the belief that Common Schools for all races and religions, where English is spoken, are the best for our country; and we do not yet see reason to exchange our own Schools for German Academies and Gymnasia.

Gin.

"*Evoe Bacche. There's nothing like gin.*" So says a recent English writer, but not in the sense which some readers may choose to understand it. There is nothing like gin, and, if we may believe the long and elaborately written advertisements of three celebrated dispensers of that sovereign eordial which we read in the papers, there is no disease which a free use of it will not cure, no wound which it will not heal, no affiiction which it will not solace. *Evoe Bacche!* There is nothing like gin. But there are two sides to the gin question, as to all others, and that side of it which the gentlemen who advertise the article so largely do not think it worth their while to touch upon, we propose to devote a few lines to on the present occasion.

When that wise and humane magistrate, HENRY FIELDING, the great novelist, the Homer of prose writers, as BYRON called him, wrote his essay on the causes of the "Increase of Robbery, with some Proposals for Remedying this Growing Evil," he attributed the increase of crime in England to a "new kind of drunkenness," which, he said, "is lately sprung up amongst us, and which, if not put a stop to, will infallibly destroy a great part of the inferior people."

The drunkenness he alluded to, he describes as that caused "by that poison called gin," which then, it seems, was a new kind of drink in London. The opinion which the enlightened people of England had at that time of Gin, which seems to have been drunk chiefly by the very lowest classes, is most forcibly described in HOGARTH'S picture of Gin-lane. But the honest and manly nature of the great novelist, whose magisterial office brought him in close contact with the wretched victims of Gin, daily, and gave him constant opportunities of seeing its baleful effects, is still more forcible in his testimony against the pernicious beverage:

"The first inventor of this diabolical liquor," says FIELDING, "may be compared to the poisoners of a fountain, whence a large city was to derive its waters; the highest crime, as it hath been thought, of which human nature is capable—a degree of villany, indeed, of which I cannot recollect any example; but surely, if such was ever practiced, the governors of that city could not be thought blameless did they not endeavor, to the utmost, to withhold the citizens from drinking the poisonous draught."

A sentiment which no honest man can differ from, and newspapers being in some sort the Governors in these days, we cannot refrain from making another extract from this famous essay, as we believe there is an especial occasion for it just at this time, when such extraordinary efforts are made to induce the people to become gin drinkers. The author continues:

"Though, perhaps, the consequence of the poison, as it operates slowly, may not visibly appear in the diminution of the strength, health and lives of the present generation, yet, let a man cast his eyes towards our posterity, and then the dreadful consequences must strike on the meanest capacity, and must alarm, I think, the most sluggish degree of public spirit. What must become of the infant who is conceived in sin, with the poisonous distillations of which it is nourished, both in the womb and at the breast?"

We are that posterity towards whom the philanthropist looked, and there is too much reason to fear that many of the diseased and feeble people among us owe their mental and bodily infirmity and debasement to that fruitful cause of human degradation to which he attributed it.

But gin has continued to be the popular drink of the wretched poor of the English cities, to whom it is presented under the delusive and comforting names of "Old Tom," "Cream of the Valley," "London Cordial," and similar appellations. Under the name of "London Cordial," the identical poisonous liquid which has been so vividly characterized by FIELDING is now vended here extensively as a medicine; while another rival purveyer to the depraved tastes of the thoughtless millions drives a thriving trade in the same burning fluid under the name of "Schiedam Schnapps," the only difference of the two liquors being, that one is flavored with fennel seed and the other with the juice of the juniper berry. Gin is nothing more than common whisky flavored with juniper, and though the article imported from Holland is supposed to be the only liquor entitled to the name of gin, yet, the greater quantity of that consumed here is of domestic distillation, and is none the worse for it. If it possesses any medicinal qualities whatever, they are composed of the ingredients with which it is flavored—juniper and fennel seeds—which would be much more efficacious if taken without the whisky. But there is a prejudice among topers as well as among many well-meaning people, who have a hereditary faith in the virtues of "Old Hollands," or "Old Tom," according to their tastes, and therefore they are very particular to purchase it in original packages, with the stamp and seal of the foreign makers. The "original packages" consist of square glass bottles, or stone jugs, which contain about a quart of the liquor; the stone jugs are generally called Dutchmen, and the liquor contained in them is regarded as beyond suspicion of home manufacture. But the people who drink "Schiedam Schnapps," and "London Cordial," are not remarkable for their brilliancy of intellect, or their information, or they would know that gin cannot be imported into this country in smaller packages than ninety gallons, and that the fact of its being in "Dutchmen," or junk bottles, is presumptive proof of its being spurious rather than of its genuineness.

Of all intoxicating drinks gin is supposed to be the most injurious in its physical effects on the human constitution, and FIELDING is not the only English Magistrate who has borne his testimony to its debasing and brutalizing influence on the wretched creatures who indulge in it. There are three rival dealers in this pernicious liquor here who beguile many innocent people into the habit of drinking it by an extensive and continuous system of advertising it as a medicine. The taste once acquired by a man or woman of feeble constitution, and uncertain health—and they are the class of persons who are induced to try the virtue of gin, as a medicine, and the stimulating effect becomes chronic, a confirmed drunkard is the consequence, another victim to the Dutch juggernaut Schnapps, or his twin brother "Old Tom," falls a sacrifice, and gaunt misery is entailed upon another family.

From Mexico.

Advices from Mexico to the 8th of November have reached us by way of New-Orleans. The rumor that ALVAREZ had resigned, or intended to resign the Presidency, proves to be unfounded. The new Administration has already encountered some serious difficulties. COMONFORT, Minister of War, tendered his resignation because of complaints that reforms in his department were not made with sufficient alacrity. The resignation, however, was not accepted. PRIETO, Minister of War, was so unpopular that his dismissal was expected. OCAMPO, Minister of Relations, has resigned because he could not agree with COMONFORT. After much trouble to find a substitute, the office was finally accepted by ARRIOJA. Irreconcilable differences are said to exist between the *moderados* and *puros*, and an open rupture is apprehended. Besides all this, there are a number of vacant offices which the Government finds it impossible to fill. VIDAURRI has written a letter to Secretary MARCY, on the late invasion by Texas rangers. The act, he contends, cannot be justified, and indemnity will be claimed in the usual diplomatic way. ALVAREZ has selected San Augustin, a small town about five miles from Mexico, as his place of residence.

Beef Unsteady—The Drovers versus The Railroads.

The receipts of beeves for the past week at the regular markets varied only 148 from the preceding week. An impression obtained early in the day yesterday that the supply was unusually short, and the first sales of good cattle were made at a considerable advance,—the best beeves selling at 11c.@12½c. But the rain, and the discovery that there was a good supply, soon changed the tone of the market, and prices fell off,—closing quite as low as on the preceding market-day.

The Western Drovers say there is a prospect of an increase in the price of Beef, owing to advanced charges upon the railroads, amounting to several dollars per head upon those coming from Kentucky and other Western States. They say that the relative prices here and at the West had become adjusted to the former expense of bringing cattle forward, allowing a small difference for profit to the dealers; and that the advance in the rates of freight now absorb all the difference, leaving no inducement to traders.

A plan is on foot to turn this trade over the Pennsylvania Railroad, and it is proposed to hold a Convention of Western Cattle men at Columbus, to carry the plan into operation.

The railroads should, by all means, charge paying rates; but it will be politic to keep the charges upon live stock at as low a figure as may be, in order to still further develop and extend this comparatively new branch of business.

The drovers have a just ground of complaint, that the managers of the Railroads make sudden changes in the rates without any public notice. At least thirty days' warning should be given.

☞ We publish elsewhere some interesting news from TEXAS. On the 5th inst., the Legislature commenced its session, and on the 6th Gov. PEASE'S message was received and read. The Governor alleges that the frequency of Indian depredations rendered it necessary for him to call out the mounted force under Captain CALLAHAN, whom he justifies for crossing the Rio Grande and punishing the criminals on Mexican soil. The message discusses various topics of general interest.

Dramatic.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—It is a positive luxury to visit this admirable little theatre, and never more so than on last night, when a charming Comedy called the "Little Treasure," was produced for the first time in America. The literary antecedents of the author of this piece, (Mr. A. HARRIS,) did not lead us to hope for an especial treat. What he has heretofore produced has, to our humble judgment, oscillated between the laborious and the obscure, and the contemplation of a drama constructed on either principle, fails to produce that cheerful and glowing frame of mind which a manager so keenly appreciates in the critic. But Mr. HARRIS has, in the present instance, constructed a drama so admirable in its proportions, so novel in its treatment, and so perfectly natural in every respect, that he will, if he is wise, date his dramatic career from the 11th of October last, when the "Little Treasure" achieved its first triumph at the Haymarket Theatre, London.

The iconoclastic spirit of the age manifests itself, we are happy to say, in a savage desire to demolish mothers-in-law. Every man of experience who can wield a pen with certainty, drives it fiercely at the maternal effigy. The world (married or single) owes Mr. THACKERAY a very national debt of gratitude for his withering picture of the Campaigner. Mr. TOM TAYLOR, in "Still Waters," has done good service in the same honest cause; and now Mr. HARRIS—brave heart—rushes to the ranks with a healthy and vigorous hatred of the common enemy. A better directed shot than this, his initial one, can scarcely be expected even from experienced and suffering hands. Let us hope that the angry missile has not been plucked from his own fireside.

When you see *Mrs. Meddleton*, and particularly when you hear her, you can understand at once how it happens that *Sir Charles Howard* (her son-in-law) has for twelve years been separated from the wife of his bosom. *Sir Charles* is evidently a man of sense, whose moral courage cannot be blunted by the hacking of such a woman, nor bent to her tyrannous will. As a man of spirit he leaves the house. His wife, *Lady Florence*, foolishly listens to the bitter tongue of her mother, and thus for twelve long years the happiness of two loving hearts is poisoned. Things are in this perfectly natural state when *Gertrude*, the spoilt child of the estranged pair, undertakes to have a will of her own. She indulges a pardonable curiosity about her father, finds out all the secret of the domestic trouble, and determines in her own pretty little mind to set matters to rights. With this object in view, she commences a demonstrative flirtation with *Captain Walter Maydenblush*; conquers that bashful warrior; goads him on to a declaration, and incites him to a private conference with mamma, who consents. Then she attacks the estimable *Meddleton*—coaxes her, wheedles her, blazes up at her, cries at her, vanquishes her, and kisses her. Then she goes up to her father, for *his* consent, (all the way from somewhere to London.) Discovers him to be the fortunate possessor of a pair of irresistible whiskers, and a good heart. Then she does all sorts of absurd things, in a ridiculously affecting manner, until the heart is touched and the whiskers subdued. Then there is a brief interval of soft music, with a noticeable drum part in it. Then something rolls up which we can't understand, and we discover little *Gertrude* at home with her mother again, which we can. Then she talks like twenty thousand inspired sewing girls under the influence of St. Valentine. Then *Sir Charles* walks in solemnly with his whiskers to sign the marriage contract, and says "Madam!" from his boots. Then *Lady Gertrude* replies "*Sir Charles!*" from her eyelids. Then they are both in a fix. Then little *Gertrude* hops about with all the activity of the entire female population of fairy land. She puts a little kindness in the warming heart of *Lady Gertrude*. She pours balm on the injured whiskers of *Sir Charles*. She straightens the stiff back of old mother *Meddleton*. She makes them talk to each other like human beings with hearts in their bosoms, and not paving stones. She routs pernicious *Meddleton*. She makes every one happy except *Captain Walter Maydenblush*, whom she tantalizes with a final flirtation, but takes compassion on at last.

And then we become conscious that we have been sitting for two hours in Mr. WALLACK'S Theatre, witnessing the best play of the season. Recovering slowly from a state of dramatic intoxication, we reflect sadly on two oppressive next-day morning facts. *Gertrude*, it grieves us to say, has a temper of her own; and *Gertrude* may become a mother-in-law! Growing vicious under the combined influence of these two facts, we become critical. *Gertrude* is a little impostor. She has wheedled us out of our good opinion without deserving it. She is a *Meddleton* disguised in a smile; an aerial *Campaigner*; a *Sternhold* in teens and a low dress. Afterwards we admit that the little witch has a pretty smile—that she is very like a fairy—and that, simply in an artistic point of view, she has beautiful shoulders. Then we reflect that she can't be a mother-in-law for some months, under which happy impression we say, "Let us enjoy her delightful society whilst she is simply a 'Little Treasure.'"

It is perfectly absurd to speak of real persons after what we have written. Nothing can be more ridiculous than to say that Miss MARY GANNON was the *Little Treasure* of last evening, because in point of fact the little treasure was Miss MARY GANNON—a distinction with so little difference that it would take us several columns to explain it, even in this agreeable type. Then, who ever heard of whiskers without thinking of Mr. STEWART, or dwelt on the name of *Walter* without thinking of Mr. LESTER—that gorgeous swell of many pants. *Florence*, being a pretty name, can, of course, only be worn by Mrs. HOEY (the prefix of *Lady* explaining the secret of much skirt.) Now, if there was only one person in this free and happy country who could be Mrs. *Meddleton*, we should be relieved of a great responsibility. But as we fear there are many representatives of that ungrateful character, we feel bound to state that the *Meddleton* of last night was a lady for whom the public entertains a great ideal of respect, namely, Mrs. VERNON. In addition to these personages, we have a faint recollection of a mouldy snob, the Hon. *Leicester Fluttermore*, by name. Some one was rash enough to tell us that Mr. NORTON furnished the voice for this anatomy. He was, we hope, deceived. The voice was evidently a tradition; a thing of the past; buried in ridicule years ago.

By all means see the "Little Treasure."

Academy of Music.

ROSSINI'S opera of "Semiramide" will be produced to-night. We are quite safe in promising our readers a treat of the highest order.

Crystal Palace.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I much fear that the New-Yorkers will let this beautiful edifice be taken down and removed from the City. Boston and Philadelphia both want, it as I understand, and I am also informed that there is no doubt that the Government will next Winter make an offer for it with a view of removing it to Washington. To let it leave the City would be disgraceful. Besides being a great attraction to our City, it can certainly be used for various purposes profitably. It is now in the hands of a Receiver who is determined to sell it and use the proceeds as far as they go in paying its debts. Notwithstanding it cost about three-fourths of a million of dollars it can now be bought, I believe, for some $200,000. The interest on this sum is $14,000 per annum. One of your correspondents suggests that it be devoted to a Zoological Garden and perpetual exhibition of American industry. If this were done, I verily believe that the profits would exceed $100,000 per annum. The various holidays in the year would more than pay the $14,000. The American Institute could not do or well elsewhere as to pay $50,000 each year for the use of the Palace a month for their exhibition. The daily receipts during the whole year would run from $200 to $4,000—averaging at least $400. The expenses, including interest of the money, need not exceed $60 to $70 per day. These facts, hastily thrown out, are worthy of immediate and serious consideration.

A PRACTICAL MAN.

☞ The Anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims is to be celebrated by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth, on Friday, Dec. 21. The oration will be delivered by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLES! NO POISON!
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all Other forms of disease WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN MALARIA OR MIASMA.

Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 96 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—We shall offer this week the richest stock of Broche Shawls ever shown in the City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation—viz: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $10 each, worth $15; 1,500 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $12 each, worth $18; 2,000 Broche square Shawls, all wool, only $6 each, worth $8. Also, 2,000 Wool Plaid and Plain long Shawls, at $5 each, worth $8.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall,
No. 281 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS—500 PIECES Choice and Selected Colors, and of the best quality imported, only 5s. per yard; also, 250 pieces French Printed De Laines, only 4s. per yard, worth $1.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway

THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN Satin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Cloth in the City, is to be found at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....Gold Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, *perfectly correct*, with drop lever.....Silver Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale. Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance.....Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct.*
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

ADAPTED TO THE WEATHER!
A CHOICE AND FRESH STOCK OF
INDIA RUBBER
Coats, Capes, Overshoes and Boots, Gloves and Mittens, Horse Covers, &c., at D. HODGMAN'S Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

TONIC QUASSIA CUPS FOR DYSPEPTICS.
A fresh supply for sale by
GABAUDAN & HILL,
Importers Druggists' Articles,
No. 47 Maiden-lane.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 345 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

ARRIVAL OF THE NORTH STAR—GLORIOUS BOMBARDMENT.—GREAT DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS.—All the combined forces of the universe will remember that RIDDEL'S PATENT GAS REGULATOR is still the favorite of the people, and the solid phalanx of people who are daily leaving their orders will accord to it the praise of being the greatest economist of the present day. Don't fail to shout the victory and then leave your order.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

INDIA RUBBER OVERSHOES—THE BEST FINished, lightest and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes, of every variety, ladies', misses' and gentlemen's, for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Goodyear Rubber depôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONBLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 5s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinoes at the low price of 62½ cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 2s., worth 4s.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULar semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depôt No. 190 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCtion, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 300 Plaid Wool long Shawls at $5, worth $8.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

Extraordinary Case.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* gives the following account of a singularly romantic episode in life, which occurred recently: About six years since, a lady named Mrs. Martha Woom, accompanied by her son, his wife, and a couple of children, arrived in this city from New-Bedford, Mass. She stated that she was a widow of some twenty-four years' standing, her husband having been mate of a whaler which had been lost at sea. The family have resided for a greater portion of the time on Liberty-street. Mr. Woom, the son, working at his trade, which is that of a cooper.

Yesterday morning, a gray-headed and toil-worn man called at the residence of the family, and seeing Mr. Woom, inquired for the widow, who, being called into the room, while gazing intently at the stranger, whose eyes were fixed mournfully upon her, requested to know his business.

"Do you not know me, Martha?" said he, and as the sound of his voice, like the memory of an olden melody met her ear, she gave vent to a hysterical cry, and fainted in the arms which were open to receive her.

The tale is soon told. The ship in which he had made his last voyage from New-Bedford was cast away in the South Sea Islands, and he was one of the few who escaped a watery grave. After enduring almost unheard of privations, he succeeded, after thirty years' absence, in reaching his native land. From a brother of his wife he learned their present location, and arrived here to find her whom he had left a young and blooming bride far advanced in the evening of life, while the infant upon whose lips, when last he saw him, he had imprinted a father's kiss, and who could scarcely lisp his name, was now a stalwart man and the head of a family. How many hopes and fears must have agitated the heart of the old mariner as he again set foot, after his long pilgrimage, upon his native soil.

A Remarkable Man.—A correspondent of the *Kentucky Statesman* gives the following sketch of an old citizen in Pulaski County, named Elijah Deny, who is, perhaps, the oldest man in Kentucky:

He was 118 years of age on the 10th of September, and is as active as many men of 40. He works daily upon a farm, and throughout his whole life he has been an early riser. He informed the writer that he had never drank but one cup of coffee, and that was in the year 1848. He served seven years in the war of the Revolution, and was wounded at the siege of Savannah and at the battle of Eutaw Springs; he was also present at the battles of Camden, King's Mountain and Monk's Corner. He served under Col. Horry and Col. Marion, and was an eyewitness of the sufferings and death of Col. Isaac Hayne, of South Carolina, an early victim of the Revolution. He is sprightly and active, and would be taken at any time to be a man of middle age. He is a strict member of the Baptist Church, and rides six miles to every meeting of his Church. He has four sons and five daughters, all living, the eldest being now in his seventy-eighth and the youngest in his fifty-first year. Such is a brief sketch of this aged soldier and republican, who is, perhaps, the only surviving soldier of Francis Marion, Sumter and Horry.

At Medina, N. Y., a young man, twenty-two years of age, who had been deaf and dumb since his ninth year, was taken with violent spasms of the chest about a week ago, and after throwing up a small quantity of blood, found that his hearing and power of speech were entirely restored.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor's Office.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **Rushton's Compound Liverwort Paste**—For Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been extensively used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. RUSHTON'S, only, at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Consumption, the Great Scourge**—By which so many are doomed to a premature grave, could in many cases be effectually cured by simple remedies, if taken in season. WISTAR'S CHERRY BALSAM has cured hundreds within a few years.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience in America and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all minerals from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **South Brooklyn Lectures.**—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Boston, and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. Samson, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—is a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his Infallible Q uent for the removal of grey hair and beautifying the locks, removing dandruff, &c., &c., sold at HISTER, CLARK & CO.'S, 233 Broadway; also, at No. 50 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 115 and 117 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & KELLOGG, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. B. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

☞ **Broadway Property.**—Our readers will notice that a lease to be made for 21 or 42 years of that valuable property known as No. 444 Broadway, near Bayard-st., will be sold THIS DAY at auction by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., at 4 o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. This property is opposite the Park and is a very desirable location for wholesale or retail business purposes. The lot is very large, 25 feet fronting on Broadway by 107 feet in depth. Further particulars can be had of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

☞ **Notice.**—We, the undersigned, One hundred thousand packages of TOVEY'S GOLDEN LUNG CANDY, do hereby solemnly promise and pledge ourselves to cure all affections of the throat, such as coughs, colds, hoarseness, sore throat, croup, whooping cough, &c., and to give immediate and lasting relief. Five cents and packages of TOVEY'S GOLDEN LUNG CANDY on hand and for sale by the principal Druggists, 25 and 124 cents per package. Depot No. 13 1st-av.

☞ **The New Gridiron**—1st. Saves all the gravy; 2d. Cooks the meat through without burning; 3d. Sends all the smoke up the chimney; 4th. Makes inferior meat 25 per cent better. So says the Boston *Advertiser*, *Tribune*, *Phrenological Journal*, and a hundred other editors of equally good taste. For sale at No. 520 Broadway, and by the trade generally.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. Wm. Thackeray will deliver his third Lecture on the *Four Georges of England* THIS EVENING, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*George the Third*. Single admission tickets 75 cents. May be had at the Library and at the down-town office, No. 8 Nassau-st.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum—Constantinople.**—Mr. W. G. Dix will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Russia and Constantinople*. Tickets, 25 cents; tickets for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; for sale at the door.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogues, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 146 Fulton-st.

☞ **A Private Family Carriage** will be at part of the time to families or individuals. The horses are perfectly kind in all cases, and good travelers. Inquire at No. 33 East 13th-st., cor. of University-place.

☞ **TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN**, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALLENDER, No. 68 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 160 Washington-st., Boston.

☞ **PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.**—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 517 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For a Scotch Protestant girl of good manners and appearance, is an experienced nurse, cuts and fits, and sews perfectly; would assist in chamberwork; an English Protestant general housework servant; two capable Irish Protestant cooks; several very neat, trustworthy, and experienced young girls, at moderate wages, as nurses, waiters, seamstresses, &c. Also, a large selection of the best class of Catholic help. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women. The one as cook—is a most excellent cook—understands all kinds of pastries, game, &c. The other as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing; she is a very good laundress. Also, an American Protestant as nurse, or nurse and plain sewer, or would wait on children and do chamberwork. Either have good City references, and are anxious to please. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable girls, with the best of City reference, one as plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit, can go as general housemaid in a small genteel family of 5 or 6 persons; has two years' City reference; wages $6. Also a girl of 18, a quick sewer, a neat chambermaid; wages $5; City reference. Call at 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, one to do general housework, the other as chambermaid and waiter. Also, by two colored young women, one as cook, and the other as waiter or chambermaid. Also, by two Scotch girls, one 16 the other 14. Also, a first-class cook wants a situation. No objection to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation for her daughter, fourteen years old, to mind children, or to assist in the nursery; she is tidy and neat about children; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 361 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and to assist in the washing and ironing, or housework, in a small family; good reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 35 Dean-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Frenchman and his wife, (just arrived) the one as coachman or butler, and the other as cook or chambermaid, in the same house. Also, a good French seamstress. Apply at No. 201 4th-st. To be seen from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 335 3d-av., corner of 26th-st. Good reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as plain cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker. Has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 58 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle-aged English woman, as cook; understands all kinds of meats, game and pastry. Reference to her last employer, at No. 74 5th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron. Inquire of her last employer No. 373 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

COOK WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman to cook, wash and iron, in a private family. Apply, with good City references, at No. 11 Clinton-place, between 8 and 11 o'clock A. M.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

FARMER WANTED—On a gentleman's place within a few miles of New-York; must be experienced in taking charge of laboring men, overseeing stock and attending to vegetables, hay, &c. A person to superintend grapery and flowers is already employed. To one that is energetic and of excellent character, the situation will be made desirable. If married, state whether the wife can make butter, &c., also the ages of family if any. Addresses with full references as to capability and integrity, Box No. 2,175 Post-Office.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing, can do up embroideries neatly; no objection to some chamberwork; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday, at No. 59 Clinton-place, from whence she can get reference.

GOVERNESS WANTED—(English or Irish) to reside with, instruct, and take charge of four little girls. None except a competent person, fully understanding the duties imposed upon her, need apply—music, drawing, neatness and time, together with the common branches of an English education, all being indispensable qualifications. Address N. E. R., this office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady who has had some experience, wants a situation as governess in a private family or boarding school, to teach the English branches and French. Inquire of the CLARKE SISTERS, No. 74 5th-av.

TEACHING.—A lady of experience has one or two hours daily at her disposal. Any person desiring a first-class teacher of the higher English branches, French, &c., may address A. M., *Times* Office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady of considerable experience in teaching the English branches, (including the higher mathematics,) desires to make an engagement as Visiting Governess. Address B. T., Brooklyn Post-Office.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family. Must be a classical scholar, and familiar with the French language, and competent to teach music. Best references required. Apply to A. Z., *Times* Office.

TO THE PRESS OF NEW-YORK.—A gentleman, who can present the highest credentials as to character, &c., desires to purchase an interest in some of our City papers of established character. He has, until recently, been part proprietor of one of the most respectable Daily journals in the country. A line addressed to JOURNALIST, New-York Post-Office, will receive confidential attention.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

GOLD CHAIN LAPPER WANTED—Of steady habits and who thoroughly understands his business. To such, constant employment and good wages will be given. None but steady men need apply. Inquire of ARTHUR, JAHNE & CO., 15 Beekman-st., in rear.

25 STOUT YOUNG MEN WANTED—For South Sea whaling; also, coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks and boatsteerers, to whom extra pay will be given. All clothing furnished for the voyage. Inquire at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, up stairs, opposite Pier No. 14 North River.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WANTED.—To learn a beautiful art that pays from $4 to $6 a day profit, and is suitable for either city or country; is taught in two hours, at a low rate. Apply to Professor STEVENS & CO., No. 44 Hudson-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

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SACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of

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and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in superior style and after the most approved patterns, especially for city retail trade.

FURS.—HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different sizes, that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from choice Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pellerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be frightened at what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau, can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

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WHITLOCK, FRENEAU, ANDERSON & CO.,

Nos. 16 and 18 Park-place,

Will open on Monday, Nov. 19,

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Just received per steamer *Pacific*,

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LE HOUTILLIER BROTHERS have marked down their Silks, Merinoes, De Laines, &c., and wish to call especial attention to them, as also to their very large stock of Ribbons and Embroideries, which have just been added, &c., No. 60 Canal-st., four doors from Broadway.

BLACK LACES.—Just received, a large lot of Black Thread Laces, in medium widths, which are so much wanted for millinery purposes. Also, a variety of other novelties. They will be ready for inspection on Thursday, the 15th inst. MILLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

CLOAKS—CLOAKS—CLOAKS.—Black Velvet Cloaks, Cloth Cloaks, Gray and Drab Cloaks, Opera Cloaks, Mantillas, and Talmas, in splendid variety, at greatly reduced prices—25 per cent. less than ever offered before at WILLIAM IRVINE'S, No. 17 Catharine-st.

INDIA RUBBER COATS.—Gentlemen are invited to examine a very light India rubber coat, which for beauty, lightness, durability and cheapness, is unequaled in this market. Sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 36 John-st., up stairs.

WE WILL OPEN THIS MORNING one case of French silk umbrellas, which we will close out at 30s. each. JAMES K. SPRATT, 20. 343 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

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SOME OF THE NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

From the Boston Olive Branch.

Reader, did you ever spend an evening with this incomparable gossip, essayist and "poic?" If not, sit down by the fireside as she used to sit with her lamented "Hezekiah," and you shall hear that "we're all poor critters." Sit down and learn how she made "punkin pies," knit stockings, and discoursed on philosophy and courtship. The book is one that will deep all eyes wide awake. Its author was a gifted creature, the wife of a clergyman, and is now, alas! dead. Here were the keenest powers of satire; her drollery is inimitable. The preface is delightfully written by Alice B. Neal.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

We have enjoyed the book most heartily, for it provokes laughter from the commencement to the finis, and we propose to give our readers a few extracts from a volume which contains harder hits at the soft side of human nature than any volume published of late years.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

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A volume more full of genial humor and irresistible Yankee character has not yet been published—not even excepting the experiences of the renowned "Sam Slick." We would not speak thus highly of a work of mere humor, but these papers contain most admirable satires upon many of the vices and follies that infest religious societies, and therefore are the more free to commend the book.

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Max considers himself the Don Quixotte of opera.

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We would very gladly exhibit his estimate of the American ladies, but to do justice to the admirable address with which he manages to satisfy the curiosity of his Parisian friends on so important a subject, without incurring the least liability to blame, would occupy more space in our columns than we have at command.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

M. Maretzek tells his story in just the vein in which such a tale of petty squabbles, wretched failures and brilliant scenes should be told—tritlingly as to style, and without any appearance of rancor or spite, or undue exultation as to spirit.

From the New-York Dispatch.

We would make extracts if we knew where to begin or to leave off, and if we had not already exceeded the space we had allotted ourselves to this review. We would simply recommend every body to read it, for it is rich, instructive, and highly entertaining.

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Take it all in all it is amusing, and it is a very and readable volume.

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A book which cannot but be read with a great deal interest—which no person can read without forming judgment in its favor.

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He handles his baton and his character differently—the one with gloves, the other without.

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He introduces a curious public behind the scenes and exhibits many years of managerial success and failure.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

He describes opera-dom with immense gout and not little pathos.

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It is very amusing, and lets the public into a peep behind the curtain which they will richly enjoy.

From the Philadelphia Sun.

The very first bend of his bow has created discord.

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BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In the auction business. A party having $1,000 or more, and wishing to join a person already established in the business, can hear of a chance seldom occurring, and would not at present if the advertiser had as much capital as his business required. No Miss Nancy or Mr. Hurlbout need answer this unless they are ready for business, without any more time lost. Call after 10, address, with name and residence, BUSINESS, care S. W. RICHARDS, No. 307 Broadway.

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ICE CREAM SALOON, &c.—TO LET OR LEASE—With immediate possession, the Ice Cream Saloon, Dining Saloon and basement. Also, the Musical Hall, (from the 1st of May next,) comprising the whole of the South 4th-st. front of the popular place of resort known as the Equestrian Institute, East Brooklyn, together or separately. For terms apply to S. CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York, or GEO. W. WALKER, on the premises.

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Unparalleled Trade.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you allow me the space to make a few remarks concerning the "Boston House of Equity," its methods and principles, about which there seems to be so decided a difference of opinion between your journal and the *Tribune*.

I am not authorized to speak for Mr. KEITH, but as I understand him, the enterprise is as purely a private one in its management and responsibility as any of its competitors.

The proposition is certainly self-evident that, if the exchanges of a country can be as well made by one man as they now are by ten, the labor of the nine would be a clear gain to the Commonwealth: if diverted into a directly productive channel, exchanging being only secondarily, or indirectly productive.

The only valid objection that can be brought against doing business on the largest scale and for cash (in the cash system lie nine-tenths of the saving) and consequently at much greater advantage than is possible to the small dealer, is, that it may become a monopoly and result not in great saving to the buyer, but as in the case of STEWART and others, in great gains to the seller.

The Boston House of Equity proposes to practice all the economies, and more, of our large establishments, that the buyers have the benefit (as they should) of the saving.

Is there any buyer who would object to this? and is there any *principle* of trade that will prevent its accomplishment?

It requires no incorporation, it requires no special privileges, it competes openly and fairly with other private enterprises, supported and maintained as all traders are by the consumers on the one hand and the producers on the other.

Its word is not *corporation*, but *cōōpera.ion;* it is the public cooperation of private individuals and interests.

It relies for its success upon the same principle, more thoroughly and scientifically carried out, that builds our mills, steamships and railroads; that has made our country's greatness. C.

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Advertising Swindler.

WANTED—In a flour and feed store a young man to attend in and work about the store. Inquire at No. 543 Broome-st. near Sullivan-st., between the hours of 9 and 4. S. A. FISHER.

In response to the above advertisement which appeared in one of the City journals of yesterday, quite a number of the unemployed met at the store mentioned, when they saw Mr. J. A. FISHER, the gentleman named. The particulars of the interview and its result we give in the words of one of the duped. He says: I called about half past ten and on asking for Mr. FISHER was introduced to a gentlemanly looking man, who took much care to inquire as to my antecedents and prospects, after which saying that he thought I would suit him, if I had told him my tale correctly, as he would find on inquiry at my references. He stated further that he would give an answer during the evening, and appointed to meet me at the Howard Hotel, as he would be detained down town during the whole day.

According to this arrangement I met him in the evening at 5 o'clock, when saying that he had made the proper inquiries and found all correct, he would engage me. He then produced an agreement in duplicate which he requested me to sign, it read:

Agreement between SAMUEL A. FISHER and FRANCIS BROWNHEAD: I, SAMUEL A. FISHER, agree to give to him the sum of $12 a month and found, as assistant in my flour and feed store at Oakway, N. J., after the first month, $10 and found, if all is satisfactory.

F. BROWNHEAD.
S. A. FISHER.

I signed the document and was leaving, supposing that I had secured a good berth. He hereupon called me back, and handing me the following order, he requested me to collect the amount and to bring him the proceeds at night at his boarding-house in Broome-street:

MR. BLACK, No. 360 Bowery—*Dear Sir:* Please to pay my young man that small sum of $10 on account, as I can't call myself on account of leaving in the morning train to-morrow.

Respectfully yours, S. A. FISHER.

I was then leaving, when he desired me to pack up my effects and to be ready to start for the store in the morning, and remarking that he had forgotten his watch, asked the loan of mine. Not dreaming of anything wrong, I foolishly lent it him and left.

On going to the Bowery, of course no such party as designated in the order could be found. At the time appointed I called as directed, and after waiting some time, Mr. FISHER not appearing, I called up the landlady, and from her learned that the advertiser was a total stranger. At the same time several other young men, who had been served in exactly the same style, called in, and we, one and all, found that we had been swindled each of his watch.

Two of the parties thus swindled during the evening called at the office of the Chief of Police and there made their statements, which agreed in every point, each having signed similar agreements and each having received like orders to collect, they gave a full description of the vagabond. There were several others fleeced in the same way. Their evidence will be obtained, and Mr. FISHER, being known to the Police, will in all probability be lodging in jail within a day or two.

Funeral of the Late Mr. Thomas Gough.

On Wednesday the mortal remains of the late Mr. THOMAS GOUGH, late of No. 263 Sixth-avenue, were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens. He was well known as a prominent and old member both of the St. David's Society, as well as that of the Odd-Fellows, (Columbia Lodge, No. 1.) Mr. GOUGH was a merchant; has left a widow, but no children, and was only 36 years of age. The disease which destroyed him was congestion of the brain.

Aid for the Allies.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The British Consul has been on the *qui vive* in reference to the *Maury* and other fillibuster movements here. Will you please call the attention of the *Russian Consul* to the fact that if there are *not* enlistments of men for the army in the Crimea here, there are large recruits of *horses* being constantly made. Are horses shipped for French or English account "material" of war? On investigation it may be found that certain French cavalry officers are purchasing largely here for the army in the Crimea. S.

Suicide.

A verdict of "suicide by taking arsenic," was rendered yesterday, by the Jury of Inquest on the death of James CAFFERY, the Hudson-street grocer, who died on Monday morning last. The reasons that led the unfortunate man to perpetrate self-murder are not understood. He said, just previous to his death, that he did not desire to live longer, and that he would leave sufficient cause behind. He was 32 years of age.

Accident.

A clerk in the varnish dépôt, No. 204 Hudson-street, was badly burned about 8 o'clock yesterday morning. He was drawing varnish from a barrel, when he accidentally let some of it come in contact with the stove, setting himself in a blaze. The Police extinguished the flames.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Yesterday was a dull day at

The Tombs.

A few drunkards were fined or committed, and half a dozen frail ones, desirous of living at the public expense, were sent to Blackwell's Island to recuperate.

AN OLD GAME.

A man named Chas. G. Thompson, doing business in Nassau-street, was bound over in the sum of $500 to answer a charge of obtaining money under false pretences. The complaint was made by David C. Reid, formerly of Canada West, but now residing in this City. Reid in his affidavit says that on the 10th of August last he arrived in this City from Toronto, with a view of procuring employment; that in October last he advertised for a situation, and that Thompson (the defendant) answered the advertisement. An interview was had between the parties. Thompson induced the deponent to deposit with him $150—all the money he had—on agreement that he (Thompson) would employ Reid as clerk, paying him $150 per annum, board him at his house and pay back the $150 on demand. The deponent further alleges that he was in the employ of Thompson from the 22d of October until the 2d of November, during which time he received no salary, and that, although frequently requested to do so, the defendant wholly refused to return the $150 belonging to complainant. Reid further asserts that Thompson has cheated others in his employ in a like manner.

STREET ROBBERY.

Peter G. Thompson, a colored man, residing at No. 15 Elm-street, was yesterday arrested by officer Smith of the Fifth Ward, charged with aiding to rob Charles Parker of a gold watch. The occurrence took place on the night of the 5th inst. in West Broadway. Julia Meyers, a colored woman, was arrested shortly after, and committed for trial as one of the thieves. Thompson, who was identified as the accomplice of Meyers, managed to evade arrest until yesterday. He was committed to answer in default of $300 bail.

A BOLD ROBBERY.

Capt. Francis A. Wyman, of the ship *Sultan*, lying at Pier No. 18 East River, while passing, with a friend, through Chatham-street, about 2 o'clock Tuesday night, met three young men staggering in an opposite direction. Thinking them intoxicated, he strove to avoid them, but they rudely jostled against him. The Captain and his companion paid but little attention to the circumstance, and were about proceeding home, when a boy, standing in a door near by called to them, and said the fellows who had acted so rudely were pickpockets. On hearing this the Captain felt of his pantaloons pocket, and discovered that his wallet, containing $64 in bills, had been stolen. He gave chase to the rogues, and finally attracted the attention of Officers McCune and Van Cleef, who took the thieves into custody. The stolen money was not found in their possession, but on going back to where the occurrence took place, the wallet was found in the street minus its contents. The prisoners are all between 16 and 18 years of age, and gave their names as William Eagleson, and Thomas and Charles Mullins. They were committed for examination by Justice WELCH.

Essex Market.

James Cassin was arraigned on a charge of

EMBEZZLEMENT.

The accused, it is alleged, was lately in the employ of Mrs. Delancy, keeper of a grocery store at No. 124 Houston-street, and being sent by her to collect a bill of $95 from a creditor, returned but $80 of the amount collected. Cassin was committed for trial.

THE KNIFE.

Hugh Caldwell, baker, residing at No. 146 Mott-street, was arrested by Officer Driscoll of the Seventh Ward, on a warrant charging him with assaulting, some weeks ago, and badly wounding with a knife, one Patrick McGee. The accused says he was first assaulted by McGee, and acted only in self-defence. He was committed to answer by Justice BRENNAN.

THIEVES AND VAGRANTS.

Eleven youngsters, known to the Police as pickpockets, and who usually beat around the Bowery Theatre, were brought up on a charge of vagrancy. They were all sent to the Island.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 96, 97, 29, 47, 74, 92, 93, 98, 100, 101, 105, 106, 121, 122, 123.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 881, 677, 549, 497, 430, 742, 715, 755, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 714, 484, 766 770, 774, 777, 779, 785, 788, 789, 795, 797, 800 730, 197, 336, 463, 690, 818, 753, 801 to 816.

IMPORTANT TO POLICE CLERKS.

Decision of the Common Pleas in the Case of William H. Canniff vs. Fernando Wood, Mayor, &c., &c.

INGRAHAM, P. J.—The plaintiff was appointed Clerk of the Second District Police Court, at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen, held pursuant to the provisions of the act of the Legislature of 10th of April, 1855, to fill the vacancy created by the resignation of William S. Davidson.

This meeting was called under a previous resolution, passed by the Board of Aldermen on the 4th June, 1855, directing notice to be given by the Clerk of the Board to the Mayor, that the Board of Aldermen would meet in Convention on the 18th June, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of electing police clerks to fill existing vacancies, and that the Mayor was invited to be present.

This resolution was adopted by a majority of the whole Board, and at such meeting the plaintiff was appointed, the Mayor not being present. The plaintiff then applied to the Mayor to be sworn into office, which he refused to do, and on the 19th June, 1855, the oath of office was administered to him by Mr. Justice Morris, of the Supreme Court. This action is brought to recover the salary of the plaintiff from that day to the 1st of July, 1855.

The Court below rendered judgment for the plaintiff, and the defendants now appeal from such judgment.

Various objections were taken upon the trial to the regularity of the proceedings at the call of the meeting, of the proceedings at which the appointment was made, as to the construction of the statute authorizing the holding of the Convention for this purpose, and as to the authority of the Board to make the appointment at that time upon the ground that no vacancy existed.

It is also contended that this was a City office, and that the oath of office should have been administered by the Mayor, or, if it was a county office, that the salary was a county charge, and was to be paid by the Supervisors and not the defendants.

The first objection taken by the appellants is, that the Mayor was not legally notified of the calling of the Convention to elect police clerks, because the resolution served on him did not show upon its face that it was passed by a majority of the Board of Aldermen. The fact of its being passed by a majority was not denied, but was distinctly proven.

The statute (Laws of 1855, ch. 208) provides that the Convention shall meet when directed by the Board of Aldermen, or a majority of its members. *The Board*, or a *majority of the members*, may call the Convention together. The action of the Board can only be known by a resolution adopted by them, and when duly certified by their officer is evidence thereof. It now here appears in the act that a majority of the whole Board is necessary to the validity of a resolution when passed by the Board. The signature of the Officer of the Board under their direction was all the evidence of its passage necessary to the Mayor, and the presumption would follow that it was passed by the requisite number of votes, whether that was by a majority of the whole Board, or of the members present.

But the Statute does not require that the resolutions should be served on the Mayor. If he had appeared after the passage of the resolution at the time appointed, without any formal notice, the convention would have been legally organized and their acts valid. The only necessity of a service of notice on the Mayor is to authorize the Board of Aldermen to proceed without him if he refuses or neglects to attend. In such case all that is necessary to dispense with his presence, is a notice from the Board of Aldermen inviting his attendance, such notice may be given by the service of a copy of the resolutions, signed by the Clerk, or by a notice that such resolutions had been passed. The former course was adopted in this case, and I think all the notice the law required was given to the Mayor, so as to authorize the Board of Aldermen to act without his presence.

The second objection is that the resolution, alleged to have been passed on the 13th of June, does not show upon its face that it was passed by a majority of all the members.

The answer to this objection is made in what has been before said, viz: that the statute contains no such provision. The act says, "If the Mayor, &c., shall neglect to appear, it shall be lawful for the members of the Board of Aldermen, or a majority thereof, to proceed and appoint the clerks in the same manner, &c., as if the Mayor was present."

The only provision on this subject in this act is that the whole Board, or a majority of them, shall be present before they can proceed to make the appointment. If it were necessary to a decision of the case to pass upon the question whether a majority of the whole Board was necessary to the validity of the appointment, I think there would be no difficulty in showing that a majority of those attending the Convention would be sufficient to make a valid appointment, unless the Board should, for their own Government, adopt a contrary rule.

To make the acts of such a Convention valid, where the statute authorizing its meeting only requires a majority of its members to be present to constitute a legal body, it never can be sustained as a principle of law, that every one constituting such majority must vote affirmatively in making the appointment. Such can only be necessary when expressly required by the statute or by a resolution adopted by the Convention for their own regulation.

The evidence of the resolution making the appointment consists of the minutes of the proceedings of the Convention. In those minutes it appears that twelve members were present. This constituted a majority of the Board and was all that was necessary to sustain a resolution adopted by a majority of the Convention then present. But this is not all. The same minute also shows that the resolution was passed by the affirmative votes of twelve members constituting a majority of the whole Convention. It is said that this should appear in the resolution itself. It does appear in connection with the resolution and as a part of the evidence of its passage, and it could appear in no other way. How many would vote for it could only be known after the resolution was prepared and voted upon, and the record of the votes for and against it can only be recorded after the vote is taken.

These remarks apply to the next objection that the proceedings do not show upon the face of them the jurisdiction of the Convention. If the minutes of the body are the evidence of their acts, then it does appear upon the face of their proceedings, both that a majority was present, and that a majority voted in favor of the resolution making the appointment. The original minutes were produced and proven as such, and from them the above stated facts appeared. That such evidence was proper, and the only legitimate proof, as between these parties, I have no doubt. (See Denning vs. Roome, 6 Wendell, 651; Owings vs. Speed, 5 Wheat., 594.) It is also objected that the office of Police Clerk is a City office, and that the oath of office could only be administered by the Mayor, and should be filed in the Mayor's office. It is in testimony that application was made to the Mayor, to administer this oath, and that he refused; and if this objection is valid, it vests in the Mayor the power, on his own mere refusal to administer the oath of office to a person duly appointed, to deprive such person of his right to exercise such office. The charter of 1849, Section 93, provides that every person appointed to office, under the City Government, shall take an oath, &c., before the Mayor, which oath shall be filed in the Mayor's office. (Session Laws, 1849; p. 284.)

Conceding that this officer is appointed to office, under the City Government, I am of the opinion that this is not a condition to the validity of the appointment, or of the acts of the officer. It is merely directory; and if, from any cause, the oath cannot be so administered before the Mayor, the oath may be taken before some other officer. The same question was raised and discussed in (*ex parte*) Heath and others, 3 Hill, 43, where the objection to the right of an Alderman and Assistant was made, that they had not been sworn before the proper officer. The charter of 1830 contained the provision that the Mayor should attend the meeting of the Board, for organizing, "by whom the oath of office shall be administered to the members." The Mayor did attend, on that occasion, and, although present, the Recorder administered the oath.

The Court, in that case, say, the section relied on strikes us as merely cumulative, or rather directory to the Mayor to attend, for the convenience of the members. It contains no clause repealing, *pro tanto*, the 1 R. S., 109, 3d Ed., concerning the oath of office. Independently of the act amending the charter, therefore, if any Alderman be willing to dispense with such attendance, he may, we think, by the general law, 1 R. S., 118 to 120, (109, 110 of 2d Ed.,) be sworn in by the Recorder, or other person deriving authority to administer oaths, from that statute. That statute applies to all officers whose duties are local, and all officers appointed or elected for any county or city, and of course includes Clerks of Police, appointed for the City of New-York.

But I do not think these Clerks are now to be considered as City Officers, within the provision of that section of the Charter of 1849. It applies only to *persons appointed to an office under the City Government.* Whatever question may have arisen under the Charters previous to, and including that of 1849, when the whole power and control over them was vested in the Common Council, since the passage of the acts taking from the City Government the appointments of Police Justices and Clerks and providing for the election of the one and the appointment of the other by a convention distinct from, and independent of the City Government, and resting the right to fix the salary in the Board of Supervisors, there can be no doubt that such an office is not a City but is a County office.

In fact this very question has been decided by the general term of the Supreme Court of this District, in The People vs. Edmonds, 19 Barb. S. C. Rep., p. 468, in relation to the Justices. Mr. Justice Clerke, in that case, says: "That this officer renders his services to the County as contradistinguished from the City in its municipal capacity." And again: "Even if the office were purely municipal and dependent on the charter, still if the services were rendered to the County, the Board of Supervisors had authority to fix a compensation for those services.

And upon an appeal from the decision of Justice Clerke to the general term of the Supreme Court, Mr. Justice Morris, in affirming his decision, says: Police Justices of the City and County of New-York are County officers. The services rendered by them are rendered for the County, and are chargeable to the County as contingencies.

The duties of the Clerks are of the same nature as that of the Justices, so far as relates to the mode of rendering service, and there can be no doubt it the Justice is a County officer that the Clerk must also be included in the same description.

In such a case it was not necessary that his oath of office should be administered by the Mayor. Any Judge had the authority, and in this case it was rightly exercised by Mr. Justice Morris.

It is however urged by the counsel for the defendants, that if this plaintiff be a County officer, he cannot recover in this action, as his remedy is against the Board of Supervisors, and not the defendants.

This would be so if the Statute did not make provision for its payment in another way. The act of 1851, ch. 514, sec. 6, provides that the salary to be fixed by the Board of Supervisors shall be paid out of the City Treasury. This imposed on the defendants the obligation of payment, and they were liable for any neglect or refusal to discharge this duty. The question was decided in The People ex rel. Lynch vs. The Mayor, &c. of New-York, 26 Wendell, 660. In that case the same duty was imposed on the defendants in the same language as to the salaries of the Judges of the Sessions. Chief Justice Nelson says: Here is a legal duty enjoined by competent authority which the corporation are bound to discharge. It is as binding upon them as if entered into under their corporate seal. An action in the case or assumpsit will lie for a neglect of corporate duty.

The views before expressed dispose of the objection raised to the sufficiency of the resolution submitted to the Mayor by the plaintiff when he applied to have the oath of office administered to him. It was not necessary that the oath should be administered by the Mayor, and therefore the objection is unavailable.

The remaining objection is, that there was no vacancy to be filled at the time of the appointment of the plaintiff, and that he is not, therefore, the legally appointed Clerk of this District.

The act of 1855, ch. 208, provides for the appointment of a Clerk for each of the Police Courts by the Common Council, and was so amended in 1851, ch. 147, as to require appointments to be made by the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, on or before the 31st of December, 1851, of a Police Court Clerk for each District, who should enter upon the duties of his office at the expiration of the terms of office of the Clerks first appointed under the act of 1849, and should hold his office for four years. It further provided that vacancies should be filled in the same manner.

The act of 1855, which changed the mode of appointment to the Mayor and Board of Aldermen, in joint convention, did not affect any appointments made before the passage of the act.

The evidence shows that Chancellor was officiating as Clerk of this District, as well as two other persons, at times, Murray and Quackenbush.

That Chancellor was there when Justice Pearcy went into office, about the middle of January last, previous to which Davidson, who had been a Clerk, had been elected and sworn into office as a Police Justice.

Chancellor also testified that he had been acting as Clerk from the 1st of January to the time of trial; that he had received his salary to the 1st of July last, and that Justice Brennan recognized him as Clerk.

The plaintiff's counsel then offered to show the nomination to, and rejection by, the Board of Aldermen, of Chancellor for that office, which was excluded by the Justice. Upon what ground such evidence was excluded I am at a loss to conceive. It was certainly material to the plaintiff's case to show that the person acting or claiming to act as Clerk had no right to the office, or if he ever had such right, that it had terminated. The evidence offered was the only evidence by which that fact could be ascertained, and its admission might have established the plaintiff's right to the office to which he had been appointed.

This was more especially proper, when the defence insisted that Chancellor being Clerk, *de facto*, there was no vacancy to fill.

The proof that his nomination had been rejected by the Board of Aldermen might have been sufficient to show that such vacancy then existed.

We are left, then, to the decision of the question whether Chancellor was, at the time of the appointment of Canniff, (the plaintiff,) holding the office of Clerk of the Police of the Second District Court, upon the mere facts that Chancellor was then acting as such Clerk, doing the duties of the office, recognized by the Justice as Clerk, and receiving from the Comptroller his monthly pay therefor.

The evidence does not in any way show that Chancellor was appointed in the place of Davidson, who had resigned. On the contrary, the evidence shows that other clerks, and two or three Justices, were all at this District Court, all claiming to act, and each Justice recognizing a clerk to suit himself.

There is no evidence before the Court that the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Davidson had ever been filled. It is shown to have taken place, and it is also shown that this appointment was made in his place. The evidence as to the appointment of Chancellor might have shown that he was so appointed—it has, however, been excluded by the defendant's counsel; and, in the absence of any proof to the contrary, the presumption is that the vacancy still continued down to the period when the same was filled by the appointment of the plaintiff.

The suggestion is made that the Act of 1855 ratified the appointment of Chancellor, even if he was acting merely *de facto* and not *de jure*, and confirmed him in office for four years. Such a construction of the statute cannot be sustained. While it says the term of office of the present Police Court Clerks shall be the same as that of the District Court Clerks, it also provides that nothing therein contained shall be so construed as to affect any appointments heretofore made under the Acts of 1849 and 1851.

The word affect means to act upon, to produce an effect or change upon—as defined by Webster. The application of this meaning to the word would show the construction to be, that the Act should not produce any change in, or act upon the appointments theretofore made, or should not apply to them—leaving it to be decided whether such appointments were valid or not, and if valid, not to interfere with the incumbents. Whether any such appointment was ever made in the place of Davidson or not is not shown, and, of course, it is impossible to say whether any such appointment, if made, was valid.

My conclusion is that the plaintiff was legally appointed Clerk of the Police Court, and was entitled to the salary due on the 1st of July last.

LONG ISLAND.

Snorting Pumpkins.

A gentleman in Greenport, Long Island, planted a few pumpkin seeds last Spring in soil so rich that they were near crowding him out of house and home, to such extravagant size did they attain. He found time to weigh one little fellow that grew along side the fence, and found that it weighed 69 pounds. In deference to the rights of his neighbors he cut the vines lest they should suck up all the nourishment from the adjoining fields, and cause their peach trees to die.

☞ McKAY, the great Boston ship-builder, has received proposals from England for the building of four vessels of about 1,000 tons each. The rumor that he had made contracts to furnish the Russian Government with several large vessels is contradicted. The Bath *Tribune* gives a list of nineteen ships and one bark, now on the stocks or just launched in that city. They measure, in the aggregate, 16,680 tons. Some of them are quite ready for launching, and as soon as they are off the stocks, the keels of others will be laid in their places.

The trial of R. MAC O'BLENIS for the murder of BEN F. BRAND at St. Louis on the 28th of February last is now progressing in that city.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OFFER FOR SALE OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, passing from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $4 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 224 section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the offices of the Company, No. 82 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A three-story brick house with two lots of ground, on 6th-av., 195 feet south of 129th-st., being in Harlem. A part can remain on bond and mortgage. Also, one lot of ground on 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts. One lot of ground on 10th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Four lots of ground in the village of Mount Vernon, Westchester County. Four lots of ground in the village of Union Port, Westchester County. Two lots of ground in the village of Mount Pleasant, near Hoboken, New-Jersey. Inquire of STEPHEN BROOKER, No. 30 Clinton-st., or 294 Division-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, three story brown stone house, near Hyde Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the two lots would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. A. HEALY, No. 7 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE AT YONKERS—A BARGAIN—A new house with three-quarters of an acre of ground, marble mantels, sliding-doors, gas, and bath room, marble washstand, grounds ornamented, shade trees, &c., a good view of the Hudson; five minutes from Greenwood depot. Can be made in acre. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER, No. 7 Broadway.

HOUSE FOR SALE—A brown stone front house, 20x37 feet, four stories and basement, finished with all the modern improvements. Situated No. 76 East 20th-st., in a well improved neighborhood, being three stories high with basement and under cellar. Price $9,250. Terms easy. Inquire of J. W. FRELDER, No. 112 Lexington-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY DELAFIELD'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Blue Ridge Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $9,000. $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x33 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 165 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Raritan Dé, 6t at Bound Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 90 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BURKE.

FARM FOR SALE IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY—About 100 acres, 23 miles from New-York, about 2 miles from railroad station on either Harlem or New-Haven Railroads—some 20 acres in white-oak, locust, &c., the balance in orchards of choice fruit, meadow and plow-land; good water, healthy, good farmhouse and outbuildings. Will be sold on reasonable terms. Part can remain at 6 per cent. Apply to E. H. BROWN,
No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

MURRAY-HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE, CHEAP—Two splendid new brown stone front houses, each 20 by 50, three stories, basement, and sub-cellar; lots half the block in depth; on the southerly side of 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Apply to WILLIAM A. WHITBECK, No. 66 Nassau-st.

$3,500.—DWELLING HOUSE FOR SALE—And store connected, and an assorted stock of dry goods and groceries, located in a pleasant manufacturing village in Connecticut, three and a-half hours by Railroad from New-York. The building is nearly new and in good repair; goods fresh and in good order. The present owner wishes to remove West, and therefore will sell on reasonable terms. To a person preferring the country, and a safe business for a small outlay of capital, this is an opportunity not often met with. For further particulars call or address at Room No. 5 Hamilton Building, corner Broadway and Barclay-st., from 9 to 12 A. M., or 2 to 5 o'clock P. M., COUNTRY MERCHANT.

$2,800—GREAT BARGAIN—FOR SALE by private sale, a three-story and basement brick house in Prince-st., between Myrtle and Fulton avs., Brooklyn, Half Cash. Apply to FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sand-st., Brooklyn.

200 ACRES FOR SALE IN VERMONT—Good timber land, about 13 miles from Middlebury, on Rutland Railroad, near mills and improvements. Cheap, very cheap, for cash. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

TWO ORANGE COUNTY FARMS FOR SALE.—One of 198 acres, near Newburg and Valls Vails Gate Dépôt, and one of 100 acres, near Salisbury Mills Dépôt, Orange County, N. Y. Inquire of ROBERT L. CASE, No. 101 Front-st., New-York.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 90 per cent., 95 per cent. and 100 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Colognied Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 87 Hammersley-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, for the Winter, who will take good care of the furniture. Location, East of Broadway, and not above 23d-st. preferred. Address, stating terms, &c., Box No. 1,345 Post-Office, stating lowest price, may hear of a good tenant.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Situated between 5th-av. and Greenwich-av., 18th and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, P. CHASER, *Times* Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A dwelling-house, suitable for a boarding-house, wanted by a charitable Society. Address "New-York Female Aid Society," *Times* office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from 8 to 10 (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low ($200 to $350) to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. L. RIKER, No. 150 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET—Near Bible House, an eligible dwelling, the house has every modern convenience; in perfect order, was furnished new last Spring. Will be let for $1,100 to a responsible tenant who will purchase the furniture. Apply to JOHN BRAINERD, Wall-st. Ferry, Brooklyn, or address post; aid, care of JAMES A. TILFORD, grocer, No. 1 3d-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement house No. 65 2d-av.; gas, Croton, bath, &c.; to rent to 1st of May next for $300; immediate possession. Inquire of Messrs. O. & A. G. McCOMB, No. 234 West-st., corner Beach-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET—A small 3-story dwelling house, No. 131 Charles-st., near the 8th-av. Railroad, in a quiet, respectable neighborhood. Terms low. Apply to H. A. BOGERT, No. 54 Wall-st., 3d floor.

HOUSE TO LEASE—On favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to J. N. GRIFFING, No. 5 Tryon-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 86 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 198 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious English basement house, No. 109 18th-st., between the 5th and 6th avs. The furniture, all new one year since, and of good quality. Would be let with all necessaries for a family for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 o'clock P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 127 Pearl-st., first floor.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The whole or part of a three-story brick house in Brooklyn, well located, and easy of access. Apply to C. N. PEED, No. 335 Fulton-st., corner of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & V. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,500 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf

AUCTION SALES.

W. S. HILLIER, Auctioneer.

BY HOGGETON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, on the two floors of saleroom, No. 310 Nassau-st., superior custom made cabinet furniture in ash, in suites, being the entire finished and unfinished stock of a large first class City cabinet manufacturer; every article of which is fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. Consisting in part of the most fashionable styles carved rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, drawing room, reception room, library and dining room furniture of every variety, finished in oil and French polished; dining tables, consist often of the most approved patterns, 12, 14 and 10 feet long, with patent ash slides of the various choice woods, viz: rosewood, birch, mahogany, walnut, and oak, with serpentine centres; rosewood parlor suites are covered in costly moquet, all silk, brocade, satins, brocatel, plush and hair cloth upholstered, plain and tufted; about 30 various patterns of bureaus, with rich marble tops, to match; 30 gothic, French, and cottage bedsteads, several of which are very valuable and elaborately carved; latest style of etageres, buffets, sideboards, rich secretary, ladies' writing cabinets, highly finished work tables; one solid rosewood parlor secretary, cost $250, lined with satinwood and secret drawers; solid rosewood pier, centre, card and side tables, plain and with marble tops. Also, a large variety of tete-a-tete chairs, fancy and reception chairs, Gothic and Elizabethean style do; 10 richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, plain and marble tops. Ladies and gentlemen are particularly invited to examine the stock prior to the sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises at a reasonable charge. Also, 10 rosewood piano-fortes of the following makers; W. Lindemann & Son, Van Winkle, Carman & Fancher, Gilbert, Pierson, and other celebrated makers.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, FRENCH PLATE PIER GLASS, &c.—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 93 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th ave. Sale positive, rain or shine. A cash deposit will be required of every purchaser. The articles to be removed immediately after the sale, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte by one of the best City makers, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, three-ply and ingrain do; hall and stair do.; suites of rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture; marble-top centre, side and sofas tables; elegantly carved rosewood etagere; splendid rosewood secretary bookcase, rich lace window curtains, French shades, French plate pier glass, fine oil-paintings, mantel clock and ornaments, decorated china vases. Dining-room Furniture—Extension-table, sofa, chairs, arm do.; gold-band china chest; do. do. tea and coffee sets; cut-glass ware, silver-plated ware, table cutlery, tea trays, &c. Chamber Furniture—Superior rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble-top bureaus and washstands; toilet sets, gilt frame mirrors, hair mattress, palliasses, feather beds, bedding, lounges, chairs, rockers, &c.

C. S. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 193 Prince-st., near the corner of Macdougal, a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of two solid rosewood parlor suites covered in French brocatel; one superior piano-forte, a first-rate instrument; good Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, mahogany French do, richly carved; rosewood etageres, and tea sets, some very fine oil-paintings, large French plate oval mirrors, rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; one book case; side and corner etageres, marble tops; also, silver-plated tea services, black walnut polished top tables, pure curled hair mattresses, palliasses, &c. The furniture is all very good, and was all made to order, and must be positively sold. Goods must be removed the same day, and deposits required from all purchasers.

WM. IRVING, Auctioneer

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A SUPERB LAW LIBRARY.—WM. IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 7 Pine-st., comprising about 5 or 6 cases Standard and Law Books: Phillips' on Evidence; Cowan's Reports; Barbour's Supreme Court Reports; Howard's Practice Reports; British Crown Cases; Wharton's American Criminal Law; Phillips on Insurance, 2d vols.; Pickering's Reports; United States Digest, 15 vols; English Common Law Reports, &c. Black walnut book-cases, secretaries, desks, writing tables, wood and cane seat chairs, office furniture; green and red velvet; carved rosewood etageres; bookcase, rosewood, marble-top, pier and centre tables; large gilt China dinner and breakfast tea set; French plate pier glass; sideboards; Brussels and ingrain carpets; work tables; elegant suite carved rosewood bedroom furniture. Sold by order,

JOHN ORSER, Sheriff.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWNTER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, Furs—finest and richest sale of Furs this season, the whole of which was manufactured for the Broadway trade, which, in elegance and beauty of style, cannot be surpassed. The assortment comprises royal ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay sable, mink, stone marten, fitch marten, squirrel, &c.; capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, tippets, &c., the whole of which is warranted true to name and color, and is worthy the attention of the trade. Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to examine the assortment previous to purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Every lot to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder to close the stock.

PHILIP R. WILKINS, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIER GLASSES, PIANO-FORTES, &c., AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 180 West 18th-st., by order of D. D. Waldeu, Esq., Attorney for mortgagee, the entire furniture of said house, embracing in part of mahogany tete-a-tetes, chairs, divans, rocking, volaire and reception chairs; sofas, inlaid and marble-top centre tables, quartette tables, pier glasses, mantel ornaments, hat stand, extension dining table, sideboards, marble top French bedsteads, leather seats, bedding, dressing bureaus, ample 4 piece marble-top washstands, bookcase, hatracks, hair cloths, silver ware, tapestry velvet, Brussels and ingrain carpets, hair mattresses, oilcloths, &c. Also, a superior rosewood piano-forte and stool.

WILLIAM M. WYMAN, Auctioneer.

STEAMBOAT CROTON—AT AUCTION.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Jersey Exchange, the fast and splendid steamer CROTON, said boat is 150 feet long, 26 feet 8 inches in width, and 9 feet hold, and has 42-inch cylinder and 10 feet stroke. She is well equipped and every way in good order for immediate use. She is 300 tons burden, and every way calculated for convenience. Terms half cash, the balance in approved notes at 6, 9 and 12 months, can be seen at the foot of Hubert-st., Jersey City. Also, at 3 and 5 P. M. Apply to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 1 Pine-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.—PEREMPTORY SALE ON FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads palliasses, mattresses, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MERWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer.

Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—G. G. HORTON will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the household furniture in the large and splendid six-story dwelling-house No. 151 Bleecker-st., consisting in part of a large and splendid lot of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, superb bedroom and dining-room furniture, of black walnut and oak, in suites; paintings, mirrors, &c.

W. PELL, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, ASH, &c.—PELL & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at No. 158 West 27th-st., near 6th-av., the entire unmanufactured stock of a piano-forte maker, consisting of rosewood, mahogany, ash, &c., in the usual description of seasoned stock. Also, steam engine, planing mills, circular and other saws. Terms at sale.

JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 200 packages and lots hardware, &c. Also, 100 English and German pattern cards, knives, razors, tools, &c., &c. Also, 6 cases assorted files, rasps, saws, tea trays, plated and japanned goods, &c. For particulars see catalogues, now ready.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

BROADWAY, NEAR MURRAY-ST.—(STORE PROPERTY.) ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will offer at public auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, a lease for 21 or 25 years, of the valuable property known as No. 254 Broadway, being the third lot north of Murray-st., and opposite the Park. Lot 25x107 feet. For terms, which will be very liberal, apply to the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

WAGONS, PHAETONS, HARNESS, SADDLES.—FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 12½ o'clock, at No. 37 Bleecker-st., corner Greenwich, three second-hand phaetons, two buggy, two do. without top, new trotting, square-box buggy, two grocery wagons, set double harness, three single do., saddles, bridles, &c.

At 10½ o'clock, groceries, stoves, shoes, brandy, hardware, &c.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF JAPANNED AND ENAMELED CLOTHS.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 52 Broad-st. will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 200 pieces 1-1000 yards, 58 inch white cottons, imported for the manufacture of japanned and enameled cloths, to the sale of which the particular attention of the trade is invited. Will be sold at 12 o'clock.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer

FURS! FURS—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their store No. 79 Nassau-st. near John, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock. The catalogue consists of mountain marten, fitch, French sable, royal Russian ermine, Siberian squirrel, Canada mink, cranes, tippets, pelerine, victorines, &c., fur gloves, chinchilla tippets, gents' collars, &c., richly lined lap and sleigh robes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23—At 10 o'clock A. M., at the central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn—a general assortment of household furniture, comprising in part carpets, oil-cloth, bedsteads, feather beds, mattresses, chairs, tables, dress bureaus, rosewood wardrobe, China vases, silver-plated ware, brushes, paintings, engravings, stoves, &c.

BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers.

THE ATTENTION OF THE PUBLIC is called to the sale at auction by BAKER & WEEKS, of steamboat CROTON, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange. Terms at sale.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Interest, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Nov. 22, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$10,000 San Francisco City 10 per cent. Bonds...$1,000 each
$2,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Mich. Southern Railroad 7 per cent Bds. $1,000 each
$5,000 Flushing Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Chicago and Rock Island 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds.
$5,000 Mich. Southern Railroad 7 per cent. Bds. $1,000 each
£1,500 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds.....£300 each
$4,000 Northern Indiana R.R. 7 per cent. Bonds. $1,000 each
$1,000 Terre-Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bond.
$5,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
18 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
30 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
75 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
400 shares McCullock Copper and Gold Mining Co. $5 each
200 shares Neuvitas Copper Mining Company.....$10 each
156 shares Kerosene Gas Light Company.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Nov. 26.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10 o'clock, at the warerooms of A. J. OLSEN, No. 693 Broadway, splendid sale of the most fashionable CABINET FURNITURE, manufactured by A. J. OLSEN expressly for private sale, every article of which is warranted in every particular, consisting of rich rosewood carved parlor suites covered in three-colored satin; do. in mous. de laine; superb etagere in rosewood, lined with satin wood and plate glass, French secretaries of the richest description; carved rosewood centre tables, statuary tops; do. sofa and side tables; do. rosewood hat stands; oak do.; fancy chairs, canterburys and music stands; marble top dressing bureaus; sewing chairs; extension dining tables in oak and black walnut; buffets, richly carved to match; oak dining-room chairs; bail chairs; rosewood French carved bedsteads; lounges covered in de laine; marble top shaving stands; cabinets; do. washstands, and a great variety of other first class furniture. Sale without reserve.

On THURSDAY, Nov. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., assignees sale of rich and valuable fancy furs, comprising Hudson's Bay sable muffs, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs, and cuffs; martes sable, bau marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made, and worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—LARGE SALE OF ORIGINAL OIL-PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, viz.: About twenty fine original oil-paintings, just received from Europe, and never before seen in the market; among them will be found a large marine piece, by Adam Willaerts, signed and dated 1635; a Holy Family, original, by Borachio, cotemporary of Raphael; two large pieces—Garden Scene, Hunting; Spanish pictures of intrinsic merit, pronounced by the best judges as original early pictures by Velasquez; also, a fine Landscape by Hobbima; by Dan Schneider; also, specimens by the celebrated artists, Vandervelde, N. Poussin, Wilson, of London, McKensie, and others of equal celebrity; also, a large gallery picture; a Battle Piece, by Burzogmone, on doubtedly original, containing over 300 figures, elaborately painted, and worthy the particular attention of connoisseurs. All of which will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

ENGRAVINGS.—A large, elegant collection received direct from London, from the Publishers, consisting of Landseer's, Herrings, Weller's, Lawrence, Haydon, Braill and the most eminent artists in the world, in all the finest collection of Engravings in this City, at auction.

Purchasers wishing real fine Engravings are requested to examine this superb collection, all of which will be sold positively without reserve, as above. There will be ready for exhibition on Thursday, Nov. 22, the day before the sale.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st, the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Perry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 6 inches wide by 100 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 192 William, corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 26th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES.
No. 840 Broadway,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT
T. H. CHAMBERS.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREHOOM, Nos. 240, 242, 244 and 246 east-st., near 3d-av. PIANOS, with Aeolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. F. being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house. The best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better buy only

J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently purchased their factories for manufacturing their

SQUARE PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from 250 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $75 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 35th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

27 PIANO-FORTES.—One Harmonium, with 7 stops, and one Melodeon, to rent at $2, $3, $4, $5 and $6 a month, or for sale at $17, $25, $50, up to $135. A splendid rosewood 7-octave Piano for $150—cost $240. Also, about $2000 worth of new and popular Music, at half price, at No. 295 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depot, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square. By the Patentee,

WM. BLAKE.

CORURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, e an with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 89 Water-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 180,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and 180,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 762,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE.—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 250 Water-st., New-York.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO have removed their office to No. 40 Wall-st., (Insurance Buildings

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM is confidently recommended to the public as the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. Those who have injured their sight by too close application to study, or by the examination of minute objects, will obtain immediate relief from this balsam. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—is medicine directly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack; i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER proves people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself what they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to the army, navy, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; and to the patients that have found sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days, and if great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISEASE Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Royal Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all the gloomy dismals vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without the use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidneys; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few minutes, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING REGULATOR, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumption and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively all minor complaints, inflammation of the bowels, dysentery, bilious complaints, diseases of the kidneys, womb difficulties, and in fact, female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity.

RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., CURTATIN, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHERMAN'S PILLS. The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which is a sure sign of derangement of the nervous system. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 193 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st; BARNES & CO., No. 304 Broadway; A. B. HUNTINGTON, No. 124 West Broadway; DEVAUX, No. 506 Bleecker-st; M. DE LEON, No. 800 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 158 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHERMAN, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR BALSAM OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. Its effects are equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases, both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, as have been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 129 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—TRY BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in large rolls. Price only 2½ cents. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S.,. FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Box 1044 Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
NIAGARA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

A MEDICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c, reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:45 A. M. Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:5 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A

New-York Daily Times

The Married Catholic Priest.

The case of which we have repeatedly spoken, the suit by his alleged wife against a Catholic Priest to recover property, has been adjourned over to December. The testimony taken during the past week has not altered the position of affairs; but some letters of the Priest to his alleged son were admitted in evidence, and they throw a good deal of clear light on the question. We publish such of them as contribute to this purpose—those that we omit are mere private letters of advice to the lad.

It will be remembered that Mr. SMITH was a Catholic Priest in good standing to the day of his death. But he married some 25 or 30 years ago privately, had several children which he placed among the Shakers, and afterwards educated and assisted as became a father. He died poor or rich, according to the decision of Judge VAN COTT. But there was some property which he held—as a trustee the defendants say—for the Catholic Church, and to recover this the alleged widow brings her suit. The trial, though a Brooklyn matter, for the sake of privacy was held at the Referee's—Judge VAN COTT's—office in Wall-street.

But to the letters, which sufficiently explain themselves:

The following letters from CHARLES SMITH to his son, were also offered in evidence by the plaintiff and read:

Boston, May 25, 1843.

DEAR CHARLES: I inclose you $10 to get some books, but only as few as necessary, for you will leave them when your time is up.

JOHN speaks of leaving HALL'S, but I hope he will settle somewhere near. I received your letters, and both give me great pleasure. I trust that I shall be able to have you well prepared to get a respectable living for yourself in the course of a few years.

Don't be any way uneasy or cast down. I trust that all things will come round well yet. Your mother is acting rather foolishly, but she has always done so.

Be assured, my dear CHARLES, of my sincere affection.

Your affectionate
CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, Nov. 7, 1846.

DEAR CHARLES: I returned from New-York yesterday evening, and got your letter. My journey to New-York was the reason why I did not write to you at the time appointed. I went to New-York to make some arrangements with your mother, to see if I could keep her away, as her last journey to this place has almost ruined me, without the least benefit to her. I gave her one hundred dollars and a note for a thousand, and got some letters of yours and mine and MARY ANN'S, which she used to show to everybody. I could do a deal for you only for her extravagance. I saw JOHN. The steamship was in port; he will leave her in Spring. He says he owes Mr. WILSON a bill. I must soon remit $10 to him. If you remember how much money JOHN paid for you, let me know. I enclose you $10; give all you can of it to Miss HICKS; next week I will send you more. Yours, very affectionately,

C. SMITH.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, July 14.

DEAR CHARLES SMITH: I suppose that you must be very much surprised in not hearing from me so long. I must only say that it was unavoidable. I got a relapse of the bilious fever, and when better my stomach became bloated and the doctor advised me to go immediately to the Springs. I am here now a week, and I must say that although I am better, I still cannot say that the improvement is very great. Your term will expire on the first of August, and until you hear from me, don't make a second arrangement. If you get any letters from your mother, you can say that I went out West for the benefit of my health. I got a letter from JOHN, and could not take it out of the office for upwards of ten days. He talked of going to sea. I am sorry he had not stayed at home. If he has returned let me know, and write immediately on receipt of this. If I get well, as I hope I shall, all will be right, with the blessing of God. I remain your most affectionate

I inclose you ten dollars. CHARLES SMITH.

Direct your letter for me to Saratoga Springs, Globe Hotel, Saratoga County, New-York.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your kind letter, and I am sure that your gratitude is sincere. I am only sorry that I cannot do more for you. I wish you to join none of those churches, but leave your choice of religion to more mature consideration. Amidst the new-fangled opinions of the day it is hard to decide, and although I know the Catholic to be the only true one, still I would wish any one joining it to investigate it thoroughly. I hope to be able to do something for MARY ANN in the Spring, and for you also.

I enclose you five dollars.

Your most affectionate
CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, April 25, 1849.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter, and I am making inquiry about a place for a druggist's store, and I find it as yet very difficult. I have one or two in Boston looking out sharply, and if they don't succeed, I intend you to stay in Boston for some time, and I will send you to a college for one year, and you will be able either to study law or physic. You are aware how your mother exposed us both, described you, and rendered everything so clear that I could not, without risking my only hope of doing for you, if I kept you in my house, although not very eligible, but you can be with me very often, and I will get a respectable boarding-house for you until you are settled.

I will next week send you money to pay that demand against JOHN HAYNE; also pay your expenses at Miss HICKS', and to fetch you down, appointing a place of meeting, and I will supply you with the clothes which you must now want badly.

Yours, very affectionately,
CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, Oct. 20, 1849.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter, and I am surprised to hear that although this is the third letter, that you have got none of them. I sent one with $40, and I stated my reasons for your not coming to Chelsea until Spring. Call at the office, and get my last, enclosing the money. I trust that I shall soon send you more. The demands of your mother are very incessant, and to save trouble must be complied with. I hope that your stay at that place will be the most tedious time that you will have, as, if you were once doing some business you would not feel the time passing. I shall supply you occasionally with whatever you want.

Yours very sincerely and affectionately,
CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Jan. 16, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: Your letter came to hand this morning, and I was not aware that Miss HICKS required her money so soon, but it is right that she should do so. Do not be any way uneasy about her demand against you, as I shall pay her all in advance next month. I inclose you $10 in this letter, and I shall send you some every month for your private expenses. Do to see MARY ANN, speak kindly to her, and tell her that my health is greatly improving, and that I have a sincere love and fatherly affection for her, more than the Shakers could have.

Your letter troubled me very much, as I thought I could perceive tinges of some little despondency in it. You will excuse me going to see you until the Spring, as I must be careful of my health, when I shall feel great pleasure to see you and MARY ANN if I can.

I had to send some money to New-York lately, but the letter was not so insulting as those that I received heretofore. I think you don't improve in your writing, but I suppose you write in haste to me. Show these few lines to M. A., and tell her to write to and address me as you do.

Your very affectionate uncle,
CHARLES SMITH.

CHELSEA, March 11, 1850.

DEAR SIR: I received yours on Saturday, and I am sorry to inform you that I have no very good news to communicate. I received, about three weeks, a letter from your mother, demanding some money, under a threat. I immediately sent on twenty-five dollars, all I could spare, stating that about the first of April she should have more. She received the money which ought to serve her purposes for one month; but when she received it she hastened on to Chelsea, acted like a crazy woman, renewed her old story and exposed me throughout the town. She said you were no nephew of mine, and that you and MARY ANN had to remain with the Shakers, and represented me as a kind of monster.

I am sure that I must leave Chelsea, and where to go I know not, as my health is not good. To Protestants she stated that —— was a Protestant, and to Catholics she pretended regret that you were influenced by those you live with, and not take her advice. I stated to her that she would only injure you and herself; that, by acting as she did, she deprived —— of the opportunity of helping you and her; but to no purpose—she seemed as if possessed by the devil.

I have not seen —— now for a week, but I suppose she is planning new mischief. I trust that I shall be able in two weeks to remit you what you owe to Miss HICKS, and by your doing something for yourself through the Summer, I may be able to assist you in the Fall. I shall write about the 1st of April, and meet you in Springfield to arrange some plan; but I would be very much ashamed to see you in Boston. I will, if possible, leave this place next Summer, as I never will be respected here.

I was so troubled I could not send those things; but I shall send them next. I am also sorry that you did agree to go to New-York, and see and board with her to keep her quiet; and I think you would do better there than in any other place. My health is very delicate, but be of good courage. I still hope to see you able to make out a respectable living.

Be assured of my affection.
CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Sept. 9, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter and the two others previously written. I wrote to you last, and I did so under feelings almost amounting to despair on account of ill health and many other causes. My health is not worse, nor can I say that it is much better, but I am still in hopes to get better. If I can I will give you a chance of one year's schooling, but after that you must continue and make out a living for yourself. I am aware that you are well disposed, but I am of opinion that you give up the lofty motives you heretofore entertained and commence some mercantile pursuit as the quickest to gain a living.

The doctor thinks that I may at any time get a relapse, and cannot hope for a radical cure. This is my motive for urging you to commence very soon and provide for yourself. I enclose you $10, which you will manage with prudence, as I cannot tell what I may do; but I will do all I can to assist you one year more. Yours very affectionately,

CHARLES SMITH.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your last letter, and answered all your letters, and I cannot say what caused you not to get them. Your mother left here to see you, and I promised to meet you and your mother on Tuesday next. I cannot possibly be there as soon, but I will be at the Canaan Corners on Friday most certainly. I must meet Mr. F. FITZPATRICK on Wednesday, and your mother must know the cause. I have suffered much from her unnecessary violence. I want to delay, in hopes to get a little money, as you will want some. I think, on reflection, it will be better for me to go to Nassau, and I can go if I don't meet you. Farewell.

Oct. 14. CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Oct. 31.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter, and I am glad to hear that you have got my letter with the remittance. I will send you some more, perhaps the week after next. I was compelled to put off my journey until Monday morning next. I had to send $20 the day before yesterday to New-York; that makes $60 in less than three months. I think it better not to write to New-York.

Yours, affectionately, CHAS. SMITH.

CHELSEA, Nov. 7, 1850.

DEAR CHARLES: I received both your letters this afternoon. I perceived a strangeness in one that rather surprised me. You are now almost of age, and, of course, by law, your own master. I don't believe that you were satisfied in saying that I did not do enough for you, &c. I think that you will recall this in your own mind, when you consider that, under the pressure of ill-health, tried for the last two years to bear up against the cruel persecutions of her whom you have an undoubted right to call your mother. You are aware that in seven months I gave her over five hundred dollars, and that you cost me near half that sum, and that my defence now of further tyranny has cost me considerable.

I stated to you that I would probably hold out until Spring, and that I would pay any expenses you may incur. I cannot say more, but I trust to do that at least. I am not aware that you can more than provide for yourself, if God should decree that death should ensue. You ought to remember that that your mother compelled JOHN HAYNE to support himself at the age of twelve.

I am not able at present to undertake a journey, nor I see how you should undertake the expense. Any thing you have to say you can express it by letter. I will send you remittance next week, how much, I cannot say. I again assure you that your mother is raising Heaven and Earth, and she cannot trust me, no other can. I remain yours, &c.,

CHS. SMITH.

I inclose you $10, as stated in the note.

DEAR CHARLES: I received your letter in due time, and respecting your teaching this Summer, I cannot say what to think of it. I cannot conceive the advantage, or whether a situation can be easily procured in the City. I know that there are generally seven candidates for every situation. It may not be so in the country, and your present teacher, I think, would give you best advice on this subject. I am aware that it would be prudent to realize something for a start, and I leave all to your own discretion, as also the profession which you would wish to choose.

I should like to know whether you had written to your mother, and I should wish to know what you think of her proposal. If you choose the profession of law or medicine, I think it would be better to spend another year at school, and if your mother had rooms near one of the high schools in the city, I think you would pursue the design of teaching. There will be time, however, to consider all these things. I will send you what you require in a few days. Your affectionate uncle, CHAS. SMITH.

[Communicated.]

To the Friends of an Anti-Slavery Gospel.

There has existed, in this City, for nine years, a Christian Anti-Slavery Society, called the *American Missionary Association*, the object of which is to send to heathen nations and the destitute in our own country a preached Gospel and religious publications that are free from all complicity with American Slavery.

This Society was called into being chiefly because a large portion of Anti-Slavery Church members felt that they had no channel through which they could consistently contribute their offerings for *Foreign and Home Missions*. They had been accustomed to give mostly to the *American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions*, and the *American Home Missionary Society*; but, seeing that these Societies sustained Churches into which slaveholders were admitted and fellowshipped, without discipline or rebuke because of the sin of slaveholding, and that, after repeated admonitions and expostulation, they persisted in sustaining such Churches, and defended the policy, these Anti-Slavery Christians deemed it their duty to establish and patronize a Society that would not be guilty of this unchristian practice.

The causes that led to the formation of the American Missionary Association still exist. It now employs nearly two hundred missionary laborers. They are located in Western Africa, Jamaica, Siam, Sandwich Islands, Egypt—in the Western States, in Kansas, in Canada, and in some of the Slave States. The Africans taken in the Spanish schooner *Amistad*, after being declared free by the Supreme Court of the United States, were conducted to Africa and placed under the charge of those who have the management of this Association. A portion of the emancipated in Jamaica, and of the fugitives in Canada, also have the Gospel preached to them, and schools established by our Missionaries.

Notwithstanding the principles of the Association accord with those of the Christian Abolitionists of this country, and its course has been such as they would approve, very many of them, it is believed, do not contribute to its treasury. This is presumed to arise from ignorance of its true principles and history, from misinformation, or from other causes. The object of this appeal is to invite attention to the principles of this Association, its doings, its success, its opportunities for enlarged operations, and *its need of immediate increased means*. There is at the present time an urgent necessity for an increase of funds, and for additional missionaries, teachers and colporteurs. Faithful men and women can be had if sufficient funds are contributed for their support. But the income is insufficient adequately to sustain those already in the field. Help, at this exigency, is therefore greatly needed to sustain the self-denying and excellent brethren already in the field, and to enable the Committee to send forth other laborers into the vineyard of the Lord.

The office of the Association is at No. 48 Beekman-street, New-York. The President is Hon. LAWRENCE BRAINERD, of Vermont, late Senator in Congress. The Secretaries are Rev. GEO. WHIPPLE and Rev. S. S. JOCELYN. A monthly paper is published, for gratuitous distribution, called the *American Missionary*. Christians throughout the country are invited to take the paper, and aid in its circulation, to make themselves acquainted with the character and proceedings of the Association, and to contribute to the support and increase of the Missions and Schools.

The paper will be sent gratuitously to every person who sends his name and Post-Office address to the office. Donations for the cause are earnestly solicited, and will be thankfully acknowledged.

LEWIS TAPPAN, Treasurer.

[Advertisement.]

☞ THE CRYSTAL PALACE JURORS OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE have just confirmed what the jurors of the State Fair at Detroit decided. The Chicago jurors duplicated, and the public reiterated that LILLIE'S Safes and Bank Locks are the best in the world, by awarding them separately the first premium, a gold medal. Parties wishing safes will approve of the above decisions and opinions by examining LILLIE'S Patent Chilled and Wrought Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes and Bank Locks, and comparing them with the sheet iron safes, of whatever make, name or nature. A full assortment at the dépôt of the World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square, New-York.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. TOWLE are selling silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $3. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night Mrs HATHAWAY, Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. S. B. WILKINS and the whole Company of this properous establishment, appear in Mlle. CELESTE Drama of *The Wept of the Wish-ton-Wish*, and PILGRIM'S drama of *Yankee Jack*, the comic pantomime of the *Frisky Cobbler*, songs by Mlle. LOUISE DUVIELLI, and dances by Mlle. ANGELA, completing the entertainments.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—DR. SALTER will forward his published letter to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. L. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lowell's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND VIOLINCELLOS FOR SALE. Three second hand Pianos for $140. Pianos made by Light, Newton & Bradburys, the best in town. Come and see them before purchasing. Private lessons in singing to gentlemen in the evening Terms $1 per lesson. COLBURN & NASH,
No. 493 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RAY'S STOCKING-KNIT UNDER-GARMENTS promote the health and comfort of both body and mind; and once worn, their good effects will secure a preference for them, as the garments best suited to this season of the year. JAMES E. RAY,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—MUSIC AT HALF PRICE DURING THIS MONTH.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, will sell Pianos and Melodeons at greatly reduced prices. Second-hand Pianos at $40, $75, $125 and $150.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, MARY ANN TWOMEY, aged 50 years.

Her funeral will take place on Friday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Pearson, No. 74 Sheriff-st. The friends of the family, and of her grand sons, Francis J. and Jeremiah Twomey, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, in 18th-st., LEONARD CHAPMAN, aged 18 months and 18 days. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, ANN M., wife of Ezra Denison.

Her relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Wm. G. Lyon, No. 280 West 31st-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, of consumption, JOANNA, daughter of the late Joseph Blackwell.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, Broadway, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, after a short illness, PETER B. VERMILYE.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from Grace Church, on Thursday, the 22d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

At Manhasset, L. I., Nov. 19, JACOB COVERT, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, at 2 o'clock, and at the Church in Manhasset at 3 o'clock, on Thursday, the 22d inst., without further invitation.

At Bloomfield, N. J., on Saturday, Nov. 17, KATE LISSY, youngest child of Wm. B. and Adra K. Bradbury, aged 5 years and 17 days.

The funeral will be attended this day, (Thursday,) at 2 o'clock. Carriages will be in attendance at the depôt, Newark, to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York. Relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice.

In Chicago, on Wednesday, Oct. 31, PHEBE, widow of John M. Mosher, formerly of Elizabethtown, N. J., aged 71 years.

"Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou excellest them all."

At Rockaway, on Saturday, Nov. 17, after a brief illness, LUCRETIA, wife of Wm. Young.

At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN C. GULICK, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James C. Gulick, No. 226 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 21.

$30,000	Missouri 6s	80¼	50	Erie Railroad		s30	53
35,000	do	b30	90			b3	53¼
10,000	Virginia 6s	c	98¾	100		do	b10 53¾
12,000	Erie Con. bs '71		79¾	300		do	c 53
10,000	Erie bds '75, b60		89¾	100		do	s10 53
5,000	do		89¾	150		do	s10 53¼
10,000	Ill. R. R. bds		89½	300		do	c 53¼
4,000	do		79	50		do	b60 53¾
5,000	do	s30	79	50		do	b30 53
4,000	do	s30	78¾	100	Cleve. & To. R.	s30	75
1,000	New-York Cen. s's		86	250		do	b30 75¼
2,000	T. H. & A. R. M. B.		79¾	200	Reading R. R.	c	91¾
20	Am. Ex. Bank		113	50		do	s30 91
45	Canton Co.		91¾	400		do	c 91
50	do	b60	92¾	300		do	b10 91½
500	do		91¾	100		do	b10 91½
10	Mich. Central R. R.		97	100		do	b45 91¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s3	15½	150	Harlem Railroad		19
100	do	b30	15¾	12		do	19¼
900	do	s3	15¾	100	Hud. River R. R.		33¼
900	do	b60	15¾	30	M. So. & N. I. R. R.		83
900	do	b3	15¾	50	Panama R. R.	s3	104½
900	do	b60	15¾	50	do	b3	105¾
600	Cum. Coal Co.	c	24¾	20	do	s3	105
600	do	s60	24¾	150	Cleve. C. & Cin.		104
100	do	s30	24¾	50	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	s3	92¾
400	do	b60	25¾	50	do	s3	92
100	do	b10	25	126	do	b30	92
200	do		24¾	30	do		92
100	do	b30	25	145	do		91¾

SECOND BOARD.

6	U. S. Trust Co.		104	15	Galena & Chic. R. R.		120¾
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s30	96¾	100	do		120
100	Cumb. Coal Co.		24¾	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	b3	75
100	do	s10	24¾	300	Reading Railr'd.	b10	91¾
100	do		24¾	100	do	s10	91
100	do	b3	24¾	100	do	s30	91
50	Harlem R. R.	b60	49	50	do	b30	91¾
5	Erie Railroad		52¾	20	Huds. Riv. R. R.		33¾
50	do		53¼	100	do	s3	33
200	do	b10	53¾	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b60	97
100	do	s10	53¾	50	do		96¾
150	do	s3	53¾				

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21—P. M.

The day was a dull one in Wall-street. The weather and non-arrival of the overdue steamer at Halifax were against business at the Stock Exchange. The transactions it will be noticed from the list of sales were generally light, and prices somewhat irregular, though closing very near the figures of Tuesday afternoon. Panama 1 ₩ cent. higher; Galena ½@1 ₩ cent. higher; Reading rather firm at 91½, and Erie steady at about 52½. With the exception of one or two considerable contracts in Missouris, there was very little done in Bonds of any description; the last sale of Illinois Central was at 78¾, seller 30 days. In regard to Missouri State Stocks, the Legislature now in session has taken up the subject of the Public Credit, with promptness, and will no doubt make ample provision for that part of the January interest which, but for trouble in their finances, would have fallen to the share of the Pacific Railroad Company. It is not yet indicated what form the legislation of the State will take in further aid of the Railways. We hear from Texas, that Gov. PEASE, in his message to the Legislature, urges the acceptance of the Texas Debt bill, passed by Congress at the last session. Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs this evening, that well informed parties write from Austin that this will certainly be done. The bill appropriates $7,750,000, in lieu of the $5,000,000 reserved United States Bonds of 1850, and the accumulated interest. Nothing further has transpired in relation to the $8,000,000 Mexican Indemnity. The contending parties for the money are both said to be confident of success. The Sub-Treasury disbursed to-day $360,084, (part by transfer to the credit of Government disbursing officers,) and received $90,180. The regular balance now stands $6,300,000. The Money market works easier. Demand loans 7 ₩ cent., and the wants of Brokers less pressing than last week. Discounts outside of Bank, 9 to 12 ₩ cent., most of the business in prime names at 10 ₩ cent., 3 to 6 months. Foreign Exchange quiet after the steamer's mail of yesterday. The *Asia* took no specie from Boston.

A correspondent thinks that a reference to the annual report of the Transit Company will put the Stock in a more favorable view than our paragraph of yesterday. The report is to the 6th of October. The steamship and other property was then put down at $2,740,384. The business since 1st July, 1854, in gross, was very large, but after paying the dividend declared on reported profits previous to that date, the means left in Bank was only $18,901, with an indebtedness impending of $259,853. Of this debt, as stated yesterday, $115,000 is now pressing, and the Directors, within a few days past, by circular, have made an appeal to the Stockholders for assistance. We give the figures for the

BUSINESS OF THE COMPANY SINCE JULY 1, 1854.	
Cash on hand, July 1, 1854	$17,008 60
Cash from Messrs. Morgan, Garrison, and Templeton, agents of steamships	1,149,385 15
Cash for insurance on steamship Yankee Blade	136,157 45
Cash for Bonds of December, 1854	108,000 00
Cash for loan from Joseph N. Scott	6,000 00
Cash from Pacific Mail and United States Mail Steamship Companies, on account of excess of passengers and freight	101,049 62
Cash for Bonds of July 1, 1855	122,000 00
Cash for interest on loans and from various other sources	48,106 51
Total	$1,688,459 39
Cash paid for ocean steamships and lake and river steamers	$511,905 93
Cash paid for dividend of July 15, 1854	218,013 00
Cash paid for coal at San Francisco, Realejo and San Juan del Sur	197,445 10
Cash paid for expenses of office, insurance on steamships and on treasures, interest on loans, &c	109,992 77
Cash paid for bonds of December 1, 1854	120,000 00
Cash paid C. Vanderbilt on account of settlement for all claims, past and future	60,000 00
Cash paid State of Nicaragua on account of the 10 ₩ cent. on net profits, &c	19,500 00
Cash paid for loss on voyages of steamships *Uncle Sam* and *Yankee Blade* to Panama, for disbursements on account of steamships and for agencies of steamships	140,522 92
Cash paid for transportation of passengers and freight over the Isthmus, for depôts, transit road and salaries of agents, &c	237,941 73
Cash paid for bonds of June 1, 1855, anticipated	10,000 00
Cash remaining in the treasury	18,901 64
Total	$1,688,452 39

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad for the second week in November were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$34,199 88	$41,662 55	$75,862 43
1854	28,708 29	30,780 22	59,488 51
	$4,496 59	$10,982 33	$16,428 92

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Cattle Dealers at the weekly market to-day expressed considerable dissatisfaction with the new tariff of charges on the New-York Central and Erie Roads. This was to be expected. The late competition between the Roads brought down the charges on cattle cars from Lake Erie to the City more than one-half from the old rates. In other words, they were doing the business *without profit* either to themselves or beef consumers in the City. The Drovers relaxed little or no part of their gains, because of the low terms made by the Railway carriers. They now threaten to divert the business to the Pennsylvania Road. It is to be hoped that the managers of the New-York lines will adhere to living rates, notwithstanding this demonstration. They owe it to their stockholders not to wear out their equipment by an unprofitable traffic. There is no danger that the City will suffer for the want of Beef, the prices of which, for nearly two years, have been made exorbitant, by speculation, without reference to supply or the increased and cheapened facilities for bringing Cattle to market.

The Money Question.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

"A Bank Teller," in the TIMES of this morning, says that some of the ideas advanced in the article on "Money, Banks, Commerce," in the TIMES of 17th inst., seem to him fallible. We do not perceive, however, that he points out these fallible ideas. On the contrary, he appears to us to admit, fully, everything advanced in the article he criticises. The object of the article of the 17th inst. was to show:

1. That Gold and Silver must be used to liquidate balances of trade between distant points.

2. That, therefore, Gold or Silver must be sent, whenever the balance of trade is adverse, whether the Banks contract or not, and whether money be dear or cheap.

3. That Bank contractions, made to increase the Specie reserves of the Banks, must prove failures, since neither the merchants nor the community can give what they have not.

The remarks of "A Bank Teller" fully sustain these conclusions. He says that the payment of a loan to a Bank by a check on another Bank, "fortifies the one Bank and at the same time weakens the other, which (the weakened one) contracts in turn to replenish its coffers from a third institution," and he should have added that the third institution probably fortifies itself by replenishing its coffers from those of the very Bank that first commenced the movement, and that therefore their relative position ends by being the same as before they commenced fortifying themselves. It is the very process and result stated in the article of the 17th, "What one gains another loses," and therefore it is perfectly futile for Banks to attempt to increase their aggregate specie reserves by a contraction of loans.

"A Bank Teller" adds, that "the contraction continues until having gone the round of the Banks, to supply the deficiency, *the hoarded coin of the farmer and laboring man is drawn from its place of concealment*, thus bringing dead capital into active use."

If this be the result of a Bank contraction it surely is a benefit, even if the cost to the community far exceed the benefit; but we must confess that, to us, this appears a "*fallible idea.*" He certainly cannot pretend that the present increase of specie in our Banks is due to such a cause. Nor can he show that the increase of specie would not have occurred had the Banks never contracted at all. Will "A Bank Teller" point out any period at which our Banks increased their specie by drawing out the hoarded coin of the farmer and laboring man?

We fear that whenever our Banks rely on the concealed coin of the farmer and laboring man to replenish their coffers, they will find this as illusory as replenishing them from each other's coffers by a contraction of loans.

The individual under the enigmatical nomen B.

A Note from Mr. Brisbane.

The Albany *Evening Journal* attributes the attacks in the New-York *Herald* on the Central Road to certain "Corsairs in Free Love," who are understood to have made or inherited a large share of their wealth from the very property which they now as industriously run down as they do the institution of marriage. Having realized vast premiums before, *and by the act of Consolidation*, they have now abundant leisure and means for this species of diversion.—*Daily Times of Wednesday.*

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The above, which is probably intended for me, was occasioned doubtlessly by the fact that I have disposed of my New-York Central Stock, and since invested in another road. I have never written a line in any paper against the New-York Central Railroad, but on the contrary have written on one occasion in favor of it, and that since I sold my Stock. I feel a strong interest in the good old line, and love it as an old friend, but friends sometimes must part. I look upon the Central as a great and noble road,—a road which, running through an almost continuous village, will pay, notwithstanding its large capital. Still I consider my present a better investment, and therefore made it. Now if the respectable editor of the Albany *Evening Journal* will explain the connecting link between "Free Love" and Stock Investments, I will forgive him with all my heart, his mistake.

A. BRISBANE.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS: Nov. 19.	LOANS: Nov. 5.	SPECIE: Nov. 19.	SPECIE: Nov. 5.
Citizens' B'k	$8,977,981	$8,677,493	$1,867,690	$1,646,994
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech & Trd	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So. & Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bk	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$14,894,896	$14,811,760	$7,856,970	$7,807,054
Increase	$83,136		$49,916	

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION: Nov. 19	CIRCULATION: Nov. 5.	DEPOSITS: Nov. 19.	DEPOSITS: Nov. 5.
Citizens' Bk.	$1,888,410	$1,874,635	$6,775,897	$6,488,184
Canal Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Louisiana	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
La. State	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mech & Trds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
So. & Com.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southern Bk.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Union Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	$5,8 1..14	$5,814,014	$12,197,748	$11,793,741
Decrease	$113,400		Increase	$404,004

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Nov. 19.	Nov. 5.
Citizens' Bank	$872,149	$771,835
Canal Bank	1,164,846	933,131
Bank of Louisiana	324,759	441,128
Louisiana State Bank	316,948	142,305
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	234,376	167,320
Bank of New-Orleans	209,577	173,814
Southern Bank	499,752	540,046
Union Bank	545,068	538,535
Total	$4,108,797	$3,049,988

Charleston Bank Statement.

From the Charleston Standard.

We present to-day the statement of our several Banks up to the 1st of this month. It will be seen that the bills in circulation amount to $9,910,049, net profits on hand to $1,455,578, deposits $3,009,-045.

It will also be seen that of the resources, the specie on hand amounts to $1,366,544, notes discounted on personal security to $11,689,774, domestic exchange to $8,256,188, and foreign exchange to $209,281.

Compared with the statement of the first of October, it will be seen that there is an increase in

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1305. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA AT HALIFAX.

The Excitement About the American Difficulty Subsided.

Attempt to Bring Sweden into the Alliance Against Russia.

RUMORED BOMBARDMENT OF NICOLAIEFF.

Formation of a French Camp at Silistria.

RESIGNATION OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.

INTERESTING WAR ITEMS.

MORE RUMORS OF PEACE.

DIFFICULTY BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND SPAIN.

FAVORABLE COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Consols 88 7-8 a 89.

[By the Nova Scotia Printing Telegraph—Office, No. 21 Wall-st.

HALIFAX, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The Royal Mail Steamship *Canada*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 10th inst., arrived here at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The Canada sailed at 3½ P. M., for Boston, where she will be due about midnight on Friday, so that her mails will probably reach New-York on Saturday afternoon.

The steamship *Washington* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 7th inst., with 190 passengers.

THE WAR.

The most important feature of the week's news is the effort made by France and England to bring Sweden into active alliance with them. Gen. CANROBERT is in Stockholm, charged with this mission, and Sweden is required either to assent or refuse.

It is reported from Berlin that the Czar has recently made a confidential communication to Prussia and Austria of his wish to renew negotiations, and that M. BOURQUENEY has returned to Vienna with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of proposals from Russia. It is further said, that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the diplomatist from Vienna, and Russian Ministers from other German Courts are certainly to meet the Czar, at Warsaw, in the middle of this month, when the question of a renewal of negotiations will be settled. It is also stated that the Emperor of France is favorable to a renewal of diplomacy.

The Danube.

The Austrian *Gazette* states authoritatively, that a French camp of 50,000 men is being formed at Silistria.

The Crimea.

From the Crimea there is absolutely nothing to report. The armies are engaged in building huts for the Winter, with occasional military promenades and exchange of long shots with the Cossack piquets.

Several rumors of battles near Simpheropol have turned out to be false.

Letters from Sebastopol say that Russian projectiles from the north side reach almost every part of the city, and that a desultory fire is kept up on both sides.

The Allies say that the Russians, although keeping up a continual fire, are making preparations for a retreat.

Gen. LE VAILLANT has been appointed by the French, Governor of Sebastopol.

Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, taking offence at the appointment of Gen. CODRINGTON, has asked leave to return to England.

The following is the substance of several official dispatches and letters:

The French will garrison Kinburn—consequently the English returned to Sebastopol Nov. 3.

All the Turkish force intended for Asia has left Sebastopol.

A dispatch from Gen. SIMPSON, of Oct. 27, says the weather was magnificent, and the British troops were healthy.

An exchange of prisoners had arrived from Odessa.

An Anglo-French force from Eupatoria, under Gen D'ALLONVILLE, made a reconnoisance on the 22d, falling in with a large force of the enemy, offered battle, but the Russians retired after an exchange of a few rounds of artillery.

The Allies burned the villages of Schaddiffka, Karsaart, Tuzela, and the town of Saki; also, many farms and stores along the route, and on the 24th returned to Eupatoria.

Intelligence from Odessa of the 27th October, says that TODLEBEN is past rendering Nicolaieff defensible below Paszka, where the river is only 600 fathoms broad.

Gunboats manned by the crew of the former Black Sea fleet are stationed, and batteries are being erected on both sides of the river.

The inhabitants of Nicolaieff and Kherson are informed that those cities may be attacked, and large numbers have gone into the interior at Government expense.

It is reported that Odessa will be disarmed, and the guns there sent to Nicolaieff.

General LUDERS, with the grenadiers and cavalry, is posted between Kinburn and Kherson.

It is confirmed that the Czar and the Grand Duke CONSTANTINE witnessed the capture of Kinburn from Otschakow.

The Czar has returned to St. Petersburg direct from Nicolaieff, without staying at Warsaw.

The squadron of the Bug have towed out two rafts of oak timber, worth $100,000. Beyond this nothing has been done except making a reconnoissance.

A recent report arrived from Odessa that the Allies had effected a landing, in force, near Perekop, and Russian troops were hurried off to oppose them.

Later advices render the report doubtful.

St. Petersburg dispatches say the Russian army in the Crimea has provisions for eight months.

A Vienna paper, the *Frendens Blatt*, learns from GORTSCHAKOFF's head-quarters, that the Russians in the Crimea now number 500,000 men. A grenadier corps had arrived at Simpheropol, accompanied by 3,000 wagons, drawn by oxen, so the army is provisioned for six months. GORTSCHAKOFF will not expect convoys after November, when the steppes, it is expected, will be covered with snow.

THE LATEST.

Rumored Bombardment of Nicolaieff.

A dispatch from Vienna says that a message had been received at the Turkish Embassy, stating that the bombardment of Nicolaieff commenced on the 29th of October, and continued during the whole of the following day. The result is not known. It was added that the Emperor ALEXANDER had been induced to leave the place before the bombardment began, but the Duke CONSTANTINE could not be prevailed upon to quit the town.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 29.—It is said that the Sultan will visit Paris and London in the Spring, and has made known his intention to the Grand Vizier and the principal Ministers.

Asia.

OMAR PACHA has opened friendly relations with SCHAMYL. SELIM PACHA is to establish himself at ERZEROUM with the Turkish Imperial Guard, whence he would threaten the rear of the Russian army besieging KARS. OMAR PACHA commenced his advance on Kutais on the 20th with twenty-two battalions.

Accounts from Persia mention the departure of an Ambassador for St. Petersburg.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The excitement respecting a war with the United States has quite subsided, and the leading journals, ashamed of the panic they created, attempt to excuse it, and let themselves down quietly by attributing what they call the hostile attitude of the American Government to an election ruse on the part of the President and his Cabinet, although it is notorious that the excitement was begun, fostered, and kept alive, by the London *Times*.

Anxiety is now manifested to learn how the news of the excitement, and the comments of the *Times* will be received in America. Intelligent Englishmen of all ranks express themselves pained and humiliated by the whole affair.

The Secretaryship of the Colonies is still vacant. There is no other political news.

FRANCE.

It was rumored that another attempt had been made to assassinate the Emperor, which, however, was totally untrue. The report arose in consequence of a pistol belonging to one of the dragoons by accident falling from his holster and exploding.

The Exposition closes on the 15th inst.

The monthly statement of the Bank of France is stated not to be unfavorable in its general character, although it will show a further diminution of £1,000,000 in the stock of bullion. The notes in circulation have been reduced, it is reported, £1,200,000 shortly after publication of the last return, it was known that the bullion was again declining, but latterly the receipts are believed to have been equal to the withdrawals.

SPAIN.

Unfriendly relations are arising between Great Britain and Spain. Firstly, in reference to the case of a Mr. BOYLAN, a British resident at Santiago, who was expelled from Cuba in April last, notwithstanding the agreement of Spain to submit his grievances to the arbitration of Mr. MURE, the British Consul at New-Orleans. Secondly, with reference to the appointment of Don DOMINGO MONSERRUR as Governor of Fernando Po. Britain demands indemnity for BOYLAN's losses, and says that as Don MONSERUR is an old slave trader, his appointment is insulting to the British feelings and must be cancelled.

HOLLAND.

Mr. FILLMORE has been visiting the King of Holland.

ITALY.

The misunderstanding between Sardinia and Tuscany remains unsettled, pending a reference to the cabinets of England and France.

The sailing of the Anglo-Swiss Legion from Genoa, for the Crimea, is countermanded till the Spring.

KING VICTOR EMANUEL, of Sardinia, would arrive in Paris on the 20th of November, and in England early in December, accompanied by several members of his cabinet.

The correspondence of the London *Post*, from Naples the 30th, says:

"There is no longer any doubt that a revolutionary movement has broken out in Sicily. Some of the insurgents have been taken and shot. It is difficult to get details. Arrests have taken place at Palermo. The authorities say the movement is not political, but is occasioned by cholera and scarcity of food. This, however, remains to be seen."

PRUSSIA.

The Bank of Prussia has raised its rate of discount a half per cent.—from 5 to 5½ per cent.

AUSTRIA.

The new financial measures engross attention. The new Concordat is not yet published. The Arch-Duke MAXIMILIAN at Trieste had been thrown from his carriage and fractured his skull.

GREECE.

Political reports are satisfactory.

DENMARK.

It is rumored that Russia has accepted the office of Mediator between Denmark and the United States.

THE VERY LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Saturday Morning.

On 'Change on Friday afternoon the rates for bills in Paris were well maintained owing to the firm Exchange reported from that side.

The corn market to-day was again very firm. At Paris the price of flour has again advanced, while wheat has risen during the last few days 2s.@3s. per quarter.

The most favorable feature in the return of the Bank of England, for the week ending Saturday, Nov. 3, is the increase in the reserve of notes, consequent on the diminution in the Government and other securities, and the Bullion shows a trifling decrease of £3,173. The railway market rose at the opening, but subsequently relapsed, closing in many cases rather better than yesterday.

Letters from Paris to the London *Times* state that business is limited in all the departments.

From Russia, the communications seem to convey a more warlike feeling; but this may be nothing more than the cover to an urgent anxiety for peace.

Recent papers from Gottenburg describe the festival held in that town to celebrate the fall of Sebastopol as very imposing. Upwards of 15,000 persons are alledged to have been present, and the warmth and splendor of the demonstration is said to have been remarkable.

Mr. ENGSTROM, the English Consul, was present and observed in his speech that, although the Swedes were politically neutral, their hearts were evidently with the Allies.

DANTZIC, Nov. 2.—The *Vulcan* has arrived from Nargen, which place she left on the 5th. The cruisers alone remain. The other vessels are on their return. The weather is very rough with occasional snow storms.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report that, owing to the stock of current qualities being small, prices have considerably advanced, particularly the lower and middling grades, which they quote ¼d. higher, while the advance on fair qualities is about ½d. The sales of the week were 77,500 bales, of which speculators took 17,400, and exporters 7,500.

The following are the quotations: New-Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 5¾d.; Mobile Fair, 6¾d.; Middling, 5¾; Ordinary to Good Ordinary, 5⅛d.@5⅜d.; Interior, 4½d.@5d. The stock in port was 423,000 bales, of which 195,000 were American. The sales on Friday were 10,000 bales, including 3,000 to speculators and exporters. The market was steady at the close, but rather less buoyant.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. say that an advance had taken place in all descriptions of Breadstuffs, viz: in Wheat to the extent of 3d. ₱ bushel; Flour, 1s. ₱ bbl.; and Corn, 2s. 6d. ₱ quarter. The market closed with an active demand, at firm prices. Western Canal Flour quoted at 43s.@44s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s.@45s.; Canadian, 42s.@44s.; Sour, 41s.@43s. 6d. White Wheat, 12s. 3d.@12s. 6d.; Red, 11s. 6d.@12s. White Corn, 47s.@48s.; Yellow, 46s. 6d.@46s. 9d.; Mixed, 46s. 8d.@46s. 6d. The weather in England has been unfavorable for sowing.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The Manchester Market was steady, but notice had been given of a reduction of wages in several of the factories.

Liverpool Provision Market.

The circulars of RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., and BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., report PROVISIONS generally unchanged, and the result of the Government contract to be concluded in the coming week, anxiously looked for. BEEF and PORK quiet, and prices without variation. BACON steady, but buyers demanding a reduction. LARD dull at 66s.@67s. CHEESE dull at former rates. TALLOW firm at 65s.@68s. for North American.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

From the Brokers' Circular.

ASHES in active speculative demand—sales of the week 1,000 tons, at 37s. for Pots, and 40s. for Pearls, with holders asking an advance. East Indian active, but Carolina dull. RESIN steady at 5s. 3d.@5s. 4d.@6s. 3d. for medium, and 9s. for fine. SPIRITS TURPENTINE quiet at 39s. 3d.@39s. 6d. Nothing doing in ROUGH TURPENTINE or TAR. LINSEED OIL in better demand at 41s. 6d.@42s. LARD OIL quoted at 6s. No sales of SPERM, SEAL or COD. Small transactions in WHALE, at £47 10s.@£50. PALM, to arrive, in active request, at £44@£45. Pale RAPE, small sales, at 53s.@60s. JUTE firm. DYEWOODS wholly unchanged, Nothing doing in SALTPETRE. SUGARS advanced 6s.@7s., closing steady, but quiet.

London Markets.

BARING BROTHERS & Co., report IRON Welsh bars and rails without change. Scotch Pig selling at 75s. 6d. COFFEE firm. TALLOW slightly higher and selling at 68s.@68s. 6d. RICE active, at former rates. American FLOUR 43s.@47s.

London Money Market.

Messrs. BARING Bros. & Co. report the Money Market slightly easier. The BULLION in the Bank of England had only decreased, during the week, to the extent of £3,700. CONSOLS closed at 88⅞ for money, and 89 for account. MEXICAN DOLLARS nominal, at 4s. 11½d.; DOUBLOONS, 74s. 6d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS and BELL & Co. report American Securities steady, and the business limited, at the following quotations:

United States 6s, Bonds	105
Massachusetts Sterling Bonds	98@100
Pennsylvania 5s	73@ 74
Pennsylvania Bonds	83@ 83
Virginia 5s, Bonds	84@ 85
Virginia 6s, Bonds	86@ 88
Maryland Sterling Bonds	91@ 93
New-York Central 7s	93@ 94
New-York Central 6s	83@ 84
Erie first mortgage	98@100
Erie third mortgage	83@ 84
Erie Convertibles	74@ 76
Erie (fund)	78@ 80
Illinois Central Railroad	71@ 73
Illinois Freeland	72@ 74

A regular correspondent of the St. Louis *Democrat* says that he believes the population of Kansas to be from thirty-two to thirty-five thousand. Large numbers of emigrants are now pouring into the Territory, from all quarters, and these figures will all be soon far below the mark.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Health of Secretary Dobbin—International Courtesies—The President's Message and what it will Show.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Secretary DOBBIN's health is improved. He is engaged daily in attention to the duties of the Navy Department, and says he has no expectation of resigning, as stated. He is supposed to be well informed on the subject.

He has addressed a letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, tendering the thanks of our Government for the generous promptness with which the British Admiral, JOHNSTON, on the coast of Brazil, recently placed the British steamer *Trident* at the service of Commodore SLATER, to search for the missing boats containing the crew of the American ship *Cleopatra*, abandoned at sea.

The President's Message will show that Lord CLARENDON has never attempted to answer Mr. BUCHANAN's last argument on the Central American question, but when, in September, he pressed him to answer, Lord CLARENDON declared the correspondence closed, declined to reopen it, and indicated the determination of Great Britain to construe the treaty as not applying to her Ruatan Colony. There is little doubt that Great Britain would yield the Mosquito Protectorate if we would admit her claim in Ruatan. S.

Collision on the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad—Four Men Killed and others Wounded—Disaster on Lake Erie—American Glorification.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Last night's Express Train of the Buffalo and Brantford Railroad ran into a wood train near Caledonia, smashing several cars, and killing four German laborers, names unknown. A man named MCCORMICK had both his legs broken. A Mr. WILSON had one leg broken and the other badly crushed.

The schooner *Pearl*, with a cargo of wheat, bound to Buffalo, ran on the shoals of the East Sister Island, in Lake Erie, during the late gale. The vessel and cargo will probably be a total loss.

The Americans are now firing a hundred guns in honor of their victory in this State; also twenty guns in honor of Senator BROOKS. The glorification concludes with a banquet at the St. James Hotel to-night.

Dr. Beale Pardoned—Thanksgiving in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

Dr. BEALE, the Dentist, has been pardoned by Governor POLLOCK, and liberated from prison.

Thanksgiving is very generally observed in this city to-day, and business almost wholly suspended. The weather is clear and cold.

The Weather Eastward.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

From one to five inches of snow fell last night at various points as far east as Halifax, and in many places in New-Hampshire.

In this city last night, up to midnight, it rained very heavily, when it cleared off cold, with violent gales from the northwest.

Illness of Rachel.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The sickness of RACHEL still continues, and she will not be able, in consequence, to make her second appearance in this city until Monday evening

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of County Canvassers.

NINTH DAY.

The Board of County Canvassers met pursuant to adjournment, at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the President in the Chair.

At the opening of the Session only twelve Supervisors were in attendance, with a corresponding diminution in the number of outsiders present. Supervisors STEERS and DRAKE were the only absentees who did not subsequently attend.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER, of the Sixth Ward, first submitted corrections of the discrepancies occurring in the Districts of his Ward, ordered for reference the day previous, to the Inspectors for revisal. The errors were shown to have been merely clerical.

In matter of the vote for Comptroller in the First District, where 86 votes were given for ENGS upon both returns, while his name did not appear upon any of the ballots attached to the returns, the Inspectors declared that ENGS received the vote recorded, and that the absence of a ballot with his name upon it was entirely an error of omission. The vote was allowed as recorded.

Supervisor FOX, of the Seventh Ward, who was absent yesterday when the returns of his Ward were called in regular order, then read the returns of the several Districts in his Ward. In the Seventh District, in a few instances, the Inspectors failed to give the aggregate vote. The additions were made by the Supervisor, and approved by the Board.

In the Eighth District, 210 votes appeared for GLOVER, for Counsel to the Corporation, upon the return filed with the County Clerk, and upon the Supervisor's return he received no votes. The same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, then read the returns of the first six Districts of the Ninth Ward.

In the First District, upon the original return, no vote appeared for Governors of the Almshouse. As the vote was given in regular form upon the return in the hands of the County Clerk, the Supervisor was directed to refer the same to the Inspectors for correction.

In the District also, upon both returns, there was a discordant intermingling of the various Judiciary candidates, and these were likewise ordered back for revisal.

The remaining Districts, as read, showed no discrepancy calling for any specific action of the Board.

At 2¾ P. M., as the Board of Supervisors were to enter upon their session at 4 P. M., the Board adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Foreign Letters can't be Smuggled into our Part.

The Post-Office Department comes down upon the mint, anise and cummin, at one fell swoop, but the weightier matters of transferring the mails are ——well, the postage on our letters of complaint must bring to the Department a handsome revenue. There is law extant to the effect that ocean letters may be brought to this port by steamers and other vessels, providing they are deposited immediately upon arrival in the Post-Office for distribution. Now, the Vanderbilt line has been in the habit of bringing letters from Havre, some of which were, according to the law, taken to the Post-Office and distributed in its old-fogy way. But a good many of late were not so deposited, but delivered by a private hand, a little earlier probably than by the other route, and——the postage——pocketed.

This is all wrong, of course. To initiate a reform, and to turn that 31 cents per letter into the Post-Office Treasury, the Custom House and Post-Office of this City have laid their heads together.

The *North Star* arrived on Wednesday from Havre, Mr. HOLBROOK, the Special Agent of the Department, dropped in on board, and took a private note of affairs. A Custom-House officer ordered all the mails of the ship up to the Post-Office. They set out, and Mr. HOLBROOK after them. Four of the bags went pretty straight to the Post-Office, but the fifth fetched up at No. 4 Bowling-green. Mr. HOLBROOK got possession of it, however, took it to the Post-Office, and subsequently it was taken by Mr. FOWLER, Mr. COCHRANE, the Surveyor of the Port, and the special agent, to the office of the Steamship Company. Mr. TORRANCE, the consignee, was requested to open it. It was found to contain eighty-four packages, addressed to that gentleman, who broke the seals of each package in the presence of the above-named officers. Upwards of eight hundred letters, directed to merchants and others in this City, were found—only one of which was for Mr. TORRANCE, or contained his address, or that of any other officer of this Steamship Company. The letters were then taken back to the Post-Office, to be legally delivered as ship-letters.

This is not the first case of the sort, nor will it be the last. The Government officers have got their blood well up, and no doubt they will make more captures soon.

Matrimony at the City Hall.

Yesterday afternoon, at the City Hall, Alderman STEERS united in the bonds of wedlock, Mr. HALL BERDSEY, of Middletown, Conn., and Miss MARY F. CURTIS, of Warringford, the same State. The bridegroom announced himself as aged forty-four, and the bride twenty-seven. Alderman STEERS by the magisterial functions appertaining to his official position succeeded in making this twain one, but neither his power nor the will of the Deputy Council Clerk, who made out the necessary accompanying marriage certificate, were efficient to make two—the one dollar bill generously tendered them for their services. The newly married couple retired amid the congratulations of the numerous witnesses present, but not so vociferously congratulated as were subsequently the twain officiating, at the addition thus received to their finances.

Relief for American Widows.

The Association for the Relief of American Widows held its first anniversary meeting in the Tabernacle last evening. The attendance was large, and, notwithstanding there was no fire, and the room was cold, there was considerable warmth of feeling for the sufferings of American widows. The Society is organized for the purpose of aiding those widows who are native-born, and who are still striving to live in a respectable manner. And it would appear that, although it has been but a short time in existence, it has been the means of relieving a great deal of want, and taking from the pawnbrokers many articles that otherwise would have remained with them until forfeited.

The proceedings were commenced by Mr. J. P. TREADWELL, the President, who informed the people that they had been called together for the purpose of listening to the report of the Association for the Relief of American Widows; and then introduced Rev. Dr. DE WITT, who offered up a prayer.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY was the first speaker introduced. He wished to make a few remarks on charity in the City. His experience had brought him to the conclusion that the great fault of the benevolent in the City of New-York, was indiscretion in their charities. There were many of those who had the means to aid the needy, who gave without taking the trouble to ask in what way their money would be expended. Such, he believed, did but little good by their intended charities; unless when those who, having the leisure and the disposition to seek out those who were suitable objects of charity, applied to them for means whereby to relieve distress. Again there was much given away in the streets to those who made begging a business, which was misspent. Cases, such as those exposed in the streets, were mostly where there was real want and incapacity to earn a livelihood—cases for which our public charitable institutions were erected. Private charity should be given only to those who, from receiving it, would be enabled to avoid the misfortune of long incapacity to provide for themselves.

Mr. GREELEY's remarks were brief but to the point, and they were well received.

On the conclusion of Mr. GREELEY's remarks, Mr. SOLON ROBINSON came forward and read his annual report of the doings of the Association. From the report, it appeared that the primary object of the Association is to afford relief to such native born widows as are striving to live respectably, and to relieve such cases as require to be sought out, rather than those who desire to make their wants generally known. The Association, during the last Winter was the means of doing much good. When Mr. DEBILEE, of Buffalo, sent on his gift of flour, those now members of the association, while distributing it, were much affected by the discovery of the extent of misery, from want of food and clothing, among a class who had not before known want and who were too proud to beg publicly. This discovery caused the organization of the American Widows' Relief Association. It was not long in operation before $731 were sent in, and soon that money was expended. It was then discovered that many of the American widows whom the Association most sought to relieve, had pawned their clothing for small sums. The extent to which this had been done was surprising, and the sums obtained upon them extremely small. It was soon decided that the best thing the Association could do would be to take their clothing from the pawnbrokers, and soon 140 pawn tickets had been returned, and the clothing given to its owners. The money obtained on clothing was about as follows:

For a feather bed	$2 50
For a quilt or blanket	37½
For a pillow	25
For a common shawl	37½
For a gown or skirt	37½
For a velvet or other fine cloak	5 00

It is known to the working members of the Association that although a great many tickets have been returned and the clothes obtained, there is still a very large amount of clothing in pawn.

The entire receipts of the Association, up to last evening, were $8,250, all of which has been expended. Nearly all of the money has been expended in redeeming articles from the pawnbroker's. Seventeen hundred tickets have been returned by the Association, for which three thousand articles have been obtained, and many of them returned to their owners, at a cost of $8,000. Among the things redeemed are many keepsakes and articles of jewelry, which the Association has retained, and proposes to retain until the owners can pay for them.

Mr. ROBINSON having concluded that portion of the report which told of what had been the expenditures of the Society, and how the money had been expended, branched off into an hour's vigorously feeble hot-corn sentiment, under which the patience of a patient audience gave way, and down it came with loud and continuous applause, which cut off about two reams of the most characteristic portion of Mr. SOLON ROBINSON's report.

Reading a portion of the report occupied so much time, that Rev. Dr. SMITH and Rev. Dr. PARKER felt it necessary to confine themselves to about three minutes each in addressing the meeting. While they were speaking, a collection was taken up, which amounted to $167 69, and when they had closed, the meeting adjourned.

Asylum for Relief of Aged Indigent Women.

This useful institution held its forty-second anniversary yesterday in the chapel of their Institution on East Twentieth-street, (nearly opposite the new Eighteenth Ward School for girls,) and was very fully and numerously attended. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON presided, and the exercises were opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. SOMERS. Rev. Mr. THOMPSON read the annual report. This Society originated in the year 1814, and by its aid 87 inmates are received and remain now in the house, while on an average about 75 persons, constituting the same class of our fellow-citizens as those within the Asylum—respectable aged women—are relieved out of doors. There the managers visit them, whether it be in the house of a relative or in that of a stranger. Their necessities are met by monthly aid, for six, seven or eight months in the year, as the funds of the Society may facilitate such donations. If their infirmities become urgent, they are admitted into the Asylum. It is not often that out-door pensioners apply for admission. Of these, nine have died during the past year. The 87 inmates all require the aid that is bestowed on infancy—poor, feeble, old persons, needing much tenderness and care, and this they receive from the nurse of the infirmary, the kind and faithful MARY.

The esteemed physician of the Institution (Dr. COOPER) is offered the thanks of the Directors for his gratuitous services, and Rev. Mr. WOLCOT and Rev. Mr. BIGELOW have alternately supplied the inmates with pastoral attentions.

The Treasurer's report states that the receipts for the past year have been $15,300 56, and the payments $15,000 56, leas a balance of $407 07 to a new account.

The list of managers for the ensuing year is composed of 22 ladies, mostly living in the neighborhood. Mrs. ANNE INNES, of No. 159 East Eighteenth street, being 1st Directress; Mrs. GEORGE NIXON of No. 78 East Fourteenth-street, the second; Mrs. A. P. ANDERSON (the Treasurer) of No. 54 West Twenty-sixth-street, is third; Mrs. S. VAN ANTWERP of No. 278 Tenth-street, is Secretary, and Mrs. S. M. BEEKLEY of No. 55 Amity-street, is Registrar, and Mrs. A. M. GRAY officiates as Matron.

Dr. JAMES S. COOPER and Dr. JOHN WATSON are the attending physicians.

There is also a Society which is auxiliary to this Association, which has received and paid $236; besides which 349 garments, seven sheets and two pairs of shoes were given by this auxiliary to the out-door pensioners of the Parent Society.

Rev. Mr. THOMPSON read a most interesting address founded on the character of Dorcas. He observed that the name is the Greek synonyme for the Hebrew Tabitha, a name not so euphonious as CLEOPATRA or VICTORIA, but signifying a "gazelle." The very same term Solomon employs to indicate the affectionate eye of his beloved one. The vices of CLEOPATRA are better remembered than her beauty; the Queen of Spain is execrated, the Queen of England honored for her private character, but heaven's own patent of royalty and nobility for women is found in the character ascribed to Dorcas,—that "she was a woman full of good works and of alms deeds which she did." The Reverend gentleman concluded a most eloquent and affecting appeal to all present. The benediction was pronounced, and the meeting separated. It is a gratifying sign of the unanimity of the Society that the only change in the annual direction has been the appointment of Miss A. T. HICKS as a new manager, to supply a vacancy created by a resignation.

Suffocation by Coal-Gas.

At about 8 o'clock Wednesday evening, CHAS. GALLAGHER, a boy 14 years, was removed to the City Hospital from WILLIAMS' printing office, rear of No. 56 Ann-street, suffering from the effect of inhaling coal-gas. They were raking out a fire beneath a steam boiler, and the gas therefrom escaping, penetrated through the cracks of the flooring to an upper story where several persons were at work. All were more or less affected by the noxious gas, and GALLAGHER, the younger, was prostrated. At the Hospital proper remedies were administered to him, and there is no doubt but that he will recover.

Lecture on Heathen Mythology.

Professor H. B. SMITH, D. D., delivered a lecture last evening at the Twentieth-street Congregational Church on "Heathen Mythology." The audience was full and well selected. The lecturer gave a very interesting and eloquent sketch of the different forms of both ancient and modern Pagan worship, and minutely described the "Heathen Mythology" in its various phases and branches.

☞ BANGS, BROTHER & Co. announce an extensive sale of autographs, at their trade salesroome, on Monday afternoon, Nov. 26, at 4 o'clock P. M. Letters from GEORGE WASHINGTON, PHINEAS T. BARNUM, ROBERT SCHUYLER and Governor JONES are included in the unique and novel collection.

☞ Watch the rogues. The newsboys have been sticking the people—their customers—with extras of the "Latest News" from Europe,—made up by pasting an old extra head upon a regular evening or morning edition. Such vagabonds are on the way to ignoble ends.

☞ The body of an infant, perfectly nude, and apparently but a day or two old, was found yesterday morning, in the Hamilton-avenue Ferry-slip, on the New-York side, by JOHN WELSH, Whitehall boatman. The Coroner was notified of the circumstance.

☞ Mayor WOOD has proclaimed, in accordance with the Governor's recommendation, Thursday next as Thanksgiving Day. We have a deal to be thankful for.

☞ Fine, cold, sunny, blustering weather we enjoyed yesterday,

☞ The funeral of Ex-Alderman KELLY took place yesterday afternoon. He died on Monday.

Government Specie Contract.

From the Washington Star.

The Secretary of the Treasury, on Tuesday last, closed a contract for the next year, with the enterprising house of HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, of New-York, for the transportation of all the specie that may be required at San Francisco for the use of which the Government is to receive 2¾ per cent. premium, from all points. Last year the same house were the contractors at from 1¾ to 2 per cent., depending on the point from which the money was required to be transferred. Under that arrangement the United States Treasury made about $50,000 in premiums. The new arrangement, will, of course, yield a large profit to it, and shows the growing importance and greater safety of the commercial business of our Pacific side. There were other bidders for this contract, but none offering so high a premium as that proposed by the successful bidders.

NEW-JERSEY STATE PRISON.—The State Prison Inspectors are constructing a number of cells at the prison for the purpose of more securely confining desperate malefactors. The cells are on the ground floor. An excavation of about five feet is made, at the bottom of which heavy stones, weighing about 500 pounds each, are laid; on these is placed a foot of cement; on this, a layer of hard flag stones six inches thick, two stones covering the entire excavation, and above these the floor planks are laid. No one will be able, they judge, to burrow down through such a foundation.—*Trenton Gazette.*

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 24.

LATER FROM EUROPE—Extracts from English papers on the threatened difficulty with the United States.

IMPORTANT WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE—On our relations with Great Britain.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH—On the present aspect of affairs.

PARIS CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS FROM THE CRIMEA.

SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

OREGON CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

SOUTH AMERICAN CORRESPONDENCE.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA—Canton Correspondence.

KANSAS AFFAIRS—Proceedings of the State Convention—Special Correspondence.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

NEWS FROM HAYTI.

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

NEWS FROM HAVANA.

A CHAPTER OF MURDERS.

DISASTROUS FIRES.

THE NORTH AND SOUTH—A letter from Rev. Dr. Breckenridge to Senator Seward.

THACKERAY'S LECTURES—George the Fourth.

GOSSIP—What has been talked about during the week.

EDITORIALS—Mr. Crampton's Misconduct—Our Neutrality Laws—Judicial Irregularities—Insanity in Defence of Crime—The New British Commander in the Crimea—Organization of Congress—Mr. Cushing's Letters—Beef Unsteady—From Mexico.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 22—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market fully reported.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence for the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum;

1 copy for.....$1.
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RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

A RAID AMONG THE SOOTHSAYERS.

HUMBUG IN NEW-YORK---CLAIRVOYANCE.

Doctor Gray's Somnambule—Doctors Parker and Vandenburgh.

A Medical Investigation—Startling Anatomical Disclosures.

THE GYPSY OF GOTHAM.

The Black Art in the Bowery.

Our Correspondent's Adventures in a Matrimonial Office.

WIVES FOR THE MILLION.

WE DEBATE ON AN ADVENTURE.

"Let us go and see the astrologers," said I, one evening, to my friend Damon. The idea was suggested by a portion of the advertising columns of a nameless print, which paper I then held in my hand, being devoted to the announcements of several people, each of whom, according to his or her own account, was on terms of great intimacy with the fates. One told fortunes by palmistry, and could, moreover, impart a secret (charge extra) by which one would be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex. Another professed to exhibit the future wife or husband, as natural as life. A third, being a *clairvoyante* of astonishing purity, announced that, for a small pecuniary consideration, she would examine the interior of the patient, and afford him all necessary information as to the state of the organs. A fourth would yield information about absent friends and lost property. They were all "the most celebrated in the world." After all, there is nothing like the advertising column of a newspaper for reconciling the conflicting claims of distinguished persons.

My friend Damon, as well as myself, have always had a leaning towards the stars. If we had lived in the days when Chaldea was in its prime, I have no doubt but we should have been most distinguished astrologers; and should have, in all probability, inhabited lofty towers, and communed with the planets. The advertisements before us renewed the hope in our bosoms, that the glorious science of astrology was not lost to the world. That still there lived some lineal descendants of excellent old Mother Shipton, uxorious Master Lilly and learned Dr. Dee. We therefore looked forward with interest to our experience with the Destinies. We hoped much from the interviews which we were about to have with Clotho, Atropos and Lachesis, those amiable sisters, who are so industrious and remorseless.

The first on our list was Mrs. Hayes, "the great American clairvoyante," who professed to cure all diseases, if curable, and in fact to turn a man inside out as easily as if he were a glove. There was no nook or cranny of the human system which this lady could not peer into, and took a glance at your pericardium and inspected your diaphragm with the same keen-sighted facility. We determined to pay our first visit to this distinguished Seeress.

MRS. HAYES—HER RESIDENCE.

Mrs. Hayes lives at No. 176 Grand-street, in a tenement of humble, but respectable appearance. Labels on the hall door announce the existence of a Doctor Hayes, whom it is charitable to suppose is the husband of our clairvoyante, and a professional looking basement favors the supposition that the Doctor, in some dubious manner, practices the medical professional. There is nothing either romantic or mysterious in the appearance of the habitation. It fronts upon a prosaic street, and it is protected by an ordinary area, surrounded with common-place railings.

Accompanied by Damon, I rang the bell affixed to the hall door of this abode of mystery, expecting the door to unclose of its own accord, or at the very least to be opened by a dwarf with golden anklets and a long feather in his cap. Neither expectation was realized. After a few moments delay the door gave way, and a female human being presented herself, instead of the attendant demon that I was looking for.

WE BEHOLD MRS. HAYES, AND ARE INTRODUCED INTO HER BEDROOM.

Prompted by motives of delicacy, I inquired for Dr. Hayes. The reply was that he had just stepped out for a short time. Doubtless, I thought, to read the stars that shone above us in the azure firmament. Feeling that the demands of social propriety were now satisfied, I demanded Mrs. Hayes. "I am Mrs. Hayes," was the instant reply. We stood in the presence of the Seeress. This petrifying announ

pointment with Doctor Mott, to have it cutted off [illegible] a certain day, for I thought if I was to die I [illegible] well die that way as any other. But when the day came my heart failed me, and I said to [illegible] Jim, says I, go down to Doctor Mott and tell him that I've changed my mind. With that I went off to the Electric Doctor to have [illegible] cutting total, kill or cure. He put me to sleep, and he asked me what would cure my arm, and I told him straight off. And what do you think, it was nothing else in the wide world but raw clams! There, now!

Myself—Since then you have become a public benefactor, and cure others as you cure yourself. Is it not, Mrs. Hayes?

Seeress—Indeed, it's just so. And there's more ner me does it. About ten years ago, Doctor Gray, of Lafayette-place, used to keep a magnetic subjeck in his back parlor, a woman named Montgomery, and when his patients used to come and consult him, he would leave them in the front room, and go back to Miss Montgomery and put her to sleep, when he'd find out from her what ailded the people, and what would cure them.

ABOUT DR. GRAY'S PERSONAL APPEARANCE, AND MATTERS CONCERNING MORE OF THE FACULTY.

Myself—That indeed was very singular.

Seeress—Oh! Dr. Gray is a mighty clever man. I know him well, and he used to come often to me. A short, thick, stout-set kind of man, with big eyes, and a humor on the left side of his face. That's him, isn't it?

Myself—(*With bland acquiescence*)—You describe him accurately. (*To those who know Dr. Gray, it is needless to observe that his appearance does not very closely resemble the above description.*)

Seeress—Dr. Parker, too, the head of the Allopathic school, used to come and visit me very often, and many is the time that I have astonished him. I served Dr. Vandenburgh, the head of the Homœopathic school, many a good turn, and once told him how to cure a patient that he had in Brooklyn, when he was puzzled how to treat her. He came to thank me afterwards.

Seeress—(*In a dying voice from the corner*)—Do you [illegible] after lost property, Mrs. Hayes?

Seeress—(*Slightly confused*)—Not now. I don't like it. It troubles me. I'd rather cure fifty patients than look after stolen or lost property once.

Myself—(*With grave face, but wicked intent*)—You might make a fortune.

Seeress—I suppose I might.

THE SEERESS DECLINES TO FIND LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO.'S FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS.

Myself—The Express Company have offered $15,000 for the discovery of the principals in the late robbery. Why don't you try?

Seeress—(*Endeavoring to look as if she thought money was trash*)—Well, it hurts me, I tell you. I used to do that sort of thing, but I have given it up. There was a fortune-teller in Meiette-lane told me a short time ago that she got into trouble by receiving some lost property, and was bound over to keep the peace, (*this mysterious result she did not in any way account for,*) and I'm not going for to get [illegible] trouble whatsomedever. I have enough to do on my profession.

Myself—(*With grave persistence*)—But fifteen thousand dollars is a nice sum.

Seeress—(*Impatiently*)—Well, I don't care for it.

Damon—(*As if he were soliciting the last offices before expiring*)—Do you know Madame Morrow, who professes to tell everything?

Seeress—I've heerd of her. For my part I shouldn't like to know as much. I shouldn't feel kind of comfortable if I know'd as much. (*This was delivered in a low and wistful manner. Madame Morrow now is a rival to the profession, and shows a husband, which Mrs. Hayes does not do.*) For my part I only profess to do what I can do. I'm honest, at any rate. (*Here I looked as if I would defend her reputation to the last drop of my blood.*)

Myself—(*With crafty intent*)—You speak of having known people a great many years ago. How old are you?

Seeress—(*With supernatural coquetry*)—How old do you think?

Myself—(*With countenance of Memnonian gravity*)—Twenty-two.

Seeress—(*Utterly conquered*)—Thirty-seven! (*Pantomime of astonishment between Damon and myself, in the midst of which the door opens.*)

WE BEHOLD THE HUSBAND, AND HE PROCEEDS TO BUSINESS.

Doctor Hayes had returned, and now presented himself. I solemnly declare that I never beheld a more villainous looking person. Had I met him at a sea-port in France, I should have called the Police and made him strip. I would confidently expect to see the letters T. F. (*travaux forcés*) branded on his shoulder. He was a tall, powerful man, with a craggy nose, and an interminable upper lip. His eyes were wild and suspicious, and he had altogether the air of a man who had been hunted. But Doctor Hayes, however ill-looking, was evidently a business man, for he immediately went to work; conducted us into the front parlor, and lit two of the yellowest tallow candles I ever saw. Save the gloomy and mysterious ray which those faint tapers cast, there was nothing else in the room calculated to excite the romantic mind. The Seeress was seated in a rocking-chair with her back to the lights; I took a chair on one side, and Damon—the languishing Damon—sat close to her right hand. Doctor Hayes placed himself in front and commenced the operation of mesmerising, having first with great dignity refused two dollars which I offered him, on the plea that they were not yet earned. He had no sooner commenced his passes than Damon and myself—being both familiar with the practice of mesmerism—exchanged glances. The Doctor was evidently ignorant of the first principles of the art, for instead of making the passes used to concentrate the magnetic fluid, he made those used for dispersing it. So that under his manipulation, no matter how powerful his magnetic organization, it would be impossible to induce the *coma* or trance. After about two minutes' manipulation, the Seeress closed her eyes, gave a few shudders, and breathed heavily. The farce had commenced.

DAMON'S DIAGNOSIS.

Damon was told to take off his glove, and place his hand in that of the Seeress. Like a good boy he obeyed. The mesmerizer then commanded his patient to search Damon's insides thoroughly and discover what was the matter with him. A moment of silence elapsed. Then the Seeress commenced speaking, retaining the equivocal grammar of her waking moments, but chopping her words up into fragments, as if she were bent on presenting us with a conversational forcemeat.

Seeress—I am in this gentleman's head, but I see nothing there, (*Damon winces*); there seems to be nothing the matter with his head. He is nervous, and at times the blood presses on that portion where the deltoid joins the cerebellum. Then he has a pain and feels bad, (*pause.*) There is nothing the matter with his troth, (*Aroset.*) I look in his chile and I can't see anything bad there. I look for ulcers in the lungs, but cannot see any—(*pause*)—no! I cannot see any ulcerations.

Damon—(*Who has the digestion of an ostrich, says feebly*)—Is there anything the matter with my stomach?

Seeress—The pericardium presses upon the abdomen, and the orifice of the diaphragm is inflamed. This produces a dullish sort of pain just here, (*here she inserted her hands over the upper part of her body, so as to leave it uncertain whether the spot indicated was the fifth bone, or the abdomen.*) He feels very bad at times, and conceals his pain from his friends, but when they leaves him alone, he doubles himself up, so, (*pantomime of colic by the Seeress*), and then he feels kind of easy. Oh! he feels bad at times I tell you—ugh! (*Tremendous shuddering by the Seeress, suggestive of her sympathy with Damon's sufferings.*)

Damon—What do you recommend as a cure?

Seeress—Well, if you was to get some nice cherry wine, and put a cent and a half worth of yellow dock root, wild-cherry bark and chamomile flowers into it, and take a glass every day before dinner, it would do you good. (*Damon looks rather pleased at this prescription of sherry and bitters.*) Then you get some alcohol, and mix it three parts water, and put a pinch of salt into it. You must keep this bottle by you, and every now and agin' dip your hand in it, and rub it over the lower part of your abdomen; that will cure you. (*Feeble smile of gratitude from Damon.*)

THE SEERESS AND I SET OFF ON A JOURNEY.

Damon now had enough of medical conference, and I determined to test the power of the *clairvoyante* more obviously. Damon may or not have his interior organs in positions hitherto unknown to anatomists; but, if the Seeress, as she professed, was able to describe a place several thousand miles away, and in a country where it was likely she had never been, then I would believe in the verity of this pretended slumber, and the reality of these simulated shudders. I took the Seeress' hands and requested her to take a passage with me in a Collins steamer, and go to Liverpool. She arrived. I then invited her across the Channel to Cork, in Ireland, and from that city we proceeded to the south-western coast of the country of the same name. The Seeress was tractable, and we traveled rapidly. When arrived at the place occupying my thoughts—it was a country residence that had belonged to an uncle of mine, and was now occupied by his wife and daughter—when arrived, I requested her to describe some of the features of the place.

Seeress—I see a road—a kind of road leading off in this—direction—as! (*Indefinite action with her hands towards the four points of the compass*)—and there are trees!

Myself—(*Unmoved*)—Come inside this gate with me; now what do you see?

Seeress—I see a place, and there are walks—kind of hard walks—and a house—(*Sudden flash of genius*)—a stone house!

Myself—Do you see any water?—(*The place is on a salt water bay.*)

Seeress—Oh! yes; water. Cold! ugh!—(*Shudder, expressive of bathing in Winter.*)

Myself—Is the water salt or fresh?

Seeress—(*taken aback*)—It's a kind of—ugh? I don't know. It's not like our water here.

Myself—Do you see any building close on the edge of the water?

Seeress—Yes.

Myself—What shape is it? Describe it.

Seeress—Well, it's a sort of queer shape—going so, (*Seeress describes a number of vague lines with her hand,*) and it has walls! *hard* walls!

Myself—Do you see anything inside of it?

Seeress—Yes—there are kind of queer things inside—hard like—I don't know—I never saw anything like them before. (*Here the Pythoness became fragmentary in her speech.*)

Myself—Can you not describe them a little more definitely? (*Here, by various adroit questions, I allowed a ray of light to beam on the puzzled brain of the Seeress and she eventually made a guess at what I was aiming at.*) Ah! they've long things—make a noise—bang! (*Pantomime of being deafened with loud sounds.*)

The object I wished her to describe was a battery of twelve guns built by my patriotic uncle at the foot of his lawn in the days when BONAPARTE threatened the shores of the British Isles. Damon and myself had now quite enough of this humbug. The Seeress was awakened by her spouse, I paid my two dollars, and amid the apologies of Dr. Hayes for his lady not having been able to describe more accurately the various objects I indicated, we took our departure politely, having played our parts in this farcical consultation with a supernatural gravity. So much for clairvoyance in New-York. There are probably one hundred of these people existing in various parts of the City on the credulity of fools, and greenhorns from the country. They profess to tell everything, and tell nothing. The uneducated mind is easily deceived by any affectation of mystery, and the vagueness of Mrs. Hayes' replies would, on persons unaccustomed to investigation, create a powerful effect. That she was not asleep I am convinced, and were it not that her husband was very big and strong, and my feelings of gallantry deeply seated, I think I would have stuck a pin in her to test the reality of the *coma*.

THE BOHEMIAN GIRL—NOT HALF'A.

The next individual on our list was "the celebrated Gypsy Girl," who lived at number 5 Wooster-street, and who was "skilled in palmistry and could impart a secret (charge extra) by which one might be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex." Accordingly, Damon and I proceeded, about 7 o'clock in the evening, to the abode of the Bohemian. The door was opened by a tawny-looking girl, with restless eyes and a black velvet basque. On inquiry we discovered that it was the Gypsy Girl herself. Here, at least, I expected to find some romance. Toads tamed and intelligent. Smoke-dried old women, heirs to all the wisdom of Solomon, and talking Rommany. Black hens, and sable cats—in short, all the pharaphernalia of witchcraft. The tawny woman, however, was modern and business-like. She told Damon, in rather a peremptory manner, to remain in the hall, whereat Damon looked grieved, and bade me *follow her alone* into the front parlor, a bare and melancholy-looking apartment.

I HAVE MY FORTUNE TOLD.

It is needless to describe my feelings on finding myself shut up alone with this woman. She certainly was as wild-looking as if she had been just transferred from one of Mr. Borrow's admirable word-paintings of Gypsy tribes. I think I should have given her all my money on the slightest aggressive demonstration on her part. She conducted herself peaceably, however, and demanded my left hand. I surrendered my ungloved extremity in silence, and after patting the fleshy protuberances that lie over the metacarpal muscles, with the top of her fore-finger, and tracing a few cabalistic lines on the palm, she commenced speaking in a rapid, monotonous voice, without any stops or pauses in her speech.

"You are a gentleman," said she, "who has had not much of ups and downs but you have had reverses, more or less you are not a wealthy gentleman but you are not poor, and you have had losses You were born under a fortunate star but you have not yet been very fortunate towards the end of this year and the beginning of the next you will be unfortunate but in the middle of the next year you have a change and things will go well with you you will never be wealthy and you need not hope to be wealthy you have a good destiny. I see a wife sitting here (*pointing to a small hillock of flesh situated at the base of my little finger.*) She is a good woman and has a great affection for you you know her and she knows you but you little think either of you of the happy day that is in store for you. (*Here I became affected almost to tears.*) You will be a very wealthy man towards the middle of your life and will live to a good old age. You are going to receive a letter within the next three months, and your relatives are widely scattered over the globe; water rolls between you and some of them. You will live to be very old and die very sudden you can now ask me any questions you think fit."

This monologue, delivered as it was without any pauses, and in one breathless monotonous stream almost deprived one of reflection. How any woman could tell a man's fortune in this off-hand way was more than I could understand. It was a sort of railroad destiny, high-pressure, and no stations. As soon as I could collect my scattered senses, I ventured to put a few questions. With the natural anxiety of a bachelor, I inquired if my future bride could be personally described. The Bohemian, however, avowed that this exceeded her powers. She could not tell my profession, nor my country, or when and where I was born. In fact she gave me rather a low opinion of gypsies in general, and I had far less respect for the powers of divination of that race than I entertained before my interview. The house reeked of Spainards. Twice did swarthy sons of Hispaniola thrust their garlicky heads into the room while my fortune was being told, but were immediately charged and hustled out by the Sorceress; and when I paid my small fee and retreated from her presence into the hall, I found poor Damon glaring at an unwashed Spaniard, who was seated on the only chair there, twisting his moustache fiercely. The Sorceress had declined to favor me with the secret by which I might be enabled to win the affections of the opposite sex, (price $1,) on the score that she was about to change her residence and was hurried, promising that if I called at her future quarters at some other time to gratify my desire. On the whole, the Bohemian was a failure. Her complexion was gypsyish, but she sacrificed her h's and suggested Bow-Bells far too strongly. I departed with my friend Damon, hoping better things from Madam Prewster.

MAGIC AND MATRIMONY.

Madame Prewster inhabits a quiet retreat at Number 76 Madison-street, near Chatham—classic haunt of the children of Israel—where the members of that persecuted tribe avenge themselves on countried Christians, by selling them deceptive pantaloons, and coats of the frailest texture.

The chief peculiarity about Madame Prewster's residence is, that the principal stair-case comes out into the street. There is no hall, but the stairs commence at the second floor, and descending steeply, rush out through the door, and amalgamate themselves in some unaccountable manner with the steps of the stone stoop. A little girl in a ragged dress admitted us. I had long since given up all hope of Dwarfs and Demons, and so was contented. We were shown up stairs into the back-room, which was a bedroom. Bedrooms, in modern magic, seem to correspond to those mysterious chambers in which the Egyptian neophyte passed the solitary hour preceding his admission to the mysteries of Isis. The little ragged girl gave us a card to read, on which some rules of the establishment were printed, and awaited our bidding. The rules are various and peremptory. No smoking or loud language permitted. Visitors to state whether their object was matrimonial or merely connected with the affairs of destiny. *All payments to be made in advance.* Together with some minor rules that have escaped my memory. After indicating to the small servant the direction in which our desires tended, she retired for a few minutes, and we heard a scratching at a fire-place, and a rattling of coal, which led us to infer that the Sorceress was about to illuminate the grate in our honor. In a few moments the centre folding-doors were thrown open, and enveloped in a mysterious cloud of acrid smoke we marched into the front room, where we found Madame Prewster seated in a rocking chair, far too small for the accommodation of her person, so that she bulged over the edges in various directions.

A GAME OF CARDS WITH THE PARCA.

I would be afraid to say how many chins were possessed by Madame Prewster. They lay one behind the other like reserve battalions. The foot of Time—alluded to by poets—must have had weary work crossing those fleshy acclivities, and threading these pinguid vales. A sparse forest of gray bristles clothed the steeps, growing thinner as they ascended, until the summit of the head was bare as a horn of the Bernese Alps. As may be inferred, Madame Prewster was stout. If she had discovered the Philosopher's stone, she had evidently changed it into a loaf of bread. She was truly a well-fed Sorceress. After respectful salutations had passed between us, and some discourse as to the nature of our desires, Damon expressed a wish to have his fortune told on the cards, and modestly produced a dollar and a half which the Sorceress pocketed. She then took several greasy books from a table, arranged them on her fat lap as she sat in her rocking-chair, and producing a pack of children's cards very small and very dirty, commenced swaying in her seat, and reading the book of Fate. Damon had to cut the cards, and then they were distributed into three packs, and then redistributed into three other packs, then Madame Prewster regarded them in succession with a rapt glance, and commenced enlightening Damon. Like Mrs. Hayes, however, her grammar and pronunciation were more than dubious. Syntax and orthography are evidently the weakest points in astrological circles.

Madam P. (rocking to and fro until she nearly put me to sleep)—You was born under a good star. Here are a card wherein lies much benefit to you. You will shortly undertake a journey; it may be in a week, or it may not be for three months. Your mind is at present much sot upon money matters, and you are uneasy in yourself, but all will come right, and you will get your wish. How old are you? (*Damon modestly states his age to be twenty-eight; entre nous he is thirty-two.*) Well, you will be married to two wives. Here they are—one fair and one dark. Her'n which you will first marry, will be a native of this country, and you will love her very much, but she will die very suddent, when you have arrived at the age of thirty-one. Her'n which is to be your second wife will live with you until you are very old, but she will die also before you, and leave you a sorryful widyower. The last member of your family that died was a male. (*Damon calmly remonstrates. It was a female. The Sorceress instantly assumes an air of commiseration, and says, in an awful tone.*) Well, there will be a death soon in your family. (*Damon does not appear in the least crushed by this announcement.*) You will be very wealthy as you grows old, but you will make your money in some kind of business, and if you enter business, will be very fortunate. (*We are astounded at the logic of the destinies.*) Now think of any number from one to six. (*Damon, after a few moments of abstruse algebraical calculation, fixes on the number—one—whereon the Sorceress opens one of her books and reads:*)

Beneath a lucky star you're born;
Nor shall your life be all forlorn.
Two wives shall give their hearts to you,
And twice seven children shall you view.
(*Damon is dismayed.*)
But three will live to manhood's prime,
(*He recovers.*)
And prosper in a foreign clime.
Health, wealth and joy will be your lot;
Let not the giver be forgot!

This astounding poetical attack, entirely unexpected as it was, with its mixture of folly and profanity, nearly floored us. Damon evidently had quite enough of fortune-telling, and, after a few absurd formulas, of his making silent wishes, and being told whether he would or would not get them, I led the conversation towards matrimonial subjects.

A NICE MORAL INSTITUTION.

I had seen, in Madam Prewster's programme, a mysterious allusion to a matrimonial list, and introductions between the sexes; so, assuming an air of innocence calculated to inspire confidence in the oldest Sorceress, I commenced an artful interrogation:

Myself—What does this announce refer to? Do you keep a matrimonial office?

Madam P.—Yes; I have been in the business a great many years, and has made over three hundred happy matches, within the last year.

Myself—How is the affair managed?

Madame P.—Well, a gentleman, you see, who is in business all day, and perhaps few acquaintance among the other sex, comes to me, and lays his case before me. He gives his name and address, and a reference, and then, upon the payment of ten dollars, I puts his name on my list. He describes to me the kind of lady he wants, and I looks over my female list till I finds one suitable. I then writes him a note, making an appointment either here or somewhere else, and introduces the lady to him. I have on my list ladies of the highest fashion, and largest wealth.

Myself—(*with interest*)—Have you any large fortunes to spare at present?

Madam P.—Several, but the rich ladies is generally old, and not very handsome.

Myself—If the parties do not suit?

Madam P.—Oh! I bind myself to keep introducing the gentleman to ladies until he finds one that will suit him.

Myself—What classes are the majority of your female matrimonial candidates from?

Madam P.—Well, they are principally school-teachers and shop-girls who are confined all day abroad and all night at home, and who have no opportunity of making acquaintances. Sometimes singular things happen.

A MATRIMONIAL ROMANCE.

I introduced a gentleman last year to a young lady. He told me that I was to represent him to her as poor, though he was in reality very rich; 'cause he said that he did not want to be married for his money, which made him come to me. Well, they courted for about a month, and he took her off to the country and married her, telling her he was a book-keeper in a small store, and they would have to live in poor lodgings. She said, says she, I'll follow you all the world over, and if you can make out, why I can support us both: for she was well educated and played the piany tremenjuous. Well, he druv her into the City, and instead of taking her to a poor lodgings, up he druv to Fifth-avenuse, where he landed her to her great astonishment in a new house of magnificent splendiour. And by the same token they are living there still, and he comes frequent to me to thank me for their happiness.

Myself—A most interesting narrative indeed. But, (*Here I assumed a wheedling air.*) does it not sometimes happen that ladies run danger from such introductions?

Madame P.—(*Indignantly*)—I don't understand you, Sir.

Myself—(*Determined to be understood*)—Does it not sometimes occur that matrimony is not the result of your introductions, but that the results are unfortunate as far as regards the female.

Madam P.—(*Visibly swelling like a hen whose brood has been outraged*)—No, Sir! Never, Sir! I will and am able to purtect all the ladies who confides themselves to my charge. Nothing of the kind have never occurred to me. I would never introduce the gentleman no more to ladies, and he would lose his ten dollars. That's the way I'd serve him.

Myself—(*With outward contrition, but secing precisely what the profession of the old wretch was*)—Excuse me. I have no doubt of your ability to protect youthful innocence. When I feel a desire for an elegant and accomplished partner, I shall call on you for your services, and place my fate in your hands. I have no doubt but that I shall be successful in thus meeting some ornament to her sex; and what is ten dollars as long as you are happy?

Our interview terminated with an abortive attempt on the part of Madam Prewster to tell Damon's first name, which, after going through the catalogue at the end of a dictionary, chiefly because "the cards wasn't runnin'," and next because Damon's first name is not to be found in any English dictionary, being of Gallic origin. We left her at Rebeckah, and taking an affecting farewell, we departed. We subsequently visited other establishments, astrological and clairvoyant, but the general features were the same as I have described. In all our wanderings we met with nothing but vulgar cheat and gross audacity. On the character of Madam Prewster's establishment it is needless to make any comment. That her profession is infamous, disguised under the convenient shield of "honorable intentions," was too obvious for us to have any hesitation on the subject; nor have I the slightest doubt but that this true professor of a blacker art than any practised by Albertus Magnus, turns out every year a goodly lot of victims to swell the ranks of that unhappy class of women who are doubly abandoned, by their lovers and the world.

F. J. O'B.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH LAW AND EQUITY REPORTS, Vol. 29 Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

We have in this volume of these reports the first marks that the effects of the war with Russia have reached the courts of law, in the reports of two prize cases, the only cases in the High Court of Admiralty which are given in this volume. They have, however, little value for the profession here, as yet. The volume, however, contains more cases, which may be of immediate use to the profession here, than any one which we remember to have examined. There are questions of partnership, of divorce, of seamen's wages, very important decisions upon promissory notes, bills of lading, and charter parties, a case of interest on heresy, and one about the Zoological Society, &c., &c. There are one or two cases which will have especial interest for lawyers, as pointing out their duties and liabilities. In one of them an attorney was held liable in damages for drawing an agreement as a simple covenant, which should have been under seal; and, in the other, an attorney was declared liable, if, on his delivering up papers in his possession, they were not found to be "in a reasonable state of arrangement." PARKE, B., also added, "that possibly it may be the duty of the attorney to keep the papers in proper order while they are in his possession." It is fair to state, however, that this decision speaks only of a client's papers. If it extended to the lawyer's own papers, it would make queer work with some lawyer's tables that we know of, and we should doubtless find them considering it as even a more outrageous interference with their private rights than the Maine Law seems to some of them to be.

THE FORAYERS; OR, THE RAID OF THE DOG-DAYS. By W. GILMORE SIMMS, Esq. 1 vol, 12mo, pp. 500. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.

This is an entirely new story, from the pen of the WALTER SCOTT, of Southern Romance. We notice this fact, in order that the book may not be taken, or mistaken, for a mere reprint or new edition. In a variety of prose fictions, which have been favorably appreciated by the public, Mr. SIMMS has treated, in succession, of the main events of the Revolutionary War in South Carolina. Frequently introducing historical personages, his sketches are spirited and striking, and he writes of war as if he had himself seen service in the tented field. We are not sure, however, whether his more quiet scenes and characters are not his best. His women, in particular, are of flesh and blood, and not mere abstractions, like those of DICKENS and THACKERAY. In *The Forayers*, bouny Bertha Travis is a reality, and her lover—bold, affectionate, and true—is worthy of her. Were the whole story complete, in this volume, we should pronounce it the best of SIMMS' romances. It ends abruptly, or rather does not end at all, and novel-devourers might despair, were it not that "Eutaw" is announced as a sequel, to be published with as little delay as possible.

CURTIS' DECISIONS OF THE UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT. To be complete in about 20 vols. Boston: LITTLE, BROWN & Co.

We have received from the publishers volumes 10, 11 and 19 of this excellent reprint. These twelve volumes contain DALLAS, CRANCH, WHEATON, and the first twelve volumes of PETERS.

Caste; a story of Republican Equality, (published by PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & Co., of Boston,) is better written than most of the novels, it is our hard duty to peruse, and exhibits three peculiar features. The language, without any exception, is free from the stilted exaggeration known as "fine writing;" the leading characters are distinctly individualized, and the prominent idea (that of a Southern gentleman discovering that his betrothed has negro blood in her veins) is adroitly worked out without being over-worked. The scene is chiefly in the South, and the leading circumstances, with a remarkable avoidance of clap-trap and abuse, are directed against the "institutions" which, in the South, regard colored people as scarcely, if at all, superior to the brute creation. Helen and Hubert, the heroine and hero, are well-drawn creations, and, from first to last the reader must be interested in them. We find it stated on the title-page that *Caste* is by SYDNEY A. STONY, Junior, but this is probably a *nom de plume*. Be this as it may, the book is well written and likely to create a sensation.

The second volume of *Biographies of the Heroes of History* (published by DICKINSON, New-York) contains a life of OLIVER CROMWELL. It is a summary of the leading events in that great man's career, ably put together. We find it stated, on the title-page, that it is "edited by Rev. Dr. HAWKS." If so, rather carelessly, for it states (page 15) that CROMWELL was born "in the year 599," which is an antedate of a thousand years. We doubt whether Dr. H. would have put his *imprimatur* on such a sentence as this: "As some huge granite rock rises in a great convulsion of nature, from the deepest foundations of the earth, and lifts itself, a perpetual monument of might, so CROMWELL in the revolution of the State, bursts forth from the people and stands a tower of greatness, which will record, for all coming time, the power of genius." That is, in plain English, he will be *a monument of himself!* The volume is splendidly illustrated with handsome wood engravings.

LITTLE, BROWN & Co., of Boston, commencing the publication of *The British Essayists*, of the same size and price of their admirable edition of the *British Poets*, have started with *The Tatler*, in four volumes. A fine portrait of STEELE appropriately illustrates the first volume, which also contains the Historical and Biographical Preface, supplied by the late A. CHALMERS. The text is taken from CHALMERS' last and revised edition, (published in London in 1828,) and is copiously annotated. The American publishers hold out the hope that, should this collection be found acceptable to the public, it may be followed by the later Essayists, in a similar style. We congratulate the American public, who are the greatest readers on the face of the earth, on the appearance of such a collection as this, including some of the finest prose writings in the English language. They have long been standard works, and now, in a handsome form and at the cheapest cost, will pass into the hands (and hearts) of thousands of appreciative, because intellectual, readers.

The works of CHARLES LAMB, in two volumes, just issued by HARPER & BROTHERS, contain the entire of "Elia's" writings in prose and verse, together with the highly interesting and important memoir by his friend and executor, the late Sir T. N. TALFOURD. The first portion of this biography appeared in 1837, not long after LAMB's death. The latter part, entitled *Final Memorials*, did not appear until 1848. Consisting, as it does, of personal recollections and of LAMB's own valuable and copious correspondence with the master-minds of his time and country, this *Life of Lamb* may be taken, and ought to be valued, as a most valuable contribution to the literary history of the age we live in. A fine portrait is the frontispiece to the first volume.

When *The Widow Bedott Papers* appeared some nine or ten years ago, in NEAL'S *Saturday Gazette*, they excited great attention, and were affiliated on some of our leading authors. They were written (as we learn from Widow NEAL'S "Introductory,") by Miss BERRY, a young lady then living in Whitesboro', N. Y., who subsequently married Rev. B. W. WHITCHER. On her death, they have fallen into possession of her family, by whose sanction they have been collected into a handsome volume, (published by J. C. DERBY,) with a variety of humorous illustrations by DALLAS. Their humor is at once eccentric and genial, the Widow is an original of the first water, and Aunt Maguire is excellent, also, in her way.

The New Purchase; or Early Years in the West; by ROBERT CARLTON, was first published by the APPLETONS, of New-York, twelve years ago, and immediately sold off. Out of print ever since, it has been constantly inquired for. An enterprising young publisher in the West, (JOHN B. NUNEMACHER, of New-Albany, Indiana,) has reproduced it in a handsome little volume, with numerous engravings. It is known that many of the incidents and most of the characters were actually drawn from life, on the spot, and the narrative is instinct with vitality and truth. It is one of the best books yet written concerning Life in the West.

The poetical works of Rev. WILLIAM LISLE BOWLES, (whose sonnets excited the admiration of S. T. COLERIDGE, while yet a youth,) have been published by the APPLETON'S, in two octave volumes. BOWLES ranks among the third-rate poets, and scarcely merits that his verses should be collected. One of his best pieces, entitled, *Childe Harold's Last Pilgrimage*, is included here among the "inedited, unpublished" poems. It has been thirty years in print. There is a memoir of BOWLES, from the pen of GILFILLAN, the most wordy of critics, the most flatulent of biographers.

A new edition of CAMPBELL'S *Pleasures of Hope*, illustrated by BIRKET FOSTER, GEORGE THOMAS and HARRISON WEIR, (English artists of ability and repute,) has been published in London by SAMPSON LOW, and in New-York by BANGS, BROTHER & Co. There are twenty-five engravings, executed on wood, and, as a whole, their beauty and merit have rarely been equaled. The figure sketches are by THOMAS; the landscapes and sea views by FOSTER and WEIR. The work is beautifully printed upon cream-colored paper, and is admirably adapted, at all seasons, as a gift book.

Frank Leslie's Portfolio of Fancy Needlework, is a handsome quarto, well edited by Mrs. ANN S. STEPHENS, and containing an immense quantity of information respecting a subject which (too much?) has engrossed ladies' time and attention of late. It is quite a cyclopedia, in its way, and treats of several feminine occupations besides fancy needlework. It is profusely and handsomely illustrated, many of the engravings being printed in colors, that it is worthy of a place in the *boudoir*. Published by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, New-York.

HARPER & BROTHERS have commenced a reissue of BOHN'S Classical Library, and have already brought out WATSON'S *Sallust*, DAVIDSON'S *Virgil*, and SMART'S *Horace*,—standard translations, revised by the most eminent scholars of the present day, with additional notes. A short time ago, one of the most distinguished Professors in this City, examining one of his classes, had occasion to say: "Well, gentlemen, I am sorry to find that you now are but the skeleton of a class—there is so little muscle and so much BOHN."

Lives of the British Historians, by EUGENE LAWRENCE, in two volumes, is a book which has long been called for. It is comprehensive, without being tedious, and the fruit of industry and ability. Commencing with the early writers, it gives the lives of the historians to CHARLES JAMES FOX, inclusive. The subject will bear extension to our own time. SOUTHEY, LINGARD, MACKINTOSH, ARNOLD, MACAULAY, and others ought to be included, also. Published by C. SCRIBNER, New-York.

The Private Life of an Eastern King, bearing every appearance of being a true narrative, may be mentioned one of the most entertaining volumes of the season. The late NUSSIR-U-DEEN, King of Oude, is the hero of this amusing volume, which lets the reader very much behind the scenes as regards Asiatic *ton* in Asia. Since the appearance of the *Arabian Nights*, there has been no such exposition of the sayings and doings of Eastern Royalty. Published by J. S. REDFIELD, New-York.

Moore's Life and Death of Lord Edward Fitzgerald, the Irish patriot, has been republished by P. M. HAVERTY, New-York, from the third London edition. It is handsomely got up in a single volume, with good paper, clear type, and portrait engraved on steel. Mr. HAVERTY has judiciously illustrated the text by adding, as notes, various extracts from CURRAN, MADDEN, Lord CLONCURRY, SAMPSON and others. The book is a valuable addition to the Irish literature of this country.

The Blakes and Flanagans, a tale illustrative of Irish life in the United States, written by Mrs. J. SADLIER, is more especially intended for Roman Catholic readers. But the moral is so excellent, and the execution so good, that all classes of Christians may derive benefit from its perusal. The story is a domestic one, wholly free from exaggeration, but full of interest. Published by D. & J. SADLIER & Co., New-York.

The second volume of DICKENS' *Little Folks* contains the touching history of Smike, taken from *Nicholas Nickleby*. The narrative is given, all through, in DICKENS' own words, and a very touching, pathetic relation it is. Kate, Madaline, Newman Nogg, Nicholas Nickleby, Miss La Creevy, Tim Linkinwater, the Brothers Cheeryble, Frank and immortal Mrs. Nickleby, are all introduced into this well-executed abridgement of poor Smike's life. Published by REDFIELD.

Memoirs of the Court and Reign of Catherine the Second, Empress of Russia, have appeared in one volume, written by SAMUEL M. SMUCKER, and published by MILLER, ORTON & MULLIGAN, New-York. We cannot see the *cui bono* of such a biography. The author might employ his talents to better purpose than raking up the scandalous records of the most profligate and prurient ruler of her age. Famous as a monarch, she was infamous as a woman.

The Lake Shore, from the French of EMILE SOUVESTER, (whose *Leaves from a Family Journal* we recently had occasion to commend highly,) contains three stories,—the Slave, the Serf, and the Apprentice. They illustrate three eras; Roman domination, feudal sway, and present civilization, and possess more than ordinary interest. Published by CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co., Boston.

The Match-Girl may emphatically be described as a bad book—design and moral being equally base. There is evidence of ability, as far as the mere authorship is concerned; but the tone of the work is sufficient to condemn it. Not merely is it sensuous, but in some of the incidents unequivocally sensual. It is lamentable to see talent thus misdirected. Published by W. W. WHITE, Philadelphia.

The Rag-Picker may properly be described as an abolitionist and temperance novel, written with much ability, although many of its leading incidents, and two, at least, of its more prominent characters, are deficient in probability. The earlier portion of the volume, in which the scene is cast in Boston, is, by far, the best. Published by MASON BROTHERS, New-York.

Cardinal WISEMAN, it may not be generally known, is author of a romance, at once classical and religious, entitled *Fabiola; or, The Church of the Catacombs*. It has appeared in the Popular Catholic Library, published by Messrs. SADLIERS, of New-York. It is a story of early Christian persecution, piety, and martyrdom, touchingly narrated.

The Spirit of Humanity, a work directed against the too prevalent ill-treatment of the inferior animals, is composed of well-selected extracts from a great many eminent authors, who have recorded their opinions in favor of humanity. It is a book which deserves very wide circulation—is peculiarly adapted for presentation to young people. Published by JOEL MUNSELL, Albany.

The Physiology of Marriage, by an old physician, contains nothing that is new—except that (p. 87) hot tea and coffee are denounced as "always of doubtful tendency to the cause of moral purity." It is so ill adapted for general perusal, that we should grieve to see it in the hands of any young person. Published by JOHN P. JEWETT & Co., Boston.

Henry and Bessie is the name of a charming children's book, published by ANSON D. F. RANDOLPH, New-York. It takes a boy and his little sister into the country and passes them through several adventures there. The moral tone of this story is good, and the fiction—which is very truthful, in fact—is serious, without sermonizing.

Miss YONGE (author of the *Heir of Redclyffe*) has written a little romance of early chivalry, called *Richard the Fearless; or, The Little Duke*, which the APPLETONS have brought out, with some handsome illustrations. The hero was great-grandfather of WILLIAM the Conqueror, and this story of his childhood's adventures is full of interest.

MR. FRENCH, the theatrical publisher, of Nassau-street, has commenced a series of *The American Drama*, each play with acting text and "business." The first number contains "A Mid-Summer Night's Dream." It is a cheap twelve-penny worth. All of [illegible]'s popular comedies are to be issued in this series.

Wheels and I, is a domestic story of no very remarkable ability as regards the composition, or interest, as far as its characters and incidents are concerned. The greater part is devoted to love-making, and the chit-chat, by way of dialogue, which constituted, at least, a moiety of the book, is desultory and purposeless. Published by J. C. DERBY.

The HARPERS have just published a new edition, much enlarged and improved, with many handsome engravings, of *Hourglass and Mallcomer*, one of JACOB ABBOTT'S popular and excellent Young Christian Series. An escape of the hero by means of an ice-boat, is full of thrilling interest, and one of the most striking incidents of modern fiction.

The History of the Maine Liquor Law, by HENRY S. CLUB, opens with a biography of NEAL DOW, of Portland. It gives portraits of DOW, HORACE GREELEY, H. W. BEECHER and his father, GERRIT SMITH, JOHN PIERPONT and LUCRETIA MOTT. These illustrations are the best things in the volume, which is a heavy compilation.

The Turf for 1855.

Union Course, L. I., trotting, Wednesday, Nov. 21. Match, $1,000, two miles and repeat, to wagons. W. WEBSTER names b. g. *John Dunlap*.....1
H. WOODRUFF names b. g. *Jack Potter*.....dist.

Time—First heat:
First mile.....2:40 | Second mile.....2:47
Total.....5:27

This long talked of match was decided Wednesday afternoon on the Union Course. *Jack Potter*, not satisfied with the laurels he achieved in trotting, offered himself in opposition

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

THE BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

Committee Meetings, &c.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board, last night, discussed the propriety of the WILLIAMSBURG FERRY LEASE.

Mr. FOX called up the report of the Ferry Committee in relation to Hicks and Berry's Williamsburg ferry lease from the foot of Catharine-street. The Committee recommended that three months' notice be given the lessees to put their property in good condition, and in case of failure that they forfeit all their rights and privileges.

Mr. RAY moved a postponement for one week more, which was carried.

"SAM" PATHETIC—BUY THE BOARD GOLD.

Mr. BRIGGS put in the following resolution:

Whereas, There seems to be a want of patriotism in this Board, as evinced by its refusal to celebrate Evacuation Day, although the patriotic fervor of our Revolutionary father still burns brightly in the breasts of our citizens, therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of five be appointed by this Board, to celebrate Evacuation Day, their expenses to be paid by themselves, and by patriotic individual contribution.

Mr. WARDMAN thought it was ridiculous.

BRIGGS defended himself and his resolution. He wanted to see a gathering of the citizens, and wanted to have Washington's Farewell Address read in public.

It was resolved that Mr. BRIGGS have leave to withdraw his resolution, which was carried. Briggs nowhere, again.

RAILROAD TROUBLES.

Mr. HERRICK presented a bulky petition of V. D. Bogart and others for a reform in the management of the Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads. Complaints are made of delays at Sixty-first-street, of the mud through which innocent passengers are compelled to wade, at detention at Forty-second-street, of the impudence of the officers of the Roads, &c., &c., &c.

Referred to Railroad Committee.

IRON PAVEMENTS.

The report from the other Board in relation to the paving of the Bowery and Chatham-street with Belgian Pavement, came in with a recommendation for concurrence.

Mr. MOSER commended the iron pavement now in use in Nassau-street.

Various Aldermen had a word apiece to offer: mainly contending that the great fault in paving in the City lies in the want of sand. The debate was very long and very pointless.

The iron pavement was voted down.

Discussion ensued more prolonged, and if possible more pointless upon adopting the Belgian pavement, with certain specifications as to the depth of sand to be used. Motions and counter amendments were elaborated upon, when final reference of the entire subject was voted to the Committee on Ordinances.

ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BOSTON FUNCTIONARIES.

Mr. WARDMAN called up the resolution from the other Board, calling for an extra appropriation of $300, to meet the expenses incurred in feeding and riding about the two Boston Aldermen and High Sheriff, during their visit, some months since, to New-York.

A spirited debate arose.

FOX demanded to see the items of the bill.

VARIAN intimated that after the Boston gentlemen quietly retired to the precincts and duties of their own sober municipality, they were sent for to rev at New-York, that the members of the Common Council here might have a grand spree.

Mr. WM. TUCKER thought the Committee, having exceeded their original appropriation, should pay all expended over that amount from their own pockets.

Mr. VOORHIS defended the Committee, and said if the Board would not vote payment of the extra appropriation he, as a member of the Committee, would pay his share of the amount unpaid. In case they required another supper he did want the Messrs. Lelands to tell them. "No, Gentlemen, here is your old bill; you can't come that dodge a second time."

Upon the vote of concurrence being taken, the same was lost for want of a constitutional vote. It was subsequently reconsidered and laid on the table.

THE NEW CITY HALL.

Mr. WM. TUCKER moved the subject of the new City Hall be made the special order for the next meeting. Twelve opposing to eight in favor, the motion was lost.

EX-ALDERMAN KELLY.

Relative to the recent decease of Patrick Kelly, Esq., at Patterson, N. J., and member of the Board of Aldermen during the years 1850 and 1851, appropriate resolutions were submitted by Alderman HOWARD. They were passed unanimously.

Adjourned to Monday.

The Supervisors.

The Supervisors met yesterday, the Mayor presiding.

Dr. George Fredericks officiated as Surgeon on board the bark *Grapeshot* during the pursuit of Baker, and for that service demands the nice little sum of $200, which the Board ordered to be paid him.

An attempt was made to call up the question of increasing the judicial salaries, but the motion failed by a tie vote. Mr. ELY held that the disposition made of this subject at a former meeting was final. The CHAIR ruled that the postponement was only temporary. Mr. ELY produced Jefferson's rules, as set forth in the immortal Manual, which Alderman HOWARD says is not used half so much as it ought to be in the Board, and declared that the CHAIR's decision was unprecedented. And so the matter ended.

The bill of Wm. F. Clarke for copying Common Pleas records, was ordered to be paid, amounting to $168.

The Census Marshals' bills remaining unpaid were passed over. Mr. D. C. Henderson, who acted as Secretary of the Marshals, handed in a bill for his services, amounting to $16, and produced letters from the Secretary of State and the County Clerk, certifying that his labors were worth a good remuneration.

Committee on Sewers.

The Committee on Sewers met yesterday afternoon in the Council Chamber, to hear parties interested in the construction of sewers, culverts, receiving basins, &c., in the different streets. The applicants for the making of a sewer in the Fourth-avenue, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, were opposed by two property holders in the neighborhood, who stated that a sewer had already been made by them at considerable expense, on the opposite side of the block, and which they would allow the applicants to use, and thereby save the property from a taxation of about $1 500.

The applicants contended that the use of the sewer had been at first refused, and that an expense of $300 had already been incurred by them in the construction of the sewer for which they now applied, and that the level of the ground was not favorable for running a new sewer into the old one.

In consequence of the Chairman being absent the Committee postponed further action on the application. A similar application for opening a sewer between Catharine and Market streets, East Broadway, was also laid over for the same reason.

Committee on County Offices.

The Committee on County Offices of the Board of Supervisors met yesterday. Supervisors HERRICK, (Chairman,) ELY and BROWN, were in attendance.

The bills referred to the Committee for furniture, stationery and paintings, for the Supreme Court, amounting respectively to $815, $389 and $507, were taken up, but the Committee were unable to agree upon reporting in favor of their payment as submitted.

A BILL OF ESSENTIALS.

Supervisor ELY insisted that some of the items of charges in the bill for stationery required examination. Among the items charged he enumerated one of $8 for a bronze inkstand and rack, $3 each for two Congress knives, $3 for a pair of shears, $18 for rubber rings, $5 for a letter stamp, and $30 for lead pencils. He deemed it quite essential to examine into such items before voting their payment. The bills were directed to lie over.

Police Clerks' Sunday Pay.

The Special Committee of the Board of Supervisors, to whom was referred the petition of the various Police Clerks stationed at the different Justices' Courts, presented some six months since to the Board of Supervisors, asking pay for services rendered on Sundays, was called to meet yesterday. But three of the Committee were in attendance, Supervisors BARKER, HERRICK and SYZERS. Several of the Police Clerks were present. Their claims to the extra compensation sought to have appropriated, were urged in accordance with a precedent they declared to have been established in 1850. Supervisor HERRICK was willing to report in favor of paying the amount asked. Mr. BARKER required more time to examine into the previous action of the Common Council. It was decided to defer reporting upon the matter until a meeting of a full committee could be obtained. Meanwhile, the additional remuneration thus solicited is $4 per Sunday, or $208 additional to the yearly salary already allowed. There are two who claim pay from January, 1852; four from May, 1853; and two from the commencement of the present year. The entire amount claimed exceeds $5,000.

School Expenses—A Free Academy for Girls.

Superintendent RANDALL'S Report to the Board of Education has made a good deal of stir in town. The idea of creating a Free Academy for Females has been a favorite project of some of the firmest friends of Education. Whether now is the time to make the move, and whether it is desirable to take the Fifteenth Ward Building for the purpose, is the question he has opened. As everything pertaining to it is of great interest to the public, we give below the sentiments of the President of the Board of Education, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., as expressed upon the occasion of opening the Eighteenth Ward Girls' Schools last week.

PRESIDENT NEILSON ON SCHOOLS FOR GIRLS.

There is involved in the erection of this building and the gathering of this school within it an experiment, inasmuch as this is the first building erected by those having charge of public instruction in this City, to be set apart exclusively for the occupation of females.

Another school-house, to be similarly devoted, is now in progress of erection on Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, and will be ready for occupation about the commencement of the new year.

There has existed in the minds of some of our fellow-citizens an impression that in the administration of the Department of Public Instruction in this City an undue partiality has been manifested toward one sex; that while we have provided for our boys superior Common School instruction, crowned with a Collegiate course—we have done but little comparatively to advance the educational interests of our girls. For my own part, I am not ready to plead guilty to any lack of even justice—and yet I am willing to confess that to my mind there are strong reasons why it is inexpedient, at this time, to establish in this City a Free Academy for females. I am, however, clearly of the opinion, that it is proper at certain points to open Schools exclusively for girls—in which Schools the education of such pupils as desire it may be advanced further than had hitherto been practicable. In which, indeed, they may be carried substantially as far as it is customary to carry the pupils of the various Academies and Seminaries in this country.

With these views, this School has been projected by the School Officers of this Ward, and from a desire to see the experiment fairly tried the Board of Education has sanctioned the proceeding.

There seemed to be great propriety in making this arrangement in the Eighteenth Ward, for the reason that the old School-house, from which we have now transferred our female School, was not suited for the occupancy of more than one sex, and the prospect is that we shall have boys enough to fill that building which we have altered so as to make it more convenient for a male School.

ECONOMY OF SCHOOL MONEYS.

* * * I would at this time say a word concerning the cost of public instruction in this City. Some have looked back through the records of the past, and are startled at the increase of expenditure for this purpose, and think that there must be something radically wrong in the administration of this trust. While they contrast the cost a few years ago with the present expenditure, they neglect to compare the condition of our schools as they were then and as they are at the present day.

A few years ago the great feature of the system was economy. The means provided for our schools was small, the field was contracted. The people, for they must be held responsible for the act, determined that a more liberal policy should prevail, and in obedience to their direction the old things passed away and a new order succeeded.

The Free Academy, an institution which has added an annual charge of about $40,000 to the cost of public instruction, was established by the direct votes of the people, deposited in the ballot-boxes.

The Public School Society, a time-honored body, economical to a fault, succumbed to the same power and yielded up its existence by order of the people, as expressed through their representatives in the Legislature of the State.

Their humble school edifices, sharing the fate of many other old public buildings, have gone down before the spirit of the age, and have been superseded by more spacious, and of course more expensive buildings. The question is asked by some, in view of the objection urged to the regeneration of our school edifices while much money is spent, and is to be spent, in the construction of elegant and enlarged accommodations for other public institutions: "*Shall our halls of justice—our places for the receipt of taxes and customs—our very prisons—be extended and beautified, and shall our school-houses receive no attention—neither be enlarged nor made convenient?*"

Now, I am prepared neither to enter a *cognovit* of extravagance, nor to deny that there have been indiscretions in the expenditure of the public money for school purposes; but I desire to call to mind the fact that there are in this City twenty-three different organizations, each authorized, to a certain extent, to expend the money of the City for the purposes of education—viz.: the twenty-two Boards of Ward Officers, and the Board of Education—the Ward Boards being entirely independent the one of the other, and the Board of Education having but a limited jurisdiction over all. We know how difficult a matter it is for all men, as individuals every one, to manage his pecuniary affairs with entire discretion. What wonder, then, that twenty-three bodies, composed each of twelve or more individual members, should, some of them, act indiscreetly?

Let it not be supposed, from what I have said, that I am inclined to act the apologist for those who even carelessly scatter the public money. I regard him who permits the property with which he is intrusted to be wasted, as but little better than the dishonest peculator.

A diligent and careful stewardship, which resists the application of a single dollar to any other than a useful public purpose, should characterize the administration of a public trust, and particularly of that trust which relates to the education of our youth.

Our school system can only exist so long as it is believed to be pure in all its characteristics. Should the foot of Corruption ever enter into it to pollute it, the foot of the People will be put upon it to crush it—aye and grind it to very powder.

Lectures in the Evening Schools.

Mr. WILLIAM JONES, an active member of the Evening School Committee, and Commissioner for the Tenth Ward, gave a very interesting lecture on the "Life and Character of JOHN HANCOCK" to the boys of the Seventh Ward Evening School, J. J. ANDERSON, Principal, on Thursday evening of last week. He also gave one on the "Life and Character of the Empress Josephine" before the girls of the Eleventh Ward Evening School, Miss P. A. MUNDAY, Principal. He will deliver a lecture before the girls of the Tenth (his own) Ward Evening School on Friday evening, in Ludlow-street, on the "Life and Character of MARY of Scotland." These lectures have been prepared with care by Mr. JONES, and are designed to be delivered in each of the schools as a labor of love. The course consists of four lectures. The three above-named, and one on the "Life and Character of BENJAMIN ARNOLD."

A Screw Loose.

As the steamer *Vanderbilt*, Capt. J. K. PENDLETON, was on her return trip, yesterday morning, from Stonington to New-York, the screw-pin of the piston rod became loose, when opposite Williamsburg, and she was, consequently obliged to be towed to Pier No. 3 North River, by the *Connecticut*, which happened to be passing at the time. The accident had no other effect than to delay her a little beyond her usual time. On the trip up the Sound on Monday night, there was an exciting race between the *Vanderbilt* and the *Bay State*. At starting the *Vanderbilt* had been some minutes in advance, but the *Bay State* gradually neared her, when they kept abreast for several miles; but eventually the *Bay State* steamed ahead, and continued perceptibly to increase the distance between them until the *Vanderbilt* changed her course for Stonington. As there was no undue steam pressure, the passengers felt quite at home, and all of them, particularly the ladies, seemed to enjoy the contest as long as it continued.

Have a Care for your Boys.

The Shanghaes met again on Wednesday night, but did not transact much business or do much mischief. The rage for secret societies is rampant now-a-days, and every half dozen of semi-grown boys get together and form a club. In the lower ranks they call themselves "Rock Boys," or "Short Boys," while in the aristocratic circles of our "best society," they assume such high and lofty names as the "Shanghae Guard." Every man to his taste, but the boys should be kept in nights.

Ferry-Landing Dangers.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times

After all that has been said and printed respecting ferry-landing dangers, I am constrained to propose a plan for preventing the danger alluded to which, it appears to me, if tried, would prove quite simple, economical and effectual.

Let a network be made of cord or small rope, three-eighths or half-inch thick, to spread six or eight feet up and down, and of sufficient length to extend across the carriage-way of the bridge, with a stout pole attached to the upper and lower edges, the whole suspended by two or three stout ropes, with one end of each attached to the upper pole at proper distances apart, and the other ends to the beam over head, so that when so suspended the lower pole would reach within a few inches of the floor of the bridge; then let there be two double pullies secured to the beam above, at such distance apart as to divide the weight about equally; let ropes be rove through each pully and come down one on each side of the netting and be fastened to the lower pole, the other end of said ropes to be led off over corresponding pullies at each side of the bridge with weights attached, nearly heavy enough to balance the network and fixtures. When the boat reaches the bridge and is properly secured, a very little effort would enable the bridge-tender to raise the netting sufficiently high to allow loaded teams of any size to pass under them. As soon as all vehicles are on the boat when about to leave, the network could be easily dropped and prevent any one from passing.

This network might be extended so as to cover the footways also were it not for the railings, and that they would obstruct the operations of the bridge-tenders; therefore I would suggest a gate to each foot-way just back of the tender's machinery, that should be closed when about to unhook the chains from the boat. If those suggestions are worthy of notice, please make such use of them as may seem advisable. E. B.

The Indian Nassau.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Your paper states that Nassau is the old *Indian* name of Long Island. Will you have the kindness to inform an inquirer whether WILLIAM of Nassau (Prince of Orange) was an Indian Chief; and the City of Nassau in Germany an Indian settlement?

Yours,

Certainly, certainly, excellent ? NASSAU was an aged Indian whose wigwam crowned the Brooklyn Heights once long ayne. He was a "relation" of Jon. BARLOW—as is shown by the similarity of their osseous structure—"all his bones were made of Indian Corn." His animal food was long clams, hence long afterward the name Long Island was conferred upon his delectable domain. He was a man of a prodigious wheep, had but one wife, and when the wind was high and the tides neap he played upon a harp of a thousand strings—sparrits of just men made perfect.

Mr. Gough and the Income Tax.

The following anecdote in relation to Mr GOUGH is from the Berwick (England) *Warder*:

"While in Edinburgh, Mr. GOUGH's equanimity at breakfast was much disturbed one morning by an income tax schedule being thrust into his hand. The Commissioners had calculated that Mr. GOUGH could carry off an inconsiderable number of Queen Victoria's sovereigns across the Atlantic, if she to be added to his store of 'Almighty dollars,' and they reckoned he was quite as liable to pay their lawful tax in the pound as any of her Majesty's subjects. Mr. GOUGH was of course much 'riled' by this specimen of British tyranny and rapacity, and made many strenuous protests, both against their right to tax a citizen of the great United States, and when that would no longer avail, against the amount at which he was assessed. Ultimately, however, he consented to be assessed on £15,000, as the amount of his gains during his lecturing tour in Great Britain; and his contribution to the expenses of the war was the pretty little sum of £67 10s."

Names of Streets.

If there are any Nimrods, founders of new cities, within the sound of our voice, we entreat them to name the streets by numbers, at least all those that lie parallel to each other. A calculation was made by a professional friend to the effect that, during the twelve years he has lived in New-York, at least three months had been employed in efforts to discover the whereabouts of streets which have no names that indicate their relative position. The men who made the map of what was Williamsburg deserve immortal renown for their wisdom and kindness in this matter. If the exemplary lady was judicious in proposing to name her children as England's kings are named to some extent, to wit: John 1st, 2d, 8d, &c., lest in event of a large family her husband might forget the order of their coming, how much greater the need that the fathers of cities be careful to name their streets in such a way that we shall not need to be phreno-mnemotechnists to qualify us to go about town without a map.

Court of Oyer and Termiser.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

The Court opened this morning pursuant to adjournment. The attendance was remarkably small compared with the excited and eager crowds that crammed the Court room and besieged the doors but two days ago. During the interval, every one seemed to have regained his wonted composure; the spectators and Jurors in waiting exhibited no indications of anxious anticipation or excited curiosity; though the case first to be tried, was one which, at the time of its occurrence attracted more of public attention, and aroused more of public feeling than any which had transpired for a long time before—that of the BILL POOLS murder. The reporters hung listlessly about, waiting in philosophic indifference to have their hopes of an early adjournment realized. The stout little officer, Mr. HARRY BARTHOLF, as spruce as a new pin, and, if it could be possible, more good natured, obliging and attentive than ever, bustled about with his usual activity, whilst BUCHANAN and KNIGHT, his faithful henchmen, with their customary coolness, looked forward to a pleasant variation, in the shape of a few days recess to the "heated term" through which this Court has just passed.

At a few minutes past 10 o'clock, Judge E. P. COWLES entered and took his seat. Mr. HALL, the District Attorney, immediately moved for an addition panel of 250 Jurors to be summoned and in readiness for Monday morning, and suggested the discharge of the present Jurors until the same time. An order was entered accordingly, and the Court stands adjourned until that day, when, as Mr. HALL announced, the trial of BARUM will be immediately entered on.

A Wise Old Cove.

A Paris physician has just published a pamphlet with the title of *The Physical and Moral Degeneration of the Human Race caused by Tight-boots.* The startling theory that Jeames, who for more than half a century has enjoyed the reputation of one of the greatest benefactors of humanity that ever existed, was in fact the principal author of cholera and a host of modern diseases, has been broached before, but without exciting much attention. Now, however, the Imperial Academy of Medicine have placed the subject on their paper for discussion.

Coroner's Inquests.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Mrs. ANN HALPIN, aged 56 years, who was run over and killed on Wednesday, by a runaway horse attached to a vegetable wagon. The horse was standing unattended, when he took fright and ran away.

The body of WILLIAM J. MCNULTY, a private watchman, was found in the water at the foot of Harman-street yesterday. The deceased had been missing for some time. He left his home some weeks since to watch a lot of mark on Hammond-street Ward, and it is thought fell overboard. He was 56 years of age. An inquest was held on the body yesterday. Verdict, death by drowning.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

RASCALITY—ATTEMPT TO OUTRAGE A YOUNG WOMAN.

A great piece of rascality, of a kind practiced in this City to a greater extent than is generally known—was brought to light yesterday: Ida Schniger, a young and pretty German girl, about four weeks since, arrived at a seaport in Maine, from Hamburg. The Captain of the vessel in which she came used her with great kindness, and, on her arrival in the country, put her on her way for New-York, where she believed an uncle of her's resided. She arrived in this City about ten days ago, with a man named F——n, said to be a through conductor on the Worcester line to Boston. The Conductor took the young emigrant to the National Hotel, in Cortlandt-street, and on the same night brought her to a house of bad repute in Greenwich-street, where he attempted to commit an indecent assault upon her person. She stoutly and successfully resisted the villain's efforts, who, finding himself foiled, introduced her to an accomplice of his, named G——, —a "runner" for one of the California lines of steamers. This G—— took the poor, friendless stranger to his residence in Greene-street, and there made repeated attempts to outrage her person, but was each time frustrated.

Mr. Jacobs, of No. 407 Broadway, with whom the young woman succeeded in communicating, under the supposition that he was the uncle for whom she was looking, learning the condition of the girl, procured the assistance of officer Martin, went to the house in Greene-street yesterday and took the girl away.

The poor young woman was overjoyed at her deliverance. She wept bitterly while narrating the sufferings and indignities to which she had been subject since reaching this City, by the two scoundrels into whose hands she had fallen.

She has been sent back in care of Captain Hill, a well-known gentleman, to the port at which she arrived, and will remain there under the protection of the Captain who brought her over, until her relatives can be heard from.

One of her uncles is Captain of an American ship, now at sea.

An effort will be made to bring to justice the scoundrels by whom the girl was so badly treated.

Police Justice WELSH being indisposed, Alderman HOWARD presided at

The Tombs

for a few hours yesterday forenoon, and disposed of sundry cases of divers nature, in a most becoming manner. Among them was one of

DISORDERLY CONDUCT,

preferred against Edward McCluskey, Stephen Wilson and Andrew Cliker. These parties, it was alleged, entered into the "Belle Union" drinking saloon, in Leonard-street, and soon after entered into a terrible fight, in which decanters and glasses took a part. The Police, from the Station-house opposite, went over and took the party, who were committed to get sober and satisfy Justice.

A FEMALE PICKPOCKET.

A young woman named Margaret Gillan was arraigned, charged with picking the pocket of Jane Ryckman, residing at No. 86 White-street, of a portemonnaie and $6 15. The complainant avers that she was accosted in Canal-street by Margaret, who inquired the way to Montgomery-street, and being politely answered, made a hasty retreat in an opposite direction. This singular movement aroused the suspicions of Miss Ryckman, who, putting her hand in her pocket, found that she had been robbed. Gillan was pursued by an officer to whom Miss Ryckman told the story, and arrested. The prisoner was identified at the Tombs as having obtained a port-monnaie from a Miss Fox a few evenings since, under similar circumstances. She was committed to answer on the first charge, and will be examined to-day on the second.

Essex Market.

At the Essex Market Police Court no offences greater than an assault and battery were examined.

A POOR WOMAN,

named Roundtree, with a young child, was taken from the Station-house, where she had slept the previous night, and sent to the Almshouse for six months because she had no home. Her husband, she said, was in Canada West, whither he had gone to work. She had received from him only $7, and that was all spent. She had neither home nor friends, and knew not where to go. She thanked the Justice for providing her with a home for the Winter, and hoped she would not be parted from her child.

A young man, well known as

CRAZY BILL,

was brought in with a dirty face and an unwashed head, on a charge of vagrancy. He told the magistrate he had no home. He was committed for six months.

At Yorkville.

'Tis not often that anything worth recording takes place at the Yorkville Police Court. But yesterday's case, exhibiting the vagaries of

A GIDDY YOUNG WIFE,

was examined there. The complainant, a "Dutch man" by birth, and a butcher by trade, told a doleful tale in melancholy accents and broken English. He married a wife, he said, one of his own countrywomen, a few weeks ago. He lived with her in peace and bliss in Eighty-fourth-street, for a short time. In the evening after the fourth day after his marriage he was solicited by his wife to accompany her to a dance; he demurred at first, but eventually gave way to her kind entreaties. They went to the dance and had a good time. At a late hour, the husband wishing to return home, desired his wife to accompany him, she, in language most emphatic refused to do so, and told him that he could leave as soon as he wished, but for her she would leave when it suited her convenience. The husband was surprised and grieved. Finding neither threat nor entreaty would move his wife, he left and went home alone. His wife returned with daylight, and an 'old beau. The husband became indignant, and the wife indifferent. After ten days' squabbling, the wife telling her husband that she would not be ruled by any man, and that she only married him to get rid of her father's control, forsook his house and refused to return again. They met on Wednesday on one of the Avenues, and she talked to him in language more loud and strong than loving or polite. He thereupon caused a warrant to be issued against her for disorderly conduct, and she was brought before the Magistrate to answer. His Honor (Justice CONNOLLY) on learning the facts of the case, talked to the giddy young wife "like a father to a child." She appeared affected, expressed repentance, and agreed to accompany her husband home and live with him for the future. The charge against her was thereupon suspended, and she left the Court with her happy husband.

The happiness of the husband was only of short duration. He had been gone from the Court-room but a few minutes, when he again returned, breathless and excited, and told the Magistrate that his wife had run away from him again. He appeared inconsolable. An officer was sent in pursuit of the fugitive wife, who was then locked up.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term.*—Nos. 78, 93, 98, 105, 123, 46, 63, 126 to 153, 154.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 881, 800, 549, 497, 752, 755, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 454, 766 770, 774, 777, 795, 788, 789, 730, 157, 336, 690, 318, 896, 807, 814, 815, 818 to 822, 831, 833 to 842, 708 to 712.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson.

The case of Sylvanus E. Spencer, who is charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, of the ship *Sea Witch*, was again before the Commissioner for the examination of the witnesses. No material facts pointing directly to the prisoner were elicited, although there are circumstances which show that he might have committed the act, as it was done during his watch on deck, and there is evidence to prove that he went below more than once. As the Grand Jury have had the evidence there, and will probably bring in a bill during the week, the prisoner will, in all probability, have to be tried in the United States Circuit Court for the capital offence, and on that account a request has been to refrain from any further detail of the evidence, as the publicity thereof at this time would be calculated to give trouble in the impanneling of a Jury.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM, Nov. 22.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DECISIONS.

Parker et al. vs. *Schenck.*—The plaintiffs must deduct $20 from the bill as adjusted, and as this decision is contrary to one reported for this District, though in conformity to one previously made and not reported; and as the defendant's default on this motion was once extended with $5 costs, neither party can have any costs in that default or on this motion against the other.

Breiman vs. *the People et al.*—The will, I am of opinion, meant to give the executor a discretion, only in the disposition of the funds among societies, and that the disposition among them should be at his discretion, provided the fund was applied to objects of charity; the decree is settled accordingly.

Heavy Judgment Against the Harlem Railroad Company.

COMMON PLEAS—PART I.

Before Judge Woodruff.

Alexander Danielson, John Danielson, William Wood, William Cross and Benjamin P. Dawson against *Erastus C. Benedict and the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co.*—The plaintiffs, known as Danielson, Wood & Co., in their complaint allege that they are owners of five certain lots of railroad iron, which was imported into this City about the Spring or Summer of 1854, and duly entered at the Custom House, where they are in from the necessary steps were taken to entitle them to the possession of the iron upon the payment of the legal duties thereon, which they tendered, but the defendant, Erastus C. Benedict, who is the Collector of the Customs, refused to deliver the same to the plaintiffs; that the iron is unlawfully claimed by the New-York and Harlem Railroad Co., that the Collector has expressed an intention of delivering it to them; that the value of the said iron is $40,000. They, therefore, asked the Court damages to the amount of $40,000, and the restraining of the Collector from delivering the iron to the Railroad Company, and its delivery to the plaintiffs.

In this cause which was tried in Oct. last, Judge Woodruff has rendered a decision against the Harlem Railroad Company, adjudging that Messrs. Danielson, Wood & Co. were the rightful owners of the railroad iron in controversy.

The value of the property in dispute is about $40,000.

For plaintiffs, Charles O'Conor, Esq., and Messrs. Foster & Thomson. For the Harlem Railroad Co., Hon. Greene C. Bronson and C. W. Sandford.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held on Wednesday afternoon. A communication was received from J. A. LOTT, Esq., Counsel, informing the Board of the recent decision by Judge ROCKWELL, directing the County Treasurer to pay Judge CULVER'S salary as Judge of the City Court. A Committee of three was appointed to confer with Counsel and report as to the best course to pursue.

Fatal Accidents.

A carpenter named ALEXANDER STEWART, residing in Greenwich-street, South Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from injuries received the day previous, by falling from a scaffold, upon which he was at work, in Partition-street. Deceased was 22 years of age, and was the sole support of an aged mother....A man named FLEISCHMAN, employed in store No. 28 Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn, died on Wednesday morning from accidentally drinking a quantity of vitriol the day previous. He resided in Tenth-street, New-York, where he leaves a family.

New Telegraph.

A Committee of the Brooklyn Common Council has decided to report favorably on a petition of Mr. F. H. PALMER, to run a line of telegraph wires through the city from Fort Hamilton to New-York. This is to be in connection with a line from Hallett's Cove, *via* Newtown to New-York.

Kings County Hospital.

There were 414 patients remaining in this Hospital on the 20th inst. During the week previous there were 87 received and 88 discharged. Deaths 6, viz.: John Graham, Sarah Ann Mulholland, Emma Howard, Eliza Edwards, (colored,) Jeremiah Horgon, Hans Bedhal.

Overboard.

A Mrs. MORGAN, residing in Greenpoint-avenue, Eastern District of Brooklyn, fell into the Peck-slip Dock, Tuesday evening, and was saved with great difficulty from drowning.

☞ Rev. Mr. TROWBRIDGE, was ordained last evening, in Dr. SPRAG'S Church, South Brooklyn. He will sail in a few days to join the American Mission.

EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY, MO.

Public Meeting in Weston—Riot Anticipated.

From the Weston Reporter, Nov. 16.

A meeting of the citizens of the city of Weston was called at our Court-house, at 7 o'clock last evening. Before many of our citizens had assembled, fifty armed men from Platte City had collected in the Court-house, and seemed inclined to oversawe and control the meeting. Order was tolerably well preserved however, and JAS N. BARNES, Esq., took the stand and explained the object of the meeting. The object be declared to be, to have an expression of the citizens of the city of Weston, in relation to a principle which he declared to be correct, that it was for the citizens of Parkville and vicinity to say, and not for the people of Platte City, or any other section, who was a fit person, and who was an unfit person, to reside at the former place. On his motion MARTIN V. SNELL, Esq., was called to the Chair, and W. W. WILSON, Esq., appointed Secretary. Whereupon Mr. BARNES offered the following resolutions, which, after considerable debate and some altercation, in which the people of other portions of the county principally participated, were adopted by the meeting. Judge ALMON made a motion to indefinitely postpone the resolution, but not being a resident, it was not put by the Chair. The vote was taken directly on the resolutions.

Warren. The honor, glory, and best interest of the Pro-Slavery cause, as well in Missouri as in Kansas, depend upon the maintenance, observance, and enforcement of the laws, and whereas the individual security and safety of the person and property of each one of our citizens is only guaranteed by law, therefore be it resolved by the citizens of the City of Weston, in mass meeting assembled:

1. That we recognize a large majority of the citizens of Parkville and vicinity as men sound and true on all the Slavery question; and that so long as they remain so, we regard it as their prerogative to determine for themselves who is a fit person and who is not a fit person to remain in their midst; and any exercise of power by any other community or neighborhood, interfering where the right belongs as here stated, would be an intrusion, as well of law as of just and correct principles, and calculated to lead to the most alarming consequences.

2. That we advise our friends and brothers of other sections of our county to quiet all excitement, and manifest that forbearance, justice, and respect for the laws which becomes a free and loyal people.

3. That the *Argus* and *Reporter* are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting, with request for oil or papers to copy.

M. V. SNELL, President.

W. W. WILSON, Secretary.

WESTON, Tuesday, Nov. 13, 1855.

M. V. Snell, Esq., President of the Citizen's Meeting, &c.

DEAR SIR: After the adjournment of the meeting of the citizens of Weston on last evening, General B. F. STRINGFELLOW offered a resolution to a subsequent meeting that had been called by gentlemen from various portions of the county. That resolution was based upon the assumption that Col. SUMMERS, of Parkville, had made an explanation that there was no reason to apprehend any danger of a conflict, between the citizens of Parkville and Platte City. As soon as the resolution was offered by STRINGFELLOW, Maj. JESSE SUMMERS arose and informed the meeting that *he* did not want to be understood as saying that there was no reason to apprehend any danger because he had heard Major WINSTON, a Platte City man say "that if concessions were not made, consequences would result, dangerous to the firesides of every individual and the Union."

Col. W. H. SUMNER made no remarks at all at this meeting. We also state that there is a burning expectation on the part of our citizens generally, that the people of Platte City will attempt to destroy valuable lives and property in Parkville.

Respectfully yours, &c.,

THOMAS ASPLING,
JOSEPH CUNNINGHAM,
FIELDING BURNES,
JAMES RICHARDSON.

The Excitement in Consequence of the Return of Park—Prevailing Alarm.

From the Parkville Democrat, Nov. 15.

For the last week or ten days, intense excitement, caused by the reappearance of G. S. PARK in this place, has prevailed in various sections of this County. It will be remembered that early last Spring, on account of some articles which appeared in the *Industrial Luminary*, of which PARK and PATTERSON were joint editors, they were both charged with Freesoilism and Abolitionism, and forcibly expelled from the State, with a resolve on the part of a portion of the citizens of this County, that if they were afterwards found in Platte County, they should suffer the penalty annexed, which was death. A short time since Mr. PARK, owing to a large amount of property he has here, and having a great deal of business to transact with a number of our citizens, and some of a very intricate nature, which it would seem no one understood or could transact as well as himself in person, returned to Parkville for the purpose of making some more satisfactory adjustment of his business.

On the intelligence of his arrival going abroad into the country, and being discussed by the citizens, a feeling seems to have been aroused against him, and there being opposing parties, the discussion of the subject has caused a most intense excitement here and in various other sections of the county. Rumor, which is always busy, and ready to do the office of carrying reports, and magnifying circumstances and misconstructing language, has, no doubt, done her work in this case. Unimportant circumstances that ordinarily would hardly attract a passing notice, have been seized upon, and magnified into huge mountains; idle words, which at other times would pass unheeded, are caught up and fraught with a meaning and importance never intended by the persons who uttered them, until at length a degree of excitement, which has seldom or never been known in our community, *reigns throughout the great portion of the County, threatening serious and direful consequences*, if not speedily allayed, to many of the inhabitants.

The citizens of Parkville, from certain causes (whether real or imaginary) have felt themselves called upon to take a position and show to the people of Platte County, and all concerned, where they stand.

That such a state of things should exist in our midst and around us, is much to be lamented. Many of our citizens have become alarmed. Rumor has told them that hands are forming elsewhere to march against our town and destroy the property, and, perhaps, the lives of our citizens. Excitement, undue excitement, has been the result.

For our own part, we can lie down at night and rise as quietly as ever in our life. We have too much confidence in the probity and good sense, and the regard our fellow-citizens have for the lives and property of their neighbors, to believe they will do an evil thing. There may be, now and then, a man who, in the heat of passion and excitement, may unadvisedly let fall an expression which some weak mind has construed into a modified design to do some damage to the property of the place; yet we are free to believe that, on sober reflection, no man would go so far as to outrage the rights of their fellow-citizens, and break up the relations of social order and happiness that have hitherto existed among us.

But be this as it may, it cannot be questioned that excitement exists, and which, if not allayed, may lead to some disastrous consequences. It therefore becomes the wisest and best heads amongst us to set to work to keep back the storm and quell the troubled sea of passion, before anything is done which will reflect discredit upon the character of our people. Let none foment the strife; but let the people be left to their good sense and sober reflection, to pursue the course dictated by reason, judgment and enlightened conscience, and we think none need fear the result.

The Parkville Outrages and the Legislature.

At a recent session of the Missouri Legislature, Mr. BLAIR called upon the House to take prompt action with the view to quell any riot or disturbance which there was reason to apprehend might follow the return of Mr. PARK to Parkville. Mr. BLAIR moved the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, By the House of Representatives, the Senate concurring, That the Governor of the State be requested to take steps immediately for the purpose of ascertaining the facts in reference to the reported disturbances in the County of Platte, and to quell any riotous or disorderly movements which may be found to exist in that county, and that he is hereby authorized and requested to use the military forces of the State, and to call upon the President of the United States for assistance in suppressing any such riotous insurrectionary movements.

—which was laid upon the table by a vote of 82 to 24.

Birth of Future Parties in Kansas.

The Kansas correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat* gives the proceedings of the Topeka State Convention of the 8th of November—later, by one day, than has reached us through our own correspondence.

The Convention at its evening session went into Committee of the Whole, on Mr. DELAHAY'S "Nebraska Resolution," and the amendments offered to it.

The resolution, as reported from the Select Committee, to whom it was referred, reads thus:

Resolved, That this Convention approve the principle of Squatter Sovereignty, and non-intervention of the people of the States, as well as of Congress, in the local affairs of Territories and States.

Mr. CROSBY'S substitute is as follows:

Resolved, That the action of the bill under which the Territory of Kansas was

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK: FRIDAY, NOV. 23, 1855.

BY THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Canada* at Halifax, we have received by telegraph a full summary of one week's later intelligence from Europe. The excitement in relation to the threatened rupture between England and the United States, which was at its heighth when the previous steamer left, had altogether subsided, and the London journals had ventured no further comments on a topic upon which they have already rendered themselves so ridiculous.

France and England have been making great efforts to induce Sweden to join the Western Alliance and take an active part in the war against Russia. General Canrobert was in Stockholm, charged with this mission.

We have some interesting items of war news from the Crimea. Sir Colin Campbell has taken offence at the appointment of Gen. Codrington to the chief command of the British Army, and has asked leave to return to England. There were rumors of battles having been fought in the vicinity of Perekop and Simpheropol, but they were generally thought to be unfounded. According to a late dispatch received from Vienna, the Allies had commenced to bombard Nicolaieff on the 29th of October. The result was unknown. This dispatch has certainly an air of truthfulness, but it cannot be altogether relied upon, especially as previous accounts from the Crimea have not hinted at any such undertaking.

A dispute, it is said, has arisen between Great Britain and Spain; first, on account of the summary dismissal of a British subject from Cuba in April last; and secondly, in consequence of the appointment of Don Domingo Mosquera, an old Slave trader, to the Governorship of Fernando Po.

Previous advices of the breaking out of a revolution in Sicily are confirmed. The authorities attempt to conceal the cause, which is doubtless a political one.

The money and market accounts are all favorable to American interests, as far as telegraphed. The unusual fact that grain and cotton go up at the same time in Liverpool, will attract attention. The English funds are nearly one per cent higher, and discounts are quoted easier in London.

The War Feeling at an End.

If the London *Times* should make another attempt to frighten John Bull, by threatening him with a war between England and this country, we imagine that it will not achieve so decided a success as it has done lately. The *Canada* brings news, as we anticipated she would, that the war feeling towards the United States is at an end, and the public mind has relapsed to its usual quietude. The last splurge of the *Times* will tend to weaken its power over the public—for, though no greater proof could have been given of the entire command which it has exercised over public opinion, than the effect produced by its blustering articles, yet the utter groundlessness of their assertions must shake public confidence in the *Times'* integrity. There has been a tremendous excitement about nothing; and we are not at all surprised to learn that the English journals are heartily ashamed of the terror they exhibited at the mere rumor of a war with this country. The *Times* will have no cause for congratulation on the result of its *canard*. In an unguarded moment John Bull has shown himself to be thoroughly unprepared and unwilling to entertain the idea of assuming a hostile position towards us; and, now that it has been found that there was no danger, we should not be surprised if he grew very warlike, and pretended to be eager for an encounter. But it will have a good, wholesome effect on both sides of the Atlantic to know that the two greatest commercial nations of the earth entertain the most friendly desires towards each other, and regard the idea of war with reciprocal horror and alarm.

Baconian Judges.

Judge Roosevelt, for the credit of his cloth, should have hesitated to drag the great Bacon into his charge to the Jury, who were to decide on the case of Judge Stuart. The parallel between the Lord-keeper of Queen Elizabeth and our City Judge was not a very happy one. They were, it is true, both Judges, and were both accused of taking bribes,—but here all resemblance between them ends. "The greatest, wisest and meanest of mankind," was too great, and the world owes him too much, to have his great name dragged into Court by the side of our City Judge. Besides, Lord Bacon did not allow the bribes he accepted to interfere with his decisions; he loved truth too well for that, and, as he accepted money from both sides, he was in a condition to act just as impartially as though he had not allowed his palm to be greased. And then, too, he had the grace to resign his place and confess his fault when he was detected. Judge Roosevelt remarked that Judge Stuart was the first Judge who had been tried for bribery since the time of Lord Bacon. But Judges are bribed by other things than money; party obligations, political hatreds, religious prejudices, pride of opinion, and a timid deference to popular feelings are more potent in influencing the decisions of Judges than money bribes could be, and, if there have been no Judges tried for allowing their judgments to be warped by other considerations than those of justice, it has not been for the lack of instances, but for lack of power to arraign the offenders. Some Judges have been the meanest of mankind without being either the wisest or the greatest. One of the most remarkable instances of judicial integrity, in modern times, was the sentence pronounced by Baron Alderson, lately, on Sir John Dean Paul, the London banker, the Judge's intimate personal friend, who had often sat with him on the same bench as a magistrate. In such a case the world would not have thought harshly if the Judge had allowed his heart to be bribed by recollections of past friendships and pity for a fallen gentleman; but Baron Alderson with Roman firmness dealt out the stern sentence which the culprit demanded, without permitting his judgment to be influenced by his compassion for a former friend. Happily for us in this country, amid all the political corruptions of the times, our Judiciary still preserves its character for uprightness and integrity of motive.

Agrarian Revolution in Ireland.

The red cross of St. George still floats above the Vice-Royal residence in Dublin, but a revolution nevertheless, of a most formidable kind, has been progressing slowly and surely in Ireland. It is, however, a constitutional and bloodless revolution. The broad acres of many an extravagant, reckless, fox-hunting landlord have passed under the hammer of the Incumbered Estates' Commissioners, and been transferred to other owners, that lawful debts might be satisfied, and the long scores of old creditors wiped out. For six years the Incumbered Estates' Act has been in operation in Ireland, and property which, hitherto, creditors could not have reached under the law of primogeniture, has been sold for the satisfaction of all "debts, dues and demands." As the law stood before the year 1849, no fee-simple property could be sold for any purpose, even by the owner of an estate, who was only, what the acts of Parliment termed, a tenant for life. He might embarrass it to any amount, and he might mortgage it to double its actual value, which was frequently the case, but sell it he could not. If the interest on the loans or mortgages were not paid, the creditors might place the property under charge of the Court of Chancery, which appointed receivers, who collected the rents and applied them to the paying of the debts. At the death of the owner of a fee-simple estate, no matter how great the incumbrances might then be, the property passed to the next heir, free of all claims. Affairs of this kind were of daily occurrence in Ireland for many centuries, and great hardship, suffering and loss were consequently entailed upon the creditors of the gentry and aristocracy. After the commercial failure of 1847, and in the face of those ravages which famine had made amongst the peasantry, land became almost valueless, and whole districts of the richest portions of the country were neither tilled nor occupied. The former tenants had either died of famine, were supported in poor-houses, or had sought shelter and employment in this country. In many of the more distressed counties the Poor Law taxation exceeded the previous rental. Matters could not be worse. Landlords were unable to extricate themselves from the difficulties by which they were surrounded. The land of the country was being rapidly confiscated to support a numerous horde of paupers, for whom the land owners were unable to provide ordinary employment, and so the time had arrived when legislation was forced to step in and arrest the approaching ruin of all classes in the community. The laws of primogeniture were so interwoven with the oligarchical institutions of England, that any attempt at their direct repeal should necessarily become a failure, and, in this critical conjuncture of affairs, Parliament, sustained by the great voice of the people, and supported by the moneyed and mercantile classes, passed the Irish Incumbered Estates Act, thus, at one bold stride, passing the sacred threshhold of landed property, and bringing it for sale into the market, like any other commodity. An Incumbered Estates Court was constituted, Commissioners were appointed to receive petitions from creditors, hear counsel for and against, and, if necessary, dispose of the property and make it over to the purchaser, by virtue of a short deed—so short that it could be stowed away in the waistcoat pocket. This brief but intelligible document conveyed a Parliamentary title as good and valid as any royal patent, bearing the great seal and sign manual of the sovereign. By the operations of this act, incumbered property has been put up at sale for public competition, locked-up capital sent into circulation, labor employed, and estates, hitherto unprofitable and partially cultivated, developed and improved to their utmost capacity. King log has been dethroned, and King stork placed in harness and made to work for the benefit of the common weal.

The number of petitions presented by creditors—and sometimes by the owners of estates themselves, that they might, by the shortest cut, divide the Gordian knot which bound them—amounted, from the 21st of October, 1849, to the 21st of October, 1855, to 3,684; the number of absolute orders for sale made by the Commissioners within the same period, was 2,854; the number of conveyances executed by the Commissioners, 5,297; the number of lots sold—some of which included estates whose rental amounted to more than $100,000 a year—were 8,211. There were placed in the Record Office of the Commissioners, 215,000 documents and muniments of title, which shows how complicated an Irish real estate lawsuit must have been in the good, easy, dull old days of chancery litigation. This enormous mass of deeds, records and documents has been boiled down to the more convenient number of 5,297, as we previously remarked.

The Incumbered Estates Court also deprived the Court of Chancery of 199 cases which had been pending there, probably for many generations. The number of Irish purchasers was 6,791, and of English, Scotch, and foreign purchasers, 230. The total amount of purchase money paid into the Court from the 21st October, 1849, to the 21st October, 1855, was $78,531,623 85. The money paid by Irish purchasers amounted to $66,957,391 14, and by English, Scotch, or foreign purchasers, to $11,574,233. It therefore appears, from the relative amount of those sums, that the land disposed of has not all passed into the hands of English and Scotch capitalists, who only stand in the ratio to Irish purchasers of about five to one. There is, therefore, the more danger that the change of owners will not change the old system of extortion and eviction, on the part of the landlords, and idleness and apathy on the part of the tenantry.

The operation of this Act does, in reality, amount to an agrarian revolution, and the change in the condition of Ireland will be greater than has been before effected by a century of agitation and attempts at independence and disunion.

Fortune-Tellers and Fools.

Few men are so daring as to start a lottery office in this City without having a cousin in the Common Council. Municipal interest is looked upon as the chief basis of those mysterious establishments, whose existence is only occasionally made manifest when some infuriated Irish apple merchant drags the proprietors before a Police Court, charged with not having paid an enormous prize of two dollars and a half. Knowing, therefore, how dangerous it is to launch any business whose prosperity depends on the swindling of a credulous public, without some secret anchorage in the City Hall harbor, we confess we were surprised to learn by an article which will be found in another column that a nest of establishments devoted to quiet and unobtrusive robbery exists in this City, whose owners cannot very well be supposed to have intimate relations with the members of our Municipal Government. The details so fully given, and the revelations so plainly made, demand a serious attention. The number of those dens and the success of the fortune-telling business gives the matter an importance to which it is not otherwise entitled. Familiar as we are with the history of popular delusions, we confess we did not imagine that Folly had so many worshippers.

Now, we can scarcely suppose that Madam Prewster is even deviously related to the chief officer of our City, no matter how equivocal his antecedents. It is hardly respectful to imagine that Mrs. Hayes has any connections in the Municipal Board; yet the establishments of both those worthy females have flourished undisturbed for many years. For many years have weak-minded people been in the habit of paying both dollar after dollar of their earnings for the privilege of beholding a vulgar exhibition of pretended sorcery, which should not deceive even a child. It is rather difficult, of course, to determine in what manner such people as Mr. and Mrs. Hayes violate the law. Their diagnosis of a patient's disease may be fictitious, their prescriptions a humbug, and the fee which they take a downright robbery, but still we doubt if they positively violate any statute. With Madam Prewster it is different. From her own confession, it becomes evident that her chief business consists in a traffic which must result in the ruin of female virtue. Any one who knows anything of human nature must see at once that, in an establishment where a man, on paying ten dollars, obtains the privilege of being introduced to an indefinite number of women, with no interested person to scrutinize his actions, and no monitor to warn the credulous girls, their inevitable ruin must follow in nine cases out of ten. It is folly to talk of honorable intention in such a case. The man who avails himself of Madam Prewster's services shows himself, by such a course, to be at least unscrupulous, if not wicked. The parents of the foolish women who become Madam Prewster's clients, according to her own acknowledgment to our correspondent, are ignorant of these secret introductions. The mystery of the whole affair heightens the romance to those morbid female intellects. It is no longer an ordinary courtship. The lover comes invested with a supernatural atmosphere, flung around him by this old sorceress, who professes to read the decrees of fate. The stolen interview is sweet. The boundless lies which the go-between tells about young women marrying apparently poor men, who turn out to be merchant princes, inflames imaginations already fermenting, perhaps, from a course of yellow-covered novels. The secrecy in which the whole affair is enveloped precludes all inquiry as to the antecedents of the lotharie. From step to step the victim proceeds down the treacherous path, until she can no longer stop:—an abyss of ruin, and a plunge into depths from which there is no escape, ends the story.

It is impossible to calculate the amount of ruin which clairvoyantes and fortune-tellers work on the simple and weak-minded. We have heard well authenticated stories of terrible domestic misery resulting from a belief in the tales of these lying sorcerers. Sick people are prevented from consulting respectable medical practitioners, by a blind belief in these swindling quacks. Simple country people lose their time, their money and sometimes their reason in fruitless searches after lost or concealed treasures, aided and abetted by those self-instituted magicians. When people are credulous enough to consult such people, there is no bounds to their belief. No matter how gross the deception, they swallow it greedily, to their own misery, and the profit of the sorcerer. Even from the quiet rural districts we learn of the doings of these soothsayers. Every now and again, some honest farmer is trapped by one of the tribe, and induced to deposit money, without which the charm necessary to attain his object—whatever it may be—is incomplete. Money and sorcerer vanish, and the farmer's misfortune is celebrated in the items of a country newspaper.

Some two hundred astrologers, clairvoyants and fortune-tellers exist in this City. From the spread of the trade we must perforce conclude it profitable, and predicate an enormous number of dupes. The trick of the tribe is evidently—judging by our correspondent's report—vagueness. They tell absolutely nothing, and leave it to the diseased imaginations of their clients to fill up the picture. They base their calculations on an universal credulity, and, we regret to say, in nine cases out of ten, are not deceived.

It were, of course, too much to expect the City Magistrates to interest themselves in a matter which solely concerns the morality and welfare of the City; but, as the press sometimes can achieve what City authorities are paid for doing, we publish an article, whose startling revelations will, we hope, have some effect in abating the evils we complain of.

What is the Meaning of Democracy?

All of John Van Buren's old associates, and former political co-workers in the various Orders of speckled Democracy to which he has belonged, are now out in full blast against him, some calling him a buffoon, some a traitor, and others much worse names. John, just now, is in a position which must be peculiarly gratifying to one who, like him, has ever been restive under the restraints of party discipline; he is in an excellent position for saying just what he likes about anybody, as he will be quite sure of not hitting a political friend or coadjutor by any pointed joke he may be inspired with. One of his own party papers which he has struck between wind and water, publishes, in reply, a brief little biographical sketch of John's political history, from which we extract the following:

"The first we hear of him is as the complete letter-writer and stock speculator in 1835 and '6. The next, as courtier at the Queen's banquets in England; dancing attendance to Royalty and playing Republican Prince in tight breeches and silk stockings. Was he a Democrat then? And if so, how much honor and aid did he bring to the Party?"

Some people have very strange ideas as to what constitutes Democracy; and, if the popular notion among Europeans is that there is a necessary connection between Democracy and dirt, and that freedom and ferocity are convertible terms, the fault lies, in a great measure with our own writers. Was he a Democrat then, when he was dressed like a gentleman, and behaving like one, too, in the presence of the most exalted lady in Europe? asks Mr. Van Buren's antagonist, evidently thinking that to accuse him of being well dressed and well behaved, was to damage his reputation as a Democrat. But, if John's Democracy can have nothing worse alleged against it than his complying with the rules of Queen Victoria's Court when he was introduced to her, its purity will never be called in question by any one who knows what Democracy means. It is not the mission of the Democratic spirit to level down, but to raise up, and John was showing himself a good Democrat in giving the Sovereign of Great Britain, and the exalted personages of her Court, to understand, that he, a plain citizen of Republican America, considered himself their equal. If John convinced the Queen and the ladies and gentlemen of her Court that a man might be a Democrat, and at the same time a gentleman, he certainly was doing honor to his party. But Democracy in this country is, as yet, but a name, and the party that has borne the name so long has not distinguished itself by the Democratic tendencies of its acts when in power. No part of our Government is based on Democratic principles. Our Army and Navy are less Democratic than those of France or Russia, promotion from the ranks in either branch of the military service is almost unknown with us; there is no Democratic equality in our Congressional representation, and even in our Municipal Government a system of representation exists but little removed from the old rotten borough system of England. We are, as yet, a Republic, and a radical change must be effected in our political system before we can boast of our Democracy.

More Trouble in Parkville.

Though the Parkvillians supposed they had a right to expel anybody from their village whose person or principles was not agreeable to them, yet Mr. Park, whom they drove away, after tumbling his printing press into the river, last year, has had the boldness to return and throw the people of that place into a commotion by his presence among them. While we are expressing our astonishment and indignation in this country at the tyrannical conduct of the magistrates of the little Island of Jersey, in compelling Victor Hugo and his compatriots in exile to leave that place, where they had sought a home, we see one of our citizens driven from the State where he was exercising an honest calling—his property destroyed, and his life threatened, because he had the hardihood to differ in his political opinions from the majority of the people among whom he lived; yet we do not see that any great indignation or astonishment has been excited by the outrage committed in Missouri. But it seems that Mr. Blair, a member of the Missouri Legislature, offered a resolution in that body calling upon the Governor of the State to protect Mr. Park from personal violence and his property from destruction. The resolution, however, was rejected, and the Parkvillians were left to exercise all the privileges of squatter sovereigns and border ruffians.

An American College in Rome.

We publish a letter, from the Pope, addressed to the Archbishop and Bishops of this State, recommending the Catholics in this country to establish a College in Rome for the purpose of educating priests for America. The letter appears to have been written nearly a year ago, but it has only just now been published in the *Freeman's Journal*. It appears to be the design of the Pope to have a College in Rome for the especial education of priests for each particular nation. The scheme is admirably calculated to strengthen the Papacy, by having all its ministers instructed under the immediate influence of the Pope. The attempt has already been made towards Ireland, and the recommendation of His Holiness, as regards this country, will doubtless be complied with.

☞ By reference to the dispatch of our Special Correspondent at Washington, it will be seen that he foreshadows an important portion of the forthcoming Message of the President. It will show that the last argument of Mr. Buchanan on the Central American question has never been answered by Lord Clarendon, and that the latter abruptly declared the correspondence closed, and declined to reopen it,—at the same time indicating the determination of his Government to construe the Treaty as not applying to the Ruatan colony.

Musical.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Every man of sensibility has something to thank Rossini for—crusty old sensualist that he is. In these days of grammatical strictness and technical perfection, it is absolutely delicious to listen to a composer who has genius enough to make a few mistakes, and to carry out his own ideas in his own natural way. Rossini is such a man. He forever presents a cheerful combination of beauties and blunders; a wonderful admixture of genius and gingham. You are never weary of him for more than ten minutes at a time. It is positively impossible for him to be heavy—as later composers have taught us heaviness. He has tried and failed. The opera of which we are now writing, "Semiramide," was an attempt in this direction. He intended it to be serious, in the German sense of the word—the *most* serious the world can possibly imagine. The Venetians thought it was really heavy, and denounced it for its German tendencies. To us it is as sparkling and intoxicating as a bottle of champagne. We know what heaviness is, from long and maddening experience, and when a vivacious opera, like "Semiramide," is revived we pay our respects genially and gratefully to the merry *maestro* who thought it serious, and the merry public that thought it heavy.

The *casts* last night at the Academy was, in some respects, superior to any we have before heard. Mme. Lagrange was, of course, the heroine. A more faultless artist, or one who pays a better regard to the dramatic essentials of the *rôles* intrusted to her care, cannot be found here or in Europe. Indeed, it is to this conscientiousness that Mme. Lagrange is indebted for much of her well-earned, and equally well-sustained, popularity. Her performance last evening was in the highest degree artistic and finished. Particularly in the second act was her great ability developed. It is here that she has most scope for those happy combinations of skill and daring in which she seems to delight. We could dwell at greater length on the excellent performance of this great artist were we not compelled to reserve a great share of praise for the *débutante* of the evening—on whom, of course, the general interest was centred. We refer to M'lle. Nantier Didiee. This lady has burst upon our musical horizon without any of the customary calculations and flourishes of the almanack makers. The reputable management of the Academy is above the common tricks of the speculators. Mlle. Didiee's latest triumphs were, we believe, achieved in England, where, in company with Grisi, she received her fair share of praise and renown. In appearance Mlle. Didiee is universally pleasing. She is young, graceful and vivacious. Her career, it is easy to predict, will be one of triumphs. With every natural qualification, she possesses already a style of her own, based on the pure and solid method of the Italian school. So truly excellent is she that we find ourselves entirely at a loss for a name with which to compare her. The glorious Alboni occupies a niche in the Temple of Song which no one can fill so well, and to pull her down, even for a comparison, would be madness. But this we will say, that if any one deserves a companion niche beside the great contralto, it is Mlle. Didiee. The quality of her voice is fresh, loving, elastic, and utterly subduing. Those technical things called registers are united with skill, and what *ficritures*. She essays bear her own impress, and are executed with finished and quiet good taste. With so many good qualities, it is plain that Mlle. Didiee must fill a large place in public regard—not only as a contralto, but as a mezzo-soprano, and even soprano singer, her upper notes being clear and thrilling. Of her performance of the *rôle* of *Arsace*, we have nothing of importance to add, for the simple reason that we did not detect any new points in it, as yet, but a name, and the party that has borne the name so long has not distinguished itself by the Democratic tendencies of its acts when in power. No part of our Government is based on Democratic principles. Our Army and Navy are less Democratic than those of France or Russia, promotion from the ranks in either branch of the military service is almost unknown with us; there is no Democratic equality in our Congressional representation, and even in our Municipal Government a system of representation exists but little removed from the old rotten borough system of England. We are, as yet, a Republic, and a radical change must be effected in our political system before we can boast of our Democracy.

"Semiramide" will be repeated to-night. We urge our readers to see it,

Personal.

Governor Reeder, of Kansas, arrived in the City on Wednesday night, and will leave for Washington on Saturday. The Governor is in fine health and spirits, and will make a vigorous defence of his right to represent the Territory in Congress.

Mr. Wise has written a "gushing" letter to the Boston Mercantile Library Association, in reply to an invitation to lecture before them; he declines on account of his engagements preparatory to his entering upon his gubernatorial duties, and says that he has never yet set his foot on New-England soil.

We understand that Judge Stuart has received a great many letters from distinguished gentlemen of the Bar, and other professions, advising him not to resign his Judgeship.

The Nebraska Election.

As near as can be judged, in the absence of the official returns, Hiram P. Bennett, of Nebraska City, is elected Delegate to Congress by 16 majority. The election may be contested, on account of persons voting who lived on land belonging to the Indians, which is said to be illegal. B. B. Chapman, late of Ohio, was the Administration candidate, and every effort was made by the Territorial officials to elect him.

Thackeray's Lectures.

Mr. Thackeray repeated his lecture on the Third Georges at Clinton Hall, last evening. The audiences drawn to listen to the repetition of this course rival in point of numbers and intelligence those which had the first cream of Mr. Thackeray's riches at Dr. Chapin's. We rather hold to a belief that a third course would draw well.

☞ The Central Park Committee are holding their sessions occasionally; they have done nothing of consequence yet.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—We shall offer this week the richest stock of Broche Shawls ever shown in the City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation—viz: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $10 each, worth $15; 1,500 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $12 each, worth $18; 2,000 Broche square Shawls, all wool, only $5 each, worth $6. Also, 3,000 Wool Plaid and Plain long Shawls, at $5 each, worth $8.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS—500 PIECES Choice and Selected Colors, and of the best quality imported, only 5s. per yard; also, 250 pieces French Printed De Laines, only 4s. per yard, worth $1.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 381 Grand-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORium, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE, 6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS, (Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN Satin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Cloth in the City, is to be found at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 381 Grand-st.

FACTS FOR THE MILLION.—NO. I.
Whenever any new or startling scientific invention has been announced, it has been the invariable practice of the illiterate and unthinking multitude to class it as a "humbug," and heap obloquy and derision upon the head of its enthusiastic inventor. This is the fate of genius. When Jacquard, the inventor of the Power Loom which bears his name, was arrested and carried to Paris with his machine, Carnot, in the presence of Napoleon, roughly said to him: "Are you the man who pretends to do that 'impossibility'—to tie a knot in a stretched string?" His compatriots of Lyons, (the "impossibility" being surmounted,) broke his machine in 1806, and raised a statue to his memory in 1841. Thus also, when Dr. FELIX GOURAUD announced that he had discovered a compound which possessed the almost miraculous virtues of removing TAN, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, BLOTCHES, REDness, ROUGHNESS, CHAPS, CHAFFS, CRACKS, PIMPLES, RINGWORM, SALT RHEUM, ERYSIPELAS, and even SCROFULA, his grand invention was looked on as a mere shimera of the brain. But the matchless ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP has demonstrated the feasibility of all this, and despite the opposition at first met with, and the flooding of cheap, trashy and pernicious imitations, it has grown so rapidly into favor that
GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP
is now deemed an indispensable requisite of a lady's toilet—the more especially as it can be used alike in soft, hard or even salt water, and *never* fails to realize delicate white neck, hands and arms, no matter how previously discolored.
Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.
Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.
CALLENDER, No. 68 South 3d-st., Phila.
HANCE, Baltimore.
BATES, No. 129 Washington-st., Boston.
BLISS & HAYES, Springfield.
BAULCH & CO., Providence.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
And Druggists generally.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES
STILL TRIUMPHANT.
THE REPORT OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE
Committee on Scales reads thus:
FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scale.....Gold Medal
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scale, peculiarly *correct*, with drop lever.....Silver Medal
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Prescription Scale.....Diploma
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balance.....Diploma
The Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved, as the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct*.
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material. Every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRUCK and DEPOT SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS,
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES,
PORTABLE PIER BALANCES,
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

LARGE SALE OF REAL ESTATE, BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT.—We invite the attention of capitalists and others to the large sale of [illegible] by ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, [illegible] of sixty-four lots of ground on 1st-av., [illegible] and 123d sts. These lots are to be sold by order of the Supreme Court, and under the direction of [illegible], Esq., Referee. Also, will be sold the property on 1st-av., Nos. 194 and 196 9th-st. Also, the valuable property on 7th-st., and a number of building lots on 6th-st. and 7th-av., between the 6th and 8th avs. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS REDUCED IN PRICE.—The proprietor of the Foreign News Office, No. 49 Nassau-st., Fun Buildings, having perfected his arrangements to furnish the above popular journal at a lower price than ever heretofore offered to the New-York public, begs respectfully to announce that from and after this date the retail rate will be only 12 cents per copy; yearly subscription, $6; for six months, $3 50. [illegible] at a liberal reduction. Subscribers served in any part of New-York or Brooklyn, or sent by mail to any [illegible].
C. MORRIS, Manager.

ROGERS & CO.'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—An invitation.—Step in; examine the Winter stock; see if yours it the prices affixed to the clothing; [illegible] marship, the style, the finish of every article; and then say if such overcoats, overcacks, talmas, dress coats, frock coats, business coats, pants, vests, boys' clothing and dress suits, &c., &c., can be bought anywhere else in this Union, as cheap as at
ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on easy terms, for old machines of every kind. Great [illegible] machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can be used to great advantage. These machines we offer to responsible parties from Old unimproved machines of our own manufacture charged in the same way. Old machines received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, BAREGE CORDS, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KEPT & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best [illegible] factories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade [illegible] that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

FASTIDIOUS, FANCIFUL, FUNNY, FAR-FETCHED fashions are all the rage concerning furs; but for rich, gay, stylish, dashing, unrivaled, and exceedingly economical articles, visit KNOX'S famous hat and fur establishment, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st. His stock is large, variety extensive, prices low, and his locality the easiest of access in the City, both for residents and strangers. Visit and patronize him.

NOVEMBER—LADIES, WINTER IS COMING, AND if you wish Cloth Button Boots, with warm linings, Gaiter Boots and Shoes of all kinds; boys', misses' and children's Boots and Shoes, with India Rubber Boots and Shoes of all the various styles, the very best kinds manufactured, patronize
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

THE VERY PRETTIEST GAITERS—THE MOST tasteful ball slippers—the best dancing shoes—the nicest children's shoes, and delightfully soft buskins also for invalids—are to be found at CANTRELL'S, No. 385 Pearl, Powery. Ladies will find that here exist all the advantages of Broadway, without the high prices, for CANTRELL sells the choicest gaiters at 12s. and 14s. Call and see.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. WAKE & CO.,
No. 197 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 20 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Bramah's La Dulle Locks, for which is [illegible] powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 16 Water-st., New-York.

GENIN'S FUR EMPORIUM.—THE FUR SEASON having commenced, the attention of the ladies is invited to the large and complete assortment of muffs, victorines, cloaks, cuffs, gloves, &c., including every description of fur, rare or common, and all made up in the best style. For sale, wholesale and retail, by GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world. The WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK Depot No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
H. G. WILDER & CO.,
Patentees and Manufacturers.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A comb of the most private room for dressing his [illegible] Cristadoro's Hair Dye is the standard article of the kind throughout the world. [illegible] new style of wig and toupee in use. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safes, with Hall's patent Powder and Lock, [illegible] have received prize medals at the World's Fair, 1853, and Crystal Palace, New-York, 1854. Warerooms of HERRING & Co., Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees rapidly increasing in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The [illegible] practical science and beauty, combining the utmost degree of [illegible], ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Celebrated Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 58 and 56 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

MELODEONS.—GEO. A. PRINCE & CO., BUFFALO, and No. 97 Fulton-st., New-York, were awarded a Silver Medal for the best Melodeon exhibited at the Fair of the American Institute. These are the only Melodeons made with the patent divided swell.

WINTER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL qualities and sizes, in Silk, Merino, Saxony, Ribbed Wool, &c. Also, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., wholesale or retail. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FRENCH WOOL PLAIDS AT 5s.—JUST RECEIVED 5 cases of Rich Plaids, Merinoes at the low price of 62½ cents, worth 7s. Also, two cases Plaid Poplins at 5s., worth 4s. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE paid particular attention to this branch of their business, and have on hand, at present, the most beautiful and well-selected assortment in the City. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

COMB FACTORY, No. 387 BROADWAY.—LADIES are respectfully invited to examine as large variety of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

SILKS, SILKS.—RICH DRESS SILKS FROM AUCtion, at reduced prices, will be offered this day. Also, 300 Plaid Wool long Shawls at $5, worth $8.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

On Tuesday afternoon last an atrocious murder was committed on the Bloomfield road, about three miles from Baltimore. Two Germans named Kronenmeyer and Hagenmeyer were quietly walking along the road which they were hired to by a man named John T. Pattenson, and one (Graseleis) was instantly killed. Kronenmeyer fled and gave the alarm; the murderer, who was subsequently captured, kept saying on his way to the watch-house that he was only sorry he did not kill the other d——d son of a b——h.

M. Stoeckl, Envoy Extraordinary, &c., of his Majesty the Emperor of Russia, is about to take, as wife, a lady from Springfield, Mass.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor's Office.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and, in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **Be Cautious.—Impure Cod Liver Oil.**—It requires great care in order to obtain the pure article, as there is so much sold that is unfit for use and injurious to the health. There being no certain test for pure Cod-Liver Oil, persons cannot be too careful in procuring it from undoubted sources.

I warrant every bottle of my Oil pure as it runs from the codfish livers, light straw-color, and sweet, no rancid or unpleasant taste to it, as most oils have.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner canal-st., New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise giving the curative properties of the oil in Consumption may be had gratis.

N. B.—My name is in full on each label.

☞ **Rushton's Compound Liverwort Paste**—For Coughs, Colds and Influenza—has been extensively used for many years past, and is highly recommended by the first physicians in this City. RUSHTON'S only, at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ **Depurated Bitters.**—This medicine is a valuable remedy for Dyspepsia in all its forms. When taken according to directions, it gives immediate relief, and in most cases effects a permanent cure.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—The most convenient instruments the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in case of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator** for the speedy cure of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Bilious Headache, Jaundice, Sick Headache, Fever and Ague, and all diseases arising from derangement of the digestive organs, such as Constipation, Costiveness, Flatulency, Sour Stomach, Loss of Appetite, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits, can be had of the Proprietors, HANFORD & BROTHER, No. 214 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and of all druggists throughout the United States, Canada and South America. Price 75 cents per bottle.

☞ **Astounding Testimony.**—Jersey City, Nov. 17, 1855.—Dr. S. S. Wright—*Dear Sir*: Knowing that you have recently obtained your valuable medicines from the Indians in the country, I take this method to inform you a few lines relating what it has done for my wife. My wife was laboring under a pulmonary affection, (disease of the lungs,) and had been treated by several eminent physicians, who declared her case incurable, and stated as their opinion that she could not long survive. I then sent for you. You gave her your scrofulous antidote, and I am happy to say that it has made a perfect cure, and sufficient time has elapsed to prove her cure permanent. You are at liberty to make whatever disposition you please with this, and refer any one to us for the truth of the same, at No. 73 Mercer-st., Jersey City.

CHARLES KALENBACH.

Sold wholesale and retail at No. 409 Broadway, New-York; and by druggists generally throughout the Union.

☞ **Professor Harg's Lecture on Spiritualism.**—By special invitation of Professors Draper, Doremus, Gilman, Carnahan, E. K. Collins, Esq., and one hundred other distinguished citizens, Dr. Robert Hare, author of the remarkable book just published, entitled "Experimental Investigations of Spirit Manifestations," will deliver a lecture on the so-called spiritual phenomena, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 23d instant, in which he will exhibit the the ingenious mechanical contrivances employed by him to detect muscular force and deception, and exhibit the precise nature of the agent involved in the production of the aforesaid phenomena. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Regular monthly meeting TO-MORROW (Saturday) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education. Superintendent Randall's Lecture in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, same place, at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Incentives to the Profession of Teaching*. Tickets of admission, to non-members, 12½ cents, to be had at the door.

JOHN H. FANNING, President.

J. M. Bebbie, Secretary.

☞ **Notice is Hereby Given**—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Silvering Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 28 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of Dec. next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

New-York, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—An adjourned meeting of the Board of Managers will be held at the American Bible Society's House, Astor-place, THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M. A punctual attendance is requested.

JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Brooklyn Athenæum—Constantinople.**—Mr. W. C. Dix will lecture at the Brooklyn Athenæum on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, beginning at 8 o'clock. Subject—*Francis and Constantinople*. Tickets, 25 cents; tickets for a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents; for sale at the door.

☞ **Superior Trees.**—Wm. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, L. I., offer their unrivaled collection of Fruit and Ornamental Trees and Plants. For price and Catalogue, apply per mail, or to C. M. SAXTON & CO., No. 152 Fulton-st.

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GREAT OPPORTUNITY FOR MAKING MONEY.—TO LET—The large dwelling-house, No. 28 West 14th-st., southeast corner of 6th-av., and 14th-st. The house contains about thirty rooms with all the modern improvements. Rent, low, viz.: to a party paying cash for every one of the rooms now in the house. This presents a rare opportunity, as the house is in good condition, and is one of the best locations in the City and can be filled up immediately with first-class boarders. There can be from 10 to 20 more rooms added if required, which will make it the largest private boarding-house on town. None need apply but those that have the ability and means, and such can rent it cheaper for the term of years than it can be rented for again. Apply to BRADLEY & DINGEE, Nos. 24 and 26 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

PRINTING.—Call at THOMAS R. SUTTON'S Card Depot, No. 27 Nassau-st., and see how tastily Cards are printed, and when you want any kind of plain or fancy Job Printing, you will know where to call. You will find him at the Card Depot, No. 27 Nassau-st., No. 16 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st.

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WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—For a Scotch Protestant girl of good manners and appearance, to go as experienced nursemaid, cut and fit, and work perfectly; would assist in chamberwork; an English Protestant several housework servant; two capable Irish Protestant cooks; several very neat, trustworthy, and experienced young girls, as moderate waiters, as nurses, waiters, seamstresses, &c. Also, a large selection of the best class of Catholic help. Apply at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two neat, willing girls, who wish places permanently for the Winter; one is a good plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker of bread and biscuit; wages six dollars a month; excellent City reference; the other is a neat nurse for a baby, is quick at the needle, makes children's clothes neatly, will wash and iron for the baby; wages five to six dollars a month; two years' reference. Call at No. 239 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as cook or chambermaid in a respectable private family; is a first-rate washer and ironer; best of City reference from her last situation, where she has lived six years. Call at No. 102 West 19th-st., third floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable Protestant woman wants a situation for her daughter, fourteen years old, to mind children, or to assist in the nursery; she is tidy and neat about children; the best of reference given. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 373 7th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as chambermaid or laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family. The best of City and country reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 261 West 28th-st., second floor, front room, between 9th and 10th-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a middle aged Protestant woman, is plain sewer, and light chamberwork in a private family; has no objection to the country; can give both City and country reference; has lived nine years in one place. Call at No. 309 13th-st., 2d floor, back room. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid, or to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing, or can take care of children. Good City reference. Call at No. 131 East 26th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Apply at No. 65 Madison-av., at her present employer's, to whom she refers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Frenchman and his wife, (just arrived) the one as coachman or butler, and the other as cook or chambermaid, in the same house. Also, a good French seamstress. Apply at No. 201 4th-st. To be seen from 3 P. M. to 5 P. M.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, in a private family, who is an excellent cook and bread-baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. The best of City reference can be given. Call to No. 29 Crosby-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in taking care of children. Call at No. 548 Houston-st., for two days. Has no objection to go a short distance in the country.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, in a private family; has good City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 153 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; willing to assist generally, if required. Apply at No. 234 14th-st., at room No. 18, third floor, for two days, if not suited.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 305 3d-av., corner of 10th-st. Good references.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and seamstress, or to do chamberwork and plain sewing; would be willing to act as waitress. Apply at No. 16 West 14th-st

SITUATION WANTED—As companion to an aged lady, or invalid, by a middle-aged American lady. Best references given and required. Inquire at No. 184 Willoughby-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable French woman, as baby's nurse. Good City reference. To be seen for two days at No. 139 West 16th-st., corner of 7th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl to cook, wash and iron. Inquire of her last employer No. 278 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

BOY WANTED—In an office, an active and intelligent American boy, who is willing to make himself generally useful; is a good penman and arithmetician, and can produce good references. Address T. J. N., *Times* Office, stating amount of salary expected.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

FARMER WANTED—On a gentleman's place within a few miles of New-York; must be experienced in taking charge of laboring men, overseeing stock and attending to vegetables, hay, &c. A person to superintend grapery and flowers is already employed. To one that is energetic and of excellent character, the situation will be made desirable. If married, state whether the wife can make butter, &c., also the ages of family if any. Address with full references as to capability and integrity, Box No. 3,175 Post-Office.

A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS—Is desirous of obtaining a situation; is a Protestant, understands dressmaking and all kinds of fine sewing; can do up embroideries neatly; no objection to some chamberwork; is out of employment in consequence of the family she lived with going to Europe. Can be seen on Tuesday, at No. 52 Clinton-place, from whence she can get reference.

A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT WOMAN—Who understands cutting and fitting children's clothes, and the care of an infant from its birth, and who would be willing to go South, may hear of a situation by applying between the hours of 11 and 3, at No. 33 East 16th-st.

A FEMALE TEACHER—Principal of one of the Public Schools in this City, would like to teach in a family, for two or three hours per day, after 4 o'clock, P. M., in exchange for her board. Address TEACHER, Box No. 773 Post-Office.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady who has had some experience, wants a situation as governess in a private family or boarding school, to teach the English branches and French. Inquire of the CLARKE SISTERS, No. 74 5th-av.

TUTOR WANTED—In a private family. Must be a classical scholar, and familiar with the French language, and competent to teach music. Best references required. Apply to A. Z., *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 237 Broadway, cor. Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

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EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

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Nos. 327 to 330 Pearl-st., (Franklin-square,)
PUBLISH THIS DAY:

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BARTON'S GRAMMAR.

An Outline of the General Principles of Grammar. With a brief Exposition of the chief Idiomatic Peculiarities of the English Language. To which Questions have been added. Edited and Enlarged by Rev. J. Gabbet Paxton, A. M., Professor of the English Language and Literature in the New-York Free Academy. 16mo; muslin.

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II.

FOWLER'S ENGLISH GRAMMAR.

The English Grammar in its Elements and Forms. With a History of its Origin and Development. Designed for use in Colleges and Schools. Revised and enlarged. By William C. Fowler, late Professor in Amherst College. 8vo; muslin, $1 50; Sheep, $4 75.

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III.

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V.

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"O! reverend sir, I do declare,
It drives me most to frenzy,
To think o' you a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

"A body'd thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trubble as this 'ere
To come a follerin arter."

The poetry and some medicine sent, to be dipped in hot vinegar every "ten minutes all night," to make the Elder rest comfortably, worked a cure, and enabled the widow to take advantage of the absence of the disease to carry off the patient—which she did by marrying him—he being all the time under the delusion that she was a rich widow, when she was not worth her shoe-strings.

Shortly before the Elder "popped the question" the widow retired to a grove, near the house, and there sang a plaintive ditty, from which we extract the following:

"I heerd him preach—I heerd him pray—
I heerd him sweetly sing.
Dear Suz! how I did feel that day!
It was a dretful thing!

"Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continered apart—
For though he's made my sperrit live,
He's surely bust my heart!"

The widow's song was overheard by the Elder; and what follows the reader will find in the book, which is got up with "taking illustrations."

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We would very gladly exhibit his estimate of the American ladies, but to do justice to the amiable address with which he manages to satisfy the curiosity of his Parisian friends on so important a subject, without incurring the least liability to blame, would occupy more space in our columns than we have at command.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

M. Maretzek tells his story in just the vein in which such a tale of petty squabbles, wretched failures and brilliant seizures should be told—triflingly as to style, and without any appearance of rancor of spite, or undue exhilaration as to spirit.

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We would make extracts if we knew where to begin or to leave off, and if we had not already exceeded the space we had allotted ourselves to this review. We would simply recommend every one to read it, for it is rich, it is effective, and highly entertaining.

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From the Providence Journal.

The early numbers of "The Examiner" are in accordance with the elevated design of its proprietors, and are withal exceedingly well executed in their respective departments. We hope it will meet with the success it so well deserves, and accomplish the useful and worthy objects at which it aims.

From the Puritan Recorder.

"The Examiner" presents a very handsome appearance. Or a resemble thing has been done by the new firm, which is to reform the fold of their sheet back again from the octavo form to the usual newspaper folio; which to a newspaper, will always be found decidedly the most convenient and satisfactory.

From the New-York Evangelist.

It appears in a remarkably beautiful typography. In this respect it hardly has an equal in the country.

From the Christian Intelligencer.

It is still as large as any paper need be; and the long experience of the above named gentlemen is a sufficient guaranty that its columns will be well filled with appropriate and excellent matter.

From the Western Watchman.

Blanket sheets are going out of fashion, and instead of them smaller sheets well filled are preferred. "The Examiner" is printed in the highest style of the typographical art, and the present number is a fine specimen of what may be done in that direction.

From the Worcester Spy.

"The Examiner" (of New-York,) continues to maintain the character with which its new series commenced, a few months since. Its literary articles are fearless and discriminating—its editorials able, truthful and independent, and its entire character is worthy of the position which it holds, as the leading paper of the Baptist denomination in America.

TERMS—One copy of THE EXAMINER will be sent to subscribers every week by mail, for Two Dollars and Fifty Cents a year, or for Two Dollars a year when paid IN ADVANCE, or within three months from the beginning of the subscription year.

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Rev. Drs. Francis Wayland, William R. Williams, Barnas Sears, Martin B. Anderson, Ezekiel G. Robinson, Asahel C. Kendrick, Francis Mason, William Hague, Rev. George W. Samson, and Professors Ebenezer Dodge, William Cammell, John L. Lincoln, George I. Chace, and John H. Raymond, contribute original articles to its pages; and no pains or expense will be spared to make the EXAMINER in all respects a First Class paper for the times.

DICKENS' LITTLE FOLKS.

A series of beautiful juveniles selected from Dickens' Works, in his own language. With Illustrations by Darley. 18mo. Cloth.

WILL BE PUBLISHED ON SATURDAY, NOV. 24:

THE CHILD WIFE. From the "David Copperfield" of Charles Dickens. 18mo. Cloth. 31 cents.

ALREADY PUBLISHED IN THE SAME SERIES:

I. LITTLE NELL. From the "The Old Curiosity Shop" of Charles Dickens. Cloth. Price 38 cents.

II. SMIKE. From the "Nicholas Nickleby" of Charles Dickens. Cloth. Price 38 cents.

ON SATURDAY, DEC. 1:

OLIVER AND THE JEW FAGIN. From the "Oliver Twist" of Charles Dickens. 18mo. Cloth. Price 38 cents.

NEARLY READY:

LITTLE PAUL. From the "Dombey and Son" of Charles Dickens. 18mo. Cloth. Price 38 cents.

FLORENCE DOMBEY. From the "Dombey and Son" of Charles Dickens. 18mo. Cloth. Price 38 c

DENMARK.

[illegible]

The following [illegible] was presented by the Danish Government to the Cabinets of other Powers for comment in the question of the Sound Dues has been furnished to us by our correspondent at Paris:

"The dues the Crown of Denmark levies on the ships and cargoes passing the straits of the Sound and the Great and Little Belts have long been the object of violent attacks, which have produced an impression the more obstinate because they have frequently had a political purpose and tendencies, and have always been founded on erroneous and disputed points of the right in virtue of which the toll is levied, as well as of the manner in which the Government of Denmark exercises it. The real state of the case being known only to those who were not interested in flinging it in its true light, general attention has very naturally been chiefly directed to the ulterior claims the toll imposes on the commercial interest, while no one took into account the numerous establishments of all kinds by which Denmark has always endeavored to facilitate the navigation of the Baltic and prevent the detention of vessels at the toll-station in the Sound. Even foreign Governments, though always respecting the right remaining with Denmark after so many sacrifices made in the interest of general peace, were often, and for reasons the strength of which we cannot, perhaps, now overlook, unable to avert from Denmark the effects of an agitation they could not but recognize as unjust and ill-founded.

"The efforts of Denmark to appease this agitation resulted, at the commencement of the reign of CHRISTIAN VIII, the august predecessor of the reigning Sovereign, in a negotiation between Denmark, England and Sweden, by which the ancient tariff of the Sound was revised; by this measure the agitation was stopped for a time.

"However, the Danish Government by no means concealed from itself that it would not be long before the movement would be renewed; and, anticipating this eventuality, King CHRISTIAN, VIII., had already conceived the idea of following up the revision designed on in the interests of commerce by other modifications of the tariff, at periods more or less distant from each other, on the principle that the dues to be levied should always be in proportion to the value of the cargoes and merchandise liable to the toll. It is not the fault of the Danish Government that the intention of King CHRISTIAN VIII. has not already been carried into effect. Acting on the impulse given by this enlightened Monarch, the Government a long time since took the preliminary measures required for another revision of the tariff; but, at the moment the idea of the late King would have been realized, Denmark found itself, much against its own wish, and in consequence of events impossible to foresee, involved in war, which necessarily absorbed all the attention of the Government, and did not allow it to make the sacrifices inseparable from any reduction whatever of the tariff then actually in operation. After the conclusion of peace the country still suffered from the inevitable consequences of the internal commotions the war could not but have fostered; and to the difficulties which thus surrounded it was soon added the present war between Russia, France and England.

"If it depended on the Danish Government, it certainly would not choose, for the consideration of the question of the Sound dues, a time like the present, when the two Powers most interested in the matter are opposed to each other in hostile camps. But the situation it has to meet leaves it no alternative.

"Among all the foreign Governments, that of the United States of America alone has contested the legal right of Denmark to levy a toll in the Sound, and it is only recently that it has distinctly declared itself in this sense; for, though it is just to admit that the United States Government has, several times during the few past years, announced that it could not follow, with regard to the tolls of the Sound, the international system generally established in Europe, yet the provision relative to the toll, embodied in the friendly Convention of Commerce and Navigation, concluded between Denmark and America, on the 26th of April, 1826, certainly contains a formal recognition of the right in question, rather than anything contesting it, like the analogous article in treaties and conventions of the same nature between Denmark and the other Powers.

"By a communication of the 14th of April last, the Minister of the United States at Copenhagen has given notice of the expiration of the above-cited Convention, which is the only written contract between Denmark and America which expressly mentions the tolls of the Sound; and, in giving this notification, the said diplomatic agent expresses the hope that Denmark will recognize before the expiration of the treaty—that is to say before the 14th of April, 1856—the justice and propriety of permitting American vessels to pursue their commercial operations on the sea without paying tribute to any one and without being impeded by any Power whatever.

"The and the United State's Government has had in view in notifying the termination of their convention with Denmark, is, therefore, to release American ships from the obligation of paying the toll of the Sound. It is not necessary here to examine if the attainment of this end is the logical consequence of the termination of a Convention which only names those dues, to assure to American ships, in respect to levying the toll, the privileged, instead of the non-privileged, treatment which would otherwise be applied to them. Denmark wishes to avoid a discussion of this kind; and it has only been mentioned in describing the course taken by the United States to define more clearly the position in which, as before observed, Denmark is placed.

"This position operates in a two-fold manner on the determination of the Danish Government. For not only after the notice of the termination of the convention of the 26th of April, 1856, or rather after the declaration of the United States' Government that it will release American ships from the tolls of the Sound, the Danish Government, if it would confine itself to the reply it has already made to that declaration, could not defer to another period the measures adapted to the circumstances, but it has at the same time become problematic whether the measure contemplated with regard to the Sound dues, anterior to the aforenamed declaration, would now suffice to prevent conflicts and complications, the consequences of which, by force of circumstances, may perhaps exceed the limits of a discussion between Denmark and the United States.

"If it depended only on the Government of Denmark, it would decide on a revision of the tariff of the Sound, principally because this measure could be adopted without the concurrence of any foreign Power, and it is convinced that a reduced tariff regulated according to the actual value of the merchandise, would be calculated to satisfy the reasonable wishes of the commercial public. But the aforenamed declaration proves that a revision would not satisfy a great Power with which Denmark sincerely desires to preserve its general relations of good intelligence; and not only this, it has also become more than probable, in consequence of the aforenamed declaration—that other Powers whose views and wishes are to be equally considered, would not be disposed to think a revision a sufficient measure.

"Under these circumstances the Danish Government has decided on submitting to the Powers interested in the question of the Sound a proposal of quite another character. It hopes the plan it will propose will be acceptable to the several Powers as it is certain it will be convenient to commerce and navigation generally; it hopes especially that the United States of America will consider this measure on the part of Denmark a pledge of its desire to reconcile its own interests with those of America as much as possible, and, above all, to avoid a difficult discussion and, perhaps, a conflict with a country which it justly respects. In fact, as the Danish Government believes it ought not to enter into such a discussion, its principal motive for not confining itself to the revision of the tariff which had been projected is, that it does not think this measure calculated to serve as a reply to the course adopted by the United States.

"In thus setting aside the revision, without, however, abandoning it, the Danish Government acts on the hypothesis that the other Governments consider that revision as not calculated to prevent the conflicts which it is the object to avoid, and have desired it to submit to them other propositions which, without prejudicing the rights of Denmark, may be of a nature more likely to unite the suffrages of the parties interested. If the plan of a revision is rejected, or if it is declared, at least, implicitly, that the only base on which the negotiation with Denmark can be entered into should be a definitive arrangement of the question of the Sound; the problem to solve would be then to find an expedient that entirely puts an end to the toll, without thereby derogating from the rights of the Danish Crown, this double result can only be secured by a capitalization of the Sound dues, with the object of freeing mercantile navigation, once for all, from the payment of the dues, on the receipt, by Denmark, of a just compensation.

This then, is the plan of arrangement the Danish Government submits to the consideration of the Powers interested in the question of the Sound.

"But such an arrangement could not be carried out without the stimultaneous concurrence of all the respective Powers. The formal and positive engagements which exist between Denmark and the other Powers with regard to the Sound dues do not allow of any special arrangement on that subject between Denmark and any one power. Besides this, there is another end, as the Danish Government considers it, an essential element of consideration, which is, that the point under discussion must be treated, not as a commercial or a money question, but as a political question. This is sufficiently shown by the history of the Sound dues, and the part which they have played in the politics of Northern Europe. Moreover, it would be impossible otherwise to give to the negotiation such a direction and character as would prevent its being shackled by questions of secondary importance, which might be in keeping as regards an arrangement purely fiscal, but which would by no means accord with one designed to serve as the complement of treaties of peace, and of transactions by which the whole system of political equilibrium has been regulated. The Danish Government, therefore, while recommending the proposition made by it to the attention of foreign Cabinets, begs them to enter as soon as possible into negotiation on the subject, and either to furnish their diplomatic agents at the Court of Denmark with full powers and instructions, or to send special delegates to Copenhagen in order to establish some general understanding, as well with regard to the compensation which Denmark would receive herself entitled upon the cessation of the tolls as to the mode of calculating and determining upon the just sums which each of the respective Powers should contribute. It would be desirable that this negotiation should be opened in the course of the month of November or the beginning of December.

"In giving expression to this wish the Danish Government has in view not only the ulterior settlement in question, as regards Denmark, but also the consideration that several powers, and especially those which from their geographical position might find this period too near at hand, have so little interest in the Sound dues that they would probably deem it unnecessary to be represented at the opening of the conferences, or might even prefer to be represented by some friendly Power.

"The choice of Copenhagen at the seat of the negotiation is justified by the fact that that city is the head-quarters of all the administrative departments, and consequently offers peculiar facilities for the supply of the materials and the information which would be desirable in the course of the negotiation.

"The Danish Government does not conceal from itself that the step which it has thought itself called upon to take is not such as will be likely at first sight to secure everywhere a favorable reception; but, while it regrets this, it indulges in the hope that its proposals will only be judged after having been thoroughly weighed, due regard being had to the position in which Denmark is at present placed. It anticipates that equal justice will be done to all, and relies upon the favorable dispositions of which the respective Powers have on other occasions given so many proofs. On its side, it will put its hand to the work with the best intentions, animated by the sincere desire to prove by the results that it has only in view an arrangement which will be equally acceptable to all.

It only new remains to add a few general observations upon the manner of realising the plan of capitalisation.

This is not the first time that such a plan has been discussed. Although never formally proposed by the Danish Government to the Powers in general, it has yet been made the subject of discussion with several Cabinets, so that it may be concluded that in principle it contains nothing which is new to the Powers interested, or which stands in need of detailed explanation. Neither does it seem necessary, at the present moment, to go into an examination of the different bases of capitalisation which will have to be considered. The Danish Government, although naturally willing to contribute its quota to the capitalisation, will not anticipate the ideas which may be put forward in the course of a negotiation in which the delegates of so many different States will participate. As its sole desire is that a conclusion equally acceptable to all should be arrived at, it does not, provided this end be attained, give the preference to any particular manner of proceeding.

"It would not, however, be superfluous to give a sketch of the basis of capitalization which the Danish Government would look upon as most in accordance with the nature of the revenue to be capitalised, and the adoption of which would, in its opinion, render the quota to be contributed by the respective powers the most fairly proportioned to the *pro rata* toll levied upon their commerce.

"The Sound dues and those of the Belts are partly levied upon the ships and partly upon their cargo. The last-mentioned tolls constitute the true Sound dues, while in the first category are included the charges for lighthouses, &c. Formerly the idea was mooted of adopting, as the exclusive basis of capitalisation, the nationality of ships passing the straits, but it is evident that this plan would be unjust, seeing that the number of vessels belonging to any one nation passing the Sound and the Belts by no means represents the quota which that nation contributes to the toll which is levied principally upon merchandise. This quota would be arrived at in the fairest manner by taking as a basis the quantity of merchandise which has passed the Sound and the Belts. In adopting this basis it might, for example, be agreed that the respective States, Denmark included, should contribute in proportion to the quantity of merchandise exported from their shores and imported into the Baltic, passing the Straits, or else exported by the same way from the Baltic, in order to be imported into their harbors or *vice versâ*. By combining such a basis as this with that of the nationality of the vessels, in such a manner that the compensation to be paid to Denmark should be calculated, as regards the veritable Sound dues, according to the merchandise and to the direct imports or exports of each state in merchandise which shall pass the Sound and the Belts, and as regards the light house and other charges, according to the flag, the nearest approach would probably be made to the just and equitable solution of a problem the complete solution of which will always present the greatest difficulties.

"In placing these papers at the disposition of the respective Cabinets, the Danish Government expresses the hope that they will be treated with all that discretion which the delicate nature of the subject demands."

Gas-Light—Progress of the Manufacture of Gas.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the next degree of importance to fire, the most useful of all human inventions, stands "artificial light." It would be extremely irksome and inconvenient, to have to pass all the hours of night in a state of darkness. It would be attended by a great loss of active existence, and therefore of so much usefulness and enjoyment.

The seeming niggardliness of nature in the article of light, has from the beginning of human society been stimulating the wit of man to find out a better and better substitute for the light of day. At present, gas-light is the most perfect of all artificial lights, and comes the nearest to the light of day.

The consumption of gas is already very great and rapidly increasing. In this City nearly 800,000,000 of cubic feet are annually consumed, and Philadelphia consumes over half that amount. Baltimore was the city where it was first introduced in this country. Last year there was sent from England to China for the city of Hong Kong, the first small gas apparatus, capable of supplying about fifty lights, and the English merchant who ordered it in sanguine as to the introduction of gas-light in that country—China having plenty of bituminous coal mines.

A history of the history of so important an invention, and the prospect of its improvement, cannot be without interest.

Like other great inventions, that of artificial light is not very old, although the inflammability of coal-gas was known since the year 1664. Dr. CLAYTON distilled coals in a retort as an experiment, and the products were—as he called them—phlegm, black oil, and a spirit which is not condensable. No practical use of this gas was thought of at that time.

The German, BECHER, contemplated in the year 1680 to devise means for separating the gas from coal, in which he did not succeed. Dr. WATSON endeavored to draw public attention to the existence of inflammable gas in coals.

The Frenchman, PHILIPPE LE BON, in Paris, commenced his researches in this matter in the year 1785, entered into extensive experiments, and constructed in the year 1799 what he called thermo-lamps, to answer the two-fold purpose of giving light and heat. It was neither more nor less than an apparatus for extracting illuminating gas from wood. His invention was abandoned, as the light had but a feeble illuminating power, and besides the wood did not yield much gas. More successful was the Englishman, MURDOCK, who used mineral coal for this purpose. In the year 1798, he put up his first apparatus in the machine factory of BOLTON & WATT, and in the year 1804, others in the factories at Birmingham. But, although the use of gas was spreading in the manufacturing towns, it made little progress in London. This may be accounted for in some measure by the circumstance that no means had as yet been found out of purifying it. The gas was dirty and had a disagreeable smell, and caused headache when used in closed rooms, besides spoiling delicate furniture. In the year 1807, a German of the name WINSER invented a method of purifying the gas, by passing it through lime, and he later formed the National Light and Heat Company in London. The first Gasometer was put up in London in 1816. Two years later, in Paris, at first in the St. Louis Hospital. In the year 1823 a Company was organized in London to supply the city with 30,000 burners, and consumed every night about 600,000 cubic feet of gas.

Resin gas has been tried, and is in use in different establishments in the country, but the cost is much greater than that of coal gas; and still a greater objection in this respect is to *Oil* gas, although producing a very fine gas.

Oily Seeds were tried in England, and in this country cotton seed has been tried. These materials were found impracticable, as yielding but little gas and requiring too much fuel for producing. Wood and woody matters were not considered proper material for gas making since the failure of LE BON was known. Finally, Dr. PETTENKOFER, of Munich, Bavaria, succeeded in the year 1849, by a new process, in making excellent gas in sufficient quantity from wood. He had a patent issued for his process as early as February, 1851. The chemist EMIL BREISACH, of Augsburg, the legal assignee of this invention, had entered his claim for a patent in the United States Patent-Office as early as October, 1853, and since that time it has been shown by him and made at various gas works in this country, and generally, we believe, with a good degree of success. The invention is said to be in successful use in the cities of Bayreuth, Basle Heilbronn, Pforsheim, and Oldenburg, while similar works are in course of construction at Coburg, Gotha, Darmstadt, and Wuersburg. In England this improvement is not likely to make much headway, wood being there of the most expensive, and bituminous coal one of the cheapest of staples. But in this country the case is just the reverse. Anthracite coal is almost valueless for this purpose, so that bituminous coal is imported from England in some instances, while we have wood in abundance.

The advantages attending the use of this material are various. The process is very rapid, so that a retort is emptied and ready to be filled again in the course of every hour and a half. Charcoal and tar constitute the offal—both highly marketable articles. The saving in retorts is very considerable, partly because of the rapidity of the process, and partly because wood contains no sulphur to damage the Iron. The gas works of the Railroad depôt at Manich feed two hundred and eighty lights with only two retorts of the usual form, of which but one is used at a time, and which are always charged with ninety pounds of wood. The latter, being stored immediately over the retorts, is so dry, that gas is generated the moment it enters the red-hot retorts; and, to save time still further, the entire charge is thrown in at one moment by means of an immense shovel prepared for the purpose. The coals are thrown into iron reservoirs, closed hermetically with water, latterly moist sand is also used to arrest the heat of the coals.

The gas is purified by means of dry lime. The production of tar compensates for the introduction of the arrangements for preserving it. The pyroligneous acid, also generated, was until lately thrown aside; but M. BRONNACH, of Augsburg, has succeeded in purifying it so completely as to make it also a useful article of trade.

The charcoal is very light, but, being sold by weight, it is a prodigious favorite, and in great request.

The experience of the gas works at Oldenburg, convincingly prove that any kind of wood is good for the purpose; pine, spruce, beech or oak, and the root and twigs as well as the trunk, the main requisite is that it should be perfectly dry. The retorts are heated by means of wood or coal. The gas, after being generated in the retort, is conducted through red hot iron chambers above and under the retort, whence it passes into the purifiers; this is one of the main differences between the preparation of gas from wood, and that from coal.

Being but very recently introduced into practice, it is but fair to suppose that the art of making gas of wood will receive some improvements at the hands of experience and good management, and will be as much less expensive than at present, as the production of coal gas is now more profitable than it was when but two or three years old. It must be remembered also that gas works of any kind are even now far less productive in the first three or four years of their existence than when they have been in operation for a longer period of time. But even now it is abundantly clear that *good gas is vastly cheaper than its ancient rival in every district in which wood is more accessible than bituminous coal.* Examples are not wanting of gas works originally intended and used to generate gas from coal, which have been altered so as to introduce the other material with advantage to all concerned. M. BLOCHMANN, of Dresden, has recently converted the gas works attached to the iron works of "Lauchhammer," belonging to the Count of EINSIEDLN, from a coal gas apparatus into one for the production of wood gas, with such success that a thousand cubic feet of wood gas are now produced at a saving of fifty per cent. on the cost of the same quantity before the change was introduced.

Notwithstanding the abundance of bituminous coal in many districts of our country, the cost of transportation of so heavy an article is a material item in its availability, at even a comparatively small distance from the point of its production; and it would therefore appear, that in very many neighborhoods, the substitution of wood would be attended with the greatest advantage. The question deserves the attention of capitalists as well as scientific men, to whom it must be interesting to know what constitutes the great progress in this wood-gas invention.

We therefore state, that Dr. PETTENKOFER was the first who *discovered* that there are two distinct successive stages in the process of gas-making, as well in the manufacture of coal-gas as in that of wood-gas. In the first stage of the process, the so-called "primitive vapors" are generated, and in the second, these primitive vapors are converted under higher temperatures into permanent illuminating gas. He further *discovered*, that it requires a much higher temperature to convert these primitive vapors of wood into illuminating gas than to generate them—meanwhile, in the process of coal-gas-making, these differences of temperature are very small. With this discovery on hand, PETTENKOFER and RULAND *invented* those many-chambered regenerators mentioned above, and constructed the whole apparatus with such an ingenuity, that in the smallest possible space, and with the greatest economy of fuel, the primitive vapors have to pass very long channels by increasing temperatures, and are thus converted into the finest illuminating gas, and so thoroughly that also a by far greater quantity of gas is obtained, than was ever before possible.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Nov. 22—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain as last noticed.

COFFEE—Rio is in fair demand and is very firm: 2,200 bags changed hands to-day at 10¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are quiet at old figures. A public sale, already announced for to-morrow, (Friday,) has been postponed and is now advertised for Tuesday, the 27th inst. Operators are partially disposed to hold off till it occurs, to see how it will affect the market.

COTTON—Opened quietly, but firmly, but after the *Canada's* news transpired, holders advanced their claims ¼c.@⅜c. ₱ lb., thereby interrupting all further business. It is probable there will not be much done ere the arrival of the steamer's mails.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in still better request, especially for home use and to fill matching contracts, though shippers are willing purchasers at strengthening rates. The arrivals are comparatively limited and holders are not anxious to sell, even at current prices. The transactions since our last embrace about 17,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 [illegible]
Straight State	[illegible]
Extra State	[illegible]
Mixed Western	[illegible]
Common to Good Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Michigan	[illegible]
Common to Good Ohio	[illegible]
Fancy Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Ohio	[illegible]
Extra Indiana and Michigan	[illegible]
Fancy Genesee	[illegible]
Extra Genesee	[illegible]

Canadian is improving, with sales of 1,000 bbls. superfine at $8 87½@$9 00; extra do. at $9 12½@$9 25 ₱ bbl. Southern likewise favors buyers; the transactions since our last including nearly 4,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 00@$9 12½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way, at $6 75@$7 00 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request and heavy in price, at $4 87½@$5 00 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request, at $2 00½@$2 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last embrace about 49,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 98, Genesee do. at $2 95, Western do. at $2 90, and Southern Red at $2 02½@$2 17,—the latter an extreme rate,—₱ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,500 bushels, mostly at $1 25 ₱ bushel, a rate subsequently refused, as, in view of a reduced supply, holders anticipated a rise in prices. Barley is scarce and quiet, but very firm. Oats have not varied much. Corn is in good demand at strengthening prices, with sales since our last of 42,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed, in store, afloat and delivered, at 99c.@$1 01, but including some new Southern White at $1 02, and old do. at $1 07 ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River sold at yesterday's prices.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—The market is quiet and prices are nominally the same.

LATHS—Are in fair demand and are steady.

LEAD—Nothing new in this line.

LIME—Rockland is still rare and needed at previous quotations.

MOLASSES—Seems inactive, but firm, as before reported.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without variation. A better inquiry exists for Spirits Turpentine, which is now worth 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon.

OILS—Nothing further has transpired in this line, worthy of special notice.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in fair request, but it exhibits rather less firmness; the sales, since our last, comprising about 1,400 barrels, in lots, at $22 37½@$22½ for Mess; and $20½ for Prime, ₱ barrel. There were likewise sales reported, of Mess, deliverable during the remainder of this year, at $20; in January and February, at $19; and in June, at $18 ₱ barrel. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¼c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are scarce, and firm, but quiet. Lard slightly favors buyers, the transactions consisting of 400 bbls. and tcs., mostly here, at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 300 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; $14 50@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are in fair request, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; 28c.@30c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 9½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The supply is steadily increasing, while the demand is limited, especially from grocers. Prices are dull and heavy, having a downward tendency. The sales, since our last, include about 150 tcs., at $4 62½@$5 25—the latter rate for strictly prime, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Operators did not get the *Canada's* favorable accounts early enough to be influenced by them, and, in their absence, there was no disposition to do any business. Hence, the sales of the day were limited to small lots of Cuba, at 6⅝c.@7¼c., and 80 hhds. New-Orleans, at 7¾c.@7¾c., ₱ lb. Many dealers expect private dispatches, to-morrow, with a more definite report of the English markets, than the newspaper summary contains; and, should it turn out to be as encouraging as is anticipated, a lively demand for Sugars will most probably arise, to exhaust our already small stocks, and to strengthen prices.

TALLOW—We heard that 15,000 lbs. Prime brought 12¾c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Only 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison were reported sold at 39¾c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shipowners lowered their claims, to British ports, to-day, which induced more activity. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced a little Cotton at ⅝d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 4s. 6d.@4s. 9d.; 68,000 bushels Grain at 6½c.@6¾c., and 7½d. in bulk and bags; 9 bushels and 1 Bag wheat, and 40 tons Oil at 37s. 6d. For London, the shipments included 1,200 bbls. Flour at 4s. For Glasgow, some Oil was engaged at 37s. 6d. For Antwerp, 12,000 bushels Rye were taken on terms not recollected. For Havre, the business was limited, and rates were about the same. For other ports, we heard of nothing additional worth reporting.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. P. BINGHAM, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can hear of satisfaction. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WILLIAM SCHUBERT, GUITARIST, respectfully announces to his pupils, and the public, that he has removed to No. 10 Washington-place. No. 8 Bond-st. has been appointed sole agent for the sale of Martin's justly celebrated Guitars, and has a large supply of the best Italian strings, together with silver strings of his own manufacture, of a superior quality.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME, with his own, on terms quite moderate. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under family home influences and mental and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 340 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

PAULDING INSTITUTE—A boarding school for boys, at Tarrytown, N. Y. Winter term will commence on Monday, Nov. 5. Circulars at T. J. DROWNE'S, No. 6 Astor-place, and STANFORD & SWORTH'S, No. 997 Broadway; and at CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH'S, No. 8 Park-row, New-York. WM. G. WESTON, Principal.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 64 3d-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

PRIVATE SCHOOL.—REMOVAL.—The Academy of Music and the Languages, Mrs. H. H. CALDWELL, Principal, has been removed from No. 308 Pacific-st., to 7 Schermerhorn-st., between Court and Clinton sts.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

LA CRIMEENNE AT THE CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—Professor SARACCO, who, during the last nine years has had the honor of introducing the most fashionable dances, begs to inform the public that on the 14th of December next, he will give a Grand Ball at the splendid and unrivalled City Assembly Rooms, where the new dance "La Crimeenne" will be danced by his pupils, who are the promoters of the festival. Terms of subscription, including twelve lessons, may be obtained at Signor SARACCO'S Dancing Academy, No. 379 4th-st., where the Crimeenne is now being taught.

MLLE. CAROLINE VEZINA'S DANCING ACADEMY, No. 21 Howard-st., is now open for the season. Classes meet for the instruction of Ladies and Gentlemen at 3 o'clock P. M. to 5, and at 8 to 11 in the evening, for practice. Grand Dancing Soirée every Saturday Evening from 8 to 11. Admission 50 cents.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 50 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practicing Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

MR. CHARRUAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 13th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from 50 to 75 per ton or cord.

Parties having in view homes in Iowa, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take this consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in the other States, that it costs as much to move a pound of produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

TERMS AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The Free will vary from six to ten annuities as location, quality of land, &c. One-tenth part will be made due the first year, the remaining nine payments to be paid in five annual instalments, the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 3d section of the Act of the Legislature, granted 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold by the State, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY FIVE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased annually is to be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—The three-story, high basement house and lot No. 90 East 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs, well built, and contains the modern improvements. House 21x40: lot 21x100. Possession can be had immediately if required, or the tenant will remain till 1st May next. Rented for $850. Apply to G. T. MAXWELL, No. 18 City Hall.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 20th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 86 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall: 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 33 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 79th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 2 lots on the 3d-av. and 10th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 8th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 50 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,000 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,200 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house, and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 166 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 192 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARM FOR SALE AT GREAT NECK, L. I.—A small farm (70 acres, more or less, which will be sold in parcels, if desired,) with water front on Little Neck Bay, with a fine shore for bathing and pleasant boating, with a fine shore for bathing and pleasant water prospect; soil good. The farm contains several very beautiful building sites, and would make three or four delightful Summer residences. Distance from New-York City between 17 and 18 miles. For further particulars, apply to JAMES H. SKIDMORE, on the adjoining farm, at Great Neck, or address him at Manhasset Post-Office, Queens County, L. I.

FARM FOR SALE—Beautifully situated on the bank of the Raritan River, (30 miles from New-York,) within half a mile of Railroad Depôt at South Brook, N. J. The house and out-buildings are large and in excellent order, and the ground (a sandy loam) in a high state of cultivation. Either fifty or ninety acres will be sold with the buildings, and a portion of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Inquire of CAMMANN & HERDER, No. 60 Water-st., on Monday, Tuesday and Thursday, other days of the same parties at Bound Brook or Somerville, or of the proprietor on the premises. JOHN BOREL.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—By a small family, for the Winter, who will take good care of the furniture. Location, West of Broadway, and not above 32d-st. preferred. By addressing W. C. W., Box No. 1,853 Post-Office, stating lowest price, may hear of a good tenant.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Situated between 37th-av. and Greenwich-av., 9th-st. and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, Times Office.

HOUSE WANTED.—A dwelling-house, suitable for a boarding-house, wanted by a charitable Society. Address "New-York Female Aid Society, Times office.

TO LET.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—Six new handsome large cottage houses, with from one to two (or more) lots of land attached to each. Rent very low (only to good tenants, who will take care of the fruit and ornamental trees and shrubbery. The most of the houses are now ready for occupancy; the others will soon be ready. For full particulars and plans apply to H. LA RIKER, No. 120 Nassau-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The three-story attic and basement house No. 76 Bleecker-st. Can be seen from 10 to 12 o'clock to-day (Friday). Rent $450. Possession to be had on May 1st next. For other information, inquire of Messrs. O. & A. C. Bird (Oil), No. 56 West-st., corner Beach-st., from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

HOUSE TO LEASE on favorable terms on Broadway. Can be altered to suit any business. Apply to A. GRIFFITH, No. 3 Union-row, from 1 to 2 P. M.

FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT, AND UNDER-CELLAR TO LET—Of store No. 40 Liberty-st., first door west of Broadway. Apply at 151 Pearl-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious English basement house, No. 101 13th-st., between the 4th and 5th avs. The fur

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. RICHARDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

By A. BRAGG & CO., [illegible] and 283½ Pearl-st., will sell on MONDAY, [illegible], at 9½ A. M., 500 cases boots, shoes, brogans, [illegible] a desirable assortment of goods, suitable for the season of the year.

[illegible] & Co., Auctioneer.

H[illegible]REDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on Nov 28, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. [illegible], LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, including one original oil-paintings, just received from Europe, never before seen in the market; to be found a large marine piece, by Adam [illegible] and dated 1 [illegible]; a Holy Family, original, [illegible]mporary of Raphael; two large pieces—hunting: Spanish pictures of intrinsic [illegible]d by the best judges as original early [illegible]ques; also, a fine Landscape by Kuntzik; [illegible]eder; also, specimens by the celebrated [illegible]olds, N. Poussin, Wilson, of London, [illegible] others of equal celebrity; also, a large [illegible] a Battle Piece, by Burgomone, undoubtedly [illegible]ontaining over 500 figures, elaborately [illegible]orthy the particular attention of connoisseurs; which will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely.

[illegible]—A large, elegant collection received direct from the Publishers, consisting of Landseer, Weller's, Lawrence, Hayden, Byall and [illegible] great artists of the world, in all the finest [illegible]gravings in this City, at auction.

[illegible]shing really fine Engravings are requested [illegible]s superb collection, all of which will be sold without reserve, as above. They will be ready [illegible] on Thursday, Nov. 22, the day before the

D. S. HOUSE, Auctioneer.

[illegible]OME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—[illegible]OUGH will sell at auction TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) [illegible]¾ o'clock, at No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place, consisting of royal Wilton, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; [illegible]od sofas, in gold figured satin, parlor chairs to [illegible]ot'omans, arm chairs, rosewood marble top centre tables, do. sofa tables, do. marble top pier tables, [illegible], elegant gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, [illegible] chandeliers and brackets, mantel clocks, vases, [illegible]s, engravings, &c.; elegant rosewood piano [illegible]more, crimson brocatel window curtains, lace [illegible], mahogany extension dining tables, do. black walnut [illegible] chairs, in hair cloth, do. arm chairs, cane-seat [illegible], mahogany marble-top sideboard, China dinner and [illegible]tha ware, fire dishes, oyster do., coffee and tea [illegible]ated castors, cutlery, &c.; elegant mahogany [illegible] containing 60 drawers, coins, medals, minerals [illegible] shells, &c., mahogany amour-à-glace, mahogany [illegible]bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. [illegible]ands, black walnut bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. [illegible]ands, maple bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c.; [illegible]ia, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, [illegible]uilts, counterpanes, sheets, pillow-cases, &c.; [illegible]ths, napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall-[illegible] kitchen furniture, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of Household Furniture—consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale.—Parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel; pier tables, covered in moquets; window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffets, beds, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting-house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver-plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, cake baskets, liquor stands, casters, urns, kettles, &c. Also, a lot of German silver forks, spoons, &c.

Immediately after the furniture—The finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, WM. GALBRAITH, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner, on wire, singly, in groups, and in cases.

Also, upwards of 50 beautiful camellias, orange and lemon trees; Gardenico, Azélia, Aloe, Cactus and Pittisporums, full bloom.

Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Underwriters, a large lot of damaged saddlery, consisting of ladies' plush and velvet saddles, gentlemen's and boys' Tennessee saddles, Spanish trotting saddles, St. Louis bridles, collars, girths, &c., &c.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court, of the beautiful COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones. BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing ninety-three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding a picturesque view, particularly of the Bay and Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, finely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of barn, carriage house, ice-house, &c., all in good order. Distance from New-York less than two hours by cars and daily communication by steamboat. The property will be sold in parcels if desired.

Fifty per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years.

For particulars apply to the premises, or DAVID I. YOUNGS, of Oyster Bay, EDWARD A. WEEKS, No. 68 Wall-st., JOHN I. TOWNSEND, No. 69 Wall-st., or to BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-st.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE—THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 91 Nassau-st., of superior furniture in large variety, for parlor, chamber, dining-rooms, halls, counting-rooms, &c., made of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and enameled, with and without marble tops, fully described in printed catalogues, which are now ready. Also, rich invoice of heavy silver electro-plated ware, full assortment; also, 3 large French plate pier mirrors; also, French China tea sets and vases, curled hair mattresses, fine safes for seeing machines, a solid gold ring and studs, chain; portable desks and boxes, Paris make, handsome oil-paintings, &c. The stock of furniture is well worthy the attention of dealers for shipping, and adapted for the climate. Packing on premises at small charges.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., a general assortment of furniture, removed for convenience of sale, consisting of Brussels and Ingrain carpets, mirrors, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in hair-cloth, brocatel, &c.; mahogany and rosewood centre tables, mirrors, pictures, &c.; mahogany, rosewood and black walnut bedroom furniture, bureaus, washstands, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed quilts, bedding, &c.; mahogany and black walnut dining-room furniture, kitchen furniture, &c.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 75 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

THOS. BELL, Auctioneer.

BY BELL & BUSH—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, according to previous notice, we will sell at our salesrooms, No. 12 North William st., by order of the executors of a gentleman deceased, his entire stock of the choicest wines and liquors, all selected years ago, comprising choice old sherry, Maderia, and port wines, the finest brandies, Irish and Scotch whisky, old Jamaica Monongahela whisky, &c., put up in demijohns, various sizes, bottles and cases, old Holland gin, in demijohns and jugs, will be sold in lots to suit families and dealers, for cash; also, 300 boxes prime cigars; also, counting-house desks, sofa bed, Brussels carpets, chandelier suitable for a small church, &c.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURS.—CONTINUATION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 36 Beekman-st., by order of Oliver Goldsmidt, Assignee, the stock of a Furrier, consisting of a general assortment of furs, manufactured for custom trade. We invite ladies to examine before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Purchasers can readily satisfy themselves that there will be no reserve on the above goods by attending early. Catalogues ready.

G. G. HORTON, Auctioneer,
Salesroom No. 84 Cedar-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—G. G. HORTON will sell, THIS (Friday) MORNING, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the household furniture in the large and splendid six-story dwelling house, No. 131 Bleecker-st., consisting in part of a large and splendid lot of tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpeting, superb bedroom and dining-room furniture of black walnut and oak, in suites, glass ware, paintings, mirrors, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, OIL-PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, MIRRORS, &c.—AT AUCTION THIS DAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, embracing parlor suites, chamber do., library and secretary book cases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, book stands, centre side and sofa tables, bureaus, washstands, palliasses, mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, rockers, chairs, lounges, sofas, extension dining tables, desks, table cutlery, vases, glass ware, &c. Catalogues on morning of sale.

A. M. MEWIN, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and [illegible] bound books, just received from the publishers [illegible]. It will also include valuable and appropriate [illegible]nts from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the [illegible] Holiday season.

WM. TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

TO MANUFACTURERS OF JAPANNED AND ENAMELED CLOTHS.—WM. TOPPING & CO., No. 12 Broad-st, will sell on FRIDAY, Nov. 23, 700 pieces, 15,000 yards, 55 inch white cottons, imported for the manufacturers of japanned and enameled cloths, to the sale of which the particular attention of the trade is invited. Will be sold at 12 o'clock.

[illegible] J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

H[illegible]ES WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of [illegible] Grant No. 62 William, corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 26th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

EDWARD FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Broad-st., until THIS DAY (Friday) and TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock. Continuation sale of rich furs. All kinds of ladies' furs, manufactured in the newest and most fashionable styles. Also, lap and sleigh robes, stylishly lined and trimmed; gent.'s collars, fur gloves, &c.

M. DOGGETT, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 27 Cedar-st., viz.: Sofas, lounges, bureaus, rosewood piano, centre, dining, tea and card tables; feather beds, hair mattresses, China, crockery and glass ware; carpets, oil-cloths, stoves, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, THIS FRIDAY, Nov. 23, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 361 Fulton-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of boots and shoes; also the fixtures, shelving, counters, shoe boxes, &c.

E. LOTT, Sheriff.
E. TRIPLER, Deputy.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 23 and 25 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,
FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

THIS BALSAM is confidently recommended to the public as the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. Those who have injured their sight by too close application to study, or by the examination of minute objects, will obtain immediate relief from this balsam. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 900 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. Don't be sold a bottle of it but that is another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, CODS & CO., No. 50 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of unskilful Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1851, exclusively for the treatment of venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some He about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other physicians than would fill the newspapers of the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use inv luable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

R. R. R.—RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.—Diarrhœa, cholera morbus, or painful discharges from the bowels, are stopped in 15 or 20 minutes by RADWAY'S READY RELIEF. For Headaches, whether sick or nervous, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Lumbago, Gout, Neuralgia, Tooth Ache, Swollen Joints and Pains and Weakness in the Back, Spine or Kidney; Pains around the Liver, Pleurisy, Swellings of the Joints, Heartburn and pains of all kinds, RADWAY'S READY RELIEF will, in a few moments, change the miseries you suffer to joys of pleasure.

R. R. R. No. 2—RADWAY'S RENOVATING RESOLVENT, for the cure of chronic diseases, such as Scrofulous and Syphilitic complaints, Consumptive and other affections of the lungs and throat, indurations and enlargement of parts, Neuralgia, eruptive and various diseases of the Skin, Dyspepsia.

R. R. R. No. 3—RADWAY'S REGULATORS are the most safe and reliable Pills in use, and will cure effectively and quickly costiveness, indigestion, inflammation of the bowels, dyspepsia, liver complaint, diseases of the heart, kidneys, bladder, womb difficulties, and all female complaints, all urinary difficulties. Whenever the system is out of order, a dose of RADWAY'S REGULATORS will restore it to regularity. RADWAY & CO.,
No. 162 Fulton-st., UP STAIRS, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 346 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 399 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening, Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We challenge with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 343 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway Post-Office, will meet with prompt attention.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 385 Broadway.
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. H. CHAMBERS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $95 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Awarded by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 85 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

FIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $220; inlaid with pearl, $250; 7½ octaves, $270; one for $175. Any piano sold $50 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 80 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 208 Centre-st.—There may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, superior tone and finish, made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 5, 1855, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE.
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 20th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 23d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1855. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 83 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE—Six horse power six inch cylinder, and fourteen inches stroke, pump, governor, connecting pipes, and boiler three feet diameter, eighteen feet long; has been used about one year; built by ARTHUR & CO., Brooklyn. For sale at a low price. Apply to EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 20,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,300 perches of masonry and 154,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 708,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3 400 perches of masonry and 335,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, and the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

LARGE PATENT FOUNDRY CRANE FOR SALE—Entirely new and in good order; will be sold cheap. Inquire at No. 257 Water-st., New-York.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Davion, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M. NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

School Reopened.

The large Eleventh Ward School No. 36, in Ninth-street near Avenue C, which has been closed for several months, reopened yesterday. It has been enlarged by the addition of wings on the front of the building, giving two large class-rooms on each of the three floors and four smaller class-rooms in the girls' department and six in the boys' school. There is a gallery over the front class-room and a gallery for small children in the rear of the primary rooms, with folding doors, and class-rooms to accommodate comfortably 900 children in the primary and about 300 in each of the grammar schools. New furniture has been introduced, which, so far as the desks are concerned, is very good and substantial and comfortable; while the seats are small, uncomfortable and unsubstantial. Immovable chairs, that are fixed to the form with good substantial backs, should be substituted for those now in use. This building is heated with wood stoves, and yet is very comfortable in this respect.

The wing class-rooms are large, and equal to any in use in the City, in all respects. The reopening took place on Monday last, with speeches from Mr. Superintendent RANDALL, Rev. Dr. HATFIELD, Mr. DELAMATER, Father CURTISS, Wm. JONES, Esq., and W. O. BUCKEN. Commissioners MILLER and JOHNSON, and many other friends of the Schools, both male and female, were present.

The exercises were conducted in the main room of the Girls' Grammar School, and were enlivened by some most admirable music by the girls, accompanied by the Piano—a most beautiful toned and highly finished instrument belonging to the school. Miss MARIA E. JONES distinguished herself in the singing. The Girls' Grammar School is under the charge of Miss L. W. WOOSTER, Principal, aided by Misses Charlotte R. Wooster, Lucinda Sheffield, Joanna E. Messenger, Emily C. Hoyt, Sarah J. Crane, Charlotte T. Horton, Susan McVey. The names of 300 girls are on the register.

The Boys' Grammar School is under the care of A. D. DUNCAN, Principal, assisted by JOHN M. SHARP, J. R. FISCH, Misses C. E. VANNOS, A. PATTON, H. WALTERS, M. S. WILLIS, and SARAH A. MOORE, with a register of 880. The condition of this department will be matter for further observation, as we have not yet seen it in session. The Primary School is under the direction of Miss E. M. NICHOLSON, an efficient principal, with Misses E. RICHFORD, V. A. HULSE, P. A. WALTERS, A. E. TURNER, A. A. WARREN, M. E. EFFEE, M. E. SYMES, C. MITCHELL and ANNA BEACH, with a register of 709.

Messrs. MASON and CUMMINGS deserve special favorable mention for their devotion to the interests of this school while being enlarged.

Geographical Society.

This Society held its weekly meeting at the University last evening. In the absence of the President and Vice President, Mr. BARNARD was voted to the Chair. A resolution was offered and referred to an appropriate Committee, inviting Gen. MOSQUERA to visit the Society and give any further information respecting New-Granada he may deem important.

A communication from a newly proposed member, Mr. Lewis SHADBUR, of Columbia, on the amount of immigration since 1790, was read to the Society. At that time the population here was 3,921,000. The excess of births over deaths, according to Mr. SHADBUR, was larger in the United States than in any other country. Without immigration, the increase of our population since 1790 has been at the rate of 2.33 per cent, annually. Had there been no immigration our population would have been the same in 1850 as it was in 1790. The Free States hold an extra population of 12,000,000 from emigration. The whole population in 1850, of white and free-colored persons, was 19,987,373, and the increase from the excess of births over deaths was 1.38 per cent. The rate of annual increase during the same interval in England and Wales, has been 2.06 per cent; in Austria, 1.05; France, 1.37; Prussia, 1.54; while the United States (white and free colored) is not less than 2.33, *without* immigration since 1790.

The Assistant Librarian then read a paper on the commercial, agricultural and mineral resources of Russia, which it would be difficult to render intelligible without the transcription of long tabular statements. The weights and quantities were given in Russian measure. The number of manufactories in the empire had materially increased during the past half century; but it is difficult to obtain reliable information. The number of these establishments in 1853 is given as 7,555, and the number of merchants in the empire may be stated thus: First class, 2,750; second class, 7,296; third class, 138,312; fourth class, including petty tradesmen, about three millions. A peace of forty years gave Russia great opportunities for the development of her internal resources. Since 1847, the production of gold and silver had gradually decreased. Agriculture is the main stay of Russia, for it is the granary of Eastern Europe. After this paper was read, the meeting adjourned.

Caution to Steam-Tugs in the East River.

MARINE COURT.

Before the Judge and a Jury.

Elisha Buckman and others vs. *Russell Sturgiss.*—This was an action brought by the owners of the steam-tug *Jno. Marshall* against the owner of the steam-tug *Titan*, to recover $500 damages for a collision which took place between the two vessels on the morning of the 26th August, at 1¾ o'clock A. M.

It appeared in evidence, which was very conflicting, that the *Marshall* had landed a tow at the Atlantic Dock, and had just got into the East River, when she observed the *Titan* coming down the East River, and about opposite Fulton Ferry Slip. The *Titan* had no light up, but the *Marshall* had. The *Marshall's* people testified that they were unable to see the *Titan's* course until just upon them, but they stopped, slowed and backed, and ported their helm There was the usual collision between the testimony as between the vessels, and the case consumed three days in trying it. The collision injured the *Marshall*, and also sunk a barge which was in her tow. The *Titan* was also severely injured.

The points of negligence insisted upon either side, were that neither vessels had proper lookouts, nor ported their helms in time; that the *Titan* had no lights up: but it was contended, by one of the respectable witnesses, that the moon was shining bright. To this it was rebutted that the almanac appeared to show that the moon did not rise until after the collision. On this subject, some merriment was occasioned, as both sides had testified to the moon being up. Court laid down the law, and Jury retired; and, after a brief absence, rendered a verdict for plaintiffs. Damages, $500.

D. McMahon, for plaintiffs; E. D. Smith, and Mr. Devine, for defendant.

Dr. Sanborn and Consumption.

TROY, N. Y., Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: My attention was called to an article in last Saturday's TIMES from the pen of Dr. G. D. SANBORN of your City, purporting to be introductory to a series of letters on the beneficial effects of the use of *Alcoholic Drinks on Tubercular Consumption.* With Dr. SANBORN'S opinions on this important topic I am as much pleased as with his bold frankness in publicly avowing them. In a case where the truth is of so much moment to thousands of my fellow beings, and where false opinions have been so busily promulgated, I am willing and even anxious to add my testimony to that of Dr. S. in this matter.

In this City and vicinity, Dr. S. has many consumptive patients, all of whom are kept on the *free and daily use of alcoholic stimulants.* I have been astonished at the amount of stimulus which some of these persons take; and I find, so far as my observation extends, that the results have *invariably* been the *most decided improvement*, with, in some of the cases, *very gratifying prospects of a cure.*

Allow me, before closing, to request the "Consumption-curers" of New-York to come out plainly, as I have observed with pleasure that one of their number has done, and publish to the world their *remedies* and the *modes* of using them,—what they expect to accomplish, and in what way they pretend it is done. Until the rest of them do this, certainly I could with that the good sense of the people would leave them to the course of *secrecy* and *quackery* which it is very evident they have chosen. Of all secrets, *secret medicines* are the most preposterous and dangerous. Truly yours,

A PHYSICIAN.

[Advertisement.]

Common Sense of Brandreth's Universal Pills.

Many physicians of the present day fear the use of purgatives in diseases attended with great prostration of strength. If they would bear in mind that in every case of this kind there is always accumulation of morbid matter lodged in the stomach and bowels, and to this is to be attributed both the origin and continuance of the disease, and the debility which exists. The remedy is to purge with BRANDRETH'S PILLS. What the bowels contain is doing no good; in all severe sickness the contents of the bowels are always bad, and should be removed once in twenty-four hours, at least. These matters are already out of the circulation, and to remove them from the system cannot weaken the body. Every hour they remain they are becoming more and more poisonous; even their odor affects all the vessels in their vicinity. In fact, they are often the occasion of great dizziness, and not seldom, apoplexy, fainting fits, &c. Expel, then, these morbid accumulations from your bowels, and you restore to them their natural functions; you improve appetite and digestion—and, instead of weakening the patient, you nourish, support and strengthen.

Another objection to purgatives is, that in disease where but little food is taken, there can be no use in physicking the bowels, for they can have little in them. And though the natural and unaided evacuations may be irregular, this is no more than ought to be expected when little food is taken. But even the small quantity of food taken in disease, that little is generally badly digested, and there is constantly being thrown into the intestinal canal humors which ought to be speedily removed. The secretions from the liver, spleen, pancreas, and other organs, find their way into the intestinal canal. In fact, the body's waste is continually being deposited there, ready to be removed; and if this is not done by nature, BRANDRETH'S PILLS must be used.

By modern chemistry we have learned that increased heat in fevers dissipates the more fluid parts of our humors, leaving the remainder thickened. Herein is accounted for why, after and during the course of fevers, BRANDRETH'S PILLS are required in larger doses than usual to produce their known effect. Let this idea be thought upon by those who use BRANDRETH'S PILLS. It will often account for their peculiar effect.

In dysentery, and all diseases of the bowels, their use is more certain to cure than all the various cholera or other mixtures, which usually contain opium in some shape or other. BRANDRETH'S PILLS cure because they take away the offending humors which keep up the irritation, and a few full doses of four or six pills soon restores the healthy secretions and the bowels to their proper action. Cases of cure of bowel complaints could be inserted, but it is far better to comprehend a principle than to have before us a hundred cases of cure.

A regular physician, who understands the application of purgatives in all cases of disease, always in attendance at Dr. BRANDRETH'S Office, No. 48 Canal-street. Advice gratis.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS are sold at 25 cents a box, with full directions, at the principal office, No. 48 Canal-street, Brandreth's buildings; at BURNTON'S book stores, Nos. 241 Hudson-street and 296 Bowery; also, D. D. WRIGHT, No. 66 Houston-street, corner of Lewis: J. KERR, No. 813 Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and by all respectable medicine venders in the world.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Note the six qualities which have commended HAT'S well-known Under-garments to the public favor:

1. Excellence of material.
2. Perfection of make.
3. Softness of surface.
4. Beauty of finish.
5. Warmth of texture.
6. Durability of wear.

Furnishing a pleasant and healthy garment, superior to any other in the market. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAS. E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Merino, Silk and Woolen Under-garments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. TOWLE are selling silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. EXTRA rich silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $2. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A CURE FOR SICK HEADACHE, Piles and Dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANYENS, of Dover, Maine, was a great sufferer from these complaints. He fortunately commenced using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and in six weeks he thoroughly regained his health, when all other means had failed. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED, MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have just made large additions to their stock of boys' overcoats, talmas, jackets, pants, &c., and are receiving daily with all the improvements in style. Also, constantly receiving men's overcoats, frock and business coats, black and fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of those in want. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ STEPHEN H. BRANCH, ESQ.—This renowned, distinguished and celebrated individual, the Alligator of the Nineteenth Century, and the foe of Chief of Police MATSELL, is to be immortalized in the New-York *Mercury*, on Sunday next. A capital portrait and biographical sketch of STEPHEN will be published. Everybody should secure a copy.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS and Hosiery. At RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery, will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable. A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

IMPROVED SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, extra heavy, all wool. Also, every kind of Lambs wool, Merino, Cotton and Silk Undergarments for ladies and gentlemen. Winter Gloves, Cravats, Scarfs, traveling shawls, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S (one price) Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The Nautical Drama of "Yankee Jack," the Celeste Drama of the "French Spy," and the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," with singing by Mlle. LOUISE DEVIELLE, and dancing by Mlle. ANGELA, constitute the programme of amusement to be given at this favorite Theatre to-night.

[Advertisement.]

A FEW DAYS MORE.—Only a few days left for closing out the whole stock of Rich Dry Goods at A. G. COLBY'S, No 37 Third-avenue. The removal of this house to Grand-street has caused a great fluttering among the bargain seekers. There is still great inducements to purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

AMERICAN, ENGLISH, SCOTCH AND GERMAN HOSIERY.—Are you seeking any particular style of Hosiery? Our assortment, standing unrivaled in its universality and excellence, invites your attention.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer, Bowery, near Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

OVERHEATED HOUSES.—Far better are wardrobes, replete with the comfort-imparting and health-promoting Undergarments and Hosiery, which have earned an enviable reputation for the well known establishment of

JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

IN THE WIDE, WIDE WORLD CANNOT BE found better Undergarments and Hosiery than at JAS. E. RAY'S, No. 108 Bowery, where all goods are shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the examiner's unbiased approval.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDRICKS, 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

NEW-JERSEY.

Anniversary of the Jersey City Bible Society.

The Jersey City Bible Society held its Anniversary on Wednesday at the Second Reformed Dutch Church in Wayne-street. On account of the unpleasantness of the weather the attendance was not large. The report of the Secretary furnished nothing of especial interest. The report of the Treasurer, Mr. A. S. JEWELL, showed that the receipts for the past year had been $458 67, all of which had been disbursed. The items were given in the report. Interesting addresses were delivered by Rev. Mr. IMBRIE, Rev. Mr. WHITECAR and others. The officers elect for the new year are Rev. LEWIS COLBY, President; the Pastors of the Churches are the Vice Presidents; WM. L. DICKINSON, Secretary; and A. S. JEWELL, Treasurer. A manager is chosen from each Church.

Whig Organization.

A meeting of the Whigs of Hoboken was held at Odd Fellow's Hall on Saturday evening last, at which "The Democratic Whig Association of Hoboken" was organized. There were about forty present who united with the Club. A Constitution was adopted, and officers were chosen, viz.:

President—JOHN W. VAN BOSKERCK. Vice Presidents—Hazleton Walkley, First Ward; Major Cropper, of the Second Ward, and Alex. Shaler, of the Third Ward. Peter Ritter, John Lievesay and Theo. L. Pruden, Secretaries, and Thomas L. Brower, Treasurer.

The Association will hold its meetings on Saturday evenings, at Odd Fellows' Hall.

Ladies' Fair and Festival.

The Fair and Festival at Commercial Hall, in Jersey City, conducted by the ladies of Hedding M. E. Church, will be closed with this evening's entertainment, on which occasion the choir of the Greene-street M. E. Church, New-York, to the number of thirty, will be present. The affair is well patronized.

Robberies.

A gang of burglars have been at work in Essex-street, Jersey City, during the past week, with but little success. Revolvers are now plenty in that neighborhood.

☞ The Jersey City Bible Society was organized in 1838, and has paid to the parent Society sums as follows:

On Bible Account	$1,180 31
Donations	2,419 99
Total	$3,600 30

☞ Prospect-street, Jersey City, is being extended to the road from Bergen to Hoboken. Jersey City filled up the street as far as the line, and Mr. STEVENS has constructed the remainder of the street.

Recovery of Stolen Money.

Mr. HORACE BILLINGS, a pork dealer of Illinois, was robbed of $2,000 in bank bills on the Brattleboro' and Orange County Banks, on the 1st inst., while proceeding from New-York to Dunkirk on the Erie Railroad. All the bills being marked, Mr. BILLINGS decided at once on placing the matter in the hands of the Police. The railroad agents at Dunkirk were notified of the fact, and a reward of $200 was offered for the recovery of the stolen property. The matter was placed in the hands of officers CHARLES W. MASON, of the Independent Police, who succeeded in tracing some of the stolen bills to the possession of Mr. P. W. POWERS, broker, of Rock ster. These bills had been sold to Mr. POWERS by some strangers on the road, and were forwarded in the course of trade to the American Exchange Bank, of this city. From this they found their way into the Suffolk Bank, where becoming mixed up with other bills, they were for a time lost, but eventually were sifted out and sent back to Mr. POWERS for redemption. In this manner a large amount of the stolen money has been recovered and restored to the owner. $950 on the Orange County Bank in "tens," and $650 on the Brattleboro' Bank in "fives" and "tens," making in all, $1,600, has been, after a great deal of labor and not a little ingenuity on the part of the officer, recovered, and forwarded to Mr. BILLINGS.

VERMONT LEGISLATURE.—The Windsor (Vt.) *Journal* gives a summary of the doings of the Legislature, which adjourned on Thursday, after a session of exactly five weeks. Only one Bank was chartered—that at Chelsea, to take the place of one whose charter will soon expire, and only one increase of capital was granted—$25,000 to the Lyndon Bank. The shire of Caledonia County was removed from Danville to St. Johnsbury. The Judges of the Supreme Court were authorized to appoint a Railroad Commissioner, at a salary of $1,000 per annum, to examine the affairs of the various Railroads, and report to the Legislature. The Liquor Law was slightly amended, and given a long, burlesque title. Fines of $5 for drunkenness, and $10 for obtaining liquor by false pretences, are imposed, liquor imported into the State is to be seized and destroyed, and from $10 to $300 fine is to be imposed for selling impure or adulterated liquor. Bills to consolidate the Vermont Central and Vermont and Canada Railroads, and granting $5,000 to the Iroquois Indians, were defeated.

ELECTION RETURNS STOLEN.—On Tuesday last a person called upon the Town Clerk of the town of Corinth, and presented him a letter purporting to be signed by "JOHN S. BATES, Clerk of the Board of County Canvassers," and requesting him to send the copy of the election returns deposited in his office, from the Third Election District of that town, to White Plains. The Town Clerk unguardedly gave the stranger the returns, and that is the last that has been heard of the messenger or the returns. The use of Mr. BATES' name was undoubtedly a forgery, and he is not the Clerk of the Board of County Canvassers.

METHODIST CHURCH.—The Trenton *True American* says: It is thought that at the next meeting of the New-Jersey Annual Conference of the Methodist Church, the Conference will be divided, and that we shall hereafter have an East and West Jersey ANNUAL Conference. The subject has been under discussion some time, and will quite likely come to pass. Some action will probably be taken against secret political organizations, or at least against the connection of the ministers of the gospel with such unholy alliances.

☞ WM. B. PATTERSON, convicted at the September term, 1852, of the Court of Common Pleas, in Montgomery County, O., of the crime of arson, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the Penitentiary, has been pardoned by the Governor. The convict was a youth of twenty years. He and several boys were detected in setting fire to old shops and vacant buildings in Dayton. The evidence left the impression that the only object the lads had in view was the annoyance of the Police, and the mere sport of tormenting.

☞ The Defenders of the Country in the War of 1812, who met last January in the city of Washington, are requested by J. S. SOUTHERLAND, President of the Convention, elected 1855, to assemble there again on the approaching Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, pursuant to the resolution adopted at their last session, to which time and place the Convention adjourned. Many important propositions will be presented to the consideration of the Convention.

KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.—In a letter written by the Surveyor-General of Kansas and Nebraska to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, we are told that a large number of new contracts for additional surveys in those Territories have recently been made. The letter is accompanied with maps of surveys which have already been completed.

FUNERAL OF DR. BECK.—The funeral of the lamented Dr. BECK was very largely attended yesterday afternoon. Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL conducted the services, and paid a handsome and appropriate tribute to the distinguished character and virtues of the deceased.—*Albany Journal*, 23d.

THE CANAL.—The Canal froze over quite hard at Troy and thereabouts on Monday and last night. The water will probably be drawn off the last of the month.—*Albany Atlas, Nov. 22.*

Of the election in Mississippi, returns have been received from twenty-four counties, which give MCRAE, Democrat, for Governor, 918 majority, against 1,489 majority in the same counties two years ago.

☞ Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will deliver the address at the inauguration of the Dudley Observatory, at Albany, in August next.

The number of patents issued for the week ending Tuesday, Nov. 25, was twenty-nine.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Church of the Annunciation, by Rev. Dr. Seabury, DAVID W. GRAY, of Baltimore, to SARA ELSE, youngest daughter of the late Lionel Lemon, Esq., of London, Eng.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, HENRY H. G. SHARPLESS, Esq., of Philadelphia, to MARY L., daughter of Mr. James Van Buren, of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 21, by Most Rev. Archbishop Hughes, Mr. CHARLES A. MANNING to Miss EMILY FRANCES, daughter of F. W. Tiers, Esq.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at St. Mark's Church, by Rev. Henry M. Beare, GEORGE R. MICKLE to ISABEL, daughter of Thomas M. Beare.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, JOHN L. YOUNG to MARY B., only daughter of James D. Starkman, all of Brooklyn.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Dwight, Mr. ALEXANDER HUMES, of Jeffersville, Saratoga Co., N. Y., to Miss MARY DUNNMORE, of Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of Ezra Lewis, Esq., by Rev. A. M. Osborn, Mr. AARON A. DEGRAW to Miss M. E. S. WILLETS, daughter of the late Charles Willets, of Flushing, L. I.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, in Calvary Church, by Rev. S. W. Sayres, CORNELIA, daughter of Jonathan Laban, of Williamsburg, to ALVIN GRAFF, of this City.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, WILLIAM H., infant son of William H. and Susanna Devoe, aged 2 years, 5 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 64 Carmine-st. this (Friday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, MELANCTON B. D. ACKERMAN, in the 32d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the officers and members of the 6th Regiment (Governor's Guard) N. Y. S. M., also the members of Oregon Lodge, No. 178, I. O. of O. F., and the Atalanta Boat Club, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 19 Macdougal-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, very suddenly, Miss JULIA BLISS.

Her friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. J. E. Riggs, No. 186 13th-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, after a short and severe illness, Mrs. JULIA A. WILLIAMS, wife of John W. Williams, aged 32 years.

Notice of time of funeral will be published in to-morrow's paper.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening, Nov. 22, JOHN C., son of Edward C. and Mary Moore.

Friends are invited to his funeral to-day, (Friday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from Division-av.

At Jersey City, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, JOHN A. SCHUYLER, in the 44th year of his age.

The funeral will take place from St. Matthew's Church, at 2 o'clock P. M., this day, (Friday.) The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Honolulu, Sandwich Islands, on Thursday, March 8, JOHN C. GULICK, of consumption.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, on Friday, Nov. 23, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, James C. Gulick, No. 236 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 22.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	91¾	100	Erie Railroad	s10 53¼
10,000	Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	84½	200	do	s60 51¾
1,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.	98	500	do	c 53¼
15,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71.	79¾	100	do	s3 52¾
5,000	do	79¾	100	do	b3 52¾
28,000	Ill. C. R. R. bds.	78¾	150	do	s30 53
10,000	do	s60 78¾	100	do	s60 53
5,000	do	s30 78¾	100	do	b60 52¾
20,000	do	b30 78¾	200	do	b60 52¾
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	86	300	do	s3 52
500	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103½	50	do	s30 51¾
1,000	Chi. R'k I'd R. Bs.	83	50	do	s30 51¾
30	Continental Bank	104½	100	do	b30 52¾
34	U. S. Trust Co.	105	20	Mich. S. & N. Ia. RR.	93
100	Canton Co.	s60 21¾	200	Reading Railroad	c 91
100	do	b60 21¾	1400	do	s3 91
100	do	b10 21¾	100	do	b3 91
100	do	21¾	300	do	b30 91¼
100	Harlem Railroad	b3 18¾	400	do	b60 91¼
50	do	18¾	400	do	s30 91
50	Cleve. C. & Cin.	104	50	do	c 91
500	Nic. Transit Co.	s30 15¼	900	do	b10 91¼
200	do	s3 15¼	100	Hud. Riv. R. R.	b3 93
200	do	s3 15¼	100	do	s30 93¼
100	do	b30 15¼	115	Mich. Cen. R. R.	98¼
100	do	s30 15¾	100	do	b60 97
100	do	b8 15¾	10	do	98¼
100	do	15¾	85	Gal. and Chic. R. R.	91¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	24¾	25	do	91¾
100	do	s60 24¾	50	do	b10 91¾
200	do	c 24¾	80	do	b3 91¾
400	do	s3 24¾	50	do	b5 91¾
100	do	s30 24¾	105	do	b1 91¾
100	do	s30 24¾	200	Cleve. & T. R. R.	b3 74¾
5	do	25	300	do	b60 74¾
100	do	b60 24¾	50	do	b60 74¾
100	do	b30 24¾	100	do	74¾
10	Panama Railroad	105	100	C. & R. I. R. R.	b60 91¾
50	do	b30 100			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$10,000 San Francisco City 10s, 1871, int. add.....94¾
3,000 N. Y. and N. Haven R. R. 7s, 1876, int. add 75
7,000 Michigan Southern R. R. 7s, 1863, int. add 80¾
1,000 Cleveland and Tol. R. R. incomes, int. add 71¾
4,000 North. Indiana R. R. 7s, 1862, int. added..74¾
1,000 Terre Haute and Alt. R. R. 1st m. int. add. 81
5,000 Ohio, Piqua & Ind. R. R. 2d morg. int. add. 61
18 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....74
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.....90
40 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....54
75 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.....61
700 shares McCulloch Copper and Gold Min. Co...1¾
150 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co.....95

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103¾	10	Erie Railroad	53¾
300	Nic. Transit Co.	s30 15¾	100	do	s30 53¾
100	do	b60 15¾	20	do	53¾
400	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 25	100	do	53¾
980	do	25¾	100	do	tw5 53¾
100	do	s60 25¾	100	do	b15 53¾
200	do	b8 25¾	200	do	53¾
100	do	s10 25¾	100	Reading R. R.	91¾
100	do	b30 25¾	200	do	c 91¾
50	Harlem Railroad	18¾	300	do	c 91¾
5	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	93¾	50	do	b3 93
100	Erie Railroad	b8 53¾	400	do	s3 93
150	do	s3 53¾	100	do	b15 93¼
400	do	s3 53¾	100	Hud. River R. R.	33¾
100	do	b10 53¾	100	Galena & Chic. R. R.	131
300	do	b3 53¾	200	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
100	do	b30 53¾	250	do	75¾
250	do	s3 53¾	200	do	b60 76
200	do	s30 53¾			

THURSDAY, Nov. 22—P. M.

The news by the *Canada*, at Halifax, from Liverpool November 10, was partially telegraphed to-day, and made public by the Associated Press at 2½ o'clock P. M. The Grain and possibly other items of market importance were in the hands of private parties an hour or two earlier, and sundry operations are understood to have been made upon this advantage. Cotton, Grain and Consols are all up since the previous steamer: the War news is unimportant; the discussions in England of American fillibustering are quiet, if not lost sight of, and there are further rumors noticed in regard to peace negotiations. The advance in the middling and lower grades of Cotton is equal to a *farthing*; the higher qualities are quoted ⅛d. up. The sales of the week were 77,500 bales on a declining stock on sale. Orleans Fair, 6¾d.; Middlings, 6⅜d. Flour is reported 1s. higher; Indian Corn, 2s. 6d.; and Wheat, 3d. The outside figure for Corn is 48s. the quarter. White Wheat 12s. 6d. Red 12s. Western Canal Flour 43s.@44s Southern 44s.@45s. It is noticed that the weather in England had been unfavorable for seeding. Trade at Manchester is looking steadier, and Provisions at Liverpool in good request, at much the same prices as noted by previous packet. The Bank of England movement was deemed more satisfactory, and money was easier in London, with an advance of ¾ ₱ cent. in the Funds, which closed 88⅜ cash, and 89 ₱ cent. for the account. American Stocks are quoted steady, but transactions limited. United States 6s of 1867-'8, at 106 sterling money; Pennsylvania 5s, 72; New-York Central 7s, 92@94; Erie Thirds, 82@84; Illinois Centrals, 71@78; Fredlands, 72@74.

Some of the Stock operators early in the day seemed to have tired of waiting the steamers' accounts, and sold Illinois Central Bonds and Erie shares ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. down, as compared with Wednesday's rates. Reading was also very freely offered at 91, though buyers manifested considerable spirit in taking all the parcels offered at this figure, both at the Board and in the Street after the adjournment at noon. At the Second Board, the news put the market up 1¼@2 ₱ cent. on Erie and 1@1¼ ₱ cent. on other stocks. For Illinois Centrals the bid was 79. The closing registered sale of Erie was at 53⅛; after selling in the morning as low as 51¾; Reading, 92¼; New-York Central, 92; Galena 121, and Toledo 75¾. The general market closed firm, with an exceedingly favorable impression as to the probable effect of the Foreign Market and Money advices after the mails shall have been received from Boston. They are not expected before Saturday afternoon, though it is possible the steamer may reach Boston in season for the late train on Friday.

The business in demand Money loans, owing to the rather inactive movement of Stocks through the earlier days in the week, has fallen off. The supply, on the other hand, is felt to be easier, the large Banks being disposed to accommodate in this way to a partial extent. The rate is 7 ₱ cent. Discounts 9@10 ₱ cent. outside of Bank; prime paper, 12 ₱ cent. for fair names. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $122,025; paid $86,229, and held at the close a regular balance of $6,245,701. No movement to-day in foreign bills; London, 108 @108¼; Paris 5.22½@5.20, Bank and Bankers' names. The range of Produce Exchange is 107 @107½.

Bank Curtailments.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Not having either the article of "B." or of "Bank Teller" before me, I will merely say a word relative to one point advanced by "B."

He denies the need of our Banks curtailing any, even when a panic comes suddenly upon us, caused by some unlooked for occurrence in Europe. The Banks are obliged to curtail whenever any rapid withdrawal of their deposits occurs.

If, during some of our quite recent sudden calls from abroad, our Banks had foolishly decided not to curtail any, they would have suspended specie payments in a very few weeks.

Of course, we all know that there is discretion to be used as to the degree of curtailment. If we "shut up our books" and do nothing, the deposits will run down in a double-quick time march.

Each Bank must take good care of its own concern, and that is the most perfect guarantee in the world that *all* will be taken good care of. Bank officers have nothing to do with congregating together for the adjustment of political economy abstractions. It is true the curtailment of Banks may not draw out gold from sly nooks and corners, but it diminishes the power to pay for bills on Europe, consequently lowers Exchange, and thus checks the export of Specie.

When we hear of a schoolboy scramble for Gold, as was recently the case between London and Paris, regardless of all rational laws of trade, our Banks may be temporarily puzzled. But the folly of buying up Gold in an unnatural manner, soon corrects itself.

B——, No. 2.

New-York and Virginia Banking.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

Your correspondent B, undertook, a week or two since, to discuss the advantages of the old charter system of banking in Virginia, over the proposed reform of a general banking law, based upon Virginia State Securities. His arguments were equally wanting in candor and in logic. He neither represents the General Banking System, as it really exists in New-York,—the first State to introduce it as it has been the foremost to bring it into its safest and most perfect form—nor, has he shown wherein the old State Banks, now applying for recharter, would be less secure by the introduction of State Stocks as the basis of circulation, *additional* to the specie they are required to keep on hand. To say that these banks have been fairly managed for half a century past, and then to infer that they would *not* be so managed for half a century to come because required to put up additional security for their circulating notes, is wholly illogical. It would have been equally plausible, and infinitely more candid to argue that it is the *monopoly* of the business of banking which they demand at the hands of the Legislature to render them useful to the public, and especially, profitable to themselves. The point thus made would, at least, have had credit for boldness. There are many good people, too, who might have been taken with the idea of a "great regulator" at Richmond, like the Bank of Virginia or the Farmers' Bank, and disposed to give in to the modest proposition of placing all control and unlimited confidence—without security lodged with the State—in the hands of this money power, in order to give it prominence *and profit*, as well as a commanding political influence.

But since this course of reasoning is not pursued by your correspondent, and seeing that he has placed the two syst

New-York Daily Times.

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HARE ON SPIRITS.

A Seven Turned Spiritualist.

REMARKABLE DEVELOPMENTS.

CELESTIAL MACHINERY.

Curious Contrivances to Catch Spirits Napping.

Seven Spheres—A Supernal Sphere—And Thirty-Six Subdivisions.

WHERE BAD MEN GO.

WHAT GOOD MEN DO.

"Spirits of Just Men made Perfect."

He Played upon a Harp of a Thousand Strings!

Doctor ROBERT HARE of Philadelphia, was, and is a Chemist of great renown. Last evening, he appeared in the Broadway Tabernacle in the character of a *Spiritualist*. Three thousand persons assembled to do him reverence, to be amused by his stories, to be instructed in the mysteries of the Spiritual faith, to give heed to all he said, to see all he did, and to look narrowly into the machinery he has invented to detect the spirits, and to keep "mediums" within bounds.

THE LECTURER IS INTRODUCED.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. S. B BRITTAN, whose remarks had reference chiefly to the charge that spiritualism finds believers and advocates only among the uneducated. This assertion he met by declaring that fear alone restrained the influential and learned from declaring their adhesion to its doctrines. The lecturer was represented as being one who was constitutionally skeptical, but whose experiments originally projected to confirm the anti-spiritual theory of FARADAY, resulted in converting Dr. HARE into a firm believer.

THE ADDRESS.

Dr. HARE, on presenting himself, was received with applause. He is an old gentleman, apparently about 65, with white hair, massive features, and rather stoutly built. His face bears no very remote resemblance to the portraits one sees of General SCOTT; and the expression is at once benevolent and shrewd. He began by a sort of

POLITICAL AND PATRIOTIC PRELUDE.

The gentleman who presented me, he said, has fairly said that I have in my life probably lectured to 10,000 pupils; but I never before had the honor to lecture to my fellow citizens of this City. I assure you I feel very much gratified thus to meet my friends of New-York, for I have truly national feeling; I take pride in every city in my country, and in none more than that which may compare with any that ever existed. (Applause.)

I consider my city and this as one. I consider that the interests of New-York and Philadelphia are as nearly associated as one of the up-town Wards of New-York is with the commercial part of it. We are another Ward of New-York. [Applause.] And of this great State of New-York how can any American who has a national feeling, not feel proud to look at it, and to see that now it has more people than the whole Union comprised at the time when we joined our independence. I see New-York like a great eagle laying her wings on the land and putting her beak into the ocean, thus securing at once the wealth that comes from agriculture and that which results from commerce.

HE DESCRIBES HIS INTELLECTUAL CHARACTERISTICS.

It was not untruly said of me that I have always been a skeptic, so far as to require good evidence before I formed an opinion which was at war with those I previously entertained, or with those laws of science which it was my duty to investigate and extend. No man was more incredulous than I of anything like a ghost-story, of anything that had a portion of romance in it. Sir WALTER SCOTT's work in which occurs his character of the Lady of Avenal lost its interest for me by the introduction of that kind of machinery. I was educated in those prejudices which belong to the Nineteenth Century, more than to any previous time, by which anything in the way of witchcraft, conjuration, spirits, ghosts, and everything of that kind is disbelieved. This subject of spiritualism could not have presented itself to a mind less prepared to be caught and carried away by any impression of a supernatural kind.

HE APPROACHES THE SUBJECT PROPER, BUT SOMEWHAT CIRCUITOUSLY.

But yet I saw that this planet, moving with a velocity fifty times greater than a cannon-ball, and revolving about its centre and a common centre of gravity with the moon, was kept in perfect order, and carried with so nice a balance that we should not know that it moved but for those investigations astronomers have made on other bodies. Were we not carried with an equability that any man can carry a basin of water across the room, we would be drowned; the Pacific and Atlantic would overflow the land. Such are the wonderful phenomena we daily experience, and which in our minds we may daily contemplate. How was this to be accounted for? How was it possible to account for the force by which this planet in its inconceivable velocity was kept in its ecliptic? How account for the inclination of its orbit, and the great variety of seasons, and the different animals and vegetables with which it abounds, differing in their constitution according to the climate thus produced? I was one of those who attributed this to the spiritual power of God. It appeared to me that the existence of reason in this Universe is just as evident as the existence of the matter which it controls. The reason is not the matter, nor the matter the reason; and wherever or however that governing reason exists, there is God. And thus believing in the spiritual power of God, I, of course, was prepared to believe that he might endow beings with the spiritual power; I was led to suppose that there might be other beings having spiritual power, but no evidence had ever been brought to my mind that there were such beings. Therefore, I did not believe in their existence. And when the phenomenon of table-turning was made a matter of conversation among those with whom I associated, I had no idea that spirits could be concerned in it. The subject of spirits was not mentioned in the society which I kept. Viewing it, then, merely as a physical phenomenon, I knew perfectly well that it requires weight to move weight, according to the laws of motion. ARCHIMEDES said: "Give me but whereon to stand, and I will move the world." But it was necessary to have whereon to stand; a *point d appui*, a place of support, was necessary. And so in all my experience, whether as a chemist or as a natural philosopher, I found it was necessary, in order that weight shall move, that weight should react upon it; and action and reaction are equal and contrary. You never can make electricity move a single body; you may make the particles react upon each other; or, if you introduce those imponderable fluids, as we call them, into the interior, you may have an explosion. But still you never can get action without reaction, according to the laws of nature.

HE IS LED TO INVESTIGATE TABLE-MOVING.

Actuated by these views I formed the same opinions as FARADAY, viz: That if there was a table moved when a human being was present, that since the table was an inanimate body, incapable of self-motion, and as the being who was there was capable of motion, I conceived it was utterly impossible that the table could move the man, whilst it was utterly impossible that the table could move the man, whilst it was extremely probable that the man should move the table. And hence I thought the review of FARADAY extremely probable that it came if not from conscious, from unconscious motion. I do not say that I followed FARADAY. I formed the opinion myself, as every man must who understands it in that view; who endeavors to explain it by the well-known law of motion.

AND COINCIDES AT FIRST WITH FARADAY.

Accordingly, I published my opinions in support of those of FARADAY. Perhaps from my long acquaintance with the laws of motion and chemical and mechanical action, I was so immediately conscious that the result could not be arrived at through any of those causes—that there was no physical cause under the name of electricity or odic force, or anything of the kind that could account for these motions—that I was on that account the more ready to join with FARADAY, and say that, if they took place, they must have taken place from the only moving power that was present.

HIS OPINIONS BEGIN TO WAVER.

But a practical man—a man who had the ingenuity to make a very excellent telescope which he brought to Philadelphia to exhibit, wrote to me and said, "Dr, you ought to look into this thing. You assume that the tables are moved by human beings. Now, I know it is not so. I have seen them move without it. I have seen them move without any human contact." There never was a more sensible letter. There never was a letter which in the event proved more true than this letter written by Mr. AMASA HOLCOMB, of Southwick, Mass. At the same time that this appeal was made to me, a friend called and offered to take me to the circles where I could see for myself. Accordingly I went to the circle, and found a number of people sitting around a table, all exceeding honestly-looking, well-meaning people. It was no mercenary circle. It was a circle at the house of a citizen of Philadelphia, where people met periodically for the purpose of having those spiritual manifestations which it is my object to treat of. I was asked to take a seat at the table. All was silent; a hymn was sung, whereupon, raps came under the table, apparently. It was utterly impossible for me to account for these rappings. I was all vigilence; a thorough unbeliever, hoping that I should find out the explanation agreeably to the laws of science. I was on the *qui vive* to see how these could be accounted for. But afterwards, seeing how incredulous I was, a table was selected—a small table, from which I took out the drawer, turned it up and examined it, and found it was nothing but a board below as well as above. Two ladies sat down, one at each end of this small table, and I between them, and there came these raps utterly confounding my capacity to explain them. I came afterwards to the same place. The medium—a very disinterested, artless creature, who was so disinterested she would not even allow me to make a present to her child—this lady was sitting on the sofa when raps came to the partition between that room she was sitting in and the next. I walked into the other room, searched, and could see nothing. She then took up a flute and put it on the door, and the raps came to the flute. That evening I brought an open glass tube and a brass rod, and the medium, standing on the carpet, with these instruments successively in her hand, the raps came as before.

[The lecturer here narrated some singular table-moving experiences of his, with a number of ladies.] By means of the alphabetic communications, he continued, many extraordinary revelations are made. My relations came and reported themselves. But when, at that time, I was an unbeliever, I could not explain the thing when I could not make myself believe it was the result produced by my spirit friend. I had to make myself go through a long process of proof before I got from the extreme incredulity in which I commenced to actual belief. On one occasion, sitting at a small table, with a lawyer of eminence—an orthodox Christian, and an entire unbeliever in Spiritualism,—the medium on the left, the gentleman at the right of the table with the alphabetic card and he passing his pencil over it, and another gentleman taking down the letters, the following words came out: "Light is dawning on the mind of your friend; soon he will speak trumpet-tongued to the scientific world, and add a new link to that chain of evidence on which our hope of man's salvation is founded." [Applause.] The only possible explanation that an incredulous man could give was that the person who took down the letters was both capable of jugglery and willing to exercise it. But I knew him well, and could not bring myself to suspect him of any deception.

HE SUBJECTS THE REVELATIONS TO A TEST.

But now I determined to have the thing within reach of my own hands, and under those circumstances I made the apparatus which you now see here. The lecturer proceeded to explain the first mechanical apparatus he had invented for removing the chances of imposture in these communications.

THE RESULT.

Under these circumstances he continued, I set the medium, a most excellent and accomplished lady, down behind a screen where she could not see the disc, and of course, she could not see the letters. I sat in front of it, and said, "If there be a spirit present let him bring the letter Y under the index," in order to indicate the presence of the spirit by the letter Y as yes. Accordingly it revolved to the letter Y.

"Will the spirit be so good as to give his initials?" It revolved immediately to R and to H.

"What!" said I, "my father?"

It revolved again to the letter "Y," indicating the affirmative.

"Will you be so good as to arrange those letters in alphabetic order?" And forthwith the disc began to move; the letters were arranged successively from the confusion in alphabetic order. When it had got about half through the alphabet, said I, "Will you now spell the name of Washington?"

The name of Washington was spelt. "Will you spell the name of Franklin?" The name of Franklin was spelt. "Will you spell my name?" My name was spelt. Now said the Doctor you must give up! you made this instrument to disprove spiritualism, and you see it confirms it. Said I, this is the most important experiment that I ever performed. It is proving that a spirit is present—that the shade of my honored father is here. What an awful idea that the spirit of my honored father was there, moving it at disc! (Suppressed laughter.) said I, it is too much to acknowledge at once; you must allow me time to repeat the experiment. The medium said she would not sit for me again. I was an incredulous. And a gentleman who sat at the fire, turning his shoulder to me said, "I give you up! I give you up! you cannot be convinced." And then the disc revolved "Oh, my son, listen to reason!" of itself. Well, the medium relented, and repeated the experiment a few days afterwards, with the very same result. I asked my father if he was happy! he said he was happy. "Is my mother with you?" "Yes." "My sister?" "Yes." "My brother?" "No."

The next apparatus was described at length, which was designed further to prevent deception by the medium, by interposing between her hands and the table to which the disc was attached a level zinc plate, resting on two brass balls. The manifestations which he recounted to the audience as being received through the improved contrivance were of the most astounding character. "I asked my father," he said, "to point out the words in Virgil which represented, or which may be considered as describing exceedingly well the beating which Entellus gave his opponent. Accordingly the words "*pulsatque versatque*" were spelt out. I asked him what was the word which was very expressive of the sound of horses' hoofs, and the word "*quadrupedante*" was given. Then cards were taken, cut, held up, and the cards were told me when neither the medium nor myself saw the cards, thus contradicting that allegation which has been recently made, that a spirit cannot tell what is not seen or known by the inquirer.

The other machines were described with the same minuteness, and their remarkable results illustrated by the narration of a series of most wonderful stories. He proceeded to describe

THE MISCHIEVOUS SPIRITS.

The violent manifestations, he said, where tables are moved and things are tossed about, come from the spirits of the lower sphere. They have more power in the physical way, and less in the intellectual. And they are mischievous, some of them; for people go to the other world, carrying with them their virtues and their faults, and indulge in their bad as well as in their good propensities, according as they have been in this world.

IT IS VULGAR SPIRITS WHO ARE VIOLENT.

The gradation of the spheres is like that of a great Normal-School. Spirits go on from good to better. They improve all the time. Early in the days of Spiritualism, there were violent demonstrations; but they were caused by vulgar, uneducated spirits—*not* the spirits of just men "made perfect." So at Rochester, at Stratford, and elsewhere, there were knockings and overturnings. As intellectual spirits began to communicate, this violence ceased. But still violent spirits *do* attend, and do not always do what is wanted. The purer and higher spirits perched in other spheres, far above the vulgar, do not find it always possible to marshal their forces. The violent in the spheres, like the violent in the earth, do not profit any experiment, but rather tend to mar it. A great deal has been said in reference to the low origin of the spiritual manifestations, such remarks being based upon, and in part justified, by these indications of violence; but persons who make this objection are those who have given the subject but little consideration. The thing to be considered is the cause by which a motion is produced—not the object through which that motion is occasioned.

A TABLE IS A THING TO BE CHERISHED.

So the object upon which spiritual effects were produced in the beginning, was *a table*. And what is better than a table? Can we help thinking cheerily of a table? Is not a table an institution that forms a part of our daily life? Do we not upon a table transact all business that needs documentary evidence? We sign deeds, draw contracts, write letters—all upon a table. What, then, so proper as a table to bring near to us the feeling of home, home comforts and happiness? A table, gentlemen, occupies a position most conspicuous in TRUMBULL's picture of the signing of the Declaration of Independence. At table we sit three times each day. Even if we have no appetite, we love to draw near to it, and when drawn near, we there interchange the civilities of social life. A fireside is commonly pictured as a symbol of home comforts, but I can easily conceive of the occurrence of circumstances where a fireside could be dispensed with. In tropical climates, for instance, it can be wholly dispensed with. But a table—as at [Great sensation.]

DOCTOR HARE DESCRIBES HIS SPIRITUAL MACHINES.

It was announced that the Doctor would exhibit sundry machines invented by himself, in order to exemplify the power of *spirits forces*. There were six of these inventions, very curious, very scientific, and odd to look upon. The Doctor described them in detail.

No. 1 was a little table, with an upright disk attached to one side, and with a screen in the centre, behind which it is intended to seat the medium in such a position that she (or he) can't see the letters upon the disk. The alphabet is terribly disarranged upon this disk, purposely—knocked, as a printer says, into *pi*. This is to prevent trickery by the medium.

No. 2 is a long table, with an outrigger, and a network of pulleys, ropes and casters, so that a pressure on the top of the table produces motion very easily.

No. 3 is a system of brass balls and copper engraving-plates, the balls resting on the table, the plate on the balls, and the hands of the medium on the plate. This is to prevent the medium from cutting any didoes.

No. 4 is a see-saw, only the fulcrum is nearer one end than the other. The larger end is supported by a spring balance. An iron framework, disconnected with the machine, supports, at the lower end of the board, a glass vase, in which is suspended in a reverse position a wire dish-cover. In this wire cage, as the Doctor calls it, the medium's hands are placed. By exerting all his power, the medium caused a depression of the balance.

No. 5 is the gem. It is a *Spiritoscope*, a small white disk, something like a clock face, with the letters of the alphabet arranged in regular order around the edge, like the stars round an American coin. For the sake of conveniencing the spirits, the Doctor has inscribed various phrases in common use (spiritually) upon the face of this machine. An index, worked by a lathe-motion and a spring, points out the phrase that the spirit wishes to use. The assortment is select. It reads as follows: (We cannot well tinker the types so as to present the order in which they appear upon the machine.)

Yes.	No.
Don't know.	*Spell over.*
Think so.	*Mistake.*

MUST GO.

Reader, put your finger over against these phrases, to serve for the *index*,—and you have a SPIRITOSCOPE. No. 6 is an improvement, like a small gridiron, intended to increase the medium's power, and is laid over the platform of the Spiritoscope.

POETICAL EFFUSION.

The spirits are poetical. During a visit to Boston, last Autumn, Dr. HARE, sitting with a medium, received a communication in verse from his sister. It reads:

"Brother beloved, of ardent soul,
Striving to reach a heavenly goal,
Wouldst thou attain the blissful light
Where wisdom purifies the sight—
Where God reveals to humblest gaze
The bliss and beauty of His ways;
Incline thine ear to angels bright,
Who, radiant from the realms of light,
Forever hover near
To offer thee sweet words of cheer."

His sister said her name in the Celestial spheres is "Queen of Flowers." Dr. HARE substituted this name, translated into Latin, in the Sicilian Mariners' Hymn, replacing *virgo* for *soror*, *carissima* for *purissima*, &c.—and this was the result of *his* poetry:

"Oh! bonissima, oh! carissima,
Dulcis sorer, amata
Florum regina
In coelo cognita
Cura, Cura, pro nobis,
Cura, Cura, pro nobis,
Seraph amata intemerata
Cura, Cura, pro nobis."

The Doctor has had communications, frequent and pleasant, with the spirit of WASHINGTON. He addressed WASHINGTON in a long poem, (which he recited,) beginning:

"Hail glorious day, which gave WASHINGTON birth,
To Columbia and Liberty dear,
When a guardian angel descended on earth
To shed blessings o'er many a year."

This was written by Dr. HARE originally in 1812, WASHINGTON, when told that Dr. H. had always been a Washington Federalist and nothing else, requested a repetition of the verses, which he gave accordingly. WASHINGTON answered him in a communication, which his modesty forbade the Doctor to repeat in the ears of his audience. It reads as follows:

"My friend; how my Heart swells with grateful emotions at hearing that beautiful effusion from your lips! Yes! my friend, I strove, while on earth, to carry out the impressions which were made on my mind by superior intelligences; and if I failed, my countrymen will bear testimony.

"Your noble father is a friend of mine, and I feel a love for you commensurate with his worth. He is foremost in the ranks of spiritual intelligence, and ready to act in his duty calls.

"My friend, I am athies with you in your arduous undertaking; but let me assure you that your reward will be greater than the anguish you have endured. You most nobly can have fought against error and you will yet plant the banner of Freedom upon the battlements of Truth. Farewell, noble scion of a noble man.

GEO. WASHINGTON."

TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES OF COMMUNICATIONS.

Dr. HARE's father has communicated 28 pages of information, instructive and suggestive! Much information was revised and corrected. The first medium, through whom the 28 pages were transmitted, had *no knowledge of them*. The communications were made over again through medium No. 2, and are now correct.

A NEW RELIGION.

Spiritualism inaugurates a new religious faith. It undertakes to view the mysteries of the Hereafter. Other forms of religion have failed to have effect because their votaries fail to have any distinct or positive idea of the locality of Hell or Heaven. The materialist derides the religious man because he has no foundation for his faith, no proof of that in which he believes. The Spiritualist holds to a faith that he knows to be true and righteous altogether. He knows, by the revelations which he has received, that there are *seven spheres*. This world is the first. The six remaining spheres *are concentric bands surrounding the earth*, commencing sixty miles above this earth and reaching for one hundred and twenty miles.

The lower half of the spheres is inhabited by men of *evil propensities*. As these unhappy people become conscious of their sin, they are promoted to a higher sphere. There are two modes of making this ascent. One is by purity and innocence, and infants always go direct; the other is by wisdom, and great men go by that way. One spirit has now spent two years in the spirit world, and has reached the fifth sphere. Another, some years gone from earth, remains below among the inferior spirits. Dr. HARE asked him *why* he stayed there. He replied that he was waiting till he had *earned* his ascent. Avarice keeps a man down in the lower spheres. A man gets no better treatment because he has made money his idol here, but is looked upon as decidedly inferior; (at which sentiment the audience became facetious.)

Each sphere is divided into *six sub-divisions*. In the whole six spheres, there are, accordingly, *thirty-six divisions*. A man who leaves the world, here bad at heart, is not looked upon vindictively in the spheres; he has, on the contrary, a fair chance of rising to the highest sphere. No hypocrites can mask themselves there. Even in the society of the bad people, men there know each the other *as he is*. Presently there comes an aspiration for something better. The instant this feeling imbues the spirit, it ascends. It becomes happier. It leaves the vulgar. It seeks the pure. No one is punished for punishment's sake. No one is pardoned. The only way to be pardoned is to cease to be sinful. Men who owe to bad birth, bad education, bad examples, and bad associations, all the evil that is in them, are charitably looked upon, and their case, however hopeless in the eye of men here, in the eye of the spirit is very promising.

A *Supernal Sphere* stretches away far, very far above. In it God reigns, and his angels minister to him. It is not every body who gains access to it. Even WASHINGTON is not there—but the Doctor declared that to be in the same sphere with the General would be joy enough for *him*. He would ask no more.

THE DOCTOR HEREAFTER.

And when the Doctor reaches these spheres, he expects to have a great deal of sport, (as he expresses it,) with those who have denounced and ridiculed him and the spiritual believers here.

IN THE HIGHEST SPHERE—

There is to be all that is beautiful—love, social joy, music, science, literature, poetry, everything that a high-minded man aspires to. Love increases, and hate dies away.

ODIC FORCE—WHAT IS IT?

Odic force—ozone—the mysteries of magnetism, were settled questions in the Doctor's mind.

There is an etherial medium surrounding this earth, the undulations of which produce light—the vibration of which produces heat—the polarization of which produces electricity.

So, too, there is an etherial medium peculiar to the spirit-world; the undulations, vibrations and polarization of which produce their light, and heat, and electricity. Spirits have a double existence, a *mundane* and a *spiritual*. Spiritual oxygen enters into the constitution of their vital air. It is a ponderable oxygen, like that which the cold-blooded fish requires, that the spirits breathe.

AND THE SPIRITS ARE USEFUL.

The venerable Doctor not long ago was at Cape Island, 90 miles from Philadelphia, and while there, it being but weather, experienced uneasy sensations touching a note which he feared was falling due in Philadelphia. So he called the spirit of his sister again. She came. He requested her, as a special favor, to run up to Philadelphia, to ask Mrs. GOURLAY, (the Doctor's medium,) to send to the Bank to see about the note. The sister did the errand, as it afterward appeared interrupted a communication which Mrs. GOURLAY was receiving, returned to the Doctor at his watering place, told him the result, and made him comfortable. Thus, said the Doctor, did I, in the space of 24 hours, set four people in motion.

A SPIRIT DENIED—AND THE DOCTOR MAKES A FAIR HIT.

A VOICE.—As spirits are so clever, Doctor, won't you tell us why they cannot tell where the $50,000 are that were stolen from ADAMS' Express Company.

DR. HARE (gravely.)—It don't follow, because a sister undertakes a task to oblige a brother, that all spirits are to do the biddings of every banker or broker. (Laughter.) A political party has lately been organized, known as the *Know-Nothings*, but they really know a great deal, and have proved to be pretty formidable adversaries. But we who advocate Spiritualism have to deal with *real Know-Nothings*. (Another laugh.) Half my time, when I speak on the subject, is spent in answering the interrogatories of ignorant people. (Queries in spectacles subsides.) It is because such people never investigate that they are ignorant.

THE END.

The doctor talked a good two hours and a half. Along towards the end, the audience commenced filing out of the galleries, and there was a stir when somebody demanded to be "shown some of your spiritualism!" but there was no kind of disturbance, and the few interruptions that did occur were civil and orderly. The doctor referred ten times to "his book!" declared himself a thorough-going, out-and-out convert; reiterated that he once was skeptical as skepticism itself; but is now hopeful, self-reliant, happy. He feels himself a sounder man, a better Christian, a more ardent lover of his race; he is a believer in the perfectability of man, and a disbeliever in the eternal misery of any man, woman or child in the universe. Infants, dying pure and spotless, go direct to the seventh sphere. Bad men tarry in the lower sections of Elysium. Of Hades, there is none.

This is Spiritual doctrine. So Doctor HARE believes, and so he preaches.

The audience cheered him lustily, went away in high humor, and when we left the house, there was a knot, many men deep, surrounding the venerable person of the Doctor, to catch the words of wisdom that fell from his lips.

FROM ALBANY.

A Rush for the Offices—Who will Win very Doubtful—The Canal Earnings—Canal Repairs, etc.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 23.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

There is a general caucus now in session here at Albany, charged with the duty of apportioning the spoils among the tried and true supporters, the aiders and abettors of the incoming Administration. Those here comprise Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State, Hon. Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, LORENZO BURROUGHS, the Comptroller, and STEPHEN CLARK, the Treasurer. To these have come sundry and divers, the bone and muscle of the Order of Hindoos, who want the offices and want them badly, too. The leaders seem confused and appalled by the multitude of their adherents, and shrink from the responsibility of choosing—so I may not make mention of who *will* be, but briefly mention those that *would* be.

DEPUTY ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Mr. CUSHING, the Attorney-General, has named to him Messrs. PHINEAS B. TOMPKINS, of Broome, H. SACIA, of Montgomery, DEWITT CLINTON, of Buffalo, WALTER BURTON, and S. H. HAMMOND (no relation of the General) of Albany—any one of whom would be exceedingly willing to serve the country in the capacity of Deputy Attorney-General. The salary has within the past two years been increased from $1,000 to $1,500—a sum, I regret to say, that to a large number of our professional men, seems almost fabulous, and provocative of desperate exertions for its attainment.

CANAL AUDITOR.

Mr. SELAH SQUIRES, of Chenango, N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer, FRANCIS H. RUGGLES, of Steuben, and SEPTIMUS SAMMANS, of Montgomery, want, individually and particularly, to be Auditor of the Canal Department. I think the chances are in favor of BENTON, and he failing, then RUGGLES.

THE DEPUTY TREASURER.

I think, will be JOHN S. KING, of Orleans County, who was one of the Clerks of the Senate of 1854-55—though several other gentlemen would desire to push Mr. KING aside, but they will hardly succeed.

DEPUTY SECRETARY OF STATE.

For the office of Deputy Secretary of State three are presented: Messrs. U. C. BURR, ex-Hard-Shell, of New-York; P. W. WATTEMEYER, in the Legislature last Winter from the lower District of Westchester, N. J. P. STANTON, Jr., from Monroe County, who was also a member of the last Assembly. It looks, to-day, like the selection of Mr. STANTON.

THE REMAINDER OF THE CRUMBS.

I hear that all along the line of the canals there is much "commotion, motion, motion," and an endless desire to obtain places of trust and responsibility—and profit. In this respect I believe our new *regime* is to prove no exception to the time-honored rule "that those who win must wear," and I think they are to be as lustily importuned as were ever their predecessors. I know that the few with whom I have come in contact bite quite as sharp as did those "rascally politicians" whom they have so largely denounced during the past two seasons.

CANAL REPAIRS.

At the meeting of the Canal Board, held this morning, JOHN F. CLARK, the State Engineer, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Canal Commissioners be directed to proceed without delay, and in conformity with chapter 397 of the laws of 1854, and chapter 554 of the laws of 1855, to let by contract the repairs of every complete Superintendent section on all the Canals and portions of Canals of this State under their jurisdiction, and not now under contract.

This resolution met the unanimous approval of the members of the Canal Board, and I doubt not it will meet with like favor from the public. Probably, no one item of State patronage has afforded so much scope for fraud and peculation, as the repairs of our Canals, and any attempt to arrest that current of drainage from the State Treasury, is greatly to be commended. There are nine sections of the Erie Canal, the Champlain, Black River, Genesee Valley, and Dansville Side Cut, and their feeders, that are subject to the resolution. Two sections of the Erie, and the lateral works not named above, are already under contract. It is estimated by competent judges, that if the contracts are judiciously made, and faithfully executed, the system will make an annual saving to the State of $400,000.

Of course there will be some dissatisfaction among those who have the disbursing of the moneys expended for repairs, but with the saving anticipated snugly deposited in the State strong box, the people will not much heed the anathemas of those who will feel themselves aggrieved.

THE CONDITION OF THE CANALS.

I am reliably assured that the capacity of the canals was never greater than it has been during the past season of navigation, and that they will be turned over to the incoming Administration in as good condition as they could possibly be found.

THE SURPLUS FUNDS.

The Commissioners of the Canal Fund met to-day for the purpose of awarding the deposit of the premium received on the last loan, amounting to $183,000. Of this sum $26,000 was obtained for banks in the City of New-York. The money is placed for three years, at an interest of five per cent per annum.

CLOSING THE CANALS.

By a resolution of the Canal Board, adopted at the session held yesterday, our Canals are to be closed on the 5th of December. This is keeping them open two days longer than they were navigated in 1854. From present appearances, I judge that King Frost will anticipate the decision of the Board, by a summary process. There are rumors of monster snow-falls to the North and West that, if true, will precipitate the closing. Of course, with the season unfinished, it is impossible to make any full comparison of the business of 1855 with that of 1854, but sufficient has already been ascertained to render it certain that the receipts of this year will somewhat exceed those of the year previous. I subjoin the table as at present made up. The Canals were opened on the 1st day of May, in each year.

	1854.	1855.
May	$308,169 17	$398,166 84
June	416,307 49	875,945 76
July	849,849 13	838,179 43
August	822,750 11	830,686 20
September	410,267 81	448,155 44
October	416,556 10	500,670 70
November, (2 weeks)	101,114 40	190,068 90
Totals	$3,011,466 80	$3,580,740 30

This is an increase of $281,941 84 over the same period last year. Any augmentation of the business of our State works is to be received with the highest satisfaction. It gives the lie to the assertions made by their enemies that there must be a steady decline in the amount of transportation, and eventually such a less as would render them a burden to the State. But still, it must be admitted that the increase of this year bears but a limited proportion to the progressive business of the country, and hence the conclusion that the commerce of the West has elsewhere found a passage to the sea-coast surpassing in speed of transit and relative cost the facilities afforded by the Canals. Whether such division can be maintained for any lengthened period—whether it is natural and in accordance with the settled laws of trade, and whether it is remunerative, or whether it is temporary, artificial, and unpaying, is a problem which is now puzzling most of our political economists. They will, doubtless, agree to disagree, and therein alone think in harmony. *News warrens.*

LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

The Know-Nothing Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 23.

In the Know-Nothing Convention yesterday, the afternoon and evening sessions were entirely devoted to the discussion of the majority report which was finally adopted in a vote by States, of 93 to 11.

The report characterizes the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of plighted faith, and says that it should be restored, and if the efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission into the Union should be refused to any new State tolerating Slavery, and formed out of Territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise: protests against coalescing with any party that demands the abandonment of the American principles or a disorganization of the American Party; and recommends a meeting of the delegates at Philadelphia on the 19th of February next.

The minority report was sustained chiefly by the Ohio and Michigan delegations, but was rejected. It insisted on the exclusion of Slavery from the National Territory and declared that proscription on account of birth-place was unwarranted. It recommends the party to act openly, regarded the Slavery question as the paramount issue, recommended River and Harbor Improvements, and a generous foreign policy.

The Convention after adopting a vote of thanks to its officers, adjourned *sine die* at midnight.

From Washington—American Torchlight Demonstration.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

There was a very large torchlight procession of the Americans here this evening. It was enlivened by bands of music, banners bearing various devices, and monuments on wheels. The line extended upwards of half a mile. Before reaching the Capitol, four to six hundred Baltimoreans joined the procession. Bonfires blazed in various parts of the city, and cannons were fired from different points on the route.

Boston Mayoralty—Mysterious Disappearance of a Merchant.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 23.

ALEXANDER H. RICE has been nominated as the citizens' candidate for Mayor of this city, at the coming Municipal Election.

JOSIAH H. KILBURN of the firm of FRENCH, WELLS & Co., crockery dealers in Milk-street, is missing, under circumstances which lead to the supposition that he has committed suicide. He was a Director in the Grocers' Bank. His financial accounts are said to be all correct.

The Fire at Macon, Ga.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 22.

The fire at Macon, Ga., yesterday, destroyed RALSTON's entire range of stores, but not the Floyd House, which is situated in the same block. RALSTON's loss is $80,000. Mr. AYRES, a dry goods dealer, occupied one of the burnt stores, and his loss is $30,000, of which $10,000 is insured. Mr. RALSTON is insured for $5,000 in the Aetna Company of Hartford, and $5,000 in other Hartford offices.

Murder by an Irish Mob.

LASALLE, Ill., Thursday, Nov. 22.

An Irish mob at a late hour last night surrounded the house of the keeper of the Ferry at the Old Central Railroad Bridge. Several shots were fired, when the Ferry-keeper came to the door and was instantly killed. The mob then fled. One man has been arrested this morning, charged with being engaged in the affair.

Fatal Affray.

MOBILE, Thursday, Nov. 22.

WM. H. TOOMB, of Virginia, was shot last night by THOMAS G. BANKS, at Columbus, Mississippi. TOOMB died immediately, and BANKS has been arrested.

The Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Bridge Burnt.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Friday, Nov. 23.

Five spans of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railway Bridge were destroyed by fire on Wednesday night.

The Asia Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Cunard steamship *Asia* arrived here from Boston at 1 o'clock this morning, and sailed again at 2½ for Liverpool.

Marine Disaster.

PROVINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 23.

The schooner *Hudson*, from Philadelphia, with a cargo of coal for Boston, went ashore here this afternoon, and will probably bilge.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Nov. 23.

The transactions in IRON during the past week have been small, say 1,275 tons, at $28 for No. 1; $26 for No. 2, and $24 for No. 3. Bars dull. A sale of 100 tons has been made for Californin. Rails in active request at $65. Nails steady at $4@$4 20.

Evacuation Day.

The First Division of the Militia will parade on Monday, the 26th day of November, inst., to commemorate the Evacuation of New-York, by the British army, in 1783, and the restoration of our ancestors to their homes and firesides. The Division line will be formed on the south side of Fourteenth-street, with the right on the Fourth-avenue, at 11 o'clock A. M. The review will take place at 11½ o'clock.

Fourteenth-street is designated as the parade-ground of the Division, from 11 o'clock A. M. until the Division is marched off the ground after the review. The honors of a marching salute will be paid to the Mayor and Corporation in front of the City Hall, at 1 o'clock P. M. Brigadier-General SPICER will detail a detachment of artillery to fire a National salute from the Battery at 12 o'clock at noon.

The line of march will be down Broadway to Chambers-street, and through Chambers-street and Centre-street to the east gate of the Park.

Great Britain and the United States.

LETTER FROM THE BRITISH CONSUL AT NEW-YORK.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

DEAR SIRS: A newspaper, called the *Evening Star*, published in the city of Washington, in its edition of yesterday, reiterates the charge that I have been engaged in recruiting or retaining men for the British Army, and connects with it the assertion that I had written a dispatch to her Majesty's Government in regard to the ship *Maury*. Whether the article in question was written by the editor of that paper, or by some one who panders to it, I beg to assure the public, through your valuable journal, that both his allegations are simply and absolutely untrue. ANTHONY BARCLAY, BRITISH CONSULATE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

Fire in Front-street.

An alarm of fire was occasioned last night, by some bed clothing taking fire in the basement of No. [illegible] Front-street, through the carelessness of Mrs. BASTIDA dropping a lighted candle on the bed. Mrs. B. and her leg burned. She and her husband, ROBERT BASTIDA, were both arrested by the Seventh Ward Police, for drunkenness.

FIRE IN BEAVER-STREET.

A fire was on Thursday night, at about 10 o'clock, discovered in the office of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, at No. 40 Beaver-street. It is supposed to have originated from lighted coals having been carelessly left in the grate, whence some of it fell to the floor, setting it on fire. The flames were extinguished after damage had been done to about the extent of $100—supposed to be covered by insurance.

FALSE ALARMS.

The alarm in the Sixth District was false. It originated in the issuing of smoke from a stove-pipe in the roof of house No. 231 Third-street.

That in the Fifth District was also a false alarm, caused by the smoke from a large fire in the stove burning in the railroad depôt, corner of Elm and White streets.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

TENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled at 11 o'clock yesterday morning, the President in the Chair.

Supervisors MOSES, HOFFMANN and HOWARD did not attend, and there was but a small lobby present.

Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, completed the reading of the returns of the Ninth Ward from the day previous. The returns conformed throughout.

Supervisor THOWBRIDGE, of the Tenth Ward, next commenced reading the returns of the several Districts of his Ward. In the First District, upon the Supervisor's return, were given 180 votes for GUNTHER, for Governor of the Almshouse, while no votes appeared upon the returns in the hands of the County Clerk. The returns were referred to the Inspectors for correction.

In the Second District a discrepancy of 100 votes appeared in the two returns, in the vote for ROB LOCKWOOD, for Governor of the Almshouse.

Supervisor TROWBRIDGE stated that one of the Inspectors of the District was present and would explain the error. This, after some discussion, was decided as incompetent, and the return was ordered to be sent back to the Inspectors for combined correction.

In the Third District an error appeared in the vote for State Treasurer—the name of one of the candidates being given upon both returns as STEPHEN M. LEWIS, instead of JOHN LYON. This was likewise sent back for revision. In this District 187 votes were recorded for ANSON K. MAYNARD, for Justice of the Marine Court,

THE MERCHANTS OF LONDON.

Spanish, Portuguese and Egyptian Merchants in London.

Spain and Portugal are principally represented in London by the agents of the great wine houses of Cadiz and Oporto, and a few agents of Seville and Barcelona establishments. The banking interest of the Peninsulas is in the hands chiefly of Ansorz & Co., and O'Neill & Co., of Paris, besides the Rothschilds, whose agent at Madrid, Mr. Weisweiler, has raised their Spanish business to extraordinary proportions.

The Rothschilds' principal business with Spain is that arising out of their large mortgages on its quicksilver mines. The speculative business prevailing between Madrid, Amsterdam, Frankfort, London and Paris, in Spanish securities creates quite a heavy exchange movement. Perhaps the largest house in these operations is that of Francois Xavier Albert. His Paris correspondents are the Foulds.

As far as London is concerned, this business is very much monopolised by the Jewish houses of Bischoffsheim, Stern, Raphael, and a few others of the same category. The Merchant's house most connected with general Spanish Banking business, is that of Frederick Fluth & Co., who were operating for some time on account of Queen Christina, and who are the London correspondents of the O'Neills and various other Spanish and Portuguese houses of distinction. Much of the Portuguese business is in the hands of Foster Brothers, and other great English houses. The same applies to Spanish commission business,—many British houses being established in the chief Spanish and Portuguese shipping ports. Indeed, the species of political protectorate, extended over these countries on various occasions, has so far accomplished the mercenary object in view by playing the most valuable part of the country's business out of the hands of the merchants of Cadiz and Lisbon, into that of the English.

Perhaps the only native Spanish house of real greatness in London is that of Count Zuluetta, who occupies a splendid mansion in Devonshire-place, Regent's Park, and in the city has an imposing counting-house in Moorgate-street, where an immense commission business principally in Spanish imports and exports is carried on with true Castilian dignity. But as in Spanish trade in general, so with that of Gibraltar, we find it almost entirely in the hands of the English, the leading house there being that of Sprague, who occupies at the same time the position of agent at Lloyds, a singularly important one for a port serving like Gibraltar, as a gathering point for the maritime intercourse between Eastern and Western Europe, and at the same time as trade dépôt of the neighboring barbaresque provinces. This trade is in the hands of the barbaresque Jews, who buy up the wool and other produce from the Aborigines, and barter it against the production of Central and Western Europe. Within the last few years one of these Jews, Benoliel, has established himself in London, but the house is not of very high standing.

The Egyptian trade is perhaps one of the most interesting after that of the Greek. Indeed, it is principally in the hands of the Greek, Mediterranean, and also a few English houses; and having already dwelt at length upon the character of these merchants, we have, on this occasion, only to refer to the particular features which distinguish the trade with Egypt from that with other countries.

As is well known, the energetic administration of Mehemed Ali, and Captain Waghorn's admirable organization of the overland mail, have given an immense stimulus to that trade, and, indeed, Alexandria bids fair to recover, at least, a portion of that commercial preëminence which it possessed before the invasion of the Saracens and the Turks, and the discovery of the Cape of Good Hope. One drawback, however, exists to throw a great impediment in the way of the commercial progress of Egypt. This is the monopoly of Government in the finest land of the country. Free competition is thus shut out, the efforts of legitimate business men crippled, and a wide door opened to intriguers, as the produce of the soil is not so much disposed of in accordance with the dictates of commercial principles, as according to the arbitrary and capricious disposition of the miserable Camarilla of Cairo.

The peculiar impetuosity of the water-course of the Nile plays also the wildest pranks with the fate of the crops; but, whether abundant or moderately so, their condition might be improved and demand for them stimulated, if there was a possibility of direct communication between the cultivator of the soil and the merchant. But the best soil being monopolised by Government, all is superintended by official agents, who possess too little knowledge of agriculture and commerce to suggest improvements or abolish errors. Hence, Egyptian produce arrives very often in very bad, neglected condition, and the fine corn and other yield of the beautiful valley of the Nile is thus wretchedly stripped of its value. Another abuse is connected with the disposal of the produce. This is capriciously given away to the most intriguing Triestine or cunning Levantine, who knows best how to insinuate himself with the Pasha and the minions of the Court of Cairo. Alexandria is a perfect hot-bed of Italian, Greek and Armenian conspirators. The scum and outscourings of Smyrna, Trieste, Aleppo, Venice, Corfu, Athens, and Constantinople and Marseilles, are congregated there to divide the spoils of the soil. The produce is divided into two ranks—Governmental produce, which, of course, commands the highest price, and plebeian corn or beans, which is scornfully rejected, unless obtainable at a large discount. The trade between Alexandria and the Black Sea is principally carried on in Greek bottoms, but Italian and English also participate to some extent in the coasting trade, while the oceanic shipping is principally in the hands of British ship owners.

The Greek houses more than others connected with the Egytian trade are Cassavetti, Zarafi, and upon a much smaller scale, Alexiadi Delta, but the Egytian merchant, *par excellence*, is Stamaley Zizinia, doing business under the firms of Zizinia & Co. Argenti Secchiari & Co., principally distinguished for their leading position in the Galatz and Ibraila corn trade, have also a fair share of the Egyptian business. Of all the Greeks in London, this Argenti is the least civilized and the most coarse and brutal specimen of Romaic humanity. The Tonides, who belong to the more gentlemanly types of their race, do also a flourishing business with Alexandria, but the principal business, especially the private business of the Pasha of Egypt and his Court, goes through the hands of Zizinia. This private business is very profitable, including the purchase of horses, carriages, objects of taste and luxury, silver and gold plates and vessels and jewelry, which are invoiced by Zizinia at exorbitant prices, enabling him to clear immense profits. Amongst all the wild animals, who, from all the hooks and corners of the Orient and the Mediterranean are let loose upon the London business menagerie, this Zizinia is fairly entitled to a prize for unbridled, and unbridleable ferocity, and the singularly savage expression of his thorough brigand's countenance. Of a mongrel breed between Tartars and Arabs, Zizinia has retained all the savageness of the instinct of the one, without any of the redeeming flexibility of character of the other. Rude, coarse, fierce, vindictive, brutal, illiterate, of forbidding ugliness of look, and painful awkwardness of manner, he stands forth as a most disgusting type of an Asiatic frontierman. Temperaments like his and Argenti's seem lost to all the refining influences of European civilisation. They are as despotic in their domestic and business life, as the Turkish Sultans in their harems and seraglios. Servile, obsequious, slavering to the great English Bankers, upon whose favors they so much depend, they are arrogant, overbearing, supercilious with the clerks and brokers, and all persons who depend upon them. Unfitted for any intellectual effort by their neglected education, they are generally compelled to implore the assistance of accomplished persons to attend to their affairs. But excepting those without whose assistance their establishments could not go on, they treat brokers, agents and dependents with great cruelty, pinching salaries and remunerations down to the lowest possible starvation figures, without any of the regards for humanity, which constitute the practical line of demarcation between Pagans and civilized Christians.

For the present, we take leave of our Greek, Italian and Egyptian friends. In some future sketches of the Law Courts of England, and their great legal lights, we shall have occasion to return to them, especially to the Zuluettas, whose case excited so much interest in every commercial circle of Europe. We will only add that the disposition for chicanery and finesse, which unfortunately taints too many of these houses, is attended with immense advantage to the gentlemen of the horsehair-head and long robe in England.

The solicitor who, by the searching quickness of his perception, and the remarkable clearness of his judgment,—and who, by his familiarity with Continental and Oriental character, enjoys their *clientelle* perhaps more than any other, is Mr. Lavie, of the firm of Oliverson & Lavie, of No. 8 Frederick's-place, Old Jewry. He will yet form a prominent figure on our canvas.

THE FINE ARTS.

Paul Delaroche's Picture on the Semi-circular Wall of the Academy of Fine Arts at Paris.

Goupil & Co., to whom the New-York public is already so largely indebted for the opportunity of studying many fine works of art, have now on exhibition a reduced copy of Delaroche's great picture, painted on the semi-circular wall (*L'Hémicycle*) of the Hall for the distribution of prizes in Painting, Sculpture and Architecture, in the Academy of the Fine Arts at Paris. This copy was executed by Delaroche himself, for the use of M. Henriquel Dupont, who has made from it that superb engraving on copper through whose clear, spirited and sympathetic rendering we have been made familiar with one of the finest works of modern art.

On entering the exhibition room we seem to be suddenly ushered into the presence of an animated assembly of men, brilliantly attired, and gathered together in the open air, under a clear bright sky, in front of a Grecian temple of white marble. As presented to us in this miniature copy, these groups appear removed from the spectator, owing to their being painted on a flat surface, and ranged in a line in front of him, but it must be remembered, that in the case of the original work, the effect is far more imposing, since, from its being painted on a semi-circular wall, the spectator finds himself, as it were, in the midst of this noble society, and easily persuades himself that they live and move about him. How brilliant and elevating this effect must be we may partly judge from the impression made on the mind when standing for the first time before this small copy. A clear, fresh morning breeze of exhilaration breathes in our faces, and cheerfully animates the whole being.

The Academy of the Fine Arts in Paris is an institution under the charge of the French Government, devoted to the study of the Arts of Painting, Sculpture and Architecture. The amphitheatre is a room shaped like our National Hall of Representatives, and is used for the delivery of inaugural discourses, and for the distribution of prizes to successful students in the several departments of study. It is lighted from above; the chairs of the Professors are ranged along the diameter of the Hall, and the opposite semicircular wall, with its beautiful picture extending from end to end, rises above the rows of students and embraces them with its friendly and encouraging arms. Previous to 1837 this wall was a blank surface of undecorated plaster, but in that year the commission to paint upon it some suitable subject was given to Paul Delaroche, who, having made a preparatory sketch which was accepted, commenced the work and finished it after four years of diligent labor. To show the spirit in which this picture has been painted, we may remark that the original sketch of Delaroche contained only twenty figures, that the remuneration offered for carrying out that sketch was to be £3,000, and that it was to be finished within the year. The picture as it stands, completed, contains seventy-four figures, several of them colossal and the remainder of life size, and occupied, as we have said, four years of laborious study. Yet the artist refused any addition to the sum first offered, and presented this result of his time, his genius and his learning as a patriotic gift to his country.

The motive of the picture, which must be admitted to excel in universality of interest any work of art of modern times, is the presentation of prizes to successful students, by the Genius of Fame, in the presence of all the greatest artists who have lived, and who are supposed to be assembled, without regard to age or country, conversing in groups, or listening to the discourse of masters, in some far-off region of Elysian quiet and repose.

The back-ground of the picture is occupied by the marble façade of a Greek Ionic Temple. In the middle of this façade, and in a sort of semicircular recess, whose floor is elevated by several steps above the tessellated pavement in front of the temple, sit Apelles, Ictinus, and Phidias, the representatives of Painting, Architecture and Sculpture, who by their removed and elevated position, and by the serenity and majesty of their attitudes, appear to preside over the whole scene. In front of them, but lower down, are four female figures, two on each side, placed with their backs toward either end of the picture, and representing respectively Greek, Roman, Gothic and Renaissance Art. Directly in front of this central group is a half-naked kneeling figure, the Goddess of Fame, who has issued from her temple, and throws down wreaths of immortal laurels to the expectant candidates in the Hall below. This portion of the picture is complete in itself, and has no apparent connection with the painters, sculptors and architects who are assembled in front of the temple, in groups extending from the centre to either end. To the right of the spectator, are the great Architects, and next them the Painters who excelled in Drawing, in the delineation of character, and in profundity of thought. To the left of the spectator are placed, nearest the centre, the famous Sculptors answering to the Architects, and next them the great Colorists, the men who excelled in the expression of a vigorous animal life, in portraying scenes of worldly splendor and festivity, and, generally speaking, men of free luxurious and sensuous natures. The type of the group at the right, is found in the prominent figure of Leonardo da Vinci, to whom Raphael, Fra Bartolomeo, Albert Durer, Orcagna Giotto and Fra Angelico, are listening. The type of the group at the left, is Titian, who is discoursing with a noble air, to Veronese, Rubens, Rembrandt, Murillo, Velasquez, Gian Bellini and Giorgione. Thus we have in the conception and arrangement of this splendid work the history and theory of the fine arts united in a harmonious, brilliant, and easily comprehended whole. Its value to the student cannot easily be expressed; it is worth a hundred text books and charts of chronology, and perhaps it is not too much to say that its abiding merit, the one which makes it an ever-welcome companion, is its *usefulness* as a fresh, lucid, and masterly compend of the literature of the arts. Nor can we sufficiently admire the wise appropriateness of the subject to the place for which it was designed, and the simplicity of its treatment, which so gracefully but firmly touches the dangerous limit which separates and yet unites the regions of the actual and the ideal. Standing before this picture, we gaze into the faces of men whom it has become one of the traditions of society to revere, but who have thus far been the friends and guests of the intellect rather than of the heart. Here, as it were, in their living presence, we learn to love them, to desire to know them more intimately, to enter into a profounder and more affectionate study of their works; this admission to their society makes us artists and enthusiasts.

Of course it would not be possible for any one man in such a picture to satisfy the various predilections of all lovers of art. The difficulty of doing so would be great under the easiest circumstances, but especially in a case like this, where the artist is a man of decided individuality, and where the limits within which he works demand a rigorous selection. Thus it is plain that he has enjoyed painting the group of Colorists at the left much more than that of the Designers at the right. In the former there is scarcely a single unsatisfactory figure. Perhaps we might justly object to the inferior position ascribed to Correggio. But, in the group of the Designers, we contemplate with ever-increasing satisfaction the figure of Raphael—weak, unmanly, far from handsome, foppishly dressed, and standing in an affected, unmeaning attitude. Far otherwise wert thou, oh! noble Sanzio, the pride of thy time, a truly noble gentleman, the synonym of all that is beautiful and strong in intellect and heart.

Nor is Michael Angelo much better than Raphael, and we are not easily reconciled to the inferior positions awarded to Giotto, Perugino and Masaccio, together with Durer, one of the truly great men of his time, the type of the christian artist; and good old Peter Vischer, a sculptor not inferior to any of those who hold prouder places in the foreground. Still we must be content with what is given us, and remember that our roses and lilies are not another man's, and that there may be fairer landscapes seen from other windows than those which we have learned to love from our own.

Too much praise cannot be awarded to the masterly way in which Delaroche has imbued the whole picture with the life and animation of an actual assembly, and to the skill with which he has distributed the groups, so that while the composition is clearly defined in its divisions and in its ideas, a charming unity pervades the whole, each portion seems related to every other, and all flows together harmoniously as music.

The least satisfactory portion of the picture is the centre, which only the sumptuous figure of Renaissance Art redeems from complete failure. There is but little individuality in the heads and faces of the three great Greeks; and in the heavy face and figure of the genius of Greek art, injustice is done to the airiest and most mercurial spirit that ever manifested itself through the medium of the Fine Arts. We presume that Delaroche intended the figure called Gothic Art to typify the whole period of what may be called Christian Art, extending from the time of Cimabue to that of Leonardi da Vinci, and including not only painters, but sculptors and architects. If this be the case, certainly the strength and profundity, as well as the subtle grace of the intellect of that period are far from being adequately represented by the weak, sentimental and somewhat sickly nun who stands in a rapt attitude of musing melancholy in trailing garments, and with the model of a Gothic Cathedral by her side. It may be counted a hypercriticism, but it is noticeable that this model of a cathedral has a chancelapse which is much larger than the whole remaining portion of the building, and as this must have been intentional, it looks very like an assertion, that the art of the period in question owed its character to a preponderance of priestly influence, and that whatever was good or great in it, was so by virtue of its connection with the church. We have not space at present in which to discuss this matter at length; it is sufficient to say that, before the commencement of this period the wave of priestly supremacy had reached its top, and had begun to break, and that the whole art of the time, the art of the architects who built the Cathedrals, and of the painters and sculptors who decorated them, had its origin in the great ideas which were at work in the world slowly disintegrating the substance of the priestly authority. There was little weakness in the artists of that day; they were men of deep religious feeling, and not mere formalists, for formalism never could have given life to such works as theirs. The Gothic Cathedrals, the works in brass and iron, in stone and wood of Vischer, Kraft and Stross, the frescoes of Giotto and Orcagna, the sculptures of Nicola Pisano and Ghiberti, the poems of Dante—did not flower in the sluggish soil of superstition and asceticism. They were the large fruitage of a noble time, and the characteristics of that period are not caught in Delaroche's type.

We leave this splendid work with reluctance; even to write of it is a pleasure, and we conjure all our readers who can do so, to hang up the engraving on the walls of their most frequented room, and to those who are not so happy as to be able to do this, we would say, lose no opportunity of seeing again and again, this greatest work of a great master.

CLARENCE COOK.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Twice Married, a Story of Connecticut Life, which originally appeared in *Putnam's Magazine*, has been reproduced in a volume, and reads exceedingly well as a whole. The author holds the pen of a graceful, as well as a ready writer, and we hope to meet him again in the field of fiction. Published by Dix & Edwards, New-York.

Richard Hurdis, the second volume of W. G. Simms' "Border Novels," is one of the very best of his productions. In many respects, but particularly in its intensity of passion, and minute details of action, it reminds us of Godwin's most successful fictions. Published by J. S. Redfield, New-York.

Kate Kilburn; or, Sowing and Reaping, (published by R. Carter & Co., New-York,) is a domestic story, in which is contrasted the worldly fortunes and religious faith of two sisters. Some of the scenes are painfully elaborated, but the moral aim is excellent. The wood engravings are very poor.

Lucy Boston is a very heavy attempt, in the shape of a story, at the satirical upon "strong-minded" women and the race of Spiritualists. It may be mentioned as a decided failure. Published by Alden & Beardsley, Auburn.

Bits of Blarney, by Dr. Sheliton Mackenzie, consists of Irish legends, stories, sketches and recollections, with anecdotal memoirs of Grattan and O'Connell. There is variety, at all events, in such a *melange*, and the subjects are popular. Published by Redfield, New-York.

Silas Chapman, of Milwaukee, Wis., has just published a sectional Map of Wisconsin, (on a scale of ten inches to a mile,) and another of Minnesota. They are well executed, and will be of immense advantage to travelers and emigrants.

A new edition of *Walker's Manly Exercises*, revised by Craven, (one of the best sporting writers in England,) has been published by John W. Moore, Philadelphia. It has numerous illustrations, and, in its present completeness, is the best work of its class.

Mortimer's College Life is an English story serious and even religious in tone. It is directed against Puseyism. The author writes easily and even gracefully, giving a lively account of a young man's career at Oxford University. Published by Appletons.

Glencoe; or, the Parish Boy, records the adventures, in a manner, of a New-England Oliver Twist. There is sadly too much dialogue, but the story is not without interest and force. Published by Shepard, Clark & Co., Boston.

Speeches by Gerrit Smith in Congress, published by Mason Brothers, also contain his letters upon some leading public topics. Mr. Smith was in Congress a single session, and this volume of 423 pages shows that he was not a silent member.

S. Hueston, (publisher of the *Knickerbocker*) has brought out F. C. Ewer's *Revolutionary Nights of August 20th and 21st, 1854*. The Poe-ish narrative by which Judge Edmonds, the Spiritualist, was *sold*. It is clever and amusing.

Cora and the Doctor, given the world as *Revelations of a Physician's Wife*, is well written—albeit somewhat spun out, and crowded with unreal characters and improbable incidents. Published by Jewett & Co, Boston.

Prince Life is a sort of apologue for youthful readers, written by G. P. R. James, the novelist, for his own son. It is well got up with several good engravings. Published by J. S. Dickerson, New-York.

Caroline Chesebro's *Beautiful Gate and other Tales*, (published by Miller, Orton & Mulligan,) is a delightful book for young people, and we recommend it as such.

Kate Stanton, a somewhat serious story, delivered as "A page from Real Life," is a very readable romance. Published by James French & Co., Boston.

The "Senecas."—The Canandaigua *Repository* says a deputation of the Seneca Indians repaired to their camping grounds on Friday last, and made the more additions to their already extensive collection

GIGANTIC NATIONAL PROJECT.

Proposition to Convert the Ohio River into a Slack Water Canal.

At a late meeting of the Pittsburg Board of Trade a gentleman submitted a proposition on the subject of improving the Ohio River, by converting it into a Slack Water Canal. The suggestions were unanimously approved by the Board, and were earnestly recommended to public consideration.

THE DETAILS OF THE PLAN.

As presented by the paper submitted, together with my own suggestions, may thus briefly be stated:

From Pittsburg to the mouth of the Ohio is about 977 miles, with an aggregate fall of 425 feet, divided as follows:

	Miles.	Fall in feet.	Average fall per mile in inches.
Pittsburg to Wheeling	58	79	10.77
Wheeling to Cincinnati	374	188	6
Cincinnati to Louisville	156	55	4.2
Louisville to Portland, (falls)	2	25	100
Portland to Evansville	199	88	2.95
Evansville to Cairo	187	45	2.9
Aggregate	977	435	

It is assumed that to convert the entire river into slack water, would require only fifty locks, of an average lift of 8½ feet, which would create pools of an average length of—

	Miles.
Between Pittsburg and Wheeling	10
Between Wheeling and Cincinnati	17
Between Cincinnati and Louisville	95
Between Louisville and Portland, (falls)	1
Between Portland and Evansville	49
Between Evansville and Cairo	87

The average fall of the river from Pittsburg to Cairo, is a small fraction over 44-100 of a foot to the mile, so that not more than the proposed number of locks will be necessary. There are few Canals in the world, of any considerable length, with so small an amount of lockage in proportion to their length.

In order to give a series of deep pools, affording a safe and easy navigation for the largest steamers, and the heaviest barges, it is proposed to raise dams 11 or 12 feet high from their foundations, causing the water of the pools to rise about two or three feet immediately above the dams, thus obviating the necessity for excavations below the locks, and giving at the lowest stage of water not less than five feet in the navigable channel at the upper ends of the pools. The Ohio River, so deepened and slackened, would be converted into the most stupendous and capacious Canal in the world. Forming, as it does, the principal link in the chain of communication between the Atlantic States and the Great West, and traversing, as it does, a thousand miles of country of unsurpassed fertility and productiveness, it would be folly to attempt to assign limits to the amount of tonnage that would float upon its bosom.

The Locks are proposed to be double, and of sufficient capacity to admit steamboats of the largest class, or four coal barges. These locks not to be raised more than 16 feet above low water; for before the river should rise high enough to overflow locks of that height, the dams would cease to offer any obstruction to navigation.

THE COST OF THE WORK AND THE VALUE OF THE STOCK.

The estimated cost of the work is from seven to ten thousand dollars per mile, or from seven to ten millions of dollars for the whole work, which is supposed to be about half the expense of an ordinary Canal, or about one-third the average cost of a railroad. Now, as it will be of ten times the capacity of either, and probably accommodate ten times the amount of business that a reasonably profitable canal has to do, it follows that the tolls need not be one-tenth as much as those assessed upon the tonnage of ordinary canals. The tax upon the business of the river may therefore be very light, and yet the work pay good dividends upon the stock.

As this is to be considered a *national* project, inasmuch as a large majority of the American people will participate in the benefits of the improvement, it is suggested that Congress should make a donation equal to at least one-third the entire cost of the work, not to swell the dividends of the stockholders, but to enable the Company to make the navigation almost free.

ADVANTAGES OF THE PROPOSED IMPROVEMENT.

It would render the Ohio River permanently navigable, so that its immense and growing commerce would not be subjected to those periodical interruptions to which it is now liable.

Great inconvenience is experienced at Pittsburg for want of greater depth of water during most of the year. The channel of the Monongahela is deep but narrow during low water, while the Allegheny is shoal, and the current too strong for the advantageous use of tow-boats. A dam that would raise the water eight feet two miles below Pittsburg, would swell it at least six feet on both sides of the city—backing the Monongahela against dam No. 1 of the slack water, and rendering the Allegheny a slack water of good depth to some distance above Sharpsburg, thus affording a magnificent harbor for the commerce of the three rivers.

The economy of the propelling power would be an important consideration. The law of force, as applied to natural currents acting upon vessels, is, that it requires four times as much power to stem a current of two miles per hour, as it does to stem a current of one mile; the resistance offered by water to vessels moving through it, being in the ratio of the squares of their velocity, so that a vast saving of propelling power is secured by slowness of movement. This principle is practically exemplified on the Hudson river, where, from twenty to forty heavy barges and canal-boats are often attached to a single tow-boat, the whole fleet creeping along at the rate of from two to five miles an hour, according to the state of the tide. Thousands of tons are thus propelled by a single engine, at extremely low rates. Now, let the Ohio be converted into a deep slack water, and we should witness the same thing upon it, especially during low water, and freights would be carried cheaper there than during high water; because, owing to the gentleness of the current, tow-boats could carry almost any number of barges or canal-boats either up or down.

Again, boats would not then, as now, be compelled to be idle during most of the Summer and Fall months for want of water. Neither would they be obliged, as they now frequently are, to start with half a load, and grind the bottom of their boats at that. Nor would they be liable to stick in bars and ripples, often at great expense and damage.

These advantages would render steamboats a more desirable species of property; and, although the rates of freight would be less, their yearly earnings would be more. It may be safely affirmed that a sure navigation, and a uniform tariff of rates, would bring a three-fold greater amount of trade to the river than would ever seek it were things to remain as they are.

THE COAL TRADE.

It is but a few years since coal, in any considerable quantity, began to be shipped down the Ohio from the region around Pittsburg; but now the shipments reach millions of bushels annually, and the quantity is rapidly increasing, and must continue to increase indefinitely. (In 1850, the total amount of coal received at Cincinnati was 4,500,000 bushels; this year it has been 10,350,000 bushels, and in this ratio it will probably continue to increase.)

The usual method of carrying coal to the lower markets at present is to load it into square, flat-bottomed boats, generally a little over 100 feet long by sixteen to twenty wide, and about six deep, known as arks, flat-boats and "broad-horns." One of these boats will carry from 8,000 to 10,000 bushels, or from 280 to 330 tons. They are run in couples, and from twelve to fifteen men are required to manage them. They are rigged with several pairs of sweeps to urge them forward, and steering sweeps fore and aft to keep them in the Channel. But in spite of these they can often stranded and lost, and the loss of the boat is not unfrequently attended with loss of life. It is only in times of high water that these boats can run at all, and then, too, much coal is often thrown upon the market at once, to the great inconvenience of wholesale purchasers, and often to the serious detriment of the shippers. Never, perhaps, was there a great trade carried on more irregularly and fitfully. Sometimes there is so much coal at the wharves of the large cities on the Lower Ohio that purchasers cannot be found for it; at other times the supply is almost exhausted. In the course of a single season the price of coal in Cincinnati has risen from ten to forty cents per bushel. The boats are never brought back.

Barges, about 100 feet long, 16 wide and five feet deep, are beginning to be used. Two of these are coupled together, and towed down and back by tow-boats. These, too, require high water and great propelling power.

Were the river converted into a slack water canal, a steam tow-boat could govern downwards and back more than five times as many as it now can, and then low water would be better than high, because less power would be required, and what is still more important, the trade would be prosecuted with safety and regularity.

THE CANAL AROUND THE FALLS.

I will here sustain this project by another reason, not presented to the Pittsburg Board of Trade. Should the Ohio be converted into slack water navigation, the Canal around the Falls would no longer be necessary, and thus a great nuisance would be abated, and a Company of extortionists cease to exist. The Canal is about two miles in length, and just wide enough to allow a second class Ohio steamer to pass through it, receiving more or less damage in her passage through, which usually occupies from four to six hours after, oftentimes, waiting a day for a chance to get into it. The present rate of toll, I am informed, is 25 cents per ton (until recently it was 50 cents) so that it costs most steamers $100 to get through, to say nothing of the damage to the boat incurred during its long passage and heavy thumpings against the solid walls of the canal. During most of the year, all vessels going above or below Louisville, must pass through the canal, and some idea of the enormous amount thus levied upon the commerce of the Ohio, may be formed from a few figures.

During the last year, ending on the 31st of August, 869 steamboats arrived at Cincinnati from New-Orleans and Saint Louis, and the departures for these two ports were 449, making a total of 818. The arrivals and departures from, and for all other ports except Pittsburg, is set down at 3,805, making a grand total of 4,623. Assuming that only one-half of these passed through the Canal, we should have tolls from Cincinnati boats alone of about one quarter of a million of dollars! Doubtless, the Canal tolls raised in ten years by the proposed improvement, would pay for the whole work.

The constantly increasing commerce of the Ohio, certainly demands this, or some other improvement. A few days ago, the business men of Cincinnati were addressed in the Merchants' Exchange, by Gen. Leslie Coombs, upon the progress and prospects of the Lexington and Danville Railroad, and by Col. Churchill, upon the Knoxville Railroad, which is now within 32 miles of the Kentucky line, and is rapidly progressing. The Danville road is completed within 12 miles, which will unite it to the Covington and Lexington road, and when the Knoxville road is finished, a scheme will be proposed to consolidate all the lines between Cincinnati and Charleston, S. C. By the union of the Knoxville and Danville roads the trade of East Tennessee would all come to Cincinnati. The copper region of East Tennessee was represented as being richer than that of Lake Superior; that *five hundred wagons* were now employed in conveying the ore to the Charleston Railroad, from whence it was taken to Savannah, and shipped thence to Boston and New-York. The whole of this immense trade is destined to come to Cincinnati, furnishing, according to Col Churchill, business for one hundred thousand more people than are now within the Queen City.

OBJECTIONS CONSIDERED.

The main objections to the proposed improvement are, that the dams would increase the disastrous effects of high floods, and that the ice would more readily impede navigation.

The dams being 12 feet high from their foundations, and the lift from pool to pool not more than eight or nine feet, it follows that a rise of water equal to 16 feet in the natural channel of the river would restore the inclined plane corresponding to the natural fall of the river, and cause the water to flow on a level over the crest of the dams, except a slight depression just below them. When that is the case, the height of the flood is no greater in consequence of the dams. The inclined plane being restored, the volume of water in the river is urged forward with all the velocity due to the natural fall of the river, be it six feet or 14 inches to the mile. The dams occasion a momentary acceleration, and nothing more. All fears, therefore, says the projector, of an increase of the disastrous effects of high floods, in consequence of the dams, may be dismissed as groundless.

Now, as to the *Ice*. Upon the setting in of cold weather, large quantities of ice form and float down the Alleghany and Ohio rivers. As the water falls it grounds upon shoals and bars, and against the shores, and continues to accumulate until the river closes. Whatever floating ice comes down afterwards lodges against the barriers thus formed, and in this way all navigation is suspended until it breaks up and runs off. In the improved state of the river, the shoals and bars would always be covered with water, so that the ice would float over them, and therefore navigation would not be suspended then, as now, by icy barriers.

For a number of consecutive years the average interruption of navigation from this cause, on the Monongahela Slack Water, was only 15½ days. The pools become sheeted over like ponds, but the channel is kept open by the boats passing through it. The Ohio, if converted into a series of pools, would be affected by frost just as the Monongahela is, and as the business upon it would be vastly greater, the frequency of the passage of boats would keep an open channel all Winter. So far, therefore, as the ice is concerned, there will not be half the obstruction to navigation, when the river shall be converted into a slack water, that there is in its present unimproved condition.

Such are some of the arguments in favor of this great work, the importance of which cannot now be fully appreciated. Already, about one-fourth of the whole internal commerce of the country floats upon the bosom of the Ohio, and the future of the great States through which it sweeps, gives promise of an untold increase, imperiously demanding new and improved channels by which to convey their hidden treasures and the fruits of their soil to the distant marts of trade.

V. V.

Shelter Cheaper than "Fodder."

Notwithstanding much that has been written during a few years past, especially in the agricultural journals, on the true principles of Winter protection and feeding of domestic animals, there is still a great amount of costly ignorance on this subject.

Last Winter we chanced upon the farm of a man who possessed a fair share of intelligence upon general matters, and we were not a little surprised to find him still clinging to the old opinion, that his stock Wintered better when exposed to cold, than if warmly housed. He kept no account of the amount of food consumed, but his observation had taught him—and truly—that his sheep, for instance, consumed more food in a cold Winter than in one of moderate temperature; and he reasoned that if they ate more it indicated better health, and a faster growth of flesh and wool, and, of course, a greater profit. Following out this opinion, he kept a flock of sheep in an open field, exposed to bleak winds and pelting storms. In this field he had placed a number of small stacks of hay, to one after another of which they had free access, and upon which they made rapid inroads. Their only shelter was afforded by the leeward side of these hay stacks, and by the stone walls that surrounded the field, together with a grove upon the northern side that served to break off the wind from that direction, but from entering which they were prevented by the intervening fence. He was quite sure they ate better when thus exposed than if housed or allowed a warm shelter around and under the barn. His other stock were treated in a similar manner. Instead of warm sheds or stables they fed and slept in a cold open yard. He said it kept them in better "heart," and gave them a sharper appetite—as to the latter, he was doubtless correct.

But he, like thousands of others, had drawn his conclusions from a false theory, which a few careful experiments would have corrected. He should have considered that the profitableness of keeping animals depends not upon the absolute amount of food they consume, but upon the greater or less product of flesh, wool, &c., obtained from a given amount of nutriment. Had he weighed his animals in the Fall and divided them, keeping one part in close, warm sheds or stalls, and the other part in the cold situation, he would have found that the protected animals, while consuming less food, gained more in weight than the others, and in May or June would have been in superior health and heart. In the case referred to, it was found necessary to give the sheep a dose of tar, by applying it upon their noses in the Spring, to operate as a tonic, and to counteract the "running at the nose," produced by colds, which sheep "catch" as well as men.

There is a principle or two involved in feeding and nutrition, which, if well understood by all who have the care of animals, would render their labor doubly profitable. The food consumed by animals serves a double or treble purpose. It supplies the waste of the system occasioned by the mechanical duty of the various organs, and keeps up respiration and the resulting heat. What is left after these ends are served goes to increase the flesh or weight.

The *use* depends upon the amount of exercise taken; hence the more *quiet* animals are kept after allowing just enough exercise to preserve the organs in a healthy state, the less will be the amount of food required to supply the waste.

The heat of the body results from the consumption of carbonaceous food, especially the oily and starchy portions. The union of the carbon in a tallow candle or oil lamp with the surrounding air, producing the heat and the flame, has an exact counterpart in the lungs and blood of the animal, when the air drawn in at respiration unites with the oily or fatty matter in the blood, and gives heat to the system.

On a warm day not much heat is removed from the surface of the body, and the animal breathes less rapidly and fully, and less fat is consumed to supply wasted heat.

If the same amount of oily food is consumed and digested as on a cold day, there will be a larger surplus to be stored away as fat.

As a matter of course, the colder the weather the less surplus fat, or profit, will be obtained from the food.

Another point usually overlooked is this: In the coarser substances—such as hay and straw—consumed by animals, there is but a small proportion of oily or carbonaceous matter; and, to get at this, it is necessary to digest a prodigious quantity of food. This overtaxes the digestive organs, and results in more or less debility.

We have here an explanation why a smaller quantity of meal, which supplies oil and starch, (both of which are rich in carbon, the chief heat-producing element,) will keep an animal in so much better health.

The principles above indicated, which are fully established by both scientific theory and oft-repeated experiment, lead to the certain conclusion that, for all kinds of animals, whether kept as stock, or for fattening, it is most profitable to furnish warm shelter. We repeat: a flock of sheep, or a drove of cattle, will, without doubt, eat much less food and gain much more in weight, if kept nearly at Summer-heat during Winter, than if left exposed to our inclement weather.

☞ Among the speeches reported at the Sebastopol Banquet, lately given in Buffalo, we find the following:

Bister Breiden': Although we wer' nod the firdst to pladt the Bridish Flag od the wadls of Sebastopold. [Long pause.] Nod that I wish to dedract frob the British, (hic) Russiad, (hic) Americad, (hic) no, *Fredch*, I mean. [Another long pause.] I mean—[Cries of "sit down," "sit down,"] and he did.

A Woman Full of Needles.—Dr. E. P. Fearing, in a communication to the Nantucket *Inquirer*, gives an account of a remarkable surgical operation which he performed. He says:

"In the early part of last July, I was called to visit Jane James, aged 44 years. I found her very ill with peculiar symptoms, involving an obscurity as to the nature of the disease. Soon after she came under my care, a needle or pin was discovered near the pit of the stomach, lying deep seated, flatwise. I cut down and removed a perfect needle. Since that time to the present, I have frequently removed needles—eight the greatest number in one day. The whole number removed amount to sixty-two needles, and a pin, supposed to be a breast-pin, with the head wanting. No doubt quite a number remain to be removed. They have been found in a scattered condition, in the region of the stomach, abdomen and left side. As the needles have been removed her sufferings have diminished. She is said to be a woman of truth, and says she has not the slightest recollection of ever having swallowed a needle or anything of the kind. However impossible it may seem, there cannot be a doubt but that she swallowed the needles, probably in papers, about twelve years ago, when in a state of insanity."

Fire at St. Paul, Min.—On the 9th inst., at St. Paul, (Minnesota,) the building on the corner of Wabashaw and St. Anthony streets, occupied by H. C. Sandford as a grocery, was burnt. Powder had been stored in the building to a considerable amount. Loss $25,000. No insurance. The building was an object of interest to many of the old citizens of St. Paul. It was used as the Protestant place of worship in 1850, after the destruction of the building erected under Mr. Neill's superintendence, by fire, in the same year. For upwards of six months the building destroyed on Friday night was the only Protestant place of worship in St. Paul.

Discontinuance of Land Offices.—The rapidity with which western lands have been recently entered in some of the land districts has rendered it necessary, in accordance with the requirements of law, to discontinue the land offices at Shawneetown and Kaskaskia, in Illinois, and attach the remaining lands in these districts to the Springfield district, in this State. For similar reasons the office at Kalamazoo, Michigan, is discontinued, and attached to the Iona district; that at Milwaukee, Wisconsin, to the Menasha district; and that at Fairfield, Iowa, to the Chariton district.—*Union.*

Day and Knight.—Mr. Knight, who has been Treasurer of the Howard Society of Portsmouth for twenty years, has resigned the place and is very properly succeeded by Mr. Day.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

A shocking casualty occurred in Baltimore last Monday evening, by which Miss Schaeffer, a young lady fifteen years of age, was cruelly burned to death. She was sitting near a table

SECRETS OF THE MAYORALTY.

THE POLICE APPOINTMENTS.

SUSPENDED POLICEMEN.

Complete List of Appointments, Reappointments, and Suspensions of Policemen during the Administration of Mayor Wood.

Much curiosity has been manifested among our citizens as to the doings of the Board of Police Commissioners during their secret sessions. These proceedings, supposed mainly to consist of appointments and dismissals, have been scrupulously kept from the public eye. The Common Council have shared in this curiosity, and it has from time to time taken such action as seemed best to promise an unveiling of the mystery. On June 12, the Board of Aldermen adopted Alderman MOSES's resolution, asking of the Mayor a list of all appointments made in the Police department since Jan. 1, with the names of all whose term of office expired and who were not re-appointed, and all that were removed.

Now, the character of some of the appointees was not of that clear and lustrous kind that the Mayor would be proud naturally to publish them as particular friends, so he hunted over the statutes and arrived at the conclusion that the interests of the Department and of the public required that he should preserve a strict quiet as to the doings of the Board. He considered that to show obedience to this courteously expressed will of his constituents, as declared by their representatives, was to show an indecision which would reflect injuriously upon the Department by setting an example of temerity. He accordingly sent in reply to the Board a report, wherein he asserted that to furnish such particulars would be "a violation of the Charter and laws."

And yet His Honor the Mayor, on the very next day gave to the world Doc. No. 44, which is neither more nor less than a response to a resolution asking for nearly similar facts, viz: "The number of detailed policemen in the city, together with the name of each policeman so detailed, the place or places at which he is detailed, the nature of the service to be performed by him at such place or places, and the length of time per day, and what part of the day, such policeman is engaged in his duties."

This action on the part of the Mayor, furnishing a list which could not but be equally prejudicial to the interests of the Department as the other which he refused to furnish, was not in any manner calculated to allay the curiosity of the Aldermen, who were beginning to suspect now, if never before, that something scandalous was kept in the background, and therefore, in hopes of getting the "secret of the Mayoralty," on Sept. 17th, the Aldermen

Resolved, If His Honor the Mayor shall continue his refusal to comply with the resolution of this Board passed June 12, 1855, requesting certain information from him in reference to the Police Department, until the expiration of ten days from the passage of this resolution; that then, and in that event, the Counsel to the Corporation be, and he is hereby directed to apply to the Supreme Court for a mandamus, or to take such legal proceedings as shall be necessary to enforce a compliance with the terms of the resolution above referred to.

The resolution was adopted by a vote of 13 to 6, and a reconsideration was refused by a vote of 11 nays and 8 ayes.

Here ended the action of the Board, forgetting as it often does, the dignity of its own proceedings. The matter was dropped just when it had been determined to go seriously to work.

But as the people have not yet been satisfied, we dispatched a reporter to ferret out the matter. Now it is barely possible, though it is not probable, that we may have misspelled some names, owing to the illegibility of the writing of some of the new men. Then, again, it is exceedingly difficult to discover the true names of men who for years have been known only as "English Bill," "Dutch Pete," &c., &c., &c.

That men have been appointed from Wards where they never lived we may safely state—that men of an improper character have received commissions has frequently been asserted and proved. The names of some such will readily be recognized in our list:

Police Appointments Since Jan. 1, 1855.

Those marked with an asterisk hold over until reappointed, or have been so reappointed.

FIRST PATROL DISTRICT.

THOMAS SKIDDEGAS,* (1st Lieut.) TIMOTHY COLLINS,*
John Conley,* Robert Hill,*
John Miller,* Timothy Ryan,
Michael McCarthy,* James N. Crout,
John Murphy, Thomas Cherry,
Michael Larry, Thomas Roach.
Michael McCormick,*

The complete force in this District is 66 men; of whom 10 are detailed for special duty; one vacancy still exists.

SECOND PATROL DISTRICT.

The complete force here is 47 men, 6 being detailed for special duty, 1 being suspended, and two vacancies existing.

A. Keating,* (2d Lieut.) William Hoffin,
Robert Walsh,* Samuel Myers,
Edward Rice,
William H. Simonds,* (detailed as drill sergeant.)
Thos. Mooney,* (detailed Broadway-squad.)

THIRD PATROL DISTRICT.

Entire force 51 men, of whom 11 are detailed for special duty, and 1 vacancy existing.

William Bowker,* Edward Huestis,*
Abraham Van Winkle,* John Hamonin,*
James G. Folwell,* Fred. D. Rose,
J. W. Cropsey,* (2d Lieut.) J. Partington,
Robt. Belmore, (sergeant.) J. Farlow,
J. Murphy, W. Commerlain,
Levi Spence, D. Murphy,
Michael Doran, D. Osborne,
N. Martin.
Milton Swayze,* (since suspended.)
Pearsall Hockenbush,* (detailed at Barclay-st. Ferry.
Isaac G. Linnen,* (detailed on detective duty.)

FOURTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Entire force 51 men, 8 being detailed for special duty.

L. Peaweed,* (doorman.) Maurice Kane,*
Nat. McCarthy,* (sergt.) Patrick Murphy,*
William Walling,* James Barr,
John Conahy, James M. Donnell,
Thomas Sullivan, (since dismissed.)
John Dunne, (since dismissed.)

FIFTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Entire force, 56 men—11 being detailed for special duty.

Michael Druse,* Theodore W. Strong,
Joseph T. Webster, A. Thomas Osborne,

SIXTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Entire force, 60 men—of whom 9 are detailed for special duty, 3 vacancies existing.

Thomas Meehan,* Daniel J. Gray,
John Lyons, Thomas Brown,
James Owens, (detailed as night sergeant,)
Robert W. Boyce, (detailed as orderly sergeant.)

SEVENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Entire force, 45 men—6 being detailed for special duty, and 4 vacancies existing.

T. Copeland, Augustus Oliver,
John B. Bridge,* Timothy Desmond,
P. O. O'Connell, James Fraser,
Leroy T. Clark,* John Dudine,*
Alexander Evans,* William Kline,
Orrin J. Blair, Wm. H. Johnson,
Edward L. Holley,* Terence Reilly,
Fred. Grasseli, John Vanbuskirk,
Charles T. Dickinson, Henry King.

Edward Latte, (promoted Second Lieutenant, to be captain, vice William A. Haggerty.)

EIGHTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 60 men, of whom 8 detailed, one suspended, and a vacancy.

Joseph Wark,* Marcus Aufale,*
James K. Bogart,* John Craft,
Gilbert F. Blackwood, Isaac Naylor,
Joshua Thebo, John Reynold,
Thomas Brannan, John Van Buren.*

NINTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 58 men, of whom 10 detailed and 2 vacancies existing.

Wm. B. Isaacscroft, Isaac W. Edsall,
Timothy G. Clark,* F. F. Fowler,*
James J. Downing, Robert R. Oliffat,
James McPherson,* (detailed duties.)

TENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 68 men, 8 of whom are detailed and 1 vacancy existing.

Peter Fraser, Samuel Uyatt,
T. C. Lewis* (2d Lieut.) Patrick McMahon,*
Henry Harper,* Bernard Duffy,
Henry Trebinger, Samuel T. Wurts,
Peter Tranner.

ELEVENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 80 men, of whom 10 are detailed, and three vacancies exist.

Lewis Waterbury, William Bowyer,*
Aaron Brickhelm, Verne Penny,
Jesse Whitby, W. Hen,
John W. Wells, Theodore H. Abbott,
Thomas R. Barton,* (2d'd. Court of Sessions.)
Daniel A. Bostwick,* (2d'd. Court of Sessions.)

TWELFTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 54 men, of whom 5 are detailed, James Growell, William H. Toss,*

THIRTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 59 men, 8 being detailed, 3 suspended, and one vacancy.

Richard Cornwell,* Joseph O'Keefe,
Patrick Murphy, Mathew A. O'Connor,
Abraham Ducker, David C. Meelie,
John B. Mitchell, James Carroll.
Charles M. Vandervoort (Clerk to Police Com.)

FOURTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 55 men, of whom 10 detailed.

Philip O'Brien,* 1st Lieut. A. D. Brown,
John Gallagher.

FIFTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 46 men, 8 being detailed.

Joshua Dean, William Dilks,*
G. G. Bowker,* James Spier,*
Terence Riley, William Wilson,*
Edmund Bodine,* John Jones.
Joseph P. Bull,

SIXTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 55 men, 11 being detailed. John McKee, (appointed Captain, vice Thomas Stephonson, removed.)

Chas. Warnock, (Sgt.) David Roach,*
James Bagley, Philip Conway,
James H. Crawford, Peter Kehoe,
Francis M. Huna, John Murray.
Richard Gambling,

SEVENTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 55 men, 10 being detailed.

Frank White,* John Hy. Voss,*
Hugh P. Monahan, Fred. Warren,
Andrew Mulligan, Lyman Crofoot,
Francis Spicer,* Thomas Pearson.
Philip McCluskey,

EIGHTEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 50 men, 8 being detailed, and 2 vacancies existing.

John H. Arnoux, Henry Warren,
—— Riley, —— McGunigal,
William Wilson, Edward Barrett,
George Burns.

NINETEENTH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 52 men, 8 being detailed. (FRANCIS J. TWOMEY appointed Captain vice HIRAM A. MAYNARD, put to the ranks on re-appointment.)

William Fulmer,* Richard Sydecker.

TWENTIETH PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 56 men, 10 being detailed, 1 suspended, and 3 vacancies existing.

John H. Layman, John Magin,
L. Dielman, John H. Layman,
James Lucas.

TWENTY-FIRST PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 50 men, 8 being detailed.

W. F. Sanford, Bernard Bradley,
John A. Tracy, Thomas McFarlan,*
James Gashone, Peter Heschlin,
Isaac Wife.

TWENTY-SECOND PATROL DISTRICT.

Whole force 50 men, 5 being detailed, and 3 vacancies existing.

Thomas McCracken,* Edward Hoyt,*
Ludwig V. Semler, (detailed Emigrant Squad,)
Jos. Cook,* Jacob Smith,
Joseph Weyer.

The Medical Staff.

NEW APPOINTMENTS.

Wards.		Wards.	
IIId.	A. P. Dalrymple.	XVIth.	Nath. C. Husted.
VIIth.	S. Hasbrouck.	XVIIth.	H. Sheppard.
XIth.	E. M. Kimbark.	XXIst.	W. Bradford.

The Suspended.

None of this list has before been published. Indeed it has not been made known generally that any of these suspensions had been made. Two of them are of persons who received their appointment from Mayor WOOD, and the haste with which they are kicked out again after appointment is remarkable.

Second Ward.

Henry O'Brien, appointed under Mayor Westervelt.

Third Ward.

Wilton Swayze, appointed under Mayor Havemeyer and reappointed by Mayor Wood.

Sixth Ward.

Charles J. Guayle, appointed under Mayor Westervelt.

Eighth Ward.

Daniel Linn, appointed under Mayor Havemeyer.

Thirteenth Ward.

Daniel E. Carpenter, appointed under Mayor Westervelt.

Owen Daly, appointed under Mayor Havemeyer.

Seventeenth Ward.

William G. Elder, appointed under Mayor Westervelt, (from duty.)

Twentieth Ward.

John Rourke, appointed under Mayor Havemeyer, (from pay.)

Cyrus Butler, appointed under Mayor Westervelt, (from duty.)

Thanksgiving at the Five Points.

We learn by a card from N. MEAD, their Missionary, that the Ladies of the Five Points Mission are now making arrangements for their Sixth Thanksgiving Festival. The good influences resulting from their former efforts of this kind have been manifest, throughout the year; the children gratefully remember the past, and look forward to the coming festival with delight. On each of the three last occasions about one thousand of the "Five Points" poor, mostly children, were furnished with an excellent dinner; all the children of the School (from 200 to 400) received presents of books, dolls, toys, &c., according to their various ages and tastes—many of the larger girls were presented with calico or delaine, and taught by the ladies to make dresses for themselves. Such provisions as were not needed for the Festival were given out in small quantities to the sick and poor of the neighborhood. Contributions in money, provisions, clothing, or goods of any kind, may be sent to Rev. N. MEAD, site of the "Old Brewery" or they will be sent for if a note be addressed as above. *Shoes are very much needed at the Mission.* On Thanksgiving, (Thursday, Nov. 29,) interesting exercises will take place in the Chapel during the afternoon, and "at early candle light" the supper will be served in the School-room. Friends of the Mission are invited to be present.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions and decisions.

Notice.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

On Monday next, Nov. 26, the Clerk will prepare a Calendar for the December Term. Wednesday, the 28th inst., is the last day for filing notes of issue. Those filed on or before Monday, the 26th, take precedence on the Calendar. Demurrers must be distinctly noted as such.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM, Nov. 23.

DECISIONS.

Thompson vs. *Thompson*.—Decree of Surrogate sustaining the validity of the will, affirmed with costs.

Litchfield vs. *Hendricks and the Union Building Association*.—Order of Special Term affirmed with costs.

Watts vs. *Watt*.—Order at Special Term affirmed with costs.

Lisk vs. *The Corporation of the Methodist Episcopal Church*.—Order of Special Term affirmed on hearing, with leave to amend said order.

McCann vs. *Bradley*.—Order appealed from on hearing, without costs.

Bibby vs. *Albion Life Insurance Company*.—Order appealed from directing deposit of policy, affirmed on hearing, with $10 costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Order appealed from refusing to allow the Company to file a supplemental answer affirmed on hearing, with costs.

Same vs. *Same*.—Order appealed from allowing another defendant to file a supplemental answer, reversed on hearing with $10 costs.

In re. John D. Van Wart.—Order removing trustee made on petition, held to be regular, and order affirmed without costs.

Gelon vs. *Bedrel*.—Order appealed from denying motion to vacate order of arrest affirmed on hearing, without costs, and without prejudice to any motion to be made by the defendant on new papers.

Bay vs. *Bay*.—Order appealed from, requires the defendant to make his answer more definite and certain. Held to be modified so that the defendant be required only to state distinctly and in a separate paragraph, either that he admits that the company became insolvent," and if so when—and "admits that the company has not paid to the defendant the said premiums, or any part thereof" or that he declines such or either of those allegations. No costs are allowed.

Bixby vs. *Bixby*.—Order denying motion to dismiss complaint, with leave to defendant to answer in twenty days after it shall be actually settled by the referee, and serve copies on the defendant's attorney, and also pay $10 costs of motion, or that appeal may be dismissed.

Thompson vs. *Kipel, et al.*—1. Appeal from order refusing to dissolve injunction. 2. Appeal from order refusing to allow supplemental answer to be filed. Both these orders reversed with $10 costs in each action, to abide the event.

The Cheshire Bank vs. *Camp*.—Order appealed from affirmed on hearing without costs.

Harris et al. vs. *Hunter*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Bates vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—Order appealed from affirmed, on hearing, with costs.

Martin vs. *Kanouse*.—Motion to stay proceedings of Carr, in Kanouse's name and those of Kanouse, until $80 costs be paid, denied, without costs, and without prejudice to a like motion hereafter, if the proceeding of either defendant should be deemed vexatious.

Wood vs. *Thompson*.—Motion for new trial denied, on hearing, with costs.

The United States Trust Receiver vs. *Dixon*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Ross vs. *Wheeler et al.*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Perkins vs. *Mary*.—Judgment affirmed, with costs, on hearing.

Short et al. vs. *Perkins*.—Judgment affirmed, on hearing, with costs.

Reed vs. *Cummings*.—Judgment affirmed, on hearing, with costs.

Morrison vs. *Orton et al.*—Order appealed from affirmed, with costs.

Thompson, executor, &c., vs. *Moran et al.*—Judgment of Special Term affirmed, with costs, to be paid out of the estate of testator.

Lusby vs. *The Hudson River R. R. Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed on hearing, with costs.

Chapman vs. *The Society of the N. Y. Hospital et al.*—Order affirmed on hearing, with costs.

Bigham vs. *Safford*.—The ruling at the Circuit affirmed on hearing, with costs, with leave to defendant, on affidavit showing a good defence, to move for a new trial.

Lee vs. *Hirsch*.—New trial granted, costs to abide event.

The People ex rel. Fig. Figaniere vs. *Florence McCarthy, et al.*—In this case, the facts of which have before been reported in the TIMES, Mr. Justice CLERKE refused to issue a *mandamus* to compel the Justices to give judgment after the General Term of the Marine Court had granted a new trial, on the ground that the verdict was against evidence. The case was carried to the General Term, who now hold, that the order appealed from must be affirmed, without costs, on the ground that the General Term of the Marine Court has power to grant a new trial in such a case.

Thus, the Supreme Court, General Term, have held on this question, that the Marine Court has certain powers, and the Common Pleas, General Term, hold exactly the contrary. There seems to be two sides to *this* question, at least.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

SPECIAL TERM.

Shaler & Kierstead vs. *Plumerother*.—In this case there are very many doubts as to the true amount of the indebtedness. And as the counsel for the plaintiffs appear to have acted also in the capacity of counsel for the defendant, the concession of judgment should not be permitted to preclude an inquiry into the actual state of the account. Let an order therefore be entered referring it to a referee, to be agreed upon by the parties, and in default of agreement, to John L. Mason, to take the account and report the true amount due. The judgment in the meanwhile is to stand as security, but the stay of execution to be continued.

Order to be drawn and submitted for settlement.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

LIBEL SUIT AGAINST THE TRIBUNE—VALUATION OF A MAN'S CHARACTER.

Lewis vs. *Greeley & McElrath*.—This is a suit for a libel published by the defendants in the *Daily Tribune*, on the 20th of February last. The following is a copy of the libel:

"We learn that a person named Jacob Lewis, who is going about the City soliciting advertisements for some of our contemporaries as a means of gaining his ends, confidentially informs all persons whom he solicits, that the *Tribune* is on the verge of ruin, wherefore to advertise in it any longer would be so much money lost. This statement is made with an air of knowledge, and with detailed explanations that are calculated to impose on the unwary; and in some instances which have come to our knowledge, have actually done so. We notice the proceedings of this Mr. Lewis merely to assure our readers that his statements are perfectly false, and that the *Tribune*, despite the hard times, is now in a most prosperous condition. Let all those who may hereafter have anything to do with the individual in question, distrust him as they would an exposed and notorious swindler."

On this the present action is founded. The defendants pleaded justification. It was proved on the trial that the plaintiff had made some statements detrimental to the paper, but none that warranted the publication of such a reproof; and the Jury, therefore, found for him a verdict of $200 against the defendants. The damages claimed by the plaintiff were $10,000.

For plaintiff, Chauncey Schaffer; for defendants, William Bloomfield and John R. Graham.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

A very great evil exists in this Court, which is not chargeable on the Judge, Recorder, District Attorney, or any official person connected with the Court. Every term, cases are brought up for trial, juries are impannaled, witnesses examined, attorneys exercised, and the attention of our court-attending citizens enlisted, when suddenly these cases fall through, for lack of evidence to sustain the charges and the Recorder has to instruct the Jury that, however *morally* convinced they may be of the prisoner's guilt, still the testimony is insufficient to justify a *legal* conviction, and therefore they must find a formal verdict of "Not Guilty." Two parties are to blame for this waste of time and for the discharge of evident culprits without any punishment at all. Chiefly, the fault lies with the Police Magistrate, before whom the accused are first brought, and who ought to dispose summarily of the charges, without committing them for trial before this Court. Again, the Grand Jury ought not, in many instances, to find a bill against parties where there is scarcely any evidence to warrant their detention. Several of these cases have occurred this term, to the annoyance of everybody concerned, except the prisoner and his counsel. If the committing Magistrate and the Grand Jury were to exercise greater discretion, such events would seldom happen.

A VERY DARING CASE OF BURGLARY.

Thomas Burton and John Doyle were tried on Thursday in this Court on a charge of burglary. The history of the case is peculiar, and shows the prisoners to be among the most distinguished and daring in their profession. Mrs. Mary Anne Thomas, a widow lady, residing at No. 118 Delancey-street, was robbed, on the 25th September, by her premises being burglariously entered, of a valuable over-coat belonging to her son, and of some other articles. She obtained no clue to the thieves, and made up her mind to submit to the loss. But on the 5th of October, ten days afterwards, while in her apartment, she heard out in the door the clinking of a bunch of keys, and presently a key was applied to the lock. The key did not fit the lock, and five more were successively tried with the same result. Meanwhile, she ran almost very still, watching for what would turn up. The seventh key succeeded, the door opened, and into the room walked the prisoner Burton, wearing her son's over-coat that had been stolen on the previous occasion. He was closely followed by his fellow-prisoner, Doyle. They made straight for the bureau; but catching sight of Mrs. Thomas, they ran off, descending the stairs in three jumps, and got into the street. Mrs. Thomas, like a brave woman, pursued them, but unfortunately she fell when she got to the street, and before she could recover herself they had disappeared. They were, however, arrested—one on the same day, and the other two days afterwards. The bureau contained $1,800 in cash, a bank book for $300, and articles worth $300.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended the prisoners, and urged that their identity with the burglars was not established. The jury, however, were satisfied that they were the guilty parties, and so returned their verdict. The Recorder treated them justly, by sentencing them to *nine years and six months* each in the State Prison.

ANOTHER CASE OF BURGLARY.

Yesterday, Julius Jacobuski, a Polish Jew, was tried for breaking into the clothing store of Mr. Van of Antrobus, No. 44 D vis-street, on the night of Nov. 1, and stealing therefrom clothes and cloths to the value of $150. Mr. Kaghn, one of the officers of the Supreme Court, deposed that he was in company with Officer White, on the 8th inst in question, when he saw a man come out of the store, with a large bundle under his arm, and behave very suspiciously. Near the corner of Chrystie-street, he was met by another man, who assisted him to carry the bundle. Witness followed them, and saw them enter the house No. 54 Chrystie-street, about eight doors from Walker-street. He gave notice to Officer White, and they examined the store of Mr. Antrobus, and satisfied themselves that a burglary had been committed.

Officer White testified to having searched a room in the house No. 54 Chrystie-street, occupied by the prisoner's mother, where, in company with two other officers, he found 18 coats, some velvet, and other goods, identified by Mr. Antrobus.

Mr. Charles Spencer defended. He proved that little regard was to be paid to the officer's testimony, touching the identity of the prisoner, inasmuch as they had arrested four men on suspicion, before they took the prisoner into custody. Four men had been charged with the crime, and successively released, because nobody could swear that either of them was the actual culprit. The prisoner was the fifth person arrested on that charge, and so, according to the evidence of all the witnesses, only two men were connected with the burglary, evidently, three innocent persons had been falsely charged. Why not, therefore, should the prisoner be as innocent as the other four, who had been set at liberty?

This evidence as to identity, was certainly insufficient, and so thought the Recorder. The Jury, after a very brief deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

ANOTHER CASE OF OFFICIAL CORRUPTION.

Deputy Sheriff Carlin is to be tried, to-day, for taking more fees than the law allows. It is the first case under the Statute.

Important to Aliens and Unnaturalized Residents in the United States.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

Alexander Dennistoun and others vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company*.—DALY, J.—This is an application on the part of the defendant for an order directing the cause to be removed to the United States Circuit Court for the District. The petition alleges that the defendants are a corporation, created and existing under a law of the State of Connecticut, in which State the Railroad is in part situated, and the business carried on; and that such corporation is, within the twelfth section of the Judiciary act of the United States, a citizen of the State of Connecticut; and they further allege, upon information and belief, that the plaintiffs are citizens and residents of the State of New-York. In answer to the application, the plaintiffs set up and show by affidavit, that three of the plaintiffs, Alexander Dennistoun, John Dennistoun and William Cross, are aliens, being subjects of the Queen of Great Britain, in which Kingdom they have resided, and they further show, that the summons and complaint in this action were served, in conformity with the statute of the State authorizing the defendants to construct their Road through part of this State, upon the person of the Company.

Under the Judiciary Act of 1789, the Circuit Courts of the United States have concurrent jurisdiction with the State Courts, when the matter in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars, when an alien is a party, and when the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State; and by the twelfth section of that act "if a suit be commenced in any State Court, *against an alien*, or by a citizen of the State in which the suit is brought against a citizen of another State," it may be removed for trial into the next Circuit Court of the United States to be held in the District where the suit is pending. This is not a suit against an alien, but a suit brought by four plaintiffs—three of whom are aliens, and one a citizen of the State—against a Corporation originally created by the laws of the State of Connecticut, and doing business in that State; and the question to be determined is, whether, within the twelfth section of the act referred to, it is a suit commenced by a citizen of this State against a citizen of another State.

It has been held by the Courts of the United States that, within the meaning of the Judiciary Act, a corporation is a citizen of the State where it is created or doing business. (Kimpio vs. Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, 14 How. U. S. 80; Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company vs. Goddard, *Ib.* 446; Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company vs. Derby, *Ib.* 468; Marshall vs. Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, 16 How. 314.) Within the meaning of the act, therefore, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company is a citizen of the State of Connecticut; but it is insisted that, by an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York, (Laws of 1854, p. 281,) it is also a citizen of this State, and that, such being the fact, the Courts of the United States have no jurisdiction—the suit being between plaintiffs, one of whom is a citizen of this State, and a corporation also a citizen of this State. The act of the Legislature of this State is not to act creating the defendants a corporation, but an act which recognizes them as a corporation already created, and existing by the laws of the State of Connecticut, and granting them, as such existing corporation, certain rights and privileges in this State. The act makes their previous incorporation by an act of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, and authorizes them to extend and continue their road through a part of this State, with liberty, for that purpose, to purchase and hold real estate, which privileges are granted upon certain conditions, and subject to certain liabilities. The personality of the defendants, therefore, as a citizen, within the meaning of the Judiciary Act of the United States, was established and fixed by the act of the State of Connecticut, which first gave them their corporate being, and, for the purposes of this motion, they must be regarded and treated as a citizen of that State. The question, therefore, again recurs, whether the fact that one of the plaintiffs is a citizen of this State makes this a suit between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, so as to authorize its removal into the Court of the United States.

In Strawbridge vs. Curtis, 3 Cranch 267, C. J. Marshall held that each distinct interest should be represented by persons, all of whom are entitled to sue or may be sued in the Federal Courts; that is, when the interest is joint, "each of the persons concerned in that interest must be competent to sue or liable to be sued in the Courts of the United States." Here the interest on the part of the plaintiff is represented by four persons, one of whom is a citizen of the State and three of whom are aliens.

In respect to alienage, it has been held that the Courts of the United States have not jurisdiction of suits between aliens but only when an alien or aliens constitute one party and a citizen or citizens the other. (Montalet vs. Higginson, 4 Dallas, 129; Montalet vs. Murray, 4 Cranch, 46; Hodgson vs. Bourbank, 5 Cranch, 303; Ward vs. Aredondo, 1 Paine, 410; that is, a suit may be brought by an alien plaintiff against a defendant who is a citizen. Chippendale vs. Dochenany, 4 Cranch, 308, and *vice versa* if a plaintiff who is a citizen against an alien defendant. In this case the three alien plaintiffs might sue the Railroad Company, the corporation being, for the purpose of determining the jurisdiction of the United States Court, a citizen, and the other plaintiff as a citizen of this State might sue them as a citizen of another State. Each of the parties, plaintiffs and defendants possessing, under the construction given to this act by Chief Justice Marshall, the requisite qualifications to sue or be sued in the Courts of the United States. It is insisted, therefore, that the Circuit Court of this District has jurisdiction of a suit like this brought against a citizen of another State, by plaintiffs, one of whom is a citizen of this State and the others aliens, and that such being the fact, the right of removal exists. But it does not follow, because the Circuit Court would have had jurisdiction of a suit if it had been originally brought there, that the defendants have a right to remove it there. An alien plaintiff may sue a citizen in the Courts of the United States, but if he thinks proper to bring his suit in a State Court, there is no authority for removing it. The right to remove is denied exclusively from the twelfth section of the act, and it makes no provision for such a case, when the suit is *against an alien*, or when the suit is between a citizen of the State where the suit is brought and a citizen of another State, and a suit by an alien plaintiff is not embraced under either head. Neither does the present suit come within either of the two cases in which a right to remove is given by this section. It is not a suit against an alien, but a suit brought by aliens conjointly with a citizen, and the fact that one of the plaintiffs is a citizen of the State does not make it a suit brought by a citizen of the State. He does not bring the suit, for, having but a joint interest, he could not bring it alone. The suit is brought by the four plaintiffs who represent the united interest. It is not brought by him, but by them, and as they are not severally citizens, a suit brought by them jointly is not a suit between a citizen of the State and a citizen of another State. The motion must therefore be denied.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 23—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet, but steady held, at $7 37½ for Pearls, and $6 50@$6 56½ for Pots ₰ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—The supply is light, and the demand fair. 2,350 lbs. American Yellow have been purchased, at 27c.@27½c. ₰ lb.

CANDLES—Sperm have not varied. A very active inquiry exists for Adamantine, at 17c.@18c. ₰ lb., to which the production is inadequate, so that factors have the advantage. Mould Tallow are saleable and steady.

COAL—Is quiet, but firm. The supply of foreign is limited; that of Anthracite is good and increasing.

COFFEE—The general inquiry is fair, partly for the trade, and partly for shipment. The stock offering is very moderate. Prices are firm and buoyant. The sales since our last include 600 bags Rio, at 9¾c.@11c.; 130 Laguayra, and Maracaibo, at 10½c.@11½c.; and 3,450 Ibs. Domingo, part for export, including some at 8c., and the residue on terms not disclosed. The stock of Rio is equal to about 50,000 bags, of which about one more than $4,000 has been being offered for sale. The stock of Coffee in Baltimore is reported at 40,000 bags, mostly Rio.

COPPER—The demand is moderate, at steady prices.

COTTON—Holders continue to ask ¼c.@¾c. ₰ lb. advance in prices current before the Canada's news transpired, which advance exceeds the views of buyers. Hence, the market is devoid of activity and regularity, as sufficient sales have not been effected since the steamer's accounts were made public to establish quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisker and firmer. The favorable news per Canada, and the rumored determination of the Canal Board to have the Canals closed on Dec. 5, have exerted a doubled influence upon the market; inducing most owners to advance their claims 10@12½c. ₰ bbl., while seeking a better inquiry, though buyers are not very willing to pay asking prices. Hence, the trade is somewhat unsettled, and quotations are unsettled—but we have heard of sales since our last, of about 10,000 bbls.—at rates, in several instances, 10@15c. ₰ bbl., higher than those current before the steamer's advices transpired. This improvement is most evident in the low and medium grades, but a stronger feeling is likewise discernable in the finer kinds. The export demand is not animated, but home dealers buy pretty freely, and there is more speculation.

Ordinary State	$9 00	@9 05
Straight State	9 05	@9 07½
Favorite and Extra State	9 08½	@9 08½
Mixed Western	9 07½	@9 05
Comm on to good Indiana and Mich.	9 05	@9 08½
Fancy Michigan	9 07½	@9 75
Comm on to Good Ohio	9 05	@9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75	@9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 75	@10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 87½	@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 50	@9 81½
Extra Genesee	10 00	@11 50

Towards the close the market was rather tame and prices were inferm. Canadian is quiet, but a trifle firmer, with sales of 1,100 bbls. Superfine to best Extra at $8 50@$10 62½ ₰ bbl. Southern continues to favor factors, the transactions since our last including nearly 4,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 10@$11 15 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 12½@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in steady request and heavy in price, at $4 87½@$4 90 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request, at $4 75@$5 ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are now procurable at $6 50 for Bunch and proportionate rates for Layer, ₰ box, but are in only moderate request as these reduced figures. Other commodities are essentially unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat is in lively demand, but is held above the views of most buyers, and on this account the transactions are restricted. The sales reported since our last are estimated at about 60,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 30; Western White (nominally) $2 15@$2 30; do Red, (which is actively sought after,)—here and to arrive, at prices within a range of from $1 [illegible] 10; Southern White at $2 05; and choice do. Red at $2 10 ₰ bushel. These rates show an improvement over our previous quotations, of about 5c. ₰ bushel. Many holders ask even more. Rye is pressed at $1 35, but is held at from $1 [illegible] 40 ₰ bushel—with a light supply. No important sales. Barley has not varied much. There is but little of it on the market. Oats are scarce and more sought after at 57c.@60c. for Western, and 62c.@65c. for State ₰ bushel—an advance. Corn is at out 5c. ₰ bushel dearer, but the moderate stock here, and the enhanced claims of owners in pecuniary business. We have only to report sales since our last of 25,000 bushels, chiefly Western, at $1 04@$1 05 ₰ bushel—but including some Southern White at $1 06@$1 08; and inferior New-Orleans $1 ₰ bushel.

HAY—Sales were reported of 200 bales River at steady rates.

HIDES—Are arriving in smaller quantities, and are in fair demand at full prices.

HOPS—Good and prime new are needed, but common qualities are unnoticed. The range is from 9c.@10c. ₰ lb. The supply is not very large. Nothing of moment going on in old.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig taken at $32@$32 50, usual terms, ₰ ton.

LATHS—Unchanged.

LEAD—There is more inquiry, but no improvement in prices. The stock is rather light.

LIME—Rockland is still in demand at 90c. for Common and $1 16 for Lump, ₰ bbl. Not much offering.

MOLASSES—The supply is nearly exhausted and with only a retail business in course of transaction, prices are almost nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is held at $4 12½@$4 25 ₰ 280 lbs., without sales of importance. Spirits do. is in no better request at 45c.@46c. ₰ gallon, with less eagerness to dispose of supplies. Tar is essentially unaltered. No change has occurred in No. 1 or White Resin. Common Rosin is obtainable at $1 55@$1 60, afloat and delivered, ₰ 310 lbs.—but is not active at these figures.

OILS—Crude is worth 80c. for Whale, and $1 80 for Sperm, ₰ gallon. The stock is reduced, and the sales are on a limited scale. Refined has not varied. Red, Palm, and Olive Oils are quiet at old figures. Linseed is also inactive and languid at previous quotations. There is still a scarcity of Lard Oil, which brings 100c.@$1 02, according to quality, ₰ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is more freely offered, and is unsettled in price. The sales since our last embrace about 700 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $22 37½ @ $22 50 for Mess,—though from some of the packing yards it was obtainable at $22 ₰ bbl.; while $20 50 was the generally current rate for Prime ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¾c.@9¼c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and firm, but quiet. Lard still slightly favors buyers, the transactions consisting of 500 bbls. and tcs., at 12c.@12¼c. ₰ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 800 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; $14 50@$15 for Vermont Mess; $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$25 ₰ tc. Beef Hams are in fair request, at $16@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 17c.@18c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for common to very good State; 24c.@30c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent, at 9¾c.@11½c. ₰ lb.

RICE—There have been only about 100 tcs. sold, in lots, to-day, at $4 62½@$5 15 ₰ 100 lbs. Receipts on the increase, and adding to the stock, in the absence of an active demand.

SALT—The inquiry is moderate, but the stock is ample and prices are without improvement.

SALTPETRE—The demand is again reviving, and full prices are obtainable for Crude, which is rather scarce.

SOAP—About 200 Boxes Castile were purchased

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1855.

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The American Convention at Cincinnati.

The Know-Nothing Convention, which met at Cincinnati on Tuesday last, and adjourned on Thursday at midnight, appears, from our reports, to have had rather an animated session. The Convention, like the first National Convention held at Philadelphia, had two reports before it on the subject of Slavery, and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, neither of which, however, was of so decided a Pro-Slavery stamp as that which received a majority vote in Philadelphia. The reason was, doubtless, that, as the Convention was called by the protesting delegates to the Philadelphia Convention, there was not a large representation of the American Order from the Southern States.

As we understand it, the action of the Cincinnati Convention is not considered final, or binding upon the Order, even in the Northern and Western States. Although the entire Delegation from Connecticut to Philadelphia protested against the proceedings, and signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention, still Connecticut was not formally represented at Cincinnati. Not because the Order in Connecticut was opposed to what the majority might decide upon, but simply because it had been thought unnecessary to hold any meeing of delegates from the several States for some time to come. The Convention called to meet at Philadelphia in February next, will, it is expected, be very generally attended, and its action received as important by the Order throughout the country.

The action of the Cincinnati Convention is important, so far as it discovers the basis of union favored by those present. The minority report, which was sustained chiefly by the Ohio and Michigan delegations, contained one section which, we presume, would not meet with favor from any material portion of the Order; for, if it should, the "American principle" would be reduced to a mere opposition to Romanism. We refer to that part which declared proscription on account of birth-place unwarranted. However much in the spirit of the Constitution such a declaration may be, its adoption would destroy the talisman, "America to be ruled by Americans;" therefore, it is, as yet, unpopular with the American Party. Something very like the majority report, which was adopted, will undoubtedly form the main battle-ground of the National Convention which is called to meet in Philadelphia during February. It characterizes the repeal of the Missouri Compromise as an infraction of plighted faith; calls for its restoration, and declares that, if efforts to that end fail in Congress, admission into the Union should be refused to any new State tolerating Slavery, and formed out of territory from which that institution was excluded by the Compromise.

The call for the meeting at Philadelphia was made by the Pro-Slavery portion of the National Convention, but it will, nevertheless, be generally attended by representatives from the Northern and Western States. At least so we are informed; and for the reason that that call is the most legitimate, inasmuch as it issued from a national body, the Northern and Western States,—particularly those in which the Order is supposed capable of controlling their elections,—will be more than usually watchful of what is done.

Speaking Out in Meeting.

The Philadelphia papers are continually boasting of the rapid growth of their city, and are very fond of indulging in visions of the future, when the metropolis of Pennsylvania will be the commercial emporium of the Union, and Pennsylvania herself the Empire State. It has suited the purpose of the *Tribune* to make elaborate attempts to prove that New-York is rapidly declining, that her greatness is in its decadence, and that Pennsylvania is shooting up ahead of us, and destined to become the Empire State, as well as the Keystone State. We have not been much alarmed by these predictions, and shall be very glad to chronicle the greatness of Pennsylvania. But the Philadelphia *North American*, of Thursday, in an unguarded moment, speaks right out in meeting as follows:

"We are informed, by reliable authority, that the steamship *Quaker City*, formerly plying between Philadelphia and Charleston as a regular packet, has been sold to Captain R. W. SHUFELDT, of New-York, to run between that port and Havana and Mobile. Our Charleston steam lines seem to be fated to this sort of thing. We build handsome vessels, run them for a short time to Charleston, and then sell them to New-York."

Philadelphia "seems to be fated to this sort of thing," which does not seem to bear out the theory which our neighbors have been so fond of expounding, that their city is so rapidly gaining upon New-York. There is something ominous in the sound of the *Quaker City* being sold to New-York.

Judge Stuart.

We learn that Judge STUART has received a good many letters from gentlemen of distinguished position recommending him not to resign his judgeship, and tendering him their sympathy and confidence in his integrity. It is said that steps will be taken to give the Judge a testimonial of some kind, and that there is a very decided feeling among many of his political and personal friends that he has been made the victim of a foul conspiracy to effect his ruin.

Jurors' Opinions.

Every one who spends half an hour in the Court of Oyer and Terminer whilst a jury is being impanneled to try a criminal case which excites public or party interest, or has acquired any considerable measure of notoriety, must be struck by the laborious and protracted efforts made by Counsel, sometimes necessarily, but in many instances needlessly, to ascertain the nature of the relation between the state of mind of the person under examination, and the guilt or innocence of the person to be tried. It is a rule of the Common Law, the wisdom and justice of which are obvious, that a man is unqualified to pronounce, as a juror, on the guilt or innocence of the party accused, unless he "stand indifferent as he stands unsworn." To discover whether or not he stands thus indifferent is the ostensible object of the challenge, *ad affectum*, or to the favor which Counsel in criminal cases are wont to employ most extensively. The mode in which, for this purpose, a juror is generally interrogated, is not very fixed, and often evinces an amusing display of metaphysical knowledge and attainment on the part of the lawyers.

The questions usually propounded are to this effect: "Have you formed any opinion on the guilt or innocence of the prisoner? Have you expressed an opinion one way or another? Do you now entertain any opinion on the guilt or innocence of the defendant? Do you believe, from what you have heard or read, that he is guilty or not guilty? Are the opinions or impressions which you entertain such as could only be removed by evidence?" And if any one of these questions be answered in the affirmative the counsel immediately ceases his examination, assumes that the juror's unfitness is established beyond all question, and calls on the Court to instruct, and the triers to decide accordingly. Occasionally the debates between the opposite counsel become interesting, as well from the intellectual acuteness exhibited as from the animated character of the discussion; but far more frequently does it occur, from the peculiar nature of the subject in controversy, that the disputants play the very deuce with it, and the argument degenerates into quibbling; or, the field of debate becomes so large, from a difference in the meaning attached to the terms employed, that the combatants either join issue on wrong points, or do not join issue at all. The looseness with which, as it seems to us, the terms opinion, belief, impression, assent, presumption—in fact all words designating conditions of the mind—are employed on these occasions, is so great, that answers can only be expected to be right by accident. For example: The word "presumption," and the words "to presume," are frequently confounded, so far as the idea meant to be conveyed is concerned, but their significations are widely different, as has been pointed out by an eminent authority; "presumption" is used to express a kind of slight supposition, whereas "to presume," amounts to absolute belief. So the word "opinion" is defined by some, to mean a persuasion of the mind without proof, which is precisely the meaning attached by many to the word impression. And, again, opinion, assent, and belief are sometimes employed as synonymous terms, whereas, each has a meaning of its own, distinctly representing an idea different from that conveyed by either of the other two. That this "paltering with a double sense," arising from a loose or ambiguous conception of terms, is a serious evil, no one could have the hardihood to contradict. Another source of these discussions is the anomalous fact that people are often not aware of the exact state of their minds in regard to the subjects on which they are called to give a formal and truthful expression of opinion. "On many questions," it has been stated, "people are not able to form any definite decision, and yet, from the necessity of professing some opinion, or joining some party, and from the habit of making assertions, and even arguing in favor of what they are thus pledged to support, they come to regard themselves as entertaining positive sentiments on points about which they are really in doubt." Various other reasons might be enumerated as prompting to these displays. Not the least among them, we believe, is an affliction to which lawyers, perhaps more from habit than any other cause, are as liable as other people. We mean the *cacoethes loquendi*, and that ambition to appear in print which is a failing of educated people generally. A still less innocent motive is the desire on the part of counsel to manipulate the Jury-roll to suit their own purposes—a practice which morality condemns, and which no pretence of professional duty can justify.

The dictum that the mere formation or expression of an opinion in reference to the truth or falsity of a charge, disqualifies the person so forming or expressing it from serving as a juror on the trial of the person against whom the charge is made, is manifestly absurd, and ought to be scouted in every criminal court in the land. The entertainment or expression of such an opinion, where it has not been suggested by personal malice, or party prejudice, but founded on knowledge or report, has been held by high judicial authorities to offer no obstacle to the proper performance of the functions of a juror. And so it should be held. If it were otherwise, then "In the case, for instance, of a second trial," observes Mr. JOY, an eminent Irish lawyer, "for the same offence, every man who has read in a newspaper a statement of the circumstance, and of the part alleged to have been taken by the prisoner, every one who was present in court being on the panel of the county, and obliged to attend from day to day, and who heard the evidence given at a former trial as given in the daily prints, and whose mind supposing the report and the evidence to be true, had formed and expressed an opinion of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, migh be challenged either by the prisoner or by the crown, and in many cases the panel would be almost, or perhaps altogether exhausted."

If a rigid observance of that dictum were insisted on, then our Juries would be composed of men utterly unfit to discharge any responsibility, much less that of deciding the earthly, and, perhaps, the eternal fate of a fellow-being. In this country every man reads the newspapers, and when a Juror, summoned to try a case which has come under public notice and been made the subject of public comment, comes into Court and swears that he never heard or read of it, nor formed an opinion about it, he virtually swears to that which establishes his utter incompetency to serve as a Juror on that or any other case. Juries so constituted are unfortunately not unfrequent. But a few days since twelve men, sworn to "well and truly try" a judicial officer of this City, indicted for the crime of bribery, returned a verdict which, in point of fact, was no verdict at all. Instead of simply returning a verdict of guilty or not guilty, as the law demanded, they declared the prisoner to be innocent, and appended to that declaration a recommendation which actually amounted to a recognition of his guilt. The ignorance, cowardice or dishonesty which led to such a result as that, merits the severest reprobation.

That the formation of an opinion from what one learns through public rumor, or newspaper report, ought not to incapacitate a man for the office of a Juror, is an assertion which does not seem to demand any very elaborate proof. "Every proposition," it is laid down, "which is presented to the mind, and the terms of which are understood, necessarily occasions either belief, doubt, or disbelief;" and all the various degrees of belief or disbelief, from the fullest conviction to doubt, and from doubt to absolute incredulity, correspond to the degrees of evidence, or to the nature of the considerations present to the mind, whether that evidence or those considerations rest on newspaper reports, presumptions founded on the fact that the indictment has been found, statements sent abroad by rumor, or personal knowledge of the case. To affect a belief thus formed, you must affect the subject of it by producing new arguments or considerations, and nothing can weaken its force, as apprehended by the intellect, but the presentation of opposite arguments, or the production of opposing facts. Every intelligent man in the community must form some opinion from what he hears or reads; the strength of that opinion being measured by the facts within his knowledge. To reject such a man from a Jury box on that account would be to make trial by Jury what Lord DENMAN, speaking of it in a different connection, asserted it must become, "a mockery, a delusion and a snare."

Executive Clemency—Pardon of Doctor Beale.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has granted a full pardon to the unfortunate Dentist of Philadelphia, DR. BEALE, whose trial must be still fresh in the minds of the public. The Governor's reasons for extending the Executive clemency to the unhappy prisoner are rather remarkable. After stating that one of his reasons for granting the pardon was, that because, in the opinion of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, "the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner had been attained," and that "ample satisfaction had been rendered to public sentiment by the imprisonment he has already undergone," he then states, that after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, *he is now satisfied* that Dr. BEALE is not guilty of the crime of which he was accused, and that "he was convicted on evidence unreliable in its character, and insufficient in amount." This last reason for granting a full pardon to the unfortunate victim of one of the most remarkable hallucinations on record, renders his other reasons insulting and impertinent. The Governor is satisfied that the prisoner is innocent of the crime of which he is convicted, and yet he states that he pardons him because he thinks that his moral reform has been effected, and that the ruin and disgrace brought upon him and his innocent family have "given ample satisfaction to public sentiment!" Imprisoning an innocent man to satisfy public sentiment in Philadelphia, strikes us a rather worse case than that of PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, who was imprisoned to satisfy the sentiment of Judge KANE. If Governor POLLOCK believed that Dr. BEALE was innocent of the crime for which he was imprisoned, he could do no less than grant him a full pardon—though why a man must be pardoned for an offence which he never committed, we do not clearly understand. There should be some other word to apply to a liberated prisoner under such conditions. The act, too, is miscalled an act of clemency; it was simply an act of justice; but what reparation shall be made to the pardoned convict for the outrageous wrongs which he has suffered?

Price of City Education.

The sum estimated by the Board of Education as necessary for the support of our City Public Schools next year is $1,023,354 36. This is a large sum, but what money is better expended? What brings in a richer crop at the harvest? What schools, public or private, are better taught? In what city can a boy or girl be carried further without the expense of a single cent, by the public school? Education of the masses is as essential as food for them—and so long as the money is well spent, too much cannot be afforded for the purpose. Of course, so large a sum as is demanded can easily be squandered, and it is only wise to watch the way it goes. The school officers were held on election day to be of little account. But if we allowed bad or incompetent ones to be elected, we shall soon know it either by their stupid and niggardly economy, or by their ignorant thriftlessness of the public funds. We think, however, the Board will prove itself a wise and prudent one.

The Crystal Palace for a Railroad Depot.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Let the Hudson River, Harlem and New-Haven Railroads take a look at the Crystal Palace, and see if they cannot make one general dépôt of it, for their passenger business. There is no certainty how long the City authorities will allow the long cars of these companies to run down town, and when they are stopped they will be obliged to build dépôts up town. In purchasing this building and fitting it up as a general dépôt for the arrival and departure of all out of town trains, this delay of dragging at snail's pace through the different avenues would be obviated, and travelers could start at once with the iron horse.

PHELIM.

Thackeray Gives a Benefit.

THACKERAY is to lecture on Saturday evening, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, on *Charity and Humor*, for the benefit of the St. George's Society, and the Norfolk Orphans. And to this treat too we are indebted to the Mercantile Library Association.

GOSSIP.

What has been most Talked About during the Week.

The madness of the hour takes the metrical shape of trochees, everybody writes trochaics, talks trochaics, and think in trochees. People talk trochees in the street; merchants ask the price of raw material in that strain, and even ladies retail the scandal of the day in trochaic measure.

"Goodness gracious! Mrs. Davis,
Have you heard how Mrs. Thompson
Spoilt her new broché this morning?
That sweet thing she bought at STEWART's?"
"You don't say so! Pray do tell me,
How she did contrive to do it;
Was she walking with her shawl on,
When she should have worn a talma?"
&c., &c., &c.
"Charming morning, Mr. Wilkins."
"Very. But it's rather chilly."
"'Tis indeed, but not so cold as
I have felt it in November.
By the way, the rise in Erie
Makes the bears as cross as thunder."
"Yes sir-ree! And Jacob's losses,
I've been told, are quite enormous."
"Very likely; did you hear that
Poppleton has sold his Reading?"
"Sold his Reading! What a jackass!"
&c., &c., &c.

You see how easy it is to talk in trochees, but nobody thought of doing such a thing until Mr. LONGFELLOW, who is a sort of COLUMBUS in metres, showed the way. He is like the Pied Piper of Hammelin; he no sooner puts his pipe to his mouth than Tag, Rag and Bobtail come dancing along to his music, and fancy they are making fun of him, while they are only giving evidence of his power over their race; for sweet music like his does not penetrate deeper in such people. When he piped about "Evangeline" everybody took to hexameter just as they do now to trochaics when he pipes about "Hiawatha." He has bewitched the public with his Indian legends, and, willy-nilly, everybody imitates him. It is just as marked a tribute to his genius as turn-over collars and gin-drinking thirty years ago were to BYRON's fascinations. Genius is a Pied Piper whom the world will follow, and it can follow but one at a time. If Hiawatha had come out a month earlier, while that Circe of the Stage, RACHEL, had us all under the witchery of black eyes, it would have been a failure, and we should have been impervious to trochees.

There are to be two more comic papers here, it seems, on the model of *Punch*; one of them is to be called *Young America*, and the principal illustrators are to be the brothers HOPPIN; and DARLEY, it is said, is to assist. The HOPPIN's have a good deal of talent, and one of them has drawn the only good likeness of RACHEL that we have seen; CHAM has done nothing half so good in the *Charivari*. The other comic paper, we learn, is to be called the *Porcupine*. It is said that GEORGE SANDERS, our late Consul in London, is one of the *Porcupine's* quills, and that the comic purpose of the paper is to write GEORGE LAW into the Presidency, so that it will have one stupendous joke to commence with, if it should never get another. There is a keen appreciation of humor among us—no people in the world enjoy a joke with greater gusto, and satire comes naturally to a Yankee. We have, besides, a species of extravagant humor which is indigenous to the West, and which Englishmen call American. Yet, a comic paper does not seem to be a possibility with us, and all attempts to establish them have been failures. When done on purpose, and as a matter of business, nothing can be more dismal than our fun. We suspect, however, that the real cause of failure has been that all such enterprises have been undertaken by foreigners, adventurous Cockneys and hybernating Hibernians, who have not had much acquaintance with our affairs, and who were too ambitious of imitating. Perhaps *Young America* and the *Porcupine* will have better luck. We hope so.

There is to be a "Hamlet Night" at the Academy of Music next week,—a night consecrated to the Prince of Denmark,—when a company of amateurs will perform "SHAKSPEARE's immortal tragedy," without omitting the part of *Hamlet*. The actors on the occasion are to be "authors, artists and editors;" yet it is not creditable to us, a profound gossip, that we must confess that the greater part of these authors, editors and artists we never before heard of, "as such."

The *Ophelia* of the Hamlet Night is Miss ADA CLARE, a romantic young lady, of a rather *petite*, but pretty person, who has conceived an incurable passion for white satin and the foot-lights, of which nothing can cure her. Miss ADA CLARE, it is said, belongs to one of the first families in Virginia—though we believe there are none but first families in the Old Dominion—and is an heiress besides. Her love of the stage is an infatuation, which will not be likely to become chronic. The *Hamlet* of the Hamlet Night is Mr. CHARLES WARE, author of some dramatic pieces, and the son of the late Mrs. WARE, the poetess. Amateur theatricals are very common in England, and DICKENS, FOSTER, DOUGLAS JERROLD, and other eminent literary men and artists, have given respectability to such performances by taking part in them for charitable purposes. But the Hamlet Night is only a private speculation, and the amateurs do not occupy corresponding positions to the Dickenses and Jerrolds of the other side of the Atlantic.

Among the "personals" of the papers just now, we notice that mention is made of the presence of Ex-Governor REEDER among us, who is on his way to Washington to contest his seat in Congress as Representative from Kansas. The Governor is not quite such a looking man as we should have imagined that an interior town of Pennsylvania would have been likely to have furnished as a Governor over the border ruffians of our most remote Territory. Governor REEDER is a gentlemanly looking person of easy manners, apparently about forty-five, with a sprinkling of gray hairs on his head and a handsome moustache; it is a great misfortune for Kansas that a gentleman of his firmness of purpose and quiet manners, should not have been permitted to remain at the head of its Government. But President PIERCE, in removing him from the office to which he appointed him, has doubtless helped him, unwittingly, to a much better position.

Professor REID, the eminent lecturer on ventilation, does not attract so much attention as the new *prima donna* at the Academy of Music; but we hope he will make ventilation fashionable; though his own lectures have not created a *furore*.

Some of our critics have just discovered that THACKERAY is a poet; his ballads have been collected and published by a London publisher, and they are soon to be brought out here.

Thanksgiving Day.

The following Churches have agreed to meet with the South Baptist Church, corner of Hammond-street and Waverley-place, on Thanksgiving Day, Thursday, Nov. 29, at 10½ o'clock A. M., viz.: Calvery Baptist Church, Twenty-third-street, near Broadway; West Twenty-third-street Baptist Church, corner of Eigth-avenue; Berean Baptist Church, Bedford-street; and North Church, Christopher-street—when Rev. A. D. GILLETTE is expected to preach.

Personal.

Hon. JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, Ex-Governor of, and present Senator from Kentucky, with his lady, who arrived in this City on Tuesday last, still remain at the St. Nicholas Hotel, where he receives many visits from both personal and political friends.

☞ Hon. HORACE MANN, of Ohio, delivered the initiatory lecture of the second annual course on Slavery at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, on Thursday evening last, before a good audience. At the conclusion of the lecture, a poem, by WHITTIER, entitled *The Panorama*, was read by Rev. T. STARR KING.

Philharmonic Society.

The first grand Concert of the 1855-6 season comes off to-night at Niblo's Theatre, under the direction of MR. CARL BERGMANN. The programme is in the highest degree attractive. BEETHOVEN's ninth symphony, (the Pastoral,) is the classic feature, and the pains bestowed on its rehearsal, insure its exact performance. WAGNER follows with his long and laborious overture to "Tannhauser." Our readers know how that has been performed under Mr. BERGMANN's direction. GLUCK contributes an overture—that to "Iphigenia." In addition to these attractions, Mr. OTTO FEDER will contribute to the vocal department.

We cannot impress on our public too earnestly the positive necessity of supporting, as they have hitherto done, this great classical Society.

Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. LESTER, the favorite comedian of this favorite establishment, takes his benefit to-night. The old English play of "Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," is revived for the occasion. There will, of course, be a huge crowd. Mr. LESTER deserves it. Taken at the lowest estimate he is the best light comedian in the City.

New Music.

WILLIAM HALL & SON have sent us a set of twelve numbers of *Operatic Scintillations*, by CHAS. GEUEL. The arrangements are easy, of two pages, with the fingering marked, and each number is a favorite melody from some popular Opera. Another collection of twelve pieces by the same composer, called *Operatic Circle*, is after the same style but a little more difficult, occupying three or four pages. They are pleasant pieces, well arranged, and we should think quite an addition to the *repertoire* of teaching music.

The Vestvali Polka Redowa, by C. C. CONVERSE. This has a charming picture of Mlle. VESTVALI, and it is worth twice the price of the music to have so pleasing a remembrance of this favorite vocalist. *Invitation Mazurka Redowa*, by J. E. KREUTZER, a very pretty and excellent dancing piece. *When Summer Flowers are Blowing*, *I do not Watch Alone*, and *The Old Man's Home*, three new songs by ANNE FRIEKER. We recommend these songs very highly. ANNE FRIEKER is one of the pleasantest English ballad writers of the day. The words are well chosen and adapted, and they are in good style and taste throughout.

Items.

BUFFALO.—Miss MATILDA HERON is playing at the Metropolitan in "Camille."

NEW-HAVEN.—Miss ESMOND has been giving a course of readings here. She will repeat them by desire of the Committee....The original Christy's Minstrels have been doing well.

KINGSTON, C. W.—Messrs. LEFLER & LAFONTE opened the Theatre Royal on the 21st. The attendance was very good, in spite of a bad night.

UTICA.—Mrs. DUFFIELD is starring at the Metropolitan Hall.

CLEVELAND.—Mr. DAVIDGE made his last appearance at the Athenæum on Wednesday last. The melodramatic spectacle of "Aladdin" is having a run at the Cleveland Theatre.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Miss ELIZA LOGAN is playing here. The *Journal* speaks highly of her powers.

PITTSBURG.—"Uncle Tom" has been revived at the Theatre here.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—The Theatre here is doing a good business. Mr. GEO. DAWSON and Miss FANNY MORANT appear to be the favorites.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mlle. RACHEL still continues too indisposed to play. A combination of French and English pieces is played to keep the theatre open—part of RACHEL's troupe and part of Marshall's company appearing at ordinary prices....Mr. MUSCOVI took a benefit at the City Museum on Friday night....."Masks and Faces" made a hit at the Arch-Street Theatre.

SAVANNAH, GA.—Mr. JAMES BENNETT, the tragedian, is at the Athenæum, doing a good business.

BALTIMORE.—The Pyne and Harrison troupe is playing to good houses at the Holiday-street Theatre. ....Mrs. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS are at the Museum.

CHICAGO.—Miss MAGGIE MITCHELL is playing here. The *Journal* says that at the session of the Court of Marion County, sitting at Indianapolis, Indiana, on Monday week, a divorce was granted, divorcing SUSAN WOODWARD from FLETCHER WOODWARD. The plaintiff is better known as Miss SUSAN DENIN.

BOSTON.—Mr. FORREST is carrying everything before him at the Boston Theatre. At the National, the romantic spectacle of "Blue Beard" has been revived. At the Museum, a similar work, "Valentine and Orson," has been brought out. The Handel and Hayden Society gives the oratorio of "Solomon" on Sunday evening. A series of Concerts are announced by the Musical Education Society.... The Howard Athenæum will open for the season on Monday next under the management of BUCKLAND & FARREN. A Ballet Company, with FRANCK and TILMAN at its head, is the attraction.

☞ A neat iron fence has been put around the vacant triangle which fronts the PETER COOPER Institute at the junction of Third and Fourth avenues. This is a greatly improved spot.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!
RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.

Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—We shall offer this week the richest stock of Broche Shawls ever shown in the City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation—viz: 1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $10 each, worth $15; 1,500 Broche long Shawls, all wool, only $12 each, worth $18; 2,000 Broche square Shawls, all wool, only $5 each, worth $8. Also, 2,000 Wool Plaid and Plain long Shawls, at $5 each, worth $8.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 361 Grand-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS—500 PIECES Choice and Selected Colors, and of the best quality imported, only 5s. per yard; also, 250 pieces French Printed De Laines, only 4s. per yard, worth $1.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 361 Grand-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORium, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

BARGAINS IN CARPETINGS.
GOOD BRUSSELS, 95 CENTS PER YARD.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway, corner of White-st.

CARPETS.
HEAVY ENGLISH SUPERFINE,
6s. per yard.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

BLANKETS.
ENGLISH BLANKETS,
(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

THE RICHEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOAKS IN Satin, Moire Antique, Velvet and Cloth in the City, is to be found at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 361 Grand-st.

COMB FACTORY, No. 387 BROADWAY.—LADIES are respectfully invited to examine a large variety of tortoise-shell dress combs, of the newest French patterns, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', No. 387 Broadway.

FAIRBANKS & CO., Broadway—For Heavy Platform Scales.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Platform Scales, for Depots, Warehouses, with drop lever.....Silver Medal.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Counter Scales.....Diploma.
FAIRBANKS & CO.—For Gold Coin Detector and Post-Office Balances.....Diploma.
These Scales mentioned above were taken from the ordinary stock of the subscribers, and proved at the trial before the Judges of the Institute, just what they are warranted to prove on every trial, and in every day service—*perfectly correct.*
They are manufactured, as heretofore, by the original inventors, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect, as regards workmanship and material—every Scale being subjected to the severest test before it is allowed to go out of the establishment.
Nearly 100 modifications of these Weighing Machines are now offered to the business public, among which are:
RAILROAD TRACK and DEPOT SCALES.
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers.
WAREHOUSE SCALES, STORE SCALES in great variety.
Also, a neat FAMILY SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WEIGHMASTERS' BEAMS.
BANKERS' AND DRUGGISTS' SCALES.
POST-OFFICE BALANCES.
GOLD COIN SCALES.
And in short the most extensive and complete assortment of Weighing Apparatus to be found in the United States.
FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

ROGERS & CO.'S CLOTHING WAREHOUSE.—AN invitation.—Step in; examine the Winter stock; see for yourself the prices affixed to the clothing; note the workmanship, the style, the finish of every article; and then say if such overcoats, oversacks, talmas, dress coats, frock coats, business coats, pants, vests, boys' school and dress suits, &c., &c., can be bought anywhere else in this broad Union, as cheap as at
ROGERS & CO.'S, corner of Fulton and Nassau sts.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old machines of every kind. Great numbers of machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange, apply personally or by letter to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

PREPARE FOR THE MERRY JINGLINGS OF THE SLEIGH BELLS—Prepare for the ball, the opera, the theatre, and the lecture room. Prepare for fun, frolic, and frivolity. Prepare for the reign of the jolly old king. Prepare to assist the needy, and prepare for comfort, you ladies, more especially, by calling on KNOX, on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and selecting from his stock a set of elegant furs. This is a preparation that should not be deferred, and KNOX'S stock is unapproachable in variety, value and attraction.

GENIN'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL FUR EMPORIUM.—The opening of the fur season at GENIN'S lower store has been signalized by the introduction of a splendid variety of ladies' fancy furs, comprising muffs, victorines, cloaks, tippets, cuffs, &c., of royal ermine, Russian and American sable, marten, mink, chinchilla, and other materials. They are made up after the latest French models, and have been purchased under circumstances that will admit of their sale at very moderate prices.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss. References as to its superiority—Professor Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLISS & CO.'S, 6 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Freaman's Patent Powder-proof Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 155 Broadway.

FANCY GOODS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS By the North Star from Havre, and the *Patrick Henry* from London, we have just received a large assortment of new and beautiful articles, for the coming season—everything that has appeared in England, France and Germany, can be found at the Emporium, making the largest stock in the States. Articles for the country packed with the greatest care. W. TUTTLE, No. 155 Broadway.

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON.
A choice and full assortment of
INDIA RUBBER
Coats, Capes, Overshoes and Boots, Hoses and Mittens, Horse Covers, &c., at H. HOFFMAN'S Warehouse, No. 27 Maiden-lane, corner Nassau-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of apartments have been fitted up for the application of the Dye, in a manner entirely free from exposure. Wigs, of the new style of Fits and Coverage, and Toupees, of the most Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

MRS. VAN HOUTEN, NO. 10 NASSAU-ST., RE-ceived the first premium awarded for the American Institute, for superior style Hats made shirts. Collars, etc. etc. Ladies will find it to their advantage to call at No. 10 Nassau-st. Improved at this fact, all in want of a good article will know where to call.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks, received the first premium at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

ECONOMY IS WEALTH.—OAK HALL WINTER CLOTHING.—At the following prices every variety of garments can be had at Nos. 84 and 86 Fulton-st. Overcoats, $4 50 to $30; business, frock and dress coats, $3 to $15; vests adapted to the season, $2 to $10; pants, $2 50 to $8. Boys' clothing, furnishing goods, &c., at Oak Hall.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 359 and 260 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONBLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESSUP.

RUBBER OVERSHOES—THE BEST FINISHED, lightest and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes, of every variety, ladies', misses' and gents. for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Goodyear Rubber depôt, 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

WINTER UNDER-SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, ALL qualities and sizes, in Silk, Merino, Saxony, Ribbed Wool, &c. Also, Winter Gloves, Mufflers, Shawls, &c., wholesale or retail. Low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

FINE CUTLERY.—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE paid particular attention to this branch of their business, and have on hand, at present, the most beautiful and well-selected assortment in the City. A. & J. SAUNDERS,
No. 7 Astor House, and No. 387 Broadway.

OVER-COATS, TALMAS AND HEAVY CLOTHING. —The best place to buy men's and boys' over-coats or clothing is at BOUGHTON & KNAPP'S, No. 19 Cortlandt-st. We are closing out our Winter goods to make room for Spring stock.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—The Thirty-... Bible Society will be held, at 7½ o'clock, ... on Fifth-av., corner of ... Reports will be presented, and addresses delivered from the following gentlemen: ... Rev. RAY PALMER, D. ... Rev. H. MILBURN, late chaplain ... will be taken up. ... E. KINGSLEY, President. ... J. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this ... will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the ... at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms, Clinton Hall, ... An Essay will be read by Mr. JAMES CARSON, ... *The Early Life of Rev. Dr. Chalmers.* Yearly ... generally, and all friends of the Association, are cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON Recording Secretary.

☞ **Madison Square Church.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free-Will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., (between Prince and Houston sts.,) will continue his lectures on the above topic TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock, subject—*The Miracles of the Bible Contrasted with the Modern Spiritual Manifestations.* Services in the morning at the usual hour.

☞ **New Church Enterprise.**—The Ninth-Church, corner Broadway and Fourth-av.,) hereto... as one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, ... worship with a view to gather... Parts has consented to sup... until arrangements can be made for calling ... TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., and 3 ...

☞ **Methodist Episcopal** ... between 3d and 4th avs., having ... for a season, for alterations and repairs, will ... for public worship on SUNDAY, the 25th ... Preaching at 10½ A. M. by Rev. J. B. ... at 3 P. M. by Rev. ALLEN STEELE, and at 7 P. ... Rev. WM. P. CORBITT.

☞ **Dedication.**—The Reformed Protestant ... Church at Hoboken, on Hudson-st. above 5th-st., will be dedicated NEXT SABBATH, Nov. 25. Preaching in the ... at 10½ by the Pastor, Rev. CHARLES PARKER; in ... at 3 P. M. by Rev. Dr. BUDDINGTON, of New-York. ... evening at 7½ by Rev. P. D. VAN CLEEF, of ...

☞ **Sixth-street M. E. Church**—Corner of ... Preaching at 10½ by Rev. Dr. DURBIN, ... at 7 o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. W. WOODRUFF. ... of the evening—*The Expense and Compensation of Religious Life.* At 3½ o'clock the Anniversary of the ... Missionary Society will be held. Addresses will be ... by Rev. J. M. REID and Rev. Dr. DURBIN.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church**—Between Bleecker and Amity sts. The pastor, Rev. WILLIAM H. PERRIS, will continue the course of lectures to the young, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Infidelity.* Preaching, also, at 10 A. M., and 3 P. M. Subject the same for next Sabbath evening.

☞ **Lectures on the Book of Revelation.**—In North Fifth-street Presbyterian Church, Williamsburg, near 6th-st.—Rev. Dr. FINLEY will deliver the ... of his series TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. ... worship also, at 10½ o'clock, morning, and 3, afternoon. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Rev. James Prestley**—Pastor of the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson streets, will preach to-morrow, Nov. 25. Service commencing as follows: at 10½ A. M., 3 P. M., and at 7 o'clock in the evening. Sabbath School ... in the Lecture Room at 1½ P. M.

☞ **Prof. Geo. Bush**—Will deliver the fourth ... of the Course on the Doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church, on SUNDAY EVENING next, in the Chapel, ... between Mercer and 4th avs. Subject—*The Creation.* ... commence at 7½ o'clock. A cordial invitation is given to all.

☞ **Thirty-fourth Anniversary of ... School No. 41,** connected with the ... Church, will be celebrated on SUNDAY ... next, 25th. Exercises commencing at 7 o'clock. ... will be delivered by Rev. Dr. Adams and Rev. ... Cuyler.

☞ **Second Associate Presbyterian Church**—Corner of 8th and South 1st sts., Williamsburg.—Rev. ... Pastor, will preach TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. ... Those who prefer the forms of worship used ... Presbyterian Churches are invited to attend.

☞ **Rev. John Thomas** will continue to lecture every SUNDAY FORENOON during the Winter (health permitting) on the Gospel of the Kingdom of God and ... Jesus Christ, at the Academy of Music, Fourteenth-st. ... Irving-place. All interested ... are invited to attend. Strangers and others are invited to attend at St. John's ... corner of Bowery and Delancey sts., at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Grand Mission Church**—No. 39 Forsyth-st. Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor. Subject for the afternoon: *The Final Conquest.* Dr. J. F. ADAMS will lecture in the evening, at 7½ o'clock, on *the Great Reformation of the Sixteenth Century.* Seats free.

☞ **Rev. E. T. Heiscox**—Will give, in the Strangers' Baptist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, the ninth discourse on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy.* Subject—*Prophecies Respecting Nineveh.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Adams** will address the Market-st. Sabbath School Anniversary TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER will preach in Dr. ADAMS' church, (on Madison-square,) at 3 P. M.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Dwight,** of Brooklyn, will preach in the Reformed Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and ... sts., South Brooklyn, on next LORD'S DAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. The Morning services will be conducted by the pastor, Rev. D. MOL. QUACKENBUSH.

☞ **Reinhart L. Bishop**—Is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 106 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies.* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M., same place. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism and the Bible.**—A discourse will be delivered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, at Stephanies' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *the Future of the so-called Spiritual Manifestations in the light of Scripture.* Seats free.

☞ **Moravian Church**—No. 263 Jay-st., near Myrtle-av., Brooklyn. Divine service EVERY SABBATH at 10½ A. M., and 7 P. M. Sabbath School at 2 P. M. Weekly Lecture on Tuesday evening, and Prayer Meeting on Thursday evening. Seats free.

☞ **Fifth-avenue Baptist Church**—(Corner of 19th-st. The lecture room of this edifice having been completed divine service will be held in it TO-MORROW, Nov. 25, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and at 7½ o'clock P. M. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. SIDNEY A. CORRY.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church,** cor. Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.—Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*Martyrdom of Stephen.* At 3 o'clock P. M.: subject—*The rich Fool,* and at 6½ o'clock P. M.: subject—*Christ exalted to be a Prince and a Savior.*

☞ **Washington-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—Preaching by the pastor, Rev. R. M. HATFIELD, TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7 o'clock P. M. The evening sermon will be one of a series upon *Prominent Scripture Characters.*

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st., corner of the 8th-av.—Prof. D. C. VARNUM will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and Dr. J. T. PECK in the EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Second Reformed Presbyterian Church.**—Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Rev. S. L. FINNEY, Pastor. Preaching at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 3 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. H. R. Nye** will continue his course of lectures upon the books and writers of the Bible, at the Universalist Church, Monroe-Place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Preaching in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cutler,** of Brooklyn, is expected to preach in the Floating Church, at the foot of Pike-st., TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church** in 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Evangelist preaching on SUNDAY EVENING, 25th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

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☞ **Hooping-Cough and Bronchitis.**—Dr. HARRISON begs leave to announce that he has removed ... No. 289 Bleecker, to No. 9 West 19th-st., near 5th-av., ... opened his establishment for the relief of persons ... afflictions or contractions of joints or limbs ... from whatever cause, from gunshot fractures, or ... ; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped ... atrophies of limb, mercury, or ... ; chronic rheumatism, chronic ... ; fever and ague. Dr. HARRISON ... devoted his entire study and attention ... which create the above diseases, and also ... arises both in American and Conti... received high medical honors and ... for treatment of diseases requiring ... advice, he is enabled and guarantees ... to those who are suffering ... , and to extract all miner... modus operandi which Dr. ... application of these baths is ... in all kinds of weather without ... taking cold. A special attendance for ... explained to students.

☞ **An ... Medicine.**—*From Hon. Solomon ... Congress from Vermont.*

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 1.

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**JU

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—OPENING NIGHT OF THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.—First appearance in America of
MLLE. ROBERT,
from the Royal Academy of Paris, and La Scala, of Milan. First appearance of
MLLE. PAULINE GENE, and
MLLE. LINA WINDEL.
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PAUL BRILLANT and the BALLET TROUPE.
MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, 1855.
The entertainments will commence with the laughable comic Pantomime, entitled
ROBERT AND BERTRAND.
Principal characters by the Ravel Family.
After which will be produced (for the first time here) a comic Pantomime Ballet, entitled
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Katey, the Vivandiere.....Mlle. Robert
(Her first appearance.)
Hans (her lover).....Paul Brillant
Biberman.....Antoine Ravel
Robinzel.....Jerome Ravel
Elise.....Mlle. Pauline Gene
(Her first appearance.)
Mme. Robinzel.....Mlle. Windel
(Her first appearance.)
The other characters by the
RAVEL BALLET TROUPE.
The entertainments will conclude with the last new, grand, comic, fairy Pantomime
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Ghost of Hamlet's Father.....Jane Clark Pra.....Author, &c.
Claudius.....[illegible] Walpol.....
Polonius.....Jas. W. Maishan.....Dramatist.
Horatio.....Fred. Kinsl.....Author.
Laertes.....[illegible] Cr.....
Marcellus.....[illegible] Hoeglin.....Artist.
Bernardo.....W. de los Reyes.....Artist.
Francisco.....Fred. W. Erie.....Author.
Osric.....[illegible] Bee.....
First Grave Digger.....Jas. H. Clarke.....Artist.
Second Grave Digger.....[illegible].....Author.
Queen.....Mrs. H. Lauderdale.....Authoress.
Ophelia.....Miss Adah Clare.....
Lucy.....Miss Harrold.....
Manager.....Mr. Elmer Alleart.
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of Meyerbeer's original Opera, in 5 acts,
THE PROPHET.
This magnificent spectacle Opera will be represented for the positively the last times, on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY,
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Signori SALVIANI, MORELLI,
AMODIO, ARNOLDI,
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With a great cast, and appropriate costume and scenery.
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Alexio.....Mr. Jeffries | Isabella.....Miss Melville
Lorenzo.....Mr. Bark | Old Woman.....Mr. Phillips
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Dr. Isaacslot Shee...Walcot | Miss Archer.....Mrs. Stephens
Miss Grantley.....Mrs. Hoey | Miss Robson.....Mrs. Brougham

WALLACK'S THEATRE—EXTRA CARD.
MR. BROUGHAM
Begs to announce that his
BENEFIT
will take place on
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov 27,
when will be presented the
GAME OF LOVE,
with the original cast, and
KILL OR CURE,
All the company in the bill. Box book now open.

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Copal go.....Mr. Brougham
To conclude with the admirable Comedietta of
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To conclude with
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
In which Miss Reed, Lovell, Mr. H. Jordan, Mr. Jeffries, with Mrs. G. Thorne, and others will appear.

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VIRGINIUS; OR, THE TRIAL BY JURY.
Virginius.....Mr. Lester
Appius Claudius.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
To conclude with the farce of
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MRS. JULIA DEAN HAYNE will appear every evening next week.

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AMUSEMENTS.

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PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY—FOURTEENTH SEASON, 1855-1856.—The first Concert will take place on SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 24, at Niblo's Garden. The following eminent artists have kindly volunteered their services: BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, the celebrated Violinists, and Mr. FEDER, Baritone. Conductor, Mr. C. BERGMANN. Extra Tickets can be procured at Messrs. SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, No. 765 Broadway; C. BREUSING, No. 701 Broadway, and P. K. WEIZEL, No. 218 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order.
J. KIPP, Secretary.

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COOPERSTOWN SEMINARY AND FEMALE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—The Winter Term for 1855-6 commences on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, and closes March 26, 1856. Whole expense for terms of 14 weeks, in common English, including board, $28 50. In this institution every department of Scientific, Classical and Ornamental education is thoroughly provided for by a full Board of able Teachers, fourteen in number. Accommodations for 300 students. For particulars, address
Cooperstown, Nov., 1855. D. D. HAMMOND, Principal.

TO PARENTS.—A lady (a maiden) situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantage for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the Daily Times, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

FLUTE INSTRUCTION.—Professor F. J. BEN continues to teach the Boehm German and the Conical Flute, at his or pupils' rooms. Refer more—Wm. Hegeman, Esq., No. 185 Broadway; E. F. Ford, Esq., No. 30 Wall-st.; J. N. Tiff, Esq., No. 29 De-st., and the principal music-dealers. For particulars inquire at No. 14 King-st., near Macdougal.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME, with his own. Terms, $150 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 946 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken N. J. This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 210 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who has long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 67 33d-st., between 12th and 13th sts.

MISS ELLEN ARTHUR—Formerly Teacher of Music at the Flushing Female Institute, and solo soprano at the Ferrenmanville Academy, would respectfully inform her friends that she gives lessons on the Piano-forte, &c., at her residence, 13 8th-av., New-York.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES,
No. 204 Broadway,
THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT.
T. GILBERT & CO.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 107, 109, 111 and 113 8th-st., near 4th-av. PIANOS, of 6 octaves and all modern improvements, warranted unsurpassed in tone and touch by any Piano-Forte manufactured in this country. Every Piano sold by us is fully warranted with every attention paid to the wants of purchasers. Persons about purchasing would find it to their interest to call and examine our Pianos before they purchase elsewhere. Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently obtained the exclusive sale for the celebrated
REVOLUTION PIANO,
we are now prepared to offer the same to the public at manufacturers' prices. These Pianos have received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted for five years.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a New-York house, all new elegant instruments, to be warranted by the best New-York manufacturers makers, and will be sold at cost, for cash, or part cash and part approved city acceptances. Also, a few second-hand Pianos, from $50 to $100. Any one wishing to purchase will be sure to find a bargain. Call at No. 385 Canal-st., near Broadway.
T. GILBERT & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. DOLPH, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent cross over plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced in to the popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have the commencement of the extension of Chandler's removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 478 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 9 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent rosewood piano-forte, Semler, manufacturer, warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense deduction from cost, and a second hand piano taken in part payment, by A. WEBER, No. 128 West Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Elegant seven-octave Grand piano-forte, with metallic frame, full trichord, cost $750, and been used about three months, will be sold for $450. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 4 College-place, from 10 to 2 o'clock.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From thirteen makers, new and second hand, alternate harmonic, or for cash, for sale or hired. Repairing and tuning. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

MILLINERY.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENILLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Mrs. Wood of Johnson, corner of Madison,
ROBICK & KITCHUM.

CHARLES PULLEN, Importer of and dealer in Ornamental Feathers, Flowers, Velvets, Ribbons, &c., has removed to No. 47 Canal-st., Alabaster Block, to the Ornamental Store between Chambers and Warren sts., New-York.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly six hundred miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at 2½ to 3½ per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce. Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from 2½ to 3½ the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the convenience of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
LAND TO BE SOLD ON CREDIT OF SEVEN YEARS.
The price will vary from $5 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for lands may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the fifth year from date of contract.
By the 2d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
PATENTS WILL BE DELIVERED AS QUICKLY AS POSSIBLE AFTER PAYMENT.
ADVICE.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance. It is also understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the present low credit, and low rates of interest charged by the Company, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold.
When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants to give information and aid in selecting lands.
A MAP, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small books or Maps, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information acquired by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 LA SALLE-ST., Chicago.
JAMES C. CLARKE,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time. If the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO.,
No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—In 37th-st., just East of 4th-av., a new four story, English basement house, built in the best manner, very stylish, and contains every convenience. Also a new four story, high-stoop house, in same street, just West of 4th-av., very desirable, and clean. Also, a three story, high stoop, 20 feet front, brick house in 39th-st., between 4th and 5th avs. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

HOUSES FOR SALE—At a great bargain.—Two large new five-story tenant houses, built in the best manner, and residing for $1,050. Only $1,800 required in cash, the balance can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply at the Lime Yard, corner of 18th-st. and Avenue B, before 12 o'clock M.

HOUSE AND LOT, CARRIAGE-HOUSE, STABLE, &c., FOR SALE.—In 21st-st., near the 3d-av., will be sold cheap. For particulars, inquire of WM. MACFELLAR, in 19th-st., near 3d-av.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry, by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in corners of the first order of style, for a gentleman's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump are nearly finished. There are five outbuildings in the cellar for potatoes, &c. The walks are cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $7,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will rent or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six d

AUCTION SALES.

A. S. Rosalsky, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.

By A. BRAGG & CO., Nos. 239 and 239½ Pearl-st., will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ A. M., 800 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a desirable assortment of goods, suitable for this season of the year.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. Will sell on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of Household Furniture—consisting of a general assortment, removed for convenience of sale.—Parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel; rich arm chairs, covered in moquet; window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and ingrain carpets, buffets, beds, mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting-house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver-plated ware, consisting of chased and plain tea sets, cake baskets, dinner stands, casters, urns, kettles, &c. Also, a lot of German silver forks, spoons, &c.

Immediately after the furniture—The finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, Wm. GAIRAITH, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner, on wire, singly, in groups, and in cases.

Also, upwards of 50 beautiful camellias, orange and lemon trees: Gardenico, Amelia, Aloe, Cactus and Pittisporums, full bloom.

Also, at 12 o'clock, by order of the Underwriters, a large lot of damaged saddlery, consisting of ladies' plush and velvet saddles, gentlemen's and boys' Tennessee saddles, Spanish trotting saddles, St. Louis bridles, collars, girths, &c., &c.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, a large and elegant variety of household furniture of every description contained in house No. 79 8th-av., near 13th-st. The sale will be peremptory without regard to weather—Consisting of rich tapestry and ingrain carpets, superior rosewood pianoforte stool and cover, large French pier glasses, suite of elegant rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, rosewood marble-top etagere with mirror front, mahogany furniture en suite, in hair cloth; arm and reception chairs, rosewood marble-top tables, lace curtains and shades, card and pier tables, oil-paintings, rich mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany and gilt mirrors, clocks, candelabras, toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany sofas, sofa bedstead, suite of painted chamber furniture, mahogany and cottage chairs, rockers, &c., with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture, dining and tea tables, cut glass ware, China crockery, silver ware, stove and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at the use.

D. S. Hough, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—D. S. HOUGH will sell at auction THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 170 Murray-st., near Collegeplace, consisting of royal Wilton, Brussels and ingrain carpets, rosewood sofas, in gold figured satin, parlor chairs to match, do. ottomans, arm chairs, rosewood marble top centre tables, do. sofa tables, do. marble top pier tables, mirror backs, elegant gilt frame pier and mantel glasses, ormolu gas chandeliers and brackets, mantel clocks, vases, oil-paintings, engravings, &c.; elegant rosewood piano made by Barmore, crimson brocatel window curtains, lace do., mahogany extension dining tables, do. black walnut, mahogany chairs, in hair cloth, do. arm chairs, cane-seat chairs, mahogany marble-top and other dinner and tea sets, glass ware, fire dishes, oyster do., coffee and tea urns, plated castors, cutlery, &c.; elegant mahogany cabinet, containing 40 drawers, coins, medals, minerals insects, shells, &c., mahogany amour-a-glace, mahogany French bedsteads, do. marble-top dressing bureaus, do. do. washstands, black walnut bedsteads, do. bureaus, do. washstands, maple bedsteads, washstands, bureaus, &c.; table sets, hair mattresses, feather-beds, bolsters and pillows, quilts, counterpanes, blankets, sheets, &c.; table cloths, napkins, &c.; oil-cloths, hall-stoves, oak hall-chairs, kitchen furniture, &c.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON THIRTY-SEVENTH AND THIRTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS AT AUCTION.—E. D. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The handsome factory brick house and lot on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 131st-st.—house 22 by about 45 feet; lot 22 by 100 feet.

THIRTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The handsome factory brownstone front house and lot on the north side of 36th-st., 240 feet west of 9th-av.; house 21 feet 11 inches in front by about 45 feet 10 inches deep; lot 22 feet 10 inches in front.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—The four handsome four-story brownstone houses and lots Nos. 237, 239, 241 and 243 West 32d-st., on the north side between 7th and 8th avs.—houses 19 ft 9 in. by 57 ft 10 in deep.

The above houses are well built and have all the modern improvements, and being convenient to car and stage routes, make them very desirable for private residences. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

L. Vanwater, Auctioneer.

J. L. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday, Nov. 24,) at 10½ o'clock, at the Sales Room, No. 12 Maiden Lane, furs—finest and richest sale of furs this season, the whole of which was manufactured for the Broadway trade, and which in elegance and beauty of style cannot be surpassed. The assortment comprises Royal Ermine, Russian and Hudson Bay Sable, Mink, Stone Martin, Fitch Martin, Squirrel, &c. Capes, Victorines, Muffs, Cuffs, Tippets, &c.; the whole of which is warranted true to name and color, and is worthy the attention of the trade. Ladies and gentlemen are requested to examine the assortment before purchasing elsewhere, as they will find it to their advantage. Every lot to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder, to close the stock. At private sale. Ten Gayler's patent powder proof and water proof Safes.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 19 Nassau-st., a large sale of rich and valuable fancy furs—comprising Hudson Bay sable mantles, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs and cuffs; marten sable; bay marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, etc.

The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made and worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it their advantage to attend this sale.

Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by Auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., superior family horse, kind and gentle in all harness and under the saddle; has been used by the owner for three years; is eight years old this Spring; will stand without tying; is not afraid of anything. A child can ride or drive him; is a very fast traveler; is 16 hands high, pony built, will keep fat on two quarts of oats a day, and the owner will give a warrantee that the horse is as sound as a dollar and without a vice or fault of any kind. He is offered for sale on account of the death of his mate. For a physician or a family's use he is invaluable.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, Nov. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., Brussels and ingrain carpets, mirrors, mahogany and rosewood parlor furniture, in hair-cloth and plush; mahogany and rosewood centre-tables, mahogany and black walnut bedroom furniture, hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, bed quilts, bedding, &c., mahogany dining-room furniture, China, dinner and tea sets, crockery and glass ware, &c.; counters, stoves, &c. Sold by order of ALEXANDER FREAR, Assignee.

Daniel T. Macfarlan, Auctioneer.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.—THE ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE OF BUILDERS' IMPLEMENTS, &c. DANIEL T. MACFARLAN will sell, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 291 West 19th-st., between 8th and 10th avs., the effects of C. O. Terrill, deceased, consisting of three good work horses and one carriage horse, three carts, one Fulmer's Patent dumping truck, one gig, one light buggy wagon, (entirely new,) one set carriage harness, (new,) one gig harness, one set double harness, three sets cart harness, saddle and bridle, a large quantity of scaffold plank, poles, screens, wheel barrows, scaffold horses, ladders and lot of timber. Terms cash.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

THE VALUABLE PROPERTY NO. 440 GREENWICH-STREET, AT AUCTION, TO CLOSE A TRUST.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, to close a trust, the following real estate, viz.: On Greenwich-st. the valuable lot, with the substantial three-story house thereon, known as No. 440 Greenwich-st., west side, and the second house north of Vestry-st.; the lot is 20 feet 10 inches wide by 75 feet in depth. Title perfect. For terms and further particulars, apply to the office of the Auctioneer, 7 Broad-st.

A. M. Mezwin, Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days. Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE OF FURNITURE, MIRRORS, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau-st., being an invoice of choice custom made parlor suites, chamber do., wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, sofas, chairs, rockers, lounges, centre tables, extension dining tables, mattresses, palliasses, etc., to be sold without reserve to pay advances.

S. F. Bartol, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—OF BRANDIES, LIQUORS, &c.—S. F. BARTOL & CO. will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 506 Pearl-st., near Peck-slip, 30 cases Dupre & Co.'s old brandy; 50 demijohns brandy, gin and rum, 30 chests and half-chests young hyson tea, 50 twelve-pound boxes fine Oolong tea, 50,000 cigars, &c.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

H. G. EVANS WILL CONTINUE THE SALE of Furs at the store No. 82 William corner of Cedar sts., at 10½ o'clock on MONDAY, the 19th of Nov., every day during the week, until the whole of the magnificent stock is sold out, consisting of capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, boas, gentlemen's fur gloves and collars, and a variety of sleigh robes.

John P. Montgomery, Auctioneer

350 CASES BOOTS, SHOES AND BRO-GANS AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the store of S. N. DAVIS & CO., No. 62 Beekman-st., fresh seasonable goods. We make the attention for this sale to TUESDAY, in consequence of Thanksgiving taking place on our regular sale day.

CINCINNATI.—HEWISON & HOLMES, Auctioneers at 4 Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 8 and 10 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Virginia Loans, Money Orders, Shares in Steamer Lavinderds, Deposits, Debts, &c. Refer to—Bank of Commerce and Trust Company, &c.

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer, Office No. 96 Broadway.

LAST PEREMPTORY SALE OF FASH-IONABLE FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE, at No. 456 Broadway, being all the stock of C. J. SCHMITT, Esq., to close the business.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive warerooms No. 456 Broadway, all the balance of first-class rosewood and other furniture of C. J. Schmitt, Esq., who is closing the business. Every article being of superior quality will be sold without regard to cost. The stock comprises rosewood, mahogany, oak and black walnut parlor, hall, dining and bedroom furniture, &c. Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, tools, upholstery articles, &c. Terms cash; and a deposit required to insure the delivery, as the premises must be vacated on 30th November.

MEDICAL.

WHY FEMALES SUFFER IN HEALTH.

THE MARRIED WOMAN'S

PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

BY DR. A. M. MAURICEAU,

Professor of Diseases of Women.

One Hundredth Edition (500,000) *1emo, pp.* 250.

A standard work of established reputation, found classed in the catalogues of the great Trade Sales of New-York, Philadelphia, and other cities, and sold by the principal booksellers in the United States.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering, as well as the unpleasantness of making known to, or making inquiry of, a physician in respect to the numberless ailments to which she is subject. The wife about becoming a mother has often need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from *prolapsus uteri*, (falling of the womb,) or from *fluor albus*, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration, and relief.

Much distress of mind, as well as thousands pecuniarily, might be saved to every husband, if the simplest laws appertaining to the marriage state were better understood. That they are not better understood is traceable to that natural and almost commendable sensitiveness that will rather suffer than consult or converse with even a medical man in respect to complaints peculiar to the female only.

In a copy of "*The Married Woman's Private Medical Companion,*" every female has a physician that knows and describes her every symptom, feeling and ailment, and which she can consult at all times without violence to her sensitiveness.

Extract of Letter from a Gentleman in Dayton, Ohio.

Dayton, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. Mauriceau—*My Dear Sir:* My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more and more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of, as containing some matters reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife, on learning that the great discovery of M. Desomeaux provided a remedy. It opened a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability my wife would have been in her grave and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; Joseph Turner, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On the receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed, post-paid, to Dr. A. M. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or Box No. 1,324, New-York Post-Office.

CAUTION—CONTEMPTIBLE IMPOSITION.—Spurious editions, with nearly similar titles, are attempted to be palmed off. See that Dr. A. M. Mauriceau is on title page.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and sapping the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic Impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience thereof. Such a physician is Dr. HUNTER, proprietor of the Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this City, and established the above institution in 1833, exclusively for the treatment of Venereal diseases, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S RED DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so powerful that it annihilates every particle of the rank and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at a remote period all over the body, or to transmit to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consummate quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they find their lies are not easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; the reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLIEVENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; JONES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner therefor. Price $5 per bottle, or two bottles for $9. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depot, No. 119 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

MRS. W. S., FEMALE PHYSICIAN, has pleasant rooms and good attendance for ladies requiring medical aid during confinement. A letter addressed to Mrs. W. S., Broadway (Post-Office), will meet with prompt attention.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

Sufferers from Scrofula, Cutaneous and Eruptive Diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. H. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebe have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

THE PHILOTOKEN; OR, FEMALE'S FRIEND—Is a remedy prepared entirely from vegetable substances—from roots that were familiar remedies with the Aborigines, which were first brought to the notice of a physician by the success that attended an old Indian midwife, in relieving and curing all those complaints for which this medicine is recommended. These roots possess properties which assist Nature in resuming her regular functions—impart health and vigor to the body, and cheerfulness and contentment to the mind. A pamphlet treating on the various complaints to which females are liable, and containing certificates from many of the most respected ladies in the country, can be had gratis at F. V. RUSHTON'S, corner Canal and Broadway. As the subject is too delicate for an advertisement, ladies are requested to call or send, and procure a pamphlet. The PHILOTOKEN is for sale at most of the Drug stores in the City.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Eleventh edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 229 Broadway, corner of Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 in the evening. Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Sun, Evening, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, to which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, &c. Office No. 40 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER, spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. SNOWMAN, M. D., No. 331 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CORNS—CORNS—Cured permanently—soft and hard, by a new discovery of Dr. SYLVESTER'S, without cutting, or caustic, or pain; 25 cents and a stamp, sent by mail, will procure all necessary instructions and the article of cure sent free, by mail. Address Dr. F. SYLVESTER, Box No. 2,832 Post-Office, New-York.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 5, 1855, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE,

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 20th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the first day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL,
LUCIUS M. SHELDON,
HORACE J. FAIRCHILD,
HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated New-York, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 23d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS.
New-York, Nov. 23, 1855. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CHOCKER & DODGE,
No. 32 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS,
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE—Six horse power, six inch cylinder, and fourteen inches stroke, pump, governor, connecting pipes, and boiler three feet diameter, eighteen feet long; has been used about one year; built by ARTHUR & CO., Brooklyn. For sale at a low price. Apply to EDWARD CORNING & CO., No. 81 John-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OAMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SCALES AND SAFES.

SCALES AND SAFES—From the celebrated ROCHESTER MANUFACTORY.
Also, Warehouse Trucks, Sugar Mills, Copying Presses, &c.
For sale by DURKEE, HOUGH & CO.,
Nos. 13 Whitehall and 1 Stone-st., near Broadway-green.
New-York City.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

CALIFORNIA.—An active, business man, (mechanic,) established in business in this place, who lived for a number of years in California, is desirous to return there soon, and to act as agent or take commission for various businesses; is ready to travel there in business. Best references can be given. Address H. CALIFORNIA, *Times* Office.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 158,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 6,000 perches of masonry and 763,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Trains Leave Foot of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Clifton, is at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—

EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:58 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Returning, leaves Providence at 9 A. M., and reaches Hartford to connect with express train from New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as

NEW-YORK CITY.

...Banks, in and of themselves, do not produce Consumption; but, on the contrary, prevent the formation and deposit of Tubercles in the Lungs.

BY G. B. LANDON, M. D.

Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

LETTER, NO. II.

THE NATURE AND CHARACTER OF CONSUMPTION, AND OF THE DISTURBANCE OF PERMEATION.

The researches and discoveries which have been ... in Animal and Human Chemistry within the ...ew years, have thrown more light upon and ...ded more practical knowledge concerning the ... and pathology of the disease called Consump... than have all the investigations made during ...three thousand years previous. Nor is it ... that the attention of the earliest physicians ... not have been directed to the history of this ...ease, which was then one of the rarest of human ..., and only known as an occasional and mys... cause of death. Then it destroyed only hun... whereas it sweeps off its hundred of thous...

The question is at once asked, "What is the ... of the increased and *increasing* mortality from ..., whose very name has become a dread ... civilized countries?" It is a fact which no in... person will deny, *that in proportion as na... have advanced in a knowledge of the arts and sci..., the spread and fatality of Consumption has in...* in the same ratio.

...ous opinions as to what ... produces ... ...ere strange, often ... imperfect, as modern science has shown. Yet it seems still more strange that so little advancement has been made by the profession at large, in obtaining a knowledge of this disease at the present day, while thousands are seen falling by it on the right hand and on the left. I venture the assertion that nine-tenths of the physicians of this City and of this country have never given their strict attention to this subject, and know as much of what Consumption is as did HIPPOCRATES, PARACELSUS, BOERHAAVE and SYDENHAM, and, in truth, *very little more*. To use an expression common among the people, it has been a matter of "guess work" with almost all. The older physicians "guessed" that Consumption was produced by some "morbid flux" in the blood; but as to what that morbid flux or material was, they had no knowledge. The same idea that Consumption depends on the presence of some kind of *morbid material* in the blood, is entertained at the present day by many wise old ladies, in common with the physicians; and it is not very far from the truth, if we will only get, first of all, a clear understanding of what the nature and origin of this morbid material is.

The true method of studying the human system, is to study it as a *chemical compound*. Man *is* a mass of chemical materials—as much so as the rocks under his feet, or the trees in the forest. Many of the changes always going on within this citadel of life are *chemical*. Investigators have at last ceased to speculate about diseases, and taking the crucible and retort in hand, have entered into the living body—analyzing blood, flesh and bone—the worn-out substances cast-off from the system, and the food that builds it up anew. The path which LIEBIG was the first to mark out, has been faithfully trodden by his colaborers, until at last we have learned the *number* and *proportion* of elements that go to make up every tissue of the body—every article of food, and every product of disease.

Not only have we learned the elements of the human body, but also that *two kinds of forces* are at all times at work within it, both necessary to life, and neither of which should be allowed to overbalance the other. These, are: first, the *vital forces*, which go to build up and sustain the body; and secondly, *chemical forces*, which decompose, destroy, and carry off its substance. Strange, but true it is, that the *destroying* forces are just as necessary to life and health as the *repairing*; without *decay*, to go hand in hand with *supply*, *life could not be sustained*. As the burning away of coal or wood generates heat to warm and comfort us, so the burning away of suitable material within the human body supplies the vital heat, power and energy, which we call *life*. Without *chemical change*, or *waste*, *life dies out* like an extinguished lamp; without vital or recuperative power to replace what the former is every moment stealing away, life dies out, on the other hand, like a lamp whose oil has been all consumed.

Life, then, is a *process of combustion*. The agent which *consumes* oxygen, a gas which forms about one-fourth of the atmosphere, and which enters the system through its great *furnace*—the lungs. So long as the vital flame is continually supplied with fresh fuel, life continues; but when the fuel fails, or the system loses its power to turn it to use, then life must cease. Then oxygen performs its work of *destruction*, unchecked by the repairing forces, and the result is the final *decomposition* of the body, which, it is thus seen, is also a slow combustion.

How strange the part which oxygen plays in sustaining animate existence! It is the great *vivifying principle* of all life; yet at the same moment the *grand destroyer*, and finally the agent of dissolution. It seizes upon the solid rocks, and they crumble to powder; it devours iron and most metals with rust; and under its slow and silent action the majestic oak and the god-like form of man become in a few years reduced to an impalpable dust! A sensible citizen of Milwaukee lately made preparations to burn the body of his deceased wife, but his design was prevented by the interference of the community. He stated, and very truly, that whether her body were consumed in the *flames* or silently mouldered in the *grave*, in either case its decomposition would be effected by the same agent, and would be essentially the same process. And surely true intelligence and good taste cannot revolt at this more rapid and less offensive mode of decay.

In another point of view, life is a *conflict*; although I do not mean to be understood in the *Scriptural* or the *poetical* sense. It is a conflict between *conservative* and *destructive* forces. Health, which is "*life perfect*," consists in the *equilibrium* of these two sets of forces. As has been truly said by the distinguished LIEBIG, "Disease occurs when the *sum* of vital force is *weaker* than the acting cause of disturbance"—that is, of *destructive change*. Again, "Death is that condition in which *all* resistance, on the part of the *vital force*, entirely ceases." But, to make the idea still more clear, he says, "*A deficiency of resistance, in a living part, to the cause of waste is, obviously, a deficiency of resistance to the action of the oxygen of the atmosphere.*" Here, then, we have a plain statement of the *nature of disease*—namely, a weakness of the *vital forces*; and an equally plain statement of the particular nature of this weakness, which is, in a *want of power to resist* the *action of oxygen*. The reader is requested to keep this point distinctly in view, as on it depends the true theory of the nature and origin of Tubercular Consumption.

In my next communication I shall continue the investigation into the nature of Consumption, and the condition of the human system which leads to the deposit of tubercles, showing especially the changes which take place in the blood of the consumptive.

Asthma—Its Treatment by Stimulating the Spinal Marrow and Nerves.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I know not of any malady to which the human family are subject, more distressing to the individual subjected to its influence, or more appalling to the friends and attendants, than *Asthma*—more especially under its convulsive or spasmodic form.

In the disease under this aspect, the congestion which takes place in the lungs, and the consequent effusion of lymph, (the watery portion of the blood,) exhaled through the coats of the blood-vessels and mixed with the natural secretion of the organs, *forming frothy mucus*, is rather the consequence than the cause of this frightful and painful disease, and can be relieved only by those means which act directly on the nervous system—in other words, by *nervine stimulants*. The more pure the stimulant the more decided will be its soothing and anti-spasmodic influence; a glass of hot toddy, three parts water and one of WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, administered during such attacks, produces more immediate relief than any medicine of pure drugs with which I am acquainted.

If we trace the cause of spasmodic asthma, it will be found to arise from a determination of blood to the spinal marrow, produced by suppressed respiration, or some other means which have caused the blood to retire from the capillaries on the surface to the arterial blood vessels, and, in this case, particularly those of the sensitive spinal marrow, from which, at different points, all the nerves which act directly on the lungs, as well as those which control the chest, arise. These nerves, thrown into violent excitement through the influence of the source from which they proceed, (the spinal marrow,) which latter nervous column is thrown into increased action by the engorged state of its blood vessels, act violently on the moter (moving) muscles of the chest, on the muscle which separates the abdomen from the lungs, (diaphragm,) the muscles of the bronchial tubes, and on the contractile power of the lungs—the whole are thrown into violent spasmodic action, and *spasmodic asthma* is the result.

The action of a diffusive stimulant, such as I have described in MR. WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS, acts directly on the system of nerves through the blood, the circulation is accelerated, the congestion removed, the muscles under the influence of renovated nervous power resume their natural functions, constriction of the bronchial tubes is taken off, and the fit of spasmodic asthma is, at least, for the time being, relieved.

All medicines which act as stimulants to the heart and blood vessels, operate as sedatives to the nervous system. Alcohol is one of them.

I am perfectly aware there are other causes which give rise to spasmodic asthma than those to which I have alluded. I have seen it brought on in the young by the irritation caused by worms in the intestinal canal, but whatever may be its remote cause or causes, the ner vous system will always be found to be involved, indeed to give rise, as a proximate cause, to its paroxysms.

Thus in spasmodic asthma arising from worms in the bowels, the irritation occasioned in the nerves of the intestines by these parasites is conveyed through the great sympathetic nerve which ramifies to every portion of the system, to those of the bronchii, lungs and chest, and the same immediate effects will be produced by the alcoholic draught as in those cases to which I have before alluded; it will relieve the patient from the immediate and dreaded apprehension of suffocation which is a constant attendant on spasmodic asthma, remove the spasm, and prepare the system for the exhibition of such medicines as the physician may deem necessary. My next letter will be on diseases of the kidneys and spasmodic affections of the neck of the bladder. It is hardly necessary to repeat that I consider WOLFE'S SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS as the *purest* alcohol, and as such, the *most efficient*.

[Advertisement.]

THE THREE CERTAINTIES—WHAT—WHERE—WHEN.

WHAT?—You can buy Merino, Woolen and Silk Undershirts and Drawers, the first in quality, style and make, and the lowest in price.

WHERE?—At RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under-Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

WHEN?—Now, when his stock is unusually large, new and select; his fabrics unsurpassable in every requisite of a perfect garment, and the prices at least two shillings a garment lower than the current prices of far inferior goods.

[Advertisement.]

BROCHE, LONG AND SQUARE SHAWLS, (per late arrival *North Star*.)

1,000 Rich Broche Shawls, (chenè laine,) at $10.

1,500 Rich Broche Shawls, square, (chenè laine,) at $8.

2,000 Rich Broche Shawls (silk, and wool,) from $5 to $8.

This invoice contains all the latest designs of the *parisian mode*.

CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. TOWLE are selling silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $3. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED, MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have just made large additions to their stock of boys' overcoats, talmas, jackets, pants, &c., and are receiving daily with all the improvements in style. Also, constantly receiving men's overcoats, frock and business coats, black and fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of those in want. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,

Oculist and Aurist,

No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address upon application.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS and Hosiery. At

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

NO. 104 BOWERY,

will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 576 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

[Advertisement.]

RIPLEY BROTHERS & CO. ARE SELLING:

500 pieces choice stripe and plaids, at 8c. per yard.

1,000 pieces fine stripe and plaids, at 9c. per yard.

500 pieces rich black grenadine at 25c. per yard.

500 pieces rich black grenadine at 4c. per yard.

20 per cent less than cost.

RIPLEY BROTHERS & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

HORACE GREELEY AND STEPHEN H. BRASCH IN THE SAME BED, AND HOW THEY SLEPT!—STEPHEN H. BRASCH, Esq., the Alligator of the Nineteenth Century, and the foe of MAYNARD, will be known up in the New-York Mercury to-morrow. A magnificent portrait and sketch of his life will be published. The Mercury will to-morrow throw all other newspapers in the shade. Secure a copy.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND VIOLINCELLOS FOR SALE. Three second hand Pianos for Sale. Pianos made by Light, Newton & Bradbury, the best in town. Come and see them before purchasing. Private lessons in singing to gentlemen in the evening. Terms $1 per lesson. COLBURN & NASH, No. 486 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's Newly-erected and elegant store, No. 196 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Wild Beasts at BARNUM'S Museum are attracting crowds of people. Mr. WARD goes into the den of lions at 11½ o'clock A. M., 2½ P. M., and 7 in the evening. It is a most interesting sight. Nothing could be more thrilling. The popular local drama of "The Limekiln Man," is played there this afternoon, and also this evening.

[Advertisement.]

THE TIME IS SHORT.—Only a few days left for the disposal of the entire stock of rich Fall and Winter Goods of A. G. COLBY, No. 87 Third-avenue. The last moments should be improved by everybody. Rich dress goods, together with a general assortment of housekeeping articles, sold at half their cost.

[Advertisement.]

RICH MANTILLA VELVETS.—The ladies may save one-half of the cost of a rich cloak or mantilla by the selection from the new invoice of rich Lyons velvets of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. Velvets of the finest qualities from $1 to $4 per yard.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—An extra powerful bill can always be found advertised for the Saturday night at this favorite Theatre. To-night, the "French Spy," "Yankee Jack," and a pantomime, with all the favorites appearing. None can come away dissatisfied."

[Advertisement.]

A FEW DAYS MORE.—Only a few days left for closing out the whole stock of Rich Dry Goods at A. G. COLBY'S, No 87 Third-avenue. The removal of this house to Grand-street has caused a great fluttering among the bargain seekers. There is still great inducements to purchasers.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Daguerreotypes, including case, 25 cents—large size 50 cents, by machinery, imported expressly for this factory. An original picture of CLAY, WEBSTER, CALHOUN and LOPEZ, for sale.

QUNO & Co., Picture-makers, No. 385 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, manufacturer of

UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and offered at a small advance on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Yankee and Irish Boys Mauling each Other.

There has, at times, been much disturbance between the American and Irish boys in different parts of Brooklyn, but for several months, until yesterday, everything has been quiet. Yesterday evening a boy attending the Catholic School in Jay-street, as he was proceeding home with some friends, met another party of boys who attended the Public Schools, when a desperate fight ensued, and the young belligerents made the stones fly freely. An officer arrested one of the party, who seemed to be the ringleader, and the others fled. No serious damage was done.

Judge Culver's Salary.

The Special Committee appointed by the Board of Supervisors, yesterday directed Judge CULVER to call upon the County Treasurer and draw his salary as City Judge. He did so, and thus ends this long controversy.

Complimentary Dinner.

The friends of Mr. STRANAHAN, Member of Congress from the District embracing the City of Brooklyn, gave him a complimentary dinner at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on Thursday evening, as an expression of their esteem for him, previous to his departure for Washington. About forty of the most respectable citizens of Brooklyn took part in the proceedings, and addresses were made by Rev. Drs. BETHUNE, VINTON, and Messrs. SANFORD, GILBERT and others.

Burglar Arrested.

A burglar, who gives his name as FREDERICK BAIRD, was arrested at an early hour yesterday morning, by Officer SEAMAN, of the Fourth District Police, Brooklyn, while attempting to enter the Lee-avenue Baptist Church. He was committed to answer.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 15, at the Astor House, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, Mr. WM. J. CLARK to Miss SARAH J. BRADLEY, both of Southington, Conn.

Ye have come together in hope and love,
Ye have breathed the nuptial vow,
And kindly wishes of loving hearts
Have greeted you ere now;
But then for Memory's altar pure,
The wreath of love you twine.
With other wishes, kind and true,
Will ye not cherish mine?

That joy and peace attend you,
Life's vistas, while you tread,
Their presence ever on your hearts
A soothing influence shed.
May grief-clouds never darken
The sunshine of your way,
Hope's cheering star forever shine
Upon your onward way.

☞ New-Haven papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. L. H. King, M., GEORGE T. SMITH, of Sing Sing, N. Y., to Miss PURSE MITCHELL, of Hoboken, N. J.

At New-London, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 20, by Rev. J. S. Swan, N. K. BENNETT, of this City, to JULIA, daughter of the late Isaac Harris, Esq., of the former place.

At Huntington, L. I., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 20, at the residence of L. M. Thurston, Esq., by Rev. Mr. Mayhiu, WM. H. STEWART and MARY M. BREWER.

At Penn Yan, on Monday, Nov. 19, by Rev. Mr. Taylor, DANIEL WEEKSTEAD, of New-York, to MARY, daughter of John I. Darby, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, after a short illness, JULIA ANN, wife of J. N. Williams, aged 29 years.

The relatives and friends of the family and also the members of Harlem Oak Chapter No. 22, O. U. A., are invited to attend her funeral, this (Saturday) afternoon, Nov. 24, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 233 Sullivan-st.

In this City, on Friday evening, Nov. 23, after a long and painful illness, WILLIAM W. BRADBURN, son of the late John Bradburn, aged 28 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his mother, Washington Heights, corner of 181st and 11th-st.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 20, at No. 10 Myrtle-av., JANE ELIZABETH, wife of Thomas Fitz Randolph, aged 24 years. The remains were interred in the cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, Thompson Fitz Randolph, son of Thomas and Jane Fitz Randolph, aged 1 month and 22 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, Nicholas Fitz Randolph, son of Thomas and Jane Fitz Randolph, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the above are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 10 Myrtle-av., this (Saturday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 22, ELIZABETH, wife of the late George Scarff, aged 72 years.

The friends of her son and of her son-in-law, W. N. Lewis, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

[Advertisement.]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 24.

$6,000	Virginia 6s	89		50	Gal. & Chi. R.R. bds		80
5,000	do	89		50	do		80
1,000	do	89		100	Cleve. & Tol. R.		93
1,000	do	89		100	do		93
1,000	do	89		100	do		93
1,000	Missouri 6s	87		100	do		93
1,000	do	87		100	do		93
1,000	do	87		100	do		93
1,000	do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1307. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

INTERESTING AND IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS.

Meeting of the Pro-Slavery State Convention.

GOVERNOR SHANNON'S SPEECH.

Gov. Shannon's Denunciation of the Free-State Party.

The McCrea Trial—The Jury Enlarged and a Bill Found.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION.

INDORSEMENT OF SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY REFUSED.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The Pro-Slavery Convention under the name of the "Law and Order" Convention, met at 10 o'clock M. this day. It was organized by appointing Gov. SHANNON President, and Judges LE COMPTE and ELMORE, Attorney ISAACS, and others Vice-Presidents, and SPRINGFELLOW of the *Squatter Sovereign* Secretary.

The Committee on Credentials reported the names of some sixty Delegates; but it should be stated that any one was made a Delegate who would give in his name. After which a motion was made inviting all *Pro-Slavery* men to participate in the doings of the Convention, which was amended inviting all "Law and Order" men. I judge there were some two hundred present, all told, but a large part of these were Free-State men from town.

Gov. SHANNON, on taking the Chair, made a speech, of which the following remarks contain the gist:

He said the Convention was called to take into consideration subjects of the utmost importance to the whole Territory. A party had sprung up taking the position that the late Legislature was a nullity, and that its laws possessed no binding obligation on the people of Kansas. These, gentlemen as he called them, had taken this position not only in their Resolutions and Addresses, but of late they had taken decisive steps towards making their position good. That a crisis was thus forced upon the opposite party, and that "we" must meet it with firmness. He would not stop to go into any argument showing the "fallacy of the grounds of those opposed to us."

He then went on to speak of the Legislature, and asserted that it was a legal body, and as such its enactments should be respected. Each member took his seat in a legal manner with the proper certificate, under the broad seal of the Territory. True, a few seats were contested, but such cases were settled in the *ordinary* way, as the House had the undoubted right to do. Then it followed, he said, that *those who said they would not obey the laws passed by that body, committed treason against the Government.* The Free-State Party had taken distinct grounds and manifested a determination to carry out their doctrines. Next he referred to WHITFIELD's election, and said that REEDER's election was a revolutionary movement; that the people ought to have voted the same day that the Legislature had fixed. Those who voted for REEDER nullified the organic act by voting on the 9th of October. They nullify not only the acts of the Legislature, but also the acts of Congress. The reason the Free-State Party assigned for not voting the regular day was, that the Missourians would come over and take the polls. If three-fourths of the voters were Free-State men, as they claimed, why not come out and meet "us" face to face. There was no danger of having the ballot-box polluted for the "much abused legislative body," as he said, had passed an election law amply guarding it. The polls could be purified by this law, and hence there was no cause for the course pursued by REEDER's friends.

But they had not stopped here, but had proceeded to adopt a measure which *would shake the whole fabric of civil government* in Kansas and the Union. They had issued a call to all "in favor of a free State" to elect delegates to a constitutional convention, thus excluding one party from having anything to do with the Convention. They had undertaken to make a Constitution, when only a portion of the people had been invited to participate in it. It was the attempt of a part to form a constitution for the whole.

If Congress should by any means sanction this Convention, nothing more nor less than civil war must follow. If Kansas wants to be admitted, way not adopt the way that has not been departed from in the admission of any State except California?—which was to apply to Congress for permission to frame a constitution. This was the only proper way to be admitted.

If any laws passed by the Legislature were injudicious, the way to remedy was through the ballot box. He urged the people to cling to the ballot box as the only means to remedy "the imaginary wrong," as he called the laws.

The laws had not yet been published, so they were not understood. The assertion which he had seen in print, that the Legislature elected all the officers for six years, was not so. They were obliged to appoint county officers; in no other way could they get along, but the people would, after the next election, choose their own officers.

He then denounced "those gentlemen opposed to us" as a revolutionary party. The territorial government which they sought to supplant "was established by the people themselves," but he did not say what people. He closed by saying: "Fellow citizens, a crisis is upon us, and we must meet it. We must do this by the power of truth. Place before Congress the true state of the case, let Congress have the facts, and they will get no favor from that quarter." True, there were a few disunionists in Congress, but not but a few. "Rely upon it," said he, "*you have the Administration with the Law and Order Party.*" There would be but two parties in the approaching Presidential contest, and those would be the *Black* Republican Party and the Union Party. Returning his thanks for the good attention of the Convention, and urging all to be found in the Union Party, or the Law and Order Party, he closed. A Committee on Resolutions, and also one to draft an address to the people of the Territory and of the Union, were then appointed. STRINGFELLOW was among them. The meeting then adjourned till evening. The world know too well the falsity of many of the statements above made to demand from me any remarks. The charge that our party had been excluded from voting for the Constitutional Convention is an utter falsehood. He identified himself with the Pro-Slavery Party throughout. The leading Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, and of Weston, were gathered close about him, so that no Free-State man got an opportunity of seeing him at all. The Governor invariably referred to the Free-State Party as opposed to us, "the Law and Order" Party. The Convention was called by Pro-Slavery men, and known as their meeting. Will the public ask any more evidence as to SHANNON's identity with the enemies of Freedom in Kansas? He is a mere tool in their hands, and the United States Senate should refuse to ratify his nomination.

The meeting in the evening was addressed by Mr. CALHOUN, the Surveyor General, and others. I send you the resolutions adopted. J. S. E.

RESOLUTIONS PASSED AT THE PRO-SLAVERY CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the people here assembled, believing the Constitution of the United States, and the laws passed in pursuance thereof, are sufficient for the protection of our rights, both of person and property, and that in the observance of the same are vested our only hopes of security for liberty and the Union, and we will maintain the same at all hazards.

2. That in every government, monarchical, aristocratic, Democratic or Republican, the liberty, the life and the property of no individual is safe unless the laws passed by the properly constituted authorities are strictly and fully obeyed.

3. That we hold the doctrine to be strictly true, that no man nor set of men are at liberty to resist a law passed by a Legislative body legally organized, unless they choose by their actions to constitute themselves rebels, and take all the consequences that legitimately follow the failure of a revolution.

4. That the course pursued in this Territory by certain persons professing to be peculiar friends of freedom, is at variance with all law and entirely subversive of good order, is piratical, pulliberian, rebellious and treasonous, and should be frowned upon and denounced by every lover of civil liberty and the prosperity of the Union.

5. That the admission of ANDREW A. REEDER to a seat in the next Congress of the United States, would, in our opinion, be in violation of all law and precedent, and would have a tendency to encourage the violation of the law and order of good government, and would be an outrage upon the citizens of Kansas.

6. That the Convention lately assembled at Topeka to form a Constitution for the State Government, called and elected by, and composed of members of a political party—the so-called State Party—and neither called nor elected by the people of Kansas, would have been a farce if its purposes had not been treasonable; and a Constitution presented by such a Convention is unworthy the serious consideration of freemen, and if presented to Congress as the Constitution of Kansas, should be scouted from its walls as an insult to its intelligence and an outrage upon our sovereign rights.

7. That we cordially indorse the Kansas-Nebraska act, and more especially that part of it which repeals the Missouri Compromise, and enunciates the principle that the people of every Territory, in framing their organic laws, have a right to decide for themselves what domestic institutions they will or will not have.

8. That the Kansas-Nebraska bill recognises the true principles of Republican government; that we feel that we are as fit for and capable of self-government as we were when citizens of the States, and as the citizens of other States are; and we denounce any attempt on the part of Congress, or the citizens of other States to control our domestic affairs.

9. That although, as citizens of a Territory, we can take no part in National politics, yet we feel ourselves impelled to express our gratitude to the Democrats of the Northern States, for their undeviating support of the great principles of government, with all which have been heaped upon them.

10. That we deplore the course which has been pursued by some of the newspapers abroad, in the misrepresentations which have been published by them in reference to the political excitement which, it has been alleged, existed here, charging anarchy and confusion as presiding in this Territory to an alarming extent, and making other gross misstatements in regard to the actual state of affairs here existing—all of which are calculated to mislead the public abroad, and thereby retard the growth and settlement of the Territory.

11. That we, the Law-and-Order Party, Union-loving Party and States-Rights Party of Kansas Territory, are fully able, and we pledge ourselves to support and sustain Gov. SHANNON in the execution of the laws, and that we feel the utmost confidence in his firmness and integrity.

The McCrea Affair—A Bill found against McCrea for Murder.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Wednesday, Nov. 14, 1855.

The United States District Court opened at this place last Monday. Much interest is felt, as the MCCREA trial is expected to come on this term.

The first business done by Judge LE COMPTE was to increase the Grand Jury, by adding seven Jurors. It will be recollected that this is an adjourned term, and that the Grand Jury, as impanneled at the September term, consisted of sixteen men, and that it was unable to find a bill against the unfortunate MCCREA. Judge LE COMPTE, it would seem, was not satisfied with the action of *his* Jury at that time, and he determined to carry his point any how this term.

Without the knowledge of either MCCREA, or of his counsel, the Court added seven more to the Grand Jury, and the counsel of MCCREA informs me that these seven are all understood to be *against* MCCREA. I am further credibly informed, this morning, that a bill *will be found*, but whether the trial will take place this term or not is uncertain.

The Jury, as it stood before, had eleven for acquittal, but, with the seven added against the prisoner, there can be no chance of escape before the Grand Jury. Several of the seven new ones were impanneled before on the Petit Jury, so it will be seen that Judge LE COMPTE has a system of promoting the Petit Jurors specially, if he finds them "right on the goose," which is a phrase applied to Slave State men. MCCREA has been confined ever since his first arrest.

P. S.—10 o'clock A. M.

Just as the mail leaves this noon, I learn from one of the Grand Jury that *a bill has been found and just brought into Court. It is for murder in the first degree.* Thus it will be seen how the seven new Jurors acted, for there were *five* before for a bill and eleven against.

Comment upon this outrageous proceeding is unnecessary. The community here condemn Judge LE COMPTE in unmeasured terms. M. J. PARROTT, Esq., is MCCREA's counsel. Col. LANE and J. S. EMERY, Esq., would have appeared in the case last term had they not refused to take an oath to support the Territorial laws. Mr. PARROTT was admitted before the laws were passed. J. S. E.

THE FREE-STATE CONVENTION,

Continued Report of its Proceedings.

TOPEKA, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 6, 1855.

The proceedings of the Constitutional Convention grow more spirited and interesting as they progress in the consideration of those subjects which naturally encounter a divided sentiment. Old party proclivities begin to show signs of vitality. All intentions whatsoever to draw party lines are emphatically and unequivocally disavowed by every member of the Convention; yet, for the last few days, attempts have been made in a certain quarter, evidently *looking* to that end, which, at this time, are peculiarly significant in their character.

I refer to the introduction of a resolution by Mr. DELAHAY, fully indorsing the "Kansas-Nebraska Bill," the passage of which is being urged with great pertinacity by himself and some others, who a few months since, sought to flourish in Kansas under the *vivifying* appellation of "National Democrats." The following is the Resolution:

Resolved—That this Convention approve the principles of non-intervention in the local affairs of Kansas, as enunciated by the Nebraska-Kansas Act, and that this Convention recommend to the people of Kansas a strict observance of the principles laid down in said act.

The passage of this resolution, without any material alteration, is urged by these *quondam* "National Democrats" as a *sine qua non* to the admission of Kansas into the Union, alleging, as they do, that without this, DOUGLAS will put himself in the way, and with it, yield his support.

Mr. DELAHAY, it will be remembered, is the editor of the *Territorial Register*, a journal established a few months since, under the auspices of DOUGLAS, and nourished by his patronage, (as is popularly believed,) and intended to be the organ of the then contemplated party of "National Democrats" in Kansas, but which party is now considered extinct. This insidious attempt at President-making out here on the *prairies of Kansas*, and at a time when every eye was supposed to be single to the purpose of throwing off the yoke of oppression with which we have been afflicted by the people of a bordering State, has awakened a feeling of merited indignation. It comes up for debate to-morrow afternoon, and in all probability will be defeated.

The threatened duel between Col. J. H. LANE and E. P. LOWRY, Esq., of which you have already received an account, was averted. The cause of the challenge was trivial in its nature, and as one would suppose, hardly sufficient, though unresented, to seriously damage an unsullied reputation. The circumstances are briefly these: On Monday evening, Mr. LOWRY repeated confidentially, to one who had for some time professed to be his friend, a popular rumor in regard to some acts of an objectionable character, that are alleged to have been committed by Mr. LANE. This was communicated to the latter by the aforesaid friend, who was alike the *mutual friend* of the parties. Mr. LOWRY had retired to bed, and was asleep, when he was sought with a demand for satisfaction, to which he promptly responded.

While I am uncompromisingly opposed to the dueling code, and must ever condemn any man who even consents to refer a question of honor to such an arbitrament, yet it is but just to Mr. LOWRY to state that this quarrel was not of his seeking, and that his only fault in connection therewith was his acceding to the wrong mode of settlement. Though desirous for an amicable arrangement of the difficulty, his calm bearing and invincible determination not to make any untruthful or degrading concessions, were the subject of general remark and approval. *He made none*, though pressed to do so, but only averred that he did not vouch, as he had not, for the truth of the rumor in question.

The committee appointed with reference to this matter have not yet reported. There is in the Convention a strong disposition to cast a vote of censure on Mr. LANE, and request him to resign as President of the Convention. This affair is here regarded as peculiarly unfortunate with respect to its bearing upon the Free State cause. Y.

TOPEKA, K. T., Monday, Nov. 6, 1855.

Little of interest transpired in Convention yesterday. Several resolutions, tendering our thanks to Governors of the several States, whose letters, expressive of sympathy for the people of this Territory, were read the day before, were adopted. House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Report of the Executive Committee. Quite an animated discussion arose on one provision in this report, which was, that no person should be eligible to the office of Governor or of Lieutenant-Governor, unless he is 30 years of age. The only alteration made was, making any one of lawful age eligible to the latter office.

In the afternoon the following resolution was submitted:

Resolved, That the several committees be instructed to frame their reports, fixing the day for submitting the Constitution to the people, on the 15th day of December; the election of State Officers and Members of the Legislature on the 8th of January; and the meeting of the Legislature on the 4th day of March.

The question on the temporary seat of Government was then broached, a resolution being offered to make "Topeka" that place. It was made the special order for to-morrow.

In the evening a grand entertainment was given by the city, to the members of the Convention, when, after dancing and the ordinary interchange of social feelings, several of the prominent members made fit and appropriate responses to the calls of the house. It was *charged* that the entertainment was got up in order for the ladies to exercise their influence for securing the temporary seat of government, and the sequel showed that they were not entirely unsuccessful).

This morning the Convention Hall, which is a large one, was densely crowded, as the special order for the hour was, final action of the Convention in regard to fixing the place for the meeting of the Assembly. Speeches were made by the members, puffing their respective places. One would have gained a very exalted idea of Kansas and its young towns. Upon the first ballot each one voted for his own town; but, upon the second, Topeka received a majority of all the votes cast. A measure of this kind is looked upon with much interest among us, as giving the town selected a notoriety and advantage over all other towns.

The Bill of Rights to-day under consideration provides that there shall be no Slavery in Kansas. Mr. DELAHAY did not insist on his proposition to leave the question of Slavery open for the action of the people. The Bill, as now before us, is very similar to that of Ohio.

EVENING SESSION.

The special order is the Nebraska resolution, as it is called. Mr. SMITH, of Lawrence, rose, and—one word about this gentleman: He is a strong Pennsylvania Whig, and represents a constituency decidedly opposed to the resolution. But somehow or other he had entangled himself with its supporters, and hence found himself in a tight place. He desired to save himself with his constituents, and yet he had promised, as one would suppose, to vote for the resolution. He spoke an hour—said he wanted to take conservative grounds—that he did not think the resolution amounted to a straw—he stated no proposition in particular, but spoke of the Kansas politics in general. He thought the young men of the Convention ought not be afraid to vote upon it, and he would not be understood as indorsing the Kansas bill, &c.

Col. LANE followed. He said the resolution did not indorse the Nebraska bill—that he was opposed to having the subject brought up—but that he was in favor of the principle of non-intervention, and therefore should vote for it. It was not a party measure—nor anything that could be construed into an indorsement of DOUGLAS or the Administration. Mr. LANE also urged the young men not to fear to face the music and to vote for the resolution. I may here say that the Democrats are divided on Hunkerism. Col. LANE, DELAHAY and PARROTT are Administration Hunkers, while Messrs. EMERY, KLOTZ and HOLLIDAY are prominent young Democrats, but are at the same time strongly Republican, and do not sustain the Hunker leaders in the Free-State Party. This resolution was introduced by one of those leaders, and every effort made to force it through. The Hunkers assumed to hold the dispensing power and tried to bring the younger members into a support of it.

Mr. PARROTT, of Leavenworth, said there was nothing for discussion in the resolution,—it contained nothing of any importance. It was a damning commentary upon PIERCE, &c., for he had failed to carry out the squatter principles. The Convention must either adopt the resolution or they were opposed to its doctrine. "Its rejection will show that there is an element in this Territory opposed to the Administration," &c. The fallacies contained in these statements were fully exposed in the final debate upon the resolution, by Mr. EMERY, in a speech which had a marked effect upon the Convention.

Mr. ROBINSON opposed,—charged its supporters with desiring to prop up PIERCE and DOUGLAS,—said its indorsement would weaken us in our application, and then went on to show up the designs of the Hunkers.

Several amendments had been offered, and when the vote was demanded, Mr. EMERY rose and said he desired to submit a few remarks upon the resolution, but would wait until action was had upon the amendments, (as it was certain they would be rejected,) if he could at that time have the opportunity to speak. The Chair saying that such opportunity could be had, the amendments were then acted on and stricken off, when Mr. PARROTT moved for the previous question while Mr. EMERY was on his feet—not having taken his seat—and the Chair decided the motion for the previous question in order. Here the utmost excitement prevailed—cries of "gag-law" on all sides. The Chair tried in vain to restore order. It was not supposed the final vote would be taken this evening, and three strong opponents were indisposed and unable to be in their seats. When the roll was called, several members desired to explain before they voted. There was evident fear of the results, and it was also evident that undue pressure had been brought to bear upon members. But the resolution was carried by a majority of *two*, when notice was given that a motion to reconsider would be made in the morning. To the most careless observer it is apparent that the resolution belies the real sentiment of the Convention, and it could not have been passed had there been full understanding of its real intent, and I am inclined to think it will be reconsidered to-morrow, when, from appearances, there will be a hot debate. J. S. E.

IN CONVENTION, TOPEKA, K. T., TUESDAY, Nov. 9, 1855.

This morning debate opened on a motion to reconsider the vote whereby Mr. DELAHAY's resolution on the non-intervention-by-Congress principle, was adopted. Mr. ROBINSON spoke briefly upon it—thought it unwise and highly prejudicial to the success of our application for admission. He exposed the underhanded course which had been resorted to in order to carry through the resolution. His words evidently went with telling effect to the opposition.

Judge WAKEFIELD followed, condemning in severe terms the gagging process resorted to in the evening previous by the friends of the resolution. He considered it as a party measure, and hence the impropriety of its introduction. The Judge is a good specimen of honesty and candor, and although he is somewhat illiterate, and often is the subject of mirth on account of his plain hints, yet he has a strong influence in the Convention.

Mr. EMERY, from Lawrence, rose and spoke for an hour in terms of great severity upon the course pursued the previous evening, in order to prevent the free exercise of the right of speech. He said he regretted to be obliged to so vote and so speak as to separate himself from those with whom he cherished strong political affinities, but it could not be denied, but that the Convention was fast falling into recognized party lines on that great swindle of the age—the Nebraska Bill. He had often heard it said that we came here not as Whigs, not as Administration men, not as Democrats, nor yet as Free-Soilers, but as men down-trodden, oppressed and stripped of those rights guaranteed to every American citizen by the Constitution of this Union. That we came here to form an organic law for the future State of Kansas, which law should be recognized after we have passed "the fitful dream of life." But he had read somewhere that there was a "law in our members warring" against the head of our better reason and no one who would not willingly stultify himself could for a moment deny that reference was had in the resolution to party lines.

Mr. E. then commenced his argument proper against the resolution. He opposed it *first* because it took sides with PIERCE and DOUGLAS. He spoke at length upon this proposition, reviewing the history of these two men—and administered a scathing rebuke to the Administration.

Secondly, the passage of the resolution was a triumph of Hunkerism in the Free-State Party of Kansas. Here he alluded to his position formerly as a Hard-Shell Democrat in New-York, but was now an Anti-Nebraska Democrat. He then examined the real intent of the resolution and the use designed to be made of its passage. It was to help Galvanize DOUGLAS & Co. He had no desire to prostitute the Convention to so dishonorable a business—the people of Illinois would take care of him and his interests.

He next proceeded to answer the arguments of Col. LANE and Mr. PARROTT, who had the day previous advocated its passage. The former gentleman had urged the young men of the Convention not to fear to vote aye, and stated that the principle of the resolution was a great national one, &c. In reply, Mr. E. referred to the means resorted to to force some young members to support it, and charged that a self-constituted dispensing power had assumed to hold out the idea that those only who would vote for the resolution should *be taken care of* in the distribution of office; and he flung back with scorn the idea that he could be whipped into voting for any measure by the "*in-terrorem*" process. He came to the Convention as a freeman, and should vote against the resolution.

Col. LANE rose and gave notice that he should move for a Committee to examine into the matter, &c., which was not done, however.

Mr. EMERY closed by appealing earnestly to the good sense and consideration of every member to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution the evening previous.

The final action on the motion to reconsider was then deferred till evening. Mr. LANE offered the following resolution:

"That the proper Committee be instructed to fix the 4th day of July, 1860, as the time when the blacks in the Territory, when this constitution was adopted, shall be removed therefrom."

An amendment was made inserting 1857 in place of 1860. After much discussion, both the resolution and amendment were withdrawn. It was finally decided as follows.

In the evening, after an exciting debate, Mr. DELAHAY's resolution was decided *for ever*, so far as the Convention is concerned. *The vote adopting the resolution was reconsidered by a majority of six, and nailed to the table.* This was considered a Republican triumph, and justly so. I may here add that there has been an attempt to elevate one wing—the Hunker wing—of the party into a predominance over the other. This resolution was the test of the success of this attempt, and hence its defeat was a matter of deep interest, not to the Convention only, but to the Territory at large. It shows that there is a strong Republican element in the Free-State Party—an element not to be crushed out by administrative Democrats.

IN CONVENTION, TOPEKA, K. T., Nov. 11, 1855.

It is decided as follows in regard to organizing immediately:

First—That this Constitution shall be submitted to the people of Kansas for ratification on the 15th day of December next.

That each qualified elector shall express his assent or dissent to the Constitution by voting a written or printed ticket, labeled on the outside, "Constitution," and on the inside, "Constitution" or "No Constitution," which election shall be held by the same Judges, and conducted under the same regulations and restrictions as is hereinafter provided for the election of members of the General Assembly, and the Judges therein named shall, within five days after said election, seal up and transmit to the Chairman of the Executive Committee of Kansas Territory the result of said election, who shall forthwith make proclamation of the same; and in case the Constitution be ratified by the People, the Chairman of the Executive Committee shall cause publication to be made by proclamation that an election will be held on the 3d Tuesday of January, A. D. 1856, for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Auditor, Judges of the Supreme Court, State Printer, Attorney-General and members of the General Assembly.

In caucus, to-day, it was determined to call a Territorial Convention for nominating State Officers in the City of Lawrence on the 3d of December next.

As the bills are now passing their second reading little debate occurs.

EVENING SESSION, 11 o'clock.

Business is being pressed forward with a view of adjourning, if possible, to-night. A large attendance in the lobby and much interest manifested in the closing up the business of the Convention. At 12 o'clock *the final vote on the Constitution of the State of Kansas was taken amid the greatest enthusiasm;* when the Convention adjourned till Monday to finish some other business. J. S. E.

The Slavery Excitement in Kansas Territory—Laughlin's Expose—The Late Murder at Doniphan.

Palmerno, K. T., Corr. of the Miss. Republican.

The excitement on the Slavery question is growing more intense each day, and meetings are being held in the various counties to send delegates to the "Law and Order Convention," which is to meet at Leavenworth city, on the 14th inst. There will be some strong resolutions adopted on that occasion, and there will be many strong arms and stout hearts to sustain them. The object is to take measures to enforce the laws of the Territory, against any who attempt to resist them.

The public expose of LAUGHLIN, with some recent private developments, would go to show that there is a party rich in means and formidable in arms, whose purpose is to oppose the execution of all laws which were passed by our recent Legislature; that the head-quarters of this party is at Lawrence, and that a celebrated Abolition preacher, and *soi disant* merchant, named HUTCHISON, is their leader; that REEDER was the prime mover, and like a fell spirit, had conjured up all possible discordant and inflammable elements, and got them ready for a grand explosion, and then left the country to avoid all danger to his own sacred person, not even waiting to take the depositions, by which he is to establish his right to Gen. WHITFIELD's seat in Congress. That the party have a perfect organization, any amount of money, and numbers of SHARPE's rifles, and that on the first occasion of the issuance of a process based upon the existing statutes against any one of their number, they will resist it, in a body, to the very death.

The death of COLLINS has exasperated some and thrown a damper upon others. He was a remarkably brave and athletic man, and was considered a leading Free Soil bully. His height was considerably over six feet; his weight more than two hundred pounds, and there was not one ounce of superfluous flesh upon his herculean frame. He has been known to whip, with his bare fists, six men at once, all armed with clubs and knives, and to have received but two slight wounds in the conflict. He was the leader of the "Law Resisting League" at Doniphan, and such reliance was placed by his friends upon his prowess, that many would have enlisted under his banner, who will not under another. His place cannot be supplied to them.

LAUGHLIN, who killed him, is a small man; but he has nerve, and is a centre shot. His ball passed through COLLINS' heart. He is rapidly recovering from the wound which COLLINS inflicted in his side with a bowie-knife, and will probably be well enough to attend the Convention. I will advise you of the proceedings of that body, and of whatever else turns up in the interim.

EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE CANADA'S MAILS.

The Difficulty Between England and the United States.

A Calm after a Storm.

DETAILS OF THE BATTLE OF KARS.

CRIMEAN NEWS.

Causes of the Threatened Rupture Between Great Britain and Spain.

GEN. CANROBERT'S MISSION TO STOCKHOLM.

INSURRECTION IN SICILY.

The Sound Dues Question Again.

The Cunard steamship *Canada* arrived at Boston early on Saturday morning, and her mails reached this City the same evening. We publish below a variety of interesting and important news made up from our foreign files.

The monetary article in the *Daily News*, dated Friday evening, 9th inst., says: "The English Stock market to-day showed decided buoyancy, owing chiefly to the support given by the recent withdrawing of stock by the public, and to the approaching declaration of the half-yearly dividend on the 7th of December. A rise of three-eighths per cent. was temporarily attained; in the afternoon, however, the market, though retaining steadiness of character, experienced a relapse, and the closing quotations were only one-quarter per cent. higher than those of yesterday. The Discount market was quieter, the rates ruling as before. At Paris, to-day, the Three per cents. closed a shade lower than the quotations of Thursday. It is stated that about half a million of the last instalment on the Turkish Loan has still to be remitted to Constantinople. As another instalment of the three-quarters of a million will be paid by the subscribers on the 23d inst., it is evident that the drain of specie this quarter, coupled with the still unsatisfied requirements of the Bank of France, will tend to diminish the belief, which for some time has been entertained, that the money market might be expected to derive great benefit from any arrivals of Australian gold."

The British Government has officially prohibited the exportation of saltpetre from the East India Company's territories to any other ports but Liverpool and London. The Government has also ordered all vessels that were loading in England with saltpetre and nitrate of soda for the United States to discharge the same. The ship *Catharine*, of New-York, Capt. EDMONDS, which was loading at London for Boston, had been ordered by Government to be discharged of the saltpetre on board.

The losses by the late gale on the coast of England are estimated at two and a half millions of dollars.

Late telegraphic dispatches from Vienna allude to rumors of a sharp engagement in advance of Tchobotar, on the road to Simpheropol, in which the Russians have suffered heavy loss. The expeditionary army of Eupatoria has pushed forward to the north, to possess itself of the double route from Adjaman Asbagi and Temesch to Simpheropol.

The *Frenden Blatt* learns, "from an excellent source," that the Russian armies in the Crimea and before Kars will pass the Winter in their present cantonments. Lieutenant General WRANGEL keeps open the communication between Simpheropol and Genitschi by means of the Arabat road. The army corps at Nicolaieff consists of 45,000, and that at Kherson of 35,000 men.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 8th inst., says there is no news, but, *en revanche*, rumors by the bushel. The most glaring is, that the visit of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE to the Emperor has an object which will not a little surprise the English public—*i. e.*, to negotiate a marriage between his sister, the Princess MARY, and Prince NAPOLEON!

The *Globe* says: It is with some surprise and regret that we hear that some of the senior Generals of the Crimean army have resigned their divisions, because their junior, General COWLEY, has been invested with the chief command. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL returns home on private affairs, and it has been said that professional jealousy is one of the causes of his return. There are two other general officers senior to the Commander-in-Chief, General BARNARD and Lord ROKEBY. We sincerely hope that no considerations of etiquette will induce them to abandon at once the posts they hold and their fair prospects of high distinction. Sir RICHARD AIREY, the Quartermaster-General, also returns home. He is junior to General COWLEY, and of course can have no cause of complaint. It is understood that he returns to fill an important situation of the staff at home.

The Russian Government have issued special instructions to its officials, ordering as many recruits to be raised as possible, and of all ages from 20 to 30.

It is said the Sultan has manifested an intention to visit Paris and London in the spring, and has made known his wishes to the Grand Vizier, and to some of the principal ministers.

The Spanish papers say that accounts from Cuba represent that new fears of an invasion of filibusters had been excited, and that General DE LA CONCHA had made preparations for resisting it.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Spanish Press on the Perry Correspondence.

The British West India Fleet.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

The correspondence between Mr. MARCY and Mr. PERRY, our late *Chargé d'affaires* in Spain, appears to have produced a considerable sensation at Madrid. The newspapers of all parties, as well those in the interest of the Government as those of the opposition, both Democratic and Moderado, are out flat-footed in favor of PERRY and against SOULE, MARCY and all the rest. If it is any advantage to a diplomatist to be thought well of in the country to which he is accredited, and I rather think it is in Spain at least, Mr. PERRY certainly has that recommendation. Perhaps the most remarkable feature of this universal popularity which our late *Chargé d'affaires* seems to enjoy is the manner in which the Democratic Party of that country hold him up as a model in opposition to Mr. SOULE, who made so much noise among the leaders of European Democracy two years since.

The *National Sovereignty*, organ of the Democratic Party, publises a long article of two columns on this subject, from which I translate the following extract:

"The European Democracy, and in particular the Spanish Democracy to which we belong, and which in quality of humanitary proclaims among its dogmas the abolition of every privilege, the end of the abuse of man in all imaginable forms and the abolition of Slavery on the earth, whatever may be the reasons and the regions in which this iniquity is preserved; the Democracy, we say, could not, without incurring the most flagrant contradiction, accept a policy which, besides being unjust and inhuman, was and is opposed to the honor and interests of Spain, and contrary to one of the sacramental dogmas of our political belief.

And how, on the other side, could we have any sympathy with the conduct of a Government which, like that of the United States, in these late times, has made all its skill consist in exciting complaints, provoking conflicts, and by contemptible affectations raising scandals and wounding the national susceptibility in order to make a basis for a declaration of war?

This, wherever we see it, we should reprove; but when it touches our own country we proclaim it perfidious, brutal, and unworthy of a cultivated people—a crime against humanity and before the tribunal of the universal conscience—and above all, unbecoming a powerful State, which, in the paths of justice and of humanity, holds always secure the first post of honor, and of legitimate influence in the destinies of the world.

Such is our last word on this subject which so much favors the honorable Secretary of the Legation of the United States, who appears here the victim of his rectitude and of his respect for the good principles of Democracy, which are those of human right and of universal morality.

For the rest, the Spanish people will see, also, that in the United States there are, as in every part, those who profess and sustain loftily these principles, although there also, as among ourselves and in every part, there are those who, preoccupied by mistaken views of aggrandisement and of personal ambition, find good every means which may conduce to their end. Without the merit of THEMISTOCLES, there are many who think with him. Whilst, although unfortunately they may not have the influence of the Athenian, there is not lacking many an ARISTIDES to present to the veneration of the nations."

That will do, gentlemen Democrats. ARISTIDES, I should imagine, was about as high as you can go conveniently. Put a pin there.

The *Heraldo*, principal journal of the Progresista Party, now in power, and the widest circulated newspaper in Spain, introduces its translation of the correspondence with these words:

"Our readers, who will have acquired a good knowledge of our questions with the United States by the immense collection of diplomatic documents which the *Heraldo* published some time since, will see with interest the following reply of Mr. MARCY, Secretary of State of the Government of Washington.

This writing is worthy of the person who by his patriotism and his energy knew how to frustrate the insensate projects of Mr. SOULE, and to give again to the relations which exist between Spain and the United States that character of dignity and straightforwardness which was looking to the unworthy Representative of that nation."

In another article on this subject, the same journal says:

"The principal object of the mission of SOULE to Spain was to repel all the propositions of the Spanish Government for the amicable arrangement of the questions pending between the two Nations, to excite, by insults and reiterated acts of contempt, Spain and her Government against the Union, and to take advantage of the occasion for a rupture and a declaration of war as the only means of realizing the acquisition of the Island of Cuba.

This conduct was resisted by PERRY, who labored with zeal and perseverance to maintain the good relations of friendship with Spain, and to attain, after the departure of SOULE, the settlement of all pending differences, concerning which he had been instructed to treat with the Spanish Government," &c., &c.

The Moderado press follows the same strain, and the correspondence itself is circulated all over the Peninsula. PERRY, meantime, I am informed, remains in his retreat at La Grange by the bedside of his lady, whose health was improving from the dangerous illness I told you of a fortnight since; at least so say the newspapers of Madrid.

In the *España* of Nov. 1, there is a long article concerning the "naval preparations making at Portsmouth to reinforce the maritime strength of England in the West Indies."

We are informed that "the motive for these preparations is the reiterated advice that, in different parts of the United States of America, *filibustering expeditions are getting ready*, not only against the dominions of Spain in those regions, but also against those of Great Britain herself."

Can all this refer to the operations of Col. KINNEY and Col. WALKER in Central America; and if so, why not say so clearly?

I doubt whether the *España* of Nov. 1, at Madrid, had notice of any other "filibustering expedition."

But the article goes on to say:

"These hostile attempts of the Americans against the Britannic possessions are an entirely new feature; and we are much mistaken if they have not their origin in the existing war of the East, and in the excitations of the Emperor of Russia, among whose plans, it may very well be, has entered the idea of diverting on that side the Western Powers, obliging them to detach forces, and in that way weaken their action in the Baltic and Black Sea, in the Pacific and in the seas of China and Japan.

The late Emperor NICHOLAS succeeded in awaking sympathy in the United States, sympathy which proceeded rather from the antipathy of the Americans towards their formerly mother country than from affection towards the despot of the North, and it would not be strange that the Russian diplomacy had cultivated such good dispositions, aiding perhaps also with pecuniary means the undertakings of the *filibusters*.

We do not believe that this time we Spaniards have any true cause for alarm, for we imagine that the blow is now aimed rather against the English; but certainly this warning ought to serve us as salutary advice how we ought to proceed in the subject of the alliance offensive and defensive with the Western powers. The security of our West Indian possessions was the only truly patriotic motive invoked by the partisans of the alliance. And according to what we see, this very security is precisely what imposes upon us the duty of neutrality."

The interior politics of Spain for the past week present nothing of interest. The Government has not yet proposed the question of the alliance to the Cortes.

ESPARTERO, we begin to be informed in the newspapers, is opposed to it. Remember what I told you two months since, and confide always in your highly illuminated correspondent. AN AMERICAN.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

THE EXHIBITION AND THE AWARDS.

Curious Miscellanies—Rachel in America, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 8, 1855.

Paris is again under the spell of an exhibition excitement worse than that which attended the inauguration. The exhibitors are mad, the Emperor and the Imperial Commission are mad, and the public are mad; everybody finds something to grumble at. The exhibitors are mad at the distribution of medals, and because a great source of revenue derived from the notoriety which the exhibition of their goods gave them, is about to be withdrawn; the Emperor is displeased at the prospect of commercial distress, which is probable to follow the close of the Exhibition; and the the Imperial Commission, or rather fussy ARLES-DUFOUR and important M. LE PLAY, are irritated at the piles of "reclamations" they receive daily from all sorts of discontented people—(the French are a nation of *reclamateurs*) while the public are displeased with themselves for having neglected to study more in detail and more profitably, whilst it was within their reach, this grand Exhibition of Art and Industry.

The Emperor, in standing in the gallery the first day of the operation of clearing out the nave preparatory to the closing ceremonies, and viewing the scene of confusion below, where hundreds of workmen were already tearing down and removing the magnificent works of art and utility which grace that part of the building, had almost decided to arrest the destruction that was going on, and to decree a continuance of the Exhibition beyond the time fixed for its closing. But it was represented to him that the preparations for closing had gone too far now to retract, without an immense disadvantage to the exhibitors, and with regret His Majesty yielded the point. A large amount of the goods on exhibition have been sold, and the purchasers are anxious to remove them. The city is again crowded by the return of the foreign exhibitors, and by the numbers drawn together to see the closing ceremonies, which promise to be much more brilliant (in gold lace) than the opening. After the closing ceremonies of the 15th, the company, to add a figure to their dividends, intend to give a series of grand concerts at the Palace, led by BERLI

engraving;) Dubois, (architecture;) Rude, Richel (Hamburg;) Dumont, Duret, (sculpture.) (M. Rude died yesterday from apoplexy.)

Sculpture of the First Class (silver).—*Painting*—Meissonnier, Orsplet, Troyon, Robert Fleury, H. Flandrin, Gerome, Hébert, Grant, (England,) Maréchal, Tidemand, (Norway,) Willems, (Belgium,) Schuetz, Ch. Muller, Rosa Bonheur, Knauss, (Germany,) Kaulback, (Germany,) Cattermole, (England,) Archenbach, (Germany,) Robinson, (England,) Thoburn, (Norway,) Th Rousseau, Hockert, (Norway,) Madraso, (Spain,) Madame Herbelin, Isabey, Francais, Brascassat, Leslie, (England,) Camille Roqueplan, Gordon, (England,) Calame, (Switzerland,) Stanfield, (England,) Cabanel, Hida, Gudin, Jalabert, Winterhalter, (Nassau;) *Engraving*—Forster, Calamata; *Lithography*—Mouilleron.

In the list of names of artists who have received medals of the second class, (bronze,) appear the names of Messrs. May and Rossiter, of the United States. But this list is not complete, and it is scarcely possible that it will exclude the name of Mr. Healy, who has contributed so much to the reputation of American Art in Paris. If, however, Mr. Healy should be refused an award, it will be from the fact that his exhibition is essentially an exhibition of portraits, and for portraits the juries have exhibited a determined hostility from the start, no matter what might be their merits. The awards to Messrs. May and Rossiter will be the more acceptable, since the works placed by them before the juries were only studies for more labored efforts of their pencils.

AMERICAN ARTISTS.

The *Journal pour Rire*, a weekly journal of large circulation, which criticizes by means of exquisitely executed engravings, whatever the censorship will allow, gives this week a page of colored criticisms on the pictures at the Exhibition, embracing nine designs, of which three are devoted to what the critic pleases to style "*l'Ecole Americaine.*" The three pictures selected for criticism from the American department are: "The Bouquet Girl" of Mr. Hunt, of Boston; "Primitive Life in America," and "Venise," by Mr. T. P. Rossiter, of New-York.

The critic objects to the color and to the manner in which the Bouquet Girl of Mr. Hunt regards the objects lying on her knee. Here is the criticism appended to the design:

"This Bouquet Girl, painted with talent and with a yellow peculiar to America, has found a comb. She regards it with fright, not knowing to what use one might put such an engine."

Of *Primitive Life in America*, the critic says: "Mr. Rossiter, a man of talent, has employed tender green to paint the youth of Young America. The sky being as young as the rest, had a right naturally to the same color. Mr. Rossiter could not refuse this right."

Of Venise, the critic says: "If America is green because she is young, the Old World ought to be yellow because it is old. Mr. Rossiter has comprehended perfectly this necessity in giving to Venise the color of a half rotten pear."

These criticisms are not without justice, but I should like to know if the author meant as a criticism the ludicrous manner in which he has spelt Mr. Hunt's name?

THE MEAT LAWS.

In spite of the law on meat, all sorts of contraventions daily take place. Nobody, either seller or buyer, attempts its execution in good faith. Up to the present moment, a hundred condemnations for contraventions of the law have taken place; and, so strong is the feeling against it, that several butchers have declared to the judges who condemned them that the law was impracticable, and that they intended to evade it in every manner possible. Forty-four individuals were tried on the 30th of October alone; another batch will be tried Saturday. Some are arrested for not ticketing the beef for sale with the name of the class and the price; some have sold above the price; others have compelled their customers to take the bones, or have refused to sell when the bones were refused; still others have refused to give bulletins; while others have refused entirely to sell at the prices fixed by the police. So strong is the odium which already attaches to the law, that its repeal is imminent. But, hungry as the *feuilletonists* and caricaturists are for subjects, they seem, by common convention, to regard the law on meat as sacred, and the contest is left between the butchers and the police.

THE PRESS ON AMERICA.

If the *Univers* did not discharge a philippic against the United States every three days, or upon the arrival of each transatlantic mail, there is no knowing what might be the consequences. For the *Univers*, American affairs have become a constitutional nightmare; American progress is its terror, American politicians its affliction. A very general suspicion prevails that its editors are addicted to reading the editorials of the New-York *Herald*, and that they mistake some of that journal's choice cries at the end of its European articles, such as "Go it, Boots," as a kind of war cry, or Marsellaise, which must be responded to. In this state of mind the late discussion on the subject of war between England and the United States struck the *Univers* dumb; the question was of too great magnitude for its powers. But not wishing to remain silent altogether when all its cotemporaries were indulging their spleen against the Republic, the *Univers* rehashed one of its old articles on Slavery and Anti-Catholicism, and palmed it off as new matter.

A QUEER TRIAL—SPANISH AND YANKEE WALKING.

The late running feats of Genaro, the Spaniard, and Jackson, the "American Deer," has been the occasion of bringing into one of the city courts a curious trial. While Genaro was running at Longchamps, the proprietor of the ground published a "challenge" to all horses to run with the Spaniard upon certain terms named in the bill. The word "challenge," the manager claimed, gave great notoriety and consequently profits to the speculation. After Genaro had run a few times, and driven the horses to desperation, Jackson made his appearance in Paris, and was at once engaged to run at the Hippodrome. M. Arnault, the manager of that establishment, immediately issued handbills, in which he made a "challenge" to Frenchmen, Englishmen, or Spaniards, to run against Jackson, the latter to give one-fourth start for any distance.

The manager of Longchamps, finding his Andalusian eclipsed by the American, his receipts diminishing, and his sham speculation (for such it was) likely to prove a failure, sought some means to wreak vengeance upon his competitors, and pitching upon the word "challenge" at the head of M. Arnault's bill, the same as his own, ("*défi*" was the word used,) he brought suit against him for using a word which he had first chosen, and which was operating to his detriment by confusing the public as to where the feats of Genaro were to be seen. The charge in the French law is "unfair competition," or words equivalent. The Court decided in favor of the manager of Longchamps, and condemned M. Arnault to discontinue the word "*défi*" on his bills, to pay damages to the plaintiff in the sum of one thousand francs, and the costs of suits. So that it will be seen that even the dictionary is not free in this country.

MISCELLANIES.

Apropos of Jackson, no one has yet accepted the challenge he has made, large as are the odds offered. He has been very successful at the Hippodrome, having ran twenty-four times around the arena (four miles and a half) in nineteen minutes.

M. Adolphe Franconi, Director of the horse department at the Imperial Circus, has just expired in Paris at the age of 53. M. Franconi had been lately decorated and pensioned by the Government for his valuable services in training horses.

I have under my hand a German journal, which contains the following charming *naïveté*:

"The cholera having broken out at Dietz, (Duchy of Nassau,) the Government has accorded a *temporary leave of absence* to sixty-eight criminals detained in the prison of that town!"

A French journal, giving a list of the journals published in London, places among those devoted to sciences, the *Scientific American*, and translates the *Builder*, the *Mason*, and the *Watchman*, the *Clock-maker* (*horloger.*)

FIGARO'S OPINION OF RACHEL'S SPECULATION.

Figaro gives the following reasons in favor of the hypothesis that Mademoiselle Rachel's visit to New-York has been a failure:

"*First symptom.*—She was obliged to diminish the price of places.

Second symptom.—She sang the '*Marseillaise*' after having once refused.

Third symptom.—Gustave Naquet, the hyperbolic Naquet, writes nothing exaggerated, and not only does he not exaggerate, but he does not even write.

Fourth symptom.—Raphael Felix has ordered new visiting cards from Paris, and he has suppressed his famous title of *Entrepreneur des Congés de Mademoiselle Rachel.*"

These are certainly ominous symptoms; but *Figaro* adds another which it considers still more grave. At the first representation of Mlle. Rachel in New-York, Mlle. Yssa Mathias, at this moment *danseuse* at the Grand Opera in Paris, was present; and Mlle. Mathias reports that when Rachel was in the midst of the third act of the tragedy, an elegant American lady seated behind her leaned forward, and in a tone of impatience and in pure English, demanded:

"Madam, do you know in what act she is going to sing?"

Perhaps this same Mlle. Mathias was the instigator of the celebrated diatribe of Jules Janin against the unappreciative Yankees. Who knows?

The charge, as *Figaro* well says, is grave.

THE VEILED LADY AT THE GRAVE OF VILLARS.

The body of poor Villars, the actor, the Baron De Thonnerius, of Dumas' *Demi-Monde*, was at last found in the Seine, where he had thrown himself to escape from griefs too heavy to be borne. During the service which was being pronounced over his open grave, at Père la Chaise, a veiled lady holding a crown of *immortelles* in her hand, approached timidly, and throwing the crown into the grave, hastened away. It was then true that Villars died for some mysterious tale of love. MALAKOFF.

The Difficulty Between England and the United States.

War Capital for Coming Elections—A Criticism upon American Statesmen—The Non-Interference of the United States.

From the London Times, Nov. 6.

The letter from our New-York Correspondent, which appears to-day, may somewhat reassure those who have feared impending difficulties between the United States and England. At any rate, a fortnight since the idea of a rupture, or even of a dispute, did not enter the thoughts of a man writing of politics and busines in the leading city of the Union. Our correspondent speaks of the elections, of Slavery and Temperance, of breadstuffs and Mademoiselle Rachel, but of war, and the rumors of it, he has not a word. As is generally the case, the whole soul of the Americans is absorbed in electioneering contests. All other subjects are important only so far as they bear on the success of the Hards, the Softs, the Know-Nothings, and the Anti-Liquor Reformers. Presidential Election is to take place in the course of next year. The "Soft" section of Democrats will vote for President Pierce or a member of his party; the "Hards" or National Democrats, are at feud with the present Cabinet at Washington, but find sympathy with the slave-owners of the South. In more than one quarter it is whispered that the prospects of the Government party have been debated in high official circles, and that a *patriotic demonstration against England and her supposed interference has been thought likely to raise the credit of the Administration.* An invasion of the rights of neutrality was the highly popular cause of the last war against the British Empire; that Empire is now again engaged in a gigantic contest; *and a British Minister has imprudently permitted acts which give an opportunity for a renewed outcry.* We are justified by the opinions of Americans in believing that the Cabinet of President Pierce saw in this affair an opportunity of reviving its popularity; the Attorney-General wrote and acted strongly, the Presidential Press was warm in its tone, the public on this side of the ocean became somewhat excited, and the Russian Czar, unless he be a far-sighted man, may have begun to hope for a diversion in our rear. *But, though we are in constant intercourse with the States, its people seem to remain essentially unknown.* Their ways are not as our ways; we find reality where they are well aware that only a feint was intended; as a British Government must be cautious and conservative, we attach deep significence to the smallest acts of an American statesman, and fancy that he would not speak boldly unless he spoke the well-proved feelings of his nation. To the American the bolder is no more than the seeker of office; the President is a man who is looking for reelection; the Attorney-General is a man who has fixed his eye on a higher post. It is as natural for a Government to tamper with its foreign relations as for an opposition to carry intrigue beyond due bounds. The Cushing and Crampton affair was an electioneering *ruse.* So says opinion in America, and we are glad to believe that it judges truly, although the fact is little to the credit of the chief men in the Union, and not likely to raise the character of the institutions which they can thus influence.

Whether the stratagem has succeeded or failed, it seems for the present forgotten. It may be renewed on some future occasion; for a war in Europe already great, and perhaps to become general, must have its effect in the Western world, and the pride or sympathies of the people may, we see, at any time be the sport of a candidate for office. It is therefore not unreasonable to express the feelings which are roused in Englishmen by such an exhibition of unscrupulous policy. The ambition which will use high office and the confidence of a people for its own purposes, which will for a short term of power imperil the destinies of countrymen and of a kindred race, which will interpose to check a nation waging a war for liberty against its most aggressive foe, can hardly be understood in this country; but when we learn that it has a being we will not refrain from making known a just indignation. If England is to be exposed at any moment to loss and danger, if her power in Europe is to be lessened by the unceasing action of political intriguers, who, for their own ends, seek to revive decaying passions or to call new ones into life, then we may, at last, beforehand, protest in the face of mankind, and ask all who have reason and good feeling to bear witness that we are innocent of the great evils that may ensue. It is possible that the men who have in the present case so recklessly applied the flame to the ready passions of two nations, may have quieted their consciences with the thought that nothing would come of it. They may fancy the natural state of the relations between two such powers to be a mutual jealousy, ever ready to break forth in speeches and demonstrations, and capable of turning the scale in a domestic contest, but too weak to lead men on to war and its consequences. Self-interest, they may argue, will always keep the two countries at peace, although their feelings may be of rivalry, if not of hostility. But we cannot consider this judgment to be sound, any more than the course of conduct founded on it is justifiable. Ten times a dispute may die away, and on the next occasion plunge the nations in blood. It is a fallacy to believe that men are so far bound by their private interests that their passions may with impunity be excited. Every difference of this kind, although it may seem to pass away, will yet leave a memory behind it. On each succeeding occasion the two countries will recollect their past complaints and recriminations, and then, perhaps, will arise the feeling that a struggle must sooner or later come, and that the beginning of it is only a question of the best opportunity. Some incautious act may make retreat impossible. The terrified originators of the quarrel may hasten to explain away their words and to talk of conciliation and amicable sentiments; but it may be too late, and the discord and disasters of years will have to teach the lesson that might have been more wisely learned from the history of the past.

We would therefore call on all Americans who love their country, to visit, with reprobation, those departures from a high and honorable course of which we have lately been informed. It is not enough to contemn them and proclaim their insignificance. The conduct of a Government cannot be so insignificant. It represents to foreign nations the people it rules, and where it acts with selfishness or unfairness the people is responsible, unless it makes known its disapproval. In such a case, silence is acquiescence, and acquiescence is an indorsement of policy pursued. America, from her geographical position, from the nature of her institutions, from her proclaimed rejection of European alliances, is perhaps able to so allow a license to her politicians which in Europe would produce immediate and lasting evils; but even America cannot wholly sunder herself from the political family of nations. She may avoid entanglement, but cannot prevent connexion and relationship. Every improvement which subtracts a day from the passage of the Atlantic, every incident in the Old World which calls forth an opinion or a sympathy among mankind, unites her closer to the powers now waging war. Within her territory are millions who preserve the remembrance of their European homes, of the good or evil which marked the society they left. All these are interested in every act of American statesmen, and, in spite of distance, new associations, and an altered lot, the men who fight in the Crimea are regarded as their countrymen, and the monarchs of the Old World as *their rulers, respected or disliked, as the case may be.* The United States must become more a part of the great system which it is now inaccurate to call European. Paraguay or Japan may talk of total independance, but America, with every European passion represented in her cities and her forests, cannot hold such language. She may practice non-interference, but she cannot pretend to unconcern. It is therefore her duty, as it will be, we are sure, to her lasting advantage, to respect the rights of foreign Governments, and to conform in good faith to that law of nations which she has accepted.

Defence of Mr. Crampton—The Action of Attorney-General Cushing—No Fear of a Rupture.

From the London Chronicle, Nov. 6.

Intelligence from the United States has within the last few days been looked for with more than ordinary interest. The action of commercial enterprise, the derangement caused by unhealthy speculations—questions which in former times agitated the feelings of the community, as one after another of the transatlantic steamers was telegraphed off our coast—*have been absorbed for the present in the far more important question of peace or war.* It is, therefore, with no small amount of gratification we learn by the arrival of the mail steamer *Canada* from the United States that the excitement pervading the inhabitants on the western side of the Atlantic had greatly subsided, or rather, to speak more correctly, that the agitation which certain interested parties had endeavored to raise on the subject of British enlistment on their territories had wholly failed. *Members of the Government might be anxious to create political capital out of the disturbance*, but for the community at large the fact had no interest and no significance.

Let us, first of all, however, do an act of justice to the British Minister at Washington. We have more than once, in comments referring to this subject, stated that Mr. Crampton became the dupe of certain designing persons who wormed themselves into his confidence, professed to assist him in obtaining recruits, and then, when they were in possession of his secrets, betrayed him to the United States Government. We believed him to be the silly dupe—we find he asserts himself to be the innocent victim. The report in the diplomatic circles at Washington is, that Mr. Crampton *denies all knowledge of the agents who professed to have been employed by him for the purpose of obtaining recruits; that the whole affair is the result of a conspiracy, got up by foreigners to embroil both Governments; and that he is in a condition to prove this to be the case.* Nothing more likely. The character of the witnesses who gave evidence against him is, on their own showing, more than questionable; and, after their account of themselves, would hardly be received in any court of justice without corroborative evidence. For the honor of England, no less than for the sake of Mr. Crampton himself, we shall rejoice to learn that her Majesty's representative in America was not mixed up in these shabby transactions.

The report that the American government had written to Lord Clarendon to demand the recall of Mr. Crampton, turns out to be unfounded. *No such demand has yet been made, and the probability is that it will not be made.* Of course the American government will not make such a demand, if Mr. Crampton can establish the fact that the whole case is the result of a conspiracy, and has been trumped up against him for a dishonest purpose. Even if that should not be so—*if Mr. Crampton should unfortunately have so far forgotten himself and the honor of his high office as to meddle in dirty work with which he had no proper concern*, still, as it must be plain that he did so only to oblige his own government, and at their instance, it would be unworthy of the dignity of the United States, to fasten the quarrel upon a subordinate, when the offence was given by the government itself. Mr. Crampton takes that view of the question, as he has caused it to be intimated that if he is removed from the post of British Minister, no other will be sent to occupy his place—in other words, that his government will consider the demand for his recall as an attempt to fix the quarrel upon them. So self-evident is this argument, that we cannot doubt it has presented itself to the American government. If our government have been as temperate and forbearing in their replies as they are represented to have been, the misapprehension on which the whole affair was founded must speedily be explained, and the angry feelings to which that misapprehension gave rise, subside. So far as direct action is concerned, there is no cause to impugn the good faith of the American government.

Whatever may be the case with a few trading politicians, the people at large have no interest in the war now unhappily raging in Europe. *It is not to be expected they should take part with either side;* but least of all have they an interest with Russia. No interest of theirs, either political or social, is to be advanced by Russian success—none to be injured by Russian defeat. Buccaneers and filibusters might reap a profitable harvest in the confusion; but the nation at large have no interest in their gain, especially as that gain would be accompanied by great and serious, and it may be, irreparable loss to vast masses among themselves. The interests of both people are so thoroughly bound up in the preservation of peace, that we can hardly realize the amount of folly on the part of their Governments, or of heated parties on either side, that would force them into hostilities, in which, to say nothing of higher considerations, each has it in his power to do the other incalculable injury, without being able to make any permanent conquest, or arrive at a point where the war could be terminated, except by the thorough exhaustion of both sides.

The Difficulty between England and the United States—Arguments in favor of the Action of our Government—Some Common Sense Reasons why both Countries should be more plastic to each other.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I can hardly express the pain with which I have read the various articles which have recently appeared in the *Times* upon the subject of the existing difficulties between the British Government and that of the United States. Your columns are almost universally believed in America—rightly or wrongly—to represent the opinions and feelings of the English people, and every rash assertion or intemperate expression contained in them, is supposed to emanate, not alone from the individual conductors of a newspaper, but from the community whose organ they are supposed to be. This circumstance imposes a responsibility upon you which you cannot avoid. You have it in your power to fan a flame on the other side of the Atlantic, which you may be powerless afterwards to quench: or you can, on the other hand, do much, if not everything, towards allaying morbid excitement there, if it exists. And which of these courses have you seen fit to take?

I believe that it is distinctly admitted everywhere that *the laws of the United States have been violated by agents of the British Government*, acting in compliance with instructions received from home. While you do not pretend to deny the fact, you assert in justification of it that, soon after the outbreak of the war with Russia, your Government received such assurances from the American representative in England of the strong sympathies of the Administration at Washington and of the people at large of the United States in favor of the allies, that there was no reason to believe that any impediment would be placed in the way of recruiting troops on the soil of the Union. I do not pretend to quote your language, for the article containing it is not before me, but the above is substantially its purport. Now, Sir, I think myself justified in asserting *that no such assurances were or could have been given by Mr. Buchanan in a way that would justify any such inferences.* But in asserting this I do not mean to imply that the personal sympathies of almost every Anglo-Saxon American are not always with the cause of human freedom where the issue is distinctly raised, but the neutral policy inaugurated by Washington has become a fixed principle with our people. We did not interfere in the revolutionary struggle between Greece and Turkey, or in that between Hungary and Austria. No Ambassador—at least, none with the experience as a statesman which Mr. Buchanan possesses—would pledge his country in the manner indicated, whatever his sentiments as a man might be.

But if this is only an inferential answer to your assertion, there is a positive and direct one. Long before the attempts at enlistment were made in the States the Ministers of the different foreign nations residing at Washington—that of Great Britain among the number—were notified that no such violations of our neutrality laws would, under any circumstances, be permitted. Whatever was done in the matter was, therefore, done with the fullest notice. If the law was broken, it was broken understandingly. If the agents of the British Government had acted without its sanction, their acts could have been disavowed. If they had but followed instructions, and these instructions originated in a *bonâ fide* mistake, proper explanations could have been made. But as neither of these suppositions can be correct, assuming that Mr. Crampton did his duty to his Government, and reported the warning which he had received in common with others of the *corps diplomatique, the British Government has committed a wrong in the premises, and it would be only consistent with English manliness to confess it and to make proper reparation for it.*

You will say, perhaps, that the President and his advisers have not been equally sensitive in reference to the unauthorized acts of Russian agents within our borders. This charge has been frequently made, and as frequently disproved in the United States. That saltpetre and other articles of various kinds used for warlike purposes have found their way indirectly from America to Russia, *viâ* Hamburg, is probably true. I should like, however, to be informed how the Government authorities could have interfered to prevent this? The ultimate destination of these articles could in no way have been made apparent. Merchandise will find the best paying market, as water will find its level. If Hamburg traders paid higher prices than others, who could prevent their purchasing? But there is a case in point which seems to me conclusively to establish the good faith and impartiality of the American Government. Recent advices tell us of a vessel, laden with arms, seized in an American port by the public authorities, at the demand of the British Consul, upon the suspicion of being laden for Russia; which suspicion turning out to be unfounded, she was released with the consent of that official. And this occurrence took place after the acts complained of on the part of your agents.

Great stress has been laid by you upon Mr. Cushing's letters in reference to the declarations of consuls in courts of justice. You admit that he but enunciated a doctrine recognized beyond the necessity of enunciation: but you do not take into account that such an enunciation had become necessary by what had taken place on a previous occasion. The language was, no doubt, strong,—perhaps too strong, *cœteris paribus; but was it stronger than would have been made use of here had it followed an attempt on our part, during our late war with Mexico, to enlist recruits for our army on the very soil of Great Britain?*

I cannot think you were serious in what you said about an American invasion of Ireland. The story sounds like one of those gigantic hoaxes in which a certain class of American newspaper correspondents sometimes delight.

An extraordinary fleet has been sent by Her Majesty's Government to the West Indies. Its presence *there is a threat*, and that threat has been made more pointed *by the fulminating leader in which you first introduced these unhappy differences to the public.* Neither Englishmen nor Americans are easily moved by demonstrations of this kind. Anglo-Saxon "solidity," to use an expression happily applied by the French, *usually resits everything like intimidation.* To speak plainly, you won't stand it, nor will we stand it. There is no essential difficulty in the relations of the two countries which demands the presence of such an unusual array of vessels. The American Government would be fully justified in demanding the reason of its being there. It is not long since *you asked the French authorities for a similar explanation with regard to a large naval force in the Mediterranean.* If you wish to maintain peace—and who can doubt that you do?—you should not shake your gauntletted fist in our face. You assert that our people are morbidly sensitive Perhaps they are. An accidental collision, such as has occurred once before in our histories, might precipitate matters beyond the control of either Government; and then who can foresee the result to humanity, to civilization, and to liberal principles?

Believe me, Sir, the great mass of the population of both countries would deprecate another war as horrible—as fratricidal. We are, in the main, of one blood. Our historical background, up to a certain point, is the same. We have not always been the very best of friends, it is true. When members of the same family quarrel, there is often a bitterness in their animosity beyond what would exist between strangers. Our fundamental qualities are the same, but our temperaments somewhat different. We are fretful and restless; you are—will you excuse me for saying so?—occasionally dogged and sulky. But what good reason can there be that we should not shake hands across the ocean, and eat our Christmas dinner again in the bonds of family affection, such as existed before we ran away from the paternal roof on account of treatment which you are now the first to condemn? Fate has linked our destinies so closely together that we cannot avoid occasional jostling. Let us both try to be a little more plastic in future. You should not snub us so much as you do, and we should be a little more dignified and regardless of your snubbing, seeing that you are very much given to snubbing one another

Whatever I may have said above about your course in this matter, I have unbounded respect for the fair-play principles of the *Times.* I appeal to those principles in requesting the publication of this letter.

I am, Sir, your very obedient servant,
LONDON, Nov. 6. AMERICUS.

THE WAR.

Details of the Battle of Kars.

The *Times* and the *Daily News* have letters giving descriptions of the battle of Kars. Both writers speak with great admiration of the valor of the Turks, and of the steady courage of the Russians. The best description of the fight is given by the private letter in the *Times.* We quote it at length:—

THE ATTACK.

On the morning of the 29th, or rather at midnight, the distant rumble of guns was heard by the sentries on Tahmasl, and General Kmeit at once called all the troops in that direction under arms, but after this a long interval of silence ensued. About an hour before the dawn sundry suspicious noises were again heard, and at last, by the feeble light of the crescent moon, a large dark moving mass was observed advancing towards a battery in which was Captain Teesdale, a most gallant young soldier; at once the guns were opened on the column, when a loud hurrah arose from enemies unseen, who had almost surrounded the whole of the northwest works. All suspense was now at an end, the corps of Turks in this position found themselves assaulted in front and flank, while a column was moving round in their rear. It was still nearly dark, so that in this, the commencement of the action, very little of our powerful artillery could come into play. The Russian columns, advancing with wonderful steadiness, were met by volleys of musketry at point-blank range, directed from flanking breastworks, while from time to time Teesdale's guns poured out murderous grape. At the extreme point of Tahmasl the enemy actually penetrated into the batteries and were at once bayoneted.

THE DEFENCE.

While this murderous struggle was going on, a vigorous artillery fire from the enemy was kept up on Kanli Tabia, in the plain, far removed from the real point of danger. This, of course, was but a feint. Fort Lake, the key of the whole position on the north, and the English batteries immediately behind the town, which I have mentioned, were now attacked, and the latter being defended by a very weak force, chiefly irregulars, were carried by assault, and the enemy then began shelling the town. But daylight now showed clearly each position and movement of the enemy. General Williams dispatched two or three companies of Rifles to the English Tabias, under one of our best officers, Kadir Bey, and these, with troops from Fort Lake, charged the Russians, and fairly drove them out of the batteries at the point of the bayonet; meantime, from Karadagh, Captain Thompson had, with the eye of a general, albeit a young one, dispatched one or two companies over the gorge and the river, who took up a flanking position in the midst of rocks commanding these English Tabias, and by immense exertions he also got some heavy guns to bear on them, so that he soon changed the Russian retreat into a rabble rout. Some Russian cavalry made a gallant charge, but soon came to grief among some *trous de loup.*

FEROCIOUS COURAGE OF THE TURKS.

Meanwhile the battle was raging at the original point of attack; the rolling fire of musketry was incessant, and the thunder of the artillery from the numerous batteries never ceased for a moment. At one time, and only once, some little symptom of giving way was observed, but no sooner observed than the fresh fire from reinforcements, dispatched by Gen. Williams and Col. Lake, and ably handled by Gen. Kmeit, changed the backward into a forward movement; the loud hurrahs of the Russian hosts were soon mingled with the yells of the Turks, who fought with the ferocity of tigers, charging repeatedly with the bayonet. White-turbaned citizens were seen rushing into the fight, hewing with their scimitars; and Lazi mountaineers springing like wolves from behind rocks, and charging with the clubbed rifle or broad two-edged dagger. The gray-coated Russians, too, fought with wondrous courage: again and again they advanced to the deadly breastworks, and were blown from the very mouths of the guns or bayoneted in the batteries. As the action continued, and each new movement of the enemy was tried, the excellence of Col. Lake's batteries was fully proved. Wherever the columns of the enemy were directed they found themselves under a flanking fire of heavy guns; if they gained possession of a battery weaker than the rest, they were again pounded by our artillery from some battery which commanded the weaker point; meantime any assault on the keys of our position was altogether hopeless,—the Colonel himself, under a heavy fire, directed the artillery of the two principal batteries, and well did the Turkish officers, who are second to none in the world in their practical skill in this branch, second his efforts.

RETREAT OF THE RUSSIANS—LACK OF CAVALRY.

I am unable to do justice to this gallant affair of the Heights of Kars; the battle continued without intermission for seven hours, and about midday the Russian columns were seen running down the hills much faster than they had advanced, their cavalry and horse artillery protecting their retreat. Two of our forts, named Chim Tabia and Tek Tabia, or the one-gun battery, both of which were out of reach of the enemy's light guns, fired into their retreating columns with heavy ordnance, the former battery especially doing much execution. Oh, for two regiments of cavalry to complete our day's work!

RUSSIAN LOSS—OMAR PASHA'S MOVEMENTS.

The number of Russians buried after the battle is said to be over six thousand. The *Daily News* correspondent says: Omer Pacha has communicated with the Muchir in Kars. It appears that it is his intention to attack the Russians in the heart of Georgia, and that soon. General Mouravieff will, therefore, have to look to his own safety.

The Crimea.

CAVALRY MANŒUVRES NEAR EUPATORIA.

On the 27th Oct. General D'Allonville with 24 battalions, 28 squadrons, and 36 pieces of artillery, advanced on the road from Eupatoria to Simpheropol as far as the ravine of Tchobatar. He found the Russians firmly established on the opposite side of this ravine, where they have thrown up an entrenchment, defended by 36 guns, all 32-pounders; some shots, fired from them at long range, reached our ranks, and struck down several men and horses. Every attempt made to draw the enemy out of their strong position and bring them to an engagement proved unsuccessful. Ten Russian squadrons fell back before four Turkish squadrons which General D'Allonville sent forward against them. On the following day the same manœuvres were repeated with no great result. The scarcity of water, after passing Safa, and the difficulty of supplying the troops with forage, determined the General to return on the 29th to Eupatoria. The environs of Eupatoria, for a considerable distance, have been totally abandoned by the Russians.

WHY THE RUSSIANS SHOULD EVACUATE THE CRIMEA.

The *Kreuz Zeitung* fosters a presentiment of the evacuation of the Crimea by the Russians. In seeking to maintain her hold on that part of the Crimea which she still occupies, Russia weakens herself—such is the language of the Philo-Russian journal—much more than she would by an evacuation of the province, which must always present several vulnerable points to enemies who are masters of the Black Sea. By sacrificing the Crimea Russia would double her military force, and, above all, her defensive strength. It is, however, difficult, nay, almost impossible to determine on an evacuation. The Allies, on their part, would have almost as much difficulty in abandoning what they have taken, and concentrating all their strength against Perekop. The *uti possidetis* is a powerful element in a General's calculations. Those Winter quarters may cost the lives of 80,000 or 100,000 men on both sides. But what matters that, since the one surviving half is commissioned to snatch the other half from barbarism, and bring it within the pale of civilization.

ABUNDANCE OF RUSSIAN SUPPLIES.

A correspondent of *le Nord*, (Russian organ,) writing from the Crimea, says:

"I see by the journals that our Crimean army is represented as being badly provisioned, and that it is even supposed that the soldier is in want of necessaries. These lying rumors surprise us but little, for the foreign press has accustomed us to such for a long time. * * * I speak to you of what I have seen, of that which every day passes before my eyes, and I can certify to you that the soldier, far from being exposed to privations, enjoys an abundance, I will even say a luxury of maintenance, such as would be the envy of every army, I don't care which, of Europe. You will, doubtless, allow me to enter into some details upon this head.

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S ADDRESS TO HIS ARMY—NO SURRENDER.

The following is the text of the order of the day, dated "Heights of Mackenzie, Oct. 15," by which Prince Gortschakoff announced to his troops his intention not to evacuate the Crimea:

"His Imperial Majesty, our master, having charged me to thank, in his name and in the name of Russia, the valiant warriors who have defended the South side of Sebastopol with so much abnegation, courage, and perseverance, is persuaded that the army, after having acquired liberty of operations in the field, will continue by all possible efforts to defend the soil of Holy Russia against the invasion of the enemy. Put, as formerly it pleased the solicitude of the father of the great family (the army) to order, in his lofty foresight, the construction of a bridge at Sebastopol in order to spare at the last moment as much Russian blood as possible, so now the Emperor has also invested me with full powers to continue or cease the defence of our positions in the Crimea according to circumstances. Valiant warriors! you know what your duty is. We will not voluntarily abandon this country, in which St. Vladimir received the water of grace, after having been converted to the Christianity we adore. But there are conditions which sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable, and the greatest sacrifices useless. The Emperor has designed to leave me the sole judge of the moment at which we must change our line of defence, if such be the will of God. It is for us to prove that we know how to justify the confidence of the Czar, who has come into our neighborhood to provide for the defence of his country and the wants of his army. Have confidence in me, as you have hitherto had during all the hours of trial which the decrees of Providence have sent us."

This order, the terms of which show pretty clearly that Prince Gortschakoff wished to familiarise the minds of his army with the alternative of evacuation, is signed "The Commandant of the Army of the South and of the Troops in the Crimea, General-Adjutant Prince Gortschakoff." Before the taking of Sebastopol, the Prince signed "Commandant of the Land and Sea Forces of the Crimea."

PRINCE GORTSCHAKOFF'S POSITION.

A Crimean correspondent of an Austrian paper in the Russian interest, writes: "The position of our army in the Crimea is a very firm one, and Prince Gortschakoff has made every arrangement which can the better enable him to offer effectual opposition to any operation undertaken by the enemy. He occupies, at present, a commanding position, extending from the northern forts up to Simpheropol, while our outposts extend on the one side as far as the river Argyl (a tributary of the Upper Belbek,) and on the other to the Alma and the Belbek themselves, a third line being thrown out on the road from Simpheropol to Eupatoria."

FORTIFICATIONS OF NICOLAIEFF.

Todleben is said to be working wonders at Nicolaieff. The new gun-boats, which will be manned by the remnant of the Black Sea fleet, will be stationed below Sparskd, where the Bug is 600 fathoms broad. The two banks of the river will be defended by forts and redoubts. The inhabitants of Nicolaieff were informed that, in case of an attack, they might, if they pleased, retire into the interior. Three-fourths of the people have emigrated, and things are not better at Cherson.

It is said that all the batteries at Odessa are to be disarmed, and the guns sent to Nicolaieff.

MISCELLANEOUS WAR NEWS.

On the 16th Oct. the strength of the whole British army in the Crimea was in round numbers 56,000 men of all ranks, of whom the number of ineffectives was about 4,500. The British cavalry in the Crimea numbers 5,000 sabres.

A letter from Odessa, in the *Opinione* of Turin, states that the blowing up of the forts of Otchakoff by the Russians was both heard and felt at Odessa, a distance of 44 miles, by the shaking of the window panes, and even the springing open of doors.

The *Austrian Gazette* states authoritatively that a French camp for 50,000 men is in the course of formation at Silistria, and that large quantities of provisions and building materials have already been collected there for that purpose.

The latest accounts received at Vienna from the Crimea state that the Russian Army, after being reinforced by 22,000 fresh troops, from Perekop, under Gen. Pianutin, was about to assume the offensive, and was making preparations for a vigorous attack on Eupatoria.

The *Times'* correspondent at Kinburn reports, on the 22d of October, that two rafts, formed of splendid pieces of white oak, intended for the dock-yard of Nicolaieff, and valued at £20,000, had been captured by our steamers.

Rumors of Peace.

The Berlin correspondent of the London *Chronicle* telegraphed the following on the 7th inst.:

It is again repeated that the Czar has recently made confidential communications to Prussia and Austria of his hearty wishes for a renewal of negotiation.

The Emperor of Austria is related to have expressed himself in the same sense to the Pope's Nuncio at a very recent interview.

M. de Bourqueney has returned to Vienna, furnished, it is said, with fresh instructions to meet the contingency of propositions from Russia.

Prince Gortschakoff (the Russian Minister at Vienna) and the other Russian Ministers to the German Courts, are certainly to meet the Czar at Warsaw about the middle of this month.

The question of negotiation will then be settled.

Per Contra.—The rumors of peace first circulated by some of the German journals, not being sustained by further intelligence, are rapidly falling in credit. The few journals which speak in the name of Russia deny that any new propositions have been sent from St. Petersburg, and allege that it is the Emperor of France who is sending round the olive branch. The *New Prussian Gazette* even affirms that Napoleon III. has caused it to be notified at Vienna, that he is ready, at this moment, to negotiate on the basis of the Four Points. The *Independance*, which very sensibly discredits this news, however states its belief, that at no time, before or since the fall of Sebastopol, have the Western Belligerent Powers declared themselves disengaged from the "Four Points."

The *Constitutionnel*, remarking on the simultaneous presence of the Saxon and Bavarian Ministers in Paris, says that the general tendency of the secondary German States is now to rally round France. The *Daily News* correspondent thinks, however, that German diplomacy is going to work for the winter for the purpose of depriving us of the legitimate fruits of our expected triumph.

Threatened Rupture Between England and Spain—Causes of the Dispute.

The Madrid correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 3d inst., says: "There are two cases respecting which our own and the Spanish Government are at difference, and which, I regret to say, have each arrived at a stage which seems to threaten very seriously the friendly relations between the two countries; and I have reason to think that Lord Howden has received instructions relative to these circumstances and the possible result of the negotiations respecting them, which will be very unpalatable to the Spanish Government."

The chief details of the above-mentioned cases are as follows: Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been resident for 14 years in the Island of Cuba, and was established at Santiago de Cuba, where he carried on an extensive commerce. About two years since he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the Island, and he proceeded to England to lay his case before his own Government. It is said, though no proofs whatever have been brought forward to back the report, that he was suspected by the Spanish authorities of being implicated in political intrigues, which Mr. Boylan firmly denies, declaring, on the contrary, that he has never interfered or had anything to do with politics at all, and that his own interests were entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the Island. It appears that our Government took up Mr

Liverpool charter find buyers at full rates.
Calcutta ... there is no alteration.
China ... freight has risen to £1 2s. 6d. per ton, and Fruit is still doing. For Liverpool Tea is also ... at last quotations. Rape unchanged ... with shipping. A large business has been done in Cotton this week, and 6d. has been paid for Orleans, ... 6d. @ 29/32.

Iron ... in improved demand. 4,000 tons Bengal have ... at £6. 5s. @ £6. 7s. 6d. for middling to good middling. Two floating cargoes of Arracan have been sold at 12s. 9d. @ 12s. 10½d., and one of Moulmein at 12s. 3d.

Saltpetre—Is still. About 1,200 bags Bengal have changed hands at £8. for 3d. to 6d. refs, and £8. for 6d. to 9d. refs.

Sugar—The excitement alluded to in our last has continued, and we are able to quote an advance of fully 6d. @ 1s. on grocery qualities above prices of last Friday, the market closing rather quiet. The sales of West India are 1,670 hhds. 11,400 bags Mauritius have been sold privately at 48s. 6d. @ 53s. 6d. for very dark to good middling brown, 60s. @ 63s. for middling yellow; 2,000 bags Bengal from 43s. 6d. for middling yellow clate, to 46s. 6d. for fine yellow Cocanjore; privately, 5,000 bags Native Madras, to arrive, has been taken at 47s. Of Foreign, the only sales at auction are 200 hhds. Porto Rico, and 650 boxes Havana; by private contract sales have been made, afloat, of a cargo of 2,900 boxes Havana (No. 11) at 34s.; 1,200 tons Manilla at 31s. for uncleyed, 34s. for cleyed, delivered in Liverpool; 1,000 boxes (No. 12) Havana, bound for Antwerp, at 35s., f. o. b., and 650 baskets (No. 13) Java, to arrive in Holland, at 40s., delivered here. On the spot, 1,560 boxes Havana (No. 14½) sold at 40s., and some parcels lying in France, the particulars of which are not known.

There has been a further rise in Tallow: 68s. @ 68s. 6d. on the spot, 69s. for the Spring.

Turpentine—A sale of Rough, fine quality, afloat, has been made at 11s. 6d. American Spirits 39s. 6d.

American Stocks continue in calm, with a limited business. Sellers of United States 6's 1868, at 106; of Massachusetts Sterling at par; of Pennsylvania 5's Inscriptives at 78, Bonds at 80; of Virginia 6's at 98, Sterling 5's at 84@84¼; of Boston City 5's at 94. Buyers of Pennsylvania Railroad 6's at 88; of Maryland Sterling 5's at 91. Canada 6's improving, 101¾.

BARING, BROTHERS & CO.

Liverpool Cotton Trade.

Per Canada.] Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9, 1855.

The market continues active, and prices have further advanced ¼d. @ ⅜d. The sales for the week are 71,690 bales, of which 24,950 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 59,680 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 10,000 bales. Market firm. We quote:

Fair Orleans	6¾d	Middling Orleans	5¾d
Fair Mobiles	6¾d	Middling Mobiles	5¾d
Fair Uplands	6¾d	Middling Uplands	5¾d

	Bales.	American. Bales.
Imp. into this p't Jan. 1 to Nov. 9, 1855	1,850,589	1,392,158
Imp. into this p't Jan. 1 to Nov. 9, 1854	1,887,785	1,494,039
Delivered for Consumption	1855.. 1,821,040	1,389,570
Delivered for Consumption	1854.. 1,657,940	1,318,510
Taken for Export	1855.. 157,977	91,662
Taken for Export	1854.. 199,968	119,397
Stock	1855.. 433,230	196,980
Stock	1854.. 621,390	346,420

The Money market has been quiet and comparatively easy during the week, and discounts are obtainable at ½ to ⅝ P cent. under the Bank rate. The drain of gold from the Bank of England has been arrested, as well, we understand, as that from the Bank of France; and after the sudden and severe action taken by these institutions, we rather expect to find that the stocks of bullion in the vaults of both are temporarily augmented.

Along with this increase of ease in the Money market, and notwithstanding the dearness of money, renewed activity has been shown in nearly all commercial transactions. In particular, the upward movement in the prices of some articles of first necessity has continued to make progress, and is deserving of serious attention. In the one article of Sugar, the cost to the country, at present prices, of its supply for the coming year, would be no less a sum than £6,000,000 sterling, in excess of the cost of last year's supply.

At Manchester there was an active demand on Tuesday last, particularly for goods suited to the China market. The advance in Cloths was said to be 2d. P piece, and in Yarns ¼d. to ½d. P lb. from the lowest point.

Consols have advanced to 93¾ to 94.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

Bread and Provisions at Liverpool.

Liverpool, Friday, Nov. 9, 1855.

During the week our market has continued firm for all descriptions of Breadstuffs. On Tuesday a fair business was done in Wheat, at an advance of 2d. P 70 lbs. Flour was in moderate demand, and prices of both sack and barrel rather higher. Indian Corn was inquired for, and sales were to a fair extent, at 45s. P quarter for Mixed. Yesterday, with a westerly wind, considerable arrivals have taken place from the States, consisting of 253,000 bushels Wheat, 45,000 bushels Corn, and 14,000 barrels Flour, exclusive of a cargo from San Francisco, equal to 15,000 barrels Flour, and 17,000 bushels Wheat. At to-day's market there was a fair attendance. Holders began by asking extreme rates, which checked business, and eventually only a moderate trade was done in Wheat, at an advance on Tuesday's prices of 2d. @ 70 lbs., being 3d. to 4d. in the week. Flour in fair demand, and 1s. P sack and 6d. P bbl. higher. Indian Corn sold slowly at 45s. for prime Yellow, and at 46s. 6d. for Mixed. To-day's quotations are: Wheat—Red, 11s. 3d. to 11s. 8d.; White, 12s. 3d. to 12. 9d. Flour—Philadelphia, 44s. to 45s.; Ohio, 43s. to 44s. Indian Corn—Yellow, 47s.; Mixed, 46s. to 46s. 6d. Beef continues quiet, with very light sales. In London and the outports, however, a more active trade is reported, and prices are steady. Pork in fair demand, at full prices. Bacon—Irish is again lower. Lard sells slowly in retail, at 66s. to 67s. Tallow in active demand, at further advanced prices; Butcher's Association, 68s. to 69s. P cwt. Rosin closes dull at our quotations. Rice in fair inquiry.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

LATER FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Queen Bird.

The new steamship *Queen Bird* arrived at this port yesterday, from Havana, bringing intelligence to the 20th inst.

We are indebted to Capt. Graham-Weeks, Esq., for the following account of her voyage:

The ship left her anchorage off the Battery on Friday, the 2d instant, at 11 o'clock, and anchored in Havana on the 6th, after a pleasant passage of 4 days and 6 hours, sailed thence on the 8th at 5:30 P. M., and arrived at New-Orleans on the 10th, making the run from Havana to the Balize in 40 hours against a strong southerly current, and 6:30 from the Balize to New-Orleans. Left New-Orleans on the 15th, with a full cargo of cotton, flour and wheat, and arrived at Havana on the 17th, after a passage of 2 days and 6 hours. Left the latter port at 5:30 P. M. on the evening of the 20th. Passed Cape Hatteras on the 23d, and finding the strong head winds and high sea which we had encountered since leaving Havana increasing, and that we wanted about five tons of coal of being able to reach New-York, concluded to stop at Lewistown and take on board a few tons; accordingly we hauled in for the Capes of the Delaware, where we received the desired quantity, and sailed again for New-York, and, notwithstanding the severity of the head winds and sea we encountered, and our delay at the Delaware Breakwater, we made the passage in 4 days and 18 hours. In ordinary weather the passage would have been performed in 3 days.

RECAPITULATION.

From New-York to Havana	4 days 4 h. — min.
From Havana to Balize	1 day 16 h. — min.
From Balize to New-Orleans	6 h. 30 min.
From N. O. to Hav. deeply laden	2 days 6 h. — min.
From Havana to New-York	4 days 18 h. — min.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

Havana, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The *Queen Bird* takes wing for home to-day, and promises to be looking at your headlands, in three days, and in your harbor in a few hours added thereto, which she will probably do, if the weather is of ordinary temper.

Hon. John Slidell is one of her passengers, from New-Orleans, and will go hence in her, not having participated in our yesterday festivities.

The Queen's Saint day came off, 'mid clouds and threatening, a very grand and pleasant time, for all of our parade dignity; some six or seven thousand soldiery of all classes, regular and militia, were on parade and passed in review before the Captain General; the line extended along the "paseo" from the Tacon Prison to the Campo-Marti, across it through the centre-line and for a half mile on Queen-street. The volunteers displayed the results of discipline and drill, showing to quite as much advantage as the old trained soldiers. The lovely and gay of the land gathered at the Palace in the evening, where were found the best of our male titled officials, and all who have the *entrée* to our only "good society."

Several American ladies—a Mrs. B——tt, of New-Haven, very much admired and caressed,—would have been present, but for the inability of the Consul of the United States to attend them, owing to the sickness of his youngest child, which he will probably lose. The Palace was better illuminated than I have ever seen it; the display of the people, who only wonder at others' joys, which are but gilded miseries, was large upon the "*Plaza de armas*" and the music good.

Our "model artists," in the exhibition of religious tableaux, drawn from the Bible, are having jammed houses. The Opera nights continue to attract—and the comedy of the "Villa Nueva" finds lots, who wish to laugh at folly.

I hand files and printed reports. Health good—and the people enjoying things as they are. As ever, &c.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

The English View of the Recent Difficulty between England and the United States.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

Washington, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

"They who play at bowls must expect to meet with rubs," but the acrimonious letter of the 18th from your older correspondent here, S., reminds me of a caricature in a London journal that enjoys (like Mr. Cushing) "world-wide fame," "*Punch*," representing the old comedian, Liston, looking appalled at his wonderful resemblance to Viscount Monteith, and saying, "Curse that fellow, he'll take the bread out of my mouth." Reassure, I pray you, your correspondent as to X. Z.'s intentions. Moreover, I do not write by any authority; I have not any connection with the British Legation, and am very far from being a "personage"—even in my own estimation. P Ramblas says, "The Almighty put into man's head the knowledge of printing to counteract the invention of artillery," and thus, I enunciated opinions and views, *solely my own*, (but gathered from a varied European correspondence, and from credible information here,) in the desire of aiding to divert a danger which I fear to be *far more imminent than is generally represented*. It is not easy to extract the pennyworth of bread from the ocean of sack in your correspondent's letter;—his charges against me of error, from his verbiage and scurrility. The use of such phrases as "disgraceful falsehood," "another indelible stain to the numbers which already sully the page of English diplomacy," "convicted of misrepresentation," &c., &c., betray both the bad taste of the writer, and a desire rather to disguise, and turn public attention from, than to investigate the truth.

I deny, and challenge to the proof, the assertion of your correspondent, that Lord Clarendon—a statesman of unsullied honor and incapable of equivocation—"has assured the United States Government that the *sole* object of the fleet is to intercept Russian privateers, and that no present or contemplated relations with the United States has influenced the measure."

On referring to the *Union* of Saturday, (I believe,) it will be seen, that a very different admission is made, *and apparently by authority*, by that organ of the Administration.

My London letters inform me, that on receipt of the news of the unprecedented attack on the British Minister at Philadelphia, the additions to the fleet were instantly ordered to sea; and that on the arrival of subsequent accounts with Mr. Cushing's insulting letters, a firm and dignified note was addressed to the United States Government.

Your correspondent S. must surely perceive the words "United N. A. Colonies" were a mere misprint for "British N. A. Colonies."

I am not entitled to assume the name S. gives me, of "Mr. Crampton's Champion," and I entertain no doubt that if that able and justly popular gentleman had been called upon, according to comity and justice, for his refutation of any derogatory statements, he would have needed no defender. *But this course would not have forwarded the objects of his assailants.*

I now repeat briefly my view, as received from credible sources in England, in Nova Scotia, and here, of the causes of the existing difficulty: The British Government, in the beginning of the present year, actuated by the receipt of a great number of applications for military services,—and borne out by the comments of the United States press, gave instructions to the Governor or Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia to embody at Halifax a Foreign Legion, directing him to take such steps as might be necessary to make the fact known to Mr. Crampton, and to the numerous applicants. With these duties Hon. Joseph Howe, then about to proceed to the United States, in connection with his affairs as Director of the North American Railway, was charged. I do not credit that any other British "functionaries" received any instructions on the subject; and my informant at Halifax assures me that no British officer—unless gentlemen whose commissions in this Legion were granted, *contingent* on a sufficient number of their countrymen volunteering to go to Halifax, for the purpose of serving in the ranks, be quoted as such,—was ever in the United States in any manner employed in the matter.

The British Government, we know, commanded, and their subordinates inculcated, above *all*, strict respect to the laws of the United States, with which proviso they doubtless thought this country would willingly send forth the large European military immigration, now in their midst, to their battle field.

A change, however, of popular sentiment, on very mistaken grounds, as S. may find from a late admirable article in the New-York *Courier and Enquirer*, and owing to the acts of certain parties, (who would appear, from the result, to have *designed* to frustrate the British object, and to lay traps for others,) led, I apprehend, to the matter being taken up by the Government at Washington, who selected their course of action—namely: that of international remonstrance, as avowed in Mr. Cushing's letters, through Mr. Buchanan, in London. It is admitted that the British Government received this remonstrance in the most friendly spirit; expressed their regret that any occurrence should have caused a belief of the violation of the laws of the United States; explained their clear instructions on the point of those laws, the extent of which had been fully explained by Mr. Marcy in his published dispatch to Mr. Soulé; and, further, as admitted by S., declared, in proof of their good-will, and with the desire of preventing the *possibility* of further misunderstanding, that all enlistments for the Foreign Legion should be stopped throughout the British North American Provinces.

These orders which were, I believe, known in Halifax in the end of July or beginning of August, were so peremptory, that if, as alleged, Mr. Wagner or any other wag did collect volunteers, their services would have been rejected.

Letters from the best authority inform me, that the question was thus *considered by the British Government and by the United States Minister satisfactorily settled.*

I challenge the correctness of S.'s statement, that Mr. Marcy demurred to this understanding, and required something further. If so, *what* was required? And to what end? It was assuredly competent for the United States Government at that time, to *ask for the recall of Mr. Crampton or any other British officials*, though such an act would have been as uncourteous as unjust, unless founded on their failure to give, *when requested*, a satisfactory refutation of any charges to their discredit.

But a very different course was adopted by Mr. Cushing, one, of violation of international comity and of individual justice, in denouncing as a criminal the "representative" of England in a Court, where he had no status!

It would seem that the U. S. District-Attorney at Philadelphia honorably demurred to bringing on the trial, or *pretended trial*, of the *yet unsentenced* Danish Jew, Hertz, but received orders to do so from the Attorney-General of the U. S., whose letters were read in court by his special authority, thus depriving them of the character of instructions to a subordinate, and *placing them on record as documents from the chief legal member of the Government.* It is needless to refar again to the incorrect and insulting inferences conveyed in those undignified letters, or to the garbled and incomplete statement of the reply of the British Government.

The proceedings, avowedly addressed to ulterior ends than the punishment of the offender before the court, would have been too obviously of no possible effect save to create ill will, and to evince a degree of hostility, which had broken all bounds, towards a nation whose friendly offices had been but lately exerted to heal the differences indiscreet Envoys had created between Spain, France, and the United States.

Time would be indeed wasted in meeting S. on the question of the credibility of Messrs. Hertz and Strobel. S. appears to carp at Mr. Crampton's communications with one at the moment belonging to the British Legion in Nova Scotia and Canada. Is he aware that those countries are not a part of the United States? That Mr. Crampton is under no official restrictions there?

If Hertz and Strobel are worthy of credit, why were not the Consuls accused by them put on their trials? True, it would be a far greater act of discourtesy than the withdrawal of their exequaturs, without a request for their explanation; but what of that?

S. seems to think that international discourtesy in Prussia to a Consul justifies international illegality to a Minister here!

Let us reverse the question. What should we say in the United States on learning that Mr. Buchanan—while residing on terms of constant and apparently amicable intercourse with the British Government at London—had, on taking up his morning paper, found himself tried, in the person of some paid ruffian, at Cork, and denounced as a malefactor—while Mr. Marcy and the United States Government were insulted in the most gross manner—by the Attorney-General for Ireland by letter, and by his deputy orally, under pretence of his having countenanced an insurrection?

The United States would feel and resent so great an insult at whatever cost, and her press would tell the British Government that they had added the part of the coward and the hypocrite to that of the bully, if in reply to their remonstrance that Government had been mean enough to say they were not responsible for the acts and words of their Attorney-General for Ireland, or his paid deputies!

The attempt to degrade the representative of an allied country, it would be truly said, degrades your own, and he who has so acted is unworthy of remaining in her service.

"S." must be well aware the British Minister had no status in Court, and *could not*, therefore, impeach Strobel's testimony. The British Consul in Philadelphia was not affected by any evidence on the trial.

Hertz's confession was found necessary to attach him while its very nature, and Mr. Cushing's instructions, had carefully guarded against any refutation on his part.

Mr. Cushing must have studied the Titus Oates trials, and those of the Rye House Plot, in British history. The proceedings in Cincinnati and Philadelphia have, it must be confessed, been improved upon the doctrines therein put in practice.

I do not think I shall stand alone, among well-thinking American citizens, in the above views. They present, I conceive, a correct picture of the existing difficulty, not one of the least peculiarities of which is the evident effort made from a certain quarter to deceive the public mind. The truth of the lines,

"The mind of morials, in perverseness strong,
Imbibes with dire facility the wrong,"

has been strangely exemplified in this matter.

I have no other informent than the public press respecting the *occupation*, from both oceans, of Central America, by fillibuster parties under Colonels Kinney and Walker. I referred to the latter solely as to the recruiting, and if S. will refer to the California papers he will find that the two last "levies" to reinforce Col. Walker were openly raised (as subsequently at Rock Island) and openly avowed and recognized in the streets of San Francisco.

The simple statement of the British Consul in New-York, *that no communication respecting the bark Maury has been transmitted to the British Government*, is a fair sample how all these fogs would vanish before the unvarnished truth. I advise my brother correspondent S. to recommend to his informants what a British exile, "Cuffy," called "a leetle of the integrity dodge."

Z. Z.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A School in the Fifteenth Ward.

They had a sort of exhibition and general examination of the higher classes in Mr. Washington M. Smith's crack school—No. 35, in Thirteenth-street—Friday. The exercises consisted of quizzes of the scholars in history, algebra, &c., the reading of prize compositions, declamations, music, both vocal and instrumental, distribution of prizes, and pertinent addresses from visitors. The lads appeared to be well "up" in every department on which they were questioned. The music was capital—Mr. Stobbs acting as conductor, and Prof. Ovington assisting. The prizes consisted of choice books, and were presented to the first boy in each class. The two highest, for compositions, were bestowed upon Masters—they are all masters here, we noticed—E. H. Gilman and W. H. Everett. These were well deserved, the compositions were capital, we were only sorry they had not chosen subjects closer home and of an easier sort.

This is the School out of which such a crowd goes up to the Free Academy every year—the banner School in this matter. The specimens of drawing, over which Mr. Hunter, the First Assistant, presides, were especially creditable.

A peep into Miss Wright's—the Girls'—Department showed several hundred girls in excellent order, and all hard at work upon their lessons. The walls of their room are finely frescoed. The attention which the Trustees gave when the building was erected to ventilation, light and heating arrangements, is producing good fruit daily.

Miss Lindsey's—the Primary—Department is in like excellent condition. The little ones are not thrust into a damp basement, as was once the custom in our town, but they are well accommodated and in as wholesome apartments as their elders. Among the little fellows here we noticed the children of several of the nabobs of the Fifteenth Ward,—and looking indeed upon the company generally, it was hard to believe that there were any poor people represented there. Yet everybody knows that *all* classes of the Ward stick by their Public Schools. The standing of the Schools may easily be guessed, when it is remembered that such men as Professor Loomis, Judge Mason, Jos. B. Varnum, Jr., and Dr. Blakeman, are upon the Local Committee, and are all working members. There was a fair sprinkling of the patrons of the School present yesterday—both male and female.

The Central Union Democrats.

The surging waters of Democracy have thrown to the surface a little political skiff, whose rudder is grasped by the potent hand of John Cochrane. He is very anxious to bring his frail bark into still water. Tammany opened its doors wide, last evening, (we have got through with our figure) to Mr. Cochrane and his party. Samuel Osgood presided, as Chairman; L. F. Harrison discharged the onerous duties of Secretary; and there was an attendance of some twenty members. The meeting was comprised of *Softs*, *Hards*, and *Halfs*, who are anxious to unite, in one body, "the Democracy of New-York," and present a Spartan phalanx to all *isms* that dire invade the sacred precincts of the Custom-House. Some speeches were made, some slight *Democratic discussion* ensued, and, finally, resolutions were adopted calling for returns from the *Unionists* of the City, on the first Friday of December, setting forth the number of *dove-like*, *Job-like* Democrats, in each of the Wards, who are prepared to aid John Cochrane in throwing oil on the troubled waters that are now lashing the foundations of the Custom-House, in the Empire City.

Our County Canvassers.

Our Board of County Canvassers have been in session eleven days, and have reached and considered the returns from twelve Wards. This, under the circumstances, is doing pretty well. But the ordor of their proceeding is not well calculated to quiet the nerves of those who presented charges of fraud. If they were correct, the Inspectors were, in some cases, not free from blame, and now the canvassers are sending back the returns that do not appear correct, to those very Inspectors against whom Messrs. Jordon and Morris were so bitter. When the Canvassers have finished their labors, it will be as much the duty of those who made charges of fraud, to carry them before a court, as it was to present them to the Board.

Grading Fifty-ninth-street.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen to whom was referred the petition recently submitted to their Board, of numerous property-owners and others, to compel the completion of the contract for grading Fifty-ninth-street, from Broadway to Tenth-avenue, met yesterday, at 4 o'clock P. M. The entire Committee were in attendance, Aldermen Mr. Tucker, (Chairman,) Christie and Varian. A numerous representation of the petitioners were present.

Mr. John Quin first appeared before the Committee and explained the reasons of the contract, and the reasons why its fulfillment had been delayed. The death of his father, the original contractor, and the refusal of the Comptroller to pay them some $95,000 due upon contracts already completed, were stated as the leading reasons of the protraction of the work. He was obliged, he said, to delay the prosecution of the grade until this money was paid, and the moment the payment was made he should enter upon its completion.

Mr. J. McDonald with several others who followed him, urged that the time specified for the completion of the work expired over two years since. The street they alleged was a very important street, and should be graded at once. It was the main street that led to the Hudson River dock, between Fifty-first and Sixty-fifth streets. They protested against waiting the payment of any moneys claimed to be due from the Comptroller. They asked that if the work could not be proceeded with at once, the present contract be declared null, and a new contract be entered into with parties who would insure its speedy completion.

Mr. Quinn said that he should insist upon his contract.

The Committee decided before making their report to get the opinion, in the matter, of the Counsel to the Corporation.

City Mortality.

Weekly report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 17th day of November to the 24th day of November, 1855; Men, 67; women, 57; boys, 119; girls, 107. Total, 350. Adults, 124; children, 226; males, 186; females, 164; colored persons, 14.

DISEASES!

Abscess of thigh	1	Dropsy in heart	1
Albuminaria, & Bright's disease of kidn'ys	1	Drowned	2
Apoplexy	6	Dysentery	4
Apoplexy, serous	1	Enlargement of heart	1
Bleeding, lungs	1	Enlargement of liver	1
Bronchitis	7	Epilepsy	3
Burned, scalded	1	Erysipelas	4
Cancer, stom'ch	1	Fever, bilious	1
Cholera infan'm	1	Fever, puerperal	2
Colic	1	Fever, scarlet	25
Compression of brain by a fall	2	Fever, typhoid	2
Congestion, brain	18	Fract're of thigh	1
Congestion, lungs	3	run over	1
Consumption	40	Fracture, dislocation of neck	1
Convul. adult	1	Fracture of skull	1
Convul., infant	34	Heart, disease of	6
Croup	18	Heart, disease of valve	2
Debility, infant	7	Hooping cough	6
Diabetes	1	Hydrothorax	1
Diarrhœa	5	Inflam. of bowels	3
Dropsy	3	Inflam. of brain	4
Dropsy in chest	1	Inflam. of liver	1
Dropsy in head	18	Inflam. of lungs	24
		Inflam. stomach	1
		Influenza	1
		Liver, disease of	2
		Lungs, dis'e of	1
		Malform'n heart	1
		Marasmus, adult	1
		Marasmus, inf	17
		Old Age	1
		Palsy	4
		Parturit'n, diffi't	1
		Pleurisy	1
		Premature birth	2
		Rheumatism	1
		Rupture, heart	1
		St. Vitus' Dance	1
		Scrofula	2
		Small pox	1
		Softening brain	1
		Stillborn	34
		Sui'de, arsenic	1
		Tumor of brain	1
		Tumor of neck	1
		Ulcerat'n, bones	1
		Ulcer'tion throat	1
		Urinary infil'on	1
Total			350

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	5	Stillborn and premature	
Brain and nerves	30	births	36
Generative organs	3	Stomach, bowels and other	
Heart and blood vessels	12	digestive organs	42
Lungs, throat, &c.	102	Uncertain seat and general	
Old age	1	fevers	25
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	30	Urinary organs	3
		Unknown	1
Total			350

Of which nine were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	16	IX.	17	XVII.	21
II.	—	X.	15	XVIII.	14
III.	1	XI.	28	XIX‡	21
IV.	14	XII†	16	XX.	31
V.	15	XIII.	13	XXI.	14
VI.	15	XIV.	17	XXII.	14
VII.	28	XV.	13		
VIII.	15	XVI.	13	Total	350

* Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital.

INTERMENTS REGISTERED.

	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Calvary	14	25	59	43	141
Potter's Field	10	5	12	16	43
City Inspector's Office	39	23	41	41	144
Trinity	1	3	3	3	10
Harlem	2	—	1	2	5
Harlem, Episcopal	—	—	—	1	1
Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.	—	1	—	—	1
St. Marks	1	—	2	—	3
Hebrew	—	—	1	1	2
Total	67	57	119	107	350

Ages.—Under 1 year, 121; 1 to 2 years, 41; 2 to 5 years, 19; 5 to 10 years, 16; 10 to 15 years, 4; 15 to 20 years, 8; 20 to 25 years, 16; 25 to 30 years, 27; 30 to 40 years, 25; 40 to 50 years, 21; 50 to 60 years, 16; 60 to 70 years, 10; 70 to 80 years, 1; 80 to 90 years, 3; unknown, 2. Total, 350.

Nativities.—England, 7; France, 1; Germany, 31; Ireland, 52; Mexico, 1; Poland, 1; Prussia, 1; United States, 251; Unknown, 3; Wales, 1; West Indies, 1. Total, 350.

Public Institutions.—Almshouse, Blackwell's Island, 1; Bellevue Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 6; Colored Home Hospital, 4; Jews' Hospital, 2; New-York Orphan Asylum, 1; Penitentiary Hospital, Blackwell's Island, 2; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 1; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 9. Total, 28.

THOS. E. DOWNING, City Inspector.
City Inspector's Office, New-York, Nov. 17, 1855.

An Ex-Member of Congress Found Guilty of Assault and Battery.

Hon. Henry J. Seaman, of Richmond County, indicted for an assault and battery on Edward Banker, was tried on the 23d inst. and found guilty. The testimony shewed that in August last, Mr. Banker went upon the plank-road at the side of his farm, near Richmond, in his carriage, with his wife and children, to enter his gate. The defendant, Seaman, obstructed his passage with nine laboring men, and ordered him to be "pitched over the fence" and not to be allowed to enter his gate. To prevent his entry and in furtherance of the orders of Mr. Seaman, one Higgins bruised and injured Mr. Farmer so that he was under medical treatment for a long time—and oxen were yoked to the back of his carriage and it was drawn off 600 feet on another road by defendant's orders. Mr. S. claimed a right to the road under a deed from the Port Richmond Plank-road Company, which was offered in evidence, but which was decided not to be a valid conveyance. It appeared that Mr. S. wanted Mr. B. to pay for a right to pass over the road between the farms of Mr. Seaman's wife and Mr. Banker's. The case having been adjourned to the 23d inst., the Judge charged the Jury, and after a short absence they returned with a verdict of "Guilty."

The prisoner was defended by Hon. Truman Smith.

A Worthy Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: On the corner of Broadway and Broome streets, there is an institution for giving instruction to females in several of the arts and sciences, such as engraving on wood, designing patterns, &c. The origin of the institution was to open up new paths for the employment of females, and especially, but not exclusively, intended for those who will be dependent on their own exertions for a livelihood. Many of the arts and sciences which require little physical force or manual labor are successfully employed, either as means of subsistance or as elegant accomplishments, by the females of France. The finest specimens of jewelry, admired for delicacy of workmanship and beauty of design; many splendidly executed wood, steel, and copper engravings; exquisitely carved cameos; beautifully painted porcelain, and the craft of Lapidary, are all among the handiworks of the females of that country.

A Man Out of Shape.

There is a man attending the Northern Dispensary as a patient whose case is very remarkable. He was standing stooping forward, when a bag of grain, from the fifth story, fell upon him; hence his present crippled condition. His breast bone is strangely pressed forward; his heart is felt beating several inches below its proper place; his ribs are very much displaced, yet no bone is broken. He is about 60 years old, and is a great curiosity to the medical men of the City.

☞ One of the tables in Appleton's bookstore is adorned with a beautiful piece of sculpture which—unfortunately we must think for its appreciation here—is *not* the work of a foreigner. It represents a child—a bright girl of some five summers who after a chase has caught a butterfly. She is just dropping the flowers which she has carried in her dress—absorbed so utterly in her curiosity concerning her captive. The expression of this sentiment is admirably given, and the whole thing is one of extraordinary beauty. The artist is a native of this State, who has spent much time studying in Rome. This work was finished while he was there, some eighteen months since, but only lately—because of its author's modesty—has been placed where the public could get a sight of it. Mr. Wilson's studio is in Appleton's building, and in it we have seen some other curiosities of art; among them the figure of a boy playing ball, just ready to be cut in marble, which we are sure will be much admired.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

Superior Court.—Nos. 881, 549, 497, 27, 15, 16, 22, 31, 484, 766, 774, 777, 788, 790, 797, 816, 800, 818, 806, 814, 815, 819, 824, 825, 826, 828, 831, 833, 835 to 840, 842, 708 to 712, 721, 792, 843 to 850.

Superior Court—*Circuit.*—Adjourned to December next.

Supreme Court—*General Term.*—Nos. 75, 93, 98, 101, 105, 123, 156, 158, 159 to 161.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 24.

Before Judge Nelson.

THE RAILROAD CASE.

The case of *Ross Winans* vs. *The Harlem Railroad Company* was submitted to the Jury this morning. Mr. Dickerson and Mr. Whiting argued for the defence during two days and a part of another, and Mr. Latrobe summed up on Friday. Judge Nelson charged the Jury this morning, occupying but about an hour and a quarter, after which the Jury retired to consider of their verdict.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Nov. 24.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Slosson, Hoffman and Campbell.

Gildersleeve vs. *Mahoney*—Order affirmed without costs.

Sims vs. *Same*—Order to be settled.

Levy vs. *Westervelt, et al.*—Order to be settled.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. James Duer.

Ormsby vs. *Babcock*—Plaintiff entitled to costs for whole amount.

Ford vs. *Kerwin*—Decision of Special Term affirmed.

Graham vs. *Anthony*—Motion for judgment upon answer as frivolous, denied without costs.

Gregory vs. *Cuffman*—Motion for judgment as frivolous demurrer granted with $10 costs.

Lowry vs. *Bontaye, et al.*—Motion to set aside complaint as irregular, or that it be made more explicit, reversed. No costs to either party.

Bunker vs. *McGraw*—Motion that cause passed on calendar be set down, &c., denied.

Rollo vs. *Hart*—Judgment that proceeds of sale be equally divided, deducting costs of sale and fees of referee. No costs to either party.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

MORE OFFICIAL CORRUPTION—A DEPUTY SHERIFF CONVICTED FOR MALFEASANCE IN OFFICE.

A very large crowd attended the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to witness the trial of Thomas Carlin, Deputy Sheriff, charged with malfeasance in office. It was about a gray horse, and altogether it was a rich case. The plaintiff was Mr. Arthur T. Jones, Auctioneer, &c., doing business at No. 115 Broadway, lately at No. 54 William-street; now living in Twenty-third-street, but recently at New-Rochelle. Mr. James R. Whiting conducted Mr. Jones' case, assisted by Mr. Jones himself. For Mr. Thomas Carlin, the defendant, appeared Mr. Henry L. Clinton and Mr. E. W. Stoughton.

It was, as we have said, all about a gray horse. In the Summer of 1854, Mr. Jones, being acquainted with Mr. John Collins, of New-Rochelle, son of Mr. E. K. Collins, of the Collins line of steamers, took a fancy to a certain gray horse which was a favorite with Mrs. Collins. Mr. Jones expressed a desire to purchase the horse. Mr. John Collins, studying his wife's affections, did not choose to sell the horse. In the Fall of that year, Mr. Collins placed the horse for lodging and keep, in the livery stable of Mr. Schute, at New Rochelle, and shortly afterwards, in the month of November, Mr. Schute called upon Mr. Jones and offered to sell him the horse for $100. Mr. Jones bought the horse. There was no evidence produced on the trial to show that Mr. Schute sold the horse without authority, or that Mr. Jones purchased him in an illegal manner. About the sale and the purchase there was no distinct testimony at all. Suffice it to say that Mr. Jones obtained possession of the horse, and placed him in the stable of Messrs. Cleaver & Mason, Nos. 57 and 59 Mercer-street. At this point we will take up Mr. Jones' evidence on his examination by Mr. Whiting. But it is worth while to say that, by consent of the Court, Mr. Jones opened his own case by reading a long verbose document, in which he did not spare Governor Clark, the District Attorney, or Judge Beebe. Mr. Jones is a gentleman of excitable temperament, and the document is not exactly presentable to the public. So we don't publish it. Mr. Jones, after a few preparatory questions from Mr. Whiting, to which he duly responded, continued as follows:

I gave $100 for the horse; I conceive that he was worth that; he was never taken from the stable in my presence; the papers you show me were furnished to me by Mr. Cleaver, of the firm of Cleaver & Mason, in Jan. 1855; after those papers were handed to me I had an interview with Mr. Carlin, Deputy Sheriff; I did not at first know him, but Mr. Foreman, who was with me, did; a conversation commenced with Carlin, in which Carlin said "I am now on my way to Beebe & Donaho's office, who wish me to withdraw the replevin suit, but I am not going to be humbugged, and I wi l not withdraw the suit, until I put the horse back into the stall where I took him from;" I told him it was a trick to get the horse out of my possession on false pretences, as they had done twice before, and told him he must not withdraw the suit, until he had put him back where he had taken him from, and Carlin said he would not.

It seems that the writ of replevin alluded to by Mr. Jones, was taken out by himself, and placed in Mr. Carlin's hands, and that by some jugglery, it was not served as it ought to have been, and that Mr. Collins was allowed, through the agency of a man named Cruger, to recover the horse, in despite of the Sheriff and the writ. The evidence continues thus:

James C. Willett, examined by Mr. Whiting—I am Under-Sheriff, Thomas Carlin is Deputy Sheriff; he was appointed in January, 1853, and has been so to this time; I

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 26, 1855.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers, Six Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies, Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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☞ M. M. HURD, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

Kansas News.

Our letters from Kansas, which we publish in another column, contain intelligence of considerable interest. The Free-State Convention, which has been in session for some weeks at Topeka, adjourned on the 11th, after having adopted a Constitution which is to be submitted to the popular vote on the 15th of December. The resolution offered by Mr. DELAHAY, indorsing the principle of the Nebraska bill, after a long and spirited debate, was rejected;—or rather a vote adopting it was reconsidered, and no further action taken on the subject. The Constitution, as it has been adopted, submits the question of Slavery in Kansas to the vote of the people.

We have also a report of the organization of a Law and Order Convention, as it styles itself, at Leavenworth, together with the speech of Governor SHANNON on taking his seat as President. The speech is exceedingly interesting and important in its bearing upon the course of political events in Kansas. Gov. S. denounces, in the most vehement terms, the Free-State movement, and declares that all who resist the execution of the laws enacted by the late Legislature will be guilty of treason to the State. He asserts also that the National Administration is determined to support the late Legislature, and predicts that, in the coming Presidential contest, there will be but two parties,—the "Black Republicans" and the Unionists. Resolutions embodying similar sentiments were adopted by the Convention.

Our letters contain the intelligence that a bill has at last been found by the Grand Jury against McCREA, for murder. The incidents of the affray in which McCREA killed his assailant, acting himself most clearly in self-defence, will be remembered by our readers. The Grand Jury once refused to find a bill:—but it seems that the presiding Judge added seven men to the Jury, who were known to be enemies of McCREA, and that by this manœuvre a bill has been returned.

The Foreign News.

The *Canada* reached Boston at an early hour on Saturday morning, and her mails, forwarded by the morning train, arrived here the same evening. We devote a large space of this morning's paper to the most interesting features of the news which was previously telegraphed in a brief summary from Halifax.

There is but little additional intelligence from the seat of war. Details of the Battle of Kars, in which the Turks behaved with such intrepid gallantry, have been received. A vivid description of the action, from the correspondents of London journals, will be found among our extracts. As usual, contradictory rumors prevail in relation to the alleged intention of the Russians to evacuate the Crimea. According to some authorities they are starving—according to others they are impregnably intrenched in the North Forts, and are amply supplied with provisions for the next six months. One correspondent states that the Emperor ALEXANDER was so deeply impressed, during his late visit to Nicolaieff, with the disastrous effects of the war upon his people and his commerce, that he is determined to have peace at any cost. In opposition to this, we have an order of the day from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, in which the General declares he will never voluntarily abandon the Crimea, though, at the same time, he adds that events "may sometimes render the firmest resolutions impracticable and the greatest sacrifices useless." According to the present aspect of affairs, active hostilities will be entirely suspended during the Winter, and no effort will be made by the Allies to force the enemy to abandon his position in the Crimea. The design of PELISSIER is rather to count, in his turn, upon the services of Generals January and February, whom he found, to his cost, such terrible adversaries last year.

The excitement in England about the threatened rupture between Great Britain and the United States is now among the things of the past. Its decline was as rapid as its rise. We publish elsewhere an article from the London *Times* on the subject. Though not altogether correct in its views of a matter it professes to expound, its tone is considerably moderated, and the "back-out" is as apparent as could be expected from the leading London journal. With this we imagine the "panic" dies a natural death, and it will only remain for our Government to maintain the position it has assumed with that dignity and firmness which are due from this nation to that of Great Britain.

Two prominent features in the news are the threatened rupture between Great Britain and Spain, and the mission of General CANROBERT to Stockholm, with the object of persuading Sweden to take an active part in the war against Russia. Both subjects will be found fully discussed and commented upon.

In our letter on Spanish affairs there is much of interest. The Madrid press has been handling the PERRY and SOULE correspondence, and the visit of the British Squadron to American waters. The reason assigned, by Spanish journals, for the belligerent attitude of England is the suppression of Fillibusterism.

The Presidential Succession.

There is very little discussion at the North on the subject of the Presidential succession; in fact, the subject is hardly alluded to at all in any of our journals, and politicians appear to have forgotten that the time is so near at hand when the successor of Mr. PIERCE must be named. The race of the Presidential aspirants has completely died out, and the new generation of candidates for the Chief Magistracy of the Nation have not yet been developed. It was once an easy matter to run over the stereotyped list of candidates from whom the choice must be made—CLAY, CALHOUN, WEBSTER, CASS and so on. But we are now in the very equivocal position of having no heir apparent to the Presidency.

The New-Orleans *Delta* is most industriously engaged in putting forward the name of Mr. DALLAS, of Pennsylvania, and putting down the names of all other supposed candidates, but especially those of PIERCE and BUCHANAN. The rumor of Mr. BUCHANAN's intended tour to the Southwest, landing at New-Orleans on his return from Europe, has put the Southern champion of Mr. DALLAS in a frenzy of alarm, and he is by no means complimentary in his remarks upon that venerable Democrat, or in the allusions to President PIERCE.

The *Union* is, of course, in a flutter at this outbreak in favor of Mr. DALLAS, and while expressing great admiration for the eminent talents and public services of that gentleman, cannot conceive how it is possible for anybody to question the superior presidential endowments and qualifications of President PIERCE. We have it from very reliable authority that President PIERCE, being of an ambitious turn of mind, and willing to make himself generally useful, occasionally indites a leader on public affairs for the columns of his official organ; but we can hardly believe that he writes any of the nervous articles on the "Succession," which have recently appeared in that paper. There is an amusing air of innocence and candor in the *Union's* comments on the rival claimants for the succession; but, what especially strikes us is, that the official organ of the Administration should express so much astonishment that people should accuse the President of lacking those necessary qualities of decision of character and firmness of purpose which he possesses in so eminent a degree.

It is, we must confess, rather remarkable that the people should accuse President PIERCE of being deficient in the very qualities which he is most eminent for; but it is not more so than that the *Union* should alone be aware of its being the case. As Mr. PIERCE has not now any formidable rival in his own party, we should say that the true policy of his organ would be not to discuss the subject of the succession too vehemently, lest it should be the means of provoking one.

After Congress assembles, and the Kansas question shall have fairly been brought before it by the rival claimants to the right of representing it, we presume that presidential candidates will begin to develope themselves, but, at present, they are in the chrysalis state.

Georgia Retaliation.

Before the Legislature of Georgia there is a bill contemplating retaliatory measures for the loss of runaway negroes. It provides, in general terms, that the owner of the astrays shall apply to the Executive of the State to which they fled for their restoration, and if it be refused, shall return to Georgia, make affidavit of the facts and of the amount of his loss, and proceed to collect the money for it from *any citizen* of the recusant State who shall be so unfortunate as to fall in his way. Thus A, whose negro boy has run away upon the Northern trail, naturally assumes that he has in his flight trodden upon the soil of Pennsylvania. To the Governer of that Commonwealth he therefore goes with papers declaratory of the facts, and demands restitution. Gov. POLLOCK in vain seeks the fugitive, who is of course in Canada. Thereupon A returns home, swears to his story in a County Court, and indicates certain shares in a cotton factory or railroad as owned by B, a citizen of Pennsylvania. The Sheriff attaches them, a jury of twelve men arbitrates the value of the absent negro, the stock is sold, A gets a liberal price for his boy, and, after costs are paid, B receives the balance left from the proceeds of a forced sale. Thus, by a happy device, Georgia opens a new and highly profitable market for her Slaves, and may, with stoical composure, witness their self-emancipation, while there are wealthy Commonwealths at the North to pay the piper.

The plan—and we may mention, by the way, it meets the cordial approbation of the Savannah Press—is suggestive. It very clearly admits the unconstitutionality of the present Fugitive law; for it dispenses with all Federal assistance in the reclamation of Slaves, adopting the plain and sufficient direction of the Constitution, that to the State where the fugitive is supposed to be, the claimant shall go with his application. This is an advanced step in the right direction. It agrees with the frank confession of the ex-organ of Mr. CALHOUN,—the Charleston *Mercury*,—that the act of September, 1850, was a violation of the Constitution, impossible of execution, and inflicting serious and irreparable damage upon the servile institution at the South. The proposed legislation in Georgia repudiates all Federal interference; it leaves the subject where the makers of the Constitution left it, between the several States; and although the retaliatory features of the new system involve constitutional anomalies quite as shocking as any in the arrangements of 1850, still the admission of the cardinal point leaves small difficulty in the adjustment of the rest.

As an economical measure, however, we very much question the wisdom of these retaliatory contrivances. It is not to be supposed that the States whose citizens should thus be made vicarious sufferers, because Sambo's legs were swift, and Cuffy's hiding place secure, would quietly submit to this cool sort of piracy. There would be re-retaliation. There would be a looking up of Southern property hereabouts; upland cotton, and rice, and sugar, would be sought after; and a due account kept of balances favorable to the planter, if they ever occur, on the books of the South-street factor. The citizen robbed of Northern property in Georgia would speedily, we suspect, find himself reimbursed from Southern property in New-York. On the faith of equality of citizenship secured by the Constitution, such retaliatory legislation could not be withheld. And whether the stake of the Northern capitalist in Georgia is worth as much as that of the Southern planter in New-York, when a game like this is to be played, the planter can determine better than we.

But, further, that same eminent authority will have to determine how long any Northern capital is likely to remain invested in Georgia land or securities, should such mischievous legislation disfigure her statute book. Whatever contributions made, for instance, by New-York capitalists—for Wall-street is omnipresent—to the factories, the shops, the railroads of Georgia, would, of course, be retired with the passage of a bill so destructive to mercantile faith and honesty. He who should possess land would sell it at any price; for the tenure by which he must hold it, namely, the forbearance of any neighboring slave-owner, would certainly prove too fragile to justify the risk. Thus the prey selected as indemnity for the departed negro must also depart with the passage of the bill, leaving its provisions essentially a dead letter. And what is still more important, the outside capital and the outside enterprise to direct it, which has carried Georgia so far ahead of its neighbors in the path of industrial and political greatness, must at once withdraw to communities where property in slaves is not regarded as so much more sacred than all other kinds of property combined, as to require a wanton sacrifice of these to that.

We are not surprised to find that the proposition referred to meets with but little favor from the Southern Press. We are inclined to believe that those who introduced it will speedily become conscious of their folly and abandon the effort to enact a law from which they would inevitably become the greatest sufferers. We read in fabulous history of a youth who bit off his nose to avenge some supposed indignity he had suffered from his face. We cannot believe that Georgia will be in haste to adopt the principle of his action as the basis of her legislation.

Foreign Personalities.

Our Paris correspondent sends us the following notice of the movements of sundry distingnished persons in Europe:

The indomitable CRUVELLI, just as the public had given her up for the last time to the retirement of a matrimonial life, appears upon the boards of the Grand Opera again with a contract in her hand for another year at the rate of 170,000 francs the year, and four months' *congé*. *Vive* CRUVELLI!

CHARLES DICKENS has taken a house for the Winter on the Champs Elysées, opposite the Chateau des Fleurs.

WILLIAM VINCENT WALLACE has arrived in town, has taken a quiet apartment in the Rue de la Grange Bateliere, near his friend, BERLIOZ, has got in his piano, and commenced hard upon a new opera which he intends to bring out in Berlin in the Spring.

Mr. FILLMORE, Ex-President, and Dr. FOOTE, of Buffalo, have just arrived in the city from the North, and are making arrangements to start soon to Constantinople, the Crimea, and the Holy Land. The number of parties going to the Nile this year is unprecedented.

Miss DIX, the well-known philanthropist, has just arrived in Paris, in company with Dr. PARISH and lady, of Philadelphia, and is making preparations to visit the charitable institutions of the city.

Dr. PARKER, Commissioner to China, and Mr. HARRIS, are also in town on their way to Canton.

JENNY LIND has also arrived in Paris, with her husband and family, and after remaining a fortnight will go to London.

Philharmonic Society.

The first concert of the present season was given at Niblo's Theatre on Saturday evening. The attendance was in the highest degree gratifying; every nook and cranny of the Building being tenanted with *ultra-tout* and fashionables. We look on the growing popularity of this Society as a healthful indication of the public taste—and of its obvious tendency towards an elevated standard. For many reasons we desire to see classical music cultivated, and thereby appreciated. The Philharmonic Society is valuable inasmuch as it teaches us what has been done in music, and indirectly what may be. We are not aware that it confers any special benefit on Art beyond this. So far as stimulating effort among native composers is concerned, it is absolutely useless. A tenacity of faith in the old Masters stands in the way of generous enterprise among the young ones. Perhaps it is scarcely the province of a Philharmonic Society, like the present, to make experiments with the works of young composers. Perhaps if BEETHOVEN were alive to-day he would see the necessity of not thrusting his experiments on the stern and critical appetite of a Philharmonic Committee. Perhaps the world ought not to grow older and wiser. Who can tell? We would not wantonly say a word that would injure the Philharmonic Society, but we cannot repress a sigh on this occasion that there is no kindred society where American genius might have a fair trial.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN holds the *bâton* for the present season, and it is in competent hands. Several noticeable improvements have already been effected in what may be termed the sentiments of the orchestra. Usually these are somewhat coarse—plain musical truths, blurted out honestly but roughly. Of course every orchestra which is worth its salt speaks nothing but the truth—for the truth alone is beautiful in music as in everything else. But there are several ways of doing this; one may howl it like a police officer, and another may utter it like a God. The conductor amalgamates the two and produces the proper effect—human passion here, divine tenderness there, and so on. We have not been particularly happy in our conductors heretofore. Everything has gone on too smoothly with them. We are heartily glad that a man of discipline and sentiment like Mr. BERGMANN has at length been secured to work the needed reforms.

The programme of Saturday contained three works of importance. BEETHOVEN's *Pastoral Symphony*, GLUCK's overture to *Iphigenie in Aulis*, and WAGNER's *Tannhauser* overture. The first and lengthiest work was not rendered with the happiness that we were led to expect from the morning rehearsal. Fatigue among the executants was probably the cause. We have never been able to understand the policy of having rehearsals of laborious works on the morning of performance. GLUCK's overture, which has been less practiced than either of the other two, was by far the best effort of the evening. WAGNER's pretentious *Tannhauser* played the audience out of the house. The skill which WAGNER displays in the filling up of this score becomes tiresome after a few repetitions. There is no rest for the ear, no quiet topic for the mind to dwell upon. From the double bass to the piccolo there is a perpetual race for victory. What is really admirable is so overlaid by what is purely mechanical that Mr. WAGNER's genius, equally with Mr. WAGNER's skill, becomes tiresome and annoying.

The Brothers MOLLENHAUER, (violinists,) and Mr. OTTO FEDER, (vocalist,) assisted.

Miss Laura Keene.

This talented and eccentric lady is again in New-York, and purposes before long to appeal to her old friends in a novel and spirited manner. Miss KEENE intends to become a manageress. She has taken a five years' lease of the Metropolitan Theatre, and so soon as important alterations can be effected in this handsome house will open it

for dramatic performances on a scale of magnificence of a completeness and completeness never before attempted in this country. She has not only consented to this being done, but has agreed to contribute $5,000 towards the expenses; Miss LAURA KEENE adding another $5,000. Private boxes will be substituted for what is now the first tier; the stage will be remodeled and made shapely, and a variety of other architectural improvements effected.

Provided Miss KEENE can get a good company to support her, there can be but little doubt of her success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Approaching Session—Difficulties of Organization—Santa Ana and the Seven Millions—The Three Millions Indemnity, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

During a ten years' experience at Washington, I do not think I ever saw so little evidence as now of the pre-operations for the places and spoils dependent upon the organization of the House. True, there are several candidates here for several offices, and scarcely an hour passes that some new favorite or some startling combination is not brought to notice; but there is an absence of that consolidated preparation for the assault and defence, which usually characterizes parties as represented here, for a fortnight before the meeting of Congress.

THE DIFFICULTIES OF ORGANIZATION.

This is to be attributed, I doubt not, chiefly to the fact that nobody can count upon the result with sufficient certainty to feel warranted in shouldering the expenses of the campaign a day sooner than the field is clear for the fight. Notwithstanding all the speculations upon the subject which are sent from here, I do not find a single old-stager who is venturous enough to express a decided opinion in favor of the success of anybody. The combination of parties in the House, with reference to the organization, if forming anywhere, are maturing elsewhere than here. Upon one point only is public opinion here anything like unanimous,—and that is that no organization can be effected during the first day or two of the session,—if, indeed, we do not have another struggle similar to that which resulted in the election of HOWELL COBB.

SINGULAR—SANTA ANA AND THE SEVEN MILLIONS.

A very singular fact in relation to the Mexican Legation at Washington has been brought to light here within a few days. It seems that when SANTA ANA received intelligence that the Mesilla treaty had been ratified, and that the seven millions had been paid to Gen. ALMONTE, and by him deposited in bank, he became seriously alarmed, lest his Minister should prove as big a rascal as himself, and appropriate the money to his own purposes. The temptation, to his corrupt mind, seemed so irresistible that he forthwith recalled Gen. ALMONTE, and sent a Minister's Commission by the same mail to Señor ARRANGOIS, then Mexican Consul-General at New-York, who by this means became the trustee of the seven millions' deposit. ARRANGOIS, as you know, availed himself of this opportunity to retain a commission of one per cent., or $70,000, for his services in handling (figuratively) so large an amount of specie,—whereupon SANTA ANA turned him out and reinstated ALMONTE. Singular to say, this transaction never became public, nor was it known to the Government of the United States until quite recently.

THE THREE MILLIONS INDEMNITY.

I learn that the evidence and arguments presented to the Government by the assignees of the three millions balance of Mexican indemnity have entirely satisfied the Executive that they acted in perfect good faith with the Government of Mexico, and that there is nothing in the transaction reflecting the slightest discredit upon the parties who advanced to SANTA ANA's Government the sums of money for which the assignments were made. The complete report of the Boundary Survey is now before the President, and we may expect a decision of the question of payment ere many days. If the Executive is satisfied that the acceptance of the drafts in favor of the American assignees will constitute a good legal or equitable discharge of our obligations to Mexico, it is to be expected, of course, that the rights of our own citizens will be protected, and that they will not be thrown back upon the unstable, unprincipled and bankrupt Government of Mexico, to seek the payment of money unquestionably due them.

I learn from Marylanders, who are well posted in regard to political movements in that State, that Hon. JOHN P. KENNEDY is certain to be elected to the United States Senate, to succeed Ex-Governor PRATT. It is sincerely to be hoped this change for the better may be accomplished. Mr. KENNEDY does not need testimony to his superior abilities, or to his moral worth. Maryland will honor herself in sending a gentleman of his stamp to the Senate—one who will give dignity to the seat, and weight to the National Councils, instead of disgusting the country with abusive tirades against his fellow members, and mistaking such demonstrations for senatorial argument. S.

The New-York Chamber of Commerce and Consul Barclay—The Case of the Bark Maury—A Review of the Whole Matter—Mr. Buchanan's Return—The Correspondence with Lord Clarendon—Commander Hollins' Instructions, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

The proceedings of the New-York Chamber of Commerce in regard to the case of the bark *Maury*, coming close upon the decisive action of our Government, with respect to the violation of our neutrality law by agents of Great Britain, seem to have rendered Her Majesty's Consul in your City—Mr. BARCLAY—very uneasy; and, to avert from his own head the storm of popular indignation now floating in the atmosphere, that gentleman finds it necessary to deny, first, that he has been engaged in the recruiting of soldiers for the Foreign Legion; and, second, that he wrote anything to his Government concerning the case of the *Maury*.

Mr. BARCLAY is an intelligent gentleman, and it is to be presumed he did not take pains to publish these disavowals without a purpose. They were not designed for the private information of the person to whom addressed. Their purpose evidently is to produce the impression in the public mind that he was in no way connected with the British enlistments in the United States, and that he was in no way responsible for the excitement created in England by the intelligence received there regarding the "suspicious fitting out" of the *Maury*. Unless his letters have this meaning and this purpose, they are both meaningless and purposeless, and had better not have been written. The purpose ascribed them tallies well with that of a correspondent who addresses a note to the *National Intelligencer* of this morning, in which he asserts in substance that the British Consul in New-York made his supposed discovery of the *Maury's* belligerent character on the 10th October; that the article in the London *Times* announcing the naval arrangement was printed on the 12th October, and that, therefore, the *Maury* case could not have been the pretext of the war panic in England.

Let us look at the facts, and see whether either Mr. BARCLAY or the *Intelligencer* is entitled to the benefit of the inferences they would have the public draw. The Consul *is not suspected of enlisting soldiers himself*. The proofs, however, are that he was in communication upon the enlistment business with parties who are known to be actively engaged therein; that he was cognizant of their movements, and aided them in various ways. But the Clerk of his Consulate, Mr. STANLY, is now under indictment upon the charge of complicity in the scheme; and the proofs of his having been actively engaged therein, and of having made payments of money to carry on its operations, will not be disputed. Does Mr. BARCLAY mean to say that his Clerk acted clandestinely in this matter, and independently of his principal? Must he not admit, that while he took care to keep himself far out of reach of the law as possible, he still violated its spirit, while he sought to evade its penalty, by putting his Clerk in the post of danger as a sort of scape-goat? And if he did this,—how can Mr. BARCLAY claim exemption from responsibility both to public opinion and to the Government of the United States?

It is not to be supposed that Mr. BARCLAY addressed a formal dispatch in the *Maury* case directly to his Government, because that proceeding would be unusual. He did, however, address a letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, at Washington, accompanied by the affidavits taken in regard to the bark, which letter was communicated by Mr. CRAMPTON to Mr. MARCY; and in that letter was ludicrously detailed [illegible]

pression of his belief that he [illegible] Russian. It was Mr. BARCLAY who originated [illegible] silly proceeding by the following affidavit, viz.:

City, County and State of New-York:—ANTHONY BARCLAY, Her Britannic Majesty's Consul for the State of New-York, being duly sworn, doth depose and say, that from information given to him he verily believes, *and expects to be able to prove, that a certain new vessel now in the port of New-York, called the Maury, has been built, fitted out and armed, with intent that such vessel should be employed by the Russian Government to cruise and commit hostilities against the subjects and property of the Queen of Great Britain*, with whom the United States are at peace; and this deponent stands ready *to bring forward his proof thereof*, and he respectfully claims that proceedings be had and taken whereby the said vessel, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, together with all materials and ammunition and stores which may have been procured for this building and equipment thereof, shall and may be forfeited.

ANTHONY BARCLAY.

Sworn to this 10th day of October, 1855, before me,
GEORGE W. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

And Mr. EDWARDS, the permanent counsel of the Consul, swore thus!

City, County and State of New-York:—CHARLES EDWARDS, of the City of New-York, counselor at law, being sworn, maketh oath and saith, that he verily believes the new vessel *Maury* has been built, equipped and loaded by and for the Russian Government, to be used in the present war against the vessels and subjects of Great Britain. That a person, who deponent believes has been in the pay of Russia, gave him a full explanation of the armament on board the said vessel, which tallies with the statement contained in the affidavit of JOHN N. CONSELL, hereto annexed, except that the explanation to this deponent was much more minute. Also, this deponent gathered from the person referred to, that the said vessel, *the Maury*, when *outside of port*, would carry a new crew of about eighty men, and she would be employed, at first more particularly in attempting to capture sailing ships or boats of what are known as the "Cunard steamers" (British vessels,) and take them as prizes, and additional coal on board, and guns, and fresh provisions would be taken from the Government vessel, similar to the *Maury*, who were ready to join her on similar errands, with an ultimate destination against British possessions in the Eastern hemisphere.

CHARLES EDWARDS.

Sworn at the City of New-York, Second Circuit, the 10th day of October, 1855, before me,
G. W. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

These documents, and others of the same sort, only "a little more so," were sent to our Government at Mr. BARCLAY's instance; and of course they were sent to England. The quibble offered, in the face of such evidence, to relieve the Consul from the charge of having originated the mischievous story which has resulted in a war panic, cannot avail him. Nor will the supposed discrepancy discovered by the *Intelligencer* better the case any. It is true that Consul BARCLAY's affidavit bears date the 10th Nov., but he had prior to that represented the matter to Mr. CRAMPTON, and advised with him on the subject, if I mistake not, quite a week earlier. And there can be little doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON communicated the supposed facts of that case to Lord CLARENDON prior to that date,—for *the European mail of the 3d of August—the same which brought intelligence of the reinforcement of the British fleet in our neighborhood*, brought also the statement in a portion of the British press that *the Maury affair was the incentive of the reinforcement*. And further, it was not until the 25th of October, (instead of the 12th,) that the London *Times* blew its blast about the fleet and gave its belligerent reasons for the movement.

But beyond all this, Lord CLARENDON officially declares—as I have heretofore informed you—that the fleet was ordered here for the sole purpose of intercepting Russian privateers understood to be fitting out in our ports. Will Mr. BARCLAY, or anybody else, give us a clue to any other origin of this Russian privateer suspicion than that growing out of the *Maury* farce? It cannot be furnished. No one who collates and compares the facts and dates can doubt that the seeds of the *Maury* panic in England were forwarded by Mr. BARCLAY, through Mr. CRAMPTON, at least as early as the 10th October, if not earlier. A truce, however, to further argument upon a case where the time has come for *action*,—and that, I think, you will have ere many days.

I learn that Mr. BUCHANAN engaged passage in the Collins' steamer of the 6th October, to return to the United States. Before leaving his post, however, he received a letter from Mr. MARCY, urging him to remain a little longer, and try to bring the correspondence on the Central American question to a conclusion. Mr. BUCHANAN assented; and then it was that he pressed Lord CLARENDON to give him an answer as to what instruction the British Government was determined to give to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty. Months before this, Mr. BUCHANAN had submitted an elaborate argument of the question, to which he received no attempt at reply. The delay which intervened, gives an air of probability to the statement which I have heard, that Lord CLARENDON prepared an argument, but was ashamed to present it. The fault of the argument, of course, was not in Lord CLARENDON's stupidity, but in the weakness of the cause he had to plead. Unable to successfully combat Mr. BUCHANAN's argument, and determined nevertheless not to yield to the United States the *fruits* of the victory, when our Minister pressed for an answer, Lord CLARENDON took the only course open to him, and decently declared the correspondence closed.

I alluded in a recent letter to the instructions given in 1853 to Commander HOLLINS of the *Cyane*, in regard to Central American affairs—but was in error in referring to them as the instructions under cover of which Greytown was bombarded. They were a year earlier than the Greytown affair. They were addressed to HOLLINS under precisely similar circumstances to those under which they have recently been reiterated in instructions to Commodore PAULDING,—a British force having been, in each case, ordered to Greytown for some purpose unknown to our Government.

The letter, too, presents another instance in which an Executive officer of the United States, other than the Secretary of State, may properly, and necessarily is drawn into the State department, and treat of the foreign relations of the country, just as the Attorney General is overturned, when in the proper performance of his duties as the law officer of the Government, he wrote to District Attorney VAN DYCK, commenting upon the violence done to the sovereignty of the United States by Mr. CRAMPTON's Foreign Legion enlistments. S.

Recovery of the Body of Edward Neville—His Funeral.

As announced in the EVENING TIMES of Saturday, the body of Mr. EDWARD NEVILLE, late keeper of the Kings County Hotel, Williamsburg, was found in the water at the foot of Twentieth-street, Gowanus, (Eighth Ward,) Saturday morning. It was first discovered by Mr. BENNET LIVESTON, who secured the body and caused the Coroner to be notified. The intelligence spread rapidly throughout the city, and quite a crowd assembled to view the body. Upon the arrival of Coroner HANFORD he had the body taken from the water and examined.

Everything was found that deceased was known to have had about him when last seen alive, and of course the suspicion of his having met his death through violence is dispelled. It is altogether probable that deceased either committed suicide or accidentally fell overboard from the Peck-slip Ferry between 1 and 2 o'clock on the morning of Friday, the 9th inst., when he was noticed by two of the boat hands to cross in the boat to New-York, and to return on board again, but after the boat had cleared the slip he could not be found. The evidence on this point is strengthened from the fact that the watch found upon his person was stopped at 15 minutes before 2 o'clock.

The head of deceased is somewhat mutilated, but not more so than might have been expected, having been in the water fifteen days. At 5 o'clock Saturday evening the body was removed to the Kings County Hotel, from which place he was taken to the Roman Catholic burying ground on First-street for interment at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Rev. Father MALONE officiated, and the body was followed to the grave by some two hundred citizens on foot, and fourteen carriages filled with the family of deceased and their friends.

A *post-mortem* examination was made on Saturday by Dr. KROLONITZER, who discovered no signs of violence. Dr. BERRY, the family physician, at the request of the family of deceased, made an examination of the body yesterday morning, the result of which will be made known before the Coroner's Jury to-day.

Coroner HANFORD, Saturday, impanelled the following Jury:

Gideon G. Austin, Richard M. Colt, Edward Smith, James Meldrum, Charles Small, A. G. Buel, John W. Halsted, J. W. F. Smith, Walter Kemball.

The Jury viewed the body and examined several witnesses, from whose testimony we have compiled this statement. They then adjourned to 10 o'clock this morning.

☞ The twenty-fifth Anniversary of the late Revolution in Poland, (Nov. 29, 1830,) will take place [illegible] on the 29th inst., at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, [illegible]

Health of Norfolk and Portsmouth.

Many erroneous reports and apprehensions having been circulated respecting the continuance of yellow fever in these places, we are pleased to have the opportunity of quieting them by referring our readers to the official letters of the Mayors of those cities published in our columns.

☞ On another page will be found a reply by Z. Z. to the letter of our regular Washington Correspondent, S., on the grounds of the misunderstanding between England and the United States.

Clairvoyance—A Personal Explanation.

In the report published in the TIMES of Friday last were embraced certain statements made to our correspondent by Mrs. HAYES, one of the professional clairvoyants visited by him, concerning Dr. GRAY, who, she said, had often called upon her, and had also consulted another clairvoyant named MONTGOMERY. We have received a note from Dr. GRAY, complaining of the introduction of his name into the statement, saying that many people, in consequence of it, entertain the notion that he consults this class of persons professionally, and stating that it is "wholly untrue and unfounded," as he "has no professional acquaintance or intercourse with clairvoyants, and never saw or knew one of the name of HAYES or MONTGOMERY." Dr. GRAY asks us to make a reparatory statement on this subject "without the obtrusive formality of a card, and with as little use of his name as the case will admit of."

We comply very cheerfully with this request. Nothing could have been further from our purpose than to do him an injury; nor did it ever occur to us that, by repeating the statement made to our correspondent by the person named, any one would be led to believe anything derogatory to the Doctor's professional intelligence or personal character.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These SAFES secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 19, 1855.

Messrs. E. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 10th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

FREE EXHIBITION OF COMBINED BEAUTIES.—FUN FOR THE MILLION—DOWN WITH HUM-BUGS.—Kidder's Gas Regulator, Downs' Dry Gas Meter, and the Medals won at the Fair at the Crystal Palace, will be exhibited at this office every day and evening, where the public are invited to examine, free of charge, the most beautiful gems of art ever manufactured for the consumption of gas. To investigate one is sure to purchase a Regulator, and in so doing save from 25 to 50 per cent. Avoid the different humbugs, and get the most perfect and cheap method of burning gas now known. 25 to 50 per cent. is great, and all can be supplied at No. 262 Broadway. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

THE DIFFERENCE.—SOME LADIES ARE MUCH more graceful in their walk than others, and yet it is only because they wear properly made and well fitting shoes. These shoes come from CANTRELL'S, No. 289 Broadway, where beautifully made gaiters, of CANTRELL'S unequaled manufacture, are sold at 12s. and 14s. Any lady who wears these gaiters will find her comfort vastly promoted thereby, while they will be found the most durable and elegant made in the City.

BROADWAY, THE PARIS OF NEW-YORK, IS gay with its rich warehouses of fabrics designed for use and display, but throughout the entire thoroughfare no establishment can be found presenting a more valuable stock of rich, fashionable, elegant and becoming furs than those of KNOX. Ladies, prepare for cold weather. KNOX will furnish you with a complete set of sables, stone marten, chinchilla and ermine, at remarkably reasonable prices. Do not forget that his only establishment is now on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-sts.

PRESENTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WE ARE daily making additions to our stock of everything "New and Curious" which has appeared in England, France or Germany for the approaching Season, with the view of having a much finer assortment than we have ever before offered, and by far the largest in the country. Goods for the country packed with great care.
TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 505 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-4. HERRING & CO., Nos. 189, 191 and 193 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are unsurpassed in cheapness and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining lightness, freedom, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Wig Cream, for promoting the growth of the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

BROCATELLE, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASK, Cotton, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, Gimps, Fringes & Fixtures, No. 341 Broadway, corner of Walker-st. The above goods purchased from the late firm of A. T. STEWART & Co. of France. Some few remain unsold, which will be offered at 50 per cent. less than the original cost. Also, Carpets and Oil Cloths, which will be sold at a great reduction. No. 341 Broadway, corner of Walker-st.

POPULAR TRADE.—FROM AUCTION.—3000 yards French plaid merinos at 8c., 100 pieces English do. at 12½c., 50 pieces do. at 16c., 75 pieces do. at 18c., 100 pieces do. at 20c., 50 pieces do. at 25c., 75 pieces do. at 31c., 100 pieces do. at 37½c., 50 pieces do. at 50c., 75 pieces do. at 62½c., 100 pieces do. at 75c., 50 pieces do. at 87½c., 75 pieces do. at $1, 100 pieces do. at $1 25, 50 pieces do. at $1 50, 75 pieces do. at $1 75, 100 pieces do. at $2, 50 pieces do. at $2 50, 75 pieces do. at $3, 100 pieces do. at $3 50, 50 pieces do. at $4, 75 pieces do. at $4 50, 100 pieces do. at $5, 50 pieces do. at $6, 75 pieces do. at $7, 100 pieces do. at $8, 50 pieces do. at $9, 75 pieces do. at $10, 100 pieces do. at $12, 50 pieces do. at $15, 75 pieces do. at $18, 100 pieces do. at $20, 50 pieces do. at $25, 75 pieces do. at $30, 100 pieces do. at $35, 50 pieces do. at $40, 75 pieces do. at $45, 100 pieces do. at $50, 50 pieces do. at $55, 75 pieces do. at $60, 100 pieces do. at $65, 50 pieces do. at $70, 75 pieces do. at $75, 100 pieces do. at $80, 50 pieces do. at $85, 75 pieces do. at $90, 100 pieces do. at $95, 50 pieces do. at $100, 75 pieces do. at $105, 100 pieces do. at $110, 50 pieces do. at $115, 75 pieces do. at $120, 100 pieces do. at $125, 50 pieces do. at $130, 75 pieces do. at $135, 100 pieces do. at $140, 50 pieces do. at $145, 75 pieces do. at $150, 100 pieces do. at $155, 50 pieces do. at $160, 75 pieces do. at $165, 100 pieces do. at $170, 50 pieces do. at $175, 75 pieces do. at $180, 100 pieces do. at $185, 50 pieces do. at $190, 75 pieces do. at $195, 100 pieces do. at $200, 50 pieces do. at $205, 75 pieces do. at $210,

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **Why is it Physicians prescribe Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** in preference to others? Because they know it was the name of RUSHTON that first gave Cod Liver Oil any celebrity, and to him the public are indebted for so valuable a remedy for the cure of Consumption. Be sure to obtain that with FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label, and be cautious of an impure oil, as there is much sold which is injurious to the lungs. No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, are the only stores now kept under the name of RUSHTON.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Parsons & Co.**—Flushing, near New-York, offer for sale a large stock and variety of FRUIT and ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS, ROSES, VINES, EXOTIC PLANTS, &c. For Catalogues, apply by mail or at No. 29 Wall-st.

☞ **Caution.**—Coughs, colds and affections of the lungs prevail amongst our people to an extent wholly unknown in Europe, and if neglected, often assume a dangerous form. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY is the remedy in such cases.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague, &c. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to these causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineralic from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Nobolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor*. To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.; *Albion* Office, No. 10 Park-place; B. F. M'NIERRE, Treasurer, No. 220 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANSKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.

R. H. THOMPSON,
JOHN CRERAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **New-York Bible Society.**—The Thirty-Second Anniversary of the New-York Bible Society will be held on MONDAY EVENING, 26th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER'S church, on Fifth-av., corner of 19th-st. The Annual Report will be presented, and addresses may be expected from the following gentlemen: Rev. DANIEL MACH, of Brooklyn; Rev. RAY PALMER, D. D., of Albany, and Rev. WM. H. MILBURN, late chaplain to Congress. A collection will be taken up.

By order: E. M. KINGSLEY, President.
J. C. HOLDEN, Secretary.

☞ **South Brooklyn Lectures.**—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Goshen and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens, &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 25 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 26th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the rooms, Clinton Hall, Astor-place. An Essay will be read by Mr. PETER CARTER, subject, *The Early Life of Rev. Dr. Chalmers*. Young men generally, and all friends of the Association, are cordially invited to be present.

A. JUDSON WINTERTON Recording Secretary.

☞ **New-York Harmonic Society.**—The regular rehearsal of this Society will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Dodworth's Academy, No. 806 Broadway. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. The Oratorio of "The Messiah" is now in rehearsal and will be performed at the Metropolitan Theatre on Christmas Evening, Dec. 25.

By order.
JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

☞ **Mr. Occanyan's Second Lecture** will be delivered THIS (Monday) EVENING, 26th inst., at the Chapel of the University, commencing at 8 P. M. Subject—*The Harem*. Tickets may be procured at the Turkish Kahvé, No. 825 Broadway; HALL & SONS, No. 219 Broadway; JOLLIE'S, No. 519 Broadway, and at the door of the University.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver his fourth and concluding lecture on the Four Georges of England, at the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, this MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Subject—*George the Fourth*. Tickets, 75 cents, may be had at the Library, and at the down town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.

☞ **Thackeray's Third Lecture** in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27. Subject—*George III.* Doors open at 6½, lecture commences at 8. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained in New-York of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, poma es, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS A. MCHARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ **The Blonde and the Brunette**—Can be seen at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY on and after MONDAY. These splendid paintings are superior to anything ever seen on this Continent. Several other paintings just received from Germany have likewise been added to the collection during the past week.

☞ **C. C. C.**—TRY THE COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY, the cheapest, pleasantest and most effectual remedy for all affections of the throat, the world has ever produced. Price 63c. and 125c. per package. For sale by the druggists, and at the depôt, No. 13 1st-av., New-York.

☞ **Irving Literary Union.**—The Fourth Annual Meeting will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 26, at the Central Presbyterian Church, in Broome st., between Elm and Marion-sts. The exercises will commence at 7½ P. M.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

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We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 16th-st.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old depôt No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALENDER, No. 38 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; BATHS, No. 440 Washington-st., Boston.

FANCY ARTICLES AT GREAT BARGAINS.—The richest and most elegant assortment of fancy goods for presents, keepsakes, &c., &c., and where the taste and fancy of one and all can be satisfied on the most reasonable terms, G. GODONE'S Fancy and Music store, No. 273 Broadway.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It should be understood that the Irish Aid Society which meets at No. 125 Grand-st., has no connection with any Emigrant Society. The object of the Irish Aid Society, and its only object, is to forward to the interior such of the Irish poor as on examination may be found worthy of charity.

JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRE & LANDER, No. 77 Fulton-st.

REMOVAL.—JAMES LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 49 Wall-st., Insurance Building.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress—understands all kinds of cutting and fitting. Also, by a Protestant, who understands embroidering. Also, by an American girl, aged 16, a girl, aged 13, and a very nice colored girl, aged 14. Also, by a German girl, aged 18. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls with 18 months' City reference; one as general housemaid in a small private family. Can do the plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing of four or five persons in the City or country. Wages $5. The other is 15, a neat chambermaid and nurse. Will do light housework. Wages $8 a month. No objection to a lady who boards. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 Second-av. for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable Protestant young woman—one is a good cook and baker; excellent washer and ironer; is willing to make herself generally useful; the other a competent chambermaid and waitress; or nurse and seamstress; will assist in fine washing, &c.; they can be highly recommended. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent and well-recommended young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or would do housework; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first-rate laundress; can cook fowl to perfection; understands milk and butter. No objection to any distance in the country from 1 to 500 miles. A steady home preferable to high wages. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious, tidy young woman, to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general housework; is a good plain cook and baker, first-rate washer and ironer, is willing and obliging, and has no objection to go into the country. Call, for two days, at No. 140 Allen-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaid. Can give the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Also, a situation by a respectable girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 155 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young German woman; is a good plain cook and baker, and a first rate washer and ironer; or is willing to make herself generally useful. Reference can be given. Call at No. 361 Bowery, basement, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a good cook, and to wash and iron, in the City or country, by a very experienced girl, with good City reference; also to do light chamberwork and waiting, or as nurse, by a tidy girl of 15. Call at No. 73 8th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman as cook, washer and ironer; is a good baker; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Call at No. 89 East 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady just arrived from London, age 35, is desirous to engage as housekeeper, or take charge of a small family or an invalid. Has been used to children, and no objection to travel. Address J. F., corner Duffield and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By an efficient girl, a situation as cook or general housekeeper; she has good City references as to honesty, capability, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as plain cook, washer and ironer; understands baking; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at the house of the present employer, No. 38 East 3 st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Good references can be given. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., second floor, back room, for three days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as chambermaid; can do fine washing, &c. Good reference from her last place. Address No. 84 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is a good cook; an excellent washer and ironer; has good City reference. Call at No. 153 West 22d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 13 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework, by a tidy, active girl, good City reference. To be seen until suited at No. 210 21st-st., east of 2d-st., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen at No. 165 West 27th-st., for two days. Is a good baker.

TEACHER WANTED.—The advertiser, who resides in Virginia, wants a female teacher in his family. She must be thoroughly competent to teach all the English branches, and give lessons in music for the piano. Address Box No. 4,830, City Post-Office, post-paid.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A large number of most respectable servants, with the most respectable City references, to first-class families, in Brooklyn; professed cooks, good plain cooks, two competent English seamstresses, can cut and fit; several neat, tidy chambermaids and excellent plain seamstresses. Families in want of excellent help, both Protestants and Catholics, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent domestics without any disappointment.

SERVANTS.—To ladies and gentlemen desiring good and faithful help.—Three intelligent and respectable girls; two are sisters, and on account of adverse circumstances desire employment. One as ladies' seamstress, dressmaking, shirt making, or children's clothes; one as children's nurse or chambermaid, and one as general servant. Apply at No. 559 Houston-st., room No. 8.

GOOD SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, CORNERT & CO.'S, No. 257 Broadway, corner of Reade; also, waiter, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed TEACHER, Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

TO COMPOSITORS.—Four female compositors wanted to work on *Sea Bantline's Own*, in Philadelphia. Full Union prices paid—30 cents per 1,000 ems. None but females employed in the office. Good boarding provided. None but good hands need apply. Apply at ROSS, JONES & TOUSEY'S, No. 103 Nassau-st., at 8 o'clock this morning.

YOUNG WOMAN WANTED—Who can wash and iron well, and who is also a good cook and baker, and can come well recommended. Apply at No. 224 West 15th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

TRADE WANTED.—A respectable young girl wishes to learn a trade; she understands the pantaloon-making, and would also like to get into the Gold or Silver polishing or any similar business. Call at No. 257 Broadway, (basement,) or address to Mr. ALBERT, at the same place.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A young woman accustomed to the care of children and to do plain sewing. Unquoted references required. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

TEACHERS, ATTENTION!

Perhaps the greatest educational event of this century is the publication of

JOHNSON'S PHILOSOPHICAL CHARTS.

There are Ten Charts in all, each measuring 34 by 52 inches, and the set contains altogether about three hundred diagrams, illustrative of the most important outline principles of the Natural sciences. Beside the essential diagrams found in the ordinary text-books, these charts contain several original illustrations, and possess the merit rarely found in school books—of being entirely original in plan and arrangement. They are, moreover, highly ornamental to a school-room, and obviate the necessity of philosophical apparatus which would cost from $8,000 to $5,000. Price of the set of ten charts, neatly colored and mounted and accompanied with an explanatory key (a bound book) $30.

Booksellers, Teachers, Agents and all interested in Education, are respectfully requested to address the Publisher, ADOLPHUS RANNEY, No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

Mr. RANNEY has also the pleasure to announce that he has purchased from EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., Editor of *The Scalpel*, and acknowledged to be the first Surgeon in America, the copy-right of a work entitled

WOMAN AND HER DISEASES,

FROM THE CRADLE TO THE GRAVE:

Adapted exclusively to her instruction in the Physiology of her system, and all the diseases of her critical periods; with an appendix on the propriety of limiting the increase of family.

Mr. RANNEY publishes, moreover, a large list of other books, maps, charts, and prints, which he has selected with direct reference to their salability by agents, and he will be happy to send a catalogue to those who write for it. He has also made such arrangements as enable him to supply his agents with any work published in New-York, at the publisher's lowest wholesale price.

It is nearly unnecessary in this connection to reiterate the fact so well known to country book-sellers and traveling agents, that Mr. RANNEY is the most liberal wholesale dealer in New-York, and that agents do better with his publications than with those of any other publisher. Some of Mr. RANNEY'S agents are now making $30 per day.

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No. 195 Broadway, New-York.

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Or, THE LOST WIFE.

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This touching work will find a friend in every household where there is a thinking mind and a feeling heart. It is one of the few productions that will live when the great mass of pointless rubbish, now falling in such vast numbers from the press, shall have had their brief day, and passed into oblivion. The work is written with a power that makes each character in its pages a living individual; so that the reader detects, in almost every character that comes up before him, the portraiture of some one whom he either knows or has seen, and insensibly obtains the impression that he is looking upon the actors, comprehending their motives of thought and action, and absorbing the incidents in the touching and impressive drama which it so felicitously describes. As a story, this tale will linger long and pleasantly upon the reader's mind, and fix for itself a welcome and an honored place in his heart.

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BY MRS. ANN S. STEPHENS.

From the Churchman.

This volume is one which, as well as being full of exciting interest as a work of fiction, reads some most important practical lessons to our public men, and furnishes valuable practical suggestions to the benevolent and charitable—and, thank God, there are many such among our citizens, would they but interest themselves a little more actively in such matters. It conveys, too, some useful hints, along with some ample reflections to the Church, which can never in the correct and conscientious pursuit of her divine mission be indifferent to such things.

1 vol., 12mo; price $1 25.

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It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work, has been

THE GRAND GUIDING STAR

in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining

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Believing that the time has arrived when New-York, like London and Paris, requires its Illustrated Record of current events, the proprietor of FRANK LESLIE'S GAZETTE OF FASHIONS and NEW-YORK JOURNAL, encouraged by the success which has attended the publication of those largely circulated Periodicals, is induced to undertake an enterprise, for which his long experience in Wood Engraving, and the extensive artistic arrangements of his establishment, offer the most favorable guarantees of success. Combining with these advantages the best Literary assistance that the country can afford, he feels that he is in a position to offer the AMERICAN PUBLIC an ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER, which, both as regards the style of its Engravings, and the originality and piquancy of its articles, will be equal in merit to any foreign issue of a similar character.

The principles upon which the paper will be conducted will be purely AMERICAN—that is to say, not in a sectional, but in an imperial sense, the good of the many being preferred to the interests of the few. On all great Constitutional and National questions FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER will boldly and conscientiously take its stand, but will not pander to the passions and intrigues of miserable party cliques, or the corrupt objects of those pretended patriots who fatten on the public spoils.

The mission which it proposes to itself is that of contributing, by its efforts, to the progress of enlightened and rational ideas of liberty, which will involve no proscription of race or sect—the more general diffusion of education amongst the laboring population—social and administrative reforms, and lastly, the advancement of those refined arts, such as Sculpture and Painting, in which our progress has not hitherto kept pace with our material development.

The paper will be essentially a NEWS Paper; the programme of its details will be found to embrace every feature of interesting and influential family journal; all the leading events of the day, not only throughout this, but the other hemisphere, will be copiously illustrated, whilst the descriptive articles accompanying the Engravings will be carefully compiled from the most authentic sources of information.

The Editorial department will be confided to experienced journalists, and it is expected that the leading political articles of the paper will exercise no small share of influence in those circles where it is intended to penetrate. Its news will form a complete record of every event that occurs during the week, in the religious, political, commercial, and artistic world, whilst its original articles on painting, sculpture, architecture, music, and the drama, will entitle it to be considered a leading authority on all such matters. Its Police and Law reports will also be dealt with in such a manner as to divest them of that coarseness which is so objectionable to the readers of a family newspaper.

The monetary transactions of the week will be carefully summed up, and, with the latest reports of the markets to the time of going to press, will be found a useful periodical review of commercial operations.

With the first number, a Pictorial Supplement will be presented, gratis, to the subscribers.

PLAN OF PUBLICATION.—The country edition will contain the latest news, markets, and shipping list up to late on Thursday evening, and will be dispatched on Friday. The New-York edition will be published on Saturday morning, and contain the latest intelligence, markets, &c., to late on Friday night. Price, 10 cents per copy.

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No. 1 will be published on Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855.

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Says the Boston *Olive Branch*: "The book is one that will keep all eyes wide awake. Its author was a gifted creature, the wife of a clergyman, and is now, alas, dead. Hers were the keenest corners of satire—her drollery is inimitable. The preface is delightfully written by Alice B. Neal."

Says the New-York *Evangelist*: "A book of genuine humor and well directed, successful sarcasm. The foibles of female character, the ugliness and absurdity of envy, detraction and match-making, and other prominent sins, are hit with great point and shrewdness."

Says the N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser*: "The Widow Bedott is a rival to Sam Slick, and in some respects is much the most ludicrous and mirth-provoking of the two. She is made the medium of the most humorous sketches of Yankee character, which it is impossible to read without laughing immoderately."

The Publisher takes the liberty of adding the following. On page 31 of the book the Widow writes as follows:

"I'll never change my single lot—
I think 'twould be a sin—
The inconsolable widow of Deacon Bedott
Don't *intend* to get married agin."

But after her capture of Elder Sniffles, she indites the following lines to him:

"Prissilla the fair, and Shadrach the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties,
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adoo to their previous affliction."

The rest of the "Pome" the reader will find on page 196 of the book, which can be found at all book-stores. Price $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

Newspapers inserting the above once are entitled to a copy.

PER CANADA.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS,

was received at the Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun buildings, on Saturday evening, at 7½ o'clock P. M., and no others concern will have them for sale before Monday. Translation purchasers and the trade may always depend on obtaining their supply at an earlier moment than from any other house. This is no idle boast, but a fact, as we can demonstrate that for six weeks past our arrangements have enabled us to accomplish the above regularly, and we intend to be equally smart in future. The circulation of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS now reaches 155,000 copies per week—a larger number than any newspaper in the world circulates; it may, therefore, safely assume the rank of the leading journal of the world.

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No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun Buildings.

ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—It is hoped that the public will bear in mind that the Foreign News Office, No. 89 Nassau-st., Sun buildings, are indebted for the reduction in the retail price of that highly popular journal to 18 cents, being a lower point than the liberality (?) of the houses heretofore controlling the matter would allow of their fixing at any period for some six or seven years past. The reduction on the part of the above establishment is a permanent one. There is no intention to raise the price at any future period. It is intended to sell the NEWS as low as possible,—not as high as the public will put up with. Subscription per year only $9—at same rate for six months—served in any part of the City of New-York and Brooklyn, or punctually sent by mail. The trade price has also been reduced to so low a point as to afford dealers a good margin. Trade circulars with prices on application.

C. McKEE, Manager,
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1,000 rich Broché Shawls, (square,) from $5 to $8, worth from $10 to $15.
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1,000 pieces rich Saxony and Merino Plaids, (all wool,) at 4s. 6d. per yard, cost 8s to 9 cents.
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800 pieces French Merinoes, (Lupin's,) from 6s. to 8s., worth $1 to $1 50.
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THIS WEEK WE WILL ALSO OFFER
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RICH DRES

News from Texas.

We have Galveston papers to the 15th inst.

We take the following from the Galveston *News*, of Thursday the 15th inst:

A company of United States troops arrived in San Antonio last week from Laredo, to be stationed near many miles from this city.

The *Texan* has been informed that moccassin tracks and other signs of Indians were discovered some twenty miles north of San Antonio, on the 6th inst.

The *Texan* says that scarcely a night passes but horses or mules are stolen from San Antonio. A horse, valued at $100, was taken out of a pen in the middle of the town last week.

San Antonio has been visited with grasshoppers in such numbers that they obscure the light of the sun. Danger to the coming crops is apprehended by the planters. So says the *Texan*.

Corn is selling in Grimes County at fifty cents a bushel.

The Matagorda *Chronicle* says the cotton crop of that county, when ginned, baled and numbered, will not exceed half the usual amount—about four bales to the hand. There had been heavy rains up the country, and the creeks were all swimming. The roads are reported to be in a wretched condition.

In Brazoria County the *Democrat* says there will be fully one-third more sugar made on many plantations than heretofore, and that its former estimate of the crop will prove rather under than over the mark.

The *News* remarks: We have announcements of much rain in the interior, and also of a slight rise in the Upper Brazos and in the lower parts of Trinity river; the release of steamers *Magnolia* and *Doctor Smith* with cargoes of cotton, and their arrival here is hourly expected. Prospects for navigation this season are looked upon, it seems, as favorable.

At Houston, the receipts of cotton during the week have been about 1,500 bales, and would have been more but for the bad condition of the roads.

The Harrisburg Railroad is approaching completion to Richmond, at which place about 1,500 bales cotton have accumulated.

Destructive Fire in Macon, Ga.—Telegraph Office Destroyed.

From the Savannah Daily Courier, Nov. 21.

We are kindly permitted to make the following extract from a letter received by Mr. WOODWARD, chief operator at Savannah, from the telegraphic operator in Macon, giving the only further intelligence which has reached us from the Macon fire:

"The fire originated only two doors below the Magnetic Telegraph office, in a store occupied by Mr. ATERS, and being close and having no lights over the door, no blaze or light could be seen, so that it was a long time before the alarm was given. The whole block of buildings was enveloped in smoke before I got to the office."

The writer states that he went in and got out one Register when the alarm of powder was given, which caused him to retreat. He, however, rushed back and got one more Register and one Magnet, by which time the room was so hot and full of smoke, that he was obliged to leave it.

The office lost all its books and papers.

He adds:—"There were eleven stores consumed. The block was owned by JAMES A. RALSTON. Stores occupied by DALBY & FITZGERALD, COUSIN & STUBBLEFIELD, N. B. OWSLEY, W. V. WAGNON, ASHER ATERS, L. H. GOODMAN, J. HARTSFIELD, MARTIN HALL, and others.

The fire is a serious injury to Macon. All have suffered considerably. The buildings were insured in the Southern Mutual Insurance Company for $20,000. HARDEMAN & SPARKS' warehouse was damaged to a small amount by falling. No cotton was burnt. The upstairs of the buildings were occupied by Telegraph office, J. M. KIBBE Collector; J. M. SAWTELL, Cotton Broker, and families and sleeping apartments for young gentlemen.

Pardon of Dr. Beale.

Governor POLLOCK, of Pennsylvania, has granted a full pardon to Dr. BEALE, the dentist, and remitted the remainder of his sentence of imprisonment, which was four years and six months, having to run on the 15th of November, 1855. He has served, therefore, about one year of his term. The pardon states the reasons which induced the Governor to extend this favor.

He had received communications from about one hundred and forty dentists and twenty-three physicians, of this city and the country, stating their belief that testimony as to matters transpiring under the influence of ether is unsafe and unreliable; from a number of other physicians stating that they believe him innocent; from a large number of the bar and citizens of various cities, including the names of Governors, Attorney-Generals, &c., that they believe he was convicted on insufficient testimony; from a number of clergymen, that they believe him innocent; from the Mayor of Philadelphia and fifty members of the Philadelphia City Councils; from members of the Legislature, Judges of the Supreme Court, editors of Philadelphia newspapers, and five thousand other citizens of Philadelphia and New-York, with five of the Jury on the trial, all asking for his pardon. After enumerating all these facts, the Governor says:

And whereas, the Board of Inspectors of the said Philadelphia County Prison, as appears by their recommendation on file in the office of the Secretary of the Commonwealth,) have unanimously recommended the pardon of the said Dr. STEPHEN T. BEALE, because, in their opinion, the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner has been attained—because full and ample satisfaction has been rendered to public sentiment by the imprisonment he has already undergone—because his health is undoubtedly breaking down under the sufferings of body and mind which he has already endured, and because the destitute condition of his aged parents and bereaved and sorrowing wife and children imperatively demand the presence and support of their son, husband and father.

And whereas, after a full and careful examination of the facts and evidence in the case, aided by the scientific discussions to which it has given rise, (without any intention to reflect upon the prosecutrix, who, no doubt, testified to what she believed did occur—nor to impugn the integrity of the learned Judge who tried the case, nor the honesty of the Jury who convicted the prisoner,) *I am now satisfied* that the defendant, Dr. STEPHEN T. BEALE, is *not guilty* of the crime whereof he stands charged, and was convicted upon evidence unreliable in its character and insufficient in amount.

I do, therefore, in consideration of the premises, pardon Dr. STEPHEN T. BEALE of the crime whereof he is convicted as aforesaid, and he is hereby fully pardoned accordingly.

Trial and Conviction in Cincinnati of Kirkland, the Street Preacher, charged with using Ribald and Obscene Language.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Nov. 21.

HUGH KIRKLAND, the notorious street preacher, was brought before the Police Court yesterday morning, charged with using "bawdy, lewd and filthy" words during a discourse which he delivered in the public streets of the city on Sunday, the 11th day of November, 1855.

The complaint is made under an ordinance of the city, which provides that it shall be unlawful for any person within the city limits to utter and speak any bawdy, lewd or filthy words or discourse within the hearing of any other person, and that each person so offending shall be fined in any sum not exceeding twenty dollars, together with the costs of prosecution.

At out a dozen witnesses were examined for the State, who testified that he made use of language during his discourse the most foul and libidinous in its character, and which would be entirely too obscene for publication. Mr. KIRKLAND defended his own case, and in his speech to the Jury was loud in his invectives against the Democratic Party and Papacy.

He spoke of the corruptions in the Roman Catholic Church, and cited MARIA MONK as an authority. He related an instance which, he said, had come under his own knowledge, of a priest at Gallipolis having been discovered asleep, in *puris naturalibus*, and some young girls engaged in keeping the flies off of him. He claimed that the whole proceeding against him was but a conspiracy, formed by the "Frenchified Papal Democrats."

The Jury, after a consultation of about five minutes in duration, brought in a verdict of guilty, and the defendant was fined in the sum of twenty dollars, in default of which he was committed.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
SATURDAY, Nov. 24—5 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 58 bbls. Pearls, and 350 bbls. Pots, together, 408 bbls.

COFFEE—Exhibits no really new feature, the sales since our last including 900 pkgs. Java, at 12½c.@14¼c.; some Rubia, at 9¾c.@10¾c.; 150 bags Maracaibo, at 11c.@11¾c., and 1,900 Rio, at 10½c.@11¼c. W.

COTTON—Is sparingly offered and bought, at 9¾c.@9¾c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate rates for other kinds, W ℔.

FISH—Dry Cod are in better demand, and being rather scarce, they now bring $3 87½@$4 ₮ cwt. Nothing really new in other kinds.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately inquired for by home dealers, and to fill contracts, but are less sought after by shippers, and with more unwillingness among factors to sell, prices are rather languid. The sales since our last embrace about 18,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 50 @ 9 56½
Straight State	9 56½ @ 9 87½
Favorite and Extra State	9 87½ @ 9 93¾
Mixed Western	9 87½ @ 9 81½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 56½ @ 9 68¾
Fancy Michigan	9 62½ @ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 56½ @ 9 75
Fancy Ohio	9 75 @ 9 87½
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½ @10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 56½ @ 9 81¼
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

Canadian is essentially unaltered, with sales of 1,000 bbls. Superfine to beat Extra, at $9 50@$10 62½ ₮ bbl. Southern is less active and less buoyant, the transactions since our last including only 3,200 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 75@$11 25 ₮ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for fine and Superfine, ₮ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 37½@$4 50 for Jersey, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₮ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is not very freely offered, though being in fair request, at $2 75@$3 ₮ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately active and steady, with sales of 26,000 bushels,—including Canadian White at $2 30; Western Red at $2 04@$2 09; Southern White at $2 20@$2 25; and do. red at $2 19 ₮ bushel. Yesterday's sales of all kinds were 84,000 bushels,—including one purchase of 70,000 bushels Western Red,—instead of 62,000 bushels as misstated in our last. About 18,000 bushels Rye have been sold at $1 26@$1 27 ₮ bushel. There were small lots of Barley taken at $1 77@$1 89 ₮ bushel. Oats have risen to 56c.@58c. for Western, and 53c.@55c. for State, with a limited stock and fair demand. Corn is quiet but very firm,—the sales since our last consisting of only about 24,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at $1 05@$1 07, but including 1,500 bushels Delaware new yellow, (the first lot of the season, sold by Fox & Co.,) at $1 07 ₮ bushel.

HAY—About 600 bushels River brought 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₮ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Remain as previously reported.

IRON—There were 180 tons Scotch Pig disposed of at $51 50@$52 50, usual terms, ₮ ton. Nothing really new in other kinds.

LATHS—Eastern readily bring $1 45@$1 50 ₮ thousand. Supply moderate.

LEAD—Quiet at old figures.

LIME—Rockland is held at 95c. for Common, and $1 20 for Lump, ₮ bbl., with a limited stock and demand.

MOLASSES—Is scarce and wanted at buoyant prices. New crop New-Orleans to arrive, is selling at 45c. ₮ gallon.

NAVAL STORES.—We have no important movements to report under this head.

OILS.—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Red Oil is worth 70c. ₮ gallon, but is rare and quiet thereat. Palm is dull and nominal at 9¼c.@9½c. ₮ ℔. A moderate inquiry exists for Olive, mainly at $1 15@$1 22 ₮ gallon, and $3 62½@$3 75 ₮ basket. Linseed is sparingly dealt in at 87½c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots ₮ gallon. Holders are willing sellers. Winter Lard Oil is generally quoted at from 65c.@$1 ₮ gallon, with a fair demand and an inadequate stock.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and heavy, with sales since our last of only 600 bbls., in lots, chiefly at $22 87½@$23 50 for Mess, and $20 50 for Prime ₮ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₮ ℔. The weather is favorable to packers. Cut Meats are scarce and firm. Sales have transpired since our last of 1,060 boxes boneless long middles on private terms; 1,000 boxes do., rib in, at 9¾c., and 1,000 boxes clear short middles, deliverable in January and February, on terms not disclosed. Lard is brisker and firmer, with sales of 1,100 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly at 12c.@12¾c. ₮ ℔. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 500 bbls., at from $8 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₮ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $20@$20 ₮ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@28c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do. ₮ ℔. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 10c.@11¾c. ₮ ℔.

RICE—The market rules dull and heavy, with sales of only 130 tcs. at $4 50@$5 12½ ₮ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Are generally scarce and very firmly held, but are inactive.

SUGARS—The demand has been checked, by the disposition to wait for the delivery of the steamer's mails. Holders ask, and for small lots, have obtained ¼c. ₮ ℔. higher prices than those current before the publication of the news on Thursday last. The stock is reduced, and the receipts are light. No large operations transpired to-day.

TALLOW—Sales of 18,000 lbs. prime have been reported at 12¾c.@12¾c. ₮ ℔.

WHISKY—There have been 450 bbls. Jersey, Ohio and Prison, disposed of at 40c.@41c. ₮ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Pending the receipt of the steamer's mails, business was devoid of animation, but rates continued without any essential alteration. The latest charters have been: A BE park to London, Flour on private terms; a brig, 200 tons, from Indianola and Nassau, N. P., to London, 24 ds. ₮ ton registry; a ship from Liverpool to San Juan del Sur, Chili, 325 tons, including cost of coal; ship *Wasp*, 450 tons, to Melbourne, at a round sum; a schooner from Manhattan to New-York, Lumber, $3 50; a brig to North Side Cuba and back, Molasses, $6 50; a bark to Cardenas, Mdnken, and Nassau, $4; a schooner (on time) to Laguna and Puerto Cabello and back, $1,600; a brig from Orange Mills, Georgia, to the West Indies, Lumber, $11; one to Laguna and back, Lumber, $11; one to Martinique and Guadaloupe, $1,600 in Flour, $1 ₮ bbl.; a new 100 tons, to Georgetown and back, $1,600; a schooner, 150 tons, to Matanzas and back, $1,000; one from Norfolk to Grenada, Staves, $18.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24—First Board—$1,000 Penn. 5s, 1870, 94; $1,000 do. 94; $1,000 Allegheny Co. 6s, 1870, 94; $1,000 do. 94; $1,000 do. 94; $1,000 do.

AUCTION SALES.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF BOOTS AND BROGANS.—By A. BLEECKER & CO., Nos. 500 and 502 Pearl-st., will sell on MONDAY, Nov. 26, at 9½ A. M., 300 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising a desirable assortment of goods, suitable for this season of the year.

BENJAMIN W. WESTERVELT, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On THIS EVENING, at 6 o'clock, at 1 W. 14th-st., will be sold, without reserve, the entire furniture of a genteel family, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, with heavy carved case; fine rosewood pulpit, covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one elegant solid rosewood parlor suit, in green and gold French damask; one elegant solid rosewood reception and easy chairs, upholstered in green and gold French damask; one elegant solid rosewood sofa, in green and gold French damask; one elegant solid rosewood reception and easy chairs, upholstered

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Transfer of Steam Propellers to the Government—Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Congress, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

Señor Arrangoiz, late Mexican Minister, is to be transferred to the London Mission.

Advices have been received at the War Department from General Kearney at Fort Pierre on the Upper Missouri, where he had just arrived from Fort Laramie, with ten companies of infantry and four companies of cavalry. In his journey he travelled a distance of over four hundred miles directly through the Sioux country without meeting any Indians. The guides report that the savages have all gone North for the Winter, so that the Indian campaign is at an end for the present season. The troops with General Kearney will Winter at Fort [illegible].

Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon—The Objects of the British Fleet—Russian Privateers—The President's Message—The Next California Mail Steamer.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25.

The *Union* has been authorized by the State Department to say that Mr. BUCHANAN has had two conferences with Lord CLARENDON in relation to the West India squadron, at which Lord CLARENDON had stated the squadron originated in no purpose unfriendly to the United States, but that its object was to protect British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which, according to particulars which had been received, he (Lord CLARENDON) understood were fitting out in New-York, one being nearly ready for sea, and one said to be a very large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships conveying Australian gold, with the purpose first, however, to capture one of the Cunard steamers. In justification of the statement, Lord CLARENDON made reference to the case of the bark *Maury*, as represented in affidavits sent to him, and communicated by Mr BAROLAY, the British Consul in New-York, to Mr. CRAMPTON, and by him transmitted to the British Government, and at the same time laid before our Government.

My former dispatch having been without authority contradicted, I repeat, on the best of information that the present determination is not to forward copies of the President's Message for distant newspapers, as heretofore, in advance of its delivery to Congress. It may not even be printed till that time.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The departure of the next California Mail steamer from New-York is postponed from the 5th to the 7th of December in order to take out the President's Message if the House of Representatives is organized by that time.

Serious Illness of Rachel.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Nov. 25.

RACHEL is very ill indeed, and there is no prospect, at present, of her being able to continue her performances here. Her physicians have advised her to make a trip to Havana for the recovery of her health.

Desperate Murder of a Police Officer by a Gang of Irishmen.

NEW-HAVEN, Sunday, Nov. 25.

A shocking affair took place in this city last night. Two policemen named THOMAS CUMMINGS and WM. GRANT, attempted to arrest a drunken man in an Irish groggery in Morocco-street, when the gang present blew out the lights and fell upon the officers, beating them so severely that CUMMINGS has died of his injuries, and GRANT is not expected to recover. CUMMINGS was sexton of St. Paul's Church. He reached that building after the affray, began to make his fires for Sunday, and was found dead near the furnaces this morning. His skull had been fractured by a slung shot.

Lake Disasters, &c.

BUFFALO, Saturday, Nov. 24.

A terrible gale was experienced here yesterday but as yet we have not heard of any serious results.

The bark *Canada* arrived here yesterday, from Chicago, in 3 days and 18 hours, being the quickest time on record.

The schooner *Conquest* was wrecked, on Wednesday, off Morpeth, Canada. She had a cargo of wheat for Oswego. Vessel and cargo a total loss. The schooner *Illinois*, hence for Detroit, is ashore and full of water, near Grand River.

The Recent Disaster on the Pacific Railroad.

CHICAGO, Friday, Nov. 23.

The Committee at St. Louis, appointed to investigate the Gasconade Bridge disaster on the Pacific Railroad, report that it was caused by the speed at which the train was going, the bridge being unable to sustain loaded trains running at more than five miles per hour. One of the Committee, Mr. HENRY KOSSAK, presented a minority report, declaring that the bridge was totally incapable of bearing even its own weight.

Arrest of a Murderer at Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Nov. 24.

JAMES MCNALLY was committed to jail to-day, charged with the murder of CHAS. S. SMITH, a trader in Boston, about five years ago. After the murder MCNALLY fled to Canada, where he escaped suspicion until within a short time. He was arrested in Toronto.

Acquittal of Capt. White, of the Ship James Chester.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

Capt. WHITE, tried under the charge of unwarrantably casting away the ship *James Chester*, was acquitted by the Jury to-day without retiring.

The Southern Mail—New Mail Contract.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Nov. 25.

New-Orleans papers of Wednesday the 14th and Monday the 19th inst., are to hand.

A new contract has been made for the conveyance of the mails from Montgomery to Mobile, and the hope is held out that they will be regularly received hereafter.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The sales of COTTON for the past week add up about 2,000 bales, the market closing firm at an advance of ⅛c. above the rates of last week. The stock on hand is light. WOOL—The market continues quiet, without change in prices.—sales 69,100 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales of the week 44,900 pcs.

Yesterday

Rev. Mr. COREY'S new lecture-room—Fifth-avenue, corner of Thirty-fifth-street—was opened.

Rev. A. ARMITAGE delivered the first of a series of [illegible] evening lectures, on the "Mothers of the Bible" subject, yesterday evening.

The Harlem Methodist Church, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth-street, was reopened, having been repaired.

A charity sermon was preached in St. Mary's Church, Grand-street, by Rev. WM. STATES, for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Rev. Father SMARIUS, S. J., preached a sermon in St. Patrick's Parish, for the benefit of the poor.

Rev. ALEXANDER MCCLELLAND, D. D., Professor of the Theological Seminary at New-Brunswick, preached in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene streets.

The day opened pleasant, but by 2 o'clock it rained smartly. It was a dirty night, in spite of a round, full moon.

The Trial of Baker for the Murder of Poole.

The Oyer and Terminer will be occupied all this week with the trial of LEWIS BAKER, who, it will be remembered, was captured at the Canary Islands, and brought to this City by the crew of the *Grapeshot*, which vessel was sent in pursuit of the fugitive by her owner, GEORGE LAW.

The trial will excite unusual interest, without a doubt, among all classes, and the friends of the deceased, as well as the prisoner, will be in attendance in great force. Eminent counsel are engaged on both sides, and the contest will be bitter and protracted. The proceedings of this day will be rigidly enforced, probably, to the impanneling of a jury, and we understand that the old rule will be rigidly enforced, of keeping the Jurors together after each day's adjournment, until they shall have agreed on a verdict, or have been discharged by the presiding Judge.

Evacuation Day.

Yesterday was the anniversary of Evacuation Day, but of course it could not be celebrated on Sunday. So to-day the flags will fly, the cannon roar, and the entire military force of the City will turn out to make the day conspicuous. It certainly should be borne in memory though, our Common Council have contributed nothing towards preserving it in mind.

[Advertisement.]

UNDERGARMENTS AND HOSIERY—FAMILIES SUPPLIED.—JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, invites the attention of families to the following approved styles, of the best quality and offered at the lowest market prices, viz.:

UNDERGARMENTS.—Ladies' Vests in Merino, Silk and Cotton, without sleeves, half and full sleeves.

Misses' and Infants' Merino Vests, without and with half sleeves.

Men's White and Gray Merino Shirts and Drawers; Domestic and Scotch Woolen Shirts and Drawers; Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

Boys' Merino and Cotton Shirts and Drawers.

HOSIERY.—American, English, Scotch and German Hose and Half-Hose, all the approved styles, superior in material and make.

N. B.—All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiassed judgment, at a small advance on the original cost.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This evening an unusually attractive performance is to be given at this, "The Favorite East-Side Theatre." The thrilling and affective drama, by Dr. J. S. JONES, of Boston, dramatized from the celebrated story by Professor INGRAHAM, is to be produced in a careful and gorgeous style, with new scenery, machinery, properties, music, costumes, &c. It is entitled "Capt. Kyd, or the Witch of Hurl Gate," and is said to be the most exciting production ever placed upon the stage. The Pantomime of the "Rose of Sharon," and farce of "Paddy Miles' Boy," with Mlle. DUVIELLE'S singing and Mlle. ANGELA'S dancing, complete a most beautiful programme.

[Advertisement.]

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING.—ALFRED, MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have just made large additions to their stock of boys' overcoats, talmas, jackets, pants, &c., and are receiving daily with all the improvements in style. Also, constantly receiving men's overcoats, frock and business coats, black and fancy cassimere pants, velvet and cashmere vests, &c., &c., to which they invite the attention of those in want. No deviation from marked prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The present week will be a gala week with the ladies at A. G. COLBY'S, No. 37 Third-avenue. The whole stock of rich Fall and Winter Dry Goods must be sold off at any or every sacrifice, to enable him to remove to his new store in Grand-street. In the meantime, those who appreciate a good bargain will have to be on the alert. Opportunities of this kind do not occur every day. Look out for a rush.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Rich Dress Goods of every description, consisting of Silks, French Merinoes, Cashmeres, Printed De Laines, Merino and Saxony Plaids, together with Broche Shawls, Cloaks and Talmas, are now offered at a reduction of 33 per cent. from former low prices, at S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.'s, No. 281 Grand-st. Ladies, if you wish a rich dress at a low price, visit Columbian Hall.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

FREE LOVE.—The new piece, by a gentleman of this City, called "Free Love, or Passional Attraction," is played at BARNUM'S Museum this afternoon. The living wild beasts are there, and the lion-tamer goes into the den of lions three times to-day—a wonderful feat. This evening the "Limekiln Man" will be repeated—the last week positively.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Last week of $3 Writing Classes. Ladies' Class at 11 A. M. daily, gentlemen's at 8 o'clock P. M. A limited number of pupils will be received this week at the above charge. After the 1st of December no pupils will be received for less than $5.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 369 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.—We are manufacturing all the new styles of chandeliers, brackets, &c., in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, finished in the most substantial and elegant manner, and offered to the Trade and at Retail, on the most favorable terms.

CURTIS & RAY, No. 18 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

MARRIED.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Nov. 22, by Rev. Dr. Jacob Sears, Mr. JAMES A. WHITLOCK, of New-York City, to Miss KATE A., youngest daughter of Mr. John J. Davison, of the former place.

In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. H. COX, WILLIAM W. RICE, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., to CORNELIA A., daughter of A. R. Mason, Esq., of Stamford, Conn.

DIED.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 100 West 23d-st., after a lingering illness, JAMES RUTHVEN, aged 72 years.

The friends of her son, Thomas Crawford, and her son-in-law, Wm. S. Campbell, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 26th inst., from her late residence, No. 180 Grand-st., at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 24, CZARINA, daughter of Matthew and Lucinda Morgan.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, 27th inst., from the Church of the Ascension, corner of 5th-av. and 10th-st., at 9 o'clock A. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, ALBERT LYONS, aged 51 years, 2 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 305 6th-av., corner of 25th-st.

On Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 25, HAMILTON BIGGAM, aged 73 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, one and a half (1½) o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Laight-st.

On Prospect Hill, Brooklyn, on Sunday, Nov. 18, THOMAS DAWSON, aged 90 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Friday, Nov. 23, after a lingering illness, CATHERINE E. PELTON.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Nov. 24, GIDEON RICE, in the 31st year of his age.

The funeral services will take place at Rev. Dr. Henderson's Church, Newark, N. J., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brighton, Livingston Co., Mich., on the morning of Wednesday, Nov. 14, RICHARD L., son of Wm. S. and Eliza Conely, formerly of this City, aged 17 years and 16 days.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 24.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	96	50	Canton Co	31¾
7,000	Missouri 6s	89¾	280	Erie Railroad	c 55
1,000	do	b3 90	100	do	buw 55
4,000	do	b30 90	100	do	s30 53½
4,000	California 7s, '70	86¼	100	do	53½
1,000	do 1st mgt. bds	84¾	100	do	s3 53½
1,000	do	c 84¾	300	do	c 53½
2,000	Hd. R. 1st Mt. Bs.	100	100	do	b3 53½
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bonds	79	50	do	s30 53¾
5,000	do	b3 79	100	do	c 53½
5,000	do	s30 78½	50	do	s3 53½
10,000	do	s3 78½	100	do	b10 53
11,000	do	78½	300	do	c 53¼
35,000	do	b30 79	1-0	do	b3 53¼
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	s6	550	do	s3 53¼
5,000	Hud. R. Mtgebds	83	100	do	s10 53½
4,000	do	83	200	do	b10 53½
10	Am. ExchangeBank	113½	100	do	s60 53¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	18	100	Harlem Railroad	18½
100	do	s3 18¾	10	New-Jersey R. R.	124
200	do	s3 18¾	400	Reading R.R.	b60 92
400	do	s3 18¾	450	do	91¾
200	do	b30 18¾	200	do	s3 91¾
40	Penn. Coal Co.	99½	200	do	s30 91½
100	do	b30 100¼	100	do	s30 91¾
100	do	b3 100	200	do	b60 92
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 94¾	400	do	c 91¾
650	do	s3 94¾	100	do	s10 91¾
200	do	s3 94¾	70	Mich. Cen. R. R.	97¾
50	do	b10 94¾	50	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	94
900	do	c 94¾	10	do	94¾
50	do	b30 94¾	67	Panama R. R.	106
200	do	s60 94¾	50	do	b30 106¼
20	Galena & Chicago R.	120¾	100	do	s60 106¼
100	do	b3 121	50	Ill. Cen. R. R.	05¾
100	Clev. & Tol. R.	b30 75¾	100	Chi. & R'k Isl'd R.	s3 99
500	do	b60 76	25	Milwaukee & Miss R.	83
800	do	s60 75			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Erie Bonds of '88	90	100	Erie Railroad	b10 53¾
10,000	Louisiana 6s	b15 93½	470	do	53¾
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	79¼	100	do	s10 53¾
30	Ohio Life & T. Co.	98	300	do	b30 53¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	15¾	100	do	s3 53¾
150	do	15¾	300	do	b10 53¾
50	do	b10 16	100	do	s10 53¾
100	do	b3 16	100	Harlem Railroad	18¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b30 25	480	Reading R. R.	91¾
100	do	b7 25	100	do	s60 91¾
50	do	25	100	do	s30 91¾
100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	94¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	75¾
100	Ch. & R'k Isl. R. R.	s3 92	500	do	c 75
50	do	b60 92½			

MONDAY, Nov. 26—A. M.

The European mail by the steamship *Canada*, at Boston, from Liverpool Nov. 10, was delivered at the New-York Post-Office late on Saturday afternoon. The private mercantile and banking letters we have, of course, had no opportunity of consulting. The circular advices from the London and Liverpool markets are more decided, if possible, in regard to Cotton and Grain than the telegraphic summary. Some of them quote 3s. advance on Indian Corn, and all agree upon very full rates for Flour and Wheat. The Cotton trade at Manchester is doing well, having obtained an advance on Goods and Yarns to correspond with the rise in the raw material. The accounts from China and India were deemed favorable for Cotton Goods. The reduction in the stock of American Cotton at Liverpool had more than neutralized the advices from this side of heavy receipts at the ports, and speculators, as well as the trade, were taking hold with much confidence. In the French markets, Grain and Flour were on the advance. The French Bank statement to 15th November, though not formally published, is understood to show a further loss of $5,000,000 in Gold, with more than a corresponding reduction, however, in circulating notes. The loss in Gold occurred early in the month of October, and of late the drain had measurably ceased. The British Funds are 89 ₰ cent. for the December account, and 88¾@88⅞ cash. The Bank of England statement is annexed:

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,328,806	£10,412,335	£17,534,066
July 14	12,681,833	9,653,020	17,328,806
July 21	12,706,108	9,207,945	16,644,152
July 28	12,913,262	8,791,145	16,385,392
Aug. 4	13,592,925	8,892,300	16,231,784
Aug. 11	14,239,692	9,156,845	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,943,006	9,229,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,958,732	8,874,555	15,545,987
Sept. 1	15,661,985	8,263,380	14,939,118
Sept. 8	16,637,227	7,525,502	14,217,376
Sept. 15	17,386,784	7,396,800	13,693,455
Sept. 22	18,509,273	7,286,815	13,208,807
Sept. 29	19,915,763	6,195,570	12,936,923
Oct. 6	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,270,281
Oct. 13	19,280,446	4,557,490	11,754,421
Oct. 20	18,789,512	4,310,485	11,220,207
Oct. 27	18,534,600	4,262,565	11,308,365
Nov. 3	18,355,548	4,644,466	11,299,634

The private discount houses were taking paper ½ ₰ cent. below the Bank interest, so that the Loans of the Bank are being paid off, while the reserve of Bank notes unemployed is, for the first time since July, on the increase, and the specie movement steady. No higher rate of interest is now anticipated. Some of the circulars speak of a probable return to a lower rate, though this is not favored by the increasing temper of speculation in the markets, which the Bank management is not likely to encourage. Sugars have gone up 6s.@7s. the hundred, equal to 1½c.@1¾c. here. Coffee is also reported in quick demand. Iron Rails £8 the ton, with no increase of orders. In American Stocks the business is light. The excitement in regard to difficulties in our diplomatic relations with England had contributed to the dullness. Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Business in American Securities has received a decided check, and can scarcely be expected to become active until fears of any rupture in the friendly relations of this country and America shall have been set at rest. Some small investments have been made by parties who, believing in a pacific settlement of the existing differences, are desirous to take advantage of the low rates at present ruling. Great Western of Canada Shares have been done since our last at 21¾; they close rather firmer at 22¼@22½."

The State Canal Fund Commissioners have decided to advertise for bids to a new *five* ₰ cent. State Canal Loan of $4,500,000, to cover the five ₰ cents of 1855, falling due 31st of December, $4,000,000, and a deficiency of $500,000 in the Canal Debt Sinking Fund. The Loan will probably command a premium, of 3 to 5 ₰ cent., for although by the careful guards which have been thrown around the banking basis, they can only be employed in the Department at 83⅓ ₰ cent., they will be cheaper to the country bankers than the Canal sixes recently awarded at 115 to 117 ₰ cent. The new loan is to run eighteen years.

The Foreign trade returns at this port, for the past week, are less favorable than the previous week in regard to the export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods. But from the Southern ports, the movement of Cotton to Europe was again active, the total, exclusive of two thousand bales from New-York, being 60,000 bales, of the value of $2,400,000, against 27,000 bales same week last year. The Import of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the week, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, amounts to $2,905,945, against $1,482,368 same week last year. The total for the calendar year to present date, is $139,438,000, against $167,466,000 to same date in 1854. The Export list foots up $1,572,700 for the week, against $1,464,056 same week last season. For the calendar year the total is $61,899,000 against $58,464 in 1854. There was no export of Specie during the week, direct or *via* Boston. The export of Specie same week last year was $266,000 from New-York and $569,477 from Boston. The total from New-York for the calendar year is $26,557,000 against $36,610,000 to corresponding period in 1854. From New-York and Boston together, the Specie Export is $40,990,000 against $44,280,000 to same time last year. There were no deliveries of California Gold during the week. The *George Law* of the Panama route is now about due, with the mails and treasure from San Francisco to 5th November. The same week last year, the deliveries at New-York were $1,568,644. To the present time the total of California Gold delivered at New-York in 1855, is, by manifest, $33,607,458 against $44,084,099 to same time in 1854. The regular balance in the New-York Sub-Treasury on Saturday afternoon was $6,356,997, against $6,356,359 at the close of the previous week. There were some movements of Gold through the week to and from the interior, but we do not learn that the difference is important either way. We have seldom had to record a week's transactions in which the Gold movement was every way so light. The Bank Statement to be made up this afternoon will, probably reflect the same steadiness. The following is a comparative statement of the export of domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	8,828	$153,707	2,190	$102,[illegible]
Flour, bbls.	20,804	179,571	25,814	236,[illegible]
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	709	3,184	1,155	5,[illegible]
Wheat, bushs.	14,295	28,713	145,797	294,924
Corn, bushs.	272,859	[illegible]	34,689	34,[illegible]
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	1,976	[illegible]	2,463	41,[illegible]
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	2,869	[illegible]	1,592	[illegible]
Total Produce		$764,184		$754,[illegible]
Miscellaneous		[illegible]		618,[illegible]
Total for the week		$1,[illegible]		$1,[illegible]

The course of the Stock Market the past week, without very decided activity, shows a general improvement in prices, of 1@1¼ ₰ cent. as compared with the closing of the previous week. At one time, on Friday morning, the advance was ¼@1 ₰ cent. beyond the closing figures of Saturday afternoon, under the influence of the foreign news by the *Canada* telegraphed from Halifax; but the subsequent feeling was one of languor, and the transactions of Saturday rather moderate in amount. The final tide indicates a little more firmness.

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Nov. 17.	Saturday, Nov. 24.
Virginias	94¾	96
Missouris	89	90
Illinois Centrals	78¾	79¼
Eries, 1875	89¾	90
New-York Central, 7s	102½	104
Erie Stock	52¾	53
Reading	90¼	91¾
Panama	103¾	106
Toledo	74	76
Galena	119	121
Rock Island	90¾	93
South Michigan	93¼	94¾
Michigan Central	95¼	97¾
Cumberland	24½	25

The private sales of New-York Central on Saturday were at 98 ₰ cent., against 90¾ at the close of the previous week.

The Banks have been rather more liberal in their discounts since Monday, and the comparative offerings are somewhat lessened. The discount brokers are taking prime names at 9@10 ₰ cent., and fair paper at 12 ₰ cent. The pressure at the East has thrown more paper into Wall-street for negotiation. Our own merchants are comparatively easy. The collections, falling due on account of the Western Banks, on the acceptances of our produce factors, are unusually large, and are met with general promptness. It is believed that the orders in the *Canada's* mails will increase the export movement of Grain and Flour the present week. The Foreign bills which come forward from the South, against Cotton, are in few hands, and the regular Bankers are likely to control the market for Wednesday's steamer. Sterling rates, 108@108¼ ₰ cent. These terms, and the accounts of our easier market for money in England, will prevent the further use of gold on a remittance. A change of the current this way is not generally anticipated, nor is it considered particularly desirable until the difference between our current Exports and Imports is more decidedly marked.

The Erie Railroad Company have just completed their annual report of operations for the Railway year ending 30th September, to be submitted to the State Board of Railway Commissioners. The Executive officers have also prepared a careful and detailed tabular statement for the use of their bond and shareholders and the public press. Before condensing this, we turn to our files of last November, to copy for the convenience of reference, the following official table of

OPERATIONS OF THE ERIE ROAD FOR 1853-54.

	Earnings.	Int. and Expenses.	Net Earn.
October, 1853	$535,675 18	$340,253 62	$199,421 56
November	461,266 15	338,492 83	122,773 32
December	381,203 40	359,299 34	21,913 06
January, 1854	337,252 56	347,453 49	
February	357,629 11	347,115 60	10,513 51
March	456,786 55	396,443 31	60,343 24
April	521,387 18	398,880 76	123,097 49
May	560,651 47	419,090 14	81,561 33
June	386,866 82	384,824 81	2,042 01
July	407,269 92	393,163 16	14,106 76
August	481,826 89	423,148 34	58,688 05
September	517,563 90	387,855 40	129,708 46
Total	$5,350,588 68	$4,546,015 79	$804,163 82
Loss in January			10,220 93
Resulting profits			$813,942 89
Less extraordinary loss on Lake and River Boats			88,356 00
Actual profit to Stock 7.25 ₰ cent.			$725,586 89

OPERATIONS OF THE ERIE ROAD—1854-55.

	Earnings.	Int. and Expenses.	Net Earn.
October, 1854	$589,[illegible] 70	$372,352 15	$[illegible],666 55
November	486,792 84	379,314 97	107,478 47
December	454,971 16	394,466 72	60,504 44
January, 1855	427,829 14	401,706 48	26,122 93
February	340,751 68	378,481 89	
March	507,690 26	419,378 44	87,711 82
April	500,897 42	382,424 74	124,172 68
May	475,127 85	377,719 76	97,408 09
June	396,807 69	345,309 84	51,534 85
July	372,077 53	367,128 50	4,948 33
August	434,779 07	396,644 44	38,135 13
September	547,119 46	385,549 18	161,570 28
Total	$5,488,093 27	$4,565,419 01	$[illegible],254 07
Loss in February			84,670 71
Resulting profits			$[illegible],574 36
Less extraordinary loss by boats		$8,146 28	
By exchange of machinery		6,010 58	
By fire to depot and Bridges		81,097 63	90,154 49
Actual profit to Stock 8.33 ₰ cent.			$[illegible],419 87

ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—UNFUNDED ACCOUNTS.

	Oct. 1, 1854.	Oct. 1, 1855.
Bills Payable and all other liabilities	$2,480,225 95	$1,211,708 04
Less Cash and Cash items on hand	266,370 40	180,758 02
Actual Liabilities beyond Cash	2,919,855 55	1,031,010 02
Due by Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad Company, secured by Bill of Sale of Cars and Locomotives	$100,000 00	$100,000 00
Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, 1st Mortgage, 7's Bonds	9,000 00	9,000 00
Peoria and Oquawka 1st Mortgage Bonds, received in payment of Old Iron sold		2,000 00
Materials on hand	521,310 02	504,055 06
Fuel on hand	185,896 21	497,115 25
	$816,206 23	$1,132,770 31
On 1st October, 1854, the Liabilities exceeded Bonds and Materials on hand by		$1,403,649 32
On 1st October, 1855, the Bonds and Materials on hand exceed the Liabilities by		101,759 69

In the liabilities are included (says the semi-official memorandum) the pay roll of all the employes for the month of September, amounting to about $200,000, which is only disbursed in the middle of October, so that there are no known unadjudicated claims in the Company, beyond the amount of liabilities as above.

The comparative results of the year's operations on the Road we make as follows:

Gross business of 1854-55	$5,488,093
Gross of 1853-54	5,359,958
Increase	$129,035
Running expenses proper 1854-55	$2,625,744
Same in 1853-54	2,730,615
Decrease	104,871
Pro rata of expenses 1854-55	47.88 ₰ cent.
Pro rata of expenses 1853-54	50.95
Decrease in expenses	3.12 ₰ cent.
Contingent, Rent of Union Road 1854	$84,733
Taxes on real estate, &c.	61,242
Together	$145,975
Same items last year	148,144
Decrease	$2,169
Interest on funded debt 1854-55	$1,664,889
Same in 1853-54	1,491,667
Increase	$173,222
Interest on floating debt 1854-55	$128,808
Same in 1853-54	175,488
Decrease	$46,680
Extraordinary losses by fire, &c., 1854-55	$90,154
Extraordinary loss by boats 1853-54	88,356
Difference	$1,798
All expenses, losses and interest in 1854-55	$5,655,573
Same in 1853-54	4,634,371
Increase	$21,202
Pro rata of gross business, 1854-55	81 80 ₰ cent.
Same in 1853-54	86.50
Decrease	1.70 ₰ cent.

The favorable features of their comparison are, that the running expenses proper are reduced from 50.95 ₰ cent. of the gross business to 47.88 ₰ cent., the total being $104,871 less on a business of $5,469,958, and that the resulting profit to the Stockholders, all things being taken in full into the account, is 8.33 per cent. against 7.25 ₰ cent. last year. Another evidence of economy in the administration of the work is, that the loss by Steamboat connections on Lake Erie and the Hudson River, which last year amounted to $88,356, is brought down to the nominal sum of $3,146. That this saving is counterbalanced by the burning of the Jersey City Depôt, and Port Jervis and Lackawaxen Bridges is no fault of the management.

The drawbacks to the exhibit are, that the proceed of the loan of 1883, having been paid in in full since the previous statement, and the loan of 1875 negotiated for $4,000,000, while the Income Loan paid off was only $2,649,000, the support of the Funded Interest has cost $178,222 more than the previous year. Against this is a saving of $46,000 in the support of the unfunded debt, a saving which would have been at least $56,000 more but for the discount of 20 ₰ cent to which the Directors were compelled to submit on the loan of 1875. This result cost the Company $803,000. It gave them but $551,000 in cash out of four millions, over and above the Income loan maturing—a fact which justifies the withholding of dividends out of the net profits of the year. There is, nevertheless, $322,000 set apart for future division, in the Sinking Fund, while the remainder of the profits have been thus employed:

Cash cost of $322,000 Bonds in S. Fund	$288,625
Outlay in New Construction	245,711
To Reduction of Floating Debt	299,080
Total profits of year	$833,419

With the same gross business in the new year, the resulting profits to the Stockholders will not, under any probable circumstances, be less, while the drawbacks to a division in cash will be partially withdrawn. The Sinking Fund alone, which is to be divided into shares, when it attains a million of dollars, will, instead of $322,000 for eight months and a fraction, yield about $500,000 by 30th of September, and swell the total to the proposed million of dollars before the close of the calendar year 1856. This would give a scrip dividend of 10 ₰ cent., and leave over 4 ₰ cent. in cash subject to disposal, out of the profits of the new Railway year, assuming the profits at no higher figure than in the year just closed—say $833,419 less $420,000—to be appropriated to the purchase of the Bonds of 1875 for the Sinking Fund.

The currency excitement in Boston grew out of the crippled condition of the Grocers' Bank of that city, where the notes of the four or five of the country banks discredited on Friday by the Suffolk, had been redeemed. It is believed that everything will be made right in a few days. The management of the Grocers' Bank has been changed, and all necessary aid afforded for going on quietly.

We have occasionally intimated that *time sales*, which take the form of speculating on the future of prices, without any purpose on the part of buyers to *hold*, or any immediate ability on the part of sellers to *deliver* the security or commodity thus dealt in, are not confined to the Stock Exchange. The practice obtains extensively in the Grain and Provision trade. The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday, affords an ihsight into the routine observed in the Corn Exchange in this City:

We received a private letter from a highly respectable and reliable source in New-York, dated 21st inst., which furnishes the following information with reference to the produce markets. The letter was not written "

New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON

Interesting Details Concerning the Recent Difficulty with Great Britain—The Speakership—Organization, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Nov. 25, 1855.

In my letter of yesterday I undertook to show that Consul BARCLAY's attempts to create the impression that he had nothing to do with the CRAMPTON enlistment scheme, or with getting up the recent excitement in England in regard to the bark *Maury* affair, must fail, because based on disingenuous quibbles. In further support of the proposition, I have since learned that when Mr. BUCHANAN had his interviews with Lord CLARENDON, the latter *produced Consul Barclay's letter* to CRAMPTON transmitting the *Maury* affidavits.

If you look in the *Union*, of this morning, you will find a somewhat circumstantial statement of the interviews to which I refer. The first of these occurred on the 20th of October, on which day Lord CLARENDON said the purpose of the fleet ordered to this side of the Atlantic was to intercept privateers known to be fitting out in New-York. Mr. BUCHANAN laughed at the story, saying there could be no reasonable foundation for it, as he had received not a word of intelligence on the subject. You will notice that not even Mr. BUCHANAN had yet heard anything about the suspicions attaching to the *Maury*. His incredulity with regard to the privateer story led Lord CLARENDON to give him some of the particulars. One of these fearful dangers impending over British commerce was "a large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships from Australia, conveying gold to England, with purpose in the first instance to capture one of the Cunard steamers."

BARCLAY'S AFFIDAVITS PRODUCED IN LONDON.

Mr. BUCHANAN retired from the interview of that day, sought out several respectable gentlemen who arrived at Liverpool from New-York by the last preceding steamer, and questioned them in regard to the privateer rumors. Not one of them had heard anything upon the subject; nor had they heard at home even that suspicions of anything of the sort were entertained. On the 1st November, Mr. BUCHANAN saw Lord CLARENDON again, told him of his conversations with his countrymen, and assured him that the British Government must be mistaken in supposing there were any Russian privateers fitting out in the United States; and then it was that Lord CLARENDON produced BARCLAY's affidavits as already stated. There surely now can be no mistaking the British Consul's part in this exciting affair.

A COMPARISON OF DATES AND ITS LESSON.

Notice again, if you please, that the London *Times*, of the 13th October, *did* announce that certain four vessels had been ordered to Jamaica and Bermuda. This order excited no remark anywhere. It is not at all probable that it had any other purpose than to provide agreeable duty for a portion of the British fleet for which there was no other employment during the Winter. But the *Maury* affidavits were taken on the 10th of October. They were evidently transmitted at about the same time, and reached London probably on the 22d. Immediately thereafter a large additional force was ordered to the North American stations, and the London journals of the 23d, 24th and 25th simultaneously blew their ferocious war blasts.

I think a comparison of these dates substantiates my theory of the purpose of this fuss and fury. The British Government wanted to do something to draw public attention from its "badly bungled" enlistment scheme in the United States, and at the same time to frighten our Government, if possible, out of its demands for redress. They could find nothing suited to their purpose until, on the 22d, they received the *Maury* affidavits, upon which they seized as a perfect godsend, pitched into them pell mell, and—"put their foot in it." Really each new development in these affairs adds new embarrassment to Great Britain and her agents in the United States.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS—DISINTERESTED ADVICE.

Members are coming in very slowly, and we get little that is reliable, therefore, in regard to arrangements for the organization of the House. Hon. THOS. R. WHITNEY arrived yesterday, and is at "Guy's National," where the place hunters have already besieged him, and are daily engaged in pressing upon him their disinterested advice as to his future course. I suppose the member from New-York is here to make arrangements for the Know-Nothing Caucus set for next Thursday. Among those who profess superior knowledge as to the probable result of the attempts to organize the House, there is no one yet who presents any candidate for the Speakership as a Simon Pure Know-Nothing. The indications among such are, that the new party will not attempt to run a candidate solely under their own auspices,—but will seek from the first to accomplish a fusion.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Among the candidates for SPEAKER now spoken of is Hon. HENRY M. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, a decided Anti-Nebraska man, who was elected by a union of Whigs and Know-Nothings over a Nebraska-Democrat. It is said that if Hon. LEWIS D. CAMPBELL cannot succeed, his friends will go over in a body to Mr. FULLER. I give you these speculations, not because I believe anybody really can tell who will or who will not be run, but simply to gratify such readers as, in the absence of facts, desire to know "what people talk about."

MR. CULLOM'S PROSPECTS—THE PRINTING.

Mr. CULLOM's stock as candidate for the Clerkship seems to be rising. One of his competitors, Mr. BOTELER, of Virginia, having become satisfied that he had no chance of success, and that Mr. CULLOM's prospects are good, has retired from the contest, and goes home again in a day or two.

For Printer, there is a multiplicity of candidates, —and if each of them has half the number of friends he boasts, *nobody* can be elected. The struggle over this office will probably be severe; and if all parties wish to unite in the election of a practical man, who will do their work promptly and creditably, and not devote its profits to the support of any partisan press, they will do well to choose CORNELIUS WENDELL, who has in reality been the Printer of both Houses during the last year or more, although not so denominated. The appearance of his work speaks volumes in his favor.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The statement is erroneous that the Secretary of War will recommend to Congress, in his annual report, some novel and important changes in the organization of the army. He will doubtless renew the recommendations which he has heretofore made, but nothing more.

THE NEW BRIGADIER GENERALSHIP.

The subject of the vacant Brigadier Generalship is attracting attention again, and an effort is making to create a sentiment in favor of the appointment of General LANE, of Oregon. I have no idea that such a selection has ever suggested itself to the mind of the President. The appointment properly belongs to either General HARNEY or General SMITH, and I still incline to the opinion that it will be given to the latter. If any good reason can be found for going out of the army for the new Brigadier, I take it for granted that no one will be selected who does not possess the highest qualifications—moral, intellectual and physical. Surely the choice cannot fall on one who has proven his inability to command *himself*, by indulging in profane abuse of his colleague on the floor of Congress.

S.

The British Squadron.

From the Washington Union.

We perceive in one after another of the public journals, conflicting speculations concerning the object of the British Government in dispatching an additional naval force to the West Indies.

On the arrival of the *Pacific* we deemed it proper, for the purpose of tranquillizing the public mind, to make known in brief the nature of the explanation on the subject which came to our Government by that vessel, stating explicitly that apprehension of Russian privateers said to be fitting out in New-York, and of the *Maury* by name, was the inducement of the proposed naval expedition.

We have now made further inquiry on the subject at the Department of State, and are authorized to to publish the following circumstantial particulars:

In consequence of the publications in the London journals of the 23d, 24th and 25th of October, Mr. BUCHANAN requested an interview with Lord CLARENDON for the purpose of asking explanations on the subject. They held two interviews, one on the 29th of October, and the other on the 1st of November. At those interviews Lord CLARENDON declared that the proposed naval expedition originated in no purpose unfriendly to the United States; that its object was a defensive one, to protect British commerce against Russian privateers, three or four of which were said to be fitting out in New-York, and one of them nearly ready for sea; that this particular one was a large and fast vessel, specially intended to intercept British ships from Australia conveying gold to England, with purpose, in the first instance, to capture one of the Cunard steamers; and, in justification of the general statement, he referred expressly to the case of the bark *Maury*, as represented in affidavits communicated by Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul at New-York, to Mr. CRAMPTON, and by the latter transmitted to his Government, and at the same time laid before the Government of the United States.

We have already stated that the investigation instigated by Mr. BARCLAY resulted in showing clearly that there was no truth in his allegation against the bark *Maury*.

Secretary Dobbin's Instructions to Commander Hollins.

The following is the letter of instructions from Secretary DOBBIN to Commander HOLLINS, alluded to, yesterday, by our Special Washington Correspondent, and which, we believe, has never before been published by the newspaper press. After perusing it, our readers will have no difficulty in surmising the circumstances under which it is possible for the naval forces of Great Britain and the United States to come into collision:

UNITED STATES NAVY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 14, 1853.

SIR: Your communication from San Juan de Nicaragua, bearing date March 30, 1853, covering a correspondence with the commander of Her Majesty's war-steamer, the *Geyser*, has been received.

I apprehend you have, ere this, received a communication from this Department approving your conduct as reported in your dispatches, bearing date United States ship *Cyane*, harbor of San Juan de Nicaragua, March 18, 1853. While, however, your prompt interposition to protect the property of American citizens interested in the Accessory Transit Company meets with the entire approbation of the Government, it is deemed proper to put you in full possession of the grounds on which that approval is based, and the views and policy of the Government in relation to certain questions bearing on the subject-matter more immediately under consideration.

You seem to entertain the opinion that it was the duty of the commander of the British war steamer, the *Geyser*, to interpose also for the protection of the property of the Accessory Transit Company, and express surprise that he should have sailed from the port on the evening before the destruction of the buildings, although "he was informed by the agent of the intended destruction." Your opinion seems to be based on the supposition that, by the convention between Great Britain and the United States of the 19th of April, 1850, it became the duty of those two powers to afford that protection. It is proper to suggest to you, that the convention of the 19th of April, 1850, stipulates that any company formed to promote a communication "by ship canal, which may be constructed between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, shall receive the protection of Great Britain and the United States." It is true, therefore, that there is nothing in that treaty, expressly in so many words, guaranteeing their joint protection to the "Accessory Transit Company," formed since "the American Atlantic and Pacific Ship Canal Company," whose proposed mode of inter-oceanic communication is not by "ship canal."

It is further true, however, that in the 8th article of said treaty, the two Governments do "agree to extend their protection by treaty stipulations to any other practicable communications, whether by canal or railway;" but whether, under the spirit and true meaning of that convention, it is the duty of the two Governments to protect the "Accessory Transit Company" as a company, is a question in regard to which you need not embarrass yourself, as the propriety of your action is justified on principles entirely distinct. If any of the subjects of her Britannic Majesty were interested as stockholders in said company, and the commander of the British war steamer declined interposition to save their property from destruction, it is a position in regard to which the United States have no desire, perhaps no disposition, to complain.

Your conduct in affording protection, and saving from destruction the property of that company, is commended not because of any *supposed stipulation* for that purpose, by convention between Great Britain and the United States, *but because American citizens* are largely and chiefly *interested* in said company, the charter of which was granted and guaranteed by the State of Nicaragua, within the limits of which State the town of San Juan is situated, and which charter was granted even long before any attempt was made to convert Greytown into what is now alleged to be an independent city. The authorities of Greytown have no right to interfere with rights and privileges thus granted by the State of Nicaragua. When they, therefore, attempted to destroy the property of the Company, your interference is justified and approved, *solely*, because it is regarded as an unauthorized attempt to *disturb the rights of American citizens*, and the United States desire that the American citizen "shall realize that, upon every sea and on every soil where our enterprise may rightfully seek the protection of our flag, American citizenship is an inviolable panoply for the security of American rights."

These suggestions are probably sufficient to inform you of the proper grounds on which the approval of your conduct is based, and on which it is desired that you should place your justification. But as it is not possible to foresee what state of events may arise near that country, it is perhaps proper to give you somewhat more fully the views of the government touching some of the more prominent questions that may possibly engage your attention.

San Juan de Nicaragua, or Greytown, is regarded by the United States as within the limits of the State of Nicaragua. It has never been recognized by the United States as an independent government; no consul has been sent there, but on the contrary merely a commercial agent recognized, in whose commission San Juan de Nicaragua is expressly stated to be within the limits of the State of Nicaragua. It is understood that this town claims its independence under a charter from a personage at the head of a tribe of Indians, called the Mosquito King. The United States have never recognized the Government of this Mosquito King; and does not recognize the validity of his charter to the few settlers in Greytown; but at the same time, you are expressly instructed to respect the police regulations of any temporary organization there, and not to molest them in the slightest degree, except under the contingencies previously mentioned.

It is not understood by the United States that Great Britain has any greater interests or rights in that or any other portion of Central America than the United States; but, on the contrary, it is understood that by the Convention of the 19th of April, she retired from the Mosquito Protectorate, and agreed "not to assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." It is, therefore, to be assumed that the interest manifested by Commander THOMAS WILSON, of Her Majesty's ship *Geyser*, in his communication to you of the 28th of March last, was not with a view to interfere with your interposition in behalf of American citizens, or to exercise any peculiar guardianship over the authorities of Greytown, but merely with a view to the single point of inquiry as to the duty of both Great Britain and the United States, under the Convention of April, 1850, to protect the Accessory Transit Company. Until the contrary appears you will, therefore, in any further communications with Commander WILSON, assume that to be the position of Her Majesty's Government.

A portion of the property attempted to be destroyed is on Point Arenas. How Point Arenas is either a part of Costa Rica or Nicaragua. If it be within the limits of Costa Rica, it is manifest that the authorities of Greytown, in the State of Nicaragua, have no right to molest persons or property there. If it be within the limits of Nicaragua, then the authorities of Greytown have no right to interfere, because of the privilege granted by the State Government of Nicaragua prior even to any *attempted parent* organization at that town. It is not apprehended, however, that any further difficulty will occur with the authorities of Greytown, nor is it supposed that Her Majesty's Government will improperly interfere.

As soon as there is no apparent necessity for your remaining at San Juan, the health of your crew would, perhaps, be promoted by cruising from that station to Pensacola.

Commodore NEWTON will be instructed as to the future movements of the home squadron.

I am, respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. C. DOBBIN.

Commodore GEORGE N. HOLLINS,
Commanding U. S. ship *Cyane*, San Juan de Nicaragua

The Empress Eugenie.

The Paris correspondent of the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, speaking of the French Empress, says: "Her interesting condition is becoming more and more apparent. When similarly circumstanced, some ladies endeavor to conceal the fact from the public; but Queens, on the contrary, should let it be apparent, so that there may be no doubt concerning the prospect of an heir to the throne, as has happened more than once. Modesty should give way in such a case to the interests of the State."

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1308. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA AND NICARAGUA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at N. Orleans.

PROGRESS OF COL. WALKER.

His Government Recognized by the United States Minister.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

The steamship *Daniel Webster*, from Punta Arenas, Nicaragua, on the 19th inst., arrived here to-day, with California dates to the 5th inst.

The mining news is of an encouraging nature.

The Indians in Oregon were continuing their depredations on an extensive scale.

An additional force of 200 men had left San Francisco to join Col. WALKER, who still retained quiet possession of Granada, Nicaragua and the Transit route. He was daily receiving accessories.

On the 13th inst., Mr. WHEELER, the United States Minister at Nicaragua, formally recognized WALKER's Government.

General CORRAL had been found guilty of treason and shot, and ESPINOZA had been banished.

Colonel KINNEY remained at Greytown, but fifty of his followers had joined the WALKER party.

From Laguayra.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Nov. 26.

The bark *Paez* arrived here this morning, with dates from Laguayra to the 3d inst. There is no political news of interest.

Business was dull owing to the non-arrival of the coffee crop. Small sales of new had been made at 12c., and of old at 11¾c. Hides scarce and selling at 18c.@18½c.; Cotton 18c.; Cocoa 23½c.@23c.; Indigo $1; Fustic 2½c.

Left in port the brig *Pauline*, from New-York for Mongas Island, to load guano. Spoke brig *Napoleon* in lat. 35°, long. 76°.

The cholera was subsiding.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Discussion of the President's Message by the Cabinet—Dispatches from Mr. Buchanan—Supposed Recall of Mr. Crampton—Publication of the Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The Cabinet held a very long session to-day, during which the President's Message was discussed; also dispatches from Mr. BUCHANAN. The contents of the latter are carefully concealed, which, to some extent, supports the vague rumor that Great Britain agrees to the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON,—as in that case diplomatic etiquette requires that the British Minister should be permitted himself first to make the order of recall public.

The President has finally determined not to print the Message or Executive Reports before sending them to Congress.

S.

Dispatches by the Canada—Procrastination on the part of Great Britain—The Editorship of the American Organ.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Nov. 26.

The dispatches by the *Canada* underwent examination at the State Department until a late hour on Sunday night, and to-day were officially considered, the Cabinet meeting an hour earlier than usual.

It is understood the representations of our Government regarding the alleged violation of the Neutrality laws by Mr. CRAMPTON, have not been met in that straightforward manner our Government had a right to expect. Mr. BUCHANAN says the professions of friendship by the British Cabinet are more profuse than heretofore, and expresses the opinion that procrastination has been resorted to, in the hope that something might turn up to relieve the British Government from its dilemma.

Judge ELLIS has resumed the editorship of the *American Organ*. He repudiates the Slavery question as an element in the American party's constitution, and says that differences of opinion on it must be tolerated.

Perilous Position of Three Men.

HOLYOKE, Mass., Monday, Nov. 26.

As three Irishmen named DAVID GLEASON, JOHN BARRY and TIMOTHY CROWLEY, employed in the erection of the New Glasgow Mills, at South Hadley Falls, were returning to this place this evening from work, in a row boat, when near the dam an oarlock gave way and they were instantly precipitated over the dam, a distance of about twenty feet, near a rock, to which they clung. All efforts to rescue them failed until about 9 o'clock, when, after being in the water four hours, they were taken off by a boat manned by seven men. None were seriously injured. Their escape is providential.

United States Senator from Texas.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Nov. 24.

By the arrival of the steamship *Mexico* from Galveston, we learn that Hon. THOMAS J. RUSK has been unanimously reelected by the Legislature of Texas United States Senator from that State.

Country Circulation of New-York Daily Journals.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Nov. 26.

In our Eastern cities there is generally one daily newspaper to every ten thousand inhabitants; in the Western cities one to five thousand inhabitants. New "cities" in the West, like St. Paul, Dubuque, Galena, &c., have a larger number of daily newspapers than places of the same size in the East. But many of the newspapers in new cities at the West live on hope—not money.

Besides supporting three daily newspapers, New-Haven contributes no small amount of "material aid" to the mammoth newspapers of New-York. The inquiry is frequently made, "How many New-York dailies are taken in New-Haven?" In order to answer this question correctly, considerable time has been spent in going to the various news-offices and to the post-office, and putting an exact list of each New-York daily from the Post-Office books and the books of the news-dealers. The precise number of copies of each New-York daily taken in New-Haven has thus been ascertained. The following is a correct list of the number of dailies taken from the news-offices and Post-Office:

New-York Daily Times	418
" " Tribune	2,495
" " Herald	1,926
" " Express	754
" " Journal of Commerce	75
" " Sun	75
" " Democrat (German)	45
" " Commercial Advertiser	1
" " Courier & Enquirer	1
" " News	1
Total	1,956

In addition to the above list, about 300 of the TIMES, *Tribune* and *Herald*, are received by our newsdealers and sent to subscribers in adjoining towns and villages.

For the *Tribune*, TIMES, *Herald* and *Express*, subscribers pay $6 00, the paper being delivered at the residences. For the *Sun* and *Democrat* they pay less, and for the *Journal of Commerce* and the *Commercial Advertiser* they pay more. The following table gives the amount paid by citizens of New-Haven for New-York dailies:

Amount paid for Daily TIMES	$2,717
" " " " Tribune	2,495
" " " " Herald	1,926
" " " " Express	754
" " " " all others	1,950
Total	$9,950

There are about 300 dailies sent into the adjoining towns and villages, which increases this amount to over $11,000. The City of New-Haven and the adjoining villages pay more than *eleven thousand dollars* for New-York daily newspapers every year! It is impossible to get a correct list of the number of New-York weekly newspapers taken here, but from the best information that can be obtained, we pay over four thousand dollars for weekly newspapers published in New-York.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

NOVEMBER SESSION.

Matsell to be Attended to in December.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board of Aldermen had hardly commenced business before Mr. BRIGGS called up his famous Report on Matsell. It was taken up, and on motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, made the special order for the first Monday in December. The Board was very amiable about it.

The remaining proceedings were not important.

THE GREAT REPORT—BRIGGS—BRANCH—MATSELL.

Mr. BRIGGS called from the table the Special Committee's report on Matsell. This, Mr. Chairman, said BRIGGS, is the anniversary of the day on which the British evacuated this City, and I think it is very proper that it should be the day when an English Chief of Police vacates the office which he holds.

Mr. WILLIAMSON moved that the report be made the special order for the first Monday in December.

Mr. BRIGGS was anxious that the Board should have plenty of time to consider. He had not a doubt of the unanimity of its decision, and did not object to a postponement.

Mr. VOORHIS concurred with BRIGGS, that if Matsell was found to be an alien, he ought to vacate his office.

Nothing further was said.

The report was made the special order for next Monday.

CITY RAILROADS.

The City Railroad Companies received the following sums last month:

Sixth-avenue Railroad	$94,954 58
Eighth-avenue Railroad	37,480 76
Total	$82,435 29

The Councilmen's papers were taken up and suitably referred.

NEW POST-OFFICE WANTED.

Mr. VARIAN offered the following:

Whereas, The inhabitants of the upper Wards of the City have long experienced great inconveniences from the want of Post-Office facilities, on account of the great distance from the Nassau-street Post-Office; therefore, be it

Resolved, That His Honor the Mayor be requested to address the Postmaster-General on the subject, and to urge upon him the necessity of establishing a Post-Office at the junction of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, that being a central point of the City, in a transversal sense, and distant more than 3½ miles from the Nassau-street Post-Office.

Adopted.

Thursday being Thanksgiving, the Board adjourned to Wednesday.

THE COUNCILMEN.

There was much more than the usual amount of interest in the proceedings of the Board of Councilmen last evening. Several matters of importance came up for consideration, and were debated at great length.

$1,000 TO THE WIDOWS AND ORPHANS.

The following resolution was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Resolved, That the sum of $1,000 be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Widows and Orphans' Fund of the New-York Fire Department, and that the Comptroller is hereby authorized to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the said Fire Department for the sum of $1,000, to be taken out of the appropriations for donations.

A $10,000 APPROPRIATION.

A report was received from the Committee on Finance, and referred to the Committee of the Whole, stating that they had carefully examined the subject of the proposed additional appropriation of $10,000 for Contingencies of the Common Council, and found the first appropriation exhausted. The additional appropriation is required to meet the payment of salaries to the Members of the Common Council for the remainder of the year. The sum appropriated for the year was based upon the actual amount needed for salaries of members, but the payment of about $10,000 for carriage hire from [illegible] account renders the additional appropriation necessary. The Committee recommended the adoption of a resolution making the required appropriation. So said did the Committee of the Whole.

A NEW POST-OFFICE.

The preamble and resolution from the Board of Aldermen, requesting the Mayor to urge upon the Postmaster-General the necessity of establishing a Post-Office at the junction of the Sixth-avenue and Broadway, was concurred in.

CHANGE OF A STAGE ROUTE.

A memorial from G. A. Conover for permission to run a portion of the Chelsea line of stages through Twenty-third-street, was received from the Board of Aldermen, and after some debate concurred in.

THE DRIVING OUT OF SWINE.

A resolution directing the City Inspector to have all the pig-styes removed from the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, to above Eighty-sixth-street, within a month, called up Mr. MCCARTHY, in all his vigor. He denounced those who favored such a proceeding as aristocrats, who, when they moved into the Nineteenth Ward were so poor that they were glad to get a residence near a pig-sty. Now, after they had been Aldermen and Councilmen for a year or two, they had become wealthy and their refined noses couldn't stand the smell. He claimed that the Nineteenth was one of the most healthful Wards in the City, and that the Board had no right to drive the pigs out of his Ward.

Mr. WARDELL took a different view of the matter. The pig-styes were nuisances, which he thought should be removed. The Twenty-second Ward was improving rapidly, and the people there wished to make it a pleasant residence for those doing business down town. Keeping the pig-styes in the upper Wards had been the means of driving thousands to Brooklyn, Jersey City and Hoboken, for residences, and had thus done great injury to the City.

Several amendments were made and lost, and after an hour's debate the Committee of the Whole reported in favor of the resolution.

THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

There was another report from the Committee having the offal matter in charge, which caused another long debate, which was concluded by the appointment of a Committee to confer with a similar Committee from the Board of Aldermen.

CATTLE DRIVING.

There was a report, with an ordinance, presented on the subject of cattle driving in the City, which drew a very pathetic speech from Mr. CLANCY. It proposed to license cattle drivers and force them to wear a badge of their calling, upon an exposed part of the body. This Mr. CLANCY thought wrong, and he consequently opposed it. Just as a vote was about to be taken on it by the Committee of the Whole, Mr. JACKSON moved that the Committee rise, which was carried, and there was, therefore, no action taken.

The Schooner Hudora and the Suspicions About Her.

We are informed by Mr. GEORGE STEERS, who was yesterday at Hart Island in the yacht *Black Eagle*, that the schooner *Hudora*, (of Saybrook,) which was sunk on Friday last, between that and City Island, has not yet been raised; but that several discoveries have been made, which show quite conclusively that a murder has been perpetrated on board. She lies in three fathoms of water and is not wholly submerged at low water. Several articles of property have been fished up from her. Among these were the vessel's burgee, a pillow, and some bed-clothing—all of which were more or less saturated with blood. The negro who left the vessel alone on Friday evening last, was arrested while scuttling ashore, which was done at the instance of Mr. N. C. HART, one of the Justices of the Peace, who detained him on shore to await an investigation of the matter.

On the next day, (Saturday,) he was put in irons, and confined in the County Jail, at White Plains. On his person were found two pocket-books, one containing $68, and the other $6 50. The one containing the $68 was in one of his boots. A knife was in his pocket, probably worth $80 or $40, was found in one of his pockets. He had also a carpet-bag, in which were found a boy's shirt, and two pairs of pants, evidently not his own. He had with him, in the boat, a hatchet and a large bowie-knife. The hatchet appeared as if it had been burned. He first gave his name as GEORGE WILLIAMS, and, on Saturday morning, GEORGE WILSON, stating that he was 31 years old, and born in Pennsylvania. The property recovered has been placed in the store of Mr. CHARLES MCCLANNAN, of City Island, on the responsibility of Justice HART, who had caused the negro to be arrested. The owners reside at Deep River, Conn., and have been informed of the disaster. She had been loaded, at Williamsburg, with 86 tons of coal, and was bound to Hartford.

The party who visited the schooner on Sunday afternoon, made an opening over some of the sleeping berths, and, having fished up some articles of clothing, and a pillow saturated with blood, they lowered a person by means of a pole, into the hold of the schooner. He touched a dead body, and, from its size, was led to believe that it was that of a boy; he endeavored to raise it by holding on with his feet, but although he partially succeeded three several times, he was finally compelled to abandon the attempt, and no further discoveries were then made. A number of persons were sent up the river last evening, provided with the necessary apparatus for raising the schooner at low tide, and making further and more effectual search for the missing bodies.

From what has already transpired, there is hardly any doubt that most horrible and cold-blooded murders have been perpetrated.

Rev. Mr. Arthur Before the Young Men's Christian Association.

Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, of England, addressed the Young Men's Christian Association at its monthly meeting last evening. He spoke of the formation of the mother Association in London, traced the progress of that organization, and described the measure of its influence. It afforded him much pleasure to find in a place so important as New-York, both socially and politically, that the young men could support a Christian Association. The title of the body suggested a cluster of ideas, reminding him of the clusters of the grapes of Eshkol, which gave promise of a better land and of better times. He was earnest in his counsel to members to aim at fulfilling the exact object for the accomplishment of which the Association was formed. Christian charity he inculcated especially as a useful lesson. There was no hope of strength without perfect unity. There must be, he added, an entire devotion to the work of bringing young men under Christian influences, without shirking the responsibilities of a religious life. Had his hearers lived in Rome during some part of the reign of NERO, they would have found in the streets, arguing earnestly upon some deep subject, an old Jew, whose friends had forsaken him, but whose epistles to his fellow Christians bear the impress of the great mind of the Apostle Paul. The example is a good one. There must be a complete sacrifice of self in every Christian work. And in this strain Mr. ARTHUR continued for half an hour, greatly to the edification of his auditors. President CROSBY desired him, upon his return to England, to convey the cordial greetings of this Association to ther brethren in London.

The regular essay of the evening was given by Mr. CARTER, upon the early life of Dr. CHALMERS. Remarks were offered by Rev. T. L. CUYLER and Mr. SELDEN. A considerable number of new members were proposed.

Supervisors Enthusiastic.

Alderman BRIGGS was certainly out of the way when he charged the Aldermen with a want of patriotism. As soon as the Supervisors yesterday discovered that it was Evacuation Day, they adjourned incontinently, regardless of moving appeals from Mr. LORD to take up tax bills, and from Mr. HOWARD to look after the affairs of the Census-Marshals who can't get their money. The roll was called, which insured each man his two dollars, and then the Board became patriotic and declined further action. They do say around the Hall that the reason why they went away so soon was that the question of raising the judicial salaries was about to be pressed pretty strongly, and the enemies of the measure shirked it.

Mayor Wood and the Omnibus Privileges.

There is another speck of trouble brewing—they say. The Mayor and the Common Council are likely to have a pleasant time over that old omnibus question. The point at issue is the propriety of a grant by the Mayor to stage companies to run extra stages on their line. The Mayor holds that he has a right to permit the running of extra omnibuses without submitting the matter to the Common Council, and the Aldermen are indignant again. We await further developments anxiously. Mr. MICAWBER would have it that something is about to "turn up."

Irving Literary Union.

The Fourth Annual meeting of the Irving Literary Union was held at the Central Presbyterian Church last evening. A number of addresses were made, and essays read by members of the Union, chiefly young men, and the DODWORTHS furnished the music. The "Union" had a pleasant time.

☞ Dr. REESE in his *Gazette* which is already out for December, gives the following very modest estimate of the number of medical students now attending lectures in New-York. He says:

The University School has	200
The College of Physicians and Surgeons has	160
The New-York Medical College has	75
Making a total of	435

Can that be all?

☞ Judge BOSWORTH, who has been detained at Oswego for nearly two weeks past by a severe illness, reached his home in this City on Saturday evening, and is rapidly convalescent.

☞ On Sunday evening the Swedenborgian Chapel, on Eleventh-street, was moderately well filled to listen to a discourse from Prof. GEO. BUSH, on the subject of "Creation."

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Monday was a very busy day at all the Police Courts. At

The Tombs

More than two score cases of drunkenness and petty assaults were examined.

CHARGE OF BURGLARY.

Michael Molinus, a Spaniard, describing himself as a cigar maker, and giving his residence at No. 394 Water-street, was brought up by officer Wood of the Third Ward, before Justice CONNOLLY, charged with burglary. Molinus, it is alleged, entered a room in the public house at No. 142 West-street, and attempted to steal therefrom a trunk and some clothing, valued at $40, belonging to Daniel Burroughs. The prisoner, before making escape with his booty, was discovered by Mr. Stockton, the proprietor of the house, and detained until an officer arrived, who took him in custody. The prisoner was committed for trial.

RUNNING OVER A CHILD.

A man named Richard Rudolph was arrested by Officer Pearce, of the Fourth Ward, on a warrant charging him with driving his horse and wagon over and badly injuring a child in Roosevelt-street. Rudolph was committed for examination, neither the name or residence of the child being known.

A FEMALE SHOP-LIFTER.

A woman named Margaret Gilford went into Stewart's, corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, yesterday afternoon, and inquired the price of some goods. While the clerk was displaying the wares asked for, Margaret managed to slip into her capacious pocket a costly silk dress pattern. The pattern was instantly missed, and Margaret being suspected, was detained in agreeable conversation until Officer Veldan, of the Chief's Office, who had been sent for, arrived and took her in custody. The stolen property was found on her person. She was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed her for trial. Gilford says she is a married woman, and resides at No. 104 Wooster-street.

ANOTHER STABBING AFFRAY.

James Heenan, a laborer, residing at No. 1 Harmon-street, was arraigned, charged with stabbing in the head, twice, a man named Edward Conklin, residing at No. 18 Desbrosses-street. Heenan says that a disturbance was going on in the vicinity of his house; that he went out to see what the matter was, and while looking on he was suddenly attacked by ten or twelve rowdies. Having an open knife in his hand at the time, he used it in self-defence and inflicted several stabs in the head of the complainant. The defendant was committed in default of $1,500 bonds.

Jefferson Market.

FIGHT IN A PORTER-HOUSE.

Patrick Cuffy, keeper of a porter-house in sixteenth-street, and a man named John Miner, were arraigned before Justice DAINTON on a complaint of Mrs. ANN HART, who charged them with assaulting and violently beating her husband, John R. Hart. Mrs. Harrett made affidavit that she went to the porter-house of Cuffy on the night in question, and purchased a small measure of beer, for which she returned in payment a $5 bill. Cuffy, on receiving the bill, refused to return any change, because, as he said, Mrs. Hart owed him some money, and he was resolved to keep what he had. Mrs. Harrett went home and informed Mr. Hart of the circumstances, and he returned with her to demand a return of the change. Cuffy refused to comply with the demand, some words ensued, and then, it is alleged, Cuffy struck Mr. Hart a powerful blow on the head with a club, which felled him to the floor, and afterwards, with the assistance of Miner, beat him very severely. The prisoners were committed for examination.

Essex Market.

CHARGE OF ROBBERY.

Morris Connor and Ellen Coleman were brought before Justice BREHMAN, charged with robbing Michael Gunning of the sum of $12. Gunning, who resides in Dutchess County, says he entered the saloon No. 7 Catharine-slip on Sunday evening, to take a drink, and that he had been there but a few moments when he was set upon by the prisoners, who beat him severely, and then robbed him of $12—all the money he had in his possession. The defendants were locked up for trial.

Mayor's Court.

BURGLARY.

Alfred Cett *alias* William Hott, an Englishman, was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice [illegible] charged with having, on the night of the 19th inst., broke into the store of Geo. Allen & Dater, No. 68 Chambers-st., and stealing a quantity satins, silks, silk vestings, handkerchiefs, cravats, &c., valued in all at $2,500. He was committed in default of $2,000 bail.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS.

A German named Charles Meyer was arrested, charged with stealing from the sidewalk, at No. 19 Dey-street, a box of merchandise, consisting of fancy goods, reticules, portemonnaies, &c., valued at $80. Meyer was caught with the box upon his shoulder, and had got some distance off, when he was discovered by the porter of the store. The property belonged to Messrs. White & Wright, and had been placed on the sidewalk a few minutes preparatory to its removal by a carman. The prisoner was committed in default of $500 bail.

Fires.

FIRE AT FORT WASHINGTON.

A stable at Fort Washington, owned by Mr. MONTAGUE WARD, and occupied by WILLIAM MINSTON, Esq., was, with some eighteen tons of hay, entirely destroyed by fire, about 7 o'clock Sunday evening. Loss about $900. No insurance.

FIRE IN FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

About 11¼ o'clock last night a fire occurred in the dwelling of JOHN HOFFLING, No. 215 Forty-fourth-street. The firemen succeeded in confining it to the building in which it originated. Damage chiefly by water. Mr. HOFFLING is insured in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company for $300.

FIRE IN WEST THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.

At 3¾ o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the dwelling of Mr. SMITH, No. 230 West Twenty-second-street. The family were first alarmed by finding the house full of smoke. A squad of men from the Twentieth Ward Station-house soon arrived, and extinguished the flames without alarming the Fire Department. Upon examining the place where the fire originated it was discovered that the heater had ignited the beams of the building. The damage to the floor and the ceiling will amount to about $200, which is covered by insurance.

Drowned.

GEORGE APPLE, a German boy, aged seven years, fell into an old well in Thirteenth-street, near First-avenue, yesterday afternoon, and was drowned. The body was discovered soon after the accident.

Homicide at Bellevue Hospital.

A notice was received at the Coroner's office last evening that one of the nurses of the Bellevue Hospital was dying from the effects of a stab inflicted, a few nights ago, by one of the patients, who was at the time suffering under delirium tremens.

Coroners' Inquests.

KILLED BY THE CARS.

At a late hour on Saturday afternoon, an unknown man, apparently a German, was run over by a train of Hudson River Railroad cars, near Tubby-Hook, and almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner HILTON, and the evidence taken went to show that the officers on the train were not in any way responsible for the fatal occurrence. The man was observed walking on the track far ahead of the train by the engineer, who blew the alarm whistle, whereupon the deceased walked to the opposite track and continued on, but just as the cars approached him, becoming confused no doubt, he jumped in front of the locomotive and the entire train passed over him. The deceased was about 5 feet 9 inches in height and quite stout. His dress consisted of a black frock coat, black pants with blue stripes, satin vest, black hat and pegged boots. The hat was manufactured by Messrs. M. MORAL & BROTHER, Eighth-aven

THE HEALTH QUESTION.

[illegible] AND [illegible], Lecturers, New-[illegible] since, pp. 156.

[illegible]om nation of the United [illegible] of becoming physically contemptible. Not from any natural causes—the foolish myth of *Buffon*, importing that a degradation divinely ordained, in kind and in degree, in strength and in size, was branded upon all the animate and inanimate nature of the Western Hemisphere, was long ago exploded. Not only do our gigantic rivers and mountains surpass the dimensions of the geographical features of Europe, our giantly pines bear trees, our grizzly and polar bears their scandinavian ursine cousins; but the highest beauty of our women is concededly unequaled by that of European dames; and, although the fact is not so widely known, there are whole races of men within the territories of the United States, whose athletic size and manly beauty would even render them objects of public wonder and admiration in the countries of Europe. For instance, the hardy mountaineers of the Eastern sections of Tennessee and Kentucky. It is known to many that when the late Dr. CALDWELL, (we think of Louisville, Ky.,) with two or three compatriots, was studying medicine in England and France, they were counted of such towering size, and symmetrical strength of form—although not remarkably large men at home—as to be called "The American Giants;" and even to be sandyed in public by the admiration of an attending crowd. Nor is there any truth in an assumption commonly made on both sides of the Atlantic, that our climate is so "dry and stimulating" as to preclude the possibility of the development of firm and voluminous muscle, of well rounded forms, of athletic and healthy frames, among the natives of the United States. Nor does the theory of a gradual acclimation of the Anglo-Saxon race to the new physical conditions of this Continent militate against this proposition; for, even if it were necessary to allow that this were proven, it would at most imply a difference *in kind* between the Anglo-American and his European kinsman, but no *degradation* of the former. Hygienic conditions being equal, we need fear no comparison in beauty or strength, either with the paunchy puffiness of John Bull, the lymphatic, beery bloat of the Teuton, or the wine-bibbing Frenchman.

The fault is not in the Creator, as if He had made our country unhealthy. "The lines have fallen to us in pleasant places; we have a goodly heritage." It is natural, universal, systematic, hereditary, obstinate, long-continued and wholly unintelligent and unintelligible abuse and perversion of our unparalleled natural advantages, which are this day fast lowering the grade of our national physical character.

Nor let it be thought that even if the phenomenon be admitted to be true, it is unimportant. As in individuals, so in nations, the physical is the indispensable governing centre and basis of operations for the intellectual, the moral, the spiritual. "A sound mind in a sound body," is not merely a statement of two conditions whose conjunction is fortunate; it is the statement, also, of a cause and its necessary effect. Strictly speaking, there can be no sound mind *without* a sound body; for whatever the mind may be, as surely as fate are all its operations and manifestations modified, limited, neutralized or exaggerated, by the influence of that physical structure which is the single medium through which those operations and manifestations are possible. This relation is as close and as necessary as that which exists between the die of the mint and the stamp of the coin it issues; it has already been repeatedly recognized and declared, by writers and speakers, popular and scientific; and we here declare it again, not as newly discovered, but as to be reiterated for the sake of that operative recognition which will at best be tardy, as is that recognition of all truths, precisely in the ratio of their importance. Almost all the peevishness and irritability, the anger and the gloom of the age, and no small share of its vice and its crime, are the witnesses which we should summon. "What is thought to be the devil in the soul, is very often dyspepsia in the stomach," says a keen physiologico-theologian. The crimes and follies of the drunken are instances precisely in point.

But this stomach and health question is also concerned with the destinies of our race and nation. High physical development makes conquering races; physical degradation accompanies their decline. The athletic training of the Greeks prepared them to endure such tremendous physical exertions as the marches of ALEXANDER, the battles with the innumerable Persian hosts, the great retreat of the ten thousand—a desperate struggle which only the hardiest of men could have survived. The sturdy frame of the Roman Legionary was the postulate, which being granted, the Roman Empire became possible. When the strong barbarians out of the North destroyed that Empire, they vanquished not such troops as CÆSAR's Tenth Legion, the Legion of the Lark, but a nation of deteriorated and almost emasculated men, weakened in muscle and constitution by hereditary physical decline—the decline of a nation unstrung and degraded by luxury, wealth and vice.

The English *man*, in like manner, is the necessary condition of the British Empire. He is a large, strong, healthy man; and has been improving, as his cattle have; and for a longer time. BAKEWELL and his cotemporaries, within a century, began to improve the oxen and horses and sheep of England. The average of the men of England, from causes quite intelligible, but which we cannot stop to develop, has been improving for many centuries. The armor that fitted the stalwart warriors of the Conqueror, or the knights of the Crusades, will not hold the Englishman of the Nineteenth Century. And so long as the English nation retains this physical vigor, it will retain its national strength and position.

We need no further instances from history. Are these facts of the like complexion, extant and patent among ourselves? We shall suggest a very few. The average weight of General WASHINGTON and his staff, men not selected for physical strength, and therefore more likely to furnish a fair average, was nearly two hundred pounds. They were heavier and stronger men than are usually seen to-day. Returned missionaries, after an absence of twenty-five or thirty years *after* the substitution of only one generation for another—tell us that they perceive a lower tone of general health, a more nervous and leaner and sallower type of physical frame, a more feverish and exaggerated and spasmodic activity, than marked the race which they remember to have left. Physicians observe, from lustrum to lustrum, a gradual increase and exacerbation of diseases which spring from unhealthy and disproportionate stress upon the brain and nervous system, and correspondent neglect of the health of the other framework of the body—of the muscular or respiratory or digestive systems. Apoplexy, they say, and paralysis, and the fatal darkness of insanity, are yearly more frequent; and most frequent among the most active and laborious classes of our population. Our blood, even, "which is the life," as the Scripture with nearly scientific truth, states its office—which nourishes all the rest of us—is absolutely corrupt; insomuch that actual autopsy enables surgeons to declare that in more than half our population there is either a strumous taint—scrofula, in other words—or sure indications that it has existed, and has by care or good fortune been removed.

Reasons are not lacking to account for these phenomena. Trace for a moment the life of an American man. The chances are almost even, physicians say, almost fifty in the hundred—that he is born with an unhealthy constitution; that is, with an inadequate original supply or fund of life power—vitality—ability to live and act. This may very possibly cause him to die before he has lived ten years. But suppose he lives. Upon this original fund he forthwith begins to overdraw and anticipate in every possible way. A portion of it he expends in digesting the cake and candy and lunches and luxuries of his childhood. Another portion is used in fighting against the unhealthy atmosphere and crooked positions of the school-room, and the overstimulated mental action usually necessary to get his lessons. Then he leaves school and goes into business; learns to smoke and chew, and draws on the fund of life, against the exhaustions of the tobacco-stimulus; squirts a further portion of it through his front teeth in the form of poisoned spittle; very probably adds other drafts to compensate the exhausting reaction of spiritous liquors, that stir the fires of the system into a sudden blaze, to let them fall into the inevitable languor that follows. More drafts must meanwhile all the time maintain the life-long struggle of his stomach against hot food, and greasy food, and stimulating food, and indigestible food, and unseasonable food, and excessive food, and every other phase of food in which the diabolical cunning of the Devil, the proverbial instigator of cooks, could be supposed to present it, let his spite be as bitter and acute as it may. More drafts, yet, however, upon the life-fund, to maintain the desperate battle of his brain; that tremendous struggle which the wild whirl of our feverish commercial activity necessitates, even for the gaining of a moderate living. Is it any wonder that by middle age the run upon the unrenewed deposits has exhausted them, the drafts dishonored, the reckless drawer utterly bankrupt in health the short remainder of his life—as, indeed, much of the former part has been—sickly, inefficiently unhappy; his children feebler, and crosser, and crookeder than he, a legacy of harm and sorrow to themselves, his country and his race—living monuments of one misspent life, and certificates of more? Our women do no better. Their experience in childhood, at school, in eating is similar, except that it tells more heavily upon the delicate and impressible female constitution. And if they are less vicious in the two items of liquor and tobacco, they fully compensate for that irregularity by their immeasurable superiority in the art of suicide by dress. They jam their ribs in, and their abdomen out; they squeeze their interiors into such disarrangement that their hearts hang dangling and knocking painfully about without their natural support above the diaphragm, and their stomachs below it. They tie up their lungs tight; that diminishes the amount of their breathing; that keeps the blood impure, and sends it, dirty and stagnant, to drag along through flabby muscle and inert brain, and indirectly to vitiate and degrade every manifestation of every bodily or mental faculty. Fit partners are such women for such men; and a sadly deteriorated race is the progeny of such parents!

The almost exclusively pecuniary direction of our political action, and of our individual action too, and our preponderating and exaggerated estimate of the importance of such pecuniary efforts, is not only a theme for pulpit exhortations, as a religious error; it is a great social and physiological error as well. It is this which has had the effect of preventing any real comprehension of the importance of the physical life of which we speak, and of turning all attention from its conditions or progressing modifications. Authors of physiological school books, medical men, school teachers and school officers, and a few more, have long perceived and urged the importance of the subject, and the dangers imminent in consequence of our multiplied hygienic heresies. Others experience an occasional access of excitement. A learned divine said that the perusal of the book which has suggested these remarks, made him feel like catching hold of every woman he met and screaming "murder!" in her ear. But such emotion is exceptional and transient. Few stop to consider the matter, fewer still take any reformatory steps; the whole subject is even threadbare and uninteresting to most people by mere inefficient repetition.

Miss BEECHER's book, whose title heads this article, is an attempt to draw public attention again to the subject by coming at it from a new direction, and by drawing illustration and enforcement from an entirely new set of facts. It is an exposition of the national valetudinarianism, as it prevails among the women of the nation. A clear and comprehensive compendium is given of the laws of health, in their application to the social condition of American women. Then the habitual violations of those laws are plainly presented, and a series of terse practical rules for their observance is added, with sufficient commentary. But the most noticeable portion of the book, is the new and striking group of facts, compiled and adduced for proof of the urgent and immediate importance of the reforms recommended.

We can make no considerable extracts. But we may sum the hygienic wickedness charged upon the Anglo-Americans of the United States, thus: We work too hard; we work and live and sleep in bad postures and in vitiated air; we exercise too little; we eat and drink too much, too fast, at wrong times, of food unhealthy in substance, and ill cooked; we indulge in condiments, stimulants, noxious luxuries; and that at just the times when they harm us most; our women dress in garments skillfully adjusted to distort and disarrange both the outside and the inside of the body, and to expose it to all possible risks from atmospheric changes; and we are dirty.

Of the statistics in proof, we mention barely two results. Of four hundred and fifty American matrons, residing in ten States, in eight large cities and thirty country towns, whose cases were collected by gathering from each reporter accounts of ten married acquaintances of average health, one hundred and seven were reported well, and three hundred and forty-three ill; one hundred and eighty-eight being "delicate or diseased;" and one hundred and fifty-five, "habitual invalids." Of two hundred and fifty-six others, reported from four large cities and twenty-one country towns, in nine States, whose cases are supposed to furnish fairer and more reliable data, thirty-one were well; the remainder being either in an indistinct condition of weak or precarious health, or positively within the grasp of some well-defined organic or other disease. Then Miss BEECHER adds her own personal observations thus:

"I have nine married sisters and sisters-in-law, all of them either delicate or invalids, except two. I have fourteen married female cousins, and not one of them but is either delicate, often ailing, or an invalid. In my wide circle of friends and acquaintances, the same impression is made. In Boston I can remember but one married female friend who is perfectly healthy. In Hartford I can think of only one. In New-Haven but one; in Brooklyn, N. Y., but one; in New-York City but one; in Cincinnati but one; in Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, those whom I have visited are either delicate or invalids. I am not able to recall in my immense circle of friends and acquaintances all over the Union, so many as *ten* married ladies, born in this century and country, who are perfectly sound, healthy and vigorous."

There is a startling chapter upon abuses practiced by physicians upon their female patients; sensible remarks upon hydropathy; and a small selection of recipes for family treatment which would be excellent substitutes for the pill, the elixir, the filthy rhubard mixture and hideous castor-oil.

The manufacture of the book is inadequate; larger type, a clearer and more open page, even at the expense of some enhancement of price, would have much increased the pleasure of using the book. The influence of the mere face of the page, upon the buyer, is a matter often overlooked; though doubtless in this instance only overweighed, in the minds of Messrs. HARPER, by considerations to us unknown.

No work, however, of such sterling common sense, practical suggestiveness, and immediate and profound importance, has for a long time appeared from the American press. It is not only plain and popularized in language, and searching and thorough in its statement and analysis, but so correct in scientific respects, as to command the high and unqualified commendation of the very first medical authorities. We most earnestly urge the consideration of its warnings and the practice of its precepts upon all who have any interest either in their own health or that of their friends or children, or in the future of the nation.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Social, Personal and Miscellaneous Matters.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Nov. 5, 1855.

ALL SAINTS' DAY AT PERE LA CHAISE.

Thursday last was All Saints' Day, a day which Paris devotes to mortuary reflections and to pilgrimages to the tombs of deceased relatives and friends. It was one of those frightfully bleak days of Autumn when the sky and earth were in harmony with the usages of the day. The *gens d'armes*, kindly furnished by the authorities to preserve order, (as if it was possible for a Paris public in such a place on such an mission not to preserve order,) had nothing to do but to muffle up in their great coats and seek the shelter of a wall, a tomb, or a tree; for the sky was black, and the cold rain pattered down all day long, so that but few were found courageous enough to venture out on their pious errand. But Friday was as beautiful as the day before had been dreary; and still curious for the third or fourth time to see this most touching of the French solemnities, I joined the crowd which was wending its way to the largest of the metropolitan cemeteries. Père la Chaise, renowned as it is, always shocked me with the regularity of its paved streets, and the economizing proximity of its tombs. One's admiration is held in check by the methodical, "joint stock company" manner in which the bones of friends and enemies, of rich and poor, are made to embrace within the bowels of this great city of the dead. The Paris of the dead is but a miniature of the Paris of the living. Its crowded condition does not permit that modest retirement which seems to shrink from the public gaze, and which forms the great charm of a final resting place. And yet there are spots at Père la Chaise, along the brow of the hill, of great loveliness, where one may linger for hours under the shade of umbrageous trees, and look out upon the extended city, which stretches far away below in the basin of the Seine. The panorama which presents itself is unequaled in extent and beauty, and would be complete in its harmony, if it were not for the slow funereal trains which are seen constantly approaching from the main thoroughfares of the city, and which remind one too forcibly of the nature of the place where he stands. But to-day the sun falls obliquely on the scene; the Autumn haziness renders its rays red and mild; the foliage struggling with the exigencies of nature, and displaying all the coquetries of of a woman in her decline, presents a general *mêlé* of colors, green, yellow, violet, scarlet even, and as the wind passes through the branches, the ground is covered with a bed of their many-tinted colors.

But I came to Père la Chaise to see the ceremonies of All Saints' Day. The *gens d'armes* now seem busy enough, for the crowd is immense. From out the street, which faces the grand entrance, a tide of human beings is pouring in an unbroken line as far as the eye can reach. Arrived within the gate, they quickly disperse through the various streets and alleys of the ground, each bearing an offering to the memory of the departed friend whose grave they seek. The faded crowns of *immortelles* which were deposited last year are displaced for the new ones; to these are added evergreens, rosemarys, a small cross or an altar, and other of those delicate devices which French susceptibility suggests, and the Church approves. In the interior of the tombs those pious offerings are tastefully arranged, and in many you will see the sacred candle burning, and a family, or members of a family, devoutly kneeling before the little altar, praying for the souls and the sacred rest of the departed. On the plain slab, or the simpler turf, there is the same careful arrangement of souvenirs, and you see mothers instructing their children to kneel, and with hands upraised, to pronounce a prayer over the grave of their father, their little brother or sister. In this annual communion of the living with the dead, there is a chapter of French character which reconciles one to many of their levities; in this annual offering of tokens of remembrance, there is a delicacy of sentiment which must react powerfully upon the heart of the donor, and while he is gratified at having performed a pious duty, he is lifted up and consoled with the idea that when it comes his turn to lie down in the tomb, friends will come at least once a year to drop a tear over his grave, to offer up a prayer for his happiness in the other world, and to place over him souvenirs which speak loudest to the French heart of undying love and remembrance.

I left the great mausoleum of the Paris dead with a better opinion of its living!

THE MYSTERIES OF THE CREDIT MOBILIER.

Le Credit Mobilier! The *Credit Mobilier* is up, *Credit Mobilier* is down! I know something about the Bank of France, (by reputation,) and I know a very little about the Bourse; but this *Crédit Mobilier* puzzles me! I know that it is a monster concern, of which the great speculator PEREIRE is the chief, and that, for the last month, the telegraph between Vienna and Paris has had nothing better to do than to report daily the ups and downs of the prospects of a *Crédit Mobilier* at Vienna, and the downs and ups of M. ROTHSCHILD and M. PEREIRE to get the lead of it. I know that the stock of the *Credit Mobilier* is selling to-day at 1195 on the 1,000 at the Bourse, that its heavy stockholders are making a fortune, that it is a monster monopoly, which is swallowing up the smaller speculations, that it owns all the omnibus lines of Paris, those of London and of some of the smaller French cities; that it owns all the Gas Companies of Paris, the new monster hotel of the Louvre, and that it was fast acquiring all the Caoutchouc Companies of France, when the Government, alarmed at the proportions of the monopoly, refused its sanction to the further issue of stock.

WHAT IS THE CREDIT MOBILIER?

I have been often to the Bourse, *La Grande et la Petite*; and I dine often in an atmosphere essentially *bourmere*. I listen to the cabalistic language of these people, and I hear the words "Mobilier" and "Strasbourg," and "Mediterranean" glide into their stenographic paragraphs with a jerk that brings figures and staring eyes after it. I see and hear all this, but it is still mysterious. I feel a little like the would-be wit, who replied to the person who was explaining to him the germination and growth of wheat: "I understand the earth, I understand the grain; the stock, also, I understand, and the head; but what I don't understand is the straw!" I don't understand the straw! but my ignorance is shared by *confrères* who lighten materially the shame of the position. Thus NADAR tells a story of LEON GOZLAN, which proves that it is possible to live in the midst of this mysterious people, and not understand their language or their business. A friend enters in haste and says: Gentlemen, gentlemen, the Mediterranean is rising!" "But," replies GOZLAN, "the Mediterranean has no tide!" The author of *Le Médecin du Pecq* and *Le Notaire de Chantilly*, knew better his geography than the rise and fall of railroad stocks. He did not understand the straw.

But determined to know something of the monster, which occupies at this moment so much of the public attention, and resigned to meet boldly whatever shocks awaited my *amour propre*, I last night, at dinner, after two or three capillary suffusions, ventured to throw out a word to a decorated gentleman on my right, on the subject of the *Credit Mobilier*. Charged to the muzzle, as every Frenchman is, on the subject of this last of the world's wonders, he at once started off into speculations which were foreign to my object; and telling him that I was not "one of them," and that I desired information on the nature of the institution, he gave the involuntary shrug of the shoulder which no Frenchman can restrain when there is occasion for it, and which means pity, or contempt, or astonishment—which you please. He gave me some information, however, which was valuable, and as the system of *Crédits Mobiliers* is destined to spread over the world wherever there is great commercial activity, a few words on the pioneer establishment may be interesting.

The word mobilier in French is applied to movable property of all kinds, and is the opposite of the word *immobilier*, which means immovable, and applies to lands, houses, etc. The *Crédit Mobilier* is an immense bank, owned by shareholders, of which M. PEREIRE is the heaviest; but it is something more than a bank. It lends money upon lands, houses, stocks, or other reliable security; it buys or inaugurates grand enterprises, such as have been enumerated in the first part of this notice, and conducts them in its own name; it starts in business worthy men without means, furnishes them every necessity of their vocation; it furnishes houses on trust, taking a lien on the furniture; it buys and sells stocks; it speculates in grain, in lands, in houses; it takes stocks in other concerns, (malice says so as to swallow them up,) in theatres even; in fine, it spreads its long arms into every ramification of commerce, of trade and of industry. Its influence is felt everywhere. Its knowledge of the financial movements of the day, and of the state of the markets is in advance of all competitors, for its means of acquiring intelligence are more multiplied and reliable. It employs, at a large salary, intelligent agents in all parts of the commercial world, to keep them advised at head-quarters. Its employes form as complete a system of secret police as its great counterpart of the Government. Some time ago a cargo of wheat arrived direct from San Francisco at the port of Liverpool. A California friend, who was curious to know what were the proceeds of the sale, and the probable profits of the speculation, spoke accidentally to an officer of the *Crédit Mobilier* on the subject, a few days after the arrival of the vessel, and he was surprised to see the gentleman pull out his note book, read off the amount of the cargo, its cost in California, the cost of transportation, the amount received at Liverpool for it, and the net profits of the operation. The *Crédit Mobilier* was already investigating the prospects of a grain speculation in California!

But enough of the *Crédit Mobilier*.

OTHER MONOPOLIES.

A new era has dawned in France. It is the era of great enterprise and great monopolies. The French people have at last waked up to the fact that associated capital will accomplish what individual capital will not; and as the result of this discovery, a perfect *furore* now exists for Stock Companies. It is the *mode* of the day. It would be impossible at this moment for any one or two individuals to start a large dry goods store; they would be swamped by the mammoth concerns of the Louvre, of the Compagnie Lyonnaise, La Ville de France, or La Ville de Paris. The new store in the Hotel du Louvre designates in its charter as one of its expenses, one thousand francs—two hundred dollars—per day for advertising! and this sum is actually spent for that purpose daily. So of the rest. All enterprises are running into the ground, and the little ones are being swallowed up. They are endeavoring to climb to the perilous height, or at least, to imitate the *Crédit Mobilier*, and the *Crédit Mobilier* in turn is trying to engulf them.

It cannot be denied that an enlightened spirit of commercial activity has at length penetrated France, which is going to work out vast results for the prosperity of the country.

THE BOURSE AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

These large developments of stock companies have increased, in consequence, more than one-half, the ordinary stock-jobbing operations of the country, and the present Bourse, large and commodious, and beautiful as it is, has been found too restricted for the exigencies of the public. The centre of trade in Paris is rapidly moving towards the west end, and a project is now in contemplation to transfer the Bourse to the Crystal Palace on the Champs Elysées. The project was no sooner made than it received at once a large number of partisans. The Crystal Palace and the Champs Elysées would afford ample space for the enlarged ideas of the French "bulls" and "bears." But it is curious that they should seek a building with so much light in it. What, then, would become of the *Cafe Leblanc*? The *Cafe des Ambassadeurs* stock is looking up.

It is proposed to transfer the Grand Opera to the old Bourse, and to sell out the ground on which the Opera stands (the building is of no value) for club houses and saloons.

It is not probable that the Exhibition will be reopened next year, and these projects may be realized.

IRVING'S LIFE OF WASHINGTON.

Injustice to an Officer of the Revolution.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The first volume of this long and anxiously looked-for work has at length reached Pittsburg, and, I suppose, has already been read by many persons. I, for one, hailed its arrival with pleasure, seized upon it with great avidity, and although I have not perused it regularly, I have glanced over the table of contents and read considerable portions of it. So far as I can judge from my cursory examination, I am satisfied the book, when completed, will be a valuable and popular addition to our libraries.

But I confess I was greatly shocked, yes, I repeat the word, shocked, upon reading at page 137 the following sentence, in speaking of the vote of thanks and approval of the conduct of WASHINGTON and his officers at Fort Necessity, by the Virginia House of Burgesses:

"From this vote of thanks, two officers were excepted; Major STOBO, who was charged with cowardice, and WASHINGTON's unfortunate master of fence and blundering interpreter JACOB VAN BRAAM, who was accused of treachery, in purposely misrepresenting the articles of capitulation."

At page 142 I find the following sentence:

"One part of STOBO's letter shows *he was not the coward* that *some* had considered him."

Mr. IRVING here gives several extracts from one of the two letters written by STOBO while he was confined in Fort Du Quesne. These letters can both be seen in the *Colonial Records*, at Harrisburg, in HAZARD's *Pennsylvania Register*, in the Olden Time, and in the *Memoirs of Stobo*, published here last year.

I saw these letters at Harrisburg, twenty-five years ago, was then filled with admiration of the heroism and devoted patriotism of STOBO, and was grieved in no ordinary degree that such a man should be so soon forgotten. I determined then to learn more about him, and to rescue his memory from oblivion, if possible; not dreaming, for one moment, that the author of those letters could ever be suspected of cowardice.

I possessed no great facilities for pursuit, but in the course of time I discovered that STOBO was a friend of SMOLLET and an acquaintance of HUME, who spoke in a letter of his "remarkable adventures," and finally I was rejoiced by finding in the British Museum a copy of the *Memoirs of Stobo*, published in Great Britain in 1764. I was rejoiced, not because I dreamed for one moment that the author of the two letters could ever be suspected of cowardice, but because I thus obtained some additional information about a heroic and devoted soldier.

It will not seem strange, then, that one who had, for almost a quarter of a century, persevered in the search after information about a person whom he believed to be a gallant soldier, should now be moved in no slight degree upon seeing that soldier branded as a coward.

I believe, however, that it is a mere piece of negligence on the part of Mr. IRVING, in substituting the name of Major STOBO for that of Major MUSE. I am strengthened in this belief by a remark at page 369 of this volume of Mr. IRVING's work. There, in speaking of the adjustment of the claims for land, Mr. IRVING says: "Another claimant was Colonel GEORGE MUSE. His claim was admitted with difficulty, for he stood accused of having acted the part of a poltroon in the campaign, and WASHINGTON seems to have considered the charge well founded."

On the same page and in the same note from which the above remark about MUSE is made, it is stated that nine thousand acres of land were granted to STOBO, without any suggestion of difficulty.

Upon reading Mr. IRVING's remark at page 142, about STOBO's letter, and the mention of the grant of land without objection, we might perhaps fairly conclude that STOBO's name was inadvertently introduced as one of those excepted in the vote of thanks above referred to.

In the Memoirs of STOBO, as published in 1764, there are several "abstracts from the Journals of the House of Burgesses in Virginia."

In the first of these abstracts I find the following words:

"*Resolved*, That an humble address be presented to the Governor to express our approbation of the conduct and gallant behavior of the several officers of the Virginia forces, except GEORGE MUSE, late Lieut.-Colonel, and JACOB VAN BRAAM, late Captain. Oct. 26, 1754."

Again, on *Friday, April* 30, 1756, (probably the 6 should be 9,) I find as follows:

"*Resolved*, That the sum of three hundred pounds be paid to ROBERT STOBO, in consideration of his services to the country, and his sufferings in his confinement at Quebec."

Nov. 18, 1756, "A message from the Governor was delivered by Mr. WALTER."

"Mr. SPEAKER: The Governor has commanded me to lay before the House a letter his Honor has just received from his Excellency, Gen. AMHERST, in favor of Captain STOBO, which, with that gentleman's sufferings, he recommends to the immediate attention of the House."

The House immediately proceeded to the consideration of the letter, and on motion it was

"*Resolved*, That the sum of £1,000 be paid to Capt. ROBERT STOBO, over and above the pay that is due him from the time of rendering himself hostage to this day, as a reward for his zeal, and a recompense for the great hardships he has suffered," &c.

A resolution was then passed requesting the Governor to take STOBO under his "special care and favor," &c.

Also, another resolution, thanking Capt. STOBO for his steady and inviolable attachment to the interests of his country; for *his singular bravery and courage* on all occasions during the present war, and for the magnanimity with which he has supported himself during his confinement it Canada; and that he be congratulated in the name of this House, on his safe and happy return to this Colony; and that Mr. NICHOLAS, Mr. BLAND and Mr. WASHINGTON do wait on him for that purpose.

Here then we have the combined testimony of Gen. AMHERST, the Commander-in-chief of the armies in America, of the Governor, and of the House of Burgesses of Virginia, in favor of STOBO.

I will only add one other item of evidence. Capt. JOHN KNOX, of the British Army, kept a journal during the campaigns of 1757-8-9 and '60. In that journal, for the date of Aug. 26, 1759, he says:

"A gentleman at Quebec has written to a provincial officer who was a prisoner here, to request him to procure a protection for his country seat on the Isle of Orleans; as that gentleman was always polite and humane to prisoners, his suit was cheerfully granted."

On the same page there is a note as follows:

"This is Mr. STOBO, an officer of *great merit*, who had been a Major of the Provincials, and for *particular good services* was rewarded with a company in the 15th regiment of foot."

It is with reluctance I notice what I believe to be an error in this work of Mr. IRVING, but I entertain a sincere and almost enthusiastic respect for the memory of that gallant soldier, who first manifested some of the most remarkable traits of his character within the site of our City, and I could not remain silent while such a cloud upon his reputation existed. I feel confident, too, that Mr. IRVING is too just and honorable to feel any regret on account of the correction of any error which, from haste or inadvertence, he may have fallen into. N. B. C.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

MONDAY, Nov. 26, 1855.

The Court opened this morning, at 10 o'clock—Judge E. P. COWLES temporarily presiding. It was understood that, according to previous arrangement, the trial of LEWIS BAKER would be at once proceeded with. A crowd equaling, if not exceeding, any which presented itself during the trial of Judge STUART, filled the Court-room proper, and occupied much of the adjoining room, which is ordinarily set apart for the sittings of the Court of General Sessions. There was a very marked interest exhibited in the case. Many of the friends of both the prisoners and the deceased were present, and the preliminary proceedings were listened to with the closest attention.

The Attorney General (Mr. Ogden Hoffman) Mr. Hall, the District Attorney, and Mr. James R. Whiting, appeared for the prosecution.

Gen. James W. Nye, James T. Brady, and Mr. Horace F. Clark represented the defence.

The District Attorney announced his readiness to proceed with the case set down for the day.

The Judge said that at the adjournment of the Court an order for an additional panel of two hundred and fifty jurors was made. Owing to some irregularity no return had been made to the Clerk, and it was now to be seen whether there were enough jurors on the old panel to enable the Court to proceed with this trial.

The District Attorney suggested that if the Court agreed to it, a beginning might be made by calling jurors from the old panel. If there were any gentlemen present whose names were on the new panel they might be discharged.

After some delay the return was made, and an order vacating the former one was directed to be entered.

Judge COWLES retired, and his place was taken by Judge ROOSEVELT.

The jurors who appeared in compliance with the summons issued for the last panel were discharged, and the others ordered to remain.

The prisoner, LOUIS BAKER, was then brought into Court.

His appearance produced an excited hush. He is a man of large physical proportions, with a complexion somewhat florid, a massive countenance, and a forehead strikingly low. The expression of his face, however, is everything but repulsive, and his general appearance bespeaks respectability and intelligence.

BAKER, it will be remembered, is indicted with JAMES TURNER, CORNELIUS LINN, CHARLES VAN PELT, JOHN HYLER, JOHN MORRISSEY, JAMES IRVING and PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN, for having, on the 25th of February, 1855, in the Eighth Ward, feloniously killed WILLIAM POOLE with a loaded pistol by wounding him upon the left side of the chest, of which wound he died on the 8th of March following.

Mr. HALL called on the counsel to say whether the parties indicted wished for separate trials.

Mr. CLARK declared that BAKER was ready to be tried, and asked for a separate trial.

The reading of the indictment was waived; and BAKER pleaded not guilty.

The Clerk called over the Jury list, and the Jurors came forward to be examined as to their entertaining any or no opinion or prejudice for or against the prisoner.

The examination of these persons was unusually protracted. Eight or nine were rejected on the principal challenge, and when one such challenge was overruled, and a challenge to the favor made, in the case of Mr. JOHN P. CRANE, of the Nineteenth Ward, Messrs. EMMETT and GRANDEN, two members of the Bar, were sworn as triers. For the purpose of facilitating the impanneling of the Jury, by establishing a precedent as to the questions put, Mr. CLARK submitted the following query to be ruled on by the Court. Suppose an affray should take place in a barroom beyond midnight on a Sabbath morning, in the course of which a man should be killed by a shot from a pistol in the hands of one of the parties concerned in the affray, would the circumstance of the place and time of the occurrence form any bias or prejudice in your mind for or against the accused in respect of the question whether the firing was unjustifiable, or in self defence.

The question was objected to for the prosecution, the Court sustained the objection, and the defence excepted. In the course of the discussion arising on the question as to the competency of Mr. CRANE,

Mr. BRADY rose, and said he had learned through the newspapers that it was the intention of the prosecuting counsel in this case to keep the Jury together, and prevent all communication or intercourse between them and persons outside, until the verdict should be rendered. It was also known, he said, that there existed a Secret Society in this City, such societies being common everywhere. He had not one word to say in regard to the propriety or impropriety of any secret association in any country, nor would he, as counsel, ask any man called as juror under any such circumstances as were presented in this case whether he belonged to any secret association, because it was known that secret associations had been and might be highly honorable and very patriotic, and intended for the best purposes to which men over directed their intelligence or their energy; but if any gentleman called here as a juror should by any possibility belong to such association as by its tenets to which he had subscribed, would prevent him from standing entirely indifferent as between the people and the accused, he was bound in honor and in morals to state that fact.

Mr. WHITING said that whatever order might be made as to keeping the Jury together, or allowing them to separate during the trial had yet to be settled on, and would be decided at a subsequent stage in the case.

After some further examination, the defence withdrew their challenge to the favor in the case of Mr. CRANE, and he was sworn in.

The next juror examined was Mr. JAMES F. CROCHERON, of the Tenth Ward. He and Mr. CRANE were then sworn in as triers, and Messrs. EMMETT and GRANDEN retired.

A great many other jurors were called and sworn, but in most cases rejected on challenge of one sort or another, or, perhaps, excused on the ground of illness.

A good many of those challenged peremptorily, testified substantially to the fact that, at the time of the occurrence, they expressed their regret that society had not got rid of all the parties engaged in the fracas, in the same way as POOLE had been disposed of. One of the Jurors, Mr. LUMAN B. WING, declared that he never allowed anything he might read in any of the morning papers, in reference to a person's guilt or innocence, to lead him into making up his mind on the case. The defendant's counsel withdrew their challenge and asked to have Mr. WING sworn, whereupon, Mr. W. avowed that he had recently joined the Order of United Americans. Mr. CLARK asked him if he had taken any obligation on himself, as a member of that Order, to injure those opposed to it, and he said he had not; he was utterly unprejudiced in the matter which he was to try. The counsel agreed to accept him as a Juror, and he was sworn accordingly.

In the course of a conversation between the Counsel and the Court in reference to the propriety of excusing Mr. BURNS, the next gentleman sworn, who claimed exemption from service on the ground that a large number of men in his employment would have to go idle if he were occupied in Court during the day, Mr. CLARK said he had ascertained from the prosecuting counsel that they would not insist on keeping the Jury confined during the trial, and understood that the hours during which they proposed to sit would be from 11 A. M. till 4 P. M.

Mr. WHITING stated that it was the desire of the prosecution to begin at 10 in the morning and sit until late in the evening, with a short recess in the middle of the day.

The Judge said that in consequence of a pressure of other duties connected with the business of the Supreme Court, there must be some interval allowed for their performance.

Mr. WHITING was of opinion that the better plan would be to get through with the case with the least possible loss of time. He suggested, however, that no arrangement as to the hours of sitting be made until the Jury was completed.

This was agreed to, and Mr. BURNS was sworn in.

At a subsequent period in the day the examinations were interrupted by a visit from Gov. CLARKE, accompanied by Mayor Woon, and a number of gentlemen. The Governor was accommodated with a seat beside the Judge, which he occupied for but a second or two, and then withdrew.

The examinations were resumed and continued until about 4 o'clock, when, out of the forty Jurors who answered to their names, only the nine gentlemen whose names are subjoined, had been sworn in:

JOHN B. CRANE, Clothier, Nineteenth Ward.
JAMES F. CROCHERON, Merchant, Fifth Ward.
JAMES B. KIRKER, Bookseller, Seventh Ward.
LUMAN B. WING, Grocer, Seventh Ward.
MICHAEL EADIE, Produce Dealer, Eighth Ward.
MATTHEW BURNS, Builder, Eighteenth Ward.
ALVAH HALL, Merchant, Eighteenth Ward.
JOHN ERDMAN, Dry Goods, Seventeenth Ward.

The Court now adjourned until 10 o'clock on this morning.

A Female Spiritualist on the "Ministry of Angels."

An announcement that Mrs. MARY F. DAVIS would demonstrate the truth of Spiritual intercourse, by an appeal to evidence, both ancient and modern, at the Brooklyn Institute, on Sunday afternoon, brought together about two hundred and fifty persons, mostly believers in Spiritualism, and many of them well known as in the front rank of Free Lovers. A better hall than that of the Brooklyn Institute could not easily be had for such a purpose. To Spiritualists there is a charm in circles—even when all other "conditions are right," many of them hold the formation of a circle as an indispensable preliminary to the attainment of "satisfactory manifestations." At all events, they prefer anything to a straight line. In the Institute Hall they are particularly favored. The platform is semi-circular; so also is the desk. The shade over the gas-burner just above the speaker's head is a perfect circle. The seats for listeners rise as they recede, until the one that touches the rear wall is near the ceiling, and they are all semi-circular in form. Lastly, though not least, for yesterday was a raw wet day, the stove-pipe that led the circling smoke to a rounded chimney, away off in a corner, is formed as near to a perfect circle as the stove-dealer's apprentice could make it. The architect must have had a glimpse into futurity when he formed that hall, so well is it adapted to the peculiar uses of Spiritualists.

Previous to the appearance of Mrs. DAVIS, an elderly gentleman stood up and informed the audience that, in addition to the circles already named, he had a few hundred "*Public Circles*" which could be had for sixpence each by those who chose to pay for them, and gratis by those who did not. While he was passing along the semi-circular seats distributing his "*Public Circles*," he received a note which seemed to disturb his equanimity for a few moments. He ceased distributing, descended to the front of the semi-circular platform, and stated to those who were upon the semi-circular seats, that he had received "a communination." All eyes were open and all ears were pricked up in anticipation of a communication from the spirit land. But, no. It was from a gentleman who had his body with him in the hall, who thought the old man was injuring the cause by disturbing his *Public Circles*. The old gentleman declared his only object was to make converts to Spiritualism, and that if the people thought he was doing the cause an injury he would not distribute any more. The opinion in the note was not sust

AMERICAN REFORMING REFORMERS' CONVENTION AT CINCINNATI.

SECRET SESSION.

Restoration of the Missouri Compromise Demanded.

Debate on Majority and Minority Reports.

The Second and Third Degrees of the Order Abolished.

PLATFORM AND RESOLUTIONS.

From Our Own Reporter.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Nov. 21, 1855.

This morning, about 10 o'clock a Convention of those of the American Order who seceded from the Philadelphia platform, assembled in a small hall used by the Ohio Division No. 1, of the Sons of Temperance. In August last the following call was published, by virtue of which the Convention assembled:

TO THE AMERICAN PARTY.

The undersigned Committee of Correspondence, appointed at a meeting of Delegates from various States to the National Council at Philadelphia, held at the Girard House on the 15th day of June last, after a full interchange of opinion with each other, and upon consultation with their friends in several States, deem it expedient that a National Convention be holden at an early day, to take such action and counsel as circumstances may require.

We, therefore, recommend that such Convention be held in the city of Cincinnati, on Wednesday, the first day of November next.

The Committee would urge upon the State Council of every State, approving our purposes, to take prompt measures to send a full delegation to said Convention, each State selecting the same number of Delegates as it is entitled to votes in the Electoral College; and in the event that any State Council declines or omits to elect Delegates, the Committee suggests that local Councils or individuals take such steps in the premises as may be necessary to secure the allotted representation to said Convention.

In the Convention we desire to see represented all those who are in favor of Civil Freedom and Religious Liberty; all who are opposed to political priestcraft and ecclesiastical tyranny, and in favor of worshipping God according to the dictates of individual conscience; all who oppose the importation of foreign paupers and criminals and who favor an extension of the period required for the naturalization of foreigners; all who are for perpetuating the Union of these States; of purifying the ballot-box; of preserving national virtue, and of bringing back the Government of the country to the enlightened patriotism of former days; all who are opposed to the violation of national faith by the reckless sundering of sacred national compacts; and who are in favor of "the unconditional restoration of that time-honored compromise, known as the Missouri Prohibition, which was destroyed in utter disregard of the popular will—a wrong no lapse of time can palliate, and no plea for its continuance can justify."

To the consideration of these and kindred subjects, we cordially invite all, in any and every State to meet together, and, in a spirit of fraternal regard, take counsel of each other.

COMMITTEE OF CORRESPONDENCE.—Godlove S. Orth, Indiana; A. McKay, Ohio; Henry J. Gardner, Massachusetts; D. E. Wood, Wisconsin; Stephen D. Sherwin, New-Hampshire; M. A. McNaughton, Michigan; Joseph H. Barrett, Vermont; P. D. Peck, Maine; N. D. Sperry, Connecticut; W. W. Dannahour, Illinois; J. C. Knight, Rhode Island; William Loughbridge, Iowa.

August 21, 1855.

The Convention was temporarily organized by appointing Gen. WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania, to the Chair, and W. W. DANNAHOUR, of Illinois, Secretary.

MOTION TO EXCLUDE REPORTERS.

The meeting being thus organized, a Mr. GOSSLER, of Philadelphia, said that he observed Reporters from New-York and other places, who had attended for the purpose of misrepresenting their proceedings—that they had suffered enough by such means, and he would therefore move that all Reporters be excluded, and that the Convention sit with closed doors.

Mr. THOMAS SPOONER, of Ohio, in a very manly speech, opposed the motion. He said the time for *secret* meetings was passed, and that the whole country had a right to know their proceedings. He should not say or do anything that he would be afraid to have reported, and if they suffered by newspaper reports, (of which fact he was not aware,) they had suffered immensely more by their secret meetings. This was a national meeting for great and important national purposes, and their doors should be wide open, and their proceedings published.

Another Delegate, whose name was not announced, supported the motion. He was for knowing where they were, and in whose presence they were acting—they had important matters to talk about, and they ought to talk about them alone, and therefore he went for excluding all outsiders.

The motion prevailed by a unanimous vote.

Some one suggested that no man should be considered a Delegate unless he had taken the third degree. Credentials were finally considered sufficient.

A door-keeper was then appointed, and the password demanded.

The room being cleared of the obnoxious individuals, thirty-seven persons remained, who were delegates from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan.

WHAT THE CONVENTION DID.

The outsiders, many of whom were good Americans, were very warm in their denunciation of this movement. Among the most indignant was Mr. SARGENT, the indefatigable agent for signor DONATELLO'S Monkey Show, now on exhibition in this city, who had prepared himself with a nice little speech by which to invite the Convention to attend the Monkey Show, but being turned out, he withdrew in disgust.

By a vote of the Convention, nothing is to be published but the special report, which at a late hour to-night, was thus meagerly presented.

MORNING SESSION.

After the temporary organization, the following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Credentials: WILLIAMSON, of Pennsylvania; SMITH, of Indiana; GEAR, of Illinois; BURGESS, of Ohio; and KNIGHT, of Rhode Island. The Committee reported delegates in attendance from Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Vermont, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Michigan.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee on Permanent organization: WICK, of Ohio; KNIGHT, of Rhode Island; GEAR, of Illinois; MATTOCKS, of Vermont; ALLEN, of Massachusetts; KRAFT, of Michigan; WIER, of Pennsylvania; and MOODY, of Indiana.

The Committee reported the following officers, which was unanimously adopted:

President—Hon. THOMAS H. FORD, of Ohio.

Vice Presidents—WM. SHEETS, of Indiana, and S. M. ALLEN, of Massachusetts.

Secretaries—W. W. DANNAHOUR, of Illinois, and RICHARD COULTER, of Pennsylvania.

Ex-Governor JOHNSON, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. SHEETS, of Indiana, were appointed to escort the President to the Chair.

On taking his seat the President addressed the Convention.

Mr. DAWSON, of Indiana, offered a resolution, in reference to the twelfth section of the Philadelphia platform, recommending that it be expunged, and taking the position that the question of Slavery was sectional not national, and should not be intermixed with the issues of the American Party.

Mr. SPOONER, of Ohio, moved that the resolution be referred to a Committee of one from each State, to whom all resolutions on the same subject should be referred. The motion was adopted, and the following gentlemen appointed the Committee on Resolutions:

Sheets, of Indiana; Spooner, of Ohio; Gear, of Illinois: Mattocks, of Vermont; Knight, of Rhode Island; Keith, of Massachusetts; Sewell, of Pennsylvania; Wood, of Michigan.

Resolutions in reference to the twelfth section were offered by Gov. JOHNSON, Messrs. SPOONER, GOULER and others.

Mr. MOODY, of Indiana, offered a resolution recommending to the National Convention the repeal of all rituals, tests of membership, &c., leaving all regulations to the organization in each State. Laid on the table.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Mr. KRAFT, of Michigan, offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Resolutions.

Gov. JOHNSON, by invitation, addressed the Convention at length; after which it adjourned until 10 o'clock to-morrow morning.

SECOND DAY—MORNING SESSION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

The doors of the Convention were again closed this morning, and no outsiders admitted, although several gentlemen known to be good and true friends of the American movement made formal application for admission. The reporters "dance attendance" in a small room near the Convention Hall, and there receive the authorized version of the proceedings from a gentleman appointed for that purpose.

The following is the official report of their proceedings of this morning:

The Convention met at 10 o'clock this morning, and was called to order by the Chairman.

The Minutes of the previous session were approved.

Following are the names of the delegates in attendance:

Ohio—Joseph Barlett, Thos. H. Ford, Galvin C. Wick, Thomas Spooner, Clark Beeman, O. F. Moore, James A. Briggs, James V. Guthrie, Hiram Griswold, D. G. Van Slyke, E. A. Spencer, A. McKay, J. H. Baker, C. S. Flahback, Henry Ebbert, Thos. C. Ware, D. Heton, B. S. Kyle, Edwin Parrot. Total 12.

Indiana—J. C. Moody, Elias Thomasson, William Sheets, James Hock, John M. Dawson, A. P. Cobb, M. S. Robinson. Total 7.

Illinois—N. C. Geer, W. W. Dannahour, J. M. Allen. Total 3.

Rhode Island—J. C. Knight—1.

Massachusetts—S. M. Allen, S. M. Keith, E. R. Suwin, S. C. Main, E. C. Baker. Total 5.

Pennsylvania—Gov. W. F. Johnson, J. C. Gossler, Stephen Farran, C. A. Washburn, John Williamson, Robt. M. Riddle, J. H. Sewell, T. F. Powers, W. W. Wise, Richard Coulter, D. E. Small, F. S. Stambach. Total 12.

Michigan—Chancy Knapp, Wm. S. Wood, W. A. McNaughton. Total 3.

Vermont—E. Mattocks—1.

Wisconsin—John Lockwood—1.

During the morning, the Committee on Credentials reported the arrival of the following additional delegates.

D. E. Small and F. S. Stambach, of Pennsylvania; S. C. Main and E. C. Baker, of Massachusetts; Henry Ebbert and R. M. Corwine, of Ohio; John Lockwood, of Wisconsin; and W. A. McNaughton, of Michigan.

In all sixty delegates present.

Several communications from gentlemen requesting admission as visitors, were laid upon the table by vote.

Messrs. ALLEN, of Maryland, Gen. WILLIAMSON, of Pa., and HIRAM GRISWOLD, of Ohio, were, on motion, unanimously appointed a committee to wait upon Major BARTLETT, of Covington, Ky., President of the National Council, and invite him to a seat in the Convention.

[*Unofficial.*—Major BARTLETT was the President of the late National Philadelphia Convention, from the platform of which, the gentlemen in session bolted. The Major is a respectable citizen of Covington, a lawyer by profession, and at present Clerk of the Circuit Court. He is also a slaveholder on a small scale.]

On motion, it was agreed that all applications to visit be handed to the Committee on Credentials.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, offered a series of resolutions, which were referred to the appropriate Committee.

Mr. FARRAN, of Pennsylvania, read a declaration of principles, which were also referred.

President BARTLETT now entered the hall, escorted by the Special Committee, and being introduced, was heartily applauded. Congratulations were exchanged.

Mr. DANNAHOUR moved that upon all questions, when a call for States is made, that the delegates present be entitled to cast the full vote of their respective States.

A warm discussion ensued, when Mr. MOORE, of Ohio, offered the following as a substitute:

"That upon all important questions, the delegates present from each State be permitted to cast their entire vote to which their States respectively are entitled. And if it shall happen, in casting said votes, the delegates present shall differ, they shall apportion their votes according to the sentiments of delegates present."

Another discussion ensued, when Mr. MCNAUGHTON offered as an amendment, that upon all questions, when a call of States is made, the majority of the delegates present from any State shall cast all absent votes of said State.

The motion for amendment was laid on the table.

A motion to lay the substitute on the table was lost.

Upon a vote being taken, the substitute of Mr. MOORE was adopted.

The Special Committee made a report upon the National platform, which, upon motion of Mr. GOSSLER, of Pennsylvania, was laid over until 2 o'clock this afternoon.

A resolution by Capt. GUTHRIE, of Urbana, "That no member be permitted to speak more than once on any one subject, a longer time than ten minutes, without permission," was adopted.

On motion, adjourned to 2½ o'clock this afternoon.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Midnight.—No official report of the proceedings of the afternoon or evening has yet been sent us. It is said that an exciting discussion is distracting the harmony of the delegates.

Final Action.

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov. 23, 1855.

RESTORATION OF THE MISSOURI COMPROMISE DEMANDED.

At a late hour last night, or rather, at an early hour this morning, the Convention adjourned, and the annexed proceedings were officially reported.

Immediately after the organization of the Convention at 2½ o'clock, the Secretary announced that the Report of the Select Committee on Resolutions had been printed, and was ready for delivery. It is as follows:

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Select Committee to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and South on the subject of Slavery, has had the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolutions, and recommend that the Delegates from the Northern States be requested to have the same adopted at the proposed session of the National Council to be held at Philadelphia on the 22d of February next, in lieu of the 12th section of the National Platform. That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

That the eighth section of the National Platform be so amended as to read as follows, to wit: Put in the fifth line after the words "civil," the words "or religious," and by inserting in the seventh line, after the word "birth," the words "or creed."

That the several State Councils shall have power and authority to admit to membership in the American Organization, all citizens who are eligible to office under the provisions of the eighth section of the National Platform.

That this Convention protests against any coalescing with any Party which demands the postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American Party.

That this Convention, by the Delegates representing their several States, request the President of the National Council to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia, on the 15th day of February next.

WM. SHEETS,	J. M. KEITH,
L. MATTOCKS,	W. S. WOOD,
J. H. SEWELL,	N. C. GEER,
JABEZ C. KNIGHT, Committee.	

MINORITY REPORT.

Mr. SPOONER, of Ohio, of the above Select Committee, offered a minority report, which is as follows:

TO THE AMERICAN CONVENTION: The undersigned minority of the Committee dissenting from some of the propositions reported by the majority, submits the following as his views of what is demanded by the Order as a platform of principles:

Assembled in convention as members of the American organization, dissenting from the platform of principles and measures set forth by the majority of the American National Convention, which was convened at Philadelphia on the 6th day of June, 1855; and, considering that a frank and distinct promulgation of our own principles and measures is due alike to ourselves, to the organization we represent, and to our fellow-citizens at large, we therefore declare:

1. That we venerate and will forever uphold the American Union in its integrity.

2. That we insist that the Government of the Union shall be sustained in the exercise of the powers which the Constitution confers, and that those powers shall be exercised for the objects which the Constitution indicates—for the establishment of justice, for the insurance of domestic tranquility, for the common defence, for the promotion of the general welfare, and for the security of the blessings of liberty.

3. That the rights of the States, the rights of persons, must be maintained against all unconstitutional aggressions, from whatever quarter such aggressions may proceed.

4. That the Executive, Legislative, and Judicial Departments of the Government should be guided in their action, solely by reference to the welfare of the People, and should never be permitted to exceed their Constitutional powers.

5. That improvements of Rivers and Harbors of national importance, are constitutional objects of national legislation; and since the revenues of the Government are collected by duties on imports, those duties should be leveled with wise discrimination, so as to promote the interests of American industry and impose the lightest possible burden upon labor.

6. That our foreign policy should be one of generous sympathy with the oppressed everywhere, but especially with oppressed nations, and all our negotiations should be conducted in the spirit of justice and frankness, and with entire publicity.

7. That in the administration of every department of the Government, the honor of the American name, the security of American institutions, the prosperity of the American people should be cardinal and paramount objects.

8. That proscription on account of birth or creed, is unwarranted by American principles. Exiles and emigrants from other lands should be made welcome to the participation and benefits of American institutions, and to the privileges of citizenship, with such restrictions as are necessary to make sure that those who avail themselves of this liberality, understand and will defend these institutions against all aggressions, whether of foreign powers or ecclesiastical bodies, and to prevent the deportation of criminals and paupers from other Governments to our land; to which end the laws regulating Naturalization and Immigration should be properly amended.

9. That to resist all attempts of ecclesiastical power or factious combination, whether native or alien, to subvert or impair American Institutions, is the sacred duty alike of the Native and the Naturalized citizen, which must always, and under all circumstances, be faithfully performed.

10. That we reaffirm the principles declared by the unanimous vote of the Fathers of the Republic in the Congress of 1787. "That Slavery, or involuntary servitude, except for crime, is inconsistent with the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty," and are, therefore, bound to insist that Slavery be excluded from National Territory, and that the just influence of the National Government be exerted on the side of Freedom.

11. That the General Government should ever refrain from the exercise of powers not granted by the Constitution, and, therefore, should carefully abstain from all interference with Slavery within the limits of any State in which it is allowed and sanctioned.

12. That, adhering to these principles, and pursuing this line of policy, the American organization will henceforth act without secrecy as to its principles and objects, and regarding the question of Slavery extension as a national one, and as being at present of paramount importance, will cheerfully and cordially cooperate with all their fellow-citizens who are ready to unite with them in defence of Constitutional freedom against Unconstitutional aggression.

13. That we advise the Order to continue and perfect its organization, to openly promulgate and defend its principles, keeping in mind that human freedom is the corner-stone upon which American Institutions are based—that this principle must become a fixed fact by the legislation of our National Congress.

THOMAS SPOONER, Minority of Committee.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 23, 1855.

On motion the Majority Report was taken up section by section, and the first section called up for action.

Mr. POWERS moved to strike out the two last lines of the first section and insert the following: "out of any territory now belonging, or may hereafter belong to the United States."

Mr. MCKAY moved that the Minority Report be substituted. Motion ruled out of order.

Mr. MCNAUGHTON, of Michigan moved the 10th and 11th sections of the Minority Report as an amendment. Lost.

Mr. GOSSLER, of Pennsylvania, offered the following, which was lost:

Resolved, That the delegates from the States represented in this Convention, to the American National Convention, be requested to advocate and vote for the expunging of the 12th section of the Platform established by the National Council at Philadelphia; and also for the exclusion of the question of Slavery, or any other irrelevant questions, in any Platform that may hereafter be framed.

After some other unimportant motions the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The discussion on the Majority Report continued. The second and third sections were laid on the table and the fourth unanimously adopted.

Mr. SOULE offered a resolution, recommending to the National Council, to abolish all but one degree, and to substitute a pledge of honor for the obligations now required. Adopted.

Mr. R. M. CORWINE, of Ohio, offered a resolution to the effect that they were ready to meet their brethren of other States in National Convention to nominate candidates for President and Vice-President, whose claims are based upon patriotism, love of country, and adherence to the Constitution, but that they must meet on the basis of the propositions set forth in the platform. Lost.

Mr. SEWELL, of Pennsylvania, offered a resolution that the Convention request of the next National Council to adopt, as a policy of the Order, a change of the laws of the United States, requiring a residence of twenty-one instead of five years in the country before foreigners could be naturalized. Laid on the table.

Judge MCKAY, of Ohio, then demanded a vote by States, on the adoption of the platform, which platform is as follows:

THE PLATFORM.

The Select Committee to which was referred various resolutions and propositions, mainly on the subject of the differences existing between the North and South on the subject of Slavery, has had the same under consideration, and has approved the following resolution, and recommend its adoption, in lieu of the 12th section of the National Platform.

That the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was an infraction of the plighted faith of the nation, and that it should be restored; and if efforts to that end should fail, Congress should refuse to admit into the Union any State tolerating Slavery, which shall be formed out of any portion of the Territory from which that institution was excluded by that Compromise.

That this Convention protests against coalescing with any party which demands the postponement or abandonment of American principles, or the disorganization of the American party.

That this Convention recommend to the delegates to the National Convention, from the States here represented, to request the President of the National Council to call a meeting of the same, to be held at Philadelphia on the 15th day of February next.

THE VOTE ON THE PLATFORM.

The vote by States on the adoption of the above platform resulted as follows:

	Yeas.	Nays.
Ohio	12	
Rhode Island	1	
Massachusetts	5	
Indiana	7	
Illinois	3	
Pennsylvania	12	
Michigan	3	
Vermont	1	
Wisconsin	1	
Total	45	11

On motion, the proceedings of the Convention were ordered to be published over the signatures of the officers.

A vote of thanks was passed to the brethren of Cincinnati, voluntarily taking upon themselves the expenses of the Convention.

After passing a vote of thanks to its officers, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Fall of a Church Steeple at Hudson, N. Y.—When the Hudson River Closes here—The Schools.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HUDSON, N. Y., Monday, Nov. 26, 1855.

The Society worshiping in the old Christ Church, (Episcopal,) in this place, have been engaged in erecting a large new church edifice on the corner of Union and East Court streets, fronting on East Court, overlooking Court-House Square to the west.

The structure of hewn stone was inclosed, and a tall steeple, 210 feet in height, of wood, painted to resemble the stone, had been nearly completed, and the scaffolding all standing. The wind arose during Friday night and increased to a heavy gale about 7 o'clock on Saturday morning, at which time the whole wooden structure of the steeple fell with the heavy scaffolding in a body to the ground, with a tremendous crash, breaking a portion of the slate roof of the church, and falling across the roof of a two-story house, occupied by three families. The chimney stood in the middle of the house, and it was, with the centre of the roof, carried in a crash to the cellar. The escape of all in the house was almost miraculous. One woman had just left her bed as the crashing mass came down, carrying the bed and all the furniture down, leaving her standing within six inches of the passage of a heavy beam, that would have crushed her instantly had she been in its way. A more startling position than was occupied by the families above alluded to, cannot well be imagined.

The disaster was owing doubtless, in some degree, to the unsubstantial character of the carpenter's work, together with the open windows and heavy scaffolding. The damage all around will not be far from two or three thousand dollars. The bell and upper part of the cross fell through the office of BULLOCK'S lumber yard, overturning the stove and breaking the desk, Mr. BULLOCK escaping by the door with some slight bruises. The fire from the stove communicated with the building, but was extinguished without damage. Had the accident occurred an hour or two earlier, several lives would have been lost.

WILLIAM B. STODDARD, Esq., an old citizen of Hudson, and publisher of the *Rural Repository*, in this place, from 1824 to 1852, a period of twenty-eight years, tells me, in relation to the opening and closing of the Hudson River, at this point, during the thirty-one years from 1824 to 1854, that the river closed, during this period, four times in November, twenty-five times in December, and twice in January; and opened seven times in February, twenty-one times in March, and in April four times. The greatest number of days it was open was during the following four years: In 1834, 209 days: 1836, 208 days; 1838, 206 days; 1845, 206 days. The least number of days open was during the following four years: 1837, only 101 days; 1844, 140 days; 1850, 107 days; 1849, 96 days—120 being the greatest, and 96 the least number of days, in any single year, since 1824.

Hudson has, at present, about 5,000 inhabitants, with one Episcopal, one Presbyterian, one Methodist, one Dutch Reformed, one Universalist, one Baptist, one Catholic, two Quaker, and two colored (Methodist) Churches. Among the noticeable public buildings are the new City Hall, the Court-House, the Fourth Academy, which is in a very flourishing condition—also, the Hudson Academy for boys, with four public schools: one for colored children, one for girls, and two for boys. The interests of popular education are generally very well cared for here.

H. S. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Thanksgiving at the Five Points.

At the Five Points? Yes! at the Five Points; among the bare-footed, ragged, frost-bitten, sin-stricken children of neglect and shame. "But what have those poor, miserable ones, living in those old rickety hovels, where our dogs wouldn't kennel, to thank God for?" That question was asked yesterday in our Sabbath School, when one of our children replied, "For keeping us alive the past year." Another, "For giving us food." A little boy, with great cracks in his bare feet, "For clothes, Sir." A little, wan-faced girl, in a faded dress, but with beaming eyes, "For making us better than we used to be."

Oh, yes! the poor down here have something for which to thank God. And when Thanksgiving Day is past, we hope they will have much more to thank Him for.

Yes! we hope they will be able to thank Him and you for that box of shoes, that you will feel all the better for having given; for those three or four pieces of prints or sheeting out of your store, and good strong cloth enough for twenty pair of pants out of yours, and hats and caps from yours, and beef, and pork, and potatoes, and flour, and turkeys, too, from somebody's else, and anything that would make you thankful to have, if you had it not already. Just send it to L. M. PEASE, Superintendent of the Five Points House of Industry, No. 2 Mission-place, or a line through the Post to the same address, and he will send for it. What say you, friend—shall the poor here be happy on Thanksgiving Day?

The proprietors of our principal hotels have agreed to furnish the food; will you the clothing? We trust that many a heart shall be made glad in making others glad on that day; and we kindly invite all our friends to come and share with us the pleasure of witnessing the enjoyment of the poor in their annual Thanksgiving Festival.

L. M. PEASE, Superintendent.

Thanksgiving for the Children.

CHILDREN'S AID SOCIETY, CLINTON HALL, Astor-place, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1855.

There will be thousands of happy children next Thursday meeting around the pleasant New-England Thanksgiving table. We see, as if we were present, the cheerful parties. The big turkey falls away, piece by piece, before the father's carving knife—plate after plate is filled. There are so many things to eat that the little mouths hardly know where to begin, as they have resolutely, the whole morning, held themselves from all cake and pies, so as to have "a good appetite." The chicken pie is assaulted; vegetables of every imaginable kind are made away with; the nice currant jelly, kept for company, must now be opened for all. Each little one, clean-washed and with new collar, calls for a little of everything, and is sure there is nothing he cannot eat that day. Then follow the puddings and pies,—and such stores of them! The great plum-pudding, and the little nice starch-pudding and custards, and pumpkin pies, and apple pies and mince pies; every one on other days is a rarity, but to-day you shall have all! Then—though somehow the little vests and waistbands are getting very tight—come the apples and the almonds, and walnuts and raisins; and the old people munch at them; but you cannot hold out any longer at the table, and you are allowed to pocket a good share, and be off. You almost think at first its Sunday, it is so still, but you finally know it is not, because nobody scolds you for playing "hi spy;" and you at last settle the matter by kicking foot-ball, as a kind of way of digesting so many good things. Then, at night, you really don't want any supper, but you get out all the uncles and aunts, and father and mother for a thorough game of blind man's-buff; and after you have bumped several heads, and broken mother's nice flower jar, and father's whatnot, you are ready to go to bed.

This is the Thanksgiving among the children, who have pleasant homes in New-England. What do you think it is here, to many children in New-York?

I know a family near Christopher-street, who will have a very different Thanksgiving. I saw them last week. They live in a cellar. It has no chairs, or table, or bed, or bench, or stove. The mother was sitting on the floor before a fire, which puffed out a cloud of smoke into the room. Next to her was a little deformed child, with a face like the face of the Aztec children who were here in exhibition; she was three years old, but only of the size of a baby. In the other corner of the fire was a sweet little girl, in ragged petticoats, with bare feet to the fire. The children were crying, and the mother looked as if she had been crying. I talked with them, and they had had no bread for twenty-four hours! The father had left the mother, and she could not be with. I heard from the little girls outside, that one of the children—a girl about 11—had slept the last night in the alley way—perhaps she had been out trying to get something to eat, or perhaps she didn't like such a hole to live in. They were all so dirty and ragged and hungry-looking! Now, children, think at your good dinners of such little ones, who are so poor and hungry, and cold!—and, if any of you want to make one of these little hungry ones feel really *full* and comfortable once in the year, send us some good things—a pie or a pudding or a chicken, or something warm to wear, and perhaps one shivering or hungry child will really *give thanks* for your kindness.

We want especially such gifts from the children of New-Englanders, for somehow it is a prejudice of us Yankees, that no one understands how to keep a Thanksgiving out of New-England.

C. L. B.

Board of County Canvassers.

ELEVENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers met Saturday morning at 11 A. M., the President in the Chair. Fourteen Supervisors were present, and a very small outside attendance.

The Supervisor of the Twelfth Ward, whose Ward would have come first in order, not being in his place when called, Supervisor BRIDGE, of the Thirteenth Ward, proceeded to read the returns from the Thirteenth Ward. Several errors and discrepancies appeared. In the Second District, in the vote for State Treasurer, 35 votes were given for ALLEN, upon the Supervisor's return, and none upon the County Clerk's. In this District there was also a discrepancy of four votes in the two returns in the vote for MCLEOD MURPHY for Assembly, and a difference of five votes for SHLAN for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, with a further variation of seven votes for COWLES for Justice of the Superior Court.

TWELFTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers resumed their session Monday morning at 11 o'clock. Fourteen Supervisors were present. A small lobby was in attendance, and among them three ladies.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER was called to the chair, whereupon the President, Supervisor BARKER of the 15th Ward, proceeded to read the returns of his Ward. In the 1st District, the votes for COWLES and WHITING for Justices of the Supreme Court were transposed upon the returns, and the same was ordered back to the Inspectors for correction.

In the Third District, upon the Supervisor's return, 111 votes were given for PEABODY for Justice of the Supreme Court, and no votes appeared upon the return in the hands of the County Clerk. In the Fifth District the returns did not give a single vote alike for the candidates for Street Commissioner. This return, with the returns of the Third District, were referred to the Inspectors for revisal.

Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, submitted the returns to the Second District of that Ward, as corrected by the Inspectors. The errors were shown to have been the result of unintentional omissions. The corresponding corrections were made and approved by the Board.

At 1 o'clock the Board adjourned to 11 this morning.

Teachers' Association.

The introductory lecture before the Teachers' Association, in aid of its Library Fund, was delivered on Saturday evening, by Hon. S. S. RANDALL, City Superintendent, in the Hall of the Board of Education. It was a good, sober, sensible, well-written, impressive and pertinent discourse, upon the *Teacher's work*. When, however, the distinguished lecturer asked "Where is the wealthy teacher?" we asked just to point, in reply, to Professor —— and Dr. —— and Mr. ——, who sat before him. Teaching at $1,000 or $1,500 a year won't indeed make a man a millionaire. But no men have finer facilities for writing school-books, which are very profitable, and their freedom from work evenings gives them excellent opportunity to study out promising speculations. On all these points both sides can well be talked up.

The Association, after the lecture, had a meeting, and 200 season tickets were at once disposed of. The object of the course is a good one—we hope it will be attained. Mr. J. H. FANNING presided.

Stop the Nuisance.

We have seen an indecent circular printed in red ink advertising some quack pills, which has been left at the doors of very many of our citizens. The names of two Broadway residents, who have been considered heretofore as decent men, were attached. Those who have received the bills will know what stores to avoid hereafter. We would suggest to the recipients to state the facts in the Mayor's Complaint Book.

Wanted

To see—but not at our office—the man who was not shaved in the coal-he bought this year. Our neighbor bought it very cheap and got very light weight. We were bound to be safe, so we gave the highest price and got an article that never was screened and which slinkers horribly. We have not heard of him who has an experience entirely different from us and our neighbor.

☞ Those who go to the Museum and see the animals and the wax work and the "Lecture," do themselves injustice if they see no more. The great showman himself is now daily among the curiosities there to be seen. But visitors complain that he is not labeled, and that there is nothing, when found, to indicate his age or feed.

☞ It takes all sorts of people to make a world, though some of them have a very small hand in the job. There is a specimen of this sort at the Stuyvesant Institute, exhibiting "a wonderful work of penmanship." It is a pictured temple, 78 inches high and 60 wide, done with the pen. The temple is made up of 36 books of the Old Testament, and there is neither line, nor mark, nor ornament that does not prove, on examination, to be composed of some portion of the Scripture text. Another curiosity there exhibited is a portrait of our City Hall, constructed out of the book of Job—the Fourth-avenue cars and a span of gay horses running off with several chapters of it. The writer is blind of one eye, dim of sight in the other, and a good deal deaf. His work is a great curiosity. When Momotombo the Whittier waited on the wise king Servdimrite, with a wonderfully elaborate copy of the royal palace cut out of a single stick of pine, and surrounded by a haze of glory cut in delicate network from the outer circumference of the same stick, the wise king marvelled at its exceeding curiosity, and clapped him into prison, that by leisurely reflection he might learn to make a better use of his time.

☞ The *Tribune*, it seems, is behind the scenes. It says:

"That new school-house in the Fifteenth Ward was devised and has been built expressly for a Girls' Free Academy, though ostensibly intended for a Public School. The wealthy citizens of the Fifteenth and Eighteenth Wards want an Academy wherein their daughters can be educated in an exclusive manner at the public expense, and we suppose they will get it. We only wish they could have obtained it in some straightforward fashion."

Some of the Fifteenth Warders who are terribly indignant at the Superintendent's recommendation, must revise their information, ransack the records, make inquisition of their local officers for the facts in the case. If the house was built expressly for the Free Academy, they who built it should not be too severe upon the Superintendent, who simply suggests it.

Save your Change.

The Receiver of Taxes gives notice that an addition of one per cent. will be made to the taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of December, and a further addition of one per cent. on the 15th of that month. To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st of January, interest will be added at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d of September last.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD DISASTER.

Majority and Minority Reports of the Investigating Commission.

The St. Louis papers of the 22d come filled with official statements of the causes of the late terrible disaster on the Pacific Railroad, at the Gasconade River.

Soon after the occurrence of the accident the Directors of the Road appointed a Commission to investigate the circumstances. This Commission was constituted as follows:

Hon. R. Walker, late of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad; W. W. Morris, of the North Missouri Railroad; James H. Morley, of the Iron Mountain Railroad; Henry Bayer, late City Engineer of St. Louis; Lyman Delano, late Engineer Con. Road; Campbell, in Mr. V. Boyce's place, and Capt. J. C. Swon, Gerard B. Allen, and S. T. Smith.

Two reports are made—the majority containing the names of seven members, and the minority consisting of Mr. HENRY BAYER. The majority report states that the Commission examined a number of witnesses, and instituted careful investigations at the place of the disaster, and the majority arrived at the following conclusion:

After a critical examination of the portion of the structure now standing, the commission proceeded to examine in detail the witnesses brought before them, and, from the evidence adduced, which was reduced to writing, and accompanies this report, combined with the result of their observation of the structure itself, are of the opinion that although they consider it unsafe for general use, yet that its strength might have been sufficient for the passage of the train at a speed not exceeding five miles per hour. This is sufficiently proved by the passage of a heavily loaded gravel train at about five miles per hour, which recrossed empty at about twelve miles per hour, the weight of which when loaded was one hundred and fourteen net tons for the length of the broken span, while the weight of the passenger train, which would have covered the same span, was but seventy-one net tons; and although the engine of the passenger train weighed on the drivers three net tons more than did that of the gravel train, yet the testimony goes to show an excess of strength for a dead weight more than equivalent to this difference.

We are therefore of opinion that the immediate cause of the disaster was *the high rate of speed at which the train was moving at the time of the accident.*

The *minority report* is very severe, and double the length of the other. It arrives at conclusions totally different. It says:

The cause of said disaster *was the breakage of the wooden structure in, and the superstructure over the bay between the eastern abutment and next pier west*, a consequence of their *entire insufficiency* in foundation, material and construction, to bear the pressure of the locomotive and car running over the same.

And further, The attempt of running a locomotive and cars carrying human life over a river like the Gasconda, upwards of thirty-five feet above its bed, upon such frail structures, can only be ascribed to *incompetency, recklessness, or infatuation.*

And lastly, The fact of the said attempt having been made, and particularly at a speed of about fifteen miles per hour, can only be ascribed to a management of the affairs of the Company—*defective in system, supervision and responsibility.*

WHAT THE BRIDGE REALLY IS.

The following is instructive:

The so-called bridge, Mr. KAYSER says: I found to consist of *two stone abutments and five stone piers*, erected for the support of the truss bridge contemplated to be hereafter built thereon; of *temporary wooden structure* called "*false works*" put up in the bays between the abutments and piers, and of a *temporary wooden superstructure*, placed on said masonry and "false works," upon which superstructure the railway is laid.

The abutments and piers stand at distances varying from about 50 to 140 feet, the distance from abutment to abutment being nearly 800 feet. The elevation of the railway above the bed of the river is from 25 to 40 feet, and more, according to the undulations of the river bed.

Upon the inspection of the stone abutments and piers, I found the same well built and without indication of any defect.

Bracing has been made, as follows: Against the rows of these round posts, standing in the bark, are spiked pine plank about 35 feet long, 2 inches thick, and from 6 to 8 inches wide, crossing one another in the shape of an X, and the different rows or bents are connected by similar braces of pine plank spiked to the round posts. And, likewise, the sills and caps are connected by cross-planks, 2 inches thick, and 6 inches wide, spiked to the same. These bracing connections, however, are not uniform; on the contrary, they are omitted in many places, and only partially to be found in others.

Where much bracing might have subtracted the passing speed for the purpose of crossing the pontoon bridge, with more safety to the workmen, it was of no benefit in the capacity of withstanding the supposing load a finished bridge.

Thus, the weight, placed on any of these disconnected bents, has to be sustained by it alone, there being not sufficient communication between them to bring others to its support.

Now, behold these supports or bents, and keep in mind that they rise, 12 to 15 feet apart, rows of posts on rows of piles, to a height of from 25 to 35 feet or more, above the bed of the river—the piles standing in a yielding mud-bed—both piles and posts sticking out of plumb, and overhanging in different directions, with but a dowel-pin connection between them!

Among the witnesses summoned (some dozen in number) was Mr. A. J. CASTER, Superintendent of the Gasconade Trestle-work, who testified that the track was strong and secure.

On the contrary, Mr. DANIEL HUNKINS, a contractor for track-laying, declares:

The cause of the disaster, in my opinion, was that the timbers of the bridge were not strong enough. The timbers which I think were not strong enough were the track-stringers and floor joists. I mean that the body of them were not strong—do not prefer to individual timbers. The floor timbers were 7 by 12, the track stringers 6 by 12 double. Floor timbers were from five to six feet apart, from center to centre, I think. I have laid track upon other trestle-work on this road. The difference between this and other trestle-work on this road is that there is no connection between the main ridge in the case

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 27, 1855.

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Great Britain and the United States.

The present attitude of the British Government towards that of the United States, on the apparently simple question of illicit recruiting, marks an era in the progress of the British nation. There is nothing in the request for the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON to warrant the truculent resentment which the British Ministry has shown during the last six weeks through its appointed and accredited organs of the London press. This is, at least, no cause of the war panic which those instruments of governmental policy have so industriously exerted themselves to excite. British ministers have before now been peremptorily and summarily dismissed—and that too by the United States when a feeble nation—without producing wars or rumors of wars. A few years since, the weak government of NARVAEZ expelled Mr. BULWER from Spain for some offence, if not too light to be named, too trifling to be investigated; and yet no war was spoken or dreamed of.

Nor is there anything affording colorable pretext for a belligerent retort in Attorney-General CUSHING's letter to his legal subordinate; for we are informed upon unquestionable authority, that before, or as soon as these letters reached London, there were placed in the hands of the ministers, letters from the Secretary of State far more indignant in their tenor, and far stronger in their condemnation of Mr. CRAMPTON's proceedings, than anything which has appeared from Mr. CUSHING's pen. When those letters are published nothing more will be heard of Mr. CUSHING's affront to the British Government.

But if our information is correct, it will shortly appear that Lord PALMERSTON has very solid and substantial reasons for getting into a great passion with the United States on this question, and for resorting to that common expedient of British State policy while under his guidance—bluster and menace.

In the first place it is expected that several leading Governments of Europe will arraign Great Britain on the same charges which have been preferred with such resolute vigor by the United States. Prussia and the Netherlands certainly will do it, and they will be apt to copy very closely the precedents set them by this Republic; for in those countries the offence against the sovereignty and dignity of the nation has been more open than here. Not only have British agents been arrested and convicted for recruiting, illegally, Dutch and Prussian subjects, but complaints have been made on Government authority that the same agents have bribed and enticed away the soldiers belonging to their armies.

The course adopted towards the formidable naval power of the American Union may become a very significant admonition to those comparatively defenceless Governments. But should our demands be complied with—should satisfactory explanations be given—or should Mr. CRAMPTON be recalled, the difficulties of the controversy with other countries having the same cause of complaint, will be proportionably increased, and demands for redress may possibly swell into inconvenient reclamations for indemnity. The diplomacy of the United States on occasions of this kind has more than once before guided the policy of European nations. None of them refused to pay the Algerine tribute until we set the example of replying to the demand by bombarding the Corsairs in their strongholds. All Europe has submitted, for ages, to the preposterous claim of Danish tribute for the privilege of entering the Baltic, until this Government proved its purpose of resisting it, and now all Europe appears inclined to unite with us in so rational a course.

The Future of the Crimea.

We have examined the English papers with great care, ever since the Allies landed in the Crimea, for some information as to the intended disposal of that portion of the Empire after they shall have got complete possession of it. But we have not been able to discover any indications of the Crimean policy of England and France in regard to the territory which must, ere long, become their joint property. They will be in the position of the man who drew an elephant in a raffle. They cannot give the prize to Turkey, because she would not hold it, and even England herself would be hard put to it to keep possession of it without the assistance of France, and a joint occupancy would be an extremely difficult business to manage. France might be willing enough to keep the Crimea, as her share of the plunder, but England would hardly consent to such an arrangement. The Manchester *Guardian* some time since suggested that the best disposition that could be made of the Crimea would be to give it to Sardinia; but that small power would require the assistance of both France and England to enable her to keep it. There would be no peace while any other nation than Russia held the Crimea, unless the holder possessed the power to keep the Russians at bay. For the present, the French, English, Turks, and Sardinians have not been able to drive the Russians out of the Crimea, and though we entertain no doubts that they will finally succeed, yet it is very clear that neither of them, single-handed, will ever be able to keep possession of it, unless Russia should quietly submit to have this important member of her empire dissevered from her body, of which we do not believe there is much probability. But, whatever may be the future fate of the Crimea, it is quite certain that France and England are putting off to the day thereof the evil question of its future possessor. At present it is a point of honor with them to dispossess Russia, and when that point shall have been attained, as it must be sooner or later, then will come the real tug of war. The silence of both the English and the French press in respect to the future occupancy of the Crimea, is rather ominous for the permanency of the alliance which now exists; there is evident disinclination to discuss the question, and both parties are alike averse to avow their sentiments, whatever they may be. It would be fatal to any English Minister to resign such a splendid acquisition to France, and it would be equally fatal to the French ruler to yield it up to England. The Emperor of Russia may find some consolation in the loss of that important portion of his empire, in knowing that it will infallibly prove an apple of discord to the powers that will have despoiled him of it.

Canal Repairs.

From the Express.

Why did not the Canal Board make these contracts previous to late in November? The laws referred to passed in 1854, and in April, 1855, and after the Board are put out of office by the people, they are ready to execute the law of the Legislature! But, if well done, better late than never; though, probably, what is done late would never have been done at all, had the Fusion Party been successful.

The *Express* is probably not aware of the fact that Contracts for the Canal Repairs *have* been made at various times, and that the recent action of the Canal Board was merely to complete the system they had introduced a long time ago. The law of 1854 directed the Canal Commissioners to let one, and not more than three, of the Superintendent's Sections on the Erie Canal. The design of this law was simply to try the experiment, as it was doubtful whether the Canals could be kept in proper repairs by this system. The Commissioner on the Eastern Division, Mr. GARDINIER, accordingly contracted for the repairs of one Section of the Canal under his charge. And the Legislature of 1855 authorized the letting of all the *completed* Canals in the same manner by the Commissioners, under the direction of the Canal Board. As soon as it was satisfactorily decided that the system was practicable, and that the Canals could be kept in as good repair in this way as when under the direct charge of State officers, steps were taken towards giving it general application to the State Canals. Commissioner FITZHUGH, who has charge of the Middle Division, contracted some months since, under the direction of the Canal Board, for the repairs of all the completed sections of the Canal under his charge, and Commissioner FOLLETT, who has control of the Western Division, had declared his intention to do the same. The resolution adopted by the Canal Board, at its recent meeting, was designed merely to give the Commissioners the necessary authority for what they had already decided to do. The Board has no power to take final action in the matter, nor can it compel the Canal Repairs to be let by contract. Each Commissioner has full power over his own Division.

We believe it is settled that the contract system is at once the most economical and the most efficient; and we presume its application to all the State Canals will meet the hearty approbation of all political parties. When it shall have been fully carried out, it will enable the State to dispense with a large number of persons who are now required for the protection of the Canals. The Legislature would do well, at its coming session, to authorize the extension of the contract system to all the State Canals, whether completed or not, and to abolish the offices which will not then be needed.

The Bribery Act.

The act of 1853 respecting bribery, which is amendatory of the Revised Statutes of 1830, for completeness, comprehensiveness and searching accuracy in defining the offence and fixing the class of offenders, leaves nothing further to be desired. It now includes a new class of notorious offenders, from the Mayors of Cities down to the lowest subalterns connected with municipal governments, and must, when its provisions come to be generally known, as they seem likely now to be, exercise a wholesome and salutary influence over that class of men whom the terrors of the law affect more powerfully than the terrors of conscience.

This amendatory act is every way worthy the reputation of the able lawyer and pure man who is generally understood to have drafted it. We think, however, that in one particular it might be still further advantageously amended. By making the punishment for the offence of bribery imprisonment in the State Prison for *ten* years, in the discretion of the Court, it gives every person arraigned for this offence the privilege of challenging peremptorily, in other words of setting aside of his own mere volition, without assigning any reason therefor, *twenty* of the jurors drawn to try him. In addition to this, the accused has the usual privilege of setting aside every juror against whom he can allege the slightest shadow of a biased opinion. The practical result of this is, that the prisoner, out of a panel of fifty or seventy-five jurors, is enabled to set aside twenty-five or thirty of them, and in the remaining number to find a jury of his own friends, or of those who can be somewhat affected by the more silent sympathy and presence of his connections.

We think that experience and observation warrant the opinion that this provision of our laws interferes seriously with the administration of justice. It enables a person accused of bribery almost to select his own jury,—and if he happens to have held conspicuous and responsible public office, he will have acquired just the knowledge requisite to enable him to do so with unfailing sagacity and success. The object of the Statute, by inflicting a punishment of unusual severity upon those found guilty of this offence, was unquestionably to surround it with additional terror, and so to prevent its occurrence. But is there not reason to believe that, by the additional facilities for an acquittal which it has incidentally afforded, its effect has been exactly the opposite?

The Revised Statutes give to the accused, in every case where the penalty of the crime alleged is *less* than ten years, only *five* peremptory challenges. This is quite as many as should be allowed in the case of bribery; and as the right of challenge for cause, without limit, is still preserved, no injustice could be apprehended if it were reduced to that number. We suggest the propriety, therefore, of so amending the existing law concerning bribery as to *reduce* the term of imprisonment fixed as its penalty, to six or eight years. This punishment will be quite severe enough to operate upon the fears of those whom fear will influence: while it will greatly diminish, with those who are guilty, the chance of securing an acquittal.

Political Gossip.

From the Troy Times.

We have already mentioned that Hon. N. S. BENTON, of Herkimer, has been tendered the office of Auditor of the Canal Department, and has *signified his acceptance.*

We are informed that Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, Secretary of State elect, has selected Rev. C. CHAUNCEY BURR as his Deputy.

Both these statements are incorrect. The Auditor of the Canal Department is *elected* by the Commissioners of the Canal Fund; and, as the newly elected members of that Board do not enter upon the duties of their office until January, it is impossible that they should have taken any such action as that imputed to them. We understand that Mr. BENTON is a candidate for the appointment; and that the members of the Board are divided in their preferences between him and F. H. RUGGLES, Esq., who has the advantage of having had some experience in the duties of the office.

Mr. BURR has *not* been appointed Deputy Secretary of State, nor is it at all likely that he will be. The newly elected Secretary, we do not doubt, is too well advised as to the duties of the office not to be aware that, for their proper discharge, legal knowledge and business experience will be found essential. He will probably deem it advisable to retain one of the two principal Deputies now in office.

There is a good deal of speculation afloat concerning the organization of the two branches of the Legislature. In the Senate the Republicans will have a majority;—among the candidates for the Clerkship, which is the principal elective office, are H. J. HASTINGS, the present Clerk, S. P. ALLEN, of the Rochester *Democrat*, and WM. RICHARDSON, Esq., of Albany. For the Speakership of the Assembly, where neither party has a majority, we see mentioned the names of Hon. GEORGE VAN SANTVOORD, of Troy, Judge FOOTE, of Geneva, and LYMAN ODELL, K. N. member of the last Assembly, from Livingston County. A Speaker can only be elected by a combination of parties. What sort of an arrangement is likely to be effected, it is difficult to predict. The Know-Nothings, we imagine, will find it difficult to induce either section of the Democracy to run the hazard of a coalition with them.

A Bellicose Bull—A New Cause for a Splurge.

Among the infinite number of amusing comments and communications which we find in the late English papers, on the recent war flurry which was caused by the absurd articles in our namesake over the water, we find a letter in the London *Times* from one N. B., begging the potentate of the British Press "not to treat that country (the United States) with so much courtesy and consideration." This bellicose Bull urges as a reason for not treating the people of the United States with courtesy and consideration, that we are continually tampering with Her Majesty's soldiers in Canada and inducing them to desert, "which villainous system," the writer goes on to say, "has been practiced more or less during the last fifty years."

We have seen similar statements frequently made in the English papers, but the absurdity of them can hardly call for a refutation. It is undoubtedly true, that desertions from the English regiments in Canada are very frequent, and the deserters very naturally endeavor at once to make their way into our territory and put themselves under the shelter of our flag, where they would be free from the danger of arrest. But it is quite impossible that any influences can be brought to bear upon the English soldiers from this side, except the general promise of better treatment, higher pay and an abundance of honorable employment, which our Free Government and prosperous condition hold out to the oppressed and humble laborers of all nations. The pay of a common soldier in our army is more than double that of a soldier in the English army, and, as this fact is generally known, it is not a matter of wonder, though it may be a cause of grief to John Bull, that soldiers are continually deserting from the British Provinces for the express purpose of enlisting in our army. If England wishes to prevent desertion in Canada, let her double the pay of her soldiers, throw open the line of promotion from the ranks, and abolish the system of aristocratic favoritism, and she will not have to complain of her subjects, partiality for the soil of the United States. Patriotism in the rank and file of all armies is very much a mere matter of pay.

The Trial of Lewis Baker.

The trial of LEWIS BAKER on a charge of killing WILLIAM POOLE, on the 25th of February last, was commenced in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday. The circumstances which surround this case and the parties interested in it, are such as are well calculated to revive the excitement which existed at the time of POOLE's death, and which continued for weeks after he had been buried. There is a great deal of anxiety evinced by the friends of the deceased, and also of BAKER, concerning the result of the trial, and from a glance at the names of those retained as counsel for the prosecution and for the defendant, it is evident that the rights of both will be properly cared for. The trial will of necessity occupy several days, and, as it is one in which the public feels an interest, we will publish each day a full and careful report of its progress.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—If you want to see a comb as is a comb go to WALLACK'S Theatre. The instrument in question forms the dark background of Mrs. HOEY's costume in "Rule a Wife and Have Wife." It is a revolutionary comb, and would be suppressed in Paris last unruly spirits might drive it into the ground as a barricade to fight beneath. It is a Colossus among combs arching the little stream that runs down Mrs. HOEY's shiny head. What the Megatherium is to the fossil this is to the combey tribe—a stupendous monster of the past, viewed under favorable auspices, and with a due regard to magnificent distance, this comb is architectural inasmuch as its structure impresses you with a sense of vastness and grandeur. But looked at sternly from a near bench, it is monumental and calculated to inspire terror.

Next in importance to the comb of Mrs. HOEY, are the unmentionables of Mr. BROUGHAM—but considerably overshadowed by the former. Their rotund influence is geographical, and their configuration sectional. The mind can dwell on them without effort—taking a hemisphere at a time. Greater effort occasions proportionable pain.

When you have seen the comb and the unmentionables, you had better shut up your opera glass and retire, for there is nothing in the play worth listening to. If it is objected that your ancestors listened to this play and applauded it, sympathize with your ancestors. Drop a tear to the pious memory of their many woes, but don't stop to be bored.

Niblo's Theatre.

This handsome establishment opened for the season last night with the incomparable RAVELS, and a strong ballet company. The house was completely crowded, so much so indeed, that we, like TENNYSON's hero,

"——perused the matting."

A new ballet called "Robert and Bertrand" was the nose, or most prominent feature of the evening. The RAVELS, and a great quantity of pretty girls, headed by Mlle. ROSSER, the principal artists.

Matinees Musicale.

The first classical morning concert of Messrs. MASON and BERGMANN's series comes off this afternoon at DODWORTH's Room, commencing at 3 o'clock. Considered in any light, either with regard to the eminence of the principal artists or the excellence of the music performed, these concerts deserve and must be popular. We are happy to hear that the subscription list exceeds the most sanguine expectations of the managers. Classical music is decidedly fashionable at present—two Quartette parties and a Philharmonic Society are cheering indications.

Mr. WILLIAM MASON performs one of CHOPIN's posthumous works, a *Fantaisie impromptu*. It has only just been published, and is now played for the first time in a concert room.

The Hamlet Night.

The literary and artistic amateurs, some of whom appeared at Wallack's during the recess, give a performance of "Hamlet" to-night at the Academy of Music. Friends of the parties should rally to the rescue.

Concert.

Mr. OSCAR COMETTANT, a pianist and composer of some note, announces a grand Concert at the Metropolitan Theatre on Tuesday (this) evening. The feature of the entertainment will be the first appearance of Signor NARCISO LOPEZ, eldest son of the unfortunate General of that name, and who is said to be an accomplished musician and performer on the piano.

New Opera.

Signor ARDITI is an industrious man. He is determined that his reputation shall not grow mouldy, nor his name be forgotten. Relieved from the duties of the Conductor's chair, he has laid aside the *bâton* to grasp the pen. Every one who knew Signor ARDITI knew also that he possessed the Academic requisites for writing successfully, provided he had ideas—in the absence of which, all writing, musical or otherwise, is apt to be tiresome. Signor ARDITI has, we think, proved that he is not deficient in this respect. During his retirement he has composed the music of a grand opera, the *libretto* being formed on COOPER's celebrated novel "The Spy." From our knowledge of what Mr. ARDITI has written, we are persuaded that this opera must achieve a success whenever or wherever produced. There is a constant flow of pure rhymetic melody, and a great deal of ingenious instrumentation throughout the work. We hope soon to hear the opera.

Sale of Autographs—The Value of Great Men.

There was a sale of autographs yesterday, at the Rooms of Messrs. BANGS & Co., in Park-row. About forty of the *virtuosi* attended, and the bidding was by no means spirited. The advertisement described the collection as a very rare one, containing "choice autographs, letters, and other documents, comprising the autographs of many of the Heroes of the Revolution, Signers of the Declaration of Independence, Members of Continental Congress, Generals, Presidents, Statesmen, Authors, &c., forming a collection which it would be very difficult to obtain."

The prices reached were anything but extravagant. The relics of saints would have brought far more money. A toe-nail of St. Simon Stylites would have distanced the best signature of WASHINGTON that we have ever seen, appended to a letter on the affairs of South Carolina, dated Feb. 20, 1790, and which realized the sum of eleven dollars and twenty-five cents only. A certificate of membership of the Society of Cincinnati, signed by WASHINGTON, on parchment, and in excellent preservation, was sold for six dollars. A fine signature of JOHN C. CALHOUN when he was Vice President, realized three dollars and one shilling, while one of HENRY CLAY, when he was Secretary of State, brought only five shillings; one of DANIEL WEBSTER was sold for the same small sum, and a second, a fine autograph of the sage of Marshfield, was actually sacrificed for twenty-five cents.

There was some anxiety among the bidders to secure a list, by BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of the Directors of the Philadelphia Library, in 1732, with his signature appended. It ultimately was knocked down to Mr. WEBB—a gentleman who bought largely—for $3 25. A *History of Steam Engines*, as applied to propellers and boats, and the draft of an act securing to them the benefit thereof, compiled and signed by ROBERT FULTON and ROBERT R. LIVINGSTON, was purchased by Mr. WHITE for $7. The autographs of the Presidents were not much contested for. MADISON went for nineteen shillings; one of VAN BUREN brought eleven shillings, and another fifty cents; THOMAS sold for thirteen shillings; and an adventurous gentleman became the happy possessor of JAMES K. POLK's autograph for forty-four cents, which some people thought was rather a liberal estimate of its value. What, we may ask, will PIERCE's signature sell for at some future period? A signature of MONROE appended to a letter containing instructions to public and private armed vessels of the United States, during the last war with Great Britain, was purchased by Mr. BUTLER for seventeen shillings. Another autograph of MADISON brought only seven shillings; ANDREW JACKSON sold for two dollars; HARRISON realized thirteen shillings; ADAMS went for twenty shillings, while JEFFERSON—*venerabile nomen*—attained the dignity of four dollars and three quarters. JOHN ADAMS reached twenty shillings: but eighty-seven cents seemed a small sum for JOHN QUINCY ADAMS; in consideration that AARON BURR went for four dollars, and BENEDICT ARNOLD for four dollars and a quarter. But BURR and ARNOLD dwell in the conversation of men more than JOHN QUINCY ADAMS. "The evil that men do lives after them; the good is often interred with their bones."

Of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, we noticed that ROBERT MORRIS was valued at $1 75; WILLIAM ELLERY at seven shillings, and JOHN JAY at twelve shillings. Authors were at a discount. GEORGE BANCROFT went for two and sixpence; LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK for a shilling; JARED SPARKS for one dollar; NOAH WEBSTER—him of the Dictionary—for fifteen shillings; Professor BENJAMIN SILLIMAN, Jr., of Yale College, for a shilling, and BRANTZ MAYER for *three cents*.

What will JOHN VAN BUREN say when he hears that the first bid for his autograph was sixpence? The auctioneer well replied to the rash individual who made that offer, that it was a good thing for him that JOHN was not present. He ultimately sold for one shilling. What will PHINEAS T. BARNUM think when he learns that two of his signatures could only realize twenty-five cents, and that a general laugh increased the amusement of the purchaser? And O, ROBERT SCHUYLER, can you imagine that a memorandum of yours, in reference to free passes on the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, was bought, amid groans of derision, for just one Spanish shilling, the ninepence?

These were altogether 219 lots put up for auction. The general impression was that the sum which they brought was by no means equal to their value.

Evacuation Day in New-York.

Sunday, the 25th, was the anniversary of the memorable evacuation of New-York, by the British, in 1783. It passed away as quietly as do most Sabbaths in November, when the Indian Summer has departed—incipient frost, a rough northwest wind and gloomy rain affording unmistakeable indications of approaching Winter. Even ministers of religion found in the change a topic for the pulpit, and reminded their congregations of the necessity of anticipating the wants of the shivering and destitute poor during the coming season. Monday came, and as though it had been an intentional compensation for abstinence from unnecessary military evolutions on the day of sacred rest—morning broke in brilliant sunlight, with a soft southwest breeze, an unclouded, bright and sunny sky, the thermometer at nearly 50 in the shade. And so with one of the Summer days back again, the "pomp and circumstance" of defiant and warlike show had everything in its favor (as far as the weather was concerned) that could possibly be wished.

Indeed, it was well it was so. Gov. CLARK was expected to be present to review the troops in the Park, but he was not there, though he was in town last night.

The troops, forming the First Division of the New-York State Militia, detailed for this commemoration, were under the command of Major-General C. W. SANDFORD, and their general appearance elicited loud and frequently repeated bursts of approbation. Proceeding from Fourteenth-street (where they formed early in the morning) down Broadway through Chambers-street to the eastern entrance of the Park, they passed before the Mayor, honoring him with a marching salute, in the following order: The First Regiment, Light Horse Artillery, the Third Regiment, Infantry, led by Col. POSTLEY, the Second Regiment (Col. BOGART) and the Seventy-First, Col. VOORHEES. These formed the First Brigade. The Second Brigade, under the direction of Gen. YATES, was made up of the Fourth Regiment of Light Artillery, led by Col. HITCHCOCK, with two field batteries, the Fifth Regiment, (Col. SCHAWARTZWALDER,) the Sixth Regiment, Col. PINCKNEY, and the Seventy-fifth, Col. DOHERTY.

The Third Brigade was under the command of Gen. HALL, who led on the Seventh Regiment, (Col. DUNTZE,) the Eighth Regiment and the Ninth Regiment. A little girl, the Vivandiere of the latter regiment, prettily dressed, in character, attracted general attention. Then came the Fifty-fifth.

The Fourth Brigade (Gen. EWEN) comprised the Tenth Regiment, (Col. HOWARD,) and the Eleventh, (Col. VAN BUREN.) The Twelfth looked very well, and so did our neighbor, Col. FRENCH. Its corps of Sappers, Miners and Engineers was remarkable. The Sixty-ninth Regiment (Col. RYAN) and the Washington Greys (Capt. VARIAN) closed the procession. Each regiment was attended by a military band.

The day brought thousands of persons of both sexes into the Park, and there was not a single accident to mar the patriotic commemoration. Among so many regiments, it would be invidious to say which of these military bodies appeared to the greatest advantage. The Infantry constituted a better, a more soldierly display than the Cavalry. Everybody said so. The Old Veterans of 1812 looked very well. We should not be vexed if an expected friend from Europe were to arrive on such a day, and while the stars and the stripes flutter merrily from every steeple top in the brilliant sunshine, we would lead him to the steps of the City Hall, and say, while such a cavalcade was passing—"Old fellow, every man you see there in uniform is a Volunteer and a gentleman, and, when necessary, can use that shooting-iron pretty accurately."

Evacuation Day in Brooklyn.

The only notice taken of this day, in Brooklyn, was the raising of the National, State, and City flags on the City Hall, and the National flag on several other public buildings.

New-York Bible Society.

The thirty-second anniversary of the New-York Bible Society was held last evening in the church of Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER, corner of Nineteenth-street and Fifth-avenue. There was a moderately fair but not a very crowded attendance. The Chair was occupied by E. W. KINGSLEY, Esq., and after reading and prayer by Rev. Dr. HOLDICH, the Treasurer's Report was read by HENRY OLMSTEAD, Esq. We form the following summary from the long list of places of worship where collections have been taken:

	RECEIPTS.
Presbyterian	$3,027 11
Dutch Reformed	1,856 20
Methodist	1,647 86
Episcopal	752 30
Congregational	1,410 25
Total	$13,193 71
From other sources	$3,999 82
Total	$17,193 53

The payments are equivalent, any balance being always paid over to the Parent Society, as a donation.

The annual report was then read by WM. ALLEN BUTLER, Esq. It offered no peculiarity, if we except its notice of the operations of its own Marine Committee. This Committee has (during the past year) supplied 1,827 Bibles and 27,312 Testaments to seagoing vessels, besides 17,000 Testaments placed on exclusively emigrant ships.

The receipts of this year are stated to be much beyond the average. The Society has distributed during the past year no fewer than 55,883 Bibles and Testaments, besides sales at the depository of 1,716 others.

The objects of this Society are the distribution of the Sacred Scriptures, without note or comment, in the City of New-York, and the raising of funds within the same limits for that purpose, and for the general purposes of the American Bible Society. The distribution is carried on among all classes, more particularly the destitute resident population, emigrants and seamen, at our naval stations, military posts, prisons, Hospitals, and Sunday Schools. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. MARCH, Rev. Dr. ADAMS, and Rev. Mr. MILBURN.

Collecting Small Debts.

Is it worth while for poor folks to try to collect their debts by way of the law and the constable?

A friend brought a suit in a Justice's Court *in forma pauperis* for a charity client, to recover twenty-seven dollars due her on the sale of some furniture. He got judgment for the said sum—issued execution, and the constable collected seventeen dollars, at most, say $16 50. He called on the constable for the same, and was referred to the Clerk of the Court, who assured him that four dollars and thirty-five cents were paid in; from which, having deducted some more costs, there is left to the plaintiff one dollar and seventy-five cents. Our friend did not consider it a fair partition, and asked for a statement. The constable declined giving a statement, and desired him to go to "the place where bad niggers go." But on reflection, he went to Justice HAYWOOD in Jefferson Market, and took out a warrant for extortion and detaining illegal fees, (1 Rev. Statutes, title 4, chap. 10,) which is a misdemeanor. Our friend takes the ground that under the statute for the benefit of poor people suing in Justice's Court, there can be no cost whatever; and at the most the constable can have but $1 25. The constable demands $12, and over.

Gutta Percha in Dentistry.

They are using gutta percha instead of gold and platina for plates to which artificial teeth are attached. For temporary sets we can easily imagine that it would answer, and, if so, it would be easier for the wearer. We should suppose it would give an unpleasant taste in the mouth—though this is denied. And it is difficult to conceive that the requisite strength can be given to the gutta percha plate without making it very thick and binding. But we shall see in good time whether it will work as well for teeth fastenings as to coat submarine telegraph wires with, or to make water-proof overcoats.

Editorial Change.

We notice in the last number of the *Southern Times*, published at Montgomery, Ala., that Rev. Dr. LIPSCOMB, who has so acceptably edited that paper, retires from it to take charge of the Tuskegee Female College. His place will be filled by Rev. Dr. JESSE BORING, of Atlanta, and Hon. E. H. OVERBY, Prohibition candidate for Governor at the last election in Georgia.

☞ Save your salt, for we shall have no more from Turks Island this season. They do not begin to make much there again until the 1st of March.

☞ The Old Veterans went to BRADY'S yesterday, in uniform, and had all their portraits taken in groups of fifteen each.

Note from Mr. J. H. Oakes.

QUEBEC, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Being a resident at Quebec, and the signature of a letter appearing in your paper dated 30th October, 1855, relative to Col. CORNELL, H. M. 16th Regiment, and the Montgomery Guard, being to some extent similar to mine, I regret to say I am supposed to be the writer; or else my brother. I have not been in New-York for many years, nor has he been there for the last three months. You will, therefore, I trust, in justice to us, publish this our denial. We never wrote such letter, nor have we any knowledge who did write it. The supposition is, therefore, utterly false.

I am, Sir, your very ob't serv't,

J. H. OAKES.

A Duel—Mr. Smith Escapes being a Murderer by the Skin of his Enemy's Nose.

On Thursday a private engagement took place between two "Young Bloods," near Carmansville, which, however, resulted in nothing more serious than one of the gents having the end of his nose skinned. The victor in the affair belongs to the SMITH family.

Fatal Accidents.

A man named CRANE was instantly and accidentally killed yesterday afternoon at the foot of Fifty-ninth-street, East River. The deceased was one of the invited guests of the Amity Hose Company, which was out on a target excursion during the day. After their return, some of the members amused themselves by firing off their loaded muskets at the place of accident. Mr. CRANE, who was in an out-house, was shot with a bullet through the neck and killed instantly. He was 28 years and 4 months old and married. The body was conveyed to the Twentieth Ward Station House.

WALLACE T. VAUGHAN while returning to his home last evening, at 6½ o'clock, was instantly killed by the flag-staff of Wallack's Theatre, which falling, struck him on the head and fractured his skull. He was almost instantly killed. The body was removed to the Eighth Ward Station-house. The deceased was a young man, and resided at No. 111 Wooster-street.

The Canada Rebellion.

JOHN BATEMAN, of Jefferson County, New-York, who was concerned in the Canada Rebellion of 1838, and for which he was sent to Van Diemen's Land by the British Government, passed through this City yesterday on his way home, having recently been pardoned. He is now about sixty-two years of age, and returns to his family after an absence of eighteen years.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA.

FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN MALARIA OR MIASMA.

Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. CHILTON, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welshner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF English, French, German and American FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS, No. 345 Broadway.

GRAND DISPLAY OF FURS.—Elegance and style are more strikingly displayed in the Fur Capes, Talmas, Mantillas, Victorines and Muffs, than in any other portion of a lady's wardrobe. An uncomely fitting article destroys the effect of all the elegance and taste displayed in the most stylish dress. If you want perfect fitting Furs, at moderate prices, call at BANTA'S Fur and Bonnet Emporium, corner of Canal and Wooster sts. He has Furs in sets, including Muff, Victorine and Cuffs, at from $5 and upwards.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, MERINOES—PARAMATTAS, de laines, plaids, cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Marseilles quilts, cloth table-covers, damask table-cloths, napkins, &c., selling at great reduction from former prices.

SILKS! SILKS!—Great sale of silks this week, from auction. G. M. BODINE, No. 398 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

A MISTAKEN NOTION.—THERE ARE MANY PERSONS who suppose that nothing desirable can be found elsewhere than in Broadway. This is absurd. If our readers will go to CANTRELL'S, No. 336 Bowery, they will find CANTRELL'S gaiters at 12s. and 14s., equal in every respect to the very highest priced Broadway shoes. CANTRELL has a large list of select customers, not one of whom does not prefer CANTRELL'S to all other gaiters.

TIMELY NOTICE TO OUR CITY CUSTOMERS.—Our stock of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., for the Holidays will be complete by the 1st December, and we advise those who wish a good selection and avoid the crowd during the latter part of December, to call and make their selections. All goods for the country packed with care.

G. W. TUTTLE, No. 343 Broadway.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFE, with Hall's patent powder-proof locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. HERRING & CO., No. 189 and 191 Water-st., New-York.

White, Wire Wigs.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and taste, all in the known world. These beautiful specimens of practical science and beauty, combining the rarest degree of form, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Coloravia Cream, for preserving and eliminating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Broadway.

POPULAR PRICE—PRIVATE AUCTION.—3000 yards French plaid muslins at 6c., the pieces formed the Flounces at 8c., 4 cases French ginghams at 12c., real de laines at 12c. and 14c., 1 case linen handkerchiefs, 12c., the very finest shawls at 25, worth 50; also a rare embroideries at a discount of 50 per cent from the real value; also rare curtains, drapery, furniture, blankets, quilts, flannels, &c.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Instantaneous—the admiration of the fashionable and the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in the private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

KNOX IS NOW ONLY TO BE FOUND ON THE corner of Broadway and Fulton-street—the stock and business of his upper establishment having been removed to that locality on the 1st of November. Remember this, those who want Hats, Caps, Furs and Umbrellas, and give him a call.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO., Nos. 358, 359 and 360 Broadway.

LINENS, LINENS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A full stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods brought to the market, to which we call the particular attention of our customers. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

DAMAGED SILKS.—WE WILL OFFER TO-DAY three cases of rich plain dress silks at 75c. and 87c. per yard, slightly spotted on voyage of importation. Also 300 pieces fine English shirtings at 1s. per yard. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONBLE AND well-made stock of WINTER CLOTHING at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau. DEVLIN & JESSUP.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OVER-COATS, TALMAS AND HEAVY CLOTHING.—The best place to buy men's and boys' over-coats or clothing is at BOUGHTON & KNAPP'S, No. 19 Cortlandt-st. We are closing out our Winter goods to make room for Spring stock.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Holiday Hat on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

ROBBERY AND FEMALE MURDER, IN MACON COUNTY, GA.—We learn from the Macon County Advocate that Mr. Wm. Wood arrived in Montgomery late last Tuesday night, en route for Columbus, Ga., to attend the trial of a German who had robbed and nearly killed another one that day, near Bloomington. The particulars are about as follows: Two German Railroad workers, [illegible] an old man, started together from Montgomery to go to their place of work. On the journey the old man felt sick or fatigued, and his companion, who knew that he had money with him, (about $107,) proposed to him to lay down and rest. No sooner prevailed on him to lay down and rest. No sooner prevailed on him to lay down and rest. No sooner had he done so than he struck a hatchet into his head, jumped on him, and took his money, shoes and wallet from him, and fled. A wagon coming along about an hour and a half after, brought the old man to Bloomington, where he told his story. He was very much injured, it is feared fatally, by the blow from the hatchet. We regret that no further clue was obtained of the robber than that he was seen late the same evening in the vicinity of FLOYD'S store, in the southern part of Macon. We hope he may soon be brought to justice.—*Huntsville (Ala.) Citizen.*

THE MISSING BOSTON MERCHANT.—Mr. KILBURN, whose disappearance was announced yesterday, it is said, has borne the reputation of an active business man, with a character above reproach. It is stated that so far as the bank, of which he is a director, is concerned, there is nothing wrong, but he has been of late largely engaged in stock speculations, and has used the name of his firm without the knowledge of his partners. The amount of this paper is considerable, stated as high as $80,000, these being $75,000 in the Grocers' Bank, amply protected, however, by the signature of Messrs. PUTNAM, WELLS & Co. A rumor was current yesterday, that Mr. K. had not committed suicide, but had taken passage in the steamer *Asia*, which left this port on Wednesday for Europe. Several other rumors in relation to the event were current last evening, but we could not learn that any of them were well founded.—*Boston Atlas, Saturday.*

HEAVY DAMAGES.—In the case of Dr. F. L. ZEMP, of Camden co. the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad Compay, tried at Sumterville, S. C., the Jury assessed the damages at $10,000. Dr. REMP lost a leg from the accident and received other injuries. The case excited much interest.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **Be Cautious.—Impure Cod Liver Oil.**—It requires great care in order to obtain the pure article, as there is so much sold that is unfit for use and injurious to the health. There being no certain test for pure Cod Liver Oil, persons cannot be too careful in procuring it from undoubted sources.

I warrant every bottle of my Oil pure as it runs from the codfish livers, light straw-color, and sweet, no rancid or unpleasant taste to it, as most oils have.

FREDERICK V. RUSHTON, only at No. 10 Astor House, corner Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner Canal-st., New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia, where a treatise giving the curative properties of the Oil in Consumption may be had gratis.

N. B.—My name is in full on each label.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—Is warranted equal to any in the world.—It is no quack medicine, but is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians and has stood the test of eight years' experience without a single complaint.

CAUTION.—Beware of inferior and spurious articles, and see that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 165, 273, 511 and 756 Broadway. Wholesale Dépôt, No. 165 Broadway.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For the Cure of Dyspepsia.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are better entitled to confidence than any remedy known, and their peculiar action on the system, excites the surprise of those who have tried various medicines without benefit.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.

☞ **Dr. Johnson** hereby informs his patrons that he has removed from No. 35 Bond-st. to No. 73 East 12th-st., where he continues to fill Teeth with gold foil, sponge gold, and his chemical compound, which has an unrivaled celebrity. All who need Artificial Teeth are requested, after having examined all other improvements, to call and see those made by Dr. JOHNSON, who has acquired, by purchase, the right of Dr. Hickey's patent, which, together with his own improvements, will enable him to attain the highest perfection of the dental art. Four prominent advantages will be found amid these improvements, viz.: cleanliness, durability, perfect enunciation, and the restoration of the original form of the face. All these must be regarded as points of the highest importance, particularly to public speakers. Please remember the address, as this notice will not be continued.

We, the undersigned, cheerfully bear testimony to Dr. A. Johnson's method of treating sensitive teeth, and recommend his method of removing the sensitiveness of decayed teeth and filling them without pain, to all those who may need his services. Francis Hall, R. H. Winslow, J. F. D. Lanier, Francis B. Cutting, Hugh Maxwell, Henry Grinnell, Ernest Fiedler, John Gray, M. D.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av. to No. 11 8th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those diseases which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineralls from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor.* To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents; may be had at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 3 Nassau-st.; *Albion* Office, No. 10 Park-place; B. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 220 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANSKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.

E. H. THOMPSON,
JOHN CREERAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Lectures at Hope Chapel.**—The Third of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo. Subject—*The Rise and Downfall of Mahomedanism prophetically considered, and the connection of the subject with the War in Europe.* Tickets for the six remaining lectures, $1; single admission, 25 cents, may be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

☞ **Thackeray's Third Lecture** in Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING, Nov. 27. Subject—*George III.* Doors open at 6½; lecture commences at 8. Tickets 50 cents, may be obtained in New-York of CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row, at the bookstores in Brooklyn, and at the door.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 163 Broadway.

☞ **The Blonde and the Brunette**—Can be seen at the DUSSELDORF GALLERY on and after MONDAY. These splendid paintings are superior to anything ever seen on this Continent. Several other paintings just received from Germany have likewise been added to the collection during the the past week.

TAN, PIMPLES, FRECKLES, SUNBURN, ERUPTIONS, SALT-RHEUM, &c.—Positively cured by GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP. POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from any part of the body. ROUGE, LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE and RESTORATIVE, at the old dépôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn; CALENDER, No. 38 South 2d-st., Philadelphia; BATES, No. 519 Washington-st., Boston.

STOLEN—From No. 54 Broome-st.: A lady's gold watch and chain, gentleman's fob chain, heavy gold bracelet, box of rings and two pins, gold locket, child's daguerreotype, four sets ladies' underclothes, needle-worked silver porte monnaie containing $11, morocco porte-monnaie, one pair gold ear-rings, topaz breastpin, pasteboard pin, cameo pin. A liberal reward will be given for the above articles, or any of them, by leaving the same at No. 54 Broome-st., or No. 336 Washington-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By two steady young women—the one as good laundress, and is a first-rate washer and ironer; can do up gentlemen's linen in the neatest style, and is a most excellent baker; wages from $8 to $9 a month. Call at No. 66 21st-st., west of 7th-av., for two days; the other as chamber-maid and waiter, or to assist in the washing and froning. Has no objections to a first-class boarding-house or hotel; is fully competent to fill the above situation; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 261 19th-st., west of Avenue A, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat, competent, and trustworthy young woman, as cook, or to do general housework, is a superior washer and ironer, and makes excellent bread and biscuit, and is willing and obliging, and thoroughly understands kitchen work; also, by a very smart, genteel young girl as chambermaid or child's nurse, is a very neat seamstress, and more desirous of obtaining a permanent and respectable situation than high wages. Both have unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., 5th door from Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two well recommended women—the one (an English woman) would act as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress; she can cut and fit. The other, a Protestant cook; she is a most excellent cook; she is a good bread baker; understands meats, pastries, &c., to perfection; she is also an excellent laundress; if required as cook, she will have no objections to assist in the washing. Call or address No. 34 5d-av., (Bible House,) for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored women, and a colored girl aged 14; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as chambermaid and waiter, or as laundress. Also, by three Protestant young women; one is a first-class cook; one as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress; the other has done general housework five years in one family. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, with excellent City references; one as plain cook, a most excellent washer and ironer, a good baker, can do up shirts neatly, wages $6 a month; the other is 15, a neat sewer, a good child's nurse, can take charge of a child, has two years' City reference, wages $3 a month. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As nurse and seamstress, or as nurse and chambermaid, in the City or country, or would go South, by a very experienced girl, who knows her business thoroughly. And as a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and laundress, by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Is willing and obliging, and fully capable to fulfill either of the above situations. Can produce the most satisfactory City references. Call at No. 127 West 29th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman to take care of children, or to have the management of a small family; would prefer the country. Respectable City references given. A line addressed to CATHERINE, at the Union-square Post-Office, for one week, will have immediate attention.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and seamstress, is a nice hand at children's clothing, shirt making, &c. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, or to do the washing and ironing of a small family; is an excellent baker. Can give the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 378 1st-av., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable girl as waiter and chambermaik. Can give the best City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Also, a situation by a respectable girl as cook; has no objection to assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 158 West 14th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and waiter, or take care of children and do plain sewing. She is a very trustworthy, willing and obliging person. Good City reference from her last employer. Call for 2 days at No. 177 7th-av., corner of 22d-st., in the candy store.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady just arrived from London, age 34, is desirous to engage as housekeeper, or take charge of a small family or an invalid. Has been used to children, and no objection to travel. Address J. F., corner Duffield and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a steady, industrious girl, to do general housework, is a good plain cook, can milk, make butter, is a careful washer and a neat ironer; also, by a neat little English girl, to mind a child, wait and run of errands. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as waitress and to assist in chamber-work, if required, in a small private family; can produce the most satisfactory reference from her last place. Call at No. 258 3d-av., corner 22d-st., in the store, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant women, as first-rate cook or laundress. Has no objection to assist with the washing if required. Good country and City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 109 Mercer-st., in the rear, first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook, thoroughly understands her business; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at No. 6 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as seamstress; is a competent hand; understands all kind of family sewing; is a good dressmaker; understands making boys' clothing. Good City reference. Call at No. 139 East 38th-st., third floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable German girl, to do general housework, in a private family. Is a good plain cook, washer and ironer, and is willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 139 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—For a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 12 University-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady of several years' experience in teaching, as teacher of French, drawing, and English branches. Address Miss GRISWOLD, No. 226 Madison-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to take care of children and sew. The very best City references given. Address No. 63 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; or call within two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid, or to do waiting in a private family. Call at No. 4 Bolivar-st., Brooklyn.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided twelve years in Paris, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess, besides the higher branches of a finished English education. She will instruct in drawing, music, singing, harmony, dancing, embroidery; the Latin Italian, French and German languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., *Daily Times* office.

TEACHER.—A lady, a fine pianist, and one of five years' experience in teaching music and French, desires a situation in a seminary or private family. Will teach English, if necessary. Address, post-paid, EDUCATION, Vienna Phelps, Ontario County, New-York, stating proposed salary, without fail.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman capable of teaching French, Latin and Drawing, together with the ordinary English branches, is wanted to teach a few boys, a short distance from the City. A man of religious principles preferred. Address Box No. 1,475, Post-Office, New-York, with references, salary required, &c.

TEACHER WANTED.—The advertiser, who resides in Virginia, wants a female teacher in his family. She must be thoroughly competent to teach all the English branches, and give lessons in music for the piano. Address Box No. 4,630, City Post-Office, post-paid.

TEACHING.—A lady of experience has one or two hours daily at her disposal. Any person desiring a first-class teacher of the higher English branches, French, &c., may address A. M., *Times* Office.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SERVANTS, SERVANTS.—A large number of most respectable servants, with the most respectable City reference, to first-class families, in Brooklyn; professed cooks, good plain cooks, two competent English seamstresses, can cut and fit; several neat, tidy chambermaids and excellent plain seamstresses. Families in want of excellent help, both Protestants and Catholics, will call at HENDERSON'S old-established Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent domestics without any disappointment.

SERVANTS.—To ladies and gentlemen desiring good and faithful help.—Three intelligent and respectable girls; two are sisters, and on account of adverse circumstances desire employment. One as ladies' seamstress, dressmaking, shirt making, or children's clothes; one as children's nurse or chambermaid, and one as general servant. Apply at No. 359 Houston-st., room No. 8.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS will find a choice of respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

EXCELLENT SERVANTS—Can be obtained this day at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 198 7th-av., near 23d-st., consisting of Scotch and English cooks and nurses, smart waiting girls, chambermaids, plain sewers and tidy girls for general housework; all with good references. A lady in constant attendance.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A gentleman would like to find a situation as child's nurse for a neat, tidy young girl, who has acted in that capacity in his family for the past six years. She is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Apply at Room No. 106 Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, between 2 and 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 74 Warren-st., New-York.

NURSE WANTED FOR THE SOUTH.—A Protestant nurse to attend upon a lady and two children who spend the Winter at the South. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—A young woman accustomed to the care of children and to do plain sewing. Undoubted references required. Apply at No. 46 West 27th-st. from 3 to 6 o'clock, P. M.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

BOY WANTED—From 16 to 18 years old, of good address, in the lace store, No. 765 Broadway.

NEWFOUNDLAND DOG WANTED.—Apply at [illegible] South-st., up stairs.

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The first number of this remarkable newspaper, for it purposes to be a thorough newspaper, lavishly illustrated, and to give
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Combined with a perfect deluge of ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, by the most famous artists, will be issued on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 1, 1855. This publication will be found so complete, in all its parts, that no other weekly newspaper will be needed for the family perusal.

Among the illustrations of the first number will be found a large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party, as they appeared in the Arctic regions.

Large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party abandoning their vessel.

Perilous Adventure of Dr. Kane and Party, on their return to Greenland.

View of Dr. Kane's Boat.

Portrait of Henry Grinnell, Esq.

Portrait of Lieut. Hartstein.

Trial of Baker: Striking and Characteristic Scene in the Court-room.

Evacuation Day: Militia reviewed in the Park, New-York.

Great Southern Pacific Railroad to California, with map, showing the contemplated line to the Pacific; also, Twelve Views on the Line.

Portrait of Col. Gray.

Sailor's Snug Harbor: Laying Foundation-stone of New Chapel.

Scene from the Little Treasure, at Wallack's Theatre.

Portrait of George H. Barrett.

Dr. Hare on Spiritualism: View of his Machine.

Monster Grasshopper from Salt Lake City.

Our Complaint-Book, (also Mayor Wood's,) with six illustrations.

Besides which, an ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, embracing a very large Panoramic View of the SEAT OF WAR, and the country within one thousand miles, as well as a historical description of the war, to the present time.

The News department will embrace the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, up to Friday night; independent and able editorial strictures upon every occurrence of moment, both here and abroad; bold, correct, and judicious criticisms upon the operatic and theatrical entertainments of the previous week, as well as honest notices of all the other respectable places of public amusement.

Literary reviews, from able and accomplished pens, police and law reports, &c., &c., will all be handsomely attended to.

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PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & COMPANY
Desire to call special attention to their list of
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THE LAST OF THE HUGGERMUGGERS; A Giant Story. By CHRISTOPHER PEARSE CRANCH. With Seventeen Illustrations on wood, by the Author.
This book is a large square octavo, printed upon the finest hot-pressed paper, and handsomely bound. As a story, as a specimen of letter-press and of engraving, it is one of the most beautiful extant. Price $1.

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PROF. ROBERT HARE'S GREAT BOOK,
DEMONSTRATING SPIRITUAL EXISTENCE AND INTERCOURSE,
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On the evening of Nov. 23, the Tabernacle was filled in every part, with a most intellectual audience, gathered to hear Professor HARE'S elucidation of his novel experiments, and to see the curious instruments designed to detect and expose the supposed deception in the Spiritual Phenomena, the use of which, on the contrary, resulted in a profound conviction of the
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In his remarkable book, just issued from the *Telegraph Press*, the learned author has detailed his experiments at length, and furnished diagrams, representing his
CURIOUS SPIRITUAL APPARATUS,
with the aid of which he demonstrated the unbroken continuity of human existence, and brought the
REALITIES OF THE LIFE TO COME
within the domain of positive science. The peculiar nature of this work must render it a matter of the deepest interest to all rational and religious minds. It will dissipate the doubts of the skeptic and the sorrows of the mourner. Price, $1 75. Postage, 30 cents.
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The present week's issue of the
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EDITED BY J. F. GIBSON, NEW-YORK.
For sale by Messrs. MILLER, No. 845 Broadway, New-York. Price 25 cents.
It is the clearest, best arranged and most satisfactory exposition of the elements and principles of grammar we have ever seen, and, we predict, will become a standard school book.—*Tuckerman.*

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.
We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

TO THE PUBLIC.—It should be understood that the Irish Aid Society which meets at No. 125 Grand-st., has no connection with any Emigrant Society. The object of the Irish Aid Society, and its only object, is to forward to the interior such of the Irish poor as on examination may be found worthy of charity.
JAMES MULLIGAN, President.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursionists, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. Call on SQUIRS & LANDER, No. 97 Fulton-st.

DRY GOODS.

FURS.—HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different sizes, that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from choice Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pellerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be frightened at what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau, can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

THEY MUST BE SOLD.
PRICES NO CONSIDERATION.
RICH DRESS GOODS
IN VARIETY.
CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
NO. 301 GRAND-ST., WILL OFFER, THIS WEEK:
1,500 rich Broché Shawls, (long,) from $8 to $12, worth from $15 to $20.
1,000 rich Broché Shawls, (square,) from $5 to $8, worth from $10 to $15.
800 pieces rich Lyons Velvets from $1 to $4, worth from $2 50 to $8.
500 pieces rich Plaid and Stripe Silks from 6s. to 8s., worth $1 25 to $1 75.
300 pieces rich Black Silks, (Gro de Rhine,) from 4s. 6d. to 6s., worth 7s. to 9s.
1,000 pieces rich Saxony and Merino Plaids, (all wool,) at 4s. 6d. per yard, cost 85 to 98 cents.
15,000 yards rich Paramattas, (double width,) at 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
800 pieces French Merinoes, (Lupin's,) from 6s. to 8s., worth $1 to $1 50.
20,000 yards rich Muslin de laines, chintz colors, at 1s., worth 2s. per yard.
THIS WEEK WE WILL ALSO OFFER
A NEW INVOICE OF PURE IRISH LINENS,
BOUGHT AT A GREAT REDUCTION,
Comprising
Satin, Damask Table, Diapers and Cloths. Towels, Napkins, Sheeting and Shirting.
ALSO,
2,000 pairs English Blankets, (all wool,) at one half their original cost. CHAS. HEARD & CO., 301 Grand-st.

E. DEGROOT'S
"*GRANITE HALL,*"
CASH
CLOTHING WAREHOUSE,
AT THE OLD STAND,
No. 142 Fulton-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st. New-York.
In this establishment may be found the best assortment of
FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING,
Which for style, durability and cheapness surpasses any other store in America.
THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT
Is under the most experienced and skillful cutters, and
EVERY GARMENT WARRANTED
To give perfect satisfaction or no sale.

RICH DRESS GOODS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
25,000 yards Plaid and Stripe Silks 4s. and 5s. per yard, reduced from 6s. and 8s. per yard.
30,000 yards Extra Rich Silks 6s. and 8s. per yard, reduced from 9s. and 11s. per yard.
12,000 yards Colored Moire Antiques only $2 per yard, reduced from $3.
25,000 yards Black Silks, one yard wide, at $1 25 per yard, former price $1 75.
30,000 yards superior French Marinoes at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 25.
27,500 yards Merino and Saxony Plaids only 6s. per yard, reduced from 8s.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-st.

LINENS! LINENS! LINENS!
WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY, NOV. 27,
A New and Extensive Invoice, (forty cases,)
Comprising
Satin Damask TABLE DIAPERS and CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, DOILIES and TOWELING,
PILLOW-CASING and SHEETINGS,
SHIRTINGS and FRONTINGS, (extra fine.)
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BROCHE SHAWLS.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this week the richest stock of Shawls to be found in this City, and at prices 25 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz.:
1,200 Broche Long Shawls, all wool, at $10 and $12, which cost to import $15 and $20.
1,500 Broche Square Shawls at $6 and $8 each, worth $10 and $12. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

ROB ROY AND FANCY PLAID SHAWLS.
Warranted all Wool.
GLASGOW, BAY STATE, WATERLOO, &c., &c.,
Full assortment, both long and square,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS
AT REDUCED PRICES.
Will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 27,
TEN CASES RICH DRESS SILKS,
(new styles.)
Plain, Plaid and Stripes.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

BALL AND EVENING DRESSES.
A BEAUTIFUL ASSORTMENT
Will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26.
Prices from $5 to $10 each.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ENGLISH ALL-WOOL BLANKETS.
A full assortment of sizes and qualities.
ROSE, WHITNEY, BATH, MACKINAW, CRIB, &c.,
SUPERIOR ALL-WOOL BLANKETS,
AT IMPORTERS' PRICES,
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And new numbers, 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

REAL SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS,
FOR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S DRESSES,
ELEGANT FALL STYLES.
TEN CASES MORE JUST OPENED,
AT FIVE SHILLINGS A YARD.
LORD & TAYLOR, 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
and new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
The stock must be cleared out without reserve, and also the balance of blankets, oil-cloths, comfortables and table linen will be offered at very low prices, at
No. 161 BOWERY, 4 doors above Broome-st.

REMSEN & DINGEE
WILL OFFER ON MONDAY,
A splendid lot of Plaids, 3s. 6d., and a beautiful lot of all wool, 4s. 6d., 5s. and 5s. 6d.
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

SILKS—GREAT BARGAINS IN SILKS.
Our stock of colored Silks we are now closing out at a great sacrifice, beautiful plaids 5s. 6d., 6s. up 10s; Chene plaids at 11s., and a beautiful assortment of blacks from 5s. up.
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

ALL WOOL SAXONY PLAIDS,
Superine Quality.
Five Cases will be opened on Monday, Nov. 26,
At 5s. per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade-sts.

DE LAINES—PLAIN AND PRINTED DE LAINES.
Great reduction in printed De Laines, now selling a beautiful assortment from 1s. up; all wool De Laines from 2s. 6d. to 6s. REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., one door below 14th-st.

SAXONY AND MERINO PLAIDS
ALL WOOL.
Ten new cases will be opened on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

LADIES' WINTER HOSE.
Made from Sea Island Cotton with 4 threads, heels and feet.
At $3 per dozen.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers, and Reade sts.

FRENCH PALETOT DOE SKIN,
AND
HEAVY BEAVER CLOTHS,
FOR OVERCOATS, CLOAKS AND TALMAS.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade-sts.

ANOTHER CHANCE TO PURCHASE CHEAP.
We shall offer on Monday and following days till sold, the balance of the stock of Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Druggets, Mats, &c., &c., at greatly reduced prices; all must be sold.
No. 161 BOWERY, 4 doors above Broome-st.

CORSETS, CORSETS, CORSETS.—For the convenience and in compliance with the request of many of our across and up-town customers, we have (in connection with our establishment at No. 45 4d-av.) taken the store No. 302 6th-av., between 19th and 17th sts., and will open, on TUESDAY, the 27th inst., with a large

INSTRUCTION.

[illegible] INSTITUTION—[illegible] ESTABLISHMENT—[illegible]-ville Academy, Long Island.—This [illegible] in two departments, re[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] mark. The studies, beginning with [illegible] [illegible] embrace the most important [illegible] [illegible] French, Latin, Greek, Book-keep[illegible] [illegible] and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms [illegible] [illegible] provision for the comfort of the pupils. [illegible] desks [illegible] both to be [illegible] and [illegible] something, can here be satisfied. No pains [illegible] to make this School the best on this continent. [illegible] are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS, AT HOME, with his own. Terms $250 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING—WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, has the largest commercial Academy ever opened in New-York. There are six fine rooms, with practical business teachers for each department. Students during this day may learn double entry by Jan. 1, for only $10. Regular terms $30. Writing $5.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

MISS ELLEN ARTHUR—Formerly Teacher of Music at the Flushing Female Institute, and subsequently at the Fernonville Academy, would respectfully inform her friends that she gives lessons on the piano-forte, &c., at her residence, 12 6th-av., New-York.

ITALIAN LANGUAGE.—M. FOGGINI, who has had long experience in teaching this language, is now ready to give lessons to pupils in classes or singly, or in schools. References highly respectable. Address No. 69 3d-av., between 19th and 18th sts.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, **ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

MR. CHARBAUD'S DANCING SCHOOL—Is now open at No. 54 East 18th-st., west of Broadway, on every Wednesday and Saturday, at 12 M. and 3½ o'clock P. M., for ladies, misses and masters. A class for gentlemen is forming, Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

SUPERLATIVE PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 Broadway. THE OLDEST ESTABLISHMENT. T. H. CHAMBERS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $35 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 35th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooom corner of 8d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 10th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. FISCHER being practical men, manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos for less than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $220; Æolians, $280; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 81 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 9 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent rosewood piano-forte, Senior, manufacturer, warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense deduction from cost, and a second hand piano taken in part payment, by A. WEBER, No. 103 West Broadway.

GREAT SACRIFICE.—Elegant seven-octave Piano-forte, with metallic frame, by best City maker, cost $450, and been used about three months, will be sold for $250. The owner leaves the City in a few days. Can be seen at No. 6 College-place, from 10 to 3 o'clock.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, for cash or rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 257 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The limited partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers, under the firm of BLAKE, FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE, formed Feb. 5, 1855, is dissolved by mutual consent.

The subscriber, HAMLIN BLAKE, having withdrawn from the dry goods business, and disposed of his interest in the partnership affairs to the other partners, the unsettled business of the late firm will be closed by HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE,

JAMES McCALL, LUCIUS M. SHELDON, HAMLIN BLAKE, HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—A limited partnership has this day been formed between the subscribers, under the firm of FAIRCHILD & FANSHAWE. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted, is the sale, upon Commission, of Foreign and Domestic Goods, in the City of New-York.

The general partners interested therein are HORACE J. FAIRCHILD and HENRY A. FANSHAWE, both of whom reside in the City of New-York.

The special partners interested therein are JAMES McCALL, who resides in the City of New-York, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON, who resides in the city of Brooklyn.

The special partners have contributed $200,000 of capital to the common stock; that is to say, JAMES McCALL has contributed the sum of $100,000, and LUCIUS M. SHELDON has contributed the sum of $100,000.

The partnership is to commence on the 28th of November, 1855, and to terminate on the 1st day of January, 1858.

JAMES McCALL, LUCIUS M. SHELDON, HORACE J. FAIRCHILD, HENRY A. FANSHAWE.

Dated NEW-YORK, Nov. 20, 1855.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 23d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS. NEW-YORK, Nov. 22, 1855. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 57 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of SHEPARD & MORGAN. NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

NOTICE.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of J. N. BROWN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. J. N. BROWN & CO. The business of the firm will be settled by J. N. BROWN.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the [illegible] BANK of the City of New-York, dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL BOSTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1855. DANIEL BOSTON.

$5.00 REWARD.—LOST—Last evening between No. 38 Greenwich-av. and Washington-terrace, Hoboken, and 14th-st. ferry, New-York, an Ebony and Rosewood, Parry, leather covered case, containing a diamond finger ring and another's pleasure, and charges as above. By leaving the same either at the above place, the above reward and thanks of the owner will be given.

LOST.—A plain massive GOLD RING with name and date inside, on the way from No. 81 East Houston-st. through Clinton-st. to the Atlantic Ferry. Any fellow delivering the same at the above place, or with the Ferry-people, covering fully the gold value—will be paid as reward.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State, or 700 miles. The passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 300 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, in gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing information and reports compiled by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR., Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A superior, first class, four story brown stone house, near Union Park. The lot is full size. The house contains all the modern improvements, and the neighborhood is an unexceptionable one. Possession would be given within a short time, or the property would be sold subject to a lease to a first class tenant, at a rent that would afford an interest of over 12 per cent. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, and two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $9,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the bank of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, base ment and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from sub-cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway. French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water, gas pipes, &c. A real, exceptional home, which is better than half the prices sold up onto the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 28 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; is of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 141 feet; 205 feet on Tenth-st., and 450 feet towards 130th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Buildings.

FOR SALE.—The store house at Basking-ridge lately in possession of DOTY & WILSON, together with the store and fixtures offered for sale. The store and house are situated in the most desirable location in the village, for trade, &c., and is well adapted for a store and residence. The store is well stocked with goods of all kinds, desirable for a country trade. Probably no better opportunity was ever offered in the County for any one, who is desirous of engaging in the mercantile business. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, New-Vernon, or to the assignee. ROBERT SEAMAN, No. 117 West-st., New-York.

$2,860—FOR SALE VERY CHEAP—A fine lot of ground on 87th-st., between Broadway and 9th-av.; is well located in a very fine neighborhood, being rapidly built up with first-class houses. The advertiser is much in want of money, and will sell for above. Cost six months ago $3,500. $1,500 or $1,200 can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. Balance, part cash, part in six months. Address immediately C. K. C., *Daily Times* office.

FOUR STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 20th-st. House 23x46 feet, lot 25x98 9-12 feet; now occupied, and paying good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City, or improved Brooklyn property; part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good brown mare, sound and kind, a fast traveler, and will stand without hitching; only fit for a good family horse for a light wagon, nine years old past, with a light top spring wagon and harness, only three or four days from the country. Inquire at No. 113 Norfolk-st., New-York.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.— TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York. We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by O. B. NONES, Notary Public and Commissioner of all the States, No. 136 Warren-st. Naturalized Citizens must produce certificates. Also, BOUNTY LAND, PENSIONS, EXTRA PAY, &c., procured by J. R. N.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—An active business man with the above amount of capital, to take the place as financial manager, of a retiring partner, in an extensive and profitable manufacturing business. A liberal salary will be allowed for personal attention in addition to a quarter of the profits, which the investment of the above capital will secure. Address T. B. & CO., *Tribune* Office.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—LAFARGE HOTEL advertiser in the above first-class hotel. To a gentleman of means and respectability this is an opportunity which seldom offers for a safe investment. Call or address A. PORTER, No. 157 Bleecker-st.

TO MANUFACTURERS.—$2,000 will be invested as capital, and a large building and wharf rented very low on a tide-water stream about two miles from the City of New-York, with half-hourly communication by ferry and Railroad. Address REX, at this office, stating the proposed business, &c., &c.

THE GREATEST REVENGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS' CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c. W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 150 and 151 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protective against imposture.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibuses complete, very little used and remain in every way good, being of superior finish from the shop. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 4th-av. and 23d-st.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

STORE WANTED—Suitable for a heavy hardware business. Locality within the squares bounded by Broadway, Maiden-lane, Pearl and Beekman sts. Possession wanted 1st January. Address, with No. street, size of room and rent, Box No. 3,515 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—Situated between 5th-av. and Greenwich-av., 20th-st. and 14th-st. Address, stating location and terms, PURCHASER, Times Office.

MEDICAL OFFICE WANTED.—Two or three rooms between the Park and Union Square. Address, until Wednesday, A. M. D., Times office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—AND FURNITURE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN.—To let, a first-class brick house, all modern improvements, situated within five minutes' walk of South and Wall-st. Ferries. For sale, the entire furniture of said house; it is new and of the best make. Must be sold by 5th of December on account of the family leaving for Europe. Possession given immediately. Terms easy. Inquire on the premises, No. 76 State-st., Brooklyn, or of L. K. MILLER, 193 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—A beautiful new 3-story brick dwelling house with subcellar, heaters, gas fixtures, &c., all complete, and will be let to a good tenant on reasonable terms for one or more years. Possession immediately. Situated in Canton-st., a short distance from the City Hall, about 100 feet from Fulton-av., where the cars pass every five minutes. Apply to WILLIAM MACKEY, No. 93 Fulton-av.

HOUSES AND STORE TO LET.—The large five-story building lately occupied by Messrs. Mondon as a French and Spanish Hotel, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., now being painted and put in complete order. Also, house No. 7 Laight-st. Also, store No. 93 6th-av. Apply to L. SUYDAM No. 158 Waverley-place.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 150 West 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be painted throughout for a good family. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

COTTAGE TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—A rare chance is now offered of securing a beautiful residence, near and of convenient access to the City. The well-known difficulty of obtaining a desirable locality in this place in the Spring, renders this a fine opportunity to any one who wishes to secure a suburban residence. Possession immediately and a bargain given to a good tenant. Apply to No. 86 Chambers-st., New-York.

WATER POWER TO LEASE—For a term of years, a Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., N. Y., about one mile from the depôt of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit their purpose this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of L. & Y. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 35 and 37 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHEAP APARTMENTS—TO LET—For Mechanics, in Yorkville, on 2d-av., between 80th and 81st sts. Also, cottages on 81st-st., near 3d-av., cheap to small families. Apartments to let in Bloomingdale, on 68th-st. and Broadway, and on 68th-st., to nice families, cheap. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and House Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

LEASE FOR SALE OR TO LET—Of the premises No. 229 and 230 West, and 370 and 372 Washington sts., extending from West to Washington sts., 50 by 237 feet,—the largest unoccupied plot on the north side, below Canal-st., suitable for any heavy business. Lease 16 years. Apply to E. D. TALLSDELL, No. 376 Washington-st.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The four-story modern house, No. 526 Houston-st., near Broadway, to let, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 28 Warren-st.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The second story of No. 29 King-st., consisting of five rooms and front basement, to a small family. Inquire on the premises.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO. No. 59 WALL-ST. ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS, Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers, No. 49 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription by the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Sequine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Rorr.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION, by order of the Directors.

JOSEPH R. SEQUINE, President.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1855.

TO THE BONDHOLDERS OF THE MANSFIELD AND SANDUSKY CITY, SANDUSKY, MANSFIELD AND NEWARK, AND COLUMBUS AND LAKE ERIE RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio, an extension of time to complete the arrangement there proposed and agreed to, to the 1st of December next, by which time it is hoped that the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement will do so, as full three-fourths of them have already done so. All Bondholders who have not signed the agreement, are requested to send in their names and amount held by each, prior to 1st December, that the holders of the Bonds may be known to the Committees. H. GIBSON, No. 25 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 1 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by a first mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK—No. 30 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depositor for money paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 5 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on UNION BANK OF LONDON, NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND, Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £1. TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the SECOND WEDNESDAY (the 12th) of December next. The poll will open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors. GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 38 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN—In sums to suit applicants from $5 to $10,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, cigars, pianos, horses, wagons, carts, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, and confidential, by TAYLOR & CO., No. 398 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 in the evening.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the stockholders of the VIRGINIA CLIFF COPPER COMPANY, for the election of officers, and the transaction of other important business, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 56 Warren-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M. JAMES E. BROWN, Secretary.

$3,000 WANTED—On bond and mortgage on real estate. Any person having the above amount in cash, can have it securely invested and have as good yearly income for the use of the same. No Brokers need apply. Address INVESTMENT, *Times* Office, for three days.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Manufacturing Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 23 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of December next, by order of the Board of Directors. A. K. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

JOHN G. HEINTZE & CO.—No. 69 Wall-st. (Office of Messrs. P. P. James & Co.) New-York—Stocks and Bonds of every description bought and sold strictly on commission. Refer to Bank of the Republic, Bank of North America.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and purchases paid and loans negotiated by E. D. MORGAN, No. 16 Wall-st., Office of Messrs. Morgan & Co.

RENEWAL.—JACOB LEE & CO. have removed their office to No. 41 Wall-st., Chamberlain Building.

AUCTION SALES.

D. A. HOUSE, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT FURNITURE AND HOUSE FURNISHING ARTICLES AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, (Tuesday) MORNING, at the residence No. 79 Warren-st., opposite the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, at 10½ o'clock precisely.

THE SALE WILL COMMENCE IN THE PARLORS—Which are covered with heavy carpets of Turkish velvet, and not in the least called; also, rich end mats; very excellent rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, with heavily carved case; fine rosewood suite covered in crimson and maroon brocatel; one elegant solid frame do., in green and gold French brocade satin; rosewood ladies' reception and easy chairs; splendid revolving front rosewood bookcase, and costly rosewood marble-top centre tables; solid rosewood etagere, with plate mirror linings; large pier glasses, and oval do.; blue and silver brocatel curtains; lace do., very heavy; also, cornices, slabs and brackets; several valuable landscape, fruit and marine views; porcelain paintings; elegant ornaments and fancy articles, such as Sevres vases, gothic inlaid clocks, &c.; invalid spring chairs, corner cupboards, corner stands, ottomans, gas chandeliers, &c.

DINING ROOMS—One 14-feet walnut extension table, one 8-feet do., dining and tea tables, mahogany sofas, spring seat chairs, rockers, dining and easy chairs, sideboard, card and gothic tables, silver services, casters, baskets, forks and spoons, ivory knives, carvers, bells, waiters, decanters, colored Bohemian ware, elegant dining set, 130 pieces; two tea sets, 88 pieces; one do., 44 pieces; tumblers, goblets, wines, preserves, &c.

BEDROOMS—Elegant rosewood dressing bureaus, do. mahogany washstands, commodes, gilt mirrors, splendidly finished antique rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, fine curled hair mattresses, Brussels, tapestry carpets, ingrain do., Brussels do., Venetian do., stair do., rifle counterpanes, fine lambs'-wool blankets, beautifully printed shades, muslin and lace curtains, &c., &c. Catalogues at the house or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st.

Also, Valuable and durable household furniture to be sold peremptorily WEDNESDAY MORNING, at the residence No. 70 Murray-st., near College-place, at 10½ o'clock. The contents of the house nearly new and of the best workmanship, offering a rare opportunity for purchasers, consisting partly, in parlors, of an elegant and costly rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover; rich velvet and Brussels carpets, large pier glasses and oval do., rosewood centre and other elegantly designed tables, rosewood etagere and rocking-chairs, two magnificent rosewood suites in French brocatel, choice oil-paintings, lace curtains, cornices, ormolu clocks, bronze and white marble do., elegant China vases and mantel decorations.

In the dining-rooms and bedrooms—Extension tables, dinner China sets, silver services, richly ornamented cake baskets, forks, spoons, salvers, &c.; cut glass ware, wines, goblets, tumblers, &c., rosewood and mahogany excellently made bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, &c.; also, counterpanes, blankets, bolsters and pillows, curled hair mattresses, hall oil-cloth, hat-stand. Sale peremptory, rain or shine. Catalogues now ready.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—THIS DAY, Nov. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., large peremptory sale of first class cabinet furniture; several fine toned 6¾, 7 and 7¼ octave piano-fortes, fully warranted; thick French plate pier, mantel and oval mirrors, choice Brussels engravings, paintings, rich China vases, toilet sets, &c.; cabinet furniture, consisting in part of several solid rosewood parlor suites, covered in first quality satins, brocatels, plush, moquet, hair-cloth, figured reps, elaborately carved rosewood marble-top centre, pier and side tables, rich etageres, beaufets, sideboards, writing cabinets, secretaries lined with satinwood, wardrobes, rosewood and oak hall stands and chairs, library, recention, Voltaire, Turkish easy and parlor chairs, tete-a-tetes, medallion back sofas, lounges, sofa and lounge bedsteads, in hair cloths, and a large variety of superb chamber furniture, in rosewood, mahogany and oak, plain and with marble tops, richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, office and dining room furniture, dining tables in great variety, revolving office chairs, with about 15 stoves, with which the sale will commence. Piano-fortes will be sold at 12 o'clock. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME PRIVATE RESIDENCES ON SEVENTH-AVENUE, TWENTY-SIXTH AND THIRTY-SECOND STREETS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

SEVENTH-AVENUE.—The handsome 4-story brick house and lot on the southwest corner of 7th-av. and 15th-st.—house 29 by about 55 feet; lot 32 by 100 feet.

TWENTY-SIXTH-STREET.—The handsome 4-story brownstone front house and lot on the north side of 26th-st., 200 feet west of 6th-av.; house 21 feet 10 inches by about 55 feet; lot 21 feet 10 inches by 98 feet 9 inches.

THIRTY-SECOND-STREET.—The four handsome four-story brownstone houses and lots Nos. 227, 229, 231 and 233 West 32d-st., on the north side between 8th and 9th aves.—houses 18.0 by 54; lot 18.0 by 98.9.

The above houses are well built and have all the modern improvements, and being convenient to car and stage routes, make them very desirable for private residences. Terms, which will be liberal, will be made known on the day of sale. Maps can be had at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WILLIAM M. WEEKS, Auctioneer.

PARTITION SALE AT OYSTER BAY, by authority of the Supreme Court, of the beautiful COUNTY SEAT AND FARM of the late Hon. Elbert H. Jones.—BAKER & WEEKS will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, at Oyster Bay, Long Island, the beautiful country seat and farm, containing ninety-three acres of highly cultivated land, with orchards, &c. It is situated near the healthy village of Oyster Bay, Queens County, L. I., on an eminence commanding a picturesque view, particularly of the Bay and Sound. The house is spacious and convenient, finely shaded with a great variety of trees, and ornamented with choice shrubbery. The out-buildings consist of

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,126,371 94
Average amount of Specie	674,094 59
Average amount of Circulation	316,908 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,712,903 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$649,849 00
Average amount of Specie	45,653 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,519 00
Average amount of Deposits	420,940 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,131,687 19
Average amount of Specie	1,079,687 68
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	12,895 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,324,449 71

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HIRAM PAULDING, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. PAULDING, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE FISHER, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE FISHER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ANTHONY P. HALSEY, Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. P. HALSEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,5[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC BENMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. BENMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,934,450 56
Average amount of Specie	914,791 76
Average amount of Circulation	184,410 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,5[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, RICHARD WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	1,061,371 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANRENSSELAER, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANRENSSELAER, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,464,004 88
Average amount of Specie	80,624 83
Average amount of Circulation	70,260 00
Average amount of Deposits	974,046 68

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	37,027 48
Average amount of Circulation	128,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	880,057 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
E. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	306,113 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,096,774 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. J. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. J. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
HENRY C. BOWEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	15,6[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible], Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,935,655 06
Average amount of Specie	221,561 34
Average amount of Circulation	54,900 56
Average amount of Deposits	1,342,417 96

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT B. MINTURN, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. B. MINTURN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
W. C. MURRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,779,631 00
Average amount of Specie	366,788 00
Average amount of Circulation	69,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,794,058 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
E. F. COBEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,328,213 08
Average amount of Specie	173,983 13
Average amount of Circulation	84,087 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,547,086 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$433,142 00
Average amount of Specie	45,966 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,195 00
Average amount of Deposits	290,548 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,437,811 00
Average amount of Specie	189,496 18
Average amount of Circulation	186,974 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
W. WIRGMAN SMITH, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
JOHN C. BRIGGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,233,070 53
Average amount of Specie	61,839 39
Average amount of Circulation	100,285 00
Average amount of Deposits	929,935 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. J. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. J. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
W. C. MURRAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE INLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	20,306 00
Average amount of Circulation	19,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	146,038 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the INLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	47,890 04
Average amount of Circulation	190,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	485,171 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
JOHN C. BRIGGS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,805,904 10
Average amount of Specie	177,088 38
Average amount of Circulation	231,290 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,350,464 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,217,436 96
Average amount of Specie	508,990 53
Average amount of Circulation	340,914 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,199,630 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$734,468 90
Average amount of Specie	31,391 80
Average amount of Circulation	93,717 00
Average amount of Deposits	534,890 55

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,934,088 83
Average amount of Specie	90,541 83
Average amount of Circulation	154,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	805,647 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	508,691 58
Average amount of Circulation	412,983 77
Average amount of Deposits	3,021,567 66

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON LEE, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,106,640 04
Average amount of Specie	60,5[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	90,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	785,044 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, November 24, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$717,782 66
Average amount of Specie	61,749 69
Average amount of Circulation	107,201 00
Average amount of deposits	497,131 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	199,746 13
Average amount of Circulation	97,894 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,570,528 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
C. [illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,48[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	1,093,525 78
Average amount of Circulation	197,680 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,207,144 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,457,051 76
Average amount of Specie	197,935 95
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	140,121 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,702,912 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERTOPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,879,078 75
Average amount of Specie	629,950 55
Average amount of Circulation	107,400 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,480,379 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HIRAM MUNN, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,005,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
[illegible], Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, [illegible] HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

[illegible] HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
EDWIN F. CORBY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MAVY, Cashier of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MAVY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,498,777 84
Average amount of Specie	116,736 69
Average amount of Circulation	149,415 00
Average amount of Deposits	996,113 35

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
OSCAR W. STUYVESANT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	96,836 00
Average amount of Deposits	823,980 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
SAMUEL JESUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLE'S BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending November 24, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$778,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	66,[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	151,[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits	553,[illegible]

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
WM. F. SHAW, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,946,996 75
Average amount of Specie	329,110 67
Average amount of Circulation	197,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,910,181 77

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$813,000 00
Average amount of Specie	51,2[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation	90,834 00
Average amount of Deposits	785,079 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
J. HILYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,130,964 91
Average amount of Specie	100,962 89
Average amount of Circulation	220,401 00
Average amount of Deposits	554,201 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$978,979 00
Average amount of Specie	45,061 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	668,654 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 26th day of November, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie	106,977 70
Average amount of Circulation	102,996 00
Average amount of Deposits	737,177 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 24th day of November, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,489,003 84
Average amount of Specie	379,943 57
Average amount of Circulation	309,892 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,302,384 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of November, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
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DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Mail—Leave Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago at 7 A. M. next day.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 5:40 P. M., Cleveland 9:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 6:30 A. M., Cincinnati 2:30 P. M., and Chicago at 7 P. M. Passengers take the train of Michigan and Mississippi Railroad for Detroit, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 6 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Chicago, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Advertisement.]

A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his patrons and the ladies that he has taken, and just completed the alteration of the new, large and commodious store No. 759 Broadway, one door above Eighth-street, which he will open on Tuesday, Nov. 27, with an entire new stock of

RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Grateful for long and continued favors at the old stand, No. 360 Bowery, he will endeavor, with renewed exertion and increased facilities, to merit their continuation.

See advertising columns. CHAS. G. HOOK,
No. 360 Bowery and No. 759 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

RICH DRESS SILKS.—The richest assortment of Dress Silks ever on exhibition in this City is to be found at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, and is offered at such low prices that every lady can now afford to buy a silk dress. S. & M. E. TOWLE are selling Silk at 4s., 5s. and 6s. per yard; goods that are worth 6s., 7s. and 8s. Extra rich Silks only $1, worth $1 25. Colored Moire Antiques, the best imported, only $2 per yard, worth $3. Ladies, if you wish a bargain in Silks we advise you to go at once to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The interior of this flourishing theatre last evening presented a perfect sight to behold; every inch of space was occupied, and hundreds were turned away unable to gain even standing room. The Spectacle of "Capt. Kyd," (the attractive feature,) was loudly applauded throughout, and at its conclusion received the most vociferous plaudits of approbation. To-night it will be repeated, a Farce and Pantomime concluding.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine black cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first Surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated Ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

EUREKA.—I have found the *summum bonum*,—a pleasant, healthful, and economical undershirt, at JAS. E. RAY'S extensive Hosiery and Undergarment establishment, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Inquest on the Body of Edward Neville.

SECOND DAY.

The Coroner and Jury assembled yesterday morning at the house of Mr. GIDEON AUSTIN, corner Twenty-seventh-street and Second-avenue.

Bernard Lauristan examined.—Resided at the corner of Nineteenth-street and Third-avenue; was looking for firewood on the morning of the 24th, at 7 o'clock, and found a dead body; told Officer Nostrand, who sent him to Coroner Bennett.

STATE OF THE BODY.

Dr. Ernest Krutowiser, sworn.—I am a physician and surgeon; made the post mortem examination of the body; it was in very good preservation with some exceptions; the limbs were pliable; there was no dislocation or fracture of any bone; no mark of violence upon the skin; the skin on the breast and upper part of the belly was slightly discolored from decomposition; there was loss of substance on the head and on the back of both hands; the loss of substance was about the same on each hand; the cellular tissues and part of the sinews were wanting; the parts of the sinews left looked as if torn; the first joint of the middle finger of the right hand was laid open; there was the cartilage of the joint and synovice membrane in the natural state; the edges of the skin surrounding the loss were sharp, not swollen; no suffusion of blood underneath; the cuticle of the skin of the face was mostly peeled off; the color of the skin was of a brownish red, with different irregular bruises, indentations and marks; there was nothing left of the nose beside the cartilages, hanging loosely on the nasal bones; the nasal bones were bare, but intact; the eyelids were for the greater part preserved; the eye-balls were partly destroyed—run out; the lower jaw moved in its joint, not broken; the gums and the cuticle of the bones in the upper and lower jaws were wanting; the teeth were loose; there were two front teeth in the upper jaw wanting; the edges of the cells of the teeth were intact; the scalp was gone from the whole forehead; the frontal bone was bare and macerated; the rest of the scalp was hanging loosely on the skull; the cuticle of the bone was wanting on those places where the scalp hung loosely; the scalp was attended by its natural adhesions at the back part of the head and near the ear; there was no suffusion of blood underneath the temporal muscles, and the muscles at the neck were natural; the larger veins behind the ear were filled with completely liquid blood; that part of the scalp that hung loosely was like the skin of the face; the skin of the ears was most wanting, so that the cartilage laid bare, as if eaten off; there was no external violence on the parts which had been left; I attribute the loss of the skin and substance of hands to attrition on the rocks and other hard substances; there could have been a blow on the frontal bone, which would have stunned the person, and then he might have drowned and no marks have been seen, the bruise being rubbed off; the blow could not have been fatal; there is one mark that the body came into the water alive, and that is, that the blood in the veins was not coagulated.

To a Juror—If he was stunned, but was not killed before he came into the water, the blood would have been liquid; the skin on the frontal bone was bare with the exception of a small tongue to the eyebrows; *my opinion is that he perished by drowning*; the surface laid bare, exhibited no signs of corrosion; there could have been no blow where the scalp was bare; the teeth were vacillating, and those lost had probably fallen out; I used but one knife and used it only to detach the parts of the skull that were attached, to see whether there was a glut of blood; I also examined the muscles and the joints of the head, and the frontal bones, to detect a fissure; I did not open the body because I knew that I could glean no new facts; I removed the scalp over the insertion of the muscles of the neck on a line running from ear to ear; as far as the scalp was removed the muscles appeared natural; the marks of decomposition on the chest extended upward and into the neck; the neck was not more so than the chest; I believe that the teeth which were missing, were in their cells when the body went into the water.

To a Juror—He might have received a blow which stunned him, and then have been thrown into the water, and no trace or mark be discerned; if there had been a scuffle, and he had been thrown in the water after a resistance, then there would probably have been marks; this probability would increase with the strength of the person, and the free use of his limbs, or if he had been distant from the water; if we could have discovered signs of apoplexy, we could not have determined whether it had been before or after falling into the water; apoplexy is sometimes produced by the shock of falling into the water; the injury on the mouth could not have been produced from a blow which knocked him into the water, or before going into the water; as in that case it would have injured the jaw; there might have been a blow on the nose which separated the cartilage; the skin being wanting I could not tell; but it is easier to break the nasal bones by a blow than to detach the cartilages; I think that he might have lain in the water, at this season, about three weeks, provided the chafing on the hard substances began immediately after he went into the water; as soon as decomposition begins, the body rises; in this case such a point had not been reached.

Richard Harrison sworn.—Deposed to having seen Mr. Neville on the sidewalk in front of his house, as witness came off the ferry boat, about twenty minutes before 2 o'clock; had known Mr. Neville about eleven years, and was positive it was he.

Bryan Whelan—I reside at Kings County Hotel—Mr. Neville's, and was in his employ as a coachman; I was going out of the stable over to the ferry to find the time, when I saw Mr. Neville on the sidewalk; four of us were going out to bring folks home from a party; I asked Mr. Neville the time, and he took out his watch and walked back to the lamp and told me it was a little after one; he did not say how many minutes; he asked me what time I was ordered, and I said two o'clock; that was the last I saw of him; I was asleep when the foreman of the stable came home, I think about eight in the morning, and asked me about Mr. Neville; I heard from the foreman and others who came to me that he was missing; I went with the coach that morning, and returned home about four o'clock and went to bed; I had not been out during the evening except to leave the folks at the party; saw no one on the sidewalk, and heard no scuffle or any noise; I had on a black coat and white hat when I spoke to Mr. Neville; I saw nothing unusual in Mr Neville's manner; the stable runs through to Dunham-place from First-street.

TESTIMONY OF THE FIREMAN AND DECK HANDS OF THE FERRY BOAT.

William Lynch examined.—Reside corner South Sixth and First streets; I am a fireman of Peck-slip Ferry boat; I was on duty on the *Oneota* on the morning of the 9th inst; I know Mr. Neville deceased; have known him a great many years, about fifteen or sixteen; I think I saw him on that morning come on board the boat on the ladies' side; it was 2 o'clock when we left the York side; it might have been a minute or two before when he came on board; I was standing near the bridge leaning on the rail; Mr. Neville, if it was he, was on the opposite side; I would not have noticed him only a deck hand (James Norris) said to me "I wonder what Mr. Neville is doing out so late?" I don't know that I ever saw him out so late; I remained in the same position till the boat was off, and then I shut off the water I was taking in; I had to turn round to do that; I saw no more of him; when I went on board I did not see him; the deck hand was on the bridge on the same side talking to me when he spoke about Mr. Nevills; Neville was coming through the gate; there were lamps burning at the gate; I wasn't talking to him and could not be sure, but I thought it was him; I didn't take notice of his clothing or pay particular attention to him at all; when the boat started I went below immediately; after we left Williamsburg on our return Norris came to me and asked me if I had seen Neville go ashore, meaning on the New-York side; I told him I did not see him go ashore. After we left York I hadn't been on deck; we run 40 minute trips from 9 P. M. to 7 A. M., and we lay in the slip 5 or 10 minutes or as much as we have to spare; the boat had left Williamsburg on the return, 20 minutes past 2 o'clock.

To a Juror—I have been told I might be mistaken, and I said it might be so; I always said I wouldn't swear to it, but I thought at the time it was him; the distance I was from him was about twenty feet; it might be more or less; he went to the box as if to pay his ferriage, but there was no one there at that hour; as he passed along there was the width of the bridge between us.

James Norris sworn.—I knew Edward Neville by sight; had known him about three years past; I saw him on the morning of the 9th; I believe it was him; I think it wanted about twenty-one or twenty-two minutes of two o'clock; I was coming out of the gentlemen's cabin of the *Oneota* lying at the Williamsburg side; I had a broom in my hand; it was him I thought I saw pass along on the gangway; saw no more of him till I saw him coming in on the York Bridge, coming through the big gate; we had not laid more than three or four minutes to the bridge; this was about seven or eight minutes to two o'clock; he put his right hand in his pocket as if to pay his fare and went towards the office; Billy Lynch stood on the platform outside the bridge, talking to me; I leaned with my back against the rail, my face turned towards the gate; I said to Lynch, "What the d—l is Neville doing out at this time o' night?" I would not swear, but I think it was him; I firmly believe it was; there were 30 or 40 feet between us; after going to the office, he stepped on board on the opposite side to where we were standing, and went along the cart gang-way, outside the ladies' cabin; I did not see him after he had passed the end of the cabin about 10 or 15 feet; he might have gone ashore again without my seeing him, on the York side; as I turned my head from the bridge, after I saw him go on board, I looked through the cabins, as is customary after leaving the slip, but I did not think about Mr. Neville at the time. The Ferry-master or money-taker, was on the Williamsburg side; there was no one on the New-York side after one o'clock; there were but three men in the ladies' cabin—none in the gentlemen's cabin; there were but four men came aboard, and these three stood on the front of the boat, as she entered the slip on the Williamsburg side; I am sure there were four came on board; I saw no others go on shore but these three; one of them I knew by sight; the others were strangers; there were no ladies; then I remembered seeing the person I supposed to be Mr. Neville, coming on board, and not having seen him go ashore; I went up to the gate and asked the Ferry-master whether he had noticed Mr. Neville going ashore. He said, he wouldn't know him, but he said there were only three men went ashore; I came down then on board the boat, and looked through the cabins and outside where the seats are, but I found no one; the engineer stood there and hollooed up to Bill Freestone to know if Mr. Neville had gone up there; the next morning I heard Mr. Neville was missing, and I told them I thought I had seen him on the New-York side; there is a watchman on the New-York side who sweeps the bridge and tends the gate while the ferryman is not there; he times the boat and rings the bell; his name is Michael Faulkner, but I can't say whether he saw Mr. Neville.

A recess was then taken till 3 o'clock P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Henry Van Nostrand, policeman, was examined, and corroborated the evidence of the other witness as to finding the body; he unbuttoned the coat and took $1 87½ from the vest pocket; took the watch and chain attached, from the vest pocket, two watch keys and a white-handle knife; also, a pocket-book, which was open; no one touched the body except Sergeant Merrell, who took two studs from the shirt; the watch appeared uninjured; broke the crystal at the Station-house in opening it; searched no pocket except the vest and breast pocket of the coat; the body was resting on a shoal in about six or eight inches of water.

Frederick Seal only corroborated the above.

Patrick Dolan's testimony was to the same effect, as was that of Thomas McLoughlin's. The latter said Van Nostrand partially opened the pocket-book and looked into it, then closed it again. The paper was hanging out of the pocket-book when Van Nostrand took it from the breast pocket; I stood about two feet from the body at the same side that Van Nostrand stood.

John Burns sworn.—Was coachman in the employ of Mr. Neville; last saw him about one o'clock on Thursday night or Friday morning; he was standing in the bar-room door on First-street; I saw him come to the door; one-half the door was open; he was standing with his hands in his pocket; I was driving towards South Eighth-street; the foreman directed me to go to the corner of South Eighth and Fourth streets to bring Mr. Neville's daughter and some other persons that were attending a ball at Treaver's home; the bar-room was not closed at this time; I saw no one else either in the bar-room or on the sidewalk; I returned about two o'clock, and then the bar-room was closed; I brought home Mr. Neville's daughter and a gentleman and lady whom I picked there; I immediately returned to Treaver's and stayed for other parties; whom I took home, and it was after four o'clock when I came in the and went to bed; I sleep in the loft; I did not go into Mr. Neville's house at all.

EVENING SESSION.

John Hughes, barkeeper, examined.—Had been barkeeper five years past, in the employ of Mr. Neville; was in the bar-room on the 8th inst.; saw nothing unusual in his manner that day; he returned home from riding that day, about 1½ o'clock; I left the house about 10 minutes before 8 o'clock; when I left, Doyle was attending the bar; I did not return to the Kings County Hotel until between 7½ and 8 o'clock the next morning; Mrs. Neville sent for me about half an hour before I got up, and that was the first intimation I had he was missing; I had retired to bed between 10 and 11 o'clock; I saw Mr. Neville have money in his possession on the morning of that day; I saw him put a roll of bills in his vest pocket; after he returned in the evening he took about $70 from the drawer, some bank bills which I e took from his vest pocket, and then he put the whole amount back in his vest pocket; I saw a number of $5 bills and $10 bills, and at least two $20 bills among the money that I saw him have in the morning; he had altogether, I think, if must be, some $300; his bank books show no deposits for that day; he kept an account in the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank and in the Williamsburg City and Mechanics' Banks of this city, and the Broadway Bank of New-York; latterly, he made all his deposits in the Farmers' and Citizens' Bank; I don't know that he paid any notes, checks or bills on that day; after paying bills he usually gave them to me to mark them paid, and put them away; his notes and checks he generally took care of himself; I don't know of his paying out any money on that day; he usually carried his money in his vest pocket; I have seen him carry money in this (the pocket-book found on the body;) I have also seen other papers in the same pocket-book; have never seen him have any other pocket-book; it had laid in a desk for four years, whence he took it into use about six weeks since; he usually prepares his money for deposit and hands it to me to take to the bank; he had an iron safe on the premises, of which he always kept the key himself; I have not seen the key since Mr. Neville was missing; I remember a little difficulty with McGarney on election night. (The witness detailed the conversation and quarrel, which was of no importance.) I never knew Mr. Neville to have any difference in his family; in the evening after he returned, he came up to the desk and took out his books, and looked at them and left them open; and walked to the store; this he did two or three times—three times; the third time he had them down a man came down with a check, which the witness did not see; the man said he had been to the Bank with it that day, and it had not been paid; Mr. Neville said it was singular they did not pay it, as the money was in the Bank, and if they did not pay it in the morning, to bring it to him, and he would pay it; the man said that was all right; I don't know the man, or what was the amount of the check. When Mr. Neville came up to the stove I put the books back each time; the books he examined were his check book and his notes-payable book; the check book contained a memorandum of his Bank account.

To a Juror—Heard a man named Mr. Buel come in and ask payment of a bill, the payment of which Mr. Neville postponed; he did not hear their conversation, but so inferred; did not see the bill.

To a Juror—Had been asked no questions nor been told anything, as to what he would testify on this Inquest; has had no conversation with any one in relation to it.

Adjourned to meet to-morrow morning at 10 o'clock.

A Jack Sheppard.

JAMES COYLE, a notorious youth, who has escaped twice from the Kings County Penitentiary, and several times from other prisons, was arrested yesterday in Brooklyn, by Officer COLYE, of the First District Police, and returned to his old quarters. He says that he won't stay long.

Thanksgiving Day.

Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn, has issued a proclamation, requesting the citizens to observe the day set apart by the Governor of the State as a day of Thanksgiving.

Fire in Flatbush.

The house of Mr. YOUNG, in Flatbush, was destroyed by fire on Friday last. Loss $1,500; partially insured.

☞ The Anniversary of the Youths' Missionary Society, connected with the York-street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, was celebrated on Sunday afternoon. There was a large attendance of children and their friends, and an address was delivered by Rev. Dr. DURBIN.

☞ The Columbian Literary Association of Brooklyn give a literary entertainment on Tuesday evening in Concert Hall, Henry-street.

Resignation of a Fire Company.

Engine Company No. 15, of Brooklyn, sent a communication to the Common Council last evening, resigning in a body. The cause of this action is, that the Mayor locked up the engine for alleged insubordination of the Company.

Serious Riot in New-Haven—One Police Officer Murdered and another Dangerously Wounded.

From the New-Haven Journal and Courier, Nov. 26.

A most disgraceful and desperate riot occurred in this city on Saturday evening, resulting in the death of one policeman and serious if not fatal injury to another. The particulars, as far as we have been able to learn them, are given below.

It seems that a man named CREAMER living in Morocco-street, who has lately lost his wife, and is represented as being poor and needy, was to have a "Raffle" on Saturday evening, the avails of which were to be applied to his benefit. In order to draw a crowd and make the affair attractive, a dance was got up to precede the Raffle, and some twenty-five or thirty people were gathered together at the house of one MULVY, in Morocco-street, near Congress-avenue.

It appears that a girl named HEALY attended the dance, unknown to her parents, and in the course of the evening her mother went to MULVY'S house after her. The girl refused to go, when the mother took a stick and beat her, which caused a general disturbance, and so much noise was made as to attract the notice of Mr. THOMAS CUMMINS and WM. GRANT, policemen, who were in that section of the town. They immediately repaired to the house, in order to quell the noise, and noticing a son of CREAMER to be in a state of intoxication, they attempted to arrest him. Upon this, the lights in the room were put out, and a general emeute took place. Mr. GRANT was thrown to the floor, the drunken CREAMER falling upon him, clinching him by the throat. Mr. CUMMINS went to his assistance, and while in the discharge of his duty, was struck with a slung shot or some other instrument, which made a terrible wound in his head. A number of the gang present—all of whom were Irish—then pitched upon GRANT, took away his club, kicked him badly in the face, and struck him a heavy blow on the head. The crowd then left, and the policemen, both of whom were faint and nearly exhausted, from the loss of blood, succeeded in getting away from the house and reaching the Police Office. Young CREAMER, the drunken offender, was arrested and lodged in jail.

Messrs CUMMINS and GRANT, although covered with blood, and presenting a frightful appearance, were not thought at the time to be dangerously wounded, and after having the wounds dressed, Mr. GRANT went home, and Mr. CUMMINS repaired to St. Pauls Church—of which he is sexton—for the purpose of building fires for Sunday.

Nothing more was seen or heard of him until yesterday morning, about 7 o'clock. The children connected with the Sabbath School repaired to the Church at the usual hour in the morning, to attend their lessons, but were unable to obtain admittance. Some of them looked in at the windows, and saw him sitting there, apparently asleep; but he answered not their calls—he was *dead*. Dr. HOOKER was called upon, who entered the room, and found him as described above, cold and stiff. His Honor Mayor BLACKMAN and Justice BENNETT, were immediately informed of the tragedy, and a Jury of Inquest was summoned. The body was removed to the Vestry-room, and an examination of the wound was made by Drs. HOOKER and JEWETT.

After the examination by the physicians, the body was removed to the late residence of the deceased in Park-street.

Mr. GRANT is considered in a critical conditon, and at periods yesterday was in a deranged state of mind. He has a frightful wound in his head, and his face was horribly mangled by the kicks he received from his assailants.

The following is the verdict of the Coroner's Jury:

We, the subscribers, a Jury of Inquest, duly impanneled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of THOMAS CUMMINS, of this city, and one of the City Watchmen, whose death was sudden and untimely, and the manner of which was unknown, having viewed the body of deceased, and having heard the evidence introduced for our consideration, do on our oaths say that we believe that the said THOMAS CUMMINS came to his death, while in the discharge of his duties as Watchman aforesaid, from a wound received by him, from one THOMAS CREAMER of said city, on the 24th day of November, A. D. 1855.

Capt. HAYDEN, Chief of the Police, and his assistants were busy all day yesterday in searching for persons engaged in the affray, and during the day some twelve or fourteen persons were arrested, and examined by Mr. BENNETT and Grand Juror CARDEN. One of the witnesses testified to seeing THOMAS CONNELLY, (who is supposed to have been one of the ringleaders,) run up Morocco-street in his shirt-sleeves and bare-headed, with his face bathed in blood, and having a stick in his hand. The names of others concerned in the row are known to the Police, and every exertion will be made to have them arrested.

HAMILTON COLLEGE.—The Annual Catalogue of Hamilton College shows results as follows: Law students, 21; Seniors, 30; Juniors, 47; Sophomores, 40; Freshmen, 76; Classical Academic Students, 14; Total, 178. There are five societies—four secret and one anti-secret.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Nov. 24, by Rev. W. C. Pruth, Mr. PETER BURGESS to Miss ELIZABETH WALKER, both of this City.

On Tuesday, Nov. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. Beach Carter, OSCAR C. FRANIS, of New-York, to ADA L., eldest daughter of Hon. W. W. Woodworth.

On Sunday, Nov. 25, by Rev. S. S. Weed, JOHN FREEMAN, of Baltimore, Md., to Miss SARAH G. HAMMOND, of Brooklyn.

☞ Baltimore papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 22, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. N. E. Smith, Mr. WILLIAM BURT to Miss HARRIET CHAMBERS, second daughter of Mr. Charles Millhouse, all of the City of Brooklyn.

In Hoboken, on Saturday, Nov. 24, by Rev. A. R. Patton, Mr. THOMAS PRICE, of Princeton, to Miss JANE SAILOR, of Brooklyn. Also, the same day, Mr. ARTHUR HEIMANNS to Mrs. JANE RANSOM, both of Hoboken.

In Stamford, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 21, at the Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Dr. S. H. Cox, WILLIAM W. RICE, Esq., of Worcester, Mass., to CORNELIA A., daughter of A. R. Moen, Esq., of Stamford, Conn.

At Tappantown, N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 14, by Rev. I. D. Cole, Mr. JOHN BRANDT, Jr., of Lancaster, Penn., to Miss MARGARET, daughter of Thomas Lippincott, Esq., of the former place.

At Mount Olive, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 20, by Rev. David M. James, FERD. DEHLICKER, Esq., Surrogate of Morris County, to Miss MELINDA, daughter of William Stickens, Esq.

At West Fayette, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 1, by Rev. E. Bradley, ALVAN JUDSON ALCOTT, of Yarick, to CHRISTINA ACKERT, of Fayette.

In Paris, on Thursday, Nov. 8, at the residence of Mr. Mason, American Minister, by Rev. Mr. Rollins, WILBUR H. [illegible] to Miss LAURA H. RYAN, both of New-York.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, MARIETTA, infant daughter of John L. and Mariette Lane, aged 2 years, 1 month and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral this day, (Tuesday,) the 27th inst., from No. 306 West 31st-st. at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of congestion of the lungs, SARAH ADELIA, youngest daughter of George W. and Adelia J. Walgrove, aged 5 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 59 Essex-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 19, in 6th-av., THOMAS GOUGH, aged 36 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In this City, on Sunday evening, Nov. 25, ANNA DELIA, wife of Denis P. Turrot, aged 48 years.

Her friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 26 Desbrosses-st., to Greenwood Cemetery.

She was sustained by the consolation of a good hope through Grace. Ever manifesting, amid all the sorrows and sufferings of life, the same resigned and peaceful spirit, her desire was to depart and be with Christ.

So fades a Summer cloud away,
So sinks the gale when storms are o'er.
So gently shuts the eye of day,
So dies a wave along the shore.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, HIRAM F. STRAW, of Florida, formerly of the State of Maine, aged 29 years.

In Jersey City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, of consumption, LYDIA P., wife of Frederick Boyes, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Fidelity Division, No. 2, Sons of Temperance, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday afternoon, 28th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 54 Bright-st.

At New-Haven, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, ELIZABETH W., wife of Wilbur F. Gleason, of this City, and daughter of the late Judson Curtiss, of New-Haven, aged 35 years.

At Danbury, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 26, at the residence of his brother, DAVID A. COMSTOCK, late of Staten Island.

At West Morrisania, on Saturday, Nov. 24, Mrs. MARY C., wife of Wm. F. Gilley, aged 26 years.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 100 West 23d-st., after a lingering illness, JAMES RUTHVEN, aged 73 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in West 23d-st., between the 7th and 8th avs., at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., when the friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, ALBERT LYONS, aged 51 years, 3 months and 24 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the members of Olive Branch Lodge, No. 31, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, the 27th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from his late residence, No. 389 8th-av., corner of 29th-st.

On Sabbath afternoon, Nov. 25, HAMILTON BIGGAM, aged 78 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, one and a half (1½) o'clock, from his late residence, No. 84 Laight-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 26.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	100	Erie Railroad	bwk 53½
10,000	Missouri 6s	b30 93	200	do	b10 53⅝
500	California 7s, '70	86½	100	do	53¾
3,00	Ill. Int. Imp. '47-102		100	do	53¾
8,000	Erie Con. Bs. '71	79¾	50	do	b30 53¾
4,000	Erie Bonds of '58	89½	100	do	b30 53¾
1,000	Goshen Line Bs.	63	100	do	b30 53¾
1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	79½	50	do	b30 53¾
5,000	do	79½	400	do	b3 53¾
10,000	do	b60 79¾	100	do	52¾
7,000	do	79	30	do	53¾
1,000	Ill. Fr'd Bds. w.p.	80¾	150	do	53⅝
2,000	Ill. C. R. F. Bds. w.p.	75	100	Reading R. R.	s10 91⅝
1,000	New-York Cen. 6s	86	200	do	91⅝
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	103¾	650	do	b3 91⅝
500	do	103¾	100	do	s30 91⅝
30	Mer. Ex. Bank	108	250	do	bnw 91⅝
9	Bank of N. Am.	102	100	do	bnw 91⅝
10	Am. Ex. Bank	113	100	do	s10 91⅝
150	Canton Co.	21½	300	do	b10 91⅝
100	Nicar Trans. Co.	s60 16	200	do	91⅝
900	do	16½	260	Mich. C. R.	b60. 100
500	do	b30 16⅝	5	do	99¾
100	do	b60 16⅝	53	do	99⅝
200	do	16¾	21	Mich. Sc. & N. Ia. R.	95
50	do	b60 16¾	15	do	95⅝
100	do	b30 16¾	50	do	95¾
450	do	b30 16¾	162	do	96
100	do	b8 16¾	50	do	b30 96⅛
150	do	16¾	150	do	b10 97⅛
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	24¾	200	do	b10 97¼
100	do	b30 25	50	Panama R.R.	106
50	Ga. & Chi. R. R.	121½	100	do	s60 106
30	do	121½	200	Ill. Cen. R.	95
100	C. & Rock I. R. R.	93	10	Little Miami R.R.	94½
170	do	b60 92¾	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	97
50	do	92¾	950	Cleve. & Tol. R.	74½
50	do	92¾	250	do	b30 75⅝
5	do	93	100	do	b10 75¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	140¾			

SECOND BOARD.

1,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78¾	125	Harlem Railroad	18
3,500	do	78¾	230	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	06
10,000	Louisiana 6s	b20 93	50	do	b30 96¾
200	Cum. Coal Co.	24¾	30	Panama R. R.	106½
100	do	b30 24¾	100	Erie Railroad	b3 52¾
100	do	s3 24¾	100	do	52¾
100	do	b3 24¾	50	do	s3 52¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	b3 16¾	350	do	b3 52¾
900	do	b30 16¾	250	do	53¼
150	do	b30 16¾	200	do	b10 53¼
500	do	s3 16¾	50	do	s30 53¾
100	Canton Company	s8 31	200	do	s3 53
300	Reading R. R.	b30 91¾	150	do	s3 53¼
300	do	91¾	200	do	b10 53
100	do	b60 91¾	200	do	52
200	do	b3 91¾	200	do	b3 52
100	do	b60 91¾	100	do	s30 51¾
300	do	91			

MONDAY, Nov. 26—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages, to Saturday last, November 24, which we advertise on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, as compared with the previous statement of Nov. 17, the following changes:

Increase of Loans	$282,488
Gain in Specie	419,332
Decrease in Circulation	102,009
Apparent decrease in Deposits	648,207

The exchanges through the Clearing House during the week being much lighter than the previous week, the actual deposits left with the Banks were larger. Thus:

Gross Deposits, Nov. 17	$75,323,361	
Less Clearances	21,705,621	
Actual Deposits Nov. 17		$53,617,740
Gross Deposits, Nov. 24	$74,675,514	
Less Clearances	20,062,942	
Actual Deposits Nov. 24		$54,612,572

The statement is a favorable one on the Specie line, while the Loans are but inconsiderably afflicted. As remarked this morning, the Gold movement of the week was unusually light; not a dollar exported, and no California receipts. To-day there were further negotiations of paper in Wall-street for Eastern account, and $100,000 of the proceeds were exchanged in Gold with the Government office for a transfer draft on the Boston Sub-Treasurer. The office, however, disbursed $191,546, against $150,716 income, leaving the regular balance $6,316,167.

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Nov. 25, '54.	Nov. 17, '55.	Nov. 24, '55.
Loans	$81,099,705	$92,020,920	$92,312,408
Specie	10,200,968	11,302,917	11,715,339
Circulation	7,718,158	7,941,576	7,779,567
Deposits	60,384,199	75,328,861	74,670,154
In Sub-Treas'y.	6,455,078	6,850,359	6,856,997

Both the Money and Foreign Exchange markets were somewhat unsettled to-day. The Eastern paper thrown into the discount offices gave lenders the full rates of 12 ₱ cent. on first-class names, and 15 on fair signatures, on most of the offerings. A few favorite New-York names were done at 10 ₱ cent. The Southern and Western bank balances were heavily drawn upon, which occasioned a little more movement in demand loans. The regular Bankers in Foreign Exchanges were generally asking 108½ on London, though most of the cash sales were done at 108⅝. At the close the terms were 108½@108⅝. The packet ship sails for Liverpool from this port on Wednesday at noon. French bills are dull at [illegible].

The Sub-Treasury system of the General Government is gradually, but very perceptibly assuming the function of *a Bank of Exchange*, as well as *Deposit*. The business public will not, perhaps, object to see the anti-commercial and semi-barbarous features of the famous 10th section relax, but we note the change as one occurring under a Democratic administration, and therefore the more remarkable. The present Secretary set out with the determination to separate the disbursing officers of the Government, whether in the Navy, Army or Civil service, great or small, from all other depositories. They each keep their account with and check upon the Sub-Treasury. He next introduced the practice of selling transfer drafts from one point on another. *Selling* he does not call it, of course, but it amounts to nothing else. Thus, if Gold is wanted by the Bank of Missouri, at St. Louis, the Bank of Commerce in this City, its correspondent, finds a Government draft, of convenient size, at the Sub-Treasury, and buys it at par. And if, as it turned out to-day, Gold is wanted by a discount-broker for Boston, the same facility is not only granted, but modestly advertised in anticipation of such wants. The next improvement is to contract for the sale of drafts at San Francisco on New-York at a premium. The Washington *Star* semi-officially announced a few days since that a Gold contract had been made with a prominent house here, under which Gold was to be transferred from the East for the use of the Government in its California disbursements, for the ensuing year. The amount involved figured largely, and 2½ ₱ cent. was to be the rate. Of course, the uninitiated received this as a mark of great confidence on the part of the Government in the house referred to, trusting it with millions in actual treasure. But the plain commercial English of the arrangement is, there is not the first dollar of G

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1300. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NAVY CASH.

Who Brewed the Teapot Tempest?

ACTION OF THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

What Scared the British Lion?

The Chamber of Commerce met yesterday to hear the report of the Committee to which the documents with reference to the bark *Maury* had been referred. These documents were twenty-two in number, and with the exception of one or two, quite stale. If we were to publish them entire it would only be that at the end of the four or five columns the reader might have one long, derisive laugh at the infinite smoke a particularly small fire had created—might see at how mere a trifle the bold British Lion is frightened out of his wits. Otherwise, there is no possible value in them—for the facts have long been before the public.

It would be a gratification to publish the affidavit of JOHN N. CORNELL, Police Officer and Dockmaster of the Eleventh Ward, whose clear vision first espied the mouse *Maury*, as it would certainly tend to elevate our notions of the value of our municipal Police; but even that great game is not worth our candle. Mr. CUSHING, Attorney-General, in communicating the facts of the case to Secretary MARCY, is unable to refrain from a sly hint at the ludicrous nature of the affair. If our readers can help smiling at the size of the tea-pot in which this terrible tempest is kicked up, they may assure themselves that they have greater self-control than Mr. CUSHING. We give his communication:

MR. CUSHING TO MR. MARCY.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, 22d October, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to communicate to you the history and result of the proceedings in the case of the bark *Maury*, of New-York.

In consequence of the British Minister's communication to you, on the 11th instant, and which you referred to me on the day of its receipt, (the 12th,) brief instructions were, on the same day, dispatched by telegraph to Mr. MCKEON, Attorney of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, and more detailed instructions by mail the next day, requesting him to make immediate inquiry on the subject of the *Maury*, to consult thereon with Mr. BARCLAY, the British Consul at New-York, and, if sufficient probable cause appeared, to institute the proper process against her in the District Court.

These instructions were induced by the documents communicated by the British Minister, copies of which were transmitted by me to Mr. MCKEON.

The documents consisted of:

1. An affidavit by Mr. BARCLAY, setting forth that he believed, and expected to be able to prove, that the *Maury* was built, fitted out and armed, with intent to be employed by the Russian Government to cruise against the subjects of Great Britain, and that he stood ready to bring forward his proof thereof.

2. An affidavit of one CORNELL, purporting to be a Police Officer in New-York, who professes to describe the build, equipment, armament and cargo of the *Maury*, and concludes with expression of belief that she was built, armed and equipped by the Russian Government for war purposes against Great Britain.

3. An affidavit of one CRAFT, also purporting to be a Police Officer in New-York, who speaks more guardedly, briefly describes the visible armament of the *Maury*, repeats hearsay as to her freight, and expresses his belief that she is a vessel of war.

4. Finally, the affidavit of Mr. EDWARDS, a counselor-at-law in New-York, understood to be counsel for the British Consul, who says that he verily believes that the *Maury* was built, equipped, and loaded by and for the Russian Government, to be used in the present war against the vessels and subjects of Great Britain.

Mr. EDWARDS then proceeds to state that a person, who, he believes, has been in the pay of the Russian government, gave him a full explanation of the armament and destination of the *Maury*. He, Mr. EDWARDS, "gathered from the person referred to" that the plan of the *Maury* was to attack and capture one of the Cunard British mail steamers, arm the prize, and, after being joined by other vessels of the same construction, built and fitted out by the Russian government, to proceed to attack the "British Possessions" in the East Indies.

The representations concerning the "*Maury*," which Mr. EDWARDS thus adopted, were so grossly improbable on their face, and had so much the air of a contrivance to impose on him, and, through him, the British consul, as to produce some hesitation in my mind as to the propriety of instituting a process in the case, but the specific and positive statements of CORNELL and CRAFT, especially the former, as to the build, rig, armament, and imputed contents of the vessel seem to me, on the whole, to justify and require an examination of the case, at the hazard of possible inconvenience to innocent parties.

To make such examination effectual, it was necessary to libel the *Maury*, and place her in charge of the Marshal.

I have now received from Mr. MCKEON a report of the result of the investigation.

It appears that the *Maury* was owned in part by Messrs. A. A. LOW & BROTHERS, who have afforded satisfactory information as to her construction, character and destination.

They make affidavit that she was built and equipped for trade with China, having, in addition to the ordinary armament of vessels in the merchant service, only two deck guns, deemed requisite on account of the increase of piracy in the seas of China.

It further appears by these explanations that the statements made as to the guns and munitions of war and extra men on board the *Maury*, were inaccurate, to use the mildest admissible expression; that the surmises as to the illegality of her character are substantiated by proof; and that she is in fact advertised for general employment, and receiving cargo destined for Shanghae.

Neither Mr. BARCLAY nor Mr. EDWARDS brought forward any evidence to contradict these facts; on the contrary, Mr. EDWARDS has, in a letter addressed to Mr. MCKEON, expressed his intention of dismissing the libel; which is also recommended unreservedly by Mr. MCKEON.

Under these circumstances, it affords me pleasure to enable you to give assurances that the Cunard mail steamers may continue to enter and to leave our ports without apprehension of being captured by the *Maury*, and converted into Russian men-of-war for the purpose of hostilities in the East Indies.

I am, very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

In view of these documents the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce made a unanimous report in pretty strong language,—the "nub" of which lies in the following

RESOLUTIONS.

1. *Resolved*, That the Chamber of Commerce of New-York receive and adopt the report, as a correct statement, and as containing the sense of this body on the subject.

2. *Resolved*, That no proper amends or apology have been made to A. A. Low & Brothers, for the charge brought against them, which, if true, would have rendered them infamous, nor to the merchants of this City and country, so falsely and infamously assailed.

3. *Resolved*, That the merchants of New-York, as part of the body of merchants of the United States, will uphold the government in the full maintenance of the Neutrality Laws of the country; and we acknowledge and adopt, and always have regarded the Acts of the United States, for preserving its neutrality, as binding in honor and conscience, as well as in law; and that we denounce those who violate them as disturbers of the peace of the world, to be held in universal abhorrence.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

NEW-YORK, 27th November, 1855.

John A. Stevens, George Griswold, P. Perit, E. F. Morgan, Thomas Tileston, Charles H. Marshall, Stewart Brown, Moses H. Grinnell, Royal Phelps, Robert C. Goodhue.

These Resolutions were unanimously adopted. Comments upon them and the documents were made by the Chairman Mr. P. PERIT, Mr. Caleb Barstow, Mr. Jno. A. Stevens, Mr. D. Duer, Mr. Barstow, Mr. Lee, Mr. Demarest and Mr. Moses H. Grinnell, but nobody thought the resolutions a whit too strong. The attendance was unusually large.

Board of County Canvassers.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday at 11 o'clock A. M., the President in the Chair, and 12 Supervisors present.

Supervisor STEERS, of the Eleventh Ward, submitted the corrections of the Inspectors of the different Districts of his Ward, previously referred for revisal. The same were passed upon approvingly, and the votes ordered to be recorded in accordance with the corrections.

Supervisor CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Ward, then read the returns of his Ward. The only discrepancy in the two returns was in the Seventh District, where a difference of 100 votes appeared in the aggregate votes for Coroner.

The same was sent back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor ELY, of the Seventeenth Ward, next read the returns of his Ward. But two discrepancies appeared in the entire returns, one in the Fourth District, of 70 votes for Dodge, for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, and one in the Eighth District, of 81 votes for O'Keefe, for Judge of the Marine Court. The two returns were referred to the Inspectors for correction. In the Seventh District, to the vote for Assemblyman, the Inspectors had prefixed a statement that they were not certain of the correctness of the result. The vote recorded showed a return of 612 votes for Ward and 39 for Williams. After some debate, the return was ordered to be sent back to the Inspectors to see if they could determine upon more certain results.

Supervisor LORD then read the returns of the First District of the Eighteenth Ward, and there was no variation.

At 5¾ o'clock the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

The Washington Monument at the Battery.

The Committee on Lands and Places of the Board of Aldermen yesterday, considered Mr. LAFFING'S proposition to erect a Washington Monument at the Battery. After prolonged discussion and a careful review of the proposition of Mr. LAFFING, it was finally determined to report in favor of according a grant, subject to the following conditions:

First—The area of ground occupied, and nature and dimensions of the monument to be such as specified by Mr. LAFFING in his original proposition, viz.: The monument to be 600 feet high, with a statue of WASHINGTON 50 feet in height upon its summit, the whole to be constructed of iron.

Second—The contract to be open for five years, within which time $100,000 is to be deposited in the City Treasury as a guarantee of the prosecution of the work.

Third—The monument to be completed within ten years.

Fourth—Mr. LAFFING to have sole direction and use of the monument for a period of thirty-five years, after which the property and its uses are to revert to the City.

The Committee agreed to submit this report this afternoon at the meeting of the Board.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mr. Crampton not yet Recalled—Present Indications, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

There is no truth in the vague rumor that Mr. CRAMPTON received his recall by the *Canada*. Great Britain's final answer was reserved for the next steamer. The indications now are that the British Government will yield and make proper satisfaction, although it is not yet certain. S.

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times—The Three Million Drafts—Appointment of Chief Justice, &c.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The *Union* of this morning publishes a note sent by Mr. BUCHANAN to the London *Times*, contradicting the assertion that he had made assurances of American sympathy with England in the present war. This note the *Times* had refused to publish.

No decision has been come to by the Government respecting the drafts for $3,000,000 drawn by SANTA ANA, nor is it believed that any will be made at present.

Associate Justice DUNLOP will receive the appointment of Chief Justice of the United States Circuit Court in the District of Columbia, *vice* CRANCH deceased.

Gen. ALMONTE will remain here during the Winter as Mexican Minister.

American Mass Meeting at Louisville—Resolutions Adopted.

LOUISVILLE, KY., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The American Mass Meeting announced to come off in this city to-day was duly organized this morning. Delegates from Ohio, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Illinois, Mississippi and Kentucky, were present. E. B. BARTLETT, of Kentucky, was chosen President.

The following resolutions were adopted:

That the Union of the States affords the best assurance and guarantee for the preservation of liberty and the prosperity of the American people; that they cherish the right of private judgment in matters of religion, and respect for the same in others; that they are opposed to the union of Church and State, and also to ecclesiastical combinations of any denomination in order to produce political effects; that they cannot recognise any attempt by a foreign power to assume political government under pretence of ecclesiastical jurisdiction otherwise than as an assault upon the institutions of America; that the existing naturalization laws are unsatisfactory and unsafe, and that additional legislation by Congress in regard to them is necessary; that they reaffirm the principles of the platform of the American Party adopted at Philadelphia, and maintain them as the basis of the political action of the American Party; that they deplore the events of the 6th of August in Louisville, but feel in no degree responsible for them, and publicly declare that no scheme of violence had been concerted nor was meditated by them; that the rioting originated in a wanton assault by foreigners on unoffending citizens not meddling in the election; that they wish for no further controversy on this subject, but whenever a like occasion exhibits similar recklessness and wickedness on the part of their adversaries, the Americans of Louisville will firmly maintain their rights at every hazard.

Adjourned till this afternoon.

The Erie Railroad Again—Another Point Decided.

PITTSBURG, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The question of the railroads through the town of Erie has been before the Supreme Court sitting at this place. The history of the present proceedings is as follows:

On the 6th of October the Governor signed the bill passed at the last Session of the Legislature, and on the 3d of November he appointed JOSEPH CASEY to take possession of the Erie and North East Railroad. On the 19th of November the Railroad Companies, (Erie and North East and Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula,) appeared before Judge WOODWARD, at his chambers in Philadelphia, and made a motion for an injunction to restrain the agent, CASEY, from taking possession. Judge WOODWARD granted the injunction, with an admonitory order *commanding* Mr. CASEY not to proceed until the hearing of the rule.

On the 24th the case was argued before all the Judges of the Supreme Court in this City, on a motion of defendant, CASEY, to quash the admonitory order. Yesterday, the opinion of the Court was given by Chief Justice LEWIS, to the following effect; Judge WOODWARD'S jurisdiction was unanimously sustained, but the order was amended by substituting the words "be cautioned" for "be commanded."

The question will be argued in Philadelphia, in January.

Further from Mexico.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are received. They contain the details of the news from Mexico to the 18th inst. ALVAREZ had entered the City of Mexico with 5,000 men, and was quietly received. The garrison had evacuated the City. The seat of Government is to be permanently removed to Bolerno de Hidalgo, on the 17th of February. The best feeling prevails between ALVAREZ and VIDAURRI. Senor UHAGO has been appointed Minister to Prussia. Senor SCIATO had resigned the Secretaryship of the Treasury.

Fire at Chicago—Trial of a Railroad Conductor for Embezzlement.

CHICAGO, Monday, Nov. 26.

The large warehouse and elevator in this city, owned by M. O. WALKER, was destroyed by fire this afternoon.

Mr. CADWELL, a Conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, has been convicted of embezzlement, and sentenced to a year's imprisonment in the Penitentiary. Motion has been made for a new trial.

Heavy Robbery of Jewelry at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. LINEBERGER, of the firm of Messrs. KAHN & LINEBERGER, arrived here early this morning in the train for Washington, and left his trunks in the care of the baggage agent to take to the Washington depôt, whilst he stopped to see a friend. During the transfer one of the trunks was stolen, and subsequently found cut open and robbed of its contents, consisting of watches and jewelry valued at $3,000.

Fall of the Towers of the New Suspension Bridge over the Genesee River.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The towers of the new Suspension Bridge now in process of construction, about two miles below this city, over the Genesee River, fell this afternoon with a tremendous crash. The towers lie on the bank a total wreck. No persons were injured.

Explosion of a Locomotive and Loss of Life—Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The locomotive "Clinton" exploded last evening on the Worcester and Nashua Railroad, killing Mr. GILLSON, the engineer, and badly injuring the fireman.

A large meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held this evening in Faneuil Hall, to ratify the nomination of ALEXANDER H. RICE for Mayor.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The steamship *Grenada* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 23d inst., but the news is unimportant.

Sugars were wholly unchanged.

The steamer *Isabel* arrived at Havana on the 23d, from Charleston, having encountered a very heavy gale.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The South Carolina Legislature met yesterday. The Governor's Message was sent in to-day. It is a very short document and is entirely devoted to State affairs.

New-Haven Town Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The most exciting town election ever held here took place to-day. Over 3,500 votes were polled. The American Union ticket succeeded by 406 majority. A Town Clerk and Selectmen were chosen.

Continued Illness of Rachel.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

RACHEL left here this afternoon for Baltimore, on her way South. She continues very poorly, and in leaving Jones' Hotel her condition was so feeble that she had to be carried to the vehicle.

Trial for Bigamy at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The Jury on the trial of Dr. SANDFORD, of Newark, for bigamy, disagreed and were discharged this afternoon.

Canal Navigation and the Weather at Albany.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The canal is navigable along the entire line. The weather here is very mild.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The weather is moderately cool and fine. Wind west.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

SPRINGFIELD, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

Mr. G. W. SPRAGUE, of North Adams, jumped from the cars from New-York last evening when near this place, while they were in motion, and was instantly killed.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Tuesday, Nov. 27.

The United States mail steamship *Marion* arrived here, from New-York, at 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Tuesday, Nov. 27.

We have received no mail here this forenoon south of Washington.

ARRIVAL OF THE WASHINGTON.

The United States mail steamship *Washington* CAVENDY, Commander, arrived in port yesterday afternoon, after an unusually long passage of twenty days. She was detained by stormy weather and the prevalence of violent westerly winds. The mails by the *Washington* are not so late by three days as those already received by the *Pacific*. We are indebted to J. BUTLER, Purser of the *Washington*, for the following

REPORT:

For 16 days from the Needles, the *Washington* experienced unusually heavy westerly gales, and on Nov. 17 and 18, a hurricane, with strong head sea.

Nov. 15, passed large iron ship, bound W.

Nov. 20, lat. 44° 40' N., lon. 50° 40' W., passed bark *St. John*, bound E.

Nov. 27, at 1½ P. M., passed American clipper bark, standing N. E., showing white signal, with two red balls.

How the Assembly is/to be Organised—The Coalition Proposed.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

The National Democrats and the Americans can cooperate in the organization of the Assembly without any sacrifice of principle or consistency, and we see no sufficient reason why they should not. We presume they compose a majority of the House—*Americans and Hards*, we mean—and if such shall prove to be the fact, *we should be glad to see them unite, and after choosing a Speaker and Clerk, proceed to the transaction of the public business.* Mr. VAN SANTVOORD, of Rensselaer, or Mr. ORSELL C. LIVINGSTON, would make a good presiding officer. Let a spirit of conciliation and liberality prevail, and the thing might easily be accomplished. It was at first supposed that the Hards and Softs would act together. In that event the Fusionists had intended to vote for the Democratic candidates for Speaker and Clerk, without asking any conditions for their aid, but relying upon the generosity of the Democracy for such crumbs as they could spare. But the Hards refuse to coalesce with the Softs, holding themselves aloof from Freesoil contamination, and entangling alliances of every description, so as to go to Cincinnati in a state of political purity beautiful to behold. As matters now stand, therefore, the only mode of organizing the Assembly would seem to be for *the Americans to accept as their candidate for Speaker a good Hard Democrat* who don't believe in the Pope.

Later from the Plains—The Indians Friendly.

Capt. VAN VLIET, who arrived in St. Louis last Friday, reports that he left Fort Pierre on the 27th of October, with sixty men and twelve wagons, crossing the Missouri near the Fort, and coming down the north side of the river to the frontiers of Iowa. He measured the road between the Fort and the boundary line of Iowa, and found the distance to be 260 miles. Here settlements and towns commence, and the extent and rapidity with which farms are opened and towns built up, in that region, is a matter of astonishment.

Gen. HARNEY marched across the country from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre, passing between the Cheyenne and White Earth Rivers, but found no Indians. He is now at Fort Pierre, having placed his troops in Winter quarters at that post and Fort Laramie. Every arrangement was making for the comfort of the troops, though the quarters were somewhat limited, and very good health prevailed throughout the command.

The Indians had committed no depredations recently, and seemed to be anxious to make peace. The Mineconjos, and some of the tribes inhabiting the country about the Little Missouri, were said to be hostile, and it is possible that an expedition will be sent against them next Spring.

The Yancton Sioux, through whose territory Capt. VAN VLIET passed on his way to the frontier, were very friendly, and professed a great desire to remain at peace with the United States. They had crossed the Missouri into Iowa, and gave some uneasiness to the settlers, but they committed no other depredations than to steal a little corn for their subsistence.

Several officers of the army accompanied Captain VAN VLIET, but they stopped at Fort Leavenworth.

Highway Robbery and Rape in Albany.

From the Argus of Yesterday.

The particulars of a most fiendish transaction developed themselves yesterday afternoon. Lieut. SHIELDS, of the Fourth District, while passing through Knox-street, discovered a female prostrate on a stoop, the blood flowing from a frightful cut over the right eye, and her clothing completely covered with mud. He at first supposed her to be intoxicated, but upon interrogating her, found that she was not, and in answer to his inquiries concerning her condition, she stated that she had been induced to go to the house of a Mr. BENJAMIN HALLENBAKE, to whom she had engaged as a servant, but that he had deceived her, having conducted her to some woods near a burying ground, and then, with two others, brutally ravished her. One of the party, JOHN HAWES, after accomplishing his hellish purpose, knocked her down, and, as she swears, stole a dollar and a half in silver and a pair of gloves.

The name of the female is MARY O'NEILL; she is recently from Washington County, and came to this city in quest of employment. The statement by her is, that she met HALLENBAKE at Mrs. MCCLURE'S, on Washington-street, where she had been stopping. HALLENBAKE and GEO. COLE—the latter the person who was convicted of complicity in the Robson outrage—were arrested. HAWES and the other person, as yet not identified, are yet at large. The female is said to be of good character.

MILITARY DEATH-SENTENCE.—Private WILLIAM J. DUNN, of Company G, Mounted Riflemen of the United States Army, was recently tried by court-martial at Fort McIntosh, Texas, and sentenced to be hung for mutiny and the murder of sergeant JOHN WILLIAMS, of the same regiment and company, by shooting him with a revolver, at Limpa Creek, El Paso road, Texas, on or about the 30th of June last. The sentence will be executed on the fourth Friday next succeeding the reception of the President's confirmation of it at Fort McIntosh.—*Galveston Civilian.*

THE MYSTERY OF THE EUDORA.

The Supposed Murderer in Prison—His Appearance and Conversation.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

The sinking of the *Eudora*, and the arrest of the negro cook supposed to have murdered the Captain and the remainder of the crew, have created considerable excitement and sensation in every direction where the circumstances have been made known. Our reporter visited the scene of the tragedy yesterday afternoon, and obtained the following facts connected with the transaction.

FACTS CONNECTED WITH THE NEGRO'S ARREST NOT YET PUBLISHED.

When he first touched at City Island in the yawl, the schooner had just gone down, and some boys hallooed to him and asked him to take them to the place where the schooner had sunk. He replied there was no occasion, as she had gone to the bottom. Mr. MCCLENNON, proprietor of the hotel, asked him where he had been, and he said that he was coming from New-Rochelle, when in fact he was proceeding in the opposite direction. When captured by JOHN BELL and JOSHUA LEVINUS, the first question he asked was, whether the schooner had sunk. They replied in the affirmative and he remained silent.

The moment LEVINUS leaped into the boat he secured the hatchet and knife, which prevented the fellow from making any effectual resistance. The hatchet is a small one, old, and not very sharp, with about 18 inches of a handle. The handle had been pared with a knife, as if for the purpose of removing any traces of blood that might have been on it; but blood marks were evident on the blade, and in a small crevice there was found a very small piece of bone. The knife was an old blunt carving knife, but somewhat sharp at the point. There were no particular marks upon it, except some reddish incrustations which might be either rust or blood.

CONDUCT OF THE PRISONER IN THE BOAT.

After his capture he remained quiet and seemed to be somewhat confounded, but as if a sudden thought had struck him, he commenced to wash his face and hands quickly in the water, hanging, at the same time, over the side of the boat. They asked him why he did not come ashore and tell the people that the schooner was going to sink? He answered that it was his plan to make his own escape, and that he did not care about her.

GETTING HIM INTO THE HOTEL.

When landed on City Island, and as they were about to take him into the hotel, he started off and attempted to make his escape. Only one person had hold of him at the time; but he carried his captor along with as great ease, and almost as fleet, as *reynard* would a stolen *rooster*; but a dozen stout fellows were upon him in a trice, and, before he had proceeded 300 yards, he was retaken and forced into MCCLENNON'S Hotel, where it took six men to hold him while he was being pinioned and made safe.

HIS CONDUCT AND CONVERSATION IN THE HOTEL.

Several persons sat up to watch him during the night. Before he pretended to go to sleep, he kept up a free conversation with the parties present, and seemed to be in good spirits. He said the deed was done and could not be helped, and that many a man would do a thing and be sorry for it a few minutes after it was done; he was not one of them, but there was *one thing* for which he was sorry, and that thing he said he would not tell to any one. He told them that his object in rowing along the shore in the boat was to find a place where there was only one family stopping, remain there for the night, and start early in the morning for New-Rochelle. He also told them, in one of his communicative moods, "that he did the like before and got clear of it very easy, and could have got clear then too, only he was a fool for not having gone the other way!" but he added, in a thoughtful way—"*I guess it's all right—it was to be so or else I would not be here now.*" After he appeared to be asleep, he would frequently raise his head, look cautiously and furtively around and then lay down again. The persons present, as might be expected, held various conversations on the subject and hazarded several conjectures connected with the mysteries of the case; but although apparently asleep, he would occasionally start up and say—"that's so," and again, "that's not so, you are mistaken." He seemed to be most anxious about the little bundles of clothing which he carried with him from the schooner, and amongst which were a boy's under shirt, of gray flannel, and a small checked pillow, both of which had blood stains upon them. If any person went near these bundles he would instantly start up in the bed and tell them to stand back and not touch the bundles, as they did not belong to them.

The parties in the hotel were not very choice in their epithets regarding the prisoner, nor were their expressions doubtful respecting his guilt. He coolly replied to their comments that he had a very tough neck, and that they might as well hang him up there, for he could stand it. His neck, he said, was so strong that he could raise a greater weight with it than his hands.

Before leaving the hotel for White Plains jail, he said in a careless and rather jocular manner, "I am going to change my new lodging-house. He also appeared to have a keen appetite, as he ate a most hearty breakfast, devouring a couple of pounds of the beef steak which he brought from the schooner.

While his breakfast was being prepared he gave frequent directions about the cooking of the steaks, and desired that they should be very rare. "I like," said he, "to have my steaks done so that the blood would follow the knife."

ARTICLES TAKEN OUT OF THE SCHOONER YESTERDAY.

All the things taken from the schooner yesterday were—a pillow, a hat, owner unknown, some leather and vessel's papers.

The owners of the vessel arrived yesterday at City Island from Deep River. They came down on the steamer *City of Hartford* and were put on board a schooner opposite the Island and landed at McClennon's Hotel. They at once proceeded to examine the *Eudora*, who lies on her beam ends, with a portion of the masts above water at high tide. From the reports seen in the newspapers, they were not quite certain that she was their property, as her name was the *Eudora Emmogene*, and, although their worst fears had been excited, they consequently were not fully convinced until they saw the *burgee* of the schooner, and the Captain's hat. When the hat was produced, one of them exclaimed, "Oh, yes, that's JEM'S hat."

CAPTAIN ARNOLD'S ACCOUNT OF THE COOK.

Captain ARNOLD, one of the owners of the schooner, had charge of her previous to the two last trips, when Mr. PALMER was appointed Captain. He states that it was he who hired the cook in New-York, and that he believes he was a resident of the "Five Points." He was only on the schooner for the last two trips, although he stated that he was engaged two months on the vessel. One of the parties who captured him told us that he often saw him around Catharine Market in the City. Captain ARNOLD proceeded to White Plains Jail from City Island, and the other owners of the *Eudora* left for New-York to procure a floating derrick to raise her to-day or to-morrow if possible.

It was evident that the cook did not accurately ascertain the depth of the water, although he carried with him in the boat the sounding line, minus the lead. He said the lead was too heavy to bring with him, and that as the vessel was sinking he did not mind loading himself with anything but the most valuable property.

When the news of the sad catastrophe reached Deep River, at 4 o'clock on Monday evening, Captain ARNOLD was requested by the friends of Mr. PALMER to broach the matter to Mrs. PALMER, who had been only four weeks after her confinement, and was consequently in a rather delicate state of health. Captain ARNOLD declined, but induced her minister to communicate the bereaving intelligence. As might be expected, her grief was indescribable and almost bordered on phrenzy.

The schooner's bill of lading was dated Brooklyn, 21st of November, and her cargo consisted of 78 tons of coal, for New-Haven, 25 of which were stowed away on the upper deck.

THE NEGRO IN PRISON.

The excitement respecting this mysterious affair was very great, yesterday, at White Plains, and about that neighborhood. Indeed, all along the line from Morrisania up, crowds were at the depôts, anxious to learn whether any new discovery had been made. Through the kindness of Mr. A. H. Lockwood, the Sheriff of Westchester County, we had an interview with the prisoner, GEORGE WILLIAMS, now closely confined in the Westchester County Prison. He is a likely negro, aged about 27 years, somewhat square built, sinewy, and strong. He is very intelligent, and his eye, when he scrutinizes his visitors, has a fiery flash about it that suggests mischief. His shrewdness none can doubt. The owner of the *Eudora* visited him yesterday, but after a long interview failed to extract anything from him which would throw much light upon the mystery. He says that the schooner was found to be sinking on Friday last, and that the captain and mate concluded to abandon her. Another vessel came along side and took the captain and mate off. They left WILLIAMS on board, under the impression that he would be able to bail her out. In his hurry to be off, the captain forgot his watch, his money, and several other articles. Finding that the vessel must go down, WILLIAMS gathered together all the [illegible] and drink, because the locality was unknown to him, and he might be a long time reaching land,) and betook himself to the boat, out of which he was taken by the inquisitive people from City Island. Such is the negro's statement, but it is wholly unworthy of credit.

During the interview yesterday, the owner of the *Eudora* said to him "GEORGE, won't you save trouble and tell where the hole is that you cut in the schooner, for the purpose of sinking her?" He replied, "Do you want me to make a fool of me? Do you want me to tell of what I don't know? If they should find a hole in her, I didn't cut it." He was then told of the pillow and bed-clothing, saturated with blood, that had been drawn from the cabin. This seemed to startle him, and he shrank back into a corner of his cell. In order to test him further, he was told that a body had been found. This was not true, but was said experimentally. He trembled violently, and said "That is very strange. Whose body could it be? He must have been killed after I left the vessel," thus contradicting his previous statement that the crew had been taken off, while he was left behind on the schooner.

Besides the Captain and mate, two boys are said to have been on board, and the story goes that they went ashore to get provisions, and that during their absence, WILSON murdered the Captain and mate, and killed the boys on their return. This is, at the best, conjecture, and most likely, pure imagination. But it obtains credence at White Plains.

The whole of yesterday, the prison in which the negro is confined was visited by persons anxious to see him. Some hundreds must have presented themselves during the day, and the courtesy of the Sheriff was sorely tried. He accommodated everybody that he could without infringing his line of duty. The prisoner investigated the countenances of all who called on him, but usually shrank back into his cell and declined any conversation, when he had satisfied his curiosity. At a late hour yesterday, the Sheriff thought it best to shackle him, and fetters were placed around his ankles. When we saw him he was making a piteous appeal to have them removed, as he feared they would deprive him of sleep. In reply to our queries, he said he was born in Philadelphia, had been two years in New-York, was a longshoreman by occupation, and lived, when in this City, at No. 11 Thomas-street. Touching the suspicions against him, he remarked that he was not the first innocent man who had got into a scrape; that people must have excitement, but that all would come right with him.

The *Eudora* will probably be raised to-day, a derrick having been dispatched from this City. It is the general expectation that the bodies of the captain and crew will be found, and that the evidence against the negro will be complete.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The American Institute and the Palace.

The American Institute, which has been in a peck of troubles in regard to the purchase of the Crystal Palace, has finally resolved upon a new course of proceeding. Mr. WHITE, Receiver of the Palace, holds to the price ($125,000) which he set upon the building.

The Trustees of the Institute, deeming it essential to their interests to secure the building, have decided upon its purchase, provided the public will lend a helping hand. It is now proposed to appeal to the citizens for a subscription of *forty thousand dollars*, which sum, added to the funds already at the disposal of the Institute, will insure the perpetuity of the Palace and secure its benefits to the City.

Should this amount be made up, the Institute will apply to the Legislature for permission to extend the lease now held, and will take active measures to open the building to the public. Circulars are in preparation, setting forth the intentions of the Institute, and an earnest appeal is about to be made.

Serious Stabbing Affray in the Fifth Ward—Probable Homicide.

A very serious and probably fatal stabbing affray occurred in the Fifth Ward about 10¼ o'clock last evening. From statements made, it appears that JOHN ABBOTT, an Englishman, was induced by a colored woman to accompany her to the house No. 48 Thomas-st., kept by a negro known as CHARLEY QUINN, a notorious panel thief and general offender.

While in the room with the colored woman, ABBOTT was attracted by a noise, and on looking up he discovered QUINN, the proprietor of the establishment, leaving the room. Thinking all was not right, he examined and ascertained that $40, all in gold, had been taken from his pocket. ABBOTT accused QUINN with the theft and insisted on the return of his gold. QUINN, after much delay and equivocation, returned a portion of the money. This did not satisfy ABBOTT, who threatened to have his money at all hazards. QUINN thereupon ran out of the door, and sought to escape.

ABBOTT pursued and overhauled him at the corner of West and Harrison streets. A fight ensued between the two, during which *Abbott stabbed Quinn with a knife in the abdomen several times!* The wounded man was removed in a dying state to the Hospital by the Fifth Ward Police. ABBOTT was arrested and lodged in the Fifth Ward Station-house, as were also the inmates of the house—sixteen in number, black and white, male and female—where the difficulty originated.

QUINN was alive at 1 o'clock this morning, but the physicians were of opinion that he could not long survive.

The Police Committee of the Legislature.

The Legislative Police Committee are preparing for vigorous action for the finding out of abuses in the system of criminal jurisprudence of this county and that of Kings. A series of interrogatories to be propounded to the officers of Police has been drawn up. They include inquiries as to the number of houses of prostitution and assignation, and the conduct of the Department—not forgetting the receipt of presents and considerations from the keepers of brothels and other places of ill-fame and resort. We understand that Mr. Chief-of-Police MATSELL will be first placed on the stand; after him will be examined the several Captains of Police and Police Magistrates. The Committee will hold long and frequent sessions, so as to have their report ready for the meeting of the Legislature.

Mr. Hoffman's Portrait.

Several friends of L. N. HOFFMAN, Esq.—of whom Messrs. P. Perit, J. Sturgess, B. B. Sherman, and John Caswell acted as a Committee—have had painted, as a testimonial of their respect, his full-length portrait, and presented it to the Mercantile Library Association. The gift has been acknowledged by Mr. GEO. C. WOOD, the President. The portrait was executed by Mr. GEORGE A. BAKER.

Fires.

A fire broke out about 7 o'clock on Monday evening, in the house of Hose Carriage No. 36, Madison, near Rutgers-street. It was extinguished before much damage was done. The fire originated from the register on the second floor. At 2½ o'clock on Monday, a slight fire occurred in the looking-glass factory No. 315 Pearl-street. It originated from the furnace. Damage slight.

Notice.

CHARLES A. PEABODY, WILLIAM H. LEONARD and JOHN FOWLER, Jr., are appointed to examine all gentlemen desiring to enter the New-York Bar, on Monday, Dec. 3, at 3 P. M.

Applications to be filed on or before Saturday, Dec. 1, with the Clerk at General Term.

☞ The Allen Agricultural Guard, Capt. VANDERBEEF, from R. L. ALLEN'S Agricultural Implement Factory, Jay-street, Brooklyn, turned out in large force yesterday, and visited Harlem for their annual target practice. They contended for some twenty volunteer prizes, had a good time generally, returned sober, and laid aside their weapons of war to resume the manufacture of the implements of peace—the plows, hoes, harrows, mowers, reapers, threshers, &c.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

SUPREME COURT.—Nos. 105, 128, 130, 153, 164, 166, 168, 167, 169, 170 to 174.

The argument in the matter of the new reservoir is laid over for the 14th of December.

Examination of candidates for admission to the bar, on Wednesday next. The examiners are Charles A. Peabody, Wm. H. Leonard and John Fowler, Jun.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Notice of issue for the ensuing Term must be filed by Friday next.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 15, 16, 22, 31, 174, 177, 180, [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nov. 27.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

MOTIONS.

Haggerty vs. Breech.—I do not consider the answer frivolous, although the defence set up is not in my opinion good.

Lord vs. Crane.—The purchaser has acted fairly. He should be indemnified for any expenses he may have incurred, and should be paid the costs of this motion, and his disbursements and counsel fee in examining the title, and say $100 for an indemnity for other losses. Let there be a resale, if the moving party give security that on such resale the sum of $2,500 shall be bid for the property; the costs of the sale should also be paid, unless the persons interested in the matter waive this.

Fenniman vs. The New-York Balance Dock Company.—Bridge vs. Same.—Injunction prayed for must be granted, and continue to the end of the suit. $10 costs allowed to plaintiff in each action.

Before Hon. Justice Gowen.

Suydam vs. Suydam.—Motion denied.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson, U. S. C.

The case of Sylvanus M. Spencer, charged with the murder of Capt. Frayser, of the ship *Sea Witch*, was closed yesterday and submitted to the Commissioner, who will give his decision in a day or two.

[Advertisement.]

OUR PLATFORM BROAD—OUR PRINCIPLES GOOD.—A union of interests, or inducements to purchase a Fall and Winter supply of Under-garments and Hosiery, at RAY'S Manufactory, No. 106 Bowery, near Grand-street.

The goods are the very best in the market.

The goods are the cheapest in the market.

LETTERS OF HENRY CLAY

INTERESTING POLITICAL REMINISCENCES.

MR. CLAY AND THE PRESIDENCY.

Letters from Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay.

A very interesting volume has been compiled from the Private Correspondence of HENRY CLAY, by CALVIN COLTON, and published by A. S. BARNES & Co., of this City. While we cannot regard the selection or compilation as having been made with any great degree of skill or of good judgment, we find in the volume many letters of general interest, and of very considerable political importance. Mr. CLAY played for a long series of years, so prominent and influential a part in the politics of the country, and so short a time has elapsed since his death, that thousands in every section of the Union will peruse these records of his personal and private opinions, on the leading events of the day, with deep interest.

We shall take an early opportunity of referring more fully to the incidents and actors of the years covered by this volume. For the present we can only present the following extracts from its pages, referring to the latter years of Mr CLAY'S long and honored life:

The Nomination for the Presidency in 1848—Gen. Taylor and Mr. Clay.

MR. CLAY'S VIEWS ABOUT THE CONTEST AND CANDIDATE.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, Aug. 4, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your friendly letter prior to my departure from home ten days ago, and brought it with me to this place. I thank you for the kind tender of your friendly offices, of which, if there should be need, I shall avail myself, with the fullest confidence of your fidelity to the Whig cause, and in your personal regard to me.

I think it even now very manifest that the Locco-Foco Party does not intend to make General TAYLOR its Presidential candidate; and if it should not, should but designate some other candidate, the condition, of popular unanimity, on which alone he stated, in one of his late letters, that he will consent to run, will not exist. I think it impossible that the General should maintain silence as to his principles. He must make some public avowal of them, in other words, he must say whether he is a Whig or a Democrat. Such silence could not, I think, be maintained by General WASHINGTON, if he were to rise from the dead and consented to be again run for the Presidency. General JACKSON was constrained to proclaim his, although he did not afterward conform to them.

But suppose him to preserve silence, and the other party to designate some other candidate, what then are the Whigs to do? Will they not only forego all their objections to a mere military man, as President, but take one haphazard, without knowing whether he holds a single principle in common with them?

I have thought for some time, and continue to think, that it is highly probable that the other party will finally settle down on General SCOTT, and I think I have seen some indications of this, both in its conduct and in his.

You ask me what is the best mode of conducting the campaign in your State? I should think it best to rely upon the old issues, with the exception of that of a bank of the United States, which I believe was never pressed in Pennsylvania. There is, 1st. The principle of protection, and the fraud practiced on Pennsylvania by the Kane letter. In further support of this fraud I learned yesterday from Hon. REVERDY JOHNSON, that, during the canvass of 1844, when some interrogatories were addressed from your State to POLK, requesting a more explicit avowal of his opinion in regard to the tariff of 1842, Mr. BUCHANAN wrote to Tennessee that the Kane letter was working well, and begging that those interrogatories might not be answered, and Mr. POLK accordingly remained silent.

Then there is, 2d. The Mexican war, its causes, the manner of conducting it, and the great National debt which it fastens on the country. 3. The alarming increase of the vetoes and the abuses of the Executive power—the improvement of the country, etc., etc. These and other topics will readily present themselves, and will be treated by you to the greatest advantage.

It is true, as you remark, that the famished condition of Europe has concealed the effects of the Tariff of 1846; but these will be more and more manifested as bread and other food become there abundant. Already have the prospects of a good crop in Europe led to a decline in the prices of American food.

I shall remain here until Monday next, when I purpose passing through your native State to Cape May, where I desire to enjoy a sea-bath, which I never in my life before had an opportunity of doing. You must not, however, infer that my health is bad. It is on the contrary very good. H. CLAY.

LETTERS FROM GEN. TAYLOR TO MR. CLAY BEFORE THE NOMINATION.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

HEAD-QUARTERS, Army of Occupation,
CAMP NEAR MONTEREY, Nov. 4, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: By yesterday's mail I had the gratification of receiving your very welcome letter of the 27th September. Rest assured that nothing has transpired, nothing can transpire, to impair the amicable and kindly relations which it has been my pleasure and pride for so long time to maintain with you. Hints similar to those to which you refer have been thrown out in letters which I have recently received; but they have had no influence whatever upon me; not one word has served, in the remotest degree, to prejudice me against yourself or your friends, in either personal or political relations.

I fully agree with you in the necessity for more deliberation in the selection of a candidate for the Presidency, and I truly regret my name should have been used in that relation. It has been permitted with the greatest reluctance on my part, and only from a sense of duty to the country. My repugnance to being a candidate before the nation for that exalted office has been frankly and sincerely made known. Most truly is it my hope that before next November the Party may select a Whig in all respects worthy of the confidence of the country. To a mutual friend of ours I have recently made this announcement, asserting my great desire for the quiet private occupations, as not only a more appropriate termination to my services as a soldier, and more consonant with my earnest wishes, but particularly proper in reference to my limited acquaintance with matters of civil and national polity. I stated to him specifically that I was ready to stand aside, if you or any other Whig were the choice of the Party, and I sincerely hoped such might be their decision.

The importance of harmony and good feeling among the opponents of the present dynasty, is by no one appreciated more considerately than by myself, and whatever may be the decision of the Party, I shall be studiously guarded in this particular, and strive to lend my best endeavors to the preservation of unity.

Permit me to repeat, that whatever representations may be made to me, from any source, conveying any expression of disrespect toward yourself or your friends, or that either entertain unfriendly feelings toward me, be assured, my dear Sir, they will be repelled and discredited, as they justly merit.

I am much rejoiced that I have this opportunity to assure you, not only of my frank and full confidence in your friendship and kindly feelings, but that I warmly appreciate your wishes for my own success, and your expressed desire to contribute to it.

With my cordial assurance that what is herein written is dictated by the same candid and friendly spirit, so evident in your own letter, I subscribe myself, most sincerely and faithfully, your friend.

Z. TAYLOR.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Dec. 26, 1847.

MY DEAR SIR: Your kind and acceptable letter of the 13th instant, congratulating me on my safe return to the United States and for the complimentary and flattering terms you have been pleased to notice my services, I beg leave to tender you my sincere thanks.

The warm and hearty reception I have met with from so many of my fellow-citizens, where I have mingled among them since my return, in addition to their manifestations of their high appreciation and approval of my conduct while in Mexico, has been truly gratifying, and has ten-fold more than compensated me for the dangers and toils I have encountered in the public service, as well as for the privations in being so long separated from my family and friends; yet there are circumstances connected with my operations in that country which I can never forget, and which I must always think of with feelings of the deepest sorrow and regret.

I left Mexico after it was determined the column under my orders was to act on the defensive, and after the capital of the enemy had fallen into our hands, and their army dispersed, on a short leave of absence, to visit my family, and to attend to some important private affairs, which could not well be arranged without my being present, and which had been too long neglected. After reaching New-Orleans, I informed the Secretary of War that should my presence in Mexico be deemed necessary at any time, I was ready to return, and that a communication on that or any other subject connected with my public duties, would reach me if addressed to this place. I therefore feel bound to remain here, or in the vicinity, until the proper authorities at Washington determine what disposition is to be made of [illegible]. Under this state of things I do not exercise [illegible] my power to visit [illegible] my family, and [illegible] to attend to [illegible] affairs, to which I am [illegible] attached; as well as again to visit, if not the place of my nativity, where I was reared from infancy to early manhood. And, let me assure you, I duly appreciate your kind invitation to visit you at your own hospitable home, and should anything occur which will enable me to [illegible] I will embrace the opportunity with much real pleasure.

I regret to say, I found my family, or rather Mrs. TAYLOR, on my return, in feeble health, as well as my affairs in any other than a prosperous condition: the latter was, however, to be expected, and I must devote what time I can spare, or can be spared from my public duties, in putting them in order as far as I can do so.

Should circumstances so turn out as will induce you to visit Washington the present Winter, I trust you will take every precaution to protect yourself while traveling from the effects of the severe cold weather you must necessarily encounter in crossing the mountains, particularly so after having passed several of the last Winters in the South.

The letter which you did me the honor to address me, referred to, reached me on the eve of my leaving Monterey to return to the United States, and was at once replied to, which reply I flatter myself reached you shortly after writing your last communication; in which I stated, although I had received some letters from individuals in Kentucky, calculated, or perhaps intended, to produce unkind feelings on my part toward you, even admitting such was the case, their object has not been accomplished in the slightest degree, and I hope it will never be the case.

Please present me most kindly to your excellent lady, and wishing you and yours continued health and prosperity, I remain, with respect and esteem, etc. Z. TAYLOR.

General Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, LA., April 30, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: Your highly esteemed letter of the 4th inst. was duly received, for which you have my best thanks. It was highly gratifying to me to hear from you, and to learn you had returned to Ashland, after so long a travel during the most inclement season of the year, in good health, which, I flatter myself, you will long continue to enjoy. Your views, as regards our respective chances to succeed to the Presidency at the coming election, are entitled to the greatest respect and consideration, as your opportunities of knowing the opinion of the people generally throughout the country, as regards that matter, are much better than mine can possibly be, having recently made a visit to the seat of the General Government, to three or four of our largest cities, and passed through, into, and along the borders of several of the strongest States in the Union; while I have, since my return from Mexico, for the most part remained stationary in an out-of-the-way place, where I see or hear but little of political movements or matters, save through the newspapers and letters, for the most part written and published by politicians, the editors and writers of the same are sometimes mistaken in their views on the subject of President-making, as other people.

I conceive I am, owing to circumstances which I could not well avoid, placed in rather a peculiar situation, as regards my being a candidate for the Presidency. It is well known to those who had my confidence, that I was very much opposed, when the matter was first agitated in several of the public journals, which was soon after the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, to my name being used as a candidate for that office, which I resisted as far as I could well do so, stating to those around me that I had no aspirations for civil office of any kind; that my greatest ambition was to bring the war we were engaged in to a speedy and honorable termination; that by being considered a candidate for that situation, would have the effect to make the President hostile to me even without his being aware of it, and in such a way as to impair my usefulness in the field, if not to destroy it, as regarded the object I had nearest my heart, which has been realized to the full extent of my expectation; for ever since the battle of Monterey, until I left Mexico, the hand of the Executive was laid heavily on me.

My name continued to be constantly referred to through some of the newspapers, from the time previously mentioned, as a candidate for the Presidency, until the battle of Buena Vista, soon after which I began to receive many letters from some of the first political men of the nation, and from several States, in which they stated that it was in contemplation to bring my name before the country as the Whig candidate for the Presidency, in November, 1848. In reply, I frankly stated my objections to their doing so; among others, that I was no politician, and that it might be considered presumption in me to aspire to that high station, when there were such statesmen who might be elevated to it as yourself, Mr. CRITTENDEN, Judge MCLEAN, and JOHN M. CLAYTON, and hundreds of others unknown to me, who were, I conceived, much better qualified to preside over the destinies of the country than I was; that you were my first choice, nor did I wish to be in the way of any prominent Whig who might be brought out for that office. To which they replied—some of whom were your warm political and personal friends—that you would not again permit your name to be brought before the country as a candidate, and that they did not believe any other Whig, owing to events which had taken place, was so likely to be elected, in opposition to the party in power, as myself; and that I owed it to the country to permit my name to be used for said object; that I "could not avoid being a candidate if I would, and ought not if I could." Under this state of things I reluctantly yielded to their wishes. About the same time, I informed a distinguished member of Congress, that the arrangements for the next Presidential campaign were to be made during the approaching session of that body, which would shortly meet; and if, after consulting the members of both branches of the same, it was thought advisable to take up some other individual of the party who was more available, he was authorized to withdraw my name from the contest, and if it was you who was fixed on, so much the better. After writing said letter, I received the proceedings of the people called together in primary assemblies in several of the States, nominating me as a candidate for the Presidency at the next election, and in several instances stating it was understood that, in the event of any distinguished Whig being brought out as a candidate, I would at once withdraw my name; but urging me not to do so, but to continue as a candidate under all circumstances, on the grounds I had taken, which was not to be the exclusive candidate of any party, etc.; and on reaching New-Orleans many friends called on me to let it be publicly announced that my name as a candidate for the office in question would not be withdrawn, let who would be in the field, which I consented to, and advised my friends in Washington of my change in that respect, without delay. I therefore now consider myself in the hands of the people, a portion of whom have placed my name before the country, for the highest office in their gift, without any agency of mine in the matter, and if they should think proper to drop me and take another, which they ought to do, provided they can fix on a more available candidate, and one better qualified to serve them, and cast their votes for him at the proper time, and should succeed in electing him, it will neither be a source of mortification or disappointment to me. On the contrary, if he is honest, truthful, and patriotic, I will rejoice at the result. And I can say, in all sincerity, that should you receive the nomination of the Whig National Convention, which is to meet in Philadelphia in June, and should be elected in November, but few of your friends will be more gratified than myself. And should you be unsuccessful, and should it be thought your being a candidate had the effect of preventing my election, it will not produce the slightest feeling of unkindness toward you, but I will continue to cherish those kind feelings which I have entertained for you for many years, which I hope are reciprocal. Z. TAYLOR.

Gen. Taylor to Mr. Clay.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 17, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: On my return here a day or two since, after a short absence, I found your highly esteemed letter of the 23d ult., for which accept my most cordial thanks. The one referred to, written by you in May last, reached me by due course of mail, and I owe you an apology for not replying to it, which I deferred doing from day to day, under the expectation that certain events would occur which I wished to refer to in my reply, but which were so long in taking place as to induce me to give up doing so altogether. Said letter was entirely satisfactory, as regarded the matter alluded to, (and to put an end to the misrepresentations growing out of the same, going the rounds through various newspapers, I at once caused a short article to that effect to be published in the *Picayune* of New-Orleans, which may have met your eye,) and relieved me from great anxiety, as I believed the course then pursuing by certain individuals touching our correspondence, was calculated, if not intended, to bring about a state of distrust, if not unkind feelings, between you and myself, as well as some of our friends; which, had they succeeded in doing, would, so far as I am concerned, been a source of much pain and mortification to me.

There certainly could be no objection or impropriety in your permitting your friends to read any of the letters I wrote you, who ought not to have made any use of them, for any purpose, without your authority, as there was an implied confidence at least, which ought not to have been violated. It is true, I allowed a few and very confidential friends to read yours to me, nor am I aware that any use was made of them, directly or indirectly, for any purpose whatever; nor was any copy taken of any one of them, nor furnished to a member of Congress, or any one else, although I have no doubt you have been informed I had done so.

The hostile course pursued by the Hon. Mr. BOTTS towards me, since I was brought prominently before the country, as a candidate for the highest office known to our laws, has been doubtless the cause of some mortification on the part of a portion of his friends, you perhaps among the number, as I feel confident that you did not approve of it. Had Mr. BOTTS, or any one else, opposed my election to the Presidency on the ground of want of proper qualifications to discharge the important duties connected with said office, in a becoming manner and proper spirit, it would have been all right and proper, and would not have given me one moment's concern; nor does it, at any rate; but the moment misrepresentation and scurrility were resorted to, whether it effected the object of defeating me or not, it must ultimately degrade those whoever may be concerned in it.

I trust I have many devoted personal friends, who, from various causes, were opposed to my reaching the office in question, and took every honorable and proper means in their power, and no other, to prevent my success, and I certainly would never think of censuring them, much less to permit it on my part to interrupt our friendly relations, because they have done what they thought right in opposing my election to an office which they thought another was better qualified to fill.

I beg leave to return you my sincere thanks for your kind invitation to visit Ashland, should I go to Kentucky before you leave for the South, which it would have afforded me much pleasure to have done, and passed a few days under your hospitable roof; but I must forego this pleasure, as it will be out of my power to leave Louisiana or Mississippi for several months, at any rate during the present year; but should you carry out your intentions of visiting the South, as contemplated, and should pass the month of January in New-Orleans, I will try and take you by the hand at that time, or during the same month.

Wishing you many years of health, happiness and prosperity, I remain, &c., Z. TAYLOR.

The volume from which we make these extracts does not contain a single letter from Mr. CLAY, in reply to those given above from Gen. TAYLOR.

GEN. SCOTT'S VIEWS CONCERNING THE NOMINATION.

General Scott to Mr. Clay.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., July 19, 1848.

MY DEAR MR. CLAY: I have been most unfortunate in respect to your very kind note to me of May 30, addressed to this place. It followed me to Frederick, Md., (then to Washington, a second time to Frederick, thence to Leonardstown, (our friend JOHN LEE'S post-office,) and after lying there long after I had left his hospitable mansion, it has finally just overtaken me here, old Washington.

It is now sixty days since I landed on the Jersey shore, with a Mexican disease upon me, and although obliged to travel and to engage in the most vexatious and disgusting work, I have not had the strength to walk three hundred yards at once in the whole time. I am still very feeble, and go to-morrow to the sea-shore to gain vigor to meet the same Court (nearly) in my own case, at the beginning of the next month.

I left Mexico in the comfortable belief that the choice of a Whig candidate for the Presidency had been narrowed down to two names, yours and that of General TAYLOR, and that you would be the nominee. The day after I landed a distinguished public man from a wing of the Capitol, a friend of yours, passing by got out of the train to see me. I stated my impressions and wishes to him, and was astonished to hear him say that your friends in Congress, with four exceptions—BERRIEN and BADGER, but no Kentuckians, were two of them—had given you up on some calculation of a want of availability! I promptly said, if I could be flattered into the belief that my name on the same ticket (below yours) would add the vote of a single State, I might be considered as at the service of the Party, and authorized him to say so on his return to Washington, notwithstanding my reluctance to change my army commission, &c. In a day or two I went to Washington, visited Frederick and returned, but I was confined to a sick bed, and, although I saw many political men, I was not in a condition to converse or to exercise the slightest influence. I believe the impression was quite general that I was not likely to recover. At the end of a week, however, I got back, with difficulty, to Frederick, and there the nomination of General TAYLOR reached me.

If he shall frankly accept the nomination as a Whig, with a pledge to administer the Government on the principles of the Party, I shall fervently pray for his success. If not, I shall at least be indifferent. Your obedient servant, W. SCOTT.

MR. CLAY'S POSITION AND ACTION AFTER THE NOMINATION.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

ASHLAND, June 22, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I wished much to see you, and hope soon to meet you. I got your letter from CHOLES on your way home, and I have received today your favor of the 20th with the newspaper you sent me. Judge ROBERTSON has returned, and has given me much information; but there are some points which you can best elucidate.

I shall take no active or partisan part in the canvass, but remain quiet, submitting to what has been done so far as relates to myself. I think this is the course prompted by self-respect and personal dignity. I shall attend no ratification meetings. How can I sanction and approve what the seven delegates from Kentucky did in the Convention, without virtually condemning what the five delegates did? How can I publicly and warmly support a candidate who declared that, in a reversal of conditions, he would not have supported, but opposed me? I am not misled by the humbuggery of the Louisiana delegates. What credentials, what instructions had they? They showed none, and had none.

In November, if I am spared, I shall, with all the lights then before me, go to the polls and vote for that candidate whose election I believe will be least prejudicial to the country. Of course I can never vote for CASS.

It is too soon to form any satisfactory opinion as to the issue of the contest. Neither candidate seems to be entirely acceptable to the party which supports him. And I suppose that party will probably succeed between whose members there will be ultimately the least division and the greatest intermediate reconciliation.

P. S.—The Governor very handsomely tendered me the Executive appointment to the Senate, which I this day declined accepting. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to a Committee of Louisville.

ASHLAND, June 28, 1848.

GENTLEMEN: I received your favor adverting to certain reports in circulation in respect to me, with regard to the approaching Presidential election, and requesting information in relation to them.

Recognizing you as among my staunchest, truest, and most faithful friends, I shall ever feel under the greatest obligations to you, and shall be always happy when I can command your approbation, or do anything agreeable to you. But I should not be entitled to your esteem if I did not continue to act, as I have ever endeavored to be governed, according to my own conscientious convictions of duty.

As far as I was personally concerned, I submitted to the decision of the late National Convention at Philadelphia. It has relieved me from much painful suspense and anxiety, if I had been nominated; and from great vexation, care and responsibility, if I had been subsequently elected. I shall do nothing in opposition to it. I shall give no countenance or encouragement to any third party movements, if any should be attempted against it. I desire to remain henceforward in undisturbed tranquillity and perfect repose. I have been much importuned from various quarters to indorse General TAYLOR as a good Whig, who will, if elected, act on Whig principles and carry out Whig measures. But how can I do that? Can I say that in his hands Whig measures will be safe and secure, when he refuses to pledge himself to their support? when some of his most active friends say they are obsolete; when he is presented as a no-party candidate? when the Whig Convention at Philadelphia refuse to recognize or proclaim its attachment to any principles or measures, and actually laid on the table resolutions having that object in view?

Ought I to come out as a warm and partisan supporter of a candidate who, in a reversal of our conditions, announced his purpose to remain as a candidate, and consequently to oppose me, so far as it depended upon himself? Tell me what reciprocity is in this? Magnanimity is a noble virtue, and I have always endeavored to practice it; but it has its limits, and the line of demarcation between it and meanness is not always clearly discernible. I have been reminded of the course I pursued in the case of the nomination of General HARRISON in 1839. But General HARRISON was not merely a Whig in name. He was committed and pledged to the support of the measures of the Whigs. He did not declare that he would stand as a candidate in opposition to the nomination of the Convention. He was, moreover, a civilian of varied and extensive experience.

I lost the nomination, as I firmly believe, by the conduct of the majorities in the delegations from Kentucky in Congress and in the Convention, and I am called upon to ratify what they did, in contravention, as I also believe, of the wishes of a large majority of the people of Kentucky! I am asked to sanction and approve the course of the seven delegates from Kentucky, who, in violation of the desire of their constituents, voted against me, and virtually to censure and condemn the five who voted for me!

It seems to me, gentlemen, that self-respect, the consistency of my character, and my true fame, require that I should take no action or partisan agency in the existing contest. If it was between Locco-Foco principles and Whig principles, I would engage in it with all the ardor of which I am capable; but alas! I fear that the Whig Party is dissolved, and that no longer are there Whig principles to excite zeal and to stimulate exertion. I am compelled, most painfully, to believe that the Whig Party has been overthrown by a mere personal party, just as much having that character as the Jackson Party possessed it twenty years ago.

In such a contest I can feel no enthusiasm; and I am not hypocrite enough to affect what I do not feel. There is undoubtedly a choice, but I regard it as a choice of evils, which I will make for myself in due time, under the influence of the great principles for which I have so long contended. I think my friends ought to leave me quiet and undisturbed in my retirement. I have served the country faithfully and to the utmost of my poor ability. If I have not done more, it has not been for want of heart or inclination. My race is run. During the short time which remains to me in this world, I desire to preserve untarnished that character which so many have done me the honor to respect and esteem. They may rest assured that I will intentionally do nothing to forfeit or weaken their good opinion of me. Abstaining henceforward from all active part in public affairs, and occupying myself with my private and more solemn duties, I shall, if spared, go to the polls at the proper season, like any other private citizen, and cast my vote as I may deem best and safest for the principles I have sustained, and for my country. Seeking to influence nobody, I hope to be permitted to pursue for myself the dictates of my own conscience.

Such is the view which I have of the present posture of the Presidential question, and my relations to it. More light may be hereafter thrown upon it, which I shall be most happy to receive, and if it should point to a different course of duty I shall not hesitate to follow it.

I address this letter to you in consequence of yours, and from the friendly regard I entertain for you. I should have preferred that you had not thought it necessary to appeal to me. It is manifest from the tenor of my reply that it is not intended for publication. I am, &c.

H. CLAY.

Gen. Taylor's Administration—Mr. Clay's Position.

MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Mr. Clay to Nicholas Dean.

ASHLAND, June 21, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favors of the 1st and 4th instant. I regret extremely that many of the appointments of the Executive are so unsatisfactory to the public; and still more that there should be just occasion for it. I fear that the President confides that matter too much to the Secretaries, and that they have selfish and ulterior views in the selections which they make. It is undeniable that the public patronage has been too exclusively confined to the original supporters of Gen. TAYLOR, without sufficient regard to the merits and just claims of the great body of the Whig Party. This is both wrong and impolitic.

You tell me that it will be difficult to repress an expression of the Whig dissatisfaction, prior to the meeting of Congress. I should be very sorry if this was done so early, if it should become necessary (I hope it may not) to do it at all. I think there ought not to be any denunciation of the Administration, unless it is rendered proper for its plans of public policy. If, before these are developed, the Administration should be arraigned, it would be ascribed to disappointment as to the distribution of the patronage of the Government. It will be different, if, contrary to what we have a right to hope and expect, the Administration should fail to support and recommend the great measures of the Whig Party.

As to myself, I need not say to you, that I shall go to Washington, if I am spared, with a firm determination to oppose or support measures according to my deliberate sense of their effects upon the interests of our country. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

NEW-ORLEANS, March 13, 1849.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 3d instant. I concluded not to attend the Call Session, which I could not have done without much personal discomfort.

The Cabinet of General TAYLOR was not, it seems, exactly as you supposed. Some of the appointments excited surprise. I think that he might have made one of greater strength. I am truly concerned that LETCHER was overlooked. I had strong hopes that he would have been appointed, and I thought I had reason for them.

I think it quite likely that you may be right in supposing that neither I nor my friends will find much favor at Court. As to myself, having given no just cause for its frowns, I can bear them without difficulty; but the President will be unwise if he neglects or proscribes my friends. Without them, he never could have been elected.

While I have no desire to go into Convention, I shall make no decision until my return. I leave this city on the 17th instant, and stopping on the river at one or two places, I hope to reach home about the last of the month. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to his Wife.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 26, 1849.

MY DEAR WIFE: There is a bundle of papers in my office up-stairs, inclosed in a pasteboard paper, and tied up with tape, containing the letters from General TAYLOR to me. Among them is one from him to me, dated at Monterey, in Mexico, I think, in September, 1847. He and I differ about the contents of that letter; and I wish you would find it, and get THOMAS to make and send me a neat copy of it, and put up the original back again where you find it.

I am still staying at the National Hotel, where I have a good parlor and bed-room, for which, and my board, I pay thirty dollars per week. The British Minister occupies rooms near mine, and I yesterday dined with him. He has his wife with him, a niece of the Duke of WELLINGTON, a plain, but sensible person.

I have dined with the President, but declined to dine with CLAYTON and REVERDY JOHNSON, on account of a bad cold. These people are all civil with me but nothing more. From everybody of both parties, I receive friendly attentions and kind consideration.

My love to JOHN. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S INTRODUCTION OF THE COMPROMISE MEASURES.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor, and I am very glad to find that my movement to compromise the Slavery question is approved. The timid from the North hesitate, and the violent from the South may oppose it, but I entertain hopes of its success. From another quarter (the Administration) there may be a gentle breeze of approbation.

I shall need, therefore, popular support. Large public meetings (one at New-York especially) indorsing my plan substantially, would do much good. Perhaps the last of next week or the week after may be early enough. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 15, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 12th inst. I am glad to hear of the contemplated popular movement in the City of New-York, on the subject of the questions concerning Slavery which are producing so much unhappy division and distraction. It will do much good, if it be large, imposing, and be attended without distinction of party. But I must think that its beneficial effects will depend much upon its being conducted and regarded as a local and spontaneous assemblage, without any ground for the imputation of its being prompted from any exterior source. And I therefore think it would be best that there should not be any distant intervention from Congress or from any remote quarter. It would indeed be very difficult, putting that consideration aside, to prevail upon members of Congress, at the moment of so much interest and excitement, to quit Congress and repair to New-York to address the meeting. At all events, motives of delicacy and propriety would restrain me from addressing any member of Congress to leave his official position with such purpose. I should hope that it was not necessary, and that gentlemen from New-York, the fresher from the masses the better, could be induced, from patriotic considerations, to attend and address the meeting.

My accounts of the reception of my scheme of adjustment and accommodation of the Slavery questions are encouraging. There is some holding back in each quarter, from a purpose of not committing itself, until the views of the other are known. But, in spite of this reserve, there are outbreaks of approbation and sanction of the scheme. And although I cannot positively say so, I entertain strong hopes that it will furnish the basis of concord and a satisfactory accommodation.

H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to James Harlan.

WASHINGTON, March 10, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I have been very thankful to you for the information you have, from time to time, communicated to me during the session of Congress. While on the other hand you have found me an inattentive correspondent. My apparent neglect proceeded merely from the cause that I had nothing certain or definite to communicate.

The all-engrossing subject of Slavery continues to agitate us, and to paralyze almost all legislation. My hopes are strong that the question will ultimately be amicably adjusted, although when or how cannot be clearly seen.

My relations to the Executive are civil but cold. We have very little intercourse of any kind. Instead of any disposition to oblige me, I feel that a contrary disposition has been sometimes manifested. In the case of a Marshal for our State, four of the Whig members, of which I was one, united from the first in recommending Mr. MITCHELL. Two others of them (making six) informed the Secretary of the Interior that they would be satisfied with Mr. MITCHELL; yet SEMED was nominated, and his nomination is now before the Senate. It was the act of the President, against the advice of EWING.

I have never before seen such an Administration. There is very little coöperation or concord between the two ends of the avenue. There is not, I believe, a prominent Whig in either House that has any confidential intercourse with the Executive. Mr. SEWARD, it is said, had; but his late Abolition speech has, I presume, cut him off from any such intercourse, as it has eradicated the respect of almost all men for him.

I shall continue to act according to my convictions of duty, coöperating where I can with, the President, and opposing where I must.

I congratulate you on your appointment as one of the revisers. H. CLAY.

Mr. Clay to Mr. Harlan.

WASHINGTON, March 22, 1850.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor of the 15th inst. What you have stated, in answer to those who have inquired of you, whether under any contingency I would consent to be a candidate for the Presidency in 1852, is pretty much what I should have said myself if I said anything; but I have great repugnance to say anything about it. It would be great folly for me, at my age, with the uncertainty of life, and with a recollection of all the past, to say now that I would, under any contingencies, be a candidate. I can scarcely conceive any, there are none in the range of probability that would reconcile me to the use of my name. I have already publicly declared that I entertained no wish or expectation of being a candidate; and I would solemnly proclaim that I never would be, under any circumstances whatever, if I did not think no citizen has a right thus absolutely to commit himself.

We cannot yet see clearly how or when our Slavery difficulties are to be settled. H. CLAY.

GEN. TAYLOR'S DEATH—MR. CLAY'S RELATIONS WITH MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Clay to Mrs. Thomas H. Clay.

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1850.

MY DEAR MARY: My health is reasonably good. Mrs. BRAND, of Lexington, and her party are now here, and will to-day witness the funeral ceremonies of General TAYLOR, about which the whole city is now in commotion.

Tell THOMAS that I think the event which has happened will favor the passage of the Compromise bill.

I cannot tell you, my dear MARY, how anxious I am to be home with your dear mother, my wife, and all of you. H. CLAY

Mr. Clay to his Son Thomas.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 4, 1850.

MY DEAR THOMAS: I am here on my way to Newport, for which place I proceed to-morrow, and hope to reach it during the night.

I received your letter of the 26th ultimo, and I was gratified to learn that your prospects from the saw-mill were so good.

My relations with Mr. FILLMORE are perfectly friendly and confidential. In the appointment of Mr. CRITTENDEN I acquiesced. Mr. F. asked me how we stood? I told him that the same degree of intimacy between us which once existed, no longer prevailed; but that we were on terms of civility. I added that, if he thought of introducing him into his Cabinet, I hoped that no considerations of my relations to him would form any obstacle.

I shall be very glad if anything can be done for CARROLL, and I will see on my return to Washington.

As to the Post-Office in Lexington, my wishes will, I anticipate, finally prevail.

I am very much worn down, but I hope that Newport will replace my health and strength.

My love to MARY and the children. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY DECLINES BEING A CANDIDATE FOR 1852.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullman.

ASHLAND, June 14, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR: I duly received your favor of the 29th ult., stating that some of my friends in New-York have it under discussion, to make a movement to bring forward my name for the Presidency; and inquiring, in entire confidence, what my own views and wishes are, upon the subject. I have delayed transmitting an answer to your letter, from a desire to give its important contents the fullest and most deliberate consideration. That I have now done, and I will communicate the result to you.

You will recollect that the last time but one that I was in the City of New-York, I had the pleasure of dining with you and a number of other friends at the house of our friend M.; that we then had a frank, full and confidential conversation on the connection of my name with the next Presidency; and that I then declared that I did not wish ever again to be brought forward as a candidate. From that declaration I have never since deviated in thought, word or deed. I have said or done nothing inconsistent with it; nothing which implied any desire on my part to have my name presented as a Presidential candidate. On a review and reconsideration of the whole matter, I adhere to that declaration.

Considering my age, the delicate state of my health, the frequency and the unsuccessful presentation of my name on former occasions, I feel an unconquerable repugnance to such a use of it again.

I cannot, therefore, consent to it. I have been sometimes tempted publicly to announce that, under no circumstances, would I yield my consent to be brought forward as a candidate. But I have been restrained from taking that step by two considerations. The first was, that I did not see any such general allusion to me, as a suitable person for the office, as to make it proper that I should break silence and speak out; and the second was that I have always thought that no citizen has a right to ostracise himself, and to refuse public service under all possible contingencies.

I might here stop, but I will add some observations on the general subject of the next election. I think it quite clear that a Democrat will be elected, unless that result shall be prevented by divisions in the Democratic Party. On these divisions the Whigs might advantageously count, if it were not for those which exist in their own Party. It is, perhaps, safest to conclude that the divisions existing in the two parties will counterbalance each other.

Party ties have no doubt been greatly weakened generally, and, in particular localities, have been almost entirely destroyed. But it would be unwise to suppose that, when the two parties shall have brought out their respective candidates, each will not rally around its own standard. There may be exceptions; but those, on the one side, will probably be counterpoised by those on the other. I believe that no one in the Whig Party could obtain a greater amount of support from the Democratic Party than I could; but in this I may be deceived by the illusions of egotism. At all events it would be unsafe and unwise for a candidate of one party to calculate upon any suffrages of the other. While I do not think that the hopes of success on the part of the Whigs at the next Presidential election are very flattering or encouraging, I would not discourage their putting forth their most energetic exertions. There are always the chances of the war. The other party may commit great blunders, as they did recently in your State, in the course of their Senators, who opposed the enlargement of the Erie Canal; and as they are disposed to do in respect to the lake, river and harbor improvements.

No candidate, I hope and believe, can be elected who is not in favor of the Union, and in favor of the Compromise of the last Congress (including the Fugitive Slave bill,) as necessary means to sustain it. Of the candidates spoken of on the Democratic side, I confess that I should prefer General CASS. He is, I think, more to be relied on than any of his competitors. During the trials of the long session of the last Congress, he bore himself firmly, consistently, and patriotically. He has quite as much firmness, and, I think, much more honesty and sincerity than Mr. BUCHANAN.

If I were to offer any advice to my friends, it would be not to commit themselves prematurely to either of the two Whig candidates who have been prominently put forward. Strong objections, although of a very different kind, exist against them both. They had better wait. It will be time enough next Winter to decide; and I am inclined to believe that both of those gentlemen will find, in the sequel, that they have taken, or their friends have put them in, the field, too early.

Besides pre-existing questions, a new one will probably arise at the next session of Congress, involving the right of any one of the States of the Union, upon its own separate will and pleasure, to secede from the residue, and become a distinct and independent power. The decision of that momentous question cannot but exert some influence, more or less, upon the next Presidential election. For my own part, I utterly deny the existence of any such right, and I think an attempt to exercise it ought to be resisted to the last extremity; for it is, in part, a question of union or no union.

You inquire if I will visit Newport this Summer, with the view of ascertaining whether it might not be convenient there, or at some other Eastern place, to present me a gold medal which I understand my good friends are preparing for me. I have been absent from home fifteen out of the last nineteen months, and I feel great reluctance to leaving it during the present Summer. If I were to go to the Eastward, I should have to return early in the Autumn, and soon after to go back to Washington, unless I resign my seat in the Senate of the United States. Under these circumstances, my present inclination is to remain at home and to attend to my private affairs, which need my care.

Should my friends persevere in their purpose of presenting me the proposed medal, some suitable time and place can be hereafter designated for that purpose. Surely no man was ever blessed with more ardent and devoted friends than I am, and, among them, none are more or perhaps so enthusiastic as those in the City of New-York. God bless them. I wish it was in my power to testify my gratitude to them in full accordance with the fervent impulses of my heart. H. CLAY.

MR. CLAY'S PREFERENCE FOR MR. FILLMORE.

Mr. Clay to Daniel Ullmann.

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1852.

MY DEAR SIR: I received your favor transmitting an engrossed copy of the address which you did me the honor to make to me on the occasion of presenting the medal which my New-York friends had offered me. I thank you for this corrected copy of the address, which is very beautifully engrossed.

The medal has been in the possession of the goldsmiths of this place, who desired the custody of it to gratify public curiosity. You wish it returned that a more accurate impression may be made by striking another. I examined it to see if I could discern the defect in the letters to which you refer, and I confess I cou d not. If to strike it again will occasion any trouble or expense to my friends, I think it might well be avoided,

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 113 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
SCHLESAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'rs).....123 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 32 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen' & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....462 Broadway.

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 220 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO...Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 18th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 300 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 358 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 27th, and 129 Nassau sts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
SYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants.).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....283 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK."....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO..54 Maiden-lane, and 50 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—By a single man, about 30, board with a private family in the neighborhood of Astor-place, east side of town preferred. For a single furnished room, with place for fire, with board, except dinners and suppers on week days, $3 a week will be paid. The advertiser will be found (as he thinks) an agreeable boarder, and is particular to find a home with an agreeable (Christian preferred) family. The advertiser is an accountant in a down-town store. Address H., box No. 484 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARDING.—A strictly private family, consisting of only three, would like the company of a lady and gentleman to board. To those that would like the society of a young married couple, with a fine suite of rooms, and the comforts of a good home with the best of society, can hear of such a place by calling at No. 61 West 26th-st., or addressing W. H. S., Box 3105, Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A private family would let two elegant parlors and bedroom, with exclusive use of bath, on the same floor, furnished or unfurnished, or a parlor and bedroom, to one or two gentlemen or a family, with or without partial board. The house is located No. 224 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife can obtain a pleasant parlor, on the first floor, with bed-room; also a suite on second floor. Gentlemen can be accommodated on the third floor with full board, gas, fuel and bath, at prices $5 to $7 per week. Location very convenient. Apply at 73 West 23d-st.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentleman, can be accommodated with board, at No. 140 West 11th-st. The house is new, and contains all the modern improvements. Unexceptionable reference required and given.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A lady having taken a first-class house, pleasantly situated, is desirous of taking families to board, where every attention will be paid to their comfort. For further particulars apply at 230 East 17th-st.

BOARDING.—Two gentlemen and their wives may be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, furnished, or unfurnished if desired, at No. 173 Hudson-st., near St. John's-park.

BOARDING.—To let with full board, at No. 82 Varick-st., opposite St. John's Park, two front rooms on the second and third floors, with all the modern improvements.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife and three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and good board at a moderate price, by applying at No. 262 Hicks-st., Brooklyn, between the South and Wall-st. Ferries.

BOARDING.—A few families or single gentlemen will be received as boarders, at No. 54 West 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—A very pleasant front room and bedroom to let, furnished, with board, to a gentleman and wife or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 19 Ninth-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Wanted, a well furnished room, with full board, including fire and light, where there are not any boarders, and the comforts of a home can be had at a moderate price, for a gentleman, wife and child. To save trouble, state location, room, number in family, and terms per month, including all the above. Address R., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A furnished back room on the 3d floor, and one on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The undersigned having taken the extensive premises, No. 451 Broome-st., near Broadway, calls upon his friends and such of the public as are in want of private rooms and board, to call and see his splendid apartments. As the above place is having completed his new and entire arrangements of the premises, he feels confident they cannot be surpassed, if equaled, for convenience and comfort. Parties engaging rooms can be accommodated with breakfast and tea if required. Families and day boarders accommodated on the most liberal terms. A large and commodious parlor and sitting room, together with a splendid piano-forte, will be devoted to the use of the occupants.

Warm and cold baths, together with every other modern improvement, tending to comfort.

O. G. DEVONPORT.

RATHBURN'S HOTEL—FULTON-STREET, BROOKLYN.—This favorably located and well appointed Hotel is now open for the reception of Permanent and Transient Boarders. It is the intention of the Proprietor to keep his Hotel in connection with the Bath Hotel, Sea Side, which is closed for the Winter. A share of patronage is respectfully solicited by the public's humble servant, B. RATHBUN.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large, second-story front room furnished, and back room, unfurnished, to let to gentlemen, in a private house, No. 34 West 11th-st.

TO PARENTS.—A lady pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantage for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the *Daily Times*, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

A CHOICE OF ROOMS—May now be secured with board, at No. 33 East 19th-st., cor. of University-place, at prices from $5 to $15. Dinner at 1 o'clock. 6th-av. stages pass the door.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours—the day.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 97 per cent., 95 per cent. and 189 per cent. above proof, of unequaled purity; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Colognes Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 89 Hammersley-st.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying, maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 219 Bowery.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As experienced Cook, (would assist in washing and ironing,) by a respectable middle-aged woman; understands cooking in the American, French and English styles; has served for years in first-class families where she refers. Also, by a Scotch Protestant young woman of respectability, as experienced seamstress and chambermaid. Both will be found an acquisition to ladies desiring first-class help. To be seen till engaged, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three Protestant young women; one as cook, washer and ironer; one as nurse and seamstress; one as chambermaid and waiter, or laundress. Also, by a young woman who has done general housework five years in one family. Also, by two colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable young women; one as cook and laundress. Can do the cooking, baking and plain pastry. Is a most excellent shirt sewer. Will give excellent City references. Wages $7 a month, in this City or Brooklyn. The other is a neat nurse and good sewer; will wash and iron for the nursery. Wages $4 a month. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 359 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a highly respectable married couple, together, in some respectable private family; the man as groom and coachman; is very careful and understands the care of horses thoroughly. The woman as cook, understands French and English cooking perfectly; has good reference. Call at No. 97 25-st., between 2d and 3d-avs., for two days. Have no objections to the country.

SITUATION WANTED.—By a well recommended young woman, as cook, washer and ironer; is a good plain cook and baker, and understands doing up ladies' finery in first class style; no objection to housework; will go in the country any distance, and will accept moderate wages, as she prefers a good home to high pay. Has first class City references from former employers, who are in the City to testify for her capabilities. Please call at No. 223 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family, by a very respectable man, who understands his business thoroughly, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in the City; has the best of references; is a Protestant, and will be found trustworthy and obliging. Any commands addressed to J. B., at Mr. Rocco's boot and shoe store, No. 369 Bowery, will meet attention the remainder of the week.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young girls, one as plain cook, washer and ironer, understands baking; has good reference from her last place where she lived four years; the other as chambermaid or waitress; has the best of City reference; has no objections to plain sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 157 Eldridge-st., in the rear, first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family, thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., *Times* office, or No. 64 West 18th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman to take care of children, or to have the management of a small family; would prefer the country. Respectable City references given. A line addressed to CATHERINE, at the Union-square Post-Office, for one week, will have immediate attention.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing, or to do work, or do general housework of a small family. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 205 Elm-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class laundress, or as chambermaid and fine laundress, by a very experienced girl who lived six years with her late employer; and as a good cook and to wash and iron by a tidy, active young woman. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—Four industrious girls lately landed want places to do general housework, chamberwork, &c., in the City or country. They will be content with $4 a month, and are not afraid to work. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, as chambermaid and laundress. Can be seen at her present employer's for one week. Perfectly understands her business. Call at No. 130 West 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady just arrived from London, age 35, is desirous to engage as housekeeper, or take charge of a small family or an invalid. Is also used to children, and no objection to travel. Address J. F., corner Duffield and Johnson sts., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, in a private family; good reference can be given. Can be seen for three days at her last place, No. 36 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as nurse and plain seamstress. Respectable reference can be seen at No. 61 Butler-st., South Brooklyn, in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady of several years' experience in teaching, as teacher of English, drawing, and English branches. Address Miss GRISWOLD, No. 226 Madison-st., New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman as good plain cook, and to assist in the washing and ironing, in a private family. Good City reference can be given. Call at No. 87 6th-av., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress; can be well recommended from her last place. Call at No. 84 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, to take care of children and sew. The very best City references given. Address No. 65 Pacific-st., Brooklyn; or call within two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as good plain cook, washer and ironer. Can be seen for two days at No. 247 8th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

PROTESTANT GIRL WANTED—German, Scotch or English, as nurse and chambermaid, and to do plain sewing, in a small family. Call at No. 193 Amity-st., near Court-st., south Brooklyn, between the hours of 10 and 12. Good references required.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, (English preferred,) a good washer and ironer and willing to make herself generally useful, will find a comfortable home and good wages by applying at No. 154 Court-st., Brooklyn.

DAILY OR OCCASIONAL GOVERNESS.—An English lady, at present engaged in teaching, but having some portion of her time unoccupied, wishes to devote it to giving instruction in English, Latin, Drawing and Music, upon the Piano or Concertina. A note addressed TEACHER, Broadway Post-Office, will receive prompt attention.

TEACHER.—A lady, a fine pianist, and one of five years' experience in teaching music and French, desires a situation in a seminary or private family. Will teach English, if necessary. Address, post-paid, EDUCATION, Vienna Phelps, Ontario County, New-York, stating proposed salary, without fail.

TEACHER WANTED—A gentleman capable of teaching French, Latin and Drawing, together with the ordinary English branches, is wanted to teach a few boys, a short distance from the City. A man of religious principles preferred. Address Box No. 1,475, Post-Office, New-York, with references, salary required, &c.

YOUNG MAN WANTED.—A grocery and commission house in this City wants a young man with a few hundred dollars at command, to go West and take charge of the sale of groceries and solicit consignments. To one who can fill the above a liberal chance will be given. A young man from the country wishing to establish in the West will find this a rare chance. Address GROCERY, at the office of this paper.

DRY GOODS SALESMAN.—An experienced dry goods salesman is open for an engagement for the coming year. Is well acquainted with the merchants of Virginia and North Carolina, both town and country. To a first class importing and jobbing house, he could make himself valuable, and command a large cash and six months trade. The best references given. Address O. P. H., *Daily Times* office.

EMPLOYERS WISHING GOOD SERVANTS—Will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels, boarding-houses and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 247 Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, waiters, coachmen, farming laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 108 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 479 8th-av., between 35th and 36th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A most respectable widow lady, with unexceptionable City reference, wishes to find a situation, as above. Any lady who would want a good, kind, affectionate nurse, would do well to call at Mrs. Burk's, No. 11 6th-st., near 3d-av. Can be seen for two days.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—In a gentleman's family, by a lady of respectability, and fully competent for the situation. Address C. W. L., *Times* Office.

WASHING WANTED—By a Presbyterian woman, who will take families' washing by the month; is an excellent laundress. Good City reference—No. 81 West 15th-st., in the rear, first floor, between 6th and 7th avs.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

CHILD'S NURSE.—A gentleman would like to find a situation as child's nurse for a neat, tidy young girl, who has acted in that capacity in his family for the last six years. She is capable of taking care of a child from its birth. Apply at Room No. 106 Pierrepont House, Brooklyn, between 3 and 4 o'clock P. M., or at No. 74 Warren-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,554 Post-Office.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A good brown mare, sound and kind, a fast traveler, and will stand without being tied; a good family horse for a light wagon, nine years old past, with a light top spring wagon and harness, only three or four days from the country. Inquire at No. 118 Norfolk-st., New-York.

WANTED TO PURCHASE FOR CASH—A horse, cart, and work of store. Address F. H. N., Broadway Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Situated on Union Square, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC. Time unlimited. At DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, a practical book-keeper conducts students through a regular set of books as practiced in actual business. Those entering this day will be carefully and privately instructed so as to understand double-entry by Jan. 1.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS, AT HOME, with his own. Terms, $166 per annum. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences and moral and physical training, judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

MUSICAL.—Mr. EDMOND ANDRAD begs to contradict the report that he would not receive Piano Scholars in New-York this Winter. Although engaged part of the time out of town, he will receive a few scholars in the City. Address *Times* Office.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MUSICAL.—A lady of superior acquirements is desirous of obtaining a few pupils for instruction on the piano, to be attended at their residences. Terms reasonable. Address Box No. 3,903 Post-Office.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn, **ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms, can be had at the Academies.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMY—No. 58 West 14th-st., New-York; Montague Hall, Brooklyn. The School is now open. Pupils can join at any time, the quarter commencing from the day of entry. Practising Class every Saturday Evening for grown persons. Gentlemen's Evening Class Monday and Thursday, at 7½ P. M. Soirées given as usual.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AMITY GUARDS.—At a special meeting of the AMITY GUARDS, held at their rooms, No. 218 Wooster-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 27, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

Whereas, At the second annual target excursion of the Amity Guard, Mr. ASHBALD D. CRANE, one of our invited guests, lost his life by the extreme carelessness of persons or person unknown to us heretofore.

Resolved, That we most sincerely regret the accident which has called from us one of nature's noblemen, and we sincerely condole with the family and relatives of deceased, hoping that they may consider it an act of all-wise Providence, who doeth all things.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral of Mr. CRANE in a body. JOHN RILEY, Chairman.

GEORGE W. KEILY,
L. D. WHITE,
F. BRETTELL,
J. HARRINGTON,
J. W. HARRON,
} Committee.

WE NOTICE IN A CIRCULAR—A lecture is to be delivered at the Tabernacle, Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., by WM. H. PRATT, of Hatley, Lower Canada, for the purpose of removing all prejudices, and so making peace between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Churches, so long dissevered: if accomplished, would it not bring the conversion of world? We would ask who would not hear it. He will also interest them with a few remarks on the French Rebellion, and his efforts to stop that war. Doors open at 7, and Lecture at 8 o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—The members, honorary members, and friends of Niagara Engine Co. No. 4, are requested to meet at the Engine House, No. 220 Mercer-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our deceased associate, WALLACE T. VARCUM.

By order of the Foreman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—L. N. FOWLER will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and busts. Examination of heads at the close of the lecture. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

A FAREWELL MISSIONARY MEETING will be held in Dr. PARKER'S Church, (cor. of 4th-av. and 22d-st.,) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses will be made by Rev Henry Harris Jessup, about to go to Syria; Rev. Tillman C. Trowbridge, appointed to the Armenian Mission, and others.

THE ANNUAL MEETING—Of the New-York City Temperance Alliance will be held, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, at No. 461 Broadway. The former delegates hold over till others are appointed. By order. C. J. WARREN, Corresponding Secretary.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH—Corner of Grove and Montgomery sts., Jersey City, will be open for service on THANKSGIVING MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 36th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandize, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during this month.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, a splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $220; 8 Dollars, $230; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 80 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, manufacturer of piano-fortes, Nos. 134 and 136 East 31st-st., is now prepared to offer a choice variety of his celebrated instruments, including some richly inlaid and ornamented for holiday gifts. The above pianos have heretofore been known as the "Horace Waters modern improved pianos."

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 631 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway, corner Reade-st.; also, warerooms, Farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 108 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 265 Canal-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

EXTRAORDINARY OPPORTUNITY.—A magnificent rosewood piano-forte, Senior, manufacturer, warranted perfect in every way, will be disposed of at an immense deduction from cost, and a second hand piano taken in part payment, by A. WEBER, No. 193 West Broadway.

PIANOS.—Four beautiful 7-octave piano-fortes, superior tone and finish, made of the best material, and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. Apply at No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK or the City of New-York, (No. 222,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1855.

DANIEL HORTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Sunday, the 18th inst., a small white poodle DOG, well proportioned all over, face, black nose, wart on the right fore leg; answers to the name of Pearl. Any person returning him to No. 39 West 27th-st., will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, to whom he is invaluable as a playmate of a deceased child.

LOST.—A plain massive GOLD RING with name and date inside, on the way from No. 31 East Deerman-st. through Clinton-st. to the Atlantic Ferry, Brooklyn. By leaving the same at the above place, or with the Ferry-master, $5—covering fully the gold value—will be paid as reward.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., No. 2,788, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

LOST—On Saturday evening last, a MINK VICTORINE, at Smith's Panorama, or on the way from 30th-st. to the Panorama. A liberal reward will be paid by leaving it at No. 39 East 30th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $20,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—1 first-class tenement and store, in 29th-st., near 3d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 8 acres at Fort Washington City, 96 lots 2 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 26 by 133½, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 33 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 7th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; 7 lots on the 3d-av. and 103th-st. corner; 3 lots on the corner of 5th-av. and 119th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn; 80 shares Brown-stone Quarry Stock; 500 do. Gold Mining Stock; 2,240 acres heavy timbered land in the State of Iowa; 2,360 acres of the finest quality of Prairie land, in Iowa. Cash, Illinois land, and good available securities wanted in exchange for the whole or part of the above property. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale the place upon which he now resides, situated in the township of Hamptonburg, Orange County, N. Y., four miles from the New-York and Erie Railroad Depôt, at Goshen, consisting of nine-two and a half acres, of first rate land, well watered and fenced, and suitably divided. The house is nearly new, built in the best style, with every convenience for dairy operations, containing eight sleeping rooms, two large parlors, dining room, basement kitchen, &c. The outbuildings comprise a large barn, hay and carriage house and wood house, all in thorough repair and good order. Fruit of every description in abundance. Full particulars may be obtained on application to THOMAS MONAHAN, No. 165 Front-st.; M. B. Stafford, No. 193 Fulton-st., or the subscriber on the premises. Address Goshen Post-Office. WILLIAM H. BEERS.

FARMS IN THE STATE OF NEW-JERSEY AND NEW-YORK FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—One of 108 acres, one of 70, one of 55, with all the cross stock and farming utensils, one of 44 acres, one of 30, one of 14, all within a few miles of New-York, per Railroad. The lands and improvements are good, and well calculated for dairy or market gardening. Apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchant's Exchange, Wall-st., New-York.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLINGS FOR SALE—No. 21 east 37th-st., 3-story, English basement, size 21 x 60; No. 45 West 37th-st., 3-story high, stoop, 20x50; No. 102 West 28th-st., 3-story high, stoop, 25x50; No. 301 in same st., between 8th and 9th avs., pleasantly located; No. 38 East 2 th-st., 3-story, high stoop; a 4-story, high stoop, 25x60, in West 25th-st., near Broadway; and No. 416 West 34th-st., 4-story, English basement, 18.5x65. Inquire of EDWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

DESIRABLE LOTS FOR SALE.—Five lots on 37th-av., between 37th and 38th sts.; twelve do on 38th-st., between 6th and Madison avs.; eight do. on 34th-st., between same avs.; seven do. on 32d-st., near 5th-av.; ten do. on Madison-av., between 31st and 34th-sts.; five do. on 23d-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; and three lots on Broadway, very cheap, between 37th and 38th sts. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, LET, OR EXCHANGE—In the pleasant village of Sharon, Conn., four hours from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, containing eighteen rooms, where a boarding house is much needed. Bar

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, NOV. 28, 1855.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, (especially Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Henry Clay and Gen. Taylor.

We devote a large portion of our available space this morning to the publication of a number of letters extracted from the Private Correspondence of Henry Clay. Coming from that source they cannot fail to be read with general interest;—and this will be rendered still more lively by the incidents to which they refer. They relate to the nomination of Gen. Taylor for the Presidency, to his election, Administration and death, to the subsequent adoption of the Compromise Measures, and to movements in this City towards the nomination of Mr. Clay in 1852. There can be no doubt, judging from these letters, that Mr. Clay was deeply disappointed and chagrined at the nomination of General Taylor,—and that this disappointment was not softened by the letters in which Gen. Taylor sought to relieve himself from any suspicion of having taken part in any movement hostile to the elevation of Mr. Clay. But it is also apparent that he did not suffer this personal chagrin to interfere in the slightest degree with the discharge of his public duties, or to swerve him a hair's breadth from the political course which his judgment marked out. This disclosure of his private feelings, under circumstances well calculated to try his temper and test his patriotism, cannot fail to strengthen the conviction that a high-minded devotion to the public good was pre-eminently the guide of his public career.

The Presidential Contest—American Candidates.

Considering how lately the soil of "Americanism" has been placed under cultivation, its array of Presidential candidates is quite startling. To say nothing of more distant points, a comparatively restricted radius about New-York presents three distinguished aspirants, all equally sound upon the essential doctrines of Know-Nothingism; all adhering the "Pope, Devil and Pretender" with zeal fully up to regulation mark; all prepared, if elected, to declare Catholicism and Delism *not* the established religion or irreligion of the land. No quarrel will probably arise among the extremest and straightest of the sect with the orthodoxy of all three. Their antecedents are in other respects on a footing of friendly equality. Neither of them has yet fairly tested his popularity by an appeal to a national vote; Mr. Fillmore having attained the Vice Presidential chair through the merits, and the Presidency by the death, of Gen. Taylor; Commodore Stockton having contented himself with a fragmentary term of service in the United States Senate; and Mr. George Law coming fresh from the atmosphere of private life. They may be regarded as starting, even so far as such preparations are concerned.

Mr. Fillmore certainly has the advantage of a very friendly feeling at the South. It is a little remarkable that all the strength of his Administration has united with the Know-Nothings. Mr. John M. Clayton, his Secretary of State, and Mr. John J. Crittenden, his Attorney-General, are leading spirits in the Southern wing, and both well-disposed to their former chief. It is likewise a favorable symptom for Mr. Fillmore, that the rank and file of his special friends, when in power, have followed their leaders into the Councils of the new Order, where their assistance must be highly useful in the contest for nomination. Mr. George Law, on the other hand, is not without great strength in the Order at the South, partly arising from his fillibusterism, and partly from his alleged amiability towards Southern institutions. In these particulars, again, the advantages of each are shared by the other; the gallant Jerseyman falling behind, because lacking any such distinctive recommendations. If anything were impossible in the high-pressure system of Know-Nothingism, we should place the success of the Captain, merely for this reason, among the impossibilities. The contest may in fact be regarded as lying between Mr. Fillmore, and Mr. Law. The latter is a new man: his merits are business talents, of a high, practical, and prosperous sort; a more than ordinary share of common sense; keen discernment; a hard head, and no poverty of hard cash. That he is prepared to contribute $1,000,000 towards the expenses of his election—that he is resolved, if successful, to immolate all present office-holders under the Federal Government, by way, it is supposed, of Protestant set-off to the horrors of St. Bartholomew, are rumors not calculated to impair his chances, however much the violent partisanship of the *Herald* may tend to that result. So far for Mr. Law's merits; his claims consist in the pursuit and capture, as per log-book of the bark *Grape Shot*, of Lewis Baker, and the exposure of that person to the peril of life in which he stands to-day for the alleged killing of William Poole, a Native American. And upon this showing, the friends of Mr. Law rely so confidently, as to ignore the very existence of all rivalry, and ask, with a happy application of the rules of logical exhaustion, "If Mr. Law is not the American candidate, who will be?" It is needless to repeat, that against such arguments Commodore Stockton, who is not a "new man," whose pedigree is longer and more respectable than his purse; whose historical associations are of the big gun, and of a charge of Marines at Los Angelos, stands no sort of chance.

These various and conflicting pretensions are at this moment in the course of adjustment. It is true the Nominating Convention does not meet before February; but the selection of delegates is now, it is understood, the absorbing business of the several councils; and the advocates of each gentleman are fighting, under the assurance that upon these preliminary skirmishes the fate of the battle rests, with the keenness of desperation. To preserve a perfectly clear course all obstacles have been scrupulously removed. It is resolved not to resolve anything at the National Convention. The candidate is to leave it unhampered with any profession of faith; there is to be no platform—not so much as an iteration of the first principle of "Americanism," not a reference to Washington, Jefferson, or Pius IX. Whether, out of such material of men and management, success is predicable of the nomination, is a question for another time. Certainly, the new Order regard the event as pretty definitely settled; the recent victory in New-York, passing for an assurance of triumph in the national conflict; and hence the disposition of places and men is already made among them prospectively, as if the year 1856 had been dropped from the calendar, and 1857 attained. A year, however, in the lifetime of these almost ephemeral creations is big with fate. Like volcanic islands in the sea, they sink away with rapidity proportioned to the hissing, and perturbation, and violence attending their emergence. Whether the partial successes of this year will ever be repeated is very questionable; for it is unquestionable that the Order lacks anything like a principle of permanent vitality; its objects as a party are all transient; and signs are abundant that the hey-day of its vigor has already passed.

England and Spain.

Late English papers advise us of a misunderstanding between the Governments of Spain and Great Britain, growing out of the summary style in which Spanish officials in Cuba are in the habit of administering what they call "justice," to foreign residents who happen to incur their resentment. The case, as stated by the Madrid Correspondent of the London *Times*, is substantially this:

Mr. Boylan, an English merchant of great respectability, had been established for fourteen years at Santiago, in the Island of Cuba, and had there carried on an extensive commerce, until about two years since, when he was suddenly ordered by the authorities to leave the Island. No crime, or misdemeanor of any kind had been *proved* against him. But it had been *suspected* by the despots who then controlled the destinies of Cuba, that he had been implicated in certain political intrigues, and as, according to Spanish law, a man may as well be guilty as suspected, Mr. Boylan had to quit. Conscious of innocence, however, Mr. B. proceeded direct to England and submitted his case to his own Government. He satisfied that Government that he had never interfered, or had anything to do with Cuban politics; that his own interests had been entirely bound up with the peace and prosperity of the Island, and that he had sustained heavy pecuniary losses in consequence of having been obliged, by the wanton and unjustifiable tyranny of the Cuban authorities, to abandon his large commercial establishment at Santiago.

The representations of Mr. Boylan had all the effect that he could desire. The British Government took up his case warmly, and insisted that the Spanish Government should make him due reparation for all his losses and his wrongs. Some diplomatizing occurred on the subject, and it was at length arranged that the case should be submitted to arbitration—the British Government nominating Mr. Muir, English Consul at New-Orleans, and the Spanish Government the Marquis De Espana, then Governor of Santiago de Cuba, as their respective arbitrators. The arbitration was to take place at Santiago, the scene of the outrage, and Mr. Boylan was to be privileged to return to Cuba for one year, to arrange his affairs, and to abide the award of the arbitrators. Mr. Boylan accordingly returned thither, quite confident that he was now about to be indemnified for past losses, and secured from future ones.

The result, however, was very different from what he had anticipated. In April last, before the arbitration had taken place—before the British arbitrator had even arrived—Mr. Boylan suddenly received a peremptory order from the despots of Santiago to leave the Island within eight days. The pretext for this arbitrary proceeding was not that he had been a second time implicated in nameless political intrigues, but that he had not turned *Catholic* and taken out his letter of naturalization! Not feeling ambitious of becoming a citizen of Cuba on such a condition, Mr. Boylan had memorialized the Captain-General for further time, to enable him to dispose of his property and wind up his affairs. But to this memorial he had received no answer, and the authorities at Santiago, instead of allowing him to wait for a reply, or to proceed to Havana in order that he might lay his case before the Captain-General, rudely forced him on board a French merchant vessel and had him conveyed once more to England.

Such is the case, so far, of Mr. Boylan against the Spanish Government. He is now indeed a broken and ruined man. But he has at least one consolation. He is the subject of a Government that does not regard his grievances with indifference, or shrink from exacting reparation for his wrongs. His case is already a second time in the hands of Lord Howden, the British Minister at the Court of Madrid, who has been instructed to inform the Spanish Government that the continuance of *friendly* relations between England and Spain must now depend on full and prompt reparation being made to Mr. Boylan for all the losses and outrages which he has sustained.

The conduct of the British Government in this matter is worthy of all praise. It shows a vigilant care for the personal safety and rights of its subjects worthy of admiration and of imitation. It is a little mortifying to reflect that the conduct of our own government, in a case similar to that of Mr. Boylan, has not been such as would reflect credit upon the country, when contrasted with that of Great Britain.

Spasmodic Charities.

We gather from public as well as private sources, that the Charities of our City have fallen on evil days. The season is prosperous, business is active, and money flows freely in the market; yet our benevolent societies seem not to be touched by the golden current. From one side and another we hear of operations of charity contracted, of societies with most philanthropic prospectuses, but without funds—and of a general benevolent *panic*, if we may so call it—a feeling as if the various institutions for benefiting the masses were being unaccountably dropped out of view by the public—and, therefore, like neglected stocks, must go down.

We have from the beginning followed, as our readers will testify, and closely watched the various modern enterprises of Reform and Charity in the City. It is no exaggeration to say that some of them owe as much to the publicity given to them by this journal and one or two of the co-temporaries, as to any other influence, either from the Pulpit or the Church. For such changes of public sentiment as now appear to have afflicted them, we have always been prepared, and have frequently spoken warningly of them. The truth is, New-York never can be excitedly interested in the same thing two years in succession. One season it is Kossuth, another Jenny Lind, or Grisi, or Rachel, or the "Ragged Schools," or the "Five Points." New-York is spasmodic, mercurial, with many hobbies in different years, and one can only be grateful when it happens to be a hobby of benevolence or hero-worship. We suspect, from various appearances, that the fickle goddess—the Divine Fashion—has deserted this year the Ragged Sunday School and the Missions among the Poor, and that even "Wild Maggies" and immaculate little reformed street-sweepers are not so entirely *the* mode, as they were last year. Who that knows New-York, and the stern laws of human nature, could doubt that this would come? What has Fashion to do with haggard Poverty and wild-eyed Crime? She is a phantom—an image—a goddess—a sham. They are real and earthly. What can shallow, vain women, who have lived for display, who have never healed a wound of trouble even in their own homes, do with delicate fingers among the festering sores and filthy scabs of Vice and Want? It is not the place for such. Rather is the flaunting of foolish vanity and luxury in such scenes an insult to human misery. We should expect that such would speedily become sick of the disagreeable work. They have found that the human soul is not a sweet little object, which can be reformed with dainty fingers at a sewing circle, or in a few Sunday classes. They have, perhaps, already stumbled on a few little difficulties, which show that the field of Reform is not quite included under the pleasant domain of Fashion. We can imagine some of our fine ladies, bred in fuppery, first crossing the insane passions of one of these little Five Point thieves or vagrants—the shock, and the terrible discovery that here was something which lady-like words and even money could in no way affect. For all such, we say the sooner Mr. Pease and the Ragged Schools are delivered of them the better. Human sin is not for such perfumed ministry.

Yet we would indulge in no generalities. There may be—and we believe there are,—many ladies of perfect refinement and of unimpeachable style, engaged in praiseworthy efforts to benefit the working classes and the criminals, who labor with judgment and with love. On such, every man of heart must wish God's blessing. Still, they too will be liable to discouragement, from the essential difficulties of their enterprises—from the fact, that they are engaged in solving the most perplexing problems of society. We constantly expect, therefore, to hear of many of their undertakings being abandoned. We believe, too, that some of the gentlemen engaged in charitable movements are partly to blame for this change in public sentiment, if change there be. The fact is, the community can only bear a certain amount of horrors, and if there be at all a redundancy of them, the public stomach rejects the whole subject. The public do not doubt of the genuine work which is being accomplished, or of the heroic men and women who first went down, when Fashion did not rule there, to the murderers' dens and the brothel-groggeries, to see if they could not cleanse them. But to have young thieves, or incipient prostitutes, whose credit is only that they are trying to be like other decent children, shown off with sufficiently laudatory speeches, as very wonderful exhibitions, their offences rehearsed, and their virtues catalogued, is something a little trying to the public taste. Then to have these things followed by such a book of "charity" as the *Hot Corn* stories, where that most difficult task—of sketching the face of vice—is done with the coarse fingers of one, too habituated to her contemplation to know the delicate lines which convey to the mind of youth a severe lesson without a temptation—and we may well imagine that the community, even with a deep sense of the importance of these various efforts, might be ready to say, "For heaven's sake, give us no more reforming charities for the present!"

Then, too, we shall not utter a strange idea when we say that men are selfish, and are very apt to forget others' needs when they are most prosperous themselves. A year of business depression is not by any means the worst year for causes of benevolence. Such vibrations of public feeling about these efforts are always to be expected; and, if this change has come over the public mind which we assume, it is time that a new measure, which we have long been looking to, was adopted in regard to many of our charitable and educational institutions for the lower classes. That is, that to a certain degree, all shall receive help from the public treasury, so far as they relieve or tend to relieve the City directly of paupers, vagrants and criminal characters. Institutions, so essentially important to the public, as the Five Points Mission, the Ragged Schools, the Children's Aid Society and Prison Home, should not depend entirely on public whim or fashion. They ought to have an enduring basis. They claim it as eleemosynary and educational institutions—even as Police institutions. Our Public and Ward Schools have not a better claim. Let them be supervised and aided to a distinct amount by the City, and all the rest be left to the spirit, energy, and economy of private and individual management,—then will there be no fears, when Fashion fails that Charity shall also fail.

The Disaster of the Gasconade.

The Committee of Investigation on the causes of the great disaster on the Pacific Railroad, by the falling of the bridge across the Gasconade River, made their report, from which it appears that the bridge was the merest temporary scaffolding, of tressel work, supported on slight poles driven into the mud, and suspended some thirty-five feet above the bed of the river. From the fact of this slight apology for a bridge having given way and precipitated its precious and costly burden into the river, it might reasonably be inferred that the cause of the disaster was the insufficiency of the ricketty structure to bear the weight that was placed upon it. But the Committee of Investigation have arrived at a different conclusion; they are too tender of the reputation of the Engineer, or whoever was responsible for the fatal error of sending a train of ten cars filled with human beings over so frail a piece of tressel work, to find it in their hearts to blame anybody. They think the bridge was sufficiently strong, and that it fell because the engine was going at a higher rate of speed than five miles an hour.

This wonderful report is signed by seven persons, but another member of the Committee, Henry Kayser, refuses to concur, and issues his own report of the investigation, which gives a much clearer and more satisfactory understanding of the causes of the disaster than the report of the majority. The bridge appears to have been the merest piece of careless carpentry, and not intended to serve any more lasting service than that of a platform for the erection of a permanent bridge. Its supports were mere poles stuck in the mud, and the fastenings slight pins; its strength had been tested by driving over it slowly a train of gravel cars which weighed three tons less than the train of living freight which was to be hurled over it at rapid speed. Yet across this frail structure, whose strength had not even been tried, was sent at a fearful speed the load of human beings, twenty of whom paid with their lives for having trusted to the knowledge, care and practical skill of a reckless engineer.

In the history of railroad disasters there is no record of such a needless and terrible loss of human life as this. From reading the first reports of the disaster we had been led to suppose that the falling of the bridge was occasioned by error of construction, owing to a miscalculation on the part of the engineer, such as may occur in all great mechanical works; but such does not appear to have been the case. There was no bridge, properly speaking, at all; five stone piers and two solid abutments had been built towards the construction of the bridge, but they couldn't wait for its completion, and, in the anxiety of the engineer to run a pleasure excursion over his work, it seems that he put up a temporary affair, a mere thing of joists and poles, which were slightly kept together by the aid of wooden pins, and over this tender frame-work he laid his heavy rails. If the train had gone safely across the Gasconade, the bridge must have fallen on its return, provided it had not been precipitated into the river in crossing one of the bridges which afterwards fell from their own weight.

We have received a communication from one of the friends of the unfortunate engineer, who was one of the victims to his own want of prudence, deprecating the tone of our former remarks on this great calamity. But it strikes us that we have a duty to perform in behalf of the public in cases of this nature which outweigh all considerations of a private bearing. A man may be everything that is estimable in the private relations of life, and yet be a most incompetent engineer, or a most worthless leader of an army. As public journalists we have nothing to do with public men but as relates to their public acts, and their fitness for the offices which they voluntarily fill.

The Amateurs.

The Academy of Music presented a gay appearance last night—where the great event, the "Hamlet performance," came off. Entertainments of this kind appear to be on the increase, and indicate, perhaps, a revival in the dramatic art. Such a circumstance as that of a few ladies and gentlemen taking the largest theatre in the Union for their own and their friends' amusement, is, we believe, unparalleled—particularly when we add that the magnificent temple was handsomely filled with expectant auditors.

Amateur performances must be very bad to be interesting to the public through the columns of a newspaper. As this was not the case last night, we do not propose entering into detailed criticism. The performances were conducted with much tact, and all the ladies and gentlemen who took part in them may be congratulated on the discretion and excellence they displayed. It was, we think, a mistake to take so large a theatre, inasmuch as one half the audience could not hear a word, but beyond this drawback (which Rachel even discovered) there was nothing to mar the evening's enjoyment.

Thanksgiving!

The "Industrial Schools" are all ready to receive anything good to eat and drink for to-morrow. Those who are near the School in Oliver-street, (No. 33,) can send directly to it. The Schools at No. 204 East Twenty-eighth-street near Tenth-avenue, and Fortieth-street near Third-avenue, and at No. 14 Avenue C, will be glad to accept donations. If it is more convenient, parties can send directly to the office of the Children's Aid Society, No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, marked *Thanksgiving*.

The Annual Donation Visit at the Home for the Friendless, will occur on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, between the hours of 9 and 9 o'clock P. M. The pressing demands of the season render special efforts necessary, in order to provide for the numerous deserving applicants, and homeless children at the Institution. Donations, either large or small, will be most gratefully received by the managers.

Let us give all these worthy institutions a good lift.

☞ It was the "Amity Guard," not the "Amity Hose Company," whose excursion was made sorrowful by the accidental death of an invited guest.

Death of Dudley Selden.

A letter from Paris, dated Nov. 8, has been received by James W. Otis, Esq., announcing the death of Dudley Selden, formerly a prominent member of the New-York City Bar. Mr. Selden had a stroke of apoplexy some four years since, from which he had never recovered, though his last illness was a short one. Mr. Selden was elected to Congress in 1833 by the Democrats, but resigned his seat before the expiration of the term, for which he was elected, rather than vote with General Jackson's friends in reference to the re-charter of the United States Bank. From that time on, he labored with the party of which Mr. Clay was the leader, and was much esteemed by his party, as in private life he was by all. Upon the death of his father-in-law, Mr. Packard, who was a wealthy Cuban planter, he came into possession of a large estate. He left with his family soon after for Paris and resided there till his death.

The Irish in America.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: In one of your editorial articles you endeavor to turn into ridicule the efforts now being made by the Irish in America to rescue and redeem their beloved native land. I regret you consider it necessary to allude to this subject, and comment upon it with so bitter a spirit and so inimical a tone. You were particularly enthusiastic in advocating the political independence and national existence of Hungary and other continental countries. You continue to advocate their interests, while you embrace the opportunity of trampling upon the cause of Ireland, and directing against it the ridicule of your readers. I could not allow the opportunity to pass without reminding you that, not long since, your opinion was not the same, and your feelings, both personal and political, towards my fellow-countrymen, were of a different character. Why you have changed, within so short a period, I cannot tell; but this I do know, that it would be more just and generous of you still to continue the advocate of the down-trampled and suffering. Permit me to inform you that it is not the intention of the "Irish in America" to violate any international compact or any one law of the United States. They are too loyal to their adopted country to exhibit in their new capacity ingratitude and wrong. 'Tis true, the burning wish of their hearts is to be afforded the opportunity of crossing swords with the power which oppressed them; but they will adopt their own mode in bringing about this end, without in the slightest degree departing from the strictest line of propriety, as far as their connection with the great Republic is concerned. This explanation I consider due unto you and to them; and I hope you will receive it in the spirit in which it is offered, and that you will once more become the friend of the cause of the land of my birth.

I have the honor to remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

P. LYNCH, Editor *Irish American*.

The Irish Fillibusters—General Shields.

No. 102 Nassau-street, Nov. 27, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: The very indiscreet persons who are engaged in getting up, on paper, an Irish Fillibuster Expedition, have lately gone beyond all bounds of propriety, by using, in this City and in Boston, the respectable name of General James Shields in connection with their folly. As I have the honor to know that gentleman's opinion of this affair, and as it may protect some honest fellow from being duped, I beg you to insert in your next issue the following sentences of a letter lately received from General Shields, dated Farribault, Rice County, Minnesota Territory, Oct. 29:

"If (writes Gen. Shields) there is one man in America who thinks I am such a fool as to countenance such absurdity, he may cherish that belief. * * If my name be mentioned publicly in connection with it, you will do me the favor to contradict it."

Those parties having used the General's name, and even reported that they expected his personal attendance at their "Convention," I feel bound, in justice to my friend, to ask your insertion of these lines.

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS D'ARCY McGEE.

That Madison-avenue Omnibus Line.

Mayor Wood is determined to protect to the farthest extent of his municipal power his friends of the Madison-avenue Line—for whose interest, it will be remembered, that he added ten stages to their line—law or precedent, or pretence to the contrary notwithstanding. As an indication of his present intention in the premises, we give the following brief extract from a conversation upon the subject with Alderman Ely, of the Seventeenth Ward, which took place on Monday afternoon, immediately after the summary adjournment of the Board of Supervisors.

His Honor—When will the Law Committee (Alderman Ely is a member of this Committee) have their report ready relative to my grant to the Madison-avenue Omnibus Line?

Alderman Ely—Doubtless within a few days.

His Honor—What will probably be the nature of your report?

Alderman Ely—Unquestionably adverse to the legality of the grant, and calling for a revocation of the same.

His Honor—Well, all I have got to say is, let such be your report, and let the Board adopt it, when it comes to my hands I will veto it. Should the Board subsequently see fit to pass it over my veto, I will put on the whole police force of New-York but that the owners of this line shall be protected in the retention of their present omnibus force.

The continuation of the conversation, as given by our reporter, is tame alongside of the above.

Something Entirely New—Barnum has sold the Museum—and Goes Up Town.

While all the world of wits and scandal-mongers from the London *Times* literary critic to Max Maretzek, has fired its squib at Barnum, that great original American showman has been quietly nursing a project for building in this City an immense equestrian and dramatic establishment, similar to Astley's in London, and to connect with it a zoological garden. He has recently purchased a large piece of land in Broadway above Bleecker-street for that purpose, and now, we learn, has all his plans matured and perfected to go on and erect the establishment in question. He has the whole subject at his fingers' ends, and *knows* that it will be one of the most popular and successful establishments ever opened in this country.

Strangers that visit the Museum, as they go fumbling among the wild beasts, need no longer ask which is Barnum? For he has sold the American Museum to John Greenwood, Jr., and Henry D. Butler, who will carry it on with all their vigor, but without Mr. Barnum's aid. Mr. Greenwood has been for many years the popular manager of the Museum, and Mr. Butler has for several years partially superintended the details of the establishment.

What a marvel is Barnum! Presto, change!

The Grand-street Pavement—Have an Eye to the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of the Grand-street pavement from Broadway to East River, an examination of the contract for laying the pavement, and as to the compliance of the contractors with the specifications of the contract, met yesterday, at 4 P. M. All the members of the Committee were present—Aldermen Fox, (chairman,) Vanan, and Wm. Tucker. Alderman Vanian stated that he had examined portions of the pavement in question since the last meeting, and now coincided with the other members of the Committee in their previous denunciation of the work, as showing most glaring want of conformity to the terms of the contract. Alderman Tucker suggested that as the Committee was satisfied upon this point, the only thing that remained was to stop further payment upon the same. The Commissioners of Repairs and Supplies, having accepted the work as completed in accordance with the specifications, Alderman Tucker advised that they refer the subject to the Corporation Counsel, to inquire whether, in such case—where the head of the department had accepted a contract, notwithstanding its not having been done in accordance with a special contract—the City could be held responsible for payment therefor. This action was decided upon by the Committee. The money claimed as remaining due upon this work meanwhile is $11,000, ninety per cent. having already been paid the contractors.

From Venezuela.

By the arrival of the schooner *Marida* from Barcelona, we have received advices to Nov. 8. That port was perfectly healthy and tranquil. The cholera was raging to an alarming extent in Laguyra and Porto Cabello.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN, NO. 214 BROADWAY, WILL INTRODUCE his Holiday Hat on WEDNESDAY, 28th inst. GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

FACTS FOR THE MILLION.—NO. II.

We have said that those who are in advance of public opinion must bear ridicule or persecution. Thus, in 1824, the Quarterly Review ridiculed the notion of the renowned Telford that a railway engine could be made to go 10 or 12 miles an hour, in the following contemptuous language: "The gross exaggerations of the powers of the locomotive steam engine may delude for a time, but must end in the mortification of those concerned. We should as soon expect people to amuse themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as trust themselves to the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate!" Scarcely twenty years have elapsed since the publication of the foregoing heathen nonsense, and now the common rate of travel on English Railroads is forty miles an hour! Precisely thus it was when Dr. FELIX GOURAUD first promulgated the FACT that he had discovered a compound which would positively, and without the possibility of failure, remove from the human skin every vestige of tan, pimples, freckles, sallowness, sunburn, redness, roughness, chaps, cracks, chafes, tetter, barbers' itch, salt rheum, &c., and make the skin beautifully white, soft and smooth. Ridicule and obloquy were Dr. G.'s portion for a brief space: but the eternal principles of TRUTH *prevailed*—slowly but surely the merits of GOURAUD'S inestimable ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP stemmed the tide of vulgar prejudice, bearing down all opposition, until at length it is, by universal consent, acknowledged to stand unrivaled and unapproachable!

GOURAUD'S LILY WHITE can be used in connection with his Soap, or without it. The design of this delightful cosmetic is to soften, whiten, and give brilliancy to a rough skin.

GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE is too extensively used to require notice. Suffice it, it instantaneously *roots* all superfluous hair. GOURAUD'S LIQUID ROUGE is just the article for a ball-room, as it will give a *permanent* rosiness to pale cheeks and lips, without soiling even a white cambric handkerchief.

The public are particularly cautioned against spurious preparations purporting to be Dr. GOURAUD'S. Remember, the genuine articles can *only* be obtained at Dr. FELIX GOURAUD'S depôt, No. 67 Walker-st., first store from Broadway.

Mrs. HAYS, Brooklyn.
CALLENDER, No. 56 South 3d-st., Phila.
HANCE, Baltimore.
BATES, No. 130 Washington-st., Boston.
BLISS & HAVEN, Springfield.
BAULCH & CO., Providence.
CARLETON & HOVEY, Lowell.
And Druggists generally.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—WE ASK ATTENTION to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our Cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and quality of the "Fall Caps," now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy.

LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this week the richest stock of Shawls to be found in this City, and at prices 35 per cent. less than cost of importation, viz:

1,200 Broche long Shawls, all wool, at $10 and $12, which cost to import $15 and $20.

$1,500 Broche square Shawls, at $5 and $6 each, worth $10 and $12. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

PIANO.—WOULD EXCHANGE AN ELEGANT SEVEN-octave rosewood Piano for dry goods. Address A. B., *Tribune* Office.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE [illegible] VICTORIOUS. [illegible]

[illegible] B. G. Wilder & Co.'s Fire and Burglar-proof Safe, which was in the store of [illegible] on the 19th inst., when the building was entirely consumed by fire, was found to be uninjured, was totally destroyed by fire. The papers and books, with the sum of six hundred and seventy-nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise to find them there who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all of the superiority of your justly celebrated Safes. [illegible] PROOF SAFE and [illegible] you. I shall be in New-York in a few days, when I will call and see you. Very respectfully, [illegible]

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR. [illegible] the place to procure these articles of the best quality, at moderate prices, is at the [illegible] Tea Company, No. 164 Bleecker-st., between Thompson and Sullivan-sts. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but those articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine before purchasing elsewhere. N. B. The Lowest Tea Warehouse is located below Canal-st., No. 135, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Large Chest" in the window, who supplies everybody by the single pound at the lowest wholesale prices. Agents wanted in every town in the United States, to establish agencies in connection with the numerous branches of this establishment with Fresh-Ground Coffee, in quantities to suit, and in quality to please.

TUTTLE'S ENGLISH, FRENCH, GERMAN AND Chinese Fancy Goods and Toy Emporium, No. 439 Broadway.—We are daily receiving our stock with every thing "new and curious" that has appeared for the coming Holidays, and we promise our friends a much larger assortment than we have ever before offered, and at prices to compare with any other establishment in the City. We give the lowest price to enable those who are desirous to call and examine for themselves. Goods for the country packed with care.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Curtains, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—ELLIOT & PERRY'S, No. 251 Broadway, have a large assortment of the above goods personally selected from the manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. E. & P. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 251 Broadway and Reade-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye. The oldest and standard article of the kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

PIANO-FORTES AND MELODEONS!
Manufactured by
JOHN P. HALE & CO.
No. 197 Canal-st., near Varick-st.
Fully warranted for tone and workmanship equal to any in the City, and 30 per cent. less than Broadway prices.
N. B.—Second-hand pianos at great bargains.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

SILKS, SHAWLS, VELVETS, MERINOES—Paramattas, de laines, plaids, cloths, cassimeres, blankets, flannels, Marseilles quilts, cloth table-covers, damask table-cloths, napkins, &c., selling at great reduction from former prices.

SILKS! SILKS!—Great sale of silks this week, from auction.
G. M. BODINE,
No. 398 Grand-st., corner Orchard.

GAITERS FOR THE MILLION.—GAITERS FOR the youthful, gaiters for the old, gaiters for the timid, gaiters for the bold. Cantrell's pretty gaiters, Cantrell's pretty shoes, ladies, when they wear them, never have the blues. Ladies, Cantrell's gaiters are sold at the fixed rates of 12s. and 14s., and they are as durable and well made as they are beautiful. Store No. 386 Bowery.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND Burglar-proof Safe, with Hall's patent powder-proof lock. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-'54. SILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
HATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, HATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
HATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

POPULAR TRADE.—FROM AUCTION.—3000 yards French plaid merino at 5s., 100 pieces English merinoes at 3s., 4 cases French ginghams at 1s., rich de laines at 1s. 6d. and 2s., Lupin's best bombazines at 1s., 100 Bay State long shawls at $3, worth $5; also 5 cases embroideries at a discount of 25 per cent. from the real value; also lace curtains, drapery, muslins, blankets, quilts, flannels, &c.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD A SPECIAL sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Wednesday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement, in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office No. 4 Broad-st.

LOVETT'S WAREROOMS DEPOT, No. 722 BROADWAY.—He would inform his down town customers and the public that he will open this day a branch office at No. 56 White-st., one door west of Broadway, for their accommodation.

OVERCOATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under-garments, sleeves, hoses, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low.
B. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260 and 262 Broadway.

LINENS, LINENS.—WE HAVE NOW IN STORE A full stock of Fenton's celebrated pairwise linens, the best goods brought to the market, to which we call the particular attention of our customers.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAMAGED SILKS.—WE WILL OFFER TO-DAY three cases of rich plain dress silks at 3s. and 4s. per yard, slightly injured on voyage of importation. Also 300 pieces fine English alpacas at 1s. per yard.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

NOTICE.—YOU WILL FIND A FASHIONABLE AND well-made stock of
WINTER CLOTHING
at our celebrated cheap house, Nos. 58 and 58 John-st., corner of Nassau.
DEVLIN & JESUP.

THANKSGIVING PRESENTS.—USEFUL ARTICLES for Gentlemen.—Superior shirts, collars, cravats, mufflers, under shirts and drawers, fancy and plain gloves, at low prices.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

DECISION ADVERSE TO A GAS COMPANY.—A [illegible], at Baltimore, a few days since, which involves principles of general interest to the residents of large cities. It was an action brought by Mr. JOHN W. BLOOMER against the Baltimore Gas Company, for damages sustained in consequence of the refusal of that Company to supply his place of business with gas, [illegible] refusal being that the previous accounts had failed to pay for gas furnished by the Company. Several witnesses were examined, and, the case having duly considered, *the Justice rendered judgment in favor of plaintiff for $60 with costs.* The Company have taken an appeal from the decision.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

MAYOR'S OFFICE.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1855.

☞ **Proclamation.**—Acknowledging our dependence on Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His mercy we are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Disposer of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the fifth day of November next, be set aside as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

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☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Dr. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 200 6th-av. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous affects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fever and ague. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineral from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Mr. WM. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor.* To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents may be had at the Library, Astor-place; at the down-town office, No. 1 Nassau-st.; *Albion* Office, No. 10 Park-place; of SNIEDER, Treasurer, No. 680 Broadway; EVAN NORDEN & KING, No. 43 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANSKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CREGAR,
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Lecture Committee.

☞ **South Brooklyn Lectures.**—A Course of Four Lectures on *Egypt, Ashen, and the Desert of Sinai, Palestine and Jerusalem*, will be delivered at the Chapel of the Strong-place Baptist Church, cor. of Degraw-st., on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 21 and 22, and MONDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 26 and 28, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. G. W. SAMSON, of Washington, D. C., being the results of his personal visits to those places. Each Lecture will be illustrated by Maps, Dresses, Specimens &c. Tickets to the Course, 75 cents; Single Admission, 30 cents. Children, half-price.

☞ **Lectures at Hope Chapel.**—The Third of the Course will be delivered on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 28th inst., at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. JOHN C. LORD, of Buffalo. Subject—*The Rise and Downfall of Mahomedanism provincially considered, and the connection of the subject with the War in Europe.* Tickets for the six remaining lectures, $1, single admission, 25 cents, may be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 353 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 639 Broadway, and at the door.

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☞ **Amity Guard** COMPANY ORDER.—The members and friends of the Amity Guard are hereby notified to meet at their rooms, No. 318 Wooster-st., THIS (Wednesday) AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock, to pay the last tribute of respect to our late guest, Ashbald D. Crane.

By order. JOHN RILEY, Captain.

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☞ **Citizens of Williamsburg.**—WM. M. THACKERAY, Esq., will deliver his Fourth Lecture in the South Fifth-st. Congregational Church, THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. Subject—*George IV.* Doors open at 7 o'clock, and Lecture commences at 8.

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association** hold their meetings every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 163 Bowery. Each member will select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. See constitution and by-laws.

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☞ **Extra Large Size Daguerreotypes in Colors**—FOR ONLY FIFTY CENTS, including a beautiful case, equal in quality to those charged $5 for elsewhere, at WELLING'S, corner of Bleecker and Carmine-sts.

☞ **Post-Office Notice.**—The mails for Europe, per United States steamer PALMYRA, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY, the 28th day of November, at 10½ o'clock A. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE LATE REVOLUTION IN POLAND, NOV. 29, 1830, will take place on the 29th inst. at the Chinese Assembly Rooms, No. 539 Broadway, at 7 o'clock in the evening, on which occasion Hon. JAMES HAGGIN will kindly preside, and many of the most distinguished gentlemen are expected to address the meeting—among whom are the following: JAMES W. GERARD, Esq., Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, GEO. SANDERS, Esq., CHARLES DANA, Esq., Prof. FOREST, JOHN MAC MULLEN, Esq., and others. All who sympathize with the holy cause of Poland are respectfully invited to attend. N. B.—The front seats are reserved for ladies. All invited societies will meet at Lafayette Hall, Broadway.

COMMITTEE OF THE POLISH DEMOCRATIC SOCIETY.
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WILL BE READY AT 1 O'CLOCK.
HARPER'S
NEW MONTHLY MAGAZINE
FOR DECEMBER.

The Publishers of "Harper's Magazine" take pleasure in announcing that they have purchased the advance sheets of "Little Dorrit," the new Serial Tale by CHARLES DICKENS. This story is to be issued in England in Monthly Parts, at Twenty-five Cents each. These parts will appear complete, with all the original Illustrations, in successive Numbers of "Harper's Magazine," at a cost to Subscribers of about TWO CENTS each! The first Part will appear in the Magazine for January.

This work of Mr. DICKENS will occupy only about one-tenth of each Number of the Magazine, and will in nowise interfere with the usual variety of its contents, which will comprise, as heretofore, a larger amount of Original Matter than is furnished by any other Magazine in the country.

THE NUMBER FOR DECEMBER commences the Twelfth Volume.

CONTENTS.

THE CONQUEST OF MEXICO. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. Illustrated by Fifteen Engravings.
REMEMBRANCES OF THE MISSISSIPPI. By T. B. THORPE. Illustrated by Seventeen Engravings.
DISINTERESTED FRIENDSHIP.
A TRIP TO NEWFOUNDLAND. Illustrated by Thirteen Engravings.
THE KNOCKER.
THE SENSES.—TASTE.
WINIFRED'S VOW.
A BASKET OF THUNDERBOLTS.
SISTER ANNE.
BELOUT.
EVERY INCH A KING.
MONTHLY RECORD OF CURRENT EVENTS.
LITERARY NOTICES.
BOOKS OF THE MONTH.
EDITOR'S TABLE.
EDITOR'S EASY CHAIR.
EDITOR'S DRAWER.
HON. MR. BLOEMUP'S CONGRESSIONAL EXPERIENCE. Illustrations.—Arrival at Washington.—A Glance at the House.—Congress Water.—Poor Stuff.—Mr. Bloemup in his Seat.—Follows the Fashion.—Promises his Influence.—Two Eras in the Life of a Politician.—Mr. B. Lewins his Great Speech.—Half through.—Aspect of the House.—A Reply.—Mr. B. reads the Report.—A few Franks.—Mr. B. a Lion.—The Speech Manufactory.
FASHIONS FOR DECEMBER. Illustrations.—Sortie du Bal and Child's Costume.—Suit of Furs.—Cardinal.—Talma.—Collar.—Muff.

TERMS.—The Magazine may be obtained of Booksellers, Periodical Agents, or from the Publishers, at THREE DOLLARS a year, or TWENTY-FIVE CENTS a Number. The Semi-annual Volumes, as completed, neatly bound in Cloth, are sold at Two DOLLARS each, and Muslin Covers are furnished to those who wish to have their back Numbers uniformly bound, at TWENTY-FIVE CENTS each. Ten Volumes are now ready, bound.

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DECEMBER.
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The Armies of Europe.
The Last Galley.
How I Came to be Married.
On my Bed of a Winter Night.
Longfellow's "Song of Hiawatha."
It Might Have Been.
The Virginia Springs, (continued.)
Low Life in the Sahara.
Life Among the Mormons, (concluded.)
The Loss of the Argo.
About Niggers.
A Visit to the Druzes.
The Dost Lamb.
The Green Lakes of Onondaga, (N. Y. State.)
Thackeray, as a Poet.
Hungarus.
Living in the Country.
Emilio Cere o, (concluded.)
The Coming Session.
Editorial Notes
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2. European Literature—England, France, Germany.
3. Drama.
4. Opera.
5. Fine Arts.
6. Title and Table of Contents.

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The Publisher takes the liberty of adding the following, On page 31 of the book the Widow writes as follows:

"I'll never change my simile to—
I think 'twould be a sin;
The inconsolable widow of Deacon Bedott
Don't intend to get married ag'in."

But after her capture of Elder Sniffles she indites the following lines to him:

"Priscilla the fair, and Shadrach the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adoo to their previous affliction."

The rest of the "Pome" the reader will find on page 190 of the book, which can be found at all bookstores.
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NEW MUSIC—EXTRA PRETTY.—"While Musing all Alone, Hattie," and "Thinking of old Times," by MARKSTEIN. 25c. each. "Spare my Heart from Growing Old," and "I Cannot Part with Thee," by METZ. 25c. each. "Golden Drop," schottisch, by METZ, 25c., is the prettiest we have ever heard. May Flower, Riverdale, Magic Tree, schottisches, and Bobolink, Skylark, Four Bells, and Rachel Polkas, are all good pieces. When $1 worth is purchased, we invariably add at least two new pieces gratis. COOK & BRO., No. 343 Broadway.

ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The steel engraving for December, "SHAKSPEARE'S JULIET," size of plate 17 by 21 inches, is now ready. Subscribers and others will have their copies forwarded, carriage free, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price, 50 cents. 25 copies furnished to one address on receipt of $10. GEORGE HOWARD & CO., Publishers, No. 225 Fulton-st.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

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FURS.—HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different sizes, that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from choice Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pellerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 34 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

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LYONS & JONES
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10,000 yards SILKS, from auction
at 6s. a yard.
RICH STRIPED SILKS, 27 inches wide, 8s., worth 12s.
500 pairs
JOUVIN'S KID GLOVES, 50c. a pair, worth 75c.
LYONS & JONES,
No. 277 Hudson-st., between Canal and Spring-sts.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, Nov. 28, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$50,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Income Bonds.

$100 Cincinnati, Losansport and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Sterling Bonds.

$50,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds $1,000 each

$5,000 City of San Francisco 10 per cent. Bonds $1,000 each

$24,000 One Certificate of the Brooksnridge Canal Coal Company.

For Sale in the middle aisle of St. Bartholomew's Church, situated on Lafayette-pl., corner of Great Jones-st.

40 shares Bank of the Commonwealth.....$100 each
10 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$15 each
40 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
70 shares Lafayette Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Hanover Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
10 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
100 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
20 shares Harmony Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
200 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Company (hypothecated).....$100 each
200 shares South-st. Shaw Company.....$10 each
10 shares American Express Company.....$100 each
1,500 shares North Carolina Gold Company.....$1 each
10 shares American Coal Co. of Allegheny Co. $25 each
1,100 shares Lake Superior Silver Company.....1 cent each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance will be required to-morrow. The accrued interest on all Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Sale Regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 10.

Albert H. Nicolay & Co., Auctioneers—Office No. 19 Nassau-st.

AUCTION SALE.—Of the most costly descriptions of Parisian fancy goods, the stock of an importer of watches, dressing cases, mounted in silver, ormolu, jewelry, &c., THIS DAY, Nov. 28, at 10 o'clock, at the Sales Rooms, No. 512 Pearl-st., by order of the Assignee, in bankruptcy, without reserve, in lots to suit purchasers, consisting of 1 gold hunting watch, 1 do. open face, 1 do. lever watch, 1 do. duplex, 1 do. quartier, 1 do. repeater, 1 do. chronometer

THE EXCITEMENT IN PLATTE COUNTY.

The Meeting of the Friends of Order in Weston—Attempt to Break up the Assembly by the Border Ruffians.

From the Missouri Democrat, Nov. 26.

Additional advices reached us yesterday evening as to the condition of affairs in Platte County. The excitement, at the date of our information, continued very great. The friends of law and order were determined to uphold the right and resist aggression. When the call of the friends of order for a meeting in Weston was made, Gen. STRINGFELLOW immediately started for Platte City to drum up his partisans. When the meeting organized, STRINGFELLOW and his band collected around the stand and attempted to break up the assembly. They were, however, overawed by the firmness and nerve of Colonel T. BURNES, of Parkville. Pistols were cocked and knives drawn, as amid the loudest uproar BURNES stepped upon the stand and hurled defiance at the mob. Motions to adjourn were made by STRINGFELLOW's men, but Weston was firm.

The Chairman then put the law and order resolutions introduced by Mr. BURNES, which were carried by a large vote, when the meeting adjourned. During its progress, a letter and a telegraphic dispatch were received from Mr. PARK, read and much applauded. After the Chairman and masses had left, STRINGFELLOW organized another meeting, when Judge ALMONS was called to the stand. He said there was no cause for this excitement, as they would stand by the laws. At the same time STRINGFELLOW and his men declared on the street that the threats of the mob would be carried out. Col. L. BURNES offered a resolution to appoint twenty men to investigate and report whether Mr. PARK had committed any offence, and pledging all parties to abide by their decision. This proposition was rejected by the "midnight party." Gentlemen who were present say they never saw excitement like that at this meeting.

Another View of the Meeting.

A correspondent (WM. C. BRENT) writing to the St. Louis *Republican* on the 21st inst., contradicts the above statement. He says: "I was present at the meeting of the citizens that was held at the Court-House in the city of Weston on last Monday week, the 19th inst., the meeting to which, I presume, the *Democrat* alludes, and I neither 'heard pistols cocked' nor saw 'knives drawn,' though generally keeping a *sharp lookout* for such *dangerous* weapons. Your neighbor has certainly been grossly imposed on and misinformed. I will not believe that he willfully misrepresents. I saw no weapons in the room—none, certainly, were shown. BURNES' resolution, put into plain English, simply declared that Weston wouldn't go down and take Parkville. Speeches were made by various gentlemen whose names have been given in accounts already published. Much confusion and excitement reigned throughout the house, one side calling loudly for one speaker, and the other side at the same time calling equally loud for another. When the meeting was declared by the Chairman adjourned the music again struck up.

With the objects and purposes of that meeting, on the one side or the other, I have nothing whatever to do, but I *do know* that neither 'pistols were cocked or knives drawn,' (to use the language of the *Democrat*,) 'as amid the loudest uproar Colonel BURNES stepped upon the stand and hurled defiance at the mob.'

Threats against Park—The Regulators from Platte City—Panic Among Peaceable Citizens—Night Police Organized.

The following narrative is from the Weston *Reporter*, of the 16th:

GEORGE S. PARK made his appearance at Parkville a few days since. The news of his arrival soon spread through the county, the old excitement soon revived, and the usual quiet city of Parkville was in great commotion. Very soon after PARK arrived, a man rode up to his house, about 1 o'clock at night, and informed him that he was his friend, and that he desired to inform him that there had been a secret meeting at Platte City, wherein it was resolved to execute the promise made in the resolutions passed at the time of the destruction of his press. This man made the disclosure under a promise from Mr. PARK, that he would not reveal his name, for in the event it was found out on *him*, that *he* would be in a worse situation than PARK. Mr. PARK became alarmed and ordered his buggy, to leave, but upon consultation with his friends, it was decided that he should remain under the protection of the people of Parkville.

The next day, we believe, the Committee appointed by the Platte City Meeting came to Parkville and demanded Mr. PARK. This demand was refused, and they returned. The next day the same individuals came back with their number somewhat increased, and demanded an *interview* with Mr. PARK, which was granted. This interview appears to have been satisfactory to the Committee, while in Parkville, but it soon leaked out, that on their return home, they expressed themselves as not being satisfied. A great many intemperate remarks were made by the enemies of Mr. PARK in attendance on that occasion, whether by the Committee or their attendants, we know not; such as if some concessions were *not* made, *the town should be reduced to ashes, or ruins, and the streets to be made to run with blood, &c.* One man, we learn, went so far as to say, when shaking hands with a citizen of the place, and bidding him goodbye, that he would not return *until he came to attend his funeral.*

The threat contained in the resolutions adopted at the meeting that destroyed the press, the return of Mr. PARK, the information conveyed to him by a friend at night, the two visits of the Committee from Platte City, their reported expression on their last return home, together with the intemperate remarks of some present on the day of the Committee's visit, together with the thousand-and-one flying reports all through the country, made up a case which, in the minds of the people of Parkville, justify them in enrolling a night police, for the protection of the lives and property of themselves and friends. The feeling is described as awful in the extreme. The ladies of the place became alarmed at the prospect of bloodshed—some fainted, others cried, and a general panic pervaded the entire population. The citizens passed resolutions, we understand, of a decided character, (we have not seen them, however,) and night after night patroled the streets.

LOUISIANA—REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT.—Returns published in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, from thirty-five parishes in Louisiana, give a majority of 2,989 in favor of removal. Thirteen parishes are to be heard from, of which we look for majorities in only four. The west and northwest have voted *en masse* against removal, and the question is believed to be decided in the *negative* by a strong vote.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Nov. 27—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and held above the views of buyers at $8 for Pearls, and $7 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—1800 lbs. Yellow sold at unaltered rates.

CANDLES—The demand is brisk, and prices are buoyant. Stock reduced.

COFFEE—Is in improved request at full rates. The sales since our last include 6,800 pockets Java (by auction) at 13¾c.@14½c.; 2,500 do., privately, (which had been offered at auction, but not sold,) on private terms; 2,795 bags Rio (the *Criterion's* cargo,) to arrive, on terms not disclosed; 800 Rio, here, at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is essentially unchanged.

COTTON—Seems in better request at our quotations, with a very limited amount offering,

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.	Uplnd	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas.
Middling	9¾	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are still more depressed, and are a shade cheaper. Holders are free sellers, while the regular home inquiry is moderate; that for export, limited; and to fill contracts, and for future delivery, less active. The sales, since our last, comprise about 15,800 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 20	@$9 31½	
Straight State	9 31½	@ 9 87½	
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½	@ 9 50	
Mixed Western	9 20	@ 9 37½	
Common to good Indiana and Michi	9 37½	@ 9 50	
Fancy Michigan	9 50	@ 9 62½	
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½	@ 9 62½	
Fancy Ohio	9 62½	@ 9 75	
Extra Ohio	9 75	@10 00	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½	@10 00	
Fancy Genesee	9 87½	@10 00	
Extra Genesee	9 87½	@11 00	

Canadian is in full request, but at easier rates, with sales of 1,700 bbls., chiefly to the trade. Extra at $9 87½@$10 00. Southern is moderately inquired for, but in the same less valuable; the sales since our last amount to about 3,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $9 37½@$11 ₱ bbl. Brandywine is selling in a small way at $10 50 for Flour and Meal—$5 bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, and heavy in price at $4 75 for Jersey, $4 87½ for Brandywine, and $4 87½@$5 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet at $6 75@$7 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is more actively sold for home use, but is in less demand for shipment. The supply is still limited and prices are essentially unchanged. The sales since our last reach about 50,000 bushels, including Canadian White, at $2 30@$2 40; Western do. at $2 30; and Western Red at $2 16@$2 18 ₱ bushel. Rye is brisker and dearer, the day's sales comprising 18,000 bushels at from $1 80@$1 85 ₱ bushel—closing firmly and buoyant as the latter rate, with but little offering. Barley has not varied. Oats are dull and heavy, with free sellers and cautious buyers at prices something below yesterday's reduced rates. Corn is more active, and is tolerably firm—the sales since our last embracing 50,000 bushels, chiefly Western mixed at $1 08@$1 04, in store, and $1 05@$1 06, delivered, ₱ bushel.

HAY—There were 800 bales River bought at 75c.@80c., for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The demand is moderate at steady prices, with no eagerness among factors to realize.

HOPS—Now are in better request, but are freely offered at 8c.@15c. for poor to choice, ₱ lb. Old remain as last noticed.

IRON—Scotch Pig is still dull and heavy at $21@$23, according to quantity, ₱ ton. Other kinds are as previously reported.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Continues rather scarce and quiet, but very firm.

LEATHER—No change of any importance has occurred in this line since our last.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at former quotations.

MOLASSES—The market is still almost bare, and is devoid of animation. Prices are somewhat nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Tar and Crude Turpentine are unchanged. Spirits Turpentine is in good demand, and is now worth 45½c.@46½c. ₱ gallon. There is more activity in Common Resin, at from $1 60@$1 70, in yard and delivered, ₱ 310 lbs.

OILS—Nothing additional has transpired in Whale, Sperm or Olive. Linseed is dull and languid at 88c. @90c. ₱ gallon. Lard Oil is scarce and wanted at full prices.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and lower,—with sales reported since our last of about 1,000 bbls., at from $21 50@$22 50 for Mess, the former rate for 500 bbls., deliverable by Dec. 1, and $20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are unchanged. Cut Meats continue scarce and firm. Lard is salable and firm, 1,000 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 800 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $21@$22 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 17c.@22c. for Ohio; 23c.@27c. for common to very good State; and 27c.@29c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The sales since our last include 300 tierces, at from $4 50@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is held above the views of buyers, and is quiet, though being sought after by speculators. The action of the British government in prohibiting the export of the article from British ports, has had a very decided influence on its value here. Some owners now ask as much as 20c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Remain about the same.

SPICES—Are in moderate request at about former prices.

SUGARS—The demand is fair but the supply is inadequate, and the sales are restricted. The transactions since our last embrace about 270 hhds. Cuba and New-Orleans at 6¾c.@9c.—and nearly 2,600 boxes Havana, part on board, at 6½c.@6¾c., and part, free, on private terms.

TALLOW—The sales since our last reach 22,000 lbs. prime, at unchanged figures.

TOBACCO—Is quiet. Prices are unchanged. The sales, since Friday, include: 48 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7¾c.@12¾c.; 79 bales Havana, at 22c.@29c.; 110 cases Seed Leaf, at 6¾c.@10¼c.; and 7 do. Florida, at 15c.@22½c., ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison were effected, at 41c.@41½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, with but moderate engagements, including Breadstuffs for Liverpool, at 2s. 6d.@2s. 9d. for Flour, and 6¾d@7½d. for Grain. Cotton was at ½d. ₱ lb. For other ports, the shipments were rather limited, and rates were equally depressed.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Potatoes have gone up about 12½c. ₱ bbl. on the different varieties, owing to the cold weather, which checks supplies, and involves more care in storage. The supply in the country appears to be unlimited. The rot appears to have prevailed about as extensively as last year, but the yield ₱ acre very much greater.

Apples are a trifle higher at wholesale. The retail price has advanced somewhat. Butter is quite firm, without material change in quotations. Several boat loads are detained on the canals, which will probably require to be transferred to the railroad. Some heavy exports have been made to the Crimea. Eggs are also advanced, as will be seen by the quotations below. None fresh can be obtained at less than 25c. ₱ dozen, at wholesale.

Poultry is scarcely as high as last week, the supply being quite liberal. Game of all kinds is scarce and high.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel	45	@	55
Potatoes Carters, ₱ bbl.	$1 62	@$1 75	
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 62	@ 1 87	
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@ 1 50	
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₱ bb.	1 37	@ 1 50	
Potatoes—Common, green, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 25	
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 37	
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl.	1 62	@ 1 75	
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25	
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 62	
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@1 87	
Cabbages—₱ 100	1 00	@ 3 00	
Cauliflowers—₱ dozen	1 25	@ 2 75	
Celery—₱ dozen	62	@ 0 87	
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00	
Pumpkins—N. J., ₱ 100, variable	3 00	@ 6 00	
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100	4 00	@ 6 00	
Beets—₱ bbl.	1 12	@ 1 50	
Carrots—₱ bbl.	75	@ 1 00	
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl.	37	@ 62	
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl.	75	@ 87	
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl.	3 00	@ 4 00	
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 50	
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Greenings, common, ₱ bb.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25	
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl.	2 25	@ 2 50	
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@ 2 25	
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₱ bbl.	1 75	@ 2 00	
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@ 1 75	
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.	11 00	@15 00	
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in pails	28	@ 31	
State, ₱ lb.	23	@ 26	
Ohio, ₱ lb.	19	@ 22	
Lard, in bbls.	11½	@ 12¾	
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.	10	@ 11½	
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.	25	@ 25	
Western	21	@ 22	
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₱ pair	50	@ 1 25	
Fowls, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 00	
Bucks County, ₱ lb.	12½	@ 12½	
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ pair	75	@ 1 75	
Widgeon, ₱ pair	62	@ 1 00	
Teal ₱ pair	37	@ 50	
Black Ducks, ₱ pair	62	@ 75	
Turkeys, each	75	@ 2 50	
Turkeys, ₱ lb.	13	@ 16	
Geese, each	1 00	@ 1 75	
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair	62	@ 75	
Woodcock, ₱ doz.	4 00	@ 5 00	
Quail, ₱ doz.	1 87	@ 2 25	
Partridge, ₱ pair	88	@ 1 00	
Venison, (saddles) ₱ lb.	13	@ 15	
Rabbits, young, each	15	@ 20	
Pigeons, tame, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 2 25	
Wild, ₱ doz.	1 50	@ 2 25	
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@ 2 50	
Large, ₱ lb.	8½	@ 9	

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per Pacific.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western—My last Report was of the 19th inst., per *Asia*, *viâ* Boston. We are since in receipt of the *Canada's* advices, with Liverpool dates to 9th inst. With the prospect of an earlier closing of our State Canal navigation than the time specified by the Commissioners, (Dec. 5,) and under the effect of the foreign advices, and of a good demand both for the home and Eastern trade, as well as for the filling of contracts, our market was very firm and daily improving for a few days subsequent to my last report—an advance of fully 50c. ₱ bbl. in the common and medium grades having been realized; but with the return of more genial weather, a rather stringent money market, and a falling off in the demand, 12½c. of the improvement has been lost.

For export, moderate purchases have been made, and for future delivery the business has not been large, owing to the enhanced views of sellers. For the ember and January delivery, $9 50 has been paid for Superfine State.

Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 26, both inclusive: To London, 7,441 bbls.; Liverpool, 4,100 bbls.; Cork, &c., 10,079 bbls.; Havre, 3,782 bbls.; British Provinces, 4,918 bbls.; West Indies, 1,700 bbls.; South American, and bbls. Western Coast Africa, 30 bbls.; Aspinwall, 80 bbls.

Wheat—A good inquiry can be reported during the week for export and milling purposes. Of desirable qualities the supply has been quite moderate, and much firmness has been manifested. In lots deserving an advance of 2c.@3c. has been realized, and in White 5c.@6c. At the close, there is but little enquiries in the market. Ohio Michigan and Illinois White, 93 lbs., at $2 30@$2 40; Western Red, $2 16@$2 18; Western White, $2 24@$2 30; Southern and Canadian White, 95 lbs., at $2 30@$2 40.

Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 19 to Nov. 26, both inclusive: To London, 7,221 bush.; Liverpool, 1,242 bush.; Cork, &c., 15,154 bush.; Falmouth, for orders, 53,000 bush.; Havre, 16,116 bush.; Marseilles, 19,000 bush.

INDIAN CORN—With an active demand for shipment to great Britain and the Eastern States prices of Western Mixed improved a few days since 1c.@2c. ₱ bu., but with less inquiry of late of the improvement has been lost. Western Mixed, $1 06@$1 07½ ₱ bushel; Southern White, old, $1 08@$1 10. *Clearances from New-York, from November 19th to November 26th, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 45,852 bus.; British Provinces, 3,735 bus.; West Indies, 868 bus.

RYE—Has been in much request for the Continent, and with a moderate supply prices have improved 10c.@11c. ₱ 56 lbs.; can be quoted $1 35@$1 36. *Clearances from New-York, from November 19th to November 26th, both inclusive:* To Ostend, 6,482 bus.

FREIGHTS.—To London, Flour 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain 1½d. ₱ bus.; Liverpool, 2s. 9d.@3s. 10½d.; 8d.@8¾d.; Glasgow, 10s. 11d. Havre, 25c.@$1; 22c.@25c. Antwerp, 5c.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

MR. HALL'S ADDRESS FOR THE PROSECUTION.

Evidence of *Cyrenus Harris* and John Dean.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TUESDAY, Nov. 27, 1855.

PRELIMINARIES ABOUT PAPER, &c.

The Court opened this morning at 10 o'clock, as heretofore. The crowd of spectators was larger than on the previous day, and their interest obviously heightened by the increased importance of the proceedings. Baker, the prisoner, appeared to be an object of general curiosity and friendly attention. Troops of anxious admirers crowded around him during the recess, in order to obtain a chance of shaking hands with, and encouraging him. The persons who have been indicted with him as conspiring abettors sat by his side during the day. Capt. Rynders—the inevitable, the indomitable, the indefatigable Rynders—occupied a seat with the prisoner's counsel, and watched the proceedings with lively attention. When the Court adjourned the lobby was rendered impassable by the excited mass of people who were in waiting to get a look at Baker as he was being conveyed back to prison. The audience was strikingly indiscriminate in point of character, but, withal, the utmost decorum and good order were preserved from the opening of the Court till its close. After the Judge had taken his seat, the names of the Jurors who had been sworn in on the previous day were called over, and the jurors took their places.

Mr. Brady rose and said he believed they were ready to proceed, but there was one little difficulty which the counsel suffered from, and which ought, he thought, to be stated. He understood that the Reformers, with their usual care of the City finances, and their usual interest in the general welfare, thought it unnecessary to supply this Court with paper. [Laughter.]

The Judge said he would be very happy to share with the counsel the small portion which had been allowed to himself.

Mr. Brady wished to say that he did not speak so much for himself as for the Reporters, whose labors saved them all, Court and Counsel alike, a vast deal of trouble. For himself, he was obliged to confess that he was lazy enough to avoid all annoyance in the way of elaborate note-taking, and generally availed himself of their exertions.

The District-Attorney, Mr. A. O. Hall, dispatched a messenger to his office for some of the required material, which was at once brought, and the formal business of the Court went on.

THE JURY COMPLETED.

A number of Jurors were called, many of whom were rejected on one or other of the legal grounds of challenge which had been used on the previous day.

Eventually, three more Jurors were obtained, and the requisite number was completed. The Jury, therefore, stands thus:

John B. Crane, clothier, Nineteenth Ward.
James F. Crocheron, merchant, Fifth Ward.
James B. Kirker, bookseller, Seventh Ward.
Luman B. Wing, grocer, Seventh Ward.
Michael Eadie, produce dealer, Eighth Ward.
Matthew Burns, builder, Eighteenth Ward.
Alvah Hall, merchant, Eighteenth Ward.
John Erdman, dry goods, Seventeenth Ward.
Daniel Carr, ballast master, Seventh Ward.
John Marsden, merchant, Fourth Ward.
Matthew Hartigan, clothier, Fifth Ward.

When the Jury had been impannelled, Mr. Luman B. Wing, one of their number, got up and informed the counsel that he had forgotten, when being examined on the previous day, to state that Baker's flight had made a strong impression on his mind at the time that Baker was guilty. The matter was suggested to him when one of the other jurors was being examined as to the same fact, and now he (Mr. Wing) did not feel warranted in allowing this opportunity to pass without informing the counsel of the fact that such an impression had existed.

The prisoner's counsel informed him that he was perfectly competent, nevertheless, whereupon he resumed his seat.

THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S STATEMENT ON BEHALF OF THE PROSECUTION.

Mr. A. Oakey Hall, the District Attorney, rose amid breathless silence, to open the case against the prisoner. He said: It becomes my duty, Gentlemen of the Jury, to make a brief and general opening of the facts which, on the part of the prosecution, we expect to lay before you in vindication of the charge which has been preferred against this prisoner at the bar, the words of the indictment charging him with murder.

I think the counsel for the defence as well as for the prosecution have been agreeably surprised that we have obtained so satisfactory a Jury in so short a time. It was apprehended by all of us, in consequence of the large publicity which had been given to the early features of this case in a community like this, abounding with newspapers, that a larger number of gentlemen than has appeared this morning and yesterday, would have made up their minds to such an extent as to render the task of selecting the Jury a difficult and tedious one. For the prosecution, at least, we accept this speedy selection of a Jury as an earnest that our other labors in the case will not be prolonged; and we will endeavor, on the part of the prosecution, to make them as little tedious as possible.

The occurrence which we come to contemplate lies within a very brief compass of time. Between the hours of 9, at the very earliest commencement of it, and 1, of a certain evening, the matter which embraces the facts of this case is to be taken as having transpired, and that is the period of time to be contemplated. It was just precisely, when you come to the computation, nine months ago last Saturday night that this unfortunate affair began. On the very same day of the month—the 24th—and in February—the 24th of last February—at a place then known as Stanwix Hall, opposite to the Metropolitan Hotel—the place has since been better known by its present name of the Revere House—upon that very night, William Poole, the deceased man, was mortally wounded in the breast. It is alleged in the indictment, and on the proof, that that mortal wound was inflicted by a pistol in the hands of the prisoner at the bar, Lewis Baker. The wounded man lingered, or, in the language of the indictment, "languished, and languishing, did live" until about the 5th of March, a little while, or ten days afterwards, when he died. In the meantime, the prisoner at the bar had not been arrested. It is charged by the prosecution, that during that time he lay intentionally concealed, and that that concealment was followed by flight—a flight which, as evidence of guilt, we shall, on the part of the prosecution, have to some extent, at least, to contemplate, for it was an unprecedented, an unusual flight. He was arrested thousands of miles away from the scene of this occurrence. As was well remarked in another late case, there are few refuges and sanctuaries for modern guilt. The temples and the shrines of refuge belonged alone to the classical world; and in this day of civilization and enlightenment, the arm of justice is not only lengthened but it is strengthened. And whether this hand shall be acquitted at the hands of what he finds guilty, that lengthened arm and strengthening arm of justice which brought him from the dream of liberty in the morning of last year, within the jurisdiction of this County and of this Court, will not have been without its effect upon the consciences and upon strengthened and clear evidence. For you will perceive, gentlemen, that in all cases of this kind, there is one aspect, in which, as you men and as officers of justice, we have to look at; and that is the certainty of justice, and by justice I mean, not retribution, but vindication.

It is not the intention of the prosecution that this case should be opened in very great detail to you regarding the facts; we shall rather generalize and group them.

THE PROSECUTION'S FACTS.

I think they may be divided into five groups of facts. There are the facts which are antecedent to this occurrence upon the 24th of February. There are the facts immediately surrounding the circumstances of a first fracas in the earlier part of that evening at the same place, between two parties comprehended in this indictment, at which the prisoner, Baker, was present. There are then facts to be grouped in regard to the period of time—very short, but very important to be looked at and regarded in this controversy—between the ending of the first fracas and the commencement of the second, during which this mortal wound was given. Then there are the circumstances of the second fracas and the matters of the 25th, which are subsequent to the giving of this mortal wound, and which involved the concealment, and the flight, and the other collateral evidences of guilt which will be submitted to you. It will be merely necessary for me to observe in respect to the first group of facts which we thus collect and lay before you, that, antecedent to this 24th day of February, or rather, to the night of that day, an unquestioned feeling of hostility had existed, perhaps on both sides, between the prisoner at the bar and the deceased man whom it is alleged he slew and murdered. That so far as the man at the bar is concerned, that feeling of hostility assumed the express form of threats. It will be for you, when evidence of that character is given, to weigh well the circumstances under which they were made; to determine in your own minds the state of feeling which existed, whether casual, whether spasmodic, whether deeply seated. In the second group of facts we come to about the hour of nine o'clock on the 24th of February, and a Saturday evening, at Stanwix Hall, where Mr. Poole and some of his friends had gone for some purposes of their own which will be best explained by the evidence, and, perhaps, it would not be proper for me to speak of them in the present juncture. A person included in this indictment, viz: Morrissey, was already there in Stanwix Hall, in a room adjoining that first entered from the street, which Mr. Poole and his friends entered. Evidence will be given to show that which occurred at this first fracas, as I have denominated it, and meeting of Morrissey with Poole, at which Baker was present as a spectator. That which occurred from minute to minute of that eventful meeting was undoubtedly the germ of the occurrence which subsequently ripened in the unfortunate manner we have spoken about: Morrissey and Poole exchanging angry words and angry gestures, and Baker the spectator. You will remember, when those facts come to be brought before you, that it is for you to say, as they shall be developed one by one, you carefully weighing them in your own minds, why he was that spectator, and what probable influence those facts produced upon his mind while he was the spectator. The fact, too, of his not taking part in it will be a matter for you to look at, for you will perceive that there was notice brought home directly to this prisoner at the bar that the presence of this man, who was his enemy, and whose enemy he was, was in that place in the evening, that it was in an excited state of feeling which he was, and of all those various collaterals which should at once put men upon their guard. You will then come to contemplate, in the next place, Baker, after leaving that place, and you will have testimony that he was in contact with certain gentlemen who saw him afterwards, and who met him at a place known as Johnny Lyng's; who met him at a place known as the City Hotel; who met him speaking, conversing, and inquiring about this first difficulty of which he had been a spectator. You will find him surrounded by the other persons included in this indictment, and whose acts as joint conspirators, in regard to which we shall succeed in bringing evidence of that character before you, will become to a very great extent the acts of the prisoner at the bar.

We shall bring you to contemplate the various meetings of these parties at these different places, the conversations which they had, and the manner in which they conversed, tending to show that there was something passing within their minds in regard to a possible meeting between themselves and Baker, as the ostensible principal in the party, and Mr. Poole at Stanwix Hall. We shall show you various acts of Mr. Baker by himself on that night, to which it will be for you to give a proper construction.

We shall show to you, for example, that after making an inquiry from one of the witnesses in this case regarding the first difficulty, he hailed a stage at the corner of Lispenard-street and Broadway, rode for a couple of blocks, got out of the stage, entered the City Hotel on the corner of Broadway and Howard-street, and when leaving that place, again riding a very short distance, two blocks, entering a carriage for that purpose, meeting these persons who are included in the indictment, in a place under the corner of Broadway and Broome-street; then proceeding, at the hour of midnight, again to Stanwix Hall, where he had left Poole, who had in the meanwhile been arrested in consequence of those difficulties, was taken to the Station-house in the Eighth Ward, and from thence transferred to Stanwix Hall itself, other parties in the meanwhile, attracted by the notoriety of the occurrence, coming in there to see what would come of the affair. And then we lead you directly to this occurrence—the main occurrence. We shall give evidence tending to show how these parties entered there, and entered together; that certain words of acrimony passed between those who entered together and Poole, who was standing at the bar. We shall show you the hearing of Poole and his companions upon that night; we shall find evidence tending to show how, very shortly after the entrance of all these parties into that place, this matter began to ripen; that pistols were drawn by Baker, the prisoner at the bar, and by one of his associates named Turner; that those pistols were fired; that Turner fell wounded, whether by himself or some one else; that Baker himself was wounded; that Poole was wounded in a very mortal part—in the vicinity of the heart, and which afterwards turned out to be in the heart itself; that threats were used from the party who entered towards Poole. We shall produce evidence tending to show that the whole occurrence took place in a very short period of time; that Poole was left behind, and the others departed from that place; that Baker, in his flight, entered a place in the neighborhood, exchanging parts of his apparel, inquiring for a cap, going out again and hailing a coach, driving away in a coach back to that place which the prosecution may bring facts before you to show was the rendezvous of the party, Johnny Lyng's. We shall show subsequent search by the Police; what became of the parties who were arrested; whither Baker went; circumstances tending to show why he fled; the lingering, or the "languishing" in the legal phrase, of Poole; his subsequent death; the *post mortem* examination; how he came to die; the curious wound; the conclusions to be drawn in regard to the manner in which the pistol was held and fired. All these various facts, gentlemen, I say to you, we shall give to you in detail from time to time. And we shall ask as we progress—not exactly perhaps in the order I shall have opened this case, for we are not always the governors of the witnesses who come upon the stand, or of their movements—but at any rate we shall invite your scrutiny to every bit of the testimony from first to last. You will percieve then that this case, if we shall bring before you evidence of these various facts, will assume one or two aspects. One aspect is presented by the question which you are to look at, whether after Baker left Stanwix Hall and went away somewhere else, met these parties, had these conversations—whether he then, with them or alone, formed a determination to go up to Stanwix Hall to meet Poole, and with "malice aforethought," in the language of the old common law, or with premeditated design to kill or to murder Poole. Another aspect of the case is, whether—even supposing that all these preliminary matters in regard to the meeting and the going to Stanwix Hall be any evidence themselves of a premeditated design to kill, directly or positively—there was not a pretence for quarrel—an opportunity sought for some species of provocation. And in either of these aspects in which you regard these facts the Court at the proper time, I take it, will come to tell you, it will be answered by just such facts as these: that it is equally murder for a party under pretence of a quarrel, under the cloak of provocation, to kill his enemy as it is to deliberately intend it, and deliberately prepare for it, to deliberately seek him and inflict a mortal blow.

I have purposely abstained, gentlemen, from indulging in any details of these facts, quoting language of parties, or mentioning any specific acts which we intend to rely upon. I have endeavored calmly and in this desultory manner, more conversational, perhaps, than the interest and the magnitude of this case demand, to merely outline to you this occurrence from first to last, in order that when the facts do come before you, you may attentively listen to them, and weigh them for yourselves. They may not be colored by any observations in advance from counsel for the prosecution. Because this, gentlemen, is not only the trial of a man, but it is an investigation. The witnesses are sworn to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth. As my learned friend on my right incidentally remarked a moment since, we are here, not to convict Lewis Baker, but we are here to vindicate public justice, if it is necessary to be vindicated; to conduct a very important investigation into the circumstances which led to the death of a fellow citizen. A man in the very heart of New-York, in the most public thoroughfare of the City, surrounded on all sides by the abodes of wealth, in the very midst of busy life, is shot down; ten or twelve persons present; pistols freely drawn. Why, it looks more like an affray upon the borders of our Union than that which should be expected to occur in this great metropolis, not only of this Union, but of the American hemisphere. And it is right and proper that in this, perhaps, more than in any other investigation which has been laid before a jury for the last two or three years, the facts should be sifted from first to last; that we should, if possible, not only in vindicating public justice, convict or acquit this man, but that we should determine what were the causes which led to an affray of this kind; and if it be necessary to make an example of evil-doers and of wrong-doers in this particular, to do it fearlessly. And yet, at the same time, important and great though this consideration may be, it may be necessary to protect the rights of the accused, even that should be done. With these preliminary observations we shall proceed to introduce our witnesses, and we ask your respectful attention to every fact in regard to this matter which we shall lay before you from time to time.

The District Attorney, recalling the case, and the train after a brief delay, called the first witness for the prosecution.

Cyrenus Harris was called and sworn. Being sworn he was examined as follows by the District Attorney:

Question—What is your business? *Answer*—I am an Episcopal Minister; that is I was that; I am not in that business now; that was my last occupation.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Poole? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And with Baker? A.—I was.

Q.—You are knowing to the fact—of your own knowledge—that Poole is dead? A.—I am; I saw him dead.

Q.—How long had you known Poole before last February? A.—I knew Poole for fourteen years before last February; I knew Baker eight or nine; I was present in Stanwix Hall on the evening of the 24th February last; I got there about half past twelve.

Counsel—Detail to the Jury what you saw from your first arrival there till you left.

Witness—I went into Stanwix Hall about half past to two o'clock, and Poole and other gentlemen were drinking at the bar when I got there; when I went in I stood by the stove; after a short time Poole turned round and asked me if I would not drink.

Mr. Brady—Baker was not there then? A.—Not then, sir.

Mr. Hall—Who else was there when you went in besides Poole? A.—Mr. Shay was there and five or six others; I did not see Baker for half an hour after I went there.

Q.—What did Baker do or say when he came in? A.—When Baker came into the house he asked me to have a drink with him.

Q.—State who came with him, and how they came? A.—Turner, Baker, McLaughlin, (Faudeen,) Van Pelt, Hyler and Lyng came in one after another.

Mr. Hoffman—Was that the order in which they came in? A.—I could not state the precise order.

Mr. Hall—State their manner as regards their acts.

Witness—They came in and went to the bar; did not appear to be much hurried; Baker asked me to take a drink; I declined; said I had drunk already; the bar-keeper said he could give no more drink, for the

standing in front of the bar with Poole; they were standing up leaning against the counter; Baker was the first person I noticed; he spoke to me; I cannot say that he was the first who came in; he asked me to drink.

Counsel—Tell me everything that Baker said and did.

Witness—I never noticed him until I saw him standing in the recess and Poole in front of the bar.

Q.—And you did not see him do a thing until the time you saw Poole stagger up towards him? A.—I don't think he did; I cannot say; I saw him drink; I think I saw him light a cigar.

Q.—Where did he stand at that time? A.—He stood with his face against the counter reaching over to a light; he stood in the recess; I know he stood there; but whether it was he who lighted the cigar or not I cannot say; I don't remember of his doing or saying anything from the time he came in till Poole staggered over to him after he got the shot in the knee; Mr. Laughlin goes by the name of Paudeen; he came in and stopped directly in front of Poole; I observed all that took place between them; Paudeen was the first man who spoke; he pushed in between them; he said, "You black-muzzled son of a bitch, are you here?" Poole said nothing at all, but laughed; Paudeen then pushed into the counter between Poole and somebody else, saying he wanted to get a drink; somebody told him not to; cannot say who it was who said that; Dean was the man who kept the bar, and said they could get no drink; Paudeen said to Poole, "You are the great American fighter, are you?" and then he grappled Poole by the coat; Poole laughed; Van Pelt interfered to separate them; that is the same Van Pelt who is indicted as accessory to the murder of Poole; when Paudeen took hold of Poole by the lappel of the coat Van Pelt interfered and Paudeen hit him; Van Pelt says to him "Don't make any disturbance here;" with that Paudeen drew back his hand and struck him; Van Pelt left them and went out of the house; after the moment that Van Pelt interfered and left, I did not see him again all that night; I saw Van Pelt do nothing but what I have stated; I think I was calm during the whole of this affray; I did not participate in it; I did not shoot.

Q.—Did you not say that you took a pistol and snapped it at Baker? A.—I snapped a pistol at him, but did not shoot it.

Q.—Beyond that mere snapping of a pistol you were calm? A.—Beyond that there was no disturbance with me; my mind was clear; Van Pelt did nothing else but what I stated.

Q.—What next occurred? What did Poole say to Paudeen? A.—I never heard him say anything to him; Van Pelt did not get Paudeen away from Poole; I think Paudeen was sober; I knew him before; a man who gets noisy and excited from drinking a great deal, I think is drunk; that was not Paudeen's condition; I say I did not hear Poole saying anything to Paudeen; if he had, I think I would have heard it; I was standing leaning against the other side of the room looking at Poole and Paudeen; there was nobody between us; I do not know what I did go over there for, unless to look at them; I saw Paudeen spit in Poole's face three distinct times.

Q.—Did you not see Poole exhibit towards Paudeen some manifestation of contempt? A.—He laughed scornfully at him.

Q.—Where were you when that took place? A.—I was leaning against the wall, within ten or twelve feet of him; I don't think anything came from Poole's mouth; I did not observe anything come from his mouth; when he laughed scornfully at Paudeen, I did not see him spit upon him; he laughed scornfully, and then Paudeen spit upon him; I could not tell what time elapsed between the laughing and the spitting; Poole was a laughing at the time Paudeen spit; my testimony is that Poole had not said one word to Paudeen that I heard; that is as accurate as anything I have said about the rest of the transaction; I saw Paudeen spit; he had hold of Poole by the collar drawing him towards him when Poole broke away from him and went into the recess; that was after Paudeen had struck Van Pelt; Baker was standing there leaning against the recess; Poole went round the outside of Baker, into the recess; the next thing that occurred was Turner shooting; when Turner fired the shot, he (Poole) was retreating round to the recess; Baker was at the corner, and Poole was going round; Turner stood in the middle of the floor; McLaughlin followed Poole right around, close by him until Poole stopped at the wall or wash hand basin; Poole retreated as far as he could; he remained there till he was shot in the knee; I am sure of that as I am of anything I have sworn to; Poole was behind Paudeen was in front of him; that was the condition in which Poole was when shot in the knee; the only reason by which I knew Poole was shot in the knee was, that I saw Turner shoot and Poole stagger; up to that time I had not seen any pistol but Turner's; I did not know of any one else in the room having a pistol unless Ackerson; I did not know of Poole having any; I did not see him fire one nor shoot it through his pocket; I saw the hole through the coat after, but I swear I did not see nor hear, nor know of his shooting through his pocket; I did not know that he had a pistol then; I did not know he carried one; I did not see him fire as he staggered towards Baker; I do not know of Baker being shot; I did not see Baker since until I saw him to-day; Turner was four or five feet from the bar, in the middle of the room when he fired; the shot Turner put in his own arm was not the one by which Poole was shot in the knee.

To the Court—Turner's pistol was a Colt's revolver—I am sure of that; I am sure it was one of those made as Colt's are; mine was a revolver too; it was not the first fire that hit Poole; Turner fell when he was shot in the arm; he dropped back; I don't know that he was drunk; when he got the wound he beat his arm with his hand and fell back on the floor; Turner fired again as he lay on the floor; the only reason that makes me think that the second shot hit Poole in the knee was because Poole staggered; Paudeen stood squaring off at Poole right in front of him; where Turner laid Paudeen was in front facing to the door, but as he stood he was not in front of Turner, and there was an open space between Baker and Paudeen; Turner fired from where he lay on the floor; Poole did not say he was shot; I did not hear more than two shots from Turner; may have heard more but did not see him fire after I saw Poole stagger; only watched him; Baker up to that time said nothing and did nothing that I saw; he might have been hit in the leg; Poole was leaning against the washstand when he staggered; then he was within a foot of the wall, and instead of staggering to the wall near him he staggered over to the other side of the room; I said I thought Poole was standing by the washstand, and the shot came from Turner and hit him on the knee; instead of staggering towards the direction of the shot he staggered forward; as he went past Baker I think he catched Baker; I saw him have Baker by the arm; did not see any one strike Baker; Lozier was there; I did not see him strike Baker; I don't know when he came in; I could form no idea of the time that elapsed from when Paudeen got in till Poole staggered; Charles Lozier is a brother-in-law of Poole's; I will not swear that he did not hit Baker; I will not swear that he knocked Baker down; I cannot swear to what I did not see; I did not see Lozier till I saw him standing over near Baker and Poole, in the corner; I saw Conky Jack there; I think he was there when I went in; I don't know his proper name; I don't know that it is John Quinlan; I did not see him fire; do not know where he was when Poole began to stagger: at that time I had come out from the wall and stood in the middle of the floor with Ackerson when they fell; I think Poole pulled Baker on his knee; Poole was falling and dragged Baker with him, Poole was leaning partly against the wall and partly on the floor; Poole's back and side were on the wall and floor; I did not see his left hand at all; his right had Baker's left hand; did not know him to fire out of his pocket at that time; there was no resistance up to that time that I saw; it was all the work of an instant; Baker had a pistol in his hand when Poole was partly on the floor; Baker was on one knee. [Witness, on the floor, exhibited the relative position of Baker and Poole.] Lozier was on Baker's left side towards the recess; I did not see any at that time of those who came in, except Baker; Little Lynn was there.

[Here the Jury had a brief intermission.]

Witness resumed—Mr. Turner had fired two shots prior to the time that Baker had fired his pistol at Poole's breast; I had heard but two shots prior to the time that Baker fired; don't know where Lynn was at that time; as Turner pulled his pistol, he stepped one side and I did not see him after; I cannot say where he stepped to; he cleared off and I saw no more of him; up to the time the pistol had been fired by Baker at Poole neither Lynn nor Van Pelt had done anything but what I have stated about Van Pelt's interference between Paudeen and Poole.

[Here the witness was again asked to take his place on the floor and exhibit the position of Poole when he and Baker were on the floor. Baker, the prisoner, was ordered out to take part in the representation. A *tableau vivant* was improvised accordingly, in which Baker assumed a half kneeling attitude, his right knee being on the floor, his body bent over that of the witness, who, in a semi-recumbent position, represented Poole, his left hand being held by the witness' upraised right hand, and his right pointed towards the witness' breast.]

Witness [*resumed*]—There was smoke in the room at every discharge, but not so much as would prevent your seeing it, was thick after every shot; I cannot say but that Baker shot more than once; heard reports when Poole and Baker were lying there; could not say there were as many as six; I did not tell Mr. Wilson that the smoke was so thick that I could not see, nor that Poole had caught Baker by the left hand; when Baker went to the door, Ackerson caught him by the back as he went out; I asked him, (Ackerson) "Why do you keep a pistol in your pocket, and let that man escape?" He gave it to me; I cocked it, and snapped it at Baker as he was going out; he 1 llered to some one to shoot me; "Shoot Cy.," he said.

[NOTE.—A question of no little weight here suggests itself as to the punctuation of the expression "Shoot Cy." If a comma be inserted between the words, Cy. becomes the person addressed. If none be inserted, Cy. becomes the object of the verb, the command expressed by which is, in that case, addressed to a third party; so that the expression may either mean, "won't somebody be kind enough to shoot Cy. for me," or, "won't Cy. be kind enough to fire away at me?"]

Whether either Cy. Shay or me; I do not know which; I do not know to whom he said that; I cannot say who went out of the house immediately before Baker; I say Baker told some one to shoot either Cy. Shay or myself; there was nobody there at all that I saw; I do not know that any one was before him; he said "Shoot Cy." just as I pointed the pistol at him; he said "Shoot Cy." before I snapped that pistol; I was five or six feet from him when I snapped the pistol at him; Poole was up then; Ackerson had a hold of him (Baker) by the back, and he had turned his face round to say to Ackerson, "Let me go;" I meant to shoot him; his face was towards me, and I was facing right in front of the recess; Ackerson had him by the back, and was right at the side of the door, with his arm round Baker; Baker went to get out; he had a pistol in his hand; when he turned round I pointed my pistol at his face; he was not going out when I pointed it at him; I don't know whether his clothes were torn; when I snapped the pistol at him I did not see any blood on his face; there might have been, but I did not see him; I did not know he was wounded then; the last shot I heard fired was Baker's; there were shots between them when they were down together.

Q.—Then all the shots you heard were Turner's, when he shot his own arm, the next when he hit Poole in the knee, and the next was that of Baker at Poole's breast; and you say there were also some other shots? A.—The report of the other shots came from the direction those two men (Poole and Baker) were in.

Q.—And you heard no other shots during the whole evening? A.—I heard no other shots.

Q.—And you saw nobody point a pistol but yourself, nor did you know that anybody else fired but Turner and Baker? A.—No; the cap of the pistol I had fell down under the hammer, and it would not go off; I tried to adjust it, but could not.

Counsel—And what you have told is a fair account of that matter?

Witness—I know it is a fair account; I have never given any one a full account of it except when I talked to Mr. Wilson; I saw Poole's coat when he was lying in the bar-room; I wanted to take the things out of the pocket, and the officer said let it remain; I saw several holes in the side of the coat; don't know how they were put there.

Mr. Brady thought it was proper to have that coat now produced, if convenient, by the prosecution, in order that the witness might say whether it was now in the condition in which he saw it.

Mr. Hoffman said the coat would be produced in another stage of the case.

Witness (to the Court)—The holes in the coat looked like bullet-holes; there were some considerable many of them; (to Counsel) I took no notice of wadding about it; it looked as if it been scorched; I never saw that coat since that night; I had not seen those holes in it before; (to a Juror,) it was a brown overcoat; I don't know what became of Poole's pistol; never saw him have any; did not make any inquiry about Poole's pistol that night; did not make any inquiry about those holes; don't remember who was present when I saw the coat on the coubter; I did not put my hands in the pocket to find if there was a pistol there then; I did not call any one's attention to those holes; I wanted to get out the handkerchief to give to Poole, where he was lying on the bed, and I said to the little boy, "It is better to take that coat home," but the officer said, "No, let it stand;" if Poole fired from his pocket, I did not know it; I might have heard the report; when Poole and Baker were together on the floor, I heard reports between them, but who fired them I do not know; Baker's was the only pistol I saw exposed; I think I heard some three or four reports between Baker and Poole when down together; I may have heard more; but I think not; it could not have been more than two minutes from Poole staggered till after the firing on the floor between him and Baker; it may have been less; I never saw Baker's pistol unless when I saw it in his hand; I don't recollect Paudeen asking Poole to go out to the yard and fight; I heard him ask Poole to fight him, but did not hear him ask him to go out to the yard; Poole said he would not fight him; I did not hear Poole say Paudeen was not worth it; I don't think Turner endeavored to check Paudeen; I may have heard him say, "Stop, you did not come here to fight," but I do not remember it; I did not hear him say, "Stop, don't mind Paudeen; he is drunk;" I did not hear him say, "Never mind him, Bill, he is drunk," and then see him pull Paudeen away.

Q.—Did you see Poole taking out any money or propose to bet that he would lick any man, or whip any man?

A.—I did not hear Poole say that; he did not say that he would bet $500 he could lick any man in this house, or in New-York; I did not hear Turner say anything before he fired the pistol; Baker was not standing with his back against the door when Turner shot Poole in the knee; he was standing against the counter; I did not see Baker fire any shot at Poole while Turner was falling; I don't think Baker at any time threw himself on Poole; I heard no one say "I will settle you, any way;" I heard Baker say something, but could not tell what it was; Shay and myself were the two first who went up to Poole after he fell; I saw Poole take up a knife off the floor and run to the door; he shut the door and held one hand against it whilst he kept the knife in the other hand; and then he fainted away; Shay and myself were the first to see that Poole was shot; I don't know when he was first shot; after it was all over he came up to the counter and spoke to Ackerson about his being shot; he was bloody all over the face; Paudeen did not fire at all that I saw; I did not see a pistol in his hand at any time; I cannot say that anybody pulled Baker out of the house; I did not see any one pull him out; my pistol was a five-barreled revolver; can't say how many the other had; I heard no shots in the street; I know a young man named Mitchell, who kept the bar-room there; I gave my pistol to him and told him to put it away; he took it where I placed it on the counter, and put it aside.

Q.—Why did you not keep it yourself? A.—It was too clumsy to carry about with me; that was while the police officers were there; I have not that pistol with me; it was about a six-inch barrel; I swear that is the only reason I have to assign for giving Mitchell that pistol; I cannot recollect when I first saw Mitchell that evening; George Andrews was there too; I did not see him or Mitchell take any part in the affray; Mitchell was standing behind the eating counter when I gave him the pistol; I said, "Bill, put that away for me;" that was whilst the Police were there; Poole was lying on the counter and I was standing beside him; I do not know whether any of the officers were looking at me or not when I gave Mitchell the pistol; I do not know that they were not; Mitchell did not say he had no place to put it; he put it by, and told me where he had left it; I went and got it next day.

[Cornelius Lynn was here ordered to stand up, and was identified by the witness as the Lynn whom he saw in Stanwix Hall during the affray, but who had taken no part in it.]

Witness continued—I was an emigrant runner at the time of this affair; I have no occupation now; I had a license as a runner from Mayor Westervelt; before Westervelt's time I was a hackman; I had been a hackman for four or five years; I drove for Mr. Duffy, for the National Hotel, and several places; before that, I was at home with my father; had left home before that and gone to sea; I cannot state the business or the employment of those who were with Poole that night; some was one thing and some another; both the Ackersons attended bar for Poole; Lozier is a butcher; I don't know where he keeps; I saw Hyler do nothing; he came in, sat down on the edge of the counter, and when the affair commenced he was gone.

To Mr. Hoffman—He came in in company with Baker and the rest of them; Lynn came in with them also.

To Mr. Clarke—I don't know how Poole came to take hold of Baker.

The witness here left the stand.

EVIDENCE OF ONE OF THE PROPRIETORS OF STANWIX HALL—HIS VERSION OF THE AFFRAY.

John Dean was the next witness called. He was sworn, and examined by Mr. Hoffman. I was, he said, one of the keepers or proprietors of Stanwix Hall; I remember the night Poole was killed; he was shot between half-past twelve and one o'clock; at the time, immediately previous to the affair that resulted in his death, Mr. Campbell and Mr. Poole were in my house; I think Mr. Shay was there but I won't be positive; I don't remember who all were there; I should judge beside myself there were four or five; Poole at that time was standing against the bar drinking and talking; I saw Baker when he came in; Turner and Hyler came in first, I think; I think Mr. Van Pelt, and Lynn and Baker immediately after them; whether Andrews came in with any one I don't know; the first who came in were Turner and Hyler, and the last was McLaughlin; they came in one after another as men would casually walk in any place; after they were in the room the first thing I heard was Baker asking the people who came in with him and myself to take a drink; then we drank; they did not all drink; when Baker came in there was but those four and myself present; it was after Paudeen came in we drank; not more than three or four drank; Paudeen, I think, did not drink; Paudeen stopped in the middle of the floor and asked Poole what he was looking at; those were the words exactly that he used; Poole said nothing to that; he made no reply; then Paudeen walked up to Poole and said, "You black muzzled son of bitch, I can lick you;" or words to that effect; Poole said nothing to that; he asked Poole who could lick him; he asked him then if he (Poole) could lick him; Poole said he was not worth it; he took Poole by the coat there, (pointing to the lappel,) and wanted him to go out to the yard and fight him; Poole made no reply; he did not offer to go out to the yard; Turner interfered to stop them; he said to Paudeen, "You did not come here to fight;" and told Poole that Paudeen was in liquor, and not to mind him; Turner called Poole "Bill;" then Poole said he could lick any man in New-York for $500; that is as far as I remember; there may have been some other little words between them; Paudeen said he could lick him; Turner made some remark, and Poole put his hand in his pocket, pulled out $100 in gold, and I walked up towards the end of the counter; I turned around and saw Turner and Poole in a fight, Turner had his pistol drawn; I turned round because I expected to see Paudeen and Poole fight; Turner said first, "Now Poole, draw;" he (Turner) did not draw his pistol till he was out in the middle of the floor; he put it on his arm and pointed it to Poole; Paudeen and Poole before that were squaring; think Paudeen was squaring at Poole right in front when Turner pointed the pistol; he looked round saw Turner stand with the pistol, and went aw Turner fired his pistol at Poole and shot his arm; Turner then fell on the floor and fired towards Poole; I think that ball hit Poole, for at moment it went on Poole staggered; Poole and moved from in front of the closet to the extreme of the counter; he was as close as it probably was witness pointed to the bench behind which he arm was not on the counter; he stood with arms up this way (holding his hands up at his and putting a little forward); I seen saw Turner fired the first pistol; Poole was standing the recess when Turner fired the second; think in about the same position; he may have had his hand in his pocket; when the second pistol was fired Poole fell over against the wall previous to Turner firing; I saw Baker; he was standing right alongside of Poole, close to with part of his back leaning against the door, and part of his back towards the oyster-box; I do not know what Baker did, when Turner fired first; Poole was between me and Baker; when the second pistol was fired, I saw Poole and Baker go together over the floor; Baker, when the second shot was fired, was as near to Poole as I am here to that gentleman, (about three feet;) Turner, when he first drew out his pistol and told Poole to draw, put his pistol up this way (round his head) and said, "do it, boys;" before Poole was shot by Turner, there had been no shots but the two fired; I think Baker fired no pistol before I saw him and Poole together by the south wall; when I saw Baker and Poole together I did not notice their position; the first thing I then saw was Baker with a hold of Poole, but I cannot say that Poole had a hold of him; Baker had a pistol and fired over Poole; Baker was on his knee; Poole was lying partly over against the wall; Mr. Harris gave as good an idea of their position as I could, only Baker might have been leaning with his hand on the floor; Baker had his pistol pointed to Poole's breast; it was about two or three inches off; I saw Baker fire; before the firing of the pistol by Baker I heard him say, "I will put an end to this" or "to you;" he used some one of those expressions; he fired the moment he said that; after Baker had fired his pistol twice, as I suppose, I they pulled him off from Poole; it was when he was being pulled off Poole that he fired the second pistol; Poole rolled over Baker on the floor, and as they were pulling Baker sideways from off Poole he fired again; then Poole rolled over him, and then I should judge they pulled Poole from over him; by that time the firing was all over through the room; Turner kept firing away all the time; he was crawling towards the door and shooting towards it; he was not shooting in any particular direction; he was firing everywhere; I think some one pulled Baker backwards out of the door, and I think that was the last I saw of him; I saw Lozier there; he was shot in the head; at any rate it looked like a bullet mark; I could not tell whether Lozier was among those who were drinking with Poole; I think it was Paudeen shot Lozier; I am pretty positive of it; I think I saw him do it; I might be mistaken; Paudeen and Lozier were quite close to one another; I saw a pistol in Paudeen's hand; I might be mistaken about that, but am almost sure there was; the shot that wounded Lozier came from the direction Paudeen was in; Paudeen then made his exit; at the time Baker went out there was not one of that party who came in with him there; he was the last man who went out.

Mr. Brady objected to the use by Mr. Hoffman of the word "party."

The Court instructed the Jury that they were not to assume now that "party" was meant in any other sense than as a mere designation for certain men.

Witness resumed—Hyler and Turner came in together; the next man came in immediately after, and Baker after; one of the outside doors was closed; the other was so narrow that two could not get in at once; the man who followed Hyler and Turner was about four feet behind; Lynn and Van Pelt came in about four feet behind the two first, and Baker about four feet behind; I think Andrews came in then; Poole may have been about half a minute behind Andrews; he was about six feet behind Andrews; from the time the first man came in till the man behind Paudeen it might have been a minute or a minute and a half; I cannot state the time precisely; it might have been five minutes; if I saw five men enter this room four feet behind each other I could not calculate the time that would elapse from the entrance of the first to that of the last; they came in as men may casually come in a party; they did not come in in a hurry.

The Court—Do you mean casually or leisurely?

Witness—I meant leisurely.

To Mr. Hoffman—Baker was the last man who left the room; I saw Poole after Baker had gone; he was lying at the door; Poole went to the counter and got a knife from off the counter, and walked to the door, where he stood for two or three minutes; he had the handle of the door in one hand and the knife in another; he stood in a position to keep the door shut; then he fell on the floor and fainted; Mr. Shay and Harris came up to him and picked him up; his clothes were unbuttoned; I did not look at the wound then; he lay in a faint I think till after the doctor came; it was Dr. Putnam who came; I don't remember what dress Poole had; Baker had a Kossuth hat and a dark gray overcoat on him when he came in; I am pretty positive as to the coat, because it lay several weeks in my house; the first I noticed of it was after Dr. Cheesman had come; I did not see Baker take it off; I presume this was his coat; I think it was his; I would not swear positively it was; I would swear to the hat; the hat was left there too; the coat I found was of the same general appearance as that Baker had on when he came in that night; it lay in my house for a month or six weeks; some one carried it off; no one came to me and claimed it; it was taken away; I do not know who it was took it away; I am positive as to the hat; I saw it often on his head before; I am positive Baker had a coat on him when he came in; I did not notice whether he had it on when he went out; the coat he had on resembled the one left in my house very much; some one took the coat away first, and then the hat was taken away; I think Mr. Mitchell's brother took the coat away; Mitchell was my bar-keeper; he left to go to Washington; I think his brother is now in this City; he came to see his brother here and not on business; when I first saw that coat it was in the hands of some one who had picked it up near the door; it was about an hour or half an hour after the Doctor came that I saw the coat; the first shot was fired by Turner; the next by Turner; I did not think the third shot was by Baker; I think Turner fired one between the intervals; I think he fired a third before Baker fired; I think all the firing done was where Baker and Poole were; I think there were four or five shots beside what Turner fired; the marks in my shop count ten; three were in the wall over where Baker and Poole lay; two on the floor under where they lay; there were two bullets dug up there; there is one on the end of the counter, towards Broadway, and one in the front; there was one over the washstand which was between the end of the counter and the oyster-stand; one went through the glass of the faulight, over the door; these are all; I said ten, but I was mistaken; there are but nine; of those in the wall over where Baker and Poole were, one was as high as their backs, three or four feet above the floor; they seemed as if fired over them; another was two or three feet above that, and the third was as high as I could reach; that was on the south wall; I do not know where the hat was found; when Poole and Baker were lying down, Poole's shoulder was against the south wall and his feet were pointing to the north; the shots in the wall were above their bodies; I would not say above their heads for they might have been above their heels.

It being now considerably past 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock to-morrow, it being arranged, at least, temporarily, that the future sittings of the Court will commence at that hour and terminate at 4 o'clock. The usual warning, against being led into conversations as to the merits of the case, was given to the Jurors, and they withdrew.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, by Rev. Benjamin Evans, Mr. RODERICK T. ENTWISTLE to Miss MARIA M., eldest daughter of the late Harris H. Walcott, all of this City.

☞ California, Boston, Hartford and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Dr. Haight, JOHN CRATHORNE MONTGOMERY, Esq., of Philadelphia, to CAROLINE, only daughter of the late Nehemiah Rogers, Esq., of New-York.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lothrop, Mr. WILLIAM GEORGE SHAW to Miss CLOTILDA, youngest daughter of the late James Lane, Esq., all of this City.

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at the First Presbyterian Church, by Rev. Wm. Hogarth, DAVID H. PAIGE and ANNA E., daughter of Isaac Cruse, Esq.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, HESTER WEBB, wife of Captain John Webb, of this City, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Monday, Nov. 26, WALLACE T. VAUGHAN. His relatives and friends, and also those of his brothers, Henry and George Vaughan, the members of Niagara Engine Company No. 4, and the Fire Department generally, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 108 Wooster-st, on Wednesday, 28th inst., at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Mrs. OLIVE WHEATON, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also her son-in-laws, James M. Griffen and Charles Hoyt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 290 7th-st., at 1½ o'clock, this afternoon. Her remains will be taken to Darien, Conn., for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, ELIZABETH C., wife of Andrew G. Dickenson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst., from No. 235 Chrystie-st.

In this City on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, WALTER DOWNE, Jr., aged 25 years. Notice of funeral will be given in to-morrow's paper.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, at No. 239 Dean-st., MARGARET MEYER, aged 90. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, Miss MARGARET O'NEILL, sister to Mr. Chas. O'Neill, late of Quebec. Her funeral takes place this afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 76 Jefferson. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

At Davenport, Iowa, on Monday, Nov. 26, SAMUEL B. TAYLOR, of this City, aged 19 years.

In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 25, of consumption of the lungs, SARAH AMELIA, youngest daughter of George W. and Adelia J. Walgrove, aged 3 years and 10 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 14 Essex-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock precisely.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Nov. 25, at his residence, No. 100 West 13th-st., after a lingering illness, JAMES SPENCE, aged 44 years.

The funeral services will be held at the Presbyterian Church, in West 13th-st., between the 5th and 6th-avs., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Wednesday, the 28th inst., from which the friends of the family are respectfully invited to be present. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Seventh Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Nov. 27.

$1,000	Indiana State 6s	81¾	150	Erie Railroad	51
1,000	do	b3 81¾	100	do	51
5,000	Virginia 6s	94¾	100	do	b3 51¼
1,000	do	94¾	50	do	b30 51¼
1,000	do	94¾	50	do	s10 51¼
13,000	Louisiana 6s	93¾	50	do	51¼
1,000	California 7s	90¾	100	do	51¼
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83	80	300	do	b10 51¼
1,000	Hud. R. R. 1st Mtg.	90	300	do	b10 51¼
1,000	Hud. R. 3d Mtg.	88	300	do	s10 51¼
5,000	Mic. So. 1st mtge.	90	300	do	51
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds.	78¾	100	do	51
5,000	do	78¾	50	do	b30 51¼
5,000	do	s10 78¾	900	do	b30 51
1,000	New-York Cen. 7s	103¾	100	do	b60 51
5,000	Ch. & R. I. R. Bs.	69	450	do	50¾
30	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	s30 135	300	do	b3 50¾
5	Metropolitan Bk.	109¾	100	do	s30 50¾
10	Ohio L. & T. Co.	98	93	New-Jersey R. R.	124
50	Canton Co.	b3 20¾	50	Harlem Railroad	s3 17¾
50	do	20¾	200	do	b3 17¾
325	do	20	1750	Reading Railroad	89
50	do	20¾	200	do	b10 89
50	do	20¼	100	do	s30 89
100	do	b60 20¾	200	do	s15 89
25	Penn Coal Co.	100¾	250	do	b3 89
100	Nic. Transit Co.	16¾	100	do	b60 89¼
50	do	16¾	5	Hudson River R. R.	33
225	do	16¾	200	do	32
200	do	16¾	50	Mich. Cen. R.	b10 98¾
400	do	s3 16¾	27	do	b3 97¾
50	do	b10 16¾	20	do	97¾
500	do	b10 17	30	do	97¼
40	do	16¾	100	Mil. So & N. Ia. R.	b30 96
100	do	b3 16¾	50	do	95¼
100	do	b30 17¾	50	do	95¾
100	Comb. Coal Co.	s3 23½	167	do	b3 96¾
550	do	23¼	200	do	b60 96¾
450	do	23¾	25	Panama Railroad	106
300	do	s30 23¼	50	do	b30 106¾
200	do	b60 23¾	15	Clev. C. & Cin.	104
250	do	23¾	12	Jal. & Chic. R. R.	120¾
200	do	b3 23¾	15	do	120
150	do	23½	5	do	119¾
400	do	b3 23¾	5	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b10 91¾
200	do	c 23¾	50	do	s3 91¾
50	Ward Coal Co.	b30 20½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	c 75¾
100	do	19			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	96	100	Cum. Coal Co.	s3 23¾
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	78¾	50	Ill. Central R. R.	95
5,000	do	78¾	100	M. So. & N. I. R. R.	96¾
75	Nic. Transit Co.	16¾	150	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75
100	do	s10 16¾	100	Erie Railroad	b30 51¾
100	Canton Comp'y	b30 20¾	200	do	51¾
50	do	b20 20¾	200	do	b30 51¾
100	Reading R. R.	b15 89¾	100	do	b10 51¼
200	do	b30 89¾	100	do	s3 51¼
300	do	s20 89¼	200	do	b3 51¼
350	do	s3 89¼	100	do	b30 51¾
100	do	b3 89¾	250	do	s3 51
200	do	b10 89¾	100	do	b3 51
200	do	89	100	do	s3 50¾
500	do	b60 89¾	200	do	s3 50¾
300	do	s3 89¾	100	do	50¾
100	do	s20 89¾	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 17¾

TUESDAY, NOV 27—P. M.

There was a decline to-day, from no very apparent cause, of 1@2, and, in some instances, 3 ₱ cent. on the speculative Stock list; the change being more particularly marked this afternoon, after the printed list of the Second Board sales was closed. Erie sold as low as 49¾ ₱ cent. and Reading 88¾ ₱ cent., against 51¾ for the former and 91 for the latter on Monday afternoon. Nearly all the Road Shares syn pathized, and so did Cumberland Coal. There was not much done in Railway Bonds, while the State Loans, as on yesterday, were generally firm, and offered only in limited sums. There have been some heavy purchases this week of Transit Company shares, rumored to be for the object of contesting the competition with the Panama route to California. The Stock left off at 16¾ ₱ cent. after selling at 17, buyer 10 days. The Western Road Stocks lost the firmness noticed yesterday, and sold down 1@2 ₱ cent. Illinois Centrals, 78¾ ₱ cent. The general market closed under much excitement, and with a marked eagerness to sell Stocks at the decline.

The Stock Exchange was honored, this forenoon, by a visit from the Governor of the State of New-York. His Excellency was accompanied by Mr. JOHN THOMPSON, Banker, and was introduced to the Board of Brokers, while in session, by Mr. MARVIN, the President.

The Foreign Exchanges for the steamer, to-morrow, ruled pretty much the same as yesterday The regular bankers were able, in some instances, to command 108⅝ ₱ cent. on London, and made settlements, on credits heretofore granted to their customers, at the same rate. Most of the cash sales, however, were at 108⅛@108⅜, being an established advance of about an eighth over last week's packet. The drawers on the North of Europe made no change in rates, and were consequently pretty free sellers on Bremen, Hamburg, &c. On Paris, the demand was not so large, and bills were done at 5.22@5.20@5.18¾ francs to the dollar. The steamer has no specie engaged. The following range of quotations is given in the Continental Circulars:

London	107¾@108¼
Paris	5.20 @5.23¾
Amsterdam	40⅞@ 41⅛
Frankfort	41 @ 41¼
Bremen	77¾@ 78⅛
Hamburg	35⅞@ 36⅛
Antwerp	5.20 @5.23¾
Berlin and Leipzic	72 @ 72¼

The Discount Brokers made further negotiations to-day for Boston account, and transmitted $100,000 in Government Transfer Drafts on the Boston Sub-Treasury, by depositing the Gold in the office here. The activity in demand loans continues, and a number of the Stock Brokers were quite short of Money; though no very decided trouble was experienced in making up their wants. The rate is seven ₱ cent., while larger differences are paid between cash and time purchases at the Board.

We are authorized by the Bank Department at Albany, to say that the proposed State Five ₱ cents of 1873 will be received as a basis of circulation at the rate of 90 ₱ cent., such being, according to PRICE'S tables of investment values, equal to a 6 ₱ cent. 18 years Stock at par.

The Harlem Railroad Company will report something like the following figures to the State Commission on Railways, for the year ending 30th September. We are indebted to Mr. W. A. WHITEHEAD, the Treasurer, for the memoranda:

The receipts of the New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, for the year ending Sept. 30, 1855	$1,091,069 95
For the year ending Sept. 30, 1854	935,061 02
Increase	$156,008 93

The decrease in the receipts for September and October, which has been noticed in some of the papers, arose from the fact that the published statements for those months, in 1854, included mail service and other items which were not the earnings of those months, and consequently should not enter into the comparison with the receipts this year.

During the year ending as above the expenses of the Road have been reduced about 11 ₱ cent., and a reduction is still going on. Since the 1st June last the floating debt of the Company has been reduced more than $100,000.

We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the European circulars prepared for the steamer on Wednesday:

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.
United States 6s, 1867–68	118¼	118
New-York State 6s, 1873	116	116
Ohio 6s, 1875	112	112
Ohio 6s, 1860	106	106½
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue	82½	85½
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s	85⅛	85⅝
Kentucky 6s	102	102
Tennessee 6's	92¾	93
Virginia 6s	94¼	96¼
Missouri 6s	90	89½
California 7s	84¼	88¾
Louisiana 6s	90	93
New-York Central 7s	104	103½
New-York Central 6s	86	85½

New-York Daily Times.

REBELLION AT THE SING SING PRISON.

ATTEMPT TO KILL THE OFFICERS.

A Convict Shot.

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SING SING, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

Within the past two days we have had two disturbances in the prison located at this place, which have resulted in a serious and dangerous assault upon several of the officers, and in the death of one of the convicts. I give you the particulars.

Yesterday, about 2 o'clock, ADAM W. BIRD, a Keeper at the Prison, went into the foundry to relieve Mr. HATFIELD, the regular keeper of the shop. Mr. BIRD was immediately engaged in conversation by one of the convicts, who asked him if he had stated to the principal officers that he had found coffee, tea, sugar and rum in that shop. BIRD replied that he had not. While the keeper was thus engaged, a convict named EDWARD MCGRATH made an attack upon BIRD, assaulting him with his fists. This attack was joined in by some eight or ten others. BIRD was knocked down and badly bruised. Another keeper, named ABRAM VAN WART, came to the rescue of BIRD, and, being assisted by two convicts, named FREEMAN and FOX, succeeded in getting BIRD out of the shop. BENJAMIN LEGGETT then entered the shop and ordered the men to go to their work. The order was obeyed by all but MCGRATH, who struck at Mr. LEGGETT, and called to the rest of the men to "come on." Several of the convicts immediately responded to this call, but Mr. LEGGETT succeeded in getting out of the shop, and, obtaining a carbine, returned to the scene of the riot, where he was joined by the agent and warden and the principal keeper.

The convicts were again ordered to work, and, not obeying, the officers proceeded summarily to enforce the order. Mr. BATTEMAN beat back MCGRATH with his cane, and Mr. LEGGETT was forced to break his carbine over the head of a stalwart negro named SHERE. Finding themselves met by determined men, the convicts returned to their duty, and order was restored.

As an evidence that this was a concocted plot, it was noticed that when the struggle first commenced MCGRATH raised the window, and called out to the convicts in the brass shop that "*the war had commenced—to come on!*" He also made the same call to the men in the file shop.

The men in the brass shop started to respond to this call, but Mr. LEWIS, the foreman in the shop, stood at the door, and drove them back to their work. But for this determined coolness on the part of Mr. LEWIS, I can hardly doubt but that both shops would have been in open rebellion.

The men in the file shop paid no attention to the call of MCGRATH, but kept steadily at their work.

MCGRATH is a man of small stature—but of high temper and determined resolution. He was convicted of grand larceny in the City of New-York, on the 6th of October, 1852, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment. He is an Irishman.

[illegible] morning, there was a disturbance in the quarry yard, which resulted in the death of a convict named UREEN. The details will be gathered from the following testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest.

Dr. CHARLES W. HENRY, one of the Coroners of the County of Westchester, was immediately called to hold an inquest upon the body of UREEN. The following gentlemen were impannelled as Jurors:

WILLIAM [illegible],	ANDREW LEWIS,
JOHN [illegible],	JOSEPH P. BLACKMAN,
WILLIAM [illegible],	LEWIS B. COX.

RICHARD BIRCH was the first witness sworn: Was acquainted with the deceased; his name, as on my books, was JAMES C. UREEN; he was a convict; I have been his keeper for the past month or six weeks; yesterday, the 27th inst. I left the quarry in which the convicts were employed, and was absent probably half or three-quarters of an hour; when I returned, I heard no complaint from the [illegible] keeper, or relief-keeper, or [illegible] whose charge the convicts were left, came to me and told me that while I was absent yesterday, the men stopped work, and commenced conversation; that he told them to go to work, they refused, and he told them a second time, but they did not go to work; he then told them he would report them; UREEN replied that he might "report and be d——d." I wrote an order to Mr. SQUIRES to lock UREEN up in a dark cell, and called UREEN from his work, gave him the order, and told him to go down to the head-keeper with it; he asked what it was, and I told him; he told me he would not go, and used some obscene language; I told him he had better do so as he was told, as the punishment would be lighter if he made no difficulty; he said he would see me d——d first, and threw the order down on the ground and walked down into the railroad cut; I then told him I should send for a guard, and that he had better go down without resistance; I asked Mr. WILEY to go down and ask Capt. VAN WART, the principal keeper, to come up and bring a guard with him, and to come well armed; I knew UREEN to be a desperate man; in a short time after, Gen. BATTEMAN, the Agent and Warden, EDWARD VAN WART and ALFRED NICKERSON, a guard, armed with a carbine, came up to the cut; I met them on the bridge, and told Gen. BATTEMAN what had occurred; we all went where the convicts were at work, about fifteen feet below us; I called to UREEN, and told him to come up on the bank; he called out "What!" I told him a second time; he then said he "should not come;" Capt. VAN WART then told him to come up, when he replied, "I'll be d——d if I do;" Gen. BATTEMAN and Capt. VAN WART both told him a second time to come up; in the meantime he had left his work; he had been engaged in loading the car with stone; he was behind the car, and stepped to the side of it in the middle of the cut; he appeared to be in a violent passion, and called out, "Give me a knife!" no reply was made, and he caught up a crow-bar, and came towards the officers; General BATTEMAN then gave orders to fire; I think BATTEMAN and VAN WART both fired their pistols; I do not think either of their balls touched him; he then called out to General BATTERMAN, "Fire away, you d——d old son of a bitch!" and turning to the other convicts, called to them to "come on!" There were sixteen or eighteen convicts present; while this was passing there was one shot fired, either by BATTEMAN or VAN WART; I was looking at UREEN; I called to the other men to keep to their work; UREEN, at this time, had a crow-bar raised over his head in a threatening way, apparently expecting the other convicts to join him, he was looking at us, and making insulting gestures; two shots were now fired by the same officers, both of which, I think took effect on his body; he wheeled and fell; the convicts were idle during the occurrence, and I ordered them to go to work; they appeared to be very much excited; my men were all orderly before UREEN came among them; he was very ugly, and had to be punished last week for beating a fellow convict named CORWELL; I think UREEN was a sane man, and I think the most desperate man I ever met; where he fell was about fifteen or eighteen feet from the place where he should have been at work; the convicts are now in a high state of excitement, and I am satisfied there has existed a conspiracy among them, of which this outbreak was the result.

Gen. BATTEMAN and Capt. VAN WART were then examined, and corroborated the foregoing testimony in every particular. Capt. VAN WART testified that when he fired the first shot, he purposely fired over UREEN's head to intimidate him, but that the second time he took deliberate aim, and thought he hit him. All the testimony went to show conclusively that the shooting was necessary in order to preserve subjection among the other convicts, who were in a very excited state, and threatening rebellion.

WILLIAM N. BELCHER, the Physician of the Prison, who made a *post mortem* examination of the body, testified that UREEN was hit by but one ball, which passed through both ventricles of the heart, and which must have produced almost instant death. Captain VAN WART testified that he died in half a minute.

This closed the evidence. The Jury retired and after some consultation rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by the officers of the prison, in self-defence, and in the discharge of their duty.

UREEN was convicted in the United States Court in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of January, 1854, of assault with a deadly weapon, and sentenced to be imprisoned for two years. He was an Irishman by birth, and one of the most desperate men. He was constantly violating the rules of the prison. He has met a terrible death, but one which he has richly merited.

Of course there is an increased vigilance among the officers, and much excitement with the convicts. It is hoped that the end of the rebellion has been reached, and that the lesson which has been taught them will produce a salutary effect upon the minds of the convicts. Of course, any further insubordination will be coolly met, and speedily punished. The convicts have had full warning, and any further leniency from the officers would be reprehensible.

LEO.

P. S.—The Keeper, BIRD, is much injured about the face and head, and it is a miracle that he escaped alive.

When the prison was closed this evening, there was terrible groans and clanking of the iron doors along several of the corridors, the quarry and foundry gangs being the ringleaders. The shaking of eight or nine hundred iron doors, and the unearthly groans of the men would be somewhat frightful, were it not on the right side of substantial stone walls. Even there, it is an indication of ill-temper and bad blood that needs severe treatment. I hope and believe that a speedy cure will be effected. L.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Arrival of Members of Congress—The Organization, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Members of Congress are arriving in crowds. Of those claimed to be Know-Nothings, nearly all declare they will not attend a caucus to-morrow.

Evidence accumulates that the grand test question in the organization will be opposition to the Administration and Nebraska. S.

Members of Congress Arrived—Movements Against the Administration—Lively Times Ahead.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

More than fifty members of Congress have arrived. The Republicans and Fusionists among them have already consulted together and express their readiness to meet in caucus for the nomination of officers of the House, with all the opponents of the administration irrespective of any distracting political issues. The Anti-Slavery Americans will, it is said, positively refuse to meet their Non-Intervention brethren in caucus, as a distinctive party; while several Democrats threaten that if in the Democratic caucus the support of the Kansas Nebraska act shall be insisted on as a test of orthodoxy, they will withdraw from the caucus.

JOSEPH R. BAILEY, formerly chief telegraphic operator in this city, and the oldest operator in the country, died here this afternoon.

The American National Convention at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The following proclamation to the American Order has been issued.

NATIONAL AMERICAN COUNCIL, EXECUTIVE OFFICE, COVINGTON, Ky., Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

At the annual meeting of the National Council in June 1855, the following resolution was adopted; that a Convention for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency be held at Philadelphia, 22d Feb., 1856, composed of delegates elected by subordinate Councils, one from each Congressional District, and two from each State. The Council in consequence of this resolution hereby proclaims that the Councils in each Congressional District in each State, do elect Delegates as aforesaid; also, two alternates for each Congressional and State Delegate. (Signed,)

E. B. BARTLETT, President National Council.

Another notice to the same order is issued, stating that there will be a special meeting of the National Council & Philadelphia on Monday, 18th Feb., for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it.

Canal Navigation.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The number of loaded boats which have passed eastward, for the last forty-eight hours, is twenty-nine. They were loaded with 800 barrels of flour, 31,598 bushels of wheat, and 21,400 bushels of corn. No more boats will load here, this season. There is no ice in the canal. The weather is moderate.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The weather here continues mild and pleasant, and Canal navigation is unimpeded. Wind west.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Canal is navigable along the whole line, and the weather very mild, the thermometer standing at 52°.

Nebraska Election.

OTTAWA, Ill., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The election in Nebraska Territory, of a Delegate to Congress, is still in doubt. The complexion of the returns thus far received are in favor of BENNETT, Anti-Slavery, over CHAPMAN, the Pro-Slavery candidate.

Commutation of the Sentence of a Murderer.

UTICA, N. Y., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Much dissatisfaction exists in Lewis County on account of the commutation of the sentence against CAVANAGH, the murderer. An indignation meeting has been held at Martinsburg, at which Governor CLARK was burned in effigy.

The New-York Central Railroad &c.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The New-York Central Railroad has leased the Oswego and Syracuse Road for a term of years.

The rails of the Black River and Utica Railway are laid to Boonville, and the road will be operated to that point in a few days.

The weather continues very mild.

From Rio de Janeiro.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The brig *Spirit of '76* arrived here to-day with Rio de Janeiro dates to the 23d October.

The bark *Harriet Spaulding* and brig *Marshal Ney* left Rio for New-York on the 21st October. The ship *Gray Eagle*, from Philadelphia, and bark *Linda Stewart*, from New-York, were left in port.

Destructive Fire at Portland, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The engine-house belonging to the Middlesex Quarry Company of Portland, Conn., was destroyed by fire last evening, together with a splendid engine and other appurtenances. The loss is about $10,000.

Large Robbery in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The store of JAMES COBURN, dry goods dealer, on the corner of Gay and Fayette streets, was robbed last night of $2,500 worth of silk velvets.

Boston Mayoralty.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The American party at a Delegate Convention last night nominated Dr. NATHANIEL B. SHURTLEFF as their candidate for Mayor of this City.

Navigation of the Alabama River.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

Boats are arriving at this place and departing daily, for Mobile. The Alabama River is in good boatable condition, and still rising.

Navigation of the Penobscot River.

BANGOR, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The Penobscot River is again open, and the weather warm and pleasant.

Arrival of the Alabama at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Nov. 28.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived here from New-York, to-day, with all on board well.

MURDER AT ELIZABETHTOWN.—On Friday evening a man, named COLKMAN, who has been for several years engaged in the stage stable of CANTER & THOMAS, at Elizabethtown, N. J., had a difficulty with JOHN THOMAS, a son of S. B. THOMAS. Young THOMAS struck COLKMAN, when the latter immediately drew a pistol and shot him, instantly killing him.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mystery of the Eudora Imogen.

The *Eudora Imogen*—such it seems is the name of the schooner, the fate of whose captain and mate is creating such excitement—was not raised yesterday. The expected derrick was not at hand in time. The schooner sank in deep water, and when the tide is high, only about three feet of her masts can be seen. Low water is essential to the attempt to raise her, and low water, last night, occurred about 11 o'clock. This morning all means and appliances will be brought to aid, and by noon she will probably be elevated to the surface of the water.

The excitement respecting the fate of her Captain and crew is on the increase. The ferry-boat between the main land and City Island was crowded throughout yesterday, by anxious citizens. To-day, being a holiday, we shall expect to find quite a multitude there. Negotiations have been entered into with old Captain BOUNTY, the colored nabob of Hallett's Cove, to provide all the requisite means for raising her when the tide is at the lowest, about 11 o'clock A. M.

We learned yesterday the names of the owners of the schooner. They are Messrs. Shaler & Kingsley, Messrs. Dennison & Kelsey, Mr. J. S. Tyler, Mr. Charles B. Southworth, and Mr. Richard E. Spencer, all of Deep River, Conn. Capt. ARNOLD, the brother-in-law of the captain of the sloop, was present during the proceedings of yesterday, in company with Mr. DENNISON. Some attempts were made to explore the cabin, but nothing was hauled up that could throw any light upon the mystery.

Yet the guilt of the negro is undoubted. Since the schooner was scuttled nothing has been heard of the captain and crew. The bedclothes, saturated with blood, that have been recovered from the cabin, prove conclusively that some frightful murders have been committed.

The distance from New-Rochelle to the vessel is about six miles. Every vehicle that can be hired there is likely to be put into requisition to-day.

Brutal Robbery at White Plains.

On Saturday night last a robbery was perpetrated at White Plains, under circumstances of a peculiar brutal nature. A very poor man was attacked and nearly beaten to death by an Irishman and a negro. He was seen by these fellows to purchase 28 pounds of flour, one pound of coffee, and half a pound of tobacco. He had also about him a few cents of change. After leaving the store he had to pass through a lonely piece of wood, where he was assaulted and nearly beaten to death by the black and white villains alluded to. They so bruised and battered his head and body that when found he was supposed to be dead, and his recovery is still despaired of. They carried away his flour and groceries, and the negro escaped. The Irishman was arrested, and is safely lodged in White Plains jail.

☞ Died, at Pau, France, Oct. 17, JOHN R. WILSON, of the firm of PALMER, RICHARDSON & Co., of New-York. His funeral will be attended from his late residence, No. 170 Mulberry-street, Newark, N. J., on Friday, Nov. 30, at 2 P. M. His friends and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Col. MING, who benevolently receives the tales of trouble that the fair have to tell every day in the Mayor's Office, has acted this year as Clerk to the Police Commissioners, and for this same was yesterday voted $500.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ROBBERIES.

Samuel Smith, of Hancock, Dutchess County, New-York, was robbed on Monday evening of [illegible] by a Cyprian with whom he had spent a portion of the evening. The thief was committed for trial.

George W. Clark, residing in West Twenty-fourth street, lost his watch and chain, valued at $50, at a house in Mercer-street, whither he had gone at the solicitation of a pretty but frail one of "sweet eighteen." The pretty but frail one pawned the watch, and said she meant to return it to its owner. She was locked up for trial by Justice DAVIDSON.

Michael Farrell, Thomas Montgomery, John Carey and Michael Carter, all boys, were committed yesterday by Justice CONNOLLY, charged with stealing on Tuesday from an Express wagon, in Greenwich-street, a trunk containing fancy articles to the value of $50.

Henry Hughes, aged 16, and John Doyle, aged 21, were on Tuesday committed at the Jefferson Market Police Court charged with stealing $100 from James Hughes, keeper of a porter-house, at No. 711 Eighth-avenue. The money was found with Doyle, who said Henry Hughes gave it to him. Henry Hughes acknowledged having taken the money.

FELONIOUS ASSAULTS.

David Stitwagon, a shoemaker residing in West Washington-place, beat his wife on Tuesday evening, and cut her head with a knife. The wife complained, and Stitwagon was locked up by Justice DAVIDSON to answer the charge.

Jeremiah Driscoll, of No. 428 Water-street, struck with a hatchet, on Tuesday, D. Wyman, of No. 245 Fulton-street. He was arrested by Officer Campbell, of the Third Ward, and committed by Justice CONNOLLY.

Mary Ann Casey appeared at the Tombs yesterday and complained that John Lynch forcibly outraged her person on Tuesday night. The accused was committed to answer.

THE LATE STABBING AFFRAY.

Charley Quinn, the negro who was stabbed on Tuesday night in the Fifth Ward, is not yet dead. Abbott, the Englishman who is accused of committing the deed, denies the accusation. He was yesterday committed to the Tombs to await the result.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

The Alleged Murder by Lewis, the Negro Cook of the Schooner Eudora.—Hon. JOHN MCKEON, United States District-Attorney, has decided that this crime was not committed within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction of the United States of America, but within the jurisdiction of a particular State and County, to wit, the State of New-York and the County of Westchester. The prisoner must, therefore, be disposed of by the authorities of the town of White Plains.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE.

Before Hon. John W. Nelson, United States Commissioner.

The United States vs. *Sylvanus W. Spencer.*—This case has been before the Commissioner for several days, to take the testimony of witnesses sent home by the United States Consul at Rio. Spencer is charged with the crime of murder, and now stands committed for trial. The Grand Jury have also found a true bill against him on the same evidence. He will probably be tried in January next.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Industrial School Association.

The second annual meeting of this Society was held in the Brooklyn Athenæum Monday evening. It was organized about 18 months' since, for the charitable purpose of aiding in the rescue of vagrant children about the streets not admissable to the public schools, who are growing up in idleness, and preparing them for future usefulness. The whole management is in the charge of ladies, and thus far they have succeeded in their enterprise much better than was at first anticipated.

Two schools have been established. One in Concord-street, under the charge of Miss E. O. RAYMOND, which has an attendance of from 60 to 125 scholars and is increasing. No. 2 is located in Nelson, near Court-street, South Brooklyn. The Society, in connection with the Managers of a Mission School, have recently leased their present location for a term of five years, and expended in repairs on the building $1,750—$850 of which has been paid; and have the refusal of the whole property at $2,500. An effort is being made to complete the purchase.

This school is under the charge of Miss ELIZABETH ADAMS, and has an average attendance of 90 scholars, who, as in the other school, are taught to sew, are clothed comfortably, and partially supplied with food. No. 2 is surrounded by a large Catholic population, and much opposition was at first experienced, but, by judicious management, all prejudice is gradually being removed, and many children of Catholic parents attend the school.

During the past month, a Temperance pledge has been passed round in the schools, and has received a large number of signatures, all over 7 years of age being permitted to sign. It is having a good effect.

A donation of eighty volumes, to form the nucleus for a library, has been made, and other donations are solicited. The Managers in their annual report speak in the most encouraging terms of their prospects, but ask for more laborers—young ladies who can spend two hours each day in school to teach sewing, &c., to visit the abodes of poverty—and also more money. The report remarks that this enterprise is as much of a missionary effort as though the recipients lived in a distant part of the earth. Some people seem to forget this fact.

The teaching in these Schools is eminently excellent, and deserves to be liberally supported by the community.

The total receipts of the Society since its organization amount to $8,977.08. $71 remains in the Treasury. This does not include $250 paid on Schoolhouse No. 2.

There was a respectable attendance at the Annual Meeting last evening, but not near so many there as should have been, considering the importance of the Society. Mayor HALL presided, and addresses were made by Rev. Mr. HOGARTH, Rev. Mr. HILL, Rev. Dr. STORRS, and others. After the election of officers the meeting adjourned.

The Prohibitory Law.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—This Court convened on Tuesday in Brooklyn, Judge STRONG on the bench. The following Grand Jury was empanelled:

JOHN M. HICKS, Foreman.

Wm. H. Russell,	Ester Powell,	Josiah Parks,
Benj. P. Jones,	Wm. Wall,	Gamwood Plass,
J. P. Hendrickson,	D. B. Hasbrough,	E. K. Van Buren,
R. G. Bradford,	James Buckley,	Ambrose Bruin,
Thos. Edwards,	Platt Powell,	John Burtis.
	Richard Whipple,	

The Judge, in charging the jury, advised that body not to take any action under the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as the law had in this District been declared unconstitutional in its main features. The Grand Jury retired, and the Court adjourned till Tuesday next.

The Turf for 1855.

CENTREVILLE COURSE, L. I.—Trotting, Wednesday, Nov. 28. Match $1,000, two mile heats, in harness. Mr. WHELAN names b. g. *Jake Oakley*.....1 1
Mr. PEABODY names *Gray Mare*.....2 2

	Time, First Heat.	Second Heat.
First mile	2:35	2:36
Second mile	2:35½	2:44
Total	5:10½	5:20

Mr. Buchanan and the London Times.

From the Washington Union.

The following is a copy of the contradiction forwarded by Mr. BUCHANAN, the American Minister at London, to the editors of the London *Times*, in refutation of the article which appeared in that paper charging him with having made certain assurances to the members of the British Ministry on the subject of the war with Russia, and especially in relation to the British enlistments in this country for the Crimea. Its mild and temperate tone contrasts admirably with the violent and vituperative character of the charges of the *Times*: and yet, notwithstanding it was forwarded to the editors of that journal nearly a month ago, they had refused to make any correction up to the period of the departure of the steamer *Canada*. We are not disposed to comment at length upon such an exhibition as this. The act of attributing to the American Minister expressions infamously false, followed up by a stubborn declension to publish his calm and respectful contradiction, proves a foregone determination of misrepresentation which would be unworthy of the most irresponsible journal. Such conduct speaks for itself:

"The American minister presents his compliments to the editors of the *Times*, and assures them that they have been 'misinformed' with respect to the expressions and conduct attributed to him in their leading article of this morning. Always mindful of the neutrality of his Government, which he fully approves, it was with deep regret he learned, as he first did from Washington, that attempts were made in the United States to recruit soldiers for the British army; because he felt confident that these attempts would tend to weaken the friendly relations between the two countries, which it has been his ardent desire, ever since his arrival in England, to cherish and promote.

The American minister can, of course, enter into no discussion in the public journals of questions between the two Governments, or state what is or what is not contained in any correspondence which may have arisen out of these questions; but he has felt it due both to the *Times* and himself to make this prompt correction.

No. 56 HARLEY-STREET, London, Nov. 1, 1855."

Mr. Buchanan's Dispatches.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun*, in a letter dated the 27th inst., writes as follows:

"The dispatches just received by the Canada from Mr. BUCHANAN are by no means warlike in their complexion, but are not so entirely satisfactory as our Government would wish. But, as I understand, the whole budget had not been yesterday considered. Lord CLARENDON appears to have acted upon the wise principle that "a soft answer turneth away wrath." At all events, the answer is of a character that is calculated to flatter and soothe the sensibilities of the United States."

Letter From D. S. Dickinson to the Boston Lecturing Committee.

BINGHAMTON, Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1855

GENTLEMEN: Your favor of the 27th ult., inviting me to deliver one of a contemplated course of lectures, on the subject of *Slavery*, at the Tremont Temple, in Boston, the ensuing season, reached here during my attendance upon a neighboring circuit, and I avail myself of the earliest moment, consistent with pressing engagements since my return, to acknowledge the honor extended me, and to explain the cause of delay in answering.

I have considered the subject of your invitation with much anxiety, and, upon the whole, am constrained by convictions of duty to decline it. To lecture upon this disturbing subject, unless it is proposed to act upon it, would seem to be a barren and profitless gratuity; and if action is proposed, it must have relation to the domestic concerns of our sovereign equals, with which we have no right to interfere. They left this question in other times, according to the true sense of the Constitution, to the people of New-York and Massachusetts, with all its responsibilities and irritations, to dispose of in their own good time and manner; and may we not, in the same confiding spirit, leave it to those upon whom it rests? Determined long since to leave this question where the Constitution left it, were I to accept your invitation, I would choose for my theme "The Duty of the People of these Free States," and would inculcate the valued admonitions of the Father of our Country upon sectional disturbance. Lest, however, a formal lecture, as proposed by your course, even invoking non-intervention in the affairs of Sovereign States, might be construed into an admission that it was an open question, and that by the same rule others might arraign and assail, I have determined that I shall best contribute to preserve the public peace by declining to take part in the proposed discussion. I have the honor to be, your obedient servant, D. S. DICKINSON.

Dr. STONE, and others, Committee, &c.

Later from Eagle Pass—Excitement on the Rio Grande—Indian Movements—Discovery of the Bones of four of Callahan's Rangers.

The San Antonio *Texan* has the following letter from a correspondent at Eagle Pass, dated Oct. 30:

"Our neighbors over the Rio Grande are in considerable excitement between threatening our poor little town of Eagle Pass, and the news that they receive from parties in San Antonio, that the volunteers are coming in large numbers. As to this town, all the Mexicans living here have crossed into Mexico, with only one or two exceptions, leaving us only about twenty citizens to defend the place, in case they attempt (that is, the Mexicans) to put the threat that they had made into execution; that is, to come over and set fire and plunder the town, which could be done very easily if they attempt it.

They have a large force on the other side, up and down the river, and in front of this place. I suppose that they have within twenty-five miles each way, at least twelve hundred men under arms; five hundred having arrived from Monterey, with four pieces of artillery. Three Mexicans arrived here, Oct. 20, from San Antonio, bringing them news that the volunteers were in strong force, and on the road. On the 25th another express (Mexican) arrived, and crossed into Mexico from San Antonio; but as yet we have no idea what news he brought. We only know that all the families who had returned to Piedras Negras have been ordered to leave for San Fernando, a small town thirty miles west of this place, which they partly fortified by barricades, so that they are preparing for war.

It is reported that the Lipan Indians have carried their families to the mountains, and are now down ready to fight. There is a party of nine Lipans on this side. They were seen about Mine Creek, a few days ago.

The Mexicans have a party out on this side spying. They left Presido Rio Grande eight days ago, and part of them went to San Antonio on the old WOLL trail. So, you see, they are taking every precaution not to be surprised.

The bones of the four men lost by Capt. CALLAHAN's command in the fight with the Mexicans and Indians, have been brought to this side and buried. The skull of one bears the marks of the scalping-knife. Prior to removing them to their homes, the body of Lieut. DEVANT, drowned at this place last month, was found down by Laredo, stripped naked. When drowned, it is stated that he had on a gold watch and chain, a six-shooting pistol, and some considerable amount of money; showing, too plainly, the body had been robbed when found.

☞ The Mayor of Alexandria has offered a reward of $1,000 for the apprehension and conviction of the person or persons who fired DOWELL's China store on Friday night of last week.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

Destruction of a Distillery and Loss of Life in San Francisco.

IMPORTANT GOLD DISCOVERY IN TUOLUMNE COUNTY.

TERRIBLE CASE OF LYNCH LAW.

Highly Important from Oregon and Washington Territories.

GENERAL OUTBREAK OF THE INDIANS.

Desperate Fights.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

CALIFORNIA MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

THE MARKETS.

The Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Star of the West*, THOMAS MINER, Esq., commanding, from Puenta Arenas, Nicaragua, arrived at her dock early yesterday afternoon, with passengers and dates from San Francisco to the 5th inst.

There has been no sickness whatever the entire voyage.

Owing to the recent completion of increased facilities for traveling on the Transit route, these passengers crossed the Isthmus, and got on board the Atlantic steamship, inside of twenty-seven hours; and by the excellently organized arrangements of A. C. HUTCHINSON, Esq., the Agent now in charge of the Naval Dépôt at Puenta Arenas, this ship was got thoroughly ready for sea in two hours after her arrival there from New-York.

Since the sanitary visitation of the "Northers," which prevail annually at this season in Nicaragua, the cholera has entirely disappeared, and the San Francisco *Herald*, in reporting the arrival of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, belonging to this line, with 689 passengers, who left this port on the 5th of October, says: "Not a single case of sickness occurred among them since leaving New-York."

Homeward the *Star of the West* called at Key West on the evening of the 23d, for coal, and left same night. On the 23d, off Sand Key, exchanged signals with the clipper-ship *Christian Cabbott*, steering W. On the 25th spoke the clipper *Santa Claus*, of Boston, from New-Orleans, bound to Liverpool, in lat. 30° 12', long. 77° 40'; wished to be reported.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express, WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Express, and the Purser of the *Star of the West*, for the latest files of papers and intelligence.

CALIFORNIA.

The News.

San Francisco has been visited by a regular "Norther." Several vessels at the wharves were somewhat injured by chafing and coming in collision with one another, but in no instance was the damage very material.

The Chinese are leaving California. The discriminating tax upon foreign miners, under which the Chinese are now compelled to pay $3?3 per annum into the State Treasury, and which is to be increased $24 each succeeding year, will necessarily induce their speedy departure from the mines. The *Challenger*, which sailed on Nov. 1 for Hong Kong, [illegible] Chinese as passengers.

During the past fortnight two whaling barks have arrived at San Francisco from the Ochotsk Sea, and have discharged about 2,000 bbls. of oil, and upwards of 30,000 lbs. of whalebone. This latter article will be shipped to the East, as well as some of the oil. Far-seeing men are looking forward to a day not very far distant, when the entire whaling fleet of the Pacific will rendezvous at San Francisco. The arrangements are now in progress which go far to produce this result.

The competition between the Steam Navigation Company and the "opposition" on the Sacramento River, has reached a point never before attained. Passengers and freight are carried at rates merely nominal. One or two steamboat collisions are noted, fortunately however, without any damage to life or limb.

Mr. JULIUS LEVY, of the firm of ST. LOSKY, LEVY & Co., has been convicted in the U. S. District Court of smuggling sixty-seven cases Havana cigars, valued at about $80,000.

The misunderstanding between the contractors and the stockholders of the Sacramento Valley Railroad has been settled, and the work is now rapidly progressing.

Two men were executed at Coloma on the 26th ult. CRANE, the Spiritualist, convicted of the murder of Miss NEWHAM, and MICKEY FREE, who was concerned in the murder of HOWE and others. The scene was witnessed by 6,000 spectators, and among the number were many females.

The vote for Governor of California has been officially announced—JOHNSON, 51,157; BIGLER, 46,290. JOHNSON's majority, 4,987.

The total valuation of real and personal property in the city of San Francisco is $32,076,672. In Sacramento city it is $7,617,785.

Two men, whose names are given as BLAKE and BUTLER, were murdered at Vallecito, Calaveras County, on the 24th ult. They had been pursuing some horse thieves, and, coming up with them, a fight ensued, which resulted as above stated.

A very general disapproval of the hanging affair at Columbia is expressed. In fact, Lynch trials and executions are becoming more unpopular every day.

The financial condition of the city and county of San Francisco, is still somewhat gloomy. The country has been liquidating some small claims at the rate of $2 scrip with 10 per cent. interest, for one dollar indebtedness. Within the last six years there has been paid into the city and county treasuries nearly $11,000,000, and all this has been drawn out, while the present indebtedness, funded and unfunded, amounts to at least $4,000,000. The taxable property of city and county is about $32,000,000, and the population generally estimated at 55,000. Thus we have the material to recover from our pecuniary embarrassments, if a prudent policy is pursued hereafter.

The first anniversary of Oakland College was celebrated on Wednesday, Oct. 31, on the College ground. There was a large attendance of citizens. The exercises were extremely interesting.

Distillery in San Francisco Destroyed by Fire—Two Men Killed and Six Others Injured—Loss $120,000.

From the Alta California.

On Friday morning, Nov. 2, at 11½ o'clock, a disastrous fire began in the Novelty Distillery, on the corner of Folsom and Prince streets. The distilling of alcohol had been undertaken for the first time, and a number of persons were collected about the "column," a large cylindrical copper cistern, twelve feet in diameter and twenty feet high, which was to contain the alcohol. There were about 600 gallons of alcohol in the column, when that vessel, from some cause unknown and even unsuspected, suddenly burst with a loud noise, and threw the hot alcohol through the room, and the alcoholic steam through the building. About 80 feet from the column, was the fire used to make the steam, which was employed to heat the whisky to be distilled, and this fire was conveyed on the instant throughout the whole distillery by the inflammable vapor of the alcohol, scalding all the persons near the room where the explosion occurred, and setting fire to the whole building. Six men were badly injured and two (CARROLL, Carpenter, and BIRD, Cooper) mortally.

There were thirty men about the distillery at the time of the accident, and some of them attempted to start the steam fire engine, connected with the distillery, but the engine was out of order; and it could have done little good at any rate, because the whole establishment was on fire.

The building was of brick, three stories above the basement, and 80 by 100 feet upon the ground. The building had been erected in excellent style, and with the apparatus cost $60,000. Forty-five thousand gallons of whisky, 600 gallons of alcohol, and about 10,000 bushels of grain were consumed with the distillery, and nothing destructive by fire was left except the steam engine and boilers, which were at a distance from the main building. The total loss was $120,000, of which $20,000 was insured. The principal interest in the establishment was owned in New-York, but Messrs. HIRSCHFELD and BARNETT were large shareholders and the ostensible owners here.

Collision and Firing between Two Steamers.

From the San Francisco Herald. Nov. 3.

A collision occurred yesterday between the steamers *New-World* and *Defender*, on their way from Sacramento to this city, and there was so much exasperation that four or five pistol shots were fired from each boat at the pilot of the other. This following extract from a card signed by the passengers of the *New-World*, is said to give a correct version of the affair.

The undersigned, passengers on board the steamer *New-World*, on her passage downward from Sacramento, on the evening of the 19th inst., make the following statement of facts:

The steamer *New World* had passed upon the steamer *Defender*, Benicia bound downward, and was about to pass her in Suisun Bay. When about one hundred yards apart, the *Defender*, then still below the *New-World*, turned to the left and crossed her bow, causing her to stop; and repeated this movement several times. The *New-World*, after several stoppages, slowly continued her course, and struck the *Defender* on her starboard quarter. As the boats drew near each other, some person from the *Defender* called out, "I'll shoot you," accompanying the threat with abusive language. Immediately after the collision, and while at a distance of about thirty yards, several pistol-shots were fired from the *Defender* in the direction of the *New-World*, some of the balls passing near many of the passengers. It is proper to state, also, that after several shots were fired from the *Defender*, shots were fired from the deck of the *New-World* by a passenger.

Terrible Case of Lynch Law—Cattle Thieves Hung by the People in Stanislaus County.

A correspondent of a San Francisco paper, writing from Hills Ferry on 30th of October, gives the following account of a most terrible affair:

On last Tuesday evening information was brought to this place by the indefatigable BILL LAND, that he had that day encountered four men on the plains, near the Agua Salada, who had in their possession about 100 head of cattle, branded respectively with the irons of Messrs. STOKS, STEVENSON, GOULD, WILSON and MONTGOMERY, which he believed to have been stolen. Notice was at once given to as many of the parties interested as was convenient to do at the time, who at once pronounced the cattle stolen. Seven resolute men promptly armed and equipped themselves and started in pursuit. They returned to this place on Thursday evening, with the thieves in custody, three of whom were Mexicans, FRANCISCO SANCHEZ, FRANCISCO TAPIA and JESUS PENA, and the fourth was a German, named JAMES G. LACKNER. The Mexicans were captured near the mouth of Corral Hollow, and LACKNER at a house situated some miles up the Hollow, where the whole party had been quietly enjoying a breakfast.

The prisoners were strictly cared for until yesterday afternoon, when a complete investigation of their conduct was had, and their guilt established beyond all possibility of doubt. LACKNER, however made a clean breast, by confessing the part he had taken in driving off the cattle, and pronounced his companions equally guilty with himself; he also gave a very interesting account of a half dozen or more birds of a like fashion with himself, together with their names, residences, and other particulars, that will probably lead to their arrest; but concerning this matter, I will at present withhold further particulars. Altogether, he betrayed such a knowledge of the outlaws of the country, and familiarity with their acts, that it placed his

[illegible] of the [illegible]. [illegible] evacuation. [illegible] with nothing [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indians [illegible] Indians

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

Mr. Beale's Cross-Examination—Testimony of Messrs. Ackerson and Cyrus Shay.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28, 1855.

To-day the Court opened at 11 A. M. pursuant to adjournment. The public attendance was so large that the crowd occupied nearly one-half of the adjacent room of the Court of Sessions.

As the case proceeds the interest evinced in it becomes the more general. To-day, not less than fifteen hundred people could have been crammed within the Court-room and around the door opening from it into the adjoining apartment, and there they remained from the hour the trial was resumed till 4 o'clock. When the hour approached at which the Court was to adjourn, and Baker, the prisoner, be reconducted to prison, the stairs leading from the rear entrance of the Court building to Chambers-st., the lobbies within the building, the street outside all the way across, were crowded with men—and even some women were there—anxious to see the accused.

After the Court had been opened this morning,

Mr. Clark rose and submitted to the Court the propriety of permitting the Jury to go in a body to see the premises in which this affray that resulted in Poole's death took place. He thought it was indispensable for a proper understanding of the evidence, that they should view the spot, accompanied by the Court and its officers, before much more testimony was taken.

The Court thought they might go after adjournment to-day; in the meantime, the diagram of the premises, which was now in Court, would answer all the purposes desired.

Mr. Whiting did not see the necessity for making the visit a visit of the Jury in a body. They could go on Thursday, when the Court would not be in session, or visit the premises themselves before 11 o'clock on Friday morning.

Mr. Clark reiterated his desire to have them visit it with the Court and the officers, so that that visit might be one of the official acts of the trial.

Here the matter dropped for the present.

Mr. John Dean, one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall, was recalled by the prosecution and examined by Mr. Whiting.

CONCLUSION OF DEAN'S DIRECT TESTIMONY.

Counsel—You stated yesterday that the first shot fired in the bar-room was the one fired by Turner, with the pistol on his arm. Was there any report of a pistol in that room between that first firing and the second firing by Turner?

Witness—No, Sir, I think not.

Q.—Between the second firing by Turner and the firing by Baker, was there a report of a pistol intermediate between those two? A.—I think there was.

Q.—How many reports were there in that interval? A.—I could not tell; do not think there was more than one; I could not tell by whom it was fired, nor from what quarter it came; that was the only report intermediate between the firing by Baker and Turner's second; after that there was the report of pistols as rapid I suppose as they could be fired; Turner was using his pistol; I could not swear that I saw pistols in the hands of any other person but Turner and Baker; I think Pauden had one, but I am not positive as to that; I saw Poole have a pistol, in the fore part of the evening and in the last part both; I saw it in his pocket—his left pantaloons pocket; I saw the handle of it sticking out; I saw it in the fore part of the evening, when Morrissey was there; I then saw it out of his pocket; but after Baker came, saw it in no place but in his pocket; I never saw it since; I never saw it in any other place but in his pocket during the affray; I did not see it after the affray was over; I did not see any of those parties again after the affray that night; I did not see them after they went out, but I heard the firing in the street; Baker went out backwards; Turner and Baker were the last two men in the place towards the end of the fray; Turner went out first; Baker went after him, and was the last of them to leave.

BEAR'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Clark.

Q.—How long had you kept that establishment before this occurrence? A.—I had been in it only a week then.

Q.—What business were you in before? A.—I was a butcher.

Q.—How long had you been a butcher? A.—For twenty or twenty-five years; Hyler (one of the parties indicted) occupied those premises before I got them, but not after; his family still occupied one room up stairs, the third story, front room; it was a confectioner's store before I lived there; I presume Hyler's family were there at the time of this occurrence; his wife was seen not three quarters of an hour previous on the premises; I presume there was a bar bank on the second floor when Hyler had the place; I cannot answer the question, for I never was in it since I kept the house; I was not behind the bar dealing out liquor at the time these men came in; William Mitchell was attending the bar; Lynn and Turner came in first; I may say I saw them come of that; Lynn and Van Pelt, I think, came in next, without much interval between them; Mr. Baker, I think, came in after them, George Andrews, I think, and after him; the interval between Andrews and Baker was greater than that between any of the others; Pauden came in they were all standing in their hands; they seemed to be friendly; I think Turner and Lynn were all friendly and drank at the bar-room; Baker and Poole were together; when Baker invited Poole to drink I presume he meant to invite Poole and all as I understood him; I said, "Come, let us all take a drink;" I do not think any of them were drunk but Poole; I do say that Pauden was drunk; I thought Turner was sober; he does not often make himself drunk; Poole was not so much so as I had seen him before; he did not stagger, but he felt his liquor; he had been drinking from a quarter or half-past eleven up to this time; he drank frequently; he took several bottles of wine; the whole he drank was champagne; Baker's call was for pale brandy and water all round; Turner was drinking with Poole; Baker invited all hands to drink; some three or four drank with him; I did for one; Hyler drank with them; Mr. Baker drank himself; whether there were more drank with him I do not know; I think one other man was drinking with him; Turner and Poole were drinking by themselves alone; they did not join in Baker's treat; that was the condition of things when Pauden came in; the first thing that attracted my observation was Pauden addressing Poole in the way that he did; nothing had been done or said before that in a boisterous way in the slightest degree; up to the time that Pauden addressed Poole I had been standing before Poole; I paid no more particular attention to Poole than to any one else.

Q.—I want to know whether you observed anything on the part of Poole to call for such a remark from Pauden?

Witness—I did not; the moment Pauden made that remark I had my eye on him because I knew he was used to these things; that was his style.

Mr. Brady—What do you mean by his style?

A.—I had seen him do the same thing three or four times to other people.

Q.—Ask them "What are you looking at?"

Witness—Yes.

To Mr. Clark—Poole, I am sure, made no reply to that; the next thing that was said was by Pauden, who went up to Poole and said: "You black muzzled son of a b—h, what are you looking at?" before that I told him to behave himself or to go out of the house.

Counsel—Because you did not want to have them fighting there?

Witness assented.

Counsel—And I arrived at that inference that you wanted no fighting because you said yesterday that you took the stakes, put them in your pocket, and held them for the parties.

Witness—No, Sir; I told him to go out of the house; I did not want any fighting there; Pauden said, "Then, why do you not put them all out of doors; then Pauden went up and addressed Poole as I have said: 'You black muzzled son of a b—h,' &c.; the first thing Poole said after Pauden asked him "What are you looking at; I want to fight you;" was Poole's saying, "You are not worth it;" when Pauden asked Poole out to the yard, Turner stepped between Pauden and Poole, caught Pauden by the collar, and said, "You did not come here to fight;" at that time Lynn and Van Pelt interfered; Pauden struck Van Pelt and kicked at Lynn; I won't be positive that he hit Van Pelt; I think he did; Turner tried to stop Pauden; Van Pelt and Lynn did the same thing; the next thing that was said was Poole's offering to bet $500 that he could lick any man in New-York; and he put his hand in his pocket, brought out five twenty-dollar gold pieces, handed them to me and told me to hold them; I took them, put them in my pocket, and walked away towards the end of the counter.

(Here the witness explained to the Jury on a ground plan of the premises produced by the counsel for the defence, the relative position of the bars, the oyster box, the washstand, the stove, the pantry, &c., as they were in Stanwix Hall on the 24th February, and the different places at which several parties mentioned by him stood.)

Mr. Clark resumed his examination—I want, he said, to bring you down to the period when Van Pelt, Lynn and Turner all interfered to prevent a collision between Poole and Pauden.

Q.—How were they then standing?

Witness—The position of the parties which I have described to the Jury was their position at the time they were drinking; they were standing against the bar, but moving about as men do in a place of the same sort; when Pauden came in they moved; up to that time Baker had done nothing; Poole was leaning against the bar; Turner was between him and Pauden, Pauden having a hold of Poole; Poole then said, "I'll whip him for $500?" Pauden held him by the right shoulder; Poole had not a hold of him by the lapel, that I noticed; Pauden had a hold of Poole's coat by the left hand; Poole did not take out the money before he made the remark about licking any man in New-York; after Pauden said, "I can lick you," he (Poole) took out the hundred dollars, and said to me, "Hold that;" Poole said, "Who can lick me for $500?" Pauden said, "I can," and then Poole took the money out of his pocket; he did not slap the money on the counter; I took the money, put it in my pocket and went pretty nearly to the end of the first bar; I was standing right in front of Turner, when he took off his cloak and threw it on the counter; I put the money Poole gave me in my left pocket; I turned my back to them and walked away.

Q.—You took the stakes and walked away? A.—I took no stakes; I took the money to get it away from Mr. Poole; it was not because he was drunk I took it.

Q.—Why did you wish to get it away from Mr. Poole if he was not drunk? A.—Because I thought he had fooled away money enough that night; I never saw him so drunk but he could take care of his own money; it was not because he was drunk I took it; I swear that; I did not expect any fight for that money; I did not say a word when I took that money, nor when I turned round and looked at them; the nearest person to me when I turned round and was surveying the scene was Turner, who was coming towards me; it was then that Turner said, "Come, now, draw;" I could not observe what Poole had been doing in the meantime with his pistol; I had my back to them and did not know what Poole did whilst I stood so; I had observed the pistol in Poole's pocket up to that time; I knew up to that time that he had the pistol in his pocket; I said it was in his left pocket; I do not think I could be mistaken about that.

Q.—What leads you to that inference? A.—I see it now in my imagination as I saw it then; I saw it in his pocket after the first affray; the end of it was sticking out of his pocket; I saw Poole with a pistol in his hand before, (during the first affray;) it was a small pocket pistol—a Colt's revolver; I think the pistol projected far enough from his left pocket to let a little man put his hand round his back and take it out, and fire it through his coat-tail; I could not do that; he (Poole) might; the end of the pistol projected backwards; I am sure that up to that time Poole had the pistol in his left pocket; he took the money from his right pocket.

Counsel—I want to know whether you had not observed some movement on the part of Poole, indicating muffled firing up to the time that Turner drew?

Witness—No, Sir; Turner's words, the moment I turned, were, "Now, Poole, draw;" I did not hear him say, "Now, Poole, *draw out* your pistol, and do not keep it under your coat;" I could not tell where Poole's hands were then; I kept my eye on Turner; it was after Poole got to the end of the counter, when he broke from Pauden, that he held up his hands; when he put his hands up in that way Turner had his pistol drawn; it was before Turner fired he put up his hands up so; his hands before that were outside, for he was shoving Pauden away from him; Baker was standing then between the sill of the door and the oyster-box; I could not attempt to describe minutely the position of every one; I had no time to think till the firing was over; it was the first and last scene of the kind I ever was in; I did not think of myself; I was not confused; I was surprised to see such a thing; Baker might have stepped from the door in front of the oyster-box during the time I speak of when Turner drew his pistol; when Turner drew his pistol and said to Poole, "Now, draw;" Baker was standing by the door near the oyster box; Pauden at that time was standing in front of Poole squaring off to him; he was not between Turner and Poole; Poole was now at the end of the counter; he receded round the corner after Turner drew; he was not round the corner when Turner drew; nobody had said anything but Pauden before that; Poole held up his hands; I was watching Turner; he held up his hand with the pistol in it; he said, "Poole, now draw;" he walked into the middle of the floor, threw off his cloak, and drew his pistol; I did not see Poole muffle his pistol then; Mitchell, my barkeeper, did not tell me that Poole had his pistol muffled.

Mr. Clark here asked to have Poole's coat produced by the prosecution.

By direction of the District Attorney the clothes worn by the deceased were all sent for, and the carpet-bag containing them was brought into Court.

Mr. Clark—(to witness)—I want you to say if you saw Turner's pistol after he moved it round his head, so that you could state where it was pointing when it was discharged?

Witness—When he whirled it round his head the second time, he said "Go in, boys," and rested it on his arm; it did not project over his arm; that was how he shot himself; he was waiting till Pauden would get out of the way; I saw him shoot himself in the arm; I saw the pistol discharged; I did not see what came from the pistol; the muzzle of his pistol pointed against his arm at the time he discharged it; I should judge he was standing twelve or fourteen feet from the end of the bar towards Broadway when he fired; I was standing right alongside of him leaning against the bar; he was opposite to me about four or five feet off; when he shot himself Poole had got around the corner of the bar; my attention was directed to Turner most; Poole might have stood half-a-foot or a foot back from the front edge of the bar, when Turner's pistol was discharged; I did not notice anything said before that; I had time to look at Poole before the second shot was fired; I looked only at Poole and Turner; I was collected; I endeavored to see what those two did; Lynn had gone out of doors previous to the first discharge of the pistol by Turner; he went out when Pauden kicked at him; Van Pelt went out when Pauden struck him; Hyler was in the closet at the time the first pistol was fired; it is a closet under the stairs; I think Hyler and Andrews had ran into that closet; at any rate they came out of it; they ran in there about the time Turner first took his pistol out; Turner fired his pistol as soon as he could after Pauden went aside; I saw Hyler and Andrews come out after the affray was over; Hyler and Andrews went into that place at the time Turner drew his pistol; I did not observe them particularly at that time; I first missed them; they were standing in the middle of the floor talking; Harris and Shay were there; I could not say which of Poole's legs was foremost when he was at the corner of the counter; I saw one of his legs projected out, but I could not say which; I did not see the bullet strike him; I saw nothing but his conduct, to evince that he was shot; Baker was standing between the oyster-box and the end of the bar; I could not say who fired the shot, the mark of which is in the end of the counter; the nearest wall to which Poole was, was the wall back of the washstand; if he staggered at all, he staggered towards the opposite wall; I did not see any one take Turner out; Turner took himself out; he raised himself up and went out; I know a man named McDonough; he was not there, that night; I do not know how Poole and Baker had come together, after Poole staggered; up to that time, I heard no firing but Turner's; when Turner was not firing, Baker fired; while Turner was firing I took my eye off him and looked at Baker; I looked at Turner again; he fired four or five shots; I heard that many discharged; the first time Baker fired at Poole was when he fired at his breast; I think the second time he fired was when he was being pulled off Poole; I did not see Baker struck at this time; I did not see Lozier hold him to keep him inside; I know Cyrus Harris; I did not see him with a pistol; he might have had one, but I did not see it; Baker's shots were fired downwards; I don't know who fired any of the three shots that are in the wall; I don't know who fired those shots in the floor; should suppose the shots in the wall came from the direction of the door; don't know when they were made.

Q.—Were any of those shots in the wall in a line with the spot where Poole stood, if he had been firing muffled through his pocket? A.—They are in a line from where Poole stood, and about the height they would be if fired from a man's pocket; I don't know what Poole's height was; I suppose he was 5 feet 6 inches, or 5 feet 8 inches.

(Here a brown overcoat was produced, which, after some shy fighting between the counsel, was ultimately acknowledged by the prosecution to be that worn by Poole at the time he was shot. It was perforated in the skirt with a number of holes—four, we believe—which, although they had obviously been widened by the intrusion of fingers, had all the ordinary marks of bullet holes; the cloth around them was turnt or scorched.)

Q.—I want to know if you observed these holes before?

Witness—I never saw but one of them to notice in all my life; there was considerable firing about the house that night; I could not distinctly say whether there were five or six shots; I think the only shots I saw were Turner's two and Baker's two, with the exception of what I said about Pauden's; I know Corky Jack; I don't know him as John Quinlan; I think he was there that night; I won't be positive whether he came before or after the affray; I think he remained there till the morning; I saw him about Poole's corner a good deal; think he was a friend of Poole's; I did not see anybody hold Baker to keep him in the room; I did not see anybody hold Baker to keep him in the room; I did not see his coat torn; saw Harris and the two Ackersons and Corky Jack about the door when he was going out; I did not see Corky Jack, nor any of the Ackersons, nor Shay, nor Harris fire; I think I saw Pauden fire, but I could not swear to it.

Mr. Brady—Did you see the act of shooting a pistol by anybody but Baker and Turner? A.—I have just stated not.

Q.—Did you see Turner in the act of firing a pistol more than once? A.—I saw him fire twice myself.

Q.—Then you saw Turner actually fire twice, and you saw Baker fire twice, and you saw no other person fire at all? A.—Not that I can swear to; I cannot swear how Turner, being sober, got his pistol in such a position as to shoot his arm; I did not see any one take hold of his arm while he had the pistol in his hand; no person was near him at the time; I saw no person take hold of him for any purpose after he fell; I saw him crawl to the door; I don't know whether he was able to walk; I did not see any one take hold of him to help him out of the door, or for any other purpose when he got to the door; to the best of my recollection Poole was not left handed; there were twelve lights in the house, but I don't know how many were lighted at this time of the affray.

(*To Mr. Clark*)—I went before Justice Brennan next day and made an affidavit.

Mr. Clark inquired if those affidavits would be produced by the prosecution.

The District Attorney did not know where those original affidavits were; search had been for them, and if got they would be produced. It was understood that the last known of them was, that they had been lent to Judge Morris, before whom some motion in reference to these cases had been brought.

Mr. Clark said it was of great importance to have them; for the present he would use the copies in his possession.

Witness resumed—The affidavit was made on the afternoon, I think, of the next day, which was Sunday.

Q.—I will ask you if you did not swear to this: "I did not know much about it; but went to look for a policeman?" A.—No, Sir; I think I did not.

Q.—Did you not swear "Baker fell either over or under Poole, I do not know which?" A.—No; I never said Baker fell *under*.

Q.—Do you know what became of that pistol of Poole's? A.—I do not; I never caused it to be published in the newspapers that Poole's pistol was found afterwards lying on the floor loaded and capped; I did not see that statement; I asked for Poole's pistol; a young man named Condan told me that a pistol had been found and was put behind the oyster box; I went there but could not find it; I never knew that Harris had a pistol, or that the barkeeper put it away for him, or declined to put it away.

Re-examined by Mr. Whiting.—When Baker came in and said let us all take a drink, I think he addressed himself to everybody in the room; Poole and Turner were in the act of drinking at the time; Poole said nothing in reply to what Baker said; Poole was speaking to Turner then; I don't know whether Poole drank more than once after Baker came in; nothing but wine was drank by Poole to my knowledge; I did not know that Poole and Baker were at variance when Baker came in; I supposed from the conduct of Pauden that a fight would take place; Pauden, when he came in, shut the outside door and locked it.

To the Court—He did not put the key in his pocket.

To Mr. Clark—The outside door was the door that I said yesterday would not let them all in at once; the green baize door was a swung door, and was the inside one; I did not see Pauden lock the door; I could not have seen him if he did; I do not know that it was locked by one of Poole's friends, after all who had come in while Poole was there, had gone, with the exception of Baker, whom they wanted to keep in; the man who locked it did not tell me he locked it; I did not hear Pauden lock the door; the moment I spoke to Pauden I went to the door and found it locked; the key was there; none of the barkeepers had gone to shut up the establishment after Pauden had come in; no one came in after Pauden; after I went to the door, I went out to look for a policeman to take Pauden; I went half way down to the corner of Prince-street; I was not away more than a minute or a minute and a half; I do not know what occurred at the time I went out; I did not tell that yesterday—about going out for the policeman—because I was not asked; I went out when Pauden said, "What are you looking at?" &c.; I went out when having said to Pauden he must behave himself or go out; he asked me why I did not serve them all alike, and put them all out; I did not find a policeman; Pauden was in the same position when I came in as he was when I went out.

To Mr. Whiting—When I went to the door I found it locked; nobody had come in or gone out after Pauden had come in; Mr. Deagle, my partner, is in St. Louis; he was in the house that night; he left the City about two months ago.

Here the witness retired, and the Court and Jury took a short recess.

EVIDENCE OF JAMES ACKERSON, POOLE'S BARKEEPER.

James Ackerson was the next witness called. He was examined by Mr. Whiting, and stated as follows: I reside at No. 35 Christopher-street; am a painter; my business in February last was attending bar in Mr. Poole's place, at the northeast corner of Broadway and Howard streets; I was present at an affray that occurred on a Saturday night in February, in Stanwix Hall; I arrived there between 12 and 12½ o'clock; we called as we were on our way home; we had shut up Poole's place at 12 o'clock; my brother (Jacob Ackerson,) and Cy. Harris were the only ones who were with me whom I recollect; we were going home, and stopped at Stanwix Hall to see if Mr. Poole would go home; we had heard that he had been there in a muss with John Morrissey that evening, in the same place; we stopped at no place until we got there; a good many people were there when we went in; Poole, Cy. Harris, Mr. Janeway, Mr. Dean, Mr. Deagle, and a barkeeper whose name I don't now recollect were there; Poole was pretty near the end of the counter next the door; I was there when Baker came in; there had been no difficulty before Baker came in while I was there; an hour or three-quarters of an hour may have elapsed from the time I arrived there till Baker came; could not tell the time exactly; before Baker came in people were passing in and out; I stood at the stove and had my back to the door, so that I could not see who came in; I saw Baker, Pauden, Hyler, Van Pelt, Turner and Lynn, after they came in, when I turned round Lynn spoke to me; he said, "How do you do?" I returned the salutation; Pauden says to Poole, "What are *you* looking at you black muzzled son of a bitch?" he then went up and caught Poole by the coat, and said he wanted to fight him; "You are the American fighter, are you?" he said; Van Pelt went up and wanted to keep them asunder; "You go away," said Pauden, "I know what I am doing;" Pauden drew the back of his hand and struck Van Pelt; Van Pelt went away; Poole broke away from Pauden to the end of the counter; Turner threw his cloak off, drew a pistol from his belt, where it was stuck, and fired; he fell and fired away; when Turner threw off his cloak and drew his pistol, he said, "Sail in boys!" Poole threw up his hands and cried, "For God's sake do not murder me;" Turner then fired; he shot himself in the arm and fell on the floor; he fired again and wounded Poole in the knee; Poole staggered over and Baker clinched him, and when they had got near the wall Poole went down and was under Baker; Baker on one knee over him; he had a pistol in his hand which he pointed to Poole's breast, and said, "I will take you, any way," and fired.

To Mr. Clark—I was not examined at length before the Coroner's Jury; I said that what Cy. Shay said was about my testimony.

To Mr. Whiting—I did not state about Pauden's spitting in Poole's face; he spit in his face and it landed in his right eye and hung over his right eye; Poole stood three or four feet from the end of the counter when Pauden came up to him; Campbell stood right next to Poole; he stood between Pauden and Poole, with his back to the counter and his elbow right upon it; Pauden was standing sideways, with a hold on Poole's collar; Pauden reached with his left hand; Poole said nothing after Pauden made his expression; he laughed at him; when Pauden did that, Van Pelt interfered; he wanted Pauden to stop; he went right up to the side of him; Pauden told him to go away, he knew what he was doing; he struck Van Pelt somewhere about the head with the back of his hand; it was after Van Pelt was struck that Pauden spat in Poole's face; I could not tell how many times Poole shoved Pauden away; Poole took hold of Campbell's shoulder and shoved himself away from Pauden's hold, and retreated round between the counter and the oyster-box; he stood not over two feet back from the front of the counter; I don't recollect Turner saying anything till he drew his pistol; he may have interfered between Pauden and Poole without my seeing him; Mr. Baker said something here to Cy. Shay, who stood right behind Poole, which I did not hear; Poole was standing sideways to the counter; Campbell was standing with his back to it, and Pauden with his face towards Poole; Shay got out of the way when Poole broke away and got near the oyster-box; Baker stood at the door by the oyster-box; I saw Poole hand Dean some money, but what it was for I could not recollect; I stood by the pantry door opposite the counter at this time; when Lynn spoke to me I moved towards the door; I did not hear Baker ask anybody to drink with him; saw him go up to the bar and drink; when Turner said "let us sail in, boys," or words to that effect, he pulled out his pistol, put it on his arm and fired, shooting himself in the arm; he threw his cloak on the counter before that and stepped out to the middle of the floor; I did not hear him say to Poole, "draw Poole;" he fired from the middle of the room towards Poole, who was standing near the oyster-box; he fired in a diagonal line; he fired and fell on his left side, with his head towards the bar; he could see Poole when he fired the second time; Poole staggered immediately after Turner fired the second shot; he staggered to the wall on the south side; when Poole held up his hands he said, "My God, boys, are you going to murder me!" when he stood at the end of the counter and Turner had drawn his pistol, he (Poole) had his hands up; Baker was standing at the door when Turner fired the second time; Poole came staggering up towards him when Baker clinched him; when Poole was first shot Baker was about four or five feet from him; [Witness pointed out on the diagram the position of the parties when Turner fired the second shot.] When Poole staggered, he went forward stooped; he did not fall against Baker; Baker clinched him somewhere about the coat; they fell on the opposite side of the wall; Baker fell with his right knee on Poole's left side, and his left foot on Poole's right side, and said, "I will take you, anyway;" between the time Turner fired the first time and the second time, other shots were fired; I don't know where they came from; Poole fired no pistol all the time I watched him; I saw him with his hands up; he kept them up till he was shot in the leg; I did not see his hands after; I did not know positively that Poole had a pistol; I do not know whether Baker fired any shot but the one I saw him fire; Baker got up himself; he was not pulled off; I saw no one take hold of him when he was over Poole; when he was going out my brother took hold of him; Baker was the last man who went out; Pauden went out just before Baker fired at Poole; he had a pistol in his hand and fired at Lozier who was standing at the oyster-box, just as he (Pauden) was going out; I heard two shots on the street afterwards; Poole had got to the green baize door and was standing by it after he was shot; Poole told Shay to come from the door for they would shoot through it; Poole had not got at the door when the shots in the street were fired; I had no pistol that night; I do not know that my brother had one; I saw no pistol but those with Turner, Baker and Pauden; Turner fired four or five times, I cannot name the beginning to the end of the affray; I did not see Poole with a pistol; I saw Baker fire but one shot; I helped to lift Poole on the counter after he was shot.

On being cross-examined by Mr. Clark, the witness was shown the brown overcoat, which he identified as that worn by Poole on the night in question. He said he saw the holes in it afterwards, but could not say how they came into it.

The Jurors examined the coat with great attention, after which

Witness resumed—I examined it two or three days after; I did not look to see whether there were holes in the pants corresponding to these holes in the coat.

A pair of drab pants, with a hole resembling a bullet hole in the left knee, and a long incision over the knee, were handed to the witness. He said they resembled those worn on that night by Poole.

Mr. Brady read from the watch-pocket the name, "Mr. William Poole."

Witness again proceeded—The pants were not taken off that night.

To Mr. Whiting.—Poole had a dark vest on; I can't swear that that (a black figured silk vest produced) is the one.

To Mr. Clark.—I saw the pants on him, that night; I saw that hole; when I first told this story about Poole staggering, I had not seen that hole in the pants; I did not stay there till morning; my brother took sick, that night, and asked me to go home with him; I said I would; I went and got a carriage, and went home with him; I don't know what time that was; I saw that coat pretty often, on Poole; I never saw those holes in it before the night of that affray; I am pretty confident they were not in it before that; I did not see the coat until two or three days after; when Harris, my brother and I left Poole's we intended to go right home; I took no pistol with me; it is a thing I never carried; I did not know that Harris had one; I do not know that my brother took a pistol, nor did I see him take one; I don't know what Harris' business was at this time; I think he was a hack-driver; I don't know where he went after we left Stanwix Hall; don't know where he lived; I cannot say whether the first door was open or shut when I was there; I expected to see it shut up; Poole was the worse for liquor; I never knew him to carry a pistol; there was a pistol in the closet behind his bar; it was loaded; I don't know it was capped; I don't know how it came there, nor whose it was; I had known Poole for sixteen years; was intimate with him for ten or twelve years; was orderly sergeant of the Poole Guards; did not go to excursions with him; I did not go to balls with him; I was at one ball—that of the 29 Engine Ball—where he was; I have been at political meetings where he was; went to primary elections where he was; did not go at his or anybody's request; I went to vote; these meetings I have seen him at have been in the Bleecker street House; I never was at a fight with Poole; I saw a muss between him and Travis in Barrow-street, 15 or 16 years ago; I was a small boy then; Poole and Travis both did the fighting; I was playing around the street then; Baker was not a boy playing around the streets up there at that time that I recollect; I don't recollect to have seen him in any other fight; I did not see the fight at the dock between him and Morrissey; I never saw him at a prize fight; it was while Poole was to Charleston that I went to attend bar for him; he came home first before this affair; I was not in his employment before I went to attend bar for him; I think he went to Charleston to the races; I don't know that he went there on a prize fight; I will be twenty-seven on the 8th of next March; I think he was thirty-three or so; before Poole and Travers fought he (Poole) had been employed in a slaughter-house in Barrow-street, by Thomas C. Broadway; just below the lumber-yard where he and Travis fought then; he was a butcher boy then; I know Baker and Poole spoke together; don't know that they associated or slept together; I heard that Poole carried a pistol but did not know he did; I am pretty confident he did not fire any pistol that night; I guess that Mr. Moore, the officer, if you send for him, will tell you about Poole's pistol; I did not know that Poole had a person called Travis to load his pistols for him once a week; heard that he and Morrissey had both been arrested that evening; when we left to go to Stanwix Hall, I was not sure we would find him there; it was not to take him home because he was drunk, we went there, but my brother lived in Chanse-street, and he lived in Christopher-street, and we thought to have him home with us; I don't know whom I talked to when I went into Stanwix Hall; I do not say I was talking at all; I spoke to Poole, and he asked me to take a drink; I drank two glasses of champagne wine with him; Lynn spoke to me; I always spoke to Lynn when I saw him; I had no acquaintance with Van Pelt; I was acquainted with Baker; not with Hyler; when these men had all got into the room Baker stood in front of the bar; Campbell who was there was examined by the Coroner's Jury; I think he keeps a house called the Abbey; I do not know that a person was there called the Professor—the Professor of fencing; Campbell visited Poole's house; I don't know he was a friend of his; I don't mean Poole's private house; the first thing attracted my attention was what Pauden said to Poole, "What are you looking at, you black muzzled son of a bitch;" the last time I saw Pauden before that was when he was standing at the bar drinking; I had not turned round to look at them from that till I heard these words of Pauden's; I next heard Pauden say, "You are the great American fighter, are you?" I did not hear Pauden ask him to go out to the yard to fight; did not hear Poole say anything about a bet of $500; I did not hear Turner tell Poole to draw; I did not see Poole's hands when Turner drew the pistol; when Turner aimed I saw Poole put up his hands; I could not say how long he kept them up; I did not see him put them down; he did not keep them that way till Baker fired; when he staggered, after Turner fired, he let his hands drop; Poole went kind of sideways when Turner fired the second time; I did not see his hands then; his coat hung right down; I did not see him (Poole) fire; did not see a pistol in his hand; his hands were down straight when he staggered; I did not see his hands then; he staggered three or four feet before he reached Baker; think the stagger was from effects of that ball and not from the effects of drink; did not observe whether he walked lame; judged he was hit because immediately after Turner fired he staggered; Turner when he fired was not more than four or five feet from Poole; I watched them both; Poole's left side was towards Baker; don't know which way his face was; he staggered towards the left; the front part of him was towards me; cannot say whether his face or back was to me when he staggered towards Baker; Baker caught him by the lapels of his coat; I don't know whether he caught him with one hand or two; Baker had a pistol; he caught Poole by his (Baker's) left hand; I saw the pistol in Baker's hand when he stood beside Cy. Shay; Baker fired when Poole was down; I heard firing when Poole staggered towards Baker; by the sound it was Turner's pistol; I did not hear any muffled firing; I am pretty positive there was no muffled firing under the skirt of a coat; I don't know that Poole fired at all; Harris did not fire that I know of; I did not see him point a pistol to Baker; I know Lozier; did not see him strike Baker; I did not see him catch Baker to hold him in; I said I saw my brother grab at him, (Baker;) I did not hear Harris ask my brother for a pistol, nor see him snap one; I can't say certainly whether I saw Poole's pistol that night or not; Tom Moore is the name of the policeman who told me about Poole's pistol; I told this story once before; it was to Justice Brennan; I did not tell it to the Coroner's Jury; I said my testimony was the same as Cyrus Shay's; it was not over a minute or a minute and a half from the firing in the house began till it ended; that is my impression; I am speaking within bounds; I did not see Turner go out; I do not know McDonogh by that name; I might know him if I were to see him; don't know how Turner shot himself; I did not see how he did it; I can't say whether there was any one behind Poole and the wall; can't say why he did not stagger that way; I do not know why he staggered towards Baker; Poole had on his overcoat all that time.

The witness was ordered to retire, but was recalled at the instance of a Juror,

Mr. Burns, who said he wanted the witness to tell him how he knew the pistol was loaded, when he said he never had it in his hands?

The witness answered, that a boy who used to attend there told him it was loaded.

To Mr. Brady—I watched Poole that night very attentively; my attention was not drawn towards my brother that night, as I know; I did not think they wanted to hurt him.

To Mr. Wing (another Juror)—When Turner fell, he fell with his head to the West side of the room; he turned then towards the bar; his head, when he turned, was not more than three or four feet from the bar.

To another Juror—I did not say Poole stood two feet inside the bar; I said Poole did not stand over two feet inside the corner of the bar.

The next witness called was Cyrus Shay, whose name has occurred so frequently in the evidence already given, and who has been prominently identified with the affair.

CYRUS SHAY RECOUNTS A SERIES OF INCIDENTS HIGHLY PREJUDICIAL TO THE HYPOTHESIS OF BAKER'S JUSTIFICATION.

Mr. Shay was examined by Mr. Whiting, and made the following statement:

I reside at No. 17 King-street; I am not doing anything at present; I was at Stanwix Hall on the night of this occurrence; it was on a Saturday night; I was first there between eight and ten o'clock; I was present at the time Poole was killed; that was between twelve and one o'clock; I had been there from the time we went to the Eighth Ward station-house and returned; we got back to Stanwix Hall about half-past ten o'clock; Mr. Dean was with us there; Officer Hagan went with us, and Poole himself came back with us; after we returned, a good many people assembled there; George Andrews, Campbell, Deagle, Williams and Ingersoll were there; Mr. Maguire was there; the two Ackersons were there; Corky Jack was there, and there were two men there from Westchester County; I cannot call them by name; I am not sure they were there the second time; Mitchell was there; William Ingersoll, I know, was there the second time; there might have been from five to eight more which I cannot name now; Thomas Williams is the name of one of those who were there; the right name of Denis Maguire is Denis Cochrane; that was the name he had when he was a policeman, but he is known as Maguire; before Baker came in six of those who came in before him came in at once; there was two or three together; I cannot name the beginning to the end of the affray; Pauden, Hyler, Lynn, Turner and Van Pelt were there; I could not tell a ban Baker came last; I think he was either before the last or the second before the last; he was either the fourth or sixth; McLaughlin was the last of them I saw come in; he stopped a few feet behind; when they came in, Poole was standing about two feet from the end of the bar; Campbell was with him; as Pauden came in Poole looked at him, and Pauden said, "You black muzzled son of a b—h, what are you looking at?" he then went up and caught Poole over Campbell, and said, "You black muzzled son of a b—h, I want to fight you;" I whispered to Poole not to make any reply, for to see them things in their hands; Baker had a pistol in his hand as he had in the early part of the evening; Baker at this time stood over near the door; McLaughlin "haughed" and spit three times in Poole's face; Baker came up to me and asked me "Where is your pistol?" I said "You have yours in your hand, haven't you?" he said "Yes;" I said "I don't carry mine to frighten people, if I take it out I take it out to use it;" then Poole retreated to the end of the counter and threw up his hands, shouting "My God, boys, are you going to murder me!" Turner threw off his cloak, drew out his pistol and whirled it round his head, and shouted, "Now, boys, let us sail in;" Turner put his pistol on his arm to take aim, fired, and fell on the floor on his left side; he turned around and fired at Poole; Poole reeled towards Baker; Baker clinched him; they reeled across the room; Baker was over Poole, with his knees on him; he grasped his collar with his left hand and put the pistol to his breast with the right; I jumped to catch Baker and prevent him from firing; Baker said "I guess I will take you any way;" he had his pistol within three or four inches of Poole's breast and fired; Turner was firing on the floor; I ran to him to prevent him from firing, because I thought he might strike me, and caught his pistol, which went off in my hand; Pauden had up his pistol to shoot at Lozier; I ran up and he fired and shot Lozier in the head; Lozier was going towards Poole, I should judge, when Pauden fired, wounding him in the head; [Here the witness described how Baker was over Poole with his right knee on one side:] Lozier, he continued, was at the door coming towards Baker and Poole; Pauden was going out, and fired, wounding Lozier in the head; I saw the blood flow over Lozier's face as soon as Pauden fired; if Baker fired any more after the shot I first saw, I could not tell; I went to Turner then; nobody fired before Turner did when he shot himself through the arm; when Turner fired, Poole was up towards the oyster-box; I was near the end and leaned over, when I saw Turner fire from the floor, to escape the ball; I should judge the centre part of Turner's body was about six feet from the counter; he fired on his left side; the first shot Turner fired was in the direction of Poole; heard no shot from Turner firing his second, till Baker fired; Turner was firing after that; McLaughlin, I should think, was pulling the trigger all the time too; I saw McLaughlin fire twice; I heard about from three to seven shots, after Turner's second shot; I saw Harris snap a pistol at Baker, when he was going out; I did not see Poole fire; I did not see a pistol with him; saw a pistol behind the oyster-box; it dropped out of his pocket, as he fell across my arm at the door; when he fell across my arm, he said, "I am dying," and fainted; Corky Jack picked up the pistol; he asked me what he should do with it; I told him to give it to first police officer who appeared; he did so; I don't know the name of the officer he gave it to; I think I would know it if I heard it; do not think it was more; I could not state out of which pocket of Poole the pistol fell; I could not see whether anybody pulled Baker off Poole; I saw Ackerson grab him when he was going out of the door; the only three I could recognize at the time the shooting commenced were Turner, Pauden and Baker; the rest of them had ran into the closet; Campbell was dodging up and down behind the counter; Baker went out before Poole was laid on the counter; Poole rose himself, and went to the door; he picked up a knife—I think it was from the floor—and went to the door; he caught the handle of the inside door; I said, "Come away out of that;" because I heard the firing outside; he replied: "Come you away, for fear you should be shot; they may as well come in and finish me."

Mr. Brady here objected to any evidence of what transpired after Baker left.

Some questions, relative to the events subsequent to Baker's retreat from Stanwix Hall, were put to the witness by Mr. Whiting; but, in compliance

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, NOV. 29, 1855.

☞ The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to City and vicinity for One Shilling a week; Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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☞ M. M. Hubd, Bridgeport, Conn., receives our Daily, Weekly, and Semi-Weekly for sale. Single copies may be had of him.

☞ To-day having been designated by the Governor to be observed throughout the State, no paper will be issued from this Office this afternoon.

The News by the Star of the West.

The steamship *Star of the West*, of the Nicaragua line, arrived yesterday from Punta Arenas, bringing a fortnight's later intelligence from California. Among the most interesting items of news is the discovery of extensive gold mines in Tuolumne County, which, it is reported, exceed in richness all previous discoveries. The mountain in which the deposits have been found is about twenty miles long, and it is said that one hundred thousand dollars worth of gold has been already taken from about a hundred square feet of earth, drawn from the bowels of the mountain. It is supposed that in this new field there will be work for thousands of men for years to come.

A terrible accident took place in San Francisco on the 2d inst. The still of an extensive distillery accidentally exploded, and the building, instantly catching fire, was destroyed within a brief space of time. Two men were killed, and six others dangerously injured. The loss to the proprietors is estimated at $100,000. Another case of Lynch law had occurred at a placed called Hill's Ferry, in Stanislaus County. Four men, who had stolen a hundred head of cattle, were captured, and, after their guilt had been fully proven, were hung by the inhabitants. Beyond these incidents, there is little of importance from California.

From Oregon and Washington Territories, however, the intelligence is of the most startling interest. The Indians have risen in immense numbers and an actual war is raging throughout the country. In sparsely populated districts the utmost alarm prevails, as no less than sixty to seventy murders of whites are reported to have taken place during the latter fortnight of October. According to previous advices from Washington Territory it will be remembered that Major Haller was left in a most critical situation near Puget Sound, surrounded by an overwhelming force of Indians, and that reinforcements were hastening to his relief. It is now reported that he was obliged to give the savages battle, and finally succeeded in forcing his way through their ranks after two days' severe fighting. We publish elsewhere all the details received in relation to the matter, which is one of great interest and importance.

The news from Nicaragua is quite exciting. On the 5th of November General Corral, recently concluded a treaty of peace with Walker, was arrested in Granada for high treason. Letters from him to Guardiola (late a general officer in the Legitimist army of Nicaragua) having been intercepted, revealed a deep conspiracy to overthrow the existing Government of Nicaragua. The proof against Corral being clear, he was tried and convicted by court-martial, and on the 8th was shot in accordance with the sentence and finding of the Court. The whole proceedings of the court-martial will be found in full on another page. On the 10th inst. President Rivas received Hon. John H. Wheeler, Minister of the United States to Nicaragua. In an address delivered on the occasion, Mr. Wheeler acknowledged on behalf of his Government the independence of the Nicaraguan Government recently established.

A Successful Filibuster.

We have thought, heretofore, that our enterprising fellow citizen, Colonel Walker, was born a few centuries too late, that he was misplaced, drifted out of his course and cast upon 1855, when he should have made his *debut* in the day of Carter or Raleigh. But his success in Nicaragua, almost convinces us that we were in error, and that he has had, all along a very clear perception of his destiny, and has taken precisely the right steps to accomplish it. Nothing seemed more hopeless and desperate than the fortunes of the gallant Colonel when he beat his retreat from Lower California, after his unsuccessful attempt to revolutionize and make himself the Chief of that portion of Mexican territory. But he was bound to be President of some country, and he does not appear to be all particular as to localities. Since he cannot annex a new State to our Union, he is content with doing the next best thing, and so makes himself master of Nicaragua. Talk of Coster and De Soto, they both had the advantage of a regular force and the sanction of their monarch and the blessing of the Pope. But our adventurous countryman starts as an outlaw, and, with a mere corporal's guard of ragamuffins, he marches into the heart of a territory with which all the world is at peace, makes himself the head of the nation, and, being the Government *de facto*, is acknowledged as the legal chief of a great country by our diplomatic representative. There is no foretelling what great events may spring from the fillibustering exploits of Colonel Walker, or how important a service he may be rendering, unwittingly to his own country and the commerce of the world. For the present Walker is a man of mark, and likely to achieve a reputation which his early career hardly promised.

Thanksgiving Day.

Everybody goes home on Thanksgiving day who has a home to go to; and having said this, we have pronounced the highest eulogy on the day which it can be honored with; for what are we all striving for but to make home happy? and the day consecrated to family reunions, to the nurture of the sweet influences of the social relations of life, to the strengthening of old friendships, the healing of old contentions, to enlarging the affections and promoting the temperate jollity of the fireside is surely one of the blessedest days set apart for special observance by human appointment.

Thanksgiving Day, which has now become a national festival, is a standing refutation of the charge of asceticism so often made against the Puritan settlers of New-England. They would not observe Christmas with its holly and plum pudding and jollity, not because they had any objection to them as elements of enjoyment, but because they had a smack of Episcopacy. So they instituted an Annual Thanksgiving in the place of Christmas, and made it a day of feasting, of a public avowal of gratitude to the Supreme Ruler of the Universe, for all the blessings they had enjoyed during the year. It is but a few years since the custom of appointing, or rather recommending this annual festival, has been adopted out of New-England; but it is now universal, and Thanksgiving is kept in all the States, after the manner of its original observance, though not with entire abandonment of secular labor with which the day is kept in the land of its origin.

We once heard a New-England divine commence his Thanksgiving sermon with the startling remark that, for his part, he saw little to be thankful for, speaking as a laborer in the Vineyard of the Lord, for there had been so few conversions during the year that his heart had nothing to rejoice at. This was taking a strictly professional view of God's blessings, and we must leave it to our religious cotemporaries to enlarge now upon the degree of gratitude which should be felt in regard to the additions to the Church militant during the past year. But every one must feel that, as a people, we never had greater cause for thankfulness, for gratitude and jollity, for a public expression of a devout reliance on the God of Nations than we have now. The Lord of the Harvest has blessed us abundantly, we are literally overflowing with abundance, and, from the fullness of our granaries, we are feeding the less favored nations of the earth. We have peace in all our borders—there is no enemy to make us afraid—we exult in our lusty might, and are waxing rich and fat. The sun never before shed his renovating beams upon a land so free from ill, in all its wide extent, as this. Our pious fathers, who instituted the festival of grateful praise which we keep to-day, never looked forward to the golden promise and rich realities which their wisdom and hardy virtues have given us as an inheritance. And while remembering what we enjoy, and the brightness of our future, let us not forget, in giving thanks, the stern integrity and pious virtues of those who laid the foundation of our greatness as a nation, and our happiness as a people.

The Chamber of Commerce and the British Consul.

The public on both sides the Atlantic are indebted to the New-York Chamber of Commerce for unraveling and exposing one of the most absurdly flimsy plots that ever disturbed the tranquillity of a nation. Some of the greatest events of history have had their origin in very trivial occurrences, but never before were two great nations on the point of going to war in consequence of the practical waggery of a sailor. The whole affair of the *Maury*, and the strange hallucination of Mr. Barclay, H. B. M.'s Consul, would have remained a mystery forever, and a very broad farce would have been smothered under a load of grave official documents, but for the honest indignation of the Chamber of Commerce, which induced them to ferret out the real causes of a degrading imputation cast upon the character of one of our business firms. Such an *esprit de corps*, and so prompt an attempt to repel a discreditable charge against one of their body, speaks well for the character of our merchants.

By their investigations they showed how entirely groundless the suspicions of the British Consul were, and how his zeal to serve the cause of his Royal Mistress had led him to the commission of *niaseries* which appear incredible in a man of ordinary soundness of judgment. Having done this the Chamber of Commerce had nothing further to do with the matter, but some of its members, in a state of high excitement, were for requesting the British Government to remove the Consul whose inconsiderate action had been the cause of so much trouble. The majority, however, overruled any such preposterous folly, and passed a very proper series of resolutions in connection with the affair.

The party who has suffered most, and has the greatest cause for complaint against the officious Consul, is not the mercantile community of New-York, but the British Government itself, which has been put to needless trouble, and been thrown into a fearful state of alarm by his credulity and lack of prudence.

As the London *Times* had not the fairness or honesty to publish the letter of Mr. Buchanan, contradicting the statement it had made that the American Minister had promised the aid and sympathy of this country to the Allies in their war on Russia, we can hardly expect that it will publish the *exposé* made by the Chamber of Commerce, or permit its readers to know what a very small mouse it was that caused it to belch forth such a torrent of indignant thunder against this country. As the British Consul is a gentleman of high standing in this community, and has ever maintained an honorable character amongst us, there can hardly be a doubt that he will make some satisfactory explanation of his conduct, and some apology to the firm whose honorable character was, for awhile, placed under an unjust imputation by his extraordinary charges.

His Excellency the Mayor.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, addresses his letter to Mayor Wood respecting the new arrangement for the Police about the Courts, "To His Excellency the Mayor." But, if the Mayor is entitled to be addressed as "His Excellency," on official business, we have been most lamentably in the dark respecting the etiquette of the Mayor's office. Perhaps the next thing we hear of will be "His Excellency Fernando the First." It might have been a slip of the pen in the District-Attorney, but it was a very remarkable one. Governors of States and the President of the United States are sometimes addressed as "His Excellency," but it is a mere senseless flourish; the law recognizes no titles whatever, and the absurd custom of affixing the term "Honorable" to members of Congress, though a general custom, has no legal warrant, and means nothing. Applying such epithets as "Honorable" and "Excellency" is merely a matter of taste, like addressing a note to —— Smith, Esq., or to Mr. Smith. Every one should be allowed to indulge his own fancy in such matters, but in official communications the only proper and dignified way is to address whatever dignitary it may be, simply by name, with his official designation: as, for instance, to "—— Briggs, Alderman of Thirteenth Ward;" "Franklin Pierce, President of the United States;" "Thomas Whitney, M. C.," and so on.

Officers of the Army and Navy are always addressed according to their rank, as: Lieutenant, Captain, Colonel, General, and so on. This simple and dignified system saves us from a good many blunders, and at once fixes the rank or position of the person addressed. But, when we hear of Honorables and Excellencies, we are not quite sure what such epithets imply, and, in directing notes to official dignitaries, we are often at a loss to know in what manner they are to be addressed, without seeming to treat them with a less degree of respect than what they may consider themselves entitled to. The President of the United States is not allowed the privilege of a handle to his name—he is simply Mr. Pierce; and it looks like a piece of burlesque formality to apply a title to a Mayor, which we withhold from the Chief Magistrate of the nation.

Beef versus Turkeys.

The Washington Markets and the Washington Drove-yards were in lively competition yesterday, and the markets came out ahead. In the market were exhibited uncounted thousands of turkeys and fowls of lesser note; in the drove-yards we found 2,394 of about as bony animals—called beeves—as we ever saw there on one market day. Turkeys sold rapidly at a good advance over old prices; cattle went down at least one-half cent per pound from last week's sales, which were thought by the owners to be unusually low. But they were high enough yesterday for the quality. With all that the New-York Agricultural Society has accomplished, the character of the fourteen hundred and odd neat cattle contributed by this State to yesterday's market, plainly indicates that the above Society has much still to do towards improving the breeds of cattle, before we can rival Ohio and Kentucky in the production of beef.

The first class butchers secured a few good bullocks; as for the rest they took a limited supply of the best the market afforded, and their customers should not complain of hollow bones thinly covered, when they go back from Thanksgiving turkey to their accustomed beef—the butchers got the best they could. Luckily the demand will not be great.

The total supply of Beeves reported is 4,808, quite enough for any week. The country Drovers forget that on Thanksgiving Day everybody eats poultry, and for the rest of the week dine on what is left. We will simply hint to them that on Thanksgiving and Christmas weeks about one thousand less cattle are required than at other times.

Amusements for Thanksgiving.

Unusual attractions are provided at all our places of amusement for to-night.

At the Academy of Music, Mons. Montplaisir, the *Maître de Ballet* takes his benefit, and provides a musical and terpsichorian entertainment of some novelty. The first act of "Maximilio" and the second act of "Il Trovatore" are the musical features; the ballet entertainment called the "Butterfly," a *pas de trois* called "Les Echos du Tyrol," and a dance called "Young America," the terpsichorian ones. Prices are reduced for this occasion. Performances commence at 7½ o'clock.

At Burton's Theatre there is a magnificent bill. Mr. Burton appears in three characters. The pieces are the "Little Treasure," the "Blue Devils," "Wanted, One thousand Milliners," and "Villikins and his Dinah."

At the Broadway Theatre, Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne will assuredly attract a crowd. She appears as *Marian*, in Knowles' play of the "Wrecker's Daughter." Then there is some singing and dancing followed by the Scottish drama in two acts, called the "Lady of the Lake." Performances commence at 7 o'clock.

At Niblo's Garden the famous Ravels will appear in three pieces, assisted by all the new dancers. The pieces "Jeannette and Jeannot," "Katey, the Vivandiere," and "Asphodel."

At Wallack's, three excellent pieces will be performed, with all the strength of this fine company; the "Dowager," the "Little Treasure," and the "Loan of a Lover."

At Barnum's Museum there will be performances in the morning at 10 o'clock, afternoon at 2 and 4½, and evening at 7½. A long list of pieces and other special attractions will be found in our advertising columns.

At the Newark Theatre there will be two performances, one in the afternoon the other in the evening.

In the way of Negro Minstrelsy our friends will find everything they want at Christy & Wood's, No. 444 Broadway, and Buckleys', No. 539 Broadway.

And for Fine Arts, the best place to go to is undoubtedly the Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 493 Broadway.

For other amusements our readers must consult our advertising columns.

Classical Matinee.

A morning concert, as such, is a novelty in New-York. We have, to be sure, a few Philharmonic rehearsals during the season, and Mr. Eisfeld lends us three or four more—all in the morning, or rather afternoon. But they are breathless little conspiracies, enveloped in much mystery and silence. The regular *matinée musicale* attendance,—that is to say, a choice whipping together of the *crême de la crême* of public fashion and taste, assembled in broad daylight, and with "malice aforethought," has hitherto been denied us. The age, however, is constantly finding fresh resources in itself, and New-York goes decidedly with the age—perhaps a little before it. Thus, while other cities are struggling valorously for something to amuse themselves with in the evening, we, safe in this extremity, are devising new methods of whiling away the morning hours.

The attendance at Messrs. Mason and Bergmann's first Musical Matinée, given on Tuesday, assures us that there is a very large public to whom the half dozen hours preceding dinner is a weary Sahara. Dodworth's Hall was completely crowded, and in its gay display of female charms and *furs*, presented a scene of great and novel interest.

The programme was classical in the severest sense of the word. A slight admixture of something not German would have been a relief, particularly in the vocal department. The only object of vocal music in concerts of this special character is to afford a contrast to the more massive works, and obviously the best way to effect this is to appeal to another school. The Germans are unapproachable in quartette music, and all kindred compositions—but they are not felicitous in their treatment of the voice. Wagner's romanza from the "Tannhauser" was simply heavy and unintelligible, and Nicolai's song lugubrious. They demanded all the attention that the greater instrumental works required, but without deserving it. The vocalist who rendered these two compositions had an unhappy trick of singing out of tune, we are sorry to say.

Two special attractions were a posthumous work of Franz Schubert, (Quartette in D minor,) and a Grand Trio, (in D major,) by a young composer named Johannes Brahms. Schubert's work can scarcely be called characteristic, although in its best portion (the Andante) it breathes the sentiment and inspiration of the world-known master. In the *scherzo* he encounters a strange motion to which his earnest mind cannot accustom itself. He becomes at once fragmentary, incomplete and brief, and hurries to the end as to a goal. But in the *presto* he again recovers himself and gives wing to all the poetic fervor of his nature. This movement is singularly charming and vigorous. In rhythmetic character and *episode* it bears a strong likeness to a large family of Scotch *Strathspeys*, whilst in treatment it manifests the keenest appreciation of stringed-instrument effects. We cannot speak too highly of the performance of this quartette by Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matska and Bergmann. Beyond a little excusable nervousness incidental to a first public performance, their execution was artistic, excellent and faultless.

The trio in B flat, by Mr. Brahms, is an early work, written, we believe, at the age of eighteen. With many good points, and much sound musicianship, it possesses also the usual defects of a young writer, among which may be enumerated length and solidarity. The *motivoes* seldom fall on the ear freshly. They suggest something else that has been heard before, and induce a skeptical frame of mind, not altogether just, for the composer evidently has ideas of his own. In the elaboration of these ideas he is frequently original, always correct, and generally too lengthy. The extreme difficulty of the work (particularly for the stringed instruments) evokes some new effects, and these are its best features. It was superbly played by Messrs. Mason, Thomas and Bergmann. A soloist does not usually shine in concerted music, but Mr. Mason in this trio, and in Mendelssohns *Variations Concertantes*, put forth fresh and legitimate claims to public distinction. Mr. Bergmann was also excellent in the latter composition.

Chopin's *Fantasie Impromptu* in C sharp minor was the only legitimate solo of the morning, for the two charming little preludes by Heller, can only be considered as recreations. The design of this work strongly resembles that other famous *Impromptu* of Chopin's in A flat major, which five thousand pianists are probably playing at this moment, except that it has a fascinating and most delicious Adagio. The instrument on which Mr. Mason played had a clipping thin sound, not at all favorable to his brilliant style of execution, and the performance, perhaps, for that reason failed to realize the effect we anticipated.

The appreciation of the audience was proved by the evident satisfaction with which they remained to the end.

Concert.

Mr. Oscar Comettant, assisted by Mde. Wallace Bouchelle, Signora Vietti Vertipraeu, Mlle. Louise Brandeis, Signor Bernardi, Mons. Appy, (violin,) Herr Schreiber, (cornet,) and Señor Narciso Lopez, gave a grand concert at the Metropolitan Theatre, on Tuesday evening, for the purpose, we imagine, of introducing the last named gentleman to an American audience. A great deal of interest was manifested in the debutant, from the fact of his being a son of the unfortunate General Lopez, of Cuban fame. There was a moderately good attendance, consisting for the most part of fierce-looking but diminutive Spaniards. We need only speak of Señor Lopez—the other *artistes* being well known. He is young, and quick and impressionable in his movements. As an amateur he would be pronounced first rate, but he can scarcely hold the same rank among professional *pianistes*. He is deficient in strength, and superabundant in daintiness. With practice he may be able to accomplish a great deal for he possesses talent. At present he is simply a finished amateur. Signor Lopez was cordially received.

Increase of Judicial Salaries.

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday afternoon, at the call of the Mayor, for the purpose of considering the question of increasing the salaries of the Judges. Mr. Brown offered a resolution proposing to raise all the salaries to $8,000 to date from January, 1855; but this motion was so amended as to read $8,000, to date from January, 1856. In this form the resolutions were adopted. The following table exhibits the present salary of each judge, with the increase voted by the Board:

Offices.	No. Judges.	Present Salary.	New Salary.	Increase.
Superior Court	5	$7,000	$8,000	$1,000
Common Pleas	3	7,000	8,000	1,000
Recorder	1	7,000	8,000	1,000
City Judge	1	7,000	8,000	1,000
Surrogate	1	7,000	8,000	1,000

Total of salaries under new arrangement: Superior Court $40,000; Common Pleas $24,000; Recorder $8,000; City Judge $8,000; Surrogate $8,000. Aggregate, $88,000 per annum. Under old system, $70,000; total increase, $18,000 per annum.

Great opposition was exhibited on the part of a few members of the Board to an increase of the salary of the City Judge. Mr. Loan (who is supposed to represent the Mayor on all occasions) was very severe upon Judge Stuart, and expressly objected to any increase of pay, so long as that gentleman remains in office. Mr. Wakeman and Mr. Brown were not influenced by similar considerations, and voted for the pay. Mayor Wood, who presided, voted against Stuart, and, oddly enough, after all that has been said, found a backer in Alderman Williamson, of the Second Ward. The increase was finally voted, 15 to 7, as follows:

Ayes—The Recorder, Brown, Moses, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Fox, Steers, Wakeman, Briggs, Kelly, Ely, Herrick, Varian, Drake—15.

Noes—The Mayor, Williamson, W. Tucker, Voorhis, Christy, Lord, C. H. Tucker—7.

Free Academy for Girls.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The reader of the Times who in any way is conversant with the affairs of our Ward Schools, (especially those of the Fifteenth Ward,) could but be surprised at the report of the City Superintendent of Common Schools, recommending the establishment of a Free Academy for Girls, and suggesting that the new School-house in the Fifteenth Ward should be taken for that purpose. Perhaps no Schools in the City have done more to elevate the character of the Ward Schools than those of the Fifteenth Ward. This, we believe, will not be denied. The citizens of that Ward have always been careful in the selection of School-officers. Most of them are men of education; many of them have been engaged in the business of instruction, and all of them are devoted to the interests of the Schools. The majority of the Board (twelve in all) have served from ten to twenty years in our Public Schools—none of them less than five years. The idea of erecting a separate School for Girls originated with them, and but for the delays of the law in securing the property, they would have tested the experiment they wish to. It is this: To give a better and more comprehensive education to females than they now receive, without *any material increase of expense*. Can they effect this object by the sole aid and assistance of female teachers? If they can, any other Ward can do the same—and then, instead of one Free Academy, with a few hundred pupils, we could have a dozen or more Schools, with their thousands of pupils. The propriety and economy of this system are certainly worth studying, before a new Free Academy is established. Quindsom.

New Kind of Arithmetic.

A stranger not well up in mathematics visited a school in the Fifteenth Ward lately, and listened, among other things, to an examination of a class in Algebra. As he was leaving the room, "Say," said he to his friend who showed him up, "Say, ain't that a new kind of arithmetic? 'Pears to me I didn't study anything like that in Dasoll."

THE NAVAL BOARD.

A Navy Officer's Views of the Action of the Late Naval Board, and the Naval Retired List.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Since the establishment of the New-York Times, I have been, whenever occasion offered, a correspondent and contributor—communicating with you from various parts of the world, and sometimes furnishing you information upon subjects with which, from my profession, I was more likely to be familiar than yourself or your editorial corps. If, then, I should, at this time, claim the privilege of an old friend, and ask for a small space in your columns to express certain sentiments, which, although differing from your own, perhaps, are the honest convictions of my mind, I hope you will grant it. As this does not withhold from you the right of comment, and as there are always two sides to a story, I trust to your liberality to let the public have both of them.

It has been well known for some years past that reform in the *personnel* of the Navy of the United States was not only desirable, but essentially necessary; but the question always arose, how is this reform to be effected? Year after year attempts were made in Congress to bring up and pass some bill that would meet the wants of the service; yet, year after year did all the friends of the Navy, both in the Senate and House of Representatives, fail to carry out their object, through an influence which always lies hidden somewhere about the lobbies.

It was not until the last session of Congress that anything was done at all calculated to give the nation a hope of improved efficiency in our Naval service, and the Press, generally, throughout the land, was loud in its acclamations of the passage of a bill that was to purge it of the drones. Now, however, sympathy has arisen for those who composed the weight that held improvement down, and some journals seem lavish of this same sympathy, which costs nothing, and is more needed than deserved. With that habit (peculiar to journalism in our country) of writing upon subjects with which they are unacquainted, and on which they take no pains to inform themselves, editors have come out in an unguarded and unscrupulous manner, and showered vituperations upon the heads of the members of a Board of Naval Officers, convened at Washington last Summer, in obedience to a law emanating from the representatives of the people of this Union. In accordance with that law they acted; with the addition of instructions from the Secretary of the Navy, as to the way they were to construe certain portions of it. If, therefore, there be an error, it is in the law. But I am inclined to believe that if there be an error in the law, it is a slight one, and can be easily remedied. I do not deny that there may be individual instances where the judgment of a majority of the Board has been at fault; but if these exist they are few, and the good accomplished will more than counterbalance any problematical injury or severity of action. Let us take, for instance, the case of Commodore Stewart—glorious Old Ironsides. As a naval hero he belongs to his country. He is the sole survivor of the Commanders who, in our naval fights with Great Britain, captured an enemy's ship. But no one can for a moment assert that he is not now too old and infirm for active service at sea! He has more than once said so himself; and for this very reason, as I am informed, declined the command of the squadron on the coast of Mexico, during our war with that country. On this account he is placed on the honorary retired list—mark, there is no *disgrace* attached to his retirement!—being retained on shore duty, and merely making room for a younger man to go to sea in his stead. Were he not so situated, he would remain in precisely the same position, receiving precisely the same emoluments, but there could be nobody to take his place in the active service that the grade of officers to which he belongs is called upon to perform. It would be a well merited compliment, I grant you, to create him an admiral, and permit him to retire upon the full pay of that rank.

That age and infirmity incapacitate a man for the ordinary avocations of life cannot but be admitted; how much more, then, must they render incompetent one from whom is required, at all times, the utmost energy and vigor? I should think that we had lately had too many instances of the danger of employing officers of probable imbecility in the Crimea, and Baltic and Black Seas, not to open our eyes to the mischief that might accrue from such a course. As it is with Commodore Stewart, so it is with others who, either from superannuation or other physical incapacity, have been retired. They have served their country well, and for this past service they are receiving a handsome remuneration. Can anything be more just? Can anything be more generous?

Amongst the officers placed on furlough, are those who, according to the decision of the board, are themselves to blame for having become incompetent; and, also, such as are so from physical causes, but whose length of service would not seem to justify a higher rate of pay. Both these classes are receiving a life annuity, equivalent, in the opinion of the board, to the services they have rendered.

The officers dropped from the list are men whom the board considered unfitting their positions; but most of them are such as have been out of the Navy and reinstated once or twice, either in consequence of sentences of courts martial, or resignations to avoid that. How have by means of an influence it was designed should not operate on this board, been hanging on the skirts of the service for a number of years.

This is a plain statement of the action of the much abused Naval Board; and I make it to you, Mr. Editor, because you know me, and are aware that I am not one of its members. As I have before intimated, however, I am not prepared to state that there may not be some cases with which a little more lenient dealing would have done no harm, though if we balance the good that must come of this action against the evil, the weight is greatly in favor of the former. X. X. X.

The Pardon of Dr. Beale.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your brief article in the Times of to-day, on the pardon of Dr. Beale, you have *unintentionally* done injustice to Gov. Pollock. After quoting a paragraph from the application made to the Governor by the Board of Prison Inspectors, to wit, that "the end contemplated by the law in the moral reform of the prisoner had been attained," &c., You then state the Governor's full conviction of the innocence of Dr. Beale, and add, "this last reason for granting a full pardon to the unfortunate victim of one of the most remarkable hallucinations on record, renders his other reasons insulting and impertinent."

I am not surprised you should have said *just this* in view of the meagre and imperfect sketch which most of our papers gave of the official document releasing Dr. Beale from prison. I inclose you the document *entire*, as it appeared this morning in the Pennsylvania *Inquirer* and the *Daily Times*. You will see, by its perusal, that the Governor aimed to present a condensed statement of *all* the evidence laid before him bearing upon the case of Dr. Beale. One of the documents was transmitted to him by the Board of Prison Inspectors, and most of our papers, unwisely enough, saw fit to present *that*, and keep back nearly all that preceded it. I hope, in justice to Gov. Pollock, you will find space in your widely circulated journal to insert the document entire. I was amazed that our papers should have thought it of so little importance as to give *only* the closing part, leaving the community to draw inferences in regard to the Governor by no means creditable to his head or his heart. The *Times* of this city will republish the pardon on Monday morning, its edition this morning having been exhausted before the demand was supplied. Your views of the horrible wrong done to Dr. Beale accord with those of thousands in this city. It is not a light matter to tear an innocent man from aged parents, and from a numerous family, and shut him up in prison for thirteen long dreary months, blasting his good name, ruining his business, undermining his health, and reducing him from competence to poverty. If it had been you or me, we should have felt, in the language of Judge Black, that our "case was an *awfully hard one*." Truly yours, &c.

The document is too long for publication in our columns. The above communication presents a correct view of its leading points.—Ed. Times.

☞ Abbott & Co. are out with an illustrated paper called *Young Sam*. It is principally devoted to puns.

Great Tabernacle Meeting—Four Persons Present.

A lecture was announced to be delivered last evening at the Tabernacle, by Mr. Wm. H. Fraser, of Lower Canada, on the feasibility of uniting all Christian denominations with the Roman Catholic Church. Four persons were present. The lecturer appeared, but the paucity of the audience was made the ground of postponement of the lecture. It had been rumored that a row would break up the meeting!

To be in Fashion, or Not?—John-street Church.

The John-street Methodist Church (whether to move it up-town, or not) case came up before Bishop Simpson, to whom the case had been referred, for arbitration, from the Supreme Court.

The parties who oppose the removal of the church, appeared by Mr. Chauncey Schaffer, and Hon. Lewis Chatfield; the other side had secured Mr. E. L. Fancher, and Judge Emmons. A good deal of testimony was taken, but not all, by any means, that is to be. Adjourned to Saturday next.

☞ The Aldermen had a very short and unimportant session last evening. In receiving tidings of the nonconcurrence of the Council in their action upon the Reynolds' contract, they adhered to their former action, and appointed a Committee of Conference, consisting of Messrs. Wm. Tucker, Stebbins and Voorhis.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW PRINCIPLE! NO POISON!

RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE,
OR ANTIDOTE TO MALARIA,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
Fever and Ague, or Chill Fever; Dumb Ague, and other Intermittent and Remittent Fevers; also of Bilious Fevers, accompanied by Typhoid Symptoms; Typhoid Fever, Yellow Fever, Ship and Jail Fever, General Debility, Night Sweats, and all other forms of disease
WHICH HAVE A COMMON ORIGIN IN
MALARIA OR MIASMA.

Its innocence is certified to by Dr. J. R. Chilton, and its efficacy and value now fully established. For sale by druggists generally, and the proprietor, JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 98 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

PROF. M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL Baths. The efficacy of the Electro-Chemical Baths (Discovered by M. Vergnes) in extracting from the human system all metallic substances, either taken as medicines or absorbed while exercising the profession of Painters, Gilders, Looking-Glass Platers, &c., is no longer a question of doubt.

Prof. Vergnes' experience warrants him in affirming and guaranteeing that these Baths will relieve and permanently cure all those afflicted with Rheumatism (Inflammatory or Chronic,) Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.

The remedy is simple in its arrangements and almost instantaneous in its effect; differing far from all other medical expedients, it simply strengthens Nature in her efficacy as an agent at once potent and kindred in character, and thus enables her to expel the morbid causes of disturbance and to restore the normal conditions of health.

A large, well furnished and appointed house has been opened at No. 710 Broadway, where the Professor will give his personal attention to those who may require his services. He will be assisted by an intelligent and competent physician, and for the better convenience of some of his patients will continue his branch establishment at No. 346 6th-av.

He begs to inform the medical profession, and the public, that he has made arrangements which will enable him to give the Baths at the houses of those patients who are unable to visit him.

Several new methods have been discovered and applied with great success to local inflammation. As the application of the Bath, by incompetent or unskilful persons, might result in serious injury, instead of benefit, patients would do well to apply to Prof. Vergnes direct, or at least to thoroughly satisfy themselves as to the competency of such as propose its application.

N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building.

A few students will be received. Special Department for ladies.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are now offering the richest and cheapest assortment of Dry Goods to be found in this City. Having purchased largely at the present reduced prices, are enabled to sell any article in their line at fully 25 per cent less than they can be purchased for at any other store. In Silks, DeLaines, Shawls, Lace Curtains, Merinoes, Embroideries, Flannels, Quilts, Linen, &c., will be found some extra bargains.

"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT"—but when provided with a substantial, yet elegant Fur Cloak, Cape, Victorine, Muff, Boa, Collarette, Trimming, &c., from the stock of Messrs. Genin, Nos. 214 and 18, Third Winter's severe weather becomes a source of excited pleasure. Ladies will find at Genin's a full variety of Sable, Ermine and Minever, for trimming, at the very lowest prices. Gentlemen will find Fur Caps, Gloves, &c., in great variety. Please call at No. 214 Broadway.

A WORD TO THE WISE IS SUFFICIENT.—As we are about [illegible] the first week in [illegible] and [illegible] that [illegible] for [illegible] FOR A MONTH [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Mayor's Office.—New-York, Nov. 21, 1855.

In accordance with a time-honored custom, I, FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor of the City of New-York, do hereby appoint THURSDAY, the 29th day of November next, to be observed as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer.

In this day's observance, I recommend that all secular business be suspended, and that the people of this City assemble in their respective places of worship, and unite in rendering thanks to Almighty God, and duly sensible that to His overruling care they are indebted for continued peace, prosperity and general public health, whilst other communities less favored have been sorely afflicted with pestilence and devastation, we are now called upon to return thanks and give praise to the Author of our being, the Protector of our lives and the Dispenser of all the blessings we enjoy.

With these sentiments, and in pursuance of custom and of the Proclamation of His Excellency MYRON H. CLARK, Governor of the State of New-York, that THURSDAY the 29th day of November next, be set aside as a day of praise, thanksgiving and prayer, I call upon the people of this City to observe that day, as such, with all due respect and solemnity.

Given under my hand and seal the day and year aforesaid.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

☞ **The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of Hegeman, Clark & Co.**—Is warranted equal to any in the world.—It is no quack medicine, but is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians and has stood the test of eight years' experience without a single complaint.

CAUTION.—Beware of inferior and spurious articles, and see that our signature is over the cork of each bottle.

HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 148, 278, 511 and 736 Broadway. Wholesale Depôt, No. 198 Broadway.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To the Poor.**—Those afflicted with Consumption, wishing to use RUSHTON'S COD LIVER OIL, will be supplied with it, according to their means, by applying at either of his stores, under the Astor House, or corner of Broadway and Canal-st.

☞ **Cushman's Pure Iodide of Ethyle,** as recommended by Dr. Turnbull, of Liverpool, for inhalation in Consumption, Bronchitis, &c. Prepared and sold by A. CUSHMAN & CO., Operative Chemists, No. 205 Broadway.

☞ **No Alcohol.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS claim the favorable attention of those whose principles forbid the use of alcoholic stimulants. This well-known remedy for dyspepsia and general debility, is totally worth a trial trial.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will restore the deaf to hear in all degrees. 463 BROADWAY, second floor, Brooklyn and Canal st.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association.**—The Board of Direction have the pleasure to announce that Rev. W. M. THACKERAY will deliver a Lecture on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable funds of the "St. George's Society" and the "Norfolk Orphans." Subject—*Charity and Humor.* To commence at 8 o'clock.

Tickets 50 cents, may be had at the Library, Astor-place, at the down-town office, No. 2 Nassau-st.; *Albion* Office, No. 10 Park-place; R. F. MANIERRE, Treasurer, No. 320 Broadway; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st.; WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway; DANEKIN'S Agency at JOLLIE'S St. Nicholas Hotel stores; GEO. P. EDGAR, No. 145 Water-st.

R. H. TIMPSON,
JOHN CRERAR,
W. H. WICKHAM,
Lecture Committee.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye**—4s. a box, black or brown, best in use; also, his Infallible Onguent, for the restoration, growth and beauty of the hair, removing dandruff, &c. Sold at PEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 373 Broadway; also, at No. 45 Nassau-st., and No. 1 Barclay-st., N. Y.; Nos. 175 and 247 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; DEXTER & NELEGAR, cor. State and Pearl sts., Albany; E. R. WILLIAMS, Broad-st., Newark, N. J.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia.

☞ **Important to Theatrical Performers, Vocalists and Public Speakers.**—Try TOVEY'S COLUMBIAN COUGH CANDY, the most effectual remedy of the age for all Throat Complaints. It is also highly recommended for clearing the voice. Price 6¼ and 12½ cents per package. For sale by the druggists. Principal Depôts No. 12 1st-av., New-York, and Mrs. HAYES', No. 195 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

PERSONAL.

THE PUBLIC IS RESPECTFULLY informed that, as I have taken up my residence in, and removed my family to this City, my future address will be at the Irving House. P. T. BARNUM.

MILLINERY.

ELEGANT WINTER MILLINERY.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

L. MARCY respectfully informs the ladies of New-York and vicinity that he will sell his magnificent stock of VELVET AND OTHER STYLES OF BONNETS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, FOR THIS WEEK ONLY.

The attention of those who have not yet purchased their WINTER HATS, is invited to embrace the present opportunity of selecting from his splendid assortment, at PRICES LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED.

MARCY, No. 495 Broadway,
Near St. Nicholas Hotel.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENELLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

FRENCH FLOWERS AT NO. 18 WARREN-ST.—GUILLEAUME & KORN—Have received, per *North Star*, the latest nouveauté of Paris flowers for bonnets, caps and head-dresses, but will only dispose of them strictly wholesale. Also, a few choice feathers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$10,000 WANTED.—An active business man with the above amount of capital, to take the place as financial manager, of a retiring partner, in an extensive and profitable manufacturing business. A liberal salary will be allowed for personal attention in addition to a quarter of the profits, which the investment of the above capital will secure. Address T. B. & CO., *Tribune* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 823,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL MORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 23, 1855.

DANIEL HORTON.

$10 REWARD.—LOST—On Sunday, the 18th inst., a small white poodle DOG, well proportioned short face, black nose, wart on the right fore leg; answers to the name of Frank. Any person returning him to No. 20 West 36th-st., will receive the above reward and thanks of the owner, to whom he is invaluable as a playmate of a deceased child.

FOUND—On Saturday evening, 24th instant, in Sackett-st., Brooklyn, a LADY'S TIPPET, which the owner can have by applying at No. 23 Sackett-st., near Court, and paying for this advertisement.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—L. N. FOWLER will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, at the Saviour's Church, 1st-st., between 1st and 2d-avs., on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 30. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and busts. Examination of heads at the close of the lecture. Doors open at 7, lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission 12½ cents.

SAM!—DON'T FORGET HIM.—Grand Supper by the Ninth Ward National American Club, at Niblo's Dec. 7, 9 P. M., in commemoration of Sam's first victory in the Empire State.

PRICE OF TICKETS—Gentleman and Lady, $3; Gentleman, $2; extra Lady, $1. Can be had at the Hotels, or of the undersigned. JAMES A. BROWN, Treasurer, No. 188 Amos-st.

WHY DO YOU SWEAR AT YOUR BEARD?—Swear rather at your own stupidity, for if your beard won't grow naturally, my ONGUENT will force it; will produce whiskers or moustaches in six weeks, and will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A NEW BOOK BY ALICE GREY.

LILY HUSON;
OR,
THE AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF AN ORPHAN GIRL.
BY ALICE GREY.
Now ready.

We present the first of this series of excellent stories, to be the veritable history of the early life of ALICE GREY, whose charming Magazine Tales have so often added to the enjoyments of the domestic fireside, and alternately provoked the merry laugh, or brought the tear of sympathy to the eye.

Be this as it may, in this tale we have the authentic autobiography of a young lady, a resident of this State—so slightly concealed beneath the gauze of fiction as to conceal the actual personages from the curiosity of the general public—not so sufficiently concealed as to hide them from those who are acquainted with the authoress, or are cognizant with the scenes amidst which she has been an actress. Lily Huson is a simple, interesting story of actual life, showing how much real romance exists amidst the common-place of every day affairs. It is a beautifully written book, and will doubtless be greatly sought after by those who admire books of tenderness and feeling, which appeal directly to the gentler emotions of the heart.

This book will be a most suitable present to the ladies—for whom it is more particularly written—at the same time it may be read with profit by persons of all ages and both sexes.

Bound in cloth, price $1.

H. LONG & BROTHER, No. 121 Nassau-st., and all booksellers.

REYNOLDS' GREAT NOVEL ON THE WAR.
SECOND EDITION NOW READY OF
OMAR PASHA;
Or, The Vizier's Daughter.
By G. W. M. REYNOLDS,
Author of "Life in London," "Ellen Monroe," etc.
Price 50 cents.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

It would have been well for his reputation had the author always written books so unexceptionable, and at the same time so interesting as the one under notice. This is a romance of the war between Russia and Turkey, and the hero is the veritable Omar whose generalship beat the Russians back from the Danube. In the course of the story, graphic descriptions are given of most of the brilliant actions of the war, down to the battle of Inkermann. Mr. Reynolds was formerly, we are told, an officer in the British army, and his knowledge of military scenes has enabled him to depict military scenes with rare spirit and reality.

Published by PETERSON & BROTHERS,
No. 306 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.
For sale by all Booksellers.

READY AT THE OFFICE
PUTNAM'S MONTHLY;
Magazine.
CONTENTS OF NO. XXXVI:

The Armies of Europe.
[illegible] Came to be Married.
[illegible] Song of Hiawatha."
[illegible] Song of Hiawatha."
[illegible] Peace. (continued.)
[illegible] Among the Northmen. (concluded.)
The Song of the Ages.
Thirty Years.
A Visit to the Druses.
The Lost Lamb.
The Great Lakes of Onondaga, (N. Y. State.)
Thackeray, as a Lion.
Hearsay.
Living in the Country.
Benito Cereno. (concluded.)
The Coming Session.
Editorial Notices.
1. American Literature and Reprints.
2. European Literature—England, France, Germany.
3. Drama.
4. Organs.
5. Fine Arts.
6. Title and Table of Contents.

TERMS—$3 a year, or 25 cents a number—*Putnam's Monthly* and *Household Words*, $5—*Putnam's Monthly*, or *Household Words*, with the *Schoolfellow*, to one address, $3 50; or all three of the Magazines $5 50.

A BEAUTIFUL MAGAZINE FOR CHILDREN.

Messrs. DIX & EDWARDS take occasion to announce that, with the beginning of the New Year, the well-known Magazine for boys and girls,

THE SCHOOLFELLOW,

will pass into their hands. It is their intention to make it excel any publication for children ever issued in this country or elsewhere; and they will employ, for this purpose, all the resources which their position as proprietors of PUTNAM'S MONTHLY, and their relations with the most popular authors, put at their command. They will aim to combine, in the engravings and the letter-press of the SCHOOLFELLOW, the utmost possible beauty, variety, interest, and substantial instruction, with an elevated moral tone and reverent spirit. In short, it will be their purpose to render THE SCHOOLFELLOW a welcome visitor and a valued friend among the children of every family.

THE SCHOOLFELLOW

Will continue to be published at $1 a year, payable always in advance. Either *Putnam's Monthly* or *Household Words* will be sent with the *Schoolfellow*, to one address, for $2 50; or all three of these Magazines for $5 50.

A great change will be made in the character of the engravings, which will be equal to those of the most popular illustrated publications. The number for January will be issued early in December. Specimens will be sent gratis to all who apply. DIX & EDWARDS,
No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

FRANK LESLIE'S
ILLUSTRATED NEWSPAPER.
GREATEST PUBLICATION OF THE AGE.

The first number of this remarkable newspaper, for it purposes to be a thorough newspaper, lavishly illustrated, and to give

ALL THE LATEST NEWS OF THE DAY,

Combined with a perfect deluge of ORIGINAL ENGRAVINGS, by the most famous artists, will be issued on SATURDAY NEXT, Dec. 1, 1855.

Among the illustrations of the first number will be found a large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party, as they appeared in the Arctic regions.

Large engraving of Dr. Kane and Party abandoning their vessel.

Perilous Adventure of Dr. Kane and Party, on their return to Greenland.

View of Dr. Kane's Boat.
Portrait of Henry Grinnell, Esq.
Portrait of Lieut. Hartstein.
Trial of Baker: Striking and Characteristic Scene in the Court-room.
Evacuation Day: Militia reviewed in the Park, New-York.
Great Southern Pacific Railroad to California, with map, showing the contemplated line to the Pacific; also, Twelve Views on the Line.
Portrait of Col. Gray.
Sailor's Snug Harbor: Laying Foundation-stone of New Chapel.
Scene from the Little Treasure, at Wallack's Theatre.
Portrait of George H. Barrett.
Dr. Hare on Spiritualism: View of his Machine.
Monster Grasshopper from Salt Lake City.
Our Complaint-Book, (à la Mayor Wood's,) with six illustrations.

Besides which, an ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT, embracing a very large Panoramic View of the SEAT OF WAR, and the country within one thousand miles, as well as a historical description of the war, to the present time.

The News department will embrace the latest intelligence from all parts of the world, up to Friday night; independent and able editorial strictures upon every occurrence of moment, both here and abroad; bold, correct, and judicious criticisms upon the operatic and theatrical entertainments of the previous week.

Literary reviews, from able and accomplished pens, police and law reports, &c.

Price 10 cents per number. It may be had of all the news-venders.

CAN ROSE CLARK BE EQUAL TO RUTH HALL?

Is it possible for FANNY FERN to have written another book which shall fascinate the public as did her last work? The announcement of a new book from this popular authoress causes this question to be frequently asked, and it is very commonly accompanied by an incredulous shake of the head.

ROSE CLARK
WILL BE PUBLISHED
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 6,

And will be for sale by enterprising booksellers all over the country on the same day. The public will then form their own opinion as to whether FANNY FERN has made a comparative failure in her new book, or taken a yet higher flight. Meanwhile, we have the opinion of one discriminating critic who has seen the proof-sheets. Col. Fuller, of the New-York *Mirror*, says that it is "carefully elaborated, beautifully narrated, and most pathetic history;" adding that "it is superior to anything we have yet had from the gifted pen of FANNY FERN. The characters are sketched with the skill, or rather we should say, with the intuition of genius. And the episodical description of scenery and places—Niagara Falls, for instance, Mount Auburn, and the daguerreotype views of Boston and New-York and passing hits at the peculiar manners and 'notions' of the different cities—have never been surpassed.

The general tone and sentiment of the book is naturally and profoundly religious. It inculcates a philanthropy as wide as the world, and a charity that reaches to the lowest depths of human degradation and suffering.

Like the myriad voices of Nature, FANNY FERN touches the minor chords of our heart-strings, awaking—

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LONGFELLOW'S NEW POEM.
THE EIGHTH THOUSAND—NOW READY.
THE SONG OF HIAWATHA,
BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.
One volume, 16mo., cloth. $1.

From the London Illustrated Times.

On the day of its becoming known that the American, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, the most accomplished poet of the day, (and all but the greatest,) had been devoting himself to the composition of a poem on the subject of American Indian Mythology—a good many thousand readers, we take it, felt considerably better for the intelligence.

Expectations have not been deceived. "The Song of Hiawatha" is unquestionably Longfellow's greatest work.

Intense appreciation of natural scenery; hopeful faith in human nature; attention to historic detail with almost morbid scrupulousness; and, above all, a despotic power of music, that insists on shining like a sun through the mists of impracticable metre, are manifested in "Hiawatha," in a most remarkable degree.

Every scene the Indian hero traverses in his allegorical progress is a breathing landscape; every adventure he meets with a capital story.

The episode of "Hiawatha's Wooing," which we quoted in our last week's number, is one of the finest in the volume. It is a delicious love story, and would without the slightest context, make the fortune of any poet.

Of the legends themselves that Mr. Longfellow has collected, their possible origin, and interest as relating to other mythologies, we have no time to speak. We must content ourselves with an expression of unqualified approval of the manner in which they have been collected, digested and set to the most exquisite music. "Unqualified approval" is a strong phrase in this age of sarcasm and depreciation; but, in all honest candor, the faults of the "Song of Hiawatha"—taken for all that it assumes to be, the faithful echo of a barbarous people's poetry—we have not been able to discover.

From the National Intelligencer.

We have in this newest Poem of Mr. Longfellow perhaps the only American Epic. We have to thank him for the very able accomplishment of a much needed work. We are inclined to think it his greatest poem; and for this reason, among others, that the rescue of our highly poetic Indian legends, and their interpretation and recognition as the only contribution that our country could give to the music, was a work long clamorous for a worker. Mr. Longfellow was the man to hear its cry and heed it. The work is, therefore, purely original and proper. It is this that makes the Iliad great, that it embalms the legends hitherto existing as traditions and ballads by reproducing them in a consistent and noble Epic. This is the virtue of Dante's Inferno and Goethe's Faust. What the greatest Poets have done for their lands, Longfellow has done for his.

How, then, Mr. Longfellow has done this work of explication into the Indian character and history becomes more interesting to us than Kane's prolongation of the Polar seas or Agassiz's investigation of our fauna—even because Man is more interesting than any thing. And we advise each one to examine for himself, being really convinced that it will be able to put the Book down. It is the most electrifying poem of the length we have ever read.

And so ends a noble American Poem, which as new faults as any other of our times.

From the Home Journal.

If Mr. Longfellow had published the first volume of his poems under the name of "Hiawatha," he would receive the full meed of praise for their exquisite melody, peculiar to the land and to the red man's music.

"Hiawatha" is the poem of the Indian, and the Indian is the child of the forest, whose fire the sun was and the earth his mother.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.

This poem was published only a week or two ago, but it has already been so much discussed by competent critics and so much admired by the public, as to render any thing like a full analysis unnecessary. We cannot, however, refrain from saying that it will be read thousands of times, and the intelligence to be gained by communing with it, would probably never have cared to seek it. The principal objections made to the poem are, to our mind, the two best reasons for commending the author. We cannot help admiring in Longfellow a characteristic originality of thought, and for embalming with his genius the simple and beautiful legends of the aborigines of our continent. We admire the mastery of language which has enabled him to write a long poem in English, in a measure which no English and no American poet has ever accomplished. This measure has only been known to us, hitherto, in the works of Longfellow to show that the English is capable of being moulded into trochaic verse as musical as the Castilian.

From the New-York Tribune.

We are brought into intimate relations with every bird of the forest—every animal—whose haunts are frequented by the Indians; the sound of lapsing waters is on our ear, and the whole scene is fragrant with the odors of aromatic woods. The simple joys and sorrows of savage life are represented in a series of exquisite pictures, and every gleam of tenderness and pathos that can penetrate a savage breast is reproduced in touching beauty.

From the New-York Express.

Setting aside the unfortunate Indian nomenclature, and the valuableness of placing in a popular and permanent form the shadowy mythology of our aboriginal tribes, it is entitled to a very high consideration as a *creation of fancy*. Its unalloyed purity and completeness is perfect in this respect. Taking the common conception of fancy as distinguishable from imagination, wit, humor, &c., no other work in the language, outside of Shakespeare, Spenser, and Milton, is more uniformly and successfully sustained throughout in this one element.

Hiawatha as a fitting phantasy of fabulous creation, is wrought out with an admirable completeness, beauty and originality. The games and dances, tricks and transformations of the Indian Puck or Ariel, are hardly surpassed by anything of the kind. The whole poem will not fail to fix permanently the beauty and attractiveness of many local ideal associations upon some of our most delightful western scenery.

From Harper's Magazine.

This is one of the most picturesque fancies of Indian tradition, and under the plastic shaping of the poet, is expanded into an episode of wild and striking beauty. The subsequent line of Hiawatha is diversified with an abundance of fabulous adventures, which Mr. Longfellow adorns with the brightest hues of his imagination. In point of diction, the poem is marked by an elaborate simplicity—the Indian names are curiously wrought into the exquisite flow of the verse—and though some passages are almost prosaic in their bareness of embellishment, the whole texture of the composition shows the dainty fastidiousness for which the author is remarkable.

It affords a noble illustration of his fine poetic instinct, the purity and sweetness of his imagination, and his artistic nicety and versatility of expression.

We think he has so far exhausted the subject that few subsequent writers will venture to tread in the same path. He has brought the resources of versatile fancy, keen sympathies with nature, a sweet and tender vein of sentiment, and a delicate quaintness of versification, to the accomplishment of a task which labored under peculiar inherent difficulties, and which few poets could have completed with such considerable success.

From the Boston Transcript.

The hero rises like another Prometheus, and his career is pictured with great power and skill. The heroine, with her beautiful name, Minehaha, (Laughing Water) is a charming character, and her love-story is delicious as the odors of the forest, and the song of wild birds. The atmosphere of the whole poem is redolent of Nature unworn, and the blooms of a life unhackneyed and free are sprinkled with a master's hand along the lines of this fresh and most lovely legend.

From the Concord Reporter.

The appearance of this poem is an event in the literary world of more than ordinary interest. In this production is to be noted the same artistic polish which characterizes the author's former productions—the same faultless metre and melodious rythm. The trochaic four-feet verse, used in this poem is peculiarly well adapted to the themes sung. One would think that the ugly-looking Indian names would be hard things to make music of, but genius can do almost anything—there is music in the roughest and longest of them, as the "Song of Hiawatha" attests. Some of the legends are grotesque and improbable, yet with such grace are they told by the poet, that one is almost constrained to believe them; at any rate, is made to see their true beauty, which is lost in any prose rendering of them.

From the Springfield Republican.

As a work of art we believe it will be placed first on the list of Longfellow's exquisite poems. It is an Indian Edda, founded on one of their traditions, and is throughout wonderfully faithful to the ideas and modes of thought and expression of the aboriginal Americans. Already has it incurred small criticism for this its crowning excellence, by those who preposterously think that Hiawatha should have been made to teach the philosophy and religion of the Anglo-Saxons. The heroine of the poem, the charming Minnehaha, (Laughing Water,) takes her name from a beautiful cascade on a small tributary of the Mississippi, near St. Anthony's Falls. We give in another column the poem of Hiawatha, which whoever reads will not be satisfied until the whole poem is enjoyed. We may say of the author, in the language of the poem itself:

"All the many sounds of nature
Borrowed sweetness from his singing:
All the hearts of men were softened
By the pathos of his music.

From the Providence Transcript.

In no effort have the Muses more largely lavished their favors upon Mr. Longfellow than in the "Song of Hiawatha." The versification, like many of his poems, is peculiar, being imperfect rhyme, but verse not rhythmically beautiful and highly musical. The poem is distinguished for that simplicity and beauty of language, that commingling of the real and the fanciful, which so strongly characterize Indian legends. It is founded upon the tradition of a superhuman personage, known as Hiawatha, who was sent among the Indians to "clear their rivers, forests and fishing grounds, and teach them the arts of peace." The episodical incidents of the "Son of the Evening Star," and others, are of touching beauty, and the verse in which they are embodied may be regarded as the perfection of melody.

From the Boston Courier.

Columbus taught a parcel of mutton-heads that an egg might be poised on its smaller end, and the thanked him, with a very mutton-headed sneer, that the thing was easy enough to do—after they knew how to do it! A "Song of Hiawatha" is also a very easy problem to the small-beer poets and oyster-house critics—after the thing has been done—after the method has been pointed out. "If we had only thought of it!" Yes—verily! But we didn't. Longfellow *did*, and now, has *poetry*—genuine poetry—been the result? This question is still an open one; but we side with those who answer in the affirmative. The "Song of Hiawatha" is a *true* poem in *spite* of its originality! Ye admirers of Tennysonian *sans-sucre* visit us with your vengeance! It is not at all like your maudlin song of Maud! But if we are competent judges of what constitutes poetry, we will place in comparison *your* Magnus Apollo with *our* Mudge Kewis—Son of the West Wind—on any day of the year.

From the New-York Sunday Atlas.

The scholar and student will welcome it as a rare addition to our national literature; and the antiquary and searcher after Indian lore will regard it as one of their most invaluable treasures. The reading and research necessary to have compiled the materials for which this poem is created, must have cost Mr. Longfellow many hours of weary labor, for which he will be amply repaid by the completeness of his work, and the high praise that must be awarded it by European as well as American reviewers; in fact it must take rank as the only poem in the language which truthfully embodies Indian manners and traditions.

From the New-Bedford Mercury.

But the charm of the poem, in our apprehension, lies in the exquisite pictures which warm alike the fancy and heart; the sylvan landscapes touched with the glorious hue which genius reproduces for the delight of the less gifted eye and mind; dreams of those tenderest affections which reveal the immortal not less in the untaught child of the forest than in the man on whom the highest culture has been lavished, the human sympathies, the earnest, though struggling aspirations for the beautiful and true, and the natural piety which links all human races, from the primeval to the present time, in one bond of brotherhood. Mr. Longfellow has certainly done wonders with the fragmentary materials that he could gather, nor has he been less felicitous than faithful in his portraiture of the Indian character, which he has left in its untutored grace and primal strength.

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"Aside from their genuine merit of originality and truth, they have a peculiar interest in Elmira, as the author is a resident of this place, and is known to most of our readers as Josiah Bedott, Esq., a gentleman of wealth, and one of the most prominent citizens of Elmira. In these papers Josiah, Keziah, Cyrus Bedott, and Aunt Sally Ann, are all introduced to the public, each one of whom is a character of himself which has never been outdone. The publication of these papers has created a sensation in Elmira, and the author has in a measure lost caste in the estimation of many of our citizens, who have been pained to see their foibles and follies of the times.

"There is no less a delineation of character in these sketches as in the works of the immortal Dickens; and the author of Oliver Twist found himself under the ranks of ridiculous, no less certain did the delineator of the Donation Party feel the resentment of those who served as models for characters which, when shown up, were by no means flattering to the originals.

"We cannot dwell more at length on a subject which the pen ever loves to dilate and linger over. The records of genius, whether carried forward to a ripe maturity or cut short by death when the flower is in its first bloom, as in this instance, are ever delightful. To the reader who has or shall peruse "The Bedott Papers," it will be a matter of ever-after regret that the gifted authoress died while yet the fruit of rare thought and clearest observation was only a promise."

The book is beautifully illustrated, and sold on the cars and steamboats, and in Bookstores, for $1 25.

J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

"Read the Book and be made better and wiser."

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.

"NELLIE OF TRURO;"
BY THE AUTHOR OF "VARA."

We mentioned this book yesterday, as just received. We can now speak of it from a more thorough perusal. It is a delightful story—some of the passages, indeed, excel anything of the kind which we have ever read. One who begins it as late in the evening as we did, will find himself probably no less forgetful of time and sleep—and be astonished to hear the clock strike one when he supposes it to be somewhere about ten. It served us just such a trick. It has serious faults—the descriptions are sometimes too minute—lady authors are given to that error—and some of the sentiments do not meet our approval—yet withal it is a remarkably interesting book full of eloquent passages, which give a charm too rarely found in works intended to inculcate religious sentiments. The old pastor of Cedarville is a model for his class—simple-hearted, faithful, devoted—unappreciated by the very souls who have been led by him so shepherdly and tenderly to the fold of the Saviour—only valued aright when his hard, terror-preaching, law-thundering, vengeance-threatening successor has held his place long enough to drive Love away, and substitute the Fear of damnation for the Faith which abides in the Goodness and Mercy and boundless Love of the Redeemer. But read the book, and be made better and wiser.

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that it will chiefly be read. All classes and ages will be charmed with it.

The Boston *Post* of the 23d, (a paper not generally disposed to favor Anti-Slavery Literature,) says:

"Obliged as we are to wade through the quantities of mere trash, that under the names of 'tale, romance, story and novel,' are continually issuing from the American press, we cordially welcome a really interesting, earnest, clever, and original American book. Such an one is 'Caste.'"

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THE NATIONAL POLICE GAZETTE,
For the present week, contains a beautiful photograph likeness of
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Taken by permission, expressly for this paper; and a full report of the trial up to the latest moment. Also an exclusive report of the Trial of the Murderer of a Newark Physician, rich and racy in its developments.

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AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Crops, Quality and Prospects Markets, &c.

THURSDAY, Nov. 29, 1855.

Considerable activity has been felt during the past week, owing undoubtedly to the closing of the canals. They are officially advertised to close Dec. 5, and preparations are made to receive produce to that time, though at one time there were strong apprehensions that they would be frozen up immediately, sufficient ice having been formed to seriously impede the progress of the boats. The daily receipts of produce through these channels are very large, and a single day cut off would diminish the stock left on hand for the Winter, while the loss of a week or ten days' receipts would be sufficient to sensibly affect prices at the seaboard. During the last few days the weather has been comparatively moderate, and strong hopes are now entertained that this will continue till all produce on the way has safely reached tide-water.

The transactions in breadstuffs have been somewhat moderate; the transpiring sales for the week ending last evening sum up as follows: Flour, 124,500 bbls.; Wheat, 287,000 bushels; Corn, 843,000 bushels; Rye, 13 000 bushels; Barley, few sales Compared with the preceding week, this is a falling off of 12,500 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, and an increase of 6,000 bushels Rye.

The news from Europe on Friday, received by the Canada, at Halifax, indicated a considerable rise in breadstuffs; but this had been mostly anticipated here, so that no material advance took place.

Flour has fluctuated a little during the week, but has fallen back somewhat, and closed last evening at 6¾c.@12½c. ₱ bbl. higher than our quotations one week ago. The decline from the higher prices has resulted from, free receipts, mild weather, a diminished general demand, and a desire on the part of holders to dispose of their stocks. The demand for Europe has lessened, with an increased activity in shipments to South America.

Wheat has arrived sparingly; the general demand has been good; prices have fluctuated somewhat, with the closing quotations a little below those of last week. The sales have been limited, owing to a lack of prime qualities. A single purchase of 70,000 bushels of Western Red at $2 10 created some interest; the amount of this purchase being nearly $150,000. Much of the Wheat received the past week has come forward, directed to names unknown in this market—probably for European purchasers, who have bought freely at Chicago and other interior markets.

The receipts of Corn have not been equal to the wants of the market, and prices have advanced about 5 cents ₱ bushel. The home demand has been moderate, with an active call for export to Europe. The first Southern Yellow Corn, 1,500 bushels, has come to hand. This sold for $1 02 ₱ bushel.

Rye has gone up 11c.@12c. ₱ bushel, with a lively export demand and limited offerings.

Barley is inactive, there being only small receipts and few sales.

Oats have advanced 6c. ₱ bushel, with limited receipts and an active demand.

In Provisions there is an easier feeling, with moderate transactions, but no great decline.

Sugar advanced ¼c. ₱ lb. upon the receipt of the steamer's news, but the market is quiet.

Cotton is unchanged.

The reports of the Wholesale Produce Markets indicate a slight change in Potatoes and some other articles.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 28, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON DROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 55 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $2 0 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 20 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 4,463 against 3,917 the preceding week, being an increase of 446 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c. lower. We quote:

PRICES AT FOURTEENTH-STREET.

First quality, 10c.@10½c. Extras, 11c.@11¼c.
Medium quality, 8½c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, 6¾c.@7¾c.
General selling prices, 8c.@10c.
Average of all sales about 8¾c.@9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from these at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves slow at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7¼c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	2,904	At Chamberlin's	603
At Browning's	870	At O'Brien's	686

Total for the week ending to-day	4,463
Total receipts last week at the four yards	3,917
Increase at the above yards	446
Sales reported at Bergen	300
Left over from last week	100
Total reported for the week	4,863

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came			
From Ohio	429	From New-Jersey	40
From Illinois	229	From New-York	1,277
From Kentucky	75	From Indiana	68
From Michigan	00	From Pennsylvania	28
From Texas	00	From Connecticut	61
By Erie Railroad	1,084	By Harlem Railroad	460
By Hudson River R. R.	450	On Foot	100
By Hud's n River Boats	400	Pennsylvania R. R.	100

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (47 weeks)	35,154
Average weekly receipts this year	2,025
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day	2,294
Receipts for corresponding week last year	2,100
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day	1,928
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854	2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

With a supply of nearly 500 over last week, and the demand diminished by one or two days of poultry eating, we find beef down about ½c.—some dealers say ¾c. to 1c. lower; others say a dull market but no material decline. We say the general average is just ½c. ₱ lb. below last week, and think we know, as we spend the entire day in going the rounds of some forty yards, examining the droves, witnessing many of the actual sales, and hearing the opinions of a hundred or more buyers and sellers, so that we have, perhaps, a better opportunity of knowing the exact condition of the market than any one of the hundreds of persons who visit Forty-fourth-street on the principal sales' day. The complaint that reporters pay a brief visit to the market and see a few of the earlier sales, and then go home to guess out the remainder, can in no wise apply to us, as we seldom leave the yards till the day's business is about completed, and the closing sales are taken into account in our summary of prices. We mean that our report shall be as reliable and as perfect as it is possible to make it, where so much necessarily depends upon judgment and skill in estimating weight, quality, &c.

The general quality of the Cattle in market today was decidedly ordinary. The droves were nearly all "mixed," containing some good bullocks and many medium and poor ones—we have seldom seen the average quality lower. The better animals were selected out early in the day, by our first-class butchers. One of these bought from seven or eight yards before completing his complement of twenty-five good beeves. There were more "owners" of small lots than we are accustomed to see in market. More than one-half (1,277) of the beeves at Forty-fourth-street were from this State. The increased railroad charges are operating upon the Western supplies. Two droves (No. 18 and 19 below) were detained behind time last week on the Northern route, and arrived at Albany an hour too late to take the train that came down last week, Tuesday. This threw them over last week's market day, at a loss to the owners of full $1,000, including extra feed, depreciation in quality, and the lower prices to-day. If the fault is, as alleged, with the managers of the railroad, they should, in justice, make some reparation, though not legally bound to do so.

In answer to a general inquiry as to the expense of the Western cattle, we give the following items of one drove (see No. 8 below) which came through by the Pennsylvania Railroad. They were put on cars at Marion, Ohio, and thence to Pittsburg without change of cars, at $42 ₱ car. The separate charges were: Specified from Marion to Galion, ₱ Mansfield & Cleveland Line, $3 ₱ car; 164 miles to Pittsburg, $6 ₱ car; from Pittsburg to Philadelphia, 354 miles, the charge is 40c. ₱ 100 lbs. live weight, "with plenty of car room." This drove weighed at home 1,200 lbs., live weight, making $5 50 ₱ head, or as the rate of $33 50 ₱ car, allowing 15 head to the car. Cost from Marion to Philadelphia ₱ car, $187 50, or $3 50 ₱ head. Mr. BUTLER says the cost was a little less than $6 each, as more than 15 were put in the cars west of Pittsburg, and the railroad weight was a little less than 1,100 lbs. From Philadelphia they were driven here at a little less than $1 50 ₱ head, all told, and they came in in good order. Total cost from home $9 50 ₱ head, nearly $1 of which would have been saved by driving 24 miles from Marion to Crest Line. For larger Beeves 50c. ₱ hundred more is charged; for example, one weighing 1,600 lbs. would cost $2 50 more, or $12 ₱ head. With these figures, and our former tables of charges by other roads, Western drovers can estimate the relative advantages of these different routes. Mr. BUTLER says this is a cheap and feasible route, but involves considerable trouble and some delay.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.		State.	Owner	Salesman.
1..	78..	N. York	Van Dusen, Lockwood & Lester	Geo. Ayrault.
2..	96..	Ohio	A. C. Bryant	Phillips & Smith.
3..	74..	Illinois	Jackson Trotter	J. J. DeForest.
4..	39..	N. York	Shepard & Gurney	Owners.
5..	57..	N. York	Joslyn & Felt	Owners.
6..	83..	Ohio	Sears with Morehouse	Miller, Haring & Co.
7..	91..	N. York	Geo. Toffey	Owner.
8..	77..	Ohio	Joseph Bryant	Beach & Smith.
9..	28..	Ohio	C. Fullington	D. Barnes.
10..	30..	Ohio	Henry Hurd	Owner.
11..	40..	N. York	Several owners	S. Sherman.
12..	50..	N. York	Henry Felt	D. L. Belden.
13..	41..	N. York	D. D. Hunt	C. W. Conger.
14..	68..	Indiana	Turney & Lloyd	Wm. H. Belden.
15..	98..	N. York	Haviland & Bartram	Barney Bartram.
17..	54..	Ohio	Trustin Adams	John Merritt.
18..	106..	Ohio	John Williams	Teed & Rennick.
19..	72..	Illinois	Rennick & Rush	Thos. Wheeler.
21..	76..	N. York	Martin & Valentine	Owners.
22..	33..	N. York	E. D. Welling	Owner.
23..	61..	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
24..	50..	N. York	Drew with Bank	Owners.
25..	60..	N. York	Several owners	Daniel McElwee.
27..	2*..	N. York	W. W. Hoag	Owner.
6*..	75..	Kentucky	Christopher & Co.	J. H. Williams.
8*..	21..	N. York	Smith & Duncan	W. H. Gurney.
12*.	70..	N. York	E. Kelly	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

There were a large number of small lots scattered about in different Yards which are not enumerated above.

We have notes of all the above droves, but on comparing them we find they are generally very similar, and to make room for the crowd of news we will, for this week, omit our usual detailed description of each lot of cattle. Nearly all the droves were "very mixed," a majority of the bullocks being ordinary and medium, with a small admixture of large Animals and a large sprinkling of those but one degree above scalawags. From most of the yards, a few sales were made at 10c.@10¾c., with others at 8c.@8¾c.

One of the best droves was that sold by T. H. WILLIAMS for CHRISTOPHER & CO; in excellent flesh; weight, 700 to 1,000 lbs., average 850 lbs. They were fed by BENJAMIN SUDDUTH, of Clarke County, Ky. JAMES IRWIN took 26 at $2,675, estimated by seller at 10¾c., and by buyer at 11c. They were all three-year old Durham grades, and will make excellent eating.

SHERMAN sold to GEORGE HAWS a fine pair of bullocks, raised by JONATHAN SWIFT, of Amenia, N. Y., for $330; estimated 2,200 lbs., or 10½c.

CONDON sold for D. D. HUNT, a fair drove of steers raised by Mr. BUDLOW, Munroe County, N. Y. These were carred at Rochester; expense to Albany, $51 per cart; by boat from Albany, $1 75 per head, an advance of 50c. per head upon former prices by the river.

TURNER & LLOYD'S drove sold by BELDEN, were fed by JOHNSON DANNEL, Putnam County, Ind., live weight at home 1,200 lbs., very even; "good fat chunks," selling at 9c.@10c.

HAVILAND & BARTHAM'S drove, BARNEY BARTHAM, salesman; mixed quality, generally good, above the average to-day; selling at 9c.@10c.

JOHN WILLIAMS' drove, TEED & RENNICK, salesmen, were fed by owner in Madison County, Ohio; a fair lot, pretty even, at 975 lbs., selling at 8c.@10c.

A drove gathered in Cattaraugus County, N. Y., including 16 from New-Jersey, MARTIN & VALENTINE owners and sellers, varied all the way from 850 to 1,200 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10c.; average 9¾c. The raisers of these animals should visit this market to learn what good cattle are. Some enterprising person should introduce a few blooded bulls into that section, they would be more valuable than a gold mine.

J. C. HOAG sold to LALOR 19 bullocks for $1,000, which were fed by WM. TABER, of Quaker Hill, Dutchess County, N. Y.

W. W. HOAG sold to NEBHAM & STRAUS six bullocks for $700; estimated by buyer at 1,075 lbs., and by seller at 1,100 lbs.

Madison County, New-York, furnished 50 cattle, above the medium quality in market to-day, owned by HENRY FELT and sold by D. L. BELDEN; 500 to 1,000 lbs.; average 700 lbs.; selling at 10½c.@8c.

C. FULLINGTON, Union County, Ohio, brought in a small drove which he purchased in the Spring and grazed during the Summer. Mr. F. thinks he will about lose the grazing. Full medium quality for to-day's stock; selling at 9c.@9½c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$40; Good, $40@$50; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	12	At Chamberlin's	59
At Browning's	36	At O'Brien's	46

Total of Cows and Calves for the week	153
Last week	164
Decrease	11

There is a scarcity of good cows with calves, though no material change in prices.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $24@$75.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$45; extra, $50@$65.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	212	At Chamberlin's	118
At Browning's	67	At O'Brien's	42

Total receipts of Calves for the week	429
Last week	394
Increase	35

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@6½c.; extras, 7c. The supply is very limited.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5¾c.@6½c., extras 7c. Demand not as good as last week, owing to a large amount of poultry and game in market.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 5½c.@6¾c; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5¼c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	2,800	At Chamberlin's	7,159
At Browning's	6,288		

Total this week	15,937
Total last week	15,502
Increase this week	425

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs very poor quality. Market very poor. Prices down, for good and poor stock 26c.@50c. ₱ head.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs, quality not above fair. Generally from New-York and New-Jersey. Market rather slow. Good prices for good stock. About 1,000 in the pens this morning.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $3 25@$5.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING NOV. 28, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
51	$153 00	47	$176 25
6	19 00	27	74 25
24	81 75	6	19 50
128	514 87	19	60 00
88	89 25	10	30 00
78	264 50	36	84 00
4	Poor lot	9 00	6	33 00
131	409 38	9	49 50
116	415 00	19	76 00
94	Common	265 87	127	540 13
8		35 00	8	44 00

Stock generally good.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
142	$450 87	38	$ 98 00
79	242 00	58	251 12
146	312 00	130	323 26
156	567 12	109	444 50
31	90 00	162	483 68
96	151 50	64	189 00
100	300 00	106	383 12
158	589 00	196	365 00
50	225 00	78	267 50
48	201 88	107	287 50
64	192 00	50	321 62
23	65 00	99	337 00
137	341 12		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

100	1,118		$887 75
	250	54	71 50
300	740	48	98 12
91	278	50	102 00
90	216	00	44	116 50
62	160	00	

THOMAS C. LARKIN, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 788 Sheep and Lambs, varying from $2 62 to $5.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DOMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 984; by Hudson River Railroad, 122; by Hudson River boats, 440; by Harlem Railroad, 50. Total, 1,596.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 7½c.@8¼c.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

The Dry Goods business continues inactive and depressed, though, as many anxious holders have partially got rid of their supplies, there is apparently less pressing on the market, especially of anything like staple fabrics, these being held with considerable firmness in anticipation of an improved market when trade revives. The stock of such is not very large, while that of undesirable articles is less extensive and more easily managed. Yet the latter are not withheld from buyers, where these offer for them, as factors dislike to retain them, knowing that such action is but seldom, if ever, profitable. The existing demand is mostly from local or small country dealers, whose supplies need partial replenishment, in order to satisfy the requirements of their customers. The receipts of goods, intended for the approaching season, are becoming heavier and promise to increase steadily, for some time to come; but receivers will not generally exhibit them to the public, until towards the close of next month, when purchasers from distant markets, will be arriving here, to make their selections for the Spring traffic.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are plentier and are very heavy, with a limited inquiry. Bleached Goods are also quiet and languid, with free sellers. Cotton Flannels are less sought after, but are not lower. Denims are dull and nominal. Drills are without alteration. Duck is pretty freely offered, but is quiet at about old figures. Ginghams are selling in a small way at previous quorations. Lawns and Nankins are quiet and somewhat nominal. Osnaburgs are generally abundant and depressed, the demand being moderate and almost exclusively for the poorer makes. Printing Cloths are in rather light supply and are held pretty firmly, but attract very little attention. Prints rule quiet and are somewhat unsettled. Stripes and Ticks are plenty and heavy at, if anything, drooping prices.

Woolens are in limited demand, though being still obtainable at low rates. The sales of Blankets have been to a moderate extent at unchanged quotations. Desirable styles of Cassimeres have attracted some attention at steady prices. Cloths and Doeskins are quiet, and almost nominal in value. Flannels are also inactive and languid. Jeans and Linseys rule dull and heavy, with a fair amount offering. Mouslin de Laines are still moderately dealt in, and are tolerably firm. Satinets are abundant and depressed, being in very slack request. Shawls appear to be yet in demand at fair prices, including those worn by gentlemen, to the partial neglect of over-coats, these being, in a measure, quite unfashionable for the time being. Tweeds are sparingly bought at declining prices.

Foreign productions are nearly neglected by buyers. Clothiers are still purchasing small lots of goods suited to their business,—for which goods importers are getting pretty fair prices, but from all other sources a very limited inquiry is experienced, and rates are unaltered. Fancy dress and standard fabrics are not unusually plenty, and holders seem to be indisposed to force them on the market, as they calculate to be able to sell them to more advantage when buyers are more numerous here. At present they could not awaken much competition for them, and they would be obliged to make some sacrifices on them if they were to try to sell them. The current imports are still in excess of those at the same period last year; but are not unexpectedly heavy and do not seriously disturb the confidence of jobbers. By the time business revives the market will be fairly stocked, and buyers will not have much difficulty in making selections, though probably on less favorable terms than some of them now anticipate.

Markets—Carefully Reported Daily for N. Y. Times.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 28.—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are even more inquired for, and are now worth $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is scarce and quiet. Prices are nominal.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is fair, while the stock is moderate, and prices are well sustained.

BRICKS—The inquiry is rather less active, but prices are well supported, with a reduced supply.

CANDLES—Find ready buyers at previous full quotations. The market is somewhat poorly stocked.

CEMENT—A moderate demand prevails for all kinds at unchanged figures.

COAL—Foreign is in limited stock and is stiffly held, but rules quiet. Anthracite is quoted at $5 50@6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs., with an increasing business.

COCOA—Is inactive and nominal.

COFFEE—The market manifests less animation, but is very firm, with sales reported since our last of 200 pkgs. Java, at 14c.@14¾c.; 250 bags Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¾c.; 2,100 Rio at 11c.@11¼c.; and small lots of St. Domingo, at 9¾c. ₱ lb.

COPPER—The market is pretty brisk and steady, with, however, a little more offering.

COTTON—The market seems quiet and depressed, though the stock is a very small one and not offered freely with freedom. This day's transactions have been mainly of a retail character, making the week's sales barely 7,000 bales, closing within the annexed range:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O.&Texas
Middling	9¾	9⅝	9¾	9⅞
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10⅜	10½	11	11¼

FEATHERS—Continue rare and quiet, but very firm.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and buoyant, at $3 87½@$4 ₱ cwt. Other articles remain as last represented.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands appear about the same. The demand is but moderate, and prices are without improvement. The receipts are fair, and the mild weather strengthens confidence in the uninterrupted navigation of the Canals till the 5th proximo. These circumstances increase the desire to sell, which has an injurious effect on the market. The sales since our last embrace about 14,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 25 @$9 31½
Straight State	9 31½@ 9 37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½@ 9 50
Mixed Western	9 25 @ 9 37½
Common to good Indiana and Mich.	9 31½@ 9 62½
Fancy Michigan	9 62½@ 9 75
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½@ 9 62½
Fancy Ohio	9 62½@ 9 75
Extra Ohio	9 75 @10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½@10 25
Fancy Genesee	9 56½@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00 @11 50

Towards the close, there was more inquiry for shipment and to fill contracts,—and prices were rather firmer, though not higher. Canadian is in fair request, and is steady,—with sales of 1,500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 37½@$10 62½ ₱ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, at old figures; the sales since our last have amounted to about 2,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 31½@$4 37½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair request at $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are still in rather slack demand, but are now pretty firmly held at $4 for Layer, and $3 50 for Bunch, ₱ box. Smaller packages are proportionately rated. The latest news from Malaga was favorable to sellers, but they were unable to profit by it. Other commodities are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat is plentier, and with only a limited export demand, and a moderate local inquiry; prices are a shade lower. The sales since our last have embraced about 80,000 bushels, including Canadian White (nominally) at $2 17@$2 28; though choice lots are held by some factors as high as $2 30; Western White (do.) at $2 15@$2 25; do. Red at $2 10@$2 15; Southern White (nominally) $2 15@$2 28; and do. Red at $2 12½@$2 15 ₱ bushel. There was nothing done in Genesee White. A prime parcel would probably command no more than $2 25. This rate was obtained at Rochester yesterday, for a lot of 2,000 bushels. Such being the case, we are not likely to get much of it into our market. Rye is improving in demand and value. 18,000 bushels have been sold since our last at $1 35@$1 37 ₱ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal at $1 97@$1 52 ₱ bushel. Oats are in lively demand at higher rates; the current quotations at the close being 59c.@60c. for Western, and 55c.@58c. for State, ₱ bushel. Beans and Peas remain as last noticed. Corn is essentially the same, with a fair inquiry, chiefly for shipment, which factors readily meet at previous prices. The sales since our last add up 68,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed at $1 03@$1 05½, chiefly at $1 04@$1 05, in store and delivered, ₱ bushel. New Corn is rare and nominal at $1 02@$1 03 for Yellow, and proportionate rates for White, ₱ bushel. Yesterday's sales of Corn were 183,000 bushels.

HAY—Some 300 bales River found buyers at 75c.@80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is still very quiet, but firm, with but moderate supplies in market.

HIDES—The supply is again reduced to less than 20,000 of all kinds, and, with a fair inquiry, prices are well sustained.

HOPS—New appear in moderate demand, but are still freely offered at 9c.@18c. ₱ lb. Nothing doing in old.

IRON—Scotch Pig is attracting very little attention, though it is obtainable at $31@$33, according to quantity, usual terms, ₱ ton. Other kinds are likewise quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

LAPHIS—Eastern are worth $1 45@$1 50 ₱ thousand, with a fair demand that absorbs all the receipts.

LEAD—Is inactive at former quotations.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is in good request at buoyant rates. Nothing new in French Calf Skins or English salted Sheep Skins.

LIME—Rockland is rare and nominal.

MOLASSES—Is still very sparingly offered and is quiet, but stiffly quoted, as follows: Porto Rico, 38c. @40c.; New-Orleans, new crop, to arrive, 45c., do., old, here, at 37c.@39c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 38c.@ 40c.; and clayed Cuba at 37c.@38c. ₱ gal.

NAILS—Remains as last noticed.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet but steady at $4@$4 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. is less sought after, and can now be had at from 45c.@46c. ₱ gallon. The stock is equal to about 12,000 bbls. Tar and Pitch are without variation. A fair inquiry prevails for Resin, at $2 50@$5 for No. 1 and white, ₱ 280 lbs., and $1 65@$1 70 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered.

OIL-CAKE—Is scarce and quiet. Prices are altogether nominal.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are unchanged. Red Oil is worth 68c.@70c., but is inactive. Nothing of any consequence has been done in Palm. Olive is moderately inquired for at $1 15@$1 22½ ₱ gallon, and $3 6½@$3 75 ₱ basket, the supply is not large. Linseed rules very dull and heavy at 57½c. for large, and 58c.@60c. for small lots ₱ gallon. Lard Oil ranges from 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon, with light stocks and sales.

PLASTER PARIS—Is in fair supply and demand, including Nova Scotia Blue and White, at $2 75@ $3 25 ₱ ton.

PROVISIONS—Pork, though pretty freely offered, is quiet, and is unsettled in price. We have heard of sales of 500 bbls., including Mess, at $21 75@$22 50; and Prime at $20 ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Green Hams sell from the block at unchanged prices. Cut Meats are very scarce and wanted; Sales 2,000 bxs. clear Short Middles, for January and February delivery, mostly at 10¾c. ₱ lb. Lard is doing better, 1,300 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 450 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and firm at from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet, but steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for prime and choice. Cheese is selling to a fair extent at 9¾c.@ 11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is dull and languid, with sales since our last of 270 tcs. at $4 37½@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Holders are not so eager to sell, unless at their full asking prices. Hence, there is less animation in the market, but no other noticeable change.

SALTPETRE—Parties still disagree about prices. There is not much offering, while the demand is increasing. The last sales of Crude were at 17c., free, and 16c., in bond, ₱ lb. Nitrate of Soda is at 5¾c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have not varied much.

SOAP—Is quiet, but steady.

SPELTER—Is scarce, and is worth 6¼c.@6¾c. for Plates, ₱ lb.

SPICES—Rule inactive and languid, at old figures.

SUGARS—Are not very brisk. The demand is limited from the trade, and moderate from shippers. Prices are well supported, with light arrivals and a very small stock. The sales since our last include Cuba, New-Orleans, and Porto Rico, in lots, at 7¾c. @8¼c.; and Havana at 7¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. We have no change to notice in Refined. Operators are very anxious to get later news from Europe.

TALLOW—There have been 80,000 lbs. sold at 12¾c.@12c. ₱ lb.

TEAS—Green are in some request, mostly on speculation—but Blacks rule quiet. We have heard of no alteration in prices. Importers do not appear anxious to realize. The total export of Teas from Shanghae to the United States, between July 1 and Sept. 1, this year, was confined to the Challenge's cargo of 1,260 lbs. Black, and 484,264 lbs. Green—together, 485,524 lbs.

TIN—Is essentially unaltered.

TOBACCO—Rules quiet at previous quotations.

WHISKY—Some 800 bbls. Ohio and Prison were taken at 40½c.@41c. ₱ gallon.

WOOL—The market continues devoid of animation for all descriptions. The demand is limited in the trade and from manufacturers. The receipts are less extensive; and the stocks, here, are not increasing much. Prices have not varied essentially since our last.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there was more offering and rates were firmer—including breadstuffs at 9d., 9d.@9s. for Flour, and 4d.@4½d. and 9d. for Grain. Cotton was at 5-32d.@5-16d. asked, ₱ lb. Pierce Beef, 4s. 6d.@4s. 6d. Heavy goods, 25s.@30s. ₱ ton. For other ports, there was a moderate business transacted at about previous quotations. The latest charters have been: A ship to Marseilles, Grain, 35c. in shipper's bags; a brig, 310 tons, to London, 4,000; one to Constantinople, Flour $1 85, and Rum 7c., gross guage; a bark from Baltimore to Marseilles, Flour $1 25; a Br. bark hence to Liverpool, Resin, 2s. 10½d.; a brig to Cadiz, light and heavy Pipe Staves, $22 and $26, and back, $3 ₱ ton; a bark to Lisbon, heavy Pipe Staves $26, and back with Salt 16c.; a brig, 200 tons, from Naples to New-York, $1,500; a bark from Cardenas to New-York, Sugar 40c., and Molasses $3; a brig from Norfolk to Barbadoes, Staves, $13; a brig, 216 tons, to Bermuda, $800

Review of the Buffalo Flour and Grain Market.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 27.

From the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser.

FLOUR—The receipts of flour at this port, by lake, during the week ending noon, 26th instant, were.....bbls. 36,470

During the corresponding week, 1854	37,015
Decrease from last year	545
The imports of the week ending noon, 19th inst. were	44,705
During the week just closed, as above	36,470
Decrease from last week	8,235
The Canal exports this week, were	3,770
Those of the preceding week	12,208

The arrivals of Flour here, as will be seen, are for the week slightly less than during the corresponding week of last year; while the exports by canal have almost entirely ceased, the season being too far advanced to warrant through shipments. The railroads are now the only means of transport eastward from this point; and we learn they have recently raised their tariff to 80c. ₱ barrel to New-York. Although the imports during the week have been good, yet there has not at any time been any material increase of stock, owing to the activity of the market, as well as to the fact that a very considerable portion was consigned through by the Central Road; and at the close there is less offering than at the opening. The supply, however, is equal to an immediate good demand, but not sufficient for its continuance without material replenishing, of which there does not seem to be much prospect before the close of navigation; as we are informed by two or three houses, who are receivers from Southern Ohio and Indiana, that they have not had advices of shipments for several days. The inquiry, during the week, has been active, especially for the better grades, for interior and eastern consumption; besides which, some parcels of Michigan and Upper Lake have been taken for through shipment. Prices improved from the opening until Saturday, when they reached their highest figure for medium and choice brands, but closed yesterday a trifle lower, with a market favoring the buyer. The sales sum up, as reported, 16,000 bbls. Closing, yesterday, with sales 1,600 bbls., at $8 25@$8 50 for common to choice Michigan; $8 75 for common Ohio; and $9@$9 12½ for choice and fancy do. and Indiana; including a small parcel extra, at $9 37½. Rye Flour selling in small lots at $6 75. Corn Meal unchanged, at $1 75 ₱ cwt. for fine. Buckwheat Flour, $2 75@$3 ₱ cwt.

GRAIN—The imports of wheat at this port by lake for the week ending noon, 26th inst., were bu 317,834

During the corresponding

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c.—Peremptory Sale by Order of Messrs. Leeds & Co.—Will sell by Auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 7½ o'clock each evening, at the Gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (kindly occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) a splendid Collection of Oil-Paintings, (being the opening sale of the Season at this Gallery,) the property of a gentleman of this City, selected by him during his late visit to Europe, and they have never been exhibited in this country, and will be found an assemblage equal, if not superior, to any collection for sale in this City for many years. The collection comprises 200 of the highest class of pictures in rich gilt frames, and contains works of the following ancient and modern masters, viz: Albano, Carlo Dolci, Leon Bonvin, Ghido Barrheim, Van Hard, Carrie, Bosch, Hasselman, Vanderwulen, Leon Moreland, a beautiful example of this artist from the collection of Mr. Rockford of London; Frankey, &c. Also, by Bedlington, Wright of Derby, Smith of Chichester, Wilson, Barret, Haldon, Stanfield, Shayer, and many other celebrated artists. We particularly invite our friends and the public to examine this truly elegant collection. They are to be exhibited during the week previous to the sale from Monday, 26th inst., as above. Ladies are particularly invited to examine them and to attend the sale on the evening above named.

J. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT VALUABLE SALE OF ROSEWOOD FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of a dealer declining business.—J. COLTON will sell, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Grand-st. Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) the entire stock of Messrs Genung, who is declining business. This assortment will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every kind and description, sofas and sofa bedsteads, tete-a-tete, bottom and carved rockers, full French parlor chairs all patterns, marble-top dressing bureaus in rosewood and mahogany, hair mattresses, feather beds, comfortens, blankets, quilts, sheets, pillows, bolsters, &c. Also, a large French mahogany and Rhinebottom bedsteads. Also, unfinished work, such furniture, stoves, desks, varnish, fixtures, &c.

N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want of good furniture, as all the furniture has been selected and made to order for custom trade, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and no postponement on any account.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RICH DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell at the salesroom, No. 19 Maiden-lane, on FRIDAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, a splendid line of rich diamond brooches, finger-rings, ear-rings, &c. Also, a line of patent lever, detached lever, and cylinder escapement watches; in 18 carat gold cases, and fully warranted. Also, a fine line of 18 carat gold jewelry, manufactured for retail trade, consisting of rich mosaic and cameo set brooches, finger-rings set with pearls, camelian blood stone garnets, &c. Rich sets of mosaic and cameo studs and sleeve buttons, &c., 18 carat gold guard, vest and chatelaine chains, together with a line of rich 18 carat gold jewelry, usually found in a first-class establishment.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND GREAT SALE OF SUPERB LINE ENGRAVINGS.—EDWARD SCHENCK will sell at auction, FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-st., a large collection of magnificent line engravings, (the originals of which are only in the hands of the first subscribers to the plates, many of which plates have been destroyed,) from original paintings by Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, Hogarth, Eastman, and others. These engravings are by far the finest ever offered at public sale, and will be sold without reserve.

A. M. MERWIN Auctioneer.

BY BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—MONDAY, Dec. 3, 1855, and following days, Parcel sale of English and American Books. The catalogue for this sale will be issued in a few days, and will be found to embrace a superb collection of magnificently illustrated and elegantly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and appropriate consignments from many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new stock suitable to the coming Holiday season.

A. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FURS.—H. G. EVANS will sell THIS DAY and FRIDAY next, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 63 William-st., corner of Cedar-st., the most valuable assortment of furs, manufactured expressly for City sales, consisting in part of mink, stone marten, ermine, French sable, squirrel, and a variety of other furs, viz: muffs, capes, victorines and cuffs; also a variety of sleigh robes.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, at 10 o'clock, at No. 169 West Warren-st., between Clinton and Court-sts., South Brooklyn.—Household furniture, carpets, bedsteads, mattresses, mahogany sofas, sofa bedsteads, chairs, tables, engravings, crockery, &c., &c. SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 106 Butler, near Bond-st.—Household furniture, carpets, oil cloth, mahogany chairs, rockers, sofa bureaus, bedsteads, &c., &c.

W. A. CAZIER, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st., cor. Greenwich.

BAR AND HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—SATURDAY, Dec. 1, at 10 o'clock, at No. 40 Cedar-st., French bedsteads, 25 superior feather beds, and bedding, coats, looking-glasses, ladies mahogany worktable, oilcloth, cooking and parlor stoves, decanters, glasses, demijohns, counter, beer pump, and kitchen furniture.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 11 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

J. & C. FISCHER, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOM, Nos. 343, 345, 347 and 349 28th-st., near 9th-av. PIANOS, with Æolian and all modern improvements, made of best materials under their supervision; written guarantee with every Piano. J. & C. FISCHER being practical men, and manufacturing largely, furnish the best Pianos lower than any other house—the best place to buy for cash. Those desiring good Pianos, that keep in tune and wear well, had better call on

J. & C. FISCHER.

Pianos to let, tuned, repaired and exchanged.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To disclose a Southern house. all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the eight New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $220; Æolians, $260; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 80 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM MILLER, manufacturer of piano-fortes, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., is now prepared to offer a choice variety of his celebrated instruments, including some richly inlaid and ornamented for holiday gifts. The above pianos have heretofore been known as the "Horace Waters modern improved pianos."

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The interest coupons of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company Bonds, due on the 1st of December, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company.

JAS. A. REQUA, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st prox. on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after Dec 1. ATWOOD & CO.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership between Mr. CHARLES P. CARPENDER and the undersigned under the firm of CARPENDER & CO., was dissolved by the death of Mr. CARPENDER on 23d October, 1855. The business of the late firm is in liquidation by the subscriber at No. 68 Wall-st. SAMUEL S. SANDS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The subscribers have formed a copartnership under the firm of SANDS & WILLS, and will continue the general Stock and Exchange Commission business heretofore conducted by Messrs. CARPENDER & CO., at No. 68 Wall-st.

SAMUEL S. SANDS.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 23, 1855. A. J. WILLS.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD, late with Messrs. E. D. Morgan & Co., and E. D. Morgan, Jr., have this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan,)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds,
by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 46 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—Sealed proposals for subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Perthamville, N. J., at Abraham Totten.
Woodville, S. I., at M. F. Bentine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. Perry.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable as the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.

By order of the Directors.
JOSEPH H. SEQUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No. 7 Hanover-st.
NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 8 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not secured by mortgage, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and secured by an only mortgage on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON.
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 95 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 33 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 2 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN in sums to suit applicants, of from $5 to $10,000, on diamonds, watches, jewelry, silver plate, dry goods, cigars, pianos, horses, wagons, carriages, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for ladies. Business prompt, and confidential. by TAYLOR & CO., No. 39 Chambers-st., next door to Burton's Theatre. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 8 in the evening.

$5,000 TO $10,000.—LAFARGE HOTEL.—A partner wanted with this amount to join the advertiser in the above first-class hotel, which will open on the 1st of January next. To a gentleman of means and respectability this is an opportunity for a safe investment which seldom offers. Call or address A. PORTER, No. 157 Bleecker-st.

RHODE ISLAND CENTRAL BANK,
EAST GREENWICH, R. I., Nov. 26, 1855.

THE BILLS OF THIS BANK are received at the Metropolitan Bank and American Exchange Bank, New-York; Merchants' Bank, Providence, and Suffolk Bank, Boston, upon the same terms as all other New-England Banks, and are redeemed at its own counter in coin upon presentation. J. D. PARKER, Cashier.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 24, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be holden at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on TUESDAY, the 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon. J. R. BULKLEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Staining Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 27 Duane-st., on or before the 4th of Dec. next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Oct. 24, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to J. L. LEONARD, an individual Banker, (the Bank of the People, Lowville, Lewis County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from this date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker, will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

o26-'54-1ow2y-Th

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Aug. 7, 1854.—Notice is herby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to MARTIN G. AUSTIN, an individual Banker, (Bank of the Empire State,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of such notes will be given up to said Banker.

au10-'54-1aw2y-Th D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—59 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 52 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Josep h W. Corlies,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Small,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve P. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Elfing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L.	H. Ward.	John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 286 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE,
No. 82 CLIFF-ST.,
Agents
BAY STATE SCREW COMPANY,
TAUNTON, MASS.,
MANUFACTURERS.
Gimlet point Screws, Stove and Tire Bolts.

STEAM ENGINE AND BOILERS FOR SALE.—One 75 horse engine and boiler, in complete order, can be seen running at No. 257 Cherry-st. Also, 3 cylinder boilers, 44 inches diameter, 30 feet long, with two 13-inch flues each, with steam drums 30 inches diameter and 5 feet high; and cross boiler 36 inches diameter and 12 feet long; safety and check valves—all in complete working order. Apply to HECKER & BROTHER, No. 265 Cherry-st., New-York.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CHEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 5,000 perches of masonry and 762,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 325,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

ATTENTION!—TARGET COMPANIES will find an extra assortment of new styles of prizes for target excursions, which the subscribers can confidently recommend for beauty and cheapness. CHARLES SQUIRE, 3 CANDLE, No. 97 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS
OF TOOTHACHE
Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

Sold also by druggists generally.

TO THE FRIENDLESS.—Have you contracted that terrible disease which, when once seated in the system, will surely go down from one generation to another, undermining the constitution and marring the very vital fluids of life? Do not trust yourself in the hands of mushroom Quacks that start up every day in a City like this, and fill the papers with abominable falsehoods, too well calculated to deceive the young, and those who are not posted up to the tricks of foreign and domestic impostors.

You cannot be too careful in the selection of a physician and a remedy in these cases. You should apply to a man who has had an ample experience therein. Such a physician is DR. HUNTER, late of the Royal Hospital, Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City. He lays his claims on the following facts which can be proved at any moment.

He has been in active practice over twenty-five years in this city, and established the above institution in 1851, exclusively for the treatment of this disease, and has devoted all his abilities during all that time to this branch of medicine only. His great remedy—HUNTER'S BLOOD DROP—a medicine perfectly innocent in its action, yet so thorough that it annihilates every particle of the rank and and poisonous virus of this dreadful disease; and on this account alone it was first made public, that unlike all other remedies it does not dry up the disease in the blood, to break out at some remote period and prey secretly, or to translate to the offspring. It has saved the pedigree of some of the best families in America, and has saved more lives since it was discovered than the City contains. It has been counterfeited and slandered more than any remedy of any kind ever brought before the public, and owing that unless they deter the unfortunate from obtaining it, their prospect for patronage is gone. For ten years back every consumptive quack doctor in this and other cities, has got up some lie about this remedy, and when they and their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then take the opposite tack: i. e. pretend they can make it. DR. HUNTER restores people to sound health daily, who have been ruined with mercury and caustics by these humbugs. The Hunterian Dispensary is conducted on the most honorable principles. No man is asked who or what he is. Dr. HUNTER'S business is to cure his patients, and no one knows but his patients and himself that they ever met professionally. He desires young men attached to respectable families, and who are led astray by the numerous temptations of City life to understand this. He has refused more certificates of cures from persons who have been unsuccessfully treated by other doctors than would fill the largest newspaper in the world a dozen times over, being restrained by the injurious effects it might produce on their character, in after life; for, reader, his patients live and enjoy sound health after his treatment. Young men do not be allured, and have this poisonous disease dried up in your system, to break out at some remote period in a more terrible manner; but apply at once to the old place, No. 3 Division-st., and rest assured that you will receive the utmost care and attention until a perfect, sound and thorough cure is effected, which occupies, in primary cases, from three to eight days only. This great remedy is one dollar a vial, with a medical book, full of truth, not lies! Cures without restriction of dieting.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use inv luable to those entering the marriage state.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. KING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & BAKER, No. 289 Broadway; C. S. THOMAS, No. 128 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. MILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; leaving all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved, and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

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PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 21 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 642 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8½ P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel; cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—TRY BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 22, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 8d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

MEDICAL.

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New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City School Tax.

Those who dread at the estimated City School expenditure for the next year, should remember that under this estimate we shall be paying but $7 a head for each a Common School education, as no other City furnishes. The amount demanded, which is over $1 million, is made large enough to cover the deficiencies of the past two years, which were caused by closing over the Public School Society's dilapidated buildings upon the hands of the Board of Education. Of the $7 per head, $3 are raised by order of the State, and beyond this the City is authorized to raise only $4 per scholar. A sober second thought must satisfy every one that the tax, though large, is a wise and prudent one.

Emigration this Week.

No quorum yesterday in the Board of Emigration, only four vessels have arrived during the week with emigrants, bringing 934 passengers with the respectable sum of $40,652 97, or, on an average, $43 for each man, woman and child.

[Advertisement.]

A Card.—The undersigned would respectfully announce to his patrons and the ladies that he has taken, and just completed the alteration of the new, large and commodious store No. 759 Broadway, one door above Eighth-street, which he will open on Tuesday, Nov. 27, with an entire new stock of

Rich Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

Grateful for long and continued favors at the old stand, No. 360 Bowery, he will endeavor, with renewed exertion and increased facilities, to merit their continuation.

See advertising columns. Chas. G. Hoon,
No. 360 Bowery and No. 759 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 349 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 189 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

Rogers & Co.'s Central Clothing Warehouse.—Experience, the only sure guide in such matters, warrants us to advise such of our readers, of the masculine gender, as propose to purchase their Winter clothing in New-York, to give the preference to the above warehouse, corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, which as regards the beauty and extreme cheapness of its clothing has no equal in the City.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.
Francis Salter, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 97 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. Salter will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day at Barnum's Museum.—Just the place for delightful entertainments. All the Wild and Savage Beasts are to be seen day and night. The Lion King enters the den of Lions a great many times, and performs wonders with these ferocious animals. Performances in the Lecture-Room nearly every hour, morning, noon and evening. Only two shillings. Greatest place in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Pianos and Music.—Horace Waters, Agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, music and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at half price during the present month.

[Advertisement.]

A Useful Invention.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by Wilmarth, No. 24 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of Addison, Wilmarth & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

Thanksgiving Day.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, No. 497 Broadway, should not be forgotten, on this occasion. Several new accessions have been received, among which "The Favorites of the Sultan" are preëminently beautiful. A Thanksgiving-hour cannot be more pleasantly whiled away, than in paying this superb collection a visit.

[Advertisement.]

What's in a Name?—Generally speaking, not much. But in the manufacture of a hat it is everything, for a hat made by any other hand might go unknown; but one made by Knox, at the corner of Fulton-street and Broadway, indorses the wearer always as a man of true taste and real gentility. Knox makes the model hats of the country.

[Advertisement.]

Gas, Gas.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 276 Broadway. Archer, Warner & Co.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The attractions offered at this house for the two performances (afternoon and evening) are most excellent—"Captain Kyd," "French Spy," "Rose of Sharon," "Frisky Cobbler," &c., with singing and dancing. Every members of the Company appear in both performances.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lillies' Patent House and Sleeping-Room Safes should be secured by every family, who would be certain of finding their plate, jewelry, watches, or money, after an absence or a night's slumber. Call at dépôt of World's Safe Co., and examine, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.
J. C. Morris, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade, or at retail by Curtis & Ray, manufacturers of every variety of gas fixtures, No. 13 Canal-street.
N. B.—Old chandeliers will be received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

Tremendous Bargains in Clothing!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine black cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at Evans' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st., at $8.

[Advertisement.]

☞ James E. Ray's Family Stocking, Glove, Undershirt and Drawer Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, New-York. All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly and offered at a small advance on the original cost.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of Hegeman, Clarke & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

Phrenology.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given Daily and Evenings at the rooms of Fowler and Wells, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Blake's Patent Fire-Proof Paint, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Brady's Galleries will be open Thanksgiving, for the reception of visitors.

LONG ISLAND.

Rev. Dr. Prime's Centennial Sermon at Cutchogue.

Rev. Dr. S. Prime, whom the old people of old Southold town on Long Island remember as the boy come among them forty years ago—yes, the blooming man, who drove a dashing span of hunters, and took out the buxom girls that are the stout matronly grandmothers of the buxom girls of to-day—suddenly appeared among them again on Sunday last, and preached his Semi-Centenary sermon at Cutchogue. He came now an old man of seventy, with eyes dimmed, with white hair, a mouth losing its firmness and suffering some loss of teeth, and with a bearing grave and venerable. The old people looked up through wet eyes to see him, and there was much feeling manifested as he proceeded.

He took for his text the 10th verse of the 90th Psalm, and said he would keep it before him to remind him constantly that it was a Sabbath discourse he was to preach.

He had been two days in the place and had seen only half a dozen who were his seniors when he came there fifty years before. It was fifty years ago that day he first passed through Cutchogue, having first been licensed. The bell rung for his coming, for it was the custom then all through Long Island to ring the bell when a minister came into town, or if there were no bell to give notice at the schoolhouses. He was invited to preach in the evening, and then to spend the Sabbath, and then to be their stated supply. He had only commenced his theological studies, but he went home and consulted his father and brothers, and they approving, he returned. He was twenty years old, his constitution naturally volatile. In theological knowledge a child, he might often have injured the cause of Christ; but he gratefully remembered the people, particularly the older members of the Church, who never despised his youth.

The church was composed of Congregationalists and Independents, and was in a deplorable state. There was trouble connected with the funds. One party held funds for the church; another party raised funds, and applied to the State to have it so arranged that they might control them for the church. Matters ran so high that one party said they would never darken the doors of the church, so matters stood when Mr. Prime came. He had three services on the Sabbath; the third in the evening, at the schoolroom. Those who had vowed never to enter the church were glad to go to the school-room, and he would select for his theme some text which would prove that in a wicked vow the sin consisted rather in having vowed than in breaking the vow, and other such pertinent topics. The church was the oldest unaltered one in the county then—homely outside and rough within; and he had agreed to preach in it again, but to his great disappointment he found a new one standing in its place, and the old one gone. In this he did preach in the old pulpit, rested his feet on the old rest-board, looked up at the same rough timbers overhead, and would have felt that his life was a dream, but that on looking down again, the fathers that he saw were the children of his own manhood. He grieved that he could not have possessed himself of the old pulpit when the church was torn down—he would have housed it with affection till he himself were put to rest.

He preached five months in Cutchogue as stated supply—it had been a long while since they had any other than a stated supply, and when he left, was paid $8 a week, for the Church had not the Church funds at their disposal. He was ordained by Mr. Rev. Goldsmith, of Aquebogue. After he left, he helped to install Rev. Lathrop Thompson in 1810, over the Church, and he preached here till 1895.

The venerable Doctor continued at some length and with much feeling to detail points of local Church history. He rested the congregation once by giving out a hymn from Watts, which was sung to an old tune and then he resumed. The occasion will long be remembered.

The "Home."

The annual meeting of the managers of the "Home" or "Graham Institute," for the Relief of Respectable Aged and Indigent Females, was held on Tuesday in Brooklyn. Only a few gentlemen were present, but a large number of ladies. The annual report was read by Rev. Dr. Farley, from which it appears that there are at present 30 inmates, six of which were admitted during the past year. There were three deaths, viz.: Mrs. Mary Angus, 74; Miss Hannah E. Wood, 87; Mrs. Grace Jones, 67. The health of the inmates has been unusually good. The "Home" is nearly free from debt, and a gentleman of this City offers to give the proceeds of one or two lots in Jersey City, at the choice of the Trustees, to the Institution, provided they can sell either at not less than $1,000. A purchaser is wanted.

The receipts for the year amounted to $6,442 25; expenditures, $8,320 25.

☞ The Neville investigation before Coroner Hanford was continued last evening, but not concluded. Nothing of importance, in addition to what has already been published, was elicited.

Suffolk County Harmonic Society.

Sag Harbor, L. I., Sunday, Nov. 25, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Suffolk County Harmonic Society held its fourth Quarterly Meeting in this place, commencing on Wednesday morning under the direction of Mr. Geo. F. Root, continuing Thursday and Friday, closing on Friday evening with a public Concert which was attended by an interesting and intelligent audience from this place and adjoining villages. The music, consisting of glees, songs, anthems, motetts, &c., interspersed with well executed solos by Mr. Root, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Reeve and others, and also a number of quartets. The sessions were attended by about 100 performers and crowded audiences, which speaks well for the musical interest of Suffolk County. All who attended will long remember the happy and instructive Convention at Sag Harbor and its able conductor. N. A. F.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at 3 o'clock, P. M., in the Second-avenue Baptist Tabernacle, by Rev. Edward Lothrop, Mr. William George Shaw to Miss Clotilda, youngest daughter of the late James Lane, Esq., all of this City. May they ever be prosperous and happy, is the sincere wish of their friend and humble servant B. B.

☞ New-Orleans and California papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, at St. Thomas' Church, by Rev. Dr. Neville, Mr. Cyrus S. Dresser to Miss Mary P. Perkins, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, Lieut. Alexander S. Webb, U. S. A., to Anna E., eldest daughter of Henry R. Remsen.

At Middlebury, Vt., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Wm. Thos. Webbe, Mr. Henry Hale, of Poughkeepsie, to Miss Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Paris Fletcher, Esq., of Bridgeport, Vt.

At Montrose, Penn., on Tuesday morning, Nov. 27, by Rev. Henry Harris Jessup, Mr. Andrew N. Rookes, (C. E.) of Waymart, Wayne County, Pa., to Miss Mary Elizabeth Seymour, of Montrose.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Walter, Jr., son of Walter Bowne, of Flushing, aged 25 years.

The funeral will take place from the Episcopal Church, Flushing, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 2 o'clock, P. M., The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice. The steamer *Island City* will leave Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock P. M., and returning, leave Flushing at 4 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of scarlet fever, Tunis Morrell, Jr., aged 12 years 2 months and 16 days, son of Tunis and Catharine F. Morrell.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock, at No. 191 West 30th-st., near 7th-av.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of consumption, Mrs. Sarah Ann, wife of W. D. Mangam.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 2½ o'clock. Residence No. 219 Chrystie-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Mary, widow of William Myers, in the 70th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 9½ o'clock, from the residence of her son-in-law, Daniel Geary, No. 155 West 16th-st.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, of jaundice, Anna Maria, wife of George Hall, in the 58th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Friday morning, 30th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further notice from her late residence, No. 55 Stanton-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Isadore Pitot, in the 34th year of his age.

The friends of the deceased, and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 193 West 16th-st., on Thursday, 29th, at 1½ o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, after a short illness, Mrs. Eleanor Hanna, in the 77th year of her age, relict of William Hanna, Sen.

Notice of her funeral will be given in Friday morning's paper.

In this City, on Monday morning, Nov. 26, Hester Wynn, wife of Captain John Webb, of this City, in the 34th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, Nov. 29, at 1 o'clock, from St. John's Chapel, Varick-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, of consumption, Elizabeth C., wife of Andrew G. Dickenson.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 29th inst., from No. 225 Chrystie-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 23, at No. —, Hoyt-st., Mary Alice Bray, aged 4 years. Her remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Clifton, Weehawken, N. J., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, William Brown, youngest son of James and Mary Wiggins, aged 1 year.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, on Friday afternoon, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M.

In Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Nov. 24, John Gilder Esq., formerly of Philadelphia, in the 70th year of his age

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Newport, R. I., on Tuesday, Nov. 27, Richard Hazard, lately of Brooklyn, and of the firm of Crowell & Hazard, New-York, aged 23 years.

At Mystic, Conn., on Sunday evening, Nov. 25, Mrs. Sally Dennison, aged 48 years.

☞ City papers please copy

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Nov. 28.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	s3	89¼	200	Erie Railroad
5,000	Indiana State 5s		81½	300	do
5,000	Virginia 6s		96	100	do
$5,000	do		97	100	do
5,000	do		97	100	do
5,000	do	s30	97	200	do
10,000	do		97	250	do
5,000	Hud. R. R. 1st m.		97	250	do
$1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bds		77½	100	do
50,000	do		77½	100	do
4,000	do		77½	50	do
5,000	do		77½	100	do
5,000	do		77½	100	do
5,000	N. Y. Cen. R. R. bds		90	100	do
5,000	Del. & R. Canal Co. bds		89	100	do
50	Gas Co.		100	100	do
50	Am. Ex. Bank	114		100	do
200	Metropolitan Bank	108½		300	do
14	Bk. of Commerce	110		550	do
50	Canton Co.	s3	20½	200	do
100	do		20½	100	do
50	do	b30	20⅝	300	do
100	Nic. Tran. Co.	c	16½	100	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R
100	Penna. Coal Co.		100	100	do
200	do	b60	100	100	do
15	do		99½	50	do
550	Cumberl'd Coal Co.		23	300	Reading R. R.
200	do	s30	23	300	do
200	do	s60	23	150	do
100	do	c	23½	50	do
100	do	b60	23¾	100	do
200	do	c	23	100	do
200	do	b45	23⅛	100	do
50	Ward Coal Co.	b30	20⅜	100	do
500	Hudson River R.		32	200	do
10	M. So. & N. Ia. R.		95	100	do
275	do		94¼	100	do
100	Panama RR.		105	100	do
200	do	b60	106	300	do
250	Ill Central RR.		95	100	do
50	Gal & Chi RR.	b60	120	27	do
100	Cleve & Tol RR.	b60	74	200	do
10	do		72¾	50	Mich. C. R. R.
900	do		72¾	100	do
100	do	b30	72¾		

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	b60	89¼	200	Erie Railroad
1,000	Indiana State 6s		81¼	200	do
5,000	Tennessee 6s		96	150	do
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R.		78	100	do
50,000	do	b10	78¼	100	do
10,000	do	bsw	78¼	150	do
1,000	do		78⅛	50	do
5,000	do		78¼	100	do
5,000	Erie 2d Mtg. Bds.		91¾	25	do
10	Penn. Coal Co.		100	100	do
50	Penn. Coal Co.	s10	99½	100	do
150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30		50	do
5	do		86½	200	Harlem Railroad
80	do		86¾	200	Mich. S. & N. I. R.
100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s10	73	500	Reading R. R.
100	do		73⅛	100	do
50	do	s60	73⅛	100	do
50	do	b60	73⅛	100	do
100	do		73⅛	100	do
100	do		73⅛	100	do

Wednesday, Nov. 28—P. M.

The Nicaragua steamer *Star of the West* arrived this evening, with an independent mail from San Francisco, to Nov. 5. She brought no Gold, but her letters advise that the regular mail steamer left San Francisco the same day for Panama, with a Gold freight of over $2,000,000.

We are indebted to Messrs. Wells, Fargo & Co., for the following memorandum of the shippers:

Drexel & Co.	$351,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.	337,000
Lucas, Turner & Co.	118,000
Tallant & Wilde	117,000
James Patrick	50,000
D. O. Mills	50,000
Other Shippers, at least	975,000
Total for Panama	$2,000,000

A small portion of this, as usual, will go to England direct from the Isthmus, in the West India and Southampton steamer. The shipment for New-York is a liberal one, and will come in good season for the demands now making on the City for the interior of the country and for Boston. To-day the Government transferred $1,500,000 in Coin from the Sub-Treasury to the Assay Office, in order that no delay be met with by the receivers of California Gold, by sending the bullion to Philadelphia to be minted. The other disbursements at the Sub-Treasury amounted to only $16,916; the receipts, $75,143. The regular balance is reduced, by the foregoing operation, to $5,003,224.

There was less complaint to-day in regard to the closeness of Money, and demand borrowers were supplied at 7 ₱ cent. The discount on paper continues high, 10@12 ₱ cent. on best names, and 15 for fair bills. Sterling closed for the steamer at 108¼@108⅜, with very little business in the forenoon. The steamer sailed at 12 o'clock. She had only $9,000 Specie on freight. Capt. Asa Eldridge took command in place of the veteran Capt. Nye, who retires from his long and eminently fortunate packet service, to enjoy its ample rewards of wealth and good name, in private life. The new master of the *Pacific* was cheered by a large party of friends, as he left the dock, and honored by a salute of 15 guns from the City Light Guard, Capt. Vincent.

The Stock market showed the same unaccountable evidences of weakness in prices, and instability in the movement of operators for a rise which we noticed yesterday. But the heavy decline after the Second Board on Tuesday brought forward a number of outside orders this morning. The sales of Erie and Reading Shares and Illinois Central Bonds were large, and the prices at the close improved full 1 ₱ cent. The Western Road Stocks were generally weak in the forenoon, and Toledo fell off 2⅜ ₱ cent., selling as low as 72⅜; at the close it stood 72⅝@72⅞. State Stocks, with the exception of Virginias, which the bears offered down to 95 ₱ cent., 4 months' option to the seller, were steady and in fair request. Michigan Central closed weak, 96⅜. We stated a few days since that the Hudson River Road, without showing a great gross business quite equal to the full months last year, owing to the active competition for freight and passengers among the river boats, had considerably reduced its operating expenses. The following statement will show the degree of economy introduced into the several departments of expenditure.

EXPENSES AUDITED.

	P. Rolls	Bills.	Repairs	Trans'n
1854.				
August	49,800	74,802	12,854	111,507
September	49,412	73,894	9,089	114,170
October	45,241	64,597	7,420	102,418
Total	144,453	213,288	29,345	328,710
1855.				
August	38,604	50,152	5,274	83,463
September	37,708	44,009	3,988	77,792
October	36,755	85,513	8,079	90,194
Total	113,128	180,674	12,831	249,473

Total three months 1854	$337,741
Total same months 1855	272,803
Expenses economized	$64,938

The report of the Road for the year ending 30th September—the State Railway year—will show that all expenses and the interest upon the whole debt of the Company were earned and paid, leaving a fair sum to contingencies. There is not the remotest probability that, under the present management, the Road will fail to provide the interest upon its entire debt, including the third class of Convertible Bonds now selling so cheap in the market. It is to the credit of the Directors of the Hudson River, who are mostly large and original subscribers to the Stock, that they have never, since the opening of the line, attempted to force dividends, either in cash or scrip.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

New-York, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The fluctuations which our Stock Market has undergone since our last advices, of 19th inst., bear no general character of uniformity. Upon receipt of the telegraphic news by the Liverpool steamer of 12th inst., which was construed favorably, there was a momentary rise, especially on the more speculative Stocks. This advance, however, was not sustained, and many descriptions since then fell below our last week's quotations; whilst, under the influence of a steady demand for some of the Western Railroad Shares, there was a marked rise. Consequently, our to-day's quotations show variously higher and lower prices than those of a week ago. The fact of the entire cessation of Specie export, as well from New-York as from Boston, has not produced any striking change in our Money Market, the general tendency of which, however, has been more easy, although, for the last two days, a brisker demand for Money on call has produced some softness in the Stock Market. In Exchanges on Europe there is less offering, and rates are firmer; principal business on London, from 108 to 108¾; on Paris, 5.20 to 5.22½.

DE COPPET & CO.

P. S.—Since writing the above, the aspect of the Stock Market has changed decidedly; the decline during the day has been checked, and Stocks generally are hearing a firmer tone. A slight upward tendency in European Exchanges is also favorable to this depression, and proves an excessive sensitiveness upon this point.

The Case of James C. Forsyth.

From the Evening Post.

A case of considerable interest, involving a question of right to a large sum of money, has just been tried at the present term of the Supreme District Court, Greene County Circuit, sitting at Catskill.

It will be remembered that a little more than two years since, James C. Forsyth, heretofore a distinguished citizen of Kingston, left without notice to his family and friends in one of the Cunard steamers for Liverpool. While at the Astor House, surrounded by his baggage, ready for his departure, he executed an assignment of his real and personal property to one of his brothers, in which his father, his two brothers, his father-in-law and brother-in-law were preferred creditors. This assignment was transmitted to his brother, who thereupon had the instrument recorded, and entered into possession of the property.

The announcement of his sudden and unexpected departure awakened inquiry among his creditors, when it was ascertained that to a number of banks and banking-houses in this City and along the Hudson River, he has uttered the forged indorsements of his father and father-in-law, both men of wealth, and had thereby obtained money to the amount of nearly, if not quite, $100,000.

The Bank of the Commonwealth, in this City, becoming aware of these facts, and being a creditor to the amount of $10,000, by its Cashier proceeded to Kingston, and notwithstanding the assignment, which on its face appeared legal and regular, sued out an attachment against the property, as that of and absconding debtor.

The Catskill Bank, also a creditor in the amount of $10,000, proceeded by attachment, and was followed by the Merchants' Exchange Bank, and by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., both creditors in large amounts. The Bank of the Commonwealth having perfected judgment and obtained execution, exhausted the personal property, and obtained therefrom an amount nearly sufficient to cancel its judgment. Thereupon the assignee sued the Bank to recover the property. But the Catskill Bank, in order to perfect its own lien, and at once to dispose of the whole matter, filed a bill against the assignee, alleging that the assignment was made with the intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and praying that it might be declared fraudulent and void. The question of fact was sent down to be tried by a jury, and this is the trial alluded to, at which Judge Watson presided.

The defence objected to the admission of any extraneous testimony, contending that the assignment, if fraudulent, must be made to appear so from its face. The Court overruled the objection, and from the evidence adduced, the foregoing facts were elicited—and in addition thereto, it was shown that on the day previous to his having sailed, he obtained of Messrs. Bryne & Hoe, for a certified check on one of our City banks, $5,000 in American gold—that while on the passage he gave in charge of the purser of the vessel a bag of such gold, which was delivered to him on his arrival at Liverpool. It was also shown by the Hon. Judge Parker that he had seen Forsyth in Liverpool on the day of the vessel's arrival there—that he knew him well and conversed with him.

Upon this testimony the plaintiffs submitted their case, contending that the fact of his having carried on with him a portion of his property, while he professed to assign the whole, taken in connection with the other badges of fraud, as elicited in the testimony, was conclusive of an intention to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, and that therefore the instrument was fraudulent and void.

The defence offered testimony in support of the validity of the claims of the creditors preferred in the assignment, and rested their cause.

The jury rendered as their verdict, in answer to the question framed by the Court, whether the assignment of James C. Forsyth was made with intent to hinder, delay and defraud creditors, *that it was.*

The cause was ably argued by Messrs. Sanford of Hudson, and Judge Tremain of Albany, for the plaintiffs, and by Messrs. Hogaboam of Hudson, and Thompson of Poughkeepsie, for the defendants.

Louisville Produce Business,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOV. 22.

From the Louisville Commercial Review.

Tobacco—Since our last, new Tobacco has come in more freely, and the demand is sufficient to sustain the very full prices with which the season opened. The range for inferior to common lugs has been $4 75@$5; for good $5 25@$5 50; leaf $5 50@$7 50, according to quality and condition. It will be observed that these are very full prices, and it is not probable that present high rates will be maintained. This, however, must be decided by future demand.

Old Tobacco is bringing full prices, especially for all that is sweet and in good order. The new Tobacco is generally coming in bad order. The demand is good for all descriptions of Tobacco; we have plenty of buyers in, to pay full prices for all that may come forward.

Hogs—There is more buoyancy than existed at our last. The only transaction of any recent date that has occurred, is a sale yesterday of 1,000 head at 3¾c. from the hooks in Louisville, for December delivery. In Henry, Shelby, Spencer and Bullitt Counties, feeders hold at 5c., with no transactions. Counties above have sold at 4½c., and a large proportion of their Hogs are already sold. If the weather continues favorable all the Hogs now in pens will be slaughtered to-day, but large numbers are now on the road and will arrive early next week, besides the daily arrivals by the Louisville and Frankfort Railroad.

Provisions—The old stock of Cured Meats is nearly exhausted, except in Hams and Mess Pork. The stock of both is light. Small sales of Pork have been made at $19@$20, and Hams at 11½c.@12½c. or plain Canvased and Sugar Cured. The fact that the Hog-slaughtering season has fairly opened has imparted a better feeling in the market, and there is already a brisk inquiry for Cut Meats and the Hog product. Col. E. Webb purchased to-day, for Eastern account, early delivery, 300 tierces No. 1 Lard at 10c., and 200 tierces Prime do. at 10¼c. The same party has large orders on file awaiting the future development of the market. We report the sale of 1,500 tierces No. 1 Lard at 10c., cash on delivery. Also sales of the product of 1,000 Hogs, at terms not public. Also sales of 2,000 Shoulders at 6¼c., and 2,000 Sides at 7¼c., green.

Important to Merchants and Shipowners—Decision in the New-York Court of Appeals.

John Brewer and Jacob Cram, appellants, vs. *Enoch W. Peabody, respondent.*—This was an action brought by the appellants against the respondent under the following circumstances, as found from the evidence in the case, viz.: On the 7th of October, 1850, Brower, on behalf of himself and Cram, made an agreement with Lovett & Co. to sell them fifty casks of pot ashes for $1,657 08, to be paid for, *cash on delivery.* Lovett & Co. were then insolvent, and unable, and did not intend, to pay for them; that immediately after making the agreement, Lovett went to the office of Charles H. Marshall & Co., owners of the ship *Fidelia*, of which the respondent was Master, and which was then up for a voyage to Liverpool, and engaged freight for said casks, in pursuance of the agreement to sell. The appellants sent by their cartman and put on board said ship the casks, and took from the Mate receipts in the usual form of ship's receipt, thirty-eight of which stated them to have been received from said Brower, and as to twelve of the casks, the receipt did not state from whom they were received. The delivery on board was completed on the morning of the 9th of October, 1850, and about 10 or 11 o'clock in the forenoon, the cartman took all the receipts to Brower's office, and laid them on a desk at which Brower was writing; at about the same instant, Lovett entered the office, and stole and carried away said receipts, and in the course of the same day he presented them at the office of the said ship, and procured a bill of lading for the casks in his own name, drew a bill of exchange against the shipment, and assigned the bill of lading to Richard Hasluck, who advanced to him in good faith, upon such security, $1,453 83. The respondent and the owners of the ship, and said Hasluck, all acted in good faith in the said matter, and had no reason to suspect any fraud on the part of Lovett, and had no notice of such fraud until several days after the bill of lading had been delivered, and the money so advanced. Brower's office was at the corner of Water-street and Coenties-slip, and the ship lay at the foot of Beekman-street, and Marshall & Co.'s office was at No. 38 Burling-slip, in this City. Brower, as soon as he discovered the absence of his receipts, went in pursuit of Lovett, and found him on the 11th of October, and then demanded payment of his goods or that he should give them up, which he refused; it was proved that it is the uniform custom among those engaged in the shipping business in this City to deliver bills of lading to any person who produces the ship's receipts, without reference to the names in them, or without indorsement of same, it being regarded by such custom merely as *memoranda* by which to make out the bills of lading, and as acknowledgments that the goods are on board. The cause was referred to Lucius Robinson, Esq., as referee, who reported and found the foregoing facts, and gave judgment against the appellants, on the ground that they must be presumed to have known such custom, and were chargeable with unreasonable negligence in not giving immediate notice to the respondent, or to the owners or agents of the ship, of the taking of the receipts by Lovett.

An appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the judgment was affirmed by Justices Clerke and Roosevelt, (Mitchell, Justice, dissenting,) with costs, from which judgment of affirmance an appeal was taken to the Court of Appeals, and the case argued on the second day of July last, before seven Judges of that Court, and on the 12th day of October last, said judgment was reversed by the whole Court. The following is the opinion of the Court, delivered by

Gardiner, C. J.—There was no delivery of the property, the subject of this suit, to Lovett & Co., the fraudulent purchasers; the terms of the contract were *cash upon delivery*, and there is no allegation or proof that the argument was modified, or changed in the slightest particular, under this agreement, as the finds the fifty barrels of pot ashes were delivered, *not to the purchaser*, but on board the ship which the defendant was master, and receipts taken, as the answer alleges, in the name of the plaintiff.

The answer of Peabody states:

"That the receipts so given contained a statement of the receipt, in good order, from the said John Brower, on board the ship *Fidelia*, of the said fifty casks of pot ashes (describing them by their marks, and in reference to the usage, he avers that the receipts for the goods and merchandise, so delivered on board such ship, are given by the master of the ship or his agent, to the person delivering the same, and that bills of lading are not given to the individuals who have engaged freight therefor, nor to any other person, except on the production or surrender of said receipts to the master or his agent, and upon such production and surrender, bills of lading are forthwith given."

Looking at the acts of the plaintiff in the light of the contract, and the custom thus established, it is manifest there was no intention to deliver the property to Lovett & Co., and that the owners never for an instant parted with the possession of the ashes, but placed them on ship board, in their own names, and took and retained in their custody the evidences of their title, furnished by the defendant, which gave them the absolute control of the property, and bound the ship's master to execute or withhold the bills of lading, according to their direction. To call this a delivery to Lovett & Co., or a general delivery, is a palpable misnomer. Stopping here, we find the property in the ashes unchanged. They were subsequently demanded of the defendant, who refused to recognize the right of the plaintiffs, and disposed of them in Liverpool, by the orders of other persons. The *onus* then devolves upon the defendant to establish a legal right thus to interfere with the property of the plaintiffs, without their consent, and against their own wishes. He relies upon the fact, that the receipts were, on the same day, presented at the office of the owners of the ship by Lovett, who procured a bill of lading in his own name, and in the same sentence the referee also finds that the receipts were *stolen* by Lovett from the office of the plaintiff. The act of Lovett through which the defendant is compelled to make title was a *felony*, for which he could have been indicted, and convicted under the 66th section of the article "of robbery, embezzlement and larceny," 2 R. S. 679. If the custom or usage which lies at the foundation of the defence is valid, the receipts were *property*, "and the value of the commodity affected or transferrable by the instrument, would be deemed the value of the article so stolen." Id. sec. 66. An argument is unnecessary to prove that a title thus derived, cannot be urged to the prejudice of the true owner. The familiar principle is thus stated in Saltus vs. Everett, 20 Wend 275.

"Property in things movable can only pass from the owner by his own act and consent, except in those cases only, when such owner has, to a bona fide purchaser, conferred upon the person from whom the bona fide vendee derives title the apparent right of property as owner, or of disposal as such."

No fact is found or exists in this case to make it an exception to the general rule; the receipts, although recognized as *prima facie* evidence of property in the thing received in those who have them in possession, do not, it is presumed, enter into the purchase, and like bank notes become the property of a bona fide holder.

It is said that *nothing but the receipts were stolen*; the casks were untouched. The defendant converted the property, and this act, apparently unauthorized and tortuous, he justifies under evidence of title taken from the possessing of the owners. It seems to have been forgotten that the plaintiffs are not required to prove a negative, but the defendant must in some way show affirmatively a transfer of the property in bar of the action.

No reliance was placed upon the facts occurring subsequent to the conversion by the felony, by the learned counsel for the respondent. They can have no influence upon the decision. It may be true, as a matter of fact, what the referee seems to have found, as a conclusion of law, that the plaintiffs would have acted more wisely by giving immediate notice to the ship owners, instead of pursuing the thief, and reclaiming their property, but an error in judgment of this sort, if it was one, cannot divest them of their property, or create a title in the defendants. The judgment should be reversed.

Francis Byrne and James W. Gerard argued for appellants, and Ex-Justice S. Beardsley for respondent.

**Movement of

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1311. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...people—not only do they tyrannize over you, but they insult you! They go much further. These insolent Ministers misunderstand so much your intelligence and your character, as actually to believe—so we are informed—that you will kiss the hands which have tyrannized over and insulted you, and that you will earn for yourselves the ridicule and execration of the world by aiding them in snatching from us that liberty of which they have treacherously deprived *yourselves*. * * * * *

In this present Congress, commenced the fifth day of the last month, it has been resolved by a unanimous vote that we consider the violation of your rights by the act which charged the Government of your Province as a violation of our own rights; and that you should be invited to join our Confederation, which has no other object than the complete preservation of the civil and natural rights of all those who form a part of it.'

"Now I am great, Jean Baptiste should say, and it is time to reflect. There is a great difference between the sentiments towards me which Jonathan expresses, in the words I have just recalled, and the sentiments which the representative of John Bull expressed toward me in the discourse he pronounced at Hamilton, amidst the applause of my Tory ministers, the agents of John Bull. I am very much embarrassed. Before fighting to defend John Bull, I want to know positively whether, after the battle, the agents of John Bull will still treat me as a man of inferior character and race. I want to know this, and to have guarantees of it, or I will not fight at all. Thus Jean Baptiste will speak, if John Bull comes to blows with Jonathan; and the press of Jean Baptiste will say that he speaks well."

I fervently trust the occasion will never arise, when it will be necessary for poor Jean Baptiste to put himself through all this dreadful process of ratiocination. E.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE APPROACHING SESSION.

Prospects and Probabilities of the Organization.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Members continue to arrive in large numbers. There is much interest manifested, and considerable excitement among all parties relative to the organization.

The Know-Nothing Caucus to-day fizzled—only about a dozen persons were present, who looked at each other and went to dinner. WHITNEY says its only object was to get acquainted.

The Republicans are holding an informal caucus to-night, which is still in session.

It is now understood that LEWIS D. CAMPBELL will not run for the Speakership, but general opinion has settled on nobody. CULLOM's success for the Clerkship conceded on all sides.

The Republicans are somewhat undecided as to whether it is best to hold a formal caucus, or whether, if held, it shall be based on Anti-Nebraska or on general opposition to the Administration. The fact that there are a number of Democrats disposed to vote with the Republicans, who don't wish to be embarrassed by caucus associations, suggests the expediency of having no formal caucus.

Earnest efforts are making to secure the Republican nomination for BANKS, but his success seems doubtful.

The Democrats are also holding an informal caucus to discuss the expediency of nominating a regular Nebraska ticket. This doubtless will be done, and COBB will get the nomination for Speakership.

It is rumored that the Old-Line Whigs are disposed to fuse with the Democracy, if necessary to defeat the Republicans. Such a union would give 108 votes for COBB, and elect him, should it be found necessary to organize by resolving that a plurality shall elect. This is the game for which the Democracy will probably play.

COBB says that HUMPHREY MARSHALL will be Speaker, which means, if anything, that the Democrats may conclude to aid the Philadelphia Platform Know-Nothings and Old-Line Whigs to elect their man, rather than allow the Anti-Nebraska men to triumph. I have no faith in this story, however.

RICHARDSON says he will not run for the Speakership, which is quite probable, as his party prefer COBB.

For House Printer, there is nothing definite. For the Senate, BEVERLY TUCKER is dead sure, and Judge NICHOLSON ditto. The fact is, there is double dealing by Senators on this point—the two factions cheating each other. Why shouldn't some third party step in and cheat both? S.

The President's Message—Excitement in Regard to the Organization—Candidates—Caucuses—Rumored Death of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The President's Message will be put in the hands of the printer on Saturday. The only difficulty with the President about sending it in advance to the Postmasters of the principal cities, for delivery to the Press as soon as the telegraph shall announce its presentation to Congress, is the anticipated delay in the organization of the House and the possibility of its leaking out before it is presented to Congress. The Agent of the Associated Press had an interview with the President to-day and suggested that the copies to be sent to the principal cities be directed to the Postmaster-General which would prevent the seal being broken until authority is given by a dispatch from the Postmaster-General to do so. The President holds the suggestion under consideration.

Intense excitement exists here in regard to the organization of the House. The Democrats give up all hopes of electing any officers. Mr. FORNEY will be the candidate of the Democrats for Clerk, and Mr. RICHARDSON for Speaker.

General CULLOM, of Tennessee, it is considered sure, will be elected Clerk of the House. It is understood that the Democrats have resolved to vote first and last for the caucus nominees, refusing all coalitions with other parties. The Americans and Whigs calculate also in gaining some recruits from those Democrats who are on the anxious bench.

About twenty of the American Party held an informal meeting this afternoon, for consultation as to the course to be pursued in the election of officers of the House. The Democrats and the Ohio delegation, severally, are holding private meetings to-night, interchanging views on the same subject. The Republicans are still working to concentrate all the opponents of the Administration in a general caucus, for the nomination of officers. Several caucuses will be held on Saturday.

The National Hotel is the scene of considerable excitement. Upwards of a hundred members of Congress have arrived there, and intermingling with them are numberless politicians of every stripe, many of whom are office-seeking.

There is a rumor that Senator DOUGLAS is dead, but it cannot be traced to any reliable source.

Robbery of Registered Letters at the Philadelphia Post-Office—Medal for Capt. Ingraham, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Nov. 29.

A number of registered letters in the Philadelphia Post-Office are missing, and there is quite an excitement among the parties interested and the clerks. Among the letters missing are two mailed by THOMAS BIDDLE & Co., containing a $12,000 coupon of the Pennsylvania State Bonds and $4,500 worth of the Bonds of the Westchester Railroad. Messrs. GAW & MACALLISTER have also lost $2,600 in Bonds of the latter description.

The remains of Baron DE ST. ANDRE, late French Consul in this City, who was killed in the Burlington...

Cathedral Cemetery, in the presence of the brother of the deceased, who recently arrived from France.

A gold medal has been struck at the Philadelphia Mint, after a design furnished by Capt. EASTMAN, of the Army, under the direction of a resolution by Congress, for presentation to Capt. INGRAHAM, and was sent to the President to day. It weighs twenty-seven ounces, costing $600. The face represents the American and Austrian vessels at anchor before Smyrna, and the obverse has the following inscription:

"Presented by the President of the United States to Commander INGRAHAM, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on the 2d of July, 1853."

Governor Reeder in Trenton.

TRENTON, N. J., Thursday, Nov. 29.

Governor REEDER addressed a large meeting here this evening on the advantages of Kansas as an Agricultural country; of the wrongs of freemen in Kansas, and of the prospects of the future of Kansas under fair and proper legislation.

Weather at Albany.

ALBANY, Thursday, Nov. 29—P. M.

There has been a slight fall of snow here to-day. The weather is cold, the thermometer standing at 29° and falling.

Weather at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Nov. 29—9 P. M.

The weather here is pleasant, and moderately cool, but not quite cold enough for overcoats.

From Havana.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The steamship *Isabel* has arrived at this port from Havana, but she brings no news of any importance.

Thanksgiving in Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 29.

The weather here is clear and cold. Thanksgiving has been observed as usual, business being entirely suspended.

AFFAIRS IN HAVANA.

The Wreckers at Nuevitas—How the Difficulty Between England and the United States is Regarded at Havana—Commercial News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

HAVANA, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

We learn incidentally as to the piracy by British subjects upon the American brig *Tribune*, wrecked off Nuevitas, advised to you, that a Spanish brig-of-war drove off the plunderers and captured one or two schooners, which were taken into Nuevitas, and that one of the seamen on board of the wreckers from Nassau had been killed. We have no particulars given of the foray and dispersion, more than above stated. It is said that a British brig-of-war has been ordered here to inquire into the cause of the violence, which has caused the death of a British subject, and it is to be presumed that satisfactory explanation will be rendered.

The news that the war-cloud is not to give forth its lightning against the Republic of the United States has not been quite acceptable to this people—or rather, their rulers—who had hoped, against reasonable probabilities, that Spanish decay might be concealed mid the confusion of the powerful elements that seemed on the verge of strife; and that dear Cuba—the burden and the curse of the nation—would be secure from the affectionate embrace of Brother Jonathan.

Things get no better fast in financial affairs in mother land, according to our last advices. It is expected that the "Spanish Bank" will be ready for business by the opening of the new year, and a better condition for our industry is anticipated. The stock of sugars remaining for shipment is near 35,000 boxes. The prices by last advice have been fully maintained, and something better. The health of the Island is good—many new comers are found in our hotels, looking for gain of health and waste of time. A few business spectators also show themselves.

The Citizen Soldiery.

Not a few parades of the civil and military appeared in the streets, yesterday, on parades and target excursions, eating their Thanksgiving dinners at out-of-town resorts, where they enjoyed themselves in such manner as is usual at target practice. Among these we noticed

The Patterson Guards, numbering 52 muskets, exclusive of officers. They followed SHELTON'S Brass Band.

The "Young America Boys," a company of lads led by the drum and fife, turned out some 80 members.

The Hibbard Guards passed the TIMES Office, with ADKINS' Band. They turned out sixty men.

The Journeymen Barbers, under the command of THOS. G. FLINN, and designated as the Now-a-Days Guard, went to Mott Haven for target practice. They numbered twenty-eight muskets, but were unaccompanied by music.

The Chace Guard, numbering forty-three men, all told, spent a good time at Stryker's Bay, where they contended at target practice for eighteen prizes.

Terrific Explosion of a Locomotive Boiler—Engineer Killed and Fireman Badly Wounded.

On Monday evening, as the passenger train on the Nashua and Worcester Railroad was approaching Hollis, N. H., about six miles from Nashua, the boiler of the engine Clinton exploded. The engineer, SAMUEL GILSON, was found near the place of the accident, his clothes blown off of him, one arm broken, his face terribly cut up and body bruised. He was unconscious, and lived only about three quarters of an hour longer. The fireman, FREDERICK A. JOSS, was found on the top of the tender, his face buried in the wood, and blood streaming from every part of it. He will probably recover. GILSON was a resident of Nashua, and leaves a wife and two small children. His age was not far from thirty, and he had been connected with the Nashua and Worcester Railroad for nearly six years. His body, which was terribly disfigured by the explosion, was carried to Nashua. The cause of the disaster is supposed to be the absence of a sufficient quantity of water in the boiler.

The Manchester *Mirror* says: "So great was the power given them by the explosion, that they run *three-quarters of a mile* before they could be checked, though after the first fright the brakes were stoutly applied. One brakeman was leaning against the rear of the first car, and the sudden jump of the cars pitched him upon the rear car through the door down upon the floor, breaking a lantern in his hand, and separating the passenger cars. The terrific explosion and the sight of the brakeman thrown through the door, filled the passengers in the rear car with terror inexpressible. The force of the explosion seems almost incredible: parts of the boiler weighing 800 pounds were thrown forty rods—bull weighing 80 pounds, thrown 10 rods—a large piece of iron, weighing 175 pounds, thrown 85 rods, close to a dwelling. The momentum of speed throwed everything forward and sideways, nothing back."

Great Fire in Chicago—Immense Destruction of Property.

From the Chicago Tribune, Nov. 27.

About 8 o'clock, yesterday (Monday) afternoon, the cupola of the immense brick warehouse on River-street, owned and occupied by M. O. WALKER, was discovered to be on fire, and the alarm promptly given, but before the engines could reach the scene of destruction, the entire building was in flames, burning with a heat so fierce that it was almost impossible to get within half a square of it. The upper stories contained a large amount of wool, owned by ALLEN VANE, Esq., and the cellar was about half filled with barrels of whisky. The bins for grain were between these, and only partially filled with oats, so that all portions of the building were on fire at the same time, making a grand and fearful sight. The building was erected last year, and was one of the most costly and largest warehouses in the West. In the midst of the excitement and uproar attendant upon the fire, it is, of course, impossible to ascertain the amount of losses and insurance, but we have heard the total of damages variously estimated at from $10,000 to $150,000. The building is valued at from $30,000 to $50,000. The fire is said to have been caused by the friction of the gearing attached to the elevator in the cupola. The books and papers were all saved.

The statistics of New-Hampshire show that there are three thousand three hundred and sixty-one Justices of the Peace in that State.

THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

LETTER FROM JOHN VAN BUREN.

Mr. Van Buren Withdraws His Threat of Going to the Cincinnati Convention, and Offers Inducements to Union in the Democratic Ranks.

To the Editors of the Albany Argus:

GENTLEMEN: You were present as spectators at the proceedings of our State Convention, although members of what is called the "Hard" organization, and I therefore ask a space in your columns to make a statement to the public. As a call has been made for the assembling of the National Democratic Committee at Washington on the 8th of January next, and as the member of that Committee from this State is an intimate and much-valued personal and political friend of mine, who will probably participate in its proceedings, I desire to say that *I shall in no way, directly or indirectly, take part in any of the nominations that are to be made for President and Vice-President prior to the ensuing election.* When I stated recently at Buffalo that I desired to be a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention, I had every reason to believe that I should represent, in part, a united and victorious party, and the result in the County of Erie fully equaled my expectations. The vote in Erie County this year, compared with previous years, stands thus:

	Scott. / Fusion.	Pierce. / Dem.	Hale. / K. N.	Hard.
1852	8025	7033	510	
1854	2119	5953	7713	442
1855	2710	5602	4591	257

I have taken the vote of CLARK and SEYMOUR in 1854, and it thus appears that in a city where Mr. FILLMORE has long resided, and which has been frequently against us, and a county overwhelmingly Whig, (in 1844 by more than 3,000,) we now carry our whole city and county tickets and give to the honest and capable Democrats on our State ticket, in an animated canvass, a sweeping majority. This was the result of a cordial union and a generous forgetfulness of past differences; it was effected not by talking, but by working. I am not vain enough to suppose that my speaking there contributed materially to our success; it is obvious, however, that it did no injury.

The Democratic union that took place there, I hoped, would occur throughout the State, and the course of your paper greatly strengthened this hope. If such union had been effected, the majority of Judge SEWARD but faintly indicates the commanding vote our ticket would have received in this great and patriotic State. Events, however, seem to have indicated a different turn, and to have battled entirely what I thought to have been prudent calculations. I must confess to them; and as it has at no time been my purpose to carry the controversies of Democrats of this State to the door of a convention in another, and to engage in discussions, which, in my judgment, I ought not even to be present at, I shall leave this unwelcome task, if it remains inevitable, to other and abler hands. *In the meantime, I desire to say, that no person and no press has, or will have any authority to commit me to any action the Cincinnati Convention choose to take. If,* as seems to be anticipated, anything should be done there from which a plausible inference can be drawn by any gentleman, that the past or present action of the Democrats of this State, with whom it has always been my pride and pleasure to act, is subjected to reproach, *I shall oppose and use all proper exertions to defeat the nominees of the Convention.* It has been suggested that our Southern friends desire to reopen the Slavery agitation. The Democratic National Conventions in 1844, 1848 and 1852, resolved that this should not be done. Their understanding and agreement was incorporated in the platform of their Convention in 1852, in the following clear and emphatic terms:

Resolved, That the Democratic Party will resist all attempts at renewing, in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the attempt may be made.

In 1844 and 1852 I was a member of the National Democratic Party. In 1848 I was a member of the Democratic Party of New-York, but not of the National Democratic Party. Whenever I have been a member of the National Democratic Party I have scrupulously observed this agreement. I did not even depart from it in all the angry discussions that grew out of the Nebraska bill. Col. CLEMENS saw fit to publish (as he had a right to do) a letter I wrote him in reply to one from him, neither of which was intended for publication. Resolutions in regard to the Nebraska bill were introduced into the General Committee at Tammany Hall, of which I was and am a member. I voted No! on these resolutions, and deprecated their introduction. With those exceptions I challenge any one to show where I have, either by writing or speech, publicly named the Nebraska bill, until the late canvass in this State. I was, as you knew, elected during my absence from this State a member of our State Convention, and attended its deliberations, though not an officer of the body nor on any of its committees. A more able, patriotic, deliberate assembly I never saw in this State. A committee of sixteen highly intelligent and faithful Democrats was appointed by the Chair to report resolutions for the consideration of the Convention. Although divided as to what it was proper to say, the committee seemed unanimous on the declaration that the Convention should speak upon the subject of Slavery. A member of the committee (Mr. SHEPARD) afterwards suggested in the Convention that the whole subject, including the National Administration, should be dropped; and I closed with the suggestion. Mr. SHEPARD, however, upon more mature reflection, withdrew the suggestion. I offered to make a proposition to the same effect, if Mr. SHEPARD would second it, which he declined. An angry discussion then arose which threatened, as you know, to break up the Convention, at a critical period of which I introduced the resolution which passed, and which, I think, you concurred with others in thinking, saved the Convention from a rupture. At all events, emissaries of the Republican clique at the Astor House, who had procured themselves to be substituted as delegates to the Convention, saw and acknowledged this result.

After the Convention adjourned, and its action was assailed by the Washington *Union*, the New-York *Evening Post*, and the Mobile *Register*, the Democrats who had joined the Republican ranks, those who remained with the Hards and those who finally voted with us—I defended that action as well as I was able, but not with sufficient ability to induce our stunned and bewildered Democratic electors to attend the polls and vote. They stayed at home, and it remains to be seen whether we who voted or those who stayed at home exhibited the most sense—as a general thing it is safe not to move in the dark or participate in a clatter, and your New-York Democrat is a reasoning animal. I thought I could see and hear well enough to know where to go; but I have no fault to find with those who thought differently. The result is that those who *know nothing*, or rather who know only enough to drive Mr. SEWARD's gang away from the State Treasury and the Canals, have carried the day. I am thus precise in describing my own action upon the subject of Slavery, because when the subject is open for discussion it is frequently a matter of indifference how the discussion arose. Recognizing as I do the constitutional rights of the slaveholder, as established in the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States, I also recognize their right to ask that the subject should not be discussed unless the discussion tends to some practical result. Their exposed situation makes such a discussion dangerous to them, while with us it can be carried on with the same safety that we investigate any other philosophical or political truth. At this time the force of circumstances has transferred this controversy to other and distant quarters, and it seems to me to be a particularly fortunate time to adhere to the safe and settled policy of the Democratic Party. But as I have already said, I shall take no part in shaping that policy, and I neither invite nor deprecate a discussion of the Slavery question. I recognize the right of the South to open the discussion, and I shall participate in it when it begins.

And now let us turn to our domestic differences. Can the Democrats of New-York unite? If so, they must unite before the National Convention. They cannot unite in or after it. The *Argus* has made a very sensible proposition to effect this, but you see how it is received. The Rochester *Advertiser*, your old associate, now controlled by Know-Nothings, responds to your offer by saying you propose to "hand the State over to JOHN VAN BUREN and his partisans." So far from this, I authorise you to say, that if the Hards and Softs, as they are called, will form a single organization, and send a single delegation to Cincinnati, *I will enter into bonds, with good sureties, not to hold any office, State or National, for ten years from this date*, and so far from considering this a privation or sacrifice, I will make the exemption a good consideration for promising to pay annually for the same period, to the Democratic State Committee, *two hundred and fifty dollars towards the legal expenses of election.* I make this suggestion in entire good faith, and with a sincere desire that it may be accepted, for whatever may become of what is called the National Democracy, and the Presidential election, I am entirely satisfied that the prosperity and honor of the State of New-York depend upon the reunion and restoration to power of its betrayed and insulted, but still brave and *sterling* Democracy. Let us hear from you again on this subject. Yours, truly, JOHN VAN BUREN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1855.

THE SING SING REVOLT.

More Testimony Before the Coroner.

The following is the testimony of Gen. BATTEMAN, Capt. VAN WART, and Dr. BELCHER, in the case of ESSEX, the convict shot at Sing Sing during the rebellion on Wednesday. It corroborates, in all respects, the testimony before the Coroner, which we published exclusively yesterday morning:

GEN. BATTEMAN'S TESTIMONY.

Christopher Batteman, sworn: I am the Agent and Warden of the Sing Sing Prison; I have held that office since Jan. 1, 1855; I have heard the testimony given by Richard Lusle, touching the death of Urben; I fully corroborate his narrative of events occurring after I had reached the quarry; I gave the order to fire, and fired myself; I did not intend to hit Erben the first time that I fired, I hoped to intimidate Urben, and to thus render it unnecessary for me to shoot again; I fired twice; the second time I took aim, but cannot tell whether I hit him or not; I know of no material facts differing from those given by the witness Lusle; when Erben made the assault, I felt convinced in my own mind, that there was a spirit of insubordination among the convicts; there was a disturbance in one of the shops yesterday; it commenced in the foundry; in aiming the second time that I fired, I felt that the preservation of my own life, and the lives of my associates, rendered such a course necessary; I felt that my life was in danger; I did not know the deceased personally; when I arrived at the quarry, I selected him out from the other convicts by the hostile attitude in which he stood; he was advancing towards me, with the crowbar raised over his head, when I fired at him; he was defying the officers of the quarry, and all who were endeavoring to subject him to the rules of the prison; there have, previous to this, been no more complaints from the quarry convicts than from any of the other gangs; it is sometimes customary to send convicts to work in the quarry, as a punishment for trivial offences; the work there is considered more severe than in the shops; Erben had not been put at work in the quarry for any such reason.

CAPTAIN VAN WART'S TESTIMONY.

Edward F. Van Wart sworn: I am principal keeper at the Sing Sing Prison; have been such since the 9th day of last August; for a year previous to that I was a keeper in the Hospital; at a previous period in 1848 and 1849, I was a keeper in the Prison; there has been much excitement among the convicts throughout the Prison towards two of the keepers; the first I noticed of it was yesterday morning; I knew nothing of the particulars until after the difficulty in the foundry, which occurred yesterday; I was then informed that threats had been made by some of the convicts against the life of Adam W. Bird, one of the keepers; about 8½ o'clock this morning, Mr. Lusle, the grocery keeper, sent for me to come up to the grocery; I informed Mr. Batteman, and asked him to accompany me; we both went up, and took one of the guards with us; the messenger who came from Mr. Lusle told me to bring arms with me, as the convict in insubordination was a desperate man; before we reached the quarry I urged Gen. Batteman not to become excited, but to treat the matter coolly; at the bridge we met Mr. Lusle; he then stated to me the difficulty in about the same language as he has repeated them to the Jury; I knew Erben at once; he has been twice punished within the last six weeks; I ordered Erben to come out; he refused, and bid defiance to the officers; I warned him of the great risk he was running, and told him that unless he came up and gave himself up to the officers he would be shot down; he called out for a knife, and then seized a crowbar, when the order was given to shoot; I fired my pistol; the ball went over his head; I did not intend to hit him; I hoped thereby to intimidate him, and bring him to subjection, without taking his life; the rest of the gang appearing inclined to assist him, I thought it a folly to waste any more balls; fired twice; the second time I took deliberate aim, and I think I hit him; he was coming towards me with his crowbar raised, with a determined look; I thought the preservation of my own life required me to kill or disable him; I gave him all the lenity I dared, and repeated warnings; after the death of Erben, Mr. Lusle ordered the men to go to work, and they obeyed; Gen. Batteman addressed them briefly, giving them notice that any further insubordination would be severely punished; Erben did not live more than half a minute after he fell; his last words, after he was shot, was an indistinct curse; he died game; when we first fired, Erben was about eighteen feet from me; the second time he was much nearer; I should not have fired upon Erben if he had not been armed with the crowbar; I anticipated a rebellion when I was required to come to the quarry; I knew there was much excitement, and I felt it necessary that the officers should preserve their coolness; by so doing I thought we should best succeed in bringing the convicts into subjection.

DR. BELCHER'S TESTIMONY.

William N. Belcher, sworn: I am a Physician; I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body of the deceased; I found but one external mark of injury; that was in the upper part of the chest, about three and a half inches below the clavicle and about one and a half inches from the center of the sternum; it was a round hole; on opening the chest, I found the point of the left lobe of the lung pierced—through the pericardium—then through both ventricles of the heart—then through the diaphram into the stomach; I there discovered the ball just under the skin, about three and a half inches to the left of the spine, and one and a half inches below the false rib; the ball followed a direct line from the entrance to the body to where it was found; from the character of the wound, the deceased must have died almost instantly; there was but slight external hæmorrhage, but the left cavities of the chest were almost filled with blood; the body was otherwise in a healthy condition.

Iron and Lead Pipes for Carrying Water.

"A Farmer" wishes to lay down a pipe for conveying water to his house and barns, from a spring half a mile distant, and inquires whether iron pipe is not better and cheaper than that made from lead. He does not state the size of the pipe desired nor the make of the ground in which the pipe is to be laid. We will, however, make a statement or two, which may be of use to him and others.

Relative Cost.—The manufacturer's prices in New-York are about as follows:

For iron pipe, having an interior diameter or bore of ⅜ inch, 10¾ cents per foot; ¾ inch bore, 8 cents per foot; 1 inch bore, 17½ cents per foot; 1¼ inch bore, 26 cents per foot; and for 1½ inch bore, 32 cents per foot. These pipes are made of wrought iron, in pieces 10 to 12 feet in length, and are supplied with coupling screws upon the end of each piece.

For lead pipes of all sizes the charge is now 8¼ cents per pound. Lead is 1 cent per pound higher than a few months since, owing to the great war demand. Lead pipe varies greatly in thickness, thus: a pipe ¾ inch internal diameter is made of the following weights, ¾ lb., ⅞ lb., 1 lb., 1¼ lbs., 1½ lbs. and 2 lbs. per foot. Lead pipe of 1 inch interior diameter is made weighing 1¼ lbs., 1 lbs., 2¼ lbs., 3¼ lbs., 4 lbs. and 4½ lbs. per foot. The lighter weights are too thin for conveying water, being chiefly used for gas pipes in protected situations, within the walls or ceilings of buildings, for example. A lead pipe, 1 inch in diameter, and weighing 2 pounds per foot, the thinnest practicable for conveying water, costs twice 8¼ cents, or 17½ cents per foot, which is just the cost of an iron pipe of the same diameter. A comparison of the above figures shows that lead pipe of any diameter may be selected of such thickness as to exactly equal the cost of iron pipe of the same size.

Relative value of Lead and Iron Pipe.—In all exposed situations, where pipe is liable to bruising, iron is preferable, if there be no serious objection to its use. Iron rusts more readily than lead. This property does not injure it for conveying dry gases or pure water, but spring-water generally contains acids of some kind, which will more rapidly corrode or rust iron than lead. Most of the compounds formed in the corrosion of lead are washed away, while iron-rust is generally insoluble, and there is danger of its filling or clogging iron pipes. The thick reddish "scum" observed upon the surface of many sluggish springs, is the rust of iron washed out from the soil. A soluble sub-oxide is first formed in the soil, which is changed to the insoluble red oxide when it comes to the air. The water conveyed in pipes is generally charged with air, so that this red oxide would be formed within them, especially if there is not a sufficient current of water to keep them clear.

One advantage possessed by iron over lead pipes is, that while the salts formed by the corrosion of lead are poisonous, the salts of iron are comparatively harmless, especially if the water has been for sometime exposed to air.

When carefully laid under ground, lead pipes are far more durable than iron; the former often lasting fifty or a hundred years, while the latter sometimes rust through in five or six years, or less.

Interesting ...

We extract the ... intelligence from the ... St. Louis *Democrat*:

GOV. ... AND HIS ...

The Free-State men of ... in opinion as to the expediency of ... President to remove Gov. ... fear that his Excellency might grant ... the indignant Squatters, and thereby ... cruise of their party by desertions from ... law and (thereby) order factions. ... the Free-State rulers are disposed at ... such desertions. Conservatives, ... law act at defiance by the ... invasion vindicated and their ... over in bands to the Free-State ... son, whose late ... least five hundred Pro-Slavery ... now waiting for ... gression with ... men who have ... ground. ... determination of the people ... the Shawnee ... as a recruiter ...

I paid a ... of it. It ... worth. You ... travel through ... the place ... was ... quarters of a mile ... verted from ... which has ... greatly retarding ... trade. ...

Weston is built ... the side of three ... built of brick; ... steamboat stores, ... the-dip, ... ported by ... and the eastern ...

... organ. ... Charleston, ... Weston—the Methodists, ... sans, Catholics, ... shake. ...

... There ... ten, ... Gen. ... Low. ... nominated ... ing to the ... men of the ... he is either ... canary ... American ... married and has a ...

As to the ... "Platte County ... which Gen. ... most active ... are given. The majority of the ... with told me that it has seriously affected the trade of the town; that the large ... who used to go through it on their way to ... now travel by Indian ... say that it has injured the ... chants only who hold liberal ... on the Slavery question.

For the past six months there has been a great deal of building done in Weston. ... wooden edifices were destroyed by the ... but they have already been replaced by more substantial erections. This part of the city, on the supposition and expressive ... Acre. There was not a solitary ... in Weston at the time of the fire; and what is more ... there is not one yet.

There are about two hundred and fifty ... in Weston, and some three thousand five ... in the county.

... IS A LIAR!—... ...

I met a prominent citizen of Salt Lake City ... at Weston. His name is WILLIAMS. He is ... cipal merchant of the Latter Day Saints, ... I believe, one of the twelve unholy apostles. ... him say that when ... Union, ... He said that he owned a slave; that all of the ... tles did; and that polygamy ... several negroes. This ... ance with previous accounts ... *edly true.* I submit it as a test for ... and Buncombe speeches.

He told me that the accounts of famine in Utah had been enormously exaggerated, and that ... corn enough in their Egypt yet for two years to come.

... IN KANSAS.

Let me say one word of Kansas ... rivers. I have seen more than twenty of ... and its solitary river—the ... dozen different points from its mouth to ... above Topeka, and can speak, ... sonal knowledge concerning them. For ... of navigation they are utterly ... ever sailed up or down one of the ... never will, until boats can sail over ... bars, dry places and against ... currents. No one—even shareholders in ... their banks—ever pretend that the streams can be made navigable; and no experienced river-man would say that the Kansas is worth ... for the purpose of commerce. The ... sas, like that of the Missouri, is ... changing and ever dangerous; while ... not average over two feet in depth at ... a distance of five hundred feet ... of the bottom was rock and the ... a line of steamers would pay well, ... sible capitalist will invest his money in ... boat.

Kansas is destined by Nature to be ... State. The Kansas and its tributaries are ... ful as drains, suppliers of pure water and ... mills. Of course I speak as a capitalist; ... voutly believe that beauty is useful.

THE COUNTRY BETWEEN ...

Between Leavenworth and ... solitary foot of barren land, or an ... rich and arable. There is timber ... used, to fence all the prairie land, ... the squatters. I traveled over ... but did not see more than ... tion, or more than fifty houses ... of Alexandria and Indianola.

How much is already claimed and ... for pre-emption, I am not able to state.

The Delegate from Kansas.

A Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Sun* writes as follows in regard to the prospects of Gov. REEDER, and the principles upon which he ... will have to be decided:

"It is stated that there will be a majority ... in the House, composed of Northern ... exclusively, in favor of admitting ... seat. I doubt this statement. No such ... could be formed without first hearing the ... Then, again, if the precedent in the ... case is to be followed, the 'bona fide' ... be regarded as conclusive evidence of ... the election would be referred back to the people of Kansas. The Jersey case delayed the ... of the House for a month, and the ... the election was referred back to the ... this case there is a general impression ... facts are to decide, that the ... not a majority of legal votes. ... the House will refer the question to the people of the Territory, accompanied by such an ... as will secure a fair expression of the will of the people of the Territory.

It is hoped that the House will determine the question at once, and not keep it there for the ... session, as a subject for wrangling, and for making party capital in view of the Presidential contest. There is no reason why this question should delay the organization of the House.

If either of the delegates from Kansas be admitted to a seat, it will tend greatly to aggravate the asperity of the contending parties in the Territory of Kansas."

The Election in Nebraska.

The Nebraska City *News* contains the result of the recent election in that Territory for Representative to Congress and members of the Territorial Legislature. CHAPMAN and BENNETT were the candidates. CHAPMAN, it is said, was imported from ... to run as the Administration candidate, was ... out by the Territorial office-holders, ... Gov. IZARD, and assisted by all the ... Administration patronage. He had been in the Territory but a few weeks, and ... to doubt that he was sent there by ... Administration, to be elected ... people wouldn't swallow him. All the influences of Executive patronage couldn't elect him.

BENNETT, the successful candidate, was the people's candidate, and is elected by the small majority of sixteen votes. He is a Whig in politics. He did not approve of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, though he is opposed also, now to its restatement.—*St. Louis Paper, 27th.*

OSCAR J. CRAWFORD, a Conductor on the Chicago and Burlington Railroad, is on trial at Chicago, charged with embezzling passage money.

...ERVED.

...CHURCHES.

...ist" at the Firemilic.

...AT THE "METROPOLITAN."

...ews the Germans Kept It.

...ON STREET AND BROOK-PIL.

...ew-York yesterday like a smok... before a hungry boy. The ... may congratulate them... universal conviction that their ... The day was treated all ... and by all religious classes as ... service, and sociality, except ... Catholics, who seldom pay ... other holidays than those that the ...

...New-York City is like a hill of ... best part of it is out of ... bell-ringing, and the service, ... glimpses of fat fowl through the win... by the fire-side, the full ... with luxuries, of the ... in every man's pot," of the rollicking there ... the little folks, of the ... and apples, and ... all the City Homes,—of all ... in the streets see nothing. There ... of the women folks as there is on New-... of loads of toys to the little ... Christmas, no banging of guns ... and roaring of cannon, and fluttering ... is on the Fourth of July. But the ... come running after 10 o'clock, the mar... up at noon, and some of the ... at all. There is a great ... the morning, by the cars and ... of hired teams ... and there are hosts of ... arrived into town in the morn... home again before dinner.

... asserted almost as on Sunday; ... Exchanges keep open doors. The ... is open till ten o'clock, and then no ... is done. The banks are closed.

... out strong; almost every ... usually attends is represented, but she ... had charge of the dinner department, and the boys, if possible, count off. We will briefly indicate how the day was spent at observed of the principal churches.

The Thanksgiving Sermons.

REV. DR. POTTS'.

... discoursed to a pretty good house ... twenty-eighth verse of the 68th Psalm: ... God hath commanded thy strength; ... strengthen, O God, that which Thou hast wrought ... us." In commenting upon this text, he dwelt ... the strength of this Nation and the growth of it,—and enforced the duty of earnest and effective ... in the cause of Benevolence, as the best ... of showing gratitude to the Giver of all these ... A collection was taken up for the Chil... Aid Society.

DR. A. D. SMITH.

... SMITH discoursed to a good Sabbath-... audience upon the "Christian Influence ... Life," an unusually interesting and sug... exposition of this prolific theme. The text ... from 1 Corinthians, xv 31. The music—always ... and peculiarly appropriate and expressly ... for the occasion.

DR. PARKER'S.

... PARKER in the Fourth-avenue Presby... Church was assisted in the exercises of the ... by Rev. Elmer Ames, who is soon to sail to ... as a Missionary. Dr. PARKER took as the ... of the vii. chapter of Deut., "When thou ... eaten and art full, then thou shalt bless the ... thy God, for the good land which he hath ... thee." The discourse was such an one as ... would be suggested by the text. The at... was large.

THE SIXTH CHURCH.

At the "Brick Church," corner of Nassau and ... streets, the Pastor, Rev. Dr. SPRING, preached from the 5th verse of the 107th Psalm—"That men would praise the Lord for his goodness ... for his wonderful works to the children of men." The attendance was as large as usual on ...

REV. DR. ADAMS.

During his observations upon an extended selection ... the Prophecy of Nehemiah, Dr. ADAMS de... ... elaborate discourse in his church, in ... Square, touching chiefly upon the duties ... responsibilities of *Ministers*. It is the province ... if it speaks at all, to speak freely to ... of men. The influence of the preacher in ... is on record. He has intermingled his de... with the fulminations of the State. He ... his part in governing mankind. In these ... when men govern themselves, the rule is re... The minister who attempts the task that ... undertaken by his predecessor is asked for his ... If there was ever a time when good sound ... is needed, when a banishment of the ... of party spirit from the pulpit is essential, ... the truth, pure and fresh, is called for, that ... is now. Bitter words, angry reflections, are ... the province of the preacher. The best politi... news is he who is the best Christian. The ... of the United States, according to Dr. ADAMS' ... are as a class eminently patriotic: well ... in the history of their country, their hearts ... with the memory of its origin and in the fore... of its destiny: they are jealous for its ... and thoroughly patriotic. Unlike the Clergy of ... Europe, their ideas run in nowise coun... the current of the public sentiment. Coming ... with the mass of the public, they exercise ... influence. Entering for the accomplish... of ... work, they are hoping for the advent ... when the wearied toiler may ... when our sons shall be as ... our daughters as corner-... polished after the similitude of a palace. ... in a thankful mood, and so was his ... ; while the ... was very large, very re... and remarkably attractive.

... Preaching from the 12th, 13th and 14th verses of the 116th Psalm, "What shall I render unto the Lord for all his benefits," &c., Dr. CAMPBELL, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church in Spring-street, spoke to his congregation of the benefits which the year had conferred upon them, reviewed the remark this ... of the United States, and exhorted his ... to return thanks for the blessings of life, ... which they enjoy. The Doctor ... the fact that the country had been settled ... the best of the European races. ... for the work that we are here to accom... The Union, stretching from Maine to the ... Atlantic to the Pacific, grown from three ... to twenty or thirty millions, offers ... the grandest character. A century ... another three to four hundred mil... The blessings of the American people upon ... civilization was touched upon—the ... particularly considered, and ... was awakened, in view of ... held upon us, that our pastors ... our credit unbroken, ... respected, our ... our national con... from the corruption ... are to resist the ... will do well to ... from forming a home in our chapel spa... our Bible, or our ... Campbell, ... people make a morning ... for the poor, ... with a thousand ...

DR. HAWKS.

In consequence of the illness of the Rector of Calvary, Rev. Mr. ROBBINS, Assistant Minister of the Church, officiated. He preached a plain, practical sermon, short and to the point. The offertory was taken up as usual.

REV. DR. ANTHON.

Rev. Dr. ANTHON's sermon at St. Mark's Church ... have been preached from the same text, as ... collections were then in their debt. The attend... ... was quite as good as on the Sabbath,—the ... ... from two points of view—... calling to remembrance God's benefits towards ... and, the resolution of the Psalmist in refer... to them: "I will take the cup of salvation ... call upon the name of the Lord." In dwelling ... the development of the element of civil and ... liberty, which has been introduced into ... Dr. ANTHON found cause of congrat... ... the fact that the country had been settled ... the best of the European races. ... for the work that we are here to accom... The Union, stretching from Maine to the ... Pacific, grown from three ... to twenty or thirty millions, offers ... the grandest character. A century ... another three to four hundred mil...

GRACE CHURCH.

Grace Church was a trifle over half filled. Dr. TAYLOR, the officiating Rector, preached a short but pointed and efficient discourse from the 65th verse of the xxii. Psalm—"For the kingdom is the Lord's and he is the Governor among the nations." He made prominent the idea of a universal Providence, as taught by nature and revelation. He dwelt upon the leading grounds for present and special thanksgiving, the freedom of our government from war, and of our freedom from pestilence, upon the rich and abundant harvests of the past year; and, as a blessing crowning all, the gift of a living and operating Christianity.

MARKET-STREET CHURCH.

Rev. T. L. CUYLER preached to a large congregation in his (the Market-street Church) on national sins and national mercies. The text was, Proverbs xiv, 34—"Righteousness exalteth a nation, but sin is a reproach to any people." The sermon was eloquent and impressive. We give a single brick from its structure—a brick a little battered by our trowel too:

"*I am a Roman citizen*, was once a man's highest boast and coveted distinction. On from the marbles of the Forum the whole city drew out towards the open way. First came the trophies of victory stained with human blood; then the conquered host, with down-cast heads and shame-stricken faces; then the victors and trumpeters crowned with gold. Next, proudly eminent, rode the victorious, general, with an ivory sceptre in his hand, a purple robe about his shoulders, and a green laurel entwined around his temples. As the long line of war-worn veterans treads along, the spectator's soul swells with pride, when he feels, 'I am a Roman citizen. Mine too is the victory. These are all my spoils of triumph.' But with a truer and more Christian exultation may we, on such a day as this, pour out our purer song of gratulation. As the silvery music of ten thousand church-bells calls in to worship God—as the white cloud of grateful praise floats upwards from ten thousand altars, our full voices may cry out, 'Bless the Lord, oh! our souls.' For when we remember where we are and who we are; when we recall the Pilgrim's baptism of storm and suffering on forefathers' rock, and the outcome of that 'fight of affliction' they endured for us; when we reflect what God hath wrought for us, and may yet work through us for earth's darkened nations, may not each man here cry out with throbbing heart, I AM AN AMERICAN CITIZEN?"

CHURCH ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE.

Rev. Dr. HUTTON took as his text, Eph. v., 20: "Giving thanks always for all things unto God and the Father, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ." The nature and propriety of a special Thanksgiving day was dwelt upon. The Rev. Orator alluded to the songs of gratulation in Britain and France for the victories before Sebastopol. Our "*Te Deum*" is not associated with the groans of the dying or the wail of the widow; we thank God for the beautiful sunlight, for recurring seasons of seed-time, and an abundant harvest; for profound and growing prosperity, at no period of our history so obvious as at the present moment. After descanting some time on this pleasing theme in impassioned and graceful language, the preacher alluded forcibly to the *obligations* which arose out of the goodness of that beneficent Being upon whom we are all dependent.

DR. MUHLENBURGH'S.

Dr. MUHLENBURGH'S Church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Twentieth-street, was densely crowded. After the customary preliminary exercises usual to Thanksgiving, the Rev. Dr. delivered a lengthy and energetic discourse from Psalm xxiii, 5—"My cup runneth over." The bountiful harvests and general prosperity crowning the past year were spoken of as most worthy grounds for a national *Te Deum*. He dwelt on the appropriateness of the observance of Thanksgiving in every State on the same day. A whole nation simultaneously offering up to high Heaven ascriptions of adoration and thanksgiving was a sublime and holy spectacle. Thanksgiving, to acquire a substantial character, he exhorted in conclusion, should be accompanied by almsgiving. Terminating the exercises, a collection for benevolent purposes was taken up.

At the Lafayette-place Church DR. CHAMBERS preached. After service the Sabbath School of this Church had its Anniversary, which heretofore has been held on Christmas. The lads made speeches and sung, and DR. DEWITT addressed them.

THE BAPTIST CHURCHES.

At the Cannon-street Baptist Church, the congregations of the Sixth and Stanton-street Churches met in union. The sermon was preached by Rev. Joseph BANVARD from the xcii Psalm, 1st verse: "Blessed is the man that walketh not in the counsel of the ungodly, nor standeth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth in the seat of the scornful." A full house.

With the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, the congregations of the Oliver-street Branch Church, Rev. Mr. BUCKLAND, and Seamen's Bethel, Rev. Mr. STEWARD, united. The pastors of the several churches took part in the exercises, and the sermon was preached by Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, from the words, "On the last day—the great day of the feast—Jesus stood and cried, Let him that thirsteth come unto me." He spoke with a view to show how the feast of the Israelites were the types of the days of Thanksgiving among Christian people.

Rev. Dr. LATHROP had the Baptist Tabernacle (on Second-avenue) pretty well filled. He discoursed on the text, "Happy is that people that is in such a case." Psalms cxliv., 15th. The sermon well matched the text. Among the distinguished strangers present we noticed ex-Mayor PEASE of Albany.

A number of Baptist congregations united in morning service at the South Baptist Church in Hammond-street, where Rev. A. D. GILLETTE preached.

The congregation of the Oliver-street Baptist Church met and held a devotional prayer meeting, which was largely attended. Rev. Mr. BANVARD (pastor) presided, and conducted the exercises, which were of a character highly interesting, and in which quite a number of those present participated.

DR. CHAPIN'S.

No services were had at the Fourth Universalist Church, the pastor, Rev. Dr. CHAPIN, being absent from the City, and his return not being expected until Saturday next.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.

Rev. Dr. CHEEVER evidently thought there was more occasion for fear than for thanksgiving. He took occasion to preach an exclusively Anti-Slavery sermon. His text was, Proverbs, xxix, 14—"The King that faithfully judgeth the poor, his throne shall be established forever."

THE UNITARIAN CHURCHES.

The congregations of DRS. OSGOOD and BELLOWS united and met in the Church of the Messiah, where Dr. OSGOOD preached a capital sermon. He had collected a host of statistics about our grain crops and the gold crops of California, which he set over in array against each other much to the surprise of his crowded auditory, who came away with much larger notions of the value of wheat, and oats, and corn, and shrivelled ones of the yellow metal. The singing here, we notice, has experienced a change. Last year they paid $2,200 for their music, and had a good deal of the highfalutin church operatic sort; this year, as a matter of taste there, they go in for a staid-or style—calling upon the congregation to unite, and singing principally, in consequence, the old and easy tunes that prevailed a dozen or twenty years ago. For the assistance rendered by the choir they pay $1,000 a year. Mr. Osgood's sermon, yesterday, was worth more than the proportion of his $6,000 salary naturally allotted for the day.

The Jews.

The Jews limited their Thanksgiving duties mostly to eating hearty dinners and returning thanks in private. Service, however, was had by the congregation Shaarai Tephilla, in Wooster-street, in the afternoon, and an eloquent discourse was delivered by the Rabbi, Rev. S. M. ISAACS. Rev. Dr. RAPHALL preached also, in his Synagogue. In the course of his remarks he took occasion to remark that, Chazan, who, in his proclamation, invited all only as patriots and Christians, to keep Thanksgiving; and to commend Mayor WOOD, who invited all the people, which term includes some Jews.

The Roman Catholics.

In the Catholic churches there were no services on Thanksgiving Day, except the usual morning and evening prayers. We suppose it is hardly according to Catholic polity to hold worship at the recommendation of a Protestant Government. And besides, in view of the recent Know-Nothing victory, they probably labored under the idea that they did not have much to be thankful for.

The German Protestants.

There were services on Thanksgiving morning in almost all the German Protestant Churches, and the congregations in attendance were very large. At the Evangelical Lutheran (St. Matthew's) Church in Walker-street, near Broadway, Rev. Dr. SCHMUCKER (who has been the excellent pastor for nearly twenty years,) delivered an eloquent discourse on the uncertainty of earthly matters, and our duty of being prepared to meet God at all times, taking for his text the parable of the rich man, whose ground brought forth plentifully, (Luke xii, 16—21.) This church is very flourishing, and has already, besides aiding many feeble bodies, sent out one or two independent congregations. At one of these (St. Marcus), in Sixth-street, there was service, and the pastor, Rev. Mr. HILD, officiated. In the church, corner of Sixth-avenue and Fifteenth-street, Rev. Mr. GUENTHNER, the eldest Lutheran clergyman in the city delivered a discourse.

How the Germans Enjoyed Thanksgiving.

In the pleasant little city of Weimar (where the great SCHILLER and GOETHE passed a part of their lives) there is a curious story extant of a certain minister who officiated in one of the churches at afternoon service. It seems the congregation who came to hear this gentleman were much annoyed by loud noises in the garden of the dwelling next door, and the indignant dominee, having put guards on watch, found to his great astonishment and disgust that it was his predecessor of the morning amusing himself with a solitary game of ten-pins! Whether this story be true or not (and we firmly believe in it) it, at least, gives a good idea of the way in which Sunday is celebrated by the Germans. In the morning they go to church, but the afternoon and evening are given up to amusement and recreation. When they come to this country, they, of course, look upon Thanksgiving Day in a similar light, only, probably, there is less church-going and more amusement. And some of the Teutons, who have become so entirely Yankeeized as to care for nought but the "almighty dollar," don't celebrate it at all, but stick to their work all the day long.

Yesterday, being a fine day, the morning services at the various German Churches in this and the surrounding cities, were well attended. At the St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in Walker-street, the oldest and most flourishing of the Protestant Churches, an eloquent sermon was preached by the pastor, Dr. STOHLMAN, and after service, the numerous congregation joined the many who had not been to church, and devoted the rest of the day to innocent amusements. After taking their dinners, (turkey and all,) many of the families proceeded to different lager bier saloons, at many of which there was fine music during the afternoon. At some there was only a singer, who, accompanied by a piano, a guitar, or perhaps dressed in Tyrolean costume and playing on the *zither*, sang sentimental songs till his audience cried and then went off on another strain, so irresistibly funny that every one who heard it was soon roaring with laughter. And then they drank down their coffee or their bier, and called for another *tasse* or another *seidel*, and gave little *Hans*, who had put his soldier's cap on, or *Gertchen*, with her doll-baby, a sip, and listened to the next song. At other places again the music was instrumental, varying from a piano to a fine orchestra, which played overtures, pot pouris, waltzes, and other entertaining music. And as the evening advanced, the tables were shoved to the side of the room, and before long the younger portion of the company were busy in the "dizzy mazes of the merry dance." And young and handsome *Fritz* put his big arm around the neat little waist of his charming *Martchen*, and how they whirled and whirled around the room! And then, when they really couldn't dance any more they sat down in a corner, and *Fritz* drank his bier and *Martchen* her sugar-water, and before long he asked what she was thinking of, and she blushingly told him it was no matter; and then he asked her if it was not of him, and she, blushing still more, told him to "go away;" and then our attention was called in another direction, for big *Karl Bummler* had fallen down while dancing with the widow *Schultz*, and the whole company is merry with laughter. And when we turn again to *Fritz* and *Martchen*,—their hands are clasped, and before long he whispers in our ear how happy he is. He is a nice young fellow, a hard working mechanic, and well deserves the pretty "bride" (as the Germans call girls when they are affianced) he has this evening won.

Others of our German friends went to the German theatre in the Bowery where an amusing piece in which PETER the Great, of Russia, played a prominent part, was given to a crowded and enthusiastic house. In North William-street, also, there is a little theatre connected with a large bier saloon, in which there were songs, and vaudevilles, and little ballets, to the great delight of the audience. And next door there was a grand concert, at which we heard the music finely given. And both of these entertainments were perfectly free to the public, and "bier only four cents a seidel."

But what the Germans are most fond of, the season of the year prevented; or else they would have gone to Staten Island, to New Jersey, or anywhere in the country, and while father sat beneath a tree and smoked his pipe, and mother sat by him and was busy with her knitting, the children would have run around and played in the field, and have gathered enough fresh air to have lasted them some time in their cramped up rooms in town. But it was too cold for that, and so they enjoyed themselves as we have said.

But this was not all that happened yesterday. For on this same Thanksgiving morning, whilst the Christians throughout many States were praising God on high, and while many one unused to prayer breathed forth his silent thanks to the Almighty disposer of events, we were the and witnesses of another and far different scene. On a lowly bed in a Lack attic of a tenant house in the Eleventh Ward lay the earthly shroud of a young woman, yet lovely, in spite of hardships, suffering and death itself. But who would have recognized in these pale, care-worn features the beautiful countenance of the young Countess G——s, who not more than two or three years ago was the reigning belle of one of the German Courts. But it was indeed she who was borne yesterday to the cold grave. Her history is so sad and brief that we will narrate it to our readers.

Young FRANZ LEHNAU was the son of a respectable though not noble family in northern Germany, and having studied agriculture both scientifically and practically, became about the year 1852 the manager of the large estate of the Count G——s, a wealthy German nobleman, who resided during the Winter at Court, where he held some office, and passed the Summer at his family mansion. His daughter EMMA was his only child, and having besides her wealth both beauty and accomplishments, was considered a great "match" by the young nobles of the Court. In the Summer of 1853 she first saw her father's new *verwal er*, and as he was strikingly handsome, and she, a gay, thoughtless girl, had nothing else to pass her time, she conceived the idea of inspiring him with an affection for her. Happy would it have been for both had she not done so, for it was not long before she loved him even more ardently than he did her. But so it was, and the separation during the Winter only increased their mutual passion. They both knew well that the old Count would never give his consent to a marriage between them, and consequently their love was kept a profound secret. But to abort our story, they were privately united last Fall, and then announced their union to the Count. His rage knew no bounds, and forgetting all a father's love, he ordered them to leave his sight forever. Their proud spirit would submit to no further entreaties, and gathering all his little property—a few thousand dollars—FRANZ LEHNAU and his young wife embarked for America, the land of hope to the unfortunate and the oppressed, and last June arrived at this port. Here, unluckily, an old friend on whom he relied, being out of town, he fell into the hands of some of the Greenwich-street fiends, who managed to sell him a farm in Wisconsin for almost the whole of his property. When he arrived at his new possession, he found his little worthless, and was obliged to retrace his weary steps to try to recover at least part of his money. On the road his wife was prematurely confined, and was delivered of a dead child. She did not see God's wisdom then, but often since has she thanked the Almighty. It is needless to say that his efforts to recover his property were in vain—the swindlers had decamped. With a broken heart, and his bodily health impaired, he searched for some employment, but could find none. Everywhere were his endeavors in vain. At last his spirit gave way, and he was released from all earthly trouble about two months ago.

In searching for another poor German family, about four weeks since, we accidentally discovered the wife, then also languishing on a bed of sickness. Having heard of the marriage from a friend in Germany, we were told her after history by her own lips. She was then already too far gone to be saved; but by the efforts of a few kind friends, we managed to make her last days in a measure comfortable. The poor Germans living in the house, though themselves in great want, were most kind and constant in their attentions. The women nursed her, the men went for medicine, the children caused their noise while near her room. At last, this week she died. She left a parting message for her proud father, which will be sent him. And may we not hope, that when the death of his only and once beloved daughter, far away among strangers, in a strange land, is announced to him, it will lead him to repent of his cruelty and be such the forgiveness of the Almighty! It is a sad but true tale, and a sad experience at one in this mighty mausoleum of human hearts.

And such was our Thanksgiving among the Germans. We were present at scenes of poverty and misery of sorrow, and grief, where the sad hearts of the children pined for all divine worship that were denied, and the death of their father and mother, and such scenes as these were not confined to the poor alone, but were found among the rich and well to do. Many a heart was sad on this day, and many a one thought of the dear ones left behind in the Fatherland, and many a one wished that he had never left his home.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

...ROSE CLARK. ... 1 vol. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

...ion of this novel. ... may do,—she does not in... The newspaper sketches were ... generally very free ... Collected into a volume, they sold—from ... of their previous popularity as separate ... Then came Rose Clark, not particular... well written and showing a want of constructive ... but eagerly sought after, because it was believed that the authoress had amicably cattrised her father and brother in its pages. We next heard, with confirmation by solemn affidavit, that FANNY FERN was to write a continuous story for a weekly newspaper, at any length she pleased, at the rate of $100 a column; whether she did write any such story, or why she did not, we, in common with the rest of mankind, are wholly ignorant. But here is a substantial volume of over 400 pages, and this is meant, no doubt, to show whether FANNY FERN can or cannot write a readable novel. She has not hit the white.

In the first place, *Rose Clark* contains a superfluity of painful incident and passages so exaggerated as to be extremely unnatural. The afflictions and persecution of children in the orphan asylum, with the cruel hard heartedness of the matron, may have found prototypes, in a very few instances, in real life, but a novelist has no right, taking the exception for the practice, to represent the ill conduct of the few as that of the many. So, too, with Aunt Dolly. There may have been such an unnatural female—for monsters do sometimes appear—but it is wretched taste to draw a full length portrait of her, and try to pass it off as that of an ordinary member of society. Just as well might a being with distorted limbs be presented as an average sample of ordinary humanity. We know not how to describe her. In her chrysalis state she is most disgusting, in her butterfly existence, as a married woman, most unreal. There is another character, Gertrude, whose adventures occupy a large portion of the volume, who is also anything but akin to reality. There is a strong-minded woman—"drawn mild"—a victim, of course, to marital tyranny, self-boasted as the incarnation of purity, but, while telling her story to a female friend, using such suggestive language as this, "Which days he (the husband) passed without speaking to me, and yet, at the same time, no inmate of a harem was ever more slavishly subject to the gross appetite of her master." This high-bred Gertrude is made to speak of a child as "this little piece of quicksilver *squirming* around her," and the use of this word is not a mere slip of the pen, for we have it more than once. The wit (and delicacy) of the book may be judged from a description of a "pompous city autocrat, all dignity and shirt collar, following his abdomen and the waiter."

The heroine, Rose, is the only character in the book at all real. There is a vast amount of exaggeration in the continued sketch of her, but she is rather interesting, notwithstanding.

As for the actual story—it is nothing. Devoid of probability in its main points, it winds up in an improbable manner also.

FANNY FERN apparently thinks it proper to wind up a chapter, every now and then, with a solemn injunction or a burst of religious enthusiasm. In this she reminds us of Miss EDGEWORTH'S Irish postilion, who, whether he had performed the journey rapidly or slowly, always made it a rule, with true post-boy pride, in "keeping a gallop for the avenue."

Rose Clark does not appear destined (or qualified) for a long-lived popularity. It may be looked at with interest, as the last production of a female who has made herself pretty well known; but we suspect that few (unless compelled to it, as we have been, by the exaction of duty) will have the patience to give it a thorough reading from cover to cover. It is a failure.

A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By JOHN BONNER. 2 vols. 16mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Some men think, and not unwisely, that among the first acquirements of youth should be a full knowledge of the history and geography of their native land. The volumes before us, unpretending and valuable, have been written for the express purpose of giving to "Young America," female as well as male, a reliable, and easily-to-be-understood account of its national history, down to the present time. This it does, and does remarkably well. We predict that this work will immediately take permanent station, as a class-book, in public and private education. No loftier destiny need an author desire than to write for the young, and feel that, by the manner in which you have communicated knowledge, those who study your work are spared mental and bodily pain.

Mr. BONNER says that the idea of writing the story of the United States in the language of children was suggested by *Dickens' Child's History of England*, "a work so beautiful, so manly, and so true, that by the great Englishman had written nothing else he could not pass out of mind." We think that, while rendering due honor to DICKENS, he commits injustice to himself. For this book is not *particularly* "in the language of children." Quite true it is that it is as intelligible as if intended for children only—two-thirds of the authors of the day seeming to imagine (one might fancy, from their writing) that the better informed the audience, the more obscure should be the utterance of the author. We assure the "children of a larger growth" who may take up this book, with a "to read or not to read" dubiety, that Mr. BONNER has carefully eschewed all temptation to write down to the level of the uncultured and immature minds. He writes with freedom and force, avoiding verbosity and pedantry, and a child of five or a man of seventy can alike understand his meaning.

In point of style, and some other characteristics, this book reminds us of perhaps the only truly popular school-book in the world,—*Goldsmith's History of England*. Without pretence of any sort, it told the story so well, that children have read the book for the mere pleasure its perusal afforded them. The transparent style of Mr. BONNER'S history ought to be extremely attractive to youth.

This history commences, as it ought, with an account of America before the discovery by COLUMBUS, and a sketch of the proceedings of the Spaniards, and carries the reader, in two chapters, down to the landing from the *Mayflower*, which is very graphically described. Then follows a history of the leading incidents antecedent to the Declaration of Independence. The narrative of the causes of that national act is more especially full and lucid. The first volume commences with WASHINGTON'S assumption of military rule, as Commander-in-Chief. The whole events of the Revolutionary War are clearly and succinctly told, in the early part of the second volume,—the remainder is devoted to the history of the country since. It is impartially related, with an occasional outbreak of good-humored satire. Children will delight in the easy, familiar manner in which Mr. BONNER supplies them with information.

Now and then, in a few words, he sketches character—just as an artist will take a likeness with a few touches of the pencil. For example, this is his brief but fitting and happy tribute to WASHINGTON: "Many men," says he, "have led more eventful lives; there are many whose career is a livelier and pleasanter story; but not one can be named who possessed in so high a degree those crowning virtues of humanity—truth, honor, constancy, love of country, self-denial." JEFFERSON is noted as "a thorough republican, a true lover of humanity, and a wonderfully sagacious man."

The account of the last war with England is somewhat *in extenso*, but not more so than the importance of the subject required. The Canadian quarrel of 1837-8 is also given in considerable detail. The book closes with Mr. FRANKLIN PIERCE becoming President.

We have stated on what grounds we believe this *Child's History of the United States* is well adapted as a text-box for the education of youth in this country. The simplicity of its diction, the transparent clearness of its expression, and what we may call the picturesqueness of its narrative eminently qualify it for that purpose. The importance and interest of the subject have inspired the author. His duty was "to recount how a few struggling bands of poor wanderers, seeking a country living on the wild sea-coast of America, have grown to be one of the greatest nations of the world." Truthfully does Mr. BONNER add that "No other people, since the world began, ever grew out of so small a beginning to so towering a height of power and prosperity in so short a time." They feared God, they obeyed the laws, they insisted on obtaining freedom for themselves and their descendants, and the...

...moral may profitably be carried into private life. It is one of the most important lessons...

For those, increasingly ignorant of the history of their land, while they endeavor, may peruse these volumes with advantage. The outlines of American history are condensed and contained in these pages. A few hours' study of such a guide will give them fuller and better arranged information than can be had, with laborious industry, by passing through the vast extent of history, written on the expansion plan. The lamentable ignorance so often observed in foreigners, as respects this country and its institutions, can readily be removed by such a work as this.

MOLLY AND KITTY, OR PEASANT LIFE IN IRELAND; with other tales. Translated from the German. Boston: CROSBY, NICHOLS & Co.

The reader who wishes to be amused ought procure this volume, by all means. Nothing like it has been published for a long time. The principal story is a German account of Peasant Life in Ireland, the most unlike portrait we ever saw. The very frontispiece, (in handsome chromo-lithography) is worth the cost of the book. It represents a brace of Irish Peasants, as seen through German spectacles. There is a lad, with a "wide-awake," ornamented with Shamrock, upon his head. His curls daintily cluster down his neck. His attire consists of a blue cloak, lined with scarlet, loosely tied so as to display his handsome neck—a brown doublet, surmounted with a falling linen collar of snowy whiteness—dark blue unmentionables, tied at the knees with flowing ribbons—sky-blue stockings and Clarence boots. A shepherd's crook daintily reclines against his shoulder, and this unique young Irish Peasant is further depicted as playing, with immense intensity, upon a handsome clarionet. At his feet reposes an animal, (apparently a cross between a bull-dog and a lion,) who is presumed, we suppose, to act as guardian over an adjacent flock of sheep. There also is a female peasant, attired in a white basque and brick-colored gown, who wears her hair in thick ringlets, and is doing the picturesque, by encircling the neck of a pet lamb with a wreath of intermingled roses and Shamrock!

The letter-press descriptions of Ireland and the Irish, and the specimens of dialogue, are in fine keeping with this pictorial version of Irish peasantry. Molly, the heroine, is a young girl who does the amiable and the exemplary upon a large scale. She has a blind sister named Kitty, and a poverty-oppressed father, who answers to the name of O'Neil, and is turned out of his hut for non-payment of rent. The family take refuge in a cave, at the mouth of which, one day, (by one of the coincidences which we meet often on the stage, but seldom in real life,) the cruel landlord is thrown from his horse, wounded, and cared for, and, turning out to be O'Neil's father-in-law and Molly's grandfather, takes them all home, where a young Doctor performs an operation by which Kitty's sight is restored, whereupon Molly, in lieu of a fee, bestows her own heart and hand upon him. In the words of the nursery tale, "If they did not live happy, that you and I may."

Molly is represented (page 5) as wearing a frock so dilapidated that her "dazzling white skin glitters through the holes in the coarse, dark, worn garment." But, in a picture which shows her discovering her wounded grandfather lying on the ground, we have her with a yellow kerchief on her head, a scarlet scarf round her neck, a handsome white jacket, a short petticoat of brown merino, a gay plaid dress, red stockings, and natty gaiters. Had the artist read the book before illustrating it he might have made his pictures in better keeping with the text, but we should have lost those fancy sketches of Irish peasantry as they are—not.

The dialogue corresponds in some degree with the illustrations. The girls and their father are in the lowest condition of life, poor and ignorant, but they talk, one and all, in fine dictionary language, and contemptuously ignore the Irish *patois*, commonly called "the brogue." O'Neil says of his deceased wife:

"She joyfully offered up to me comfort and wealth; through all the bitter renunciations which our poverty forced upon us, her spirit remained unbroken; and even when her eye grew dim with the gathering mists of death, the last breath which escaped from her pale lips was still fraught with blessings, with consolation, with undying love for me."

Molly and Kitty speak in the same high-falutin style, which may sound prettily, but is wholly unlike the Irish manner, and very much at variance with Irish-English as given in the fictions of CARLETON and BANIM, LOVER and LEVER, GERALD GRIFFIN and JOHN BROUGHAM.

Nevertheless, so absurd is this Germanized manner of conveying Irish costume, character and dialogue, that we recommend all who enjoy a good laugh to lose no time in reading the book. It is a gem in its way.

LILY. A NOVEL. By the Author of "The Busy Moments of an Idle Woman." 1 vol., 12mo. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

Here is a book, written by a lady, displaying considerable knowledge of the world and of the usages and habits of society, as well as of that great riddle, the human heart. She shows herself well acquainted with Southern life, (the scene is principally in Charleston) and makes only half a dozen blunders as to New-York, in which city some part of the action takes place. It is a fiction, imbued with truthful feelings and high principle. Everywhere, but without ostentation, a strong hatred of vice is evinced—the pervading spirit and beautiful heroine of the story is herself the incarnation of all that is good, pure, trustful, and delicate in Woman. The sad conclusion of the story is somewhat melo-dramatic, but the incidents are simply evolved for the most part, and the author's discrimination and tact in the drawing of characters, who are numerous, shows vigorous power of creation. In the New-York part of the book, the incidents sometimes touch on the improbable, but some of the hits at our local lions are racy. The two best are sketches of Mr. Oldmeath, "the unfailing translator of BERANGER," and of Mr. Parker. We need not go for the originals beyond the *Albion* nor the *Home Journal*. The author makes one of her personages describe these gentlemen, respectively, as "Fact and Fancy," and say that when a lady sat between *Millionaire* and Mr. Parker, she said, "Behold me, between *Mammon* and *Gammon*." The pervading spirit of the story, however, is far from satirical. Every now and then, it is true, it comes in for a touch, but a mournful beauty breathes grace over the love passages, her very life of life, of gentle Lily. From the first chapter, in which she is introduced as an heiress, orphaned at the age of five or six, to the closing one, which records her death before she reached the age of eighteen, there are truth and earnestness in the gradual development of her exquisite character. A pure heart and a clear head are hers, all through. This is and is not a Love Story—though it is filled with affection. The young may safely read it—we should not wonder if they close the volume with tears in their eyes.

THE PRIVATE CORRESPONDENCE OF HENRY CLAY. Edited by CALVIN COLTON, LL. D., Professor of Public Economy, Trinity College. 1 vol. 8vo. New-York: A. S. BARNES & Co.

A volume of unusual interest and value, put forth by a competent editor, who commenced his task ten years ago, with very important facilities afforded by Mr. CLAY himself. In 1844-45, Dr. COLTON carefully examined Mr. CLAY'S papers, under his own supervision, and in 1853, by permission of his family, made a new examination of all the papers at Ashland. From these thousand documents, collected at Ashland and elsewhere, comes this large volume of 612 octavo pages. In 1846, Dr. COLTON published *The Life and Times of Henry Clay*. In 1854, he added a chapter to the second volume, continuing the history of the last seven years of Mr. CLAY'S life. In the volume before us, is a history of CLAY'S career, conveyed in the *private* correspondence of CLAY with some of the leading men of his time, during the last half century. These letters were not written with a thought of publication, at any time, and thus, as entirely confidential, throw a full flood of light upon actions and motives. They are presented in chronological order, from 1801 to 1852 inclusive, and a good many letters from CLAY'S correspondents are given. The volume is an indispensable appendix to Dr. COLTON'S biography of CLAY, and an important contribution to the political history of the country. The correspondence includes letters to or from Mr. CLAY, AARON BURR, Lord ASHBURTON, J. Q. ADAMS, General BARNARD, Lord BERKLEY, NICHOLAS BIDDLE, JAMES BUCHANAN, General CASS, Bishop CHASE, J. J. CRITTENDEN, G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, FOX, (British Minister,) MILLARD FILLMORE, ALBERT GALLATIN, Lord GAMBIER, HENRY GOULBURN, (English Cabinet Minister,) WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, PATRICK HENRY, ITURBIDE, R. M. JOHNSON, Chancellor KENT, LAFAYETTE and his son, ABBOTT LAWRENCE, RICHARD HENRY LEE, FRANCIS LIEBER, Sir JAMES MACKINTOSH, JAMES MADISON, Chief Justice MARSHALL, Father ...

...PHERSON, Madame STAEL, General SCOTT, Judge STORY, General TAYLOR, JOHN TYLER, MARTIN VAN BUREN, Mr. VANDERLIN, (British Minister,) DANIEL WEBSTER, and numerous others.

MEMOIR OF S. S. PRENTISS. Edited by his BROTHER. 2 vols.; 12mo. New-York: C. SCRIBNER.

In many respects the late Mr. PRENTISS was a remarkable man. A New-Englander, he emigrated to the South at an early age, where he settled down as a lawyer, obtained distinction as a powerful advocate and eloquent speaker, became so popular that a political career was almost forced upon him, won high repute and did good service, first in the Legislature of Mississippi and afterwards in Congress, but eventually withdrew from public life, and pursued his profession in New-Orleans, where he died in July, 1850, at the early age of forty one.

In politics, Mr. PRENTISS warmly advocated the opinions held by CLAY and CALHOUN. But his extraordinary eloquence, the merit of which was acknowledged in whatever portion of the land it was displayed, won him numerous admirers even among party opponents. With him public speaking was a spontaneous impulse—he burned no midnight oil, he wasted no time in preparing speeches to be committed to memory and passed off on the crowd as extempore,—the well-instructed mind made the full and inspiriting eloquence. He was born an orator, if ever man was.

These volumes, full of interest, ought to have many readers. Their subject is a good one, treated in a manner so as to render the work full of interest as well as of instruction. Mr. GEORGE PRENTISS is an excellent biographer. In future editions we hope to see a portrait of S. S. PRENTISS, and a full index.

THE CHRISTIAN YEAR: Thoughts in verse for the Sundays and Holydays throughout the year. By Rev. JOHN KEBLE, Vicar of Hursley. 1 vol., 8 vo. Philadelphia: E. H. BUTLER & Co.

KEBLE'S *Christian Year*, first published in England some years ago, has such a high reputation that it may now be considered a standard work. The author brought several qualifications to his self-imposed and well performed work; of these the leading ones, without which the attempt must have failed, were strong attachments to the ritual of the Church of England—strong devotional feeling, and undoubted poetic taste and ability. Every page of the book evidences the possession and application of these qualifications. The present (got up as a gift book, we presume) is a superb edition, on beautiful paper, with handsome typography, and liberally embellished with nine illustrations from original designs, by C. H SCHMOLZE, expressly executed for this volume. They are fine engravings of no ordinary merit. Of these, our favorites are "Evening," "Easter Morning," "Contemplation of Mortality," and a charming landscape, (p. 168,) which is "beautiful exceedingly." For many a long day we have not seen a volume of poetry so richly and appropriately illustrated.

EXTRACTS FROM THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF THE LATE AMOS LAWRENCE: With a Brief Account of some Incidents in his Life. By his son, WILLIAM R. LAWRENCE, M. D. 1 vol. 8 vo. Boston: GOULD & LINCOLN.

This book owes its existence to filial piety. Dr. LAWRENCE, who compiled it from the correspondence and diary of his father, had one hundred copies printed for private circulat on among his nearest relatives and friends. Yielding to earnest solicitation, public and private, he has permitted it to appear in its present form—much too expensive, we suspect, to carry it into the circle of young men, for whose instruction it has been considered well adapted. It is simply the life of a private citizen, who made a large fortune by honest industry, and, guided by religious feeling, indulged in the luxury of doing good, on a scale commensurate with his vast means. As far as possible, he has been allowed to tell his own story, which is not devoid even of public interest, his liberal disbursements having largely benefited Boston, in which he resided, a merchant-prince, from 1847 to 1855. The book is completed by a copious index.

To Mr. FRANK G. JOHNSON, of Brooklyn, we are indebted for a series of ten large Charts, (published by A. RANNAY, New-York,) which are intended for use in schools, to impart information upon Natural Philosophy, in the absence of apparatus. They contain the essence of a vast number of works upon this most important branch of education, and are capable, in the hands of competent persons, of correctly and fully communicating, by simple and almost tangible illustrations, the principles of the natural sciences. It is an advantage that these Charts may be used with the ordinary text-books. Ninety-nine out of every hundred of our public schools are not supplied with the means of purchasing the apparatus, heretofore considered necessary, if not indispensable, for instruction in Natural Philosophy. These Charts form a very inexpensive substitute for the apparatus. What maps are to Geography, these Charts are to Natural Science. Teaching by the eye has so many advantages that we give our hearty commendation to Mr. JOHNSON'S most useful, comprehensive and well-executed Charts. With their aid the great primary and leading principles of the most important and practical branches of Natural Philosophy will henceforth be most easy of acquirement.

Mrs. S. J. HALE, who appears as editor of the Library of Standard Letters, (published by MASON Brothers, of New-York,) commences the series with selections from the correspondence of Madame DE SEVIGNE. In the next volume Lady MARY WORTLEY MONTAGUE will be similarly treated, but the Library will not be confined to female letter-writers, and will include persons close to the present time, such as SOUTHEY, BYRON, SCOTT, COLERIDGE, LAMB, SHELLEY, Mrs. HEMANS, NAPOLEON, &c. As French and German literature will also be drawn upon, the series promises to be a very extended one. A brief memoir of Madame DE SEVIGNE prefaces the selections from her letters. The translation is graceful, though many turns of expression cannot be transferred into corresponding English, and the selection has been evidently made with care, if not taste. There are many notes, explaining circumstances and allusions, which might otherwise perplex general readers, and a general index which might advantageously have been greatly extended. The book, which is handsomely got up, has several elements of popularity.

A revised edition of the *Cyclopædia of Chronology*, by GEORGE P. PUTNAM, in which the record of events in the world's progress is brought down to the close of 1854, has been issued by A. S. BARNES & Co., New-York. This is the twelfth edition of the work, which was well executed originally, concluding nearly the whole of HAYDN'S Dictionary of Dates. The arrangement, for the convenience of reference, is chiefly alphabetical. A very interesting portion is a chronological list of Authors. There is a large Chart of history, and an excellent Biographical Index. The new matter contains a great deal in reference to the recent progress of the United States, in all respects. We have every reason to think most favorably of this book.

Harper's Magazine for December.

As a matter of course, the opening number of a new volume (the twelfth) is considerably par-taken in promise, brilliant in performance. The promise is twofold—implied and expressed. As it regards the implication, it amounts to a persuasion, for the Future from the Past, that each successive number of the *Magazine* shows some improvement over its predecessors. With respect to the expressed promise, it is contained in an announcement that, having purchased the advance sheets of *Little Dorrit*, the new serial tale by CHARLES DICKENS, (the best living novel writer,) they will republish it in the *Magazine*, with all the original illustrations. The first part will appear, in full, in the January number.

The illustrated articles in the present number are "The Conquest of Mexico by Hernando Cortez," by JOHN S. C. ABBOTT; "Remembrances of the Mississippi," by T. B. THORPE, a lively describer of Southern and Western life; and "A Trip to Newfoundland." Mr. ABBOTT'S paper is a compilation, containing a vast quantity of information, picturesquely related. Mr. THORPE'S Recollections are full of life, frolic and spirit. The story of the Newfoundland trip (to assist in laying the cable of the Submarine Telegraph, which is destined to unite the Old World with the New) is told with clearness and simplicity, and not at too much length. The illustrations (which include Fashion plates, and double pages of political *caricatura* on "Hon. Mr. Bloomup's Congressional Experience") are executed, as usual, in the most artistical manner. The best, as regards effect, are the "Views and Incidents on the Mississippi," in Mr. THORPE'S article.

There is one story here, most impressively told, with GODWIN'S particularity of detail, and BROCKDEN...

...any was, that the returns of the district ought to be in the custody of the Board to which they belonged at the time of the election, and not of the Board succeeding the election. On behalf of the Democratic party, he called on him and said that an error had been made in the returns of the Board for Comptroller, and asked him to consider the matter. This he refused. He added, that he had heard affidavits would be presented relative to his Ward, but the particulars of the affidavits he knew nothing of personally only as he had learned from the presentation to the Board that afternoon.

Supervisor VOORHIS, of the Ninth Ward, moved that the affidavits be received and laid on the table, and that the Board proceed to canvassing the returns of the Ward.

A lengthy and somewhat exciting debate followed.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON, of the Second Ward, moved as an amendment, that the Supervisor of the Nineteenth Ward be instructed to call the Inspectors of the First District together, and ascertain what was the true and correct result.

Supervisor WM. TUCKER, of the Eighth Ward, claimed that the latter course could not be adopted. The Board, he insisted, were bound to take the returns as presented. Should, upon reading them, any discrepancy, appear they could send back to the Inspectors, and not before.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON urged that in the Sixth and Ninth Wards the Board had previously taken the action he then moved.

Supervisor VOORHIS read the votes of the different candidates in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward upon the tickets upon which FLAGG and GILES were respectively run, and contended that the result as thus shown ought to indicate that the returns as previously given were nearer right than the correction would make it appear. He characterized the present movement as a trick to defeat the election of FLAGG.

Supervisor WILLIAMSON, as authority for what he considered the groundlessness of such plea, cited the returns of the Eighth Ward as going to prove that candidates sometimes fell behind and again were in advance of their ticket.

Supervisor BRIGGS followed. He charged that the rascality of the so-called reformers was at the bottom of the present movement. Preaching morality and practising dishonesty he set down as inseparable in this case.

Supervisor VOORHIS, upon this latter allegation, called for an explanation, and said he would take up the Supervisor upon any such statement.

Supervisor BRIGGS, disregarding the interruption, talked some time of Americanism, and finally wound up with a violent philippic against Supervisor LORD, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Supervisor LORD responded at length, and, after pronouncing the Supervisor who had attacked him a Know-Nothing in every sense of the word, proceeded to read six affidavits. The first was that of MICHAEL O'BRIEN, residing in Forty-second-street, who set forth that the polls of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward were held at his house, and that the whole Democratic County ticket had more votes than any other, and that he saw the tally of the clerks, and that it was thus shown in their record.

The second affidavit was that of D. H. MCALPIN, who deposed that in a conversation held on the 27th inst. with JOHN S. KETCHUM, the said KETCHUM told him he had no minutes or tally of the election in the First District, at which he was Inspector; further, that said KETCHUM told him that Mr. HERRICK, Clerk at the election, informed him (KETCHUM) that the returns of the First District were wrong in the votes given for GILES and FLAGG, but that KETCHUM told him, the deponent, that he knew nothing of any error having been made.

The third affidavit was that of RICHARD FLYNN, candidate for Councilman of the Fifty-eighth Council District, who stated that he received 105 votes, and from conversation and otherwise is confident that nearly all who voted for him voted also for AVARIAH C. FLAGG.

The fourth affidavit was that of JOSEPH ROSE, who fully corroborated the deposition of D. H. MCALPIN, as above set forth.

The fifth was that of JOHN EAGAN, who deposed that he was present at the announcement of the votes for Comptroller in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, and that the canvass as declared showed a large majority for Mr. FLAGG, and further, that Mr. BURKE, one of the Inspectors, to insure certainty in the result, had a part of the County ticket corrected twice.

The sixth affidavit was that of ISAAC FITZ, who deposed that in a conversation that morning with JOHN S. KETCHUM, the said KETCHUM told him he kept no minutes of the election in the First District of the Nineteenth Ward, and that he had no knowledge of any mistakes in the returns for Comptroller of the City, as represented by Mr. BURKE and Mr. HERRICK, and that while they were in conversation the two other Inspectors came up, and BURKE allowed a statement that there was an error in the vote for Comptroller, but that such error showed no majority for GILES over FLAGG.

A prolongation of the previous discussion ensued upon the reading of the affidavits in which nearly all the members of the Board participated.

The amendment of Supervisor WILLIAMSON was lost by a vote of eight in favor to 13 opposed.

The original motion to lay the entire affidavits on the table, and proceed with the canvass, prevailed by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Wm. Tucker Voorhis, Trowbridge, Steers, Kelly, Christie, Lord, Herrick, Varian—13.

NAYS—Messrs. Williamson, Moser, Fox, Briggs, the President, Ely, C. H. Tucker, Drake—8.

Supervisor HERRICK then read the returns of the First District of the Nineteenth Ward. There was no discrepancy. The returns of the vote for Comptroller were the same upon both returns.

Adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

Board of Councilmen.

The amount of business on the Calendar of the Board of Councilmen during the present month is so large that it has been necessary to continue the meetings of the Board to the end of the month. On Wednesday evening there was a large number of bills and reports before them. The action on those of general interest was as follows:

A NEW PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE LINE.

A favorable report was received and referred to the Committee of the Whole, on the subject of the Memorial of the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Line." The object of the line is to provide omnibuses, coaches and baggage wagons at the various railroad depots, steamboat-landings and hotels, to carry passengers and their baggage to and from the places named, at low and fixed rates. The report finally passed to a third reading.

PAYMENT FOR INJURIES.

The Committee on Finance reported in favor of paying Hiram Howard $700 for injuries received by falling through a hole on Tenth-avenue.

RELIEF FOR AMERICAN WIDOWS.

The same Committee reported in favor of appropriating $2,000 to the Association for the Relief of American Widows.

SAFETY ON RAILROADS.

The Committee on Railroads reported an ordinance, to the effect, that every railroad car or carriage, drawn or propelled, in any Ward of the City, be provided with some suitable and sufficient apparatus to prevent injury to life and limb; the said apparatus to be used from April, 1856; and also that any owner of such cars or carriage be fined $10 for every violation of the ordinance.

REPORTS FROM DEPARTMENTS.

There was an ordinance adopted, requiring the Heads of Departments to report, monthly, the amount of contracts given out on the month preceding the report; and that the Comptroller also report the amount of moneys remaining in his hands after deducting the sums paid by him on requisitions by the Departments. Such an ordinance is considered necessary to prevent the often occurring action of the Board on matters involving expenditure of money, when there is none in the Treasury for such purposes.

THE CONTINGENCY APPROPRIATION.

The ordinance appropriating $10,000 to meet the contingent expenses of the Common Council, was passed upon and sent to the Board of Aldermen.

PAVING BROADWAY TO FIFTY-NINTH-STREET.

There was a warm debate on an ordinance reported by Committee on Roads, in favor of paving Broadway from Fiftieth to Fifty-Ninth-streets, with square block pavement. Many of the members were opposed to paving with block pavement any street so far up, while there were so many much used streets in the heart of the City paved with cobble-stones. The subject was referred to the Law Department Committee.

CAST IRON VS. WROUGHT IRON.

There was a resolution adopted requiring the Street Inspector to report why the Contractor was allowed to erect a cast-iron railing around the Park, on the junction of Third and Fourth avenues, when the specification required that it should be constructed of wrought iron. The cast iron, it was said, cost about $1,500 less than wrought iron would have been.

After passing a number of bills to a third reading, the Board adjourned.

Missionary Farewell.

Two missionaries being about to depart to the scene of their future laborers, the church of Rev. Dr. PARKER, Twenty-second-street, corner of Fourth-avenue, was thrown open on Wednesday evening, to hear addresses advertised to be delivered by them,

...Rev. Mr. ...preached from the...audience. He told how the ...Seminary obtained ... several weeks in order to ... off some Missionaries ... the example would ... might know more of ... that he ardently longed ... and asked for an interest ... and prayers of Christians at home.

Prof. H. B. SMITH, of the Theological Seminary, then detailed how that institution had been greatly blessed; one-fourth of its students had devoted themselves to the work of Missions.

Rev. Mr. JESSUP then uttered some very eloquent, touching and beautiful thoughts, pastoral and appropriate to the occasion.

Mr. JESSUP is detailed to the Court of Trials.

Society for the Relief of the Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

The thirteenth annual meeting of this Society was held at 4½ o'clock yesterday afternoon, in one of the rooms of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. The President (Dr. ISAAH WOOD) occupied the Chair. The minutes of the several meetings for the past year were read by the Secretary and adopted.

The report of the Treasurer was also read and adopted. From it we learn that the funds on hand amounts to $18,687 61; which amount was invested in bonds and mortgages, at 7 per cent. interest, and the balance in the treasury amounting to $1,049 61. Received for the last year from every source, $2,624 47; disbursements, $1,574 79; number of members, 87—47 of whom are life members, and 40 members have joined within the last year; 7 life members made themselves benefactors by paying $30 each, and two gentlemen became benefactors by paying $150; one of those gentlemen was a layman; the present number of benefactors is 18—4 of whom are laymen; the Society has received a bequest of $200.

A ballot was taken for the election of officers, when the following were reelected:

President—I. WOOD, M. D. *Vice Presidents*—Jas. Anderson, M. D., G. P. Jamieson, M. D., H. D. Bulkley, M. D. *Treasurer*—Edward L. Beadle. *Secretary*—J. W. G. Clements.

The following Board of Managers were also elected:

Doctors J. R. Van Kleek, Benjamin Ogden, J. R. Wood, Jacob Harsen, S. P. White, J. K. Taylor, T. M. Halsted. Dr. Detmore was elected to fill a vacancy which had occurred in the Board of Managers by the absence of a member.

The usual anniversary dinner of the Society will not be eaten this year.

K. N. Issues.

The K. N.'s have elected the following delegates from the Fourth Congressional District to a National Convention to be held in February next, at Philadelphia: Messrs. VAN RIPER, VAN DUSEN, CORNELL, SLOWEY and RANSOM.

Brother VAN DUSEN takes the place of the C——e, as Secretary of Council No. 5.

We hear that the father of Alderman (elect) GRIFFITHS is likely to lose his berth, though an aged gentleman of known integrity and a trusty ball-ringer at the Essex Market, because when young he had the indiscretion to be born over the water.

Our reporter says that at the last meeting of Council No. 5, resolutions were adopted censuring District-Attorney HALL, sympathizing with Judge STUART, commending the Jury, and urging the Judge not to resign.

Wear Flannel.

A young but distinguished surgeon of this City lies quite ill at his residence, with no hopes of a final recovery. A year or two since he was in robust health, and accustomed to quote his own excellent health as a proof of the folly of wearing flannel and overcoats. A frequent change of linen and free use of cold water he thought a sufficient protection. He is full now of rheumatisms, and looks as if he had consumption. Don't be too confident of your ability to bear the changes of our variable climate. Woolen stockings, warm shawls and overcoats, and flannel worn next to the skin from October to May, plenty of exercise, generous diet, cleanliness of person and of conscience—these are the agents that preserve health and give one a fine flow of spirits.

Prof. Reid.

Prof. REID, of Edinburgh, the distinguished ventilator, still remains in town. Indeed, he will probably remain throughout the Winter. He is looking up the lions and gauging their capacity. He is likely to be well posted on his return, concerning our sanitary police and our lack of it, our educational and social affairs. We hope we shall have another opportunity to hear him in public before his return to Europe.

Odd Fellows—Colored.

Some Odd Colored Fellows (Hamilton Lodge) met Tuesday night to celebrate their 12th Anniversary in the Sixth-street Congregational Church, P. G. M. ED. CAGNEY explained the Emblems, and M. W. G. M. WM. C. H. CURTIS (they go by strong for the alphabet) delivered an address, and P. G. M. JOHN PETERTON did the oration. The colored branch of the Order numbers 42 lodges in the United States, with 2,000 members. This Hamilton lodge has spent $2,012 for relief of the sick during its existence.

Accident.

JAMES CRUISE, nine years of age, was killed on Wednesday by falling into the area of a new building at the corner of Duane-street and West Broadway. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death returned. The deceased was born in England.

☞ Our advertisement for the sight of a man who had not been shaved in buying coal this Fall has resulted beyond our expectations. Two gentlemen have answered us, and they agree that they got good weight, a clean article that does not "dinker" at all. We have good reason to suspect, however, that both are coal-dealers.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

The Superintendents of the Poor presented the following report of their transactions:

Amount paid from the 1st of August, 1855, to 1st of November, $54,690 09; which amount was distributed as follows: Almshouse, $38,617 08; Hospital, $16 85 12; Nursery, $4 05 61; Asylum, $4,268 70; Temporary Relief, $2,511 16; Workhouse, $4,649 05.

There were on the 1st of August, 1855, in Almshouse buildings 1,588 persons, exclusive of employes.

The average number of persons in the buildings for three months preceding the 1st day of November was 1,635; foundlings boarded out, 84.

Remaining on the 1st of November, 1855: Children in the Nursery, 864; Lunatics in Asylum, 183; Patients in Hospital, 437; inmates of Almshouse, 436; children at board, 86.

☞ The wreckmaster at East Hampton, Long Island, states that there are two Life-saving Stations on Montauk and one at Nappeague, which are furnished with Acosy Metallic Life-boats, that require twelve or fourteen men to remove, while five or six men can handle a light wooden boat; that there are but four houses within sixteen miles of Montauk Point, and that, in the event of a wreck coming on shore, it would be necessary to send ten or fifteen miles for help sufficient to handle one of the large metallic life-boats. He therefore recommends that light cedar boats be procured.

☞ A stable owned by JOHN WILSON, corner of Flushing and Bedford avenues, Brooklyn, was destroyed by fire at 2 o'clock on Wednesday morning. Loss $550. Not insured.

☞ PETER WINTEN and J. H. ALBOACH, grocers in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, were each fined $25 on Wednesday, by Justice DANIEL E. SMITH, for using unsealed measures in their business.

NEW-JERSEY.

Mayor Chickester.

Hon. C. V. CHICKESTER, Mayor of Hoboken, has been suffering from a severe attack of fever since Friday last, but is recovering.

☞ "The Overland Route," between Jersey City and Hoboken, is very materially shortened by the opening of Prospect-street, intersecting the road between Hoboken and Hudson City. Tickets were given out to-day, (yesterday,) for the first time.

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The Case of Judge Stuart.

We mentioned a rumor, some days since, that movements were on foot to present to Judge STUART some public testimonial of regard and confidence. Cheap as these things have become, we could scarcely credit such a report, and, therefore, did not make it the subject of special comment, but we are assured that it is true; and, furthermore, that many gentlemen holding prominent positions before the public, have written to Judge STUART, congratulating him on his acquittal, expressing confidence in his purity of character and urging him not to resign.

We cannot believe that this has been done from any thorough conviction of the justice of the case, or with due regard to the public good. By what motives these gentlemen have been prompted to the cause they have taken, we are not aware. We do not yield credence to the current rumor that, being a member of the Know-Nothing organization, Judge STUART has been, and is to be, supported throughout by the united influence and power of that order,—although every person whom we have heard named as taking such a stand in reference to his case, is either a member of that order or in close sympathy with its objects and its action. But we shall not, until compelled to do so, believe that there is among us any organization, supported by reputable and upright citizens, pledged to shield its members from justice or to uphold them in responsible positions which they have disgraced. We prefer to believe that personal regard, friendly sympathy or similar motives, incited them to the action they have taken.

But we beg them to reflect upon its consequences. Our City rests under the curse of corruption. No man doubts that every department of its Government, executive, legislative and judicial, is more or less infected by it. Almost every man who has had business relations with them, can recall instances in which he is morally certain that corrupt influences of some sort have controlled the action of public officers. The whole community,—the whole country,—knows that corruption pervades every branch of our City Government,—that money unlocks our prison doors, and that the worst class of our citizens exert almost undisputed sway over all our interests. If we cannot check this tide of corruption,—if we have not virtue enough left among us to put a stop to these iniquities, to convict and punish those who are guilty of them,—we ought at least in common decency to *affect* dislike of it and not cover it, even when suspected, with public honors and applause.

Now, we venture to say, that no sensible, unprejudiced man who reads the testimony given at Judge STUART'S trial, can doubt for a moment, that, whether guilty of *bribery* or not, he did interfere with the course of justice;—that he did interfere to let free from the custody of the law, which it was his duty to administer without favor, a notorious offender,—and that, too, from motives which cannot find their way to the Bench without poisoning the fountains of justice, and placing the rights and the interests of the community under the control of its vilest and basest members. No man doubts that Judge STUART labored hard, and labored successfully, to screen from justice a notorious burglar,—one known to him as such;—that he went out of his way to do it;—that he misled the District-Attorney for the purpose of securing his assent;—and that he did all this, if not for pay, then under the influence and at the instigation of a woman, with whom he was then intimate, and whom he desired to serve, but whom he has himself since proved to be, not only a prostitute, but the companion and accomplice of thieves and burglars, and herself among the vilest and most degraded of her sex. *This he himself does not deny.* He admits,—or rather made no attempt to disprove,—the improper conduct, the tampering with that Justice and Law he was sworn to enforce;—and in denying that he was bribed, he admits also that the *influence* of this woman over him was the cause of his conduct.

Now, we have no desire to inflict any injury upon Judge STUART—to wound his feelings, or so lower him personally in the public estimation. We would gladly do all that silence can do, to blot the memory of his guilt from the public mind, and leave to him the full consolation of private friendship and kindly sympathy. But when the public *admiration* is challenged for him—when he is to be made the object of special regard, and the recipient of special honors—when public testimonials are conferred upon him, congratulations from high sources showered upon his head, and special pains taken to prevent him from leaving the seat of justice which he has so tarnished, we cannot allow any personal or private considerations to prevent us from the discharge of what we deem a public duty. If Judge STUART is to become a *martyr*, in the face of all that was proved against him, simply because he was acquitted of the specific crime alleged, what hope can we have of ever staying the tide of corruption which threatens to destroy all justice and all honor, in the administration of our City affairs? Corrupt men are encouraged in their malpractices; just men are deterred from efforts to detect villainy; the whole code of justice and of law is made a laughing stock by such proceedings. Nothing could more effectually lower the tone of public feeling, stimulate fraud in public offices, and check all attempts to redeem our Government from its debasement, than the movements we have referred to in regard to Judge STUART. Before they shall be consummated, therefore, by the bestowment of such public testimonials as are proposed to him, we trust that those who are engaged in getting them up will reflect seriously upon the influence of their action upon the future administration of justice in our City.

The Chivalry of Slavery.

Miss DELIA A. WEBSTER offers a very long note, indorsed by Mrs. H. B. STOWE, to the *Independent* of this City. Miss WEBSTER taught school, ten years ago, at Lexington, Ky.; enjoyed an extensive and satisfactory patronage, yielding a net revenue of $800; and also a reputation for strong and emphatic Anti-Slavery sentiments. This snug and pleasant little business was interrupted by suspicions that Miss WEBSTER united to her other professions that of negro emancipation; in other words, that she was privy to the escape of some ten or a dozen slaves, who fled at that period from the influences of the patriarchal institution, and found a home in the Provinces of Her Britannic Majesty. She was arrested; the indictments against her (numbering ten in all) were tried before one of the State Courts, where HENRY CLAY and Gen. LESLIE COMBS acted as her counsel. By a violent disregard of the rules of evidence she was found guilty upon one of the counts, but unanimously recommended by Judges and Jury to the Governor as a fair object for unconditional pardon. After a brief imprisonment, the pardon was conceded—Gov. OUSELY taking the ground that no offence had been established against her. Disgusted with this sort of experience, Miss WEBSTER withdrew from Kentucky; but a nobler and better portion of the community, ashamed of the persecution to which a woman had been exposed, solicited her to return; added the most liberal offers of assistance, pecuniary and influential, and to prove their entire confidence in her and her kindred, succeeded in inducing brothers and relatives of her's to settle numerously in Central Kentucky. Overcome at length by importunity, Miss WEBSTER ventured so far into the bounds of the commonwealth, as to purchase and stock a farm on the south banks of the Ohio, over against Madison, Indiana. Here she designed to pass the remainder of her days in peace. Her property was large; her means for managing it sufficient; her labor, being white, of course infinitely better for all practical uses, than that of the colored generation about her. The hope was short-lived; the whole population of Trimble County combined against her; charges of aiding the escape of fugitives were invented or imagined; under threats equivalent to a Papal interdict, she was invited by the head of a highly chivalrous mob to forsake all and leave the State; which she firmly declined to do. Then came an illegal arrest; solitary confinement and treatment which a Carib might have blushed to perpetrate; the destruction of the improvements on her property; a revival of the old and canceled indictments to give the color of justice to a tedious tissue of unlawful malignity; her flight from another and more reckless mob; the pursuit through Indiana under a requisition from the Kentucky Executive; and her final escape to the more wholesome climate of New-England. Miss WEBSTER sums up her sorrows as amounting to confinement in loathsome apartments for more than six months; a direct pecuniary loss exceeding $11,000; the utter desolation of her fine estate, and inability to return to it in order to recover or sell it. She also asseverates her entire innocence of the offences so gratuitously and unlawfully urged against her; an asseveration which gathers strength from the fact that the Executive of Kentucky, in 1845, sustained by all the public opinion of the State entitled to the least respect, pronounced the charges false and frivolous; and that when seven years later the persecution was renewed against her, nothing more recent or more authentic could be mustered than those old and discredited slanders.

The story is that of a high-spirited and grossly ill-used woman. If vengeance were all she asked, she would have it in the mere publication of her statement. It indicates a decline in the public sentiment of that State which CLAY, while he lived, elevated to the level of better things, and pointed to a still nobler future. It shows that the influences which operated ten years ago to produce moderation in regard to Slavery issues, no longer control; but that the Government lends itself to the purposes of an irrational mob, whose violence is as brutal and indiscriminate as that of so many drunken Pottawatomies. And this showing, made in these latter days of civilization, is an *offset* of disgrace to a community once known as superior to the extreme prejudices of the extreme South; and adds another corroboration to the belief that the progress of Slavery is steadily away from the traditions of the fathers, when the word and example of HENRY CLAY, who deserves to be called the last of them, are already forgotten or unregarded.

But vengeance is not, we imagine, so much a desideratum with Miss WEBSTER as compensation of a more practical sort. This we suspect is not wholly beyond her reach. In the enactment of the Fugitive-Slave Bill the doctrine was laid down that, where the Constitution affords a guarantee, it also affords the Federal Government power to enforce it, and assign indemnity for its violation. The runaway negro, who is personal property, cannot escape, without the federal executive and judiciary being summoned to procure his restoration. Miss WEBSTER has been deprived of real property as well as personal, in violation of that clause of the Constitution which establishes equality of citizenship and the rights of property, among the citizens of the several States. Instead, therefore, of appealing to Abolition sympathy, which, if she did *not* steal the negroes, will regard her case coldly, why does she not claim the intervention of the laws of the Union? Why not carry her case into the Supreme Court of the United States; or urge her demand for indemnity before the Court of Claims? Why not invoke the assistance of Congress, whose legislation may be helpful; or appeal to the President, who offered the whole military and naval force at his disposal to sustain a violated provision of the Constitution? The lady—we say it with entire respect—has the business energy, thrift, and dogged resolution to prosecute the matter until she attain a principle to decide it. There are thousands always ready in such controversies to furnish the funds. Why not see,—even for the sake of the experiment,—if any part of the federal machine is sufficiently free from rust to work in behalf of free men and women, and their constitutional rights?

Prince John and the Democracy.

JOHN VAN BUREN has addressed rather a remarkable letter to the Editors of the Albany *Argus*, which will be found in another column. It shows the effect of the recent Election upon his mind—sharp political disappointment, keen personal chagrin and an angry resentment at those who have treated with scorn his claims to be a regular member of the Democratic Party.

Mr. VAN BUREN withdraws the declaration he made at Buffalo, that he intended to be a Delegate to the Cincinnati Convention. He says that when he made it, he thought the Democratic Party would unite and carry this State. But in this expectation he has been disappointed; and now he wishes it to be distinctly understood, that he will take no part in the Presidential nomination, that nobody has, or will have, any authority to commit him to any action the Cincinnati Convention may take, and finally, that if anything is done in that Convention to subject the Free-Soilers of this State to reproach, *he will do all in his power to defeat its nominees.* But if the Hards and Softs of this State will unite, and send a single delegation there, Prince JOHN promises to enter into bonds "not to hold any office, State or National, for ten years," and to pay to the State Committee $250 annually for the same period. This is a high bid, and will be a strong temptation—especially the first clause of the offer; but we have some doubts whether it will lead to the desired result.

The fact is, the Hards were never in a frame of mind less suited to such negotiations than now. They have every needed assurance that their delegates will be admitted at Cincinnati, and that they will thus be able to nominate their own candidate and *force* him upon the support of the Softs;—and the Softs cannot withhold from him that support, without incurring all the pains and penalties of expulsion from the Democratic ranks. Mr. VAN BUREN'S letter is an unmistakeable sign that the Softs appreciate the desperate condition to which they are reduced. They understand perfectly that they have not the ghost of a chance of admission at Cincinnati, and they resort, therefore, to threats of opposition in order to compel the Hards to take such action there as shall not be offensive to them.

We doubt whether the game will work. The Pro-Slavery section of the Party has a clear supremacy, and the Pro-Slavery principle gives them all their strength throughout the Southern States. This they feel to be their birthright; and they will scarcely barter it for the paltry mess of pottage which JOHN VAN BUREN, on behalf of the Softs, proffers for their acceptance.

The Underground Railroad.

Not the least important of all the great Railroad enterprizes which are rapidly, but almost imperceptibly, effecting great changes in the condition of the country and in the social and political relations of the States towards each other, is that mysterious organization called the "Underground Railroad." As its managers publish no annual or quarterly statements of its operations, and its stock not being recognized by the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street, it is not half so much talked about as many other Roads which are not, in truth, of half so much importance.

Who is the President of the Underground Railroad, who its Secretary, and who compose its Board of Managers, what is the value of the stock, or the actual extent of its operations, we do not know, and have no means of learning. We only know that it confines itself solely to the passenger business, that, whatever may be thought of its character, it was never doing better than at present, as we are assured, and that its operations must be much more sensibly felt and appreciated in the Slave States which border on Free territory than they can be here.

The silent operations of the "Underground Road" must, in time, tell with powerful effect in Maryland, Virginia, Delaware, and Kentucky, and render the "peculiar Institution" in those States so unprofitable that it will hardly be worth preserving, for, since this subterranean arrangement for the conveyance of that peculiar kind of property, which has the power of walking off with itself, was established, stampedes have become more frequent than ever, and the border counties of the Slave States are fast losing their Hanging population.

We happened, by the merest accident a short time ago, to drop in upon the depot of the Subterranean Road, not having any idea of the mare to which it was put; and seeing a "lot of likely young negroes" sitting there, who looked as though they had but recently come from a plantation, we inquired who and what they were, and found that they had just arrived by the Underground Road, and were only stopping a few hours for refreshment. They were a fine, hearty-looking set of men, very black, and seemingly extremely well pleased with their prospects. We questioned them as to the manner in which they had found their way, and how they came to know there was such an institution as that which had enabled them to escape from bondage; but they were not disposed to be communicative. Some of them were from Virginia, some from Maryland, and one from North Carolina. One of the men, a very intelligent-looking mulatto, said that he had just been sold for $1,500, and not liking his new master, he thought he would try to take care of himself. One of the women was very sad at the thought of the little child she had left behind, and had planned a scheme for going back to "fotch him."

We were informed that the weekly arrivals by the Underground Road, at this season of the year, average eight to ten persons, now and then one of their number being a woman with an infant. A short time since there arrived one day a Virginia matron with six black jewels and one at the breast, and it generally happens that when the husband comes first the wife very soon follows after him. The most active season for the operation of the Underground Road, as we understand, is during the holidays, when the plantation slaves are indulged with more freedom than at other times. Christmas week is the season, too, for hiring slaves for the year, and a things of matters offers favorable opportunities for escape.

If the railroads afford increased facilities for the escape of slaves, they also afford increased facilities for their pursuit and recovery; so it would be unwise in our Southern brethren to raise any objections to these iron bands which are binding our States more closely together, on the score of the aid they render to their absconding property. The greater part of the passengers by the Underground Road make directly for Canada, and, while *in transitu*, stop so short a time in any one place, that their owners have but slender chances of their recovery.

FROM WASHINGTON.

OUR BRITISH RELATIONS.

Organization of the House—John Van Buren—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

The question is naturally enough asked, how it is that the London newspapers—as well as some writers for the American press, who are believed to get their information from British sources—still so stoutly deny that our Government has demanded Mr. CRAMPTON'S recall? The answer is, that these details are based on a quibble similar to those which have furnished the chief stock in trade of Consul BARCLAY'S defence. Mr. CRAMPTON has not been especially selected by the Administration for vengeance; and it is quite probable that he is not mentioned by name and alone as a party to be sacrificed in atonement for England's wrong. He is, however, included in a demand which covers not only his own case, but the cases of other British officials who are implicated with him in the illicit recruiting. I hope this statement will be deemed definite enough until the official documents are published.

ARRIVAL OF MEMBERS—SLIM KNOW-NOTHING CAUCUS.

Members are coming in quite rapidly now, and the streets and hotel lobbies look lively again. The hotels—and especially the *National*, which under its new management is all that the most fastidious can desire—are filling up with strangers, and we begin to see indications of a busy Winter. The present prospect, however, is rather slim for the Know-Nothing caucus called for to-morrow. Messrs. WHITNEY and VALK, of your city, are understood to have the direction of that affair, but I fear their adherents will make a sorry display of numbers at any meeting of members of the House which may be held before Monday next. Indeed there is an evident indisposition on the part of a large proportion of the northern "Americans" to go into caucus at all.

THE ORGANIZATION—THE ISSUE.

Among the Administration members of the House there are more leaders present. Among the number, HOWELL COBB is on hand, ready to engineer the Administration and Nebraska movement for the organization. Still, nobody pretends to know who will be Speaker,—although it is quite evident that by far the larger portion of the members arrived, understand and accept the existing necessity for drawing party lines by the Slavery test—making the issue upon the question, whether Slavery shall be dominant or subordinate in the Republic. So far as I can judge from the spirit displayed by members now here, there is better prospect of early organization than has hitherto been supposed.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD EXPLORATIONS.

The first volume of the *Pacific Railroad Explorations* has now been out some time. It is got up in quarto form, on excellent paper, and printed in a style challenging comparison with the work of the best publishing houses of New-York or Boston, and reflecting great credit not only upon Mr. WENDELL, the printer, but also upon Mr. A. G. SEAMAN, the competent Superintendent of Public Printing, under whose supervision the entire work is executed. The beautiful appearance of this book suggests the inquiry why all our public documents cannot be made to look just as well; and I am surprised to learn that one cent per volume in addition to the present cost will accomplish so desirable a result, by affording the necessary compeasation for thoroughly drying and pressing the sheets before they are bound up, instead of their being stitched and put in covers while yet wet from the printing press. Surely the Committees on Printing should authorize such an improvement forthwith, and relieve our public documents from the necessity of presenting a jaundiced or mouldy complexion.

A SURVEY OF THE COLORADO VALLEY NEEDED.

By the way, it is remarkable that, with all the explorations of the country between the Mississippi Valley and the Pacific Ocean, we have had no detailed survey of the Rio Colorado or the country through which it flows,—and, although we know of one or two places, perhaps, where it is possible to cross it by railroad, we have not the slightest idea whether there are not forty other better places, or how far the river is navigable, nor of anything else important to be ascertained, ere we can tell of what use it may be made for purposes of commerce, or what inducement it offers to the settlement of its banks. I submit that it would be well for Congress to supply this deficiency by authorizing a survey early as convenient. Surely, we ought to know the geography of our own territory.

JOHN VAN BUREN.

A good story is told here at the exposne of JOHN VAN BUREN. When he boasted here before election that the Soft ticket in New-York would be elected by 50,000 majority, Senator SLIDELL expressed his doubt of the figures. The Prince proved his sincerity and his folly by offering to bet a hundred dollars on each of the Soft candidates on the State ticket, and insisted so pertinaciously on being taken up, that Mr. SLIDELL agreed to accommodate him. The result is that JOHN is just $600 out of pocket, as well as a good deal more out of humor.

AN AMERICAN'S VIEW OF CHINA.

When Mr. CUSHING went to China, as American Commissioner, he took with him a young man of this city named GEORGE R. WEST, who had exhibited remarkable talent for pencil sketching. On the return of the Commissioner to the United States, WEST remained behind, and spent seven years roving about the Chinese Empire, inside the walls, living a somewhat precarious life, sometimes badly treated by the natives but never driven out. For this immunity from banishment as an outside barbarian, he is doubtless indebted to the fact that in personal appearance he much resembles a native Chinaman. During his wanderings he probably saw more of the interior of the country, and of the habits, character, and industrial occupations of its people, than any other foreigner or native of modern times; and he has posted large volumes of notes, memoranda and original sketches of what he witnessed, including landscapes, portraits, theatrical scenes, etc., etc., upon which he is now engaged in preparing for the press, and illustrated in a style of unsurpassed excellence, a work which will be looked for with much interest by the public. [illegible] Mr. WEST is now in this city, and has been for some months past, [illegible] the publication of his work. [illegible] Mr. WEST has been [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Mr. CUSHING [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Mr. WEST [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Mr. WEST [illegible] Chinese [illegible] Mr. WEST

...t only

...ment to the Society,

...which I had the honor to pre-
...son of St. Nicholas resting-
...l occasions, is symbolical,
...in arousing the attention of
...emblems, which he rises
...ly to order. The form of the
...which surmounts it. I must
...illustrate, if a description is deemed
...with cordial greetings to the members,
...that your constitutional term of
...is drawing to a close.

...dear Sir, with great respect, their and
...obedient and friend,

GEORGE F. NESBITT.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1858.

THE SYMBOL OF THE GOLDEN EAGLE THE EMBLEM OF THE MACE.

To GEORGE F. NESBITT, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I am requested by the St. Nicholas Society, to return you their thanks for the Mace presented by you at their last meeting, and, in compliance with your suggestion, to offer an explanation of the devices; and to me, for the information of the members, a copy of this reply with the Secretary, to be read at their next meeting.

The Mace, from an early date, has been, in Europe and Asia, a symbol of authority. Originally it only differed from the Malle, or "Hammer of Arms," in its form. Both were used in fighting hand to hand, and were formidable weapons against combatants clad in armor. In Proverbs, Chapter XXV., Verse 18, is a reference to the "Maul," or battle-mallet, or hammer. In the grasp of a powerful warrior its effect would be (remotely speaking) like that referred to in Psalm II., 9, where the allusion is supposed to be to a similar weapon—"a rod of iron." The Maces, said to have belonged to ROLAND and OLIVER OF RONCEVAUX, renowned champions in the time of CHARLEMAGNE, were long preserved in France. The handle of these was two feet in length, to which was attached a ball by a triple chain, with iron spikes on its circumference. The Mace of our day has no belligerent associations; is intended for civic or social purposes; is made of various metals, and is usually ornamented with a globe, cross or crown. Our Mace will serve its purpose when it stills to order the spirits of the night; rays them up or down; strikes a spark from the lurking orator, or helps to subdue the flame when it bursts forth incontinently.

ITS CURIOUS DEVICES.

The device on the mace presented by you represents a globe, from the apex of which an eagle is seen emerging, while the handle serves as a fulcrum. The seal of the Society is the same as that of the City, with slight modifications; the crest on the City seal has a spread eagle resting on a segment of a globe. The time, therefore, of this device, is presumed to be antecedent to the adoption of the eagle with outspreading wings, as our national emblem.

THE EAGLE.

Prior to 1780 he may be said to be rising to the proud estate to which he attained in that year, and to his majority in 1787; and he is seen in fearless dignity on that elevated pinnacle, calmly surveying the wide-spread scene around him. He beholds the Republic, from its comparative small extent at its dawn, now stretching from ocean to ocean, while, in its gradual enlargement from North to South, it embraces every variety of climate, with a soil adapted to most of the varied products of the earth. With a vision that can gaze upon the meridian glare of the sun; with a swiftness of flight unrivalled among the feathered tribes; and a power of endurance beyond their strength; to these historic attributes he adds a bold and daring disposition. With these he regards the harmless fulminations of the Press, or the insane vaporings which the breezes waft eastward to his native land.

The Scriptural allusions to this famed bird, in striking and opposite language, describe his allegorical character in the various forms in which it is portrayed, particularly as one of the emblematical "four which have principality in this world."

These are, "Man among intellectual creatures, the eagle among birds, the lion among wild beasts, and the ox among cattle. Hence Christian tradition has assigned to St. John the Divine, to St. Mark the Lion, to St. Luke the Ox, and to St. Matthew, Man, or 'angel in human form.'"

It is curious and interesting to trace the history of this emblematical device from the earliest times to its adoption by these United States. The form is variously represented, and is diversely significant. Before undertaking this general review, it may be well to recur to the action of our country in the selection deliberately made. On the 4th July, 1776—that most memorable day in our history, if not in the annals of time—Congress, by resolution, appointed Dr. FRANKLIN, JOHN ADAMS, and THOMAS JEFFERSON—deathless names!—a committee to prepare a device for the great seal for the United States, with an explanation thereof. It appears that Mr. WILLIAM BARTON furnished the Committee with devices for the seals; but it does not appear from the journals of Congress that any definite action was taken at that body in the matter, until the 20th of June, 1782. On that day, upon the report of CHARLES THOMSON, Esq., their secretary, to whom the several reports on the subject had been referred, the present seal of the United States was adopted.

It does not come within the scope of this letter to present the views, devices, and the illustrations furnished by the distinguished gentleman who, from time to time, had this matter in hand. These together furnish materials for a copious and interesting paper on the seal at large. My subject is restricted to the American Eagle, with outstretched wings—a prominent part of the "arms" on this great seal—guarding the escutcheon on his breast. The thirteen "pieces paly," in heraldic language, represent the original States of the Union. The eagle has an olive branch in his right, and a bundle of thirteen arrows in his left talon; and in his beak a scroll with the motto—*E pluribus unum*. In this device, the escutcheon (Latin *scutum*) or shield is borne in the breast of the *American Eagle*, without any supporters, to denote that these United States ought to rely upon their own virtue. The eagle itself is a symbol of empire. In tracing the historic character of this renowned "Representative," it is proper here to remark, that I have derived from the journals and proceedings of Congress little or trivial information, and have had to rely on other sources and my memory for the facts stated and authorities examined in the course of this communication.

ABOUT ARMORIAL BEARINGS GENERALLY.

The first reference to the shield I find in Genesis xv 1, and it frequently occurs in other parts of Scripture, which derives from military affairs, metaphors, and allusions of peculiar energy, elegance and propriety.

Armorial bearings are of extreme antiquity. Among the prominent devices, the eagle has ever been conspicuous. Nearly 1,500 years before the Christian era, "every man of the children of Israel was directed to pitch his own standard, with the ensign of his father's house. That great army of 600,000 men was formed into divisions. The centre consists of four divisions facing the four quarters of the heavens, "each with his own ensign." On the North, (some authorities state,) with a spread eagle on his standard, (others a serpent,) Dan commanded with Asher and Naphtali under him. Each particular tribe had its own standard. That this became a custom with the Jews appears from Psalm xx. 5.

THE ANCIENT EAGLE.

In poetry and the fine arts, the eagle is made to act an important part. As the bird of Jove—the carrier of the lightning—he represents supreme delight of the gods, was most probably derived the idea that he carried souls to heaven, as is shown minion, From the Scriptural descriptions of the aerial Jove devices in various Roman medals. On that of Licenius, Jupiter himself is represented on the back of an eagle, with the thunder in his hand. This famous bird was the hieroglyphic sign of the cities of Heliopolis, Antioch and Tyre. The Tuscanes sent to the Romans, as a token of amity a sceptre with an eagle of ivory, which led, it is presumed, to the adoption of this emblem by them. In Sculpture, the Roman power is called "an eagle," from its legionary standard, which, in this form, was introduced in the second year of the consulate of C. Marius; for before that time, among that remarkable people, various devices had been indifferently used. On the column of Trajan, there are represented three banners, two of which have the eagle surrounded by a wreath—in one, the wings are partly open; in the other, fully spread, with the letters S. P. Q. R. beneath. The Roman eagles were figures, generally in *relievo* of wood, silver or gold, or other metal, borne on the top of pikes, and frequently a thunderbolt in their talons. These not only represented the terrible fierceness of the Roman legions, but were reverenced as their peculiar deities, and became objects of idolatrous worship; hence, in prophetic language, they were characterized as the "abomination of desolation."

In modern times, armorial bearings are said to have been introduced on the banners of the Knights Crusader, about A. D. 1100, and that these became hereditary in 1128.

THE ROMAN EAGLE.

NAPOLEON, "*Le Grand*," chose the Roman eagle, with spread wings, as his banner; and with his eagles in the van, like his great exemplar, Julius Cæsar, these became the cherished objects of an devoted soldiery, and stimulants to their fiery ardor and victorious rage. A double-headed eagle was first employed by the emperors in the East, as successive to their claims to the Eastern and Western Empire, and was afterwards adopted by the western emperors. Russia, Poland, Sicily, Spain, Sardinia and Prussia have to the eagle as an establishmental device. Austria asserts her claim to it from her eastern inheritance—one of the proofs of her usurped authority. The eagle is, moreover, the bridge of several orders, as the black and red eagle of Prussia, the white eagle of Poland, &c., &c. It may be well here to mention that, as the eagle and dragon had been the symbol of the Heathen Roman Pontiffs, Constantine added to the other Roman ensigns the *labarum*, or standard of the cross, and pointed out it the principal strand of the Christ in Roman Empire.

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Cast with the entire strength of the Company. ... will be performed, a favorite Comedietta. ...

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BITES HIS HEAD OFF.—... people ... when they see the man in the Den of Lions at ... NUM'S MUSEUM, that the savage creatures will bite his head off because he places his head in their mouths. There is no danger. The scene is thrilling, harmless.

GEO. CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS, No. 444 BROADWAY.—Open EVERY EVENING during the week. Tickets to each ... All ... secured by HENRY WOOD.

MILLINERY.

RICH PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, CHENELLE, RIBBONS, &c.,
In every variety, may be found, at very
LOW PRICES FOR CASH,
At Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

FRENCH FLOWERS AT NO. 16 WARREN-ST.—GUILLEAUME & KORN—Have received, per *North Star*, the latest nouveauté of Paris flowers for bonnets, caps and head-dresses, but will only dispose of them strictly wholesale. Also, a few choice feathers.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 91 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 223,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof, on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 22, 1858.
DANIEL HORTON.

LOST.—On Wednesday afternoon, in coming up in the 6th-av. cars, a porte monnaie containing about $30. The finder will receive the thanks of the owner, and will be liberally rewarded by leaving the same at No. 139 Canal-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, New-York.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM LECTURES, 1858-59.
Nov. 8—Rev. J. H. PERRY, D. D. Subject—*Russia and the Allies.*
Dec. 14—Rev. JOHN KENNEDY, D. D. Subject—*Self-interest in Harmony with Benevolence.*
Dec. 28—Rev. ROBERT HATFIELD.
Jan. 11—Rev. ALLEN STEELE, A. M.
Jan. 25—Rev. J. MILNE, A. M.
Feb. 8—Rev. JOHN M. REID, A. M.
The Lectures will be delivered at the Plaza-st. M. E. Church, in Lafayette-st., near Fulton-av. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock. The lectures will commence at 7½ o'clock each evening.
The first lecture will be free.
N. D. FISHER,
W. L. STARR,
JOHN W. GOIN,
} Committee.

SUGAR, ISSUE.—THE PHILOLEXIAN SOCIETY will hold its Fifty-third Anniversary on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 2, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC. Honorary members and friends of the Society may procure tickets of admission from the following Committee:
HERBERT R. TURNER, President.
BENJAMIN ROBBINS, Vice President.
CHARLES G. CLARKE,
WATSON DELAFIELD,
JAMES RAY.

PHRENOLOGICAL LECTURE.—L. N. FOWLER will deliver a lecture on Phrenology, at the saviour's Church, Delancey-st., near Bowery, on FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 26. The lecture will be illustrated with charts and busts. Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Lecture to commence at 7½ o'clock. Admission to the seats.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the ... will be held at the ... Hospital, No. 28 Union-sq., on ... at 3 o'clock P. M. A full ... is requested. By the ...
H. W. WEBSTER, Secretary.

DANCING.

A. POPPENHUSEN'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMY, No. 346 Broadway, New-York.
Mr. ... will ...
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF PUPILS.
Private ... and terms, can be had at the Academy.

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A CITIZEN OF THE UNITED STATES.

LONDON, Oct. 16, 1855.

DEATH OF [illegible].—[illegible] Commercial Advertiser [illegible] the death of [illegible] at Cincinnati, on Wednesday last, in the 70th year of his age. He was a native of Connecticut, and was for many years a resident of Cincinnati, where he was extensively engaged in the publishing business.

THE [illegible] CASE.—[illegible] Court, Judge [illegible] granted the application of the defendant, and admitted him to bail in the sum of *forty thousand dollars*. His sureties accepted by the Court, were BASIL W. ALEXANDER and LAWRENCE MATTHEWS, of this city. An appeal was granted and the case carried up to the Supreme Court on the numerous bills of exceptions taken by the defendant's counsel.—*St. Louis Democrat, Nov. 16.*

ANOTHER STAMPEDE.—The Richmond *Whig* states that eleven slaves ran away from their owners in that city on Saturday night last. Seven of the eleven belonged to Mrs. SUSAN L. HATCHER.

Elder BENNETT delivered an address at the Tabernacle on Sunday afternoon (in part as follows:)

OUR FIRE SHOULD BURN ALL OUT OF US.

We can see, that it is the duty of us all as the privileges of every Latter Day Saint to live in the spirit of the Lord, for MORMONISM is to make our souls, and every man and woman has got to be wide awake. They have got to be as Brother KIMBALL used to say—sleep with one eye open, and one leg out of bed. He takes us all this time to perform in all the duties of our several and respective callings. It is like an old blacksmith's bellows; the very moment that you cease to blow, the fire goes down, and especially the fires of those that burn cedar coal; and those who use the blacksmith's bellows know how long it takes to kindle up the fire, that is when they have got the same material on hand—and it is just so with the Gospel of Christ.

FRET NOT YOUR GIZZARD.

I feel first rate, brethren and sisters, and I feel to bless you, and my daily prayer is that the Saints of God may be blessed with wisdom, with knowledge, with all spiritual blessings, as well as with temporal prosperity, and I say they shall be blessed, they shall be comforted. And let us be reminded continually of the instruction given last Sunday: "Fret not your gizzards." We are first-rate, and the grasshoppers are doing first-rate too, and I expect that the Lord will be as good as his word, for we are the Latter Day Saints; we are the only people that acknowledge God, and prophets, and the authority of the priesthood upon the earth.

DEVIL'S POOR AND POOR DEVILS.

President YOUNG delivered an address at the Bowery. He said:

The honest poor are suffering—I mean the Lord's poor. But you may take the devil's poor and the poor devils, and they will plead a thousand times harder to be brought out of England, to have their feet placed upon American soil, than the Lord's poor or the honest poor. The devil's poor and the poor devils will manage to get here, while very many of the Lord's poor stay there and suffer, until they lay down their bodies and sleep in the tomb. Thousands and thousands of them will do this, while that portion who call so loudly for help are those who will come here and then go to the devil.

ROBBING A CONTRIBUTION BOX.

Has not a similar dishonesty the same effect upon us? It has, and that is what I wish to talk about. For example, a man in England, professing to be a Latter Day Saint, will go to his brother in the church and promise in the most sacred manner, and call God and angels to witness, and hope he may die, and not live to get to America, if he is not as prompt to his words as an angel, to pay him back at such a time, if he will lend him ten sovereigns to help him away to America; another will get five sovereigns in the same way; another will beg to be allowed to take so much out of a contribution box, promising to refund it, and saying, "When I get to the Saints, where there is liberty, and get work and good wages, I will remember you and my brethren, and send for you;" and when they get here they forget it all. This is the way with the devil's poor; the Lord's poor do not forget their covenants, while the devil's poor pay no regard to their promises.

STEALING BAKE KETTLES.

Do I receive promises? Yes; men will promise me, saying, "If you will let me go out this year, by means of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, I will refund the means again, that you may have it to send back for more." And what will they do when they get here? Steal our wagons and go off with them to California, and try to steal the bake kettles, frying pans, tents and wagon covers; and will borrow the oxen and run away with them, if you do not watch them closely. Do they all do this? No; but many of them will try to do it. We checked a number this year who were trying to run away with the wagons, instead of paying their just debts to the Fund. They will hang on and plead poverty and sickness, and say they cannot live unless they have this tent, or that wagon, and when they get it in their possession they will never return it, unless they are compelled to.

HICKORY MORMONS.

This conduct is discouraging to us. I will tell you a little further; it is actually the faltering and misgiving and misleading of unjust persons that prevent the gathering of the Lord's poor, and that is God's truth. Were it not for that, the saints would be gathered by scores of thousands. It is the wicked, the half-hearted, and what I call Hickory Mormons, that prevent a more extensive gathering of the saints. We have done pretty well this season, and quite a number are coming out, and I will tell you how this is operating upon me and the people. It is well known that we annually handle a large amount of means, and that we turn it over and shift it about, until it will answer the end for which it was designed. There are men who have lately arrived in town who have a draft on me, and who have taunted me up for the cash, before they could find time to shave their beards, or wash their lives, saying, "I have a draft on you at ten day's, fifty day's, or six month's sight, as the case may be, with, please pay so and so." Brother Young, cannot you let me have the money immediately, for I do not know how I can live without it, or get along with my business at all? This is the kind of confidence some men have in me. I wanted to name this. Why? Because I am hunted. I am like one that is their prey, ready to be devoured.

PUTTING THE SCREWS TO THEM.

I want you to understand fully that I intend to put the screws upon you; and you who have owed us for years, if you do not pay up now and help us, we will levy on your property, and take every farthing you have on the earth. I want to see if I can make some of you apostatize; I will, if I can, by teaching sound doctrines and advocating correct principles—for I am tired of men who are eternally gouging their brethren and taking the advantage of them, and at the same time pretending to be saints, until they gain an advantage over this people, and then they are ready to leave. I want you to leave now! I give you this word of caution—prepare to pay the debt you owe to the Church. If I had the money due to the Church by a few individuals, I could pay every one of our individual debts and the Church debt, and have a few scores of thousand living by me to operate upon; and in such circumstances I could operate to some advantage, and greatly benefit the Church. But it seems there are many drones in the hive, who are determined to tie up the hands of those who rule the affairs of this kingdom, and the quicker they are thrown out the better.

A Note from the Prophet of Beaver Island.

I see in the *Columbian* of Sept. 29, an article saying there are "on Beaver Island eight hundred Mormons, mostly women, abandoned wives, disappointed maidens, and such like. STRANG, who presides over the flock, commenced life as a Philadelphia Lawyer, and has a lawful wife in Wisconsin. He is editor, postmaster, and ex-member of the Legislature, and a pillar of the bastard Democracy of Michigan."

In reply, allow me a brief space in the *Columbian* to say that the "nest of Mormons" on and in the vicinity of Beaver Island, contained by the official census taken by authority of the State, in May, 1854, a population of 4,071, of whom 2,447 were males, and 2,624 females. Excess of females 18, making the proportion of females as 66 to 68 males.

It is true that I have a "lawful wife in Wisconsin;" but the inference that she is a separated woman is not true. She lives in my house, on my farm, and attends to my business as a lawful wife ought to, exercising an honorable and praiseworthy control over a large estate, which I could not well trust to a man hireling—generally speaking, she Winters with me, either here or at the State Capitol, as I spend much of the Summer with her on the farm.

I am neither editor nor Postmaster, nor was I ever a "Philadelphia" lawyer.

Truly and sincerely,

JAMES J. STRANG

Roman Catholicism in New-Haven—Important Decision by the Superior Court.

We find the details of the following peculiar case in the New-Haven papers:

Blakely vs. O'Neil and others.—This was an action of trespass for an assault upon plaintiff by the defendants, a Catholic Priest, and the brothers and sister of the plaintiff's deceased wife. The defendants having suffered a default, moved for a hearing in damages, and the present trial is on that motion.

The plaintiff, who is a "Scotch Presbyterian," from the North of Ireland, claims to have married his wife twenty-five years ago and more, and during all that time to have lived with her in the Protestant faith. That something more than two years before death, which occurred, if we remember right, in 1852, his wife came to this country, where she resided until her death. About four months before her death, he himself came here also. The brothers and sister of his wife were Catholics. After he had been in this country a short time, his wife fell dangerously ill, and being near her end, her relatives called a Catholic priest, one of the defendants, to perform the rites peculiar to that Church on such an occasion; he came, and while the plaintiff was gathering his family about the bedside of his wife, to offer his own prayers for her and himself, at her request, the defendant interfered to prevent him, and excluded him from the room until the rites of the Church were performed. As she expressed it, his wife said, in reply to his inquiry if she sent for the priest, "that she was bullulldozed by her family."

The two nights succeeding her death, against the protestations and remonstrance, the ceremony called "Irish Wake" were performed, and on the third day she was buried in the Catholic graveyard, and the ceremonies performed by a Catholic Priest. He did not attend the funeral.

The defendants claim that the deceased was a good Catholic, and that her husband had no right to prohibit her the rights of the church which she believed, and to which she and her family belonged, nor to deny her blood-relations the privilege of burying her according to the forms which she and they thought right.

In the course of the case, the Romish priest, O'Neil, the defendant, being on the witness stand, he was inquired of as to the confession of the dying woman. The question was objected to on the ground that it had no revelancy to the case, and on the further ground that it was a privilege incommunication and could not be disclosed. Judge WALDO, after argument, in which a recent Virginia case was cited to sustain the objection to the question, took the same into consideration, and had decided adversely to a priest were such the case, and that the defendants, and that the friends of each party, had done their utmost to prevent the disclosure, and that the confession sought for in this particular case had no relevancy, and was absolutely unimportant, but he said if he conceived it would have the least bearing on the case, he should compel the priest to disclose it.

Letter from Thackeray about Goethe.

From LEWES's *Life of Goethe*, to be published in a few days by TICKNOR & FIELDS, of Boston, we extract the following letter by THACKERAY, describing his remembrances of the great German poet:

LONDON, 20th April, 1855.

DEAR LEWES: I wish I had more to tell you regarding Weimar and GOETHE. Five-and-twenty years ago, as least a score of young English lads used to live at Weimar for study, or sport, or society; all of which were to be had in the friendly little Saxon capital. The Grand Duke and Duchess received us with the kindliest hospitality. The Court was splendid, but yet most pleasant and homely. We were invited in our turns to dinners, balls and assemblies there. Such young man as had a right, appeared in uniforms, diplomatic and military. Some, I remember, invented gorgeous clothing: the kind old Hof-Marschall of those days, M. DE SPIEGEL, (who had two of the most lovely daughters eyes ever looked on,) being in no wise difficult as to the admission of these young Englanders. Of the Winter nights, we used to charter sedan chairs, in which we were carried through the snow to those pleasant Court entertainments. I, for my part, had the good luck to purchase SCHILLER'S sword, which formed a part of my court costume, and still hangs in my study, and puts me in mind of days of youth, the most kindly and delightful.

We knew the whole society of the little city, and but that the young ladies, one and all, spoke admirable English, we surely might have learned the very best of German. The society met constantly. The ladies of the Court had their evenings. The theatre was open twice or thrice in the week, where we assembled, a large family party. GOETHE had retired from the direction, but the great traditions remained still. The theatre was admirably conducted, and besides the excellent Wiemar company, famous actors and singers from various parts of Germany performed "Gastrollen" through the Winter. In that Winter I remember we had LUDWIG DEVRIENT in *Shylock, Hamlet, Falstaff* and the "Robbers;" and the beautiful SCHRODER in "Fidelio."

After three-and-twenty years' absence, I passed a couple of Summer days in the well-remembered place, and was fortunate enough to find some of the friends of my youth. Madame DE GOETHE was there, and received me and my daughters with the kindness of old days. We drank tea in the open air at the famous cottage in the Park, which still belongs to the family, and had been so often inhabited by her illustrious father.

In 1831, though he had retired from the world, GOETHE would nevertheless, very kindly receive strangers. His daughter-in-law's tea-table was always spread for us. We passed hours after hours there, and night after night with the pleasantest talk and music. We read over endless poems in French, English and German. My delight in those days was to make caricatures for children. I was touched to find that they were remembered, and some even kept until the present time; and very proud to be told, as a lad, that the great GOETHE had looked at some of them.

He remained in his private apartments, where only a few privileged persons were admitted; but he liked to know all that was happening, and interested himself about all strangers. Whenever a countenance struck his fancy, there was an artist settled in Weimar who made a portrait of it. GOETHE had quite a gallery of heads, in black and white, taken by this painter. His house was all over pictures, drawings, casts, statues and medals.

Of course I remember very well the perturbation of spirit with which, as a lad of nineteen, I received the long-expected intimation that the HERR GEHEIMRATH would see me on such a morning. This notable audience took place in a little ante-chamber of his private apartments, covered all around with antique casts and bas-reliefs. He was habited in a long grey or drab redingot, with a white neckcloth and a red ribbon in his button-hole. He kept his hands behind his back, just as in Rauch's statuette. His complexion was very bright, clear and rosy. His eyes extraordinarily dark, piercing and brilliant. I felt quite afraid before them, and recollect comparing them to the eyes of the hero of a certain romance called *Melmoth the Wanderer*, which used to alarm us boys thirty years ago; eyes of an individual who had made a bargain with a certain person, and at an extreme old age retained these eyes in all their awful splendor. I fancied GOETHE must have been still more handsome as an old man than even in the days of his youth. His voice was very rich and sweet. He asked me questions about myself, which I answered as best I could. I recollect I was at first astonished, and then somewhat relieved when I found he spoke French with not a good accent.

Ubi tantum. I saw him but three times. Once walking in the garden of his house in the *Frauenplan;* once going to step into his chariot on a sunshiny day, wearing a cap and a cloak with a red collar. He was caressing at the time a beautiful little golden-haired grand-daughter, over whose sweet, fair face the earth has long since closed too.

Any of us who had books or magazines from England, sent them to him, and he examined them eagerly. *Fraser's Magazine* had lately come out, and I remember he was interested in those admirable outline portraits which appeared for awhile in its pages. But there was one, a very ghastly caricature of Mr. I——, which, as Mme. DE GOETHE told me, he shut up, and put away from him angrily. "They would make me look like that," he said; though in truth I can fancy nothing more serene, majestic and *healthy*-looking than the grand old GOETHE.

Though his sun was setting, the sky round about was calm and bright, and that little Weimar illumined by it. In every one of those kind salons the talk was still of art and letters. The theatre, though possessing no very extraordinary actors, was still conducted with a noble intelligence and order. The actors read books, and were men of letters and gentlemen, holding a not unkindly relationship with the *Adel*. At court the conversation was exceedingly friendly, simple and polished. The Grand Duchess, (the present Grand Duchess Dowager,) a lady of very remarkable endowments, would kindly borrow our books for us, lend us her own, and graciously talk to us young men about our literary tastes and pursuits. In the respect paid by this Court to the patronage of letters, there was something ennobling. I think alike to the subject and sovereign. With a five-and-twenty years' experience since those happy days of which I write, and an acquaintance with an immense variety of human kind, I think I have never seen a society more simple, more charitable, courteous, gentlemanlike, than that of the dear little Saxon city where the good SCHILLER and the great GOETHE lived and lie buried. Very sincerely yours,

W. M. THACKERAY.

Excitement in Claremont County, Ohio—Attempt to Carry a Young Girl Away by Force.

*From the Cla

TO LET.

HOUSES AND STORES IN BROOKLYN.—A three-story brick dwelling house with sub-basement, containing 12 rooms, gas, &c., all complete, and will be ready for occupancy on the 1st of December. Also, a two-story brick dwelling house with sub-basement, containing 7 rooms, gas, &c., all complete, and will be ready for occupancy immediately. Situated in Canton-st., between Myrtle-av. and the City Hall, about 100 feet from the latter. Also, a store in the same block, with sub-basement, 20 feet front by 60 feet deep. Apply to [illegible], No. 98 Fulton-av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—The commodious and convenient House, No. 109 13th-st., between 5th-av. and the Avenue A, the furniture all new one year ago, and of the best quality; would be let with all necessary attendance, for six months, or more, if desired. Immediate possession given. Can be seen between 12 and 4 P. M. Apply on the premises, or at No. 127 Pearl-st., first floor.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 180 West 30th-st., between 7th-av. and 8th-av., with all the modern improvements. Will be painted throughout for a good family. Inquire of DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Real Estate and Rents Agent, No. 49 3d-av.

HOUSES FOR RENT.—At the rate of $200 a year, until the 1st day of May.—Two entirely new, 3-story brick houses, in Warren-st., four blocks from Court-st., Brooklyn. They will be rented for a longer period, if desired. Possession immediately. Inquire of J. L. DURRANCE & CO., Western Land Agency, No. 68 Liberty-st., N. Y.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE. The first and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. The whole building and lot more than 100 feet in depth. Will be leased for a long term. Apply to A. T. STEWART & CO., No. 1 Broad-st.

WATER POWER TO LEASE.—For a term of years, Water Power at New-Castle, Westchester Co., about one mile from the depot of the Harlem Railroad. To those who want to erect a factory to suit themselves, this is a favorable opportunity. For further particulars, inquire of C. W. KIRBY & CO., Nos. 56 and 57 Vesey-st., New-York.

CHEAP APARTMENTS.—TO LET.—For Manhattanville, in Yorkville, on 2d-av., between 84th and 85th sts. Also, cottages on 91st-st., near 2d-av., cheap to good tenants. Apartments to let in Bloomingdale, on 10th-av. and Broadway, and on 42d-st., to nice families. Inquire of JAMES BOORMAN & ARCHIBALD ARLAN, Real Estate Agents, No. 49 3d-av.

LEASE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Of the unexpired term of 10 years and 8½ months, from May 1st next, of that well known and fashionable Boarding House, No. 17 West 14th-st., and 20 and 22 Mercer-st., extending from West to Washington-st., and to 14th-st., now in the occupancy of Mrs. Dr. Hunt. The house is in the most perfect order, and is admirably adapted for a first class boarding house, containing 50 rooms, with all the modern conveniences, and is now doing a large business. Apply to Dr. HUNT, No. 17 West 14th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A well furnished House, No. 2 Union-place, in the rear of Union Square, and fronting on 14th-st., between 5th-av. and Broadway, with two lots of evergreens and shrubbery in front (other Hudson River cottages), will be let for the winter season, furnished from cellar to garret; has all the modern conveniences, and contains nine rooms, besides kitchen, with two rooms in the attic. Rent will be reasonable with the right party. Rent but a small family would be preferred. Can be taken from the middle of December to the 1st of May. The wood and coal must be bought by the tenant. Apply at the House, No. 2 Union-pl., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—The four-story Brick House, No. 20 Houston-st., near Broadway, to let, with or without furniture. Apply at No. 26 Wooster-st.

STORES TO LET ON LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome first-class stores, Nos. 37 and 39 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and completed in all respects. Apply to DUNHAM & CAMPBELL, YOORIS, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET. In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Broadway and Leonard-st., most eligible suites on Broadway, suited to any description of retail or wholesale business. Also, in the same building, the whole or part of the fifth story. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORE TO LET.—The large 5-story brick store corner Charles and Hudson-sts., occupied as a furniture store. Inquire of BADEAU & LORD, No. 241 Washington-st.

STRAIN POWER TO LET—In lots and any number, in a new building in Clif-st. Apply to J. C. HILL & SON, No. 16 Clif-st.

AUCTION SALES.

Real Estate, W. Wetmore, Auctioneer.

CENTRE-ST. HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, a large and elegant variety of household furniture of every description contained in house No. 73 5th-av., four doors from 14th-st. The sale will be peremptory without regard to weather:—Consisting of rich tapestry and Brussels carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, fine French plate pier mirror, suite of elegant rosewood parlor furniture in brocade, rosewood mirror front etagere with marble-top, mahogany furniture en suite, in hair cloth; arm and reception chairs, rosewood marble-top tables, lace curtains and shades, rosewood and pier tables, oil-paintings, rich mantel ornaments, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, marble-top washstands, mahogany and gilt mirrors, clocks, candelabras, toilet sets, rosewood and mahogany sofas, tête-à-têtes, sofa bedstead, suite of painted chamber furniture, mahogany and cottage chairs, rockers, &c., with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture, dining and tea tables, cut glass ware, China crockery, silver ware, stove and fixtures, &c. Catalogues at the sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT VALUABLE SALE OF CABINET FURNITURE.—Being the entire stock of a dealer declining business. J. SELTON will sell, THIS DAY, Nov. 30, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 94 Grand-st., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) the entire stock of Moses Ganung, who is declining business. This assortment will comprise in part of rosewood and mahogany furniture of every kind and description, sofas and sofa bedsteads, tête-à-tête, bottom and carved rockers, full French parlor chairs all patterns, marble-top dressing bureaus in rosewood and mahogany, hair mattresses, feather beds, comforters, blankets, bronze and enamelled bedsteads. Also, large French mahogany and Elizabethan bedsteads. Also, unfinished work, office furniture, stoves, desks, varnish, fixtures, &c. N. B.—The stock is large and will offer inducements to the trade as well as all others in want of good furniture, as all the furniture has been selected and made to order for custom trade, and will be sold without reserve to close the concern. Catalogues on the morning of sale, and no postponement on any account.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

SLEIGH ROBES, MUFFS, VICTORINES, CUFFS, &c., AT AUCTION.—FRIDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 36 Beekman-st., HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.'s second Fall trade sale of Robes, manufactured for custom trade, consisting of Real Russia sable, Russia fitch, stone marten, chinchilla, mountain marten, capes, cuffs, victorines, muffs, &c. Also, wolf, bear, cross fox, coon and buffalo lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Also, gentlemen's otter and other collars, capes, gloves, &c., &c. The stock can be inspected early on Friday morning, and every article will be warranted as recommended. Ladies will find it to their advantage to attend.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—JOSEPH L. SMITH will sell at 10 Franklin-st., near Broadway, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of costly furniture, consisting in part of one rosewood and one black walnut brocatel, rosewood buhl, whatnots, centre, side, and sofa tables, with marble tops; sofas, whatnots, cane-seat and mahogany chairs, one enamelled suite, rocking and easy chairs, mahogany and black walnut tables, hat stands, large oval and pier glasses, clocks, oil paintings, carpets, oil-cloth, best hair mattresses, crockery, silver, stoneware, &c. The sale will commence in the kitchen, with the cooking stove, pots, kettles, tin-ware, &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND EXTENSIVE SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE TO-MORROW, at 10 o'clock, at the salerooms No. 67 Nassau-st., near Beekman, to pay advances, and to be sold positively to the highest bidder for cash, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, as follows, viz.: Brocatel, terry, velvet, damask, hair-cloth, and worsted; bookcases, wardrobes, hall stands, extension dining tables, bedsteads, mattresses, palliasses, pillows, pokers, China vases and plated ware, canes, &c. Also, at 5 o'clock precisely, one splendid rosewood piano. Catalogues now ready. Sales and salerooms carefully attended to.

EDWARD MERRITT, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—SECOND GREAT SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, BY EDWARD MERRITT, will sell at auction, FRIDAY, at 10 o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 67 Nassau-st., a large collection of magnificently illustrated and splendidly bound books, just received from the publishers of London. It will also include valuable and unexceptionable household furniture, many of the leading publishers of New-York, Philadelphia, &c., of new goods suitable to the coming Holiday season.

BENJAMIN B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., near John, TO-MORROW, (Saturday,) at 12½ o'clock.—Large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting in part of rich black walnut parlor suites, covered in French satin brocatel, satinets and maroon velvet, plush, English hair cloth, &c.; elegant suites of enamelled chamber furniture, &c. At 10 o'clock, an invoice of silver-plated ware. For particulars see *Herald*.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 43 and 45 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; as options, Loans, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—ELLIOTT F. SHEPARD has this day formed a Copartnership for the transaction of a general Commission business at No. 87 Pearl-st., under the name and firm of

New-York, Nov. 1, 1855. SHEPARD & MORGAN.

ALCOHOL, CAMPHENE, &c.—For the better accommodation of my customers and those who have business with me, I hereby give notice that I have taken the store No. 165 Pearl-st., where I shall be pleased to receive and promptly execute orders for Alcohol, 95 per cent., 96 per cent and 100 per cent. above proof, of the purest quality; also, Camphene, Burning Fluid, and Colorless Spirits, at the lowest market prices.

JAMES A. WEBB, No. 165 Pearl-st.
Manufactory, No. 57 Hammersley-st.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
Available in any part of the world.

FOR SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:

New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Ryers.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Patton House.

An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., No. 7 Hanover-st.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and not *secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by an only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK of LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK of SCOTLAND,
NATIONAL BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 sterling and per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 19 Wall-st., New-York.

We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—New-York, Nov. 15, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 46 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The poll will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 1 o'clock P. M.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

$850,000 TO LOAN.—In sums to suit applicants, on Bond and Mortgage, on unincumbered Kitchen, Jewelry, Silver Plate, dry goods stores, Planos, Horses, Wagons, Carriages, &c., &c. All kinds of personal property bought for cash. Private rooms for the accommodation of ladies and gentlemen. By ALFRED CHAPMAN, No. 64 Chatham-st., next door to Hurtin's Theatre. Office hours from 9 A. M. till 9 in the evening.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., New-York, Nov. 26, 1855.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—An adjourned meeting of the stockholders of this Company will be holden at Niblo's Hall, in the city of New-York, on TUESDAY, the 4th of December next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

J. H. HINCKLEY, President.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN.—That 5 per cent. on the Capital Stock of the American Glass Advertising Co. will be required to be paid at the Office of said Company, No. 58 Chatham-st., on or before the 4th of Dec. next. By order of the Board of Directors.

A. E. SEDGWICK, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 29, 1855.

$20,000 TO LOAN on hand and mortgages on first-class improved property in this City; also $15,000 to invest in first or second mortgages, having but a short time to run. Inquire of MORWELL G. HENCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 22d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY,

NEW-YORK, Dec. 28, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The interest coupons of the New-Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company Bonds, due on the 1st of December, will be paid on that day, at the office of the Company.

JAS. A. REQUA, Treasurer.

THE COUPONS—Due the 1st prox. on the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, will be paid on presentation at our office, No. 8 Wall-st., on and after Dec. 1. ATWOOD & CO.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual banking house,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

ap7,'54-law2yF D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—66 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PUTNAM, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $50 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 16th and 20th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 8d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new, superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, at small fractions above cost. Rosewood top grand, inlaid with pearl and 7 octaves, only $175. Any piano sold not less than it can be bought anywhere else at New-York prices, for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PIANO-FORTES.—WILLIAM HALL & SON, manufacturers of piano-fortes, New-York, have just finished a new pattern of a piano-forte of a choice variety of the celebrated Trichord instruments, including some richly inlaid and ornamented for the drawing room. The above pianos have been so much known as the Hunter Waters manufacture that they require no further notice.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have in consequence of the extension of Canal-st., removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS to No. 105 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BRO., PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 429 Pearl-st., N. Y.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 387 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD OFFICE, CLEVELAND, Ohio, Nov. 7, 1855.—Proposals will be received at this office until Dec. 4, next, for the grading and masonry required in the embankments, stone bridges and culverts to be constructed in the place of the present wooden bridges across the valley of Grand River in Painesville, and the valleys of Crooked, Elk and Walnut Creeks, on the Pennsylvania division of the road. Contractors may propose for both grading and masonry, or for either, and for that required at one or more of the points above named. They will state the price per cubic yard for grading, and the price per perch of 25 cubic feet for masonry. The amount of work is approximately as follows, viz.: At Grand River, 9,000 perches of masonry and 130,000 yards of embankment; at Crooked Creek, 1,200 perches of masonry and 156,000 yards of embankment; at Elk Creek, 8,000 perches of masonry and 700,000 yards of embankment; at Walnut Creek, 3,400 perches of masonry and 925,000 yards of embankment. The Company reserve the right to reject any proposals and to require bidders to give satisfactory security for the faithful execution, according to the contract, of the work they may undertake. Plans and specifications may be seen, the time for completion, and other information obtained at the office of the Engineer on and after Nov. 15.

WILLIAM CASE, President.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE—Can be speedily relieved by the use of this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, by acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by

A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

Sold also by druggists generally.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and deserved by the sales of the Royal de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are effectual in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use inavaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the country, ad sold, divided into separate doses, and administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer. Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every species of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and pimpled ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to four bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that said another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things extant that appears to me surprising—first, That it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1848; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. E. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's New and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 252 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 390 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LA MONT to the afflicted.—*Courier by Etats Unis, Staat Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most cases there is no case in as short hours. Dr. WATSON desires to say that there are so many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure" in numerous plates, $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 9 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Office open from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 16 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 15 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken by him will be treated with the greatest success. Dr. C. is a graduate of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel; cures Chilblains, Bruises, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by H. R. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 96 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CORNS—CORNS—Cured permanently—safe and sure, by a new discovery of Dr. SYLVESTER, without cutting, or causing pain; 25 cents and a stamp sent by mail, will procure all necessary instructions and the article to cure most troublesome corns. Address Dr. F. SYLVESTER, box No. 4,559 Post-Office, New-York.

BOUCHETT ON THE DISEASES OF CHILDREN, Translated by Bird.—Eminent physicians pronounce this to be the best work on the subject extant. The only copies in America, for sale by

KIGGINS & KELLOGG, No. 48 John-st.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—THE BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in large rolls. Price only 3 cents. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLEE, Agent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT.—The original and only genuine article that can be sold without violating my Patent, constantly on hand, both ground in oil and dry powder, at the General Depôt, No. 119 Pearl-st., Hanover-square, by the Patentee. WM. BLAKE.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and as pronounced by Engineers and others who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, on with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 58 Water-st.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.

JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 18th-st.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE. The Through Express Trains of the [illegible] Railroad, connecting with the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections, leave the Railroad Depot, foot of Courtland-st., New-York, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Through Tickets to Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, and all points West and Southwest, can be procured at the Company's office, No. 126 Broadway, corner of Cortlandt-st.

HARVEY DODGE, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 8:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:40 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:45 P. M., on following day. Also, connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:00 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M.

Through Passengers can procure at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

M. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 9 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of cars, or part of the way to Binghamton, this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 4:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Night Express at 6:30 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st. This Express for Buffalo and intermediate stations, and Dunkirk and Buffalo at 6 P. M. These Trains connect at Binghamton with the Utica, Chenango and Susquehanna Valley Railroad, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Oswego, Albany, Troy, Auburn, Ithaca, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville and Rochester and intermediate stations. Or Buffalo, the Express Train at 9 A. M. These Express Trains connect at Buffalo with the Lewiston and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Tonawanda, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Unionsand, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

B. D. CALDWELL, General Superintendent.

NEW ENGLAND ROUTE TO PROVIDENCE, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 9 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 2:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford in season to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 9:10 A. M., arriving at 12:55 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:30 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:15 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connec

NEW-YORK CITY.

...Twenty-Fifth Anniversary...
...the Polish Revolution.

...ANNIVERSARY, DECEMBER 29TH.

...Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Polish ... was celebrated last evening at the Chinese Assembly Rooms by the Polish residents of New-York. The platform was handsomely decorated with Star-spangled tri-colors, Red Republican and other banners, a large painting of the Genius of Poland, in the act of being released from the ... by the revolutionists, forming the centre-piece. The speeches were agreeably interspersed with ... from time to time by appropriate pieces performed by the ... band in the orchestra. Considering the many other attractions, and the ... which most of our citizens had ... Thursday evening, though very well attended, was ... as it would have been on any other ... The tri-colored Italian Republican flag, ... inscription *Dio e popolo*, was borne aloft ... the hall,—the band playing an Italian national ...

... hour for Hon. JAMES HARPER, ... to preside, the meeting was ... by Mr. JOHN MCMULLEN, who read ... list of officers:

... Hon. JAMES HARPER.

... Messrs. L. Szpaczek, J. Allen, Mc... Golovin, Jobson, A. Raszewski, Tolen, ... Heinzen, Goloconda and Forbes.

... JOHN MCMULLEN.

... having been adopted, the following address ... by Mr. MCMULLEN:

ADDRESS.

The twenty-fifth anniversary, which we celebrate this evening, is in commemoration of that memorable day, when a few men, with heroic boldness, resolved to throw off the yoke of despotism, and break the grasp of the double-headed iron eagle from their oppressed land; and how glorious that beginning ... only to be compared with your own gigantic ... A comparatively small number of men ... their position, and defended their independence, ... even against the, against a powerful and treacherous enemy. But that we were betrayed and enslaved, is an undeniable fact. We have experienced the pangs of being exiles in a foreign land. But yes; it is a happy consolation to us that, although we may be foreign by birth, yet not in sentiment are we foreign to the liberty-loving Americans; we have the strong hope nestling in our breasts of the final and ... restoration of our beloved Poland, not only because the exile loves his home, but because Europe ... is a necessity, a natural consequence for its own ... that Poland must be reestablished. The ... of our long years of exile has inspired us ... principles, and taught us the value of ... Poland is only awaiting the ar... moment to reconquer her own inde... which the monarchs, and not the world, ... her.

... to the whole great and noble ... We ask it not as a reward, but ... in the name of those heroes whose hearts ... with those of your forefathers for this ... cause; whose ... and ... Wars... ... Kosciuszko, ... Pulaski, ... Dembinski, ... Bem, ... Kossuth, ... Mazzini, ... Garibaldi, and ... Kossuth, ... Mazzini, ... Garibaldi, and ... Kossuth, ... Mazzini, ... Garibaldi, and

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1312. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 1, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ENGLAND.

The Vacant Secretaryship—The New Commander-in-Chief—Protest of the Refugees Lately Expelled from Jersey.

There is very little of news either political or domestic. It was rumored in London that the vacant Secretaryship of the Colonies, having been refused by the Duke of NEWCASTLE, will be given to Mr. FREDERIC PEEL, who will be succeeded in the war office by Mr. LAYARD. Lord JOHN RUSSELL has been lecturing at Exeter Hall, and Mr. GLADSTONE at Chester. Lord CANNING, the newly appointed Governor-General of India, is on the point of departure for his Government. Gen. COMMERCON accepts the command in the Crimea. Orders and ribands have been bestowed on Gen. PELISSIER and Gen. SIMPSON. The Chartists, under ERNEST JONES, and other of their former leaders, have reappeared,—in protest against the recent expulsion of refugees. Sir CHARLES NAPIER will be returned for Southwark. The papers of Yorkshire say that RICHARD COBDEN has not a chance to be again returned to Parliament as member for the West Riding of Yorkshire.

A telegraphic message from Aberdeen, Scotland, states that the American whaleship *John Henry* fell in with the British Arctic discovery ship *Resolute*, off Cape Marcy, Davis' Straits. The *Resolute*, it may be remembered, was abandoned by Capt. KELLETT, in obedience to orders from Sir EDWARD BELCHER, in the pack ice, off Cockburn Island, by Melville Island. The captain and crew of the *John Henry* have taken charge of the *Resolute* and left their own ship.

The following protest has been published by the Revolutionary Committee, on the subject of the recent expulsion from Jersey of the French Refugees:

"The English Ministry by the expulsion of the refugees from Jersey have stamped themselves as the tools of Bonapartism.

They have committed an act of iniquity and cowardice—of *cowardice*—for, not daring to touch the real authors of the letter—who, being in London, were under the protection of the general law—they have fallen on our friends in Jersey whom they pretend were under an exceptional *regime*;—an act of *iniquity*—for they have punished the innocent for the guilty—if men can be called guilty who have exercised only this incontestible right of enlightening the English people on the dangers of a Bonapartist alliance.

The members of the Revolutionary Commune, resident in England, do therefore hereby protest against this arbitrary punishment inflicted on others for an act of which they (the Commune) take the full and entire responsibility.

Signed for the Revolutionary Commune—the Committee.

FELIX PYAT,
ROUGEE,
G. JOURDIAN.

LONDON, Nov. 11, 1855.

Another Blast against Attorney-General Cushing.

From the London Times.

Just as we were hoping that the clouds which have for a moment obscured the Western horizon were beginning to scatter, we were awoke from the agreeable delusion by another manifesto from Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING. The sight of the smallest portion of blue sky seems enough to excite the inextinguishable love of strife that burns in the breast of this distinguished legal authority. *Do the people of England begin to believe that they have been too hasty in elevating a mere electioneering dodge to the dignity of a national demonstration; do the people of America begin to think that they are pushing matters a little too hard against friends and relatives who have shown the most sincere and unmistakeable desire to give no reasonable ground for offence?* The soul of CALEB CUSHING is troubled, and he rushes between the half-reconciled disputants to point out that his side have been much worse used than they seem to think, and that there is nothing left for Brother Jonathan but to exact from Brother John that most unsatisfactory satisfaction which used to be considered the peculiar mark of a gentleman.

The first thing that strikes us in reading the last circular of Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING, which will be found in our American intelligence, is the utter uselessness for any good purpose of putting forth any such documents at all. In this country it is in the Queen, in the United States it is in the President, that the Constitution vests the power of calling attention by proclamation to such portions of the law as are in danger of being violated or overlooked. In neither country is such a power vested in the Attorney-General. His expositions of the law are of no authority either with judges or juries. If it be intended to put any more persons on their trial for alleged enlistment of Americican citizens, such semi-official declarations only tend to prejudice and embarrass the case. The judges of the land are competent to declare the law, and will, doubtless do so as they understand it, without reference to the opinions or circulars of the Attorney General. If, on the other hand, the intention of this circular be to prevent any future violation of the neutrality of the United States, it then wears the air of an intentional insult to Great Britain, inasmuch as it presupposes that she will do that which she has most formally and deliberately announced her intention to the United States of not again attempting.

No one will dispute the position taken up in this circular,—that the United States have the right and the power to prohibit the enlistment within their territory by an act of Congress, *though many may doubt whether, without such act of Congress, the enlistment of troops within the territory by a belligerent would be a hostile attack on national sovereignty*; nor are we prepared to admit, as asserted by Mr. CUSHING, in defiance of *Vattel*, that to allow one belligerent party and not the other to enlist troops in a neutral State, would be a flagrant breach of neutrality. But surely both England and the United States have a right to complain when the Attorney General of the United States takes upon himself, not merely to lay down the law, but of his own authority, to find facts, and those facts which have no bearing upon his duty as public prosecutor, but are matters of discussion solely between the two nations. What right has Mr. CUSHING, in his official capacity, to assert that Great Britain, in attempting, by the agency of her civil and military authorities in the British North American provinces, and her diplomatic and consular functionaries in the United States, to raise troops in the United States, has committed an act of usurpation against the sovereign rights of the United States? We do not object to this assertion because it is manifestly untrue, inasmuch as Great Britain never attempted to raise troops in the United States, but only established recruiting depots on her own territory; but because, be it true or false, it is a matter entirely out of the Attorney-General's cognizance, in dogmatizing on which Mr. Cushing, to use his own expression, "commits an act of usurpation" against the rights of the Foreign Minister of the Union. Equally uncalled for, and equally objectionable, is the statement that the indictment and conviction of any such consul, or his escape, by arranged instructions or contrivances to evade the operation of such statute, is subordinate to the consideration of the national insult involved in the fact of a foreign government instructing its officers to abuse for unlawful purposes the privileges they happen to enjoy in the United States.

Mr. CUSHING can only imagine that the Consuls of England must either be convicted or escape by unworthy contrivances. Why not suppose,—at least, for the sake of argument and impartiality,—in order that they may be able to establish their innocence? Such a presumption is not unwarranted by the ordinary rules of evidence, and would not, we think, have been unworthy of the high legal situation which Mr. CUSHING fills. It is the duty of the Attorney-General to prosecute to conviction those who have offended against the laws of the Republic, but how is it his duty to remind the people that after these trials have taken place they still have a ground of quarrel against the country whose agents have offended?

Such remarks introduced into a professed exposition of the law, which ought, above all things, to be calm and dispassionate, convey but an indifferent compliment to the community to which they are addressed, and do but small credit to the official who thus goes out of his way in order to take upon himself the odious office of stirring up strife and dissension. We cannot believe that such arts will have any permanent effect on a great and intelligent community like that happily established on the other side of the Atlantic. Until much better evidence is afforded to us than we at present possess we shall persist in believing that such an abuse of high official position can have no other effect than to bring discredit upon him who resorts to it, and to place men of all parties on their guard against persons content to achieve the smallest political object at the expense of a national conflagration.

FRANCE.

Closing of the Exposition—Liberal Distribution of Decorations—The Emperor's Speech.

The formal closing of the Exposition, and the distribution by the Emperor of decorations and medals adjudged to the exhibitors, took place on Thursday, the 15th of November. Twelve thousand exhibitors received premiums or honorable mention. No complete list had reached Liverpool when our correspondent made up his dispatch, and he was only enabled to glean a few of the Canadian names, from the correspondence of London papers:

Special Machinery.—First-class medal, W. Redden, Montreal; second-class medal, D. Munro, Montreal, B. P. Paige Montreal; honorable mention, Dion and Lepage, Can. P. Dunn, Montreal, W. H. Rice, Montreal.

Hygiene, &c.—Second-class medal, MacCulloch, Montreal; honorable mention, H Clort, Toronto, W. Lyman & Co., Montreal.

Marine and Military Art.—First-class medal, T. C. Lee, Quebec; second-class medal, M. Cantin, Montreal; honorable mention, —— Thomas, Toronto.

Civil Constructions.—First-class medal, Office of Public Works, Montreal; Oscell & Co., Montreal, J. Brown, St Catherine; honorable mention, Slater's Co., Shipton, International Mining Company, Hamilton, Pierre Gauvreau, Quebec.

Steel Manufactures.—Second-class medal, —— Parkin, Montreal; honorable mention, J. Dawson, Montreal, H. H. Dale, Galt, W. Wallace, Montreal.

Iron Manufactures.—Honorable mention, M. F. Dunn, Montreal, Jones & Co., Ca. Perkins, —— Montreal, —— Rice, Montreal.

Hosiery, Carpets, Lace, Embroidery.—Second-class medal, City of Kingston; honorable mention, Mrs J. Jones, Montreal, Mrs. Parkenais, Montreal.

Furniture and Decoration.—Second-class medal, W. Drum, Quebec, J. & H. Gibson, Montreal; honorable mention, J. Bervoe, Hamilton, O. Maggar & Co., Montreal, Miss Winder, Toronto.

Clothing and Fancy Work.—Second-class medal, J. Barbeau, Quebec; Rubber Co., Canada; Sauvages du Canada, Anderson & Co., Quebec; Smith & Co., Montreal; honorable mention, Sisters of Charity.

Artisans.—Honorable mention, D. Mercier, Quebec; Merryfield & Sheridan, Toronto; Scadorth & Robinson, Toronto.

Fisheries.—Medal of honor, Colony of Canada; first-class medal, Hunison's Bay Co.; second-class medal, Farmer & Dobiaquiere, Woodstock; G. Sharpless, Quebec.

Agriculture.—First-class medal, Canada Co., Toronto; G. Cross, Montreal; W. Lyman & Co., Montreal; Ralph Wade, Coburg; second-class medal, J. Fisher, Montreal; —Fleming, Toronto; D. Laurent, Varennes; L. Moise, Milton; Alex. Shaw, Toronto; G. Sheppard, Montreal; R. Wade, Coburg; honorable mention, Coffin, Canada; —— Evans, Montreal; Abbe Villeneuve, Montreal.

General Industrial Machinery.—Honorable mention, L. Lemoyne, Quebec.

Heat, Light and Electricity.—Second-class medal, Childs, Methal & Co., Quebec.

Preparation of Alimentary Substances.—Second-class medal, Canadian Government; C. Fitch, Montreal; honorable mention, J. Naysmith, Toronto; J. D. Proctor, Montreal; —— Robb, Montreal.

Printing and Photography.—Honorable mention, J. C. Doan, Montreal; —— Miller, Montreal; T. J. Palmer, Toronto; —— Young, Montreal.

Two hundred and fifty-four of the Exhibitors are to be decorated with the insignia of the Legion of Honor. Of these, fifty-seven are foreigners, including twenty-four English, namely: Painting—Eastlake, Mulready; Sculpture—Gibson; Architecture—Cockerell; Domestic Economy—Lapton; Industry—Crowley, Tennant, Dr. Arnott, Robert Napier, Brunel, Stephenson, Krupp, Elkington, Barter, Titus Salt, Minturn, Brett, Faraday, Logan, (Canada,) Lord Rosse, Prof. Airey, Lawes, W. Fairbairn, Platt, Senr. Faraday is named Commander of the Legion. The following gentlemen, as members of the International Jury, are already nominated: Lords Hartford and Ashburton, Commanders; Sir David Brewster, Prof. Thomas Graham, and Mr. Baxley, President of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, Officers; Sir Wm. Hooker, Prof. Wilson, Mr. Crampton, C. E., Prof. Willis, Prof. Wheatstone, Prof. Hoffman, W. Crum, Digby Wyatt, T. Delarne, Mr. Twining, Mr. Gibson, Lord Elcho, members of the Legion; and Henry Cole and Major Owen, Officers.

The Emperor, the Empress and the Imperial family, arrived shortly after 12 o'clock. The Empress looked exceedingly well.

Their Majesties were received by Prince NAPOLEON, the Imperial Commission, and the Commissioners, and were conducted to a throne prepared for them in the centre of the transept, opposite the grand entrance. The Prince then read a report relative to the proceedings and results of the Exhibition.

The Emperor, who spoke in a firm, distinct voice made a short speech, in the course of which he said

"France by this Exhibition has shown in her calmness and dignity a great example. She has thus commemorated the arts of Peace, because War only threatens disaster to those who provoke it, and from them must be taken guarantees for the security and independence of Europe. You desire, as I do, a speedy and durable peace—one which shall leave us free to develop the marvellous products of human intelligence. But this peace, to be durable, must distinctly realize the objects for which the war was undertaken. At present Europe must decide who is right and who is wrong. This declaration will in itself be a vast step towards the solution of this difficulty. Indifference may prompt a calculating policy, but the final victory will be achieved by public opinion."

Addressing the foreign representatives, the Emperor said:

"State to your countrymen that France has no National hatreds. Let, then, those who sincerely desire peace only pronounce for us or against us. For ourselves, let us, (the Nations allied in this great cause,) without pause or rest, forge those arms which are necessary to carry out the objects of our union, and to our power let us add confidence in God."

Loud applause followed.

SWEDEN.

Gen. Canrobert's Mission.

Gen. CANROBERT has had his official audience of the King of Sweden, at Stockholm, and delivered to the King a letter from NAPOLEON, as also the Grand Cordon of the Legion of Honor. CANROBERT's reception was most cordial, not only from the Court, but the people. Nothing has transpired of his success in the real object of his mission, namely, in inducing Sweden to join the Western alliance.

The Austrian Minister to Sweden had arrived at Stockholm.

General Canrobert's Reception at Stockholm.

The Stockholm correspondent of the London *Times*, under date of Nov. 6, writes:

Up to a late hour last night numerous groups crowned the Holms, and other elevated situations, from whence a view of the channel, with the open sea in the distance, could be obtained, in the hope of welcoming General CANROBERT on his landing on Swedish soil. This morning, at an early hour, the steamer *Gauthiod*, from Lübeck, was signalized, and the news flew from mouth to mouth with such celerity that a very large crowd had assembled at the landing-place by the time the steamer had come alongside, who cheered the General vociferously on his stepping on shore.

It is not only to General CANROBERT, Ex-Commander-in-Chief of the French army in the Crimea, that this ovation is paid, the belief is general that he comes the harbinger of war. It is thought that the moment has at length arrived when Sweden will gird on her armor in right earnest, and be ready to take an active part in the good cause. I have reason for asserting that great numbers of the Swedes are in favor of taking an open and honorably active part in the war against Russia. The excitement on the subject appears now to have reached its climax. Enthusiasm in favor of the war is not only to be be found in the members of the army and navy of all grades, but it swells the bosoms of the farmer, the artisan, the manufacturer—in fact, civilians of all classes.

All eyes, therefore, turned on the French General who comes among us at this critical juncture, and rumors of all sorts are in circulation. In the military circles, the plan of next years campaign is the general theme of conversation, and those officers who have been in Finland and Russia are listened to at the mess table and the club-rooms with the most profound attention. I have been assured on good authority that a general officer, who has access to royalty, has stated to his military friends that General CANROBERT has all powers from the Emperor of the French to conclude a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Sweden, and to settle the needful stipulations. To show how far men's minds have become familiar with the idea of hostilities with Russia, I will give you a plan of operations which is circulated very extensively and discussed here.

Of course, under present circumstances, I do not claim for it any authoritative origin. It is said, then, that Sweden is to furnish an army of 40,000 men, besides her fleet and 200 gunboats, which are, however, to undertake operations in Finland under their own commanders and quite independently of the allied forces; that the Swedish contingent is to enter Finland in the Spring at three different points simultaneously and in bodies of nearly equal strength, about 20,000 men in each. One corps will be concentrated on our Northern frontier during the Winter; it will march by land, entering Finland by Tornea, whilst the other two corps will be sent across the gulf by water, and landed under cover of the fleet and the flotilla of gunboats upon two points which it would be unwise at the present moment to further particularize.

The Swedish plan even goes further, and embraces the operations of the Allies in the Gulf of Finland with a force of 50,000 men,—how troops,—which will be quite sufficient to hold the Russians in check, and enable the Swedes to overcome all difficulties in Finland, and arrive, without serious opposition, at the land-gates of Swaborg and Wyborg, where they would find the Allied fleets ready to cooperate with them from the sea-board.

Under these circumstances, it is not to be wondered at that not only the citizens of Stockholm, but the inhabitants of Sweden generally, hail the arrival of General CANROBERT as an event of the greatest possible importance, and await the result of his mission with intense excitement.

General CANROBERT met with a brilliant reception at Court. A royal carriage, drawn by cream horses, was sent to bring him in state to the Palace, where the whole Court had assembled. The Princes OSCAR and AUGUSTUS, and the Ministers for Foreign Affairs, were present at General CANROBERT's interview with the King.

BELGIUM.

Opening of the Belgian Chambers and Speech of the King.

On the 13th the King of the Belgians opened the Legislative Chambers, and thus addressed them:

"GENTLEMEN: I receive reiterated proofs of the sympathetic confidence of foreign Governments. My dear son, the Duc DE BRABANT, has learned by the reception which he has met with in different countries the high rank which Belgium holds amongst the nations. As Father and as King, I am happy to record the existence of these sentiments.

The internal situation of the country, considering the difficulties of the times, is generally satisfactory; nevertheless, in the midst of so many elements of prosperity and security, my heart is moved at the sight of the unhappy trade to which the high price of provisions compels us to submit.

Already the Government, local administrations, and private associations are united in the one sentiment of national solidarity. You will make it a duty to second this movement. You will examine with benevolent eagerness the propositions which will be submitted to you for the purpose of benefiting labor and increasing provisions of the population, so worthy of our solicitude. I rely upon the concurrence of all faithful men and upon the protection of Providence. Existing circumstances give an immediate interest to the project of law which will be presented to you relative to benevolent institutions and charitable foundations.

The education of all classes ought to be with public powers, as with families, an object of constant attention. You will have to determine, under the double head of liberty and science, the question of the organization of the juries of examination in the universities. Literature and art are at least, by their progress, the development of the intellectual life of the country. Our school in the two Exhibitions distinguished itself by the most remarkable works. It is with legitimate pride that, in the competition invited by France, among all producers, Belgium has seen the eminent position which its agriculture and its industry have secured for it, appreciated.

Commerce continues in a state of prosperity; our relations with distant countries are extending. The Chambers will learn with interest that to the two services of steam navigation with the United States and the Brazils, shortly to be established, there will be joined a new line in connection with the Levant.

AUSTRIA.

The official *Moniteur*, of Vienna, at length publishes the text of the *concordat* concluded between Austria and the Holy See.

SPAIN.

The troubles in Saragossa are over, and order is restored.

ITALY.

The Sardinian Difficulty with Tuscany—Opening of the Chambers—Speech of the King.

The *Independence Belge* learns from its correspondent at Turin that, thanks to the good offices of France and England, the difficulties between Sardinia and Tuscany are on the point of being settled.

On the 12th the Sardinian Chambers were opened by a speech from the King, in which, he said, (as reported by telegraph:)

"I have not hesitated to unite the arms of Sardinia to those of the powers who are combatting for the cause of justice, in behalf of the civilized world, the independence of nations. It is a proud thing for our soldiers and sailors to share in the dangers, and the glories of the brave armies of France, England and Turkey. God grant his blessing to our united efforts to make the next peace lasting—one which shall secure to each nation its legitimate rights.

The expenses of the war necessitate a recurrence to the public credit, by which the Government will endeavor to render the burden less onerous.

Let Sardinia continue to offer the noble example of a monarch and his people, united by indissoluble ties of mutual love and confidence, maintaining inviolate the basis of public welfare, of order, and of liberty."

M. BRENIER, a diplomat of much energy, is appointed French Minister to Naples.

Signor MAMIANI, the discharged Minister of Italy, has been promoted by the King of Naples to the position of Counsellor of State.

Mr. TILLMORE is on his way to Italy.

SWITZERLAND.

Triumph of the Radicals.

We learn from Geneva that the Radical Party, headed by JAMES FAZY, have triumphed at the election.

GREECE.

The United States and Greek Independence.

Considerable remark has been excited by the new United States Minister to Greece paying a formal visit to the Russian Minister, who returned the visit on board an American ship-of-war. There is a statement in the French paper that the United States make offer to pay up the indebtedness of Greece to England and France, in consideration of receiving the Island of Milo for 99 years. Athens letters of the 9th November announce the departure of the American squadron for Constantinople, also that the legislative session closed on the 6th.

THE VERY LATEST.

(By Telegraph from London to Liverpool.)

LONDON, Saturday, P. M., Nov. 17.

It is reported in Paris that one object of General CANROBERT's mission to Paris is to demand the hand in marriage of a daughter of the King of Sweden for Prince NAPOLEON, at present the next heir to the French Imperial Throne.

The line of telegraph from Simpheropol and Theodosia to St. Petersburg is now open.

The Bourse of Paris has not known whether to interpret the speech of the Emperor in a pacific or a warlike sense. It expresses a desire for peace, but without evincing any disposition to take the first step.

Consols closed this afternoon weak at 88.

THE WAR.

Another Turkish Victory in Asia.

A telegraphic dispatch had been received in Paris on the 16th Nov., announcing that OMAR PACHA defeated the Russians on the 5th Nov. He has left the Ingour, and taken the direction of Kutais. The enemy was about 30,000 strong, and suffered considerable loss. The battle lasted five hours.

A second dispatch states that OMAR PACHA has forced the passage of the Ingour at four different points against superior numbers of the enemy. The Turkish generalissimo had pushed on to Kutais.

The following account of a further success by the Turks in Asia has been received from Humburg, under date of this morning:

A dispatch has just been received here from Constantinople, dated the 15th. It says that on the 7th instant the Turks under OMAR PACHA entered Georgia. After crossing the river Anakara by wading through it up to their arms, the Turkish army attacked the redoubts at the point of the bayonet, completely routed the Russian troops to the number of 16,000, and after a desperate struggle put them to flight.

The Russian loss was 400 killed and 40 prisoners, and 5 cannons. The Turks had 68 killed and 210 wounded.

THE OFFICIAL ACCOUNT.

FOREIGN-OFFICE, Nov. 16.—Lord CLARENDON presents his compliments to the Secretary of the Magnetic Telegraph Company, and begs to inclose him a copy of a telegraphic message received from Viscount STRATFORD DE REDCLIFFE:

TERAPIA, Nov. 15.—At noon OMAR PACHA forded the river Ingour, on the 5th, at the head of 20,000 men, and defeated the Russians—computed at 14,000, including militia, and partly entrenched. The enemy lost about 400 in killed and wounded, 60 prisoners, and 8 pieces of cannon. The Turkish loss was upwards of 300. The British officers did honor to their country.

The Russians Retreating from Kars.

Advices from Trebizond, of the 1st inst., announce that the Russians have set off from Kars in the direction of Alexandropol, with the greater part of their baggage, which would seem to indicate that they contemplated the raising of the blockade of Kars. It is announced that the besieged have contrived to preserve the liberty of their communications. It is stated that 8,000 Turks are marching upon Kutais; and it is asserted that the Russians have already evacuated the place, and that they have fallen back upon Tiflis

Operations on the Dnieper.

A supplement of the *Invalide Russe* contains the following telegraphic dispatch from Prince GORTSCHAKOFF:

NICHOLAIEFF, Oct. 31.—The camp on the Spit of Kinburn, between the suburb and the fortress, has been broken up by the enemy. It is still impossible to determine exactly the strength of the garrison they had left in Kinburn. Their light vessels, though in smaller number, continue at their anchorage in the Bay of Oczakoff, or cruise in the liman, entering the embouchures of the Bug and Dnieper, and taking soundings, but without ascending very far up those rivers, or even to the points they reached when they first appeared. The fleet, the number of which has again slightly decreased since yesterday, is moored in the same position.

A letter from Odessa, of the 30th, in the *Austrian Gazette*, says: "Accounts from Nicolaieff state that the Bug has been rendered impassable below that place by the sinking of vessels laden with stones and sand. The same has been done in the Dnieper below Kherson. The Allies are constructing batteries at Kinburn, in which they are mounting some ships' guns of very large calibre. The French troops which occupy it are 3,000 in number. All the inhabitants have quitted Otchakoff, and are encamped in the plains near it."

The *Invalide Russe* of the 4th inst., contains the following dispatch, dated Nicholaieff, Nov. 2—6:40 P. M.: "Of all the enemy's fleet there remain but the following vessels, viz: at sea, near the embouchure of the liman of the Dnieper, two screw frigates of fifty to sixty guns, and two steam corvettes; in the same liman in the Roads, two steam frigates of thirty to forty guns, and two steam corvettes, three floating batteries, two gunboats, two transports, and one merchant vessel; near the confluence of the Bug and the Dnieper, seven gunboats, making in all, twenty-three vessels.

Operations before Sebastopol.

The *Gazette des Postes* contains the following:

VARNA, Nov. 4.—The fire of the batteries on the south side of Sebastopol against the northern forts redoubled on the closing days of last month. Since the 30th the floating batteries, armed with cannons of the strongest calibre, have been ready at Kamiesch, and are to take part in the fire against Fort Constantine. The fleet at Kinburn has received orders to send the mortars and large gunboats at the mouth of the Dnieper to Kamiesch. It is positively stated that after the arrival of these boats a fire from sea and land will be simultaneously opened against the forts on the north.

A private (French) letter from Sebastopol of the 30th of October, states as follows: The enemy's batteries do not cease firing at us. Night and day we hear the shells and balls which destroy, or rather complete the destruction of, the houses in town which are in their way, and it is by no means reassuring for the occupants of the houses near them. The Russians continue to fortify to the north of the bay, and all the heights bristle with batteries. I confess that I do not see clearly the utility of these works; it is certain that they will never be attacked there.

The Question of the Principalities.

In the Vienna correspondence, Nov. 10, of the *Gazette de la Bourse* of Berlin, we find the following important paragraph:

"The desire of the Western Powers to regulate, as far as possible, the affairs of the Danubean Principalities before the war shall be terminated, will not be long in leading to a result. The negotiations which have taken place on this subject since the return of M. DE BOURQUENEY have led to an understanding which will form the basis of discussions, ere long to be opened at Constantinople. According to this the French troops will not advance into the Principalities, but the Austrians will continue their occupation, in concert with the Turks. In case the Allies should open a campaign in Spring, along the Danube, Austria will place certain positions in the hands of the French. Count CORONINI has been summoned to Vienna to consult, and the subject will be entered upon before the departure of Baron PROKESCH."

Miscellaneous War News.

Correspondence by letter comes no further than to Nov. 8. Letters are entirely occupied with accounts of the process of providing shelter for the troops. Good progress has been made in this necessary occupation. To the above date the weather had been fine. A lazy interchange of fire continued between the North and south sides, some reconnoissances had been made by the Allies, but resulting in nothing. Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's diary of events to Oct. 24, chronicles nothing. His latest dispatch, of Nov. 5, is as follows:

"Nothing new in the Crimea, the enemy continue to occupy the Valley of Baidar, where they have two divisions."

The Paris *Moniteur* contains a dispatch from Gen. PELISSIER, giving an account of the reconnaissance made by Gen. AUONVILLE at Eupatoria, Oct. 27. Its details are uninteresting.

The Allies have completed some important works near Port St. Nicholas, and increased the number of batteries bearing on the northern forts. A young cadet who deserted to the French, reported that GORTSCHAKOFF was determined to hazard an attack, consequently the Allies every night reinforced their advanced posts, and supported them with field artillery.

Count W. ZAMOISKI is appointed to raise and command a division of Cossacks and Poles for the British service.

A Petersburg dispatch announces that the Emperor ALEXANDER left Nicolaieff Nov. 7, for the Crimea, to thank in person the army of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF. The dispatch adds: The Emperor found his brave troops in perfect condition. The day before yesterday, the Emperor returned to Moscow, to St. Petersburg. Up to the 12th the Allies had not undertaken anything in the Crimea.

Capture of Russians in the Sea of Okhotsk.

From the London Times.

We are favored by the Secretary of the Peninsular and Oriental Company with the following extract of a letter from the Company's agent at Hongkong, received from Calcutta yesterday, and bearing date four days later than those brought by the last China advices:

According to other accounts from Hongkong, of the 19th of September, her Majesty's ship *Rattle*, returned from Cochin China, on the 16th, with Mr. WADE, whose mission had been unsuccessful.

The Russian fleet was supposed to be to the north of the River Amoor.

The *Friend of China*, in an extra edition dated Tuesday, Sept. 18, has the following:

"The Bremen brig *Greta* arrived on the 13th in charge of Lieutenant GIBSON, of her Majesty's steamship *Barracouta*. The *Greta* was found in the Okhotsk Sea, about seven weeks ago, with 250 Russians of the wrecked *Diana's* crew, including a Prince of the blood. The prisoners were distributed as follows: *Barracouta*, 80; *Pique*, 100; *Spartan*, 100."

Rumors of Peace.

Peace rumors are again prevalent. At Berlin, they especially predominate, owing to Gen. WEDELL having been summoned to Berlin, and to the report that he is again to be dispatched to Paris.

Vienna correspondence of Nov. 10, to the German *Journal de Francfort* says:

"The rumors of peace which circulate here have not yet received any decided contradiction. On the contrary we learn that Prince GORTSCHAKOFF, the Russian representative, has sent to Count NESSELRODE a detailed account of the conferences which have taken place between Count BUOL and M. DE BOURQUENEY since the return of the latter from Paris. It is certain that numerous communications are being exchanged between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. But it is thought that the necessary preliminaries to resume negotiations will not take a definite form until the arrival of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR, the new Minister from England."

From Berlin Nov. 12, they write:

"It appears more and more positive that preliminaries are being arranged, at Brussels, with the assent of Russia, for the resumption of negotiations. Notwithstanding all denials it is persisted in, and believed that peace is not far off."

Perfect

[illegible] Law.

[illegible] Aspinwall.

[illegible] Co.

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] Co.

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] & Co.

[illegible] &

Q.—Did they not fire in any other direction? A.—No, Sir; before they commenced to fire Turner had cross out, but Ackerson had not.

Q.—How often did Turner swing round before he fell? A.—Once or twice before he fell on the floor; the second time he went round like a drunken man; I did not see him point the pistol in any direction; I only heard the explosion; he shot once or twice while he was on the floor; the second shot was fired while I was getting over the bar; I did not see Baker have a pistol in his hand during the affray, but I saw one in his hand while he was going out of the door when Ackerson caught him; Shay had a pistol; I did not see Poole's pistol after he took it out of his pocket and put it back; up on the time Baker and Lozier went down on the floor I did not hear any shots except the two by Turner which I mentioned; I went only about two feet out of the street.

Q.—Were you not very much afraid? A.—No, Sir; they seemed to work towards the door while struggling on the floor; the pistols were going off fast.

Q.—Would you not have been safer under the bar? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear anything about Paudeen and Poole going out to the yard to fight.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Clark cross-examined the witness, at considerable length. He states as follows:

After Baker had been struck, Lozier started from the oyster-box opposite to him; he went up and struck Baker twice, I should judge, and Baker then struck Lozier in the eye in that way, wide open, as I should think; I saw no pistol in his hand; he (Lozier) had worsted Baker out to the middle of the room, nearly; all I saw was to me; Baker's back was to me; then Poole jumped out from the recess behind Baker by the half of the head, and they all fell; Poole reached to fall on his breast; his feet were to the north; they all seemed to be on their knees; Baker fell with his shoulders on the outside; I jumped around them, and I could not see much how they were; Baker did not do a thing, up to the time he was struck; there were ground them, when they fell, Cy. Shay, Harris, Corky Jack, and one or two others; Baker was not alone; all his party had gone out; Corky Jack and Harris were standing over Baker; I could not see what Baker was doing after they closed around him; but when he got up, I saw Ackerson catch him, and nearly pull him down.

Q.—I want you to state what Cy. Shay said to you, if anything, in relation to the evidence you were to give before the Coroner's jury? A.—He asked me what to say person had sworn they had seen Turner hit Baker; he said not, and told me if I were asked about it I need not mention it; that was when I was subpœnaed before the Coroner's jury; that was all he asked me of importance; no question was asked me before the Coroner's Jury; Shay did not ask me whether he would speak to any one about it; he said, "You need not say anything about it unless they ask you;" Cy Harris, after Poole had been laid on the bar, came to me where I was near the little room, and said, "Take this pistol and put it away for me;" I said, "I have no place to put it—put it on the bar;" he said, "Take it away from me, it to be found on me we may all be arrested;" he said it was not loaded; I then went with him to the end of the bar and he put it under a chafing dish; I did not see it again; I did not see a pistol behind the oyster box; Paudeen had just got out of the door as Baker was standing by Lozier, and just as Lozier was about to throw him Poole came out and caught him by the hair of the head; I did not see Shay fire a pistol; I saw him with a pistol afterwards; I picked up Poole's coat myself; I saw bullet holes in it; had never seen them before; the coat was scorched or burned and I thought they were bullet holes; the first pistol I saw in any man's hands was Poole's; that was before Turner took out his; I should judge Turner could not have observed that pistol of Poole's from where he (Turner) stood; Turner was then talking to Paudeen with his hands up to prevent Paudeen from fighting; Poole had then got round the corner and adjusted his pistol; Paudeen went, caught Poole by the collar, and spit in his face, after Poole had adjusted his pistol and before Turner had drawn his; he said to Poole, "you want to shoot, do you? Now draw you son of a b—h;" Turner's coat was partly off him by his working with Paudeen; he then took it off with one hand and put it on the counter; when speaking to Poole when he shook hands with him, he said they did not come for the purpose of quarreling; they came in merely to get a drink, and they would not fight if he (Turner) could prevent it; he said to Poole, "never mind Paudeen, he is drunk;" he was trying to prevent them from fighting; Van Pelt was the first man who left the house after Paudeen came in; Dean went out to get an officer; Van Pelt was the first man that went out of the house after Paudeen came in that I saw; Dean at that time was standing talking to Poole about this money.

To Mr. Whiting—Dean went out before the affray was over; he went out before the shooting commenced; I did not not see him in that part of the room where the shooting was going on; he went out before any pistol was fired; Poole's legs were towards the north when he fell; his heels were up; Baker was the nearest to me when they fell; I saw his legs sticking out nearer to me; he was on his side; Lozier seemed to have his legs when he fell across round near Poole's; as he fell he fell on his left side; Baker was on his right side; Poole's shoulders nor back were not against the wall or base-board when he first went down; I did not see him after they closed round; I did not see Baker on one knee after they were down; I saw nobody on one knee; when Poole came down on the floor his breast I should say was nearest the floor; when he fell he held himself up by his hands; his head did not strike the wall; Baker fell first and Lozier with him, and Poole after.

To Mr. Wing—(a Juror)—Poole was between Baker and Lozier when they fell; Baker and Lozier fell on their side, whilst Poole was rather on his breast.

To Mr. Whiting—I believe I remarked to Mr. Clark the conversation between me and Shay in reference to my testimony before the Coroner; I did not state it at that time; I did not at any time; I did not think it of any importance; the Coroner, I believe, called me to tell all I knew about it when I got on the stand; I believe I told him of several circumstances that happened; I did not tell him the whole in detail; I was here when Baker was brought back and put in prison; I visited him once with George Andrews, and once alone; I talked to him when Andrews was there, about the affair, and talked over some matters connected with it when I went alone; Mr. Morrissey heard me when I related this to Mr. Clark; that was the only time; I did not talk over it with any of the rest of the parties.

To Mr. Clark—Baker was on the west side towards me when he fell; where I stood was towards the west side of the room.

Counsel—State unhesitatingly what you said to Baker, and explain how you came to tell him what you knew, and all about it.

Witness—George Andrews asked me if I would go down and see Baker with him; I went; that was before I saw you; I came and told you after I heard you were employed in the case, and told you the reason why I wanted to see you was, that I knew some facts which I thought ought to be made public; that was the only reason I volunteered to tell you anything; I had no more sympathy in this matter on one side than on another; I was as much a friend of Poole as of Baker; was acquainted with both.

Here the witness left the stand. Some conversation had occurred between the counsel whilst Mitchell was being examined, as to the propriety of permitting him to return to Washington as he desired, without further detention. Mr. Whiting said he had been called at the special request of the defence. It was suggested that he remain as long as possible; and so that the matter dropped.

CHARLEY LOZIER'S STORY.

Charles Lozier was called and examined by Mr. Whiting. His evidence was as follows: I am a butcher; was a brother-in-law of Poole; was at Stanwix Hall on Saturday night, the 24th of February; recollect the occurrences; was there at the time Ryder, Baker, Turner, Lynn, Van Pelt and Paudeen came in; Hyler came in first, Van Pelt next, Lynn next, Turner next, Baker next, and Paudeen last; I was about two steps from the bar when they came in; I stood facing the bar; Poole was standing leaning on the bar a few steps from me on the corner; I stood in front of Poole talking to him; he had his back to the counter; I think Shay was on his right; Hyler asked me if I would not take a drink; I told him no; then Paudeen rose up and said to Poole, "You black assassinating son of a b—h," and reached over and caught him by the collar; he spit three times in Poole's face; I said to Poole, "Don't mind him, he is drunk;" he was trying to prevent them from fighting; Poole was trying to get away from him; Turner was sitting on the counter; Poole was trying to get away from Paudeen; Paudeen was trying to get at Poole; Turner got off the counter and said, "No one here wants to fight;" Turner (then he) threw off his cloak, took off his pistol, threw it round his head and fired; he reeled and fell with his head toward Broadway; Poole stood in this recess, and Baker stood at the end of the bar; Turner, when he fell, fired, and as I thought shot Poole in the knee; Poole staggered toward Baker; I hit Baker—I cannot say whether I hit him once or twice—and as I stepped back Paudeen shot me in the head; Paudeen shot me; there is the place—(showing an ulcerous scar on his crown)—there is a bit of the bone coming out now; I was kind of getting up when he fired; I wheeled round, put my hand to my head, and went up along towards the bar; the first man I saw was Ackerman; I says to him, "I guess my mutton is cooked," (Laughter); he set me into a chair; when I came to, I saw Poole holding by the door; I did not faint; only felt a little faintish; when I recovered myself, that was what I saw; Turner was shot in the arm before I was shot in the head; Baker, I thought, was on Poole when I struck him; Poole was with his head towards Broadway, on this side of Turner; that was the west side, I think; I think both Turner and Poole lay with their heads towards Broadway; I did not see Turner's second shot go off; I heard the report; Baker was leaning against the counter when it was fired; Poole was near Baker; he was facing him (Baker) when I thought he was shot in the knee; I stood towards the door; when he was shot in the knee he came up towards Baker; they kind of clinched and went down on the floor; they went over two or three steps from the counter and fell; Poole fell first, I think, toward Broadway; he fell on his back; I saw a pistol in Baker's hand; I think Baker had a hold of Poole by his left hand; did not see Poole have a hold of Baker; heard Turner say, "Sail in;" I did not hear Poole shouting "Murder," nor did not see the shot of which he died; I did not see Poole with a pistol that night.

LOZIER'S CROSS-EXAMINATION.

The witness was cross-examined by Mr. Clark. He said—I did not see Corky Jack, Cy. Shay, or Cy. Harris fire.

Q.—Where was your head when you were hit? A.—I had a hold of Poole and let go of him and was a raising him up this way; (witness put himself into the position of a man after having raised a heavy weight with his hands three feet or so above the floor;) I had not a hold of Baker; I was sober—not entirely sober, because I had two or three glasses into me; I was shot from behind; it did not come from the direction Baker was in; I think Paudeen shot me, because I saw him go out of the door; could not see the bullet from Turner's pistol go round the corner and hit Poole's knee; I did not hear Turner say, "Poole, draw;" I saw Lynn and Van Pelt try to stop the quarrel between Paudeen and Poole; I did not see Turner try to stop it; (Here Lynn, a sickly-looking, sour-faced lad of 19 or 20, stepped forward in compliance with his counsel's request;) this is the Lynn I speak of; he was in the house when the firing took place; I swear to that; I did not see Paudeen kick him.

To the Judge—I received the wound when right up from the bar opposite the recess near the south wall; I was a raising from the floor getting up; I was trying to raise Poole up; Baker and he were both down; I did not see the firing between Poole and Baker before I received this wound; I heard the pistol go off as they were laying on the floor before I got this wound on the head; I heard Mitchell's account of this transaction; it is not accurate; it was not accurate as to my hitting Baker when he stood up. [The witness explained position of Poole and Baker on the diagram.] Poole was back in the recess near the washstand; Baker was at the end, leaning with left arm on the counter, and his back to it, and his pistol in his right hand, down by his side; Poole was in the recess.

Mr. Evans—Did Baker advance on Poole, or did Poole advance on Baker?

Witness—Poole advanced—(correcting himself) Baker advanced on Poole.

To Mr. Wing—They fell pretty close to the south side of the room, not against the wall; I was not clinched with them at all.

To the Judge—I was not down at all; I went to raise them; I was at the door; as they were down on the floor I advanced from the door; Poole was on the floor and Baker was on top of him; I hit him (Baker) round the face somewhere and knocked him over; he went right over to the wall; after that I went to raise Poole, and was struck on the head; I heard a report of a pistol between those two before I struck Baker.

To Mr. Bulwan—I heard a pistol fired when Poole and Baker went down on the floor; I think it was Baker's pistol from the way it sounded; I saw him with the pistol in his hand; I did not see him point the pistol at Poole; I could not see them with the smoke of Turner's pistol; Poole's side face was right towards me.

To Mr. Wing—When I hit Baker I knocked him towards the south wall; I advanced to them right from the bar.

Mr. Evans—Might not the ball that wounded your head have been the ball that struck Poole?

The witness exhibited the manner in which he was attempting to raise Poole, and answered the Juror's question negatively.

To the Court—That ball could not have struck him.

To Mr. Whiting—My face was over Mr. Poole's face.

To the Court—This ball that wounded me would strike the south wall, if it passed over my head.

Mr. Clark suggested that the surgeon who examined his head was the best judge of the direction of the bullet.

Mr. Whiting insisted that only the witness himself could show the position in which he stood when he was struck by the ball.

Witness—My head was this way—(Witness put himself into a stooping posture, with his head about four feet from the floor of the witness stand.

Mr. Burns, one of the Jurors, as we have already mentioned, called the witness to show on the floor, before the Jurors, how he stooped when he was struck.

The witness came forward and showed the position in which he stood when he received the shot; he was now nearly erect; "I was raising up Poole," he said, "when I was shot in the head."

Mr. Burns—Then, if you had raised Poole up that high, he could have walked away.

Witness—No, Sir, he was lying on the floor.

To another Juror—I did not know what had happened to Poole.

To Mr. Burns—He (Poole) had come up with me when I was lifting him; (witness went through another bit of pantomime, in which he represented Poole as having been raised almost upright;) I had knocked Baker over.

To Mr. Clark.—I have been with Poole in a fight; not where I helped; I saw him fight the morning he licked Mr. Morrissey; I did not kick any myself that time; I had not my hands in Baker's eyes or mouth on that occasion; I don't know that Poole had; I did not see Baker's faces or eyes when he was going out; I hit Baker somewhere about the face—about his eye, I should judge; I had a fair hit at him; I can't tell whether I hit him more than once; I did not see Shay hit him; did not see where Poole's hands were when they (Baker and Poole) came together; I don't know that he had his hand in Baker's mouth; I have seen Poole fight once besides that occasion when he and Morrissey were fighting; I saw him fight in Barrow-street.

Q.—Where else?

Mr. Hoffman objected.

The Court thought the defence had a right to show that he was a quarrelsome man. It understood those to be professional fights.

Mr. Brady did not think the engagement with Morrissey was very professional, since it was a fight of 800 men against two.

Mr. Clark proposed to show that he was a professed gouger.

The Court was of opinion that any further evidence of the character sought to be elicited was unnecessary.

Witness—(To Mr. Clark)—I was ill and confined for some time with this wound; Dr. James R. Wood, of East Broadway attended me; Dr. Woodruff, his partner, did also; I saw Poole's overcoat in the house one day; I did not show these holes in it to a lady and say that was where Poole was shot; I saw it after that night; never saw the holes before that night; I saw it afterwards with the holes in it.

To Mr. Whiting—Poole and Baker had a fight before that; I don't know that of my own knowledge.

The witness withdrew.

EVIDENCE OF FRANCIS MERRILL, A COACH DRIVER, AS TO A SECONDARY FACT.

Francis Merrill was called by Mr. Whiting. He said I am a coach driver; I don't know Baker; I remember on the night of the 24th, or morning of the 25th February, driving some persons from Pete Barlow's door; I think there were six or seven; am not certain; don't know how many entered the carriage; some were in the coach before I came out of Barlow's; I saw a man come in without a hat; I went out before the man; my hack was standing at Barlow's door; some were inside the coach then, and one on the box; and some may have been on the sidewalk; I believe the man without the hat got into the coach; he told me to drive to Leonard-street to a doctor, for there was a man shot; he got out nearly opposite Mealio's, in Broadway, near Lispenard-street; it was opposite the Brandreth House; I think there were four in the carriage; there was one on the box and one behind; they opened the door and jumped out, some of them, while it was under weigh; I stopped when I saw them get out, and they all went away; some went round the corner, and some down the street; they did not pay me; it was about 1 or 2 o'clock; I don't know any of the parties to my knowledge; I did not see which way the man without the hat went; I saw no one help him; I did not go after him for my pay; I saw none of them since.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—I believe the bare-headed man had a coat on.

To Mr. Whiting—I cannot say whether it was an overcoat or not.

Here the witness retired, and another was called to the stand, when

Mr. Clark rose, and said he hoped the Court would now adjourn. He was suffering from a headache, and did not feel justified in continuing here any longer for to-day.

The Judge said he was suffering in precisely the same way, and thought the Court should close for the day.

The conversation as to Mr. Mitchell's remaining in the City was renewed, and Mr. Clark expressed a hope that he would remain as long as possible.

The Judge considered it very necessary that Mr. Mitchell should be in attendance here till the close of the trial.

INTERVIEW WITHDRAWN.

Mr. Clark again rose and said that he thought the officers of the Court should be instructed to admit Lynn, one of those whom it had been thought fit to indict for murder, and who was on this indictment as an abettor of Baker's. He thought it unfair to refuse admission to a man under indictment on so serious a charge, when the case in which he was involved was being tried.

Mr. Whiting rose, and denounced with great warmth the conduct of the counsel in getting up these displays for the purpose of affecting the public mind indirectly and wrongfully. "I protest," said he, "against this appeal to the mob, and I say that there must be either an end to the Government, or a due administration of Justice must be enforced."

The vehemence of Mr. Whiting's manner aroused the feeling of a good many people on the southern side of the court-room, who expressed their approval of what he said, and, no doubt their sympathy with the deceased, by loud applause, mingled with some shouts of "No, no."

The Judge and the officers shouted order, and the sensation throughout the audience was very marked.

Mr. Whiting continued—And I submit that we are not in this court-room to be placed under the idea that the mob are to control the rights of the community.

Mr. Brady—Well, it is you who have got the mob here.

Mr. Whiting—I am one to protest against this course of proceeding either on the part of the defendant, or on the part of counsel.

Mr. Brady—I call the gentleman to order.

Mr. Whiting—These speeches are thrown in by the defendant's counsel, for an object which it is easy enough to see; it is to control the administration of justice by appealing to the passions of the mob. If admission were refused to this person, it was quite easy to represent the case to Mr. Hall privately, who would have arranged it at once, and the officer on the stand who knows his duty, and who, as we all know, performs it, would have given every facility desired. That was the proper mode; but a plan of this character has been resolved to for purposes which——

Mr. Clark interrupted.

Mr. Whiting—(Who was obviously bent on saying what he wanted, and disregarded every attempt to stop him)—I do submit, if your Honor please, there is more in this than meets the eye.

Mr. Brady—I again call the gentleman to order; I object, as one of the counsel here, to have such harangues made here as the one to which we have just listened from the excited gentleman who has at length taken his seat, because, if there is to be hissing and clapping, and hi, hi-ing in this Court, I will bring my friends and claqueurs here, and then we will turn the court-room regularly into a theatre.

Mr. Barthelf, (the officer who was on the witness stand beside the Bench,) said he himself had offered to admit Lynn, but he would not come in unless he were allowed to bring a crowd of his friends with him.

Lynn got up and shouted that he alone had waited fifteen minutes before at the lower door, trying to get inside, but the officer there would not let him.

The Judge said, Lynn, as one of the parties indicted, should have admission, and, if it were necessary, he would get a special permit.

Mr. Clerk—The gentleman has talked about mobs. Now I know that five or six hundred persons have come in here on subpœnas issued by the prosecution, who have no business here whatsoever. The witnesses for the prosecution do not exceed twenty.

Mr. Hall—(the District Attorney)—There has not been a single subpœna issued by us except for those who will be put on the stand, and (warmly) the gentleman knows it.

Mr. Clerk—Do I understand you to say that in earnest?

Mr. Hall—Most certainly.

Mr. Clerk—Then I am very sorry to contradict you. Mr. Barthelf himself told me that five hundred subpœnas had been issued yesterday, and, up to that time, not one had been issued by the defence. The room has been packed by the friends of Poole.

Mr. Barthelf—You told me that the District Attorney had issued those subpœnas.

Mr. Clerk—I told you I issued none of them.

Mr. Hall—I did not do any such thing.

Mr. Barthelf—I did not say there were five hundred subpœnas issued; I said there were three hundred in the room; I saw men with handfuls of them in public houses.

Mr. Clerk—Well, three hundred. There were three hundred issued, and three hundred are in the room. My mistake was not so great, after all.

Mr. Lynch—I don't know how many witnesses, nor how many persons subpœnaed are here, but I think there ought to be enough officers, I have the highest respect for the officers of this Court, but I think there ought to be as many here as will prevent such an indecent exhibition as we have had within the last few minutes.

The Judge explained that provision had been made for extra officers and extra policemen, and it was strange if they could not enforce order. If more were wanted, application, of course, would be made at once to the Mayor for a sufficient police force to restrain every such manifestation.

Mr. Hoffman (the Attorney General) had no doubt that the strictest order would be maintained by the people in attendance, if the counsel kept themselves within the proper bounds, and avoided anything likely to originate such displays.

Order being now restored on all sides, the Judge gave the Jury the customary advice against talking about the case while out of Court, and then the Court adjourned until 11 A. M. on Saturday.

Board of County Canvassers.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair. Fifteen Supervisors were present, and a large lobby inattendance.

Supervisor VARIAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, read the returns of his Ward. In the Second District, SILDEN, for Court of Appeals, received 312 votes upon the Supervisor's return, while no votes were given him upon the return filed in the County Clerk's Office.

The returns of this District in the hands of the County Clerk showed an entire omission of the candidates for Justices of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court. The same was directed to be sent back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Ward, submitted a correction in the vote for Coroners in the Seventh District of his Ward, previously referred to the Inspectors. The mistake was shown to have been a clerical error in carrying out the proper figures. The amendment was made by the Supervisor and approved by the Board.

Freight Car on Fire.

Thursday night about 12 o'clock, one of the freight cars on the Boston and Berkshire Road, loaded with satinets and cotton cloths, was discovered to be on fire, while standing on the track at Hudson. Damage to the amount of two or three thousand dollars was estimated to have been done. The various fire companies were soon on the ground, which prevented its extention.

Fell.

An Irishman, name unknown, yesterday morning while suffering still from his Thanksgiving indulgence, fell down the cellar of the store, No. 717 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel. He was severely but probably not fatally injured. He was removed by the Police to the Fifteenth Ward Station-house, where he was medically treated.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

The great ejectment case of *Brown* vs. *Schoonmaker*, was decided yesterday by Judges NELSON and Betts in this Court, in favor of the defendants, thus quieting the title to extensive parts of this City in and about Fifth-avenue.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.—Adjourned to Monday, Dec. 3, to examine applicants for admission to the Bar. Will then adjourn to the 10th December, then to the 17th, then to the 19th, when arguments will be heard in the matter of the new Reservoir, and in the matter of the *Joseph Walker*.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Motions.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 28.

Before His Honor Judge Nelson.

George W. Emery vs. *Richard H. Pease*.—The bill in the cause was filed, to restrain the defendant from manufacturing an Endless Chain Horse-Power, claimed to be an infringement upon Letters Patent granted to Horace L. Emery, Feb. 24, 1853, and assigned to the plaintiff. The parties both reside in Albany, and are engaged in the manufacture of Agricultural Implements. The plaintiff by virtue of his patent claims the exclusive right to make and vend Horse-Powers so constructed that different degrees of velocity and power may be produced in the same machine, by changes of the gearing, and it was claimed that Horace L. Emery was the first inventor of this device, and that the "Excelsior Horse-Power," of which the defendant is the proprietor and manufacturer, embraced the main features of novelty which gave value to the Emery machine, and hence was an infringement.

The cause came before the Court upon the bill, answer and affidavits, *pro and con*, on a motion by plaintiff for an injunction to restrain the defendant from making and vending for use, the "Excelsior Horse-Power," which has already obtained a great celebrity as an article of value.

First—The motion was resisted upon various grounds. That Philip H. Kells, of Claverack, Columbia Co., was the real inventor of all embraced in the Emery Patent, which was of any practical value, and that all beyond what Kells had invented, was frivolous.

Second—That the Emery Patent was obtained from the Patent Office in the name of Horace L. Emery by fraud, and with a full knowledge of all the grounds of objection.

Third—That the Emery Patent was void for an indefinitement of the thereof, particularly that it materially from that of Emery, and was really a superior article.

Upon hearing the papers read, and the matters of the two machines explained from models produced in Court, Judge NELSON promptly refused the injunction, deciding that upon the papers before him, it clearly appeared that Kells was the first inventor of a material part of that embraced in the Emery patent, and also that the papers disclosed facts rendering it quite probable that the patent had been obtained in the name of Emery by the practice of bad faith towards Kells, and that upon that point there was sufficient question to be submitted to a Jury if the plaintiff persisted in his claim.

The motion made by the plaintiff for an injunction was therefore denied.

Mr. C. M. Keller, of New-York, appeared for plaintiff, and Messrs. E. U. Stoughton, of New-York, and John H. Reynolds, of Albany, for defendant.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

They are trying to burst some big guns at Richmond. The *Whig* says: "The large guns made at the Tredegar Works in this city for two of the new steam frigates, have been tested by Uncle Sam's officers, and proved satisfactory. Not one has burst during the trial, although subjected to every test known to the most experienced gunners. For a day or two past, they have been firing two formidable pieces recently cast by order of Government. They design firing each of these guns 1,000 times successively with the usual charge, and if they stand that test, they will increase the charge and continue firing until they burst. The object of this experimentis to ascertain in which part of the gun the explosion is most likely to occur, the metal having been graduated in thickness upon a new plan."

The Atlanta (Ga.) *Republican* says that J. U. Wilcox, the traveling Mail Agent, who was arrested some days since for robbing the mail, and of which offence he confessed himself guilty, has been admitted to bail by the Inferior Court of De Kalb County, on a bond of $4,000. If we mistake not, says a Georgia paper, this is a new jurisdiction for our County Justices.

On Saturday night, 24th ult., eleven negroes, belonging to various persons in Richmond, Va., ran off from their owners, but five of the number, belonging to Mrs. SARAH L. HARCHAM, voluntarily returned. The Richmond papers glorify this event, and the *National American* calls for a law making negro-stealing punishable by death.

Some paper tells of a steam bread-bakery, the work done by a small steam-engine, little enough to go into a coat-pocket, and yet large enough to bake eight or ten barrels of crackers daily.

A portion of the property of the Executive Mansion at Milledgeville, Ga., has been destroyed by fire.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Nov. 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are in light supply and quoted at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs., with a limited inquiry.

BEESWAX—1,800 lbs. American Yellow sold at 27c.@27½c. ₩ lb.

COFFEE—Rio is in improved demand and is ¼c. ₩ lb. higher, with sales since our last of 2,800 bags at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₩ lb. The total stock of Rio is about 89,000 bags, but is mainly held by speculators, in anticipation of a still better market. Other kinds are essentially unaltered.

COTTON—The steamer's absence has operated as a check upon business, but prices have not varied. The sales of the day have been confined to small lots at about quoted rates:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Middling	9¼	9¾	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	10	10	10¼	10¼
Fair	10¾	10¾	11	11¼

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are more sought after, chiefly by parties having contracts to fill—the regular home and the export demand being but moderate. Holders are less pressing to realize, and prices are partially 1@2c. ₩ bbl. higher than on Wednesday. The receipts are fair, but the cold weather promises to put a stop to Canal navigation, and this circumstance increases the confidence of receivers. The sales since our last include about 10,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 00	@ 8 12½
Straight State	8 25	@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½	@ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 37	@ 8 50
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 50	@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½	@ 8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 50	@ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75	@ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 75	@10 50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 62½	@10 50
Fancy Genesee	9 50	@ 9 75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@11 50

Canadian is in fair request, and is steady—with sales of 800 superfine to best Extra, at $9 50@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Southern is moderately inquired for, at old figures; the sales since our last have amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 62½@$11 25 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $5 15@$7 6.¼ for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 31½@$4 37½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair request at $2 75@$3 ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is rather plentier and easier, with less inquiry, especially for shipment. The sales since our last comprise about 23,000 bushels, including Western Red, at $2 05@$2 15; Southern do., at $2 10@$2 16; and Amber-colored do., at $2 20 ₩ bushel. Rye is dull and lower, with sales of 8,000 bushels at $1 31@$1 35 ₩ bushel. No change in Barley. Oats are in letter supply, and can now be had at 53c.@ 60c. for Western, and 55c.@57c. for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is abundant and depressed; the sales since our last do not exceed 27,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at $1 05@$1 06 ₩ bushel.

HAY—Some 600 bales River were taken at 78c.@ 80c. for shipment, and 87½c.@$1 for local use, ₩ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Quiet and somewhat nominal.

HIDES—The receipts and supply are equally limited, while the demand is pretty fair for the season, and prices are quite firm.

HOPS—Unchanged.

IRON—Scotch Pig is dull and heavy, at former languid prices. Other kinds unaltered.

LATHS—Salable and firm.

LEAD—Is rather scarce, and still held above the views of buyers. No important sales.

LEATHER—Market quiet, but steady, with but a light supply thereon.

LIME—Dull and nominal. Little here.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, but the stock and sales are very small, and prices are without variation.

NAVAL STORES—Nothing really new to note in Rosin, Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine is moderately inquired for, and is pretty firm, at 45c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is still inactive and languid, at 87½c. for large, and 88c.@90c. for small lots, ₩ gallon. Lard Oil is rare and needed at very full rates.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request, and is heavy in price, with sales reported, since our last, of only about 650 bbls., at $21 75@$22 50 for Mess, most holders claiming the latter rate; $20 for Prime; and $21 for Prime Mess, ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are worth 8¾c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Green Hams sell, from the block, at 10¾c.@11c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are very scarce, and wanted. Lard is unchanged, 700 bbls. and tcs. having been taken, mostly at 12c.@12½c. ₩ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 450 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet, but firm, at from $22@$26 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@36c. for prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—The sales of the day embrace about 180 tcs., at from $4 87½@$5 25 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—Clover is rare, and held at 18c. ₩ lb., but is inactive. American rough flax is also scarce and quoted at $2 50@$2 10 ₩ bushel of 56 lbs., with a limited inquiry. Timothy has not varied.

SOAP—The sales include 150 boxes Castile at unchanged figures.

SUGARS—In the absence of later and over-due news from Europe, operators are indisposed to do much. The supply is still very moderate and prices are quite firm. The sales since our last have been confined to 180 hhds. Cuba, &c., at 7¾c.@8c.; and 800 boxes Havana at about previous quotations.

TALLOW—12,000 lbs. changed hands at old figures.

TOBACCO—Has not varied much. Domestic is in limited supply, and is quiet. Spanish is arriving freely, but is not actively inquired for. Prices rule about the same. The sales since Tuesday have been confined to 88 hhds. Kentucky at 6¾c.@11c; 138 cases Seed Leaf at 8¾c.@10c.; 22 Florida at 15c.@ 35c.; and 128 bales Havana at 28c.@27c., ₩ lb. We annex a comparative statement of November's business in Spanish:

	Havana. bales.	Cuba. bales.	Sagua. bales.	Yara. bales.	Cienfu'gs bales.
Stock Nov. 1, 1855	2,804	86	313	404	98
Received since	2,232	686	241	1,085	—
Totals	5,026	781	453	1,589	98
Sales to Nov. 30, '55	1,783	181	213	—	47
Stock Dec. 1, 1855	3,243	600	241	1,589	98
Stock Dec. 1, 1854	1,146	3,536	1,223	273	394
Stock Dec. 1, 1853	2,040	2,853	740	228	—
Stock Dec. 1, 1852	3,635	3,089	1,782	500	—

WHISKY—There have been only 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold at 40c.@41c. ₩ gallon.

WOOL—Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING have furnished us with the subjoined review of the Wool trade during November:

"On referring to our quotations, a decline will be found both in domestic and foreign Wools, in consequence, principally, of monetary affairs bearing a decided influence on the quiet state of our Wool market for several weeks past. The result of the auction sale of about 200,000 lbs. domestic fleece Wools on the 15th ult., being known through the papers, although with some diversity of opinion, it may be well to state precisely that the prices at that auction ruled 7 to 10 ₩ cent. below the highest prices of this year. Manufacturers buy sparingly, and the string-

J. M. DAVIS & CO., Artificial Flowers and Feathers, JAMES SUCHING, [illegible]

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., [illegible]

N. P. KIMBALL [illegible]

W. HOWLAND [illegible]

J. H. POILLON & CO., French [illegible] CHARLES LINE & CO., and No. 9 Liberty-st.

HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Grate and [illegible]

WM. H. JACKSON, [illegible] No. 261 Broadway, one door [illegible]

Hardware, Cutlery, [illegible] T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and [illegible] Irons, Metals, &c.

HUNTING & SEAM, [illegible] Rent and Gas [illegible] From 200 to 300 boots and shoes [illegible] allowed to those who [illegible] SOLE'S, 300 South-st.

[illegible] Lightening Rods, [illegible]

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, [illegible] pts.

LYON Manufacturing Co., Old [illegible] for ships. Agents wanted [illegible]

[illegible] Lightening Rods, [illegible]

GEORGE HAYWARD [illegible]

Paints and Oils, [illegible]

RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO. [illegible]

Paper Warehouse, [illegible]

CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., [illegible] 11 Cliff-st.

Paper for Rolls and [illegible]

EUGENE ELY, [illegible] Paterson, [illegible]

Steam Engines, Machinery [illegible]

Weston Machine [illegible]

ANDREWS & JESSUP, Slate Roofers and Copper [illegible]

ERASTUS TITUS & CO., [illegible]

Steamers [illegible]

RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, [illegible] Improvement. Also, [illegible] "LA BELLE LOCK," [illegible]

Toys and Fancy [illegible]

T. AHLBORN & CO., 64 [illegible]

Watches, Jewelry and [illegible]

PLATT & BROTHER, [illegible]

Window and Plate Glass, [illegible]

[illegible] Hats.

J. HOPKINS & SONS, [illegible] for Any soldier [illegible] to the office of N. P. PETTENGILL & CO., [illegible] ma-tf.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., [illegible] York, have made such [illegible] most liberal [illegible] Canadian. And they [illegible] and [illegible] them. They [illegible] ously [illegible] very [illegible] to call on them.

DRY GOODS.

FURS—HARLEY, No. 51 [illegible] Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Muffles of [illegible] that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from [illegible] Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Fashionable Victorians, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 51 Fulton-st., two doors from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be informed as what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 51 Fulton-st., can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

E. DROSCOUTT, "GRANITE HALL," CASH CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, AT THE OLD STAND, No. 148 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Nassau-st., New-York.

In this establishment may be found the best [illegible]

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING, Which for style, durability and [illegible] other store

[illegible] DAILY TIMES is [illegible] DEC. 1, 1855. [illegible] DAILY TIMES, [illegible] Saturday, is [illegible] for Single Copies. [illegible] for Mails Closing [illegible] Tuesday and [illegible] Saturday, to one [illegible] for Single Copies. [illegible] for Foreign Mails, to one [illegible] is published on [illegible] Mail Steamer. Price, in [illegible] Single Copies.

THE DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly [illegible] and as a medium for business and general [illegible] surpassed by any City Journal. [illegible] Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The News from Europe.

The *Atlantic* arrived late last evening with a [illegible] European news, which, in a political [illegible] by no means important, [illegible] dispatch, published in the *London Times*, announces that the Turks have gained a decisive victory over the Russians in Asia Minor. It seems that on the [illegible] November, OMAR PACHA, at the head of [illegible] men, succeeded in fording the river Ingour, the passage of which was disputed for five hours by the Russians. The latter lost in killed, four hundred men killed and forty taken prisoners. Latest advices from Tiflis say that the Russians contemplate [illegible] the siege of Kars, and had actually [illegible] for that purpose.

From the Crimea there is scarcely any news [illegible]. A belief prevailed among the [illegible] that a battle was impending, but to all appearances it rested on no reliable authority. According to letters from Sebastopol the interchange of [illegible] between the forts on the North and South sides was being redoubled [illegible], and was approaching a close resemblance to that *vis à vis*, which GORTSCHAKOFF, on a previous occasion, so feelingly described.

The situation in the British Cabinet, made [illegible] by the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, has not yet been filled up. Lord PALMERSTON seems unable to find a suitable occupant for that office. The expulsion of French refugees from Jersey has created some excitement. The recent political meeting held in London, the action of the British Government in the matter was condemned in the strongest terms.

A report was current in London that Parliament would shortly be dissolved.

Rumors still continue to drift about [illegible] and thither, but few people seem to think [illegible] are worth discussing.

The Paris Industrial Exhibition was closed on the 15th of November, by the Emperor NAPOLEON, who made a speech on the occasion, which was received with great enthusiasm. On the 16th of November, the Belgian Chambers were opened by the King in person. He, also, made a speech, which was even more uninteresting than the generality of Kingly orations. No allusion was made in it to the war.

From Spain we learn that the disturbances at Saragossa are at an end.

The market news by this arrival reports a continued advance in Grain at Liverpool, while Cotton, after having gone up an eighth of a penny early in the week, closed dull at previous prices. The financial accounts are less satisfactory. A further advance in the rate of interest by the Bank of England was apprehended. The demand for Money was active in London and Liverpool, and the Public Funds are quoted ½@1 per cent. lower. The wants of the Government for the prosecution of the War in 1856 were exciting attention.

The Swedish Alliance.

The news from Sweden brought by the last arrivals proves, anew, that European diplomacy is the most active, just when little or nothing of its doings is permitted to reach publicity. Whilst the attention of the world has been fixed upon the attempts of the Western Powers to draw Spain into an alliance against Russia, and the adhesion of the Government at Madrid been spoken of as already a *fait accompli*, silently and unremarked the way has been prepared for another alliance, which will prove of decisive importance in the further course of the Eastern Question. This has been done by the Convention agreed upon between the Western Powers and Sweden. The details of this agreement are not yet known, but will doubtless before long be made public; in the meantime we may judge of its character by what we already know of it.

The Government and people of Sweden have maintained a somewhat dubious position from the beginning of the war, towards Russia. The reason of this may be found in the geographical situation of that State, which lies between the nations at present engaged in war, and has, particularly on the East, a very weak position. Sweden may be attacked not only by a Prussian fleet from Cronstadt, but also by a Russian land army from Finland. The whole country might be taken possession of by Russia in a very short time, by means of a happily commenced and energetically carried out combination of both. It was accordingly very natural that the population of Sweden, at the beginning of the war, would not hear of siding with either party, and that the unanimous wish of the country was for a position of neutrality. The Government met this desire by entering, [illegible] after the declaration of war against [illegible] into an alliance with Denmark for the establishment and preservation of the neutrality of both States.

If report is to be believed, this state of public opinion has been lately changed, and that in the most decided manner. Not only was the fall of Sebastopol publicly observed in Sweden, in violation of the laws of neutrality, but the festivities were more numerous and of a more popular character than in any other country, France and England excepted. Those which took place in Stockholm and other places were full of the liveliest joy, and news is still received [illegible] of similar expressions of national sympathy. There is an actual agitation throughout the [illegible] to accept the proffered alliance with the Western Powers, and to go to War with Russia. The Government has already yielded to this feeling in several respects. Among other things it has, in the Stockholm official journal, declared the so-called family treaty with Russia (which had reference to the family relations between the Russian and Swedish Courts) as no longer valid; and has sent, by a special convoy, to the Emperor of France, the order of the Seraphim, in return for which LOUIS NAPOLEON dispatched General CANROBERT with the grand cross of the *Legion d'honneur* to the King of Sweden, directing the messenger to bring to a definite conclusion the negotiations already commenced. How are we to explain this rapid and universal change of opinion?

Three things may give us some idea of the cause. The first is, that Russia took great pain to maintain the doctrine of her invincibility, particularly in the neighboring States, and was favored in this attempt both by friends and enemies. The former still maintain this doctrine at the present time; and the latter, blinded by fear, exaggerated her strength. But the opinion of both is now undoubtedly proved to be an error, and it is accordingly inevitable that the effect of its removal should be most rapid and powerful, exactly in the places where its weight was most heavily felt. The Swedish people rejoice because the Russian nightmare has been removed from their breast, even should they receive no other advantage from it than this consciousness.

A second reason is, that the expeditions of the Western Powers to the Baltic have until now been little calculated to produce any real result. If Sweden had allied herself with the Western Powers, the heavy burden of the northern war would have rested almost exclusively upon her. Her own interest demanded, therefore, that she should maintain a strict neutrality, and to allow herself to be drawn into a hostile position toward Russia only when the Western Allies had involved themselves too deeply in the war to be able to conclude it with a rotten peace. It was necessary that something should take place which should be an unequivocal sign of the humiliation of Russia, before the existing enmity of the Swedish nation was again excited and brought to an open expression. The fall of Sebastopol and the progress of the conquest of the Crimea brought this—and so the Swedish population feels freer in sympathizing with the Western Powers.

The third reason is one of hope. In the former wars of Sweden with Russia, the former not only failed to gain the mastery in the Baltic, but was forced to give up Finland, which was a large proportion of her territory. Since that time Russia has *de facto* ruled the destiny of the Scandinavian North, and since, in 1852, she succeeded in securing to herself the right of succession in Denmark, in case the rightful heir, the Elector of Hesse, who has to choose between both of these countries, should decline the throne of Denmark, she is certain of ruling likewise *de jure*. Such an occurrence would threaten not only the Baltic and North Sea States with the supremacy of Russia, but would shake the whole of the European systems of government. The Western Powers, who formerly gave their approbation to this eventuality, now perceive the danger of it, and dare not leave anything untried to avoid the possibility of its arrival. They have, indeed, made the fairest offers to the King of Sweden and Norway, CHARLES JOHN, and no less a plan is under consideration then the union of the three Kingdoms of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with Finland to be taken from Russia, into a Scandinavian Union, under the sceptre of the house of BERNADOTTE. Whoever perceives how greatly the erection of such a State is for the interest of the Western Powers and Sweden, and how naturally it falls into the national development of the European States, will not doubt the probability of the project, and the firm will of those concerned in carrying it out. The question of the Sound Dues, which is only a necessity for Denmark so long as she exists as a separate State, will be very easily arranged and got rid of in this way. The coming Winter will give diplomacy time to settle these new combinations, and we may hope that our statesmen in Washington will not fail in knowing how to turn them to their own advantage. Meanwhile it is to be expected that the next Spring will show us Sweden, and perhaps many another of the smaller European States, siding with the Western Powers against Russia.

The News by the George Law.

The United States Mail steamship *George Law* arrived at Quarantine on the evening of the 29th ult., but, owing to having accidentally run ashore, she was detained all night, and did not reach the City until yesterday afternoon. She has brought nearly two millions of specie on freight from California, and later advices from Central and South America.

Among the items of news from the Isthmus is the gratifying intelligence that the Executive Power of New-Granada had issued a resolution declaring, with the unanimous voice of his Cabinet, that the act passed by the Panama Assembly on the 27th of August last, imposing a tonnage tax upon vessels from foreign countries, was unjust, and should not be carried out at the ports of **Aspinwall and Panama.** An accident had occurred on the **Panama Railroad.** The bridge over the **Caimetillo gave way on the** 19th of November, **and an engine which,** fortunately, was not attached to the train, was precipitated into the river. No lives were lost. It was reported in Panama that the Nicaragua steamers would sail for that port next trip, in consequence of the difficulties at present existing in Nicaragua.

There is but little news from the South Pacific. Business in Valparaiso had been extremely dull during the fortnight ending the 15th of October, and several failures are reported. From Peru we learn that the law abolishing religious liberty had finally passed the Legislature. There was a rumor of a revolutionary movement in Arequipa and other Southern towns in favor of Gen. VIVANCO, but it required confirmation. Bolivia was tranquil.

Though we Yankees are, assured, by superficial and flippant Englishmen of being a nation of long-faced worshippers of the almighty dollar, possessed of neither a capacity for art, nor an appreciation of humor, yet we now and then contrive to get off a joke;—that portentous piece of persiflage on the part of the mate of the bark *Maria*, which had the effect of bringing a fleet of British men-of-war across the Atlantic, will convince Lord PALMERSTON and the London *Times*, if nobody else, that an American joke is not an impossibility.

The next most stupendous piece of waggery that we have heard of is the establishment of a comic paper to aid in the election of GUSTAVUS LAW to the Presidency. This novel enterprise has been before alluded to in our columns, and the name of the new Law paper was mentioned as *The Porcupine*; but it seems that the idea of that fretful animal, with his back full of quills, did not convey a sufficiently distinct embodiment of George-Lawism, so its name has been changed, as we learn, to that of *Young Sam*. We have been informed that the same gentleman who succeeded so admirably in defeating the nomination of the Little Giant of the West, by advocating his cause in the *Democratic Review*, is to be one of the editors or conductors of *Young Sam*. We hope that all parties concerned will have a pleasant time of it, and, if they should succeed in their purpose, and Mr. LAW should be pushed into the White House by the power of puns, and the force of comic cuts, it will certainly have the effect of retrieving the national character, as far as the appreciation of fun goes, and place us in the very front rank of the great jokers among nations.

Imagination fondly stoops to trace the consequences of electing a President by the force of jokes; hard-cider songs did much towards elevating one of our Presidents to his exalted position, and we all know what a very hard bargain we got by that practical joke. But a comic President would be something so entirely new that we are not sure but that the idea will "spread like wild-fire," to make use of a forcible image, particularly out West and down East, where all sorts of extravaganzas are indigenous. A comic President, would, of course, make a comic Cabinet essential to his administration of affairs, and an annual message, instead of being one of the dullest of human productions, would become one of the liveliest, and the whole nation would be on a broad grin the day of its delivery, from the Bay of Fundy to the Gulf of Mexico, and the whole people would join in a laughing chorus, from Sandy Hook to the Golden Gates.

We have been glum enough since General PIERCE was elected, and never before did we have an Administration which was so generally dull; the change to a comic President would be as acceptable to the people as the return of the STUARTS and the Merry Monarch was in England after the serious reign of CROMWELL.

Upon the whole, we must congratulate Mr. LAW and his friends upon their brilliant idea of laughing him into office, and we can give no better evidence of our appreciation of the perfect propriety and fitness of the new engine to be employed in the Presidential contest, than to say that we shall regard their success as one of the greatest jokes that was ever perpetrated.

The Irish in America.

Mr. P. LYNCH, in a note which we gave to the public a few days since, took occasion to remonstrate with us for "turning into ridicule the efforts now being made by the Irish in America to rescue and redeem their beloved native land." We receive his admonition with all possible meekness. But we respectfully submit that it has not been at all necessary for us to undertake the task for which he reproves us. Those of the Irish in America who devote their energies to the "efforts" in question, make them quite as ridiculous as the case will admit; we have not felt called upon, therefore, to improve their work.

Mr. LYNCH used to be conspicuous among his countrymen, for the good judgment and common sense which he brought to the consideration of questions upon which they were in the habit of becoming unduly excited. We have often had the pleasure of publishing articles from his pen, well calculated to cool their irrational fervor, and lead them to remember that America, and not Ireland, was their home. We count confidently, therefore, upon his perceiving the absurdity and wrong of the movements made in *this* country, whatever may be their scope, for an invasion and revolution of Ireland. The *People* of Ireland have a perfect right to rebel against the Government which they think oppresses them, and to overthrow it if they are able. But the Irish *in America* are not the people of Ireland. They have no right to a voice in its Government, nor are they sufferers from its oppression. If they desired to reform it, they should have staid there. As subjects of the British rule in Ireland, they would have had a right to rebel against it;—but, as American citizens, they have simply nothing at all to do with it. If a revolution should be started in Ireland, they would have a right to sympathize with it, and, divesting themselves of their American citizenship, to go there and take part in it;—but if they did so, they would forfeit all claims to American protection and would subject themselves to all the hazards of the enterprise.

But the Irish who come to live in America, who become citizens of the United States, and thus clothed with the power of self-government which all American citizens possess, are bound to discharge all the duties and conform to all the obligations of American citizenship; and as they have renounced allegiance to every other government, they have no more right to interfere with any other than have the native citizens of the United States. Every citizen has the right of expatriation; but while the Irish remain in America, they have no right to set on foot hostile operations against any Government with which we are at peace. Their duty is to *become Americans*,—to study the institutions of the country,—to fit themselves for the discharge of the duties which American citizenship imposes. If they had done this uniformly on Americans and not on Britishers, if they had been left, thankful, but anxious to participate here, their foreign habits and feelings, and more ready to adapt their conduct to their new relations, they would have given no occasion for the political movements which are now so rife and so strong against them.

We submit to Mr. LYNCH that he would do his countrymen in America a much better service, by urging them to become more thorough *Americans*, in spirit and in conduct, than by feeding their resentments against the Government from whose authority they have escaped, and perpetuating the passions which made them so wretched and so helpless at home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty between England and Spain.

The Recall of the Nicaragua Minister.

PROSPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The statement that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is here without any evidence of his election, is untrue. Although Governor MATTESON refused the usual certificate of election, he has a certificate signed by the officers of both branches of the Legislature and the President of the Joint Convention, certified with the State Seal, by the Secretary of State. Probably no opposition to his taking his seat will be attempted. If it is, it cannot avail, because every point suggested against him is already overruled by Senatorial precedent.

A decided impression prevails in diplomatic circles that a serious difficulty is impending between England and Spain, less on account of BOYLAN's case than because of Spain's failure to keep her treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is believed that the real purpose of the British West Indies squadron has reference to contingencies likely to arise on Spain's failure to give the security demanded for the future performance of her obligations.

The interesting question arises, What side will LOUIS NAPOLEON take if difficulties occur? Shrewd men think quite likely that he would ally himself to Spain against his present ally.

The recall of Mr. MARCOLETA by the Government of Nicaragua, and the execution of CORRAL by President WALKER, excite considerable feeling here in official circles. The trial of CORRAL by Court-Martial for treason is deemed a novel and extraordinary proceeding. It is questionable whether Minister WHEELER's recognition of WALKER's Government will be sustained by the President.

The President says that the Message will not be printed until after it is delivered, and that he has told nobody to the contrary.

Private advices in regard to health of Judge DOUGLAS excite the gloomiest apprehensions among his friends here.

The excitement relative to the organization continues. Nothing is settled definitively yet. Col. WHITNEY is hopeful of election as the Compromise candidate, but probably no such "officer" will be necessary.

The Anti-Nebraska force grows stronger hourly, and the probability now is that the organization will be effected on Monday. It is not yet determined positively whether they will make any formal caucus nominations, but probably they will not.

CAMPBELL, of Ohio, continues to be a candidate for the Speakership, and will poll a strong vote. His election would be a severe rebuke to Nebraskaism, and would rejoice a host of friends.

BANKS grows stronger, and is now very prominent.

Northwestern members are earnest for caucus nominations on the Anti-Nebraska platform. This is still opposed, because of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats who don't wish to follow a caucus lead. The best feeling prevails, however, and the differences of opinion are all kind and easily reconciled.

The Know-Nothings design to hold a formal caucus on Saturday night. There is evidently a strong disposition among the Silver-Gray Know-Nothings and the Whigs to make some fusion with the Democrats, which will be easily defeated if watched.

The Democrats concluded last night not to nominate until the arrival of Col. ORR, who came to-day. To-night they are undecided whether they shall make caucus nominations.

ORR, RICHARDSON, or COBB, will be run, with the best chances for the latter.

On the whole, Anti-Nebraska is quite confident of triumph. S.

Dismissal of the Nicaragua Minister—The Steam-frigate Minnesota—Illness of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. MARCOLETA, the Nicaragua Minister, has been dismissed by his own Government. The question of the payment of the three millions dollars of drafts drawn by SANTA ANA will, according to present prospects, be referred to the Senate.

If the tide serves, the steam frigate *Minnesota* will be launched to-morrow at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, says he was in the sick chamber of Judge DOUGLAS, at Terre Haute, on Tuesday last, and found him convalescent. The Judge expressed the opinion that he would be able to be in Washington about the 1st of January.

Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

PRINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 30.

The bark *Lucia Maria* arrived here to-day from Buenos Ayres, with dates to Sept. 23. She is bound for Salem.

The barks *Gipsey* from New-York, arrived at Buenos Ayres Sept 2, and the *Hannibal*, from the same place, Sept. 16.

The Captain of the *Lucia Maria*, reports that a revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 26th of August, against Gen. FLORES, the legal President, and his Ministers, which resulted in their resignation. The President of the Senate became President of the Republic, in conformity with the Constitution, until a new election was held, which would take place in March next.

The Brazilian troops stationed in Buenos Ayres for the protection of the legal government, were quiet spectators of the passing scenes, and remained perfectly neutral on the occasion.

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ST. LOUIS, Friday, Nov. 30.

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Governor SHANNON has called out the Militia. Many citizens from Independence, Weston and St. Josephs have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence uniformly, as Americans and not as Britishers, if they had been left, thankful, but anxious to participate here, their foreign habits and feelings, and more ready to adapt their conduct to their new relations, they would have given no occasion for the political movements which are now so rife and so strong against them.

We submit to Mr. LYNCH that he would do his countrymen in America a much better service, by urging them to become more thorough *Americans*, in spirit and in conduct, than by feeding their resentments against the Government from whose authority they have escaped, and perpetuating the passions which made them so wretched and so helpless at home.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Difficulty between England and Spain.

The Recall of the Nicaragua Minister.

PROSPECTS OF THE ORGANIZATION.

ANTI-NEBRASKA CONFIDENT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

The statement that Senator TRUMBULL, of Illinois, is here without any evidence of his election, is untrue. Although Governor MATTESON refused the usual certificate of election, he has a certificate signed by the officers of both branches of the Legislature and the President of the Joint Convention, certified with the State Seal, by the Secretary of State. Probably no opposition to his taking his seat will be attempted. If it is, it cannot avail, because every point suggested against him is already overruled by Senatorial precedent.

A decided impression prevails in diplomatic circles that a serious difficulty is impending between England and Spain, less on account of BOYLAN's case than because of Spain's failure to keep her treaty for the suppression of the Slave-trade. It is believed that the real purpose of the British West Indies squadron has reference to contingencies likely to arise on Spain's failure to give the security demanded for the future performance of her obligations.

The interesting question arises, What side will LOUIS NAPOLEON take if difficulties occur? Shrewd men think quite likely that he would ally himself to Spain against his present ally.

The recall of Mr. MARCOLETA by the Government of Nicaragua, and the execution of CORRAL by President WALKER, excite considerable feeling here in official circles. The trial of CORRAL by Court-Martial for treason is deemed a novel and extraordinary proceeding. It is questionable whether Minister WHEELER's recognition of WALKER's Government will be sustained by the President.

The President says that the Message will not be printed until after it is delivered, and that he has told nobody to the contrary.

Private advices in regard to health of Judge DOUGLAS excite the gloomiest apprehensions among his friends here.

The excitement relative to the organization continues. Nothing is settled definitively yet. Col. WHITNEY is hopeful of election as the Compromise candidate, but probably no such "officer" will be necessary.

The Anti-Nebraska force grows stronger hourly, and the probability now is that the organization will be effected on Monday. It is not yet determined positively whether they will make any formal caucus nominations, but probably they will not.

CAMPBELL, of Ohio, continues to be a candidate for the Speakership, and will poll a strong vote. His election would be a severe rebuke to Nebraskaism, and would rejoice a host of friends.

BANKS grows stronger, and is now very prominent.

Northwestern members are earnest for caucus nominations on the Anti-Nebraska platform. This is still opposed, because of the Anti-Nebraska Democrats who don't wish to follow a caucus lead. The best feeling prevails, however, and the differences of opinion are all kind and easily reconciled.

The Know-Nothings design to hold a formal caucus on Saturday night. There is evidently a strong disposition among the Silver-Gray Know-Nothings and the Whigs to make some fusion with the Democrats, which will be easily defeated if watched.

The Democrats concluded last night not to nominate until the arrival of Col. ORR, who came to-day. To-night they are undecided whether they shall make caucus nominations.

ORR, RICHARDSON, or COBB, will be run, with the best chances for the latter.

On the whole, Anti-Nebraska is quite confident of triumph. S.

Dismissal of the Nicaragua Minister—The Steam-frigate Minnesota—Illness of Senator Douglas.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 30.

Mr. MARCOLETA, the Nicaragua Minister, has been dismissed by his own Government. The question of the payment of the three millions dollars of drafts drawn by SANTA ANA will, according to present prospects, be referred to the Senate.

If the tide serves, the steam frigate *Minnesota* will be launched to-morrow at the Washington Navy Yard.

Mr. ALLEN, of Illinois, says he was in the sick chamber of Judge DOUGLAS, at Terre Haute, on Tuesday last, and found him convalescent. The Judge expressed the opinion that he would be able to be in Washington about the 1st of January.

Revolution in Buenos Ayres.

PRINCETOWN, Friday, Nov. 30.

The bark *Lucia Maria* arrived here to-day from Buenos Ayres, with dates to Sept. 23. She is bound for Salem.

The barks *Gipsey* from New-York, arrived at Buenos Ayres Sept 2, and the *Hannibal*, from the same place, Sept. 16.

The Captain of the *Lucia Maria*, reports that a revolution broke out in Buenos Ayres on the 26th of August, against Gen. FLORES, the legal President, and his Ministers, which resulted in their resignation. The President of the Senate became President of the Republic, in conformity with the Constitution, until a new election was held, which would take place in March next.

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Governor SHANNON has called out the Militia. Many citizens from Independence, Weston and St. Josephs have gone to offer their services to the Governor to restore order. The people of Lawrence [illegible] of whom have been burnt in Douglass County, and [illegible] to Missouri for safety. [illegible] and several of the settlers were missing.

The Weather and the Canals.

ALBANY, Friday, Nov. 30.

The weather is cold and clear. The thermometer at 6 o'clock this morning stood at 10° above zero. Yesterday, a large number of boats were lying still between Herkimer and St. Johnsville. They were so close as nearly to touch each other for the whole distance.

ALBANY, Friday Evening, Nov. 30.

The Canal may be considered as closed. An attempt was made yesterday by an upward-bound boat to break through, but after forcing its way through ice for seven miles from Schenectady the boat returned. Between Schenectady and Utica it is estimated there are about 300 boats bound down, and all fast in the ice.

UTICA, Friday evening, Nov. 30.

Nearly a thousand boats, bound Eastward, are between here and Little Falls, and the condition of the Canal is such that the chances of their getting through are doubtful. Most of the boats arriving from the West are from Oswego.

BUFFALO, Friday, Nov. 30.

The weather this morning, is moderately cool, and the wind West.

The Grocers' Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 30.

An injunction was put on the Grocers' Bank at 9 o'clock this morning.

The other Banks refuse to take their bills. It is said there is an over-issue of bills by the Cashier, PLINY E. KINGMAN. The injunction is laid until Dec. 4.

An over-issue of bills by the Grocers' Bank, to the amount of $106,000, has been discovered by the Bank Commissioners, who continued hard at work in their investigation. There is some panic about the matter, but the general impression seems to be that the Bank will pay all its liabilities and wind up.

Fire at East Haddam, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Friday, Nov. 30.

A fire broke out at East Haddam at 3 o'clock this morning, occasioned by the bursting of a camphene lamp. The large brick block occupied by JULIUS B. ACKERAY as a dry goods and grocery store, and a dwelling-house adjoining, were totally destroyed. The East Haddam Hotel was on fire several times. The loss is estimated at about $10,000. Insurance not ascertained. D. B. WARNER was the principal owner of the property.

Heavy Robbery at Boston.

BOSTON, Thursday, Nov. 30.

During Wednesday night, or yesterday, the store of CHARLES M. PAINE, optician and jeweler, was aobbed of property to the value of $6,000.

Thanksgiving in Kentucky.

LOUISVILLE, Thursday, Nov. 29.

Thanksgiving was generally observed here. There was service in all the churches, and business was entirely suspended.

Academy of Music.

There will be an extra performance to-night at the reduced prices, for the purpose of enabling those who have not already seen the "Prophet" to do so for the last time.

The attendance last night was much better than it has been for some time, showing that the correct policy of the establishment is to keep the prices down.

Concert.

The "Arions," a German Musicial Society give a grand performance to-night, at Niblo's Saloon, under the direction of Mr. BERGMANN.

The Eudora Tragedy—Proceedings Yesterday—The Wreck Partly Raised.

At an early hour yesterday the two sloops engaged for the purpose of raising the sunken schooner, the *Eudora Imogen*, took their stations, one on either side of the vessel. The day was remarkably propitious for the work in hand. Scarcely a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, and the air considering the season was mild and balmy. The largest sloop, the *Caroline*, from Hurlgate, is under the direction of Capt. BOUNTY of Hallett's Cove; the other, the *Hornet*, commanded by Capt. ROSE, is from Green Point. After working for some hours, the parties employed succeeded in passing a powerful chain under the stern of the *Eudora*. Another chain had to be passed under her forward end, but it was first necessary to remove her own chain and anchor. This was a work of some difficulty, and at nightfall the second chain had not been passed.

This morning, as soon after daylight as possible, operations were to be resumed. It will take two, if not three tides, to raise her and haul her ashore. We do not believe that her cabin will be free of water, and in a fit state to be entered before Sunday.

Captain ARNOLD and his friends proceeded yesterday to the wreck and dragged around her for some hours. They found nothing, however, to reward them for their labor. All the evidences of the murderer's guilt undoubtedly are contained within the cabin of the vessel. No doubt exists in the minds of any person on City Island, or at White Plains, that the bodies of the captain, mate and boy will be discovered in the cabin, when the schooner is raised.

The beauty of the weather yesterday, attracted large numbers of people to the spot. Several ladies were rowed off to the wreck, and the usually lonely shore exhibited quite a lively appearance. The articles gathered from the wreck were viewed with much interest. In an indentation on the head of the hatchet found in the yawl in which the negro rowed ashore, minute particles of bone were found. The suggestion that the unfortunate men were murdered by this instrument, thus becomes almost a matter of certainty.

The negro, whose frightful crime has created so much excitement, recently married a respectable yellow girl belonging to New-Rochelle.

ON THE [illegible]

[illegible] BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, [illegible] Broadway, and [illegible] Astor House. [illegible] BATCHELOR.

CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!! [illegible] Superb Medallion Velvet Carpets, [illegible] $2,000 worth of Rich Velvet Tapestry Brussels, [illegible] Stair and Dumb Waiter Carpets, [illegible] Rich Axminster Carpets, [illegible] Rich Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Stair Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Table Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Floor Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Hall Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Stair Rods, [illegible] Rich Carpet Bags, [illegible] Rich Mats, [illegible] Rich Rugs, [illegible] Rich Hearth Rugs, [illegible] Rich Crumb Cloths, [illegible] Rich Floor Mats, [illegible] Rich Door Mats, [illegible] Rich Hall Mats, [illegible] Rich Stair Mats, [illegible] Rich Table Mats, [illegible] Rich Floor Rugs, [illegible] Rich Hall Rugs, [illegible] Rich Stair Rugs, [illegible] Rich Table Rugs, [illegible] Rich Floor Carpets, [illegible] Rich Hall Carpets, [illegible] Rich Stair Carpets, [illegible] Rich Table Carpets, [illegible] Rich Floor Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Hall Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Stair Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Table Oil Cloths, [illegible] Rich Floor

...RCH NOTICES.

...Will deliver the Fifth ...ices of the New Jeru... ...the sufferings of Emanuel ...on the subject: ...A. on SUNDAY EVE... ...chapel, between 3d and 4th ...sts. The public are in... ...Morning service in the same ...Teacher, Rev. S. Berwick.

Rev. Hasbrouck Kip, D. D., Church—"Light!" Rev. ... corner of ... will preach in the ... Observance, about ... repairer and ... will preach in the morning at 10½ o'clock, and in the evening at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Mission of Elisha to Damascus*. Sabbath School at 9 A. M.

The Young Men's Missionary Society of the Regular Baptist Church of the Holy Martyrs will hold their regular monthly meeting in the Church, Lewis-st., near Grand, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 2, at 3 o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Mr. Cheesman, Jr., of Canada, and other gentlemen. Mr. McC. will give an account of his visit through Europe and of the ...

Prostitution and the Corruptions ... Adams will lecture on this sub... ...EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Ad... ...Seventh-st. Preaching ...CATION by the Pastor, Elder DAN... ...afternoon.—On the Second Covenant. ...and the sickness of the Ward are ... to be dealt with.

Spring-st. Sunday-School Association ... meeting will be resumed (D. V.) on SUNDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, at 3 o'clock, in the Young Men's Room of the Church, near Mercer. Subject—The Duties of Parents and Pastors to Young Men who are carefully ... and Pastor.

Rev. John Thomas will continue to lec... SUNDAY AFTERNOON during the Winter ... Lecturing) on the Gospel of the Kingdom of ... Subject for To-morrow—*The Kingdom of ... Christ, with the Responsibilities Con...* ... The first lecture in the Course will ... TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Young Men's Christian Association ... SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 2, at 7½ o'clock, in the Tabernacle, corner of Broome and Elizabeth-sts. Subject—*The Duties of Young Men to the Church*. Addresses may be expected from some of the Pastors present. Singing by the Choir. All young men are cordially invited to attend.

A Series of Sabbath Evening Lec... ... will be delivered in the Rev. Dr. Cheever's ... Church, Union-square, on THE EVENING OF THE FIRST SABBATH in each month, commencing on the Evening of the First Sabbath in December. The first lecture in the Course will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Young Men's Christian Association ... BIBLE-CLASS, conducted by Rev. DANIEL BURCHARD, will be held in the Lecture-room of the Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson-sts., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Subject—*Christian Union*. All young men are invited to attend.

Rev. Dr. Cheever will preach in the Union Church, Union-square, on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Solomon's description of old age, Eccl. XII., by reference to a besieged city.*

Rev. Dr. Hutton will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks-sts., South Brooklyn, on NEXT LORD'S DAY EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The morning service will be conducted by the Pastor Rev. D. M. L. QUACKENBUSH.

Westminster Church.—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY will preach in Westminster Church, Mercer, between Bleecker and Houston-sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Bethune will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the church, corner of Fulton-st. and Nostrand-av., Brooklyn, for the Reformed Dutch Congregation worshiping therein. Seats free.

Rev. Dr. Bishop is to preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Christian Intelligencer Seminary, No. 146 Leonard-st., Preaching in German at 3 o'clock P. M., same place. Seats free.

Rev. Alexander E. Thompson—Of Staten Island, will preach NEXT SUNDAY (to-morrow) in the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M.

Rev. Mr. Holcombe, Missionary to Africa, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 180 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk-sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 2. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Second Reformed Presbyterian Church—Medical College, Crosby-st., near Spring. Rev. J. Prestley Foster, Preaching TO-MORROW at 10½ and 3 o'clock. Sabbath School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

Rev. Dr. Parker—Will preach in the North Dutch Church, Fulton-st., between 5th and 6th avs., TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. Jabez Swan, the distinguished re... will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Canton-st. Baptist Church, near Grand. Subject—*Universalism*.

Rev. T. L. Cuyler—Will preach TO-MORROW AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, in the 21st-st. Reformed Dutch Church, (Rev. Mr. Vannest's,) between 5th and 6th avs. Seats reserved for young men.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the Lecture Room of the 5th-av. Baptist Church Edifice, (now being completed on the corner of 35th-st.,) TO-MORROW, Dec. 2, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 7½ o'clock P. M.

Catholic Apostolic Church in 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by the Evangelist on SUNDAY EVENING, 2d inst., at 7½ o'clock.

Spiritualism.—JOEL TIFFANY, of Ohio, will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Conference at 3 P. M.

CONTENTS OF THE
NEW-YORK MERCURY
for SUNDAY, Dec. 2:

Female Prostitution to secure Appointments for Husbands in the Custom-House—Character of the Men employed in that Department under President Tyler's Administration.
A Tragedy on a Mississippi Steamer.
The Married Rake's Ruse—Electricity and Petticoats.
The Indian Captain—A Story of the Olden Time.
Continuation of the Charming Story of "Leonora."
Unpleasant Discourse between Man and Wife.
Letter from Sixteen Young Men Bent on Matrimony.
A Tale of Two Bridges.
Wonders of Mortality—Death of Dudley Selden, Esq.
How to Get Out of a Bumper.
A Warning to Rural Wives.
Examination Day—Military Matters.
Theatrical Miscellany—Interesting Reminiscences—Notes of the Week.
Brooklyn correspondence.
Fire Department Matters—Death of Wallace T. Vaughn, &c.

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In [illegible] has created such a sensation in the ...
LAUGHING WORLD
AS THE
WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.
Throughout the humorous pages are interspersed some ... "poetry" extant.

The Widow in speaking of her late relict, Deacon Ephraim Bedott, says:

"He never jawed in all his life,
He never was onkind—
And, tho' I say it, that was his wife,)
Such men you seldom find.

I never changed my single lot,
I thought 'twould be a sin,
For I thought so much o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married again.

* * * * * * *

And since it was my lot to be
The wife of such a man,
I tell the men that's after me,
To hetch me if they can.

* * * * * * *

Whisky and rum be fauted not,
He thought it was a sin;
The inconsolable Widow o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married again."

Shortly after the inconsolable widow falls in love with the preaching of Elder Sniffles. The Elder is "laid up" with a cold, and receives the following epistle:

O, Reverend Sir, I do declare,
It drives me a'most to frenzy,
To think o' you, a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

A body'd a thought it was enough
To mourn per wife's departer,
Without such trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin' arter.

But sickness and affliction is trials sent
By the will o' a wise Creation,
And always ought to be underwent
With fortitude and resignation.

Then mourn not for yer partner's death,
But to submit endeavver,
For 'spoosen she hadent a died so soon,
She couldent a lived forever.

Oh, I could to yer bedside fly,
And wipe your weepin' eyes,
And try my best to cure you up,
If 'twouldent create surprise!

* * * * * * *

Both sick and well, you may depend,
Youle never be forgot
By your faithful and affectionate friend.
PRISCILLA POOLE BEDOTT.

The tender sentiment of this poem reached the Elder's heart, as acknowledged in a feeling response. Shortly after, the Widow retires to a grove, in the rear of Elder Sniffles' house, sits down on a log, and sings as follows:

Ere love had teached my tears to flow
I was uncommon cheerful,
But now such misery I dew know,
I'm always sad and fearful;
What peaceful hours I once enjoyed.
All! on a Summer day!
But O, my comforts war destroyed,
When Shadrack crossed my way!
I heerd him preach—I heerd him pray—
I heerd him sweetly sing—
Dear Sus! how I did feel that day,
It was a dretful thing!
Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continnered apart,
For tho' he's made my sperrit live,
He's surely bust my heart!

The Elder overhears the song, but does not yield until he hears the following:

Here sleops Priscilly P. Bedott,
Late relic of Hezekier—
How melancholy was her lot—
How soon she did expire!
She didn't commit self suicide,
'Twas tribulation killed her.
O! what a pity she hadn't a died
Afore she saw the Elder!

After the Widow's marriage to Elder Shadrack Sniffles, she contributes the following to the "Scrabble Hill *Luminary*:"

"Priscilly the fair, and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adioo to their previous affliction—
No more will they mourn their widdered sittiwation,
And continner to sythe without mittigation:
But pardners for life, to be parted no more,
Their sorrers is ended, their troubles is o'er.
'O, Shadrack! my Shadrack!' Priscilla did speak,
While the rosy red blushes surmantled her cheek,
And the tears of affection bedoozled her eye,
'O Shadrack! my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die,
The heart that was scornful and cold as a stun,
Has surrendered at last to the fortnit one;
Farewell to the miseries and griefs I have had,
I'll never desert thee, O Shadrack, my shad!'"

The future fortunes of the Elder and Mrs. Sniffles, and her sister Aunt Maguire, are they not recorded in the book, with pictors to match?

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS
Can be had on the cars, steamboats, and at the bookstores.
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PROFESSOR HEDFORD'S NEW WORK.
THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
BY G. S. HEDFORD, A. M., M. D.,
Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery, in the University of New-York. Second Edition.

This eminently practical work, which has only been recently issued from the press, is meeting with a rapid and extended circulation, a second edition being called for within the three months from its first publication. It is a storehouse of knowledge for the student and practitioner of medicine, full of practical precepts and bed-side information; and is replete with valuable instructions to the non-professional reader.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences.

We hail the advent of such a work, abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. Nor can we refrain from expressing our surprise and gratification at finding the book so remarkably exempt from the superficial views that abound in the great thoroughfare of medicine.

From the New-York Observer.

An examination of the pages of this book has satisfied us that it is rare full of interest and instruction, not alone for the practitioner of medicine, but for the community at large. Independently of the valuable information it contains with respect to almost every disease incident to women and children, it is replete with sound practical precepts for parents in regard to the present system of female education. There is here and there a severe but just hit at the fashions and follies of the day; and all in a style and manner not only captivating and convincing, but occasionally truly eloquent.

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A treasury of knowledge for the student and the practitioner of medicine, while the mother, anxious for her own health and that of her daughters, will find it replete with judicious counsel.

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The author of this work is well known as the Professor of Obstetrics in the University of New-York, and a medical practitioner of great experience and eminent ability. The volume reproduces, in a very attractive form, a vast amount of observation and experience, and must prove highly acceptable to the medical profession, and abounds in passages well worthy the attention of the general reader.

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A CHILD'S HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES.
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II.—George W. Abbe, No. 43 John-st.
III.—Wm. D. Harris, No. 3 College-place.
IV.—Abraham Jardon, Jr., No. 83 Maiden-lane.
V.—R. Wetmore, No. 41 Vesey-st.
VI.—N. C. Everett, No. 117 White-st.
VII.—John H. Griscom, M. D., No. 223 East Broadway.
VIII.—Joseph B. Collins, No. 97 West 11th st.
IX.—James O. Pond, M. D., No. 47 6th-av.
X.—James Horn, No. 9 Chrystie-st.
XI.—S. T. Patterson, No. 755 8th-st.
XII.—Charles N. Decker, 127th-st., near 3d-av.
XIII.—Lewis Lichester, No. 202 East Broadway.
XIV.—Alexander W. Murray, No. 153 Wooster-st.
XV.—Thomas Denny, No. 11 Clinton-place.
XVI.—Luther Jackson, No. 121 West 22d-st.
XVII.—S. C. Lynes, 47th-st., St. Marks-place.
XVIII.—F. E. Mather, No. 144 East 14th-st.
XIX.—O. W. Morris, No. 20 East 30th-st.
XX.—C. H. Rusher, No. 228 West 39th-st.
XXI.—Isaac Gibson, No. 234 6th-av.
XXII.—A. M. Lyon, No. 172 West 43d-st.

R. M. HARTLEY, Secretary.

SAMI—DON'T FORGET HIM.—Grand Supper by the Ninth Ward National American Club, at Nichols, Dec. 7, 9 P. M., in commemoration of Sam's first victory in the Empire State.

PASTOR TICKETS—Gentleman and Lady, $3; Gentleman, $2; extra Lady, $1. Can be had at the Hotels, or of the undersigned. JAMES A. BROWN, Treasurer. No. 138 Amos-st.

NEW-YORK TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION.—Members are requested to attend the next regular meeting of this Union, at No. 109 Bowery, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 1, for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. A full attendance is desired. THOMAS J. WALSH, President.
ROBERT D. DACK, Recording Secretary.

THOMAS PAINE.—Those who may desire to join in the preliminary arrangements for the celebration of the Anniversary of the birth-day of THOMAS PAINE, are respectfully invited to attend a meeting on SUNDAY next (Dec. 2) at Military Hall, No. 193 Bowery, at 8½ o'clock P. M. OLIVER WHITE.

FURS.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 198 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, misses at reduced prices.

NEW GOODS.—WINDLE & CO. have received by steamships *Baltic*, *Atlantic*, *Pacific* and *North Star*, and ships *Dana Brown*, *Orient*, *Moore* and *St. Denis*, additions to their large stock of Housekeeping articles:

Silver-Plated Ware, Fine Table Cutlery, Tea Bells, Britannia Ware, Tea Trays, Tea Trivets, Tea Urns, Tea Kettles, Tea Boards, Tea Caddies, Tea Spoons, Tea Forks, Tea Knives, Tea Chests, Tea Canisters, Tea Waiters, Tea Pots, Tea Sets, Tea Cups, Tea Saucers, Tea Plates, Tea Boilers

AUCTION SALES.

MEDICAL.

MEDICAL.

RAILROADS.

FOR EUROPE.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES.

LEGAL NOTICES

Lost or Found.

Lost—Yesterday, Sept. 1st, a small Gold Watch, with Chain and Locket attached, between Broadway and Fulton-st. Finder will please return to 1 Nassau-st. and receive reward.

Lost—Yesterday, a

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1313. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] Times.

[illegible] FROM RUSSIA.

[illegible] INFORMATION CONCERNING HER [illegible] FINANCIAL CONDITION.

PUBLIC OPINION ABOUT THE WAR.

[illegible] the FALL of Sebastopol was Received in St. Petersburg.

DETERMINATION TO RETAIN THE CRIMEA AT ALL HAZARDS.

Col. TAL. P. SHAFFNER, who was a passenger by the Atlantic and has traveled direct from St. Petersburg, has favored us with some interesting information concerning the present condition of Russia, her resources, and the spirit which animates her people in this, the third year of the War. Col. SHAFFNER has spent much of his time in Russia, and, naturally enough, his predilections are strongly in favor of that power in its contest with the Empires of the West. His account, therefore, will be considered all the more valuable as coming from a purely Russian source, and may be contrasted with the views and reports that from time to time appear in the Anglo-French journals. Colonel SHAFFNER has had every facility to investigate the condition of Russia, and his business connection in St. Petersburg has rendered him familiar with the [illegible] of the inhabitants on the War and its incidents. [illegible] his knowledge confined to St. Petersburg alone; for he has very recently traveled over a large portion of the Empire. With this preface, we publish the information we have acquired from him, in the following form.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF RUSSIA—MONEY PLENTIFUL.

Perhaps there are not half a dozen persons in the Russian Empire who, at the present moment, thoroughly understand its financial condition; and a [illegible] resident, who wishes to discover what effect the war has had upon its resources, can only form an opinion on this subject from what he sees. In Moscow, St. Petersburg, and other large cities, there is nothing to indicate the supposition that the life-blood of the country is being drained by an exhausting war. Gold and silver coin continue plentiful, and are freely used in the ordinary transactions of every-day life. A merchant in his store will change a bank-note into coin, with as much readiness as he would in the City of New-York. Brokers charge two per cent. to change notes of large amount into gold, but even this is regarded as an Israelitish transaction. In the grand and luxurious extravagance of the noble, two years' war has made no sensible difference; in the cottage of the serf there is yet no appearance of want, no mutterings of complaint. Merchandise and goods have not increased in value; and champagne, to illustrate by example, can be bought in St. Petersburg cheaper than Jersey cider is sold in New-York. Copper is the only article that has increased in value, and this is attributable to another cause than that of the war. The erection of public and private buildings goes on; churches are built as usual, and vast sums of money have within a few months been lavished on new additions to the palace of Peterhoff. It may be true that shipping merchants and others connected with foreign trade have been ruined, but it is also true that the resources of the country are becoming more rapidly developed than could have been possible in time of peace; manufactories are springing up throughout the country; and men find in them an occupation, and a recompense for what they have lost.

The levies for the war do not injure the commercial and agricultural interests of the country. Of men there are plenty; of gold there is abundance; and of wheat there is more than enough for the wants of all. The people feel themselves secure within their Territory. They do not fear that its resources will be easily exhausted, and, therefore they have made up their minds that there is

A LONG, LONG WAR AHEAD.

The Russians seem to admit and believe that France and England are two powerful nations, whose pride is thoroughly engaged in this contest. They, too, are proud. They would never submit to any dishonorable treaty. They would never yield one acre of land, or consent to pay the expenses of the war for the sake of peace, and they give their enemy credit for similar determination. Hence, the impression prevails that the war will be greatly prolonged—that years will elapse before it can be brought to a satisfactory termination. To this the Russian people seem to have made up their minds. They trust in the gigantic resources of their country. Its immense extent precludes the idea of a successful invasion; and *prestige* goes far to confirm this prevailing impression. As in the cases of NAPOLEON and CHARLES XII., where transitory triumphs at the commencement only insured destruction and disaster at the end—so now, the Russians confidently expect, that, if the Allies attempt to penetrate their empire, they will certainly meet with ruin and defeat. Pride will never allow them to abandon the Crimea, though its conquest by the Allies would enable the Czar to concentrate his forces and multiply his powers of resistance. An example of this peculiar trait in the Russian character may be found in the late attack upon Kinburn at the mouth of the Dnieper. This fortress, which could not even boast of stone fortifications, was mounted with old Turkish guns, whose range did not exceed four hundred yards. Yet, when a powerful fleet of the Allies appeared before it, the garrison, in very obstinacy, held out during two days' bombardment; and when the place was manifestly doomed, the Governor, rather than yield, strove to light the mine, and destroy both friend and foe in one common ruin. It is against men who believe themselves invincible, and who, when beaten, know it not, that the soldiers of France and England are now fighting. The Russian never yields; in defeat he is more terrible than in success, for in the former case he is trebly nerved by despair, and a thirst for revenge. Pride is the ruling national trait, and that pride calls loudly for a continuance of the war. The Religious feeling, which first summoned the nation to arms, burns fiercely still, and the principle that the Czar has the right of protectorate over the Greek subjects of the Porte will never be voluntarily abandoned.

THE FOUNDRIES OF ST. PETERSBURG—GREAT STORES OF IRON.

Throughout the whole of the Russian empire a traveler sees little else than vast preparations going on for the continuance of the war. Within a short distance of St. Petersburg there are three foundries for cannon. One, in the capital, turns out sixty brass field pieces of different sizes per week; and they were all considered complete in every particular by the American officers who lately visited the place. The Colpin works turn out eighty cannon, and those of Petrozavodsk, (which are connected by river navigation with St. Petersburg,) over a hundred every week. This is exclusive of the immense foundries in Russia south of Moscow. The country around the works of Petrozavodsk is filled with iron, and the labor of extracting it goes on exceedingly. And in this connection, it may be noticed how useless was the order of the British Government prohibiting the exportation of iron, when Russian mines can yield it in greater quantities than is needed. Within the city of St. Petersburg, at this day, iron, belonging to private merchants, can be seen in vast quantities, rusting where in stands.

SALTPETRE—COLT'S REVOLVERS—AMERICAN WAR INVENTIONS.

With all the other *matériel* of war, Russia is equally well supplied. She does not find it necessary to import a single article which her own mines supply in such abundance. Saltpetre is not required, though the impression has gained ground here that the present high price of this article is occasioned by the great demand for it in the Russian market. Such is not the case; for it would cost more to bring saltpetre in large quantities from the Prussian boundaries to any central point in the Russian Empire than the material could be sold for or was worth. The probability is that the saltpetre exported from this country never finds its way beyond the German States, where it is kept in the fear, perhaps, that it may one day be needed. The same thing may be said of COLT'S revolvers. We are positively assured that very few of these weapons have reached St. Petersburg, and those that did were imported through the means of private enterprise, without the interference or sanction of the Government. Numerous Americans have been in St. Petersburg during the past year, endeavoring to obtain a sale for their inventions in divers *materiel* of war. The Government is always liberal in giving them a fair trial, but none have met with any noted success. According to Mr. SHAFFNER, these so-called inventions have been more discreditable than otherwise to the proverbial ingenuity of our people.

CRONSTADT—EXPECTATION OF ITS BOMBARDMENT.

The great amount of cannon which the foundries in and about St. Petersburg turn out weekly, are for the defence of the Baltic coast. Mr. SHAFFNER visited Cronstadt last Summer and witnessed those mighty fortresses of which so much has been said. In 1854, only one side of Cronstadt was fortified, but now it is entirely surrounded by walls and forts. Five additional forts, built of stone and iron, were erected last Summer, and the whole place has been mounted with new guns. The Russians fully expected an attack, not thinking that the Allies would allow another season to elapse without making some demonstration. In consequence of this belief, there was no little excitement among the inhabitants of St. Petersburg; and the garrison of Cronstadt was kept continually on the alert as long as the allied fleet continued to threaten them with its presence. At the commencement of this year, the allies might have attacked Cronstadt with some chance of success, but now that chance has slipped away for ever. Additions and improvements have rendered this fortress completely impregnable, in the opinion of the most eminent engineers, foreign and native.

COAST DEFENCES—THE HANGO AFFAIR.

The forts of Riga, Sweaborg, and Revel were also mounted with new guns during the Summer, and they, too, it is alleged, are now perfectly impregnable. The old guns have been removed and are placed on every available spot along the coast between Riga and St. Petersburg. They are chiefly manned by militia, who, though unable to oppose the landing of any large force of the enemy, can prevent the preparatory step of taking soundings along the coast. It was through their instrumentality that a British boat's crew were frustrated in their endeavors to take soundings off Hango—an affair which, our readers will remember, created great noise at the time and first appeared, with many exaggerations, in the columns of the London press. It is stated that the Allies have incurred the deadly hostility of the Finns from the apparently wanton manner in which they destroyed their property along the seaboard. The secrets of all their operations here will probably never be known, but the Russian peasantry assert that a farmer's cottage, if prominently situated, would certainly become the target of the first vessel that approached within range. The object no doubt, was to keep the men's practice up to the mark, and afford them some little amusement during their inactivity.

Perhaps the most interesting information with which we have been furnished, is an account of how the fall of Sebastopol and other events that have transpired in the Crimea, were received by the people of Russia. We shall notice therefore, briefly, in the first place:—

HOW THE DEFEAT AT TRAKTIR BRIDGE WAS SPOKEN OF AT ST. PETERSBURG.

This battle which, it will be recollected, took place shortly before the fall of Sebastopol was, at the time, the cause of much regret at St. Petersburg. The defeat, it is alleged, was occasioned by a mistake on the part of the Commanding General. He had sixty thousand chosen men on the Tchernaya, and of this number he selected twenty thousand, with whom he attacked the allies—not with the expectation of success, but under the impression that, by feigning defeat, he could draw them from their entrenched position, and then give them battle with a superior force. The manœuvre, it has been seen, was a total failure. After the Russians were driven back, the allies refused to follow in pursuit, and the former lost in the engagement several thousand of their best troops, and two or three generals of eminence and rank.

THE FALL OF SEBASTOPOL.

The news of the fall of Southern Sebastopol was received in St. Petersburg without any unusual emotion. It had long been expected as a crisis which must sooner or later take place. This, indeed, very clearly appeared, by the decisive way in which GORTSCHAKOFF abandoned the city immediately after the capture of the Malakoff. There are some Russian views in regard to this great assault which are interesting, and show that the people are willing to estimate correctly and fairly the courage and perseverance of their enemy. Among them is the

COMPARATIVE BRAVERY OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

The Russians say that the British press, and particularly the London *Times*, has failed to do justice to the bravery of the English soldiers at the Redan. Around the Malakoff the ground was composed of soft earth, and the approaches were easily made to its very base. The French, therefore, had no distance to traverse, and, consequently, no fire to undergo previous to their hand to hand contest with the Russians. The space before the Redan was, on the contrary, composed of rock, and the British were unable to make their approaches like the French. At the assault they were, in consequence, exposed for some time to a heavy fire from three tiers of guns, converging at each end of the Redan; and yet, in the face of this terrible cannonade, they stood their ground for two hours. Russian officers who witnessed the scene, give greater credit to the British on this occasion than they do to the French, whose success was chiefly owing to the suddenness with which they effected their object.

CONTINUANCE OF RUSSIAN RULE IN THE CRIMEA.

To have been able to retain the city of Sebastopol would undoubtedly have gratified the pride of the Russian people, but its loss is not regarded as a misfortune, for it is believed that GORTSCHAKOFF can hold the North Forts against any force that the Allies can bring against him. Here, too, the Russian Government has established a foundry which formerly supplied the Malakoff with guns as fast as they were required, and recast the balls that fell in such showers from the allied batteries. Thus, it will be seen, that GORTSCHAKOFF is not more likely to lack war *matériel* now than he was before the fall of the City. As to provisions and supplies for his army, it is perfectly understood that he is already provided for the ensuing Winter. It has been frequently asserted by the British Press, and has generally been believed, that the wagon communication between the interior of Russia and the Crimea is no longer possible. This is said to be incorrect; for, wagons in Summer and sledges in Winter, laden with provisions, travel by thousands to Perekop, whence they return laden with salt. But be the actual condition of affairs in the Crimea as it may, the belief prevails among the masses of the Russian people that the peninsula will not fall into the hands of the Allies. The preparations going on now are on an enormous scale. Old cannon are being replaced by new, and, through the exertions of that distinguished Engineer, General TOTTLEBEN, the defences of Nicolaieff (the great arsenal of Southern Russia) have been rendered completely impregnable either against a land or a sea attack.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

Arrival of Alvarez at the Capital.

HIS PROCLAMATION.

We are in the receipt of Mexican papers to the 16th November. From the *Tract d' Union* of the 17th we learn that General ALVAREZ, on the 15th, entered the Capital, where he was received by salvos of artillery and immense popular rejoicing. He had previously issued the following Proclamation:

MEXICANS: In entering the Capital of the Republic, I deem it my duty to address you, not for the purpose of rendering an account of my conduct, for that is open to the country and the world—but rather to tell you of my hopes.

A glorious revolution has been consummated. Tyranny has fallen. Despotism has disappeared forever. The principles which our fathers conquered, by twelve years of glorious and severe struggle, and which the Dictator had snatched from us, have been reconquered.

Fellow-Citizens! I bring you Liberty and Peace. Blessings so precious are not dear at any price. It is for you to preserve them. Union is the only means of rendering Peace assured. Let us enter together upon the road of Liberty and Progress; let us continue united, without stopping to consider whether some advance more rapidly than others.

Compatriots! The Government knows no enemies but the traitors to her Independence and the tools of Despotism.

For my part, I have no other aspirations;—to redeem the nation,—to leave it on the glorious path marked out by the Revolution, and to retire, as soon as possible, to the care of my private interests, and to pass in tranquillity the few days of life which remain to me,—this is my sole desire. You ought, therefore, to believe in the sincerity of my words.

I have raised the flag—a popular representative Republic, gathered around that banner, aid me in carrying out its principles. And believe me your fellow-citizen and friend, JUAN ALVAREZ.

The Mexican papers contrast the republican simplicity of his entrance with the magnificent displays of SANTA ANA.

ALVAREZ did not receive any official congratulations upon his entrance, but repaired to the Cathedral, when *Te Deum* was performed.

The garrison had been withdrawn to the neighboring cities to render conflict impossible. Its place was supplied by General VILLAREAL, at the head of 1,200 men.

Festivities of all kinds, and general illuminations, celebrated the return of ALVAREZ to the capital. The Ministry had not been formed.

Tampico is still defended against the revolutionary troops.

Later from Santa Fe.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence, Mo., on the 23d, bringing but little news of interest.

The excitement occasioned by the election had not subsided, and much dissatisfaction against the Gallegos party was felt, because of the manner in which the poll-books were returned—those of Valencia County being kept back, which the opposite party, to counteract this, seized the poll-book of Toas County, despite of all GALLEGOS' cries.

Mr. OTERO has started to the States to attempt to arrest the delegate elect. He is accompanied by Judge BROCHUS and Mr. PELHAM, Surveyor-General, and will come in by the Southern route.

GALLEGOS came in by the stage, on the Northern route.

The Indians have commenced their depredations again, despite of the treaties of peace, and as I have written fully by mail, you will see what effect these treaties have upon them. I expect the Mexicans are also in fault, for the Indians have come in and complained to the Alcaldes, and they, of course, keep silent on the matter.

The Salt Lake mail not in yet, but looked for daily, as the weather here has not been unusually cold.

Governor Shannon—Petition for his Dismissal—Call for Another Law and Order Meeting.

The Leavenworth (K. T.) correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing on the 17th of November, says:

"Governor SHANNON'S conduct has elicited the most indignant expressions of contempt and abhorrence from the conservative portion of our citizens. For an Executive officer of his rank to place himself at the head of a political party, and associate fraternally with men who have hitherto violated all law and advised others to invade the Territory, was as little expected as desired, and is viewed with astonishment and anger.

A petition has been drawn up, and is now in course of signature to His Excellency, the President of the United States, praying for his immediate removal.

The series of resolutions passed by the Convention is regarded as a budget of political jokes. They were intended, it is said, for outside effect—to save Davy Atchison and his ally, Governor SHANNON, PURSED by anarchists, they breathe the spirit of order; conceived by dissidents, they are imbued with conservatism.

The most active opponents of Mr. SHANNON are Ex-Ranks of Administration Democrats.

Gov. SHANNON, it is publicly stated, spent the evening after his speech at the Convention [illegible] in company with two of the most prominent leaders in the lynching of Mr. PHILLIPS.

In order to counteract the outside pressure, intended to be influenced by the Pro-Slavery Convention, another law and order meeting has been called."

Horrible Murder.

From the Savannah Georgian, 24th.

A most horrible and unaccountable murder was committed in HAYWOOD'S Billiard Saloon, Monument Square, about 10½ o'clock last evening. FRANK HYATT, the bar-keeper, was shot dead in the head, the ball entering near the temple, by hands unknown. He was from New-York, and is said to have been a most inoffensive young man. Mr. HAYWOOD was absent at the time. The perpetrator of this dreadful deed is unknown. We heard a very general report that Mr. HAYWOOD had, during the afternoon, commanded HYATT to give no more liquor to a certain individual, whose bill was already large, and the inference was, that this individual was the murderer. We could not learn his name; five persons were arrested on the spot. Shortly after the occurrence Coroner EDEN summoned a jury, and held an investigation. The jury rendered the following verdict: "That deceased came to his death by a wound from a pistol ball, a little above, and a little to the left of, the left eye, at the hands of some person to the jury unknown."

Fatal Railroad Accident.

On Saturday afternoon, a young man named BETHUEL HARRISON, fireman on the freight train of the Morris and Essex Railroad, which left Jersey City at 1 o'clock P. M., was killed while crossing the Morris and Essex Railroad Bridge over the Passaic River. He heard a noise, and fearing that an accident was about to happen, looked out to see what was the matter. His head struck a post of the bridge and he was struck senseless. He died soon afterwards.

☞ Hon. W. H. SEWARD, of New York, arrived, at last evening. His residence is on the corner of 21st-street and the Avenue.—*Washington Union, Sat'y.*

☞ Rev. HENRY A. ROWLAND, D. D., of Honesdale, has accepted the call to the Park-Street Presbyterian Church, of Newark, N. J.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Mystery of the Eudora Imogen still Unsolved.

On Saturday, and during the whole of yesterday, the work of raising the *Eudora Imogen*, off City Island, was diligently pursued. Little, however, was achieved. She is very heavily laden with coal, and she went down while at anchor. On Friday one chain was passed under her stern, but, owing to her own anchor and chain being in the way, the chain which is to raise her forward end has not yet been passed. Two logs have been placed across her, reaching from the sloop *Caroline* to the sloop *Hornet*, which are to serve as windlasses. According to present appearances, it will take two, if not three days before she can be hauled ashore and her cabin explored.

At least a thousand people visited City Island yesterday, who were drawn thither by the interest the murders have created. Every vehicle that could run on wheels went from New-Rochelle, Williams' Bridge, Harlem, and the adjacent villages. Boat loads of people came in from all points. The one Hotel of the Island overflowed. The landlord, who is making a fortune by the affair, went nearly crazy, in prospect of his inefficient geese and turkeys. He had only nineteen of them, and what were they in the mouths of such a crowd, made hungry by their long drive and the bracing qualities of the sea-air? Oysters, it is true, were very plentiful, and how many went into the monster stew that was made in his twenty-gallon boiler, we will not undertake to say.

The inhabitants of the Island are much annoyed at the delay which has occurred in the raising of the schooner. They say they would have done it themselves days ago, if the owners had allowed them. The relatives of the murdered captain and mate, who are daily at the spot, do all in their power to expedite the work, and the popular excitement has taken the phase of murmur and reprobation. We really doubt, however, whether the schooner could have been raised sooner than in all likelihood she will be—by to-morrow night or Wednesday morning.

The murdered captain leaves a wife and four children. The mate, who was only twenty years of age, was unmarried. They were men of excellent character, and highly esteemed by all who knew them.

Thackeray's Farewell—At the Metropolitan.

Mr. THACKERAY on Saturday delivered his lecture on *Charity and Humor*, at the Metropolitan Theatre, for the benefit of the charitable Fund of the St. George's Society. It was the same production as that delivered during his first visit, changed only in the beginning and at the close. In commencing, he said the same lecture had been spoken in this City in the Spring of 1853, and had since been delivered two or three times in England for charitable objects. It was with great cheerfulness that he came again before a New-York audience to preach a lay sermon which had been the means of doing some little good. WM. YOUNG, Esq., President of the St. George's, occupied a seat on the platform, at the right of the speaker, and was supported by the members of the Society, each wearing the Cross at at his button hole. Mr. THACKERAY was introduced by the President of the Mercantile Library Association, and then proceeded to rivet the fetters of his audience for upwards of an hour and a quarter; reading comical things, touching quiet veins of humor, and producing extracts from volumes of the sayings of *Mr. Punch*, which told all the better for the exquisite elocution of the reader. The purport of the Lecture is so familiar, from its frequent repetition, and reproduction in the columns of the public press, (*vide* DAILY TIMES, Feb. 1, 1853,) that it is not essential to report it. It was highly enjoyed by an audience numbering full two thousand persons. In concluding his genial communion with a company that was neither all Yankees nor yet all English, but apparently a mixture of all the races that find representatives in New-York, Mr. THACKERAY took occasion to express his gratification at the fact that the last meeting he should have the opportunity of enjoying with his American brethren in New-York should have been an occasion which an American and an English charity was in the question. As an Englishman, and speaking for St. George's members as Englishmen, he was sure that it was a pleasure to all of them. And so he made his bow and retired—and that is the last of Mr. Pendennis.

Death of a Newspaper Seller—Melancholy Accident.

A very melancholy and fatal accident occurred at the boarding-house of JAMES MCBEAN, No. 66 Gold-street, on Saturday night. WALTER G. WEBSTER, one of the boarders, left the sitting-room, about 12 o'clock, to go to his bedroom, which was on the fourth floor. In about half an hour afterwards he was found lying dead, in a pool of blood, at one of the landings.

Mr. WEBSTER was under the necessity of having both his legs amputated many years ago, both being frozen while lumbering on one of the rivers in Maine; ever since he had walked on wooden ones. There is no doubt that while going up stairs on Saturday he slipped, and was precipitated to the bottom. As his spine was broken, and he was otherwise terribly bruised about the head and body, he must have been killed almost instantly. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict of accidental death returned.

The deceased was 54 years of age, and a native of New-Hampshire. He was a distant relative of Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER, and a man of education. The loss of his limbs forced him to gain his humble livelihood in a humble way. He has for several years past had a morning-newspaper stand in front of the DAILY TIMES Office, where he was every day to be seen, rain or shine. His misfortune, his singular attention to business, and his modest deportment, attracted much attention, and made him as well liked as he was universally known.

The John-street Church Case—Before Bishop Simpson.

The hearing of testimony relative to the removal of the First Methodist Episcopal Church was continued on Saturday afternoon before the Referee. The session was opened with prayer. The witness first called was

Rev. GEORGE S. HARE, who continued his testimony. He had made inquiry among the members of the Church, and found twenty persons belonging to four or five families who resided nearer to this than any other Methodist Church. The record does not give a minute of the usual attendance at service of members, but of his knowledge he could say that quite a large number never came near the Church. At prayer meetings on Wednesday evenings, the average attendance was from ten to thirty, and the classes were but thinly attended; of forty-three persons in his class, only about five or six ever were present. The number of members of the Church was one hundred and thirty-two, with seven probationers, making one hundred and thirty-nine as returned to the Conference.

Mr. FANCHER, for the parties favoring a removal, stated that the Missionary Society were desirous of settling the dispute by purchasing the church for the use of the Swedish mission now occupying the Bethel ship, and for other domestic missions. If an arrangement could be effected, the Trustees of the Bethel would raise $22,500, and give a mortgage for $38,000 for the church, to be deeded in trust to the Missionary Society; the proceeds to be given to the removing parties to erect a place of worship in the vicinity spoken of, (Madison-square.)

Mr. CRANFIELD not being authorized to accept of any such proposition, could give no answer relative thereto, but would consult his clients. At the same time he remarked that he could see no good to result from such a sale.

Mr. CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER had anticipated that proposition, and had partially obtained the views of the opposition respecting it. They were unwilling to yield their legal rights, without equivalents. He considered it would be to give up all for nothing. He was willing, however, to put a stop to these proceedings, and to let the worshippers of the church, without being subjected to outside influence, wait on the referee and give their views, and then for the Bishop to decide on any course he thought proper. He supposed that the Bishop had full right, under the conditions of the reference, to take any proposition into consideration, and to decide upon it.

Some unimportant conversation ensued between counsel, but, as no arrangement could be effected, the taking of testimony was resumed.

Rev. Mr. HARE continued. He was not certain as to what facts, embodied in the petition of the Trustees, were furnished by him. The congregation was a changeable one, and he could not, therefore, say where many of them resided. He had once counted two hundred and odd persons present, but that was an unusually large number. Had not tried to influence his class in favor of the removal, but, when he spoke of it, spoke in its favor.

Mr. WM. R. MARTIN, one of the Trustees and Treasurer of the Steward's Fund, was next called, but objected to by respondents as a party to the record. It was resolved to allow him to explain his accounts without taking the oath. He said that the receipts of the Church for year ending May, '55, was from classes, $280 20; from collections, $196 98; that $650 was borrowed from the Trustees to make up deficiencies. Since then to 1st November, the receipts were, from classes, only $10 37, collections, $45 18. In 1854 money was raised by a subscription, and then $100 was deficient. Nine-tenths of the money subscribed was by parties favoring the removal. In '53, $150 was deficient. The Trustee Fund is $18,000; it was originally $15,000, and afterwards rose to $16,000. Money had been appropriated from that Fund to carry on these proceedings, $30 and $300, he believed. The Poor Fund receipts showed the decline of the Church. Year ending June, 1846, the receipts were $307 98; '48, $197 98; '50, $149 47; '53, $112 20; '54, $109 47; '55, $93 45.

The Court then adjourned.

The Courts.

THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

Will commence the December term this morning, three weeks being devoted to the sittings in *nisi prius*, and the last week to hearing appeals and rendering decisions. As Judge WOODRUFF'S term of office expires at the end of the week, the Court did not render decisions in the cases which were submitted during the recent term, but will clear off all the causes on the calendar before the close of the year. It is not probable that any new or important cases will be taken up this time, in consequence of the changes in the Judiciary.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

The Grand Jury having found a true bill in the case of SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, charged with the murder of Capt. TRAYSER, of the ship *Sea Witch*, the prisoner will this morning be arraigned to plead, and a day fixed for the trial, which will probably take place this week, before Judge INGERSOLL. To-morrow the United States District Court will open for the December Term, and one of the first criminal causes will be the United States *vs.* Lascalla, for fitting out a slaver in the Port of New-York. This trial was postponed last Term in consequence of the absence of a material witness, the United States District-Attorney being fully prepared to proceed.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

The December term of the Court of General Sessions will open this day, Recorder SMITH, whose regular term it is, presiding. The Calendar is full for prison cases, and their are many charges of high crimes for investigation. The following is the Calendar:

Murder, 7; manslaughter, 1; perjury, 8; forgery, 12; burglary, 20; felonious assault and battery, 10; grand larceny, 58; rape, 1; robbery, 2; bigamy, 1; illegal voting, 4; false pretences, 4; bastardy, 1; abandonment, 6; misdemeanor, 1; witnesses, 14. Total, 145.

The Common Council.

The last session of the City Legislature for 1854 commences this evening, and we may expect a busy time if all the documents which burden their tables are disposed of. It is, however, highly probable that many reports and resolutions will be lost in the Board of Councilmen, for want of a constitutional majority.

New-York Typographical Union.

At a meeting of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, of the State of New-York, held on Saturday evening, Dec. 1, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—WILLIAM L. STUBBS.
Vice President—EDWARD L. ALVORD.
Recording Secretary—ROBERT D. DACK.
Financial Secretary—ROBERT CUNNINGTON.
Corresponding Secretary—RICHARD DRAKE.
Treasurer—JOSEPH SMYTHE.
Fund Trustee—WILLIAM B. MCMANUS.
Business Committee—William B. Bovingdon, Isaac D. Boyce, Thomas J. Walsh, William B. Coddington, Charles B. Smith, Henry C. Childs and John Ricks.

The City Prison.

There were for the week ending yesterday a total number of 392 prisoners, male and female, which is an increase of 30 over the returns of the previous seven days. During the week there were admitted 245 white men and 161 women, and 9 black men and 7 women, in all 422; of whom 317 were of foreign extraction, and 105 native born; 296 were discharged, 96 were sent to Blackwell's Island, and 6 to the State Prison, during the same term.

Cheap Lectures for the People.

The introductory to this course of Lectures will be delivered to-night at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, by RICHARD REALF, on the *Influence of Poetry on the Working Classes*. The rate of admission to these Lectures (50 cents for the course of twelve, and 6¼ cents single admission tickets) is quite a new feature,—one which ought to meet with a generous response. Dr. OSGOOD, THEODORE CUYLER, and others of eminence are among the lecturers engaged.

Accident.

GEORGE H. MING, aged 17 years, son of Col. MING, the Mayor's Clerk, was seriously injured on Wednesday evening at Portchester, about 30 miles from this City,—whither he had gone to spend Thanksgiving, at the home of an intimate friend. It being dark at the time of his arrival there, he was obliged to inquire the way from a man whom he met, and was proceeding in the direction pointed out, when he took a false step, and was precipitated head-foremost from an embankment fifteen feet high. His left arm received a compound fracture from the effects of the fall, the bone protruding two inches through the flesh and the sleeve of his coat. The best medical assistance in the place was immediately procured, and the wound attended to. He is stopping at the house of Mr. SMITH at Portchester, and is getting along finely.

Cholera on Shipboard.

The ship *Hansa*, Capt. ADAMS, forty-four days from Hamburg, with 180 passengers, arrived at Quarantine on Friday, having lost on the passage sixteen of her passengers from cholera. The Captain reports that on the second day out two died, after an illness of but a few hours, which was the first intimation of the disease being on board. No deaths occurred after the second week out. The vessel and passengers have been detained at Quarantine, we understand, for a thorough purification prior to their coming to the City.

City Mortality.

The table furnished by the City Inspector shows a decrease in deaths of 15 persons from the mortality of the seven days ending 24th November, 385 being the total for the week ending Saturday last.

Dead.

JOHN MCKINNEY, one of the men who was stabbed on Thanksgiving night while creating a disturbance at the Hotel of LOUIS KNOCKS, No. 181 Chambers-street, died at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the New-York Hospital, but not from the wounds inflicted on him by Mr. KNOCKS. The deceased died from *delirium tremens*, and a complication of infirmities.

Services at Seamen's Chapel.

On Sunday morning, the pulpit of the recently beautified and Free Church of the Episcopal Methodists, in Cherry-street, was occupied by Bishop MATTHEW SIMPSON, who preached an eloquent Sermon from the 18th verse of the 3d Chapter of the Epistle to the Corinthians, the attendance being so crowded that multitudes could not obtain admission.

☞ The Treasurer of the New-York Juvenile Asylum acknowledges the receipt of $216, being a collection taken up in Madison-square Church, (Dr. ADAMS',) on Thanksgiving day, in aid of this Institution.

[illegible] of the [illegible] Times remind [illegible] of their deliverance, and they are celebrated by [illegible] are [illegible] days.

There are other days [illegible], on the contrary, recall to memory [illegible] blood-stained, and [illegible] crated by an act [illegible] of so much misery.

To-day is the [illegible] 1855. Our principles [illegible] times, to protest against [illegible] on that day against the [illegible] know that the protest of a handful [illegible] some may not scruple to [illegible] have been a feeble echo. We [illegible] voice will be detected amid the [illegible] warlike music and the thunder of [illegible] thalers, we must once more fulfill this [illegible] coup d'état of the 2d December, 1851, [illegible] the People, and, while there [illegible] shall be proclaimed as such before the nations.

May the criminal of the 2d December be accursed, now and ever. We are, too few, [illegible] to say more.

Harbor Commissioners [illegible]

Lieut. T. A. CRAVEN, [illegible] vey, in re-examining the New-York Harbor, [illegible] ence to the encroachments, has determined the position and extent of a shoal in the lower part of the channel below the Narrows. Lieut. CRAVEN [illegible] report to the Superintendent, A. D. BACHE, Chief:

"Its position is 2,687 yards, S. 26° E. (nearly) from the Light-House on Sandy Hook Island. It has a north and south, and its length in that direction is 600 yards. The breadth from east to west is 166 yards. Soundings 20 feet at low water. This shoal is composed of sand and shells, we shall strictly [illegible] a shoal buoy, and I recommend placing a buoy on it."

In accordance with this recommendation, Mr. HAINES has fitted out the Light-House Steamer with the buoy to be placed.

Crystal Palace.

The American Institute has bought the Crystal Palace, for $150,000, and taken possession. The debts of the Palace amount to about $[illegible].

☞ The time of the departure of the Boston Express trains on the New-Haven road has been changed to 8 A. M. and 3 P. M. from Canal-street. Change to go into effect to-day.

☞ The "New-a-Day Guard" is composed of young men, chiefly merchants or mechanics' clerks, and not of "journeymen barbers," as published in the TIMES of Friday last.

☞ The steamship *Union* having been thoroughly overhauled, has gone around to Pier No. 4 North River, to load for Havre.

☞ The project of uniting Brooklyn and New-York together is a good deal talked of in some quarters.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We believe that if LITCHENSTEIN, of No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-street, were [illegible] for the Presidency, and the ladies were permitted to vote, he would be elected by an overwhelming majority. The ladies have great cause to [illegible] he has of late furnished thousands of them with ribbons, and millinery goods of all kinds, at [illegible] lower than other people sell them at wholesale. LITCHENSTEIN is one of your go-ahead traders who never sighs over spilled milk, or pulls a long face when he makes a mistake. In the beginning of the season he imported an overstock of goods, and he is now selling them at about one per cent. profit. Here is the secret of his low prices. Ladies, take advantage of your good luck, and hasten to LITCHENSTEIN for bargains!

[Advertisement.]

☞ If the proprietor of a superior [illegible] garments owes it to the public to advertise their excellence and usefulness, that all men may have an opportunity of sharing in the benefit, then the public should be advertised of the superior [illegible] and growing popularity of RAY'S [illegible] Undergarments. In fineness of material, perfection of make, beauty of styles, softness of texture, warmth of texture, and durability of wear, they have no equal; while the very reasonable prices at which they are sold place them among the cheapest of all luxuries, the most [illegible] of garments. JAMES R. RAY, importer and manufacturer of hosiery and undergarments, No. 149 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

FRENCH MERINOES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer on Monday their entire stock of French Merinoes at a great reduction from former prices, viz.:

12,000 yards, choice colors, at 6s. per yard, reduced from 8s.

20,000 yards, comprising every color and shade, at $1 per yard, reduced from $1 25.

ALSO,

5 cases Paramattas, only 1s. 6d. per yard, worth 2s. 6d.

10 cases Paramattas, only 2s. and 3s., worth 3s. and 4s. per yard. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co.,
Columbian Hall, No. 282 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—A writer is known by his style—a man of taste by his hat. To select a good one requires a quick eye, but to make it requires the [illegible] and watchful superintendence. Those are KNOX'S qualities, consequently his hats, as well as the glossy and other necessary and useful articles of [illegible] are of the most superior character. His [illegible] store is No. 212 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinoes, Paramattas, De Laines, Plaids, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hosiery, Flannels, Marseilles Quilts, Cloth Table Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c., are selling at great reduction from former prices.

G. M. BOSTON,
No. 393 Grand-street, corner of Cannon.

[Advertisement.]

SILKS, SILKS.—Great sale of Silks this week from auction, consisting of rich plaid for 5s., 6s. and 10s. per yard; Moire Antique Silks at great bargains; also, striped brocade and plain Silks, at half price.

G. M. BOSTON,
No. 393 Grand-street, corner of Cannon.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first component of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an effectual cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 199 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on 4th page.

LONG ISLAND.

Surgical Malpractice Case.

This case still continues in the Circuit Court, Brooklyn, before Judge STRONG. The evidence of Dr. DETMOLD, for the plaintiff, was taken at the opening of the Court on Saturday morning. On cross-examination he said, such injuries are calculated to produce local nervous injury, arising from the thickening produced by effusion; the new body matter is apt in his opinion to produce pressure upon the nerve and more or less paralysis. The Doctor was kept under direct and cross-examination more than three hours under a multitude of questions difficult to comprehend or to answer in a few words, because put by lawyers who are ignorant of either surgery or anatomy. Answers were given upon hypothetical cases. One of the questions was, "What is the result of wet mortification upon the part mortified." The Doctor in defining or describing the result of a *result*, described what is mortification. The Jury appeared to labor under "*dry* mortification" at the tediousness of the case. The case is expected to last several days. In the meantime the Jury will have an opportunity of studying the anatomy and functions of the "organic" nerve.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 55 deaths as having occurred in this city during the week ending Dec. 1, from the following

DISEASES: Apoplexy, croup, [illegible], puerperal fever, heart disease, inflammation of the brain, inflammation of the bowels, inflammation of the kidneys, inflammation of the stomach, inflammation of the throat, [illegible], premature birth, [illegible], 1 each; burns, 2; typhoid fever, 4;

[illegible] Exhibition [illegible] Cobden on the Canal Tolls Question.

[illegible] Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

[illegible] Exhibition was closed [illegible] with a [illegible] fall result by the last [illegible] Twelve [illegible] more or less [illegible] of the various juries, while [illegible] of opinion that [illegible] to the awards had in- [illegible] yesterday morning; but [illegible] most of the exhib- [illegible] accurately how they stood on the [illegible] there than any other country, [illegible] importance to a tradesman; to those [illegible] entered the Exhibition, it is almost a matter [illegible] and doubt whether them have the juries decida- [illegible] interest felt in the decisions may easily be [illegible]

[illegible] number of tickets issued to the closing cere- [illegible] amounted to 40,000. The whole nave of the [illegible] building was converted into an amphi- [illegible] seating regularly from near the throne [illegible] the edges of the gallery all around. [illegible] himself was divided off into large lodges, [illegible] and gold, the whole house, in fact, [illegible] in the same material. The lodges bore [illegible] of the different States. In the neighbor- [illegible] hood of the throne the decorations were rich beyond [illegible]

At [illegible] o'clock the Emperor and Empress arrived [illegible] brilliant *cortège*, and entered the palace in the following order: First—The Imperial Households, then the Ministers of State and the Marshals of the [illegible] the Prince Jerome BONAPARTE, and his [illegible] Princess Mathilde, then the Emperor and Em- [illegible] Princess Mathilde and the Duke of Cam- [illegible] the Imperial Commission, Jurymen and [illegible] Commissioners.

[illegible] orchestra seated in the gallery over [illegible] throne composed of 1,800 persons under the di- [illegible] rection of BERLIOZ then executed *L'Impériale*, a can- [illegible] tata composed for the circumstance by BERLIOZ. Af- [illegible] ter its conclusion, the Prince NAPOLEON stepped in front of the throne and read a long address to Their Majesties, which was heard by no one but those in the immediate neighborhood. Upon its conclusion, [illegible] arose and in a loud and clear voice, which [illegible] could, I am told, by those who were in the rear, in the remotest part of the immense building. I have heard His Majesty on several occasions speak [illegible] but never so distinctly as on this occasion. His speech, which you will receive by this steamer, was warlike, and was received with more enthusiasm than any address which he has ever yet delivered in public. The cheering of the [illegible] was too boisterous to be decorous, and [illegible] more like the huzzas of men who were shouting for pay than anything else. The honorable corporation of London joined in the hurrah, and when they shouted, the French side of the house [illegible] into insignificance with their "*vive*," and frowned and looked at John Bull in astonishment.

After the speech, those persons who had drawn the Grand Medal of Honor passed before the Empe- [illegible] ror at the foot of the throne and received from his hands their medal. A majority of them also receiv- [illegible] ed the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

After the conclusion of this part of the ceremony, Their Majesties and suites came down from the plat- [illegible] form and passed around the large aisle in the building, where the objects which had gained the grand medal had been placed. In the American Depart- [illegible] ment the Reaper of McCORMICK and specimens of GOODYEAR's Vulcanized India-rubber. The Prom- [illegible] enade of their Majesties to view the prize objects terminated the proceedings.

The other medals will be presented to the exhibit- [illegible] ors by the Commissioners of their respective coun- [illegible]

The United States has drawn the largest proper- [illegible]

Three Americans were decorated with the Legion of Honor last evening at the Prince NAPOLEON's, viz.: Mr. VALENTINE, Chairman of the American Commission; Mr. MARSHALL WOODS, of Rhode Island, Juryman on Fine Arts Department, and Mr. VANDERBURG, (for services in American Department.)

COMPLETE LIST OF RECOMPENSES AWARDED TO AMERICANS AT THE GREAT EXHIBITION.

Grand Medal of Honor, (gold.)

Charles Goodyear, vulcanized India rubber.
C. H. McCormick, reaper.

Medal of Honor, (gold.)

J. A. Fitch, Buffalo, threshing machine.

Medals of the First Class, (silver.)

Thomas Blanchard, timber-bending process.
Samuel Colt, revolvers.
Merriam, Brewer & Co., cotton goods, Boston.
W. Seabrook, cotton goods.
A. H. Ladd & Co., Boston, square piano.
A. Mirmont, New-York, musical instruments.
Singer & Co., New-York, sewing machines.
D. King, Albany, model of river steamer.
United States Navy Department, for collection of ship-models, &c.

Medal of Second Class. (bronze.)

M. Richmond, Boston, iron-cutting machine.
M. Stewart, New-York, ——.
P. C. Elliott, South Carolina, Sea Island cotton.
H. E. King, South Carolina, Sea Island cotton.
M. Wickell, South Carolina, Sea Island cotton.
G. Gemunder, New-York, violins.
T. Seymour, New-York, sewing machines.
Wheeler & Wilson, New-York, sewing machine.
Fowler & Proterre, Paris, dentistry.
Ringuet-Leprince, Mircotte & Co., New-York, sculptured walnut dressing case.
Hiram Tucker, Boston, artificial marble.
Z. Thompson, Vermont.
A. Harraday, New-York, clothes-cutting machine.
Smith & Carter.
Wells Brothers, Bethlehem, Pa., machine for manufacturing paper sacs.
Hamilton, cotton and wool fabrics.

Honorable Mention.

Hotchkiss.
Jannecy.
N. W. Kingsley, New-York, artificial teeth.
Nicoll.
J. Rose, New-York, artificial teeth.
Russell.
Satterlee (?)
Sewall, Wattle & McCurdy, artificial teeth.
Wm. Day.
Wm. Haskell, La., sliding keel for ships.
Benj. Thompson, Jr., New-York, life-preserving dress and safety boat.
L. Lacharme, California, specimens of California gold.
Phelps, Bayerque & Co., California gold specimens.
A. Wheeler, California, auriferous quartz.
Peckham & Peaslee, New-York, rag-washing machine.
S. Moore.
Th. Hodgson.
Schmitz & Jarosson, New-York, machine for printing cloth.
Nelson Barlow, New-York, planing machine.
Manchester (N. Y.,) Print Works, cotton and woolen goods.
Storms Brothers, New-York, preparation and conservation of alimentary substances.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT—PAINTING.

Honorable Mention.

G. P. A. Healy, Boston, portrait.
T. P. Rossiter, New-York, pictures.
Mr. May, New-York.

The official list is not yet announced, and will not be till to-morrow, when it is expected to appear in the *Moniteur*. I have copied from the proof-sheets sent in to the American Commission for correction, and there may be errors, which I shall take pleasure in correcting by next mail.

ATTEMPT ON THE LIFE OF THE EMPEROR.

The attempts, or reported attempts, on the life of the Emperor, have become so frequent within the last few months, and the subject so delicate a one to the Government, that I would not dare, nor indeed would I not wish, to make statements based [illegible] rumor. It is but a few weeks since a [illegible] was fined, and imprisoned, for propagating a report that the Emperor had been fired at by one of the Cent-Gardes. A year or two of prison for simply repeating what one has heard is not an agreeable perspective, and this rigorous execution of justice not only serves to prevent the circulation of false news, but it serves as well to limit the circulation of news that is not false. Within six months five attempts, or reported attempts, have been made upon the Emperor's life—that of PIANORI, that of the Cent-Garde, that at the Italian Opera, and two others which occurred last week.

On Tuesday evening of last week, as the Emperor, who had been to Fontainebleau for a hunt, was coming out of the dépôt in this city, a pistol was discharged in his immediate neighborhood. At once the multitude gave reports flew through the city, and it was difficult to ascertain the truth with regard to the affair. The official journal stated that a soldier of the Municipal Guard, who was standing by his horse, allowed his pistol to fall, which went off by the concussion, the ball entering the leg of a poor man, to whom the Emperor afterward sent a sum of two hundred francs. That is the story, and I give it to you for what it is worth, only adding that although people and newspapers do repeat more than the Government journals approve, there are very many who believe the story as thus told.

The last and most dangerous attempt was made two days subsequent to the affair at the Fontainebleau dépôt; but as it occurred in the wood of Boulogne, where few people were present, they were enabled to circumscribe the publicity of the event, and thus no public notice has been given it. My authority for the report is so reliable that I cannot refuse it credence. It is said that as the Emperor and Empress entered the wood in the evening in their carriage coming to town, they were fired at from the wood by a Minié rifle, and that the ball passed through and through the carriage just behind their heads, tearing in its course enormous holes in the body of the carriage. The nature of the arm was divined from the force of the ball, and from the report. The person who fired the gun was not seen or arrested.

There are reasons for believing that these lawless attempts against the Emperor's life will be continued; and each attempt must lessen the number which he is yet to escape. There is at this moment a vast amount of exasperation in the Republican party, on account of the expulsion of the Jersey refugees; for this act is charged directly on NAPOLEON. If VICTOR HUGO and his *confrères* are compelled at last to go to the United States, their exasperation will be increased, and the attempts upon NAPOLEON's life will increase in proportion. So that when you add this to the other causes which are in operation against this man's life, it will be seen that the chances for an assassination are imminent. It is believed that the society of the Marianne is increasing throughout France; that it contains many members in Paris is certain, and these members belong mostly to the artist and lettered classes. They hold their meetings and have secret communications in spite of the police. This society sympathizes of course with the refugees, but they base their hopes of success on the distress of the working-classes. They are constantly promising each other and such outsiders as they can trust, that in a certain time—(like the Later-Day Saints, they always make a liberal allowance of room for postponements)—all France will be in a blaze, the Government reversed and the Republic established; an event about as likely to happen, under their auspices, as the Latter-Day Saints' Millennium. But if the Emperor should be assassinated, this party will become troublesome. A society of three hundred, formed this Summer in the Latin quarter, has recently had a considerable number of its members arrested.

THE FRENCH CABINET ON THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.

I have taken some pains to ascertain the position of the French Cabinet in relation to the Sound Dues question, and I am able to make a statement on the subject which can be relied on. It is the policy and has been the object of the French as well as of the other Governments interested in this question, to bring the United States into the Congress of Nations which is about to convene at Copenhagen for the consideration of this subject. If the United States can be induced to enter the Congress, it at once abandons its position of isolation, and then its cause is partly compromised, for it becomes a general instead of an individual question. All the steps which the French Government has thus far taken in its communication with the American Government, bear upon this point. They do not wish to see the American Government stand alone; and it is even suspected that the Congress was urged on with a view of drawing it, if possible, from that position. The French Government hopes by cunning diplomacy to entrap the United States, and then either to secure a mutual postponement of the question, or otherwise a union of States against that country which will keep it in check by intimidation. In other words, to suit its own private interests, France will lend its aid to Denmark in sustaining the United States on a question in which it knows and avows this power to be in the right.

The attention which the United States has drawn upon itself recently, by these European discussions, has given rise to many curious speculations in regard to the designs of that power. Thus the *Independance Belge* naively says: "We do not believe, as some suppose, that the United States has in view the project of establishing itself in Europe, especially in the Baltic." While the republic-hating Union consumes a whole column of its Saturday issue in endeavoring to prove that it was not till England had ordered her fleet to join that of France in entering the Dardanelles, that the United States changed its tone in regard to Russia; and after proving this point to its own satisfaction, the Union then portentously adds, as the point of the article, that in the forthcoming settlement of the Sound Dues question, this fact should be recollected.

What does the *Union* mean?

The *Union* endeavors to prove, what every one long ago knew, that the apparent sympathy which is manifested in the United States in favor of Russia arises in a great measure in a feeling of antagonism, of rivalry to England; but why should this fact exert a bearing on the settlement of the Danish question? The *Union* stops exactly at the point where this question ought to be answered, places a finger upon its mouth and says, "We would gladly enter into an explanation, but we would be treading upon ground forbidden the press to enter!" Knowing the ingenious character of that journal in avoiding a straight line, I have watched its columns ever since in anticipation of seeing a vicarious delivery of the explanation in question; but none has come.

AMERICAN OFFICERS IN SEBASTOPOL.

The American officers, Messrs. DELAFIELD, MORDECAI and MCCLELLAND, after having first inspected the interior of Sebastopol on the Russian side, then the exterior from the Allied side, the first before, the last after the fall of the Southern portion, have returned as far as Marseilles, to which point the American Minister has just sent them, at their request, a permit from the French Government to examine all the military and naval establishments of France. These gentlemen were well received by both parties, and were duly dinnered and toasted by their brother officers, as well in the Russian as in the Allied camp.

MALAKOFF.

The Turf for 1855.

Union Course, L. I. Trotting, Friday, Nov. 30. Match $3,000, mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

J. HUNTER's ch. g. *Ricard*.....2 1 1 1
S. READ's gr. g. *Eagle*.....1 2 2 2
Time, 2:48—2:41—2:50—2:51.

Doings at the Centreville Course, L. I., Thursday, Nov. 29. The morning was remarkably fine, with a slight frost, which made the approach from the different localities far more agreeable on the roads than on the previous week. As early as 11 o'clock, numbers were wending their way towards the Track, and at 2 o'clock, the assemblage, we should say, amounted to upwards of 3,000. The First event of the day, was a ten-mile race between br'k. g. *Flushing*, and gr. m. *Lady Bennet*, for $1,000 to 250 lbs. wagons. The betting commenced at evens, and a good sum was laid out; but before starting, $100 to $80 was freely offered on *Lady Bennet*, with few takers. The start being given, they soon got off, the *Lady* with the lead, which she maintained to the end of the ninth mile, when the horse passed her, winning the race by about one yard and a half in 23 minutes and 8 seconds.

After the above, followed the principal event of the day—a great Mule race, ten in the field, for a purse of $35, mile heats, best three in five, for which three started. This sport, so peculiar to the South, is as yet little practiced on Long Island. It was a truly laughable affair from beginning to end, and all seemed to enjoy the sport. The chapter of accidents which happened is too numerous to mention. One mule bolted and threw his rider ten feet clear of him, on his head. The negro was told by the owner to mount again, but he said he had had enough of riding a mule for that day. Another mule stumbled in the ditch twice that was made to carry the water off the track, and all that could be seen was the rider's head. He got out and won the heat, much to the surprise of all present, in two minutes and twenty-nine seconds. He also won the other heats and race. He is an extraordinary animal, being only three years old. The second heat was 2:58, and the third and last was in 2:50½. His name is *Eastern Jack*.

UNION COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 29. A sweepstakes of $400, play or pay, mile heats, best three in five.

G. JENKINS, gr. g. *George Washington*, (to harness).....1 1
D. MCCANN, gr. g. *Knickerbocker*, (to wagon)...2 2 d.

[illegible] Wheatley, gr. g. *Billy Pinkerton*, (to harness), [illegible]
J. Schermerhorn, b. m. *Peerless Maid*, (to [illegible] wagon).....
Time, [illegible]

CENTREVILLE COURSE, LONG ISLAND.

Trotting, Thursday, Nov. 29. Match for $1,000, ten miles out, to saddle, [illegible]
J. WHEELPLEY names b. g. [illegible] Thursday.....1
H. WOODRUFF names b. g. [illegible] Lady.....2
Time, 28 min. 9 sec.

POLITICAL LETTERS.

John Minor Botts—Gen. Taylor and Henry Clay.

A New Presidential Candidate.

ASTOR HOUSE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR:—I am obliged to you for calling my attention to the DAILY TIMES of the 26th inst., in which is to be found a number of letters taken from a work recently published by the Rev. CALVIN COLTON, purporting to contain the correspondence of the late HENRY CLAY, and in which is to be found, mixed up with a portion of Mr. CLAY's letters of the most uninteresting and unimportant character, and of a private and domestic nature, several from Gen. TAYLOR to Mr. CLAY, while Mr. CLAY's answers to these letters are neither to be found in the paper nor the book. It cannot fail to create some surprise that the friends of Mr. CLAY should have been willing to supply the public with perhaps all of Gen. TAYLOR's letters to him, when there is nowhere in that work a letter to be found from Mr. CLAY to Gen. TAYLOR. It may be, perhaps, that as a friend of Mr. CLAY, I feel the more sensitive on this subject, as in one of his letters to me he complains that copies of his letters to Gen. TAYLOR had been furnished, whilst he had refused copies of Gen. TAYLOR's to him—but adds, "I should be perfectly willing that all the letters which have passed between Gen. TAYLOR and myself should be published."

In one of these published letters of Gen. TAYLOR the following passage occurs:

The hostile course pursued by Hon. Mr. BOTTS toward me since I was brought prominently before the country, as a candidate for the highest office known to our laws, has been doubtless the cause of some mortification on the part of a portion of his friends—you, perhaps, among the number—as I feel confident that you did not approve of it. Had Mr. BOTTS, or any one else, opposed my election to the Presidency on the ground of want of proper qualifications to discharge the important duties connected with said office in a becoming manner and proper spirit, it would have been all right and proper, and would not have given me one moment's concern; nor does it, at any rate; but the moment misrepresentation and [illegible] were resorted to, whether it effected the object of defeating me or not, it must ultimately degrade those whoever may be concerned in it.

If anything in this mutable world could have occasioned me surprise, it would have been that any paper or letter left by Mr. CLAY in the possession of his family or friends, containing matter that might be used to disparage my position before the public, or offensively to my sensibilities, should have been furnished for publication. Our relations for the last twenty years of his existence, my constant devotion to his interests, the sacrifices of both a personal and political character that I encountered for his advancement, should have forbidden it, and have protected me from all assaults, whether with an open or sinister design, as far as they were concerned. I have in my possession quite a voluminous and interesting correspondence with Mr. CLAY, a great portion of which is marked "private and confidential." Some of it will, perhaps, never reach the public eye. Much of it may, that has as yet been seen by but very few of my most confidential friends.

During the last six months I have received numerous applications from Mr. COLTON, urging me to let him have this correspondence for his contemplated work, which I have uniformly declined, from motives of propriety as concerned Mr. CLAY, and from motives of delicacy as concerned other public men, including alike the living and the dead.

I can have no desire to see the funds which existed in [illegible] between the friends of those distinguished gentlemen revived, and which, so far as I participated in them, have been long since forgiven and forgotten; but since this letter of Gen. TAYLOR's has been selected and somewhat prominently displayed in the public prints, I presume not without an object, I feel myself not only at liberty, but called on by a sense of what is due to my own character and position, to show that Gen. TAYLOR was somewhat mistaken in his conjecture that Mr. CLAY unwittingly participated in disapproval my course towards him, and for that purpose I submit the enclosed letter of Mr. CLAY, being one only of a great number of a similar character in my possession, to be used at your discretion.

Mr. TAYLOR is now dead, and I am left in ignorance as to what portion of my letters or speeches he has reference, and which he characterized as misrepresentation and [illegible], and I am, therefore, left without the means of defence, further than to give the most unqualified denial to both. I have abundant reason to suppose that there were not a few mischief-making ear-wigs ready, at all times, to whisper in Gen. TAYLOR's ear very gross misrepresentations of private conversations, some of which, I have also reason to know, found their way into a portion of the public press; and I think it not improbable that it was to such he had reference. But, be this as it may, if any friend of Gen. TAYLOR can point to anything I ever spoke or wrote respecting him, which, in his estimation, deserved to be thus characterized by Gen. TAYLOR, I invite him to point it out, and thereby afford me an opportunity for a vindication of the objectionable matter. I am, very truly, your friend,

JOHN M. BOTTS.

MR. CLAY TO MR. BOTTS.

ASHLAND, Aug. 29, 1848.

MY DEAR SIR: You must have received from me a letter shortly after the date of yours of the 23d inst., just received. I believe the next day after I dispatched it I read your letter addressed to Mr. JANNEY. I thought it manly, maintaining a proper regard to self-respect, and placing your support of Gen. TAYLOR on the only ground which you could consistently occupy. I see it asserted that the two letters from him—one addressed to Mr. LIPPARD, and the other to his South Carolina friends—are forgeries. A short time will decide. He has, without regard to them, I think, displayed much instability and vacillation. I have not adequate means to judge of the results of the Presidential contest. With you I believe out of the State of New-York Mr. VAN BUREN will draw more votes from the Whigs than from the Loco-Focos. But I am inclined, nevertheless, to think that Gen. TAYLOR may get New-York (unless the body of the old hunkers join the barnburners) and Massachusetts, Vermont, Connecticut, New-Jersey and Maryland, are all, I suppose, doubtful.

You are perfectly right to act upon your own conscientious convictions, and to maintain your personal independence, whatever may be the consequences. By so doing, you are sure of self-approbation, which has a value far beyond any other earthly approbation.

I am importuned daily, by letters from all quarters, to come out and endorse General TAYLOR, and publicly to support him. I have not complied with their solicitations, nor, as at present advised, shall I do so. I have not sufficient confidence in the man, nor sufficient knowledge of his principles. I cannot consent to assist in misleading any one. Should I vote for him, (and I reserve the right of deciding that question at the last moment,) it will be on the ground of the choice of evils.

I did not "ride fifty miles to vote for ——," I was at a watering place that distance from home, to which I came three days before the election, and should have come without any regard to it. I voted for him, because I could not vote for his competitor, and on the Christian rule of returning good for evil.

I have not the remotest wish or desire to return to the Senate. My public career is terminated. If I were perfectly sure of being an instrument to effect any good by going back to that body, I might overcome my repugnance. But I am far from thinking that I should be able to accomplish anything. I believe that both the North and the South have greatly magnified the importance of the question which unhappily divides them, in respect to the introduction of slaves into Mexico and California. I am, however, persuaded that there is but one alternative—either to retrocede those countries, or to exclude slavery from them. As to another—that of disunion—I hope that no man in his senses will ever agree to it, on the ground of such exclusion. I am ever truly your friend.

H. CLAY.

The Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS.

Mr. Botts will Suffer Himself to be Nominated for President.

Hon. J. M. BOTTS has written the following reply to a letter from several citizens of the town of Triangle, Broome County, in this State, suggesting that he was the fittest man in the country, since Mr. CLAY's death, for the Presidency:

RICHMOND, Sept. 20, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: On my return from the North a few days since, I received your letter of the 16th, signed (as I am informed by an accompanying note,) by every member of the council present, which has elicited my warmest gratitude, and it would evince at once an unenviable and unnatural state of feeling, if it did not excite both gratification and pride to find that I occupy so favorable a place in the minds of gentlemen so entirely unknown to me, and from whom I had no right to expect such a mark of kindness and respect.

I hardly know what language to employ in making my acknowledgments for the very complimentary and flattering terms in which you have spoken of my public and private character. That I have aimed to be honest, independent, and patriotic in all my transactions in life, whether in my private capacity, or on the public stage, I may conscientiously claim. Yet, I have not had the good fortune to impress the entire community in which I have lived from early childhood, quite so favorably as those more remote, and under whose personal observation I have not passed, for with some, especially a portion of the public press, I have been a subject for detraction and misrepresentation from my earliest entrance into public life down to the present day. But it is certainly calculated to relieve one of mortification, to reflect that such has been the fate, to a greater or less degree, of all public men, from the days of [illegible] down to the present time, of the most eminent and [illegible] they have been, the share of vituperation that has [illegible] to the lot of himself was the victim [illegible] vituperation was the result of [illegible] ask with what pretence can any [illegible] to escape it? It is nevertheless a [illegible] consolation for me to know, that I have been sustained and upheld at all times, and under all circumstances, by a very large majority of those who were most familiar with both my public and private walks of life.

I most heartily and entirely concur with you, gentlemen, in the views you express as to the requisite qualifications for the chief magistracy of this great nation, in order to preserve (I should rather say restore) its dignity and its honor. That there has been a sad depreciation in the standard of public virtue as well as in the standard of intelligence to be found in high places, both at home and abroad, is a melancholy but undeniable truth; and that there is occasion and necessity for reform, few will venture to dispute; but whether I come up to the flattering portraiture you have drawn and appropriated to me, is not a question for me to decide. I am proud to find that you think I do, and that impression generally entertained, would be a thousand times more acceptable to me than the office itself to which you refer.

The highest reward I have ever sought throughout my whole public career, was first, to feel assured in my own mind, that I had done what I believed to be right, and secondly, the public conviction that my intentions were pure, patriotic and upright, and that whatever errors I might commit, proceeded from an error of judgment and not from design.

You are kind enough, gentlemen, to say that you earnestly desire to see me elevated to the Presidency of the United States; it is a very exalted position for even the most elevated among us to occupy, and I scarcely dare flatter myself with the belief that you have not overrated my fitness for the station. It is not the first time, however, (you must excuse me for saying,) that similar suggestions have been made from other quarters, and I have uniformly answered, as I now say to you, that I am no candidate for the office, and shall do nothing to seek or procure it. If a majority of the people of the United States should do me the high honor to concur with you in opinion, and should think proper to call me into their service, I can only say that I would take upon myself the high responsibility, with an earnest apprehension that my judgment might occasionally betray me into error, but with the confident and certain knowledge that the national honor, the public welfare, and the perpetuity of the Union, would constitute the chief aim of my administration, without regard to sectional or party consequences; and as all the responsibility of the position would rest upon my shoulders, I would be the President *de facto*, as well as *de jure*. Of course, I do not mean to be understood that I would not seek the advice of others and follow it where my judgment was convinced; but the case would have to be a strong one indeed, in which I would consent to pursue a course not sustained by my own convictions of right and propriety, and this disposition would, perhaps, render me objectionable with some.

But, gentlemen, as I have said to others, I will also say to you, the probabilities of my nomination are not very flattering—first, because whatever strength I may have, lies with the people and not the politicians, and these things are at last controlled by politicians and not the people, who stay at home and let the politicians manage to suit themselves and provide for their own interest. The people have a great deal to do with elections, but generally very little with nominations. Whether, as you seem to think, they are now resolved to take this matter into their own hands remains to be seen.

Another difficulty in my path is, that it has become necessary, or at all events it is expected that large sums of money are to be expended either by the candidate or his friends. Now, I have not only no money of my own to embark in such an enterprise, but if I had, I should endeavor to make a more worthy and creditable, if not more profitable, use of it; and unfortunately, perhaps, my friends generally are of the laboring classes, and not overstocked with means; and what chance has any man to be nominated for the Presidency, who has neither the politicians nor the capitalists in his favor? It was through their instrumentality, in disregard of the people's expectations, and in defiance of the popular will, that Gen. HARRISON was nominated in 1839, Mr. POLK in '44, Gen. TAYLOR in '48, and Mr. PIERCE in '52. All know more or less what wearing demands are made, both by capital and power, and as I never could

[illegible] the present [illegible] of the knee.

[illegible] This [illegible] might [illegible] laughter.

I have not had the good fortune to make myself acceptable to either of the classes spoken of. I have had more respect for [illegible] poverty and honest industry than for successful speculations or inherited estates, and I have seen too much of political life and political men, to have an over-weening confidence in their unselfish integrity and patriotism as a class; and for these reasons, if I have not made enemies, I certainly have not had the good fortune to make friends of either of the two classes. There is a third class to whom I should have unexceptionable, and that is the professed hangers-on for office, and their name is legion. They are always at work for those who pay best, and, as I have never courted their favors, they are not likely to favor me.

But there is still another difficulty in the way of my advancement, and that is that no nomination is secured now-a-days except through management and intrigue. For myself, I may sincerely disclaim both the inclination and capacity for intrigue. I have never studied the art, and have never attempted to practice at the game. It is not according to my taste, nor sense of true dignity. Indeed, I think it one of the most unmanly qualities a gentleman can possess. That I might have acquired some knowledge of the art of pulling wires, if I had commenced at an earlier period of life, is probable enough, for I have seen the game quite successfully played by very inferior men, who were, in truth, woefully deficient in all the other arts and sciences, whether of ancient or modern discovery; and it is my misfortune (perhaps) that none of my friends seem to know much more about it than I do myself. I believe I have some who would be willing enough to try if they knew how; but like me, they did not begin in time, as I like me, in another respect, they have grown too old to learn new games.

For these reasons, gentlemen, notwithstanding the numerous indications that have been manifested to me from time to time, and from different, I might with truth say, from almost every section of the country, of a desire to witness my elevation to that high office, I have never permitted myself to look upon it as anything more than a possible, but highly improbable event.

Of one thing you may be assured. I shall not seek it. If it comes at all it must come with honor, and in a manner to be appreciated. It must come gratuitously and voluntarily from the people, and neither by intrigue nor purchase, nor yet by a sacrifice of true dignity and independence. But I am not the less obliged to you, gentlemen, for the kind and cheering manner in which you have addressed me, and I have felt that it was due to you that I should write with the same freedom and frankness that characterized your letter to me.

With a very grateful sense of my obligations to each one of you, whose names shall be cherished by me as good and earnest friends, I remain, very truly and sincerely, your obedient and humble servant.

To L. H. SPENCER, and others. JNO. M. BOTTS.

News from Buenos Ayres.

Intelligence from Buenos Ayres is to the 2d of October. The correspondent of the London *Times* gives the following summary of news:

"Our situation is anomalous, and every hour may bring some change, the nature and extent of which it is impossible to foresee. We consider the Ministry and the Government itself insecure. Another invasion of Indians would certainly be fatal, and the chances of there being such, we regret to say, greatly predominate.

At present we cannot see any party strong enough to cope with that difficulty, which we suspect has wide ramifications, and now threatens the dearest interests of the State—perhaps, its very existence; and, instead of uniting in presence of the common danger, we have divisions and subdivisions *ad infinitum*, with the consequent debility and prostration.

We have had no news direct from the frontiers for some days, in consequence of a succession of boisterous weather; and after what has happened, and the little unity in our councils and measures, we almost shudder to think of those that may come.

At Montevideo the difficulties present a different aspect; but they spring from a similar cause; and the confusion and uncertainty are equally predominant. Many predict that ORIBE is the only person to dominate the situation, in which case we may look forward to the restoration of ROSAS, when it will literally be the same Mar with a new wallet.

So far as yet known, the mishaps during the gale among the shipping in port have been inconsiderable; and it appears at last to have expended its fury. Would to God we could say as much of the political tornado that lowers over our heads!"

The *British Packet* publishes some official dispatches from Col. MITRA, confirming the fate of the Obamendi division by the Indians, consisting of about 180 men, who were considered the flower of the force on the frontier. Commandant OTAMENDI was the first person killed.

In commercial matters a slight improvement had taken place in the transit trade, but the local demand continued languid. Fortunately, the importations had been moderate.

The equinoctial gales had inflicted injuries among the shipping at Buenos Ayres. The Sardinian brig *Napoleone* was driven ashore in front of Palermo and the Oriental brig *Ritza*, had made for the Tigre. Other collisions had taken place, but were not reported. It was announced that a new journal, to be called the *Dragoon*, was shortly to be published, which would, it was said, "Cause a white squall in the political atmosphere of Buenos Ayres.

From Rio, our dates are to the 16th ult.

LAKE SUPERIOR.—Mr. CHAS. T. HARVEY has arrived here with a large part of the machinery and operating force of men for the *immediate improvement of the mouth of the Ontonagon River*. A part of the dredging apparatus, a steam engine, two pile hammers of 3,000 pounds weight each, and a large amount of rigging and machinery are among the lot, and the remainder of the material and persons will come up on the *Planet*.—*Lake Superior Journal*.

SLAVERY IN KANSAS.

Determination of the Pro-Slavery men to prevent it.

Important letter from Gen. Shields to Gen. Stringfellow.

We publish below a letter from Gen. STRINGFELLOW to a gentleman of this State. It gives an interesting, and, doubtless, a correct view of matters in Kansas:

WESTON, Saturday, Oct. 6, 1855.

MY DEAR SIR: I was much gratified by the receipt of yours of ——, and take pleasure in replying to your inquiries. I have deferred writing until I could give you the result of the election of delegate to Congress, which was held on last Monday. I thought it barely possible that the result of that election might affect my answer. From the threats of the Abolitionists in the East, and the secret movements of their emissaries in Kansas, it was impossible to foresee what would occur at the election. It seemed as if they desired a conflict, and I regarded it as a mere possibility that at some precincts they might bring it about. But I am glad to find that, as usual, they are mere boasters, and very careful to keep out of the way when true men are at hand. They did not attend the election; suffered it to go by default. The result is Whitfield's re-election, though not half the pro-slavery vote was given. There being no contest and the settlers being busy gathering their crops and preparing for winter, did not turn out. The abolitionists *have evidently abandoned the contest in Kansas, and determined to transfer it to Congress.* On next Tuesday they hold an election on their own responsibility; will elect Reeder by as many nominal votes as they choose to certify, and will rely on the House with its abolition majority, giving him the seat. You may think I am jesting, as it is hard to realize such folly, but I am in earnest, and am satisfied they act under advice and instructions from leading abolitionists in and out of the House. I am prepared to see any outrage perpetrated by them. Should the House give Reeder this seat and eject Whitfield, what will Southern members do? I hope no one of them will so far forget himself as to open his lips in opposition to such a movement. We should throw the whole responsibility on the North; force them to the issue and make them decide it.

I may seem to be wandering from the matters about which you desire information, but I am not. If Reedeer be admitted to a seat, or any other action be taken by Congress to deprive the people of Kansas of their right to determine their future condition, *we shall need the men at once.* I need hardly say to you that Abolition cannot be forced upon Kansas, unless the South prove traitors—and *not then without more and better fighting men than can easily be found in all Abolitiondom.* The Pro-Slavery party have been indifferent to abuse, to the vilest slanders; they have submitted to and availed themselves of Abolition law; have quietly, by voting, succeeded in protecting themselves. If resort is to be had to other means—to force—they will be found equally ready, and, I doubt not, equally prepared.

If, however, no extra necessity be created, I would advise you to send those of little means in the Spring. They can, by reaching Kansas by the middle of March, or even 1st of April, secure to themselves a preëmption by erecting a cabin, and then find ample employment by farmers at good wages during the Summer and Fall. In this way they can save enough to pay expenses during the Winter, and have that time for fencing and improving their own claim.

There will be no election until next October.

Men who have means can come in the Fall—during the Winter fence their land, so as to be prepared for breaking their grounds early in the Spring. Our crops are abundant, and provisions will be very cheap this Winter. The land is being rapidly surveyed, and by Spring all north of Kansas River, and a good deal on the south, will be surveyed, and no difficulty will attend settlements. Every mechanic can find more work at high wages that he can do. It is thus that the Abolitionists get all their strength—their mechanics alone can live in Kansas, and could Southern mechanics be found, theirs could get no employment.

Any who may come, directed to THOMAS JOHNSON, Shawnee Mission, any of your friends at Westport, myself at Weston, D. R. ATCHISON, or my brother, Dr. WM. ATCHISON, at Atchison, will at once receive every attention, and be forwarded in their wishes. No healthy, industrious man will need any help to support him after he reaches here. Twenty-five dollars would be more than enough to cover contingent expenses while making a location.

I will say, further, that to any man who will come and secure a preemption, the money necessary to enter it will be advanced on the security of the claim at reasonable interest. In 99 cases in 100 the claim will, when entered, bring cash. Claims can now be had which will bring on entry $10 per acre, with only a cabin.

But you should not confine yourselves to sending poor men—of all sections of the Union, Kansas is the most desirable to men of means—especially to those who have a family. It must be one of the healthiest portions of our country—[illegible] are as healthy as in Virginia. They have [illegible] prices than in any other State in the Union. This is conclusive as to the value of their harbor. There is as little danger of their escape, even less than from any Free State, have no facilities for getting away, and our people are more on the alert than elsewhere.

They have now laws more efficient to protect slave property than any State in the Union; these laws have just taken effect, and have already silenced abolitionists, for in despite of their heretofore boasting, they know they will be enforced to the very letter, and with the utmost rigor. *Not only is it practicable for Slaveholders to go to Kansas, but politically it is all-important.*

Every slave taken there will gain five votes from Anti-slavery men. Though in feeling opposed to slavery those who have moved—not been sent—to Kansas from the non-slaveholding States, soon become attached to Southern men, and are unwilling to drive them away, or to strip them of their property, and thus practically become Pro-slavery.

But in addition, the necessity for labor demands that slavery be brought here, else the people may be driven to seek white labor, not being able to get negroes, and from necessity be forced to exclude negro slavery, that white slaves may be induced to come. In this, our only real danger, where patriotism and profit combine to call Southern men to come, I hope they will respond—that they will not be frightened by the idle threats of abol[illegible]sts in New-York or Boston. They ought to know that [illegible] is the hope that thus southern men, on the principle—a stupid one, by the way—that "slavery is timid," will, so long as there is a seeming contest, be deterred from coming with their slaves, and that thus, after a time, they may outnumber thus. Our friends in Kansas have given evidence that should satisfy the most incredulous. They have carried every election—have enacted the most efficient laws—are prepared and determined to enforce them.

I care not how this has been done—if, as Abolitionists say, Missourians have done it. Missourians can do it again! As you know we can, if driven to it, from this country alone, send more men to Kansas than all New-England has been enabled to put there. If we are forced in self-defence, we will show that we can do far more than GERRIT in his ravings has charged us with doing. But we do not wish, and it is not right that we should be compelled to depopulate our country in defence of Southern rights. Others should be not less patriotic, when, too, they would be so much greater gainers than we, by a removal. The South has not heretofore been recreant, and I am glad to find she is now being aroused to the necessity for action. You are in the interior, remote from danger. We are on the outposts, fighting your battles. We will hold the post while we have a man left—and if you will give us a little help, we will not only gain a victory, but place you and your friends "out of danger" in the future.

Excuse the length of this. You know how deeply I feel in this matter. When started, I hardly know how to "stop," but I know I cannot say too much even to one as deeply enlisted as you. Truly, your friend,

R. F. STRINGFELLOW.

News from Brazil.

Our dates from Rio de Janeiro, received by way of Europe, are to the 10th of October. Cholera was still raging, and commercial transactions had been unusually restricted in consequence. With few exceptions the epidemic was confined to the blacks and the people of the lower classes. Since the 17th of July, when it first appeared, 2,000 persons have died from the effects. The coffee market was nearly unsupplied, and sales during the month had been greatly limited, and prices high. The quotations are—superior washed, 5,500, 6,400; superior, 5,200, 5,400; first good, 4,800, 5,000; first ordinary, 4,400, 4,600; second good, 4,000, 4,200; second ordinary, 3,400, 3,700; stock, 80,000 bags; shipments this month, 120,487 bags. In exchange the transactions have been very important both for the Portuguese and English packets.

At Bahia the cholera was fast declining

...DAY, DEC. 3, 1855.

...YORK DAILY TIMES is ... and vicinity for One Shilling a ... Cents. Mail Subscribers ... a year.

...-WEEKLY TIMES, consisting of the ... of the Daily, published Tuesday and ... mailed at Three Dollars a year.

...WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... at One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Five Copies for Three Dollars, to one ...

... FOR CALIFORNIA is published on ... of every ... steamer. Price, in ... single copies.

... has a regular circulation of near... ... is unsurpassed for business and gen... ... not surpassed by any City journal. ... Circulation Clerk in Advance.

... Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Presidential.

Candidates for the Presidency are coming forward ... as could be expected. JOHN ..., of Virginia, who has been known ... years as an active, bold, ener... ..., in reply to the urgent re... ... sundry citizens of the town of ..., in Broome County, in this State, ... to the use of his name, as a can... ... of the American Party for the Presi... ..., though he frankly confesses that he ... his nomination a highly improbable ... Mr. Borts says he is not so popular ... he is abroad—and this circumstance, ... with his lack of money, his ignorance ... foreigners, his lack of strength with politicians, ... being so much disliked by the office-seekers of the country, he thinks, will prevent his being nominated by any National Convention. He feels highly flattered by the opinion of his correspondents, that he is eminently qualified for the place, and concurs with them in the belief, that the qualities they ascribe to him are peculiarly needed in that position.

The Triangular citizens, in the letter to Mr. Borts, which is too long to copy, inform that politician that:

> The great American Party, in its majesty and ..., is about taking its own business into its own ..., and neither heeds nor desires the co-operation ... those political cormorants, who teach the doctrine that inexperience is the chief recommendation to the most dignified and responsible civil trust within the power of the people to confer."

This is a rather comforting piece of information; we are happy to learn that the great American Party, in its majesty and might, is about to do so very sensible a thing as to take its own affairs into its own hands. We see no reason why it shouldn't, and do not believe that anybody will interfere to prevent its doing so. It is also satisfactory to know that the great American Party needs no aid from those "cormorants" who teach that inexperience is the chief recommendation to the most responsible civil trust within the power of the people to confer, because many of the nominations made by the great American Party have led the public to infer, that the aid of the cormorants in question had been accepted whether it was wanted or not. However, Mr. Borts, it is evident, has found favor in the eyes of the men of Triangle, and, if he should not be elected to the Presidency it will be no fault of theirs.

Mr. Borts informs his Triangle admirers and political friends that he has been "a subject for detraction and misrepresentation," but his "mortification" is relieved under the circumstances, by the reflection that WASHINGTON and our Savior have both suffered in the same manner. The fact is undeniably true, but it does not strike us as being in strictly good taste for a mere mortal to make himself a subject of such comparisons; but we can readily imagine that the flattering testimonial from the Native Americans of the town of Triangle must have had an exalting effect upon the mind of Mr. Borts, and that most men would have been unduly excited by having such a piece of greatness thrust upon them.

Mr. Borts, as is common with all men, we believe, who have had the presidency offered to them, declares that he is not an aspirant for that exalted office; but he will not refuse it, if it should be the wish if his countrymen that he should accept.

Virginia has now two Presidential candidates in the field, WISE and BORTS. In 1840, or thereabouts, they were both leading and violent Whigs; and contributed largely by their eloquence and exertions in and out of Congress to the success of the Whig ticket. They parted in TYLER's time, Mr. BORTS denouncing with characteristic vehemence his treachery to Mr. CLAY, and Mr. WISE embracing the opportunity to abandon CLAY and attach himself to the fortunes of the accidental President. His course on that occasion destroyed his popularity for a time, but he has since become the leader of the Democratic Party in his own State. Mr. BORTS opposed Gen. TAYLOR's election in 1848, in consequence of his attachment to HENRY CLAY, and has never since been in public life.

We concur with him in the opinion that his nomination for the Presidency is highly improbable.

The Supreme Court.

We understand that Governor CLARK considers the recent election of HENRY E. DAVIES, to fill the vacancy on the bench of the Supreme Court, caused by the death of Judge MORRIS, as null and void, inasmuch as twenty days' notice of the election was not given by the Secretary of State, as required by law. We learn also that the Governor has signified his intention of appointing Judge COWLES to fill the vacancy.

The *Evening Post* is mistaken, however, in saying that this action is taken under the advice of the Attorney-General. Mr. HOFFMAN's opinion, submitted to the Governor at his request, was to the effect that the election was legal and valid. He regarded the statute, under which the Secretary of State gives twenty days' notice of election, as merely *directory*, and not mandatory; and that an election held without this formality is not invalid if it be regular in all other respects, and if no mischief arises from the omission of the notice. In this case, the fact that all parties regarded the election notice as sufficient, and voted for candidates, is regarded by the Attorney-General as giving validity to the election.

The appointment of Judge COWLES is received with favor by the bar, as he is one of the ablest and most popular Judges we have ever had in this City. His right to the place will undoubtedly be contested by Mr. DAVIES.

America in the East.

The good people of Athens appear, by our last advices from Greece, to have been thrown into a state of great excitement, by a formal visit paid by the new United States Minister to the Minister of Russia, who returned the compliment on the deck of one of our American ships of war. Shortly after the American squadron sailed for Constantinople, and as the United States Ambassador did not pay the same compliment to the representatives of England and France as to that of Russia, the barroom politicians of the classic city appear to have discovered in this visitorial preference, terrible symptoms of an alliance between America and Russia on the question of the Eastern War. But the excitement does not stop here.

Athens is a city peculiarly blessed by the presence of French, Italian and American loafers, with a fair sprinkling of Germans, attracted thither by the splendor of the Court of OTHO of Bavaria. Even the Washington letter-writers and celebrated foreign correspondents of one of our cotemporaries, who, in a cosy corner of Fulton-street, indite epistles from various portions of the earth, are models of veracity and propriety, compared to their Athenian colleagues. We must not be surprised, therefore, at the extraordinary inferences drawn from the most ordinary facts. As, moreover, the press of Athens is almost wholly in the hands of enterprising Frenchmen, of course the world is afforded exuberant opportunities for admiring the inexhaustible stock of inventive genius, for which our Gallic brethren are distinguished. In connection with this grave event of the partiality of our Ambassador for the Muscovite representative, one of the French papers of Athens solemnly asserts, that the United States have made an overture to the Greek Government to undertake the liquidation of their debt, on consideration of receiving the island of Milo for ninety years. Of this tale we can only say, "*se non è vero è ben trovato.*" It would be superfluous in us to enter on a refutation of the errors into which these pleasant Greek fictionists have fallen, but it may not be an unfitting occasion to record our conviction of the blessings which would accrue to Greece, and all other Eastern nations, if American influence could be brought to bear on their industry and institutions.

Our cotemporaries abroad are only too apt to fall into the mistake of most foreigners, about our country, in ascribing to the action of our Government virtues and influences which are not inherent in its functions, but belong exclusively to our people. However absurd this report may be, of our desire to purchase a permanent foothold in the Archipelago, we must not be surprised at its being started, considering the growing reputation of our citizens in the fields of enterprise and industry. Nothing is more melancholy than to witness the stagnation to which all races are doomed whose progress is dependent on the interference or protectorate of European powers. Look at China and her millions, opium-poisoned by the cupidity of the English Government. Look at Hindostan, doomed with her myriads to be the slaves of a handful of grasping, selfish traders in Lendenhall-street. Look at Greece, with her beautiful Ionian Islands prostrated at the feet of Great Britain, and a Republic of freemen sold by European despots to an imbecile German Prince, in order that through his imbecility their cupidity may find no interference.

Let it not be imagined we intend to assert that Americans are angels of self-sacrifice, or *beau ideals* of unselfishness. On the contrary, we are pretty strongly convinced that they have a considerable share of that Anglo-Saxon spirit, which some people call piracy, and business people, enterprise. But we find that wherever Americans go, free institutions, free schools, free churches, freedom of press and freedom of religion, are their accompaniments and escorts. Nor do we trace this magnetic influence to any theoretical virtue in our North American free institutions. But we track it to that peculiar spirit of independence and energy, which free institutions beget in the individual, and which European institutions crush and paralyze. Wherever the Englishman goes, he carries with him his insular pride, his social superstition, his egotism and supercilliousness. These are national idiosyncracies for which the individual is less responsible than the institutions of which they are the spawn. Travel from the Pacific to the Sea of Japan, from the Thames to the Tiber, and every where you will find of late that the American is the most welcome, the Englishman the least so of any traveler. Even in that liberality of purse which covered much of studied coarseness, the Yankee has outstripped the Bull. But the real secret of his greater popularity lies in the fact of the American being generally sociable, kind, communicative and sympathetic, while the Englishman is exclusive, selfish, reserved and cold. Hence we find that the commercial influence England has obtained abroad has been won in every instance by violence, treachery, bloodshed and cruelty. It could hardly be otherwise, as the individual character wholly lacked the requisite elements to obtain the same results by means less repulsive to humanity.

We confess that we, and we rather fancy the rest of the world, have seen quite sufficient of these specimens of civilizing influences. We should like to see our people carry their enterprise, and its usual accompaniments, into some of the great fields of commerce in the East,—feeling, as we do, that with a predominance of American influence in commerce, would come also a predominance of American influence in politics, religion, and those other great powers of human action and happiness which lift up man and drag down oppression.

Such rumors as these last Athenian ones, of offers emanating from American quarters, to free Eastern Governments from the pecuniary bondage which makes their resources both-ods of English plunder and French intrigue, have, if not as yet, a thoroughly practical, at any rate, a highly philosophic interest. Not that we think that if American influences should prevail where now those of the Arcadians, PALMERSTON and NAPOLEON reign supreme, grasping and intrigue would cease. No; but we trust the greediness would be at least redeemed by nobler aspirations for liberty, and the intrigues crippled by a heartier and more vigorous activity. Already we see some of the woollen and cotton manufactures of Lowell and Lawrence find their way to Smyrna and Constantinople, and their raisins and figs and wool and gums, coming directly hither, instead of paying a heavy transit to English middlemen. But only when American, regular American commercial settlements exist all over the East, as English ones exist now, can we look for the progress and independence of our native manufactures and their freedom from the bondage to nations like France and England under which they now groan.

Kansas.

We publish in another column a highly interesting and characteristic letter from General STRINGFELLOW, to a Southern friend, setting forth the prospects of Slavery in Kansas, and showing the necessity for Southern men to send them aid. It will be seen that he does not deny that the elections have hitherto been carried, and the laws made, by men from Missouri,—but concedes it, and declares that *the same thing can and will be done again.* Considering the important part General STRINGFELLOW has hitherto played in the politics of Kansas, this letter is entitled to no slight consideration.

STRAY NOTES.

Judges Who Have Been Tried for Bribery.

Judge ROOSEVELT, in charging the Jury in the case of our City Judge, remarked that it was the first case of a Judge being tried for bribery since the time of the great Lord BACON; but a correspondent of the *Tribune*, who rejoices in the name of BYLER, reminds us that Lord MACCLESFIELD was tried for the same offence a century after the time of BACON. So, there is a trio, instead of a couplet, of suspected Judges—BACON, MACCLESFIELD, and STUART. Two English to one American Judge, but we can boast of the advantage, inasmuch as our Judge was acquitted.

ADA CLARE.

A correspondent reminds us that we were in error in making the *Ophelia* of the Hamlet Night a native of Virginia, and a daughter of one of F. F. V's. The true name of Miss ADA CLARE is MCELHENNY, and she is a native of Charleston, South Carolina. "She would be an actress" in spite of the remonstrances of her friends; for friends always remonstrate against young ladies or young gentlemen taking to the stage as a profession; it has been the case from the time of that ambitious upholsterer, M. POCQUELIN, who, but for his wayward son, whom we call MOLIERE, would long since have slipped out of the memories of men.

And the universal and instinctive abhorrence of the stage as a profession, must have its origin in something besides bigotry and puritanical asceticism. In plain terms, the profession of an actor is not a reputable one, nor has it ever been in any Christian nation. In one of his papers in the *Spectator*, STEELE recommends the stage as a profession to the junior members of noble families, who fall to get places in the church or the army; but, though several noblemen have taken their wives from the stage, the only member of the aristocracy who adopted the stage as a profession was that sad dog, Sir WILLIAM DON.

THE LECTURING SYSTEM.

What odd subjects people choose for lectures! A certain gentleman has issued proposals for delivering a lecture at Hope Chapel on the Poetry of N. P. WILLIS. It is a great mistake to suppose that people go to hear lectures; they only go to see the lecturer. BAYARD TAYLOR, it is said, has one hundred engagements, at fifty dollars a night, to deliver his lecture on the Philosophy of Travel. Nothing could come more opportunely to a young author who has made more noise than money by his works, than invitations to lecture all over the country; it is giving a literary man two strings to his bow; people go to see him because they have read his book, while others read his book because they have heard him lecture. The lecture system enables a famous man to look, as it were, upon posterity. English authors have here an opportunity of sharing in the profits of their works, which the absence of an international copyright denies them. If they choose to come over here and lecture to us, they will get more money than they would ever have got for their copyrights. THACKERAY has had the good sense to avail himself of his privileges; and the "pots of money" he has made here, to borrow his own significant phrase, will probably induce some of the CARLYLES and other unrewarded authors to come over here and gather in the golden harvest that awaits them. DICKENS and MACAULAY are not in want of money, and will not come, but the former gets a good round sum for the advanced sheets of *Little Dorrit* from the HARPERS—a much larger sum than the greater part of our novelists receive for the entire copyright of their "works." These great guns of literature will not come over, and we would not advise those of smaller calibre to try their fortunes here. G. P. R. JAMES attempted lecturing on his first arrival, but he did not meet with sufficient encouragement to induce him to go on.

ARTISTS LEAVING THEIR PROFESSION.

Artists do not often abandon the easel or the studio for grave professional pursuits, but we have one instance of the kind to make record of. Mr. JARED B. FLAGG, a nephew of ALSTON, the painter, and a brother of GEO. W. FLAGG, who acquired a considerable reputation as a portrait-painter, and who is well known among the artists of New-York, is now a Reverend Divine, and the pastor of the Church lately vacated by Doctor VINTON, Grace Church, of Brooklyn Heights. The artist-preacher has been recently installed, and preached his first Thanksgiving Sermon on Thursday.

NEW POEMS.

Before epicurean readers will have fairly digested LONGFELLOW's gamey poem, "Hiawatha," they will have another variety offered to them in the shape of a new volume by BROWNING, called "Men and Women." BROWNING's poetry is like olives; no one relishes it at first. The appetite for such luxuries requires educating to the liking point; but, when the taste has been once acquired there is no literary comestible for which epcures have a keener sense of enjoyment. The new volume is full of delicious things, as tender as "undivulged mushrooms," and no end of quaintnesses which every proser will not be able to see the beauty of.

AMERICAN COMEDY.

We are to have an attempt at a comedy of American life at BURTON'S, on Monday, and BURTON is to impersonate the great *Brown* of Grace Church, the *Caleb Quotem* of Fifth-avenue, under the name of Mr. *Buryman*. If it were not to be a five-act Comedy we might hope for it success; but a five-act Comedy we look upon as being as much a thing of the past as a megatherium, or one of the mummyfied bulls in Dr. ABBOTT's Egyptian Museum.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—A great and unusual attraction is offered here to-night in the shape of an Original Comedy of New-York life, in five acts, called "False Pretenses, or Both Sides of Good Society." The cast embraces all the desirable talent of the company. We have not heard by whom the Comedy is written.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Rule a Wife and Have a Wife," and the "Little Treasure," will be played together to-night, for the only time this season.

We are glad to notice that Mr. WALLACK has set apart Saturday next, Dec. 8, for a benefit to the Widow of WALLACE T. VAUGHAN. Mr. VAUGHAN, it will be remembered, was accidentally killed by the falling of the flagstaff over WALLACK's Theatre.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A new play never before acted, called "The Bankrupt," is to be produced here to-night with Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE in the principal part.

MUSEUM.—There will be a delightful variety in the pieces played here (afternoon and evening) during the week. To-day "Free Love" and the "Sergeant's Wedding." Evening the "Lady of Lyons."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 589 Broadway.—The doleful tragedy of "Villikins and his Dinah" will be repeated every evening this week. BISHOP BUCKLEY introduces his celebrated trick horse in this tragedy. Other entertainments on the bill.

GEORGE CHRISTY & WOOD'S MINSTRELS—No. 444 Broadway.—There is an entire change of performance this week, winding up with a glorious farce. At the Dusseldorff Gallery our friends will find some new pictures—recent additions to the famous collection.

Academy of Music.

We direct the attention of our readers to the fact that the prices of admission here have been reduced to the popular standard of one dollar to every part of the house, except the amphitheatre, which is put down to twenty-five cents. There is no longer an excuse for empty benches. With such moderate prices and such a superb company it will be a disgrace to New-York if Italian Opera does not succeed.

ROSSINI's grand Opera of "Semiramide" is repeated to-night. Mlle. DIDIEE, the new contralto, who was making a sensation just as she was withdrawn, makes her third appearance as *Arsace*.

Items.

PHILADELPHIA.—Pyne and Harrison Troupe gave a Farewell Concert at the Musical Fund Hall on Friday evening. Selections were given from BRISTOW's Opera of "Rip Van Winkle."....The Musical Fund Society's Concert came off on Saturday evening. Miss ELISE HENSLER, from our Academy of Music, assisted by Signora ALDINI, Signor BRIGNOLI and Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK, were the principal artists. Mr. GOTTSCHALK was assisted by his brother, Mr. EDWARD GOTTSCHALK, in a Grand Concert Fantasia for two pianos....At the Walnut-street Theatre, Mr. COLLINS terminated his engagement on Saturday...."Macbeth" has been revived at the Arch—Mr. CONWAY as the hero, Mr. WHEATLEY as *Macduff*.

BALTIMORE.—Mr. JOHN DREW and Miss MONANT are playing at the Holiday-street Theatre; Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS at the Museum; BANVARD, with his panorama, is at the Temperance Temple; a Circus Company at the Front-street Theatre.

PITTSBURG.—The Pyne and Harrison Opera Troupe commences an engagement of five nights here to-night....Mr. H. A. PERRY took a benefit at the Theatre on Saturday evening.

MOBILE.—The Theatre here under the management of Mr. J. M. FIELD has concluded an engagement with Mrs. FARREN, who is appearing in a round of characters. "Peg Woffington" and "Griselda" are announced.

RICHMOND, VA.—Mr. NEAFIE took his benefit and made his last appearance but one at the Theatre on Friday, playing *Mohammed* in the tragedy of that name.

CHARLESTON.—The Theatre here does not appear to be doing a very good business. Prices have been reduced to 25 cents....Mr. HACKETT is here, *en route*, it is said, for New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS.—"Still Water Runs Deep," was produced at the St. Charles Theatre Saturday week, with success....The Opera season at the Theatre D'Orleans has opened. "Trovatore" and "Ernani" are in preparation. The first "novelty" was the "Favorita," with Mme. CAMBIER as the heroine, and Messrs. DELAGRAVE, CRAMRADE and YBAAT in the tenor, baritone and basso parts. Of the members of the Company ADOLPH ADAM says:

> JUNCA and COLSON quit the Theatre Lyrique at the end of this month; they are engaged in New-Orleans with ROUSSEAU, DELAGRAVE and CRAMBRADE, who also belonged to the Company of the Theatre Lyrique, and with Mme. COLSON, who went to the Opera Comique, where she created with distinction an important part in the "Cour de Celimene," by AMBROISE THOMAS, and in the "Pre aux Clercs." JUNCA will be replaced with difficulty; his creations in "Si J'etais Roi," and in "Le Roi des Halles," and "La Promise," and in "Jaguarita," made him a distinguished character, which his person suited admirably.

Mlle. PARODI and party give a series of Concerts here about the middle of December, after which, they go to Mexico.

LOUISVILLE.—Miss AGNES ROBERTSON has been playing here to great houses. She took her benefit on Friday. Some of the pieces are new to us, such as the burlesque "Rachel is Coming," and a piece called the "Cat Changed into a Woman."

MEMPHIS, TENN.—Mr. COULDOCK has completed one engagement, and is now re-engaged for another. "Still Water Runs Deep" is on the bills....Mlle. PARODI gives a Concert here on the 10th.

CHICAGO.—"Still Water Runs Deep" is being played here....Mr. DENISTER, of ballad fame, gives an entertainment at the Metropolitan Hall to-night.

CINCINNATI.—At the National Theatre Mr. E. M. POWERS is going through a round of Shakesperian characters, supported by Mr. MARCUS ELMORE and Miss STEVENS.

ALBANY.—Mr. EDDY plays in the "Corsican Brothers" to-night. He seems to be a great favorite with the Albany folks.

BOSTON.—The Theatre is going along with its stock company in the absence of any bright particular star....At the Howard Athenæum the French Ballet Troupe and the SMAGNIST Brothers....At the Museum the revived spectacle of Valentine and Orson.....Mr. ANDERSON gave the first concert of his vocal Quartette od Saturday evening....The Handel and Haydn Society performed HANDEL's oratorio of "Solomon" last evening, (Sunday)....A band of Tyrolean singers, called the Hoffer Family, give their second concert to-night in the Music Hall....GOING ON TO THE STAGE IN KANSAS.—A lady, who had a suspicion that her brother was in the habit of appearing at the Boston Theatre nightly as a "supe," visited that establishment on Thursday night alone. She watched earnestly until near the close of the second play, when her brother had occasion, in his great capacity, to come on the stage for the purpose of removing a table. Thereupon she jumped upon an orchestra chair, and from thence, in the presence of the whole audience, she stepped over the footlights, seized the young histrion and marched him off....The second orchestral concert takes place on Saturday evening next.

TORONTO.—Through the exertions of gentlemen connected with the Government, and a few others belonging to the city, a new Musical Association has been formed in Toronto. The object of it is to improve the refined art of vocal and instrumental music. Weekly meetings will be held for practicing, and public concerts will be given, when the members are well prepared.

A meeting of this association, which has been named the "Canadian Musical Society," was held on Wednesday night last, in the large hall of Mr. LAMB's Hotel, at which there was a large attendance, when the rules were approved of, and gentlemen elected as office-bearers.....Mr. DAVIDGE is playing at the Royal Lyceum.

CLEVELAND.—At the Theatre "Aladdin" is in its twenty-third night—pretty well that for a small place. MACALLISTER, the Wizard, is at the Athenæum.

COLUMBUS.—Miss BRIDGES is playing here, assisted by Mr. HANCHETT and others.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

ANDERSON, the wizard of the North, has been repeating his famous bullet trick,—inviting some one in the audience to shoot at him with a rifle and he will catch the ball—a cute operation went off the other night, and in a brutal manner aimed, not at the wizard, but at a totally different part of the stage. Anderson gave a start and caught the ball. He was sold!....A new piece "from the French" has been produced at Drury Lane Theatre, called "The Impudent Puppy." It was successful, principally through the excellent acting of Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS....JULLIEN is giving his annual series of concerts at the Royal Italian Opera, London. He has made some alterations in the proportions of his orchestra, doubling all the wood instruments to compensate for the constant accessions of stringed instruments that has been made of late years. Mde. GASSIER is the permanent vocalist of the series.... The Queen has commanded that theatrical performances shall be resumed at Windsor Castle on the 29th inst., under the management of Mr. CHARLES KEAN, as heretofore. "The Rivals" will be the first Comedy, with HUDSON as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*....LOLA MONTEZ, with her troupe, made her first appearance before an Australian audience at the Royal Victoria Theatre, in Sydney, Aug. 23, in "Lola Montez in Bavaria." The political allusions in the piece drew forth much approbation from the audience. The theatre was crowded to excess. The performance seems to have been very successful....LA GRUA, the youngest and handsomest *prima donna* on the stage, has taken Rio de Janeiro by storm. The Emperor of Brazil has presented her with a pair of diamond earrings worth 25,000 francs—$5,000....Letters from Naples say the Court is anxious to hear M. VERDI's new piece, "Les Vepres Siciliennes;" but as that subject is too dangerous a theme for that revolutionary soil, the playwrights of the Court have been commanded to set their wits to work to write another plot for the play!

Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD, the favorite vocalist, assisted by Mr. J. B. BENTLEE and Miss CLARA BEAMES, is giving a series of concerts in her native State, Connecticut....The "Arion" Glee Club (German) gave a *soirée* on Saturday, at Niblo's Saloon, under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. The part songs were excellently given, but the solos were somewhat tame.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Excitement Regarding the Organization

WHO WILL BE SPEAKER?

A Breeze in the Know-Nothing Caucus.

JEFF. DAVIS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Cabinet is holding a special session at the President's house to-night, considering dispatches from London and the Message with reference thereto. The contents of the dispatches are carefully concealed.

The excitement regarding the organization is intense. The Republicans are quite confident—the Democrats conceding their success.

The action of the Administration last night advances the Republican cause. The Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings feel insulted by the contemptuous manner in which the Administration repudiates their aid to defeat the Republicans.

As long as the Administration Party had the slightest hope that they could elect a Speaker, ORR was their first choice, but finding they could not, they acceded to RICHARDSON's desire for nomination and defeat, in hopes to make him Governor of Illinois.

FORNEY preferred not to expose his loss of strength, and so he declined being a candidate for reelection.

WENDALL, the caucus nominee for Printer, is a Hard-Shell Democrat, personally being popular, and hard to beat; but SMITH, of Syracuse, will be elected if the Republicans are true to him.

The Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings held a formal caucus last night, at which twenty-one persons were present, among whom were only WHITNEY, VALK and CLARKE from New-York. WHITNEY said he was sorry to announce that General CULLOM was a candidate of the Black Republicans. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, horror-stricken, asked if he had understood Brother WHITNEY aright? WHITNEY reiterated—whereupon, MARSHALL splurged at length, nearly going into spasms at the idea that a Southern man would permit the Republicans to vote for him. Subsequently, MARSHALL proceeded to test the members present as to whether they were favorable to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. All but BAYARD said No. CLARKE did not answer. MARSHALL demanded to know his position. CLARKE said his constituents sent him here to vote for the restoration, if the question was raised, and he should do so. Whereupon MARSHALL "cracked his whip," and wanted to know what business he had to be there, then, as a National man. CLARKE's manhood rebelled. He intimated that he didn't want to be "nigger" himself, and said if it was thought he had no business there, he would try to go to some place where he had. The probable result will be, that CLARKE will embrace this opportunity to get out of bad company.

CAMPBELL's stock for the speakership is very buoyant to-night. The North and West are united for him. The Pennsylvanians, who are warm for FULLER, will defer to his superior claims.

BANKS is also a leading favorite, and very strong, but CAMPBELL is considered to be entitled to the first earnest effort.

WHITFIELD and REEDER will both claim a seat as soon as the Speaker is elected, but probably neither will be admitted until after the House shall have decided their respective claims.

The evident determination of the Republicans to-night is to continue to-morrow's session until the Speaker is elected.

GEN. CASS arrived to-day in good health.

Certain prominent Southern members of Congress assert positively that JEFFERSON DAVIS is pursuing a scheme for his own nomination by the Democratic National Convention, under cover of the DALLAS movement. He has, in conjunction with PERKINS, of Louisiana, purchased the New-Orleans *Delta* and the Baton Rouge *Advocate*. Recent issues of the latter paper contain laudatory notices of DAVIS, and contemptuous abuse of PIERCE. If this statement is believed by the President and MARCY, it will kick up a row. S.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The Secretary of the Russian Legation, who came passenger in the steamer *Washington*, was robbed here yesterday, of five hundred Holland ducats, valued at about one thousand dollars.

From Mexico—Affairs Still Unsettled.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 2.

The New-Orleans mails of Sunday and Monday last are received. The papers contain Mexican dates to the 23d ult. The condition of that country had not improved, and disagreements still prevailed among the Ministers. The Ministry of War was still vacant. Senor PRIETO, Minister of France, had also resigned.

Failure of a Banking House in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Messrs. W. W. CONES & Co., bankers, made an assignment, yesterday, which caused the Kanawha (Va.) Bank notes to be refused here, as Mr. CONES was cashier of that institution. The depositors with the firm were few, and there is not much excitement.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

TROY, Saturday, Dec. 1.

The engine attached to the down train on the Grand Trunk River Railroad, to-day, when three

...ed.

The Weather and the Canal.

Gov. Clark and the Jews.

Rev. Dr. RAPHALL, in his Thanksgiving sermon at the Jewish Synagogue in Greene-street, took occasion to censure Gov. CLARK with great severity, for addressing the inhabitants of this State as "*Christians.*" The Doctor said he had occasion last year to complain of Gov. SEYMOUR for the same offence, but that he made an explanation, through a friend, which was perfectly satisfactory. "I expected, ing to me," said the Doctor, "his request that he should have given cause for my misconstruction, which he admitted to be just, well founded, and in perfect accordance with the letter and spirit of the Constitution of this State; that this proclamation in question, however, had not been drawn up by himself, but, from the press of business, he had been compelled to entrust it to a clerical friend, and that he by no means wished to wrong his Jewish fellow-citizens or to lessen their rights." Gov. CLARK, the Doctor said, by the expression he had used, violated the Constitution, and was guilty of treason against the rights of conscience. Dr. R., in concluding what he had to say on this subject, so far forgot the proprieties of the place and occasion as to say:

"Let us, then, consider and treat the proclamation issued by His Excellency MYRON CLARK, and which shuts us out from joining in the Thanksgiving, as a mere piece of waste paper. And now enough of MYRON CLARK. If the All-merciful spares you and me until next year, I have no doubt of being able to announce to you that the people of this State, in justice to the Governor's extraordinary theological acquirements, have restored him to that privacy which is best adapted for the study of themes so abstruse as faith and works and grace; while we, in our thanksgiving, shall, amidst other public mercies, have to make special mention of the removal from office of an unworthy public officer."

Drunken Poets and their Influence.

The East River Total Abstinence Society had a very pleasant meeting in the Mechanics' Institute last evening. During the early part of the evening the audience, which numbered about two hundred, was addressed by several gentlemen, who told some of their experiences, after the manner of the old Washingtonians, and extended to all an invitation to sign the pledge. They were followed by Mr. R. MILES PORE, whose subject was—"Drunken Poets and their Influence." In introducing the subject he remarked that the efforts of the Temperance men of the Washingtonian school had been directed almost entirely towards the redemption of the laboring classes from the thraldom of intoxication. This was well, but it would have been better had they also worked for the redemption of men of letters. So long as the mind of the mass was fed upon drunken literature—so long as the lesson-books in our schools were collections from the works of those given to strong drink and glorifying debauch—so long would the great body of the people be intemperate. The lecturer spoke for more than an hour, in a very interesting manner, and he was listened to with evident pleasure. This Society hold meetings in Mechanics' Institute every Sunday evening.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—THE ELECTRIC OIL cures Rheumatism. Ask Mrs. Dunean, No. 28 8th-av. She was unable to move either arm or shoulder.

The ELECTRIC OIL cured A. McGowan, Esq., No. 251 Monroe-st., of terrible Neuralgia.

The ELECTRIC OIL cures all Swellings, Bruises, Wounds, Aches, Pains, Burns, Sore Feet, Head-ache, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Mumps and Piles.

The ELECTRIC OIL does not pretend to cure Consumption, Fever and Ague, &c.; but for Internal Pains, or Stiff Joints, Bed-ridden Cripples, &c., it is the wonder of the world.

Ask Mrs. Hayes, of Brooklyn; Mr. Guion in the Bowery; Mr. Lamouin, in Sixth-av.; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; or BARNES & PARK, No. 386 Broadway, Corner of Duane-st., General Agents for New-York.

We have Certificates which will surprise you.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—WE ASK ATTENTION to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our Cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and quality of the "Fall Caps," now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy.

LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House.

MERINO AND SAXONY WOOL PLAIDS.—THE best quality in the City. 500 pieces will be opened this day, at four shillings a yard.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 12, 1855.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 19th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of two hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in the vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SOUTT.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Also, Chubb's Patent Detector Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees of every kind, in the newest and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most perfect imitation of nature, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Instantaneous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and eradicating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Purchasers of Machines of the Avery, Wilcox, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can be made to any advantage. These machines we offer to reliable public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines of others received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—R. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, are now offering the richest and cheapest assortment of dry goods to be found in this City. Having purchased largely at the present reduced prices, are enabled to sell any article in their line at fully 25 per cent less than they can be purchased for at any other store. In silks, delaines, shawls, lace goods, merinoes, embroideries, flannels, quilts, linens, &c., will be found some extra bargains.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c., at HYATT & PERGUSON'S, No. 321 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before imported out. H. & F. have established a reputation for selling good goods cheap, and their large and increasing patronage proves that it's appreciated. No. 321 Broadway and Hudson-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN THE most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot No. 346 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competitors. A salon of the most private rooms for applying his famous dye, the great and standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY WILL HOLD HIS REGULAR semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. For further particulars see his advertisement in another column. Catalogues may be obtained at the office, No. 4 Broad-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

PLAID CASHMERES—PLAID CASHMERES.—2 cases elegant plaid cashmeres, just received and will be offered this day at the very low price of 5s. per yard, the same as usually sold at 6s.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

CHINESE POTATO—DIOSCOREA VATATAS—5,000 for sale. The priced catalogues of our trees and plants will be sent to applicants.

WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Genuine Cod Liver Oil of Hegeler, Stark & Co.—It warranted equal to any imported.—It is no quack medicine, but is recommended by all the most eminent Physicians and has stood the test of eight years' experience without a single complaint. Caution.—Beware of inferior and spurious articles, and see that our signature is upon the neck of each bottle.

For sale by GERMAN, CLARK & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 409, 411, and 413 Broadway. Wholesale Depot, No. 216 Greenwich-st.

Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the "ALMA THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETTRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and HUNTOON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Oxygenated Bitters a Cure for Dyspepsia.—The proprietors do not claim that this medicine is infallible, but refer to certificates of gentlemen well known to the public for abundant proof that they have been remarkably successful.

Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

Programme of a Course of Lectures FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE CHARITY FUND OF THE P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF NEW-YORK—To be delivered in the Lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) on TUESDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 8 o'clock.

Dec. 4—Lecture I—*Ancient and Modern Witchcraft*, by Rev. E. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor in New-York Medical College.

Dec. 11—Lecture II—*The Conquest of Spain by the Moors*, by Rev. CORNELIUS E. SWORN, Rector of Mount Calvary Church, Baltimore.

Dec. 18—Lecture III—*The Gentleman*, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D. D., Assistant Minister of Trinity Church, New-York.

Jan. 1—Lecture IV—*Ethics*, by Rev. THOMAS W. COIT, D. D., LL. D., Rector of St. Paul's Church, Troy.

Jan. 15—Lecture V—*Mohammed, His History and System, Compared with Christianity*, by Right Rev. JOHN P. HOPKINS, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of Vermont.

Jan. 29—Lecture VI—*Aids to Culture*, by Right Rev. JOHN WILLIAMS, D. D., Assistant Bishop of Connecticut.

Jan. 29—Lecture VII—*The Character of Charles Ist*, by Rev. A. CLEVELAND COXE, Rector of Grace Church, Baltimore.

Feb. 5—Lecture VIII—*The Body as a Residence*, by Rev. W. MASKINTAIR, Esq., of Cohoes, N. Y., author of "Sketches of Country Letters, &c."

Feb. 12—Lecture IX—*Life in Boston Two Hundred Years Ago*, by Right Rev. THOMAS M. CLARK, D. D., Bishop of Rhode Island.

Feb. 19—Lecture X—. . . . . .

Tickets for the Course—Gentlemen, $3; Ladies, $1; Single Lectures, 50 cents. Tickets to be obtained of T. A. FARFORD, No. 887 Broadway; of DANA & CO., No. 128 Broadway; of the Members of the Brotherhood and at the door.

Wanted—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 20 William-st.

Wanted—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 20 Greenwich-st.

Wanted—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 20 Greenwich-st.

F. W. WELCHMAN, No. 28 Broad-st.

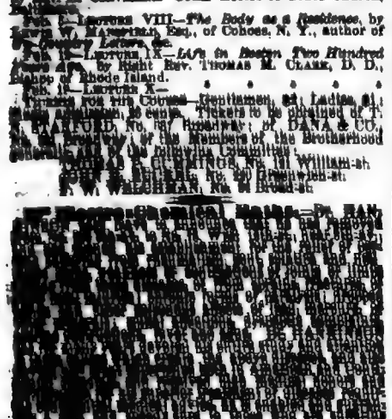

South Western Settlement Company OF ILLINOIS.—Agents wanted in every State. Capital, $500,000. Object of this Association is to encourage and facilitate immigration. Valuable Land of the best quality may be obtained through the Agency of this Company at the Government price of $1 25 per acre, either in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. The greatest economy and perfect security, are the distinguishing features. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at Union Buildings, No. 108 Bowery, where the full particulars may be obtained; or by application at the Company's Office.

Suburban Home Association.—A public meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 3, at their rooms, No. 187 Bowery. It is particularly requested that every member will be present at this meeting as business of importance is to be submitted. A few lots still remain unsold, any person who wishes to secure a site for a pleasant suburban residence at a small cost, and on easy terms of payment, will have the opportunity by attending this meeting, where the full particulars may be obtained.

ARTHUR MURPHEY, President.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 158 Broadway.

Post-Office Notice.—CHANGE OF HOUR.—On and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, the great Eastern Mail, by railroad, will close at this office daily at 2 P. M. ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster

PERSONAL.

X. Y. W.—I am at Trenton, N. J.; have not been able to get employment; shall start to-morrow for Kansas; if successful, you shall hear from me again.

JOHNSTON.

MATRIMONIAL.

THE FRIENDS OF AN ENGLISH YOUNG LADY—Wish to find a suitable partner for her in marriage. She is but nineteen, has fair hair, blue eyes, bright, clear complexion, fine teeth, and is a beautiful and engaging person. She has a superior education in languages and music, and with a well stored mind, is lively, agreeable, affectionate and confiding. These qualities are her wealth. An interview must be obtained before about the 10th of December, on her return from the country, where all answers will be sent to her. Address (with entire confidence, as no interference will be made, nor the correspondence seen by any other person,) L. L. L., Post-Office, New-York.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line of trade are made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. E. BALDWIN, No. 29 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our printing house entire new and beautiful pencils and pencases, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane.

A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

FURS.

SABLE FURS LESS THAN COST.—The Subscriber having purchased at an assignee's sale an extensive assortment of Hudson Bay Sable Furs, at a considerable reduction on the original cost, enables him to offer to ladies a very desirable luxury at an extraordinary small expense.

JOHN N. GENIN

No. 513 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

N. B.—A full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.

ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.

HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

COAL AND CANDLE WORKS—Nos. 87, 89, and 91 1st-av.—NOTICE.—Whereas, nine-tenths of the Tallow Candles now manufactured and vended in the City of New-York do not average over 13 and 14 ounces per pound, and as the honest manufacturer is unable to compete with such at 16 ounces per pound,

We beg most respectfully to inform our customers and the public in general that we have (most reluctantly) come to the conclusion to sell our BRAND either by COUNT or by WEIGHT, as may be preferred. The 16oz. to the pound. Those sold by count will be branded on each, on each box, with our name as usual. ALLAN HAY & CO.

N. B.—We would most respectfully inform those of our customers who have repeatedly been disappointed in not getting their orders fully executed, that we have extended our Works, and are now putting up the Mammoth Patent Candle Machine; also an additional 16 Candle Patent, (which we have used for years,) and expect to be able to execute all orders hereafter with dispatch.

NOTICE TO BUTCHERS.—ALLAN HAY & CO., Nos. 85, 87 and 89 1st-av., have this day advanced rough fat to nine cents, cash.

WIDOW [illegible] original "poetry" extant.

The Widow in speaking of her late relict, Deacon Hezekiah Bedott, says:

"He never jawed in all his life,
He never was onkind—
And, (tho' I say it, that was his wife,)
Such men you seldom find.

I never changed my single lot,
I thought 'twould be a sin,
For I thought so much o' Deacon Bedott,
I never got married agin.

* * * * * * *

And since it was my lot to be
The wife of such a man,
I tell the men that's after me,
To ketch me if they can.

* * * * * * *

Whisky and rum he tasted not,
He thought it was a sin;
The inconsolable Widow o' Deacon Bedott,
Don't intend to get married agin."

Shortly after the inconsolable widow falls in love with the *preaching* of Elder Sniffles. The Elder is "laid up" with a cold, and receives the following epistle:

O, Reverend Sir, I do declare,
It drives me a'most to frenzy,
To think o' you, a tyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.

A body'd a thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without such trouble as this 'ere
To come a follerin' arter.

But sickness and affliction is trials sent
By the will o' a wise Creation,
And always ought to be underwent
With fortytude and resignation.

Then mourn not for yer partner's death,
But to submit endevver,
For 'spoesen she hadent a died so soon,
She couldent *a lived* forever.

Oh, I could to yer bedside fly,
And wipe your weepin' eyes,
And try my best to cure you up,
If 'twouldent create surprise!

* * * * * *

Both sick and well, you may depend,
Youle never be forgot
By your faithful and affectionate friend,

PRISCILLA POOLE BEDOTT.

The tender sentiment of this poem reached the Elder's heart, as acknowledged in a feeling response. Shortly after, the Widow retires to a grove, in the rear of Elder Sniffles' house, sits down on a log, and sings as follows:

Fire love had teached my tears to flow
I was uncommon cheerful,
But now such misery I dew know,
I'm always sad and fearful;
What peaceful hours I once enjoyed,
All on a Summer day!
But O, my comforts was destroyed,
When Shadrack crossed my way!
I heard him preach—I heard him pray—
I heard him sweetly sing—
Hear me! how I did reel that day,
It was a dreffful thing!
Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continnered spare,
For tho' he's made me sorrit live,
He surely dust my heart!

The Elder overhears the song, but does not yield until he hears the following:

Hers sincere Priscilla P. Bedott,
Late relic of Hezekier—
How melancholy was her lot—
How soon she did expire!
She didn't commit self suicide,
'Twas tribulation killed her.
O! what a pity she hadn't a died
Afore she saw the Elder!

After the Widow's marriage to Elder Shadrack Sniffles, she contributes the following to the "Scribble Hill Luminary:"

"Priscilla the fair, and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adioo to their previous affliction—
No more will they mourn their widdered sittiwation,
And continuer to sythe without mittigation;
But pardners for life, to be parted no more,
Their sorrers is ended, their troubles is o'er.
'O, Shadrack! my Shadrack!' Priscilla did speak,
While the rosy red blushes surmantled her cheek,
And the tears of affection bedoozled her eye,
'O Shadrack! my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die,
The heart that was scornful and cold as a stun,
Has surrendered at last to the fortinit one:
Farewell to the miseries and griefs I have had,
I'll never desert thee, O Shadrack, my shad!'"

The future fortunes of the Elder and Mrs. Sniffles, and her sister Aunt Maguire, are they not recorded in the book, with picters to match?

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS

Can be had on the cars, steamboats, and at the bookstores. Price $1 25. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

THE NATIONAL MAGAZINE.

DECEMBER NUMBER.

The NATIONAL MAGAZINE is universally acknowledged to be one of the cheapest, as well as one of the best monthlies in the United States. It is printed on superfine white paper, and beautifully illustrated. The December number contains—

I. VALENTIN.
II. CHRISTMAS CUSTOMS.
III. WINTER SCENERY.
IV. A TURKISH COFFEE-HOUSE.
V. MILITARY STRATAGEMS.
VI. THE SHIPWRECK.
VII. TO MY DEPARTED INFANT.
VIII. METHODIST CHURCH ARCHITECTURE.
IX. A HORSE RACE ON SUNDAY.
X. HASTY WORDS AND THEIR APOLOGY.
XI. A LOG-CABIN BISHOP.
XII. STOCKDOVE.
XIII. THE CALIFORNIA OYSTER.
XIV. THE BLESSEDNESS OF GIVING.
XV. THE CHILD-SEER.
XVI. HOPE, FAITH, AND LOVE.
XVII. THE DELUGE—ITS EXTENT AND ITS MEMORIALS.
XVIII. EARLY INDIAN POETRY—FEMALE POETS.
XIX. IMPRESSIONS OF TRAVEL IN FRANCE.
XX. BIBLIOMANIA.
XXI. MEDICAL SUPERSTITIONS.
XXII. EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE—LETTER TO BISHOP SIMPSON.
XXIII. EDITORIAL NOTES AND GLEANINGS.
XXIV. BOOK NOTICES.
XXV. LITERARY RECORD.
XXVI. ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Orders for the Magazine may be directed to CARLTON & PHILLIPS, No. 200 Mulberry-street, New-York; SWORMSTEDT & POE, Cincinnati; W. M. DOUGHTY, Chicago; J. L. READ, Pittsburg, or J. P. MAGEE, Boston.

The next semi-annual volume will commence with the January number.

Subscriptions may commence with the January or July numbers.

Terms, $2 a year, in advance. Single numbers, 18¾ cents.

CARLTON & PHILLIPS.

VOLUME ONE NOW READY.

CYCLOPÆDIA OF AMERICAN LITERATURE.

Embracing personal and critical notices of Authors, with passages from their writings, from the earliest period to the present day, by E. A. and G. L. DUYCKINCK, with more than 300 portraits of Authors, views of Colleges, vignettes of Residences, &c., together with over 400 Autographs, the whole included in two royal octavo volumes—in all 1,500 pages, bound in cloth, subscription price $6 50 per volume.

Volume second will be ready on the 15th inst. when subscribers will be supplied with their copies.

AGENTS WANTED—To canvass for the above valuable work in every State in the Union.

CHARLES SCRIBNER, Publisher, No. 145 Nassau-st.

A BEAUTIFUL GIFT-BOOK FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Just published by CARLTON & PHILLIPS No. 200 Mulberry-st., New-York,

HILL-SIDE FLOWERS.

With an introduction by the Rev. Bishop SIMPSON, D. D. A large 12mo volume. Paper of extra quality. Clear, open type. Sixteen illustrations. Price, cloth, gilt-edges, $1 75.

A STRING OF PEARLS,

Embracing a scripture verse and a holy thought for every day in the year. Square 12mo. Price 30 cents.

ELEGANT BIBLES AND PRAYER BOOKS.

The subscriber has now on hand a large and beautiful assortment of BIBLES of all sizes, some of which are very richly mounted: also PRAYER BOOKS, and THE CHURCH SERVICE, in infinite variety, in ivory, velvet and morocco. All the miscellaneous works published in this country are received regularly, and will be sold at the lowest prices.

THOS. N. STANFORD,
Late STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway.

CHRONOLOGICAL TREE OF THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES—Size 36x45 inches. This valuable work, embracing the principal events that have occurred in the history of our country from its discovery to the present time, ornamented with a beautiful Vignette by Darley, of "Washington after Crossing the Delaware," and the "Capture of the British frigate *Macedonian* by the United States frigate *United States*, Commodore DECATUR," is now published. Canvassers wanted in every State of the Union.

GEO. HOWARD & CO., Publishers,
No. 225 Fulton-st.

ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION.—The steel engraving for December, "SHAKSPEARE'S JULIET," size of plate 17 by 24 inches, now ready. Subscribers and others will have their copies forwarded, carriage free, to any part of the United States or Canada, on receipt of the price, 50 cents. 25 copies furnished to one address on receipt of $10. GEORGE HOWARD & CO., Publishers, No. 225 Fulton-st.

To PICTURE-FRAME MAKERS.—Gilt, veneered and enameled mouldings, for sale at low prices by GEO. HOWARD & CO., No. 225 Fulton-st.

Wanted—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 20 Greenwich-st.

Wanted—A SITUATION by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter. Can be highly recommended. Call at No. 20 Greenwich-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As a first-class cook in a private family, by a very experienced young woman, who can do American and French cooking to perfection; also, as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, by a tidy, ac tive girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron, in a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 72, 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady young woman, as chambermaid and fine washer and ironer; no objection to doing general housework in a small private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, at No. 236 8th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and respectable young woman, as cook and laundress, or would do housework; understands baking and good cooking; no objection to go in the country. Call at No. 223 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by a young American widow lady, from the country, where she will be treated as one of the family. No objections to leave the City. Address Mrs. M., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and dressmaker, by a very competent girl, who is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. To be seen till suited, at No. 198 7th av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a most respectable young woman, to cook, wash and iron; has the best of references. Call at No. 143 West 35th-st., third floor, back room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 38 East 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As cook, with good City references. Apply at 25 Bleecker-place, 10th-st.

SALESMEN, Who have extensive and first-class acquaintance with the merchants, manufacturers and jobbers of Ohio, New-York and Indiana, will be required by the subscriber to travel through the above States with goods. Address Box 2,076, New-York Post-Office, giving references, locality of trade, its amount and its character.

EMPLOYERS SEEKING GOOD SERVANTS will find a plentiful supply of Protestant, German, Scotch and Irish help, for private families, boarding-houses and hotels, at the GERMAN AND IRISH PROTESTANT EMIGRANT HOME, No. 79 Greenwich-st. Also, Porters, Waiters, Coachmen, Farmers, Gardeners, Grooms, Coopers, Blacksmiths, Carpenters, Laborers, etc., at the office of the branch Office, No. 10 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

MALE AND FEMALE HELP—Can be had at the Protestant Servants' Home and Intelligence Office, No. 29 Bible House, Astor-place. Board, room and refreshments for lodgers and transient boarders. Washing and ironing done. Rooms and board for a few ladies. Terms moderate. Also, a good supply of Protestant help, with best of references. Families from records and a few Germans; also, two cooks with six years' reference each. Also, a good supply of colored girls. Mrs. M. TORRANCE, Matron.

A YOUNG MAN—Wishes to meet with some person who would lend him $200 in payment of which he would devote two or three hours per day in reading or writing, or in any respectable employment, besides making a weekly payment until the amount be repaid. Any person disposed to assist a young man in the above way, can hear from him by addressing H. R., Times Office.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of trustworthy help, in any station of domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few tidy emigrant girls wanted.

I. WATTS.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,554 Post-Office.

CHORISTER WANTED—In a Church in a neighboring city, a competent person to take charge of a choir. Address with particulars E. F., Box No. 2,976 Post-Office, New-York.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

COOK WANTED—In a gentleman's family. She must be a Protestant, and a thorough mistress of her art, in all its branches. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young English widow lady being alone, would be pleased to rent a small but pleasant and comfortably furnished front room, without board, to a single lady or gentleman; the location is pleasant, being down town, and on Broadway, and with me all the comforts of a plain, quiet and genteel home can be enjoyed. Address, immediately, Mrs. M. M., Broadway Post-Office, when full particulars can be learned.

BOARDING—A pleasant room and bedroom on second floor to let with board to a gentleman and wife, gas, hot and cold water in the room, and bath adjoining; also, a large and small room on third floor, to two single gents. Dinner at 6 o'clock. References exchanged. Location pleasant, No. 216 West 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentlemen can be accommodated on reasonable terms at No. 89 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes' from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a very pleasant room and board, in 16th-st., between Broadway and University-place. For further particulars address P. A., Box No. 1,550 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A private family, having a parlor and bedroom on second floor, unoccupied, would let the same to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at 54 West 22d-st., near 5th-av.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN A PRIVATE CHRISTIAN FAMILY.—A parlor and bed room opening from it on second floor. Location near Clinton and Grand sts. Terms very moderate. Also, a lady would be boarded very cheap, who would room with a young lady, a member of the family. References exchanged. Address QUIET, *Times* Office, for one week.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS—At No. 32 East 12th-st., corner of University-place. Dinner at 1 o'clock. We can furnish rooms on three different stories at reasonable prices. 5th-av. stages pass the door.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Partial board, with dinner on Sundays, wanted in a private family, by a single gentleman, convenient to Fulton Ferry. Terms must be moderate. Address, post-paid, W., Box No. 566, Post-Office, New-York.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, to a gentleman and his lady, or two single gentlemen, two or three rooms, together or separate, in the upper part of the City, pleasantly situated and within two minutes' walk of six lines of conveyances. Inquire of No. 151 West 40th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., three doors from 7th-av.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentleman and his lady, or two single ladies; a front and back room, unfurnished, on the third floor, No. 105 West 13th-st. Only one family of three persons in the house. Pantries, cold and warm water in both rooms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET—With or without board. The second floor of the modern built house No. 305 5th-st. Possession given Dec. 1.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 126 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours—the day.

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$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

$2 FOR PENMANSHIP—$5 for Book-Keeping $2—Arithmetic, English Grammar and Composition, including Spelling, $6. Lessons in Elocution or Reading, $5. Lessons also in the French, Spanish and German languages. Terms reduced this week. Must apply immediately, after 3 o'clock, at No. 779 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

MUSICAL.—Mr. EDMOND ANDRADE begs to contradict the report that he would not receive Piano Scholars in New-York this Winter. Although engaged part of the time out of town, he will receive a few scholars in the City. Address *Times* Office.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

MILLINERY.

BEAVER FLATS AND BONNETS.

FRENCH FLOWERS.
PARIS FEATHERS,
CHENILLE, &c,

At reduced prices for cash, at Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William. HOMER & KETCHUM.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE LADIES.—Great inconvenience has frequently been experienced by ladies who chance to have their own dress material to make up from the circumstance of not knowing where they can have them well, and at the same time fashionably made. The dressmaking department which has recently been added to GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway, completely does away with this inconvenience. There, ladies may be certain of meeting with prompt attention and politeness, of their orders being executed with the utmost speed, in strict accordance with the latest mode and under the supervision of the most experienced artistes to be found. GENIN'S BAZAAR,
St. Nicholas Hotel.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ILLUSTRATED SCIENTIFIC LECTURES.—The first of a course of eight lectures will be delivered in Hope Chapel on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock, by JOHN A. COLLINS, Esq., on *Geology or the Natural History of our Globe.* Single tickets 25 cents. Tickets for the course $1 25 to be had at the following bookstores: Messrs. D. APPLETON & CO., No. 364 Broadway; JOHN WILEY, No. 351 Broadway; ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 411 Broadway; S. RAYNOR, No. 76 Bowery; OMIR CROSBY, No. 36 Williamst.; FOWLERS & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway and at the door.

SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY, the distinguished spiritual philosopher of Ohio, begins a series of twelve lectures in Stuyvesant Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock, continuing each subsequent FRIDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. Single Tickets, 10 cents. The course, including a view of all the agitating phases of Spiritualism and a dissection of free-Love doctrines, $1.

PROF. ROBERT HARE'S GREAT LECTURE ON SPIRITUALISM—In the Tabernacle, revised by himself, PUBLISHED THIS DAY. Price, 5 cents. DR. HARE'S GREAT BOOK ON SPIRITUALISM—Scientifically demonstrating the true agent involved in the phenomena, JUST PUBLISHED. Price $1 75; postage, 30 cents. PARTRIDGE & BRITTAN,
No. 342 Broadway, fronting the Tabernacle.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first door from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn,

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

BY T. S. ARTHUR.

One vol. 12mo. Price $1.

Will be published Dec. 5, and for sale by all booksellers in New-York.

It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work, has been

THE GRAND GUIDING STAR

in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining

THE GOOD TIME COMING.

L. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

SLAVEHOLDING NOT SINFUL.

AN ARGUMENT BEFORE THE GENERAL SYNOD OF THE REFORMED PROTESTANT DUTCH CHURCH,

BY SAMUEL B. HOW, D. D.

For sale at BRINCKERHOFF'S, No. 103 Fulton-st., and M. W. DODD'S, corner of Brick Church Chapel.

A BOOK WORTH READING.

NOW READY,

TEN THOUSAND

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DIARY AND CORRESPONDENCE

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AMOS LAWRENCE.

With fine Portraits of AMOS and ABBOTT LAWRENCE.

8vo. Cloth. $1 50.

This book, since its first publication eight weeks ago, has had an unexampled sale.

It is the biography of a merchant, who began business with only $20, and gave away in public and private charities, during his life-time, SEVEN HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS.

It is full of interesting anecdotes and reminiscences of persons and things from the time of the Revolution to the year 1852; and especially it sets forth the admirable business maxims by which Mr. Lawrence achieved his great success.

EIGHTY MERCANTILE HOUSES in Boston, and others in New-York and Philadelphia, have purchased numerous copies of the work for gifts to their clerks.

For sale by all Booksellers throughout the United States.

GOULD & LINCOLN, Publishers,
No. 59 Washington-st., Boston.

NEW MUSIC—"SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT," by S. MARKSTEIN.—Mr. MARKSTEIN has certainly given us in this Song one of the most natural and taking melodies we have ever met with in a comic song. No one can hear the melody alone without laughing. There are other editions of this song, but all are inferior as compared with this. Ask for COOK & BROS. edition, composed by MARKSTEIN, with beautiful lithographic title. Price 25 cents. Mailed free.

COOK & BROTHERS, No. 343 Broadway.

JUST PUBLISHED—AN ESSAY ON THE TREATMENT AND CURE OF NERVOUS DEBILITY, SPERMATORRHŒA, PREMATURE DECAY AND OTHER INFIRMITIES OF YOUTH AND MATURITY. Will be sent gratis and post-paid on the receipt of two stamps, by Dr. B. DE LANEY, No. 17 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MORRIS & WILLIS' HOME JOURNAL FOR 1856.—The following are the inducements to subscribe: A new novel by N. P. Willis, a series of sketches by Gen. Morris, and a novelette by J. M. Field. Terms $3 a year. Office, No. 107 Fulton-st., New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A CERTIFICATE for 81 shares of the capital stock of the PHENIX BANK of the City of New-York, (No. 822,) dated Jan. 2, 1854, and issued to DANIEL HORTON, has been lost, stolen, or mislaid. All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiation or receiving the same, as the transfer thereof on the books of said Bank, has been stopped.—Dated New-York, Nov. 26, 1855.

DANIEL HORTON.

LOST—In going from 5th-st. to Brooklyn on Thanksgiving day, a SMALL BLACK MORROCCO COVERED MEMORANDUM BOOK. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it at the office of this paper.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 40 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co., dated Dec. 1, 1854. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning it to

MERRITT & CO., No. 71 Wall-st.

FOUND—On Saturday, a pair of EYE GLASSES. Apply at this office.

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...are all spoken of with confidence ...44 present. Councilman RAMSEY ...the most precedent. He has had con... ...interest in the business of the Board— ...to the general satis... ...Mr. PEIRSON is also an ...was their last public experience in ...Sheriff and PHILLIPS have not ...to the Board as the others, but ...if elected, make very fair presid... ...HAZZARD is a new man, chosen at ...to take the place of Mr. MCCARTHY. ...will probably be more candidates before the ...shall have been organized.

...have a Girls' Free Academy? ...question is now beginning to agitate the ...and it is one which should be calmly ...thoroughly discussed. We have a Free ...for boys—established with the sanction ...approval of a majority of our fellow-citi... ...then, should we not have a similar in... ...girls? Are there any good reasons for ...distinction in this respect, between the sexes? ...the education of our young ladies, ...important and necessary, as that of ...gentlemen? Why carry the latter through all the higher branches of education usually found in our best Colleges, and compel the former to finish their education at a heavy expense in private or in... ...institutions?

...we now step to argue with those relics of ...who still insist, in the face of all ex... ...sense, that the female intel... ...inferior to our own, and therefore ...to an equal degree of cultivation. ...propose to deal with the wretched ...and find it is inexpedient to give young la... ...education, lest it should unfit them ...for those domestic duties which pertain to their sex. We start with the assumption which the intelligence of the age unequivocally demands ...the education of the sexes should be equal in all essential respects. Now if this be so, and if we have deliberately, and after full discussion, incorporated a Free Academy for boys into our system of public instruction, and authorized, by law, the es... ...of a similar institution for girls, why ...Education hesitate or delay in ...the policy thus clearly indicated?

...have been given to this question, ...of each of which we propose to ...briefly examine.

...First then is, that the object in view can best be ...by abolishing the present Free Acad... ...and so elevating the standard of in... ...in each of the fifty Ward Grammar Schools ...the necessity for such an institution ...Now, is it not perfectly obvious, at ...first glance, that such a policy, even if it were ...in other respects, would involve a very ...expense—that the corps of instruc... ...books, scientific apparatus, and all the ...paraphernalia for engrafting the high... ...of study, on fifty separate schools, ...cost at least fifty times as much, exclusive of ...as would the organization and main... ...of a separate institution for this purpose, ...and why? Besides, it is too late now to enter... ...the proposition. The whole subject has been ...carefully canvassed and passed upon at the polls; a Free Academy has been organized and has been in ...operation for years, and we cannot, with... ...stultifying ourselves, and sacrificing an enor... ...outlay of public funds, commence a retrograde ...movement. The idea is preposterous and absurd.

...The second proposition is to establish a high school ...in each Ward, commencing with the most ...and wealthy, and gradually extending the ...as they are provided. This policy has, we ...virtually been initiated, under the high aus... ...of the President of the Board of Education, in the Eighteenth Ward, and is now proposed to be car... ...out, enacting further, by the organization of a ...school in the Fifteenth. To us it appears that ...are many and weighty objections to this plan. It can only be carried out by a slow and lingering process, and at a heavy and unnecessary expense. In the mean time, the existence in favored localities of schools of a higher grade than can be maintained in others, must unavoidably tend to create jealousy and dissatisfaction. The cry of "exclusive" and "aristocratic" schools has already been opened; and unfounded as we know it to be, it will have its effect in paralyzing the best concerted efforts in this direction.

...The third proposition is to engraft a female depart... ...on the present Free Academy. This seems to us entirely impracticable, as well on the score of room ...and facilities, as on other accounts. The only sub... ...argument in its favor, in our judgment, is ...that it will avoid the expense of the erection and or... ...of a separate building; and this advan... ...will be as effectually secured, without encoun... ...any of the objections incident to this plan, ...by the adoption of the policy indicated by the City Superintendent in his report, an abstract of which ...appeared in our columns.

...That officer suggests the immediate abandonment of the plan for the establishment of separate Girls' ...at different locations, to supply the want of an adequate institution for instruction in the higher branches of female education; and the con... ...of the noble structure just completed for ...purpose in the Fifteenth Ward, into a Free Academy for Girls. The arguments in favor of this ...proposition are that the location—in Twelfth-street, near University-place—is central and convenient; ...the building is, in all substantial respects, well ...adapted to the purposes of a Free Academy; that ...the necessary additional expense for fitting it up, and furnishing it with a competent corps of in... ...structors, apparatus, &c., will be comparatively ...trifling, and that the two West Schools already in ex... ...istence in that neighborhood are amply adequate to the accommodation of all who may desire to attend, after drafting off the highest classes in each into the proposed Academy; and that by this simple, obvious and economical arrangement, an opportunity will be afforded to the female graduates of each and all the Ward Schools to avail themselves of the facili... ...ties thus afforded for a complete course of education.

...This arrangement can only be carried into effect by the action of the Board of Education, with the consent of the officers of the Fifteenth Ward. Why should that assent at once be given? Will it not be far better that the new and elegant structure ...already erected and paid for from the common funds ...and specially designed for the higher ...education of girls, should be thrown open to all, in ...the City, who desire such an educa... ...—that it should be restricted for this pur... ...pose to the upper or most advanced pupils of a few of the neighboring schools of that and the ad... ...joining Wards? We would do full justice to the ...views of the enlightened Board of ...School Officers of that Ward. The unworthy aspersions recently attempted to be cast upon them, by the ...insinuations of concealed and ulterior designs in ...the consideration of the plan, is, we are sure, ...entirely unfounded. The characters of such men as ...Messrs. Peirson, Jas. Hall Geoghegan and ...Hall, are a sufficient guarantee of the purity ...of their motives, and the sincerity of their devotion ...to the cause of education. The only ques... ...tion with them, under the circumstances, is as they ...view it, whether the modification of their ...plan will produce the greatest amount of public ...good at the least expense. Their own Ward ...will not hesitate to be counted by doing up at least its

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...Board of Canvassers.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled Friday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair. Fifteen Supervisors were present, and a large lobby in attendance.

Supervisor VARIAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, read the returns of his Ward. In the Second District, SELDEN, for Court of Appeals, received 312 votes upon the Supervisor's return, while no votes were given him upon the return filed in the County Clerk's Office.

The returns of this District in the hands of the County Clerk showed an entire omission of the candidates for Justices of the Superior Court, Court of Common Pleas, and Marine Court. The same was directed to be sent back to the Inspectors for correction.

Supervisor CHRISTIE, of the Sixteenth Ward, submitted a correction in the vote for Coroners in the Seventh District of his Ward, previously referred to the Inspectors. The mistake was shown to have been a clerical error in carrying out the proper figures. The amendment was made by the Supervisor and approved by the Board.

Supervisor LORD, of the Eighteenth Ward, submitted a correction in the Second District of his Ward, where the names of Fay and Jarvis for State Engineers, were omitted upon the County Clerk's returns. The omission, he stated, as declared by the Inspectors, was one of unintentional omission, as both names with the votes respectively given them upon the returns in his possession appeared upon the original minutes. The correction was ordered to be made.

Supervisor DRAKE proceeded to read the returns of the Twenty-second Ward. The returns of the First District conformed throughout. In the Second District a variation of 40 votes appeared in the vote for Ulshoeffer, for Judge of the Superior Court; and in the Fourth District there was a discrepancy of nine votes in the return for Downing, for City Inspector, whereupon the same was referred back to the inspectors for revisal. No further errors appeared.

The returns of all the Districts of the different Wards, comprising the City and county, being now read by the Supervisors of their respective Wards, the chairman stated that before they could proceed to conclude the business of the canvass, it was necessary the Supervisors who had been directed to refer certain discrepancies occurring in their returns and those filed with the County Clerk, to the Inspectors, in whose districts the discrepancies appeared, should submit the same, with the corrections, forthwith to the Board for its further action. He asked the Clerk to read the Districts, the returns of which had been thus referred, the corrections of which had not yet been submitted to the Board.

The Clerk, thereupon, read the following Districts requiring amendments: the First, Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth and Sixth Districts of the Sixth Ward; the Second and Fourth Districts of the Thirteenth Ward; the First District of the Twelfth Ward; the Seventh District of the Sixteenth Ward; the Second District of the Twenty-first Ward; and the Second and Fourth Districts of the Twenty-second Ward.

A motion was here made to adjourn till the next day, but an amendment to take a recess of an hour at length prevailed.

At 3 P. M. the Board reconvened, the President in the chair, and a full Board in attendance.

Supervisor WAKEMAN, of the Twelfth Ward, desired that the Districts of his Ward might be prepared at once for his signature, as he should have to leave for Washington in the morning. There was no discrepancy in the returns of his Ward, and he supposed the necessary additions were completed. All that remained for him was to affix his signature. Were it not imperative he should remain further in attendance.

Supervisor KEY asked if the Inspectors of the First District had placed their names yet to the County Clerk's return.

Supervisor WAKEMAN said he presumed not, but as long as the original return was right that did not matter.

The Chairman said he supposed that from want of the signatures in question, the return of the First District had been referred through him (WAKEMAN) to the Inspectors to supply the omission.

Supervisor WAKEMAN declared he had not so understood it, and had he been so instructed he should have assured the Board that no such power lay in his hands. The signatures were regularly appended to the return given him, and as for the other return he had no more to do with it than a man in Kamschatka. The Board could direct the Inspectors to come to the County Clerk's office and sign the return there filed.

A prolonged discussion followed, which finally terminated in a vote to accept the return as correct.

The Chairman asked Supervisor HOWARD, of the Sixth Ward, if he was ready to submit the amendments of the various Districts of his Ward.

Supervisor HOWARD replied that he had not spent his time looking after the Inspectors. That in his view, since the returns in his own hands were correct, it was the business of the Board, and not his, to see that the other was made so.

The Chairman inquired if the Board was directed to send after the Inspectors of the Sixth Ward.

Supervisor ELY asked if the returns had been changed any since being read.

Supervisor HOWARD stated that they had not.

No formal action was taken in the matter.

Supervisor BRIGGS submitted the correction in the Second and Fourth Districts of his Ward. The error in the Second District was shown to have been a clerical mistake. In the Fourth District the omission of any returns for Justices of the Supreme Court, to fill vacancy, was declared an oversight in recording the votes at the time; but the original minutes having been lost, the Inspectors were unable then to supply the omission.

The Board decided that they must allow the blanks to remain.

No further corrections being ready to be submitted, after a request from the Chair that those having corrections awaiting the action of the Board, be early in attendance on the next day, as also a full attendance of the others to complete the requisite additions in their respective Wards, the Board adjourned to 11 o'clock on Saturday morning.

EIGHTEENTH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled on Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, the President in the Chair. Supervisors WAKEMAN and BRIGGS were the only members absent. A large lobby was also present.

The returns referred to the Inspectors for revisal, the corrections of which had not yet been submitted to the Board, were first called up.

Supervisor Howard, of the Sixth Ward, submitted a few corrections in the returns of his Ward. They were shown to be clerical omissions, and the same were allowed and the corrections duly entered upon the returns in the hands of the County Clerk.

Supervisor VARIAN, of the Twenty-first Ward, submitted also some corrections referred from the day previous in his Ward. The corrections were approved and ordered to be entered.

Supervisor DRAKE, of the Twenty-second Ward, presented the corrections in the Second and Fourth Districts of his Ward. The discrepancies arising likewise from clerical errors. The corrections as made were passed upon approvingly.

The returns having now all been regularly read, and the correction approved, the Chairman stated that the next step in order would be for the various Supervisors to proceed with the additions of their respective returns.

The different members of the Board hereupon entered busily into the work of summing up the votes cast in the Districts of their respective Wards. Meanwhile the scattering votes were up for adjudication in the different Wards. Errors in the transposition in the initial letters or names were the only mistakes that arose. The votes, without exception, were accordingly given to those whose surnames were rightly given.

The subject of taking up the various affidavits presented was then discussed with considerable animation.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 378, 21, 376, 384, 408 to 417, 190.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 497, 500, 502, 15, 16, 20, 21, 111, 128, 130, 197, 198, 200, 202, 214, 224, 228, 230, 232, 234, 236 to 238, 240, 242 to 244, 246, 248, 250, 252, 254, 256, 258, 260, 262, 264, 266, 268, 270, 272, 274, 276, 278, 280, 282, 284, 286, 288, 290, 292, 294, 296, 298, 300, 302, 304, 306, 308, 310, 312, 314, 316, 318, 320, 322, 324, 326, 328, 330, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 350, 352, 354, 356, 358, 360, 362, 364, 366, 368, 370, 372, 374, 376, 378, 380, 382, 384, 386, 388, 390, 392, 394, 396, 398, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 410, 412, 414, 416, 418, 420, 422, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 434, 436, 438, 440, 442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 452, 454, 456, 458, 460, 462, 464, 466, 468, 470, 472, 474, 476, 478, 480, 482, 484, 486, 488, 490, 492, 494, 496, 498, 500, 502, 504, 506, 508, 510, 512, 514, 516, 518, 520, 522, 524, 526, 528, 530, 532, 534, 536, 538, 540, 542, 544, 546, 548, 550, 552, 554, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 574, 576, 578, 580, 582, 584, 586, 588, 590, 592, 594, 596, 598, 600, 602, 604, 606, 608, 610, 612, 614, 616, 618, 620, 622, 624, 626, 628, 630, 632, 634, 636, 638, 640, 642, 644, 646, 648, 650, 652, 654, 656, 658, 660, 662, 664, 666, 668, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 680, 682, 684, 686, 688, 690, 692, 694, 696, 698, 700, 702, 704, 706, 708, 710, 712, 714, 716, 718, 720, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 738, 740, 742, 744, 746, 748, 750, 752, 754, 756, 758, 760, 762, 764, 766, 768, 770, 772, 774, 776, 778, 780, 782, 784, 786, 788, 790, 792, 794, 796, 798, 800, 802, 804, 806, 808, 810, 812, 814, 816, 818, 820, 822, 824, 826, 828, 830, 832, 834, 836, 838, 840, 842, 844, 846, 848, 850, 852, 854, 856, 858, 860, 862, 864, 866, 868, 870, 872, 874, 876, 878, 880, 882, 884, 886, 888, 890, 892, 894, 896, 898, 900, 902, 904, 906, 908, 910, 912, 914, 916, 918, 920, 922, 924, 926, 928, 930, 932, 934, 936, 938, 940, 942, 944, 946, 948, 950, 952, 954, 956, 958, 960, 962, 964, 966, 968, 970, 972, 974, 976, 978, 980, 982, 984, 986, 988, 990, 992, 994, 996, 998, 1000, 1002, 1004, 1006, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1014, 1016, 1018, 1020, 1022, 1024, 1026, 1028, 1030, 1032, 1034, 1036, 1038, 1040, 1042, 1044, 1046, 1048, 1050, 1052, 1054, 1056, 1058, 1060, 1062, 1064, 1066, 1068, 1070, 1072, 1074, 1076, 1078, 1080, 1082, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1090, 1092, 1094, 1096, 1098, 1100, 1102, 1104, 1106, 1108, 1110, 1112, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1122, 1124, 1126, 1128, 1130, 1132, 1134, 1136, 1138, 1140, 1142, 1144, 1146, 1148, 1150, 1152, 1154, 1156, 1158, 1160, 1162, 1164, 1166, 1168, 1170, 1172, 1174, 1176, 1178, 1180, 1182, 1184, 1186, 1188, 1190, 1192, 1194, 1196, 1198, 1200, 1202, 1204, 1206, 1208, 1210, 1212, 1214, 1216, 1218, 1220, 1222, 1224, 1226, 1228, 1230, 1232, 1234, 1236, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1244, 1246, 1248, 1250, 1252, 1254, 1256, 1258, 1260, 1262, 1264, 1266, 1268, 1270, 1272, 1274, 1276, 1278, 1280, 1282, 1284, 1286, 1288, 1290, 1292, 1294, 1296, 1298, 1300, 1302, 1304, 1306, 1308, 1310, 1312, 1314, 1316, 1318, 1320, 1322, 1324, 1326, 1328, 1330, 1332, 1334, 1336, 1338, 1340, 1342, 1344, 1346, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1356, 1358, 1360, 1362, 1364, 1366, 1368, 1370, 1372, 1374, 1376, 1378, 1380, 1382, 1384, 1386, 1388, 1390, 1392, 1394, 1396, 1398, 1400, 1402, 1404, 1406, 1408, 1410, 1412, 1414, 1416, 1418, 1420, 1422, 1424, 1426, 1428, 1430, 1432, 1434, 1436, 1438, 1440, 1442, 1444, 1446, 1448, 1450, 1452, 1454, 1456, 1458, 1460, 1462, 1464, 1466, 1468, 1470, 1472, 1474, 1476, 1478, 1480, 1482, 1484, 1486, 1488, 1490, 1492, 1494, 1496, 1498, 1500.

Superior Court—Trials in Equity, Admiralty and Motions.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT COURT—Nov. 30.

The Court opened this morning as usual. It was generally understood that several important

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...motions in the Supreme Court, but the great ejectment suit involving the title to the Arden estate, now a large and valuable tract of land upon Fifth-avenue. As will be seen the decision is in favor of the defendants. The importance of the case will doubtless stand per appeal to be taken to the Supreme Court.

The final question was not written out, but only the following points of decision:

Abijah Brown vs. *Henry K. Schoonmaker*.—This is an action of ejectment to recover lot No. 150, on the northerly side of Twelfth-street, in the City of New-York. The case was argued at the last September Term of this Court. After full consideration, the Court hold—

1. That the deed from John Somers to Jacob S. Arden, his heirs and assigns, dated the 24th September, 1805, and which included the premises in question according to its true construction and legal effect, operated as a conveyance in fee to the said J. S. Arden, the grantee; the word "heirs" in this deed being used as a word of limitation to determine the nature and quantity of interest intended to be conveyed; and, that the term was not used as a word of purchase, or as a specific designation of certain individuals, who were to take as grantees in the deed; and, that, if the deed cannot operate as a conveyance in fee to J. S. Arden, it cannot operate at all, as to construe the word "heirs" as a word of purchase, and descriptive of the grantee, would not be carrying into effect the intent of the parties to the deed, but would be passing the estate by construction to a class of persons, whether they be the heirs of J. S. Arden at the time of the deed, or his heirs at the time of his death, not within, but entirely outside of the intent of the said parties.

2. The aforesaid deed of J. Somers to J. S. Arden, being a conveyance with warranty, operated by way of estoppel against the grantor and all those claiming the premises under him, and at the same time in favor of the grantee and all persons coming into the premises under him; and this although no present interest in the estate attempted to be conveyed passed, at the time, to the grantee. And that as soon as the event happened on which the devise over to J. Somers, under the will of the elder Arden, took effect, and the title thereby accrued to him, the warranty in the deed operated to carry the estate in interest to the subsequent purchasers of the premises from J. S. Arden. That the time when the event may happen upon which an estate in interest may accrue to the grantor in a deed of warranty, does not affect the operation of the deed, for the grantee and those in priority with him hold by virtue of the estoppel created by the warranty against the grantor and all claiming under him till the event happens; after the event happens, whenever that may be, by which the title comes to the grantor, it immediately inures to the benefit of the grantee, or his assignee, and vests the estate in interest.

J. S. Arden, and his assignees, therefore, held the premises in question against Somers, and all persons claiming under him, by virtue of the estoppel, under the deed of 24th September, 1805, and until April, 1824, when, upon the death of Arden, the event happened by which the title came to Somers under the devise over, and then inured to and became vested in Arden's assignee. On the happening of this event, the estoppel worked upon the estate and passed the title to Robert Hunter, the purchaser under the mortgage from Arden and wife, and Rachel Arden, the widow, to James Roosevelt, on the 29th April, 1809. The defendant derives his title from said Hunter.

According to the decision of the Court of Appeals, the highest Court in the State of New-York, in the case of Lott vs. Wyckoff, (2 Comstock, 355,) affirming the judgment of the Court below in the same case, J. S. Arden took a fee simple absolute in the premises under the will of Jacob J. Arden, his father, and hence, under the law of New-York which is the rule of decision in this Court upon titles to real property, the defendant has derived a complete title to the premises under the aforesaid mortgage to Roosevelt. Judgment for the defendant.

Abijah Brown vs. *James Lenox*—*The same* vs. *Eli White*—*The same* vs. *Wm. H. Johnson*—*The same* vs. *Thos. Addis Emmet*.—These cases involved the same questions as the first one above, were all argued together with that, and the same decision was rendered in them all.

They were argued for the plaintiff by Mr. Noyes, Mr. Chatfield and Judge Bronson, and for the defendants by Mr. Bidwell and Mr. O'Conor.

MOTION.

Abijah Brown et al. vs. *James Lynch*.—Motion to strike out special pleas denied. Undecided on the right to put in pleas only.

For plaintiffs, Mr. Woodhouse. For defendant, Mr. Byrne.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY—PRACTICE—APPEAL TO THE SUPREME COURT.

George Hotchkiss vs. *The Steamship Roanoke*.—This case came up on a motion to set aside an order. The suit was brought to recover damages for a collision. The District Court gave a decree in favor of the libelant, from which decree the claimants appealed to the Circuit Court, by whom the decree was affirmed. From this decree of the Circuit Court the claimants desired to appeal to the Supreme Court, and filed their petition of appeal in the Clerk's office within the ten days prescribed by law, but omitted to deposit there a copy of their petition for the libelant. They then proceeded to put in their security on appeal, when the libelant's proctor objected to their putting in any security except for costs, claiming that their failure to deposit the copy of appeal prevented them from staying security by filing security. The claimants, then, on notice to the libelants, obtained from Judge Ingersoll an order that they might have leave to file the copy *a nunc pro tunc*, as if it was filed in time—and the libelant now applied to have that order of Judge Ingersoll set aside and vacated.

Judge NELSON, in deciding the motion, said that the question had been up several times here, and also in the Supreme Court at Washington, and it had been uniformly held, that if the party appealing would stay execution, he must comply with all the requirements of the statute within the ten days; that, although the Courts have sometimes enlarged that time before it had expired, yet it is not within their power to dispense with any of the requisitions of the statute, and after the ten days had expired, the Court could not make such an order as this was, and it must accordingly, be set aside and vacated; and execution could not be stayed, although the claimants in this case could still bring their appeal to the Supreme Court, if they desired.

For libelants, Mr. Clark. For claimants, Mr. Davis and Mr. J. E. Burrill.

DECISION IN ADMIRALTY ON APPEAL—FORFEITURE OF DIAMONDS.

The United States vs. *A Quantity of Diamonds, &c.*—This was an appeal from a decision of the District Court, condemning a large quantity of diamonds and jewelry to be forfeited to the United States as smuggled. The claimants of the diamonds, which were valued at about $10,000, were Mr. Hielbuth and Mr. Furstner. The decree of the District Court was affirmed with costs.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon. For claimants, Messrs. Beebe & Donohue.

REVENUE CASES.

The following decisions were also rendered in revenue cases. No decisions have as yet been written out, and we give only the results.

Hamilton McCall et al. vs. *Cornelius W. Lawrence.*—*Coats & Coats* vs. *The Same*—*A. Coats* vs. *The Same.*—*E. Warburgh* vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—In these four cases judgment was rendered in favor of the defendants.

Henry H. Munsel et als. vs. *Hugh Maxwell*—*Henry Steigman et al.* vs. *The Same*—*Joseph Vacari et al.* vs. *The Same.*—In these three cases judgments were rendered for the plaintiffs.

Thomas Richardson and Richard Watson vs. *Edward Curtis.*—Judgment for plaintiffs on the demurrer to the replication to the plea of the Statute of Limitations.

Wm. Cowley et al vs. *Hugh Maxwell.*—*C. Weyerbuch et al.* vs. *The Same.*—*Hoogebergen et al.* vs. *The Same.*—*Geo. W. Eaton et al.* vs. *The Same.*—In these four cases, judgments were rendered in favor of the plaintiffs for the penalties.

INDICTMENTS.

The Grand Jury also brought in the following indictments:

The United States vs. *Sylvanus M. Spencer.*—An indictment against the mate of the *Sea Witch*, for the murder of Capt. FRAZER, on the high seas.

The United States vs. *Stephen A. Burdick, Giles O. Sullivan, Samuel Rodman and Albert Burdick.*—An indictment for resisting the United States Marshal in serving process.

The United States vs. *Ross, Dalpont, John Hoss and Henry Travis.*—An indictment for an endeavor to make a revolt on shipboard.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Nov. 30.

DECISIONS.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Ambler vs. *Small.*—The motion that the books and papers appertaining to the office be delivered over by Mr. Small to Mr. Ambler forthwith, is granted.

Sabels vs. *Siebel.*—Bill of exceptions settled.

The U. S. Trust Company, Receivers, &c., vs. *Mott.*—Case settled.

Seyfarth vs. *Seyfarth.*—Application granted.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

Shaler vs. *Bienmother.*—Order granted.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 1—3 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 1,000 bbls. Pearls, and 647 bbls. Pots, weather, 54° ybln.

COFFEE—A still better demand at a further material improvement of ¼c. @ ½c. in the noticeable features of to-day's business. The sales embrace about 1,800 bags Rio, at 10¾c. @ 11¼c.; 700 bs. Domingo, part of the latter, leaving ages in first hands; and a cargo of 1,400 bags Java for export, at 9½c. cash. If the very clouds of Coffee here this morning, the above, and about 1,000 bags, including a little over 2,000 bags Rio, 2,000 bags Java, 1,000 Maracaibo and Laguayra, and about 1,500 St. Domingo, Cuba and Jamaica, all told, and heard of, with a limited supply and demand.

TEA—Generally unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are moderately inquired for by the home trade, and by shippers, but being more freely offered, they rule heavy and inform in price. The sales since our last

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...Canadian is in fair request, and is steady—with sales of 750 superfine to best Extra, at $9 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Southern is dull and lower:—the sales since our last have amounted to about 2,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy Family Extra, at $9 50@$11 25 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in fair request, and heavy in price, at $4 81½@$4 87½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair request at $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Remains as previously reported.

GRAIN—Wheat is less sought after, and favors buyers. The sales since our last embrace about 21,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 25; Southern do. at $2 20; and do. Red at $2 10@$2 16 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping. 3,600 bushels were bought chiefly at $1 80@$1 83½, for inferior to prime, ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain about the same. Corn is also essentially unaltered. The sales since our last comprising about 26,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, at $1 05@$1 06 ₱ bushel.

GUNPOWDER—Is less freely offered, and is now quoted at $5 for Blasting, $5 50 for Shipping, and $7 for Rifle, ₱ keg of 25 lbs.

HAY—Unchanged. 800 bales sold.

HOPS—New are quiet and depressed at 9c.@18c. ₱ lb. Old neglected.

IRON—There were 150 tons Scotch Pig procured at from $30@$32, according to quantity, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Quiet at old prices.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Inactive, but firm. Stock here, this morning, limited to 559 hhds., 88 tcs. and 110 bbls.

NAILS—Salable and steady.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is quiet at old rates; stock, 3,500 bbls. Spirits do. is in but moderate request, at 44c.@45c. per gallon, but holders are reluctant sellers at these rates; stock about 12,000 bbls. Tar is plentier, but is in fair demand and is firm; stock, about 3,000 bbls. Resin, unchanged.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are held with increased firmness, but are inactive. Nothing new in Palm, or Olive. Linseed is rather more sought after, but there is some disagreement about prices, and the sales are restricted. The *Atlantic's* advices are deemed favorable to factors. Lard Oil has not varied.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very quiet, though easier in price, with sales reported of only 600 bbls., at $21@$22 for Mess, and $20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are procurable at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet. Lard is in improved demand at steady rates; the reported sales since our last including 1,200 bbls., for immediate delivery, at 12c.@12¾c.; and 250,000 lbs., for February delivery, at 11½c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 450 bbls., at from $9 25@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet, but firm, at from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 24c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c.@30c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

Stock of Pork and Beef in Packing-Yards, New-York and Brooklyn, Dec. 1, 1855:

OLD PORK.

QUALITIES.	N. Y. YARDS. Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	BROOK. YDS. Thompson's.	Parker's.	Dowd's.	Total.
Clear							
Mess	610	3743	2210	55	5374	98	11,682
Thin Mess		18	9	55	10		97
Prime Mess							
Prime							
Prime	450			276	71		799
Rumps					10		10
Refuse Mess	41	321		19	90	60	1032
Refuse Prime	156		217	19	55		538
Other Refuse	59	109	70	106	39	88	410
UnInspected	190	110	80				980
Totals	1426	3811	2676	1063	5648	84	14,718

NEW PORK.

QUALITIES.	N. Y. YARDS. Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	BROOK. YDS. Thompson's.	Parker's.	Dowd's.	Total.
Clear						95	95
Mess				291		440	686
Thin Mess				96		85	85
Prime Mess						200	200
Plank							
Prime			94	19		872	984
Rumps							
Refuse Mess				99		99	88
Refuse Prime							
Other Refuse							
UnInspected		818	94	70	948		930
Totals		818	116	876	948	1864	3714

TOTAL OLD AND NEW PORK.

QUALITIES.	For Novem.	Last Month.	This Date Last Year.
Clear	95	4	979
Mess	12,989	19,049	31,859
Thin Mess	199	867	456
Prime Mess	299	190	170
Plank		100	17
Prime	1753	1473	9411
Rumps	11	3	1056
Refuse Mess	1038	2259	1857
Refuse Prime	591	1980	1660
Other Refuse	410	1019	1492
Uninspected	941	571	5603
Totals	17,439	27,563	46,408

OLD BEEF.

QUALITIES	N. Y. YARDS. Lewis'.	Lamson's.	BROOK. YDS. Thompson's.	Parker's.	Total.
City Mess					
City Prime					
Repacked Mess		10	6		16
Repacked Chicago Mess		17			17
Railroad Beef					
Refuse Mess		121	3		130
Refuse Prime			3		3
Other Refuse			14		14
Tierces Mess					
Tierces Prime Mess		6	157		163
Country Mess		76			76
Country Prime					
UnInspected					
Totals		286	183		469

NEW BEEF.

QUALITIES.	NEW-YORK YARDS. Lewis'.	Getty's.	Lamson's.	BROOKL'N YARDS. Thompson's.	Parker's.	Dowd's.	Total.
City Mess						324	324
City Prime			59			81	140
Repacked Mess	178	49	153	364		21	765
Rep'd Chic. Mess	950	1681	120		316		2269
Railroad Beef			4	81		97	182
Refuse Mess	77			169	87		394
Refuse Prime	9						9
Other Refuse	18	85		111			184
Tierces Mess	800	121		4725	195		5781
Tcs. Prime Mess	698		1984	1737			3743
Country Mess	95		487	557	5356	90	6669
Country Prime	21		169	116	304	20	633
UnInspected	8200	3683	3479	5560	4506	1198	26,426
Totals	10,276	5589	6429	12,507	10,804	1829	47,433

TOTAL OLD AND NEW BEEF.

QUALITIES.	For Novem.	Last Month.	This Date Last Year.
City Mess	324		49
City Prime	140	10	15
Repacked Mess	781	194	652
Repacked Chicago Mess	2269	114	502
Railroad Beef	182	1	101
Refuse Mess	504	338	1557
Refuse Prime	13	4	45
Other Refuse	198	41	207
Tierces Mess	5781	6	196
Tierces Prime Mess	3906	276	933
Country Mess	6835	525	5442
Country Prime	653	9	1886
UnInspected	26,426	2184	8071
	47,809	3882	19,854

RICE—Some 300 tierces have been disposed of, at $4 50@$5 12½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Crude are dull, and a shade cheaper, with more desire to sell. Only a limited business was transacted, to-day, at prices indicating a partial decline of ⅛c. @ ¼c. from previous quotations. Refined Sugars are in better request and are firmer. The Steamers have advanced their rates ¼c. @ ½c. ₱ lb. since the 22d ult.

TALLOW—Sales were reported of 200,000 lbs. prime at 10½c. ₱ lb.

TOBACCO—Unaltered. Stock of domestic in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 1,497 hhds.—including 100 hhds. Kentucky, 650 Virginia and North Carolina, and 747 Ohio.

WHISKY—Sales of 200 bbls. Ohio and Prime were reported, at 23c. @ 23c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were positive engagements reported as follows: Cotton, ⅝d. @ ¾d. ₱ lb.; Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6d. @ 6½d. ₱ bush.; Heavy Goods, 40s. @ 42s. 6d. ₱ ton; Provisions, 45s. @ 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; Lard, 45s. @ 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; Tallow, 42s. 6d. @ 45s. ₱ ton; Pork, 45s. @ 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; Beef, 42s. 6d. @ 45s. ₱ ton; Cheese, 45s. @ 47s. 6d. ₱ ton; Rosin, 2s. 6d. @ 3s. ₱ bbl.; Spirits Turpentine, 4s. 6d. @ 5s. ₱ bbl. To Glasgow, Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d. @ 7d. ₱ bush. To London, Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d. @ 7d. ₱ bush. To Bristol, Flour, 1s. 6d. @ 1s. 7½d. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 6½d. @ 7d. ₱ bush. To Cork for Orders, Flour, 1s. 6d. @

AUCTION SALES.

By ROBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Cleveland and Toledo Railroad 7 per cent. Convertible Income Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Logansport, Wabash and St Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 3d Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each.

$1,000 Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. Convertible Sterling Bonds.....£205 each.

$1,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Special Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....

$12,000 Five Certificates of the Breckenridge Canal Coal Company.....$7,000 each.

75 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company..$10 each.

20 shares Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Co.....20 each.

5 shares Merchants' Bank, of Williamsburg.....50 each.

40 shares Firemen's Fire Insurance Company.....25 each.

50 shares Lorillard Fire Insurance Company.....25 each.

10 shares Fire Insurance Company.....50 each.

100 shares Hardtner Gold Mining Company.....5 each.

100 shares State Bank of Illinois.....100 each.

100 shares Wyckoff Gold Mining Company.....20 each.

Terms—10 per cent. this day, and the balance on delivery. The assorted interest in all lots will be sold together. The accrued interest on all bonds to the day of the purchase. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

By ROBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid Parlor Suits, Rich Velvet Carpets, Rosewood Parlor Suites, Marble Tops, Mirrors, Chandeliers, Mahogany Bedsteads, Bureaus, Wardrobes, Bedding, &c.—On THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and varied assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every kind and description. Among the assortment may be found two or three suites of rosewood furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, marble-top furniture for parlors, cottage and sideboard, sofas, spring-seat and French chairs, Turkish and invalid chairs, &c.; with a very large assortment of enameled, copper and other kitchen utensils; also, 200 yards English oil-cloth, all in fine order; comprising altogether the most desirable and elegant collection offered at auction this season. There will be no postponement on any account. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, BRONZE, SUPERB CLOCKS, AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS, —HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their store, No. 19 Nassau-st. on TUESDAY, 4th, and WEDNESDAY, 5th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, a large and valuable assortment of very choice fancy goods, including 50 cases of marble goods, the recent importation of G. B. Pandolfini from Italy, consisting of superb bronzes and clocks, one set casting 4634, real Ormolu, black marble clocks, fine works do., all bronze, superb marble vases, 4 to 5 feet high; also, Etruscan, Medici and Roman vases, alabaster statuary, representing various antiques, with glass shades; the graces, dancing girls, one superb front with centre vases, marble pieces; Tazzas of Adrian, Herculanium and Pompeii vases; also, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware from Paris, Christophe silver plate, warmers, casters, salt spoons, gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes, of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

J. LANGDON SMITH, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY—MONDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 468 Broome-st., second block west of Broadway. Peremptory sale of elegant household furniture, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in hair cloth, brocatel, carved, rosewood etageres, do. do. escritoires, marble top centre tables, corner, side and sofa tables, quartette and other fancy tables, corner what-nots, music stands, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, hall and stair do., French plate pier glasses, oil-paintings, mantel clock, rich decorated vases, face and damask window curtains, French bedsteads, customs made extension dining tables, sofa and dining-room chairs, arm do., rockers; a large assortment of silver plated ware, table cutlery, cut glass, china and crockery ware, tea trays, tea and coffee service, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, marble top bureaus and washstands, hair mattresses, pallasses, beds, bedding, spring seat and cottage chairs, arm do., rockers, lounges, window shades, China locket sets, gilt frame mirrors. Also the usual assortment of kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the house on the morning of sale.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, large lot of new oil-cloths, mirrors, paintings, &c., &c. F. COLTON will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 4

New-York Daily Times, Thursday, December 6, 1855.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Per Steamer see Eighth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, Dec. 5.

$6,000 Ind. Scrip 4s	81½	50 C. & Alton L. R.	30
5,000 do	81¾	100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	90¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 6s	77¾	200 do	90½
45,000 do	77¾	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	51 90
5,000 Ind. State 6s	81¾	100 do	90
6,000 do	81¾	100 do	90
10,000 Mich. Cen. R. R.	90¾	100 do	90
5,000 do	90	100 do	90
100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	51	100 do	90
100 do	51	100 do	90
100 do	51	100 do	90
100 do

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1314. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Case of Judge Trumbull—Difficulty Anticipated between England and France.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

The case of Hon. LYMAN TRUMBULL, of Illinois, who claims a seat as Senator from that State to succeed General SHIELDS, excites some attention. I cannot learn that any one in particular has determined to oppose him in taking his seat on Monday next. Certain it is that there is no one on hand to contest the seat with him. It has been stated publicly that he has no certificate of election, and therefore no *prima facie* evidence of title to his seat. This is a mistake, as I have already informed you by telegraph. Governor MATTESON, (who, by the way, was himself Mr. TRUMBULL's chief competitor for the seat,) refuses to issue to him the usual certificate—but that is not important. Such certificate has no value except as a record evidence of election. It does not, however, exclude the production of other competent evidence of the fact.

THE POINT IN CONTEST.

Judge TRUMBULL will present to the Senate a certified copy of the proceedings of the Legislature electing him, signed by the Officers of the respective Houses, the President of the Joint Legislative Convention, and under the State Seal, affixed by the Secretary of State. This is all that he needs. He will have the affirmative position, and it will be for the opposition to bring the evidence that he is *not* entitled to hold his seat. The Constitution of the State of Illinois provides that Judges of the Supreme Court shall be elected for the term of nine years, and that the persons to be one elected office shall not be appointed or elected to, or hold, any other office of honor or profit, either under the authority of the State, *or of the United States, during the term for which he was so elected*, or for one year thereafter, and all votes that may be given, either by the voters of the State of Illinois, *or by the Legislature thereof*, for any person so elected, *during said term*, for any office aforesaid, shall be null and void.

WHY MR. TRUMBULL WILL BE SUSTAINED.

Mr. TRUMBULL was elected, in 1852, Judge of the Supreme Court of Illinois, exercised the duties of the office two years, and then resigned. It is upon the pretext of his ineligibility, under the above-stated provision of the State Constitution, that Gov. MATTESON refused the certificate of election to Mr. TRUMBULL. The answer is, first, that the Governor of the State has no right to interfere with the action of the Legislature in the premises; and any number of Senatorial precedents can be cited, if necessary, directly reversing the doctrine which Governor MATTESON suggests. The fact that the Governor himself was a candidate for the Senatorship, notwithstanding that the same disability (if it be such) existed in his own case as that he attributes to Mr. TRUMBULL—and applies with even greater force—is the best evidence that the reason assigned for refusing the certificate to the latter is a dishonest pretext, underlaid by a malicious purpose to gratify personal resentment, or some other unworthy purpose.

ENGLAND AND FRANCE—DIFFICULTY ANTICIPATED.

I suggested last night the possibility of trouble between England and Spain. This is really deemed imminent in well informed circles here, although little has been said publicly upon the subject. The case of Mr. BOYLAN, which you presented editorially a few days ago, is a sore point between the two Governments—but its importance sinks into insignificance compared with the feeling which has arisen in consequence of Spain's notorious failure to keep her treaty for the suppression of the slave-trade—the evident connivance of the Government at its continuance, and the failure to free the *emancipados*. This latter point, as you may remember, I have frequently referred to during the last two years; and I have no reason to modify the conviction heretofore expressed, that the Africanization of Cuba, to the detriment of the United States, is a strong motive with the British Government for *now* insisting upon the observance of treaty stipulations which she has for a long series of years permitted to remain a dead letter.

NEW ALLIANCES—LOUIS NAPOLEON'S PURPOSES.

Should a collision between England and Spain occur, and especially should the renewed negotiations for peace in the East be successful, it would not be at all surprising if LOUIS NAPOLEON should range himself alongside the hitherto foe of his fascinating Empress, and make that the pretext for renewing the old strife with the "hereditary enemy of France." Such a course would be consistent with the deep policy which LOUIS NAPOLEON has long been suspected of cherishing—to wit: the reduction of England to a secondary power. Such scheme may be futile—may be stupidly chimerical, but there are wise men who believe the "Nephew of his Uncle" entertains it and will yet make the attempt to execute it. Of the important consequences to the world of such an attempt, whatever its result, it is unnecessary to speak. S.

ADDITIONAL NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Alvarez and the Presidency—Disunion Among the Liberals—Instability of the Government—The Pintos in the Capital.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, writing from the City of Mexico on the 19th ult., the day the mail left—gives the following interesting *resumé* of affairs at the Capital. He says:

"The Government and people of Mexico occupy for the nonce a false and ridiculous position. When General ALVAREZ was elected President *ad interim*, every one imagined that he would decline the honor. On the contrary he accepted it. This surprised us somewhat, but at all events it was thought impossible for ALVAREZ to continue in office, when it was well known that the climate of the capital was exceedingly injurious to his health. Here, again, we have been mistaken. ALVAREZ, after remaining some time at Cuernavaca, where, indeed, he was desirous of fixing the seat of Government, was induced to repair first to San Augustin de las Cuevas, and thence to Mexico. Whilst at San Augustin a rumor of his resignation prevailed, but it proved unfounded. It follows from all this, that despite the predictions of the sagacious, ALVAREZ has become inflated by ambition, and is determined to remain President, even at the imminent risk of his health—the latter a consideration of some consequence to an octogenarian. His Cabinet were anxious to transfer the seat of Government to a more congenial climate, such as Iguala, or Cuernavaca, but were compelled by the pressure of outside opinion to renounce their project. Whilst at San Augustin, where our new President seemed really anxious to remain, his Ministers were forced to take a daily ride, going and coming, of *ten leagues* for Cabinet Councils. They complained sadly of this necessity, and the President finally perceiving either that he must surrender his office, or remove to the capital, decided in favor of the latter. On Thursday last he entered Mexico.

Speaking frankly, and without circumlocution, I may say that General ALVAREZ is not fit for the Presidency, nor does the office suit him. Hence the perpetual and embittered struggle still in progress, and constantly increasing between the two wings of the Liberal Party—the *moderados* and the *puros*. Señor COMONFORT, the most eminent public man in Mexico, after ALVAREZ, is a *moderado*, most of his colleagues in the Cabinet are *puros*. The President is neither one nor the other. PRIETO, Minister of Finance, as the most prominent representative of the *puros*, has been at dagger's point with COMONFORT. The latter was determined to resign, if the former remained in office, and *vice versa*. ALVAREZ, badgered and bothered by this intestine feud, refused to part with either. This little comedy has been renewed half a dozen times at least. At this present writing, Mr. PRIETO has actually resigned, and I am utterly unable to say whether it will be accepted or declined.

Some weeks ago, when the office of Minister of Finance became vacant by the resignation of MELCHIOR OCAMPO, twelve days elapsed ere any one could be found willing to assume its cares and responsibilities. Señor ARROYA was at length induced to serve, after the post had been refused by no less than five public men. Thus far we have had no Minister of the Interior. Mr. ARROYA, the nominee, still remains at San Luis, instead of hastening to the capital. Neither have we a Minister of Improvements, (*fomento*,) as DEGOLLADO has not yet made up his mind either to accept or decline the honor. Meanwhile everything is in confusion: the Government is nearly at a stand-still. If PRIETO has really withdrawn from the Cabinet, the same difficulty will be experienced in filling the vacancy. You may readily imagine the impossibility of constructing a stable Government out of materials so slippery and capricious. PRIETO himself is unpopular. He is looked upon as a mere marplot, without fixed principles, or comprehensive plans, and nothing but his intimate connection with the *purros* has sustained him thus far.

It would appear that one of the reasons which induced ALVAREZ to delay so long his entrance into the capital was the apprehension of a *pronunciamento* on the part of the garrison, which was composed exclusively of the old Santa Ana Party. He therefore stipulated that on his arrival the garrison should be disbanded, and replaced by the *Pintos* Indians, from the State of Guerrero, who formed his escort. This was conceded, and a more grotesque spectacle was never witnessed than the sight of these shirtless, tatooed semi-savages, commanded by officers in rags and tatters. Alas! poor Mexico!

These *Pintos* are now domesticated in our midst. They are turbulent, quarrelsome, yet cowardly, and unskilled in the use of arms. Our *leperos*, with whom they are continually in dispute, and who understand so well how to wield the knife, kill them off by the score; while the climate, which at this season is sharp and cold, is entirely unsuited and highly injurious to a race habituated to the torrid temperature of the South. The *Pintos* will undoubtedly be exterminated by assassination and diseases, if they are not speedily sent back to their native land.

Every one here is of opinion that a change in the Government must shortly occur, but what will it be, and what good will it effect?"

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MATTERS IN WASHINGTON.

The Skirmishing on the Organization.

POSSIBILITIES AND PROBABILITIES.

Rumored Accession to the Administration Forces.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The skirmishing to-day in the House on the organization is not an indication of serious differences among the Anti-Nebraska forces. The best feeling continues to prevail, and the Administration will be beaten finally.

An informal caucus of the Republicans was held at the Capitol to-night—BRINTON, of Indiana, presiding. Some conversational debate occurred—all harmonious. No attempt at a caucus nomination was made.

It is likely that BANKS, to-morrow, will run up to eighty, possibly to a hundred votes.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL cannot hold all of his present vote, if any of it should be ultimately necessary to organize the House in opposition to the Administration.

BROOKS is here, and urges the nomination of HAVEN for Speaker.

Col. WHITNEY had warm words in the Know-Nothing caucus this morning with MARSHALL, but nevertheless nominated him for Speaker.

It is rumored that PRATT, JONES of Tennessee, TOOMBS, and some other Pro-Slavery Whig Senators, are about to transfer themselves formally to the Administration party. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The Senate was called to order at noon, and new members were sworn.

The daily hour of meeting was fixed at noon, and then the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

Mr. FORNEY, the Clerk, called the House of Representatives to order at noon. The confusion which existed up to this time abruptly terminated. Two hundred and twenty-five members answered to their names. On motion of Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker. Five noes nominations were made with the following result:

Mr. RICHARDSON, of Illinois	74
Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio	53
Mr. MARSHALL, of Kentucky	30
Mr. BANKS, of Massachusetts	21
Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania	17
Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey	7

Several others were voted for. No election, 118 being necessary to a choice.

The following is the vote on the first ballot:

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen of Ill., Barclay, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Cashie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Craig, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Maine, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Packer, Peck, Phelps, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR CAMPBELL—Messrs. Albright, Barbour, Bennett, Benson, Bingham, Brenton, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Cumback, Day, Dean, Dickson, Dunn, Durfee, Galloway, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Halloway, Horton, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Lester, Mace, Matison, McCarty, Miller of N. Y., Moore, Morgan, Morrell, Murray, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Petit, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Walbridge, Waldron, Wasburne of Illinois, Washburne of Maine, Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth.

FOR MARSHALL—Messrs. Campbell of Kentucky, Carlile, Clark of New-York, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Maryland, Hoffman, Kennett, Lake, Lindsley, Alexander K. Marshall, Fuller, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Smith of Alabama, Swope, Tuppe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, Zollikoffer.

FOR BANKS—Messrs. Bullington, Burlingame, Chaffee, Comins, Cragin, Dannell, Davis of Massachusetts, Witt, Dodd, Emrie, Hall of Massachusetts, Knapp, Knowlton, Mott, Perry, Pike, Sage, Tappan, Thorington, Trafton, Wood.

FOR FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Broom, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Conrad, Dick, Edie, Knight, Kunkel, Millard, Pearce, Purviance, Ritchey, Roberts, Robinson, Smead, Todd, Tyson.

FOR PENNINGTON—Messrs. Bishop, Clenson, Fuller of Pennsylvania, Meacham, Robins, Stranahan, Wakeman.

FOR HARLAN—Bell, Bliss, Wade.

FOR WHEELER—Banks, Oliver, of N. Y., Thurston.

FOR THURSTON—Spinner, Wheeler, Williams.

FOR HOWARD—Bellinghurst, Washburn, Wis.

FOR WASHBURN, of Me.—Allison and Flayer.

For Mace, Campbell of Ohio; for Bennett, Edwards; for Williams, Nichols; for Lake, Humphrey Marshall; for Haven, Knox; for Galloway, Giddings; for Nichols, Grow; for Miller, N. Y., Haven; for Sage, Pringle; for Goode, Tenn., R. Richardson.

The fourth vote was the same as first, with the following exceptions: Bayley and Harris, of Illinois, who had voted for Richardson, absent; Bennett and Gilbert, who had voted for Campbell, absent; Bliss changed from Harlan, Dodd from Banks, Knox from Haven; Meacham from Pennington; Wade from Harlan, and voted for Campbell.

Meeting of Congress—Dispatches by the Atlantic—The Sound Dues—The Organization of Congress, &c.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

We are favored with beautiful weather, and our streets present quite a holiday appearance. At an early hour crowds wended their way to the Capitol, and the galleries, particularly that of the House, are crowded to excess, and many are not able to find accommodation.

Dispatches by the *Atlantic* represent our affairs with England as wholly unchanged since the departure of the *Canada*. Mr. BUCHANAN says that Lord CLARENDON and the British Cabinet are endeavoring to patch up a reply to our Government's communication in reference to the violation of our Neutrality laws by British agents, in order, if possible, not to wound our sensitiveness, and at the same time shield Mr. CRAMPTON.

Our Government has formally acted on the memorial of Denmark, proposing a capitalization or a tax according to the value of the cargo in lieu of the present Sound Dues, and rejected the proposition.

Caucuses are being held to-night. It is generally understood that the Black Republicans and Free-Sollers will concentrate to-morrow on BANKS, and numbering 120, they will be sufficient to elect him.

A caucus of Southern Know-Nothings and National Democrats and Whigs, numbering 78, resolved to reject all fusion with the Free-Soil factions, but have no hope of defeating them.

Messrs. GREELEY, WILSON, and SEWARD have been working all day to fuse the factions, and are understood to have succeeded.

We may look for the organization of the House to-morrow, and the President's Message on Wednesday.

The National Americans will, to-morrow, vote for Mr. FULLER, and endeavor to draw the entire Democratic vote on him by conceding to them the Clerk and Printer, thus forming a union party against the Free-Soil factions. They deny that the Republicans can, by fusion, poll more than one hundred and five votes, while one hundred and thirteen are necessary to elect.

The President persists in refusing to print the Message.

The United States Supreme Court met this morning, all the members but the Chief Justice being present.

Springfield City Election.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Monday, Dec. 3.

About 1,700 votes were cast at our Municipal Election to-day. ANSEL PHELPS, Jr., Democrat, late Whig, was chosen Mayor by 200 plurality over TRASK, American, and present incumbent. The ticket for Aldermen and School Commissioners made up by the Republicans is elected. It is made up of men of all parties. The Aldermen are three Republicans, two Democrats, two Americans, and one Whig. JOSEPH INGRAHAM is reelected City Clerk and Treasurer by nearly a unanimous vote. The Republicans divided the greater part of their votes for Mayor between the Democratic and American candidates, though they gave about 200 votes to GEORGE BLISS, their Independent candidate.

Canal Navigation.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 3.

A dispatch was received from Canal Commissioner GARDNIER this morning, stating that the Canal is open and boats running. Mr. GARDNIER has also telegraphed to the Superintendent of Section No. 1, Albany, not to draw off the water until the 10th inst.

Strike of the New-Orleans Fire Department.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Dec. 1.

Twenty-nine out of over thirty Fire Companies, marched in procession to Lafayette-square, at noon, to-day, and surrendered the city apparatus in consequence of the non-payment of appropriations and other slights from the city Government.

Wadding Mills Burned.

UTICA, N. Y., Monday, Dec. 3.

The Wadding Mills attached to the Westmoreland Cotton Mills, eight miles from here, were burned this morning. Loss $3,000. No insurance. The property was owned by Hon. E. J. RICHARDSON, of this city.

Loss of the Bark Peacock.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The bark *Peacock*, from Salem, bound for Zanzibar, was totally lost on the night of Aug. 6, on a reef near Majunga, Madagascar. The vessel and cargo were insured in Boston for $62,000. Crew all saved.

Accident to the U. S. Steamer Fulton.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 3.

The United States steamer *Fulton* left this port at 9 o'clock this morning, but put back on account of some accident to her machinery.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Dec. 3.

Our Board of Brokers met this morning, but immediately adjourned on the announcement of the death of HENRY R. DAVIS, a member of the Board. No business was accordingly transacted.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Black Warrior.

The U. S. Mail steamer *Black Warrior*, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, arrived from New-Orleans yesterday via Havana. She left the latter place on the 28th.

They are intending to celebrate the obsequies of the late Captain-General TACON with great splendor, as soon as the necessary preparations are made.

The French brig-of-war *La Pogrouse* arrived on the 27th. The American ship *Hebron*, SHEPPARD, master, bound for New-Orleans, left Havana on the morning of the 27th, and got ashore to the east of the Moro, but was got off without damage, and proceeded on her voyage.

Freights were slightly improving at Havana for small vessels. 28,000 boxes still on hand for shipment.

Ex-Governor Hunt's Dwelling Burned—Loss $10,000.

The elegant mansion of Ex-Gov. HUNT, at Lockport, was discovered to be on fire about 11 o'clock on Friday morning; and, notwithstanding the efforts of the firemen and citizens, it was entirely consumed. It was completed during the past year, and cost about $10,000. There was no insurance upon it. The *Journal* of Friday evening gives the following particulars:

The fire originated in the garret, where a tinner was at the moment employed in repairing the pipes connecting with a cistern which was surrounded by cotton batting, to guard against freezing. The candle used by the workman was accidentally dropped, and communicated with the cotton, which was instantly enveloped in flames, defying all efforts at the moment to "crush it out." The man ran down and communicated the alarm, but unfortunately the workmen were at some distance. There were three fire annihilators in the house, but amidst the excitement, or from some other cause, they were not brought into requisition.

When the alarm of fire reached the Upper Town the central roof was pouring forth large masses of flame and smoke. A general rush was made by our firemen, engines and citizens for the scene of conflagration. Efforts were repeatedly made to subdue the consuming element, or at least, to save the office, but these efforts were frustrated by the exhaustion of the water in the well, when the flames were suffered, by necessity, to accomplish the destruction of the building.

Most of the furniture and books were saved by the hundred willing hands present, and the grounds in the vicinity were strewn with them in most hurried disorder.

The mansion destroyed was completed within the present year, and probably cost some $10,000. We understand there was no insurance.

The Embezzling Railroad Conductor at Chicago—His Rescue Threatened by Blacklegs—Gambling in Chicago.

The Chicago *Democrat* says: The jury in the case of O. T. CALDWELL, Conducto. on the railroad to Burlington, came into Court on Monday morning and reported that they could not agree. The Judge remanded the Jury, who returned near night with a verdict of guilty, and fixed the sentence of the prisoner at one year in the Penitentiary. We have been informed by the highest possible authority, that what we said about the outrageous course of blacklegs was no more than true. And we are pained to say, that last night they went to the Judge and threatened him if he did not grant him a new trial, and if he did not recommend him to the mercy of the Governor, &c., that he should never be taken to Alton.

The belief is current among those who profess to know CALDWELL and to have great confidence in his innate sense of justice, that the moment he is left to himself he will make developments that will startle the whole community respecting the extent to which gaming is carried on in this city, and to which clerks and others in confidential positions expend money which they could not possibly come honestly by. This fear has probably aroused all interested in gambling, lest these developments may so madden our excitable people as to make them reenact the terrible scene which once cleared Natchez of its blacklegs.

We feel authorized in saying that, should Mr. CALDWELL feel inclined to make a confession, he will be sustained in so doing, and there will not only go down to the Governor a petition for his pardon signed by all our business men, but he will find immediate and honorable employment in our city.

It is reported that the defence had several witnesses from Rochester to prove his previous good character, but were deterred from introducing them by ascertaining that the prosecution had copies of indictments from New-York that would completely counteract the testimony.

The Railroad Companies have resolved to discharge all of their employes who have taken sides in this matter, or are in the habit of visiting gambling-houses. Indeed some have already got their discharge.

MARINE HOSPITAL AT BURLINGTON, VT.—The Secretary of the Treasury has selected a portion of the M'GEE Farm, about two miles south of the village of Burlington, as a site for the Marine Hospital, ordered by act of Congress.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Board of County Canvassers.

NINETEENTH DAY.

The Board of County Canvassers resumed their labors yesterday, at 11 A. M. In the absence of the President, Supervisor WILLIAMSON of the Second Ward was called to the Chair. Excepting Supervisors KELLY and WAKEMAN, members of Congress elect, who were absent at Washington, a full Board was in attendance.

Calling off the remaining ballots of the different Wards was resumed from Saturday, beginning with the Tenth Ward, and was proceeded with without interruption until 3 o'clock, when a recess was taken of an hour.

At 3 P. M. the Board reconvened, the President in the Chair. The remaining ballots were then called, and the Chairman stated that the only thing remaining, preparatory to the final statement of the canvass, was to make out the aggregate vote of the various candidates from the total ballots of the different Wards as first announced and recorded by the Clerk.

Supervisor HERRICK, of the Nineteenth Ward, suggested that as there were a large number of columns to be added, which would necessarily consume two or three hours, and as the Board of Supervisors were to meet at 4 o'clock, that an adjournment take place till to-day. The Board accordingly adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

Board of Supervisors—Extra Pay.

The Board of Supervisors had a slight breeze yesterday. Early in the Session, Mr. HOWARD proposed to pay WM. MACKELLAR, Clerk to the Chief of Police, $1,000 for his services as Clerk of the Board of Police Commissioners during 1853-4. Mr. ELY decidedly opposed such appropriation. He had said when it was proposed to pay Col. MING $500 for a similar service that it was a swindle. It *was* a swindle, an imposition, a mal-appropriation, and he forewarned the Board that certain tax-payers were about to commence (or had threatened to commence) proceedings against the members who had voted for the appropriation. Mr. HOWARD's resolution was refused, and so the trouble blew over for a week.

Fatal Poisoning—Singular Case.

A lad named WILLIAM MARSHALL, died very suddenly, on Saturday, at the residence of his parents, No. 648 Second-avenue. A *post mortem* examination brought to light the fact that his death was caused by arsenic. No inquest has yet been held on the body, for want of sufficient evidence; but from the facts elicited, it appears that the deceased and his two sisters, aged respectively 11 and 12 years, found on the sidewalk in front of JAMES RUSSELL's grocery, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirty-seventh-street, a plate, containing what they supposed to be sugar. Of this, they ate pretty freely, and soon after all felt very unwell. The boy lingered a few hours and then died. His two sisters are yet very low, but it is thought they will recover.

The plate from which the children ate, contained, no doubt, a quantity of arsenic mixed with brown sugar, and was recently placed on the sidewalk for the purpose, it is thought, of poisoning rats, or else to poison goats, which are uncomfortably plenty in that locality. This, however, is only suspicion, and great interest is felt by the people in the vicinity to ascertain the true state of the very singular occurrence. Coroner HILTON will investigate the facts at the Coroner's Office this morning.

The Eudora Raised.

Mr. ROBERT BEACH, and others of the Hell Gate Pilots, reports that on Sunday evening the schooner *Eudora*, sunk at City Island, had been righted, and was then on an even keel, with chains hove taut, and everything in readiness for raising her. This, it is said, is likely to prove a slow and tedious process. The *modus operandi* adopted is to have a small sloop on each side, with trusses spanning across over the wreck. From those chains of sufficient strength are passed around underneath the vessel, to be hove "taut" at every low water. When the tide rises the whole is warped in towards the shore, as far as the depth of the water will admit. They then wait till the next low water for heaving tight again, and then till the next high water for another hitch in shore.

Thackeray.

Several correspondents represent themselves and their country friends as a good deal sorry that they have not had an opportunity to hear Mr. THACKERAY—while he announces himself as having taken his last leave of his New-York friends. We wish they could be gratified. We cannot but hope that we shall hear again from the vanity-fair-master before he leaves.

German Lectures.

Some of the literary and scientific Germans of this City have resumed an annual series of lectures which have been in existence for two years. The course for this Winter is to consist of six lectures, the first of which will be given next Thursday evening, at Clinton Hall, by Dr. JULIUS FROEBEL, who has recently returned from San Francisco. Dr. F. was a distinguished member of the German Parliament, and has recently been exploring Texas, New-Mexico, etc. The subject will be "The Physical Geography and Landscape Character of North America," in which matters he is perfectly at home. The other lecturers will be Messrs. SOLGEE, WISLICENUS, JACOBY, WIESENER and HEINE. The latter, the artist of the Japan Expedition, will take "Japan and the Japanese" for his subject.

Cleaning Broadway.

Mr. SMITH, who has the patent for the Street-sweeping Machine, calculates that for $400 a week he can keep Broadway clean. A good many residents of Broadway have agreed to pay 50 cents a week towards securing his services. For this he agrees, "once in 24 hours, Sunday excepted, to remove all dust, dirt, mud, snow, to remove all snow from the sidewalks and crossings immediately after the same has fallen, to water the cross streets intersecting the said Broadway, during the dry season, and to keep the street free from dust in Summer, and mud, slush, &c., in Winter."

This he engages to do opposite the residences of those with whom he contracts—so that it is a private bargain—with which Street Commissioners or Inspectors have nothing to do. The list of contractors with Mr. SMITH is headed by GENIN—a good omen. If this project is carried into effect we shall enjoy new times and a glorious modification of past seasons.

Request to the Colored People.

The Hon. FRANCIS GILLETTE, WALTER DUNBAR, Esq., A. W. WELLS, Esq., and Rev. J. W. C. PENNINGTON, D. D., have been appointed trustees of the estate of the late HOMER TREAT, Esq., of Litchfield County, Conn., who died last week at his residence. The estate will probably realize from $3,000 to $4,000. The object of the worthy testator is to erect an Academy for colored youth, or to provide for the education of a limited number of that class by investment of the estate. It is to be hoped that the colored people will appreciate this manifestation of true philanthropy.

New Building Material.

The Fulton *Democrat* tells of two pumpkins raised by DANIEL WASHBURNE, of Bedford County, which weighed severally 148 and 136 pounds. Both were upon the same vine. The men of that County are great simpletons if they do not make a schoolhouse out of one and a Railroad depôt of the other.

Don't Laugh at the Policemen!

A little boy on Sunday night took it into his head to laugh at a policeman near Fulton Ferry, for which the policeman drew his club and struck the boy on his arm, nearly breaking it. Some people who heard the boy crying, stopped and asked him what he was crying for, when the policeman came up and shoved them away, and ordered them to move on, as the boy was not much hurt. So don't laugh at the policemen!

A Free-Love Burglar.

The black burglar arrested Thursday morning in the Fifteenth Ward, after a long and difficult chase by officer FROST, turns out to be the person who recently entered a house of ill fame in Mercer-street, and robbed all the inmates while asleep, also looking them in their rooms. He is also suspected of other burglaries.

☞ The "Druggist Guard" turned out on Thursday, fifty-nine in number, commanded by Capt. MR. T. PEEL. Sixty-two prizes were distributed to the members, at the Brandreth House, on Friday evening. The members are composed of the clerks in the wholesale drug houses of this City, and on parade made as fine an appearance as any organized military company we have lately seen.

☞ LIEBIG says, living is not dearer at Munich than in other places in Germany, except perhaps in the item of lodging, which may be cheaper in smaller towns. A gentleman, wife and servant can live there very respectably for one thousand dollars per annum.

☞ They say that Dr. A. H. STEVENS has resigned the Presidency of the New-York College of Physicians and Surgeons.

☞ Apprentices should remember that there is a valuable library for their use, upon paying one dollar a year, at No. 472 Broadway.

☞ E. M. says that the steamboats throwing their cinders into the river hurts our harbor sadly.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT AND CIRCUIT COURTS—First day of term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER—The trial of Lewis Baker.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 146, 16 to 37.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—Nos. 273, 199, 309, 97, 224, 271, 388, 355, 171, 47, 95, 2363, 2364, 418 to 444.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 330, 777, 789, 780, 197, 806, 814, 825, 826, 828, 831, 835 to 838, 842, 706 to 712, 321, 792, 844, 846 to 849, 268, 670, 751, 419, 305, 597, 317, 2103, 103, 656, 412, 527, 225.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 857, 1190, 1210, 1215 to 1217, 1234, 1238 to 1245. *Part II.*—Nos. 577, 736, 754, 764, 842, 1635, 1060, 1090, 1128, 1195, 1169, 1183, 1201, 1203, 1206, 1220.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 3.

Judge NELSON having gone to Washington, the Court was held to-day by Judge INGERSOLL.

Spencer, who was indicted for the murder of Capt. Frazer, was arraigned. He appeared, and by his counsel, Mr. Dunning, put in a plea of not guilty.

Three men, part of the crew of the ship *Connecticut*, were put on trial for an endeavor to make a revolt. Mr. Dunning appeared as their counsel. The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

The civil calendar was then taken up, and the case of *Carrington Wilson* vs. *Henry James et al.* was taken up. It is a suit brought for an alleged infringement of a patent granted to the plaintiff for some improvement in a stove oven. Mr. Wilson conducted the case for himself, and opened the case, when the Court adjourned till to-morrow.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

LARCENY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

John Peters and two other seamen on board the bark *John D. Carver*, were yesterday brought up before Mr. Commissioner Nelson, charged with breaking the bulk of the cargo of that vessel and stealing a quantity of brandy. They were committed for examination.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—DEC. 3.

Before Recorder SMITH.

Immediately on the opening of the Court the names of the Grand Jury were called. Discharged until 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

The Petit Jurors were then called, and many applied to be excused. The Court then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

TOOK TOO LARGE A BILL—LOCKED UP FOR REFLECTION.

Morgan Jones, a plumber, doing business in Pearl-street, made affidavit before Justice CONNOLLY, on Sunday, that on the evening previous he had paid to one of his workmen named John Feeney, a $50 bank bill instead of a $5 one, which he intended to have paid him for labor done. He felt quite positive that he had made such a mistake, inasmuch as he paid all the rest of his employes in gold. Feeney, the defendant, strongly denied having received more than $5. Peter Doyle, keeper of a porter-house in Hester-street, who, it was supposed, changed the $50 bill for defendant, and who was summoned to testify in the case, refused to be sworn, and said he would rather rot in prison than satisfy any Judge about the bill. He could neither be argued nor frightened into any other decision, and so he was locked up for reflection. Feeney was also committed for trial.

CHARGE OF STEALING GOLD.

A young man named John McManus was yesterday committed for examination by Justice WELSH, on a charge of stealing $200 in gold from Patrick Allen. Allen in his affidavit, states that he and McManus went into a liquor shop at the corner of James-slip and Water-street, on the 28th ult., and drank pretty freely; that while there, he (Allen) foolishly displayed his treasure of $200; that after he left the Slip, for home, he was followed by McManus, who robbed him of all his money. The defendant denies the charge. He will be examined to-day.

Essex Market.

SUSPICIOUS CHARACTERS.

Sunday morning, at about 3 o'clock, a man named Phelps McGuire, said to be well known to the police, was arrested by officer Church, of the Eleventh Ward, while in the act of scaling a fence in Sixth-street, near "Live Oak Hall." On searching him at the Station-house, a complete set of burglar's implements was found on his person. He was yesterday committed for trial by Justice Wood.

Wm. Freeman, *alias* Sylvester Fajard, went into the store of Mr. Joyce, in Chatham-street, on Saturday evening, and endeavored to slyly open a desk containing over $400 in bills and specie. His operations were detected by the clerks, who secured him and had him arrested by officer Ahearn of the Seventh Ward. The prisoner was committed on Sunday. He is said to stand at the head of his class, and to have done two States some service. He will, no doubt, do more.

Jefferson Market.

At the Second District Police Court yesterday, a large amount of

PETTY BUSINESS

was disposed of. Fighting seems to have been the order of the day in the District on Sunday. About thirty persons—among them some women—were properly dealt with for disorderly conduct and drunkenness. One case of

GRAND LARCENY

was investigated. The complainant, Geo. Van Dusen, of No. 6 Bond-street, stated that three black overcoats of the value of $60, one robe of the value of $15, one cloth cloak of the value of $2, and one dark blue dress of the value of $10, and other articles, in all of the value of $25, were feloniously taken, stolen and carried away from his possession by one William Bradford, a colored boy. The defendant, who was arrested by officer Understiller, of the Eighth Ward, said he was seventeen years of age, a waiter by occupation, and resided at No. 40 Grand-street. He further said: "I have nothing to say. I was up at the Doctor's house on Wednesday; one Samuel Smith was in company with me. In the evening I went up again with Smith, and I took the property. It was understood between me and Smith that he was to have half the proceeds of the theft. Bradford was committed to answer by Justice PEABCY.

Mayor's Office.

CELESTIAL.

JOHN CRONAN, an Irishman, and WM. THOMPSON, a Chinaman, got into a fracas in Oak-street, on Saturday last, during which the Celestial knocked the Irishman down with a shillelah. For this very uncelestial act the Celestial was arrested and locked up in the Tombs, and was yesterday brought before Justice OSBORNE to answer. He was accompanied in Court by two brother Celestials, and, we say it in all charity, a Christian (?) lawyer. The head-breaking and law-violating Celestial was required to give bonds, and his two brother Celestials entered into the necessary recognizances for him. They each swore on the Christian Bible that they were worth more than the amount of security asked, and signed their names to the bond in Chinese and English. The Celestials of New-York are becoming civilized!

Committee on Finance.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen met yesterday, at 1 P. M. Present, Aldermen HENDRICK (Chairman), CHITTENDEN and MEEKS. A large number of papers before the Committee were examined. Petitions asking remission of taxes comprised the major part. Decision upon these was voted reference to a subsequent meeting to be held during the week, at the TAX Commissioner's office. An indefinite number of claims appeared as usual for indemnification for loss of horses, arising from insecure piers, deep ruts, and want of legal structure and strength in sundry places, deemed the City's duty to guarantee safe to animal loco-

A Fatal Row in Chambers-street.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest at the City Hospital yesterday, on the body of JOHN MONAGHAN, one of the men who was wounded on Thanksgiving night, in Chambers-street, at the house of LOUIS KNOCKE. Much evidence was taken, but no new facts were elicited beyond those stated by Dr. DIXON, the House Surgeon of the Hospital. The Doctor said the deceased was admitted to the Hospital on the evening of the 29th ult., with a scalp wound an inch and a half in length, merely involving the flesh without exposing the bone. The morning following delirium tremens set in from which he died on Sunday at 10 o'clock P. M. The cause of death was delirium tremens, which may have been prematurely induced by the injury. The injury above described would not of itself cause death in a man of ordinary or healthy condition. The deceased had eruptions on his body which showed that he was suffering from disease. The Jury returned the following verdict: "That the deceased came to his death by delirium tremens prematurely caused by an injury inflicted by LOUIS KNOCKE, and that we exonerate said KNOCKE from all blame." Mr. KNOCKE was then discharged from arrest.

Fatal Result of a Fight.

An inquest was held on Saturday by Coroner HILTON, at No. 16½ Downing-street, on the body of MICHAEL BUTLER, aged 12 years, who died on Friday, from the result of injuries received in a fight with a boy named HUGH DYER. The circumstances of the case, as given in evidence at the Inquest, are as follows: A man

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings at the Common Council.

RECONSIDERATION.

MATHEW MATSELL DECLARED AN ENGLISHMAN.

HE IS VICTORIOUS.

Six Cheers for British—Three Groans for "the Englishman."

A Spicy Debate.

THE ALDERMEN.

The December session opened rich. Barnes was after Matsell in the Board of Aldermen, and succeeded in scrapping the whole of the session with that crushing reply—Matsell was finally declared an alien, and [illegible]

THE COMMON COUNCILMEN.

Connolly [illegible] surprised the Board of the Assistants by the introduction of a number of original papers addressed to the Common Council of this City, acknowledging the receipt of a medal and book, presented by the Municipal Authorities of the City of Erie on the occasion of the opening of the Erie Canal. The papers were heard by Mr. Connolly while [illegible] the papers in his office for the purpose of submitting to the Board of Common Pleas all documents relating to that Court. The letters bear the autographs of Thomas Jefferson, James Monroe, [illegible] John Quincy Adams, Wm. Wirt, Mrs. J. Prentiss, [illegible] De Witt Clinton, and sundry others.

[illegible] $200,000 for 1856.

The Chief Engineer of the Fire Department reported its [illegible] for the 1st inst. There is in hand [illegible] for the month.

Another communication from the same Department, [illegible] the following working plan or estimate for [illegible] of 1856:

Croton water extension	$60,000
Apparatus	2,000
Repairs to Houses and Improvements	25,000
Water pipes and hydrants	125,700
Repairs, repairing and cleaning	24,000
Stationery, printing and cleaning	1,250
Salaries	26,000
Total	$315,950

THE MATSELL REPORT UP AT LAST.

The report of the Special Committee on the Matsell affair was called up—after a brief struggle. Barnes pressed it, and the ayes and noes were called and ordered.

It was resolved to call it up, by 16 Ayes to 8 Noes.

The Reader of the Board began to read the document—eighty solid pages of print—rolling up his eyes lugubriously at the prospect before him. He had read well on to the second page, when Mr. Fox, Seventh Ward, stopped him short, by a motion to suspend the reading.

Mr. Voorhis suggested that the Reader begin at Branch's narrative of his trip to Europe—beginning at page 21.

The Reader took a fresh start,—had read to the 4th page, and was again brought up suddenly by Mr. Fox, who moved to begin at page 21, as Voorhis had suggested.

(Gentlemen had a pleasant time for a few minutes.)

Mr. Howard—Mr. Chairman, I want to have the whole history read, so that we may know why we are asked to turn out Mr. Matsell, a man who has went through every ordeal. Now, Mr. Chairman, before any vote to turn out any man so good as him is taken, I want the report read, for the information of the lobby and mine. I claim it as my right, Mr. Chairman, and I hope the reading will proceed.

Mr. Ely called for the affidavits on pages 12 and 18, (Mrs. Coolidge's and Mrs. Milligan's.)

THE WHOLE DOSE.

Mr. Howard—Mr. Chairman, the whole report is disgusting; if we have to take any of it, let's take the whole dose, Mr. Chairman.

The reader took another breath and read Mrs. Coolidge's affidavit.

Mr. Ely—Please read slow and distinctly. [Laughter.]

When Branch's narrative of his journey was read, the Board was convulsed with laughter.

Barnes—You'll laugh the other way by-and-by. [Another guffaw.]

ARGUMENT ON A RICH PASSAGE.

The Clerk had to stop short a third time after reading (on page 20) this passage:

If a supernatural being were wielding my pen at this point, my feelings might possibly be described, and yet I think not. I remember a sudden reclination in my chair, and some such exclamation as "Good God, is it possible?" and I also clearly remember the cold sweat, as it rolled down my brow and cheeks, into my mouth, as if I had just escaped from a house on fire. After wiping my face again and again, I arose, paced the hall some minutes, and finally walked to the beautiful lawn, in front of the rectorial mansion, where, amid some noble forest trees, and the exhilarating air, my blood assumed its wonted circulation.

Cries of "go on!"

Mr. Howard—Ha! Ha! I can't help laughing, Mr. Chairman.

THE READING IS ENDED.

The report was finished in parcels at 6¼ o'clock P. M.

Mr. Barnes—I move the adoption of the resolution.

MAYOR HOWARD'S OPINION.

Mr. Howard—The resolution is a direct falsehood, Mr. Chairman. Mr. Matsell came before the Committee and said that his mother had told him that he was born in New-York, and that to the best of his knowledge he is an American citizen. Matsell is known all over the United States. If he's turned out, Mr. Chairman, every thieving man in this City will be illuminated, and well might they illuminate if we turn out of office George W. Matsell. If it's proved to me that Mr. Matsell has done anything wrong, or if I am convinced that he took any of the pelf of the noble City, I'd vote, Mr. Chairman, to turn him out for that, and so would anybody that the Sixth Ward might send here, because that Ward is proverbial for honesty, (laughter,) and if people when here who ain't afraid to vote. But they haven't proved anything against Mr. Matsell in this testimony of theirs, Mr. Chairman, if their want to remove him, why don't they charge him with some crime? I could tell, Sir, that what he states is not fact made by any evidence. All the evidence we have, don't throw any light upon his birthplace. He had held office for twelve years—has never taken a bribe—has never been tempted to do any wrong. And put our Judges—yes, and our Aldermen—have been accused of malfeasance in their offices. Mr. Chairman, there are many members of the Board who are members of Native American Councils, and they've had a caucus and settled this thing; therefore will be sorry for their action some day. And, then, Mr. Chairman, here is a man, second only to the "Lamplin Man," who is loafing about here every day, having no visible means of support, (a laugh,) and he is going about picking up donations from old women and old men in Jersey City and elsewhere. Mr. I am in favor of making the office of Chief of Police elective every three years, and then at every election everybody will have to take his chances, same as I did this year. [Laughter.] Mr. Chairman, no man in this Board can trace his pedigree, or be certain where he was born; and as to these very men, I'd like to know where they came from? God only knows—it's all a matter of chance. [Laughter.] Still they've determined to turn out Mr. Matsell. But I warn these men—Alderman Tucker among the rest—that they'll be sorry some day, for what they do to-day.

TIME THAT MATSELL KNOWS WHO HE IS.

Ald. W. Tucker—If Mr. Matsell is an alien, he is not fit for that place, and I am compelled to vote to turn him out. If he don't know he is an alien, it is time he did know it.

"SAM" PERSEVERES THE CASE.

Ald. Briggs—The Aldermen of the Sixth says that there is no evidence that Matsell has not denied that he is an alien. He has never denied. It was *not* supposed that he was an alien when he first came before the Committee, but from his answers I was convinced that he was a foreigner. Since it has been proved that he is an alien, he has not denied it, and he cannot deny it. The English affidavits, the Church records, the American affidavits, all agree, in every sentence, to prove that he is an alien. Hasn't he been the prime mover to get a bill regulated to prevent people being put out of office? He is the foundation of that law. I don't think he has a right to stay a day there under that law. It is not Constitutional nor Republican. The Alderman of the Sixth says he is in favor of an election by the people. For the last six or eight years he has been Mayor of this City, but he has run afoul of a horse this year. He has a standing army of policemen, and not a standing army of Americans, but many members of it foreigners, never naturalized. Has Matsell not perjured himself? His report is false in every particular. He cast a slur upon the American people. In this report of his to this Board, he takes particular pains to say that, of twenty-nine men who had been in prison, so-and-so had been Americans. Mackellar came to me to plaster it all over and to explain, and the boys began to laugh at me; but when I heard them I thought to myself, "Boys, I'll give you something to laugh about before you're through with it."

Mr. Lord made a long speech, showing that there is no charge against Matsell.

Mr. Ely replied, claiming that there is a charge against him, and he was in favor of the report.

WHAT THE REST OF THEM SAID.

Mr. Voorhis made a strong speech against Matsell.

Mr. W. Tucker said Branch deserved well of his country.

Mr. Voorhis declared that no alien could be permitted to hold office. [Great cheering in the lobby, which the President instantly checked.]

Mr. Briggs read Mr. Wm. Curtis Noyes' opinion in the case.

A rambling debate followed to no especial purpose, and then the vote was taken on the preamble and resolution attached to Briggs's report, as follows:

Whereas, The office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York, is occupied by a British alien, that he does not deny it,) and has, therefore, never had the necessary qualifications to hold office; therefore,

Resolved, That the office of Chief of Police of the City of New-York, is hereby declared vacant.

The vote was finally taken as follows:

Ayes—Williamson, Briggs, Tucker, W. Tucker, Vechtle, Trowbridge, Briggs, Tucker, Carlisle, Ely, C. H. Tucker, Drake—11.

Noes—Brown, Baird, Hofmire, Howard, Stokes, Lord, Harnett, Varian—8.

Absent—Williamson, Kelly.

The instant the vote was announced, the lobby grew insane, and gave three cheers for "Briggs and Branch." Cries of "Three more," which were given.

"Three groans for the Englishman"—which they gave. And then everybody went home.

The last we saw of Briggs he was surround by disciples of Sam. A stalwart gentleman, in a drab-coat, had his arms around Briggs' neck, squeezing him.

THE COUNCILMEN.

The Board of Councilmen commenced their December session last evening, with a large number of members present. There was not any matter of unusual importance up for consideration. Several bills were passed, and after the communication from the Comptroller, containing an estimate of taxes for 1856, (which is published elsewhere,) a message was received from his Honor the Mayor, recommending some action whereby the present dangerous smoothness of the Russ pavement might be destroyed. The subject is one which requires and will doubtless receive the immediate attention of the Board. There is scarcely an hour during the day in which horses may not be seen lying upon their sides, having been cast in consequence of the smooth and slippery condition of the pavement. The following is

THE MAYOR'S MESSAGE.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Councilmen:

GENTLEMEN: I deem the condition of the Russ Pavement of sufficient importance to call your serious attention to it once more. The long and continued wear it has been subjected to by the many thousand horses and vehicles of all kinds, which are almost daily passing over, has rendered its surface entirely too smooth for safety. Accidents to horses, and even to individuals, from this source are continually occurring. Not a day passes without numerous complaints coming to the Mayor's office, and I am without any power to remove the difficulty. In January last I urged the Common Council to adopt some relief for this very serious evil. In my opinion, the only remedy is in grooving at right angles with the curb, which, if done by cuttings of about three inches apart will, no doubt, answer the purpose. If, however, in your judgment, any other mode will be better adapted, I hope it will be acted upon at once, and that the work may be performed in time to afford some relief from the ice and sleet of the Winter months. I am confident the importance of this subject will impose upon you the necessity for immediate action of some kind, that the people may be relieved from so great a burden. The injury to property involved is of great magnitude; in the aggregate no doubt amounting to thousands of dollars every month. This ought to be a sufficient consideration to warrant action, even if we have no sympathy for the horse, that noblest of animals, so cruelly dealt with in this indifference to his safety and comfort. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CITY GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

TAX ESTIMATE FOR 1856.

The following was sent in to the Board of Councilmen last evening:

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

To the Common Council:

The Seventh Section of the Amended Charter of 1849, declares, that "No money shall be drawn from the City Treasury, except the same shall have been previously appropriated to the purpose for which it is drawn; and all appropriations shall be based upon *specific and detailed statements*, in writing, of the several heads of Departments, through the Comptroller."

The Ninety-ninth Section of the Ordinance for organizing the Department of the Municipal Government of the City, provides, that "The Comptroller shall submit to the Common Council, on or before the 1st day of November of each year, a detailed estimate of the receipts and expenditures for the year commencing on the 1st of January following, in order that the annual appropriations may then be made; and, also, an estimate of the probable amount of tax that may be required for the year commencing on the 1st of January following, with the draft of an act authorizing the raising of such tax, in order that an application may be made to the Legislature for authority to levy the same."

On the 5th of October, circulars were addressed to the heads of the several Departments, calling for the "specific and detailed statements," required from each by the Charter.

The Board of Education, by the 3d Section of chapter 386, of the laws of 1851, are allowed until the 15th of November, to make their report and estimate, to be laid before the Board of Supervisors. The 17th Section of the Amended Charter provides that the Board of Education shall submit all appropriations required by them to a Board of Commissioners, consisting of the Mayor, Recorder, Comptroller, the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their approval, when the estimates are to be sent by the Commissioners to the Board of Supervisors. If, however, they disapprove of the estimates, they are to return them with their objections to the Board of Education; and if on reconsideration the Board of Education adhere to the original appropriation, by a vote of two-thirds of all the members of the Board then in office, they shall return the estimate to the Committee, whose duty it shall be to report the same to the Board of Supervisors.

The appropriations for the Governors of the Almshouse are subject to like provisions. This reference to the charter and the school laws, shows that it is not possible for the Comptroller to comply, strictly, with the ninety-ninth section of the ordinances before quoted.

The tax levy of 1856 will exceed that of any preceding year. An act was passed at the last session of the Legislature, which requires the assessment of a mill and a quarter on the assessed valuation of the state for the fiscal year, commencing on the 1st of October, 1855, and ending on the 30th of September, 1856. A mill and a quarter levied on the assessed valuation of the property of this City for the year 1855, will amount to the sum of $2,555,717 84, and this levy will be increased at the rate of a mill and a quarter on each dollar that the valuation is increased.

There is a state law which requires $800,000 to be assessed annually by tax on the whole state, for support of Free Schools in the State at large; of this $800,000 the Superintendent of Public Instruction notified this City, that the share to be raised by tax, and paid to the State Treasury is $271,640 91; about $100,000 of this sum is apportioned back to the City, leaving $171,640 91 to be paid to the State for Schools, and $266,747 83 for the support of the State Government, making a total sum drawn from this City by direct taxation, in the year 1855, of $438,387 74. From 1850 to 1855, both inclusive, the levy on account of the mill tax, averaged for each year $150,778. For the same year the payments on account of Common Schools for the State averaged $90,778 for each year, beyond the sum apportioned back to the City. The increase on this item, comparing 1856 with the average of the four years referred to, is equal to $90,861 per annum. Here is an actual increase on these two items of taxation, comparing 1856 with the average of the four years, from 1850 to 1855, inclusive, of $568,330 84.

The Board of Education have made out an estimate of $1,023,354 36, for the support of the Free Schools of the City for the year 1856. This includes an arrearage of the preceding year of $160,000. The tax levy for 1855 and 1856, on account of Common Schools for the City, will be equal to $1,270,000, averaging, for each of the two years, $989,500. The average sum levied for schools, for each of the four years, from 1850 to 1853, inclusive, was $455,442, for each year. Here, then, is an annual increase in the cost of the Common Schools of the City, comparing 1855 and 1856 with the average of four years from 1850 to 1853, of $534,058. This shows an annual average increase of nearly 118 per cent., comparing 1855 and 1856 with the average of four years, from 1850 to 1853. This shows an annual increase of taxation on the three items of City and State Schools, and the mill tax, during each of the last three or four years, of $1,102,888 84. Add to this an annual increase in the expenditures of the Governors of the Almshouse of some $400,000, and it shows a total increase to the burdens of taxation, arising from the operations of the Legislature, the Board of Education, and the Governors of the Almshouse, of $1,502,888 84. This is an increase over which the Common Council and the Department of Finance have no control.

The Police expenses, in 1851, were $510,000. There is now required for this Department, annually, the sum of $828,500. This shows an annual increase in the cost of this Department of $318,000. This addition was principally made in 1852—3, by resolutions of the Common Council, increasing the salaries, and adding to the numbers of Policemen.

The cost of Printing has increased from $35,000, in 1851, to $85,000 in 1855; and there is a deficiency in the latter year of about $20,000. This shows an increase of about $70,000 per annum, on this item.

The item of Salaries will be increased, for 1856, over the year 1852, about $188,000.

The appropriation for Lamps and Gas has been increased for 1856, over that of 1855, over that of 1852, $188,367.

RECAPITULATION.

State Mill Tax, increase	$477,969 84
Common Schools for the State, increase	90,861 00
Common Schools for the City, increase	534,058 00
Alms-house Department, about	400,000 00
Police Department	318,000 00
Printing	70,000 00
Salaries, about	188,000 00
Lamps and Gas	188,367 00
Total increase since 1852	$2,212,255 84

The statements from the several Departments will now be referred to under their appropriate heads.

I. POLICE DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. 1 shows the amount necessary to be [illegible] for the payment of the salaries of the Chief, Lieutenants, Policemen and Doormen, in the several Wards of the City, for the year 1856. The pay of the present Police force, in the twenty-two Wards, amounts to $821,500.

Salary of Chief of Police	$5,000
Salary of Clerk of Police	2,500
Twenty-two Captains, at $1,800	39,600
Forty-four Lieutenants, at $1,500	66,000
Two hundred and forty-nine Policemen, at $700	174,300
Fifty Doormen, at $600	30,000
Contingent Expenses	5,000
Surgical Department	5,000
	$333,500

The Chief of Police suggests, that in case the ordinance before one of the Boards, for an increase of the Police force is adopted, an additional appropriation of $26,600 will be required. The Comptroller, however, adheres to the rule of excluding from the appropriation and the tax law, all sums not required by some law of the State, or ordinance of the Common Council.

Statement No. 1 embraces the sum of $15,000, for extra compensation to Detailed Policemen. When the resolution, increasing the salaries of Policemen was adopted by the Common Council, those men who were detailed to attend the several Courts, &c., were excluded by the terms of the resolution.

The persons thus excluded, remonstrated against the measure as unjust, and their claim for remuneration has been recognized by subsequent resolutions of the Common Council.

The necessary amount to pay the detailed policemen, is included in the arrearages of 1855, they having been paid from the appropriation for Police in 1855.

The sum of $5,050 for surgical department of Police is added to the ordinance for Police, see statement No. 20, furnished by the Mayor.

II. CROTON AQUEDUCT DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. 2 is an estimate prepared by the Croton Aqueduct Board, of the receipts and expenditures of this Department for the year 1856.

The revenues of the year are estimated as follows:

For water rents and penalties	$700,000
Permits to connect with sewers	24,000
Total	$724,000

The above revenues are pledged by the ordinance of 1844; and the laws of the State, under which loans have been made, to the payment of the debt created for the construction of the Croton Aqueduct.

The following sums are required for the service of the year 1856, to be raised by taxation, viz.:

Aqueduct repairs and improvements	$35,000
Water pipes, and laying	165,700
Sewers, repairing and clearing	24,000
Statistical tables	1,000
Salaries, (included in ordinance with "Salaries"	26,000

By the 15th section, chapter 383, of the laws of 1849, the Croton Aqueduct Board are to make all contracts for the construction of sewers in the City.

The estimate of the Board gives an abstract of the sums payable in 1856, on the sewers now under contract, and those not yet contracted, for, and those which will probably be called for by the owners of property, and sanctioned by the Common Council; the totals are as follows, viz.:

Amount required on sewers not yet in progress	$97,350
Amount on work now in progress	151,300
Amount ordered by Common Council in 1856	150,000
Total for sewers	$398,650

This sum will be paid as the work progresses, from moneys raised by an issue of Assessment Bonds; but the Treasury will be reimbursed by an assessment on the property benefited by the construction of the sewers.

The Croton Aqueduct Board is authorized by the act, chapter 501, of the laws of 1853, to acquire lands for the construction of a new reservoir between Eighty-sixth and Ninety-sixth streets, and the Fifth and Seventh avenues. It is estimated by the Board, that an appropriation of $50,000 will be necessary for the year 1856. This sum will be raised by loan, as provided by the act, chapter 349, of the laws of 1854, which authorizes the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty to borrow $500,000, to be expended for the purpose of building a new resirvoir, &c.

The Board also require for Croton water works extension | $108,000
Aqueduct construction | 5,000
Also, for conforming the mains on the Fifth-avenue, to the established grade, and raising the main in the Third-avenue, at Fifty-ninth-street, above the arch of the great sewer now in the course of construction | 58,000
Add estimate for reservoir, as above stated | 50,000
Increase of Stock Debt | $221,000

III. DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND LAMPS.

Statement No. 3, is an estimate of the amount required for the expenditures of this Department for the year 1856.

There is a large excess of expenditures in this Department for the year 1855, beyond the appropriations for the Bureau of Cleaning Streets, and Lamps and Gas, to be added to the heavy burdens of 1856.

These arrearages amount to the sum of $198,455 76. The estimates for the coming year, in this Department, are also greatly increased beyond any former year. For the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, the Commissioner calls for an appropriation of | $401,667
Bureau of Cleaning Streets | 289,224
Total for two Bureaus | $690,890

The expenditures in the Bureau of Lamps and Gas have been largely increased by a resolution adopted by the Common Council of 1852-3, directing the burning of the gas lamps from dark until daylight, without reference to the nights lighted by the moon. Under the former arrangement, it was estimated that the gas lamps burned 2,300 hours in a year, for which the Manhattan Company was paid, by its contract, at the rate of $15 for each lamp. The resolution of the Common Council, according to the computation now made, adds 1,600 hours to the burning of the lamps, making a total of 3,900 hours for a year, at a cost for each lamp of $25. The New-York Company computes 3,388 hours, at a cost of $25,187 00, (see statements No. 8, A and B.)

These statements show that on the 30th of September, the number of lamps lighted by the Manhattan Gas Company was | 3,300
To be added during the year, say | 600
| 3,900
New-York Company | 3,196
To be added this year, say | 776
| 3,972
Total number of gas lamps | 11,196
Add for all lamps | 3,000
Add it makes a total of | 14,196

The sum required to be paid to the two Gas Companies in 1855 is | $268,747 00
In 1856 they were paid the sum of | 418,071 66
Increase | $150,275 00

The Commissioner of Streets and Lamps is in no respect responsible for this increase of expenditure, which is caused by the resolution of the Common Council of 1852-3, adding 1,600 hours per annum to burning of the lamps.

There is in the estimate for the Bureau of Lamps and Gas, $5,000 for "Gas fitting and fixtures," to be met per[illegible] any provision in the ordinance prescribing the duties of this Department, which authorizes a call upon an appropriation; hence this item is excluded from the appropriation. There is an estimate of $6,000 for "inspectors, post-setters and laborers."

The multiplication of inspectors, by the heads of departments and bureaux, has become a great evil, and draws heavily on the treasury. I do not find the authority for creating these officers. If necessary, the sanction of the Common Council should be first obtained. I have reduced this estimate to $3,500 to pay those who actually labor. The estimate for painting lamp posts is reduced from $3,000 to $1,000, the same as last year. There have been abuses in regard to painting lamp posts, and the sum appropriated should not be increased until faithfulness can be secured in the performance of the work. Lighting the oil-lamps is estimated at $60,000. The contract for this work is $52,700. The number of oil-lamps are less than they were when this contract was made. This contract has been faithfully performed, at a saving of about $50,000 to the City, when compared with the former mode of lighting the lamps, and purchasing oil under the immediate direction of the Superintendent. The contractor, at the same time, has been fairly compensated for his services, or he would not have continued to do the work for many months after the expiration of his contract. If the Commissioner intends to continue this contract, the appropriation of the preceding year is sufficient, $52,700. This leaves the estimate for lamps and gas at $388,367. To which is to be added the sum of $50,000, as a deficiency in 1855, which amount is included in arrears of 1855, to meet the claims of the gas companies.

In the Bureau for Cleaning Streets, the Commissioner calls for an appropriation of $289,224. He also puts in his estimate to make up a deficiency in 1855, of $58,171 76. And this does not include a deficiency in the tax levy of 1855, which must be provided for in the levy of 1856, of $107,000, which has been paid for cleaning streets already beyond the appropriation for the year 1855. The appropriation of Mr. Glasier was based on the contracts made by him in July, 1854. These contracts were most of them broken up by the present Commissioner, and since July all the Wards except one have been worked under the management of the Superintendent of Streets, whose expenditures have largely exceeded the appropriation. The excess will not vary much from $150,000. As soon as the several contracts were broken up or abandoned, it was the duty of the Commissioner to have advertised for new contracts. This duty he neglected for many months, and when bids were offered to do the street cleaning for less than $150,000 for a year he refused to put the contractors in possession of their jobs, on the ground that there was no appropriation covering the whole contract for a year, and reported the bids to the Board of Councilmen, which body, instead of confirming the contracts, made an appropriation of $90,000, which has been expended by the Commissioner already, and is not enough even for the year 1855, by $40,000 or $50,000.

The law is imperative, and contracts should be made for cleaning the streets. If this was done, the appropriation of nearly $30,000 for inspectors of Wards, and about $10,000 more for inspectors of dumping boards, ticket men, &c., and $17,000 for freighting ashes, &c., might be dispensed with, and from forty to fifty per cent. saved in cleaning the streets. Assuming that the law will not be disregarded by the Commissioner and the Common Council of 1856, I have deducted the appropriation for inspectors, say $20,000, and have put in the appropriation for this bureau the sum of $269,224.

RECAPITULATION.

Salaries	$7,000
Bureau of Lamps and Gas	388,367
Bureau of Cleaning Streets	269,224

DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Statement No. 4, is an estimate of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies for the year 1856, of arrearage amount for arrearages for contracts made for which no appropriation was made, and provision in the tax law for payment.

The following statement shows the character and [illegible] of these contracts, which were entered into by the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, in contravention of the 19th section of the Charter of 1849:

[illegible], Station-house, Eighteenth Ward, [illegible] work, 5th and 6th payments	$2,089 00
J. L. Miller & Co., do., carpenter work, last payment	1,597, 00
[illegible] & Howe, Engine Company No. 19, [illegible] work, last payment	874 00
C. L. Purdy, do., carpenter work, last payment	850 00
[illegible] & Kettlemen, Station-house, [illegible] Ward, mason work last payment	2,777 00
C. L. Purdy, carpenter work, Ninth Ward Station-house, last payment	1,497 00
[illegible] & Knight, do., plumbing, do.	745 00
[illegible] Henderson, Engine Company No. 47, [illegible] carpenter work, last payment	448 00
[illegible] & Howe, do., mason work, last payment	445 00
[illegible] & Whitfield, Engine Company No. [illegible], mason work, last payment	3,100 00
C. L. Purdy, do., carpenter work, last payment	1,840 00
[illegible] & Whitfield, Engine Company No. [illegible], mason work, last payment	500 00
[illegible] & Howe, Hose Company No. 6, [illegible] work, last payment	275 00
[illegible] & Howe, Engine Company No. 27, [illegible] work, last payment	824 00
[illegible] & Finch, do., carpenter work, last payment	1,360 00
[illegible] & Finch, Engine Company No. 43, [illegible] carpenter work, last payment	1,899 00
[illegible] B. Watson, do., mason work	900 00
C. L. Purdy, Engine Company No. 37, carpenter work, last payment	850 00
Joseph O'Conner, Engine Company, No. [illegible], mason work, last payment	1,279 00
[illegible] & McGregor, do., carpenter work, last payment	1,289 00
A. C. Henderson, Engine Company No. 19, carpenter work, last payment	864 00
Foster & Howe, do., mason work, last payment	995 00
A. C. Henderson, Engine Company No. 49, carpenter work, last payment	1,088 00
Foster & Howe, Engine Company No. 49, mason work, last payment	1,093 00
A. C. Henderson, Hook and Ladder Company No. 15, carpenter work, last payment	1,047 00
Joseph O'Connor, do., mason work, last payment	1,545 00
T. & P. Cogan, Hose Company No. 16 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 5, mason work, last payment	2,850 00
J. L. Miller & Co., do., carpenter work, last payment	1,750 00
Cor's Collins, Hose Company No. 53, carpenter work, last payment	1,465 00
Foster & Howe, do., mason work, last payment	2,174 00
Edward Lumin, Engine Company No. 39, mason work, last payment	1,495 00
A. C. Henderson, do., carpenter work, last payment	960 00
James E. Watson, Hook and Ladder Company No. 12, carpenter work, last payment	2,360 00
Miller & Vanstenberg, do., mason work, last payment	1,125 00
C. L. Purdy, addition to Jefferson Market, carpenter work, last payment	2,290 90
Ennever & Charlock, Union Market, plumbing, last payment	600 00
Ennever & Charlock, do	675 00
Wm. H. Torbess, engine for Engine Company No. 37	1,300 00
Wm. H. Torbess, engine for Engine Company No. 20	1,500 00
Wm. H. Torbess, truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 15	950 00
Jesse H. Ludlam, hose carriage for Company No. 39	384 00
Pine & Hartshorn, truck for Hook and Ladder Company No. 3	396 00
Jesse H. Ludlam, hose carriage for Company No. 33	320 00
J. H. Sickles, hose carriage for Company No. 25	293 00
J. H. Sickles, engine for Engine Company No. 39	1,350 00
J. H. Sickles, engine for Engine Company No. 36	1,350 00
Wm. H. Wilson, badges for Fire Department	1,120 00
James Smith, engine for Engine Company No. 34	595 00
James Smith, engine for Engine Company No. 24	1,420 00
Total	$89,883 00
Arrearages, for Repairs and Supples, for which there was no appropriation. See Statement No. 4, for the detail.	53,962 87
In addition to the sum of $111,245 87, for which contracts have actually been made, there will be required for the year 1855, for roads and avenues	$4,500
Street Expenses and Paving	6,000
	10,500 00
Making the total of arrearages	$154,745 87

The estimate of this Department for 1856 amounts to the sum of | $366,538 00
In addition to the sum of | 121,745 87
for arrearages of 1855,
Making a total of | $488,490 87

The Chief Engineer estimates that for the construction and repair of engines and machinery for the use of the Fire Department, for the year 1856, there will be required $81,000 00
(See Statement, No. 4 A.)

It is estimated that the sum required for buildings for the Fire Department will be | $15,000 00
Police and Fire Telegraph | 6,000 00
Working Tenth-avenue as a country road, [illegible] under contract | 15,000 00
Station-houses | 20,000 00
Wells and Pumps | 2,500 00

The Commissioners calls the sum of $145,000 for repairs to public buildings, without giving the detail for no large an expenditure; but it is thought, with economy, the sum embraced in the ordinance is sufficient, $60,000.

For new [illegible] roads, it is estimated that the sum of $10,000 will be required; but the same sum as was embraced in the ordinance of 1855 is now included for roads and avenues, viz.: $50,000.

The estimate for street expenses and paving is $150,000. The sum included in the tax levy of 1855 was $75,000, which is thought to be sufficient for 1856, and is the sum included in the ordinance, $75,000.

The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies has an estimate of $175,000 for rebuilding Tompkins Market. This is a very large sum to be added to the enormous tax-roll of 1856; and in regard to the authority to borrow for such purposes, the last loan of $500,000 for Building Loan Stock has been exhausted in the construction of Catharine and Union Markets and Fireman's Hall. Whether Tompkins Market is to be constructed by borrowing, or by a direct tax, the first proceeding in relation to it should be an act of the Legislature, authorizing it to be done, either by loan or tax.

This market yields to the City, annually, about $1,400 from buxter's, and $350 from butchers' stands. The interest, at six per cent. on $175,000 is equal to $10,500. Is this the mode in which we are to relieve capital from its heavy taxes, and labor from the high rents which compel our mechanics, carmen and laborers to seek shelter for their families "over the borders" and beyond the influence of excessive taxation.

The foregoing, however, are not the considerations which induced the Comptroller to refuse to open the bids for the Tompkins Market. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, after making contracts to the amount of more than $120,000 beyond his appropriation, in direct violation of the 19th section of the Charter of 1849, and after the Law Committee of the Board of Aldermen had, on the 24th of September, reported on the subject, and that the payment could not be made on these contracts without an act of the Legislature, authorizing a tax for the purpose, this officer still persisted in giving notice for bids to construct the Tompkins Market, the Worth Monument, &c.; and, under these circumstances, the Comptroller protested against opening the bids.

No appropriations for these objects are in the ordinance or tax law; or for Diamond Reef, or the fence around Tompkins-square. It is worthy of remark, that the Commissioner of Streets calls for $50,000 for fence around Tompkins-square and fountain; while the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies calls for $30,000 for the fence alone. The latter officer is backed by a resolution for the proposed fence, while the Street Commissioner is unsupported by any resolution, so far as has been ascertained, although the work seems properly to belong to "Lands and Places," under the jurisdiction of the Street Department.

We are approaching a crisis which will compel this whole community to demand that the most effectual means be adopted to get revenue from the market property of the City, and from all other property. We are about entering upon the construction of a large reservoir for Croton water, a necessary work, which will cost several millions of dollars. The Great Park may be confirmed in the present month, the land for which is computed at five millions of dollars, and heavy expenses will immediately follow. As soon as the Harbor Commissioners report to the Legislature, and fix an exterior line, it will probably be considered expedient to make a large outlay for docks and slips, of such a character as is demanded for the commerce of a City which pays annually forty millions of dollars, in duties, to the General Government.

In view of all these matters, the Comptroller will, without unreasonable delay, present to the Common Council and the Commonalty a full view of the condition of the debt of the City, present and prospective; the condition of the finances of the City, and suggestions for their improvement; the influence of the State debt on the finances of the City, and particularly its bearing on the tax papers. It is necessary that these facts should be embodied to enable the municipal government to act understandingly. We must have retrenchment and reform, or municipal embarrassment and social disorganization.

V. CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

Statement No. 5, is an estimate furnished by the City Inspector, of the expenses of his Department for 1856, viz:

Salaries	$21,960
Liens on lots	5,000
Other expenses, as detailed in statement No. 5.	8,815
Total	$35,975

VI. SURROGATE.

Statement No. 6, is an estimate of the Surrogate, of the sum required for the support of his office for 1856. The total is $12,000. The Surrogate pays into the treasury, from fees, a sum which, on the average, is more than equal to that drawn from it, for the maintenance of his office, as provided by chapter 432, of the Session Laws of 1847.

VII. SUPERIOR COURT.

Statement No. 7, is an estimate furnished by the Clerk of the sums required to pay the salaries of the justices, clerks, and other officers of the Superior Court.

Six Justices $4,000 each	$24,000
One Clerk	2,500
Three Clerks, each $1,200	3,600
One Clerk	1,000
One Clerk	900
Five Clerks, each $800	4,000
Nine Clerks, each $700	6,300
	$42,300
Estimated receipts of Clerk's office	6,600
Amount to be provided by tax	$35,700

VIII. COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Statement No. 8, is an estimate furnished by the Clerk of the Court of the amount required for the salaries of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the clerks appointed under the act, chapter 198, of the laws of 1854, and the officers of said Court.

Three Judges, at $4,000	$12,000
One Clerk	2,500
One Clerk	1,500
Four Clerks, at $1,000	4,000
One Clerk	900
Two Clerks, at $800	1,600
Eight Clerks, at $700	5,600
For arranging papers, under resolution of Board of Supervisors, Sept. 24, 1854	1,200
	$29,300
Estimated receipts	7,000
Amount to be provided by tax	$22,300

IX. EXTRA COMPENSATION TO POLICE JUSTICES.

Among the additions to the tax burdens of 1855, brought forward from 1854-5, is the sum of $6,166 45 in the levy for arrearages, (see statement No. 9,) to pay the increase of salaries to Police Justices.

Previous to January, 1853, Police Justices were paid fifteen hundred dollars per annum. On the 3d of January of that year, their salaries were increased five hundred dollars each, by a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That the salaries of the several police and civil Justices be, and the same is hereby fixed at the sum of two thousand dollars per annum; said sum to be in full for services rendered by them on Sundays, in the discharge of their duties, as well as all other duties assigned them by the laws of the State, and ordinances or resolutions of the Common Council."

On the 27th of December, 1853, the Board of Supervisors passed the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Police Justices be paid for extra services, in addition to their present salary, at the rate of one-sixth of the compensation they now receive, and that the resolution take effect on, and from the 8th day of May, 1852.

The increase, under this resolution, the Comptroller refused to pay, and a test suit was prosecuted by Justice Stuart against the Corporation.

The Supreme Court decided that the Supervisors had no authority to make the increase. This decision of the Court has been overruled and nullified by an act of the Legislature of 1855, (chap. 129) declaring the resolution of the Board of Supervisors of the 27th Dec., 1853, "lawful, and of binding force." In consequence of this law, there is added to the arrearages to be collected in the tax levy of 1856 the sum of $6,166 45, payable to the several persons named in statement No. 9

AUCTION SALES.

Robert W. Weeks, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid Parisian mirrors, velvet carpets, rosewood parlor suites, rosewood pianoforte, elegant chandeliers, oil-paintings, works of art, &c., at the residence No. 163 West 21st-st. R. W. WESCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, which has been recently furnished with the most costly and elegant furniture, most of which was imported or made by our best makers. Catalogues are now ready, and can be obtained at T. S. Conover's, No. 128 William-st., or of the auctioneer.

PARLORS.—Elegant pearl inlaid seven-octave pianoforte, embroidered stool and cover; 3 magnificent French mirrors, 10 feet long; rich Axminster, velvet and Wilton carpets; velvet rugs, &c.; costly solid rosewood parlor suite—3 sofas, 6 parlor chairs, large Voltaire and gothic chair, covered in satin brocade, with slip covers; 1 do. in embroidered tapestry, unearted, very rich, with slip covers; elegantly carved Elizabethan etagere, plate front and back, mounted in ormolu; solid rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry; magnificent escritoire, inlaid with pearl; rosewood music cabinet, mirror back; carved rosewood centre and pier tables, with Mosaic and Egyptian tops; elegant and costly vases; with a valuable and elegant collection of parlor ornaments; bronze and marble clocks, mounted in ormolu; rich brocade and lace curtains; gold bordered shades; splendid collection of oil-paintings, on canvass and glass—historical, fruit and flower pieces, marine and rural views, &c., by eminent foreign and native artists.

DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Elegant extension table, magnificent dinner set; 174 pieces ruby and crystal cut glass ware, in sets to match throughout; rich silver ware; ivory and pearl cutlery, &c.; with an elegant variety of rosewood chamber furniture—carved rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 16 pure hair mattresses, beds, &c. splendid marble-top chamber suites—richly decorated rosewood wardstand; bevvee China toilet sets, rosewood secretary, bookcase, library do., Fire bookcase, rosewood and mahogany French sofas, spring-seat and French chairs, Turkish and invalid chairs, &c.; with a very large assortment of enameled, copper and other kitchen utensils; also, 300 yards English oil-cloth, all in fine order; comprising altogether the most desirable and elegant collection offered at auction this season. There will be no postponement on any account. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, BRONZE, SUPERB CLOCKS, AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., on TUESDAY, 4th, and WEDNESDAY, 5th December, at 10½ o'clock each day, a large and valuable assortment of very choice fancy goods, including 50 cases of marble goods, the recent importation of G. B. Pandolfini from Italy, consisting of superb bronzes and clocks, one set casting $300, real Ormolu, black marble clocks, fine works do., all bronze, superb marble vases, 4 to 6 feet high; also, Etruscan, Medici and Roman vases, alabaster statuary, representing vases filled with flowers, groups of children, &c., &c., &c. Also, a splendid antique, the vase, with glass cover, in the process of casting girls, one superb fount with carved leaves, marble pieces Tazzas of Adrian, Herculanium and Pompeii vases; also, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware from Paris, Christophe silver plate, warmers, casters, salt spoons, gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes, of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

E. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE.—Brussels, three-ply, and other carpets, large lot of new oil-cloths, mirrors, paintings, &c., &c. E. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 4, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms, No. 59 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large and varied assortment of new and second-hand furniture of every kind and description. Among the assortment may be found two or three suites of rosewood furniture in brocatel and hair cloth, mahogany bookcases and secretaries, marble-top furniture for parlors, cottages &c., tapestry, ingrain, and other carpets, 10 or 12 full pieces of oil-cloths, large and small; mirrors, oil paintings, dining and extension tables, full French mahogany, rosewood and black-walnut bedsteads, &c., &c. Also, a very large lot of second hand furniture from a family breaking up housekeeping. Also 70 cottage bedsteads, sale peremptory.

On Wednesday, Nov. 5, at 10½ o'clock, all the furniture in house in Raymond st., Brooklyn, first house from Fulton av.; it will comprise every description of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and kitchen furniture, china and glass ware, table cutlery, &c., &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, PARIAN MARBLE, CHINESE GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 5 and 6, at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, candlestick groups, figures, statuettes, groups animals, Parian marble pitchers, butter tubs, groups and figures, &c.; heavy silver-plated ice sets, cake baskets, casters, liquor frames, waiters, salts, butter tubs, urns, tea kettles, salvers, &c.; elegant China and decorated vases of various patterns and sizes, China inkstands, figures, &c.; alabaster jewel caskets, papier mache trays, work-boxes, &c.; Chinese lacquered work-boxes, work tables, dressing cases, &c.; Chinese enameled vases from three inches to three feet high, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated forks and spoons, backgammon boards, porte monnaies, bronze card-receivers, coupes, &c.; jewel caskets, ebony work-boxes, table bells, silver-plated goblets, pitchers and cups.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—At their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., TO-MORROW, (Wednesday) at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of second-hand and new FURNITURE, consisting of the usual housekeeping articles required by a genteel family. New furniture consists of parlor suites in brocatel, crimson and maroon velvet, plush and English hair-cloth; rosewood etageres, bookcases, secretaries, wardrobes, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; French bedsteads hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.; gilt framed French plate mirrors, oil-paintings. At 12 o'clock, an invoice of silver-plated ware. The above goods will be sold without reserve to pay advances.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

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HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of long-tailed brown bay horses, 15 hands high, 8 years old, stylish drivers, and will go together in four minutes, perfectly kind and sound, with a full warranted from the owner. Also, a new tilbury, made by Hasty, with shifting top, has been used only a few months and is in perfect order. Also, a bay mare, 7 years old, kind in all harness, can trot very fast, about 15½ hands high, is a splendid saddle horse. Also, a nice trotting wagon, built by one of the best City makers, nearly new and in perfect order.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4—At 1½ o'clock P. M., precisely, at no 92 Navy-st., near Park-av., Brooklyn, a small but neat assortment of parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, in good order.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5.—At 10 o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 163 Desbrosses, between Hoyt and Bond sts., Brooklyn, a large and general assortment of mahogany and walnut parlor and chamber furniture, superior rosewood piano, by Nunns, Clark & Co.; a few valuable oil-paintings and engravings, richly framed; secretary and bookcase, large office-table and chairs, &c.; with basement and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE—OF ELEGANT CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE AT AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 117 Nassau-st., consisting of superb rosewood parlor suites in rich brocatel; superior rosewood and mahogany sofas, chairs, bureaus and washstands; elegant, richly carved rosewood bedsteads, ladies' amour-a-glace etageres; rosewood and mahogany centre, side, sofa, and extension dining tables; 3 enameled chamber suites, oval and pier mirrors, paintings, hat-stands, library and secretary bookcases, mattresses, paillasses, &c., all of which will be sold without reserve. Catalogues on morning of sale.

EDWARD SCHELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF A LARGE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF SUPERB ENGLISH LINE ENGRAVINGS.—On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 497 Broadway, Wall-st. will sell by public auction, the most elegant and extensive lot of engravings, just imported from London. They consist of Herring's, Landseer's, White, Hogarth, Davis, Harden's subjects. Persons wishing to complete a portfolio have now a great opportunity. This sale being positive without reserve. It is a well made engraving collection has never yet appeared before any public. On show this day at No. 15 Wall-st.

AUSTIN H. MYERS, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.—Three-story and basement brown stone front house and lot No. 64 West 14th-st., finished with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, gas, furnaces, water &c., to be positively sold to the highest bidder. Size 25 feet 4 inches front by 85 deep. Let to rent for $1,200. Can remain on mortgage.

TERMS—Cash. Office No. 128 Wall-st., basement Merchants' Banking Association.

CHARLES A. WRIGHT, Auctioneer.

THOMAS ROBERTSON WILL SELL on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at his store, No. 1 Reade-st., corner of Broadway, a collection of houses and furniture, consisting of two suits of rosewood parlor furniture, one suit of black walnut and mahogany furniture, Brussels, three-ply and other carpets, mirrors, oil paintings, bedsteads, bedding, &c., all of which will be sold for account of whom it may concern.

AUSTIN H. MYERS, Auctioneer.

CHINA AND GLASS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—C. G. WING, No. 98 Pearl-street, will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, in addition to the usual variety of w. g. and common ware, a large assortment of decorated French china tea sets, vases, cologne, bottle orders, toys and glass, in lots to suit purchasers.

T. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 261 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale of all kinds best w. granite, lustre and common ware; 100 pkgs. glass ware, cutlery, britannia ware, china vases and tea sets, 5 casks toys, lot of clothing, &c., in lots to suit City and country dealers.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortments of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Deposit required.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, Dec. 4, at 10 o'clock, at No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, a lot of clocks and jewelry; also, a general assortment of household furniture; also, the store to let. Possession immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will SELL by Auction, on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st.:

A Top-Wagon, nearly new and in good order.

Also, a Set of Single Harness.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. HOGAN, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW Wednesday, at the residence No. 70 Murray-st., 10¾ o'clock A. M.

The sale will be without reserve, commencing in the parlors, which are furnished with two solid frame rosewood suites finely carved, one in crimson and maroon, and the other in claret and green brocatel; superior rosewood piano-forte, 7-octave, with heavy carved case; solid rosewood etagere with plate glass doors and back, lady's escritoire, beautifully inlaid throughout, heavy French plate pier and oval mirrors, royal tapestry velvet carpets, carved rosewood centre tables with statuary marble tops, sofa side and pier tables, a superior collection of oil-paintings, by well known modern artists; also, some very fine paintings on porcelain, beautifully decorated China vases, marble and ormolu clocks, Parian marble statuary, Axminster rugs, rosewood book-racks and etageres, papier mache and Paris inlaid tables, heavy lace and brocatel window drapery, mantel embellishments, &c.

DINING-ROOMS.—One 14 feet extension table, dining and tea tables, mahogany and dining chairs, China dinner set 200 pieces, silver tea service, silver forks, spoons, casters, cake-baskets, salvers, &c.; 2 decorated China tea sets, cut-glass ware, ivory cutlery, mahogany sofas, card tables, gilt mirrors, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, do. mahogany, fine curled hair mattresses and palliasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, full marble-top washstands, carved rosewood and mahogany tête-a-têtes, sofas, arm chairs, china toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-paintings, marble-top centre, sofa, side and pier tables, muslin curtains, shades, &c. Catalogues may be had at the house or office of the auctioneer, No. 76 Beekman-st.

VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE to be sold peremptorily on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the residence No. 79 Warren-st., near College-place.

The contents of the house, nearly new, and being of the best workmanship offer a rare opportunity for purchasers, and consist partly in parlors, of an elegant and costly rosewood piano-forte, with stool and cover; rich velvet and Brussels carpeting, large pier and oval glasses, rosewood centre and other elegantly designed tables, with marble tops; rosewood etagere, reception-chairs, two magnificent rosewood suites, in fine French, green, and gold, and maroon brocatel; rosewood book-shelves, choice oil-paintings, lace curtains, cornices, ormolu clocks, alabaster and white marble do., Parisian and lisque figures, flower-vases, &c. Also, elegant China vases, corner etageres, &c.

IN THE DINING-ROOMS AND BED-ROOMS—Extension-tables, dining and tea do., China dinner sets, tea sets, silver services, richly ornamented do., cake baskets, forks, spoons, salvers, &c.; cut glass ware, goblets, decanters, wines, liquors, &c.; rosewood and mahogany excellently made bedsteads, dressing-bureaus, washstands, corner do., counterpanes, woolen blankets, feather bolsters and pillows, sheets and pillow-cases, pure curled-hair mattresses, &c.; hat-rack, five stoves and fixtures, hall chairs, oil-cloth, Brussels carpets, Venetian do., mahogany sofas and chairs, sofa-beds, &c.; mahogany chairs, rockers, cane-seat do. Sale peremptory, and takes place, rain or shine. Catalogues ready.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RICH FANCY GOODS AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 4, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesroom No. 14 Maiden-lane, rich fancy goods, just received from Paris, consisting of a large and valuable invoice of bronzes from the Paris Artistic Bronze Company, who received the highest medals at the World's Fair in London, 1851, and Dublin—consisting of superb vases, groups, candelabras, statuettes, Italian dancers, inkstands, hunters, card receivers, Indian warriors, Amazons, horses, stag hunt, hanging flower vases, &c. Also just received per steamer, bust of Clay, Washington, Webster, Jackson, Franklin, life size and very rich. Also the Grecian Bacchus, on pedestal; being the richest good of the kind ever imported.

To be sold without reserve, and well worthy the attention of connoisseurs—Rich decorated China vases, of all sizes, ornamented with bisque figures, the richest importation; decorated china tea sets, 44 pieces, of various patterns and devices; rich dinner sets, coffee cups, card baskets, bisque figures, cake and fruit baskets, jewel stands, colognes, spittoons, cigar stands, &c. Silver-plated ware from the celebrated manufactory of Jas. Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, consisting of cake baskets of the choicest pattern, water urns and kettles with heaters; casters, plain and revolving, the newest style, with cut-glass bottles; tea and coffee sets of various elegant designs; 11 pair frames with cut bottles, butter dishes, spoons, tumblers, goblets, mugs, &c.

Clocks—Magnificent, 21-day, fine gilt and bronze clock with shade stand, black marble clocks with bronze figures, 7-day bronze and gilt clocks, alarm clocks. The above line of clocks is well worthy the attention of those in want, as the movements are warranted to be of the first class.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STUFFED BIRDS.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell in connection with fancy goods, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, stuffed birds, single or in groups, with glass shades, consisting of blue heron ducks of different descriptions; also small fancy birds.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

DUTCH BULBOUS ROOTS AT AUCTION BY THE CASE.—Attention is directed to the sale to be made THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, at No. 5 Broad-st., of ten entire cases very fine bulbous roots, from the nurseries of R. Vanderschoot & Sons, in Holland. Sale positive, to close a consignment.

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—NO. 48 SEVENTH-AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET. Winter session begins MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils in each class limited to 25. Parents who have not found the School they require for their sons are invited to call. Pupils come daily from Morrisania and Jersey City. Circulars, references, &c., at the rooms. WM. B. STOUGHTON, REV. G. N. SLEIGHT, Principals.

N. B.—The inhabitants of Jersey City are informed that circulars of our Institute will be distributed among them this week. Our friends in Jersey City are Rev. David H. Macaulay, E. W. Kingsland, Esq., L. P. Torrey, Esq.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This School is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $60 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—Scientifically and practically taught at FOLEBAR'S Academy, No. 509 Broadway; a special course will be given expressly for gentlemen wishing to become good book-keepers by Jan. 1. Private desks may be secured this day or evening at $10, and the lessons taken at pleasure. Regular terms, $30.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 233 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $3. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 16, No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York. No. 189 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, &c., stating time and terms can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW VARIETY.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $50 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 35th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & HEADBURYS, No. 491 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, a splendid 7-octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $230; 3 Zolians, $200; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 90 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS.—From the best markets, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 397 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES—A. M. Ladd & Co's. celebrated grand diagonal Piano Fortes, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons, for sale at No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

MUSICAL.—WANTED—A second-hand Organ for a Church. Address H. DATER, Hyde-Park, New-York.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 sets of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 6th-av. and 53d-st.

FOR SALE.

THE HAVANA WORLD'S FAIR PRIZE MEDAL COMPANY is now PREPARED TO SELL ON TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF RICH PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to the building of this Railroad which runs from Chicago north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, a distance of 350 miles, through the richest portion of the Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of [illegible] miles of this road throws open the lands for settlement. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to [illegible] feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for the raising of cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the nearly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow can break yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and [illegible] a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, [illegible] priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference in transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at [illegible] points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future home, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting [illegible] and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is equal to that of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $35, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received at cash value.

It is believed that the long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Land Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, 58 Lake-st., Richmond Buildings, Chicago.

CHARLES MINTURN, Jr., PUT-NAM GREEN, Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, near the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, for use and comfort, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid gravel walk from the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $5,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots. Possession can be had in five to six days. Fifty dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c. large windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every window in the house, and from over the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Connelly place, and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson river, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 19 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 445 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A two-story and basement Brick House, on north side of 67th-st., near Broadway, with two lots 100 ft. 5 in. deep. Also, two Houses in 20th-st., near 3d-av. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 349 Bowery.

FOR SALE.—The store house at Baskingridge lately in possession of DOTY & WILSON, together with the stock and fixtures, is offered for sale. The store and house are situated in the most desirable location in the village, for business, and is well adapted for a store and residence. The store is well stocked with goods of all kinds, desirable for a country trade. Probably no better opportunity was ever offered in the County for any one, who is desirous of engaging in the mercantile business. For terms, &c., apply to WILLIAM F. HALLIDAY, New-Vernon, or to the assignee. ROBERT SEAMAN, No. 117 West-st., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A three-story and basement Carriage Maker's Shop, situated on Broadway, now doing a good business; shop 25 by 45, lot 101 by 100, with fixtures. Also, a two-story and attic Frame House, with basement, connected with said property; house 25 by 30, lot 75. This is a rare chance for any man to invest his money, as present owner has another place of business, and cannot well attend to both, consequently will be sold on reasonable terms. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 349 Bowery.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The handsome four-story English basement brick house (with part cochere) and lot of ground, No. 18 East 23d-st., on south side, between Lexington and 3d-avs. The house is finished, built in the best manner, and has all the modern improvements, Croton water and gas throughout, bathing, water closets, dumb waiter, furnace, &c. Lot 25 feet 5 inches front, and 100 feet deep to Fourth-av. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, No. 111 East 18th-st.

FOUR-STORY BRICK TENEMENT HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—On west 16th-st. House 25x47 feet, lot 25x98 feet; has new improvements, and yields good interest. Will be sold or exchanged for improved or unimproved City or improved Brooklyn property part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Apply to CLOUGH & HALLENBECK, No. 195 West-st.

MINNESOTA SETTLEMENT ASSOCIATION.—Meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 148 Nassau-st. Every member can select his own parcel of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at 25 cts per acre. Members will find it to their advantage to be at this meeting. W. WILDE, Sec'y.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—A handsome first-class residence, four stories, basement with counter cellar, every improvement, situated on 37th-st., near 5th-av. Early application would secure it for $14,000. Call, or address, D. MOTT, No. 58

New-York Daily Times.

TUESDAY, DEC. 4, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in the City and vicinity for One Dollar a month. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

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☞ J. R. Lovell, Easton, Pa., is agent for the Daily Times at that place. Single copies, or by the week or month, can be had by applying to him.

Congress.

It will be seen by our reports from Washington, that nothing was effected towards an organization of the House with the exception of some preliminary skirmishing, from which it is impossible to get any indication of the final result. The most prominent candidates for the Speakership, on the first ballot, were Richardson, of Illinois, Campbell, of Ohio, Marshall, of Kentucky, Banks, of Massachusetts, and Fuller, of Pennsylvania, and these received, in the order in which they are named, 74, 53, 30, 21 and 17 votes. The number necessary to a choice is 113. Four ballots were had, and the result of the last was very nearly the same as that of the first. So that the probabilities are against the organization being completed to-day.

The Kansas Question in Congress.

The most important question likely to come before Congress at its present session, is that which relates to the representation of Kansas. Two claimants, Whitfield and Reeder, apply for seats,—the former having been chosen at an election held pursuant to the appointment of the Territorial Legislature, and Reeder having been appointed by the people, outside and irrespective of any legislative enactment. It is for the House of Representatives to decide between them.

We do not see how the House can admit Reeder to a seat, without disregarding forms which have always been deemed essential, and which cannot be disregarded in this case, without setting a precedent full of danger for the future. The election at which he was chosen was not held in pursuance of any law nor under the direction of officers appointed by the Federal Government. It was an act of the people, in their individual capacity, and has no sanction from any law, either of the Territory or of Congress. It was precisely such an election as we hold here for delegates to our County, State and National Conventions, and cannot, in any respect, be regarded as legal and valid, without disregarding all legal forms, and setting an example in the highest degree dangerous to the stability of our institutions. It is said that the People are sovereign, and that their election of Reeder was an act of sovereignty, and therefore valid. But there is no such thing as popular sovereignty outside of law. It must be exercised in accordance with Constitutional forms, and in pursuance of legal enactments. The people of Kansas are sovereign, within the limits of their fundamental law, just as the people of the United States are sovereign within the limits of the Federal Constitution. Whatever is done by them beyond that, and in disregard of its provisions, is revolutionary and invalid.

The precedent of Michigan may be cited to justify the admission of Reeder. That State was admitted to the Union with a Constitution framed in a Convention which was held without the sanction of any law of Congress;—and Mr. Clay, with other Senators, opposed its admission on that ground, though without success. But that case was very different from this;—Congress had passed no act on the subject. On the contrary, Congress had refused to pass any act, though petitioned to do so by the people of Michigan, giving them authority to form a State Constitution. In the case of Kansas, Congress has acted, and laws have been passed prescribing the mode in which territorial delegates shall be elected. The people of Kansas did not merely act in the *absence* of law, as did the people of Michigan; they acted in violation of it; they disregarded its provisions, and held an election without any reference to them.

This irregularity, it seems to us, must vitiate the claim of Gov. Reeder to his seat. However anxious members of Congress may be to admit him, on political grounds, they will scarcely commit so gross and dangerous a violation of law as his admission under the circumstances would of necessity involve.

So far as legal *forms* are concerned, Mr. Whitfield is clearly entitled to the seat. He was chosen at an election held under authority of the body claiming to be the Legislature of Kansas, and in pursuance of the act of Congress organizing the Territory. But, in our opinion, a still more serious defect than one of form vitiates his election. The Legislature under whose direction it was held, was *not* a Legislature of Kansas. Its members were not elected in accordance with the act of Congress. They were elected, not by the people of Kansas, but by invaders from Missouri. The fact is not disputed in any quarter. It is not denied that the polls were controlled by men who had no right to vote, and that the election was not entitled to the slightest respect, as representing the people of Kansas. That Territory, as yet, has had no Legislature. And the election at which Whitfield was chosen was not called by any legitimate authority. That body of men which called it had no claim to be considered the Legislature and no right to make laws of any kind for the people of that Territory. Congress, therefore, cannot admit Whitfield to his seat without thereby sanctioning the outrageous invasion and conquest of Kansas, by armed bands of men from Missouri. His rejection would be a just and deserved rebuke to the reckless and unprincipled men by whom this invasion was planned, and by the Administration which countenances this wrong by refusing redress to those who have suffered from it.

We believe that the best thing the House of Representatives can do in regard to this matter, will be to reject both the claimants, and send the question back to the people for settlement at a new election, called by a new Legislature.

What We Spend Our Money For.

In a commercial community like ours, where every man, woman and child is supposed to be good at a bargain, and the great aim in all the transactions of life appears to be to get a full equivalent for every shilling expended, there is an astonishing indifference on the part of the people, to the enormous sums which their public servants spend without making any satisfactory returns. A document was submitted to the Board of Councilmen last night, from the Comptroller, submitting the estimates for the tax levy of 1856, which should be of more engrossing interest to our citizens than any war news from Europe, or the most brilliant literary productions. From this interesting pamphlet we learn that the gross taxation of 1856 will exceed that of 1852 no less a sum than $2,212,255 84.

For this enormous increase of our City expenditures, we have no increased securities to life and property, no increased means of enjoyment, no increase in the facilities for transacting business, nor any new public improvements to which we may look with complacency when we remember our increased taxation. The only addition made to the conveniences of the City as a return for this great increase in our taxes, is the lighting of the street lamps on moonlight nights; we find that the increase of expenditures in the appropriation for lamps and gas over that of 1852, is $138,000.

We demand a good City Government, and we expect, as a matter of course, to have to pay for it. We know that the City is large; that the enormous traffic of the streets is destructive to pavements, which, when worn out, must be replaced; that the wharves must be kept in repair; a host of public officers maintained; that the poor must be fed; that the public schools must be paid for; that criminals must be arrested, and prisons built for their confinement;—we know, too, that the growth of the City is rapid, and that from year to year there must of necessity be an increase in the public expenditures; but we know that there cannot be an honest increase in our Corporation expenses of more than two millions of dollars per annum in four years. There are some awful leaks somewhere, which must be stopped, or the taxation of our citizens will be so great as to very seriously damage the prosperity of the City.

Among the curiosities of this remarkable financial report, is a statement in reference to our market property, to which we wish to call particular attention. The Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, it seems, asks for an appropriation of $175,000 for rebuilding Tompkins Market, the last loan of $500,000, for Building Loan Stock, having been exhausted in building Union and Catharine Markets and Fireman's Hall. Tompkins Market yields, in rent, for hucksters' and butchers' stalls, $1,400 per annum, and it is to secure this income that we are called upon to expend $175,000, which, at 6 per cent, would be $10,500 per annum. This may be taken as a basis for a calculation of the value of our market property; and, perhaps, after a while, our tax-burdened people may begin to doubt the economy of providing stalls for hucksters and butchers at so dear a rate. Or, other tradesmen may, probably, conceive that they have just as good a right to be furnished with stores and stalls, next to rent free as butchers and hucksters. Our present system of public markets is a double burden upon the people; we are not only heavily taxed to support the public markets, but private markets have to contend with those that are rent free.

The people should bear in mind that next year they will be compelled to pay for the City Government no less than $2,212,255 84 more than they paid in 1852, while the improvements in the City amount to nothing.

The Vacancy on the Bench of the Supreme Court.

We are to have two claimants for the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, made vacant by the death of Judge Morris,—Henry E. Davies, who received the greatest number of votes for that office at the late election, and Judge Cowles, who, as we stated yesterday, is to be appointed by the Governor, on the ground that the election was invalid. These conflicting claims are likely to lead to a good deal of embarrassment. The vacancy must be supplied in a legal manner, and by legal authority, or not at all. If we are to have a Judge acting without authority, (and certainly they cannot both be authorized,) every decision he makes would, to say the least, be of doubtful authority. The confusions and difficulties which would be sure to arise from the fact that the judicial action of one of our Judges was void or voidable, cannot easily be estimated. The uncertainties of the law are quite sufficient without adding to them those which would spring from the existence of a judiciary of questionable authority.

A vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court may be filled either at a general election,—by appointment by the Governor, or by an election specially called for the purpose, according to the circumstances of the case. The manner of filling a vacancy at a general election is specially provided by law. The Secretary of State is required to give notice of the vacancy, to be published in all the papers of the district, as early as the 15th of October preceding the election. Now, as Judge Morris did not die until the 22d, it was simply impossible to give such a notice. If, therefore, the statute is to be regarded as mandatory, and as directing something to be done which was to be requisite to the validity of the election, Mr. Davies' election was irregular. Upon the proper construction of the statute in this respect, some doubt has been expressed. It would seem, however, that non-compliance with its provisions is not a mere formal irregularity. It is a matter of vital importance that the electors should have ample notice of the offices to be filled by them; nor is there any safe rule by which to determine what notice is sufficient, if we are to abandon as useless or unnecessary the rule provided by law.

The power of the Governor to fill by appointment vacancies in the Supreme Court, is derived from the Constitution, which provides that such vacancies may be filled by him "*until the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the rest of the unexpired term.*" If this section is to be construed strictly, the appointment of the Governor could only last from the 23d of October, when the vacancy occurred, to the first of January, when the officers elected at our November election take office. A more liberal construction of this provision, however, would leave the Governor at liberty to supply the vacancy until the next general election, at which it could be supplied on proper notice and in due form of law.

There is a provision, however, in the Revised Statutes for supplying vacancies to which no allusion has hitherto been made in the discussions of this case, but which seems to us specific and perfect in its application to it. In the Revised Statutes (Vol. I, part I, chapter 6, title 2, sec. 9,) occurs the following provision:

"If a vacancy, *proper* to be supplied at a general election, *shall not have been supplied* at the general election *next succeeding the happening thereof*, a special election to supply such vacancy shall then be held."

The vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris was evidently one "proper to be supplied at a general election." In the opinion of Governor Clark, and we believe of most of the members of the bar, it was not supplied at the late election—which was the "general election next succeeding the happening thereof"—nor could it have been legally so supplied, because there was not time for the Secretary of State to give the notice required by law. This provision seems to have been made for precisely such a case as this. It seems, therefore, that it is clearly the duty of the Governor to order a special election to supply this vacancy, according to the requirements of the Statute we have quoted above. The best course undoubtedly would have been to issue the notice for such special election, immediately after the vacancy occurred—and then we should have been saved the conflicting claims which are now likely to arise. But as this was not done, the only course left is for the Governor to remedy the neglect by ordering a special election as soon as possible.

☞ It will be seen by our report of the proceedings of the Board of Aldermen last night, that the report of the Briggs Committee, in favor of removing Mr. Matsell from the office of Chief of Police on the ground that he is an alien, was *adopted* by a vote of twelve to eight.

The New Drama at the Broadway Theatre.

There was produced, last night, at the Broadway Theatre, one of those mongrel compositions called a "Domestic Drama," wherein low comedy alternates with stilted tragedy, and the spectator, if he be of an impressible nature, is sadly puzzled in his emotions whether to laugh or weep—and, in his conflict, does neither—but comes away at the close with an uncertain feeling as to whether he has been assisting at a tragedy or a farce.

The new drama at the Broadway, we are informed on the bills, was written expressly for Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne, and is miscalled "The Bankrupt," for the hero is not a bankrupt but only labors under the distressing delusion that he is one until just before the fall of the curtain on the last act.

We had a comfortable feeling in the first act that we were really going to witness an original American play, in which something like the possibilities of actual life would be presented, and the characters would act like human beings influenced by human motives. The hero of the piece, *Edward Giltwood*, is a New-York merchant, who, while seated quietly at breakfast with his wife and friend, hears the newsboys calling an "Extra, arrival of a steamer," and learns that the *Occident*, with all his property on board has been wrecked, and while reading the terrible intelligence, the fire alarm sounds, and a messenger comes in to announce that his store is on fire; his friend offers to lend him all the money he needs to take up his notes that day, provided the Southern mail arrives in season, but, as usual, the Southern mail does not arrive in season, and he is in danger of being protested.

Now all this is very American and satisfactory, very natural and possible, and not in the least stagey. But, instantly a change comes over the play, and it at once assumes the old traditions of the theatre. *Giltwood* is suddenly transferred into an *Othello*, and his trump of a friend, who expected the remittance by the Southern Mail, becomes a kind of a mixture of *Corvino* in the "Orphan of Geneva," and *Iago* in the "Moor of Venice." All the rest of the piece we are constrained to say is thoroughly stagey and trumpery; the language is stilted, the incidents forced and unnatural, and the characters are motived without motives.

The villain of the piece performs a double impossibility. He was once the lover of the heroine, and having been rejected by her, swears eternal vengeance, as gentlemen in such difficulties usually do. To accomplish his purpose he passes himself off upon her and her husband as an old friend of the latter, named *Shorn*, and the audience is expected to believe that such a double deceit could be possible. He is, however, recognized at the proper moment, by the lady and exposed; an amiable Attorney, without any other motive in the world than to bring the drama to a happy ending pays the supposed bankrupt's debts and leaves all his money to his wife, while the newsboys again shout "Ere's an Extra arrival of the *Occident*," the steamer that was supposed to be lost, and the curtain falls upon a very happy family. Mrs. Dean Hayne plays her part extremely well; it is just adapted to her capacity, and, if she could only be persuaded that Edward should not be pronounced Edderwerd, that monstrous is not monsterrous, children childerren, nor kind keeyind, she would appear to much better advantage. The hero of theplay, the domestic *Othello*, was well enough played by Mr. Fenno, and Mr. C. Fisher did the villain in a satisfactory manner. The comedy character, a screaming servant of all work, and an astonishing police officer, were played by Mrs. W. H. Blake and Mr. W. A. Chapman.

The author was loudly called for, for audiences think they have a right on such occasions to be treated to a duck and bow from some unknown gentleman in a side box; but Mr. Fenno announced that the author desired to remain unknown.

Burton's Theatre.—The constant effort of American literature is and should be, to depict American society; and although the stage no longer represents literature, it aims boldly for the same object, and pegs away at something which it supposes to be society, and which, in some dim regions of the earth may be so, but which, so far as our observation extends, is certainly not society here. Exaggeration precedes exactitude. It is only when we know the wrong that we can detect the right. A mariner sailing over strange seas discovers the rocks and sand-bars which later travelers know how to avoid. And so when we meet with another failure in Fashionable Literature, or in the Drama, we thank our stars that there is one less to count in the future. But the Dramatic Muse does not appear to be progressive, however enterprising. It stumbles on the old pit-falls, and dashes into the old quagmires, as if others had not mapped out their locality and attested their danger. Absurdities that have been exploded a dozen times are popped off again and again, as if their melancholy sound could excite the feeblest nature.

The severity of our remarks, if they have any, is not entirely drawn forth by the comedy produced at Burton's Theatre last night. Although we are compelled to withhold much of the praise which we had hoped to bestow on the work, we can conscientiously give the author a word or two of encouragement. He has attempted to put in vital motion a mass of ancient machinery which no longer belongs to the stage. In doing this he has displayed considerable strength and firmness of muscle, notwithstanding that he has failed in full execution of his design. Beyond this, the author of "False Pretences" appears to us to have fallen into all the errors of his predecessors. He pretends to give us a view of "Both Sides of Good Society," but instead of doing so carries us into the accustomed parlor of the parvenu. We witness the superfluous efforts of the actors and actresses to be vulgar, so that they may prove how life-like are their impersonations. We hear the old talk about the Almighty Dollar, the old cant, the old stupidities, the old shams. It is in vain that we wait for the other side of this picture, in vain that we hold our breath for the chance of taking a deep draught in another and purer atmosphere. The curtain falls on what every man of observation knows to be an untrue portraiture of of New-York society, and the critic reserves that lava-stream of burning praise which he yearns to pour forth like a volcano.

Five very long acts, occupying four weary hours, leave little to be expected from the critic except an early grave and a short reference to the individual performance of last night. We will discharge the latter office at once. All the actors, except Messrs. Burton, Dyott, Setchell and Moore, were deficient in the due amount of study requisite for their parts. Mr. Burton, as *Berryman*, the fashionable up-town Church sexton, was, we suppose, good. In our present sombre frame of mind we cannot trust ourselves with Browns. Dr. Dyott as *Adam Crockery*, a merchant who gets smashed in order that he may be cemented together by the domestic virtues, was as he always is thoroughly artistic. Mr. Setchell, as a languid swell, an American Sphinx, who can't get any one to understand him, was life-like and admirable. Mr. Moore, as *Boquet*, a French hair-dresser, who gets into society by means of a letter of introduction, which, being in French, no one can read—that language being utterly unknown in good society—was good. The female characters are too sketchy to afford much material for the ladies of Mr. Burton's Theatre.

The play is too long. About one-half can easily be dispensed with; the remainder will make an amusing dramatic fiction. The dialogue appeared to afford the audience a great deal of satisfaction, but is not what we should call brilliant, except, perhaps, in the fifth act. Viewed as a comedy of real life, the play is a failure, because untrue; but as an acting drama, it may, we think, achieve some success when properly curtailed.

It was announced for repetition.

The County Canvassers Winding Up.

To-day the Canvassers will probably wind up their labors. We tender them our congratulations. To have finished on the twentieth day is not bad, when the law allows twenty-one! But they must naturally feel some sadness on parting, after so long labors, not intermitted even to enjoy a Thanksgiving at home. The delightful little reunions in Mr. Taylor's room daily, between 2 and 3 o'clock, must now cease, alas! The three nice turkeys, the chicken-pies, the oyster-patties, with which each day the table was set—no more of them. No more baskets of champagne, as furnished by Mr. Connolly at first, by Mr. Flagg on Saturday, and by Mr. Willett yesterday—no more of these, alack! No more such dinners as Dan Sickles gave them at Delmonico's. Nor any more of the two dollars a day—but, then, it is quite possible that some of the smarter members can make as much as that in their offices; so that affliction is tempered to them.

And, before we say a final good-bye to the Board, we must congratulate them that the wrong did not happen to be perpetrated, for which twelve men voted, of allowing the Inspectors of the Nineteenth Ward to change votes enough, one day last week, to throw out Flagg and elect Giles—the 150 votes they were on the edge of allowing to be altered upon the Inspectors' affidavits—while the Board was very lean. It was a very narrow escape. Good luck to the Canvassers, and many as good dinners hereafter as during the past three weeks.

Another Stabbing Affray—Probable Murder.

Another stabbing affray occurred in the Fifth Ward, last evening. It will probably result fatally. From the statements made, it appears that about 9 o'clock last evening two men, named respectively Edward Fitzgerald and Henry Killine, went together to a porter-house at the corner of Washington and Beach streets, kept by a man named McCluskey, and, after taking some drinks, got into a fight. Killine being the stronger man, got the better of his antagonist, but before either inflicted much injury they were separated. Killine then left the premises, and just as he reached the sidewalk Fitzgerald, it is alleged, rushed out, and drawing a knife plunged it twice into the body of Killane, who fell bleeding to the walk. Fitzgerald then ran away, and had not at a late hour been arrested. Killine was picked up and taken to the hospital. One of the wounds is in the lower part of the abdomen, and the other in the left breast, near the region of the heart. Both of them are very serious, and will, it is thought, result fatally.

☞ The New-Orleans *Picayune* is to be issued hereafter as a double sheet. It appears in a new suit to make the announcement. The *Picayune* is a good and spicy sheet.

The Celebration of Thanksgiving by the German Lutherans.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the notice given in your yesterday's issue of the Celebration of Thanksgiving Day, there is one section which is headed: "How the Germans enjoyed Thanksgiving." In this there is, inadvertently no doubt, the greatest injustice done to the members of St. Matthew's Church, in Walker-street, of which Rev. Mr. Stohlmann is pastor. You are too well known for your candor, and your disposition to treat the Germans as well as others with justice, that I should for a moment doubt your willingness to receive these few lines, which duty constrains me to lay before your readers in vindication of a congregation whose character has, evidently more from love of a good joke than from any malicious design, been placed in a false light. I have no doubt that there are a great many Germans, as well as Americans in this City, who spend Thanksgiving Day in eating and drinking and dancing, and in other by no means commendable ways. It is a day which we Germans don't altogether understand, because we're not used to it. But of all the foreigners who seek this land of Freedom, none, I believe, assimilate more readily to the Americans, more easily or quickly acquire their language and conform to their customs, than the Germans do. We look upon our Teutonic forefathers as your own ancestors—your grandfathers and great grandfathers—and when we land on your shores, we feel as if we were coming among brothers and cousins; and while we are proud of your and our ancestry, we are not less so of you, with your admirable self-government. We are quick to learn of you, and to fall in with your customs and practices. Among these, Thanksgiving Day is to us a novelty, and still more the manner of keeping it. It professes to be a religious day; but, if it wears a religious aspect, it is only during the forenoon, and among a limited portion of the community. We see around us a vast deal of feasting and carousing—a depletion of markets—an overloading of stomachs—a supercharging of the brain with the fumes of sundry drinkables, accompanied with military parades, target-shooting excursions, extraordinary theatrical exhibitions, &c. Puzzled and perplexed, we refer to the Governor's Proclamation, which says nothing about all this, but speaks only of the reasonableness and propriety of offering thanksgiving to God! and we naturally ask, is this the American fashion of performing that duty? Repeated observation rather tends to make us think no; and, I am sorry to say, too many are ready enough to carry out the old saying, "When you are in Rome, you must do as the Romans do," and to join the crowd of those who eat and drink and make merry. But I did not sit down for the purpose of finding fault, but to defend those who have been undeservedly censured. I know very well that while a great many Americans spend the day in no very religious exercises, there are a great many who do spend it in the most appropriate manner, in going to church in the morning, and in pleasant family gatherings during the latter part of the day. Now, while there are doubtless many among the Germans in this City, who care nothing about religion or its exercises, and who devote the day to carousing and dancing, I greatly doubt whether among those of us who profess to be Christians, there are any who deserve the censure conveyed by the article in your paper; and I am certain that, as regards the particular congregation specified, the representation there given is utterly erroneous. When business is suspended and stores are closed, those who never go to church, and have no respect for religion, be they Germans or Americans, are very likely to carouse and dance, and to indulge in other follies, and accordingly there is but too much of this on every hand. Now, when your reporter says of the congregation of St. Matthew's Church, "After service, the numerous congregation joined the many who had not been to church, and devoted the rest of the day to innocent amusements," none would have cause to complain; but when, lured on by his graphic pen, he adds, "After leaving their dinners, (turkey and all,) many of the families proceeded to different lager-bier saloons," &c., he grievously errs. We Lutherans have no more objection to "innocent amusements" than other sober Christian folk; but such doings as your reporter lays to our charge we condemn as utterly as he can. Had he seen the assemblage of grey-headed men, of venerable old ladies, and of hard-working, sober-minded men and women who composed the congregation at St. Matthew's Church on last Thursday morning, and had afterwards followed them to their humble, quiet homes, I fancy he would have seen and smelt but precious few turkeys, and I am persuaded that he would, during no part of the day, have discovered in any of them the roystering propensities, and the addictedness to beer-swilling, to riotous frolicking and mad-cap dancing, which, probably misled by some ill-disposed tongue, he lays to their charge. I say again, I see no malice in the article; the writer's object seems to have been to give an entertaining and spicy account of the celebration of Thanksgiving day. But when I assure you that so far as the congregation specified, and our Lutheran people generally are concerned, he has been, by some means or other, led into an injurious mistake, calculated to make utterly erroneous impressions upon your readers, I am quite persuaded that your well-known candor and liberal feeling will at once dispose you to give this humble defence a place in your widely read columns.

A MEMBER OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Saturday, Dec. 1.

Old Vauxhall Garden.

People who lived in New-York twenty years ago and left soon after that, never fail when they talk of improvements in New-York, to speak of the old Vauxhall Garden. In their day it was a noble institution; now its last remnants are being dug over to lay the foundations of stores, and henceforth its site will not be recognized. Yet at one time Vauxhall Garden occupied all the grounds between Bowery and Broadway, including Lafayette-place, the Astor Library grounds, and where the Collonade-row stands. Then it was the great resort of promenaders. Mr. Wm. B. Astor owns the property. Whoever wishes to refresh his old eyes with another view of Vauxhall must needs look quickly—or see it no more forever.

The St. Catherines (C. W.) *Post* gives the particulars of a horrid murder committed in that town on Monday last. The murderer and his victim were both colored men and respectively named Jones. They had had a difficulty in a saloon, and when the murdered man started to go home, he was followed by his murderer, who stabbed him to the heart in his own house. He leaned against the wall, and in a few moments expired on the floor, where his dead body formed a pillow for his wife, who was so drunk as to be totally unconscious of what had occurred, and slept upon the carcass of her murdered husband until morning!

BUSINESS NOTICES.

BARNES & PARK'S UNITED STATES FAMILY Medicine Depot, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York. Where may be found at all times all the genuine Family Medicines, prepared in any part of the world, by the gross, dozen or single package. The attention of Merchants and Consumers is invited to the following list, as a part of the leading articles in each department:

COUGH AND LUNG MEDICINES.
Park's Balsam of Wild Cherry and Tar.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.
Jayne's Expectorant.
Rodgers' Liverwort, Tar and Canchalagua.
Buchan's Hungarian Balsam.
Brant's Pulmonary Balsam.
Hyatt's Life Balsam.
Howe's Cough Candy.
Leeck's Pulmonic Wafers.
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers.
Schanck's Pulmonic Syrup.
Houck's Panacea.
Cod Liver Oil, Hegeman, Clark & Co.
do. do. F. Y. Thurston's.
do. do. Sime's.
Davies's Cough Lozenges.
Reed's Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam.
M'Clintock's Cold and Cough Mixtures.
M'Clintock's Asthma and Hooping Cough Mixtures.
M'Clintock's Pectoral Syrup.
Sherman's Olossonian Balsam.
Folger's Olossonian Balsam.
Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry.
Curtis's Hygeana and Cherry Syrup.
Mrs. Winslow's Balsam of Hoarhound.
Nowill's Honey of Liverwort.
Swaim's Panacea.
Morse's Syrup of Yellow Dock.
Wynkoop's Iceland Pectoral.

FOR PURIFYING THE BLOOD.
Sarsaparilla—Gurnett's Ext. Yel. Dock.
do. Old Dr. Jacob Townsend's.
do. S. P. Townsend's.
do. Sand's.
do. John Bull's.
do. Bristol's.
do. Wynkoop's.
do. Howe's Shaker.
do. Helmbold's Comp. Extract.
do. A. B. Bull's.
Wever's Cankor Syrup.
Carter's Spanish Mixture.
Myer's Rock Rose.
Brant's Purifying Extract.
Jane's Alterative.
Kennedy's Medical Discovery.

WORM MEDICINES.
Vermifuges—B. A. Fahnestock's.
do. M'Lane's.
do. Jane's Tonic.
do. Hobensack's.
do. Perry's Dead Shot.
do. Swayne's.
do. Swaim's.
The American Worm Killer.
Bardett's Worm Candy Drops.
Dutcher's Dead Shot.
Kellogg's Worm Tea.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.
Bitters—Green's Oxygenated.
do. Hutchings'.
do. Dr. J. Hostetter's.
do. Richardson's Sherry Wine.
do. Blake's Aromatic.
do. Hibbard's Wild Cherry.
do. Hoofland's German.
do. Langley's.
do. Moffat's Phœnix.
Houghton's Pepsin.
Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.
Tarrant's Aperient.
M'Clintock's Dyspeptic Elixir.
Watt's Nervous Antidote.

LINIMENTS, &c.
Liniments—Mexican Mustang.
do. Allen's Nerve and Bone.
do. W. B. Farrell's Arabian.
do. H. G. Farrell's Arabian.
do. McLane's Volcanic Oil.
do. Hay's, for the Piles.
do. Loudon's Cherokee.
do. Butler's Nerve and Bone.
do. M'Clintock's Rheumatic.
do. Hunt's.
do. Kellinger's.
do. Tobias' Venetian.
do. Burdsall's Arnica.
Smith & Atkinson's Horseman's Hope.
Perry Davis' Pain Killer.
Dr. Rose's Pain Killer.
Merchant's Gargling Oil.
Pemberton's Condition Powders.
Radway's Ready Relief.
Cheeseman's Arabian Balsam.
Gregory's Instant Cure.
Petrolium, or Rock Oil.
Baker's Pain Panacea.
Electric Oil.

DIARRHŒA MEDICINES.
Cordial's—Fosgate's Anodyne.
do. Mrs. Kidder's Dysentery.
do. M'Clintock's.
Jane's Carminative.
Rowand's Syrup of Blackberry Root.
M'Clintock's Anodyne Mixture.
Johnson's Clove Anodyne.
Diarrhœa Killer.

FOR THE EYE.
Becker's Eye Balsam.
Cook's Eye Water.
Thompson's Eye Water.
Roman Eye Balsam.
Perlitt's Eye Salve.

PILLS.
Pills—Bennett's Plant and Root.
do. Soule's Sovereign Balm.
do. Peter's Vegetable.
do. James's Sanative.
do. M'Lane's Liver.
do. Dr. Brandreth's.
do. Parker's.
do. Morse's Life.
do. Brown's.
do. Holloway's.
do. Lee's.
do. Morrison's Tincture.
do. Ayer's Cathartic.
do. Dr. J. Hostetter's Vegetable.
do. Phillips's Acid Billiotic.
do. Tabernacle's Liver.
do. Hibbard's.
do. Dinsmore's Sugar Coated.
do. Graffenberg.
do. Dinsmore's Golden, for Suppressed Menstruation.
do. M'Clintock's Vegetable.
do. Cheeseman's Female.
do. Cooper's Female.
do. Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic.
do. Conk's.
do. Dean's Rheumatic.
do. Lowber's Anti-Bilious.
do. Herrick's Sugar Coated.
do. Dunn's Health.
do. Spencer's.
do. Roger's Aperient.

FOR THE HAIR AND COMPLEXION.
Lyon's Kathairon.
Barry's Trichogenous.
Phalon's Invigorator.
Hurd's Golden Gloss.
Bogle's Hyperion.
Hair Dye—Ballard's.
do. Bachelor's.
do. Cristadoro's.
do. Phalon's.
do. Bogle's.
do. Gilman's.
Wood's Hair Restorative.
Wm. Allen's World's Hair Restorative.
Lyon's Kalliston.
Comet Pain Hobbs.
Hubert's Fountain Lotion to Beautify.
Cogill's Balm of Cyclamen, removes Freckles and Tan.
Balm of Lives, Flowers.

ASTH'S AND PHTHISIS.
Cholagogue—Comstock's Indian.
Howard's Penile Mixture.
McClintock's Ague Specific.
Rhode's Fever and Ague Cure.
Wynkoop's Fever and Ague Exterminator.
Pills—London's Fever and Ague.
do. Jones' Ague.
do. Deshler's Fever and Ague.

OINTMENTS AND PLASTERS.
McAllister's Ointment.
Judkin's Ointment.
Holloway's Ointment.
Trask's Magnetic Ointment.
Gray's Ointment.
Green Mountain Ointment.
Lynd's Russian Ointment.
Harrison's Specific Ointment.
Terrell's Healing Ointment.
Upham's Pile Electuary.
Redding's Russia Salve.
Jew David, or Hebrew Plaster.
Morehead's Plaster.
Sherman's Poor Man's Plaster.
Herrick's Plaster.
Allcock's Porous Plaster.
Wells' Plaster.
Court Plaster.
Marr's Corn Salve.
Daily's Pain Extractor.
Crossman's Specific.
Taylor's Indian Ointment.

MISCELLANEOUS.
Thorn's Extracts.
Brown's Valerian Fluid.
Scarpe's Creosote Acoustic Oil.
Marchis' Uterine Catholicon.
Mortimer's Rheumatic Cordial.
Henry's Invigorating Cordial.
Morse's Invigorating Cordial.
Duboy's Rat Exterminator.
North American Rat Exterminator.
Burgess & Co.'s Rat Exterminator.
Coster's Rat Exterminator.
Hart's Extract for Fits.
Lyon's Insects' Powder.
Lyon's Rat Pills.
Vaughn's Lithentriptic.
McMunn's Elixir of Opium.
Zerman's Tooth Powder.
Chlorine Tooth Powder.
Orris Tooth Powder.
Mothers' Relief.
Hampton's Vegetable Tincture.
London's Female Elixir.
Lyon's Extract of Jamaica Ginger.
Brown's Extract of Jamaica Ginger.
Bailey's Gonorrhœa Antidote.
Bailey's Gonorrhœa Lotion.
McClintock's Rheumatic Mixture.
Compound Fluid Extract Buchu.
Perfumery.
Fancy Soap.
Payson's Indelible Ink.
Kidder's Indelible Ink.
Tarrant's Seidlitz Aperient.
Tarrant's Extract Cubebs and Copaiba.
Tarrant's Elixir of Rhubarb.
Tarrant's Indelible Ink.
Henry's Magnesia.
Labarraque's Chlorine de Sodium.
Judd's Liquid Cuticle.
Maynard & Noyes' Collodion.
Dumo's Catarrh Snuff.

PARK'S NATIVE WINES.
Park's Sparkling Catawba and Isabella.
Park's Still Catawba.

BARNES & PARK, New-York.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
PARK & WHITE, San Francisco.

PROFESSOR DeGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—Wonderful Cures: E. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

SILK UMBRELLAS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—CLYDE & BLACK now offer for sale, at their new store, No. 261 Broadway, corner of Walker-st., the largest, the best, and the cheapest stock of silk umbrellas, parasols, canes, &c., of any house in the City—a superior lot of small silk umbrellas, of their own importation.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—R. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer this week their extensive stock of Broche Long and Square Shawls at greatly reduced prices. Also, Bay State, Waterloo, and Saxony Wool Shawls, at a reduction of 50 ℘ cent. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

MERINO PLAIDS.—R. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. will offer, THIS DAY, 25,000 yds. Merino Plaids, all wool, choice colors, and the best goods imported, at Four Shillings a yard. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

PROFESSOR M. VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL Baths.—The efficacy of the Electro-Chemical Baths (discovered by M. Vergnes) in extracting metallic substances absorbed into the human system is no longer a question of doubt.

Prof. Vergnes assures the public that these Baths will relieve and permanently cure all those afflicted with Rheumatism, (inflammatory or chronic,) Paralysis, Neuralgia, Contracted Muscles, and the various nervous and dyspeptic affections caused by the presence of minerals in the system.

A large, well-furnished and appointed house has been opened at No. 710 Broadway, where the Professor will give his personal attention to those who may require his services. He will be assisted by an intelligent and competent physician, and for the better convenience of some of his patients will continue his branch establishment at No. 200 6th-av. Prof. V. will give baths at the residences of those who are unable to visit him. The public are cautioned against employing incompetent persons to apply the bath, lest it should result in injury, instead of benefit.

N. B.—Persons from the country may be accommodated with board in the same building. A few Students will be received. Special Department for Ladies.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
Broadway, cor. of Houston-st., New-York.
On the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's
A new and large Hotel,
newly furnished and in thorough order,
with all appointments of the highest priced hotels.
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS A DAY TO 75 CENTS AND $1.
Parlors with bedrooms, $1 50 to $5 per day.
Meals extra, and as ordered. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
A large assortment of India rubber toys, (some new and beautiful designs,) prepared expressly for the Holidays, such as balls (plain, golden and fancy colored,) golden watches, laughing dolls, "little red riding hoods," "flower boys", squirrels, monkeys, singing birds, parroquets, &c., besides a large stock of other rubber goods at wholesale or by single article. D. HODGMAN, No. 37 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIG

MARKET REPORTS.

[Reported Expressly for the N. Y. Daily Times.]

MONDAY, Dec. 3—5 P. M.

ASHES—The market remains without change. Parties disagree as to prices, and the supply remains limited.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour is in good request at buoyant prices, with sales reported of about 4,000 bags (from store, and reported hands) at from 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb. Rice remains as before stated. Sugars in other kinds have been limited to 600 packages Java at 14c.@14¾c.; and 300 bags Laguayra and Maracaibo at 10¾c.@11¼c. ₱ lb.

COTTON—Is dull and heavy, with only a limited inquiry at ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb. lower than those current before the reception of the *Atlantic's* news. The supply is light and is not very freely offered at the reduced figures, but buyers have any existing advantage. Upland Middling is worth only about 9¾c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.; and other kinds proportionate rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quiet and depressed. Factors are more willing sellers; while the home and export demand seems less animated. The receipts are heavier and in excess of the immediate requirements of purchasers. The sales since our last embrace about 15,000 bbls. here and to arrive seem, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 95	@$9	31½
Straight State	9 31½	@ 9	37½
Favorite and Extra State	9 37½	@ 9	50
Mixed Western	9 25	@ 9	37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 37½	@ 9	50
Fancy Michigan	9 50	@ 9	62½
Common to Good Ohio	9 37½	@ 9	50¾
Fancy Ohio	9 50¾	@ 9	75
Extra Ohio	9 75	@10	50
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 62½	@10	25
Fancy Genesee	9 50	@ 9	75
Extra Genesee	10 00	@11	50

Canadian is quiet, but steady—with sales of 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 50@$10 62½ ₱ bbl. Southern remains dull and heavy; the sales since our last have amounted to about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 80@$11 12½ ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of 600 bbls. at $3 50@$4 81½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $3 75@$6 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is more freely offered and, being in but limited request, for home use and shipment, prices are easier and tending downwards. The sales since our last add up about 35,000 bushels, including Canadian White, part at $2 25; Western Red, at $2 05@$2 12½, the latter an extreme rate; Southern White at $2 10@$2 20; and do. Red at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Rye is actively sought after, chiefly by shippers, at full prices, with sales reported since our last of 12,000 bushels at from $1 30@$1 34, mostly at $1 32@$1 34, ₱ bushel. Some inferior parcels were procured at lower rates, but they afforded no criterion of the market. Barley is still quiet and nominal in price. Oats are inactive and languid at 61c.@62c. for Western, and 63c.@65c. for State, ₱ bushel, with more offering thereat. Corn is moderately inquired for, but is infirm, with sales reported since our last of about 35,000 bushels, chiefly Western Mixed, in store and delivered, closing at $1 04@$1 05, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is in fair request, and is steady at 80c. for shipment, and 90c.@$1, for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New are freely offered and in pretty good demand at 9c.@18c. ₱ lb. Nothing doing in old.

IRON—Remains quiet and depressed, with only small sales reported of Scotch Pig at $30@$31 50, usual terms, ₱ ton.

LATHS—Eastern are still quoted at $1 45@1 50 ₱ thousand, with moderate receipts and sales.

LEAD—Rules dull but steady. The supply is rather light.

LIME—Rockland is inactive at old quotations.

MOLASSES—About 800 bbls. new crop New-Orleans have been purchased, for future delivery, at 40c. ₱ gallon. Market nearly bare and quiet, but very firm.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is rather plentier, but is in slack demand at $4 ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits do. sell slowly at 44c.@45c. ₱ gallon, while being more freely offered. Tar is unchanged. Resin is in fair request at $1 65 for common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and $2 @$2 50 for No. 2 and white ₱ 280 lbs.

OILS—Whale and Sperm are quiet, but firm. Olive is less active, but is stiffly held. An improved demand exists for Linseed, at 92c.@93c., but the article is generally held higher—say at 95c. and upwards, ₱ gallon, which retards business. Nothing new can be noticed in Lard Oil.

PROVISIONS—Pork is in limited request and is tending downwards. The sales since our last have been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $21 for Mess, and $20 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are more sought after, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., but the supply is adequate. Green Hams are pretty freely taken at 12½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lards active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 1,600 bbls. and tcs., at 11½c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales since our last include 320 bbls. at from $7 @$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., bbl. Prime Mess Beef is quiet, but firm, at from $20 to $21 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$21. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 30c. @35c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 11c.@13c. ₱ lb.

RICE—The demand is rather brisker but prices are without improvement. The sales since our last add up 350 tcs. at from $4 25@$5 25 for ordinary to fair quality, ₱ 100 lbs.

SALTPETRE—Is in freely request, and is very much sold here and at Boston.

SALT—There were 200 boxes Castile taken at former quotations.

SUGAR—Crude, in sides, is in limited demand, and is nearly the same. The steamer's news has had an important influence on the market, and prices have been sharply contested, resulting in the purchase of the auction sale this forenoon of 1,000 hhds. Muscovadoes 8½c. Buyers were reluctant to pay asking prices,—and after it ends were sold at 7¾c. ₱ lb. Refiners declined to dispose of any more at the prices they looked for, ₱ lb. Raw Sugar is in better request principally for export. The day's sales reach 500 boxes Havana, &c., at 7¾c.@8c.; and 700 in bond, at 6¾c.@7c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is more inquired for at 12c. ₱ lb., but is held for higher rates.

WHISKY—There were 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison obtained mostly at 40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—There was not much activity in this line, to-day. For Liverpool, the engagements included 600 bales Cotton at 7-32d.@⅜d.; some Flour at 3s.; 10,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@10d., asked, chiefly at 9½d.; 100 tcs. Beef at 85.; and 100 bbls. Oil at 35s. For London, the shipments comprised 50 tcs. Indiana Mess Beef at 8s.; 100 bbls. Oil at 40s.; 400 bbls. Resin at 4s. 6d.; and 1,300 bbls. Spirits Turpentine at 7s. The quotations for Breadstuffs were 4s. for Flour ₱ bbl.; and 13d.@13d. for Grain, ₱ bushel. For Antwerp, there were taken 3,000 bushels Grain at 14d.; and 50 tcs. Rice at 45s. For other ports, the business was moderate and rates were unaltered.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

A. F. DE LUZE'S FLOUR AND GRAIN CIRCULAR.

Per *Canada*, *via* Boston.]

NEW-YORK, Monday afternoon, Dec. 3, 1855.

FLOUR—State and Western. My last report was of the 27th ult., per *Pacific*. We have since to notice the arrival of the *Atlantic*, with Liverpool dates to 17th ult. Our market has experienced some fluctuations during the week. For a day or two subsequent to my last, much heaviness prevailed, and prices slightly receded. But on the 30th ult. with an active demand for the filling of contracts and shipment to the Eastern States, an advance of 18¾c. ₱ bbl. in common State was realized—this has since been more than lost. Comparatively little has been done for export, and for future delivery nothing worthy of note has transpired. To-day's quotations are fully 12½c. lower than those in my last. At the close, a better inquiry existed for export. Common to good State, $9 25@$9 37½; extra do., $9 62½@$9 87½; common to good Michigan, $9 37½@$9 62½; do. do. Indiana, Ohio, &c., $9 37½@$9 62½; extra Genesee, $10@$11 37½. Southern—Mixed to keep brands, $9 50@$9 75; favorite and extras, $9 87½@$11; Canadian, $9 50@$10 62½ ₱ bbl. *Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 8,163 bbls.; Cork, &c., 6,129; Havre, 19,432; Charente, 200; Antwerp, 988; Emden, 62; Constantinople, 2,686; Melbourne, 3,973; British Provinces, 1,003; South America, 5,104; West Indies, 291.

WHEAT—A heavy market can be reported during the week past. Only a very moderate inquiry has prevailed for export, with a fair demand for milling purposes. The bulk of the foreign orders are limited below the present prices. To-day's quotations are 2c. @5c. below those of this day week. Ohio, Michigan and Illinois White, $2 14@$2 22 ₱ 60 lbs.; Western Red, $2 02@$2 10; Southern White, $2 18@$2 24; do. Red $2 10@$2 15; Canadian White, $2 20@$2 25. *Clearances from New-York from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, both inclusive:* To Liverpool 44,261 bush.; Falmouth, 28,184; Cork, &c., 77,022; Havre, 14,072; Charente, 11,993; Antwerp, 10,466.

INDIAN CORN—After the issue of my last, extensive purchases were made for shipment to Great Britain, at about the quotations then given; but the activity continued only during the following day. Since then less animation can be reported, but prices have varied little. Western Mixed, $1 05@$1 05½ ₱ 56 lbs.; Southern White, old, nominal, $1 07@$1 10; New and Old Mixed, $1 02@$1 06. *Clearances from New-York from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, both inclusive:* To Liverpool, 21,855 bushels; West Indies, 399; British Provinces, 500; Australia, 400.

RYE—An improvement of 1c. was realized, but this has since been more than lost—the closing rate being 2c. below my last. A moderate inquiry has prevailed during the week for shipment to the Continent. Can be quoted $1 33@$1 34 ₱ 56 lbs. *Clearances from New-York, from Nov. 27 to Dec. 1, both inclusive:* To Antwerp, 37,013 bush.; Emden, 4,091.

FREIGHTS—To London, Flour, 4s. ₱ bbl.; Grain, 13d.@13½d. ₱ bush. Liverpool, 3s. 10½d.@3s.; 9d.; Glasgow, 3s. 6d.; 10d.@10½d.; Hull, 9d.; Havre, 90c.@95c.; 75c. Marseilles, $1 00@$1 40; 85c.@94c.

While the workmen were engaged on Friday last in raising the frame of the roof of the new Congregational Church in Sandusky, Ohio, part of the roof fell a distance of twenty-five feet to the ground, with a fearful crash, carrying with it a young man named SAMUEL LATIMER, a carpenter, who was on it at the time, crushing his right arm shockingly, and injuring him in the side.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 300 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Hawkwise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Remedy that Cures.**—When laboring under any disease of the throat or lungs, rest assured that speedy relief can be obtained, by using DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in such cases is unparalleled.

☞ **Hearing for the Deaf.**—This neat and convenient instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Institute.**—DR. HANKINSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 300 6th-av. to No. 78 West 9th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgic pains, weakness or contraction of the joints or limbs arising from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic cases of paralysis; dropped hands and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other minerals; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, uterine obstructions, fevers, &c. Dr. HANKINSON has for many years devoted his time, study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring confidential medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineralis from the system. The mode of operandi which Dr. HANKINSON adopts in the application of these baths is such, that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ **Northwestern Settlement Company**—Office, No. 115 Nassau-st. JAMES MACKEAN, President, THOMAS EGLESTON, Secretary. The object of this organization is to encourage and facilitate immigration. Farm Land of the best quality may be obtained through the agency of this Company at the Government price of $1 25 per acre, either in Iowa, Wisconsin, or Minnesota. The greatest economy and perfect security are the distinguishing features of this enterprise. A public meeting will be held on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at Union Building, No. 105 Bowery, where the full particulars may be obtained; or by application at the Company's Office.

☞ **A Card to the Public.**—Without doubt, the best drive from the City now, is through the 5th-av. to McCombs' Bridge. Treasuring all are not aware that the proprietor of the little Central House, (S. S. DUBOIS) between 149th and 150th sts., Harlem Lane, is capable of giving them a warm reception. I take this method of informing them that I, by accident, found it not only an easy port of entrance, but a harbor that I can recommend to all who appreciate good usage. A TRAVELER.

☞ **Consumption Can be Cured by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—It nourishes the body, which increases in vigor, and diminishes the cough. All physicians prescribe it. Try it, and be particular to obtain FREDERICK'K. RUSHTON'S, and no other. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Mr. Gough at the Academy of Music.**—Mr GOUGH, the eloquent Temperance orator, will speak at the Academy, corner of 14th-st. and Irving place, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. TYNG will preside. Prayer will be offered by Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, of England. Mr. GOUGH will be introduced by WM. E. DODGE, Esq. Doors open at 6. Tickets, 25 cents.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. MCHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

☞ **Thackeray's Fourth and Last Lecture.**—In Plymouth Church, Brooklyn, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING. Subject—*George IV.* Doors open at 6½. Lecture at 8 o'clock. Tickets 50 cents.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A young English widow lady being alone, would be pleased to rent a small but pleasant and comfortably furnished front room, without board, to a single lady or gentleman; the location is pleasant, being down town, and on Broadway, and with me all the comforts of a plain, quiet and genteel home can be enjoyed. Address, immediately, Mrs. E. M., Broadway Post-Office, when full particulars can be learned.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Gentleman and wife, also single gentleman can be accommodated with reasonable terms at No. 39 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Two gentlemen of Fifth and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen with partial board, in a private family of adults; location the best in the city. Terms moderate. No. 3 Pierrepont-st., south side, third house from Clinton. Private reference exchanged.

BOARDING.—A private family having a few rooms to let, with board, on Long Island, near the Ferry, in a healthy and pleasant location, where the comforts of home can be enjoyed, and the table well supplied with fresh meats, vegetables, &c. Apply at No. 2 West 2nd-st., near 4th-av.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferry, for a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, in a private family, where good board can be had in a quiet and genteel place, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 2 Joralemon-st.

BOARD WANTED—By a gentleman American, with a plain intelligent family, of ten or no boarders, in modest terms. Best of references. Address W. W. at this office.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With or without board, in a desirable situation. Partial board, $3 per week. Fine large rooms to let on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 77 West 27th-st.

ROOMS TO LET—To a gentleman and his lady, or two single ladies: a front and back room, unfurnished, on third floor, No. 108 West 13th-st. Only one family of three persons in the house. Pantries, cold and warm water in both rooms.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED—By a married gentleman, in a private family, by the 25th inst. Location below 17th-st., 2d and 4th avs. Address E. A. D., at this office.

ROOMS TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—Several very desirable apartments at No. 166 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, four blocks from South Ferry.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 134 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The stock and fixtures of the old established first-class Toy and Fancy Goods store, No. 264 Bowery. The fixtures comprise four splendid counter cases, with counters; two valuable upright show cases, shelving, drawers, gas fixtures, &c. The stock is fresh and well selected for the approaching holidays. Will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is going in the wholesale business immediately. Apply on the premises, No. 264 Bowery.

$10,000.—PARTNER WANTED—Either special or active, with the above amount in cash, in a good paying business already established in this City. First mortgage on real estate given as security for the amount of investment. Parties having the cash, and none other, may address, INTEREST, *Times* office, for one week.

$500—FOR SALE—Splendid confectionery and bakery on Atlantic-st., South Brooklyn, doing fine business. Also, superior drug store, 3d-av., price $400—rare chance. Also, grocery store, Spring-st., $1,200; house and lot, New-York-av., Brooklyn, $3,500. Also, $20,000 wanted on mortgage, Brooklyn, worth $3,500. Apply to STRONG & CO., No. 81 Nassau-st., Room No. 12.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A person in the retail hardware trade, about changing his business, is desirous of disposing of his stock and goodwill, which he offers on favorable terms. The stock is light, in perfect condition, and well assorted for the locality. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 3,993 Post-Office.

GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—UNDERTAKER'S ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE—Situated in 7th-av., No. 218. A stock of coffins lined and trimmed, ready for sale. This is a good investment. Apply on the premises, or to GILLESPIE, No. 554 Pearl-st.

MERCHANDISE WANTED—TO PURCHASE.—A stock of merchandise of good salable goods of some description, for part cash and part real estate. Dry goods preferred. Address, stating the amount of stock, and of what description, AMERICA, at this office.

PATENTS, &c.—Office for introduction and sale of Patents, New Discoveries, &c. CHARLES HOPKINS, Register, Halls of Commerce, No. 78 Pine-st., New-York.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE—A single cylinder Hoe Napier Press, in excellent condition, on the most reasonable terms. Apply at the *Saturday Evening Gazette* Office, Boston, Mass.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 289 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For several very experienced servants just disengaged—who have served in the first families in Brooklyn—including an English, German, and two Irish Protestant cooks, who perfectly understand their business; an experienced Scotch Protestant seamstress and chambermaid, cuts and fits children's clothes perfectly; also a number of very competent girls for general housework, and several very neat genteel girls accustomed to serve as children's nurses, waitresses, &c. Apply at MANNING'S agency, No. 10 Tillary-st. near Fulton, Brooklyn, where servants will positively not be admitted unless recommended by former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—In City or country, by two highly respectable and competent young women: one as good cook, and excellent washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry; the other, an efficient chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress, can do up fine clothes neatly. They are well recommended. Any family requiring such help will be pleased by calling at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter in a private family, by a steady young man who thoroughly understands his business in all its various branches; has lived in some of the first families in this City, and the highest City reference given. Any commands left at No. 638 Broadway, corner Bleecker, for J. K., will be punctually attended to for two days, or No. 840 Broadway, corner 19th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young woman; is a first rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry; understands making all kinds of soups and desserts; would take charge of house-keeping with cooking if required. The best of City reference. Call at No. 258 10th-st., near the 9th-av., for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent young girl, as waitress and parlor-maid; will take the entire charge of the silver and parlors; will have no objection in a respectable boarding-house, as she is capable in the dining-room; excellent City reference; wages $16 a month. Also, a neat girl of 18; can mind a baby; is quick at embroidery; wages $4. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a capable woman as nurse. She has been accustomed to the care of children for several years, and can take the entire charge of an infant from its birth; also understands plain sewing. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 1 Astor-place, two doors from Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as cook and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiters or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—A respectable woman wants a situation as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family; a smart, active boy of steady habits, aged 15, wants a place as office boy to a physician or errand boy, or to learn a trade. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the Bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls, and one Protestant Irish girl, as plain cooks, washers and ironers, or to do general housework or chamberwork. They are well recommended, and are not afraid of hard work. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., (basement,) Brooklyn.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, or to do general housework; the other as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and waiter. Also, by an American girl of 16, and a nice colored woman, as cook, or as chambermaid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A lady wishes to obtain a situation for an excellent girl, as chambermaid and waiter. Wages $5 a month. She has lived in the family three years. Call at No. 224 4th-st., opposite Washington-square.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as waitress in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days. Call in the tov and fruit store in Lafayette-place, two doors from Astor-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as chambermaid; to do fine washing and ironing; she has the best of City reference. Inquire at No. 58 20th-st., 6th-av.; entrance in 20th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As housekeeper, by a young American widow lady, from the country, where she will be treated as one of the family. No objections to leave the City. Address Mrs. M., Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English woman, with good City reference, as upper servant and family seamstress, or would assist in the charge of children as nursery governess, &c. Apply at the Female Servants' Home, No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English woman, a Protestant, as chambermaid or general servant in a small private family. Can be well recommended. Call at Mrs. ABELL'S, dressmaker, No. 111 Myrtle-av., Brooklyn, up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 12th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable English girls—one as nurse and seamstress, the other as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing. Call at No. 197 9th-st., between 2d and 3d sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing. Best City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 4 East 31st-st., one door from 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be well recommended. Call at No. 49 Cranberry-st., corner Willow, three minutes from Fulton and Wall-st. ferries.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant woman, as cook, washer and ironer, in a small private family; has good reference. Apply at No. 34 Sandsst., in the Store, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man, in a grocery store, or in a hotel or restaurant; has had a long experience in the business; satisfactory reference can be given if required. Address H. B., 79 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable American lady, as housekeeper, or to take charge of a gentleman's house; would undertake the care of children; is a good needlewoman and can be well recommended. Call for two days at No. 20 Hudson-st., Hoboken.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to do general housework; the best of City reference. Call at No. 63 Bleecker-st. MARY WALKER.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as seamstress and chambermaid. The best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 28 East 12th-st.

COLORED GIRL WANTED To do the chamberwork of a small family in Great City. She must be a good cook and washer and ironer. Call at No. 33 Spring-st., near Marcy, in New-York, before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 35 Hudson-st., Hoboken City; wages $8 per month.

SERVANTS.—Employers of female servants in City and country, will please notice that good Scotch, English, American, Protestant and others, with good references, consisting of cooks, chambermaids and waiters, nurses and seamstresses, housekeepers and smart girls for housework, can be obtained this day at 1381-EVY'S select female office, No. 76 7th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SALESMEN—Who have extensive and first-class acquaintance with the merchants, merchant tailors and clothiers of Ohio, New-York and Indiana, will be treated with liberally by a Cloth, Clothing, and Men's Furnishing Goods House. Address Box No. 3,851 New-York Post-Office, giving references, locality of trade, its amount and its character.

A YOUNG MAN—Wishes to meet with some person who would lend him $500, in payment of which he would devote two or three hours per day in reading or writing, or in any respectable employment, besides making a weekly payment until the amount be repaid, with interest. Any person disposed to assist a young man in the above way, can hear from him by addressing H. R., *Times* Office.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

GIRL WANTED—To do general housework in a small family; must be a good washer and ironer and cook. Apply at No. 154 South 9th-st., between 6th and 7th sts., Williamsburg.

GIRL WANTED.—A neat American girl to do the work for a small family and assist in a fancy store, at No. 349 Fulton-av., Brooklyn, L. I.

TEACHER WANTED—Immediately, in a Church School; one who can come well recommended for ability in teaching and discipline, and for good morals. A young man of good education will find this a favorable opportunity for advancement. Stipend for rest of year, $250 per quarter, with increase, if successful. Address Box No. 1,358 New-York Post-Office.

ON DEMANDE UNE JEUNE PARISIENNE qui est accoutumée à enseigner sa langue, comme maîtresse de Français, dans un pensionnat de demoiselles. S'adresser à No. 40 East 35th-st.

CONFECTIONER WANTED.—A competent person that understands spinning sugar table ornaments and City work in general. Apply at No. 19 Union-square.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Junior Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. B. BALDWIN, No. 336 Bowery, corner 9d-st., opposite Bond.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifty-fifth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. A. HINRICHS' (late Workmeister's) No. 100 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane. A. C. HAGLEY & CO.

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The Boston *Post* of the 23d, (a paper not generally disposed to favor Anti-Slavery Literature,) says:

"Obliged as we are to wade through the quantities of mere trash, that under the names of tale, romance, story and novel, are continually issuing from the American press, we cordially welcome a really interesting, earnest, clever, and original American book. Such an one is 'Caste.'"

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SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY, the distinguished spiritual philosopher of Ohio, begins a series of twelve lectures in Stuyvesant Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 4, at 7½ o'clock, continuing each subsequent FRIDAY and TUESDAY EVENINGS. Single Tickets, 10 cents. The course, including

BANK STATEMENTS.

Published by the Daily Times in Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,084,671 99
Average amount of Specie	736,247 15
Average amount of Circulation	576,280 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,226,280 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$660,328 00
Average amount of Specie	33,375 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,984 00
Average amount of Deposits	407,184 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,064,981 87
Average amount of Specie	1,109,979 98
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	30,568 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,415,879 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose, and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,063,878 42
Average amount of Specie	943,867 23
Average amount of Circulation	4,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,364,790 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY L. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,185,986 11
Average amount of Specie	113,191 44
Average amount of Circulation	102,763 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,167,907 39

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,378,898 98
Average amount of Specie	368,989 89
Average amount of Circulation	340,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,706,517 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,514,626 86
Average amount of Specie	150,189 85
Average amount of Circulation	81,080 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,443,312 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,342,448 00
Average amount of Specie	513,929 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,783 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,374,106 42

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,331,901 83
Average amount of Specie	340,015 02
Average amount of Circulation	538,736 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,020,984 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$353,324 14
Average amount of Specie	45,755 53
Average amount of Circulation	171,109 00
Average amount of Deposits	732,225 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,295,554 39
Average amount of Specie	96,899 95
Average amount of Circulation	236,602 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,114,966 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$263,977 00
Average amount of Specie	46,000 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,254 00
Average amount of Deposits	151,322 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,464,719 84
Average amount of Specie	67,101 39
Average amount of Circulation	71,488 00
Average amount of Deposits	971,315 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,356,927 37
Average amount of Specie	46,904 08
Average amount of Circulation	127,139 00
Average amount of Deposits	936,800 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,189,683 00
Average amount of Specie	346,103 00
Average amount of Circulation	266,013 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,048,178 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of November, 1855.

JAMES W. SWEENY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$673,452 54
Average amount of Specie	57,288 97
Average amount of Circulation	157,697 00
Average amount of Deposits	517,603 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAY JARVIS, President of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAY JARVIS, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

GEORGE L. OSBORN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,649,453 95
Average amount of Specie	138,644 89
Average amount of Circulation	51,238 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,346,028 91

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,653,771 00
Average amount of Specie	198,926 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,086 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,963,213 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,518,089 49
Average amount of Specie	149,868 65
Average amount of Circulation	87,312 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,760,816 87

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$430,378 00
Average amount of Specie	35,395 00
Average amount of Circulation	96,879 00
Average amount of Deposits	309,467 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,486,915 64
Average amount of Specie	166,260 94
Average amount of Circulation	137,124 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,230,147 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$583,001 73
Average amount of Specie	44,037 36
Average amount of Circulation	13,455 00
Average amount of Deposits	531,018 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$361,333 25
Average amount of Specie	38,556 14
Average amount of Circulation	91,898 00
Average amount of Deposits	331,437 49

City of New-York, ss.—I, CALEB A. MACY, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,181,834 70
Average amount of Specie	49,715 59
Average amount of Circulation	150,660 00
Average amount of Deposits	626,864 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$558,806 00
Average amount of Specie	36,092 00
Average amount of Circulation	87,742 00
Average amount of Deposits	209,197 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEPHENS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

WM. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,639 25
Average amount of Specie	29,016 99
Average amount of Circulation	137,629 00
Average amount of Deposits	456,335 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

DAN. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,774,502 52
Average amount of Specie	164,517 10
Average amount of Circulation	328,053 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,419,298 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,477,479 88
Average amount of Specie	566,854 50
Average amount of Circulation	337,568 35
Average amount of Deposits	3,339,927 01

City and County of New-York, ss. I, CALEB O. HALSTED, President of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. HALSTED, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$697,598 86
Average amount of Specie	31,779 83
Average amount of Circulation	98,945 00
Average amount of Deposits	583,951 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,046,398 93
Average amount of Specie	93,795 00
Average amount of Circulation	119,978 00
Average amount of Deposits	831,583 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,231,159 11
Average amount of Specie	763,453 74
Average amount of Circulation	419,476 82
Average amount of Deposits	4,093,430 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,125,966 87
Average amount of Specie	85,916 33
Average amount of Circulation	290,934 00
Average amount of Deposits	826,545 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 1, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$718,177 66
Average amount of Specie	55,984 13
Average amount of Circulation	103,703 00
Average amount of deposits	487,954 11

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,137,496 04
Average amount of Specie	147,453 90
Average amount of Circulation	198,443 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,539,628 95

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,359,194 95
Average amount of Specie	1,034,490 92
Average amount of Circulation	197,010 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,078,061 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,482,359 04
Average amount of Specie	196,191 92
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	137,730 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,797,777 58

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEDEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,190,698 96
Average amount of Specie	709,330 94
Average amount of Circulation	106,582 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,891,084 17

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,008,198 00
Average amount of Specie	80,580 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,064 00
Average amount of Deposits	985,863 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

ROBERT M. STERRIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,891,737 02
Average amount of Specie	230,914 84
Average amount of Circulation	150,971 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,914,876 41

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES GALLATIN, President of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. GALLATIN, President.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$283,710 59
Average amount of Specie	11,013 65
Average amount of Circulation	69,316 00
Average amount of Deposits	105,398 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$401,419 43
Average amount of Specie	25,361 81
Average amount of Circulation	89,795 00
Average amount of Deposits	122,764 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$225,309 22
Average amount of Specie	10,216 13
Average amount of Circulation	150,062 00
Average amount of Deposits	158,944 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,666,436 28
Average amount of Specie	84,465 10
Average amount of Circulation	174,414 00
Average amount of Deposits	808,386 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. B. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. B. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

EDWD N. ROGERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,513,117 28
Average amount of Specie	116,173 35
Average amount of Circulation	188,189 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,062,517 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Assistant Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$616,572 77
Average amount of Specie	86,371 43
Average amount of Circulation	99,030 38
Average amount of Deposits	806,586 64

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$490,871 99
Average amount of Specie	56,577 25
Average amount of Circulation	114,490 00
Average amount of Deposits	509,908 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending December 1, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$783,164 93
Average amount of Specie	59,189 47
Average amount of Circulation	155,490 00
Average amount of Deposits	580,788 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,848,978 99
Average amount of Specie	246,150 59
Average amount of Circulation	113,181 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,901,513 10

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$638,448 00
Average amount of Specie	37,612 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,803 00
Average amount of Deposits	371,394 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,118,399 42
Average amount of Specie	96,651 92
Average amount of Circulation	217,490 00
Average amount of Deposits	567,745 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855;

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$938,501 00
Average amount of Specie	60,335 00
Average amount of Circulation	106,951 00
Average amount of Deposits	635,440 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 3d day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 1st day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,549,011 90
Average amount of Specie	73,503 52
Average amount of Circulation	361,554 00
Average amount of Deposits	731,379 84

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 3d day of December, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of

SIXTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Monday, Dec. 3.

Before Judge Emmett.

The trial of Baker was resumed this morning at 10 o'clock. The Court-room was besieged by crowds of applicants; clamorous for entrance, but were very properly excluded until after the jury had taken their seats, and the proceedings of the day were begun. Then the door was opened to the witnesses and the general throng to the gallery, and a tremendous rush ensued. Officer Moore, by which every available inch of space was immediately occupied.

Baker occupied his customary place behind his counsel. He looks paler than usual, but exhibits no sign of serious concern or anxiety.

Hon. Ogden Hoffman, the Attorney-General, was present, and Mr. Martin, the District Attorney, announced that he was ready to proceed with the case on the part of the People.

Captain Turnbull was next examined by Mr. Hall—I was Captain of the Eighth Ward Police Station-house at the time of the homicide. The letter to Judge Edmonds was handed to me by Mr. Baker, on the morning of the 15th of January, but I received it three or four days before that. I was not in the habit of going to Mr. Baker's office. I was not there more than once or twice a week. I was not there on the day the letter was handed to me. I received it at my residence, No. 5 Second-street. I have no recollection of the day of the week on which I received it. I received it from Mr. Baker's own hand. I have no recollection of the hour of the day. I have no recollection of the month. I have no recollection of the year. I have no recollection of the day of the month. I have no recollection of the week. I have no recollection of the month. I have no recollection of the year. I have no recollection of the day

...ot tell by looking at the ...wound went through directly ...the coat in the lapel was pierced ...through from the holes in the vest it was ...about two inches above the knee, running ...erwards through; the two orifices are the entrance ...and exit, I believe, of the same ball; there are five ...holes in the leg of the prisoner; the witness ...showed those two holes in the pants, corresponding ...to the wound in the right; I made that cut in the ...knee of the trousers, for the purpose of getting at ...the wound; I asked for the coat when I first went ...

...ed to the witness, and ... ...ing at the corner of the ... ...; Poole tried to make love to warm ... ...; and when the ... commenced to vomit, ... like stove that hole, ... the corner of the stove; ... could tell whether those ... were made from the inside or ... coat; Poole died twelve days after he ... the wound; he died on the eighth or ninth ..., about four o'clock in the morning; he was ... conscious when he was going to die; he ... was not afraid to die.

...Counsel was proceeding to ask what Poole said ... his belief in the fact that he was about ..., when Mr. Brady objected.

...Williams said the Court had a right to ask any ... it thought proper.

...Court—I supposed he would die ..., and I told him that; he put his ... this way, and said, "I believe I am a ... to me; I want you to find that ... you should cut me into inch pieces."

...Jackson objected, on the ground that as a ... declaration could only be regarded as evi... as necessities, on this case, from the time ... after Poole received the wound, was ... in which the ordinary conditions existed.

...Court, after protracted argument, ruled that ... admissible.

...Clark—(to witness)—How long had you known ...? A.—I never saw him to know him till that ...

...You don't know what his sense of reli... responsibility was? A.—Not till after I be... acquainted with him.

...State what he said on that morning ... you last saw him.

...admitted that evidence could be given ... as to facts, and not opinions.

...had asked him all the way through, ... the same thing.

...The last thing I told you he said ... to cut him into pieces; I asked him, ... previously before, if he knew who killed ... on that night; I first saw him, I did not ... five till he got home; the pericar... extended; the same statement that he ... be repeated; I thought it was nec... to get all I could out of him, and he ... last interview the same he had told ... through; I asked him who killed ... Baker shot him.

...tell you how it was done? A.—He said ... upon the floor, and there were a ... it appeared to him as if a person ... of corn and threw it around, they ...? I asked him how he knew who shot ... Baker was right over him with his ...; he said he did not fire; I asked ... fire?

...objected.

...him repeatedly if he had not fired ... said he did not fire a pistol that night; ... in his pocket.

...give you any reason why he did not ...

...he was afraid to fire; he said he ... there to murder him.

...objected.

...said that thus far there was no fact as ... evidence but these two. *First*—That ... according to this declaration did not ... cause; that Baker did fire and kill him.

...—I have not fired a pistol for some ... could give you as an expert any informa...

...wound made by Poole was here produced. ... and part of the breast had been ...

...coat was cut up by me; I can't make ... that the rent is burned there round the ... hole; Poole was a remarkably full-chested ... might make a difference of half an ... the ball did not go at all in a ... direction; it passed slightly from right ... about; the wound was through the fleshy ... it would probably induce a man ... or stagger; he could not stand still ... such a wound in the leg; the orifice ... than the orifice; it went clean ... did not look as if the pistol had been ... the leg; could not tell whether ... entered in the knee was made by a pis... a foot or ten feet from him; Poole was ... five inches in height; ... examine these holes in the skirt of the ... now they had been made; I am ... the impression that I pulled the coat off the ...; I don't remember that hole in the corner being ... that way; I see it is burned, and I don't ... in what other way it could have been done; ... anything about those other holes in ... don't know I ever saw the face of one ... in that room before that night; all Poole told ... was that he laid upon the floor; all he said was ... he laid upon the floor; he said he was down ... Baker over him; he said he was on his back; ... he did not say how his back was in ... to the wall; I did not ask him whether ... shots which he heard, like corn out of a man's ..., were fired at him; I can't tell that I under... all those shots were fired at him from what he ...

...tell you that any of his friends had ...? A.—He did not.

...tell you that he had fired? A.—He ...

...tell you anything whatever of the be... at that fight? A.—He said he had had a ... in the early part of the evening, and Mor... had attempted to shoot him; he said that ... came into the Hall, he put his hands up, ... God's sake, if you are going to kill ... quick;" that is what he told me; that is ... his dying declaration; he said not a ... casting up his hands.

...all he told you in his dying declaration ... was on his back, that Baker was over ... that Baker shot him? A.—That is all; he ... all about these shots being like corn the ...; I asked him if what he had told me be... was true; he said, Yes; his request was ... I should examine him, and, if possible, find that ... he also said that Baker had shot him; he had ... to say much more.

...And that all he told you before was ...? A.—Yes, one thing more; at the last he did ... Baker as much as he did Morrissey and ...; they were the cause of it.

...Did he not say that he was up in the corner ... recess when those shots were scattering ... corn? A.—No, he said nothing, but ... when he laid on the floor.

...(a Juror)—I asked Poole that last ... I ever saw him,—says I, "Did you or did you ... tell me true, that you did not fire a pistol?" he ... "I did not fire my pistol;" I supposed if he ... had died I would be put on the stand, and I wanted ... get as near the truth as I could; I knew neither ... the parties, only by reputation, until that time.

...(a Juror)—If you had not made any in... you would have got no answers, and then ... would have had nothing to testify? [Laughter.]

...witness, who did not seem to understand the ... question, replied to it, as we thought, affirmatively.

...SCRIPTION OF THE WOUND IN POOLE'S HEART.

...M. Carnochan, Professor of Surgery in ... Medical College, was the next wit... He testified that he had made a *post mortem* ... into the character of the wounds of ..., both dead, and read in evidence the following ... from his minutes:

...*Twenty-seven hours after death.*—The body was in ... preservation, and showed a power... and well-developed organization.

...The surface of the body presented three orifices of ... shot wounds; two on the external side of the ... thigh, a short distance above the patella, by ... Apparently, a ball had made its entrance ... exit respectively; and one on the anterior ... of the chest, three-quarters of an inch to the ... of the median line, and about half an inch ... below a line drawn across the chest from one nip... to the other. The examination revealed that all ... organs of the body were in a healthy condition.

...The sternum and cartilages of the ribs having ... partially elevated, a bullet probe could be ... without difficulty, starting from right to ... through the wall of the thorax, at the place of ... of the cartilages of the fifth and sixth ribs ... the margin of the sternum.

...The sternum being completely elevated, the peri... was seen to be much distended, and on its ... in connection with the external wound, ... contained a rough spot, which proved to be an ... from the cavity of the pericardium, tightly ... by the application of plastic material.

...The right and left cavities of the pleura were free ... adhesion, and the lung on each side was in a ... condition. The pericardium was found filled ... serous fluid, tinged with blood, and was so ... that it encroached very much upon the ... on both sides. Upon opening the sac of the ..., and removing the large ...

...ventricles, about midway be... the apex of the heart and the base of the ... Its locality was only indicated, by the ... of touch, for as the wound had entirely clea... there was no outward visible sign of its pre... Obviously the cause of death was inflam... of the pericardium, and heart and its results.

...witness was examined at some length, as to ... in which the parties must have stood ... the wound was given. Such a wound, he said, ... be inflicted by parties holding almost any ..., face to face.

...Have you any experience with regard to firing ... through cloth, or a coat, or a man's back? A. ... have seen such things.

...Have you examined that coat? A.—No, Sir, I ... not; in a tissue that is not vital it is very ... difficult to give a positive opinion in regard ... the effects made by balls; when the tissues ... vital we have definite rules; here we have a ... dead tissue, and in this case we cannot state with ... precision the effect that would be produced by a ball under such circumstances; sometimes the bullet carries the piece of cloth through with it into the body, entirely removing the cloth; sometimes it merely produces a laceration; it is possible the same bullet may have entered through this second aperture in the vest that made the hole in the lapel; I could not say whether the ball was fired from the outside or inside of the coat; a pistol held close to any tissue will be apt to burn it; in judging from a dead material it is very difficult to judge from the effects of balls by mere experience; I am no expert in this; this is not a matter in which any man is an expert; it is judging from common sense, and that every man can do; it is impossible to tell the effect of a dead material on a dead material.

Mr. Clark—Can you not tell, from the direction of the holes, the position of the parties? A.—Any other man could judge of that as well as I can; you have the direction of the hole, and you can draw your inference as you like; Poole was a man of unusual physical development; I never saw him while alive; judging from his body, I should say he was developed in such a way as to be capable of feats of strength and feats of agility; I think the pistol by which he was wounded in the breast was close by him; the wound above the knee was not a mortal wound; I should say the pistol from which the bullet was shot that produced that wound was not nearer than two feet to the knee; I know something about pistol shooting; I have practised it.

Q.—That burning of the lining on the inside of the coat, if it resulted from any discharge of a pistol, could not have resulted from a discharge which sent the bullet through from the outside of the coat?

Witness—I don't understand you.

Q.—Suppose that coat had been on a man, and that those three holes indicated the passage of three balls, how would you say the pistol was fired to make that burning?

Witness—I have no proof that there was fire.

Counsel—But assume there was.

Witness—I cannot assume, in giving testimony.

Counsel—We always get medical men's evidence on assumption.

Witness—I cannot answer on such an assumption as this; if you assure me that is burnt, I will give you my testimony.

Counsel—Then I assure you, for sake of the argument, that it is burnt, on the inside.

Witness—Then the inference is, that the ball would not carry the fire through, if shot from the outside.

Here the witness left the stand.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, announced that the prosecution had closed, but reserved the right of offering certain papers in evidence.

It being now past 5 o'clock, the Court adjourned until Tuesday, at 11 A. M.

City Mortality.

The following is the weekly report of deaths in the City and County of New-York from the 24th day of November to the 1st day of December, 1855; men, 87; women, 65; boys, 116; girls, 95. Total, 385. Adults, 193; children, 213; males, 175; females, 160; colored persons, 12.

DISEASES.			
Abscess	1	Infan., of heart	1
Albuminuria, & Bright's dis. of kidn'ys	2	Infan., of lungs	17
Apoplexy	1	Infan., stomach	6
Asthma	1	Infan., of throat	1
Bleeding, lungs	1	Infan., of womb	1
Bowel, dis. of	1	Jaundice	1
Brain, inflam. of	2	Inflammation	1
Bronchitis	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Burned, scalded	1	Marasmus, inf.	28
Cancer	1	Measles	1
Cancer, bowels	1	Mortification	1
Cancer, stomach	1	Neuralgia	1
Cancer, liver	1	Old Age	1
Cancer, breast	1	Palsy	1
Cancer, womb	1	Pleurisy	1
Catarrh	1	Premature birth	1
Casualties by railroad	1	Rheumatism	1
Casualties, by street's Cheers infan'm	1	Rupture of bowels by a fall	1
Congestion, brain	2	Scrofula	1
Congestion, lungs	2	Small pox	84
Consumption	46	Stillborn	11
Convul., infant's	8	Teething	1
Inflam., of brain	1	Ulcer in throat	1
Total			385

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and premature	11
Brain and nervous system	48	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	48
Generative organs	5	Unknown seat and general fevers	54
Heart and blood vessels	5	Urinary organs	23
Lungs, throat, &c.	107	Unknown	1
Old age	4		—
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	30		—
Total			335

Of which nine were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.		Wards.	
I.	14	IX.	30	XVII.	25
II.	—	X.	7	XVIII.	24
III.	4	XI.	24	XIX.	9
IV.	5	XII.	17	XX.	20
V.	17	XIII.	15	XXI.	30
VI.	17	XIV.	13	XXII.	13
VII.	18	XV.	11		—
VIII.	12	XVI.	33	Total	335

* Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital.

AGES.—Under 1 year, 106; 1 to 2 years, 35; 2 to 5 years, 53; 5 to 10 years, 8; 10 to 15 years, 5; 15 to 20 years, 12; 20 to 25 years, 9; 25 to 30 years, 23; 30 to 40 years, 30; 40 to 50 years, 17; 50 to 60 years, 8; 60 to 70 years, 13; 70 to 80 years, 9; 90 to 90 years, 4; unknown, 3. Total, 335.

NATIVITY.—Austria, 1; England, 3; France, 4; Germany, 19; Holland, 2; Ireland, [illegible]; Scotland, 3; Switzerland, 1; United States, 248; Unknown, 2; Wales, 2. Total, 335.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Bellevue Hospital, 2; City Hospital, 4; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Home of the Friendless, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 2; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 7. Total, 18.

INTERMENTS REGISTERED.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Calvary	21	22	57	44	144
Potter's Field	9	1	10	7	27
City Inspector's Office	25	38	46	41	150
Trinity	2	1	2	2	7
Harlem	—	1	1	—	2
St. Marks	—	1	2	—	3
Marble Cemetery, 2d-st.	—	1	2	1	4
Total	57	65	118	95	335

THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.
CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.

Wurtemberg Indignant with our Commissioners of Emigration.

The action of the Commissioners of Emigration, in sending back to Germany so many immigrants who have arrived here during the past year in a state of helplessness from sickness or old age, has led to the following ordinance on the part of the Government of Würtemberg:

Whereas, it has repeatedly occurred that German emigrants to America, and among them natives of Wurtemberg who desired to return home on account of sickness, or incapacity to labor, have been forwarded to this country by the German Emigration Society of New-York; and

Whereas, it is desirable that those who have once emigrated to America, and especially those who have been transported thither at the expense of the State or the communes, and are unable, whether or not it be from any fault of their own, to earn their subsistence, should not return here to be a burden to the State or commune, (which in that case will have defrayed the expenses of their journey in vain;) and

Whereas, The American authorities are scarcely authorized to send back those who, having once been admitted to the country, cannot earn their subsistence in America; and

Whereas, It is much less the business of the German Emigration Society of New-York to promote the return of such individuals; therefore

Resolved, That necessary steps are to be taken to prevent their transportation back to this country.

The *States Zeitung* comments upon this heathenish conduct of the Wurtemberg Government with indignation.

Accidents.

GUSTAVUS CURTIS, a cigar dealer, doing business at No. 717 Broadway, fell down a flight of steps at the above place on Saturday afternoon, and sustained severe injuries. He was conveyed to his residence, at No. 85 Twenty-fifth-street.

A man named JOHN FARLEY was run over on Friday night, at the corner of Bowery and Hester-street, by an omnibus, and had a leg broken, besides sustaining other severe injuries. The Tenth Ward Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital.

Stabbed.

A man named LOUIS BACKS got into a fracas with one DELMARO in Carmine-street, on Friday night, and was stabbed in the shoulder and side, as supposed, by his antagonist. The Tenth Ward Police conveyed him to the New-York Hospital. DELMARO was not arrested.

SUPERIOR COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Dec. 1.
Before Hon. James Mason.

Motions.

Motley vs. Turbet.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs. Referee to report on title and state amount due.

Brush vs. Van Riper, impleaded, &c.—Judgment declaring conveyance from Rainey to Van Riper to be fraudulent and void as against plaintiff and other creditors. Costs to plaintiff.

Corcoran et al. vs. Wm. C. Bryant et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer with costs. Liberty to answer.

Poe vs. Orser, Sheriff.—Motion of defendant to surrender denied.

To Southern and Western Merchants.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

In the year 1848 I fortunately succeeded in making a discovery in the manufacture of gin, by which it was deprived of all acrid and inflaming properties and rendered perfectly pure.

This article was introduced to the public under the title of "WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps."

My manufactory for this article is at Schiedam, in Holland, and no individual, save myself, has imported, or can import a solitary bottle of this pure alcoholic preparation.

The reputation which it rapidly acquired, as one of the most powerful curatives in disease, and as a wholesome, invigorating and pleasing beverage, is without a parallel in the history of importations. Many thousands of our most enlightened physicians after full trial, have borne testimony to its medical properties in the cure of many distressing maladies. Analytical chemists, over their own signatures, have certified to its purity, and four citizens, in every section of the Union, have attested that, as a beverage, it is free from all those impurities and adulterations, which, in the spiritous compounds of the day, form a basis for intemperance, and which are sold under the names of brandy, rum, gin, and their relatives.

The well-earned celebrity of the "Schnapps" soon excited the avarice of speculation, and my genuine article had scarcely received the impress of universal approbation when a host of imposters, imitators and importers of a spurious article from other parts of Europe than Holland entered the lists for competition, determined, if possible, to thrust their base imitations into the market under the title of pure gin. There are certain national peculiarities in manufacture which distinguish that of one country from another by superior excellence, totally beyond the reach of any imitation. England has long been famed for her porter, which art in other countries has never equaled. Scotland and Ireland for their whisky; France for her unequaled brands of brandy, and Holland for her gin.

The imitations of gin in other parts of Europe have been as far inferior to that of Holland, and especially of Schiedam, in that kingdom, as the common root beer in our City is inferior to the double brown stout of Great Britain.

The moral consequences arising from the administration of a pure article are not the least among its benefits; in Holland and Germany, where pure Holland gin is a common beverage, drunkenness is rarely, if ever, seen; the same remarks apply to the wines of France. Notwithstanding the French mechanics and peasants drink Bordeaux wine as we do water at their "table d'hotes," intoxication can scarcely be found among them.

In England, where, as in our own country, the basest adulterations are made in spirituous liquors, particularly in those sold in the "gin palaces" under various names, intemperance, in all its loathsomeness and deformity, has scarcely a parallel.

It is not the genuine article, but the base, spurious adulteration, which inflames the stomach, excites the brain, deprives its victim of his reason, destroys his constitution and hurries him to his tomb.

These adulterated compositions, manufactured in and imported from Europe, have, unfortunately, since the introduction of my Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps, found their way here in overwhelming abundance; their importers and retailers have palmed them upon the public as equal in medicinal properties to my article. Medical testimony, having no legitimate claim to that title, has been trumped up to entrap the unwary and credulous; and the degrading imposition has, sometimes, unfortunately succeeded, to the injury and destruction of health, and the increase rather than the alleviation of the disease.

The effects of the "Schnapps" are the tests of its purity. Judiciously taken as a general beverage, it will not intoxicate, its stimulation is gentle, and unattended with those burnings and cravings of the stomach, which in the exhibition of impure spirits, constantly demand a fresh supply, and which no repetition within the limits of intoxication can satiate.

I have no disposition to urge anything in opposition to the "Maine Law;" the substituting the use of the "Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps," for the inflammatory compounds under the name of alcohol, sold in the low groggeries of our City, would do much to insure the moral effects which that law is intended to produce intoxication would be greatly diminished.

Notwithstanding I have surrounded my preparation with every safeguard which prudence could suggest, I still receive daily communications informing me of base imitations under its name, of my bottles being filled with the most impure gin, corked up, sealed and sold as the "Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps." I have endeavored, still further, to guard the public from these impositions and maintain the reputation of my importation; should they still be evaded, I trust the sufferers, whoever they may be, will give me the most early information, when, in their behalf equally with my own, I shall appeal to the laws of the country to protect them and myself.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER GARMENTS and Hosiery. At RANKIN'S OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,

will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX.—Possessing unrivaled resources of manufacture and the best workmen in the trade, KNOX furnishes to the public the largest assortment of elegant hats of any hatter in New-York. They comprise no less than forty different kinds, varying in color, shape, material and purpose. He also keeps constantly on hand, at his elegant store, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, a handsome assortment of Ladies' Furs, comprising the most *recherché* styles, composed of the most valuable furs in the market, as well as those less rare and more moderate in price; and also gloves, traveling bags, canes, umbrellas, and a hundred other things no less useful than ornamental. All at No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ladies wishing a rich Silk Dress at a very low price, will find a splendid assortment at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street. Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have marked down their entire stock lower than cost of importation. Rich Silks at from four and six shillings a yard, which cost to import six and eight shillings. Rich Moire Antiques only $2 a yard, worth $3. Rich Black Silks from 4s. to to 12s. a yard. The place to find bargains in Silks is now at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Though hidden from the eye, they speak to the feelings, being emphatically the garment for comfort, durability and economy.

RAY'S Stocking-knit Undergarments, In Merino, Wool, and Electrical Silk, for Fall and Winter wear.

Warm, Soft, Elastic, Durable and Cheap.

JAMES H. RAY, Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPROVED SHAKEN UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—Made of the finest American fleece, warranted not to shrink. Also every variety of Lambs' Wool, Merino, Cotton, and Silk Undergarments. Fine Shirts, ready made, or made to measure; Cravats, Scarfs, Ties, Winter Gloves, &c., at MELAUSSANIE'S (One Price) Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 291 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gas fixtures of all the latest and most elegant styles, in gilt, French and artistic bronzes, are offered to the trade, or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, manufacturers of every variety of gas fixtures, No. 18 Canal-street.

N. B.—Old chandeliers will be received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

GAS GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 370 Broadway. ABORN, WARREN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To night a beautiful entertainment is to be given at this favorite theatre, "Captain Kyd," "Damie and Pythie," and "Mons. De Chalemeaux," with singing by Mlle. LOUISE DEVILLE, and dancing by Mlle. ANGELL, will compose the entertainment.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinoes, Paramattas, De Laines, Plaids, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Marseilles Quilts, Cloth Table Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c., are selling at great reduction from former prices.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 333 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

SILKS, SILKS.—Great sale of Silks this week from auction, consisting of rich plaid for 6s., 8s. and 10s. per yard; Moire Antique Silks at great bargains; also, striped brocade and plain Silks, at half price.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 333 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Lillies' Patent House and Sleeping-Room Safes should be secured by every family, who would be certain of finding their plate, jewelry, watches, or money, after an absence or a night's slumber. Call at depôt of World's Safe Co., and examine, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square.

J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY.—This attractive place is now daily visited by admiring crowds. The new paintings recently put upon exhibition are coining praises from all who see them Open day and evening.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FEDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

BIRTH.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, in Sackett-st., the wife of JOHN STRAITON, Esq., of a daughter, still-born.

DIED

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, MARY PERRY, daughter of Caleb F. and Sarah A. Coles, aged 7 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Thos. Coles, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 191 East Broadway.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, JAMES BILLINGS, aged 47 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 110 Sheriff-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., this day, (Tuesday,) the 4th inst., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, CATHARINE P., wife of Edwin S. Ross, and daughter of the late Charles and Clarissa Edwards, of Newburg, aged 34 years, 7 months and 19 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend her funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, Ralph-av., near Division.

☞ Newburg and Newburyport papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, SARAH DUNN, infant daughter of John R. and Phebe P. Kyle.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 96 Pearl-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 21, in Division-av., JOHN C. MAINE, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Westport, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 28, Mrs. LOIS WILLIS, aged 98 years.

In Baltimore, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, PHILIP MINIS, M. D., formerly of Georgia, aged 80 years.

MASONIC.—The members of Palestine Lodge, No. 204, of F. and A. M., are hereby notified to attend a Special Meeting at their Hall, No. 41 Division-st., on TUESDAY, Dec. 4, at 1 o'clock P. M., to attend the funeral of Brother John C. Minister.

A. A. WEEKS, Sec. H. R. JACKSON, S. W.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Fifth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 3.

$3,000	Indiana State 5s,	81¾	300	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	80½
7,000	do.	s3 81¾	250	do.	b60 90
15,000	U. S. 6s, '68	108½	100	do.	s60 89
10,000	Virginia 6s	s3 95½	95	do.	89
80,000	Missouri 6s	88¼	10	do.	89¼
1,000	do.	88¾	10	Third-avenue R. R.	45
5,000	Louisiana 6s	b10 98	120	M. S. & N. Ia. R.	93½
5,000	do.	b10 93½	330	Erie Railroad	c 46¾
2,000	Hud. R. 3d M. Bs.	86	370	do.	46¾
8,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	77	200	do.	b3 46¾
15,000	do.	b60 77½	100	do.	s10 46¾
14,000	do.	77½	150	do.	c 46¾
5,000	do.	s30 77½	350	do.	46¾
8,000	do.	b3 77¾	400	do.	s3 46¾
1,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. p.	80½	50	do.	b10 46¾
5,000	N. Y. Cen. 7's	106	200	do.	b20 47
80	Mechanics Bank	116	100	do.	b30 46¾
85	Metropolitan Bank	110	500	do.	b60 47
10	Commonwealth Bk.	93	200	do.	s30 46¾
15	Ocean Bank	85	50	do.	b3 46¾
65	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	118½	200	do.	b3 46¾
5	do.	118	150	do.	c 46¾
50	Canton Co.	s3 21¼	800	Reading R. R.	c 86¾
200	Nic. Transit Co.	b60 14½	400	do.	86½
500	do.	b60 16	100	do.	b3 86½
500	do.	b30 16	200	do.	b5 86½
100	do.	c 15¾	100	do.	s3 86¾
100	do.	s30 15¾	300	do.	b60 88
500	do.	c 15¾	300	do.	s30 86¾
100	do.	b30 15¾	400	do.	b30 87¾
500	Penn. Coal Co.	b60 98¾	400	do.	s30 86¾
50	do.	b30 98	300	do.	s3 86¾
350	do.	b60 98	100	do.	s3 86¾
200	do.	97¾	200	do.	b3 86¾
50	Cum. Coal Co.	s15 22½	50	do.	b10 87
50	do.	s10 22	64	Harlem Railroad	17¾
700	do.	s3 22	200	do.	18
700	do.	22	15	Mich Cen. Railroad	94¼
50	Ward Coal Co.	s10 20	200	do.	95
900	Clev. & To. R. R.	70½			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

The following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction this morning, after the adjournment of the Board, by A. H. NICOLAY:

$6,000	Cin. and Chi. R. R. 1st M. Int. added		76
6,000	Chi. and Mis. R. R. 10s	Int. added	72½
45,000	Cleve. and Tol. R. R. Inc. Int added		74
5,600	Cleve., Paine. and Ash. R. R. 7s. Int added		83½
7,000	Certificate Breckinridge Coal Co.		050
40	shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.		9½
20	Shares Peter Cooper Fire Ins. Co.		85¾
600	shares St. Nicholas Fire Insur. Co.		5¾@65
20	shares Rutgers Fire Insur. Co		85
25	shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Co.		40¾
600	shares Gardiner Gold Mining Co.		27c.
5	shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg		60
100	shares State Bank of Illinois		2
6:5	shares Wyckoff Gold Mining Co.		22¾c.
100	shares Edgeworth Coal Company		$1 80

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly sale of Bonds and Stocks at auction will take place to-morrow, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$15,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	77	300	Erie Railroad	b60 46¾
10,000	do.	b60 77¾	100	do.	s10 47
25	Canton Company	b60 21¾	100	do.	46¾
200	do.	s3 21	100	do.	s10 46¾
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	15¾	100	do.	46¾
100	do.	b30 16	100	do.	46¾
100	do.	s30 16¾	100	do.	46
100	do.	16	300	do.	b5 46¾
400	Cumb. Coal Co.	21¾	300	do.	s30 46¾
1000	do.	s10 21¾	100	do.	46¾
100	do.	21¾	100	do.	s10 46¾
10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	94¾	400	do.	46¾
900	Reading R. R.	86¾	100	do.	46¾
400	do.	86¾	50	do.	s30 46¾
300	do.	86¾	150	do.	c 46¾
100	do.	86¾	100	M. S. & N. R. R.	93½
100	do.	86¾	100	Cal. & Chi. R.	46¾
100	do.	s30 86¾	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	80½
100	Hudson River R. R.	86¾	50	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	80¾
50	do.	86¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 3—P. M.

The Official Weekly Bank Averages to Saturday, Dec. 1, which are advertised on another page of this paper, exhibit the following changes, as compared with the previous statement to Nov. 24:

Increase of Loans	$114,810
Decrease of Specie	1,000
Increase of Circulation	1,000
Apparent Gain in Deposits	4,071,000

The line of Deposits, as usual when a holiday intervenes, is apparently, though not really, increased by the mode of averaging the weekly returns of the associated banks—inter-exchanges by the Clearing House. The other changes in the statement are moderate and unimportant. The average of Specie for the week was reduced by the settlement daily parcels sent to Boston and [illegible]

[illegible] receipts came into Bank at the close of the week, and the probabilities, is the Banks opened business this morning with over $12,000,000, or nearly $800,000 over the average on the present statement. Including the Sub-Treasury balances on Saturday afternoon the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	Dec. 3, '54.	Dec. 1, '55.	Nov. 24, '55.
Loans	$61,674,400	$69,300,691	$69,185,881
Specie	10,558,301	11,297,184	11,298,184
Circulation	7,000,000	5,941,000	5,942,000
Deposits	60,000,000	71,071,000	67,000,000
In Sub-Treas'y	4,000,000	4,000,000	3,000,000

The market for Foreign Exchange to-day, for the Boston steamer sailing on Wednesday, was not very active. The selection of bills was not so wide as by the previous packets, and the quotations were brought within the range of 108¼@108⅜. Bank and Bankers' names. There were some first-class commercial bills drawn on BARING BROTHERS, done within the same limits. It is probable the bulk of the remittances by this opportunity is yet to be made up. The last mail for Boston closes at 2½ P. M., to-morrow. The fluctuation in French bills was also less marked than for the packets of last week; most of the business at 5.22½@5.20. The market is steady, with a tendency to firmness. No Specie engagements reported for the present steamer. The rates of discount on mercantile paper are 9@10 for prime, and 12 ₱ cent ₱ annum on fair signatures, with a fair amount of business done. The Stock and Money Brokers were well accommodated at 7 ₱ cent on loans, returnable on demand notice. Some of the Commission Stock Brokers are indisposed to use Money in this way, in the present unsettled condition of the market. The fluctuations at the Stock Board have seldom been so wild and sudden as within the past four or five weeks. To-day, there was a further decline of 2 ₱ cent. on Erie shares, the price touching 45 ₱ cent. at the afternoon session; 2 ₱ cent. on Toledo; the same on Rock Island; 1 ₱ cent. on Reading; the same on Cumberland Coal, Pennsylvania Coal, and Hudson River. The operations in Erie were over 6,500 shares, and Reading 5,500 shares. The additional decline in Illinois Central Bonds was ½ ₱ cent. A decline of ¼ ₱ cent. was accepted on $30,000 Missouris. The general market closed unaltered, and with no apparent disposition from any quarter to support prices. The operators for a decline appear to have things their own way, except in State and Illinois Bonds, for which the demand contin

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1015. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

[illegible] IN AMERICA.

[illegible] Ireland AT HOME.

Preliminary Proceedings at the Astor House.

FIRST DAY'S WORK.

The great majority of the Irish people are rebels to the Government under which they were born. They have never been content with English law, and have never ceased their opposition to them to the full extent of the [illegible] or complete overthrow. [illegible] their history of [illegible] rule at home, by organized opposition to "Government" [illegible] openly alliance with England [illegible] as they have said, Irishmen are always found fighting against her [illegible] the hangman or transportation may [illegible] but never extinguished their [illegible] spirit is about as strong [illegible] as it ever has been, and requires [illegible] to blaze forth again.

[illegible] of '48, and the failure at insurrection in '49, caused large numbers of Irishmen to seek a home in this country. If they brought with them nothing more, they brought an increased and unconquerable hatred of the British Government. Though defeated, they seemed not disheartened, for in '49 a large number of clubs were organized in New-York and other places, by them, composed of men [illegible] themselves to bring about [illegible] effect at the redemption of their native land. These clubs, although never [illegible] did not evince much activity until the breaking out of the Eastern war. Since that time, under the belief that "England's difficulty is Ireland's opportunity," they have revived [illegible] have spread and flourished. [illegible] another were, about two years ago, called [illegible] in different parts of this City, and [illegible] into an organization, known as the "Irish Military and Civil Association." This [illegible] as its name indicated, was a two-fold one. The Civil branch was composed of married men and others, who, though desiring Irish liberty, could not actively participate in bringing about, but who would give of their means towards that end. The Military was composed of such as were ready and willing to go to Ireland and assist its inhabitants to throw off the English yoke. The latter branch was drilled into companies, had regular officers, and certain nights for studying the military drill.

This Society is still in existence. The military portion of it is known as the Emigrant Monument Association, and numbers in this City alone more than 5,000 determined men, pledged by oath to obey the commands of their chiefs, and embark for Ireland when ordered. A constant communication is kept up with such in Ireland, banded together in about the same manner and having the same object as had the [illegible] "United Irishmen" of '98. The existence of this organization is no great secret, and we do not suppose that this public mention of it will prove in the least to its injury, as all the facts we have mentioned are no doubt known to the English authorities here and on record in the Castle at Dublin.

In Boston, Mass., about a year ago, a few gentlemen met and formed a Society which they called the "Irish Emigrant Aid Society." They declared their intention to be to aid the cause of Irish freedom, by every means consonant with the laws of their adopted country, and called on their brother countrymen throughout the Union to organize and confederate for a similar purpose. The call was responded to with alacrity, and soon almost every town in Massachusetts had its auxiliary Aid Society, existing under charters granted by the parent body in Boston.

This movement received a great impetus from the support given it by the *Citizen* and *Irish American* newspapers of this City, and their correspondents [illegible]

A letter signed "One who would Go," appeared in the *Citizen* about six months since, calling upon the Irishmen of the United States to meet and "make another effort for Fatherland." This letter was introduced by the editor by some remarks in which he stated that the writer of it was a man of so eminent fame that the mere mention of his name "would cause the Queen of England to tremble on her throne."

This singular letter, and the singular introduction to it, gave rise to much comment and no little hope to the hopeful Irishman, who believed it to come from "the man" for whom they had been so long looking. The Editor was asked for the name of the great man, but he said he could not give it them. It would soon appear. Some said the letter came from SMITH O'BRIEN; others that it was the production of JOHN MITCHEL; a few maintained that Archbishop HUGHES was its author; but the general belief settled down that "One who would Go" and Gen. SHIELDS were one and the same—at all events, the letter, come from who it might, had the effect it was intended to have. It was responded to from all parts; and Societies, on the same plan as that of Boston, were soon in existence in nearly all the States. A Convention of all the bodies was suggested, and was held in Boston. The proceedings of such Convention were very fully reported in the public press at the time, and it is only necessary to say now that it issued an address explanatory of the object sought and expressly disclaiming an attempt to violate the American laws in their mode of bringing about such an object. A Committee composed of responsible men was appointed to receive all funds contributed in aid of the organization, and such Committee are a personal guarantee for the return of the contributions if not used for the purpose given before a given time. The Convention adjourned to meet in New-York on the 4th of December, 1855.

In the meantime the movement has been spreading, and daily becoming stronger. There is not a town of any importance in the Northern States where an Irish Emigrant Aid Society does not exist, and in many of the Southern States there are similar bodies.

It should be remembered, however, that the "Emigrant Aid Society," and the "Emmett Monument Association," though aiming to effect the same object, are entirely distinct. To become a member of the former, no oath is required, and all its proceedings are in a measure open. The latter is entirely secret. Its members are all sworn. This difference has prevented a concert of action between the bodies. Some of the Catholic clergy have opposed the Emmett Association, because it requires a secret oath; but, so far as we are aware, none of them have spoken against the other Society.

These matters stood yesterday, when some 60 Delegates of the Irish Emigrant Association, met in Convention at the Astor House. The Convention met with closed doors at 11 o'clock, and was called to order by Dr. THOMAS H. SMITH, of Boston.

Ex-Gov. TYLER, Esq., of Pennsylvania, (son of Ex-President JOHN TYLER) was called to the Chair, *pro tem.*, and Dr. THOMAS H. SMITH appointed Secretary.

Mr. TYLER, on taking the Chair, returned his thanks to the Convention, and said that, while he would dislike to occupy any position which would indicate notoriety, as regarded agitation, yet, with regard to the promotion of Irish Emancipation, he would be ready to risk his reputation, and, if necessary, his life. He would entirely repudiate any attempt at public excitement, or anything other than the accomplishment of the freedom of a downtrodden people. He was confident that the action of the Convention would be conducted on a basis strictly in accordance with American principles, as such only constituted a true spirit of liberty.

These remarks were received with favor, and at their conclusion, the Secretary proceeded to call over the different States, when Delegates appeared from fourteen.

A motion was put and carried that such Representatives from other States as should arrive during the day be admitted within the Convention.

A Committee of one from each State was appointed to examine and report upon the credentials of Delegates. The following is the Committee so appointed:

Dr. Thos. H. Smith, Mass.	Patrick Wall, Esq., Maine.
Capt. W. Powers, Penn.	Dr. McGowan, R. Island.
Hon. Esq., Conn.	Jas. McManus, New-York.
P. Kelly, Esq., New-Jersey.	J. P. P. Butler, Esq., Mich.
Maj'r'l Kennedy, Esq., O.	Dr. Cumming, Georgia.
Jas. McDermott, Esq., Ky.	O. J. Moore, Illinois.
Jas. McDermott, Esq., for Ind.	Capt. Sargent, S. Carolina.

A proposition to admit to the Convention delegates from the E. M. A.'s of New-York, was then sent in, and after some discussion, it was resolved to postpone the consideration of that question.

After some preliminary business the Convention adjourned until 4 o'clock P. M.

At 4 o'clock the Convention again met.

Delegates from several other States were admitted.

The Committee on credentials submitted a report, which was adopted.

Various Committees were appointed; among others, one to [illegible] with a similar one from the E. M. A.

After the transaction of an amount of other business, but not any of special interest, the Convention, at 6½ o'clock P. M., adjourned to 10 o'clock this (Wednesday) morning.

The proceedings so far have been pretty harmonious, although it seemed at one time as though a split would take place on the question of admitting the E. M. A. Delegates.

The E. M. A.'s were present in strong force, and appeared much exasperated at their refusal to be admitted. The Conference Committees were in session for some hours, and appearances indicated that they will arrive at a harmonious result, and fraternize for their common object.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

MATTERS AT WASHINGTON.

SECOND DAY OF THE SESSION.

The Delay in the Organization of the House.

Estimates of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The British Enlistments and the Message.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The House made no progress to-day towards the election of a Speaker, nor is there at present any indication that it will do better to-morrow. This delay is unfortunate. The responsibility of the organization rests upon the Anti-Nebraska majority, who are trifling with it. It is high time now to lay aside individual preferences, and unitedly to labor to elevate to the Speakership any well-tried Anti-Nebraska man who possesses the necessary qualities of experience, dignity and reliability.

Further delay will bring reproach upon cause, and tend to demoralization and defeat. Continuous sitting and resolute earnest balloting should be policy henceforth. The people will not hold guiltless those who fritter away their power to rebuke the Nebraskals.

The temper of majority continues good. No jealousies nor heart-burnings. Nothing to disunite, save good-natured personal preferences.

At the adjourned caucus, to-night, speeches were made, and a general determination was expressed to unite eventually on some available man. No nomination was made. A Committee of seven was appointed to call another caucus if desirable.

The following is a summary statement of the estimates for the appropriations required by the Secretary of the Treasury:

For deficiencies of the current fiscal year $1,367,757, of which $1,188,181 is to supply deficiency in Post-Office revenue.

Estimate of permanent and indefinite appropriations which may be required for the last three quarters of the current fiscal year, under former acts of Congress, $5,965,228.

Estimates for the next fiscal year, including appropriations by former acts of Congress, of permanent and indefinite character, $58,754,675.

Excluding permanent and indefinite, it is $45,114,765; to which add unexpended existing appropriations not required for present fiscal year, $16,685,817.

Total estimates for next fiscal year, $69,450,492.

DEAN, elected Chaplain of the Senate, against Know-Nothings and Nebraskalsis a Methodist.

APPLETON's resignation of the Secretaryship of the London Legation prevents Mr. BUCHANAN's leaving London until the new minister is appointed.

Look out for music on the British enlistments in the Message. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Messrs. HALE, DURKEE, YULEE and PEARCE appeared and were sworn in.

Rev. H. C. DEAN was elected Chaplain, and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House resumed voting for Speaker, with the following result:

FIFTH TRIAL.

Richardson	74	Fuller	90
Campbell	68	Marshall	18
Banks	93	Scattering	36

No choice—111 being necessary to an election.

SIXTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	70	Mr. Fuller	89
Mr. Campbell	67	Mr. Marshall	18
Mr. Banks	95		

SEVENTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	74	Mr. Fuller	90
Mr. Campbell	64	Mr. Marshall	20
Mr. Banks	89		

EIGHTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	70	Mr. Fuller	90
Mr. Campbell	61	Mr. Marshall	18
Mr. Banks	89		

NINTH TRIAL.

Mr. Richardson	70	Mr. Fuller	91
Mr. Campbell	61	Mr. Marshall	16
Mr. Banks	81		

No election. Adjourned.

The following is the vote on the first ballot:

For Mr. RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Brooks, Barksdale, Bayly, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Bayce, Branch, Burnett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama, Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dowdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Evans, Fuller of Maine, Faulkner, Florence, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Kaitt, Kelly, Kidwell, Latcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Indiana, Millson, Oliver of Missouri, Orr, Packer, Phelps, Peck, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Shorter, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Virginia, Stephens, Stewart, Talbott, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tennessee.

For Mr. CAMPBELL—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bingham, Bliss, Brenton, Chaffee, Clark of Connecticut, Colfax, Cumback, Dean, Dixon, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Holloway, Horton of New-York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, Lester, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New-York, Morse, Morgan, Parker, Pettit, Sabin, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, Mace.

For Mr. BANKS—Messrs. Bennett of New-York, Buffington, Burlingame, Comins, Cragin, Dannell, Davis of Massachusetts, Day, DeWitt, Emrie, Etheridge, Flagler, Grow, Hall of Massachusetts, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Oliver of New-York, Perry, Pike, Pringle, Sage, Spinner, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Trafton, Wood.

For Mr. FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Brown, Campbell of Penn., Caskie, Dick, Edie, Edwards, Haven, Knight, Kunkle, Millward, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ritchie, Roberts, Robison, Smeed, Todd, Tyson, Zollicoffer.

For Mr. MARSHALL—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Foster, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Ready, Smith of Ala., Swope, Tupper, Underwood.

For Mr. PENNINGTON,—Messrs. Bishop, Dawson, Fuller of Penn., Knox, Meacham, Norton, Pelton, Robbins, Stranahan, Wakeman.

For Mr. HOWARD.—Messrs. Billinghurst, Washburne of Wis.

For Mr. WHEELER—Mr. Banks.

For Mr. WASHBURN, Me.—Mr. Campbell, Ohio.

For Mr. ETHERIDGE—Mr. Cullen.

For Mr. VALK—Messrs. Davis of Maryland, Harris of Maryland, Richardson.

For Mr. HAVEN—Messrs. Etheridge, Valk, Whitney.

For Mr. OLIVER, New-York—Mr. Wheeler.

For Mr. WALKER—Mr. Eustis.

For Mr. CARLILE—Messrs Hoffman, Humphrey, Marshall.

For Mr. THURSTON—Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

For Mr. ZOLLICOFFER—Mr. Rivers.

For Mr. DAVIS, MARYLAND—Mr. Walker.

Whole number of votes cast 228. Necessary to choice 112.

Further from Kansas—Call from the Governor for United States Troops.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, Dec. 3.

Accounts from Kansas state that Governor SHANNON had telegraphed to the President concerning the present condition of affairs in that Territory. He says that one thousand men have arrived in Lawrence, and rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff of Douglass County, and burned some houses and other property. He asks the President to order out the troops at Fort Leavenworth, to aid in the execution of the laws.

Dispatches from Weston arrived here to-day by express, bringing startling news from Atchison. Some Free-State Officers had taken possession of important papers, and an attack upon Atchison was anticipated. A messenger had been sent to Weston for fifty armed men.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The *National Intelligencer* of this morning confirms the statement that Governor SHANNON has telegraphed to the President on Kansas affairs. It says that the President received the Governor's dispatch yesterday, which is to the effect that civil war is actually threatened, and requesting prompt assistance. The President has ordered the immediate dispatch of troops from the nearest posts.

Canal Navigation, Weather, &c.

ROCHESTER, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

There is no ice in the Canal here, and boats are moving briskly. The water will probably be drawn off to-morrow unless it is otherwise ordered. Weather delightful.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal Auditor says that yesterday there were twenty loaded boats west of Little Falls; and between Little Falls and Schenectady, three hundred and fifty to four hundred, bound East. At several points they were in crowds of twenty to thirty working along. Between the crowds, boats singly, were moving along finely. He could see no reason why all would not reach tide-water, especially as the weather is fine. It must be a severe snap of cold weather to close the canal.

UTICA, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Wind west and weather cool. The canal is open, and there is no ice.

LYONS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The weather here is clear and cool, and the Canal free from ice.

CLYDE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Weather beautiful and shinny, and the Canal open. It freezes in the shades.

SYRACUSE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is open and the weather cold, yet pleasant.

CANAJOHARIE, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is in navigable condition, and boats are passing freely. All the boats will probably go through. Weather fine and growing warmer.

ALBION, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Weather clear and warm. No ice in the Canal. Boats move freely.

LOCKPORT, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The Canal is open. Very few boats here, and not many locking either way. Weather mild and pleasant.

Election of Mayor at Cambridge, Mass.—Fire.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

JOHN SARGEANT was elected Mayor of Cambridge, yesterday, by three hundred and seventy majority over Mr. RAYMOND, the Know-Nothing candidate.

A building on the corner of Causeway and Friend streets, occupied by Messrs. WATSON & FERBER, turners, and for other mechanical purposes, was destroyed by fire this forenoon. Loss, about $20,000.

Large Fire at Honesdale, Pa.

HONESDALE, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A fire broke out here last evening, in the large frame building known as "Cornell's Hall," owned by THOMAS CORNELL & Co., and occupied by JOHN GRADY, JUDAH LEVI and O. W. SLOCKBOWER. Mr. GRADY's loss is about $5,000, for which he is insured; Mr. LEVI's is $4,000, and not insured; Mr. SLOCKBOWER's $4,000, not insured; THOS. CORNELL & Co.'s loss $8,000, and insured for $5,000. The flames communicated with the storehouse owned by T. C. & Co., in which were stored 2,000 hides, belonging to Messrs. HARD, GILBERT & PALMER. Loss in hides $9,000, no insurance. Governor THROOP's loss on the building is $1,500, insured for $1,000. ISAIAH SNYDER's storehouse was also badly damaged.

The Grocers' Bank of Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Judge MERRICK of the Supreme Court to-day continued the injunction on the Grocers' Bank until the 7th of January, when another hearing will take place. In the meantime all the property of the Bank is placed in charge of Messrs. CHARLES H. WARREN, JARVIS SLADE and SOUTHWORTH SHAW, who are empowered to return private property in the possession of the Bank, renew securities, and otherwise act for the best benefit of the parties interested.

Four Young Men Drowned—Three Children Burned to Death.

ALBANY, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Four young men were drowned on Friday last below Long Point Lighthouse, on Lake Ontario, in attempting to take in a gill net.

The house of Mrs. SPELMAN, on Palmer Hill, Essex County, was burned down on Sunday morning, burning to death three children, one but seven years of age.

Destruction of two Steamers by Fire at Memphis.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Dec. 3.

At Memphis, this morning, the steamer *George Collier* took fire and was entirely consumed. The flames spread to the steamer *Mayflower*, and the wharf-boat of DUVALL, ALBRO & Co., and they were likewise completely destroyed. No lives were lost.

Loss of the Ship America, of Baltimore.

RICHMOND, Va., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The bark *Isabella*, arrived at New-Orleans on Saturday, brings intelligence of the total loss of the ship *America*, Captain BEASE, of Baltimore, bound from Trapain, with a cargo of salt to New-Orleans. The wreck occurred in Gibraltar Bay on the 18th of October. Crew saved.

A Decision on the Liquor Law.

DETROIT, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A Police Justice of this city, to-day, delivered an opinion declaring the Prohibitory Liquor Law unconstitutional in every important respect.

Death by Abortion.

ALMOND, Allegany Co., N. Y., Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Much excitement was created here yesterday by the sudden death of a young lady who was on a visit from Owego. A Coroner's inquest was held, and a verdict rendered of "Death caused by abortion."

Death of an Editor.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

SAMUEL KETTELL, one of the editors and proprietors of the Boston *Courier*, died last night, at his residence in Malden.

Arrival of Steamship Nashville at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The U. S. Mail steamship *Nashville* arrived here after a fine passage from New-York, at 12 o'clock last (Monday) night.

Election of Officers to the Grand Lodge A. P. A.

At a meeting of the Grand Lodge of the American Protestant Association, on Monday evening, the following gentlemen were elected Grand Officers for the ensuing year: Grand Master, Walter O'Reilly; Grand Deputy Master, Nathan Nesbitt; Grand Treasurer, James Heron; Grand Secretary, James Grear; Grand Chaplain, John Bell; Grand Conductor, Wm. McCloy; Grand Assistant Conductor, Alex. Irving; Grand Inside Tiler, James McElhern. After some further business the meeting adjourned.

Canal Navigation.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 4.

The day has been sun-shiny and pleasant—the temperature much below freezing. Last night was not very cold. On the canal ice could not have made to much if any extent. A gentleman in the Canal Department counted yesterday afternoon from the cars, between Little Falls and Schenectady, 358 boats, all of them moving. Appearances indicate that the immense amount of property afloat on the canal five days since, destined for the Eastern markets, will all get through.

BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS.

Their Labors Ended.

THE CITY VOTE COMPLETE.

TWENTIETH DAY.

The Board of Canvassers reassembled yesterday morning, the President in the Chair. It being understood that the Board would announce the official vote, a much larger number of outsiders were present than there had been for several days. The Chairman stated that the totals had been summed up by the Clerk, but to test the accuracy of his figures, and to give to the results an official character, it was necessary the addings should be revised by the members of the Board. The Supervisors accordingly proceeded to add up the various columns, which, with the exception of an hour's recess, occupied the day until 8 o'clock. After the reading of the official statement of the aggregate votes, and declaration of the names of the candidates receiving the greatest number, the several statements, as read, were duly attested by the Chairman and Secretary, and ordered to be filed with the County Clerk, copies thereof being transmitted to the Board of State Canvassers. The Chairman then announced that it only remained for the Board to elect what papers should publish the official statement of the canvass. Alderman ELY moved that the same journals selected to publish last year's report, be authorized to publish this. The motion was adopted.

The following are the papers, as announced by Supervisor VOORHEES, who was last year the Chairman of the Committee to which the choice of papers was referred: DAILY TIMES, *Tribune*, *Herald*, *Express*, *Evening Post*, *Journal of Commerce*, *Sunday Atlas* and *Sunday Dispatch*.

The Board at 8½ o'clock P. M. adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the official vote of the City and County of New-York, as certified to by the Board of Canvassers:

FOR SECRETARY OF STATE.

Ward	16,149	Scattering	49
Hatch	12,863		
Headly	20,357	Total	56,096
King	6,678		

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE STATE.

Mitchell	11,491	Scattering	44
Stetson	17,169		
Burrows	20,302	Total	56,560
Cook	7,554		

FOR STATE TREASURER.

Lyons	16,941	Scattering	17
Thurston	12,960		
Clark	20,387	Total	56,038
Williams	6,733		

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

Follett	16,087	Scattering	2
Hawley	12,838		
Whallon	20,823	Total	55,926
Bissell	6,719		

FOR INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISON.

Clark	11,586	Scattering	24
Agan	16,903		
Russell	20,309	Total	55,544
Bayley	6,724		

FOR ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Sutherland	11,527	Scattering	22
Tilden	17,405		
Cushing	20,304	Total	55,904
Mann	6,646		

FOR STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.

Fay	15,793	Geddes	6,681
Jervis	13,094	Scattering	25
Seymour	20,349	Total	55,942

FOR SHERIFF.

Bleecker	4,072	Duke	5,038
Willett	20,881	Scattering	51
Toone	19,021	Total	59,709
McIntire	10,656		

FOR CLERK OF THE COUNTY.

Connolly	28,017	Sherwood	4,462
Beatty	18,550	Scattering	116
Leffingwell	7,561	Total	50,096

FOR CORONERS.

Connery	30,366	Perry	25,469
O'Donnell	18,000	Hills	22,944
Heine	11,352	Ives	8,342
Gamble	26,874	Missing	7,192
Wilhelm	18,874	Jones	7,018
Wheelan	11,097	Ball	3,508
Ramsey	19,913	Breuninghausen	147
Witherell	19,186	Scattering	486

FOR COMPTROLLER OF THE CITY.

Flagg	20,313	Haws	3,698
Giles	20,134	Scattering	58
Engs	15,309	Total	59,445

FOR STREET COMMISSIONER.

Taylor	20,961	Ewen	2,849
Howard	17,998	Cox	214
Allen	10,587	Scattering	86
Dewey	9,178	Total	58,808

FOR COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

Selah	7,762	Scattering	147
Southworth	22,719		
Dodge	7,069	Total	58,683

FOR CITY INSPECTOR.

Morton	19,509	Griscom	7,866
Downing	14,951	Scattering	61
Vache	11,546		
Schaffer	5,140	Total	58,778

FOR COUNSEL TO THE CORPORATION.

Shepard	20,208	Noyes	4,186
Clerver	18,777	Scattering	80
Mankin	10,077		
Tomlinson	5,916	Total	59,817

FOR GOVERNORS OF ALMSHOUSE.

Oliver	19,280	Lockwood	4,906
Gunther	17,488	Havemeyer	918
Albertson	4,076	Scattering	140
Maloney	19,409	Total	56,011

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF APPEALS.

Full Term.

Selden	29,197	Wood	6,464
Campbell	20,161	Scattering	131

Short Term.

Willard	19,959	Mullen	6,411
Hill	19,908	Scattering	141
Comstock	19,775		

FOR JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT.

Full Term.

Whiting	28,813	Scattering	811
Cowles	28,813		

To Fill Vacancy.

Leonard	9,033	Peabody	3,789
Davies	17,996	Brady	343
Hilton	15,529	Scattering	611

FOR JUSTICES OF SUPERIOR COURT.

Woodruff	28,659	Phillips	11,769
Hoffman	28,331	Nicholl	15,506
Ulshoeffer	27,047	Scattering	39

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Brady	27,555	Scattering	53
Livingston	9,783		
Spaulding	18,886	Total	56,237

FOR JUSTICE OF MARINE COURT.

Maynard	18,897	Scattering	90
Alden	10,678		
O'Keefe	15,637	Total	54,969
Birdsall	10,177		

THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Barr	3,342	Ward	1,873
Sickles	3,073	Scattering	44

FOURTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Murphy	3,315	Allen	1,528
Small	3,141	Scattering	56
Petty	4,554		

FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Spencer	4,850	Ripley	553
Wild	4,094	Scattering	103

SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

Munday	10,571	Lee	486
Brooks	14,590	Scattering	68

FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Mehan	832	Ryan	386
Van Houghton	654		

SECOND ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Ray	2,036	Hurly	50
Dyke	28	Scattering	44
Van Wyck	286		

THIRD ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Hayes	1,223	Scattering	12
Bennett	799		

FOURTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Dixon	1,184	Scattering	12
Nott	846		

FIFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Riley	1,636	Scattering	8
Barrow	1,479		

SIXTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Aitken	1,497	Scattering	18
Duganne	1,525		

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Van Antwerp	928	Culver	871
Brevoort	2,765	Scattering	8
Lear	585		

EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Carnes	879	Jones	618
Ewing	895	Scattering	3
Doland	903		

NINTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Miller	66	Willis	196
Glover	1,288	Gallagher	169
Fallis	623	Smith	41
Sparrow	1,521		

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Quinn	2,196	Burnham	366
Read	2,194	Wadsworth	271

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Riley	758	Hunter	155
Lawe	516	Elliot	147
Mills	1019	Scattering	13

TWELFTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Cunningham	677	Richards	190
Raynor	979	Scattering	19
Dawson	985		

THIRTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Guest	1937	Genet	389
Conklin	771	Scattering	4

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Packard	2264	Stuart	1666
Wilts	3073	Scattering	97
Dean	90		

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Woods	2818	Scattering	17
Williams	2090		

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Voorhees	900	Cooke	2540
Anthon	2761	Scattering	98

FROM HAVANA.

Rachel Excitement—Obsequies of Lieut.-Gen. Tacon—Business, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

We are gradually getting up a RACHEL excitement, which will come to the fever-climax by the time of the *début* of this celebrity among us, upon the boards of the Tacon, expected early in the next month. She will undoubtedly be appreciated in this community, where all the cultivated speak French with as much fluency and correctness as their own language, and extensive preparations are being made to give her a golden bouquet of our favor. Mr. J. B. LEMAITRE, the agent of Mr. RAPHAEL FELIX, representative of the interests of his sister in America, tells our public, through the columns of the *Diario de la Marina*, that a considerable reduction will be made in the price of tickets, in order that all classes may have an opportunity of participating in the charms of her classic reading.

The Killers, "*plasticos*," or model artists, have had a good season, drawing their tableaux from Sacred History, and are to have one or two more nights, before they give way to the divinity that is coming!

In a week or ten days we are to celebrate the obsequies of the late Lieutenant-General MIGUEL TACON, deceased at Madrid in the early days of October last, which, it is said, will be the most imposing ceremonial for an individual subject that has ever been offered in Cuba. The estimation of TACON, by the best of our social worth, is very high, while there are many for private causes who are most cordial in their hatred, which will not be buried in the coffin with his dust; while some of them are of good character, their judgments are warped by that justice which has touched and tainted the near in blood or friendship, during his Administration as Captain-General of Cuba from 1834 to 1838.

The business of Havana has been active so far in the week. Sugars as figured in the printed report handed you by steamer *Isabel*. Freights in little more request, but without advance in rates. Exchange on Northern cities ¼ to ⅜ prm., 60-day sight bills; London, 10⅜ to 10¾ prm., do.

Health good in this city, and from all parts of the island we have advice of the same, with good progress in crop-taking. Remaining, &c., Yours, ——.

Opening of a New Hotel.

The Astor-place Hotel in Broadway was opened to the public last evening, under the proprietorship of FISH & SON, formerly of the Clifford House. The house accommodates 150 guests, and is under the superintendence of Mr. BROWER.

LONG ISLAND.

The Malpraxis Case.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN—TUESDAY.

This case is still proceeding. Yesterday several witnesses were examined for the defence, among whom were Dr. D. L. ROGERS, Dr. DIXON, (Editor of the *Scalpel*,) Dr. JAMES WOOD, Dr. AYERS, Dr. JOHN WATSON, Dr. MEREDITH REESE, and others. There were few new points made.

The following extract from the evidence of Dr. Wood, embodies the view of the state of the parts as chiefly relied upon for the exclusion of Dr. SNELL from all blame for the results:

"Examined the boy's arm during the last trial. There had been a fracture of the lower end of the humerus, extending, (as he believed,) through the joint, with more or less displacement of the bones. The brachial artery was obliterated opposite the elbow joint. Pressure of displaced bone upon the artery was the cause of such obliteration, with laceration of the internal and middle coat of the artery from the injury. The effusion of lymph, serum, and perhaps of blood, would tend to produce more or less of this pressure. If the little finger assumed the character of a dried prune, would call it "dry" gangrene. Should hardly think it produced by bandaging, unless it was so tight as to choke the arteries, and even then the parts would be more likely to die at once without time for formation of gangrene, like putting a rope round a man's neck. If the bandages had anything to do with the mortification, the parts would be dead before six days."

The case will pretty certainly be given to the Jury this week.

Know-Nothing Presidential Convention.

Delegates from the various Councils in the Second Congressional District (Brooklyn) assembled last evening, in Convention, and selected F. W. WALKER, Esq., as Delegate to the American Presidential Nominating Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, on the 22d of February next—WASHINGTON's birthday—and DAVID C. MILES and H. V. LOVELL, as alternates. The meeting was largely attended and much enthusiasm prevailed.

Ungallant Thief.

On Monday evening a thief entered the house occupied by Prof. CRITTENDEN, Principal of the Packer Institute, on Joralemon-street, Brooklyn, and stole an overcoat from the hall. The loss was discovered at an early moment, and the thief was pursued. About this time an expressman left a trunk at the house belonging to a young lady just arrived, to attend the Institute, but no sooner was his back turned than the trunk was stolen—leaving the young Miss minus all those little necessary articles supposed to compose a young lady's wardrobe. The thief escaped.

The Brooklyn Orphan Asylum.

The Secretary of this Society acknowledges the receipt of $660 73 at the recent donation visit, besides a large supply of provisions.

Accident.

A painter named JAMES MARTIN,

[illegible] Nov. 19, 1855.

[illegible] the journals, at the [illegible] "in the saloons, or the [illegible] where questions of [illegible] [illegible] Fashionable [illegible] [illegible] will be at liberty to go in [illegible] [illegible] another letter. [illegible] the subject of [illegible] to other matters [illegible] to your readers.

[illegible] CRYSTAL PALACE.

[illegible] you that a strong effort will be [illegible] to the Crystal Palace. [illegible] opposition is now, it has been sprung [illegible] suddenly, and will require [illegible] In the meantime the great [illegible] [illegible] a certain time, [illegible] unexpected. The great [illegible] the English for the [illegible] it which there [illegible], no doubt, in re- [illegible] in war has made [illegible] Parisians will show [illegible] symphonies, where [illegible] with the principal rôles are [illegible] bells, cracking whips, pistols [illegible] dogs. He called that music, and the [illegible] JULLIEN a great man. [illegible] that was nearly [illegible] the Jardin Zoological [illegible] collateral to beasts [illegible] competition to the [illegible] being performed at [illegible] with his hair curled, [illegible] shoes, with straw-col- [illegible] for a kiss, and which [illegible] in the midst of a crash [illegible] thousand two MEYERBEERS and a [illegible] waltz. Yet he called that music, and was [illegible] supporting the belief of others [illegible] his orchestra artists such as [illegible] would lead at least dignity [illegible] JULLIEN is "himself a [illegible]," and noble-heart- [illegible] evidence of the [illegible] back to his native place, he will [illegible] follow the precepts of [illegible] masters. He will hope [illegible] soon subsist a Parisian audience, [illegible] over to winter at Paris.

[illegible] REPORT OF JENNY LIND.

[illegible] nature of the tacit dislike which [illegible] between JENNY LIND and the [illegible] to Norway, and various were the [illegible] her first arrival, to induce her to [illegible] but true to her promise, [illegible] courage to refuse the tempting of- [illegible] sooner was her refusal known to [illegible] forgetting in their spite the polite- [illegible] due to a woman and a great *artiste*, their pens were put in motion, and among other [illegible] more or less grave, sent to the types, I find [illegible] ARNOLD FREMY: "The only [illegible] present time to be a great *artiste*, is to [illegible] of Arabia, in the forests of Amer- [illegible] of Australia, everywhere but in [illegible] the ground of *declamations*."

[illegible] JENNY LIND to sing in Paris, there [illegible] which does not ordinarily [illegible] she has conquered the critics of [illegible] of London and of New-York, and [illegible] one would suppose, would have [illegible] assurance to the *artiste* to attempt [illegible]. A few triumphs make *artistes* [illegible] not been so with JENNY LIND. She took an early dislike to Paris critics, and it seems that she will not forget it.

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN "MOST" AND "GREVE."

The GREVE *Moniteur* contains on its first page this morning an dispatch from Constantinople, which gives evidence that under the softening influence of the [illegible] manners are undergoing a great reform. The interment of Christians, it seems, was accompanied [illegible] with restrictions and [illegible] of a humiliating character. They were [illegible] terms not generally recognized among [illegible] people as proper terms to apply to the dead. [illegible], at Damascus, a cadi, entering [illegible] of State the decease of a Christian, [illegible] for the word *mort* (dead) that of *croix* [illegible] inserted in.) The cadi was reprimanded, and for the future it has been agreed that Christians [illegible] "dead," when they die, as well as Turks [illegible] the original term which is to appear hereafter on [illegible] passports and municipal permits, as well for the son of the Prophet as the Christian dog, it [illegible] (who has accomplished the number of his days.) The word, though less emphatic than *croix*, is more poetic, and the *Moniteur* is in its right when it says that that the expression is new in that [illegible] used there.) "that the world will not know [illegible] how to approve the initiative taken in this [illegible] by the Ottoman Government."

HOW HE RE-ESTABLISHES "DONE" THE EMPEROR.

ARCHIBALD ALISON, as you know, lives at the expense of the French Government. After his convalescence from the attack of cholera, his visit to his great master the Emperor NAPOLEON, in whose presence he [illegible] think only of the light of the [illegible] having obtained the permission [illegible] for the future at Damascus, the great [illegible] is going to his new residence, passed through [illegible], where, in consideration of the [illegible] turn in his fortunes, he treated himself to a [illegible] addition to his harem. In looking at the [illegible] of the Emir's expenses for the year, the officer charged with that duty found the enormous [illegible] of four hundred thousand francs—three hundred [illegible] than his allowance. Curious to [illegible] the items of this bill, the officer found amongst [illegible] at Brousa, (it was at Brousa that the Emir's wealth was so badly "shaken" by the earthquakes,) a large bill for the keeping and replenishing of his "family," as well as his slave-merchant's bill at Constantinople, which latter amounted to the handsome figure of thirty thousand [illegible], and gave as items the names of eight Circassian girls, (the price has augmented since the allied invasion.) During the Emir's five years' residence [illegible] Brousa, wives and a proportionate number of children. But the virtuous Pope, willing to stand the [illegible] presentation, demurs vigorously against [illegible] addition, and intimates, though [illegible] so, that the government ought [illegible] Emir [illegible] nearly relieved, and so, as a corollary to [illegible] fulminations against the Emir's private [illegible] the next day a disquisition on [illegible] Mummy in general. But there would be [illegible] impropriety in the refusal on the [illegible] government to pay the debts of [illegible] of State, and the debt will be [illegible] indemnification to the French officer [illegible] protest against any such luxurious [illegible] for the future. The moral of which is, that while [illegible] compared the light which shone [illegible] Gulistan to that of the sun, and the power [illegible] of the Emperor NAPOLEON as beyond [illegible], he was demonstrating the principle [illegible] of Barnumism exists everywhere [illegible] the rest of mankind, he too "[illegible] and [illegible]."

LA BELLE DORMEUSE.

A young and frail Scotch girl, scarcely more than a child, and beautiful as [illegible] SCOTT'S heroines, has lately attracted the public attention in Paris by sleeping wherever she goes. Her name is EMMA WALTERS, and her mother has brought her to Paris to try by travel to cure her of her singular malady. At the opera she [illegible] scene [illegible] her seat in a box there she [illegible] to sleep; and there [illegible] until she is awakened, and it is whilst in this position that she has gained the title of "*La Belle Dormeuse*." [illegible] she sleeps she is said to enjoy dreams so [illegible] attractive that the awakening into [illegible] place surroundings of this world disappoints her, and she hastens back again into dream-land. At home, in a carriage, at the [illegible] even [illegible] left alone for a moment, she [illegible] into a calm and [illegible] sleep; and with a lovely and child-like face, [illegible] dreams such as she [illegible]

enjoys, one can readily imagine that her fate is likely to be similar to [illegible] of [illegible] who [illegible] the well merits the title of "the Sleeping Beauty." The symptoms of this [illegible] are [illegible] [illegible] of hysteria, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

THE ASSAULT AND MURDER.

Trial of [illegible] for the Homicide of William Poole.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Refusal of the Court to admit Morrissey; Irving Lynch, Van Pelt and Hyler as witnesses.

Evidence of George W. Isaacs, James McDonough, Mark Maguire, and others.

SEVENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Daly.

TUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1855.

The Court opened, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. It was crowded to inconvenience.

Mr. [illegible], having recovered from his temporary illness, occupied his customary seat with the Recorder, Attorney and Mr. Whiting, the other prosecuting counsel.

After the opening of the Court, the Judge called attention to a statement in the report of the previous day's proceedings in one of the daily papers, which was calculated to mislead. It represented Mr. Russell as saying that Poole, who had been indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill, had been convicted, and that Williams, who had been indicted with him, died. He (the Judge) understood the evidence to have been precisely the reverse—that Williams was convicted, and that Poole died before the case was tried.

The counsel affirmed that that correction was proper, the error being, probably, one of transposition in the type.

MR. CLARK'S MOTION TO PERMIT HYLER, VAN PELT AND LYNN TO TESTIFY.

Mr. Clark rose and said—If the Court please, we propose, without any formal opening of the facts—for, in view of the plain issues that are made in the case such an opening must necessarily partake of the character of a summing up—to reserve all comments on the testimony, or detailed statement of the evidence we may offer, till a later hour in the trial. It is our design now to elicit from the witnesses such further facts as may lead to throw light upon the transaction which is the subject of our examination. Of the testimony which we deem it thus desirable to elicit some portion of it we wish to bring forward from the lips of some of those who have been included in this indictment, as parties accessory to this felony. The Court has already observed that the Grand Jury in this case have indicted Baker as the principal in this alleged murder, and have included among others as accessories before the fact Van Pelt, Lynn, Hyler, Irving and Morrissey. I do not propose at this time to say one word in relation to the case of Baker, because his case must be submitted to the Jury, and it is our desire that it should, from the evidence already introduced, and upon that which we shall introduce, subject to the rulings of the Court, with the comments which will fall from the lips of the counsel whose duty it shall be to sum up the cause to the Jury. But I do propose at this time to call the attention of the Court, and of the learned counsel for the prosecution, to some considerations which must have already suggested themselves, to their minds, and which it seems to me, will have force without requiring much argument or discussion. Your Honor is very well aware that this (the received law among the profession in the State of New-York, that none of the parties included in an indictment are competent witnesses for any of the accused. In other States the law is different.

Mr. Hall—I may interrupt my learned friend to remind him of what, perhaps, he has not heard, that the question was raised at the General Term of this City, three or four months ago, in the case of The People vs. William Donnelly, in which Judge Mitchell, I believe, delivered the opinion, and Judge Clerke gave one of his own, adhering to the old law.

Mr. Brady—What law?

Mr. Hall—In that case they held to the old law, that a party to the indictment could not be examined as a witness unless there was a *nolle prosequi* entered as to him.

Mr. Clark—I have not denied that. In other States—in many of the Western States, even under the common law, without any legislative enactment averring it, parties included in an indictment are admitted as witnesses, and for the very manifest purpose that the prosecution shall not be at liberty, by including in the indictment, persons who, from the very nature of the case, were witnesses to the transaction, to exclude from the Jury evidence as to the true cause, and the real truth of the occurrence. Under the law applicable to this subject as it stands in the State of New-York, the question would appear to me with how little, rather than with how much light and knowledge, justice may be administered. I do not know in the whole history of law anything so preposterous as permitting the spectacle to be presented of a case in which, after an affray between two parties, the one party are accused as murderers, and the other party produced as witnesses. There is that difficulty in the law which judges and juries cannot remedy, and which can only be remedied by legislation. But this thing can always be done whenever a case shall come on for trial, in which it shall appear that parties have been introduced into an indictment as defendants who really took no part or act in the transaction, who are not only not implicated by the evidence, but who are in fact exonerated by it. It is always competent for the prosecuting counsel to remove the barrier in the way of the testimony which results from their being implicated in the indictment, and permit them to be called as witnesses on the part of the defence. This, I say, is always competent, and is frequently done.

Even should the prosecuting counsel refuse to grant this permission to an accused party to avail himself of the testimony of some persons who may have been implicated with him, it was the intention of the Legislature, as will be manifest from an examination of the statutes, to grant to the Court a supervisory power over the conduct of the prosecuting officer in this respect. He is not lawless. It is well known that the Coroner's Jury impaneled to try the cause of Poole's death, sitting at a time of great excitement, and, as I may be allowed to state, a portion of them acting as pall-bearers at the burial, found a very singular verdict, implicating all these parties to whom I have referred. It is well known that the language of that verdict is extraordinary, and had a purpose which, as we may say, has now become obvious. They held these parties as accessories, both before and after the fact, had them arrested, imprisoned, and, as is usual in this community, a verdict of guilty was pronounced against them before all the facts in the case appeared.

Mr. Clark proceeded, at some length, to comment on the character of the verdict rendered by the Coroner's Jury, and went on to show that when he was retained in the case, and made application in this Court to have Irving admitted to bail, Judge Cowles gave a decision granting the motion, and characterizing the indictment of the Grand Jury, in language most emphatic and severe, as highly improper.

The Court asked Mr. Clark what the purport of his motion was?

Mr. Clark replied that it was now proposed that Irving, Morrissey, Van Pelt, Lynn, and Hyler, be discharged from this indictment, there not being a particle of evidence against them.

Mr. Whiting—This is a motion, as we understand it, to discharge certain persons from this indictment who have never been put on their trial.

Mr. Clark—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Whiting—Then I would like the gentleman to show some authority for that.

The Court—I understand that the motion now made is, that the Court direct a *nolle prosequi* to be entered in the case of these parties. You don't move that they be admitted as witnesses pending the indictment against themselves?

Mr. Clark—No, Sir; they may even remain under the indictment, if we can only have them as witnesses. The counsel continued to argue the point upon the statute, reading the law, and contending that it sufficiently warranted the granting of his motion.

Mr. Hall (the District Attorney) replied. He said the offer was publicly made on the part of the prosecution to put each and all of these parties on trial at once. If that offer had been accepted, then the contingency which the gentleman said now occurred would exist properly have arisen, irrespective of what he said, as the representative of the people of the City and County, irrespective of what Mr. Whiting said, or of what the other gentleman, who represented the interests of the whole State, said. It would then have been for His Honor to say, "Gentlemen of the Jury, in my opinion, the evidence produced against some of these defendants is so defective that I instruct you, under the statutes, to return a verdict of not guilty as to such and such persons, and then discharge them from the record." It was their connection with the record which incapacitated them from being allowed to appear on the stand as witnesses. It would not have been necessary for him (Mr. Hall) to answer this argument, except to show that the prosecution had the legal right to hold these men to this indictment; but in addition to that, the prosecution had the substantive right of evidence, showing their complicity in the transaction. By the refusal of the defence to have them all tried together, evidence had been shut out as to the previous relations and declarations of these parties as to the deceased, and it would be an outrageous insult—it would be inflicting a dreadful blow on the cause of public justice—it would be unprecedented—it would be dangerous—to grant such a motion as was here applied for.

Mr. Brady said the consent of the parties accused, themselves, was necessary in determining whether or not they were to be tried together; and, as Mr. Devlin, Irving's counsel, was in Court, he could say whether he (Mr. D.) had arranged for a joint trial or not.

Mr. Devlin—Mr. Clark applied to me about a week before the beginning of this trial, to allow Mr. Irving to be included in the trial. I consulted Mr. Irving on the subject, and he declined peremptorily. He said he wanted to be tried by himself, and not connected with Mr. Baker or anybody else.

The Court said: On the minutes of the proceed-

[illegible]

Mr. Whiting objected to this manner of putting questions to the [illegible]

The Court—Your own witness, gentleman, and you object to allow him to make his own statement as, I thought, we had arranged.

Mr. Clark—He is no more my witness than yours, gentlemen; the District-Attorney stated that he would put on the stand every witness who was present at the transaction, and this was one of them.

Mr. Whiting said he had understood the District-Attorney to do so, as far as he was able, but the difference could not affect evidence in this way, prompting the witness what to say, no matter whose witness he was.

Mr. Clark said his question was as to the hearing of a certain expression which one of the witnesses for the prosecution swore had been uttered by Turner. The defence had a right to ask the question. That expression was, "Do you mean to shoot, do you?"

Mr. Brady contended that the question was perfectly and obviously proper.

Mr. Whiting said that the question he had objected to was the question, "Did you hear a certain expression used by Turner before he fired this first shot?"—thus suggesting the answer that was wanted.

The Court agreed with the Counsel in thinking that question improper.

The witness answered "No," and continued: at the time I got into this closet, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Campbell and Cy. Harris, I think, were there; Harris had a pistol in the closet, and Campbell made the remark and said, "For God's sake, there are enough of them things outside; don't have that here;" [Laughter.] Baker shot Poole up towards the wall and got up to go out of the door; James Ackerson got him by the tail of the coat and held him in; Cyrus Harris was standing right opposite and I don't know whether he fired or not; Baker got out, and I thought from the noise of a carriage I heard outside, that he had got into my coach and run away; then I saw Mr. Janeway and some other person come in from Mercer-street; I went out and saw my carriage standing there; when I came back I saw Cy. Shay and ——— holding Poole up; his head was hanging down to one side; somebody said, "Send for a Doctor;" I said, "Who will you send for?"; some one said, "Go for Dr. Cheeseman;" Corky Jack was there, and he went with me for the Doctor; when we came back, Dr. Putnam, I think, was there; Poole was laid on the counter; then they wanted some one to go for Poole's brother-in-law; I went with the coach, and Corky Jack came with me; he showed me a pistol that he said he had picked up; two or three of the barrels in the cylinder had been discharged; we went up to Poole's brother-in-law; we went and got Poole's brother-in-law into the carriage; we were driving him down to Stanwix Hall, when he wanted to get out and tell Mr. Poole's wife about it; so we went up to the house; at the time we went to the house Mr. Lozier was there, and she knew all about it before we went there; she seemed to be excited; we came back with Mr. Poole's brother to Stanwix Hall.

CORONER HILTON'S CONDUCT OF THE INVESTIGATION IS AFFECTED.

I was not summoned before the Coroner's Inquest; I did not go there; I was standing one night at the City Hotel with my coach; I went over to a fluid-store to get fluid to light the lamps in the coach; an officer named Tom Flood and another known as Soldier Jack came and kept looking at me; I thought nothing about it and came back to the carriage; then the Sodger Jack came across the street in company with a back-man who knew me; he arrested me and I was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house; I went up to the Coroner and he asked me what I knew about this affair; that was Coroner Hilton; I told him I knew all about it, for I was there all the time; previous to my going up there this 'Sodger Jack" had taken a star out of his breast and arrested me; Coroner Hilton asked me a few questions, and then locked me up there all night; he told me to be down at his residence next morning; I gave him the number of my residence; I went down next morning to him, but I heard no more about the matter; I was never called on to tell any more about it; I was never called before any Coroner's Jury to make any statement of what I saw; there was no charge made against me when they arrested me; I told the Coroner I knew all about it; he asked me a few questions and I answered them; I went to his house in the morning as he told me; when I got there he asked me a few questions; was never called on again; when Turner threw off his cloak he said to Poole, "If that is your game let you and I have it; stand clear;" that is the exact words.

The Court—Can you give the Jury any idea of what he alluded to? What did you understand to be the meaning of that? A.—Then I understood that Mr. Poole had drawn a pistol; I did not see it; I was not looking in that direction.

To Mr. Clark—I did not see Poole then put his hand up after that.

Q.—Did you see any pistol in Baker's hand? A.—I saw a pistol in his hand when he was going out of doors; I saw no pistol in his hand at the time Poole and Lozier made at him; he did not show any pistol before they attacked him; he had not said a word that I could hear, and I was close enough to hear every word that was going on; I did not see him knocked down; I did not see any person have a hold of his hair; at the time I looked out to the floor from the closet the house was very thick with smoke, and you would want to be very near an object to discern it; I was from six to nine feet off where Poole and Baker lay.

To a Juror—At the moment I saw Poole upon Baker the room was full of smoke; that was the time this firing was going on; it was not so thick but I could see the objects and distinguish the men—know which it was.

To Mr. Clark—There was a great deal of smoke in the room, but there was not so much smoke that I could not see which was which; I could tell any thing that I saw that I had taken notice of.

To the Court—I was in the neighborhood of nine feet from them when I saw them on the floor; the door was entirely open; it went back to the wall. [A conversation took place between the witness and the Judge, in reference to the position of the parties towards the localities marked in the diagram, which was stated by the Court as follows:] The witness says that Baker and Poole lay there almost in a direct line with the projection of that east end of the counter; that that end of the counter, if continued out to the south wall, would pass over where they lay.

To Mr. Clark—When I said that Anderson was one of the persons who were in the closet, I meant Geo. Andrews; I did not take notice where Poole's hands were when I saw him on Baker; I was a little afraid myself and I did not take particular notice, with the exception of Cy. Shay and Jack Ackerson, who stood up in this manner. [Erect, with their arms sloped downwards in the direction where Poole and Baker were supposed to be lying.]—the other two men were so mixed up; I could see a pistol in their (Shay and Ackerson's) hands.

To Mr. Wing—I think the side door swung to the right as you went in; that threw it to the back part of the house.

To Mr. Clark—I could see the flash of a pistol; I saw the flash of one in Cy. Shay's hands.

To Mr. Brady—I had no acquaintance with Corkey Jack; I don't know what became of him that night after I saw him.

To Juror—He came back in the carriage with me from Poole's; when we went there he was sometimes a block or two before me looking for Poole's house; we raised a good many of the neighbors because he was not sure of the house.

To Mr. Brady—When Corky Jack went with me to Dr. Cheeseman, he was not on the box with me; he was when the Doctor came back; I did not see him after we came back to Stanwix Hall from Poole's house; we returned to Stanwix Hall about three o'clock; I remained till five; Corky Jack showed me that pistol when I was on the box, when we were going to Poole's house; I do not think I took it in my hands; I believe I was driving; did not see it after that.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—Dean was in the house when the affray began; I cannot say positively whether Dean or Lynn or Van Pelt went towards the door after Paudeen came in; I might have said that Dean did when I first testified about it; but I reflected, and found I could not be positive.

Q.—Did you think what influence it would have on the case? A.—I have nothing at all to do with the case; there had been no clinching between Paudeen and Poole when Dean went to the door; I don't recollect whether any one came in after Paudeen or not; I was not here when Dean gave his testimony; I read part of the testimony every day; I read Dean's; I read that part of it in which he said that he went out first after Paudeen came in; I cannot say that it is my best recollection that Dean was the first who went out after Paudeen came in; I don't know that Dean was in the house when Paudeen caught Poole by the collar; he might have been somewhere in the room; but he was not about there that I saw; Campbell stood with his back to the counter beside Poole; I stood at the counter perhaps a foot or a foot and half off the end; when Baker's party came in I should think they followed each other right in; I think they all came in one after another; Baker when he came in, walked up to the bar and asked all to take a drink; he went to the middle of the bar; he passed Campbell and Poole to go there; the persons who came with him did not go there after him; they scattered round; I understood him when he said, "let us all take a drink," to address all in the room; that is usual; none but Turner and another person drank with Baker; I did not; they were in the act of drinking when Paudeen addressed Poole in the way I have stated; Turner had a talma on, and Poole had an overcoat; Poole said nothing to Paudeen when he asked him what was he looking at; Paudeen asked him to fight him; Poole said he was not worth it; Paudeen then caught Poole; he reached across the front of Campbell; I saw Paudeen spit in Poole's face; I should judge it was three times; Poole had said nothing then; Paudeen asked Poole to go out in the street to fight him; I did not hear him ask him to go out to the yard.

PAUDEEN AND POOLE.

Q.—What did Poole do after Paudeen took hold of his coat? A.—Nothing, till Turner broke the hold

[illegible]

Q.—Where was Poole? A.—He was a little to the left of Poole? A.—He was a little

Q.—Did Poole and Paudeen stand when Turner was shot? A.—Poole was standing when I was about to answer when Mr. Whiting interrupted me and was interrupting in his usual manner, when I told the witness to answer in such manner as he pleased, in order to make his meaning clear.

Mr. Whiting (to Mr. Clark)—Are you the Judge of this Court?

Mr. Clark—Yes, Sir! I am enough so to tell the witness that he has a right to make his explanation.

The Court—The witness has a right to explain himself so that he can be understood.

Mr. Clark—I will not have my witness massacred.

Mr. Brady (laughing)—He's not going to be massacred.

Mr. Clark—Well, I don't want his testimony massacred.

A Juror called attention to the fact that it was 2 o'clock, and that the time for a recess had arrived.

Mr. Clark inquired how much longer Mr. Whiting proposed to cross-examine the witness?

Mr. Whiting—That depends on the amount of interruption I receive from you.

The Court ordered a recess for 15 minutes.

AFTER RECESS.

Mr. Whiting—The question I was going to ask you was, to place Mr. Turner at the time he threw off his talma.

A.—He was not quite to the middle of the counter, and towards Broadway.

Q.—Where were Poole's hands? A.—Poole's hands were behind his coat; I saw no belt around Turner; I saw the pistol in his hand, but took no notice where he took it from; the pistol was a large Colt's revolver; he said to Poole, when he saw his pistol, "If that's your game, let's you and I have it," and then he said to the others, "Stand back."

Q.—Up to this time, had any pistol been fired? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Which way did Turner point his pistol? A.—He pointed his pistol towards Poole; he did not get the pistol on his arm—the pistol did not go off at first; it snapped.

Q.—Do you know how Turner was shot? A.—I suppose it must have been while he was swinging Paudeen around; he stood just so, (standing sideways, the right arm below the left;) Turner was shot in the arm.

Q.—Was this the first pistol fired? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know who fired the second shot? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you know whether Turner fired that shot? A.—I know he did not, because I was close beside him.

Q.—The ball at the second shot came near you, did it not? A.—Yes, Sir; I felt the ball go by me.

Q.—What were you doing when you felt the ball go by you? A.—I was letting Turner down on the floor, after he was shot; the ball came close to my ear.

Q.—Where was Paudeen at this time? A.—Paudeen was out of doors before this time; up to this time there were only two pistols fired, and nobody but Turner was hurt; I went into the recess after I heard the ball pass me; Poole was in the act of making for Baker at the time; Baker was between Turner and Poole; I did not see Poole stagger; two shots were fired at that time; there were two shots before Poole came out of this recess; when I went into the closet Poole and Baker were almost close together.

Q.—When Poole went back to the recess, and before Turner fired, did you see his hands up? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you hear him say, "Have you come here to kill me?" A.—No, Sir.

Q.—When you went into the closet, how many were in there? A.—George Andrews, Cornell, Campbell, and Cy. Harris; after Baker went out, Mr. Janeway came in from Mercer-street; the shooting-affair was all over when Janeway came in; he was there when I went for the doctor, and when I came back, I heard Poole offer to bet that there was not a man in the house who could whip him; I did not see a pistol in Mr. Poole's hand, that night, from the time I saw him till I went away, in the morning; (witness showed how Poole stood when he saw him, with his hands behind his back; they were under his coat;) Poole said nothing when he approached Baker; after I got into the recess, the parties were hid from my sight; when I next looked out, I saw the parties very near the place where I left Turner lying; I left Turner lying on his left side; I saw Baker have a pistol, just as he was going out of the door; when I looked, they were in the act of firing.

Q.—Who? A.—Cy. Shay, and Ackerson—Ackerson had a pistol in his hand, and Cy. Shay had another one; when I looked out, Baker was down, and Poole was on top of him.

Q.—Did you hear a shot fired? A.—I did.

Q.—Where was it fired? A.—Right at the door, after Baker had left.

Q.—Where were the other shots? A.—The others were in the street.

Q.—At what particular time, then, was it that Poole received his wound? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Did you see a pistol in Poole's hand? A.—I cannot swear that I saw a pistol in Poole's hand that night.

Q.—When Dean came and said that Paudeen must be put out, what did he say? A.—That he would go, if Dean served all alike.

Q.—Where was Poole when you heard the shots? A.—I heard two or three shots fired in the street, and at the time I heard them, Poole got up off the floor and went to the counter, and took a carving knife, and went to the baize door; he then seized both the handles of the door, holding them, with the carving knife in his right hand; he was in that position when I left the house by the back door, and got out into Mercer-street to see about my coat; I found my coat where I left it, and then I went back to Mr. Dean's.

Q.—Were you not afraid of being killed when you knew Poole was holding the door? A.—No, Sir; the door was open when I went back.

Q.—How long were you gone? A.—Not long.

Q.—What did you see when you came back? A.—I saw Poole lying on the floor, with his head bent over toward his shoulder, and Cy. Shay holding him and crying; somebody called to me to go for a doctor; I said I did not know where to go; they said "go for Dr. Cheeseman," and I went.

Q.—How long were you gone then? A.—We were gone about 20 minutes to find Dr. Cheeseman; Corky Jack was with me on the box of the coach; he showed me a pistol with two or three chambers discharged; he said he had picked it up in Stanwix Hall off the floor; he did not tell me whose pistol it was.

Q.—Have you seen Baker since the affray? A.—Yes, at the Tombs; no conversation passed between us as to who was on top when he and Poole were on the floor.

Q.—Was there a struggle between Poole and Baker, that you recollect? A.—I saw Poole get off of Baker, and Baker got up off the floor.

Q.—Who got up first? A.—Mr. Baker got up first and Mr. Poole got up second. [A laugh.]

Q.—When was Lozier shot in the head? A.—I don't know; I saw him afterwards at the counter, shot in the head.

Q.—Where did you last see Lozier? A.—He was going towards Baker from the stove.

Q.—When did Turner discharge his pistol? A.—Turner discharged his pistol the second time about the time that Poole was coming out of the recess; Poole started forward before I heard the second shot; there was a good deal of smoke, but I could see their heads as soon as I saw their feet; I saw Baker lying flat on the ground, very nearly on his back, and Poole was over him.

Q.—Was Poole down on one knee? A.—No; Baker was lying down on the floor; neither was close to the base; I did not see whether they had hold of each other; one might have had hold of the other; I did not notice.

Direct Resumed—Q.—Explain how Baker got up first. A.—Baker shoved Poole off to the right, against the wall, and got up before Poole did.

Q.—Did you observe where Poole's breast was, when he was over Baker? A.—No.

Q.—Were they drunk? A.—Poole and Baker were sober; Lozier was a little drunk.

Q.—When you went to see Baker at the Tombs, did he know you? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Whiting.—Do you know where Baker was from that Sunday till you saw him in the Tombs. A.—No.

Q.—When did Mr. Dean go towards the door? A.—It was before Paudeen spat in Poole's face.

THE "PRINCE OF THE NEWSBOYS" ON THE STAND.

Mark Maguire, sworn.—Q.—What is your occupation? A.—I carry newspapers; I have been engaged in that business since 1831; I knew Poole thirty years; I was on good terms with him; I had a brother; he knew Poole.

Q.—Tell the Jury what you know about the affair at Stanwix Hall? A.—I was in Stanwix Hall on that evening; I was first in at Florence's; I heard there that there was a difficulty between Poole and Morrissey; I went in at Stanwix Hall; I saw Poole sitting there in the recess; I asked him how he was, and he said he was very well; I went into the back room and saw Morrissey there; I saw a man come in and haul him around; Morrissey said he didn't want to be hauled around in that way, and then he got up and went into the other room—the other man following him; I went out too; when Morrissey got into the front room, he saw Poole sitting there, and spoke to him; he said to him, "There you are, you black muzzled murderer," or something of that kind; Poole said he would fight him, muzzle to muzzle, and pulled out a pistol; at this time Morrissey had no pistol; I went up to Poole, and told him Morrissey had no pistol, and not to murder him in cold blood; Poole got away from me, jumped up in the washstand, and from that to the counter, and stood there pointing his pistol at Morrissey; I heard Morrissey ask if anybody there had a pistol; the next I saw of Morrissey he had a pistol.

Q.—Was he pointing that pistol at Poole? A.—I couldn't tell who he was pointing it at; he was so drunk that I don't believe he knew where he was pointing; Poole said they were a d—d lot of Irishmen altogether; I told him that an Irishman was as good as anybody else, so long as he behaved himself; Poole said I lied; I returned the compliment; Poole then wanted to fight me; I told him I would fight him; he went behind the counter and brought two carving knives, and then I told him

[illegible]

Q.—Who was the man who hauled Morrissey around? A.—Mr. Barthelf.

Q.—Have you been to Poole's house? A.—Yes.

Q.—Whom have you seen there? A.—I have seen Hyler and Van Pelt at Poole's house.

Q.—Did you see Baker during the first difficulty? A.—Yes.

Q.—In what position or attitude? A.—He was in the act of taking a drink; that's all I saw him do; I saw a man come up to him and call him a loafer and all sorts of hard names; I think his name was Post; he was a friend of Mr. Poole's; Baker replied that he was no loafer.

Q.—How long have you known Baker? A.—I have never seen him in a difficulty before; he was always as peaceable a man as I ever knew.

Q.—Did you hear Poole say anything to Baker? A.—Poole began to abuse Mr. Baker; Baker said nothing to him; I was friendly with Mr. Poole; I had already attempted several times to make peace between Poole and Baker; I always found Baker willing to make peace.

Cross-examined—Q.—Were you always friendly with Mr. Baker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did this friendship begin? A.—It must have been eight years ago; I never had any words with Poole before that night; I made up with him after we quarrelled.

Q.—Where was Poole when you first saw him? A.—When I came in, Poole was sitting between the eating and drinking counters; several persons were around him; when I went in, I went and conversed with him, first thing; I then went into the back room; Hyler asked me to take a glass of wine; Hyler, Wallace and Samuel Suydam, Morrissey, and Officer Hogan were in that room; I went out into the front room immediately after Morrissey and Barthelf went out; when I came out some words had passed between them; I heard Morrissey say to Poole, "There you are, you black muzzled murderer;" Poole was standing up when I saw him; Morrissey, when he said it, was moving on towards the bar; when Poole replied to him, he stopped, as any other man would.

Q.—You are a friend of Morrissey, Paudeen, Van Pelt, and of Lynn? A.—Yes, Sir; and there is no disgrace in it either; you lay an emphasis on it as if it was a disgrace; I don't ashamed of it. [A laugh.]

Q.—Have you ever seen Baker at Poole's house? A.—No, Sir; I never saw Baker at Poole's house; I have seen Van Pelt at his house.

Q.—How did you tell Poole you would fight him? A.—I told him I would fight him with pistols.

Q.—Do you know if that is Poole's pistol? [Pistol shown.] A.—It looks like it.

Q.—Did you see Poole strike Morrissey? A.—I did not see him attempt to strike Morrissey nor fire at him.

Q.—Did you see a boy come in and go out, or see any body hand Morrissey a pistol? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Had Post any difficulty with Baker? A.—I saw Post accost him; I don't know whether or not they had a difficulty.

Q.—Baker and Paudeen were friendly, were they not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were Baker and Poole friendly? A.—Baker once had a fight with Poole at the Gem.

Q.—After that were they not unfriendly? A.—I have heard Poole say he was a good friend of Baker, and Baker said he was a good friend of Poole.

Q.—What did Morrissey say when Poole's friends came in? A.—Morrissey asked the crowd whether they had come there to "heel" again for Poole, or to kick him in the head, I can't tell which.

Q.—What did you go back to Stanwix Hall that night for? A.—To take a drink.

Q.—You take a drink at every public house you pass, then? A.—Yes, Sir, when I want it I do. [Laughter.]

Q.—How many had you taken that night? A.—Can't say; perhaps five or six.

Q.—You were tight, then? A.—Tight! no, Sir.

Q.—Do you remember what Poole said that evening? A.—Mr. Poole had repeated over a great many times about devilish sons of b—s, and afterwards when I asked him not to shoot Morrissey in cold blood, he said "he knew what he was about."

Q.—Was Poole drunk? A.—I think not; Morrissey was so drunk that he staggered.

Q.—How do you know he was drunk? A.—Some men get drunk in their head, and others get drunk in their legs.

Q.—Poole, then, was drunk in the head, and Morrissey in the legs? A.—Yes, Sir. [A laugh.]

Q.—What do you mean by "heeling?" A.—It is when a gang of men are around to help a man out of a fight.

A BUTCHER ON.

William Goodheart sworn:—I am a butcher; I have always been a butcher; I knew Poole; was acquainted with him when we were boys together; I had known Morrissey two or three years before the death of Poole; I have known Baker from a small boy; I was in Stanwix Hall during the first difficulty between Poole and Morrissey; a man named Baum, from a livery stable in Mercer-street, went with me; I was on my way to the stable when he met me and told me there was likely to be a difficulty at Stanwix Hall; when I went in I saw Poole standing behind the counters; I sat down; and finally saw Morrissey coming from the back room; he said "How are you;" words passed, and Poole called him an Irish s—n of a b—h; Poole went after Morrissey with a pistol; Mr. Irving went in between then and tried all he could to part them; I heard Morrissey ask Hyler to get him a pistol; Hyler said he didn't want to get him one; Morrissey had a pistol afterwards and pointed it towards Mr. Poole.

Q.—Did you see Poole point a pistol at Morrissey? A.—Poole got up on a washstand and from that on to the counter, and pointed a pistol at Morrissey; this was before Morrissey had a pistol; Poole was in liquor, I should judge, and so was Morrissey; I saw Baker there; he was doing nothing; I went to Morrissey and told him to come away, that Poole had a pistol; I tried all I could to get him to come away; I was on middling terms with Poole; I did not see Poole after the officers came in; Irving and myself walked with Morrissey to the corner of Prince-street, and then I went to Mr. Irving's house in Twenty-first-street; when I left Morrissey at the corner of Prince-street, he was in charge of Officer Rue; I saw Poole alive next day, Sunday, at Stanwix Hall.

Cross-examined—Irving's house is two miles from Prince-street; I got up next morning between 7 and 8 o'clock; I lived in Jane-street, in the Ninth Ward; after I left Irving at his house I went back to my own house; I was very intimate with him; I walked with him for company.

Q.—Where did you first hear of the affray at Stanwix Hall. A.—At the prison; I went down to Florence's cellar, and saw Irving there.

Q.—When you went in at Stanwix Hall in the evening, where was Poole? A.—He was standing up between the two counters.

Q.—Did you see Maguire there? A.—Yes.

This witness corroborated the testimony of Maguire as to Poole's pointing the pistol at Morrissey, but nothing material was elicited, and after a very brief cross-examination,

The Court adjourned till 11 o'clock this morning.

The New-York Historical Society.

The New-York Historical Society held a very profitable and interesting meeting in the chapel of the University, last evening. Hon. LUTHER BRADISH in the Chair.

The Librarian, Mr. MOORE, reported the donations and additions to the Library since the last meeting. In connection with one of these, a *fac simile* reprint of *Leed's Almanac* for 1687. Mr. MOORE referred to *Thomas' History of Printing*, where this publication is called the first work printed by BRADFORD which has reached us with a date. This error (as it appears from what follows) has been copied by all the writers on the history of printing down to this time. It is shown to be an error by the following title of an earlier Almanac, which is quoted in the *New-England Historical and Geological Register*, vol. viii, page 20.

"1686. *Kalendarien Pennsilvaniense. Or, America's Messinger.* Being an Almanack, [&c.] By SAMUEL ATKINS. Printed and sold by WILLIAM BRADFORD, at Philadelphia, in Pennsylvania, 1685."

The meeting then listened to a

REPORT OF THE DOMESTIC CORRESPONDING SECRETARY FOR DEC. 1855.

There has been nothing in our recent correspondence in the Home Department that claims especial notice, and in the absence of other matters, I ask leave to present to the Society a copy of the *Year Book of Agriculture* for 1855 and 1856, by DAVID A. WELLS, and to make a few remarks upon the extraordinary facts in our industrial history that are recorded therein.

I might remark upon the cheering views of the festive life now connecting itself with agriculture and making the Autumn Season a time of great intellectual as well as social interest among our farmers and their friends. But this subject deserves more extended treatment in connection with the traditional social customs of our people and the prospects of embracing and enlivening old customs by generous historical associates. Having these hints, I will present two tables of facts, the first of which I gathered from reliable financial authority in this City, and the second is taken from the Wells' *Year Book*.

I.—STATISTICS OF CALIFORNIA GOLD.

Previous to the California discoveries the gold in the United States was	$36,000,000
From California, in years 1849—1854	291,000,000
To date in 1855	45,000,000
Imported in six years from elsewhere	83,000,000
Total	$455,000,000
Remitted abroad in 6 years, 10 mos.	214,000,000
Left in the country	$241,000,000

[illegible]

Now, according with the [illegible] and the [illegible] seen that our [illegible] than at the last [illegible] much as at the gold pro[illegible] moderate [illegible] of [illegible] forward by [illegible] years' produce of the [illegible] I have been led to look [illegible] purpose, and [illegible] them [illegible] committee [illegible] important [illegible]

SAMUEL OSGOOD, [illegible]

The Society then listened to a report [illegible]

THE MANUSCRIPT STATE [illegible] REPORT OF THE SPECIAL COMMITTEE.

Mr. BENSON J. LOSSING, from the Committee appointed to examine the Manuscript State Records, of which mention was made at the last meeting of the Society, submitted the following Report:

Your Committee, appointed at the regular meeting of the Society in November, to examine certain manuscript State records recently discovered, respectfully report:

That they have performed the duty assigned to them, and that they find the collection of papers to be as described by one of your Committee, in communication made to the Society on the subject, at its last meeting.

We find the manuscript journals of the Senate of the State of New-York less perfect, as consecutive records, than was supposed; and that, instead of being unbroken from 1777 to 1781, and again from 1783 to 1791, there are several parcels missing at different periods. These journals, however, do not possess peculiar historic value, because their contents have been published, with other journals of our State Legislature. They possess intrinsic value only as well-preserved, rare original manuscripts of an interesting period, that as such ought to be deposited in the custody of the New-York Historical Society, where the manuscript journals of the Assembly for the same period are. And here we would mention, parenthetically, that the printed journal of the proceedings of the first meeting of the fourth session of the New-York Assembly—a period of about two months—cannot be found. They are not among the published records at Albany, and thus far a search for them by the State Authorities has been fruitless.

The messages of Governor GEORGE CLINTON, and the communications of the Council of Revision to the Legislature, which appear among the old papers in question, have also been printed with the journals, and possess value only as well-preserved manuscripts of that period, and all (240) bearing the autograph of Governor CLINTON.

All of the remainder of the collection possess great value as unpublished documents, especially a large portion of the one thousand petitions, because they contain a vast amount of secret revolutionary history of the interior of the State of New-York. In the opinion of your Committee, these should be placed in the archives of the State, without fail, and with as little delay as possible. They form an essential part of a collection already in possession of the State.

Since the appointment of your Committee, a gentleman sent by the Secretary of State, has made a careful examination of the papers, and in his report he concurs with the opinion of your Committee concerning the intrinsic value of the petitions and memorials alluded to, and the importance of having them deposited in the State archives. From him we learn that in the Secretary's Office, at Albany, in the State Library, in the Library of the Senate, and in the garret of the State Capitol, there existed a large mass of similar papers, some of them duplicated by printing, and many that had never been published. One of your Committee has since been to Albany for the purpose of examining those papers, and ascertaining their relation to the papers under consideration.

In the Secretary's office there are several volumes of manuscripts collected, bound and indexed, which have never been published. They relate to military and other affairs previous to the adoption of the Federal Constitution, or the Revolutionary period. There are also others containing Revolutionary claims, in which the services of claimants are set forth, and thus develop phases of the current history of the day. Also, commissions, papers relating to civil and military affairs, &c., &c.

In the State Library are several volumes of Gov. GEORGE CLINTON'S papers, in manuscript, well bound and carefully indexed. Among them are the papers in relation to the condition of the fortifications at West Point, taken from Major ANDRÉ'S desk by his captors.

In the Library of the Senate are eight cases of petitions and memorials, their dates immediately succeeding the latest of those among the papers we have been examining, and continuing to 1837. Many of the earlier ones, from 1790 to 1800, relate to Revolutionary matters.

In the garret of the Capitol are ten large boxes, filled with legislative records of a similar character to those we have been examining, extending from 1777 to 1837. There were two boxes more, but some person, having use for such well-made boxes, has cast the precious contents of the two upon the floor, to perish by mildew and mice. And we are informed by a gentleman connected with the State Department that within two years a great mass of such papers have disappeared from that dusty garret, probably to kindle fires in the halls of legislation below, or taken to fill the secret drawers of some voracious autograph collector.

In view of these facts, and believing it to be within the legitimate province of this Historical Society, as a conservator of historic records, to express an opinion concerning the preservation of those belonging to the State thus imperiled, your Committee have thought proper to make this departure from the line of their prescribed duty, and to ask the Society for an expression of opinion concerning the manuscripts at Albany alluded to. In the opinion of your Committee, it is of much public importance that the papers we have examined here and at Albany should be carefully collated, and all that possess genuine historical value should be judiciously arranged, annotated and published, as a part of the Documentary History of our State. Especially would we recommend the publication of those portions which relate to the Revolutionary Era, from 1774 to 1783. We would, therefore, respectfully submit the following resolutions for your consideration:

Resolved, That we recommend the authorities of the State of New-York, to secure for deposit in its archives, a collection of Manuscript Records, now in private hands in the City of New-York, as essential in making the collection of the manuscript documents of our State complete.

Resolved, That these records being perishable, and containing a great amount of unpublished history, nowhere else to be found, we earnestly recommend the Legislature of the State of New-York to take into consideration the propriety of having those records which relate to the period of our War for Independence carefully arranged, and to authorize some competent and judicious person to select, annotate, and prepare for publication, such portions as may have intrinsic historic value, under the direction

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] YESTERDAY, DEC. 5, 1855.

[illegible] YORK—DAILY TIMES is served [illegible] City and Vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 10¢ cents for single copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, has no superior by any City journal.

Newsmen [illegible] Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

Congress.

There is as little prospect, apparently, judging from the reports from Washington, of an organization of the House of Representatives to-day, as there was yesterday. The balloting for Speaker, yesterday, afford no better indication of the probable result in the choice of that officer, than the skirmishing on Monday. There must be a fusion, either to-day or to-morrow, but on what candidate parties will fuse, or what parties will go for fusion, it is extremely difficult, at present, to foresee.

Union With Mexico.

In a recent article on the subject of a possible future annexation of Mexico to the United States, we spoke of sundry political advantages and local conveniences which would probably incline the people of Mexico to desire such a union. There is one point, however, on which a serious obstacle might arise to this arrangement. This is involved in the question, would Mexico purchase all the advantages of such a union at the expense of her *national religion*? In every other characteristic, the institutions of Mexico are homogeneous with our own; and they need not be modified preliminarily or subsequently to the union proposed. But one thing would be indispensable. While she withdrew the bond of centralization from the provincial members of the republic, and permitted them the full enjoyment of their State rights, she would be obliged to admit and respect the inalienable rights of religious faith, and place all religious denominations on an equal footing before the law.

That would be the extent of her obligation. It would not involve the suppression or legal disadvantage of the Roman Catholic religion. All who preferred that faith and worship might still give to them all the devotion their hearts could desire. None of the buildings, lands, or legitimate revenues of that Church need be alienated by equalizing the rights of different denominations. No *reformation* like that of Henry VIII. would attend the step. The Supreme Court at Washington, as well as its Circuit Courts in Mexico, would guarantee to the Roman Church of that country every dollar's worth of property to which it had a just or legal claim. Their forms of worship and the free and full exercise of their faith would be defended from persecution. They would have full legal liberty to retain within their communion every man, woman and child in Mexico, if they could do it by mere moral suasion. They would have in their favor all the hereditary predilections of the Spanish race, and of all the races in parallel climates, for the Roman Catholic religion. They might make the most of these, and of every other moral or social influence, to uphold that religion.

But one thing they would be constrained to do; to allow all other denominations that might spring up in Mexico the free and undisturbed enjoyment of their faith and worship; to see them placed on the same footing of legal equality with themselves; to see Protestant Churches, schools, presses, and other institutions established gradually in all the towns and villages of Mexico, and liberty of conscience as full therein as in Massachusetts, Pennsylvania or Wisconsin. That is all. Not a dollar of Mexican money would be demanded by involuntary taxation for the support of these Protestant institutions. The Roman Catholic Church would not be obliged by law to part with the value of a single altar candle for the maintenance of a rival or different faith.

Would the Roman Church in Mexico consent to the union of the two conterminous Republics on this condition? That is the question. Few elements necessary to an opinion on this point are accessible. But there are two or three circumstances which might justify an affirmative answer to the question. Already there is a popular movement progressing in Mexico for the appropriation of an indefinite portion of the Church revenues to the necessities of the civil State; and this movement is assuming a revolutionary form and impulse, exciting and enlisting passions and prejudices which override at their flood, law and equity. Thus, in the end, the people of Mexico may arise and do in their sovereign capacity what Henry VIII. did in England—seize and alienate all the property of the Church. The Roman clergy, if gifted with common intelligence, and with some knowledge of history, must see no little danger of this issue of that idea which is gathering strength from year to year in the minds of the Mexican people. As a mere matter of expediency, therefore, it would be natural to suppose that they would prefer to this disaster, a union with the United States, which would be so likely to guarantee to them what they would lose by popular violence without it. Doubtless it would be an unpalatable concession to swallow, to consent to a union which would open the whole of Mexico to the introduction of the Protestant faith, and place its different denominations on an equality with their own communion; but still it might be less bitter than that spoliation to which they are imminently exposed in their present condition. Besides, there is the precedent of the Louisiana purchase before them, to show that the annexation of the Mississippi Valley and its French inhabitants involved no violation of their religious rights and revenues as Roman Catholics. We are, therefore, of the opinion that the Roman clergy of Mexico, under the present and prospective circumstances of their Church would not oppose an insuperable obstacle to the union of the two countries, especially if they would inform themselves fully in regard to that *status* and protection which they would be allowed by the laws of the United States.

Louis Napoleon's Peace Speech.

The speech delivered by Louis Napoleon at the closing of the Exhibition of the Industry of All Nations, in Paris, is, in more than one respect, of historical significance. Since the familiar conversations of the English Embassador with the Emperor Nicholas, in 1853, it is the most important official document in regard to the Eastern question that has been published. Just as the Czar carried himself at that time, as ruler and arbiter of the existing Alliance, does Louis Napoleon, in this speech, appear as the leader and lord of the present crisis; and just as the publication of the Seymour Memoranda cut short the possibility of a friendly understanding with Russia, so does this Industrial Address destroy all hopes of a speedy and partial peace. It is, moreover, a masterpiece of diplomatic skill in language, and deserves attention even on that account. Rarely has so much been said in so few words, and rarely have such complicated affairs been set forth with such precision and clearness. While the whole breathes a spirit of chivalry and dignity, contrasting very favorably with similar effusions in Russia, there is an entire absence of all the blunders which were committed in the secret counsels of St. Petersburg, and which—as, for instance, the assertion in regard to the "sick man," who outlived his helper—appeared afterward so absurd. The whole speech is a thorough exhibition of the present situation of Europe, and, on this account, we give a brief analysis of it.

The first words which are worthy of remark are the following: "This concourse of people, assembled in Paris from all parts of the world, is due to the general conviction that the war which has been undertaken, threatens only those who have provoked it; that it has been prosecuted in the interest of all, and that Europe, far from seeing any danger in it for the future, finds in it rather a pledge of independence and security."

In these words the character of the war, according to "general conviction," is fairly set forth. The Emperor not only silently admits that it is no strife of liberty against despotism, but he openly asserts that its aims are of a higher character. The war is prosecuted "in the interest of all," which, in presence of Russian aggression, are less the interests of freedom than those of civilization,—Russia being a still greater enemy of civilization than of freedom. The principle of civilization is labor, as the system of barbarism is the Russian serf-labor, and the consequence of labor is the individual freedom of the laborer. Russia, by threatening civilization threatens, therefore, also liberty, and thus it must be said that by this war the "independence and security" of everybody are to be secured.

The speaker then appeals to the feelings of the assembly, "at the sight of so many wonders spread out before their eyes." The first impression is "a desire of peace, which alone, in fact, can develop still farther these remarkable results of human intelligence." But in sharing this desire he presents for consideration, "that this peace should be prompt and durable." "But in order to be durable, it must give a clear solution to the question, which has given rise to the war—and in order to be speedy, it is necessary that Europe should express itself." "*Europe should decide to declare, who is in the wrong and who is in the right.*" These are the most significant words of the speech. They announce that the time of indecision for the other States is past, and that an undecided policy on their part no longer appears reconcilable with the interests of Europe. Before this declaration could be made, two things must have become certain with the Western powers. First, they must feel themselves strong enough to be able to speak so decidedly; and for this they have received such assurances from the majority of the other States, as to secure them from the fear of a decision *against* them. The latter is undoubtedly the more important fact, for it would prove that the Western Powers—who have until now avoided anything resembling compulsions in their relation to the smaller States, recognizing the principle of voluntary mutual agreement—have by means of this policy arrived at far greater results than would have been possible from the old system of coercion. Such a course was indeed prescribed by the character of the war as well as by their position in it, and whoever is aware of the extent and nature of the now pending negotiations, will not doubt of their success. Not only is the alliance with Sweden as good as concluded, and that of Spain in the case of its emergency secured, but also the Princes of the smaller States of Germany have sent the Presidents of their ministries on an embassage extraordinary to Paris, in order to maintain an entrance into the universal coalition against Russia. Since Bavaria, Saxony and Wurtemberg, which have been the Governments hitherto most friendly to, and dependent upon Russia, have not hesitated to enter into ostensible transactions with the Court of the Tuileries, the adhesion of the remainder of the German States, as Hanover, &c., is quite certain, and Prussia only remains. She will be either forced by her isolation to take the same step, or decidedly driven over to Russia, will be treated as an ally of the latter, and an enemy of the Western Powers. The German Ministers were obliged to promise at St. Cloud that they would support the propositions of Austria in regard to the war, at the Diet in Frankfort; and Austria, who was never wanting in her inclination to do so, will not hesitate really to enter into the war, since in her rear she will have nothing to fear from the Russians in Germany. It is in reference to this view of the case, at all events, that L. Napoleon says, that "in the midst of this great European conflict, indifference results from false calculation, and silence is an error;" the latter warning being particularly directed to the King of Prussia.

His Imperial Majesty is rather obscure in one phrase of his speech, it is that which alludes to the clear solution required to render the peace a durable one. We are fully enabled to throw light into this obscurity.

A short time since a pamphlet was distributed among the members of the diplomatic body in Paris, entitled "*Le Reveil de l'Europe Occidental*," (the Awakening of Western Europe.) It bore the stamp of the Emperor's cabinet seal, and aims to prove that peace with Russia is impossible at the present day. If Russia is not driven back within the boundaries which she possessed in the time of Catherine II., then has all the blood of the West flowed in vain, since even the slightest concession on its side is but a triumph of Russia. The breaking loose of Finland, Poland, Bessarabia, and the Crimea, the repression of Russia behind the Caucasus, and other consequences are earnestly discussed. The whole closes with this phrase: "If a Napoleon once draws his sword, he sheathes it again only when his object is attained."

The above speech may be called an appeal, for the purpose of this reawakening, to Europe; this pamphlet being simply the commentary on it, and Napoleon being called to become, for good or evil, its leader.

Mayor Wood on the Russ Pavement.

If Mayor Wood were to address a few more such sensible letters to the Common Council as that which he sent to the Board of Councilmen on Monday night, in relation to the Russ pavement in Broadway, there would be no great impropriety in his being called "His Excellency." Our Mayors make it a point, as a general thing, not to take any note of the nuisances of the streets, but it is nearly a year since Mayor Wood called the attention of the Common Council to the Russ pavement; and after the daily papers, and all the inhabitants of the City, have been crying out against the wretched nuisance, the Mayor has again called the attention of the Councilmen to the much-needed reform.

He suggests the propriety of scoring the pavement with channels to serve as a foothold for horses. The plan is, undoubtedly, a good one, and should be immediately adopted, for the surface of the pavement is now worn so smooth that it is hardly possible for horses to stand upon it, and human life is continually endangered, and the business of the street impeded by the number of horses which are constantly falling. In dry weather the street is filled with dust, and in wet the surface of the street is so smooth and slippery that it is hardly possible even for pedestrians to stand upon it. It is rather remarkable, that in connection with this subject, the Mayor should not have made some reference to that admirable piece of iron pavement which has now been laid more than a year, in Nassau-street, opposite the Post-Office, and which combines all the qualities which are desirable in a street pavement, it being perfectly smooth, and at the same time affords a footing so secure that the hoof of a horse cannot slip upon it. This beautiful pavement has been thoroughly tested in Boston, where a considerable part of Washington-street has been paved with it. A resolution passed our Board of Councilmen some months ago, by a large majority, to pave Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with it; but the resolution has been laid aside by the Board of Aldermen, on the ground of there not being money enough in the City Treasury to pay for it.

But we can hardly expect that the Russ pavement should be taken up, though it is wholly unfit for our streets, to be replaced by a better one, and the only way in which its defects can be remedied, will be to adopt the suggestions of the Mayor, and have grooves cut in the blocks, to serve as a foothold for horses.

Fresh Outrages in Kansas.

It will be seen by the reports which we publish elsewhere, that new outrages of a most serious and alarming nature have occurred in Kansas, though the channel through which they come is adverse to the party which will require the aid of the Government to suppress. Hitherto Pro-Slavery men have been the aggressors, but, if the reports should prove true, the Free-State men have committed a woful error in imitating the practices of their opponents. Squatter Sovereignty, thus far, has not worked well, and the first experiment in this kind of Territorial Government, will not tend to give it popularity.

The suspicious point in the report of this last outrage in Kansas is, that, though it is stated that Coleman was attacked by three Abolitionists, armed with Sharp's rifles, yet it was Coleman who shot the Abolitionist. The accounts are confused, but it is evident there has been serious trouble, and danger of worse to follow.

Wisconsin Election.

A special dispatch has been received from Milwaukee, which states that the only two counties in Wisconsin from which returns had not been received, have now been heard from, and that they give Barstow a majority of *one hundred and twenty*—thus insuring the election of Bashford, the Republican Candidate for Governor, by from 500 to 700 majority.

Academy of Music.

Bellini's "Puritani" will be given to-night with the same *caste* that won so much applause at the Academy of Music on its first production. In this opera Mlle. La Grange and Signor Beignoli are heard to greater advantage than anyother of their *repertoire*. It should be remembered that the prices of admission are reduced to one dollar.

Gottschalk.

We are extremely happy to hear that this superb pianist intends giving a Piano-Forte Soiré at Dodworth's Saloon on Thursday, the 20th instant. For those who are able to attend, it will be an artistic luxury seldom enjoyed, the more so as a room of proper limits has been secured. Piano-Forte music in a Theatre loses one half its attractiveness. On the other hand, we are apprehensive that this very limitation will lead Mr. Gottschalk into the error of charging exorbitant prices of admission. There will we are sure be a genial desire to hear so deservedly great an artist, and that it may be encouraged, we hope that even at a pecuniary sacrifice the prices may be put at a moderate standard.

Juvenile Comedians.

Twenty-four Juvenile Comedians under the direction of their tutor, Mr. Mason, have been engaged by Mr. Marshall for the Broadway Theatre, and will appear shortly. They were eminently successful in Philadelphia and other places.

☞ Miss Theresa Esmonde gives her last reading from the poets of Ireland, at the Tabernacle to-night.

The Russian Tragedy.

THE SCHOONER AFLOAT AND IN PERFECT ORDER THIS MORNING.

On Monday and yesterday the work of raising the wreck of the *Modern Images* was proceeded with as fast as possible. The anchors and chains belonging to her were removed, and a chain was successfully passed under her bow. She is now afloat; a steamer has been sent for to tow her ashore, and she will positively be drawn up at high water this morning, about 10 o'clock. Her cabin and state-rooms will be in a fit state to be entered early in the afternoon, when this terrible mystery will be unraveled. The relatives of the murdered Captain and mate are anxiously waiting the arrival of the time which is now so near at hand.

It is expected that a great crowd will gather on the beach at City Island to-day, and every preparation has been made at the Island, as well as at New-Rochelle, to convey and accommodate them.

Evening Schools.

The Sixth Ward School building No. 94, in Elm-street, is used for the Evening School of the Ward. The average attendance is larger than ever before, the average number of boys being 226 thus far. The furniture being merely temporary, and of a very inferior description, has prevented many pupils from remaining in this school. The new furniture designed for the refurnishing of this school is nearly ready, and will be placed in position by the 15th inst., when the Day Schools, which have been closed since September last, will be reopened under exceedingly favorable auspices. The improvements in this building have been judiciously designed and carried out.

Mr. A. T. Gallagher has charge of the Evening School, and is aided by five assistants.

There are some cases in attendance of marked interest, among which is that of a man over 40 years of age, who did not know his letters six weeks since, and now can read and spell with tolerable facility, is, perhaps, the most remarkable.

The Fourth Ward Schools are held in No. 96 James-street. The attendance is large and very regular in both Schools. The advancement in the girls' department is very cheering, and reflects credit on all concerned. The boys' school is larger than at any former period, and is well governed.

The most marked advancement is in penmanship, spelling and reading; some of the young ladies' copy books would be models for imitation in more pretentious schools.

Book-keeping is taught in the boys' school—why not also in the girls' department? Surely, women ought to understand this useful and practical branch of education, as well as the sterner sex.

The boys' school is under the care of Miles Lavelle, Vice-Principal of the Grammar School; and the girls' department is under the charge of Mrs. Lynch, a very accomplished teacher, assisted by Mrs. Reynolds, Principal of the Day Primary School, and other teachers.

Brooklyn Schools—Day and Evening.

The semi-annual visitation and examination of the Brooklyn Public Schools, by J. W. Bulkley, Esq., Superintendent, accompanied by the visitors and local Committees of the various schools, commenced on the 19th ult. In all the schools a day is given to each department, and every pupil is passed in review, and the comparative advancement of each noted. The first visit was made to the Primary Department of No. 1, corner of Concord and Adams streets, Miss Mary A. Cullen, Principal, with a register of 501, and an average attendance of 366. The classes were carefully examined in all the usual branches, acquitting themselves as well as could be expected with such miserable accommodations as this department of the building affords;—it being divided up most inconveniently, illy warmed and ventilated, with no large room for the assemblage of the School. The teachers work hard, and are faithful and intelligent. An entire new organization of the house should be made as soon as possible, if the school is to maintain its comparative rank in the system.

On Wednesday they visited the Girls' Grammar School, Miss Mary A. Dennison, Principal, with a register of 149 names, and present 109. The appearance of the girls indicated a good neighborhood, and considerable advancement. The singing was good, and the neatness and order were commendable.

On Thursday they visited the Boys' Grammar School, S. E. White, Principal, with 203 names on register, and 144 present. This department was examined in all the routine studies pursued in the large Grammar Schools. The boys were remarkable for their fine order and manly bearing. The scholarship was good as a general thing. The shade of Rip Van Winkle seems to rest over the school-building authorities, and an additional cup to the magnetic battery in the teachers' department generally, would perhaps be the best means of dispelling it.

On Friday, visited No. 9, in Gowanus, below Greenwood Cemetery. This is a mixed school, with Primary and Grammar School Departments. Jason Sand is Principal, and Catherine Bennett Principal of the Primary. The number on register is 53; there were present 36. In the Primary the number on register was 88; present, 52.

The school building is two stories, of wood, and would pass for a fair country school-house.

The Grammar School is well taught, and in good order. The examination gave very satisfactory results. Hon. John G. Bergen and other School Officers were present, and expressed themselves in warm terms upon the improvement upon all former examinations.

The Primary School, composed of small children merely, did not exhibit such advancement as to demand special notice. The teacher is faithful and competent.

EVENING SCHOOL NO. 3, EAST BROOKLYN.

With Superintendent Bulkley we passed an hour in the Evening Schools held in Public School No. 19, corner of South Second and Tenth streets. The Girls' department is under the care of H. L. Abbott, Principal, assisted by Misses L. H. Hart, H. Hart and Kate Bailey. The number of names on the register is 280; average attendance, 109. The girls here are of a very good class, and their ages range from 10 to 32 years. Much advancement is observable in penmanship, spelling, reading and arithmetic. The teachers are all of the highest grade, and the organization satisfactory.

Of the Boys' School T. W. Valentine is Principal, aided by E. S. Adams, Principal of No. 12, E. Bush, S. Martin, J. E. Ryan, and Misses M. L. Brady, Lucy Ralph, Kate McWilliams, and E. M. T. Riley. The number on the register is 743; the average attendance, 200.

There is a German class of 50, varying from 17 to 60 years of age, learning the English language, the only class in the Brooklyn schools, and an afterthought at that. Mr. J. M. Witherspoon has charge of this class. A large class in book-keeping is taught very successfully by Mr. Adams. The boys appeared to be in earnest, and the order and ready deportment of the young men were most cheering. Mr. Bulkley made one of his happy addresses to the boys assembled in the Chapel Hall in the upper part of the building.

Those schools are doing a most valuable work for the laboring young men and women of our sister city.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board was held at their rooms in Red Hook-lane last evening.

The Teachers' Committee reported the following appointments, which were accepted: To No. 8—Miss Mary E. Pierson, Assistant in Male Department; Myra J. Hibbard, Assistant in Female Department; Mrs. E. S. Bowles, Primary Department. No. 16.—M. W. Tracy, Assistant in Male Department; Leon Dunkley, Principal, in place of Thomas S. Weeks, expelled at a previous meeting, for "gross and immoral conduct, totally inconsistent with his position."

A resolution was adopted directing the Teachers' Salaries for December to be paid on the 23d inst.

A report of a Committee in favor of abandoning Primary School No. 6, was adopted, the attendance of scholars not being sufficient to warrant its continuance.

A NORMAL SCHOOL.

A Special Committee to whom was referred the subject of establishing a Normal School in the Western District of Brooklyn, (there being one already in operation in the Eastern District,) reported in favor of the same. They suggest, in the first place, a careful and thorough review of those subjects of study which the teachers are called upon to teach in the public schools, and in addition, as the School progresses, the Committee express a hope to see the advanced classes take up in course Natural Philosophy, Mental and Moral Philosophy, Physiology, Bookkeeping, Algebra and Geometry, thus taking in review a liberal course of English studies as taught in the best institutions.

This report brought out considerable discussion—all, however, were in favor of the school. The members of the Board were divided as to the practicability of establishing the school now, and as to having two in the City. The whole subject was referred back to the Committee, to examine and report at the next meeting as to the cost and general plan, for the further consideration of the Board.

☞ In Wall-street they are painting the telegraph poles. It is time they were.

The Case of Henry J. Stanley.

At the Richmond County Court of Oyer and Terminer, the trial of the case of the People vs. Henry J. Stanley, to which we have heretofore alluded, terminated on Friday of last week, in a verdict of guilty of assault only. The case has excited considerable attention, on account of the legal question which it presents.

Mr. Seaman had conveyed to the Port Richmond and Fresh Kills Plank Road Company, in consideration of one dollar, a strip of land, for the purposes of their road, lying between his farm and that of Mr. Banker, the prosecutor. The Plank Road Company, after using this part of their road for a short time, abandoned it and took up their plank. Mr. Seaman, on the plea that the land reverted back to him, and also, in conformity with a resolution of the Board of Directors, and a deed from the Plank Road Company, (which was ruled out on account of certain formal defects,) entered on the premises and took formal possession.

Mr. Banker, conceiving that he had a right to the use of the road, drove upon it, notwithstanding that he had been warned repeatedly not to do so, and was forcibly removed by the defendant.

Judge Rockwell charged the Jury that the defendant was in peaceable and quiet possession, under legal claim of title; that the prosecutor was clearly a trespasser; and that the question for them was, whether more force was used than was necessary to repel the trespass.

The Jury found the defendant guilty of a simple breach of the peace, and the learned Judge stated that, under the circumstances, he would forbear to inflict any penalty whatever, considering that both parties were about equally to blame, and recommending them to settle their differences in a friendly manner.

The John-street Church Case.

The investigation relative to the removal of the First Methodist Episcopal Church, was resumed on Monday afternoon, before Bishop Simpson, referee. The proceedings of the day were commenced by prayer.

Mr. John D. Wendell was the first witness called. He himself, is not a member of the Methodist Church, but his wife is, and they together attended at John-street for twenty-three years past. He testified to his own desire and that of others, his friends, as expressed to him, to move up town. Within the past ten or twelve years, a vast change has taken place in the occupation of the three lower Wards. He thought that about one-half of the dwelling-houses existing twelve years since, north of Maiden-lane to the Park, had been changed to stores. South of Maiden-lane was at that time stores. Several houses in these Wards had been changed to boarding-houses, and public houses may have increased. The parties asking for the removal of the Church are living up town, in good up-town style; and that it costs a good deal of money; and if they retrenched a little, they could easily build a Church without removal.

Rev. Hiram Mattison was Pastor of John-street Church, from Aug. '52 to May 1, 1854. In 1853, afternoon services were abandoned in this Church, because of the thinness of the attendance. The Friday evening lectures were but indifferently attended after a few weeks of his ministration, failing until it dwindled to eight persons. The congregations fell off during his ministration. Supposes the morning congregation to average 500 during 1852 and part of '53. Great efforts were made to draw people. Posters were sent around with handbills. An advertisement was published weekly. A majority of hearers were strangers. Many members on the record never came to the Church. The trustees named as desiring the removal, appeared to me to be the principal supporters of the Church. To the stranger's class from ten to twenty persons attended.

Cross-examined—Supposing that it was decided to keep the Church where *it now is, I prayed in that direction and all that sort of thing. I was not* in favor of the removal. Only about fifteen persons were added to the Church during his ministration. If the lower part of this Church was converted into stores, it would prejudice the hearers, but the having of retail stores would not interrupt meetings probably. Having means and men, there should be more churches down town.

Mr. John Bently—The number of teachers at present to this Church is 15; there are 57 pupils, of which 21 are infants; 9 of the teachers attended during 3 months, and 40 pupils, including 13 infants. The average attendance at morning service since middle of June, was 120; at both services 96. On Sunday evening 11 persons were before the altar out of 61 persons who were present at prayer meeting.

[The record of the Trustees, from 1838 to the present date, was then put in evidence and accepted.] He particularly desired to show that the grant for this Church was in toto and without limitation, and not in trust *forever*, as contended by respondents.

Mr. Schaffer, in opposition, took the ground that the Church could not subverse the intentions of the grantor, in his acts.

Mr. Jno. Harper was introduced to testify to the families, members of the Methodist Church, residing in the vicinity proposed for the removal. Objected to. An argument arose on that point, in the course of which the terms of the order were canvassed, it being stated that it was an *ex parte* order made without giving the opposition a chance of being heard, whereon Mr. Schaffer remarked that the Judge "owns property up that way, and it will improve it."

Mr. Schaffer proposed a cessation of hostilities, and that the Judge be requested to to enter an order awarding that the Church remain as it now stands, so long as it shall support itself without taking from the Trustees' fund.

Mr. Harper was afterwards admitted in evidence, and testified to a number of families, of Methodist congregations, living in the vicinity of the site proposed.

Judge Edmonds presented, on the part of appellants, the following statistics: Number of members and probationers 1851, 945, 30; 1852, 214 members, 3 probationers; 1853, 181 members, 8 probationers; 1850, 159 members, 8 probationers; 1855, 135 members, 7 probationers. Sunday School scholars, years ending June, 1851, 125; 1852, 108; 1853, 90; 1854, 70; 1855, 68. Penny collections, year ending June, 1853, $288 01; 1854, $240 55; to Nov. 11, 1855, $148 55. The congregation—the Church will seat about 400—in five years has diminished from 250 to 100.

The Court then adjourned.

"Sam" Having a Dance—A Good Time.

The new ball-room of the City Assembly Buildings was brilliantly opened last night. The Jeffersonian Association gave the ball, and there were nearly six hundred persons who took part in it. The room is an elegant one, and the ball at midnight had gone on with extraordinary enjoyment, under the favoring smiles of Alderman Briggs, who was there in full feather, brisk and jovial, and one of the best of floor managers. Branch, too, was there,—lifting up the light of his countenance upon the assembly, and making cheerful all men by the beamings of his genius. Briggs and Branch were emphatically the lions. President Barker, of the Board of Aldermen, and President Conover, of the Councilmen, were numbered among the honored guests; and we have no doubt they and all of them had, and are still, having an excellent time. The Association is made up of jolly fellows. The ladies were very numerous, very pretty, and were swimming gracefully through a fancy dance when we dropped in late. At the Supper table there were some toasts, but they came very late in the night, and we cannot possibly stop the press to announce what they were.

How they Bear it—Matsell and Branch.

It was rumored that Chief Matsell fell away terribly, on hearing that the Aldermen had declared his office vacant. At noon, yesterday, it was said that he had lost 150 pounds of flesh. But, as we saw him, last night, and perceived no special change in him, we suspect there was an exaggeration. Branch is doing well, and talks to common people yet, but he has gained a prodigious victory.

Gough at the Academy.

There was a terrible jam at the Academy of Music last night to hear Mr. Gough. Hundreds went away unable to get a seat, or even a comfortable standing-place, within its usually ample walls. Gough never did better. He illustrated one of his points rather strongly. Speaking of "the cup," "I dashed it away," said he, and dashed the glass he was holding upon the floor. The audience was full of enthusiasm, and indeed often ran clean over with it.

Mr. Collins' Lecture at Hope Chapel.

Mr. John A. Collins gave the first of a series of illustrated lectures on Geology and the Natural History of the Earth, to a tolerably full audience, last evening. The lecture was received with marked attention, and evinced a thorough knowledge of his subject on the part of the lecturer.

☞ Thackeray gave his "Fourth George" to a crowded house, at Brooklyn, last night. The Young Men's Christian Association must have made a handsome speculation out of this course. But, whatever else they have made, they have made the Brooklyn people greatly their debtors.

Letter from Bedford Co., Pa., Judge to Horace Lacy.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Fellow Citizens, As I am a Member of the Press, Editor, Author and Publisher and Candidate for the next President of the United States of America in '56, it is due the People, that I give them some idea of my Political Platform. I am for the Constitution right or wrong, I know no East, west, north or South, but my country, the People, the whole People. If it had not of been for Emigration, America would be people by the Indians and the wild beasts, Emigrants has built up and furished America, I am in favor of holding up our identity as an Nation, to all Nations in the world, to Nationalise all Nations who come under the stars and stripes of the American Flag. It will take eight years to right up, and set the broken limbs of the People who compose our Nation. I want a Lady, of talent, and a little money, who never was Married to address me, by Letter at the New York Post office, in good faith, all confidential. I challenge in good faith the Hon Gromes Law, to meet me in some good Hall in this City, to give the People an opportunity of Judging who is the most availible man for the President of the U. S. A.

DANIEL PRATT, of Bolton,
The Great American Traveler.

What it Costs to Slap a Professor's Face

In the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, Recorder Smith presiding, Mr. Chas. F. Reimann, a literary gentleman, was convicted and fined $25 for an assault committed a short time since upon Mr. Martinelli, an Italian gentleman, and Professor of Modern Languages. It appears that the two gentlemen had a dispute together, and Mr. Reimann, feeling himself insulted at some remark made by the Professor, slapped him in the face. The fine was promptly paid by Mr. Silkman, the defendant's counsel, and Mr. R. left the Court apparently well satisfied. He is the son of Albert Reimann, Esq., the well-known Socialist.

Picture Sale, No. 548 Broadway.

Last evening, Mr. Henry Leeds sold by auction the first half of a collection of 166 oil pictures, (chiefly of the old masters,) at No. 548 Broadway. There was a good attendance. The best half of them will be offered to-night, and the lot will comprise a few really fine pictures. There is a bit by Cresswick, (148,) which every lover of art will appreciate; an undoubted original by Shayer, one of Stanfield's early studies, a landscape by Richard Wilson, painted evidently before his visit to Italy, and several others. As to the specimens of the old masters, of course, as in every sale, many are undoubtedly *after* their manners; but of others it is only fair to observe that many far inferior pictures have often passed for originals.

Free-Love and Spiritualism.

The Free-Lovers and Spiritualists turned out quite strong to listen to Mr. Tiffany, the celebrated Spiritualist, from Ohio, who gave the first of a series of twelve lectures on the "Dissection of Spiritualism and Free-Loveism," at the Stuyvesant Institute, last evening. The speaker commenced by a review of the investigation of Truth—did not advance far, and left the rape, and the subject of passional attraction for a future meeting.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

PROFESSOR DE GRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—THE Electric Oil cures Rheumatism. Ask Mrs. Duncan, No. 28 8th-av. She was unable to move either arm or shoulder.

The Electric Oil cured A. McGowan, Esq., No. 282 Monroe-st., of terrible Neuralgia.

The Electric Oil cures all Swellings, Bruises, Wounds, Aches, Pains, Burns, Sore Feet, Head-ache, Caked Breasts, Sore Nipples, Mumps and Piles.

The Electric Oil does not pretend to cure Consumption, Fever and Ague, &c.; but for Internal Pains, or Stiff Joints, Bed-ridden Cripples, &c., it is the wonder of the world.

Ask Mrs. Hayes, of Brooklyn; Mr. Guion in the Bowery; Mr. Lamourin, in Sixth-av.; A. B. Hill & Co., Newark; or BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway,
Corner of Duane-st., General Agents for New-York.
We have Certificates which will surprise you.

FALL AND WINTER CAPS.—WE ASK ATTENTION to the Fall and Winter Caps of our manufacture for Gentlemen, Youth and Children. The excellence of our Cap making (as conducted by us for years) has secured to us an extensive patronage from our citizens and the traveling public. The style and quality of the "Fall Cap," now first offered, cannot fail to meet the approval of gentlemen seeking comfort combined with economy.
LEARY & CO., Hatters, Astor House.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our four mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 186, 187 and 189 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 14, 1855.
Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN: On the 10th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

WINTER CIRCULAR TO LADIES.—AMONG THE extended variety of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, will be found some of the most exquisite sets of sable, (not improperly named the American sable,) ever offered in New-York. The price of a full set or suit of mink, including tippet, muff and cuffs, is $100, and the quality and style of these beautiful and necessary articles of Winter wear are unsurpassable. Splendid tippets of the same material at from $25 to $50 each. GENIN'S
Wholesale and retail Fur Emporium,
No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the largest and best standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the world—the envy of imitators. True to Nature without a rival. Produces instantaneously a splendid Brown or Black, (not a purple or red,) and is perfectly harmless. Beware of base imitations and counterfeits, and call at 233 Broadway, and see that the name of BATCHELOR is on the outside case. Sold by all druggists.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 347 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Scissors and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Leather Dressing Cases direct from the manufactory.

[illegible] Message of Governor [illegible] according to the books [illegible] public debt of South [illegible] To this, says the Governor, [illegible] the amount of State subscription to the Blue Ridge Railroad, [illegible] State will give in principal, $3,097,- [illegible] an annual interest of $172,476 61. If to this is added the sum of $1,000,000, the amount of [illegible] to be indorsed by the State, bearing 5 per cent. interest, the entire debt of the [illegible] will thereby be run down at $4,067,153 39, with an annual interest of $243,476 61. When this sum is increased, as it must probably will be, by another million [illegible] the completion of the State capitol, the whole [illegible] will be $5,067,153 39, with an annual interest [illegible] 476 61.

The South Carolina College and the military academies are reported to be in a flourishing condition.

The Free School system is pronounced a *failure*—that it has failed altogether in good, but that its results have been so far short of reasonable expectations. In regard to the Agricultural interests of the State, an alteration in the inclosure laws is recommended, as due to the changes in condition and interest that have occurred since the present system was devised. The State Agricultural Society has lately reorganized, under good prospect of permanence, is favorably commended for an appropriation of $5,000 annually.

A change in the practice and law as to colored offenders is recommended—such cases to be tried at each Court-house site by a special Jury composed of the Clerk, Sheriff and Ordinary. A reform is also urged in the laws of colored seamen—a subject which is now considered as freed from all extrinsic political embarrassments and difficulties.

The Governor communicates resolutions from Rhode Island and Connecticut, and states briefly his [illegible] reasons for returning certain resolutions from Massachusetts.

A HARD CASE.—A correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* vouches for the truth of the following in relation to one of the Norfolk nurses:

Miss [illegible], a volunteer nurse, left her father's [illegible] Louisiana, repaired to the scene of affliction [illegible] disease, and discharged the duties of a nurse [illegible] distinguished zeal and energy. Her health [illegible] was, as the epidemic ceased its ravages, and [illegible] becoming seriously ill. She paid her own expenses [illegible] conveyance, and deposited with a gentleman, [illegible] name was heard at a hotel in Norfolk and with [illegible] at Parkhurst; whither she was removed when [illegible] prostrated by disease.

☞ From an English Almanac we cut a receipt for "Sealing wine, a long time since, and the secret [illegible] having occurred to [illegible] we found it advisable, [illegible] feature scarcely being visible after the [illegible] has passed. It is thus made: Take a very [illegible] solution of rum gentle in water, and stir into it plaster of Paris until the mixture becomes a viscous paste. Apply it with a brush to the fractured edges, and stick them together. In three days the article cannot again be broken in the same place. The whiteness of the cement renders it doubly valuable.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion and producing all that renders, and freshness from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, PETCHEI & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and WORTON, No. 10 Astor-House and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 10 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ To Nervous Sufferers.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the [illegible] cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 69 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ Those who have Used the Oxygenated Bitters for Dyspepsia—Attest the superior efficacy of this medicine. Its health-restoring qualities are not liable subject to any reaction from stimulants, is the secret of its great success.

☞ Hearing for the Deaf.—This neat and [illegible] instrument is the only means that will enable the deaf to hear in spite of deafness. Apply to RUSHMORE, corner Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ Chemical Lectures.—Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that he will deliver Four Lectures, illustrated with experiments, on the *Imponderable Forces, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism*, including a brief discussion of the most important discoveries in *Astronomy, Geology, Physical Geography, and Meteorology*, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the New-York Medical College, Mss. 13th-st. near 6th-av., on the following evenings, at 7½ o'clock: SATURDAY, Dec. 8, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

PRIZE LECTURE.—*On Light.*—Importance of the Imponderable Forces—External Sources of Light—Astronomical relations of our Earth—Theories concerning the Sun—Plateau's experiment of Oil rotated in Alcohol, illustrating the isolation of the Heavenly Bodies.

Complex nature of Light, the Chemical and other forces—Newton's theories—Speed of Light—Undulations—Analogy between the Eye and Ear—*Experiment*, two sounds producing silence.

Artificial Lights—Chemical Action—*Experiments*, with Oxygen in relation to Light—Colored Lights—Monochromatic Light—Phosphoric Light.

Experiments illustrating the character of Flame—Drummond Light—Electric Light from a large Galvanic Battery, and other illustrations.

SECOND LECTURE.—*On Heat*—Internal sources of Heat—Teachings of Geology—Chemical character of the Strata.

Chemical action a fruitful source of Heat—*Illustrative Experiments*—Oxy-hydrogen, blowpipe, &c.

Coal, its origin and relation to Heat—Results of Combustion—Combustion of the Diamond.

Modes of propagating Heat—Conduction—*Experiments* with Solids, Liquids and Gases—Spheroidal State—Water, Alcohol, Ether, etc., in red hot platina vessel—Molten Iron in Water—Plunging the hand in Melted Lead.

THIRD LECTURE.—*On Heat and Cold.*—Radiation of Heat. Physical Geography—relation of the Earth to the Sun, from the Insular Epoch to the present time.

Expansion of solids, fluids and gases illustrated by *experiments*. Effects of circulation of the air and the water on the climate. Isothermal lines.

Specific Heat—*Experiments*—Compression of air evolving heat—expansion producing cold. Importance of the vertical position of a place on its temperature. Relations of Heat to vegetable and animal life.

Solid, liquid and gaseous states dependant on Heat—Pressure as influencing ebullition—Latent Heat, liquefaction and solidification of *gases* by pressure and cold—*Experiments* with sulphurous acid and carbonic acid gases—Snow produced from a red hot crucible—Mercury frozen with solid carbonic acid—Mercury frozen in a red hot crucible.

FOURTH LECTURE.—*On Electricity, Magnetism, etc*—Origin of these sciences—Atmos, heric Electricity—Franklin's discoveries—Galvani's and Volta's—*Experiments* with a powerful galvanic battery—1 0 Bunsen's largest cups—Intense heat and light produced—Chemical powers of the battery—Davy's discoveries—Potassium, Sodium, etc., their properties exhibited.

Electrotyping—Extracting metals from the human system.

Magnetism—Electro-magnetism. *Experiments* with [illegible] electro-magnet—Electric telegraph.

Animal electricity—Thermo-electricity—Animal-electricity.

In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, tickets for the course will be $2. Single admission [illegible] etc., to be obtained at Messrs. H. PIKE & SONS, No. 613 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Medical College in East 13th-st.

☞ Electro-Chemical Baths.—Dr. HALLERSON begs leave to announce that he has removed from No. 220 8th-st. to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av., and has opened his establishment for the relief of persons suffering from rheumatism, gout, sciatica and neuralgia pains, weakness or contractions of joints or limbs resulting from these diseases, or from sprains, fractures, or other local injuries; chronic forms of paralysis; dropped wrists and other poisonous effects of lead, mercury, or other substances; spinal affections, dyspeptic complaints, and the various forms of nervous disease. Dr. HALLERSON has for many years devoted his entire study and attention to those causes which create the above diseases, and also having had great experience both in American and Continental hospitals, and received high medical honors and testimonials for his superior treatment of diseases requiring [illegible] medical advice, he is enabled and guarantees a safe and speedy cure to those who are suffering from any of the above diseases, and to extract all mineral [illegible] from the system. The modus operandi which Dr. HALLERSON adopts in the application of these baths is such that they can be taken in all kinds of weather without the slightest danger of taking cold. A special attendance for ladies. Theory explained to students.

☞ Carlton-avenue M. E. Church.—Rev. W. VAN METER will be present, with a large number of the children from the Five Points Mission, at the Carlton-av. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, THIS EVENING, at 7 o'clock. The services of the occasion will be peculiarly interesting, and all friendly to the Mission are respectfully invited to be present. Donations in money, clothing, or other articles that can be made useful for the children, will be thankfully received.

J. B. W. WOOD, Pastor.

☞ Minnesota Settlement ASSOCIATION.—Meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING, at No. 169 Bowery. Every member can select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at 25 per acre. Members will find it to their advantage to be at this meeting. W. WILDE, Sec'y.

☞ Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 189 Broadway.

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WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPALDING, No. 87 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 97 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 2d-st., Philadelphia.

NOTICE.—If the carman who came to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, in company with two Spanish gentlemen on the morning of Nov. 19, and took away a large box, will call at our office he will hear of something to his advantage.

HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE, No. 351 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man 23 years of age, [illegible] desirous of obtaining a situation in any [illegible] business. He has been employed in the wholesale [illegible] for the last three years, in the capacities of entry [illegible] and salesman, the last two years in [illegible] for remunerative salary expected, as the [illegible] is not so much an object as a steady place to his employers to make a few dollars a secondary matter. Address ENTERPRISE, at this office, with requirements and other particulars. Good City reference given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls; one as general chambermaid in a small, genteel family; can do plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing in the neatest manner; has the best of City references; wages $6. The other is a neat, tidy girl, with good City reference; can mind a baby, or do housework in a small family; wants a permanent place; wages $4. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two trustworthy Protestant women, the one English; is a very fine cook, can bake excellent bread, pies, cakes, or would act as laundress. If required as cook she has no objection to assist in the washing. By another Protestant as chambermaid and waiter or chambermaid and nurse. Both have City references. Call at No. 24 8d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman. Is a first-rate cook, and a most excellent baker of bread and pastry. Understands making all kinds of soup and desserts. Would take charge of house-keeping, with cooking, if required. Call at No. 296 17th-st., between the 8th and 9th-avs., for two days, if not engaged. The best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady recently left a widow, as companion to a lady, or as superintendent of a household, for either of which positions she is eminently qualified, an agreeable home rather than emolument is the chief consideration, and references of the highest respectability can be given; no objections to travel. Address E. F. L., Box No. 758, Post-Office, N.Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant man, as coachman or groom; he is an excellent driver, and understands the care and treatment of horses; he can produce the best of City references, from his last employer, who can be seen any day. Apply, for two days, at No. 48 Great Jones-st., where he is now about to leave.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable English girls; one as chambermaid and waiter; would have no objection to assist in washing and ironing; the other is a good plain cook, or would assist in general housework. Call at 197 8th-st., 3d and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—An honest German woman, as good plain cook, and who understands perfectly the German cooking and baking, and can wash and iron, wants a place in a respectable private family. Best of references can be given. Apply at No. 194 Essex-st., in the basement, two doors from Stanton-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant and three Catholic girls as cooks or to do general housework. They are well recommended, and are not afraid of hard work; they would go to the country if required. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., near Fulton-av., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a first-class family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City references; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. in *Tribune* Office, or No. 61 West 13th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do the housework of a small family, or to do plain sewing and take care of children; she is a smart, tidy girl, and can give the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 170 West 31st-st., between 7th and 8th ave. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As an experienced seamstress and lady's maid, or by a very competent girl, with good City reference; she is a nice hand at children's clothing and family sewing. Also, as a good cook and to wash and iron for a light, native girl. Call at No. 73 6th-av., in the book store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a small private family, as cook, washer and ironer. Best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 45 Hudson-st., first floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as wet nurse. Can be seen for three days at her own residence, No. 147 Franklin-st., between West Broadway and Hudson-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—As chambermaid and waiter. For particulars, inquire at her late place, No. 23 Willow-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl as chambermaid and waitress, or as chambermaid and laundress. Call at No. 106 West 26th-st.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish girls, for hotels and private families at MORRIS, GUINNEY & CO'S, No. 357 Broadway, corner Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, etc., at this or the branch office, No. 164 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

COLORED GIRL WANTED—To do the housework of a small family in Jersey City. She must be a good cook and washer and ironer. Call at No. 321 Sonth-st. near Market-st., New-York, before 11 o'clock A. M., or after 5 o'clock P. M., or at No. 65 Hudson-st., Jersey City; wages $8 per month.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 470 6th-av., between 26th and 27th sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, etc., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

TO TEACHERS.—A gentleman who has been very pleasantly situated as tutor, in a private family, desires to recommend the position to a worthy and competent person. Apply at No. 103 Front-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,564 Post-Office.

GIRL WANTED—In a small family, to do the housework. None need apply unless they can do all the branches, such as cooking, washing and ironing. Apply at No. 654 Fourth-st.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

STEREOTYPERS WANTED.—Two good STEREOTYPERS. Apply for three days to L. I. SMITH, No. 5 Canal-st., 3d floor.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a professed cook, good groom, and a smart waiter boy. All must be Protestants. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st. Also, a gardener and wife.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

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Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—ALLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS. In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linen, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. B. BALDWIN, No. 338 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

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75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot. At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—Nos. 37, 39, 41 and 43 1st-av.—NOTICE.—Whereas, nine-tenths of the Tallow Candles now manufactured and vended in the City of New-York do not average over 12 and 14 ounces per pound, and as the honest manufacturer is unable to compete with such at 16 ounces per pound,

We beg most respectfully to inform our customers and the public in general that we have (most reluctantly) come to the conclusion to sell our BRAND either by COUNT or by WEIGHT AS ORDERED, (prices in proportion.) Those sold by count will be branded as such, on each box, with our name as usual. ALLAN HAY & CO.

N. B.—We would most respectfully inform those of our customers who have repeatedly been disappointed in not getting their orders fully executed, that we have extended our Works, and are now putting up the Mammoth Patent Candle Machine; also an addition to Camp's Patent, (which we have used for years,) and expect to be able to execute all orders hereafter with dispatch.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM LECTURES.—Hon. HORACE MANN will deliver the sixth lecture of the course on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 6th. Doors open at 7 o'clock, lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. A limited number of tickets will be sold at 25 cents each, and may be had at ROSE'S Book store, No. 149 Atlantic-st.; SWAYNE'S Book store, No. 210 Fulton-st.; MATTHEWS Music store, No. 28 Court-st., and at the door.

BANTA'S BEAVER AND FELT HATS for children surpass everything heretofore exhibited in that line. New and beautiful colors, tasty and costly trimmings, and a great variety of styles to meet the different tastes, have made his place a rendezvous for all who have wanted to purchase. Call and inspect them at No. 156 Canal, corner of Wooster-st.

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an APPEAL to them of the most SOLEMN kind to beware of CONVENTS and all who attempt to inveigle our unsuspecting daughters into them by the SECRET APPARATUS of JESUIT SCHOOLS.

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Reader, did you ever spend an evening with this incomparable gossip, essayist and "poic?" If not, sit down by the fireside as she used to sit with her lamented "Hezekiah," and you shall hear that "we're all poor critters." Sit down and learn how she made "punkin pies," knit stockings, and discoursed on philosophy and courtship. The book is one that will keep all sexes wide awake. Its author was a gifted creature, the wife of a clergyman, and is now, alas! dead. Here were the keenest powers of satire; her drollery is inimitable. The preface is delightfully written by Alice B. Neal.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

We have enjoyed the book most heartily, for it provokes laughter from the commencement to the finis, and we propose to give our readers a few extracts from a volume which contains harder hits at the soft side of human nature than any volume published of late years.

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ALSO, ON THE SAME DAY,
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WITH
SKETCHES OF HIS AGE AND COTEMPORARIES.
(From Published and Unpublished Sources.)
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PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.—GAS WORKS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 27th of November, 1855, will receive at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., specifications and estimates for plans for the introduction of Gas to the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island to the extent of 20,000 cubic feet per day. Persons wishing to estimate for the above work, by applying at their office can obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on that subject, and any information that may be required in connection with the same.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 28, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unp

...last evening, and the ...

...Governor Wise requested the Board to act upon ... immediately.

...other Governors would prefer to lay it over, did not. Governor Wise insist upon present action.

Governor WISE regretted exceedingly that he felt the necessity that he should resign, but he had considered the matter thoroughly, and wished that his resignation might be accepted immediately.

Governor DIXON moved its acceptance, and the ...

PAY OF WORKMEN.

On the resumption of a debate on a communication ... to the amount of wages paid to ... Islands, it was desired to pay the ... like work as are paid in the City of ...

PERSONS IN THE INSTITUTIONS.

The following was the number remaining in the ... on the 1st of December, 1855. At:

... Hospital	605
... Asylum	569
...	1,371
...	855
... Penitentiary	141
... Workhouse	149
... Almshouse	23
...	706
... Hospital	9
...	801
... Hospital	245
...	423
Second District Prison	14
Third District Prison	10
... House	253
Colored Orphan Asylum	180
Children at Nurse	176
Total	6,021
Increase, 74.	
Number remaining Nov. 24, 1855	5,947
Admitted	1,184
Total	7,131
...	16
...	971
...	117
... to State Prison	6—1,110
Total	6,021

COMMITMENTS.

While a report from the City Prison was under consideration, Governor DIXON stated that it was sometimes the case that persons temporarily committed to the City Prison on a charge of drunkenness, were detained fourteen days, while the extent of punishment for getting drunk was only ten days. The number of temporary commitments were very large and often crowded the prison.

THE CHARACTER AND POWERS OF THE BOARD.

Governor WISE presented a bill for furnishing the ... for the keeping of lost children, which he had ... furnished. The money necessary was appropriated, and the bills referred for examination, according to the rule.

The consideration of the above mentioned bill caused Governor DIXON to call up the resolution, to the effect that no goods be sold for the Department, except by the authorized Agent of the ...

Governor WISE opposed the resolution on the ... and stated it at the previous meeting.

Governor DIXON arose to speak to the resolution: He said that on the idea to go abroad that such a resolution was necessary to restrain the Members of the Board from improper conduct. Such was not the purpose of the resolution. It was simply to so organize the business of the Department, as that its communications should all be through the regular business channels, and this prevent confusion. In this connection he thought it proper to remark upon the prejudice and ignorance of those who attempted to criticise the conduct of the Board of Governors. There were persons who were continually finding fault with the conduct of the Department, and it was also true that those very persons knew nothing of what the institutions under the direction of the Department were. He then read from the Report of the Comptroller, published yesterday, on the subject of taxation, a statement to the effect that the expenses of the Almshouse increased regularly $100,000 a year. This he claimed was wrong—altogether wrong, and he saw in it evidence of a determination to injure the character of the Board. He thought it would be well if the people would watch well the conduct of those who under a cloak of virtue were striving to get a still firmer grasp on the silver and gold of the City, and in his remark he made special reference to some one whom he designated as having become bloated with integrity.

After a few pertinent remarks from Gov. WISE the resolution was again laid on the table, and the Board adjourned.

Horticultural Society.

A regular meeting of the New-York Horticultural Society took place at the Society's rooms, Clinton Hall, on Monday evening, and the regular ticket was declared duly elected by a large majority. The officers for the ensuing year are: For President, JOHN GROESBECK. Vice Presidents, Abraham A. Leggett, Archibald Russell, H. M. Shieffelin, Caleb F. Lindsley, Theodore Banks. Treasurer, Dr. James Knight. Recording Secretary, Peter B. Mead. Corresponding Secretary, F. W. Tomkins. Librarian, James S. Cheetham. It was decided that all the Winter meetings should be devoted to *conversazione* as well as for the regular business of the Society. And also to engage the services of some popular lecturer, (Dr. TORREY was named,) upon the subject of vegetable physiology. A Committee of three were appointed to confer with the Professor upon that point.

☞ A series of eight Illustrated Lectures on the National History of the earth, was commenced last evening, at Hope Chapel, by Mr. JOHN A. COLLINS. Mr. C. is an efficient and eloquent speaker, full of rare information. All will be benefited by attending the Course, especially the teachers and higher classes of our Public Schools.

☞ Monday evening the "Young Men's Improvement Society," at No. 68 East Broadway, listened to a really talented and cleverly delivered introductory lecture from Mr. RICHARD KEAPP, on the "Influence of Poetry upon the working classes." More than 300 persons were present.

Fatal Accident.

One of the workmen employed in HERRING'S Safe Manufactory was accidentally killed, on Monday afternoon.

☞ The Tammany Society held a regular meeting on Monday evening, whereat they resolved to celebrate, by a ball, the anniversary of the battle of New-Orleans.

Accidents.

A man named PHILIP MCGREGOR, while at work late on Monday afternoon, fell among the machinery of the steamship *Atlantic*, while in motion, at the foot of Canal-street, and was terribly bruised. He was conveyed to the Hospital.... ROBERT E. FOX fell on Monday afternoon from the capstan of a vessel lying at the foot of Warren-street, and had his thigh dislocated. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Breeding Animals.

Among the imports last week, were two bulls from Hamburg, which were valued at $5,000 each, ... entered accordingly at the Custom-House, as ... prices at the place of purchase in Germany. ... to which the importer there was no duty on ... Animals for breed are free.

☞ A lady from Burlington, while crossing the river at Jersey City, on Saturday last, had her pocket picked of a purse containing $17 and over. She refused to give her name, as she said, "the folks at home would call her a fool for not being wide awake, when so near York."

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 12, 21, 24 to 31.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 104, 353, 415, 1114, 1114½, 427, 437, 401, 445 to 475. *Special Term*—42 to 71.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 830, 777, 782, 730, 197, 806, 824, 826, 828, 831, 835 to 838, 842, 706 to 712, 821, 797, 845, 846 to 849, 358, 670, 751, 419, 805, 597, 317, 408, 186, 393, 483, 527, 528.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1246, 1243, 1258 to 1263, 1265 to 1267, 1270 to 1272, 862. *Part II.*—1183, 1133, 1232, 1231, 1229½, 1224, 1247, 1251, 1251½, 1250, 1223, 1273 to 1276.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Dec. 4.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

DISSOLVING.

Smith vs. *Beck*—Motion granted on plaintiff paying in such case $10 costs of motion, and fees of Referee and costs incurred on and since the reference; such payment to be made in twenty days.

Eighth-avenue Railroad vs. *Wood et. al.*—Memorandum for counsel.

COURT OF SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

The principal business before the Court of Sessions on Tuesday morning, was impanneling the Grand Jury, which was made up as follows:

WILLIAM H. DODGE, Foreman.

Henry Allen,	Fred. W. Coggill,	Robt. Leonard,
John Oxford,	David MacMaster,	Francis Leland,
Philip L. Beekman,	John M. Goddard,	Henry Lewis,
Peter Baldwin,	Chas. E. Converse,	Gabriel Mead,
[illegible] W. Bentley,	Spencer K. Green,	Ed. M. Osborne,
[illegible] Banta,	Henry S. Hoxie,	John J. Walker.
[illegible] Barnes,	Jas. B. Johnson,	

The Recorder, as soon as the panel was filled, charged the Jury upon the law which governed those in their deliberations, after which the Jury retired. Discharge of the officer, to conduct upon their ...

A Petit Jury was next impannelled for the trial of petty offenders.

There were a few unimportant cases before the Court, which, at the usual hour, adjourned until this morning at 10 o'clock.

LONG ISLAND.

Attempted Suicide.

A German named CONSTANTINE MARTIN attempted to commit suicide, Sunday evening, by jumping into the East River from one of the Catharine-street ferry-boats. He was rescued by the officers of the boat, and placed in charge of the Second District Police, to prevent him from making a second attempt.

Brooklyn City Court.

The December Criminal Term of this Court commenced on Monday. The following cases were tried:

John Martin, indicted for assault and battery with intent to kill. John Douglass was found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Andrew Brown, George Snyder and Joseph Guinnen were arraigned on a charge of grand larceny, in stealing lead from a house owned by Mr. Beers, in South Brooklyn. The first named pleaded guilty, and his companions were tried and found guilty. Sentence deferred.

☞ The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn partake of their annual dinner on Thursday evening next, at the Pierrepont House.

☞ There are at the present time 123 prisoners in the Kings County Jail. The usual number is about one hundred.

NEW-JERSEY.

Jersey City Prison Report.

There were 64 commitments to the Jersey City Prison during November, for offences, as follows:

Drunkeness	46	Suspicion of theft	1
Drunk and disorderly	3	Assault and battery	1
Disorderly	3	Vagrancy	1
Assault	6		
Petty larceny	3	Total	64

Their nativity is as follows: Ireland, 52; England, 3; Germany, 3; France, 1; United States, 5. Total, 64.

Fire.

At the fire on Sunday night, near the corner of Warren-street and Newark-avenue, a stable was destroyed. A valuable horse in it belonging to Mr. SMITH, butcher, in Montgomery-street, near Warren, was burned to death. The animal cost him $600.

Railroad Time.

A new time bill went into effect on the New-Jersey Railroad on Monday. The 10 o'clock A. M. train for Philadelphia, will leave at 11 o'clock A. M. Some other changes relating to way stations have been made.

Newark and Hoboken Railroad.

An application will be made to the New-Jersey Legislature, at its next session, to grant a charter for a Railroad from Hoboken to Newark.

MARKET REPORTS.

Some Eggs.

We had the curiosity to make a little inquiry as to the number of eggs annually brought into this City, and, for this purpose, called upon several of the largest egg merchants yesterday. The books of ten of these exhibit an aggregate of receipts and sales, for twelve months past, of nearly twenty-six millions. Further inquiry showed that this is not quite one-fourth of all sold here. The annual consumption of eggs in this City may be set down, in round numbers, at full ONE HUNDRED MILLIONS.

A dealer in Cleveland, Ohio, sent forward 1,500 barrels to a single dealer here during the present year. The supply is seldom equal to the demand, even at the high rates usually prevailing, and the business may be doubled or trebled without sinking prices below a remunerative figure. A glance at our weekly quotations shows that the average price, during the past year, has been full seventeen cents per dozen. Feed up the "biddies."

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Butter is very active, and the extra grades are several cents higher. Large amounts are being shipped South; the rivers being more open than usual, considerable amounts are going up to the inland towns. The sales here are quite large—one firm sells daily from 400 to 700 firkins, averaging about 100 lbs. each. The California demand is very brisk. Those who shipped to San Francisco in May and June, are receiving returns of sales and making new shipments. The wholesale price of Butter in San Francisco is now 60c. ℔ lb. Lard is quite firm at the prices quoted, which are a little advance upon last week.

Eggs are quite abundant, there being already in market a good supply for the holidays.

There is a pretty good supply of Venison. Saddles are lower, and the fore-quarters not very salable.

Potatoes are not very firm at last week's quotations.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ℔ bushel	55	@	60
Potatoes Carters, ℔ bbl	$1 75	@	$1 87
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ℔ bb.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Common, green, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ℔ bbl	1 37	@	1 62
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ℔ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Onions—Red, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 62
Onions—White, ℔ bbl	1 50	@	1 87
Cabbages—℔ 100	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflowers—℔ dozen	1 25	@	2 75
Celery—℔ dozen	62	@	0 87
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ℔ bbl	75	@	1 00
Pumpkins—N. J., ℔ 100, variable	3 00	@	6 00
Pumpkins—Cheese, ℔ 100	4 00	@	6 00
Beets—℔ bbl	1 12	@	1 50
Carrots—℔ bbl	88	@	1 25
Turnips—White, ℔ bbl	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ℔ bbl	75	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ℔ b	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Russets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ℔ bbl	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ℔ bbl	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ℔ bbl	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ℔ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ℔ bbl	11 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ℔ lb	14	@	18
Honey—Strained, ℔ lb	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ℔ bushel	2 75	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts, ℔ bushel	2 00	@	2 12
Black Walnuts, ℔ bushel	75	@	87
Butter, Orange Co., ℔ lb., in pails	30	@	34
State, ℔ lb	25	@	28
Ohio, ℔ lb	19	@	23
Lard, in bbls	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ℔ lb	10	@	11½
Eggs—Fresh, ℔ doz	25	@	25
Western	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50	@	1 25
Fowls, ℔ pair	75	@	1 00
Bucks County, ℔ lb	12½	@	12½
Ducks—Domestic, ℔ pair	75	@	1 75
Widgeon, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Teal, ℔ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Turkeys, each	75	@	2 50
Turkeys, ℔ lb	11	@	14
Geese, each	1 00	@	1 75
Guinea Hens, ℔ pair	62	@	75
Woodcock, ℔ doz	4 00	@	5 00
Quail, ℔ doz	1 87	@	2 25
Partridge, ℔ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ℔ lb	12	@	13
Rabbits, young, each	10	@	16
Pigeons, tame, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Wild, ℔ doz	1 50	@	2 25
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	2 50
Large, ℔ lb	8½	@	9

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—6 P. M.

ASHES—There were 60 bbls. sold at $8 25@$8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs.

BEESWAX—We heard that 2,000 lbs. American Yellow found buyers at 27c.@27½c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—The demand is good, and prices are firm and buoyant, with less offering.

COAL—Foreign is scarce and quiet, but steady. There is more inquiry for Anthracite, which is stiffly held.

COFFEE—Rio is brisker and ¼c. ℔ lb. dearer, with sales reported since our last of 6,500 bags at 10½c.@12c. ℔ lb. The stock of Rio is now reduced to 43,000 bags, but more of it is being offered, the improved prices drawing holders into market. Other kinds are quiet, but steady, as before quoted.

COPPER—The market continues quite active and firm, with but a moderate stock offering.

COTTON—The inquiry is livelier. Jobbers are important sellers at current rates, in view of the high stock in market, the tremendous shipments since our last, reduce about 1,000 bales, at 9¾@10c. for Middling Uplands, and proportionate prices for other grades. ℔ lb.

FEATHERS—Are scarce and needed at full rates.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are even less sought after by home dealers and shippers, and, with an increased desire to realize, prices are partially 12½c.@25c. ℔ bbl. lower. The sales since our last embrace about 12,000 bbls. here and to arrive soon, mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$9 00	@	$9 06½
Straight State	9 06½	@	9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@	9 25
Mixed Western	9 00	@	9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich..	9 12½	@	9 37½
Fancy Michigan	9 37½	@	9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 25	@	9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50	@	9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@	10 87½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50	@	10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½	@	9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75	@	11 50

Canadian is dull and heavy—with sales of 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 25@$10 50 ℔ bbl. Southern remains quiet and languid; the sales since our last have amounted to about 1,100 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 87½@$11 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of 250 bbls. at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $2 75@$3 ℔ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is plenty, and 2c @3c. ℔ bushel cheaper, but is inactive. The sales since our last have been confined to about 20,000 bushels, including Canadian White, partly deliverable at Albany, at $2 25@$2 27; Western Red, at $2@$2 05; Southern White, prime to choice, at $2 25@$2 28; and do. Red at $2 12½ per bushel. Rye is more abundant, and is tending downwards. The sales since our last comprise about 14,700 bushels, chiefly at $1 30@$1 32 ℔ bush. Barley is in fair request, but is held above the views of buyers. No important sales. Oats are attracting less attention, and can now be had at 55c.@57c. for Western, and 53c.@54c. for State, ℔ bush. Corn is in limited demand, and is decidedly less valuable, the sales since our last not exceeding 32,000 bushels, mainly Western mixed, in store and delivered, at from $1@$1 04 ℔ bush., closing heavily and irregularly.

HAY—There were 600 bales River taken at yesterday's prices.

HIDES—The stock is ample, and the demand is limited, buyers looking for an easier market, but holders are not losing confidence, and prices are unchanged, though the current movements are light.

HOPS—New continue abundant, and in fair request, at 9c.@13c. ℔ lb; no change in Old.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in moderate supply and slack request, at $30@$32, according to quantity, ℔ ton—usual terms. Other kinds are unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are rather less sought after, and are depressed, at $1 45@$1 50, cash and short time, ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Rules quiet, but steady. The supply is reduced, and there is not much arriving. This year's receipts are much lighter than those of last year, Messrs. FABER & PERKINS informs us that, to the 30th November, there have been received only 960,599 Pigs, against 852,077 in the same period of 1854. The great falling off is from Spain, Antwerp and Hamburg. The quantity received coastwise of native lead is 44,915 Pigs, against 32,560 Pigs last year.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is now arriving more freely than it sells, but as the supply is not large, it is held with considerable firmness. Other kinds remain as last notified.

LIME—Is scarce and nominal.

MOLASSES—The demand is good, chiefly for lots to arrive, there being very little here. Prices are firm and buoyant. The sales since our last amount to about 600 bbls. New crop New-Orleans at 45c.; and 400 hhds. clayed Cuba at 38c. ℔ gallon.

NAILS—Have not varied much.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are unaltered. There is more doing in Spirits Turpentine at 44c.@45c. ℔ gallon.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as last noticed. Linseed is reselling at 93c.@95c., but whole parcels are quoted at only 90c.@92c. ℔ gallon. The demand is not active. Lard Oil is salable and firm at 85c.@$1 ℔ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and lower, with sales since our last of 540 bbls., in lots, at $21 for Mess, $19 for Prime, and $20@$21 for Western and City Prime Mess, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after, at 8½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb., but the supply is adequate. Green Hams are freely taken at 10¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 2,000 bbls. and tcs., at 12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 800 bbls., at from $5 25@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$12 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $22@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ℔ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 10c.@11¾c. ℔ lb.

RICE—About 175 tcs. have been sold at $4 37½@$5 25 ℔ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is in fair request and is tolerably firm, at former quotations.

SEEDS—Clover is in demand at 18c., but is held at 13¾c.@14c. ℔ lb., with a limited supply. American Rough Flax is scarce and needed. It is now quoted as high as $2 30 and over ℔ bushel. Calcutta Linseed has been freely purchased here and at Boston, at from $2 25@2 40 ℔ bushel. Timothy is unaltered.

SPICES—The market seems less active but steady.

SUGARS—The demand is fair for shipment and for refining,—but is limited for the trade. Stocks are still very moderate. Prices rule tolerably firm. The sales since our last include about 1,800 bags, part, in bond, at 5¾c.@6c.; and part, free, at 7¼c.@8¼c. ℔ lb.; with 3,700 bags Pernambuco, on terms not disclosed. Refined Sugars are selling pretty freely and satisfactorily.

TALLOW—Some 30,000 lbs. prime have been sold, at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb.

TOBACCO—Domestic is quiet, but firm. Spanish is plentier and more inquired for. The sales since Friday include 107 hhds. Kentucky and Maysville, at 7c.@12½c.; 48 cases Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@9c.; 20 Florida at 15c.@44½c.; 1,104 bales Havana at 20c.@37c.; and 221 Yara on private terms.

WHISKY—Sales of only small lots Ohio and Prison were effected, to-day, at 38c.@39½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued quiet, without any material fluctuations in rates. For Liverpool, the engagements embraced some Cotton at 7-32d.@⅛d.; 1,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. 9d.@3s.; 6,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d; 150 tierces Beef at 5s. 1d.; and heavy goods at 55s.@52s. 6d. For London, shipments were reported of 2,000 bbls. Flour at 4s.; some grain at 12d.@12½d.; 50 tierces India Mess Beef at 8s.; some Rum at 9s.; Naval Stores at former figures, and heavy goods at 55s.@45s. For Glasgow, the arrangements were light at old figures. For Continental ports, a moderate business was transacted at former rates. For California, there was not much offering, and rates were nominally the same.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

LEWIS S. MCBEIS AND CO.'S MONTHLY HEMP CIRCULAR.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 1, 1855.

Our market for American Hemp remained dull and inanimate during the whole of the past month, and its general condition is unchanged; the supplies on hand being fully equal to any anticipated demand, while manufacturers, still confident that lower prices must soon prevail, restrict their purchases as much as possible, and will not increase their stocks in advance of their immediate wants. The stock as reported in our circular for November consisted of Undressed, 4,215 bales; arrived since, 816 bales. Dressed, 1,013 bales; arrived since, 241 bales.

The month's sales embrace 654 bales Undressed, at $170@$185, and 375 bales Dressed, at $245@$250 for medium, $256@$265 for fine, and $270@$285 for extra fine hand-dressed, leaving our present stock—Undressed, 3,257 bales; Dressed, 1,400 bales; the greater portion of which is held at the following prices: Undressed, fair to good, $170; do., good to prime, $175@$180; do., choice, $190; Dressed, ordinary to medium, $245; do., fine, $250@$260; do., extra fine, (hand-dressed,) $265@$280.

RUSSIAN HEMP—Although the stocks on hand have been virtually nominal, there has been nothing, during the month just closed, to stimulate any improvement in prices, and we still quote $250, 6 months as about the market, though large quantities would not command ready sale even at that low rate. Yarns also have been dull at 13c.@14c., the latter price for No. 1. The London market has slightly improved, as the small stock there on hand has been much reduced, the last quotation being £43 10s.@£44. From the preparations already made, there seems to be no doubt that full supplies, both of Hemp and Yarns, will, next year, be forwarded to every desirable market, in better order and at less expense than has recently been the case.

SUNN HEMP—Has advanced on account of the smallness of the stocks, while the direct importations must, for some time, be necessarily much restricted. It has met with a ready sale at 6½c.@7c., and at present there is none offered under the latter figure, while some recent receipts from England are held still higher.

MANILLA—Stock on hand Nov. 1, 17,000 bales; arrived since, 5,000 bales. The stock now in first hands, and for sale, amounts to fully 15,000 bales, which is mostly offered at 11c., but without any demand for the moment. The markets in England are also well supplied, but prices there are a shade higher. No change in the market at Manilla, according to our latest advices.

JUTE—The market has been prevented from suffering a further decline by the export of 1,000 bales from Boston, and there is now none obtainable under $65, as, at that price, it can be shipped to England with profit, but the stocks there, now on hand, and soon to arrive are large.

GUNNY CLOTH—The better feeling in this article, noticed towards the close of last month, has continued, with sales at prices ranging from 18¾c.@19¾c.

Imports at Boston from Jan. 1 to Nov. 30,—1855, 23,474 bales; 1854, 14,211 bales.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO. (late J. Jos.) 113 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Beside.
KOHLRAAT BROS. (Importers and Jobbers) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'rs).....125 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 33 Warren-st.

Agricultural Warehouse.
R. L. ALLEN, (late A. B. Allen & Co.,) 189 & 191 Water-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....445 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 239 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 21 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 132 East 27th, and 118 Nassau-st.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....130 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
CYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants.).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO.....2-3 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depot 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO., 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

TO LET.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also a whole building (all let, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ELEGANT FURNISHED APARTMENTS TO LET.—With all the modern improvements, suitable for a families; eight bedrooms, two suits of parlors on the first and second floors, good kitchen, dumb-waiter, and plenty of room for coal and wood. To be let cheap to a family without children, until the 1st of May, or longer if required, at No. 768 Broadway.

BACK ROOM TO LET—On the first story as a gentleman's sleeping room, or a respectable quiet business. Also a front room on second story. Either will be let with or without being furnished. Inquire at No. 333 4th-st., West of Broadway.

TO MANUFACTURING TAILORS OR DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—A large room suitable for either the above named trades, or any light manufacturing business, with a good light is needed. Apply at No. 191 Lowery, four doors above Broome-st. Also, a large basement, 55x95 feet, suitable for a restaurant.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE OR TEN YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 37 and 39 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor of 2d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FERD. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the 1st Piano.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $35 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 34th and 35th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 34th-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 34½ Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 30 years, offer an assortment of elegant Pianos cheap. Having also perfected a new style of Piano—the grand diagonal—they would call the attention of purchasers. Also, a good second-hand piano, and new style music stool.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—MESSRS. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior Instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, 6¼ octave rosewood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $220; Rosewood, $242; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 61 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTUR

AUCTION SALES.

THURSTON, BLISS & CO. will sell this day, at 10½ o'clock, at the Store No. 19 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., a large and miscellaneous assortment of fancy and staple dry goods, consisting in part of [illegible] cassimeres, satinets, flannels, linen goods, hosiery, gloves, &c. Also, a quantity of [illegible] goods, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

ADRIAN H. MULLER. Will hold his regular Weekly sale of stocks and bonds, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Catalogues can be had at the office, No. 56 Wall-st.

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—No. 4 BEDFORD-PLACE, COURT-ST., BROOKLYN.—The Winter session begins MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils in each class limited to 30. Parents who have not found the school they require for their sons are invited to call. Pupils come daily from Morrisania and Jersey City. Circulars, references, &c., at the rooms.

WM. H. WORTHINGTON, Principals.
REV. O. N. ST. JOHN,

N. B.—The inhabitants of Jersey City are informed that circulars of our Institute will be distributed among them this week. Our friends in Jersey City are Rev. David H. Macurdy, E. W. Kingsland, Esq., R. Torrey, Esq.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—State House, Astor-place, J. BINGHAM, Rector—is a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this school the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

TO PARENTS.—A lady pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantage for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the *Daily Times*, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—At DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 500 Broadway. Students learn more about practical business in one quarter than in two years at ordinary schools. The teachers being practical business men know precisely what studies are necessary to prepare one for any kinds of business. Three seats vacant.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, New-York Stock Bank, Turbam, Greene County, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
jy19, '54-lawly W

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.
s27, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,
jy11'55-law2) W Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 7 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent on sums from $5 to $500.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BENTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Mc-day, corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Deposits made from the 1st of January will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 5 P. M.
ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hard wood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to T. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MATTARY & INGALLS, }
WARREN, HART & LESLEY, }
or to P. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

SMITH & DANIELS—No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York, Commission Merchants, and agents for all kinds of machinery, domestic hardware, files, emery, brass, steam engines, engine lathes, iron and wood planers; mortice, sash and moulding tenon, and hub machines; bellows, anvils and vices.

AN EXCELLENT SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—(SINGER'S make) in perfect order, well worthy the attention of any private family, or storekeeper requiring such an article. For further particulars apply by letter, prepaid, to H. H., No. 67 Rose-st., corner of Pearl.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

CORLIAN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for carmen, grocers, stevedores and truckmen; also a stable to let, containing fourteen stalls in Charles-st., between Washington and West-st. Inquire at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Office, No. 163 Canal-st., or at the stables, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st., near 10th-av.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, as it will be furnished at the same prices and terms as other first-class brands. A constant supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness, will always be kept on hand at the Company's Depot, No. 49 Burling-slip.
JAMES C. LEWIS & CO., No. 49 Burling-slip.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 61 Varick-st. For the sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate

WANTS.

TO HAVE ASSURED FOR TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE

can be speedily relieved by the use of ehloromeny without injury to the gums or teeth, if acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold also by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—DR. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst scrofula down to a common pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both blunder himself. He has now in his possession over 100 certificates of its virtues, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a running sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of scrofula.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of Rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAY, Chambers-st.; WELLS & CO., 40 Franklin-st.; McKESSON & ROBBINS & CO., No. 15 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

THRESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

THRESMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Thresmar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it to use invaluable to those entering the married state.

THRESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

THRESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

THRESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Patentee as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Thresmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 41 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 240 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Dry-Dock, Courier, Dispatch.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital: Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 9 Duane-st., Chatham Bank Building, may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in the specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that prescribed by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University. See his diploma in his office

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—Try BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 119 William-st. New-York RENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.

THE MOBILE STEAMSHIP COMPANY, having purchased the fine new, and fast side-wheel steamship *Quaker City*, 1,800 tons burden, (formerly of Philadelphia,) intend running her between the port of Mobile, Havana and New-York.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE—The U. S. Mail steamship QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHIVELDS, Commander, is now receiving freight and will leave the Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st., on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. Passengers intending to go South, will do well to call on board and examine the accommodations of this fine steamer before engaging passage elsewhere. Freight taken to New-Orleans. For freight or passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, No. 9 Wall-st.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship
AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander,
Will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, from Pier No 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board or passage to
SAMUEL MITCHILL, Jr., 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, 33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer ALABAMA, Geo. R. SCANSON, Commander will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 8.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, leaving Pier No. 13, N. R., at 5 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. Freight taken for Richmond, but passengers will be forwarded there by railroad from City Point, as heretofore. Freight for Norfolk and Richmond can be shipped by the JAMESTOWN every Saturday. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $11; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PEARSALL,
No. 82 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship BLACK WARRIOR, J. D. Bulkley, Commander, will begin to receive freight on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, and sail on the above ports on MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 3 P. M., precisely, from her pier, foot of Warren-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 81 Broadway.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO., 27 Canal-st., New-York, Nov. 10, 1855.

NOTICE.—Change of time for Boston, Dec. 1, 1855. The express train for Boston will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's depot, No. 10 Canal-st., at 4 P. M., and 12 P. M. Dinner and supper at Springfield.
JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

FOR EUROPE.

NEW-YORK AND HAVRE LINE.

REGULAR ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY AND THE WEST.—Noon Chasm, connecting at Utica with Express Trains for Albany, City Hall Station, corner Waite and Centre sts. Freeman-st., and 9th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, leaving with Pen as follows, viz.:

Going North—Leave City Hall Station, 6 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 10th-st. Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 10th-st. Station, 11 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 10th-st. Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 4 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall station, 6 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall station, 8 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations; leave 10th-st. Station, 9 P. M. Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall station, 9 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 10th-st. Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Going South—5 A. M. White Plains trains, stopping at all stations; 8:30 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below on signal; 9:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 2:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 8:15; 10:05 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 4 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; passengers by this train will be landed at 29th-st. Station only. Leave Albany at 8:15; 4:30 P. M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge, and on signal south; 5 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 6:45 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 8:15 A. M., and arrive in New-York at 2:30 P. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves City Hall Station, 4 P. M. Express train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 P. M. Mail train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P. M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains to City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 14th and 26th sts. Express trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 24th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A. M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 9 o'clock, until 6 P. M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P. M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 6 P. M.

The freight received at Centre-st. depôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P. M., at depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Frht. Agent.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855. Office, 3d-st. Station.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route for Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Rattlestontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 7 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:23 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 3:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:9 A. M. Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 2:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 2:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M. Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning by Lackland Passenger Train, at 5:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 3:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston, Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c. Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:04 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.
For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
L. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Hudson 3:30 P. M. For Poughkeepsie—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 12:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4:30 and 9 P. M. For Dobbs' Ferry, 7:15 and 11 A. M. The Dobbs' Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson Trains stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily, at 6 A. M. to 2 P. M. Morning line at 6 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to way-places and Camden—fare $2 65. Express line 2 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $2. Way, Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $1 50. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3 75 in 4, and $6 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 P. M.; and $4 in 6 P. M., $2 stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18), and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 6 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, near slip, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., 1, 4 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, opposite 33d-st., which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Passengers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, GALENA, and all points West and South-west, can obtain through tickets and all information regarding routes, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, at Piermont, or at the New-York and Erie Railroad Office, No. 187 Broadway, corner Dey-st.
JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR EUROPE.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS will leave New-York and Liverpool, and Boston and Halifax, for the present, as follows:

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

From New-York.	From Liverpool.
Wednesday, Nov. 7	Saturday, Nov. 17
Wednesday, Nov. 21	Saturday, Dec. 1
Wednesday, Dec. 5	Saturday, Dec. 15
Saturday, Dec. 22	Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856
Saturday, Jan. 5, 1856	Wednesday, Jan. 16
Saturday, Jan. 19	Wednesday, Jan. 30
Saturday, Feb. 2	Wednesday, Feb. 13
Saturday, Feb. 16	Wednesday, Feb. 27
Saturday, Mar. 1	Wednesday, March 12
Saturday, Mar. 15	Wednesday, March 26
Saturday, Mar. 29	Wednesday, April 9
Saturday, April 12	Wednesday, April 23
Saturday, April 26	Wednesday, May 7
Saturday, May 10	Wednesday, May 21
Saturday, May 24	Wednesday, June 4

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
CHARLES DELAFIELD & CO., Liverpool.
THOMAS BRIGHTLY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & Co., No. 8 Austin Friars, London.
R. G. WAINWRIGHT, & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the bills of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS—FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75.—FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

ARABIA, Capt. Judkins.....AMERICA, Capt. Lang.
PERSIA, Capt. Ryrie.....EUROPA, Capt. Shannon.
ASIA, Capt. E. Lott.....CANADA, Capt. Stone.
AFRICA, Capt. Harrison.....NIAGARA, Capt. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white Light at mast-head. Green on starboard bow; Red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 21.
CANADA, Stone, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 5.
AFRICA, Harrison, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Dec. 19.
ASIA, Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Jan. 2, 1856
AMERICA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 16, 1856

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced Surgeon on board. The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or Passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

The public are respectfully informed that it is intended to resume, early in February, 1856, the WEEKLY sailings of the steamships of the Company from the United States to Liverpool. The steamers will thereafter be dispatched every WEDNESDAY as formerly, to Liverpool, from New-York and from Boston alternately.

TAPSCOTT'S LINE OF LIVERPOOL PACKETS.

Rock Light, new,	*Emerald Isle*, new,	*Edward Stanley*,
Albion, new,	*Cambria

...K CITY.

...the Office of the Re... of Taxes.

...last, about 7 o'clock, the office ... was thrown into commotion ... of the fact that, within the past ... of $1,500 had disappeared in a most ... manner. Friday was the last day for ... of taxes to save the after per centage, ... paid in exceeded $600,000, or nearly a ... Both office had been very busily crowded all ... and this will account for an important circum... ... the flow was completely covered ... of bills and receipts—ends ... and all the tax-payers and ... leaving the clerks to balance ... that time, Mr. HARVEY HART ... in bodies of two or three to go ... They all went out at the win... to prevent the door being opened so as ... tax-payers to enter. The receiver ... with the balance of the sights that ... their terms to go to tea. When the ... had had charge of the missing money re... ... went to work to balance their books, ... their astonishment that it was gone. ... there was a $1,500 bill or... ... placed in a certain box ... large notes—and where ... previously disclosed, snatch the ... bearing the clerks that had ... attempting to obstruction, in... ... ready to search him, and ... afterwards he went ... and in the absence of [illegible] ... the thief's place, Mr. Mas... ... with him to the Tom... ... the robbery must ... the clerks, and tele... ... such were his suspi... ... in the office amounting ... them carefully searched ... money was found on any of ... the Post-office, stating ... would turn up that night. ... the following day the only person ... rested, the public will be ... having paid the deficient amount ... Mayerson's known ... loosing the notes.

...Judges.

...CLARKE has appointed CHARLES A. ... to fill the vacancy occasioned by the ... of COWLES, who has been appoint... ... occasioned by the death of Judge ... we learn is not likely to so... ... to do so by members of the Bar, ... a full bench.

...Coroner's Inquests.

...CASE—THE MYSTERY UNVEILED.

... held an inquest yesterday, at ... the body of WM. MARSHALL, the lad ... died from eating arsenic mixed with su... ... found upon a plate on the sidewalk, in ... BOSWELL's porter-house, corner of ... and Third-avenue. The evi... ... the poison had been used in the ... purpose of destroying rats, and ... it had carelessly been ... by PATRICK BYRNES, the ... which there was found and eaten of ... and his two elder sisters. BYRNE ... on Sunday last, relative to the ... manner above stated. The Coro... rendered the following verdict: "That ... came to his death by eating some poison... ... found in front of the store of JAMES ..., we censure the careless habit of ... to remain in and about premises ... use."

The deceased was five ...

...ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.

... held an inquest, yesterday, at ... Manufactory of Messrs. ... SILAS HERRING & ... Eighteenth streets, upon the ... of PATRICK MEYER, one of the workmen of the ..., who, on Monday afternoon acciden... ... among the moving portion of the engine, ... instantly crushed to death. He was a na... ... of Ireland, 40 years of age, and has left a fami... ... Commissioner's Jury rendered a verdict of acci... ... death.

... of the establishment magnanimous... ... appropriated the proceeds of one day's labor for ... benefit of the widow and children of the de... ceased, and the funeral expenses were very kindly borne by Mr. HERRING.

...ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC.

... WARDEN held an inquest yesterday at the ... Hospital, upon the body of FELIX M. ..., a fireman attached to the steamer *Atlantic*, ... Monday afternoon accidentally fell amongst ... machinery and was fatally injured, death ensu... ... Monday night. The Jury rendered a verdict ... death from a fracture of the skull." Deceased ... a native of Ireland, 42 years of age.

DROWNED.

... o'clock yesterday morning, a Watchman ... No. 24, East River, observed a young man, ... dressed, walk to the end of the pier, and ... overboard. He immediately gave the alarm, ... were made to rescue him, but the body ... not recovered until life was extinct. Coroner ... yesterday held an inquest upon the body, ... verdict was rendered of "accidental drowna... ... deceased was about 20 years of age.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER

Stocking-Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES R. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ He counsels well when advising an examination of our present large stock of carefully prepared Fall and Winter Under Garments and Hosiery. The season is demanding a change in the texture of your garments; the time is opportune for ... Our goods are superior in quality and make, and the prices unusually low. RAY'S Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishing cure of an abscess pronounced incurable by the Faculty. ROSINA PARLETT, of Cumberland, Maine, was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the ..., and was about to have the limb amputated, ... was recommended HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills, which completely healed it.

[Advertisement.]

SELF-SUSPECTED HER.—ALAS! HE WAS DESERTED.—The charm of his influence was lost. He couldn't solve the mystery. He pined in secret. Suddenly, light broke in upon his bewildered mind. He had the clue! He rushed to No. 212 Broadway, corner of ... street. He bought a KNOX hat. The spell was broken, and his Laureen received him with open arms: "As then and do likewise."

[Advertisement.]

PUBLIC'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a mammoth entertainment will be given at this now fashionable Theatre. The dramas of "Captain Kyd," and "Limerick Boy," and the pantomime of "Mons. De Chateaucrit." Mlle. DUVIBELLE will also sing her celebrated Laughing Song. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. H. L. FOX, Miss HATHAWAY, Miss HERRING and all the company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

CLEAN YOUR GAS FIXTURES.—Old chandeliers and all kinds of gas fixtures can be cleaned, refinished, and made to appear as well as new; old gilt chandeliers can be refinished in the French bronze, now so much in favor. CURTIS & RAY,

Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, No. 13 Canal-st.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have received a splendid stock of embroidered Collars, ... Chemisettes, Hdkfs., Laces of every de... with Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which ... remarkably low prices. ... HALL, No. 251 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

... splendid opinion from the entering wedges to ... and low prices of the sledge that drives ... bargain. RAY'S ... the best stocking-knit undershirts and ... shillings ... the usual retail prices.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT SURGICAL EXHIBITION AND LECTURE.—All ladies; made of the finest materials known; warranted not to shrink. Also, every description of Under-garments, at W. LEVENSON'S one-price shirt and furnishing store, No. 209 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ASCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In Goshen, on Monday, Dec. 3, at his residence, by Rev. A. C. THRALL, DANIEL JACKSON, of this City, to ANNIE, daughter of the late Wm. NOBLE, Esq., of Bellevale, Orange County.

DIED.

In this City, 19th inst., 3d day, WILLIAM S. HOBBINS, aged 37 years.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend his funeral, this day (Wednesday), 5th inst., at 1 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 49 Morgan-st., when his remains will be taken to Jersey, N. J., for interment, which will take place on the day, 6th inst., from Friends' Meeting-House there, at 11 o'clock. Conveyances will meet the 10 o'clock cars at Hoboken.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, ANDREW A., son of Samuel and Ann HERRMAN, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday), at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 18 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, HANNAH E. DENNISON, aged 37 years, eldest daughter of the late Alexander Dennison, of Orange County.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day (Wednesday) at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 18 East 18th-st.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, HANNIET LAVINIA, wife of Isaac M. Pemberton, aged 40 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 18 Stanton-st., without further notice.

On Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, JAMES EDWARDS, only son of Edward S. and Serena Phelps, aged 2 years and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Wednesday) evening, at 7 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, 63 4th-st.

He passed away when Summer birds
Were flying to the South,
When modest flowers within the dell
Had closed their rosy mouth.
When feathery leaves of golden hue
Fell trembling from the trees,
He passed away, our darling boy,
But lives in memory.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 3, at his residence, AUGUSTUS MOORE, aged 75 years.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Wednesday,) the 5th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., third door from the corner of Fulton-av. and Franklin-av.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 28, in Adelphi-st., MARY E. SMITH, aged 3 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of his brother-in-law, Thomas O. Farrington, of consumption, SAMUEL G. LAWRENCE, aged 30 years and 8 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at St. John's Church, Yonkers, at 2½ o'clock, P. M., this day, (Wednesday,) Dec. 5.

At Havana, Cuba, on Saturday, Nov. 24, after a painful illness, Mr. HUGH HOPKINS.

His remains have been brought on here for interment. The funeral will take place to day, (Wednesday,) from the residence of his mother, No. 159 West 18th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Kingston and Saugerties papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 3, MARY PERLEY, daughter of Caleb F. and Sarah A. Coles, aged 9 months.

The friends of the family, and of her grandfather, Thos. Coles, are invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 5th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 271 East Broadway.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..DEC. 4.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	s3	88	10	Am. Exchange B'k	114
10,000	do	b30	88	14	Continental Bank	105
5,000	Ind. State 5s	s3	81½	500	Cum. Coal Co	b60	23
1,000	Erie Bonds of '83		89	650	do	s3	21½
2,000	Hud. Con. Bds		66	200	do	s30	21½
41,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs		77	200	do	s60	21½
10,000	do	s60	76¾	250	do	b3	21½
5,000	do	b60	77½	100	do		21½
5,000	do	b10	77	655	Harlem Railroad		18
3,000	do	s60	76¾	10	Harlem Preferred		50
500	New-York Cen. 6s		86	220	Cleve & Tol. R.		69
9	City Bank		118	300	do	b60	69¼
50	Canton Company	s30	20½	330	do		69¾
600	do	s10	20½	650	Reading Railroad	s3	86¾
200	do	b60	21	200	do	b3	86½
75	do	s3	20½	1000	do		86½
160	Erie Railroad	b3	44½	1150	do	s30	86
500	do	c	44¾	900	do	s60	86
100	do	b30	44¾	450	do	b60	87
100	do	s10	44¾	100	do	b30	87
450	do	s3	44¾	200	do	b30	86½
100	do	b60	45	400	Hudson Riv. R. R.	s3	80
100	do	b40	44¾	30	do		80½
300	do	s3	44¾	225	Mich. Cen. R. R.		94¾
100	do	b30	44¾	10	do		94½
100	do	s30	44	100	do	b30	95
100	do	b30	45	150	do		94½
400	do		44¾	100	do	s30	94½
200	do	s3	44¾	150	do	s30	94
100	do	s30	44¾	100	do	b45	93
350	do		44¾	120	M. S. & N. I. R. R.		93
100	do	s10	44¾	150	do		92½
150	do	s3	44¾	7	Panama R. R.		104¼
450	do		44¾	23	do		104½
500	do	s60	44¾	40	do	s60	104
200	do	s30	44¾	50	do		104½
100	do	b3	44¾	10	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.		63
900	do	b60	45	12	Gal. & Chic. R. R.		118½
300	do	b30	45	20	do		118½
200	do	s30	44¾	50	do		118¼
100	do	s10	44¾	23	do		118

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$10,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7s, 1869, int. added..90
4,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 8s, 1857, int. added..91
5,000 Manetta & Cin. R.R. 1st mort, int. added..75
1,000 Ohio & Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int. added..80
165 Coupons Ohio & Miss. R. R. 2d mort., int..90
500 Union Club, New-York, interest added..80
1,000 Wheeling (Va.) City 6s, 1878, int. added..69
40 shares Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad..67
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company...97½
250 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.....6½@7

SECOND BOARD.

$2,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	94½	200	Erie Railroad	b3	45¾
30,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs	s30	76¾	100	do		45¾
10,000	do	b10	77	50	do		46
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s		85	150	do		46¾
35	Canton Comp'y		20½	100	do	s10	45¾
250	do		20½	200	do	s3	46¾
200	do	b60	21	100	do	b60	46½
100	do	s10	20¾	750	do	s3	45¾
275	Cumb. Coal Co		21½	300	do	b30	45¾
100	Nic. Trans. Co	b3	15¾	50	do	b3	45¾
200	Reading R. R.	s3	86¾	100	do	b17	45½
100	do	s10	86¾	50	do	s30	45¾
300	do	s30	86¾	100	do		45¾
100	do	b10	86½	700	do	b3	45½
100	do	b60	87¼	100	do	s30	46¼
100	do		86¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.		69
380	M. So. & N. I. R.		92½	100	do	s60	69¾
100	Harlem Railroad		18	200	do	b3	69

TUESDAY, Dec. 4—P. M.

The Foreign Trade returns for the month of November were made up to-day at the New-York Custom-House, and present an

IMPORT in Dutiable Goods	$7,654,991
Free Goods	1,730,287
Dutiable warehoused	2,547,741
Total	$11,933,019
EXPORT in Domestic Produce	$8,344,383
Specie	1,011,900
Foreign Goods re-exported	436,222
Total	$9,792,455

There was imported during the month in Foreign Specie the sum of $14,378. The actual value of Foreign Goods marketed during the month was as follows:

Entered for consumption	$7,654,991
Withdrawn from Warehouse	1,201,778
Total dutiable	$8,856,764
Free Goods, as above	1,730,287
Total marketed	$10,587,051

We subjoin our usual comparative tables of the trade at this port for the seven months of the calendar year, as returned monthly from the Custom-House, with our own list of the California steamer manifests of Gold deliveries:

IMPORT OF FOREIGN GOODS AT NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$12,855,000	$13,813,000
February	12,014,000	10,816,000
March	10,090,000	16,112,000
April	9,033,000	14,578,000
May	11,576,000	17,015,000
June	11,925,000	18,539,000
July	16,240,000	20,064,000
August	16,458,000	23,819,000
September	13,813,000	14,106,000
October	15,147,000	12,940,000
November	17,000,000	5,506,000
Total, 11 mos	$141,990,000	$170,861,000

EXPORT OF DOMESTIC PRODUCE FROM NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$6,197,000	$3,304,000
February	6,185,000	5,491,000
March	4,908,000	5,563,000
April	4,350,000	4,679,000
May	5,072,000	5,524,000
June	3,957,000	4,995,000
July	3,961,000	5,768,000
August	4,281,000	4,487,000
September	5,229,000	3,772,000
October	6,614,000	4,672,000
November	8,344,000	4,660,000
Total 11 months	$54,768,000	$52,725,000
Foreign Goods re-exported	$7,908,000	$5,652,000

EXPORT OF SPECIE FROM THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

	1855.	1854.
January	$156,000	$1,846,000
February	2,124,000	580,000
March	2,299,000	1,466,000
April	3,313,000	3,475,000
May	5,820,000	3,651,000
June	3,812,000	5,168,000
July	2,928,000	2,922,000
August	2,600,000	4,548,000
September	1,882,000	6,547,000
October	1,188,000	3,359,000
November	1,012,000	3,506,000
Total 11 months	$26,379,000	$37,100,000

DELIVERIES OF GOLD FROM CALIFORNIA.

1855.	Manifests.	1854.	Manifests.
Jan. 1	$	Jan. 1	$1,806,458
Jan. 10	1,119,088	Jan. 9	886,000
Jan. 15	968,810	Jan. 24	847,38
Jan. 30	1,851,000	Jan. 30	976,187
Jan. 30	949,900	Feb. 9	949,640
Feb. 5	1,859,800	Feb. 19	808,161
Feb. 14	976,400	Feb. 24	966,218
Feb. 20	1,118,647	March 1	942,068
March 4	944,800	March 10	1,000,000
March 10	1,161,700	March 19	976,388
March 19	970,000	March 24	1,000,000
March 24	811,800	March 30	760,000
April 1	976,800	April 9	1,174,000
April 5	1,010,000	April 19	1,000,000
April 19	1,000,000	April 24	994,000
April 24	776,011	May 1	847,000
May 5	889,618	May 9	1,000,000
May 10	1,116,884	May 24	1,010,000
May 19	1,000,000	May 30	1,000,000
May 24	1,000,000	June 8	1,000,000
May 30	1,004,000	June 20	1,000,000
June 4	1,000,000	June 30	1,000,000
June 14	1,000,000	July 9	1,000,000
June 20	1,000,000	July 24	1,000,000
June 30	1,000,000	July 30	1,000,000
July 9	884,000	Aug. 7	1,000,000
July 11	889,618	Aug. 17	1,000,000
July 24	1,000,000	Aug. 21	1,000,000
July 30	1,000,000	Aug. 30	1,000,000
Aug. 5	940,000	Sept. 9	1,000,000
Aug. 14	900,000	Sept. 19	1,000,000
Aug. 20	1,000,000	Sept. 25	1,000,000
Aug. 30	1,000,000	Sept. 29	1,000,000
Sept. 5	1,000,000	Oct. 9	1,000,000
Sept. 11	979,884	Oct. 19	1,000,000
Oct. 1	1,000,000	Oct. 27	1,000,000
Oct. 15	1,000,000	Nov. 9	1,000,000
Oct. 16	1,000,000	Nov. 14	1,000,000
Oct. 30	1,000,000	Nov. 24	1,000,000
Nov. 3	1,000,000		
Nov. 13	1,000,000		
Nov. 29	1,000,000		
Total	$35,547,050	Total	$44,048,504

The forgoing returns present several very satisfactory features. The Import of Foreign Goods the present year is still $28,771,000 below the figures of the corresponding eleven months of last year, although the months of October and November manifest a material increase. Since the new Treasury year set in, July 1, 1855, the comparative figures are:

July 1 to Nov. 30, 1855	$74,097,000
Same in 1854	76,498,000
Decreased Import	$2,401,000

The Export of Domestic Produce in November it will be noticed, is nearly double that of the corresponding month of last year; the increase being almost wholly in Grain and Flour. For the five months of the new Treasury year the figures are:

July 1 to Nov. 30, 1855	$28,429,000
Same in 1854	21,359,00
Increased Export Produce	$7,070,000

The Export movement of Specie from this port since July has been greatly below that of last year, owing to three several causes—first, the withdrawal of the Cunard steamers from New-York, and the consequent remittances *via* Boston; secondly, the remittance in the Fall of 1854 of a portion of the Mexican Indemnity which came out of the Sub-Treasury, and lastly the reduced wants of the foreign bankers in covering with Specie their London credits. The figures are:

July 1 to Nov. 30, 1855	$ 9,555,000
Same in 1854	20,914,000
Decreased Gold remittances	$11,359,000

Although the Gold deliveries at this port, from California, fell off materially in the Spring months, owing to the confusion and embarrassment, at San Francisco, growing out of the break-up among the Bankers in February, the deliveries since the new Treasury year set in are:

July 1 to Nov. 30, 1855	$18,110,884
Same in 1854	19,078,974
Decrease from California	$1,489,110

It will thus be noticed that of the whole decrease since Jan. 1, say $11,101,454, the chief falling off was prior to the close of the last Treasury year, June 30.

The Stock Market opened, this forenoon, with a further decline of ¾ @ cent. on Erie shares, and 1@1¾ @ cent on the Western Road Stocks, the whole list being weak to the close of the early session of the Brokers' Board. Over 6,000 shares Erie changed hands, chiefly on time contracts, opening at 44¾ @ cent., and leaving off 44⅝, seller 10 days. Between the Boards, it was made known that most of the Bankers in the Foreign Exchanges had advanced their rates to 108¾ @ cent. on London, and that the Stock and Domestic Exchange Brokers were rather severely pressed than otherwise to make up their money wants for the day, and thereupon the market *rose* in the afternoon full 1 @ cent., with large sales of Erie at 45¾ to 45¾! The general market closed firm.

The demand for Foreign bills, early in the day, was quite brisk, at 108¼@108¾ on London; 5.20@5.18¾ on Paris, and nearly all the first class Sterling that could be had at 108½ or under was taken up by 11 o'clock, when the regular Bankers put up their rate at 108¾. The transactions, however, were not important at the advance. The Southern mail this morning brought forward only a moderate amount of bills. There was an increased demand for Money, on call loan, among the Brokers; though it is not improbable that an easier supply will be felt to-morrow, when the Bankers will be in funds from the sales of Foreign Exchange made yesterday and to-day.

The adjourned meeting of the representatives of the original stock in the New-York and New-Haven Road was held to-day at New-Haven, to pass upon the resolve of the Legislature of Connecticut authorizing an equitable compromise of the Schuyler stock and the claims against the Company growing out of its fraudulent issue. The old Stock was pretty fully represented. The result of the vote on accepting or rejecting the resolve of the Legislature was not unexpected, after the previous course of the Board of Directors to defeat an amicable settlement. It was a foregone conclusion that the Stock issued by the late President and Transfer Agent is to be repudiated so far as it can be done without the intervention of the Courts. The question must now take its legal course. The following notes on the proceedings to-day are forwarded by our special reporter:

New-York and New-Haven Meeting.

A meeting of the stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company was held this (Tuesday) at Brewster's Hall, New-Haven, when there were present representives of about one-half of the old stock of the Road. The meeting was held, in pursuance of adjournment from September last, to consider as to the propriety of accepting the resolution of the Legislature of the State of Connecticut, authorizing the issue of two millions of stock additional. The meeting was called to order at noon, by Mr. JUSTUS B. BULKELEY, President of the Road, who took the Chair.

WILLIAM CURTIS NOYES, Esq., Counsel of the Corporation, being called on, made explanation as to the suits pending, in which the Company is interested. He remarked that, at the meeting held in May, there were already five or six suits in process, They were those of B. WILLOUGHBY, for $500,000; DYCKMAN & ALLERTON, for $50,000; FLORENCE & BROS., for $25,000; BELKNAP, for $5,000; and two actions of the Mechanics' Bank, for from $15,000 to $20,000, and another for $10,000. All these cases are now ready for trial, except one of the Mechanics' Bank, for transactions with SCHUYLER, which had been facilitated with all convenient haste, until within the past three months. Decision had, in this case, been given, the Supreme Court holding that the Company are liable for the representations of SCHUYLER, to the effect that KYLE held some eighty shares. The case was at once taken to the Court of Appeals, and, in order to procure an early argument, a proposition was made to change it for a case earlier on the calendar. He presented the following correspondence relative to that movement:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1855.

To the Stockholders of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad:

In consequence of frequent applications being made at this office, for information in regard to suits pending against this Company, growing out of the Schuyler fraud, the Board of Directors have deemed it proper to submit to the Stockholders, for their consideration, the following correspondence, which they trust will serve to convince them that no effort or fair means have been left untried by the Board or the Counsel to the Company, to procure a decision in the case now pending in the Court of Appeals. With the aid of this correspondence, each Stockholder will be able to form his own conclusions, as to the cause of the delay.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. R. BULKELEY, President.

OCTOBER 10, 1855.

WM. CURTIS NOYES, Esq.:

DEAR SIR: Understanding that the Court of Appeals is about being adjourned, without a hearing of the Mechanics' Bank case against this Company, and as I informed you on the 4th of last September, that, as the Board of Directors of this Company were very desirous of a speedy issue in that case, they wished you to use all fair means to procure an immediate hearing, I should now be pleased to learn from you the cause of failure.

Very truly yours, J. R. BULKELEY, President.

No. 50 WALL-STREET, Oct. 18, 1855.

Justus R. Bulkley, Esq., President New-York and New-Haven Railroad:

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to yours of the 10th instant, I have to say, that as I was instructed by you to have the case involving the liability of your Company for the fraudulent issue of stock by ROSANNE SCHUYLER brought to argument in the Court of Appeals at the earliest possible moment, and as that Court is about to adjourn without my being able to do so, I deem it proper to explain to you the causes which have prevented a compliance with your wishes.

The instructions referred to were given to me at the meeting of the Stockholders at New-Haven; and the next day, on my return to this City, my plan was to exchange your cause, which would stand low on the calendar, for one that would undoubtedly be reached at the ensuing term of the Court of Appeals—a proceeding which the rules of the Court permit, by consent of the parties in both cases.

To accomplish this, I addressed to E. S. VAN WINKLE, Esq., the Attorney and Counsel of the Mechanics' Bank, in whose favor the decision had been made on the 2d day of June last, and from which we had appealed, a note, of which the following is a copy:

No. 50 WALL-STREET, Sept. 5, 1855.

E. S. VAN WINKLE, Esq.,

DEAR SIR: My clients, the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, are very desirous of expediting the case pending in the Court of Appeals, with the Mechanics' Bank, and as a year or more must elapse before it can be reached on the Calendar in its regular order, I propose that it be exchanged for an earlier cause, one that may argued during the term which commences towards the close of this month, under the rule which permits such a proceeding. I will undertake to procure such a cause, and no doubt can do so from those in my own charge as counsel. The importance of the case and the desire of all parties for a speedy decision, will, I trust, induce you and your client to consent to this arrangement. Please give me an early answer, so that we may make the necessary preparations for the argument. Very truly yours, &c.,

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

On the 14th September, I addressed to Mr. VAN WINKLE the following letter;

MY DEAR SIR: In answer to your note I have to say, that I have two causes—Nos. 23 and 29, on the last Calendar of the Court of Appeals—one of which I hope to exchange for our New-Haven case, but as Mr. JUDAH, who is against me, has not yet returned, I am unable to determine positively now; still, I have no doubt, it can be done in some way, and we had better get ready on both sides. I shall have my cases printed and served soon, having been delayed in some changes in Judge HOFFMAN'S opinion, and other causes. Truly yours,

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

TO E. S. VAN WINKLE, Esq.

I continued to proceed in getting the cases ready, and they were served upon Mr. VAN WINKLE on the 22d of September. The Court of Appeals met at its *first* session after the judgment against us on the 25th of September, and the suit of the Mechanics' Bank against your Company, stood No. 259 on the Calendar, so that it could not be reached in the regular order for more than a year. Mr. JUDAH, referred to in my note of the 5th of September, and with whom I expected to make an exchange, continued absent in Europe; and as I feared he would not return in time to allow me to make an arrangement with him during this term, I sought other opportunities to do so, and opened a negotiation for that purpose. Meantime, as I met Mr. VAN WINKLE from time to time, at the City Hall, I informed him that I had no doubt I should be able to exchange our case with some early one, so as to get it heard *after* the time mentioned in his note of Sept. 5.

On Monday, Sept. 24, I saw him again, and particularly in regard to this matter, and mentioned that No. 35 (a cause in which I was counsel, and in which H. R. SELDEN, Esq., of Monroe County, was opposed to me,) had been set down for the 9th October, and that I had no doubt I should be able to make an arrangement with Mr. SELDEN to exchange it for the Mechanics' Bank case, and asked him if it would suit his views as to time. He answered that it would. Some conversation then ensued as to the rule of the Court, which forbade more than one counsel on a side being heard, and it was agreed between us, that the rule ought to be suspended in a case of so much moment as ours; and that I should go to Albany that evening, and endeavor to procure a relaxation of the rule, so as to permit two counsel on a side to argue. Accordingly, I went up, and the next morning made the motion, in the presence and with the concurrence of D. LORD, Esq., who was Mr. VAN WINKLE'S associate counsel in the Superior Court, and it was granted. As Mr. VAN WINKLE was not there before I left, although he was expected that morning, I requested Mr. LORD to inform him on his arrival of what had passed, and that we expected to bring on the cause on the ensuing Tuesday, just a week from that time, which I understood he could do. I immediately returned to New-York, and continued my preparation for the argument; but, owing to the distance of Mr. SELDEN'S residence, I did not procure the consent to exchange from him until Oct. 5, when I addressed to Mr. VAN WINKLE the following note:

No. 50 WALL-STREET, Oct. 5, 1855.

DEAR SIR: I have to-day received Mr. SELDEN'S consent to exchange our Railroad case, No. 259, for one of his and my own standing at No. 35, and which is set down for Tuesday next. I hope, therefore, you will be ready, as we intend to be. Mr. LORD, I presume, has told you that the Court consented to waive their one Counsel rule, and hear two in this cause on each side, two hours each.

Let me hear from you to-morrow if these arrangements do not meet your approbation.

Truly, yours, WM. CURTIS NOYES.

E. S. VAN WINKLE, Esq.

On the next day I received the following reply:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1855.

WM. C. NOYES, Esq.,

Dear Sir: I only received your favor late last night on my return from the Court of Appeals. Had I received it at Albany, I might have arranged it, but Mr. LORD left for Buffalo yesterday, and said that he could not argue it this term, as his engagements next week prevented. I regret this very much, but cannot alter it. The Court will probably adjourn on Friday—certainly on Saturday.

Yours, truly, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.

Upon the receipt of this, I directed my partner, Mr. TALLMADGE, to offer to Mr. VAN WINKLE to argue the cause with only one counsel on a side, rather than have it go over the term, which was declined. On the same day I also wrote to Mr. VAN WINKLE the following letter:

No. 50 WALL-STREET, Oct. 6, 1855.

E. S. VANWINKLE, Esq.—*My Dear Sir:*—I am surprised and disappointed at the contents of your note, as I expected to get the cause on this term without doubt. You have already received my oral proposition to argue by only one counsel on a side, and, I understand from Mr. TALLMADGE, declined it. In order to have it heard this term, I now propose to go to Albany on Monday, and get the case deferred till Thursday or Friday, when, I presume, Mr. LORD will have returned. Will you assent to this, and argue it then? When I saw Mr. L., at Albany, on Tuesday last, and having made the motion to permit two counsel on a side to be heard, (at which he was present,) and which was granted, I directed him to mention the fact to you on your arrival, which I was expected that morning, and that we should be ready on Tuesday of next week, for which day the cause I exchanged for was set down, and he said he would do so. I presume, of course, you were informed of these facts.

Let me hear from you as to the new mode of getting it heard to-day. Yours truly,

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

The following is his reply, which closed the correspondence:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 6, 1855.

W. C. NOYES, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* I regret, probably more than you do, my inability to meet your new proposition in the New-Haven case. Mr. LORD will, I understand, be in town on Monday, and, as the case now stands, I cannot make any disposition of it without his consent.

Yours, truly, EDGAR S. VAN WINKLE.

You will see, therefore, that I have made all the efforts in my power to get the cause heard the present term, and that my inability to do so has not been owing to any fault of my own or of your Company. I am, very respectfully, yours, &c.,

WM. CURTIS NOYES.

To put an end to litigation, a suit was commenced against the entire body of holders of the spurious stock, and it was put in demurrer that no action could be brought in one suit against so many individual respondents, and that objection was ruled as well taken. The case comes up for argument on appeal, in the Supreme Court, on the 17th instant. The decision being adverse to the Company in this suit, the injunction against defendants was raised, and since then several actions had been commenced. They are of Schuchardt & Gebhardt, for $30,000, Charles Illius, Charles E. Anderson, Gustavus A. Rollins, Abijah Fisher, George Carpenter, and William G. Lathrop. In arguing the original case, he had offered to refer the matter to referees, but the proposition was not accepted, although not formally set aside. He had, however, notified contestants that he should show no favor, and had accordingly removed the majority of the cases to the U. S. Circuit Court. The cases of DENNISTOUN, WOOD & Co., and of Mr. LATHROP, could not be removed, because that in the former some of the parties were minors, and in the latter the party resided out of the State. He hoped to have the case of the Mechanics' Bank arg

New-York Daily Times.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AMERICA AT HALIFAX.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

RUMORS OF PEACE ABUNDANT.

SWEDEN JOINS THE WESTERN POWERS.

PARLIAMENT TO BE DISSOLVED.

The North Side of Sebastopol to be Bombarded.

Arrival of the King of Sardinia in Paris.

FURTHER DISTURBANCES EXPECTED IN SPAIN.

The Sound Dues Conference.

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Probability of Another Battle.

DECLINE IN COTTON AND BREADSTUFFS.

Consols 88 3-4 a 88 7-8.

[By the Bonus Printing Telegraph, Office No. 21 Wall-st.]

HALIFAX, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *America*, Capt. LANG, from Liverpool on the morning of the 24th ult., arrived here to-day.

The *America* reports, Nov. 25, at 8 o'clock A. M., passed a steamer off Dungarvan, supposed to be the United States Mail steamer *Baltic*, for Liverpool.

The *America* sailed at 3½ o'clock for Boston, where she will be due about noon on Thursday.

The steamship *Ariel*, from New-York, arrived at Havre on the 19th November, and the *Hermann* reached Southampton on the same day.

THE WAR.

The correspondence from the Allied Camp on the Tchernaya is to the 10th of November, and relates solely to the hunting of the armies, the Russians and the Allies being both then under cover.

There were still apprehensions of a Russian attack.

Paris correspondence of the London *Globe* (Ministerial paper) says that, although Winter stops field operations in the Crimea, it is intended to bombard the northern side of Sebastopol, to permit the fleet to Winter in the harbor.

Letters state that the town of Marianopol, on the North coast of the Sea of Azoff, was bombarded by the Allies on the 31st of October. One hundred shells were thrown, and the town set on fire, till Austrian merchants hoisted the Austrian flag over the warehouse, when the firing ceased. It was rumored that General WRANGEL menaced the Allied position at the Straits of Yenikale. The Allies had, however, 30,000 men there, and expect to be reinforced by 15,000.

The *Franklin Russe* announces that large numbers of the Allied forces embarked at Eupatoria on the 14th inst., and sailed westward.

Asia.

Trezibond advices of the 5th say that, during the past fortnight, no news had reached Erzeroum from Kars. OMER PACHA'S vanguard had reached Okum.

The Smyrna Hospital has been evacuated, and converted into barracks for Swiss and German Legions.

The Baltic.

Admirals DUNDAS and PENAUD, with their flagships and part of the fleet, are in the Bay of Riel. A steamer is detailed to watch for an American clipper, supposed to be in the Baltic with a cargo of revolvers.

Sweden Joins the Alliance.

Respecting CANROBERT'S mission to Sweden, we have only a Paris rumor—but the rumor is important, and is as follows: That terms of a Military Convention are agreed to; that Sweden will furnish a contingent, to act with the Allies next Spring, if peace be not previously restored; and that an army of French, English and Swedes will be sent to Courland, to force Prussia and Austria to declare themselves, and in return for her alliance, the Allies will guarantee Finland to her.

CANROBERT has been overwhelmed with honor. His mission to Denmark is now the great point of interest. Want of success there might neutralize the advantage gained in Sweden, as it is not believed that these two powers could adopt different lines of policy.

The London *Morning Post*, however, contradicts the *Times* with regard to the alleged Swedish alliance, and says that the *Times'* details of a Military Convention, and its assertion of the adhesion of Denmark are without foundation.

Peace.

Rumors of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to make the first advances to negotiate for peace, continue to prevail, but excepting reliable information that the mercantile classes in Russia are weary of War, there is no apparent ground for the rumors. It is, however, confidently reported that M. DE MUNSTER, Military Envoy of Prussia at St. Petersburg, had visited the Czar at Nicolaieff, with a view of inducing him to recognize certain conditions of peace, such as would be laid before the French and English Cabinets. The Czar listened favorably to M. DE MUNSTER'S propositions.

The Prussian Cabinet is now in possession of the views of the Emperor ALEXANDER, and is empowered to make them known to the Western Powers, who on their part have not refused to listen to them, though at the same time they have declared them to be insufficient. The great fact is that negotiations between Russia and Prussia are still proceeding.

The Court of Berlin is making the greatest efforts to induce the Czar to consent to such terms as will really lead to a pacific result. As the Prussian Cabinet is sufficiently well acquainted with the firm resolution of the Allied Powers, the continuation of the negotiation affords some ground for hoping that there is at least a chance of peace.

Turkey.

Constantinople correspondence describes a bad state of affairs there. Murders and robberies were taking place in the open streets, with a great and increasing fanaticism against the Christians—especially the French. The Allied Commandants have called on the Turkish Government to prevent further outrages, under a threat of the Allies taking immediately the Police of the city into their own hands. Several of the Tunisian mutineers have been condemned to death, and the rest of them will be sent to Batoum and Souchum Kale.

The number of French killed in the recent riot was more considerable than at first reported.

The London *Times* publishes elaborate editorial calculations showing that the total available strength of Russia is eighty-three per thousand souls; and that she has already used fifty-eight, which allows only ten months more, at the present ratio, to exhaust her last man, her last cash rouble being already expended. A general armament of the Russian Empire is talked of.

The Maritime Administration at Nicolaieff is placed under the orders of General LUDERS, to whom, in this respect, GORTSCHAKOFF is to be subordinate.

It is believed the Congress of Russian Diplomats that was to take place at Warsaw will be held at St. Petersburg soon.

A dispatch from Berlin of the 10th says the Russian Loan with German capitalists has been concluded.

The Czar arrived at St. Petersburg on the 19th, in good health. He has extended the inducements to poor nobles to enter the Army.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Prince ALBERT laid the foundation of the Birmingham Institute. At the great banquet given on the occasion nothing was said respecting the war or politics.

The military campaign being ended, and the political campaign not opened, speculation is indulged in as to the probable action of Parliament. The ministerial course is evident. There are few debates and many estimates. The course of the opposition is less clear, but will likely force to a dissolution.

HENRY LABOUCHERE has been sworn as Secretary of State for the Colonies. The Duke of Argyle is now Postmaster-General, retaining, in the meantime, the office of Lord of the Privy Seal, which office, rumor says, will be given to the Duke of Newcastle. The number of Manchester operatives on a strike is 2,400, of whom 1,700 are thrown out of work by the stoppage of the other hands. They all conduct themselves peaceably.

A petition is circulating in Liverpool for the re-establishment of the Kingdom of Poland.

The report of the Commission on the recent Hyde Park riots is published. The conduct of individual policemen is censured, but the general forbearance of the force commended.

Capt. ROBERT MCCLURE, the Arctic navigator, is knighted.

General MARKHAM is dead. He returned to England in bad health after the fall of Sebastopol.

Dr. DEVEZA is prominently before the public, from several papers endeavoring to discredit his statements regarding his services within Sebastopol.

FRANCE.

The King of Sardinia had arrived in Paris, and met with a favorable reception. The Pope's Nuncio left the city in order that he might not come in contact with the excommunicated sovereign.

It is reported that the Emperor has invited the Pope to Paris to baptize his expected child.

All the French gun-boats and mortar-vessels are Wintering at Cherbourg, and also ships of the Baltic fleet are expected there.

The ROTHSCHILDS have purchased the Russian prize ship *Stika*, taken at Petropaulski, for $188,000.

The International Convention on a uniformity of weights and measures, had held the third meeting in the Exposition Building. The address from the American Geographical and Statistical Society was read.

Bishop BONNAND, of Montreal, has reached Havre on his way home from Rome.

The funeral of M. PARQUIN, the celebrated Parisian lawyer, was attended by many notables.

Admiral BAUDIN is appointed Governor of French Guiana, and Admiral of the Squadron, *vice* BONAT, sick.

SPAIN.

Reinforcements of troops have been ordered to Saragossa, where further disturbances were apprehended, the local authorities having promised more to the rioters than the Government would sanction.

The Spanish Government are reported to be unanimous in favor of joining the Alliance, but the occasion is deferred until Spain can appear as a great nation. At present, she has no spare money, nor soldiers.

General ZABALA was desirous of having command of the Contingent, and being discontented at another General being spoken of, will, probably, retire from the Cabinet.

BELGIUM.

The estimates of revenue show a deficit of eight millions of francs, caused by the vote of twelve and a half millions for the defence of the country, and the relief of distress.

DENMARK.

There was every chance that the Sound Dues Conference would be opened at Copenhagen on the 20th of November. Russia was the only Power that would send a special envoy, the other Governments accrediting their resident ambassadors, assisted by persons conversant with the subject. It had been settled that Russia might take part in the Conference simultaneously with the Powers with whom she is at war.

AUSTRIA.

Subscriptions for shares in the Crédit Mobilier open Dec. 10.

ITALY.

For the Sardinian financial estimates a loan of sixty millions francs is proposed.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg letters state, that in consequence of the facilities of transport from Frost, it is believed considerable quantities of Linseed will be exported overland; and that the general exports after December would be sufficient to produce a rally in the rate of Exchange. According to reports from the Prussian port of Memel, great quantities of sulphur, saltpetre, and other articles contraband of war, continue to be sent over the frontier, the parties in the trade insuring, for a small premium, its delivery in Russian Territory.

GREECE.

King OTHO opened Parliament on the 13th. He promised the maintenance of neutrality, preserving, at the same time, the friendship of foreign powers. A slight difficulty with the United States has been settled to the satisfaction of all concerned.

LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, 9 A. M., Saturday, Nov. 24.

It was stated with confidence in Downing-street, yesterday, that Lord PALMERSTON has determined upon an immediate dissolution of Parliament, that the announcement will be made public in a few days, and that the new Parliament will be called together early in February.

The Parliament of England will meet at the end of January or early in February—the usual time.

Lady AMELIA STUART WORTLEY is dead.

Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, Friday.—General CANROBERT arrives here to-morrow, and will stay at the Hotel D'Angleterre. On Monday he will have an audience with the King at the Palace of Christianberg. He is expected to remain here a week. The *Post* says: "We can state on authority that there is at present no prospect of a Swedish alliance, and that the statements which have been published respecting a military Convention and its terrors are purely imaginary."

War in Asia.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, 12th of November:

"According to last accounts, OMAR PACHA was expecting battle. General MOURAVIEFF had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutars by Apaiska Road. About 8,000 Turks under MUSHA PACHA had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Osurgethi and the Commander-in-Chief bade them meet him at Kutars, which will become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians intend entrenching themselves in the defiles which protect the advance in Tiflis."

BERLIN, Friday.—The political circles here, especially the "Krew Zeitung," or Russian party, are triumphant. While the Western people dread German treason, they are loudly declaring for peace, or an adhesion with Russia as the alternative.

The *Times* City Article, dated Friday evening, says:

"The English funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotation of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. The occurrence of sales, in the absence of any announcement, tended to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements, was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favorable appearance of the Continental exchanges."

The mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great steadiness.

At Hamburg, the pressure for money appears to have slightly diminished, but the rate is still 6¾ per cent.

St. Petersburg letters are to the 18th, and quote the Exchanges at 35.

Since the departure of the advanced portion of the Allied fleets, a number of small vessels had been in communication with the coast of Finland, and the lot destined to convey munitions of war, &c., to Sweaborg, was understood to be waiting its opportunity.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report the market dull and lower, especially for fair qualities, on which they quote a decline of ⅛d.@¼d., while the lower qualities have only declined about ⅛d. There was but little speculative demand. The sales of the week amounted to 35,000 bales, of which exporters took 5,000 and speculators 1,500. The following are the quotations: Fair Orleans, 6¾d.; Middling Orleans, 5¾d. Fair Uplands, 5¾d.; Middling Uplands, 5⅝d. Fair Mobiles, 6d.; Middling Mobiles, 5¾d. Ordinary to good Ordinary 5d.@6⅛d. Inferior 4⅛d.@5d. Stock in port 328,000 bales, of which 200,000 were American. The market closed dull, with sales on Friday of about 5,000 bales, including 1,000 on speculation and for export. Spinners only purchased during the week for their immediate wants, and there having been some arrivals of new there was a good supply of the better qualities, which was freely offered and but little wanted, hence the decline. The general tightness of Money and the increasing dullness at Manchester also contributed to the depression.

Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co.'s, and the Broker's Circulars, agree with the above quotations, but some authorities call Middling Orleans 5 11-16d.; Middling Mobile 5 9-16d., and Middling Uplands 5 7-16d.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. quote a slight decline in Breadstuffs with a dull market. They call WHEAT, 2d.; FLOUR, 6d., and CORN, 6d. lower. The weather had been favorable for saving. Western Canal FLOUR is quoted 42s. 6d@43s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s.@44s. 6d.; Ohio, 44s. 6d.@45s.; Mixed CORN, 46s.@46s. 6d.; White, 50s.; Yellow, 46s. 6d. The circulars vary very much; but the above quotations come nearest to the average.

Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. quote Western Canal FLOUR at 43s.@44s.; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 44s.@46s.; Ohio, 45s.@45s. 6d. White CORN, 54s.; Yellow, 47s.; Mixed, 46s. 6d. White WHEAT, 12s. 6d.@12s. 10d.; Red, 11s. 4d.@11s. 8d. Messrs. MAXWELL, HERMAN, COX & Co., and BIGLAND & Co. report FLOUR 1s. lower, and quote nearly similar to RICHARDSON, as above.

Liverpool Provision Market.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report BEEF and PORK steady at firmer rates, awaiting the announcement of the government contract. BACON, American, wanted. CHEESE easier, but not quotably lower. LARD—Sales of small lots at 70s. TALLOW 71s.@72s., with large imports.

Liverpool Produce Markets.

The Brokers' Circular says: ASHES—Holders demand an advance. Pearls quoted 45s.; Pots 38s. 6d. RESIN—Dull at 4s. 11d.@5s. 2d. Nothing doing in SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE or TAR. SUGARS—Declined 2s.@3s. LINSEED OIL—Quiet at 44s.; Pale RAPE and SEAL unchanged; PALM in active speculative demand and slightly higher. Sales at £50@£5c. RICE—Active at former rates. No sales of Carolina reported. TEA—Quet. DYEWOODS—Steady.

London Markets.

Messrs. BARING BROS. report the Iron Market firm at £8@£8 5s. for Welsh Bars, and £8 5s.@£8 10s. for Rails. Breadstuffs dull. White WHEAT 32s.@36s.; Red, 30s.@34s. SUGARS declined 5s.@6s. and market unsettled. COFFEE quiet but firm.

London Money Market.

The London Money Market exhibited rather more stringency, but CONSOLS had, nevertheless, advanced to 88¾@88⅞, owing to the favorable rumors afloat. The Bank rate of discount had not been changed. The Bullion in the Bank had increased to the extent of £58,000 on the week.

Freights.

The Liverpool Freight Market was dull, and quotations to the United States unchanged.

American Securities.

Messrs. BARING BROTHERS, and Messrs. STOKES, HUGHES and PEYER quote the market quiet, and without much change. The following are the quotations of the latter firm:

United States 5 ⅌ cent. Bonds of '64	95
Massachusetts Sterling Fives	98@ 91
Maryland Sterling Bonds	99
New-York 5s Stock, 1860	90¾
Pennsylvania 5s Stock	73@ 74
Pennsylvania Bonds, sellers at	80
Virginia Bonds	87
Virginia Sterling	84@ 84
Pennsylvania Central R. R. 1st. mortgage	86@ 88
Pennsylvania Sterling	84@ 90
Illinois Central Railroad	69@ 71
Illinois Freeland	71@ 73

Shipping Intelligence.

[PER AMERICA].

Arrived from New-York—21st, Admiral and Mortimer Livingston, at Havre; 23d, Indus, at Bristol; 23d, Victoria, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Boston—20th, Hope, at Harwich.

Arrived from Philadelphia—23d, Crusader, at Gravesend.

Arrived from Baltimore—21st, Ala, Gravesend.

Arrived from Savannah—20th, Sacetta, at Deal.

Sailed for New-York—20th, Aranzinto; 21st, Acadian, from the Clyde; 22d, Neptune, Stephen Crowell; 23d, Bridgewater, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Boston—23d, Arthur White, from the Clyde; 20th, Cecelia, from Androssan; 23d, Moonlight, fm. Liverpool.

Sailed for Baltimore—23d, City of Boston, from Liverpool.

Sailed for Savannah—19th, Brothers, from Newry; 21st, Harlequin, from the Clyde.

Sailed for Mobile—23d, Oregon, from Liverpool.

Sailed for New-Orleans—23d, Emigrant, Gulf Stream, for Liverpool.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Organization.

Matters Still in Uncertainty.

The Interference of the Federal Troops in Kansas.

THE SENATE COMMITTEES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

No Republican caucus was held to-night. Seventeen of FULLER'S friends in the Pennsylvania Delegation met, and resolved to stand by him.

Senators JONES, of Tennessee, TOOMBS, BENJAMIN and PRATT, have given in their adhesion to the Nebraska Democracy, and will be recognized among "the faithful" in future caucuses and party arrangements.

The present determination of the Republicans is to press CAMPBELL'S cause until he is elected, or until they are satisfied that he cannot be. If CAMPBELL should not be chosen, the impression gains ground that BANKS ought to be, because of his eminent fitness, and in response to the necessity for the recognition of the Democratic element in the Republican movement—especially after the earnest effort of the Republicans to vote for principles, not men, and more than ever in this responsible crisis.

The President will not order the interference of the Federal troops in Kansas until he is officially informed that the territorial authority has been exhausted.

It is understood that the majority in the Senate intends to take the appointment of Committees entirely into its own hands—refusing to recognize the Republicans as representing a National party.

There is much excitement to-night, in consequence of a declaration by FULLER that he is in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union either with or without Slavery. This development may greatly change the aspect of affairs in the House to-morrow. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

Mr. HALE submitted a resolution requesting the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the laws in Kansas, as to require interposition of military force for the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory, and if so to lay the same before the Senate; also, copies of any order which he may have issued for the employment of military force in that Territory. Laid over.

Mr. ADAMS submitted a resolution for the election of officers for the Senate next Monday. Laid over.

Mr. BELL offered a resolution referring all claims and private bills on the calendar to the Court of Claims. Laid over.

Mr. ADAMS gave notice of a bill to amend the Naturalization Laws. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The House resumed voting for Speaker, with the following result:

TENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Banks	38
Campbell	48	Pennington	9
Fuller	21	Thurston	2
Marshall	25	Howard	2

Messrs. Haven, Lace, Andrews, Oliver, Wheeler, Benson, Giddings, Jones of Penn., Valk, and Ready, received one vote each.

One hundred and eleven necessary to a choice. No election.

ELEVENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Campbell	47
Banks	37	Fuller	19
Marshall	26	Pennington	9
Valk	2		

Messrs. Thurston, Haven, Howard, Mace, Andrew, Oliver, Wheeler, Ready, Lake, McMullin—one each.

TWELFTH BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Campbell	75
Banks	12	Fuller	19
Marshall	20	Pennington	6
Valk	5	Thurston	2

Messrs. Haven, Mace, Andrew, Oliver, Ready, Vale, Puryear—one each.

One hundred and ten necessary for a choice.

THIRTEENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Campbell	79
Banks	9	Fuller	21
Marshall	22	Bennington	7
Thurston	2	Puryear	2

Messrs. Mace, Andrew, Oliver, Valk, Ready, Hoffman, Stephens, each one.

FOURTEENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Campbell	81
Banks	8	Fuller	21
Marshall	13	Pennington	5
Thurston	2	Smith, (Ala)	9
Whitney	3		

Messrs. Mace, Oliver, Ready, Lake, Puryear, Nichols, English, one each.

FIFTEENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Campbell	80
Banks	8	Fuller	19
Marshall	6	Pennington	7
Whitney	9	Smith of Ala	9
Puryear	2	Thurston	2
Nichols	1	Oliver	1

One hundred and ten necessary for a choice—no election. The last vote was as follows:

For CAMPBELL—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Ball, Banks, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Breaize, Burlingame, Chaffee, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Cragin, Cumback, Davies of Mass., Day, DeWitt, Dean, Dixon, Dodd, Dunn, Durfee, Fletcher, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Halloway, Horton of New-York, Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knowlton, Knox, Selter, Mace, Matteson, McCarty, Monahan, Miller of New-York, More, Morgan, Morrell, Mott, Murray, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Perry, Pettit, Pringle, Babin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Wis., Washburn of Ill., Washburn of Maine, Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff, Woodworth.

For RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ga., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Graves, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Hickman, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Kelit, Kelly, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkins, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millison, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

For BANKS—Messrs. Buffington, Damrell, Emrie, Hall of Mass., A. Oliver, Spinner, Thurston, Trapton.

For MARSHALL—Messrs. Eustis, Kennett, Lake, Lindley, Trippe, Walker.

For FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Campbell of Penn., Corode, Cullen, Dick, Edie, Knight, Kunkel, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Ritchie, Roberts, Robinson, Sneed, Todd, Tyson, Willard.

For PENNINGTON—Messrs. Bishop, Broom, Clauson, Edwards, Fuller of Pa., Robbins, Stranahan.

For MACE—Mr. Campbell of Ohio.

For WHITNEY—Messrs. Carlile, B. Clark, Cox, A. R. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Smith of Ala., Swoke, Valk.

For SMITH OF ALA.—Messrs. Davis of Md., Harris of Md., Hoffman, Paine, Richard, Rivers, Underwood, Whitney, Zollikoffer.

For PUNYEAR—Messrs. Etheridge and Haven.

For NICHOLS—Mr. Grow.

For THURSTON—Messrs. Nichols and Williams.

For OLIVER—Mr. Wheeler.

Adjourned.

Appointment in the United States Circuit Court—Prospects of the Organization of the House—Court of Claims, &c.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

It is understood that WILLIAM M. MERRICK, of Washington, has been appointed to fill the vacancy in the United States Circuit of the District of Columbia, and A. G. SEAMAN reappointed Superintendent of Public Printing.

Members of the House, other than those voting for RICHARDSON, are sadly perplexed as to the course to pursue to-morrow. Speculations are various and politicians are intensely excited. It is generally admitted that CAMPBELL cannot be elected Speaker. Hence the friends of BANKS, FULLER, and PENNINGTON congratulate themselves that their candidates may severally loom up in grand proportions, but no figuring now can elect either of them.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.—WEDNESDAY.—No. 1. United States, appellants, *vs.* Pearson B. Reading.—Argument concluded by Attorney-General for applicants. No. 3.—White, Stevens & Co., plaintiffs in error, *vs.* the Administrators of Paschal Rose, argued by Mr. Benjamin for plaintiffs, and Miles Taylor for defendants, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Janiver, also for defendants. No. 4.—Heirs of Thomas Barnard, appellants, *vs.* Heirs of Chester Ashley, argued by Lawrence and Crittenden for appellees, and submitted on printed argument by Mr. Pike, for appellants.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

The Town of Atchison to be Burned and Laughlin to be Murdered, &c.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Accounts from Kansas state an officer, belonging to the military organization of Free-State men, had been captured at Atchison, and written orders found upon his person to burn down the town and murder Mr. LAUGHLIN. As the male population had gone to Lecompton under orders of the Governor, a request was sent to Weston for assistance, and a party left there last night for Atchison to defend the place.

Another Version of the Difficulty—What the Free-State Papers Say.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Kansas Free-State papers give the following account of the difficulties in the Territory: A young man named Dow, 22 years of age, while at a blacksmith's shop where several border ruffians had congregated, was deliberately shot by one COLEMAN. An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but through the assistance of his abettors he escaped to Missouri. A meeting of citizens held on the spot where the affair occurred, to inquire into the case, pronounced the act a cold-blooded murder on the part of COLEMAN, and charged four men, named HAGUS, BURKLEY, MOODY and WAGNER, with being accessories. A series of resolutions were passed, and a Committee appointed to investigate still further, to search out the offenders, and to devise means to bring them to justice. Sheriff JONES arrested JACOB BRONSON, at whose house Dow lived, for the purpose of having him give security to keep the peace, but while proceeding to Lecompton, BRONSON was rescued by a party of his neighbors. JONES sent to Pawnee Mission for aid, declaring that the Governor of Missouri had assured him the aid of ten thousand men if required.

From Mexico—Silver Mines Purchased by Americans, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

By the steamer *Nautilus*, we have Brownsville dates to the 24th ult.

A company of Americans had purchased some Silver Mines near Caltone, Mexico.

The difficulties between Tamaulipas and New-Leon were unsettled.

Virginia Legislature—Retaliatory Measures Against the North.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Virginia House of Delegates has appointed a Committee to provide for the adoption of more effectual measures to prevent the escape of slaves, and to inquire into the expediency of retaliatory measures against the Northern States.

Senator from Missouri—Illinois Democratic State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A dispatch from Jefferson City says no election for Senator will take place this session, as the ATCHISON men will not fuse.

The Illinois Democratic Central Committee have called a State Convention for the 1st of May next.

The Burning of the Steamers at Memphis—Fifteen Persons Missing.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

Further accounts from the Memphis catastrophe say that the fire originated in the steamer *Collier*, and then communicated to the *Mayflower*. The *Mayflower* was valued at $100,000, and insured for $50,000. The *Collier* was valued at $35,000, and insured for $15,000. The wharf boat contained $20,000—a total loss. Fifteen persons are missing, who are supposed to be lost.

Steam Fire Engine—Boiler Explosion.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The boiler of a steam fire engine exploded this afternoon, at the corner of Sixth and Vine streets, while on trial before a Committee from Chicago. The engineer was killed and two others wounded.

Savannah Municipal Election.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

ANDERSON, the American candidate, is elected Mayor by 24 majority. Ten Democrats and two Americans were elected Aldermen.

Departure of the Canada.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The Royal Mail steamship *Canada* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 125 passengers for Liverpool, and six for Halifax. She took out only $1,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York early this morning with all on board well.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

CONVENTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

SECOND DAY.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Society Convention continued its session at the Astor House all of yesterday, and adjourned to meet again to-day. During the day several additional delegates appeared and were admitted. Twenty-four States in all are now represented.

The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., pursuant to adjournment. ROBERT TYLER, Esq., presided. The proceedings were carried on in secret. The various Committees appointed the previous day submitted their respective reports, which were all, after some debate, adopted. The Committee on the Platform, and the one appointed to draft an Address, made reports, which gave rise to long and animated debates. Both reports were finally adopted with some amendments, but neither of them were ready for publication when the Convention adjourned.

A large amount of general and necessary work was transacted, but the principal and most important question before the body, was that in reference to the appointment of a Supreme Directory. The consideration of this matter occupied much time, but was not, we believe, concluded. Upon the necessity of such a measure, the delegates seem to be all agreed. The contest, if any should arise, will be about the *men*.

The Convention finally determined not to admit as delegates the representatives of the Emmett Monument Association. Not that they doubt their loyalty in the least, but because they believe they have no power to admit others than those duly appointed by the State organization of the *Emigrant* Society.

The E. M. A's. are much incensed at this action of the Convention, and give vent to their dissatisfaction in strong language.

Quite a scene took place at the opening of the Convention on Tuesday. Col. MICHAEL DOHENY claimed a seat in the Convention. He appeared there, he said, as the representative of 3,000 armed men. He thought that Mr. MCCLENAHAN, Editor of the *Citizen*, should be expelled from the body, because in less than two hours time he would be elected with the British Consul. Besides, he continued, MCCLENAHAN was a mean man, and if he were permitted to remain, all the New-York delegates would leave.

Mr. MCCLENAHAN repelled the charges in strong language,—and during the turmoil the lie was given, and a threat made to ring some one's nose, when the Convention adjourned.

A Delegate hoped that ruffians would not be permitted to disturb the harmony of the proceedings.

Mr. JOHN O'MAHONEY called the delegate to order, and demanded of him to whom he applied the epithet of ruffians.

Another Delegate said such squabbling was very characteristic. He supposed that when the army was ready to march, there would be fighting as to who should be the General. For his part, he was willing to serve in the ranks.

Another gentleman said he had fought in Mexico, and wanted to fight in Ireland for Ireland. He hoped they had enough of *talk*. He now wanted *action*.

Quiet was at length restored by the withdrawal of the E. M. A's, and the Convention then resumed its labors.

The Platform and Address submitted yesterday differ but little from those promulgated at Boston some six months ago. The former explains the plan of operations, and ignores all action on the part of the Society not in strict conformity with the laws of the United States. The Address calls upon all Irishmen to rally once more for the redemption of their fatherland, now that the time for triumph has arrived;—beseeches them to drop all disputes, forget all differences, and unite, Catholic and Protestant, for the attainment of the end desirable—an Irish Republic.

The address is eloquently written, and is said to be from the pen of JOHN SAVAGE, the poet.

The Convention, it is believed, will be able to conclude their labors to-day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Witchcraft—Spirits.

At Clinton Hall, on Tuesday evening, a capital lecture was delivered on Witchcraft, by Dr. EDWARD H. PARKER, Professor of Anatomy in the New-York Medical College. It was the first of a series of ten lectures before the Protestant Episcopal Brotherhood of this City, in aid of their charity fund, which is strictly appropriated to the relief of persons not members of the association, but under the personal supervision of its officers. The Provisional Bishop of the Diocese presided, and commended the purposes of the Brotherhood, and the uses to which their "charity fund" is put.

The title of the lecture, as advertised in the TIMES, was *ancient* and *modern* witchcraft, and the speaker, after sketching some of the peculiarities of this old superstition, and the general laws on which it rested, brought in connection with it modern spiritualism—suggesting many points of resemblance between the two, and regretting that he had not sufficient time in the limits allowed him to run the parallel, which is frequently quite striking, to its full extent. He admitted that many surprising things were accomplished by the old, and are performed by the new, witches; but believed that they all were in strict accordance with known or unknown laws in natural philosophy or psychology. Some of the quotations from different "spiritual" publications were not only amusing, but surprising, to those who are not fully "read up" in this kind of literature, and are unaware of the extent to which this belief has reached. He denied, however, that there was any evidence of spirits being concerned in these manifestations; and still further maintained that, even if it were proved, it would be wrong for us to seek counsel of them.

The Hall was filled, and the audience gave close attention to the speaker, who treated his subject in an exceedingly interesting manner.

The Police Committee.

The Legislative Committee, after advertising, as in session for very many days, yesterday set to work. They examined Mayor WOOD to start with, but got nothing very important out of "His Excellency." Slowly, gentlemen, don't fret your gizzards. The less hastily you act, the larger your bill will be.

Fatal Camphene Accident.

Mrs. LAVINIA ANN HANDY, a native of Massachusetts, 42 years of age, died yesterday at her residence from the effects of burns received on the 15th of September last, when a bottle containing camphene fell from a shelf upon a hot stove and broke, and the contents taking fire, the flames communicated to the dress of the deceased and she was fatally burned before assistance could be rendered her. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon the body, and the Jury rendered a verdict of "accidental death."

Burned to Death.

A child, 4 years of age, named RICHARD WADE, while playing with some matches in an open lot, in Forty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, was fatally burned in consequence of his clothes having taken fire from them. The matches were part of a refuse lot which had been thrown away by the proprietors of a match factory in the vicinity, and the deceased with other children had gathered them. Coroner HILTON held an inquest upon the body at the residence of the parents of the deceased, No. 342 West Forty-third-street.

Accident to a Physician.

Dr. PUTNAM, a boarder at the Metropolitan Hotel, was thrown from his wagon yesterday, in Fifth-avenue, near Fifty-seventh-street, and very seriously injured. It appears that his horse took fright and ran with great speed down the avenue, the vehicle coming in contact with a two horse carriage. The Doctor was thrown to the pavement and sustained several contusions besides internal injuries. His coachman escaped by jumping from his seat. Dr. PUTNAM was taken to the residence of his sister, No. 18 West Thirty-fifth-street.

Fifteenth Ward Evening Schools.

We passed a couple of hours in the fine Evening School held in No. 35, in Thirteenth-st., near Sixth-avenue. The Girls' School, under Miss ROGERS, with four admirable assistants, has had a constantly increasing and punctual attendance. The improvement in penmanship, arithmetic and spelling has been most decided. The want of a class in book-keeping is felt to be a drawback to the usefulness of the school. Many young ladies have had offers of situations in stores and other establishments to keep the accounts and oversee employes, which they were obliged to decline from the want of a knowledge of book-keeping.

Indeed we have had many inquiries made by friends in this direction, without being able to reply affirmatively, except in a single instance. Will not the Chairman of the Evening School Committee take this good work in hand?

There were a number of ladies and gentlemen, visitors to the rooms, among whom we noticed Dr. JOHNSON and lady.

The young ladies were practiced in singing, under the direction of Miss EDMONDS at the piano.

There is room in the rooms here for fifty additional pupils, and we can do the young women of the Ward no better service than by urging them to improve the present opportunity.

The Boys' School is held in the same building, under the care of Mr. THOMAS HUNTER, (Vice Principal of the Grammar School,) with four assistant teachers. The advancement made in this school in mechanical and architectural drawing, taught by Mr. HUNTER in person, is more dec

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Bowie-Knife for the Homicide of William Poole.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Evidence of Ex-Sergeant Bell, Preserve Gage, William A. Bayley, Capt. Jas. M. Turner, Dr. F. J. Clark, Wally Mason, E. N. Wild and others.

EIGHTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1855.

The Court opened to-day at 11 o'clock A. M., and the defence proceeded with their case.

EX-SERGEANT BELL'S TESTIMONY AS TO BAKER'S PISTOL AND CHARACTER.

E. N. Bell was the first witness. He was examined by Mr. Clark.

Question.—What is your business, Mr. Bell? *Answer.*—I am a farmer.

Counsel.—I am very glad to see one of your calling here. What was your business in January last? A.—I was a policeman, attached to the emigrant squad; I was Sergeant of that squad; Baker was in my squad. Baker had been a member of that squad ever since the reorganization till he resigned, in the fore part of February last; I knew Baker well for about fifteen or eighteen years, from a boy; it was always considered that his character was good; I never heard anything against him; his character for kindness and good temper was very good; I knew Vandervoort, who has been a witness here; I knew him when he was a Reporter for the *Express*; he was in the habit of applying to me for information in reference to the complaints; I remember seeing him in the emigrants' room and Mayor's Office; I copied Baker's resignation; I think it was drawn up by Mr. Haskins, the lawyer—John B. Haskin; Baker requested me to copy it; I remember the occasion when Vandervoort was present.

Counsel.—State to the Jury all that was said by Baker.

Mr. Whiting.—You have read Vandervoort's testimony, and that portion of it in which he describes the conversation with Baker?

Witness.—I have read his testimony; the subject of the conversation was as regards the difficulty he had had with Hyer; there were several others in the office all talking together; there was no secrecy about it.

Mr. Whiting said he did not remember that Vandervoort said this witness was present at the conversation he detailed.

Mr. Clark said it referred to the same conversation.

The Court thought the testimony might as well come in; it could not do any harm at all events.

Witness.—I remember the occasion when Vandervoort took a copy of that resignation to publish in the *Express*; that was the purpose for which I had it copied; the reporters were in the habit of coming in there, and Vandervoort among the rest; we had a complaint book there in which emigrants made their complaints, and the reporters had access to it as in the Mayor's office.

Mr. Whiting having found the report of Vandervoort's evidence, read: "There was no one there (at the conversation) but myself; I am not sure of that, &c." Vandervoort having thus failed to state positively that no one was present but himself and Baker, the witness was allowed to proceed:

It would be impossible to detail the whole conversation; he (Baker) was telling the difference he had had with Hyer; he said he supposed that crowd would be satisfied now, that they had got him off the police.

Q.—Did he say anything about a pistol there? A.—He was talking something about a pistol; either he hit Hyer on the head, or Hyer hit him.

Counsel.—But I am asking if he had a pistol there?

Witness.—I knew he carried a pistol; I think he had his pistol about him, that day; he was in the habit of laying it about the office, or in the desk.

Q.—What did he say was the object he had in carrying that pistol? A.—He said he was not going to let them fellows beat him, or tear his eyes out; he wanted to protect himself; he spoke merely of defending himself; in all the conversations I ever had with him, he always spoke of defending himself; that was the general tenor of his conversation; I never heard him make any threats; I believe Baker had carried that pistol for a considerable time before—ever since he joined the squad; I heard that he carried that pistol, for self-defence, ever since the difference he had had with Poole, in the Gem.

Mr. Whiting objected to this line of examination.

The Court thought there was enough evidence of this sort in.

Mr. Whiting insisted that he had a perfect right to show that the pistol which he (Baker) had carried not for purposes of assassination, but for purposes of self-defence. He would show when the pistol was bought, and upon what advice, from a high authority, that he was encouraged to procure it.

Q.—Were you not aware of the fact that Baker carried that pistol for purposes of self-defence?

Mr. Whiting objected.

The Court admitted that the defence had a right to show when the pistol was bought by Baker, and for what avowed purpose.

Mr. Clark.—I don't know that this witness can tell when it was purchased.

Witness resumed.—I don't know when that pistol was bought; I could not tell the exact time I first saw him with that pistol; it was after a difference he had had with Poole up at Mason's; I think that was before the difficulty in the Gem; I cannot fix the date; could fix date of the affair in the Gem if I had my diary here.

Q.—Was it not in August, 1853? A.—It was the first Summer after Mayor Westervelt came into office; he came into office in January, 1853; I did not hear Baker say anything of vengeance or satisfaction during this conversation when Vandervoort was present.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting.—I do not profess to remember all Baker said in that conversation; he was talking to all of us and we were all talking together, discussing this matter about his resignation; I think Poole's name was mentioned in that conversation; I think Baker made the remark, "Now," says he, "this will tickle Poole when he finds I am off the police;" I don't remember much of that conversation; he spoke about them, that if Poole and that crowd ever tackled him, &c.; both Poole and Hyer's names were mentioned; I think he said Poole and that crowd; he might have talked about Hyer too.

Counsel.—But I want to know not your suppositions as to what he might have said, but what you recollect he said.

Witness.—I think he was talking about Poole and Hyer and that crowd; he said, "I ain't agoing to be beat to death, or to get my eyes gouged out by them fellows;" I always considered that he classed Hyer in that crowd; I judged he was going to shoot some of them if they attacked him; he gave us to understand by his conversation that he was going to defend himself; that if they should attack him he would shoot some of them; I advised him frequently about going around that way, and told him that I did not think it was becoming for an officer to get in collision with such characters, for if he did not get hurt he might get broke; he said he did not want to go near them, and that if they would let him alone ——

Mr. Whiting.—You told him not to go near such characters; did that occur on this occasion?

Mr. Clark.—You have just crowded out that Baker said all he wanted was to be let alone.

Mr. Whiting.—No; you have just crowded it out of your mouth.

Mr. Clark asked the witness if he answered so, and put the statement, or what substantially was the same, in the form of a question.

Witness.—I said so.

To Mr. Whiting.—I remarked to him in that conversation, that if he kept away from such men as that, he would not have to resign; I think the rest of the conversation was about the drawing up of the resignation; the Emigrant squad was organized under Mayor Westervelt; I think it was the first year he came into office; Baker carried his weapon for self-defence from the time he joined the squad in 1853; I always supposed that was the purpose for which he carried it; some policemen do carry pistols for self-defence; I did when I thought it was necessary; it was only a short time previous to his resignation that he had had this difference with Hyer; it was against Poole and his crowd that he was to defend himself before that; it was after he joined the squad that he had the difference with Poole in the Gem; he had a difference, I understood, with Poole and that crowd previous to that one in the Gem; I only know from rumor that he had a difference with the Poole crowd previous to joining the squad; I was in charge of the Emigrant squad; I did not think it necessary to report to the Mayor the fact that Baker carried a pistol; everybody about the office knew that he carried one.

Mr. Clark.—We will show that the Mayor knew it.

To Mr. Brady.—I cannot fix the dates of any of those differences.

To the Court.—I think Baker had some difference with that party before January, 1853; I don't know that such a difference occurred before that time to my own knowledge.

ANOTHER ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST AFFRAY.

Preserve Gage was called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Clark.—I was present at Stanwix Hall on this Saturday evening when there was a disturbance between Morrissey and Poole; it was about nine o'clock; I keep a Daguerreotype Saloon at No. 369 Broadway; I could not tell the time exactly when I went into Stanwix Hall; I was passing up Broadway with a nephew of mine from the country; we went into Stanwix Hall because it was a new place; there was some disturbance there; people were jawing; I know Morrissey and Poole by sight; Morrissey wanted to fight Poole; Poole said he had tasted his mutton once before, and asked him how he liked him; Poole wanted him to fight with pistols; Morrissey said he had no pistol; Poole came and drew a pistol on Morrissey; Irving came in front of Morrissey and asked him if he was going to stay there and be shot; he backed Morrissey against this young man and me; I helped the young man over the counter; Morrissey was trying to get at the pistol Poole had; I think I heard some one speak to Poole and ask him if he was going to murder that man in cold blood; Irving got them separated; I heard Morrissey ask for a pistol, but I did not see him get one; Poole ran toward Morrissey with his pistol drawn; after I helped my nephew over the counter I got out from the crowd, and when I turned round again Poole had got back to his place; he was on an elevation in the recess; when I was getting out of the crowd I did not see Poole go round there; I was there when Clark Maguire had that conversation with Poole about nationality; Poole said he could whip any d—d Irishman there or in America; Maguire said an Irishman was a good a man as any other, if he behaved himself; Maguire refused to fight Poole; he said something about his not being able to fight him; then Poole said something about fighting him on an equality, and handed him a carving-knife; Maguire still refused to fight, and appeared to regret having talked about it.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting.—I saw Baker there after this had occurred, and the officers had gone out with Mr. Morrissey; I saw him standing at the counter before that, but I did not know that it was Baker at the time; he was a powerful looking man, and when he was leaning on the counter, some person was in controversy with him, and appeared to be using abusive language; Baker told him to go away; I asked who that was, and was informed it was Baker; I did not see any one jump over the bar; I can't say whether Morrissey's back was to me or not when I went in; Poole was either sitting or standing on an elevation above Morrissey when I saw him in the recess; I saw a boy come in, but I can't say whether Morrissey whispered to him or not; I saw him go out and come in again; I did not see him give Morrissey anything; I saw Morrissey with a pistol; it was long after he had this difference with Poole; I heard Morrissey make the remark to some one that he would make him (Poole) draw his pistol; I thought by that that he (Morrissey) had got a pistol; I saw Morrissey go up to Poole after he got that pistol; Poole had gone back and taken his place when Morrissey got the pistol; after I had got out of the crowd, and at the other side of the room, I saw Morrissey with his face towards the wall, fixing a pistol; he said, "Draw, you son of a b—h; I am coming for you;" he spoke to Poole and told him to prepare, or "draw—I am coming to you;" I did not hear Poole reply; Poole kept his hands in his pockets, but I did not see him draw the pistol; he was either sitting on this elevation, or standing up; I should think both Poole and Morrissey had been drinking freely; I staid there till the officers came, and the parties had left.

To Mr. Brady.—I did not hear Morrissey, when he had the pistol in his hand, with his face to the wall, say, "This is a hell of a thing, but it will do, any way," [laughter;] when he turned round again, there may have been from ten to twelve people between him (Morrissey) and Baker; the room was full; he went towards Poole, with the pistol in his hand; I should judge Morrissey was too low to shoot Poole, if he had fired; he was caught before he got up to him.

To Mr. Wing.—I had known Poole for about a year and a half; I had been introduced to him; I had been introduced to Morrissey three or four months before; I was told Poole jumped on the counter, but I did not see him; he might have done so when I was crushing away out of the crowd.

To Mr. Whiting.—I did not see Baker have any pistol; I remarked that he was cool when this person was abusing him, and he said, "Go away, I don't want to have anything to do with you."

BAKER'S CHARACTER.

William A. Bayley, called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Clark.—I reside in Seventeenth-street, New-York; I am a merchant; in 1853 I was a merchant, also; I know Baker; I became acquainted with him in May, '51 on my appointment as General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration; on receiving notice of my appointment, I called on Mr. Burdett, who was Acting-Agent at the Mayor's Office; Mr. Baker was present when I called there.

Mr. Whiting objected to these details.

Mr. Clark proposed to show the circumstances under which the witness became acquainted with Baker.

Mr. Brady argued the question at some length.

The Court thought it was on the cross-examination that these particulars should be elicited. A general question might be put to the witness, and that, if replied to in strong terms of affirmation as to general character, might be sufficient.

Eventually Mr. Clark withdrew the question.

Witness resumed.—Mr. Baker, wh n I became General Agent of the Commissioners of Emigration, was one of the detailed policemen at that office, and in that capacity he reported himself every day at the office; Mr. Burdett recommended him as a faithful officer; I was in charge of the office for a year; I think I saw Baker every week-day; I think I had very good opportunities of learning his temper; he was in a very trying situation—one that required a great deal of patience; complaints were often made against emigrant runners who are generally a very hard set of men, and Baker had to deal with them; I formed the opinion that he was of a very amiable temper and a very quiet man; he was a man of great mildness and tenderness in managing the people at that place who used to be there in crowds, applying for relief; that was the opinion I formed of him while he was there; I have met him but seldom since.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Hoffman.—I ceased to be agent in June, '53; I have met Baker about a dozen times since; the longest conversation I had with him since was about a year after—soon after the affair at the Gem, I should think, judging from his appearance.

BAKER'S INTIMACIES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

Capt. James M. Turner was called and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Clark.—I knew the late Wm. Poole intimately; I was President of the Poole Association; I was Grand-Marshal at Poole's funeral; I know Chas. Van Pelt quite intimately; to the best of my knowledge and belief, I think Van Pelt and Poole, at the time of the affray at Stanwix Hall, were on the most intimate terms; I should judge so from what I had heard Poole say of him, and what I had seen of their intimacy.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting.—That intimacy continued down to the time of this occurrence; there may have been a difference before it between them, but I had no knowledge of it; I have been introduced to Baker, but know him better by sight, seeing him around places; I never was present at any difficulty between Poole and Baker; I had heard of a difference between them; I knew a great many of Baker's associates as I knew Poole's, before this affray; he associated with Morrissey, Lynn, and I suppose most of those who were in the habit of visiting Poole, unless it was some person, I presume, with whom he had a difference: inasmuch as I never associated with Mr. Baker I was not intimate with his associates; Paudeen, I should imagine, was one of his associates.

Mr. Clark objected to evidence of what the witness imagined. The counsel's imagination was broad enough, he thought, to cover any case.

Witness.—(To the Court)—It would be impossible for me to say that Paudeen was an associate of Baker; I never associated with Baker, and could not say who were his friends.

To Mr. Whiting.—I never saw Baker and Paudeen together in my life; I never, to my knowledge, have seen Morrissey and Baker together more, I suppose, than about a half a dozen times in my life; I know Mr. Morrissey myself; I never heard Baker mention Morrissey's name in my life; I could not tell who were Baker's associates.

Q.—Well, you were in the habit of going into Stanwix Hall, City Hotel, and other such fashionable places? A.—I do not know that they are fashionable places; I have been in there.

Q.—You go in now and then and take a drink? A.—I am happy to say that I do. [Laughter.]

Counsel.—And I am happy to talk to you; I want to know when you have gone into those places if you have not seen them together?

Witness.—Who together?

Counsel.—Morrissey, Van Pelt, Paudeen, Irving and Hyler.

Witness.—I don't know that I ever saw Mr. Paudeen and Mr. Baker, or Mr. Paudeen and Mr. Morrissey together in my life; I may, but I don't recollect of it.

Q.—How long before that affray in Stanwix Hall did you see Van Pelt and Poole together? A.—It would be impossible for me to say; it might have been ten days before, and it might have been two months; it was not my custom to charge my memory on points of that kind; the Poole Association was an organization formed for the purpose of interring Mr. Poole's remains; it was formed after his death.

To Mr. Clark.—I always considered Hyler and Poole as intimate friends; I have known Hyler for 20 year—for 15 at least; I did not know much of Mr. Lynn; I heard from hearsay only of the unfriendly relations between Turner and Poole; I never saw them together in my life; I did not know a man named Post.

To Mr. Whiting.—It might have been ten days, and it might have been three months, before the time of this affray that I saw Hyler and Poole together; I could not speak of Hyler, Morrissey and Turner as associating together; I never heard Hyler or Poole speak ill of each other; I never heard Hyler speak admiringly of Morrissey's pugilistic abilities.

Q.—Were you near Stanwix Hall on the night of this affray? A.—No, Sir; I was confined to my bed by illness.

THE PARTY AT JOHNNY LYNG'S AFTER THE AFFRAY—MEDICAL TESTIMONY AS TO THE WOUNDS OF BAKER AND TURNER.

Patrick J. Clarke, was called and sworn, examined by Mr. Clark.—I am a physician and surgeon; I live now at No. 404 Broome-street; I resided in the month of February, 1855, at No. 99 Walker-street; I was then engaged in the same business; I remember being called from my bed on the morning of the 25th of February, to attend some wounded men; the name of the young man who called on me was Parker; he was a patient of mine before; I was called up at out half past one, or twenty minutes to two o'clock; I went to the corner of Canal and Broadway; I went up stairs; there were about twenty or thirty people in the room, I should say; I cannot tell the number exactly; my attention was directed to a man lying on a mattress at the further end of the room; I ascertained afterwards that his name was Turner; I examined his wound; he was lying on the floor with his left hand extended from him, and he was tumbling about from side to side; there were some cloths on his arm which were covered with blood; I removed them and discovered a lacerated wound which I considered then to be a gun shot wound, and which entered about three inches below the elbow, breaking the ulna, or breaking the inside bone of the arm, and coming out behind. [Here the witness showed the direction of the wound on Mr. Clark's arm.] The ball, he said, must have entered on the under side of the arm, and came out on the outer and upper side; the under orifice was smooth, with the edges of the wound turned in and discolored by marks of lead; the outer orifice was rough and lacerated; I had never seen Turner before; after I looked at Turner's wounds and probed them, I made a general examination; I had been stooping over him, and as I rose up and turned round, some one said there is another man wounded here; there was a man standing at the table who said, "Doctor, I am wounded;" he was standing up, his pantaloons were down.

[Here Baker came forward somewhat hesitatingly, at his counsel's request, and exhibited a cicatrised wound on the right side of the abdomen. The witness identified it as the wound he discovered on the person standing at the table.]

Witness resumed.—It was not a wound; a bullet had struck the abdomen, leaving the indentation; I observed his shirt; there were three holes in it, two of them covered this indentation; the third was about two inches up and back, and I could not pull down the shirt to make that wound cover the hole as I had done with the other two; he was standing with his back at the table, and I could not discover how the upward hole could cover this wound; to determine why this upper hole was in the shirt I concluded he must have been in a very constrained and bent position when he received the wound; that was a bullet wound, and there were marks of lead on it; there was, I think, a slight abrasion of the surface; the bullet holes in the shirt were clean; he had another bullet wound on the left side of the forehead; [the scar of the second wound was pointed out to the Jury on the prisoner's head;] that wound, I should judge, was an inch and a half or two inches long; it laid bare the skull, and was from before backwards; the anterior surface of the wound was not jagged; the flesh was black and discolored by lead; at the back the flesh looked jagged as if the bullet had ploughed through it; the wound went longitudinally over the skull, slanting slightly towards the ear; the inclination was on the left side of the head; I observed his general appearance—he looked considerably excited; there were some traces of blood trickling down his face; the face was somewhat dirty, and his eyes appeared to be suffused with blood, as if he had been drinking hard or close by the fire; his lips seemed to be covered with dry blisters; the examination I made in his case was a cursory one; I did not see any wounds on his face; I did not look specially for them; I had never, to my knowledge, seen him before that, and now, that I can compare his appearance with what it was then, I should say his face was very dirty.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting.—I don't know that I heard any one name Turner then; I heard the expression, "Fire away Flannigan," used by some of them, and I concluded, probably, from that, that his name was Flannigan; I remained there till morning, and learned, before I left, that his name was Turner; when I was rising up from my examination of his injuries, some one apprised me that another man was wounded, before Baker told me himself; Baker had no hat on him, and had a Canton flannel shirt on; he stood with his back to the table, and pulled up the shirt and showed me the wound; that was a Canton flannel shirt, half cotton, half woolen, that was the shirt that had the holes in it; I did not examine the other shirt; I don't remember that he had any other shirt on him; I think I examined the pantaloons to see whether there was a hole in the waistband.

Mr. Clark interrupted the counsel for the other side, and said that Baker's clothes would be produced. Mr. Whiting intimated his intention of suspending his cross-examination until the clothes were produced. A juror suggested that this would be the proper time to take the recess; the Judge thought it was too early, and Mr. Clark having an immediate call, Mr. Whiting went on.

Witness resumed.—I was examined as a witness before the Coroner's jury; that is my signature to the deposition.

Mr. Whiting.—I will read, and you may correct any errors you may find in it as I go on.

Mr. Clark.—I object to it.

The objection was overruled or withdrawn, and Mr. Whiting read the deposition of the witness before the Coroner, which was published soon after it was made. No material discrepancy was exhibited. The deposition detailed at some length the active interference of Councilman Kerrigan in the medical examination by the witness of the injuries of Turner and Baker, and narrated several expressions of that official, of his familiarity with wounds of a similar character, obtained during his service in the Mexican war.

Witness resumed.—I did not dress the wound in Baker's head; I did not think it was a dangerous one; Turner's wound was the most important and principally occupied my attention; Turner appeared to be drunk; Baker had the smell of liquor; he had a glass in his hand when I went in, but I did not see him drink the full of it; to make the examination more perfect, I made Baker lie down on the table; Kerrigan was very officious about the business, and said he knew more about it than I did; I rather think I examined the waist of the trousers to discover if there was a hole through it; when I saw him he had on only the under-shirt, and his pantaloons were down on his legs.

Here Baker's vest and trowsers were produced. There were two or three holes on the waist and one on the leg.

The witness on being asked as to the trowsers, said they looked very like the pair the prisoner had on him that night. He said he thought the hole on the waist, above the watch pocket, was a bullet hole; the other near it might be or might not; as to the third on the leg, he could give no opinion about it.

Mr. Clark showed the witness Poole's overcoat, and pointed out the holes in the middle of the skirt, and the burnt lining. Assuming that they were bullet holes, where, he asked, must the pistol have been held that produced them?

Witness.—The pistol must have been inside the skirt; I mean the muzzle of the pistol must have been in contact with the lining; it would be very hard to form an opinion as to how those holes were made in this condition. [The holes exist no longer; the frequent handling and intrusion of fingers into them, have burst the intermediate threads of cloth.]

Q.—How can you account for that wound in Baker, not entering the abdomen?

Mr. Whiting objected.

Mr. Clark argued that on the theory of the prosecution he had a right to put the question. He asked the witness if a spent ball which had been fired from under a coat, and had penetrated several folds of clothing, would not produce that wound?

Witness.—I should think so.

Mr. Whiting.—You are not to answer yet.

The Counsel argued that the defence could not go on to show what this question intimated, because it had not been proved that Baker received those injuries in Stanwix Hall.

Mr. Clark replied at great length, and said he proposed to show that the question, as to why the ball had not entered Baker's abdomen, had been made a subject of discussion among distinguished professional men in this City, and that if it had entered the abdomen the wound would have been mortal. He wanted a medico-legal opinion as to the causes which operated to prevent its entrance.

Mr. Brady followed, and presented the arguments for the admission of the testimony with much ability and force.

The Court eventually decided that it was allowable to ask the witness only in his belief that ball did not enter the abdomen.

Witness.—The mark was one which, in my opinion, was produced by a bullet fired from a pistol; I don't know how it could be produced in any other manner; the character of this wound is such that it could not have been made by anything else; I understood Mr. Whiting to say there was no wound; I said there was a bullet wound—I mean there was a mark, and not an actual wound penetrating the flesh, and I probed it; there are many reasons why a bullet should not enter the body; one reason is the bullet being a spent one, having lost its force, coming in contact with the body, it might not have force enough to enter; another reason is a person's being a very fleshy man; the cellular or adipose tissue in the abdomen is sometimes so thick that it will bend in the same as wool; it will go a certain distance before the propelling object, and each line it sinks in it takes so much power from the force of the ball; in that way we can account for its not entering; the bullet strikes and sinks down, the elasticity of the tissue yielding and returning again, may prevent the ball from lodging; then there is the transverse muscle and the oblique muscles underneath this fatty tissue, which, if put properly on a stretch, will resist a ball even more than a bone; there is more resisting force in a bone, and the same force has been known to break bones which would not injure the muscle.

Mr. Clark.—Suppose a man is wrenched in that way? (bending himself round.)

Witness.—That would put it more on a stretch.

Q.—Suppose some circumstance had not interfered to prevent that ball from entering, would it probably have made a mortal wound in that place? A.—The colon is directly under there.

The Judge.—Suppose a ball had entered that wound in that direction, would it have been mortal? A.—If it had entered the cavity of the abdomen I think the chances would have been nine hundred and ninety-nine to one thousand that he would die; there have been instances where men have not died of more serious wounds.

To Mr. Clark.—I should say those holes in the vest and pantaloons would cover that wound in Baker's abdomen.

Mr. Clark.—If there be any doubt of that we will make Mr. Baker put the clothes on him, and then it can be seen.

Witness resumed.—I have no means of determining the distance of the pistol from Baker when he received that wound; I saw no powder in Baker's face; if the bullet that made that wound on the forehead had struck him directly on the head, it would have entered the brain and killed him, in all probability.

To Mr. Whiting.—The holes in the shirt were not such as would be cut out with a knife, but such as would be cut out with a bullet; I searched for the bullet; I took hold of him by the pantaloons to see whether I could not find the bullet, but I failed to discover it.

Q.—If a ball had been projected against his body by any other force than a pistol, would it not have produced a similar mark? A.—I think not; there was concussion; a man lying on a bullet merely presses it; there was a little abrasion in the centre; the epidermis was broken; the whole skin—the cuticle—was not; there was a little blood on the centre—it was rather serum—it was not the red blood—the abrasion was rather the denuding of the skin—there was as much blood as would have colored a cloth put to it; it was such a discoloration of the wound as I have seen in cases which have proved fatal.

The Court was about to take a recess, when Mr. Clark applied to be permitted to examine a witness who was very ill, and unable to remain much longer in Court.

Mr. Whiting would be glad to let a sick witness be relieved at once, and felt certain that the Jury would make no objection. The matter was settled accordingly.

WALLY MASON'S INTIMATE OF BILL POOLE'S VERACITY.

William Mason, once an associate, and most intimate personal and political friend of the deceased, here took the stand. He appeared to be suffering from extreme weakness. His face was cadaverous, and his general appearance that of a man in the last stage of consumption.

Mr. Whiting asked whether the gentleman meant to show that Poole had beaten this man.

Mr. Clerk.—Yes, and to show Poole's brutal and savage character.

Mr. Whiting contended that such evidence was improper.

The question was argued at much length, and finally,

The Court consented to receive evidence as to the particular occurrence in which Poole and this person were concerned, without making a precedent of it.

Witness was finally permitted to proceed.

WHAT POOLE WOULD DO.

Q.—What was his character as to brutality or violence? A.—He was a man who, if he got angry, would be very ugly.

Q.—Would he gouge? A.—I think he would.

Q.—Bite? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was Poole's general character?

Objected to, but allowed.

A.—I don't think it was good.

Q.—Have you ever heard Poole say that he was the best swearer in New-York, and had the best gang of swearers around him of any man in New-York?

Mr. Whiting.—We object, your Honor, to that question.

Mr. Clark.—We propose to show that this threat had a bearing on the flight of Baker.

Mr. Brady likewise declared that this idea of Poole's unscrupulousness had a very important bearing upon the question of his flight.

The question was allowed.

By the Court.—Do you say you would not have believed Poole on oath?

Witness.—(After hesitating)—Under certain circumstances, I would not; if he was interested in the matter I would not.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Was Poole a bold, fearless man? A.—I can't say that he was always bold; he was generally quick-tempered.

Direct resumed.—Q.—When in liquor, how was he affected? It makes some men silly and some men savage; how did it affect him? A.—It generally made him savage.

THE PARTY AT THE CITY HOTEL.

Elwood C. Kline sworn—I knew Poole; was in Stanwix Hall on the evening of the 24th January, between 10 and 11 o'clock; I was not present during either the first or second disturbance; I saw Poole there, and shook hands with him; I said to him, "I understand, Mr. Poole, that you have had a difficulty;" he replied, "yes," and putting his hand in his breast drew out a pistol, said that he was ready for Morrissey; and said, "I bargained for him to break away," meaning Morrissey.

Q.—Did he say anything else? A.—I do not remember; we were all drinking wine and-so-forth.

Cross-examined.—Q.—What did Poole mean when he said he had bargained for Morrissey to break away? A.—I don't know.

Q.—Did you see Morrissey at Stanwix Hall that night? A.—I did not see Morrissey, Hyler, Lynn or Van Pelt there that night; previous to going there, I saw Van Pelt, Baker, Paudeen, Lynn and Turner at the City Hotel; that was about nine or ten o'clock; they were there when I came in; a number were standing at the bar, some drinking and some talking; it was an ordinary bar-room conversation; Turner was in the middle of the room; Baker and Paudeen were talking together; it was at the City Hotel that I first learned that there had been a disturbance at Stanwix Hall; I think it was a man named Curtis who told me of it; I saw no one of the party after I left the City Hotel; I believe that I opened the conversation with Poole at Stanwix Hall; Poole said to me that Morrissey had snapped a pistol at him two or three times; after this conversation, I stayed there till after twelve o'clock; I remember very distinctly that Mr. Poole called for two bottles of wine, and Mr. Dean said he could not have them in consequence of the Mayor's proclamation; Poole was then good natured and on good terms with everybody; Poole went out with Cy. Shay soon afterwards, and Shay tried to get him to go home, but Poole said "I must go back and have a cigar;" I code then went back to the bar-room, but didn't get any cigar; it was only a ruse of his to get a bottle of wine.

Witness was severely cross-examined as to the tone of the conversation which was held at the City Hotel while he was there; but nothing was elicited.

COUNCILMAN WILD UP.

Councilman Henry N. Wild sworn—I am a confectioner.

Q.—You are an Alderman, or something of that sort, are you not? A.—Councilman, they say.

Q.—What do you know of this affair? A.—I was on the Coroner's Jury.

Q.—Were you afterwards a pall-bearer at Poole's funeral? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You knew Poole? A.—Yes; my first acquaintance with him was in the Scott campaign; he belonged to one Scott Club and I belonged to another.

Q.—Do you know Baker, if so, how long have you known him? A.—It is six years since I first knew him; I have known him since he took his initintory steps in politics.

Mr. Brady.—Never mind, Sir; let us keep politics out.

Q.—Did you know any of the other parties who were concerned in this affray at Stanwix Hall? A.—My acquaintance with Shay, Ackerson and Harris commenced at the inquest.

Q.—Did Ackerson or Lozier say one word before the Coroner's Jury about having pistols in their possession?

Counsel for prosecution objected.

Counsel for defence argued the propriety of the question.

The question was allowed.

A.—No.

Q.—What was Mr. Baker's character. A.—He has always been called by young men in the Ward, who knew him, a good-hearted young man.

Cross-examined.—I never heard anything bad against Baker.

Q. Did you never hear that he had been engaged in fight. A.—A Yes, Sir.

Q. Did you ever know of a complaint entered against him at the Mayor's office. A.—Not till since the affray.

HISTORY OF THE DIFFICULTY AT THE "GEM."

Christian W. Schafer sworn—I kept the house known as the "Gem," when the difficulty occurred which is known as the "Gem affair;" it was in June, July or August, 1853; I cannot fix the day; about twelve o'clock in the day, Poole came there with a Mr. Johnston; both of them had been drinking; I was in the bar; they called for something to drink; presently Mr. McCann came in, and Mr. Poole spoke to him, and said, "You are a sprightly looking fellow, but *I can take you*," and then Poole wanted to fight him; McCann replied, "You have never had a taste of my fighting yet, or you wouldn't be so ready;" Poole insisted on taking a "little friendly shake-up;" Johnston was very officious in urging matters; I stepped in, and we talked over the trouble, and then McCann and Poole made up and took a drink; I went up stairs, and while I was there Mr. Baker came in; we were there two or three minutes; I said to Baker, as we went down stairs, "You had better go down the other way, because Poole is in the bar, and he is drunk;" Baker replied that he shouldn't disturb nobody; he passed down the back way; I went out at the front door and came in the bar from the street, and Baker came in by the back door; Baker stepped up to the bar with a friend and called for a drink, when Poole turned to Baker and said, "You carry a pistol for me, but I can take you;" Baker said he did not intend any one should take or whip him; Poole came towards Baker at first not in a fighting attitude; if it had not been for Johnston, I believe there would have been no disturbance; when Poole approached, Baker retreated at least fifteen feet; when I next looked that way they had got hold of each other; blows were interchanged, and I went out to the street to get an Officer; near the corner of Leonard-street I met Capt. Carpenter; I immediately ran back to the house, and found Baker leaning over the edge of the oyster box; Baker was inside the oyster box; Poole and Johnston were behind him, fighting him, and one of Baker's hands, in which there was a pistol, was held down; Poole and Johnston were both behind Baker, and I saw hands, but whose I don't know, gouging Baker's eyes; they were finally separated, and Poole and Johnston left; Poole was cut about the head; I saw Baker after the affray; he bathed his eyes and face up stairs.

Q.—What was the condition of Baker's eyes? A.—They were in a very bad state; they were gouged very badly indeed; I never saw such a sight in my life.

Q.—What other injuries were there? A.—His thumb was very badly bitten; the other parties were also injured; Poole was very bloody, and went around the corner to a barber's shop.

Q.—What do the terms "take" and "go in" mean in fighting parlance? A.—"Take" means to fight; "go in" means to commence.

Cross-examined.—I could not see what caused Poole to be bloody, whether it was a pistol shot or not; he was bloody all over; Baker had stopped at the nearest end of the bar from the entrance where he came in; I think it was Mr. Steele with Baker; I saw no one go to Baker's assistance till the Police came; I do not know certainly which way Baker came in; I knew before this that Baker carried a pistol; he said he carried it to protect himself; I think he told me that he had called upon some Judge, who gave him permission to carry it. [A laugh.]

Mr. Hoffmann (laughing)—You could not tell what Judge that was, could you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What did you hear Baker say about Poole at any time? A.—He said if Poole or any of his friends attacked him again, he wouldn't be so foolish as not to shoot.

Direct resumed.—Q.—Do you remember whom Baker named when he said a Judge had given him permission to carry his pistol? A.—I do not; I think he said it was Judge Osborne.

Cross-examination resumed.—Q.—Have you seen Morrissey and Paudeen in company with Baker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you know that Poole and Baker were at enmity? A.—Yes, Sir.

EVIDENCE OF THE CORPORATION ATTORNEY.

John B. Haskin sworn—I have known Baker for (twelve years; have always known him as a peaceful, quiet and unobtrusive citizen, and a man of mild temper.

Q.—Did you write this resignation for Mr. Baker? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you at the Gem after the disturbance there? A.—I recollect passing the Gem soon afterwards; I went with a friend, saw Baker, and examined his wounds; his eyes were terribly gouged, his mouth was bleeding, and my impression is that there was a cut from some instrument on the side of his head.

Cross-examined.—Q.—Do you know where that resignation is? A.—No.

Q.—You were Baker's counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—You advised him in reference to his resignation? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was it after his affray with Hyer that you advised this? A.—Yes; it was the disturbance at Platt's, two weeks before Baker resigned; I advised him to resign after that.

WHAT POOLE THREATENED.

Thomas Burns, sworn—Knew Poole in 1847; knew Baker since the same time; I was at the Gem at the time Haskin was there; Baker was very badly hurt; there was a clean cut on his head; his eyes were gouged; and his mouth was torn; two or three months afterwards I met Poole at Macomb's Dam; he was talking loud; he said he was going to take the nose and ears of the d—d English son of a b—h; I didn't ask him who he meant; Poole and I took a drink; we went off; stopped at Jones' on the Bloomingdale road; I saw Poole there again; he came up to me and repeated his threats; he put up his two thumbs and spoke in a squealing voice; he sometimes spoke in that way, and said he would gouge out the eyes of that son of a b—h, or if he couldn't get near enough to him for that, "he would have his life anyhow;" with that he put his hand in his right-hand breeches-pocket and pulled out a pistol; it was a revolver—I think, a Colt's revolver; he then repeated, showing me the pistol, that he "would have his life, anyhow;" I asked him who he meant, and he said Baker; up to this time I didn't know that Baker was an Englishman; I always thought he was born in the Ninth Ward.

The cross-examination was very brief, and elicited no new testimony.

Mr. Brady.—We have a large number of witnesses in attendance, whom we wished to examine on a point upon which the Court says that no testimony could be received. The remainder of our witnesses will be ready in the morning. I have no doubt whatever that the testimony on our side will be concluded to-morrow.

The Court adjourned.

Message of Governor Johnson, of Virginia—His Views on the Slavery Question.

The following is a synopsis of the message of Governor JOHNSON, of Virginia, which was laid before the General Assembly, last Monday. The Governor opens his message by reviewing the provisions of the new Constitution, the operation of which, he says, tends to demonstrate the faverable working of the organic law of the State. In regard to the finances of the Commonwealth, they are not in a prosperous condition. From the reports of the accounting officers, it appears that, during the last fiscal year, there have been deficits in the treasury. "But, while this is undoubtedly true, no apprehension need be felt that ample provision will not be promptly made to meet every liability, and to place the treasury, hereafter, in a position not to be jeopardied by unforeseen contingencies."

The Governor notices the improvements that have been made in Virginia during the past year, and then passes from this subject to that of her trade. In alluding to the commercial decline of Virginia, he says:

"We have not only permitted Northern enterprise to overreach us, but we have aided it by actual contributions of millions annually 'to the building up of their strongholds,' and that too at the expense of the dearest rights of our own citizens and the Southern people generally; and moreover, when we shall have expended some twenty or thirty millions in the construction of our great thoroughfare, and completed the inland system terminating on the bay shore, the inevitable consequence will be to cast additional millions gratuitously at the disposal of Northern merchants and speculators. Facts and figures show conclusively the truth of this proposition."

The

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 6, 1855.

The market for Breadstuffs advanced somewhat on Friday, owning to reports that the canals were freezing up. But the weather has moderated considerably, and for two or three days past we have had a beautiful Indian Summer. The canals are still open throughout their entire length; the time of closing has been officially extended to the 10th inst., and there is an almost certain prospect that nearly all the produce on the way will reach tide-water. The effect has been to depress Breadstuffs somewhat. There was a little increase in the demand yesterday, and a slightly favorable reaction took place.

The transactions in Flour, Wheat, Corn and Rye, have been moderate; the aggregate of transpiring sales for the week ending last evening, sum up as follows: Flour, 56,000 bbls.; Wheat, 181,000 bushels; Corn, 177,000 bushels; Rye, 36,000 bushels. Compared with the preceding week, this is a falling off of 23,000 barrels of Flour, 55,000 bushels of Wheat, 106,000 bushels of Corn, and 4,000 bushels of Rye. Compared with the sales of the week before, the falling off is 43,000 barrels of Flour, 196,000 bushels of Wheat, 221,000 bushels of Corn, and only 200 bushels of Rye.

Compared with the prices a week ago, Flour is 12½c.@18¾c. ₱ bbl. lower. Wheat has declined 5c.@8c. ₱ bush., but closes firm. Corn is on the decline, closing several cents lower than at our last week's summary. Rye is also 5c.@6c. less ₱ bush. Oats are 1c.@3c. lower and quite abundant.

The Provision markets generally are quite well supplied, with a sinking in prices. Butter has improved during the week owing to large shipments to California and to the Southern States.

Cotton has declined about ⅛c. ₱ lb.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

Farmers' Club—American Institute.

NEW-YORK, No. 351 BROADWAY,
12 M., Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

Judge LIVINGSTON in the Chair.

The Secretary read a number of selections from the Patent-Office Report. Several extra efforts of Dame Nature, in the production of turnips, beets, onions, &c., were announced, and the overgrown specimens exhibited. A ruta-baga, raised by ARTHUR MORELL, of Morell's Island, off Greenwich, Conn., showed a decided aspiration after aerial life, as, to a good-sized root, it had added what was very like a cabbage-stalk, two feet long, and four to six inches in diameter. Root and stalk weighed 18 pounds. By the side of this was a California onion, some six inches in diameter, and a French sugar-beet, from New-Jersey, with a specimen of alcohol manufactured from this kind of beet. It was stated that the best brandy could be made for 40 cents per gallon.

A gentleman from Eatontown, N. J., exhibited a basket of mammoth potatoes—nameless—of which he had grown 110 barrels from 8 bbls. of seed. A large plot had yielded 800 bushels per acre. It was announced that a large supply of this variety would be sold for seed. Towards the close of the meeting several of these potatoes were brought in cooked. Good judges thought them "rather strong."

Some desultory conversation arose in regard to preserving eggs; the conclusion was that eggs should be taken *perfectly* fresh, put in lime water which had been for some time exposed to the air.

The regular subject of discussion, "Preservation of Fruits and Vegetables," was laid aside to listen to Mr. DISTURNELL, and others, on the efforts now being made to introduce and acclimate

CAMELS.

Mr. DISTURNELL referred to the value of camels in the southwestern portions of this country as beasts of burden for travelers, and especially for the Army. The climate and soil is equally well adapted to their use, with the southern regions of Europe, Western Asia and Northern Africa. In March, 1855, the Government appropriated $30,000, to be expended under the direction of the War Department, in introducing camels and dromedaries for the use of the Army in the West and Southwest. A vessel was fitted out and placed under the charge of Major WAYNE, who is now in the Mediterranean, with a corps of officers, examining the different species, and making purchases. The Bey of Tunis received Major WAYNE with much kindness, and showed a lively interest in the subject of Agriculture generally. He presented the expedition with two superb camels, which, with a third one purchased had, at last advices, been on shipboard sixty-five days and were in excellent health and flesh.

The vessel visited Smyrna and other ports, and at last reports was in Constantinople. The Turkish Sultan had offered a cargo of the best camels in that country to be sent over in furtherance of the enterprise. Around Constantinople, in the Crimea, and throughout that country generally, the Bactrian, or two-humped camels are most generally used.

Mr. DISTURNELL stated that a Camel Company was chartered by the Legislature of New-York in 1854, and three Commissioners were appointed who were now pursuing their investigations.

He then introduced a map, and showed that many parts of this country corresponded exactly with a portion of Europe, Africa and Asia. Thus, Egypt had its counterpart in Louisiana and Texas; Turkey corresponded with Florida; the Crimea with Lake Champlain, New-York; Constantinople with New-York City; Cairo with St. Augustine, Fla., &c. Chicago is a great central point between Hudson's Bay on the north, the Atlantic Ocean on the east, the Gulf of Mexico on the south, and the Rocky Mountains on the west. The camel, horse and wild ass are indigenous to Arabia. The climate, soil and food have much to do with hardihood—the horse in Arabia being much more hardy than elsewhere. The Arabian camel has but one hump, the dromedary has but one, while the Bactrian camel has two humps. The Arabian camel, without green or moist food, cannot endure deprivation of water more than four days. The natural abode of the camel is in dry, sandy regions. Mr. HARPLETT, of the Mexican Survey, is quite confident the camel is peculiarly adapted and quite essential to travel in New-Mexico, Western Texas, &c.

Mr. EDWARD MAGAURAN was next introduced, and went into a full and lengthy discussion of the peculiarities, &c., of the camel. Himself and Mr. G. KING, two of the Commissioners of the American Camel Company, have been for sometime making extensive investigations on this subject, which they are still continuing. Mr. M. states that the camel feeds upon the cactus, and drinks brackish water, two qualities eminently fitting this animal for crossing the plains to the Rocky Mountains. The camel's habitat is not limited by climate, but by the character of the surface. By shoeing it will travel and do well in any locality. Some of the most healthy and best camels are found in the cold regions of Asiatic Russia.

They are adapted to draft—a pair will draw 3,600 lbs. with ease. The dromedary will "amble" 80 miles, or gallop 200 miles in 24 hours. Camels' flesh and milk are superior articles of food. Their tallow is nearly equal to spermaceti or wax, in hardness. They are raised at low cost, need no shelter or shoeing, and their equipage is very cheap. They are long-lived; are little subject to disease; have great powers of endurance; are sure-footed; are not easily scared; will not get up night stampedes; and if stolen by inexperienced Indians cannot be driven rapidly away. They make capital sentry posts, as their riders are raised up so high as to have a wide range of vision. The high Table-lands of New-Mexico and Texas are just like their native countries.

It has already been proved that when imported here they live out their natural term of life. The horse, dog and sheep are not indigenous here, but have become so acclimated that they even surpass those remaining in their natural abodes. The camel promises even more than these animals. The Bactrian camels are fully domesticated, and thrive well in colder climates in Russia than that prevailing in the Northwestern Territory of the United States.

Mr. MAGAURAN gave a long list of writers who had described the camel in various countries, in the Canary Isles, in Morocco, in Algeria, &c., with extracts from their contributions, all of which showed that the company have put their work into the hands of thorough men as Commissioners.

The only articles upon the camel, of any account, that have appeared in this country, are, one in the Patent Office Report, 1853, and one by Mr. MAGAURAN, in *Hunt's Merchants' Magazine* for June, 1854. Mr. MARSH, former Minister to Constantinople, has been very much interested in this subject, and has done much to stimulate Government to the efforts now making. Mr. MARSH is at Burlington, Vt., and will be glad to cooperate in any enterprise looking towards the introduction and domestication of the camel.

The Club adjourned to Dec. 18, when they will continue the discussion of "Preserving Fruits and Vegetables," and take up in addition the "Value and use of Muck."

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 5, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $3 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 10 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 8,438 against 8,462 the preceding week, being a decrease of 24 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about 1c.@1½c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 11c.@11c. Extra, 11½c.
Medium quality, 9c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 7½c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, 6c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 8½c.@10c.
Average of all sales about 9c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7c.@10c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 7c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st..	1,634	At Chamberlin's	690
At Browning's	583	At O'Brien's	848
Total for the week ending to-day			3,438
Total receipts last week at the four yards			4,462
Decrease at the above yards			926
Sales reported at Bergen			875
Left over from last week			50
Total reported for the week			3,906

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio	496	From New-York	630
From Illinois	318	From Indiana	00
From Kentucky	00	From Pennsylvania	90
From Michigan	48	From Connecticut	00
From Texas	00	From Virginia	91
By Erie Railroad	781	By Harlem Railroad	248
By Hudson River R. R.	201	On Foot	94
By Hud'n River Boats	3601	Pennsylvania R. R.	00
From New-Jersey	00		

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (48 weeks) 96,738
Average weekly receipts this year 2,015
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day 1,634
Receipts for corresponding week last year 1,640
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day 1,923
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The number of Beeves reported at the Washington Yards differs from the corresponding week last year by an excess of only 44. In 1854 the receipts were for the week ending Dec. 7, 1,640; Dec. 14, 1,293; Dec. 21, 1,223; Dec. 28, 1,005. The receipts for the past week have been fully equal to the supply. Everybody has used Poultry in large quantities, and, further, there has been a great amount of Beef and Pork brought in dressed, so that the wants of the butchers are not very extensive. Beef in the carcass, dressed in the country, has sold for 4c. to 8c. ₱ lb., in Washington Market, within a few days past. Only the first-class butchers now buy much Beef, and these want the first quality or none. These causes combined prevented any material advance in Beef to-day, notwithstanding there were a thousand less Beeves in the yards than last week.

With a beautiful Indian Summer day, a short supply and a prospect of good prices among sellers, and a kind of half indifference on the part of butchers as to whether they bought or not, everybody in the yard to-day appeared to be in good humor. A good many purchases seemed to be made, just "for the fun of the thing," or to oblige some old friend who was selling. The market was pretty uniform throughout the day—about as good prices were obtained at 4 P. M. as at 10 A. M.

Some buyers and sellers put the price to-day at 1c. advance; others at ½c., others at ¼c., while others called the market lively with no advance. We think the same quality of beeves sold on the average at an advance of full ½c., but not quite ¾c. If we deduct three or four very inferior droves, the average of all sales would stand ¾c. advance.

The Western Drovers are not making much money. Kentucky contributed nothing this week. MILESTONE tells of one Drover who was returning home with the receipts of a drove brought hither, and commenced striking a balance sheet. Fearing for the result, he put down $100 credit for the "fun" he had enjoyed during the trip, and then on adding up the debit and credit columns they just balanced.

The owners and drivers of the droves numbered 1, 2 and 26 below, report hard usage on the Erie Railroad. The cars were separated, so that part of the Cattle could not be attended by those accompanying them. The earnest appeals of the owners were met with profane rebuffs from those in charge of the trains, and they refused to answer any questions as to when and where the drivers could leave the cars for cattle; some of them were twenty-four to thirty-six hours without food. One train came on eight or ten miles, leaving behind the Conductor with a "caboose" and one car, and the train was switched off while the locomotive went back after him. These are the reports of men who came through nearly starved, but though a little colored, perhaps, they are not without some just foundation. When complaints come from the veteran MILESTONE, who is one of the firmest friends of the route, and one of the largest shippers of Cattle over it, the Managers may believe there is a screw loose somewhere among their employés. Both MILESTONE and GILBERT say the officers of the Road mean to treat them well, they believe, but the fault lies with certain Conductors of freight trains on the Central division. We embody their complaints as a hint to the Managers. The present tariff on Cattle is high enough to warrant good treatment, at least, and which, we doubt not, will be given as soon as the authorities can find out where the blame lies.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Yd.	No.	State.	Owner	Salesman.
1..	85..	Ohio	A. Milestone	Jas. Gilchrist.
2..	31..	N. York	Hammond & Sisson.	Barney Bartram.
3..	28..	N. York	J. A. Hamilton	Geo. Toffey.
4..	4*..	Ohio	Parks & Comstock.	Phillips & Smith.
5..	88..	N. York	Mills & Phillips	Miller, Haring & Co.
6..	72..	Ohio	Messenger & Gillette	G. W. Martin.
7..	54..	N. York	Bowers; Benedict, Gillette; Benedict.	
8..	18..	N. York	Robert Quinn	Julius Crumb.
9..	48..	Mich	Charles Stone	Daniel Barnes.
10..	53..	N. York	Several Owners	Owners.
11..	40..	Penn.	Maxwell; Culver, Beach & Smith.	
12..	40..	Ohio	Several Owners	Geo. Toffey.
13..	36..	N. York	Henry Hurd	Owner.
14..	79..	Illinois	J. Ayrault; Begole.	Geo. Ayrault.
15..	60..	Ohio	Wm. Ely	St. Rennick.
16..	65..	N. York	Wm. A. Mills	Geo. Toffey.
17..	25..	Illinois	T. White	Owner.
18..	51..	Ohio	Corner & Kirkpatrick	C. G. Teed.
19..	50..	Ohio	Freese & Bain	J. A. Merritt.
20..	108..	Illinois	Jno. Alexander	S. Ullery.
21..	24..	Ohio	Several Owners	E. H. Williams.
22..	15..	N. York	S. W. Allen	S. Sherman.
23..	30..	N. York	J. C. Hoag	Owner.
24..	20..	N. York	Thomas Drew	Owner.
25..	37..	Illinois	Messenger & Gillette	Mead & Holcomb.
d.o.	27..	Ohio	J. R. Stokes	Joel Holcomb.
6*.	94..	Virginia	Rosiable & Hunton	J. H. Williams.
9*.	85..	Ohio	Freese & Baln	Culver, Hurd & Co.
11*.	25..	N. York	Israel Boice	Henry Myers.
12*.	24..	N. York	E. Kelley	Owner.

*Sold from the New-York Yards, on the south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1.—A. MILESTONE, owner; JAMES GILCHRIST, salesman; a very fair lot, gathered formerly from Madison and Medina Counties, Ohio; live weight at home, 1,487 lbs.; net weight varying from 500 to 800 lbs. They were selling from 7¾c.@8c. to 10c., according to quality. See general notes above.

No. 2.—HAMMOND & SISSON, owners; BARNEY BARTRAM, salesman; a small lot of superior bullocks from Dutchess County, N. Y.; average weight was about 950 lbs. They were selling off at $100 each or about 10½c. CHRIS. GWYER took eight of these at this price.

No. 3.—J. A. HAMILTON'S drove; GEORGE TOFFEY, salesman; a superior lot of Durham grades; of medium size, say 750 lbs. average, but in very good flesh. They were raised in Kentucky, and driven to Livingston County, N. Y., where ten of them were graded by ALLEN AYRAULT, of Genesco, and eighteen by JASPER & AARON BARBER, of Avon. The entire drove sold out at $80 each, estimated at 10½c.@11c. They were put in cars at Livonia on the Corning Railroad, and came through for $17 per car.

Livingston County sent quite a lot of beeves this week; the above drove showed that the Genesee Valley can compete even with Kentucky. Next week we are promised something still better. Hamilton has 80 head of Durham grades, fed by ROOT & GRIMES, in the town of York, in that County. They were originally raised in Kentucky. Mr. H. thinks they will excel any large lot of beeves in this State. They will be here in a week or two, when the butchers are and we will give them a fair chance for comparison with the beeves from the rest of this State and with the droves fed as well as raised in Kentucky, if there chance to be any here. Can we not have a nice exhibition of fat cattle here next week? The butchers will be glad to pay the premiums. Let the scalawags stay at home till we eat up the poultry and other small stock on hand.

No. 4.—Fed in Madison County by JAS SMITH; fair quality; small, but will "put well;" weighed at home 1,175 lbs., very even weight; selling at 9½c.@10c. Carted at Columbus; expense, $20 a car to Syracuse, $10 to Dunkirk, and $10 on the Erie Railroad to New-York. Cost ₱ head from Columbus, $16 50.

No. 5.—From Mr. MORRIS, Livingston County; fed by Francis THOMAS, the cost scattered. Winter feed is not be scarce in Mr. MORRIS, or they would not send such half-developed calves as he is to be given away. This drove sold for about $55 ₱ head, or 8½c. ₱ lb. A car brought a view of them on the Erie Road, and attendance and commission would have run the owners in debt, after throwing in the animals. We advise Mr. MORRIS farmers to send down to Genesee for improved blood to cross with their stock.

No. 6.—Gathered in Vermillion County; medium quality; sold to one lot, selling at 8c.@9½c. See report ₱ marks above.

No. 7.—A mixed lot, 76 from Wyoming and 96 from Rutgers Counties, which, though containing several good cows, sold at 8c.@9½c., averaging 8½c.

No. 8.—Gathered in Cattaraugus County, and very good animals for that part of the State; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 9.—The first drove from Michigan in some time. No bullocks; gathered in Lenawee County; medium quality; several good, well-fleshed bullocks; 500 to 600 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9½c.

No. 10.—WELLING sold from this lot some ordinary beeves, by the scales, at 9c. by weight, reckoning 55 lbs. to the 100.

No. 11.—Twenty from Crawford Co., Pa., and twenty from Montgomery Co., N. Y.; medium quality, including several good fat cows, selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 12.—From Ashtabula Co.; not the worst animals in market to-day by any means, though the owner said all but eight were sold at 7c. We saw him offer the remaining eight to a butcher for $61 each without being taken up. They would dress nearly, if not quite 700 lbs., making them less than 7c.¾.

No. 14.—A part of this drove was brought from Livingston Co., N. Y., by J. BOGERT; mixed and medium quality, selling at 9c.@10¾c. VALENTINE took nine at $68, estimated by seller at 10¾c.

No. 16.—Fed by RICHARD FITZHUGH, of Groveland, Livingston County, N. Y., superior fat steers, fine boned and quite even at 650 lbs. Live weight at home, 1,225 lbs. Sold at 9c.@10c. Such beeves are profitable to feeder, butcher and consumer.

No. 17.—A lot of very heavy boned animals in medium flesh; weight, 900 to 1,100 lbs; average, say 750 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 18.—Fed by WM. WOODS, of Fayette County. These weighed at home 1,390 lbs., and we should say scarcely a bullock among the whole lot would vary 20 lbs. from 650 lbs. net weight here. They were the nearest even weight we ever saw.

No. 19.—Fed by ROBERT CARR, of Marion County; in fair flesh, pretty even at 625 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 20.—From Niagara County; fairish quality selling at 7c.@10c.

No. 21.—Mixed quality; selling at 7c.@9c., hardly averaging 8c.

No. 22.—From Wayne County; fair to medium quality; 500 to 700 lbs., average 625 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 25.—Fed by DANIEL DREW, of Putnam County; large heavy animals, 800 to 1,100 lbs., average 900 lbs., and selling at 9c.@11c. This was one of the best lots in market to-day.

No. 26.—Two lots. Thirty-seven gathered in Vermillion County, Ill., medium quality; 500 to 650 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9c. Twenty-seven owned by T. R. STOKES, JOEL HOLCOMB, salesman; weight at home, 1,540 lbs. average; selling at 8c.@10c.; average 8¾c.

No. 6*.—From Mason County, Va. Home weight 1,400 lbs., pretty even; estimated here at 700 lbs., net; selling at 9c.@10c., average 9¾c.

No. 9*.—Seventy-five were a part of drove No. 19. Fourteen from Dutchess County, N. Y.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. *One* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $55 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	40	At Chamberlin's	47
At Browning's	24	At O'Brien's	48
Total of Cows and Calves for the week			159
Last week			153
Increase			6

There appears to be a fair demand for good Milch Cows, but not very animated.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $34@$75.
BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70.
CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$40; extra, $50@$60.
O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $30@$60.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are, ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of fine calves are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's	197	At Chamberlin's	100
At Browning's	80	At O'Brien's	80
Total receipts of Calves for the week			377
Last week			410
Decrease			33

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5c.@7¾c.; extras, 7c. The supply is limited.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@6½c., extras 7c.
CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 6c.@8½c; extras, 9c.
O'BRIEN reports Veals at 6½c.@7½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's	881	At Chamberlin's	6,676
At Browning's	4,687		
Total this week			12,434
Total last week			15,197
Decrease this week			2,433

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs scarce but selling dull. Sheep $1 75@$3. Lambs $1 25@$4.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs lower, stock poor; receipts small.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $1@$4 50.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING DEC. 5, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
52	$222 50	72	$210 25
31	69 25	186	651 00
43	191 75	196	657 50
51	235 88	4	20 00
174	696 00	2	15 00
106	322 37	19	73 00
52	183 00	48	219 00
56	155 00	11	47 50
227	592 50	100	475 00

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
71	$216 37	199	$709 75
27	113 50	106	374 87
16	62 75	29	198 75

THOMAS C. LARKIN, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 734 Sheep and Lambs, varying from $2 75 to $7 50 for Sheep, and $3 25 for Lambs. Nine Sheep sold at $12 each.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 562; by Hudson River Railroad, 140; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 702.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 7¼c.@8½c.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the majority of the sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. These stables are let with hay at 65c. per day for each horse. The drovers or owners bring the animals in, and sell them on commission or on their own account. As an indication of the market generally, we report the stock and sales of a few leading stables on Twenty-fourth-street: DANIEL MCCALLEY'S, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110; CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71; NELSON POST'S national stables, No. 82; and BROWN & SMITH, No. 120.

	Sales during week.	On hand to-day.
McCauley's	16	60
Chamberlin & Co.'s	17	36
Post's	20	70
Brown & Smith's	6	40
Total	53	176

The demand for horses is about as usual for the season. Good horses will generally find a market, but on the approach of cold weather, dull business, with feed high, common work horses are in little demand.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are scarce and stiffly held, at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.—with a limited inquiry at these rates.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is rather brisker, and, with reduced supplies, and an anticipation of an improved market, prices are very well supported.

BRICKS—Are in fair request, and rule firm. The supply is a moderate one.

CANDLES—Are active and buoyant. The stock of all kinds is less extensive.

CEMENT—Rules about the same, with a moderate supply and fair inquiry.

COFFEE—Rio Coffee is still in good request, and is firm in price, with sales reported since our last of 2,500 bags, at from 11c.@12c. ₱ lb. Other kinds are but moderately dealt in, and are unchanged in value.

COPPER—The market is rather quiet, but rules firm.

COTTON—Is dull and unsettled. Holders are anxious sellers, but not at prices suited to buyers, who claim an abatement. Hence, the transactions are limited, and quotations are irregular. The sales for the week ending last evening were estimated at 1,000 bales, closing at the annexed figures, which, however, the dissatisfied advices, to-day, have rendered entirely nominal:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Uplands.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Middling	9¾	10	10	10¼
Middling Fair	9¾	10	10¼	10½
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FEATHERS—Are plentier, and, being in slack request, are drooping. Prices, however, cannot be quoted lower, while the sales are very small.

FISH—Dry Cod continues in fair demand and are now worth $3@$3 12½ ₱ cwt. Pickled Cod are firm and tending to a higher range. Mackerel are quiet and inquiry at present, for large No. 1 (or fat) do., $18 50 for large No. 2, $16 50@$17 for small and medium do., $14 50 for large No. 3, and $13 50@$14 for small do. Pickled Salmon are scarce and in demand at $22 ₱ bbl. Shad are quiet and nominal. Pickled Herring are attracting more attention at $6 75@$7 50, according to quality, ₱ bbl. Box Herring are small in and sell at $4 for scaled and $3@$3 50 for No. 1, ₱ box. The latest transactions in Dutch Herring were at 87½ ₱ 100.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands again slightly improved demand at a shade better prices, with sales since our last of 14,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, closing mainly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 06½	@$8 18¾
Straight State	8 12½	@ 8 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	8 12½	@ 8 18¾
Mixed Western	8 12½	@ 8 18¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich	8 06	@ 8 12½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½	@ 8 50
Common to Good Ohio	8 06	@ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50	@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	8 50	@10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 50	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75	@11 50

Canadian salable and buoyant—with sales of 750 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 37½@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Southern has not varied much—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 37½@$11 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@$7 62½ for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, with sales of 600 bbls. at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $2 75@$3 ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are moderately inquired for at $4 for Layer, and $3 50 for Bunch, in whole boxes; and at proportionate rates for smaller packages. Other articles are essentially unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat attracts more attention, and is a trifle dearer,—with sales of 62,000 bushels,—including Canadian white, at $2 15; Western do. (nominal) at $2 25; Western red at $2 05@$2 10; Southern white at $2 20@$2 25; and do. red at $2 10@$2 15 ₱ bushel. Rye is dull and drooping—6,500 bushels were taken at $1 50@$1 51 ₱ bushel. Barley is in fair request, and is firm at $1 27@$1 32 ₱ bushel. Beans and Peas are essentially unaltered. Oats are abundant, and languid at 53c.@55c. for Western, and 50c.@53c. for State, ₱ bushel. Corn is freely offered, and is on the decline—sales having transpired since our last of about 60,000 bushels, at $1@$1 02 for old mixed Western; 95c. for new Southern yellow; and 85c.@87c. for do. Jersey yellow, ₱ bushel.

HAY—River is scarce and needed, at 85c.@87½c. for shipment, and $1@1 12½ for local use, ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—Is inactive, at old quotations.

HIDES—Are plentier and rather easier, though not quotably cheaper. The demand is less animated, and factors compete more briskly, in satisfying it. The year's import, to the 1st inst., comprised 1,353,868, against 1,560 581, to the corresponding period of last year.

HONEY—Cuba is scarce and wanted, mostly for home use, at 80c. ₱ gallon.

HOPS—New are less sought after, and are heavy, at 9c.@10c. ₱ lb.; Old are dull and nominal, at 5c.@7c. ₱ lb.

IRON—Scotch Pig is inactive and languid, at $30@31, usual terms, ₱ ton. English Bar sells slowly, at $55@56 for common, and $60@$62 for refined, six months' credit, ₱ ton. American Pig and Bar Iron is in pretty fair demand, at former rates. Sheet Iron is quiet, though not being freely offered, at 8¾c. for English, and 15c.@22c. for Russian, according to quality, per lb.

LATH—Are scarce and nominal, as before quoted.

LIME—Parties still disagree about prices, and business is, in consequence, restricted. The stock of all kinds is said to be reduced to 2,500 tons.

LEATHER—Domestic Tanned Sole, though plenty, is stiffly held. The demand is fair, though not very brisk. Other kinds are unaltered.

LIME—Continues rare and is of uncertain value.

LUMBER—The market is pretty active at full previous quotations, with an adequate stock of most kinds offering.

MOLASSES—There have been 400 bbls. new crop New-Orleans sold at 40c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine is dull and heavy at $8 87½@$9, ₱ 280 lbs. Spirits Turpentine is quoted at 44¾c.@45c. ₱ gallon, with a moderate supply and demand. Tar has not varied. Resin is salable and steady at $1 50 for Common, ₱ 310 lbs., delivered, and at 50@$2 75 for No. 1, and White, ₱ 180 lbs. Nothing new in Pitch.

OILCAKE—City thin cleiong is salable and firm at $35, ₱ ton.

OILS—Whale, Sperm and Olive remain as previously reported. Linseed is generally held at 91c.@92c. ₱ gallon, with a reduced supply and a fair inquiry. Winter Lard Oil is pretty freely taken at 95c.@$1 ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM OIL MARKET, Dec. 5.—Sperm—Sales are but light; there has been considerable inquiry for Sperm, and also an advance upon previous quotations. Sales, some 600 bbls., part not refined, at 94c., and 600 do. refined at 96c. ₱ gallon. The market closing with an upward tendency. While—Remains quiet but firm. The only transaction coming to our knowledge is a sale of 70 bbls. around bar not refined at 80c. Whale Oil—Sales for the week thus far, 250 bbls. at 86c.—nothing doing.

PLASTER PARIS—Is unchanged in demand and value.

PROVISIONS—Pork is depressed and declining,—sales having been reported since our last of 600 bbls., in lots, at $20 for Mess, for Messrs. ——, for Prime Mess, and $15 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after, at 8½c.@8¾c. ₱ lb., but the supply is adequate. Green Hams are freely taken at 10½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 1,500 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly at 13¼c.@13¾c., ₱ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 250 bbls. at from $8 25@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$16 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $22@$26 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 18c.@24c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 29c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 10c.@11¾c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in request, and is steady, at $4 25@$5 25 ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Is less freely offered, and is in better demand, at our quotations: Turk's Islands, &c., 42c.; Cadiz, 24c.@26c.; Lisbon, 26c.@28c.; St. Ubes, 38c.@40c. ₱ bushel; Liverpool Ground, $1 20; Liverpool Fine, $1 47½@$1 72½.

SALTPETRE—Crude is sparingly offered, and is worth 16½c.@17c., free, and 16c.@16½c., in bond, ₱ lb. Nitrate Soda sells at 5½c.@6c. ₱ lb.

SEEDS—Have not varied essentially.

SHOT—Is quoted at 7¾c.@7¾c. for Drop and Buck, ₱ lb., with a rather limited business.

SOAP—Castile is in reduced supply, and is held firmly at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. New-York ranges from 4c.@7c. ₱ lb., with a fair demand.

SPELTER—Commands 6¾c.@6

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 6, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to the City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-morrow Morning, in ample season for the mails per steamship *George Law*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

Caution.

We have reason to believe that a person, calling himself J. WESLEY GREENE, is obtaining money in various ways under pretence of being connected with the DAILY TIMES. No such person was ever connected with this establishment in any capacity. If the person whom he may next accost under pretence of any such connection will put him in custody of a Police officer, and inform us of the fact, we will endeavor to secure for him such board and lodging at the expense of the State as he justly deserves.

The News from Europe.

Another week's later European news, brought by the *America*, furnishes but little matter for comment. Indeed, the only noticeable feature in the summary telegraphed from Halifax is the report that the mission of General CANROBERT to Stockholm had proved successful, and that Sweden had been induced at length to join the Western alliance. It is alleged that Sweden has bound herself to take an active part in the war, both by sea and land, but our dispatch states that the rumor was believed to be premature, and such, we think, is extremely probable. There can be no doubt that the interests of Sweden are to maintain; if possible, a strict neutrality, whatever her sympathies may be, and therefore, it is not likely that the hesitancy and perplexity which, according to previous advices, prevailed in King OSCAR'S Councils, should be so instantly removed by the presence of General CANROBERT in Stockholm. The truth of the matter depends in a great measure upon the exact nature of General CANROBERT'S mission, which, as yet, has not been clearly explained. If he has taken the trip simply to sound the Government of Sweden, there will be further delays before that power finally and fully commits itself. If, on the contrary, NAPOLEON'S Envoy has been directed to obtain a definitive answer one way or the other, it may be that the report of his success is correct. When the question is directly offered to her, Sweden will undoubtedly join the Allies, but not till then.

The belligerents in the Crimea have made no hostile demonstrations against each other, though it is mentioned that the Allies have determined to open one of their "infernal fires" upon the Russian position on the north side of Sebastopol. This will be the first grand experiment against the north forts, of whose impregnability so much has been said, and the result will be looked for with much curiosity and interest. The war elsewhere is at a stand-still.

Peace rumors are plentiful, as usual, and among them is the assertion that the Czar has authorized the Prussian Government to inform the Western Powers that he is willing to treat for peace. This is manifestly a pure fabrication.

The King of Sardinia, whose popularity among the friends of the Allies is scarcely second to that of any man in Europe, had arrived in Paris. His reception was, of course, an enthusiastic one.

The commercial intelligence by the arrival will be found under the appropriate heading.

Kansas Affairs.

Affairs in Kansas seem to be approaching their natural crisis. We have looked upon civil war in that territory as inevitable, ever since a Legislature was imposed upon it by bands of armed men from Missouri,—determined to force Slavery into the territory, against the will of its inhabitants. It is not in the nature of Americans, no matter from what part of the Union they may come, to submit to tyranny so gross and despotic as this. It seemed perfectly certain, therefore, from the beginning, that any attempt to enforce upon the people of Kansas the laws made by this Legislature, would be resisted at all hazards and to the last extremity.

Our latest advices from Kansas state that three "Abolitionists" (as the citizens who are in favor of making Kansas a Free State are called) attempted to drive one COLEMAN from his land claim;—that, in the attempt, one of them was shot;—that the whole Free-State Party rallied to lynch COLEMAN;—and that Governor SHANNON had called for United States troops to put down this rebellion. If the facts were as they are stated, in the accounts thus far received, Governor SHANNON is quite right in his determination to suppress this outbreak of violence; and, as a last resort, the troops of the United States might justly, though with questionable policy, be employed in aid of that endeavor. But we do not credit these reports; we believe them to be falsifications of the truth. The only fact, in our opinion, which they can be relied on as proving is, that there has been a *collision* between the people and the authorities of the Territory;—but of its causes, and of the circumstances which led to it, and which must be known in order to determine which party is right and which wrong, we have as yet no reports worthy of a moment's credence. Every dispatch and every letter thus far received bear unmistakable evidence of exaggeration and distortion.

We have no doubt—indeed, we know—that the inhabitants of Kansas who are in favor of making it a Free State, embracing four-fifths of the entire population, are determined not to acknowledge the authority of the late Legislature, nor to obey its laws. They have organized themselves into military companies, and have armed themselves with Sharpe's rifles, muskets and other weapons, purchased in this City, Boston and Philadelphia, for the purpose of offering an armed resistance to the enforcement of those laws. This organization was perfected and these arms procured through secret societies:—and the revelations of PAT. LAUGHLIN, which, it will be remembered, went the rounds of the papers not long ago, were, we do not doubt, substantially true.

The people of Kansas are determined and prepared to resist, at the risk of their lives, and to the last extremity, the execution of laws *forced* upon them by invaders from Missouri. We believe they have a perfect right to do so—that the public sentiment of the whole country would sustain them therein—and that any Federal Administration which should lend United States troops to massacre them for thus vindicating their right to the sovereignty which the Federal Government itself has conferred upon them, would be condemned by the voice of the American people.

This issue, we are confident, will come. We do not believe that the laws of the late Legislature can ever be executed upon the people of Kansas. And nothing can deprive the inhabitants of the Territory who take this stand, of the general sympathy and support of the whole country, but some such misconduct as is alleged against them by the recent reports. We cannot believe that they are so blind to their own interests, as well as so completely reckless of law and of right, as to have perpetrated any such outrages as are charged upon them.

Mr. Matsell's Case.

It is, of course, understood that the vote of the Board of Aldermen, declaring the office of Chief of Police to be *vacant*, amounts to nothing. Mr. MATSELL is not disturbed in his seat by such a vote. The Police Commissioners, and they alone, have the power of removing the Chief, or any other officer or member of the Police Department,—and that only for cause, and after giving the accused an opportunity to be heard in his own defence. If the Board desired his removal, they should have laid their charges against him before the Police Commissioners.

But the anomalous position in which the Chief is placed by the action of the Board of Aldermen, in declaring that he is an alien, and, therefore, ineligible to the place he holds, is a very serious and awkward one. He stands before the community charged, by a vote of the Board of Aldermen, with having falsely represented himself as a native citizen of the United States, and he cannot evade the responsibility thus forced upon him of either conceding the charge to be true, or of clearing his character of so serious an accusation by proving its groundlessness. If he makes no attempt to establish his innocence, his guilt must, and will be, assumed by the public.

An officer holding so important a trust cannot be permitted to remain indifferent to a charge seriously affecting his personal integrity, when it is preferred by a responsible person; much less when it comes from so grave a body as the Board of Aldermen.

We shall be heartily glad, for the sake of the Chief himself, and the character of the City, if he can disprove the charges that have been laid at his door; but he is highly culpable in having permitted the time of the Board of Aldermen to be occupied by a discussion of the question of his place of birth, to the detriment of the public interest, when he might have nipped the whole subject in the bud, when it was first brought before the public, by producing the necessary evidence to sustain his own assertion. As a private individual he had an undoubted right to manage his business in his own way, and if he found any satisfaction in the prolonged discussion of the subject of his honesty, no one could quarrel with him for indulging in it; but, as the Chief of Police, the head of the most important department of the City Government, he was bound not to consult his private whims or convenience, but the public good; his allowing the accusation so long to remain hanging over him, of his being an alien, has doubtless created a feeling in the public mind greatly to his discredit, and tended to destroy that confidence in his uprightness, which is so essential to the efficient performance of his duties as the head of the Police Department.

The Fine Weather Term.

After one of the most bountiful harvests that this country has ever been blessed with, we have had a continuation of the most extraordinarily fine weather to aid in carrying it to market that we have ever known; the lakes and canals are all open, and the railroads unimpeded by snow or any other obstacle to the transmission of freight. Every day of fine weather, at this season of the year, which permits of out-door labor and the free transmission of freight and passengers, is of incalculable service. It is not only as a source of positive enjoyment to the invalid and the healthful that these genial and brilliant days with which we have been blessed are to be prized, but, in an economical view, the cheering and lovely sunshine of our Winter months is of immense value. The poor are enabled to work, and they feel less the pinching deprivations of their condition in this mild weather than when the ground is covered with snow, and the pitiless blasts of Winter penetrate their humble dwellings. Thus far the season has been most favorable to commerce, and the aspect of our streets was never more gay and cheery.

South Carolina Law.

We notice in the recent message of Governor ADAMS to the Legislature of South Carolina, the somewhat remarkable recommendation to modify the act which has so long disgraced the statute book of that State, in relation to colored seamen who might visit the ports of South Carolina, either in pursuit of their ordinary avocations, or who might be driven into them by stress of weather. The practice hitherto has been in such cases, in all the ports of the Palmetto State, for the Sheriff to seize the unfortunate black freeman, convey him as a felon through the public streets, incarcerate him in the common jail, and release him only at the period, no matter how remote, of the sailing of the vessel to which he had been attached.

An act so clearly in conflict with natural justice, and with that clause of the United States Constitution which insures to the citizens of each State all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States, did not pass without notice and protest. The Governor of Massachusetts in pursuance of a joint resolution of the two branches of the Massachusetts Legislature several years ago, dispatched Hon. SAMUEL HOARE, of Boston, to the City of Charleston, charged with the duty of testing in an amicable manner in the United States Court the constitutionality of this law in South Carolina, respecting colored seamen. Judge HOARE went to Charleston on this mission, but so far from being permitted to execute it, his purposes were no sooner known than he was—although accompanied by his daughter—waited upon by a mob of Charleston gentlemen, and summarily commanded to quit the State under pain of personal violence.

After this unsuccessful attempt to break down this oppressive and tyrannical act of South Carolina on the part of Massachusetts, the subject was taken up by the British Government, whose citizens, in the course of commerce, had fallen under its rigor, and proceedings were instituted by it to test its validity. But it having been intimated to the British Government that its object might be more easily attained by an appeal to the grace of the State of South Carolina than to the laws of the United States and to public right, those proceedings were formally abandoned.

The result we have in these words of the last Message of the Governor of South Carolina:

"I recommend that the law be so modified as to permit colored seamen, the subjects of foreign nations, to remain on board their vessels, to be allowed to land whenever the duties of the vessel may require it, upon their receiving a written permit to that effect from the Mayor of the port; and that while on land they be subjected to the ordinary restrictions applied to the native colored population. Such a modification would relieve the law of all its harshness, without compromising our right or endangering our domestic quiet. Should our confidence—which concedes thus much to those who seek to cultivate friendly relations with us—be abused, and the modified law be found to work badly, it will always be under the control of the Legislature, and can be as easily repealed as passed."

It will be observed that the recommendation of Governor ADAMS, to modify the act in question, is pointedly restricted to that class of colored seamen who are "the subjects of foreign nations." And thus, should this recommendation be obeyed by the South Carolina Legislature, as it probably will be, we shall have the singular fact existing of privileges granted to the citizens of a foreign nation, by that State, which it denies with violence and menace to the citizens of the same class of the sister States of the Union.

Independently of the palpable violation of the United States Constitution involved in this fact, here will be a very gross act of manifestly hostile feeling towards all the Free States;—a violation of comity, to say the least, which cannot be justified by the present bad feeling existing between Massachusetts and South Carolina, and one which the Northern States would be justified in resenting if they should see fit to do so.

We trust a spirit of moderation and wisdom will govern the action of South Carolina in this respect, and that when she abolishes that odious act, respecting colored seamen, which has too long disgraced her statute book, she will annul it absolutely and not merely as respects "the subjects of foreign nations," as Governor ADAMS, under the influence of temporary passion, most unwisely recommends.

More Thunder for the London Times.

The Cunard steamer which left Boston yesterday for Liverpool will carry out the intelligence that the Secret Society of Irish Emancipators, presided over by a son of an Ex-President of the United States, was in session at the Astor House, one of our most respectable hotels, in the City of New-York. It is well for the tranquillity of the British Empire, and the "Thunderer of Printing-House Square," that this portentous piece of intelligence was not sent across the Atlantic a month ago; for, if the Ministry of Queen VICTORIA could have been frightened into sending a fleet of men-of-war to watch our coasts, on the strength of the idle rumor about the barkantine *Money*, the effect of such a piece of intelligence as the Convention of the Irish Emancipators in this City can hardly be exaggerated.

But we trust that our transatlantic cotemporary will not permit itself to be unduly excited by the meeting of the Emigrant Aid Society at the Astor House, nor attach too much importance to the circumstance of the Chairman being the son of an Ex-President. The British public may not be able to understand how it can be so, but it is, nevertheless, an unquestionable fact, that an Ex-President is of no more political importance here than any other citizen; and there has been but one instance of the son of an Ex-President ever attaining any political station of importance. An Ex-President passes for precisely what he is worth, and nothing more; his having been once President would not help him to a solitary vote, and the son of an Ex-President is in precisely the same position. Our English friends, therefore, need not entertain any uneasiness on the score of one of Mr. TYLER'S sons having been the Chairman of the Astor House Convention.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Society, it is understood, is a National Association, whose object is to promote Irish independence and rebellion, but how they propose to effect their purpose, we [illegible] has not been divulged. England, however, cannot be in so shaky a condition as to [illegible] any alarm at any private demonstration which has for its object the dismemberment of the British Empire by making Ireland an independent nation; and it cannot be possible that there is a single educated man in England who does not know enough of this country to be certain that no hostile fleet or army could leave our shores for the purpose of making an attack upon the humblest nation with which we are at peace.

But still, we hardly flatter ourselves that the Convention of Irish Emancipators at the Astor House, however harmless their action may be, will be permitted to slide quietly into oblivion; the occasion is too tempting a one for the exercise of the thunder of the London *Times*, to be neglected, and, unless the bread riots in Hyde Park, the presence of VICTOR EMMANUEL, the King of Sardinia, in London, or exciting news from the Crimea, should happen to engross public attention on the arrival of the *Canada* in Liverpool, we confidently anticipate some very loud thunder from Printing-House Square, when the news of the Convention reaches them; and Mr. ROBERT TYLER may congratulate himself on the agreeable prospect of seeing himself blown up in the London *Times*.

The Meat Markets.

The receipts of Beeves at the Forty-fourth-street market, for the week ending yesterday, were 1,684, against 2,294 for the preceding week. The total City receipts were 3,908—a falling off from last week of nearly one thousand. This produced a small advance in price of about one-fourth cent per lb. Ordinarily the advance would have been much greater, but meat in the carcass is now coming in freely, and after a trial of poultry and game during Thanksgiving week, people seem loath to come back to the staple beef. Now is a good time to lay in a stock of Corned Beef. During the past few days dressed carcasses have been sold in Washington Market for 4 to 8 cents per lb.

The receipts of Sheep and Lambs have been very small, only 12,404, or 3,433 less than last week. But mutton is still cheaper than beef. Yesterday we saw a nice dressed lamb sold at Fulton Market for 6¼ cents per pound, and very good mutton can generally be bought one-fourth to one-third less per pound than beef. Pork, by the carcass, is quite abundant at 8c.@8½c. per pound. While flour is so high and meat so cheap comparatively, we must needs be a little lax in enforcing the theories of Monsieur GRAHAM.

The Revolutionary Papers.

The Historical Society of this City, by a unanimous vote, has recommended Mr. LOSSING as the most suitable person to prepare for publication the mass of Revolutionary Papers lately discovered, together with those now in possession of the State. Should the Legislature see fit to order such a work to be done, the ability of Mr. LOSSING for the office of Editor, will put him in a prominent position as a candidate.

Academy of Music.

There was a good house last evening at the Academy to witness the repetition of "I Puritani." The great perfection of Madame LA GRANGE'S vocalization is beyond praise, and entirely covered some perceptible defects in the tenor and basso. An apology was made for the former, and was graciously received, for the reason that Signor BRIGNOLI was visibly pale and nervous. Signor CASPANI, the basso, does not, we regret to say, improve on acquaintance. Neither in quantity or quality of voice does he come up to what a primo basso should be at such an establishment as the Academy.

The Eudora Massacre—The Cabin yet Unexplored.

We have still to report a further delay in the proceedings connected with the raising of this ill-fated vessel. Shortly before 8 o'clock yesterday morning, the steamer *Sunswick*, from Hurlgate Ferry, arrived on the spot, and speedily commenced to tug her ashore. This was necessarily a work to be conducted with great care and deliberation. About 9 o'clock, however, the *Eudora* was grounded in twelve feet of water, and forty rods from the shore. As she was not righted on her keel, but laid almost flat on her larboard side, it was a matter of doubt whether the tide would fall sufficiently to admit of her cabin being entered at low water. Five or six hours of anxiety and suspense had to be endured, by the relatives of the murdered Captain and mate, and by the owners of the vessel. During the forenoon, many boatloads of people came from New-Rochelle, Harlem, and places in the vicinity, and, in the early afternoon, the curiously disposed arrived in numbers by the cars from New-York.

At low water it was plain that the tide had not fallen low enough to allow of an exploration of the vessel. About 2 o'clock, Captain ARNOLD, the captain's brother-in-law, Mr. SANDERS, of the Seventeenth Ward Brooklyn Police, the uncle of the mate, and Mr. TILLEY, one of the owners, proceeded to the wreck, with grappling-irons, and searched for some time through a hole cut in the deck. From the position of the schooner, they were unable to obtain anything to reward their exertions.

It may be safely calculated upon, as a matter of certainty, that the vessel will be thoroughly explored to-day. It was the intention of those employed to raise her, to haul her ashore at high water last night, by a stout cable fastened to her stern and communicating with the pier. Early on this forenoon she will be dry upon the beach and drained of water. It will then, of course, be an easy matter to explore her thoroughly.

WILSON remains at Whiteplains prison. He is very sullen, and positively denies any knowledge of the crime. The excitement, now that the long-expected moment is so nearly arrived, is very great. The inhabitants of City Island regret that they did not detain the negro in their custody, instead of allowing him to be sent to jail. If they had kept him, he would undoubtedly have been lynched on the discovery of the bodies. One of the City Islanders owns a bear cage, in which a bear was recently kept. It is in perfect repair, and has a chain for the bear's neck. The Islanders now regret that they did not confine WILSON, strongly fettered, in this cage.

The disappointment of the visitors yesterday when they found that the mystery was still unraveled, was so great that two gentlemen offered to descend into the cabin with a rope attached to their bodies, and make an investigation beneath the water. Captain ARNOLD declined the services of the first, fearing that the water was too cold, and that it would be impossible to remain submerged long enough to render the search effective. The second gentleman, who volunteered at a later period, when the Captain was absent, backed out from his proposal, notwithstanding the encouragement he received from the numerous spectators.

It is still the prevalent opinion that the bodies will be found on beard the schooner. There are some, however, who believe that the murdered men were either thrown entire into the water, with a heavy weight attached to them, or that the wretch cut them in pieces, and so cast them overboard. A buoy has been placed over the spot where the schooner sunk, so that, in the event of their not being found in the vessel, the river there may be thoroughly dragged. The Sheriff and Coroner have been notified to attend to-day. If the bodies should be found, the inquest will immediately be proceeded with. There will be no difficulty in hauling the vessel high upon the beach, as she is afloat at high water.

One Swallow, &c.

Beautiful June weather we are enjoying! Who will buy an overcoat and a pair of mittens, we had bought in anticipation of a presumed Winter?

How Pictures Sell.

The lovers of pictures gathered pretty strong last evening, at No. 548 Broadway, to see Mr. LEEDS sell the remainder of his catalogue of old and modern oil paintings. Among the spectators—but not the bidders—and very much observed in their turn—were Prince JOHN and GEORGE SANDERS. Several ladies were present too, with their opera glasses and their gentlemen.

The bidding was very fair. One peculiarity of our Yankee style of selling strikes an old countryman pleasantly. The picture is put up, and the cost of the frame stated. The picture sells for so much, and the buyer takes the frame at the price named—an additional and separate item in his bill.

Among the notable pictures, a landscape, "The Flight into Egypt," by T. DOUGHTY, abounding in lively colors, though certainly very fine, brought $75. A very old-fashioned Dutchy representation of a Regatta on the coast of Holland—but of which the sea looked for all the world like water—went for $35. The bidders evidently believed that it was—as it was signed—by A. STORK. But "The Whale Fishery," by the same hand, and a good deal more "marvelous" than pleasing, brought but $15.

A CHRISTADORA took a noble River View, by VAN GOYEN, at $50. A "View in Wales," that made one long to "retire" and live in the country, by DAWSON, went for $40 50. The "Fish Cleaner," by G. DOW, an admirable interior for those that like such subjects, brought $47 50. A "Magdalen at Devotion," professing to be by CARLO DOLCI, brought $17 50; but CARLO DOLCI'S are very, very scarce upon this earth, and if that were really one, it was cheap.

MT. ENDICOTT took a grand Landscape by R. WILSON, at $146. A curious picture representing a skinny old woman reading the Scriptures to her pretty daughter, by WRIGHT of Derby, in which the effect of a light, shaded from the reader's face, is very fine, brought $110. Mr. CRUMBIE took a very pleasant "Italian Town," by SWANEVELT, for $50. CRESWICK'S delightful bit from Nature, of which we spoke yesterday, brought $29. Mr. PHELPS, for $177 50, took a very fine Landscape, by THEODORE DICK VAN BERGEN. An allegorical painting after RUBENS, representing to the eye of one who had faith in very lively exercise, the "Triumph of Religion," brought $91, while a company of Dancing Nymphs, by VAN BALEN, brought but $60. A large "Apollo and Daphne," by DE BAER, brought $100—Daphne not having a rag on, worth naming, at that! The picture that brought the highest price of the evening was by STANFIELD—the "Mouth of the Thames." Mr. ENDICOTT took it for $210.

Law versus Filibusters.

The Know-Nothing Convention held on the corner of Fulton and Orange streets, on Tuesday evening last, for the purpose of electing a Delegate and two Alternates to represent the Second Congressional District in the Philadelphia Convention, was fully attended, each Council in the District being represented. PLATT, of the Seventh Ward, was called to the Chair; and MERLETT, of the First Ward, acted as Secretary. The principal candidates who aspired to the honor of representing that portion of Kings County embraced in the Second Congressional District, were Brother WALKER, formerly an Episcopal minister, and at present engaged in the sale and purchase of real estate; Dr. GUY, a homœopathic practitioner of medicine, and an allopathic professor of Americanism; HENRY N. LOVELL, Private Secretary to President BARNES; W. B. LEWIS, Comptroller of the City of Brooklyn; and OAKLEY, the Auctioneer.

On the informal ballot it was evident that the struggle lay between WALKER and GUY, and as the former gentleman was present and actively at work in his own behalf, the general feeling of the lobby members, who had mustered in very respectable numbers, was that his prospects of success were unequivocally bilious. But, alas for human hopes! Notwithstanding Brother WALKER had received the solemn pledges of six of the Delegates, one of them proved recreant, at the last moment casting his vote in favor of Dr. GUY on the fifth ballot, thus securing that gentleman's election.

Brother WALKER was disappointed. He had worked energetically, and his friends had assured him of the certainty of his success, but the rumor had obtained circulation and credence, that he was an advocate of the claims of "Live-Oak George," and that was reason enough to secure him the privilege of remaining at home. His denunciations of the recreant Brother by whom he was "sold," were not "loud but deep," and he will probably retaliate in such a manner that the act will prove a warning to all disposed to enact the part of traitors hereafter. May his virtuous determination have speedy consummation!

The election of the first and second Delegates excited but little interest, and Mr. W. B. LEWIS and DAVID S. MILLS were selected, in each case, on the first ballot.

This election may serve as an indication of the proceedings connected with the raising of this Know-Nothing feeling in Brooklyn, as regards the relative claims of LAW and FILLMORE, and the Delegate elected will participate in the Philadelphia Convention with an eye single to the interests of the latter gentleman. ECCE SIGNUM.

Don't Like to Pay Their Taxes.

Notice having been served by the Finance Committee of the Board of Aldermen, requesting all who had petitioned the Common Council for remission of personal taxes to appear yesterday at the Tax Commissioner's office, when the Committee would give them a hearing. At the hour announced for the meeting—2 P. M.—an immense throng were in attendance to urge their respective claims for release from the incubus of tax payment. Aldermen HERRICK (Chairman) and CHRISTIE were present, as also Messrs. ALLEN and PURSER, Tax Commissioners.

The petitioners, it must be confessed, presented a motley group enough. "Sam" would have unquestionably gloriously feasted had he been there to witness the superabundant exhibition apparent of the "foreign element," and noted, moreover, as expressed through the medium of the richest Irish brogue and Dutch guttural, the great earnestness shown by all in pressing favorable response to their petitions. During the hour the Committee were in session over thirty cases were heard. The amount asked to be remitted varied mostly from five to twenty-five dollars. Some were much higher. The ground plea for absolution from the amounts severally assessed was insolvency. To the question, why they had not previously submitted a statement of their condition as required by the statute and in accordance with the notification published in all the City papers, ignorance of any published notice was urged. This confession and failure to read the papers, was but held to avail.

The Committee will hold daily sessions until they have disposed of all the cases waiting adjudication at their hands.

The John-street Church Case.

The hearing in the John-street M. E. Church case, before Bishop SIMPSON, was commenced again at 8½ o'clock yesterday, and continued until 8½. Mr. CHAUNCEY SHAFFER opened the case for the parties opposed to the removal of the Church up town, at considerable length. During his address, he remarked that the Methodist Church was peculiarly a Missionary Church, and that as the inhabitants in the immediate vicinity of the John-street Church were poor, and required that the Gospel should be preached to them, it was the duty of those connected with the Church under consideration to sustain it in its present locality. He also claimed and promised to prove that it could be well supported by the people. The falling off that had been said to have taken place in the attendance, he believed was because there had not been an efficient worker in the field. The field was not a fashionable one—so to speak—it was one requiring whoever should have charge of it, if he would be successful, to be a visitor among the poor; to itinerate himself, instead of wishing the Church to itinerate. After concluding his opening remarks, several clergymen and some of the trustees of the Church were examined. Their testimony was in support of the statements that there was need of a church in that locality, and that with proper care it might be made to support itself. The hearing will be continued at 1 o'clock to-day.

The Government Steamer Niagara.

The *Niagara*, GEORGE STEERS' immense United States steam propeller, will be launched from the New-York Navy Yard, on the 24th of December, 1855. Messrs. PEASE & MURPHY, of the Fulton Iron Works, the contractors of her engines and boilers, have found it necessary to issue proposals for the transportation of her immense machinery over to the Navy Yard. They expect it will take several weeks steady running of a steamer to place her machinery at the Yard.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF [illegible] FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND [illegible] No. 7½ Broadway.

PROFESSOR DEGRATIF'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 8 Cedar-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.

Dr. Wood, of headache.

Dr. Welchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.

Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Fort Depoeit, Md., of rheumatism.

It is impossible to necessitate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, wrunps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.

BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

PRINCE & CO.'S IMPROVED PATENT MELODEON.—It is now eight years since we commenced the manufacture of this now celebrated Musical Instrument, during which time we have finished and sold nearly EIGHTEEN THOUSAND. Voluntary testimonial of the excellence of our instruments, from the most distinguished Professors of Music, in different parts of the United States, have from time to time been received. These few we have said but little, and our advertisements were seldom seen, for the reason that we could not supply the demand. We have lately erected one of the largest and most perfect manufacturing establishments in the United States, and we now think that we can fill orders promptly. We, therefore, give the latest testimonials we have received, and if the public are as well satisfied with it as we are, we know that we shall either be under the necessity of again enlarging our factory, or stop advertising:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 15, 1855.

G. A. PRINCE & CO.—*Gentlemen*: The Double Reed Melodeon has arrived, and a most charming instrument it is. It has been played on by Wallace, Dodt, Hodges, Wm. Mason, and a host of others, and they all pronounce it one of the most beautiful-toned reed instruments they have ever touched. Very respectfully,

JAMES F. HALL.

We are not aware that the above-mentioned Melodeon is in any particular superior to those we are daily finishing, and we can assure those who are inclined to favor us with their orders, that they will be furnished with an instrument equally as good. Our instruments are all finished in rosewood cases, and the workmanship is of the very best quality. The styles and prices are,

IN PORTABLE CASE:

Four octave Melodeon, extending from C to C	$ 45
Four and a half octave, extending from C to F	60
Five octave Melodeon, extending from F to F	75
Five octave, double reed, extending from F to F	130

IN PIANO CASE:

Five octave Melodeon, extending from F to F	$100
Six octave Melodeon, extending from F to F	120
Five octave, double reed, extending from F to F	150
Organ Melodeon, (for churches,) five octaves, eight stops, one and a half octave pedals, four sets of reeds	250

Agents for the sale of our Melodeons may be found in all the principal cities and towns of the United States.

GEO. A. PRINCE & CO.,
Corner Niagara and Maryland sts., Buffalo,
and No. 87 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our four mills in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safes to public confidence. BECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW Machines of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer at prices the public from. Old unimproved machines of your own, make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE,
ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,
BROADWAY, CORNER OF HOUSTON-ST., NEW-YORK.
On the same block with the Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's.
A new and large Hotel,
newly furnished and in thorough order,
with all appointments of the highest priced hotels:
SINGLE ROOMS 50 CENTS A DAY TO $1—CENTS AND $1.
Parlors with bedrooms, $1 50 to $5 per day.
MEALS EXTRA, AND AS ORDERED. SIDNEY KOPMAN.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the most delicate, natural, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

From the Courier and Enquirer.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—WE CALL THE ATTENTION of the public to the hats manufactured by Mr. HIRD, No. 49 Nassau-st. He has, for nearly twenty years, commanded the steady support of the best class of customers for the superior elegance of the style and quality of his hats.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

☞ **A Harmless Ague Remedy is a Public Benefaction!**—See what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Missouri says of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or Antidote to Malaria:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10, 1855.

Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New-York City, in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, that it contained neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or Strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. RHODES for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this City, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to be all that the proprietor represents. EDWARD S. WHEATON.

A. P. CLARK, No. 87 John-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent, and for sale by all druggists.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum, Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** of exfoliating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square, Sold by C. E. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No. 617 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To Nervous Sufferers.**—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send free the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 48 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

☞ **Do Not Neglect a Cough**—However slight, it is hardly excusable, when a simple remedy like WISTAR'S WILD CHERRY BALSAM is within your reach. This is in nearly all cases effectual. No family should be without it.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. RUSHTON.

☞ **Chemical Lectures.**—Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that he will deliver four Lectures on *The Imponderable Forces: Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism*, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the N. Y. Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., on the evenings of SATURDAY, Dec. 8, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 7¾ o'clock. The Lectures will be illustrated with experiments.

Tickets for the course $2; single admission, 75 cents. To be obtained at Messrs. R. PIKE & SONS, No. 578 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Medical College in East 13th-st.

☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—The Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. W. BELLOWS. Subject—*Hints to Persons Contemplating the Grand Tour; or, At what age, in whose company, how prepared, and with what expectations and aims, should we go to Europe.* Tickets for the Course, $1; single admissions, 25 cents. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699 Broadway, and at the door.

☞ **The Western Farm Association** is organized under a sure guarantee to subscrib

BUSINESS NOTICES.

[illegible] Society.—A regular [illegible] will be held at the American Bible Society's House, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M.
JAMES C. HOLDEN, Recording Secretary.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' workboxes, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Bronzes, Children's Toys and Parlor Games for round tables; Maledecns, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. B. BALDWIN, No. 253 Bowery, corner 3d-st., opposite Bond.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifty-fifth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS' (late Werkmeister's) No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane.
A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very excellent girls; one as thorough cook; is a superior washer and ironer, makes excellent bread and biscuit, is accustomed to live in good families, not afraid to work, or fond of changing; would not object to doing general housework. The other, a very competent child's nurse, chambermaid or waitress; could assist in fine washing and ironing. Both have the best unexceptionable City references. Apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a well recommended young woman as thorough servant, is a good plain cook and baker, is a first rate washer and ironer; no objection to the country. Also a neat Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer, and by one as chambermaid and waiter with five years' references from one house. Also will be found willing, obliging, industrious and respectable, and will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 228 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women. One to do general housework; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by two young English women. One as cook, washer and ironer, the other to do general housework. Also, by two very nice colored women, and an American girl of 16, No objections to the country. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—As coachman or groom by a respectable young man who understands the care of horses and carriages; is a careful and steady driver; would make himself useful and can produce the most satisfactory City references from his last place. Can be seen at A. CALLAN'S, Saddler, corner of 8th-st. and 4th-av., for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable young women, one as chambermaid and laundress, to do up all kinds of fine washing; the other to care children and do plain sewing. Will be found honest, faithful servants. Can give the highest City testimonials. Can be seen at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Agency, No. 149 6th-av. No charge to employers.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady, recently left a widow, as companion to a lady, or as superintendent of a household, for either of which positions she is eminently qualified, an agreeable home rather than emolument is the chief consideration, and references of the highest respectability can be given; no objections to travel. Address M. F. L., Box No. 194, Post-Office, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women; one as cook, washer and ironer in a good plain, undemanding her business well; would prefer assisting the other to take care of children, and to do light work in a small private family. Can be seen for two days at No. [illegible] in the rear. Best of City references from their last places.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework, in a small private family, and make herself generally useful; has no objection to the country; has lived with her last place 3 months. Inquire at No. [illegible] 2d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as Chambermaid and fine washer, or seamstress, and thoroughly understands her business. Has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at 6 West 15th-st., on the 4th door in the rear.

SITUATION WANTED—As waiter, by a Swiss. The recommends his business. Can be highly recommended from his last place. Has lived with the most respectable families in this City. Apply to H. R., No. 340 Broadway, corner of 13th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; she understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a private family, as cook, washer and ironer, or to do chamberwork. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 351 Spring-st., in the rear, first floor, front room, No. 8.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—The advertiser wishes to secure the services of a pious English lady, (by location preferred,) to take the charge of the education of his daughters—one fully understanding her duties, and able to give thorough instruction in the English branches, French, music and drawing. Address Box No. 1,043 Post-Office.

ENGLISH SERVANTS WANTED—In a gentleman's family, nurse, lady's maid, cook, chambermaid, laundress, waiter, groom and waiter boy. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Possessing some knowledge of book-keeping, quick at figures, and capable in a business capacity, generally; one who is willing to be useful. Address in own hand-writing, stating particulars, H. E. M., Times Office.

FOR BOYS WHO CAN SING.—A boy between 10 and 13 years of age, with a correct musical ear, and a superior alto or soprano voice, may hear of something to his advantage, by applying at NOVELLO'S Music Store, No. 389 Broadway. He must be of Protestant parents, and be under good moral training at home.

A SOPRANO—Of fine capacities, wishes to find a situation in a church choir. Apply to Messrs. St. HARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway, corner of 10th-st.

ACCOUNTANT WANTED—A good accountant, familiar with the European exchanges; he must be quick and correct at figures, and well recommended. Address Box 2,554 Post-Office.

ONE THING NEEDFUL.—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

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LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and containing a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be maintained by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 598 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol, at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1854.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

NOTICE.—If the carman who came to HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway, in company with two Spanish gentlemen on the morning of Nov. 19, and took away a large box, will call at our office he will hear of something to his advantage.
HARNDEN'S EXPRESS, No. 74 Broadway.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, STOUMS & CO., steam-engine and boiler builders, in Dobbs-ferry, are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, Nos. 84 and 86 Washington-st.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 8th-av. and 43d-st.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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BY T. S. ARTHUR.
One vol. 12mo. Price $1.
Will be published Dec. 5, and for sale by all booksellers in New-York.

It is sufficient to say that the idea contained in this work has been
THE GRAND GUIDING STAR
in the life of the Author; and the thousands who have been so long looking for that important era in human existence will now have their desires gratified by obtaining
THE GOOD TIME COMING.
J. P. CROWN & CO., Publishers,
No. 61 Cornhill, Boston.

TWENTY THOUSAND COPIES SOLD
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THE OLD HOMESTEAD.
This Great American Romance
IS RUNNING A BRILLIANT CAREER.
FIVE HUNDRED FAVORABLE NOTICES
BY THE PRESS
Have appeared upon this volume!
One vol., 12mo. $1 25.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 126 Nassau-st.

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REMEMBER THE CHILDREN!

"Give to the young—they love it; neither hath the poison of suspicion spoilt the flavor of their thanks."

The following books, during the coming season, will make glad the hearts of the little folks:
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From the Democrat and Enquirer.
This is a delightful book for our little friends. It contains in all eleven tales, of which, the "Beautiful Gate" is the longest. These tales combine enough of the fanciful and real, not only to be of the greatest interest to children, but to excite that species of curiosity which educates. There has not a more elegant or appropriate book for children come under our observation this season. We may add, that it has a few choice illustrations, and combines all those elegances of the book-making art for which its publishers are becoming justly noted.

From the Star Spangled Banner.
This is an elegant volume for the little folks, beautifully illustrated, and is just the thing for the approaching holidays. Miss CHESEBRO is a very happy writer, especia ly for children, with whom she has the liveliest sympathy. The "Beautiful Gate" is full of pleasant, instructive incidents, written in an easy, chaste and simple style, which admirably adapts it to the wants of the child. It will find thousands of readers in the homes of New-England.
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THE DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
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Professor of Obstetrics, the Diseases of Women and Children, and Clinical Midwifery, in the University of New-York.
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This eminently practical work, which has only been recently issued from the press, is meeting with a rapid and extended circulation, a second edition being called for within the three months from its first publication. It is a storehouse of knowledge for the student and practitioner of medicine, full of practical precepts and bed-side information; and is replete with valuable instructions to the non-professional reader.

From the New-York Journal of Medicine and the Collateral Sciences.
We hail the advent of such a work, abounding in practical matter of the deepest interest, and illustrated by principles and laws ordained by nature. Nor can we refrain from expressing our surprise and gratification at finding the book so remarkably exempt from the superficial views that abound in the great thoroughfare of medicine.

From the New-York Observer.
An examination of the pages of this book has satisfied us that it is one full of interest and instruction, not alone for the practitioner of medicine, but for the community at large; for, independently of the valuable information it conveys with respect to almost every disease incident to women and children, it is replete with sound practical precepts for parents in regard to the present system of female education. There is here and there a severe but just hit at the fashions and follies of the day; and all in a style and manner not only captivating and convincing, but occasionally truly eloquent.

From the New-York Commercial Advertiser.
A treasury of knowledge for the student and the practitioner of medicine, while the mother, anxious for her own health and that of her daughters, will find it replete with judicious counsel.

From the New-York Courier and Enquirer.
The author of this work is well known as the Professor of Obstetrics in the University of New-York, and a medical practitioner of great experience and eminent ability. The volume reproduces, in a very attractive form, a vast amount of observation and experience, and must prove highly acceptable to the medical profession, and abounds in passages well worthy the attention of the general reader.

From the New-York Journal of Commerce.
The work displays a great deal of research, and embodies a large amount of practical knowledge upon the subjects to which it refers.
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No. 261 Pearl-st., New-York.
Pages 570. Price $2 75 by mail, free of postage.

ON THURSDAY, DEC. 6, WILL BE PUBLISHED:
ROSE CLARK.
BY FANNY FERN.
Price, $1 25.

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It is superior to any thing we have yet had from the gifted pen of Fanny Fern.

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It will prove the most popular, as it is the largest work which she has yet produced.

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DO YOU WANT TO SEE
SAM?
THE NEW-YORK MERCURY,
OF DECEMBER 8,
Will contain a Portrait and Biographical Sketch of
ALDERMAN JOHN H. BRIGGS,
The Vanquisher of the Police Dragon,
And the Lion of the Town.

MUSICAL HALF PRICE. FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Beautifully bound, for $1 50. During the present month the large and popular HORACH WATERS' catalogue of music will be sold, at No. 333 Broadway, at half price. A large extra discount will be made to the trade. A large and beautiful assortment of the best Boston and New-York pianos will be sold at less prices than ever before offered to the public. All other articles of music merchandise at the same reduced prices. Catalogues forwarded to any address. Music sent by mail to any address, postage paid.

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COOK & BROTHERS, No. 21 Broadway.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

"Says he to me, says he, 'Filly.' I says to him, says I, 'What?' He says to me, says he, 'We're all poor critters.'"—*The Widow*, p. 35.

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS
has evidently made an impression. Editors in all parts of the United States agree that it is the
MOST ORIGINAL VEIN OF HUMOR
that has yet been opened in this country.

Says the New-Orleans *Crescent*: "The most original production of the kind we have ever seen; abounding in wit, humor and satire; dissecting the characters of people with anatomical nicety, and yet with none of that savage spirit evinced by many who undertake the task; running over with fun, and constraining the most hardened Cynic to be, for a time, a worshipper of Momus."

Says the Portland *Argus*: "It contains the very cream of fun—genuine fun; and if anybody can read these sketches without hearty laughter, we can only pity him. His case is hopeless. The book is warranted a sure cure for all kinds and degrees of hypo, and is worth six times its price."

Says the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*: "The Widow Bedott is a rival to Sam Slick, and in some respects is much the most ludicrous and mirth-provoking of the two. She is made the medium of the most humorous sketches of Yankee character, which it is impossible to read without laughing immoderately."

Says the Worcester (Mass.) *Palladium*: "They open up a broad vein of Yankee character, and display it in master sketches of humor, unsurpassed by any writer; evincing in the author a keen sensibility to the ridiculous in human character and conduct; and yet never wounding by tipping with malice the shaft of satire."

Says the Mobile *Daily Advertiser*: "The lovers of fun, of genuine, rollicking humor, will be delighted with this volume, and we are not sure but that inveterate 'blues' would change their sombre hues by reading it."

says the Cincinnati *Christian Journal*: "The most serious must laugh, and we believe, will be the healthier for the operation."

Says the Portland *Transcript*: "She is undoubtedly one of the most amusing characters in modern literature, and this collection of her Papers cannot fail to set the public upon the broad grin."

Says the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian*: "Such works are the best antidotes to the trouble-burdened heart, smoothing the care-worn wrinkles of the face and imparting to to the drooping spirit the buoyancy of youth."

Says the New-York *Observer*: "A volume more full of genial humor and irresistible Yankee character has not yet been published—not even excepting the experiences of the renowned 'Sam Slick.'"

Says the Albany *Argus*: "Its humor is perfectly irresistible, and those who open it should first look well to their buttons, for they may depend upon it that their risible organs will demand liberal room for exercise."

Says the New-York *Dutchman*: "There is a smile in every line, and the Widow is constantly pictured to our eyes. If you wish to increase your weight read the 'Bedott Papers.'"

Says the *Yankee Privateer*: "Such another volume of fun, wit and sarcasm, we believe was never published. Sam Slick has perpetrated a good deal in the humorous line, Jack Downing got the universal Yankee nation grinning, Doesticks wrote a funny book and then "gin out," Yankee Hill, Falconbridge, Zabdiel Stubbs, Mrs. Partington, Mrs. Caudle, Mrs. Sparrowgrass and Job Sass, have all contributed something to make people laugh and grow fat; but the Widow Bedott has distanced them all in the mirth-provoking line."

Says the Boston *Ledger*: "They overflow with humor, and are good for a hearty laugh as ever Abbott Lawrence's note was for a thousand dollars. Those who have read them will be glad to meet with them again, and those who have not seen them have a good treat yet to come."

Says the New-York *Despatch*: "As far as regards wit, humor—we may say genius—they surpass anything of the kind that has been published for years, so immeasurably, that comparison were folly."

Says the *U. S. Journal*: "This book is a reservoir of real, genuine, original fun, and fun, too, that made itself. Most fun makers have to manufacture the article—have to labor up to the elevation of an irresistible joke; but the humor of the books bubbles up from some refreshing fountain of fun. The fair author, when a child, made fun, and couldn't help it—made fun of her playmates and neighbors, and got scolded for it. At a later age she pitched into the vices and follies that she found prevalent all about her. Gossips in society, knaves in trade, hypocrites in the church, and the ridiculous everywhere, furnished ephemeral subjects for her satire, and the Widow Bedott Papers is the laughter-provoking result. It is rustic, country fun, too. It smacks of pumpkins, pigs, zig-zag fences, farm yards, tea-parties, sewing societies, grassy lanes, and especially the rural church and the patrons thereof. Country talk, country manners and country life are hit off in a vein of inimitable country humor. In short, the book is giving city and country everywhere one big laugh—the biggest since Jonesticks."

The Publisher takes the liberty of adding the following. On page 31 of the book the Widow writes as follows:

"I'll never change my single lot—
I think 'twould be a sin
The inconsolable widow of Deacon Bedott
Don't *intend* to get married ag'in."

But after her capture of Elder Sniffles she indites the following lines to him:

"Priscilly the fair, and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
And being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have laid aside to their previous affliction—
The rest of the "Poems" the reader will find on page 108 of the book, which can be found at all booksellers Price $1 25. Third edition now ready.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.
Newspapers inserting the above once, are entitled to a copy.

18,000 COPIES
ORDERED IN ADVANCE OF PUBLICATION!
ROSE CLARK.
BY FANNY FERN.
Price $1 25; full gilt, $2.

No form of heading to advertisements used by publishers stirs up the ire of a par nia class of critics, and elicits from them as much indignation as a quasi recommendation than the one we have used. It happens that many of our ablest are unsuccessful authors; they have made books which were undoubtedly extraordinarily excellent—in their authors' opinion—but did not sell. The public did not appreciate them. The authors are thus soured, and pondered jealous of all who have better success than themselves; and the announcement that there is a very large demand for a book creates within them an immediate desire to apply the tomahawk to all concerned. It thus happens that some of the very severest notices are made of the very best books. An unsuccessful book they can tolerate. It is the successful ones which we find their self-pride. Yet notices like these are the exception to the general rule. Critics are not always influenced by such unworthy motives.

It is, notwithstanding, undoubtedly true that the best test of the value of a work to the people generally is the extent of its sales. The fact, then, that our *bona fide* orders on the day of publication of "Rose Clark," Fanny Fern's new book, have actually reached the immense number of twelve thousand copies, although no special effort has been made to secure advance orders, is undeniable evidence of the unexampled popularity of this distinguished authoress.

Of the score of newspapers which have already noticed "Rose Clark," nearly every one pronounced it her best work—a great advance even on "Ruth Hall." It is for sale by booksellers generally. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.
* It is barely possible that the critic of the New-York DAILY TIMES, in his notice of "Rose Clark," on the 30th ult., was prompted by some such motive.

THE INVENTOR FOR DECEMBER.
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The New U. S. Arms.
Aeronautical Ship. (Illustrated.)
Smith's Adjustable Car Seat. (Illustrated.)
New Materials for Paper-Making.
American Copper.
Bronze.
Patent Claims for November.
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Namely, those of
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Of this week, with a full report of the trial up to the latest hour—The execution of Micky Free (no relation to Lever's hero,) in California—The Matsell Case considered—Editorials upon all prominent topics—Correspondence from all parts of the Union—and English and Domestic Criminal intelligence, make the present number of the POLICE GAZETTE a most readable paper.
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From the Express.
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BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Gentleman and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Location pleasant, and 5 car routes. Dinner at 1½ o'clock, and at 5 P. M. Apply at No. 282 4th-av. Terms moderate.

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BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

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BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman or three single can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for the gentlemen, in a private family. House new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 16 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 120 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two or three gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, desiring a neat and comfortable home, in a desirable location, of easy access by Wall-st. or South Ferries, will find every requisite on application at No. 9 Leiden-st. Rooms pleasant and convenient. First-class references required.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board, in a private family residing at No. 240 4th-av. (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is pleasantly located, has gas, baths, &c., &c. References exchanged.

BOARD DOWN TOWN.—Mrs. SWARTWOUT has recently taken the house No. 195 Duane-st., and is now ready to accommodate gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, with pleasant rooms and board. Either permanent or transient. Terms moderate.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A genteel private family, in a quiet neighborhood, convenient to cars and stages, having two large and one small bedroom, wish to let them, furnished, to gentlemen, with or without partial board. Inquire at No. 9 East 11th-st., near 4th-av., one block from Broadway.

ROOMS TO RENT IN BROOKLYN.—Several very desirable apartments at No. 166 Atlantic-st., near Clinton, four blocks from South Ferry.

ROOMS TO LET—Without board, down town, one or two handsome furnished rooms for single gentlemen. Apply at No. 85 Murray-st.

WM. C. GREENE'S

Official Canvass.

STATEMENT OF THE COUNTY CANVASSERS OF the City and County of New-York, in relation to votes cast for Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary of State, Comptroller of the State, Attorney-General, State Treasurer, Canal Commissioner, State Prison Inspector, State Engineer and Surveyor, Judges of the Court of Appeals, Justices of the Supreme Court, and State Senators for the 3d, 4th, 5th and 6th Senatorial Districts.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 1st, 3d and 4th days of December, A. D., 1855, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election Districts of said County, at General Election held on the 6th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes given for Secretary of State was forty-six thousand and ninety-six.

Of which Aaron Ward received sixteen thousand one hundred and forty-nine.

Israel T. Hatch received twelve thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Joel T. Headley received twenty thousand three hundred and fifty-seven.

Preston King received six thousand six hundred and seventy-eight.

Scattering forty-nine.

That the whole number of votes given for Comptroller was forty-six thousand five hundred and sixty.

Of which Thomas J. Mitchell received eleven thousand four hundred and ninety-one.

Samuel Stetson received seventeen thousand one hundred and sixty-nine.

Lorenzo Burrows received twenty thousand three hundred and two.

James M. Cook received seven thousand five hundred and fifty-four.

Scattering forty-four.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Treasurer was forty-six thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which Joseph M. Lyons received fifteen thousand nine hundred and forty one.

Ariel S. Thurston received twelve thousand nine hundred and sixty.

Stephen Clark received twenty thousand three hundred and eighty-seven.

Alexander H. Williams received six thousand seven hundred and thirty-three.

Scattering seventeen.

That the whole number of votes given for Canal Commissioner was forty-five thousand nine hundred and twenty-six.

Of which Frederick Follett received sixteen thousand and thirty-seven.

Curtis Hawley received twelve thousand eight hundred and thirty-eight.

Samuel S. Whallon received twenty thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Daniel H. Bissel received six thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

Scattering nine.

That the whole number of votes given for Inspector of State Prisons was forty-five thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which Darius Clark received eleven thousand five hundred and eighty-six.

Patrick H. Agan received sixteen thousand nine hundred and one.

William A. Russell received twenty thousand three hundred and nine.

Wesley Bayley received six thousand seven hundred and twenty-four.

Scattering, twenty-four.

That the whole number of votes given for Attorney General, was forty-five thousand nine hundred and four.

Of which Josiah Sutherland received eleven thousand five hundred and twenty-seven.

Samuel J. Tilden received seventeen thousand four hundred and five.

Stephen B. Cushing received twenty thousand three hundred and four.

Abijah Mann, Jr., received six thousand six hundred and forty-six.

Scattering, twenty-two.

That the whole number of votes given for the office of State Engineer and Surveyor, was forty-five thousand nine hundred and forty-two.

Of which John B. Fay received fifteen thousand seven hundred and ninety-three.

John B. Jervis received thirteen thousand and ninety-four.

Silas Seymour received twenty thousand three hundred and forty-nine.

George Geddes received six thousand six hundred and eighty-one.

Scattering, twenty-five.

That the whole number of votes given for Judges of the Court of Appeals, was one hundred and ten thousand six hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Samuel Selden, for the full term, received twenty-nine thousand one hundred and ninety-three.

William W. Campbell, for the full term, received twenty thousand one hundred and sixty-one.

Bradford R. Wood, for the full term, received six thousand four hundred and fifty-four.

John Willard, to fill vacancy, received ten thousand two hundred and fifty-two.

Nicholas Hill, Jr., to fill vacancy, received eighteen thousand three hundred and eight.

George F. Comstock, to fill vacancy, received nineteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-five.

Joseph Mullin, to fill vacancy, received six thousand four hundred and eleven.

That the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Supreme Court was one hundred and five thousand six hundred and seventeen.

Of which James R. Whiting, for full term, received twenty-eight thousand eight hundred and thirteen.

Edward P. Cowles, for full term, received twenty-six thousand six hundred and thirteen.

William H. Leonard, to fill vacancy, received nine thousand nine hundred and thirty-three.

Henry E. Davies, to fill vacancy, received seventeen thousand nine hundred and ninety-six.

Henry Hilton, to fill vacancy, received fifteen thousand five hundred and twenty-six.

Charles A. Peabody, to fill vacancy, received five thousand seven hundred and eighty-two.

James T. Brady, full term, three hundred and forty-three.

Scattering, six hundred and eleven.

That the whole number of votes given for Senator of the Third Senatorial District, was eight thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Thomas J. Barr received three thousand three hundred and forty-two.

Daniel F. Tickles received three thousand five hundred and seventy-three.

Theodore A. Ward received one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three.

Scattering, forty-four.

That the whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fourth Senatorial District, was twelve thousand five hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Joseph H. Petty received four thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Jno. McLeod Murphy received three thousand three hundred and fifteen.

William Allen received one thousand five hundred and twenty-three.

Wilson Small received three thousand one hundred and forty-one.

Scattering, fifty-six.

That the whole number of votes given for Senator of the Fifth Senatorial District was nine thousand five hundred and twelve.

Of which Mark Spencer received four thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Horatio N. Wild received four thousand and four.

William B. Ripley received five hundred and fifty-three.

Scattering, one hundred and nine.

That the whole number of votes given for Senator of the Sixth Senatorial District, was twenty-five thousand seven hundred and fifteen.

Of which Erastus Brooks received fourteen thousand five hundred and ninety.

Thomas J. Munday received ten thousand five hundred and seventy-one.

Oliver H. Lee received four hundred and eighty-six.

Scattering, forty-eight.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 4th day of December, A. D., 1855. ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO SHERIFF, CLERK of the County, Coroners, Comptroller of the City, Street Commissioner, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, City Inspector, Counsel to the Corporation, and Governor of the Almshouse:

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County, on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 1st, 3d, and 4th days of December, 1855, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said County, at the General Election held on the 6th day of November, in the year aforesaid:

Do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Sheriff, was fifty nine thousand seven hundred and nineteen.

Of which James C. Willetts received twenty thousand eight hundred and eighty one.

Of which Joseph H. Toone received nineteen thousand and twenty-one.

Of which William N. McIntire received ten thousand six hundred and fifty-six.

Of which William S. Duke received five thousand and thirty-eight.

Of which Anthony J. Bleecker received four thousand and seventy-two.

Scattering, fifty-one.

That the whole number of votes given for Clerk of the County was fifty-nine thousand and six.

Of which Richard B. Connolly received twenty-eight thousand and seventeen.

Of which Robert Beatty, Jr., received eighteen thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Of which Douglass Leffingwell received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-one.

Of which George E. Sherwood received four thousand four hundred and forty-two.

Scattering, one hundred and sixteen.

That the whole number of votes given for Coroners was two hundred and thirty thousand four hundred and ninety.

Of which Edward D. Connery received thirty thousand two hundred and sixty-six.

Of which William O'Donnell received eighteen thousand.

Of which Joseph Heine received eleven thousand three hundred and fifty-two.

Of which Robert Gamble received twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Bissonymous N. Wilhelm received eighteen thousand eight hundred and forty-seven.

Of which Thomas Whelan received eleven thousand and ninety-seven.

Of which Cyrus Ramsay received nineteen thousand nine hundred and thirteen.

Of which John Witherell received nineteen thousand one hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Frederick W. Perry received twenty-five thousand four hundred and sixty-eight.

Of which Samuel A. Hills received twenty-two thousand nine hundred and forty-four.

Of which John Ives received eight thousand two hundred and forty-two.

Of which Charles Missing received seven thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which Alanson S. Jones received seven thousand and eighteen.

Of which Alonzo S. Ball received three thousand and fifty-eight.

Of which Charles Brenninghausen received one hundred and forty-seven.

Scattering, four hundred and eighty-six.

That the whole number of votes given for Comptroller of the City was fifty-nine thousand four hundred and forty-five.

Of which Asariah C. Flagg received twenty thousand three hundred and thirteen.

Of which John P. Giles received, twenty thousand one hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Philip W. Engs received fifteen thousand three hundred and two.

Of which Robert T. Haws received three thousand six hundred and eight.

Scattering, fifty-eight.

That the whole number of votes given for Street Commissioner was fifty-eight thousand eight hundred and three.

Of which Joseph S. Taylor received twenty thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Henry H. Howard received seventeen thousand nine hundred and thirty-eight.

Of which Samuel Allen received ten thousand five hundred and eighty-seven.

Of which James Dewey received six thousand one hundred and seventy-eight.

Of which Daniel Ewen received two thousand eight hundred and forty-nine.

Of which Isaac F. Cox received two hundred and fourteen.

Scattering, eighty-six.

That the whole number of votes given for Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies was fifty-eight thousand six hundred and eighty-three.

Of which Nathaniel S. Selah received twenty-seven thousand seven hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Joseph Southworth received twenty-three thousand seven hundred and twelve.

Of which Jacob L. Dodge received seven thousand and sixty-two.

Scattering, one hundred and forty-seven.

That the whole number of votes given for City Inspector was fifty-eight thousand seven hundred and seventy-three.

Of which George W. Morton received nineteen thousand five hundred and nine.

Of which Thomas K. Downing received fourteen thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Alexander F. Vache received eleven thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which Christian W. Schaffer received five thousand one hundred and forty.

Of which John H. Oriscom received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

Scattering, sixty-one.

That the whole number of votes given for Counsel to the Corporation, was fifty-nine thousand three hundred and seventeen.

Of which Lorenzo B. Shepard received twenty thousand three hundred and eight.

Of which Louis N. Glover received eighteen thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which John H. Haskin received ten thousand and seventy-four.

Of which Theodore E. Tomlinson received five thousand nine hundred and ten.

Of which William Curtis Noyes received four thousand one hundred and sixty-eight.

Scattering, eighty.

That the whole number of votes given for Governor of the Almshouse, was fifty-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-six.

Of which Isaac J. Oliver received nineteen thousand three hundred and twenty-nine.

Of which C. Godfrey Gunther received seventeen thousand four hundred and fifty-eight.

Of which William H. Albertson received four thousand three hundred and seventy-four.

Of which Patrick G. Maloney received thirteen thousand four hundred and two.

Of which Lee Lockwood received four thousand and six.

Of which William F. Havemeyer received two hundred and thirteen.

Scattering, one hundred and forty.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signature of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 4th day of Dec., A. D., 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY.

The Board of County Canvassers of the City and County of New-York, having met at the office of the Clerk of said County on the 12th, 14th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 1st, 3d and 4th days of December, 1855, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several Election Districts of said County at the General Election, held on the 6th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass, that the whole number of votes for Member of Assembly in the First Assembly District, was eighteen hundred and eighty-nine.

Of which Daniel Mahen received eight hundred and thirty-two.

Of which Michael Ryan received three hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Peter B. Van Houtten received six hundred and fifty-four.

Scattering eighteen.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the 2d District, was two thousand six hundred and twenty-three.

Of which Benjamin Ray received two thousand and thirty-six.

Of which Pierre C. Van Wyck received two hundred and eighty-six.

Of which Charles McCarthy received one hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John Dykes received twenty-eight.

Of which Patrick Hurley received fifty.

Scattering forty-four.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the 3d Assembly District was two thousand and thirty-four.

Of which J. Henry Bernett received seven hundred and fifty-three.

Of which James Hayes received one thousand two hundred and twenty-three.

Scattering, twelve.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the 4th Assembly District, was one thousand one hundred and ninety-two.

Of which John P. Dixon received one thousand one hundred and thirty-four.

Of which Charles C. Nott received eight hundred and forty-six.

Scattering twelve.

That the whole number of votes given in the 5th Assembly District was three thousand one hundred and twenty-three.

Of which John J. Reilly received one thousand six hundred and thirty-six.

Of which Edward P. Barrow received one thousand four hundred and seventy-nine.

Scattering eight.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the sixth Assembly District, was three thousand and forty.

Of which Augustine J. H. Duganne received one thousand five hundred and twenty-five.

Of which William B. Aitken received one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven.

Scattering, eight.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the seventh Assembly District was four thousand six hundred and seven

Of which Samuel Brevoort received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-five.

Of which Andrew Van Wort received nine hundred and twenty-eight.

Of which John McLean received five hundred and thirty-five.

Of which Lewis P. Glover received three hundred and seventy-one.

Scattering, eight.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the eighth Assembly District, was two thousand five hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which William Jones, Jr., received four hundred and thirteen.

Of which James A. Dolan received nine hundred and nine

Of which Cornelius Carnes received eight hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which John B. Ewing received three hundred and sixty-five.

Scattering, three.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the ninth Assembly District was three thousand eight hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Erastus W. Glover received one thousand five hundred and twenty-three.

Of which James K. Sparrow received one thousand three hundred and twenty-one.

Of which Thomas A. Miller received sixty-six.

Of which William M. Pullis received six hundred and fifty-three.

Of which Daniel Willis received one hundred and twelve.

Of which Charles Smith received forty-one.

Of which Francis A. Gallagher received one hundred and nine.

Scattering votes, twelve.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the tenth Assembly District was four thousand nine hundred and two.

Of which John Quinn received two thousand one hundred and twenty-six.

Of which John M. Reed received two thousand one hundred and ninety-four.

Of which James C. Burnham received three hundred and three.

Of which William Wadsworth received two hundred and seventy-one.

Scattering votes, eight.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Eleventh Assembly District was three thousand six hundred and two.

Of which Charles T. Mills received one thousand and nineteen.

Of which James J. Kelly received seven hundred and fifty-two.

Of which James G. Lawe received five hundred and sixteen.

Of which Edwin B. Hunter received one hundred and fifty-five.

Of which Eneas Elliott received one hundred and forty-seven.

And that there were thirteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Twelfth Assembly District, was two thousand three hundred and eighty.

Of which Peter Dawson received eight hundred and eighty-five.

Of which John Cunningham received six hundred and seventy-seven.

Of which William Rainer received six hundred and seventy-nine.

Of which Benjamin W. Richards received one hundred and twenty.

And that there were nineteen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for member of Assembly in the Thirteenth Assembly District, was two thousand three hundred and seventy-one.

Of which William A. Guest received one thousand two hundred and seventy-one.

Of which Frederick Conklin received seven hundred and seventy-one.

Of which George C. Genet received three hundred and sixty-nine.

And that there were four scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly in the Fourteenth Assembly District, was seven thousand four hundred and fifty-nine.

Of which Henry Wiltse received three thousand and seventy-three.

Of which William B. Stewart received one thousand six hundred and eighty-five.

Of which Elisha Peckard received two thousand five hundred and eighty-four.

Of which Ezra W. Dean received ninety.

And that there were twenty-seven scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly, in the Fifteenth Assembly District, was four thousand three hundred and twenty.

Of which Arthur Woods received two thousand two hundred and thirteen.

Of which Asa G. Williams received two thousand and ninety.

And that there were seventeen scattering votes.

That the whole number of votes given for Member of Assembly, in the Sixteenth Assembly District, was five thousand five hundred and forty-four.

Of which John S. Cooke received two thousand five hundred and sixty.

Of which John H. Anthon received two thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

Of which Theodore R. Voorhis received two hundred.

And that there were twenty-three scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 4th day of December, A. D., 1855. ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

STATEMENT IN RELATION TO JUSTICES OF THE Superior Court, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas and Judges of the Marine Court.

The Board of County Canvassers having met at the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York on the 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 23d, 24th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th and 30th days of November, and the 1st, 3d and 4th days of December, 1855, to canvass and estimate the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the 6th day of November, in the year aforesaid, do certify as follows, to wit:

That it appears on such estimate and canvass that the whole number of votes given for Justices of the Superior Court was one hundred and eleven thousand four hundred and sixteen.

Of which Murray Hoffman received twenty-eight thousand three hundred and thirty-one.

Lewis H. Woodruff received twenty-eight thousand six hundred and fifty-nine.

Michael Hoffman received twenty-seven thousand and forty-seven.

Jonas B. Phillips received eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine.

Henry Nicoll received fifteen thousand five hundred and six.

Scattering, one hundred and four.

That the whole number of votes given for Judge of Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York, was fifty-six thousand two hundred and thirty-seven.

Of which John R. Brady received twenty-seven thousand nine hundred and fifty-one.

Of which Alexander F. Vache received seven thousand five hundred and forty-six.

Of which Christian W. Schaffer received five thousand one hundred and forty.

Of which John H. Orisconi received seven thousand five hundred and sixty-six.

Scattering, sixty-one.

That the whole number of votes given for Justice of the Marine Court was fifty-four thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine.

Of which Arba K. Maynard received eighteen thousand three hundred and ninety-seven.

George F. Allen received ten thousand six hundred and seventy-seven.

David O'Keefe, Jr., received fifteen thousand six hundred and twenty-seven.

Charles F. Birdsall received ten thousand one hundred and seventy-seven.

Scattering, ninety.

That the whole number of votes given for Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District of the City and County of New-York was five thousand five hundred and forty-five.

Of which James M. Flandreau received two thousand and seventy-four.

George W. Pearcy received one thousand three hundred and twenty-three.

Daniel W. Clarke received one thousand two hundred and six.

James B. Shers received nine hundred and thirty-six.

And that there were six scattering votes.

We certify this statement to be correct, and have caused the same to be attested by the signatures of the Chairman and Secretary of this Board, this 4th day of Decemeber, A. D. 1855. ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several Election Districts of the said City and County, at a General Election held on the 6th day of November, in the year 1855, do hereby certify, determine and declare that:

Henry Hoffman and

Lewis Woodruff, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Justices of the Superior Court of the City of New-York. That

John R. Brady, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York. That

Arba K. Maynard, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Justice of the Marine Court of the City of New-York. That

James M. Flandrean, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Police Justice of the Sixth Judicial District of the City of New-York.

Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of said City and County, at a General Election held on the sixth day of November, 1855:

Do hereby certify, determine and declare, That

James C. Willett, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

That Richard B. Connolly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Clerk of the City and County of New-York.

That Edward D. Connery, Robert Gamble, Frederick W. Perry, and Samuel A. Hill, by the greatest number of votes, were duly elected Coroners of the City and County of New-York.

That Azariah C. Flagg, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Comptroller of the City and County of New-York.

That Joseph H. Taylor, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Street Commissioner of the City and County of New-York.

That Nathaniel S. Selah, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies, of the City and County of New-York.

That George W. Morton, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected City Inspector, of the City and County of New-York.

That Lorenzo B. Shepard, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Counsel to the Corporation, of the City and County of New-York.

That Isaac J. Oliver, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Governor of the Almshouse, of the City and County of New-York.

Dated New-York, Dec. 4, A. D. 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

D. A. FOWLER, Secretary.

THE BOARD OF COUNTY CANVASSERS OF THE City and County of New-York, having canvassed and estimated the votes given in the several election districts of the Assembly Districts of the said City and County, at a General election, held on the sixth day of November, A. D., 1855,

Do hereby certify, determine and declare, that Daniel Maher, having received the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the First Assembly District of said City and County.

That Benjamin Hay, having received the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Second Assembly District of said City and County.

That James Hayes, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Third Assembly District of said City and County.

That John P. Dixon, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourth Assembly District of said City and County.

That John J. Reilly, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Augustine J. H. Duganne, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Samuel Brevoort, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Seventh Assembly District in said City and County.

That James C. A. Dolan, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eighth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Erastus W. Glover, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Ninth Assembly District in said City and County.

That John M. Reed, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Tenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Charles T. Mills, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Eleventh Assembly District of said City and County.

That Peter Dawson, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Twelfth Assembly District of said City and County.

That William A. Guest, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Thirteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Henry Wiltse, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fourteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That Arthur Woods, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Fifteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

That John H. Anthon, by the greatest number of votes, was duly elected Member of Assembly, in and for the Sixteenth Assembly District of said City and County.

Dated New-York, the 4th day of December, 1855.

ISAAC O. BARKER, Chairman.

DAVID A. FOWLER, Secretary.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—HEATERS AND FURNACES.—We have been credibly informed that several persons in the trade, (whom we can name,) to help the sale of their articles, tell parties that we have gone out of business, and that the celebrated Parlor cannot be had. We take this method of informing the public, that it is all a base fabrication, used by persons void of principle, who cannot sell their goods except by making people believe they can get no other. Furthermore, we would state, we were awarded, at the late Fair of the American Institute, the highest premiums, as follows: for the *best* Portable Heater, silver medal; for the *best* Hot Air Furnace for Coal, and for the *best* Hot Air Furnace for Wood, silver medal. We are prepared to warm rooms and buildings of all sizes on the best and well-ascertained principles, and we are determined that our work shall be in the future, what it always has been, of the very best, and doubly secure from fire. Our stock comprises seventeen sizes of Heaters, Portable Furnaces and Brick Furnaces, including both the largest and smallest heating apparatus ever offered the public. We solicit a call from parties who want work done well. F. L. HEDENBERG & SON, No. 59 Walker-st., three doors west of Broadway.

AN EXCELLENT SEWING MACHINE FOR SALE—(SINGER'S make) in perfect order, well worthy the attention of any private family, or storekeeper requiring such an article. For further particulars apply by letter, pre-paid, to R. H., No. 67 Rose-st., corner of Pearl.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE.—The Assignee of HORACE WATERS, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, hereby requests all persons having claims against said WATERS, to present the same, and all persons indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call at his store, No. 333 Broadway, and settle with the subscriber, or his clerk, A. M. KANOUSE, without delay.

JOHN J. SMITH, Assignee.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1855.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 28, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 1st day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE.—NO. 49 SEVENTH-AVENUE, CORNER FOURTEENTH-STREET. Winter session begins MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils in each class limited to 35. Parents who have not found the school they require for their sons are invited to call. Pupils come daily from Morristown and Jersey City. Circulars, references, &c., at the rooms. WM. R. STOUGHTON,
REV. G. N. SLEIGHT, } Principals.

N. B.—The inhabitants of Jersey City are informed that circulars of our institute will be distributed among them this week. Our friends in Jersey City are Rev. David H. Mocrris, E. W. Kinsland, Esq., K. P. Torrey, Esq.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bliss' House, Astor-place, J. S. BINGHAM, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first-class, two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-Keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Farm, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. E. WINANT and lady. Next session commences Nov. 1. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $300 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at ALLISON'S, Nos. 351 and 346 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

A. BENJAMIN.—Has opened a Singing School for young ladies and gentlemen at the Academy of Music, No. 663 Allen-st., on SATURDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock. A full course of lessons will be given, commencing with the first rudiments. Terms, $1 per quarter. Free Violin Class for gentlemen every THURSDAY EVENING.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 191 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes, $3. As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior.—*Newspaper Notice.*

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—At DOLBEAR'S Commercial Academy, No. 659 Broadway. Students learn more about practical business in one quarter than in two years at ordinary schools. The teachers being practical business men know precisely what studies are necessary to prepare one for any kinds of business. Three seats vacant.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

TO LET.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LEASE.—For a term of years, a valuable lot of land on Beekman-st., running through to Ann-st. Address E. F., Box 1,344 Post-Office.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)

THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY & HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. F. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VEE PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, County Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.—
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

We will supply orders promptly. Warrants always on hand.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES—Some having been in use but one year, will be sold at great bargains for cash. One of Gale's make for $160, cost $275; one for $140, one for $95; others for $80 to $140. Also, two melodeons, and one organ harmonium with an octave of pedals, cost $300, will be sold cheap. Pianos tuned, exchanged, or bought for cash, at No. 102 26th-st., near 6th-av. R. GONZALEZ.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rose wood for $210; inlaid with pearl, $200; Æolians, $95; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 80 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PRIMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 342 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 20 years, offer an assortment of elegant Pianos cheap. Having also perfected a new style of piano—the grand diagonal—they would call the attention of purchasers. Also, a good second-hand piano, and new style music stool.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Pianos-fortes, constructed with the patent overstrung scale, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 208 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 West 24th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $150. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO FORTES—A. M. Ladd & Co's. celebrated grand diagonal Piano Fortes, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons, for sale at No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. ELY & MUNGER, Sole Agents.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

COPARTNERSHIP.

DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of BARROWS & STURDY, is dissolved by mutual consent.

BARROWS & STURDY.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of H. F. BARROWS & CO., who will continue and are alone authorized to settle the business of the late concern.

H. F. BARROWS,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855. L. A. BARROWS.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD J. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO. from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends, BILL & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 13 Front-st.

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Dec. 6, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$1,000 Cabin Country (Virginia) 6 per cent. Bonds.
$10,000 San Francisco 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$9,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$15,000 Columbus, Piqua and Indiana Railroad 3d Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 10 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Great Western (Illinois) Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Cleveland, Painesville and Ashtabula Railroad Special Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$8,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$5,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage 7 per cent. non-Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 One Certificate of the Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.

A certain Patent of a Magneto-Electric Machine, granted to Arf Davis, August, 1854, by the United States, for 14 years; and also a certain Patent, granted to same April, 1854, for a Box Machine and Box Cover, for same term.
13 shares Third Avenue Railroad.....$100 each
5 shares New-Haven & New-London Railroad.$50 each
250 shares Hamersley's Coal and Iron Company.$100 each
15 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company, (hypothecated).....$50 each
220 shares Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company...$10 each
100 shares Henry Clay Insurance Company, (hypothecated).....$50 each
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing.....$100 each
20 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.....$10 each
40 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
300 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company..$25 each
20 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
22 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 10 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.
Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 10.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AND TWO VACANT LOTS ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN THE 9TH AND 10TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, viz:

ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The large and handsome 2-story attic and basement brick house and lot of ground known as No. 263 West 22d-st., south side, between 9th and 10th ave. The house is finished in excellent style, with baths, Croton water, gas, and other modern improvements, and is 20 feet by 50 feet 5 inches in depth. The lot is very large, being 23 feet front and rear by 98 feet 8 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story and basement brick houses and lots known as Nos. 269, 271 and 273 West 21st-st., directly in rear of the above described. These lots are each 21 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth, except No. 273, which is only 21 feet 5 inches front. The houses are well built, have mantel-pieces in front, and are very handsomely finished, having many modern improvements.

ON TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Also, a large lot of ground forming about two lots, adjoining the last, being west of the same and nearer 10th-av. The whole plot is 44 feet front and rear by 104 feet 5 inches in depth. This property is a very excellent neighborhood, and the sale offers great inducements to those wishing a quiet and retired residence on the west side of our City. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, as 60 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The property will also be sold subject to nuisance clauses. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, PARIAN MARBLE, CHINESE GOODS, SILVER-PLATED WARE, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c., WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) Dec. 6, at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, candelabras, candlestick groups, figures, statuettes, groups animals, Parian marble pitchers, butter tubs, groups and figures, &c.; heavy silver-plated tea sets, cake baskets, casters, liquor frames, waiters, salts, butter tubs, urns, tea kettles, salvers, &c.; elegant China and decorated vases of various patterns and sizes, China inkstands, figures, &c.; alabaster jewel caskets, papier mache trays, work-boxes, &c.; Chinese lacquered work-boxes, work-tables, dressing cases, &c.; Chinese enameled vases from three inches to three feet high, China dinner and tea sets, silver-plated forks and spoons, backgammon boards, porte monnaies, bronze card-receivers, compes, &c.; jewel caskets, ebony work-boxes, table bells, silver-plated goblets, pitchers and cups.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE—FURNITURE, MIRRORS, PIANO-FORTES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER PLATED WARE, MATTRESSES, BRONZE WARE, CLOCKS, IRON SAFES, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 91 Nassau-st., to the highest bidder, parlor suite of black walnut furniture, chamber suites of enameled furniture, with and without marble tops, suites of mahogany parlor furniture, sofas, rockers, easy and parlor chairs, lounges and lounge bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, marble tops, etageres, fancy stands, bedsteads, large assortment; also, French plate and other mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated patent and other castors, tea urns, marm. coffee and tea urns, napkin rings, card baskets, goblets, spoons, large and small, tea pots, chased pitchers, tea sets, 6 pieces, do., do., 4 pieces, bronze candle and watch stands, two very large French pier mirrors, oval glasses, pure curled hair mattresses, paintings, with and without frames. Unusual advantage in attending this morning.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—On THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the corner of Canal and Vestry streets, HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, as above, the whole contents of furniture, consisting of one superior rosewood piano-forte, with guarantee; two superior rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich satin brocade; Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets; rosewood marble-top bureaus and washstands; rosewood marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads; pure curled hair mattresses; Patton's large size marble-top etageres, mirror front and back; one superior mahogany book-case, &c., every article found in a first-class house. Large gilt oval mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated tea-service, lace curtains, &c. Sale peremptory, rain or shine.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., No. 36 Beekman-st.

C. A. FRENCH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture in the 4-story house No. 463 Broome-st., near Broadway, consisting of a superior rosewood piano-forte, two solid rosewood suites of parlor furniture, in sequin and crimson and lemon, damask; also, elegant oil-cloth, stair-carpets, elegant rosewood etageres, side and corner, with plate glass doors and back, large pier glass with slabs and brackets, oval do., with other glasses, mahogany sofas, black walnut do., cane-seat chairs, sofa bottom chairs, rosewood side, centre and sewing tables, card table, rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, and washstands, 18 hair mattresses, crockery and glass ware, silver-plated casters, spoons, forks, China tea sets, together with furniture of every description in a well furnished house. Sale positive. A deposit required from purchasers.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF MANUFACTURED FURS AND SLEIGH ROBES.—RAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell, at their store, No. 58 Nassau-st., (CITY HALL PARK,) THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, a large stock of valuable furs and sleigh robes. All in a fine state of preservation, and well made. N. B.—Good accommodations for ladies.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS OUT FLOWER ROOTS.—The subscriber has on hand one case of flower roots in prime order, containing double and single hyacinths, tulips, snowflakes, jonquilla, crocus, &c., &c., which he will sell in small lots to suit purchasers, to close the consignment.

A. C. TUTTLE, No. 84 Broadway.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 75 Franklin-st., all the furniture of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of all the usual assortments of parlor, bedroom and kitchen furniture, worthy the attention of housekeepers and dealers. Deposit required.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY, DEC. 7, at 10 o'clock, P. M., at the salesrooms corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, a small quantity of dry goods, &c., consisting in part, of shawls, blankets, counterpanes, dress goods, cloaks, furs, plated goods, hardware, &c., &c.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF THE KITCHEN FIXTURES, LAUNDRY, &c., OF THE ST. LOUIS HOTEL, corner of Chamber and Church sts.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, on the premises, the contents of the kitchen and laundry. Also, the book-keeper's desk. Terms cash.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of pig iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
T. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS, }
WARREN, HART & LESLEY, }
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

HARDWARE.—SIXTEENTH REGULAR FALL TRADE SALE.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 260 packages and lots well assorted hardware, cutlery, &c. For particulars, see catalogues. Also, three cases double and single guns and pistols: tea trays, Britannia and japanned ware, American locks, axes, hatchets, &c. Also, 25 fine accordeons, 8 to 13 keys; 1 cask saws; 2 casks assorted German goods; 100 pattern cards, cutlery, &c.; fancy clocks, &c.

GLASS WARE.—Also, an invoice of Boston and Sandwich glass ware, first quality, with which the sale will commence.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 39 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; or notice Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

MAGNIFICENT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT PUBLIC AUCTION—THIS DAY, Thursday, at the residence No. 79 Warren-st., opposite Hudson River R. R. Depôt, 10½ o'clock A. M.

The sale will be without reserve, commencing in the parlors, which are furnished with two solid frame rosewood suites finely carved, one in green and gold, the other in claret and green brocatel; superior rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, with heavy carved case; solid rosewood etagere with plate glass doors and back, lady's escritoire, beautifully inlaid throughout, heavy French plate pier and oval mirrors, royal tapestry velvet carpets, carved rosewood centre tables with statuary marble tops, sofa side and pier tables, a superior collection of oil-paintings, by well known modern artists; also, some very fine paintings on porcelain, beautifully decorated China vases, marble and ormolu clocks, Parian marble statuary, Axminster rugs, rosewood book-racks and etageres, papier mache and Paris inlaid tables, heavy lace and brocatel window drapery, mantel embellishments, &c.

DINING-ROOMS.—One 14 feet extension table, dining and tea tables, mahogany and dining chairs, China dinner set 200 pieces, silver tea service, silver forks, spoons, casters, cake-baskets, salvers, &c.; 3 decorated China tea sets, cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, mahogany sofas, card tables, gilt mirrors, &c.

BEDROOMS.—Superb carved rosewood bedsteads, do. mahogany, fine curled hair mattresses and palliasses, elegant rosewood and mahogany marble-top bureaus, full marble-top washstands, carved rosewood and mahogany tete-a-tetes, sofas, arm chairs, china toilet sets, oval and square mirrors, Brussels and Ingrain carpets, damask sofas, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware from Paris, Christophle silver plate, warmers, casters, salt spoons, gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes, of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 6, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, valuable gold and silver watches, fine gold and diamond jewelry, consisting of single stone and cluster diamond pins, finger rings, ear-rings, brooches, &c., 1 gentleman's case watches, made by the most celebrated makers, ladies' enameled do., patent levers, &c., all of which are fully warranted. Also, a line of gold brooches, rings, studs, bracelets, lockets, pens, vest, fob and guard chains, together with an assortment of goods usually found in a first-class establishment.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL MADE FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, (to-morrow,) at No. 11 Nassau-st., near Beekman, at 10½ o'clock, including parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, enameled chamber suites, library and secretaire bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, spilt-seat mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, extension dining tables, centre and sofa do., lounges, mirrors, vases, clocks, &c. Catalogues at sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

THURSDAY, DEC. 6—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. THIRTY-FOURTH-STREET—The four-story English-basement brown stone front house and lot, No. 130 West 34th-st., furnished with all the modern improvements, and in complete order, gas, furnace, water closets, &c., to be positively sold to the highest bidder. House 16 feet 8 inches front by 55 deep. Lot 98 feet 9 inches deep. $5,500 can remain on mortgage.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Office No. 38 Wall-st., basement of the Mechanics' Banking Association.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., TO-MORROW, (Friday) at 10½ o'clock, auction sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of the usual assortment of the most fashionable parlor, dining-room, reception-room, library, hall, and chamber furniture, together with second-hand furniture but little used. The attention of the trade particularly solicited.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF RICH FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, BRONZE, SUPERB CLOCKS, AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at their store, No. 19 Nassau-st, on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, and FRIDAY, 7th of December, at 10½ o'clock each day, a splendid and valuable assortment of very choice fancy goods, including 50 cases of marble goods, the recent importation of G. B. Pandolfini from Italy, consisting of superb bronzes and clocks, one set casting 4000, real Ormolu, black marble clocks, nine works do., all bronze, superb marble vases, 4 to 5 feet high; also, Etruscan, Medici and Roman vases, alabaster statuary, representing various antiques, with glass shades; the graces, dancing girls, one superb font with carved leaves, marble pieces; Terrace of Milan, Herculaneum and Pompeii, oil vases, also, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware from Paris, Christophle silver plate, warmers, casters, salt spoons, gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes, of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

MEDICAL.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Route de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life. If the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3.—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 4.—Is, and are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Inventor as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 193 West 14th-st.; and J. WATSON, No. 367 Bloecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 858 Broad-st.; T. R. GALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it seems them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame set in motion on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $3. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The affliction should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 339 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the Author, DR. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 43 Reade-st., corner of No. 340 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 843 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending DR. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of every venereal disease. In the list of the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one bottle can safely be restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch or medicine for the last 24 years, and more successfully than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—Mr. Hunter's remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Mentor on Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 50 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases. Invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest female can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT COUGH PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel cured Judge Birdseall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by S. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—TR BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only 4 cents. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

CORBAN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is as A No. 1 Oil and so pronounced by engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by CORBAN & QUINCY, No. 49 William-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for carmen, grocers, hucksters and truckmen; also a stable to let, containing fourteen stalls in Charles-st., between Washington and West-sts. Inquire at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Office, No. 185 Canal-st., or at the stables, Nos. 270 and 272 West 13th-st., near 10th-av.

HORSE FOR SALE CHEAP.—A brown mare, sound and kind, with a light, top spring wagon and harness. A good family or doctor's horse. Inquire at No. 176 Norfolk-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

SUPREME COURT—City and County of New-York.—NATHANIEL H. CARPENTER against LEWIS TEAL.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To LEWIS TEAL, defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 1 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of three thousand nine hundred and forty-seven dollars and seventy-two cents, with interest from the 31st day of August, 1854, besides the costs of this action.—Dated March 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU,
Plaintiff's Attorney.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 23d day of November, 1855. FRANCIS TILLOU,
Plaintiff's Attorney.
dh-law6wTh* Plaintiff's Attorney.

OFFICE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co., 37 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

NOTICE.—Change of time for Boston, Dec. 3, 1855. The express train for Boston will leave the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company's depôt, No. 35 Canal-st., at 8 A. M., and 3 P. M. Dinner and supper at Springfield. JAS. H. HOYT, Superintendent.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD. WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH—Leave City Hall Station, 7 A.M. Williams, Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave corner White and Centre sts., 8:30 A.M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 8:30 A.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st.; leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P.M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 5:15 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 6:30 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 11:20 P.M. Williams' Bridge, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

GOING SOUTH—5 A.M. White Plains trains, stopping at all stations; 8:30 A.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below one stop at 8:40 A.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 9:15 A.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 9:15; 10:15 A.M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 3 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. Station only. Leave Albany at 3:15; 4:30 P.M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge, and on signal south; 5 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 6:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 6:45 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A.M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 9:15 A.M., and arrive in New-York at 3:35 P.M.

4 P.M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P.M. In time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy. Returning, leave Albany at 3:15 P.M., and Chatham at 4:35 P.M., and arrive in New-York at 10 P.M.

WAY MAIL TRAIN FOR ALBANY—LEAVES DAILY, EXCEPT ON SUNDAY,—8:30 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 9:30 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 5:30 A.M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 A.M.; 3:30 P.M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P.M.

Coaches and Baggage are good for all trains stopping. All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A.M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 5 P.M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P.M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 6 P.M.

Horse freight received at Centre-st. depôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P.M., at depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent.
Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Frht. Agent,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855. Office, 3d-st. Station.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest route to Chicago, Mt. Vernon, &c., &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—
EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:20 P. M.

LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 5:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:50 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 5:45 P. M., the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

STEAMBOAT EXPRESS.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

ACCOMMODATION FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

NIGHT PASSENGER FOR SANDUSKY—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rockland, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P.M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P.M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Bad Milk—A Swindle—The Retrenchment Committee.

The Commissioners of Emigration held their regular meeting yesterday evening, at their rooms. Mr. VERPLANCK, President, in the Chair.

A summons was received from the Directors of the American Institute, relating to the old trouble of damages caused to appurtenances belonging to the Association, by the occupation of Castle Garden. The matter was referred to the counsel of the Board.

BAD MILK.

The Superintendent of Ward's Island (AMOS PILLSBURY,) sent in a communication, complaining of the quality of the milk furnished to the Institution. He stated that his assistant had tested its purity, and had found it to consist, in one instance, of a proportion of one-half water, and on a second day one-quarter water.

Mr. PURDY moved the reference of the matter to the Ward's Island Committee. When the subject of the contract for the coming year was broached, Mr. MORGAN defended the present contractor as furnishing the best bonds and being the lowest bidder. Mr. PURDY contended against awarding the contract to any man who should supply a bad article. It was after resolved to give the contract to Mr. Vail for the ensuing year, at the following prices: first six months 3½ cents per quart; second six months 3 cents per quart, to be of pure and wholesome quality.

Mr. KENNEDY called attention to a so-called shipping agency of the City, doing business as the firm of Sable & Corter, who had published a communication in a City newspaper, regarding the supposed right of entering Castle Garden, and seeking there passengers for their lines. In the course of his remarks, he read an affidavit of a woman, by name Janet Golder, who states that she was defrauded by that firm. The affidavit goes on to state that she arrived in this City, per ship *Columbia*, to join her husband, who resided in York, C. W.; that while in Liverpool a person, calling her by name, told her she would have to purchase from him a ticket, through to Toronto, C. W., or the Captain of the *Columbus* would not allow her on board his vessel, and that she would then lose the £20 she had paid to Hamilton & Brother, Passenger Agents at Glasgow, for the passage through to New-York. She then went into Messrs. Sable & Corter's, American dock, Liverpool, and purchased a ticket for £5 ($30) for her and her children's passage from New-York to Toronto; that on her arrival in this city she was informed that she had been overcharged $7, and she went immediately to Messrs. Sable & Corter's office in this City, No. 53 Fulton-street, and demanded the sum which she claimed was taken from her fraudulently. They refused to refund the amount, but gave her a certificate, as follows:

No. ——. Good for the Railroad and Steamboat passage of seven persons, making four full passengers, from New-York to Toronto.

This ticket must be exchanged at the office of George T. Stanley, pier No. 47 North River.

(Signed) SABLE & CORTER, Agents.

That on the delivery of the above, as directed, the person acting as the clerk of Messrs. Sable & Corter positively refused to refund the overcharge of $7. She said it was extorted from her by Sable & Corter, of Liverpool.

The Special Committee on Retrenchment and Reform reported, offering resolutions discharging several men whose services might be dispensed of; of others the salaries were reduced, to the saving of $3,500 per annum. It was adopted.

From the usual summary, it appears that 127,884 immigrants arrived during the year. The financial statement shows an overdraft of $54,161 41.

The Board then adjourned.

Board of Councilmen.

There was a very full representation of members at the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, and there was a large number of reports and resolutions passed upon, none of which, however, were of general interest, with the exception of the following:

SALARIES OF POLICE CAPTAINS.

The resolution to increase the salaries of Captains of the Police came up in Committee of the Whole, and was discussed at considerable length. Mr. MATHER opposed it. When, some time previously, a resolution passed raising the salaries of Lieutenants, he thought it was intended as an entering wedge, and it had proven to be so. The Captains now came forward for an increase, and if the resolution were passed, all the privates, even to the door-keepers, would come in for an increase. He did not believe life, liberty and property were any more safe now than when the expense of the Department was not more than $800,000, and feared that the presentation of the resolution was caused by a desire to make political capital, and if so he hoped it would be damned.

Mr. PINCKNEY hoped the Chairman would not permit the use of profane language in the Board.

Mr. JACKSON was not surprised to hear Mr. MATHER oppose the measure. It was common for him to oppose any act that would allow a poor man to live comfortably and respectably. Captains of Police were respectable, and, together with their families, they should be enabled to live respectably. The salary proposed was $1,250, and *that*, he believed, under the present circumstances, was not more than was absolutely necessary to their comfortable support.

Mr. CONOVER thought it was strange that if he (Mr. MATHER) did not believe increasing the expense of the Department had increased its efficiency, he should have voted to increase the force, to an extent which would increase the expenses of the Department over $20,000.

After remarks from several other members, the Committee reported in favor of the adoption of the resolution. GOSSIP IN THE BOARD.

The Presidency of the next Board is still the prevailing topic when business is not pressing, and particularly when a few find time to smoke a cigar in the corner. The number of candidates have not increased since our last notice; and they stand pretty much as they have done since they were named.

When the subject of the Presidency has been sufficiently discussed, the action of the Board of Aldermen, declaring the office of the Chief of Police vacant, does very well to finish a cigar upon. On this subject one of the members who, aside from a close attention to his duties as a Councilman, finds time, occasionally, to keep his fellow Councilmen in good humor, perpetrated the following, last evening. It came to the reporter's table accidentally, of course, with other important papers:

THE FALL OF OUR CHIEF, OR THE LAMENTABLE FATE OF LITTLE GEORGEY—A DOLEFUL TALE.

(After the manner of Longfellow's "Hiawatha.")

BY THE ALDERMAN ELECT OF THE SIXTH WARD.

Have you heard how saucy Briggsy
Slew our little George from Brandon?
Brandon on the English shore.
Little Georgey was our Captain,
Captain of our Police force;
And was in with great Fernando,
The great head of the M. P.s.
Briggsy charged our little Georgey,
Georgey with the fair, round belly,
That he did not have his papers;
Papers that Jack Brown does give him
When he votes upon the square.
Briggs and Branch they tried our Georgey
On the Trank and Dog-Pound lay.
Stephen went across the water,
Got the papers from the parish;
Parish is the town of Brandon,
Brandon on the English shore.
Branch and Briggs reported papers,
Papers to the Aldermen;
Aldermen of the great City,
Gotham City, known to fame.
Monday nights they took the question,
Question of great moment, too,
Whether Georgey holds his button
As the Chief of the Police.
After many windy speeches,
Full of froth and little matter,
The great question was decided—
Little Georgey leaves the coop.
Twelve to seven was the number,—
Number of the men who voted
To send off our little Georgey
To his farm on Jersey's shore.

Board of Education.

A regular session of the Board of Education was held last evening, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq., President, with a good attendance of the members of the Board.

A communication from the School Officers of the Seventh Ward, asking for an appropriation to pay for sundry bills for work done on No. 9, was referred to the Finance Committee.

A communication from the School Officers of the Eleventh Ward, relative to a vacancy in the seat of Nehemiah Miller, was read.

A communication from School Officers of the Fourth Ward, nominating John Orowe as Trustee, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

A communication from ALBERT GILBERT, Clerk of the Board, with the certificate of the County Clerk, of the list of School Officers elect was read, and ordered to be entered on the journal.

A communication from Robert Dwyer, relative to lightning rods, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The Finance Committee presented a report, calling on the Comptroller for school moneys.

A report from the Executive Committee on the Free Academy, recommending an alteration in the By-Laws, relative to the Academy, was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Teachers, on the non-payment of certain salaries, drew out a long discussion, at the close of which the resolutions were adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, appropriating $16,000 for expenses of the Board, &c., was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Sites and Schoolhouses, on the application of the School Officers of the Tenth Ward for a new building, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, recommending an appropriation for heating apparatus, &c., in the new School-house in Twelfth-street, in the Fifteenth Ward, was read and laid on the table.

The report of the Committee on Libraries was presented, and ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

After several unimportant matters the Board adjourned, for want of a quorum, until Wednesday next, the 12th inst.

Judge MCCARTHY, during the evening, made a very animated and radical speech in opposition to the Free Academy.

A report of the Special Committee on printing the proceedings in four daily newspapers, was read and adopted, and a Committee appointed to obtain estimates, &c., and report the same to the Board.

A Correction.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: I am not the bar-keeper at the corner of Thirty-seventh-street and Third-avenue, and did not, as I am reported in the Coroner's Inquest published in the TIMES of to-day, on the boy who was poisoned, put the rat's-bane on the sidewalk, nor have anything to do with it. I am not the bar-keeper at that house, nor was I at the time the accident occurred. PATRICK BYRNE.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 5, 1855.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

BURGLARY AND RECOVERY OF STOLEN PROPERTY.

The clothing-store of Mr. Carl G. Gross, No. 162 Bowery, was entered by burglars at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, and robbed of goods to the value of about $1,000. The Tenth Ward Police were notified of the circumstance, and, at 5 o'clock, Officer Bumstead proceeded to the house No. 24 White-street, and there arrested Joseph H. Marsh *alias* Lee, a machinist, against whom he had suspicions. The officer then searched the premises, and found concealed about $400 worth of the stolen property. A man named Dodd, who was seen in company with Marsh, was also arrested, and both were taken before Justice BRENNAN, who locked them up to await examination.

ARREST OF A FUGITIVE—HOW IS IT CHIEF?

Some months ago, a man named JAMES BLOOMER, was arrested on a charge of stealing a valuable gold watch and chain, and being liberated on bail, fled the City. Shortly after his departure, an indictment was found against him, and on the 22d ult., after much trouble, he was arrested in the interior of the State, by Policeman RUSSELL, of Albany. This fact was immediately telegraphed to our Chief of Police, but a return answer was sent by him to the effect that BLOOMER was not wanted in New-York. The prisoner was then discharged, and recently ventured to return to the City, when he was yesterday arrested by Officer WHITE of the Fifth Ward, and committed to the Tombs for trial. How is this, Chief MATSELL?

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 32 to 41.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—Nos. 54, 61, 66, 71 to 111.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Nos. 427, 475 to 515.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 330, 777, 780, 740, 197, 806, 814, 835, 836, 838, 801, 835 to 838, 842, 708 to 712, 821, 792, 844, 840 to 849, 858, 870, 751, 419, 805, 807, 317, 103, 103, 850, 847, 825, 849, 845.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Nos. 1277, 1274, 1290 to 1306, 880, 600, 882. *Part II.*—Nos. 1281, 1307 to 1315, 1261 to 1284, 1287 to 1290, 1291.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

THE CASE OF CAPTAIN KELLERIDGE.

Hon. John McKean, U. S. District-Attorney, has received official information that Franklin Pierce, President of the United States, &c., has been pleased to grant a free pardon and remission of sentence to Captain Kelleridge, late of the American steamship *Aerta Star*. It will be remembered that, about two months since, Captain K. was tried and convicted of shooting a pistol at one of the waiters of that vessel. He was sentenced to imprisonment and to pay a fine of $100.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Dec. 5.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

Wilmot et al. vs. Richardson et al.—It appears that in the Spring of 1854 a Mr. Walter Patterson purchased of these plaintiffs a large quantity of flour amounting to 1,897 barrels, for which cash was to be paid on delivery, amounting in all to some $15,104 87. The flour was delivered, and Mr. Patterson paid the plaintiffs $5,000 on account. The plaintiffs called on the defendants, who having, as the plaintiffs allege, shipped Mr. Patterson off to Liverpool in such haste that he had not even time to change the clothes he had on for more appropriate ones for a sea voyage—told the plaintiffs that they would pay a part of the balance due him if he would release them from all further liability, which the plaintiffs refused to do, and they, therefore, sue for the sum of $7,648 96, with interest.

The defendants deny all the main allegations of the plaintiffs. They say that Mr. Patterson was employed as a broker to procure a certain number of barrels of flour for them, but that they did not even know, with one exception, of whom he purchased the flour. Any claim made by the plaintiffs for the sum promised to be paid by the broker, must be made to him, as the flour was sold to him and not to the defendants.

The trial occupied some time, and no verdict is yet rendered.

For Plaintiffs, E. Pierrepont; for defendant, Chas. O'Conor.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

LANDLORDISM.

Cornelius Colman vs. *Thos. Regan.*—This was an application to remove the defendant from premises on the Seventh-avenue, for the non-payment of rent. It appeared that on the 1st of May last the premises in question were leased to the defendants by one Joseph Coulter, and that subsequently a judgment was recovered against him, and the premises sold under execution to the plaintiff. It was also proven that Regan had made a default in the payment of rent. The Judge held that a warrant of dispossession could not be granted, as the statute, although authorizing a process to issue to remove a judgment debtor when the purchaser has acquired title, it does not authorize the removal of the tenant of such debtor for the non-payment of rent.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

FORGERY IN THE SECOND DEGREE.

Jeremiah O'Dwyer, charged with forgery, was first called to the stand. It was put in evidence that he passed a bill of the City Bank of Williamsburg, altered from one to three dollars. A bill from which the figure three had been torn was found on his person. The Jury were absent for some time, and afterwards were discharged for want of agreement.

PROCURING FOR PROSTITUTION.

Henrietta Hushnagle, a German woman, was placed at the bar, charged as a procuress, with having induced one Maria Correll to go to a house of prostitution at No. 6 City Hall-place. It appeared that the girl was seeking a situation in company with a man of her acquaintance, and was met by prisoner, who offered to get her a place. This she did, at the house mentioned, receiving $2 for the procuring. There being no corroborative testimony as required by the Statute, the Recorder charged that the Jury must find a verdict of acquittal. He took occasion to express his surprise at so palpable an error of law, there being no doubt of guilt. The prisoner was thereon discharged, and the girl having been confined in prison, as a witness, since May, the Court ordered that she be paid $10, as recompense in damages.

GRAND LARCENY—EXCITING TIME.

Julius Smith *alias* Rasmone, *alias* E. Grosse, was called on a charge of stealing two watches and other jewelry, the property of George Guyger, of Cherry-street. The property was taken from the room of plaintiff in October last. Part of the property was found in possession of prisoner, and other had been sold. On the putting of interrogatories to the main witness by prisoner, considerable excitement was caused by the witness stating that the other was a d—d liar. The Jury were considerably shocked at this and other shuffilations of anger which ensued on both sides. The Court on behalf of prisoner, who was undefended by counsel, in undertaking the case, cross-examined the complainant with some severity. In the course of which it appeared that he had at one time become straw bail for a party unknown to him. Officer Hoyle, of the Fourteenth Ward, was placed on the stand as having made the arrest, he could not be induced, notwithstanding repeated reproofs, to give his testimony other than as he liked—that is, by dragging in a lot of irrelevant matter. He was particularly desirous of explaining how he came to make the arrest, which he evidently thought would redound to his credit. Mr. Spencer, who after came in, took the case in hand, and, with no very lenient hand, disposed of the assertions of Guyger. In the course of his remarks, Mr. Guyger advanced to the bar and showed signs of an intention to prove his words by the force of his fists. He was, however, restrained by an officer. After a short consultation, the Jury found a verdict of guilty. He was then sentenced to the State Prison for four years and six months,—he being an old and well-known offender.

A BANNER—MR. JOHN THOMPSON CONTEMNS THE COURT.

Mr. District-Attorney Hall, at this moment, came into court and moved that an attachment issue against Mr. John Thompson, banker, of Wall-street, for contempt of court, in not appearing as a witness before the Grand Jury then in session. The order being granted, Mr. Hall requested that in the event of his being personally engaged in the other court, on the return of the writ, the Recorder should take particular cognisance of the fact, that such is the invariable custom of the party accused. He (Mr. Hall) had never yet subpœnaed Mr. Thompson, but that gentlemen had invariably refused to attend.

The Court then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

FLORIDA'S POWDERED MINERAL BALSAM.—A new and very valuable [illegible] has in timber been introduced to public notice. It merits the attention of carpenters and builders, for the ease of its convenience, portability and the excellence of its work. The machine is a novelty, planing out a mortice, instead of boring, according to the usual custom. It is very light and portable, easily adjusted, and not liable to get out of repair. The work is accomplished by means of two vertical chisels, and one chisel which has an oscillating movement; the vertical chisels drawing out the chips and cleaning the machine from accumulations of rubbish. This is, in fact, the only self-cleaning machine that has yet been brought to the notice of mechanics: the advantages that arise from it are such as to commend the invention to the trade. Mr. PLUMB has so contrived a series of adjustments, that his machine cuts hard or soft wood with equal facility; cuts mortises within *one-sixteenth of an inch* of each other, without injuring the division; works as well across the grain as with it; makes a mortise six inches deep, six inches long and two inches wide, *in the space of one minute*; and performs the work of fifteen men. The machine can be used in ship building, house framing, stair building, car and sash making, and is altogether an affair which carpenters and builders will do themselves a service by examining closely. Patent rights are for sales and the mortise on exhibition, at the warehouse of Mr. J. B. WICKERSHAM, agent for the patentee, No. 312 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HUNTER'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST.

And Journal of Diseases of the Chest.

The December number of this valuable Monthly is now ready for delivery. A single number can be obtained for *ten cents*. Subscription for one year $1.

Among the subjects treated of are—"Pulmonary Consumption," "The False Teaching of a Sunday Newspaper," "The Death Tic—A Chapter on Medical Ethics," "Medical Journals—Ultra Orthodoxy Illustrated," "A Few Words on the Inhaler," "Popular Medical Reading," "MEDICATED INHALATION—Its History, (Continued,)" "Medical Criticism," "Remedies Employed in Inhalation," "Arguments Against Inhalation Considered," "Quackery in Inhalation."

The universal commendation of the press, and the well known ability of its Editor, have already gained for the *Specialist* a wide-spread fame. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, No. 1 Vesey-st.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A COAT—The fineness of the cloth, the beauty of the style, the excellence of the fit, and the neatness of the make would mark the superiority of the garment. The same qualities distinguish RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit undergarments for Fall and Winter wear, rendering them general favorites and staunch friends when all the world beside is shivering cold.

RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit undergarments in merino, wool, and silk, made to suit every variety of taste, and at prices which will insure large and ready sales. JAMES R. RAY,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Show me a Gentleman who always gets his hats at KNOX'S, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and I will show you a man of refined tastes and of saving propensities. There is a genius in KNOX'S style that attracts genius—an elegance of finish that attracts a gentleman's eye as quickly as a superb woman or a magnificent painting. Indeed, you find beauty, perfection of workmanship, and the best of materials blended in all of KNOX'S manufactures.

[Advertisement.]

WERE IT A BOOK—The thousands sold season after season would astonish the reading public; as it is RAY'S stocking-knit Undergarments, the wonder ceases, because of their excellence of material, beauty of styles, superiority of make, and lowness of price.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer of Merino, Woolen, and Electrical Silk Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

NO. 104 BOWERY,

will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,

Oculist and Aurist,

No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have received a splendid stock of embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, Hdkfs., Laces of every description, together with Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which they are selling at remarkably low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPROVED SHAKER-KNIT UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS—All sizes; made of the finest American fleece; warranted not to shrink. Also, every description of Under-garments, at W. LAUGHLIN'S one-price shirt and furnishing store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another grand performance is to be given at this flourishing Theatre. The great Drama of "Captain Kyd," the Irish Drama of the "Limerick Boy," and the Pantomime of "Mlle. De Chalumeaux," are to be performed, all the favorites and the whole Company appearing.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

THE UNANIMOUS VERDICT.—We know of no Undergarments for Fall and Winter wear at all comparable to RAY'S stocking-knit merino, woolen, and electrical silk fabrics; warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable, they are all that man could desire, and as cheap as man could wish.

[Advertisement.]

INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood, and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS.—Overcoats made from Petersham, $8; pilot, $9; fine black cloth, $12; black castor beaver, $15; superfine French cloth, lined with satin, $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEDEMAN, ULANER & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 4, by Rev. Dr. John Knox, at the Reformed Dutch Church, corner Lafayette-place and 4th-st., M. LAFAYETTE BYRN, M. D., late of Tennessee, to Miss ANNA BARBERIE, youngest daughter of the late John Barberie, of New-York City.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, by Rev. C. B. Ling, Mr. EDWARD BERRIAN to Mrs. MARGARET HYATT, both of this City.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, JAMES J. WARE to MARY E., eldest daughter of Geo. F. Hodge, all of that place.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Dr. Spear, ALFRED P. MONSON, M. D., of New-Haven, Conn., to Miss HARRIETTE A., daughter of the late Eli Mygatt, Esq., of Danbury, Conn.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EDWARD B. HOLMES, of Philadelphia, to JULIA, daughter of Dr. W. S. Dillingham, of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Henry J. Fox, Mr. WM. G. MCCUTCHEN, to Miss SARAH C. VAN BLARCOM, all of Williamsburg.

In West Chester, Chester County, Penn., on Monday, Dec. 3, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Mr. Lowery, Mr. SOLOMON B. RUSSEL to Miss JULIA MARRIENETT HATCH, both of the City of New-York.

☞ Newburg papers please copy.

DIED

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH DRAKE, widow of Henry Drake, aged 70 years, 1 month and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Wm. Jackson, No. 292 Bleecker-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH C., second daughter of Orville A. and Ann Eliza Roorbach, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 1, BETSEY, wife of Chas. A. Dickson. Her remains were interred from her late residence, Navy-st., on Tuesday, 4th inst.

At New-Britain, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 26, JAMES NORTH SMITH, aged 23 years, only son of Wm. H. Smith.

At Galesburg, Ill., on Saturday, Nov. 17, JESSE CAMPBELL, Esq., formerly of Litchfield, Herkimer County, and lately of Canandaigua, Ontario County, N. Y.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, HARRIET LEVINIA, wife of Isaac M. Tompkins, aged 26 years.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, 6th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 16 Stanton-st., without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 5.

$40,000 Ind. State 5s	83½	50	Erie Railroad	b30	45⅞
2,000 Tennessee 6s, 90	94⅝	50	do	b30	46
10,000 Missouri 6s	87½	50	do	b60	46½
30,000 do	b30 87⅝	100	do	b60	46½
8,000 do	87⅝	100	do	b45	46
2,000 Virginia 6s	95⅝	600	do	s30	45⅝
10,000 do	b60 95⅝	50	do	s60	45⅝
1,000 do	95⅝	100	do	b5	45⅝
2,000 Har. 1st Mt. Bds.	81½	700	do	s5	45⅝
10,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	80	200	do	b60	46
11,000 do	70⅝	100	Harlem R. R.		18½
25,000 do	s15 70⅝	25	Milw. & Miss. R. R.		84
5,000 do	b60 71	325	Reading Railroad	c	85⅛
25,000 do	c 70⅝	200	do	s10	85⅛
11,000 do	70⅝	100	do	b30	85⅛
5,000 do	s10 70⅝	1150	do	s30	85⅛
1,000 Ill. F'd Bds. w. n	80	350	do	s5	85⅛
4,000 N. Ia. 1st Mt. Ch. L.	81	1050	do	b30	85⅛
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	85	100	do	s	85⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. R. R. Bs	103	500	do	s30	85⅛
20 Am. Exchange B'k	114	100	do	b3	85⅛
11 Bk of N. America	103	100	do	b30	85⅛
100 Canton Comp'y	b30 21	200	do	s	85⅛
100 do	20½	100	Hudson River R. R.	c	30
100 Nic. Transit Co.	b30 15½	50	do	b10	30
200 do	b3 15⅝	200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	s	82
275 do	s5 15⅞	200	do	s5	80
500 do	s30 15¾	50	do	b10	80½
100 Penn. Coal Co.	100	1A	do		100½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 21½	50	Panama R. R.		104
25 do	21⅝	100	do	s	104
750 do	21⅞	50	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	69½
200 do	s30 21⅞	250	do	c	69⅝
300 do	b3 22	200	do	s30	69⅝
100 Ward Coal Co.	b10 20	200	do	s5	69⅝
100 Erie Railroad	43½	100	do	b10	69⅝
100 do	43⅝	300	do	s5	69⅝
100 do	s30 43⅝	200	do	b30	69⅝
100 do	b10 43⅝	225	Chi. & R. I. R. R.		87½
75 do	43⅞	100	do	b30	88
100 do	43⅞	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s	118

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Virginia 6s	93½	200	Erie Railroad	b10	47⅜
5,000 do	93¾	300	do	s3	47⅜
10,000 Missouri 6s	s3 87½	200	do	s10	47
5,000 do	b10 87⅝	100	do	b10	47⅛
15,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs	s30 70⅝	400	do	s10	47⅛
10,000 do	77	200	do	s10	47⅜
10,000 do	76½	400	do	s	47⅜
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	15⅝	100	do	b3	47⅝
200 do	b30 15⅞	50	do	b30	45⅝
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	4d 22½	50	do	b30	47⅝
200 do	b60 22⅜	100	do	b60	48
100 do	s60 22	200	Panama Railroad		104⅜
200 do	22⅜	11	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.		89
100 do	s60 21⅞	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	70⅜
50 Hudson River R. R.	30	10	do	c	70
50 do	b30 30¼	300	Reading R. R.	s3	87⅜
50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	96	100	do	s60	87⅜
2 do	96⅜	375	do	s3	87⅝
5 M. So. & N. I. R.	92	100	do	s10	87⅛
10 do	b30 92½	100	do		87⅜
5 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 119½	100	do	b10	87⅝
5 Milw. & Miss. R. R.	85				

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5—P. M.

The Cunard steamer *America*, from Liverpool, November 24, brings advices favorable to English Money affairs; a rise of 1 ₱ cent. in the Public Funds, and no further advance in the Bank rate of interest. The bullion in the Bank had increased £290,000. There were some well received rumors of peace, the Prussian Cabinet having undertaken to open negotiations between Russia and the Allied Powers. The pressure for Money and the consequent dullness at Manchester had unfavorably influenced the Liverpool Cotton Market. The decline of the week was principally felt on the finer grades, which are quoted ¼d.@⅜d. lower. Middlings fell off ⅛d. The comparative quotations are:

	By America. Nov. 24.	By Atlantic. Nov. 17.
Fair Orleans	6⅝d.	6¾d.
Middling	5⅝d.	7⅛d.
Fair Upland	5⅞d.	5⅛d.
Middling	5⅛d.	5⅜d.

The changes in Breadstuffs are unimportant, the difference from the previous steamer being 2d. decline in Wheat, and 6d. in Flour. Very little sold in our telegraphic summary of American Stocks. Consols left off 88⅛@88¼.

There would seem to be no rational ground for doubt as to the importance of the export of Grain this season on the Foreign Exchanges of the country. Yet an afternoon paper, much to our surprise, we confess, undertakes to assume that the country has no Grain to spare; that the available Wheat surplus, at most, is not over 11,800,000 bushels, and that the Canal receipts of New-York prove it. This is an exceedingly narrow view. The basis of calculation is wholly fallacious. The Erie Canal receipts have little or no bearing on the main question. These have not varied five millions in value in the four years past, while the value of Food exported by the whole country to Foreign States has varied forty millions. Thus, in 1852, according to our cotemporary's own Canal figures, the deliveries of Bread and Provisions at tidewater through the Erie Canal, amounted to $30,801,782. The country exported the same year $20,857,027. In 1854 the Canal deliveries were $32,050,914. The exports $65,901,240. To Dec. 1, 1855, the Canal furnished $35,070,800. The exports of 1855 were $60,096,131.

As regards the available surplus of the present crop: A well advised Western authority estimates the excess of Wheat over our wants for home consumption, at 41,000,000 bushels. The harvest reports in July and August bear out this calculation. The receipts of new Grain at the sea board in October and November fully indorse it. The real question is, how far this surplus will be drawn upon from abroad. The draft last year was only 6,891,584 bushels. The American crop was a failure. The year before, the draft was 28,148,595 bushels. The crop was a fair average. This season, the draft promises to reach 35,000,000 bushels. The crop much above the average. Prices thus far show 40 cents the bushel and $2 the barrel above the currency of 1853. The chances are they will continue to rule higher than in 1854 throughout the season. But assuming half the present differences, say 20 cents the bushel and $1 the barrel, and reducing Flour to Wheat—5 bushels to the barrel—we have this comparison:

WHEAT AND FLOUR EXPORT.

	Bushels.	Price.	Value.
1853-4	28,148,595	$1 45⅝	$40,741,016
1854-5	6,891,584	1 70	11,996,154
1855-6	35,000,000	1 63⅛	57,350,000
Increase over last year			$45,093,840

BREAD AND PROVISION EXPORT.

1853-4	Total value	$60,901,240
1854-5	Total value	32,096,131
1855-6	Total estimate	81,710,977
Increase over last year		$45,093,840

In this we make no allowance for increase in Indian Corn, Rye, Pork, Lard, Beef, Bacon, Butter, or Cheese. The Indian Corn export was 7,768,-216 bushels in 1853-4, and 7,807,585 bushels last year.

The foregoing prospect of a total Food export of $81,719,977, the largest by $13,018,056 ever known—that of 1847 being the next heaviest, $68,701,-921—is fortunately unqualified by the condition of the Cotton trade and crop. The present crop is acknowledged to be one of the largest ever grown in the United States. It will, from all appearances, prove fully equal to the crop of 1852-3, though prices may not average so well. We annex the movement of the past three years, with an estimate of the present:

COTTON GROWTH AND EXPORT.

Year.	Crop.	Value exported.	Av. price.
1853	3,262,000	$109,458,404	9.85
1854	2,927,000	93,596,220	9.47
1855	2,847,000	88,143,814	8.74
1856	3,300,000	98,143,814	8.10
Increase	458,000	$10,000,000	Dec. .64

This is allowing a liberal margin for a further decline in prices in Liverpool. Thus far, in the five months of the Treasury year, the prices both in Liverpool and New-York have ranged above the average of 1854-55, and our conviction is, that the new crop will pay, by Custom-House value, owing to the enhanced quantity exported—nearly one hundred millions of dollars. Already the Foreign Exports are 169,000 bales in excess of last season, and 44,000 bales ahead of the great crop of 1852-3.

From the foregoing comparative estimates, the conclusion would seem to be a rational one, that such prospects from these two leading staples have seldom, if ever, before been known. It is proper they should have their due weight thus early in the season, in dispelling the doubts which the sin-largu troubles of England and France have suggested as to the stability of the financial condition of our own country. We deem it not inopportune to present the facts as they really are, with reference to the undefined fears and illogical speculations which have recently been indulged on the subject, and which continue to show themselves in Wall-street on the arrival of every European steamer. The addition of the

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1017. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Delay in the Organization.

The List of Naval Promotions.

Dispatch from Mr. Buchanan on the Crampton Difficulty.

GREAT BRITAIN REFUSES TO EXPLAIN.

Obligations of our Government.

Protest of Central American States against Col. Kinney.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

No caucuses have been held to-night. To-morrow, it is expected, BANKS will show his strength. He failing, PENNINGTON will be next pushed.

One of the greatest obstructions to the organization is the fact that several gentlemen are dodging in the grass, hoping that finally they may themselves be dragged out and chosen. These should be driven out of their hiding places by the pressure of public opinion.

The list of Naval promotions, consequent upon the action of the late retiring Board, has been prepared for transmission to the Senate for its action. This is evidence that the President intends to press that measure to an early consummation. S.

[TRIBUNE REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

It has just been ascertained beyond the possibility of cavil, that a dispatch has been received from Mr. BUCHANAN relative to the CRAMPTON difficulty, the tenor of which is, that the British Government, in a courteous but positive manner, declines giving such explanations as have been demanded by our Government regarding the alleged violation of our neutrality laws by the British Agents.

This aspect of affairs imposes on our Government delicate obligations, and will require all its wisdom to extricate itself from the present dilemma.

The Governments of San Salvador, Honduras, and Costa Rica, have strongly protested to this Government against the recognition by Minister WHEELER of the present Nicaragua Government. He has probably thus acted with the concurrence of our Government, and in accordance with our uniform policy, whatever may be the objections on the part of the Central American States. The Governments first named predict that the present order of things in Nicaragua will not long continue for reasons stated, and declare themselves resolved to exterminate foreign adventurers who may invade their soil for revolutionary purposes.

The members of the House are interchanging views to-night and endeavoring so to arrange matters that an organization may be effected without further delay, but their figuring does not promise them a favorable prospect. The Democrats resolve to stand firm on their platform recently adopted in caucus, in the hope of eventually succeeding, seeing that the majority of the House in opposition to them cannot unite. But some of the latter are comforting themselves with the assurance that after several of their number shall have been complimented merely with a heavy vote, an election of Speaker will easily take place.

The Balloting for Speaker—Duty of the Anti-Nebraska Majority—The Character of the House, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

The balloting for Speaker is getting to be very dull business,—and there is no good reason why it should not be promptly brought to an end. Gentlemen necessarily have their personal preferences; but unless these were sacrificed to the general welfare, no organization of Congress could ever be effected. Sufficient ballotings have been had to show gentlemen the temper of the House,—and it is full time that they began to settle down upon somebody who will fill the Chair with dignity, and be fully competent to discharge its duties, which will be more than ordinarily perplexing during the ensuing session.

The Speakership will be no sinecure. It will require for the successful performance of its duties this Winter more than ordinary experience, tact and knowledge of Parliamentary law. Any man who finds himself in the Chair without being possessed of all these, in an eminent degree, will wish himself in the Arctic zone before his honors have fairly settled upon his shoulders. A man of superior Parliamentary abilities may achieve great honor there; but one not so qualified, even though a man of firmness, energy and genuine ability in other respects, will cover himself with ridicule, and provoke a sentiment of contempt. These are considerations worthy the attention of aspirants to the honors of Chairmanship. The crown for which they strive is of thorns; and there are few who can wear it with credit to themselves, or profit to the country.

But above all, let each man who does not claim association with the Nebrascals remember that the latter have, by their action, forced him into coöperation with the Anti-Nebraska men. The responsibility of organization rests upon the majority—for there is no present division of the House, except upon the issue of resistance to Slavery aggression. This is a responsibility which must not be trifled with. The North expects her representatives to organize the House upon that issue and proceed to business. To prolong the disorganization in deference to individual predilections for individual men is a dangerous game to play. It discourages, and eventually will exasperate and demoralize the Anti-Nebraska majority. It tends to disruption and defeat. Why then, while the temper of our friends is kind and conciliatory, not determine to lay aside every candidate who does not show rapidly increasing strength, on two or three ballots, until some one is taken up who can readily poll ninety or one hundred votes? When such an one is found, of course there will be no difficulty in making him the Speaker. In this way only can the contest be brought to speedy and favorable issue.

The Senate, in electing HENRY CLAY DEAN to be its Chaplain, evinced its disgust with the practice which had grown into vogue, of making political orthodoxy the test of orthodoxy of the Chaplain's prayers. Mr. DEAN was nominated by Mr. JONES of Iowa, simply as a worthy clergyman,—and he was elected by one majority, over about a dozen other candidates, no one of whom had been guilty of electioneering for the place. He, probably, is not himself aware that his election was decided by votes given him because he was known to be an Anti-Nebraska man, who would probably have sense enough not to tell the Creator daily, that the Union was in danger because objection is made to slavery extension,—which is only a slight modification of the stereotyped prayer put up by a reverend politician, who has more than once been made the Senate's chaplain by strict party votes.

I have been forcibly struck, during the last two days, by the fact that the present House of Representatives contains a very large number of young men,—and man, too, if one may judge by personal appearance, of more than average talent and self-reliance. If their discretion shall prove equal to their energy, we may expect to see less of leadership, and more of general active participation in the duties of legislation, which is far preferable to the selection of half a dozen upon whom the management of legislation shall be devolved. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. HALE's resolution calling on the President of the United States to inform the Senate whether he has received any evidence of such resistance to the laws in Kansas as to require the interposition of military force in the preservation or restoration of law and order in that Territory, and if so, to lay the same before the Senate, was taken up.

Mr. HUNTER remarked it was unusual to take up such calls before receiving the annual Message, which might contain the information desired.

Mr. HALE consented the resolution should lie over, and moved when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn till Monday.

Mr. HUNTER hoped not, as the House might organize to-day.

Mr. CLAYTON remarked, that such an adjournment would delay the reception of the Message, which the country is anxious to see.

Several Senators urged Mr. HALE to withdraw his motion.

Mr. HALE—In view of the fact stated by the Senator from Delaware, [CLAYTON] of which I was entirely ignorant, that the country is waiting with great anxiety for the Message, I withdraw the motion. [Laughter.]

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Mr. WHITNEY withdrew the name of HUMPHREY MARSHALL as candidate for Speaker.

The 16th trial was then had, with the following result:

SIXTEENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Banks	6
Campbell	79	Smith, of Ala	14
Pennington	9	Valk	3
Fuller	20	Thurston	2
Wheeler	10		

Messrs. Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Andrew, Oliver, Edmundson, and Carlile, received one vote each.

SEVENTEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	69	Richardson	73
Pennington	10	Fuller	21
Wheeler	11	Banks	14
Smith (Ala.)	10	Thurston	2

Messrs. Whitney, Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Zollikoffer, Walker and Lake, 1 each.

EIGHTEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	62	Richardson	72
Pennington	11	Fuller	21
Wheeler	10	Banks	18
Smith	11	Thurston	2

Messrs. Puryear, Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Carlile, Florence, Zollikoffer, Walker, Etheridge and Marshall, 1 each.

NINETEENTH BALLOT.

Campbell	57	Richardson	71
Pennington	14	Fuller	23
Wheeler	11	Banks	18

Messrs. Smith, Thurston, Puryear, Mace, Oliver, Nichols, Carlile, Walker, Marshall, Davis, (Md.,) and Hughston, 1 each.

TWENTIETH BALLOT.

Campbell	48	Richardson	71
Pennington	19	Fuller	22
Wheeler	12	Banks	23
Smith	8	Thurston	8
Cox	2		

Messrs. Mace, Nichols, Oliver, Walker, Lake, Howard, Davis, (Md.,) Clingman, each 1.

TWENTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Campbell	46	Richardson	71
Banks	21	Pennington	90
Fuller	21	Wheeler	18
Smith	7	Thurston	8
Nicholson	2		

Messrs. Oliver, Mace, Walker, Howard, Davies, Dunn, Aiken, 1 each

Two hundred and eleven votes. Necessary for a choice, 106.

Upon the announcement of the result of the twenty-first ballot, the House adjourned.

The last vote was as follows:

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Bell, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Breck, Bennett, Cadwallader, Carruthers, Caskie, Chapman, Cobb of Penn., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Dawkins, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Graves, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keith, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullin, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandidge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR CAMPBELL—Messrs. Allison, Banks, Barbour, Benton, Burlingame, Chaffe, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Cromback, Durfee, Gilbert, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Holloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kingston, King, Knapp, Lester, Mace, Mather, McCarty, Morgan, Morrill, Murray, Pelt, Sabin, Scott, Sherman, Simmons, Thorington, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburn of Me., Woodruff, Kelsey, Welch.

FOR BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Henry, Bennett, Bingham, Bliss, Buffington, Campbell of Ohio, Cragin, Dixon, Emrie, Fisher, Giddings, Killian, Meacham, Miller, Mott, Pike, Robbon, Sapp, Stanton, Tappan, Wade, Watson.

FOR FULLER—Messrs. Bradshaw, Brown, Campbell of Penn., Cerode, Dick, Edie, Foster, Kennett, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Rivers, Roberts, Sneed, Todd, Tyson, Underwood.

FOR PENNINGTON—Messrs. Benson, Bishop, Clawson, Edwards, Fuller of Penn., Haven, Knox, Norton, Parker, Pelton, Pringle, Robbins, Sage, Stranahan, Trafton, Wakeman, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Woodworth.

FOR WHEELER—Messrs. Cullen, Davis of Md., Harris of Md., Hoffman, Andrew, Oliver, Paine, Ricaud, Spencer, Swope, Thurston, Valk, Whitney, A. K. Marshall.

FOR SMITH OF ALA.—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Lake, Lindley, Trippe, Humphrey, Marshall.

FOR THURSTON—Messrs. Nichols, Perry, Williams.

FOR NICHOLS—Messrs. Galloway, Grow.

FOR HOWARD—Mr. Billinghurst.

FOR MACE—Mr. Day.

FOR WALKER—Mr. Eustes.

FOR A. OLIVER—Mr. Wheeler.

FOR DAVIS OF MD.—Mr. Walker.

FOR AIKEN—Mr. Richardson.

FOR DUNN—Mr. Knowlton.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Case No. 5—Steamer *Harmer*, Cozzins, master, and others *vs.* Frisbee, owner of the steamer *Arkansas*. Appeal from the United States Circuit Court of the Eastern District of Louisiana.

The appellants were called, but failed to appear, and the cause was dismissed, with costs.

Case No. 6—Piffins' Executors *vs.* Mattison—was argued by Mr. DOWNING for plaintiff, and by Mr. WILLIAMS for defendant.

Navigation of the Canal—Weather, &c., &c.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is open. Weather mild and wet. Wind west.

LOCKPORT, Thursday, Dec. 6.

There is no ice on the canal, and nothing doing on it. Weather cold. There has been a slight fall of snow to-day.

ALBION, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice, and the water low. Weather warm and cloudy.

ROCHESTER, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The weather here is mild and pleasant. There is no ice in the canal, and boats are moving along. There is in store and being received about 500,000 bushels of Wheat, against 200,000 last year.

LYONS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Ice formed on the canal last night half an inch thick. Weather cloudy. A boat went East this morning, lightly loaded.

CLYDE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The ice in the canal at this point, an inch thick, is breaking up. Weather cloudy, and commencing to rain. The water is a foot lower than yesterday. The boat *North Star*, bound for Utica, loaded with beef, passed down last night.

PORT BYRON, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice, and the water up to the average level. Weather clear and cool.

SYRACUSE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Weather cloudy, but warm. The canal is free from ice.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 6.

There is no ice in the canal here, and the water is up to the usual level. The weather is mild and cloudy.

CANAJOHARIE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The canal is free from ice and crowded with boats, which are passing along freely with good prospects of getting through.

Serious Accident in Baltimore—Chief Justice Taney, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 6.

Four men engaged in painting St. Alphonso's church, in this city, fell to the ground to-day, in consequence of the breaking of the platform on which they were. All were seriously and perhaps mortally injured.

Chief Justice TANEY has sold his residence in Baltimore, and intends living permanently at Washington.

The New-Orleans mail of Friday is received.

THE KANSAS TROUBLES.

Assembling of Armed Men.

FIGHTING ANTICIPATED.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The latest accounts from Kansas represent that 800 men, armed with SHARP's rifles, were assembled at Lawrence. They declared that they were willing the Sheriff should peaceably search the escaped prisoners, and that they would not commence hostilities, but would act on the defensive to the last. POMEROY who escaped from his captors is now in Lawrence.

It is said the Pro-Slavery Party have 300 men in Franklin, and 900 in Lecompton and Douglass. If resistance is offered to the execution of the writs, the Sheriff declares his intention to await the further orders of the Government.

It is thought a fight will ensue before the matter is settled.

Later from Texas—Loans to Railroads—The Weather, &c.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 6.

We have received Galveston dates to the 1st inst. A bill was before the Legislature proposing a loan of $5,000 for each mile of railroad built in the State—the State to retain a mortgage on the road. Several papers are urging the Legislature to instruct Senator HOUSTON to resign, on account of his Anti-Southern sentiments.

The weather was favorable for securing the cotton and sugar crops.

Later From Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 5.

The steamer *Cahawba* has arrived here with later dates from Havana, but the news is unimportant. Business was good, and Sugar had advanced. The market was excited and unsettled. Molasses was also better.

Fire at Beardstown, Ill.

BEARDSTOWN, ILL., Thursday, Dec. 6.

The foundry and machine-shop, in this place, owned by JOHN WEBB, was destroyed by fire, last night. Loss estimated at $8,000. No insurance. The books only were saved.

THE IRISH IN AMERICA.

CONVENTION AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

The Platform—The Address, &c.

THIRD AND LAST DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

The Irish Emigrant Aid Society continued its session at the Astor House yesterday. The Convention was called to order at 10 o'clock A. M., by the President, ROBERT TYLER, Esq. After the reading and adoption of the minutes of the previous day, &c., the Convention proceeded to the further consideration of the address and resolutions. A long debate arose, but the reports of the Committees were finally adopted. The address so adopted is annexed.

A delegate called the attention of delegates to the reports of the proceedings of the Convention published in the DAILY TIMES. There was something wrong in the appearance of such reports, and in the statements which they embodied. He thought it quite evident that the Reporter of the TIMES was furnished with information by some one who knew more than he ought about the Convention. He regretted that the little passage at arms which occurred at the opening of the Convention should have found its way into the public prints. To be sure, it was no more than occurs at almost every Convention, but Irish faults were looked for eagerly and always exaggerated. The TIMES stated that the address of the Convention was from the pen of JOHN SAVAGE, the Poet. Every member present knew that this was not the case, and he regretted that such a false statement had appeared.

A Delegate would inform the gentleman who had just taken his seat, and the other members of the body, that MR. SAVAGE was a contributor to the columns of the TIMES.

[In reply to this uncalled for insinuation, our Reporter desires to say, that he was informed on authority which he believed reliable, that the address was written by Mr. SAVAGE; and, further, that Mr. SAVAGE had no knowledge of the insertion of his name in that connection.]

The next matter before the Convention was that in reference to the charges preferred against Mr. MCCLENAHAN, of the *Citizen*, by Col. DOHENY. The Committee who had been appointed to examine into the matter, submitted a report, in which they stated that Col. DOHENY and others had been examined, under oath, as to the allegations so made, and that, after a full and impartial hearing of the whole matter, they were convinced that the charges against Mr. MCCLENAHAN were entirely unfounded. On motion of Mr. LUMSDEN, seconded by Dr. SMITH, the following resolution was thereupon unanimously adopted:

Resolved, In accordance with the action of the Investigating Committee, that the sense of this Convention is, that the attack on Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN was false and malicious, and that the parties making the charges are unworthy of the confidence of this Convention, and of the Irish people in America engaged in this cause; and, also, that this Convention pass a vote of confidence in Mr. JOHN MCCLENAHAN.

The matter in reference to a Supreme Directory was then called up and debated. The report of the Committee on that subject, was adopted, and a Supreme Directory appointed. The Supreme Directory so appointed, is to be an Executive Body, having full and entire control of the means and ends necessary to the consummation of the object sought by the Society. It is composed of five members we understand, but their names are kept entirely secret.

Previous to its adjournment, Capt. DUFFY entered the Convention, and stated that he was authorized by four military companies of the E. M. A.'s to tender their adhesion to the Irish Emigrant Aid Society. The announcement was received with loud applause.

After the transaction of an amount of other business, financial and routine, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

The following is the address and resolutions adopted by the Convention. They were written by Capt. LYONS of the *Citizen*.

ADDRESS

OF THE "AMERICAN IRISH EMIGRANT AID SOCIETY," TO THE IRISH RACE, AND THE FRIENDS OF IRISH INDEPENDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES, IN IRELAND, THE BRITISH COLONIES, AND ELSEWHERE.

The National Convention of this Society, assembled in the City of New-York, on the 4th day of December, 1855, deems it a duty to address you, as to the principles and objects of the body which it represents. It is unnecessary to enumerate the wrongs which Ireland has suffered under the rule of a power which, for centuries, has held her in an unwilling subjection: these are matters of history. It is unnecessary to remind you of the duty which you owe to yourselves, and the ancient Nation on whose behalf we speak, to restore her to that place which the whole world admits she ought of right to hold, and to which her boast sons in every generation freely sacrificed liberty and life to elevate her. To fulfill the destiny of the Irish nation—to effect the purpose for which so many patriots have toiled and suffered, this Association has been established.

If any reason be required why such an organization should have sprung into existence at this time, it can be found in the present condition of affairs in Europe, which presented to the mind of every man that favorable opportunity for which the ever rebellious and discontented mind of Ireland has been waiting with anxiety and hope.

To our fellow-citizens in the United States, we would say that in the furtherance of our purpose, we mean to outrage no law of the land, to violate no pledge which we have given to the Constitution of this country. Citizens of Irish birth have never conspired to violate the law: on the contrary, they have been the most active in detecting and bringing to justice the conspirators, who, under the sanction of a foreign Government, have traitorously outraged its international faith. If our antecedents in America be not a guarantee for our future conduct, the presence of citizens of American birth in our councils, is a pledge to the Nation that we shall do nothing in violation of the law.

Our purpose is not a secret, and we do not desire to shroud it in a veil of mystery. In the convulsions which now shake the monarchies of the Old World—in the complications of politics which involve so many nations, and are rapidly drawing others into the vortex—we see a strong probability that the long expected opportunity may arise when Ireland can (if her children both at home and abroad be ready for the emergency) take her position as an independent nation. To prepare ourselves for that emergency is a duty so clear to us that to neglect it would be an unpardonable crime.

From the Irishmen in America, who, with us, acknowledge the obligation which that duty prescribes, we ask unanimity of action, coöperation of labor, harmony of sentiment, and above all, a sacrifice of every prejudice, of every personal ambition, of every individual pique, for the sake of a cause so sacred. From those (if there be any such) who sincerely differ from us as to the policy we have adopted, we claim in the name of that suffering land so dear to us all, forbearance of censure, and a truce to opposition; in order that, for once at least, even though it be for the last time, the children of Ireland may have a fair opportunity of proving their ability to redeem their country, and wipe out the stains which the disgrace of former mismanagement, and the crime of defeat have left on her escutcheon.

We would remind the Irish in the British Colonies and elsewhere that this cause is common to the whole race;—that history has recorded on its pages the name of a renowned nation which God never designed should vanish from the sight of men for ever—that this nation is their own—is now held and owned by a stranger;—that the finger of destiny points to the hour when the long lost heritage may be restored. We invite them to participate in the glorious struggle for its redemption. Under whatever flag they find shelter, or however prosperous their lot may be, their natural home is in the sweet valleys of old Ireland, beside her historic rivers, and under the shadow of her ancient pillar-towers and cathedrals. The ashes of their kindred have hallowed the soil—it is the consecrated ground in which their own bones should be laid.

We would ask the Irish people, resident in Ireland, a few momentous questions: Is the present condition in which you live, the one in which you are satisfied to remain for ever? Are you so contented, so prosperous, and so loyal to the reigning Sovereign of Great Britain, that you desire no change in the government of your own country? If you are not, then, how is a change to be accomplished? One after the other, every scheme proposed for many years, has failed either radically to change or permanently to improve the condition of the country. The claims of the tenant farmer have been laughed at in the Imperial Parliament, though backed by all the strength that Ireland, in her Tenant Leagues, was able to bring to the cause. The very men upon whom, it is said, you relied as a forlorn hope for the last seven years, have abandoned the country in despair; those whom you most trusted have sold your interests for places in the Government, seats on the bench, and silk gowns at the bar, and when you indignantly reproach them with their treachery, they deign no other answer than to clink the gold they have accepted for the infamous barter. A few years ago you boasted of such *advocates* as KROOH, SADLIER, FITZGERALD and DEASY. Where are they now? On the side of your persecutors.

In the midst of a disastrous war, when the blood of the Catholic Celt is poured out liberally in the cause of England, the Catholic soldier is neglected willfully and cruelly in his dying moments; and the Catholic at home is insulted, slighted, and persecuted now as ever—if not to the same extent as in the penal days, it is not because the spirit of your rulers is changed, but that their power is restricted. The odious tax of minister's money still exists; the corruptions of a foreign State Church are still uncorrected; not a solitary grievance for which the nation has been clamoring has been removed. We appeal to your experience to answer what prospect there is of removing a single one of them, until the rule which imposes them is destroyed?

We, your brethren, who have learned what freedom is in this free Republic, are willing to aid you in the restoration of your National Independence, if you accept that fraternal interference. It is true that a portion of the Irish Press proclaims that you will not accept our aid—say that you will oppose, as enemies, your own brothers who, in the midst of their prosperity, have not forgotten your sufferings, but are true to the heritage which has come to them from their fathers. In justice to you, we cannot believe this assurance; and we reject it with scorn.

You are told that an invasion of piratical foreigners is meditated, who, for the purposes of conquest, annexation and plunder, would turn your peaceful fields into a bloody battle-ground. This is a false representation of your enemies. You are cautioned against your brethren on this continent as infidels, radicals and levelers; men without religion—disorganizers—foes to social order. Ask yourselves why should this be true, and we will abide the honest answer your consciences will furnish. It is but a few years since we too were in Ireland; the current of blood flows still in the same direction; the chain that binds our affections to our kindred has its links at both sides of the Atlantic; emigration has not deadened our sympathies, nor corrupted our morals. It is not strangers but your own kindred who offer you assistance if you are willing to avail yourselves of the crisis to which every leader of our people has pointed as the one in which Ireland could find an opportunity to redress all her grievances at one blow. We are Republicans? Has the title any terrors for you? Does Republicanism mean Infidelity? So far from that, let us assure you that Irish Republicanism means Christianity in its essence and spirit; let us assure the clergy of that faith to which the large majority of the Irish people subscribe, that instead of being the beggars of favor from England as they are now, under an Irish Republic their spiritual influence will be anchored more deeply in the hearts of their people; they will be in a position to exercise to the fullest their spiritual powers—untrameled by unjust laws or a persecuting public opinion; so also will the same rights and privileges be extended to the clergy of every religious denomination.

Under this regime, cannot Ireland once more become an Island of Saints? Our grounds are National, not Sectional—our principles embrace men of all faiths, and while we would assure the Clergy and Laity of the Catholic Church, under a Republican form of Government, freedom of action, we implore the liberal-minded Protestants on both sides of the Atlantic, to espouse our cause—it is the cause of Truth, Liberty, and Justice!

It would be useless to revert to the difficulties of England at the present time—they are known to the world, and you cannot be blind to them; her impotency as a military power is patent; the elements of disorder existing in the very heart of the empire are proclaimed even by the organs of the Government; her power to hold your country in subjection by armed force against the will of the people exists no longer.

Pronounce then *that it is your will* to emancipate yourselves from the thrall of a foreign government, and you shall not be left to struggle alone in the effort to accomplish that purpose. The Irish race in America were never so strong in numbers, so rich in wealth, or so united in purpose as at the present time. As loyal citizens of this Republic, they are ready to protect its honor in defiance of the threats of Lord CLARENDON and his compeers; and as children of Ireland to avenge the wrongs of their motherland, by any means not incompatible with their duty to this country, whose Constitution they have sworn to maintain, and whose laws they will ever respect.

ROBERT TYLER, Pa., President.
SAMUEL LUMSDEN, Ohio, Vice President.
T. H. SMITH, M. D., Mass. } Secretaries.
J. J. MCGOWAN, M. D., R. I. }

RESOLVED BY THE CONVENTION.

Resolved, That the first duty of all American citizens, whether native-born or naturalized, of whatever political opinions, or of whatever nationalities, is to faithfully respect all their obligations of citizenship arising under the laws and Constitution of our country.

Resolved, That neither the laws of nations nor the laws of the United States prevent any portion of the American people from meeting and combining together to give weight to their opinions regarding the acts of a tyrant—to express their sympathy for the oppressed, whether an individual or a people—to encourage the down-trodden by a word of good cheer again to struggle for rights of which they have been temporarily deprived by brute force, or to endeavor by combination, by facts, by argument and by action, so to shape the conduct of nations in certain contingencies as to induce this or any other whom a lawful opportunity presents itself, to do some great act of moral and historical justice.

Resolved, That the restoration to Ireland of that sovereignty which she has never willingly conceded, but against the desecration of which she has from time to time so constantly protested, and her consequent relief from the worst Government, on the part of her vanquishers, oppressor, the world ever saw, would be an act worthy of the noble character of American freedom, and in certain circumstances, might be justified as well by the soundest national policy, as by the holiest sentiments of humanity.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In the article in to-day's paper on the Irish Convention, you state that the members of the Emmett Monument Association are "exasperated" with the Emigrant Aid Society, for not admitting them—such is not the case. As soon as the delegation found that there was any opposition to them, they withdrew, to act as they have heretofore done on their own account, and left the other body to do the same—knowing that when the proper time arrives, all will join for the one glorious object. E. M. A.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

DISGUSTING DISCLOSURES CONCERNING THE RHYNTERS.

Straw Bail—Unimprisoned Offenders—Black-Mail, &c., &c., &c.

The Mystery of the "Sheep-Skin" Practice.

A VISION OF AUGEAN STABLES.

The Legislative Committee, charged with the investigation of frauds in the criminal jurisprudence of the Counties of New-York and Kings, met yesterday in the City Library. There were present all the members—Hons. Senators CHESEBRO (in the Chair) and HOPKINS, and Assemblymen BAKER, STUYVESANT and O'KEEFE.

Mr. Justice PEARCEY was the first witness called. He testified to the following facts: He is and has been a Magistrate since January, 1855. He could not state as to the number of complaints for felonies and misdemeanors made before him without referring to the minutes. The time of examination depends mainly upon the nature of the charge, some cases requiring time to work up the evidence. Pressure of business also sometimes delays investigations for as long as twenty-four hours. The examinations are generally taken by the Clerk in presence of the Magistrate. He himself almost invariably examined witnesses in cases pending before him.

ABOUT "SKINNERS."

In cases of felonies, abandonment, and frequently in petty larcenies, prisoners appear by counsel; but whether these counselors are lawyers or not, he could not discriminate; he could not say how prisoners engage their counsel, but presumed that it was mainly through the policeman making the arrest, or through the keeper of the prison, who, as they call it, "ropes" these fellows in; the "skinners" are a class of men that flock around such places; some of them, however, have regular offices; some are lawyers, but many are doubtless on the sheep-skin practice.

THEIR METHOD OF DOING BUSINESS.

In cases of assault and such like, magistrates usually require corroborative testimony by at least one witness.

Mr. Stuyvesant—It is due to the gentlemen that they should be informed that the Mayor, yesterday, stated that there were existing understandings between counsel and Magistrates not to take or to make complaints, as the case might be.

Witness continued—The majority of persons taken before the Justices are arrested without warrants; in some heavy cases it is probable prisoners have been confined some days before examination has been had while completing the evidence; Magistrates are not on duty, but sometimes open Court at the Station-houses during the night; he had occasionally done so; he had heard that the Mayor ordered police captains not to discharge prisoners on the order of Justices, unless Court was formally opened; he believed the former practice was to send an order only; he had never done so himself, but always examined the case before he stirred in it.

Mr. Hopkins asked whether that was done in other cases than in those of persons of means?

Witness—Did not know; he had lately dismissed a very poor man because his wife was sick; he tried in this to do his duty; but supposed that some money was needed to send messengers to the Judge; there are five Policemen detailed at Jefferson Court, and among them the warrants are distributed in rotation as they are issued; he had heard that the Mayor had discharged several prisoners without examination.

WHERE THE RECORDS AND FINES GO.

All records are sent to the office of the District-Attorney. Bonds to keep the peace are kept at the Police Court. He could not say that any of these bonds had been prosecuted. Fines are imposed for drunkenness, violation of Corporation ordinances, and some other offences; they are paid to the Clerk, who deposits them with the Chamberlain, to the credit of the County. Money collected in the prisons is paid over to the Governors of the Almshouse. Justices take bail, according to circumstances, at their own discretion.

STRAW BAIL.

In taking bail the evidence consists of the oath of the bailor and collateral evidence. Witnesses are not required to identify the persons, but sometimes officers are sent to inquire as to the facts sworn to. He had never had any experience in that kind of bail called "straw bail." Had heard of its existence, but of his own knowledge he could not say to what extent.

"UNIMPRISONED PRISONERS."

He had known officers to be personally charged with the custody of prisoners, but could not suppose it was so without the consent of the magistrates. He did not think that the officers dare undertake such a charge themselves. The Magistrate would be personally responsible to the Grand Jury for any escape, but he has never heard of any prisoner taking advantage of the position.

ALLUSION IS MADE TO "BLACK-MAIL."

Personally, he knew of no cases of the Police levying "black-mail" on the houses of prostitution for target companies and election purposes. Invitations had been sent round to such places and persons, and something of that kind was probably intended.

The Mayor has no right to give any instructions to the Police Magistrates. He sends Officers and the Justices use them, but they have a right to deliver process to any man and to empower him to serve it.

Mr. O'Keefe—Have you ever known an Officer of any Ward refuse to serve process?

Witness—Yes, Sir, repeatedly. That is one of our difficulties. The Policemen consider themselves responsible only to the Commissioners, and take it on advantage.

Mr. O'Keefe—Is there no way of punishing them without reference to that Board?

Witness—No, Sir; we have no power in the matter.

Mr. O'Keefe—Did you ever complain of this?

Witness—No, Sir; I never considered it of any use; were I going to continue in office, I would hereafter detail my own men; I should not accept of those furnished by the Mayor; the rules of the Commissioners are at variance with the statute; for instance, it is ordered that no policeman shall leave the City without informing the Mayor of the business, &c.; but this would in some cases entirely defeat the ends of justice, even to reveal the circumstances to him.

EX-JUSTICE ROOME'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Justice Roome was next placed upon the stand. He served as Police Justice for three years from 1845. He testified as follows: I have from observation only a knowledge of the way in which the business of the Police Courts is at present conducted; from outward appearances it is about as it used to be.

"SKINNING."

Query—Do you know how counsel are supplied to prisoners?

Witness—I have been applied to by officers, but more frequently by friends of prisoners.

Query—Do you know of any brokerage being paid by lawyers to keepers of prisons and policemen for this service?

Witness—I know of such payments to both parties; I do not, however, personally know of such practice, nor have I paid anything of the kind during the past 18 months.

Query—This brokerage is paid with what object?

Witness—It is considered as a compensation to be given to the officer for giving one gentleman of the profession a preference before another; the amount paid is a per centage on the fee raised; it is no specific agreement, but seems to be arranged by a tacit understanding; the amount of the per centage paid by lawyers in these cases to be 50 per cent; this money is paid to detailed as well as to Ward officers; I have become so disgusted with the present practice that I do not go into the Tombs Court when I can help it; I am not informed that this practice still exists, but I believe that it is still carried on; I judge this from seeing the "Skinners" and officers in company, and afterwards observing what lawyers appear as counsel in such cases; I think I may safely say that this practice is still carried on; that is pretty generally known; no money is actually paid in these cases; it is only a loan made to the officer, to be paid back when called for; I have loaned several amounts of money in this way, but I have never yet seen fit to call for its return.

Query—When you say you took the money, it is on condition that the officer introduces you to business.

Witness—Certainly; undoubtedly; the general practice, so far as I have been able to observe, is that the justice be present during examinations; Judge Stuart almost invariably acted as magistrate and clerk both; I believe that Justice Clarke was always present, but it often is the case, where there is but one Judge in Court, and a large amount of business, he goes into and out of the room when the clerk takes down the minutes; I have heard of examinations where the Prisoner was not present, but of my knowledge I do not know anything of the kind.

Mr. O'KEEFE—Did you ever know of a case such as that? A German Prisoner being temporarily committed asking for counsel, declined, and his being refused to see him until they consent to take the favorite man of the Officer?

Witness—No, sir, not of my own knowledge.

Mr. O'Keefe—I myself know of a case of the kind, in which the keeper of the prison would not allow the prisoner's counsel to visit the man.

STRAW BAIL.

Mr. Crosby—Is there not a good deal of what is called straw bail taken at the Police Courts?

Witness—Not to my knowledge.

Mr. O'Keefe—Let us get an idea of what that is.

Witness—It is a person coming up and swearing that he is worth some thousands of dollars, when he owns little or nothing; in fact it is false swearing; he makes a bid as that he is worth so and so, and thus deceives the magistrate.

Query—Is there not another class of men that go about the Tombs and such like places to give bail for a consideration?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Query—Are there not cases in which men worth $9,000 are bail in a great number of cases, so swearing that they are worth the equivalent of at least $50,000, the whole number of cases being considered?

Witness—I believe so; I have known men to be three or four weeks in jail before examination, owing to absence of witnesses, or the difficulty of making up the case.

JUSTICE CLARKE'S TESTIMONY.

Ex-Justice Clarke followed.

Query—Have you any knowledge of how prisoners get counsel at the Tombs?

Witness—Yes; the first thing that is done when a prisoner, who has money, is arrested, is to telegraph to a favorite lawyer or two—the man that pays best; when he is brought up before the magistrate, he is very frequently taken into a side room, or, as it is called, into the shed, and there he is held by the officer who made the arrest till this favorite lawyer appears; then the prisoner is taken before the magistrate; sometimes he is temporarily committed before the "skinner" is sent for; then no counsel not in understanding with the keeper of the prison is admitted to see him; they will not allow a lawyer to see a prisoner, unless it is a pretty well understood thing between the keeper and him. Under the new regulation it is a great deal worse than it used to be. The new arrangement is this: There is a room provided for the lawyer to receive the prisoner outside of the prison; he inquires for the prisoner, and a man regularly employed for that purpose is sent in, and prisoner is brought out, to be seen by the lawyer; the prisoner is not allowed (I speak from the experience I have had since I have left the bench) to see any counsel, unless he chooses the *right man*. It

FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ST. LOUIS.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN DIFFICULTY.

The New British Colonial Secretary.

TERRIBLE FIRE IN PARIS.

INTERESTING WAR NEWS.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

By the arrival of the United States Company's chartered mail steamship *St. Louis*, Capt. WORTON, with the French and English mails, we have dates from Havre and Southampton to the 21st ult. Her news has, in a great measure, been anticipated by the arrival of the *America* at Halifax.

The American ship *America*, which was wrecked on Cabreta Point, on the 17th October, has been sold by the underwriters, and the vessel has been got off the rock by the persons who purchased her.

Dispatches received by the English and French Governments announce a serious accident to have occurred near Inkermann by the blowing up of a portion of the French park of artillery, causing the death of 50 of the French troops, including 2 officers, and 100 wounded, including 10 officers. On the part of the English, there was killed Deputy Assistant Commissary YEALOW, and 127 officers and men wounded. The French dispatch states that three ammunition carts exploded, containing, altogether, 30,000 kilogrammes of powder, 600,000 cartridges, 800 charged shells, and other projectiles.

A telegraphic dispatch from Sir E. LYONS announces that on the 5th and 6th inst. a flotilla, under the command of Capt. CANDLER, destroyed an enormous quantity of grain and forage of this year's harvest, which was packed in six tiers and extending two miles along the coast, near Gheishkiman, ready to be conveyed to the army in the Crimea and the Caucasus.

The *Invalide Russe* announces that the Czar has dismissed Prince MENSCHIKOFF from his office as Chief of the Staff and of the Imperial Convoys, and has named Gen. ADLERBERG as his successor.

Intelligence from Marseilles states that Gen. MOLRAVIEFF, overcome by his defeat before Kars, has been pronounced insane, and Gen. BESUTOFF had been summoned from Tiflis to assume the command.

A dispatch from Berlin states that on the 9th inst., by order of the Emperor of Russia, St. Petersburg was declared to be no longer in a state of siege. The inhabitants of that city have, therefore, to a certain extent been relieved by the withdrawal of the Allied fleets from the Baltic. The Russian loan, so much talked of, has been concluded. The Swedish Government has also contracted a loan for three quarters of a million sterling, with the House of HEINE, of Berlin.

It was rumored that the French Government was negotiating, in common with Austria, for joint representations to other Governments in reference to political refugees.

Mr. LABOUCHERE has been appointed Colonial Secretary in the place of Sir WM. MOLESWORTH deceased.

A terrific fire broke out in Paris, on the evening of the 18th inst., in one of the warehouses of the Manutention in the Quai de Bilby, in which a large quantity of grain and flour for the supply of the French army is constantly kept. The whole of the building was consumed, but the ovens used for baking the army bread and the adjoining storehouses were preserved. The quantity of corn destroyed is estimated at 28,000 quintals, and that an equal quantity of flour and biscuit was consumed. There were many rumors afloat as to the cause of the fire.

The American bark *Isabella*, Captain MICHAEL WATSON, with fruit from Smyrna, for Boston, was wrecked near Cape Spartel. The master and his crew, 12 in number, were saved, and arrived at Tangier on the 12th of November.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Emperor's Speech at the Closing of the Expedition.

Politics, News and Gossip of Paris.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

I sent you by the last steamer a few hasty lines on the close of the Great Exhibition, written during the few moments of time which intervened between the termination of the ceremonies and the departure of the steamer's mail. The souvenirs of this great event, however, remain too fresh in the memory to be so lightly disposed of, and I return to the subject to relate you some incidents and impressions taken from a near view, which I hope may interest you as much as they did me.

THE EMPEROR'S VOICE.

There can be no doubt whatever that a very great portion of the enthusiasm which was manifested during the delivery of His Majesty's speech, was excited by the agreeable surprise at hearing so distinctly his voice in its pronunciation. It was a remarkable performance in the way of declamation alone, and the astonishment of those around the throne was as great as that of the audience. But His Majesty had a political speech to make, which he intended should make an impression upon those who were to hear it. The Ministers of every important Government in Christendom stood near him; his audience was composed of the *élite* of his own people, and the intelligent of other nations. The occasion was propitious for a demonstration. So His Majesty, with the precaution which is usual to him, went to the Crystal Palace the day before, and directing men to stand in each corner of the immense nave, he took his place on the *estrade* in front of the throne, and tried his voice. He was as much astonished, perhaps, as any one to find that he was distinctly heard in the most remote parts, and so he resolved to try the experiment next day of delivering a speech to the crowd. He had never attempted it before, and except the few persons who heard him trying the experiment, no one anticipated such a result. His public speeches had always been delivered in a low tone of voice and were only heard by those in his immediate vicinity. The Prince NAPOLEON's speech, which preceded that of the Emperor, was not heard at all. I stood within sixty feet of the throne and almost in a direct line in front of it, and did not catch a word, and yet the Prince is a very large, robust man, and offers in his person all the requisites of a good voice. When the Emperor pronounced the word "Gentlemen," it was in a tone so loud and clear that the whole house was startled; it was evident he was going to try to be heard all over the building, and at once every other voice was still. At the end of the first sentence such a shout arose as never before greeted the ears of LOUIS NAPOLEON; and as the sentence contained nothing remarkable, it was clear enough that it was surprise at his declamation that called it forth. The surprise and the delight around the throne were equally great; the Empress whispered to the Duke of CAMBRIDGE; the Prince NAPOLEON to his father; the Ministers to one another, and all with a look of astonishment. As he progressed the enthusiasm increased, for the speech was not only beautiful and ultra-political, but it was well declaimed, and was terminated in a storm of enthusiasm which would have done honor to the Empire Club in its palmiest days. The English, who occupied a prominent place in front, and numbered, perhaps, three thousand persons, stormed with a vehemence that astonished the Throne, and must have been suggestive of curious *souvenirs*, and agreeable political reflections. The French do not understand it, and from that day to this the frenetic applause of the English has not ceased to be the talk of the streets.

Of all the successful demagogues of modern times, NAPOLEON is the type, the chief, before whom all others are as nothing. His speech, beautiful and able from beginning to end, proves it. His recognition of the power of public opinion was intended for effect alone, and he prejudged well his audience, for no part of his speech was received with such a storm of applause. Politically, his speech was so well balanced between peace and war, that the bulls and bears of the Bourse did not know how to take it, and, although it was posted at the Bourse, during the hours for the transaction of business, no change whatever was effected by it. I should say, however, that the Germans see in the speech a declaration of war against Germany. The persistence with which he returned a second time to the charge certainly sustains this interpretation.

ESCAPADE OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS.

As soon as the Emperor's speech was finished, an extraordinary movement was observed amongst the chiefs of the diplomatic corps. Without waiting for the balance of the ceremonies, these gentlemen seemed occupied with one thought only—that of making good their retreat, without attracting too much attention. The clear open space in front of the throne, by which they entered, was not to be thought of as a route of escape; neither were the two lateral isles, for they were conspicuous, and contained no moving object—so that their Excellencies, seen moving off through this route, would have been the centre of all eyes. The Count HATZFELDT, however, whose countenance looked clouded, did not hesitate long as to the route he should take; and giving a nod to the Baron HUBNER, who did not seem so much troubled under his dissimulating smile, started off over barriers that would have intimidated anybody but a German diplomat with grave affairs of State on his mind. By climbing over seats and disarranging the carefully laid folds of diplomatic ladies' dresses, His Excellency succeeded in getting to the rear of the seats on the estrade occupied by the official bodies of State; and thus, by gliding along the wall and climbing at last a four-foot barrier, he found an exit into a part of the palace piled with boxes of goods, but where his "*passe-partout*" removed all serious obstacles to further progress. The Baron HUBNER, more polite and more diplomatic, made adieus to those around him, and taking up the route of the now escaped Prussian Minister, went about the work of getting out, as if it was the most natural thing in the world. M. LIEVENFELDT, Baron LERSACA and Baron WARCHTEM, soon followed; while the others remained a little while longer, till the confusion attendant upon the presentation of medals offered a chance of escape, when they, too, retired. No doubt the Prussian and Austrian Ministers arrived first at the telegraph office; and from that time till night there was a monopoly of the telegraps by the diplomatic corps, sending home to their sovereigns NAPOLEON's speech and comments upon the impression which it made.

Lord COWLEY and the Pope's Nuncio, who had been holding a quiet tête-à-tête for the last half hour preceding the delivery of the speech, and were now standing together on the front of the platform, enjoyed the scene I have just described, with a good deal of relish. The British Minister no doubt knew in advance that His Majesty's speech would eschew art for politics, perhaps even knew its contents, and he was therefore in a position to enjoy the consternation of his colleagues of the German States.

During the delivery of Prince NAPOLEON's address, the news of the great victory gained by OMER PASHA was brought in and handed to Count WALEWSKI, who was soon the centre of a circle of diplomats and court officers, eager to obtain the details. The Emperor's speech dispersed this knot of politicians and sent the Count back to his place at the head of the Cabinet Ministers, who were arranged behind the Throne.

THE EMPRESS AND HER ENTOURAGE.

Her Majesty, on ascending the platform in front of the throne, bowed very low and excessively formal, first to the right and then to the left. The EMPEROR did not bow, and thus while waiting for the Empress to make her salutation, looked, for once, at least, awkward. Her Majesty wore a diadem of pearls, and a dress of scarlet velvet, over the skirt of which was hung the prize lace for which Her Majesty some time ago offered a premium. The dress was magnificent, and was enormously hooped: it would have sufficed to cover a whole family of children. This defect, however, was slightly relieved by some of the Maids of Honor, who followed, though at a remote distance, and in a diminished degree, the exaggerations of Her Majesty's toilette. The physiological sympathies of the female system are as curious as the arts of a French milliner are wonderful!

At the side of the Empress stood the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, cousin to Queen VICTORIA, with bald head, enormous beard, mocking eyes, the inevitable red coat, and the grand cordon of the Legion of Honor. Beside the Duke stood the Princess MATHILDE, covered with pearls and diamonds, as usual, with maroon velvet robe and *point d'Alençon* lace, and no hoops; the princess never wears hoops. Near the Princess stood the Marchioness DE LAS MARISMAS, the Duchess DE MONTEBELLO, the Duchess DE BASSANO, the Baroness DE PIERRE. On the diplomatic side Mrs. MASON, in light silk dress and lace mantelet, occupied the first line of seats, while her two daughters, according to rule, were in the second. For some reason or other, a glacial coolness pervaded the ladies of the diplomatic corps, which even the exciting ceremonies of the day did not affect. It may have been jealousy that made the ladies seem so strange to each other, for certainly the group of secretaries and *attachés* who persisted in promenading in their near neighborhood, much to the annoyance of those near me, were as handsome a collection of men as one often sees in any country. I regretted to see a large number of painted ladies.

Amongst the notabilities on the platform were the MURATS, several of the Italian BONAPARTES, Admiral HAMELIN, Marshals MAGNAN and CASTELLANE, Gen. ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, M. PERSIGNY, Baron ROTHSCHILD, Col. FLEURY, the Duke DE BASSANO and Cols. TYRREL and McDONALD of the British service. One saw besides all nationalities, all types, all characters, and heard all tongues; every uniform too was here represented; Austrians all white, English all red, Sardinians, green. Spaniards violet, Turkish turbans, noble Austrian Guards, Prussian Chasseurs, Highlanders, Horse Guards, Sardinian Voltigeurs, Belgian Chasseurs. Gold lace and gummed moustaches never before had such a holiday.

THE LAUREATES UNDER THE BANNERS.

In one of the lateral isles, with its head terminating near the front of the throne, stood a long procession arranged under thirty-one banners, and numbering 273 persons. This procession embraced the laureates of the Exhibition, and never before did so formidable an array stand on so small a space of ground. Each banner bore the number of its class, painted on a design of the Grand Medal of Honor, and under it was grouped the remarkable men in each class of industry or the fine arts who were to receive either the decoration of the Legion of Honor or a Grand Medal of Honor, or both. They were there arranged to receive from the hands of the Chief of State of the French nation a distinction which was to elevate them to a position above the rest of their competitors in this great World's *concours*. In this collection, I noticed, as they passed to approach the Emperor, and receive their recompense, Horace Vernet, Delacroix, Jugres, Landseer, Decamps, Sir Charles Barry, Mr. Faraday, Dr. Niel, Arnott, Robert Napier, P. Stephenson, Dr. Royle, names which belong to the world of arts and science. Two Americans were prominent in this body of men, CHARLES GOODYEAR, the well-known inventor of the vulcanized india rubber, and Mr. MCKENZIE, the able and gentlemanly representative in Europe of Mr. MCCORMICK. In the presence of the works of art which had gained for these men their distinction, and in presence of such an immense crowd of witnesses from all parts of the world, there was a grandeur in this ceremony of presenting distinctions which carried one back to the days of Roman Emperors and Roman art. It was a fitting glory for the men who had toiled up to the position they occupied, and served as a recompense for a life spent in the advancement of civilization.

CURIOUS COINCIDENCE.

On the extreme right, for some reason or other, the architect whose duty it was to assign space for the different nations and hang their flags, had placed the United States and Prussia together; and thus, whether intentionally, or as a coincidence, the black eagle of Prussia and the stars and stripes of the United States (two friends of Russia) were joined together by their staffs, and floated proudly over the arms of France.

THREE "CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE."*

Three Americans, as I have already announced to you, received from the Emperor, by the hands of Prince NAPOLEON, the title of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, "for services rendered to art and science in the *Palais de l'Industrie*." I met a friend the morning after the presentation of these honors, who exclaimed to me, in a perfectly serious air, "Do you know there are three American '*Chevaliers d'Industrie*' in town?" I said, "No!" very energetically, when the rascal horrified me by pronouncing the names of my three friends, VALENTINE, WOODS and VATTEMARE!

One of these gentlemen, whom I was congratulating on his new honor, had an odd way of explaining how he happened to wear the precious toy. He said, "I was coming out without it, but my wife came after me with it in her hand and begged me so persistently to put it on, that (to use his own phrase) *j'ai dû céder!*" Modest man!

* Pickpockets.

THE EMPRESS DE CAOUTCHOUC.

After the presentation ceremonies, the Emperor and Empress, accompanied by the Prince NAPOLEON, the Duke of Cambridge and other persons of their suite, descended from the platform and made a tour of the lateral isles to inspect the objects which had gained the prize medals. Arrived in front of the American department where Mr. GOODYEAR had tastefully displayed a variety of household furniture, musical instruments and toilet articles made of vulcanized India-rubber, Her Majesty turned to the Prince NAPOLEON, who was cicerone on the occasion, (His Highness having made two scientific voyages through the Palace, *vide* the Catalogue of the *Librairie Nouvelle*,) and demanded,

"*Qu'est-ce que c'est que cela?*"

"*Ca?*"

"*Oui.*"

"*C'est de l'Amérique.*"

"*Mais, qu'est-ce que c'est que cela, donc?*"

"*C'est du.....c'est la dernière invention de ce pays fertile!*"

Oh, Prince!

Just then, to the Prince's relief, a little dried-up old woman, in the gallery overhead, cried out in a shrill child's voice, when all else was still, "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" "*Vive l'Impératrice!*" Every one, their Majesties included, suddenly turned their faces upward to see where the shrill apostrophe came from. A smile spread over the countenances of the party when the old woman, encouraged by this evidence of her success, drew triumphantly from her pocket a yellow handkerchief, and waving it in the air, continued her ludicrous exercise till "the pit" whistled her down.

In the confusion, the Prince (who had made the two scientific voyages through the Exhibition) escaped an explanation on the beautiful collection of Mr. GOODYEAR, and the little old woman, in consequence, will receive, with the man who certified to the Prince's bad health in the Crimea, and the two elephants who stand on their heads at the circus, and the giraffe at the Garden of Plants, who had four young ones in a year, the decoration of the Legion of Honor!

THE FALL OF THE TOURNIQUET!

Every one will recollect the *Tourniquet*, or turnstyle, placed at the entrances of the Exhibition, to count, independently of every one but the person who carried the key of the instrument, each person who enters. Well, what use do you suppose is to be made of the *Tourniquet*, now that its legitimate occupation is gone? A jealous husband has bought it to place at his wife's door when he goes out!

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The Seat of War at Covent Garden—The Opinions of Sir Colin Campbell—Explosion at Inkermann—The Colonies Knocked Down—Signs of the Time—The Polish Legion—The Hungarian Generals—Alien Bill—L'Homme Published in London.

LONDON, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The theatre of war in Europe belongs entirely to General JULLIEN, and many a "hero," (they are as plentiful as blackberries and equally cheap,) who came home on "urgent private business," may be found out doing night-duty in the (not rifle) pits before "the fall of Sebastopol," the great descriptive quadrille of the siege. This new production of JULLIEN's is very like all his other "battle-pieces," with more noise and less music in it. As the storm succeeds the calm, (says the programme,) a tremendous burst from a thousand cannon, and the enthusiastic war cries of the besiegers, mingled in one giant voice, are heard along the lines." Whoever, having read this, was bold enough to go near the trenches of Covent Garden, must have been prepared—forewarned is to be forearmed—to endure the most terrible *charivari* ever heard of. The assault itself, as pictured in the above words, is, however, not by any means the *ne plus ultra* of this nondescript, though describing, music. The "confusion *worse* confounded" comes at the end, after "the day is decided," and the Russians begin to retreat. But this must be given in the official words of the Marshal's bulletin itself:

"The flames which from each part of the town and bay spread their lurid light on the neighboring hills, mingled with the deafening noise (truly so) of the exploding mines, (of JULLIEN's face,) of the roar of the cannon, the whistling of the bullets, the hurtling of the (oyster) shells, the rattling of the (ear) drums, the shrill sound of the trumpets, the ships blown into the air, the cries of the fugitives, (myself among the number,) and the shouts of the victors, seem to form (this expression is too modest by half, because they do really form) *an awful fête*, given to the conquerors as the climax of this memorable siege"—and this musical humbug.

I go often to Covent Garden, but I always hasten to evacuate the place, and to retreat to the newsroom at the first attempt of Mr. JULLIEN to begin his work of destruction against all taste and common sense.

From the seat of real war, there is nothing of interest. Sir. COLIN CAMPBELL has already arrived, and made his reappearance in the United Service Club, the members of which are preparing to give a grand banquet in honor of the gallant soldier. I hear that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL does not in the least disguise his discontent with CODRINGTON's appointment to the chief command, for which he believes him to be entirely unfit. He may do well—is Sir COLIN stated to have remarked—during the Winter months of inactivity, when all that he is expected to do is to pay his compliments to Marshal PELISSIER, but as to his qualifications to command in the field, that is a different thing. Sir COLIN has no intention of returning to the Crimea.

The terrible explosion in the French Artillery Park at Inkermann, followed as it was by so much destruction of human life and property, gives rise to suspicions of incendiarism. Officers recently returned from the Crimea declare, however, their conviction that the catastrophe was caused by carelessness, which, according to opinions expressed by many of these gentlemen in my presence, is prevalent in both camps to a very formidable degree.

The Colonies have at last found an official head. They have been knocked down to Mr. LABOUCHERE, who is of half French and half American descent, and has been a member of former ministries. Mr. LABOUCHERE is a Whig and a very wealthy man. He is Member for Taunton, and must now be reelected—a necessity by which the public will be enabled to learn his views on the war. The Duke of NEWCASTLE has thought it prudent to decline the favor offered. Prince ALBERT has gone to Birmingham to lay a foundation stone, and to say something about the war. NAPOLEON's speech to that effect has met with much approval on this side of the Channel. Many people believe that this speech is the last warning to the German Powers. However that may be, sure it is, that there are signs telling of some change in the character of the war. At a meeting to celebrate the first anniversary of Lord DUDLEY STUART's death, we have been told by Count ZAMOYSKY, that he is empowered to organize a distinct body of Polish force, to be called the "Sultan's Cossacks," but paid by and standing under the orders of the English Government. This is a sign, though a covert one. On the other hand, we hear the names of KMETZ, KOULMAN and STEIN, the Hungarian Generals, becoming more and more familiar with the public, the sympathies of which for the cause of the nationalities cannot but be roused by the aid received from those exiles in the war against Russia. The introduction of the Alien bill would, to be sure, revert the significance of these *flirtings* with the revolutionary element, and I am told that the bill will be brought in for certain, in spite of meetings to the contrary. There was a meeting of this sort in Finsbury. It resulted in the usual protest. *L'Homme* has appeared this day in London, with nothing very interesting or new in its pages. The Emperor of Austria has published his shame—the Concordat; and the King of Prussia has restored those "ancient immunities" of the nobility which were abolished in 1848. How delightfully the world is progressing under the enlightened guidance of European Monarchy! Verily, one might imagine they are working to render the next explosion of the politico-social volcano one of unprecedented violence.

The Emperor ALEXANDER has not only been in the Crimea, but he has actually visited the northern half of Sebastopol, and went also to Makenzie's Heights. We shall hear more of this Imperial journey by-and-by.

The Anglo-American Difficulty—The Cause Attributed to an Electioneering Device—British View of the Excitement in this Country.

From the London Times, Nov. 20.

We have not had long to wait for the verification of the opinion which we expressed a little while ago as to the true origin of that warlike spirit which seems so suddenly and so inopportunely to have taken possession of the Government of the United States. The great constituency of the whole United States being far too large and intelligent to be influenced by the gross arts of corruption, and several of the present Government having their eyes on the reversionary occupation of the White House, the power that is pinned in their hands for the public good is abused and perverted for the purpose of influencing the coming appointment of President, and, although the end sought be not war itself, but only so much warlike enthusiasm as may be required to give votes and popularity in the coming contest, yet we verily believe that war itself—yes, war between the United States and England, with its ruinous losses, its fearful conflicts, and its absolute certainty of an indecisive and profitless result—*would be cheerfully accepted by General Pierce, Mr. Marcy, or Mr. Cushing, as an infinitely smaller evil than their own ejection from place and power, and the transfer of the management of public affairs to other hands.* Some very uncomfortable reflections cannot but suggest themselves to us as arising out of this state of things. The first is that we cannot hope by any amount of concession to pacify or reconcile a Government actuated by such motives and objects. Were a warlike demonstration against England really a portion of the foreign policy of the United States for the purpose of carrying out objects, however visionary or wrong-headed, we should know what to do and how to deal with it. We should concede and give way if concession were possible and honorable, and, if not, we should endeavor to convince those who seek a quarrel with us that they have more to lose than to gain by forcing us to the final arbitrament of war. But what can we do with a Government whose foreign policy is really no policy at all, but merely an electioneering trick, which, so far from representing its own citizens, is really playing us off against them, and seeking to put us in the most invidious light, not from any deep-seated or well-grounded animosity, but merely that it may make a good thing out of the excited feelings of its own subjects? So long as the Government is really and *bond fide* acting for what it believes the interest of its own subjects, so long as it really has a foreign policy, however wrong-headed and perverse, it is entitled to respect and considerations; but when its foreign policy is no policy at all, but a mere trick played off for the purpose of a coming election, we cannot but feel that there is some grave defect in the theory or working of institutions which thus permit the most precious interests of nations to be trifled with and bluntered away.

The truth is, that for a very considerable number of years the successful candidate for the Presidential chair *has had to look to foreign politics as his passport to place and power.* On internal questions public opinion in America is now so much divided, that to give a decided adhesion to any party is to rouse the most furious opposition from every other; but a popular commander like JACKSON, HARRISON or TAYLOR, or a person identified with some great external movement, as Mr. POLK was with the annexation of Texas, can unite parties disagreeing on internal politics and find in the cry of war or annexation a rallying point which no merely internal question can give him. The Ministry of General PIERCE was formed on the principle of annexing Cuba and giving the fullest development to that questionable spirit of enterprise which has extended itself so much during late years among the more unsettled classes of the United States. His Presidency is now drawing to a close, and nothing has been done towards realizing the flaming professions with which it was inaugurated. If the game is not to be given up wholly for lost the few months that remain must be diligently employed, for the Government of Mr. PIERCE is discredited, and, unless something can be done to reanimate popular enthusiasm in his favor, he stands no chance of reelection. Surely, one of the main objects of popular institutions is to secure a perfect sympathy between the governor and the governed, so that while Kings and Queens are plotting for their own dynastic interests, the Chief Magistrate of a Republic may have no end in view but the renown of his own Administration and the public good. But how can this be accomplished, if from the beginning to the end of his quadrennial term of office the President is to be thinking of nothing else but how he can so manage that office as to procure his reelection for another four years? It was not for the sake of giving him the opportunity of an advantageous canvass, but for the general good of the State, that the American people elected their President, and that trust is as much betrayed if it be bartered away for popular suffrages as if it were sold under the most vulgar and open conditions of venality. It would be really well worth considering in the interests of peace and amity with all the world, in the preservation of which no community is more deeply concerned than the United States, whether it might not be well to take away this temptation to foreign aggression for electioneering purposes from future Presidents and Cabinets, by disqualifying the existing President and his Ministers from being candidates for their offices at the next election. The secret has been found out, that it is by foreign wars or foreign disputes that a majority of votes is to be obtained, and that so long as the existing President is also an embryo candidate, wars or disputes are sure to be provided to order, and supplied in quick succession, so long as the demand continues.

We turn from this painful exhibition of wanton and narrow-minded selfishness, this sporting with the welfare of two great nations, to the more agreeable contemplation of the manner in which a free press is made to temper the evils and irregularities of a free government. In the pages of independent American journals, we find the shameful and heartless policy of getting up a war for the sake of an election exposed with the utmost freedom and boldness; every motive is unveiled, every pretence is analyzed, and the whole imposture is laid bare to the eyes of the nation with a force and clearness which we would fondly hope rob it of every chance of success. It is thus that, in free discussion, we find the remedy for such evils as grow side by side with the enormous advantages of the free and unfettered action of large masses of men. If the American Government assumes the ignoble office of deluding its subjects, it is at any rate gratifying to think that there is a twin power in the State—a free and enlightened Press—capable of restraining this license within the bounds of reason and moderation. Against the conduct of the Government of General PIERCE with regard to this country, the firm friend and well-wisher of the American Republican—against the insulting missives of his Foreign Secretary, and the still more insulting manifestoes of his Attorney-General, we confidently appeal to the good sense of the American Nation itself, which we are convinced can neither wish to fasten a causeless quarrel upon a friendly and powerful State, nor to see its institutions degraded in the eyes of foreign nations by being made subservient to the greed and selfishness of factions or individuals.

The United States and Great Britain—Another Letter from "a 'States'"-Man."

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: When OXENSTIERN, the Chancellor of Sweden, whom CROMWELL called "the great wise man of the Continent," was about to send his son on a visit to foreign Courts, he said to him, "Go and see by what folly the world is governed;" and, if the dead could speak, might not we in our day hear the self-same lips exclaiming, "Go and see by what consummate folly the world is set and kept on fire!"

According to English authority, the rulers of three great nations, superficially regarding the current of events and neglecting the tide of the times, have allowed their countries to "drift into a war" which, in spite of attempts to "make the worse appear the better reason," many wise and experienced men think might have been warded off indefinitely, without detriment to freedom or to civilization, but which now, though man may continue it, Heaven or accident alone can ever bring to a close. While thus repeating what others say, I admit that an American—whatever may be his sympathies—has no excuse for meddling in the gigantic tragedy of the age, except so far as the rights of his own country may be concerned. But the neutral rights of his country, by English confession, have been violated, and that, too, with premeditation, on American soil; and though there is no proof as yet that this violation carried with it an intent to slight or offend the American Government or people, a summary vindication of public law became necessary. In attempting this there was no delay, and if then the flagrant error committed had been frankly acknowledged, with suitable apology and atonement—of which we have heard much, but know nothing—even the semblance of a quarrel would never have appeared. But no! the occasion to serve some crooked purpose of their own was too tempting for such men as OXENSTIERN described; hence the sharp practice so lately witnessed, which has set a deal of blood in motion, provoked unseemly language, and revived unwelcome reminiscences.

While some assert that the American Attorney-General wrote certain letters on speculation for a rise in the political market—letters, by the by, from one officer of the Government to another, and therefore beyond the precints of every foreign tribunal—others suggest that the English Prime Minister sent his ships across the Atlantic to operate on the nerves of the corn-holders for a fall—a menace, whatever may have been the motive, directed against the most sensitive portion of the American coast, which imperatively demands, under existing circumstances, the amplest satisfaction. For it is now generally conceded, I believe, that the United States cannot be dragooned, as Greece was, in this Don Pacifico squabble, and surely no sane man seriously apprehends the invasion of Ireland or Cuba, by the American Government itself, or by any body of misguided men, whom, if my recollection of a certain Boulogne expedition fail not, that Government is quite as able and willing as the English to circumvent.

Notwithstanding, however, the "consummate folly" recently exhibited in high quarters, it is not probable that the late disreputable bickerings will produce any worse mischief, than what you yourself have already indicated as the disastrous consequence, at some future day, of habitually playing with edged tools by the present generation. And yet, shou d our blustering and blundering official "gothamists" succeed in embroiling two nations which are under every possible bond to keep the peace towards each other, truth to tell, there would not be much more cause for wonder than in the contest which, every day we live, is turning the riches of man to nought, and sending the owner of them unhouselled to his last account.

Every legitimate cause of dissension between England and the United States having been some time ago removed, those Powers, if forced into a fight by snarling and bullying politicians, must, to be logical, continue to fight on till, wearied and disgusted at their own unnatural conduct, they are ready to cry, like children, in each other's faces, unless, perchance, they should sagely resolve to prosecute the matter in Kilkenny fashion to the latter end. The demoralising effects on both sides alike of such a warfare would be deplorable indeed; but in a political point of view, if the experiment were not of too long duration, America would, perhaps, be benefited, for that country seems to need a little rough experience from without now and then to inculcate on her too-happy children the "value of the Union," and to weld anew the State links, which are apt to lose somewhat of their tenacity in the atmosphere of a long uninterrupted peace.

And, even materially speaking, it is not so clear that the more youthful of the parties would be the greater sufferer. The American commercial marine would probably be damaged, as it was in the war of 1812, to the extent of about 25 per cent.; portions of the seaboard might be plundered or laid waste, and the blood of millions might, a second time, be made to boil over the flames of a desecrated capitol. But, to more than balance such wholesale devastation—which, however, could be easily remedied, though not forgotten—how would England fare, and what would be her expiation? For every American dollar destroyed, she would forfeit, directly or indirectly, the fifth of a pound sterling; and whether her colonial possessions remained untouched or not by hostile foot, what would be her condition at home, even if safe from foreign aggression, with everything stagnant save the unbridled passions of thousands of workmen without work? Why, unless she could grow corn in her streets, and rake up cotton from the seashore, her parks, her halls, nay, her very firesides, would be invaded by a host of the naked, whom no tricks of office could cover, and of the starving, whom no honeyed words of statecraft send empty away.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

PARIS. A "STATES"-MAN.

Reasons why England is opposed and France in favor of extending the Alliance against Russia.

The following somewhat remarkable article is from the *Ost-Deutsche Post*, professedly Anti-Russian. It will enable the reader to form a correct idea of the degree of sympathy felt for England in Austrian official circles. The article says:

"Since the beginning of the war the French diplomacy has been intent on extending the alliance formed against Russia. M. DROUYN DE LHUYS attached far more importance to a great coalition against Russia than to any feats of arms which might be performed in the Crimea. That statesman therefore treated with the German, Scandinavian, Dutch, Spanish, and Sardinian Courts, and up to a certain point his endeavors to strengthen the coalition succeeded. But how is it that France has not been able to persuade any one of the larger European States to conclude a treaty of alliance with her? The true reason is, that England has only supported the efforts of France in a lukewarm way, or with ill-concealed repugnance. 'England wants mercenaries and foreign legions, but not alliances,' said a well-known French statesman in the month of August last. The alliance with Sardinia suited England, because that Government was willing to obey her behests; but such is not the case with Germany, Sweden, &c. It was not by the exertions of England that the treaty of Dec. 2, 1854, was concluded, and it certainly is still maintained in principle. The Eastern question is more particularly of importance to England in a naval point of view, and she is desirous that no other European affairs should be mixed up with it. She is willing to wage war to the knife against the Russian establishments in the Black Sea, but she is resolved not to enter into any continental engagements. As the force of circumstances has allied England to a Power possessing one of the most powerful and best armies in the world, the moral and even the material support of the other European States is not of such value as to induce her to make any great sacrifices to obtain it. In her alliance with France, England acts on the principle that it is wise never to lose sight of the fact that the friend of to-day may be an enemy to-morrow, and, therefore, whenever the French Government endeavors to secure a new member for the conlition, 'the British Cabinet displays suspicion, coldness and reserve, and if it takes one step forward it does not fail to take two in the opposite direction.' In as far as the future freedom of the Black Sea is concerned, England is the more positive of the Western Powers. France is still inclined to listen to reasonable propositions, but England is desirous to continue the war until Kherson, Nicolaieff, Odessa, and every place in which a Russian vessel can find shelter shall have been destroyed. In continental matters, on the contrary, the British Government is extremely conservative. The grand phrases employed in some of the organs of the British press about Poland and the Nationalities are mere humbug, and are the tirades against Austria and Prussia; for Lord PALMERSTON is as little inclined as is Mr. GLADSTONE to increase the influence of France by means of an alliance with Germany. If England had really wished to secure the cooperation of the German Bund she might have had it. When Austria, in consequence of its intimate relations with France, concluded the treaty of alliance on the 2d of December, a British Minister rose in the House and declared that the time for paying subsidies was over, 'although Austria had never let fall a word about subsidies.' From what has already been said, it will be seen why France does not succeed in her attempts to form alliances with the larger European States. Gen CANROBERT has met with a brilliant reception, but we doubt whether he will succeed, 'as we miss the representative of Great Britain.'"

This article will enable your readers to form for themselves a correct idea of the degree of sympathy felt for England in Austrian official circles.

The New British Colonial Secretary.

The London *Times* says: "This department, unhappily vacated by the death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, after being refused, as our readers know, by Lord STANLEY, and after being also refused by Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, has been offered to Mr. LABOUCHERE, and accepted by him. That the name of this gentleman should have been mentioned from the first day of the vacancy, and that the office should, nevertheless, have been offered meanwhile to at least two other statesmen, in opposition to the Government and to one another, is a fact that speaks for itself. Notwithstanding all that is said about liberality, fusion, comprehension and other large ideas, when the moment arrives they generally give way to the actual force of political connection, or "party," as we suppose it must be called. Lord PALMERSTON has fallen back on a trustworthy and competent man, who will transact the business of his department with regularity, and perhaps with dispatch. There cannot be very much to do in it, or at least there is not much that requires the anxious consideration of the chief, if we are to judge from the way in which the office has been knocked about for the last twelvemonth. Mr. LABOUCHERE, we think, is the fifth Secretary within that brief period, nay, virtually the sixth, as Sir GEORGE GREY held the reins for Lord JOHN RUSSELL while he was away at Vienna. As there has been very loud complaint as to the way in which the persons most interested in the colonies, now at least so loud as when one energetic mind was concentrated for several years on the government of the colonies, it may fairly be concluded that a respectable man of business will answer the purpose. We don't attempt to govern the colonies in the old sense of the word. We allow them to govern themselves, and it is only within a very limited range that there can arise any discrepancy between colonial and imperial legislation. The discrepancy, when it occurs, is commonly a case for lawyers, not for statesmen. Even on the very important question of colonial constitutions the only object is to find what really best suits the wishes and the wants of the colonists themselves, as we no longer aim to force upon them the model of the British Constitution, or any theoretical plan.

But, though the Colonies no longer want a master mind, or an inventive genius, or a splendid administrator, or a heaven-sent law-giver, perhaps it will be said that Lord PALMERSTON wants a little more ministerial eloquence in the Commons. How is it that all the clever fellows—all the men who can make speeches—are on the other side, or, to speak more correctly, on the other sides, of the House? We think the question is one for the clever fellows themselves to answer. So far as government is concerned, there happens to be no great call for eloquence just now. The only thing the nation cares about is the war, which is a matter not of rhetoric, or of exposition, but of fighting, backed, of course, by a good administration at home. The nation does not want hounding on to a war which it has undertaken itself with the utmost good will, and which it is prepared to carry on with the greatest perseverance. The ministerial defence is to come, not from the Treasury bench, but from the seat of war, in the laconic style of the electric telegraph.

Terrible Fire in Paris.

The *Constitutionnel* says:

"The Manutention des Vivres de la Guerre, in which a great portion of the bread for the army in the East has been made, lies 300 or 400 yards beyond the end of the long gallery of machines of the Universal Exhibition, and is near the large waterworks of Chaillot and immense engine manufactory of Derosne et Cail. The fire broke out with extreme violence in the part of the building facing the Trocadero. This part was built in 1840, and formed a vast parallelogram, three stories high. In it were collected a quantity of wheat and flour; in it, also, were 14 or 16 pairs of millstones for grinding wheat, a steam engine for working an apparatus for facilitating grinding operations, various utensils, and some objects of equipment. The other part, which is older, having been constructed under the Ministry of Marshal SOULT, in 1836, is situated to the east—that is, facing Paris; it is separated from the other pile of buildings by a sort of narrow lane, which is crossed by means of movable bridges. In it are made the bread and buiscuit not only of the garrison of Paris, but that of the first military division. On the ground-floor of the old building, on the side nearest Paris is a post of firemen. As soon as the fire was perceived, messengers were dispatched to the Ecole Militaire and the barracks of the firemen for assistance; crowds of people also flocked to the scene of the disaster. The fire spread with such violence that at 7 o'clock all the building was in flames, in spite of the large quantity of water thrown by 15 or 20 engines. The Minister of War, the Minister of the Interior, M. COLLET-MEIGERET, the Prefect of the Police, and the commander of the firemen also arrived. The firemen ascended to the roofs of the second part of the Manutention and of the house on the opposite side, and directed volumes of water on the centre of the fire. At 9 o'clock the fire was got under, but only the four walls of the building in which it commenced remained. Detachments of firem

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Evidence in Relation to the Character of Poole and Baker.

The Difference between a Fighter and a Pugilist.

NINTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6.

The day was occupied in taking testimony in relation to the character of Poole and Baker.

The first witness called was

Gustavus A. Conover—I am a builder; I know Baker; I have known him for twelve or fourteen years; I never heard anything against him until after the affray at Stanwix Hall; so far as my knowledge of him went, I have always known him as a quiet and peaceable man.

Question—Did you know Poole? *Answer*—I did.

Q.—What was his character as to brutality and violence? A.—I think it was bad.

A question by counsel for defence as to Poole's general character was objected to by the prosecution.

Mr. Whiting read the law, from Greenleaf on Evidence, Vol. IV, sec. 17, and referred to the case of Dr. Cochran, in which the Court ruled out similar testimony as inadmissible. Mr. Whiting argued at length that this class of testimony, if inadmissible in one case, is inadmissible in all.

The Court ruled that it would only be a question of probabilities, if the testimony were admitted; there would be two theories; one, that Baker was the assailing party; the other, that Poole was assailing. Presenting, then, only a case of probabilities, it appears that if testimony affecting the question of the peace and good temper of one party is introduced, evidence intended to prove the character of the opposite party is equally admissible. It may be that there have been some cases in which the ruling was the other way, but the circumstances were different on those occasions, and that ruling is not presented with sufficient distinctness to justify me in being governed by it. The Jury will understand, however, and it may as well be said now as hereafter, that it is not a justification at all, *per se*, that any man is proved to have been guilty of brutal or violent conduct on occasions other than that which is immediately in question.

Question repeated by counsel.

Q.—What was the general character of Poole for violence and brutality? A.—I have always heard that it was bad; his disposition was to fight.

Q.—And when he fought, did he fight brutally?

Counsel for prosecution objected. The question was allowed.

A.—I have understood so always.

Cross-examined—In what particular fight did you ever know Poole to be engaged? A.—One was in relation to his attack on Mason, and one on Harrington; I cannot specify all that I have in my mind.

Q.—They were fighting men, were they not? A.—No, Mason was not; Harrington had the reputation of being a fighting man, not only among fighting men, but among citizens outside.

Q.—Do you know when Baker and Poole ceased to be friends? A.—I did not know it till I heard of the affair at Stanwix Hall.

Direct resumed—Q.—What was Baker's general character for peace and good temper? A.—I always saw Baker attempt to make peace; he was a quiet man.

WHO COUNSELED BAKER TO ARM HIMSELF.

Charles Bartlett—Q.—What was your business in the years 1853 and 1854? A.—I was Clerk to the Mayor from '52 to '55; I know Mr. Baker very well; became acquainted with him while I was Mayor's Clerk; I always knew him as a perfectly mild and peaceful man; he was the best natured man, for his physical strength, that I ever knew; he has been known as one of the kindest hearted of men; he was capable of very strong personal attachments; I have that in reference to myself.

Q.—Did you on any occasion advise him to buy a pistol?

Mr. Whiting objected. Question repeated, in a different form, by permission of the Court.

Q.—Do you know anything about a pistol which Baker had? A.—Yes.

Q.—State what you know about it. A.—In the early part of 1854, during the early portion of Mayor Westervelt's term of office, Baker was under my control while I was in temporary charge of the Emigrant Department—he was a police officer, and attached to the Emigrant Squad at the Mayor's Office; he was in the habit of consulting with me on all matters that concerned him; one day he came to me—

[Counsel for prosecution argued as to the inadmissibility of this evidence. The Court allowed it.]

Witness resumed.—Baker came to me, and requested me ask the Mayor for permission to him (Baker) to carry a pistol; I asked him what he wanted to carry a pistol for? he replied that he had had a mess with Poole, and that Poole and his gang were after him; the expression he used was, that "Poole and his gang were dogging him about;" I understood that before this Baker had always been on intimate terms with Poole; I told Baker I would not ask the Mayor to grant him permission to carry a pistol; I told him I should not ask the Mayor if I wanted to carry a pistol; I carried a pistol myself at that time; I told him if he was afraid of being assaulted, he had better carry a pistol—and I told him where to go to get one; I gave him my card, and sent him to the place where I got mine; he went there and bought one, and I believe found it a dollar cheaper in consequence of my recommendation.

Q.—Did he show you the pistol? A.—Yes; it was an ordinary Colt's revolver, a five-inch pistol.

Cross-examined.—This took place in the early part of Mr. Westervelt's term; Baker showed me the pistol the next day; he carried it in his pantaloons pocket; I do not know whether he carried it at night, because I never saw him at night.

Q.—Did you not call any attention of the proper authorities to the fact that Poole had threatened Baker. A.—I did not; I din't give it a thought.

Q.—Did you know that Baker had had any quarrel with any man? A.—I found out that he was intimate with a man named Lonnigan, and I advised him to break away from him, as the intimacy might get him into bad repute in the Department; he did so; I believe Baker quarreled with him; I advised him to make up with Poole.

Q.—Did you know Poole? A.—Yes.

Q.—Were you friends? A.—Poole was always very friendly with me.

By the Court—Q.—Did Baker take any steps to avert the contemplated attack from Poole or his friends. A.—Not that I ever heard of.

TESTIMONY OF A BARGEMAN.

Abram B. Vanderzee sworn—I am a bargeman; I boarded the bark *Isabella Jewett*, and took from on board a sailor's bag, containing Baker's clothes; I did this at the request of Mr. Burns.

WHO TOLD HIM TO DO IT.

Thomas C. Burns sworn—I received from Mr. Vanderzee a bag, containing clothing belonging to Baker; I resided on Staten Island, and was requested by Baker, after he was in the Tombs, to procure the clothes; there were a coat, a pair of pantaloons, a vest, and two shirts, and, I think, a pair of overalls; the shirts were dirty; I sent them to Mr. Baker; [witness identified the pantaloons and vest;] they had the same holes as they now have; I put them back in the same bag, and sent them to Mr. Baker at the Tombs; I gave them to George Burns to deliver; he took them away.

Q.—How long have you known Baker? A.—About twelve years.

Q.—During this period what has been his character for peace and good nature? A.—He was one of the mildest men I ever knew.

Q.—Did you know Poole? A.—I did.

Q.—How long did you know him? A.—Ten or twelve years.

Q.—Did you ever hear him make any threats against Baker. A.—Cannot say as I ever did; I saw Poole and Baker at Kinsomb's Dam, two or three months after the affray at the Gem in Broadway; Maurice Lonnigan, James Duffy, and some others, were there at the same time; Poole called across the bar to Baker; they had some hard words; they had all been drinking; no assault was made by either party; some hard words passed.

Cross-examined—I had heard, then, that Baker carried a pistol for self-defence; I think he told me he meant to protect himself.

BAKER'S CHARACTER.

George W. Caverly, sworn—I am a clerk in a bonded warehouse in Greenwich-street; from 1849 to 1851, I was in San Francisco; I was a policeman there, and for two years was Captain of Police; I was also Justice of the Peace; I know Dr. Shay by sight, while he was there.

Q.—What was his character? A.—In what respect? Counsel explained.

Witness—He was a hard case, [laughter.]

Q.—In what way was he a hard case? A.—Well, he was a hard case any way; he was called the fighting man of the Whig Party in California; I considered him a hard rowdy; he was a man I would not like to have anything to do with any way.

Q.—Would you believe such a man as Shay under oath? A.—I would not.

Q.—His general character was bad? A.—Yes.

Cross-examined.—I have heard Shay's character spoken of here by Police officers from San Francisco; never heard it spoken of here before the Stanwix Hall affair; I do not know Baker; wouldn't know him if I fell over him; I have never expressed any opinion about him before; I was subpœnaed here about half past eleven o'clock to-day; I saw Morrissey in San Francisco; I never saw him and Shay in company at San Francisco or elsewhere.

DOUBTFUL WAITRIGHT.

Edwin Wainright, sworn—I am a merchant; I reside in Spring-street; I have known Baker for the last four years; have seen him very frequently; his character was good; he was gentlemanly in his conduct and deportment; a peaceable, inoffensive man; I knew Poole by sight.

Witness was not cross-examined.

A MAN WHOM POOLE COUGHED.

Morris D. Underhill, sworn—I am a policeman; have been policeman for nine years; I was a policeman in the Eighth Ward, and am now in the Twentieth; I have known Baker twelve or fourteen years; I always knew him to be a peace-maker.

Q.—Did you know Poole? A.—Yes.

Q.—What was Poole's character?

[Counsel argued as to the propriety of this course of examination.]

Q.—Now, Mr. Underhill, what was Poole's character? A.—That of a desperate fighter and ruffian; he had a reputation for brutality; I would not have believed him under oath in any case in which he was interested personally.

Q.—Poole once assaulted you, did he not? A.—Yes, Sir; he attacked me in presence of a Police Magistrate in the Court, and gouged both my eyes very badly,—one eye was so much hurt that it bulged out over my cheek.

Q.—Who was that Police Magistrate? A.—Justice Stuart.

Q.—Was that matter brought to trial? A.—Yes.

Q.—Was the case tried before a Jury or the Recorder. A.—Before a Jury.

[The Record of the Sessions was produced, in evidence, to show that "Dandy" Williams and others were produced as witnesses.]

Q.—The Jury acquitted Poole, did they not? A.—Yes.

[Counsel argued at length as to the propriety of permitting the introduction of evidence to prove that Poole's witnesses were guilty of perjury.]

The witness was allowed to depart.

A POLICEMAN HEARING HARD WORDS.

Thomas Maguire sworn—I was at Stanwix Hall on the night of the 24th February, between nine and ten; I saw Baker there; I saw an interview of some person with Baker; it was a man by the name of Post; I heard him say to Baker that Morrissey was a big, cowardly loafing s—n of a b—h; Baker replied that Morrissey was not a coward, and Post then told Baker that he (Baker) was a big loafer; Baker said nothing, but laughed; Post then said to him, "You carry pistols, don't you?" Baker said he did'nt carry pistols, but he had a revolver; Post said, "You are a big cowardly s—n of a b—h, and I can whip you;" Baker said, "You all can whip me, and none of you has whipped me yet;" that was all the conversation I heard; I went away shortly afterwards.

Cross-examined—Q.—You are a policeman? A.—Yes.

Q.—When you heard this conversation, did you not arrest either of them? A.—No.

Q.—And you were a policeman? A.—Yes; I was sent for while I was at a concert over the way; somebody told me that there was likely to be a disturbance between Poole and Morrissey; I went over to Stanwix Hall; when I went in, Morrissey was coming out of the door in custody of Officer Rue and another officer.

Q.—Why did you not arrest one of the parties when you heard them talking in a threatening manner? A.—Because it appeared to me as nothing more than ordinary bar-room talk; Baker did not appear to want to fight; I saw no pistol in Baker's hand.

The Court took a recess.

AFTER RECESS.

The Judge handed Mr. Clark a letter, and asked him if he had anything to say in reference to it.

Mr. Clark rose and said he understood that there appeared in the report of one of the morning papers a statement purporting to have been made by him to the effect that Mayor Westervelt knew Baker carried a pistol. There was no doubt that the report was correct, but he meant to say that either the Mayor or the Mayor's Clerk knew of it. He had now the best reason for believing, however, that Mayor Westervelt had no knowledge whatever of the fact, and considered it to be his duty to state that.

JOHNNY LYNG'S NARRATIVE—TECHNICALITIES OF THE "PROPRIETY" DEVICE.

John Lyng took the stand and was sworn; He is a powerful looking fellow, nearly bald, fair visage, and with red beard and moustache. His countenance is broad, rather fat, and expressive of fearlessness and intelligence. His manner had an honest bluntness and candor about it which was quite refreshing, and appeared to make a favorable impression on those in Court.

Q.—Which of these parties who have been named as on the indictment with Baker do you know? A.—I know all the parties; I knew Paudeen, Baker, Turner, Hyler, Morrissey, Irving, Lynn, Van Pelt; I was not at Stanwix Hall that evening; I was not out of my house after dark; all these parties occasionally visited my house; Baker is the only one of them, as I recollect, who was there before the first affray between Poole and Morrissey; I am pretty positive of that; Baker was there early in the evening, a little after dark; I should suppose about six o'clock; there was no one there but Mr. Baker, my brother-in-law, Mr. Chanfrau, and myself; I proposed a game of cribbage for amusement; there was a dollar, or half a dollar on it I suppose; it was not a pecuniary thing.

Q.—Did anybody win the game?

Mr. Whiting objected.

Mr. Clark said this had an important bearing on the case.

Witness—I suppose I had gained.

Q.—Did not a young man come in and tell you something?

Mr. Whiting again objected.

Q.—Did not a young man come in and tell you that there had been an affray between Morrissey and Poole?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Whiting—That is just as objectionable—(to witness)—What was that young man's name?

Witness—I don't remember; he was a young man from Philadelphia.

Mr. Clark—What did you tell Baker?

Witness—I told Baker that Morrissey and Poole had had a muss and Poole had drawn a pistol on him; the game was played out after that information; I suppose it took in the neighborhood of from three to five minutes, or longer; I think we played that game out, and then played another.

Mr. Whiting interrupted, and objected to this as in material.

The Court—Baker left after we finished it; it was from three to five minutes after; we was in no hurry to go away.

To Mr. Clark—In, I suppose, about ten or fifteen minutes after Mr. Turner came in.

Q.—What did Turner say about this?

Mr. Whiting objected.

The objection was sustained.

Q.—Who next came in after these parties, or did Turner remain there? A.—He remained there, and drank or smoked there, I don't recollect which; he asked me to take a drink or smoke, and I asked him as a return of the compliment; he remained there from eight to ten minutes, perhaps longer; then there came back, Baker, Morrissey, Turner—all the parties, I think, came back to my place; other people came too; there might have been twenty people in all, talking the matter over; Morrissey was very drunk; I am not positive of the time they came back; it was after the first affray, because they were talking about it; it was the topic; I was friendly to Morrissey, and was known to be so; I had been for some time; I don't think any of the others were drunk with the exception of Morrissey; and if they were they were not so drunk that a man would take particular notice of it; Morrissey was one of those who were talking about it; as Mr. Maguire says, men get drunk in different ways; some get drunk in their head and some in their legs; Morrissey was drunk in his legs; I mean to say he was very drunk; if Paudeen was drunk, I did not take any notice of it; I think they all went out together; I understood they were going to Lispenard-street; I don't know as I can explain how I understood that; Allen's place was in Lispenard-street; that was a saloon, as mine was, and they were going from there to my house, and from my house back; these parties were Cunningham, Paudeen, Turner, Lynn—I am not sure about Hyler; Cunningham had generally more influence over Morrissey than anybody else; he was trying to get Morrissey home; they returned to my house, I should think, in the neighborhood of ten or fifteen minutes; Morrissey came back, I think; I am almost positive he did; they had some drinks, and then went away with Cunningham; Baker Paudeen, Turner, Van Pelt, Lynn and Hyler went away; I don't think Chanfrau was there; I think McCabe was; there were a great many there; there may have been fifteen or twenty people; the only reason why I remember these names is because they are the parties here indicted, and my attention has been called to them in consequence; Morrissey left the house to go home with Cunningham; I don't know where he went; the other parties remained there and took several drinks; they remained, perhaps, ten or fifteen minutes; I would not say what the time precisely was, but they remained some time; Turner and Poole were friends, I should think; Van Pelt and Poole were also friends; I never heard anything else; I never heard of any difficulty between Lynn and Poole; but I think that Lynn's intimacy with Baker would be likely to effect his relations with Poole; I did not know any of the party who were unfriendly to Poole, but Baker and Paudeen; Hyler I should think was not unfriendly to Poole; I had heard that Hyler had Poole three or four hundred dollars, and I should infer that he was not unfriendly when he did that; Hyler and Paudeen were strangers; Van Pelt and Turner's acquaintance was very intimate.

Q.—State the position of the parties and what occurred there at that time? A.—Paudeen was sitting on the upper rail of a chair, with his feet on the seat; he seemed to be musing about something that Morrissey said in regard to the acquaintance between him and Turner; I did not hear anything about Morrissey's upbraiding Baker for not lending him a pistol; it appears that at Allen's Morrissey said something about his friendship for Turner, and Paudeen took exception. [Here the witness described the position in which the several persons whom he named stood, and then proceeded.] Hyler made a remark to me that New-York was nearly played out,—that a man dare hardly go home at night to his own bed; Turner volunteered to go home with him and asked Paudeen to go with him, but Paudeen refused; he said, "Paudeen, will you go along?" Paudeen said, "No, I won't;" Turner went towards the door, and turned back, he asked Paudeen, "Will you wait here till I come back?" Paudeen said "Yes;" then Hyler said, "Mr. Paudeen—for I don't know you by any other name—will you go along with me?" Paudeen said "Yes," and then they went away; it was known at this time at my house, that Poole was at the Eighth Ward Station-house; and it was not known that he was in Stanwix Hall; they told me that an officer took him to the Station-house, and that was all I heard of him.

Q.—Had you any reason to know that they were aware that Poole was then at Stanwix Hall? A.—No, Sir; they thought Morrissey had gone home.

Mr. Whiting objected to statements of what they thought.

Witness—They left to go home with Hyler in the manner I have shown; a number remained; I suppose it must have been from half an hour to an hour before any of them came back; it may have been longer; I was busy, and therefore I could not specify the time; Lynn first came into my house.

Q.—What did he say?

Mr. Whiting objected.

Mr. Clark—Was this before or after the affray.

Mr. Whiting—He says he don't know the time.

Mr. Clark—He says he is not positive. We propose to show what Lynn said; if it is objected to we will not press it.

Q.—Who next came in? A.—Turner.

Q.—How much time elapsed between Lynn and Turner's entrance? A.—A minute or so; it was very short; there was sufficient time for Lynn to say what had occurred before Turner came in; Turner looked very pale, and was staggering; he made several attempts to get down on the floor; he reeled and fell in the middle of my parlor; I went up and found him wounded in the arm, and in a perfect gore with blood; I found a pistol on the floor near him; I presume it was his; when I looked in the bar-room I saw Baker; there was a wound on Baker's head, and his face was all bloody; I went towards him; he said, "I am shot in the head, and I am shot here," (pointing to his groin;) I sent up stairs for towels, basin and water, and washed him; he was very excited, and seemed like a man who had been on a forlorn hope and won it; I washed Baker's face and examined his wounds; I sent for physicians; his eyes were bloody, as if they had been gouged; his nose was scratched as if by the nails of the thumbs applied this way (pressing upwards) his mouth was bloody at the side, as if it had been this way—(torn out by a hand); when I washed his head, for his hair was clotted with blood, I pressed the wound together; I pressed my finger into the wound in his groin; one of his eye-balls was quite blood-shot; I advised him to go and give himself up to Judge Brennan; I washed his mouth out and told him to get some brandy and water to rinse it; I gave him a tumbler-full; I think it was brandy.

Q.—Was Baker sober, or otherwise? A.—I never saw Baker drunk in my life; I gave him the liquor to rinse out his mouth; I took off his shirt, and gave him a clean one of my own; I cannot say whether he had a hat or not; I understood he was without a coat; I sent to the Sixth Ward for officers, because I thought that they had had the worst of it, and Poole's crowd might come here to my house, and I wanted to have the law on my side.

The witness identified the muslin shirt and Canton flannel undershirt produced, as those worn by Baker when he came in that night. He was then asked about the holes in them, and in replying to that reserved to Poole's coat, saying, I did not think at first that those holes (in Poole's coat) looked like holes made by pistol balls; I went and fired through a coat by way of experiment, and found I made holes of the same kind; the character of the hole depends on the way the pistol is fired; if it is fired from the outside it makes a clean hole on the outside, and the edges of the cloth are turned out in the inside in the direction in which the ball was fired; if it strikes the inside first, there will be a ragged edge on the outside; before the officers came in I shut the folding-doors, so that they were in the bar-room; and the wounded men were in the other room; Baker might have come in and out of the bar-room, but Turner was not able to get up.

Mr. Clark now proposed to give in evidence Baker's statement at this time as part of the *res gestæ*.

The Court asked if that was the law

Mr. Clark argued at much length that the evidence was admissible.

The Court allowed that it might be asked whether Baker gave an account of the transaction, but the statement itself could not be received.

Mr. Clark understood that the prosecution did not object to it?

Mr. Whiting said there was no question before the Court, but if Mr. Clark would put the question in writing, then they would know what they were about.

Mr. Brady admitted that there was no authority which precisely covered this case, but contended that common sense demanded the admission of the evidence.

The Court—Put the question.

Mr. Clark (to witness)—Did Baker on his coming into your house make any statement as to the cause of the condition in which he appeared to you?

Mr. Whiting objected.

The Court—The Court will allow that question.

Mr. Hyland—I was going to say that question might be proper. The objection arises in the statement.

Mr. Clark—What was that statement?

Mr. Whiting—Now, that we object to, and I don't propose to argue it.

The Court—If you have the benefit of the statement that Baker did give such an account; to that statement itself being given objection is made, the objection is sustained, and you except, and you have the benefit of that.

Mr. Clark—Did Baker assign to you reasons why he did not wish to surrender himself to Judge Brennan, as you advised?

Mr. Whiting—That is objected to.

Mr. Clark—What did Baker say as to the motives which induced his flight?

Mr. Whiting—That is objected to.

The Judge said that in deciding not to admit this testimony he was deciding against his inclination. The law was clear, however, and it was not his duty to change it; he was bound to expound and enforce it as it was, and therefore there was no more use in argument.

Mr. Clark—Your Honor will understand that we object to the rulings of the Court.

The Court—The Court so understands it.

Q.—Did Baker ask you to examine his pistol, and see how many shots had been fired from it?

Objected to.

Q.—Did you examine Turner's pistol? A.—I did; I saw a pistol lying near Turner, which I have every reason to believe was his; I examined it, and found that it had two charges in it; it was a six-barrelled pistol.

Q.—What kind of a pistol was it? A.—It was one of Colt's, what is commonly called a Naval six-shooter, with a barrel about eight inches long.

Q.—Did you send for a doctor? A.—I sent for two or three doctors.

Q.—Who came? A.—Dr. Clark, the gentleman who has been a witness?

Q.—Have you experimented by shooting through a coat, with a view to ascertaining how the holes in Baker's shirt and Poole's coat could have been made. A.—I have.

Q.—Mr Lyng, you have been about the world a good deal—haven't you? A.—Yes, Sir; I have been twice in California and once in New-Orleans.

Mr. Clark—Look at this coat, (Poole's coat) and see what you think of the holes in it.

Witness examines the coat, and says: These holes here (pointing to those most scorched and ragged) must have been made by a shot from a pistol fired very close to the garment—say within eighteen inches; the other holes were made by a pistol fired further off.

Q.—In what position must the pistol have been in when those holes were made which are ragged on the outside? A.—It must have been fired from the inside.

Q.—What was the result of your experiments? A.—That when the ball passes from the inside of the coat, the inside of the hole is smooth and the outside ragged; when it passes from the outside, the outside is smooth and the inside ragged.

Witness here showed the coat he had experimented with to the Court, the counsel and the Jury, and explained to them how the holes had been made.

Fearing that the matter was not perfectly understood by the Jury, it was, after some consideration, determined that the witness, (Mr. Lyng) with another, should go to some shooting gallery and shoot through a coat as near like that worn by Poole as possible.

Mr. Clark requested that, if possible, the pistol should be loaded as Poole's was loaded; and said also, that it would be well to get the same man to load the pistol, who was in the habit of loading Poole's.

Mr. Brady would, as many theories had been started, wish that the Jury might suggest any mode of experiment they might desire.

Suggestions were made, and the understanding was that the experiments would be made previous to the opening of the Court to-day. The witness resumed his place.

Q.—How long have you known Baker? A.—I have known him by sight seven or eight years.

Q.—How long has he been in the habit of requesting your house? A.—It is only within about a year that he has been in the habit of visiting my place.

Q.—What is Baker's disposition. A.—Mild and kind; he is fond of arguing a case, but does not get angry in debate; I think he is a kind-hearted man.

Q.—Did you know Poole? A.—I did

Q.—What do you think of him? A.—He is dead; I had rather not say anything about him.

Mr. Hyland—Let there by no delicacy, Mr. Lyng. An opinion concerning the dead is sometimes necessary to the living.

Witness—I considered him a very bad man.

Q.—In what respect? A.—He would cross a race, and sell a friend.

Q.—What do you mean by crossing a race? A.—I mean the same as if you and I were to unite in a bet on a race, and there was a good chance to win, then if I would go in with another man and cross the race, or get it so arranged so that the other horse should win, that would be crossing the race and cheating a friend; I consider it robbery.

Q.—Would Poole do that? A.—He would.

Q.—Was Poole brutal? A.—I think he was.

Q.—Was Poole a pugilist? A.—No; he was a fighter; I never knew him to take his man singly and fight him; he always took his crowd with him.

Q.—Is there a difference between a fighting man and a pugilist? A.—There is; the one is an artist and the other is a blackguard; a pugilist is an artist, and the fighter is a blackguard.

Q.—What was Poole? A.—He belonged to the latter class. [Laughter in the audience.]

Q.—Was Baker in the habit of carrying a pistol? A.—I think he was, latterly.

Q.—What do you know of his carrying a pistol? A.—I went to Philadelphia with some trotting horses, and left my pistol at home and Baker borrowed it.

Q.—How long did he keep it? A.—He had it while I was at the South; when I came home I sent for it and got it.

Q.—What time was this? A.—I think it was about three years ago; I think it was the Winter before I went to California.

Q.—Do you think Baker was afraid of being injured? A.—I think he was afraid his life would be taken by Poole; he lay in my parlor, on the floor, some twenty nights, and it is hardly to be supposed that a man would do that if he was not afraid, when he had a good bed to lie on in a few blocks.

Q.—Do you know Lozier? A.—I do; I also know Shay, and I knew Harris by sight.

Q.—There has been something said about a contest between Morrissey and Poole on the dock. Do you know when it was? A.—I think it was in August, two years ago.

Q.—Was Lozier there? A.—I think he was.

Q.—How many more were there? A.—There were from three to five hundred; the dock was crowded; I was there with Morrissey; I was his friend.

Q.—How many were there with you? A.—We were alone.

Q.—Was Post there? A.—He was.

Q.—Was Baker there? A.—I did not see Baker there.

The defence having concluded the examination, desired that, before he should be cross-examined, Dr. Wood might be called for a few moments.

It was agreed to, and

Dr. James R. Wood was sworn—Q.—Dr. Wood, are you a physician? A.—I am.

Q.—How long have you been a physician? A.—Since 1837; I have been connected with several public medical institutions and am now a surgeon in Bellevue Hospital.

Q.—Did you know Poole? A.—I saw him but once previous to the injury which caused his death.

Q.—How soon after the affray did you see Poole? A.—The next day, at his house; I attended his brother-in-law, Lozier, in the same room with Poole; Drs. Putnam and Carnochan were attending Poole.

Q.—On your first visit there did you not decide that the ball was still in him? A.—I did.

Q.—Who discovered the ball at the *post mortem* examination. A.—I did; Dr. Carnochan conducted the examination; while he was doing so I took the heart and discovered the ball by the touch.

Q.—Was not Poole always confident that he would recover? A.—He had strong hopes for a long time.

Q.—How long before his death did he seem doubtful about his recovery? A.—My conversations with Poole were casual; I think on the Sunday previous to his death was the first time he thought he would die.

By Mr. Whiting—Poole's was an extraordinary case, was it not? A.—It was.

Q.—Was there ever a case before where the individual lived as long with a ball in his heart? A.—I think not.

Q.—You discovered the ball by feeling the heart? A.—I did.

Q.—It was a very remarkable case? A.—Yes; if the ball had entered any other part, there would not have been muscular tissue enough to give a lodgment for the ball; here, however, it entered between the ventricles, and lodged in what we call the septum.

Q.—You said you attended Lozier? A.—I did.

Q.—How was he wounded? A.—He was wounded in the head and thigh; the wound in the thigh extended backward and outwards.

Q.—Which was the most dangerous of the wounds? A.—The most dangerous was that in the thigh; he nearly lost his life by it.

Q.—Was he confined to his bed by it? A.—It confined him to his house for several weeks; it proved very dangerous.

Q.—Did pieces of cloth come from his wounds? A.—In the course of suppuration several pieces of cloth came out of the wound.

Q.—How high would the wound be from the floor, supporting him to be standing up? A.—The wound would be about three feet from the floor, standing up.

Q.—Did you attend Turner? A.—I did.

Q.—How did you find him? A.—I found a wound in the left arm about an inch and a half from the elbow joint; it was a compound comminuted fracture of the ulna.

By Mr. Brady—If Turner had rested his pistol on his arm, and the pistol had slipped off as he fired, would it have caused such a wound? A.—I think it might.

Q.—If the pistol had been fired while he was putting it in his belt might the wound in the thigh have been caused? A.—I think it might.

Q.—How deep was the wound in his thigh? A.—I could just probe through it.

Q.—How was it with Baker's wound? A.—I did not see Baker's wounds until after his return; I went to visit Turner in the Tombs, and was asked to look at it; but so long time had elapsed, I could get say much about it, other than that it was not dangerous.

Baker was now brought forward, and his wound shown to the doctor. After examining it, he said, The cicatrix is one which if I had heard nothing of the case, I should not doubt was a scar from a gunshot wound.

Mr. Whiting—How far did the ball enter his body?

A.—I could not say from the scar whether the ball had entered or not; to have produced it, there must have been a severe wound; the ball must have penetrated far enough to lacerate the skin; it would bleed some; but not profusely; in gunshots wounds there is not so much hemorrage as when the wound is caused by a sharp instrument.

Baker's shirt and other of his clothes were now shown to the witness, and he examined them.

By Mr. Whiting—Q.—Is it at all probable that a ball would have made such a wound? A.—It is; it would make such a wound if nearly spent; I cannot now tell the exact force that would be required.

Q.—Can you say whether these holes in the garments were caused by a ball or by a sharp instrument? A.—I can hardly tell on the dead fabric; I could tell better if it were a live one; one of them appears to me to have been caused by a bullet, and another by a sharp instrument; while as to the third I could not give any opinion.

Q.—Did you visit Turner? A.—I received a note requesting me to visit Turner at Lyng's, and I did so, and dressed his wounds.

Q.—Did Poole often ask you concerning the probability of his recovery? A.—Poole asked me as to the probability of his getting well several times, but, as I was not his physician, I expressed no opinion; I had no idea that he could recover.

Mr. Clark—You have spoken of a spent ball; what do you mean by a spent ball? A.—That its force has become greatly lessened, either in consequence of the distance it has traveled, or from obstruction it may have met with.

Q.—Could a spent ball go though all these clothes, (a coat, vest, pants, shirt and drawers,) and make such a wound as Baker's? A.—I cannot say positively what force would be required to drive a ball through all those clothes and make such a wound.

Q.—Would a ball fired through Poole's coat make such a wound as that in Lozier's thigh? A.—I can not say whether a ball going through Poole's coat could cause the wound in Lozier's thigh.

Q.—What direction had the ball taken, that entered Poole's heart? A.—The ball found in his heart entered his breast first.

JOHN LYNG'S TESTIMONY RESUMED.

By Mr. Clark—What was Poole's character for truth and veracity? A.—I would not believe him if he was interested.

Cross-examined by Mr. Whiting—How long had Poole's character been so bad? A.—It had been bad for years; I considered him a thief; what I mean by a thief is, if you went into a race with him he would get a man to run you off; he would bet on a horse, and then go upon the stand and make him win.

Q.—How long had you that opinion of him? A.—I had that opinion of him for some years.

Q.—Was Baker aware of your opinion of Poole? A.—Baker may have known my opinion of Poole; I think it was Baker's opinion of him too.

Q.—Did you know that Baker carried a pistol? A.—I knew Baker carried a pistol from the time he had possession of mine.

Q.—When was it that Baker slept in your parlor? A.—It was a year ago this last Summer and Fall; a year ago, up to very near the time of this occurrence; I cannot give the dates.

Q.—Did he sleep there every night? A.—No; maybe he would be three or four nights in a week, and sometimes every night.

Q.—Where was the good bed you say he had? A.—I think his bed was in Broome-street, between Greene and Wooster; when with me he slept on the carpet.

Q.—Did you know whether he had his pistol with him when he slept in your house? A.—I presume he had his pistol with him; he usually carried it in his breast pocket.

Q.—Did any one else ever sleep on your parlor floor? A.—There was a young man named Todd who sometimes slept there.

Q.—What kind of a house did you keep? A.—I kept a public house.

Q.—What was done there besides drinking? A.—There was card playing.

Q.—Anything else? A.—There was a roulette table in the house.

Q.—Was there ever any playing for money in your house? A.—There was.

Q.—Did Baker play? A.—He did sometimes.

Q.—Was he a gambler? A.—He was not a professional gambler.

Q.—What do you call a professional player? A.—I call a professional player an artiste—the others are suckers.

Q.—Did Baker play in your house when he was a policeman? A.—I think Baker played in my house before he resigned.

Q.—When did he become intimate with Morrissey? A.—I think his intimacy commenced with Morrissey when the match was made between him and Sullivan; that fight was two years ago.

Q.—When did he become acquainted with Turner? A.—I think his acquaintance commenced when Turner came from California.

Q.—How long had Baker associated with Lynn and Paudeen and others of that set? A.—Baker associated with them from a little before my return from California, which was on or about the 24th of January.

Q.—Did Baker sleep in your parlor then? A.—Baker slept on my floor all that Fall.

Q.—You have said Baker played cribbage with you one evening; did anything special occur during the game? A.—Baker played a game of cribbage with me, and while doing so a young man from Philadelphia came in.

Q.—What did he say? A.—He told me Morrissey and Poole had had a fight, and he wanted a pistol; I told him I had none.

Q.—Was Baker aware of what he told you? A.—I told him Morrissey and Poole had had a difficulty at Stanwix Hall; he played another game, I think, when Baker went out; I think he left about half past seven; I think he returned about eight; Turner came in before Baker returned.

Q.—When did Baker return? A.—Ten or fifteen minutes after Turner came in; Turner went away again before Baker came back; when Baker returned they all came with him; they remained about 18 minutes; they went into the back room.

Q.—How long did they remain in the back room? A.—They remained about fifteen minutes; they all went out together; they returned again in about fifteen minutes; Cunningham and Morrissey then went out together, and soon after, the others went out; they went to the Hyler home, as he was afraid of Poole or some of his friends.

Q.—What time was this? A.—I think this was between eleven and twelve.

Q.—Was it necessary for them to go into the drinking part of Stanwix Hall to get to Hyler's room? A.—There was a private entrance, and they need not to have gone into the drinking part of the house.

Q.—Well, when did they return? A.—When they returned it was after twelve o'clock.

Q.—How long do you keep your house open? A.—I keep open according to business.

Q.—You keep open all night? A.—Yes, when there is business.

Q.—What did you do when they came back? A.—When they came back they were wounded, and I sent for the Police; they came; some of them knew these men were in the other room; Lord, the Sergeant, knew they were there.

Q.—Did he see any of them? A.—I think he saw Baker.

Q.—Did he arrest any of them? A.—He did not.

Q.—Why did he not make arrests? A.—I suppose it was because he thought they were the aggrieved party.

Q.—Did any other Police call? A.—Yes; they came and rapped very hard at the door; I looked out and asked them what they wanted; they said they were Policemen, and they would break in the door if I did not open it; I opened the door, and they came in.

Q.—Did they ask for Baker? A.—Yes; I told them I did not know where Baker was.

Q.—Did Capt. Turnbull ask for Baker, and say he wanted to arrest him? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you help him to find Baker? A.—I did not; I told him Baker was not there.

Q.—Did you desire that he should find Baker? A.—I did not.

Q.—Who of the party was there? A.—I told him there was a wounded man in the back room.

Q.—Who was that? A.—It was Turner.

Q.—Did you know where Baker was at that time? A.—No; I did not know; he was not there in the room, and I did not see him afterwards until his arrest and return.

Q.—Between the time he was at your house and the time he sailed, where was he? A.—I do not know; I do not know when he left my house.

Q.—When they returned did they say anything of what had been done? A.—Yes; they talked over it.

Q.—What did Baker say? A.—Baker said Poole had drawn a pistol several times on Morrissey; he told the same story that has been told by thousands.

Q.—What did they do while they remained? A.—They took some five drinks around; some drank brandy, some sarsaparilla, and some sherry wine.

Q.—What did Baker drink? A.—Baker usually drinks brandy and water.

By a Juror—Did I understand you that Hyler and Poole were friends previous to this? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did they become otherwise? A.—Hyler had made a match for Morrissey in Philadelphia, and had been with Morrissey that afternoon, and that was enough to put Poole down on him.

Q.—Were you with Morrissey at the fight on the dock? A.—I was with Morrissey on the dock; I was his friend during the fight; I sent over seven or eight hundred dollars to make the match.

Q.—How many of the parties that have been named as at your house that night were artists, as you call them? A.—Hyler and Morrissey are artists; Paudeen and the others are suckers.

Q.—Is Baker an artist? A.—Baker is not an artist; he is a sucker. [Laughter.]

Q.—How was it with Poole? A.—Poole was of another sort; he didn't come under that head; I don't think he was as honorable as Paudeen; I think Poole was a thief.

Q.—Is Turner an artist? A.—I think Turner is an artist.

Q.—What kind of a man is Turner? A.—Turner, to all appearance, is a mild, inoffensive man, and a man who, if he is insulted, can hold his own.

Q.—Could you tell how badly Turner was injured when he came in? A.—I could not; there was a good deal of blood on his face, which was considerably scratched; when a scratch is first done it is like a blister on the surface, and you can't tell so well the size of the injury; Turner's face was very bloody when he came in.

By Mr. Clark—Q.—You have said Morrissey was drunk.—what is the effect of liquor on Morrissey? A.—It makes him very foolish.

Q.—You have called Poole a thief. What did you mean by that—you did not mean it in the ordinary understanding of the word? A.—I did not mean that he would go into a house and steal a spoon; I mean that he

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 6, 1855.

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Congress.

The House of Representatives, it will be seen, makes no progress towards an organization. The twenty-first ballot for Speaker finds them no nearer a choice than the first. This delay, in face of the fact that the Anti-Administration Party has a clear majority, is ominous of anything but concord and harmony of action hereafter. Personal preferences are all that embarrass them in choosing a Speaker. If the members are so obstinate in adhering to those preferences, what reason have we to hope that they will be less so when questions of principle shall arise?

From Europe.

By the *St. Louis* from Havre and Southampton we have received London papers to the 21st ult. The intelligence that she brings has been altogether anticipated by the arrival of the *Arabia*, whose news, of three days' later date, was telegraphed from Halifax, and published in yesterday's issue. We find but little interesting matter in our foreign files. An article from the London *Times* on the alleged difficulty between the United States and England will attract attention. A most destructive fire had occurred in Paris, by which an immense amount of provisions, destined for the Crimea, and valued at over two millions of francs, was totally destroyed.

The *America's* mails reached the City about 1 o'clock this morning. We find little in our foreign files beyond the very full summary of news telegraphed from Halifax. Such extracts as the lateness of the hour has permitted us to give will be found in another place.

The Irish Escapade.

The Irish Convention, which has been in session at the Astor House for two or three days past, closed its labors yesterday. Besides complaining of the DAILY TIMES for reporting portions of its proceedings, which it designed to keep secret, it did little beyond the adoption of an Address and Resolutions, which will be found at length in another part of this sheet. These documents are evidently to be regarded as embracing an authentic statement of the design and scope of the movement.

The Convention was composed of Irishmen who have become citizens of the United States. Its object is declared to be to aid Ireland in the achievement of her independence. And yet it will be noted that the most important part of the Address is an earnest exhortation to the People of Ireland to make the attempt,—followed by an elaborate argument to show that they,—the People of Ireland aforesaid,—*must* be in favor of independence, and must be willing,—all assurances to the contrary notwithstanding,—to receive aid in the endeavor to achieve it, from Irishmen in the United States.

The London *Times*, we trust, will be tranquillized by the assurances contained in this Document. The Irish in America, it will be seen, have no thought of *invading* Great Britain. They only intend to go to the help of the Irish in Ireland, after the latter shall have raised the standard of rebellion, and done something to show that they mean to stand by it;—and their first task is, to persuade the Irish in Ireland to take that trifling preliminary step.

Now it is the *necessity* of this exhortation which makes the whole movement ridiculous. If Ireland were in arms, and her people resolute and united in the effort to throw off English rule, it would be natural and proper that Irishmen in this country, laying aside their American citizenship, should go to their help. But if they must first rouse the Irish to rebellion by argument and rhetoric, the whole thing becomes a farce. The truth is, the people of Ireland have no thought of rebellion. The great body of them never had any heart for it. They have been stirred up to rebellious demonstrations now and then by ambitious and eloquent leaders; but they have never shown any willingness to encounter the sufferings of civil war, for the sake of independence. And never were they less disposed to do so than now. Their leaders have disappeared. They are either dead or exiled, and have ceased to stir up the Irish to useless and mischievous mutiny. So far as we can judge from appearances, they are not deeply regretted. The people seem to be much more peaceable, prosperous and happy without them than with them. They have never been in better condition than they seem to be at present. We hear nothing of rebellion, nothing of starvation, and very little of crime among them. They seem to have discovered that it is possible to be happy, even under British rule; and that the chance of being so is better than the certain evils that follow an attempt to throw it off. We see no reason to doubt the truth of the statements that have reached us, that an army, sailing for Ireland for the purpose of freeing it from the English Government, would find its first enemy among the Irish themselves.

The Irish in America can spend their time and energies to much better advantage than in the vain attempt to drive their brethren at home into a renewal of those rash and bloody rebellions from which they have suffered so much already. Let them remember that they are now Americans; that their first duties are to this, their adopted country;—and that they are not acting the part of good citizens in striving to arouse among us the hatreds which made them exiles, and to avenge here the wrongs they may have suffered at home.

England and America.

We had supposed that the senseless panic created in London by the terrific articles in the *Times* in relation to this country, and the assumed hostile intentions of our Government and people, had entirely subsided, and that the utter groundlessness of the rumors put in circulation by our English namesake was acknowledged. But it seems that the *Times* still rolls its pet absurdity, like a sweet morsel, under its tongue, and though it no longer accuses our people of a design to invade Ireland, or to fit out privateers with Russian commissions to intercept British mail steamers, yet it still persists that our Government is insulting England, and attempting to create a prejudice against her as a mere electioneering trick to secure the renomination and election of President PIERCE.

We should be at a loss to know how our cotemporary across the Atlantic had contrived to learn a fact which nobody had discovered here, had it not stated that the New-York *Herald* furnished the information. The *Times* should now and then take a look at some other American newspaper, if it wishes to learn the true state of popular feeling in this country. But finding in one of the escapades of a paper which is notoriously waging a personal warfare against the President and his Cabinet, an accusation pointed at the Attorney-General, the *Times* assumes that it is as true as Gospel; and, taking it for a text, continues its outpourings of eloquent anger against our Government.

Let President PIERCE's Administration be guilty of what offences it may, nobody but the *Herald* has dreamed of accusing either of its members of a disposition to make a war with England, or even to appear to be anxious for anything of the kind. We can hardly believe that the *Times* has been deceived, but chooses to offer as an apology for its own mistake, a squib which it finds in the columns of an American paper.

When the *Times* speaks of "the threatening and insulting tone adopted by the Government of the United States, in their recent communications with England," it is very strange that, instead of giving some evidence that such a tone had ever been adopted, it merely infers that such has been the case from a paragraph in the *Herald*.

There is one part of the *Times'* article which contains too much truth, and we commend the following extract to the consideration of those who will perfectly understand it and feel its force and truthfulness:

"America is a great Alsatia, in which political refugees and criminals guilty of less honorable offences find shelter and welcome. By the singularity of her law of naturalization, the man who entered her territory as a refugee may, in two or three years, aspire to the dignity of a citizen or a legislator. Were the English law similar to that of the States, M. VICTOR HUGO might now be contesting with Sir CHARLES NAPIER the representation of Southwark, and Citizen PYAT aspiring to become the colleague of Mr. HAYTER for the borough of Wells. Thus it comes to pass that adventurers of every description—French Socialists and Jacobins, Italian Red Republicans, Hungarians and Poles, driven into frantic hatred of all Government by Austrian or Russian tyranny—refugees from every country in Europe, and adventurers, pirates and filibusters from every country in the world, and last, though not least, our own United Irishmen—all find themselves received into the governing class, and treated as if they possessed sympathy for the interests, and an honest wish for the dignity and prosperity of the great Republic. But in the votes that they give, the speeches they deliver, and the parties they form, these men are really thinking, not of the country they have adopted, but of the land they have left—*not how to benefit their friends in America, but how to avenge themselves on their enemies in Europe.*"

A True Word from Louis Napoleon.

No one can deny to the Emperor NAPOLEON III. the talent of writing and speaking with remarkable force and precision. His communications to the public are models of clear and terse expression. Whatever he has to say, he says in the fewest and most appropriate words, and leaves no room for misapprehension. Whether we believe in his sincerity or not, we cannot be mistaken as to what he wishes to be understood as his sentiments.

Nothing could be better than his remark, in his speech on the closing of the Crystal Palace, on the power of public opinion. Alluding to peace, he says:

"But peace, to be durable, should clearly resolve the question in which the war originated. In short, Europe must, herself, decide, for without the force of general opinion, the struggle between the great Powers threatens to be prolonged. But, on the contrary, if Europe shall decide who is wrong, or who is right, it will be a great step towards a solution. As to the present epoch of civilization, the success of the armies, brilliant as they are, are but transitory; *it is, in fact, public opinion which gains the last victory.*"

Very well said, and most truly. But how is the public opinion of Europe to be expressed? There is no such thing as public opinion in France, nor in Austria,—or at least, if there is a public opinion, there is no channel through which it can make itself known; there is no Press, and public meetings for the expression of free opinions are not tolerated. But, still, it is, as the Emperor says, public opinion that wins the last battle. If the public opinion of Europe is in favor of the present war, we do not know it. When the war commenced, public sentiment in England, which had been created by false representations, and a misconception of the purposes of the war, was undoubtedly in favor of it; but, judging from what we now read in the English papers, it is doubtful whether public opinion would now sustain it. There appears to be a decided change in the popular sentiment, and public opinion appears to lean to the idea that the game is hardly worth the candle. Taxes are growing insupportably heavy, and bread most uncomfortably dear, in consequence of the war.

Probably what the Emperor meant by a declaration of public opinion was a declaration by the Ruling Powers;—Kings and Ministers are the only public that he will be likely to appeal to, and it is natural enough that he should be desirous of a declaration from them in his favor. If he cannot make them his allies, he wishes to make them his accomplices, as he has done in the case of England.

Our Criminal Courts.

The Legislature, at its last session, appointed a Committee to inquire into the proceedings of our Criminal Courts, and the general mode of administering Justice in our City. This Committee has commenced its labors, and our sheet this morning contains a full report of the testimony taken by them yesterday. It related mainly to the manner in which complaints are prosecuted, before Police Justices,—and commences a revelation of the infamous villainy that is constantly practiced in connection with them. Gentlemen who either are, or have been, Magistrates, testify to practices that have come within their knowledge, of the most outrageous injustice. Persons arrested are not allowed to employ their own counsel, but are compelled by the officers to take lawyers whom they may send, and from whom they receive large pay for this service. These lawyers and the officers are frequently in conspiracy together, to fleece the unfortunate prisoner who falls into their hands of whatever money he may happen to have. Men hang about the Halls of Justice, worth nothing, but ready for pay to swear to the possession of thousands, and to go bail for offenders under arrest. Police officers levy black mail upon houses of prostitution, on the condition of not entering complaints against them And street girls are frequently arrested for the sole purpose of forcing them to give up all the money they have, as the price of their release.

These are some of the practices connected with our administration of justice, developed in a single day's investigations of this Committee. Their existence has long been known, and denounced over and over again by the Press,—but without effect. No effort seems to have been made in any quarter to arrest them. We have never heard of a solitary attempt to punish any man for participation in them, though the facts are notorious and universally known.

We trust that the evidence which this Committee may elicit, in reference to these corrupt and infamous practices, will be made the basis for some stringent and efficient legislation upon the subject. And we hope the Committee will make the inquiry as thorough as possible. They will have no lack of material, for, according to recent developments, it would seem that our whole municipal system is utterly rotten and corrupt. During the present year six members of the Common Council have been indicted by the Grand Jury, the City Judge has been tried on an indictment for taking bribes, and the Chief of Police has been declared, by a majority of the Board of Aldermen, legally incompetent for his place.

The Know-Nothing Nomination.

The Know-Nothings, at their National Council, held in June last at Philadelphia, fixed upon the 22d of February next as the day for nominating a candidate for the Presidency. The President of the National Council, E. B. BARTLETT, at the written request of five Delegates representing five State Councils, as is required by the Constitution, has summoned a special meeting of the National Council, to be held at Philadelphia on the 18th of February,—four days before the meeting of the nominating Convention,—"for the transaction of such business as may be brought before it."

What this business will be is, of course, matter of conjecture. It is supposed, however, that the object of the meeting is to *postpone* the nomination of a Presidential Candidate. On many accounts it is undesirable to have a nomination made at so early a day. It has been found inexpedient to expose a candidate to attack for so long a time before the election. And the opinion is entertained very widely among members of the Order, that it will be unwise to put their candidate before the people three or four months in advance of the other parties, as it will submit him needlessly and injuriously to their united assaults. Others, friends of particular candidates, think they will gain strength by delay. The National Council is the only body that has authority to postpone the meeting of the Convention: and it is not at all unlikely, therefore, that the special meeting called for the 18th of February is to be held for that purpose.

It is not easy to conjecture yet, with any certainty, who is likely to be their candidate. Some months ago Hon. GARRETT DAVIS, of Kentucky, was a favorite with many of the Western members, but of late his name is less frequently mentioned. SAM HOUSTON, who a year ago was the most prominent of their candidates, seems to have been dropped entirely. In this State a very active canvass is going on between GEORGE LAW and the friends of Mr. FILLMORE. The latter have been inclined to rely upon Mr. FILLMORE's character and position,—upon the nationality of his late Administration, and the general conviction that his nomination would be eminently acceptable at the South, for success. They have made comparatively little effort to secure the election of delegates. But they are beginning to be a little alarmed at the activity and ubiquity of GEORGE LAW's emissaries, whom they meet in every part of the State, and who are determined, if labor and money can accomplish it, to secure a majority of the delegates from this State for their employer.

The division in the Know-Nothing Party between FILLMORE and LAW is gradually coming to light through its newspaper organs. The Albany *Register* has an elaborate, roundabout article discussing the *Mind* of man that is needed for a candidate,—in which occurs the following:

"No intelligent observer can fail to see, in the signs of the times, that the tendency of parties is towards the selection, for the highest offices of the Government, of practical, solid men, who have become *distinguished for their business capacity*, and who are connected with the millions by their labor in aid of the material progress of the country. * * There is more intellect, more mind in this country to-day, than there ever was before at any period of our Government. But its direction is changed. It is turned towards the practical affairs, the business, the actualities of life. The intellect of the country is engaged in the material progress of the world. It is *building ocean steamers, fast-sailing ships.*"

Of course there is no mistaking the bearing of such language. It means simply GEORGE LAW; and so the Buffalo *Commercial* understands it, and responds by the following pertinent query:

"Is it true then, in point of fact, that the American Party have given any clear indications that they prefer for public office men who have studied the ledger more than the laws; who are more familiar with *dock-yards* than with diplomacy; who know more of *ocean steamships* than of *foreign politics;* who are more conversant with fast-sailing ships than with cabinet secrets; who can make *large trades in muskets*, but cannot write a tolerable message—men, in short, who know a great deal more of steam than of statesmenship? We can judge of the Party only by its acts; and the only political act in which all alike participate, is the important one of voting. Through the ballot-box, the American masses have spoken twice in this State, and once or twice each in a large portion of the other States. We have watched these elections with lively interest, and have practiced reasonable diligence in trying to gain correct information relative to the character and qualifications of the candidates voted for. But we have seen nothing which can be interpreted into a preference for such men as the *Register* now advocates. We will put it even more strongly. We have seen nothing which can, by any possibility, be tortured into an expression of such a preference."

So far as we can judge at present, Mr. LAW may obtain a majority of delegates from this State. But, we doubt whether his strength will be as great in other States. As it is mainly factitious,—the result of diligent and rather expensive effort,—it is scarcely possible that it should in other States be as great as it is in this. It is true that Mr. LAW's energy is very great, and his purse very long;—but both have their limits, and a very large field is to be worked over, in order to compass a Presidential nomination by such means alone.

As things stand now, therefore, we think Mr. FILLMORE has by far the best chance of being the Know-Nothing candidate for the Presidency.

The Chief of Police.

Mr. MATSELL last evening addressed a letter to the Board of Aldermen, which will be found on our sixth page, protesting against the action of that Board in declaring his office vacant, as illegal, and declaring his readiness to disprove the charge of alienage made against him, whenever called upon by the proper authority to do so. He now states that his father was a naturalized citizen of the United States, and that, to the best of his knowledge and belief, he himself was born in this City.

Academy of Music.

"Lucrezia Borgia" will be produced here to-night with Mlle. DIDIER as the *Orsini*. It is said to be one of her best characters. The cast in other respects is as strong as the Academy can make it, and that is saying everything.

There is we are happy to say a slight improvement in the houses, but they are still discreditably slim.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT THE SING SING PRISON.

Loss About $80,000.

SING SING, Wednesday, Dec. 6, 1855.

About 6 o'clock this evening, a fire was discovered in one of the buildings attached to the State Prison at this place.

It originated in the State Shop, where the clothing of the Prison is manufactured, and where the wearing apparel of the prisoners is stored.

Before it could be subdued, the fire spread to the hat shop, and soon swept through the entire range of the south wing, a two-story stone building, and a one-story building running at right angles with the south wing. These shops were occupied by CHARLES WATSON, who employed about sixty convicts in the manufacture of hats. It was filled with the most beautiful and complicated machinery, and a large stock of wool accumulated for the Winter's supply. Mr. WATSON's loss is estimated at full $40,000, but whether insured or not could not be ascertained. Within a late period the property was insured for about two-thirds its value.

The property in the State Shop, and which is destroyed, will not probably exceed $5,000 in value. It was principally the accumulated trash of years, especially the machinery used in the manufacture of the clothing.

The shops destroyed it will cost the State $25,000 to replace. The walls of the main wing are still standing, and may be rebuilt upon.

The destruction of all this property was accomplished within two hours—the fire exceeding in brilliancy anything before witnessed in the locality of the Prison. During the fire the steam-whistle of the boiler in the hat shop played a shrill overture to the crackling flames.

When the express train passed through the prison grounds, it was feared that the new building, erected for the use of the stone contractors, would also be destroyed. It is filled with new and valuable machinery, which has been in use but a few days. If that is destroyed the loss will be increased at least $30,000.

The origin of the fire is not known. When first discovered it was burning in the vicinity of the stove in the State Shop.

It is surmised that it was the work of an incendiary, and fired for the purpose of affording an opportunity for the escape of some of the convicts.

This is the fifth fire that has occurred at this Institution, and probably the most destructive of any. The last fire destroyed an extensive range of shops in the centre of the yard. Of course, every fire gives opportunity for improved construction and arrangement of the buildings. It needs one or two more fires to clear up the yards as they should be, and to permit such an arrangement of the shops as will prove most advantageous to the institution.

During the fire a number of the convicts were taken from the cells, and good service they rendered, in subduing the flames. But to the energy and faithfulness of the firemen of the village, is the State indebted for the preservation of the Storehouse, Agent's dwelling, and probably the principal Prison.

Among the articles destroyed in the State Shop was the shower-bath, wherewith refractory convicts are punished. The destruction of this apparatus being ascertained by one of the convicts, the fact was speedily communicated to his fellow-prisoners, who set up a joyful shout thereat, which could be heard loud above the roar of the flames. Evidently the loss of the State's inanimate machinery was not much lamented by the animated State property on the corridors of the lock-up.

LEO.

American Institute.

A regular meeting of the Institute was held last evening, at their rooms, No. 359 Broadway. Dr. RENSS, the Vice-President, in the Chair. More than one hundred gentlemen were elected members. Hon. LUTHER R. MARSH, the orator of the late Fair, and HENRY GRINNELL, Esq., were elected honorary members.

The business next in order was the consideration of a Report from the Trustees of the Institute, to whom had been referred the subject of the purchase of the Crystal Palace. The Chair, on behalf of the Trustees, stated that the Committee originally appointed to confer with the owners of the above property, had held an interview with JOHN H. WHITE, Esq., Receiver of the Palace, but were unable to arrive at any definite understanding on the subject.

The occasion of the Committee failing of success, was their being limited to an offer of $100,000, which was a sum less than could possibly be entertained by the selling party. Subsequently the Trustees of the Institute were empowered to renew negotiations, as the initiative towards an ultimate purchase. The Trustees accordingly held a conference with the receiver and his coadjutors, and ascertained that mortgages were held against the Palace property to the amount of $125,000. Mr. P. T. BARNUM being interested to the extent of $40,000, and Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., representing $70,000. The Trustees found it impossible, therefore, to close the bargain for a sum less than the aggregate amount of the mortgages.

The Palace with its contents—including KISS' Amazon, valued at $10,000, and a valuable cabinet of minerals and other natural curiosities—and the lease of the ground to 1st of May, 1856, could be purchased for that sum. The Trustees therefore recommend that a subscription be set on foot for the purpose of raising an amount not less than $40,000, to assist in the purchase, as their present resource are altogether insufficient for that purpose. The Chair further stated that the Trustees had secured a refusal of the property until the 1st of January next, and also obtained the privilege of opening the doors of the Palace for the reception of visitors at any time previous, on condition of paying over one-half of the receipts to the party now in possession of the property.

An additional consideration was the procuring from the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the City authorities to give to the Institute a long or perpetual lease of the ground on which the Palace stands. For the purpose of affording time for this object, a further grace of thirty, or sixty days if necessary, had been accorded by the opposite party. The Chair then read a circular, which is designed to be sent to the friends of the Institute at home and abroad.

Mr. L. LIVINGSTON offered the following resolution as supplemental to the circular of December 1:

Resolved, That in case the American Institute shall purchase the Crystal Palace, whoever shall make a donation of $1,000 or upwards, to the Institute to aid them in such purchase, shall have the right at the time of making such donation, to designate an object for which a gold medal shall be awarded by the Institute at every annual Fair to be held by them thereafter; and said Institute hereby obligate themselves on receiving such donation to award at every annual fair thereafter, a gold medal in accordance with such designation, and such gold medal to be awarded by the Institute in the name of the person making such donation.

The circular and resolution were adopted, and the trustees directed to continue negotiations for the purchase of the Palace.

From the report of the Finance Committee of the Institute, it appears that the gross receipts of the late Fair were $27,000; and the sum of $7,000 now remaining in the hands of the Committee, was directed to be paid into the treasury.

After the transaction of some less important business, the meeting adjourned.

The St. Nicholas Society's Annual Dinner.

The Sons of St. Nicholas had a jolly time at DELMONICO's last night. That most excellent of hosts served up a rare dinner, after such a style as most rejoices the heart of St. Jonathan. The old Dutchmen tried hard to be Dutchy, and while they smoked their long pipes and cracked their Pass eggs, and admired the gilded cock, that pointed East as of old, and saw the cocked hat on their skipper's head, it was not a difficult task. But every five minutes the Yankee would crop out. In spite of himself, he would be found beating time to the march of the age. Even President DE PEYSTER said their motto was *progress*—and JOHN VAN BUREN, the veriest Dutchman of the crowd, though he leaned back occasionally and took it easy, was most of the time wandering about like an embodied "spirit of the age"—anything else than a quiet representative of the sainted and well-breeched Nicholas. The heaviest of the eating was over by 8 o'clock, and then the smoking and speaking began—Dr. JOHNSON first having returned thanks for the fine dinner—and the tobacco, though nothing was said of that. The President read the toasts, which ran as follows:

1. *St. Nicholas.*
2. *The President of the United States.*
3. *The Governor of New-York State.*
4. *New-Amsterdam*—To which Rev. Dr. VINTON responded in a capital speech.
5. *The Army and Navy*—To which Col. SWORDS answered modestly and handsomely.
6. *Fatherland.*
7. *The Memory of Hendrick Hudson*—COLUMBUS found the oyster, HUDSON picked out the pearl.
8. *The Union of States and the Union of Blood*—To which Rev. Dr. VERMILYE admirably responded.

Next the sister Societies were remembered—for which the Presidents of St. George's, St. David's, St. Andrew's, the German and the New-England replied, none dully, and some with admirable spirit. Other brief addresses were delivered by Ex-President DUER, (of Columbia College;) Hon. JOHN A. KING, Dr. BEALES, (Ex-President of St. George's,) and JOHN D. VAN BUREN. This latter gentleman, after a most amusing speech, gave the health of the Stewards.

JOHN VAN BUREN, Chairman, answered in his pleasantest style. He treated of the crushing labors of the Stewards in providing for the inner man of the Society. Three of the Society had crossed the Ocean seeking some new light for, or a new dish for, its edification. Their intellectual labors in getting up the list of toasts he described as no less Herculean. But they had faced the music, put their shoulder to the wheel, invoked Hercules and survived. He alluded in feeling terms to the inconvenience he had been put to by his friend JOHN D. VAN BUREN, whose name so nearly resembled his. He had been mortified and badly worried at times on his account. That gentleman had had the bad taste to prophecy just before election that we should carry the State by 50,000 majority, and wherever he went he was called on to show where the 50,000 were. All he could do was to say, "You mistake your man, Sir—it was JOHN D. VAN BUREN who promised so wildly." But who is this JOHN D. VAN BUREN? they ask. 'Why, JOHN DAVID VAN BUREN,' I reply; and I say here to that DAVID as JO-NATHAN of old said to his friend DAVID, 'Thou are the man.' But he had read in the TIMES how his friend JOHN D. VAN BUREN had lost $1,000 on the Flection—and in his deepest heart he pitied him, certainly."

JOHN then quietly scored some sons of St. Nicholas, who had so far forgotten their allegiance as to accept offices under the Government, as if private station in St. Nicholas were not more dignified than any office out of its borders! CISCO, and FOWLER, and BROADHEAD had sinned in this way—but he was willing to smoke with them yet, remembering how the times had degenerated. Another member, Mr. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, had been tempted to become Vice-President of the country. It was a great question for Mr. SCHELL to consider, whether he should consent to be Vice-President or not. In this honest, homely Dutch style, Mr. V. B. talked on for some time, giving frequent convulsions to his hearers.

A letter from Ex-President VAN BUREN was read, and the health of Mr. DELMONICO drank, and the hope that if not now a Dutchman, he would some day grow to be one, was expressed with a will. Whereupon about midnight most of the company went their way homeward.

It is the wish always of St. Nicholas that the Society's dinner should not be reported until about two months afterward in some slow monthly. Out of respect to this hereditary desire we sent no reporter, and have refrained from saying more than just enough to give the curious a clue to the evening's fun. Indeed, in the spirit of the requisition, we have omitted to say what would have been perfectly true, that the very best speech of the evening was made by the President before the pipes were lighted.

The following are the new officers of the Society:

President—J. DE PEYSTER OGDEN.
Vice Presidents—Hamilton Fish, Jas. J. Roosevelt, John Romeyn Brodhead, Gerrit G. Van Wagenen.
Managers—W. J. Van Wagenen, Jas. H. Elp, Jacob Anthony, Aug. Schell, Cornelius Oakley, James Manley, Frederic De Peyster, John Alstyne, S. L. H. Ward, John J. Cisco, Benj. H. Field, Wm. Dumont.
Secretary—Chas. R. Swords. R. E. Mount, Jr. Asst.
Treasurer—Wm. H. Johnson.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

THE Subscriber, ... Fifth-av. She was unable to move about ... shoulder.

THE Rev. ... Orr, aged 8, McGowan, Esq., ... Monroe-st., of terrible ... Neuralgia.

The Rev. ... Baptist, Boston, Worcester, Auburn, ... Rochester, Cincinnati, Brooklyn, ... Philadelphia.

THE ... Cures ... Cramps, Colic, Pain ... Fever and Ague, and ... Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, ... Joints, Back, Head, Chest, Kidneys, &c. It is the wonder of the world.

Ask Mrs. HAVEN, of Brooklyn; Mr. GUION in the Bowery; Mr. LAMOUNT, in Sixth-av.; A. B. HILL & Co., Newark; or BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway.

Corner of Duane-st., General Agents for New-York.

We have Certificates which will surprise you.

NATIVE WINES.—PARKS' CELEBRATED SPARKLING CATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the bottle, case or dozen. PARKS' STILL CATAWBA, warranted only the pure Juice of the Grape.

BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

Sold by all principal dealers in and surrounding New-York.

PARKS' SPARKLING CATAWBA is more rich and fruity than the French Champagne. The French Horticultural Society, of Paris, writes Prof. ... President of the American Institute, "That the results of an impartial trial of the Catawba Wines by that Commission, was to convince the most incredulous of the superiority of American Wines."

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 12, 1855.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 18th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy-nine dollars in cash, were in your Safe which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in the vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of adding many to you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 12, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and, when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original letters and marks (as it came from the ruins) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors in this City, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be manufactured, on liberal terms, for all Machines ... numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wheeler, Thomas, Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines not received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF EVERY variety, both for amusement and instruction, collected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing our business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature in color, no injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 8 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CITY LADIES AND LADIES VISITING THE CITY can find Gaiter and Button Boots, from 12s. to 20s.; Slipper Ties, Beaking, and Toilet Slips, from 6s. to 14s. Ladies' Rubber Shoes in great variety, with boys', misses', and children's Boots and Shoes of all kinds and prices, at
J. B. MILLER & CO.'s, No. 134 Canal-st.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 397 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

☞ **A Harmless Ague Remedy is a Public Benefaction!**—See what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Missouri says of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or Antidote to Malaria:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 16, 1855.

Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New-York City, in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, that it contained neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or Strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. BROOKS for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this City, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to be all that the proprietor represents. EDWARD S. WHEATON.

A. P. CLARK, No. 57 John-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent, and for sale by all druggists.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I

A CARD.

☞ **Mr. F. G. Crosby** would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and Brooklyn that he may be found at No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., where he will be happy to serve them with Ladies', Misses' and Children's Shoes in great varieties, made of the best material by superior workmen, at reasonable prices. He flatters himself that his long-established reputation for manufacturing good, handsome and cheap shoes, will secure to him a very liberal amount of patronage. Every variety of ladies' shoes made to order, with dispatch.

☞ **Consumption can be cured by Rushton's Cod Liver Oil.**—It nourishes the body, which increases in vigor, and diminishes the cough. All physicians prescribe it. Try it, and be particular to obtain FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S, and no other. His stores are only at No. 10 Astor House and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and at No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Cure for Dyspepsia.**—The OXYGENATED BITTERS are highly recommended by persons whose names give the most satisfactory evidence of astonishing cures by using this medicine. It will certainly relieve the worst cases.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Chemical Lectures.**—Dr. DOREMUS would respectfully announce that he will deliver four lectures on the imponderable forces—*Light, Heat, Electricity,* and *Magnetism*—in the Chemical Lecture Room of the New-York Medical College, East 18th-st., ... on the evenings of SATURDAY, Dec. 8; WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12; SATURDAY, Dec. 15; and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock. The lectures will be illustrated with experiments. Tickets for the Course, $3; single admission, 75 cents; to be obtained at MILLER & PIKE & SON'S, No. 578 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO.'S, No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO.'S, No. 252 Broadway; and at the Medical College, in East 18th-st.

☞ **Scales.**—A public test of the great RAILROAD TRACK SCALE, which was exhibited during the late Fair of the American Institute, will be made at the Crystal Palace on FRIDAY, 7th inst., at 12 o'clock M. Scientific men, and those interested in Canals, Railroads, &c., as well as the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively.**—Tools, nail, hair

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Thanksgiving Day.—Mr. EDITOR: A week has yesterday I had the pleasure of spending Thanksgiving Day, about 14 miles from New-London, in the town of N., and amongst the numerous families gathered around the festive board, was one to whom my attention was particularly attracted. At the head was an elderly lady, who gloried in the title of great-grandmother to forty-three of the specimens of the rising generation, as fine-looking as the specimens of the rising generation usually are—three pumpkin pie. Of this number are the five Miss M.'s, as various in beauty as in disposition; the two Miss R.'s who have left boarding School, with as many male friends as one could wish; and also the graceful Miss E., whose smile still holds me in willing bondage. Looking around with a full heart, we are all ready to exclaim, "This is a *fast* age in which we live. EDW.

Teachers' Association.—The first lecture of the course, during the present Winter, in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered by Dr. JOHN H. GIBSON, on SATURDAY EVENING, 8th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Subject—*The Value of Pure Air and Ventilation*. Tickets of admission, 25 cents—can be obtained of the Library Committee, of the officers of the Association, or at the door, on the evening of the lecture. Season tickets, $1.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HASELTINE, Chair'n of Lib'y Com.

Mercer Chapel Lectures.—The Fourth Lecture of the Course will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock, by Rev. H. W. BELLOWS. Subject—*Hints to Persons Contemplating the Grand Tour; or, At what age, in whose company, how prepared, and with what expectations and aims, should they go to Europe.* Tickets for the Course, $1; single admission, 25 cents. May be obtained of CHARLES S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; T. J. CROWEN, No. 596 Broadway, and at the door.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Right Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled.....$20
GOLD WATCHES from.....$30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled.....10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated.....10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS.....5 to 30
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cottas, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelains, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Meleodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of window shades, paper hangings, gilt cornices, shade linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or things made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call. R. BALDWIN, No. 183 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

USEFUL PRESENTS.—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—A full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LET US LIVE TO BE USEFUL.—MECHANICS' INSTITUTE LECTURES FOR 1855 AND 1856.—Prof. JOHN W. S. HOWE, of Columbia College, will deliver the Third Lecture of the Course before the Institute, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Subject: *Shakspeare's Tragedy of Julius Cæsar.* Tickets of admission 10 cents each, to be had at the door. Members can procure their season family tickets free from the Librarian, at the Institute rooms.
CHARLES H. DELAVAN,
JOHN MARTIN,
WILLIAM GARNER, } Lecture Committee.

A REGULAR MONTHLY MEETING OF THE Veteran CORPS of the War of 1812 will be held at head-quarters, H. E. RIELL'S Star Hotel, No. 63 Liberty-st., this FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested, on business of importance. By order,
Col. H. RAYMOND.
WM TAYLOR, Adjutant.

SPIRITUALISM.—The eloquent and philosophical lectures of JOEL TIFFANY, who ranks preeminent among Spiritual expounders, will continue at Stuyvesant Institute, FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 7, at 7½ o'clock. These lectures for the people are attracting large, intelligent and intensely interested audiences. Admission, 10 cents.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway,
Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.
The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.
N. B.—CHANDELIERS, &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.
We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures. Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 13th-st.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—(its well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn,

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS. Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium—which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of Imperial Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 583 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES. Produced in six weeks by my UNGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

SMITH & DANIELS—No. 251 Pearl-st., New-York, Commission Merchants, and agents for all kinds of machinery, domestic hardware, files, emery, borax, steam engines, engine lathes, iron and wood planers; mortice, sash and moulding tenon, and hub machines; bellows, anvils and vices.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, STORMS & CO., steam-engine and boiler builders, in Desbrosses-st., are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, Nos. 84 and 86 Washington-st.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A beautiful, stylish sorrel horse, 15 hands high; paces under the saddle, and trots in harness; can trot in three minutes; warranted sound and kind. Can be seen by applying at No. 110 45th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

DOG FOR SALE.—A splendid Newfoundland dog, 18 months old, an excellent watch dog. Apply at 8th-av., between 46th and 47th sts., next door to the Marble Iron Works, second floor, front room.

BIRD CAGES.—A fine assortment received and for sale at low prices at the new and popular House-Furnishing Store, Nos. 844 and 846 Broadway, corner of Bleecker-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 9 Park-place, N.Y.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady, recently left a widow; as companion to a lady, or as superintendent of a household, for either of which position she is eminently qualified, an agreeable home rather than an object is the chief consideration, and reference of the highest respectability can be given; no objections to travel. Address F. F. L., Box No. 733, Post-Office, N.Y.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as nursery governess; she is competent to instruct the younger branches of any nice family in a good English education, performs well on the piano, and sews neatly, and will be found willing to make herself generally useful in the discharge of her duties. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American woman, as housekeeper, to superintend in a hotel, or to do the work of a small private family. She has had experience, and can make pastry, sew, cook, &c. Compensation not so much of an object, as to get a good place. References exchanged. Address C. D. E., Box No. 2,170 Post-Office, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a trustworthy man, either as coachman, groom or farmer. He understands the care of horses; he is an excellent driver; he understands the raising of all kinds of crops, &c.; he can produce the best of City references. Call or address No. 24 3d-av., Bible-House buildings.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron for a small private family; understands baking, making pastry, &c. Apply at No. 148 East 28th-st. Can be seen for two days. Has the best of City reference.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help, for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st. Terms moderate.

MUSIC TEACHER WANTED.—There is a good opening in the city of Richmond, Va., for a teacher to establish himself, who is qualified as follows: To teach singing and the piano-forte; to play on the violin at sight such choruses of the great masters as are found in the Boston Chorus Book. The Richmond Sacred Music Society being in want of a violinist as leader, would engage the services of a man thus qualified, one evening every week, at a small salary, and he would have their patronage and recommendations. Further information can be obtained at the store of Messrs. MASON BROTHERS, No. 23 Park-row, and at the store of Messrs. HALL & SON, No. 239 Broadway. A letter addressed to JOHN WILLIAMS, President of the Richmond Sacred Music Society, Richmond, Va., will be promptly answered. References as to qualification will be required.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady to take the second or intermediate department of the Free School at Boonton, Morris Co., N. J. Average attendance about 40 scholars—from 8 to 14 years. All the common English branches taught. Experience and tact in government indispensable. Four terms of 11 weeks each, 5 days per week, 6 hours per day. Compensation $250 per annum for first year. Address, with references, &c., SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, N. J.

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Office Receiver of Taxes, Nov. 28, 1855.
TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 16th day of December.
Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.
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FRENCH WITHOUT A TEACHER.
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THE FRENCH SPEAKER,
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COLLOQUIAL PHRASE BOOK;
An easy and agreeable method of acquiring a grammatical and speaking knowledge of the French language.
BY FRANCIS BUTLER,
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This little volume aids a learner to an acquisition of the power of speaking the French language, by the simplest, and, to our minds, the readiest method. It treats the pupil as a child, and endeavors to teach him French as an infant is taught to speak the language of his parents. We commend it to the consideration of all learners of French, who wish rather to acquire a practical and arbitrary, than a philosophical knowledge of that tongue.
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BY FRANCIS BUTLER,
Teacher and Translator of Languages, author of "The Spanish Teacher,"
310 pages. Cloth. Price 50 cents.
In speaking of his book Mr. Butler says: "The object of this work is to demonstrate, that much that is supposed to be difficult, is in fact easy; that what is very easily learned, is very hard to forget; that if our own language has been acquired without toil or study, we may also become naturalized to another by the same antediluvian method.
As you carelessly view and review my simple pages, (as you do thousands of other objects in your daily travels,) and as all things become Frenchified around you, I doubt not you will gradually wed yourself to my belief, that masses of knowledge, and mountains of experience may be acquired with little application or sacrifice of time."
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It is, notwithstanding, undoubtedly true that the best test of the value of a work to the people generally is the extent of its sales. The fact, then, that our *bona fide* orders on the day of publication of "Rose Clark," Fanny Fern's new book, have actually reached the immense number of twelve thousand copies, although no special effort has been made to secure advance orders, is undeniable evidence of the unexampled popularity of this distinguished authoress.
Of the score of newspapers which have already noticed "Rose Clark," nearly every one pronounced it her best work—a great advance even on "Ruth Hall." It is for sale by booksellers generally. Published by
MASON BROTHERS, New-York.
* It is barely possible that the critic of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, in his notice of "Rose Clark," on the 30th ult., was prompted by some such motive.

THE CRITERION,
A LITERARY AND CRITICAL JOURNAL,
Published every Saturday—$3 Per Annum—6 cents per Copy.
CONTENTS OF No. VI, DEC. 8.
REVIEWS.—"The Works of Chas. Lamb," "Histoire des Francais," Bayard Taylor's "Poems of Home and Travel," "Henrietta Robinson."
NOTICES.—"Nellie of Truro," "

NEW-YORK CITY.

ACADEMY OF MEDICINE.

Dr. Wheaton's Oration—Dr. Barker's Paper.—The stated Monthly Session of the New-York Academy of Medicine was held at the University, on Wednesday evening last, the President, Dr. J. W. FRANCIS, in the Chair. After the reading of the minutes, Dr. WATSON gave the second installment of his Anniversary Address, in which he brought down the history of Medicine to the time of the glory of Greece, and drew a picture of Athens in its highest state of magnificence. He then gave a delineation of the various schools of Science and Art, divided that of Medicine into its already existing parties, and abruptly closed, intimating that more installments are in reserve for future meetings. From appearances, this Annual Address, if published—as much is omitted in the reading—will ultimate in a volume of some three or four hundred pages.

Dr. JOHN FOSTER, in behalf of the section on Chemistry, read a report on Cod Liver Oil, of which he enumerated three varieties—the pale, light, and dark browns; the pale being the variety most in vogue in the United States, and is supposed to contain more of the active medicinal principles. The test to distinguish it from other oils, is the addition of strong sulphuric acid, which produces a violet color, changing to purple in pure oil.

Dr. S.T. HUBBARD, Home Corresponding Secretary, offered a collection of works from the Smithsonian Institution, being an interchange of publications effected by him in consonance with the recent action of the Academy.

Dr. WARREN then presented a drawing of an instrument designed to inject the vapor of chloroform into some of the cavities of the body, which, after examination, was referred to its proper section.

Dr. BARKER next read a long and valuable paper upon "Puerperal Convulsions," dividing them into their peculiar varieties, premising its consideration by the statement that 25 per cent. of those attacked with this disease before parturition, and 75 per cent. of those attacked after labor died. The principal practical importance of the paper was the nice discrimination of the cases in which chloroform is advantageously to be used. The paper was referred to the Committee on Publication.

Dr. T. F. COCK narrated a case of labor, in which he used a newly invented Obstetrical Instrument, but without success. Drs. BARKER and GARDNER expressed their opinions respecting its value, and stating cases where, perhaps, it might be successfully employed. Dr. BARKER also exhibited a Uterine Sound invented by Dr. SANGER, of Blackwell's Island, which appeared to possess some merit. Both instruments were referred to the Section on Obstetrics, to report upon their value.

After other desultory matter, the nomination of officers for the next year, &c., the Academy adjourned.

The John-street Church.

On Thursday, the examination of witnesses was continued with a view to prove the undesirableness of removing the Church, and the feasibility of maintaining worship in John-street. Particularly, Rev. Dr. SPENCER, of St. Paul's, said that since St. Paul's and Trinity Churches have been made free, the Congregations have filled the Churches and Sabbath-Schools. Several other witnesses corroborated this testimony and thought more Churches were needed in the neighborhood.

Dr. FISHER testified that he has attended John-street during the past ten years; the attendance at the prayer-meetings has been from fifty to one hundred persons on the Sabbath evenings, and two-thirds of that number during the week; those meetings displayed an excellent spirit; God has blessed them.

Witness carries on the business of a plumber.

Cross-examined—Resides in Light-street, Bedford; has not been more punctual, (as opposed to this removal,) than formerly.

Rev. Mr. HAPP has been a minister 30 years. Is missionary of City Tract Society. Is connected with a Sabbath School and preaching station in Greenwich-street, opened about 3 years ago. Thinks religious labors in this part of the City is crowned with success; many conversions (not less than 40 in 3 years) have been noted. Such persons being advised to join some religious body. Finds no difficulty in the distribution of tracts. We have a Mission School. Thinks there is not sufficient accomodation.

When first this witness entered upon his work—nineteen years ago—there were seven Churches in the neighborhood; and now, that the population is much increased, there is but one. True, the population is mostly Catholic.

The Bishop asked for the population of the First Ward in 1850; 19,755 was the number—the population now being 18,258.

Mr. SCHAFFER thought the manner of taking the census accounted for the latter number being lower than it ought to be.

Mr. LODER, the next witness, gave a statement of the accounts. From which it appeared there is, in the hands of Treasurer, $145 07; owing to the Church, $21,600; the Church owing $7,000, leaving a balance of $14,745 07.

Mr. SCHAFFER wished to show that an annuity of $160 per annum was left by a lady in Brooklyn to this Church, so long as it remains in John-street, and to revert to the Missionary Board on failure. The fact was admitted, the witness not being present.

Rev. Mr. WAKELEY produced the original subscription list from 1769 to 1776, of John-street Church. Its preamble was recited.

The Judge asked asked what it had to do with the case.

Mr. SCHAFFER said it had, that it was matter of law that the Will of the donors was to be carried out.

On the book being passed to the other side, among the names of the donors Judge EDMONDS found the name of his grandfather, SAMUEL EDMONDS. The worthy Judge seemed much interested and affected upon this accidental discovery.

The book was put in evidence.

Mr. COLEMAN, who has a store opposite, thought the store and basement that might be made underneath the Church would let for $1,400. Another witness thought $2,000 was nearer the mark.

It was then arranged how the summing up should be conducted, the Judge asking whether attorneys as well as clergymen got in the fog sometimes? Mr. SCHAFFER will open the argument, and after Judge EDMONDS has been heard, Mr. CHATFIELD will have the closing word. The argument will be in the Chapel at 3½ o'clock, and is likely to attract a crowded audience.

New-York Chamber of Commerce.

The usual monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held yesterday at the Merchants' Bank, Wall-street.

P. PARIS, Esq., President, in the Chair.

A ballot took place for members of the Committee of Arbitration. Mr. CHAS. T. FROST was unanimously elected to fill the only vacancy.

Mr. DAVID CONEN thought it desirable the Chamber should appoint a Committee to confer with the officers of the Custom-House, with the view of providing better facilities for the clearance of vessels from this port. He offered a resolution to that effect, which was adopted; and a Committee, consisting of Mr. E. MORGAN, Mr. HENCKMAN and Mr. D. COHEN, was appointed to communicate with the Custom-House authorities on the subject. The object of this motion is to overcome the difficulty produced by the present state of the law. As the law now stands, no ship can be cleared until each shipper has cleared his goods, under a penalty upon the shipowner, who has no power to compel the shipper to go to the Custom House to clear. It is thought very desirable the ship should clear and give a correct account of her cargo on board. The shipowners wish to give a correct account of the cargo, derived from the shipper before he goes to the Custom-House to swear to a correct manifest. In this way a correct estimate would be attainable of the exports of the country, more exact than by the present method. Besides which, greater facilities would be afforded to shipowners, who often are compelled to consume several hours in clearing a vessel, and thus the change would, among other things, materially expedite business.

Our Judges.

Hon. C. A. PEABODY, appointed by the Governor to fill the place rendered vacant by the resignation of Hon. Justice COWLES, took his seat yesterday morning at Chambers.

Judge COWLES has been appointed by the Governor to fill the place of the late Hon. Judge MORRIS, and therefore still keeps his place.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 30, 38, 43 to 50.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 2342, 2364, 2443, 1804, 1280, 1779, 1890, 790, 1608, 891, 1605, 1283, 2122, 1595, 2092, 631, 1618, 1158, 2065, 1810, 2084, 1760, 1950, 2328, 2539, 2206, 2190, 2068, 1682, 1952, 1562, 1673, 1636, 1580, 1698, 1778, 2089, 2471, 2498, 2203, 2064, 2388, 2101, 1541.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 350, 777, 197, 806, 814, 835, 824, 828, 825, 836, 847, 838, 549, 709, 709, 710, 711, 712, 293, 843, 844, 846, 847, 848, 849, 256, 670, 751, 419, 541, 517, 108, 656, 527, 782, 843, 310, 104, 543, 548, 336, 416, 429.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1828 to 1836, inclusive. *Part II*—Nos. 1291 to 1296, 1313 to 1321, inclusive.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—DEC. 6.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

TOBACCO WRAPPERS.

John J. Crooke vs. *Mark Cornell.*—This was a suit commenced by the plaintiff against the defendant for the manufacture of foil for tobacco wrappery, &c.

The Jury rendered a verdict in favor of the plaintiff for $1,000, besides costs.

PLANO LEGS.

In the case of *Charles N. Stimpson et al.* of Dana, Mass., vs. *Alanson E. Brooks* of this City, for damages for infringing a patent for a machine for working piano legs, the Jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiffs of $1,000.

Geo. Gifford, Esq., for plaintiffs; A. P. Brown, Esq., for defendant.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

Carrington Wilson vs. *Henry James et al.*—In this suit, which was brought to recover damages for an alleged infringement of a patent for a stove oven, the Jury found a verdict for the defendants.

Decision in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 5.

Before Judge BETTS.

PENALTY FOR EXCESS OF PASSENGERS—DEMURRER TO LIBEL—NECESSITY OF CONVICTION.

The United States vs. *The Brig Silenzio.*—This case came up on a demurrer to the libel. The libel was brought to recover the sum of $4,900, alleged to be due to the United States, as penalty incurred by the master of the brig, in bringing from Genoa to this port eighty-four passengers, the space between decks not being six feet in height.

The claimant demurred to the libel on the ground that it did not appear that the master had been convicted and condemned to pay the penalty.

The case was only opened for the Government, when Judge BETTS decided at once that the demurrer was sufficient, as no penalty could be collected of a vessel, until it had been determined that the penalty was due.

Judgment for the claimant on the demurrer.

For the United States, Mr. Joachimsen; for claimant, Mr. Ridgway.

SUPERIOR COURT.—TRIAL TERM—Dec 6.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

Collgrove vs. *The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Co. and the Harlem Railroad Co.*—MR. Edward J. Collgrove, the plaintiff in the present action, on the 23d of November, 1854, got into the White-Plains train for New-York. He was a commuter on the road. The train was very full, and he found it impossible to obtain a seat, and so he stood out upon the platform of one of the cars. When they got as far as Fifty-eighth-street the train came into collision with a freight train of the Harlem Railroad, and Mr. Collgrove was thrown off and much injured. He now sues both Companies, demanding damages to the amount of $10,000.

The defence is that he was on the platform contrary to well-known rules, and that while there he was at his own risks. The Companies also deny that the collision occurred in consequence of any negligence on their part.

After the evidence for the plaintiff had been put in, the counsel for the defendants moved for a nonsuit, on the ground that there was no reason for joining the two companies as condemnants. The Jury were discharged until this morning, and the motion was argued at some length, but no decision has as yet been given.

For plaintiff, John Graham; for Harlem Railroad, C. W. Sandford; for New-Haven Railroad, Noyes, Towers and Tallmadge.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

Wilmot et al. vs. *Richardson et al.*—This case, which has before been noticed in the TIMES yesterday, went to the Jury, who shortly returned a verdict for the plaintiffs in $8,160 77. The Court also ordered an allowance of $150 for the plaintiffs.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

THE BANKER FOUND IN CONTEMPT.

Mr. John Thompson, the banker, appeared in Court, when the Recorder asked him if he could could make any excuse for not answering the call of the Grand Jury. Mr. Thompson replied that he had intended to be present as the subpœna required, and placed it in his pocket, when he was called away on some business, and forgot the call until past 3 o'clock, when his son told him of it. He had intended no contempt. He was thereupon excused and discharged.

THE DEFAULTING CONDUCTOR

The case of John F. Hayden, indicted for embezzlement of the funds of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, was laid over to Monday next, owing to the absence (at a sick-bed) of the principal witness, the Receiver of the road.

Some cases of minor interest were afterward disposed of, and the Court adjourned.

LONG ISLAND.

THE MAL-PRACTICE CASE.

Verdict Against Dr. Snell of $3,030.

CIRCUIT COURT—BROOKLYN—Dec. 6.

At the opening of the Court on Thursday morning, the Jury in the Mal-practice case returned a sealed verdict to the Judge awarding damages to the amount of $3,000 to the plaintiff. This is exclusive of costs.

A motion was immediately made by Mr. Pinckney for the defence, that proceedings should be stayed except so far as entering judgment is concerned, in order to allow the defendant to make a case or bill of exceptions on appeal to the General Term, which was granted. The former verdict was $2,500.

THE HENRY CLAY CASE.

The case of *Joseph Lockitt and wife* vs. *William Eadford and others*, owners of the steamer *Henry Clay*, destroyed by fire on the North River, was next called on for trial. Plaintiffs bring this action to recover damages for injuries sustained at the burning of this boat. On motion, and making affidavits as to the absence of two material witnesses for defence, by counsel, the case was put off until the next term of the Court, in March.

Running Toll.

MICHAEL MCCORKER attempted to run toll at Newtown Creek bridge yesterday, and when arrested by the gate-keeper, he became abusive and committed an assault upon that individual, who called in the assistance of an officer, and MCCORKER was fined $10 by Justice JACOBS.

☞ The King's County Board of Supervisors held a meeting at Flatbush yesterday afternoon, and inspected the county buildings. No business of importance was transacted.

☞ The Reformed Dutch Church at East New-York was entered by thieves a few nights since, who stole a lot of carpeting and cushions.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Missionaries' Report.

Rev. Mr. VERBRYDAR, City Missionary of Jersey City Tract and Missionary Society, in his report for November, states that in 105 districts from which reports had been received, 5,859 families had been visited, and 5,080 tracts had been distributed by the tract distributers.

Police.

EDWARD COX, arrested for interfering with a police officer and rescuing a prisoner, was brought before Recorder CUTTER yesterday, and fined $10 and costs. In default of payment he was committed to prison.

Gas Contract.

The Common Council of Jersey City has entered into a contract with the Jersey City Gas Light Company for supplies of gas at $3 50 per 1,000 feet.

Kansas Politics.

Judge JOHNSTON, of Kansas, having recently visited the place of his former residence, Georgetown, Ohio, was invited by its citizens to address them upon the affairs of that Territory. The following portion of his address, which occupied two hours in the delivery, we find in the Georgetown *Democrat*:

"The speaker next alluded to the political aspects and condition of Kansas. He took strong and decided ground in favor of making Kansas a Free State. He defended Governor REEDER's official conduct in Kansas with fearless and masterly ability. He spoke of him as a true man and an able advocate of the principles of Democracy and of freedom. The Judge alluded with biting sarcasm to the manner in which Governor REEDER had been pursued and hunted down, but stated that the people of Kansas, her true and legitimate inhabitants, three-fourths of them were for freedom, and on the side of Governor REEDER and his friends. He ventured the prophecy that Kansas would beyond all doubt be a free State, and that Governor R. would be heard of in future time as the unpurchasable, unbought champion of human freedom in Kansas. The Judge stated that of the 2,400 votes cast for WHITFIELD at the late Kansas election for Congress, that 1,500 of them were voters not residing in the Territory of Kansas or having any right whatever to vote in Kansas, but were in fact, citizens and voters, actually residing in Southern States. He further stated that of the 3,000 votes cast for Gov. REEDER for Congress, that not one hundred of them were illegal. He described the election without stint which had resulted in giving to Kansas a Pro-Slavery Legislature, and in giving to WHITFIELD the vote he received for Congress. He said that on the day of election of delegates to her Legislature that at many of the places of holding the elections, pistols and bowie-knives were exhibited by the Pro-Slavery Party, and brandished about and made the criterion by which the inestimable right of suffrage was to be exercised. Judge JOHNSTON denounced boldly the violence of the mob that has carried the election of the members of the late Kansas Legislature, and denied, in resolute terms, their right to make pistols and bowie-knives the avenging weapons of Slavery. He declared boldly in favor of making Kansas a Free State, and expresses himself without doubt that Kansas would adopt a Constitution and State Government excluding Slavery. He pledged himself that his best talents should be exerted in Kansas, for freedom, and for making her a Free State. His speech was calm, eloquent, and dignified, and free from the slightest ungenerous personal allusion to any individual in public or private life. He made no allusion to himself, or his own private grievances, in any way, but, throughout his entire speech, spoke and acted like a dignified, frank, and fearless American citizen. He was for making Kansas a Free State, without violence or bloodshed—for doing so by the moral force and influence of untrammeled votes. His speech was listened to with deep attention."

THE OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Great Excitement—Bloody Work Anticipated—Appeal to the President for Assistance—Incendiary Speech by Gen. Lane—Strength of the Belligerents.

Independence (Mo.) Correspondence (Dec. 3) of the Louisville Courier.

We have just received reliable intelligence from Kansas Territory, which increased the high excitement already existing here. You have been apprised of the origin of the difficulty—that of the arrest of a prisoner in the hands of the Sheriff, by a party of fifteen to twenty of the citizens of Lawrence and its vicinity, and their refusal to deliver any of the parties concerned in the mob and outrages up to any officers of the Territory, unless it be the Governor, or to those of the General Government. This determination is strengthened by the course pursued by Gen. LANE, and, also, by the editor of the paper of Lawrence, and a few other men of similar stripe, who are continually making harangues to the populace, and urging them to make preparations for a fight.

On Saturday night Gen. LANE delivered a speech of this character which was received with the greatest demonstrations of enthusiasm. Gov. SHANNON seeing such a state of things existing, very properly ordered out the militia of the Territory, who did not respond very cordially to his wishes. Many of the citizens of the Western border counties in Missouri, willing to aid in quelling the disturbance, offered their assistance, and are now in readiness to go to the scene of difficulty at a moment's warning. Many have already gone from Lafayette, and the adjoining counties, well prepared for the emergency.

The Governor's party from 250 to 300 men, are at Franklin, a few miles distant, awaiting a greater force.

Reports have reached us that there are 1,000 men in Lawrence, organized and ready for resistance, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, and that they are entrenching themselves as rapidly as they possibly can.

From another source we learn that the better men in Lawrence say they are willing to give up all concerned in the affair, if the legally authorized persons seek it; otherwise they will resist to desperation. Governor SHANNON, in response, said, "Why not deliver them to the Sheriff or to the United States Marshal, who have already demanded them?" Treaty will not result from it, as much exasperation exists on both sides.

A meeting is now being held in Kansas to see if some measures cannot be adopted to terminate the matter peaceably, if possible, but forcibly, if necessary.

On Saturday, Governor SHANNON applied to President PIERCE, by telegraph, for assistance from the United States troops at Fort Riley and Leavenworth; and, until such aid is granted, nothing will be done, unless the excitement of the parties concerned will bring on the crisis before. If so, many valuable lives will be lost.

Of all that transpires further I will endeavor to keep you promptly advised.

There is great excitement all through this country, and overwhelming numbers are pouring from every direction in the Territory to sustain the laws. Gen. LANE is entrenching himself and throwing up breastworks. He is also burning beacon lights, which can be seen twenty-five miles from Lawrence, and bids defiance.

Administration View of the Threatened Hostilities in Kansas.

Rumors have passed into circulation to the effect that the President has authorized the employment of the troops of the United States in the Territory of Kansas to aid the local authorities in the execution of the laws. No such authority has been given. In order to show exactly what has transpired, we have obtained permission to publish the following dispatches:

WASHINGTON, MO., Dec. 1, 1855.

I desire authority to call on the United States forces at Leavenworth to preserve the peace of this Territory, to protect the Sheriff of Douglass County, and enable him to execute this legal process in his hands. If the laws are not executed, civil war is inevitable. An armed force of one thousand men, with all the implements of war, it is said, are at Lawrence. They have rescued a prisoner from the Sheriff, burnt houses, and threatened the lives of citizens. Immediate assistance is desired. This is the only means to save bloodshed. Particulars by mail.

WILSON SHANNON.

To his Excellency FRANKLIN PIERCE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3, 1855.

Your dispatch received. All the power vested in the Executive will be exerted to preserve order and enforce the laws. On the receipt of your letter, the preliminary measures necessary to be taken before calling out troops will be promptly executed, and you will then be fully advised. FRANKLIN PIERCE.

To WILSON SHANNON,
Governor of the Territory of Kansas.

It is to be observed that the present is the first occasion on which the interposition of the President has been invoked in reference to any difficulty arising under the law for the organization of the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas. In fact, there has been great misapprehension in the public mind as to the powers of the Executive in this relation. Those powers are strictly defined by law, and very limited. Under the Constitution, it is true, the President is to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; but his authority on this subject is to be construed in subordination to the provision of the Constitution, which declares that *Congress shall have power to provide* for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions. Accordingly, Congress has enacted laws applicable in terms to the contingency of insurrection in any State against the government thereof. The present case is one of resistance to the laws of the Territory, that of Kansas, to which the same rule of action applies, however, as in the case of a State, in consideration that by the act of Congress organizing this Territory, as well as others, it is provided that the Constitution, and all laws of the United States which are not locally inapplicable, shall have the same force and effect within the said Territory of Kansas as elsewhere within the United States, with exception of a single clause of an act not material to the question. Assuming this, then, the statute provision of the act of 1795 is, that, in case of insurrection in any State, (or Territory,) it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, on application of the Legislature thereof, or of the Executive when the Legislature cannot be convened, to call forth such number of the militia or any other State or States as may be applied for, or as he may judge sufficient to repress such insurrection. By a subsequent act—that of 1807—it is provided that in all cases of insurrection or obstruction to the laws of any State or Territory where it is lawful for the President to call forth the Militia, for the purpose of suppressing such insurrection, or of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes such part of the land or naval forces of the United States as shall be judged necessary, having first observed all the prerequisites of the law in that respect. Among the prerequisites here referred to, it is well understood is the issue of a proclamation commanding the insurgents to disperse and retire peaceably to their respective abodes within a limited time. The proclamation must undoubtedly precede the actual use of the military force, but not necessarily the measures requisite to prepare and assemble it in order to enforce obedience to the proclamation.

It is further to be observed that the present, in so far as the facts appear, is resistance, not to any law of the United States, but to a law of the Territory, and the power of the President is greater in the former than in the latter case; for if the obstruction to an act of Congress were involved, the Marshal of the Territory might summon the *posse comitatus* to aid him in quelling the insurrection; that is, the entire population of the Territory. But here, the law to be executed being one of the Territory, and the ministerial officer the Sheriff of the County, *nothing regarding it can be done by the President until his interposition be invoked for the emergency of insurrection, and at the call either of the Legislature or the Governor of the Territory.* In the former case the President might give direction, but in the latter he cannot.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unchanged; 60 bbls. sold.

COFFEE—The market is quiet, but very firm,—operators desiring to get their letters by the *America* ers venturing further. The sales since our last include small lots of Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 600 Rio, in lots, at 11c.@13c.; and 86 Maracaibo at previous figures. The trade demand is moderate, and there is little or no speculative inquiry.

COTTON—Parties are still at variance about prices. A reduction of about ⅛c.@¼c. ₰ lb., from rates current before the news appeared, is claimed by purchasers, but not conceded by factors. Hence, the reported movements are unimportant. The steamer's mails will reach us early to-morrow, and may serve to bring about an agreement among operators. Until this shall have been effected, business is likely to possess no great vigor.

PROVISIONS—State and Western brands opened dull and heavy, at a partial decline in prices of 12½c. ₰ bbl., but subsequently attracted more attention, and closed with renewed firmness. The sales since our last comprise about 11,400 bbls., here and to arrive soon, closing mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 93½	@$9 00
Straight State	9 00	@ 9 12½
Favorite and Extra State	9 12½	@ 9 25
Mixed Western	9 00	@ 9 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	9 12½	@ 9 87½
Fancy Michigan	9 87½	@ 9 50
Common to Good Ohio	9 12½	@ 9 50
Fancy Ohio	9 50	@ 9 62½
Extra Ohio	9 50	@10 37½
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 50	@10 12½
Fancy Genesee	9 37½	@ 9 62½
Extra Genesee	9 75	@11 50

Canadian is dull and lower—with sales of 750 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9 12½@$10 87½ ₰ bbl. Southern is quiet and languid—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 25@$11 ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $8@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in stock request, and heavy in price, with sales of 900 bbls. at $4 31½@$4 37½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is sparingly offered, and is in fair demand, at $3 87½@$3 12½ ₰ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is pretty freely offered, and is 2c.@3c. ₰ bushel cheaper,—the sales since our last embracing only about 20,000 bushels, including Canadian White at $2 20; Western Red at $2 06, and Southern do. at $2 05@$2 10, ₰ bushel. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 14,000 bushels, at $1 26@$1 32, afloat and delivered, ₰ bushel. Barley has not varied. Oats are quiet and depressed, at 53c.@55c. for Western, and 50c.@52c. for State, ₰ bushel. Corn is less inquired for, and is on the decline, with sales reported since our last of about 78,000 bushels, including Western Mixed, in store and delivered, at 98c.@$1 01, and new Southern at from 87½c.@95c., according to quality, ₰ bushel.

HAY—Unaltered; 500 bales changed hands.

HOPS—Quiet and languid, at former figures.

IRON—Dull and drooping. No important sales.

LATHS—Inactive and nominal.

LEAD—Has not varied.

LIME—Quiet, and otherwise unchanged.

MOLASSES—New crop New-Orleans is arriving and selling more freely, chiefly, however, for future delivery. This day's transactions embrace 500 bbls., at 47c., here, and 45c., for future delivery, ₰ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Display no essentially new feature.

OILS—The market for most descriptions continues as previously reported.

PROVISIONS—Pork is sparingly offered, but is in very slack request and lower in price. The sales since our last have been confined to 500 bbls., in lots, at $20 50@$21, for Mess, and $18 75@$19 for Prime, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs are pretty actively sought after, at 8¾c.@8¾c. ₰ lb., but the supply continues adequate. Green Hams are freely taken at 10½c. ₰ lb. Cut Meats rule scarce and quiet, but firm. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 900 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive, mostly at 12¾c.@12¾c., ₰ lb. Beef is essentially unchanged. The sales, since our last, include 350 bbls. at from $6 50@$10 for Country Prime; $11@$13 50 for do. Mess; and $15 50@$18 75 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $11@$12 ₰ bbl. Beef Hams are salable, and steady, at $16@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for, at 15c.@16c. for Ohio; 24c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 30c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 10c.@11c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Quiet, but unchanged in price.

SUGARS—The market is devoid of animation, and prices lean in favor of buyers. Operators regard the steamer's published accounts as decidedly unfavorable, while they are reluctant to move ere they receive their private letters. Hogshead Sugar may be considered 3c. ₰ lb. cheaper than before the steamer's news transpired, but not in any more request, because of this abatement. Box Sugar has not suffered any serious depression in value, but it is less sought after, especially by exporters. The sales of both hogsheads and boxes, to-day, have been very limited. Refined Sugars are unchanged in demand and value.

TALLOW—About 15,000 lbs. Prime brought 13¼c.@13¾c. ₰ lb.

WHISKY—There have been 900 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought, at 26c.@26¼c., mostly at 26c. ₰ gal.

FREIGHTS—Rule rather quiet and languid pending the receipts of the steamer's mails. The amount of produce offering, especially for British and French ports, is less positive, and shipowners are not quite so firm in their claims. The engagements for all ports are on a limited scale, and quotations are without any remarkable variation.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—One of the best paying first class Hotels in Westchester County; house is brick, 40 by about 50 feet, three stories; lot is nearly an acre, beautifully laid out; large barn, ice house and saloon; the latter will rent for $500 per annum at any time; sold only on account of the present owner feeling inadequate to manage so heavy a business; terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

$800.—PARTNER WANTED—In a first-class dining room, now doing a good cash business. This is a rare chance for a smart young man, with the above capital. For particulars, please inquire of BURDICK & SCOVILL, No. 8 Spruce-st.

$500.—FINE CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—For sale at a bargain, a Daguerrean Gallery. Fine location. For particulars apply immediately to LINDSLEY & HADDELL, Real Estate Agents, No. 78 8th-av., corner 14th-st.

TO BUILDERS.—MARBLE MANTELS TO EXCHANGE.—An invoice of very finely finished marble mantels, in value $4,000; would be exchanged for (in part,) a genteel medium priced house. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

FIFTEEN PIANO-FORTES—Some having been in use but one year, will be sold at great bargains for cash. One of Gale's make for $160, cost $275; one for $140, one for $125; others for $20 to $100. Also, two melodeons, and one organ harmonium with an octave of pedals, cost $300, will be sold cheap. Pianos tuned, exchanged, or bought for cash, at No. 102 26th-st., near 6th-av. R. GONZALEZ.

EIGHT PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—To close a Southern house, all new superior instruments, fully warranted by the best New-York and Boston makers, splendid 7-octave rosewood for $110; inlaid with pearl, $200; Æolians, $280; one for $175. Any piano sold $75 less than it can be bought anywhere else, at No. 60 Walker-st., for one week. W. OSBORN & CO.

PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—C. & H. HARMONE, No. 346 Bleecker-st., having been extensive manufacturers for 20 years, offer an assortment of elegant Pianos cheap. Having also purchased a new style of Piano—the grand diagonal—they would call the attention of purchasers. Also, a good second-hand piano, and new style music stool.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LUDLOW, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent agrafe plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into the popular instrument.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO FORTE WAREROOM to No. 105 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 420 Canal-st.—Those may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bumpet & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, will be sold for one month at great bargains by A. H. HIGGINS, No. 100 Broadway, N. Y.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS. From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. E. T. GORDON, 307 Broadway.

PIANO FORTES—A. M. Ladd & Co's celebrated grand diagonal Piano Fortes, Carhart, Needham & Co.'s Melodeons, for sale at No. 416 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel. ELY & MCNOLL, Sole Agents.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—Wednesday, P. M., Dec. 5, in the 3d car of Lathe 11 o'clock Albany Express Train, a large Portemonnaie, containing some $23 or $25. The finder by returning the same to the office of the Superintendent Hudson River Railroad, Chambers-st., will there find description, and receive $10 for returning.

LOST—A Draft on London for fifty pounds, indorsed Lover by Harris, Thomas & Co. to Jones & Ferguson. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at JONES & FERGUSON'S, No. 3 South-st.

LOST—Pass-Book No. 1,960 with the Broadway Savings Institution. The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Bank.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.—GAS WORKS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 27th of November, 1855, will receive at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., proposals and estimates for plans for the introduction of Gas to the several institutions on Blackwell's Island to the extent of 90,000 cubic feet per day. Persons wishing to estimate for the above work, by applying at their office can obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on that subject, and any information that may be required in connection with the same.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 231 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SIMMS.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Beautifully removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying, maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 219 Bowery

EXTRA AND CHOICE BEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

TERMS AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF RICH FANCY DRY GOODS, WORKS OF ART IN MARBLE, BRONZE, SUPERB CLOCKS AND OTHER VALUABLE GOODS.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st. on THURSDAY, Dec. 6, and FRIDAY, 7th of December, at 10½ o'clock each day, a large and valuable assortment of very choice fancy dry goods, including 50 cases of marble goods, the recent importation of G. B. Pandolfini from Italy, consisting of superb bronzes and clocks, one set casting $900, real Ormolu, black marble clocks, fine works do., all bronze, superb marble vases, 4 to 5 feet high; also, Etruscan, Medi-æval and Roman vases, alabaster statuary, representing various antiques, with glass shades; the graces, dancing girls, one superb fount with carved leaves, marble pieces; Tazzas of Adrian, Herculanium and Pompeii vases; also, a large assortment French China vases, richly painted, some of which were in the Crystal Palace; rich plated ware from Paris, Christophe silver plate, warmers, casters, salt spoons, gilt spoons, work boxes, fancy bon-bon boxes, of new styles, just received from Paris, and other very beautiful goods. Sale without reserve.

TOMS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—Will be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st., to pay advances—the quality to be relied upon as coming from private establishments, viz.: suites of parlor and chamber furniture, of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany and enamelled; also, separate articles in large variety, mahogany, black walnut and oak extension dining tables, pure curled hair mattresses, fancy articles, &c.; also, French plate and other mirrors, silver-plated table ware of all kinds, sets and single, oil-paintings, Paris desks, &c. N. B.—Ladies will find comfortable rocking-chairs. Private goods may be numbers attached to each set, and will be put up when desired. At 10½ o'clock precisely, a gold attached-lever hunting watch and chain. Every facility for shipping to advantage on the premises.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PARLOR FURNITURE, COTTAGE FURNITURE, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, TO-MORROW, (Saturday, Dec. 8,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 59 Beekman-st., second floor, the entire furniture of a large house, removed from Brooklyn by virtue of a mortgage. It will comprise every variety of good parlor, dining-room, bedroom and hall furniture; also, a large quantity of new mahogany and rosewood do.; also, several very heavy velvet and tapestry carpets, but little used; also, a large lot of oil-cloths, 50 cottage bedsteads, &c., &c. Catalogues on Saturday morning.

HENRY F. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. F. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock, at our salesroom, No. 36 Beekman-st. Regular trade sale of furs, consisting of real royal ermine, chinchilla, Russia sable, Canada mink, French sable, capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c.; also, wolf, bear, genet, fox and buffalo lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed; and at 12 o'clock, a quantity of furs sold on account of William Phillips of No. 46 Vesey-st. Also, will be sold, gloves, gent's collars, &c. Ladies are respectfully invited to attend the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE FURS, SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, a fine assortment of fresh manufactured furs, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, Russian fitch, mink, sable, French ermine capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, collars, gloves, &c. Also, a line of robes, consisting of rock marten, wolf, Isabella bear, coon, panther, lynx and bear. The whole manufactured for retail trade. Every lot to be sold peremptory, to close out the stock.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GENTEEL MADE FURNITURE—On FRIDAY, (THIS DAY,) at No. 187 Nassau-st., near Beekman, at 10½ o'clock, including parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, enamelled chamber suites, library and secretaire bookcases, wardrobes, sideboards, etageres, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads washstands, mattresses, sofas, rockers, chairs, extension dining tables, centre and sofa do., lounges, mirrors, vases, clocks, &c. Catalogues at sale.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—At their sales room No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, extensive sale of new and second hand furniture, silver plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, China tea set, painted China vases, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers generally especially invited.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, PAPER, HARDWARE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, raisins, figs, prunes, mackerel, herring, pickles, spices, spoons, scissors, saws, chisels, planes, files, clocks, coats, pants, collars, stocks

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—SATURDAY, Dec. 8, at 10½ o'clock A. M., precisely, at No. 190 Atlantic-st., near Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, the stock and tools, machines, &c., of a forward manufacturer; also the shop; to be removed immediately. A wagon, sizes, &c., &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 26th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to

D. U. FOWLER, No. 52 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS, }
WARRENS, HART & LESLEY, }
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 36 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By virtue of several executions the Sheriff of the City and County of New-York will sell at public auction THIS (Friday) MORNING, at 11½ o'clock, a large, fresh and fashionable stock of men's and boys' clothing, at the store No. 134 Fulton-st., New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

SAILING DAYS,
5TH AND 20TH OF EACH MONTH.

FOUR HOURS FROM OCEAN TO OCEAN, BY PANAMA RAILROAD—TWENTY-FIVE POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—THROUGH FOR CALIFORNIA, via PANAMA RAILROAD.—The United States Mail Steamship Company intend to dispatch for Aspinwall, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from pier foot of Warren-st., North River the well-known and favorite steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. S. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, R. H. PEARSON, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. S. CO. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails. For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., cor Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship OSPREY, on the 15th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North river, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $50, steerage $30. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $90, second cabin $60, steerage $40. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. L. ROLLO & CO., No. 23 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 205½ Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHARLOCK MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY.—No. 134 Broadway.—FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.—LOW RATES AND RAPID TRANSIT.—Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamer GEORGE LAW, on FRIDAY, Dec. 7. Small parcels and letters received to 12½ o'clock P. M. on the day of departure. WM. H. HALL, Agent.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 84 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 59 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 8 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 45 William-st.

LOAN FOR $4,500,000—For the redemption of Stock, due January 1, 1856, and for deficiency in the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 13, 1855, and in accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 18th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of FOUR MILLIONS FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, for which Transferable Certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of January, 1874. It is to be understood that the Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The Constitution may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $5,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund;" and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money will be required to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal and the balance on the 26th day of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany; or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York; and all other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 26, 1855.

HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.—The books for Subscription to the Capital Stock of the STATEN ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY will be opened on the 15th of September, and remain open until the 15th of October, at the following places:
New-York, at Mechanics' Banking Association.
Amboy, N. J., at John Manning.
Tottenville, S. I., at Ephraim Totten.
Rossville, S. I., at H. S. Seguine.
South Side, S. I., at Gilbert A. Cole.
Richmond, S. I., at D. D. Sears.
New-Dorp, S. I., at Farrow House.
An installment of ten per cent. will be required, payable on the 15th of October, at MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION. By order of the Directors.

JOSEPH H. SEGUINE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. CO.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 19, 1855.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at the last May Session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by a only mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. Said exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.

WM. BEMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1855.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6,

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts of the bold, to the undersigned of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

CLINTON LINE AND CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of these Companies, now ordered in market, are 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, secured by an equal amount of stock and by sinking fund, and redeemable in the City of New-York. These roads constitute the central link in the great central chain of railroads now constructing over the route originally recommended and recommended by Col. DeWitt Clinton, Jr., in 1839, for the Atlantic and Mississippi Railway, being the most level, central and direct between the Atlantic ports and the leading business centres of the West, and extending by an almost undeviating straight line to Council Bluffs City, on the Missouri River. Further information may be obained of EDWIN LUDLOW, Esq., Trustee at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, or of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

MILWAUKEE AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD BONDS.—The United States Trust Company of New-York, as Trustee for the Sinking Fund of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, wish to purchase Sixty per cent. Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds, each for $1,000, of the said Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad Company, and hereby invite proposals until 12th December instant, for the sale thereof. Parties making proposals will state the price, without regard to accrued interest, at which they are willing to furnish the Bonds. No. 40 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 1, 1855.

JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.

JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

DEALERS IN ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 35 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 78 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION.—NEW-YORK, Nov. 10, 1855.—The annual election for seven Directors of this Institution, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House, No. 39 Wall-st., on MONDAY, the 3d day of December next.

The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M., and close at 3 o'clock P. M. JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—No. 245 Broadway.—The second instalment of 20 per cent. on the capital stock of this Bank will be payable on MONDAY, 10th inst. The Bank will commence business on that day. By order of the Board.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by E. C. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
F. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON.

$10,000—TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—In the City of New-York. Address L. M. H., *Times* Office.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 6th day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th (inclusive) of December.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, New-York, Nov. 2, 1855. Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855. The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.

DIVIDEND. A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, April 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the NEW-YORK BANK OF SARATOGA COUNTY, Hadley, (an individual bank,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up. ap4'54-1awly F D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 28 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PULLIS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BURTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Old-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Deposits made from the 1st of January will bear interest from that date. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 5 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 88 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate

MEDICAL.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM
FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eye or eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball, and internal lining of the eyelid it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case, so sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 189 Fulton-st., and C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the vital fluid once lost or become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiba and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 4—Is pure, free alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valleau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 51 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Patentees as Agent for the United States and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, pain in the back, disturbed sleep, &c., which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 394 Broadway; and S. HUTCHINGS, No. 133 West Broadway; and JACKSON, No. 367 Bleecker-st.; DE GRAFF, No. 396 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 35½ Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 322 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. till 2 and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays, 10 to 1. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staat-Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS. Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by, the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have valuable concoctions to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof that, were it not for its virtues, it would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

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DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, solely and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and has more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases of cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, cannot be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON continues his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—18th edition; 348 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one (it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHANGE UNDER CURES.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 15 Dunne-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Chambers-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all

New-York Daily Times.

OUR AMERICA'S MAILS.

Interesting Extracts from our Foreign Files.

CANROBERT'S MISSION TO STOCKHOLM.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

The *America* arrived at Boston at 1¼ P. M. yesterday, and her mails were forwarded in the 3 o'clock train old New-Haven. They reached this City about 1 o'clock this morning.

We learn that the substitution of the *America* for the regularly advertised steamer *Africa*, is accounted for by the fact that the latter, which arrived at Liverpool on the 18th ultimo, would have to go into dock for examination, in consequence of striking on a Bank on the night of the 17th, during a fog near Holyhead.

We give below everything of interest which we find in our English files.

The Convention with Sweden—Gen. Canrobert's Mission to Stockholm.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says:

"The rumors alluded to yesterday with reference to the mission of Gen. CANROBERT to Stockholm are stated on good authority to be well founded, and no doubt appears to be entertained that he succeeded in his object. The terms of military convention here, it is affirmed, been agreed on, in virtue of which Sweden will furnish a contingent next Spring, to act conjointly with us in the event of peace not being made before then, and her gunboats will cooperate with our fleet in the north. It is also stated that an army, composed of French, English, and Swedes, will be sent to Courland, so that both Austria and Prussia will be forced to declare themselves. The inducement offered to Sweden to take this important step is not positively stated, but there can be no difficulty in believing that the restoration of Finland, so dear to the hearts of Swedish people, is one of the principal conditions of their joining the alliance. Thus Russia finds herself gradually hemmed in, and if she does not come to terms we may fully expect next year will witness events as great, if not greater, than any that have yet occurred. The effect produced in Poland by an Allied army occupying Courland, is not difficult to foresee, and from that moment Austria and Prussia may have quite as much to dread as our present enemy."

On Thursday it was positively stated in Paris that Gen. CANROBERT had succeeded in obtaining the signature of the King of Sweden to a Convention, under which the Swedish army and navy will cooperate with the Allies next Spring. Gen. CANROBERT has been decorated with the Swedish Order of Seraphine, which is usually conferred only on crowned heads, or the members of sovereign families. His mission to Copenhagen is now the great point of interest—first of success there might unetralize the advantages gained at Stockholm, as it is not believed that the two Scandinavian powers could each adopt a different policy.

On this subject the *Times'* correspondent writes: I believe it may at last be positively affirmed that Sweden has engaged to adhere to the alliance of France and England, and not only this, but Denmark has declared that she will follow the example of Sweden. The propositions which Prussia is pressing on the Court of St. Petersburg in order to arrive at a pacification are represented as precise and urgent, and even if not listened to now they will be pressed again and again more energetically and without relaxation.

It is alleged that the success of General CANROBERT'S mission to Sweden, the promised adhesion of Denmark, the possible occupation of Courland by the Allies, and in case of such an event an anticipated rising in Poland, have thrown the Prussian Court into a wholesome panic, and hence the energetic efforts that Prussia will make for the restoration of peace.

General Canrobert's Visit to Denmark.

A letter from Hamburg says: According to letters from Stockholm, of the 15th, General CANROBERT was to leave that city on the 18th for Copenhagen, where the French Minister, M. DOTHEAC, has officially announced his speedy arrival. The King will come to the Palace of Christianstorg to receive him, and a series of *fêtes* will be given in honor of the Ambassador Extraordinary of the Emperor of the French. The French corvette *Assas* remains, by order of Admiral PENAUD, near the Island of Gothland, to be at the disposal of General CANROBERT."

A letter from Copenhagen, in *Vost Gazette* of Berlin, says: "The people are preparing a grand reception for General CANROBERT, who is expected here in a few days, and will thus testify the sympathies of the Danish people for the Western Powers, and its disposition to take part in the war against Russia. Notwithstanding the statement of certain journals, the General will be received here with the greatest enthusiasm; the students, in particular, and the Society of Workmen, have announced their intentions of taking part in the reception."

Prospects of Peace.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes as follows:

"The rumors which circulated some weeks ago, of a disposition on the part of the Russian Government to negotiate with a view to peace, are again revived in certain quarters, but, most probably, with as little foundation as they then had. Except that trustworthy intelligence from St. Petersburg and some other parts of Russia, speaks of the desire of the commercial population for the termination of the war, I am acquainted with no data which would prove the fact.

It is, indeed, said that the experiment made at Kinburn of the efficiency of the new floating batteries invented by the Emperor Louis NAPOLEON, in attacking, with comparative safety, the most formidable granite fortresses, has struck with dismay the heart of the Czar and his advisers, and convinced him that the protection on which he has hitherto relied at length begins to fail him. Hence it is conjectured that he feels there is no other alternative than to submit to the time, or to see crumble before him the gigantic defences on the solidity of which the last hope of safety, if not of triumph, depends.

The execution done by these new instruments of destruction, and the comparative impunity with which they have done their work, have, no doubt, presented an unexpected feature in the war, and will compel the enemy to find out new means of defence that may postpone the catastrophe which is impending over him. From this, however, to suing for peace the distance is great. Russia does not appear to be as yet exhausted. We may depend upon it, the struggle is not yet over. Our enemy will not submit without another effort. He will still endeavor to gather from every available quarter all that can add to the arts of destruction to counterbalance our superiority, and will combine all the materials of havoc within his reach before he comes as a suppliant acknowledging his defeat, and demanding mercy—for to that point he must be reduced at last."

The Rise in the Funds.

From the Morning Post, Ministerial, Nov. 23.

While money commands so high a rate of interest, it seems to some persons almost incomprehensible that the public securities should be maintained at the high prices they are quoted at. Investments must, however, be made by the public, as a matter of necessity, in numerous cases; but, besides this, there appears to be a strong hope that the war may now at length be brought to a speedy termination.

The Emperor ALEXANDER must perceive that his chance of recovering the position he occupied on the death of his father is but a slender one. He has been into the Crimea where he had an opportunity of judging for himself personally of the probabilities of the future, and, that they must have appeared to him in the last degree discouraging, cannot be doubted; for, while the Allied Armies are in the highest state of efficiency, as well for active as for defensive operations, his own forces, on the contrary, are driven as it were into a corner, and would seem to be dependent upon various circumstances and contingencies for their continued existence through the Winter.

Such a state of affairs is thought by many to be likely to conduce to the reëstablishment of peace, since a further persistence in the aggressive objects of Russia, under all the disadvantages by which she is surrounded, would betoken an amount of obstinacy bordering upon desperation. This being the impression now extensively shared by our capitalists, an easy solution is arrived at of the main cause of the upward tendency of Consols.

More money will, it cannot be questioned, have to be raised early in the new year, to enable the Allied Governments to proceed with vigor in the prosecution of this destructive, but inevitable contest; yet, when the aggressor shall once have been bound down, hand and foot, against any further attempts upon the independence of his neighbors, confidence in our national resources and national credit will, it may be believed, know no limit.

The Prohibition of the Export of Grain from Russia.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the Times.

The St. Petersburg *Journal of Commerce* announces the "prohibition of the export of grain across the entire European frontier of the empire of Russia, as well as of the kingdom of Poland." This is the third version we have had of this prohibition. The first stated it to affect all the *ports* of Russia, the second seemed to apply only to the Custom-offices of Poland, and the third shows it to have reference to all ports and all Custom-offices in Russia and Poland, and to affect all descriptions of grain, with the exception of wheat.

The notice of this prohibition in the *Journal de St. Petersbourg* seems to labor under the omission of the words "*quant bien que*," so as to have given rise to the erroneous impression that only the Custom Houses of Poland, and not of the Russian Empire, were enjoined not to permit the exportation of grain. The prohibition of export from the ports of Russia, seems, after all, not to have been so very supererogatory as the existence of an Allied blockading force might appear to make it, for it appears that last year, previous to the White Sea Squadron leaving its station, various Bremen houses sent out vessels to certain ports in the north of Norway, where they waited till the Allied Blockading Squadron passed them on its return home, and then made the best of their way to Archangel, which they again left with a cargo of rye, previous to the recommencement of the blockade in the following year.

On the presumption that this facility for export was by no means unwelcome to the Russian Government, about thirty vessels, of which twenty belonged to Bremen, have this year repeated the manœuvre, and reached Archangel, five Bremen vessels have already left Archangel with purses. The prohibition of export, however, will, in all probability cause the remainder to return in ballast. It would also seem that last Winter very considerable quantities of Russian grain were exported over the Swedish frontier, and have formed the bulk of the corn that Sweden has been exporting this Summer.

The last accounts from Courland represent the yield of rye this year as excessively scanty everywhere; in some districts the yield was hardly equal in quantity to the seed sown. In the summer of this year, in spite of the then existing prohibition of export from Poland, the Russian Government permitted the export of all species of grain to Austria and Prussia, by way of Granitza and Michalowice. The good folks here are now in doubt as to whether this special exception in favor of Austria and Prussia is now put a stop to by this fresh prohibition, or is allowed to stand good.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Rudera Mystery Still Unsolved—What Was Done Yesterday.

"To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow," is the motto of the *Rudera* mystery. We have not "plucked out the heart" of it yet. On Wednesday night at high water, and again yesterday morning, efforts, which were only partially successful, were made to haul her ashore, but she grounded deep in the mud, a little more than twice her length nearer the beach than she was previously. At high water last night, and again at high water this morning, the work of dragging her ashore was to be renewed. As it was, yesterday she was four feet more out of water than she was on Wednesday, but as she still reclined on her larboard side, with her starboard nearly entirely out of water, very small progress could be made in exploring her.

During the work of hauling, yesterday morning, it was observed that she seemed to swing round as on a pivot, and it was conjectured that her centre-board was down. This, on examination, proved to be the case, and what rendered the evil worse was the fact that owing to the shifting of the cargo, when she first sank, after being scuttled by the negro, the centre-board box was completely filled with coal, so that the board could not be drawn up. This caused her to hitch in the mud, and is a serious impediment to her being drawn high upon the beach. However, if those employed in the work are only moderately successful during the two next high tides, it is very probable that she will be nearly righted upon her keel, and raised sufficiently to allow of a thorough search in every part of her.

What was done yesterday was not much. A mattress and some minor miscellaneous articles of furniture were extracted from the main cabin. A piece of pork, which was at first thought to be a portion of a human body, was drawn from the run. The run itself was found nearly full of coal,—an unusual place for any portion of a ship's cargo to be stowed, though it is sometimes done to trim the vessel. Some people think that the bodies have been placed in the run, and the coal heaped upon them. Her main cabin, so far, has only been partially explored, while her hold and one of her staterooms, have not been touched at all. Beneath the floor of the cabin, there is a large vacant space, and there, or in the forecastle, it is expected the bodies of the murdered men will be found, if they are found at all.

There are many people who believe they will not be found, but we think they are in error. They say that the negro was too 'cute to leave them on board. There are several reasons for not entertaining this opinion. In the first place, the schooner was anchored two days on the spot before she sank, and during that time the yawl boat (the only boat she had) was fastened to the davits, and was not lowered at all, as was plainly seen by those on shore. If, therefore, the negro, after his bloody deed, had rowed the bodies away from the vessel and thrown them into the Sound, at some distant spot, the boat could not have been drawn up again to the davits, as its size rendered it impossible for any one man to raise it. When the negro left the schooner on the night of Nov. 28, he was observed to lower the boat.

Nor is it likely that he could have cast the bodies overboard on the spot where the vessel was anchored, as the bottom there, both before and since she was towed towards shore, has been several times thoroughly dragged, without any result. To make assurance doubly sure, Capt. ARNOLD and Mr. TILNY yesterday prepared a grappling net, or sweeping line, with nearly 100 hooks attached. They dragged for hours, and gained only some star-fish and a piece of rope. The bodies, therefore, it would seem, are not sunk there; and if they had drifted away, it is hard to believe that one of them, at least, would not have turned up somewhere—thirteen days having now elapsed since the schooner sunk, and a good watch having been kept along the coast, on both sides of the Sound.

The opinion of those most interested in solving the mystery attaching to the vessel is, that the bodies will be found on board, either beneath the floor of the cabin or hidden among the cargo. If the murderer had otherwise disposed of them, what could have been his object in scuttling the vessel? It was that very act which caused his arrest.

Yesterday, at low tide, the chains used for raising her were tightened some five or six feet, raising her, at full tide, that much higher than she was in her former position. At the next haul shoreward, she will clear that depth of water before grounding. As it is, she was only fifty feet from the shore, yesterday, at low water. It is more than probable that a great deal will be done to-day towards the solution of the terrible mystery which hangs around her. Those connected with the enterprise, however, are not too sanguine, and are getting inured to disappointments.

Suicide in Jones' Wood.

An unknown man, respectably dressed, was found dead yesterday morning, in Jones' Wood, with a pistol firmly grasped in his right hand. A boy, in passing through the wood discovered the body and informed the Police, and it was conveyed to the Nineteenth Ward Police Station, where Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest upon it. Dr. FERGUSON, of the Coroner's Office, examined the body and found that a ball had entered the head immediately under the left ear, and had passed into the brain, causing death.

The Jury rendered a verdict of "Suicide from a pistol-shot wound." The deceased was about 45 years of age, and had the appearance of being a German. He was dressed in a black cloth coat, black cassimere vest, light gray pants. "Mr. JACOT" was written upon the watch pocket of the pants, and a white pocket-handkerchief had the initials "W. P." in red upon it. The body was sent to the Bellevue Dead House.

Fires—Fire in Cedar-street.

A fire broke out at 10½ o'clock last night, on the fourth floor of No. 42 Cedar-street, occupied by J. LANSING, as a workshop for the manufacture of cloaks, mantillas, &c. It spread rapidly throughout the building, and penetrated to the second and fifth floors, occupied by H. E. LAGRANGE, importer of silks. Mr. LANSING had only a very small stock of goods on hand. His loss will not amount to more than $2,000, and he is insured for $10,000 in the Equitable and other offices.

Mr. LEGRANGE'S loss, chiefly by notes, was not very large. He is insured.

Some damage was done to store No. 40, occupied by WOLF & ROSENBAUM, and to No. 44, occupied by HASKELL, MERRILL & BULL, wholesale druggists.

Messrs. KERR & ADAMS, merchant brokers, in No. 40, also suffered some slight damage.

The entire damage will not exceed $10,000.

The origin of the fire has not been ascertained, but is supposed to have been caused by some negligence on the part of those employed in Mr. LANSING'S workshop.

Fire at the Foot of Robinson-Street.

A fire broke out among freight on the Robinson-street Pier, about 11¾ o'clock last night. It was soon extinguished. Damage small.

Custom-House Seizure.

Five valuable cases of merchandise were seized yesterday by THOMAS J. BROWN, Inspector of Customs, under the direction of Capt. RYNDERS, on board the Transportation Line boat for Philadelphia.

These goods were taken while being shipped with others for the south free of duties. Being taken from the boat to the Pacific Mail, by a vessel.

[Communicated.]

A Peep at New-York Society.

The following notice of a recently published new work by a lady of New-York is copied

From the Philadelphia City Item.

HELEN LESSON.

A perusal of the new novel of this title, just published by Messrs. PARRY & MCMILLAN, leaves us unwilling to dismiss it with the brief notice which the demands upon our space allow us to give to the numerous works of fiction that issue from the press. The inferior character of ordinary novels has prejudiced many persons against this kind of reading; but the work before us is marked with no high and pure a tone that it is free from all the objections that commonly attach to the class of literature to which it belongs. It is a brilliant, truthful and keen exhibition of the faults, peculiarities, and also the redeeming qualities of fashionable society in America. It is not a mere satire upon fashionable follies, but a discriminating and earnest effort at a just appreciation of the good and evil that flow from the present organization of our social system.

The plot is original and striking; beginning where most novels end—with the marriage of the heroine—in secret, under circumstances of great dramatic interest. The bride turns with horror from the husband who has been forced upon her; the progress of the story exhibits, with great artistic skill, the gradual change of feeling which converts repugnance into love. It concludes with the happy reunion of the principal characters; but the fate of the "Countess Marini," and other incidents, afford scope for a pathos that evinces the possession of no ordinary tragic power. It is evidently written by one who moves in the sphere described; yet, a far wider experience of the world is, also, exhibited in the parallels drawn with foreign society. We have been told that it is the work of a young and highly-gifted lady, who in it makes her first appearance before the public as an authoress. It displays a skill in the exhibition of character that would do honor to the most practiced hand; while through the whole there runs a tone of genuine feeling, that proves the freshness of the source from which it flows. It is long since we have read a novel which we could so heartily commend to the attention of our readers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A certain specific for bile, liver complaints, and indigestion. Those suffering from headache, lowness of spirits, and loss of appetite, will find immediate relief by the use of this wonderful remedy in accordance with the directions that accompany each box. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Winter fashion for gentlemen's hats was issued some time since by our friend KNOX, the favorite hatter of New-York. They combine every excellence, and have been adopted as "the style" which should be worn by all gentlemen who wish to appear posted on such matters. KNOX'S only depôt is at No. 212 Broadway, northwest corner of Fulton-street, and there only can these crowning beauties of the season be obtained.

[Advertisement.]

FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, at

RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

NO. 104 BOWERY,

will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 196 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night, "Captain Kidd," for the eleventh time at this house, and the prospects are that it will run through a couple more weeks. The interesting drama of "Valentine and Orson," and pantomime of the "Magic Rose," are also included in to-night's bill.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Seasonable Undergarments rank among the very best provocatives of health and vigor. The Stocking-knit Woolen, Merino, Silk and Cotton Undershirts and Drawers offered by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, have no superior in the home or foreign market.

[Advertisement.]

"THROW PHYSIC TO THE DOGS."—Well he may, who is wearing RAY'S celebrated Stocking-knit Undergarments, promoting health, bestowing comfort and saving money. RAY'S Stocking, Undershirt and Drawer Manufactory is in the Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Stocking-knit Undershirts and Drawers furnished by JAMES E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, are indeed a superior article. To the invalid they are health; to the delicate constitution, protection; to the strong man, safety; to all, comfort and luxury.

[Advertisement.]

OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS, — Overcoats made from Petersham, $5; pilot, $8; fine black cloth, $12; black castor beaver, $15; superfine French cloth, lined with satin, $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $35, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have received a splendid stock of embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, Hdkfs., Laces of every description, together with Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which they are selling at remarkably low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Lamentable Suicide.

JESSE A. SAVAGE, residing at No. 208 Adams, near Tillary-street, Brooklyn, committed suicide about 4 o'clock last evening, in his own residence, by blowing out his brains with a Colt's revolver. The muzzle of the pistol was placed above the ear, on the right side of the head, when discharged, and death was instantaneous. Deceased was about 30 years of age, and returned from California some six months since, when he married; and the cause of this rash and wholly unexpected act is involved in mystery. In the fore part of the day he made several calls, and appeared to be in his usual good spirits. At noon he gave his wife money to go to New-York with a friend to purchase a bonnet for herself, and during her absence the deed was perpetrated. A domestic in the family was the only person in the house at the time, and upon hearing the report of the pistol called in Officer LANT, of the First District Police, who, upon repairing to a chamber, found deceased dead upon the floor, the pistol in his hand. Coroner REDDING was notified, and an inquest will be held on the body to-day.

☞ HORACE MANN delivered a capital lecture last night in the Brooklyn Athenæum to a crowded audience.

BROOKLYN COURT CALENDER—THIS DAY.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Nos. 1, 102, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 17, 18, 19, 20.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 27, by Rev. Mr. Wood, LAWRENCE WIESLUND to ELISABETH BARTON, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. P. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM EWIN to Miss ELIZA ANN WOOD, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Dr. James W. Alexander, OLIVER HARRIMAN to LAURA, only daughter of James Low, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, in Calvary Church, by Rev. Lawson Carter, Rector of Grace Church, Cleveland, Ohio, EDWARD R. ANDREWS, of Boston, and SARAH H., daughter of Charles Addems, of this City.

On 4th day morning, 11th month, 8th, according to the Order of the Society of Friends, JOSEPH ARNOLD, Jr., of Arnoldson, Ulster Co., N. Y., to SARAH ELIZABETH, daughter of Thomas T. Griffen, of New-York City.

In Boston, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. Wm. R. Alger, DAVID HUNTARK, of this City, to HANNAH EMMA, only daughter of Theophilus Burt, Esq., of the former place.

At Harlem, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, by Rev. E. H. Gillett, JAMES J. WALL to MARY E., eldest daughter of Geo. F. Searing, all of that place.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 5, of croup, JULIA EMMA IV, aged 1 year and 11 months.

The funeral will take place from No. 124 Wooster-st., on Friday next. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, suddenly, of disease of the heart, ANNA AMANDA, youngest child of Stephen Cutler.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) morning, 7th inst., at 9½ o'clock, at her father's residence, No. 134 East 13th-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH VARIAN, wife of Dr. James Cockcroft, in the 36th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 84 Perry-st.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, in here of a blissful immortality, ELIZABETH, youngest daughter of Wm. and Jane Eaves, of this City.

Friends and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, at her father's residence, No. 190 Prince-st., this (Friday) evening, Dec. 7, at 8 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Waterbury, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5 suddenly, SARAH GUNNING, only daughter of John J. and Alethea M. Drake, aged 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, in Canton-st., between Hansen-place and Atlantic-av.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 6, MARGARET E., wife of Charles Wood, aged 30 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, this (Friday) evening, 7th inst., at 7 o'clock, from No. 345 Baltic-st. Her remains will be taken to Rockland County for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, Mrs. PHŒBE HAMMERSLEY, in the 63d year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her son, Capt. Hammersley, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, at 10 o'clock, this (Friday) morning, from St. James' Cathedral, Jay-st.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, GEORGE MARSHALL, third son of Charles H. and Mary J. Birney, aged 4 years and 3 months.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, after a short and severe illness, ELIZABETH C., second daughter of Orville A. and Ann Eliza Roorbach, in the 21st year of her age.

The relatives, friends and acquaintances of the family, and of her brother-in-law, J. R. Van Vechten, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, 7th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 20 Union-place, South Brooklyn.

☞ Charleston, S. C., papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..DEC. 6.

$3,000	Virginia 6s	95¾	100	Erie Railroad	b30 48¾
3,000	do	c 95¾	50	do	b30 48⅝
10,000	do	b60 95⅝	200	do	b60 49
3,000	Ind. State 5s	s3 81⅜	110	do	48⅜
500	do	s3 81⅝	300	do	48⅜
2,000	Missouri 6s	87½	100	do	b10 48⅜
3,000	do	b10 87¼	50	do	s60 48⅝
5,000	Erie bds of 75	s3 87	200	do	s30 48
4,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. bds	77⅜	100	do	s30 48¾
1,000	do	77½	100	do	s10 48
3,000	New-York Cen. 6s	85¾	100	do	b60 48⅜
1,000	do	86	175	Harlem Railroad	19
120	Mechanics Bank	116⅝	10	New-Jersey R. R.	122⅜
15	Union Bank	s16	205	Mich. Cen R.R.	s3 91⅞
10	Bk. State New-York	102	200	do	b30 92
13	Bk. of N. America	102½	100	Cumbl'd Coal Co.	s3 32
40	Hanover Bank	95	250	do	s3 22½
25	Market Bank	105	1,000	do	s60 23
10	do	106	450	do	23½
500	Canton Co.	b60 21¾	200	do	b15 22¾
100	do	c 20¾	260	Nic. Transit Co.	b3 15¾
20	Penn. Coal Co.	97½	160	do	s1 15¾
59	do	97½	100	do	b3 15⅝
25	do	b60 98	350	do	s3 15⅝
50	do	b60 97	50	do	s3 15⅞
100	Ward Coal Co.	b10 21½	400	Reading Railroad	s3 88
250	Erie Railroad	b3 47	1300	do	b60 84⅝
200	do	b60 47⅜	300	do	b30 86
100	do	b60 47⅝	100	do	s3 87½
100	do	s10 47	400	do	s30 87⅜
200	do	s3 47⅜	1200	do	s60 87⅜
200	do	b60 48	300	do	s3 87⅜
300	do	b60 48⅜	200	do	b3 87½
100	do	b10 47⅞	50	do	b30 84⅝
205	do	s3 47⅞	520	Hud. River R. R.	s3 90¼
100	do	b10 48	300	Mic. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30 94
100	do	s10 48	50	do	s60 93
100	do	b15 48⅛	200	do	b60 94
100	do	b3 48⅜	75	do	b3 93½
850	do	c 48	55	do	92¾
350	do	s3 48	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	b3 120
300	do	b30 48½	50	Chi. & Rock Is. R. R.	s30 88½
100	do	b10 48⅜	10	do	s30 88¾
100	do	b15 48⅝	80	do	b10 88¾
200	do	s3 48⅝	45	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	s3 71
50	do	s3 48⅜	200	do	b30 71¾
100	do	b30 48	300	do	s3 70¾
150	do	s3 48⅞			
50	do	b60 48⅞			

BETWEEN BOARDS.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY sold this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$10,000	Terre Haute and Alton, 2d mortgage
9,000	Chicago and Mississippi 1st mortgage
18,000	Columbus, Piqua and Ind. R. R. 2d mort.
10,000	Great Western 1st mortgage 10 ₩ cent.
10,000	Cleve., Painesville and Ashtabula R. R.
8,000	L. Erie, Wab. and St. Louis R. R. 1st mt.
5,000	Lake Erie 2d mort. 7 ₩ cent. non-con.
$7,000	one cent. of the Brook. Coal Co. of Ky.
10	shares Third-Avenue Railroad
8	shares New-Haven and New-London R. R.
4	shares Sixth-avenue Railroad
950	shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co.
10	shares U. Clay Ins. Co. hypothecated
—	shares Hanover Bank
70	shares Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co., hypoth.
950	shares Mechanics' Fire Ins. Co., hypoth.
100	shares Henry Clay Ins. Co., hypothecated
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing
90	shares Hamilton Fire Ins. Co.
90	shares Lafarge
90	shares Chatham Bank
90	shares Chatham Bank
100	shares St. Nicholas Ins. Co.
90	shares Lenox Fire Ins. Co.

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	77½	800	Erie Railroad	b7 49
4,000	do	77	950	do	b10 44
100	Canton Company	20¾	50	do	b30 43½
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	s60 15⅝	100	do	43
180	Cumb. Coal Co.	b10 22½	225	Chi. & R. Isl. R. R.	b60 88¾
800	Erie Railroad	b10 48⅛	100	do	88¾
100	do	s3 48⅛	1100	Reading R. R.	s60 87½
800	do	b30 48⅜	300	do	b60 88¼
100	do	48⅜	400	do	s3 87½
100	do	s60 47⅞	200	do	b3 87½
400	do	b60 48⅜	50	Hud. River R. R.	s60 30
200	do	48⅜	800	do	30¼
200	do	s60 47⅝	10	M. & N. L. R. R.	98
100	do	b10 48⅛	90	do	98¼
100	do	b3 48⅜	20	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	119¾
100	do	s10 48	100	do	b60 120
200	do	b60 48⅛	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30 71
100	do	s60 48⅝	100	do	b3 70¾
100	do	b30 48⅝	100	do	b3 70¾
150	do	48			

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—P. M.

The mails by the *America* at Boston were received at the Post-Office at a late hour this evening. We annex the

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£18,328,806	£10,419,885	£17,584,066
July 14	12,681,888	9,653,020	17,328,890
July [illegible]	12,706,108	9,207,945	16,644,159
July [illegible]	12,913,262	8,781,145	16,385,892
Aug. 4	13,592,925	8,892,300	16,281,734
Aug. 11	14,289,692	9,156,845	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,943,000	9,220,550	16,116,078
Aug. 25	14,995,239	8,874,255	15,545,967
Sept. 1	15,661,965	8,363,880	14,939,116
Sept. 8	16,687,227	7,525,900	14,217,376
Sept. 15	17,388,784	7,396,800	13,698,455
Sept. 22	18,509,273	7,986,815	13,268,607
Sept. 29	19,915,763	6,195,570	12,938,938
Oct. 6	19,791,298	5,473,470	12,279,281
Oct. 13	19,288,446	4,557,490	11,754,431
Oct. 20	18,789,519	4,310,485	11,220,207
Oct. 27	18,534,600	4,262,565	11,303,365
Nov. 3	18,355,548	4,644,405	11,299,654
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,883,205	11,204,438
Nov. 17	17,787,150	5,239,530	11,263,224

The course of the Public Funds on the London Stock Exchange, during the week was as follows:

November.	FOR MONEY. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	FOR ACCOUNT. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat....17	87⅜	88	87⅝	87⅞	88¼	88
Mon...19	87⅜	87⅞	87⅜	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
Tues..20	88	88⅜	88⅛	88½	88⅝	88⅜
Wed...21	88⅜	89⅛	88⅝	88⅝	89⅜	88⅝
Thurs.22	88⅜	88⅜	88⅜	88⅝	88⅞	88⅝
Fri....23	88⅜	88⅞	88⅜	88⅜	89	88⅜

The London *Times* of the 23d November says of the Paris Money Market:

"The mercantile advices from Paris continue to indicate considerable confidence. The Bank of France is still thought to be in an improving position, and in the discount market money is plentiful at 3 ₩ cent. The belief that a new attempt is making to bring about political arrangements of great importance prevails on the Paris Bourse as strongly as on the London Stock Exchange.

The final quotations of the French Three ₩ Cents, on the Paris Bourse, this evening, were 68f. 95c. for money, and 68f. 95c. for the account, showing a further improvement of ⅛ ₩ cent."

The *Daily News* reports from Hamburg:

"Hamburg letters of Tuesday report the money market as easier, but the rate was still as high as 6¾ ₩ cent. Bills were in more favor. Owing to the high rate of money, the produce markets were quiet. Sugar and coffee, however, fully maintained their value, and there was a good demand for the former article for the interior of Germany. Tallow and oils were advancing. The Corn market was firm, but without extensive transactions. The weather was becoming wintry, a slight frost having been experienced during the last two days."

The market for Stocks was stronger to-day than for a week past. The orders in the Board appeared to be better distributed, particularly on one or two of the active Road Stocks. The share transactions were large, while very little was done on the list of State and Railway Bonds. The improvement which took place yesterday on the announcement of the Foreign news was fully sustained, and on a good portion of the sales a further advance of ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. was realized. Erie opened at 47 cash, sold up to 48⅛, and closed 47⅝@48, against 47⅛@47⅝ at Wednesday's Second Board. The latest registered cash sale was at 48, though the same figure was subsequently accepted, buyer 60 days. Reading closed 87¾; Illinois Bonds 77; Galena 110¾; Toledo 70¾; Southern Michigan 92¾, after selling up to 94. In regard to the Illinois Central, it is announced that Mr. J. A. GRISWOLD has resigned the Presidency—retaining his Directorship—and that the late Vice-President, Mr. WILLIAM H. OSBORN, has taken his place. Mr. GRISWOLD'S health, we believe, has not been equal to the active duties of the station.

The Foreign advices by telegraph are considered more satisfactory than generally anticipated in regard to English money affairs. They are at least sufficiently quieting here, it will be seen from the share list, to induce a more re

New-York Daily Times.

AMERICANS REJOICING.

Grand Banquet by the Ninth Ward American Club.

IN COMMEMORATION OF THE AMERICAN VICTORY IN THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.

Eating, Drinking, Dancing and Speech-Making.

The Ninth Ward American Club gave a grand banquet at Niblo's last evening, in commemoration of the late victory of the American Party in the State of New-York. Sam was there in all his glory, joyous and gay. Old Sams and young Sams, big Sams and little Sams, fat Sams and lean Sams, Sams stalwart and Sams feeble, Mr. Sam and Mrs. Sam, with Master Sam and Miss Sam. There were Sams renowned and Sams as yet unknown to fame. In fact, and to be brief, "Sam was around," tending to things generally, and the ladies in particular, until daylight this morning.

Supper was promised at 9 o'clock, but hotel proprietors, like other mortals, are frail, and do not always fulfill their promises. To while away the time as pleasantly as possible, about four hundred of the six hundred who were present entered the ball room, where, to the music of Wallace's band, they found an appetite amid the winding mazes of the dance. There were about one hundred ladies present, nearly all of whom danced and polkaed until after 10, when Hon. Gracian Bacon, the presiding officer, announced supper, and they were obliged, some of them reluctantly, to go below and sup.

The supper room was profusely decorated with American flags and transparencies. At the upper end of the hall was the table, at which sat the President and invited guests—among them Hon. John J. Crittenden and Hon. Jno. M. Botts. Immediately behind the Chairman there was suspended from the ceiling a large crimson cloth, on which was written in large white letters

UNION.

On the right and left were large American flags, while the side walls were covered with others. At the lower end of the hall there was the American shield on a blue field, and above it was inscribed in letters of gold,

SAM
INDEPENDENT.

Streamers were run along the centre pillars of the hall, and on the two nearest the guests' table there were triangular transparencies, as follows:

OUR COUNTRY IS SAFE
WHEN IN THE HANDS OF OUR COUNTRYMEN,
NATIVE AMERICANS.

On another, with a star:

OUR AIM IS
VICTORY.

Up near the ceiling there was another, crying out:

EXCELSIOR
SAM.

Away down near the foot of the hall was one which told in black letters that

LIGHH SHINES IN DARKNESS.

And another promulgated what is thought by some to be a fact, that

THE DARK LANTERN
GIVES LIGHT.

Then came

GOD AND LIBERTY.

Which was followed by an announcement, done in ink, and with a free hand,

WE KNOW-NOTHING.

Notwithstanding which, however, another less modest inscription roared out from the very top of the lowermost pillar, against which Alderman Briggs was leaning, calm and dignified as ever,

Our country calls,
and
We will conquer,
For this is our home.

With these surroundings, and with the inspiring transparencies named, above them, about five hundred sat down to a very fair supper, with excellent coffee. When all were seated, it was 10½ o'clock; and before a single toast was announced it was nearly 11½ o'clock.

Previous to announcing the first toast, Hon. George Briggs addressed the audience as follows:

SPEECH OF HON. GEORGE BRIGGS.

Ladies and Gentlemen: In connection with this entertainment, your Committee have prepared thirteen set toasts, or the number of the original States of our Union, which, I doubt not, you will find quite appropriate to the occasion which has convened us here to-night, to celebrate the triumph of the American Party in our State; and, indeed, ladies and gentlemen, we have great cause for congratulating ourselves on this glorious event while in the infancy of our party. If we are able to accomplish thus much under the disadvantage of a recent organization, how bright and encouraging is the prospect before us of obtaining a brilliant victory in the great Presidential contest!

And why not triumph, our course is just and should prevail because its principles are based upon the Constitution of our country and the wise teachings of the immortal Washington, which as you all know are National and not sectional in their aims and tendencies, recognising the rights of each and every State in our confederacy, the regulation of their respective institutions whether it be Slavery or anything else.

Ladies, I avail myself of this occasion to say, that to you are the members of American Union Club of the Ninth Ward indebted for contributing largely to our success in that Ward. You cheered us on in our duty by your presence at our weekly meetings. The result was, our candidates were elected by large majorities over all opposing them.

We may well feel proud of the old Ninth Ward. She is *invincible*, and we can *defiantly* say to our allied enemies, the Ninth Ward is a *Sebastopol* that cannot be taken. [Applause.] I never knew a cause to fail when the Ladies of our country interested themselves in its behalf, and we do most earnestly invoke a continuance of your aid in the great work of regeneration before us; and, with your cooperation most assuredly will the American flag wave triumphantly over the Union, with shouts of victory for a country redeemed from misrule.

The Chairman's remarks were received with enthusiasm, and when he concluded, he announced the toasts as follows:

1. *The Memory of Washington*—Sacredly enshrined within the hearts of all—it can never die. *(In silence.)*
2. *The President of the United States.* *(In silence.)*
3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.* *(In silence.)* Music—O come let us worship.
4. *The States of our Union*—Cemented by the blood of heroes—and bound together by a common patriotism—a common and universal interest—religious—commercial and humane—the alliance is sacred and holy—and all attempts at severance—sacrilege—and at war with the dearest interests of the American people.

This toast was responded to by Daniel Ullmann, Esq., who was received with cheers.

DANIEL ULLMANN'S SPEECH.

He said,

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: We have met this night around this festive board, to express our congratulations, and mingle the joys which we feel in consequence of our present victory, in the State of New-York. [Applause.] We have reason to congratulate ourselves, and our State, and our common country, on the victory we have gained, for it is a great victory—one of vast importance to us all. During the past year, the American Party, like other organizations, has had its trials and its vicissitudes. Last year a victory was within our grasp, and it was taken from us by treachery. This year we have had our troubles, too. Old Virginia was lost to us; Massachusetts swung from her anchorage; and Ohio, the young giant of the West, went after strange gods. Kentucky, let it be said to her honor, gave us a helping hand. But with all that was against us the American Party was strong here in our own State. Here we were organized, and here we felt that we must make a stand. We had everything against us, a vacillating Government at Washington and a State Government using all its influence against us; and nearly the whole press of the State teeming with abusive and contemptuous language towards us. Distinguished politicians traveled the State saying the Softs would have 50,000 majority, and a newspaper in the City claiming 10,000 majority for the Republicans. We met them with our principles and our facts and our reasons, and they met us with falsehood and contempt. They called us midnight cabals and dark lanterns, but we were strong in our principles; and understanding the importance of our action, we steadily pushed on the column. We entered the field with strong hearts, and, thanks be to God, we triumphed. [Applause.] And ere long our banners will float over the Capitol, never again to be taken down. [Applause.] The news of our victory spread through the land; rejoiced the hearts of our brethren, and nerved them for a better work than yet they have done.

Ladies and gentlemen, we have reason to rejoice. The length and breadth, and heighth and depth, and value of our victory cannot be estimated. Never before had a geographical party been organized in our State, to disgrace it. You are all aware that one year ago a Convention met at Auburn, and that whatever their intentions may have been, you know they there unfurled the black flag of disunion, when they resolved to call a Presidential Convention to be composed only of delegates from the Free States. Then, again, they met at Syracuse, and with them the Whig party; and you know that there the Whigs furled their banner; marched bodily into the camp of the Black Republicans and made another step towards disunion. The American party reassembled with them, and demonstrated the danger, but they heeded it not. Yes! We can estimate the value of this victory when we think what would have been the condition of things if the black Republicans had succeeded, and when we, at Cincinnati, a Convention at which there should have been delegates from every State in the Union, composed of only forty of three delegates, from the surrounding districts.

Gentlemen, I have already spoken longer than was my intention. There are distinguished gentlemen here to address you, whom we all delight to honor, and to make way for whom we must all be brief.

Mr. Ullmann sat down amid enthusiastic applause.

It was now 12 o'clock when the fifth toast was announced. The remainder were to be responded to by the gentlemen whose names were attached to them, but owing to the lateness of the hour we are unable to give anything of what they said.

5. *Each State of our Union*—A star in the Heaven of Freedom to light the pathway—and cheer the heart of every liberty-loving son of earth. Hon. Geo. Taylor.
6. *The Ninth Ward National American Club*—Its motto, America—its object, Truth—its aim, the elevation of Man—its end, victory. Albert Smith, Esq.
7. *Civil and Religious Liberty*—The pillars of our Republic, and the Arch of our safety—we protect them with our lives—our fortunes—and our sacred honors. D. L. Northup, Esq.
8. *The Victory of the American Party of the State of New-York*—An evidence of the present doings and future intentions of SAM—with the aid of other States, he will plant our National Banner upon the Dome of our Capitol at Washington, in 1856. E. W. Andrews, Esq.
9. *The Ladies of America*—The best companions of man in life—in prosperity, his joy—in adversity, his stay—their smiles will cheer, and their influence elevate us. Isaac J. Oliver, Esq.
10. *The American Citizen*—The education necessary to make such a character, is not the work of a few years; but of a life-time. Hon. J. W. Savage.
11. *The Founders of the American Party*—Their noble work entitles them to the gratitude of this and all future generations. J. W. Barker, Esq.
12. *Young America*—As the folds of Freedom's banner are welcomed in each new State of our Union—so we welcome to our ranks the young bodyguard of our great party. Hon. Jos. H. Petty.
13. *The Flag of Our Country*—Its Stars the light of humanity—its Stripes the scorpions of tyranny. Hon. C. T. Mills.

It was understood that, after the regular toasts had been responded to, Hon. John J. Crittenden and Hon. John M. Botts, both of whom were present, would respond to volunteer sentiments.

Letters were read and applauded from Hon. Erastus Brooks and Hon. W. W. Valk.

While speaking of the supper the card should have been mentioned. It was adorned with an eagle, and had inscribed upon it:

SAM'S SUPPER.

As we close our report they are still speaking and listening and dancing, and, to be brief, as we have before said, enjoying themselves amazingly.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1318. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Further Negotiations in the Crampton Affair.

Minister Wheeler's Recognition of the Walker Government.

Row in the Know-Nothing Caucus on the Slavery Question.

CONSULTATIONS ON THE ORGANIZATION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

No dispatches have been received from Mr. Buchanan announcing Great Britain's refusal of the redress demanded in reference to the illicit recruiting. Lord Clarendon has made another argument, which must be answered before our Government can proceed. So the Message will not dispose of the subject as anticipated.

Minister Wheeler had no instructions justifying his recognition of Walker's Government.

The Know-Nothing members had a caucus last night, which resulted only in a row on the Slavery question—so they determined to do nothing.

The Northwestern Republicans are in consultation to-night at the Capitol. Other delegations by States are similarly occupied. The object of all is to ascertain how the organization can be safely effected.

S.

Caucus of the Republicans—Probable Increase in the Vote for Banks—Continuation of the Density of the Fog.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The Republicans are holding a caucus at the Capitol to-night, to arrange the programme for to-morrow, when Mr. Banks, it is thought, will nearly double his vote of to-day and there halt in the race. Politicians are in as dense a fog as ever as to the chances of this or that candidate for the Speakership, and the election of one to-morrow is improbable.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

PACIFIC RAILROAD AND MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

Mr. Weller gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill authorizing and facilitating the construction of a Railroad and Magnetic Telegraph to the Pacific. Adjourned, after a brief Executive session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

TWENTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Wheeler	11
Campbell	74	Smith of Alabama	3
Banks	11	Zollicoffer	9
Fuller	20	Thurston	4
Pennington	9		

Messrs. Haven, Walker, Humphrey Marshall, Hoffman, Maxwell, Nichols, and A. Oliver received one vote each.

TWENTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Campbell	75
Banks	10	Fuller	16
Pennington	9	Wheeler	11
Zollikoffer	15	Thurston	4
Walker	2		

Messrs. Smith, of Ala., Haven, Nichols, Oliver, Foster, Babcock—one each.

Mr. Campbell explains his position, and withdraws.

Mr. Campbell, with the indulgence of the House, said the country is looking on our proceedings with deep anxiety, and every Member is ready to acknowledge the importance of a speedy organization. We have now been voting five days. Twenty-three votes have been taken; I find I have, through the partiality of friends, received in six of them a higher number than any other candidate, and in all a greater number than any candidate in opposition to the Administration. Yet it is obvious to me that it is impossible for my friends to succeed unless I can perform one of two conditions, namely—repudiate my well known principles on Slavery and Americanism, or, in some way, directly or indirectly, make pledges as to the organization of Committees, which would amount to a sacrifice of my self-respect, and make me, in my own judgment, a fit object for public contempt. Under these circumstances, and feeling that the interests of the country require an early organization, and regarding these interests as paramount to every other consideration, I withdraw my name as a candidate; and, in taking my seat, desire to express to my friends who have shown so much fidelity, my sincere gratitude, and to my political opponents who have given evidence of their personal regard, my thanks.

TWENTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Thurston	11
Banks	6	Washburn of Me	6
Fuller	19	Howard	5
Pennington	18	Tappan	4
Wheeler	11	Woodruff	9
Zollikoffer	15	Meacham	6

Messrs. Campbell, Smith of Ala., Haven, Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Harrison, Underwood, Washburne of Ill., and Clark of Conn., received 1 each.

TWENTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Thurston	6
Banks	44	Washburn, of Me	8
Fuller	93	Howard	3
Pennington	18	Tappan	4
Wheeler	10	Woodruff	9
Zollikoffer	17	Meacham	6

Messrs. Campbell, Smith of Alabama, Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Clarke, of Connecticut, Burlingame, Howell Cobb, Miller of Indiana, Knox and Harlan, received one each.

TWENTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Richardson	72	Banks	46
Fuller	27	Pennington	17
Wheeler	9	Zollikoffer	9
Thurston	8	Haven	3
Washburn, (Me.)	6	Howard	9
Tappan	3	Woodruff	2
Meacham	8		

Campbell, Smith, (Ala.) Walker, Nichols, Oliver, Howell Cobb, Granwood, Pringle, Carlisle Grow—1 each.

TWENTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	73	Banks	49
Fuller	28	Pennington	17
Wheeler	7	Zollikoffer	9
Thurston	7	Washburn	6
Howard	3	Tappan	2
Meacham	2	Haven	2

Campbell, Nichols, Oliver, Carlisle, Grow, Woodruff, A. R. Marshall, Cox, Simmons, Washburn, (Wis.,) one each.

The vote on the 27th ballot was as follows:

For Richardson—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Penn., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, Faulkner, Graves, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Letcher, Lumpkins, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Smith of Va., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn., Bennett of Miss., Hiskman and Kelly.

For Banks—Messrs. Albright, Barbour, Bingham, Bliss, Bronton, Buffington, Campbell of Ohio, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Cumback, Day, Dean, Dodd, Dixon, Dunn, Emrie, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Harlan, Hallaway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Kelsey, Knapp, Lester, Meacham, Mace, Mott, Nichols, Petit, Pike, Sabine, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Stanton, Tappan, Thorington, Tranton, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Watson, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth.

For Pennington—Messrs. Henry, Bennett, Benson, Bishop, Clawson, Cruger, Davis of Mass., Dick, Edwards, Fuller of Penn., Parker, Pelton, Pringle, Robbins, Stranahan, Wakeman, Wood, Sage.

For Fuller—Messrs. Ball, Bradshaw, Broome, Campbell of Penn., Goode, Cullen, Edie, Foster, Harrison, Haven, Kennett, Knight, Kunkel, Millward, Paine, Pearce, Pennington, Purviance, Ready, Ritchie, Rivers, Roberts, Scott, Sreed, Todd, Trippe, Tyson, Zollikoffer.

For Zollikoffer—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Cox, Lake, Lindley, A. K. Marshall, Humphrey Marshall, Swope, Underwood, Walker.

For Wheeler—Messrs. Davis of Md., Parris of Md., Hoffman, Andrew, Oliver, Ricaud, Thurston, Valk.

For Thurston—Messrs. Banks, Comins, Dewitt, Durfee, Hall of Mass., Spinner, and Williams.

For Washburn of Me.—Messrs. Allison, Knowlton, Knox, McCarty, Murray, Norton.

For Meacham—Messrs. Morrill, and Washburn of Me.

For Howard—Messrs. Billinghurst, Washburn of Wis., Washburne of Ill.

For Tappan—Messrs. Burlingame and Damrell.

For Cox—Mr. Moore.

For Simmons—Mr. Matteson.

For Washburn of Wis.—Mr. Hughston.

For Nichols—Mr. Grow.

For Carlisle—Mr. Curtis.

For Campbell—Mr. Morgan.

For Haven—Messrs. Etheridge, and Smith of Ala.

For Woodruff—Mr. Chaffee.

For A. Marshall—Mr. Carlisle.

For A. Oliver—Mr. Wheeler.

For Grow—Mr. Perry.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

No. 66—Of last term—James B. Peck *et al.* appellants *vs.* John Sanderson. Motion for rehearing argued by Rush in support and Wain in opposition.

No. 12—Saml. C. Hemenway, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Joshua W. Carr, assignee. Error to Circuit Court United States, District of Maine. On motion of Mr. Rowe, for plaintiffs, stating that the matters in controversy had been agreed upon and settled between the parties, the writ of error was dismissed with costs.

No. 7—John H. Graham, plaintiff in error, *vs.* Alex. Bayne. Argued by Messrs. Browing, for plaintiffs, and Williams for defendant.

No. 8—Wm. C. Atwater, Nehemiah Carrington, libelant and appellant *vs.* brig *Ann C. Pratt*, L. C. Pratt, claimant. Argument commenced by Mr. Rose for appellant.

The Vote for Judge of the Court of Appeals.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 7.

The whole vote of the City and County of New-York, for Judge of the Court of Appeals, for the long term, is returned by the New-York canvassers for Samuel S. Selden. This will compel the State canvassers to give the certificate of election to Mr. Campbell. Mr. Selden loses the vote of Dutchess County also, which is returned for Samuel S. Sheldon.

Loss of the Schooner Helliwell—Two Men Drowned.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Dec. 6.

The schooner *Helliwell* went ashore on Sunday in Long Point Cut, Canada West. The Captain, Mate and crew of the schooner *Howland Lass* went to the rescue of those on board the *Helliwell*, and while doing so two of their number were drowned. The crew of the *Helliwell* were rescued on Tuesday.

Resignation of Capt. Harrison, of the Steamship Africa.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 7.

Capt. Harrison has resigned his position in the Cunard Steamship service. He brought out the *America* on her present trip, and on his return to Liverpool will take charge of the mammoth iron steamship now building in the Thames.

Three Steamers Burned.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, Dec. 7.

Three steamers were burned at the levee to-night. Loss, $70,000. Partially insured. No lives lost.

"Prepayment of Postage."

In regard to the provision of the late law by which all letters sent *between places within the United States* are required to be prepaid, we understand inquiries are made at the department as to whether it applies to letters to be sent to foreign countries; and, if so, whether stamps or stamped envelopes only can be used in the prepayment of the latter class of letters. The answer is, that the late law in no respect affects letters for foreign countries. These will be treated as heretofore. Where prepayment on them is required, either stamps or money may be used. To certain foreign countries, as will be seen by the table of foreign postages in the hands of postmasters, prepayment is optional. The act of 3d March last referred to has no reference to printed matter.—*Union.*

THE EUDORA MURDERS.

The Schooner Ashore and Searched—No Bodies Found, but Full Evidence of a Revolting Double Murder Brought to Light.

There is no longer any mystery connected with the fate of Capt. Palmer, and the mate, Gilbert Pratt, of the schooner *Eudora Imogen*. That they were barbarously murdered by the negro cook, George Wilson, while sleeping in their berths, as the schooner lay at anchor in Long Island Sound, between City Island and Hart Island, is now a matter of certainty. It is true that their bodies have not yet been discovered, but the fullest evidence of their awful end has been obtained, notwithstanding the disposition of their remains is yet a subject of conjecture.

At high tied on Thursday night, the schooner was hauled about twice her length further on the shore, and at 8 o'clock yesterday morning, when the tide had fallen, Captain Arnold and Mr. Tilly found only two feet of water in her cabin. With the aid of lanterns, they explored the Mate's stateroom, (that of the Captain having been broken into from the deck, nearly two weeks ago.) The door was locked and the key missing. On breaking it open by forcing in the panels, they found the bed clothes which the unfortunate man had wrapped around him before taking his last sleep. They also discovered several articles of wearing apparel, such as coats, pants, vests and drawers. These they brought to shore and spread upon the beach to dry. On examining them after daylight, the counterpane and a "comfortable" which the Mate had used as a blanket, proved to be much discolored with blood.

Although they had been fourteen days soaking in water, the crimson stains, though duller than would otherwise have been the case, and in some places turned to a dingy hue, were very manifest. There could be no doubt that one half of the counterpane had been thoroughly saturated. A few marks of blood were discernible on some of the garments, while the drawers had been subjected to a treatment which seemed to intimate that the bodies would not be found on board. They were nearly new, having been purchased by the mate but a few days previous to this fatal trip. One of the legs was slit from top to bottom with a knife, and the idea that immediately presented itself, was that the mate was sleeping in them at the time of the murder, and that the negro in his haste to tear them from the body, had taken the ready method of cutting them off. But for what purpose he should wish to denude his victims, unless to cut them in pieces before casting them overboard, was not apparent, and the expectation of finding the bodies on board was much weakened.

Again at high tide yesterday morning the *Eudora* was hauled further upon shore, and nearly righted upon her keel. It was expected from her situation that at low water her stem, at least, would be dry upon the beach. This proved to be the case, and as soon as the tide had fallen low enough, the work of exploration was renewed. The cabin being clear of water, the run or hold beneath the cabin, was dragged with a hook, and some important articles were recovered. These were five shirts, three belonging to the Captain, and two to the Mate, and two pillow cases. A blue flannel shirt, stained with blood, was ripped down the middle, and the sleeves turned inside out, showing it had been torn hastily and violently from the body of its owner. Two ordinary white cotton shirts were ripped in the same manner, and much blood-stained. A pink-striped cotton shirt was similarly cut, and saturated with blood about the neck. A white woolen shirt was also ripped, and crimsoned with gore. The pillow cases were almost dyed with blood. Stowed away among some coal on deck a pair of blue over-alls were found, which undoubtedly the murderer wore, either when engaged in the fiendish deed, or subsequently, in cutting up or otherwise disposing of the bodies.

Before the time of low water the means which the villain had used to scuttle the vessel were revealed. He had bored four holes in the forecastle, on the starboard side, between high and low water mark, with an inch and a half auger. When the tide fell below these holes, the water in the vessel began to rush out with great force, and the streams, or jets rather, continued for hours. Plugs were afterwards driven into them, it being expected that the schooner would float herself at the next tide. The negro must have remained on board some twelve or fifteen hours after he had bored these holes, as it would take little more than that time to sink her, with the volume of water that was thus admitted, and she went down shortly after he quitted her in the yawl-boat.

The cabin yesterday presented a ruinous and melancholy appearance. The murderer had locked all the doors and removed all the keys—probably he flung them overboard. To effect an entrance into the state-rooms, the panels of the doors had to be burst in. The stove was upset and the floor strewed with soaked ashes. Everything was muddy, wet and discolored. But what caused a thrill of horror in the breasts of all who entered it, was the certainty that a foul and bloody deed had been executed there;—that through those doors the monster had dragged the gashed corpses of his late companions; that on that floor he had torn from them the clothing in which they had lain down in imagined security—and perhaps, that he had cut them up there, hacking them joint from joint, that he might cast them piecemeal overboard, (with weights attached,) and thus run less chance of detection. So many thought, but we could find nothing that seemed to bear out this conjecture.

As the search through the other portions of the vessel was prosecuted, it became evident that the bodies were not on board. The wretch had stripped them of their clothing, probably for two motives. One, lest they should be the easier fished up by grappling hooks; the other, lest the clothes should lead to their recognition. Generally, when a body has been many days in the water, recognition by the features is impossible, and the apparel alone enables it to be identified. Whether both or either of these motives operated on the murderer, of course it is impossible to tell.

The mystery attaching to the schooner was only so far solved yesterday, as the fate of the missing men was ascertained. Where these remains are, is as much a mystery as ever; some of the City Island people think that he rowed them off in the yawl, on the night of the 2d November, and sunk them at a distant point. They say that a very powerful man, as he is known to be, could have raised the yawl to its place on the davits by the aid of the tackling. Still the tackling was not found in the state in which, from his want of experience, he would have left it, and it is certain that he cannot row or scull a boat. His extreme awkwardness in managing the yawl in which he came to shore on the evening of his arrest, first attracted the attention of the City Islanders to him, and what he could not accomplish at daylight, would be far less practible in the darkness of midnight. Others think that he has buried them somewhere on the beach at Hart Island, but it seems more probable that they will eventually be found on or near the spot where the schooner sank, if, indeed, they have not been rolled away by the tide. It is not probable that he cut them in pieces, or that he burnt them, as some of the visitors to the island maintained yesterday. The stove, a very small one, was examined, but it contained no charred bones or portions of roasted human flesh, and the appetite of the horror-seekers went unfed from that source.

To-day a man from Hurlgate will commence regularly to sweep for a great distance around the spot where the *Eudora* went down, with proper grappling apparatus. The City Islanders intend also to turn out, in large numbers, for the same purpose. The excitement yesterday was very great on the discovery of the shirts and other articles. Emphatic were the curses bestowed on the negro. Various modes of punishing him were suggested; one which found favor with many was, that he should be suspended by his wrists until he starved to death. Hanging, or even burning alive, was too expeditious an exit for him. That he should escape conviction altogether, because the bodies could not be found, was unanimously declared to be a monstrous outrage upon all justice. And yet he cannot be tried for murder unless they are found. It cannot be even proved that he scuttled the schooner, and the worst, in such case, that can happen to him, is imprisonment for robbing her.

He remains at White Plains Jail, well fettered and well guarded. His demeanor has greatly altered since he was first arrested. He maintains no more the bold, defiant front which he presented to every one who questioned him on the subject of his guilt. Dejection and extreme depression are doing their work with him, and it is the opinion of gentlemen who visit him daily that in a few days he will be brought to confess. He seems quite broken-spirited, and, while before he defied everybody, he now wishes to make friends. He is withy sometimes, still. When asked if he fared in prison as well as he did on board the schooner, he replied: "If people lived as well here as I did aboard the vessel, half Westchester County would do something wrong, to get into jail."

As the *Eudora* is now properly cared for, Captain Bounty, the wreck-master, will return with his two sloops to-day to the City. He was at work yesterday afternoon in unfixing the gear, and getting ready to remove the ponderous logs and apparatus with which the schooner was raised.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

True Version of the Recent Disturbance.

The Free State Men not the Aggressors.

DETAILS OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Miscellaneous Political Intelligence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

The crisis approaches. We, in Kansas, must lose the protection of life and property, which the Constitution guarantees to every American citizen, or we must have laws enacted which shall rest on the will of the people.

I take my pen to inform your readers of an affair which has just transpired among us, which derives its chief significance from its connection with the Territorial laws, if such the doings of that *thing* which met at Johnson Mission, can be called.

Last Wednesday, one Mr. Dow, formerly from Ohio, discovered that his neighbor, a Mr. Coleman, formerly of Pennsylvania, was cutting down trees and preparing to burn a limekiln on the claim belonging to him, when he went to him, requesting him to desist, telling him that he had burnt one kiln on his claim, and that he could not burn another. There was a man helping Mr. Coleman at the time, by the name of Buckley, and a neighbor of Dow's by the name of Branson, went along with him as he went up to order Coleman off. After having some pretty sharp words, Coleman and Buckley left and went away, whereupon Dow and Branson retured home, they both living in one house, Dow being single and boarding with Branson. Soon after, the same day, Dow had occasion to go by the house of Coleman to a blacksmith's shop on business. Before he went, Branson urged him to take some kind of weapon, as it was suspected that a gang would be at Coleman's, where a low groggery was kept, but Dow refused to take any, and said he was not afraid of any of them. He went up to the shop and there he found Buckley, who commenced abusing him by words and dared him to step out the door and fight him. Buckley, in the meantime, stepped out and cocked his gun, threatening to shoot him. Dow paid little attention to him, but as soon as he got his business done with the blacksmith, which was getting a piece of iron fixed, he stepped out and started for home.

Some little distance ahead of him he saw Coleman sitting beside the road with a shot-gun in his hand. Dow came up and passed him; when only a few rods distant from him, Coleman raised his gun and taking deliberate aim at Dow, snapped a cap. On hearing this Dow turned about to see what it was, when Coleman recapped his gun, raised it to his eye, and shot Dow dead on the spot. Several buckshot entered his breast, killing him at once. This was all done in sight of Coleman's house and the groggery, and happened at 1 o'clock. No one of those gathered about Coleman's house, and there were some eight or ten, went to remove the body or to inform any one of the murder. So the dead body lay by the roadside till 5 o'clock, when Branson somehow or other heard of it, and went and had the body taken care of.

The following night Coleman and Buckley escaped to Missouri. Some say for one purpose, some for another. One rumor is that he has gone to give himself up to the proper authorities. But nothing has up to this date been heard of him.

Yesterday a public meeting was held in the neighborhood, when the testimony of several persons was informally taken, which went to show that Coleman willfully and coolly murdered Dow, without any other cause than having this difficulty with him about burning the limekiln. Resolutions were passed expressive of the sense of the meeting, and a salute fired over the grave of the lamented Dow.

Coleman and all engaged on his side are rabid Pro-Slavery men, and this is not the first time they have outraged public sentiment by their acts. They have driven several Free-State men off from their claims near by, fired upon them, &c. Dow and his friends are for a free State. I am personally acquainted with Mr. Dow, and have been for about a year, and have always found him to be a very peaceful and moderate man. This public meeting numbered about eighty men, among whom was a part of a military company, armed with Sharp's rifles, who live between Lawrence and the place of the murder, which was Hickory Point, some ten miles south of us.

On the return of this company in the night, they discovered a party of horsemen at the town of Blanton, coming up in their rear, and, in accosting them, a voice was heard "Branson is here a prisoner," and, upon further inquiry, it was made known that the Deputy-Sheriff, who lives in Missouri, had taken a posse, and in the evening, after the company had left Hickory Point, had arrested Branson on the oaths of three Pro-Slavery men, friends of Coleman, that they were afraid Branson would kill them. Nobody had ever heard of this, and nobody believed it now. It was got up to help Coleman. The company then told Branson to come with them, when the Sheriff threatened to shoot him if he moved, but Branson got off his mule and joined the company, when the Sheriff left, saying he would go down and get 10,000 men and come up and see what he could do. The Sheriff's writ was issued by a Justice of the Peace by the name of Cameron, once a professed Free-State man, but who has now accepted office under the Territorial Laws. The company took the grounds that they did not recognize any writ as valid coming from this quarter.

Thus an open resistance to the authority of that mock Legislature has been made, and who will tell the end thereof? Branson came to Lawrence last night, I am informed, but I do not know his whereabouts. Those who rescued him I understand to be some of our prominent citizens between this place and Hickory Point. I also learn that Coleman's family are gone to parts unknown.

J. S. E.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Murder of Dow by Coleman.

From the Kansas Herald of Freedom, extra.

LAWRENCE, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

Our town was thrown into a high state of excitement on Thursday last by the intelligence from near Hickory Point, in this Territory, that Charles W. Dow, a young man about twenty-two years of age, was most barbarously murdered by a party of demons who rejoice in the appellation of "border ruffians." Mr. Dow had been to a blacksmith shop where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him, and threatened to shoot him on the spot, but finally set down his weapon without injuring any one. Mr. Dow started to leave, and got away a few rods when his attention was directed towards the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around he received a charge of buckshot in his bosom from a wretch named Coleman, and fell dead upon the spot.

An attempt was made to arrest the murderer, but he was secreted by his Pro-Slavery abettors, and escaped to Missouri.

Meeting of Citizens—Flight of Coleman—Citizens Arming.

From the Same.

Lawrence, Nov. 27, 6 o'clock A. M.—A meeting of the citizens convened to-day on the ground where the murder was committed, and inquired into the facts at length. The proof corroborates our statement that one of the most cold-blooded murders on record had been committed by F. N. Coleman as principal, abetted by Hargus, Buckley, Jos. Moody and Wagoner as accessories before the fact.

A series of resolves were passed, a Committee of Vigilance was appointed to investigate the facts still further, to search out the offenders, and devise means to bring them to justice. Coleman and his party had fled.

The meeting continued in session till a late hour, and adjourned.

Between the hours of 9 and 10 o'clock, on the evening of Monday, Mr. Jones, the Sheriff of Douglas County, who received his appointment from a bogus Legislature, attended by a *posse* of fourteen others, visited the house of Jacob Branson, and arrested him for security of the peace, on the oath of a couple of the abettors in the above transaction. Mr. Jones did not read, or even make Mr. B. acquainted with the character of his warrant, but told him he must go with him immediately, or he would blow B. "to hell in a minute."

[Mr. Branson lives near the scene of the late murder, and Mr. Dow made it his home at Mr. B.'s house. This is probably the height of his offending.]

The *posse*, with Mr. Branson, proceeded towards Lecompton, *viâ* Blanton. Arriving at the latter place, they were stopped by a party of Mr. B.'s neighbors, who had learned of the arrest, and followed him, and by a nearer route headed them near J. B. Abbott's house, in Blanton. There were but fifteen of the rescuers. They threw themselves across the road, and requested Branson to leave the party. He did se, although ordered to remain with the *posse*, or he would be shot down.

Jones dispatched an express to the Shawnee Mission for aid. He said the Governor had given him the assurance that ten thousand men should be at his service immediately, if needed, and declared they should be on the ground forthwith.

It seems that Coleman, on making his escape, fled to Gov. Shannon. What cheer he received from that quarter we are not advised; suffice it to say that he made his way to Lecompton, accompanied by a guard to keep him from being injured while passing through Lawrence. The warrant was then made out against Mr. Branson, no doubt with the view of affecting his credibility before a jury.

The country is all on fire! Means are being employed to call the people together. A company are patrolling the streets while we write, and the soul-stirring drum is beating to arms.

There is no doubt, ere the day expires, an organized body, under the charge of the sheriff, will be again upon the country. What action our people will take in the premises we are not advised. It is probable a meeting of the citizens will be convened this morning.

Latest from the Territory.

Telegraphic Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

WESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 4.

A message was received, late yesterday evening, from P. T. Abell, Esq., at Atchison, Kansas Territory, stating that one of the leaders of the Kansas legion had been arrested by some of the citizens. When he found that he was taken, he attempted to destroy some papers which he had with him, by chewing and swallowing them. He was prevented from doing it, and the papers were found to contain the secrets of the midnight order. Atchison was to be burned down, and Pat Laughlin was to be murdered. The citizens of Atchison had mostly left to join the Governor's forces at Lecompton, and there being scarcely any arms there, they desired a company of armed men from Weston to help them to repulse any attack that might be made on the town. A company of our citizens prepared themselves, and left last night at 9 o'clock. These occurrences are producing a desperate state of excitement

...ist to the death, and then came the cry of "rebellion," "revolution," and "civil war," and the most desperate efforts were made, by secret appeals, by agitating rumors, by exaggerated stories, and by ... to throw over into Kansas an ... army, to subjugate or exterminate a portion of the American people, appealing to the United States laws and officers for protection.

Either good reasons or that "discretion" which is the "better part of valor," prevailed among the Missourians with whom they were most agitated by the Kansas "excitement"—and they have stopped short of the unspeakably and fratricidal work that the pestilent and senseless SHANNON invited them to.

There is something ludicrous in reading, now, the Western dispatches, and seeing how the reckless foray that was threatened Kansas perished, partly by its own feebleness and partly by being brought up against the rock of common sense—an abundant article in every Anglo-Saxon community. A dispatch that the Republican presented yesterday will serve admirably to illustrate all the points we have made in this article.

There are significant facts in the dispatch to the Missouri Republican (published above) that give assurance that there will be no "war" in Kansas. Let us note them:

1. The extreme excitement is in Missouri—not in Kansas—the truth being, as we have said, that it is no new position in Kansas for the Territorial Sheriffs to be ...

2. The Free-State men are willing to be governed by the United States officers and to submit to them.

3. The militia of Kansas did not "respond" when Gov. SHANNON called them! This is a remarkable fact. The question is, why? Did they sympathize with the Free-State men? If so, then all Kansas is against those Territorial laws—conclusive proof that the people of Kansas did not make and do not approve them.

4. The Missourians that were precipitated thoughtlessly into volunteering to march into Kansas, only hold themselves in "readiness to move." After they think a little, they will conclude it is their duty to "move" home.

5. Gov. SHANNON has only "350 to 800 men" to look him, drawn from all sources. He is wisely waiting for a "greater force," before marching against "intrenchments," and "eleven hundred Sharp's rifles," and "five pieces of artillery," all directed by a somewhat reputable and skilful military leader, at the head of "1,100 men." Gov. SHANNON does not mean to get hurt, if he can help it. That is obvious.

6. Better than all, grateful and gracious fact—most cheering and pleasing of all—a "meeting is being held" to reconsider the matter, peaceably if possible, by ... if it is possible.

7. "Unless the United States troops are furnished," the laws cannot be executed. This intimates that on sober second thought, the Missourians desire to be "conciliated" of the fight to "subjugate" the people of Kansas.

8. Nothing will be done, till the U. S. Government defines its position. PIERCE will have a regard for peace, we dare say, and so will end the Kansas Civil War!

The various exciting telegraphic dispatches now afloat, are calculated to confuse the public mind; and we have thus taken the trouble to unravel the Kansas imbroglio. We think we have done it, and that the country can safely go about its business, undisturbed by visions of torch and torture in Kansas. We are cool and quiet in Missouri. As the Winter draws on, it will be very cool in Kansas.

Petition for the Removal of Gov. Shannon.

From the Special Correspondence of the St. Louis Democrat.

LEAVENWORTH CITY, Nov. 28, 1855.

Petitions are in course of signature in Leavenworth, Doniphan, Lawrence, Ocena and Topeka, requesting His Excellency, President PIERCE, to remove Governor WILSON SHANNON.

I subjoin the Doniphan petition:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

May it please your Excellency: We, the undersigned citizens of Doniphan County, respectfully petition your Excellency to remove the present Chief Executive Officer of this Territory—Governor WILSON SHANNON—and replace him by a gentleman of judgment and ability, who, while a friend of "law and order," will refuse to recognize as law-abiding men, ruffians who have invaded our borders and violated our ballot-box repeatedly, or residents of Kansas who have invited such outrages, and publicly defended them as just, necessary, and even constitutional.

Many of us, may it please your Excellency, expended our time and money, used all our influence, and voted in order to secure your election; many of us are still the friends of your administration, and hope to remain so; but not one of us, we solemnly assure you, President PIERCE! will in future be found in the ranks of any man or any party who dares, as Gov. WILSON SHANNON has dared, tacitly to indorse the conduct of the illegal voters from Missouri, who have hitherto controlled our elections, national and local, and publicly boast that they will act hereafter as they have acted in time past.

And your petitioners will ever pray, &c.

Forty pro-slavery emigrants from Georgia, sent out gratis by the slaveholders of that state, to aid DAVY ATCHISON in controlling the affairs of Kansas, arrived last week at Kansas City, and proceeded to the southern portion of our young dominion. The Leavenworth *Herald* of Saturday says:

"FROM THE SOUTH.—Accounts reach us by every mail that the Southern States are preparing to send out scores of the right sort of emigrants to Kansas. Next Spring they will begin to pass into Kansas from Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, North Carolina, Kentucky and Tennessee. Come on, here is the country to get rich. Bring on your slaves, for there is no country where slave labor will pay better than in Kansas.

The call for a Free State Law and Order Convention, which I sent you last week, has been signed by 130 of the most prominent citizens of Leavenworth. It will be strictly a Squatter Convention. I understand that a petition to Congress, setting forth our grievances and requesting redress, will emanate from it.

Mr. PARROTT, the counsel of MCCREE, has succeeded to-day in obtaining a change of venue to TECUMSEH.

J. R.

The Law-and-Order Convention at Leavenworth, &c.

LEAVENWORTH, K. T., Thursday, Nov. 15, 1855.

I have already sent you the proceedings of the "Law-and-Order" Convention, at this place, which adjourned, yesterday, *sine die*. The Committee appointed to prepare an address did not report, but will publish it as soon as possible. Governor SHANNON is Chairman of that Committee.

It was thought, yesterday, that the meeting would continue through to-day, but it is quite difficult to have meetings out here, unless the *people* attend; and, as they did not, this morning, the leaders could do nothing else than adjourn. I know of several Pro-Slavery men who designed to speak, to-day.

Much dissatisfaction exists, this morning, in regard to Mr. CALHOUN'S speech, for it was so absurd that none can believe it. Their party is not a unit, by any means. Quite an interesting discussion took place, between General STRINGFELLOW and a very prominent leader, as to the laws of the Legislature, in which STRINGFELLOW undertook to justify the laws forbidding freedom of speech, &c.; but he was soundly whipped by this gentleman, who declared those laws to be outrageous, and said they *could not* be enforced. There is a rumor afloat that there is to be an extra session of the Legislature called, to modify the laws. It is already probably decided upon in secret council.

It may be said that this much-talked-about Convention of the "Law-and-Order Party" has not been what its projectors thought it would be. There were not the twenty thousand present, as they predicted; nor was there any degree of enthusiasm pervading it. It was evident that they had a bad cause to carry forward.

The Court-Martial for the trial of Colonel MONTGOMERY has just closed its labors, and the decision is now waited for from Washington. I herewith transmit you a copy of its doings.

Never has there been more zeal among the Free-State men than since the above meeting. A call is to be issued, in a day or two, for a grand Free-State meeting at Leavenworth, designed as a counterpart to that just holden. The best speakers in the Territory are engaged. Next Saturday week will probably be the day. Of its doings, I will duly advise you.

J. S. E.

Missouri Legislature—Senator—Railroads.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

Your readers may be interested in knowing what is going on in this Legislature. You are aware that the Whigs have a plurality so long as they remain united. They seem to be united thus far, although there are severe internal bickerings upon the constitutional power of Congress to exclude Slavery from the Territories—a portion maintaining the power, but declaring themselves against its exercise, and another portion denying it *in toto*. The Party next to the Whigs in numbers are the Administration Democrats, who are also violent enemies of Col. BENTON. They are united to a man, and firm in their purposes. Recently they held a meeting for the purpose of constructing a platform and calling a State Convention. In their platform they take decided ground against the power of Congress, abuse the Free-Soilers and Know-Nothings, and indorse the present Administration. The third Party, naming themselves the Benton Democrats, are the weakest in numbers. They have also held a meeting, in which they ignore, in their resolutions, all other issues, and attempt to convert the coming contest into one between themselves and the Know-Nothings alone. The conditions and relations of Parties are singular indeed. The Whigs, as a Party, are not Know-Nothings, and do not intend to be. The greater part of the Know-Nothings are Whigs, but they have also some accessions from the other two Parties. As a Party, the Know-Nothings have no organized existence in the Legislature. The Whigs, in the contest next Summer, will organize and have a ticket. The Know-Nothings will probably join them. The Administration Democrats will organize and have a ticket. The probability is that the Benton men cannot get up an organization. So many of them as are Free-Soilers will vote either for the Whig ticket, or for a mixed ticket of Whigs and Benton men—the remainder (a majority) will join the Administration Democrats.

There has been a good deal of speculation here relative to the Senatorial election. Attempts have been made, and are yet making to unite the Whigs and Benton men, and elect BENTON in ATCHISON'S place, and another Whig in GEYER'S place. There has been some talk also of a union of the Whigs and Administration Democrats on the same terms. I think there will be no such combination, and that consequently no attempt will be made to elect a Senator. The question will be referred to the people for the present.

Many projects are broached for the relief of the railroad. The bill of Col. STEWART, the President of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road, will probably be adopted. It provides that, when the companies raise, say about $1,000, or any other sum, and expend the same upon the road, the Bonds of the State shall be issued for double that amount, redeemable in twenty years—that these bonds may be sold by the Companies at their market value—that the Companies shall pay the interest—that, in case of their failure to do so, the State Treasurer shall be authorized to meet it—that, in consideration of all this, the State shall hold a lien or mortgage upon all the roads—that the Companies, after providing for the payment of the interest, shall also set apart all their earnings over and above repairs, &c., to pay the principal of the State bonds—and that the State may enforce its lien whenever the Companies fail to comply with their engagement. This is the sum of the whole bill, and it is for your capitalists to say whether they are willing to invest upon such terms. There can be no doubt whatever that the credit of the State ought to be good, nor can there be any doubt that all its engagements will be strictly fulfilled. On this subject all parties will be found here united.

The Revising Committee are submitting the new Statute book, chapter by chapter. With few amendments they are adopted, and without controversy. By our Constitution an entire new Statutory Code is required to be made every ten years. The common law is, as in your State, adopted as a body. In the law is included all the statutes up to the reign of JAMES I.

There is nothing else doing here of interest to your readers.

L.

News from the Plains—Gen. Harney—Kansas.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Nov. 24, 1855.

The Pro-Slavery Party in Kansas have determined to enforce the laws as passed at the late session of the Legislature. On the other hand, the Anti-Slavery Party, it is said, will resist their execution on the ground that they are unconstitutional and void. Both parties are no doubt fully prepared for the last alternative. I am satisfied that the first effort to resist the constituted authorities will result in bloodshed. What may then follow it is impossible to conjecture. I have no opinions to give in this controversy, so far as it is a question of right and wrong. I must say, however, that in an armed conflict, the Pro-Slavery Party will have a very great advantage arising out of their proximity to a Slave State, the border counties of which hold now upwards of twenty millions of slave property.

Capt. VAN VLIET has just arrived from General HARNEY'S head-quarters at Fort Pierre. He left there for the purpose of cutting out a road on the north side of the Missouri River, from the Fort to the border settlements. He had with him a company of sixty men. The duty was fully performed. He found the distance to be two hundred and sixty miles.

In his progress he met several parties of the Yanctor band of the Sioux. They professed great anxiety to be and remain at peace with the United States. Some of them had penetrated the settlements, but had done nothing worse than steal a little corn to eat. The Captain thinks that as fast as the Indian title can be extinguished along the river, settlements will progress until the Fort is brought within the bounds of civilization. The borderers are already impatient to penetrate further westward. The country, the Captain found to be a very desirable one, fertile and well watered.

In his march across from Fort Laramie to Fort Pierre, General HARNEY passed between the Cheyenne and White Earth Rivers. He has placed his troops in Winter quarters at Fort Pierre, and will remain there himself until the weather opens in the Spring. The troops are in good health and very well supplied. The Indians generally had committed no recent outrages or depredations. They were believed to be generally desirous for peace. The Minneconjas, and other fragments of tribes in the vicinity of the Little Missouri, are the only ones yet professing to be hostile. The campaign in the Spring will open with an expedition against them.

L.

The Ingraham Medal.

The *Pennsylvanian* describes Capt. INGRAHAM'S Medal, just struck at the Philadelphia Mint:

"The Congressional Medal for Commander INGRAHAM is four and one-sixteenth inches in diameter, and the largest ever struck in the United States—of greater dimensions than the celebrated JEFFERSON Medal, in 1806, which was less than four inches. It is made of fine gold, and weighs nearly twenty-seven ounces. Its intrinsic value is upwards of $600. The designs were furnished by Capt. S. EASTMAN, of the Navy, engraver of the Mint, and his assistant, Mr. CROSS. After the designs had been approved by the Secretary of the Navy, the medal was executed in the Mint, under the supervision of Col. SNOWDEN, Director. On one side are engraved American and Austrian vessels-of-war at anchor, with Smyrna in the distance, surrounded by the shipping, hills and fortifications, while below is the inscription: 'Smyrna,—American sloop-of-war *St. Louis*; Austrian brig-of-war *Huzzar*.' The reverse contains the following inscription: 'Presented by the President of the United States to Commander DUNCAN N. INGRAHAM, as a testimonial of the high sense entertained by Congress of his gallant and judicious conduct on the 2d July, 1853. Joint resolution of Congress, August 4th, 1854.' The inscription is encircled with a wreath, in bold relief, of laurel and oak, within the lower part of which, beneath diverging columns of rays and a constellation of thirty-one stars, is seen the American Eagle, with expanded wings, grasping in its talons an anchor. Before forwarding this magnificent testimonial to President PIERCE, for presentation, Col. SNOWDEN had a very rich case made for it, with the name of Commander INGRAHAM inscribed thereon."

The Emperor's Shipping Decree.

From the St. John (N. B.) Freeman.

Within the year no event of such importance to the people of these Provinces has occurred, as the promulgation, by the Emperor of the French, of the decrees *admitting foreign vessels to a French registry*, on a payment of ten per cent. duty, and the admission of ship timber duty free, provided it be used within one year from the date of importation. It is said that the French mercantile interest was long desirous of this change, and there can be little doubt that it will give an astonishing impetus to ship building in British North America. If our shipbuilders display their usual energy and enterprise, they may easily secure almost a monopoly of the vast trade thus unexpectedly thrown open, as the shipbuilders of no other country can successfully compete with them. The Americans we know cannot, and the sailing vessels built in England are of too expensive a kind and too old-fashioned in shape to sell in any great numbers, although England will probably supply a great number of small steamers.

At present the vessels employed by the French in their commerce are generally under a thousand tons burden, and for some time ships of from 500 to 800 tons, and even vessels of a smaller kind, will find the readiest sale. No doubt our shipbuilders will set to work at once to make themselves acquainted with all that it is necessary to know, in order to enter fairly on this new field of speculation.

THE COTTON CROP.—There is every appearance that the cotton crop this season will far exceed that of any previous year. Estimates vary, but they are all high, from three and a quarter to three and a half millions bales. The receipts at the ports are in excess, as compared with last year, 269,000 bales, but there is a decrease as compared with 1852, of 83,000 bales. The export to Great Britain is 128,000 bales in excess of last year. To France a larger share than usual is going, being 22,000 in excess of last year, and 45,000 in excess of 1852. To continental ports there is also an excess over any of the last four years. Southern cotton markets appear to be all advancing, though the receipts are reported large. Next week, it is stated, will show heavy receipts at this port.—*Baltimore Sun.*

A bill has been introduced in the Tennessee Legislature to purchase the Hermitage in the name of the State, and to establish an agricultural and military school at that place, the purchase to require the issue of State bonds to an amount not more than $60,000.

FURTHER BY THE AMERICA'S MAILS.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DAILY TIMES.

Interesting Extracts from our Files.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

After the Exhibition—Particulars of the Great Fire in Paris—Prince Napoleon in Search of a Wife—Theatrical News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 22, 1855.

The Grand Concerts of BERLIOZ and FELICIEN DAVID, at the Crystal Palace, are, as they ought to be, grand failures. A long time ago, BERLIOZ wrote to a friend that "Music did not occupy the place to which it was entitled; that, to elevate it to its proper dignity, nations should erect grand temples consecrated to music alone, where vast orchestras, with the proper surroundings, could execute, with due effect, any music, however elaborate, placed before them." M. BERLIOZ has got his temple—he has got thirteen hundred of the first orchestra musicians of Europe—he has five distinguished musicians as assistant leaders—a curious telegraph to communicate with them, and his music is not only a failure, but the people fail to go to hear him. Why is this?

Every one understands why people will not go to the palace to hear a concert. While the Exhibition yet remains open to visitors, the finest part of the building being closed for concerts, there is a smacking of charlatanry about the speculation that cools the ardor of the real lovers of music, while it was but too evident on the first day that the orchestra was inadequate to produce a proper effect of the full band notes in so vast a space. If it was not so palpable a desecration of a place rendered sacred by the triumphs of art and industry, and had not followed so quick upon the heels of the Exhibition, the speculation would have been better. As it is, on no single day since the first was the audience, free tickets and all, as large as the orchestra; and this is an amphitheatre which seats 40,000 persons!

In the softer notes the music is perfect; but in the full band crash, the effect is lost. This result is not due to the form of the building, which is faultless for acoustic effect; but rather to its immense size, to the side galleries full of goods, and to the material, iron and glass, of which the whole upper part of the building is constructed. The same result, in fact, is observed in the Crystal Palace at Sydenham.

But the Parisians never yet have patronized grand Concerts; they prefer Opera instead. And it is for this reason to be regretted that such fine talent as that of M. BERLIOZ and M. DAVID should have been engaged in this colossal enterprise, and thus doomed to failure. And yet it is a grand spectacle, the immense and gorgeously decorated nave of the Palace, and the great orchestra with its leader and five generals of division. The Parisians are wrong in not forgetting their grudges against the Crystal Palace Company for the sake of these distinguished artists.

AFTER THE EXHIBITION.

The glory of the Exhibition has fled. It remains open a few days longer for the benefit of the King of Sardinia, who arrives in the capital to-morrow; but everywhere you encounter boxes of goods ready for departure; here and there you are accosted by people anxious to sell out; the machines in the Annexe are stopping one by one; the walls of the Beaux Arts are only covered in patches. The few exhibitors who remain in the desolate waste of vanished glories seek each other out to hold long conversations on the justice of the juries, the final prospects (to them) of the speculation, and really look as if they would like longer to cling to the spot which has been for them a six months' scene of pleasant excitement. The Jockey Club proposes a steeple chase over the boxes in the long gallery; while M. PRUDHOMME, it is said, in the interest of peace, and while they remain on peace ground, has made several ineffectual attempts to spike the cannon. The Annexe has been sold to a railroad company, and will soon be removed, to be again put up for railroad depôts; while the demolition of the Palace of the Fine Arts is to commence irrevocably the 15th of December.

THE TERRIBLE FIRE.

Most of the foreigners in Paris, perhaps many of the citizens, were gratified a few evenings ago in seeing operate for the first time, the famous fire engines of the city, those myths they read so much about, pay so much for, and never see. About dark on Sunday evening, a heavy red glare was suddenly perceived over the Champs Elysées, which was first mistaken by many for an aurora; but the fact was not long in becoming known that the *Manutention Militaire*, or Army Store and Bakehouse, on the Quai de Billy, was the scene of a conflagration. The heavens were lit up for leagues around, and strange reports flew along the Boulevards as to the cause of it. A vast crowd in consequence ran to the neighborhood of the fire, for such a spectacle is a rare sight in this city of spectacles. After Captain So-and-so had arranged his men, and Sous-Lieutenant So-and-so had arranged his, and after the Prefect of Police had given fifty orders and countermanded more, and after the Prefect of the Seine, and the Minister of War and the Emperor, had got good standing places for their horses, the mighty little squirts commenced to play. But this time they had to do with a genuine New-York conflagration. The *Manutention* is an immense building, or series of buildings, which is destined for, and is compelled to hold always in store, by army regulation, enough provisions for 40,000 men three months, and it turns out daily more than 40,000 rations of bread. The whole was in flames, and with the vaunted fire system of Paris, if the building had been in the centre of the city, all that part to windward would have been destroyed. As it was, the wind blew on to the river and towards the Champs-de-Mars, where no harm could be done. After the Paris engines had been some time to work without producing any effect, some Englishmen arrived on the ground with an excellent Canadian engine from the Exhibition, of American model, and the work which it accomplished in a short time, put all the rest to shame. The Ministers of War and Interior, after thanking the Englishmen for their bravery, for the example which they had shown others, and for the good service performed by their engine, invited them to call next day to receive something more substantial.

A COURAGEOUS ACT.

A remarkable act of courage took place at this fire. A young man, twenty-one years of age, and well dressed, heard, at a time when the fire was burning most violently, the alarm whistle of the engine in the basement of the burning building, which indicated that the boilers had become overheated, and were about to explode. Every passage was obstructed more or less by the flames, but the young man, guided by the sound of the whistle, rushed forward and opened the valves, and thus prevented additional mischief. This was almost as great an act of courage as that performed by the well-known Capt. APPLEBY on Lake Erie, who, in a storm where his only safety was in keeping off the shore, coolly walked on to the trembling boilers when the "fifty-six" was no longer heavy enough to keep down the safety-valve, and sat down on the lever!

When an immense concourse of people had collected on the Quai, military cordons were thrown across the street at the order of Gen. ST. JEAN D'ANGELY, who was on the ground with two detachments of the Imperial Guard, first near the burning building, then imperceptibly to the people, at regular intervals, further and further back, until the last cordon reached from the bridge at the end of the Annexe to the Exhibition of the Fine Arts. There were thus half a dozen military cordons through a dense crowd, and as each section could neither go backwards nor forwards, hundreds of persons were thus detained till late after midnight, long after the fire had gone out, while many were detained till morning, and at last all had to be searched. The night was cold, the streets were wet, there was no light from the now extinguished building, and yet they were detained simply because accident, or the awkwardness of a commander, had thrown them inside a military cordon. This was peculiarly stupid, and peculiarly French.

WHO'LL MARRY THE PRINCE NAPOLEON?

The marriage of the Prince NAPOLEON is again a dilemma at the Tuileries. No sooner relieved from his scientific (!) labors at the Exhibition than he brings this question in to disturb the Emperor and Empress in the quiet contemplation of more agreeable subjects. But the Prince is determined this time, it appears, not to fail; he understands very well why he should be refused by certain Princesses, whose hands have been demanded for him, because he does not himself put very great faith in the stability of the Empire, (a fact which he would rather others would say for him than to say it himself.) He does not intend, therefore, to go this time higher than either a second rank Princess, or a Princess in the second rank from the crown. His father was once King, while his mother, besides being Queen, was born a Princess; but the Prince recollects that he was once a famous Montagnard, that he is still regarded with suspicion alike by Imperialists and Republicans, and that for a Princess who expects a throne, his prospects do not fulfill the indication. The Prince now, it is said, is looking in two directions—towards the sister of the Duke of CAMBRIDGE, and the daughter of the King of Sweden. Now every one who has ever looked into the Princess MARY'S face, can readily divine that she will never ally herself to the BONAPARTE family through that medium; and as for the Princess of Sweden, her father would no more dare the marital alliance with the Prince NAPOLEON, than he would a political alliance with NAPOLEON the cousin. Gen. CANROBERT'S mission is said to relate to both these propositions, and it is believed that a certain proportion of the asperity of the Emperor's speech was due to a refusal on the part of the King to both of the General's propositions. Who'll marry the Prince NAPOLEON?

PANORAMA OF SEBASTOPOL.

Colonel LANGLOIS, of Waterloo memory, author of the "Battle of the Pyramids," the grand panorama replaced at this moment by the Rotunda of the Exhibition, is now at Sebastopol, charged by the Government to take a Panoramic view of the city, the forts, and the camps of the Allies. On his return he is to execute one or more grand pictures, which will take the place of the "Battle of the Pyramids," the city still reserving the right to let that building.

BREAKING UP A GAMBLING HELL.

By an ingenious proceeding of the Police, a clandestine gambling hell in the Rue St. George's, frequented by the well-known feminine Society of *Les Bordelaises*, was yesterday broken up. The place was kept by two celebrities of the *Jardin Mabille*, both young and handsome, the one known, on account of her height, by the name of the Giraffe, the other by that of Mademoiselle PRUNEAU. The plan to catch the company assembled and engaged in their pursuits, was to dress a secret agent in the style of a *frotteur*, in which capacity he was received in the house as a domestic. At the proper moment he introduced his colleagues, and the whole party with a large amount of stakes, were seized.

JENNY LIND.

JENNY LIND, after partaking of a kind of official banquet at the house of M. LOEWENHIELM, Swedish Minister at Paris, has left for London. During her stay in Paris she has been busy in visiting the Great Exhibition, and the operas and theatres. She was also present at the first grand concerts of BERLIOZ and FELICIEN DAVID. Her voice is said to be as sweet as ever, and it is thought that after singing at London she will make another visit to the United States.

RISTORI.

LA RISTORI continues her triumphs wherever she goes. At Bruxelles, at Frankfort, and at Berlin, the same high rank in her art and the same eulogies are given her as at Paris. She is about to appear at Vienna, whence she will return to Paris.

ARY SCHEFFER is painting the portrait of CHARLES DICKENS.

MALAKOFF.

SPANISH AFFAIRS.

Progress of the Democracy—Another Arraignment of Louis Napoleon before the Bar of the People of Madrid—He is Condemned—The Question of the Alliance given up as no Go—Didn't I tell you so?—Spaniards do not Believe in the Eternity of the Empire—Predict its Fall soon—Debates in the Cortes—Spanish Minister to Paris Resigns, and probably Floors the Cabinet—Price of Wheat—Cholera—Balls—St. Eugenie and St. Isabel—"All goes merry as a Marriage Bell"—Look out for "the Cannon's Roar."

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Friday, Nov. 16, 1855.

It is not long since I filled a letter to you with remarks upon the rapid progress which the new Democratic Party was making in Spain, and mentioned the incident of a brilliant defence of their organ, the *National Sovereignty*, accused before the tribunal for an article derogatory of the Emperor of France.

The tones of the young orator, Don EMILIO CASTELAR, which resounded at that time, to the dismay of the flatterers of LOUIS NAPOLEON—have been taken up by another, not unworthy of the strain—and in a second accusation of the same journal, for having said that "the Revolution of 1848, strangled in blood by the traitor of the 2d of December, already began to give to France municipal life, and NAPOLEON the Little took advantage of its efforts, in regulating the civil rights of the Communes." The orator for the defence, Señor GARCIA LOPEZ, pronounced a discourse much more aggressive than the paragraph itself, against LOUIS NAPOLEON. By this means he obtained an instant acquittal of the journal amidst the applause of the people.

This is only another incident to show how completely contrary to the Emperor of the French is the spirit of the Spanish people.

With this antipathy against him, the question of the Alliance goes so badly, that the only journal which defended it—the only one which received the inspirations of O'DONNELL on this question, *The Epoca*, comes out in its last number with the following declaration:

"For the very reason that we have been the most ardent defenders of the Alliance of Spain with the Western Powers, and firm in our object, have maintained the advantages of this policy, we think it is our duty today to confess, without reserve, that perhaps that project has never been so far distant from its realization as at the present moment."

There you have it, dear TIMES, from the mouth of its only defender. The project of the alliance has gone by the board, and not a stump remains on which to hoist that flag. But you will remember my letters of August and September on this subject, and will not be surprised. The project is just as far distant from its realization to-day as it was the second week in August, and no further. When I pronounced it impossible to you, I had reason to know what I was talking about, and what you have since seen in the Belgian, French and English newspapers has been nothing more than what was predicted in the following paragraph of my letter of Sept. 8:

"It is all up with the projected alliance between Spain and the Allied Powers against Russia. The business is settled already, before the meeting of the Cortes. All the rest, which you will hear later—Spain about to enter the alliance—25,000 Spanish troops for the Crimea—important discussion in the Cortes—the old Lion shaking himself—the banner of civilization raised in Castile,—all that is nothing but the noise and sparks; the congreve has passed by already and plunged into a harmless puddle, where it has sunk to rise no more."

From the *Epoca*, the most Napoleonic of all the Madrid journals, I also translate the the following words:

"We regret that we cannot say how much is written to us from Paris and London not only relative to the grave character of the interior situation of France, but also with respect to the discredit in which our country, our policy and our statesmen have fallen in England. If our alliance is not now more eagerly sought it is because they judge us impotent for all things.

We are also assured that LOUIS NAPOLEON labors earnestly to obtain a peace as the only remedy to the grave political and economical situation of France, but that scarcely a hope existed that he would be able to obtain it on terms as satisfactory as is necessary in order that it shall not produce a revolution in the Empire."

In a debate in the Cortes the other day, upon the question whether the clause of the new Constitution under discussion, which restricts certain offices in the Palace to the grandees of Spain, should be amended so as to admit Spaniards not grandees, to those employments, the Cabinet took strong grounds against the amendment, and in favor of the restriction; but Señor DE OLOZAGA, Spanish Minister to Paris, and Chairman of the Committee on the draft of the Constitution, thought that the amendment was well worthy of consideration, and perhaps might be reported to the Chamber by the Committee itself. This produced an altercation between the Minister of State, ZABALA, and the Ambassador to Paris, which resulted in the latter throwing up this office on the spot—a resolution which he announced in words, and immediately after effected in writing.

This incident is not without its signification. It may mean that all has not gone smoothly between the Spanish Envoy and his Government on the question of the Alliance, and it may mean only that OLOZAGA, who is undoubtedly the leader of the advanced Progressistas in the Cortes, is convinced that the present Cabinet cannot stand, and wishes to give them a blow and get himself away before they fall. It is known that he might have been Minister instead of Envoy to Paris if he had wished, but it is supposed OLOZAGA would not take place in any Cabinet of which he was not himself the head. Whether he supposes that the hour for the fall of ESPARTERO and O'DONNELL is at hand, and that he is to have the inheritance, is what I cannot decide, Dear TIMES, till I receive further intelligence. It is quite probable, however, that the quarrel will be made up for the moment, that the Cabinet will not accept the resignation of OLOZAGA, and the latter will rest content for the time, with this little humiliation of his superior Officer.

Wheat has fallen a trifle in price at Madrid. The Cholera had ceased entirely, and *Te Deum* was to be chanted for its disappearance, on the 15th inst. There would be a great ball the same evening at the French Ambassador's, being the *fête* day of our charming Empress EUGENIE the First, and second anniversary of the notable occasion on which the Duke of Alba made some historical remarks upon the costume of Madame SOULE.

On the 19th there would be a great ball at the Palace, being the *fête* day of the Queen.

Madrid is decidedly reviving after the pestilence and calamity of the Summer, and people were beginning to think of enjoying themselves. Take care! 20,000 poor, half-starved laborers are standing ready to turn everything upside down, the moment least expected. VICTOR HUGO had taken a house at Madrid, and was expected to arrive with his family on the 21st inst. He would be warmly welcomed by the Democrats, and a good many literary people not Democrats.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

Corrected and Complete List of Awards to American Exhibitors at the Great Exhibition.

Our Correspondent at Paris sends us the following. Out of ninety-five actual American Exhibitors, eighty-one have received awards, as follows:

Decorations:

W. J. Valentine, Chairman of the American Commission.
Marshall Woods, Juryman on Fine Arts.
Alexander Vattemare, for services in American department.

Grand Medals of Honor:

Charles Goodyear, vulcanized India-rubber.
C. H. McCormick, reaper.

Medals of Honor:

J. A. Pitts, Buffalo Thrashing Machine.
Bache & Kline,
Lieut. Maury.

Medals of the First-Class:

Alston.
Mauny.
Tousley & Read.
Blanchard, timber-bending process.
Richmond, Boston, iron-cutting machine.
Singer & Co., New-York, sewing machines.
King, Albany, model of River steamer.
Navy Department, for ship models.
Col. Colt, revolvers.
Stewart, New-York.
Merriam, Brewer & Co., Boston, cotton goods.
W. Seabrook, cotton goods.
Ladd & Co., Boston, square piano.
Mirmont, New-York, musical instrument.
Hamilton, cotton and wool fabrics.
Manchester Print Works.

Medals of the Second-Class:

Z. Thompson, Vermont.
Bart J.
Webb.
Wright.
Ira Jewell, foreman of Mr. Wright.
Wethered & Brothers.
Harriday, New-York, clothes-cutting machine.
Sanborn & Carter.
Walle Brothers, Bethlehem, Pa., machine for manufacturing paper-sacks.
Grover, Baker & Co.
Seymour, New-York, sewing machines.
Wheeler & Wilson, New-York, sewing machines.
Fowler & Preterre, dentistry.
Elliott, S. C., Sea Island cotton.
King, S. C., Sea Island cotton.
Mikell, S. C., Sea Island cotton.
Ringuet, Leprince, Marcotte & Co., New-York, sculptured walnut dressing-case.
Tucker, Boston, artificial marble.
Garside.
Gurney.
Rawdon, Wright & Co.
F. Toppan & Carpenter.
Gemunder, New-York, violins.
Beisselerie Americaine.

Honorable Mentions:

Lacharme, California, specimens of gold.
Pioche, Bayerque & Co., California, specimens of gold.
Valentine & Wheelock.
Vergennes Scales Manufacturing Company.
Backus & Peaslee, New-York, rag washing machine.
Moore.
Nelson Barlow, planing machine.
Schmitz & Jaressen, New-York, machine for printing cloth.
Kline.
Engel.
Hollingsworth.
G. T. King.
Lindworth.
Hodgkin.
Delpit, Madamé.
Storm Frères, New-York, preparation and conservation of alimentary substances.
Hotchkiss.
Jauncey.
Kingsley, New-York, artificial teeth.
Nicoll.
Ross, New-York, artificial teeth.
Russell.
Schortose.
Jones, White & McCurdy, artificial teeth.
Day.
Maskell, Louisiana, sliding keel for ships.
N. Thompson, New-York, life-preserving boat and safety boat.
Richard & Co.
McLees.
Meade Brothers.

FINE ARTS DEPARTMENT.

Medal of the Second-Class:

G. P. A. Healy, Boston, portraits.

Medals of the Third-Class:

T. P. Rossiter, New-York, pictures.
Mr. May, New-York, pictures.

The Process of Russian Extermination—How Long it will Take to Drain Russia of Her Last Man.

From the London Times, Nov. 22,

The strong point of those in this country who denounce the war consists in a certain use of the word "Russians," not without its effect on weak and uninformed minds. The Russians, we are told, will never give in. The Russians will never consent to any limitation of their maritime power. It is out of the question to think of beating the Russians in their own territory. The Russians are inexhaustible, and they have only to call in their hordes from the Asiatic provinces, and all Europe will be crushed by the very weight of the torrent. Then, the Russians are devoted to their Czar, and regard him both as the head of their religion and as destined to drive out the Turk and to conquer the world. We have been told by an actual flesh and blood statesman in this country that it is vain to think of resisting the paramount destiny of the Russians. These are some of the shapes in which the bugbear has been brandished before our eyes and rattled in our ears; and that the artifice is not without success in some quarters appears from the manner in which people open their eyes when one ventures to intimate that the Russians are in the process of extermination. However, that is the plain fact of the case. Doubtless, these "Russians"—this terrible noun of multitude—are obstinate, and brave, and religious after a fashion, and devoted to their Czar, and determined to conquer the earth, and resolved to die before they will abate one tittle of their pretensions, and rather clever fellows besides; *but, meanwhile, the people who are so formidable, so implacable, and the rest of it, are ceasing to exist.* A man may be very terrible indeed, but when he is dead his terror dies with him, and the survivors are at rest. By and by all these awful qualities will be predicated of the Russians, but in the past tense, as they may be of the Huns, and of some other races that are no more to be found. Even a living Turk may be better than a dead Russian. The greatest resolution, the most savage zeal, the most infatuated loyalty, the most reckless courage, the largest scheme, the utmost confidence in destiny, the profoundest contempt for all other races, are qualities only formidable in proportion to the number of those who possess them; and if they were ever so formidable when possessed by a million of fighting men, they cease to be so when the possessors are minished to a few thousands, or consist only of old men and children, invalids, cripples, and stunted town artisans. There is something very imposing indeed in great sound and fury. When a wild beast is roaring, and lashing his tail, and gnashing his teeth, and preparing for a deadly spring, he expands into the infinite, and it is difficult to realize that in a few seconds he may be only a lump of carrion, covered with a hearthrug or a Winter cloak. Some Englishmen, who ought to have a little more sense in their heads, are equally incapable of perceiving the hollowness of this talk about the "Russians."

We have gone over the figures several times before, and therefore will only now repeat that the population of All the Russias is not greater than that of France and the British Isles, and is nothing like so available. Siberia, instead of supplying "hordes," is a drain upon Russia, and the Polish provinces must always look up a great part of her army. Of the troops marched to the seat of war a very large proportion never reach their destination, and, once there, few indeed ever return. Indeed, there is good ground for the calculation that the 64,000,000 of all Russia cannot send so great and so constant a supply of soldiers to the theatre of war as the 40,000,000 of France alone, not to speak of the British, Turks, and Sardinians. These estimates are now receiving the most authentic corroboration in the rapidity with which the Russian conscriptions succeed one another. Our correspondent at Vienna quotes from the *Augsburg Gazette* a calculation of the levies made within the last 20 months, which shows how rapidly the war is drawing upon the strength of the Russian empire. These levies were made in February, May, September, and December, 1854, and February, May, August, and October of the present year, and they amount to 52 men per 1,000 for the eastern half of the empire, and 64 men per 1,000 in the western half. It is assumed that there are 250 in every 1,000 of an age to bear arms and liable to conscription, but that only a third of them are really capable. This gives 83 per 1,000 as the whole fighting strength of the empire. If we deduct from this the 52 per 1,000 already levied in the Eastern Provinces, and the 64 in the Western, it follows that there only remain 80 per 1,000 in the former, and 20 per 1,000 in the latter. Hence it is evident that if the war goes on for the next ten months as it has for the last twenty—that is, if Russia makes the same efforts, with the same losses, she will literally have levied the whole of her fighting population, and will thenceforward have to

[illegible] Regiment to the East Indies, as Lieutenant-Colonel, and served in the Punjaub campaign in 1848-'49. He also commanded the 1st Infantry brigade at the first and second siege operations before Mooltan, where he was wounded; after a division of the position of Sealkoswal, when the enemy's position was carried, and seven guns taken, and the Bengal column at the storming and capture of the city of Mooltan in January, 1849. The gallant deceased was also present at the surrender of the fort and garrison of Cheulot, and commanded a brigade at the battle of Gujerat. Soon after he was appointed Adjutant General, which appointment he held on the staff till he obtained his promotion as Major General. General MARKHAM was then appointed to the command at Peshawa, but when within two days' journey to assume his command he was recalled in order to take command of a division of the army in the Crimea. The gallant officer performed—such was his energy—the journey to Calcutta in the unaccomplished space of 18 days during the hot season; and it was from the excessive fatigue and anxiety of that journey that it is feared the seeds of his fatal illness arose. On his arrival in the Crimea he took the command of the Second Division, formerly commanded by General PENNEFATHER, and commanded that Division at the attack on the Redan, just preceding the fall of Sebastopol, which he was just able to see fall when his health became so precarious that he was ordered home. He arrived at Southampton on the 24th ult., and expired yesterday.

The deceased General was a Companion of the Order of the Bath; had received the honor of Aid-de-Camp to Her Majesty; also, in the receipt of a reward for distinguished services, and had a medal for the Punjaub.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENCE.

Evidence of an Expert in relation to Firearms.

TENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

FRIDAY, Dec. 7.

The attendance of spectators continues as large as during the early stages of the trial. The Officers experience much trouble in keeping the passages clear, and only such persons are admitted within the Court-room as can be provided with seats. The daily sessions are very long, extending from 11 A. M. to 4 and 5 P. M. The prosecution will call two or three new witnesses to-day, and the summing up will probably be adjourned until Monday.

At the opening of Court, Mr. Clark called attention to errors in the report of the trial, as published in the *Herald*.

POOLE AS A POLITICIAN.

James G. Bevins sworn—I reside in New-York; I am a Harbor Master; I knew Poole; I know Baker; have known Baker since 1840.

Q.—What was Baker's character for peace and quietness? A.—I never saw him do anything out of the way.

Q.—What was Poole's character? I should call it bad.

Q.—Would you believe him under oath? A.—I wouldn't like to believe him.

Q.—Where did you first become acquainted with Poole? A.—In political Conventions.

Cross-examined—Q.—Were you an associate of Baker or Poole? A.—No, Sir; I have met them in political conventions; I was never intimate with either of them.

Q.—Did you know previous to this affair at Stanwix Hall that Poole and Bager were enemies? A.—I had heard of it; I never knew that Poole carried a pistol for defence; I think Baker carried a pistol to defend himself after Poole attacked him in Broadway; I never knew that he carried one before that; I have heard Poole's character for truth and veracity spoken of many a time; I have heard Mr. Hart speak of Poole's coming to his house to attack it; I have heard Mr. Hart, Receiver of Taxes, Mr. Briggs, member of Congress, and others, speak of Poole's character; it was never considered good, so far as I heard.

Q.—Were you on the same side in politics as Poole? A.—I believe I was, though I never knew exactly what his politics were; I thought he belonged to none in particular, but would act with any one where he could get the most money.

Q.—Do you feel any interest in this trial in behalf of Mr. Baker? A.—None whatever; I am not here as a willing witness.

Q.—What do you say was your impression of Poole's character? A.—He would go to a man's house after he received a political nomination, and if he didn't pay him money he would abuse him.

Q.—Have you ever been in any other business than that which you are now engaged in? A.—Yes; I have been a United States Boarding Officer; I served as such for two terms; I have worked at the baking business for 15 years; I went to sea for two or three voyages.

Q.—Were you at Johnny Ling's often? A.—I was there once; it was a week before the difficulty at Stanwix Hall; I have seen Morrissey; I never saw Faudeau; I have seen Hyler; Hyler was once on the night watch; I do not know Turner.

CAST OF THE COUNSEL FOR DEFENCE PROVES A LETTER.

Mr. Horace F. Clark (one of Counsel for defence) left the Counsel's table and took his seat in the witness box.

By Mr. Brady—By which one of the parties in this case were you first retained? A.—By James Irving; I afterwards made application to the Court of Oyer and Terminer to bail Van Pelt, Lynn, Hyler and Morrissey; I was not formally retained by these parties, but considered that I was in a measure bound to defend them, and so made application in their behalf.

Q.—Do you remember the sailing of the *Grapeshot* in pursuit of Baker? A.—I know the fact; I did not see the vessel sail.

Q.—Did you receive a letter from Baker previous to the sailing of that vessel? A.—I received a letter purporting to be from Baker, addressed to Mr. Whiting and myself.

Q.—Is that the letter? (showing several pages of manuscript on blue letter paper.) A.—It is.

Q.—Do you know it to be the handwriting of Baker? A.—I did not know it to be such at the time I received it; I have since become acquainted with his handwriting, and I know that it is Baker's; I had never seen Baker at the time I received it.

Mr. Whiting said the letter was addressed to "Clark & Whiting," and asked Mr. Clark if he had ever showed this letter to him (Whiting.)

Mr. Clark—The first time I met you, I told you that I had received such a letter, and you replied that you had been retained for the prosecution, and added that I probably might wish not to make you acquainted with its contents.

THE COURT RULES OUT THE LETTER.

Mr. Clark, descending from the stand, assumed his seat at the bar, and presently stated to the Court the question which he desired to raise. It was the same question which counsel attempted to raise on a former occasion, but the difficulty then interposed was the want of sufficient proof of Baker's handwriting. Baker, before he left the City, addressed this letter to myself and Mr. Whiting; we claim that it is proper to produce in evidence such portion of it as will serve to explain the motives of Baker's departure, to show the reasons for his flight. I offer the letter in evidence only so far as this point is concerned.

The Court ruled that the same objection now existed as that which existed on the former occasion. It is perfectly clear that the prisoner has a right to give a narrative of the transaction in his own way, but he cannot be permitted to give that narrative in Court, even under oath; and if his sworn declaration cannot be received, any other statement of his is inadmissible. It is neither the dictate of law nor of common sense to squirm such a course of action.

The letter was accordingly ruled out. Counsel for defence excepted to this ruling, and the exception was noted.

WHO TOOK CARE OF MORRISSEY.

Daniel Cunningham sworn—(Quite a young man, very pale and thin)—I reside in Twenty-seventh-street; I was not at Stanwix Hall on the night of the 24th February; I saw Morrissey that night at the corner of Broadway and Canal-street; it was between nine and ten o'clock; he was very drunk; he did not walk straight, but staggered; I had frequently seen him drunk; he was crossing the street from the west to the east; Hyler and Van Pelt, and either Rue, were with him; they had come down Broadway from the direction of Stanwix Hall.

Q.—What did you say to Morrissey? A.—I went up to him and tried to get him to go home; he said "I'll go as quick as I go up-stairs here and take a drink;" we all went up-stairs; this was in Lyng's saloon; Morrissey called for something to drink; I then ask him again to go home; he said, "Yes, I'll go home;" after a while we started to go home, myself, and he and either Rue; when we reached the street, Rue asked Morrissey if he would be as good as his word, and go home; Morrissey said he would, and then he and I went down Broadway together, when we got opposite the New-Haven House, Morrissey dragged me into Lispenard-street; said he wanted to go into Allen's doubs and get a drink, and said he wanted to pay Allen some money he owed him; we went into Allen's and took a drink; Morrissey called Allen down stairs and paid him some money; we then went out and went down Broadway as far as Leonard-street, where we stopped and went into the Bella Union and took a drink.

Q.—You were drinking all the while? A.—Yes; at something to eat at the Bella Union; after leaving the latter I got Morrissey home and got him to bed; the very minute he struck the bed he was insensible; he could not be waked up; I put his clothes off; his family were there.

Q.—Had you heard that night that there had been a fracas at Stanwix Hall? A.—I had heard there was a difficulty, and that was the reason why I went after Morrissey; I didn't hear that there was another affray till I was coming through Thomas-street, after I left Morrissey's house.

Q.—Who told you them? A.—A young man named Case; I heard that Poole, Turner and Baker had been shot.

Q.—Where did you go then? A.—I went back to Morrissey's house; I found him stupid and insensible; when I first went there I laid down on the sofa for fear he might get up and go out again, waited a while and went away; he had been asleep three quarters of an hour, or an hour, before I left him; when I went back, I could not wake him.

Cross-examined—Where did Morrissey live? A.—In Hudson-street, opposite Thomas; he had lived there for two months.

Q.—How long have you been the guardian of Morrissey when he is drunk? A.—I never had that office.

Q.—Do you take care of Morrissey when he is sober? A.—No, Sir; he is big enough to take care of himself.

Q.—Are you particularly anxious about him when he is drunk? A.—Yes; I feel a kind of friendship for him, so far as to see that he gets into no difficulty, if I can avoid it.

Q.—Who did you see at Allen's when you and Morrissey were there? A.—I saw Faudeau, Baker and Turner there; they were all talking and drinking; I went away, leaving them there.

Direct resumed—What was their topic of conversation? A.—It appeared to be something in which Morrissey and Hyler were interested; something about a match that had been made between them; but whether it was a match for a dog, a horse, a man, or what it was, I don't know; the match was made in Philadelphia.

Q.—Was there any secrecy in their conversation any whispering? A.—No, Sir; everything they said could have been heard.

Q.—Was there anything said about Poole? A.—No.

Q.—Did Morrissey say anything to Baker? A.—Yes, he abused him and called him a vile name because he would not lend him his pistol; Baker said he (Morrissey) would be better satisfied after he had got sober because he didn't lend it to him; this was said in reference to the first affray at Stanwix Hall.

Q.—How did Morrissey act when he was drunk? A.—He was foolish, and talked like a child.

Q.—What is his age? A.—I should judge it is very near twenty-four.

Mr. Clark—The *Life of Poole* lying here on the table will tell that—(taking it up.)

The Court—That is not legal authority. [Laughter.]

Mr. Clark—It is referred to by the prosecution, your Honor.

The Court—I purchased a copy at the door, seeing it referred to by counsel, but have not had time to look into it; it is not competent authority; it is not to be found in the Law Library, I presume.

Mr. Clark—(To witness)—That is all.

Mr. Whiting—Not quite!

ARTISTS AND SUCKERS.

Cross-examined—My age is 26; I am not a man of family; I am a paper-stainer by trade, but have been very sick of late years; I follow that business when I am well.

Q.—Are you what is know among sporting men as an "artist?" A.—I don't know the meaning of the word.

Q.—You heard Johnny Lyng's testimony yesterday, did you not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And you heard what he had to say about artists and suckers, didn't you? A.—Yes.

Q.—Well, what do you suppose he meant by the word "artist?" A.—I can't tell; I supposed it was a word of his own making up.

Q.—Do you know what the word "sucker" means? A.—Well, yes; I've caught suckers with a hook and line; that is the only kind of suckers I know anything about.

Q.—Do you know whether you come under the denomination of an "artist" or a "sucker."

Witness—(With great indignation)—I don't know as I come under either. [Laughter.]

Q.—Have you any particular business now? A.—I came from California a year ago, and have not been well enough to do any business since; I was in California three years; I was intimate with Morrissey there.

[At this point Dr. Carnochan instituted an examination of the wound in Baker's abdomen; Baker standing up to permit the act.]

BAKER'S WOUND.

Dr. Carnochan, recalled by defence—I have just seen the cicatrix of the wound in Baker's side; it has the character of having been caused by a bullet.

Q.—Do you know Dr. Wood? A.—Yes.

Q.—He is very eminent in his profession, is he not? A.—He stands very fair.

[Baker's clothing shown to witness.]

Q.—Suppose a person were firing a pistol under the skirt of that coat, would the bullet pass through the coat, and then through the pantaloons, and then through the undershirt, and cause a wound like that in Baker's side? A.—I think it might; the mere intervention of the material would not prevent the wound.

Q.—While you were in attendance on Poole, did you see a bullet which was altered to have been picked up off the floor after Baker made his exit from Stanwix Hall? A.—Yes; a bullet was shown me.

Q.—At what place was it shown to you? A.—At my office, I think.

Q.—Was it ever shown to you at Poole's house? A.—It is possible.

Q.—By whom? A.—By Dr. Putnam.

Q.—What account was given of that bullet? A.—It was shown to me in relation to the point whether the bullet had gone into Poole's chest or not; I was under the impression that it had gone in, though there were no signs that such was the case; the bullet exhibited by Dr. Putnam was shown to me to counteract this impression, and to prove that the bullet had been drawn out by the clothes.

By Mr. Brady—At what distance from the muzzle of a pistol might its discharge ignite or scorch any material? A.—Not over three or four inches.

Q.—Is that true as regards cloth? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You have frequently discharged pistols? A.—I have.

Q.—(Clothes shown again)—Do you see any scorch on the outside of that coat? A.—I do not.

Cross-examined—I did not see the wound on Lozier's leg; I observed the bullet that was taken from the heart of Poole; it was nearly the same as that picked up on the floor of Stanwix Hall; the one taken from Poole's heart had become somewhat cylindrical; the other was slightly conical.

Q.—Might not the holes in that shirt have been cut by some sharp instrument? A.—Not by a very sharp instrument; the tissue is lacerated; the holes were possibly made by a sharp instrument.

MR. ALLEN'S TESTIMONY.

William E. Allen recalled by defence.

By Mr. Clark—I want to ascertain the precise time of night when you met Baker on the 24th of February, when he told you to tell Turner that Morrissey and Poole had had a difficulty? A.—The time I first met him was while the first affray was going on; that was between nine and ten o'clock.

Q.—What time did Morrissey come to your house? A.—Two hours and a half afterwards; a few minutes before twelve o'clock.

Q.—Where did Baker go when he left you? A.—He jumped into an omnibus and said he was going up to Stanwix Hall.

[Witness heard his former testimony read and confirmed it.]

AN EXPERT IN PISTOL-SHOOTING.

Edward N. Dickerson sworn—Q.—You are an attorney and counsellor at law? A.—Yes.

Q.—You are pretty well acquainted with mechanics? A.—Yes.

Q.—You were practically educated as a mechanic? A.—I was.

Q.—You are also an inventor? A.—Yes, if that is any recommendation.

Q.—You are very well acquainted with Colonel Samuel Colt, the manufacturer of Colt's revolvers—are you not? A.—I am; he is my client.

Q.—You have visited his factory at Hartford? A.—Very often; I am familiar with every part of the manufacture of his pistols; the average number of men employed in that factory from the year '48 to the present time has been about 200.

Q.—This pistol (holding up Baker's) is Colt's manufacture? A.—Yes; an ordinary four-inch revolver.

Q.—Is there anything about this pistol to identify it? A.—Nothing but the number upon it; the whole number manufactured to the first of last February was 200,000.

Mr. Brady—The number is 88,423; there is no way of recognizing it from hundreds of others, other than by the number, any more than it is possible to identify one egg in a basket full.

Mr. Clark—Or one pear out of a bushel.

Q.—How are these pistols made? A.—By machinery.

Q.—Can the parts of one be used for any other? A.—Yes; the parts of all the pistols of the same size, if they are 10,000 in number, will fit exactly to each other; they only require a little filing to remove the burr that the machinery leaves upon them.

Q.—You have had a great deal of experience in shooting pistols? A.—Yes; all kinds of arms.

Q.—At what distance from the muzzle would the flame from a pistol like this (showing it) ignite any material? A.—That would depend upon the combustibility of the material; if the ball were slugged in upon the powder, the flame would ignite cotton at a distance of a foot from the muzzle; I have seen cobwebs ignited and the woodwork at Col. COLT's factory in Hartford set on fire at a distance of four feet from the muzzle of one of his large sized pistols. The gas which escapes at the discharge of a pistol expands into the form of a cone; a section would be a triangle; the gas escapes at the rate of 7,000 feet per second.

CROSS-EXAMINED.

A pistol discharged inside this coat, with the flap over the muzzle, would leave a clear round hole in the outer integument. [Witness illustrated by the familiar example of the effect of firing a bullet through a pane of glass; the momentum of the bullet overcomes the resistance of the material.]

Q.—Could a ball be fired without the use of powder? A.—I might, by using what is called a salmon pistol, where the charge is contained in the ball. [Witness proceeded to illustrate how the principle of flame produced by the discharge of a charge of gas causes holes to be burnt in a garment, while the hole made by the bullet would be in a direct line with the muzzle of the weapon.]

NEWSPAPER PUBLICATIONS.

Mr. Clark proposed to show by the newspapers of February 26, 1855, that certain affidavits in this case were put in, and that the originals had been lost by the prosecution.

The District Attorney denied that the prosecution had lost them.

Counsel did not put the papers at present in evidence.

OFFICER KEE.

Officer John M. Kee, (who first arrested Morrissey) was called—I am a police officer; I was out in February, 1855, on the evening of the 24th of February; in the early part of the evening I looked in at Poole's house, at the corner of Howard-street and Broadway; I was looking for some one; I got into conversation with a man by the name of Ingersoll; I think Shay was in the house; several parties came in; Shay was on a sofa; a young man came in and whispered, and some of them went out; Shay did not go out at that time; I went out and stood on the step and saw two men then come out and run up Broadway; I called out to know what was the matter; Shay replied that there had been a disturbance at Stanwix Hall between Poole and Morrissey; with that I ran up Broadway too, and got to Stanwix Hall as quick as any of them; when I went in, I found Morrissey and Poole calling one another hard names; Poole was behind the counter; witness saw no pistols in the hands of either party, and saw no cause to arrest either of them; he, however, took Morrissey and led him away; and afterwards let him go, on his promise not to go back to Stanwix Hall that night.

Witness, after allowing Morrissey to go, went home and went to bed, and heard nothing of the affray till next day; when Morrissey came and delivered himself up, and went with Rue to give bail in $1,000 to appear and answer the charge made against him in connection with this affair.

Mr. Clark supposed the prosecution would admit that Poole was expected, until shortly previous to his death, to recover, as was shown from the daily papers of that period, and also that Baker went on board the *Isabella Jewett* with a view to escape before Poole died, and, of course, while he was expected to recover. The materiality of this was to show that Baker went away under the belief that the charge against him was one of assault and battery, and not of murder.

Mr. Whiting asked the gentleman to put his statement in writing.

Mr. Clark said it was a matter of public notoriety that Poole was expected to recover, and the newspapers proved that.

Mr. Whiting said that if we lived under a monarchical government the hourly announcements of the health of the king or queen might be received as some sort of evidence, but they could hardly be considered as such in this case.

Mr. Clark—They were as interesting in Poole's case; he was the hero of a slaughterhouse.

The Court did not think there was any objection to proving that these rumors were published; but the existence of these rumors was not proof of their truth.

Mr. Clark—All that Baker was afraid of was that Poole would recover. He was afraid of the perjury of Poole and his associates, and not of a fair and full investigation into the affray.

The Court did not think it necessary for counsel to read these at this stage of the case. The existence of these statements in the papers could be shown merely for the purpose of raising the presumption that they influenced the prisoner in taking to flight.

A prolonged conversation between counsel, as to the admissibility of these newspaper statements, followed, and eventually it was agreed that Mr. Clark should read such as referred to or reproduced the rumors of Poole's recovery.

Mr. Clark accordingly read from the files of the New-York *Herald*, under date of the 27th February, certain statements in regard to the probability of Poole's recovery, and the nature of his wounds, [not one of which, we may add parenthetically, turned out to be true.]

Mr. Whiting inquired whether Baker had left in the *Isabella Jewett* before or after Poole's death. Poole died on the 8th, and he understood that the *Isabella Jewett* sailed on the 10th.

Mr. Clark did not know when the *Isabella Jewett* sailed. He would try to prove that. He wanted now to recall a witness and examine him in reference to a fact of which he was cognizant, but which had not been clearly elicited from him before.

WILLIAM L. MITCHELL

Recalled by Mr. Clark.

Mr. Whiting objected, because this evidence was already in.

One of those remarkable and ever-recurring arguments about the admission of evidence here took place, and finally the objection was withdrawn.

Mr. Clark (to witness)—Mr. Dean when on the stand testified as to the position of the parties immediately before he went out for the policeman. Now I want you to state their position at that juncture.

Witness—It was after Poole said he would bet $500, and after he had given $100 to Dean; Van Pelt had not been out more than five or six seconds; he went out before Dean; I am pretty positive about it; before Poole came out of the recess he was not hit with a ball so far as I knew; when Faudeau took hold of Poole, Poole had his hands in his pockets; he stood about one foot from the end of the bar; when Faudeau took hold of him he backed round to the recess; Faudeau followed him on sparring at him; Poole then had his hands up in this way warding him off; Poole was with his back near to the wall—at the wash-stand; before Faudeau caught hold of him Turner stood in front of Faudeau with a hold of him, (Faudeau) so that he (Faudeau) could not get a hold of Poole; Poole took his pistol out of his side pocket and put it either in his pantaloon's pocket or his back pocket; Turner could not have seen that, I think, at that time, but he might have seen it after he turned round; as soon as Turner turned round, Faudeau grabbed at and caught hold of Poole; Poole had his hands in his pockets in this manner, as I told you, (partially sunk into the pantaloon pockets,) and he (Turner) may have seen the pistol in Poole's hand as he drew his hand out of his pocket; it was then that Turner said, "You want to shoot, do you, you son of a b—h? draw!"

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Mr. Whiting—What place have you put up at since you have been examined as a witness? A.—At the Howard Hotel; I have not seen there any of these parties connected with this affray; I have seen them here and in Johnny Lyng's; I was in Lyng's perhaps twice or three times; I drank once there; I forget with whom; I don't know his name; but I have seen him before; nobody discussed the thing over with me, but I heard it talked about; it is a good deal talked about; I did not at any time during the affray get down behind the counter and bob my head up and down; I was not behind the bar after Turner fired his first pistol; I was in the act of leaving, going towards the closet, when I saw him throw his hand with the pistol round his head; I have not read my testimony in the TIMES; I have read it in the *Herald*; Turner did not fire his first shot I think before Poole got back to the recess.

A JUROR EXAMINED AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Clark said he wanted to prove the position of the bullet-holes in the floor of Stanwix Hall, and for that purpose would examine a juror. He put his questions, therefore, to

Mr. Wing (a juror)—Who said that he found a bullet-hole about twelve inches from base-board, one an angle from it of eighteen inches.

Mr. Burns (another juror) gave a statement of the position of those balls from the minutes made by him.

Mr. Wing—I did not see more than two bullets in the floor; I do not think a man could make the bullet-hole above the washstand by standing in front of the bar, without raising his hand higher than is natural; I think the bullet hole above the washstand is about a foot below the plane of the counter; the hole in the fanlight appeared round, and had the appearance of being made by a pistol-ball; it struck me that it was made by firing from the inside out; we counted eight or nine bullet-holes; nine I believe in all.

Mr. Burns—Eight.

Mr. Wing—One of those I had in my mind was supposed to be the indentation on the end of the counter, made by a rebound of one of the other balls off the marble slab; I forgot to mention that the bullet-hole which Mr. Clark spoke of as being on the base-board I did not observe.

The Foreman—I went there alone since, when I told nobody about it, and could not find any hole there.

Mr. Clark—If any juror or gentlemen in Court can tell the direction of the ball in front of the counter, I would be obliged to him.

Mr. Whiting—No man could. I examined it with that view myself and could not determine.

Mr. Hoffman—That ball in the fanlight, if fired from the outside, would have hit the ceiling; if fired from the inside it would have struck the stone lintel.

Mr. Crocheron (a juror)—It did not appear to me to be such a hole as might not be as readily by a fracture as by a ball. I thought it as likely to have been a fracture.

Mr. Mann (a juror)—That is the impression I had of it.

Mr. Clark now wanted to know whether the prosecution would admit the copies of the depositions in the *Herald*, purporting to be literal copies of the depositions made before Justice Brennan.

Mr. Whiting said he would not ask to have them excluded.

Mr. Clark—I now offer in evidence the testimony of Dean, as published in the New-York *Herald*, and contradictory of his statements here.

Mr. Whiting said the ordinary course, even with the original papers, was to ask the witness whether he swore so and so, and thus give him an opportunity to explain.

Mr. Clark said he asked Mr. Dean, when he was on the stand, if he had made such a deposition, and if he had then stated all he knew, and he (Dean) said he did. He (Mr. Clark) then called for the original papers and they were not produced, and he now offered these, purporting to be copies.

Mr. Whiting stated that in the reports of this case hypothetical questions had crept in, and how could we be sure that these reports in the *Herald* were not likewise objectionable.

Mr. Clark—These are not reports; they be an indictment on their face of being copies of affidavits.

Mr. Hoffman—But errors may have occurred in the printing, or omissions may have been made of portions of questions, and only such portions may have been published as were deemed material.

The Court said that in justice to the witness he should be brought on the stand and allowed to explain omissions or discrepancies.

Mr. Clark argued the question at length and maintained the principle that the originals of these depositions being lost, Mr. Dean might assert that he never signed them.

Mr. Brady read from the TIMES report, that portion of the proceedings in which, during Mr. Dean's examination, Mr. Clark called for the original depositions.

Some discussion arose as to the character of the admissions by the prosecution, that the printed reports were copies.

Mr. Hoffman did not deny that the prosecution admitted these papers to be copies of what the witness may have substantially deposed to before the Police Magistrate, but the witness should be present to explain or exculpate himself. The prosecution did not ask the other side to call Mr. Dean as their witness, but asked them to continue their cross-examination.

The Court sustained the objection.

Mr. Brady seemed to think that if, in any event, the witness were now called by the defence, his examination would be a continuation of their cross-examination, and put the question to the other side, who replied affirmatively.

Mr. Clark offered to show that on the 26th day of February, Mr. Dean in giving his account of this affair, swore that——

Mr. Whiting—Can the gentleman get the statement in, in this way?

The Court thought this mode improper.

Another discussion arose and the Court ruled substantially as before.

Mr. Clark asked in order to have the matter definitely understood, to have it noted by the Court that these copies were admitted by the other side as literal copies of those sworn to and subscribed by the witnesses before Judge Brennan.

Mr. Whiting said they were only admitted as copies until the originals were produced.

Mr. Clark wanted to know what that admission amounted to.

Mr. Hoffman said the prosecution admitted that this statement in the *Herald* was a substantial copy of that paper, signed or not signed.

Mr. Clark laid much stress on the fact that Mr. Dean's testimony was discredited by the defence, and he (Mr. C.) wanted a definite admission as to these being copies, so that their admission might stand against Dean's contradiction that his deposition had been read over to or signed by him.

The Court said if he contradicted that, Judge Brennan could be called and sworn as to the fact.

Mr. Clark called Mr. Dean, but got no answer. He called several other witnesses, but they failed likewise to appear. He then said he would state, if it were desired, what witnesses he had to examine, and the points to which they would testify. In the meantime the prosecution might go on with their rebutting case, and he would have all his witnesses here on Saturday, and expected to be through in an hour with the testimony for the defence. He was going to offer testimony, 1st, to show the time Baker went on board the *Isabella Jewett*; 2d, to call Capt. Fish and Capt. Smith; 3d, to recall Thomas Burns, and 4th this contradiction of Dean.

Mr. Hoffman thought that as it was now near 4 o'clock, the regular course should be pursued, and the defence be allowed to close their case before the prosecution put in their rebutting testimony. He presumed that if the evidence on both sides was closed to-morrow, the Court would hardly permit any summing up until after the Sabbath.

The Judge cautioned the Jurors against making up their minds or allowing themselves to be influenced by outside conversations in regard to the case.

The Court then adjourned until Saturday, at the usual hour.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

Examination of George W. Matsell, Justice Welsh, and others.

THE POLICE COURTS.

HIGHLY INTERESTING DISCLOSURES.

The Legislative Committee on our City Police matters met again yesterday. The first witness called was

Mr. Justice Welsh—Who testified as follows:—I am a police magistrate of the City of New-York; I have read the testimony of the Mayor as given before this committee; as to his suggestion for the appointment of police justices by the Governor, it is my opinion that the Governor might possibly appoint better men if he acted purely and with intelligence, as he might also give us better mayors than some we have had; but governors are quite as likely to appoint cajoling politicians as the people are to elect them; to prove this I could cite instances; if one magistrate refuses to receive a complaint and issue process then any other magistrate may and does take it, the Mayor's assertion to the contrary notwithstanding; there exists no understanding between justices on this point, but it is usual to require persons aggrieved to make their complaints within their proper districts, the City being divided up into districts for the convenience of all parties; one great object of this district system is that the complainant may be the more readily summoned at the time of the examination; I have issued process on complaints where warrants have been refused by other magistrates.

Mr. Crosby—Has that been induced by the presentation of additional proof?

Witness—I can hardly recollect a case at this moment, but I think it was more from a conviction of the truth of the complaint; if it occurred to me I might ask complainants if they had previously made such complaint; but by their giving their residence in my own district it is to be inferred that no previous complaint has been made; should they live away in another district, I should send them to the proper magistrate; there is no far a rule that, because of the large numbers of cases brought before each magistrate in his own district, we do not interfere in the others; but if I thought that any magistrate wilfully refused to take a complaint, I should issue process; I have issued warrants under these circumstances; if I thought any man had just grounds for complaint I should in no instance refuse; I believe that there is no statute authorizing this district division, but I found it so, and so I have observed it; it is undoubtedly an exercise of magisterial power for the expediting of the business; a day or two since, an application was made to me by a young woman in a case of abandonment; the party had no place of settled residence, but gave an address without any district where a subpœna would reach her. The accused party was arrested, and then on the examination it appeared before me that the complaint had already been adjudicated on by Justice Davison, when he dismissed the party; of course I at once let him go; this is an example of the difficulties that would arise without some division of the City; I know of the case of a woman, too, that was passed about until it was before four magistrates; thus it was: a man purchased at the box office of Niblo's Saloon two tickets of admission; he had in his company a woman; the tickets were paid for at the door, and they together entered the saloon; shortly after the manager ordered the removal of the woman as an improper character; a detailed officer attempted to put her out by force, when she resisted, and in so doing struck him slightly; he then took her to the Station-house, locked her up for the night, and in the morning brought her before me; the Policeman preferring a charge of assault and battery; he brought forward no proof that she was liable to arrest as a vagrant or disorderly person, and so, under the statute, I discharged her. That same day the policeman went before the Mayor and swore to an affidavit containing his version of the story, and the Mayor passed the case over to Justice Osborne to issue a warrant; Judge Osborne refused to do so, and then the case, as I am informed, was taken before Justice Pearcey, who granted the warrant, not, at the time, I suppose, being cognizant of the facts of the case; the woman was rearrested, examined, and again discharged. The Mayor does not usually issue his own warrants, but hands them to Justice Osborne for process. Here is a case where, knowing what I had done, he neglected to notify me of his intended course; there is no other record of the case than the arrest, complaint and discharge, entered into the minute-book. I do not think that the statute requires a return of dismisals. In a City such as this, to file the papers in the office of the Police Court, is almost the same as to file them in the office of the District-Attorney, because that access to them is so convenient for him. At the time that the Mayor's office was created a part of the First District Police Court, Justice Osborne was detailed to sit there, under the supposition that a vigorous effort was to be made to bring about many needed reforms, such as the shutting of liquor-stores on Sundays; the suppression of the sale of lottery and policy tickets, and of gambling shops and brothels. But in this we have been somewhat disappointed, as the criminal business there has dwindled down to some two or three cases a day.

Mr. Hopkins—That may be taken as the result of the decision of crime under the skillful guidance of the Mayor, I suppose? [Laughter.]

Witness—Oh! of course, it must; but that never occurred to me before; it frequently happens that Police Magistrates are summoned during the night to the Station-house; as far as I am concerned I invariably attend these calls, my health permitting; I remember one instance, when being sent for I went to the Station-house, and learned that the prisoners who called on my bail been arrested on a warrant issued by the Mayor; this warrant was produced, and the parties offered good and responsible bail; but the lieutenant in charge told me he had strict orders from the Mayor not to allow the taking of bail pending an examination; they would not even undertake to find the complainant, so that an investigation might be had.

Mr. Hopkins—I do not know of any law which allows the Mayor to exercise any such power as that.

Witness—I believe there is none such; these parties were detained until the morning, when they were taken before Justice Brennan, who dismissed them as I have on the face of the affidavits the parties could have been called in on bail.

ANOTHER CASE.

The policemen arrested AN INMATE of WEBER'S [illegible] orderly conduct in the public thoroughfares at night, and locked them up for the night. I was sent for and as usual went to learn the particulars of their case; on getting to the Station-house I was informed that the complainant could not be found, and that they would not discharge or bail the prisoners without examination. Subsequently these girls were taken before Justice Osborne and honorably acquitted on both of these, as on other occasions. I have been informed that a simple written order from either the Mayor, Recorder or City Judge, would procure their release. The Police Courts have been a great deal disturbed since January, by attempt of the Mayor to force upon us clerks illegally appointed by him. Then he has changed the officers about till we hardly know which are attached to the several Courts.

The proper remedy for official abuses is for the people to elect good men to fill their offices. I should suggest as emendatory of the present system that the Magistrate, in case of breach of the peace or disorderly conduct tending to that end, should be empowered in lieu of taking a bond to keep the peace, or in addition to it, the party accused waiving his right to a jury trial, to inflict a penalty not exceeding twenty-five dollars, and in default of the payment of the fine, to commit the offender for a term not to exceed ten days. The revenue thus collected to be contributed towards the support of the institutions of charity within the county. This fund would arise then mainly from those parties who now litigate these cases in our criminal courts. There are numerous offences, such as trifling assaults, and the like violations of law, that are scarcely important enough to go to the Sessions, but which as infringements upon private or public rights cannot, with propriety, be overlooked.

Q.—What is done with the bail-bonds to keep the peace? A.—They are filed in the Police Court; they are not returned to the Court of Sessions.

Mr. Hopkins—Then it is a mere farce, the taking of them at all? A.—I believe it is very nearly so.

Mr. Crosby—Did you ever know of the prosecution of the parties on one of these bail-bonds? A.—Yes, Sir: I myself sent one to the District-Attorney a week or two since, for prosecution.

Mr. O'Keefe—Is it not rather unjust to prosecute one party when so many pass by unnoticed. A.—It may look so, but as far as I can do my duty I try to do it.

Q.—How long have you known witnesses to be in prison? A.—I have heard of their being confined for a very long while, but in cases before me I think they have never been detained longer than one month; I generally examine for three or four days of the week, and close up my business at the end of each week; I believe that Police Captains have and do discharge persons from their custody on a simple written order signed by the Mayor, Recorder or City Judge, and this without any previous examination; I have not yet heard of the first conviction of any person arrested on a process issued by the Mayor; I do not believe that the Aldermen exercise any right of discharging prisoners from the Station-houses now, but suppose it is yet one of their prerogatives; I know nothing of the means afforded prisoners while in prison to see and engage counsel, but while they are in my Court every proper opportunity is given them; I believe that the present keeper of the City Prison has introduced some changes in this matter which have worked well; the public have regarded these changes as a great improvement, but of my own knowledge I do not know much about it; I do not favor the practice of calling classes of people by harsh names, such as "shysters" and "skinners;" but I do not believe that there are many persons about the Police Courts that make their daily bread by rendering or pretending to render services to those in trouble.

SHYSTERING.

Mr. Hopkins—It has been charged before us that there are persons who are interested with policemen, who sell the cases of prisoners on a division of spoil; are you aware of this practice? A.—I am inclined to think that something of the kind has an existence; I sent one officer to the Mayor for keeping a bag of stolen property which he took to his house instead of bringing to the Court.

Mr. Hopkins—That is not the sort of case to which I refer. A.—I know of no cases actually such as you have spoken of; I do not understand that the kind of cases which you have reference to are confined to the Police Courts. The evil runs through the Mayor's and Chief's offices and through the body of the Police; I understand the system to be thus: An officer on arresting a prisoner gives notice of the fact to some favorite lawyer, and in return for that information receives a per centage on any fee obtained from the accused; I do not think that this practice is very general in the Police Department; but I think that the great noise and publicity given to affairs of the kind, which bring disgrace on the entire body because of the doings of a few, is caused by quarreling among the parties themselves; there is no doubt but that if a prisoner has a preference for any certain counsel, and the officer forces another upon him, it interferes materially with his rights; another suggestion I would make is that in fining for intoxication, it be left to the discretion of the magistrate to graduate the penalty, say from one to ten dollars, and each day in prison liquidating one dollar of the fine; under the present statute, a man serving nine days has to pay ten dollars, the entire fine, to get out before the expiration of the tenth; money received in the Police Courts is paid over to the Chamberlain to the credit of the City, but that collected in the prisons is paid to the Commissioners of the Almshouse to *supply entertainments for members of the Legislature when they come on here.* These latter sums never go into the County treasury at all. I do not recollect of any case where a man committed to prison in default of the payment of a fine has been allowed to go with the officer to get it; but I suppose that such a case occurring it would appear on the record that the man was committed to prison until the fine should be paid, when that would dispose the other; such a case would not very frequently happen.

The law passed at the last session, giving to any two of the Governors of the Almshouse power to discharge vagrants committed to their custody by a magistrate, should be so amended as to make the concurrence of the committing magistrate necessary.

THE POWER TO DISCHARGE.

This power, as given under the old law, was effectual, and I cannot see any reason for its having been altered; the Governors now, without any knowledge of the facts, can discharge at will; records of all convictions under the Vagrant Act are kept and filed; so far is the power of the Governors extended that it frequently happens that women of the town, brought before me and other magistrates, will tell us that she does "not care a d—n for us because she can get out;" indeed the effect of this bill has been to annul the powers of the justice under the Statute; it is very seldom that either husband or wife are sent up on the complaint of the one or the other; when that happens the circumstances have generally come to the cognizance of the justice by the parties having been frequently before the Court.

DETAILED POLICEMEN.

Magistrates have the power to suspend Policemen, pending the making

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 3, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published every morning, and regularly for One Shilling a copy. Mail Subscribers Two Cents.

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Our Kansas News.

We are able, at length, to give a reliable and detailed account, from our own correspondents in Kansas, of the origin of the disturbances which threaten to involve that Territory in civil war. The letter published, this morning, on our first page, from our Correspondent at Lawrence, comes from a source entitled to implicit confidence. Its report of the controversy is precisely the opposite of that which reached us, some days since, by Telegraph, and which created so much excitement throughout the country. It is true that one COLEMAN shot a Free-State man: but it is not true, as those reports alleged, that it was in resistance to men who threatened to kill him if he did not leave, nor that the Free-State men of that vicinity had assembled to rescue him from the custody of the Sheriff, and lynch him. On the contrary, COLEMAN was trespassing on the claim of one of his neighbors, a man named Dow, who ordered him to desist. For this order, and for nothing else, and some hours after it was given, Dow was shot dead in cold blood by COLEMAN, who had laid in wait for him by the side of the road, where he knew he must pass, and, instead of being arrested, COLEMAN fled.

The alleged rescue, on the strength of which an appeal has been made to the President for aid, was so paltry an affair as to render all the commotion that has been made about it ridiculous. A company of men, on their return from the funeral of the murdered man, were overtaken by a party of horsemen, who had taken prisoner a man named BRANSON, who was in company with Dow when he was shot, and against whom three of COLEMAN'S friends had made complaint. They called out to BRANSON to come with them, which he did, in spite of the orders of the Sheriff, who rode off, declaring his purpose to raise ten thousand men to enforce obedience to his authority. It is not alleged that the settlers used any force, but simply called upon BRANSON to come with them.

The telegraphic dispatches of the latest dates, which we copy from Western papers, show that the Missourians are taking advantage of the disturbance and are rushing into Kansas, in great numbers, to put down the settlers. This has been their plan from the outset. Bands of men have held themselves in readiness, all along the boaders of Kansas, to rush upon the people of the Territory at the first opportunity,—knowing that their proximity gave them great advantages in any contest they might be able to provoke.

The whole country will await the result of this struggle with profound anxiety.

Spain, the Western Alliance and the United States.

It will be seen by the letter of our Spanish Correspondent, which we publish in another column, that the only Madrid Journal which maintained the policy of the Alliance between Spain and the Western Powers, fairly gives up the project, and confesses that it considers its realization now as hopeless. Our readers will remember the letters upon this subject published in the TIMES two or three months since, which certainly accredit, in a remarkable manner, the accuracy of the information transmitted by our active and intelligent Correspondent in Paris concerning Spanish Affairs, at a time when the newspapers of all Europe assumed as certain, the conclusion of the Alliance with Spain.

But we are in possession of some information relative to this Alliance, aside from the correspondence mentioned, which is of particular interest to the public of the United States.

The information alluded to places it beyond a doubt, that the Agents of LOUIS NAPOLEON have been holding out to Spain, as an inducement to enter the Alliance of France and England, the superior protection that her possessions in the West Indies would enjoy from the incursions of the Filibusteros, and even from the power of the Government of the United States, in case that power should be exerted against her. Another fact not less certain is, that the Spanish people are beginning to understand from the course of recent events, that this, which was the argument of most weight urged to lead them into the Alliance, is in fact worthless, or worse than worthless, so far as their interests are concerned. The article translated from the *España*, published in the letter of our Spanish Correspondent last week, is only one of many which are appearing now in the Spanish Press. These articles call the attention of the people to the fact, as they say, of a probable rupture between the United States and Great Britain, and ask their readers to reflect now whether it would have been better or worse for Spain as regards the question of the preservation of her Colonies, to have entered the Alliance of France and England, or have maintained, as she has done, a perfect neutrality, such as would give neither to Russia nor to the United States, any cause or pretext for hostilities against Spain, in any circumstances in which the Allied Powers might be placed.

Two things are clearly revealed by this tone of the Madrid newspapers: first, that the Spaniards are in no way anxious for a collision with the United States, even with France and England to back them; and second, that they do not consider the prospects of the Allied Powers by any means so flattering as the French and English newspapers would seem to indicate.

But this matter of the Spanish Alliance, though one on which much is written and much is said still in Europe, is really a matter judged and passed upon by the Spanish people already.

A change in their politics in which General O'DONELL and the Reactionary Party should triumph, might change the sentence; but every steamer brings news of the progress of the Democratic or Popular Party, and the correspondent loss of power on the part of O'DONELL and his adherents.

We call the attention of the readers of the TIMES to-day, therefore, to the part which has been played by the United States themselves in the decision of this question—a part much more considerable than our people are perhaps aware. The time when the question of this Alliance really presented some chances of a solution favorable to France, was last Spring. The attitude of our own Government towards Spain was at least menacing; and there was no assurance that our people would not sustain the Government in a war for the conquest of Cuba, projected by JEFF. DAVIS, PIERRE SOULE and their followers.

Spain was herself weak—never weaker—for resistance to a foreign invasion of her territory. She was engaged in an interior struggle for liberty, the people against the throne and the nobility; the former had just wrested power from the hands of the latter by a popular revolution, but were threatened with civil war by the adherents of the pretender Don CARLOS, and even by the deluded followers of the Queen herself. In this distracted state, news kept arriving of the efforts of the filibusteros against Cuba, of the insurrection discovered in the Island itself, of the war-talk of the government presses, and the unmistakable instigations of the government organ, the *Union*; whilst a squadron was sent off in great haste to the Havana, as was said, with instructions to sink the Spanish frigate *Ferrolana*, and, as was believed, to pick a quarrel in any way which might give a pretext for a declaration of war. Meanwhile the cunning Emperor of the French took advantage of the occasion, and began to be exceedingly friendly towards Spain. He commenced a crusade against the Carlist chiefs and agents along the Pyrenees and throughout France, which, though for his own advantage by preventing a diversion favorable to Russia upon his rear, by former stipendiaries of the Czar, was also of great service to the Spanish government, and may be looked upon as one principal cause of disconcerting the plans of that faction, and making their subsequent attempts upon the Spanish territory abortive. At the same time that he thus conciliated the feeling of the Spaniards as far as possible in his favor, he put forward also the inducement we have mentioned—that if Spain would enter the Alliance, and furnish a contingent of 25,000 men to operate against Russia, the Alliance—that is himself—would guarantee her from the efforts of the Carlists, and her possessions from all molestation on the part of the United States. The game of the French diplomacy was well played, and the bait, it must be confessed, was not unattractive in the real or apparent condition of things at that time. A good many of the Spanish generals and diplomats were gained by LOUIS NAPOLEON, among whom were Senor DE CULTO, then Minister of Spain at Washington, and Senor DE OLOZAGA, Minister of Spain in Paris. On this point we are certain, and that all the representations of these ministers to the Spanish government were directed to lead it into the acceptance of the alliance, probably in the sincere belief that the only hope left to Spain was the protection of France and England.

But at this juncture the influence of our Legation at Madrid was thrown decidedly and strongly into the scale, in opposition to the alliance; and we take a just pride in believing that the American Legation (although represented only by a *Chargé d'Affaires*) did not at that moment yield anything to those of either France or England, in the weight of its influence with the Spanish Government. We cannot give details at present as to the manner in which this influence was exercised; but our information is reliable and positive to the point that the American *Chargé d'Affaires*, Mr. PERRY, took energetic and efficacious action with the Spanish Government, to dissuade it from the connection; exposing the errors in regard to the United States, which constituted the strength of the French arguments, and opposing to the influence of the Spanish military and diplomatic gentlemen the sound instincts of the people and the popular leaders. The falsity of the inducements held out to Spain, to lead her into the alliance, is already recognized, as we have seen, by the press of Madrid; but how different might have been the results of those negotiations, had it not been for the interference of our own Legation, is a question which we still need more ample information to decide. A full knowledge of this little diplomatic campaign would be a curious chapter in the history of the times, and we may be able soon (without injury to any public interest) to lay it before the public.

The Poole Affair.

The BAKER trial is drawing to a conclusion. The testimony on both sides has been formally closed, though the prosecution has reserved the right to examine two or three more witnesses, who will probably be heard to-day. It is not likely that the summing up will commence before Monday.

The circumstances of the homicide for which BAKER is on trial must be fresh in the recollection of our readers. The testimony taken at the Coroner's inquest, and the reports of the affair that were given at the time of the occurrence, led to the general belief, that POOLE was followed to Stanwix Hall by a gang of bullies,—that they did all they could to provoke him to a fight, and that, failing in this, they rushed upon him and murdered him in cold blood. The voluminous testimony taken on the trial, which has been published at length in our columns from day to day, puts a different complexion upon the case. The theory of the defence clearly is, that BAKER shot POOLE in self-defence: that they had long been enemies—that POOLE being a violent, brutal desperado, had threatened the life of BAKER, who was of mild, peaceable character, that BAKER carried a pistol to defend himself against POOLE, that in the final affray POOLE shot BAKER with a pistol fired in his pocket and through his coat, and that BAKER saved his own life only by killing POOLE. They have elicited a great deal of testimony bearing upon every point essential to this view of the case, and have laid the foundation for a very strong argument in support of this theory.

The case is one of the most remarkable ever tried in this City, and the evidence which has has been given from day to day reveals the existence, in our midst, of a class of men whom no one would have expected to find, except upon the very outskirts of civilization.

Metropolitan Hotel—Brilliant Wedding.

Last evening, Mr. EDWARD ARTHUR LAWRENCE, son of Hon. CORNELIUS W. LAWRENCE, led to the altar the daughter of Ex-Mayor MICKLE. The happy event was celebrated at the Metropolitan Hotel, where the bride's father has rooms for the Winter, by one of the largest, as it was the most fashionable and distinguished parties of the season. The circle of the immediate relatives and acquaintances of the united families numbered over three hundred guests, and the whole list of accepted invitations embraced a party of over eight hundred ladies and gentlemen. Broadway was fully blockaded by carriages to a late hour. The occasion was honored by the presence of Senator CHITTENDEN, of Kentucky, Ex-Senator DICKINSON, of New-York, Hon. Mr. DENVER, M. C., of California, General ESCANDLN, of Mexico, Mr. STANHOPE, Provost of Lima, Judge ROOSEVELT, Commodore NICHOLSON, Hon. PRESTON KING, Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER, Hon. CHARLES H. MORGAN, Mr. THOMAS F. MEAGHER, Capt. CHARLES H. MARSHALL, Ex-Mayor KINGSLAND, Gen. TALMADGE, and a very large number of distinguished City families. The whole of the splendid and admirably conducted establishment of the Messrs. LELAND was thrown open on the occasion, and every thing passed off with genuine spirit and hearty enthusiasm. Long live the happy pair! May their way of wedded life be as unclouded as its commencement was joyous.

☞ Col. DOHENY has sent us a long communication, accompanied by affidavits, intended to vindicate his denunciation of Mr. MCCLENAHAN, in the Irish Convention. As this is a purely domestic and private controversy, with which we do not wish to interfere, the Colonel must excuse us for declining to publish them.

Broadway Theatre.

The benefit of Mrs. JULIA DEAN HAYNE was commemorated last evening by the production of an original play, in five acts, called "Mary of Mantua," written by the fair *bénéficiaire*. Nothing could be more appropriate and touching than this cheerful rendering of first fruits to her old friends and admirers. "Mary of Mantua" is correctly described as "a play." It deals with incidents rather than passion, and therefore falls short of the higher requirements of the dramatic muse. But with the modest claims put forth by Mrs. HAYNE, it more than fulfills expectation. The plot is simple, clear, and well worked out; the situations, interesting if not actually exciting. The dialogue is written in blank verse, and flows smoothly to the end. It is less spasmodic and "filled up" than most samples of the modern school. On the other hand, it does not present those chastic flashes of fire and brilliancy for which we naturally look in the highest form of dramatic literature. We are constantly reminded that the authoress has put a strong restraint herself—a restraint that timidity alone could impose. In future works her genius will wing its way to a nobler elevation, and tower over heights that she dare not gaze at now. For the present, she is doubtless content that she has achieved a discreet artistic success.

The plot of the play turns on the conflict between *Mary of Mantua* (Mrs. J. D. HAYNE) and her natural sister *Bianca*, (Mme. PONISI.) The latter is the elder of the twain—the child of passion and fierceness; but *Mary* inherits her father's dominion. *Bianca* foments a conspiracy to take the life of her meek sister, and usurp her dignity. In effecting this, she selects as her confidant one *Leon*, for the reason that she has chosen him as her lover. *Leon*, however, is the secret lover of *Mary*, having wooed her whilst she was in a convent, and won her young and trusting heart. He is, by the peculiarity of his position, now to listen to the plot that *Bianca* has formed. Whilst he is listening, a guard enters and arrests the conspirators. From this period the interest of the play centres entirely in *Mary of Mantua*, and her poignant woe at discovering, or rather supposing, that her own *Leon* is in league against her. She is compelled by state policy to pass sentence upon him, but a feminine weakness leads her to his prison to effect his escape. She is foiled in this effort, and her love runs riot-rending all chains asunder. Now she will sacrifice everything for him, her own dignity, and her life. She pardons him in spite of prime ministers, ambassadors and nobles. She turns with the fierceness of a tigress on any one who would cross her path. Things are in this confused condition when *Leon* enters, and announces that he is not *Leon*, but the Duke of Somewhere, from Germany, and, of course, a deuce of a big fellow in that important part of the world. When the curtain falls, the Duke of Somewhere and *Mary* are in an exceedingly comfortable situation. You can't see either of their faces distinctly, and their bodies touch.

Notwithstanding some obvious deficiencies in study, the play went well. It is a long time since we have seen a piece so quietly and artistically performed. At this theatre we are a little too much accustomed to noise and meaningless gesticulation. Messrs. FISHER and S. ETTNGE were discreet and mannerly from beginning to end. Mrs. J. D. HAYNE had the advantage of thoroughly understanding her author, and was, we may reasonably suppose, faultless. Madame PONISI fairly divided the applause with Mrs. HAYNE, and deservedly, too; she was excellent, although a little croupy towards the end.

Mrs. HAYNE was three times called before the curtain, and after the performance of the play, recited an Epilogue thanking the audience and all that sort of thing, in a highly elaborate manner. The Epilogue was neatly and cleverly written. We do not publish it for two reasons. 1. Because it is too long. 2. Because we have not got it. After the Epilogue Mr. FISHER came out and announced that it is from the pen of Mr. W. W. FOSDICK.

Academy of Music.

The change of prices, to $1 to the whole house, will do the good work of reviving a popular and, we hope, paying interest in the Opera. The signs last evening were particularly auspicious. The attendance was large—quite so—and the appearance of the house not only cheerful, but exceedingly brilliant. The Opera was "Lucrezia Borgia," always a favorite, and admirably put on the stage at the Academy. Madame LA GRANGE, we hear, is new to the *rôle* of *Lucrezia*. It was scarcely a success equal to her general and well-deserved reputation, on this first essay; though her dramatic action and appreciation were, as usual, unexceptionable. The singing was something too ornate for the taste of the audience in this particular opera—a taste formed by long and critical familiarity with the music. She will no doubt feel more at home on the repetition of the piece on Tuesday, when Signor AMODIO takes a benefit. The success of the evening was the *Orsini* of Mlle. DIDIEE, whose performance was marked by a freshness and beauty that fairly captivated the house and won repeated rounds of applause. On Monday the ever favorite "Trovatore" is to be revived, with this lady in *Azucena*, one of her greatest achievements on the London boards.

Niblo's Garden.

This popular establishment is as prosperous as ever. The Ravel Family have lost none of their popularity, and the new *danseuse*, Mlle. ROBLET, is really a finished and fascinating one.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Diseased Meat—A Family Poisoned—One Dead, and Five Suffering.

The family of Mr. FOX, residing at No. 149 First-avenue, were recently poisoned by eating diseased mutton, purchased by Mrs. FOX, on Wednesday of last week, at Washington Market. It appears that the leg of mutton was boiled on Thanksgiving Day, but not partaken of until the following Saturday, when Mrs. FOX, her two daughters, and a female visitor eat some soup which had been prepared from it on that day, and were soon taken sick. Drs. DOWNES, O'ROURKE and BRADY were called in, and administered medicines, which gave relief; but the cause of the sickness was not attributed to the mutton. On the following Wednesday, the meat remaining was made into a hash, and partaken of by the whole family, all of whom were immediately taken sick, and on the following day Mrs. FOX died. Before her death she stated where she had purchased the mutton.

Coroner O'DONNELL was notified of the occurrence yesterday, and proceeded to the house for the purpose of investigating the case, but owing to the impossibility of procuring the necessary witnesses, he was obliged to adjourn the investigation until to-day. Dr. O'ROURKE made a *post mortem* examination of the body, but found no poison; the contents of the stomach will, however, be subjected to chemical analysis. Efforts are being made to ascertain from whom the diseased meat was purchased. Mr. FOX, together with three of his children and the visitor in question, are now seriously ill from the effects of eating the meat.

Our Schools.

The girls and their teachers in the large Twenty-first Ward Girls' Grammar School gave their first reception yesterday morning, commencing at 9 o'clock. The building was formerly known as Public School No. 15, and is situated in Twenty-seventh-street, between Third and Fourth avenues.

There were 260 girls present in the main room, which is exceedingly well adapted in its acoustic qualities for giving effect to singing and instrumental music. Mr. NASH is the music teacher here, as he is in sixteen other of our large Girls' Grammar Schools. Several solos and concerted pieces were admirably sung.

The first class in arithmetic was tested in this branch at length, and sustained itself well. The second in geography also was awarded much praise, which was fairly earned. Several compositions were read. Two of unusual merit were by Misses S. BURKE and MATILDA FRASER.

This fine school is under the care of Miss C. F. WHITING, Principal, with Misses M. J. Whiting, M. Turner, A. Daylon, F. Fwbanks, H. Platt, S. Hazeltine, assistants; 150 monthly certificates were given out.

The Boys' School, under C. L. OLNEY, Principal, has an attendance of 280 boys. The Primary, under Miss KATE MYERS, had 440 children in attendance.

The Semi-Annual Examination of the Boys' Grammar School, No. 35, in the Fifteenth Ward, W. M. SMITH, Principal, with seven Assistant Teachers, and an attendance of 460 boys, came off Thursday, under the direction of Superintendent MCKEEN and Prof. LOOMIS. A new feature has been decided on as a part of the system of culture here. It is to bring into use the newspaper as a text-book on current events and cotemporaneous History of the times.

The plan is to have the boys in the highest classes gather all the leading facts, Historical, Political, Geographical and incidental circumstances developed by the times, and to devote an hour each week in familiar conversations, questions and answers, in which all take a part. On a show of hands every boy in School was found to come from a family where one or more newspapers were taken. Much the largest number of whom take, of course, the DAILY TIMES.

MALE NORMAL SCHOOL EXAMINATION.

The semi-annual examination of the Male Normal School came off Thursday evening, at the hall of the Board of Education. Dr. DAVID PATERSON, Principal, and Professor of the Classical Department, WM. RENNIE of Mathematics, and WM. WOOD of History, Grammar, Natural Philosophy, etc., were present with their classes, composed of the junior teachers engaged in our schools.

W. H. NEILSON, Esq., and other gentlemen connected with educational matters, were engaged in taking notes for the purpose of grading the candidates. The number of teachers present was 65.

This school is taught on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 4 o'clock P. M. to 7 o'clock on the first day, and from 4 to 8 P. M. on the latter.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

On calling at the girls' school in the Tenth Ward, we found Commissioner JONES engaged in reading a capital lecture on the "Life and Fortunes of MARY of Scotland." The girls and teachers seemed to enjoy the occasion very much, as we certainly did.

Mr. SLOAT, Commissioner-elect, was present, and promises to be an efficient school officer, having grown up and received his education in the schools. The attendance here has been remarkably large and regular during the present term, and marked advancement has been made in almost every instance.

After the Lecture we dropped in upon the boy's school in the Seventh Ward, J. J. ANDERSON, Principal.

A large party of ladies and gentlemen were in the rooms, listening with interest to a debate upon which the boys were engaged.

The school has much improved, and we were happy to notice the completest order in the vicinity of the school. The numbers are large, and the attendance very punctual. This school is doing a good work, and its teachers deserve credit for their devotion to the interests of the boys under their care.

The Evening School Committee made their official visit to the Boys' School, in Elm-street, last night. The attendance was fair, and the members of the Committee present expressed themselves satisfied with the progress made by the Scholars.

The Committee proceeded next to the Fourth Ward School, in James-street, when Mr. WILLIAM JONES read a pleasant lecture on the "Life and Character of the Empress JOSEPHINE."

The Chairman, Mr. DELAMATER, made a few remarks. There were 800 girls present, all in admirable order. Some vocal music to a piano accompaniment by the Principal, Mrs. LYNCH, closed the exercises of the occasion.

The Committee repaired to the boys' school up stairs, and passed through the class rooms, making observations, after which the boys were assembled in the lower room, and were addressed by Messrs. H. P. WEST, A. J. PERRY and the Chirman. The order and earnest manner of the young men here, was commented on in commendatory terms by the speakers. MILES LAVALLEE is the Principal in charge.

The evening schools close their present sessions on the 24th inst., and will re-open on the 2d day of January, 1856, for a session of eight weeks.

The Married Catholic Priest.

The married Priest's case came up again yesterday—the case of JULIA ANN SMITH against Rt. Rev. JOHN LAUGHLIN, Catholic Bishop of Brooklyn, to recover property claimed by her as having belonged to her husband. The property, it will be remembered, comprises two lots situated in Jay-street, Brooklyn, and valued at $10,000. CHARLES SMITH, the husband, died in 1851; and in this year conveyed to Archbishop HUGHES, of New-York, the lots in question, for $1,500; but the wife not having joined in said conveyance, it is claimed that the same is invalid. The lots are held at present by Rev. Mr. LAUGHLIN, as tenant under Archbishop HUGHES. The plaintiff now seeks to recover possession of the property upon the ground, as she alleges, that she was secretly married to the said CHARLES SMITH, deceased, he being at the time of her marriage, and up to the time of his death, a Roman Catholic Priest, and further, she being at the time of the conveyance of the property, his lawful wife, and having two children by him, both of whom are living.

The defendant, it will be recollected, denies that the plaintiff was the wife of SMITH, and claims that the property was purchased, held and conveyed by him in a fiduciary capacity.

The only witness called yesterday, was Mrs. MARIA BULLOCK, whose direct examination was resumed from the last day of the trial. The testimony was not of any interest to the public, being only confirmatory of what has already been published. When it closed, the case was adjourned until Monday, the 17th.

Improving Broadway.

Broadway, near the entrance of Pearl-street, is just now rather a scaly part of that noble promenade. But it is to be improved: JOHN STEWARD, Jr., Esq., has recently purchased the Masonic Hall, and one or two lots on the opposite side of Broadway, a few doors below the Hospital, with the intention of erecting magnificent marble stores on their sites, next Spring. Mr. GEMMEL, who owns the lower corner of Pearl and Broadway, will improve his property. The upper corner is in the hands of Messrs. BOWEN & MCNAMEE—so we are quite sure of a better-looking street in that vicinity.

City Taxes Received.

We are certainly a well-taxed people, and we pay up pretty promptly. During September last the Receiver of Taxes took for taxes $1,557,785 48. during October, $979,706 76. During the first seventeen days of November, $836,269 76. The amounts were much smaller from that time, because of the additional percentage, until on the 30th of November $906,879 37 were taken. The total City taxes received, down to the 1st of December, was $4,287,941. The total Croton tax received to the same date was $17,591.

Resurrectionists.

DAVID A. WRIGHT of this City, and SPENCER W. CONE, have dug up the bones of the late famous *Democratic Review*, and propose trying to inspire it with life. If the effort is successful, the *Review* will go in for Gen. PIERCE as our next President. The rumor runs that it opens its new career with over 3,000 subscribers!

The John-street Case.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday and pursuant to arrangement, the evidence on both sides being concluded, the Counsel on either side proceeded to argue the case before the arbitrator, Bishop SIMPSON. The body of the church was moderately well filled with an attentive auditory. The decision will be rendered on or before the 17th instant.

The Retailers are Cheated too.

A lot of nearly two hundred firkins butter, examined Thursday, discloses a fraud in the tare, of from three to seven pounds on each firkin. The empty firkin weighed that amount more than the tare marked on them. Similar results followed the testing of a lot of cheese casks and boxes.

☞ In the Marine Court an organ grinder got $250 damages, Thursday, from a carman who ran upon him while crossing the street. So, while we must be careful not to get under the horses' feet, we have a remedy if they do trample us under.

German Lecture.

The first of the course of German lectures was delivered Thursday evening to a crowded audience, in Clinton Hall, by Dr. JULIUS FROEBEL, late of San Francisco. Dr. F. was formally a Professor at the University of Zurich, and, in 1848, a member of the German Parliament. Together with the lamented ROBERT BLUM, he was sent by that body, as its representative, to Vienna, where they both were seized, tried and condemned to be shot by the tyrannical Government of Windischgrätz. At the last moment, however, Dr. F. was pardoned, while BLUM was executed.

Since then Dr. FROEBEL has been engaged in scientific explorations of all parts of the United States, both east and west of the Rocky Mountains, and is, therefore, well acquainted with the subject of his lecture, "The Physical Geography and Landscape Character of North America."

The first part of his lecture was devoted to the consideration of the different curious phases occurring in the structure of the Western part of our country. Many of these he considered as dependent on one another. Thus the climate on the prairies depended on the want of trees, and this was occasioned by the annual fires. The absence of water he considered, was caused by the geological formation being horizontal,—differing from almost all other countries. Artesian wells, though very successful in California, he believed to be impracticable on the plains, for many reasons.

Dr. F. also spoke of the various curious trees and plants to be found in Texas and New-Mexico. It might be thought that the cactus, and the like, were not beautiful, but in their peculiar situations they were very appropriate and pleasing.

The second part of this interesting lecture was devoted to the character of the scenery in the United States. Here, in the East, there was no very great difference from the formation of Northern Europe. And the California landscapes resembled extremely those of the Mediterranean. But the plains there were different from anything European. Nor did they resemble tropical scenery. If they could be compared to anything it was to parts of Africa. Dr. F. then exhibited various curious drawings of scenery in Texas, New-Mexico, and closed amid much applause.

Robbery by a Female.

A young woman named MARY HAYS, residing at No. 28 Thomas-street, was arrested Thursday, charged with stealing a gold watch, valued at $100, from JAMES HUTCHINSON, of Ninth-street. The complainant, it appears, was met by the accused in the street, and accompanied her home, when she attempted to rob him of his watch, and managed to get the chain detached from it, but was prevented from proceeding further by his threats to call the Police. They soon after left the house together, and while walking up Church-street, she snatched the watch from his pocket, and was aided by some thieves and escaped. On her arrest she was identified, and locked up for examination. The watch, however, was not recovered.

Accidents.

A laborer, named THOMAS KANE, had one of his legs fractured, and was otherwise injured, Thursday morning, by the caving of an embankment in Seventy-ninth-street. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital. JOHN ROURKE was injured in a very similar manner, at 11 o'clock Thursday morning, while engaged in digging a cellar in Thirty-second-street, near Fifth-avenue. He was sent to the New-York Hospital.

GEORGE HARRISON and NICHOLAS MCCORMICK, both young men, were injured Thursday, the latter very seriously, by being thrown from a wagon, the horse attached to which took freight in Sullivan-street, and ran away. MCCORMICK was taken to the New-York Hospital.

Charge of Grand Larceny.

HIRAM WOODRUFF, a laborer, was on Thursday arrested, by Officer JONES, charged with stealing $105 from the store of WM. PATTING, No. 106 Thompson-street. It is alleged that Mr. P. took off his coat containing the money and laid it down in the store, and as there was no person in but himself and the accused from that time to the moment he missed the money, he is led to believe that the accused is the thief. He further states that WOODRUFF got one of the stolen bills changed at the store No. 77 Sullivan-street. Justice FRANCIS committed the accused for examination.

The Late Burglary in the Bowery.

EDWARD P. DART, said to have been an accomplice with two men already in custody, in the recent burglary on the store of CARL G. GROSS, No. 162 Bowery, was arrested Thursday by Officer BRUSHEAD, of the Essex Market police Court, and locked up for examination. WINIFRED KIND, the keeper of the house in which $400 worth of the stolen goods were found secreted, was also arrested as being a receiver of stolen goods, and the Magistrate committed her to prison.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after passing a number of bills, the following were received and referred:

MEMORIALS FOR AID.

A memorial was received from the Trustees of the Five Points House of Industry, asking an appropriation of $10,000, to enable them to organize in their new building unencumbered. The new building is to cost about $50,000. The memorial was referred to the Committee on Finance. Another memorial from St. Luke's Home for Indigent Christian Females, asking $500, was referred to the same Committee; so also was a memorial from the New-York Eye Infirmary, for $250.

OPENING PROPOSALS.

The following, which was offered by Mr. RIDLER, and referred to the Law Department Committee, caused some debate:

Resolved, That the Counsel to the Corporation be and is hereby directed to obtain immediately, from the appropriate Court, a mandamus, or institute such action as will most speedily compel the Comptroller to be present at the opening of bids now in the Office of the Commissioner of Pears and Supplies, for the construction of the proposed Tompkins Market and the Worth Monument, in order that the necessary amounts may be included in the act and ordinance relative to the tax levy for 1856.

ENLARGING THE BATTERY.

A preamble and resolutions were adopted in relation to the expiration of the contract for enlarging the Battery. The subject was referred to a Special Committee, with directions to report what action is necessary to secure an early completion of the enlargement.

SALARIES OF POLICE CAPTAINS.

The report and resolution to increase the salaries of Captains of Police to $1,250 a year was lost in Committee of the Whole, and finally laid on the table.

THE STREET COMMISSIONER VS. THE COMPTROLLER.

A communication was received from the Commissioner of Streets, praying that the Board would appropriate the full amount asked for by him; and stating that the Comptroller had thought proper to exclude the estimate of $6,000 for gas-fitting, fixtures, &c. The estimate of $60,000 for lighting the streets with oil-lamps, was made in consequence of the intention to light all the streets and avenues that have been ordered. From the estimate for street cleaning, he has excluded the amount necessary for officers to the Department.

He asks for the

Bureau of Markets	$7,000 00
Bureau of Lamps and Gas	401,667 00
Deficiency for 1855	50,000 00
Bureau of Cleaning Streets	289,294 00
Deficiency for 1855	38,171 76

The communication was referred to the Committee on Finance.

The following bills were then introduced and passed:

In favor of widening the Bowery, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.

In favor of granting duplicate certificates to Edward Doe.

In favor of remitting assessment to Engine Co. 6, Mike's Fe Spanish Fire Company.

In relation to the fire limits.

In favor of awarding contracts for flagging Thirty-fifth-street, between Fourth and Lexington-avenue.

In favor of removing pump and covering well, northeast corner of Christie and Grand-streets.

Awarding contracts for regulating, &c., Thirty-sixth-street, between Fourth and Lexington avenues.

Confirming apportionment of assessment for building a sewer in Sixth-avenue, between Barrow and Thirteenth streets.

In favor of cancelling sale of lot for taxes, for J. I. Coddington and E. Grinnell.

In favor of granting to James B. Devoe permission to regulate, &c., in front of his property.

To have gas lamp in front of the Church of the Transfiguration, in Twenty-ninth-street, near Fifth-avenue.

In relation to the engine used by Company No. 18, lately disbanded.

Confirming assessment list for flagging the Bowery, between Bleecker and Houston streets.

In favor of refunding certain moneys to Henry Able, for lots in Thirteenth-street.

In favor of confirming assessment for flagging Amity-street, from No. 198 to Macdougal-street.

The Board then adjourned to Monday evening next.

☞ Dr. WILLIAMSON, not THOMAS HUNTER, has charge of the Architectural and Mechanical Drawing Class in the Fifteenth Ward Evening School.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Motions.

SUPERIOR AND SUPREME COURTS.—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I*—Nos. 1298 to 1330, 1334, 1338, 1352 to 1356. *Part II*—Nos. 1287 to 1351.

LONG ISLAND.

The Sunday Ordinances.

The violators of this ordinance are vigorously pursued by the authorities in Brooklyn. There are about a dozen liquor dealers to be tried before the present term of the City Court for selling that which "stingeth like an adder," on Sundays. The fine in all cases is $50, and what is more than all, those who are fined are compelled to pay or go to jail. This is fast closing up the shops of the reckless and stubborn liquor dealers who have heretofore bid the law defiance.

☞ The St. Nicholas Society of Brooklyn gave their annual dinner on Thursday evening at the Pierrepont House, but "the Press" were not admitted, and their proceedings are accordingly a profound secret, to the everlasting loss of the public. Can nothing be done about it? Our deprivations are "tolerable."

☞ We understand that on Wednesday last the Chevalier HULSEMANN, who has for several years past resided in this country as *Chargé d'affaires*, presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Minister Resident of His Majesty the Emperor of Austria.

On the same day, Mr. HENRY BOSCH presented new credentials to the Secretary of State, and was received as *Chargé d'affaires* of His Majesty the King of the Belgians.—*Union*.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes procured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with a large assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

WINTER CIRCULAR TO LADIES.—AMONG THE extended variety of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, will be found some of the most exquisite sets of mink (not improperly named the American sable,) ever offered in New-York. The price of a full set or suit of mink, including tippet, muff and cuffs, is $100, and the quality and style of these beautiful and necessary articles of Winter wear are unsurpassable. Splendid tippets of the same material at from $25 to $50 each. GENIN'S Wholesale and retail Fur Emporium, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

A BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVING FREE OF CHARGE—Will appear in the *Scientific American* this day, of Kidder's Patent Gas Regulator, with a full description of the same. The beautiful tests and results that are daily resulting from these machines, after three years' use, prove them to be perfect. Great changes are now offered in the sale of Rights of Patent, and the attention of capitalists is invited, as affording the profits of investment. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 261 Broadway.

RALLOU'S PICTORIAL.—VARIED AS HAVE BEEN the attractions of this handsome illustrated paper the past year, the enterprising publisher, it will be seen, promises new features of interest for the next. It has no rival this side the Atlantic, if indeed, on the other. All attempts to imitate it in this country have signally failed. We have been favored with its weekly visits for several years, and know of no periodical which we could more cordially commend to our readers than this.—*American, Waterbury, Conn.*

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

WM. MILLER, NOS. 156 AND 158 EAST 21ST.-ST., between 3d and 2d aves., has on hand, and is constantly manufacturing a large and fine assortment of premium pianos at the lowest factory prices. His instruments have become celebrated as the HORACE WATERS' modern improved pianos, and are guaranteed

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Reception Meeting** of Mr. Bell—Rev. [illegible] Church, on the Doctrines of the New Church, [illegible] ON SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 9, at the [illegible] commence at 7½ o'clock. Sabbath [illegible] commence at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. [illegible] Morning [illegible] 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Twenty-fourth Anniversary** of the YOUTHS' BURMAN BIBLE AND SCHOOL SOCIETY of Oliver-st. Church, will be held in the Church corner Cherry and Henry sts., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, 9th inst. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. J. W. BOOKLAND, Rev. Dr. BRIGHT, and Rev. Dr. MAGOON. Singing by the children, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Young Men's Christian Association of Allenust, Presbyterian Church.**—The next Lecture on the Evidences of Revealed Religion will be delivered by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LORAS, on SABBATH EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Experimental Evidence of Christianity.* Strangers provided with seats.

☞ **Modern Spiritualism.**—Rev. D. M. GRAHAM, Pastor of the First Free will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st. near Houston, will continue his lectures on the above topic, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*The Doctrines of the Bible contrasted with those of Modern Spiritualism, so called.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. W. R. Gordon**—Of the 7th-av. Reformed Dutch Church, will preach at the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., Brooklyn, SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 9, services to commence at 7 o'clock. The morning services, at 10½ o'clock, will be conducted by the Pastor, Rev. D. McL. QUACKENBOSH.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church**—At the foot of Varick-st., near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, SUNDAY, Dec. 9, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and 7 o'clock P. M. Subject for the evening—*Tendency of Sacred Music to the Conversion of Men.*

☞ **Unitarian Society, Williamsburgh.**—Rev. JAMES RICHARDSON, Jr., will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday,) at Tremor's Academy, No. 90 South 8th-st., at 10½ o'clock, on the *Nearness of Jesus to our Souls, especially as a Mourner*; and in the evening at 7½ o'clock, on *Self-Control.* The public are invited to attend.

☞ **Lectures on the Book of Revelations.**—In the Presbyterian Church, North 6th-st., below 5th-st., Williamsburg. Rev. Dr. FINLEY will deliver the third of the course, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Preaching also at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

☞ **Rev. Dr. McCarty**—Of Newburg, will preach TO-MORROW in the Fourth Associate Reformed Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson sts. Service commences as follows: At 10½ A. M. 3 P. M., and at 7 in the evening. Sabbath School meets in the lecture room at 1½ P. M.

☞ **Market-street Church.**—Rev. THEO. L. CUYLER will deliver the concluding discourse on *Bible Characters*, TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway. He will preach there every Sabbath evening at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Scotch and Irish Presbyterians** will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, as in their own country, Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, Pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock each SABBATH.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Battle Shout of the Saints*; and at 8½ P. M. Subject—*The Resurrection of the Just.* Preaching at 3 by Rev. Mr. BASS.

☞ **The Second Lecture** by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER on the *System of Church Power and Life in the New Testament*, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **West Twenty-fifth-street Associate Presbyterian Church.**—Evening service on SABBATH, Dec. 9, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Also, public worship in the MORNING and AFTERNOON, at the usual hours.

☞ **Rev. E. T. Hiscox**—Will give, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church, TO-MORROW EVENING, the eleventh discourse on *The Fulfillment of Prophecy.* Subject—*Prophecies Relating to the Land of Israel.* Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **The Future Life.**—ELDER S. S. SNOW will preach TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The True Doctrine of Future Existence, as opposed to the Platonic Fable of the Immortality of the Soul.* Seats free.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY will preach in Westminster Church, 22d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. E. Sensemour**—Will deliver his introductory sermon on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the Moravian Church, corner Houston and Mott sts.

Rev. Sidney A. Corey will preach in the lecture room of the 5th-av. Baptist Church, now being completed on the corner of 25th-st.; TO-MORROW MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Hutton** will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 32d-st., between 8th and 9th-avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Mr. Blair**—Of New-York, will preach in South Brooklyn, corner of Court and Sackett sts., on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 9, at 7½ o'clock, the Psalms of David used in Divine worship. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. H. R. Nye**—Will lecture upon *The Poets and Poetry of the Scriptures*, at the Universalist Church, Monroe-place, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Advent Mission Church**—No. 39 Forsyth-st., J. W. DANIELS, the Pastor, will discourse TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., on *Spiritualism*; and at 3 P. M., on *Ancient Babylon.* Seats free.

☞ **Margaret L. Bishop**—Is to preach TO-MORROW, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Christian Israelite Sanctuary, No. 108 1st-st., on *The Fulfillment of the Prophecies.* Preaching in German at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Robinson Scott**—One of the delegates from Ireland, will preach in the 15th-st. M. E. Church, SABBATH MORNING, at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Catholic Apostolic Church**—16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Preaching by Evangelists on SUNDAY EVENING, 9th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **A Harmless Ague Remedy is a Public Benefaction!**—See what the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Missouri says of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, or Antidote to Malaria:

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Nov. 10, 1855.

Having noticed the certificate of chemical analysis given by the celebrated chemist, Dr. J. R. CHILTON, of New-York City, in favor of RHODES' FEVER AND AGUE CURE, that it contained neither Quinine, Arsenic, Mercury, or Strychnine, and having received numerous applications for it, I was induced to send to Mr. RHODES for the medicine. Since then I have disposed of a large quantity, mostly to residents of this City, who have invariably been cured by it, and to whom I can refer. I am, therefore, satisfied in recommending it to be all that the proprietor represents. EDWARD S. WHEATON.

A. P. CLARK, No. 57 John-st., New-York, Wholesale Agent, and for sale by all druggists.

JAMES A. RHODES, Proprietor, Providence, R. I

☞ **A CARD.**

☞ **Mr. P. G. Crosby** would respectfully inform the ladies of New-York and Brooklyn that he may be found at No. 488 Broadway, corner of Howard-st., where he will be happy to serve them with Ladies', Misses' and Children's shoes in great varieties, made of the best material by superior workmen, at reasonable prices. He flatters himself that his long-established reputation for manufacturing good, handsome and cheap shoes, will secure to him a very liberal amount of patronage. Every variety of ladies' shoes made to order, with dispatch.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 100 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wine likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 55 Maiden-lane.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label: No. 10 Astor-House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS, FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Dyspepsia Cured.**—BOSTON, Dec. 6.—DR. GEO. B. GREEN.—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your question in regard to the action of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, I feel much pleasure in stating that from its prompt and decisive effect in alleviating and overcoming a severe and chronic case of Indigestion and Dyspepsia in my own family, and from a knowledge of its wonderful results in curing several attacks quite as severe in other families of my acquaintance, I consider it a sovereign and infallible remedy in that distressing complaint, and would cordially and earnestly recommend it to all who may be thus afflicted. Respectfully yours,

ISAAC DANFORTH, No. 17 South Market-st.

The above certificate is from a well known and highly respectable merchant of Boston, and is entitled to the fullest confidence.

SETH W. FOWLE & CO., No. 138 Washington-st., Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Chemical Lectures.**—Dr. DOREMUS will commence a course of Twelve Lectures, illustrated with experiments, on the *Imponderable Forces, Light, Heat, Electricity, and Magnetism*, in the Chemical Lecture-room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.; on the following evenings, at 7½ o'clock: SATURDAY, Dec. 1, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, SATURDAY, Dec. 15, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FIRST LECTURE—*On Light.*—Importance of the Imponderable Forces—External Sources of Light—Astronomical relations of our Earth—Theories concerning the Sun—Plateau's experiment of Oil restated in Alcohol, illustrating the isolation of the Heavenly Bodies.

Complex nature of Light, the Chemical and other forces—Newton's Discoveries—Speed of Light—Undulatory Theory—Analogy between the Eye and Ear—*Experiment*, two sounds producing silence.

Artificial Lights—Chemical Action—*Experiments*, with Oxygen in relation to Light—Colored Lights—Monochromatic Light—Phosphoric Light.

Experiments illustrating the character of Flame—Drummond Light—Electric Light from a large Galvanic Battery, and other illustrations.

Tickets for the course $2. Single admission 75 cts., to be obtained at Messrs. R. PIKE & SONS, No. 578 Broadway; D. APPLETON & CO., No. 346 Broadway; C. S. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway, and at the Medical College in East 13th-st.

☞ **The North-Western Settlement Company**—Office No. 118 Nassau-st.

JAMES MACKEAN, President.

THOMAS EGERTON, Secretary.

This Company has been formed for the purpose of furnishing those who wish to emigrate to the West, as well as others, with farm-lands at the Government price—$1 25 per acre, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA: terms of payment are arranged to accommodate persons of limited means, and abundant security is furnished for the fulfillment of the Company's contracts. To those who wish to settle in the West, important facilities will be afforded. Circulars containing the full particulars may be had by application at the Company's Office.

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Zophar Mills, Ex-President of Fire Department, No. 144 Front-st.
John S. Giles, Treasurer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
Jonas S. Phillips, Trustee, No. 73 Green-st.
James L. Miller, Ex-Engineer, No. 34 Elizabeth-st.
John B. Miller, Ex-Engineer, Hanover Insurance Co.
John Barry, Ex-Engineer, Clinton Insurance Co.
John Kittleman, No. 262 West 19th-st.
Henry B. Vean, No. 298 Bowery.
John Slowey, corner Grand and Essex sts.
Samuel B. Thompson No. 148 Leonard-st.
John A. Smith New-York *Mercury* Office.
COMMITTEE OF ENGINE CO. No. 4.
L. De G. Brooks, No. 261 Broome-st.
J. S. Mathews, No. 105 East 27th-st.
C. K. Hyde, No. 271 Elizabeth-st.
R. W. Adams, No. 64 4th-av.
Thomas Leavy, No. 85 Grove-st.
James Fare, No. 261 Broome-st.
A. B. Cooke, No. 21 Amity-place.
L. DeG. BROOKES, Chairman.
J. SEYMOUR MATHEWS, Secretary.

Full particulars of the Entertainment will appear in the daily papers during the week.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.—For positively Twelve Nights only, commencing
MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855,
The principal members of the original and well-known
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842, comprising
E. P. Christy, W. Harrington, N. W. Gould,
J. Pell, Pierce, G. W. Harper, N. W. Gould,
H. Bernhaker, Lewis Mairs, T. Christian,
H. Mallory, W. P. Collins, H. Huntington,
L. Coudit and Jos. Murphy,
who most respectfully announce to their old friends and patrons in New-York, twelve of their
CHASTE AND FASHIONABLE MUSICAL SOIREES,
as above. Since their last appearance in this City they have added to their already extensive repertoire, many new Songs, Dances, &c., and they will now be able to present
A NEW PROGRAMME THROUGHOUT,
replete with new musical gems, new character dances, and new burlesques. "The Hutchinson Family." "Ten minutes at the Academy of Music," with some new, quaint, quizzical and quiet bon-mots—in fact, a little of everything and every body.
For clear years the above Troupe performed at No. 472 Broadway, under the direction of E. P. Christy, who is no longer connected with the corps. In fact, their names are as familiar as household words. For particulars, see bills.
Tickets.....25 cents.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—The above troupe have (now) no connection with E. P. Christy.
On Monday, Dec. 24, they perform in Philadelphia.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—THE GREAT NOVELTY OF A FULL DRAMATIC, MUSICAL AND TERPSICHOREAN TROUPE,
CONSISTING OF
THIRTY-FOUR BOYS AND GIRLS,
JUVENILE AMERICAN ARTISTS,
(Under the direction of Mr. Marsh,)
Will be presented to the public of New-York, for
THE FIRST TIME,
ON MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1855.
The entire programme of the night will be given by children from five to nine years of age, whose recent performances in Philadelphia, Boston and Baltimore, have been the
WONDER AND ADMIRATION OF CROWDED AUDIENCES.
Families are respectfully notified that, on each representation by the Juvenile Troupe, the entire performance will close by 10 o'clock.
The magnificent fairy legend of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Elegant Scenery, Transformations, Music, Singing, Dancing, and Tableaus throughout.
To be followed by
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Full particulars in regular bills and advertisements.
The Box-Book is now open.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $8 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, will be presented the charming Comedy of
THE DOWAGER.
After which, the beautiful Comedy, in two acts, of
THE LITTLE TREASURE.
To conclude with the capital Farce of
THE SECRET; OR, A HOLE IN THE WALL.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—Mr. GEORGE JORDAN with much respect informs his friends that his
will take place, on MONDAY next, Dec. 10, when will be presented, first time at this Theatre, Shakspeare's Tragedy of
HAMLET.
Hamlet, Prince of Denmark, first time....Mr. G. Jordan
Polonius.....Mr. Burton | Ophelia.. ..Miss E. Thorne
With a favorite Farce.
Box Book now open.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 8, will be performed, the Play of
MARY OF MANTUA.
Mary of Mantua.....Mrs. Julia Dean Hayne
Leon.....Mr. Fisher | Bianca.....Mme. Ponisi
To conclude with the Farce of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.
Mr. Somerton.....Fenno | Mrs. Smith....Mrs. Warren

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—The new American Comedy of
FALSE PRETENCES,
which nightly attracts crowded and fashionable audiences, who testify their approbation by enthusiastic applause and a hearty laughter. Mr. Berryman, Mr. Burton; Whittemore, Mr. G. Jordan; Milledollar, Mr. Bradley; Peter Funk, Mr. Leffingwell; Balcom, Mr. Setchell; Mrs. Milledollar, Mrs. Thorne; Mrs. Golden, Mrs. Burton; with the burlesque piece, last time, of
VILIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
in which Mr. Leffingwell, Mr. H. Jordon and Mrs. Thorne will appear.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. THE LIVING WILD BEASTS, the Lions and Lioness, Tigers, Leopards, Bear, Zebra, Lama, Giraffe, and also the Happy Family, may be seen at all times. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 8, at 3, DON CESAR DE BAZAN. EVENING, at 7½, beautiful comedy of PAUL PERRY. Admittance to all 25 cents, children under ten 12½ cents.

CONCERT, ON CLINTON-AVENUE, BROOKLYN.—A grand concert of instrumental and vocal music will be given in the New Congregational Church, on Clinton-avenue, corner of Lafayette-av., Brooklyn, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 10, 1855.
The principal vocalists in attendance are Miss MARIA S. BRAINARD and Mrs JAMESON. Others are expected to appear.
The instrumental music is Dodworth's Quintet Band.
The MORTAN organ, of 3 tiers of keys, New-York, will be used in the performance.
Tickets to be had at the vestibule of the church, on the evening of the concert. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 50 cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 472 Broadway, EVERY EVENING, AT 8 O'CLOCK, with their unrivalled Ethiopian Entertainment, which has been received with such unbounded favor during the past season. Their Burlesque Opera of FISHER'S HORNPIPE, with the Original Burlesque Overture, Songs, Duetts, Choruses, &c., &c., will be performed. Their Matinee will appear in the morning of Saturday. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.—The Original Ethiopian Troupe of Juvenile American Bell Ringers and Vocalists will commence a course of their novel and amusing entertainments at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on MONDAY EVENING next, Dec. 10, and continue every Evening, with change of programme and other novelties.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and seamstress, or as nurse and seamstress; or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a nice hotel or boarding-house. Has no objection to travel. Call at No. 10 4th-av., in the basement store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very respectable girls, with good City references; one as a good cook, and is used and fond of children; the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress, in a nice hotel or boarding-house. Can be seen at No. 10 4th-av., in the basement store.

SITUATIONS WANTED—As a first-class cook in a hotel, restaurant, large boarding house or private family, by a very competent woman, who knows her business thoroughly, and as an experienced waiter, or as chambermaid and waiter, by a tidy, active girl. Call at No. 79 4th-av., in the basement store.

SITUATIONS ARE OBTAINED—For clerks, school teachers, men on steamers and railroads, porters, barkeepers, coachmen, boys for trades, &c.
EDWARD GILLEN, No. 4 East Broadway.

TEACHER WANTED.—A lady to take the second or intermediate department of the Free School at Boonton, Morris Co., N. J. Average attendance about 40 scholars—from 8 to 14 years. All the common English branches taught. Experience and tact in government indispensable. Four terms of 11 weeks each, 5 days per week, 6 hours per day. Compensation $350 per annum for first year. Address, with references, &c., 'SCHOOL TRUSTEES, Boonton, N. J.

RESIDENT GOVERNESS.—The advertiser wishes to secure the services of a pious English lady, (Episcopalian preferred,) to take charge of the education of his daughters—one fully understanding her duties, and able to give thorough instruction in the English branches, French, music and drawing. Address Box No. 1,043 Post-Office.

A YOUNG MAN—Would like to devote a portion of each evening to instructing one or more in classical studies—particularly Latin. Is a member of a New-England College, and furnishes excellent City and other references. Address VIRGIL, *Times* office, until THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 479 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two or three young men as salesmen in a first-class jewelry and importing house. Undoubted reference required. Address, by letter only, BALL, BLACK & CO., Box No. 1,374 Post-Office.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

OFFICE BOY WANTED.—A smart, honest and intelligent boy, must reside with his parents. None need apply without testimonials, unless accompanied by their parents, No. 23 John-st., up stairs.

BOY WANTED—About 15 years of age, in a Custom-House Broker's office; one writing a good hand and willing to make himself generally useful, may address Box No. 3,924 Lower Post-Office.

BOY WANTED.—A smart active boy who can come well recommended, at No. 145 Water-st., back office.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED.—Apply at No. 51 Pine-st., New-York.

LIGHTNING RODS—Otis' Patent. Also, other Rods, Insulators, Points, &c., of every description. Agents wanted South and West. Lyon Manf'g Co., No. 11 Gold-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with board at No. 156 West 11th-st. The house is new, beautifully located, and contains all the modern improvements. Price reasonable. Unexceptionable references required and given.

BOARDING.—Gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and board. Location pleasant, and of easy access. Dinner at 12½ o'clock and at 6 P. M. Apply at No. 862 4th-av. Terms moderate.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good Rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife or a single gentleman can be accommodated with board and an unfurnished parlor and bedroom on 2d floor, at No. 73 3d-av.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman or three single can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for the gentlemen, in a private family. House new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 16 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 289 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 156 Atlantic-st.

TO PARENTS.—A lady pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantages for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the *Daily Times*, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN returning from the country for the Winter, would do well to look at apartments at the MANSION HOUSE, Hicks-st., Brooklyn, midway between Wall and Fulton-st. Ferries. EDWIN R. YALE.

ROOM TO LET.—A widow lady, living alone, having more room than she requires, will let without board, a large but comfortably furnished bedroom, situated in 7th-st., a few doors above Avenue B, at the low price from 10 to 12 shillings a week, to a man of regular habits. Inquire for Mrs. B., No. 104.

ROOMS WANTED—By a single gentleman. A large bedroom, or bedroom with parlor attached. Location above 8th-st. and near Broadway. Address Box 3,453 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET—Four or five rooms of a cottage to a small family. Nevins-st., first house North of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

ROOMS TO LET—With board. A very desirable suite of rooms on 3d story, at No. 132 West 23d-st.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two furnished rooms in the most pleasant part of the house are now ready for occupancy, at reasonable prices, at No. 535 Houston-st., within two minutes' walk from Broadway.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours of the day.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.—GAS WORKS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 27th of November, 1855, will receive at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., specifications and estimates for plans for the introduction of Gas to the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island to the extent of 20,000 cubic feet per day. Persons wishing to estimate for the above work, by applying at their office can obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on that subject, and any information that may be required in connection with the same.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 28, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.
Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

TO BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS—All of the valuable stock of tools and fixtures formerly owned by Messrs. A. W. METCALF & CO., consisting of patterns in wood and metal of the latest styles of cocks, as used for steam, water and gas purposes; also, lathes, drills, reaming machines, stamping presses, vices, and every article requisite to carry on an extensive business, is offered for sale cheap, either together or in lots to suit purchasers. GEO. W. TAYLOR, No. 1 Hague-st.

PEACH ORCHARD COAL—Landing, Discharging a cargo, Egg and Stove Size, of a quality equal to any brought to market this season, which will be sold at 50 cents per ton below the yard price, if taken direct from the boat. Also, for sale, the genuine Lehigh, Cumberland, Blundell's, Liverpool, Orrel, and Lyuffield Cannel coals, at the lowest current rates.
Corner Canal and Centre, and cor. Jane and West-sts.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol, at Albany, on the 26 of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM BRAYTON, who was convicted of the crime of forgery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1848.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTTE LAYTON.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE.—Ladies', Gentlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes of every description, of the best manufacture, and at low prices. JOHN SWEENY.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—DR. JOHN ALLEN, No. 19 Bond-st., has invented a new method of cleansing the Teeth, and thus preserving them from decay. He also inserts Artificial Teeth on the most improved principles, and at moderate charges.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—Notice is hereby given that the Annual Election for Directors of this Company will be held at the office of the Company, in this city, on Tuesday, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. Transfer books will be closed on the 20th inst. and opened on the 9th prox. By order of the Board.
JOHN A. KENNEDY, Secretary.

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 17 Division-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close consignments.

DOG FOR SALE.—A splendid Newfoundland dog, 18 months old, an excellent watch dog. Apply at 4th-av., between 24th and 25th sts., next door to the Marble Iron Works, second door, front room.

INSTRUCTION.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, No. 49 Fourth-av., between 9th and 10th-sts.—The Winter session will commence MONDAY, Dec. 3. Number of pupils limited to 200. Parents who have the welfare of their children at heart are invited to call. Pupils come daily from Merchants and Jersey City. For circulars, references, &c., apply at the rooms.
C. DEMILT, Principals.
N. B.—The inhabitants of Jersey City are requested that circulars of our institute will be distributed among them this week. Our friends in Jersey City are Rev. David M. Magrath, E. W. Kingsland, Esq., E. Turner, Esq.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Home Academic course. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—In a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite annual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

WINANT'S BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—At Little Ferry, nine miles from Hoboken, N. J.—This school is under the charge of A. B. WINANT and Lady. Next session commences Nov. 5. Terms for board, tuition, &c., $50 per five months. Circulars can be obtained at APPLETON'S, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. The Principal will call upon those wishing an interview.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 253 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies' writing classes, $3. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—No. 184 8th-st., adjoining the Mercantile Library.—Prof. GORRIN continues to give private lessons in the Castilian Language—his native tongue. Terms moderate. Apply at supra.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York.
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING—FOR SALE FOR CASH, or will be exchanged for good real estate—A stock of hardware, house-furnishing and fancy goods, located on the best business block in one of the best avenues of the City for a first-class trade. The lease of the premises will be sold at a fair price. (Annual rent low.) This is a great opening for an active young man, with a small capital, to engage in a good business. If sold for cash, a bargain may be had. Apply, with real name and references, to J. PEARCE, Broadway Post-Office.

OMNIBUS ROUTE—Now paying 33⅓ per cent., for sale. A well-known line of stages, consisting of 25 stages, 8 sleighs, 120 horses in good condition, with all the necessary equipments for the line, cash receipts at the present time $130 to $140 per day, will be sold at a great bargain one-third cash, the balance taken in New-York or Brooklyn City property. Apply immediately to D. M., No. 58 Nassau-st., corner Maiden-lane, basement.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—One of the best paying first class Hotels in Westchester County; house is brick, 60 by about 50 feet, three stories; lot is nearly an acre, beautifully laid out; large barn, ice house and saloon; the latter will rent for $300 per annum at any time; sold only on account of the present owner feeling inadequate to manage so heavy a business; terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

RARE CHANCE FOR BUSINESS MEN.—A person in the retail hardware trade, about changing his business, is desirous of disposing of his stock and good will, which he offers on favorable terms. The stock is light, in perfect condition, and well assorted for the locality. Address HARDWARE, Box No. 3,963 Post-Office.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship ORINOCO, on the 15th of Dec., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will sail at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.
The ORINOCO is a first class steamer of 400 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.
Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.
Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $70, second cabin $60, steerage $40. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $90, second cabin $70, steerage $40. No berths secured until paid for.
For passage, apply to WM. L. HOLLO & CO., No. 93 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 204 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 5TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors. Through in advance of the mail, 60 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain Morse, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route, having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday, the 6th instant, on going from Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, to Eighteenth-st., New-York City, (by Fulton-av. cars and Third-av. stages,) a large hair BRACELET, with two clasps, and containing a Daguerreotype of an elderly lady. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 190 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or with the Register of the New-York Free Academy.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on Saturday, Dec. 1, a package containing a LACE SCARF and other small articles. Any one returning the same, or giving information that will lead to its recovery, will receive the above reward. J. BECK & CO., No. 255 Broadway.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE CHEAP.—A large number of good draught horses, suitable for cartmen, grocers, stevedores and truckmen; also a stable to let, containing fourteen stalls in Charles-st., between Washington and West-st. Inquire at the Knickerbocker Ice Company's Office, No. 163 Canal-st., or at the stables, Nos. 276 and 278 West 13th-st., near 10th-av.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 89 Water-st.

SOAP AND CANDLE WORKS—Nos. 87, 89, 91 and 93 1st-av.—NOTICE.—Whereas, nine-tenths of the Tallow Candles now manufactured and vended in the City of New-York do not average over 13 and 14 ounces per pound, and as the honest manufacturer is unable to compete with such at 16 ounces per pound.
We the undersigned respectfully inform our customers and the public in general that we have (most reluctantly) come to the conclusion to sell our BRAND either by weight or by count, as purchasers (unless in preference.) Those sold or count will be branded as such, on each box, with our name in full.
R. WARD & CO.
R. Ward would most respectfully inform those of our customers who have especially requested to be supplied with candles by count, that they can be supplied at the Works and are now in the market. The Manufacturers of Ward's Candles have been in the habit of selling by count for the last 20 years, and have always given perfect satisfaction, which is evidenced by the fact that the demand for them has increased from year to year, and they are now sold in every State in the Union. Orders left at the Works will be promptly attended to.

HIGHLY CARVED BREAD PLATTERS, of Chestnut, Cherry, Walnut, Maple, Curled Maple, Birdseye Maple, Mahogany, Rosewood, Satinwood, Zebra, Tulip, Ebony, Ivory, Pearl and Silver Mounted, Cocoa, Hazel, Hickory, Ash and Pine, Variegated and Single Wheat Sheaves, Hearts and Thistle, Wreaths, Fruit, &c.
And among the Mottoes carved in high relief.
"Home, Sweet Home." "Welcome Here."
"The Staff of Life." "Bless the Cook."
"Plenty without Waste." "Waste not—Want not."
"Use, but never Abuse." "Eat to live, but live not to eat."
"Do right, and fear no man, but fear to do wrong."
The above are of very first quality ever brought to market, and will bear closest inspection. WHITLE & CO., Nos. 31 Maiden-lane, 34 and 37 Liberty-st.

TO PLUMBERS AND STEAM ENGINE BUILDERS.—The subscriber having a large stock of brass cocks on hand, is offering them for sale at greatly reduced prices. GEO. W. TAYLOR, No. 1 Hague-st.

FOR SALE.

FARM FOR SALE—Or will be exchanged for property in the City, a farm of 100 acres, situated in the town of Hempstead, Queens County, L. I., 20 miles from the City, 2 miles from the Railroad depot, and 2 miles from the steamboat landing. The farm is in a high state of cultivation, and has on it a large two-story house, with 12 rooms, and all the modern conveniences; a large barn, 60 by 40 feet, with sheds attached; a carriage house, 30 by 20 feet, with a room for a man; a corn house, 20 by 20 feet, with a granary; a wagon house, 20 by 20 feet; a hen house, 20 by 12 feet; a pig pen, 20 by 12 feet; a cow house, 40 by 20 feet, with a granary; a wood house, 20 by 12 feet; a tool house, 20 by 12 feet; a blacksmith's shop, 20 by 12 feet; a carpenter's shop, 20 by 12 feet; a shed, 40 by 12 feet; a shed, 20 by 12 feet; a shed, 30 by 12 feet; a shed, 20 by 12 feet; a shed, 20 by 12 feet; a shed, 20

AUCTION SALES.

J. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, dessert and tête-à-tête sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze figures, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly carved black marble mantel, long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable furs, stone marten do., mink do., Russia fitch, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole, without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st.

Terms of sale—$200 60 days; over $200 and under $400, 4 months—approved and indorsed paper.

The goods will be on exhibition, in part, on TUESDAY, 11th, with catalogues.

FRENCH CHINA—One magnificent fruit basket, 2 feet high, representing the seasons, made for the Exhibition in London, and is undoubtedly one of the richest pieces of porcelain in the country. Cost $250.

VASES—Designs, hunting and fishing, very rich and expensive, first style of art. Cost $350.

VASES—Embellished with figures, landscapes and marine views, portrait of Washington, (after Stewart,) with a view of Mount Vernon and Tomb of Washington; Leda and Swan, copies of Pradier Statuettes, Affluence and Poverty. The whole embracing a complete and varied assortment.

DINNER SETS—Of exquisite finish in every variety and in every style, costing as high as $500. Also a general assortment of dessert and tea sets in China and biscuit.

TÊTE-A-TÊTE SETS—Some of which, in rosewood cases, velvet lined, cost $125 each.

BISQUET FIGURES—Elegant Paris bisque figures, some of which cost $100 the piece.

JARDINIÈRES ON FLOWER STAND—Valued $150.

PUNCH BOWLS—In severs and solid, among which will be found one of the largest ever produced in the French potteries, valued $125.

Together with a general assortment of porcelain vases, card receivers, motto, coffee and teas, Colognes, cake baskets, &c. &c. &c., the whole forming the most extensive and recherché assortment too numerous to specify.

CLOCKS—Magnificent 31-day, fine gilt and bronze clock, with shade stands; black marble clocks with bronze figures, 8-day bronze and gilt clocks, alarm clocks. The above line of clocks is well worthy the attention of those in want, as the movements are warranted to be of the first class.

BRONZE GOODS—Magnificent invoice of the most superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair in New-York; all of these goods are of the most costly description, and are well worthy the attention of the trade and amateurs, consisting of an entirely new style of rich clocks, under shades, large groups, Horses of Marly, Battles, Indian Warriors, Amazon Deer Hunting, large statuette of Franklin, Louis the Tenth, Charles the Bold, Charlemagne, Philippe, Auguste, Napoleon, Rembrandt, Rubens, and a very large variety of statuettes of smaller size; candelabras, bronze and ormolu, four and five lights, supported by figures. Candlesticks for parlor and bedroom.

RICH BOHEMIAN GLASS of the finest description from the Royale manufactory, Prague, invotee of the richest description of finest cut French engraved glassware, crystal cut and engraved glassware in sets, comprising decanters, claret jugs, water pitchers, goblets, champagnes, clarets, wines, liquers, fine colored hocks, salts, &c. &c. Rich Bohemian and Etruscan mantel and etagere ornaments, pocals, boquet holders, spoons, tumblers, card baskets, perfume bottles, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of HARPS, CANDELABRAS, &c.

FURS AND SKINS—Talmas, mantillas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, chinchilla and ermine, some of which are very costly, all made in the best manner and fully warranted.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS—Lacquered work boxes, tables, cabinets, dressing cases, tea pots, caddies, all of recent importation.

Also, a line of punch bowls of the largest and most costly make. Also, a fine line of vases of all sizes.

PARIAN WARE—Parian marble groups and figures, wood cutters, Greek slave, elegant Parian superb vases, urns and pitchers.

SILVER PLATED WARE—English silver-plated ware, some of which is manufactured by the celebrated James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, covered entree or cake baskets of the choicest patterns, water urns and kettles, with heaters, casters, plain and revolving, the newest styles, with cut glass bottles, tea and coffee sets, of various elegant designs, liquor frames, without bottles, butter dishes, spoon tumblers, goble s, mugs, &c.

SHAWLS—Splendid real cashmere long and square shawls, in white, green, blue, scarlet, costing as high as $500 each, the whole forming the richest assortment of shawls to be found in the City. The shawls will be sold on FRIDAY, and will be on exhibition on morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.
No. 13 Maiden-lane.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE—OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, WILTON AND VELVET CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, OIL-CLOTHS, OIL PAINTINGS, MIRRORS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) by catalogue, at No. 59 Beekman-st., at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of a large house, removed from Brooklyn, and sold by virtue of a mortgage. It will comprise, in part, of several large Wilton and velvet carpets, tapestry and Ingrain do., rosewood and mahogany wardrobes and bookcases, sofas and sofa bedsteads, tête-a-tête, large French and cottage bedsteads, French plate and oval mirrors, black walnut extension tables, centre and card do., marble top and plain dressing bureaus, hair and other mattresses, large Voltaire and carved rocking chairs, one or two suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture in brocatel, parlor chairs, all patterns; cottage and bedroom goods, large quantity of oil-cloths, in full pieces; stoves, kitchen furniture, &c.; also, one 7 octave rosewood piano, but little used, and in perfect order; also, 60 cottage bedsteads, suitable for the trade. Catalogues early this morning, and no postponement.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Consisting of a general assortment removed for convenience of sale, parlor suites covered in crimson silk brocatel, rich arm chairs covered in moquet, window curtains, dressing bureaus, couches, sofas, chairs, washstands, bookcases, desks, hat racks, Brussels, velvet and Ingrain carpets, buffet, bed mattresses, pillows, palliasses, chandeliers, oil-cloths, counting-house desks, bedsteads, cottage furniture, and other articles not enumerated. Also, a large lot of silver-plated forks and spoons, tea and plain tea sets, cake baskets, liquor stands, castors, urns, kettles, &c.; also, a lot of German silver forks, s.oons, &c.

IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE FURNITURE—The finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well-known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner on wire, singly, in groups and in cases.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND ENAMELLED FURNITURE.—To pay advances.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 356 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel), a large and valuable assortment of the best possible fashionable rosewood parlor, dressing, library and oak dining room furniture, the same being of the best workmanship and materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat; will be sold without reserv ation; affording an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining the best class of goods at auction. Also, eight and ten pieces of elegant enameled chamber furniture, of the most exquisite designs and coloring, finished in the best styles and warranted of the best manufacture. The whole of this elegant stock will be peremptorily sold without limitation to pay advances. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

EXTENSIVE FREE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE by Catalogue, THIS (Saturday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 51 Nassau-st., consisting of superior French cabinet-ware, fine French plate mirrors, fine oil-paintings, a variety of silver-plated ware, fire-proof safes, curled hair mattresses, China vases, &c.; mahogany and walnut dressing bureaus with marble tops, French and other bedsteads, portable desks, tête-a-têtes, sofas, lounges, dining and extension tables, wardrobes, pier tables, mahogany and cane-seat chairs, inclosed washstands with marble tops, elegant suites of parlor and chamber furniture, centre tables, fancy workboxes, &c. Terms cash. Goods packed and forwarded to any part of the country with care and dispatch.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

RICH FANCY FURS AT AUCTION.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, a large assortment of fresh manufactured furs, consisting of Hudson Bay sable, mink, sable, stone marten, Russian fitch, chinchilla, French ermine, squirrel, carriage capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, collars, gloves, &c. Also, a line of robes, consisting of robe buffalo, wolf, Isabella, bear, coon, panther, lynx. The whole manufactured for retail trade. Every lot to be sold peremptorily, to the highest bidder, to close out the stock.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN AND NICHOLS—At their Sales room No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, expensive sale of new and second hand furniture, silver plated ware, cutlery, glass ware, China tea set, painted China vases, mirrors, oil paintings, &c. The attention of the trade and housekeepers generally especially invited.

Trade Sale of Furs commences on MONDAY, Dec. 10, (Importers stock) and will continue until disposed of.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY H. H. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 12 o'clock, in front of No. 19 Nassau-st., a gray spotted mare, suitable for a ladies' saddle horse, kind and gentle under saddle or in harness.

THOS. VETCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A THEATRICAL WARDROBE—On MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Spruce-st., consisting of opera music, wardrobe, properties, kettle drums, scenery, &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at those works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to T. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS, }
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY, }
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 68 and 70 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AND TWO VACANT LOTS ON 21ST-ST. BETWEEN 9TH AVE. AND 10TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, viz:

ON TWENTY-SECOND-STREET—The large and handsome 2-story attic and basement brick house and lot of ground known as No. 223 West 22d-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. The house is finished in excellent style, with baths, Croton water, gas, and other modern improvements, and is 23 feet by 50 feet 3 inches in depth. The lot is very large, being 23 feet front and rear by 93 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story and basement brick houses and lots known as Nos. 269, 271 and 273 West 21st-st., adjoining the above property, each house being 19 feet front and rear by 46 feet 3 inches in depth, except No. 273, which is 19 feet 11 inches front and rear. These houses are well built, and have gas, Croton water, ranges, marble mantels, and are built in a substantial manner. The lot No. 269 is 19 feet 11 inches by 93 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 269, 271 and 273 West 21st-st., directly in rear of the above described. These lots are each 21 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth, except No. 273, which is only 21 feet 5 inches front. The houses are well built, have courtyards in front, and are very handsomely finished, having many modern improvements.

ON TWENTY-FIRST-STREET—Also, a large lot of ground forming about two lots, adjoining the last, being west of the same and nearer 10th-av. The whole plot is 44 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth. This property is in a very excellent neighborhood, and the sale offers great inducements to those wishing a quiet and retired residence on the west side of our City. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, as 66 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The property will also be sold subject to nuisance clauses. For maps and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auction-Store, No. 217 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE—OF NEW, ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, manufactured expressly for Broadway trade. GEORGE COOK will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 654 Broadway near Bond-st., the entire manufactured stock of Mr. James B. Cook, embracing rosewood, mahogany and black-walnut suites, in brocatel, plush, damask, hair-cloth and other fancy coverings, rosewood etageres, mirror backs and fronts, elegant richly carved library and secretary book-cases, wardrobes, ladies' secretaries, amoire antiques, marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, splendid and elaborately-carved bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, rockers, sewing do., hall-stands, marble-top, centre, side, sofa and pier tables, rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining-tables, enameled chamber furniture, mattresses, palliasses, &c., the whole forming one of the largest and most splendid collections of furniture offered at auction this season, and well worthy the attention of the trade and public in general. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and can be had at the store, or at the office of the Auctioneer.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, one house and lot No. 213 West 23d-st.; brown stone front, with all the modern improvements.

Four houses and lots north side of 44th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.; all the regulation paid for.

One vacant lot south side of 45th-st., 180 feet east of 3d-av.

1,868 acres of farming and timber land within two miles of the town of Wells, Hamilton Co., State of New-York.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell TO-DAY, (Saturday) Dec. 8, at half o'clock, No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, an assortment of new furniture; also a lot of second-hand furniture, carpets, beds and bedding, silver plated ware and fancy goods; also a lot of stoves, &c.

E. W. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—E. W. FRANKLIN will sell at 10½ A. M. on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at the seed store No. 7 John-st., a choice assortment of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising the usual assortment. Also, a few cases.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
Je16,'54-1aw2vS

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BUNNET, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.
10f,'55-1aw2vS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 8 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.
WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PHILLIPS, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUNTON, Secretary.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Old-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.
Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 3 to 5 P. M.
ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } CORNER OF BROADWAY AND GRAND-STREET, }
NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the first day of December next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.
A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

PACIFIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 15, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors of this Bank have declared a dividend of 4 per cent. on the capital stock, payable to the stockholders on and after the 1st of December next. The transfer books will be closed from the 23d to the 30th inst., inclusive. By order of the Board. J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

ATLANTIC BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock, payable on the 12th December. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 12th (inclusive) of December. GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifteen per cent., payable on and after MONDAY, the 3d day of December, 1855. HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 2d, 1855.

DIVIDEND.—Office of the NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 64 Wall-st., New-York, Dec. 4, 1855.—The Board of Directors of this Company have declared a dividend of eight per cent., payable on demand. R. W. BLEECKER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CITIZENS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, }
NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855. }

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of ten per cent. has been declared this day, payable on demand at the office, No. 67 Wall-st. J. M. McLEAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—The interest due Jan. 1, 1856, in the City of New-York, on the California 7 per cent. Civil Fund Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the office of JOHN COOK, Jr., No. 31 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

STRAW AND HAY CUTTERS—Hovey & Co.'s Patent, at the Manufactory price, for sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ABRAHAM FARDON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 118 Second-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 20, 1855. ALFRED SCHANCK,
s22-1aw6m* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH M. GRIM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 183 Mulberry-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of March next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 31, 1855.
s4-1aw6m$* OWEN SWEENY, Executor.

NOTICE.—The Assignee of Horace Waters, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons having demands against said Waters, to present the same, and all persons indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle with the subscriber, or his clerk, A. M. KANOUSE, without delay. Dated Oct. 12, 1855.
JOHN I. SMITH, Assignee.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA ANTIBILIOUS REMEDY AND SARSAPARILLA

are the most speedy, safe, and certain remedies for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all Scorbutic, or Cutaneous Eruptions. The one applied externally, penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears, the other taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all unhealthy secretions; cooperating with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. WHEATING'S FEMALE PILLS—Will positively produce Menstruation, and cannot fail if used according to directions. Those in a state of increase, or desire such, are cautioned against using them, as they will positively prevent such taking place.

Manufacturer's Depôt, No. 52 Queen-st., Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail Agent WM. S. DUNHAM, No. 376 Broadway. Also for sale by C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, and ROGERS & CO., No. 335 Greenwich st.

F. EL. SANGS & CO., corner Canal and Greenwich sts.
W. KIDDER, cor. Grand and Mulberry sts.
ALBERT DUNG, No. 81 Bowery.
M. L. M. PENNOTTO, cor. Clinton and Division sts.
JOHN A. PARISE, No. 56 Market-st.
JAMES WEIR, No. 266 Grand-st.
A. G. DUNN, No. 455 3d-av.
SMITH'S Drug Store, No. 361 Monroe-st.
J. F. BROWN, No. 386 Grand-st.
JOHN H. ROSS, No. 470 Grand-st., Williamsburg.
D. W. BAKER, No. 78 South 7th-st., Williamsburg.
E. M. GRINKE & CO., cor. Myrtle-av. and Bridge-st., Brooklyn.
M. EVANS, Druggist, East Brooklyn.
W. S. GROSS, South 2d and 9th sts., Brooklyn.
WM. H. MILNOR, No. 170 Grand-st., Williamsburg.
THOS. MARA, Hamilton Ferry, Brooklyn.
Mrs. M. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
JOSEPH EGLETON, No. 214 Court-st., Brooklyn.
B. PARKER, corner Fulton-av. and Cumberland-st., Brooklyn.
W. H. DOUGLASS, cor. Fulton-av. & Pearl-st., B'klyn.
J. H. BELLINGHAM, cor. Prospect & Gold sts., B'klyn.
G. RICHARDS, cor. Pearl and Bridge sts., Brooklyn.
C. M. WRIGHT, cor. Columbia and Sackett sts., B'klyn.
R. G. RUTHERFORD, Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

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WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of its being so many to have validly endeavored to break down its purity, is to us undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only lifepreserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—No agent employed. HUNTER'S RED DROP that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor on Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. DR. WATSON, M. D.
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 5 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these awful subjects to every one in may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 15 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by E. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 346 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES S. WARING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of JOHN R. HARPER, counselor at law, at No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3rd day of February next.—Dated New-York, Aug. 17, 1855. F. M. WARING,
au18-1aw6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against RICHARD MEANEY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, corner of Prospect and Pearl sts., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 7th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 12, 1855.
o12-1aw6mS* ANDREW WARNOCK, Executor.

RAILROADS.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, old Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st. and 26th-st. in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH—Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams, Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave corner White and Centre sts., 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 9:38 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 26th-st. Station, 10 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st.; leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 5:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 11:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

GOING SOUTH—5 A. M. White Plains trains, stopping at all stations; 5:30 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below on signal; 6:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 7:15 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 9:15; 10:45 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 3 P. M.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Alcoholic Drinks, in and of Themselves, do not Produce Consumption, but on the Contrary, Prevent the Formation and Deposit of Tubercles in the Lungs.

BY G. D. SANBORN, M. D.,
Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, New-York.

LETTER No. III.

THE BLOOD OF THE CONSUMPTIVE.

In my last communication I stated the important discovery of modern science, that the human body is a *compound of chemical elements*, upon which both vital and chemical forces are continually acting—the latter to waste and destroy, the former to re-supply the materials of the living blood and tissues; and also, that while life is thus, in one sense, a process of continual decay, in another sense, it is a conflict of adverse forces, an equilibrium of which constitutes the state we term *health*.

Vital power is kept up by daily fresh supplies of food. But food is of two kinds, and answers two different purposes. A small proportion of all that we consume goes to form the *solid tissues* of the body, and is called *nutritious* or flesh-forming food; a much larger proportion goes merely to form fat, or else immediately unites with Oxygen to produce heat and vital force, and this is called *respiratory* or heat-giving food. The lean flesh of animals, cheese, oysters, eggs, wheat-bread, oat-meal and onions, contain large supplies of nutritious food; all oils and fatty substances, including butter, and also sugar, starch and alcohol, are purely *respiratory* or *carbonaceous* food, so that of course rice, corn-meal, fat meats, milk, potatoes and most vegetables, contain much more *respiratory* than *nutritious* material. In a rough way, we may say that the former class are food for the muscles, the latter are food for the lungs. The former *build*, and the latter *warm*, "the house we live in."

Physicians who have lost confidence in "Cod Liver Oil" as a medicine (a substance which, we may safely say, never possessed any curative properties) often continue to give it, saying that if it does good in no other way, it will at least afford *nutrition*. Such physicians show their ignorance; for they ought to know that, from its chemical nature, there cannot be in "Cod Liver Oil" a *particle* of nutritious matter. It is purely *respiratory food*, and a very objectionable form at that, as I shall have occasion to show at another time.

All food goes first of all to form blood. It is in the blood that oxygen meets and consumes the respiratory materials; and from the blood that the elements are drawn which go to renew the daily waste of the solid tissues. Of blood, about three-fourths is water; the solid portion consisting of Fibrin, the part which coagulates or clots after the blood is drawn;—Albumen, a material resembling the whites of eggs;—and the Red Globules, which contain the iron of the blood, and which are *carriers* of Oxygen to all parts of the system. It contains also chemical ingredients, such as salt, lime, potash, etc. Whoever takes food enough, and of a wholesome character, carefully husbands the vital forces, and makes a proper use of exercise, air and rest, will certainly insure a perfect digestion and assimilation of his food, and with the aid of cheerfulness and a clear conscience, will so keep his blood in a vigorous condition, and so exalt the *vital* forces over the *chemical*, that he may snap his fingers at Oxygen, and bid defiance to disease!

But when the food is poor or insufficient, or the vital powers are lowered by labor, anxiety, neglect, or profligacy, the blood becomes reduced, and signs of disease appear. When the disease takes the form of Consumption, the following changes in the blood will be found to have taken place: *The Red Globules are greatly diminished, the proportion of water is much increased, and the Albumen and Fibrin are also increased, but imperfectly elaborated, and very defective in quality.* Very much the same changes are found in the blood of Chlorotic young women—a class that are more liable than almost any other to run into Tubercular Consumption. All these facts point as an unerring index to the true nature of the original difficulty in this disease, which consists in a *lowering or failure of the vital powers.* But of all the causes of this failure, experience and observation at once prove that the most frequent and active is the want of a due supply of oxygen, depending on small and imperfect lungs, on sedentary habits, with cramping postures of the body, or on a confined and impure air. Here, then, we have the great cause of Consumption—the *fons et origo malorum*—the fountain of a widely-spreading stream of death! As Mr. ANCELL has said, "From the earliest invasion of tubercular Consumption, the sum of the vital force is below the standard of health; and as the disease advances, the vital force for the whole system continues to diminish."

It is a fact, with which every one is familiar, that different persons are born with constitutions possessing different degrees of *vital resistance*. One man inherits from his parents a fund of vitality which enables him to turn aside all the causes of debility and disease, as the crocodile's coat of mail turns harmlessly off the arrow or ball of the hunter; another comes into the world with a small stock of vitality, and, being unable to resist the destructive elements of nature that continually act upon him, he falls an easy prey to them, that is, he becomes the victim of disease. One man's life is entrenched within a physical Gibraltar—while another's is fortified around with walls of sand, the yawning breaches in which constantly invite assaults from the grim enemy of life.

But persons who inherit from their parents a fine and vigorous constitution, too often ruin its powers by early vicious habits, especially by unnatural or "solitary indulgence," or by wrong modes of living, and a neglect of the means conducive to health and long life. It is a sad sight to behold the sturdy oak of the forest, shattered by the lightning's bolt, withering and going to premature decay. But it is sadder still to look upon the victim of "self-abuse" or other excesses, and behold the wreck of manhood, broken, decayed, powerless to resist the encroachments of disease, and tottering on the verge of premature dissolution!

From the facts which have now been cited it will be seen, then, that *any cause which tends in the first instance to prevent the entrance of a due supply of Oxygen through the lungs into the blood, or any cause which tends to diminish the vital or resisting forces, may produce the state of system that has now been explained, and so lead to the formation and deposit of tubercles in the lungs*, to be followed in due time by all the horrors of Consumption. For it will at once appear that without Oxygen there can be no vitality, and Oxygen, therefore, must be had; the thing requiring to be done to prevent the excessive tendency of Oxygen to *eat* up the living tissues, being to keep the vital forces in a vigorous condition, so that they may resist undue chemical action, and repair the natural waste as fast as it occurs, and if necessary to give in addition such sorts of food, or drinks as will unite readily with the destroying agent, and thus protect the body. The lack of the Red Globules of the blood in Consumption, as already explained, is doubtless owing to the action of Oxygen, which unites with and destroys them. It is evident that these may be protected by introducing constantly into the blood a supply of *respiratory materials* which shall have a greater affinity for Oxygen than the Red Globules themselves. By what agents the blood and the tissues may be protected against the action of Oxygen, I shall consider in a future letter.

The subject of my next communication will be the "Nature and Origin of Tubercle."

[Advertisement.]

From the New-York Morning Express of Nov. 17, 1855.

☞ We called, last evening, at a store in Broadway, No. 444, adjoining Christy & Wood's Minstrels, and found a novel kind of a system of purchasing books, by which those who purchase a book for one dollar were entitled to and received at the time of purchasing, a present, varying in value from $50 to 25 cents. During our stay in the store we observed a gentleman purchase a book, and on receiving the package which the number of the book entitled him to, found it to contain a gold watch, valued at $50. The beauty of the system seems to be, that all the new books published at $1 25 can be bought for $1, besides getting the package, which is thrown in gratis. We observed on the counter all the leading books of the day, and should suppose it must become a public place of resort; but we are at a loss to know how the proprietors make it pay.

See advertisement of JOHN MONSON & Co., in another column.

Dr. Hunter on the Remedies Employed in Inhalation—Clinical Lectures, &c.

From the Medical Specialist.

"In this great matter of human health, we are willing to take a good suggestion even from Old Nick himself. In this spirit we turned over the pages of the *Specialist*, but had to put it away altogether discouraged."—*Virginia Medical Surgical Journal, November.*

"What drugs are volatilized for the purpose of being introduced into the lungs, instead of being taken into the stomach, whether new or old remedies, this number of the *Specialist* does not disclose. * * * * Even in the reports of 'Cases Cured,' no hint is given to enlighten either the profession or the public in respect to the matters inhaled. * * * * But the future numbers of the new journal may be more condescending to the universal ignorance of which Dr. HUNTER accuses not only the public, but the whole medical profession."—*American Medical Gazette, October.*

"They conceal the means of cure, which, if what they say is true, would save multitudes from a consumptive's grave; and yet, rather than give the profession the knowledge of their secret, they keep it to themselves, and allow all to die who cannot receive the boon at their hands."—*Journal of Health.*

"Not a word about what medicine is to be used in any stage or type of the disease, a thing which might have been done in ten or twenty lines, and which every honest physician would have felt himself honored in conferring so great a boon upon humanity. * * * * * So far as the testimony of common-sense men, of able physicians, of an intelligent press, is concerned, Consumption is curable, according to the new system, to a far greater extent than has ever before been dreamed of by the most ultra-progressionist; and were one to stop, and not look behind the evidence, Dr. HUNTER would, undoubtedly, have gained a name more elevated and enduring than any that the annals of history can produce."—*Chairman of the Belmont (O.) Medical Society.*

* * * * * * * * *

We would merely say in reply, that, in withholding from the profession, thus far, the medicines and their combinations administered by inhalation, we have been influenced by a proper consideration for the public good—are justified by ample precedents—and were compelled to this course by necessity.

* * * * * * * * *

In the suggestion of a simple medicine, or of some slight improvement in the ordinary treatment of a particular disease, a mere announcement would be sufficient to make it understood and appreciated by the profession, and sufficient to enable every intelligent medical man to employ it in his practice. When, however, a complete revolution is made in the treatment of a class of diseases, so large and so intricate as those involving the organs of respiration; when new doctrines are taught in regard to the essential nature of the most common and fatal of these—Consumption; and when the proposed principles of practice are based on such doctrines, and borne out by individual experience, so simple a course of proceeding would be impossible, even if proper.

Not only is the mode of administration unusual, but the combinations are new; the doses most dissimilar from those which apply to the administration of medicines by the stomach, and their action unknown to the profession, save in a general sense. The practice of inhalation has, in fact, called into requisition a new *Pharmacy*, and a new Dose Book, and leaves us nothing in common but the Materia Medica.

It will readily be seen from this how absurd and ridiculous must seem to us the impertinent demand for the details of our practice. A professional work from our pen, on a subject with which our reputation is so identified, and one too so fraught with prejudices and stained by empiricisms, should be prepared with care and deliberation. Hasty, ill-advised, and premature publications are scarcely less damaging to a good cause than fatal to the fairest fame. We have withheld all knowledge of our remedies until we should complete our researches, simply because we regarded any other course as unworthy a man of sense. But if any are not satisfied with this reason, and would still ask us what particular inhalants we employ, our reply is, that we use, as the case may demand, almost every remedy of the Materia Medica that can be volatilized. We have no patent nostrums, no fixed formulæ, no infallible compounds; and until it can be demonstrated that disease is a *fixity*, and the constitutions, the sympathies, and the sensations of mankind an *unity*, and all idiosyncracies a *myth*, we cannot but regard those physicians who suppose it possible to reduce the principles of inhalation, and the rules of practice, to "ten or twenty lines," as hopelessly ignorant of *the simplest* principles of medicine. All that we claim over the educated members of our profession is, the knowledge which many years of special devotion to one object of inquiry alone can give, and the *experience* derived from the observation and treatment of probably a greater range of cases of pulmonary disease than any living authority. * * *

There are two means by which we can render the results of our experience in inhalation available to the profession. The first is, by minutely describing every variety, phase and complication of the several diseases of the lungs, and then laying down the course of treatment we adopt in each. To accomplish this would require a volume of many hundred pages, and for the preparation of such a work *time* is necessary—we can allow no man to say how much or how little.

The second, and to us the most feasible course is, to establish a school for lectures and clinical instruction in the several departments of the speciality of Diseases of the Chest. This we now propose to do. The school will embrace five chairs: 1. Theory and Practice, comprising diseases of the Throat, Lungs and Heart, and the Principles and Practice of Inhalation. 2. Physical Diagnosis—clinical instruction. 3. Materia Medica and Pharmacy. 4. Clinical Practice. 5. Anatomy and Physiology of the Heart and Organs of respiration. Attached to the school will be a *charity* clinique, numbering not less than two hundred cases of every variety of pulmonary disease; the treatment of which cases, and the demonstration of the physical signs, from day to day, will form a practical school, unsurpassed in the world.

Should this step meet with that cordial coöperation from the profession which a subject of such moment demands, we shall take care that the several collateral departments are filled by physicians whose attainments and reputation will be a sufficient guarantee as to the efficiency of the course.

None but physicians who are graduates of an incorporated medical college, or students who are in their year of graduation, will be considered qualified as pupils.

In this proposition we give the best proof of our willingness to advance the interests of medical science by diffusing a knowledge of inhalation, and we hope to see the day when every community numbering ten thousand, will have the services of an educated and experienced specialist, the whole energies of whose mind shall be devoted to the treatment of Pulmonary diseases.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Note the six qualities which have commended RAY's well-known Undergarments to the public favor.

1. Excellence of Material.
2. Perfection of Make.
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Furnishing a pleasant and healthy garment, superior to any other in the market. Call, examine, purchase and enjoy. JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer of Merino, Silk and Woolen Undergarments and Hosiery, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ We would call the attention of lady readers and housekeepers, in particular, to our advertising columns, in reference to the great closing-out sale of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

To those who remember the great sacrifice made by this house last Winter, the simple announcement of a repetition of those sacrifices is sufficient. This stock is one of the largest and richest in the City, and the proprietors' simple word is a sufficient guarantee for all they promise.

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FALL AND WINTER UNDER-GARMENTS AND HOSIERY, at
RANKIN'S OLD STAND,
NO. 104 BOWERY,
will be found the warm, durable and elastic goods which have so long been celebrated. A single trial shows them unsurpassable.
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FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
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Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

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GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

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TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

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SUCH BEAUTIFUL WEATHER!—Could anything be more lovely than the present weather? To be perfectly happy, now, you have only to present yourself to your lady love one glorious day like this, with one of those superb hats on made by the famous KNOX, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street. Your fortune will be made instanter.

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Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

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PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night another grand Saturday night performance will be given at this popular theatre. "Valentine and Orson," with the famous "Capt. Kyd," and the Pantomime of the "Magic Rose." All to be performed with all the company in the cast. Go early.

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☞ FRENCH CHINA FRUIT BASKETS, at low prices, and a large assortment of fancy goods for Holiday presents, now ready and for sale, under the superintendence of the former proprietor, at the China Arcade, No. 167 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.
THOMAS F. FIELD.

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TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN CLOTHING!—$25 for $8!! A large lot of fine Black Cloth Dress Coats, fashionably cut, beautifully made, and lined throughout with satin, well worth $25, selling at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, at $8.

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FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. have received a splendid stock of embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chemisetts, Hdkfs., Laces of every description, together with Hosiery, Gloves, &c., which they are selling at remarkably low prices.
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☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

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OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS. — Overcoats made from Petersham, $5; pilot, $8; fine black cloth, $12; black castor beaver, $15; superfine French cloth, lined with satin, $18, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

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INDIGESTION, LIVER COMPLAINTS, AND THEIR CURE.—HOLLOWAY'S PILLS quickly remove obnoxious matter from the blood and thoroughly cleanse and renovate the system. These Pills are a certain remedy for diseases of the stomach and bowels.

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MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Boston Houses at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $75 and $125; Melodeons at $40, $55 and $65, at No. 333 Broadway.
HORACE WATERS, Agent.

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☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, by Rev. James Millett, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WILLIAM HANDY to Miss JANE HUNTER, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, in the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., by Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Yonkers, Mr. IRA GOODNOW, of this City, and Mrs. SARAH WOOD, of Yonkers.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, ANDREW JACKSON, of this City, to RACHEL S. MORRIS, of Rahway, N. J.

☞ Rahway, N. J., and Newburg, N. Y., papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 29, by Rev. P. F. Jones, Mr. WILLIAM ELKIN to Miss ELIZA ANN WOOD, all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on 6th day, MARTHA, wife of Charles Field, in her 75th year.

The friends of the family, and those of her son-in-law, Charles H. Mountain, will please attend the funeral, at her late residence, No. 152 West 34th-st., at 1 o'clock P. M., 1st day, (Sunday.) Her remains will be taken to the Friends' Cemetery, Brooklyn.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at No. 103 Delancy-st., RACHEL BEARFIELD, aged 73 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Newcastle, on Thursday, Dec. 6, SAMUEL W. LYONS, of consumption, aged 30 years.

The funeral services will be held on Sunday morning, at the Presbyterian Church, near the depôt. The Harlem cars leave 26th-st. at 8½ o'clock.

In Otsego, on Tuesday evening, Nov. 27, of consumption, Miss HARRIET ELIZA, only daughter of the late Chas. W. and Miranda Gill, of Albany, and adopted daughter of Miner and Susan M. Smith, of Otsego, in the 22d year of her age.

At South Ottawa, Ill., on Sunday, Dec. 2, in the 27th year of her age, JEANNIE, wife of Thomas M. Mason, of South Ottawa, and daughter of John R. Church, of Morristown, N. J.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 5, ELIZABETH VARIAN, wife of Dr. James Cockcroft, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, the 8th inst., at 2½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 34 Forsyth-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 7.

$23,000 Louisiana 6s	b60 93	25	Erie Railroad		47
1,000 Virginia 6s	95½	300	do	b3	46⅞
500 do	95⅜	450	do	s3	46⅜
1,000 Cal. 7s, '70	87¾	150	do		46⅜
4,000 Erie Bonds of '83	86	100	do	b3	46⅜
10,000 Erie bds of '75	b10 87	100	do	s15	46⅜
8,000 H. R. 1 mtge bds	100	100	do	s3	46⅜
15,000 Ill. C. R.R. Bs	s3 76⅛	300	Harlem Railroad		19
5,500 do	76⅜	200	do	b60	19⅛
5,000 do	76⅞	400	do	b60	19
25,000 do	b60 77¼	60	Harlem Preferred		46
10,000 do	77	100	Panama Railroad	c	104½
10,000 do	b3 77	100	do	b60	105
10,000 Ill. Fr. Bs. w. p.	80½	50	Ill. Central R. R.	s3	94¼
5,000 do	80¾	1800	Reading Railroad		87
5,000 do	80¼	200	do	b60	87
5,000 N. Y. C. Sub. Bs.	82	100	do	s30	86⅞
1,100 N. Y. Cen. 7s	101	50	do	c	86⅞
14 Del. & Hud. Can. Co.	119	50	do	b10	87
50 do	s60 118	350	do		86⅞
50 do	s60 118½	35	do		87
20 Merch. Exch. Bk	108	50	do	s10	86⅞
5 Metrop. Bank	109½	100	do	b10	87
500 Canton Co	s3 20⅜	600	do	b60	87⅜
100 do	b60 21½	5	Hud. River Railroad		30
200 do	b60 21¼	300	do	s3	30¼
200 Nic. Transit Co	c 16	100	do	b60	30⅜
50 do	b10 16	25	Cleve. C. & Cin		103
100 do	b60 16½	30	Cleve. & Pitts. R		63
170 Cum. Coal Co	22	50	Gal. & Chic. R		119¾
700 do	c 21¾	86	do		120
100 do	b10 22	100	do	b30	121
100 Ward Coal Co	b10 22	50	do	s60	120
500 Erie Railroad	s3 47	700	Cleve. & Tol. R		70
750 do	s10 47	200	do	b60	70⅜
50 do	s15 47	100	do	b30	70¼
400 do	47	150	C. & R. I. R. R.	b30	88
1100 do	b60 47⅜	50	do	b60	88¼
100 do	b30 47⅜	100	do	b60	88
175 do	47¼	200	do		87⅝
150 do	b3 47¾	100	Mich. Cen. R.R.	b30	95
100 do	s10 47¼	100	M. S. & N. In. R. R.	b30	92¾
100 do	s3 47⅜	50	do	b3	91⅞
150 do	s60 46⅞				

$2,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	200	Reading Railroad		86⅛
25,000 Ind. State 5s	81⅛	200	do	s30	86⅜
5,000 Virginia 6s	s30 85	100	do		86⅝
5,000 Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs. 7	77	450	Erie Railroad	s3	46
5,000 Erie 2d Mort. Bds	96¾	100	do	s30	46
10 Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	93½	300	do	s10	46
100 Canton Company	20¾	180	do		46⅛
100 do	b70 21	100	do	b60	47
100 Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b30 70	50	do	s60	45⅞
100 do	s10 69¾	50	do	s10	46¾
150 Nic. Trans. Co	s3 16⅛	100	do	b3	46⅞
100 do	s60 16¾	100	do		46⅝
450 do	s3 16¾	300	do	s3	46¾
100 do	s60 16⅜	400	do	b3	46⅞
200 do	c 16½	200	do	s15	46¾
100 do	b3 16¾	200	do		46¾
450 Cumb. Coal Co	s3 21½	50	do	s60	46
300 Hud. River R. R.	b60 31	10	Panama Railroad		104½
5 M. So. & N. I. R. R.	92				

FRIDAY, Dec. 7—P. M.

There was a reaction of 1@2 ₱ cent. on Stocks to-day; the heaviest decline being in the Erie shares, now, as for several weeks past, the principal object of attack from the party operating for the fall. The Stock opened at 47 ₱ cent., and sold down to 46, a differeece of 2 ₱ cent., as compared with the closing prices of Monday afternoon. After the close of the Official List, this decline was partially recovered. Some of the Western shares were 1 ₱ cent. lower; Reading closed at a difference of 1⅛ ₱ cent.; Illinois Centrals were done at the opening of the morning Board at 86½, but subsequently sold for 87, the price of yesterday. Money was in quick demand among the Brokers, though the reaction at the Stock Exchange was ascribed first to the disposition of parties who supplied themselves earlier in the week with Erie, at 44¾@45 to realize their profits, and secondly, to the telegraphic story from Washington, that Mr. BUCHANAN's dispatches are less satisfactory in regard to the CRAMPTON affair. Where the contest is so fierce as it has been of late, between Bull and Bear, on the leading speculative stock, everything which can be tortured into an adverse influence upon the quiet and prosperity of the country or the movement of the precious metal, is industriously used on the market. At no time more so, when the pretended fears and confident predictions of the Speculator for a fall about Foreign money affairs and the steamer's news have just been put to rest by the whole tenor of the accounts from London and Paris, as they were by the mail per *America*. The game is well enough in its way. It is no more than is done on every Stock Exchange in Europe, particularly in seasons of war or difficult negotiations. The fault is with the public, if such shallow devices are suffered, in a time of great material prosperity throughout the United States, to prejudice the State or Railway Funds. No sensible man in Wall-street, we presume, believes for a moment that an outbreak with England is within the range of probability. The general market closed after the Second Board with some degree of firmness. There is nothing yet done in Exchange for the packet sailing on Wednesday. Should no considerable supply of bills come forward from the South, the prospect is that rates will rule extremely firm. The present range of Sterling is 108¼@108¾. The Banking and Stock letters from England and Paris received to-day are particularly cheerful on all points except the continued discussion of American affairs in the London papers. Some anxiety was felt to hear the first response from this side. Of course it will afford satisfaction and allay all apprehension among the holders and dealers in American Securities. On the subject of peace with Europe, the rumors were so far regarded with favor as to cause heavy purchases in the Funds by influential banking houses both in Paris and London. The French *Rentes* and *Crédit Mobilier* were especially firm. The Grain advices by letter are to the effect that the slight decline in Liverpool is no index to the future of the market. They had the effect here, however, this forenoon, to carry down Flour to $8,75 for State brands.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $781,345, against $681,483 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPT'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool.	59	$284,543	72	$41,749	72	$26,028
Man. of Cotton	634	85,055	218	49,753	32	6,120
Man. of Silk	251	180,149	4	4,632	72	27,267
Man. of Flax	211	48,501	8	5,080	167	33,724
Miscellaneous	126	80,193	3	1,540	16	5,171
Total	1,961	$678,591	332	$102,754	359	$97,315
		102,754				678,591
Total entered		$781,345	Total marketed			$775,906

Yesterday, in the Supreme Court, an order was made, on behalf of the Attorney-General, dissolving the Corporation of the Mechanics' Fire Insurance Company, and appointing JOHN JAY Receiver. We are requested to call the attention of all persons holding their policies to the card of the Receiver, in another column.

We are informed that the final time fixed for the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies to come into the proposed arrangement has been fixed for the 1st January next, and, as they have already signed the agreement for $1,700,000, the remaining Bondholders should no longer delay prompt action, but come forward and complete it. Any information respecting it can be had on application to Mr. E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-street.

The circular of Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE, the London Broker in American Stocks, writes by the *America*:

"The market for American Securities during the past week has been steady. Business has been held in suspense, until the receipt of intelligence from New-York as to the manner in which the hostile tone of the comments of the English press has been received. A little more confidence, however, has been felt here that no harm will come of the matter; and we note a disposition to purchase Bonds at the reduced rates now current, especially Illinois Central Construction and Freeland Bonds, New-York Central, and Erie Sinking Fund and Third Mortgage Bonds."

MICHIGAN CENTRAL—YEAR ENDING NOV. 30.

	Passengers.	Freight.	Miscell's.	Total.
1855	$1,439,639 94	$1,667,867 39	$67,375 25	$3,583,912 93
1854	1,053,379 59	763,981 32	56,731 66	1,983,772 55
Increase	$386,260 35	$903,886 07	$10,643 63	$700,140 38

The November earnings separately are:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Miscell's.	Total.
1855	$138,040 65	$150,160 93	$7,894 15	$305,095 73
1854	111,905 32	116,353 94	6,387 45	232,645 71
Increase	$28,135 33	$43,807 99	$1,506 70	$72,450 03

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $72,070; paid $258,602, and held at the close a regular balance of $3,961,142. The disbursements are now large, on account of Congressional per diem and mileage, which are mostly made, we understand, by warrants on the New-York office.

It will be noticed that our Special Correspondent at Washington, this evening, contradicts the dispatch to the Associated Press, published this morning, in regard to the CRAMPTON affair. The *America*'s mails were not delivered in Washington until late this afternoon.

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

By Hewson & Holmes.

BONDS.

For the week ending Dec. 5, 1855:

$9,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 6 ₱ cent. Income Bonds, 41, and interest; $5,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 3d mortgage 7 ₱ cent. Income Bonds, 65; $2,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, 10 ₱ cent. Real Estate Bonds, 36½, and interest; $3,000 Little Miami Railroad Company, 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, due in 1858, 95, and interest; $1,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 10 ₱ cent. Income Bonds, 65; $3,000 City of Covington, 6 ₱ cent. Bonds, due in 1858, 80; $2,000 Cincinnati, Ham. and Dayton Railroad Company, 7 ₱ cent. Bonds, 85, and interest; $700 Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 ₱ cent. Dividend Bonds, 68; $590 Little Miami Dividend Scrip, 86; $1,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Company, 8 ₱ cent. Real Estate Bonds, 83½, and interest; 72 shares Little Miami Railroad Stock, 90; 200 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad, 60 days, 10, and interest; 30 shares Indiana Central, 45; 44 shares Dayton and Western, 25; 119 shares Covington and Lexington, 30 days, 24, and interest; 50 shares Col. and Xenia, 83; 10 shares Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville, 30, and interest; 20 shares Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 66; 150 shares Cincinnati, Harrison and Indiana, 7¾, and interest; 100 shares Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 22½; 80 shares Central Ohio, 26; 150 shares Ohio and Mississippi, 5, and interest; 200 shares do. do. do., 5¾, and interest; 50 shares do. do., 6, and interest.

FEDERAL FINANCES.

ESTIMATED APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1857.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1855.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of the appropriations proposed to be made for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, as follows, viz.:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting the revenue from sales of public lands, public buildings, and expenses of courts	$11,351,345 95	
To supply deficiencies in the revenues of the Post-Office Department	2,250,000 00	
Pensions	1,458,947 07	
Indian Department	1,502,475 49	
Army proper, &c., including $1,400,000 for miscellaneous objects	12,128,248 57	
Military Academy	178,894 00	
Fortifications, ordnance, &c.	2,780,349 00	
Naval establishment	12,115,655 37	
Steam mail service	1,406,850 00	
		$45,114,765 45

To the estimates are added statements showing:

1. The appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1857, made by former acts of Congress, of a permanent and indefinite character, as follows, viz:

Miscellaneous, including expenses of collecting revenue from customs	$4,499,910 14	
Compensation to the Post Office Department for mail services	700,000 00	
Arming and equipping the militia	200,000 00	
Civilization of Indians	10,000 00	
Interest on the public debt	2,230,000 00	
		7,639,910 14

2. The existing appropriations not required for the service of the present fiscal year, and which may be applied to the service of the year ending June 30, 1857, as follows, viz:

Civil list, foreign intercourse, and miscellaneous	$5,823,724 42	
Interior Department, (Pensions and Indian)	932,400 72	
War Department	6,400,000 00	
Navy Department	3,539,692 11	
		16,695,817 25
Total		$69,450,492 84

There is also added to the estimates a statement of the several appropriations which may be carried to the surplus fund, amounting to $312,279 33.

Accompanying the estimates there are sundry papers furnished by the several departments, containing explanations in regard to them.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES GUTHRIE, Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ESTIMATES OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS FOR 1856.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, Nov. 17, 1855.

SIR: Agreeably to the joint resolution of Congress of the 7th January, 1846, I have the honor to transmit, for the information of the House of Representatives, printed estimates of additional appropriations required to complete the service of the present fiscal year, for civil and miscellaneous objects, amounting to the sum of $1,367,757 08.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES GUTHRIE,
Secretary of the Treasury.
To the Hon. Speaker of the House of Representatives.

ESTIMATES OF ADDITIONAL APPROPRIATIONS REQUIRED FOR THE SUPPORT OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1856.

CIVIL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Salaries in the Office of the Third Auditor.	
For salaries of ten temporary clerks to 30th June, 1856, who were appointed prior to that time, and whose services were required under the act of March 3, 1855, granting additional land to soldiers	$3,436 76
Contingent expenses of the Post-Office Department.	
For supplying deficiency in the last year's appropriation, growing out of the largely increased cost of fuel and other unforeseen expenses	3,000 00
Assay-Office in New-York.	
For deficiency in the last appropriation for wages of workmen	7,000 02
*

New-York Daily Times.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

STILL FURTHER DISCLOSURES OF ABUSES ABOUT THE POLICE COURTS.

Shysters, Straw Bail, Improper Houses, &c.

Captains Hart and Walling on the Morals of the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards—Mr. Beals' Testimony.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

The members of the Legislative Committee on Criminal Matters met at the Hall of the City Library Saturday morning at 10½ o'clock—all of their number being present. On the opening of the session Mr. Justice WELSH appeared and requested permission to make some explanations relative to his testimony of Friday.

JUSTICE WELSH RE-EXAMINED.

Justice Welsh was accordingly placed upon the stand, when he said: I was yesterday asked the question "Whether I had intended to take bail without an examination?" In my answer I do not mean to be understood that I could take bail under the statute, but that I would take it mere for the relief of the parties confined. The course that would probably have suggested itself to me, had the parties been brought before me on a warrant, would have been to place the prisoners in the custody of the officer who held the warrant, he being willing to take them, and the circumstances of the case appearing to me to justify that proceeding. If I took bail I should regard it in no other light than as a voluntary undertaking, outside of the statute, to appear.

In relation to "shysters," my impressions and experience of that system were mainly obtained while I was Police Clerk at the Tombs. When I was elected a magistrate I was detailed to Essex-street Market Court, from which I kept these suspected persons pretty clear. I was detailed to the Tombs about the first of August last, and from the lack of clerical help, and the contentions of the clerks for their positions, litigated in the lower Courts, and the shifting about of the officers, it has been as much as I could do to attend to my own business and keep myself straight.

About the Police Officers, I was asked whether I had inquired into the matter of their taking portions of fees from lawyers. I will state that the discipline of the Police Department comes directly under the Mayor and Chief of Police, and that as I knew of these practices by men as well in their offices as in my own Court, I generally devoted my energies to the correction of abuses brought directly to my attention. There is a class of officers called "roughs" and "plunderers," who have the reputation of being exceedingly effective in ferreting out offences and abuses. If there is any efficiency in that branch of the Police organization, they might have been properly directed to ferret out that abuse.

Mr. Crosby—Do you know of a case where persons committed to vagrants to the Island have got out without your knowing how?

Witness—I have not private paid much attention to the Vagrant Act, as it is at present, because in six ten cases which I had I could obtain no satisfactory result.

Mr. Baker—Do you know of any instance of abuse of power on the part of the Governors of the Almshouse?

Witness—I do not; I have heard of persons who were tied up for twelve months being put in six.

Mr. Baker—What is the practice of the Governors as to examination in these cases? Do they examine the evidence that has been had?

Witness—I do not know.

Mr. Stuyvesant—You can't tell why they have been discharged?

Witness—I do not know that I could tell; I have not attended to the matter much, for I protested against the passage of the act at all until I became discouraged.

Those mock-auction cases that I have spoken of have been generally taken and arranged by the officers of the Mayor's and Chief's offices; I do not think that I have had more than two or three cases brought to my attention since I have been a magistrate.

Mr. Stuyvesant—The Chief's testimony is that he sends all the cases to the Magistrates.

Witness—My information comes principally from the newspapers, in which the conduct of the officer is spoken of as praiseworthy.

Mr. Baker—But is that the remedy presented by law?

Witness—No, not at all.

Mr. Stuyvesant—The law makes it a State Prison offence.

Mr. Crosby—In these cases before you, how were they disposed of?

Witness—I do not think that I ever had a case where I could hold the parties, and this for want of evidence. I know that I have always been desirous of getting such cases.

Mr. Crosby—Do you suppose there would be any difficulty in getting these cases, if a proper performance of the duties of the Police was sure?

Witness—I regard it as the duty of the Chief of Police and of his subordinates to collect evidence against all places of the kind and lay it before the Magistrates for their action. I have never seen any specific effort to that end.

Mr. Crosby—Should not the same course be pursued as to gambling houses?

Witness—Of course; if they are to be broken up, the Chief of Police should collect the evidence.

Mr. Stuyvesant—The rules of the Police Department make it imperative for the Police to ferret out these cases?

A.—Oh! yes, and to report too; the Captains may report this thing, but that is not the way to correct the evil; the Captains must collect the evidence and give reasons for the belief that these houses are houses of the kind they say.

Q.—In cases of these mock auctioneers, is not the examination postponed until the plaintiff gets tired and wants to go home? A.—I think that justice is never baffled except by the inadequacy of proof; I think justice is done them (the plaintiffs) as far as possible, where they have been imposed on.

Mr. Hopkins—I speak of just such cases; I have been informed that the practice is to postpone the examination until the plaintiff becomes tired and disgusted, and goes home. A.—I should think the practice may appear to be so, but with a different motive to that which seems to be imputed. The parties may be arrested without a good case against them, and then they have to be discharged by default or for want of legal proof.

Q.—Has not a person been discharged through the action of the defence? A.—Undoubtedly; the defendant will use all endeavors to procure delay.

Q.—Is there not a great laxity on the part of magistrates in bringing such cases to trial? A.—I do not think there is.

Q.—In case of a person from the country being robbed, is his case more speedily attended to? A.—Yes, that is so.

Mr. Baker—I understood that there were no swindling operations carried on against the residents of the City. Is that so?

A.—Oh, that was only a joke on the part of one of the Committee.

Q.—Those games termed "panel thefts" are generally practiced upon countrymen, are they not?

A.—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Baker—What is that?

Mr. Stuyvesant—That is what is called "dragging the badger."

Q.—Do the officers charge for their services in arranging cases with mock-auctioneers. A.—They do not charge, but frequently are rewarded, I suppose; the law of the State lets them receive such reward, and holds the hope of reward up to them as an incentive.

Mr. Hopkins—That is with the consent of the Mayor.

A.—Well, I do not suppose that the Mayor would or ever did refuse to allow them to take it.

Mr. Crosby—The question is what is to be considered as a reward, whether it is to be a share of the profits.

Witness—(resumed)—The Chief of Police has never to my knowledge been into a Police Court since he has been Chief of Police, unless it be to that held in the Mayor's Office.

Mr. Crosby—You can speak with certainty with regard to your own Court? A.—Yes, as far as my own knowledge is concerned.

A.—Did you ever know of mock-auctioneers cases being followed up to conviction? A.—I think there was a case prosecuted by the late Mr. Blunt in the Court of Sessions; I do not know who it was sent to Court by.

Q.—How long ago was that? A.—About three years since?

Q.—Do you have many of these complaints? A.—Not many; I have not had one for a long time.

Q.—Where do these cases generally go? A.—To the Mayor's or Chief's Offices.

Q.—The Chief stated yesterday that he always turned this species of cases over to the Police Magistrates. How is that? A.—I expect him to do something more than that; I expect him to use his department to collect evidence and to assist me; I want the captains and subordinates to assist.

Mr. Baker—But you have full power to issue subpœnas? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it not understood that a magistrate may give process to any policeman throughout the City?

Mr. Stuyvesant—Did you not observe, Mr. Baker, that one witness testified that the Ward Officers have frequently refused to serve warrants?

Witness—Of course that is known; but if you want that system carried out, you will have to have a police magistrate on almost every block; if the magistrate is to use subpœnas and is to receive reward from all this large body of men, you will need a Police Court on the corner of each street; it would take the duty of the Police Department to discover and prepare evidence, and to ferret it out.

Q.—Do they not generally do that? A.—Some of the members do; but the system itself does no aim that way; the Captains do not visit the Police Courts.

Capt. Walling—There is good reason for that; one of the magistrates threatened to lock me up.

Witness—I will illustrate what I have said; I had before me a case of stealing a watch; I heard the man's complaint to that effect, and after hearing all that he had to say, and there being no corroborative testimony and no evidence, I told him I must discharge the case for lack of evidence; when then, and not before a quarter of an hour had been wasted, the policemen who made the arrest handed up the watch, saying, "Why, Judge, we found the watch on his person;" wasting all that time with the very evidence of guilt in his hand.

Mr. Crosby—That is a fault of judgment sometimes made in the selection of men.

Witness—Exactly; that is why I say that they should be attended to, and their doings should be supervised; you asked me if I ever knew of a sale of property in the police court; I see in the reports I am made to say no.

Mr. O'Keefe—I understood you so yesterday.

Witness—I said yes; I could not say otherwise, for I had a complete recollection of Mr. Nesbitt's sale; this money collected by the Governors from fines, has been noted with my exact words said between ourselves; as I understand, that amount is deducted from the appropriation by the Comptroller; so I was informed by Mr. Kellogg, the Superintendent of Out-Door Poor. There is one other suggestion which I should like to make. The Police Courts of the City have become so important, and the duties of the magistrates so arduous, when properly discharged, that I think he needs the services of an officer from the Bureau of the District-Attorney.

Q.—What kind of an officer? A.—One to represent and take charge of the prosecutions.

Mr. Baker—Do I understand you, to be stationed in the Police Courts? A.—Yes, Sir; it would keep the District-Attorney constantly posted up as to what transpires, and he could show more interest on the part of the prosecution.

Q.—In cases where parties have been brought before you, in cases dismissed, when the complaining parties have been dissatisfied with you and your decisions, and the District Attorney has sent for papers, has he not always coincided with you? A.—I recollect the District Attorney sending for some papers, but what has been done with them I cannot say.

Q.—The papers have never been returned to you again? No; I have never had him send to me for a case which I have already dismissed, to my recollection.

Q.—Do you know of any such case where they have sent for papers? A.—I do not know of such a case; I have known an instance where a police magistrate had discharged a party, and the Grand Jury indicted the accused, and the magistrate, also; on the trial, however, the prisoner was acquitted, and, of course, the magistrate was *nolle prosed* at the time.

Mr. Hopkins—Perhaps that indictment and its attendant expenses was caused by the negligence of the magistrate himself in not filling the evidence.

Witness—This system, as I understand it, dates back to the time when magistrates were appointed.

Mr. Baker—What system is that? A.—That of filling certain posts in our own office; I cannot find the oldest inhabitant that has known it to be carried on differently.

Q.—The recognizances to appear are all sent down? A.—Of course they are; I said yesterday in answer to Mr. Hopkins that the bail bonds to keep the peace was a farce; it is not so looked upon by the public; I was myself once bound over to keep the peace, and have not broken it since, for I never considered it a joke.

TESTIMONY OF CAPT. WALLING.

Capt. Walling was next called, and being sworn, he testified as follows:

Q.—You are a Captain of Police of this City? A.—Yes, Sir, of the Eighteenth Ward.

Q.—How long have you been Captain? A.—Two years last September.

Q.—Were you connected with the Police Department before that? A.—Yes, Sir, for seven years.

Q.—Will you state as briefly as possible what are your duties as Captain? A.—My duties are to see that the books are properly kept, to have the general supervision of the men and to see that they attend to their duties around the Ward, and to have general supervision; to make a report to the Chief of Police of all parties arrested, Policemen sick or absent, with or without leave; these reports to be made by nine o'clock each morning; I have power to suspend any Policeman for cause, and to make affidavit against him at the Chief's office for neglect of duty or other causes.

Q.—There is a rule of the Police by which it is the duty of the Chief of Police to inspect, or cause to be inspected, the Station-houses of the City; how often have you had yours inspected? A.—Well, we have a doctor there—

Mr. Crosby—I do not mean by a doctor. A.—About twice I think within the year the Chief has visited us; he has never been to our new Station-house since we got in, I believe.

Q.—Have you ever seen the Chief of Police in your beat, except on these two occasions? A.—I have seen him to and fro through the ward.

Q.—How often do you suppose? A.—Well, I have seen him only two or three times, but I have heard the officers saying that they saw him at the corners or so on.

Q.—Where is your ward? A.—It is bounded by Fourteenth and Twenty-sixth streets, and Sixth avenue and the East River.

Q.—Where does the Chief live; near that? A.—No, Sir, he lives in Stanton street; I do not think that he comes up town in our wards so much as he goes through the down town wards; I judge from what I know from being in his office, when I used to go with him at night.

Q.—Have you many houses of prostitution in your beat? A.—I have no knowledge of but three or four; there is one that I understand has come within a few days on the corner of Nineteenth-street and Broadway. There was one in Twenty-second street, but we made it rather too uncomfortable, and it was removed.

Q.—Do you make a report of these, and how often? A.—Yes, once every six months; the last six months I had no knowledge of any in my district.

Q.—You are not obliged to report to any one but the Chief of Police? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—In your reports do you give any particulars as to the houses? A.—Not always so; I have taken measures to get these houses out of the way; the citizens there did not want me to arrest the parties, as it would give such publicity to the neighborhood; it was a house of assignation; I made it an unprofitable business by placing a Policeman with a dark lantern in front of the door, so that when any visitor came he opened the glass on his face so that he could recognize the party; I followed some parties also, and told them that it was a dangerous retreat, as I might surprise it some night, and they had better not go again, because I might come and arrest some of the parties; I told them to keep away; of course the house did not pay, and they moved; the lady of the house came with a lawyer to the Chief of Police to make a complaint against me for doing this, but the Chief told her that he did not interfere with it; that he had heard of the house and would not meddle.

Q.—Are there any policy shops in your district? A.—I think there are two, but I am not quite sure.

Q.—They are regarded, and I believe justly, as very great nuisances? A.—I do not know, Sir, I never was into one of them.

Q.—It is your duty to do all you can to try and find them out. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Have you ever done that? A.—I have not; I only had knowledge of one of them as being there a few days; it is a current report that most of the exchange offices do business in that way.

Q.—How often do you go round your Ward to supervise your men? A.—Well, sometimes I go every night for probably a month or two months, then I may leave off for two or three nights; when I first went into the Ward I think there was not a night that I went to bed before two o'clock, if so early.

Q.—By the arrangement of your beats, can it be that two officers could be most of the time in company the one with the other? A.—We can only arrange our beats so that they must cross one another.

Q.—What do you do with parties arrested at night? A.—Keep them at the Station-house, in cells for that purpose.

Q.—Do you generally give notice to magistrate of an arrest, or do you ever discharge prisoners yourself? A.—I never discharge any one, neither do I deliver them up on the written order of any one; I have had orders from the Mayor and City Judge to release prisoners, but have invariably refused to do so.

Mr. Stuyvesant—Are you not required to obey the order of the Mayor? A.—The rules of the Department say so; but we have a general order to the effect that we shall not discharge prisoners on the order of a magistrate, and as I make no distinctions in any case, I do not discharge on any such order, for I suppose them all to be magistrates; I have had them sit in the public room, the man having been arrested for some trivial offence, when we are expecting a magistrate; we then sometimes do not lock him up; I had one night about twenty persons there, and I had not cells enough, nor rooms, and one of the parties was very sick; I let him lay upon a bed right in the room, an officer allowing the use of his cot.

Mr. Stuyvesant—There is no need to explain anything of that kind, which I take to be perfectly right.

Q.—At the time you state that you were detailed at the Tombs, do you know of officers taking money from lawyers for preference in cases? A.—I have had lawyers apply to me to assist them to get cases for them, when they said they would do "what was right."

Q.—Do you know of any officers that were in the habit of giving cases? A.—I have no personal knowledge, except that lawyers were to be found with men when they made arrests, and the same lawyers afterwards defended the cause, and from their offering me money.

Q.—The lawyers practice in these courts? A.—I have never seen them elsewhere.

Q.—Are there any gambling-houses in your Ward? A.—I know of none.

Q.—Have you ever known Policemen to receive compensation from brothel-housekeepers? A.—I have never known of anything of the kind; it is frequently offered; in the case of the house I spoke of, the officer who stood at the door said that the woman of the house came out and offered him money to go away; he staid there anyhow, so I suppose he did not take it; he said he did not.

Q.—What became of the property that was delivered at the Station-house before the passage of the law to make it go to the Magistrate? A.—(Handing over receipt-book)—Here is my receipt-book, which is dated back, I find, as far as 1851; I never allowed any property to be kept in my Station-house, unless it was such a thing as a piece of lead cut from some pipe; never anything to a greater value than two or three cents or something of that kind.

Q.—Do you know of any brokerage being paid by lawyers to the keepers of prisons or deputy keepers? A.—I have heard of such things, but I have no personal knowledge of any such case myself.

Q.—How long have you known a prisoner to be confined without an examination? A.—Well, I have known them, of my own knowledge, to be about a week confined pending an examination; I have known of cases where the officers arrested prisoners, they have taken them to the Police Court for examination, they have been temporarily committed, and that is the last we have heard of them.

Q.—Have you known of prisoners being kept at the Station-house for two days before they were returned to the Magistrate? A.—I do not recollect any particular case, but I think there have been a few cases where persons arrested on suspicion of grand larceny or burglary have, on getting permission from the Mayor or Chief, been kept at the Station-house until we could work the case up.

Q.—Does not the law require you to convey the prisoner as soon as possible before the nearest committing Magistrate? A.—I believe that a law of that kind has been lately passed.

Q.—Has that not always been the law? A.—I have always understood that in certain cases we might retain the prisoner before he was taken to the magistrate, if we had the permission of the Mayor or Chief of Police.

Q.—What would you think if a magistrate was at each one of the Station-houses to hear each complaint as it was brought in? A.—I think that this would only have a partially good effect; I have known cases of persons I could name, one or two young thieves in my Ward, who acknowledged themselves to be such; I have known them, if they served all their time to which they have been sentenced out, would never see the end of it; I have known the officers to go over and make complaint, and be told that the prisoners would get three or six or twelve months, and in an hour after the same boys would walk past the Station-house and laugh in our faces.

Q.—Do you know why they were discharged? A.—I cannot say; I have had them tell me I could not keep them.

Q.—Have you ever known a prisoner to escape out of the Station-house, in a consequence of his not being at once taken before a magistrate? A.—I have heard of some cases of the kind, but do not know of any.

Q.—With regard to these persons who tell you that you can't keep them, what are they? are they politicians? A.—I see them hurrying around the police, but I think they should not be called politicians, for they only injure the cause.

Q.—Do they always any reason why you can't keep them? A.—They say that if they can raise six from their companions they can always get out.

Q.—What Police Court do you generally take your cases before? A.—Jefferson Market Court.

Q.—How long since a case of this kind occurred? A.—Well, it is occurring quite frequently, though I do not recollect any particular case within say three or four months; we do not now have so much trouble as it to used to be.

Q.—What is the reason of this? A.—I attributed it to the ground that the magistrates are more particular or more honest, I do not know which. [Laughter.]

Q.—After a man is convicted at the Police Court, into whose hands is he placed? A.—He is taken to the keeper and put into a cell; the officer takes the commitment.

Q.—Who was that Officer? A.—The Officer that made the arrest.

A.—Ward Officer then takes him in charge to the keeper of the City Prison? A.—That is so.

Q.—Can you state now, for the information of this Committee, any suggestions or facts that will lead to the improvement of criminal jurisprudence? A.—My experience is this, with respect to releases from custody, when the Officer takes a prisoner before a Magistrate under the Vagrancy act, he temporarily commits him, telling the Policeman that he shall commit for three or six months, as the case may be, but instead of doing that he is committed for examination; then he is brought up for examination, when no officer is there, and he is discharged for want of proper evidence; this wants to be remedied.

Q.—That is the fault of the Magistrate? A.—Certainly; in that case, where the lawyer made that proposition to me, it was a couple of men that had been disorderly in the street; they were countrymen, and had from $50 to $60 in their pockets.

Q.—They were not citizens? A.—No; they had some $50 or $60 between them, and the lawyer wanted me to set them on to get counsel, and to give the case to him, and he would get $40 or $50 from them, and would do, as he said, "what was right by me."

Q.—Is it not a general impression that if a man goes into the City Prison with a "pocket full of rocks" that he would not have "a flint" left when he came out? A.—It is the general impression that it would "melt down" very soon; I do not know who takes it; the officers always search prisoners.

Q.—For every offence? A.—It is pretty usual.

Q.—Is that pursuant to an ordinance of the State? A.—There is no statute; I suppose that we should not have the right unless he was charged with a felony. But we do se to save him, because we have had complaints that parties not searched, while still in the Station-house cells, have been robbed.

Q.—You never search a man charged with assault and battery? A.—No, if he is sober.

Q.—Did you ever know of a clerk of the Police Court to take testimony without the presence of the magistrate? A.—I have known, when I was at the Tombs, the Justice to be in the outer office when an examination was going on in the inner room; the magistrate came in and swore the parties to testify, and then the clerk took the evidence, or the clerk would take the testimony and the magistrate would afterwards swear the party to it.

Q.—While you were detailed to the Tombs, what was the longest time you have known a party to be in duress before examination? A.—I have known parties to be in about a week, then called up and the evidence not all got through, and so they would be put back, and it would be four or five weeks before the final examination would be had.

Q.—How long have you known witnesses to be detained? A.—I have no personal knowledge of that, but I have seen them come to the Comptroller for pay when they were allowed one dollar per day; I have seen them have pay for from fifteen to twenty days, and sometimes longer.

Q.—Where were they confined? A.—In the Tombs.

Q.—In cells such as used for prisoners? A.—I understood that they were put in where the lowest grade of criminals are kept, but that was for want of room in any other place.

Q.—Do they fare any better than criminals? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Do you know if there are any such things in the City as mock auctions? A.—I believe there are; I have been to such places to get money back.

Q.—You never prosecuted the offender? A.—I have never acted on my own responsibility; when at the Tombs I was under orders of the magistrate, or if at the Chief's, it was from the Chief; I have known cases where they have been arrested, but I have never known a case where conviction followed; the difficulty was found to be that they would give bail for their appearance, and when examination came on some witness could not be found, or something would happen to delay, until the case went by default.

Q.—Where a man has discharged, is it customary for him to pay the officer anything? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—He pays it before he gets permission from the Mayor? A.—Yes, Sir; he signs a paper before he gives it; he would say to the Policeman, "How much must I give you?" I would answer to him: "Just as you please, you are not obliged to give me any unless you please," and perhaps he would give from three to five dollars; I would immediately go to the Mayor, and he would give that permission.

Q.—Is it expected of parties thus to give? A.—Yes, but I know of cases where they have not given anything; I have frequently had the mock-auctioneer offer to give me money also, but I never took any of that.

Q.—None of your City gentlemen are stuck by these men, are they? A.—I believe I know of one man who was a resident here who got let in.

Mr. O'Keefe—You say that the Police officers are in the habit of searching prisoners; do they do so without the authority of the magistrate? A.—They do it by orders of whoever may be in charge.

Q.—They never make the search in the street I suppose? A.—I should think not.

Q.—You were a detailed officer at the Tombs? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are they in the habit of searching there without the consent of the magistrate? A.—I have known parties to be brought before the desk and searched.

Q.—Will they not sometimes do it without the consent of any body? A.—I do not know how that is; I believe that I have known a case or two, one of my own; I took the man to the Tombs and searched him there without the magistrate's being in the room I think, but there were the clerks and other parties in the room.

Q.—Is it the practice in cases of examination of the prisoner arrested and put in the watch-house to give him any receipt for the property or money taken from him? A.—No, Sir; it is counted in the public office; the policeman that made the arrest counts it and gives it to the man in charge.

Q.—Does the Policeman ever make the search, he and the prisoner being alone in the room? A.—I never would countenance any thing of the kind, unless in case of the passing of counterfeit money or grand larceny, when he would throw away the evidences of his guilt.

Q.—There is no rule or ordinance regulating this power of making the search? A.—Except so far as in cases of felony, I believe there is not.

Mr. Baker—In cases of larcenies there is.

Witness—The practice is, if a man is arrested for grand larceny or passing counterfeit money, to search him as soon as possible; the possibility is that the officer would not then wait to go to the magistrate.

Q.—Do you know of any case where prisoners committed to the Tombs have hired a better room than at first assigned to them? A.—I have heard that they were allowed to put a carpet or some chairs into the cell, or something of that kind.

Q.—In case of witnesses being incarcerated for want of bail? A.—I suppose that they would have to furnish any extra's themselves.

CAPT. HART'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. Jedediah W. Hart was next placed upon the stand. He testified as follows: I am Captain of Police of the Seventeenth Ward.

Q.—How long have you been Captain? A.—It is now nearly four years.

Q.—How long have you been connected with the Police Department? A.—That is the time, Sir; I was appointed Captain at the first.

Q.—What is your beat? A.—It is bounded on the west by the Bowery and Fourth-avenue, east by Avenue B and Clinton-street, south by Rivington-street, and north by Fourteenth-street.

Q.—Composed mainly of German people? A.—We have all kinds, Sir.

Q.—How often has the Chief of Police visited your Station-house during the past year? A.—That is more than I could say.

Q.—Has he once? A.—I think he has, Sir.

Q.—Has he twice? A.—I could not say; I only know from hearsay; I know that His Honor the Mayor has been there.

Q.—You do not know that he has been there twice? A.—I have never seen him there, to my knowledge; it is only from hearsay that I speak.

Q.—You have had no one there to inspect your office officially? A.—His Honor the Mayor has been there.

Q.—How often? A.—I know only of his being there once; I was not in at the time; I heard of it, and saw it entered in the book.

Q.—Do you hear of the Chief of Police in your beat? A.—Yes, Sir; he lives in the Ward; so does the Mayor.

Q.—Have you any houses of prostitution in your beat? A.—We have those that we suppose are such.

Q.—How do you infer that? A.—From common rumor and from what we hear.

Q.—Do you ever go inside to judge of this? A.—No, Sir; we generally judge of this outside.

Q.—Do you report those every six months to the Chief of Police? A.—We have only two that may be called of that kind; we had one other, but we had the woman arrested and put in the Tombs, and she went away and broke up her house.

Q.—Was she held and prosecuted to conviction? A.—Not that I know of; I made the complaint to the Magistrate.

Q.—Were you present at the trial? A.—I never heard of any, Sir.

Q.—But she came back and moved from the place? A.—She went away, that is all I know; this was two or three months since.

Q.—Have you any police shops in your district? A.—Not many; some are so considered.

Q.—Any gambling houses? A.—Not that I know of, Sir.

Q.—How long is a person kept in prison before he is examined? A.—That depends on circumstances; sometimes we have them temporarily committed for examination till we can get hold of evidence; but I invariably had them taken before a magistrate to hold.

Q.—Have you had any prisoners discharged from the Station-house? A.—Not by magistrates; we have had some by the Mayor.

Q.—Do you know of anything in relation to what is termed "skinners" around the police courts? A.—I have heard of it, but never had anything to do with the "skinners" myself; I have had money offered to me by handsful.

Q.—By lawyers? A.—By lawyers and by friends of my prisoner.

Q.—What per centage have they offered? A.—They have never done offered at a per cent.

Q.—What is the object; is it to let the party escape? A.—They say it is to make us their friends.

Q.—Have you invariably declined? A.—I have never taken a farthing.

Q.—Have you ever known Policemen to take a great interest in getting a prisoner clear? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I have had trouble with Policemen on account of that.

Q.—Do you know of Policemen receiving compensation from any people? A.—Not except it was in a legal manner.

Q.—That house that you say you broke up, was it of the lower order or what? A.—It was considered as one of the upper crust; I only know by common report.

Q.—Are there any amendments to the Police Law that you could suggest? A.—I do not know; the great difficulty seems to be the getting away of witnesses when parties are bailed; I think that more intimacy should exist between the Police Magistrates and Police Captains; that would be of great benefit; I would wish to be on good terms with all of them; at present they are just as though they did not know us and keep us standing outside with all sorts of subjects; again, what Justice Welsh speaks of as concerning the District Attorney's office, I think would do great good.

Q.—Have you known of partiality to be shown to some parties who were introduced into what is called the "Star Chamber," while others have been kept outside? A.—So far as I have had to do with the Police Magistrates, I have noticed things all pretty correct. I have never seen any very great partiality.

Q.—If a prisoner is arrested over night, is he searched? A.—We generally tell him that; we say "Now, my friend, whatever you have about you, you had better give to us to take care of," and then we have but little trouble about it.

Q.—If he objects, would you search him? A.—If he was in liquor I should; then he might have dangerous weapons or something of that sort; I would like to make one statement; that is, that Justice Welch always invited me to come to the bench in reference to my cases.

Q.—What is the amount you take from prisoners? A.—When first I joined it was about $250 the first quarter; it went on increasing until it is now about $1,070 per quarter.

Q.—And in those cases you state that it is not the practice to give any evidences of debt? A.—It is entered on the blotter.

Q.—Do the Captains give any bonds? A.—Yes, Sir; $3,000 for the faithful performance of their duty.

TESTIMONY OF THE AGENT OF THE PRISON ASSOCIATION.

Mr. Abraham Beals, agent of the N. Y. Prison Association, was then examined.

Q.—Do the duties of your office lead you into constant connection with the Police Courts and department? A.—Yes, Sir; I have been officially connected with this Society for two years; you are aware that I stand in a different relation to the laws from the previous witness.

Q.—Have you noticed any abuses in the management of Police Courts of this City that you think could be rectified? A.—I cannot, at this moment, tax my mind on any particular case, but our institutions are not infallible, and cases are adjudicated with great precipitancy, and they doubtless even go contrary to justice; I think that the examination in all cases on the side of the prisoner is not a fair chance for him; he has not a fair show to rebut the testimony brought against him; I visit all the prisons, and Blackwell's Island, and complaints are many, that they were sent up without any knowledge of their having been committed; they are arrested, their wives or somebody else were sworn, and not a question is asked of them; they did not, indeed, know what disposition was made of their cases till they were thrust into the "Black Maria."

Mr. Crosby—You say that you have learned this from the prisoners themselves? That is not always reliable testimony.

Witness—When I see a case that commends itself to my sympathies I speak up.

Q.—Have you seen such a case? A.—I do very often; it is the uniform practice to hear only one side; this is carried out more or less.

Q.—Have you not heard of parties being sent to Blackwell's Island without having one question put to them? A.—Yes, Sir; sometimes wives will make complaints of their husbands through the influence of young men that, being attached to her, wish to possess her; the young man will urge her to make complaint; she will call in an officer, and he, under the influence of pity, will arrest the husband, and then follows the Island; this is not a solitary case.

Q.—You are stating facts that you know? A.—I do. Perhaps the Police Officer is called in, and he, believing the statement of the woman that her husband, it may be, does not support her, he asserts that it is correct; the husband gets six months at the Penitentiary: I visited such a man and he told me his case thus, and said "My wife is surely living with so and so," and I went and found it as he had said.

Q.—Do you suppose in these cases that the Magistrate is conscious of the fact? A.—I think not.

Q.—Have you not known of parties arrested for bastardy being forced to marry the woman to escape from prison? A.—I have heard of these cases, but have not met with any such.

Q.—Tell us some other cases. A.—There are many evils following from this cause; when a man is arrested for assault and battery he is frequently taken away from his family, who do not know his whereabouts and with whom he cannot communicate, and having no friend in Court who knows him, he is presumed guilty; I think that we have intelligent magistrates, but we want men that will not allow loafers and suckers to come and sit by him and converse with him; I think that all these things are productive of the most monstrous evils.

Q.—Have you ever seen a magistrate on the bench while under the influence of liquor? A.—I am sorry to say that I have.

Q.—Is there a class of men known as "skinners," or "shysters," about the Tombs? A.—Yes, Sir; and they skin pretty deep, too.

Q.—I should like to understand the process? A.—Well, Sir, I have often met with such cases, but such is the multitudinous character of my pursuits that I can't pay that attention that I should like to their deeds; on the 7th June, I went to the Jefferson Market Police Court; the wife of a drunkard, then on the Island, complained that one of the lawyers about there had promised to get his discharge if $5 were paid to him; after a few days delay, he came to her again and said that it would take $10; she was without money, but induced a brother to lend her $8, which she paid the lawyer; still her husband was held in durance; I consulted the magistrate, and he severely reprimanded the lawyer, advising him to refund the money, which he did after much trouble.

Q.—What opportunity has an accused party to obtain good counsel? Is the way open to him freely? A.—Certainly not, Sir, unless he has money.

Q.—Suppose a man is brought up and supposed to have money, has he an opportunity to get what counsel he pleases? A.—Well, Sir, there is a difficulty about it. They make complaints to me in all the houses of detention of this evil.

Q.—Do you know whether there are partnerships in the spoils got from prisoners by certain lawyers and policemen? A.—You see, gentlemen, that I am looked upon as a spy, so they are very careful when I am around.

Q.—Can the prisoner transmit a note to counsel in the City? A.—There are no facilities. He can do it by feeing the keeper.

Q.—Do you take fees when you appear for prisoners? A. (indignantly)—No, Sir. I have even refused to receive donations to the Society given as repayment by the friends of a lawyer who received money from a party in trouble, and who was well paid for his appearance, but whose only efforts seemed to get the poor fellows six months on the Island instead of two.

Q.—Was that a lawyer? A.—Yes, Sir. He has since been a legislator, and tried hard to get into the Senate. The case came on 7th June, 1854.

Mr. O'Keefe—Was he ever in the assembly before that?

Witness—Oh, no, Sir.

Mr. O'Keefe—Then it was not I. (Laughter.)

Witness—Oh, no, Sir.

Q.—Did you ever meet with a case of a colored man in Kings County jail that had been pending for at least a year? A.—Yes, Sir—it was this: June 10 I visited the Kings County jail, and there noticed Benjamin Williams and his wife, convicted of burglary in August, 1854; they have since been in jail awaiting sentence; I called on Judge Moore, and he said that they were supposed to be bad characters, and twelve months in prison would do them good; he asked me to try for their discharge, which I refused to do, saying "You have done very wrong, and must right it yourself."

On motion, it was resolved to subpœna Ex-Justice Edmonds, and Peter Crosby, Deputy Warden of the Essex Market Prison, and the Court adjourned.

Meeting of Police Commissioners.

On Saturday afternoon, the Court, consisting of the Mayor and Recorder, were engaged in the investigation of several cases of no great public importance, some of which were forwarded a stage, others postponed for the production of witnesses. A case came up of great interest at this moment, the attention of the citizens having been so strongly called to official corruption.

POLICEMEN ACTIVELY PROMOTING SEDUCTION.

Cyrus Butler is a policeman, suspended from pay and duty on the charge of seduction. The facts will appear in the following abstract of the depositions.

The affidavit of Julia Powell charges that about ten months ago, Cyrus Butler (who is married) not merely seduced Emma Johnson, (a girl fourteen years of age,) but also communicated to her the venereal disease—to the great scandal of the Police Department of this City.

The affidavit is lengthy. It states that Emma informed deponent "that when Butler had his night off, and also when it was his night to go home at twelve o'clock, instead of going home to his family, he would come to the house of said Emma and stay with her all night;" that "Butler still continues to visit Emma, and gives her money, telling her she had better have a doctor;" that "Butler had told Emma she could not be compelled to say anything in Court about it, and that she would not do so;" and that if she proved pregnant, Butler would give her "something to cure it."

Matilda Caske makes affidavit in corroboration of the above.

Geo. W. Boyce, a policeman of Yonkers, makes oath and deposes: That Cyrus Butler boasted to him voluntarily, that he had been "the first" to seduce this Emma Johnson, of 14 years of age; Boyce had been acquainted with the girl, and believes that until her seduction by Butler she was a virtuous girl; the girl told deponent that Butler had communicated to her a filthy disease, for which he was then under medical treatment; Butler had informed him what presents he had given her, where he had provided lodgings for her, and what he had paid for her board.

Butler, in the most emphatic manner, denies the whole story from beginning to end, and makes affidavit to that effect.

Witnesses being called, Mrs. Williams, No. 402 Ninth-avenue, testified to her acquaintace with Butler; has known Emma Johnson latterly; Butler applied to witness for board for Emma who lived with witness one week, Butler paying her board; Butler and Emma had during that time plenty of private opportunities; Cyrus told witness that he was the man who had seduced the girl, and that her mother would be quiet if she would leave the house and go somewhere else to board; witness deposed to seeing the parties sleeping together; a physician gave evidence that examining the patient as he did in November, there were no traces of disease which might possibly have existed in August.

Counsel for Butler attempted to impeach the credit of the witnesses by raising collateral issues, and the Recorder repeatedly told the witnesses that they need not answer. If their characters were bad, Counsel might call witnesses to prove that, if possible.

The girl Emma was next called. The object of Butler's counsel was to secure her oath to her own purity, and thus screen Butler, as well as maintain her own character, in swearing that all the previous testimony was false.

She swore point-blank to the contrary of all the previous witnesses. The mother being called, followed the same course. The case was then referred upon the evidence.

Adjourned at 7 P. M.

The Rudora Tragedy.

We have no fresh intelligence relative to the murders on board the schooner *Rudora*, that we can give as reliable. Our reporter yesterday made an attempt to get to City Island, but failed to cross the arm of the Sound which separates the Island from the main land. The storm raged so violently that two out of three of the ferry boats drifted before the waves to parts unknown. The staging or pier on the Westchester side also broke away, and pursued the boats. A sloop or two slipped moorings and went off. The water at the Ferry is about three-quarters of a mile in breath, and is exposed to the fullest force of such a southeast wind as we had yesterday. The only remaining ferry-boat,—a mere scow,—could not live in such weather, and after waiting two hours, the reporter was obliged to return, the ferry-master on the Island signaling across to him that to wait longer would be still to wait in vain.

At Pelham Creek he gained some homœopathic information. The schooner has been further searched, and her cargo overhauled, but without any trace of the bodies being disclosed. She has had her holes thoroughly stopped, and is now anchored, on her own responsibility, a little way off the Island, Capt. BOUNTY having withdrawn with his sloop. The dragging for the bodies was commenced on Saturday, but high tide occurring about noon, it was interrupted for some hours, and little was done. Yesterday, of course, owing to the storm, when the waves dashed finely over moderate-sized craft, and were fatal to small boats, nothing could be done.

For many years no murders have created more interest in the public mind than these; and yet it is much to be feared that the negro will escape punishment. If the bodies are not found, or when found, are so decomposed that they cannot be recognized, he certainly will.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1319. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGEN

[illegible] DAY LATER FROM EUROPE.

[illegible] BY THE ARIEL.

Interesting News from the Crimea.

Reception of the King of Sardinia in Paris.

MARKETS UNCHANGED.

Consols 88 1-4 to 88 1-2

By the steamship *Ariel*, Capt. LEFEVRE, belonging to VANDERBILT's line of steam-packets, we receive one day's later news from England and Europe.

The *Ariel* sailed from Havre on the morning of the 3d ult., and on her arrival off Cowes, where she embarked her English passengers, &c., copies of the Second Edition of the London *Times* were placed on board by our Southampton correspondent.

The British officers who are in Vienna have already sent 1,800 horses down the Danube to Bulgaria. 600 of the horses are of superior quality, and were bought for the Artillery of the Anglo-Turkish Contingent.

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times*, says:

"The new Concordat meets with no mercy at the hands of the German journalists, who view it in exactly the same light as it is regarded by at least two-thirds of the population of this empire. The organs of the clerical party in Germany are at great pains to show that the close union between the Church of Rome and the sword of Austria is a death blow to the machinations of the revolutionary faction in Italy, but the Conservatives predict, that sooner or later the concordat will lead to the downfall of the Austrian Empire. The effect produced on the people by the convention with Rome is so extremely unfavorable, that the heads of the Church have directed their subordinates to act with extreme circumspection, 'and gradually to accustom their flocks to the new order of things.'"

The Berlin correspondent of the same journal says:

"The 'insufficiency of the harvest' in Russia, as the *Journal de St. Petersburg* lately stated it, is further proved by the circumstances that considerable quantities of corn are being imported by the Russian Government from this country for the supply of the Western Provinces.—In Courland, Liefland, and Finland the harvest is understood not to suffice even for the wants of the population."

The following curious piece of information is from the same authority:

"The Government of the United States of America has lately given considerable orders to a Rhenish house, for delivery next Spring, of bullet-proof steel curasses!"

There is to be an Exhibition in Vienna in 1859, but only for Austria, the German Zollverein States, and the Italian States, which have the same Customs Tariff as Austria.

The elections in the Canton of Geneva, Switzerland, had resulted in the triumph of the Liberal or Anti-Government party. The consequences of the election, it is said, cannot be otherwise than advantageous.

The War in the East.

RETURN OF THE SQUADRONS FROM THE KINBURN EXPEDITION—PLANS FOR THE FUTURE—SKIRMISHES AT KERTCH.

A letter dated Kamiesch, 22d November, published in the *Courrier de Marseille*, states that Admiral Bruat's squadron, lately engaged in the attack on Kinburn, had returned to the port of Kamiesch. The writer says:

"A report was circulated, on the arrival of the English squadron, that a new expedition was contemplated. I have reason to believe that such an expedition was intended, for the purpose of destroying some extensive provision stores belonging to the enemy, and make a diversion on his left; but it was abandoned. It was also rumored, a few days ago, that the Anglo-Turkish contingent at Kertch was closely pressed by General WRANGEL. I have heard that some trifling engagements occurred between the advanced posts; but it appears that General VIVIAN considered his position so seriously menaced that he sent to Balaklava for a reinforcement of cavalry. The General, however, being in the service of the East India Company, and, as such, not authorized to command troops of the Royal Army, General SIMPSON refused to comply with his request, and the steamer dispatched from Kertch immediately started for Constantinople, to bring up the cavalry of the English contingent. There exists between these two Armies a deplorable anomaly, and this circumstance is a striking proof of it. The Navy is happy to have had it in its power to strike a decisive blow at the close of this arduous and fruitful campaign. It was well entitled to that satisfaction, after the fatigues, perils and inglorious labors imposed upon it by the events of the war. The Admiral returns to France with seven ships-of-the-line and several frigates. The embarcation of the Imperial Guard has already commenced."

AFFAIRS AT SEBASTOPOL—A DARING DEED.

Our position at Sebastopol has not changed. The city and the northern forts continue to exchange shells. The fire of the Russians is more active than ours. In spite of the vigilance of the enemy, our daring seamen often play tricks upon him. Under cover of the darkness, boats enter the roads of Sebastopol, take soundings, and survey the opposite coast. They also silently visit the masts of the sunken ships, which alone appear above the surface of the water, and examine their position. From the mast of one of those ships still floated the Russian flag, forgotten, no doubt, in the precipitate retreat of the crew. Officers and men more than once determined on laying hold of it; but the ship was lying nearly in the centre of the roads, and completely protected by the enemy's guns. The attempts made during the fine cold nights of October had been unsuccessful, on account of the moonlight, the Russians, at the least stir, pouring in that direction a shower of projectiles, which rendered the operation, if not impossible, at least very perilous. Finally, some nights ago, the attempt succeeded. The Russian colors were removed, and presented to the Admiral.

THE ALLIES ON THE TCHERNAYA.

The army corps on the Tchernaya is constantly kept on the *qui vive*, expecting to be attacked by the Russians, who are in no hurry to descend from their positions. The general opinion, however, is that they cannot remain on the plateaus of Mackenzie and the Belbek. The French and Sardinian outposts continually exchange shots with those of the enemy. The best possible understanding exists between the Sardinian troops and ours. Everybody professes the greatest esteem for the soldiers of the army of General LA MARMORA, who are as active, intelligent, industrious, and vigilant as ours. The English are now executing stupendous works.

BUILDING ROADS AND TOWNS IN THE CRIMEA.

Any person venturing to speak of the evacuation of the Crimea would be laughed at. There is evidently no such intention on the part of the Allies, for why should the English be constructing magnificent roads, building a new town with stone in the neighborhood of Balaklava, repairing part of the town, and extending the railway if the country was to be abandoned? Every day 6,000 men are employed in those works. The English army is at present more flourishing and numerous than ever. It numbers about 50,000 men, and reinforcements are daily arriving.

KINBURN AND ITS GARRISON.

Our last accounts from Kinburn were brought by the squadron. The place is covered on the land side by formidable works, and if the Liman of the Dnieper should freeze, and the Russians be tempted to retake the position, the 95th Regiment and its brave Colonel M. DANNER will give them something to do. The garrison of Kinburn is exclusively French. The brigade of General SPENCER has been partly landed at Eupatoria.

Independently of those fortifications, which, defended as they will be, could defy 50,000 assailants, Kinburn will be protected by the squadron of Commander PARIS, consisting of several frigates, now anchored along the coast of Ozakoff, and the floating batteries Devastation, Lave, and Tonnante. I have been told by a naval officer that the *reconnaissance* made in the Bug had produced excellent results, and most useful information for our future operations. The remainder of the brigade commanded by General BRAINE had returned. The division of General CHASSELOUP LAUBAT is arriving by degrees, and occupies the former quarters of the foreign legion. The importance of the port of Kamiesch daily increases and its command is now confided to Captain MAUSSION DE CANDE.

The War in Asia.

OMAR PASHA EXPECTING BATTLE.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following, dated Constantinople, Nov. 12:

"According to the last accounts, OMAR PASHA was expecting a battle. General MOURAVIEFF had detached a division from his army, which was advancing by forced marches on Kutais by the Akhiska-road. About 8,000 TURKS, under MOUSTAFA PASHA, had left Batoum to try and cut off this detachment. Early in the month they had reached Ozurgethi. The Commander-in-Chief leads them meet him at Kutais, which will become the theatre of some important engagement, unless the Russians prefer intrenching themselves in the defiles which protect the advance to Tefflis."

AFFAIRS AT KARS.

The garrison of Kars had received some provisions from a convoy intended for the Russian army. The conductors of it, Persians, allowed themselves to be bribed, and for a certain sum of money consented to deliver up to the Turks what was intended for their enemies. Some supplies were also expected at Kars, which had been sent from Erzeroum and Trebisond, but no one knew exactly where they were. Letters received by the Government say nothing to confirm the report of the malady of Gen. MOURAVIEFF. It is now said that the report was purposely put in circulation by the Greeks, in order to have an opportunity of refuting it, and thus throw doubt on other facts of proved authenticity.

Reception of the King of Sardinia in Paris.

Paris (Nov. 23) Correspondence of the London Times.

The great event of this day is the arrival of the King of Sardinia in Paris. From 11 o'clock this morning a considerable portion of the population of Paris thronged towards the terminus of the Lyons Railroad to receive and welcome with their acclamations Victor EMMANUEL. Though the *Moniteur* had announced that the Royal cortège would pass along the quays and the Rue de Rivoli, a great many houses on the Boulevards, the clubs, and theatres were from an early hour decorated with flags, displaying the national colors of France, England, Sardinia, and Turkey. The Cirque NAPOLEON, in particular, was remarked for the elegance of its decorations. The rue de Rivoli, the place of the Hôtel de Ville, and the quays, in fact the entire line along which the King was to pass, were similarly adorned, as also the façade of the station and the large court-yard. On the place itself detachments of foot chasseurs and of the line kept the ground, and the guards of honor within the court were selected from the Grenadiers and Voltigeurs of the Imperial Guard. A canopy of crimson velvet, fringed with gold, hung over the door of the waiting-room, which had been transformed into a splendid saloon, hung with red velvet, fastened up with gold. Clusters of flags belonging to the Allied nations, with the name of Victor EMMANUEL, and the shields with his Royal arms, completed the ornaments. A rich carpet extended from the door to the pathway, on which the King was to step from the carriage, and galleries to the right and left had been prepared for those who were specially invited. A detachment of the Cent-Gardes and Guides were drawn up on both sides of the entrance to the waiting-room, and seven of the Imperial carriages awaited His Majesty and suite.

At 12¾ o'clock Prince NAPOLEON left the Palais Royal in a State carriage, preceded by two outriders wearing the Imperial livery. Marshal MAGNAN, Colonel FLEURY, the Prefects of the Siene and Police, and a great number of public functionaries, civil and military, awaited Prince NAPOLEON at the Railroad Station. The members of the Council of Administration, the Station Masters, and all the employes were drawn up within.

At 1 o'clock, precisely, the arrival of the Royal train was announced, and, in five minutes after, the locomotive, decked out with the Sardinian colors, stopped; the drums beat to arms, and the full band of the Guides, who were stationed at the entrance of the reception room, struck up the *Marche de Savoie*.

The King, who wore the uniform of a Colonel of Hussars, descended from the carriage, and was received first by Prince NAPOLEON, whose hand he shook warmly, and replied to the words of welcome of the Prince.

The royal *cortège* entered the waiting-room; the whole of the persons who filled it rose, and received His Majesty with acclamations of "*Vive le Roi!*" "*Vive le Prince Napoleon!*" which were taken up and repeated by the crowd, which thronged the court of the station and the approaches to it. The carriages soon drove up in order at the entrance, and the King and his attendants entered them. Prince NAPOLEON and His Majesty entered the same carriage, which was preceded by four outriders wearing the Imperial livery, and the whole of the *cortège* began to move in the following order: A squadron of Guides, with the band; three Court carriages, preceded each by three outriders; the Royal carriage, preceded by outriders, and followed by a squadron of Cent-Gardes. Colonel FLECEY rode at the right, and Colonel NEY at the left, and a squadron of the Cuirassiers of the Imperial Guard closed the procession. Though rain was falling, the crowd was considerable along the line through which the King passed, and received the Royal visitor with warm acclamations. The *cortège* soon after entered the Palace du Carrousel by the passage of the Pavillon de Rohan, and entered the Court of the Tuileries by the triumphal arch. The drums were beating to arms, the troops presented arms, and the acclamations became louder and louder as the King approached the Palace.

The apartments of the Pavillon Marsan are those occupied by the King during his stay at the Tuileries; and the aides-de-camp, orderly officers, and physician occupy the next apartments.

Diplomacy on the Eastern Question—Chances of Peace.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 21st of November, says:

"To all outward appearance the diplomatic world is doing little or nothing in the Eastern Question, but you may be assured that the preliminary steps towards the realization of the first and fourth guarantee points are about to be taken. The first point relates to Moldavia, Wallachia and Servia; the second to the future position of the Christian population of Turkey. It is still uncertain when Baron PROKESCH will leave Vienna, but it is well known that as soon as he reaches Constantinople, the conferences relative to the reorganization of Moldavia and Wallachia begin. The majority of the Constantinople correspondents write that there are frequent misunderstandings between Lord REDCLIFFE and M. DE THOUVENEL, but reliable information has been given me that such is not the case.

At last the Viennese have come to the conclusion that there is little or no chance of peace being concluded this Winter, and the consequence is that everything is extremely flat on 'Change. Hardly any business is now done, as the great firms intend to speculate largely in the shares of the *Crédit Mobilier*, which, as they flatter themselves, will within six months be at 30 and 40 per cent. premium. This, however, is not my opinion, as the Company can find no financiers who are capable of conducting such an immense establishment.

Canrobert's Mission.

Berlin (Nov. 22) Correspondence of the London Times.

It is believed that General CANROBERT, after leaving Stockholm, where, however, he is to stay somewhat longer than was at first intended, will pay a visit to the King of Denmark at Copenhagen; such a visit could hardly be omitted under the circumstances, as the King is a member of the Legion of Honor. Great doubts are expressed here that anything like negotiations for an alliance have been commenced by the General during his stay in Stockholm, and still more so that anything will result of his visit to the two Scandinavian Courts beyond the improvement of the good feeling already existing between them and the Court of France.

Fraud in Russia.

The *Pays* publishes the following letter, dated St. Petersburg, Nov. 11:

"In my letters I have often alluded to the fraud and corruption which is the death of Russia. This evil is rooted, it extends so widely to every branch of the service of the Czar's army, that the troops, despite the efforts of the Sovereign, are in want of nearly everything. I was assured a few days since that ALEXANDER II., despite the usual mildness of his character, got into a regular fury on learning what took place, and resolved to act with extreme severity against any person, no matter what his rank, found guilty of fraud. I know the country well, and all his power will not be of any avail but to put a stop to these abuses. The evil is too deep-rooted on the Muscovite soil. All will combine together to deceive the most vigilant eye.

The subjoined few facts of recent occurrence, the exactitude of which I guarantee, will show the extent of the evil.

A Livonian officer of very good family, intrusted with the provisioning of the army in Tauris, went from province to province buying oxen, cows, and sheep, which he had sent to Odessa and Cherson.

Wishing to make a rapid fortune, he hit upon the following fraud. He proposed to some of the peasants to leave them their cattle for a consideration agreed upon. The cattle were booked as delivered, and he gave a false receipt for the price of them. He then put them down as "died on the road." By this means he pocketed—first, the money of the peasants; secondly, the money of the Government. it was clever, but not honest. Suspicions were at last aroused. When it was mentioned to the Czar he would not at first believe that one of his superior officers was capable of committing a crime the consequences of which to the army were incalculable. The rumors, however, grew so loud that a serious investigation was ordered. The officer was commanded to proceed immediately to head-quarters at Odessa. He was not so slow as not to smell a rat. He felt some hesitation at obeying the order, but over-night he hit upon a plan and, while staying at an hotel near Odessa, his room caught fire so cleverly that the flames, which purify all things, destroyed the accounts. He arrived at head-quarters with a certificate that his papers were burnt. What more could be expected? We are assured that the fire spared the roubles in his pouch. He was acquitted. Poor fellow! as MOLIERE would say.

Another anecdote, the truth of which I will guarantee:

A dealer in flour, in the vicinity of Kiew, provides some thousand sacks of flour to the commander of the place, and asks an exorbitant price. He is refused payment. He is brought up for usury and fraud. The affair is a serious one; he is liable to a very severe penalty and a journey to Siberia in perspective. He was as calm, however, as if his conscience was pure and his cause a good one. At the appointed day he appeared before the Judge, and proved by his books, A plus B, that to accept the supply the officers had exacted for themselves 80,000 silver roubles, or 240,000 francs. Very flattering this for the officers of the Russian army! The trader was acquitted and his honor saved; the money was paid; he gained nothing on the transaction."

London Markets.

Per America.] LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23—5 P. M.

In the Colonial and Foreign Produce markets the business this week has been on a moderate scale, without material alteration in prices. COTTON and BREADSTUFFS dull. SUGAR and COFFEE quiet. MONEY in very active demand at 6 ₰ cent. and upwards. CONSOLS leave off 88¾@88¾ for money, 88¾@88¾ for the account. Mexican DOLLARS 5s. 1d. Bar SILVER 5s. 1½d. U. S. DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@74s. 9d.

COCHINEAL—600 bags chiefly sold at full prices. Teneriffe Silver, 5s. 7d.@5s. 9d.; Black, 5s. 10d.@4s. 1d.; Honduras Silver, 5s. 9d.@5s. 10d.; Mexican Silver, 5s. 6d.@5s. 9d.; Black, 5s. 7d.@5s. 10d.

COCOA—Firm and dearer—336 bags South American sold from 56s. 6d.@59s., and 400 bags Bahia, 51s. @55s. 6d. for fair to good red.

COFFEE—Steady—tough Cake and Tile, £126; best Selected, £129; Sheating, 14d.; Yellow Metal Sheating, 12d.

COTTON—Is dull—the sales for the week amounting to 1,050 bales only, at ⅛d. ₰ lb. decline. At Liverpool the demand has also been moderate, yesterday's quotation for Middling Orleans was 6¾d. ₰ lb.

CORRIE is quiet, but firm. The public sales of Plantation Ceylon this week have comprised 400 casks and 100 bags, and bags Plantation Ceylon, the greater part of which has been disposed of at steady rates; fine ordinary to low middling selling from 53s. 6d.@61s. 6d., with middling from 61s. 6d. @65s. Native Ceylon is quoted 58s. 6d.@59s. 6d., but not much doing. 300 packages Mocha partly sold, sound clean garbled bringing from 72s. 6d.@75s., with good long berry from 80s. 6d.@81s. Two cargoes of Rio sold to arrive, viz: 2,800 bags at 44s. 6d., insured to port of call only, and 2,800 bags at 44s., both for near ports, i. f. p. a.

At the CORN market on Monday the fresh supply of English WHEAT was moderate, and the condition generally inferior; only a small portion sold at last week's prices. Foreign was firmly held, but little business was doing. Floating cargoes of WHEAT and INDIAN CORN in demand. Last week's average quotation of English WHEAT was 80s. 10d. on 126,408 qrs. returned. To-day, the market was very flat, and to make sales it would have been necessary to submit to a reduction of 5s.@8s. ₰ qr. We quote White American WHEAT 81s.@86s.; Red, 80s.@84s. ₰ qr. American FLOUR, 43s.@46s. ₰ barrel.

In MOLASSES nothing doing.

HEMP—Russian is steady but not active; St. Petersburg Clean is quoted £43@£43 10s. Manilla is in good demand at full rates; 80 bales at auction sold from £39 10s.@£40 10s. 950 bales Bombay partly sold from £16 5s.@£16 5s. ford ord. to good.

JUTE—Of 4,100 bales at auction about half found buyers at steady prices, from £14 15s.@£17 10s. for common to mid. fair to good from £19@£20 15s., with fine £21@£22 10s.

INDIGO—Holders are very firm, and a moderate amount of business is being transacted at fully last sale's rate.

IRON—Is firm, and we quote Rails £8 5s.@£8 10s.; Bars £8@£8 5s., free o. b. in Wales. Scotch Pigs 76s. 6d. for mixed numbers on the Clyde.

LEAD—Steady at £25 10s.@£25 15s. for common Pig.

LINSEED—The market is flat, without, however, any reduction in prices. Black Seed, on the spot, 79s.@80s.; East India, 79s.@82s. Arrivals this week, 1,247 qrs. from the East Indies.

LINSEED CAKES—Continue in active demand at generally advancing prices. New-York barrel Cake, in warehouse, are held at £14 5s. Boston bag Cake £13 15s.@£14. Western Cake in bags £13. For arrival, good bag Cake are held at £13 15s. c. f. and i.

RUM—Some sales of East India have been made at 3s. ₰ proof gallon.

OILS—There is no alteration in the value of Fish; Sperm is firm; other descriptions quiet. Rape is steady, at 62s. for foreign Refined; Brown offered at 59s. 6d. Linseed has receded to 43s. 6d. on the spot, and 44s. 9d.@44s. 6d. for the early months of next year. Olive dull at late quotations. Cocoa Nut, sellers at 50s. but no buyers. Palm, 49s.@50s.

RICE—Has been active throughout the week, and a large business has been done at rising prices. Bengal on the spot has brought 17s.@18s. 6d. for middling to fine, and 16s.@17s., floating ex. ship. Madras, on the spot, 16s.@16s. 3d. for pinky, and 12s. 6d.@12s. 9d. for low red Barley sort. Afloat, three Cargoes of Madras, sold from 15s. 6d.@15s. 10½d., two cargoes Arracan at 14s.@14s. 3d., and four cargoes Rangoon at 13s. 10¾d.@14s.

LARD—is without change.

SALTPETRE—100 tons Bengal, to arrive, sold at 33s. for 5 ₰ cent. refr.; but for parcels on the spot there is little demand, and only about 1,000 bags Bengal are reported privately—8 ₰ cent. refr. at 38s. 6d., and 11¾@11 ₰ cent. at 36s. 302 bags Bengal at auction sold at 26s.@26. 6d. for 21¾@20¾ ₰ cent.

NITRATE SODA—100 tons sold at 19s.

SPICES.—Ginger—382 cases Malabar brought 35s.@36s. for wormy, and 45s.@46. for sound. Pepper—For Black there is rather more inquiry, and some business has occurred privately at extreme rates. Pimento—200 bags sold ½d. lower, say 4¾d. for good ord.

TALLOW—Is quiet at 70s. for Y. C. on the spot, and 70s. 3d. for the Spring.

SUGAR—The market is in a very unsettled state, and prices have declined 5s.@6s. ₰ cwt. from the highest point, and there is very little disposition to buy at the decline. The sales of West India for the week do not exceed 800 hhds.; and of 20,000 bags Mauritius and East India offered at auction about half sold at irregular prices. The public sales of foreign have comprised 780 boxes yellow Havana, 92 baskets Java, 214 hhds. Porto Rico, and 42 hhds. Surinam, nearly the whole of which was bought in. 500 baskets Java (No. 9) have changed hands at 54s. At the Dutch Trading Company's sale of 17,000 baskets Java, held yesterday at Amsterdam, the whole quantity sold, full valuations being obtained for qualities up to No. 15, the finer kinds selling at about 2s. ₰ cwt. under the valuations.

TIN—English without change. Common Blocks 128s., Bars 134s., Refined 137s. Straits—Fine 123s. Banca 126s. 6d.

TEA—A fair business has been done in the late arrivals of new Season's Teas at full prices. Common Congou quiet; sellers at 9½d. ₰ lb.

TURPENTINE—In Rough little doing; good quality is worth 41s. Spirits dull at 39s. for American casks.

AMERICAN STOCKS—Still without demand. Sellers of Massachusetts 5s Sterling at 99; of Maryland 5s Sterling at 91. New-York 5s Dollar 90¾. Pennsylvania Bonds 80; Inscriptions 74@76. Virginia 5s Dollar 87; do. 6s Sterling 88@84. Canada 6s 107¾@108. Railroad Securities neglected.

BARING BROTHERS.

Terrible Conflagration—Loss of Two Splendid Steamers and a Wharf-boat.

From the Memphis Whig, Dec. 3.

Between the hours of 12 and 1 o'clock last night our citizens were startled by the alarm of fire, which proceeded from the packet *George Collier*, at the lower packet landing. We learn that as that steamer was landing, before her lines were fairly made fast, a fire was discovered by the mate issuing from a small closet immediately under the steps that come down forward, which spread with such awful rapidity that in less than five minutes the whole of that large boat was enveloped in almost an entire sheet of flames.

Captain BURDETT, who was in command, left the roof, and went below to the cabin, and gave the alarm. He immediately went into the ladies' cabin to save the ladies, all of whom were asleep, and tried to get them out forward, but the flames and smoke drove them back, leaving them no chance to escape but by a small flight of steps near the water closet at the rear of the boat. By almost superhuman efforts he succeeded in saving all of them and getting them off on the wharf-boat. The male passengers and a portion of the officers and crew had to save themselves by jumping off, some into the river, and others to the lower deck of the wharf-boat.

The *George Collier* had landed on the inside of the magnificent packet *Mayflower*, her bow extending about midship the latter, and soon that steamer was also enveloped in flames. The flames extended to the bow and cabin of the fine wharf-boat *Mary Hunt*, and in less than ten minutes from the outbreak of the flames, the three boats were one mass of fire, the flames towering high above the tall chimneys of either boat.

The most mournful part of the disaster is the fact that some ten or twelve human beings are supposed to be lost, some of them by being burned, and others by drowning after jumping into the river. The *George Collier* had some forty cabin passengers, most of whom were asleep in their rooms, and in the hurry and confusion of the moment, hardly knew what they were about. Several of those who were saved are considerably injured from jumping off the boat. Many of the saved were taken to the *Gayoso* in their night clothes, where they were kindly provided for by the gentlemanly proprietors.

All the officers of the *George Collier* were saved, but neither passengers nor officers saved any of their baggage, nothing but what they had on. Mr. LACKLAND, the first clerk, went to the safe when the alarm was first given, and took out the money and valuable packages, but lost a bag of gold and the letters while endeavoring to save the ladies. The books and papers of both the *Collier* and *Mayflower* were lost, and but few of the officers on the latter boat saved anything, except what they had on.

Amid the confusion and intense excitement last night, we were unable to get a list of those who were lost, or the names of any of them. Some five or six of the passengers, and two or three of the cabin boys on the *Collier* are known to be lost, and the assistant bar-keeper and chambermaid of the *Mayflower* were missing. As the register of the *G. C.* was lost, it will be hard to determine how many lost their lives. No one from Memphis was lost, we are glad to learn.

The entire loss is estimated at not less than $250,000.

The *Geo. Collier* had just landed from New-Orleans, and had some four hundred tons of freight, mostly groceries, for this place and Nashville, on board, not a pound of which was saved. The *Mayflower* had some 4,000 sacks of corn on board, which she had taken in at Bradley's landing above here, on Saturday evening. Her cargo from New-Orleans, except some sugar and molasses on the levee, had been delivered on Saturday. There was also a considerable amount of forwarding goods on board the wharf-boat. In addition to their wharf-boat, Messrs. DUVAL, ALCEO & Co. lost their bakery. We did not learn whether they saved their books and papers or not. This is the second wharf-boat we have seen burn up on the same spot, the *J. M. White* and the *Mary Hunt*.

The scene last night was awfully grand, and beggars all description. The sparks blew to a great distance over the southern part of the city. At one time HOWARD's cotton shed was in imminent danger, as was also the wharf-boat of A. L. DAVIS & Co. The fire department were out, and rendered all the assistance they could. We are unable to give any further description at this late hour—3 o'clock A. M.

Four O'clock A. M.—The wrecks are still burning, and are nearly burned to the water's edge, presenting a most gloomy appearance. A coal boat, belonging to Mr. THOMAS JAMES, is now on fire, and the levee for more than 100 yards presents one living bed of fire and flames.

CHLOROFORM AND ROBBERY.—The Hilon *Independent* gives a long account of the robbery, by the aid of chloroform, of Mrs. DAVID WRIGHT of Toronto, while on the Hudson River Railroad. It was accomplished by a dark-eyed, well dressed, genteel lady, who, when Mrs. W. complained of a pain in the head, said, "Oh! I have some cologne with me, let me put a little on your temples. it will doubtless relieve you." A porte monnaie, containing considerable money, her ticket, baggage check and breast-pin, were all taken, and the robber, by means of the check, also stole the baggage.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

THE DEFENCE AND THE REBUTTAL.

Testimony of George Burns, John Patterson, Levi Smith, Hoskell, K. A. Searles, John R. Peat, Tom Hyer and others.

ELEVENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8, 1855.

The Court resumed its sittings, to-day, at 11 o'clock A. M. The public attendance was as large as ever, and the proceedings had a special interest.

EVIDENCE AS TO THE TIME AND MANNER OF BAKER'S FLIGHT.

The defence was resumed by the calling of George Burns, who was sworn and examined by Mr. Clark. He stated as follows: I know Baker; some time after the affray at Stanwix Hall I engaged a passage for Baker on board the *Isabella Jewett;* I signed the shipping articles for him as a seaman in the name of William Smith; this was before Poole's death.

The counsel for defence asked to examine another witness before concluding the examination of the witness now on the stand. The Court and the prosecuting counsel acceded, and accordingly,

John Patterson took the stand and was sworn.

Examined by Mr. Clark—I was shipping sailors in February, 1855; I shipped three men and a cook for the *Isabella Jewett*; none of them were named William Smith; I did not ship all the seamen; (witness produced a copy from the entry in his books of the names of the persons whom he shipped for the *Isabella Jewett*, and of the amounts which he advanced to them, with the dates of payment of said advances.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—I do not know Baker; I think the articles were taken from my place by the Captain himself on the 8th March; I think it was in the forenoon; I never saw the *Jewett* to my knowledge; I am not positive it was on the 8th day of March; if William Smith signed, he signed by the Captain's order; these are the names (on the copy of the entry,) of those I shipped personally, with a statement of the advance wages and the days they drew their advances; the steward drew his on the 7th, and the boarding-master on the 10th.

GEORGE BURNS RECALLED.

To Mr. Clark—I signed the shipping articles of that brig at Baker's request; I did not go in her; I signed the name of William Smith at South-street, in Mr. Patterson's office; I think it was the clerk who attended to the matter; I think that was on a Tuesday; it was before Poole's death; I spoke to the Captain some four or five days—five days, I think—before she sailed; I engaged this place with the Captain before she sailed; Poole, at that time, was expected to get better—he was getting well.

Q.—Was not Brown the name you signed?

Mr. Whiting objected.

Mr. Clark—Are not Brown and Smith synonymous?

Mr. Whiting—Then there is no use in asking the question.

Witness resumed—Baker went on board.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—I live at No. 4 Morris-street; I went to see the captain of this boat at Baker's request; Baker was then in Jersey City; I think he was in the house there of a man named Scott; I was acquainted with Baker before I went to Scott's to see him; Mr. Baker himself sent for me; I cannot exactly know the date of his sending for me; it was four or five days before the sailing of the *Jewett;* I don't know how long it was after the affray at Stanwix Hall; I went and hunted up the *Jewett* for him; he did not know anything about her himself; I saw the captain in Jersey City; I told him I would get him a man; I did not agree with him as to wages; there was nothing said about wages; nothing was said about that when signing the articles; I believe they were to allow him £5 cents a month, or something of that sort; he did not ship as an able-bodied seaman; he shipped as ordinary; I did not know that the officers had been to Scott's house to look for Baker; I think Poole died on Wednesday night; I heard of his death on Thursday morning; Baker went on board on Wednesday, in the evening, about eight o'clock; I did not see any of Baker's friends visiting him at Scott's; I saw none of them either going to or coming from the house.

To Mr. Clark—I cannot give the exact date of signing the shipping articles; I signed them four or five days before Baker went on board.

MORRISSEY'S FAMILY RELATIONS—WHERE HE WAS AND HOW HE WAS ON THE NIGHT OF THE AFFRAY.

Levi Smith called and sworn. Examined by Mr. Clark. I am captain of a North River steamer—the *Commodore*; I know Morrissey; he is my son-in-law; I resided at No. 55 Hudson-street in February, 1855; I resided there the night of the affray in Stanwix Hall; it is below Canal, just at Duane-st.; Mr. Morrissey and his wife lived at my house in the month of February.

Counsel—Carry your mind back to the Saturday night on which that affray occurred. Were you at home that night? A.—Yes, Sir; Morrissey came home that night with a person named Cunningham; he (Morrissey) was so stupid when he went to bed that I could not wake him up; I suppose he was drunk; from half to three-quarters of an hour I tried to waken him and could not; he awoke at morning in the neighborhood of daylight; several men came there before he awoke to see him; I went up and told him about it, and he did not seem to know anything about this affair, nor to care about it; the liquor seemed to have nearly all wrought out of him; he had not left my house from the time he came home with Cunningham till that time; he did not rise then; he did not rise, I think, till 9 o'clock or so.

Q.—When did he come home that night with Cuningham? A.—It was between twelve and one o'clock; I am not positive; I should think it was a little after twelve.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—I went to bed that night about eleven; the bell rung and I got up and went to the door; I did not look at my watch or clock, but judge it was between twelve and one when he came in.

Several witnesses were called by Mr. Clark, but they did not answer.

Haskell K. A. Searles, rather a good-looking fellow, with more than the ordinary quantum of coolness which characterizes *good-looking* fellows generally, was the next witness. He was examined by Mr. Clark—I resided in No. 55 Hudson-street, in Feb., 1855; that was where Morrissey resided; I recollect his coming home that night; it was between twelve and one; I know the time, because I had come from Burton's Theatre that night; it was just about twelve when I got home; Mr. Rawlins, the witness whose name has just been called, roomed with me; I am pretty positive as to the time, because you know I have a peculiar practice of winding up my watch and looking at the time just before going to bed; Morrissey's room was next to mine; they are separated only by a partition; I heard him and some other person come up the stairs and go into his room; we heard sounds of his voice as if he was drunk; I remarked to Mr. Rawlins that he was pretty well corned; next morning we found that such had been the case; that he had been tight the night before.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—I heard the voices of several people all mixed up, and—I don't know how many you would say was several, but I would say there were two or three; I heard the tramping of two or three people up the stairs; I heard the tramping, you know, after——

Counsel—No, I don't know.

Witness—Well I did not know but you might know.

Counsel—No, I did not know because I was not there.

Witness—(with a side wink and grin)—Well, I did not know but you might have been there.

Q.—How do you know there was some one with Morrissey? A.—There was more tramping than usual up the stairs when he was coming in; I think there was more noise than one man generally makes—more than I would make myself.

Counsel—You will make noise enough if you don't take care.

Mr. Clark—That is as truthful a remark as you ever made.

Witness—(resuming)—I should judge there were two or three voices.

Q.—Did you sleep till morning? A.—Well, I had been to Burton's theatre, and indulged in some ale and a cigar, and I presume I slept till morning; I did not hear any more noise after that; I considered my watch right; I regulated her by the City Hall about that time; I did not know Cunningham then; I have seen him two or three times in Captain Smith's since; I did not see Cunningham there that night; I heard he had been there; I did not know of Morrissey getting up that night after Cunningham went away.

To Mr. Clark—Mrs. Morrissey was in the house that night.

Mr. Clark asked whether the prosecution meant to say that there were any wound's on Poole's body corresponding to the holes in the skirt of his coat.

The Court supposed that what was not in proof was not to be considered as fact for the purposes of this case.

A conversation as to the location and character of the wound in Poole's knee sprung up, but did not seem to lead to any very definite result, further than the assessment that it was in the left knee, and that the ball entered on the inside and made its exit on the outside of the leg.

The defence having no other witnesses now in Court, the prosecution opened their

REBUTTAL.

HOW MR. POST VINDICATES HIMSELF AND DEFENDS POOLE.

John R. Peat, a long-visaged Scotchman, with an awful burr on his tongue, was the first witness in the rebutting case of the prosecution. He was examined by Mr. Whiting, and stated as follows:

I reside at No. 241 Hudson-street; I am in the hardware, manufacturing and carriage making business; I was at Stanwix Hall on the night of the 24th of February last; I know Baker slightly; he is a man I never spent any time with, but I have met him at different places; I saw him at Stanwix Hall that night between the hours of eight and nine o'clock.

Mr. Brady objected to the prosecution being permitted to reopen the evidence as to this first affray.

The Court did not know but that it was intended by this to contradict something sworn to by some of the witnesses for the defence.

Mr. Brady would make his objection broad enough to cover even such an intention as that.

Mr. Whiting did not intend to go into evidence now as to what occurred at Stanwix Hall at that affray. It was merely intended to prove the true character of the controversy between Baker and Post there.

Mr. Brady said if the Court permitted the prosecution to give evidence as to any, even the minutest portion of the transaction of that night at Stanwix Hall, the defence would call the witnesses to the same facts, whom they had recently decided not to call because they considered their testimony cumulative, and as surely as that was done would the testimony be protracted for three days longer.

The Court—It appears to me that if the prosecution insist on it, they have a right to go into that part of the case, briefly. It is not part of the original affray between Morrissey and Poole on that occasion at all. It is a sort of side-bar matter that was brought in to show some feeling as between Post and Baker, and had no connection directly with Morrissey's dispute at all. The new element in the transaction of that evening deemed important by the defence being so, it appears to me that the prosecution have a right to show what version their witnesses have to give of it. At present, I must certainly suggest to both prosecution and defence the propriety of confining themselves to such testimony as has a material bearing on the case.

Mr. Clark excepted.

Mr. Whiting resumed his examination.

Witness continued—I cannot state definitely whether it was between those two hours (8 and 9) or before or after that I was in Stanwix Hall; it was along that time.

Q.—Was there any controversy between you and Baker?

Mr. Clark argued that it was just as proper to examine Baker himself as to take the evidence of this witness, who was a principal in the affair, and whose statement was thus put on a level with the evidence of the disinterested witnesses who had already testified to the facts.

The Court thought otherwise, and the witness again resumed:

When I entered Stanwix Hall; Poole was there, apparently alone; I stepped forward to the counter——

Mr. Clark again objected; this was going over the whole affray.

The Court ruled that the testimony now could only refer to what transpired between the witness and the prisoner.

Mr. Whiting—State only what occurred between Baker and yourself without saying anything about you other circumstance.

Witness—(After beginning a narrative of preliminary details and being again interrupted)—I made a casual remark that it was a very cowardly act for Morrissey to display the pistol in the manner that he did, being as likely to shoot me as anybody else; Mr. Baker said "he is no coward;" prior to that I had forbid Baker ever to speak to me or I to him; Baker, as I say, remarked to me that he was no coward; I said that he was a coward, or that his act was cowardly; Baker responded again that he was no coward; I told him that I thought he was a coward and him (Baker) also; Baker then responded saying I was a coward; I asked him how he

which there," with that both stripped off their coats; Turner pulled off his coat and cut with his pistol; Baker pulled his coat off and both cut with their knives. Turner said, "draw, you son of a b—h!" Baker declined cut to him. "Take care or the son of a b—h will shoot you!" I went back, Turner snapped, and then the next shot went over my shoulder and he had went into the wall; he fired again and the ball went into the floor; I said, "I do not want to kill you, friend, but I have a little peshkush in my pocket-here—a little pistol; it was a very small one—and I took it out, held it that way, (sideways,) and fired it into the wall; then I saw Turner capping his pistol again, I thought it was time to stop this, so I goes up to him, tackled him, got hold of him by the neck or somewhere; while I was engaged with him Baker came up and struck me on the head with his pistol, and cut me; then I had to thunk Turner down, which I did, and got hold of Baker; got his pistol from him, and put him down; (laughter and commotion;) a policeman came down; I want'd him to arrest Baker, but he would not because he was a detailed officer; I said I would do it myself; I brought Baker up stairs; whilst I was bringing him along he cut my fingers with a knife.

By Clark—How did you hold Baker when you were bringing him along. A.—It was about the collar.

Q.—Was it not by the head? A.—I had him about the head somewhere; I was not particular. (Laughter.)

By Mr. Whiting—When I got him down to Broome-street the officer came up and said, "If you let him go we will take him." I said, "That is all right." I let him go and he run ahead to the Stanwix-House, and when he got there made a charge against me; I told Chief Turnbull the circumstances of the case, and those arrangements I had went through with; that he had fired at me, and that he had made an attempt to kill me, and I made a charge against him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

Q.—Were you drunk or sober that evening? A.—I was not drunk, Sir.

Q.—Were you sober? A.—Yes, Sir; as sober as a man drinking a few glasses of liquor ought to be; I was not drunk.

Counsel—I mean no offence. Were you drunk or sober?

Witness—(emphatically)—I was not drunk; I know just as well what I was doing as I do now.

Q.—Were you at Lafayette Hall that evening? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Baker there? A.—Yes, Sir; I saw Baker come in—

Counsel—I did not ask you about that?

Witness—If you want me to tell you what occurred in Stanwix Hall, I will state it.

Q.—Do you recollect Baker attempting to light a cigar by one of those cigar-lighters? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you push him—accidentally—at that moment? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You did not? A.—No, Sir; he says, "You hit one of a b—h" to me, whispering to me.

Counsel—I did not ask you what he said.

Witness—But I am telling you what he said.

The Court—The question is, did you push him accidentally?

Witness—Not at all, Sir; I did not touch him.

Mr. Clark—Did you come against him, or did he shove you? A.—Not unless he shoved his arm against mine.

Q.—Did he strike you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you call him a thief? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Do you swear you did not say at Lafayette Hall, "You damned, thieving son of a b—h?" A.—Yes, Sir, I do.

Q.—Was Harvey Young there? A.—Yes, Sir, I believe I saw him there.

Q.—Was Turner there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see him in California? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You were in California? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—What was your business after you returned from California? A.—I was in no particular business; I had money enough to live on without that; after I returned, I went into business, and kept No. 8 Park-place.

Q.—What was it? A.—A club house.

Q.—What kind of a club house? A.—A sporting house.

Q.—A gambling house? A.—A club house; a sporting house.

Q.—Did they gamble there? A.—They sported there.

Q.—Was gambling allowed by the rules of that club house? A.—Yes, Sir; they gambled now and then.

Q.—Was there a faro-bank there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you any interest in it? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You were the proprietor? A.—I had an interest in it.

Q.—Was Turner ever there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Had you not him there at dinner once? A.—Yes, Sir; Mr. Haly—

Q.—Did you not invite him? A.—Mr. Haly introduced him to me; I had invited Mr. Haly, and he being with Turner, I told him to bring his friend; that was the same Turner I met that night at Stanwix Hall.

Q.—Do you swear you were first in that saloon under Wallack's Theatre that night? A.—I don't know that I was first; I went down stairs and they came in right after me.

Q.—Do you swear you came there before they did? A.—I have sworn to that; certainly.

Q.—Did you take off your coat that night? A.—Yes, Sir; I generally do when I intend to sit in a place and take my ease.

Q.—So you took off your coat? A.—Yes, Sir; that is, my overcoat.

Q.—Did you take off your under coat? A.—No, Sir; I did not.

Q.—Did you take out your breastpin? A.—No, Sir; (correcting himself)—yes, my watch and pin I took off, for I did not want them to be stolen.

Q.—When you came into that saloon were not Turner and Baker in the back room, or rather up stairs? A.—Oh, no; I was not watching them; I don't know.

Q.—Do you recollect taking off your coat and saying, "Two men had got to go out of that house quicker than any two men ever went out before? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not say that? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not take off your coat and put aside your watch and breastpin? A.—I took off my breast pin and watch, for I knew these fellows were after me, and I did not want to have them stolen.

Q.—Had you not a pistol when you went there? A.—Yes, Sir; I had it in my pocket.

Q.—What did you carry that for—for protection? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long had you carried it? A.—I guess I had carried in the neighborhood of six months or a year.

Q.—Did Baker fire at you? A.—No, Sir; he had his pistol out and hit me on the head with it.

Q.—You had Turner bent over the counter, hitting him? A.—No, Sir; (witness went over the story again.)

Q.—You arrested Baker? A.—Yes, Sir; I attempted to arrest him in the cellar.

Q.—Before that time had not Turner thrown away his pistol and raised a bottle at you? A.—No, Sir; I took the pistol from him.

Q.—Did he not tell you to let go his neckhandkerchief? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did he take his knife out of his pocket and say if you did not let go he would cut your hand off? A.—No, Sir; he cut my fingers arose here, and then I gave him to the police officers.

Q.—How long had you been intimate with Poole? A.—Well, I don't know that I had been very intimate with him at all, in fact.

Q.—You never were? A.—I say I don't know that I have been; I have seen him casually, as I have seen you; I have known him and been in company with him several times, but not to say casual; he has not walked or went with me unless casually.

Q.—What had been your relations with Poole for the last two or three years? A.—Not to any extent; we had been friends for the last two or three years.

Q.—You were one of the pall-bearers at his funeral? A.—I was, Sir.

Q.—And Cy. Shay was too? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Were you an enemy or a friend of Poole's? A.—Oh, yes, Sir; I was a friend.

Q.—Have you ever had any difference with him? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When did you get into variance? A.—It was before that.

Q.—Were you at the prize fight between Morrissey and Sullivan? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you see Poole there? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—And were not you and Poole on the same side? A.—Poole was on Sullivan's side; I was on neither—was on a kind of a pivot, I was just looking round at the parties; at that time I think I was on Sullivan's side.

Q.—Were not you and Poole at that time friendly? A.—I could not answer that distinctly.

Q.—Did you ever see Poole fight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You never were with him at any fight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not at the Gem with him when he had a fight? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you not at the Gem when Sullivan came in drunk, and Pandeen hit him and threw him on the floor? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You swear you were not? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You don't remember being at the Gem one night when Poole was there and Sullivan came in drunk, and you saw Poole throw him on the floor? A.—(With great emphasis)—I was not there, Sir, that night at all.

Q.—You remember the occurrence to which I refer? A.—No, Sir; not personally; I heard of it.

Q.—Were not you and Poole stripped to have a fight that very same night before Sullivan came in? A.—Not to my knowledge; I am positive of it myself; if that was the case you can produce plenty of witnesses to prove it.

Q.—Do you know Morrissey? A.—Yes, Sir; I have seen him.

Q.—Were you ever in his room? A.—Not to my knowledge; what room?

Q.—At the Gem. Did not you and Poole go into his room one morning at the Gem? A.—Yes, Sir; I believe Poole was with me.

Q.—Did you and Poole go to Morrissey's room? A.—We went up to the room; I was taken by Mr. Morrissey's friend; Mr. Morrissey sent down this friend to invite me up there, and I went up to his room.

Q.—Was not Morrissey in bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Was Poole in the room with you? A.—Yes, Sir; there were three or four sleeping in the same room with Mr. Morrissey.

Q.—Who were those other parties? A.—I don't know, Sir.

Q.—Was there any person there with Morrissey except a boy? A.—There were two men there in the room, I am positive.

Q.—Were they men or boys? A.—They were men, judging from their appearance in the bed; if they had been little boys I would have known it.

Q.—What time was that? A.—I should judge it was about two o'clock in the morning.

Q.—Where did you meet Poole? A.—I think he was with me that evening.

Q.—Where? A.—I think we were at Cinderella Marshall's.

Q.—Who is that? A.—She keeps a house of assignation in Leonard-street.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I think we stayed there till we drank a bottle or two of wine, and came away.

Q.—And you were not drunk? A.—No; I am not drunk till I feel it.

Q.—Was Poole sober or drunk? A.—I should judge he was about the same as I was.

Q.—Now, Sir, was not that the night that you and Poole made up—made friends again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—How long before that had you settled your animosities? A.—I could not tell you, Sir.

Q.—Then you left Cinderella Marshall's, you and Poole, together? Was there anybody else with you? A.—Yes, Sir; there was this man that Mr. Morrissey had sent to me, to tell me that he could lick me and wanted to fight me.

Counsel—I am not asking you about that.

Witness—But I am telling you; I must tell you the manner in which it came there to Morrissey's room; this man had been sent to me; Mr. Morrissey had told him to do this, and I think, with the invitation to his own house; this man went up; I remained at the disorderly stairs at least half an hour; this man went up stairs, conversed with Mr. Morrissey, and Mr. Morrissey then took a pistol and put it under his head, which the man stated afterwards that he had, and then inviting me up stairs to his room.

Q.—Had you seen Morrissey that day, before you and Poole went to his room? A.—No, Sir; not to my knowledge.

Q.—Who was it came and told you that Morrissey wanted you? A.—He shot himself; I believe he don't care much now about evidence; I think his name was Hawkey or something like that.

Q.—Do you know anything about that but what Hawkey told you? A.—I heard hundreds say it.

Q.—Did you not meet Hawkey, as you call him, at Cinderella Marshall's? A.—Yes, Sir; he came there.

Q.—Where were you?—in a public room? A.—It was a private room; it was such a room as one finds in a public w——h h——e; (much laughter;) we were in a room of that sort; they generally don't put everybody who goes there in one room together. (Renewed laughter.)

Q.—Did you and Poole then go to Morrissey's room? A.—Through his invitation we went up stairs.

Q.—Was Morrissey in bed? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Did you lock the door? A.—I did not lock it.

Q.—Did not Poole lock it? A.—Not to my knowledge.

Q.—You don't know that either of you locked it? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What conversation occurred? Did you propose to fight him? A.—I asked him if he wanted this thing done; he said he wanted this affair settled; I asked him if he wanted to fight me, and told him to get up and fight me, and get the matter settled between ourselves, and nobody else would know anything about it.

Q.—Do I understand you to say that you proposed to fight him? A.—Mr. Morrissey proposed to fight, and I told him to get right up then and have it done.

Q.—Did he not say to you, "if you come here to fight me in this way I ought to have somebody to see me get fair play from you two big fellows?" A.—Oh, no Sir, he did not.

Q.—Did he not propose to send for somebody? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not Poole propose to show fair play between you and Morrissey? A.—Yes, Sir; there were others there in the room when we went in.

Q.—Were they fighting men? A.—I don't know whether they were or not; I am not a fighting man myself.

Q.—Was Poole a fighting man? A.—He was knocking around some; I never saw him fight any, and therefore I could not tell you.

Q.—Was Morrissey a fighting man? A.—I don't know whether or not.

Q.—And Poole, you say, was not a fighting man? A.—I never saw him strike a blow in my life.

Q.—Did you not see him fight Dutch Charley? A.—Pardon me; I did see him do that; that was the only and the first time.

Q.—You have seen some fighting in your day? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw Mike Murray and Paudeen fight? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You saw Murray bite Paudeen's nose off? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not ho'd him while Murray bit his nose off? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did not you and Poole have a brush? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You visit gambling houses, do you not? A.—When I please, Sir.

Q.—Was Poole in the habit of going with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You know Cy. Shay. Did you know him in California? A.—I have answered that question.

Q.—You don't know whether you knew him in California or not? A.—I saw him in California.

Q.—What were you doing in California? A.—I had no business; I had money enough to take me there and back.

Q.—Did you set up a monte bank there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Were you interested in it there? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you play one afterwards? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Where were you interested in it, in the Isthmus? A.—I don't know as I am bound to answer that question, unless the Court says I must.

Q.—Do you know Corky Jack? A.—No, Sir, I do *not* know Corky Jack.

Q.—Do you know John Quinlan? A.—I don't know any of those you are talking about, to my knowledge.

Q.—You have had a good deal to do with this prosecution, Mr. Hyer? A.—I don't know what I have got to do with it.

Q.—Were you not pretty active at the time of this transaction? A.—I don't know that I have any right to answer that question.

Q.—Why not? A.—I don't consider I am bound to answer it.

The Court—The question is a proper one.

Witness—I was active, Sir.

Mr. Clark—In conjunction with whom? A.—With myself.

Q.—With nobody else? Did you act in conjunction with any magistrate in this matter? A.—I told the magistrate where I thought he could find the man and get satisfaction—got some information.

Q.—Did you not act with Judge Stuart? A.—I told him where he would get Baker.

Q.—You went with him to New-Jersey? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You found where Baker was? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—You found the blood on the bed where he had lain? A.—I don't recollect.

Q.—Was Cy. Shay with you? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You had an active part in this prosecution? A.—I endeavored to have the man found, and in the latter part I guess I found him, and had him brought back in some sort of shape. (Sensation.)

Q.—Have you ever been on Blackwell's Island?

Witness—(Pausing in astonishment.)—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long were you there? A.—I was there six months or a year.

Q.—When? A.—It was about 15 or 16 years ago; 20 years, I guess.

Q.—How old are you? A.—36.

Q.—How many duels have you fought?

Mr. Whiting—I submit to the Court that this is to end somewhere.

The Court—It is time, certainly, that we should drop irrelevant matter.

Mr. Clark—(To Witness)—Have you not fought thirteen duels? A.—I guess not so many as that.

Q.—Did you not go out of town to fight a duel with John O'Donnell?

The Court—We must have an end to this.

Mr. Clark—Did you not fight a duel with John Austin at No. 190 ——?

The Court—These questions are obviously improper.

Witness—(Rising and speaking in a loud voice, and with great warmth)—I want to explain that affair you were talking about; I was convicted of an assault on a man at the corner of Chatham-street, and I had no more to do with it than any man here, and I was sent to Blackwell's Island; I don't think, Mr. Clark, it is very becoming in you to bring this up at the present, although I am just as willing that the public should know it as you are; I should tell you that I was convicted for this assault on a poor baker by this sort of men, who would swear to anything; the man who keeps up at Hurl-Gate was with them; Mr. Whiting, I think, was then my counsel, and after that got to be District-Attorney.

Q.—It was not this Baker—the defendant? A.—No; it was a poor baker, who was carrying a basket of bread, and I had nothing to do with it; I was not near the place; I was in my bed, a mile off, at the time, and was as innocent of it as any man here is; and it was for that I was sent.

Mr. Crocheron (a Juror)—Was the charge on which you were convicted a charge of assault and battery? A.—Yes, Sir; I am obliged to you, Mr. Clark, for that.

Mr. Crocheron—I am very glad that you explained that.

Mr. Clark—Was there any other charge connected with that? A.—No, Sir; I was not there, no more than you was, at the time of that assault.

Q.—Then it was clean downright perjury? Yes, Sir, it was that and nothing else.

Mr. Brady wanted to know whether it was considered that the merits of this controversy or conflict between Mr. Hyer and Baker, was to be made the subject of investigation?

The Court—Not at all.

Mr. Brady—Then I confess, with perfect sincerity, and upon my honor as a gentleman, that I do not understand for what purpose you have admitted this, if we are not to try which was right and which was wrong. Why should Mr. Hyer be permitted to give his version of it if it be not intended to hear our evidence as to the same facts—evidence which, as we shall see, will establish an entirely different view of the transaction. There was a disagreement of opinion between my learned brother and myself as to the necessity of introducing this matter at all, and I was influenced in coming to the conclusion that it was inadmissible by the desire to save Mr. Hyer, whom I have known for years, from being called to the stand. Now, however, that he has been called to the stand, (and I am glad he has explained himself so fully,) we shall feel bound to produce witnesses who are familiar with the whole transaction, and who will show clearly that Mr. Hyer has made mistakes in his account of it.

Mr. Clark—I am likewise glad that Mr. Hyer has explained the matter of his conviction and imprisonment—(To the witness)—Do you recollect meeting Baker one night at Harpel's, the City Hotel? A.—Yes, Sir; I have met him there a great many nights.

Q.—Did you push him away from the bar? A.—No, Sir, I did not; I am not in the habit of pushing people away from bars.

Q.—Did you not push him away? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Did you not strike at him? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You are sure of that? A.—Yes, Sir.

A brief consultation took place between the prisoner's counsel, which was interrupted by the

Witness—Who asked: Are you through with me, gentlemen?

Mr. Clark—Yes, Sir.

Mr. Hyer withdrew.

The Court took the customary recess of 15 minutes.

AFTER THE RECESS.

The Court was sometime delayed at the time of the expiration of the recess, by the absence of three members of the Jury. On their arrival

Sidney Parker was called to the stand and sworn for the prosecution; Q.—What is your business at present? A.—I work in Washington Market.

Q.—Were you a Policeman of the Eighth Ward? A.—No, Sir, I was on the Ninth.

Q.—Were you acquainted with Lewis Baker? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How long have you known him? A.—Since 1851 or 1852.

Q.—What is his character for peace and quietness? A.—I was brought up with him; I have seen him when he was pacesable and when he was ugly.

Q.—What is his general character? A.—He was a mischief maker.

Q.—Have you heard people speak of his character? A.—I cannot swear from what I have heard Sir; I swear of my own knowledge.

Q.—Did you ever arrest Mr. Baker? (Objected to, and question withdrawn.)

Cross-examined by Mr. Clark—I work for Mr. Sturgess in Washington Market; I am not a butcher; don't pretend to be one; I know Poole; I attended to a fight for him.

Q.—Were you at the foot of Amos-street at the encounter between him and Morrissey? A.—I was.

Q.—Was Poole one of that? A.—I do not know; I heard of it while on the corner of Hammond and Hudson streets; nobody asked me to be present; I was not in any employ at that time.

Q.—How do you live without doing anything? A.—I am out of employment the same as other people are sometimes; I heard of the fracas at Asa P. Miller's bar-room.

Q.—You were bar-keeper for Poole for how long? A.—For seventeen days.

Q.—When you heard of the fight you were out of employ; what had you been doing before that? A.—I had been Poole's bar-keeper before that for seventeen days; I was not then Poole's bar-keeper; I had been out of the employ seven or eight days at that time; I had been policeman before that; I heard of the affray that was to take place when I was in Asa P. Miller's bar-room.

Q.—You had been a policeman before that—was it not your duty as a citizen to prevent such an affray? A.—I did my duty as a citizen; I sent Morrissey my clothes and got him out of the crowd and on the dock; I saw persons hit him; I did not see Post hit him; I took Poole off Morissey and got Morrissey away; I saw persons hit him (Morrissey) but I do not know who they were; I tried to save him all I could; I was working in the Arsenal after that; I was employed by the Commissary General; it was after that I went to work at Washington market.

Q.—What time did you go to Amos-street? A.—At about six o'clock.

Q.—Who was there? A.—There were about one hundred persons there.

Q.—Who came with Morrissey? A.—I do not know.

Q.—Who were present? A.—Morrissey, Lozier, Al. Burtis, Post, and others; I knew perhaps fifty or sixty, but can't remember their names.

Q.—Did you say Baker was quarrelsome? A.—I say he was a mischief maker, and that he was at times peaceable and at times ugly.

Q.—Who did you hear say so? A.—He concerted with Poole at one time to have me broke, and Mayor Havemeyer dismissed it on the spot.

Q.—Give us the names of any parties who have spoken of Baker's general character? A.—Mr. Platt.

Mr. Clark—We shall have Mr. Platt on the stand to prove whether he said that.

Mr. Whiting—I submit to the gentleman whether it is right for counsel to tell witness on the stand that he will bring parties to disprove his words.

The Court—It is not decorous or right for counsel to address a witness in the tone as that in which this witness is spoken to. It is assuming all sorts of things against the witness.

Mr. Whiting—But if your Honor pleases, it is disgraceful to the course of justice that counsel shall be permitted to tell a witness that he will disprove what he says under oath.

The Court—I can't stop it. I have over and over again intimated to counsel the necessity of going on with the testimony without comment.

Mr. Whiting—Then you ought to adjourn the Court and discharge the Jury.

Mr. Clark to witness—Give me the names of any other than Mr. H. Platt that you heard say Baker was a quarrelsome man. A.—I did not say he was a quarrelsome man; I said a mischief maker; I cannot give the name of any other man, or the name of any man, who was present at the time Platt said so.

Q.—Why did you leave the Police? A.—I resigned of my own accord.

Q.—Why? A.—(After some hesitation)—Well, I will tell you for the information of the Court: I arrested a man from Newark, N. J., for a burglary, on which there was a reward of $300 offered, and Mr. Matsell gave me only $33, and I resigned because it was not a fair division, as I was entitled to $100.

Mr. Clark—You resigned because you did not get a fair share of the plunder?

The Court and counsel for the prosecution again objected to these comments.

Witness—I was subpœnaed in this case by Jacob Ackerson; he did not tell me that it would be necessary to swear that Baker was a quarrelsome man.

Mr. Brady—I want to know the name of any living man who said to you Baker was a quarrelsome man? A.—I did not say quarrelsome; I said a mischief maker.

Q.—Well, a mischief maker? A.—I told you one Mr. Platt; I cannot call to mind the name of another.

BAKER IN A STRAIT FIGHT.

Capt. Frazee Dunham, an old gentleman in a Police uniform, sworn.—I do patrol duty; I have known Baker since 1850.

Q.—What is his character? A.—I considered him a fighting man.

Q.—Who told you he was a fighting man? A.—I judged he was by the company he kept.

Question rescinded by Mr. Brady (emphatically)—Who told you that Baker was a fighting man? A.—Nobody, (a laugh.)

Q.—Have you seen Baker fight? A.—I have seen him in one fight.

Q.—Where did that fight take place? A.—In Howard-street, between Broadway and Crosby-street, in the Fall of '51; I could not name the parties who took part in the fight; Morrissey was there; I did not see anybody strike Baker; I saw Baker have a hold of several parties; there seemed to be a general pulling and hauling; they were all whooping and hallooing; I went up to the crowd, but did not arrest any person; the fight occurred at night, I think about 9 o'clock; I never said a word to Baker about the fight; I think Captain Turnbull of the Eighth Ward was in the mass.

By Mr. Brady—Capt. Turnbull was pulling and hauling, too, was he not? A.—I think he was.

Mr. Brady—It was a general rowdy-dow, then? A.—Yes.

Mr. Brady—What the boys around town call a "plug muss?" A.—Yes. (Laughter.)

Q.—Do you know of any other occasions when Baker was concerned in fights? A.—There was a fight in the Winter of 1853 in Richard D. Platt's saloon in Broadway, under Wallack's Theatre; Mr. Platt sent for me to come in; I did not see the fight.

Cross-examined—As I was going down the steps to Platt's Saloon, after hearing that he wanted me to come in there, I met Baker coming up; he said I need not go down there, there was nothing going on, and they didn't want me; I told him that he was not the proprietor, and that as Mr. Platt had sent for me I must go in and see what was wanted.

Q.—You saw nobody engaged in a fight after you entered the saloon, then? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—What do you know about Baker's character? A.—I have heard it spoken of in general conversation; I never heard any individual that I can specify speak of it.

POOLE'S COUNSEL THINK POOLE WOULD HAVE STRETCHED THE TRUTH.

Mr. A. D. Russell (a lawyer, and counsel for Poole at the time of his death) was called.

Q.—You were Poole's counsel? A.—Yes.

Q.—How long had you known him? A.—For nine or ten years.

Q.—Had you heard his character spoken of? A.—No; my intercourse was usually with Poole's friends when his name was brought in question; I never heard his character questioned.

Q.—Would you have believed him under oath? A.—I think I would.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Would you have believed Poole under oath in any question in which he was personally interested? A.—I think he would have been very apt to color the facts, so as to put the most favorable construction upon them.

Q.—Would you have considered that a cross-examination would be useful in eliciting information from him? A.—I think it would. (Laughter.)

CAPTAIN SPEIGHT'S TESTIMONY.

Captain Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward Police, sworn—I knew Poole and his associates and friends; I never had much dealings with him; I think I should have believed him under oath.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did you ever in your life hear anybody speak of Poole's character as a man of truth and veracity? A.—Never in particular.

CORONER HILTON GIVES EVIDENCE.

Coroner Hilton sworn—Q.—Who conducted the prosecution in the Poole case when it was before you? A.—I did.

Q.—Was there any attempt on the part of Poole's friends to suppress any testimony on that occasion? A.—Not that I am aware of.

Q.—Was there anything in the testimony adduced before you to implicate Irving and Morrissey? A.—No.

Cross-examined—Q.—Did Morrissey surrender himself? A.—He did; he was present all the time.

Q.—Did Irving surrender himself? A.—He was sworn as a witness before me.

Q.—Did you on that occasion advise the Jury what verdict they should bring in? A.—The only advice I gave that Jury was in the charge, summing up the evidence; I advised them that they could bring in a verdict of assault and battery in relation to the first case.

By Mr. Hoffman—Did Paudeen surrender himself? A.—No; he and Turner were in Prison.

By a Juror—Is it usual in cases of this kind, before you, to ask questions which, if answered, might implicate the witness? A.—I always tried to get all out of them.

Q.—Do you consider it a reservation of the truth if they do not answer all the questions that are put to them? A.—I consider it is a suppression of the truth, certainly.

The Court remarked that evidence of this character could not afterward be used against a witness.

[At this point, Judge Strong came in to take a seat on the Bench beside Judge Roosevelt.]

ALL ABOUT POOLE'S BALL.

Mr. Evans was recalled.—Q.—Do you recollect on any occasion seeing Poole at a ball? A.—I do.

Q.—Did you see anything on his person at that time?

Counsel for prosecution objected.

Mr. Clark—We propose to show that Poole on that occasion was armed with two pistols, and that he said to witness, "If Baker comes here he is a dead man; and we propose also to show that Poole assaulted a man in Brooklyn, and when asked to get a lawyer, replied that "one good witness is better than forty lawyers."

Mr. Hoffman—One good witness is worth forty lawyers. (Laughter.)

Mr. Clark—Well, I mean a false witness; take it the other way.

The Court allowed the evidence.

Q.—What Ball was that? A.—A Ball given by Mr. Poole and his partner.

Q.—State how you came to be there, and what you saw? A.—I received a special invitation, and went; I entered myself very well till we went in to the supper table; I saw Poole and some friends of his at a small table, separate from the others; we took some wine together; we then went up stairs to the bar-room, and there saw a few of the men come up to Poole, and ask him "Are you fixed?" Poole said, "Yes;" I asked Poole if there was any difficulty that he had got into; he said yes; I asked him what the man meant by asking him if he was "fixed;" Poole said it meant that he was armed, and then he showed me two pistols; we then took a drink, and left the bar-room and went down stairs; when we got down stairs I asked him who that was that he had had a difficulty with; he replied, "If Baker entered that ball-room that night, either he or Baker would be dead; I am not positive whether I saw Baker that night."

Q.—Did you see Baker afterwards? A.—I saw him soon afterwards, and told him what I had heard Poole say, and advised him to look out; he replied, that "he knew Poole better than I did," but said, that "he intended to keep out of his way as much as he possibly could;" but that "he would not allow his eyes to be taken out of his head again if he could help it;" he said "he knew what kind of a man Poole was, and what kind of a crowd went with him."

Q.—What do you know of the difficulty that Poole had in Brooklyn? A.—I was coming out of the Barge Office when I met Poole, Lozier and Post; Poole hailed me, and I asked him where he was going; he said he was going over to Brooklyn to settle a little difficulty he had had there; I told him he had better get a lawyer, and recommended him to go to Nat. Waring, whom I knew very well; I told him it was not so easy to get out of a difficulty in Brooklyn as it was here; I met Poole afterwards at Washington Market, and asked him how he had got along with the difficulty; he said he had not employed Waring, and said, that "one good witness was better than forty lawyers," and that he had too good evidence to want any lawyer.

Q.—Did he say who his witnesses were? (Objected to.)

Mr. Clark said he proposed to show that Lozier and Post were these witnesses. [Ruled out.]

Cross-examined.—Where was the Ball you spoke of? A.—At the Chinese Assembly Rooms.

PAPERS RECOVERED.

The District-Attorney produced the original depositions in this case, which had been discovered among the papers of Mr. Sickles' times.

MR. DEAN CORRECTS THE DEPOSITION.

Mr. John E. Dean was recalled, (he was one of the proprietors of Stanwix Hall at the time of the affray.)

Q.—Were you examined before Mr. Justice Brennan, as a witness in regard to this affair? A.—Yes, Sir, through the whole case; I signed that affidavit.

Q.—Did you swear before Justice Brennan that you saw Baker fire a pistol, but did not see who it struck? A.—No, Sir; some of the marks of the bullet-holes have been painted over; I never told you the one on the base of the counter was filled up; I told you some of them were painted over and filled with paint; I never gave directions to have them filled; Mr. Justice Brennan was not present when my examination was taken; it was Mr. Murray, the clerk, that took it down.

Q.—Did he read it over to you before you signed it? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. Whiting—Take your deposition and read it over, and say if it is correctly taken down.

[Witness retired, and began the reading of the deposition. He was afterwards recalled, and corrected the deposition in an essential particular, given in its regular order below.]

MR. ALLEN IDENTIFIES A BELT.

Wm. E. Allen recalled—Identifies the belt containing a holster for a pistol which was carried by Turner; after saw Turner and the rest of his party at his house; Turner had a room there; Baker had not a room there.

SHALL THE PLATT AFFRAY BE STRICKEN OUT?

Counsel for defence argued that the testimony in relation to the affray at Platt's should be stricken out, or else the defence must be permitted to produce other witnesses to contradict it.

Mr. Hoffman said that beyond the facts of Baker following Hyer from Lafayette House to Platt's saloon, and that Turner followed him, and that they both presented pistols at Hyer in Platt's, the Jury had nothing to do with that transaction. With the particulars of that fight, or who was in the right or the wrong, the Jury had nothing to do.

Mr. Brady would prove that, so far from Baker following Hyer into Platt's saloon, he distinctly advised Turner not to go in there; that he told Turner it was Hyer's head-quarters, and that he was going into the camp of the enemy.

Mr. Brady—In justice to Mr. Justice Brennan, and in justice to the Clerk, we shall have to call them to explain the testimony of Mr. Dean.

MR. DEAN RECALLED.

Mr. Dean—(Having finished his reading was put on the stand again.)—Had read the deposition and found it incorrectly taken down by the clerk; I signed this without reading it at all; I did not say that I saw Paudeen present a pistol and fire at Lozier; I told the clerk that I saw Baker over Poole, and that Baker fired a pistol at him; the affidavit says that I saw Baker fire a pistol, but did not see who it hit; the clerk must have misunderstood me.

ADJOURNMENT.

It having been understood that counsel for defence would produce rebutting testimony on Monday, the Court adjourned; the Jury having been previously admonished to refrain from conversation upon the subject of the trial.

The additional evidence to be produced will probably consume a considerable portion of the day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What Does It Mean?

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Wherein consists, Mr. Editor, the significance or meaning of the "Emmett Monument Association," of which your reporter has spoken in his reports of the proceedings of the Irish Convention at the Astor House? The object of the Association has been explained, but what does the word *monument* imply?

INQUIRER.

It is evident that "Inquirer" is not familiar with Irish history, and has never read ROBERT EMMETT'S famous speech. ROBERT EMMETT was hanged in Dublin, in 1803, as a "traitor to his King, GEORGE III, of England. Previous to the passage of his sentence of execution, he made in Court a speech, in which he desired that his monument should never be inscribed until Ireland was free. His dying request has been adhered to. His grave is now marked by a plain slab in a church-yard in the suburbs of Dublin. For his friends, therefore, to inscribe EMMETT'S Monument, is equivalent to announcing Ireland independent.

Fire.

A fire broke out in the boot and shoe store of SAMUEL S. REMSEN, No. 206 Greenwich, corner of Vesey-street, at 11¼ o'clock on Friday night. Damage about $200. Mr. REMSEN is insured in the Commercial and another Insurance Company for $1,000. The fire originated from a defective stove-pipe.

American Bible Union, (New Versionists.)

The Board of Managers held their regular monthly meeting on Wednesday, at the Bible Rooms, No. 350 Broome-street. There was a full meeting. Rev. Dr. A. MACLAY presided, assisted by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE.

The Treasurer, WM. COLGATE, Esq., reported a favorable condition of the finances, though the expenditures had exceeded the receipts about $500. Nearly $3,000 had been employed during the month in the revision of the English Bible. On the 1st of January, it was stated, an additional reviser, connected with the Protestant Episcopal Church, would enter the active service of the Union at the Revision Rooms in New-York. Large additions had been made to the library. Among the valuable books was a complete set of the Greek and Latin classics.

The publishing agency in England state that the revision movement is attracting the attention of men in every station. The demand for publications increases. The agents in Oregon and the British North American Provinces have obtained many new life members. The Bible Revision Association, located at Louisville, Ky., is rendering the cause great service.

Rev. Mr. OSCHEN, of Germany, urges, in a letter just received, an immediate assistance. The officers announced that they greatly desired to send him, by the 1st of January, a New-Year's present of at least One Thousand Dollars.

The American and Foreign Bible Society.

The monthly meeting of the Board of Managers was held at the Bible House, Nos. 115 and 117 Nassau-street, Thursday, at 4 P. M. The President of the Society, Rev. Dr. WISSER, in the Chair.

The sentiments of the body respecting the Society's Colporterage and success in this form and labor were expressed in resolutions, of which we annex the one most important:

Resolved, That the Divine favor manifested in our Colporterage work, wherein in our incipient efforts fifty laborers are already in the field, by whom (besides the work of those in foreign lands whose reports are not yet received) 94,809 visits in preaching the Gospel from house to house, have been made; 226 prayer meetings held; 891 children gathered in to Sabbath Schools; 868 persons induced to attend Church; 3,207 visits to vessels for seamen made; 114 sermons preached; 84 persons hopefully converted, and 13 baptized—calls for devout thanksgiving to God.

Upon application, grants of Scriptures to a large amount were made for circulation, and nine additional colporteurs were appointed.

The Offal Contract.

The Committees of Conference of the two Council Boards, to whom were referred the adjustment of the differences, in their respective Boards, relative to the removal of offal from the City, have had a final meeting, and agreed upon a report. They recommend that the City Inspector immediately advertise for proposals for the right and privilege of collecting and removing all offal and other nuisance matter from the City—the same to be awarded to the highest bidder, the contract to extend five years, and security to the amount of $50,000 to be given for the faithful performance of the contract. Other than as above, the specifications are the same as those previously agreed upon by the Board of Aldermen.

IN COURT.

In the Court of Common Pleas on Friday the case of Jas. Riddle vs. Wm. B. Reynolds came up. It was an action to recover $1,700 alleged to be due to the plaintiff as a sub-contractor in removing blood, grease, offal and decayed quadrupeds from the City to Barren Island. The defence set up was a satisfaction by an order for payment on Assistant Alderman, the Comptroller, but which was not honored, for two reasons; first, want of funds, and secondly, as an assignment of Barren Island, and the contract with all the contingencies thereof to the Corporation, by which surrender and assignment were repudiated by the Common Council. His Honor said he would take the papers and give a decision in a few days.

City Mortality.

The following is the WEEKLY REPORT OF DEATHS in the City and County of New-York, from the last to the 8th day of December, 1855:

DISEASES!

Abscess	1	Debility, infant	4
Abscess on brain	1	Delirium, tremens	1
Albuminuria	4	Diarrhœa	1
Arthritis	1	Dropsy	10
Asthma	1	Dropsy in chest	2
Aneurism, aorta	1	Dropsy in head	18
Angina pectoris	1

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 10, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers [illegible] in advance.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the editorial matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Congress.

The contest for the Speakership still continues. A whole week has been spent by the House of Representatives, in the amusing but rather unprofitable process of voting for a presiding officer. How much longer it will be continued, depends upon the caprice of a handful of gentlemen who profess strong hostility to the leading measures of the Administration, but whose principles are held subordinate to their personal preferences. Out of 222 members, the Administration can count but 74 supporters;—but, so far as controlling negatively the action of the House is concerned, according to present appearances, it is as strong as if it had twice that number.

The proceedings of the House during the past week, are not such as to encourage the hope that any effectual stand will be made in either branch of the present Congress, against the worst acts of the Administration. If the 149 members of the House, who were elected because of their disapproval of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and their supposed readiness to take such action as would prevent the region over which it extended from being devoted to Slavery, cannot unite in so simple a matter as the choice of Speaker, what reason have we to hope for union among them on more important matters? Indeed, the obstinate divisions which their votes on this subject indicate, undoubtedly grow to some extent out of differences of sentiment upon the more vital questions on which they will be required to act.

At the last ballot on Saturday, Banks of Massachusetts received 100 votes—the largest number hitherto given to any man by the Anti-Administration Party. Of the other 49 Anti-Nebraska votes, 30 were given to Mr. Fuller, a Silver Gray Whig from Pennsylvania, who will vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State, if the Missouri movement can succeed in planting Slavery there. The other 19 were scattered, a large part of them being given by gentlemen who cherish a faint hope that some turn of the wheel may bring them into the Speaker's Chair. An effort will probably be made to permit a plurality to elect; but such a motion would scarcely pass, as all would vote against it who are opposed to the most prominent candidate. It is not unlikely that we may have to wait for the Message a week longer.

From Europe.

By the arrival of the *Ariel*, we have received an Evening Edition of the London *Times* of the 24th ult., which places us in possession of one day's later news from Europe. Among our extracts, will be found a letter from Kamiesch, giving some interesting intelligence from the Crimea. Accounts from Asia state that Omar Pacha was expecting another battle. On the 23d of November, the King of Sardinia arrived in Paris, where he met with a reception worthy the reputation of the French for ovation and pageantry. A description of the affair is published in another column.

Virginia Legislation.

Virginia has a long coast line beside free waters and a frontier abutting against Free States. In consequence of these convenient circumstances, slaves are daily fleeing by land and sea from their masters, to the great loss of those individuals, and the serious injury of the laboring interest generally. To put a stop to this escapade is a measure naturally engaging the earnest attention of the Legislature now in session; and a resolution already adopted with entire unanimity, indicates the course legislation, in regard to the subject, is likely to take.

1. There is to be *lex talionis*, a law of retaliation. Literally, this would be misunderstood to mean that persons escaping from service in New-York, or Massachusetts, or Ohio, shall not hereafter be pursued over the world and sent back by the authorities of Virginia. The omission to offer this friendly little attention constitutes really the offence of the Northern States, not one of which is employed, as far as we can ascertain, in seducing the Southern negro to elope; and many of which absolutely forbid the entrance of fugitives within their borders. But the meaning is—the preamble states it explicitly—that since negroes will run from Virginia, thus evincing a preference for the Free States, the Free States shall be made to pay for the captivating and seductive character of their institutions; and the new law accordingly imposes a fine. The nature or extent of the fine we shall know presently.

2. This misnamed retaliation failing, the last and desperate means of retaining the slave is disunion; and as a preliminary to that portentous step, the Militia of the State is to be forthwith placed under arms, drilled, mustered, marched, and made ready generally, for the contingencies of border warfare. And such is the legislation by which the slave exodus is to be stopped, and the curse of Virginia prevented from ridding the old Commonwealth of its blight!

As for the retaliation, it is obviously designed for universal application, since the departure from the Old Dominion is the crime to be vindicated, and not the arrival, and subsequent refusal to surrender the negro, in a Free State. If so, the legislators have clearly forgotten that Virginia has something to lose beside negroes. It has commerce, and all that it has is dependent upon the Eastern States. It has steamships, built and sustained by Northern capital. It has railroads, to extricate which from insolvency New-York capitalists are actually applied to. It now and then wants to borrow money, and the Northern banker supplies it. In its sorrow and plagues it needs Northern charity, and it comes with generous prodigality; enough to pay, year in and year out, for twice the number of blacks running away. All that it has, in fact, is worthless without the cordial comity of the Free States; all that it needs it must continue to lack forever, if by any unjust and absurd law-making it renders a suspension of intercourse with the State, proper for the States at the North. To make war by the statute-book is not a safe or conservative plan, therefore; even supposing it to do, what it will not, namely, arrest the fugitive negro. If it comes to legal hostilities the odds are all against the Slave State. Virginia is not essential to Northern trade or capital, but both are vital to Virginia.

For the disunion, its mention as a remedy for the running sickness among negroes is simply preposterous. If anybody entices away the Virginian slave it is the Abolitionists; and these men live, move and have their being in the hope of disunion. On that subject they are entirely agreed with these new lights of the Old Dominion; and shall these latter, in their zeal for vengeance and despite, concede all the intrusive Abolitionist has to ask? And what would disunion, as a specific for the disorder under treatment, amount to? Farmer Jones complains of the fences between his and the farm of Smith, his neighbor, because they are sadly out of repair, and allow his cattle to pass over into farmer Smith's woods. Would not the whole rural community rise up and call him mad, if, in a fit of inconsiderate folly, he were to level the defective partition to the ground? That is precisely what disunion will do for Virginia negroes. It will destroy the only obstacle to their flight. There will be no longer a wide hunting ground, over which they may be chased, to stretch hopelessly between them and Canada. The harbor of refuge will be in every inlet of the Chesapeake; an asylum wherever there is an adjoining mile of free soil. In fact, the act which abolishes the Union must abolish Slavery, immediately in Virginia, and gradually in the States below her; and is Virginia prepared for emancipation? Are her statesmen Abolitionists in disguise?

The truth is, the Legislature of Virginia is not that wise, cautious, enlightened body it was in days when Henry, Lee, Jefferson, Pendleton and Madison partook of its deliberations. It wants calmer judgment, a consideration of things from which paltry vindictiveness shall be excluded, a clear-sighted appreciation of consequences to result from rash legislation, at a moment when events are so critical. It wants to be told, that more attention to the best interests of the commonwealth, and less intemperate bluster about its neighbors are required; and to be pointed, as Gov. Johnson has pointed it, to the greatness attained, where there was none of the influence of involuntary labor to prohibit advance. Had not the single eye to Slavery, which these measures indicate, belittled the minds of her men, such better statesmen might still be found in Virginia.

The British War Upon the First Napoleon.

During the last two or three years the London *Times* has expended much effort, in accommodating to historical probability the existing alliance between England and France. Very discreetly, it has hitherto confined its retrospections within the limits of this immediate epoch, exhibiting no disposition to rekindle the Napoleonic controversy, content with urging the pretended necessity of the stroke which placed Napoleon III. on his throne, and in noting, as they occur, the happy results of that event. It seemed to regard the cotemporary page of history as sufficient to justify such fraternization, and to acquit it of unseemly disparagement. Now, however, the case is found to require still further concessions from the British side, and we are accordingly supplied with an admission of the injustice of the long wars of the coalition upon the first Napoleon, feebly palliated by such extenuating reflections as these:

> Whether the immediate object of the war was gained it is useless to inquire; both nations labored, suffered, and paused exhausted from the struggle; but what each obtained was, that in the long contest it developed itself, and was fitted to bear its part in the new condition of Europe. France created the system of society which is most suited to its wants and inspirations, and from its captured capital began to influence the world with greater power than in the age of Louis XIV. England, during its long isolation, equally strengthened its national character and threw off the slough of a century of imitation and dependence; its commercial, manufacturing, and colonial systems were perfected, its energies were roused to efforts in every walk of knowledge and action, a constellation of great names brightened its annals, and into the whole nation was infused that vigor which has enabled it to hold its high place during forty years of peace. France and England are now still more decidedly the first countries in Europe than they were in 1789.
>
> Had Liverpool and Castlereagh made peace with Napoleon the Bonaparte dynasty might, as now, have sat on the throne of France without the dreary episode of the Restoration, or the corrupt interval of the Orleans reign. But possibly in that case Bonapartism would have expressed other and lower ideas. The ruler of France might have been merely a monarch after the pattern of Vienna or Berlin. Fifty years of empire would have given him a place in the continental brotherhood, and all that is distinctive in the character of his Government might have long vanished. Napoleon III. is strong, not only by following the precedents, but by avoiding the faults of his great predecessor. His teacher is not so much the hero of Marengo and Austerlitz as the negotiator of Tilsit and Bayonne—the seeker of an Austrian alliance—the truster in the faith of hereditary princes—the elected Emperor, forgetful of the true source of his fame and power. We have now a Bonaparte who has learnt from adversity."

The case must be desperate that affords such halting consolation as this. It is wholly devoid of historical truth and *vraisemblance*. No fact in the annals of either England or France, since the Congress of Vienna, furnishes groundwork for speculations so licentious. On the other hand, there is no scarcity of facts to prove that the wars of the French Revolution, originating as they did with Pitt and Coburg, retarded the advance of both countries at least half a century. History presents nowhere a theorem more indisputably established. England, at the moment the first coalition was hatching, was prepared for, and on the eve of, those great reforms, which forty years were eventually required to resuscitate. The leading minds of the nation were enlisted in the cause. Burke and Fox, Sheridan and Wyndham, held and advocated, in 1785, essentially the same views of Borough Reform, Catholic Emancipation, Retrenchment of the Civil List, Reform of the Criminal Code, and in the administration of oriental affairs, which Brougham, Russell and Grey held and advocated in 1831. But unhappily the false alarm excited by Pitt, his placemen, the landed and rotten-borough interests, interfered at this juncture and begot the war; and the war suspended, or rather lead to the forcible extinction of all the movements towards political renovation, which a period of tranquillity must have rendered at once successful. Because of the war, men were prosecuted for high treason, their offence consisting in the reiteration of extracts from speeches, upon parliamentary reform, delivered a dozen years before from the Treasury Bench. Because of the war, the Anti-Catholic excitement was permitted those excesses in Ireland, of which Castlereagh was a worthy minister. All development or improvement was barred. When Romilly or Whitbread ventured, as they did, now and then during that long stretch of darkness between 1792 and 1816, to suggest the paltriest change for the better in the executive, representative or legal departments of government, they were promptly quelled with the argument, if such it was, that a moment when the whole energies of the nation are demanded against a foreign foe, is not the one for innovation at home. "All change at such periods," read the maxim of Tory rule, "is revolution, and against all revolution we are pledged." Emerging from the conflict with ruined industry and commerce, finances more than exhausted, and ridden hopelessly by the incubus of Toryism, fastened by the war upon the nation—a quarter of a century wasted without advance or development, and with every energy of retroaction in full energy—it is no wonder the English Constitution had to wait years longer for those ameliorations, which under pacific conditions it must have enjoyed at the commencement of the century. The ground lost in that mad and madly wicked contest is not yet fully recovered.

As for France, it needs but a casual glance at history to show that but for the pertinacious obstinacy of Tory hatred, the Empire of Napoleon I., like that of his nephew, would, in all likelihood, have been peace. It is a more than ordinarily keen observer who detects any important contributions to national development in the stupid malignancy of the Restoration, or the stagnant, self-seeking, conservatism of Louis Philippe. It is in breaking away from and flinging off such ascendancies that nations advance, making in reality greater progress in one day of revolution, than in the age of tyrannical petrifaction preceding the day. And no assumptions can be more miserably fallacious, than that the undisturbed continuance of the Bonaparte dynasty must have belittled its ideas, and lowered its estimate of its mission; or that fifty years of empire would have transformed Napoleon the elder from a great, originative, independent mind, into a common-place ruler of the old European type. Such results are, in themselves, too unreasonable to be calmly discussed; in the presence of recent events they are still more absurd. The *Times* does not inquire whether such reflections, unfriendly as they are to the duration of his own power, may prove palatable to the present Emperor.

Had the case, indeed, been summed up fairly and frankly it must have stood somewhat thus: The war cost England lives innumerable, and money that can hardly be counted and cannot be paid. It wasted all the national energies; utterly prostrated domestic industry, while it destroyed its markets abroad; added to the vast public debt, it created an intolerable burden of pensions, still owing and to be paid; left the masses in a condition of riot and starvation, the aristocratic few in possession of power, place and means to postpone the sure vindication of popular rights a score of years longer. It built up Russia to a pitch of power, which now all the National resources are needed to repress; it struck down the Bonaparte family which is now its only hope against Russia. It placed the Bourbons on the French throne; and thus, in suppressing revolutionary tendencies, rendered necessary and directly produced the revolutions of 1830 and 1848. Nothing of good for the British people, for Europe, or for mankind, was secured by the war; on the contrary, its effects upon all three have been, without exception, disastrous. If the rule of the Bonapartes is now beneficial to France, it would have been so in 1820. If the power of Russia is disproportionate to the balance of Europe and dangerous to Turkey, it was more so in 1820. If the development of the British Constitution is a fair subject of exultation now, it would have been so in 1801. In short, the malignant warfare upon Napoleon hastened all that was evil, and postponed all that was good in the future of Europe; and thus is left upon the shoulders of England the responsibility of retarding human progress a half-century, and of causing all the revolution and bloodshed which have resulted from that invigoration of legitimacy and despotism.

The Baker Trial.

The Baker trial threatens to continue at least two or three days longer. The testimony is yet not all in, though all the witnesses yet to be examined will probably be heard to-day. The Counsel seem not content with inquiring into all the occurrences of the night of the homicide, but have extended the investigation to the history and character, not only of the actors in the affair, but of every person in any way connected with it. Every witness seems to have been put on trial, and some of them have been treated as if they were greater criminals than the party at the bar. The license of examination has, indeed, been pushed to its extreme limits;—and the presiding Judge was forced to make the humiliating, and not very creditable, confession that he had tried to check it, but had tried in vain. If the presiding Judge cannot check such an abuse, of course it must go unchecked. It has already reached such a point that a person at all sensitive would almost as soon be tried for crime, as to enter the Court in the character of a witness.

Educational.

The Regents of the University, at a meeting held on the 4th, elected Professor Woolworth, Principal of the State Normal School, to be Secretary of the Board of Regents, in place of Dr. Beck, deceased.

Prof. Charles Davies, of this City, has been appointed Professor of Mathematics in the State Normal School at Albany.

Professor Calvin Pease has been appointed President of the University of Vermont, in place of Rev. Dr. Smith, whose resignation, on account of ill health, we have already noticed. Leonard Marsh, M. D., of Burlington, has been appointed Professor of Languages in place of Prof. Pease.

☞ Gov. Clark, it will be seen, has pardoned Kissane, who was convicted of forgery on the Chemical Bank some time since. He is pardoned, we believe, that his testimony may be used in some trials connected with the *Martha Washington* affair still to come off in some of the Western States. Among those who petitioned for his pardon were the Governors of Ohio and Indiana.

☞ A telegraphic dispatch brings us intelligence of the death of Mr. A. H. Simmons, of Philadelphia, one of the proprietors of the *Ledger*, after a short illness. He had been connected with that paper since its commencement, and to his enterprise and business tact were due, in a great measure, its success.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Week Wasted—The Candidates—The Prospect—Kansas Affairs.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Thursday, Dec. 6, 1855.

Nearly a week has been wasted in ineffectual efforts to organize the House; and still the prospect is by no means pleasant. It is a difficult matter to harmonize a new party, made of men who have been for a life-time engaged in political strife with each other; and it could scarcely have been expected that the elements of the Republican Party in Congress would fuse at once and without trouble. But surely the time has come for a decision of the question whether the majority can organize the House. One hundred and seventeen members of the body are pledged to the Anti-Nebraska principle; and it is not easy to see how they can consistently permit any other question to keep them apart in face of the fact that they have no choice but disorganization, fusion, or coalition with the minority who have presented the Nebraska iniquity as their rallying cry, and declared it to be the issue in the present contest.

Various causes have tended to prevent the organization,—and none more distinctly than the selfish purposes of some members of the majority who seem to be hiding in the grass, dodging about from point to point in the hope that, by some such accident as has become fashionable in Baltimore Conventions, some one of them may yet be chased out and thrust into the Speaker's chair. Another difficulty is the pertinacity with which gentlemen stick to their particular friends. If all who are pledged to maintain the Anti-Nebraska principle would be satisfied to look for an exponent of that principle, and be so satisfied with *his* elevation,—if the spirit which looks to principles, not men, was permitted to prevail, it would not take two hours to organize the House.

It is time—high time that the members of the majority appreciated their duty and responsibility in this case. Mr. Campbell was the first choice of a large number of gentlemen. It seems by the vote that there are objections to him which a portion of the voters cannot overcome. Nobody who knows him can suppose that *he* desires to stand in the way of an organization. The friends of Mr. Banks now urge his claims; and they are very strong, for there is no man in the House more thoroughly competent than he. But the personal consideration is of less importance than the political. Mr. Banks' antecedents are Democratic. He was prominent in that Party until he lost caste by standing erect for freedom. Quite a number of those Republicans whose votes are necessary to elect a Speaker, are also gentlemen of Democratic antecedents; and these urge, forcibly, that it is necessary to give to the Democratic element in the fusion, some open, positive recognition, which shall fix their position in the new party, and show they are honored allies, and not prisoners of war.

As the election of Gen. Cullom, (a Whig,) for Clerk, has been considered a foregone conclusion, the Democratic Republicans present urgent claims to the Speakership; and the election of Mr. Banks would not only gratify them, but have a most beneficial effect in drawing to the new party the thousands of Democrats in the Eastern, and Middle, and Western States, who, disgusted with the Nebraska Democracy, are asking "Where shall we go?" Should it be found impossible to elect Mr. Banks, and a Whig is taken instead, of course the effect *may* be the sacrifice of General Cullom, to the necessity of electing a Clerk of Democratic antecedents,—a necessity which would be most painful on many accounts, and deeply to be regretted on others.

There is no doubt that the President is quite ready to send out the Federal troops to aid in the subjugation of Kansas to Gov. Shannon and to his Atchison and Stringfellow coadjutors; but he will wait before doing so, until officially informed that the Territorial power to suppress the rebellion has been exhausted. In the meantime orders have been dispatched to the troops at Fort Leavenworth, and perhaps at Jefferson Barracks, to be ready for instantaneous movement, to sustain the laws of the Territories. These precautionary measures indicate clearly that the President has the disposition to enforce and maintain the fraudulent acts of a fraudulent Legislature, regardless of the cost in human blood; but there is probably no danger that he will at last order the troops forward. His readiness to intimate the disposition to do so, however, has excited profoundest indignation here.

Beverly Tucker will not get the Senate printing,—that's clear. Senator Wilson says *he* won't vote for him, even to beat the *Union*, for he hardly knows which sheet is the meanest in its misrepresentations and abuse of those with whom they differ. It is the votes of such as Mr. Wilson which can alone save our friend of the *Sentinel* the little slice of patronage which he desires; so unless some new combination is formed to disappoint both the *Sentinel* and the *Union*, the latter will take the prize. S.

Excitement in the House—Prospects of Mr. Banks' Election—Obstacles to be Overcome—Who will be Taken Up if Banks Fails—The Crampton Difficulty—The Central American States Arming Against Walker—The President's Message and the Sound Dues, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Washington, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.

The House of Representatives is the scene of far greater excitement to-day than at any previous period of the present session. The result of the fourth ballot of the day, just announced, shows that Mr. Banks has ninety-nine votes for Speaker, only twelve short of an election,—one hundred and eleven being necessary to a choice, as the House stands this morning. His friends are all in excellent spirits, and those who are opposed to him, or who are earnest in their advocacy of other men are alarmed at the strength of his position. It is this which to-day leads the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings to vote for Henry M. Fuller of Pennsylvania. Several gentlemen who heretofore voted steadily for that gentleman having now gone over to Mr. Banks, the Humphrey Marshall faction fear that the remainder of the Pennsylvanians, who still stand by Fuller, will also yield to the Banks pressure, unless they encourage them by showing that Mr. Fuller has still a party who will adhere to his fortunes.

It is not difficult to see that this state of affairs involves great excitement, and excites deep interest on all sides of the House. There are still several gentlemen holding out without whose votes Mr. Banks can scarcely be elected. It is to be hoped enough of these will yet, before adjournment, abandon their opposition, and assist in placing in the Chair a most accomplished man, and one whose elevation cannot fail vastly to benefit the Republican cause. It cannot be denied, however, that there is a conservative element in the composition of the House which must be consulted ere a Speaker can be chosen, unless the outside pressure, or the retiring from the Hall of gentlemen who are voting with the minority secures Mr. Banks' election. At the present writing the choice of Mr. Banks seems to be certain. Mr. Pennington has evidently exerted himself to the utmost for the success of that gentleman. He has given to Mr. Banks all of his own votes, which he could control, and has secured him also several Pennsylvanians who have been sustaining Fuller.

But there are still several conservatives who, thus far, will listen to no arguments in favor of supporting Mr. Banks. These are entirely impracticable. They have acted earnestly with nobody from the beginning. I fear that, necessary as their votes are to a choice, they cannot be induced to act with the great mass of opponents to the Administration. If this be so, and Mr. Banks fails of an election, what is next to be done? The organization of the House is a matter of great public importance; and that ought to be effected without further delay, by some means. This continued disorganization is disgraceful to the majority, upon whom the responsibility of organizing the House rests. A radical Western Whig Republican has been tried, and has failed. Next, an Eastern Democratic Republican is tried, and *he* fails. The next effort unquestionably will be made in behalf of some one who can avail himself of the conservative vote, but who, at the same time, has been tried upon the Nebraska question, and found true.

Such a man is Alexander C. M. Pennington, of New-Jersey. He certainly ought to be able to get nearly or quite every vote which has been cast for either Mr. Campbell or Mr. Banks, and Pennsylvania will find it quite impossible to hold out against a Jerseyman, in view of the identity of interest of the two States. I take it for granted then, that if Mr. Banks is not chosen, Mr. Pennington will be taken up, *and elected* within 24 hours thereafter,—if indeed he is not on the third or fourth ballot. The election of Mr. Banks is preeminently desirable on many grounds; but Mr. Pennington is an able and a true man, will give dignity to the Chair, and an able administration of its arduous and perplexing duties. The House is likely to adjourn soon, which materially alters the position of affairs. Between now and Monday, opportunity will be had for bringing the necessary influences to bear on those Republicans who oppose Mr. Banks, and my own conviction is that these will be successful, and that the first or second ballot on Monday will place that gentleman in the Chair.

I telegraphed you last night that Mr. Buchanan had transmitted no dispatches announcing Great Britain's refusal to concede our demands of redress for the attempt at illicit recruiting in the United States. It is true that Lord Clarendon has failed to *accede* to those demands; but he is still pursuing the policy of procrastination. His last movement consists of an elaborate argument—couched in soft and most courteous terms—to show why the United States should not insist on the position they have assumed in this affair. The argument is one which the President feels himself compelled to answer before proceeding to extremities; and consequently we shall not get the conclusion of the story with the President's Message as had been expected.

Nicaragua seems likely soon to be the scene of a terrible war—and not Nicaragua only, but all the States of Central America. Official statements represent that Costa Rica, San Salvador and Guatemala are all arming themselves with a view to expelling Col. Walker from the Isthmus; and if the war commences, it will be a serious affair for all concerned. Mr. Wheeler's recognition of Walker's Government is embarassing to the Administration, under these circumstances, and I should not be at all surprised at his early recall. A comparison of dates will show that he *could* have had no specific instructions to recognise Walker's Government; and it is argued against him that no *general* instructions should have induced him to recognize a *de facto* Government, a rule set up by military power—which had surprised and held the capital of Nicaragua—until time enough had elapsed to prove that it was really a Government, and not the mere temporary success of a band of bandits—as a portion of members of the Administration, if not all, profess to think it.

Meantime there is no truce between Colonels Walker and Kinney. The last advices from there represent that Kinney sent word to Walker that he would recognize him if *he* would recognize in turn Kinney's Shepherd Grant. Walker replied that he would not do so, but that if Kinney did not clear out he would hang him. Under these circumstances it will not be surprising if Kinney should join the native forces against Walker in the war which seems now to be so imminent.

I have no faith in the story that the President's Message will show a disposition to recede from our refusal longer to submit to the Danish Sound Dues, either under that name or any other. Mr. Marcy, some time ago, in one of his dispatches on the subject, stated that the United States would be liberal in regard to "light money;" but that engagement cannot be made to cover anything *more* than light money. Any attempt to collect a sum more than is "liberal" for that legitimate purpose, will be resisted.

The nomination of Hon. Milton S. Latham to be Collector of the Port of San Francisco is now before the Senate, and will be—as it certainly ought—unanimously confirmed. S.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Verdi's "Trovatore" will be given to-night, with the new contralto, Mlle. Didier, as *Azucena* the gipsey. It is said to be one of her best *rôles*.

Broadway Theatre.—The great novelty of a full dramatic, musical and terpsichorean troupe, consisting of thirty-four boys and girls, will be presented here to-night. The Company is under the direction of Mr. Marsh, and will no doubt meet with great success.

Burton's Theatre.—The new Comedy of "False Pretences" will be played here every night this week, commencing Tuesday, (to-morrow.) To-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. George Jordan, a very general favorite, who, on the strength thereof, intends to do *Hamlet*. Mr. Burton is to be the *Polonius*.

Wallack's Theatre.—Mr. Henry Placide makes his reappearance here to-night, in that admirable little piece, the "First Night." Two other pieces with admirable *casts* will be given, "A Lady in Difficulties," and "Perfection." Several novelties are underlined.

Niblo's Theatre.—Enormous houses here to see the Ravels. A new comic Pantomime, called the "Secret Marriage," will be produced to-night, with other attractions.

Barnum's Museum.—A grand Drama, called "Reformation," will be given here this afternoon, and repeated at night.

Buckleys' Serenaders have met with great success in the production of "Villikins and his Dinah." At Christy & Wood's the Burlesque of the "Masquerade Ball" will be given three times this week. A third band of Minstrels, formerly known as "Christy's," give twelve entertainments at Academy Hall, commencing to-night.

Buffalo.—The Yankee Comedians, Mr. and Mrs. G. E. Locke, played here all last week....Mrs. E. G. Boatwick gave a Concert here on Friday evening.

Providence, R. I.—Mr. J. W. Wallack made his last appearance here on Saturday, as *Claude Melnotte* in the "Lady of Lyons."

Cleveland.—At the Theatre the play of "Money" has been produced, with Miss Matilda Heron as the heroine. At the Athenæum Mr. H. A. Perry and Miss Maggie Mitchell are the attraction.

Cincinnati.—Miss Eliza Logan is at the People's Theatre....Mlle. Parodi and party gave a Grand Concert at Smith & Nixon's Hall on Saturday. She has given two there with success.

Boston.—The second of the Grand Orchestral Concerts came off, at the Music Hall, on Saturday. Mendelssohn's Symphony No. 3, overture to "Leonora," overture to "William Tell," and finale to the first act of "Don Giovanni" were given. Rather miscellaneous....The Handel and Haydn Society repeated their performance of "Solomon" last evening. The Society is to perform the "Messiah" on the evening of the 26d inst. Miss Phillips, Mrs. Wentworth, Mrs. Leach, Mr. Millard and Mr. Leach take part in the performance. The same oratorio is to be given by the Mendelssohn Choral Society this evening....At the Boston Theatre Miss Adelaide Phillips is singing in a comic opera, called "The Cabinet."....At the Howard the Ballet Company still prospers. At the National and Museum stock companies and standard pieces....On Saturday evening the National was filled to overflowing, being for the benefit of Mr. W. M. Fleming, the lessee and manager. The grand event of the evening was the presentation to Mr. Fleming of a very rich and costly service of plate. A great deal of agreeable talking was done on the occasion.

Philadelphia.—The fourth Concert of the Musical Union is announced for to-morrow (Tuesday) night. Rossini's "Stabat Mater" is to be performed....The Harmonic Sacred Music Society gave their second Concert on Saturday. A new Oratorio, written expressly for this Society by F. T. S. Dibley, and called "The Cities of the Plain," was performed....At the Walnut street Theatre, Mr. Collins is performing....At the Arch, Mr. Wheatley; at Welch's, Mlle. Zoe and ballet troupe.

Baltimore.—Mr. Bass took a farewell benefit at the Museum on Saturday....At the Holliday-street Theatre Mr. E. L. Davenport is delighting good audiences....At the Charles-street there is an Ethiopian Company.

Charleston.—Mr. J. B. Fuller took his benefit at the Theatre on Thursday. Mr. Dawson and Miss Fanny Morant appear to be the attractions.

Savannah, Ga.—Mr. James Bennett made his last appearance here on Friday.

Louisville.—Mrs. Addams and Mr. Davis appear to be the stars here.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mme. Celeste has returned to her legitimate sphere of action at the Adelphi Theatre, after a protracted and highly successful tour in the English Provinces....Mr. Hudson, the Irish comedian, is playing a star engagement at the Britannia, Hoxton....Mr. Wright, the Adelphi comic actor, is at the Theatre Royal, Dublin....Mr. and Mrs. Leigh Murray have concluded a highly successful engagement the at Theatre Royal, Edinburg....Miss Clara Novello, Miss Mokenny, Herr Reichardt, Signors Sivori, Piatti and Arthur Napoleon, the young pianist, are concertizing in England. We have heard from reliable authority that there is more than a probability that the same concert troupe will visit America....The Wizard of the North (Prof. Anderson) offers a reward of £100 to any one who will be kind enough to shoot him. Wonder if that is the market value of a successful humbug. ....Mr. Buckstone is at the Theatre Royal, Dublin. ....Madame Jenny Goldschmidt (nee Lind.)—Mr. Mitchell has been authorized by Madame Goldschmidt to correct an erroneous statement, lately inserted in the *Art Journal*, as to her intention of visiting London for the special purpose of giving a concert in aid of the proposed Nightingale Fund, and to state that, although Mme. Goldschmidt had already proposed her assistance for the promotion of such a worthy object, she never expressed her intention of visiting England exclusively for that purpose.... There are six English Opera Companies operating in various parts of England at the present time, and all of them doing well. Two of them are in London—the Marylebone and the City of London—both peoples' theatres....The annual benefit of the Dramatic Fund Association takes place at the Broadway Theatre on Wednesday evening next.

From Turks' Island.

By the brig *Mary Moore*, Capt. Hopkins, from Salt Key, arrived Sunday, we have received dates to Nov. 24. The crop of salt was entirely exhausted. The *Mary Moore* is 1,500 bushels short of a cargo, and she got the last on hand. The British brig *Victoria* sailed a few days previously for Baltimore, with only a part of a cargo. None at Grand Turk.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES. Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes are secured by Bramman's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by STEARNS & MARVIN, No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Dépôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

Columbia, (Geo.,) Nov. 19, 1855.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No 122 Water-st., N. Y.:

Gentlemen: On the 19th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which you purchased of me a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF END-LESS variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it is appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifier. Principal depot No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No 6 Astor House.

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DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILKS, shawls, de laines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, ginghams, lace and Swiss curtains, damask, blankets, quilts, embroideries, English shirtings, linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent. from their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound, we now sell at $7 50. Single spools at 90 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer THIS MORNING 1,000 dozen ladies' super Paris made kid gloves, at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—JUST REceived, collars, under handkerchiefs, sleeves, bands, flouncings, handkerchiefs, &c., for less than half their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 387 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

The extensive building at Norfolk formerly the City Hotel, and lately occupied by the "Howard Association" as a hospital for yellow fever patients, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night. It had been unoccupied since the 15th of October, and the fire is ascribed to incendiarism.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 120 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **To Many of Our Readers,** it must be a great relief to know that Pulmonar Consumption can be permanently cured in many cases by the WILD CHERRY preparation of Dr. WISTAR—that such cures have been effected is beyond a doubt.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **The North-Western Settlement Company**—Office No. 128 Nassau-st.
JAMES MACKEAN, President.
THOMAS EDGELL, Secretary.
This Company has been formed for the purpose of furnishing those who wish to emigrate to the West, as well as others, with farms lands at the Government price—$1 25 per acre, either in IOWA, WISCONSIN, or MINNESOTA. Liberal terms of payment are arranged to accommodate persons of limited means, and abundant security is furnished for the fulfillment of the Company's contracts. To those who wish to settle in the West, important facilities will be afforded. Circulars containing the full particulars may be had by application at the Company's Office.

☞ **The Undersigned having been appointed a Committee** to invite Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, of London, (now on a visit to this country,) to deliver a lecture on *Systematic Christian Benevolence*, take much pleasure in announcing that Mr. ARTHUR will deliver the Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The importance of the Subject, and the high standing of the Lecturer, will no doubt induce a general attendance of Christians of all denominations. Admission will be free.
Committee.—W. W. Phillips, John Knox, S. H. Tyng, J. P. Thompson, William Adams, Joseph Holdrich, Chas. G. Sammis.

☞ **On Monday Evening,** the 10th inst., a public meeting will be held in the Jane-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the Fund for increasing Methodist Agencies in Ireland. Rev. Robert Spence, Rev. Wm. ARTHUR and Rev. Wm. BUTLER will address the meeting.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. MAGARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

☞ **New-York City Water Cure**—Corner 45th-av and 38th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$5 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a competent Protestant American young woman, as cook, washer, and ironer, or would do the housework; is a good cook and baker, and a capital laundress. Has very good references from former places. No objection to Philadelphia or Baltimore. Will be found willing and obliging. Also, by a neat, Protestant young girl, with five years' references, as chamberwaid and waiter; and by a young woman from Baltimore, as nurse and seamstress or chambermaid and waiter—understands general housework to perfection, cooking, washing, baking, &c.; will be found neat about her kitchen or her nursery. All will accept moderate wages. Call at No. 23 Bowery.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls of neat and tidy habits: one as general house maid; can do neat plain cooking, baking, washing and ironing; has excellent City reference: the other is 18, and a good, quick sewer; a neat chambermaid; will do light waiting. The cook will take $6, the other $3, in some family, or separate. The best of City reference. Call or send to No. 230 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Scotch woman, as laundress, and has no objection to do light chamber work if required; understands clear starching and French fluting in the neatest manner; has no objection to the country, if required, and has the best of reference from her last situation. Call or address to A. B., No. 191 4th-st., in the rear.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country, by two very experienced girls, with good City reference—one as cook, and to wash and iron, or to do the housework of a private family; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and nurse. Call at No. 7a 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a willing middle-aged Protestant woman, to do general housework in a small family, is a good cook, washer and ironer, and baker: also by a girl to wash, cook and iron; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer. Gives the best of reference. Apply at No. 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter; has no objections to assist in washing and ironing; is willing to make herself generally useful; has good City reference. Call at No. 183 Hammond-st., corner Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, to do general housework in a small family. She understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.

GOVERNESS.—A Protestant lady, who was educated in Europe, and has lately resided twelve years in Paris, wishes for a situation as resident or visiting governess. Besides the higher branches of a finished English education, she will instruct in drawing, music, singing harmony, dancing, embroidery, the Latin, Italian, French and German Languages. The two latter she speaks like a native. Address F. E. L., *Daily Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—A the Vaucher Institute, Hackensack, N. J., a young German resident teacher, capable of undertaking the mathematical branches in English, with the Classics. His board and lessons in the French language would be given as a part of the remuneration. Apply at the above address. A stage leaves Hoboken daily at 9 o'clock A. M.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No. 145 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery and commission house in this City, a young man, with some capital to go West and establish a branch for the sale of groceries and to purchase produce for the Eastern market. A young man of good habits, from the country, preferred. Address G. B. & CO., *Times* Office.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Two or three young men as salesmen in a first-class jewelry and importing house. Undoubted reference required. Address, by letter only, BALL, BLACK & CO., Box No. 1,374 Post-Office.

SALESMEN—In any regular trade in this City who have extensive acquaintance with country merchants, can handle their sales without interfering in the least with their present engagements. Send at once real name and address to E. G., *Times* Office. No canvass required.

TO LAND-OWNERS.—A practical farmer, (an Englishman,) of experience in the country, wishes a situation as manager, &c. Has first-class reference, and is thoroughly skilled in his profession. Address DILIGENT, at Mr. Lowry's, No. 849 Broadway, New-York City.

COOK WANTED.—An American or English girl, experienced and capable, as cook. Apply at No. 46 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights.

WANTED AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Men on steamers, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, bar-keepers, porters, coachmen, waiters, boys for grades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to E. GILEN.

WET NURSE.—WANTED—A situation in a good family to wet nurse a child of six months' old or over, by a healthy woman, with a full breast of milk. Apply, on Monday and Tuesday, at her present place, No. 20 East 19th-st.

DRESSMAKER AND WAITER WANTED—both must be first-class servants. The man must be a superior waiter. Apply at No. 149 Grand-st.

DRESSMAKER.—A competent dressmaker would like to engage in a few good families by the week on reasonable terms; superior City reference. Apply No. 4-3 8th-av., between 36th and 36th sts.

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NOTICES BY THE PRESS.
From the New Bedford Mercury.
The plot is simple, and wrought out with entire absence of exaggeration. But we have not read a book for many a day which took so strong a hold on the feelings, from the first page to the last. The delineation of negro character, though this forms a very small part of the story, or its aim, is admirable. The confiding and affectionate temper, the ready wit, the unaffected, natural piety, and the many beautiful traits of this oppressed race, are lightly but graphically touched upon; while the unfolding of the dearest affections, and of the love that is dearer than life, is full of an irresistible pathos, far more subduing than the bursts of eloquence scattered here and there, which, as points, tell very much in a story. * * * At this time every native, this eloquent champion of the right must be heard, and we think it will help silently to strike off many chains riveted by custom and selfishness.
From the New-York Courier.
It is remarkable as a genuine American romance; there is not a foreign element in it: it is American in its very idioms, in its scenes, characters and local descriptions. * * * Although it is an Anti-Slavery story, yet the feelings of the author are not at all obtrusive, and Southern life is painted in couleur de rose; nothing could be more favorable to Southern manners and institutions than the scenes it describes; and they are so palpably truthful and life-like that they could only have been written by one who has lived long in slaveholding States. * * * The story is wrought with great power, the characters most distinctly and forcibly drawn, and the happy denouement produced in the most natural manner. It only needed a tragic ending to have made it the most intensely absorbing romance of American life which has yet been written. But others may think differently, and would be better pleased to see the personages in those fate their sympathies have been involved, placed in happy circumstances.
FREDERICK DOUGLASS, who has "been there," and knows, says:
"The book has a *reality* about it; one feels that the painting is *from life*. There are scenes of suffering that make the heart sick; pictures of sunny childhood and blissful love—all painted glowingly. It is a work more worthy of comparison with Uncle Tom's Cabin' than any other of the kind we have seen; though wholly unlike in incident, it is like in truth and power."—*F. Douglass' Paper.*
From the New-York Daily Times.
The language, without exception, is free from the stilted exaggeration known as "fine writing;" the leading characters are distinctly individualized, and the prominent idea is adroitly worked out without being overworked.
From the Boston Transcript.
As a whole, "Caste" is a captivating and powerful work, the plot original, well conceived, and admirably worked out. It cannot fail to prove a "sensation book," and find more readers even than the popular "Ida May," as it will be read more extensively at the North. No one who commences its perusal will lay it aside till the whole story is known. The author is evidently a practiced writer, a close observer of men and things, and familiar with rural life at the South as well as at the North.
From the National Era.
It is written with power and pathos. The story is original, the incidents natural, and indeed, as things now are, necessary. * * * We have no doubt of the success of this new book.
From the Boston Atlas.
It is as distinctly original and novel as if "Ida May," or its predecessors, had never been written, and is strictly a novel, and not an Anti-Slavery tract disguised. True, its teachings are adverse to the institution of Slavery; but the reader draws this inference—it is not suggested, other than as his own deduction from the events described. It is finely written, interesting, and cannot fail to count its readers by thousands.
Believing this to be a work of genuine merit, unexceptionable in its tone, graceful in style, and absorbing in interest, the publishers respectfully ask for it the attention of the reading community.
PHILLIPS, SAMPSON & CO., Publishers, Boston.
J. C. DERBY, New-York.

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THE HEART OF MABEL WARE.
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With illustrations on steel and wood. One elegant 12mo. Price $1 25.
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These letters treat of the difficulty between the United States and Denmark in a serious and conscientious manner. Valuable facts and strong arguments are brought to bear upon the points at issue—the right of Denmark to levy the sound dues is ably sustained, and the policy of the administration shown in its true light. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 768 Broadway.

LOOK OUT FOR YOUNG AMERICA—A NEW WEEKLY COMIC and SATIRICAL PAPER, splendidly illustrated. First number ready SATURDAY, Dec. 15. Send in your orders to
T. W. STRONG, No. 98 Nassau-st., New-York.
To be had of all News Agents.

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
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GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway: Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 558 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 37 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DRY GOODS.

FURS.—HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau-st., has Fine Fur Mantillas, of different sizes, that cost no more than a good Cloak, made from choice Sable, Mink, Fitch, Stone Marten, and Ermine. Also, Pelerines, Victorines, &c., made from same furs. All articles warranted. Remember, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau-st.

BUYERS OF FURS—Need not be frightened at what the *Herald* published a few days since regarding the price of Furs, as HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., one door from Nassau, can furnish his choice FURS at one quarter of the price mentioned, and warrant them.

GREAT REDUCTION IN THE PRICE OF DRY GOODS.
We have made our last Winter closing prices, and every article has been marked down from 10 to 25 per cent.
We have received from auction within the last week, a very large quantity of goods, all of which come into the general sacrifice. Among other goods, we have 30,000 yards all wool high colored plaids, at 4s. to 8s.
These goods have sold all the season from 6s. to 8l.
50,000 yards de laines at 1s., marked down from 1s. 6d. and 2s.
1,000 pairs Path blankets at $4 50, former price $6.
10 cases paramattas at 15d. to 2s., former prices 2s. 6d. to 3s.
30 bales flannels, all colors, 1sc. to 2s., former price, 1s. 6d. to 3s.
Shaker flannels, 35 yards wide, 9s., former price $1 50.
Shaker flannels, 1 yard wide, 4s., former price 6s.
3,000 shawls, all wool, long and square, we are selling at about one half price.
Goods from auction are principally merinoes, cloths, cassimeres, linens, diapers, table covers, napkins, &c.
Domestic goods we sell at wholesale prices, and to those who buy by the piece or larger quantity we make the same terms as the largest buyer.
Our prices are fixed, and marked in plain figures. All are dealt with alike.
F. W. & W. F. GILLEY, No. 126 Bowery.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 8 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed or redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 3 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

CLOSING OUT SALE.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
Amongst the many bargains offered this week may be found:
700 pieces 7-4 Paramattas, every shade and color, 1s. 6d., worth 2s. 6d.
6 cases double width De Beige, 1s., cheap at 2s.
Several hundred yards all Wool Plaids, 2s., worth 3s.
15 cases Printed Persian Cloths, 1s., usually sold at 2s.
TALMAS, CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
1,500 of the above, all new patterns, made of the very best materials, handsome trimmings and made in the best manner, all clearing out at a heavy reduction.
SHAWLS! SHAWLS!
1,500 long and square Broche Shawls. Great Bargains.
50 bales and cases Rob Roy, Bayadere and Waterveliet long and square, plain and plaid Wool Shawls, at an enormous loss to the manufacturer.
ALSO,
10 boxes Merrimack Prints, clearing at low prices; fast colors.
17 boxes white and colored Kid Gloves, 1s. per pair.
Embroideries, Hosiery, Haberdashery and Gloves.
ALSO,
Flannels and Blankets. Domestics of all kinds, all undergo the same reduction, and must be sold off by the new year.
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner Monroe.
ONE PRICE ONLY.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS.
CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st., would respectfully remind their patrons and the public, that they will commence closing out their large stock of
NEW FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
on MONDAY, Dec. 10. The stock contains about $60,000 worth of choice styles, both foreign and domestic. Goods which will be reduced twenty-five, thirty, and in some cases a sacrifice of fifty per cent. will be made.
BLACK AND COLORED SILKS, SATINS, MOIRE ANTIQUES, VELVETS, MERINOES, CASSIMERES, COBURGS, PARAMATTAS, SAXONY AND MERINO PLAIDS, LADIES' CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, SATINETS, VESTINGS, DE LAINES, PRINTS, FLANNELS, BLANKETS.
And a general assortment of Goods for family use.
Also, Broche, Long and Square SHAWLS, new designs; Scella SHAWLS, plaid wool SHAWLS, both long and square.
To enumerate a list of prices here would be entirely superfluous, as nothing short of a visit to the establishment will convey an idea of the sacrifice they are making. We invite all to call and examine our stock, whether wishing to purchase or not. CHAS. HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 Grand-st., between Eldridge and Allen.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have received by late arrivals,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
French and Scotch cambric and embroidered collars, Lablls, chemisettes, embroidered linen handkerchiefs, collars and sleeves in sets, embroidered skirts, flounced and tucked dresses for balls, French bands, flouncing, infants' robes, waists and caps.
Also,
Honiton collars and sleeves in sets, crochet collars, guipure collars and sleeves in sets, black guipure laces, black Chantilly, dentelle and real thread veils, &c.
ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CORNICES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Damasks, &c.
Also,
Cornices and Brackets, in rich gilt designs, all at 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
A large variety of beautiful Fall styles very cheap.
Also,
FRENCH MERINOES AND DE LAINES,
every shade, quality and price.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

WOOL PLAIDS AT 5s. PER YARD.
5 cases, per steamer *Washington*, warranted the best quality and new patterns. Also,
Super Raw Silks, at 5s. per yard.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

SILKS AND SILK ROBES.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO. will offer their Silks and Silk robes at reduced prices for the remainder of the season—No. 62 Canal-st.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS,
Selling at low prices, to clear out the Fall and Winter stock.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

DE LAINES AND MERINOES,
Selling much below the cost of importation.
ARNOLD CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

REMOVAL.—A. G. COLBY, No. 37 3d-av., begs leave to announce to his patrons and the public generally his intention of removing, on Dec. 10th, 1855, to his new store, No. 289 Grand-st., corner of Eldridge-st. Mr. A. G. C., in announcing the removal of his business, rendered absolutely necessary in order to meet the existing demands of the increased trade, tenders his most sincere acknowledgments to his numerous friends for their liberal patronage during the past six years, and hopes, by unceasing attention and continued efforts, to retain that confidence which has proved a source of success far beyond his most sanguine expectations. With increased facilities, and a more extensive and varied stock in all

Terrible Explosion of a Steam Fire Engine in Cincinnati—Nine Men Killed and Several Wounded.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 6.

Yesterday afternoon the steam fire engine Jos Ross was tried at the crossing of Vine and Sixth streets, under a trial for the especial benefit of the Chief Engineer of Chicago, who are visiting our city for the purpose of witnessing the operations of these fire annihilators. About 4 o'clock, the time when their maximum power was being tested, the receiving chest exploded, instantly killing the engineer, JOHN WINTERMORTON, and wounding some other gentlemen. A. B. LATTA, inventor of the steam fire engine, was badly scalded in the face and on the arms. JEREMIAH BRAWN, carpenter at the People's Theatre, was scalded. HORACE EVELETH, of the fire company, was severely bruised. One or two others were slightly injured. Mr. WINTERMORTON leaves a wife and one child 18 months old.

The force of the explosion was so great that it threw Mr. W. some distance into the air, dismembering his legs and otherwise injuring his body, which fell some yards from the engine. Several panes of glass in Dr. CHAPMAN'S drug store were also broken by the shock. From the testimony of the witnesses before Coroner MARSTON, we learned these facts: That the steam was raised to 50 pounds to the square inch in seven minutes, while it took the engine Jones twelve minutes to gain the same standard point; the usual working point is 60 pounds; while the engine was working rapidly the hose-pipe burst; some person called to the engineer to stop the engine, which he did, though not instantly; almost as soon as it stopped working, the explosion took place; the engineer was warned but a few minutes previous that the steam was getting too high, and cautioned by Mr. LATTA about the amount of water in the "fire-chest;" the steam was at 180 pounds—the highest point in trials heretofore, only about 140.

Notice to Mariners.

The following notice of the alteration of the breakwater light at Portland Refuge Harbor has been received from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, bearing date Oct. 28, 1855:

"The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty having directed that a red light be substituted for the blue light hitherto shown at the outer end of the works in course of construction at the new breakwater in Portland, notice is hereby given, that on and after the first day of November next, a red light will be exhibited at the extremity of the breakwater stage, at a height of thirty feet above the mean level of the sea, visible from all points of the compass, at a distance of eight miles in clear weather. The light will be moved outwards as the works advance; and masters of vessels are cautioned to pass not less than a cable's length to the eastward of the light, to insure clearing the stage."

THE SHAMBLES SHOAL.—As some old charts, and some recent books of sailing directions, still retain the buoys formerly placed to mark the East and West ends of the Shambles shoal off the hill of Portland, the mariner is reminded that these buoys have been discontinued since the year 1839; and that in running for Portland or Weymouth harbor the leading mark shown on the charts—viz: Wyke Regis Church, open of the low northeastern point of Portland, bearing N. N. W. ¼ W. (magnetic)—clears the Shambles, passing to the eastward of the shoal.

This notice affects the following admiralty charts: St. Alban's head to Abbottsbury, No. 22; English channel, No. 1,598; bill of Portland, No. 2,255; Weymouth and Portland roads, No. 2,968; also, the English light-house list, No. 17.

The Know-Nothings.

J. W. BARKER, Esq., President of the New-York State Council of Know-Nothings, in a letter declining to attend a mass meeting at Louisville, says:

Permit me, however, to say, the result of our late State canvass has dealt a severe blow to sectionalism, from which it cannot readily recover. Every State officer is elected by a triumphant majority, and Sam's standard is floating freely in the Empire State.

The utmost confidence exists in the party at the North, and we are prepared to meet you in 1856 with overwhelming majorities for an American President and Vice-President, whether they emanate from the North or South.

With sentiments of high regard, I remain yours, fraternally, J. W. BARKER.

The Underground Railroad—Retaliation against the North by Virginia.

We extract the following from the proceedings of the Virginia Legislature of Monday last:

Mr. MALLORY, of Norfolk City, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, By the General Assembly, that a Joint Committee, consisting of seven members of the Senate and thirteen members of the House of Delegates, be appointed with a view to the adoption of more effectual means to prevent the escape of slaves from this Commonwealth to the Northern States, and provide for the summary punishment of persons detected in aiding or abetting the same; [to inquire into the expediency of measures of retaliation and self-defence against such of the Northern States as are engaged in a war upon our institutions;] and report thereon to this General Assembly.

Mr. GARNETT, of Essex, moved to amend the resolution as submitted by Mr. MALLORY, by inserting the clause in brackets, as above printed.

Mr. MALLORY accepted the modification proposed, and informed the gentleman from Essex that he would go with him cordially in measures of retaliation—and war, too, if it should be necessary. The Abolition emissaries (Mr. M. said) had penetrated the domicils of gentlemen in his city, who had not returned to their homes since the cessation of the epidemic, and had enticed away their slaves. They were also now perambulating the streets of Norfolk for the same nefarious purpose. The people of Eastern Virginia are a law-abiding people, but unless the Legislature of the State will effectually protect their property, they will enrol themselves under Judge Lynch, and hang the aggressors on a gallows as high as Haman's.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

Wheat at Rochester.

From the Rochester Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1855.

There is more wheat in this city to-day than ever before. Large quantities can find no storage room, and is retained in the boats that brought it here. The best quality of wheat—white and red—has come from Canada. Early in the season, there were some fine lots of white wheat brought from Illinois; but it soon ran out—the great mass from that State being quite ordinary. The weather to-day is clear and mild, and the Canal entirely free from ice. A few boats, laden with wheat and wood, from South and West, are still moving.

THE COMING WHEAT.—The papers of Virginia and North Carolina represent that the wheat seeding this season has been very heavy in those States and much beyond an average crop.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BALTIMORE.—About a quarter past two o'clock, yesterday afternoon, the extensive alcohol distillery of Mr. RICHARD H. SMITH, on Granby-street, near Jones' Falls, took fire, and from the inflammable nature of the material not more than two hours elapsed before the whole establishment was in a mass of ruins. The front building, in which the work was done, was five stories high, and the rear building three stories.

There were in the establishment at the time about two hundred barrels of whisky and alcohol, all of which, with the exception of one barrel of alcohol, was destroyed. Soon after the process of distilling was begun it was discovered that a leak had occurred in one of the pipes, and an employé endeavored to find it by the aid of a lighted candle, which came into contact with the fluid, and in a few minutes the whole interior was a mass of flame. A hatchway open to the upper floor afforded a draught for the flames and cut of all effort to save any of the property on the upper floors.

A large number of firemen were promptly on the spot, but their efforts proved fruitless, except in saving the surrounding property. Before the front building was consumed, the flames extended to the rear one, but this was almost inaccessible to the firemen, in consequence of the intense heat. The damage is about $15,000, upon which there was an insurance to the amount of $3,000, in Philadelphia and Harrisburg offices.—*Balt. Amer., 6th.*

ELECTION OF A UNITED STATES SENATOR.—We copy the following from the Richmond *Enquirer* of Dec. 5: "The people of Virginia will rejoice to learn that yesterday both Houses of the Legislature, by decided votes, adopted the resolution offered by Mr. DENEALE, in the Senate, to proceed on Saturday next to the election of a Senator of the United States, to fill the vacancy which will occur on the 4th of March, 1857. This early action, on so important a subject, is in consonance with the accustomed policy of Virginia Legislatures, and its wisdom has been demonstrated over and over again."

EDWIN FORREST, the tragedian, has purchased of Miss STUART, of Boston, a fine portrait of RACHEL as *Phèdre*. He has also commissioned her to paint a portrait of WASHINGTON after the original by her father.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,700 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, '62, 71¾; $400 do., 74¾; $600 Lehigh Mort. 6s, 98; $1,000 Lehigh County 6s, Steuben, 69¼; $2,493 50 Schuylkill Navigation Boat Loan, 74; 4 Reading R. R., 48¾; 176 do., 47¾; 23 Penn. R. R., 42; 2 do., 41¾; 3 Schuylkill Nav., 10½; 15 Schuylkill Nav. Pref., 20¾; 3 Farm. and Mech. Bank, 67; 10 Bank of N. Lib. 60.

Between Boards—$1,000 Wilmington R. R. 6s, 83; $1,000 Pennsyl. Coup. 6s, 85¾; 50 Reading Railroad, 43¾; 10 Norristown R. R., 53.

Second Board—$1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '83, 77¾; $1,000 do., 77¾; $450 Schuyl. Navig. 6s, '62, 71¾; $1,000 City 6s, C. & L., 93½; $3,000 Pennsylvania 6s, 84¾; $800 Little Schuyl. R. R. 6s, 53; 3 Pennsylvania R. R., 41¾; 9 do. 42; 200 Reading R. R., 43; 58 do., 45; 3 Cheq. & Del. Canal 60; 2 Mitchill R. R., 86; 9 Farm. and Mech. Bank, 67¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '68, 110½; Philadel. 6s, 88½@89; Penn. 6s, 84@84½; Read. R. R., 44@44½; Read. Railroad Bonds, '70, 80@83½; Reading Railroad Mortgage 6s, '70, 80@83; Pennsyl. Railroad, 41¾@43; Morris Canal, 19¾@19¾; Schuylkill Navigat'n 6s, '62, 74½@75; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@10½; Schuylkill Navigat'n Pref. 20¾@20¾; Long Island R. R., 19¾@19¾; Pittsburg Railroad, 73@73½; Girard Bank, 11¾@11¾; Leh. Zinc, 17½@17½; Union Canal, 9¾@9¾; New-Creek Coal Co., 7½@7¾.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

SATURDAY, Dec. 8—6 P. M.

ASHES—Have not varied. Stock in the Inspection Warehouses, this forenoon, 99 bbls. Pearls, and 536 bbls. Pots—together, 637 bbls.

COFFEE—The market is rather quiet, owing to the reduced amount offering and the extreme views of factors. Prices are very firm, and if anything, tending upward.

COTTON—A brisker and stronger feeling is apparent in the market; 1,800 bales changed hands to-day, at about 9c.@9¼c. for Upland Middling; and proportionate rates for other kinds, ₰ bbl. The supply is very limited.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are quiet and rather languid.—the sales since our last not exceeding 9,000 bbls., chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 75	@ —	—
Straight State	8 75	@ 8 81½	
Favorite and Extra State	8 81½	@ 8 87½	
Mixed Western	8 75	@ 8 87½	
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 87½	@ 9 00	
Fancy Michigan	9 00	@ 9 25	
Common to Good Ohio	8 87½	@ 9 25	
Fancy Ohio	9 25	@ 9 50	
Extra Ohio	9 37½	@10 25	
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 25	@10 00	
Fancy Genesee	9 25	@ 9 50	
Extra Genesee	9 62½	@10 25	

Canadian continues dull and heavy—with sales of 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $9@$10 25 ₰ bbl. Southern rules quiet and languid—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,950 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9 25@$10 87½ ₰ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 25@7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₰ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 31½@$4 37½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₰ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive but steady at $3 87½@$3 12½ ₰ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The business is devoid of animation, but prices are essentially the same.

GRAIN—Wheat is still inactive and somewhat unsettled. We only heard of sales of 5,700 bushels good Canadian White at $2 90. Rye is active and buoyant,—with sales of 28,000 bushels at from $1 80@$1 85,—mostly at $1 83@$1 85, ₰ bushel. Barley is quiet and nominal. Oats are plenty and procurable at 51c.@52c. for Western, and 48c.@50c. for State, ₰ bushel. Corn is more sought after at steady rates,—with sales reported since our last of 48,000 bushels at 86c.@$1 for Western Mixed, in store, and delivered; and 90c.@95c. for new Yellow Southern, ₰ bushel.

HAY—About 500 bales River have been sold at 80c.@85c. for shipment, and 95c.@$1 06½ for local use, ₰ 100 lbs.

HIDES—Mr. HULL informs us that, with the exception of a cargo of 10,000 African, which is still afloat, unsold, receipts have been restricted to a few parcels from West Indies and Coastwise. There has been but little animation manifested this week, the season having arrived when we generally expect a falling off in the demand; but owing to the extreme high prices, most tanners have purchased only to supply their immediate wants, and but few of them have laid in their Winter stock, we may therefore expect a fair demand during the Winter. There cannot be a very large accumulation of stock at present, as a considerable portion of those expected to arrive are sold. The hide markets throughout Europe are very firm, with light stocks, and I notice sales in London of green salted Montevideo, at 7¾d., and a lot of salted, 60 lbs. Buenos Ayres, brought 7¾d. Receipts have been 10,900 African per *Sierra Leone*, and 4,000 coastwise.

Statement of the Imports (Foreign and coastwise) into New-York and neighboring ports during the first eleven months of the years 1854-1855.

1854.

	N.York.	Balt.	Phila.	Boston.	Salem.
January	178,510	17,564	21 732	.....	10,352
February	131,758	6,281	13,503	.....	.....
March	139,317	13,263	16,773	.....	24,386
April	108,960	22,000	22,295	.....	.....
May	188,956	12,615	13,397	.....	.....
June	125,650	15,310	18 184	.....	.....
July	176,700	1,263	7,306	.....	10,075
August	142,635	12,693	10,002	.....	32,850
September	142,500	8,954	51,055	.....	19,808
October	135,000	3,124	14,325	$12,583	9,300
November	125,000	18,250	9,837	36,019	40,708

1855.

	N.York.	Balt.	Phila.	Boston.	Salem.
January	106,243	13,300	19,105	9,244	3,676
February	75,360	9,054	8,376	10,089	999
March	108,479	3,000	20,707	29,952	999
April	163,644	22,707	21,300	43,576	42,818
May	127,552	3,735	11,800	39,340	68,575
June	146,556	17,148	24,301	32,681	12,900
July	93,600	13,174	611	17,720	28,760
August	123,023	22,766	28,864	15,039	1,570
September	160,838	7,000	30,343	7,510	14,400
October	184,400	19,683	6 327	26,986	5,100
November	186,100	30,607	14,090	19,441	12,966

The Stock is 26,800.

HOPS—Are unchanged in demand and value.

IRON—Scotch Pig is in slack request but is held with renewed firmness at $31@$32, usual terms, ₰ ton. Other kinds are as last noticed.

LATHS—Remain about the same.

LEAD—Holders are looking for higher rates, but buyers operate cautiously. No important movements to report.

LEATHER—Domestic tanned Sole is still coming forward more freely than it is being disposed of, but it is stiffly held at old quotations. Mr. HULL has furnished us with the annexed statement of the past week's business:

	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts	10,000	12,250
Sales	56.190	8,570
Stock	83,411	18,600

LIME—Rockland was sold at $1 for common, and $1 25 for lump, ₰ bbl. It is scarce and quiet.

MOLASSES—The market is essentially unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine appear as previously reported. Spirits Turpentine is quoted down to 42½c.@43½c. ₰ gallon, with a limited business.

OILS—We have nothing particularly new to notice under this head.

PROVISIONS—Pork is inactive, though lower in price. The sales since our last amount to only about 500 bbls., in lots, at $20@$20½ for Mess; $18 for Prime, and $19¼@$20 for Prime Mess, ₰ bbl. Dressed Hogs and green Hams are unaltered. Cut Meats are scarce and wanted. Lard continues active and buoyant—the reported sales since our last including 600 bbls. and tcs., here and to arrive mostly, at 11½c.@12¾c., ₰ lb. Beef is dull and drooping. The sales since our last, include 400 bbls., at from $9 12½@$10 for Country Prime; $10 75@$11 for do. Mess, and $16@$16 50 for repacked do., ₰ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is in demand and is firm, at from $18 @ $19. Beef Hams are available, and steady, at $14@$17. Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@20c. for Ohio; 24c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@31c. for prime and choice do., ₰ lb. Cheese is selling to a fair extent, at 10c.@11¼c. ₰ lb.

RICE—Is without change of moment.

SEEDS—Are quiet, but generally very stiffly held.

SPICES—Are in but moderate request at previous quotations.

SUGARS—The market is without any further alteration of interest. The sales are restricted by the scanty supplies,—the disagreement about prices, and the reluctance of buyers to purchase more than they immediately need. Prices are but feebly supported.

TALLOW—Prime is worth 13¼c.@13½c. ₰ lb., but is rather sparingly offered.

WHISKY—About 300 bbls. Ohio and Prison changed hands,—closing at 39½c.@40c. ₰ gallon, a slight improvement.

FREIGHTS—The transactions were moderate at former figures, including engagements for Liverpool of 600 bales Cotton at ⅛d.; Flour at 2s. 9d.@2s. 10½d.; 40,000 bushels Grain at 9d.@9½d.; 500 Resin at 3s.; an little Pierce Beef at 5s. 6d.; and heavy goods at 27s. 6d.@30s. For London, 300 tcs. Beef at 8s.@8s. 6d.; and some heavy goods at 40s. For Havre, Flour $1; Grain at 25c.@26c.; Cotton at ⅜c.; Provisions at $1 12½; Rice at $10; and Ashes at $10@$12. For Antwerp, Rye at 15d. For Hong Kong, Ginseng, Flour, &c., at about $15 ₰ ton. For California, small quantities of measurement goods at 50c.@40c. ₰ foot; heavy goods at $10@$15 ₰ ton; and Coal at $14@$16. The latest charters have been: A ship from Baltimore to Cork, for orders, Flour, if to Liverpool, 4s.—if to London, 4s. 6d.—if to Marseilles, 5s.; one to Marseilles, Toulon or Genoa, Provisions, $1 62½; a foreign bark at Boston, same voyage, $1 35; an Old. brig to Cowes and a market, (Bremen or Hamburg,) Sugar, something over 45s.; a bark to Valparaiso, 3,000 bbls. Government Stores, $2 44 ₰ bbl.; a Br. bark to Malaga, heavy pipe staves, $28—and back from Sicily, on private terms; a bark from Savannah to St. John, N. B., Yellow Pine Timber, $15 ₰ M.; a schooner, 210 tons, to Rio and back, Coffee, $1 25 ₰ bag; one, 125 tons, from Jamaica to New-York, $6 ₰ ton; another, 123 tons, to Kingston, Jamaica, and back, $200; one, 149 tons, to Barcelona, Spanish Main, and back, $1,275; one from Jacksonville to Point-a-Petre, Guad., Sawed Lumber, $10 50; one from Jacksonville to Martinique, $10; one from St. John's River, Florida, to Martinique, $10 50; one, (2,000 bbls.) for 12 months in the African trade, $725 ₰ month; a brig hence to St. Thomas, 50c. ₰ bbl.; one, 186 tons, from Norfolk to Jamaica and back, $1,600; a schooner, 153 tons, from Tobasco to New-York, Logwood, $11, port charges not paid; a brig to Trinidad, Cuba, and back, Sugar, 42½c., and Molasses, on deck, $3; one, 200 tons, to St. Thomas, $1,100 out; a brig, 194 tons, to Sagua and back, $1,800; one, 180 tons to Nuevitas and back, $1,500; a ship to San Francisco, a brig to Carthagena and back, one to Cardenas and back on terms we did not learn.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, SON & CO., steamengine and boiler builders, in Desbrosses-st., are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, Nos. 44 and 46 Washington-st.

JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

PRESERVE YOUR TEETH.—Prof. JOHNSON'S ORRIS TOOTH SOAP—Effectually removes the Tartar, and thus prevents the teeth decaying; maintains the whiteness and polish of the enamel, hardens the gums and improves the breath. No. 317 Bowery

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

CHARLES FULLER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Guttapercha, Burning Fluid and Camphine Lamps, to and 11 per cent Alcohol. Nos. 2 and 4 Greenwich-st., between Chambers and Warren-sts, New York.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL, GYMNASTICUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. P. BINGHAM, Rector.—In a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, including with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this school the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway; the teachers are practical business men, and give precisely the instruction requisite to prepare students for real business. Students thus taught become elegant writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. Entrances this day and evening.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 156 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 164 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

$6.—WRITING BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ELOCUTION OR READING, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION—Including spelling; also lessons in the French, Spanish, and German languages, at No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. The pupil receives private instruction without extra charge.

C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 14 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

MUSIC.—A young lady, proficient in Music, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils on the Piano. For terms, &c., inquire by letter, of C. W. H., No. 181 East 21st-st.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 167 Montague-place, Brooklyn, ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF CATARACT FIRE ENGINE COMPANY, No. 2, of Factoryville, Staten Island, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the following preamble and resolutions be adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in his divine providence to remove from our midst our late and respected brother member, STEPHEN A. MUNSON, therefore be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with his bereaved family in the loss of a dear son and brother, and with his friends in the loss of a much esteemed companion.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days, and turn out to attend his funeral TO-DAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

Resolved, That a copy of the above resolutions be sent to his bereaved family, and be printed in the New-York *Herald*, New-York *Daily Times* and New-York *Daily News*.

R. LYONS, Foreman.

J. H. BRADY, Secretary.

VETERAN CORPS OF 1812.—The officers and members of the Corps are invited to attend the funeral of their deceased brother soldier, J. H. BAXTER, on the corner of Lewis and 7th sts., in full uniform, at 2 o'clock P. M., THIS (Monday,) 10th inst., with the usual badge of mourning. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order, H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

WM. TAYLOR, Adjutant.

REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE OF KINGS COUNTY.—A meeting of this Committee will be held at the Committee Room, in Orange-st., near Fulton-st., on MONDAY EVENING next, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The members of the Committee are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,

S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

BUSINESS OPENING—FOR SALE FOR CASH, or will be exchanged for good real estate—A stock of hardware, house-furnishing and fancy goods, located on the best business block in one of the best avenues of the City for a first-class trade. The lease of the premises will be sold at a fair price. (Annual rent low.) This is a great opening for an active young man, with a small capital, to engage in a good business. If sold for cash, a bargain may be had. Apply, with real name and references, to J. PEARCE, Broadway Post-Office.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE—One of the best paying first-class Hotels in Westchester County; house is brick, 60 by about 50 feet, three stories; lot is nearly an acre, beautifully laid out; large barn, ice house and saloon; the latter will rent for $500 per annum at any time; sold only on account of the present owner feeling inadequate to manage so heavy a business; terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, and doing a good business, located in one of the principal avenues of the city of Brooklyn. Will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor is going into the West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—On Thursday, the 6th instant, on going from Lechermere-st., Brooklyn, to Eighteenth-st., New-York, by the Fulton-av. cars and Third-av. stages, a large hair BRACELET, with two clasps, and containing a Masonic device of colored hair. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at No. 191 Schermerhorn-st., Brooklyn, or with the Register of the New-York Free Academy.

LOST—A certificate in the name of JONATHAN THORNE, for 50 shares of the Stock of the Pennsylvania Coal Co. No. 2,756, dated April 30, 1855. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at MERRITT & CO., No. 117 Wall-st.

$25 REWARD.—Lost or stolen, on Saturday, Dec. 1, a package containing a LACE SCARF and other small articles. Any one returning the same, or giving information that will lead to its recovery, will receive the above reward. J. BECK & CO., No. 335 Broadway.

$1 REWARD.—LOST—In Washington-st., between Charles and Fulton-sts., a Gold Pen (handle half silver, half dog-wood. The finder will receive the above reward with the thanks of the owner. No. 1 William-st., room No. 26.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and as pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally—being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's Depôt, No. 90 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 69 Water-st.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD J. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO. from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends.

BELL & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.

New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 12 Front-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 26, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART Receiver of Taxes.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of the various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 503 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 351 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW OFFERS FOR SALE OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large crops. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre and half ready for Corn a day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs no much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $6 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 62 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSES FOR SALE ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—One four-story house on Columbia, near Pineapple-st., having a splendid view of the Bay and East River; one four-story stone front house on Montague, near Henry-st.; two three-story stone front houses on Jerolamon, near Clinton-st.; one lot, 25 by 100, on Montague, near Henry-st. Apply to

MYERS & FOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A house and lot in Lawrence, near Tillery-st., Brooklyn. This property can be bought at a bargain. It now rents for $450. Price $4,200. The lot is 25x106 feet, with grape-vines and arbor on rear. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A fine house, in a first-class neighborhood, near Union Park, will be sold for less than its value, if applied for soon. Terms may be made to suit the applicant. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A two-story and basement Brick House, on north side of 67th-st., near Broadway, with two lots 100 ft. 5 in. deep. Also, two Houses in 20th-st., near 2d-av. Inquire of HIRAM MERRITT, No. 349 Bowery.

PROPERTY IN BROOKLYN FOR SALE.—4 houses in Pacific-st., between Hicks and Henry sts. 24 lots on 3d-place, between Court and Smith sts. 11 lots on 4th-place, between Court and Smith sts. For terms apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—In Brooklyn, a neat two-story and attic cottage, with extension tea room and two lots of ground. In a pleasant location and within two blocks of Fulton-av. cars. Enquire of FOSTER & LOPER, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE. —1 first-class tenement and store, in 28th-st., near 2d-av.; 2 first-class brick houses, in Second place, Brooklyn, with piazza; 1 country residence and 26 lots attached, on the Hudson River; 1 country residence and two acres attached in Newtown; 2 acres at Fort Washington City; 96 lots, 25 by 100; 5 lots in Second-place, 25 by 100, City of Brooklyn; 2 lots in the City of Newark, near City Hall; 4 lots in Olinville, near William's Bridge, Westchester Co.; 15 lots in the City of Yonkers, on the banks of the Hudson; 33 lots on the banks of the Hudson River; 8 lots on 74th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.; 1 brown-stone house in 31st-st., between 4th and 5th avs.; 7 lots on the 5d-av. and 100th-st. corner; 8 lots on the corner of 8th-av. and 110th-st.; 1 marble store on Court-st., near City Hall, Brooklyn;

AUCTION SALES.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, and toilet sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, statuettes, figures, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly cut glass, cashmere long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable furs, stone marten do., mink do., Russia fitch, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole, without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st.

Terms of sale—$200 60 days; over $200 and under $400, 4 months—approved and indorsed paper.

The goods will be on exhibition, in part, on TUESDAY, 11th, with catalogues.

FRENCH CHINA—One magnificent fruit basket, 3 feet high, representing the seasons, made for the Exhibition in London, and is undoubtedly one of the richest pieces of porcelain in the country. Cost $650.

VASES—Designs, hunting and fishing, very rich and expensive, first style of art. Cost $350.

VASES—Embellished with figures, landscapes and marine views, portrait of Washington, (after Stewart,) with a view of Mount Vernon and Tomb of Washington; Leda and Swan, copies of Psadier Statuettes, Affluence and Poverty. The whole embracing a complete and varied assortment.

DINNER SETS—Of exquisite finish in every variety and in every style, costing as high as $500, also a general assortment of dessert and tea sets in China and bisque.

TETE-A-TETE SETS—Some of which, in rosewood cases, velvet lined, cost $125 each.

BISQUET FIGURES—Elegant Paris bisque figures, some of which cost $100 the piece.

JARDINIER, OR FLOWER STAND—Valued $150.

PUNCH BOWLS—In flowers and gold, among which will be found one of the largest ever produced in the French potteries, valued $125.

Together with a general assortment of porcelain vases, card receivers, motto, coffee and teas, Colognes, cake baskets, &c., &c., &c., the whole forming the most extensive and recherché assortment too numerous to specify.

CLOCKS—Magnificent 31-day, fine gilt and bronze clock, with shade mounts; black marble clocks with bronze figures, 8-day bronze and gilt clocks, alarm clocks. The above line of clocks is well worthy the attention of those in want, as the movements are warranted to be of the first class.

BRONZE GOODS—Magnificent invoice of themost superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair in New-York; all of these goods are of the most costly description, and are well worthy the attention of the trade and amateurs, consisting of an entirely new style of rich clocks, under shades, large groups of Morly Battles, Indian Warriors, Amazon Deer Hunting, large statuette of Franklin, Louis the Tenth, Charles the Bold, Charlemagne, Philippe, Augusta, Napoleon, Rembrandt, Rubens, and a very large variety of statuettes of smaller size; candelabras, bronze and ormolu, four and five lights, supported by figures. Candlesticks for parlor and bedrooms.

GENUINE BOHEMIAN GLASS of the finest description from the Royal's manufactory, Prague, invoice of the richest description of finest cut French enraved glassware, crystal cut and engraved glassware in sets, comprising decanters, claret jugs, water pitchers, goblets, champagnes, clarets, wines, liquers, fine colored hocks, salts, &c. &c. Rich Bohemian and Etruscan mantel and etagere ornaments, pocals, bouquet holders, spoons, tumblers, card baskets, perfume bottles, &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LAMPS, CANDELABRAS, &c.

FURS AND SKINS—Talmas, mantillas, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c., of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, chinchilla and ermine, some of which are very costly, all made in the best manner and fully warranted.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS—Lacquered work boxes, tables, cabinets, dressing cases, tea pots, caddies, all of recent importation.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—English silver-plated ware, some of which is manufactured by the celebrated James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, consisting of cake baskets of the choicest patterns, water urns and kettles, with heaters, casters, plain and revolving, the newest styles, with cut glass bottles, tea and coffee sets, of various elegant designs, liquor frames, without bottles, butter dishes, spoon tumblers, goblet warmers, &c.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS—Rich oval, square tables, work do., backgammon boards, work boxes, envelope boxes, chess tables, cigar cases, cabas, &c. Crystal Glass Ware—An invoice of crystal glass of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Manufactories, consisting of glass ware in sets, comprising decanters, clarets, jugs, goblets, champagnes, &c., &c., &c., India and Washington Shaw—being an entire invoice from LAIGHTON, Rid England, to be sold on foreign account. The assortment comprises square and long shawls, plain and figured, centres in blue, green, scarlet and white, the whole forming the richest assortment in market.

GEORGE COOK, Auction-Store, No. 217 Nassau-st., near Beekman.

LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE SALE—OF NEW, ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, manufactured expressly for Broadway trade, GEORGE COOK will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 1½ o'clock, at No. 654 Broadway near Bond-st., the entire manufactured stock of Mr. James R. Cook, embracing rosewood, mahogany and black walnut suites, in brocatelle, plush, dan a-k, hair-cloth and other fancy coverings, rosewood etageres, mirror backs and fronts, elegant richly carved library and secretary book-cases, wardrobes, ladies' secretaries, amour à glace, marble-top dressing bureaus, wash-stands, commodes, splendid and elaborately-carved bedsteads, tête-à-têtes, sofas, chairs, rockers, sewing do., hall-stands, marble-top, centre, side, sofa and pier tables, rosewood, oak and mahogany extension dining-tables, enameled chamber furniture, mattresses, pail asses, &c., the whole forming one of the largest and most splendid collections of furniture offered at auction this season, and well worthy the attention of the trade and public in general. Catalogues will be ready on Monday, and can be had at the store, or at the office of the Auctioneer.

J. L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON MONDAY, Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, all the beautiful rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture in the four-story house No. 462 Broome-st., near Broadway, consisting in part of superior rosewood piano-forte, two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, in crimson, maroon and blue; Turkish easy chair, inlaid chairs, reception chairs, a superior rosewood wardrobe, royal velvet and tapestry carpets, brocatelle and Ingrain carpets, hall and stair carpets, mahogany suite, in hair cloth; elegantly carved etagere, with mirror front and back; marble-top centre, side and sofa tables; splendid rich lace window curtains, gold or leroi shades, large French plate oval mirrors, fine oil-paintings, mantel clocks and ornaments, decorated China vases, splendid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, do. do. bureaus, do. marble tops; rosewood and mahogany spring-seat chairs; do. rockers, lounges, best hair mattresses, paillasses, feather beds and bedding, China toilet sets, dining-room furniture, oak extension table, oak chairs, sofas, &c.; tea and coffee sets, cut glass ware, silver-plated ware, ivory and pearl cutlery, &c.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, office No. 94 Broadway.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF WARRANTED FIRST-CLASS FASHIONABLE ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND ENAMELED FURNITURE—To pay advances.—A. C. TUTTLE will sell on TUESDAY, 11th, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 556 Broadway, (near the Metropolitan Hotel,) a large and valuable assortment of the best class of fashionable rosewood parlor, drawing, library and oak dining room furniture, the same being of the best workmanship and materials and warranted to stand the test of furnace heat; will be sold without reservation; affording an opportunity seldom offered of obtaining the best class of goods at auction. Also, eight suites of elegant enameled chamber furniture, of the most exquisite designs and colors, in the latest and richest styles and warranted of the best manufacture. The whole of this elegant stock will be peremptorily sold without limitation to pay advances. Terms cash. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
Office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE MANTELS, WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock P. M., at the Marble-yard, No. 388 9th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE MANTELS—Consisting of an assortment of statuary, carved and moulded mantels, Italian veined and ordinary do.; black and gold do., and other descriptions. They can remain on the premises some time, if required, after payment of the bills. Sale without reserve; can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW AND ELEGANT FURNITURE.—THOMAS CHASE will sell at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, consisting of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth; dining-room, chamber and office furniture; marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, commodes, centre, side, sofa and oval tables; library and secretaire bookcases, wardrobes, hat-trees, settees, rockers, rosewood and mahogany chairs, mattresses, paillasses, &c.; oval and pier mirrors, glass and crockery ware, &c. Catalogues at sale.

J. L. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA TOYS, TEA SETS, VASES, &c.—Suitable for the holidays.—HENRY C. EVANS, No. 10 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large assortment of French and English China toys, China decorated tea sets, 6 and 56 pieces, mottled setters, vases, volumes, &c. Also, white granite and all kinds of common table, cut and pressed glass, in lots, from the shelves, to suit.

J. L. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneers.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS—THIS DAY, Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock, at No. 381 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale; all kinds. Hast W. G. pine and common ware; 3 casks toys; 300 packages glass, China vases and tea sets; cutlery, Britannia ware, &c. Lot of stationery and clothing, to be sold at 1 o'clock. Also, the stock of a dealer declining the business, with which the sale will commence.

THOS. VETCH, Auctioneer, Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF A THEATRICAL WARDROBE.—On MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 16 Spruce-st., consisting of opera music, wardrobe, properties, kettle drums, scenery, &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS. The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore in near the works, is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to T. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, }
MALLARY & INGALLS, } Troy, N. Y.
WARRENS, HART & LESLEY, }
or to R. E. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction rooms, No. 19 Nassau-st. Signor G. B. PANDOLFINI'S special sale of Works of Art, viz.: Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from four to five feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and niches. Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two brothers, birth of Venus, reposing Hercules, the Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rape of Proserpine, copy of the monument on the piazza at Lezhorn, &c. Large marble vases, one superb fountain carved with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported in alto rellevo, gothic and Grecian vases for parlors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Tarts of Adrian, card receivers solid grape leaves, inlaid tables, transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculanean vases, urns and temples, mosaic table and vases, groups, animals, &c. The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy expressly for this market. Also, a large and valuable assortment of French China vases; clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu; China vase richly painted; also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market. The goods can be packed at small expense on the premises for shipment if desired. The above stationary is all under glass shades. Also, a very choice lot of superb China vases, China, &c., &c., from the Crystal Palace.

WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, Auctioneers.

CITY AND COUNTRY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., by WM. H. FRANKLIN & SON, one house and lot No. 213 West 33d-st.; brown stone front, with all the modern improvements.

Four houses and lots north side of 44th-st., 105 feet east of 3d-av.; all the regulation paid for.

One vacant lot south side of 45th-st., 180 feet east of 3d-av.

1,808 acres of farming and timber land within two miles of the town of Wells, Hamilton Co., State of New-York.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY—Dec. 10, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, furs and sleigh robes. A large assortment of fancy furs, consisting of muffs, cuffs, capes, victorines, &c. Gentlemen's fur driving gloves and mufflers of every description. Robes, consisting of bear, wolf, fox, coon, silver gray, genet, &c., the whole comprising an assortment not to be found elsewhere.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Monday, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 381 Beekman-st., regular trade sale of furs, consisting of real royal ermine, Russia sable, sable, Russian mink, Hudson Bay sable, mountain marten, capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c. Also, Rocky Mountain wolf, bear, genet, coons fox, bear and buffalo lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Ladies will do well to attend, as the sale is without reserve.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, STOVES, CIGARS, HARDWARE.—TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, coffee, tea, mustard, pepper, raisins, figs, nuts, prunes, mackerel, herring, tobacco, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, planes, chisels, files, clocks, coats pants, collars, stocks.

F. H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell at 10½ A. M. on MONDAY, the 10th inst., at the store No. 7 John-st., a choice assortment of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising the usual assortment. Also, a few cases.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Making the fastest time for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. C. S. ROGERS, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad to connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or Mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA.—The New Granada Canal and Steam Navigation Company will dispatch their first steamship PEREIRA, on the 15th of Dec., at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Carthagena and St. Martha. On her return will call at Aspinwall and Kingston, Jamaica.

The OSPREY is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures at the lowest rates. Has capacity for 300 passengers and 400 tons of freight.

Freight will be taken to San Juan at 35 cents per foot, for Carthagena and St. Martha at 45 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $75, second cabin $50, steerage $40. To Carthagena and St. Martha, New Granada, first cabin $80, second cabin $60, steerage $40. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage, apply to WM. L. ROLLO & CO., No. 25 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSQUERA & CO., No. 208 Broadway, New-York.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH. NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via the Nicaragua Transit Route.—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. Twenty-five pounds of Baggage free. The splendid steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burthen,) Captain MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 10, connecting with the steamship SIERRA NEVADA, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6¼ cents each.

PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY—No. 134 Broadway.—FOR CALIFORNIA, OREGON AND SANDWICH ISLANDS.—LOW RATES AND RAPID TRANSIT.—Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamer STAR OF THE WEST, on MONDAY, Dec. 10. Parcels and letters received to 2½ o'clock, P. M. on the day of departure. WM. H. HALL, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line.—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $35.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FOR NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamship BROWN, or ROMIKER, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to

J. LULLAM & J. LEAVITT, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG.—The C. & S. Mail Steamship NORFOLK, Captain THOMAS BURGESS, will leave the above port on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 14, N. R., at 4 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. No freight will be received after 2 o'clock on the day of sailing. For freight or passage, having splendid accommodations, apply on board, foot of Beekman-st., or to

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 3 Old Slip.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT-RHEUM REMEDY AND SARSAPARILLA

are the most speedy, safe, and certain remedies for Scrofula, Salt Rheum, and all Scorbutic, or Cutaneous Eruptions. The one applied externally, penetrates the pores of the skin and absorbs the virus as it appears, the other taken inwardly, purifies the blood and removes all unhealthy secretions; co-operating with each other, they never fail to effect a thorough and permanent cure. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 5 years, dessert spoonful; children from 2 to 5 years, tea-spoonful. As no medicine can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DYER & CO., No. 50 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & CHAMBERLAIN, No. 8 Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKERSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 170 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured to the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesmar were universally adopted; all impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a great portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great Universal remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold, in separate bottles, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used in all cases. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by MRS. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. SALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 229 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 240 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an unbreakable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York. So long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution. My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR WATSON continues his practice in a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without the instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while the most recent cases there is a cure in a short time. The afflicted are cautioned to shun those who have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, failure are rarely invited to call in the first place, as there is no chance for consultation.

Dr. WATSON is a regular graduate of the Albany Medical College, and has had many years' experience in the hospitals of Europe and America. Author of "Watson's Private Medical Guide," a book of 200 pages, containing much valuable information, sent to any part of the country for 25 cents. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. HALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—100 edition; 252 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and pointing a safeguard against quackery. Price 25 cts. Sold at No. 70 Nassau, No. 8 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author.

DR. RALPH is peculiarly successful in the more severe or chronic cases, at his office, No. 596 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 8 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 8 P. M., Sunday excepted.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who have suffered from the malpractises of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

HAVE YOU A COUGH?—TRY BYRAM'S MEDICATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists, in large rolls. Price only sixpence. Wholesale depôt, No. 118 William-st., New-York. BENJ. FARLESS, Agent.

PROPOSALS.—OFFICE OF THE GOVERNORS OF THE ALMSHOUSE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.—GAS WORKS.—The Governors of the Almshouse, by a resolution adopted at a meeting of the Board on the 27th of November, 1855, will receive at their office, Rotunda, Park, until 3 o'clock P. M. of the 11th inst., specifications and estimates for plans for the introduction of Gas to the several Institutions on Blackwell's Island to the extent of 20,000 cubic feet per day. Persons wishing to estimate for the above work, by applying at their office can obtain a copy of the Report of the Committee on that subject, and any information that may be required in connection with the same.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NEW CHANGES, PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH—Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 125th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave corner White and Centre sts., 8:30 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 8:30 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 125th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plain train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st.; leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 125th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 5:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 11:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge, stopping at Yorkville, 125th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

GOING SOUTH—5 A. M. White Plains trains, stopping at all stations; 6:30 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below signal; 8:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 7:15 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 8:15; 10:45 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 3 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. Station only. Leave Albany at 8:15; 4:30 P. M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge, and on signal south; 5 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 125th-st. and Yorkville; 6:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; 6:45 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations.

8:30 A. M. Mail Train connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West; also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 6:15 A. M., and arrive in New-York at 3:30 P. M.

4 P. M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P. M. in time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy. Returning, leave Albany at 3:15 P. M. and Chatham at 4:20 P. M., and arrive in New-York at 10 P. M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—ONLY TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY,—8:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 8:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 8:30 A. M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 3:30 P. M. 3:30 P. M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P. M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A. M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

New-York Daily Times

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Death of A. H. Simmons of the Philadelphia Ledger.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The death of AZARIAH H. SIMMONS, one of the proprietors of the *Public Ledger*, occurred this morning. He was distinguished for his genial social qualities, strict business integrity, and enterprise. In connection with his surviving partners, he twenty years since commenced the publication of the first successful penny paper in this City. The deceased was possessed of a strong constitution and powerful frame, but his death was nevertheless sudden, occurring after a confinement of only three days. The deceased was forty-nine years of age, was a native of Norwich, Connecticut, and was extensively and favorably known in this and other cities of the Union. He was a printer by trade, and worked on the New-York *Evening Post* under Major NOAH.

Canal Navigation.

BUFFALO, Dec. 8.—Weather, raw and cold, with the appearance of rain. Wind north. Canal open.

LOCKPORT, Dec. 8.—Canal still open. No boats passing. Weather clear and cold.

ALBION, Dec. 8.—Weather, freezing. Water being drawn from the Canal. It is now about a foot lower.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 8.—Weather cold and clear. Canal open.

LYONS, Dec. 8.—Canal open. No boats passing. Weather clear and cold.

CLYDE, Dec. 8.—Weather clear but cool. Canal open.

PORT BYRON, Dec. 8.—No boats passing. Canal open. Weather clear and cool.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 8.—Canal open. Weather clear but cold.

UTICA, Dec. 8.—Weather clear and cold. Canal open.

CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 8.—A large number of boats bound East are getting along slowly. Weather cold and clear. Canal open.

Loss of the Bark Nautilus, of Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The bark *Nautilus*, of and for Boston, from Smyrna, was abandoned on the 4th inst., in lat. 43°, long. 49°. She had been leaking since the 24th of October. The crew were taken off by a British brig, and arrived at Gloucester yesterday. Her cargo consisted of wool, figs, &c.

Escape of John W. Rand, Bank Robber.

CONCORD, N. H., Saturday, Dec. 8.

JOHN W. RAND, the bank robber, broke jail again last night, by sawing off the bars of his cell window. The large dog kept at the jail was found poisoned in the yard. Active measures have been taken for his recapture.

Fire at Newburg.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Sunday, Dec. 9.

The House belonging to Mr. DANIEL DREW, two and a half miles northwest of Newburg, was consumed by fire last night.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

A drenching rain, accompanied by a heavy gale, has prevailed here all day.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Vacant Judgeships.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

You have already shown, in an editorial article a few days since, that the wiser course for Gov. CLARK to have pursued respecting the judgeship made vacant by the demise of Judge MORRIS, would have been to order a special election to fill it.

I desire to call your attention to a single clause of the Constitution of this State, which, (irrespective of the question of the legality or the illegality of the election of Mr. DAVIES,) seems clearly to evince the impropriety of Judge COWLES, under his present appointment, holding the judicial position which he now so ably fills, on and after the first day of January next.

Article 10, section 5, of the Constitution of this State is as follows:

"The Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers, no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by virtue of such appointment, longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy."

The vacancy now filled by Judge COWLES is that of an elective office. An annual election has occurred since the happening of that vacancy. And the political year next succeeding that election commences on the 1st day of January next.

DEC. 7. M. V. B. W.

The Great Chemical Bank Forgery—Kissane Pardoned—Finley Set at Liberty, and a Motion to Free Lyman Cole Refused.

The great Chemical Bank forgery, for which KISSANE was tried and convicted, some months ago, in the Court of General Sessions, and sentenced, after a remarkable address to the Court, to two years and a half imprisonment, has been pardoned by Governor CLARK.

The Governor was induced to extend the executive clemency to KISSANE, on the strong representation of the Governors of Ohio and Indiana, that the ends of public justice would be subserved by his pardon. To the same effect, he was officially certified by several District Attorneys in the former State that they required KISSANE's testimony as a witness in a number of important cases growing out of the burning of the *Martha Washington*, in January, 1852, by which much valuable property was destroyed, a gross fraud on several Insurance Companies attempted, and a number of lives sacrificed. Their application was also earnestly seconded, for the same reasons, by many influential journalists and others, in this State and also in Ohio.

The following is the letter written by Governor CLARK to KISSANE:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Dec. 7, 1855.

SIR: You were convicted of an ingenious and complicated crime; not only was the evidence against you surprising in its strength, but your own confession at the time of sentence, established its truth beyond a doubt. Before entering the abode of your punishment, you delivered a speech to the Court, not more remarkable for indications of your mental capacity, than for a test of your conscience and manly feeling. The history of your life which has been given me, is a vivid instance of how unhappily noble impulses and a strong intellect may be perverted. You have engaged in crime, and you have tasted of its bitter fruits. Upon men of your ability and reflection, such lessons ought not to be disregarded, but accepted as the incentives to a new and honorable career.

It has been represented to me by persons high in Administrative, in Executive, and in Judicial authority, that certain ends of public justice demand your pardon. That these ends will be better subserved through your liberation than by your continued confinement.

Editors of gazettes, possessing high character and standing, have also interposed in your behalf. The applications come to me under such authority and with such weight, that they elicit in your behalf my Executive mandate for your restoration to your family and to society. In granting your pardon, it is my earnest hope that the confidence of those who have applied for it will not be abused or misplaced, and that henceforward society may claim you as a valuable citizen. MYRON H. CLARK.

MR. WILLIAM KISSANE.

On Saturday, in the Court of General Sessions, Mr. RICHARD BUSTEED moved to quash the indictment against LYMAN COLE, the accomplice of KISSANE in the Chemical Bank forgery. The learned counsel remarked that COLE had been kept in the City for a long time, and had suffered many hardships. He had been tried once without obtaining a verdict, and he now had a large sum of money on deposit with the City Chamberlain, which was drawing no interest.

The Assistant District-Attorney opposed the motion, and the Recorder refused it. So LYMAN COLE will be tried again.

Last week AMBROW FINLAY, the accomplice of KISSANE and COLE, who turned State's evidence against them, received the reward of his revelations by a discharge from custody. He had been detained in the Tombs as a witness over a year.

The Police Investigation.

Read our account of the Police Investigating Committee, if you would see how Police matters are managed in our town. Gentlemen living in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Ward will learn much that will interest them, touching the morals of that part of town. The developements are exceedingly interesting. Our legislative surgeons are thrusting their probes to the very bottom of these terrible sores. If the City is not cured, it will not be from ignorance of the extent of the loathsome disease.

The Weather.

After a mild and pleasant day, about 10 o'clock Saturday night it commenced snowing finely. By midnight it changed to rain, and then on until yesterday, it rained a young flood. Through the evening the showers were intermittent, accompanied by some heavy squalls of wind, which must have done damage on land and sea. The wind was southeast throughout the day, and the tides very high.

Fire in Fulton-street.

At about 11 o'clock last night a fire broke out in the third story of building No. 90 Fulton-street, occupied by DODD & Co., hatters. It spread rapidly, and almost the entire building was soon wrapped in flames. The damage there must have been considerable, but, as none of the proprietors were present, we are unable to state accurately the amount of loss.

The Oak Hall clothing store, and the jewelry store of JOHN J. SAVAGE, were damaged more or less by water. It is believed that the entire damage will not exceed $8,000; and the loss is nearly, if not fully, covered by insurance.

The fire was first discovered by the Insurance watch. Its origin has not been ascertained. Shortly after the fire broke out, an explosion took place, which is supposed to have proceeded from a gas metre.

The Late Suicide in Jones' Wood.

A few days since the body of a man was found lying dead in Jones' Woods, by a boy who passed that way. The head of the dead man was perforated by a bullet, and in his hand was firmly clenched a pistol. He was supposed to be a German, which was incorrect; he was an American—a native of this City, we are informed. Some of the clothing of the deceased was marked "JACOBY," and "W. P." These facts were published in the newspapers. An inquest was held, and a verdict of "Death by suicide" rendered. No one claiming the body, it was placed among the unknown, who lie in Potter's Field. Since then certain facts have come to light, showing that the deceased was named WILLIAM PAMPLIN, and that he had for some time past been residing at No. 382 Greenwich-street. He was about 40 years of age, and unmarried. He was a man of cultivated mind; was master of several languages, and had spent some years in traveling through Europe. He was at one time possessed of property to a large amount, much of which he was deprived of (so he stated to many) by the chicanery of a relative—and this circumstance preying upon his mind, frequently suggested the idea of self-destruction. Becoming ill of consumption, unable to procure employment, and entirely destitute, he was forced to apply for relief. His brother-in-law paid his board at the house No. 382 Greenwich-street for some time, but becoming tired of this burden, informed the landlady a few days ago that he would be no longer responsible for the board-money. When this announcement reached poor PAMPLIN's ears he became greatly dejected. He told his story to some of his fellow-boarders, and then left the house to die by his own hands. The body, we are informed, has been disinterred from Potter's Field, and buried in Greenwood.

The Joseph Walker.

The famous ship *Joseph Walker* was sold on Saturday, at the Merchants' Exchange, by E. H. LUDLOW, auctioneer, for the sum of $8,000, as she now lies at the Atlantic Dock, Brooklyn. The sale was under the direction of the U. S. Marshal.

☞ JOHN H. B. LATHROP, Esq., of Baltimore, Counsel for Ross WINANS, in summing up the late case against the Harlem Railroad Company for alleged infringement of the plaintiff's patent, in using the long eight-wheel car, after quoting some testimony in the case, gave the stenographers the following first-rate notice:

"That testimony, gentlemen, is to be found at pages 17, 18 and 19, second part of the tenth day's proceedings, as reported by ROBERTS & WARNARTON, the most distinguished and most admirable stenographers, and to me the most marvelous people that I knew of, who record every word with an accuracy that certainly I, and most orators, I think, would dread, did they not afterward, in their charity, smooth over the rough points of our speech."

☞ Mayor WOOD's order relative to the changing the detailed force at the different Courts goes into effect to-day.

[Advertisement.]

We would call the attention of Country Merchants and Venders, in reference to the great closing sale of Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street.

To those who remember the great sacrifice made by this house last Winter, the simple announcement of a repetition of these sacrifices is sufficient. This stock is one of the largest and richest of the City, and well worthy of the attention of all.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Delightful holiday entertainments at Barnum's Museum just now. A grand fairy romance, in three acts, full of beautiful effects, and calculated to please the little folks, as well as grown up ones, entitled "Reformation," will be produced there this evening. Two charming pieces this afternoon. The living wild animals, &c., are all to be seen besides.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

LEARN TO WRITE.—The charges are moderate, the risk none, the result invariable, and the opinions of the press, letters from eminent public men, and the united admissions of thousands of pupils, and the guarantees of competency and success offered by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 362 Broadway and 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

GOLDEN BELL PERFUMERY AND COLOGNE.—These superior goods, together with a choice assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the approaching season, such as perfume boxes, dressing cases, fancy card baskets, &c., &c. Two gold medals were awarded at late Fair of American Institute for superior goods.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Merinoes, Paramattas, De Laines, Plaids, Cloths, Cassimeres, Blankets, Flannels, Marseilles Quilts, Cloth Table Covers, Damask Table Cloths, Napkins, &c., are selling at great reduction from former prices.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 328 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

SILKS, SILKS.—Great sale of Silks this week from auction, consisting of rich plaid for 6s., 8s. and 10s. per yard; Moire Antique Silks at great bargains; also, striped brocade and plain Silks, at half price.

G. M. BODINE,
No. 328 Grand-street, corner of Orchard.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A monster performances will be given at this house to-night, "The Fountain of Beauty" is to be revived, as is also "Moll Pitcher, the Fortune-Teller of Lynn,"—a Farce and plenty of Singing and Dancing completing the bill of fare.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLIAMS, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—Pianos and Melodeons from the best Boston Houses at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $60, $75 and $125; Melodeons at $40, $55 and $65, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—Examinations with Charts and Written Descriptions of Character, given DAILY at the rooms of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 129 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

BIRTH.

In Williamsburg, on Saturday, Dec. 8, the wife of CORNELIUS B. COLLINS, of a son.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 5, by Rev. Edwin R. Cook, Mr. JAMES FORESTER to Miss ANNA BIRD, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, at the Calvary Baptist Church, 23d-st., by Rev. D. Henry Miller, of Yonkers, IRA GOODNOW, Mr. to Miss SARAH C. WOOD, both of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 2, at the Washington-st. M. E. Church, by Rev. R. M. Hatfield, J. WILLIAM PARKS to Miss ELIZABETH, daughter of the late Winant Barkeloo, of Brooklyn.

☞ Suffolk County papers please copy.

At Portland, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. S. M. Emery, Mr. ISAAC BLOODGOOD, of Flushing, L. I., to Miss MARY H. CARY, of the former place.

DIED

In this City, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, of whooping cough, MINERVA E., daughter of Elihu and Jane Williams, aged 4 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 55 Essex-street.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, ANNA JACKSON, daughter of Henry and Matilda F. Bange, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 153 West 14th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday morning, at 7½ o'clock, SAMUEL FRANCIS, youngest son of Samuel and Emeline Hirst, aged 4 years, 6 months and 9 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 25 Barrow-st., this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 9, Miss MARIA N. MILLS, only daughter of Mr. Henry Mills, aged 25 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at No. 75 Henry-st., on Tuesday next, at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, Dec. 8, in the 86th year of her age, JANE USTICK, widow of the late William Hartshorne, of this City.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at Christ Church, Clinton-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 1, at No. 85 Laurence-st., GEORGE FRAZURE, aged 56 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

On Wednesday, Oct. 24, of scarlet fever, ANNE, aged 9 months and 14 days. Thursday, Oct. 25, JOHN R., aged 4 years and 11 months. Saturday, Nov. 17, JAMES L., aged 7 years. Saturday, Dec. 1, ANNA DENMAN, aged 11 years and 2 days—all children of James and Hannah M. HOYT.

Their remains were taken to Greenwich, Conn., for interment.

In Newark, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of typhoid fever, MARY LOVISCH, only child of John A. and Eunice Lovisch Davenport, aged 8 years, 1 month and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her father's residence, No. 14 Centre-st., Newark.

At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of consumption, JANE W. MORRISON, wife of Luther B. Morehouse, aged 34 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Marion Lodge, No. 34, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock, at the house of his brother-in-law, James J. King, in Washington, corner of K-st., Greenpoint, L. I. Her remains will be taken to Quaker Hill, Dutchess County.

☞ Poughkeepsie and New-Jersey papers please copy.

In Bushwick, on Sunday, Dec. 9, JULIA ANN, the beloved wife of James Cass.

The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, Flushing-av., near the Cross Roads, Bushwick.

At Factoryville, Staten Island, STEPTOE A. MUNSON, aged 20 years, 5 months, and 12 days.

The relatives and friends, and members of Engine Companies Nos. 1, 8, and 8, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, Dec. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Southern and Western papers please copy.

At Successanna, N. J., on Saturday morning, Dec. 8, HERMAN SCHRODER, in the 36th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) Dec. 10, at 10 o'clock P. M., from Trinity Church, without further invitation.

At East Boston, Mass., on Friday, Dec. 7, Miss ELLEN A. ALLEN, third daughter of Amos S. Allen, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., aged 17 years and 10 months.

In Manchester, Washtenaw, Co., Mich., at the residence of his father, HENRY W. VAN HORN, aged 21 years, late of Brooklyn.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..Dec. 8.

$10,000	Ind. State 5s..s3	81¾	300	Erie Railroad.....s10	48
1,000	do.....s	81¾	800	do.....b7	48¾
2,000	Virginia 6s.....s3	98	50	do.....s30	47¾
10,000	do.....s60	94¾	50	do.....s60	47¾
1,000	Missouri 6s.....	88¾	100	do.....b10	48¾
10,000	do.....s	88¾	100	do.....b10	48¾
7,000	California 7s, '70	88¾	100	do.....b33	48¾
1,000	do.....s	88¾	300	do.....s	48¾
1,000	Erie 2d mtge. bds	97	100	do.....c	48
1,000	Erie Con. bs. '71..	78¾	200	do.....s15	47¾
1,000	do.....c	78	100	do.....b60	48
3,000	Hud. R. 1st mt. bs.	100	100	do.....b60	48
3,000	Hud. R. 8d mt. bs.	66	150	do.....s3	47¾
3,000	N. Ia. 1st mt. G. L.	81	400	Harlem Railroad.....c	10
2,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. bs.	77¾	300	Reading Railroad.s10	87¾
45,000	do.....b30	78	700	do.....s3	87¾
2,000	do.....b7	78	500	do.....b30	88
5,000	do.....c	78	125	do.....s	87¾
11,000	Ill. F. Bds. w. priv.	80¾	100	do.....s10	87¾
6,000	do.....s	80¾	200	do.....s10	87¾
2,000	Ind. Bank Bds...	82	200	do.....s3	87¾
48	Mechanics' Bank....s	115	350	Hud. River R. R...c	31
10	Corn Exch. Bank...s	101¾	50	do.....b7	31
100	Canton Co.....c	21	100	do.....b30	31¾
100	Nicar'a Tran. Co...	16¾	5	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	93
100	do.....b3	16¾	150	do.....s3	93¾
100	do.....s3	16¾	150	do.....b15	93¾
100	do.....b60	17	10	Panama Railroad.....s	105
350	do.....b10	16¾	400	Il. C. Railroad...b30	94¾
100	do.....b3	16¾	5	Third-av. Railroad	48
100	Cumb'l'd Coal Co.s3	22	94	Gal. & Chic. R.....s	120
350	do.....s3	22½	12	do.....s	121
200	do.....b3	22¼	200	Cle. & Tol. R. a'ms	70
1000	do.....s3	22¾	100	do.....13d	70¾
200	do.....b30	22¾	100	do.....18d	70¾
25	Erie Railroad.....	47¾	200	do.....c	70¾
550	do.....s3	48	100	do.....s30	70¾
850	do.....c	48¾	175	Ch. & R. Isl. R.....s3	88
100	do.....c	48¾	45	Mil. & Miss. R.R....	85
325	do.....s3	48¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	N. I. 1st M. G. L.	81	150	Erie Railroad...b30	48¾
10,000	Ill. C. R. R. B.b10	78¾	25	do.....b60	48¾
5,000	do.....s30	78	500	do.....s10	48
5,000	do.....b30	78¾	1000	Reading Railr'd.b15	88
2,000	Chic. & R. I. R.R.	94	100	do.....b3	88
3	Metropolitan Bank.	110	200	do.....s	88
100	Nic. Trans. Co.....	16¾	300	do.....s3	88¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co.....	23½	100	do.....b30	88¾
100	do.....s	22½	200	Hud. River R. R....	31¾
50	do.....s10	22¾	200	do.....b60	32
25	Erie Railroad	48	50	do.....b10	31¾
50	do.....s60	47¾	5	M. So. & N. I. R.R..	94
350	do.....s3	48¾	18	do.....s	93¾
150	do.....s	48¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 10—A. M.

The course of the Stock Market the past week has been unsteady, and characterized by wide and frequent fluctuations. The general tone at the close was a little firmer, and prices, in the main, above the leaving off bids of Saturday week. We annex the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 1.	Intermediate.	Saturday, Dec. 8.
New-York Central.....	89¾	87	87
Erie Stock.....	47¾	45¾	48
Reading.....	87¾	86¾	88¾
Toledo.....	72	67¾	70¾
Galena.....	118¾	118	121
Michigan Central.....	96¼	95	97¾
Southern Michigan.....	93¾	90	95¾
Panama.....	104¾	104	105
Illinois Centrale.....	77¾	76¾	78
Virginia 6s.....	95	95	95
Missouris.....	89	84¾	86¾

The private transactions in New-York Central were mostly at 86@86¾ on Wednesday. At the close of the week there was very little done in the Stock. On Saturday the restoration of the Stock to the official list was again discussed by the Brokers' Board, and the subject indefinitely postponed, by the close vote of 39 to 35—a number of influential Brokers who opposed the calling of the Stock under the new transfer system having changed their course. There is a prospect that the vote of Saturday will be reconsidered in a day or two, and it seems to us that it is every way desirable that it should be, for we are quite sure that a number of gentlemen who voted against leave to deal by transfer or certificate were not appraised of an official explanation recently made from Albany, to the effect that there is no order against making out duplicate certificates the same day, when required by the necessity of the case, and when such applications are not too numerous to be within the physical ability of the transfer officers to accomplish the work. Of course a difficulty on this point would arise at least three times a year, on the re-opening of the books after being closed for the two half-yearly dividends in August and February, and the yearly election in December, but this could be remedied by the free use of certificates in good names passing from hand to hand in Wall-street. It is quite probable that some few of the Directors would prefer not to have the Stock dealt in at all at the Stock Exchange, if for nothing else, to gratify a stubborn whim or unmeaning prejudice, but such is not the common sense, or the sense and wish of a majority of the Stockholders. The Board of Brokers, therefore, on proper assurances that the new system of transfers is *not* intended to arrest all business in the Stock, in Wall-street or any where else, are left free to a more liberal course than the bigoted example set them by certain Directors in the Road.

The Money market is not materially changed from our last weekly review. The rates of discount, outside of Bank, range 9 to 12 ₱ cent., most of the prime paper taken at 10 ₱ cent. and fair names at 12 ₱ cent. The Banks are discounting to the extent of their income, but this is somewhat limited in December, and the consequence is a larger offering outside. The supply of money subject to demand loan was quite adequate to the wants of the Street on Saturday, though for the most part of the week there was less ease. Foreign Bills for the steamer on Wednesday are held steadily at 108½@108¾ on London. Not much business done yet, and an impression obtains that the terms will be firmer before the packet sails.

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week, at the port of New-York, show a falling off in the Import of Foreign Merchandise of one-third, as compared with the previous week, and the total, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, is only $1,675,841, against $2,192,990 the corresponding week in December, 1854. The total for the calendar year to the present time is $142,642,000, against $171,537,000 to same date last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, on the other hand, is large, showing a total of $2,008,020, against $1,786,384 same week last year, and for the calendar year, $65,163,000, against $61,883,000 to same time in 1854. There was no export of Specie during the week, either direct or *via* Boston. The export same week last year was $5,000 direct, and $162,200 *via* Boston. The total Specie Export from New-York, direct, in 1855, is $26,579,000, against $36,900,000 to date last year. From New York and Boston together, $41,002,000, against $45,732,000 in 1854. There were no deliveries of California gold during the week. The deliveries in the corresponding week last year were $1,384,005. To the present time the comparison is, in 1855 $35,547,050, against $46,089,767 to same time in 1854. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $4,018,030, against $4,303,470 to close of the previous week. The Specie reserve on the last weekly Bank statement was $11,227,134. The averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show an increase. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity	Value.
Cotton, bales....	4,567	$181,956	950	$40,157
Flour, bbls.....	10,934	155,401	51,001	493,001
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.....	720	3,150	67	335
Wheat, bushs....	15,998	30,534	902,899	421,181
Corn, bushs.....	245,874	230,088	47,109	64,875
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	2,116	29,690	638	14,056
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	3,513	118,404	1,540	35,364
Total Produce.....		$744,934		$1,068,010
Miscellaneous.....		1,042,150		940,001
Total for the week.		$1,786,384		$2,008,020

The steamship *Ariel*, at this port from Havre and Southampton Nov. 24, brings a few hours later intelligence from London and a day later from Paris. Consols at 11 o'clock on Saturday, 24th, stood 88¼@⅝ for cash, and 88⅝@¾ for the 6th December settlement. The French Funds in Paris, 66.70 for the new Three ₱ cents., 65.75 for the old. The shares of the *Crédit Mobilier* up to 1,240 francs on 500 paid. The London *Times* money report of Friday evening says:

"The English Funds opened with firmness this morning at the final quotations of yesterday, and for a short time exhibited a tendency to further improvement, but ultimately a gradual decline took place, the market closing with a general appearance of dullness. Consols for money were first quoted at 88⅝ to ¾, whence they advanced to 88¾. Several sales were then effected, and a relapse took place to 88¾, which was the last official price. For the 4th of December they closed at 88¾ to ¾, but after regular hours transactions were entered into at a further decline of ⅛. The occurrence of sales in the absence of any announcement tending to confirm the reports circulated during the past day or two of new and important political arrangements was the principal cause of the reaction, coupled with a less favorable appearance of the Continental Exchanges.

The mercantile advices from Paris continue to describe great general steadiness. At Hamburg the pressure for money appears slightly to have diminished, but the rate is still 6¾ ₱ cent. The St. Petersburg letters are to the 13th, and quote the exchange 25d. The weather was still open, although rather colder, with a slight frost. Since the departure of the advanced portion of the allied fleets a number of small vessels had been in communication with the coast of Finland, and the fleet destined to convey munitions of war, &c., to Sweaborg was understood to be waiting its opportunity."

It is stated by the Hartford *Times* of the 7th inst. that most of the suits against the New-Haven Road have been removed, on the application of the Directors, to the United States Court. It is by no means certain that the abused claimants, who are seeking the justice denied by honorable compromise, will be the losers by this change of tribunal. Justice B. R. CURTIS, of the Supreme Court of the United States, in a case recently adjudicated in Rhode Island, held that the *certificate* of Stock is an evidence of property in the capital, behind which, if it be genuine, the Court will not go. The *genuineness* of the Schuyler Certificates no one has pretended to deny. They are in form, and signature and seal, precisely the same as all other New-Haven Certificates. Nor is it denied that SCHUYLER was the regularly authorized President and Transfer Agent to make all the Certificates. The *validity* of a portion of them, arbitrarily attempted to be separated from the remainder, is questioned on the plea that the whole together would make five instead of three millions of capital. But according to the ruling of Justice CURTIS, the misfortune is a common one to the corporation. What has heretofore been held an inconclusive evidence of Stock, is the Stock itself, to all intents and purposes. The certificate cannot be repudiated, if regularly issued, without collusion, from the office of the Company. The decision is important in another view: an assignment or bill of sale, with power of attorney on the back or margin of a certificate is, *per se*, a complete transfer of the property in the stock. In other words, the certificate has a higher degree of validity than the books of the corporation in which it is registered. A third point is also worthy of note, though without the same immediate bearing on the New-Haven case. Judge CURTIS held that the stock itself is something not tangible or visible. One evidence or certificate of property, therefore, is as good as another, both being genuine; so that a Bank or Broker lending money on a certain certificate, is not bound to return the identical certificate by number, unless under a specific covenant in the contract against the use or transfer of such certificate.

The Foreign Exports of Wheat and Flour from Philadelphia and Baltimore the past week were unusually heavy, amounting, in all, to the equivalent of 815,227 bushels Wheat—viz.:

From Philadelphia, bushels.....	193,000
Baltimore, bushels.....	721,227
Total.....	915,227

The bulk of the shipment from Baltimore was in Flour for Cork and a market—the direction given to most of the recent British Government purchases.

Georgia Wildcat.

From the Galena Advertiser.

The following is a copy of a notice which has been sent to all the Station Agents and Passenger and Freight Conductors on the Illinois Central Railroad. It explains itself. The President of the above road, Mr. GRISWOLD, deserves credit for the step he has taken. We trust other Railroads will soon follow his safe example:

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 45 MICHIGAN-AVENUE, Chicago, Nov. 28, 1855.

To Station Agents, Passenger and Freight Conductors, Illinois Central Railroad:

On and after the 8th day of December, you will refuse all Georgia currency, or bills purporting to be issued by Banks located in Georgia or Tennessee, in payment of dues to this Company.

J. N. A. GRISWOLD,
President Illinois Central Railroad Company.

We hear that the Chicago and Burlington Company have given a similar order, and it is probable that all the other Roads leading into Chicago, not under heavy obligations to, or controlled by, the bogus Bankers will soon follow.

Collateral Securities—Legal Decision.

At the late session of the Circuit Court of Rhode Island, Judge CURTIS decided a case of some interest to those loaning money on collateral securities. JOHN LOCKWOOD and others were plaintiffs, and the Traders' Bank of Newport defendant.

The bank had loaned the plaintiffs $5,000 on the pledge of one hundred shares of stock in the Newport Gas Light Company, to be returned on the payment of the draft discounted. Pending the maturity of the draft, the bank delivered the stock to HENRY BULL, upon his written promise to return it to the bank seasonably. BULL surrendered the stock to the company, and obtained new certificates in his own name, and transferred them to the bank in blank.

The bank forwarded them to New-York, where the plaintiffs' draft was payable, but they refused to receive them, and allowed the draft to be protested. The bank then sold enough of the stock to reimburse the loan and expenses, and notified the plaintiffs that the balance of it was subject to their order. The plaintiffs sued the bank, claiming that they were not bound to receive the new certificates, in place of those left by them with the bank. They also contended that an election in the Gas Company was claimed to be illegal in a petition filed in the Supreme Court of the State.

Judge CURTIS decided that the stock itself was something that was not tangible and visible, and therefore could not have been left with or demanded from the Bank—that the certificates were, in both the delivery to the bank and the tender by the bank, the evidence of title to the stock; that the certificates tendered by the bank being perfect evidence of such title, the plaintiffs had no right of action, and that as to the contested election, whatever might hereafter be decided as to its validity, it was sufficient as between the parties to this suit, that the directors elected had acted as such. He therefore non-suited the plaintiffs.

Anthracite Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 8.

The Anthracite Coal Trade the past week shows the near approach of Winter, and the end of active trade this year. The shipments of the Schuylkill Navigation Company for the week ending on Thursday, were 21,468 tons, and for the season to that date, 1,004,764 tons, against 997,354 tons to the same time last year, showing an increase of 187,410 tons. The Reading Railroad Company closed its business year on the 30th November. Its tonnage on the 29th, within one day of the full year, was 2,905,281, against 1,987,804 for the previous year. The tonnage of the first week of the new year, to the 6th inst., is 37,748 tons, against 12,874 tons, delivered the first week of last year. The shipments on the Lehigh for the week ending with Saturday last, were 6,937 tons, against 87,898 tons for the corresponding week last year, and for the season 1,274,985 tons, against 1,240,789 tons to the same time last year. Shipments on the Lehigh are closed, and show a gain on the last year of 28,567 tons. The shipments of lumber are 54,587,567 feet, against 48,092,205 feet last year. The Morris Canal was closed on the 4th inst. The Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal on the 7th inst.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 8.

The following is a statement of the value of the Foreign Goods imported here for the week ending Nov. 7:

Dry Goods.....	$106,703
Fish and Fish Oil.....	35,000
Iron and

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1320. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE OUTBREAK IN KANSAS.

Another Incident of the Dow Murder.

MASS MEETING OF CITIZENS.

ORGANIZATION OF THE SETTLERS.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

I write you again of the "wars and rumors of wars" now brooding over Kansas; and as I seize my pen to give utterance to you ahr off, the free blood within me seems to electrify its very tip, so thrilling have been the events of the last few days. I can only thank Providence that my feet have strayed to this chosen spot, and that I am permitted to show my fidelity to the Puritan faith, in battling for the peace of our own firesides, and the free principles that constitute the gem of civilized society everywhere. This fair soil has already drunk the blood of innocence, and the martial drum beats the watchword over our plains to awaken the hundreds of brave hearts ever ready at the call to serve the right and repudiate the wrong, knowing that liberty is dearer than life.

This morning, long ere the dawning day peered from the reddening East, our streets were filled with citizens, with drum and musket, calling us from rest to join their patroling ranks. They were not our enemies, but our friends. I will explain the intrusion.

You may have already heard that one of the coolest, premeditated murders ever recorded was committed near Hickory Point, in this Territory, on Thursday last, by a party of low-bred wretches of the Missouri school, and that they escaped to their fatherland, our neighboring State. Their unfortunate victim was a young man named Chas. W. Dow, about twenty-two years of age, who had taken a claim in the neighborhood; and it is said some of the aggressive party have had some difficulty with him respecting it. Mr. Dow was a very quiet, inoffensive man, who would never court a quarrel, and the only misdemeanor with which he could be justly charged was that of being an *Abolitionist*. For this *Missouri bench* offence he has lost his life, and was shot down at midday in the public highway. I will take the statement of the act from the last *Herald*:

"Mr. Dow had been to a blacksmith's shop, where several of these demons incarnate were congregated. One of them drew a rifle on him and threatened to shoot him on the spot, but finally set down his weapon without injuring any one. Mr. Dow started to leave and got away a few rods, when his attention was directed towards the shop by the explosion of a percussion cap. Looking around, he received a charge of buckshot in his breast from a wretch named COLEMAN, and fell dead upon the spot."

The murderer and his accomplices fled to a piece of woods, and after some vain attempts to find them the next day, it was concluded that they had found free air in Missouri. But later developments show that COLEMAN ran immediately to Gov. SHANNON for brotherly protection, and the Govern or recommends him to go before some of his *quasi* judges for trial, knowing full well that they would liberate him, or any other criminal of their stripe. On Monday COLEMAN was taken by his pretended guard *posse* to Lecompton, to appear before his Missouri Majesty, Judge LECOMPTON, but lo! the Judge was absent, and in the absence of Court or Court-house, they were obliged to go in search of them, and at our time of writing have not been further reported.

The citizens of Hickory Point, Waukerusa and vicinity, assembled yesterday in mass meeting at the house of JACOB BRANSON, a neighbor of Dow, and with whom he had lived for some time past, but they soon adjourned to the ground where Dow was murdered, and a general inquiry into the facts of the case followed. The proof was conclusive, that a murder most uncalled for and relentless had been committed by F. M. COLEMAN, while Messrs. HARGUS, DONALDSON, MOODY and WAGONER were accessories. The meeting was deeply impressive, owing to the locality, the occasion, and the attending developments. A series of RESOLUTIONS were passed, referring to the world the odiousness of the crime, and their own decision in relation to the offenders. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, Charles W. Dow, a citizen of this place, was murdered on Wednesday afternoon last, and whereas, evidence by admission and otherwise fastens the guilt of his murder upon F. M. COLEMAN, and whereas, facts indicate that one DONALDSON, WAGONER, HARGUS, MANSON, MOODY and others were implicated in said murder, and whereas, facts further show, that said individuals with others are combined together for the purpose of harrassing and even murdering unoffending citizens, and whereas, we are now destitute of law even for the punishment of crime in this Territory, and whereas, the aforesaid individuals have fled to a neighboring State. Therefore

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the family and relatives of the deceased.

Resolved, That we regard F. M. COLEMAN and those connected with him in this affair as willful murderers, and that they should be treated as such by all good citizens.

Resolved, That we are ready to defend any and all of our fellow-citizens, in protecting their lives and property, and consider it our duty to spare neither time nor expense in ferreting out and bringing to condign punishment all connected with this infamous crime.

Resolved, That a vigilance Committee of twenty-five be appointed, whose duty it shall be to bring the above-named individuals, as well as those connected with them, to justice.

Resolved, That we stamp with disapprobation the actions of those persons, who knowingly permitted the body of the deceased to lay by the roadside for five hours without giving information in regard to it.

The meeting adjourned at a late hour. Soon after Mr. BRANSON had retired for the night a loud rap was heard at the door. He inquired, "Who is there?" Answer, "A friend"—to which Mr. BRANSON responded—"Come in." In a moment fifteen armed men rushed to his bedside, and Mr. JONES, the Westport Postmaster, *alias* the sham Sheriff of Douglass County, at their head, exclaimed, "You are my prisoner. I have a warrant for you. Up, and dress immediately, for I am in a hurry, or I'll blow you to hell." As he said this his pistol, with several others, was pointed at BRANSON; and, as there seemed to be no other alternative, he obeyed. As he was doing this, JONES remarked that he had hurried all day to get there before the *meeting* broke up—that he was very sorry there were not sixty men there to defend him (BRANSON,) for there would be no fun now. They had rode all day hoping to find a little fun, but were sorry they had nobody to fight. BRANSON was soon ready, when he was put upon a mule and ordered to ride with them. As there had been no warrant read to him, as there always should be in a legal process, he continued to inquire of them what he had done, and for what he was arrested; but all he could learn was: One of the party, not JONES, said to him, he had been taken on a peace warrant for disturbing the peace. They rode on towards this place, and as they were passing near the house of J. B. ABBOTT, in Blanton, they were stopped in the road by fifteen men, nine only of whom were armed, and the salutation passed successively from each party, "What's up?" The party who met them were from Blanton, and had received news of BRANSON's arrest by a shorter route. They are supposed to belong to a military company who sometimes handle Sharp's rifles, and of which BRANSON was also a member. They were on foot, and JONES' party were on horseback. They inquired of JONES if Mr. BRANSON was among their number. He answered that he was—as a prisoner. As they were but a few paces apart, Mr. BRANSON was then ordered, or requested to come out and join their ranks. By this time every rifle and pistol was cocked up—on both sides. JONES told BRANSON if he started a step he would shoot him in an instant. The Blanton boys replied that the first one who fired upon BRANSON was a dead man, and the muzzle of every *Sharper* had its marked man. That was a trying moment to JONES and his drunken missiles, for it was evident they had all tempered well their courage with whisky. He had with him several of the physical *giants* who talk loudest of "whaling" the Abolitionists—but steel had met steel, and one must surrender. While JONES and his comrades were wondering how it all happened, BRANSON dismounted, and like a faithful soldier, obeyed the command and "*marched*" into the ranks, while threats came down on him like a storm. The parties were equal in numbers, but JONES and his comrades were fully armed, while only nine of the opposite party had any arms whatever; probably on account of being called so suddenly to act without having time to hunt for weapons. It was a perfect "back down" for JONES, and he regarded it so, notwithstanding his lamentation just before that they could not find sixty men to whip. When he saw that there was no other course, he undertook to flatter the victors to deliver up BRANSON, promising that the thing should never go to the public, and that he would let them alone in future, but they were as immovable as adamant, and all his flattery was in vain. He then tried the opposite course, and said he would arrest every one present within twenty-four hours, if he could get their names, so they freely gave him their names to save him any trouble on that account. He then said he should have two thousand men on the ground to-day—that he should send to Leavenworth for the Government troops, and he should see Gov. SHANNON immediately; that he knew the Governor would order them here, and *Lawrence should be destroyed*, or the man given up. They parted. BRANSON came into town last night with a large party and is still secure with us. JONES and his party have been sending their wildfire over the Territory during the day, and what the morrow may bring forth is a serious problem. JONES reports that forty armed men from Lawrence took his prisoner away, and by the time the news gets to the States it will grow to one hundred.

Our citizens assembled early this morning, and took counsel together in the matter. They decided to stand by BRANSON to the last, and regard his arrest as an ostensible fraud, intended solely to destroy his evidence, as he is the principal witness against the murderers. I have no doubt this is the *key* to the case. Our meeting was large and enthusiastic, and the sentiments of the Hickory Point resolutions were indorsed. The Military Companies were in attendance, and the citizens also formed an organization for mutual protection and defence, and the first show of hostile invasion, from any quarter, will be met with bravery and decision. For the question resolves here—that man was arrested on a warrant issued by a dirty Justice, appointed by Gov. SHANNON, in compliance with the mock laws of the late Missouri Legislature, and their authority is not recognized by this people. One of their officers has undertaken to enforce them upon a man who has committed no crime, but he was an Abolitionist and an intimate friend of Dow. This brings the matter to a crisis. The war is already "carried into Africa." Shall the people or tyrants rule? Would that I could answer to-night. But adieu. RANDOLPH.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Reasons Why Banks is Not Elected.

Expectations of the Aministration Party.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

BANKS came within six votes of an election today. HAVEN, BAYARD, CLARK, WHEELER, WILLIAMS, VALK and WHITNEY, of New-York, BALL, HARRISON and MOORE, of Ohio, and DUNN and SCOTT, of Indiana, voting against him. At least six of these had promised to cast their votes for him when they would elect, in order to organize the House. Four new votes are promised for BANKS to-morrow.

There is great danger that CAMPBELL and his friends will abandon BANKS to-morrow, and so bring on the stampede which was feared to-day, and which will be likely to postpone the organization by a majority vote indefinitely.

Various selfish influences are at work to delay or defeat the organization. J. W. ASTOR, of New-York, for instance, seeks to prevent BANKS' success unless he can first secure for himself the caucus nomination for Printer. He is more likely to be struck by lightning.

The Administration Party expect personal bickering to divide and estrange the friends of BANKS, CAMPBELL, FULLER and PENNINGTON, and that they will then be able to elect RICHARDSON by a plurality vote. If the plurality vote should be adopted, this movement will be quite likely to give Nebraska the organization. E.

The Chances for the Election of Banks.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

By no process of figuring our politicians raise BANKS' vote over 107. Strenuous exertions will therefore be made—either to win over more help or induce certain members to absent themselves in order that BANKS' present strength may secure his triumph. Members in opposition, other than RICHARDSON's friends, appear fixed in their present firmness against him; and considerable doubt is entertained respecting BANKS' ultimate success.

The Caucus for Speaker—Committees—Action of the Naval Board.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

To-morrow will be an eventful day in Congress. Either the House will be organized by the election of Mr. BANKS, of Mass., or an unfortunate state of feeling will grow out of his failure, well calculated to send everything to sea again, prolong for an indefinite period the present disorganization, and, perhaps, absolutely prevent the choice of a Speaker by a majority vote. If the one hundred gentlemen who voted for Mr. BANKS on Saturday stand by him to-morrow, he will be chosen, doubtless, by the third ballot. If they *do* not, the treachery will be too evident for concealment.

I cannot shut my eyes to the fact to-night that there are symptoms of a storm. An uneasy feeling of uncertainty and suspicion prevails among some of the professed friends of the Republican cause; and these are watched by jealous eyes. There is a growing conviction that a factious few are manœuvering to advance personal views, rather than principles, calculating calmly the chances that "the Mountain" may "come to Mahomet." Enough of these can be influenced to cast their votes for Mr. BANKS and organization, if the gentlemen whom *they* desire to elect choose to exert their power over them.

Mr. PENNINGTON, of N. J., will undoubtedly succeed in his earnest efforts to throw the vote of every one of his friends for Mr. BANKS to-morrow morning, —because his argument is invincible—that unless they *do* so he cannot hope for the support of the Massachusetts delegation in the event of the failure of Mr. BANKS and his own nomination. Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, will also be placed in a very unfortunate position, if certain of his friends continue to hold out against the wishes of the large majority of the Republican Party in the House. He now stands deservedly high, and if Mr. BANKS is elected, must be the leader of the party on the floor, where his services are almost indispensable. But if certain of his mistaken friends—who are holding out against Mr. BANKS in the evident expectation that the failure of the latter will give their own favorite another chance —persist in that course, they will cast a shadow of suspicion on Mr. CAMPBELL which nothing can remove; because it is well known that generally there is no man in Congress who has more control over his host of friends than has the gentleman from Ohio.

As I intimated before, if Mr. BANKS fails, all will be chaos again. A rally, however, will be made upon Mr. PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, who will be chosen doubtless, in the end, but not until after a long and fierce struggle, in which it is to be feared conflicting interests, and passions and prejudices will have excited a state of feeling in the House not in the least conducive to wise and judicious legislation. It is to be hoped that gentlemen will be forewarned of this danger, and be determined to avoid it; and the best possible means of doing so is to unite at the earliest moment on Mr. PENNINGTON, who is evidently the choice of the House next to Mr. BANKS. By at once disposing of this bone of contention, gentlemen may save themselves much that will be unpleasant to look back upon, and avoid serious dangers to the Republican cause.

As soon as a Speaker is chosen, the House will probably adjourn; and I take it for granted that a Republican caucus will be called for the same evening, at which candidates for Clerk, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper and Printer will be nominated, to be voted for the next day. If there is likely to be any serious delay in choosing these, it is probable that as soon as the Clerk is elected, the Message will be received from the President, without waiting for the consummation of the other elections, as a presiding and a recording officer are all that are essential to organizing action prior to the reception of the Message, and it is to be hoped that document will be given to the country as early as possible.

The Committee appointed by the Democratic Caucus of the Senate to report a list of Senate Committees to be voted for by the body, have concluded that the Republicans and Know-Nothings are "healthy organizations,"—sufficiently at least to justify their sharing in the labors of the Committee-room. Consequently they are placed upon the various Committees, notwithstanding it was seriously proposed to exclude them altogether. A nice time the Administration Senators would have had of it, with all the Committee duties upon their hands!

Mr. SUMNER yesterday presented to the Senate a memorial from Commodore SMITH of the Navy, remonstrating against the gross injustice he has suffered at the hands of the late Naval Board, who placed him on the Retired List, and asking Congress to provide him some measure of redress. This is the first of a series of such papers which will doubtless be presented by numbers of the retired officers, but whether satisfactory relief can be afforded in the premises is very doubtful. The President evidently intends to stand by the law under which the Retiring Board acted, and to sustain their action and its results, for the list of promotions consequent upon that action has already been prepared for transmission to the Senate. Congress can repeal the law,—but that will do no good. The law is already expired, because its functions have been exhausted. Congress can not order the restoration of the officers to the active service list, for that would be an interference with the appointing power vested by the Constitution in the Executive. There are difficulties in the way of the relief due to many an officer who has been unjustly used, which some of them should seek to remove by suggesting available forms of remedy, if they can.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

On motion of Mr. WELLER, the Select Committee on the Pacific Railroad was ordered to be continued—any vacancies to be filled by the Chair.

Mr. ADAMS' resolution providing for the election of officers to the Senate to-day, was indefinitely postponed.

Mr. BAYARD gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill providing for the public printing, engraving and binding. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The House resumed voting for Speaker.

THIRTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Banks	100	Zollikoffer	4
Richardson	74	Walker	2
Fuller	31		

Lester, Pennington, Harrison, Carlile, Harland, Wheeler, Elliott, Smith of Va., Andrew, Oliver and others, 1 each.

One hundred and eleven necessary to a choice.

Mr. THORINGTON offered a resolution on his own responsibility, that the House will proceed immediately to the election of Speaker viva voce, and if after the roll has been called three times, no member shall have received a majority of the whole number of votes, the roll shall again be called and the candidate then receiving the largest number of votes, provided it be a majority of a quorum, shall be declared elected Speaker.

This fell like a bomb-shell, occasioning much excitement.

Several members, in the same breath, moved to lay the resolution on the table, one declaring that was the proper place for it.

The Clerk called the House to order. Gentlemen were standing all over the Hall.

Mr. GIDDINGS, amid much confusion, earnestly appealed to his friend from Iowa to withdraw the resolution, believing the feeling of the House was becoming more favorable to Mr. BANKS.

The Yeas and Nays were ordered on laying the resolution on the table.

A question was raised as to whether Mr. THORINGTON could withdraw the resolution.

Mr. JONES (Tenn.) appealed to his friends to waive their objections and permit the gentleman of Iowa to withdraw the resolution, he wishing to do so.

Cries of "No objection," "Agreed," &c.

The roll was then called and the House again proceeded to vote for Speaker.

THIRTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Richardson	74	Zollicoffer	4
Banks	105	Scattering	11
Fuller	29		

THIRTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Richardson	76	Fuller	29
Banks	106	Zollicoffer	4

Messrs. Havens, Lester, Walker, Harrison, Carlisle, Harlan, Pennington, Orr, Powell, Smith of Va., and Williams, one each.

THIRTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Richardson	76	Fuller	28
Banks	107	Zollicoffer	4

Messrs. Etheridge, Haven, Walker, Harrison, Carlisle, Harlan, Lumpkin, Smith of Va.; and Williams, one each.

Necessary to a choice, 113.

THIRTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	107	Zollicoffer	3
Richardson	75	Carlisle	2
Fuller	28		

Messrs. Valk, Etheridge, Haven, Harrison, Harlan, McQueen, Smith of Va., Williams, Orr and Walker, one each.

THIRTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	107	Zollicoffer	3
Richardson	76	Scattering	12
Fuller	28		

Necessary to a choice, 114.

Adjourned.

The vote on the last ballot was as follows:

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Bagley, Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Graves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Millson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Ruel, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn, Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Welle, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Ohio, Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Conlin, Corode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Edwards, Edie, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Halloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Ball, Bayard, Brown, Clark, Cullen, Davis of Md., Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Sindley, Marshall of Ky., Milward, Paine, Porter, Purvear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smart, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Whitney, and Zollikoffer.

FOR MR. ZOLLICOFFER—Messrs. Campbell of Ky., Cox, and Lake.

For Mr. VALK—Mr. Carlisle.
For Mr. ETHERIDGE—Mr. Dunn.
For Mr. HAVEN—Mr. Etheridge.
For Mr. WALKER—Mr. Ruffin.
For Mr. HARRISON—Mr. Fuller of Penn.
For Mr. CARLISLE—Humphrey Marshall.
For Mr. WHITE—Mr. Moore.
For Mr. FULLER of Me.—Mr. Richardson.
For Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio—Mr. Smith of Ala.
For Mr. SMITH of Va.—Mr. Walker.
For Mr. WILLIAMS—Messrs. Wheeler, Orr, and Williams.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

Case No. 148—Samuel Howell *et al.*, plaintiffs in error, vs. George Draper *et al.* Error to District Court for District of Texas. On motion of Hughes for defendant, the writ of error was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Case No. 749—Deborah Hand *et al.* vs. Samuel H. Turner, lessee. Error to Circuit Court for District of New-Jersey. On motion of Mr. Pennington, for defendant, the writ of error was docketed and dismissed with costs.

Case No. 8—Wm. O. Atwater, administrator of Nehemiah Carrington vs. R. B. Pratt, claimant of brig *Ann C. Pratt*. The argument in this case was continued by Mr. Fessenden for appellee, and concluded by Rowe for appellant.

Cases Nos. 10 and 11—Thos. C. Wilson *et al.*, use of Ocean Mutual Insurance Company, appellants, vs. the steamer *Palmetto*, and H. A. Darling *et al.*, use of same Company, vs. steamer *Palmetto*. The argument of these cases was commenced by Mayer, for appellants.

A FORTNIGHT LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Prometheus at New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, Dec. 9.

The steamship *Prometheus* has arrived at this port with California dates to the 20th ultimo.

The steamship *Northern Light* left Punta Arenas for New-York on the — instant, with about $350,000 in specie.

The *Prometheus* delivered the California news at New-Orleans in less than seventeen days from San Francisco.

Municipal Elections in Massachusetts.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

Our Municipal Election to-day resulted in the triumph of the Citizens' ticket for Mayor, with a large majority of the Aldermen and Common Council. The vote for Mayor stands: ALEXANDER H. RICE, (citizens' candidate,) 7,386; Dr. N. B. SHURTLEFF, (American,) 5,450.

This evening the triumph of the Citizens' ticket is signalized by a procession, music, banners, &c.

LOWELL, Monday, Dec. 10.

Dr. ELISHA HUNTINGTON, the citizens' candidate for Mayor, is elected by 800 plurality. The entire Citizens' ticket for Aldermen, Councilmen and School Commissioners, is elected.

WORCESTER, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Citizens' ticket for Mayor and Alderman is elected by 170 plurality. Hon. ISAAC DAVIS is the Mayor elect.

NEWBURYPORT, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Anti-Americans have elected CUSHING for Mayor by about 85 plurality, together with four of the six Aldermen and two-thirds of the Common Council. About 1,600 votes were polled.

Disaster to a Lake Propeller—The Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 10.

The propeller *Toledo*, from Toledo, bound to this city, is ashore at Cleveland. Her cargo, consisting of corn, is badly damaged, but the vessel is only slightly injured.

It has been very cold and windy here all day, and snow has just commenced falling.

Destruction of Railroad Property by Fire.

PORTLAND, Monday, Dec. 10.

Several extensive wood sheds, and other buildings at the Danville Junction of the Grand Trunk Railroad Company, were destroyed by fire on Saturday night. Loss about $6,000—equally divided between the Grand Trunk and the Androscoggin and Kennebec Railroad Companies.

Municipal Election in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The Municipal contest to-day is quite spirited. At noon A. H. RICE, Citizen's candidate for Mayor, was nearly 1,000 ahead, and will probably be chosen over Dr. SHURTLEFF, the American candidate.

The Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 10.

The storm and gale of yesterday were very severe here, but as yet we hear of no serious damage to the shipping on the coast.

THE BAKER TRIAL.

Personal Sketches of the Fighting Men.

The class of men who have been brought forward so prominently in connection with the trial of BAKER for the murder of POOLE, are a study in themselves. They are daily in attendance at the Court of Oyer and Terminer, either as witnesses or parties indicted as accessories to the crime. Not a little curiosity is manifested by the crowds who are in patient waiting to see the people whose title to the general cognomen of "the Fancy" is quite undisputed.

As a class, these men are "shoulder-hitters,"—that is to say, fellows who are trained to deal dreadful blows "straight from the shoulder;" who can fell an ox if they like; and who are especially to be feared when they bring their "maulers" into play upon the human face divine. Getting a man "into chancery"—having a "plug muss"—hitting "over the nob," and so on, are their principal expedients for passing away time and making the most of a little. In physical development, they are a splendid set of fellows,—all muscle and no flesh. POOLE himself was a fine example of muscular strength. His arm was solid and firm as though it had been formed of any other material than ordinary flesh; its thickness was that of a common man's leg. HYER, who is in fact a retired "artist," and now altogether a peaceable man, stands upwards of six feet without his boots; and how SULLIVAN could have been courageous enough to stand up to pepper such a mountain, is a little marvelous. HYER, however, cannot now be ranked as a fighting man, and is on the retired "lay."

THE PRISONER BAKER.

The principal centre of attraction among the indicted parties is the prisoner—LEWIS BAKER. He is a large man, but not so muscular as he is fleshy. His height is about 5 feet 11; hair brown, curling closely to his head; eyes blue; complexion florid; lips very thick and protruding; mouth not often compressed; a pleasant expression of face; a rotundity of person, and a general appearance which does not savor of a very bloodthirsty disposition. He is a Welshman by birth, but came to this country when very young, and has since resided here,—principally in the Eighth Ward of this City. He was a member of the Police force for a number of years, but resigned in consequence of a difficulty in which he became involved, distinct from his troubles with POOLE. While BAKER was in the Police, he purchased a revolver for the avowed purpose of defending himself, and this was done after consultation with Mr. CHARLES BURDETT, who at the time was Clerk to the Mayor, and who declined to apply to the Mayor for permission to BAKER to arm himself. BAKER told BURDETT that "POOLE and his gang" were after him, and that he intended to protect himself. Before this, POOLE had "gouged" the eyes of BAKER during the affray which has been known in the course of this trial as the "Gem difficulty," and the prisoner now charged with the murder was then in fear of his own life,—at least, so he declared at the time, and so the witnesses in his behalf have testified during the past week. BAKER's age is probably 30. He has been at sea as a whaleman, deserted at the Sandwich Islands, was appointed Policeman here through the interest of POOLE, with whom he was once on terms of intimate friendship; but becoming infatuated with the society of the "fancy," he joined with the MORRISSEY party, which was always bitterly opposed to POOLE. He is now on trial for his life, but appears to have very little concern in the issue of the case.

JOHN MORRISSEY.

JOHN MORRISSEY is a stalwart Irishman; six feet high; very broad in the shoulders; with hair intensely black, and coarse; eyebrows heavy and lowering, and a pair of keen eyes, black as jet. He is fashionably dressed in unexceptionable broadcloth; and has a quiet manner in ordinary intercourse. He associates with the anti-Poole party, of which he is the acknowledged head; and if there is any subdivision of the parties, according to Nationalities, he represents the Irish section, as in contradistinction to the Native American, headed by POOLE during his lifetime. MORRISSEY has been intimate with IRVING, BAKER and the rest of that party, and now awaits his trial for participation in the murder of POOLE. His age is 24; and he has a family.

JOHNNY LYNG.

An immense specimen of humanity is Mr. JOHNNY LYNG. Very powerfully built, six feet in height, with blue eyes, and a red beard and mustache, with an expression of face that is not at all like that of a bully. J. LYNG is a man whom one wishes to look at a second time. He is the person who kept the saloon up-stairs at the north-west corner of Broadway and Canal-street, where it was supposed BAKER lay hid. He is not concerned in this trial except as a witness.

"PADDEEN."

PADDEEN signifies, *à la Hibernice*, "Little Paddy." It is the title by which Mr. PATRICK MCLAUGHLIN is generally known. It is comical to an initiated person (they say—we don't pretend to know) to hear this man addressed as *Mr. Pargeno*—very few ever getting his name anywhere near right. PADDEEN is the particular friend of BAKER, as DANIEL CUNNINGHAM is of MORRISSEY. He ("PADDEEN") is a small man, with as much spirit as the biggest of them, and just as ugly in a fight, we make no doubt. He is hardly five feet high, with a red moustache and a goatee, and has been very quiet since the POOLE business, in consequence of having been one of the first parties arrested and committed for that act. He, too, awaits his trial.

POST.

JOHN R. POST is a wagon-maker by trade, but a great friend of POOLE by profession, and is pretty well identified as the man who went into the back room at Stanwix Hall and began to "haul" MORRISSEY around. No shooting is charged to his account.

TOM HYER.

THOMAS HYER at one time "did the business" for Yankee SULLIVAN, but, since that event, has retired from active participation in such little amusements. He is a man of superb proportions, and so long as other people let him alone, has the reputation of letting them alone. He is nearer seven feet high than six; has a determined expression; dark hair and dark eyes; a prominent nose; and a grip in his hand very like that of an iron vice. He is a great Whig politician, and was a warm friend of POOLE. His age is about 35.

DANIEL CUNNINGHAM.

CUNNINGHAM is in bad health. He is consumptive. A paper-stainer by trade, he is too ill to do any work. He cherishes a deep regard for MORRISSEY, takes him home when he is beside himself with liquor, lies down on the sofa to keep him from going out again till he is thoroughly sober, and exercises a kind of fraternal protection over him; on the night of the quarrel this young gentleman took MORRISSEY under his wing and got him home, and kept him there. CUNNINGHAM is twenty-six years old.

CY. SHAY AND THE REST OF THEM.

CY. SHAY was an intimate of POOLE's. He wept over him when he was shot, and has been a witness for the defence in this case. His character as a man of truth and veracity has been impeached by persons on the stand during this trial. We believe he has the reputation of being a Scotchman; further than this, his personal history is unknown.

TURNER, JAMES IRVING, HARVEY YOUNG and the rest of the parties whose names are brought in question, are not so particularly prominent in the annals as to call for a special portrait. We have indicated the peculiarities of the prominent individuals. The fate of those who are implicated in this POOLE tragedy will probably be governed by the result in the case of BAKER, who is at present on trial alone.

Meanwhile the interest of the public in the progress of the trial remains unabated, and the reader's appetite is sharpened by the daily developments of the case.

It seems odd that two opposing bodies of men of this stamp should be able to find play in one City, large even as New-York is, for the exercise of their calling; and still more curious, that an event of this character brings them all together for the public inspection within the limits of a single confined Court room. Such a scene is not likely to occur again for a long time to come, as it has not happened for a very long time past.

Two classes of fighting men, it seems, exist. One set is known as "artists;" the others are "suckers." It is a distinction, but looks very much like a distinction without a difference. An *artist* is a gentleman who knocks a man's brains endways only by special arrangement,—that is to say, a prize-fighter, who does up your little affair scientifically. A *sucker*, on the contrary, is, in fighting parlance, a man who bites and gouges, and mauls on all occasions, and is not a "scientific" man. There is great professional delicacy about these terms—and as the TIMES wouldn't on any account misrepresent anybody, it has virtuously abstained from classifying any individual of this "crowd" as either an "artist" or a "sucker." It is difficult to decide when doctors disagree.

THE STORM.

The Damage Done in the City.

The storm of Sunday did some damage in this City. The chimneys of private buildings, No. 547 Grand-street, and No. 130 Madison-street, were blown down, but fortunately no persons were injured. Several chimneys, awnings, signs, &c., were laid low by the wind in the Thirteenth Ward, but beyond this, no serious casualties are reported. Some trees were blown down in Washington Parade Ground. Scuttles were blown from the roofs of houses in several parts of the City. About 5¾ o'clock, a small boat was capsized in the middle of the river, throwing its occupants, three young men, into the water; they were rescued from drowning by the hands of a Hoboken ferry boat.

The Storm in Brooklyn.

The storm, Sunday night, caused considerable damage to property in Brooklyn. The steeple of St. Mary's Church, corner of Leonard and Remsen streets, Eastern District, was blown down and shattered into fragments, but fortunately without damaging any of the surrounding property. The steeple was wood, 197 feet high, including the cross, and cost, eighteen months ago, $4,500. This steeple was notoriously unsafe, and had it fallen any other way than it did, would have resulted in the loss of more property if not life. As it was it just grazed the corner of a dwelling house. The whole damage is about $5,000.

The roof of the Sugar Refinery on South First-street, near Second, Eastern District, was also blown off, and was carried a distance of 200 feet over a block of buildings into Second-street.

In the Western District the damage was confined to signs and awnings,—a large number of which were prostrated. Along the wharves several vessels broke from their moorings, but no damage of consequence was done.

The Storm in Jersey City.

During the gale of wind at about 8 o'clock on Sunday evening, the western end of the new railroad depôt and ferry-house now being erected at the ferry in Jersey City, was blown in, and the building was considerably damaged.

The top of the pilot-house of the Jersey ferry boat *Colden*, in which the pilot stood, was taken off and conveyed, together with the eagle which surmounted it into the water, leaving the pilot uncovered.

The City Inspector and Health Wardens.

The Aldermen have decided that to the City Inspector belongs the power of nominating and appointing the Health Wardens, and so have refused to entertain a motion to abolish that office altogether.

NEW-YORK OBSERVER.

Lecture by Dr. Doremus.

On Saturday evening the chemical theatre of the New-York Medical College, in East Thirteenth-street, was completely filled with a select audience met to hear the first of a series of lectures from Prof. DOREMUS, on the "Imponderable Forces—Light, Heat, Electricity and Magnetism."

The lecture of Saturday was devoted to the first of these subjects. The Doctor treated the subject with his accustomed ability. The sun was considered as the great natural fountain of light, the nature and facts derivable from its spots were examined, the tendency of masses to aggregate spherically, to assume a flattened form at its poles, and when turned upon an artificial axis to assume the form of Saturn's ring and ultimately to become dispersed into gyrating fragments, was well demonstrated by a mass of colored oil suspended between strata of fluids of different densities.

Next, the undulatory theory as opposed to that of emission, was supported by an experiment derivable from the science of acoustics, the peculiarities of the prismatic spectrum were demonstrated, and some valuable remarks were made in reference to the illuminating power of combined gases. The Drummond Light was exhibited, and it was shown that the addition of carbon, as a solid, was necessary to the hydrogen, which is one element in gas pipes, thus constituting that fluid carburetted hydrogen, in order to obtain a bright light. Having performed many experiments in proof of various positions, the Doctor concluded with the brilliant experiment of burning a large piece of phosphorus in oxygen gas. The next of this interesting course will be given on the evening of the 17th instant.

☞ THE PACIFIC EXPRESS COMPANY forwards a special Express per Steamer *St. Louis*, for Aspinwal, through to California this day.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—Nos. 41, 49, 71 to 90.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. 40, 66, 72, 88, 90, 98.

SUPREME COURT CIRCUIT—Nos. 488, 790, 1008, 1044, 1081, 529, 586, 588, 590, 592, 593, 596, 640, 644, 648, 681, 592.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 880, 197, 837, 709 to 712, 891, 843, 958, 670, 567, 103, 843, 810, 542, 416, 492, 27, 15, 16, 29, 31, 491, 836, 969, 818, 714, 214½, 636, 951, 806, 654 to 668, 448.

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1295, 845, 859, 866, 1372 to 1375, 1398 to 1399. *Part II.*—Nos. 1379 to 1393.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Recorder Smith.

JOHN P. HAYDON, a conductor of car No. 25 on the Sixth-avenue railway, was indicted for fraudulently embezzling 67 cents, the property of his employers. What led to suspicion of his dishonesty did not, of course, appear on the trial. He had only been in the employ of the Company four months

THE [illegible] TRAGEDY.

[illegible]

Trial of Lieut. Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

THE EVIDENCE ON BOTH SIDES TERMINATED.

[illegible] LAW APPLICABLE TO THE CASE.

Address of Mr. Clark for the Defence.

TWELFTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855.

The Court resumed its sittings this morning at 11 o'clock. The crowd was immense, not only filling the Court-room, but jamming the lobbies and stair-ways down to the very street.

After some delay, occasioned by the absence of Mr. Clark for a short time after the opening of the Court, Mr. Brady opened the

RESUMPTION FOR THE DEFENCE.

George Wallace sworn—Examined by Mr. Brady—I know Tom Hyer; I know Baker; I was in Lafayette Hall the night before the occurrence which took place between Baker and Hyer, when they had a difficulty in Mr. Platt's; I don't recollect the day of the month; it was in the evening; I should judge at between twelve and one o'clock, when this controversy in Lafayette Hall occurred between Hyer, Turner, Baker, and others; Harvey Young was there; Mr. Jones, the proprietor, was there, and others.

Question—State what occurred between Baker and Hyer.

Mr. Whiting objected to going into evidence of what occurred at Lafayette Hall.

The Court ruled that the defence could not go into the merits of this difference.

Mr. Brady replied that one of the important parts of Hyer's testimony was the statement by him that he was followed down by all these parties to Platt's saloon, and a contradiction could be properly made without proving the antecedent facts.

The Court thought it sufficient to have the fact in evidence that there was a difficulty begun in Lafayette Hall on that evening.

Mr. Whiting—That is admitted.

Mr. Brady said he was not responsible for prolonging the evidence in this case; it was against his wish that this matter had been brought into the case at all, but

The Court, after some further discussion, disposed of the subject by informing the Jury that they had no right in this matter to assume that either of the parties in that affair was in the wrong. They were not to pass upon that question in any way.

Mr. Brady (to witness)—Who was in the company of Baker and Turner? A.—Mr. Harvey Young, I think; there were three of them I noticed.

Q.—Were there more than three men in Baker's party? A.—There were only three; there were eight or ten persons in Lafayette Hall.

Q.—Who left first, Baker or Hyer? A.—I should say they all left at the same time; the lights were put out, and we all came out together; Hyer and the rest were there when I left; Hyer was drunk; he had been drinking all the evening, and was drunk when I saw him; this wrangle went on there for two or three hours.

Q.—During any part of that difficulty did you see Baker go up and light a cigar?

Mr. Whiting objected.

Mr. Brady said this was to contradict a specific statement of Hyer's as to a specific fact.

The Court said that the evidence, to which this was offered in contradiction, had been elicited by the defence in their cross-examination of Hyer, and ruled that no evidence could be given as to the merits of that transaction. The question was, therefore, excluded.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—Think I went out a little ahead of Baker; when I came out I went down Broadway; I stepped at Platt's, but at no other place in my way.

Q.—When you left that place were Baker and Tom Hyer behind you? A.—When I came out to the street they were; I got to the sidewalk before they did; I went down Broadway with two men, but they did not belong to that party; none of that party were with me as I went down Broadway; neither Turner, Hyer, nor Baker had arrived there when I came in; I did not remain more than five minutes; I don't recollect that either of them came in before I left; if they had I believe I would recollect it; when I left Platt's I went home; I lived in No. 6 Centre-street, just opposite; I do not think I saw either Turner or Baker after I came out of Lafayette Hall; I do not think I saw Hyer after that; I have no recollection—not the slightest—of seeing him in Dick Platt's Saloon.

Gen. W. Harpel was recalled by the defence and sworn.

Examined by Mr. Clark—I remember an occasion when Hyer and Baker met in my bar-room; it was something over a year ago.

Mr. Whiting—We object to going into any other collateral matter.

The Court—State the object.

Mr. Clark was proceeding to state what he proposed to prove in regard to an assault by Hyer on Baker, but was interrupted by the Court, who refused to let him put the statement before the Jury indirectly. The testimony was excluded.

Mr. Clark—Then, Mr. Harpel, we have done with you, I presume.

Charles Lester was recalled and examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—You did not tell us when you were on the stand before that you had been shot in the leg? A.—No, Sir; I could not, I was so excited.

Q.—Where were you when you were shot in the leg? A.—I stood against the door.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—That was the left leg; it went in in front and came out below at the back of the leg; I felt excited when on the stand before; Mr. Clark talked about people swearing out Poole, and I never was on the stand before this as a witness; I never was on the stand as a witness for Poole; never was a witness till this trial.

Mr. Brady—(To Mr. Whiting.)—You would not allow us to show that he was?

Mr. Whiting—Not unless you showed it by the records.

Witness—I was shot in the leg before I was shot in the head; it was about a minute before.

Justice Brennan was recalled by the defence, and sworn. Examined by Mr. Brady.

Q.—Is that your jurat to Dean's deposition? A.—That is my jurat; Dean swore to that before me; I think the deposition is in the handwriting of Mr. Chancellor, who was a clerk at that time.

Mr. Hall—There is the handwriting of two persons all the way through it.

Witness (in continuation)—Most of the witnesses were sworn before they gave their testimony; there might have been one or two who were not.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Whiting—These depositions were taken at Jefferson Market; the witnesses came up to the desk, and I swore them; sometimes I swore them in the room; I had to attend to the office business while they were making their depositions; I went into the room sometimes where the Clerk was taking their statements down; that is the customary mode; I am positive Mr. Chancellor was in the room; Mr. Murray, the other clerk, was at my right.

To Mr. Clark—Cy. Shay was there in the evening.

Q.—Was he active? (Objected to and disallowed.)

Mr. Clark called one or two witnesses, but got no answer.

He announced that the testimony for the defence was closed.

Mr. Whiting said the prosecution had some testimony to adduce in reference to experiments that had been made by firing a pistol through a coat.

The District-Attorney said the witness had been sent for and would be here in ten minutes, perhaps five.

The Court suggested that the counsel for the defence proceed at once to sum up; this testimony could be put in at any time.

Mr. Whiting stated what the testimony would refer to, viz: disproving the theory of a witness (Mr. Dickerson) called by one of the counsel for the other side.

The Court—Would it not be proper for counsel to go on and sum up the case on both hypothesis as to the question involved in the testimony yet to be adduced.

Mr. Clark—Has your Honor ever heard of testimony being adduced after one side has summed up.

The Court—I have seen and heard of a great many things in the course of this trial which I never saw nor heard before.

Mr. Clark—Then why add another?

Mr. Brady—Your Honor and I agree. I have seen and heard things in the progress of this trial the like of which never occurred to my knowledge before in any case, criminal or civil.

Mr. Hall—The witness is here now. Mr. Burns was called, but did not appear

THE PROSECUTION'S EXPERIMENTS.

Mr. A. Floyd was then asked to take the stand. His testimony was as follows: I have here two coats on which some experiments were made, by firing a pistol in Mr. Black's saloon under the St. Nicholas.

Mr. Clark interrupted the examination by objecting to this testimony as improper, the prosecution having given no notice of such experiments.

A discussion followed, and

The Court ruled that this testimony was admissible.

The Witness resumed, (producing an old dress coat pierced with bullet-holes)—I have the coats here; the pistol was fired there where the lining is silk, with wadding under it; here the pistol was three inches off the outside; it fired the lining inside and singed the cloth on the outside; at four inches it set fire to the lining, and singed the cloth slightly; at five inches it slightly burned the lining, and fired slightly the cloth; at six inches it fired the lining inside; when the pistol was held close to the outside it produced this result—firing the lining inside, and making a hole in the cloth; in the other coat (a coat with red flannel lining) the pistol was fired into the inside and across the silk (a jagged hole) through the lining in two places; one place was burned by the flash, the other by the powder; the pistol was snapped eleven times, and only discharged three when held under the coat; the hammer caught on the cloth.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Brady—Mr. Whiting, Mr. Bunn, and Mr. Black and I were there when these experiments were made; there was no one representing the defence; this hole (made from firing under the coat) was done with one pistol on the night previous to the firing on that other coat; a different pistol, but one of the same sort was used; it was loaded by Mr. Black; I told him to use a pistol of the same calibre; it was a pistol like this, (a four-inch Colt's revolver.)

Mr. Clark would now read to the Jury a sentence from Mr. Dean's deposition, towards the close of it, "Deponent says he saw Baker fire a pistol, but he does not know who it struck."

Mr. Whiting—I will read the rest of it, [And he did.]

Lorrin N. Black was the last witness examined: I was present at the time of firing this pistol on Friday last.

Mr. Whiting—Did you load the pistol at that time?

Witness—I did.

Mr. Whiting—Did you load it in the usual and ordinary way of loading such pistols?

Witness—Yes. I put in it a double charge.

Mr. Whiting—It was loaded, then, in the usual manner?

Witness—Yes, Sir.

This closed the evidence for the prosecution.

FINAL ARRANGEMENTS.

Mr. Brady rose, and said he desired to say a few words in reference to the conditions to be made in arranging for the slos of the case, as far as the counsel on both sides were concerned. In the first place, he asked the learned prosecution to state, before the summing up of the defence began, any peculiar principles of criminal law which they supposed had special application to this case. In regard to the general doctrine of the law on the subject of Homicide, he would assume that they were all so familiar with that that it need not be mentioned. But if the learned gentlemen meant to claim in presenting this case to the Jury, that there was any particular special rule which had a more direct and effective application to this case than any of those general principles that are always invoked in the discussion of a case of this character, it was but fair, and it would, he was sure, be so considered on the other side, to name them in advance. He could see plainly, from what had transpired in the progress of this case, that there seemed to be some difficulty of opinion between the learned gentlemen on the other side, and the counsel for the defence, as to the circumstances under which killing a man may be justifiable. Calling the attention of the gentlemen to that supposed debatable point, he would leave them to make such suggestions in regard to it as they might think proper. There was a period in this case, he continued, when his esteemed friend, Mr. Hoffman, and himself, and Mr. Whiting and Mr. Clark, had concluded that it was but justice to the prosecution, as well as to the accused, that they should all, to the best of their ability, present to the Jury the views they respectively had in reference to this case. His friend, the Attorney-General, having now resolved differently, the announcement of that fact would, he need not say, disappoint the expectations of many who would be glad once more to hear his eloquence in this Court-room, and certainly he (Mr. Brady) could say, with all sincerity, that among those who would suffer great disappointment in this respect he was one. He (Mr. Brady) had at first, from a motive of duty to his client, concluded to address the Jury on this case; but, on further consultation, they had come to the conclusion that, from the protracted nature of this trial—from its having extended to a period of time which none of them had a right to anticipate—it would not be fair to the Jury, and, perhaps, it would not be fair to His Honor, although they were sure that His Honor would be the last to complain of it, to occupy the time any longer than was absolutely necessary to put the case fairly before the Jury.

Having arrived at the determination not to address the Jury in this case, he (Mr. Brady) had begged his associate who had discharged all the great labors of this case, and who had been in it from the first, and who undertook it at a time when it took no little moral courage to make any counsel stand up and endeavor to arrest the overpowering prejudice that was raging and rolling over this community. He had not only requested Mr. Clark to take this final responsibility on him from the motives he had stated, but he (Mr. B.) thought it was his duty to his client to ask that, as Mr. Clark had been the first to vindicate the rights of Baker, so he should be the last. Therefore, as his learned friend, the Attorney-General, would not be heard, he, (Mr. B.,) of course, would have nothing to say after resuming his seat, except, perhaps, in answer to any exposition of law which the gentleman on the other side might see proper to make.

THE LAW APPLIED TO THE CASE BY THE PROSECUTION.

The Attorney-General rose and said—He deemed it due to himself, and, perhaps, in some measure, to public expectation, but principally to his official position, to state the position in which he had been placed in regard to this case. He acquiesced in the remarks made by Mr. Brady, and would add that in the early part of this case, and, indeed, within a day or two—three or four at all events—it was supposed that two counsel on each side—four in all—should address the Jury. It was finally concluded, after the protracted nature of the case was considered, that it would hardly be right to present four addresses. This morning it had been definitely determined that two counsel alone should address the Jury, and he need not say that if only one addressed the Jury on the side of the prosecution, both duty to the people and duty to the cause of justice demanded that that task should devolve upon his associate, Mr. Whiting. He (Mr. Hoffman) had entered into this case as Attorney-General, and did intend to sum it up. During the trial, however, there had been a thousand official demands on his time; two or three *quo warrantos* and informations had to be prepared and filed, and these had necessarily taken him out of the Court and detained him away whilst very important testimony was being given. Mr. Whiting had labored assiduously and untiringly and could present the facts much more intelligently to the Jury. And whilst on the one hand he (Mr. H.) would not shrink from the performance of the duty if called upon to go through with it; on the other hand he rejoiced that he was not placed in a position in which he would impose upon the patience of the Court and the Jury, after the efficient summing up which he had no doubt Mr. Whiting would give the facts in this case.

In regard to the law, as far as I view it, the learned gentleman continued, I know of no particular rule of law that is to take this case out of the ordinary cases. I would contend, if I were to sum up this case, that it is not necessary that Baker should have deliberately intended any time before to kill Poole; that if the Jury believe these parties concerted together—that they went up to that house that night with the view of provoking Poole, knowing he was an irascible, bold, fearless man—that they went up with the determination even with language and without blows to excite his feelings and produce the encounter that was produced, then, if death ensued, it was murder on all who were engaged in it; that the Court will not allow me or my friends to arm ourselves and go and seek a man out whom we know to be irascible and quick, and, when we have provoked him by language or by blows to draw a pistol and he fires upon us even first, and having produced that result, then consummate the tragedy by killing him, it is murder.

In that view of the case it becomes perfectly immaterial, as I would contend, under the law, whether Poole fired first or Baker fired first. I would contend that if they went there with the purpose of provoking him until they led him to draw a pistol, then the firing of the pistol upon their part, by which his life was taken, was not a firing in self-defence, but murder; that a man to be justified in firing in self-defence must be at the time in the peace of God; that the rioter who is provoking the fight, who is armed for any result and any contingency that may happen is not in the peace of God, and the firing of another man even first at him is no justification of that subsequent firing that takes the life of the victim that had thus been irritated and aggravated. Whether the circumstances of the case will bear out that position, it will be for the Jury to say, but so we shall contend. At least I should contend—for I speak it without consultation with my associates—that that, under the law, would be murder.

Mr. Whiting said he would call the attention of the counsel on the other side to Wharton's *American Law of Homicide*, page 197, where he says:

"The plea of provocation will not avail in any case, where it appears that the provocation was sought for and induced by the act of the party, in order to afford him a pretence for wreaking his malice; and it will presently be seen that even where there may have been previous struggling or blows, such plea cannot be admitted where there is evidence of express malice, and it must appear, therefore, that when he did the fact he acted upon such provocation, and not upon any old grudge."

A similar doctrine would be found at page 198 of the same volume, in relation to the question of an old grudge:

"When a deliberate purpose to kill or do great bodily harm is ascertained, and there is a consequent unlawful act of killing, the provocation, whatever it may be, which immediately precedes the act, is to be thrown out of the case, and goes for nothing, unless it can be shown that this purpose was abandoned before the act was done. If upon a provocation received, one party deliberately and advisedly denounce vengeance against the other, as by declaring that he will have his blood, or by preparing for the conflict, or the like, and afterwards carry his design into execution, he will be guilty of murder, although the death happened so recently after the provocation as that the law might, apart from the evidence of such express malice, have imputed the act to unadvised passion."

The learned gentleman said he would also refer to the case of the People against Shorter, page 194; but he would read only a part of the decision of the Court by Judge Bronson at page 201. When this reading, which was rather lengthy, was concluded,

Mr. Brady again rose and said he would not occupy the attention of the Court and the Jury for any long time, but would merely glance at the legal considerations involved. The learned Attorney-General had called his Honor's attention to the design to take life. As the Court of Appeals has pronounced upon the law, it is not necessary that the design to take life should exist at any particular period preceding death. The decision of the Court of Appeals is founded on the theory, that the Jury had determined, in the case of Clark, that referred to, that there was a design to take life. They assumed that there was a premeditated design to take the life of the deceased. In the case of Baker, if he should be found by the Jury to have formed a design to take the life of Poole, under circumstances that would place the offence out of the fourth degree of manslaughter, and everything else was proved to their satisfaction, they must convict him of murder. But, inasmuch as the defence claimed that the design was not formed an instant before the pistol was fired, then it would be manslaughter, if it were not justifiable homicide. He, indeed, defied the most rigid scrutiny of the testimony, with the best logical mind in the world to determine upon it, that Poole was not killed by his own friends. Still, the defence would claim that Baker killed Poole, but it was done under such circumstances as entirely justified the act, being purely one of self-defence. And all the rules deducible from cases in which parties entertaining hostile feelings encounter each other, and one possesses a weapon, are to be thrown out of consideration, inasmuch as both Poole and Baker went armed, with the expectation of meeting each other. Each was afraid of his life at the hands of the other. And that consideration brings up this question of law, the obligation to go to the wall, and retreat. There was no possibility of retreat, if Baker believed that Poole meant to kill him, and Poole had his hand on his pistol at the moment. In reference to old grudges, he would call attention to Wharton on Criminal Law, page 362, on preconceived malice. Whatever might have been the design of Baker towards Poole at an antecedent time, if fresh provocation occurred, the Jury would have no right to find that, if Baker killed Poole, he killed him from the old grudge rather than the fresh provocation. He would refer to the case of The People against Shorter, to show that it was not necessary to justify homicide, that the Jury should find there was good ground for supposing the prisoner's life to be in danger. The question was, Did the prisoner *believe* there was such danger? If he did the killing would be justifiable, though it should afterwards turn out that appearances were false, and he was not really in danger. The learned Counsel wished the Court to charge the Jury that it was not unlawful *per se* for Baker to carry a pistol, as he did; neither was it unlawful for Poole to carry a pistol. Again, so far as the being in the peace of God was concerned, there was nothing at war with that proposition in Baker's being in a public house. Without reference to the morality of the point, there was certainly no such thing in law, as any obligation on the part of a citizen to keep out of a public place merely because his foe is there. If that were so, he might be kept away from the public polling places at election time. If a man can go only where a bully whom he has offended will allow him to go, then our boasted freedom vanishes.

The Attorney-General would state briefly the views of the prosecution on the law in this case. He had already stated that if the Jury believed that Baker had summoned a set of men and went to the public house, knowing that Poole was there, and provoked a controversy, taking Poole's life in the midst of the fight which ensued, it would be murder. If the Jury believe that Baker and Poole were bitter, hostile, violent enemies, that feuds had existed between them, which antecedently had almost ripened into bloodshed,—that Baker knew where Poole was, and went in search of him,—that Baker had said he would as soon take Poole's life, as he would the life of a rat, and went to the place where Poole was, with a party of friends, and designedly provoked Poole beyond forbearance, and then shot him, it is murder. He would not deny that cases sometimes occurred in which apparent danger justified the act, but it was when the party fearing the danger and committing the act, was without fault. Was Baker without fault that night? He had, of course, a right to go into any public house he liked, but if he knew that his adversary was there, and he goes armed into that house, seeking his adversary, and not his adversary seeking him, and makes a quarrel, and shoots his adversary down, then it is murder. Immediately the first shot was fired, did not Baker exclaim, "the ball is open," and then sent for Turner, who, knowing his object, made this pregnant reply, "I am under bonds now, and don't wish to get into further trouble." If Baker designedly went there, armed, knowing that his adversary was there, to provoke that adversary—insulting him, spitting in his face—then the fight which ensued should not be a shield to protect him from punishment. These are the views which the prosecution mean to take, and which they will press before the Jury. Baker went to Stanwix Hall, with the design of provoking a breach of the peace that would result in a fight; and, although he might not have contemplated the fatal result which ensued, it was, nevertheless, murder.

At the close of the Attorney-General's remarks, the Court took a recess of a quarter of an hour, during which, by the direction of Mr. Clark, the tables were cleared away from before the Jury, leaving him a wide space to promenade and gesticulate in, during his summing up. When the Court resumed, after having cautioned all persons to keep quiet, and given some directions about opening and closing windows, the learned gentleman took his position in the centre of the cleared space, made a courteous bow to the Judge and another to the Jury, and with a slight preparatory cough, commenced.

MR. CLARK'S ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE PRISONER.

MAY IT PLEASE THE COURT—*Gentlemen of the Jury:* When you assumed the seats you now occupy, you gave assurance that your minds were in that condition that, uninfluenced by prejudices or excitement, you could rightfully determine according to the very truth of the case, the question of the guilt or innocence of the accused, upon the charge which has been made against him. He trusted you. And now, when all the evidence is in upon which that determination should be had, he is content that after you shall have heard the explanation which alone he can make through the lips of Counsel, you shall determine the, to him, momentous question, whether he shall live or die. And what a question! How it brings in array before us the dread realities of Eternity! How imperative is it, gentlemen, that when such a theme is to be discussed, there should be silence and there should be attention.

Now, gentlemen, that you have become the arbiters of this man's destiny, it is not improper that you should know something of his personal history.

BAKER'S PERSONAL HISTORY.

He was born in Wales about the year 1837. His father, about the time of his birth, emigrated to this country, leaving him, an only child, and his mother, at home. By force of that industry characteristic of the Welsh emigration to this country, he earned enough in a short time to send for his family, and the accused first set his foot upon our shores when an infant of about two years of age. His mother died when he was in youth. His father married again and reared another family. He lived at home in the Eighth Ward of this city until about the age of 16, when he abandoned the pursuit of his father, which was that of a brick-layer, and went upon the sea; and it is not at all impossible that some of the peculiar elements of his character may have derived something from that employment of his early life. He returned to New-York about the year 1847, and in the year 1850 was appointed upon the Police. He remained in that employment until about the time of the affray in Platt's saloon, when he resigned; and the rest you know. He became acquainted with Poole in his youth. Perhaps he first saw him, as did the witness Ackerson, when he was engaged in some street fight; but no matter however attracted, it is certain that at an early period of his life he was his friend, and that friendship remained unimpaired until about the time of the assault made by Poole on the Masons.

We have not, gentlemen, before us a precise account of the circumstances which led to the difficulty between them. It is manifest to my mind, if not to yours, that Baker is a free-spoken, voluble man, and it is not at all unlikely that he may have made some remark evincing the opinion which he entertained of that attack upon the Masons, which led to the difference between Baker and Poole, and established the relations between them, which, by and by, it will become my duty to lay before you.

These are all the events in his personal life to which I deem it necessary to allude.

And, admonished, gentlemen, of the magnitude of the task before me—a task, great I fear beyond my powers—I shall hasten to present such considerations as I think I can present to you to satisfy you that my client is entitled to both his life and his liberty.

HOW THE TRAGEDY WAS RECEIVED.

Gentlemen, when intelligence of the tragedy at Stanwix Hall first burst upon our community, I, in conjunction with probably every other man who hears me, was horror-struck. I was astonished that such a thing could have happened in our midst—that in a City which boasts of its general good order in view of the great mixture of its population—in a City which expends upwards of a million per annum in an efficient Executive Police—I was astonished that, at midnight, before a Sabbath morning, such a scene should have transpired in one of our public streets. I read the brief accounts in the newspapers, and as did many a Juror who came upon that stand, I both formed and expressed an opinion. I was a stranger to all these parties. I had never heard of Baker. I had heard of Poole, but his was the only name that was familiar to my recollection. I supposed, and, gentlemen, I believed that Baker and Turner, associated with a number of reckless men, had gone to Stanwix Hall where was Poole innocently enjoying the society of his friends; that Turner had fired upon him; and that, as his prostrate form lay there on the floor disabled, Baker put a pistol to his breast and took his life. That was about the account of the transaction which was presented to the public; and our whole public, almost without exception—I mean excepting of course the twelve intelligent men who gave assurance that they had formed no opinion in reference to the transaction—believed it, and deplored it. That was about the opinion that was generally entertained. No matter who or what Poole was; no matter how worthless was his life, it was as valuable to him as yours is to you, or mine is to me; and I had no kind of sympathy with those who so ruthlessly assailed him. I remember the occasion of his funeral. I did not witness it, but I heard of it. I heard how funeral honors were paid him which up to the present day have ever been denied to the patriots and statesmen of the American Republic. I heard how the golden form of the Eagle of Liberty perched upon his breast. I remember how his body was wrapped in the ensign of freedom. I remember the splendor and the pageantry of the occasion. I remember how it disturbed the stillness of the darkness. And, as one amongst a thousand, I was not unwilling that inappropriate and unmerited honors should attend the spectacle of the funeral of one whose life had, without fault, been thus taken from him. But I did not sympathise. I did not then imagine that it would ever become my professional duty to stand up before a Jury and carry them with me through an examination of the vast array of circumstances that are necessary to be examined in order to determine the question of the guilt or innocence of any one of the parties engaged in that affray.

HOW MR. CLARK TAKES PROFESSIONAL COGNIZANCE OF THE OCCURRENCE.

Time passed on. It so happened, gentlemen, that the Coroner's Jury that sat over the body of Poole implicated Mr. James Irving in the transaction. He was held by them as an accessory before the fact; and at that time it was enough to charge a man to have him condemned. The Grand Jury immediately followed with their indictment. A gentleman of the bar who was the special adviser of Mr. Irving at that time, called me to his aid. For the first time I examined the features of the transaction and brought to bear on them the mind of a lawyer. I saw that there was not one particle of evidence to implicate him, while, on the other hand, as I would cheerfully submit to you, without one word of explanation, every part of it went to his exoneration. He was at the first affray there, grasping the infuriated and drunken Morrissey around the waist. He exposed his own body in front of the pistol in the hand of the desperate and excited Poole. I was astonished how a Grand Jury could have indicted him. I began to reflect—to think how easily public sentiment is formed. I began to think how easy it was to accuse a man of crime, and at once, without examination, to place the accused in that position that it were almost impossible to give him a fair trial. I applied in this Court of Oyer and Terminer, to a Judge now deceased—the late Judge Morris—than whom a more fearless and upright Magistrate never graced that bench. With a fearlessness which was one of the great elements of his character, although the storm was loud without, although it called down upon him the denunciations of the press, he said—"There is no evidence here implicating him," and for the first time almost in the history of the jurisprudence of the State of New-York, a man accused by a Grand Jury of being concerned in what, upon its first impression, appeared to be one of the most diabolical massacres upon record, was admitted to bail. I examined further, and I found, that as to Hyler, Van Pelt, and Lynn there was not one particle of evidence justly implicating them; while there were features already lifted up from the transaction which showed in the first place that no evidence would ever convict them, and, secondly, that no discreet public prosecutor would ever place them upon trial. I applied to his Honor Judge Cowles, recently appointed to a place upon the bench, to admit them to bail. He is also a fearless man. He examined the case, and he came to the conclusion that as to Morrissey and Hyler, and Van Pelt and Lynn, there was no justification for the Grand Jury to imprisoned them, and he admitted them to bail. And they are here, all. Morrissey sits by the side of my associate, while Van Pelt, Lynn and Hyler have never fled from our City. I refer to this fact as illustrating the propriety of the course of judicial action. The object of bail, gentlemen, is to secure the attendance of a prisoner at his trial. It is not to incarcerate him in advance. It is not to punish him before a Jury shall have pronounced his guilt.

Gentlemen, I had never seen Baker, but about that time a letter from him was addressed to my learned friend, which came into my hands. I read it, and never expecting to see Baker, assuming that he had fled where no arm could reach him, I scrutinised it with all the care of which I am capable, and I began to doubt whether my own first impressions were correct, and whether this was not another case where false statements of facts had been imposed upon the community. Very soon I received a message from Baker, stating that he desired to see me. I listened to his story once, twice, thrice. I compared it with the statements of the transaction given to the public by the newspapers. I visited Turner in his cell. He lay, with his wounded arm, upon his bed. I heard his story. I examined every feature of the transaction in its vast expanse, in the spirit of a man willing to learn, but not willing to take anything for granted. I visited Paudeen, and after an unbiassed scrutiny, I came to the conclusion that Baker was innocent. And, gentlemen, whatever may be your finding, I shall respect your judgment; but I say that if you were to convict him, I could ascend the scaffold with him, and tenderly take of him my last farewell, believing him, from my conscience and from my heart, to be innocent. Belonging as I do, to a profession which cares nothing for public judgment, when public judgment is wrong, I am here to defend him, and to show to a Jury that all he did was in the exercise of that great right of self-defence, which the laws of God admit, and which the sense of man applauds. The learned gentleman then alluded to the ease and unconcern which sat upon Baker's brow, and asked how it could be accounted for. Only from the fact that he was sustained by the consciousness of his innocence. When I visited him in his cell, continued the counsel, and told him that his life was in imminent peril, he told the same story that he tells now, and impressed me with a full sense of his innocence. Gentlemen, it is my task to review the whole of the voluminous evidence which has been presented to you. It would be a task for any man, and, therefore, I wished to have the assistance of my learned associate, and was willing that the distinguished Attorney-General should be heard on the other side. As the task, however, has fallen solely to me, I will endeavor to acquit myself, not altogether unsatisfactorily, of the work I have in hand.

MR. CLARK DEFINES HIS POSITION.

Gentlemen, the theory of the prosecution is that Baker, Turner, Hyler, Paudeen and Van Pelt, whom I am willing to call Baker's party,—though they may be as well called the party of any other one of them—sought Poole where they knew he was, having previously formed a deliberate design to kill him. Gentlemen, if this is so, it is rank, unequivocal murder. I care not what may be the details of the plot. If, as the prosecution have assumed, it was his intention to provoke Poole to a quarrel, under the protection of, and amid the casualties of which, he might assassinate him, it was willful and deliberate murder. The theory of the defence, to state it briefly, is this: That Poole, watchful and wary, took advantage of Baker's accidental presence to make a quarrel, and that the shot which sped the bullet to Poole's heart, was fired in the desperate conflict which ensued, and was fired in self-defence. These are the two theories between which you have got to decide. I will not disguise the issue, gentlemen, that it is one of life or death. There is no middle ground on which you can stand. Baker is either guilty of murder, or he is innocent of murder. There is a class of cases where the Jury are in doubt—where the evidence is nicely poised—where they may be dubious whether the crime committed be murder or manslaughter. The law in such cases, inclining to mercy, says manslaughter. In cases where self-defence may be a question, where the evidence may be doubtful, and the Jury uncertain, the law, inclining to the same mercy, says justifiable homicide. Now, Baker going to Stanwix Hall, and meeting there his fierce and relentless enemy, only, as we contend, defended himself. Poole is dead. He died from a bullet wound received during that affray. The next material question presents itself: Did Baker fire that shot? I will speak as I would speak if I stood on the threshold of the grave, because my client shall not say that I am false to my profession and my honor. I believe Baker fired the shot which took the life of Poole. If I were to say otherwise, I should be doing injustice to the convictions which have forced themselves upon me. Baker has never hesitated to say that it was his firm belief that the shot he fired was the shot which took Poole's life. He has never disguised it. His flight assured me such was his impression. He admitted it to the officers, and to all who questioned him. He has frankly and openly said, although it would be difficult in the events of that night to ascertain the truth, that it was his conviction that he shot Poole. In such a trial as this, Baker had no right—I mean he was not compelled to admit anything; but, although I have no authority to make this admission, I think I am at liberty to argue the whole case, on the assumption that the shot which took Poole's life was fired by Baker. This saves much difficulty to the case, clears away the rubbish, and leaves the way clear for the arguments I propose to offer.

MR. CLARK DEFINES CHARACTER.

The present is one of that peculiar class of cases, in which character is, in a large degree, involved. In the first place, there is the character of Baker as a peaceable man, bearing upon the question whether he was likely to form a plot of assassination. Secondly, there was Poole's character, as that of an offensive, quarrel-seeking man. Thirdly, that of Baker, touching upon the point whether he would be likely to commit any crime whatever; and, fourth, Poole's character for veracity, in reference to his dying declaration. For this reason, we have given evidence of Baker's character in the community as a peaceable man; of Poole's character as a brutal man, and as impugning his veracity. With our limited vision we have no certain means of arriving at the intent of the human heart. We judge from a man's acts—that is the ordinary mode of judging—but there is another mode, that of judging of a man from his character. What is character? What means that common word, used almost every day, signifying that thing prized above all price? It is the impression which, by our acts we make upon the world around us. We may be led into error—we may arrive at incorrect conclusions—but, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, the estimate formed of a man by these who know him is just. Character is not formed in a day; it begins in youth, and steals its noiseless march along the whole tenor of a man's life. Everything around us is working for good or evil, and makes some impression upon us, moulding us either for evil or for good.

BAKER IS A GENTLEMAN.

Before I proceed further, let me review that portion of evidence which portrays the character of these men. And first, what is the character of the accused? He is a stranger to us all. I assume that through life, up to the commission of the fearful deed for which he is now on trial, he has maintained the character of a peaceful, inoffensive gentleman. I know nothing of his past character, except from evidence, but of his truth I can judge, and I solemnly assert that I have never met with a man, in my experience of twenty years, who to his counsel, was more eminently truthful. He is a fearless man. He is a determined man. He is a kind-natured man. He is a kind-hearted man. He has been kind where that man of good nature would not be found. He has been kind to poor emigrants,—he has assisted and counselled, he has taken the child from the bewildered mother, and carried it across the street for her. A man who would be kind to such poor, forlorn people, is not the kind of stuff to make assassins of. Now, gentlemen, I do not mean to say that Baker is defensible in everything. I cannot defend him for his associations, nor for the vices into which he was betrayed. His gambling, however, has nothing to do with this case. I cannot, it is true, defend him for it. I cannot assert he has been at all times discreet. I know not how it was he formed the connections which have placed him in his present position. But, as to his character as a man of peace, I cannot refer you to the testimony, for I have not made a single note. I must trust to your recollection, and to my own, unaided and unprompted. I propose at this instant, to bring out some of the facts tending to bear upon Baker's character as a peaceful man. Take all the evidence of those who have known him from his boyhood, and he is described as a good boy, and a peaceful man; and one witness did not hesitate to pronounce him a gentleman. In that interview with Post he evinced a great deal of character, and developed just the real character he possessed. He was addressed by an enemy—by a man friendly to Poole. He might have fled,—he might have ran,—but when assailed with foul-mouthed language, he said he did not want to fight. When taunted that he carried two pistols, he said, "I carry one. You may lick me, but you have not done it yet."

The learned counsel proceeded to deduce from the evidence, proofs of Baker's gentlemanly character. He defended his resolution to act in self-defence—for if the man lives, said the counsel, who would not stand up, in his own defence, against such a bully as Poole, he deserves to be put beyond the pale of manhood,

MR. CLARKE IS SEVERE WITH A REPORTER.

The learned gentleman, in further examination of the evidence, passed in review the testimony of Mr. Vandervoort, the reporter of the *Express*, who is also a policeman. He was the only witness who tried to show premeditation on the part of Baker. He said that Baker had told him that he would have satisfaction and revenge out of Poole—that he would kill Poole. This Vandervoort was a voluble talking fellow. A little thing might show a person's character, and when, being cross-questioned by Mr. Brady, on some point he replied, "If I said so, I lied," that was evidence to him (Mr. Clark,) of that man's character. His evidence, indeed, was important, for it went to prove that this was a designed assassination. But he was a reporter, he reported for the public prints. It is a reporter's profession to concoct stories. If he cannot find them made to hand, how readily he can make them? What kind of credit do we give to reporters' stories? Now what does this Vandervoort say? That being introduced to Baker as a reporter, and being previously unacquainted with him, Baker poured into his ear his determination to assassinate Poole. Now, was it likely that he would say so to a reporter, whose business it was to give the statement to the public? This Vandervoort told that unlikely story to some one, and that some one carried it to the prosecution, who in their desperate condition, ransacked every nook and corner, and even made use of hired assassins. They sent for this Vandervoort. He had told the story when Baker was away from the City. He had told it in the line of his profession. I take it that reporters are educated men—that they understand the use and the weight of language—but they can employ what words they please, and oft times convey a different meaning by the choice of a significant word. Mr. Vandervoort had probably used the words "revenge and satisfaction" in this manner, while Mr. Bell swore that he was present and heard nothing of such words, only that Baker said he did not mean to have his eyes gouged out.

THE AFFAIR AT PLATT'S SALOON.

The counsel next referred to the affray at Platt's Saloon. He thought the introduction of that testimony by the prosecution was disgraceful. They could not rest their case on the transaction for which Baker was being tried—the shooting of Poole, but must drag in another and a previous case, that, while it could shed no light in the case under trial, might possibly prejudice the minds of the Jury. It was the last desperate effort of a prosecution to introduce some other topic, about which there may be some difference of opinion. It was monstrous that when a man was under trial for one act, another act should be brought up against him, having no connection with the one he was being tried for, and which he was not prepared to defend.

THE AFFAIR AT THE GEM.

Mr. Clark then alluded to the assault made upon Baker by Poole, at the Gem, in 1852, and called Baker a fool because he did not use the pistol which he then carried, and shoot Poole down. How many young men would have been saved, how much mischief would have been prevented, if that great apostle of assassination had justly perished at that time! If Baker had shot him at that juncture, could any Jury have been drummed up in any country to have found him guilty, even of manslaughter? It was just as fair for the present Jury to take into consideration this affair at the Gem, where Baker retreated before Poole, rather than break the peace, as for them to be prejudiced by that affair at Platt's saloon.

THE CHARACTER OF POOLE.

The counsel went on to consider Poole's character. He was a man who could assault, and that desperately. There was no evidence, not a particle, that Baker bore any animosity towards Poole. Oh, but he shot him! Yes, but legitimately, in self-defence. Poole was in many respects a remarkable man, but as was said of the illustrious Sheridan, that Nature broke the die in moulding him, so he, the counsel, trusted that she broke the die in which she moulded Poole, and that there was not another like him. He was a man who could stand at a bar and pour down bottle after bottle, wishing he could kill every Irish son of a b—h. He was courageous. Yes, he was fearless enough to do what you would not dare to do, and what, I thank God, I would not dare to do—he was fearless enough to attack a peaceable man in a savage and ferocious manner

...the Police Office, where he found the ... in her hand; she was ... by an officer, and immediately ... to ... [illegible] on the following morning she was ... before the Mayor, and sent from ... to the Penitentiary, or, at all events, she ... was fully committed; in that case I was obliged to ... entertained, for the commitment might be ... made out; my application was made to ... Recorder, that, on account of his illness, it was ... before Judge Roosevelt, and she was discharged.

Q.—Did the Judge give any opinion as to the legality of the proceeding? A.—I think not.

The witness continued—On the morning she was discharged; there were thirty or forty cases of alleged street-walking brought before Judge Roosevelt, and they were all discharged.

Q.—Had they been before the Mayor? A.—They were brought before him first.

By Mr. Hopkins—The abuse you wish to specify, if I understand you, is the want of a proper opportunity of being heard at an early stage of the proceedings, or before the committing magistrate? A.—The commitments in the cases to which I have referred, did not state facts—simply conclusions.

By Mr. O'Keefe—What facts would be necessary? A.—Proof that the woman arrested was in the habit of having criminal connection with men, for hire, or gain; there is a difference between ... [illegible]

Mr. O'Keefe—I am aware of that.

ADVERTISING CHARMS.

By Mr. Hopkins—Is not the fact of a woman's having promenaded Broadway to advertise her charms, sufficient proof that she is a prostitute? A.—No, Sir; there are ladies who advertise their charms in Broadway who are respectable.

Q.—What do you consider the particular abuse in this matter? A.—The abuse is that those persons were brought before His Honor the Mayor, without having a chance to prove their innocence.

Q.—Was that not an effort on the part of the Mayor to prevent prostitutes walking the streets? A.—I think it was.

By Mr. Stuyvesant—Q.—If the Mayor would break up what are called the fashionable houses of prostitution, would not that prevent so much street-walking? A.—I cannot say.

Q.—Did you ever know a policeman to arrest a fashionable prostitute? A.—Not that I now recollect.

By Mr. O'Keefe—Mr. Blankman, how long have you lived in New-York? A.—That would be difficult for me to tell; I was born in New-York, but was away while receiving my education.

Q.—Well, have you ever been in Broadway at 9 o'clock at night? A.—I have.

Mr. O'Keefe—Can't you tell a prostitute when you see her on Broadway on a clear, moonlight night, in the twinkling of an eye? A.—I might while others might not—and then I might be mistaken.

Mr. O'Keefe—I could. [Laughter.]

Mr. Hopkins—I believe none but experts are permitted to give evidence in such cases. [Renewed laughter.]

Mr. O'Keefe—Everybody living in New-York is an expert in such matters. [Loud laughter.]

Mr. Hopkins (to the witness)—Were those cases discharged because the persons were not street-walkers? A.—Those for whom I appeared were so discharged.

Question by Mr. Crosby—Have you been often in the Police Courts? A.—Not often; I do not practice there often, but when I have been so unfortunate as to appear there, my clients have always received fair and proper attention from the magistrates, whether they were acquitted or not.

Question by Mr. O'Keefe—Have you known of a case where a poor sewing woman was swindled out of $3, and the case was taken before the Mayor, and the man who employed her brought before him? A.—No, Sir.

Mr. O'Keefe—Then those were not the facts; he was not a grinder of poor sewing women? A.—No; she was a grinding woman, as charged; the facts were: the woman, (it was not a man,) Mrs. Davis, had retained $3 as security for the return of the shirts she had taken out, and there was no swindle.

JUDGE EDMONDS CITED.

Judge Edmonds was next sworn:

Q.—Will you be kind enough to tell us of any abuses in criminal practice, which may have come to your knowledge? A.—I was somewhat connected with that practice as Circuit Judge, and as Judge of the Supreme Court; I saw this morning by the papers that I should be called up here as a witness, and so I commenced to draw up a little statement of my views; I would finish that, and I think that it would materially assist your labors; I will make such a statement, and hand it in in the morning.

It was then agreed that the witness should hand in his evidence in manuscript.

CAPT. LEONARD'S TESTIMONY.

Capt. James Leonard, of the Second Ward Police was then called to the stand, and being sworn, he testified as follows:

Q.—Are you one of the Captains of Police of this City? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Of what District? A.—The Second.

Q.—What are the boundaries of your Ward?—A. South and Ferry-streets, and Peck-slip, Liberty-street and Maiden-lane, the River, and from Broadway to the River.

Q.—Your duties are defined, I suppose, by printed instructions? A.—Yes, Sir; but there are a thousand other matters which come up for my attention.

Q.—But you have a set of principles set down? A.—We have a printed set of rules; in addition to those I receive verbal and written orders daily from the Mayor and Chief of Police.

Q.—Do you make daily returns to the Mayor's Office? A.—Not to the Mayor's but to the Chief's Office; we also make a duplicate return to the Magistrate whenever we have prisoners; we make out a daily return to them and to the Chief of all persons apprehended, and of every fire or accident or matter of interest connected with the Department, including a list of all policemen sick or absent every morning by nine o'clock.

IS THE CHIEF ABOUND?

Q.—How often has the Chief of Police visited your Station-house during the last year? A.—I do not know that he has been in it at all this year; it is my impression that he has not; I think he has not visited it within a year, though he may have been about the Ward.

Q.—Have you heard of his being there within two years; that is, in the Station-house? A.—My impression is that he has once been there, but I could not be positive of that.

DISCHARGING PRISONERS.

Q.—Have you ever known any person to be arrested and afterwards discharged without a hearing or examination by a Magistrate? A.—I have known me instances where discharge has been made without examination, but we frequently have cases where, on hearing the complaint, the magistrate finds there is not sufficient evidence to hold the party, and dismisses the charge.

Mr. Baker—That is an examination.

Witness—Of course it is an examination, but the evidence is not reduced to writing.

Q.—Did you ever know a case of citizens arrested for violations of Corporation Ordinances, being taken before a magistrate and being discharged? A.—Oh! Yes Sir.

Q.—Without the payment of the legal penalty? A.—Oh! Yes Sir. Frequently we have men and women and sometimes old women locked up, as also children; it is made a misdemeanor for a Policeman to find any one throwing garbage, &c., into the streets unless he arrest them; the officer has no alternative but to arrest these parties; when taken before the magistrate it frequently happens that after hearing the statement of the officers, he will say "Don't do it again;" in other instances the penalty is inflicted; I know of many such instances, and think that it is oftener that the interests of justice are as well subserved by reprimand as by the infliction of the penalty; I have in such cases once or twice sent for a magistrate to the Station-house; in one case when a woman was large in the family way, and in another case on the arrest of a porter of a store, which could not be opened without him, as he had the keys, and where he was unaware that he was committing any offence.

Q.—Are there any gambling-houses in your Ward? A.—I think there is one; I am so informed.

GAMBLING-HOUSES.

Q.—Have any measures been taken to rid you of that? A.—I have given the best information in my power to the District-Attorney; it is at No. 8 Johnstreet; there is another reputed house of this character at No. 14 Ann-street.

Q.—Your return to the District-Attorney—is it a voluntary one? A.—He has, I believe, no right to require it; I am required to report to the Chief of Police; that report we make every six months.

Q.—Have you a right to suppress a gambling house summarily? A.—I think not; the law is very singular in this respect; I have no right to go into a house on information and belief, without a warrant.

Q.—Do I understand that no officer has a right to go into such a house without a warrant? A.—I do not think that even a magistrate has a right to do so unless a warrant has been issued on complaint.

Q.—Have you reported these houses or others to the Chief? A.—I think No. 14 Ann-street I have; the other has been started but a short time, probably within these two weeks.

Q.—You never knew the Chief to take any measures to suppress them? A.—I do not know.

Q.—With your assistance? A.—No, Sir; I am not aware that he has.

Q.—Are your beats—that is, the beats of the Policemen under your supervision—so arranged that two policemen cannot be together except by casually meeting in crossing each other's posts? A.—I lay out my beats in that way; so that each man has a straight post; I make it so that they do not come in contact with any more men than is possible.

SUGGESTIONS FOR REFORM.

Mr. Hopkins—Have you reflected on the subject of the Police law sufficiently to suggest any amendments that would have a tendency to improve the efficiency of the Department? A.—There is nothing particular; in speaking of the Chief not visiting the Station-houses, it would be proper to state that they require him to visit or cause to be visited; they are visited now every week by the District-Surgeon; that is, as far as the sanitary condition of the house is concerned.

Mr. Crosby—But that is very different from the visit of the Chief.

Witness—The law also requires that he should be at his office at nine o'clock on each morning; he is generally there before that, and thereafter he has as much to attend to as he can possibly do; the Department wants a subordinate to the Chief, whose duty it would be to go round; I think that the Chief has too much to do; it wants some one to go between the Captains and the Commissioners

I believe the ... it very much; if the Chief does his other duties he can't do this.

Q.—What is the duty of a Captain at a fire in his District? A.—He has to take charge of the Police of his own Ward and of all other Districts that may be present until the arrival of the Chief of Police.

Q.—Is it the duty of the Chief of Police to be present at all fires then? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Do you often have fires in your district? A.—Yes, Sir, pretty frequently; we had a large fire last night in Fulton-street.

Q.—Was the Chief present at these fires? A.—I have not seen him present recently, but for a number of years he was always present; there was never a fire in the down-town district but he was there; I was told that he was at the fire in Fulton-street last night; Judge Brennan told me so, but I did not see him.

Mr. Stuyvesant—The Recorder and City Judge are too much taken up with their legal matters to attend much to the appointments of policemen, I presume. They can't give that time to these appointments on the Police that they could otherwise? A.—I do not know; Recorder Tillou was very punctual in his attendance at the meetings of the Board.

Mr. Stuyvesant—Probably that was at personal sacrifice of private interest.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

Q.—Are there any mock auctioneers' establishments in your Ward? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Is it the duty of the Chief of Police to instruct his officers to get evidence against such places? A.—It is the duty of the Police to warn strangers from going into such places; some time ago a plan for this purpose was adopted, but it did not work well; a Policeman (it was during the mayoralty of Mayor Mickle) was posted on each side of the door of every one of these places with a banner, on which was: "Strangers are cautioned against visiting this place;" shortly after men appeared at the doors of Mr. Mickle recommending people not to buy his "short cut;" so that business men came to be so incommoded that they sent in a petition asking for the discontinuance of the practice; I would say that, notwithstanding all this, in that very year the mock auctioneers did a larger business than ever before or since.

Q.—This class generally make their money out of citizens, do they not? A.—Yes, citizens of the rural districts. [Laughter.]

Q.—Did you ever know of a case where a citizen was interested? A.—I think I remember a Policeman of the Fourteenth Ward being stuck; I went to get his money back, and he told me afterwards that he thought I was as bad as the auctioneer.

Q.—By the rules of your Department every Police man is forbid to belong to any political organization? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is that carried out? A.—Pretty well, Sir.

Q.—Is it in your instance? A.—Not altogether; I sometimes take desperate chances, like other people.

Mr. O'Keefe—You vote the Democratic ticket don't you. A.—Yes, Sir.

DETENTION AT STATION-HOUSES.

Q.—Have you known a party to be in a Station-house detained for any length of time before he is taken before a magistrate? A.—In former times we would have a man arrested on suspicion, and was to get evidence against him and then keep him three or four days before taking him before a magistrate; this was always done with the consent of the Mayor or Chief of Police; recently the Chief has not authorized any such detentions; the rules say that prisoners "shall be taken *immediately* to the Police Court in the Police District in which the Policeman who may make the arrest may be attached, unless otherwise ordered by the Mayor or Chief of Police."

POLICEMEN SERVING WARRANTS.

Q.—Have you ever known of warrants being sent by magistrates to Station-houses, and of refusals to serve them? A.—I have heard of such cases; Judge Welsh just reminds me of an instance; I will explain it; there was a great trouble in the Department in this respect; I have known many men in my District to go and get a warrant for assault and battery, and then to neglect all other duties, and that would be their excuse; it was a great evil and the Commissioners to obviate it made a rule as follows, "Sergeants of Police and Policemen, (except members of the Reserve Corps) will not be allowed to execute a warrant of arrest or search, without the consent of their respective Captains;" you see the necessity of this; if all the officers that I have got should go and serve warrants, and should not be able to depend upon my men at any time; Judge Welsh took a charge for felony, and sent the warrant to my Station-house; the Lieutenant in charge requested him to call again in a few moments and I would be in when I would send a man with him; had the Lieutenant looked at the warrant he would have seen that it was a case of felony and required no warrant.

Mr. Stuyvesant—Q.—Has he a right to arrest for a felony without a warrant? A.—If parties in the street say that a man is the party that committed a felony, it is the duty of the officer to arrest him; as soon as I ascertained what it was, I saw Justice Welsh, and afterwards censured the officer that was in charge, that he should have done it, but he expected me, and I was in in five minutes after the warrant was at the house; it is rather unusual for Magistrates to give warrants to the men that are insulted; the man himself brought the order; but a man could get a blank warrant and fill it out himself, and it might lead to a great host of evil.

Q.—But there is a general order forbidding Policemen executing these warrants? A.—They have no right to execute without permission of the Magistrate; I think that it should be so, that the Magistrate should have the power to allow them.

Q.—How often does the Board of Commissioners meet? A.—I do not know.

POLICY SHOPS.

Q.—You speak of the number of gambling-houses and mock-auctioneers in your Ward; are there any policy shops? A.—Yes, I believe there are ten or twelve, so reputed; I do not see how we could get them away; I think within the year I have arrested three or four, and that is the last I have heard of it; one at No. 111 South-street.

Q.—Whose fault is that? A.—I do not know; I cannot tell; I have them arrested and taken before the magistrate, and in all instances they give bail to answer; I can do no more, nor can I censure the District-Attorney, nor any one else; it is very difficult to get evidence against these places, and in one of these cases I was met by considerable of a gentleman, who complained loudly of my interference with *his constituents*; ninety-nine out of one hundred of those that make complaints against such places, do it to skin them; I have never known, in my life, for a square, honest complaint to be made against any gambling-house or policy shop, for a good motive.

Q.—When seizure of gamblers' instruments is made, what becomes of them? A.—They are taken before the magistrate; a short time since I saw a complete set in the Mayor's office, and Judge Osborne gave them back to the parties, on the ground that he had no right to hold them; I think the owner was there with his lawyer, and the case was heard, and Justice Osborne decided that he had no right to keep them.

Q.—Have you any houses of prostitution in your Ward? A.—Unfortunately not one: I am sorry to say that all my constituents, Justice Welsh and all else, have to go into other Wards.

Mr. Crosby—I am glad that you live in such a moral community.

Witness—So we do, Sir; we live in a respectable Ward; there is one good thing that might be done, if the Legislature would do it; as it is conceded that the Police will never be essentially changed, it being under its present organization a permanent thing; I think it would be great blessing if they had a fund similar to that of the Fire Department; since I have been a member of the department eight or ten men have been killed while in the discharge of their duty, and frequently they have to run into considerable dangers.

Q.—Do you not fancy that increase of pay supplies the department with a better class of men? A.—Of course we have a better body of men now than they used to be; you will find the best mechanics trying to get into the department, hundreds of men, American men are anxious to get into the department; better and more responsible parties apply now than ever before.

Q.—Is it required of them to be the best politicians, or the best men? A.—I do not know that; a regular form is prescribed which twenty-five responsible citizens must sign; I will say that good politicians make good officers as well as other men; they are so generally in the midst of rascality that they make good detectives; I think that a man that is a good politician will make a good detective.

Q.—You make these suggestions relative to an inspector or what not, because you think that it is utterly impossible for him to perform all his duty? A.—I do, Sir; I think that the Chief does all that man can do, or all that ought to be asked of any man to do; he is busily engaged from morning to night.

ABOUT THE PROPERTY THEN ARRANGED.

Q.—Do you know what was done with property taken to the office of the Chief of Police before it was ordered to be taken to the magistrate? A.—In some instances, when I have arrested parties myself, I have known it to be delivered to parties proving ownership; further than this, I know nothing of his office more than of yours.

Mr. Baker—Is it your practice as to parties arrested over night to search them? A.—I have adopted a rule in all cases of misdemeanor or felonies, or indeed anything else, to search the accused and take everything from him that he has at the time.

Q.—Whether he is willing or not? A.—Whether he is willing or not, for the protection of the men themselves, and for the safety of the officer; we have had cases where men have charged that they had been robbed in the Station-house; if the party has any money on him, it is a necessary protection for the prisoner, and a security for myself.

Q.—Do you know if there is any specific law on that subject? A.—I do not, Sir; it is a law of custom; if there is not a law, there should be, because that it protects the prisoner and officer; it protects both; I have no doubt but that, in cases of felony, there is a law, for then we have to search for the evidences of the crime.

Q.—Is there any rule of the department? A.—There is a rule of this kind, that all property taken from prisoners shall be entered on the blotter.

Q.—Does the Captain make a return of all property taken from prisoners arrested at night, and in the morning discharged? A.—We do that at the end of each six months, in the semi-annual return; that we are compelled to give to the Chief of Police; sometimes a man comes in as a loafer, and has some little money; he is searched, for protection, for several of them are put in one cell—four or five o

fore they are in our charge; sometimes I suppose it may be the case that we do [illegible] can't tell.

VAGRANTS.

Q.—In relation to vagrants that are committed to prison, how do they get out? A.—They are discharged generally on *habeas corpus*.

Q.—How many do you have? A.—Sometimes we do not have many, and sometimes we have from thirty to forty a day.

Q.—Are they generally discharged? A.—Yes, Sir; if a man has got three dollars, we can't keep him in prison.

Q.—What is the reason? A.—I do not know except it be a defect in the commitment, sometimes it is for want of a seal, and sometimes because no record is made of it.

Q.—Can you form any idea of the value of property that you found in the room now occupied by you? A.—I cannot tell; I did not touch it, there were some barrels of turpentine and other things.

Q.—You could tell what was somewhere about the value. What would you give for it? Would you give $100? A.—I would.

Q.—Would you have given $200? A.—I would.

Q.—Who had charge of it? A.—Mr. James Nesbitt.

Q.—Did you ever know for a prisoner to be discharged who was in your City prison, but only waiting for the "Black Maria," on the ground that he was in the City prison and not in the Penitentiary? A.—I have had them taken while on their way in the "Black Maria;" they have taken after they got down on a *habeas* serving it on me while they were there.

Q.—That is on account of a defective process, or some defect on the part of the magistrate? A.—No, that was because they were in the City prison and not in the Penitentiary, the consequence of not going direct; it is thus, the "Maria" starts from Jefferson market and brings the prisoners to the Tombs, and leaves them while going to Essex market, and during this time they have taken the prisoners out on *habeas corpus*, and they have been discharged.

Q.—Have others been discharged? A.—I have had a great deal of work to do in the Tombs; I have done it all by prison help, and I have gone to the Judge and had their sentences altered from the Penitentiary to the City prison.

Q.—That has been done by the Recorder or City Judge; but I mean with regard to vagrants? A.—We have had vagrants to work; it has been with the understanding that they should be kept there.

Q.—Would that be enough to discharge them? A.—I believe it would.

Q.—In case where the writ is served on the driver of the wagon——

Witness—It is served on me.

THE BLACK MARIA.

Mr. O'Keefe—Will you please describe the conveyance in which the prisoners are conveyed to these places; that which is called the "Black Maria."

Witness—It is a four-wheeled carriage drawn by two horses, with seats for fourteen persons.

Q.—Have you known of respectable people taken up for no very serious offence to be put in indiscriminately with persons of the lowest kind, on whom were vermin? A.—Yes Sir; everybody that goes to the Penitentiary goes by this conveyance, whether he has a good suit of clothes or none at all.

Q.—But I speak of those not committed? A.—Yes Sir; they are all sent down together; they have been examined but not tried; they have been fully committed.

Q.—Do you not think there ought to be some change in that respect? A.—Yes; I should think they might send an officer down with them.

THE CITY PRISON.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the City Prison? That is don't you think that it is a most villainous place to put prisoners in? Is it not illy ventilated? A.—I will; it is in one of the most healthy situations of New-York; if not, I would not bring my family to live there; I have been there nearly two years as Warden, and five years as a Deputy Keeper; it is the coolest place imaginable in Summer; I would rather sit in the yard than go to Hoboken.

Q.—Do you not know of men dying there from want of air? A.—I know of four men in the time of Mr. Edmonds, getting smothered by some gas, from a stove, but since that time that has all been avoided; I carry the gas and smoke right up through the roof.

Q.—Then you consider that a healthy location for a prison? A.—You might take higher ground; it is a healthy place as I could live in; I do not look very sickly, and I have been there for seven years.

[Several members of the Committee hereupon took a survey of the dimensions of witness, which being quite considerable and fair to look upon, they generally concurred with him in his prognosis.]

Mr. O'Keefe—You have better accommodations?

Q.—Are the accommodations for witnesses as they should be? A.—They are good enough now; they have now a separate room, they are not in truth in prison; they have all the use of the yard to roam about in all day; they are as comfortable, and a good deal more so, than many of them are at home.

Q.—Have you ever known of witnesses that were held when the law did not seem to justify? How long have you known them to be detained there? A.—We have had them there for eight or nine months.

Q.—The witnesses of United States Courts are not held there are they? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—How many witnesses have you now? A.—I think I have got about forty there now altogether; some are of the United States Courts and some are of the State Courts; perhaps one-half of them are.

Q.—What accommodations have they for clothing and change? A.—These witnesses generally have friends who come in every day and bring them things; if they have not got boots or clothes I generally give them.

Q.—There is only a small class of lawyers that apply to see your prisoners? A.—We have some of all sorts, Sir; there used to be a great many men who practiced round the Tombs that were not lawyers.

On motion it was ordered to subpœna Captains Carpenter, Fifth District, Dowling, Sixth Ward, and Norris, Tenth District, and Welcome R. Beebe, Ex-City Judge, and the Court adjourned.

SLAVERY AGGRESSIONS.

Necessity and Utility of the Republican Movement

Letter from Francis P. Blair.

SILVER SPRING, MD., Dec. 1, 1855.

To Messrs. Daniel R. Goodloe and Lewis Clephane, Corresponding Committee of the Republican Association of Washington City, D. C.:

GENTLEMEN: Having relinquished political employment, and, to avoid encountering again its anxieties, addicted myself to country life, I am constrained to decline your invitation to join the Republican Association of Washington City, although tempted by the honor of becoming its presiding officer. Yet I feel it my duty to say, that in the main I concur in the aims of the Association. To exclude Slavery from the Territories of the United States, and to rebuke the violation of the compromises which were made to stand as covenants between the Slave and Free States to effect that exclusion, are, in my opinion, the most important movements which have engaged the public since the revolution.

The extension of Slavery over the new territories would prove fatal to their prosperity; but the greatest calamity to be apprehended from it is the destruction of the Confederacy, on which the welfare of the whole country reposes. Every conquest of this element of discord, which has so often threatened the dissolution of the Union, increases the danger. Every surrender of the Free States invites invasion.

The cause which your organization is intended to promote may well draw to its support men of all parties. Differences on questions of policy, on constitutional construction, of modes of administration, may well be merged to unite men who believe that nothing but concert of action on the part of those who would arrest the spread of Slavery can resist the power of the combination now embodied to make it embrace the Continent from ocean to ocean.

The repealing clause of the Kansas bill is predicated on the nullity of the clause in the Constitution which gives Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories" of the United States. Yet nothing is clearer in the history of our Government, than that this phrase, giving power to Congress "to make regulations respecting the Territories," was meant to give it the power to exclude Slavery from them.

Mr. JEFFERSON'S resolutions of 1784, declaring "*that there shall be neither Slavery nor involuntary servitude in any of the States*" laid off in the Western territory, was subsequently renewed in the Congress of 1785, which added, "*that this* regulation shall be an article of compact," and it was so voted unanimously by the delegations of eight states out of twelve.

It was passed by the unanimous votes of all the States by the Congress of 1787, which sat contemporaneously with the Convention forming the Constitution, and that Constitution gave Congress the power "to make regulations respecting the Territories," and moreover affirmed the validity of "the engagements entered into before the adoption of the Constitution" by the confederation—one of which engagements was that made by the regulation excluding Slavery from the Territories. Thus the Congress of the Confederation and the Constitution united in giving a double sanction to the exclusion.

They first exerted the power of enacting Mr. JEFFERSON'S interdict of Slavery in the Territories *then held* by the United States, to which it had previously given an impressive sanction by adding "this regulation shall be an article of compact," &c.; and the Convention guaranteed this "engagement" entered into under the Confederation, by declaring it "valid," and employed the same terms, "*regulation of the Territories*," to transmit the power here exerted to future Congresses. In the face of this history, and the letter of the Constitution granting the power to make whatever regulation it deemed fit respecting the Territories of the United States, the authors of the Kansas and Nebraska bill deny the constitutionality of all the regulations which exclude Slavery from the Territories, and set at naught all the precedents that confirm them, which have followed in uninterrupted succession from the foundation of the Government.

That other clause in the Constitution, empowering Congress to pass laws to prevent the "migration or importation" of slaves after 1806, shows the fixed purpose of the founders of our Union to limit the increase of this evil. The consequence was an inhibition, which prevents a South Carolina planter, who has slaves in Cuba, from bringing them to his home plantation; and to remove this obstruction to the increase of slavery within our Union, and open Africa to supply the demand made by the new act, the Northern allies are already called on by their Southern allies to lend their aid, and certainly those who embrace Mr. CALHOUN'S doctrine, that it is the right of every citizen "to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description," the Constitution and compromises notwithstanding, can hardly refuse it. It was on the annexation of the Mexican territories that Mr. CALHOUN asserted this principle, to unsettle the fixed policy of the nation, beginning with the era of the Declaration of Independence; and he applied it alike to the compromise of 1820 and 1850. Mr. DOUGLAS thus sums up the position taken, and the result:

"Under this section, *as in the case of the Mexican law in New-Mexico and Utah*, it is a disputed point whether Slavery is prohibited in the Nebraska country by valid enactment. The decision of this question involves the constitutional power of Congress to pass laws prescribing and regulating the domestic institutions of the various territories of the Union. In the opinion of those eminent statesmen who hold that Congress is invested with no rightful authority to legislate upon the subject of Slavery in the Territories, the eighth section of the act preparatory to the admission of Missouri is null and void, while the prevailing sentiment in a large portion of the Union sustains the doctrine that the Constitution of the United States secures to every citizen an *inalienable right* to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind and description, and to hold and enjoy the same under the sanction of the law. Your Committee do not feel themselves called upon to enter into the discussion of these controverted questions. They involve the same grave issues which produced the agitation, the sectional strife, and the fearful struggle of 1850."

From this it appears that the Compromises of 1820 and 1850 involved the question of the validity of the law of Mexico excluding Slavery from the newly-ceded Mexican Territory, and the law of our own Congress excluding it from that north of the line of 36° 30'. Mr. DOUGLAS' Committee Report recommended, that as

"Congress deemed it wise and prudent to refrain from deciding the matters in controversy, then, either by affirming or repealing the Mexican laws, or by an act declaratory of the true intent of the Constitution, and the extent of the protection afforded by it to slave property in the Territories, so your Committee are not prepared now to recommend a departure from the course pursued on that memorable occasion, either by affirming or repealing the eighth section of the Missouri act, or by any act declaratory of the meaning of the Constitution in respect to the legal points in dispute."

These passages are quoted to show that the issues made by Mr. CALHOUN, as to the constitutionality of the two Compromises of 1820 and 1850, were expressly left open for judicial decision by the Committee, who nevertheless swept away, by a clause subsequently added to their bill, not only the Missouri Compromise of 1820, but also the Compromise of 1850, which left untouched the Mexican laws prohibiting Slavery in the ceded Territories, and which WEBSTER, CLAY, BENTON, and all the leading lights of the Senate, (with the exception of Mr. CALHOUN,) pronounced valid, and an effectual restriction.

This repeal was the adoption of Mr. CALHOUN'S nullifying doctrine *in extenso*. The power of Congress to make laws excluding Slavery forever from its Territories, as such, was denied, and all the Territories were opened to Slavery, on the ground of the "inalienable right" of every citizen "to move into any of the Territories with his property, of whatever kind or description;" and the law of squatter sovereignty was superadded, and substituted for the sovereignty of the United States over the public domain. Thus fell, at the dictation of Mr. ATCHISON, supported by the coalition effected between the Whigs and Democrats of the South, under the pressure and through the intrigues of the Nullifiers, Mr. JEFFERSON'S noble principle, endeared to the country both for its moral grandeur and political wisdom. It is the first thought uttered in the Declaration of Independence; and to the denunciation of the King of Great Britain for the crime of bringing slavery to our shores, it adds, as the deepest aggravation, that "he has prostituted his negative for suppressing every legislative attempt to prohibit or to restrain this execrable commerce."

The first legislative attempt to restrain the progress of the mischief which the King of Great Britain visited upon this country, was Mr. JEFFERSON'S resolution excluding Slavery from the territory of the United States in 1784—the next was that introduced by RUFUS KING, in 1785—the third that of NATHAN DANE, in 1787—all receiving the vote of two-thirds of the States of the Confederacy, and the last the unanimous vote.

The fourth movement was that of the Convention, in the Constitution itself, providing against the importation of slaves after 1808, declaring the binding validity of the engagements entered into by the Congress of the Confederacy on the Government of the United States, to exclude it from the territory, and securing to the new Government the power of making similar provision for future acquisitions of territory. The fifth regulation to restrain the progress of Slavery was that of the Compromise of 1820—the sixth, that of 1850.

It is remarkable that, although these great measures had their origin with Democratic leaders, Federal and Whig leaders of greatest renown united in their support. The constitutional provisions on the subject had the unanimous suffrage of all the illustrious men in the Convention who framed the Constitution of the United States; and from the silence on the subject in the State Conventions called to ratify the Constitution, it may well be presumed that these also were unanimous in their approval of what had been done under the Confederacy, and in the new Constitution, to restrain the introduction and limit the extension of Slavery. And may not men of all parties now unite to restore what the patriots of all parties, during the first seventy years of our government, contributed to establish.

The work of restoration is simple and easy, if the men who abhor the late innovation on the long-settled policy of the nation can be induced to relinquish petty differences on transitory topics, and give their united voice, in the next Presidential election, for some man whose capacity, fidelity and courage can be relied upon to oppose the issue which the present Administration has made to control it. The contest has grown out of Presidential aspirations. The decision of the people at the polls, in choosing a chief magistrate, will end it. Senators will easily comply when the Nation's demand is backed by Presidential power and patronage, and hopes of the future, which animate the leading members of the body.

The administration has staked itself on the support of the party of privilege—of class interest—which makes it a unit. It confides in the success which has crowned the oligarchy everywhere in the Old World, and secured its triumphs on the maxim, "Divide and conquer." The Whigs and Democrats of the South are a combination, to carry into the next Presidency some candidate absolute in maintaining the repealing clause of the Kansas bill, which nullifies the principles of the ordinance, the provision of the Constitution made to give them effect, and all the compromises which have been made in pursuance of them, with the sanction of all sections of the Union.

If the majority favorable to the policy built up with our Government will unite, accept the issue tendered by the Administration, and make the repeal of the repealing clause of the Kansas act paramount in the impending contest for the Presidency, all will be restored that has been lost to free institutions, by opening the territories North and South, to Slavery. The compromises of 1820 and 1850 being restored, there will not be an inch of the territory of the United States, once exempt from Slavery, on which it can intrude; and Mr. ATCHISON'S attempt by an armed force to carry out the nullification plotted in the caucus which gave birth to the Kansas bill will, like the attempt of his prototype, Mr. CALHOUN, to give effect to South Carolina nullification, be paralyzed by the frown of an indignant nation made potent by an honest and firm Executive.

And there will end the career of those gentlemen who arrogate to themselves the exclusive tutelage of the Democracy of the country, as ended that of Mr. CALHOUN and his proselytes, who took the peculiar charge of the "State Rights" Party. They sunk, under the universal conviction that their zeal for State Rights was an ardent passion to reach political power, at the hazard of extinguishing in the blood of the people the wise and free institutions it had cost so much to establish.

Our innovating Democrats, who put under foot the representative principle; who violate the known will of their constituents; who scorn their instruction to redress the wrong they have committed; who reply to the sufferers that condemn their conduct, that they are not Democratic sufferers; who, in the plentitude of their infallibility, read out of the Democratic Party Maine, New-Hampshire, Connecticut, New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa, because they will not submit to the will of these their representatives, who have set up a test which must sever one-third of Massachusetts, Vermont and Rhode Island from its ranks; who have bartered away rights secured to them all by compacts—will learn that Democracy does not reside in the organization of intriguers, but in the mass of the people.

It is the glory of our great Republic, that its Democracy springs up from the soil, and flourishes in the fresh air of our wide-spread country; and that its rich harvests, imparting health, strength and spirit to our whole system, is gathered annually at the polls. The Democracy which is bred in caucuses and cabinets is a sort of hot-bed species—suited to the taste of epicurean politicians, whose appetites are their principles. Incumbents and expectants of offices and dignities claim a sort of patent right in the machine of government to create a Democracy adapted to their purposes. Their innovations in the machinery are contrivances to renew their privileges for new terms, and the people are the subjects who are to be used up in it—to pay tribute for this privilege, and take pride in the skill of the operators.

The telegraph wires and the Cincinnati Convention are to bring all the masterly combinations of the Administration in contact with the masses at the appointed time. But will the wires work? Undoubtedly the people, far and wide, will have their instructions from the operators; but the response will probably be a thunderbolt to those who have violated their rights, spurned their remonstrances, and, as a consequence, have arrayed brothers from the different sections of the Union to shed each others' blood, in civil war, on the plains of Kansas. Yours, respectfully,

F. P. BLAIR.

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New-York Daily Times.

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☞ No Speaker of the House of Representatives has yet been chosen. As will be seen by the report in another column Mr. BANKS received 107 votes. We presume this is the highest number that will be cast for him. The Anti-Nebraska members, it is suggested, will now probably vote for Gov. PENNINGTON of New-Jersey.

Miseries of Witnesses.

The very worst business a man can possibly addict himself to is that of witness. Of all persecuted, hunted, and badgered creatures, witnesses are the most grossly and gratuitously ill-used. From the moment they expose themselves to the suspicion of knowing anything that may "further the ends of justice," they become the victims of unmitigated injustice; like the criminal, they have the choice of tendering bail or residing in the Tombs; like him they are treated while so detained; and the only difference in favor of the felon is, that upon the trial he cannot be baited and questioned, racked and maddened by an insolent pettifogger; while the witness, less happy, most assuredly must and will. Of the two stages of misfortune to which the witness is exposed,—that preceding and that during the trial,—we have recent illustrations. The facts elicited by the Legislative Commission, now examining into the administration of criminal law in this City, furnish light as to the first stage; and the trial of LEWIS BAKER is a most disgusting instance of the second. It is the witness who is always wrong. If poor and unknown, he must await the delays of justice in a cell. If a man of standing and repute, he must enter the witness box with the conviction that he shall leave it with attainted credit and reputation; that he is to act the target, at which the wantonness or malevolence of the learned counsel in the case shall with impunity direct their arrows. It seems the laws which define crime as the only subject of imprisonment, and those authorizing the bench to preserve decorum during the administration of justice in open Court, are equally inoperative.

The readers of the TIMES will bear testimony to the frequency with which we have protested against the incarceration of witnesses. We should be sorry to believe the wrong is suffered to continue, because its victims are never from the more fortunate classes of society. The friendless, the penniless, and the innocent, are the victims; poor men, who cannot invoke the assistance of the security-giving sharks, who hover about police offices; innocent men, who have not stolen money enough to deposit as bail; friendless men, for whom none is likely to volunteer. If, however, that charity so freely expressed in dollars and cents, whenever the call is made, were more practical; looked more narrowly at wrongs and miseries close at hand; and which, less than money, to wit, influence and momentary energy, would remedy; if this undirected or ill-directed desire to do good could but be brought to bear in behalf of the unjust sufferers in the cause of justice, the enormous wrong would at once cease to exist. We trust the Legislative Commission, who show so praiseworthy a disposition to bring out all the bad features of our Police Courts, will not omit to give this one the benefit of abundant exposure and condemnation. We may thus obtain for it a prohibitory law.

But no more laws than we already have are needed to protect the witness on the stand. The Bench has there ample power to protect. In the determination of issues of fact, the office of the Judge is confined to the admipistration of well-known rules of evidence—rules as well known to counsel as to himself; and judicial interference is required only to restrain the disposition on either side to gain advantage over the other by a bold disregard of such established canons. To exclude what is irrelevant, and, in general terms, to see that the truth is fairly brought out, without the mystification which one party or the other may desire to fling over it,—that is the duty of the presiding Justice. All the penalties of contempt—and Judge KANE has proved how liberally, when convenient they may be construed—are at his service to maintain his authority; and if, therefore, the witness be teased with impertinent questions, calculated to destroy his self-possession, to expose him to disgrace and infamy, and not at all affecting the issue upon trial; if slanders and scandal, the barrister would not dare to breathe out of Court, can be uttered, and made the subject of query and cross-examination, in a crowded Court-room, and in the columns of the morrow's paper, the fault is less at the door of the legal practitioner who indulges such mischievous habits, than at that of the Judge who does not firmly use his authority to repress the shame. There is no excuse for converting the Halls of Justice into sanctuaries for slanders, damaging innuendoes, and libels.

That this practice of "brow-beating witnesses" assists in the development of truth, is a piece of nonsense long ago discredited. It is no longer thought necessary, among good lawyers at least, to destroy the equanimity of the witness in order to get at the truth. He must be an indifferent judge of human nature, or no master of the weapons the skillful advocate employs in eliciting the testimony a witness may be reluctant to yield, who deems it necessary to annihilate the opponent's self-respect, and throw him into confusion, where neither money nor presence of mind are at help, in order to bring out the suppressed statement. Inveterate rogues may now and then be surprised by such tricks: good men seldom are; while the perturbation thus produced too often distorts a true story, and discredits it and its teller in the minds of the Jury, and leads to an erroneous verdict. In the name of justice, common sense, decency, let us have done with a practice equally useless and derogatory.

The Under-Strata of New-York.

If any one has watched the testimony in the trial of BAKER, now going on, he will be most of all surprised at the revelations it makes of City-life below the surface. We had all known, of course, that there were sharpers and rowdies, and criminal characters enough among us; still few had realized the existence of such organized and professional bands of desperadoes. But they come one after another to the witness-stand, or they speak of companions, and business, and scenes, in such a way as to show that down in the depths of society there is a class, where to cheat, to gamble, to bully, to fight, is as much a regular *profession* as in the upper strata, to cure, or to plead, or to do honest labor What are they—these men—that for a little while come forth from their haunts and dens, and stand up in full day before New-York? How do they live? What do they do to earn their genteel clothes, their continual pleasures, and their host of followers? What is our lower class made up of?

These men are like the athletes, and prize-fighters, and freed slaves who composed the lowest population of Rome in classic days, whose characters, with their deep lines of villainy, yet stand out under the strong touch of CICERO's pen. He warned his countrymen of them then, as moralists do of these now. And the censors who lived amid a corrupt race, only ceased to warn when these desperadoes had overturned society and seized the Government itself. These men in New-York are the brawlers, fighters and "pugilists,"—for we are told by one witness that there is a great distinction between the two latter. They train themselves to batter each other at a few dollars a head; they lead the rows and brawls at elections and on race-courses; they go armed each night with revolvers and knives, and when the devil of liquor is in them, they commit the murders and the brutal acts of violence which stain our City's Police record. Almost every one of them is marked by these hideous quarrels;—his nose broken or his ear bitten off, or his body marred by the scars of bullet or knife-gash. They are gamblers;—they throw the dice, or shuffle the cards, or push the billiard-ball, the whole night long. They cheat as well as stake, and live on the pickings of young gentlemen of means, who fall into their vulturous claws. The gas-light is the day-light for them; rooms hot and reeking with the smell of debauch their natural atmosphere. They take no note of time—as one witness apologetically explained with regard to his memory of dates—for their day is in the night; and they are wild in riot or plunder, when other men sleep. Their hands are stained with blood, and their pockets lined with the gold of the innocent. They are pimps and seducers. The houses of crime send them out to the simple-hearted and unwary in city and country, to fill the ranks of the wretched and debauched. Still their own lives are black with acts of lust and treachery, wrought on those who trusted them. They know the windings of crime in the various countries; the gambling tricks of California, the skill of the burglar and thief of London, the quick evasion of the Police in Paris and the ready use of knife and pistol in America. They have the slang language of the flash men. They belong to the great community of desperadoes, who abound wherever English is spoken. Of course, as with all men, there are good qualities among them: instances of honor and generosity, and of a courage which wounds and death do not shake. But generally speaking, their lives are hideous—stained with crimes, animal, brutal, selfish and debauched. They rob, gamble and cheat; they fight and brawl and murder; they live in the dark; they debauch and brutify themselves; they trap the unwary, and ruin the pure and innocent; they are the hired bullies of electioneers, the *clacqueurs* at primary meetings; they live on plunder and rapine and robbery.

Such are the men who form the foundation of society in New-York; whose existence is hardly known till a case like this of such horrible bloodshed and violence calls them out of their holes to the daylight! Yet the Police know these men. Every one,—name and history,—we doubt not, is familiar to the Police-records. Their haunts, their business, even the dark suspicion of their crimes, are perfectly open to the guardians of our public order. Our politicians can tell you by name each leader in the desperate gangs. Thousands and thousands of dollars have gone from the pockets of our wealthy party-leaders to the hands of such desperadoes. During some years these villains have almost lived on the gold of rich office-seekers, and of moral, perhaps religious, merchants, who gave blindly to support their candidate. Thank Heaven! that is for the present over. If the Know-Nothings do nothing better, they will receive the thanks of posterity for having at least broken up the system of employing foreign and native bullies in our elections. For the last few years, the abandoned characters who live at the bottom of New-York seem to have frightfully increased. POOLE's murder served to show people first what a numerous and terrible class of worthless men lay hidden here.

What should be done? Sometimes, as each day brings out some new evidence of our sad corruption, some new connivance of judges with criminals, some fresh act of incredible villainy in high places, some new fraud or peculation or robbery among the governors of society, or some new, astounding crime among the depraved and ignorant classes, and as one remembers that these things which usually mark an old decaying civilization, belong to our youth, one is ready to say in despair, "Our Society is hopelessly rotten." But it is not so. It is true the vices and extravagances of wealth, and the crimes of the Old World have centred here till the City needs from pulpit and press a continual censor, who, like CATO, shall thunder against the hollowness and corruption and dishonesty and licentiousness which rule—who shall even cast off innocent pleasures, to show, as did the Puritans, the grand stern obligation of Duty and Morality. It is true, these villains and rowdies swarm—but like vermin, it is in the night. Thus far, they dare not appear in open day. Public opinion is not yet debauched enough to allow them.

They are by name and profession the scum and outcasts of the world. The great current of the middle classes, is as New-England first set it—towards Morality and Religion. We have good schools, libraries, churches—inducements to virtue and goodness without number. Corruption has not yet eaten out the heart of the great mass of our people. The national conscience still rejects with loathing, peculation and debauchery, and vice. The great evil, is *the laziness* of the good. If our moral community only would arise, take the reins of government, and the direction of society into their own hands even for a little while; oust rogues from offices and arraign unjust judges; put honest and faithful policemen into the posts of many, who are only accomplices of rascals and vagabonds; if they would but show their hands, we should see how little real power these desperate, vicious classes have. Of course, in the worst City, the lovers of order, the virtuous and good, immensely preponderate over the wicked and vile. Society would fall to pieces, if it were not so. In New-York, we have the advantage of a continual importation of vigorous, moral young men from New-England and the country, who soon in their turn become the leaders of business and social life.

The rub is, that our better people will not take the trouble to reform our evils. The rowdies and peculators have their own way, because no one cares enough or knows enough about the matter, to interfere. The great conservators of Society—the Preachers and the Press—must awaken now to our dangers. The grand principles of duty, the instinct of self-preservation, the sentiment of Religion must be appealed to, to guard Society from these increasing evils.

There must be a sterner, purer morality—applicable to every branch of practical life, and no longer a mere technical abstraction, preached from the desk. The Press must fearlessly root out and expose every evil, and, against whatever obloquy, speak always for the just and moral and true. Men of uprightness must not fear to soil their hands in domestic politics, but firmly do their part in cleansing this Augean stable of filth and iniquity. We *must* lay our hands to this, or the desperadoes will finally overturn and debauch Society here, as they did in Rome. Let every lover of public morality and well being take the matter seriously to heart.

Mr. Blair's Letter.

FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of whom the political world heard a great deal in the days of "Old Hickory," but who, since that stirring era, has lived in retirement, has written a letter, which will be found in another part of this morning's TIMES, strongly indorsing the Republican movement. As Mr. BLAIR is a Southern man, and has been, if he is not now, a slaveholder, his opinions on this subject are entitled to weight. He can scarcely be thrust aside by the cry that he is an Abolitionist,—for probably there is not in the Union a more zealous and decided opponent of Abolitionism than he. But he is opposed to the attempt made by the Slavery interest to make of the Federal Government the mere tool of its own purposes. He condemns, as do many other Southern gentlemen, the breach of faith involved in the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and thinks it quite time that a stand was made by the North against the aggressions and assumptions of Slavery.

Mr. BLAIR's letter is written with the clearness and force for which he was distinguished as Editor of the *Globe*, and deserves attention as the well-considered sentiments of a man of ability, experience and entire disinterestedness.

Academy of Music.

Mlle. NANTIER DIDIEE acquired a legitimate triumph last evening, by her admirable performance of the arduous *rôle* of *Azucena*, in the "Trovatore." All her predecessors were totally eclipsed, including that popular favorite, Signorina VESTVALI. From the opening *Raconta*, to the last vibration in the prison scene, it was a perfect and well sustained interpretation. The delicious quality of Mlle. DIDIEE's voice, ringing melody out of sounds that are not always melodious, was never heard to greater advantage. With such an *Azucena*, it would not be surprising if the "Trovatore" had another run similar to, but more profitable than that of last season.

Mlle. LA GRANGE and Signor BRIGNOLI were in excellent voice. The house was full, and in a monetary point of view must have been highly satisfactory. A reaction, has, we think, begun to set in. The crisis is past, and Mr. PAYNE will, we hope, come out strong for the next season. By the way, we may as well remind our readers that there will only be two performances more prior to the recess. Every one should assist in adding brilliancy to a campaign that opened in gloom, but burst into glory towards the end.

Signor AMODIO takes his benefit to-night, when "Lucrezia Borgia" will be produced with Mlle. NANTIER DIDIEE as the *Orsini*. Other entertainments are on the programme.

Broadway Theatre.

An unusual novelty was presented here last night, and one, we think, that is destined to take the town by storm. A troupe of thirty juvenile comedians, called the March Troupe, made its first appearance before a New-York audience. There was a large attendance, and a more delighted audience we have seldom seen.

The burlesque of "Beauty and the Beast" was played, all the parts being sustained by children. The effect is in the highest degree amusing, and cannot be described on paper. Fancy a number of little chits toddling about the stage with all the elasticity of childhood in their limbs, and all the gravity of age in their faces. Fancy them doing all the things that BUNYON does, and Miss ANNIE HOUGHTON, and Miss HOWARD—and you may, perhaps, perceive some of the salient points of their performance. The seriousness and humor of Master GEORGE W. MARCH are really astonishing. He introduces an amount of by-play that would do credit to many an experienced professional. Miss MARY MARCH, in perfect little boyship, and her sister LAURA are equally talented in their way. Indeed the whole troupe is eminently worth seeing.

☞ The United States mail steamship AUGUSTA, Captain WEEDEN, from Savannah, arrived last night, about 12 o'clock. We are indebted for files of Savannah papers.

☞ The Treasurer of the City of Hudson, in his second report, stated the balance in the City Treasury, Dec. 8, to be $978 90.

Launch of the C. Vanderbilt.

To see a vessel handsomely launched, gives one a feeling akin to the enjoyment of a new poem. To stand close enough to feel the wind as she rushes past, especially if she is a magnificently large and beautiful boat, is like hearing the "Odyssey" from the mouth of an expert reader—only at the launch all the thrill and the enthusiasm and enjoyment are compressed into a single brief minute. We never omit a launch if we can help it, and we did not omit the *C. Vanderbilt's* yesterday.

This noble steamer was launched from SIMONSON's Yard, Green Point, yesterday, at 9 o'clock, in the presence of thousands. The ferry-boat from Tenth-street steamed to a good point and waited till it was over, to the great joy of the crowd of passengers who thus had a capital view from the river. The *Vanderbilt* slipped into the water in the most acceptable style, and drifted eastward with the tide until they dropped an anchor. Five steam-tugs then took her in tow and speedily brought her to the foot of Market-street, where she was lifted out again by the new Balance Dock at that point, to be coppered. This job over, she will be taken to the foot of Corlears-street to receive her boilers and engines from the Allaire Works.

The *C. Vanderbilt* is a monster in size, yet so well proportioned that one scarcely gets waked to it until he looks up from a common sized ship and by comparison discovers her prodigious outlines. She is 355 feet long, and at the water line is 328 feet; the breadth of beam is 49 feet; the depth of hold 33 feet. She is of 5,100 tons burden, carpenter's computation, or about 4,000 tons register. The water lines are nearly straight, and the centre of displacement amidships—indeed the centre of the ship, the centre of weight and the centre of buoyancy, fall within a distance of eight feet fore and aft. The floor is nearly flat and is formed entirely of solid white oak, each timber being 15 by 21 inches, bolted together lengthwise of the ship, with one and a quarter inch bolts, seven feet long. Sixty tons of these bolts are used. The frame timbers which are principally of white oak, are placed unusually close together, and are strapped diagonally by ninety-four tons of wrought iron straps, which are bolted wherever they cross each other. The planking is of oak, six inches thick. The hull weighs 2,300 tons.

Figures give us but mean conceptions of size. The reader will better appreciate this vessel's length by comparison. Now a common comfortable house in this City has a 25 feet front; this steamer's length is equal to the frontage of thirteen and a half houses on Broadway. If Trinity had been knocked over by the squall of Sunday night, its entire length from its foundation-stone to the top of its gilded cross, would not have equaled the length of the *C. Vanderbilt* by a long shot.

She will carry two marine steam-engines. The cylinders are 90 inches in diameter—the stroke of the piston 12 feet. Her paddle wheels (of wrought iron) will be 42 feet across, the largest paddle wheels yet built. She will have 4 boilers, each 28 by 13 feet, and 14 feet high—very respectable parlors in size for small families. She has no bowsprits, and but two masts. She is the largest vessel yet built in this port, but the *Adriatic* and the *Niagara*, GEORGE STEERS' mammoth vessels, both which are now on the stocks, are considerably larger. The *Vanderbilt's* capacity is 5,100 tons, and she cost $700,000. She will not be ready for sea in some months yet.

Swiss Annual Dinner.

"Never go to France till you learn the lingo," was the advice of an Englishman who knew all about the dangers of being served with a devilled tom-cat when you have ordered a piece of pumpkin pie. So perhaps, it would have been discreeter for us to have avoided the Swiss Annual Dinner, where one-half in attendance are French and the other Germans, and all the talking done is sure to be in French. But our enterprise got the better of our discretion on Saturday night, at which time said dinner and meeting came off.

It was at DELMONICO's—his lower house—and was, of course, faultless in conception and execution, in style and serving up. There were, perhaps, two hundred persons present, and they sat down at precisely half o'clock P. M. The President of the Swiss Benevolent Society, J. G. NAGELI, Esq., occupied the head of the table, and its Secretary, Mr. JOHN AYE, flanked his left. On his right was the Swiss Consul, M. DE LUZE, and Rev. Dr. PEQUEGNAT, and opposite him, Dr. WALSER, of the Marine Hospital. The clergyman said grace before meat, and then all fell to.

Now eating and drinking and singing are done in a sort of universal language. There is nothing that should embarrass a Yankee, though the table be surrounded with men that speak all the tongues of Babel, until they open their mouths to do something else than eat, or laugh, or sing. Indeed, it is so customary at public tables to feed us by French bills of fare and with dishes of whatever cookery, yet decked with French names, that no menagiet can feel at a loss on that score.

The eating over, the Society proceeded at once to its annual business. President NAGELI read a neat speech in French—congratulating members upon their reunion for friendly enjoyment and a consideration of the wants of their poor. There followed some discussion of the finances and of propositions for their increase and expenditure. The Report read showed for the year 1855:

The total receipts of the Society	$6,197
Of which the Swiss Federal Government contributed	287
Sixteen Swiss Cantonal Governments	300
The total disbursements were	2,596
By which	
3,080 indigent Swiss were relieved.	
66 persons applied for medical relief.	
319 were sent to the Commissioners of Emigration.	
15 were sent into the country.	
11 were sent back to Europe.	

The salaries of officers, &c., cost only $556. Last year (1854) the total receipts were $5,228, and the total expenses $2,269.

The Report was accepted, and the following officers were chosen for 1856:

President—HENRY MAIRET. *Treasurer*—T. T. KELLER. *Commissaries*—ED. DE PASQUIER, U. COURVOISIER, E. SCHAPFER, E. BAERLOCHER.

The President gave the first toast.

1. *The President of the United States, our second country.* Drank with cheers.

2. *Switzerland, our dear old home.*

To this, Consul DE LUZE responded eloquently, and with much wit. The Consul is a jovial gentleman, evidently in high favor with his countrymen and capital table-companion. A company rose at the foot of the table, and sung a patriotic song in French words to that air known so well in so many lands—(with us as *America*)—"*Heil dir Helvetia.*"

3. *Swiss Ladies everywhere.*

Nobody liked to trust himself to sober prose in response to such a toast, so the singing-men gave a sentimental French song, and being pressed for another, a German comic song.

Consul DE LUZE proposed, after a glowing eulogy of the man and a brief summary of his life's work, *The Memory of Dr. Fehr*, who went to Norfolk and laid down his life, laboring to succor the plague-stricken. It was drunk in solemn silence.

At a little later hour the meeting grew more informal. One proposed the health of the President. That gentleman promised a capital speech from the President, and led the new incumbent to the chair. The new man commanded silence, and laid down his rights. Among them he claimed that he must be obeyed. He ordered the singing men to their feet, and commanded them to out-do all their former efforts of vocalism—as an alternate for his missing speech. They obeyed with a will, and while the good time that followed was at its noon while the whole company was singing out the *Rans des Vaches*, we escaped into the first snow-storm of the season—impressed highly with the politeness of the members of the Society, and more than ever convinced that there is no foreign element of our growth by immigration that so soon melts into and becomes one with us as the Swiss.

☞ FANNY FERN's story, for which the Editor of the New-York *Ledger* agreed to pay her $100 a column, was commenced and finished in that paper under the title of "*Fanny Fern, a Story of Every-day Life.*" We make this statement to correct an error on the subject contained in a literary notice published a few days since in the TIMES, which intimated that the story had never been written. It was a tale of matched ability and, we have reason to know, that it largely increased the circulation of the enterprising paper in which it appeared.

☞ The Mayor's office has removed from the room of General Nesmith Sergeant A. V. Davis, who has been attached to that Department five years; also, Officers Brien, Lewis, Weedmuller, Barton, Hestwich, and Pierce, and replaced them by the substitution of W. B. Walsh, who is now the crier of the Court; Officers Minehe, from First Ward; Gaughan, from the Sixth; Gray, from the Sixth; Hier, from the Second, and Pierce, from the Fifth.

Dr. Griscom on Ventilation.

Dr. JOHN H. GRISCOM delivered a lecture on Saturday evening last, at the hall of the Board of Education, on the importance of ventilation in the Public School buildings of this City. The attendance was fair, and much interest was manifested in the subject by those present.

The Doctor said that two facts were noticeable on approaching the consideration of this subject, which might well excite surprise. Many books have been eloquently written on dietetics; nearly fifteen millions have been expended by the City corporation for the introduction of Croton water, but in regard to the inspiration of pure air, on which the life-giving properties of food and drink so largely depend, comparatively little has been said or done. He went on to describe the position, capacity and functions of the lungs, the province of the atmosphere in this connection, &c. He spoke of the wholesome properties of pure air and the unwholesomeness of foul air and close rooms. He excited some sensation among the audience by asserting that none of the Public School-houses of this City were properly ventilated; and, in conclusion, called attention to the fact that the Board of Education expend a million of dollars annually in support of Free Schools; pay great attention to architectural adornments, to plans for seating pupils, and to the heating of the buildings in the Winter; provide excellent teachers, furnish the best of text books, and require cleanliness of person on the part of pupils, but allow them to be exposed to an influence which tends to neutralize all these advantages, to breathe an atmosphere which does much towards impairing their constitutions, debilitating their bodies, and hence depriving their minds of that elasticity and healthy tone so essential to make them fit subjects for instruction.

This course of lectures was started by the Teachers' Association, to assist in procuring a public library for educational reference. It should be well supported, and those who attend are sure to get their "money's worth."

Violation of the Post-Office Laws—Letters Found on Board the Steamship Ariel.

On the arrival of the steamship *Ariel* at this port from Southampton, on Friday last, two bags of letters brought by her were deposited at general Post-Office, for delivery. Mr. VAN BUSKIRK, an officer of the United States Customs, visited the ship and asked whether there were any more letters on board than those sent to the Post-Office. He was informed that there were not. He said he would be compelled to search and see for himself, whereupon it was admitted that there were some sealed packages on board. A pillow case filled with sealed envelops, and directed in print, to "D. TORRENCE, New-York," was finally produced and taken by Mr. VAN BUSKIRK to the Deputy Collector of the Port, by whom they were placed in the hands of the Postmaster. The Postmaster having no power to break open the seals, placed the property again in the possession of Mr. COCHRANE, the Deputy Collector, who, on suspicion that the envelops might contain goods chargeable with duty, had them broken open in presence of Mr. TORRENCE, (son-in-law of Mr. VANDERBILT,) to whom they were directed. Each envelop was found to contain one or more letters addressed to various merchants in this City. The letters were all sent to the Post-Office for delivery.

Grooving the Russ Pavement.

The Mayor, in a special message, has again called the attention of the Board of Aldermen to the condition of the Russ Pavement in Broadway. He urges upon the Board the necessity of concurrent action with the Council, in order to prevent the accidents which are of daily occurrence. The remedy suggested is a thorough grooving of the pavement to the depth of three-quarters of an inch—the grooves to be six inches apart. The cost of the work is variously estimated, from $10,000 to $70,000. A Special Committee of the Board was appointed to consider the subject. The importance of the recommendation is not exaggerated, for the amount of animal property which is lost in the course of a year, in consequence of the slippery state of that pavement in its present condition, is something that tells heavily upon the purse-strings of several orders of people—tax-payers and the like.

The Catholic Fancy Fair.

This really beautiful exhibition is open at No. 701 Broadway. We inspected its contents last evening. The needlework of the Sisters of Mercy is very elaborate and beautiful, and the other articles comprising every possible display of what can be produced by female fingers, as well as a great variety of articles of taste and worth, must be seen and examined to be estimated, as we are sure they will by lady visitors. As the object is benevolent, and directed to the emigrant class who chiefly form our domestic servants, we strongly hope the sympathies and interest of the ladies of this vast City will very generally be excited, so as to place at the disposal of the Sisters of Mercy a large fund for their truly useful purposes.

Will the Mayor Nominate a New Chief?

Alderman BRIGGS, indefatigable in his pursuit of the Chief of Police, has pushed through the Board another resolution, requesting the Mayor to nominate a new man for the office. BRIGGS persists in declaring that MATSELL's head is off,—but, like the gentleman in Turkey who didn't know that he was decapitated till he nodded, the Chief holds his head up very straight, won't succumb to the Damascus blade of SAM. BRIGGS gets the Board to back him, by a vote of 11 to 8, and so goes on his way rejoicing. Meanwhile, Mayor Wood does not nominate, and Mr. MATSELL occupies the same old seat in the basement of the Hall.

Compliment to Dr. Francis.

The attending physicians and surgeons of Bellevue Hospital have requested Dr. JOHN W. FRANCIS, the President of the Medical Board, to sit for his portrait for the use and adornment of the institution. The long life of Dr. F., devoted to the elevation of the art of medicine, as well as his peculiar services in the responsible situation which he fills, renders this testimonial not only a compliment, but an act of justice. Mr. WENGLER is the artist chosen to perform this work.

Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors was called to order past the regular hour of meeting yesterday, but only nine members answered to their names, and the Mayor wouldn't wait their leisure, and adjourned the body. It is currently reported about the City Hall that His Honor does not particularly care to have the Tax Commissioner's case brought up, and so is in no haste to organize the Supervisors.

Straws.

In our report of the speeches made at the American banquet of last Friday night, we stated that Hon. GEORGE TAYLOR was set down to respond to the fifth regular toast. It seems that Hon. O. E. PERRIN, of Tennessee, really responded to it, and that Mr. TAYLOR was not present. We are assured that the use of his name was without his knowledge or consent.

Brooklyn Politics.

The new Board of Alderman, which comes into power Jan. 1, has an apparent Democratic majority of one. At a recent caucus held by the "apparent majority," the present City Clerk was selected for reelection, and Alderman PELL, of the Second Ward, for President of the Board. The result cannot be certain, as the majority is obtained only by counting a K. N. Democratic Alderman, and he will "bolt" unless all the nominations are made to conform to his creed.

The Suicide Pamphlin.

A correspondent sends us sufficient proof that Mr. JAMES, brother-in-law of WILLIAM PAMPLIN, who committed suicide in James' wood, had done all that a brother-in-law should to help the suicide in business. He says, moreover, that Mr. H. had often told him that Mr. JAMES was the benefactor and true friend in every adversity. About the burial he says that after the discovery of the body it was taken to the Fulton-ferry dead-house, and there was removed by Mr. JAMES to the Crimea Hill Cemetery, and the service performed.

☞ In the case of THOMAS CANNIBY, late Sheriff, against BOSWORTH, Judge THOMPSON, of the Marine Court, rendered judgment, yesterday for the defendant.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NOW OR NEVER!—A HOUSE AND LOT CAN BE PURCHASED for $1,200 in Astoria. Full particulars at the office. Read advertisement headed "HOUSE FOR SALE."

NATIVE WINES.—PARKS' CELEBRATED SPARKLING CATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the bottle, case or dozen. PARKS' STILL CATAWBA, warranted only the pure Juice of the Grape.

BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

Sold by all principal dealers in and surrounding New-York.

PARKS' SPARKLING CATAWBA is more rich and fruity than the French Champagne. The French Horticultural Society, of Paris, writes Prof. MOLEN, President of the American Institute, "That the results of an impartial trial of the Catawba Wines by their Committee, was to convince the most incredulous of the superiority of American Wines."

BROCHE SHAWLS.—WE SHALL OFFER THIS week 1,800 Broche long Shawls, all wool, at $10 and $12 each, worth $15 and $20. 300 Square Shawls at $6 each, worth $10. Also, 2,000 Wool Plaid Long and Square Shawls at a reduction of 50 per cent.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 261 Grand-st.

RICH DRESS SILKS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are now offering the richest Stock of Dress Silks to be found in the City, at prices 25 per cent less than cost of importation. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 261 Grand-st.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original pinion and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A NOAH'S ARK OF PRESENTS FOR CHILDREN.—TUTTLE'S Emporium, No. 245 Broadway, is worth going to see, between this and New-Year's—for never before, we fancy, were so many curious specimens of ingenuity, in toys and useful trifles, collected together in one place: toys, from the penny whistle up to the mysterious boxes of legerdemain; dolls, from the human face downwards reticulated, in porcelain and bisquet; music boxes; children's kitchen furniture and children's parlor furniture; boys' warlike accoutrements and mechanical instruments; soldiers to which boys can be captain; India-rubber toys; archery puzzles, masks, games, etc. The amount of brain that is employed on such matters is curious to know, and TUTTLE'S Emporium is, even to grown up people, a most curious place to visit, in this particular week.

DRUGGIST'S FANCY GOODS.—WE WOULD CALL attention to the Druggists particularly, to our large and select assortment of imported tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, odor boxes, toilet mirrors and soaps, wicker and other German and French colognes, extracts, pomades and perfumery generally, together with an assortment of goods, both foreign and domestic, judiciously selected for druggists' sales, which we offer on most reasonable terms. GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes discovered by Brannan's La Belle Look, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wig and Toupee system is unique and variety, all in the heavy work. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for promoting and nourishing the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 16 Broadway.

TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM
OF
English, French, German and American
FANCY GOODS, NOVELTIES AND TOYS,
No. 245 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILKS, shawls, de laines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, ginghams, lace and lace goods, parasols, flannels, quilts, embroideries, English calicoes, Irish linens, &c. All these goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent from their real value.

E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL AND BEST in the world. Produces instantaneously a superb and natural brown or black, without injury to the hair or skin, and is warranted not to contain any lead, nitrate of silver, or other deleterious ingredient. Sold at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES, at the manufactory, No. 14 Platt-st., a few doors from Broadway, will be sold at reduced prices. Also, Jet and shell setting done to order. Cheap Fancy Store, No. 14 Platt-st.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GRANT BROTHERS, Nos. 495 and 497 Broadway, have now for sale the cheapest silk ever sold before—the best quality, reduced to 25 cents per pound, the new color of "Evening Blue," at 50 cents. S. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder-proof locks. Office and ware-room, No. 101 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

A SUPERIOR PRESENT FOR A GENTLEMAN.—One dozen of our fine corded collars, put up in a beautiful box. Also, rich cravats, fur gloves, &c., now ready, wholesale or retail. IRA FERRIS & SON, 97 Nassau-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway, will offer THIS MORNING 1,000 dozen ladies' super Paris made kid gloves, at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—JUST RECEIVED, collars, under handkerchiefs, sleeves, bands, flouncings, handkerchiefs, &c., for less than half their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 247 Broadway.

AT A. & J. SAUNDERS', NOS. 7 ASTOR HOUSE and 847 Broadway, can be found the finest quality of Dressing Cases, Fancy Cutlery, Brushes and Combs, of all kinds for the Toilet. Lubin's Extracts direct from the manufacturers.

☞ To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label: No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ The Oxygenated Bitters have received the strongest testimonials of any medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia, Asthma and General Debility, and is worthy the confidence of all who seek a remedy for these complaints.

☞ Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ The Undersigned having been appointed a Committee to invite Rev. Mr. ARTHUR, of London, (now on a visit to this country,) to deliver a lecture on *Systematic Christian Benevolence*, take much pleasure in announcing that Mr. ARTHUR will deliver the Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The importance of the Subject, and the high standing of the Lecturer, will no doubt induce a general attendance of Christians of all denominations. Admission will be free.

Committee.—W. W. Phillips, John Kinch, S. H. True, J. P. Thompson, William Ad

MATRIMONIAL.

THE YOUNG GENTLEMEN—From the South, who have lately arrived, and who intend to remain permanently in the City, and whose circle of female acquaintance is limited, are desirous of forming the acquaintance of young ladies with a view to matrimony. All correspondence will be strictly confidential. Address, stating when and where an interview may be had, H. L. D., Union-square Post-Office.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GIFTS AND TOYS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
ROGERS' CHEAP FANCY STORE,
No. 440 Broadway, just below Grand-st.
ITEMS OF OWN IMPORTATION.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.
Jet Bracelets, Brooches, &c.
Porcelain and China Figures for the Mantel.
Gilt Frames and Cords.
Prints, Paris Mannikins, Rags, &c.
Chess, Nine and Backgammon Boards.
Rosewood Writing Desks.
Ladies' Workboxes.
Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!
Crying Babies.
Baby Houses and Furniture.
Games and Puzzles.
Sled Riding Hoods and Dresses.
Rocking Horses and Wagons.
Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cats, &c.

Besides a large variety of Fancy Goods and Toys that can be found in the known world, all of which will be sold at the lowest prices of importation, to close our stock for the season, previous to the removal of our business to the Spring.

FOR THE HOLIDAY SEASON.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
Comprising new and beautiful designs, manufactured expressly for the Holidays. Dolls and doll heads of all kinds. Dolls' Riding Hood, plain, fancy colored and gilded paper balls, air and solid balls, golden watch-guards, lead pencils, squirrels, monkeys, duck and chickens beautifully colored.
INDIA RUBBER COATS,
Capes, pants, leggins, gloves, mittens, overshoes and sandals. Also, ladies' and gentlemen's
INDIA RUBBER BOOTS.
These (if not legal) for ladies are a very light and beautiful article, equally adapted to city or country, and are much worn. I would also especially recommend my
INDIA RUBBER SHEETING,
as an invaluable article for the nursery or sickroom.
B. HODGMAN,
No. 37 Maiden-lane, corner of Nassau-st.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES,
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions. Ladies and Gentlemen's Rubber Clothing and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEVERS, four holes jeweled	$30
GOLD WATCHES from	20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Shade Linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or Shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call.
B. BALDWIN,
No. 333 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

JEWELRY FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.—Ear rings, finger rings, bracelets, brooches, gold chains, &c. The assortment is very large, and all of the very best materials, consisting of diamonds, pearls, &c. Ladies or dealers desiring good articles, which are warranted, will call at No. 535 Houston-st. N. B.—Liberal discount made where purchases amount to $100 or more.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifty-fifth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS' (late Werkmeister's) No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 205 6th-av.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant sitting-room and bedroom, furnish d or unfurnished, with board, in a pleasantly located house, convenient to three lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 19 9th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman or three single can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for the gentlemen, in a private family. House new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 98 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 185 Atlantic-st.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—With breakfast served privately, for a gentleman. No other boarders. Family consists of housekeeper and servants. Locations, 7th-av. and 14th-st. Address WILLIAMS, this office.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN.—Two furnished rooms in the most pleasant part of the house are now ready for occupancy, at reasonable prices, at No. 535 Houston-st., within two minutes' walk from Broadway.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

ROOMS TO LET—Four or five rooms of a cottage for a small family. Nevins-st., first house North of Atlantic, Brooklyn.

WM. C. GREENE'S TEMPERANCE DINING SALOON—No. 124 Chambers-st. Furnished Rooms to let by the day or week. Meals at all hours o' the day.

FURNITURE.

A SELECTION OF CHOICE BILLIARD TABLES.—The World's Fair prize table included—now up for gentlemen wishing to amuse or exercise themselves, between 8 A. M. and 12 P. M. Highest prize, when three makers were in competition, received by
A. BASSFORD, Jr., No. 603 Broadway, near Houston-st. Tables, &c., for sale

FURNITURE AT AUCTION PRICES.—A large assortment, at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William, will be sold on easy terms and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Crooklyn.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, (formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institution at Brattleboro, Vt.) has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run to and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
E. J. LOWENTHAL, M. D.

TO BRASS COCK MANUFACTURERS.—All of the valuable stock of tools and fixtures formerly owned by Messrs. A. W. METCALF & CO., consisting of patterns in wood and metal of the latest styles of cocks, as used for steam, water and gas purposes; also, taths, drills, reaming machines, stamping presses, vices, and every article requisite to carry on an extensive business, is offered for sale cheap, either together or in lots to suit purchasers. GEO. W. TAYLOR, No. 1 Hagie-st.

300 BARRELS SALMON—3,000 lbs. Smoked, and 200 cans Spiced Salmon, 100 kegs new Dutch Herring, 500 spiced Herring, 1,000 bbls. Mackerel, extra quality, 5,000 quintals Dried Cod, 500 bbls. new Cider for family use, 2,000 boxes Smoked Herrings. For sale by
NELSON WELLS & CO., No. 61 Dey-st.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 181 Greenes-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of ladies', misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL BANGS.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following well-behaved servants, just disengaged, a very competent colored cook, (a no prejudice) examine (3 years' references,) an exceedingly nice light colored chambermaid and waitress; two first-class meat and pastry cooks, who assist in laundresses, have had years of experience in the first families, highly recommended to ladies in want of faithful and efficient help; a German and two English Protestant girls, for general housework; several neat and well-informed girls, at very moderate wages, as children's nurses, waitresses, &c. Also a large selection of good competent girls, Protestant and Catholics, as first-class plain cooks, at MANNING'S AGENCY, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn, where servants will positively not be admitted without most satisfactory references from former employers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant women—the one English; is a very fine cook; understands cooking in all its branches, such as meats, pastries, &c.; she can bake good bread, pies, cakes, &c. Also, by another Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as chambermaid and laundress; she is an excellent washer and ironer. Both have the best of references. Call or address No. 34 8d-av., Bible House.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two American young women, one as chambermaid and waiter or nurse and seamstress; the other to do general housework. Also, by an English woman as housekeeper, and a good cook, and a nice girl 16, and one 14; also, by three light colored young women, one as cook, one as nurse and seamstress, and the other as chambermaid and waiter. Apply at No. 7 Fifth-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION AS NURSE WANTED—By a widow, without incumbrance, a situation as nurse to an invalid lady or gentleman; she has long experience in lasting charge of the sick, and has the best of recommendations from the first families and families. It is—to be desired to act as housekeeper, or to take charge of an infant babe. Can be seen any day this week at No. 107 East 11th-st., corner of 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a respectable young girl as seamstress and plain dressmaker; can cut and fit children's dresses, ladies' plain dresses, and do all the plain family sewing; is willing to go in the country; wages no object. Excellent City reference. Also, a girl of 15; can sew, mind a baby, is quick at the needle; wages no. Call at No. 8d-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable Protestant young women—one as cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and plain pastry—the other, chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are both well recommended for character and competency; will endeavor to please in every particular. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as a good cook, washer and ironer, understands baking bread; would have no objection to do the general housework in a small family; can give the best of City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 146 Elizabeth-st., between Grand and Prince, rear, first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress; is an excellent washer and ironer, and fully competent to fill the above situation. The most satisfactory recommendations from her last situation. Apply, for two days, at No. 120 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 15th-st., which will be attended to.

SITUATIONS WANTED—In the City or country by two very experienced girls with good City reference; one as a good cook, and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as nurse and seamstress, or as chambermaid and seamstress. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATIONS WANTED—This day, for a number of respectable Protestant cooks, chambermaids and waiters, English and Scotch nurses and seamstresses, and others, with good references, at WESLEY'S Select Female Office, No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st. A lady in attendance.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook, or would have no objection to do general housework for a private family; the best of City reference can be given. Call at No. 63 Dean-st., Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, as seamstress and dressmaker, in a private family; has no objection to do light chamberwork; has good City reference. Call at No. 120 12th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 59 Great Jones-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, or to do fine washing and ironing; she can be highly recommended from her last situation. Call at No. 131 West 16th-st., 2d floor, front, between 7th and 8th avs. To be heard of for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Mott-st. City reference given if required from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, with the best of City references, in a private family, as chambermaid or waiter. Inquire for three days, at No. 198 Greene-st. Mrs. HUTGINGS.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do the cooking, washing and ironing in a private family; can give the best of City reference; has six years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 14 Barrow-st. Can be seen for two days, if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—To do the general housework for a small family, by an American; can give good City reference. Call at No. 476 Pearl-st., from 10 till 4 o'clock, in the Bakery.

SITUATION WANTED—As organist in a Protestant church, in this City or Brooklyn. Address J. W. H., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady woman to cook, wash and iron; she is a good cook and baker. Apply at 120 Broome-st.; City reference. Call for two days.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No. 145 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery and commission house in this City, a young man with some capital to go West and establish a branch for the sale of groceries and to purchase produce for the Eastern market. A young man of good habits, from the country, preferred. Address G. B. & CO., *Times* Office.

NURSE WANTED—A young Protestant woman, of kind disposition, who has been accustomed to take care of children, can do plain sewing, and attend to chamberwork, may apply at No. 16 East 13th-st., near Union-place, between 10 and 4 o'clock.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COINERT & CO.'S, No. 287 Broadway, corner of Rosede-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 102 Greenwich-st.

EMPLOYERS WILL FIND—AT THE FAITHFUL DOMESTIC SERVANTS' AGENCY, No. 479 6th-av., between 29th and 29th-sts., cooks, laundresses, chambermaids and waiters, nurses, &c., who are both willing and competent. J. H. FONDA, Agent.

WANTED AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Men on steamers, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, bar-keepers, porters, coachmen, waiters, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, &c. Apply to E. GILLEN.

WANTED—EIGHT LARGE COMPOSITORS, (English preferred,) good Pica Setters will do. Apply early at No. 104 Pearl-st.

LAD WANTED—Between 13 and 15 years old—one who has been in an office—to run errands and be generally useful. Call before 12 o'clock at No. 335 Broome, corner of Elizabeth-st.

BOY WANTED.—A steady boy, as apprentice to the jewelry business; an American preferred. Inquire of B. G. G. MEGRE, rear of No. 61 Ann-st.

DRAWING.—A young man is desirous of obtaining a few pupils in drawing. For terms, &c., address W. P. M., No. 44 Pike-st.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HOPE CHAPEL LECTURES.—W. G. DUN, late of the United States Legation at Quito, will repeat at Hope Chapel WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, his lecture delivered at the Smithsonian Institute, on *Spanish Power in America*, with a description, from personal observation, of the climates, scenery and productions of the Western slope of the Andes, illustrated by a diagram. Admission 25 cents. Commence at 7½ o'clock.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD, OF NEW-YORK.—The second lecture in the course, for the benefit of the Charity Fund, will be delivered in the lecture-room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, by Rev. Cornelius E. Swope, of Baltimore. Subject: *The Conquest of Spain by the Moors.* Admission 25 cents. Tickets for sale at the door.

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—Opposite Washington Parade Ground. A Lecture in the French language will be delivered by Professor DAVID on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject—*Luther—Loyola—or Protestantism and Jesuitism.* Tickets 25 cents.

COLLINS' THIRD LECTURE ON GEOLOGY—Will be delivered THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 11, in Hope Chapel, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The interior of our earth in a molten state, volcanic action, &c.* Tickets 25 cents.

COAL.—The subscriber is receiving the Peach Orchard, of unsurpassed quality, which he offers at 50 cents per ton below the Summer rate, and, if taken direct from the boats, 50 cents less than the yard price; also, for sale, the genuine Lehigh, Cumberland, Liverpool and Canal coals. HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts., and corner Jane and West sts.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. By J. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 348 4th-av.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 4th-av. and 42d-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE TEAS—Consisting of Fine Hyson, Hyson, Young and Old, in cans to suit purchasers, by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson Market, from cabinets selected.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

IN PRESS
And will be issued in a few days:
HOME COMFORTS!
OR, ECONOMY ILLUSTRATED
BY
FAMILIAR SCENES OF EVERY DAY LIFE.
One vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents.
This will prove a valuable household book, peculiarly adapted to the wants of the young housekeeper. It is not a book of receipts, but a story in which many practical lessons of economy are inculcated and illustrated.
BUNCE & BROTHER, No. 136 Nassau-st.

MAN-OF-WAR LIFE!
A BOY'S EXPERIENCE IN THE U. S. NAVY.
During a Voyage round the World in a Ship of the Line.
1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.

THE MERCHANT VESSEL!
A SAILOR BOY'S VOYAGES TO SEE THE WORLD.
1 vol., 16mo. 75 cents.
Both volumes handsomely illustrated.

From the Philadelphia Sun.
We have received advance copies of the above works from the publishers, Moore, Wilstach, Keys & Co., of Cincinnati. They are of uniform size, each containing about three hundred duodecimo pages, and are handsomely illustrated with fine wood engravings. They cannot fail to become immensely popular among the young people, and may be read with great profit by every body. They are written in a simple and interesting, but very pleasing style, and the descriptions are invariably vivid and life-like. We have rarely seen as deeply interested in works of this character. They are published anonymously, but the author is well and most favorably known in a select circle in this city, who esteem him highly, both for his character and his talents.

From the Louisville Democrat.
Will be read with avidity not only by all young people who get hold of them, but with interest by many people that have a sprinkling of gray hairs in their heads.

From the Hamilton (O.) Intelligencer.
We have read the book entirely through and find it really entertaining and instructive. Nothing like it has appeared since Dana's "Two Years Before the Mast."

From the Woman's Advocate.
We have never before seen all the minute particulars of a child's reading and amusement so exactly explained—a thing which every reader who is not a child wants to know. Every nautical term is interpreted so as to be familiar to the landman's ear. In perusing it, the reader stands on the ship's deck or is conducted through the apartments, and sees the whole; or he is taken aloft and each rope explained as he ascends, and each sail made familiar. Not only the cabin, but officers, men and manners are before him, and he knows what he is reading about. The pleasures and hardships of this voyage, the scenes he witnessed on shore, the treatment of men and boys, are all brought to mind most vividly. The crowning merit of the book is its simple and well-told truths, and all absence of over-drawn pictures of the joys of sea life. It will induce no boys to leave comfortable homes to go to sea. It will not be feared by careful parents for this very reason. It is entertaining without the seductive falsity of most works of the kind. It is a most excellent book for the school library and the family.

From the Western Christian Advocate.
In charming ease and naturalness of style it can scarcely be surpassed. * * * It is just the book that boys and girls and older persons will delight in encouraging.

From the Lexington (Ky.) Statesman.
It is exceedingly well written, and by far the best book for boys that we have ever read.
These extracts are from a few of the early notices of the press.
Just published by
MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & CO., Cincinnati.
For sale by D. APPLETON & CO., and by
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J. H. BARTLEY, Auctioneer.

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For further particulars, reference may be had to T. G. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
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HENRY LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 11, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the auction rooms No. 19 Nassau-st. Signor G. B. PANDOLFINI'S special sale of Works of Art, viz.: Agate, Bardiglio, Yellow of Sienna, Etruscan, Medici, Roman and Hebe vases from four to five feet high, with other choice vases suitable for parlors and niches. Alabaster and verde antique figures and groups, the graces, dancing girls, Hebe, two bronches, birth of Venus, reposing Hercules, Apollo Belvidere, sleeping Cupid, rage of Pampalion, copy of the monument on the piazza at Leghorn, &c. Large marble vases, one superb fountain carved with leaves, a pair of the largest vases ever imported in alto relievo, gothic and Grecian vases for parlors, mantel pieces, halls and niches; Tarra of Adrian, card receivers solid grape leaves, inlaid tables, transparent vases, Pompeii and Herculanean vases, urns and temples, mosaic table and vases, groups, animals, &c. The above splendid collection has just been imported from Italy expressly for this market. Also, a large and valuable assortment of French China vases; clocks of superior workmanship in bronze and ormolu; China vase richly painted; also, a large assortment of bronze figures, groups, &c., all of recent importation expressly for this market. The goods can be packed at small expense on the premises for shipment if desired. The above statuary is all under glass shades. Also, a very choice lot of superb China vases, China, &c., &c., from the Crystal Palace.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studies in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouvermans, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedeo, Tintoretto, Raphaello, Paul Brill, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntingdon and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-sts.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, at house No. 72 8th-av., near West 14th-st., embracing the entire rosewood and mahogany furniture of the house, all to be sold without reserve. Catalogues now ready, consisting of tapestry, Brussels and Ingrain carpets; one elegant suite rosewood, parlor furniture in brocade; superior rosewood piano-forte, lace curtains and shades; marble-top rosewood tables, mirror front rosewood etagere, marble-top; two large French plate pier mirrors, tête-à-têtes, sofas, lounges, spring-seat and French chairs; arm and reception chairs, rich mantel vases and ornaments, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, best hair mattresses, rosewood and mahogany bureaus, marble-top and plain washstands, toilet sets, rockers, sofa bedsteads, bedroom furniture, &c., with a large quantity of basement furniture; dining and tea tables, silverware, China, glass and cut glassware; oil-cloth, stove and fixtures, &c. Deposit required of every purchaser.

J. BRIART, Auctioneer.

BY S. HOGART.—Store corner of Frankfort and Williams-sts., New-York.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE POWER AND HAND PRESSES, &c., in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, near Kent-av., within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Supreme Court, Kings County. Philip Gordon against John Fox, Assignee and others. The undersigned, by an order of the Court, dated Dec. 8, 1855, will sell at public auction, on THIS DAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the premises, 24 valuable power and hand presses, printing and drilling machines, lathes, vises, blacksmith's tools, stocks and dies, bellows, &c., together with the valuable machinery and materials used in the manufacture of "Continuation," valued at over $6,000. Terms on the morning of sale. Terms, cash: bankable money. No postponement. C. M. PRESS, Attorney for plaintiff. John Campbell, Receiver, Nos. 113 Grand-st., Williamsburg; and 177 Pearl-st., New-York.

THOS. BOUMAN, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE FRENCH AND CABINET FURNITURE, &c.—THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salerooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., a few doors south of Fulton-st., in catalogue, which is ready, and it would be well to call early. Stock principally of one well-known extensive establishment, obliged to sacrifice, consisting in part of rosewood parlor suites, covered hair seating, oak extension dining tables, perfect and certain drawing room chamber furniture, extension and superior stock of bedstead bureaus, wardrobes, washstands, centre tables, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, rockers, &c. Also, invoice of silver-plated ware, hair mattresses, pier mirrors, oil-paintings, oval mirrors, china, &c. N. B.—Particulars on catalogue with terms of sale. Not the least under-bidding.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, TO-MORROW, (Wednesday,) at 10½ o'clock, peremptory sale of the entire stock of cabinet furniture contained in the above premises, consisting in part of 13 splendid rosewood parlor suites, covered in rich French satin brocade and crimson and maroon plush, &c.; rosewood etageres, sideboards, bookcases, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, &c.; splendid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, new styles; pure hair mattresses, paillasses, &c.; oil-paintings, gilt framed French plate oval and pier mirrors.

The sale will commence with an invoice of fancy goods, cutlery, rich china vases, &c., &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

THIS DAY.—At 10½ o'clock, in front of salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, assignees' sale of gold jewelry, consisting of pins, brooches, chains, bracelets, lockets, &c., the whole to be sold by order of the assignees of Slack & Brother. The stock consists of plain and fancy filigree and jet ear-rings, fob keys, mosaic cameo, mechanics', Odd Fellows' and cluster brooches; key bands, studs of all descriptions, collar buttons, lockets, plain and enameled fob, curb and vest chains; finger-rings, &c.; together with jeweler's traveling trunk, with trays and many other goods, too numerous to mention. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited, as they will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers, office, No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE MANTELS, WITHOUT RESERVE.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, TUESDAY, Dec. 11, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the Marble-yard, No. 3-8 8th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

LARGE SALE OF MARBLE MANTELS—Consisting of an assortment of statuary, carved and moulded mantels, Italian veined and ordinary do.; black and gold Lisbon, and other descriptions. They can remain on the premises some time, if required, after payment of the bills. Sale without reserve; can be examined at any time previous to the sale.

PETER PARKS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE FROM ST. LOUIS HOTEL.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 314 Broadway, Gothic Hall, a portion of the furniture of the St. Louis Hotel, comprising centre tables, bureaus, bedsteads and bedding, washstands, chairs of every variety; one rosewood parlor suite, Jenison wood, one large pier glass and other articles too numerous to mention. Terms cash. Goods to be removed immediately.

N. B.—The sales will take place daily until the whole stock is disposed of.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) at 11 o'clock, precisely, at the store No. 56 Beekman-st., continuation of our Fur Trade sale, consisting of real Russia sable, stone marten, mountain marten, Russia mink, Polish ermine, Canada mink, capes, cuffs, muffs, victorines, &c.; also, Rocky Mountain wolf, genet, lear, fox, coon and wildcat, lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Ladies will do well to attend, as there is no reserve at any of our sales. Goods warranted as represented.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

EDWARD SCHENCK WILL SELL—At auction, on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ o'clock, at his salesroom, No. 16 Wall-street, an entire invoice of ancient German and Flemish pictures, which have just arrived from Hamburg, consisting of landscapes, marines, fruit and flower pieces, figures of holy subjects, some of which are very fine. The whole to be sold, without reserve, for account of whom it may concern. The pictures are now on exhibition at the salesroom, and connoisseurs are invited to examine them.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, STOVES, CIGARS, HARDWARE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, soap, tea, coffee, mustard, pepper, rice, nuts, cheese, prunes, pickles, sweet oil, herring, cigars, tobacco, knives, forks, scissors, saws, clocks, shirt collars, stocks, clothing, &c.

W. G. ARTHUR, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—W. G. ARTHUR will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, the stock of a merchant tailor, consisting of 150 yards dress and sack coatings, 300 vests, assorted 100 vests; also other goods, too numerous to mention.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION.—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN will sell at the Exchange, THIS DAY, at the usual hour of 12, a choice lot of Dutch Bulbs, consisting Hyacinths, Tulips, Crocus, Narcissus, Crown Imperials, Jonquilles, Snowdrops, Lilies, &c. Also, a few by the case.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD J. MANN & CO., from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends. MANN, & GRANT, of London and Liverpool.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 1 Front-st.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 26, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December.

Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 593 Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Boys' Home, Astor-place. J. P. BUCHANAN, Rector.—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway; the teachers are practical business men, and give precisely the instruction requisite to prepare students for real business. Students thus taught become elegant writers and practical book-keepers in a short time. Entrances this day and evening.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 363 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

LADIES' WRITING CLASSES.—The subscriber will receive new pupils daily this week for class or private instruction, at his elegant rooms, No. 382 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH

MUSIC.—A young lady, proficient in Music, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils on the Piano. For terms, &c., inquire by letter, of C. W. H., No. 181 East 21st-st.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.
No. 50 WALL-ST.
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

LOAN FOR $4,500,000—For the redemption of Stock, due January 1, 1860, and for deficiency in the sinking fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund, by virtue of the act entitled "An Act to provide means to support the Government," passed April 12, 1855, and in accordance with Article Seven of the Constitution, hereby give notice that Sealed Proposals will be received at the Canal Department until the 15th day of December next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for the sale of the STATE OF NEW-YORK FIVE PER CENT PRODUCTIVE STOCK, for which Transferable Certificates of Stock will be issued in the name of the People of the State of New-York, on the credit of the Sinking Fund, under Article Seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October, in each year, and the principal reimbursable at the pleasure of the State, after the year 1860, but not to be redeemed in less than twenty years from the time of issue. The Commissioners are to be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in their opinion are advantageous to the interest of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said Loan, not less than $1,000. All proposals to be sealed up and indorsed "Loan for the Sinking Fund," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Auditor of the Canal Department, Albany. The money to be received to be paid, five per cent. on the acceptance of the proposal, and the balance on the 15th day of December next, at the State Bank in the city of Albany, or at the Manhattan Bank, in the City of New-York, but the money will be received and the scrip issued at any time before if desired, after the award of the loan is made. Payments to be made by depositing the same to the credit of the "Treasurer of the State, on account of the Canal Fund," in the Bank of the Manhattan Company, New-York, or in the New-York State Bank in the city of Albany. Interest on the Loan will commence on the 1st day of January next, and the holders of the stock residing in the First and Second Judicial Districts, and those residing out of the State, will receive the interest on the stock held by them, quarterly, at the Bank of the Manhattan Company, in the City of New-York, and other stockholders at the New-York State Bank, in the city of Albany.—Dated Canal Department, Albany, Nov. 26, 1855.
HENRY J. RAYMOND, Lieut. Governor.
JAS. M. COOK, Comptroller.
E. W. LEAVENWORTH, Sec'y of State.
E. G. SPAULDING, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN R. R. Co.,
No. 1 Hanover-st.
Nov. 19, 1855.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—Holders of 7 per cent. Bonds of this Company are hereby notified that in pursuance of an act of the General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, passed at its last May session, the Treasurer is authorized and prepared to exchange for the outstanding Bonds bearing 7 per cent. interest, and *not secured by mortgage*, bonds, authorized by the before-mentioned act, bearing 6 per cent. interest, and *secured by a mortgage* on the Company's road, franchises, &c. But exchange will be made at this office until further notice.—By order of the Directors.
WM. REMENT, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 19, 1855.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds, that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. B. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

CLINTON LINE AND CLINTON LINE EXTENSION RAILROAD BONDS.—The Bonds of these Companies, now offered in market, are 1st mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds, with semi-annual coupons attached, secured by an equal amount of stock and by sinking fund, and redeemable in the City of New-York. These roads constitute the central link in the great central chain of railroads now constructing over the most direct, practicable and recommended by Col. DeWitt Clinton, jr., in 1839, for the Atlantic and Mississippi Railway, being the most level, central and direct between the Atlantic ports and the leading business centres of the West, and extending by an almost undeviating straight line to Council Bluffs on the Missouri River. Further information may be obtained of EDWIN LUDLOW, Esq., Trustee at the office of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, or of WHEELER, BROTHERS & CO., No. 10 Wall-st.

UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.—No. 40 Wall-st.—CAPITAL $1,000,000.—This Company is a legal depository for moneys paid into Court, and is authorized to act as guardian and receiver of estates.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS by order of any Court in this State, (including Surrogate's,) 6 per cent. Also, from individuals or corporations for a period of six months, or on 30 days' notice, 5 per cent. For a less period, or payable at shorter notice, 4 per cent.
JOSEPH LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

DRAFTS ON ENGLAND, IRELAND AND SCOTLAND.—We draw on
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND,
Payable at sight, in sums of £1 upwards, at 60 per £1.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
We will forward Drafts to any address in this or the Old Country, on receipt of a remittance.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY.—ALBANY, Nov. 5, 1855.—The Annual Election for Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the City Hall, in the City of Albany, on the GROUND WEDNESDAY (the 19th) of December next. The polls will be open at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, and continue open for two hours thereafter. By order of the Board of Directors.
GILBERT L. WILSON, Secretary.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Nov. 15, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business will be held at Cleveland on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, next.
H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 2 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 5 Wall-st., are to rent. Suitable for a banking or insurance business. Apply as above, or to the janitor on the premises.

$20,000 TO INVEST in the purchase of Stocks and Mortgages on City property. Also, a fine room of about 1,000 feet for sale at a bargain. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under the Metropolitan Bank.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. G. CROMWELLIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by
E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORRISON,
No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

TERRE HAUTE AND RICHMOND RAILROAD STOCK—For sale by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 32 William-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, on which confidence depend upon always obtaining any demand upon it. Further information may be obtained and orders left with the Company's Agents, at No. 51 Pearl-st., where a stock of the Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 51 Water-st.

NOTICE.—The Assignee of Horace Waters, in trust for the benefit of his creditors, requests all persons having demands against said Waters, to present the same, and all persons indebted to him by note, book account or otherwise, to call and settle with the subscriber, or his clerk, A. M. KANOUSE, without delay.
JOHN J. SMITH, Assignee.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties looking for a view of Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profit

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,000,700 49
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$650,561 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,079,798 81
Average amount of Specie.....1,308,388 84
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America.....27,808 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,404,984 31

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$8,573,291 34
Average amount of Specie.....967,558 16
Average amount of Circulation.....2,115 00
Average amount of Deposits.....5,839,068 94
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. F. VAIL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,105,591 53
Average amount of Specie.....110,989 47
Average amount of Circulation.....106,956 50
Average amount of Deposits.....977,716 47
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$3,293,692 71
Average amount of Specie.....365,062 34
Average amount of Circulation.....243,415 00
Average amount of Deposits.....2,603,760 83
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. B. MEEKER, Assist. Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,339,408 39
Average amount of Specie.....89,532 02
Average amount of Circulation.....20,765 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,341,264 39
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,434,338 41
Average amount of Specie.....59,691 15
Average amount of Circulation.....73,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....944,461 91
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY WYCKOFF, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. WYCKOFF, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$438,753 16
Average amount of Specie.....50,383 15
Average amount of Circulation.....173,210 00
Average amount of Deposits.....713,206 44
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,312,136 86
Average amount of Specie.....61,354 60
Average amount of Circulation.....230,535 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,098,978 37
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
L. EVERITT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
MATHIAS HANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$345,406 76
Average amount of Specie.....17,450 26
Average amount of Circulation.....133,179 00
Average amount of Deposits.....135,543 50
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
C. S. VANDENHOOF, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,434,338 41
Average amount of Specie.....59,691 15
Average amount of Circulation.....73,200 00
Average amount of Deposits.....944,461 91
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$544,769 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....136,837 00
Average amount of Deposits.....920,845 18
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. O. H. SCHREINER.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
J. ROSS F. POSTLEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,324,493 00
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,110,013 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. Q. JONES, President.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of November, 1855.
HENRY C. HANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$668,308 84
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
S. K. COMSTOCK, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,617,734 49
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. STRONG, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
W. C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE COMMERCE BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,676,417 74
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....1,999,488 44
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,510,796 88
Average amount of Specie.....137,644 84
Average amount of Circulation.....84,602 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,706,087 10
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$418,878 00
Average amount of Specie.....49,658 00
Average amount of Circulation.....95,024 00
Average amount of Deposits.....297,910 00
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,438,845 57
Average amount of Specie.....180,388 67
Average amount of Circulation.....133,604 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,175,736 77
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.
W. J. LANE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$357,385 49
Average amount of Specie.....41,550 23
Average amount of Circulation.....13,461 00
Average amount of Deposits.....319,211 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.
Sworn to before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$651,368 56
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....405,747 76
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN C. BERGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,216,906 16
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
W. C. MURPHY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE INLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$380,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM KANE, Cashier of the INLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. KEENAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
J. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, H. V. H. KING, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
H. V. H. KING, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN J. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. H. MACY, President of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
WM. H. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....3,159,359 01

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$715,491 28
Average amount of Specie.....66,474 12
Average amount of Circulation.....87,783 00
Average amount of Deposits.....581,529 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
J. C. BEACH, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,649,397 73
Average amount of Specie.....74,929 45
Average amount of Circulation.....120,982 00
Average amount of Deposits.....816,875 04
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$5,036,089 08
Average amount of Specie.....818,951 73
Average amount of Circulation.....397,566 00
Average amount of Deposits.....4,725,315 45
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,097,186 33
Average amount of Specie.....53,954 65
Average amount of Circulation.....207,498 00
Average amount of Deposits.....756,931 81
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, December 8, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$710,720 09
Average amount of Specie.....55,[illegible] 17
Average amount of Circulation.....108,452 00
Average amount of deposits.....467,136 68
Average amount of deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. D. BROWN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$6,198,454 81
Average amount of Specie.....967,888 10
Average amount of Circulation.....199,734 00
Average amount of Deposits.....3,811,988 97
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS E. SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. OAKLEY, Cashier of the METROPOLITAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
O. OAKLEY, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JNO. HERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$4,461,179 97
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWARD A. STANBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,010,610 06
Average amount of Specie.....55,748 00
Average amount of Circulation.....116,986 00
Average amount of Deposits.....884,295 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
ROBERT M. STERRIGH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,457,392 93
Average amount of Specie.....285,267 95
Average amount of Circulation.....188,914 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,175,736 77
Average amount of Deposits.....978,467 22

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
B. HOOGLAND, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 8th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$243,612 62
Average amount of Specie.....11,187 81
Average amount of Circulation.....71,179 00
Average amount of Deposits.....112,611 14

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
CHARLES A. MACY, President.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$401,649 01
Average amount of Specie.....25,371 29
Average amount of Circulation.....87,127 00
Average amount of Deposits.....123,468 16

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FERDINAND T. HAYS, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
F. T. HAYES, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$238,232 18
Average amount of Specie.....10,701 78
Average amount of Circulation.....120,316 00
Average amount of Deposits.....174,870 97

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. H. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. H. HAYS, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANNY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
PARKER HANNY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending, Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
W. A. HALL, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....55,196 00
Average amount of Circulation.....118,645 00
Average amount of Deposits.....581,683 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending December 8, 1855.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$772,886 26
Average amount of Specie.....55,549 15
Average amount of Circulation.....154,048 00
Average amount of Deposits.....555,427 67

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,345,463 72
Average amount of Specie.....261,992 56
Average amount of Circulation.....116,824 00
Average amount of Deposits.....1,955,643 54
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$632,541 09
Average amount of Specie.....40,784 00
Average amount of Circulation.....94,308 00
Average amount of Deposits.....372,406 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCH'D PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. PARKHURST, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855.
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,099,189 84
Average amount of Specie.....107,831 98
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....554,089 85

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.
A. S. FRASER, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$816,868 00
Average amount of Specie.....85,470 00
Average amount of Circulation.....104,145 00
Average amount of Deposits.....689,635 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.
W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.
Sworn before me this 10th day of December, 1855.
SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$1,336,553 00
Average amount of Specie.....92,858 61
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....732,167 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.
RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.
Affirmed before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1855, for the week ending Saturday, the 8th day of December, 1855:
Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$2,[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....
Average amount of Circulation.....
Average amount of Deposits.....
Average amount of Deposits.....

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARNOUX, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.
E. H. ARNOUX, Cashier.
Sworn before me, this 10th day of December, 1855.
JNO. HERMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Canada, is at No. 179 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after Wednesday, Dec. 5, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:
GOING NORTH.—Leave City Hall Station, 7 A.M. Williams, Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave corner White and Centre sts., 7:30 A.M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 8:30 A.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st.; leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham; leave City Hall Station, 3 P.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P.M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 5:30 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave City Hall Station, 11:20 P.M. Williams' Bridge, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.
GOING SOUTH.—5 A.M. Whi'e Plains trains, stopping at all stations; 8:30 A.M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north of Fordham, and below on signal; 6:40 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 7:15 A.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; leave Albany at 9:15; 10:45 A.M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge; 1:15 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 3 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations; passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. Station only. Leave Albany at 3:15; 4:20 P.M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge, and on signal south; 5 P.M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville; 6:15 P.M. White Plains train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania

New-York Daily Times.

MUNICIPAL.

Proceedings of the Common Council.

DECEMBER SESSION.

MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR.

The Russ Pavement Very Slippery.

But no Money to Make it Better.

"Sam" and the Chief of Police Once More.

THE ALDERMEN.

Mayor Wood is vexed at the dilatorin as of the Board, and told them so yesterday. In a special message he called the attention of members anew to the necessity of grooving the Russ Pavement in Broadway, where the work is not already done. The subject was referred, after discussion, to a Special Committee.

The remaining proceedings were not of particular importance, except that "Sam" pursued MATSELL again.

GROOVING RUSS PAVEMENT—COMMUNICATION FROM MAYOR WOOD.

The Mayor sent in the following communication, urging upon the Board the necessity of grooving the Russ pavement:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1855.

To the Hon. the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: On the 11th of January last, in a communication to both Boards of the Common Council, I called attention to the urgent necessity of grooving the Russ pavement in Broadway. Finding the year about expiring without any conclusive action on the subject, it was again alluded to in a special message to the Board of Councilmen on the 3d inst., a copy of which is annexed, marked A. In reply to this communication the Board of Councilmen, on the 5th inst., passed a resolution (annexed, marked B) which declares that as early as February last that Board passed, and sent to the Board of Aldermen for concurrence, a joint resolution directing the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to advertise for proposals to do the work referred to in the manner proposed by me, but that so far as they know, no notice whatever has been taken of it by the Board of Aldermen; and that if action had been taken, the evil complained of would have been removed long since. If this be so, the responsibility for the condition of Broadway throughout the year rests exclusively with the Board of Aldermen.

Had the resolution of the Councilmen, to which no exception could be taken, been adopted at once a very large amount of property could have been saved to its owners, which has been destroyed by the condition of Broadway during the present year.

Permit me, therefore, respectfully to call attention to the matter, and ask that the resolution of the Board of Councilmen, for the grooving of the Russ pavement in Broadway, which was sent to your Board in February last for concurrence, be called up and passed.

Very respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

The following is the resolution referred to in the message of His Honor the Mayor, passed by the Board of Councilmen, Feb. 16 last:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for grooving that portion of the Russ pavement not already grooved, and cross-grooving the same at the intersection of the various streets that cross Broadway—the upper surface of each block to be grooved at right angles with the line of the street, in such manner that the space between the grooves and joints shall not exceed six inches, the grooves to be not less than one and a quarter inch wide or the surface, nor less than three-quarters of an inch in depth; and that he send the same to the Common Council for further action.

Mr. HOWARD called up the report from the Board of Councilmen, recommending that the work be done, and moved a concurrence. The report was taken up and read.

Mr. W. TUCKER said this was an important matter, but considered that the grooving is not necessary.

Mr. VARIAN thought the pavement, if grooved at all, should be grooved, not at six inches, but three inches interval. It will cost $60,000 to $70,000. He recommended as an amendment, that the grooving be done at a right angle with the joints, not at right angles with the street.

Mr. HERRICK said there was no appropriation for the work in the Comptroller's new Budget.

Mr. C. H. TUCKER found the same difficulty in the way—there is no money.

So, all things considered, it was thought proper to refer the whole subject to a Special Committee, which was appointed by the Chair, as follows: Messrs. W. TUCKER, Eighth Ward; VOORHIS, Ninth Ward; and HOWARD, Sixth Ward.

BRIDGE UPON MATSELL — WILL THE MAYOR PLEASE NOMINATE?

Mr. BIRDSALL offered the following:

Whereas, The office of Chief of Police has been declared vacant by this Board, by reason of the ineligibility of the present incumbent, who is not a citizen of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor be respectfully requested to nominate a suitable person to supply the vacancy.

Mr. HOWARD raised a point of order, on the ground that the Commissioners of Police are the only appointing power. He called upon the President to rule the resolution out of order.

The Chair said the point was not well taken, as the resolution only made a request of the Mayor.

Mr. BIRDSALL thought the Charter was above the Police Commissioners, and that Matsell was clearly proved an alien, and so is ineligible. We cannot be controlled in this way any longer, said Mr. B.; if Matsell don't think enough of the country to put naturalized, it's time he kept quiet.

Mr. HOWARD called again upon the President to make some definite declaration. He (Mr. HOWARD) said he was perfectly aware of the provisions of the State law in reference to the Police—for he had presented that law while a member of the State Legislature, and it took all power over the Police from the Aldermen.

Mr. VOORHIS considered the resolution perfectly proper. It is the Mayor's duty to nominate to the Police Commissioners.

Mr. HOWARD—How can we make a vacancy, when we have no right to declare the office of the Chief vacant?

The Chair having declined to entertain HOWARD'S resolution, that gentleman appealed from the decision, but the Board sustained the Chair—10 to 7.

The question coming up on the resolution, it was adopted, 11 to 5, as follows:

AYES—Williamson, Moore, Fox, W. Tucker, Voorhis, Briggs, Barker, Christy, Ely, C. H. Tucker, Drake—11.

NOES—Brown, Baird, Heffmire, Howard, Trowbridge, Stearns, Herrick, Varian—8.

ABSENT—Wakeman, Kelly, Lord—3.

BUREAU OF ARREARS.

The Committee on Ordinances reported in favor of concurring with the Councilmen to adopt an Ordinance for the complete organization of the Bureau of Arrears. Adopted.

COUNCIL PAPERS.

Papers from the other Board were taken up and referred to suitable Committees.

HEALTH WARDENS.

Mr. TROWBRIDGE offered a resolution to abolish the office of Health Warden of the City.

Mr. W. TUCKER and Mr. STEERS discussed it.

The President ruled it out of order, as being in conflict with the State law of 1850. The appointment of Wardens remains with Mr. MORTON, the new City Inspector.

COMMISSIONERS.

Time was taken up with a long debate on the appointment of Commissioners of Deeds.

OFFICERS ELECTED.

Mr. CONNOLLY made a return of the Councilmen, Assessors and Constables elected to office in November. Ordered on file and to be entered at length upon the minutes.

SLIPS.

Dunham & Sturges petitioned for the exclusive use of Pier No. 18, East River, for Savannah and Glasgow lines of packets.

MOSS MARKET FEES.

A resolution by Mr. TROWBRIDGE was adopted directing the Clerks in the Markets to collect 75 cents per month from every person using burners in the markets where the gas is taken from the Corporation pipes.

THE COUNCILMEN.

There was a very full attendance of the Board of Councilmen last evening, soon after 5 o'clock; and after referring a number of unimportant petitions, the only contract matter was taken up and the following report adopted, by a vote of 39 to 4.

REPORT OF THE CONFERENCE COMMITTEE ON THE OFFAL CONTRACT.

The Committee of Conference, to whom were referred the differences between the two Boards, respectfully report, that having compared views, they have found no material differences to exist; indeed, none, as to the object to be accomplished.

The action of the Board of Councilmen contemplated the making of a contract, involving expense to the City, whereas, the action of the Board of Aldermen contemplated a contract, which would be a source of revenue to the City. This last is an untried experiment, yet, it is believed, that the Board of Councilmen have no objections to its being tried; at any rate, its members on this Committee have none, and will rejoice if it proves successful.

Upon careful comparison and consideration, this Committee are satisfied that the specifications adopted by the Councilmen, with such amendments as are necessary to conform them to the plan of revenue instead of expense to the City, are well adapted to accomplish the desired end; they have, therefore, amended them accordingly, and, so amended, recommended their adoption, with the resolution hereto annexed:

Resolved, That the City Inspector be, and he hereby is authorized and directed immediately to advertise, for twenty days, proposals for the sale of, and then to sell, to the highest bidder, who shall furnish adequate security, the right and privilege of collecting and removing dead horses and other dead animals, blood, offal and other refuse matter and nuisances, in accordance with the following specifications for the term of five years next thereafter; the contract to be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation.

SPECIFICATIONS.

First. The contractor shall collect, and remove from all parts of the City to the dock and slip, at the foot of Forty-fifth-street, East River, or to such other docks or slips as the Common Council may, at any time or times hereafter designate and provide, all dead horses and other dead animals; and shall, at all times, provide and keep, at his own cost and expense, such a number of suitable carts as shall be necessary for a prompt and faithful performance of such work; said carts shall be approved and licensed by the City Inspector.

Second—The contractor shall, at all times, provide and keep, at such dock or slip as aforesaid, a suitable number of suitable boats, scows, barges, or vessels for receiving, and shall receive therein all dead horses and other dead animals, and all blood, offal, and other refuse matter from butchers' slaughter-houses, and all bones, fish, fish offal, diseased or tainted meats, and all other nuisances of a similar kind, which may or shall be offered by any person or persons at such dock or slip.

Third—The contractor shall furnish, at his own cost and expense, suitable boxes for the reception of all orders or complaints; the same to be placed, one at each Police Station-house in the City, and one at the office of the City Inspector, and to receive all orders or complaints to be collected from each and every Station-house, and from the office of the City Inspector, at least twice every day; and shall cause all dead animals to be removed, in accordance with the contract, as soon as possible after the reception of any such order or complaint, or other notice.

Fourth—The contractor shall, at least once in every day, remove all such dead horses, animals, blood, offal, and other matters and nuisances as aforesaid, to some suitable and proper place or places beyond the limits of the City; and when ever the City Inspector shall so direct, such removal shall be made twice in each day during the months of June, July, August and September.

Fifth—Approved sureties, to the amount of thirty thousand dollars, will be required for the faithful performance and execution of the contract, to the end of the term, which security shall be renewed within three weeks of the close of each year. In every respect, the work to be performed as required, and any neglect or refusal, on the part of the contractor to perform the whole or any part of the stipulations of the contract, or of the requirements of these specifications, shall be sufficient to empower and authorize the City Inspector to proceed to perform so much thereof as shall be neglected or refused, at the expense of, and chargeable by the Corporation to the contractor and his sureties, and such refusal or neglect, shall authorize and empower the Common Council, at any time, to revoke and annul such contracts.

Sixth—The bid shall state the amount which the bidder will pay per annum for such right and privilege, which amount shall be paid by the contractor to the Comptroller, in equal quarterly sums, at the end of each quarter.

Seventh—A strict compliance with the provisions of title 3, of "Contracts for supplies, and work done for the Corporation," and amendments thereto, will be observed and required.

Eighth—Should the person or persons to whom the contract shall be awarded, fail to attend with his or their sureties, and to execute the same in writing, within three days after being notified that such contract is ready, he or they shall be considered as having abandoned it, and shall forfeit all right to such award.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The resolution relative to the early completion of the Battery Enlargement, was referred to a Special Committee.

A VOTE LOST.

A report and resolution, appropriating some hundreds of dollars, was up in Committee of the Whole, with Councilman COOPER in the Chair, when Councilman PURDY, under the impression that the matter had been passed upon too hurriedly, remarked that if that was the way Mr. COOPER did business, he could not get his vote for the Presidency of the Board.

CLERKS' SALARIES.

A report and resolution in favor of increasing the salaries of clerks of the Street Commissioner to $1,000 a year, was favorably reported on in Committee of the Whole, after some debate.

REVISED STATUTES FOR MEMBERS.

A proposition to furnish new members with copies of the Revised Statutes, called up Mr. MATHER, who claimed that the Revised Statutes would be of but little use to Councilmen, and therefore he objected to furnish more than fifteen copies, which he recommended should be placed in the City Library.

THE NEW-YORK PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE LINE.

The ordinance relative to the establishment of the New-York Passenger and Baggage Line, came up in Committee of the Whole, rather prematurely, as some of the members thought, and they were consequently very much excited. On examination the paper was found to have been taken up out of its regular order on the Calendar.

Mr. CLANCY demanded by what authority the paper had been taken up out of its order, and insinuated that it was an unfair attempt to pass it while those known to be opposed to it were absent. Mr. COOPER, who was in the Chair, replied that the paper was on the desk, so he took it up.

Mr. CLANCY—Yes! while the Calendar was before you. If that's your way of doing business, you had better come out of the Chair, and let some one occupy it who will present business honestly and in its proper order.

The Chairman offered no reply, and so the subject was dropped, and soon afterwards the Board adjourned.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, by Rev. E. T. Hiscox, Mr. WARREN G. THOMPSON and Miss JULIA A. BENEDICT, both of this City.

☞ Jamaica, L. I., papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 7, by Rev. Henry M. Beare EDWARD ATTLEE LAWRENCE, of Bay Side, L. I., to HANNAH R., daughter of Andrew H. Mickle, of this City.

In Greenwich, Conn., at Christ Church, on Monday, Dec. 10, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, of Brooklyn, Mr. RICHARD E. BELDEN to Miss MARY E. KELLEY, both of Greenwich.

At Somers, Conn., on Monday, Dec. 3, at the Congregational Church, by Rev. Joseph Vaill, D. D., H. B. KIRTLAND, of New-York, and KATE, second daughter of Col. Pomeroy.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, at the residence of his parents, No. 308 Varick-st., CHARLES RICHARD MARSH, only son of Alfred and Lucy Anna Marsh, aged 6 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his grandfather, Mr. Charles Spalding, No. 8 Degraw-place, Brooklyn, on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation. The remains will be interred at Greenwood.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, of hasty consumption, ADELINE STACY, daughter of the late Maria R. Domit. Hosier and George W. Hosier, aged 19 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place from Blakelock's Hotel, No. 375 2d-av. The relatives and friends are requested to attend the funeral, at 1½ o'clock, this day.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, ANN, widow of the late William Hamilton, aged 73 years.

Her relatives and the friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, George J. Hamilton, No. 180 East 31st-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday noon, Dec. 10, ALEXANDER WALKER, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 80 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

In this City, on Monday morning, Dec. 10, at 8 o'clock, B. S. MORNEN, in the 58th year of his age.

His funeral will take place at 10 o'clock, this morning, from Johnson's Hotel, No. 8 Warren-st. His friends are invited to attend.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, JENCKS W. TURNER, aged 48 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his brother, No. 203 West 23d-st., this day, (Tuesday, at 3 o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to New Milford, Conn., on Wednesday, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at McKibbin-st., JACOB HOEHN, aged 47 years.

His remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, Dec. 10, at his residence, JAMES H. BRADY, cousin of James T. and John R. Brady.

His friends, the friends of his family, and those of his brother-in-law, Alexander Fraser, are invited to attend his funeral, from St. Peter's and St. Paul's Church, in 2d, near South 2d-st., Williamsburg, to take place tomorrow, (Wednesday,) 12th inst., immediately after the celebration of High Mass for the dead, which will be commenced at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Batavia, N. Y., on Friday, Dec. 7, ELIZABETH BLYTH, aged 1 year, 3 months and 17 days, youngest child of James G. Brown, recently of this City.

In Philadelphia, at the Merchants' Hotel, on Sunday morning, Dec. 9, Mr. STEPHEN B. JENKINS, of Pittston, Luzerne Co., aged 33 years

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, ANNA JACKSON, daughter of Henry and Matilda F. Bange, in the 4th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at the residence of her father, No. 153 West 14th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 10 o'clock.

At Greenpoint, L. I., on Sunday, Dec. 9, of consumption, JANE W. MOREHOUSE, wife of Luther B. Morehouse, aged 34 years, 11 months and 3 days.

The friends and acquaintances, also the members of Marion Lodge, No. 84 I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, Dec. 11, at 3 o'clock, at the house of his brother-in-law, James J. King, in Washington, corner of K-st., Greenpoint, L. I. Her remains will be taken to Quaker Hill, Dutchess County.

☞ Poughkeepsie and New-Jersey papers please copy.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10.

$1,500	Virginia 6s	95	200	Erie Railroad	c 48
10,000	do	c 94⅝	300	do	b6 48
10,000	Missouri 6s	c 85¾	350	do	c3 48
2,000	do	85⅝	200	do	s15 47¾
2,000	California 7s, '70	89	100	do	s30 47¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M. B.	100½	900	do	s30 47⅞
1,000	do	100¾	100	do	b10 47⅞
1,000	Hud. R. 2d M. B.	90	100	Harlem Railroad	71
10,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds.	c 78	8	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	93¾
5,000	do	b30 78¾	50	do	c 93⅝
25,000	do	b30 78¾	50	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 121
21,500	do	c 78¾	50	Reading Railroad	c 88
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	85⅝	100	do	s10 88
21	Bank of North Am.	108	150	do	b3 88¼
77	Phenix Bank	111¾	300	do	b60 88⅜
22	Am. Ex. Bank	114¾	200	do	s90 88
7	U. S. Trust Co	108	20	do	s8 88⅛
460	Can on Co	b60 21¾	350	do	s3 88⅛
200	do	s60 20¾	100	do	b3 88⅛
200	do	20⅝	100	do	s15 88⅛
140	Cumb. Coal Co	s3 22¾	200	Hudson Riv. R.	b3 32
100	do	b6 22¾	350	do	32
100	Nic. Transit Co	s3 16¾	100	do	c30 32
600	do	b60 17	100	do	b30 32¼
600	do	b10 16¾	100	do	b30 32¼
10	Penn. Coal Co	97½	100	do	b60 32¾
250	Erie Railroad	s10 47¾	100	do	b60 32¾
100	do	c 47¾	200	do	33
200	do	b30 47¾	2	0	b30 33¼
200	do	s30 47½	50	Mich. Cen. R.	s30 93¼
350	do	c 47¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	c 71
400	do	b10 47¾	150	do	s10 71
100	do	s10 47¾	100	do	s10 70¾
150	do	s6 47½	300	do	b30 71
200	do	b60 47¾	200	do	b60 71¼
12	do	b6 47¾	25	do	71
100	do	b10 47¾	5	Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	88
100	do	s10 47¾	100	do	b60 89
100	do	b6 47¾	175	do	s3 88¾
200	do	s30 47¾	10	do	88¾

MONDAY, Dec. 10—P. M.

The City Bank Averages, for the week ending Saturday last, Dec. 8, which are officially advertised on another page of this paper, present an increased movement in the lines of Specie, and Loans, and Discounts. The Deposits, in gross, are apparently lower, though, taking the average exchanges of the two weeks off, the net result shows an actual movement in this department nearly corresponding with the other lines. The changes are:

Increase in Loans	$626,882
Gain in Specie	617,491
Increase of Circulation	20,087
Apparent loss in Deposits	987,872
Gross Deposits, week, Dec. 1	79,047,983
Less Clearances, five days	24,461,178
Actual Deposits	54,586,805
Gross Deposits, week, Dec. 8	78,060,111
Less Clearances, six days	22,585,977
Actual Deposits	55,474,134
Actual increase, Dec. 8	887,329

In the week ending Dec. 1, a holiday intervened, which interfered with the regularity of the interexchanges between the Banks through the Clearing House. The present statement, in every point of view, is a favorable one, showing a Specie reserve of nearly twelve millions of dollars, and a movement in the other departments consistent with the increase. Including the Sub-Treasury balance of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 9, '54.	Dec. 8, '55.	Dec. 1, '55.
Loans	$80,593,637	$93,189,803	$92,526,921
Specie	10,483,501	11,844,625	11,227,134
Circulation	7,490,853	7,861,741	7,841,654
Deposits	60,278,866	78,060,111	79,047,983
In Sub-Treas'ry	6,772,687	4,018,630	4,303,470

A large order, about £80,000 sterling in the Foreign Bill Market, this forenoon, first-class signatures, had the effect, after the order was supplied at 108¾ ₱ cent., to advance the rates on London to 109 ₱ cent., at which, however, there was not much done. The regular Bankers holding firm at the close, and the same asked for transient Bank bills with City indorsement. The importing trade are not remitting heavily, nor are the settlements on credits heretofore granted unusually large, but the last steamer brought several considerable parcels of United States Stocks, for reimbursement at Washington, and these have to be remitted for. The dividends on American Stocks held abroad on the 1st January are also being anticipated in the views of Exchange dealers of the market for the next two or three weeks. It is believed that the reinvestment of Dividends this season in other American securities will be lighter than usual, owing to the high rates of interest now had for money in nearly all the European capitals. In addition to which, the State of New-York and the State of Illinois will pay off, the former $4,000,000 and the latter $500,000, old loans, about two-fifths of which are held by foreign parties. Taking all these drafts into consideration, the probability is that Exchanges may rule firm until after the new year sets in, though not up to rates to carry out much Specie. Some moderate conditional sales of Gold Bars were made by the bullion brokers to-day, to be shipped by the Collins steamer on Wednesday or the French packet on Saturday. The expected supplies from California between this and the 31st December amount to $4,000,000, and the disbursement from the Sub-treasury $1,000,000 for United States interest, in addition to the disbursement of the principal on such stocks as have or may return from abroad. The fact that Gold to any amount, however moderate, and without reference to whether it can be conveniently spared or otherwise, will of course be actively employed against the Stock market. But we repeat the well-founded conviction that the current condition and prospects of the Export and Import trade are such as afford the most liberal encouragement and every reasonable ground of confidence among the moneyed classes. The country has, in its large and available Grain and Cotton crops, the wherewithal to meet all the probable demands from abroad, whether in payment of goods imported, or in reimbursement of loans maturing. The very liberal premiums offered by the Government for the Public Stocks of the United States ought, in the present state of interest all over Europe, to induce their return much more rapidly than has yet been manifested. In whatever amounts they may come, the money is ready in the Sub-Treasury, and can be paid out, and if need be, shipped in Gold, without in the slightest measure disturbing the condition of the Banks. The actual holders of Stock securities, outside of Wall-street, therefore, need not feel disturbed by the use which will certainly be made of the temporary rise in the Exchange to depress prices at the Brokers' Board.

The Stock Market was rather steady at the early Board to-day, and improved at the close of the session. In the Street Between Boards, Erie sold as high as 48⅝ for immediate delivery. In the afternoon the general market was less strong, and the last sales were about the prices of Saturday afternoon. Erie closed as it opened—47½, cash. Hudson River improved 1@1⅛ ₱ cent., with larger sales than usual of late. Illinois Centrals ruled 78½@77¾. Missouri sixes fell to 85½, from the apprehension that the State will increase its issue, though we are led to believe, from the proceedings of the Legislature and the Governor, that nothing of the sort will be authorized without a liberal provision for a Sinking Fund. Reading was in good request at 88@88⅝, closing 88. The Philadelphia *Ledger* of this morning, remarks of this stock:

"In face of the most wonderful tonnage of any Road of its length in the country, the fluctuations of this stock at its present low prices is most surprising. It is believed by the best informed on the subject, that the revenue of the Road must go on enlarging from year to year. The entire cost of the Reading Railroad, including wharf property, depôts, machinery, and rolling power, is reported at..... $18,464,000
Of which there is in stock..... 10,700,000
$7,764,000
On which the interest at 6 ₱ cent. (part in reality at 5) is..... 465,840
Net receipts for the year..... 2,531,810
Dividend fund..... $2,997,690
Deduct 14 ₱ cent. on stock..... 1,498,000
Surplus to new account..... $1,499,690

Four ₱ cent. dividend was paid in July, leaving ten ₱ cent. for January.

With such results, we repeat, it is not a little surprising that stocks remain so low. A large portion of the floating stock has already been absorbed, leaving a comparatively small amount in reality on the market."

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $109,090; paid $87,219, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,040,500.

There was not much change in Money loans; the supply less easy at the close than on Saturday, though the amount done on demand was not heavy. Discounts continue firm at 10@12 ₱ cent. on mercantile paper, with a few favorite signatures at 9 ₱ cent. The Nicaragua steamer is announced from New-Orleans by telegraph. Her dates are to 20th November from San Francisco. The *Northern Light*, on this side, will bring $350,000 in Specie to New-York. This may prove to be Silver from the Pacific Coast of Mexico, something like this sum being expected from Mazatlan. The Panama steamer, with the Gold Treasure and regular mail of November 20, will be due here on Thursday or Friday. The Importers' and Traders' Bank commenced business to-day with a capital of $1,000,000 under the Presidency of Mr. L. HOPKINS.

ADDITIONAL RAILROAD RETURNS, NOVEMBER.

	November, 1855.	November, 1854.
Galena	$285,586	$143,495
Rock Island	180,322	144,349
Burlington	158,441	New.
Norwich	25,056	26,802
Stonington	19,524	22,178

The Cleveland and Columbus Company have already made their January dividend, 5 ₱ cent. cash, and the Lake Shore Company a similar dividend in cash, after reserving 10 ₱ cent., or $200,000 for the second track between Erie and Cleveland, which will be represented in full paid scrip and distributed to the Stockholders. Both Roads have had a flourishing business since July. The New-York Central transfer question was again tried at the Brokers' Board this morning. There was an [illegible] vote, 40 to 32, against [illegible]. A leading and influential meeting of the Board spoke strongly against admitting dealings in the stock, by certificate and power, without a repeal of the standing by-law on the subject, and after the vote notice was given of motion to repeal, which notice stands over 10 days, and will then require a two-thirds vote.

The General Markets were very heavy today. Increased receipts and an eagerness to realize brought down Flour 12½c.@25c. ₱ bbl., Wheat about 8c. ₱ bushel, and Corn a shade below Saturday's figures, without occasioning much more activity. The day's receipts of Breadstuffs by the Hudson River boats and the Erie Railroad equaled nearly 34,000 bbls. Flour, and 127,000 bushels Grain; the sales only about 14,200 bbls. Flour, and 64,000 bushels Grain. Cotton retained a steady feeling, while Provisions and Groceries were devoid of animation. Freights slightly favored shipowners, but were not remarkably brisk.

New-York Central Investigation.

The following notice was crowded out of Monday's paper by the pressure of other matter:

At the last yearly meeting of the New-York Central Company, Messrs. SWIFT of Boston, STEBBINS of Cazenovia, and BATTELL of New-York, were made a Committee on the charges of maladministration against the officers of the Company. They were to have reported at a special meeting in June, but no such meeting was called, nor were the Committee ready. They therefore make their report to the yearly meeting to be held at Albany this week. It has been printed in advance, in pamphlet form. It appears to be drawn up with fairness, though without marked ability—confined, for the most part, to a simple statement of facts; free from any partisanship which would seem to shield the officers implicated, and chary of censure, except, perhaps, in two of the nine allegations against them.

1. The purchases by the Road of Iron and other material of ERASTUS CORNING & Co. of Albany, of which house the President is the senior member, are shown to have amounted to $1,098,407, from 1st August, 1853, to 31st July, 1855—two years. Upon a portion of this large sum, say about one-fourth, only 2½ ₱ cent. commission was charged, being on purchases of Iron in Europe. The profits on the remainder are neither ascertained nor, of course, stated. The charge of commissions is directly condemned by the Committee, as being uncalled for by the usages of the Iron importing trade. There are agents here, they state, of the principal manufacturers of Rails ready to contract for delivery of the same on this side *without such commission*. On the other branch of the account the report remarks:

"In regard to these purchases, generally, while the Committee have no reason to suppose that the best interests of the Company have not been properly looked after in the purchases hitherto made of the house of E. CORNING & Co., and while they admit that the high character of the President of the Company is, in itself, a sufficient guarantee that no improper or unnecessary purchases have been authorized, still the practice of buying articles required for the use of the Railroad Company from its own officers might in time to come lead to abuses of great magnitude, and, in that view of the case, this Committee are of opinion that the system of purchases as now conducted should be modified, and that it should be placed under such regulations and restrictions by the Directors as they upon consideration may deem best calculated to protect the interests of the Company in this branch of their business."

This is precisely the view which we ventured to express when the charges upon which the Committee report were brought forward by General LEAVENWORTH at the yearly meeting last December. It was then remarked that while the Stockholders might have reason to complain of the high salary of the Treasurer, $8,000, they would perhaps prefer voting a similar or even larger sum to the President, whose services are now gratuitously rendered, to have him wholly disconnect himself from his firm, or else take from them the supply purchases of the Road; if only to remove all color of complaint. We now believe that Mr. CORNING properly appreciates this delicate relation. Should the Stockholders, at their meeting this week, place him again at the head of the Direction, which they will undoubtedly do, the cause of complaint in regard to supplies *will be removed*. We have even heard it intimated that, on his return from Europe, he may open a Banking establishment, for which he has both the capital and qualifications, in this City.

2. The purchase of depôt property at Buffalo, of Mr. DEAN RICHMOND, Vice-President of the Road, is explained. Mr. RICHMOND, with Mr. CORNING and Mr. BOODY, were the Committee to make this and other Buffalo purchases. The property was needed, and its present rents, besides furnishing proper station facilities, are $15,000 a year, on a cost of $260,150,000, of which $160,000 was paid to the Vice-President. The profit to Mr. RICHMOND is not stated, nor, since the purchase is now deemed a cheap one, is his official agency in the transaction condemned. We have heard that Mr. R. has repeatedly offered to take back the property and cancel the real estate bonds which he received in pay. But the public and the Stockholders will draw their own conclusions in regard to the transaction, notwithstanding. If wrong at the time, no subsequent rise in value, or the necessities of the Road, for the use of such a property, will fully remove official blame.

3. The General Superintendent, Mr. VIBBARD, is wholly acquitted of all personal interest in the Schenectady Machine Works. The proof to the contrary is direct and conclusive.

4. There was no official wrong in the purchase of Lake Erie steamers. The money advanced to Michigan Central Road, and which appears in the general balance sheet, is treated by the Committee as the virtual purchase of one-third interest in the boats, since the New-York Central guarantee against loss to this extent. The joint interest with the Cleveland and Erie Companies in the Southern Shore steamers has been reduced to $44,469 by charging $100,000 to profit and loss.

5. The State Line and Northeast Road interests are explained. The former is represented by stock held directly by the New-York Central. The latter is in the shape of a loan to certain Directors who bought into the Northeast Company. Both stocks pay 10 ₱ cent. a year. The Committee question the policy of such investments, including those under the fourth head, as liable to embarrassments, and frequently to losses.

6. The Falls and Lewiston arrangement was made at the time of Consolidation. The Central then assumed to pay an equal dividend upon these stocks, for an absolute lease. Under the act of 1855, they were consolidated with the main line, Whether wrong or otherwise, the arrangement is irrevocable, and the Committee deem it unnecessary to express an opinion on the subject.

7, 8. The Thatcher Wheels used by the Company cost $17 62 each. Other patents are offered at $16. The animus of these allegations is, first, that Mr. VIBBARD is interested in the manufacture of the Wheels, and, secondly, that their exclusive use was made dependent on the purchase of the iron from ERASTUS CORNING & Co. It is shown that Mr. VIBBARD had no interest with THATCHER, and that he considered his Wheel the best and safest. Reference is then made to Mr. THATCHER'S letter, appended to the report, in which he states that he never bought a pound of pig iron of E. CORNING & Co. for car-wheel purposes in his life. That the Central Company have purchased but a small part of his Wheels—most of them going to Western Roads. That the price is the same to all parties. That the Wheels are made for the lowest living profit, considering the material. That he will use an inferior iron and compete, if required, with any other patent in the country. That he has paid no bonus to CORNING, CORNING, Jr., or VIBBARD, for the preference of the Central Company. That he has paid E. CORNING & Co. commissions on sales to other Companies. That he never negotiated directly with the President of the Central for car-wheels, railroad stock or anything else; and that his transactions with his partner, Mr. DAVIDSON, were openly made, and wholly independent of the affairs of the New-York Central. Mr. THATCHER is not now the manufacturer under his own patent. And the Committee place entire confidence in his statements, expressing "the opinion that there is no foundation whatever for the allegations."

9. The purchase of land on the plain above Albany was made $250 the acre. The land was the property of Mr. VAN RENSSELAER, the father-in-law of Mr. N. THAYER, of Boston, one of the Directors of the Road. The Committee say that the price was a high one; though the necessity for an outer depôt for cattle, &c., is conceded.

The foregoing disposes of all the specific allegations against the officers of the Company. The Committee also make reference to the accounts of the Treasurer, investigated by Chancellor WALWORTH and others. The report of Chancellor W. relieves them of further investigation than to state that whenever they had occasion to refer to the books and accounts, they found every indication of an excellent system. The following table of the pay roll of laborers and agents is interesting:

MONTHLY PAY OF LABORERS AND OTHER SUBORDINATES.

	Highest.	Lowest.
Agents and Clerks	$166 66	$10 00
Conductors	60 00	30 00
Brakemen	30 00	30 00
Baggagemen	40 00	30 00
Enginemen	78 00	50 00
Firemen	45 00	30 00
Foremen of Mechanics	100 00	60 00
Machinists, &c.	65 00	20 00
Carpenters	52 00	20 00
Station Men, Porters, &c.	52 00	10 00
Foremen of Laborers	75 00	25 00
Laborers	40 00	20 00

Whole number, July, 1854, when business was most active, 5,433; reduced in January, 1855, to 3,682.

CHIEF OFFICERS AND THEIR MONTHLY PAY.

C. Vibbard, General Superintendent, per month	$ 333 34
E. Foster, Jr., Assistant Superintendent, per month	166 66
Thomas Wallace, Assistant Superintendent, per month	125 00
W. G. Bullion, Assistant Superintendent, per month	83 33
Z. C. Priest, Assistant Superintendent, per month	166 66
H. W. Chittenden, Assistant Superintendent, per months	208 33
Geo. H. Burrows, Assistant Superintendent, per month	208 33
J. V. L. Pruyn, Treasurer, per month	666 66
Peter Howe, Auditor, per month	166 66
H. Stevens, General Paymaster, per month	125 00
Geo. E. Gray, Chief Engineer, per month	208 33
C. Thompson, Superintendent of Cars, per month	100 00
J. Dorsche, Wood Agent, per month	83 33
Register of Transfer at New-York, (larger amount claimed this year,)	3,000 00
Register of Transfer at Boston, (larger amount claimed this year,)	1,000 00
Bookkeeper in Treasurer's Office, (larger amount claimed this year,)	1,500 00
Transfer Clerk, (larger amount claimed this year,)	1,500 00
One other Clerk, (larger amount claimed this year,)	600 00

Canal Navigation.

From the Albany Evening Journal, Dec. 10.

The following dispatches were received at the Canal Department to-day:

FONDA, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.

WM. I. CORNWELL, Auditor.—There are about two hundred and fifty boats going East. All on this level except one hundred and four, which are on the Canajoharie level. Our greatest difficulty now is at Schoharie Creek lock, owing to lack of water, which it has been difficult to supply by reason of the large quantity of ice in this level.

Boats passing more freely to-day than yesterday.
C. GARDINIER, Canal Commissioner,
Eastern Division.

FULTONVILLE, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

WM. I. CORNWELL, Auditor.—Weather favorable this morning. Boats all on this level and East. Think we shall get them all through.
C. GARDINIER, Canal Commissioner,
Eastern Division.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.—NO. 1321. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

...Accessory Transit Company's steamship *Northern Light*, EDWARD L. TINKLEPAUGH, commander, arrived at her dock this morning, with passengers and dates from San Francisco to the 20th ult.

The *Northern Light* brings 800 passengers, and $1,000,000 in specie and gold dust.

The Colorado had separated, and all arrive in good health.

Among the passengers is Col. FARRAN H. FRENCH, appointed Minister to the United States, in lieu of Mr. MARCOLEITA, recalled. Col. FRENCH is intrusted with extraordinary powers, to enable him to settle immediately the difficulties existing between the United States, England and Nicaragua. He also brings with him the ratification of the new Treaty made by his Government with Col. WHEELER, United States Minister at Granada. Col. FRENCH carries with him to Washington some beautiful specimens of [illegible] and [illegible] gold from the mines of Chontales, together with samples of native produce. Mr. JOS. B. MALL, editor of the *El Nicaraguense*, Capt. C. H. ELDRIDGE, of the steamship *Uncle Sam*, Capt. JOS. M. SCOTT, the Company's Agent in Nicaragua, and Capt. W. H. WILLIAMSON, Nicaragua Army, are also among the passengers.

The peace of Nicaragua seems firmly established, and its beneficial effects are everywhere observable. The Transit Route continues to be improved, and grows now it equals any in the United States. New buildings are in the course of construction along the line, and parties are out in every direction, exploring and prospecting the mining regions and farming localities. The Company's new wharf at Virgin Bay has been advanced 700 feet into the Lake.

The passengers by the *Northern Light* made the transit, from ocean to ocean, in 33 hours. The health of the country is perfect, and the cholera has entirely ceased in the Republic.

The Transit Company had in its employ 150 men, and during two years and four months not a single death occurred among them, and that being the only unhealthy portion of the country.

The *Uncle Sam* brought down a rifle company of thirty, Col. General WALKER, under the command of Captain C. O'NEIL, which increases the American force at Granada to 375 men.

Gen. CABELLAS, the President of Honduras, arrived at Granada on the 1st inst., with a large number of his principal officers. Great preparations had been made to receive him appropriately. It is reported and generally believed, that he visits the Government as Ambassador from the Republics of San Salvador and Honduras, to propose that the three Republics unite into one confederacy, with Gen. WALKER at the head.

The officers of WALKER's Battalion were in deep grief for the loss of two of their best men. On the 30th ult., WM. MOIR, aged 25, supposed to be a native of New-York, accidentally killed himself with a pistol contained in his overcoat pocket, the ball entering the chest and lodging in his brain. On the 1st inst., HENRY HAMMONTREE, aged 24, died of disease of the heart. He belonged to Philadelphia, where he was understood to be respectably connected. They were buried with military honors.

The United States man-of-war *Massachusetts* was lying opposite San Juan del Sur. The officers had just returned from a visit to Gen. WALKER, and highly delighted were they all at their reception, the greatest good feeling, and the brilliant future of the country.

The most important news from California, are accounts of horrible murders, details of which will be found below.

A Know-Nothing Convention had been held in Sacramento, and the following persons chosen delegates to the Presidential nominating Convention, which meets in New-York next June: JOHN SKINNER, of Sacramento; S. W. BROOKBEAT, of Calveras; Dr. HITCHCOCK, of San Francisco, and Mr. WINTERS, of Sacramento. A delegation was also selected to the Philadelphia National Council.

Lieut. ARCHIBALD MACRAE, commanding the U. S. surveying-schooner *Rosing*, committed suicide on board of his vessel in San Francisco harbor, while laboring under temporary insanity. Deceased was thirty-five years old.

A duel took place on the 16th ult., near San Francisco, between Messrs. DEMMS, editor of *L'Echo du Pacifique*, and Mons. DE LA CHAPELLE, formerly editor of *Le Messager*. After an exchange of shots, in which no injury resulted to either party, a reconciliation took place.

The rainy season has set in, and all interior exchanges "make a note of it." In San Francisco, less rain has fallen than in the mining districts, but sufficient to warn us that Winter is approaching.

The accounts from the mines are generally very flattering. Immense piles of earth have been thrown up in the dry diggings, awaiting the rains to wash out the gold, and now that water is becoming abundant there is no lack of employment for all. New discoveries are constantly made—discoveries which exceed in richness all former ones—such for instance as Table Mountain, which is represented as carrying a bed of gold which will require years of labor to exhaust.

We are indebted to the Pacific Express, PARKHURST & Co's. Express, and the purser of the *Northern Light* for late files of papers.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Horrible Murder of the United States Marshal—Intense Excitement in San Francisco—Threats of the Populace to Lynch the Murderer.

From the San Francisco Herald, Dec. 5.

One of the most cowardly and heartless acts of murder that we have been called upon to record was committed Saturday evening in a public thoroughfare in one of the most frequented sections of the city. The victim, WILLIAM H. RICHARDSON, was a gentleman highly esteemed by a large circle of friends in this city, and occupied a high official position in the State. From all we are able to gather it appears that Mr. RICHARDSON had some trifling difficulty with a man named CHARLES CORA. Mutual friends interfered in the matter, and it was supposed that the difficulty had been amicably adjusted.

About six o'clock last evening Messrs. RICHARDSON and CORA were noticed standing in front of MCALLISTER's building on Clay-street, below Montgomery-street, in animated conversation, to whom both parties were known were standing near by, and presently Mr. RICHARDSON was heard to remark: "Well, that all right?" CORA replied: "Yes." They continued to converse in a low tone for some minutes, and by this time CORA had taken hold of the coat collar of the other with the left hand. RICHARDSON suddenly exclaimed: "What are you going to do? Don't shoot me; I am unarmed." At this CORA produced a small single-barreled pistol, and before he could be prevented, shot RICHARDSON through the heart.

The action was so sudden and unexpected, that the witnesses were for a moment paralyzed, and CORA held his victim against the wall of the house for the space of a few seconds, and then suddenly relaxed his grasp, walked away, but was arrested and placed in the custody of officer RUSSELL, who hastened with him to the Police station. RICHARDSON was taken into the drug store of Messrs. KEITH & Co., at the corner of Montgomery and Clay streets, where he expired almost immediately. An immense crowd immediately congregated in that vicinity, and it was found necessary to take the body of the murdered man to some more secluded place, and it was finally taken to the private office of the Clerk of the U. S. District Court. By this time a very large and excited crowd had assembled, completely blocking up the passage of Montgomery-street, for a distance of two blocks.

At this time there could not be less than three thousand persons present. The utmost excitement prevailed. The fearful cry of "Hang him! hang him!" was raised. The public pulse beat at a feverish rate, and it is more than probable that if the culprit had been within reach, he would have been executed on the spot. Several persons addressed the assemblage in favor of hanging CORA at once, while others counseled submission to the laws, and spoke in favor of the maintenance of law and order. It was finally put to the vote—a storm of ayes and [illegible] it was found impossible to decide whether there had been a majority in favor of or against hanging without recourse to law. The assembly shortly afterwards broke up into little knots, in which the enormity of the crime which had just been committed was discussed in a very excited manner. Others rushed to the station-house in order to ascertain what disposition had been made of the prisoner.

In the meantime, CORA was conveyed to the Station-house, and on being searched, two Deringers were found on his person, one of which had but recently been discharged. When the crowd began to gather about the Station-house the officers became alarmed for the safety of their prisoner, and determined upon placing him in the County Jail, for greater security. He was accordingly removed there. During the whole of these proceedings, CORA displayed the utmost coolness, and seemed never to have lost his presence of mind. During the walk from the Station-house to the County Jail, he appeared somewhat agitated, and apprehended that he might be taken out of the hands of the officers by the excited people, frequently looking back to ascertain if he was pursued.

The Coroner's Jury which subsequently sat upon the body, returned a verdict of premeditated murder against CORA.

Atrocious Murder of two Functionaries in Monterey.

From the Alta California.

Hon. ISAAC B. WALL, Collector of the port of Monterey, and T. S. WILLIAMSON, an officer of the County of Monterey, were murdered on the 10th instant. The first reports were received here by express and telegraph, and produced an intense sensation throughout this community. Messrs. WALL and WILLIAMSON were on the road from Monterey to San Luis Obispo, and were assassinated when about 30 miles from the former place. They were both shot through the head, from behind,—the wounds being apparently made by rifles.

WALL had upwards of $1,000 in a belt upon his person, and WILLIAMSON $150, also in a belt. None of this money was taken—from which an inference is drawn that revenge was the motive of the assassination. It may be, however, that the murderers intended robbery, but were alarmed before they accomplished their object, and to this hypothesis there is some evidence, to wit, that WALL's saddle bags were opened and his papers strewn about, his pistol was stolen, as also was a ring which was taken from his finger. Mr. WALL was a member of the Legislature in 1853 and 1854, and in the session of the latter year was Speaker of the Assembly. When President PIERCE came into power, he was appointed Collector of the District of Monterey, which office he held up to the time of his death. He was well known throughout the State, and had a host of ardent friends. At present there is a mystery hanging over this tragic occurrence which time can only clear up.

A party of outlaws, presumed to be connected with the murder, were traced to the Salinas River, where they made a stand to resist an arrest from a company of men who were in pursuit of them. A fight ensued, in which two of the pursuing party were killed and two wounded, according to the accounts received by telegraph from San Jose, although subsequent advices represent that but one was killed. The whole country round about Monterey is in a state of great excitement, and determined to arrest the murderers. They cannot possibly escape.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Fight at Cow Canyon, Rogue River—Eighteen White Men Killed and Five Wounded—400 Soldiers Compelled to Retreat.

From the Yreka Union "Extra," Nov. 5.

Capt. PIERCE communicated the startling intelligence this morning of a pitched battle having been fought at Cow Creek Canyon, Rogue River Valley, on Wednesday last, between about 300 Indians and 400 regulars and volunteers, under Capt. SMITH, U. S. A., of Fort Lane. The fight commenced at 1 o'clock P. M., and continued till 10—the Indians retreating all the while, and firing back upon the whites. At length it was deemed necessary that steps be taken to provide for the wounded, and a halt was ordered, when the Indians rallied and commenced firing upon the men, to whom prudence dictated the course of retiring to an open space where a more effectual stand could be made, which they accordingly did. It was then ascertained that 18 of the Captain's men had been killed and 25 wounded—some mortally, others dangerously, and a few slightly. A message was then dispatched to Capt. GEORGE, at Althouse, who started immediately with 80 volunteer recruits. He would join Capt. SMITH on Thursday, at an early hour, when it is expected that a renewal of the encounter will take place.

On Thursday last a scouting party of six returned with intelligence that about 250 Indians were in the vicinity of the heads of Antelope and Butte Creeks. Capt. THOS. SMITH, with about 100 men, immediately started out, and it is feared that a serious encounter would take place. The attack, it was expected, would be made on Saturday or Sunday last. News of the result is hourly expected.

Fight with Indians in Shasta Valley! Two Men Murdered on the Mountains West of Yreka.

On Thursday last, a party of sixteen men under Mr. TUPPER, of Shasta Valley, fell in with a large body of Indians in the mountains dividing the waters of the Klamath and Shasta Rivers. After a brief engagement, and losing one man, the whites were compelled to retreat.

On Friday, a body of Indians were seen crossing Shasta Valley from the neighborhood where the fight occurred, and shaping their course for Scott River, by the mountain trail from Scott to Shasta Valley.

It is rumored that two men, Mr. SNOW, of the Klamath River Ferry, opposite Beaver Creek, and a man by the name of SCOTT, have been killed on the trail leading from the Mountain House of DOTY & DOYLE to the Klamath River. A party of twenty-five or thirty started from Deadwood, yesterday, to look into the matter. These two men left the Mountain House on Tuesday evening last for the Ferry. On Saturday Mr DOYLE went in search of lost animals, and found papers and a manchlere, belonging to Mr SNOW, cut and torn up, and other marks of violence. These circumstances gave rise to the suspicion that both had been killed.

It would appear that there is to be an end to the assassinations of Indians unless they are removed or exterminated. There was never before known to exist such a universal spirit of hatred and hostility towards the whites on the part of the Indians in Northern California and Oregon. The facts seem clearly proved by the dire intelligence daily received from all quarters, that there is scarcely an Indian to be found between Scott mountain and Puget Sound, who is not intent upon outrage and murder, whenever an opportunity presents itself.

Later.

The following additional particulars are taken from the *Shasta Republican*, of Nov. 9:

The bodies of the men murdered on the mountains were found yesterday. Each had several mortal gunshot wounds in the body. At the fight on Cow Creek Canon ten men were killed and thirty wounded. Lieut. THOMAS came from the scene of action this morning with a dispatch from Captain SMITH to Gen. ELLIOTT, who immediately leaved with his men.

Embarkation of Troops for Oregon—Display of Enthusiasm on Fulton-street Wharf.

From the San Francisco Herald.

Vallejo-street Wharf presented a busy scene on Tuesday morning, upon the occasion of the departure of General WOOL and staff, and a company of United States troops, for the scene of the Indian war in the north. A very large number of citizens, among whom were many personal friends of General WOOL, were assembled on the wharf to witness the embarkation of the troops, and to tender to General WOOL the respectful homage due to a veteran officer on the eve of departing to engage in a military enterprise. At a few minutes before 11 o'clock, General WOOL and Staff arrived in a public vehicle. The General was simply attired in plain undress military uniform, and, but for his venerable appearance and naturally dignified person, one might have easily mistaken him for a subordinate officer. He was evidently somewhat fatigued by the arduous duties which he has been called upon to perform in preparing for this expedition.

In reply to some remarks addressed to him by a friend, relative to the proposed operations in the North, General WOOL said: "I shall not be long absent from San Francisco." As the steamer left the wharf the large crowd that had by this time congregated, gave three cheers for General WOOL and the expedition. General WOOL responded by raising his hat and bowing to the assemblage. Among the ordinance stores taken on board at Benicia are four thousand stands of arms, to be equally divided between the troops of Oregon and Washington Territory; also, six hundred pounds of ammunition for the mountain howitzers, mentioned yesterday. In addition to the usual arms of the troops, each man is provided with a Colt's revolver.

NEWS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

An Indian War Anticipated in the South—Col. Washington Prevented from Crossing the Colorado.

News from the Southern portion of California is received up to the 7th inst.

The most important intelligence is of the threatened Indian disturbance on the Southern borders. The settlers at San Gorgonia, fearing a rising on the part of the Indians, have already taken measures for their defence. They have forwarded a petition to the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, asking aid. They have also petitioned the commander of the garrison at San Diego for a small command, to protect them until further relief can be obtained.

JOHN P. SHUEBURNA, Secretary of a public meeting held at San Gorgonia, in writing to the *Southern Californian*, says:

"From the late movements of these Indians there is reason to believe that they are meditating some evil. Several weeks since a Council of Chiefs was held here—for what purpose no one knows; but it was attended by warriors from all the neighboring tribes. They kept their proceedings a profound secret.

The squaws are now removing into the mountains, leaving the 'fighting men' behind. As this is the first time such a thing has ever occurred here, it causes great uneasiness among the residents.

There has been much dissatisfaction of late, and within the last few weeks they have made various threats against the whites. They are apparently preparing for war, and the mountains are filled with them.

As the settlers in this Pass are scattered through a space of from fifteen to twenty miles, they will be almost without protection in case of sudden difficulty."

* * * * * * *

"We have just received news from the Surveying party of Col. WASHINGTON, by a person coming immediately from him. The Indians of the Colorado would not allow him to approach the river, and he was obliged to leave there, without completing his line. He was encamped at a spring about ten miles from the river, when the Indians told him they would not allow him to drink their water or eat their grass. That before the next day at noon he must be gone. He left and traveled until out of their reach, leaving his animals scattered along the road. The Indians said his party was too small to fight; but if a larger party came they would fight them."

These rumored Indian disturbances are in close proximity to the Tejon Reservation. In view thereof the *Southern Californian* says:

"There is something wrong,—either the Reservation is misunderstood, or it is of no use or effect, and we are inclined to believe, that as heretofore our people will have to depend upon their own exertions, with the assistance of Uncle Sam's troops, for protection."

The settlers in the neighborhood of Gorgonia have already suffered serious losses in stock, driven off by the Indians. One man recently lost one hundred head. The Indians complain of the action of the Government towards them.

NEWS FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Movements of King Kamehameha—Fearful Volcanic Eruptions—Business in Honolulu.

Our dates from Honolulu are to the 3d of November.

His Majesty King KAMEHAMEHA had returned to Honolulu, after a visit to some other portions of his dominions. A few days afterwards his Majesty left for Kauai, and returned to Honolulu on the 1st of November.

In the case of ANDREW G. FRANCIS, a seaman from San Francisco, charged at Honolulu with the murder of CHARLES E. FRANCIS, the Jury were unable to agree, and he was discharged.

On the night of the 18th, ANTHONY LAKE was killed, and ORIEN HARRIS badly injured, at Lahaina, by being thrown from a horse on which they were both riding.

A private letter, extracts from which are published in the *Polynesian*, gives the following description of the burning of Hawaii. By the writer's account, the eruption is becoming fearfully dangerous. He says: "Hawaii still burns. The great furnace on Mauna Loa is in full blast. For sixty-three days the molten flood has rolled down the mountain without abatement. Our Hawaiian atmosphere is loaded with smoke and gasses, through which the sun shines with dingy and yellow rays. The amount of lava disgorged from this awful magazine is enormous.

The burning stream now runs all the way in a covered duct, so that it can be seen only at its vents, which let off the gas. These are truly fearful. We looked down upon one of them, and saw the fiery current rushing under us, in some places at the rate of forty knots. We returned *viâ* Kilauea, and were absent ten days. What we saw and heard and felt, cannot be described.

Should the lava continue to approach us, I intend, after a little rest, to make a party and cut through the jungle to the end of the stream. I need not say that Hilo is wakeful and inquisitive just now. We apprehend no personal danger, but should the fiery ruin enter our bay, "wealth will take wings like an eagle."

OCT. 15.—A native visited the lava stream yesterday. Distance about twelve miles, advancing with sure and solemn process towards us. All Hilo is thoughtful. We shall send up daily parties to watch the progress of this devouring flood.

Business is represented as uncommonly dull at Honolulu. A very large number of whalemen arrived at the different ports of the Islands during the three weeks covered by our dates, as will be seen on reference to our marine report in another column.

NEWS FROM NICARAGUA.

Colonization of the Republic.

The Supreme Government of the Republic of Nicaragua, to encourage the immigration of persons of thrift and industry to become settlers and inhabitants within its territorial limits, to the end that it resources may be more fully developed, and its commerce increased, and to promote the general welfare of the State, has decreed:

Article 1. A free donation or grant of 250 acres of public land shall be made to each single person who shall enter the State (during the circumstances of this decree) and settle and make improvements upon the said tract, the same to be located by the direction of colonization hereafter to be named, and immediate possession given.

2. Each family entering the State and settling upon its territory, shall receive 100 acres of land in addition to the 100 granted to single settlers.

3. A right to occupy and improve shall be issued to applicants, and at the expiration of six months, upon satisfactory evidence being presented to the Director of Colonization of compliance with the provisions of this decree, title given.

4. No duties shall be levied on the personal effects, household furniture, agricultural implements, seeds, plants, domestic animals, or other imports for the personal use of the colonists or the development of the resources of the land donated, and colonists shall be exempt from all extraordinary taxes and contributions, and from all public service except when the public safety shall otherwise demand.

5. The colonists being citizens of the Republic, cannot alienate the land granted to any foreign government whatever, and shall not alienate the said land of their rights thereunto until after an occupancy of at least six months.

6. A colonization office shall be established, and a Director of Colonization appointed, whose business it shall be to attend to applications from immigrants to collect and dispense seeds, plants, &c., and to keep the registry books of the department.

Col. P. H. French.

From El Nicaraguense, Nov. 24.

Yesterday Col. P. H. FRENCH resigned his office and seat in the Cabinet as Minister of Hacienda. The Colonel has been for some time seriously unwell, and the duties of his office too arduous for his declining health. On the same day, the Government tendered him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with extraordinary powers—which he accepted at the earnest solicitation, and by advice of his physicians. Though it may be difficult to find so able a substitute for the Colonel's recent office, nevertheless, we consider him still better adapted for, and his services more valuable to the Government as Minister to the United States, there being matter of great moment pending between that Government and Nicaragua. We understand the Colonel leaves for Washington by the next steamer.

Miscellaneous Items.

Mr. J. W. FABENS, formerly American Consul at San Juan del Norte, has been appointed to the newly-created office of Director of Colonization.

The steamer *Virgin*, which arrived at Granada, brought up the commander and a large number of the officers of the U. S. war steamer *Massachusetts*, now lying at San Juan del Sur, at 2 o'clock, accompanied by the American Minister. They waited upon the President and General WALKER.

Mr. C. T. CLAY, of New-York, arrived at Granada on the 20th November, on his way to the Chontales district, where he intends to examine a gold mine, supposed to be very rich, and of which he is the proprietor. Should he find the mine anything near as valuable as it is reported to be, he will probably take measures at once to work it in the best manner.

Mr. GEORGE COOK, formerly connected with *El Nicaraguense*, who disposed of his interest through sickness and an intention of returning to the Atlantic States, is rapidly recovering, and has made up his mind to continue in the service of the army of Nicaragua.

Everything throughout Nicaragua remains quiet, the natives turning their attention to agriculture and trade, and families returning to their deserted homes. Thus far the progress has been incredible, and we (*El Nicaraguense*) can with safety assert that strife is at an end, and in Nicaragua there will be no more war.

As we go to press, says the *Nicaraguense*, Lieutenant BAILEY, commanding Company A, is preparing to leave the city with his gallant corps, as escort to a large quantity of munitions of war, destined for Leon.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Frightful Butcheries in Canton—Defeat of Pirates—Victory Over the Rebels—The Allied Fleet.

Our Hong Kong dates are to Sept. 15.

According to the *Friend of China*, Canton was the scene of frightful butcheries. On the 10th September a rebel chief was cut into two hundred pieces, and five hundred poor wretches were executed with him. The correspondent of the *China Mail*, writing from Canton, says:

"By a report obtained from good authority, it appears that over 70,000 have been publicly executed in Canton since Feb. 15, or Chinese New Year. About 27,000 were put to death at Shanking-fu, and 26,000 at the taking of the fort at Bleinheim Reach. In many places houses have been erected, where suspected persons are allowed to commit suicide, and thus protect their posthumous reputation. On the 9th of September one of the leaders, named KANE SIN, was put to death by a lingering process, having been sawed in 108 pieces. This leader threatened the northern part of the city last Autumn and Winter. More than 500 others were executed the same day.

In the North China *Herald*, of the 8th of September, there is a detailed account of a cruise against the Northern pirates, in which the British sloops *Hittern* and *Pumshun* destroyed eleven junks—six they set on fire, four sunk, and one surrendered without being fired into, and was handed over to the mandarins at Tung-chow-foo, the Captain of her giving most important information.

The China *Mail*, of the 15th September, furnishes the following later intelligence, from the North China *Herald*, of the 8th:

The *Peking Gazette* reaches from July 27 to Aug. 2, and reports repeated victories over the Rebels at Chwan-chow, Fung-chi-uen, on the borders of Kwang-se, at Hoomen, and Lung-chi-uen, in the northeast of Kwang-tung; the recovery of Poh-lo, a district city east of Canton, and the expulsion of the Rebels from Kwan-yang, who seized upon Tungngan, where the Imperial troops are besieging them.

There is no intelligence from the Allied Fleets in the North, except that Admiral STIRLING has detached a force under Com. ELLIOTT, sufficient to cope with the Russian Fleet, should he again have the luck to fall in with it; while the Admiral himself, fortunately, perhaps, winds up another season in the mazes of Japanese diplomacy.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Mining Enterprises—Catherine Hayes and Lola Montez—New Constitution for South Australia.

Our Sydney dates are to the 15th of September. The prospects for mining enterprises are spoken of very encouragingly, although the want of rain was beginning to be felt very generally.

Miss CATHERINE HAYES and LOLA MONTEZ were playing in Sydney. While singing in "Norma," on the 1st of September, Miss HAYES was taken with a severe indisposition, and another singer was obliged to finish her *rôle*.

A public meeting had been held in Sydney, for the purpose of considering a series of resolutions relative to the defences of the harbor and of the colony generally.

The South Australian *Register* says that the works connected with the new Railway, uniting Port Adelaide with the metropolis of the Province, are satisfactorily progressing, and some expectation exists that the line will be opened for traffic by the end of the present year.

The weekly traffic return of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay Railway shows a total revenue from all sources for the week ending 23d August, of £763 12s. 6d. The number of passengers who made use of the line was 4,804.

The Mount Alexander *Mail* has the following account of an important discovery:

"Mr. THOMAS GOLIGHTLY, miner, of Forest Creek, has, by chemical experiment, ascertained the fact that quartz is porous, and may be fused and made subservient to manufactures and art. It is Mr. GOLIGHTLY's intention to secure his process by patent. He professes his ability to obtain castings of quartz resembling china in transparency, and equaling in whiteness the purest alabaster, and to furnish the colony with quartz crockery to an extent only limited by the extent of the quartz reefs. The economical extraction of gold from quartz is among the chief features of Mr. GOLIGHTLY's process."

The South Australian papers are chiefly occupied with electioneering matters. The Legislative Council has been dissolved, and a general election is about to take place. The Constitution Bill having been returned—a course adopted by Sir JOHN RUSSELL in consequence of the dissatisfaction which had been expressed with the bill as it stood—His Excellency Sir RICHARD MCDONNELL has deemed it necessary to dissolve the present Council, with a view to obtain the sense of the country upon a new Constitution Bill. His Excellency has further propounded and published a scheme for a new Constitution, which is contained in the following announcement, published in a *Gazette* extraordinary of 17th August:

1. A single Chamber or Assembly, consisting of 40 members, viz., thirty-six elective members and four heads of the principal Departments, viz., Colonial Secretary, Advocate-General, and two other officers to be hereafter determined.

2. Duration of Assembly to be the same as that of the Legislative Council under the present Constitution.

3. No special qualification of members of said Assembly, nor any disqualification except for crime.

4. Tenure of office by Government officers having seats in the Assembly to be the same as at present.

5. No Civil List, except to secure the salaries of the Judges and the four Government officers holding seats in the Assembly.

6. Ample power to be reserved to the future Legislature to alter the details of such Bill, or effect any other change in the proposed Constitution, and resolve the single Chamber into two.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED,

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, by Rev. E. S. Lacy, Mr. William Pritchard to Miss Kate Kyle, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, by Rev. S. D. Cutler, Mr. James E. Boyce to Miss Ellen A. Kirby, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Nov. 2, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Mr. John Keating to Miss Harriet C. Hill, both of Monterey County.

In San Francisco, Nov. 6, by Rev. Mr. Wyatt, Mr. Robert Claughton, of Auburn, N. Y., to Miss Ann Carman, of Cincinnati, Ohio.

In Sacramento, Oct. 31, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. John Wright to Mrs. Amelia Christerson, all of Sacramento.

In Sacramento, Nov. 5, by Rev. J. A. Benton, Mr. Auguste Westbeue to Miss Julia Turnquist, all of Sacramento.

In Marysville, Oct. 31, James St. Clair Wilson to Miss Isabella Ferris.

In El Dorado County, Oct. 28, Mr. Freeman Mecumber to Miss Mary E. Arnold.

In Sacramento, Nov. 4, by the Rev. Mr. Pratt, Mr. Nelson A. Finkelburg, pilot of steamer Sumpter, to Miss Caroline Wade, of Benicia.

At Binghamton, Oct. 11, by the Rev. Mr. Dalton, of Grass Valley, Mr. John T. Hill, of Iowa Hill, to Miss Della Beall, of the same place.

In Sacramento, Nov. 4, by Rev. Mr. Phelps, Mr. William H. Shallcross to Mrs. Sarah A. Fallard, all of Sacramento.

In Volcano, Oct. 28, by George L. Gale, Esq., Mr. John E. Ireland to Miss Mary A. Fullerton.

In Petaluma, Oct. 29, by Rev. A. Guernsey, Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton to Miss Margaret Darothers, all of Petaluma.

In Vallejo Township, Oct. 29, by Rev. Wm. H. Pendleton, John B. Dunham to Miss Susan Rowe.

In San Francisco, Oct. 26, by Lawrence Ryan, Jr., Mr. John Farrell, of Tuolumne County, to Miss Margaret March, of Kentucky.

In San Francisco, 31st October, Mr. Barnard Waldiner Von Quistow to Mrs. Sophia Gill, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, by Rev. H. P. Cutler, Mr. Benjamin F. Mead to Miss Maria H. Newsy.

In Marysville, by Rev. Dr. Scott, Nov. 7, Mr. O. M. Evans to Miss Jane H. Baldwin.

At McCartysville, Mr. George B. Blanchard to Miss Cornelia L., daughter of John Robinson, Esq., all of the same place.

In San Jose, Nov. 4, by Rev. Eli Corwin, Mr. John Munson to Mary Alderson.

On Tuesday, Nov. 6, at St. Mary's Church, by Rev. Mr. Blaive, Mr. J. B. Pinchara to Miss Julia Mason.

In Sacramento, Nov. 8, by Rev. O. C. Wheeler, H. R. Covey, Esq., to Miss Lucretia Dolphy, all of Sacramento.

At Mormon Island, Sacramento County, Nov. 8, by Rev. A. Higgie, M. M. Hazeltine, Esq., to Miss Barbara Faling.

In Sacramento, Nov. 7, by A. Graham, Esq., Isaac S. Jamieson to Miss Caroline Russell, daughter of Rev. B. H. Russell, of Sacramento.

In Marysville, Oct. 4, by Rev. Peter Magognotti, Mr. James Matthews and Miss Elizabeth McCabe, both of Marysville.

At Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 9, by R. Thompson, Esq., Mr. F. P. Allen to Madame Josephine Julie, both of San Andreas.

In Placerville, Nov. 5, by Rev. Mr. Pierpont, Mr. Geo. H. Anderson, of Providence, R. I., to Miss Narcissa Jane Robinson, of Arkansas.

At Newtown, Placer County, by Rev. J. S. McCollom, Mr. Joseph Myers to Miss Jane S. Harris.

At the same time and place, by the same, Mr. John Harford to Miss Margaret Harris, all of Placer County.

In Sacramento, Nov. 8, by Rev. B. H. Russell, Mr. Wm. Lloyd, of Los Angeles, to Mrs. Sarah M. Moore, of Sacramento.

DIED.

In San Francisco, on Thursday, Nov. 4, of scarlet fever, James Daly, a native of New-York, aged 2 years and 6 months.

In San Francisco, on Friday, Nov. 9, of Panama fever, Mr. Charles Wamsley, a native of Germany, aged 27 years.

In San Francisco, on Friday, Nov. 9, of dropsy, Mr. Samuel Stretch, a native of Baltimore, Md., aged 48 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 8, of scarlet fever, Esther Seller, a native of New-York, aged 3 years.

In San Francisco, on Friday, Nov. 9, of pleurisy, Mr. Robert King, a native of Missouri, aged 45 years.

In San Francisco, on Friday, Nov. 9, of pleurisy, Mr. Victor Boucher, a native of France, aged 38 years.

In Oakland, Nov. 1, John B. Stursenegger, in the 70th year of his age.

At Grisely Fort, Sierra County, Nov. 4, Mrs. Maria Halliday, wife of Thomas Halliday, of Natchez, Miss.

In San Francisco, Nov. 2, Anna, only daughter of J. A. Snook, aged 1 month and 22 days.

In San Francisco, Nov. 1, Mr. Henry L. Carter, a native of Angelica, N. Y., aged 24 years.

In San Francisco, Oct. 29, Miss Josephine Ormsbery, aged 22 years.

In San Francisco, Nov. 5, Mr. J. Adolphé Gronfier, aged 49 years.

At his residence in Sonora, on the 27th October, Mr. Felix E. Dreyfous, of typhus fever, in the 30th year of his age.

Nov. 9, at his father's residence, on H-street, between Eleventh and Twelfth, Sacramento, J. J. McCurtny, infant son of E. J. and Agnes McCurtny.

In Sacramento, Nov. 8, James Henry, infant son of J. H. and C. V. Smith, aged 11 months and 15 days.

On Cottonwood, Shasta County, Oct. 26, Christopher Alderson, aged 46 years, from Wisconsin, a native of England.

In San Francisco, Nov. 7, at his residence corner of First and Mellus streets, Mr. John Maume, aged 36 years.

At Red Bluffs, Oct. 9, Henry Butterfield, aged about 40 years, formerly of Mercer County, Pa.

In Marysville, Nov. 3, after a short illness, Col. Jeffrey F. Haley, formerly of Sag Harbor, L. I.

In Forest City, Sierra County, William Albert, infant son of Wm. and Elizabeth Henry, aged one year, 4 months and 6 days.

In Sacramento, Nov. 8, of consumption, Sarah Ann, wife of Geo. Finley Pancbaker, formerly of Salem, Iowa.

In Uniontown, Nov. 4, of ossification of the heart, John Hempstead, formerly of No. 12 Norfolk-street, New-York, aged 62.

In Uniontown, Nov. 7, of the croup, Edward Richard Cromwell, youngest son of Wm. and Jaranda A. Cromwell, aged 1 year, 5 months and 25 days.

At his residence, near Smith's Flat, Nov. 8, Aaron P. Van Vleck, aged 38 years.

Lost overboard from ship Hornet, July 26, James Murphy, seaman, a native of Ireland.

On board ship Hornet, Wm. Scott, seaman, a native of England, fell from aloft and was killed.

California Markets.

SAN FRANCISCO, Monday Evening, Nov. 12, 1855.

This being steamer day there has necessarily been but little done either from first or second hands. The country demand has been very light, many of the representatives of the large houses of the interior being absent from town, and Monday being usually a dull day. The collecting of their dues has to a considerable extent occupied the attention of the importers, and in this they have only been moderately successful—money having been tighter than we have seen it for a considerable time past. It is fortunate that the purchases of the past fortnight have been put light, as otherwise the difficulty of raising money would have been augmented. As it is the Jobbers have displayed a proper prudence in limiting their liabilities and consequently feel the pressure less.

The delay of the Oregon steamer, which should have been here ere this with $200,000 to $250,000 in Coin or Dust, has contributed materially to tighten the market, and the delay is the more extraordinary inasmuch as the *California* might have been expected to make a better passage than usual.

Bars have been in fair request to-day, but an unusually large proportion of the shipment for this steamer will be made in Coin. This has been brought about in great part by the announcement that a discount of ½ @ cent. had at the date of the sailing of the last steamer to be submitted to by sellers in New-York. The statement in question, however, we have reason to believe was but a one-sided affair, the writer either overlooking, or not being sufficiently posted on the subject to be aware of the quality of the Bars remitted from California.

We have no advices of Mint Assayed Bars having sold for less than their face, and we are assured by shippers here that the well-known assay offices retain their prestige of correctness. It is known, however, that Sacramento Bars have sold here at a discount merely from the fact that the gentlemen who run them are not as well known as some of the older operators. Something of this kind has brought about the result stated in New-York, and has produced the decline, the effect of which has been visible here to-day.

The impression on the street this afternoon appears to be that the shipment of to-morrow will be but a small one. We think, however, that a fair average will at least be reached.

Flour—A sale of 880 bbls. Haxall was made last Saturday on private terms, and also a reported sale to-day of 1,000 bbls. do. on private terms; 1,000 quarter bags Clinton Mills sold at $8 50; 600 do. Golden Gate Mills at $10; and 1,396 quarter bags do. in lots at $9@10. Wheat—1,300 bags sold in lots at 2¾c.; 700 bags at 3c.; 400 bags on private terms. Barley—800 bags sold at 2½c.; 900 bags do. on private terms; 182 bags at 2¼c.; 200 do. at $2 10; at 2¼c. Oats—100 bags sold at 3c.; 2c.; 100 bags at 2½c.; 450 bags do. at 2¾c. Beans—3,000 lbs. California Bajos sold at 6¾c.; 25 bags do. at 6¾c. Potatoes—4,000 bags sold at 1¼c.; 200 do. at 1¾c.; and 1,800 bags do. at 1¼c.@1¾c.; Onions—125 bags choice sold at 6¾c. Butter—100 firkins good sold at 40c.; 40 firkins at 47½c.; do. at 50c.; 61 do. at the same figure. Lard—100 kegs sold at 20c.; 100 casks in 20 lb. tins at 23c. Sugar—400 bbls. crushed and 25 half bbls. do. sold at 11½c.; 870 bbls. China granulated at 8c. Rice—400 mats inferior China sold at 6¾c. Brandy—30 eighth casks American sold at $1 10. Pure Spirits—30 bbls. sold at $1 Gin—5 pipes Holland (pure) sold at $1 90; 10 pipes do. at $1 91. Powder—150 casks Duryea's arrive, on private terms. Rosin—Common quality boxes sold at $6 85. Spirits of Turpentine—100 gallons sold from second hands at $1 05; 500 gallons do. to arrive, on private terms. Soap—600 boxes Pale sold at 8c. Dry Goods—300 cases assorted Pie Fruits sold, to arrive, at 85 @ 95. Codfish—100 boxes guaranteed goods sold, to arrive, at 85 @ 90. Syrup—50 kegs East Boston, sold at 30c.

Canal Navigation Closed.

From the Albany Journal, Dec. 11.

Last night was cold, and the Canal this morning was covered with ice. We have reports by telegraph from various points along the line, which indicate that to-day will put an end to navigation this year. Fortunately the great proportion of the boats out have succeeded in getting through, and many of those remaining are near enough to their destination, to be able, by the use of the ice-breaker to reach it. West of Utica, the water has been drawn off.

DESIGNATIONS IN THE ARMY.—First Lieutenant DANIEL M. ROBIN

THE CITY.

...and Treatment of Criminals.

...of the Police towards Panel Thieves, Roley Vendors, Gamblers, &c.

...Plans to Reform in the Board of Commissioners.

The Legislative Committee, investigating into corruptions and mismanagements in the Police Department, Prisons, &c., resumed their examinations ... at 10 o'clock yesterday. At 12½ o'clock, ... and testified as follows:

...—Are you a Police Captain of this City? A.—I am a Police Captain of ... boundary of your District. A.—... Reade-street and Canal-street, ... North River.

Q.—Has the Chief visited your station within a year? A.—The Chief has not visited my Station-house during the last year.

...HOUSES OF PROSTITUTION IN THE FIFTH DISTRICT.

...Are there any houses of prostitution in your District; and if so, how many? A.—There are up-...

...notice of the existence of ... A.—Yes; they are re-... every six months.

...directions for your action con-... A.—There are no specific ...

...Have you broken up any of these houses? A. ... broken up.

...most noisy and boisterous ... District? A.—They were the most ...

Q.—Have these houses been often complained of by the inhabitants? A.—Sometimes they have been ...

...as to its most noisy? A.—The ... persuade or to get the complaining ... and then take the petition be-... such cases, and all of ...

...policy shops in your dis-... shops in my district; ... are some.

...about gambling houses? A.—There are ... gambling houses; I don't know of but two; and I only know of these by rumor I may ... have such been my countrymen flocked in ...

Q.—If a man goes into a gambling-house as might be there?

A.—There are those who go about to take ... persons there, I know, and persons ...

Q.—Is it not the duty of a Policeman to arrest ... found in the streets? A.—The rule is to ... them if they are staggering about, or dis-... person.

Q.—The reason why I asked was, that I ... in Broadway a man and two women ... drunk, and two Policemen laughing at ... refused one of them if that was the way they ... of such cases. Their reply was not satis-... and I took down their numbers. Seeing me ... they started after them immediately and ... to the Station-house.

Q.—Do you receive much stolen property? A.—We receive considerable stolen property at our Sta-...tion-house, which we dispose of in the manner ... by other officers, who have testified here.

...Q.—If the Police were opposed ... prosecution of prostitution, don't you think ... could break them up? A.—I don't think they ... in many cases.

Q.—Have you ever heard of any complaints against ... disreputable houses of prostitution, in your Dis-...trict? A.—I heard a complaint against Chanderlin ... It was made by a man who charged her ... assault and battery.

Q.—Would it not be much better if these houses were broken up? A.—I should answer that according to my own impressions; if they are in a district ... their discord the inhabitants, I should think ... necessary to have them removed.

Q.—Have there been many removals of Policemen in your District during the past year? A.—Not many removals in my Station; I think not more ... necessary; I think, at present, of but three who ... been suspended.

Q.—Have you ever known that Policemen received money from keepers of houses of prostitution? A. ... never have shown of Policemen receiving money ... from such persons.

Q.—How many such houses have been broken up during the past year? A.—Four houses have been ... up.

Q.—Are these groggeries in your District open on Sunday? A.—Grog shops are not allowed open on ... I report them when they are open; I ... in my beat, gentlemen, that there ex-... I believe, in relation to Police-... receiving money from the keepers of houses of ... these persons know the Police regulations ... well, and they know that if a Policeman re-... money from them they could have him bro-... The danger attending receiving ... from such persons is, I believe, sufficient to ... men from receiving it.

Q.—How many of your men belong to political organizations? A.—I don't know that any of my men belong to political societies.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

Q.—Is not the time of the Recorder and City Judge too much occupied with judiciary matters to allow of their attending properly to their duties as Police Commissioners? A.—The time of the Recorder and City Judge is, in my belief, altogether too much occupied with judicial matters to allow of their being efficient Police Commissioners.

Q.—What is the course with complaints against Policemen? A.—There is a rule which requires that a complaint must be filed against a Policeman, and when he is notified he has his choice whether to be tried by the Mayor or by a full Board; I think this wrong; I believe that in nine cases out of ten the ... understands that it is desirable that the ... should try the case; and he is therefore afraid ... a trial before the full Board of Commis-...sioners; now, by this mode of going before the ... the officer has no opportunity of cross-ques-...tioning his accuser, or of seeing him, or, perhaps, of ... who he is.

Q.—The party complained of, then, can always ... how he will be tried? A.—The party elects ... he will be tried by the Mayor or by the Com-...missioners, but, as I have said, in many instances, ... a year; I have heard a smothered complaint ... manner of trial, and I think it is generally ...satisfactory.

Q.—Must not the party complaining make his ... in writing? A.—The party complaining ... in writing and swears to his complaint.

Q.—Does not the policeman complained of see the ... plaint? A.—The papers are shown him, and he ... whether he will go before the Mayor with ... papers as they are, or be tried by the Commis-...sioners.

Q.—Why is there a desire to have the Mayor try the complaints alone? A.—I presume the desire to ... the Mayor decide the cases is in consequence ... inability of the other Commissioners, on ac-... their other duties, to attend to them prop-...erly.

Q.—The effect, you think, is bad. A.—I do. It is ... unsatisfactory to the men, and, I believe, conse-...quently injurious to the efficiency of the Depart-...ment.

Captain Joseph Dowling sworn—Q.—Capt. Dowling, are you a police officer of this City? A.—I am Cap-...tain of the Sixth District Police.

Q.—What are the boundaries of your District? A.—The boundaries are Park-row and Chatham-street, Bowery, Walker and Canal streets and Broad-way.

Q.—Has the Chief of Police visited your Station-house since you have been a Captain? A.—The Chief of Police has not been in my Station-house since I was elected, that I know of.

Q.—You have received no visits other than for sanitary inspection. A.—The only inspection has been sanitary inspection.

Q.—How many houses of prostitution are there in your District? A.—There are from fifty to sixty houses of prostitution in my District.

Q.—Have you reported them to the Chief of Police? A.—They are reported to him every six months.

Q.—Have you broken up many of these houses? A.—We have made several vacate the premises; ... two or three got sent to the Island. The ... by my District are rather a low grade of ... prostitution.

Q.—Were those you broke up the most disorderly? A.—Those broken up were the most disorderly.

Q.—Have these houses been often complained of? A.—We have known every house on the Five Points to be complained of, but they have not been tried. ... have given bonds to appear. The complaints were ... on the instigation of Mr. Pease.

Q.—Have you ever known a keeper of a house of ill-fame to be convicted in any Police Court? A.—I have known them to be convicted at the Sessions.

Q.—Are there any policy shops in your District? A.—There are policy shops in my District, reported ... them. I recently gave a list of houses of ... policy and gambling shops, to the Dis-...trict Attorney.

Q.—Who receives your returns. A.—The returns go to the Chief's Office.

Q.—Have you known the Chief to take any steps towards breaking up these houses, in your district? A.—I don't know that I have.

Q.—Have you taken any? A.—I have not taken steps to break them up, unless when they were complained of.

Q.—How many houses of prostitution are there in ... street? A.—Twelve or fourteen.

Q.—How many in Elm? A.—Eight.

Q.—How many in Duane? A.—Three.

Q.—How many in Manhattan-place? A.—One.

Q.—How many in Beade-street? A.—None that I ...

Q.—Did you ever know the police to take thirteen ... prostitutes from a house in Manhattan-place?

Q.—Where are those watches now? A.—I have ... watches.

...

...

...

[illegible] Judge Kneblitt and [illegible] to show what amount [illegible] by them since January, 1854. [illegible] was not go to the office and [illegible]

[illegible]—It would be better. We shall have to [illegible] some of the Police Stations of the City.

[illegible] I move that Mr. Kneblitt, the Chief [illegible] be summoned, to show what amount of [illegible] has received.

[illegible]—Can't we go and see for ourselves?

[illegible]—We have not examined him yet.

[illegible]—He has been here to-day, and said he could produce his books in half an hour's notice.

[illegible] I move that we subpœna Mr. Henry Vandervoort.

Mr. [illegible]—Not for to-morrow.

[illegible] Thursday.

[illegible] to subpœna Justices Connolly [illegible] Mr. Henry Vandervoort, Clerk of the [illegible], to attend on Thursday, to which day the Committee adjourned.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Homicide of William Poole.

CONCLUSION OF ARGUMENT FOR THE DEFENCE.

No Plot for the Assassination of Poole.

THIRTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

TUESDAY, Dec. 11, 1855.

Mr. Clark resumed his summing up for the defence. He occupied the whole day. The Court-room was crowded until the moment of adjournment, and the officers were repeatedly charged by the Court with the duty of keeping the doors clear. Judges Clerke and Ingersoll, and an array of members of the bar, were among the spectators.

MR. CLARK'S ARGUMENT RESUMED.

Mr. Clark said that, in his remarks of yesterday, he had portrayed the characters of Baker and Poole, and had established, he thought, if any fact is capable of being established by evidence, that Baker was not the man to form a plan of assassination, but that Poole was. He now asked the same kind and patient attention from the Jury which they had accorded to his former remarks, while he proceeded to examine the more serious portions of the evidence. He asked the Jury to examine and reflect, in order that they might be able to find the truth of the scene at Stanwix Hall in the light that was created by the flash of that pistol.

MORRISSEY'S DRUNKENNESS.

Gentlemen, we will now go to Stanwix Hall as it appeared on the night of the 24th of February. It was about 9 o'clock when that first affray took place. What was the state of things there? Morrissey and Hyatt, and some others, were in the back room, partaking of what the world is pleased to call social enjoyment. Morrissey was drunk. Yes, gentlemen, he was then drunk. At that very moment he was the victim of the most deplorable insanity which in the providence of God was ever permitted to degrade and darken the mind of man.

POOLE WAS THERE, ARMED.

In a case like this, where, life is dependent upon a quibble, no inferences are to be drawn. The law demands that the intentions of men must be clearly proved. Poole was there armed. Is there any doubt about that? Have you, gentlemen, any doubt that he went there with a pistol? The clear preponderance of the testimony is, that he did go there armed. And it is equally clear that Morrissey was not armed.

MORRISSEY AND POOLE.

Had he come there to seek Poole's life? No. He did nothing in the first instance to provoke an encounter, and when Poole draws a pistol upon him, Morrissey is still unarmed. Poole draws his pistol and says to Morrissey, in the low and vile language peculiar to men of his class—"You tasted my mutton once, and how did you like it?"

WHAT DOES MORRISSEY DO?

And what does Morrissey do? Remember that he was not in full possession of his reason, that he was intoxicated by drink, and that he was unarmed. He rushes on towards Poole, who leaps upon the counter and from there points the pistol at him.

WHO PRODUCED THE FIRST PISTOL?

Now, gentlemen, who did the first wrong there? Who produced the first pistol? It was Poole.

NATIONALITY OF INSANITY.

Remember how Poole, surrounded by his friends, and with pistol in hand, insults the nationality of Morrissey. I will not repeat his vile language. I will not repeat his threats. You remember it all. I ask you to reflect for a moment upon the conduct of that young Marquis. Ah! I am proud of that man. And any Irishman may well be proud of a man who acts as he did upon that occasion. He said to Poole, while that man was abusing his nation—"An Irishman is as good as anybody else, if he behaves himself." And he expressed my sentiments, and I have no doubt he expressed yours, exactly. Counsel recapitulated the occurrences at Stanwix Hall during the interview between Maguire and Poole. Maguire said Poole had been kind to his brother, and would not fight. Gentlemen! contemplate that scene for a moment and tell me whether Poole there earned the reputation of a true American? Did he earn the illustrious honors that were paid to his memory?

WHAT IS A TRUE AMERICAN?

I can tell you, I think, what it is not; and I can tell you what it is. He is not the Indian with his tomahawk and scalping-knife, as with his war-whoop he invades the sleep of the cradle. He is not the filibuster who, under the stolen banner of Freedom, goes forth with sword in hand to plant the eagles of Liberty upon soil not his own. He is not the freebooter-man who, armed with the rifle, the revolver, or the bowie-knife, takes the life of his neighbor for some fancied wrong. He is not the man who would apply the torch to the asylum of refuge for poverty and old age, or would raze to the ground temples dedicated to the living God, because those who there point out the way to Heaven allure by a path not his own. The true spirit of Americanism is not exhibited in the passion of the mob which, sweeping along with the speed of the whirlwind, denounces the guilty and the innocent, and consigns them both to one common sepulchre. The true American is the good man—he who, in obedience to the Divine mandate, earns his bread by the sweat of his brow, in some of the employments of honest, industrious labor. He is the kind husband and father, the dutiful child, with a heart capacious enough to sympathize with all mankind, with a philanthropy as boundless as the ocean. He is the man who accords to every individual man all his rights of life, liberty, and property, and dares, at any and every hazard, to defend his own. And such a man Poole was not. He comes not, and never, in any portion of his life, came up to my standard of a true American.

BAKER MIGHT HAVE HANDED MORRISSEY HIS PISTOL.

Counsel proceeded to argue that there was no necessary connection between the first and second affray. And if Baker had intended to compass the death of Poole, how easy would it have been for Baker to have handed to Morrissey his pistol, when Poole drew upon Morrissey, and the latter called for a weapon. And afterwards when Morrissey reproached Baker for this failure to assist him, Baker replied, "That he would be glad next morning that he had not had the pistol." Gentlemen, that fact speaks volumes. It lets in a flood of light upon the case. It shows that Baker did not contemplate assassination,—that he would not lend his countenance to it in any form.

MAY A MAN GO ARMED?

Upon the subject of bearing arms, counsel felt called upon to quote the law, and proceeded to show to the Jury that there is in this State no law to prohibit any man from arming himself.

BAKER DID NOT BUY THE PISTOL TO KILL POOLE.

The prosecution have shown, it is conceded, that Baker had a pistol in his pocket at the time of the first affray; it is shown that he carried it for two years; when he purchased it, and why. My learned friend will argue to you that Baker bought that pistol to kill Poole; but, had he intended to kill him, how many chances had he between 1852 and 1855? At the Gem he could have done it with impunity; when Poole threatened to take off his nose and ears and gouge out his eyes, he could have done it with safety. Counsel argued, accordingly, that Baker certainly entertained no evil designs against Poole.

It has been asked why Baker did not apply to the authorities? There is a very pretty system of tactics in the statute books; but for all practical purposes they are not worth a straw. What did Poole care for the magistrates whom he himself appointed?

Our Judiciary is elective, and, as I think, wrongly so. Recollect that we have just the privilege of voting for officers who are nominated by one set of blackguards or another.

Baker was in Johnny Lyng's saloon playing a game of billiards when news was brought of the first affray at Stanwix Hall. Did he display any anxiety to go up there? None. He played out his game and then played another. And because Baker played billiards, it is attempted to be proved by the prosecution that he is a gambler. This assumption Mr. Clark vehemently denied, and proceeded to argue that

AMERICANS ARE ALL GAMBLERS.

Baker, I admit, had been led into associations with gamblers, and his education should have taught him better. But have gamblers no rights? I cannot defend gambling. But, gentlemen, we are a nation of gamblers. All classes in this community, in one way or another, gamble. Commerce, in all its departments, partakes of the spirit of gambling. The poor man who plays a game of dominoes at the corner grocery for a glass of beer, is a gambler. The gentle[illegible]

[illegible] metropolis. But I have some [illegible]

[illegible]

Counsel made a pathetic reference to the fact that Baker was destitute of a home, and so had been led to frequent the haunts of gamblers and sporting men. Oh! if he had only had a home,—if by his own warm fireside his heart had been gladdened by the smiles of wife and children,—he would never have experienced the peril in which he stood that night, nor would he now be pleading, through me, before you for his life. [Counsel affected.]

MR. WHITING'S HOUND-LIKE FEROCITY.

But there is another material fact. Baker meets Allen, and sends for Turner to come up to Stanwix Hall. Counsel for prosecution have endeavored to show that this message was sent previous to the second affray.

Mr. Whiting offered to read the evidence in the case.

Mr. Clark declared it was unnecessary, and proceeded to call the attention of the Jury to the hound-like ferocity with which Mr. Whiting pursues his victim, although within that gentleman's breast beats as kind and generous a heart as in the breast of any man. Mr. Clark complimented the zeal of his learned friend, and looked to find his laurels brighter than any he has yet worn, when he exchanges the Bar for the Bench, which he is shortly to adorn.

SUBSEQUENT DISPOSITIONS OF THE CHARACTERS.

Mr. Clark, for the next half hour, occupied the time in describing the routes which the parties to the first affray took after they left Stanwix Hall. He denied that there were any preparations for assassination. Poole's coat was produced, and counsel declared that it should have covered the remains of Poole in place of the flag of the country. And behind the hearse which contained his body, there should have followed, chained and manacled, Shay and Harris and Lozier and Corky Jack.

The Court took a brief recess.

OF ASSASSINATING BAKER.

Mr. Clark, in resuming, begged to say to the Jury that, in his serious and sober judgment, to punish Baker for anything which he did on that occasion would be an assassination greater than any that could have been perpetrated upon Poole. It is a serious thing to try a man for his life. It is a terrible ordeal for a man to pass through. It is to a poor man a terrible expense. Counsel on both sides of this case receive a measure of compensation far beyond the ability of a man who has not a fortune, to pay. Counsel pressed the importance of a decision, without disagreement, upon the attention of the Jury;—and he pressed the point because of his extreme unwillingness that the accused should remain longer in peril, and because of his extreme desire that the heart-broken father of the prisoner might again become a happy man, and that joy and comfort might once more visit his home.

DID PAUDEEN LOCK THE DOOR?

Counsel argued that this point is not established. It is in evidence as the testimony of Mr. Dean, but that gentleman does not say that he either saw or heard Paudeen turn the key. If the door was locked, that circumstance would have been suspicious. But it is not proved that it was locked, and it is clear that Mr. Dean, who may be a very respectable man, if he does sell rum, was either mistaken, or that he falsified—counsel did not care which, for the facts of the case remained the same.

THE EVIDENCE OF DEAN.

Mr. Clark next adverted to the evidence of Mr. Dean, as to the locking of the door by Paudeen, and argued the impossibility of a band of conspirators going into Stanwix Hall to murder Poole, and locking the door to keep him in, without taking away the key. Mr. Dean was a weak-minded man; his countenance betrayed his character, and his evidence was directly contradicted by the witness Mitchell, who saw Van Pelt go out after Paudeen came in, and before Dean went to the door to find a policeman; it was just as likely that Cy. Shay, or Harris, or Corky Jack locked the door. Not one of them could be believed. Why was Corky Jack not brought upon the stand? If his evidence would have had any weight as against the prisoner, he certainly would have been produced as a witness; his lying under a petty charge of felony could be no obstruction, for the Governor, at the instance of the Attorney General, would have relieved him of the legal penalty consequent on conviction, if his testimony could be employed in this prosecution. Every criminal in the State would have been set at liberty, if their evidence could have been of use in securing Baker's condemnation, immediately after this occurrence. The testimony of McDonough, if of any weight at all, confirmed the evidence of Mitchell; and the evidence of Dean himself would show that he could not have witnessed the facts to which he testified.

PAUDEEN'S CONCERN IN THE MATTER.

The counsel then referred to the evidence of Paudeen's spitting in Poole's face, and admitted the propriety of Paudeen's being made to atone for that act of aggression. He deplored the infatuation which could have led the boy to such an act, and asserted that it was the influence of such men as Poole on youth, that had raised up a set of men who, he was sorry to say, were a disgrace to the City. But the game was played out. That system of violence of which Poole was the founder; that system of violence which had armed a hundred men who had never dreamed of it before—that system of violence was at an end. And whether Poole was assassinated or not, more benefit to the community, in his counsel's judgment, had come from his death than could have been derived from a million of such worthless lives. It has never rendered the City—if this were his native City—a blessing while he lived in it. The act of Paudeen in spitting at Poole was provoked by Poole's scornful look, and was an individual act of aggression which they all condemned, and which they all, without exception, tried to prevent. When Van Pelt and Lynn interfered, Paudeen struck the one and kicked the other, and both left. Was that evidence of conspiracy? Paudeen had as good a right to be in a public bar-room as any of the rest; and when told to go out, he answered, "Why don't you put them all out as well as me?" Was that proof of conspiracy? The meeting of those parties there, which occurs in bar-rooms again and again, and the acts which took place between Paudeen and Poole so far as the former was concerned, were acts which rum frequently produces. Turner, tale "monster," as the prosecution would have it, interfered and told Poole, "Do not mind him, Bill, he is drunk!" thus showing his manly nature. Baker, in the meantime had not spoken a word nor done an act, save to ask them all to take a drink. Then Poole retreated to the recess. Mitchell swore he saw him take his pistol out of his trowsers pocket and adjust it under his skirt. Affirmative testimony, like Mitchell's, to a positive fact is better than the evidence of twenty negative witnesses. That was a rule of law founded on common sense. That there were many rules of law not so founded, this case in its progress had given sufficient proof. But no man would be justified in adhering to a rule of law where common sense demanded differently, in a case involving the life of a human being. Turner having thrown off his cloak to facilitate him in separating Paudeen and Poole, saw Poole's cat-like movements when preparing for muffled firing, and with a free, bold, outspoken, generous, manly courage drew his pistol out of his belt, wirled it round his head, and said, "You mean to shoot do you? if that is your game, draw!" Poole, long-armed, athletic, vigorous, and cautious, was preparing to fire from under his coat, when Turner detected him, pulled Paudeen aside, and called on Poole to draw. He showed his manly nature in that. And he (the Counsel,) admired the man who came up and put his pistol to your head infinitely better than the man who smiled in your face and shot at you from under his coat. The one might be a gentleman; the other was an assassin. When Turner fell, after having shot himself in the arm by accident, as the position of the wound showed, Poole was standing in the recess; and by some of the witnesses said to be two feet from the corner of the counter, by some said to be right against the washstand; Turner, as the witnesses swore, was lying on the floor from ten to fourteen feet from the end of the counter, with his head towards the counter and his hand on the floor, and in that position fired a second shot, which, to have hit Poole, must have been fired round the corner. Some of the witnesses swore that Turner fired indiscriminately, with the purpose, obviously, of accounting for Baker's wounds. But there was no evidence that Turner's second shot hit Poole. There was evidence that Poole staggered forward, but the natural effect of a shot would be to make him stagger backwards in the direction of the ball. And such a stagger was it that in going across to the opposite side with a reindeer's leap, he caught Baker by the hair or by the neck, and both went down. What had Baker done up to that time? What witness swore that Baker had done anything by word or act to provoke Poole or any one else? But the transverse position of the wound above Poole's knee proved that Turner's second shot could not have produced it. The only place from which the shot could have been fired that inflicted that wound was the door. The Counsel then reviewed the evidence of Charley Lozier, referring specially to that individual's concealment of the fact that the worst wound received by him in Stanwix Hall was the wound in the leg, and accounted for the manner in which it was given by showing that it was in a range with the holes in Poole's coat, and may have been made by the bullet which came from Poole's direction, and whistled past McDonough's ear when he was kneeling by Turner on the floor. The holes in Poole's coat were the next piece of circumstantial evidence which the counsel referred to, and declared that if Poole had killed Baker these holes would have convicted him of the murder. The evidence of Cy. Harris was next alluded to, and the act to which he testified of firing at the retreating Baker was characterised as the act of a murderer. It was murder to fire at a retreating man. The counsel did not ask Harris much about himself. He did not desire by asking him questions as to his character and pursuits, to add anything to the degradation of his race which this trial exhibits. The idea of convicting a man of murder on the testimony of Harris, the vilest monster that ever left his stime upon the society in which he lives, could not be possible. The character of Shay, as betrayed by his testimony, was rigorously criticised and condemned. The evidence as to the finding of Poole's pistol or the pistol alleged to be his, loaded and capped, an[illegible]

[illegible] the evidence for the [illegible] as to the time and manner in which Ba[illegible] on that portion [illegible] Poole, he [illegible] him, and they [illegible] The wounds [illegible] which the counsel for the [illegible] were indicted by Baker himself, were proved by the surgeons to possess the characteristics of gunshot wounds, and were received while on the floor with Poole.

The reception of Poole's dying declaration that he did not fire a pistol, was adverted to, and its worthlessness commented on at length. The conduct of Dr. Putnam in only eliciting from Poole such statements as were declaratory of his own innocence, without asking as to the facts which might go to show that Baker was acting only on the defensive, was severely criticized. The appearance of Mr. Whiting in this case betrayed the weakness of the case against the prisoner, else it was utterly incomprehensible to him (Mr. Clark) how it could be deemed essential that that gentleman's services should be enlisted to aid the District-Attorney and the Attorney-General in conducting this prosecution.

The Attorney-General (Mr. Hoffman) explained that at the time this case was originally set down he was detained by official duties at Albany, and when the District-Attorney applied to him to take part in the case, he (the Attorney-General) told him it was impossible. The Governor then assigned Mr. Whiting to act for the Attorney-General, and now he (Mr. Hoffman) happened to be here, contrary to his expectations at that time.

Mr. Clark replied that he had been informed by Mr. Whiting himself, that he was retained for the prosecution before the *Grapeshot* was sent after Baker.

Mr. Hoffman further explained that before Baker was arrested—before this case was first set down—he did not recollect the time, the District-Attorney asked him if he would assist in the trial of this case, and he told him that it was impossible. It was then that Mr. Whiting was assigned to act by the Governor.

Mr. Clark, after paying a high tribute of praise to Mr. Whiting's abilities, proceeded to speak of the fact of Baker's flight, of the motives which induced him to it, of the fears by which he was actuated in reference to the unscrupulous character of Poole and of his gang, and of his sense of the dangers he would incur by facing a prosecution which he supposed would be carried on by that powerful political party to which Poole was attached, and which paid such unprecedented funeral honors to Poole's remains. He argued that flight was no evidence of guilt, asserted that such was the rule of law, and called on the Court to charge accordingly. I have been by fools reproached, said he in conclusion, for having permitted any man to come on this Jury who said he belonged to the political party to which Poole was attached. I have been reproached with that by men whose judgment I regard. I replied that the responsibilities of the selection of a Jury was upon myself and my associate, and we wanted to know if the time had come when the last refuge of the liberty of the citizen was unsafe. I am free to say that I have no confidence in public opinion, which is as often wrong as right. My confidence is shaken in the administration of justice in all its forms.

But I have not yet lost my confidence in the protection which a Jury can give to an innocent man. That confidence still survives—still lives. And long may it live. When the time shall come, gentlemen, if it ever comes, when a man cannot secure a fair, impartial, and unbiased trial, be he foreign born, or be he native born—when the time shall come that any man, be he Protestant, or be he Catholic, be he pagan, or infidel, or gambler, or thief, and cannot have a fair trial before a Jury, and I shall be satisfied that the time has come, I shall be ready to resign my claim to the name of American. I am an American. I never blushed to say so till I witnessed the developments of this trial. More than once since it began I felt ashamed of the land of my nativity. I felt ashamed of the country whose liberty my own immediate ancestors helped to achieve. But I believe that that time has not yet come. I hope and pray that it may never come. Gentlemen, I am about to relieve myself of the responsible charge which now, for near two days, has oppressed me, and to transfer my client from my hands to yours. You will soon have a duty to perform more arduous than mine—a duty, gentlemen, to the public, that its justice may be vindicated, and a duty to the prisoner, that, if innocent, not one hair of his head shall be harmed. If he be guilty you will not hesitate to condemn him, for if I were on that Jury, and I thought so, I would condemn him. But if he is innocent and you should condemn him, I envy not your lot when the excitement of the present hour shall have passed and shall have been forgotten. If influenced by any erroneous judgment, or by any erroneous ruling of the Court, you should come to the conclusion that the man whose guilt has not been established by the prosecution, must be convicted, believe me, the time will come hereafter when that unjust verdict will rise up against you—it will disturb your dreams—it will come with the dawn of the morning—it will haunt you everywhere, and will mar the peace and happiness of your lives. I can anticipate no such result. I feel confident that you will do your duty fearlessly, unbiassed by me, unbiassed by my opponent, and uninfluenced by the Court. For you are to be the judges, and the responsibility rests upon you. Whatever you may do—whether you acquit him or convict him, it is my hope that the blessings of Heaven may forever descend upon you and upon yours, and that you will mete them by the act of justice and generosity in behalf of the accused man which I have stimulated at your hands. [After thanking the jurors for their patient attention, the learned counsel, in a state of obvious exhaustion, resumed his seat.]

It was then arranged that Mr. Whiting should proceed to close the case for the prosecution to-morrow, and, after the usual caution to the Jurors, the Court was adjourned, it being now 4 P. M., until 11 o'clock on Wednesday morning.

Great Conflagration in St. Louis—Three Steamers Burnt—Over $100,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

From the St. Louis Intelligencer, Dec. 3.

Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday evening, smoke was discovered issuing from the hold of the steam or *Parthenia*, lying at our wharf near the foot of Chesnut-street, and in a few minutes the flames burst through the deck, just aft of the boilers. An instantaneous alarm was given by the ringing of all the bells of the boat lying at the wharf, and in a remarkably brief space of time the engines were on the ground and our energetic firemen using all their exertions to subdue the flames. It was all in vain, however, as in a short time the boat was burned to the water's edge, where the wreck now remains.

The *James E. Woodruff*, a valuable boat, was lying immediately above the *Parthenia*, and was in imminent danger, from which she was saved by being towed out by the *Brunette*, which was just leaving port. Both these boats are owned by the same parties, Capt. GOULD and others.

The *Twin City* was the next boat above, and being cut loose, floated against the *Parthenia*, which by this time was a mass of flames, and in an instant she, too, was on fire, and, as she continued to float down stream, burned until she was totally consumed.

The *Grand Turk*, which lay next above, was towed into the stream by the *Highflyer*, and floated down to Duncan's Island, where she was safely moored. At one time she came in contact with the burning wreck of the *Twin City*, and caught fire by the bows, but the flames were extinguished almost instantly, with but slight damage.

The *Prairie City* lay next above the *Grand Turk*, and there being a considerable space between her and the burning boats, her position was a perfectly secure one, but, by some inconsiderateness, her lines were cut, and she floated into contact with the two burning boats, and shared their fate.

In about twenty minutes from the first alarm all three boats were consumed to the water's edge. The *Parthenia* was an Illinois river packet, running between this city and Lasalle, and at the time of her destruction was loaded with about two hundred tons of valuable freight for that port, and had the steam up ready to go out. She was owned by Captain REID, her commander, Mr. BEASLEY and Mr. VOORHIES, the first clerk, and was valued at $18,000, and was insured for $12,000 in various city offices. The clerk succeeded in saving the books, money and all the valuable papers. She had eighteen passengers on board, whose baggage was all lost. Some of them also had furniture on board, which was likewise lost.

The *Twin City* was recently purchased by Captain FALL, her commander, for $9,000, and was partially insured in various offices. She had just commenced loading for Keokuk, and had but a few dray loads of freight on board.

The *Prairie City* was recently purchased by Capt. REYNOLDS, for $30,000, and was preparing to load for New-Orleans. She had no freight on board. She was insured partially in various offices.

There was a great deal of excitement during the progress of the fire, and many boats, not at all in danger, were pushed out into the stream. It was known there was some powder on board the *Parthenia*, but not how much, and this fact kept the actors and spectators in a constant state of alarm. Finally it exploded, but without doing any damage. We learn that the quantity was but two kegs.

Our estimate of the loss may appear to be large, but when it is considered that the boats alone were worth nearly half that sum it will hardly be supposed above the mark.

American Nominating Convention.

At a Convention of Delegates from the various Councils in the First Congressional District, held at Jamaica, Queens County, in the afternoon of the 10th inst., W. A. FOUNTAIN, Esq., of Richmond County, was elected Delegate, and Dr. SANDFORD of Queens, and Mr. STAGER of Kings Counties, were elected alternates, to the Philadelphia Nominating Convention, to be held Feb. 22.

At a similar Convention in the Third Congressional District, in the evening of the same day, ROBERT M. BEATTY, Esq., was elected Delegate, and Mr. R. P. VAN RIPER and Mr. WOOD were elected alternates, to the same Convention.

A Pro-Slavery View of its Origin.

The Latest Bulletins, Appeals, Proclamations, and Military Orders About the War.

LAWRENCE TRANQUIL.

Interesting Developements Concerning the Kansas Legion.

Pro-Slavery Accounts of the Origin of the Disturbance—Letters from J. Calhoun.

From the Wisconsin Republican.

[WYANDOTT CITY, K. T., Nov. 28, 1855.

I write to present to the public a true statement of the facts connected with the present difficulties near Lawrence, and to counteract such erroneous impressions as the hired agents of the Massachusetts Aid Society will seek, through a thousand channels, to make upon the country. If the thousands of falsehoods which they have already circulated, of violence and disorder in Kansas, furnish any evidence of the objects for which they are here, it is fair to conclude that they will, on this occasion, exert to the utmost their capacities for false statements, to keep up the reputation they have previously acquired.

What will be the extent and end of the present difficulties, no one can conjecture; but the law will be maintained and executed by the Governor and citizens of Kansas at whatever cost or hazard.

It has been known for some time past that an organized band of armed men were being drilled at Lawrence for the openly-avowed purpose of resisting the execution of the laws of the Territory. This fact, together with other lawless proceedings, led to the Law and Order Convention, which met at Leavenworth on the 14th inst. Some few days since half a dozen of these Lawrence Abolitionists went to the claim of a squatter living in the neighborhood and ordered him to leave his claim, and threatened immediate expulsion if he did not at once comply with their order. He refused to do so, and expressed his determination to protect his home, and to kill any who attempted to expel him. The company advanced to the attack, and one of them was shot dead by the squatter, who shortly after gave himself into the custody of the Sheriff of the county. The armed band at Lawrence, or a portion of it, threatened to rescue the prisoner from the custody of the Sheriff, and to hang him without trial. In the meantime, this armed band attacked and drove off from sixteen to twenty families of Pro-Slavery men, and burnt several of their houses. A letter I received to-night from Gov. SHANNON, states that "the women and children have been driven by force or terror from their homes, and have fled, some of them, to Missouri for protection. This has kindled a feeling in Missouri which, I fear, no human power can control."

Some of the band threatened to murder a man by the name of BUCKLY. Upon his affidavit, a warrant was issued, and the Sheriff, with his posse, took one of the defendants, and was conveying him to Lecompton, when he was attacked by a band of men armed with SHARP'S rifles and revolvers, their lives threatened, and the prisoner rescued. Mr. JONES, the Sheriff, sent immediately to the Governor, for aid to enable him to execute the process in his hands. In response to which, the Governor says, in his letter to me:

"I have issued orders to Major-General RICHARDSON, of the Northern Division of Militia of this Territory, to collect what forces he could and repair to Lecompton, and report himself to Sheriff JONES, to act as part of his posse in aiding him to execute the process, and to prevent the rescue of the prisoner now in his hands. A similar order is issued to General STRICKLER, of Tecumseh."

The prisoner now in the hands of the Sheriff, I presume to be the squatter who killed a man in defence of his own house.

Governor SHANNON further remarks in his letter:

"The excitement is up in Missouri. The appeals of ruined women and children, and the belief that the Abolitionists have determined to expel the Pro-Slavery men from Hickory Grove, has kindled a flame that no human power can control."

The Governor further adds:

"The time has come, when these armed men must be met, and brought into subjugation to law, or surrender the Government into their hands. I have determined to have the laws executed, and to protect the unoffending people of the Territory from lawless violence. If not, there is no use in a Government; and to let these armed bands triumph now over law, would be virtually surrendering the whole Government to them. But I can do this by the force of our own citizens, and I tend to use no others. But who can control the storm? These Abolitionists are mad. They are bringing on themselves utter ruin, and all this is the legitimate result of their lawless, secret military association."

These are the facts as they have occurred up to this time. What to-morrow will bring forth, amid the excitement which such outrages have produced, none can tell. If one thing rest assured, the laws of this Territory will be executed. That Governor SHANNON will do his full duty in the present crisis, no one need doubt.

But, in my opinion, the source of all these evils lies not in any military organization to resist the execution of the laws of the Territory. They find another and far more culpable source. The man, high in authority, whose position gave influence to his principles, who first set himself up against the laws of the Territory, who taught his followers to "resist and repudiate the laws," who is now claiming a seat in Congress by virtue of an election in direct and open violation of law—the man Reeder, former Governor of this Territory, is the culpable source of all this mischief, the author of all these outrages—the burner of dwelling-houses, the exciter of women and children from their homes and their firesides; and on his head rests the blood of the victim to lawless aggression. He and his followers have preached resistance to the laws, and practised violence upon the laws of this Territory, until their poor deluded followers are made to think they can do what they choose without regard to the law. The high authority is their protection, and the consequent crime looks back to the high authority for its encouragement and defence. I would rather, to-night, be in the condition of that squatter who killed his neighbor in defence of his home, than to stand where Reeder stands, knocking at the door of Congress with evidence in his hands of an election in violation of law, which he is unblushingly exhibiting to the Representatives of the American people.

I have been in this Territory the greater portion of the time since its organization. I have seen thousands of charges of violence and disorderly conduct made upon the Missourians and citizens of Kansas, by Abolitionists and those in their interest; but I have never seen nor known an act of violence on election or any other day; I have never heard of any act of violence, sustained by any undoubted testimony, committed upon men from Northern States, growing out of politics. The only act of violence and blood I have ever known connected with political questions, was the recent attempt to kill LAUGHLIN by one of the REEDER faction, and which resulted in the death of the assailant.

Kansas is now erect and right. The laws will be executed. If any there be passed by a Legislature amid great excitement, that are wrong, they will be modified or repealed at the next session. Whig and Democrat, Pro-Slavery men, and Free-State men, composing the law and order or "State Rights" Party of Kansas, will stand by the Governor in the execution of the laws; and though the Abolitionists, the Aid Society men of law-abiding Massachusetts, may howl in desperation that they cannot make Kansas an Abolition State, yet will they be forced into acquiescence to the requirements of the laws, their disposition to violence to the contrary notwithstanding.

More about Sharpe's Rifles—Cattle Killed—Houses Burnt, &c.

DECEMBER 2.—The above was written three days ago, and so important did I deem it that the facts connected with the commencement of the difficulties should be known and truly given to the public, that I delayed sending this forward that I might thoroughly investigate the statements made.

I went yesterday to the Shawnee Mission and Westport, conversed with Governor SHANNON; saw letters from Sheriff JONES of Douglas County; conversed with many persons from the neighborhood of the lawless scenes, and find all I have previously stated to be well established, and collected some additional facts.

It was a man by the name of COLEMAN that was attempted to be driven off by the Lawrence gang. In defence of this claim COLEMAN killed a man by the name of DOW, one of the Abolition party. BUCKLY and HARRIS happened to come up and saw the encounter between COLEMAN and DOW. A party of these armed men went afterwards to BUCKLY and HARRIS, and told them that *they must go sware as to hang Coleman*, and threatened them if they did not, to kill them both. For this it was that BUCKLY swore out a warrant for the apprehension of the men, and Sheriff JONES, with a small posse, went to Lawrence in the night, and quietly apprehended one of the offenders. On his way to Lecompton, the county seat, with his prisoner, he was attacked by about fifty armed men, and the prisoner rescued. BUCKLY and HARRIS have been at the Mission, and before the Governor confirmed this statement. Both of their houses have been burnt, and their families driven out into the open prairie in the night. COLEMAN'S house has also been burnt. It is estimated that some sixteen dwelling houses have been burnt, all of them in the night time, with their entire contents and three or four persons, men, women and children, driven to the prairie without shelter or protection. The leading spirit of these lawless movements is C. LOVEJOY, the leading spirit also of the Topeka convention and the present head of the Executive Committee of the State of Kansas, and the editor of the election which proposes an election of Governor, Secretary of State, Judges, &c., in January next. It is said that he has at least five hundred men, armed with Sharpe's rifles and revolvers, determined to offer a forcible resistance to the execution of the laws. He has threatened to hang Sheriff JONES, COLEMAN and others, as soon as he can get hold of them. Men are coming to the aid of the Governor from all parts of the Territory. He's determined that the law shall be executed, and that all these offenders shall be punished as the law directs. Yesterday he sent a dispatch to President PIERCE, asking for authority to use the military force at Fort Leavenworth. To-day or to-morrow he will get a reply. If he should get permission to bring Col[illegible]

[illegible] There [illegible] difficulties [illegible] the leading element of the Kansas-Aid Society, the head [illegible] Lawrence, in violation of law, and in leading on [illegible] to open resistance to the laws, and in the [illegible] and other officers, and burning down dwellings and driving women and children from their homes, the Leavenworth wing of the Reeder faction, under the lead of DELAHAY and SHANKLAND, and PARSONS, the author of the Reeder proclamation, which says all sensible men "scorn and repudiate" the Territorial laws, are advertising a "law and order" Convention, which is to take place on next Friday at Leavenworth. The violators of law, the scorners and repudiators of law, the associates of ROBINSON and his band of midnight desperadoes, are to have a law and order Convention! This needs no comment. The object is too transparent not to be seen at a glance, and the ridiculous farce will fall as dead as their previous Topeka Convention.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

J. CALHOUN.

Governor Shannon's Proclamation.

WHEREAS, reliable information has been received that a numerous association of lawless men, armed with deadly weapons, and supplied with all the implements of war, combined and confederated together for the avowed purpose of opposing, by force and violence, the execution of the laws of this Territory, did, at the County of Douglas, on or about the 26th of this month, make a violent assault on the Sheriff of said county, with deadly weapons, and did overcome said officer, and did rescue from his custody, by force and violence, a person arrested by virtue of a peace warrant, and then and there a prisoner holden by the said Sheriff, and other scandalous outrages did commit, in violation of law.

And whereas, also, information has been received that this confederated band of lawless men did, about the same time, set fire to and burn down a number of houses of peaceable and unoffending citizens, and did destroy a considerable amount of personal property, and have repeatedly proclaimed that they would regard no law of this Territory, resist by force of arms all officers and those aiding and assisting them in the execution of the laws, or any process issued in pursuance thereof.

And whereas, also, I have received satisfactory information that this armed organization of lawless men have proclaimed their determination to attack the Sheriff of Douglas County, and rescue from his custody a prisoner for the avowed purpose of executing him without a judicial trial, and at the same time threatened the life of the said Sheriff, and other citizens. Now, therefore, to the end that the authority of the laws may be maintained, and those concerned in violating them brought to immediate and condign punishment, and that the said Sheriff of Douglas County may be protected from lawless violence, in the execution of the awful warrants and other process in his hands, I, WILSON SHANNON, Governor of said Territory, have issued this my proclamation, calling on well-disposed citizens of this Territory to rally to the support of the laws of their country, and requiring and commanding all officers, civil and military, and all other citizens of this Territory, who shall be found within the vicinity of these outrages, to be aiding and assisting, by all means in their power, in quelling this armed organization, and assisting the said Sheriff and his deputies in recapturing the above-named prisoner, and aiding and assisting him in the execution of all legal processes in his hands. And I do further command that the District Attorney for the district in which these outrages took place, and all other persons concerned in the administration or execution of the laws, cause the above offenders, and all such as aided or assisted them, to be immediately arrested and proceeded with according to law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Territory, this 29th day of November, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and fifty-five.

[L. S.]

WILSON SHANNON.

By the Governor: D. WOODSON,
Secretory of the Territory.

The Pro-Slavery Bulletins from the Seat of War.

From the Leavenworth Correspondence (Nov. 28,) of the Missouri Democrat, (Free-Soil.)

Startling intelligence has been received from Douglas County, which you have no doubt received by telegraph. A revolution, it is stated, has broken out. The particulars of the outbreak I will present in the order in which I received them, without pretending to vouch for their accuracy, or to add or detract from the importance of the intelligence.

The Platte *Argus*, (Gen. STRINGFELLOW'S organ at Weston,) in an "Extra," published at 5 o'clock this afternoon, contains the subjoined inflammatory account of the insurrection. It is surmounted by a large wood-cut of a cannon and an American flag, and has created, I hear, immense excitement in Platte and Buchanan Counties. It reads thus:

"GREAT EXCITEMENT IN KANSAS—ABOLITION OUTRAGES—THE MILITIA CALLED OUT!

The following dispatch which we have just received, discloses an alarming state of affairs in Kansas. But we hope it will be quelled without shedding of blood and the sacrifice of life and property.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 28.

By an express, just arrived in town from Lecompton, we learn that the Abolitionists have commenced their long threatened outrages in burning houses and threatening the lives of all Pro-Slavery men.

Gov. SHANNON called the militia out, but was not able to do anything, owing to the weakness of his party.

Great excitement prevailing here. There will start at least a P. M. to-night, armed and equipped for the field of battle.

INDEPENDENCE, Mo., Wednesday, Nov. 28—P. M.

Further news received here this morning at 11 P. M., stating that Sheriff JONES was besieged in Lecompton with a posse, who has surrendered himself for aiding an Abolitionist in self-defence. One hundred Yankees armed with SHARP'S rifles are the besiegers. Gov. SHANNON has ordered out the militia. Great excitement here. *Success to every free party, and we hope it soon may be. Kansas will not be wanting.*

This was the first intelligible account of the alleged insurrection that I could find. The next document fully indorses its statements. It is an official proclamation. It was issued from the office of the *Herald*, of which Mr. EASTIN is editor, at 6 o'clock this evening.

The "Invocation to Mars," which is appended to it, is a curiosity, to say the least of it, of militia literature. It would be amusing if it were not alarming. Every letter it contains will call over an armed and exasperated Missourian.

It read thus:

HEAD

...NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, ... TUESDAY, DEC. 12, 1855. ... NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is ... Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers ... a year. ... WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the ... Daily, published Tuesday and ... at Three Dollars a year. ... WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is ... at One Dollar a year for single Copies. ... Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one ... address. ... published on ... Friday, at Two Cents per copy. ... has a regular circulation of nearly ... and is a medium for business and ... unsurpassed by any City journal. ... Cash in Advance. ... Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beek... RAYMOND, HAMPDEN & CO., Publishers.

To Correspondents.

Communications will receive no attention. ... must be accompanied ... and as a guarantee of the author's good faith. ... We cannot undertake to return manuscripts that may be ... Correspondents ... the world, to whatever ... If used, it ... paid for.

☞ Congress adjourned again, yesterday, without having come any nearer organising, by the choice of a Speaker, than the day before. On the forty-fifth and last ballot Banks received 100 votes, and Richardson 74. The changes from the ballotings of the day before were not important, and the prospect of a fusion is not very cheering.

The News by the Northern Light.

The Nicaragua steamship *Northern Light*, with fourteen days' later intelligence from California, arrived in port yesterday afternoon. Once more the prominent features of the news are bloodshed and violence. The San Francisco papers record the assassination of Gen. Wm. H. Richardson, U. S. Marshal for the Northern District of California, in the streets of the city, and in the broad light of day, by a ruffian named Charles Cora. As soon as the deed was perpetrated, the most intense excitement pervaded the city, and it was with the greatest difficulty that the murderer could be saved from being lynched by the infuriated people. Gen. Richardson is universally spoken of as an efficient officer and honorable gentleman, and his untimely end has caused no little sensation among the citizens of San Francisco. But this is not the only outrage upon society that it becomes our duty to notice. From Monterey we learn that Hon. Isaac B. Hall, Collector of that port, and T. S. Williamson, an officer of the county, were both shot through the head while traveling from Monterey to San Luis Obispo. At the latest date the murderers had not been captured, but the whole surrounding country was being thoroughly searched, and their escape was believed to be impossible. There is little else of interest in our California files. Accounts from Tuolumne County, of the late gold discoveries in Table Mountain, continue to be of the most promising nature. At a Know-Nothing Convention held in Sacramento, four delegates were elected to the Presidential Nominating Convention, which will meet in New-York next June. The Californians were on the eve of their rainy season.

The Indian outbreak in the North was assuming most formidable proportions. On the 1st of November a desperate engagement took place at Rogue River between large parties of soldiers and Indians. The former were forced to retreat with a loss of about eighteen killed and twenty-five wounded. Gen. Wool left San Francisco for Oregon, on the 6th ult., with a company of United States troops. There seems also a disposition among the Indians of Southern California to break out in insurrection, and settlers along the Southern frontiers are organising for self-protection.

Accounts from Nicaragua represent that country to be in a state of peace and prosperity. Col. Fabens has arrived, by the *Northern Light*, as an accredited Minister from the Nicaragua Government to that of the United States, intrusted, it is said, with powers for the settlement of differences between Great Britain the United States and Nicaragua. The Government of Nicaragua, in order to encourage immigration has issued a decree offering land and other inducements to settlers who will take up their abode in the Republic. Large reinforcements for the Walker party continued to arrive from San Francisco.

Late papers from the Sandwich Islands mention another eruption of the Volcano of Mauna Loa, which was considered so dangerous that the people, in the greatest alarm, were leaving Hilo. Accounts from the Marquesas state that, from dancing and feasting, the natives had turned to war and murder. Horrible instances of Cannibalism are recorded.

The *Northern Light* has also brought us later intelligence from China and Australia. Another fleet of pirates had been destroyed in the China seas by two British sloops-of-war. The Imperialists had gained fresh successes, and, as of old, continued to butcher their prisoners with the most inhuman ferocity. Nothing had been heard of the Allied fleet or its movements.

The most interesting item of Australian news is a proposal by the Governor of South Australia to create a new Constitution for that Colony. An outline of the project, which, by the way, has met with no favor from the people, will be found among our extracts.

The Administration Organ on Blair.

The *Union* exhausts itself in its attempt to rebuke Francis P. Blair for his manly letter to the Republican Association of Washington, which we published yesterday. But the utmost that the Administration organ can do is to call Mr. Blair a Black Republican, and accuse him of being the companion and associate of Abolitionists. Mr. Blair was prepared for this, as a matter of course, and he knew perfectly well what kind of epithets would be heaped upon his head by many of his former political associates; and he will not be dismayed by the *Union's* attempt to annihilate him.

Book Publishers and the Press.

The Publishers of Books and the Editors of newspapers seem to be quarreling. The *casus belli* occurred in Boston—but the *American Publishers' Circular*, the organ of a large number of the Book Publishers of New-York, has transferred the contest to this City, and opened upon the enemy in a style that promises a long campaign.

The occasion of the quarrel was this: Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, one of the oldest and best publishing houses in the country, sent a copy of Longfellow's *Hiawatha* to the Boston *Traveller*. That paper published a condemnatory notice of it—whereupon Messrs. Ticknor & Fields addressed the Editor a note, stating that the notice was unfair and unfriendly to them; and that they should, therefore; hereafter send to the *Traveller* neither books nor advertisements. The *Traveller* published this note, and denounced the conduct of the Publishers who wrote it, as an attempt to coerce the Press into noticing their books *favorably*, without regard to their merit. The New-York *Publishers' Circular* vindicates Messrs. Ticknor & Fields, denounces the *Traveller* for having made public a private note, and brings a general charge against the Newspaper Press, of *seeking* to be bribed by the Publishers of Books. The Press at large has taken up the matter for comment; and as a general thing the Publishers are condemned, and the *Traveller* vindicated, in the course they have respectively taken.

So far as we recollect, the notice in the *Traveller* was not only severe and unfavorable, but it was unjust and reckless. It was one well calculated to offend both author and publisher, who have a right to expect fair and candid criticism, no matter how severe and denunciatory it may be. Messrs. Ticknor & Fields took this exception to the notice,—not that it was unfavorable to the book, but that it was unfair and unfriendly; and they stopped their advertisements on this account,—to *punish* the *Traveller* for what they deemed an unjust and hostile act. Of course they had a perfect right to take this step if they saw fit:—and the *Traveller* had a perfect right to complain if it saw fit. The merit of that controversy depends entirely on the character of the notice of the book. If it was unjust and unfair, the Publishers did no wrong to the Editor. They sacrificed the publicity for their publications which advertising in the *Traveller* would give them, for the sake of resenting a wrong done to themselves. This may not be very wise, but we do not see that it is essentially wrong, or that the *Traveller* has any good ground for appealing to public sympathy. If there was any evidence that Messrs. Ticker & Fields exact favorable notices of their books as a condition of advertising, the case would be very different;—but this occurrence, considering the character of the notice, does not warrant any such belief;—and in the absence of evidence, the high character of those gentlemen forbids it.

The *Circular*, after commenting upon this incident, justifies Publishers in attempting to bribe the Press, on the plea that the Press insists on *being* bribed. It says:

"If, then, they [Publishers] seek to bribe the Press, (to use plain language), it is from *necessity*, not choice. And here we are about to make a serious charge, yet not without due consideration. It is all very well for Editors to wax indignant a 'attempts to coerce the Press;' it is very well fo them to talk of independence and impartiality, and there are, undoubtedly, many instances where jus claim may be made to these qualities; but, *as a whole, the Press is not only susceptible to pecuniary influences in its book criticisms, but it is openly so it is not only willing, but anxious to be bribed.*

What is a publisher to do under these circumstances? If he feels as he should do, he is anxious that the authors, for whom he publishes, should have a fair opportunity in the strife for fame and fortune. His own pecuniary interest is also a stake. He knows that *justice is not to be expected from the press without a resort to these objectionable means.* He knows that he cannot depend upon the intrinsic merit of a book alone to secure it that amount of attention and commendation which it deserves; he knows that others will make use of these means. Moreover, he may see no wrong *in paying to get justice done*, when he cannot secure it without. The wrong rests with those who withhold justice, unless it be paid for. It may be that the publisher should refuse to be influenced by these considerations; refuse the bribes for which he is importuned, and stand up for the abstract principle involved. In many cases, this is the course pursued; yet it must not be wondered at, that so long as newspapers make a commodity of their commendations of books, by offering them for sale, there will be found publishers who will be ready to buy. If newspapers would not be bribed, publishers certainly could not bribe them."

We are not prepared to say that this is not true: the confident manner in which it is asserted, and the respectable character of the Appletons and Mr. Putnam, the Committee under whose auspices the paper in which it appears, is published, forbid any such peremptory contradiction. But if it is true, it demands attention: and it strikes us that those gentlemen would do quite as much towards remedying the evil by *specifying* the offenders, as by making their charges so sweeping and so general as to release any individual paper from its effect. The Press is not a corporation, nor are the journals that constitute it so connected together that any one should be made responsible for the acts of another. Each should answer for itself:—and any misconduct on the part of one should be charged upon it, and not upon the whole. So far as the Times is concerned, we should feel greatly obliged to Messrs. Appleton and Putnam, or to anybody else, for any information which will confirm or support any of their charges, if this was not among the journals spoken of by them, as exceptions to what they deem the general rule.

The publishers themselves, let us add, have it in their power to remedy the evil of which they complain. *Let them stop sending their books to newspapers at all*, and advertise just so much, and in just such papers, as their interest requires. The whole difficulty has grown out of the habit of sending copies of every book published, "with the compliments of the Publishers," to Editors. Why should they do this—and what is it done for? One Publisher in this City once told us, frankly and plainly, that he sent his books to Editors for the purpose of having them *puffed*, and he considered it dishonest for an Editor to speak otherwise than favorably of a book that had been given him. Of course, when we ascertained his views, we declined receiving his books on such terms:—but we are not at all sure that many Publishers do not entertain the same sentiments, though they are not frank enough to avow them. We wish the whole system of sending presentation copies of Books to Editors could be broken up. Publishers would then depend upon the advertising columns for the publicity of their books, just as all other classes of the business community are compelled to do,—and Editors could purchase the books which they may wish to review for the sake of their readers. Why should not Dry Goods merchants send a bale of calicoes,—and Real Estate Advertisers convey to us an acre or two of land, as well as Publishers send us specimens of the wares they advertise? The whole thing is wrong, and puts Publishers and Editors in false relations,—creating expectations on the one side and obligations on the other, which are quite likely to lead to misunderstanding and controversy.

For our own part, we consider the whole system of Book Notices a nuisance. It gives Publishers a great and very unfair advantage over other Advertisers, and occupies space in the paper worth ten times as much as the books which are noticed. We would suggest to Messrs. Appleton and Putnam and the Book Publishers' Association which they represent, the expediency of putting a stop to this practice, and of thus putting it out the power of the Press to *force* them into bribery, and remedying the evil of which they so loudly complain.

The New Colonial Secretary.

After a delay of unusual duration, Lord Palmerston has filled the vacancy in his Cabinet, caused by the unexpected and untimely death of Sir William Molesworth. Mr. Henry Labouchere, who was in the Melbourne Cabinet in 1839-41, has been appointed Colonial Secretary. This gentleman may be said to belong to the now nearly extinct class of politicians called "The Old Whigs." The late Lord Holland was a recognized magnate in this class for many years. In point of fact, "The Old Whigs," in England, much resemble the fossilized Tories. They have been famous for making liberal opinions and making liberal promises, but have generally shrunk from adequate performance. In early life, when Lord John Russell was an "Old Whig," he spoke largely in favor of popular rights, and—wrote a treatise on the British Constitution, to prove that rotten burroughs were the very life, soul and salvation of the country. Borne forward on the tide of popular opinion, this champion of aristocratical and monetary supremacy actually introduced the Reform Bill, a few years later. In like manner, Mr. Labouchere originally voted against the repeal of the Corn Laws, and eventually supported Peel in their abolition. As an "Old Whig," his policy ever has been to stand up for the interests of the Aristocracy as long as he could.

At the present crisis, it was natural that Lord Palmerston should endeavor to strengthen his position by procuring the adhesion of colleagues likely to have weight in Parliament and in the country. On the principle of "fusion," therefore, he first offered the Colonial Seals to Lord Stanley, who succeeded the late Lord George Bentinck, in December, 1848, as member for the Borough of Lynn-Regis. This gentleman, who is eldest son of that "Hotspur of debate," the Earl of Derby, (ex-Premier, and recognized leader of the Conservative party,) has the reputation of possessing political tendencies towards moderate liberalism. At the University, his career was successful, and even brilliant. In Parliament, he has shown much good sense as well as ability. During his father's brief rule, (from March to December, 1852,) he was Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs. He has traveled extensively—he was in America when first elected to Parliament, and, we believe, has also visited India. In the flower of youth, too, (he was born in 1826,) his entrance into the Cabinet, as Colonial Secretary, would have been an unusual distinction. But the difference of politics between his father and Palmerston intervened, and Lord Stanley rejected the most brilliant opportunity any young Englishman has had since the time of Pitt, of taking a leading part in the government of the British Empire.

Mr. Labouchere is what may be called, "a most respectable gentleman." In his 58th year, he has sat in Parliament for nearly thirty years, and has been in office during a considerable portion of that time. Intimately connected, by marriage, with Lords Ashburton and Carlisle, severally attached to the two great parties in the State, Mr. Labouchere's politics have never been very strong, in any way. He entered Parliament, fresh from Oxford, where he had obtained what is called "first-class" in classics. Immediately after, he was made a Lord of the Admiralty by Lord Grey, and, in the succeeding Liberal Administrations, has been Vice-President and President of the Board of Trade, Master of the Mint, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Under-Secretary for the Colonies. In this last-named situation, which he occupied for some eighteen months, he had opportunities of obtaining some knowledge of the Department over which he is now placed.

His appointment is what may be considered a *safe* one. In all probability he is too much attached to routine, tradition and precedent to venture on the experiment of carrying out any of Sir William Molesworth's Reform ideas, but he is a man of clear head, steady character, and sound judgment. He is by no means an orator, and has been content, all his life, with proving his right to be called a man of business. Lastly, (and this has considerable weight in England,) Mr. Labouchere is possessor of a collossal fortune, amassed by his father as a banker in Amsterdam and London.

Step Back, Sir—The Room is Full.

It is disreputable that a City like New-York has no larger Court-room to accommodate the people who wish to be present at trials of such engrossing interest as those of Judge Stuart and of Bates.

When shall we have a new City Hall, with room enough in it to make Court-rooms that will hold as many as attend a circuit in the remotest rural district?

☞ One enterprising Broadway merchant exhibits in his shop window a "Staff of Life," to wit, a loaf of bread some four feet long, nearly as lean as a staff should be.

Amusements.

At the Broadway Theatre this evening there will be an attractive performance for the benefit of the American Dramatic Fund Association. The rivals, Georges Christy and Wood's Minstrels, and the musical extravaganza of 'Beauty and the Beast," are the treats prepared for those who visit this popular place of amusement.

And at Wallack's, a new Farce called the "Californian Widow," will be produced, with Mr. Walcot and Mrs. Stephens in the principal parts.

Items.

The alterations in the Metropolitan Theatre, in progress, will be finished, it is said, by the 20th, when the establishment will be opened under the direction of Miss Laura Keene. Gossip says that amongst those already engaged are Mr. H. Hall, (late of Wallack's theatre,) as well as his daughter, who will make her *debut* in New-York. Mr. Barr, from the Holliday-street theatre, Baltimore, and Mr. J. M. Dawson, from the same theatre, are also said to be engaged here. Mr. Charles Wheatleigh is to be the "eccentric comedian." He has played with Miss Keene during the whole of her Californian campaign, and in his line of business possesses more than ordinary ability. He will be accompanied by his wife, who, though no actress, possesses a good voice, musical knowledge, and talent to use it. Mr. Dyott, late of Wallack's, and now attached to Burton's Theatre, is also engaged—a good, reliable and valuable addition to any company. Mr. Thos. Chapman, formerly with Miss Keene at Baltimore, is the "walking gentleman;" and Mr. Frank Thayer, a pleasing ballad singer, who was at Wallack's last season, is an *attache*. The ladies are Mrs. Abbott, late of the Broadway; Mrs. Hough, last season an efficient member of Burton's company, and Miss Kate Reignolds and Mrs. Carpenter, who needs from Burton's.

New-Orleans.—Mr. Bouchicault opened the Gaiety on Saturday, the 1st ult., under auspicious patronage. The house was densely crowded with the beauty and wealth of the Crescent City, and much admiration was expressed at the beautiful appearance it presented. Mr. Bouchicault is the lessee and manager; Mr. F. N. Thayer, acting manager; Mr. Conway, stage manager; Mr. Robert Stoepel, conductor of the orchestra; Mr. Bagley, scenic artist; Mr. Ellsworth, machinist; Signor Messaini, costumer. Mr. Bouchicault delivered an opening address written by himself, and "interrupted" by the entrance of the various members of the Company. The performances then opened with "Used Up," and concluded with the "Wandering Minstrel," with Mr. J. E. Owens as the hero. The Gaiety Theatre is a new building, raised on the site where Placide's establishment stood previous to the fire. It has been erected by the Varieties Association of New-Orleans, and stands on Gravier-street. There are no inferior places in the Gaiety Theatre; one uniform admission, seventy-five cents, (except on Sunday, when fifty cents is the charge,) being taken from each person. The auditorium consists of a parquette, two balconies, four proscenium boxes, and a number of orchestral stalls, in which the shareholders take their seats. The decorations are in white and gold, rendered cheerful by crimson damask cushions. Over the main entrance to the Theatre from the spacious verandahs in front, hangs a rich crimson curtain, adding a gorgeous finish to the decorations of the *salle*. The proscenium is said to be very fine, the border round the outward arch being painted green, inclosing medallions of Euterpe with her lyre and Thalia with the comic mask. In addition to a green curtain, Mr. Bouccicault uses a rich satin damask curtain, opening in the centre and drawn up at each side in voluminous festoons ....Miss Annette Jince took her benefit at the St. Charles on Sunday, the 2d....At the Orleans Theatre, the "Huguenots" has been produced for the debut of the *prima basso*, Mr. Junca....The Pelican theatre, under the management of Mr. J. S. Charles, is under weigh. An "eminent tragedian," by the name of Jamison, is the star.

THE EUDORA MURDERS.

Part of a Human Body Found.

The interest attaching to the terrible mystery which shrouds the fate of the captain and mate of the schooner *Eudora* has been considerably heightened within the last two days. That they had been atrociously murdered there could be no dispute, still their bodies could not be found. There was no distinct clue to the way in which the murderer had disposed of them, and all special search for them proved fruitless.

But on Saturday last, as Capt. Arnold was shifting some of the coal upon the dock, his attention was arrested by a dirty, fatty substance, which, upon examination, proved to be a piece of flesh. In his judgment, and in that of others who saw it, it was human flesh. On its being taken to New-Rochelle, Dr. Voonhies, a physician of that village, at once pronounced it to have formed part of the body of a human being, but advised that it should be taken to New-York, and shown to Professor Doremus. Accordingly Captain Charles McClennon, the landlord of the hotel at City Island, repaired with it, on Monday, to the Professor's dwelling. Dr. Willard Parker happened to be with Dr. Doremus at the time, and the flesh was closely examined by each of these gentlemen. They said that without any doubt it was a piece of human flesh, cut probably from inside of the thigh.

Thus the idea which many had formed of the manner in which the bodies were disposed of, turns out to be a true one. The negro, exaggerating the brutality of the murders, must have spent hours in hacking them into fragments, so that all identity might be destroyed, and his own escape be assured. Whether he threw the pieces into the sea, or took them over to Hart Island—a large, bleak, uninhabited spot—is a matter of conjecture, at present.

The work of dragging for the remains has been interrupted since Saturday, by the unfavorable weather. The wind has blown violently in the Sound, and the parties engaged for the operation have been unable to prosecute it. The next calm day the water for miles around, will be thoroughly searched. An immense sweeping apparatus has been constructed, and, in addition, the people of City Island will assist with their oyster dredges and rakes.

The augur with which the *Eudora* was scuttled was found by Captain Arnold in the forecastle, immediately beneath the holes. It corresponds exactly in size with the holes that were bored.

Mr. Tiley, one of the owners of the vessel, proceeded on Monday to Deep River, to obtain the consent of the owners of the schooner, for the transfer of the cargo to some other vessel, so that the hold and the cargo itself may be more thoroughly searched.

The report that the wretched murderer is exhibiting himself at White Plains Jail for one shilling a head, is incorrect. The officials there would of course prevent such an outrage of decency, even if visitors felt willing to gratify their curiosity by seeing the scoundrel.

We scarcely remember a worse tragedy than this, in New-York or its vicinity. It seems hard to believe that justice will be cheated of its due, through lack of evidence, but we very much fear that the negro Wilson will escape punishment. He must do so if the bodies are not identified. He boldly confesses that this is not the first "bad scrape" he has got into and got clear out of.

FIRES.

Fire in Hope Chapel—Valuable Paintings Destroyed.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire was discovered by a policeman issuing through one of the windows in the rear of Hope Chapel, which is located at No. 718 Broadway. He gave instant alarm, and the firemen and their apparatus were soon on the spot. The flames at first spread so rapidly and burned so fiercely as to threaten the entire destruction of the edifice. But after two hours' active work the firemen got the mastery, and shortly after the fire was extinguished.

An examination into the circumstances showed that the fire originated from some defect in the heating apparatus, in the small room in the rear of the lecture room platform, and from thence spread upwards and back for some distance.

The building sustained a damage of between $1,000 and $1,500. It is insured for $9,500—$2,000 in the Eagle Insurance Company, $5,000 in the Bowery Insurance Company, and $2,500 in some other company, the name of which we have not ascertained.

A lot of books and some other property belonging to the Sunday School of the [illegible] which were kept in the building, [illegible]

The fine piano belonging in the C[illegible] to a charred mass.

But the heaviest loss devolves upon John A. Collins, Esq., who has been lecturing in the Chapel on Geology, and had stored therein a large number of valuable paintings explanatory of his lectures. These paintings, the results of many years labor, were all entirely destroyed. Mr. Collins estimates their value at $4,000, and had no insurance on them. He was to have continued his course this evening. Of course this will interfere with other lectures who had arranged for early lectures in Hope Chapel. Our advertising columns will prevent mistakes, however.

George Law and the Artists.

If George Law does not attain unto the Presidency it will not be because the artists have not given him a lift or done their best to keep his Titanic head before the people. Jones, as we have before noted, has modeled a noble bust of him, which looks, until one sees the original, a good deal more like what a stray Olympian's head should be, than an honest copy in clay of any mortal's head. Powell is painting a likeness of him at full length, which we hear spoken of as a remarkably truthful and life-like picture. Whoever has a fancy to get a notion of its rare size and style, and yet cannot see it, may do the thing by dropping into Wilmuy's, near Bond-street, in Broadway, where the frame is to be seen—nine feet high and rationally wide, looking as if it were carved out of solid gold, and wrought up in its ornamentation with extraordinary care and success. If Powell makes a picture to match the frame, he will have to make oath of its fidelity, or the common people will insist that he has trapped and sketched some giant of a golden age. Then Gurney exhibits at his door a life-size head of Mr. Law—colored as the subject would be if somewhat cleaned, still very natural, and quite as good as its next neighbor, the portrait of Lewis Baker. The Photographers and Daguerreotypists generally have practiced at Law. If—prepare, reader, for a very bad pun—the Know-Nothings themselves were not terribly at loggerheads with this joint pull of the artists, we should not be surprised if Capt. Bunsby were right, and Mr. Law really stood a show of a chance.

A Young Man by the Name of Green.

"Is there a young man in your office by the name of Green?" asked a fine old gentleman of us the other day.

We wondered why he asked.

"Well," he continued, "a young man by the name of Green called at my store to get some little information, and by way of showing his authority for asking it, left his card, upon the corner of which the name of your paper and office were imprinted. I found him at my house a few days afterwards. He had been introduced to my daughter. I was so well pleased with him that I invited him to stay at tea. After tea he interested us a good deal by narrating the course of his duties in your office, and as he confessed he was a little cramped. I lent him $10, which he was to repay me next morning. Did you say there was no such man in your office?"

We assured our benevolent friend that our office had never been blessed with the presence of any young man by the name of Green, and received assurances in turn that our questioner was not of that name—however much he might be deserving of it. He left us smiling but confident that he should never again lend $10 to the meekest looking stranger by the name of Green, even though he had the enterprise to write the name of the best of dailies on the corner of his card.

The Deaf Mute Church.

The Rector of St. Ann's Church for Deaf Mutes, acknowledges the receipt of upwards of $600 additional donations in aid of the Building Fund. The Church is gaining gradually and surely, under the careful supervision of Mr. Gallaudet. It is an excellent thing for the Deaf Mutes of the City.

Fair of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society.

The Ladies of the Mariner's Family Industrial Society are holding a Fair for the benefit of that charity in the basement of the Mariner's Church in Roosevelt-street. It will continue during the remainder of this week.

Fast Work.

The *C. Vanderbilt* was coppered—the job completed yesterday! Quick work this.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

More Filibustering to be Suppressed.

The following letter from Hon. John McKeon, U. S. D. A., to Alm. T. Hilyer, Esq., U. S. Marshal, explains itself:

Office of the U. S. District-Attorney,
Southern District, Dec. 11, 1855.

Sir: Information has been received by the President of the United States that preparations are being made in various ports of the United States to receive men for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua, or otherwise to take part in military operations there, and I call your attention specially to the subject.

The President desires that measures be taken to detect and defeat all such enterprises, to bring the guilty parties to punishment, and to detain every vessel fitted out to carry on the undertaking. If occasion should arise the President will exercise the direct authority vested in him for the prevention of all such violations of the Neutrality Laws.

With the force of your office you can undoubtedly make inquiries and take such measures as will carry out the views of the President. I feel assured of your desire to uphold the law and promise to you my most active cooperation.

I am very respectfully, JOHN McKEON,
United States District Attorney.

The Coast Survey—Shoal in the Entrance to New-York Harbor.

From the Washington Union.

We have been furnished with the subjoined letter of the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the position of a shoal spot with eighteen feet water found in the main ship channel, entrance to New-York harbor, by Lieutenant Commanding T. A. Craven, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast Survey:

Coast Survey Office, Nov. 21, 1855.

Sir: I have the honor to report that, in the progress of the hydrographic work of the present season in the vicinity of the Narrows, entrance to New-York harbor, by the party of Lieutenant Commanding T. A. Craven, U. S. N., Assistant in the Coast Survey, a shoal spot existing in the main ship channel has been found, and its extent, &c., completely developed by that officer. The following extract from the report of Lieutenant Commanding Craven, communicating the position of the shoal, seems conclusive, also, as regards the slight previous knowledge of its existence:

"Its position is 2,007 yards S. 30 deg. E. (true) from the light-house on Staten Island. It lies north and south, its length in that direction is 366 yards. The breadth from east to west is 164 yards. Soundings eighteen feet at low water. This shoal is composed of sand and shells, or, more strictly, is a *shell bank*, and I recommend placing a buoy on it.

It may be proper to state, that some of the pilots claim to have known of the existence of the shoal, though I have not found any one who could give the ranges for it. The steamer *Baltic* struck on it a few months since, and it was reported that she had struck upon a wreck, from which I infer that there was no certain knowledge of its existence."

I concur in the recommendation of Lieut. Commanding Craven, for placing a buoy upon the shoal which he has described, and would respectfully request that a copy of this letter be sent to the Lighthouse Board.

I would further request authority to publish the information now communicated.

Very respectfully yours, A. D. BACHE,
Sup't United States Coast Survey.
Hon. James Guthrie, Sec'y of the Treasury.

Message of Gov. Broome, of Florida.

Gov. Broome has sent in his Message to the Florida Legislature, now in session at Tallahassee. It is confined altogether to State affairs. The following shows the financial condition of the State:

Expenditures for fiscal year just closed	$85,365 19
Receipts at Treasury same period	68,364 50
Showing deficiency of	$17,000 69

A table giving the receipts and expenditures for the past ten years shows an annual average deficiency of over nine thousand dollars.

The State debt amounts to $181,872 69, of which one hundred and sixty thousand is bearing interest, and adds annually to the debt nearly ten thousand dollars. The Governor condemns the timidity that has allowed this debt to accumulate through a fear to exercise the taxing power.

In accordance with the wishes of a large majority of the people and with every principle of justice, Gov Broome recommends a return to *ad valorem* taxation. The private property of the State is valued at fifty-five millions. A tax on this amount, says the message, at twenty-two cents upon the hundred dollars, as is now levied upon town property, saw-mills, money at interest, &c., would yield a gross revenue of one hundred and twenty-one thousand dollars, and yet but little over one-half of that amount is collected.

The Governor enlarges on the internal improvements going on in the State, under the auspices of the Act "to provide for, and encourage internal improvements," approved on the 6th of January last.

Under the head of Amendments to the Constitution,

[illegible] Court-House. ... At the opening of the Court, counsel for [illegible] Hamilton commenced the argument for his defence. Mr. Clinton followed for the prosecution. Judge very carefully and elaborately charged the Jury, and after half an hour's absence, they returned into Court with a verdict of "Not Guilty."

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—The best Fire-Proof Safes in the world. WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depot No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, as usual, VICTORIOUS. The following [illegible] received from Georgia:

Columbus, Geo., Nov. 15, 1855.
Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 128 Water-st., N. Y.
Gentlemen: On the 12th inst. my residence, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of all [illegible] and [illegible] being safely kept in your SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise to find those here who witnessed it to find that your SAFE even scorched. This never can has satisfied me of the superiority of your [illegible] PROOF SAFES, and will be the means of selling many of them. I shall be in New-York in February, and will call and see you. Yours respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 10, 1855.—Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the BURNING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our store in Brooklyn early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and was cooled off and opened the contents were found perfectly uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to the confidence of the public. Yours, &c., [illegible]
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been proved in other parties, can be seen, with all the [illegible] marks, as it came from the ruins, at the store of [illegible] Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder-proof Lock, together with an assortment of [illegible] WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes, [illegible] Green Block, Nos. 128, 130 and 132 Water-st., New-York.

VEGNE'S ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATH.—Prof. VEGNE, the discoverer of the process for [illegible] metals from the human body, is at No. 176 Fulton-st. These Baths not only extract metallic poisons from the human system, but are especially endowed in relieving those sufferings from rheumatism, [illegible] pains, weakness or contractions of the [illegible] seminal affections, uterine obstructions [illegible] the skin. The Professor himself gives his [illegible] tention to patients. Special [illegible] for ladies. The theory explained to students, at No. 176 Fulton-st.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO THE PURCHASERS OF toys and fancy articles for gifts at TUTTLE'S, No. 335 Broadway. Those desirous of avoiding the rush which takes place during the holidays will do well to call early, thereby securing the novelties without the inconvenience of an over-crowded store. Each department has competent and attentive clerks, who will do all in their power to make a visit to the emporium agreeable. [illegible] French spoken.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the [illegible] did sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in [illegible] of gloss and quality to any specimens of the [illegible] procurable at the same figure elsewhere.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Those fitted secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF EVERY variety, both for amusement and instruction, collected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASK, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 321 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade [illegible] that it's appreciated. No. 321 Broadway and [illegible]

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the most perfect standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the great desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILK shawls, de laines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid [illegible] ginghams, lace and Swiss curtains, flannels, blankets, quilts, embroideries, English shirtings, linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent. from their real value.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depot No. 346 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms), at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

OVER-COATS &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 259, 261, and 263 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality formerly sold at 62½ per pound, we now sell at 37½. Spools formerly at 40 cents. L. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FRENCH COLLARS.—A LARGE LOT OF VERY beautiful French collars at very low prices, to which special attention is solicited, by W. W. NORTON, No. 643 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. Sole advertisement.

A SUPERIOR PRESENT FOR A GENTLEMAN.—One dozen of our fine corded collars, put up in a beautiful box. Also, rich cravats, fur gloves, &c., now ready, wholesale or retail. IRA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau-st.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will offer THIS MORNING 1,000 dozen ladies' super Paris made kid gloves, at great bargains.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—JUST RE-ceived, collars, under handkerchiefs, sleeves, bands, floncings, handkerchiefs, &c., for less than half their real value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

☞ Worthy of Note.—The fact that diseased lungs, even in the middle and latter stages of consumption, have been cured, in repeated instances, by WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, can be substantiated by the strongest proof.

☞ Acoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ The Undersigned having been appointed a Committee to invite Rev. Mr. Arnold, of London, (now on a visit to this country,) to deliver a lecture on *Systematic Christian Benevolence*, take much pleasure in announcing that Mr. Arnold will deliver the Lecture at the Broadway Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock. The importance of the Subject, and the high standing of the Lecturer, will no doubt induce a general attendance of Christians of all denominations.

[illegible] LOWERS. FIT-[illegible] by C. E. RING, [illegible] and 207 Broad-[illegible]t., Philadelphia.

[illegible] Entertainments Among [illegible] HENRY WISNESDAY [illegible] Each person can select [illegible] his farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it, at $1.25 per acre. Members are requested to be at this [illegible] morning.
W. WILDE, Secretary.

[illegible] Rooms, CITY Water Cure—Corner [illegible] st., Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive [illegible] is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. [illegible] are received. Terms—for patients—at the [illegible] prices. Clergymen and families half price.

[illegible] Rev. Robert Lowrie, of L. I., Pastor, [illegible] Presbyterian Church of New-York, will [illegible] Dr. G. H. TAYLOR'S Hall, Bible Christian Church, Broome-[illegible], THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 6th Proximo, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Tempter Foiled.*

[illegible] Fancy Goods Exclu-[illegible] Hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, [illegible] and burnishers, combs, Paris toilet [illegible] to and sold by druggists [illegible] LUPUL T. McHARG & CO., Importers, [illegible] Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

BRIDAL PRESENTS.
INDIA RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES,
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pearl, Pearl-Cased, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Hair Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$30
GOLD WATCHES from	$30 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIER, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Oil Cornices, Shade Cords, &c., I have resolved to sell all my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line of trade are to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call.
R. BALDWIN,
No. 646 Bowery, corner 58th-st., opposite Bond.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—COLLENBAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an [illegible] new assortment of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' [illegible] Work Boxes, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, [illegible] Portfolios, Children's Toys and Parlor Games [illegible] Articles, at the lowest prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—California Diamonds [illegible] Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive [illegible] is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. [illegible] are received. Terms—for patients—at the [illegible] prices. Clergymen and families half price.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Lectures by J. L. FARGAN, [illegible] Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Lettres in the [illegible] Institution of New-York, will [illegible] Dr. G. H. TAYLOR'S Hall, Bible Christian Church, Broome-[illegible], THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, the 6th Proximo, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Tempter Foiled.*

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Fancy Goods Exclusively.—

Daily Goods.

Dress Trimmings, Fancy Goods.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.

Grate and Fender Makers.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

Iron, Metals, &c.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

Lightning Rods.

Lithographers.

Paints and Oils.

Paper Warehouse.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

Stearne and Marvin, Manufacturers of

Toys and Fancy Goods.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

Woolen and German Hosiery, &c.

Wooden Ware, (Wholesale.)

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, as nurse and seamstress, and the other as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at the office of the American and Foreign Employment Society, No. 18 Bible House, from 11 till 3 o'clock. Also male and female help of all kinds for every capacity, and two colored cooks, and a chambermaid and waiter. Apply to Mrs. M. YORKSTONE, Supt.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For the following excellent servants: eight good cooks (two thoroughly understand cooking in all its branches, also can give cards from one to five years' reference to first-class families in the city. Also, three Protestant cooks, two neat seamstresses, can cut and fit. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S Intelligence Office, No. 6 Court-st., Brooklyn—well known to be one of the oldest establishments in the city.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat girl of 17; can mind a baby, do light housework in a small family, or wait on a lady and child; will go in a small private boarding-house in this City or Brooklyn; wages $4 a month. Her cousin is a good plain cook, and most excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; will take $4 a month. Excellent City reference. Call, or send a note to No. 339 2d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, as waiter by a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and has lived seven years in his last place; is a Protestant, and has the best of City references. Any commands left at No. 614½ Broadway, or No. 172 East 12th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., will be quickly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry cooking; accustomed to working in City or country; capable to seeing to the milk and butter. Reference Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. To be seen for two days. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a professed meat and pastry cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, by an experienced chambermaid and laundress; does all kinds of fine washing in superior style; has lived eight years in one family. Any lady needing competent and trustworthy help, will find them such. Apply at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, 345 8th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and competent young woman, an English Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do general housework, in a genteel family; her testimonials, for character, competency, and experience, will be found most satisfactory. Apply, or address SARAH, No. 139 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the millinery store, during this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, respectably connected, as house-keeper to a widower. Would have no objection to take charge of a few children, and instruct them. The best of references can be given as to capability and character. Address C. L., or call all this week, at the bakery, No. 145, 1st-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist with the washing of a small family; City reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 293 10th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls. One as English cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference can be given. Call, or address by note, at No. 99 Wyckoff-st., second floor, front room, Brooklyn; or address M. S., the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young industrious German, who is willing to work, and writes a good hand, as porter; or to make himself generally useful. Inquire or address WILLIAM KLUMP, care of C. Boyer, No. 180 Rivington-st., corner Attorney-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family; best of reference given. Can be seen at the residence of her employer, No. 143 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron, for small private family; understands baking, making pastry, &c; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 189 West 38th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman; is an excellent cook, a good washer and ironer and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 161 Mott-st. City reference given if required from her last place.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last situations. Call at No. 123 Boerum-st., South Brooklyn, between Bergen and Dean sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as excellent cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go as waitress or chambermaid. Call at No. 214 West 21st-st., between 8th and 9th avs., back room, 2d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as lady's companion, or to instruct children in music. Good reference required and given. Address EUREKA, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a talented French woman, as ladies' maid or seamstress in an artistocratic family. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 5 Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As organist: in a Protestant church, in this City or Brooklyn. Address J. W. H., this office.

SALESMAN.—A person well acquainted with the dry goods business, having an extensive acquaintance in New-England and other States, is desirous of making an arrangement for the year coming in some house in this City. The best of reference given. Address HENRY, at this office, for three days.

SERVANTS.—Employers wishing good servants, will find respectable German, English, Scotch and Irish help for hotels and private families, at MORRIS, COHNERT & CO.'S, No. 297 Broadway, corner of Reade-st. Also, waiters, coachmen, farmers, laborers, &c., at this or the branch office, No. 109 Greenwich-st.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No. 145 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by an agent of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, an auctioneer, with a good voice and good character; one acquainted with the Dock and furniture auction business preferred. To the right kind of a man a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Address, with references, care of Box No. 1,4 , Post-Office.

NEW CLASSES IN FRENCH, SPANISH, ITALIAN, GERMAN, PORTUGUESE AND ENGLISH, now organizing under several eminent professors, to afford superior advantages for learning these languages. Lectures and readings in different languages. A teacher of Arabic wanted. Address, LINGUIST, Post-office, Box No. 1,363, New-York.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Vaucher Institute, Hackensack, N. J., a young German resident teacher, as able of undertaking the mathematical branches in English, with the Classics. His board and lessons in the French language would be given as a part of the remuneration. Apply at the above address. A stage leaves Hoboken daily at 9 o'clock A. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a grocery and commission house in this City, a young man with some capital to go West and establish a branch for the sale of groceries and to purchase produce for the Eastern market. A young man of good habits, from the country, preferred. Address G. B. & CO., *Times* Office.

AN ACTIVE AND EXPERIENCED BUYER WANTED—For the foreign and domestic dry goods of an importing and jobbing business. None but those fully competent need apply. TRACY IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 235 Broadway.

MANTUA MAKER AND ASSISTANT HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED—In a private family, she must be competent, an Episcopalian, and have undoubtable testimonials. A widow preferred. Apply at No. 120 Grand-st.

TO LADIES.—A Protestant Englishwoman, a first-rate sewer, wishes work, either out or at her home Apply at No. 26 East 12th-st., in University-place.

ONE THING NEEDFUL—In every family is a good servant. Good servants are at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine-st., near Bleecker. JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$1,000.—A PROPER BUSINESS MAN—With a small amount of cash—say $500 to $1,000—may hear of a well-tested business operation in this City of unusual extent and certainty, whereby several thousand dollars can surely be made with little to no risk, either with or without his individual time, by sending full address and place or interview, for particulars, to W. H. H. & CO., *Times* Office. This is really no catch-penny humbug.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

$10,000.—TWO ACTIVE BUSINESS MEN, With above amount, can hear of an opportunity to engage with responsible parties in a profitable business now established, by addressing P. T. L., Box No. 3,104 Post Office.

GAS AND WATER FIXTURES.

We can furnish 1,000 reliable references for the superiority of our gas-fittings, plumbing, and gas fixtures Gas works erected in dwellings, villages, and cities.
JOHN JOHNSON & BRO., No. 111 East 14th-st.

CITY TREASURER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 30, 1855.
TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent will be made on the 15th day of December.
Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the 1st day of November last.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

AMERICAN SHOT AND IRON STORE
No. 56 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Sadlers' Hemp and Caldgreen's rail ore, bolts and shot of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL HANDY.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 348 8th-av.

BOARD WANTED—By two young men, in private family residing in the lower part of the City. (Friends preferred.) Address W. L., Box No. 3,810 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARD WANTED.—A young Italian gentleman, formerly Professor of French in Italy, desires board in a private family, where instruction in French and Italian would be an equivalent. The best of references given. Address G. L. B., No. 108 Leonard-st.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant sitting-room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a pleasantly located house, convenient to three lines of stages and the 4th-av. cars. Apply at No. 19 8th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and wife, and one single gentleman or three single can be accommodated with pleasant rooms and partial board for the gentlemen, in a private family. House new and pleasantly located, within five minutes' walk of either the Fulton or Wall-st. Ferries. Apply at No. 96 Clark-st., near Fulton.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has been in place fully situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 126 Atlantic-st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms, either furnished or unfurnished, can be had with board in a private family, residing at No. 230 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is pleasantly located, has gas lights &c., &c. References exchanged.

TO LET—In a healthy and pleasantly situated a short distance from the City, wishes to receive into her family two or three young ladies or little girls, who would enjoy the comforts of a home, with the advantage for acquiring a thorough and accomplished education, at a moderate expense. For further particulars, inquire at the office of the *Daily Times*, or address W., Astoria, L. I.

FURNISHED PARLOR AND BEDROOM TO LET—With breakfast served privately, to a gentleman. No other boarders. Family consists of housekeeper and servants. Location, 7th-av. and 14th-st. Address WILLIAMS this office.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An excellent room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also a few rooms for single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

A LADY—At present engaged in one of the most fashionable seminaries of the City, has leisure on three afternoons of the week to instruct a class of young ladies in the Higher English Branches, French and Latin. Although the advantages are unusual, the terms are moderate. Address C. S., at this office.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid gymnasium and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 54 8th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

MUSIC.—A young lady, proficient in Music, is desirous of obtaining a few pupils on the Piano. For terms, &c., inquire by letter, of C. W. H., No. 151 East 21st-st.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. RENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 3d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES No. 806 Broadway, New-York, No. 137 Montagne-place, Brooklyn, **ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.**—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Jury of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments, 3 octaves each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 91 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS to the Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 206 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 355 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 355 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos. Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish; made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A letter directed to T. Warner, Jr., Esq., Cashier, Norwalk, Conn., containing the following Notes, indorsed by us: Note of Peirce & Fennison, to the order of J. McLaughlin, at 3 months, dated Nov. 5, payable at Greenwich Bank, for $92 75; Note of J. Meserole, to our order, at 3 months dated Nov. 20, payable at Williamsburg City Bank, for $198 48; Note of Judson & Parrish, to our order, at 6 months, dated Aug. 1, payable at No. 109 Beekman-st., for $615 54; Drafts on France & Co., 1 doz., to our order, at 4 months, dated Sept. 22, accepted, payable at Ontario Branch Bank, for $687 75. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscribers. ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

LOST.—About the 1st of November last, FIFTEEN TICKETS for the Ball of the Young Men in Aid of the Funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society. All persons are herby cautioned against having them, as they will be stopped at the door on the evening of the ball. The numbers of the tickets are from 376 to 387 inclusive, and Nos. 420 and 422. If any person finding the above will leave them at MYER'S Mourning Store, No. 477 Broadway, he will be suitably rewarded.

$25 REWARD.—LOST—Monday, Dec. 10, a Lady's GOLD WATCH, fine engraved case, with Tiffany & Co., New-York; Patek Philippe & Co., A. Dent, No. 84,280 on the inside. The above reward will be paid by TIFFANY & CO., No. 550 Broadway.

LOST—A pair of gold-bowed spectacles, in passing from East 14th-st. through the 4th-av. and 14th-st. to the 8th-av. The finder shall be rewarded, by sending them to No. 108 West 18th-st.

FURNITURE.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a fine 6-foot table, suitable for private or public use, with our new invented cushions, which are the only correct cushions now in use. Trimmings for sale at reasonable prices.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 60 Ann-st.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 49 Chatham-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FARMS FOR SALE—NOT AN INCH BARE, but nearly cleared, in a high state of cultivation, with two good houses, two barns, three story hay stocks, a large orchard of apple trees, and 200 rods of stone wall, all in a healthy and pleasant neighborhood, and easily reached; No. 1 is 100 West 25th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., No. 2 is 100 West 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. No. 1 has a two-story, high stoop; No. 2 has a basement, high stoop. No. 1 is 100 West 27th-st. and No. 2 is 100 West 26th-st., four story, high basement, 16.8 by 50. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Williamsburg and De Kalb, Brooklyn, New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—Within large builder's loan, in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will loan $1,000 or $2,000 on each lot. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, three double cylinder Cora, and one drum cylinder press, of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Apply at No. 1 Hague-st.
A. B. TAYLOR & CO.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LOFTS WANTED IN BROADWAY—Between John-st. and Trinity Church, in exchange for lofts in a good location for the clothing trade, between Chambers-st. and Park-place. Address Box No. 3,996 Post-Office.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Maiden-lane. Address, Box No. 4,703 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE—West of Broadway, between Chambers and 16th-sts. Price not to exceed $6,000. Address H. W., *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between the 5th-av. and University-place Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 1,658 Post-Office.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859. Said road is located in the township of Newtown and City of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road thoroughfare from the latter place to Newtown, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road; for proposals as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber. A. BETTS, Secretary.
NEWTOWN, Dec. 7, 1855. Newtown, Queens County.

MARBLE WORKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET OR LEASE.—The Marble establishment No. 623 6th-av., with dwelling overhead, and also a two-story in rear, and with the work-benches, patterns, &c., to lease for 4½ years; or the lease of the whole will be sold, and the amount taken in good low-priced mantels. Apply to WANAMO & MUSCHE, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house, 3 stories, attic and basement, with all the modern improvements, at No. 146 Macdougal-st., near Washington Park. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 151 Water-st.

LARGE ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for Fairs, in Clinton Hall, second story, fronting on Astor and Lafayette places. Size, 65x23. Apply to the Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, or to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautifully located cottage at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire at No. 36 Chambers-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 22 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor of 33d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 313 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. UCLL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of Land estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. L. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 195 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must procure certificates. Also, County Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—United States Mail Line—The first-class steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.
Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25.
For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33.
Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.
The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and sail on SATURDAY, Dec. 15.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND PETERSBURG—The U. S. Mail Steamship ROANOKE, Captain THOMAS SKINNER, will leave for the above ports on WEDNESDAY NEXT, Dec. 12, leaving Pier No. 13, N. R., at 3 o'clock. Freight taken for the above places and the interior of North Carolina. No freight taken for Richmond, but passengers will be forwarded there by railroad from City Point, as heretofore. Freight for Norfolk and Richmond can be shipped by the JAMESTOWN every Saturday. Passage and fare, with state room, to Norfolk, $6; Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PALMER,
No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred'k C. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall,
Wm. P. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. L. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jas. Anthony, Jr.,
James Warren,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND A QUARTER PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The Charter of this Company provides that, after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no Agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this City.
ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

COPARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the last day of October inst. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.
SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN,
(In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 38 Liberty-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—EDWARD C. MANN has associated with him Mr. DWIGHT JOHNSON, and the Commission Business will be continued under the firm of EDWARD C. MANN & CO., from this date. We are prepared, as usual, to make liberal advances on consignments of produce to our friends, Edward C. Mann & Co., of London and Liverpool.
New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 13 Front-st.

FOR SALE.

FIRST-CLASS HOUSES FOR SALE.—NOT AN INCH BARE. Brick stores, Nos. 1 and 3 Cortlandt-st., 3 stories and basement, with 20 by 60 lots. Nos. 158 West 18th-st., three story high stoop, 18 by 50 lots. No. 146 West 18th-st., three story, high stoop, 18 by 50 lots. Nos. 1 and 3 East 20th-st., between 4th and 5th avs., three story, high stoop; No. 5 East 20th-st., three story, high stoop; No. 9 West 17th-st. and No. 114 West 18th-st., four story, high basement, 16.8 by 50. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, corner Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Williamsburg and De Kalb, Brooklyn, New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

CHOICE LOTS FOR SALE—Within large builder's loan, in 34th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., will loan $1,000 or $2,000 on each lot. Inquire of ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner of Broadway, under Metropolitan Bank.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N. Y.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, three double cylinder Cora, and one drum cylinder press, of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Apply at No. 1 Hague-st.
A. B. TAYLOR & CO.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

LOFTS WANTED IN BROADWAY—Between John-st. and Trinity Church, in exchange for lofts in a good location for the clothing trade, between Chambers-st. and Park-place. Address Box No. 3,996 Post-Office.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Malden-lane. Address, Box No. 4,703 New-York Post-Office.

HOUSE WANTED—TO PURCHASE—West of Broadway, between Chambers and 16th-sts. Price not to exceed $6,000. Address H. W., *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—In Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) between the 5th-av. and University-place Possession given immediately. Address Box No. 1,658 Post-Office.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859. Said road is located in the township of Newtown and City of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road thoroughfare from the latter place to Newtown, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1859, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road; for proposals as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber. A. BETTS, Secretary.
NEWTOWN, Dec. 7, 1855. Newtown, Queens County.

MARBLE WORKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET OR LEASE.—The Marble establishment No. 623 6th-av., with dwelling overhead, and also a two-story in rear, and with the work-benches, patterns, &c., to lease for 4½ years; or the lease of the whole will be sold, and the amount taken in good low-priced mantels. Apply to WANAMO & MUSCHE, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

BROADWAY PROPERTY TO LEASE.—A first floor and basement on Broadway, near Cortlandt-st., will be leased for a term of years at a fair rate. Also, a whole building and lot, more than 100 feet in depth, near Murray-st., would be leased for a long term. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—A furnished house, 3 stories, attic and basement, with all the modern improvements, at No. 146 Macdougal-st., near Washington Park. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 151 Water-st.

LARGE ROOMS TO LET—Suitable for Fairs, in Clinton Hall, second story, fronting on Astor and Lafayette places. Size, 65x23. Apply to the Librarian of the Mercantile Library Association, or to EDMUND COFFIN, No. 30 Broad-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautifully located cottage at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire at No. 36 Chambers-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 22 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor of 33d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 313 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. UCLL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of Land estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. L. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

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AUCTION SALES.

H. L. Hoguet, Auctioneer.
AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF VERY RICH AND ELEGANT
FANCY GOODS, PARIS AND VIENNA TOYS &c., &c.,
BY
WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT,
Stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st.
On THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1855,
at 10 o'clock.

comprising a great variety of rich holiday presents, toys and many variety of fancy goods.

J. L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE.—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, dessert and tete-a-tete sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronze figures, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly real India cashmere long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable furs, stone marten do., gilt fine Russia flask, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 48 and 46 Canal-st.

Terms of sale—$200 60 days; over $300 and under $400, 4 months approved and indorsed paper.

No goods will be on exhibition, in part, on TUESDAY, the day of sale, previous.

Fashion Castle.—One magnificent fruit basket, 3 feet high, representing the seasons, made for the Exhibition in London, and is undoubtedly one of the richest pieces of ornament in the country. Cost $600.

Vienna Bronzes, painting and finishing, very rich and expensive, from the city of Art. Cost $600.

Also, a fine assortment of LAMPS, CANDELABRAS, &c.

FURS AND SKINS.—Talmas, mantillas, victorines, muffs, caps, &c., of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, chinchilla and ermine, some of which are very costly, all made in the best manner and fully warranted.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE GOODS.—Lacquered work boxes, tables, cabinets, dressing cases, tea pots, caddies, all of recent importation.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—English silver-plated ware, some of which is manufactured by the celebrated James Dixon & Sons, Sheffield, consisting of cake baskets of the choicest patterns, water urns and kettles, with heaters, casters, plain and revolving, the newest styles, with cut glass bottles, tea and coffee sets, of various elegant designs, liquor frames, without bottles, butter dishes, spoon trumpeters, table mats, &c.

PAPIER MACHE GOODS.—Rich oval, square tables, work de., backgammon boards, work boxes, envelope boxes, chess tables, cigar cases, cabas, &c. Crystal Glass Ware—An invoice of crystal glass of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Manufactories; consisting of glass ware in sets, comprising decanters, claret, jugs, goblets, champagnes, salts, &c. India and Cashmere Shawls—being an entire invoice from Import and England, to be sold on account of whom it may concern.

Together with a general assortment of porcelain vases, card receivers, mats, coffee and teas, Colognes, cake baskets, &c. &c. &c., the whole forming the most extensive and valuable assortment ever numerous to specify.

CLOCKS.—Magnificent 31-day, fine gilt and bronze clock, with double dials; black marble clocks with bronze figures, 8-day bronze and gilt clocks, alarm clocks. The above line of clocks is well worthy the attention of those in want, as the movements are warranted to be of the first class.

BRONZE GOODS.—Magnificent invoice of the most superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair in New-York; all of these goods are of the most costly description, and are well worthy the attention of the trade and amateurs—consisting of an entirely new style of rich clocks, under shades, large groups, Horses of Marly, Wellington, Napoleon, Amazon Deer Hunting, large statuette of Franklin, Louis the Tenth, Charles the Bold, Charlemagne, Philippe, Augusta, Napoleon, Rembrandt, Rosbert, and a very large variety of statuettes of smaller size; candelabras, bronze and ormolu, four and five lights, supported by figures. Candlesticks for parlor and bedrooms.

COMPT. BOURTHIAN GLASS of the finest description from the Royale manufactory, Prague, invoice of the richest description of finest cut French engraved glassware, crystal cut and engraved glassware in sets, comprising decanters, claret jugs, water pitchers, goblets, champagnes, clarets, wines, liquors, fine colored hocks, salts, &c. &c. Rich Bohemian and Etruscan mantel and etagere ornaments, pocals, bouquet holders, spoons, tumblers, card baskets, perfume bottles, &c. &c.

Also, a fine assortment of LAMPS, CANDELABRAS, &c.

FURS AND SKINS.—Talmas, mantillas, victorines, muffs, caps, &c., of Hudson Bay sable, stone marten, mink, fitch, chinchilla and ermine, some of which are very costly, all made in the best manner and fully warranted.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE NEWS.

PROFESSIONAL—MORE THOUSAND DOLLARS INVESTED.

...H. Ritter was arrested in Baltimore on ...afternoon by officer Hoyt, of this City, ...d with committing a heavy fraud upon the ...from Germany, of Columbus, Ohio. The offi... differing in making the arrest, as it ...appeared that the Supreme Court had jurisdic... in the case, and could take bonds for his safe ...The matter was adjusted by Judge ... the accused to answer ... on the first of ... in $5,000.

... the arrest was made, ... of this City, and from ... therein, it appears that ... for supplying the Grand Trunk ... with axles, and that on the 9th ... an engagement was made be... Ames, the manager of Ames' ..., that the latter should send on to ... worth of railroad car axles to the ... Carpenter & Button in that city, which firm ... represented as having the contract for ... Railroad. The axles were sent on ..., but shortly afterwards it ... Carpenter & Button were in... they had no such contract, the ... of Ames, being useless, as he himself ... No money having been ... for the axles, Mr. Ames could look ... other light than as a grand ... and Ritter.

A SUNDAY SCHOOL OFFICE.

... District Police Court, before Justice ..., giving his name as Coney, was ... charged with robbing the Episcopal Sun... School Union. The prisoner had "nothing to ..." and was locked up for trial.

COURT CALENDAR—WEDNESDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—As before.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Nos. 93, 96, 6, 7, 8, ... 87, 88, 91, 92, 97 to 107, 118, 128, 132, 134, 138, ... 154.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Calendar.—Nos. 1681, 516, 685, 531, ... 634, 637, 595 to 579, 960, 871, 474, 2190.

COMMON PLEAS.—Nos. 990, 197, 837, 708 to 713, 831, ... 850, 15, 16, 22, 31, 491, 836, 263, 818, 214, 214½, ... 224, 226 to 233, 805, 808, 803, 443, 365, 616, 667, ... 820.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—*Part I.*—Adjourned to Monday. *Part II.*—Nos. 1400 to 1415.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 10.

Before Judge Betts.

Richard K. Wilson was brought up on a charge of having obstructed a United States officer in the discharge of his duty, contrary to the provisions of Section 3, 1799.

The facts, as stated by the witnesses for the prosecution, are briefly these. While the ship *Texas*, from ..., was lying at her dock in New-York, Mr. ..., a Custom House Officer, was on board of her ... the purpose of inspecting the discharge of her ... that he directed the defendant, ... was a ..., to cease discharging and to put down ... which the defendant refused to do, ... with abusive epithets, shook his fist in the offi... face, and crowded him almost off the vessel.

Five witnesses were called for the defence, who testified that they were present through the whole transaction, but saw no violence committed, and heard none threatened, by the defendant against the officer, and saw no fist raised on either side, and no order of the Custom House Officer was disobeyed, except the order to put down the hatches.

The Court charged that mere words did not constitute the offence charged, that there was some conflict of testimony, and, if the jury were of opinion, from the evidence, that any order was disobeyed, or that the officer was obstructed or impeded by any acts, the offence was made out.

The jury brought in a verdict of *Guilty*.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Grim vs. *Grim.*—Ordered that Catherine Grim be and she is hereby substituted as trustee, in place of ... deceased.

Jones vs. *Jones.*—Order discharging trustee granted.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Carr et al. vs. *Dustine.*—Orders asked are granted.

Miller vs. *Wilkes.*—Motion denied on these papers.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

Smith vs. *Fitzgerald.*—This affidavit shows that the order of publication may be granted on showing ... to serve summons.

In re ... *E. Morris.*—Order granted.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 10.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

DECISIONS.

Oothout et al. vs. *The New-York and Erie Railroad Company.*—Demurrer to complaint allowed, and judgment for defendant.

Rathbone vs. *Phalen et al.*—Demurrer allowed. Plaintiff at liberty to amend on payment of costs.

Rapp vs. *St. John et al.*—Motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, ... to defendant, to abide event.

Cogar vs. *Child.*—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted. No costs to either party.

Murray vs. *Sharps et al.*—Motion for allowance denied.

SUPERIOR COURT.

THE FORMERLY DIVORCE CASE.

In the Superior Court, General Term, yesterday, Mr. John Van Buren moved on the above case, on behalf of the appellant. Mr. Chase, on the part of the plaintiff, asked the Court for a postponement over the term, which, after some discussion, was granted, on the ground that Mr. O'Conor's engagements, in preparing for a case to be argued on Saturday, prevented him from attending to this.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

MORE MALPRACTICE—$1,000 VERDICT.

George Merkillein vs. *John Meyer.*—This was an action by a Dutch mechanic who had the misfortune to break his arm, to recover damages from a Dutch doctor who, he charged, had very unskillfully set it, thereby occasioning his patient much pain and suffering. No one appeared on behalf of the doctor, and the Jury mulcted him in the sum of $1,000.

MORE LANDLORDISM.

Tucker vs. *Bacon.*—In this case the Court directed the Jury to find a verdict for six cents, as that would establish the rights of the lessor and give the lessee liberty to pay the costs

[Advertisement.]

TO THE BENEVOLENT—HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR the Poor.—Not the jaunketing of a Christmas or New-Year dinner, but the lasting comfort bestowed by covering the cold feet, and the shivering body with warm and serviceable

SHOES AND HOME-CLOTHING;

which will last not for the hour only, but be ... day by day, the cold Winter through, ever ... the heart of the poor friendless with joy and ... Such Holiday Presents we are prepared to furnish at the very lowest prices.

JAMES R. RAY, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

KNICKERS.—Rich, graceful, glossy, stylish and copious; fine, handsome, fashionable, of many kinds, and reasonable in price; gloves, elegant and of the best manufacture; umbrellas, light, ornamented and durable; canes, neat and useful—all these are the peculiar things in which KNOX the Hatter, of No. 128 Broadway, deals.

[Advertisement.]

Familiar as household words are the praises of RAY'S stocking-knit Under-garments, for ladies, gentlemen and children. Excellence of material and manufacture, and low prices, have secured for these garments general use and approbation.

JAMES R. RAY,
Importer and Manufacturer, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JAMES S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—A cure for sick headaches, fits and dyspepsia. WILLIAM KANVERS, of Dover, Kent, was a great sufferer from those complaints. He fortunately commenced using HOLLOWAY'S PILLS, and in six weeks he thoroughly regained his health.

[Advertisement.]

Bacon Hands may fall, but the Kid Impenetrable sold at RAY'S Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, are unfailing in promoting health, vigor and comfort, at a small outlay.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisment on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

A Tempest in a Tea-pot.

The late Know-Nothing Convention to elect one Delegate and two Alternates to represent the Second Congressional District in Philadelphia, in nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, is causing great agitation among the Americans. The Delegates to the Convention were eleven in number, one from each of the first eleven Wards of Brooklyn. The candidate reported as defeated—Brother WALKER—with his friends, assert such illegality in that Convention as vitiated its acts. They say that Brother GEORGE TAYLOR, of the Third Ward Council—the Brother who was lately prominent in the Democratic Judiciary Convention, and at the Democratic ratification meeting, and who is suspected of aspiring to be the Democratic nominee for Congress, on STRANAHAN'S return, was at the Convention pretty much on his own account, without a due election by his Council—two Brothers besides himself, without the Warrant of their Council, having appointed him. Under that arrangement, Brother TAYLOR signed his own certificate—mind, this is what they say—that he was duly elected!

It is said, too, that the delegate from the First Ward Council was present, unauthorized.

We have heard it asserted that Dr. GUY, the delegate chosen by that Convention, the candidate of Brother TAYLOR, has pledged himself to FILLMORE. We should believe the assertion if we could believe that President PIERCE and the Democracy of Kings, with whom, we presume, Brother TAYLOR is a favorite, prefer FILLMORE as the next Presidential candidate. But what, in that case, would become of the Democratic denunciations of the Know-Nothings? And how is it that Brother TAYLOR is permitted to minister acceptably at the two altars of Hindooism and the Democracy?

Brother TAYLOR'S Council was particularly excited at its last meeting, about a new Convention that has been called to receive evidence concerning the former, and, being satisfied of illegality therein, to have a new election.

The issue, LAW *versus* FILLMORE, appears, therefore, not to have been settled, as *we lately* reported.

But, probably, the tempest will rage on till, perhaps, the tea-pot burst, and Brother GUY be permitted, by the Convention at Philadelphia, to return home as an illegally chosen delegate, to comfort Brother WALKER, whom money, as he and his friends assert, and illegal tactics, defeated.

Brother WALKER, keep cool! Brother GUY, study philosophy with Brother TAYLOR; reconcile Americanism and PIERCE Democracy, and be prepared for disappointment!

A Soap-Fat Man Rampant.

A trafficker in soap-fat, named MICHAEL FEENEY, called at the house of Mr. COFFIN, No. 18 Willow-street, Brooklyn, on Monday, and was told by Mr. C. that he had nothing for him, and retired into the house, closing the door. The soap-fat man rang the bell, when Mr. C. again told him he had nothing for him, and again closed the door. For some cause unknown the man became enraged, burst in the door and attacked Mr. COFFIN with a knife and nearly cut off one of his thumbs. At this time a Police officer made his appearance and conducted FEENEY to jail. Yesterday he was committed by Justice BLACKLEY to answer.

Brooklyn Courts.

The December Term of the King's County Court of Sessions, before Judge MOORE and Justices STRYKER and EMMONS, commenced yesterday, but no business being in readiness, the Court was adjourned over to Tuesday next.

The Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge STRONG and Justices STRYKER and EMMONS, will commence this day.

The Civil Calendar is being disposed of in the City Court.

Flushing Items.

TERRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A WELL-DIGGER.

On Saturday, STEPHEN DODGE, a well-known well-digger, of Flushing, L. I., was engaged in setting a curb in the bottom of a well over a hundred feet deep, at the residence of TIMOTHY W. SMITH, Esq., in Manhassett, when, by the windlass rope giving way, a heavy box of stones, which was being lowered, was precipitated upon him. The unfortunate man was instantly crushed into a mass and driven into the sand to a considerable depth. A Coroner's inquest was held on Sunday, and a verdict in accordance with the above facts rendered. Mr. DODGE leaves a wife and six small children in indigent circumstances.

FALL OF WOLFERT OBSERVATORY.

The high gale of wind on Sabbath evening blew down the large Observatory on Wolfert Hill, Whitestone-avenue, Flushing. This Tower was erected by the late GARDINER G. HOWLAND, and has been a favorite place of resort to many of the citizens of New-York. It has recently been in possession of Maj. UNDERHILL. Considerable damage also was done to shade trees, &c., in this vicinity.

CAUTION TO RUNAWAYS.

The Coroner of Flushing was called to a dwelling in Liberty-street, Flushing, on Sunday morning, to hold an inquest upon a child found dead in the bed with its mother. Verdict of Jury—Death from *suffocation*.

LATER FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

Unsettled Condition of the Northern States—Vidaurri and his Opponents—American Enterprise in Mexico.

The Brownsville correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing on the 23d of November, gives the following summary of latest intelligence from the Rio Grande:

They are still quarrelling among themselves on the other side of the river, and from present appearances the northern provinces of Mexico seem bound to return to their usual and natural state of anarchy. GARZA and his *confreres* refuse to recognise the authority of VIDAURRI, who has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the frontier States; and matters are rapidly approaching open warfare. GUADALUPE GARCIA recently dispossessed the Custom-house officers at Matamoras and Camargo, and placed in their stead creatures of his own. On learning this, VIDAURRI immediately issued a proclamation closing those Custom-houses, and opening one at Mier, which he says he will protect with his troops. He also declares that goods passed at every other point will not be admitted into the interior. A *bando* was then issued by the authorities at Tamaulipas, without being signed, in which they set forth their grievances at length.

They say that they acknowledged the authority of VIDAURRI while the revolution was in progress, but that having been consummated, and the triumph of liberal principles secured by the flight of SANTA ANA, and the elevation of ALVAREZ, Tamaulipas returned to her independent sovereignty, subject only to the provision of the plan of Ayutla, and those of the Constitution, to be formed by the representatives of the nation. They also assert that the situation of Tamaulipas and her relations to the United States, demand the organization of a permanent military force, and that to pay these troops the revenue arising from the custom-houses is absolutely necessary. This manifesto is directed to the Supreme Government, and is intended as an apology for their conduct in disregarding the commands of VIDAURRI. It is plausibly written, and may command some attention from the central authorities.

The fact is, however, that GARZA, GARCIA, and the rest of the Tamaulipas leaders are a set of small scoundrels, who, unable or unwilling to understand the great reforms which VIDAURRI announces his determination to effect, are only anxious for place, power and plunder. I think they will have to succumb to him, but in the meantime their quarrels are having a baneful effect upon the industry and prosperity of the country. At last accounts GARZA was still before Tampico, the commander of which place refuses to recognise his authority, unless by VIDAURRI'S consent, and the former has written to Matamoras for reinforcements. The following extract from a letter I recently received from a friend in Tampico will show that a change in affairs on the frontier, if anything like a permanent and stable government were formed:

An English gentleman, who had just arrived from Catorce, informs me that a company of Americans, from New-York and New-Orleans, have purchased the well known silver mine six leagues from Catorce. The Mexican magistrates and old Spanish records both give almost fabulous accounts of the remarkable yield of this mine in the days of the viceroys, before the internal troubles drove off the workmen and filled up the shafts and gangways with water. The purchasers are represented by Major MCMICKEN of New-York, Capt. FORBES BRITTON, of Corpus Christi, and a gentleman from New-Orleans. Should order be restored they expect to put up their machinery and commence work next Fall. My informant learned that the first named gentleman had left Monterey for the City of Mexico, to obtain a special permission to introduce the necessary implements, &c., to commence the work. The mines at Real de Catorce have all been unusually productive this season. When my informant left, one friend had $14,000 in bars, detained on account of the dangers of the road.

We hear from Matamoras that it is in contemplation to charter the steamer *Montoria*, to take 300 troops to Tampico, to reinforce GARZA, but I do not believe it will be done, as they have only four hundred men under arms, and they are afraid every day that VIDAURRI will send a force against them. The latter has been joined by a brigade troop from the capital, to operate against Capt. CALLAHAN, should he attempt another crossing of the Rio Grande, but as this does not appear probable, he may use these men to restore his authority in Tamaulipas, which I sincerely hope he may do, as anything is better than the present state of confusion and anarchy.

I have just learned that ANDRE'S TREVINO has been appointed American Consul at this place, and that he has entered upon the duties of his office. Two or three months ago, he was compelled to fly to this side of the river to protect his life from the then authorities of Mexico. Curious ups and downs in this life. TREVINO is an affable gentleman, and his appointment gives universal satisfaction.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 6, by Rev. Edward Lathrop, at the Tabernacle Baptist Church, Mr. WILLIAM H. COLBY, to Miss ROSALIE S. SHELL.

☞ Geneva, N. Y. papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, by Rev. Thomas Armitage, JOHN V. LANNING, of Schooley's Mountain, N. J., to LUCY C., daughter of William P. Holland, of Marathon, (Little Neck,) L. I.

At Poughkeepsie, Pa., on Tuesday, Dec. 4, at Trinity Church, by Rev. D. Washburn, JOHN T. CARPENTER, M. D., and ELIZA J., daughter of Thos. M. Hill, Esq.

At Coxsackie, Greene Co., N. Y., on Sunday, Dec. 9, by Rev. J. Coe, of Athens, N. Y., JOHN CLOUGH to ELLERTA, daughter of Hon. Stephen Storm, all of Coxsackie.

DIED

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 9, in the 63d year of her age, Mrs. MAY WEIGHT.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother, William Winterton, No. 51 3d-st., at 2 o'clock, this afternoon.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, after a short illness, JENCKS W. TURNER, (of the firm of Greer, Turner & Co.,) aged 36 years.

His remains will be taken to New Milford, Conn., for interment, this (Wednesday) morning, at 7 o'clock, from the residence of his brother, D. H. Turner, No. 203 West 22d-st.

☞ Litchfield and Windsted, Conn., papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 8, ELIZABETH FORREST, at No. 45 Robinson-st., aged 15 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at his residence, No. 55 Hudson-av., Rev. GEO. FITZGALD, in the 60th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Centenary M. E. Church, corner of Johnson and Jay sts., this (Wednesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 10, JOHN RIDER, eldest son of John R., Jr., and Louisa W. Stanhope, aged 3 years and 11 months.

Funeral service at the residence of his parents, No. 173 Livingston-st., at 1 o'clock, this afternoon. The relatives and friends are invited to attend, without further notice. His remains will be taken to Newport, R. I., for interment.

At Morristown, N. J., on Monday, Dec. 10, ELIZABETH M., daughter of the late David J. Burr, Esq., of Richmond, Va., aged 23 years.

At Jersey City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, Miss HARRIET A. WHITE, daughter of the late Lyman White, of Springfield, Otsego Co., N. Y., aged 30 years.

On Saturday, Dec. 9, at the residence of his father, in Framingham, Mass., CHARLES W. KINGSBURY, aged 24 years and 6 months.

At Belleville, Austin Co., Texas, on Monday, Nov. 19, WILLIAM MORRIS MCARDLE, late Captain New-York City Guard.

At Woodstock, Vt., on Thursday, Dec. 6, of congestion of the lungs, WILLIAM E. THOMPSON, M. D., aged 37 years.

☞ Newark, N. J., papers please copy.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, ANN, widow of the late William Hamilton, aged 75 years.

Her friends, and the friends of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, George J. Hamilton, No. 180 East 21st-st., on Wednesday, the 12th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Monday noon, Dec. 10, ALEXANDER WALKER, formerly of Edinburg, Scotland, aged 56 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at St. Mark's Church, corner of 10th-st. and 2d-av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 11.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	95	100 Reading Railroad	c 88½
2,000 Erie Con. B.	71.s3 78½	1000 do.	c 84½
3,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s	s3 103½	2200 do.	s12m 85
1,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s	85½	300 do.	b10 88⅜
1,000 N. Y. Cen. S. B.	87½	400 do.	b20 88⅝
2,000 Mich. S. 1st Mtg.	93	250 do.	s60 88⅝
200 Canton Company	b2 21	150 do.	88½
100 Nic. Transit Co.	c 16⅝	300 do.	88⅝
100 do.	b4 16⅞	150 do.	s60 88⅝
100 Penn. Coal Co.	96½	100 do.	88⅝
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	22⅜	12 Hudson R. R.	31½
500 do.	s60 22⅜	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	s8 96⅜
12 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	84	25 do.	97
100 Erie Railroad	s30 47½	30 M. S. & N. I. R. R.	94
5000 do.	c 47⅜	195 Panama R. R.	c 106¾
100 do.	b30 47⅞	50 do.	b30 108½
300 do.	b10 47¾	250 Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3 70½
200 do.	b5 47⅞	50 do.	70⅝
50 do.	b60 48	100 do.	at 3 m 70
100 do.	s3 48	200 do.	b60 71
250 do.	c 48	50 Chic. & R. I. R.	b60 93½
100 do.	48	40 do.	87¾
500 do.	b10 48	100 do.	b30 88
50 do.	c 47⅜	250 do.	c 87⅝
10 Harlem Railroad	19	200 do.	b60 89
10 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	121		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$8,000 Marietta and Cin. 1st M., R.R.Int. added 75
1,500 Chicago and Mississippi R. R. Int. added 63½
50 shares Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co. 91½
40 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co. 96½
30 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co. 64
15 shares Indianapolis and Cincinnati R. R. 67⅜
50 shares Proprietors of City of Brunswick 47
150 shares Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. 6@6¾

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78	50 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	b30 94
10,000 Missouri 6s	86	5 do.	93¾
10,000 Virginia 6s	95	100 do.	93¾
5,000 N. I. 1st M. G. L.	81	300 Erie Railroad	47⅜
5 Hanover Bank	96	200 do.	s10 47¾
100 Nicar. Trans. Co.	c 16¾	370 do.	s8 47⅜
500 do.	s30 16¾	300 do.	b30 47⅝
21 do.	16¾	100 do.	b8 47⅞
100 Cum. Coal Co.	22⅝	100 Reading Railroad	88⅛
200 do.	22¾	200 do.	s40 89
100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	b60 32½		

TUESDAY, Dec. 11—P. M.

The Foreign Exchanges ruled, to-day, at 108¾@108⅞ cent. on London, thus establishing the advance noticed yesterday, and inducing the remittance by the steamer, to-morrow, of about $150,000 in Gold bars. The present packet carries out the Virginia State Interest, payable in London 1st January, and other considerable sums, to cover the half yearly dividends on American Stock held abroad, and the principal of some parcels of United States Loans sent home for reimbursement under the offer of the Secretary of the Treasury. Continental Exchanges sympathized in some degree with Sterling, though the business in France was moderate at 5.22½@5.18¾. On Bremen and Hamburg the terms were stiff, and most of the bills offering were taken up. There was more than the usual demand for three days' sight on London, at 110@110¼, owing to the Interest payments to be provided for, and the high rate of discount on time bills in England. There are telegraphic advices in town of large remittances being on the way from New-Orleans and Mobile, which will probably check a further advance in bills next week. The clearances of Cotton from the Southern ports this week are reputed at 70,000 bales, equal to an exchange of $2,800,000. The *Northern Light*, from Nicaragua this afternoon, brings $886,301 in Specie. The mail steamer will probably add from $1,300,000 to $1,500,000 before the close of the week, which will come, according to our San Francisco advices, mostly in Gold Coin.

The effect of the rise in Exchange and the moderate outward movement of Specie on the Stock Market to-day, was not very decided on prices, though it will be seen from the list that less than the average business was done. In the forenoon both Bonds and Shares were pretty firmly held, and such was the feeling in the afternoon, with the exception of Erie, which, after selling at 48 in the morning, closed at 47⅜ ₰ cent. We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the European circulars prepared for the steamer on Wednesday:

	Last Quotat.	Previous Quotat.
United States 6s, 1867-68	110	ex. div. 110⅝
New-York State 6s, 1878	116	115
Ohio 6s, 1875	112	112
Ohio 6s, 1860	106	106¾
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue	66	64¾
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s	65	65
Kentucky 6s	102	102
Tennessee 6s	94	94
Virginia 6s	95¼	94¾
Missouri 6s	88¾	86¾
California 7s	86¾	88¾
Louisiana 6s	93	92
New-York Central 7s	103	102½
New-York Central 6s	85	85½
Erie Bonds, 1875	87¾	86½
Erie Third Mortgage, 1883	89¾	88¾
Illinois Central 7s	77	78
Illinois Freeland 7s	80¾	80¾
New-York Central Stock	88¾	88¾
New-York and Erie	45	47⅝
Panama	104½	105⅛
Delaware and Hudson	126	ex. div. 119
Pennsylvania Coal	97¾	96⅛
Philadelphia and Reading	86⅝	88⅝
Michigan Central	93½	97¼
Southern Michigan	93	93⅛
Pennsylvania Central	84	84
Galena and Chicago	118	121
Cleveland and Toledo	70	70¾
Baltimore and Ohio	52	58¼

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $69, 25, paid $11,039, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,099,286.

Money Circular for Europe.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

For two days after our last advices of the 3d instant, the dullness then noticed continued to be felt. The news of the Liverpool steamer to Nov. 24, transmitted by telegraph, advising a rise in Consols, brought again more animation in our market, with an upward tendency. This return of animation, moderate as it is, does scarcely extend beyond speculative Stocks, and the fluctuations which have taken place seem to be more the effect of local movements by speculators, than of a decided opinion, and of absorption by investments. The market continues to evince the greatest sensitiveness, and unfavorable rumors, unfounded as they may be, affect momentarily prices; our quotations, however, are generally higher than last week, especially for Railroad Shares, but the maket to-day has relapsed into great inactivity. United States 6s in amounts of some magnitude have been returned from Europe for redemption by the Treasury. Transactions of some importance have taken place in Indiana 5s, at a rise of ¼, and in Missouri 6s at a decline of 2 ₰ cent. The Bonds of the last named State, issued mostly to assist in the construction of Railroads, have been constantly offered in the market, in amount exceeding the demand, and the frequent falls which for some time they have experienced have been a natural consequence. We have no perceptible change to notice in the Money market. Call loans remain at 7, and are not difficult to obtain; paper, 9@12, according to class. European Exchanges have all risen since a week, and close steady. Principal business on London, 108⅜@109; on Paris 5.20@5.21¼.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for England.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

The business in investment stocks continues small, and the present quotations for this class of securities show generally little or no change from those given in our last report. There is, however, a decline of 1 ₰ cent. in Virginia 6s, 4 in Missouris, and an advance of 2 ₰ cent. in California 7s. Of U. S. Stocks, all that come into market are forwarded to Washington for redemption, under the new proposals of the Secretary of the Treasury for the purchase of $1,500,000 of the different loans prior to 1st June next, at 110 for 6s of 1862, 116 for 1867-8s, 106 for 5s of 1865; and for 6s of 1856, 102⅛ to 1st January, 102 between 1st January and 31st March, and 101⅛ between 31st March and 1st June—the accrued interest to be added in each case. There are no private purchasers at these rates. New-York State 6s of 1875 are offered at 116@117. The new 5 ₰ cent. loan is to be negotiated at Albany on 18th inst. City and County bonds are much neglected, and there have been no recent sales of any importance. But few are offered.

In the more speculative stocks there is considerable activity, attended, during the past fortnight, with frequent and important fluctuations. The apprehension of financial difficulties in Europe, which, it is supposed, may lead to the withdrawal of a considerable part of the foreign capital now invested in the United States, check for the moment the decided tendency to higher prices, that, under ordinary circumstances, would be the natural effect of the important accessions to the real wealth of the country, now being realized from the large crops of the past season, and the foreign demand, at high prices, for its surplus products. These apprehensions, although partially allayed, still exist to a sufficient extent to render the market feverish and unsettled, and the accounts by each successive steamer have an immediate and marked effect.

CAMMANN & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated Extract.]

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

The day after our advices of 3d inst., the Stock Market continued downward. On the 5th, the *America*, from Liverpool to the 24th November, brought news of a rise of ¾ ₰ cent. in Consols, and of the *statu quo* of the Bank of England. Upon these unhoped-for advices, the Market immediately assumed an upward tendency; and this movement, in spite of some fluctuations caused by the firm rate of Exchange, finally prevailed. At the close, the tendency is downwards. The Specie shipments from New-York to Boston have nearly ceased, but the movement towards other points still continues. No new failure among the Eastern Banks has occurred during the week. Stock transactions for European account are unimportant, but the orders to sell are in excess of those to purchase. Money shows no important variation. Loans on call are probably a little easier. Exchanges are firm, without exception. Active sales of Sterling at 108¾@109, chiefly at 108¾, and in Francs at 5.18¾@5.20.

MARIE & KANZ.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

BANKS.	LOANS. Dec. 8.	LOANS. Nov. 26.	SPECIE. Dec. 8.	SPECIE. Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bk	$3,031,408	$3,031,408	$1,730,120	$1,781,801
Canal Bank	2,150,000	2,167,684	1,240,925	1,141,775
Louisiana	2,210,461	2,211,715	2,111,760	2,102,784
Louis. State	3,356,041	3,356,041	1,127,846	1,179,446
Mech. & Tra.	1,106,869	1,106,869	1,007,803	850,010
B'k N. Orl's.	1,106,843	1,106,741	344,002	352,388
Southe'n B'k	370,254	370,317	214,173	242,501
Union Bank	625,847	625,892	500,555	554,101
Total	$15,490,923	$14,566,176	$8,276,184	$8,204,807
Increase	$924,747		Decrease	$71,377

CASH LIABILITIES.

BANKS.	CIRCULATION. Dec. 8.	CIRCULATION. Nov. 26.	DEPOSITS. Dec. 8.	DEPOSITS. Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bk	$1,940,940	$1,940,940	$2,701,662	$2,661,469
Canal Bank	754,755	757,790	1,241,501	1,345,909
Louisiana	772,070	772,070	2,204,110	2,264,258
La. State	836,315	836,315	2,000,000	2,000,000
Mech & Tra.	811,040	811,040	1,710,703	1,731,301
Bk. of N. O.	655,933	655,933	765,578	770,813
Southern Bk.	234,305	234,305	350,000	350,000
Union Bank	831,075	831,075	905,140	1,108,188
Total	$6,836,433	$6,839,468	$13,878,694	$13,451,629
Increase	$300,965		Decrease	$59,401

In addition to the foregoing Cash Assets, the Banks hold foreign and domestic Exchange to the extent of the respective figures opposite, as compared with last week:

	Dec. 8.	Nov. 26.
Citizens' Bank	$362,978	$905,860
Canal Bank	1,340,043	1,240,925
Bank of Louisiana	611,202	507,546
Louisiana State Bank	241,709	245,465
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank	268,232	271,263
Bank of New-Orleans	179,978	175,677
Southern Bank	567,190	573,249
Union Bank	576,891	553,365
Total	$4,681,346	$4,469,970

Comparing the above with last year, we find the following result:

	1855.	1854.
Loans	$15,436,395	$17,546,394
Specie	8,302,579	6,767,709
Circulation	6,197,519	6,045,929
Deposits	13,399,162	12,248,561
Exchange	4,681,346	2,617,638

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 11.

The footings of the Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts	49,421,000
Specie	3,507,600
Amount due from other Banks	4,783,000
Deposits	13,829,800
Circulation	8,264,000

Cotton Circular.

Per Atlantic.] NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The market gradually yielded ⅛c. in price during the week succeeding the issue of our circular of 28th ult., per *Pacific*, with a daily business under 500 bales, closing up with more firmness, and increased amount of sales about the date the *America's* news was expected, public sentiment at that period forming in favor of an advance by her. These accounts, received on Wednesday, the 5th inst., advised a decline of ⅛d. on good cotton, and not less than ¼d. on all qualities, the trade restricting their purchases to the smallest possible extent, with a total absence of speculation, were very disappointing in their character; the immediate effect being a decline of ⅛c. to ¼c. on the sales next day, which however at the largest decline were not extensive, as holders, in view of our light stock, and the high cost of it, with the probable requirements of the trade, have offered sparingly. The sales of the five following days were 5,500 bales, the market gradually stiffening under the demand until the whole decline was recovered.

The weather for securing the crop has continued uninterruptedly fine, and the season as a whole, for growing and picking, has been more favorable than any of recent years. The amount of COTTON now prepared for market is very large, and there is very little doubt, but that navigation admitting, it will be cheerfully transferred to the trade or speculators, with but a small reserve at the end of the season, at an average price at the ports of one cent ₰ lb. below present rates. Assuming that freight to Liverpool will average ¼d., we think that at 8c. for Middlings at the Southern seaports, the country will be drained. Whether prices will rule much below that for a few weeks will depend upon navigation being generally free, or restricted as at present. It must be borne in mind, that as the crops have been generally large, the ratio of cost of raising same is reduced, and as the COTTON crops are also large, lower prices than ruled last season will give better results, and at present we are more than one cent ₰ lb. over those rates. The present prices will stimulate close picking; as yet, it is too early to guess at the extent of the crop, but at the prices we assume the deliveries will continue free at, we think the trade may safely calculate on a tendar of 3,800,000 bales

New-York Daily Times.

THE KANSAS EXCITEMENT.

Further Particulars of the Dow Murder.

ANOTHER INVASION BY THE BORDER RUFFIANS.

One Thousand Armed Missourians in the Field.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

You will doubtless have learned ere this reaches you that Kansas Territory is again subjected to an extensive and desperate invasion by armed ruffians from Missouri. The specious pretext solicitously sought by Gov. SHANNON and the "Borderers" for this fresh and alarming demonstration of "Popular Sovereignty" in Kansas, is drawn indirectly, though somewhat remotely, from a murder, as brutal as any recorded in the annals of a civilized people. It was perpetrated more than a week ago, at a place in the Territory about twelve miles south of Lawrence, called "Hickory Point." The deceased was a Mr. Dow, an Eastern man—his murderer, a Pro-Slavery man from Missouri, named COLEMAN. The latter, who, in Missouri, had the reputation of a quarrelsome, offensive man, had been in the habit of cutting and appropriating the timber of the Land Claim of the former, and several times attempted, by force and threats, to drive him from his claim, which he held by a prior right, indisputable in its validity. Mr. Dow, who was remarkable for possessing a character just the reverse of that of Mr. COLEMAN, simply remonstrated with him against this flagrant encroachment upon his right of property. Thus stood matters between them, when more than a week ago Mr. Dow went on business to a blacksmith shop in the neighborhood, and found there Mr. COLEMAN, together with two ruffian companions, all armed, Mr. Dow being himself entirely unarmed. Without provocation they all tried to exasperate him (Dow) into a quarrel. They threatened to shoot him, and one of them, not COLEMAN, raised his gun, cocked it, and directed it to his breast, but did not shoot. Dow avoided them, transacted his business as soon as possible, and proceeded to leave—had gotten but a few steps from the shop, and hearing the explosion of a percussion cap behind him, turned to look back, and immediately, without any warning, received the contents of one of the barrels of a fowling-piece in his breast, killing him instantly. After he had lain where he fell for some five or six hours, the citizens received intelligence of his murder, and were highly excited, in view of the cold-blooded deed. COLEMAN fearing a summary retribution at the hands of the people, fled, as it is stated, for counsel to the Governor and was advised to give himself up to the Sheriff, who resides in Missouri, though officiating under legislative appointment for the people of Kansas. The murderer and this bogus Sheriff traveled together to Lecompton, when the *former* was put into constructive confinement, though in fact at liberty, and being at present, as it is currently and no doubt correctly reported, feliciously engaged in tending a groggery at the seat of Government.

The two men, in company with COLEMAN at the blacksmith shop, and who, as it is generally believed, were clearly accessories before the fact of the murder, at once took the precaution to swear their lives against one BRANSON, (with whom Dow had been boarding,) on the charge of having threatened to kill them, they deeming him, as is believed, a fatal witness against them as well as against COLEMAN. The Sheriff, with a posse of fourteen armed men, arrested him on this spurious charge, and was conducting him to prison, when they were met by precisely an equal number of citizens, about half of whom were armed, and who, suspecting the foul design, inquired the cause of the prisoner's arrest and detention. Upon being informed and assured of the innocence of a man too inoffensive to harm any one, they requested him to step into *their ranks*, which he did, when they all walked off together. No violence was used, nor any threats made, except by the bogus sheriff and his aids. This act of these men, and the burning of a worthless cabin or two belonging to the murderer and his reputed accomplices, by, nobody knows whom, constitute the sole cause, ostensibly at least, of this armed invasion, which, in character and magnitude and aims, stands in the grandeur of its atrocity, defying any parallel in the history of our country, unless some of the more revolting of the buccaneering expeditions among the semi-barbarous nations, in the direction of the Tropics,—to which our people are growing proverbially prone,—may challenge a comparison.

I have taken great pains to learn the facts precisely as they exist, and have recited them here in detail, inasmuch as upon them portentous events seem now to hang. It would be proper to state further that no attempt was made, as has been alleged in Missouri, for effect, to rescue the murderer, COLEMAN, from the tender custody of his friend, the Sheriff; and it would be unjust not to remark that those who had the best opportunity for observing assert with great confidence that Pro-Slavery men burnt the cabins and charged it upon others, as an essential part of their tactics to exasperate the mob and prepare them for more murder.

After the rescue of BRANSON, the Sheriff sent to the Governor at the "Shawnee Mission" for men and arms. In the meantime, as is alleged by the "Borderers," warrants were made out for the arrest of the fifteen citizens, present at the rescue, and others, residing at Lawrence, or in its vicinity, numbering, in all, forty-two. The crime wherewith they are charged does not yet appear.

The Governor, as it is stated by his Missouri friends, (they having the best opportunity to know,) ordered out the militia, and extended a general invitation to volunteers. Heralds were sent with false and inflammatory intelligence through Western Missouri, and exciting appeals dispatched by telegraph to every available point. It was reported that Dow was a Pro-Slavery man, and COLEMAN an Abolitionist, and that the latter had been taken from the custody of the Sheriff—that extensive reinforcements were pouring into Lawrence, and that five large and superior field-pieces were planted in protection of the town, much of which *is still* rumored *for an ulterior purpose*, though the whole is entirely and absolutely false.

The Missouri mob were soon lashed into a fury, and concerted arrangements commenced for an extensive military campaign, having for its avowed object the destruction of the town of Lawrence, and the total expulsion of the Free-State men from the Kansas Territory. On last Wednesday, the "ruffians" began to cross the border in wagons and on horseback, taking their line of march in the direction of the places fixed upon for encampment, the one being Franklin, three miles east of Lawrence, the other Lecompton, ten miles west. At these places reinforcements have been constantly collecting since, day and night. Orders come thick and fast from those places, across the State line, for more men and more arms. The roads leading from Missouri thither, are all the time lined with these invading barbarians, armed with fowling pieces, muskets and rifles, rendering the air hideous as they go, with their bacchanal shouts.

I saw *mounted field-pieces* being conveyed to the contemplated field of action, and loads of guns, of corn, of whisky, and of all the other necessaries for such a campaign, through the highways leading to the encampments, whither they are bound. The iron foundry at Independence has, I am credibly informed, been employed to cast cannon balls, and loads of the same have already been conveyed into the Territory.

Nearly every town and village in Missouri, as far North as St. Joseph, and East as far as Lexington and Boonville, have responded to the call for fighting men, and still the orders are for more. They do not intend to strike a blow until they have a great numerical superiority. They have now doubtless eight hundred or a thousand men on the ground; and claim to have *twice* that number.

Gov. SHANNON sent, on Saturday, a dispatch to the President of the United States, asking for authority to call on the troops at Forts Leavenworth and Riley, to enforce the law and protect the bogus Sheriff in the performance of his duty.

The wires were down, and riders were employed to carry the message to the first station in operation. It is stated, very positively, that four companies of soldiers have already left Fort Leavenworth for the field of prospective conflict, but it is yet involved in much doubt.

The excitement runs very high in Missouri, an

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the invaders avow their settled intention to destroy Lawrence unless its citizens produce the person sought by the Sheriff. The people of Lawrence have elected DR. CHARLES ROBINSON, Commander-in-Chief, whose policy is pacific, except they be required to fight, clearly in defence of their lives and property. Those upon whose arrest the Sheriff is intent are not in Lawrence, and the people there affirm that they will not take upon themselves the responsibility of producing men who have not been in their custody, legal or otherwise.

Gen. ATCHISON spent last night in secret council and companionship with Gov. SHANNON, and is supposed to have gone to Lawrence to-day.

Reports of doubtful correctness have just reached here from Lawrence, that the citizens there are throwing up entrenchments. It is also reported that the Governor has just issued a proclamation ordering all the male citizens of the Territory under arms, in defence of the Sheriff and in aid of the "Border Ruffians."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

NO IMMEDIATE PROSPECT FOR SPEAKER.

Who Prevent the Organization?

MISCHIEF MAKERS AT WORK.

Probability of the Reception of the Nicaragnan Minister.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

There is still no immediate prospect for Speaker. BANKS' friends are much encouraged by the steadiness of his vote, and prominent Democrats freely express the belief that he will be elected.

The members who have voted for BANKS, but not since their votes would have effected an organization, are EDWARDS and WILLIAMS, of New-York; BALL, of Ohio; DUNN, of Indiana; and EADIE, of Pennsylvania. It is in their power to organize the House, if they choose, and as they have shown by previous votes that no conscientious scruples withhold them from voting for BANKS, we may expect them to end the contest when they are satisfied that the country wants the House to go to public business.

Mischief-makers are busy endeavoring to create dissensions.

The reflections on PENNINGTON in a New-York journal, charging him with being in the interest of the Camden and Amboy Railroad, are unfounded. He has always refused to take a fee, even as counsel for the Company.

The announcement of PARKER H. FRENCH'S appointment as Nicaraguan Minister excites great surprise. It is said the President will not receive him, because of infamous acts charged upon him during his past life. This cannot be made a ground of objection, because we do not allow other nations to examine the antecedents of our Ministers abroad. The President must decline receiving him, however, unless he concludes to indorse Minister WHEELER'S recognition of WALKER'S Government. The fact that the Executive has instituted measures to prevent reinforcements going to WALKER is an intimation that WHEELER is not sustained thus far, and that he is not likely to be.

The Senate to-day has shaped its Committees in strict obedience to the behests of the Slave Power.

THURLOW WEED left the City for New-York to-night.

Conferences among the Members—Uncertainty of the Result—Another Effort for the Plurality.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

During the protracted struggle in the House, for Speaker, not the least sign of ill-temper has yet been manifested; on the contrary, the best good-humor has characterized the proceedings. Conferences were held to-night, among the various members, but none, in the remotest degree, can foretell the event of to-morrow. Some are almost in despair of effecting an organization. The friends of Mr. RICHARDSON have resolved to stand by him; nor is it probable that, by dropping him, they could concentrate a larger number of votes on any other Democrat, the Anti-Know-Nothing and Nebraska platform being a bar to accessions.

It is understood that Mr. THORINGTON will again offer his resolution providing for an election by a plurality vote, but it is not probable it will be adopted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

ELECTION OF STANDING COMMITTEES.

Mr. CASS moved that the Senate proceed to the election of Standing Committees, which was agreed to.

He remarked it had been usual to dispense with election by ballot, as required by the rules, and expressed the hope that, to expedite business, the same course might now be pursued.

Mr. HALE objected.

The Senate then proceeded to ballot with the following result:

Committee on Foreign Relations—Messrs. Mason, Douglass, Slidell, Clayton, Weller and Fish.

Committee on Finance—Messrs. Hunter, Toucey, Pearce, Stuart, Brodhead and Crittenden.

Committee on Commerce—Messrs. Hamlin, Dodge, Stuart, Seward, Clay and Benjamin.

Committee on Manufactures—Messrs. Wright, Allen, Harlan, Wilson and Trumbull.

Committee on Agriculture—Messrs. Allen, Hunter, Thomson of New-Jersey, Harlan and Wade.

Committee on Military Affairs—Messrs. Weller, Fitzpatrick, Johnson, Jones of Tennessee, Pratt and Iverson.

Committee on Militia—Messrs. Houston, Dodge, Bell of New-Hampshire, and Thompson of Kentucky.

Committee on Naval Affairs—Messrs. Mallory, Fish, Thomson of New-Jersey, Bell of Tennessee, James and Slidell.

Committee on Public Lands—Messrs. Stuart, Johnson, Foot, Clayton, Pugh and Mallory.

Committee on Private Claims—Messrs. Benjamin, Biggs, Thompson of Kentucky, Foster and Wilson.

Committee on Indian Affairs—Messrs. Sebastian, Rusk, Toombs, Brown, Reid, and Bell of Tennessee.

Committee on Claims—Messrs. Brodhead, Fessenden, Geyer, Iverson, Yulee and Wade.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Evans, Reid, Hale, Foster and Durkee.

Committee on the Judiciary—Messrs. Butler, Toucey, Bayard, Geyer, Toombs and Pugh.

Committee on Post-Offices and Post Roads—Messrs. Rusk, Collamer, Adams, Hamlin, Jones of Iowa, and Yulee.

Committee on Roads and Canals—Messrs. Slidell, Bell of New-Hampshire, Briggs, Durkee, Jones of Tennessee, and Wright.

Committee on Pensions—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Clay, Thomson of New-Jersey, Seward and Sumner.

Committee on District of Columbia—Messrs. Brown, Allen, Mason, Pratt, Reid.

Committee on Patents—Messrs. James, Evans, Stuart, Brown, Thompson of Ky., Fessenden.

Committee on Retrenchment—Messrs. Adams, Fitzpatrick, Fish, Biggs, Crittenden.

Committee on Territories—Messrs. Douglas, Jones of Iowa, Collamer, Bell, Sebastian, Biggs.

Committee on Contingent Expenses—Messrs. Evans, Wright, Pratt.

Committee on Public Buildings—Messrs. Bayard, James, Hunter, Thomson of N. J., Pratt, Hale.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Fitzpatrick, Collamer, Wade.

Committee on Library—Messrs. Pearce, Cass, Bayard.

Committee on Engrossed Bills—Messrs. Jones of Iowa, Sumner.

The gentleman first named on each Committee was elected Chairman thereof, and the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker.

FORTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Fuller	33
Richardson	74	Orr	2

Messrs. Zollikoffer, Etheridge, Underwood, Harrison, Lake, Lester, Bayley, Humphrey Marshall and Williams—one each.

FORTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Orr	2
Richardson	74	Lester	2
Fuller	33		

Messrs. Underwood, Harrison, Zollikoffer, Lake, Peck, Humphrey Marshall, and Williams, one each.

FORTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Lester	2
Richardson	74	Orr	2
Fuller	33		

Messrs. Pennington, Underwood, Harrison, Zollikoffer, Lake, Allen, Humphrey Marshall, and Williams, one each.

FORTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Richardson	75
Fuller	33	Lester	2

Messrs. Zollikoffer, Pennington, Underwood, Harrison, Lake, Millson, Williams, Orr, and Humphrey Marshall, one each.

FIFTIETH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Lester	2
Richardson	75	Scattering	9
Fuller	33		

224 votes. Necessary to a choice, 113.

On motion of Mr. SAGE, the house then adjourned.

FOR RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Carruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Pa., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Graves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smithson Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Conlin, Corodo, Cragin, Cumlach, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Halloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mace, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR FULLER—Messrs. Ball, Brown, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Eustis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Studley, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Paine, Porter, Purycar, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Ala., Snead, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Vaik, Whitney, and Zollikoffer.

FOR ZOLLIKOFFER—Lake.
FOR LIGHTER—Dunn and Moore.
FOR PENNINGTON—Edwards.
FOR UNDERWOOD—Etheridge.
FOR HARRISON—Fuller of Penn.
FOR LAKE—Humphrey Marshall.
FOR BARCLAY—Richardson.
FOR HUMPHREY MARSHALL—Walker.
FOR WILLIAMS—Wheeler.
FOR ORR—Williams.

Health of Mr. Bayley, of Virginia—Nicaraguan Affairs.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. BAYLEY, of Virginia, a member of the House of Representatives, is on the eve of starting for Havana for the benefit of his health.

As this Government has sent instructions to Minister WHEELER not to recognize the new Nicaraguan Government, but which could not have been received by him before he did so, PARKER H. FRENCH, it is reasonable to suppose, will not be received as its accredited Minister.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Cases Nos. 10 and 11—John C. Wilson *et al.*, use of Ocean Mutual Insurance Company *vs.* Steamer *Fulmette*, and Henry A. Barlow *et al.*, use of same Company, *vs.* same. Argument in these cases was concluded by Mr. Nelson for appellants.

No. 14—John Hulroyd, Plaintiff in error, *vs.* Levi Humphrey. Argued by Messrs. Lawrence and Winter Davis for plaintiff, and Messrs. Bradley and Carlisle for defendant.

No. 18—William H. Jones *et al.*, Plaintiff in error, *vs.* Thomas M. League. Argument commenced by Mr. Hall for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Hughes for defendant.

From Kansas—Reported Escape of McCrea.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

A letter in the St. Louis *Democrat* dated Leavenworth, 1st inst., says that MCCREA had escaped from prison, and informed the Territorial Marshal that he would appear at Tecumseh on the day of trial.

The Lawrence people say that Sheriff JONES never produced any warrant for the arrest of prisoners.

Departure of Missionaries.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The following Missionaries sail to-day in the bark *Sultan*, for Malta and Smyrna: Rev. DANIEL BLISS, and wife, of Geneva, Ohio; GEO. A. POLLARD, and wife, of Salem, Mass.; HENRY H. JESSUP, of Montrose, Penn.; TILMAN C. TROWBRIDGE, of Birmingham, Mich.; Miss SARAH E. WEST, of Palmyra, N. Y., and Miss MARY E. TENNER, of Hartford, Conn. They all go out under the auspices of the American Board for Foreign Missions.

The Funerals of Col. Miller and Azariah H. Simmons.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The funeral of Col. MILLER was followed by a handsome military escort. He was interred at St. Peter's churchyard, on Third and Pine streets.

The remains of Mr. A. H. SIMMONS were interred at Woodland Cemetery, whither they were followed by a large concourse of male friends and relatives.

Disaster to the Brig Cosmopolite.

WOOD'S HOLE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The brig *Cosmopolite*, of Boston, from Surinam, with a cargo of sugar, cocoa and molasses, during the gale of Saturday night, struck on Skiff Island Reef, losing her mainmast and rudder, and sustaining some damage to her hull. She also lost her deck load.

Judge Morton's Decision—The Kinney Expedition.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The papers of to-day contain a pronunciamento from the U. S. District-Attorney against what is designated as an "invasion of the State of Nicaragua." For fear that such notice might deter parties who contemplate joining the peaceful colonization project of Col. HENRY KINNEY, at San Juan del Norte, from doing so, I desire you to state that the notification can in no wise refer to that enterprise, as it is entirely pacific in character. Those who have announced their determination to join Col. KINNEY are requested not to be deterred from so doing by any idle threats, and those desirous of doing so can, by communicating with me, be placed in full possession of the mode of procedure.

It is proper to add that I am not directly interested in Col. KINNEY'S colonization plan, as no inducements could prove sufficient for me to expatriate myself, but I deem his scheme as being legal and proper, and worthy of the countenance and support of his friends. ALEX. C. MORTON.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

Camden and Amboy Railroad Precautions.

From the Trenton State Gazette.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad Company have issued a set of revised rules and regulations, particularly designed to prevent a recurrence of such accidents as took place at Burlington, and generally to insure greater security upon the road. The principal feature of the new regulations is *the prohibition against backing trains.* This is only to be done upon extraordinary emergencies, and then a man with a signal is to be sent in advance, the train going no faster than he can walk, and the conductor is to stand on the rear platform holding a signal, and being in connection with the engine by the signal rope. The time of the trains will be so regulated that they will have no occasion to back, but they will remain on sidings when other trains are expected.

The speed of trains is limited to thirty miles an hour, so that the danger of collisions need not be hereafter apprehended, on account of the rules of the Company or the rashness of conductors, as the extraordinary high rates of speed heretofore sometimes adopted, for the sake of making up lost time, gaining a station or a siding, will not hereafter be permitted. The *stations on the road are also to be put in telegraphic communication*, and carefully drawn rules have been issued concerning the information which is to be sent concerning the trains.

NEW-YORK CITY.

History of Prize-Fighting in the United States.

The "manly art of self-defence," we are happy to say, has never flourished very extensively in this country. Almost all the "professors" of the pugilistic art have been natives of the British Isles, and where Americans have been engaged in a prize-fight, it has almost always originated from personal quarrels. The first regular ring-fight which we find recorded was of this kind, and was fought in the year 1816, between two first-class, powerful men, THOMAS BEASLEY and JACOB HYER, the latter the father of the gentleman whose name is well known at present. He did not, however, have the same success as his son, for after several severe wounds, he retired from the contest with a broken arm. Battles continued to take place occasionally after this affair, the principal combattants being JIM SANDFORD, NED HAMMOND, GEORGE KENSETT, ANDY MCLANE, BILL HARMINGTON, Deaf BURKE, ABE VANDERZEE, and other gentlemen, some professional, some amateur, and all well known to pugilistic fame. In the year 1840, however, Mr. JAMES SULLIVAN, (since better known as Yankee SULLIVAN,) arrived in this country, and although quite a young man, being known as a first-class British fighter, gave a great start to prize-fighting throughout the land. Establishing himself as landlord of a tavern, the "Saw-Dust House," in Division-street, he rested on his laurels and excited the envy of all other gentlemen of his kidney, who at last managed to find an Englishman, VINCENT HAMMOND, to match against him. The fight came off on the 2d of September, 1841, near Philadelphia, for $100 a side, and SULLIVAN was an easy winner in eight rounds, during the time of 10 minutes, leaving Mr. HAMMOND in a very dilapidated condition. This victory, of course, elevated SULLIVAN'S friends and so excited Mr. JOHN MCCLEESTER (*alias* Country McCluskey,) that on the 8th of September, 1841, (six days after) he visited Mr. THOMAS HYER, then a young man about town, 22 years old, and over six feet high, and proposed to him to step across the street to the Park and there have a regular battle. This Mr. HYER wisely declined, but agreed to fight "Country" next morning up the River. Accordingly, early the next day the battle came off near CALDWELL'S landing, and resulted in HYER'S victory, after a hard fought contest, under a broiling sun, of one hundred and one rounds, lasting during 2 hours and 55 minutes.

This great success, of course, elevated the feelings of SULLIVAN'S antagonists considerably, and as HYER refused to fight in the ring again, a man named SECOR was obtained to "take down" the pugnacious "Yankee." They fought on the 22d of January, 1842, for $300 a side, on Staten Island, and SULLIVAN was the victor in sixty-seven rounds, and in one hour and three minutes. Nothing daunted, however, another man was produced, and after several fights between minor celebrities, SULLIVAN and BELL fought on the 29th of August, at Hart's Island, for $800 a side, and SULLIVAN was again the victor in thirty-five minutes.

The fighting fever was now at its height, and the pugilistic gentlemen assembled nightly at the "Arena," a sporting-house in Park-row, and "fought their battles o'er again." This was, however, stopped, and fighting received a check throughout the Union by the result of a brutal contest on the 10th of September, 1842, at Hastings, between CHRIS. LILLY and TOM MCCOY, in which the latter, a young man of twenty, dropped insensible in the ring, after 150 rounds, and soon after expired. To show the brutal nature of the fighting entry, we can do no better than to quote from a report of the day:

"I forced my way through the crowd and took a look at the dying man. God grant that I may never see such another sight! He lay upon his back, his face and neck one bruised, unseemly, blasted mass of incipient corruption—gasping for breath, and sucking by the violence of his respiration, his bloated lips far back into his mouth. In the next moment he ceased to breathe, and the word went in a hoarse whisper around that *he was dead!* Never shall I forget the talismanic horror of that expression. The cheeks of old and young, the fledgling villain, and the ruffian steeped in crime, all blanched to ashes, and assuming a look of vague and undefined fear, separated silently, and sought their respective boats. I saw but one man unmoved. He knew, with the rest, that another fight had been promised in the same ring, and, unwilling to lose the sport, exclaimed, as poor MCCOY was borne to the river side, 'Come, carry off your dead, and produce your next man.' I should say that that ruffian is doomed to arrive at great eminence in hell."

Some of the fighters were arrested, others fled, and this part of the country was free from the disgrace of prize fights till near the end of 1846. Down South, however, they flourished, and near Natchez, the same LILLY, the murderer of MCCOY, conquered an English pugilist. On the 7th of MAY, 1847, ROBERT CAUNT, who had come from England for the purpose of whipping Yankee SULLIVAN, found the tables turned upon him near Harper's Ferry, in a short contest of twelve minutes. The Mexican war, however, excited most of the attention of the pugnacious public about this period, and several fighting men (among them "Country McCluskey") enlisted in the army and did good service. One, however, JAMES REED, though a Lieutenant of a volunteer Company, deserted, and, though recaptured and sentenced to be shot with the traitor RILEY, was allowed to escape.

During April, 1848, SULLIVAN and HYER met one evening in the saloon corner of Broadway and Park-place, and Mr. S. being rather envious of Mr. HYER, and both having drank freely, a scuffle ensued, and before long the "hero of a hundred fights" was stretched senseless on the floor, by the young athlete, and borne from the saloon by his friends. A great excitement ensued, which lasted for near a year, until the conclusion of the great fight between the two. Each of the combatants, during his training, gave two "sparring exhibitions," to crowded houses, including many distinguished gentlemen. Among the names chronicled in the report, we see that of Hon. JOHN M. BOTTS, the candidate of the citizens of Triangle for the Presidency.

At last, after an intense excitement and a narrow escape from the authorities of Baltimore, the two champions fought on the 7th of February, 1849, for a stake of $10,000, at Rock Point, Md., on the eastern shore of Chesapeake Bay, and HYER was the victor after a severe contest of 17 minutes. Large sums of money changed hands throughout the Union, and so great was the excitement, that many very peaceable men did nothing but "talk fight." Both of the men were prosecuted by the authorities, but nothing came of it. HYER is said to have acted very generously to SULLIVAN after his victory, furnishing him with funds to proceed to Havana to recruit. At all events, since that day they have been *fast* friends. HYER opened a public-house and declared his intention of never fighting again, to which resolution he has rigidly adhered.

The discovery of gold in California opened a great field for the rascals, as well as the restless men of the country, and all the pugilists soon flocked there. But it was found that it was not safe to knock down a man who had a pistol about him, and so fire-arms and knives soon took the place of fists. It was here that JOHN MORRISSEY first "distinguished" himself by a fight with THOMPSON, one of HYER'S trainers, and in which he came off victorious—by foul means it is charged. On his return to New-York, he fought SULLIVAN, in October, 1850, at Boston Corners, and, after thirty-seven rounds, by some hocus-pocus was declared the victor, although by far the worst off. Hereupon he became landlord of the notorious "Belle Union," in Leonard-street, a resort of the worst characters. His chief aim now was to fight TOM HYER, and in every way, by insults and personal assaults, did he try to arouse the giant's ire. But it was in vain. HYER was true to his resolution, and steadily refused to fight. Another person, however, took up the quarrel, and that was WM. POOLE, till then only known as a butcher and political fighter, having never, we believe, fought a regular ring fight. Quarreling one evening in July, 1854, at the City Hotel, they met next morning on the Amos-street Dock, and before long POOLE had completely vanquished MORRISSEY. The conquest between the parties, however, continued and ended, for the present, at least, in the terrible affray at Stanwix Hall. Of those engaged there, none were regular prize-fighters—they were all either gamblers, "kept men," runners, or of similar occupations.

We have thus given a brief, but authentic, sketch of the history of pugilism in the United States, and hope, sincerely, that it may never have to be continued. But still, we are not sure whether this manner of fighting is not preferable to the frequent use of fire-arms, except that the latter will rid us of a troublesome class more quickly. But again, it is easier to pull a trigger than to be a fighter, and the ranks can therefore more speedily be filled. As has been remarked, it is only a pity that those in the affray of the 24th of February did not follow the example of the cats of Kilkenny, and all kill each other, leaving only their tails behind them.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE

Visit to the Tombs.

The Legislative Police Committee, (Mr. CROSBY being at a meeting of the Canal Board, and Mr. O'KEEFE absent,) assembled at the Hall of the City Library yesterday morning, and after some delay, proceeded to the Tombs, to make a personal inspection of the method of record-keeping.

Justice CONNOLLY was, at the time of their visit, on the Bench. He, with the Property Clerk, Mr. NESBITT, at once produced their books of minutes and accounts, which were examined by the Committee, who ordered the production of such statistics as relate to matters subject to their supervision, to include a table of the number of arrests and commitments under the "Prohibitory Law," with the amount of fines paid at the bar. The various forms and precedents in use were also scrutinized. The Committee then made a tour of the various offices, and were shown the ancient records of crime under the "Court of Aldermen," dating back as far as December 14, 1759, at which time, to all appearance, summary and severe punishments were meted out to evil doers. One commitment, that of a man who, Dec. 12, 1793, stole three eggs, astonished the gentlemen, inasmuch as his reward was found in six months confinement in the City Prison.

The property room and its contents were then examined; the principal articles on hand consisted of 116 boxes cigars, of but questionable quality; three or four piles of books, of an obscene character; a piece of beaver cloth, waiting for a claimant; overshoes, common shawls, rusty guns, discolored colors, and other proceeds of crime not worth mentioning, and in many instances not worth claiming. Burglars' tools and rowdies' weapons were plentiful, and filled up the stock of unclaimed valuables.

The only statistics presented on the occasion were those of the cases sent to the Grand Jury during the year, as follows:

Felonies—January Term, 78; February, 76; March, 70; April, 104; May, 47; June, 56; July, 59; August, 62; September, 91; October, 80; November, 69; December, 41. Total, 810.

Assault and Battery—January term, 89; February, 40; March, 45; April, 51; May, 52; June, 39; July, 60; August, 52; September, 59; October, 58; November, 51; December, 10. Total, 588.

Felonies, 810; assault and battery, 588. Total, 1,398.

They then made the tour of the Prison, and Mr. BANKS had, from personal experience, an opportunity of judging of the means afforded to the prisoners for communicating with their friends. As that gentleman was engaged in conversation outside the gates, being at the time unknown to the Deputy Keeper, a poor woman advanced and applied for permission to see Bridget Downy, her sister. The Deputy, in a harsh manner, asked her over and over again whom she wanted, and as frequently did the miserable creature reply and tell her tale, begging to be allowed in, but because she could not state in which cell the woman was confined, she was turned away. Mr. BANKS at once ran round the desk and calling attention to the matter, caused a search to be made for the particulars of her case, which could not, however, be found, until he himself undertook the task, when, although it had previously been denied that the woman was locked up, he found the following entry: "BRIDGET DOWDY, cell 118. Justice BUSHMAN, disorderly conduct, $100 bail." He then saw that a pass was furnished, and, in no set terms, lectured the keeper on his brutal conduct.

During the stay in prison the "Black Maria" arrived with seventeen prisoners from Jefferson Market Court, thus had the Commissioners an opportunity to see their treatment. Some dissatisfaction was expressed by one or two of the Members at the indiscriminate mixture of qualities of these untried offenders, and many suggestions were made for an improvement in the mode of conveyance which will probably meet with notice in the report.

The accommodations for lodgers and the temporary hospital, the witness room, and more than all, the cell wherein died the four prisoners some three years since, were critically examined, and the Commissioners then adjourned to meet this day and resume their investigations.

BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Eggs—Perfumes—A Mare's Nest and an Altar.

There was a full attendance on Tuesday afternoon.

The usual requisitions were read and passed. The supplies of eatables were cut down to the proportionate quantity of the standard. The requisition in some instances was for more than could, in the opinion of the Board, be eaten. A hundred eggs for the Workhouse Hospital was thought too many. Seven hundred and fifty a week is allowed for Bellevue Hospital. "If any one dies," said Governor DLER, "and you deduct *one* egg, the Doctor will swear you have killed him; better put on the other egg."

Twenty-seven pounds of hay per day was thought too much for a horse that was allowed corn. That requisition was cut down one half. Ten pounds of hay was sufficient. The oats were also ordered to be reduced in quantity.

Some iron bedsteads are stated to be rusting in the possession of the Commissioners of Emigration. The Clerk was directed to apply for them at a reasonable price *on account*. [Laughter.]

Among the medical requisitions, twelve ounces of Prussic acid, and fifty pounds of Seidlitz mixtures, were thought to be mistakes. Among perfumes, a pound of oil of *lavender* is again, after a very few weeks, demanded. The prussic acid was altered from twelve to six ounces, and the fifty pounds of Seidlitz mixture reduced to five. The perfume passed without comment. Twelve dozen of water pails was reduced to four dozen, to be sent to the storekeeper at Blackwell's Island. Five bags of coffee and 1,050 eggs were ordered; the coffee being reduced from *fifteen* bags, demanded, to five. A heavy requisition for horses' feed was struck out—the number of cattle to be stated. Among perfumeries, one ounce "oleum neroli," was passed, and six pounds of sulphuric ether, which appears to be very freely used and often demanded.

The Committee of the Penitentiary offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a room be appropriated as a hospital for court prisoners, the said room to be constructed at an expense not exceeding $150, and that the communication of Dr. Sanger be referred to that Committee.

Adopted.

A communication on Gas was referred to the Committee on Gas.

Govenor SMITH then moved a long resolution directing the Warden of Randall's Island to remove the altar and other religious fixtures from the room over the cook-house, where the religious services of Catholic clergymen are conducted. A letter was read stating that Father Trowbridge officiated last Sunday.

Governor SMITH thought this an innovation.

Governor WEST thought his colleague had found a mare's nest, and defended the altar. A general discussion ensued. After 3½ hours' debate the resolution was adopted.

Board of Education.

A communication from the Twelfth Ward, asking for an additional School on Ward's Island, was referred to the Committee on New Schools.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, relative to purchasing an additional lot and erecting a building thereon, was referred to Committee on Sites and School-houses.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of sundry appropriations—For Tutors' Salaries, $30,000; Free Academy, $3,500; $1,000 for Normal School; and $5,000 for Incidental Expenses of Ward Schools.

The Normal School Committee reported in favor of appointing Miss ANNIE BANMAN a teacher in the Normal School.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of a bill of WHILLMAN, ALLEN & Co., $667.

Several reports were taken from the table, appropriating $6,100 for new school in Twelfth-street, Fifteenth Ward; also, $4,675 for new school in Twenty-eighth-street, Twentieth Ward; also, an extra appropriation for the new schoolhouse in Thirty-seventh-street, amounting to $8,950.

The Finance Committee reported in favor of purchasing four lots of ground in Chrystie-street, owned by the Bethes

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWENTY.

The Anti-American Demonstration in England—British Politics.

LONDON, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR:—The British public looks with intense anxiety for intelligence from America, about the effect the "seconding of British diplomacy, by British men-of-war," had produced in the States. The city, blind to anything beyond their ledgers, and incapable to imagine that there are other considerations likewise besides commercial profit, to influence the resolutions of a nation, try to lull down their rising apprehensions, with the argument that a serious collision is on any account absolutely impossible with America, inasmuch as England is the indispensable market for American cotton. However, the loudest in urging that consolation are the most uneasy about the issue.

The *New-York Herald*, received by the last mail, contained some preliminary remarks on the subject, founded on indications gathered from a provincial paper here, the Hampshire *Telegraph*, I think; and as this paper accounted for the British maritime demonstration, by the allegation that the "American Government had replied to some communication made to them by the British Government, in a manner insulting to England in the highest degree," the *Herald* has been led to induce that this communication must have been a renewal in some shape of the tripartite ouverture about Cuba, and that Mr. MARCY seized the occasion for making a little active war capital for the next Presidency, by sounding with a magniloquent blast the war trumpet about Cuba.

Upon this, the London *Times*, consistently with its hitherto pursued tactics, to put by all means the contention upon the back of the U. S. Government, did not fail to grasp with both hands at the *Herald*, and cried out, "There you have it, it is their fault, not ours," and complimented the *Herald* on the prudence with which it tempers the "evils and irregularities of a free Government," and hoped the good sense of the American nation, will not make itself subservient to the greed and selfishness of faction, by fastening a causeless quarrel upon a friendly and powerful State.

Now, I certainly admit, that it would be an act of lamentable imprudence on the part of the States to try to fasten a *causeless quarrel* on England; but in truth and conscience, I cannot see how in this emergency, any "fastening of whatever quarrel" can be laid at the charge of either the people or the Government of the United States.

So far as we know, it is not Mr. MARCY, but Lord PALMERSTON, who made a warlike demonstration in this case; and should I be answered in the words of FREDERICK THE GREAT, of Prussia, that, "He is not the aggressor who strikes the first blow, but he who rendered the blow necessary," and that it is the U. S. Government which rendered the blow necessary, by having addressed "communications to the British Government, insulting in the highest degree to the dignity of England;" then I can only say, that to the best of my knowledge, there is either misrepresentation or mistake in the statement.

I can give this at least as a positive fact, that the American Minister in London, on hearing of the orders given for strengthening the West India fleet, declared in the most positive manner, to several of his countrymen, who felt alarmed by the event, that he is perfectly at a loss to account for the fact, inasmuch as in his diplomatic communications with the British Government, not a word has of late occurred, either verbally or in writing, to provoke a quarrel, or cause offence on either side—that rather everything has passed in the most friendly and amiable manner between them. Therefore, so much at least I have reason to take for certain, that if Mr. MARCY has thought fit to mount the horse of grandiloquence, (which he sometimes likes to do, without meaning anything serious by it,) and used insulting words towards England, it must have been by some unknown channel, as in the ordinary course of diplomatic communication nothing of the kind did happen to occur.

Besides, the London *Times* is subject to frequent oblivion in this matter. In the first case, it did not substantiate the necessity of the maritime demonstration by an insult received from the American Government; instead, rather, of the presumptuous daring, it accused them of weakness, indolence, nay, absolute nonentity. They are, in the opinion of the *Times*, such daring old women, such good-for-nothing creatures, that the English Government feels obliged to do work for them, and send men-of-war to intercept intended filibustering expeditions on Ireland.

It is but eight days later that the *Times*, dragging this plea, came out with the charge of insult to the dignity of England. But on what subject had this insult been received? To hear the *Times*, it is on the recruiting subject. If such were the case, I could well understand the recall of Mr. CRAMPTON, the furnishing of Mr. BUCHANAN his passport, a demand of retractation, or a declaration of war—but I could not understand the logic of resenting the insult by sending three or four armed ships more to the British West India Station. That's absolute nonsense, in my opinion. The morose, as I cannot bring my reason to imagine a possible link of connection between the dispatch of these ships and the recruiting business, inasmuch as those ships can in no imaginable way, either stop the prosecution of the recruiting agents, damp the "bellicose spirit of indomitably strife-loving Mr. CUSHING," (poor Mr. CUSHING! what a "Matador" was lying hid in his gallant breast—just think of it!) or better the position of Mr. CRAMPTON at Washington—quite the reverse, I should imagine.

And really it is striking, that on the one hand the *Herald*, there on the spot, with a correspondent at Washington, could not come to the idea that the insult was connected with the recruitment, and having to think of something else, imagined that it is "Cuba." On the other hand, look to the London *Times*, how they are glad to have something to cling to for excuse. So they cling to the explanation of the *Herald*. But the explanation of the *Herald* is not the recruiting business, but the "Cuban mibroglio."

I, however, say it *is not Cuba*—just as it is neither Ireland nor recruitment. I informed you already that the British Government gave the most positive assurance that no agreement of this nature has been come to of late with Spain. In further confirmation, I will mention two facts, 1st, that the financial statement has been presented by the Spanish Government to the Cortes, without the slightest indication of any such item, as the participation in the Eastern War would needs require; 2d, that if any like stipulation would have been come to, France would needs be a party to its execution, likewise; whereas, it is a fact that the *Moniteur* has most formally disavowed any intention on the part of BONAPARTE to send ships to the West Indies.

No, it is not Cuba. Either the British men-of-war are meant, not to vindicate an insult, but rather to get up a contest, (in which case England is made an unconscious tool for some foreign design,) or else you may soon hear something about Rustans, Tiger Islands, Truxillos, and Greytowns. Lord PALMERSTON was very bellicose on such matters some four years ago. However, the first explanation appears to me the more probable

I, nevertheless, desire clearly to establish this: That I have no opinion about who is in the right, America or England, inasmuch as I do absolutely not know what is the real case in dispute. I only insist on the statement, that the matter is not such as they pretend it to be. Here the Government shrouds the affair in deliberate mystery; consequently public opinion cannot interfere, neither as a check, if the Government be wrong, nor as a support, if it be right. America, with its institutions, is in happier circumstances. Their constitutional life, at least, is a reality. Yours be, therefore, the task to supply light in this darkness.

Clouds are gathering on the British horizon from more than one quarter. Some are fraught with danger; others with humiliation—with difficulties all.

I have positive information that LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE had determined imperatively to insist on the expulsion of political refugees from England. He is perfectly conscious of the advantages of his position; and knows that the British Government is too much in fear of him, as that they could dare to refuse him anything. I apprehend Lord PALMERSTON will make a good mien to a bad game, and introduce the Alien Bill to Parliament. The thing is, however, too odious not to require a little stratagem. The excitement about the PYAT letter is cleverly revived from time to time. They are, of course, sufficiently dull not to see that the particular case of three French refugees is one thing, and the right of asylum is another thing. Thus it comes to pass, that whenever the Anti-Alien Bill agitation bids fair to rise in importance, the PYAT letter is again brought in to stay the current. The Government, however, is afraid of the Parliamentary opposition, mustering first-rate debaters in its ranks, and the question is under serious consideration, whether a dissolution were not advisable, inasmuch as they hope that the awe in which the country stands of BONAPARTE will help them to throw out the uncomfortable elements from Parliament. However this be, I have not the slightest doubt that the Government will introduce, and will carry the Alien Bill. I think it due to the sense of personal dignity to remain passive and silent on the subject. Let England do as she likes. No fault ever escaped punishment; this one certainly will not.

In the meantime Austria, even Austria, dares to insult England. You will see from the papers the case of Col. TUR:—an English officer, on special duty, arrested, stripped of the English uniform and carried to prison by the Austrians—not on Austrian but on Turkish territory—in Wallachia; because TUR is a native of Hungary, and, faithful to the duties of a citizen and obedient to the command of his National Government, he had, in 1849, fought in Italy against the aggressor of his own country. Consul COLQUHOUN, at Bucharest, did protest against the infamous insolence of the Austrian General, (formerly the preceptor of FRANCIS JOSEF.) But what does Austria care about a protest in the name of that fear-ridden England, which, for more than two years, sacrificed everything to considerations for her! INGRAHAM, in the place of COLQUHOUN, would have placed himself at the head of a patrol of Wallachian militia, and, with the flag of England in his hand, would have challenged CORONINI to fire at him, while he throws the protecting folds of the Union Jack over the insulted English uniform. He would have done it—no doubt of it.

I, however, think the British Government will make some genteel remonstrances, and will contrive to release TUR by the promise of an alien bill—equivalent to *our* expulsion. Who would stay under an alien bill, and cowardly submit to conditions which the English Government, bound in allegiance to foreign despots, may choose to dictate for granting, as an arbitrary favor, that which is a right of humanity, sanctioned by the English Constitution?

Count ZAMOISKY, and nephew of Prince CZARTORISKY, and Commander of the "Cossack Legion," has succeeded in putting his legion in English pay. England grasps at recruits everywhere, though she is not sufficiently either respected or feared to guarantee the English uniform from being insulted, even by Austria. ZAMOISKY announced the fact (in a Polish meeting here) to his countrymen, inviting them to enlist. But in answer to a pertinent inquiry, he declared that he could hold out to them no hope that the legion will be made use of in Poland or for Poland. They must look for reward "beyond the grave, as he himself does." A sad prospect; not very inviting to be sure. Misery, bordering on starvation, has persuaded fifteen out of five hundred Poles here to accept his offer. Pay for the officers, as that of France; for the soldiers, as that of Turkey, (about one dollar and a half per month, I think.)

The moral of the strain is, that no Polish campaign is in contemplation. And the moral of this moral is, that whatever boast be made of CANNONERT's brilliant reception at Stockholm, I cannot think the alliance of Sweden possible without a Polish campaign.

I have the most positive information that the French and the English are on the worst possible terms in the Crimea. Neither men nor officers cultivate familiar intercourse. The French treat the English with supercilious haughtiness since the Redan affair, just as the English have treated the Turks from the beginning.

The campaign is positively over in the Crimea. Eleven thousand men of the Imperial Guard, with a large number of artillery and *genie*, came home—arrived already at Marseilles. *Twenty thousand men more are expected, and no orders given to replace them.*

Russia has succeeded to make a loan—at Berlin. No foreign loan has ever yet been negotiated at Berlin, as far as I know. KOSSUTH.

Startling Frequency of Robbery and Murder in Southern Kentucky.

The Glasgow, Ky., correspondent of the Louisville *Courier*, writing on the 7th instant, says:

"On last Friday night another and a third way robbery was committed three miles from this place. It seems that one JAMES R. DEARING came to town, and being suspected of coming to town to collect some money, he was waylaid; taken from his horse; his hands tied with the bitch-rein of the bridle; himself abused and beaten, and his money taken.

His cries for assistance were responded to by his neighbor WM. WHEELER, who, with some of his servants, came to the rescue. He was found in a very critical condition—the perpetrators of the atrocious deed having fled. They have not been heard of or seen since.

Mr. DEARING had about his person at 50, seven of which they succeeded in getting. So much of case No. 1.

An old man in Allen was visited a few nights since by two men requesting to stay all night. They were on foot. The next morning they proffered to pay their bill, but the old man regarding them as poor men, nobly refused anything. They would not leave, however, without his receiving remuneration for his trouble, and the old man at last consenting to receiving 50 cents, they offered a $10 bill in the way of change. Observing where he went to get the change, they returned after night had veiled everything in darkness, and succeeded in procuring every cent the old man had—some $150. Thus ends case No. 2.

In Allen, last week, an old man was visited by some robbers. Himself and two ladies in the house were tied and $450 stolen.

They remained tied for near 12 hours, when assistance timely came to hand. The old gentleman, I have since heard, gave pursuit, and overtaking and recognizing one of the men, after a few brief interrogations, shot him upon the spot. This closes case No. 3.

Mr. DEARING's grocery was forcibly entered a few evenings since, the house ransacked for the one thing needful, and, failing to get it, "they let loose" some of the whisky-cocks, and the floor was saturated with wines, whiskys, &c.

No. 4.—Last though not least in the catalogue of diabolical acts, must be recorded the daring act of some clandestines to forcibly enter our Post-Office. Mr. JAMES MCBELL, the Post-Office clerk, was aroused from his slumbers by their approach, and giving the alarm, forced them, through fear, precipitately to retreat. This, the 5th case, closes the record.

Appointments by the President.

JAMES DUNLOP, of the District of Columbia, to be Chief Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States for said District.

WILLIAM M. MERRICK, of the District of Columbia, to be Associate Judge of the Circuit Court of the United States of the said District, in the place of JAMES DUNLOP.

JOHN R. PARHAM to be Surveyor and Inspector of the Revenue for the port of Columbia, in the State of Mississippi, under the authority given in the act approved March 3, 1855.

JOHN R. PARHAM, Surveyor of the Customs at Columbus, in the State of Mississippi.

ANOTHER MURDER IN SAVANNAH.—About 11 o'clock last night, a difficulty occurred in a house at the lower end of South Broad-street, between WM. HODGES and BERNARD FLANNAGAN, which resulted in the death of the former. It seems that the parties were engaged in a fight at the time, when FLANNAGAN stabbed HODGES under the left shoulder, the knife passing through the lungs and coming out at the left breast. HODGES died about 1 o'clock this morning. FLANNAGAN was arrested and lodged in jail. The deceased was a young man about 24 years of age, and was but recently married.—*Savannah Republican, Dec. 4.*

☞ The following gentlemen recently examined for admission to the bar, were, on Monday, admitted Counselors for this State:

Samuel Boardman, John Clark, Levy Cohen, Henry De Feyster, A. J. Dygert, William Farley, Alexander Gardiner, Adam S. Hill, T. Walter Jackson, William P. Johnson, Luke A. Lockwood, James T. Jenkins, Edw'd R. Morton, Thos. McMahon, Washington R. Nichols, P. Haywood Vernon, James Ward Smith, George M. Rea.

VERY INTERESTING FROM NICARAGUA.

Present Aspect and Future Prospects of the Republic.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES.

Personal Sketches of General Walker and his Friends.

A VISIT TO THE FIRST BATTLE GROUND.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As Central America seems to occupy the attention of the statesmen of the United States and Europe at the present time, and news from there is looked for with interest by the public generally, I beg to intrude upon your columns the following letter:

POSITION OF AFFAIRS.

Nicaragua, after a civil war of thirty-two years, is at length at peace. Its inhabitants, who from their cradle had been taught to expect a cruel death at the hands of the opposing factions when opportunity offered; educated amid the horrors of a cruel and exterminating revolution, and tutored by their sires to show no mercy to the wearer of the red or white badge, as the case might be—even though he were a brother, as too often happened—have, in two short months, by the strong will and almost superhuman efforts of a few brave men, been taught that war and rapine must cease, and that instead of marching again to battle, they must start on the march of civilization and progress. However difficult it may be for those who, since their strength admitted of their carrying a musket, have never done aught else—to turn their attention to the development of the boundless resources of the Eden of the world, nevertheless, under the skillful supervision of American tact and experience, their services will be valuable in the different departments of agriculture and mining; and though it may require years to bring them to that social state necessary to their happiness and prosperity as a people, there is not the slightest doubt that the change, so ably and suddenly commenced, will be lasting and effective. Since the formation of the new Government and the signing of the Treaty by the belligerent parties, everything has gone on smoothly as a marriage-bell. The *haciendas* that for years had been left to ruin and decay, are again inhabited. Husbands and fathers, sons and brothers, have returned to their families, and the stores that for years had been stowed away from the hands of marauders, to moulder and rot, amid the crumbling ruins of bombarded cities, are brought forth and exposed for sale in the different market-places. Life is again held valuable, and infringements of the laws of the State punished as they deserve. Peace reigns throughout the land; the barricades and fortifications are torn down; the guns spiked, and now, instead yoking oxen to drag the loud-mouthed messengers of destruction and death to the battle-ground, their carriages are used for the conveyance of produce and merchandise through the country. The Ministry has been selected with the greatest care, and with a view to the satisfaction of all. Its head, President RIVAS, has always been looked upon by both parties as well qualified to discharge the duties of that office to their satisfaction, and his appointment, according to treaty, has resulted in establishing the confidence so anxiously wished for by the originators of the happy change. Among the most important movements of the Government is the formation of a Rate of Tariff and a Bonded Warehouse, from the department of Col. FRENCH, as Minister of Hacienda; the rates are 20 per cent. *ad valorem* on all goods entered, with the exception of scientific and farming implements, agricultural stock, seeds, &c. They have also created a Colonization Office. The decree offers to each single settler two hundred and fifty acres of land, and to married settlers three hundred and fifty, with every facility to their permanent settlement. Does not this speak voluminous of the intention of the present Government of Nicaragua to raise Central America to a proud position among the Nations of the earth? And in advance of this, it may be well to state, that the Governments of Honduras and San Salvador have made overtures to the Government of Nicaragua, desiring that the three States be joined together in a Republican Confederation, Nicaragua taking the lead, and giving General WALKER, as Commander-in-Chief of the Union, the moneys and munitions of the different States for the furtherance of the cause of Republicanism and civilization.

RESOURCES OF NICARAGUA.

Nicaragua, great in its geographical position as the medium through which must pass the treasures of the Indies and the manufactures of Europe and the United States, to supply the increasing demand of Asia, possesses all the requirements necessary to fit her for so great a commercial nucleus. Famed for the fertility of its soil, the balmy purity of its air, and supplied with every luxury necessary for the table, its scenery varied and beautiful, Nature has shed on it its choicest gifts.

Nicaragua has a territory of 60,000 square miles—equal to five-sevenths of the Eastern division of the United States. Its agricultural resources are unsurpassed by any country in the world—its soil will produce three crops per annum—and there is no vegetable or fruit that will not find a congenial soil for its culture. Tobacco, wheat, coffee, corn, cotton, indigo, cocoa, sugar, rice, beans, &c.; and the finest tropical fruits adorn its hill-sides and plains, and grow in wild luxuriance throughout the length and breadth of the land. The country is studded with beautiful lakes and rivulets, giving every facility for irrigation, if necessary. Its grasses are more nutritious than any other on the face of the earth, and game roams in abundance throughout its shady forests of Brasil and orange trees. Its waters abound with the finny creation—and the mossy banks are carpeted with the most beautiful wild flowers.

THE MINES OF NICARAGUA.

Its mineral resources are unbounded. Gold, silver, copper, iron, coal, saltpetre, sulphur, and copperas, run in rich veins through its lofty mountain ranges; and only require the energy and capital of men of talent and experience to lay open to the light the enormous treasures of its valleys and hill-tops. At the distance of about two and a half leagues from Ocotal, on the main road to Jalapa, are the ravines of Chachaguas, numbering about fifteen, which some sixty years ago had been worked by the natives, and proved to be very rich, they, at that time, using nothing but a wooden dish for washing, making two and three ounces a day each. On the same road, four leagues from Ocotal, are the ravines of Sabamapi, yielding gold in large quantities, of a superior quality. In the valley of Arrayan are very rich gold washings. The ravines of Lernes have also proved very fine. Limow, sixteen leagues from Ocotal, is celebrated for its rich silver, iron, and copper mines. The mines of Maculisisto, Sta Albino, Tirado, Quitabie, Chaguite, Peaillos, Quebraches, Javonera, and a hundred others, abound with gold and silver. In the Valley of Arrayan, alone, are twenty-one gold-bearing streams and ten placers. The extent of the quartz mines of Nicaragua have never yet been ascertained. From Point Balis, running an easterly course 170 leagues, and from said Point running south and southeast fifty leagues, as far as Segovia, and from thence running a course to the source of the River San Juan in the Lake of Granada, 70 leagues, and ranging through to Costa Rica and Chontales, are mountain ranges said to possess, in every direction, gold-bearing quartz. The District of Chontales has been better explored than any other portion of the mining region, and several companies are now preparing to open their different leads in that District, among whom are Mr. H. T. CLAY, lately arrived in Nicaragua from New-York. Don FERMIN FERRER, Minister of Public Credit of the Government of Nicaragua, possesses mines known by the name of "Dulce Nombre," in Tigre Mountain; and "Casmateo," in the same vicinity; and in the Haciendas of San Eusabius; and Hato Grande, and San Jean, in Juigueppa; all in the District of Chontales. Those mines have been thoroughly explored, and proved to be very rich—Don FERMIN FERRER, having extracted six thousand dollars, in two days, from the Hacienda of San Eusabius, without assistance or the application of machinery of any kind.

PROGRESS OF THE COUNTRY.

The progress of civilization, commerce, good feeling and peace, is unprecedented in the history of the world. Since the signing of the treaty of peace and the meeting of the opposing armies in the Plaza of Granada, not a single rencontre has occurred between those contending parties who had believed that to meet each other on amicable terms was to sell their birthright and to brand themselves with infamy. Now, mingling together, all wearing the blue badge of peace and harmony, they march to the house of God, and in unison offer up their prayers to the Throne of Grace, begging for a continuance of the blessings lately shed on their benighted and war-devastated land. Previous to the entrance of Gen. WALKER and his gallant band into Granada, the ears of the populace were continually assailed from the pulpits and camping grounds, with tales and prophecies of the depredations and enormities to be committed by them should they ever be allowed to enter their city. Their houses were to have been torn and burned down, their churches despoiled of their altars and relics, their women offered up to the brutality of a *piratical mob*, and life set at nought amid the ruin and devastation they were to have perpetrated. But a happy disappointment awaited the Granadenos. WALKER's battalion, after the taking of the city, gave its entire attention to the protection of the lives and property of the populace, and—unprecedented in the annals of warfare—not a single instance of unnecessary violence or outrage occurred after the capture. Everything beneficial to the country seems to be progressing; the ox goad replaces the bayonet, and the sickle the sabre. You can now travel through the country without meeting bands of marauding soldiers or guerrillas, and in every direction you may witness signs of improvement, either on the part of the Government or the native cultivators. Soldiers have been disbanded and sent out in all quarters to improve and make good the roads that had not been traveled on for years, and the barges and schooners that had been lying withering on the beaches, are again plying the beauteous lakes, furnishing produce from the different islands that besprinkle the waters of Nicaragua, to the market towns and points of consumption and traffic.

PERSONAL SKETCH OF GENERAL WALKER.

Gen. WM. WALKER, after experiencing many disappointments, and suffering more hardships in South California than would have deterred any other man from venturing on such another expedition, sailed for Nicaragua, where he had been invited by a party long struggling for liberty, in the brig *Vesta*, on the 4th of May, having but sixty-two men under his command. He arrived in Realejo in June, himself and men in an almost destitute state, and from that time till his capture of Granada, his campaign was one of hard trials and disappointments. At some future day, when the historian will record the deeds of WALKER and his little band in Nicaragua, the world will be astounded at the energy, heroism and generalship displayed throughout his whole course of action. His kindness to his men was only equaled by his stern sense of justice. He endeared himself to them by his courage and kindness, and none dare do what he would not. General WALKER has reaped the reward of merit; he has created for himself a position that the most ambitious might aspire to; he is loved and revered by all, and in him do the Nicaraguans place their hope and confidence. Well may he be compared with LAFAYETTE, and as as long as Nicaragua contains an inhabitant on its shores, so long will the name of WALKER be engraven on his memory by his ancestors as the savior of his country.

SKETCH OF COL. P. H. FRENCH.

At the time of the formation of the present Government the Treasury was found to have been entirely drained by the former party for the support of their troops and carrying on the war. To remedy this evil, and make immediate provision for present use, it fell to the lot of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH, as Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War. The public generally, though all being well acquainted with the indomitable perseverance and financial ability of the Colonel, did not believe that he could so promptly and efficiently produce the aid that was required to bring the Government through the difficulties in which it was involved. But, as if he possessed the magic wand, or the Cave of Sesame, his assistance was immediate, and the Treasury supplied with the requisite funds forty-eight hours after his installment in office. The arduous duties of his position—Minister of Hacienda—controlling the internal affairs of the whole State—brought on a serious illness, which threatened the Colonel's life, and by the advice of his physicians he resigned his office to the Government. On the evening of his resignation, which occurred on the 23d of November, he was waited upon by the Cabinet Ministers, who tendered to him the appointment of Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States, with extraordinary powers, which, at their earnest solicitation, he accepted, there being matters of great moment pending between the two Governments, and which he alone was thought competent to arrange. Col. FRENCH is now in this city *en route* to Washington. He carries with him some beautiful specimens of gold-bearing quarts from the districts of Chontales and Segovia, and some placer gold from Sta. Albino. He has also samples of native tobacco, coffee, &c.

THE U. S. MINISTER AT GRANADA.

The course of conduct adopted by Col. WHEELER, Minister of the United States at Granada, will no doubt, as it should, meet with the entire sanction and approval of his Government. Up to the time of the signing of the Treaty, he had never interfered with either party, but on the establishing of the present Government, founded, as it is, on so firm and liberal a basis, he came forward, and in the name of the United States of America, acknowledged the then existing Government of Nicaragua as bona fide. [The speech of Colonel WHEELER, on this occasion, and the reply of President RIVAS, have already been published in the DAILY TIMES.]

HEALTHY CLIMATE.

The climate of Nicaragua cannot be excelled. There is little or no use for doctors. Since the arrival of WALKER's battalion in Nicaragua, but one man has died from natural causes. Three months in the year we have slight rains—October, November and December; and this is the only season in which sickness exists; the principal being *calenturas*, or dry fever, which never proves fatal.

IMMIGRATION AND RECRUITS.

Immigration is rapidly on the increase. There are now in Granada three hundred Americans, and, if I may judge from the advantages offered by the Colonization Decree, the influx of population will exceed that of California in its palmiest days. The Government intends increasing the standing army of Nicaragua to 2,500 men, each of whom will receive twenty-five dollars per month, rations, clothing and five hundred acres of land.

VISIT TO RIVAS—THE BATTLE GROUND.

I left Granada on the evening of the 28th of November, on one of the lake schooners, in company with Col. FRENCH, Capt. WILLIAMSON, Col. FISHER, Hon. GEORGE H. CAMPBELL, Mr. VAN DYKE, Mr. H. T. CLAY, and others, and arrived in Virgin Bay the following evening. On the following morning, the 30th, we started for Rivas, passing through the village of St. George, which contains about 4,000 inhabitants, and a very large church on the Plaza. The church contains eight altars, beautifully carved, and the village, as far as tasteful arrangement is concerned, surpasses anything I have seen in Nicaragua. Two miles from St. George, inland, is Ricas—Rivas the ever-to-be-remembered first battle-ground of WALKER and his brave men, as it was the great and first battle-ground of the original conqueror of Nicaragua, GIL GONZALES DE AVILA, in 1522. Rivas has been, originally, an extensive city, and at one time the most influential in Nicaragua. The department of Rivas, in the memory of some of its inhabitants now living, has paid seventy thousand dollars per annum church taxes, and the present year they were sold to the highest bidder at seven thousand dollars, the church claiming one-tenth of the produce raised, and selling its claim to the highest bidder for cash, leaving the purchaser to collect its share. In the plaza they have been building a church for the past fourteen years, which, when finished, will equal that of Leon; it is 320 feet by 120; its walls being four feet thick. We visited the battle ground, and examined, minutely, the scene of action. Everything about the locality indicated a terrible struggle. In one house were pent up sixty brave men, opposed to an attacking force of eight hundred. Of those eight hundred, in six hours' siege, one hundred and twelve bit the dust. Every window, door and crevice was pierced with bullets, and we tired counting the number fired into one room, in which were General WALKER and a few of his men. When they retreated they left behind them their dead and wounded, whom they were unable to carry through the murderous fire that opposed their retreat. Those that were still living were immediately slaughtered by the enemy, and, with their comrades in death, were laid upon the fire and burned (as they intended) as a warning to others. But their burning bodies ascended as incense to the God of Liberty, and from that moment the star of the Legitimist Party had set in Central America, and WALKER's progress was one of triumph and victory.

GATHERING THE BONES OF MURDERED COMRADES.

We gathered together the charred and crumbling bones of the departed heroes, which were left for safe keeping by Col. FRENCH with the Transit Company, till a fitting opportunity offers to bury them with due solemnity, and raise a monument to their memory on the spot of their sacrifice.

KINNEY AND WALKER.

It has been currently reported throughout the United States by newspaper paragraphists and others who have not taken the trouble to investigate the matter, that Gen. WALKER was connected with Mr. KINNEY, and that they were cooperating together for the same end. Now this is not so. Gen. WALKER never saw Mr. KINNEY, nor did he ever correspond with him, and their objects have been widely different. Gen. WALKER went to Nicaragua as an emancipator and public benefactor. Mr. KINNEY went as a speculator and jobber. As to the latter party, his race is about run. He sent up to Granada, hoping to curry favor, his *colonizing subjects* to serve under Gen. WALKER, but the General positively refused their services as a body coming from such a source, and they were accordingly disbanded; and Mr. KINNEY is now on his oars, no more a Governor, and not knowing in which direction to steer to escape the wreck he has so foolishly brought upon his shoulders.

While I remain in New-York, any information the TIMES or the public may require, regarding the resources of Nicaragua, I will be happy to furnish, as far as my knowledge extends.

I have the honor to be your obedient servant,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1855. JOSEPH K. MALE.

THE VOLCANOES IN THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Account of a Visit to the Volcano of Kilauea.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HONOLULU, S. I., Wednesday, Sept. 26, 1855.

I send you the following account of an excursion to the great Volcano of Kilauea which you are at liberty to publish, if you think it would be sufficiently interesting to the readers of your valuable journal.

The mountain of Mauna Loa, on the Island of Hawaii, is 14,900 feet in height. On the side of this mountain, 4,000 feet above its base, is the Volcano of Kilauea. The vast quantities of lava, ejected from it for centuries past, have formed a broad plateau, which extends, with a slight declination, for twenty miles towards the sea, so that the approach to the volcano is over a very gradually ascending grade—indeed, in the immediate vicinity of the crater, there is scarcely any ascent at all, and one finds himself upon its very brink with little or no warning of its proximity.

We left Honolulu on the evening of Sept. 4, in the steamer *Kalama*, chartered for the excursion, and after touching at sundry places on the Islands of Manii and Hawaii, we finally arrived and disembarked at Hilo—called, on some maps, Byron's Bay—on the 7th, at noon. The appearance of the landscape, for twenty miles before we came to Hilo, was very picturesque. The shore is a bold ledge of rocks more than a hundred feet in height, over whose sides come rushing a great many small streams, forming cascades, some of which are very beautiful. The land slopes gradually upward from the shore for many miles, and is covered with trees and shrubs, with here and there a plantation of sugar cane, and a cluster of grass houses, presenting altogether, a most luxurious appearance, when viewed from the deck of a steamer.

We left Hilo on the morning of Sept. 8,—our party consisting of eleven gentlemen, among whom were Mr. GREGG, United States Commissioner, and Rev. S. C. DAMON, and we were attended by fifteen servants who carried our provisions, extra clothing, etc., etc. Our cavalcade presented a most *bizarre* appearance, dressed as we were, in red and blue shirts, instead of coats, and leggins, and sombreros, of all shapes and colors,—some mounted on horses, not too gentle,—some on donkeys just the reverse, and surrounded by about fifty natives, running hither and thither, tightening a girth, or mending a strap, and all jabbering their Kanaka, or shouting with laughter.

Our journey was over a rough and scraggy road, and at 4 o'clock in the afternoon we were glad to come upon the so-called half-way house, having accomplished eighteen miles, and made ourselves and horses quite tired. This house, which is built of grass, is simply one large room with a fire-place in the centre; the roof being high and thatched with straw, the smoke from the fire easily found egress, and gave us no trouble. Being amply provisioned we had a dinner prepared at 6 o'clock—we keep fashionable hours—that would have done credit to your best restaurants.

Our table was a large, new mat, spread upon the ground, and we ate reclining in true old Eastern style. The house was well supplied with mats, which we used for chairs, table and beds.

The next day being Sunday, we remained at our encampment—(traveling on the Sabbath is strictly forbidden here)—and in the morning listened to a very good discourse from Rev. S. C. DAMON, who is chaplain of the Seamen's Bethel at Honolulu, and it seemed quite homelike when we all joined in singing "Old Hundred." In the evening the servants had a service in their own language, and seemed very devout. Early on Monday morning we were astir, and after four hours' riding, found ourselves suddenly upon the edge of the "old crater," as it is called, which is fifteen miles in circumference. Clambering down the side about a thousand feet, we came to a vast sea of black lava which had cooled and hardened in the form of waves and hillocks and peaks, with here and there a yawning fissure, over which we could scarcely leap, and from which rose gas and smoke, which were almost stifling. When we had advanced in this way about three miles, the scene became truly appalling, for we were surrounded by clouds of smoke and steam, emitted by the seams around and beneath our feet, and we could scarcely breathe some of the time. At length, after toiling a long distance, in this way, we came to the part of the volcano, now in a state of eruption, and found ourselves standing upon the edge of a burning lake, a mile in circumference, and filled with molten lava. This glowing lake of liquid fire was boiling and rolling, heaving and surging, roaring and hissing in never-ceasing commotion—now spouting up a huge column of lava—now belching forth clouds of smoke and sulphurous gas. Indeed, it was a scene that passes all description, and might well terrify the stoutest heart. Surely here is "a lake that burneth with fire and brimstone." There is a curious phenomenon noticeable here, which, if I mistake not, occurs at no other volcano. Small jets of lava are thrown up with great force, and then blown by a strong wind, into the finest threads, which sail away to the edges of the crater, and collect in considerable quantities, upon the sides of the surrounding rocks. This vitreous floss very nearly resembles tow in appearance, and is as soft to the touch. It is called Pali's hair—Pali being the goddess, which, according to native mythology, dwells in this volcano—and here I will relate a little of the legendary lore which obtains in this part of the world. The Goddess Pali, the reigning deity of this Island, was married, long time ago, but finding afterward, that she was not supremely happy—doubtless owing to some little family jars—she became *hoohoo*, or angry, and separated from her husband, giving him the mountain of Mauna Kea, for his dwelling place, and reserving Mauna Loa for her own. She agreed that the lava from her volcano should never overflow Mauna Kea—which it is little likely to do, Mauna Kea being 15,000 feet high. Whenever the volcano is in an active state, the natives say, Pali is *hoohoo roa*, (very angry,) and in the olden time it was their custom to offer sacrifices to appease her wrath. Even now, the oldest of them sometimes practice this rite. A few days before our arrival, a very aged native, of venerable appearance, with hair as white as snow, came from a distant part of the Island, to perform this sacrifice, and for the purpose, brought a pig, cooked whole. With much difficulty and danger—his limbs scarce able to support him—he reached the edge of the burning crater, and kneeling down, with his face toward the glowing caldron, and his long silvery locks streaming in the wind—amid the smoke and stifling vapor, while the roaring and rumbling from beneath seemed to add an unearthly solemnity to the scene, he offered up his earnest prayer to his mighty and terrible deity, and then cast his oblation into the fiery lake below.

As I listened to the recital of this occurrence, detailed by one of the natives, (while we were sitting around our camp fire,) with all the eloquence which they possess in such large measure, I was thrilled with interest, and to my imagination no scene could be presented which would afford better materials for a painter for a grand and interesting picture. The sincerity of that old man—into whose darkened mind scarce a shadow of a ray of light and truth had ever penetrated, who had thus forced his perilous way into that place so fraught with danger, and bowed himself to worship, even in the very presence of that enraged and awful Deity, whose wrathful mutterings made the mountain to tremble and quake, and whose breath was a flame of fire—would put to shame the devotion of many an enlightened Christian in your most favored land. After leaving this burning lake, we went to a small cone which we saw in the distance belching out smoke and steam, and when we reached its summit and looked down into it, we involuntarily leaped back. About fifty feet below us was a river of lava running with great velocity, while the place on which we were standing was intensely hot, and seemed nearly to crumble off into the fiery abyss below.

Our next visit was to a larger crater, very difficult of access, and having attained the brink, we beheld a sight that might cause the boldest to tremble. A vast river of lava was rushing in a mighty, angry torrent, over some obstruction, so that there was, or seemed to be, a fall of several feet, causing the ground to tremble beneath our feet, and filling our ears with a great roaring, rumbling sound, such as we had never before heard. This place—like ten thousand furnaces, hotter and fiercer than Nebuchadnezzar's, burning below us—seemed, indeed, "L'inferno," and had his Satanic Majesty, then and there, surrounded by his myriad host of friends, been holding high revel, he could scarcely have produced such a combination of strange and diabolical sounds. Our position being one of imminent danger, we were not indisposed to hasten our departure. We spent the night in a hut on the edge of the old crater, but we were not disposed to sleep much—the sight we beheld after night shut in was too intensely attractive. The effect of the glare of light, flashing continually from twenty different places upon the thick darkness around, accompanied by the confused groaning and sighing of the laboring mountain, was, if possible, more unearthly and fascinating than that produced upon us in the day time.

The next morning we turned our faces homeward, and, descending slowly, passed that night at the half-way house, and the following day reached Hilo, and embarked for Honolulu, where we arrived without casualty or incident worthy of notice, on the morning of the 15th, and feeling well repaid for the time and trouble we had taken to visit the great Volcano of Kilauea. LOUIS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Personal Taxes—An Ingenious Dodge to Raise the Wind.

The Committee on Finance of the Board of Aldermen held a second session on Tuesday afternoon, at the Tax Commissioners' Office, to hear statements of parties why taxes severally assessed on their personal property should not be paid. Alderman HENRICK (Chairman) and CHRISTIE were present, as also Messrs. ALLEN and PURSER, Tax Commissioners.

The number in attendance desiring remission of their taxes, comprised, as on the previous occasion, a formidable retinue, and were made up of equally heterogeneous materials—the "foreign element" continuing to enjoy a glorious ascendency. Some twenty-five cases were heard by the Committee. In only a few, however, the Committee announced their decision. Those announced, for the most part, were favorable, and referred to cases wherein the statements submitted left no question of the justness of release from taxation as claimed. A few cases, from some informality in the mode of their presentation, were directed to lay over. Two cases—that of the Australian Steamship Company, and the tax for 1854 upon the store of W. T. JENNINGS & Co., in Broadway, which was burned

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Money, Cattle and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

The principal features of the Breadstuff markets during the past week have been heavy receipts, comparatively small transactions, with a decline of prices. The weather continued favorable, so that the Canals were not closed until the 10th inst. The time was diligently improved, and no means left untried to push forward produce to tide-water at Albany, and thence on to this City. The result has been a great influx of Flour and Grain, especially of Wheat, and receivers have become quite timid. The general demand has fallen off, and prices have sensibly declined. This decline has been increased by the heavy receipts of produce coastwise, particularly of New Corn from the Southern States.

Since our summary one week ago there has been a fall in the price of Flour of 25c.@50c. ₮ bbl.; in Wheat of about 5c. ₮ bushel; in Corn, Western Mixed, of 2c. ₮ bushel; in Oats of 2c. ₮ bushel; and in Barley of 2c.@3c. ₮ bushel. Rye is unchanged.

The transpiring sales for the week ending last night sum-up as follows; Flour, 80,500 bbls.; Wheat, 67,800 bushels; Corn, 290,600 bushels; Rye, 101,600 bushels. Compared with the preceding week, this is a falling off of 12,700 bbls., of flour and 88,700 bushels of Wheat; and an increase of 103,000 bushels of Corn, and 44,000 bushels of Rye.

Operators for the home trade have dealt cautiously, shippers have been timid in their purchases, and speculators have done but little. The advance in the rates of freights has checked the business of exporters. In short, the unexpected large receipts furnished by the last few days of Canal navigation, materially changed the condition and prospects of the Winter's stock.

In Provisions there has been a moderate trade. Pork is quite abundant, and prices have sunk during the week 75c.@$1 ₮ bbl. Salt Beef is also 25c.@50c. ₮ bbl. cheaper. Lard has gone up ½c. ₮ ℔. Butter and Cheese are firm but unchanged in price.

Groceries are more firmly held with little activity, and limited stocks for the season on hand.

Cotton closes ½c. ₮ ℔. advance, with a light stock and a fair demand.

Wool is firm but quiet, as buyers are looking for a decline, and they keep in the back ground, while holders appear to have no such anticipations, and continue confident. The supply is not heavy for the season.

Some changes are noted in the Wholesale Produce market, and our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $2 50 ₮ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₮ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,194 against 3,483 the preceding week, being a decrease of 289 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@¾c. higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10¾c.@11¼c. Extras, 12c.
Medium quality, 9c.@10c.
Poor quality, 8c.@9c.
Poorest quality, 7¾c.
General selling prices, 9c.@10¾c.
Average of all sales full 10c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c. Sales brisk. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10¾c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	1,009	At Chamberlin's.....	315
At Browning's.....	410	At O'Brien's.....	560
Total for the week ending to-day.....			3,194
Total receipts last week at the four yards.			3,483
Decrease at the above yards.....			289
Sales reported at Bergen.....			300
Left over from last week.....			60
Total reported for the week.....			3,494

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	565	From New-York.....	1,273
From Illinois.....	00	From Indiana.....	00
From Kentucky.....	60	From Pennsylvania...	14
From Michigan.....	00	From Connecticut...	19
From Texas.....	00	From Virginia.....	00
From New-Jersey.....	27		
By Erie Railroad.....	608	By Harlem Railroad..	606
By Hudson River R. R.	178	On Foot.....	100
By Hude's n River Boats.	850	Pennsylvania R. R....	00

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (49 weeks)..... 18,647
Average weekly receipts this year..... 2,013
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day..... 1,009
Receipts for corresponding week last year..... 1,993
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day..... 1,982
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854..... 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

This has been one of the best market days for several weeks, that is, for sellers, though the Brokers, anticipating an excellent market, had bought up nearly all the Cattle on the way here at pretty round prices, so that they have not made very great fortunes to-day. There was probably no direct combination, but the good prospect for the day induced Brokers generally to buy the animals and sell on their own account. Thanksgiving diet being over, people are again coming back to the standard "roast beef;" this, with the small number of *good* Beeves for some time past, sent the Butchers into market to-day after a full supply, which it required most of the 1,900 animals at Forty-fourth-street to supply.

We are glad to report the quality of the Cattle, taken as a whole, as decidedly superior to what we have had for a number of weeks past, and the respectable Butchers paid the advanced prices with a good deal of cheerfulness.

We put the price at an advance of ½c.@¾c. ₮ ℔. This we do because better weights were allowed by the buyers, for in reality *Beef* itself was cheaper than last week; that is, for the whole lot in market to-day, "beef as is beef" was cheaper, at an average of 10c., than the whole lot in last week would have been at 8c. The better animals sold readily at 10c.@11¾c.; the extras at 12c. were not in large numbers. Most owners of Cattle, in the country generally, have never seen such animals as we call "extras," and not one in three have seen such as we quote "first quality." Except in a few localities those ranked medium quality here would be considered first rate.

The Superintendent of the Erie Railroad has sent out to the employés of the Road a circular quoting the complaint of MILESTONE and others, published in our last report, and insisting upon special care on the part of those having charge of cattle trains. Speedy dismissal is promised to any found negligent or deficient in care or proper attention to this matter. This is right, and it will be found profitable in the end. We saw evidence of the effect of this to-day; a group of drovers, including some of the heaviest dealers were together, discussing one of these circulars which had fallen into their hands. They expressed a unanimous determination to reciprocate the good will and efforts thus put forth by the officers. The fact is, Cattle *driving* is at best a hard, unpleasant business; those in charge of droves feel it so, and are perhaps on this account quite sensitive to any lack of courtesy even from a brakeman on a train. But many of those bringing cattle here are men of position at home—magistrates, legislators, &c. They pasture large herds of cattle as a business, and once or twice or more a year bring in their stock. They did a "cattle-ing," sink their dignity, and come here as "drovers," leaving themselves as much room as possible. We have recognized one State Senator, two Assemblymen and two Justices of the Peace, in the yard, at Forty-fourth-street, during a single day. They bring in 50 to 100 or more beeves, worth $6,000 to $10,000—perhaps half their property, and to assure the safety of their animals they often take their places in the "caboosee," at the tail of the cattle trains.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd.	No.	State.	Owner	Salesman.
1..	81..	N. York...	Deacon Lynch	Daniel Barnes.
2..	80..	N. York...	Willing & Martin..	Owners.
3..	90..	N. York...	James Vail.....	Wheaton& Purch'e
4..	72..	Ohio.....	Reed and Brothers	Beach & Smith.
do.	41..	N. York...	Lampheir; Joslyn.	Beach & Smith
5..	80..	Ohio.....	T. & J. McConnell.	Simon Ullery
6..	72..	N. York...	Geo. A. Toffey	Daniel Toffey.
7..	43..	N. York...	Drew, Banks, &c..	Thos. Drew.
8..	80..	N. York...	Phillips & Carey...	Owners.
9..	36..	N. York...	Several Owners....	Phillips & Smith.
10..	40..	N. York...	C. G. Teed.....	Owner.
11..	40..	N. York...	Daniel McElwee...	
12..	94..	N. York...	Sweet; Roday.....	Owners.
13..	60..	Kentucky.	Wm. Ford.....	Wm. Belden.
14..	61..	Ohio.....	Hurd; Leach.....	H. Hurd.
15..	86..	N. York...	Several Owners....	J. A. Merritt.
16..	60..	N. York...	Mead & Holcomb.	Owners.
17..	106..	Ohio.....	Enos Prather	T. White.
18..	20..	Ohio.....	A. Milestone	J. Gilchrist.
do.	40..	Penn.....	Bedell & Emerson.	Owners.
19..	81..	Ohio.....	Barney Bartram...	Owner.
20..	59..	N. York...	J. Bigote	Geo. Ayrault.
do.	70..	N. York...	Baker; Budlong..	Geo. Ayrault.
21..	80..	N. York...	Campbell & Carp't.	J. Carpenter.
22..	42..	N. York...	J. C. Hoag.....	Owner.
23..	62..	N. York...	S. Sherman.....	Owner.
24..	55..	N. York...	T. Bloomer.....	Owner.
25..	18..	N. York...	Several Owners....	A. Bristol.
26..	16..	N. York...	Ralph Murray.....	Owner.
27..	41..	N. York...	W. W. Hoag.....	Owner.
28.	86..	N. York...	A. Hamilton.....	Geo. Toffey.
29.	85..	N. York...	H. Williams.....	Owner.
30.	87..	Ohio.....	Levi Johnson	W. H. Gurney.
0*.	18..	N. York...	Culver, Hurd & Co.	Owners.
1*.	15..	N. York...	Several Owners....	Henry Rundle.
15*.	18..	N. York...	C. Kelley.....	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

No. 1.—Fed by Major DEKAY and others in Orange County; medium quality; 950 lbs. to 1,000 lbs., selling generally at 9c.@10¾c. Among other extraordinary sales of the day, we must announce one in this yard of an animal, fed by JOHN KIERAN, which was purchased by a ninth-rate butcher for the enormous price of SEVENTEEN DOLLARS. This splendid sale was effected through the financial skill and experience of DR. K. D. WELLING, who thinks he even excelled himself, as he sold the mate on the way for $16. The weight of the distinguished animal sold to-day (a bull) was variously estimated, one set agreeing that he would weigh 900 lbs., making the selling price 6 cents and 8 mills ₮ ℔. Beef (!) will doubtless be retailed cheap this week, somewhere in the City.

No. 3.—Gathered in Orange County; a mixed lot, but including 10 fine bullocks, which sold for $1,100, estimated at 11c.

No. 4.—REED & BROTHERS, owners and feeders, in Wyandott County; ordinary to fair quality; 400 to 500 lbs., average 470 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9½c. BEACH & SMITH also sold 37 Chatauque County (N. Y.) cattle, owned by LAMPHIER, and 14 from Monroe County, owned by I. JOSLYN, and raised by ELIAS B. HOLMES, of Brockport. These last were fine small steers in pretty fair flesh; weight 550 lbs. average; selling at 10c.@8½c.

No. 5.—J. & J. MCCONNELL's drove, fed by them in Ross County; fine fat steers, smallish, but will make excellent eating; the drove weighed at home, 1,450 lbs. average; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 6.—A mixed lot, rather too many bones for the amount of flesh; selling at 8½c.@10½c.

No. 7.—Gathered in Putnam County; mixed quality, but generally very good heavy Oxen and Steers, average of whole lot about 800 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10½c.

No. 8.—Gathered in Dutchess County; thirty of them tip-top Bullocks, that sold for over $100 each. The best in this yard sold at 10½c.@11c., the commoner at 9c.@10c.

No. 9.—Mixed lot, generally large, a few of the first quality. Twelve of this drove were from Fenn, sylvania. Average of all in the yard about 909 lbs., but varying from 750 to 1,100 lbs.; selling at 8c.@11c. average nearly 10c.

No. 12.—Gathered in Columbia County; a few of all sorts, and nothing very creditable to the County; 300 to 800 lbs.; selling at 7c.@9c.

No. 13.—Fed by the owner, WM. FORD, in Bourbon County; medium quality not very extra for Kenticky cattle; weight 500 to 800 lbs., average 675 lbs.; selling at 9¾c.@11c.

No. 17.—From Ross County, fair quality, including some quite fat chunks, averaging for lot 675 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 18.—Twenty from Medina County, owned by A. MILESTONE, small fat Steers, 550 lbs., selling at 9c.@10c. Forty from Crawford County, Pa., owned and sold by BEDELL & EMERSON, very mixed quality. 450 to 750 lbs., selling at 7c.@10c.

No. 19.—A tip-top drove of 44 of them fed by BURFENGER of Madison County, Ohio, by whom they were sold to CHRISTOPHER & Co., who resold them at Albany to BARNY BAETRAM, the owner and seller to-day. They were all 4-year old steers, "fat as butter," no bones visible to eye or hand. They, with the other 54 of the drove not yet in, weighed at home an average of 1,997 lbs. A difference of $10 ₮ head in their cost was ventured upon their averaging a ton or more each, which the owner was sure they would do, but a lack of only 7 lb. each, lost him $1,000. This drove was sold out to-day for an average of about $130 ₮ head which is above 11c. Some of them sold according to our estimate for full 12c.

No. 20.—This drove, or the 59 owned by BECOLE, rather redeemed the character of Mount Morris from the stigma of the scalawags from that town last week; the only drawback to this is that one-half of them were sent to JAMES AINSWORTH, of Genesee, for finishing off. These were all quite good animals, weighing on the average 750 lbs., and selling for about 11c., estimate.

AYRAULT sold also 40 for W. F. BAKER, of Monroe County, N. Y., and 30 for A. P. BUDLONG, of same county; both droves at about 10c.

No. 21.—Gathered in Steuben County; fair quality; 600 to 1,150 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 9c. @11c.

No. 22.—A mixed lot, generally large and good; 600 to 1,000 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c. CHRIS. GWYER took 8 of this drove, at $100 each, estimated by seller at 950 lbs. Four others were sold at $100, and 8 at $10.

No. 24.—All heavy oxen, gathered in Westchester County; 700 to 1,000 lbs., average 875 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c.

No. 25.—Medium quality, from Dutchess County; selling at 9c.@10c. One pair, fed by SAML. K. BENSON, which weighed alive 3,460 lbs., were bought by HENRY TAYLOR for $295. Allowing 80 lbs. to the hundred, this is about 11c. for the dressed meat. Another pair, fed by JOHN BENSON, sold to TAYLOR for $216, weight 3,470 lbs.

No. 26.—These were very good bullocks from Monmouth County, 10 raised by JOHN DENISE, and 6 by DANIEL CONOVER. They sold at 10c.@11c.

No. 27—Gathered in Dutchess County; medium quality; 600 lbs. to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 5*.—J. A. HAMILTON's drove, GEO. TOFFEY; fed by GILMORE & ROOT of York, Livingston County, N.Y. This was part of the drove alluded to last week, and they fulfilled all promises. They were each fed 80 bushels of corn in Ohio last Winter; brought to Genesee Valley in May last, and during the past four weeks have received about 1-3 of a bushel each ₮ day of corn in the ear. They are in superior order, the skin well filled out with flesh; the average net weight of the drove about 1,000 lbs., quite even. In the drove were a pair of beautiful Hereford steers, raised by ALLEN AYRAULT, of Genesee. Thirty-four of the above lot sold for $3,707.

No. 7*.—Gathered in Dutchess County; quite good quality; 600 lbs. to 900 lbs., average 650 lbs., selling at about 10¾c.

No. 8*.—Fed in Jefferson County, by owner, LEVI JOHNSON; small, say 600 lbs., but in good order, selling at 9c.@11c.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A *nice* animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $20@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	25	At Chamberlin's.....	33
At Browning's.....	32	At O'Brien's.....	38
Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....			128
Last week.....			159
Decrease.....			31

Good Cows with Calves are in active request at very good prices; the same quality will bring several dollars more ₮ head than during the Fall.

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.

BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70. Prices higher, demand excellent.

CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $35@$40; extra, $50@$75. Demand good.

O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50@$55. Sales lively.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	198	At Chamberlin's.....	90
At Browning's.....	48	At O'Brien's.....	32
Total receipts of Calves for the week.....			368
Last week.....			337
Decrease.....			29

We noticed quite a number of things apparently three to six days old offered as Veals. Buyers purchasing of unreliable meat dealers should at least inquire the age.

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 5½c.@6¾c.; extras, 7c. The supply is limited, and prices good.

BROWNING reports Veals at 5½c.@6¾c., extras 7c.

CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 6c.@6¾c; extras, 7c.

O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5½c.@7c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₮ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	1,580	At Chamberlin's.....	5,083
At Browning's.....	5,426		
Total this week.....			11,016
Total last week.....			12,494
Decrease this week.....			578

There is quite a deficiency in good Sheep, though the lack is in part supplied by free arrivals of Mutton and Lamb carcasses, with which some of the markets are now literally crowded. There were some Sheep at Forty-fourth-street of much better quality than the average lately coming to this market. Several sales were made of Lambs at $7, and of Sheep at $12 ₮ head, with others as low as $1 75, which was $1 50 more than they were worth.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs scarce but selling dull. Sheep $1 75@$12. Lambs $1 75@$7.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lamb Market good; good stock bring high prices. General quality of last week's stock poor, all from New-York and New-Jersey. Few on hand to-day, and prospects good.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $2@$6 50.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING DEC. 12, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
187	$560 00	111	$346 50
20	90 00	60	187 25
109	378 75	162	413 62
88	290 50	143	416 00
117	66 00	189	519 60
40	177 63	4	26 00
84	162 00	48	165 00
158	560 75		

Market at present very good, prospects ditto; stock common.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
26	$86 50	80	$339 25
100	387 50	100	387 70
100	396 50	106	385 75
41	128 00	140	487 36
148	520 45	55	195 37

The 45 Sheep above were brought from Ontario County, New-York, by E. O. TAYLOR.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by HUME & BALDWIN, Sheep Brokers, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
225	$810 75	96	$158 00
108	390 57	109	394 37
138	480 50	40	85 00
69	236 25	180	647 00
40	105 00	109	317 00
97	107 85	80	320 00
77	262 12		

Markets excellent for good stock. Stock received rather poor.

THOMAS C. LARKIN, Sheep Broker at BROWNING'S, reports sales of 647 Sheep and Lambs, varying from $2 25@$16 for Sheep, and $2 62½@$8 50 for Lambs. Nine Sheep sold at $16 each.

Stock pretty fair, mostly all Sheep. Markets brisk, with an advance in prices.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₮ ℔., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DOREMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 1,746; by Hudson River Railroad, 888; by Hudson River boats, 75; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 2,909.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¾c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 8¼c.@8¾c. Store Hogs are selling from 6¾c.@7¾c., according to quality.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the majority of the sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. These stables are let with hay at 65c. per day for each horse. The drovers or owners bring the animals in, and sell them on commission or on their own account. As an indication of the market generally, we report the stock and sales of a few leading stables on Twenty-fourth-street: DANIEL MCCAULEY'S, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110; CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71; NELSON POST'S national stables, No. 82; and BROWN & SMITH, No. 120.

	Sales during week.	On hand to-day
McCauley's.....	10	23
Chamberlin & Co.'s.....	15	30
Post's.....	15	60
Brown & Smith's.....	5	29
Total.....	40	152
Last week.....	53	176
Decrease.....	13	44

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

With such cold weather as we now have, and remembering that this is the twelfth day of Winter, we should expect considerable advance in the price of "truck," roots, fruit, &c., but our quotations are but slightly changed from those of several weeks past. Sweet Potatoes are a trifle higher, so are Onions and Marrow Squashes.

We do not change the quotations for Potatoes, though they are slow of sale at prices given.

Apples still come in pretty freely, and are no higher; those that came through the canal are still on the river in considerable quantities. They will soon be higher.

Any body having a good supply of Boston Marrow Squashes, can get the quoted prices pretty readily.

We noticed at PACKER & KNAPP's the first Bear Meat of the season. These dealers usually receive and sell nearly a hundred carcases during the Winter. These animals are simply deprived of their intenstines, and then sent in with their Winter cloak "wrapt around them." The price is variable, depending upon the supply. Now, 15c. to 20c. ₮ lb. is paid for the whole carcase, including skin, head and feet.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₮ bushel...	55	@	60
Potatoes Carters, ₮ bbl.....	$1 75	@	$1 87
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₮ bbl.	1 82	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₮ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₮ bb.	1 50	@	1 75
Potatoes—Common, green, ₮ bbl...	1 37	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₮ bbl.....	1 37	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₮ bbl.	1 87	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₮ bbl...	1 75	@	2 00
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₮ bbl.	1 75	@	2 12
Onions—Red, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	
Onions—White, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages—₮ 100.....	1 00	@	3 50
Cauliflowers—₮ dozen.....	1 25	@	2 75
Celery—₮ dozen.....	62	@	0 87
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₮ bbl....	1 75	@	2 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₮ 100.....	6 00	@	8 00
Beets—₮ bbl.....	1 12	@	1 25
Carrots—₮ bbl.....	88	@	1 00
Turnips—White, ₮ bbl.....	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₮ bbl.....	62	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₮ bbl...	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₮ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.).....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₮ lb...	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₮ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenburgs, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Russets, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₮ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Found Sweets, ₮ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenburgs, (Seek-No-Further) ₮ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₮ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ₮ bbl.....	12 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ₮ lb.....	14	@	18
Honey—Strained, ₮ lb.....	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ₮ bushel.....	2 75	@	3 00
Hickory Nuts, ₮ bushel.....	2 00	@	2 12
Black Walnuts, ₮ bushel.....	75	@	87
Butter, Orange Co., ₮ lb., in pails....	30	@	34
State, ₮ lb.....	25	@	28
Ohio, ₮ lb.....	19	@	23
Lard, in bbls.....	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ₮ lb.....	10	@	11¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₮ doz.....	25	@	25
Western.....	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₮ lb.....	10	@	12¼
Fowls, ₮ lb.....	10	@	10
Bucks County, ₮ lb.....	12½	@	13½
Ducks—Domestic, ₮ lb.....	11	@	12½
Widgeon, ₮ pair.....	50	@	62
Teal ₮ pair.....	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ₮ lb.....	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₮ lb.....	11	@	14
Geese, ₮ lb.....	8	@	10
Guinea Hens, ₮ pair.....	62	@	75
Woodcock, ₮ doz.....	5 00	@	6 00
Quail, ₮ doz.....	1 87	@	2 25
Partridge, ₮ pair.....	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₮ lb.....	13	@	14
Rabbits, young, each.....	15	@	16
Pigeons, tame, ₮ doz.....	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ₮ doz.....	1 50	@	2 25
Young Pigs, small, each.....	1 50	@	2 50
Large, ₮ lb.....	8½	@	9
Bear's Meat, by whole carcase, (entrails out) ₮ lb.....	15	@	20

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

The business in Dry Goods is, as usual at this period, of a very trifling character. First-class dealers are doing nothing of any consequence, the retail trade being alone possessed of noticeable animation. Stocks have been reduced to quite a moderate extent, and do not seem to burden holders much. Undesirable fabrics now form a smaller item in the supply on hand than had been anticipated. Factors are not very eager to realize, though being quite willing sellers where their own prices are even partially procurable. The preparations for the Spring traffic are vigorously continued. Goods adapted to that season are arriving with comparative freedom, but have not, as yet, been exposed for sale. No one look for an early indication of either the Christmas holidays, and factors are indisposed to open up their fresh supplies to public inspection ere there is some probability of securing purchasers.

Brown and bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in demand, but at a shade lower prices. Cotton Flannels, Denims and Drills, are attracting less attention and slightly favor buyers. Duck is pretty actively sought after and is essentially unchanged in value. Ginghams are in request and are firm. Lawns and Nankins appear as previously reported. Osnaburgs are salable and steady. Printing Cloths are plentier than necessary, to the satisfaction of buyers' wants, hence there is less firmness in prices. Prints are selling slowly and not very satisfactorily. Stripes and Ticks are more freely offered on less stringent terms, but find no ready purchasers.

Woolens are not very brisk. Desirable styles of Blankets are in fair request, and are firm. Cloths are reduced in supply and are steady, though not active. Cassimeres and Doeskins rule about the same. Flannels are dull and heavy. Jeans are more inquired for, but are not dearer. Linseys are pretty stiffly held, though not being in much demand. Muslin de laines are as active as could be expected at this time of the year, and they command tolerably full prices. Satinets and Tweeds are plenty, but quiet and heavy.

Foreign productions are even less active than domestic fabrics,—importers being,—so far as concerns sales,—generally idle,—while minor operators are doing but little. The supply of foreign goods is not very large, and is less objectionable than usual at this period. The auction features of the business is becoming unimportant. Remittances from the country are coming forward with encouraging promptness and regularity. The current imports of Spring goods are not heavy, but larger receipts will soon be the order of the day. After the Christmas holidays, business will revive, and all parties seem quite hopeful in their anticipations.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and his wife, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with pleasant rooms, furnished or unfurnished, at a moderate price, by applying at No. 923 6th-av.

BOARD WANTED—By two young men, in a private family residing in the lower part of the City. (Friends preferred.) Address W. L., Box No. 3,472 General Post-Office.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 14 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARD AND ROOMS.—Two single gentlemen, or a gentleman and wife, can be accommodated with a pleasant sitting-room and bedroom, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in a pleasantly located house, convenient to three lines of stages and the 6th-av. cars. Apply at No. 19 9th-st.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 228 Hicks-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—An extension room on the first floor, or a parlor and bedroom on the second story, may now be obtained, with board, at Nos. 82 and 84 East 23d-st. Also, a few rooms for single gentlemen.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty pupils each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at ANDREWS, No. 233 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, 3d. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

SPANISH LANGUAGE.—Prof. GORRIN being about to form a class for ladies to learn the Spanish, requests those who may wish to join the class to call within this week at No. 134 8th-st., adjoining the Mercantile Library.

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A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars, explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

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FIRST PREMIUM PIAN

New-York Daily Times.

THURSDAY, DEC. 13, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published in the City and vicinity for One Shilling a Copy. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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Terms invariably Cash in Advance.

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☞ The House of Representatives adjourned yesterday, after the fiftieth ballot for Speaker, Banks having but 105 and Fuller 33 votes. Banks has probably received his highest vote, and the tide seems to have turned in favor of Fuller. Our private advices from Washington afford us no means of indicating the result of the contest, though it is the opinion of Fuller's friends, should Banks fail of an election, that the choice will finally rest upon him.

In the Senate the Standing Committees were chosen.

Decrease of Immigration.

It is estimated, by persons familiar with the rate of immigration, that if the average be no greater the next six months than the past, there will be a falling off in 1856 of some 150,000 or 180,000 in the number of foreigners arriving on our shores. This is a weighty fact, and deserves careful consideration from those who, in business or morals, are speculating on the future of our country. Probably 80,000 of these who stay at home are Germans; the rest of the deficit is made up almost entirely of Irish. If each of these immigrants had consumed or spent $4 in New-York as he passed through, it will make a difference next year to the City of some $700,000 in income. If each had possessed in ready money the average which the returns from Castle Garden show at present—namely, about $80—it would diminish the import of specie into the country by about *thirteen and a half millions of dollars*; money which is not even an exchange, but is so much clear addition of wealth. Then all these people consume our products; they rent our houses, they wear our cloths, they eat our corn, and wheat, and rye; our beef, and mutton, and fish; they buy our timber and brick, and iron and coal; they read our books and papers and magazines. Setting down the average cost of living as $2 a week to each man, and woman, and child—which would be a low estimate—and supposing that they, at least, earn all they consume by their labor, we have a loss next year to the producers of the country—to the farmers, the grocers, the builders, the clothiers, the house-owners, the brick-makers and coal-miners, the editors and booksellers, of seventeen millions of dollars. If these estimates be correct, we have a direct loss next year to the country, in this decrease of immigration, of over *thirty millions of dollars*.

We cannot easily appreciate this loss until we take some corresponding destruction of value in our more apparent wealth. People do not readily see loss and gain on a great scale. It has taken centuries to make the mass understand that a farthing or a penny duty on a pound of some foreign article imported, is an immense loss to their own pockets.

Texas was thought a valuable acquisition, by many, in its rich farms, though we paid a round price for it; yet the value of all the farms in Texas, and Arkansas besides, is no greater than the value lost by this year's decrease of immigration. New-York and Pennsylvania boast themselves of rich crops of wheat, but the whole worth of their crops, if no greater than in 1850, would be two millions short of the worth to us of these immigrants who stay at home for a single year. It would seem a fearful blow to the country if, by war or fire, or any calamity, our whole exported manufactures, all these to cherish which we have been paying duties so long, should suddenly be utterly destroyed; yet the loss would be four millions of dollars less, taking the value in 1854, than the loss, this year, from impeded immigration. The quick destruction of all the flour and corn, and the products of agriculture, which we usually export, which bring wealth to so many thousands, would be but a little greater than the destruction, this year, of value imported by the immigrants. If one-third of the cotton crop of last year had been lost, what lamentations would have reëchoed from one end of the Union to the other! how many would have been bankrupt! how many would have felt poorer! Or, if the whole Indian corn crop, last year, of New-England, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, and the District of Columbia, had perished, what a Jeremiad of mourning would have arisen! To appoint a new Fast would have been the least which our Governors could have done. Yet the first of these supposed losses is no greater, and the last is less, than what we shall silently bear, this year, from decreased immigration. Will not some good Know-Nothing Governor institute a Fast?

The country will feel the deep injury done to its prosperity by this diminution of immigration even if it does not see its source. Every man who owns tenement houses, the ship builder, the ship owner, the cheap grocer, the butcher, the railway companies, the thousands who own stock in them will feel it. The householder will pay higher soon for his carpenter, his plumber, his painter; the house-mistress must after a time give more for her cook or her laundress. The farmer must offer higher wages to his men, and put a higher price on his cattle, his milk, his potatoes and wheat. Less new land will be broken, and those who have invested in Western lots must be disappointed in their plans. Business at the great depôts of commerce in the West will be less active, because there are fewer hands to help it. Not so many railroads, or canals, or steamboats, or flat-boats will be built, because there is less travel over them, and less labor at hand to build them. The cost of new cities, of schools, churches, stores and dwelling-houses, will be greatly increased, because there are fewer workmen at higher rates. Each professional man must, after a time, feel this; the client can pay less; the church-goer less; the patient less. High wages to laboring men are not, in themselves, necessarily an advantage: they depend on their relation to the value of food, and clothing, and means of living. With fewer hands to labor in this country, every article of living would be more expensive, while the impeding and stoppage of business would not be compensated by the higher rates to the workingman. The well-being of each class in a country like this, depends on the well-being of every other. If the workman gets $4 a day, who before got $2, he gains nothing if his bread and clothing cost double; and he loses, if there are just half the means for business enterprises which were before. There will be less work for him; and all that he uses will cost more.

Under this falling off of immigration, will cease something of that almost incredible spring of enterprise and prosperity which has thus far characterized our communities. It will thus be seen that this wonderful progress was not a mysterious blessing conferred by an unexplainable Providence, nor altogether the fruit of the old Scandinavian and Saxon blood. It will be found not altogether due to our rich virgin soil, or our wide Territory, or our deep rivers; nor entirely to our Puritan industry, or our Republican Government, or our isolated position. We shall see then, perhaps too late, or perhaps after a deep depression of every branch of industry and commerce, that these squalid, imbruted Irishmen, landing in tatters or home-spun; these foreign, gutteral, garlicky Germans, with their nut-brown faces and broad shoulders; these conceited Englishmen and hairy Frenchmen, and out o'elbows Scotchmen, and sharp-eyed Welchmen, and rag-picking Italians, all had some part, and no small part, in building up this grand structure of our prosperity. We shall feel then—and that at no distant time—that we depend on them, as well as they on us; that their hard-earned florins and sovereigns, their tough hands and brawny muscles, even their very patience of drudgery and disagreeable work, are all rich importations to our national wealth.

We shall then see in every dirty ship-load poured forth upon our docks, not so many intruders, or idlers, or beggars, or dependents, but so much invaluable addition to the riches of the country. And perhaps then, also, as we have missed the ready ingenuity, the cheerful toil, the natural taste, the social happiness of these foreign artisans—as we have seen that our country was becoming less a blessing to humanity, depressed and degraded, than to the Anglo-Saxon races, we may be ready to welcome the poor foreign laborer with a more humane and a broader charity, feeling that both were placed by Providence to be of good to each other.

If this result finally comes of our diminished immigration, then we shall not so much regret it.

America and Europe.

Kossuth, in the letter which we publish this morning, represents the British public as awaiting, with a good deal of anxiety, news of the reception in the United State, of the hostile demonstrations of the London *Times*. We apprehend that, by this time, they are rather ashamed of their anxiety. They must have supposed the people of this country to be a good deal more easily alarmed than they really are. From the very beginning, the fulminations of the *Times* were received here with derision. Everybody saw at once that the editor of that journal had been badly sold, in the matter of the Irish invasion:—and this conviction deprived its representations on other points of the slightest influence.

It is easy to see from the letters of Kossuth, and still more clearly from the address to the Republicans of the United States, signed by Kossuth, Mazzini and Ledru Rollin, and published in the Times last week, that the Republicans of Europe hoped that these demonstrations were the precursors of war between England and this country. So eager are they for the active participation of the United States in the affairs of Europe, that they would rejoice at any event which should render it probable. This sentiment will scarcely be shared in this country, even by those who look with most sympathy and favor upon Republicanism in Europe. No event fraught with more ill to the best interests of humanity could possibly occur, than a war between England and the United States;—and the conviction of this fact pervades the popular heart in both countries.

The true position of the United States, in the present crisis of European affairs, is neutrality and peace;—and we are sincerely rejoiced that both are likely to be preserved.

The Baker Trial.

Yesterday, Mr. Whiting summed up this case on the evidence, and Judge Roosevelt charged the Jury. The Jury retired for consultation early in the evening, and, up to 9 o'clock this morning, had not returned a verdict.

☞ The Baker trial has at last come to an end, and the public mind will be no longer engrossed by the details of the semi-savage state of society which exists in the very heart of our proud City, under the shadow of our Churches, Hilde Houses and halls of learning, and whose mysteries and crimes have been so fully revealed during this protracted prosecution. But the Legislative Police Investigating Committee still continues in session, and the developments daily made before it serve to feed the morbid appetite of the public for such revelations. The prolonged contest for the Speakership in Congress continues, and speculations as to the result still furnish political gossips with a fruitful source of discussion.

Defects of Granite Pavement.

If a vertical section of Broadway were shown it would exhibit something like the following: In the middle of the diagram an elliptical arch for the sewer would be noted; against which, on either side, would abut arches, constituting the vaults of stores and dwellings, and leaving of the original earthen road bed nothing but the angles between, and a thin stratum above the sides of the ellipses. Circles denoting sections of gas and water pipes, and a net work of lines to indicate the connections of the gas, water and sewerage with the several houses, would occupy the two angles; and over all would stretch the several layers founding and composing the Russ Pavement. In other words, beneath the surface of every City street is a system of conveniences, indispensable to the health and comfort, and even the existence of the people above ground, and to keep which in repair is a capital object of municipal vigilance and labor. They must be frequently reached for this end through the pavement; the pavement must be removed in the front of every new building, if not for the construction of the vault, for the introduction of gas and water. In fact, for causes constantly recurring, and which must always occur, the covering of the street is at all times liable to removal.

And yet the very first requisite of that covering, in view of permanence, evenness, and drainage, demands that it should likewise constitute a perfect arch. The Russ pavement claims to comply with this requisite; it is, perhaps, at the moment of construction an arch, but an arch which is daily and necessarily subject to destruction at every point, and which once impaired can never be, or, more accurately, never is restored. The original integrity of the curve is not perhaps preserved for half a block upon Broadway; in front of every house it has been, or sooner or later will be, removed for some transient purpose; and even if the sand, and cement, and granite, which compose it, were replaced as near as possible to their former condition, still the arch would have been violated, and, from its nature, irrecoverably. But the cement is *not* restored; wherever the blocks have been raised and the cement penetrated, no attempt is made to repair the aperture in the latter with anything better than the broken fragments flung in along with sand and gravel. Hence those sunken spots all along the street, where horses are thrown down, and where water collect, and all the worst features of a road-way are presented. The objection to the Russ pavement, therefore, in relation to the system of public works beneath it, is, that these cannot be reached, as they must frequently be, without destroying all the valuable characteristics claimed for the pavement. The objection, we conceive to be irremovable, and fatal.

With the superficial demerits the public is too familiar. In addition to the irregularities of surface just alluded to, the granite is more treacherously smooth to the foot of the horse than the slipperiest ice. It was thought that grooving would remedy this defect; but the newer part of the street, above Astor-place, has been grooved, and nowhere are horses more frequently thrown down than there. On the block between Ninth and Tenth streets, we saw, the other day, horses attached to two different vehicles, lying on the pavement, and stopping the way. The substitution of very small cubes of granite temporarily prevents the mischief, but the wear of a few years must reduce them to the same slippery condition; while they are still obnoxious to the objections arising from the subterranean arches and mains.

The Russ pavement then, must, we think, be considered a failure. Sooner or later it will be removed; soon, if the loss of horse-flesh, or clemency to animals, enter into the calculation; later, if considerations of immediate expense prevail. The substitute for it must obviously possess two recommendations: that portions of it may be removed from time to time, without the uniformity of surface being impaired; and that it shall not be, or be liable to become, smooth beneath the horse's feet.

The recommendation of the Mayor to the Common Council to groove the Russ pavement, is a very sensible one as far as it goes, but grooves are of but little benefit, as the experience of the grooved and Belgian pavements proves.

Iron Ships.

England's old boast of her "wooden walls," has had its day,—or, if used at all, it will only be in a figurative sense. Her chief reliance now is in sheet iron; timber-built ships are becoming scarce in the British marine, and "iron sides," which was once used in a figurative sense, has now become a mere matter-of-fact expression for her ships. As yet we have built no iron ships in this country, and we stand at the head of all the nations of the earth in the number, beauty, and excellence of our wooden ships. Whether iron sailing ships will answer for long voyages and heavy freights, is a problem that has yet to be solved; but that they will answer admirably well for steam propulsion and coast service, has been abundantly proved by the vast number of vessels of that class which have been constructed in Great Britain during the past ten years.

The business of iron ship-building has, until quite recently, been chiefly carried on on the Clyde; but the discovery of extensive beds of iron ore in the North of England, near Newcastle, has led to the prosecution of the business on the Tyne. It is but three years since a ship-building firm in Newcastle commenced the construction of iron steam-propellers,—and, in that time, they have launched forty screw steamers,—most of which have been used for colliers, but a good many have been engaged in transporting troops and provisions to the Crimea. In a very few years England will have an iron navy, and the use of iron for the purposes of navigation may very materially affect our own shipping interest.

The abundance of iron in Western Pennsylvania, and the frightful accidents continually occurring on the Western Rivers from fire and snags, may lead to the substitution of iron boats for wooden ones altogether, on the Mississippi and Ohio, but it must be a long time before iron can take the place of timber for the purposes of navigation in New-York and the other Atlantic cities.

The Lovers of Good Beef

Will be especially pleased with the information furnished by our reports of the Live Stock Markets. There were 1,909 beeves at Forty-fourth-street yesterday, of a better quality, taken together, than on any market day for several weeks past. Nominally there was an advance of one-half to one cent per pound, but many of the bullocks were worth six cents a pound more than the skin-and-bone affairs occupying most of the yards on some of the past market days.

A glance at the derivation of these good animals, shows that they were chiefly from the Counties along the Harlem Railroad,—Dutchess, Westchester and Putnam—from Livingston County in the Genesee Valley, and from Madison County, Ohio, with smaller choice lots from some other localities, such as Monroe County, N. Y; Ross and Medina Counties, Ohio, &c. Beeves that are beeves will always sell well in this market. Poor animals stand no chance now while the markets are supplied with beef brought in in the carcass.

Live Sheep are comparatively scarce, those of superior quality quite so. This scarcity is in part made up by the immense amount of dressed sheep coming in at this season. There was an unusual number of "infant calves" in market yesterday. Will the proper Officers please have an eye to the *age* and quality of veal offered for sale hereafter?

☞ We publish elsewhere a very interesting letter from Mr. Joseph Male, editor of the Granada *El Nicaraguense*, on the affairs of Nicaragua—her politics, agricultural and mineral resources, and prospects of future prosperity. Mr. Male has just returned from Nicaragua, and also furnishes us with the latest news from that Republic. Public attention is at this moment greatly attracted to the Central American question, and information upon this subject, coming from a reliable source, will doubtless be acceptable to our readers.

☞ An interesting letter from one of our Kansas correspondents will be found on another page of this morning's paper. It gives full particulars of the present invasion of Missourians, who, to the number of nearly a thousand men, have entered the Territory, armed with rifles and field-pieces. The excuses offered for this last outrage upon the rights of the people of Kansas, are the reports, so carefully spread by the Pro-Slavery press in connection with the Dow murder—reports, which we, by this time, know to be altogether false.

☞ In the news from the Sandwich Islands, published in yesterday's issue, there was a notice of the eruption of Mount Mauna Loa, situated near the port of Hilo. A correspondent sends us some interesting particulars of the phenomenon, with graphic descriptions of the volcano and its environs. The letter will be found in another part of this morning's paper.

Wallack's Theatre.

An original farce (bearing some relationship to a French piece lately produced in Paris, if we are not mistaken,) was played here last night under the name of "A California Widow." As the title imports, it is local and modern; the place being a New-York boarding-house, the period that of the annexation of California to the United States. *Mr. George Huntly* (Walcot) is the hero; a gentleman of indiscriminate habits, who, after a flirtation with a New-York widow, retires to New-Orleans to practice virtue and make money. He is seized with a spasm of affection, however, and returns once more to New-York to comfort the bereaved one. He enters her boarding-house private parlor and finds all the furniture as of old, and over the mantel-shelf his own daguerreotype, from which, of course, he concludes that the widow is still the occupant. Previous to this he has been warned in a letter from a friend that the widow has been leading a suspiciously gay life, and that she has even temporarily changed her name when occasion required it. Whilst turning this matter over in his mind the chambermaid, *Peggy*, (Mrs. Stephens) enters, and, in answer to *Huntly's* questions, informs him that the lady who occupies that room now goes by the name of *Priscilla Newbury*. This news confirms all the fears and all the worst suggestions of *Huntly's* correspondent. *Huntly* waxes wroth, and tells the domestic that *Newbury* is a humbug; that she is a heartless jade, and so forth; whereat Irish virtue arises in all its might. *Peggy* will give *Miss Newbury* a bit of her mind when next she meets her. An upholsterer now enters. He, too, is put on the alert, and vows he will return with his bill, and obtain the money, or take back the goods he supplied. Then we are treated to the touching spectacle of a young man who loves the false *Newbury*. He is armed, and retires vowing that he will let the beauty know he knows her now. Satisfied with his morning's work, *Huntly* swings himself across a chair, lights a cigar, and awaits the arrival of the fair one. While thus contemptuously taking his ease, *Miss Priscilla* (Mrs. Conover) enters. *Huntly* discovers, to his unutterable amazement, that she is not the widow, but a total stranger, who on the previous day engaged the rooms for herself and uncle. The fun now goes on uproariously. *Peggy* comes back to give the likes of them a bit of her mind. The upholsterer insolently thrusts his bill under her nose, and without further delay begins to remove the curtains; the lover, under the combined influence of love and liquor, staggers in to insult and upbraid her. *Huntly*, who has conjured up these unruly spirits, finds it almost more than he can do to lay them, but he is at length successful. The finale hurries on. *Huntly* turns out to be a cousin of *Priscilla*. *Huntly* propitiates a fierce gobbler of an uncle. *Huntly* talks, *Huntly* sings, *Huntly* acts. *Huntly* sticks. Generally *Huntly* outHuntlys *Huntly*, and after some confusion and a great deal of physical exercise makes the audience understand that *Priscilla* is to become *Mrs. Huntly*. The uncle referred to operates in the underplot. He is a gentleman who always gets red in the face first, and talks about going into a passion afterwards. Mr. Stephens, who sustained this character, imparted a great deal of vitality to it.

There is sufficient in this farce to obtain for it a long run, but it needs some pruning and especially we would commend to speedy oblivion all the expletives that begin with d— and all the exclamations that commence with h—, whether followed (in the latter case) with the vowel e or the vowel a. It was easy to see that the author did not have his play last evening, and several of these blemishes were, doubtless, introduced like heavy artillery to cover a retreat to the prompt side. The character of *Huntly* is exactly suited to Mr. Walcot, and if he will give the last a little more study he will do the theatre and himself more credit. The other characters were well sustained. A large audience enjoyed the fun and local hits of the piece, and pronounced its success at the end.

It will be repeated to-night.

Concert.

Miss Anna Spinola, a lady who is described as a prima donna, and who was, we believe, formerly a pupil of Signor Bagioli, announces a grand Concert for to-night, in the magnificent Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum. The lady is a resident of the "City of Churches," and offers a very attractive programme—two sufficient reasons for a liberal attendance.

Elsfeld's Soiree.

The second Classical Concert of Mr. Elsfeld's sixth series, comes off at Dodworth's Room on Saturday next, the 15th instant. A Grand Quartet by Rubinstein is the novelty, and a Grand Quintet by Spohr the attraction of this Concert. Mme. Wallace-Bouchelle and Mr. Henry C. Tibb will assist Mr. Elsfeld's quartette party.

Academy of Music.

That most refreshing comic opera, the "Barbiere," will be given to-night with a superb cast. Need we say more?

NEW-YORK CITY.

Rev. Wm. Arthur at the Tabernacle.

For the last few years an Association of gentlemen in the North of Ireland has been actively engaged in a movement for promoting systematic benevolence. It offered a prize for an essay, and five different manuscripts having been chosen by five different adjudicators, they were all published. Desirous, however, to bring the subject before the public in a still more direct manner, they got up a requisition to Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, to visit them and lecture upon it. This was signed by all the leading clergy of the different denominations, beginning with such names as Cooke, Edgar, Morgan, Drew, McAfee, &c., as also by many of the chief merchants of the town. The lecture was delivered in the Victoria Hall, the largest public room in Belfast. The Lord Bishop of Down, Connor and Dromore, presided. When moved out of the Chair, the Moderator of the Presbyterian General Assembly succeeded him, and a host of clergymen and laymen of all denominations met at once to testify their zeal for the cause, and their essential union. A requisition for a repetition of the lecture in the Rotunda, Dublin, the largest place of public assembly in that city, followed. There the Lord Mayor was to preside, but a fit of illness on the day of the lecture obliged him to send one of his friends. In Bristol and in Exeter Hall, London, the lecture was repeated, and Mr. Arthur was obliged to refuse numerous requisitions from the most influential quarters in leading provincial towns. These facts being known to some of our citizens, led the request from the Committee that Mr. Arthur would repeat his lecture in New-York. Hence the Tabernacle meeting last night, which was largely attended. The building was crowded in every part. Rev. Dr. Adams introduced the lecturer, after a prayer by Rev. Dr. Knox. The subject of the lecture was "Systematic Christian Benevolence." This was treated by Mr. Arthur in a thoroughly practical manner. He instanced the various grades of benevolence which professing Christians maintained and followed. For himself, he held that the Christian standard of benevolence must not be lower than the Jewish, which enforced the bestowal of one-tenth of every man's income on purposes of charity. One-tenth must be at least the standard of every Christian, and anything less than that was a departure from the principles of true religion. The lecture seemed to give general satisfaction.

Grooving the Russ Pavement in Broadway.

The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, to whom was referred the subject of grooving the Russ pavement in Broadway, held a meeting yesterday at 4 P. M., at the City Hall: Present, Aldermen Wm. Tucker, (Chairman,) Voorhis and Howard. There was a large attendance of stage proprietors and citizens generally, interested in the introduction of the proposed change in the pavement of this crowded thoroughfare. The Chairman first exhibited a wooden block, showing the nature of the groove intended to be made, and the proportions of the same as called for by the resolution adopted by the Board of Councilmen. The block was ten inches long and eight inches wide, this being the average dimensions of blocks comprising the Russ pavement. The grooves intended as a model, were constructed at right angles with the sides of the block, and were 1½ inch wide on the the surface and three-fourths of an inch in depth, an acute angle being formed at the bottom of the groove. Having shown this block the Chairman stated that they were ready to hear the statements of parties present relative to the probable working and feasibility of adopting such groove in the pavement laid in Broadway.

Mr. Wm. H. Baulsby, President of the Knickerbocker Stage Company, said that the need for some change in the Russ pavement to secure safety to horses was growing daily more imperative. He suggested that to groove the outer edges of each block would answer fully the purpose sought to be effected.

Mr. George Shephard, of the Knickerbocker Company, proposed grooving each block, as proposed in the model before them. Grooving the edges would, in his view, serve to loosen the blocks, and thus impair greatly the value and durability of the pavement. He added that the loss to this company of horses from the pavement not being grooved was not less than forty annually.

Mr. Horace Beale, of Beale & James, marble manufacturers, said that the extent of the grooves proposed did not endanger the breakage or splitting of the blocks. The work of grooving, he thought, could be effected at a trifle less than a dollar a cubic yard.

Alderman Howard stated that that very afternoon, while passing the corner of Canal-street and Broadway, he saw no less than three horses down at the same time. One of them, he said, had a leg broken, caused by the fall.

The Committee, upon suggestion of Alderman Voorhis, here adjourned to Broadway to examine the Russ pavement. The company present followed, and a large additional party soon collected about the Committee while engaged in their explorations and measurements in Broadway. Subsequently the Committee took a glance at the Russ pavement in Park-row, which had been grooved. Upon reassembling at the City Hall, it was finally decided to authorize Mr. Beale to groove forthwith a portion of the Broadway pavement opposite the City Hall, according to the model exhibited, and see first how the same would work before reporting concurrence with the other Board in adopting this mode of grooving. Mr. Beale was instructed to groove the pavement a yard in width, which, he said, he would do at once. The Committee hereupon adjourned.

The Mayor.

We understand that Our Excellency, the Mayor, after reading the report of the Times, sent for Capt. Walling, of the Eighteenth District, and denied that he had ever sent to that Station for the discharge of prisoners. The following was the matter as presented by and before the Police Investigating Committee:

"Q.—Do you generally give notice to Magistrates of an arrest, or do you ever discharge prisoners yourself? A.—I never discharge any one, neither do I deliver them up on the written order of any one; *I have had orders from the Mayor* and City Judge to release prisoners, but have invariably refused to do so."

Capt. Walling, as we learn, persisted in the truth of the statement made by him, when His Honor gave him the "lie direct."

Sundry Police Captains in the City say they hold in their possession the original orders transmitted by His Honor since he has issued his manifesto denying the right of Magistrates in this respect.

Dr. Doremus' Lectures.

The Professor of Chemistry delivered the second lecture of his popular course last evening. The subject was Heat, and he said all that could be said in an hour and a half on that subject. His references to the theory of central heat, and volcanic action, were not too obstruse for a general rather than a scientific or professional audience. His demonstrations were intelligible and many of them very neatly manipulated, especially the decomposition of dry carbonic acid by hot potassium. The combustion of metals under the oxyhydrogen blow pipe arrested attention, and the youngsters could not fail to be interested in watching the Doctor poke melted lead from the ladle with his bare fingers. Children of a larger growth were interested in the reason why, or how it may be done without scalding. If possible, the crowd was more dense than on the former occasion.

A New Car Brake.

The experiment made yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, to test the merits of "Loveman's Great American Car Brake," was only partially successful. A special train with this brake attached, left Thirty-first-street at 10½ o'clock A. M., having a number of invited guests on board, and proceeded as far as Sing Sing. After one or two trials near this place, some part of the machinery of the brake gave way, and the inventor having no duplicate at hand, the party returned to the City. Before the accident occurred the train was brought to a full stop in a distance of five hundred feet, while running at a speed of 35 miles an hour. It is understood that the experiment will be repeated at an early day.

Murdered in the Public Street.

A stranger in the City, by the name of John Dickson, was set upon a few nights ago by a gang of ruffians in Rivington-street, and beaten in a most inhuman manner. He was found lying senseless in the street shortly after, and conveyed to the house No. 13 Front street, where he has since been attended by a physician. Notwithstanding everything possible was done for him, he continued to grow worse, and died on Tuesday. An inquest was held on the body yesterday, and a verdict of death by violence at the hands of persons unknown to the Jury, was rendered.

Faed's Shakspeare and Milton.

There are two beautiful pictures on exhibition at Williams, Stevens & Co.'s, in Broadway, which excite a good deal of attention and remark. They are "Shakspeare and Milton, in their studies," by Faed. Both portraits are admirable, and the positions of the poets such as we would most wish to have seen them in. Milton is dictating his "Paradise Lost." Shakspeare sits meditating some fine fancy before inditing it upon his page. The pictures go to Philadelphia at the end of the week.

Where's Branch?

It is rumored, in the City Hall, that the worthy Ex-Chief Matsell, and his clerk, McKellar, have applied to be admitted to practice at the Bar! We always supposed that applicants must be citizens before they practiced. To the rescue!

Case of Lyman Cole.

No. 337 Broadway, New-York,
Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In your issue of this morning you state that, as counsel for Lyman Cole, I made a motion in the Court of General Sessions on Saturday, to quash the indictment pending against him and others in that Court, and that this motion was denied by the Recorder. This is a mistake. No motion to quash has ever been made upon the behalf of Mr. Cole, but on the contrary, repeated applications have been made in open Court, that he might be tried upon that indictment, and the motion on Saturday was either to discharge him from that indictment, under the provisions of the Revised Statutes, or to let him go upon his own recognizance, to appear and answer when required. Neither of these benefits was granted. The indictment is one for alleged false pretences in procuring a policy of insurance upon goods shipped on board the ill-fated *Martha Washington*, and has no connection with the alleged forgery upon the Chemical Bank.

Mr. Sedgwick, the Assistant District-Attorney, opposed the application on the ground that a dilatory plea had been interposed by some of the persons jointly indicted with Mr. Cole, and that if that plea should be maintained, the indictment would be quashed, as to all the parties affected by it; and stated that in view of the enormous expense to which this County must be put by the trial of that indictment, the District-Attorney did not feel warranted in putting the defendants to their trial until the fate of the motion to quash should be known. This motion, (to quash,) is to be heard next Saturday.

RICHARD BUSTEED,
Counsel for Lyman Cole.

Spanish Power in America.

G. W. Dix, Esq., delivered a lecture last evening at Clinton Hall, on the "Spanish Power in America." It was illustrated by diagrams, and was well received.

☞ The clipper ship *Pendennyss*, Captain Sanders, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday, bringing 1,000 tons of fine dry goods, 700 tons of steel, tin plates and cutlery, being the largest cargo of fine goods ever shipped to New-York from Liverpool.

☞ Mr. Brown, the Elocutionist, delighted a good audience last night, at Clinton Hall, with a life of Burns and readings of some of his choicest poems and later poetry. One other night (next Wednesday) concludes this course, which has been a very pleasant one.

☞ James Irving, Esq., who is not quite unknown in circles where it is quite as creditable not to be known, has been appointed, they say, Inspector of Public Buildings under Commissioner Kelly. The salary is $2,500.

Fire.

A fire occurred about 10 o'clock last night, in the lumber yard of J. Johnson, corner of West and Watts streets. It was soon put out. Damage about $50.

☞ A man was killed at the factory of the "Union Manufacturing Company" at Norwalk, Ct., on the 11th, at 6 o'clock P. M., by falling into a large tub of boiling water.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

REAL ESTATE SALES.—CAPITALISTS AND others will please notice that A. J. BLECKER & CO. will sell, at public auction, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the desirable property Nos. 282, 284, 286, and 288 22d-st., and 269, 271, and 273 West 21st-st., with the two vacant lots adjoining; also, the valuable property Nos. 147 and 149 Cedar-st.; also, six valuable lots on Broadway and 8th-av., occupied by Mr. Launitz, sculptor, situated between 31st and 32d sts.; also, a valuable property on the corner of Carlisle and West sts., the house and lot No. 148 Norfolk-st., and a number of building lots on 2d-av. Maps of the above property can be had at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the splendid sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figure elsewhere

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

SUCH A BEWILDERING ASSORTMENT OF TOYS and Fancy Goods as are now exhibiting by TUTTLE, was never before contemplated anywhere, and as we have often intimated the collection is one worth going to see. What cannot be got at this emporium we are of the opinion cannot be got elsewhere—therefore by making it the starting point you will save yourself the trouble of going further. The No. is 345 Broadway.

DRUGGIST'S FANCY GOODS.—WE WOULD CALL attention, to the Druggists particularly, to our large and select assortment of imported tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, odor boxes, toilet mirrors and soaps, wicker and other fancy baskets, and French colognes, extracts, pomades and perfumery generally, together with an assortment of goods, both foreign and domestic, judiciously selected for druggists' sales, which we offer on most reasonable terms. GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 16 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Unrivalled Moldavia Cream, for preserving and rendering the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Faultless—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. This to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and in consequence the only dye that is used by Ladies and Gentlemen of refined taste. Sold and applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Broadway.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Eastern and New-York makers at great bargains. Second-hand Pianos at $65, $75 and $85. Melodeons at $40, $50, $60, $75 and $85. Pianos boxed and shipped for New-Year's presents. Sold at No. 385 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with other jewelry of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at BOGERT'S Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 636 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and is the inventor of the Defiance lock and cross-bars. Depot No. 54 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 260, and 262 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality, hereafter sold at 6s per pound, we now sell at 4s 6d. Single spools at 90 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FRENCH COLLARS.—A LARGE LOT OF VERY beautiful French collars at very low prices, to which special attention is solicited, by W. W. NORTON, No. 343 Broadway, between 18th and 19th sts. See advertisement.

A SUPERIOR PRESENT FOR A GENTLEMAN.—One dozen of our fine corded collars, put up in a beautiful box. Also, rich cravats, for gloves, &c., now ready, wholesale or retail, IRA PEREGO & SON, 61 Nassau-st.

...ERS AND COUNTERFEIT MONEY AND A PLATE ...Bank of New-Haven.—High Constables ... are suspended in securities ... they also secured a hand... Judge Ingersoll, assigned for the principal spuri... of the Manufacturers' Bank of New-Haven. ... The plate is well executed, but fortunately ... not held off it before any impressions had ... taken from it. The same officers are sanguine ... regaining possession of the plate from which the counterfeit Mechanics' fives are printed. They also ... to get hold of other plates used in the manu... facture of this spurious trash. We learn that the plate used in making the counterfeits on the Me... chanics' Bank has been altered so as to make it ... still better calculated to deceive.—*Philadelphia Bulletin, 13th.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow store and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 500 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 66 Maiden-lane.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK Y. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 16 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Good Medicine.**—THE OXYGENATED BITTERS is the best remedy for Dyspepsia ever discovered; for proof of this, read the certificates from Members of Congress and other well known citizens.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **On Friday Evening Next**—The 14th inst., a public meeting will be held in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the Fund for increasing Methodist Agencies in Trinidad. Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D.D., Rev. Wm. Butler, of Lynn, Mass., and Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, will address the meeting.

☞ **Stevens' Western Farm Association.**—Regular weekly meeting TO-NIGHT, at 8 o'clock, in the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery. Our plan is calculated to make the members' farms worth, within the time they are allowed to pay for them, four or five times the first cost. Attend the meeting; hear and judge for yourselves. JOHN STEVENS, President.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 189 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GIFTS AND TOYS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
ROGERS' CHEAP FANCY STORE,
No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Reticules, Workboxes.	
Dressing Cases.	Wooden Dolls! Dolls!
Jet Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	Crying Babies.
Porcelain and China Figures for the Etagere.	Baby Houses and Furniture.
Hair Brushes and Combs.	Games and Puzzles.
Fans, Porte Monnaies, Bags, &c.	Red Riding Hoods and Donkeys.
Chess Men and Backgammon Boards.	Rocking Horses and Wagons.
	Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cats, &c.

Indeed, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys that can be found in the known world, all of which will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to close our stock at this last sale of the season, previous to the removal of our business in the Spring.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's India-Rubber Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated	10 to 50
PLATED OAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Shade Linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or Shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call.
B. BALDWIN,
No. 333 Bowery, corner 2d-st., opposite Bond.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 61 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have on entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

FANCY GOODS, TOYS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Fifty-fifth annual display of Fancy Goods, Toys, &c., is now ready for the inspection of my customers and the public generally, who are respectfully invited to give me a call. C. F. A. HINRICHS' (late Werkmeister's) No. 150 Broadway, corner Liberty-st., over Island City Bank.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—California Diamonds equal in brilliancy to the real diamond, and at prices within the reach of all; they are set in Rings, Pins, Ear-rings, Studs, Crosses, Bracelets, Sleeve Dress and Vest Buttons. They are beautiful Holiday Gifts, and cannot fail to please.
L. & J. JACOBS,
No. 407 Broadway.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane.
A. G. BAGLLY & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED—A gentleman and wife want a good sized room, furnished, and board, in a strictly private family, where there are no other boarders; baths and gas indispensable. For good accommodations $40 per month will be paid. Address box No. 4,658 Post-Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 155 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARD WANTED.—Unfurnished rooms with board, for a gentleman, two ladies and two small children, in a pleasant location. Upper part of the City preferred. Address W., Box No. 3,425, Post-office.

APARTMENTS TO LET.—Very desirable and complete apartments may be obtained by one or two gentlemen, without board, in a private family, two doors from Broadway, between Waverley-place and 11th-st.; everything new in the house, and all the modern conveniences. References exchanged. Address, with name and residence, PILGRIM, *Times* Office.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—With breakfast if required. Rent moderate. No. 6 White-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to the evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 63 Water-st.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from whence stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hangver-st., New-York.
E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED Toilet Soap, for sale by all Druggists, corner of Broadway and Prince-st. Also, GOURAUD'S ITALIAN BARBER'S ITCH, HALF CHANCE, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the only preparation having compound ever invented, GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, without pain or blemish. Sold for sale like and cheaper than any other. WHITE HAIR DYE instantly color and cheaper than any other. WHITE HAIR DYE instantly colors gray hair, or any light hair, to a beautiful black or brown without touching the skin. PAIN PHENOMENA prevents the hair to grow, and makes soft, silky hair work easy and silky. Sold at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-st., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

HAIR—USE A COMB!—Dr. BYRAN'S CELEBRATED COUGH CANDY—purely vegetable, and of a delicious flavor. For sale by all druggists in the United States. Principal depot, No. 21 Maiden-lane, New-York. SOLE AGENT, Apothecaries' Hall.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two German Protestant girls, as chambermaid and waiting on ladies; the other as seamstress and chambermaid. Can be seen at the office of the American Employment Society, No. 18 Bible House, from 11 till 5 o'clock.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant woman of experience as cook; understands it thoroughly in all its branches—soups, game, baking, &c.; no objection to assist in the washing and ironing, or would go in the country, as she can take charge of the milk and butter; has first-class City references; would be found willing and obliging. Call at No. 155 Bowery. Also, by a Protestant girl to do general housework.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a neat girl of 17; can mind a baby, do light housework in a small family, or wait on a lady and child; will go in a small private boarding-house in this City or Brooklyn; wages $4 a month. Her cousin is a good plain cook, and most excellent washer and ironer, and good baker; will take $4 a month. Excellent City reference. Call, or send a note to No. 3 Bond-st.

SITUATION WANTED—In a private family, as waiter or a respectable man who perfectly understands his business, and has lived seven years in his last place; is a Protestant, and has the best of City reference. Any commands left at No. 414½ Broadway, or No. 178 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d ave., will be quickly attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman accustomed to all kinds of fancy sewing and cutting and fitting ladies' and children's dresses; is a good seamstress, and would assist in the care of children, or do light chamber-work, or would go in the week or day. Has good references. Address SEAMSTRESS, No 178 8th-av., in the Millinery store, for one day.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as cook in a private family; an excellent washer and ironer; understands baking and pastry cooking; accustomed to working in City or country; capable to seeing to the milk and butter. Reference Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House. To be seen for two days. Good City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a professed meat and pastry cook, thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; also, by an experienced chambermaid and laundress; does all kinds of fine washing in superior style; has lived eight years in one family. Any lady needing competent and trustworthy help, will find them such. Apply at Mrs. MANNING'S Advertising Office, 345 4th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat and competent young woman, an English Protestant, as chambermaid or waitress, or would do general housework, in a genteel family; her testimonials, for character, competency, and experience, will be found most satisfactory. Apply, or address SARAH, No. 129 Court-st., Brooklyn, in the millinery store, during this week.

SITUATION WANTED—By two German Protestant girls, as chambermaid and waiter, or would assist with the washing of a small family. City reference given; no objections to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen for two days, if not suited, at No. 393 10th-st., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young girl, as seamstress; she understands dressmaking, child rens suits and all kinds of plain sewing; can be well recommended by ladies she has worked for; has no objection to leave the City. Call or address No. 111½ 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two Protestant girls. One as English cook and assist in the washing and ironing, the other to do chamberwork and waiting. Good City reference can be given. Call, or address by note, at No. 90 Wyckoff-st., second floor, front room, Brooklyn; or address M. S., the office of this paper.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chamber-aid or waiter, or do the housework of a small family. The best of City reference from her last place where she lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 160 10th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., first floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an interesting, intelligent American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendent of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 674 4th-st., near Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a small private family only. She may be seen any day this week, at No. 218 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, where her present employers will give such testimony of her worth and ability as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, 15 years old, a situation in a respectable family, to mind a child and help herself generally useful. Apply at No. 114 Stanton-st., second floor, back room, for three days. Good reference can be given.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By several first-class Protestant servants, consisting of American, English, Scotch, Welsh, colored, and Protestant Irish, of all ages, and well recommended. Office No. 7 11th-st., a few doors from Broadway.
J. S. SCUDDER.

SITUATION WANTED—As laundress, by a person fully competent to the business. Refers to her last place in which she has lived for five years. Would take a situation as chambermaid. Can be seen for two days at No. 150 East 24th-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two very experienced girls, with good City reference; one as a good cook and to wash and iron in a private family, the other as chambermaid and laundress, or would do general housework. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the bookstore.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman as first-rate cook; is an excellent baker, and is willing to assist in the washing and ironing if required. Good City reference. Apply at No. 56 Great Jones-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, in a private family, to do general housework; is tractable and neat; has no objection to mind child or two; can be very well recommended. Inquire at No. 347 Houston-st., up stairs, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young industrious German, who is willing to work, and writes a good hand, as porter; or to make himself generally useful. Inquire or address WILLIAM KLUMP, care of F. Boyer, No. 190 Rivington-st., corner Attorney-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, in a private family, as laundress, or to do the general housework of a small family; best of reference given. Can be seen at the residence of her employer, No. 182 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, to cook, wash and iron, for small private family; understands baking, making pastry, &c.; has the best of City reference. Apply at No. 149 West 28th-st. Can be seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as first-rate cook, washer and ironer. Can be well recommended from her last situations. Call at No. 123 Boerum-st., South Brooklyn, between Bergen and Degraw sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, a Protestant, to do chamber work and waiting, or to assist with general housework. Apply at No. 182 East 32d-st., between 1st and 2d avs., in the baker's shop.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl in a respectable private family to do general housework or chamberwork. Call, for two days, at No. 38½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor. Has the best of City reference.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, to do general housework; is a good washer and ironer and plain cook; good City reference given. Call at No. 141 Mott-st., for this day, 2d-floor.

SITUATIONS PROCURED—For Clerks, School Teachers, Conductors, Baggagemen, Brakemen, &c., Porters, Barkeepers, Coachmen, Waiters, and boys for trades. Apply to 1 East Broadway. ED. GILLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as excellent cook; excellent washer and ironer; no objection to go as waitress or chambermaid. Call at No. 211 West 21st-st., between 6th and 7th avs., back room, 3d floor.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as lady's companion, or to instruct children in music. Good reference required and given. Address EUREKA, Broadway Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl to do general housework in a small family; has best of City reference. Apply No. 91 James-st., first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a talented French woman as ladies' maid or seamstress in an aristocratic family. The best of reference given. Apply at No. 9 Washington-place.

SITUATION WANTED—As organist in a Protestant church, in this City or Brooklyn. Address J. W. H., this office.

SITUATION WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 73 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

SALESMAN.—A person well acquainted with the dry goods business, having an extensive acquaintance in New-England and other States, is desirous of making an arrangement for the year coming in some house in this city. The best of reference given. Address HENRY, at this office, for three days.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Agood Lot again in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No. 145 Bowery, waiting to be suited. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
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TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, an auctioneer with a good voice and good character; one acquainted with the book and furniture auction business preferred. To the right kind of a man a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Address, with references, &c., Box No. 1,461, Post-Office.

BOY WANTED—One who can put Dye, to go a short distance in the country. Call on Wallace & Whitney's, No. 14 Dutch-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock.

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And will be issued in a few days:
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FAMILIAR SCENES OF EVERY DAY LIFE.
One vol., 12mo. Price 75 cents.

This will prove a valuable household book, peculiarly adapted to the wants of the young housekeeper. It is not a book of receipts, but a story in which many practical lessons of economy are inculcated and illustrated.
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PURCHASE IT, READER, AT ONCE,
IF YOU WISH TO LAUGH AND LEARN.—*Boston Daily Mail.*
PUBLISHED THIS DAY,
LUCY BOSTON;
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ILLUSTRATING THE FOLLIES AND DELUSIONS OF THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.
BY FERD FOLIO,
"This is the Age of Oddities let loose,"
A beautiful 12mo vol., 406 pages, with ten Illustrations by Coffin; cloth, gilt, $1 25.

EXTRACTS FROM CRITICISMS OF THE PRESS.

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If we were allowed to say only one word about this book, that word would be *excellent*. The scenes are portrayed in a most graphic and amusing manner. The author is a perfect American Dickens in delineating character, and in dialogue he is admirable. * * Whatever the whining, carping dreamer may say, he is still compelled to laugh while he objects, and he must admit that every thing stated is, at least, possible. * * Purchase it, reader, at once, if you wish to laugh and learn.

From the Criterion, New-York.

Alas for poor humanity! The saddest, darkest page in human history remains for the historian of the Nineteenth Century. There is a chivalry in the author, and he has rung his bright lance gallantly on the black buckler of error.

From the New-York Sunday Dispatch.

It will repay the purchaser in its perusal, let him be who he may. If he read for amusement he will find entertainment enough; if for profit, he can scarcely fail to derive benefit from it.

From the Morning Chronicle, Portsmouth, N. H.

"Lucy Boston" is a great book. It is one of the keenest satires we have seen. It is caricature, broad enough to make those laugh who are hit by it—and yet so clever as to be unmistakable in its application. No analysis can give any proper idea of it. Seldom have we seen more decided hits in one volume of 400 pages. It is hardly inferior in some respects, to Gulliver's Travels.

From the Boston Evening Gazette.

The writer, whoever he is, wields a powerful pen, and tears the veil of humbuggery from many popular fallacies with great skill.

From the Boston Transcript.

This volume gives evidences of sprightliness, a keen appreciation of the weak points of the advocates of the two movements ridiculed, and has fine touches of keen satire. It will be relished by a wide circle of readers. The pages contain many lively sentences which convey a practical lesson in a felicitous manner.

From the Gazette, Granby, Canada.

We pronounce this book a brilliant production. The pages sparkle with wit, and place the whole matter in the truest light.
ALDEN & BEARDSLEY, Publishers, Auburn.
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MASON BROTHERS, NEW-YORK,
Will publish, Saturday, Dec. 15,
I.
THE INDIAN FAIRY-BOOK.
FROM ORIGINAL LEGENDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN MACLENAN.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1. Full gilt, gilt edges, $1 50.

This book, with its charming stories, superb illustrations and elegant binding, will prove the most attractive work for a holiday present published this season. The original legends, which the editor has worked up and retold in a glowing and attractive style, are derived from sources placed at his disposal by Henry R. Schoolcraft, Esq. The work is superbly illustrated from drawings made by John McLenan, and engraved by Anthony in a style which for elaborate finish and artistic excellence has been rarely equaled. A glance at the following table will assure the reader that the stories do not treat of the tomahawk and scalping-knife, but that they are transfers of those beautiful mythological traditions which are found only among the Indians:

CONTENTS.

I. The Celestial Sisters; II. The Boy who set a Snare for the Sun; III. Strong Desire and the Red Sorcerer; IV. The Wonderful Exploits of Grasshopper; V. Osseo, the Son of the Evening Star; VI. Gray Eagle and his Five Brothers; VII. The Toad-Woman; VIII. The Origin of the Dahlia; IX. White Feather and the Six Giants; X. Shecia, the Forsaken Boy; XI. The Magic Bundle; XII. The Red Swan; XIII. The Man with his Legs tied up; XIV. The Little Spirit, or the Boy-Man; XV. The Enchanted Moccasins; XVI. He of the Little Shell; XVII. Manabozho, the Mischief-Maker; XVIII. Leelinau, the Lost Daughter; XIX. The Winter Spirit; XX. The Fire-Plume; XXI. Wendigoes and the Bono-Dead; XXII. The Bird Lover; XXIII. Boheva, the Hump-Back; XXIV. The Crane that crossed the River; XXV. Wunzh, the Father of Indian Corn.

II.
HAMPTON HEIGHTS;
OR,
THE SPINSTER'S WARD
BY CALLE SPARKS.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.

The events of this volume are founded on facts. Many persons now residing in Connecticut will recognize not only the incidents, but many of the personages which are introduced into the story. The characters in many respects are faithful portraitures of individuals now living, who played in real life the parts assigned them in this volume. Mr. Seth Starbuck, the author, is evidently an "old salt," and the story savors much of the interest of the forecastle.

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JUST PUBLISHED,
HISTORY OF THE REIGN OF PHILIP II.
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With Portraits, Maps, Plates, &c. 2 vols. 8vo.

The reign of Philip the Second, embracing the last half of the sixteenth century, is one of the most important as well as interesting portions of modern history. It is necessary to glance only at some of the principal events. The War of the Netherlands—the model, so to say, of our own glorious War of the Revolution; the siege of Malta, and its memorable defence by the Knights of St. John; the brilliant career of Don John of Austria, the hero of Lepanto; the Quixotic expedition of Don Sebastian of Portugal; the conquest of that kingdom by the Duke of Alba; Philip's union with Mary of England, and his wars with Elizabeth, with the story of the Invincible Armada; the Inquisition, with its train of woes; the rebellion of the Moriscos, and the cruel manner in which it was avenged—these form some of the prominent topics in the foreground of the picture, which presents a crowd of subordinate ones, not less interesting in regard to the character and Court of Philip, and to the institutions of Spain—then in the palmy days of her prosperity.

The materials for this vast theme were to be gathered from every part of Europe; and the author has for many years been collecting them from the archives of different capitals. The archives of Simancas, in particular, until very lately close against even the most favored historian, have been opened to his researches; and his collection has been further enriched by MSS. from some of the principal houses in Spain, the descendants of the great men of the sixteenth century. Such a collection of original documents has never before been made for the illustration of this period.

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These letters treat of the difficulty between the United States and Denmark in a serious and conscientious manner. Valuable facts and strong arguments are brought to bear upon the points at issue—the right of Denmark to levy the sound dues is ably examined, and the policy of the administration shown in a clear light. Price 25 cents, Sold by
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NELLIE OF TRURO.
By the Author of "Vara." $1.
From the Louisville Journal.

The author of "Vara" does not need much of an introduction or of commendation beyond the merits of this delightful book, to which we endeavored to do justice at the time of its appearance. The novel opens with a pleasant picture of an old florist and of his daughter who had emigrated to New-York from England. The interior charms of a greenhouse introduce pleasantly to the reader Robert Lee, one of a family who are the central influences around which all the other bodies of the work revolve. The splendid mansion of the Lees of Truro, and the landscape that surrounds, are charmingly painted. But among the notabilities of the Lee family, Helen, or Nellie, is the star of attraction. There are persons who may feel inclined to think the Rev. Mr. Silsbee a caricature of the clerical character, but we have seen some who were cut from the same material of which Silsbee was made. And such characters as Mr. Grant, a bluff in every communion, and Mr. Gertrude, a genial Quaker, is excellently drawn. We have read the work from beginning to end, and we cheerfully commend it as a book that will richly repay perusal. The same elements of skill and power which we described as the property of the author of "Vara," are equally displayed in this work. The author is an admirable delineator of character and of scenery, and is unquestionably an earnest and devoted lover of the Bible and of its fruits.

From the Saturday Courier.

Though placed before the public without the prestige of a great name, this unpretending volume has a power and merit which will commend it to the admirers of pure moral fiction. It has all the moral excellences of "Vara"—the same correctness of tone, vividness of description, and elevation of sentiment. Some of the characters are very happily conceived and artistically sketched; among which the true-hearted, self-sacrificing pastor of Cedarville is particularly noticeable. A faithful minister, whose teachings are the law of love, he may well be taken as a pattern by those pastors who habitually dwell on the terrors of the Gospel dispensation, and whose denunciations are apt to repel the timid from the Mercy-seat.
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You'll hear them speak about the meek,
Sweet Deacon Bedott's wife—Priscilla!
Oh! fair Bedott, thy rugged lot
No words of mine can soothe or weaken;
Thy weeds of woe too truly show
How much thy soul adored the Deacon!
So fair and pale—thy piteous tale
Might move a heart of stubborn granite,—
So close it winds around our minds
None ever stopped who once began it.
Thy mirthful powers amuse for hours,
Yet tears are mingled with our laughter,
And, true to life, each page is rife
With fun that rings from floor to rafter!

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ASTRONOMY EXTRAORDINARY!!—The romance of the Skies, or no mortal worlds beyond the earth, addressed to the Universal Christian World and to Freemasonry, by one of the fraternity.
Part 1—An introductory discourse, showing the absurdity of making worlds by Hypothesis, and peopling them by Analogy.
Part 2—The Solar System and its errors. When proofs will be given that the Earth is quiescent, and that the Planets do not rotate on their axis.
A lecture will be given on the above subject by Mr. McCONNELL, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Tickets to be had at Mr. T. J. Crowell's, No. 609 Broadway; Messrs. Ross & Tousey, No. 121 Broadway; Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Mr. Franks, No. 2 Park-row, and Messrs. Willmer & Rogers, No. 42 Nassau-st.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Mr. OSCANYAN, for Constantinople, will, by special request from distinguished citizens of Brooklyn, deliver his Course of Lectures on *Turkey and Her Institutions*, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, on FRIDAY, the 14th, SATURDAY, 22d, and THURSDAY, 27th inst., commencing at 8 P. M.
Tickets for the Course, admitting a gentleman and lady, $1. Single Lecture, 50c. To be had at ROSS'S Bookstore, Atlantic-st.; MATHEWS' Bookstore, Court-st.; SWAINE'S Bookstore, No. 210 Fulton-st., and at the Athenæum.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM LECTURES.—1855-56. The second Lecture in the Course will be delivered by Rev. John Kennaway, D.D., of New-Haven, Conn., subject: *Self-Interest in Harmony with Benevolence*, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 14, at the First-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. Admission 12½ cents. Tickets for sale at N. D. HASKIE'S No. 101 Fulton-av.; E. J. LUCKEY'S, No. 5 Fulton-st.; N. BUNNETT'S, No. 57 Atlantic-st., and at the door. Lecture commences at 7½ o'clock. By order of the Committee.

CHAPEL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW-YORK—Opposite Washington Parade Ground. A Lecture in the French language will be delivered by Professor DAVID on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 13, at 8 o'clock precisely. Subject: *Luther—Loyola—or Protestantism and Catholicism*. Tickets 25 cents.

RUSSIA, TURKEY AND THE WAR.—Dr. Burdett gives the 2

AUCTION SALES.

H. L. Hoguet, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

SPECIAL SALE OF HIGH COST GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, &c., BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, Stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st., On FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock.

Comprising an ENTIRE INVOICE, received by the steamer, at Boston, and consisting in part of:

Fine patent lever CYLINDERS; do. do. do. ANCRES; fine duplex GOLD LEVERS and LEPINES, in heavy open-faced and hunting cases; gold and double time and independent SECOND WATCHES, for sporting purposes; and other fine SWISS WATCHES, from the best GENEVA LOCLE FACTORIES.

Also, an invoice of ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES and MOVEMENTS, TO CLOSE A CONSIGNMENT, consisting of movement and gold hunting WATCHES, made by R. & G. Beasley, E. D. Johnson, M. J. Tobias, and other well-known LONDON MAKERS.

Also, a large lot of ENAMELED and DIAMOND SET GOLD WATCHES, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL—THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

$37,000 Jefferson City 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$31,000 Fort Wayne and Southern Railroad 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$22,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 10 per cent. Income Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$2,000 Little Miami Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$1,000 Northern Indiana Railroad (Goshen Bonds.....$1,000 each
$17,000 Michigan Southern and Northern Ind. 8 per cent Chicago and Mississippi 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 Michigan Southern (Jackson) Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Beechcrides Cannel Coal Company.....$1,000 each
$15,000 Northern Indiana Railroad 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
40 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
78 shares Michigan Southern Railroad Construction Stock.....$100 each
6 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company.....$100 each
60 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company (hypothecated).....$25 each
40 shares Chatham Bank.....$50 each
40 shares Pacific Bank.....$50 each
40 shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island.....$25 each
261 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
20 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.....$100 each
300 shares American Artificial Stone Company.....$10 each

Terms, this day.—Ten per cent down, and the balance before 3 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on MONDAY, Dec. 17.

Henry Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, VELVET AND TAPESTRY CARPETS, ROSEWOOD PARLOR SUITES, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, ELEGANT FRENCH CLOCKS, WOOD PAPER HANGINGS, CHINA AND PEARL GLASSWARE, &c.—At the residence No. 40 West 20th-st., near 7th-av.—H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction THIS DAY, Dec 13, at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture, &c., of the above first-class house, which has been recently furnished with the most costly furniture, consisting in part of piano-forte, royal velvet carpets, French plate mirrors, elegantly carved rosewood Elizabethan etagere, plate front and back reception chairs in tapestry, rosewood secretary bookcases, rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, rich lace window curtains, French clocks, oil-paintings and parlor ornaments, bronze and marble clocks, decorated China vases, &c.; dining room oak extension table, elegant China dinner set of 172 pieces, glass ware, decorated China tea and coffee-sets, carved rosewood bedsteads, do. washstands, rosewood bureaus, decorated China toilet-sets, spring seat mahogany and hair chairs, do. rockers in plush, lounges, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, &c.

W. S. Mellor, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY (Thursday) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 113 Nassau-st.—Peremptory sale of superior mule cabine: furniture, being the entire manufactured stock of a first-class City manufactory and fully warranted the same as when purchased at private sale. The stock will be arranged for exhibition on Tuesday, consisting in part of ten solid rosewood frame parlor suites of furniture, covered in costly brocades, brocatels, plush and hair cloth, uphol'd rich and plain cabinet furniture; sofa tables, buffets; rosewood etageres, corner etageres, stands, rich work tables, cabinets, library and secretary bookcases, Stanboyes, Turkish and Voltaire chairs, reception chairs, one reclining chair covered in morocco, cost $50, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands and commodes, mahogany, walnut and oak, in suites to match, several richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, with landscape paintings, side and fancy tables in great variety, fete-a-tete and plain back sofas, dining tables, oak, mahogany and dining-room furniture in great variety, cottage and gothic chairs, several lounges and lounge beds, covered in fancy delaines and enameled cloth, pure South American hair mattresses, paillasses, carpets, rich clocks, vases, tea sets, oil-paintings, English line engravings, 20 French plate pier mirrors, and 8 mahogany and rosewood piano-fortes, new and second hand. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINESE GOODS, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 13 and 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., a superb invoice of elegant bronze, ormolu and marble 31-day clocks, with bronze groups, figures and figurettes, reapers, lute player, warriors, &c.; bronze groups, cupids, fishermen, stag hunt, boy and dog, cavaliers, &c.; elegant bronze candelabras and candlesticks, ormolu candelabras, supported by porcelain groups and figures, compes, card-receivers, &c.; French China, painted and decorated vases, of various styles and sizes; China card plates, tea and dinner sets, China boxes, &c.; rich silver-plated ware, cake baskets, trays, urns, tea sets, casters, cake baskets, toast racks, goblets, salts, candlesticks, &c.; Parian marble vases, butter tubs, pitchers, card and cake plates, Parian groups and figures, Chinese enameled vases, lacquered work-boxes, dressing tables, cabinets, figures, &c.; alabaster glove and jewel boxes, fantastic fancy work-cases, inlaid Japan, pearl, inlaid trays; work-boxes, checker boards, portfolios, ormolu, bronze and China etagere ornaments, wax dolls, toys, &c.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction, on THURSDAY evening, FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 300 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by M. F. Benoist, comprising pictures painted by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedes, Tintoretto, Mantegna, Paul Brill, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntington and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place in the evening. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 3 New-st.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY J. BOGART—Store corner of Frankfort and William sts., New-York.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE POWER AND HAND PRESSES, &c., in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, near Kent-av., within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Supreme Court, Kings County—Philip Gordon against John Tuffs, Assignee and Assignors. The undersigned, by an order of this Court dated Dec. 3, 1855, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 13, at 10 A. M., on the premises, 24 valuable power and hand presses, planing and drilling machines, lathes, vices, blacksmith's tools, stocks and dies, bellows, &c., together with the valuable machinery and materials used in the manufacture of Port-monnaies, valued at over $10,000. Can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms, cash—bankable money. No postponement. C. M. Briggs, Attorney for plaintiff. John Cannbell, Receiver, Nos. 113 Grand-st., Williamsburg; and 177 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, dessert and tete-a-tete sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronzes, figures, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly real India cashmere long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable gloves and muffs, marten do., mink do., Russia fitch, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole, without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st.

Tunis Mourell, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE, &c.—To pay advances, THIS (Thursday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., by catalogue.—Families, dealers and shippers are invited to this sale, as rare inducements will be offered then, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano, made by J. & C. Fischer, (to be sold precisely at 12 o'clock;) also, superior French plate mirrors, fine oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, fancy mantel clock, portable desks, China ware, &c.; also, elegant rosewood library, bookcases, wardrobes, Jenny Lind and other bedsteads, tete-a-tetes, lounges, dressing bureaus with marble tops, pier and centre tables, extension dining tables, washstands with marble tops, suites of parlor and chamber furniture, &c. N. B.—Boxers, matters and carters furnished.

James Miller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The attention of the public is called to the sale of valuable property, consisting of houses, cottages and lots of land, to be made by JAMES MILLER, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. This will afford a splendid opportunity for investment, as so many lots will be taken out of the market by the Central Park,—and most of these are situated in its vicinity—on Broadway, 59th-av., 58th, 59d, 81st and 82d-sts., 8d-av. and 110th-st., 7th-av. and 129th-st.; 8th-av., 133d and 133d-sts. Also, 5 acres of land at High Bridge, on the Harlem River. Terms liberal, and sale peremptory. For maps and particulars, inquire at the auction-room, No. 81 Maiden-lane.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, to-morrow, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of second-hand furniture, and fancy articles, and a general assortment of rich and plain cabinet furniture; also, 12 suites of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in rich plush and brocatel; painted sets of chamber furniture; plated ware, glass ware, mirrors, paintings, mahogany and rosewood chairs, tables, bureaus, and washstands; the whole of which will be sold to pay advances.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the Seed Store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 Johnst., a choice lot of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

AUCTION SALES.

H. L. Hoguet, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.

LARGE, SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF *VERY RICH AND ELEGANT* FANCY GOODS, PARIS AND VIENNA TOYS &c., &c., BY WILMERDING, HOGUET & HUMBERT, Stores Nos. 54 and 56 Broad-st. On FRIDAY, Dec. 14, 1855, at 10 o'clock, comprising a great variety of rich holiday presents, toys and every variety of fancy goods.

Anthony J. Bleecker, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF SEVEN HOUSES AND LOTS AND TWO VACANT LOTS ON 21ST-ST., BETWEEN THE 9TH and 10TH AVS., AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at Public Auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 13, 1855, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, without reserve to the highest bidder, the following Real Estate, viz:

On Twenty-second-st.—The large and handsome 3-story attic and basement brick house and lot of ground known as No. 288 West 22d-st., south side, between 9th and 10th avs. The house is finished in excellent style, with baths, Croton water, gas, and other modern improvements, and is 38 feet by 50 feet 3 inches in depth. The lot is very large, being 38 feet front and rear by 93 feet 6 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story and basement brick houses and lots known as Nos. 283, 284 and 285 adjoining the above property, each house being 19 feet front and rear by 46 feet 9 inches in depth, except No. 285, which is 19 feet 11 inches front and rear. Those houses are well built, and have gas, Croton water, range, marble mantels, and are built in a substantial manner. The lot No. 285 is 19 feet 11 inches by 99 feet 9 inches in depth.

Also, the 3 3-story brick houses and lots known as Nos. 271 and 273 West 21st-st., directly in rear of the above described. These lots are each 21 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth, except No. 273, which is only 21 feet 3 inches front. The houses are well built, have courtyards in front, and are very handsomely finished, having many modern improvements.

On Twenty-seventh-st.—Also, a large lot of ground forming about two lots, adjoining the last, being west of the same and near 10th-av. The whole plot is 44 feet front and rear by 104 feet in depth. This property is in a very excellent neighborhood, and the sale offers great inducements to those wishing a quiet and retired residence in the west side of our City. The terms of sale will be liberal to the purchasers, as 50 per cent of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage for a term of years. The property will also be sold subject to nuisance clauses. For plans and further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer's office, No. 7 Broad-st.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL, BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st., the sale of which —Been used only a few months, and made for the Castle Garden—will be removed to our store for convenience of sale—it having been stored since the Garden was leased to the Emigrant Society, and is in good order—consisting of 1,000 feet settees with stuffed cushions, 1,000 feet figured moreen stuffed cushions, large quantity of carpets, 4 dozen large cane-seat chairs in perfect order, 200 dozen common Windsor do., 20 dozen stools, 25 superior mahogany marble-top restaurant tables, 10 round do., half dozen iron framed do., 15 dozen arm chairs with cushions, washstands with marble tops, bar-room fixtures, large stove, fixtures, &c., several smaller do., 14 dozen tea spoons, 4 dozen knives and forks, 30 dozen cups and saucers, 21 dozen plates, large lot of bowls and pitchers, 3 large punch bowls, 3 dozen decanters, 5 dozen large glass jars, coffee urns, plated, a large assortment of costly chandeliers, ormolu and bronze, 6 Halls, in perfect order, 15 dozen brackets, globe holders, harp and globe do., 10 one light brackets, 18 three do., 1 large harp do., 12 scroll do., 10 superior do., a large assortment of glass trays, tubs, spittoons, pails, bar-screens, ice picks, pepper boxes, in fact rubber carpeting, Goodyear's patent, cigar lighters, shoe knives, liquor mixers, pitchers, and a great variety of other furniture.

Also, about 50,000 Havana cigars, Regalias, Cassadoras, Londres, and other brands, purchased for the Garden—the whole without reserve.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a light barouche, nearly new, and in perfect order, made by Ham to order, extension shifting top, and a very desirable vehicle in every respect, cost $450.

Also, a valuable pair of large bay family horses, recently from the country, perfect, gentle and kind.

Also, a fine iron-gray horse, long tail, about eight years old and sixteen hands high, stylish driver, good saddle horse, gentle and kind in all harness, can trot inside of three minutes.

Also, a light trotting wagon, nearly new, and in good order.

Henry H. Leeds, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION—On THURSDAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., Attractive sale of rich and valuable Fancy Furs, comprising Hudson Bay sable on mantles, talmas, tippets, wheterines, muffs and cuffs, marten sable, ban marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made, and well worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE—OF SECOND HAND FURNITURE, being that of a family giving up house keeping, and removed for convenience of sale. On FRIDAY (to-morrow) Dec 14, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman; after which a splendid stock of new and elegant furniture, viz: Parlor, dining-room and chamber suites, etageres, wardrobes, sideboards, extension dining tables, chairs, rockers, bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, mattresses, paillasses, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

John L. Vandewater, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID SALE OF REAL INDIA AND CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—Being an invoice from Lahore via England, to be sold on foreign account, THIS DAY, Dec. 13, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st. The assortment comprises square and long shawls, plain and figured centres in blue, green, scarlet and white, the whole forming the richest assortment in market.

J. E. Van Antwerp, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—J. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 2 Peari-st., 500 packages and parcels of hardware, all sorts of cutlery, &c.; also, tea accordeons, 100 cards Greaves & Son's fine knives, scissors, &c.; also, 300 lbs. green shoe thread, 100 fancy clocks, an invoice of German goods, assorted; shovels, locks, hinges, &c.; 3 cases single and double guns and pistols. Terms, 60 days, $100 and upwards.

Joseph Heckman, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN—FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10 o'clock A. M., at salesrooms corner Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, sale of household furniture, comprising bureaus, bedsteads, beds, mattresses, sofas, tables, chairs, stoves, &c., &c.; two wagons and sleigh; also, one upright piano and Italianella tea sets.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, STOVES, BLANKETS, LIQUORS, —FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, soap, raisins, teas, coffees, prunes, cigars, tobacco, sweet oil, pickles, gin schnapps, champagne, hardware, French saucepans and tasins, nails, clocks, knives, wrapping paper, shirt collars, over-coats, &c.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Court House, in said Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks covered for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to T. T. FITCH, 120 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS,
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY, Troy, N. Y.
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE.—I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 10th-st. and 4th-avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, stages, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-street, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York; 17 horses, 15 stages, 10 sleighs, 250 iron bolts, 650 weight of iron, 800 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees,
Office Marine Court

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 38 and 58 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISCARRIED—A letter directed to C. T. Warner, Jr., Esq., Cashier, Norwalk, Conn., containing the following Notes, indorsed by us: Note of Peirce & Dennison, to the order of J. McLaughlin, at 3 months, dated Nov. 10, payable at Greenwich Bank, for $52 39; Note of S. Meserole, to our order, at 3 months, dated Nov. 30, payable at Williamsburg City Bank, for $186 48; Note of Judson & Parrish, to our order, at 6 months, dated Aug. 1, payable at No. 109 Beekman-st., for $545 84; Draft on France & Co., Utica, to our order, at 4 months, dated Sept. 22, accepted, payable at Ontario Branch Bank, for $292 75. Payment of the same has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving them with the subscribers. ABENDROTH BROTHERS,
Nos. 109 and 111 Beekman-st.

FOUND—In the store of the subscribers at various times, a sum of money, a gold watch seal, and a gold pencil case, which the owners can have by applying to GEO. SLOANE & CO., No. 260 Hudson-st.

STOLEN—From the corner of Broadway and Wall-st., two yellow sole leather trunks. $10 reward will be paid for the recovery of the trunks and detection of the thief.

LOST—A pair of gold-bowed spectacles, in passing from East 18th-st. through the 5th-av. and 14th sts. to the 6th-av. The finder shall be rewarded, by sending them to No. 102 West 13th-st.

NOTICE.—All persons having claims against the late firm of BERRYMAN, STORMS & CO., steam-engine and boiler builders, in Desbrosses-st., are requested to present them immediately to the office of the subscriber, Nos. 94 and 96 Washington-st.
JOHN H. HOLDANE, Receiver.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 500 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and some times farm &c. Wheat sown on raw turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $2 per ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

Prices and Terms of Payment.

The price will vary from $8 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 3d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance executed to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought into cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of the same. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. Buckman & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near Henry Barclay's property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubbery. The house is well built, in modern style, and convenient use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are five partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises, from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man for some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain for three years, at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE. —A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x23 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and within the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c.; large bay windows, from which are delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Spendid views from every window in the house, and from the piazza. Green-house and piazza on east end on port lights. Asia Lott, leaves Boston.....Wednesday, Nov. 21.
The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and double sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are also 2 cellars in the house, all under the 4 lightning points, and three distinct rods to earth; first floor all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is opposite the Donnelly place and adjoining Cornelius W. Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 96 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; 18 of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street, front towards Broadway 140 feet; from on the river, 140 feet; 425 feet on 125th-st., and 450 feet towards 135th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Bank Buildings.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 3 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 19th-st., 3 on 20th-st., 4 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 32d-st., 3 on 33th-st., 4 on 38th-st., 4 on 42d-st., 1 on 81, Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th-st., 3 on 4th-av.

These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several first-class Farms, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—The handsome four-story English basement brick house (with port cochere) and lot of ground, No. 58 East 23d-st., on south side, between Lexington and 3d avs. The house is 25x55 feet, built in the best manner, and has all the modern improvements: Croton water and gas throughout, baths, wire closets, dumb waiter, furnace, &c. Lot 25x98 feet 6 inches. $6,000 can remain on mortgage. Inquire of JOHN JOHNSON & BROTHER, No. 111 east 18th-st.

$6,000.—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE FOR $6,000.—A large, genteel, new house, with the furniture, carriage-house and grounds, beautifully situated, ten miles from Brooklyn. Terms, one-half cash. Apply immediately to M. L. SHELDON, No. 85 Nassau-st.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $3,000 CASH.—An excellent, old-settled farm of 230 acres, with building, orchard, &c., about 3 miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a railroad and village. Apply to CHARLES W. FORDHAM,
No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Astoria, L. I., containing 24 acres; the land is high, and has a good house, barn, well-water, &c.; over 3,000 feet front; on the Flushing and Bowery turnpikes; suitable for a market gardener, or can be divided into several building sites. Commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

TO PURCHASERS OF SECOND-HAND BUILDING MATERIALS.—FOR SALE—The building, No. 25 Park-place, running through to Murray-st. Apply to J. SINCLAIR, No. 157 East 40th-st., or at No. 1 Depau-row, corner Bleecker and Thompson sts.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb, Brooklyn. New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. HYATT, No. 120 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—For unencumbered country property, a property in the city of Brooklyn, rented for 5 years. Those desiring available property attended with little or no trouble will be treated with upon fair terms. Apply at No. 117 Nassau-st., room No. 3, first floor, rear hall.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—Of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Maiden-lane. Address, Box No. 4,703 New-York Post-Office.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 96 William-st.

TO LET.

SHELL ROAD TO LET.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until SATURDAY, the 15th inst., at 12 o'clock M., for hiring the road of the Bushwick and Newtown Bridge and Turnpike Road Company, from Jan. 1, 1856, to May 1, 1856. Said road is located in the township of Newtown and City of Brooklyn, and is the main Shell Road thoroughfare from the latter place to Newtown, Flushing, &c. Also to let, from May 1, 1856, to May 1, 1856, the Hotel near the bridge, on said road, by proposals as above. All communications will be addressed to the subscriber.

A. BETTS, Secretary.
Newtown, Dec. 7, 1855. In Newtown, Queens County.

MARBLE WORKER'S SHOP AND DWELLING TO LET OR LEASE.—The Marble establishment No. 932 6th-av., with dwelling overhead, and also a two-story in rear, and with the work-benches, patterns, &c., to lease for 4½ years; or the lease of the whole will be sold, and the amount taken in good low-priced mantels. Apply to WANBSCO & MUSSCHE, on the premises, or to HOMER MORGAN, No. 9 Pine-st.

COTTAGE TO LET.—A beautifully located cottage at Ravenswood, L. I. Inquire at No. 96 Chambers-st., New-York.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDEVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 33d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 318 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MOR

RAILROADS.

The Through Line to the West, by Way of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, Comprising the Great Central Railroad, and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West, Northwest and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Clevelandand Erie. 193 Broadway, New-York, corner of Courtlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE.—CONSOLIDATED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.—Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:40 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:25 P. M.

Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 9:30 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:20 A. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to make the trains of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:30 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express.—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo at 6:55 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Cincinnati 9 P. M., Chicago 3 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky.—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky.—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, May 5, 1855.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage or cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.) via Piermont, for Goshen and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Northern Express at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Cincinnati and Chicago Express at 6 P. M., for Binghamton, Elmira, Corning, Bath, Dansville and Rochester. Night Express, Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls, at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-ENGLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, PROVIDENCE AND NEW-BEDFORD, &c., and PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express trains of New-York and New-Haven and Hartford Railroads, and Springfield Railroads trains from New-York at 4 o'clock A. M., arriving at Providence at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Fall River, Worcester, &c.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:15 and reaches Hartford in connection with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run thus as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:15 A. M., arriving at 10:40 A. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 9:15 A. M., arriving at 12:40 P. M., connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Worcester for Hartford 7:15 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

Hartford for Worcester 10:15 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see Hartford and Providence time tables.

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Hartford connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.

A. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. depot daily, for Albany and Troy.—On and after SUNDAY, Nov. 18, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train, 2 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train, 8:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 10 A. M. Express Train, 3 P. M. for Hudson, 3:30 P. M. for Poughkeepsie.—Way Freight and Passenger Train, 6 P. M. Express Train, 6 P. M. For Sing Sing, Peekskill and Fishkill, 3 P. M. For Sing Sing, Peekskill and Fishkill, 6 P. M. For Yonkers, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4:30, 6, 7:30, 9 and 11:30 P. M. For Dobbs Ferry, Sing Sing, Peekskill and Hudson, same stop at all the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN at 4 P. M., from Canal-st., for Albany, stopping at all Mail Stations.

M. H. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY, now opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton, at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD TO PHILADELPHIA.—From Pier No. 1 North River, two lines daily. NOW at 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Morning line at 8 A. M., by steamboat JOHN POTTER, to South Amboy; thence by cars to New-Brunswick and Camden—fare $2 50. Express line 1 P. M., by JOHN POTTER to Amboy; thence direct to Camden by cars; through in five hours; fare $3. Way Accommodation and Emigrant line at 1 P. M.; fare $2. Emigrant line at 5 P. M.; fare $1 75.

IRA BEISS, Agent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City.—Mail and Express Lines Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $2 75 in 4, and $3 in 8 and 11 A. M. and 6 P. M.; at 11 P. M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 6 P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the CARS at Hunter's Point, (opposite 23d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 138 Broadway, corner Day-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 50 cents per round.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 2d AND 24th OF EACH MONTH. NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid steamship GOLDEN EAGLE (2,500 tons burthen,) CAPT. THELLISSON, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the isthmus is entirely free from disease and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage, apply to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 3 Bowling-green. Passage tickets taken for the cost's each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—50 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expense. Meals on the Isthmus free to steerage passengers. Direct transport to California by Panama Railroad and the United States Mail Steamship Company will sail from Astor-place wharf, Jersey City, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 2 o'clock P. M., carrying mails for California, Oregon and Asia. Passengers will take the Cortlandt-st. ferry-boat at 1 o'clock P. M., and proceed on board the fast steamship ILLINOIS, Capt. C. H. Bond, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, for San Francisco, Queenstown, which will be in readiness and leave immediately on her arrival.

The public are informed that the U. S. Government have contracted with the UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of passengers by mails.

Tickets can be procured only of J. W. HAVEMEYER, at the only office of the Company, No. 177 Water-st., corner Wall-st., New-York.

FOR NEW GRANADA AND NICARAGUA, via Chagres and Panama.—The Atlantic and Pacific Steamship Company will despatch their first steamship from this port on the 1st of January, 1856, at 2 o'clock P. M., from Pier foot of Chambers-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, Chagres and the Isthmus. On her return will call at Aspinwall at Kingston, Jamaica.

The CHAGRES is a first class steamer of 800 tons burden, in perfect order and condition, and insures all the lowest rates. Has capacity for 100 passengers and 500 tons of freight.

Tickets will be taken to San Juan at 55 cents per foot, to Chagres and St. Martins at 60 cents per foot.

Passage to San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, first cabin $100; second cabin, steerage $50. To Carthagena and Portobello, New Granada, first cabin $125, second cabin $75, steerage $50. No berths secured until paid for.

For passage apply to WM. K. ROLLO & CO., No. 93 William-st., New-York. For freight, apply to MOSES TAYLOR & CO., No. 56½ Broadway, New-York.

OILS AND PAINTS.

CORRIAN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 16 William-st.

VESTRIS BLOOM.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Bloom. Ladies, these commodities are not cosmetic nonentities; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Bloom. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No 3. Sold only at No. 481 Broadway.

THE STANWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

Speech of Mr. Whiting on behalf of the Prosecution.

THE JUDGE'S CHARGE.

MR. BRADY'S PROTEST ON THE PART OF THE PRISONER.

FOURTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, 1855.

The Court opened this morning at 11 o'clock. The assemblage was very large, and the public excitement profound. No adequate idea could be given of the intense interest which was exhibited by the spectators, and of the solemnity with which the proceedings became invested as the day drew to an end and the Judge rose to deliver his charge.

At a few minutes past 11, shortly after the opening of the Court, Mr. Whiting rose to sum up the case for the people.

The Court gave orders to the officers to prevent persons from passing and repassing through the doors whilst the counsel was occupied in his address.

Mr. Whiting said that he was not at all disturbed by the opening and shutting of the doors. He thought that this case was of so much importance, that every citizen who was anxious to hear any portion of it should have an opportunity of doing so.

Some manifestations of applause were made in a corner of the Court, which Mr. Bartholf, the Officer, promptly suppressed, observing that "this was not a theatre."

The Judge—Persons using applause or disapprobation of any kind, will be removed immediately by the officer. It is proper that an audience here should bear in mind that is a place for the administration of justice, and especially so when an individual is on trial for his life; but, above all things, order should be observed in such a case, if not for the sake of the Bench individually, it is for the sake of the sovereignty of the people itself, which is represented in these courts of justice.

MR. WHITING'S ADDRESS ON BEHALF OF THE PEOPLE.

Mr. Whiting rose amid the most impressive stillness, and said:

On the morning of the 25th of February last, William Poole, at Stanwix Hall, received two wounds, one on the leg, the other on the breast, the ball perforating his heart. He survived these wounds until about the 4th of March, when he died on the morning of that day. The wound in the breast, which had penetrated his heart, produced his death. On the 5th of March, shrouded by the stars and stripes of his country, he was placed in his coffin. He was borne from his house to his grave, leaving behind him a widow and child. Thousands of his fellow-citizens followed that lifeless body. Teeming thousands lined the streets through which it passed. It was a glorious morning. It was a morning such as this. All nature was at peace. Thus he died; and thus was buried the body of William Poole. Is this a fitting day for the contemplation of the question how came he by his death? Is it a fitting day for us to inquire by whose hand that death was inflicted, and under what circumstances? We are here to administer justice, not vengeance. And, in the discussion of this question, if I should happen to be betrayed by an earnestness which is sometimes mistaken for vehemence, all this audience understand that it is no place for the exhibition either of admiration, applause or disapproval, but that they should remember they are in the very temple of the living God, and that when He ministers here the whole earth should be silent. There is nothing more like Him than the administration of justice.

The counsel adverted to the duty of Jurors to find the truth and to render their verdict accordingly, irrespective of feeling or prejudice of any character, and proceeded to speak of the importance of the issues at stake in this trial. It had ceased, he said, to be a question between public justice and Lewis Baker; it had become a question of life and death to the peaceful citizen. He alluded to the assertion by the counsel who had addressed the Jury for the prisoner, that every man in this community might carry a pistol without violating the law. While declining to argue whether or not the law was such as the counsel declared it to be, he denied that morality justified such an act, and condemned the prisoner for having resorted to armed violence, instead of to the peaceful power of the law for protection against Poole, if he considered himself in danger. And having killed Poole, he continued, could not Mr. Baker and his counsel have come into this Court and defended this case, without the necessity of traducing the character of Poole in the manner in which it had been done. The learned counsel proceeded to speak of the character of Baker's associations, as a fact destroying the presumption that his character was of that mild, quiet, inoffensive and peaceable nature which his counsel claimed for him. He adverted to the engagement between Baker, Turner and Hyer at Platt's, as exhibiting the heroism of Hyer and the dastardly character of his assailants. A glowing eulogy on America as the home of liberty and the asylum for the oppressed of all climes; a reference to the blessings of civil and religious liberty, derived to the human race from the act of a German monk; a passing allusion to the question as to the comparative superiority of the Celtic and Saxon races; an opinion as to the great party now overspreading the land being based upon a fatal and a rotten principle; a very humble estimate of Mr. Morrissey's moral qualities, as exhibited in the affray between him and Poole at Stanwix Hall; an estimate of Poole's manliness proportionately high; and a powerful denunciation of the mode in which justice is mal-administered and municipal office abused, with the suggestion that a higher recompense would remove the liabilities to temptation;—these various points were handled successively and in detail by the learned counsel, before he reached the incidents in which Baker was an actor, and which immediately preceded the affray at Stanwix Hall, in which Poole received his death wound. The counsel argued that it was a fair inference that Baker remained in Stanwix Hall after the affray between Poole and Morrissey, until Poole returned. He showed from the evidence that Baker then went for Turner, and contended that the subsequent acts of these parties established the fact of a conspiracy to pick a quarrel with Poole, and, under pretence of it, to kill him, beyond question. Several allusions were made to the subject of nationality—the learned gentleman dealing very severely with the case on the opposite side for having referred at all to such a subject, asserting that the act of naturalization was to transform a man from a native of any other land into an American, and making some allusions of a character which could hardly be considered as flattering to citizens of foreign, and especially of Irish, birth. Then the affair at the Item was introduced, by way of episode, and then came up the subject proper—the second affray at Stanwix Hall.

The circumstances of the second affray were narrated at full length, Poole was declared to have been the party attacked, the evidence was brought to bear on the fact of his entire innocence; the theory that Turner's second shot struck Poole in the knee was admitted to be untenable, and the positions, declarations, and acts of the parties from the time they entered and Paudeen locked the door in order, as the counsel argued, to prevent people outside from coming in before the murder of Poole was accomplished, until the time Poole and Baker climbed and fell on the floor, were given in minute detail.

[illegible] a recess of ten minutes took place, after which The learned gentleman resumed by saying that if Poole was shot in the leg and staggered forward, was it as all probable that Baker, who was not then shot, would have fallen underneath Poole? Even had Baker been unable, he could not have fired a pistol to inflict a wound corresponding to the holes in the waistcoat—taken from the body of Poole. This dumb witness, the waistcoat, proves that Baker was on top of Poole. Did any human being who was in that saloon that night see Poole with a pistol in his hand during that second affray? It is not pretended that he had a pistol from the time the party entered the saloon until the end of the tragedy. Besides, he was looked up against the washstand; Paudeen was in front of him, locking him; how could Poole have fired a pistol from under his coat while Paudeen, Baker, and Turner were around him? and as his hands were placed behind him, how could he have fired a pistol in front of him? Even if Poole had shot from under his coat, he would have been justified in firing. Counsel produced Poole's coat, and instituted a careful examination of the holes in that garment, proposing to show that Poole could not have fired a pistol from underneath his overcoat. He alluded to the experiments which have been made in reference to the effect of pistol shots upon clothing, since the commencement of this trial.

In regard to Poole's threats against Baker, (that he would cut off his ears and nose, &c.,) Mr. Whiting argued that these were but little sallies of his, (Poole's,) never intended to be carried into effect, and never attempted to be carried into effect. The prosecution had refrained from placing Mrs. Poole upon the stand to testify that this was her husband's coat, and that when he was brought home in it, it was in the same condition then as it is now. Counsel did not know Mrs. Poole, nor did he know the orphan child; they had not sought to excite the sympathies of the Jury—such belonged to Mr. Baker; all reasonable doubts belonged to Mr. Baker. To the prosecution simply belongs the truth. Is it to be credited that Poole fired four shots and hit Baker, and yet not a solitary individual saw him fire a pistol or heard him fire. The holes in Poole's vest, too, indicate that he was underneath. Counsel proceeded to prove the identity of Poole's pistol, which was not discharged, but dropped out of his pocket when he fell into the arms of Cy. Shay.

Again, what took Baker to the saloon, and what did he do when he got there? To accompany Hyler, it is said. But Hyler lived at Stanwix Hall. He was going home. Was it necessary for five men to see him home to protect him? And if he was in really afraid of his life, why did he go into the bar-room, instead of entering the private door that led to his own apartments? No; the parties who accompanied Hyler to Stanwix Hall did not go with him to protect him. The party who went to the saloon that night, with Baker in their company, were men whose home is in strife and aggression—their pleasures are in the cup—their pastime in the roulette-table and the sweat-cloth—their amusements playing with human life—their crowning glory, murder. The road they follow leads to death. Counsel for defence had argued that Baker had no home, and so was led into evil associations. But Hyler had a home—why did he not go to it, instead of entering the saloon? Morrissey had a wife. Did he go home? Not at all—he was running around the streets, drinking at every shop, paying no regard to the feelings of his family. Baker had a mother: his reflections over her green grave should have brought back his early recollections, and turned him from the strange and wayward paths which lead to destruction, toward the road which leads to life. But he had a father, and his heart now aches over the peril in which his son now stands,—his heart-strings crack at every word I am called, in the performance of my duty, to utter,—his heart bleeds at the knowledge that his son must be consigned to the scales of even-handed justice. With all these endearments of family ties, did Baker say—I will arise and go to my father, and to my father's house, where there is enough and to spare? No; he chose rather to eat of the corn-stalks and the sheaves, to remain with his vile associates, to take up the murderous pistol, and take into his heart the idea of revenge—revenge.

Counsel recapitulated the course of events at Stanwix-Hall on the night of the pistol occurrence—cast ridicule upon the point raised by the defence that Maguire was a boy—a bald-headed gentleman who had carried newspapers since the year 1851—argued that Baker had armed himself in order to be prepared to take Poole's life on the first favorable opportunity, that he resigned his commission in the Police in order to be untrammeled in the accomplishment of his purpose; that Poole never went in his way; but that Baker followed Poole and that he followed Hyer.

In reference to the appeal of defence to the nationality of Jurors, Mr. Whiting was very severe. We are indebted to the improvement in European Society for the importation into this country of a set of vagabonds, who, with a bold front, like Satan of old, defy public opinion, brave the Bench, the Bar and the Jury: the sooner we put an end to their acts of violence, the better. If any Juryman suffered his nationality to interfere with the decision he was required to give in this case, he was a perjured villain, and had no right to sit in that Jury-box.—for naturalization is in its very nature a transformation of all nationalities into a pure Americanism. Mr. Whiting denounced the spirit of mobocracy, which was awakened by appeals to nationality such as that which the counsel for defence had indulged in before this Jury. He (Mr. Whiting) had himself once experienced the effect of this spirit in his own case; a mob had gathered before his own front door, for a cause more trivial than any which has affected the progress of this case.

Mr. Clark (interrupting) earnestly denied that in his argument for the defence he had appealed to the nationalities or prejudices of the Jury.

Mr. Whiting reiterated the charge.

Mr. Clark—You know I did not mean to.

Mr. Whiting—Well, that's another matter.

Mr. Brady saw a little of the spirit of mobocracy in the remarks of these learned gentlemen.

Mr. Whiting passed to a consideration of Mr. Clark's personal imputations upon himself. He had been attacked in a manner, Counsel, in his zeal for his client, forgot himself. He transcended the boundary line of professional intercourse. He did himself greater injustice than he inflicted upon us. Mr. Whiting also animadverted with much severity upon what he termed the attempt of the defence to put the stiletto in the character of the dead man—and so to commit a double murder.

He concluded:

With these remarks, gentlemen, believing that you will do your duty to your country, to your God, and to your oath, I submit this case to your patient, calm and unprejudiced consideration, believing that the community will hold you only to that responsibility which truth justifies them in holding you to;

"She seeks no victor's crown to wear;
Her path is upward toward the sky,—
Secure she calls the upper air,
Excelsior! flashes from her eye."

You will pass upon the case, gentlemen.

There was perfect silence when the learned gentleman sat down.

JUDGE'S CHARGE.

His Honor Judge Roosevelt then delivered the following Charge to the Jury:

I do not propose, gentlemen, going again over the whole of this case. A few of the views which have particularly struck my own mind is all that I shall present, relying, as I do, upon your recollection for details, and requesting you, at the same time, from step to step as I proceed, to carry with you the arguments, explanations and suggestions which the learned counsel for the prisoner has so eloquently and feelingly presented to you, and to compare them fairly and fearlessly with those which may fall from the Bench. For, gentlemen, although it is not only the right, but the duty of the Court to aid you in your search after truth, it is your province, and I may add, your responsibility, on your oaths to find it, and when found, firmly and impartially to declare it, leaving the consequences, whether of conviction or acquittal, where under the law they properly belong. With those consequences, except as I shall presently explain, you, gentlemen—fortunately for yourselves—have nothing to do.

According to the classification adopted by the Statute of this State—differing in that respect from some other States of the Union—murder, although in its nature the highest degree of manslaughter, is made in law a distinct offence, punishable (unless mitigated by the Executive or the Legislature) with death. And yet, under an indictment for murder it is competent to the Jury, if in their view the evidence requires or admits of it, to bring in a verdict of manslaughter in the first, second, third, or fourth degree; thus, in effect, reducing the penalty of the offence from death to imprisonment for a term of years, or, it may be, even to a mere pecuniary fine. It will be for you, therefore, gentlemen, to determine, according as you may ascertain the facts to be, whether this is a case of murder or of manslaughter, or of neither the one nor the other.

There is no dispute, gentlemen, that Poole, the deceased, whose death is the cause of the indictment before you, was killed by Baker, the prisoner at the bar. The only question really in issue—but that involves in its consideration many subordinate points of inquiry—relates to the motive or inducement to the deed. Killing a human being is not necessarily murder, nor is it necessarily a criminal act. If done in self-defence, and under apprehension of violence, the act may be justifiable; but in that case, the apprehension must be real and reasonable, the danger imminent, and the threatened harm of such a character as to be fairly denominated, in the language of the statute, "great personal injury." The reckless and unnecessary discharge of a loaded pistol, in a manner evincing a depraved mind, regardless of human life, even without any premeditated design to effect the death of any particular individual, if death ensues, is murder.

Applying these principles to the facts of the present case, so far as we can ascertain them, let us see to what conclusion they lead.

Baker, it appears, at about the hour of 1 o'clock at night, accompanied by five other persons—himself and two of them, as was their or his ordinary habit, armed with loaded pistols—entered the then newly opened eating and drinking establishment called Stanwix Hall, situated in the most public part of the most public street of this city. And the question is—is the fact upon its face answered by you—what led these men there at that hour of the night, and what induced them to enter, when they saw the shutters up and the place seemingly, at least—it being now Monday—closed for the night?

There had been the evidence shows, about three or four hours previous, a fracas in this same place, in the presence of some fifty or sixty spectators, of which Baker was one. Morrissey and Poole, it is true, were the actors; Baker, although probably aimed at the time, biding his time and even pulling for Morrissey the use of his pistol, until the row is entered and put a stop to the proceeding. Baker, however, although he took no part, seems to have taken active interest in the affair; for we find him immediately after, at about 2 or 3 o'clock, seeking for Turner at Mr. Allen's, in Lispenard-street, saying that there had been a mixed fuss between Poole and Morrissey at Stanwix Hall. Not finding Turner—who, it seems, denied himself—he took an omnibus and went up town. He probably stopped, although that is not certain, in the neighborhood of Howard-street. Who he consulted with—if he consulted with anybody—does not appear, except as it may be inferred from subsequent events. All we know is, that about half-past 3 or 4 o'clock, or perhaps later, he took a hack at the corner of Howard-street and got out again at the corner of Broome, and in a few minutes was seen turning back into Broadway in company with five or six others. We next find him—for the second time—at Allen's Hotel, in Lispenard-street, discussing the Morrissey affair, in company with Paudeun, Turner, Hyler, Van Pelt, Morrissey, and others. This was as late as 12 o'clock, or thereabouts. How long they had been together is not shown, as the proprietor, who was the witness, had gone down town, and been away from his bar-room for two hours or more. Nor does it appear at what hour after twelve they left Lispenard-street. It does appear, however, that the same party, except Morrissey, who, after the first affray, had given his word to the officer, and kept it, not to go above Canal-street, at about one o'clock came together into the City Hotel, so called, another saloon, at the southwest corner of Howard-street and Broadway, and there drank and talked, but not loud enough to be overheard. Poole's saloon, you will recollect—for he too kept such an establishment—was at the opposite corner, in a diagonal direction; but it had been closed for the night, soon after twelve, Poole himself having left more than two hours previously. From the City Hotel—such I think is the fair inference from the evidence—the six persons named, who had been drinking and conferring, or at least conversing together there, proceeded about four blocks up Broadway, until they reached Stanwix Hall, which they must have entered as late as, if not later than, 4 o'clock. Why did they leave the City Hotel, where, for aught that appears, they were perfectly well accommodated, to visit, at that unseemly hour of the night, another establishment, having no greater drinking conveniences, unless it was to renew, as Baker expressed it, "the ball which had been opened there," in the early part of the evening? If they merely wanted liquor—of which they already had a great deal too much—they would naturally have taken it at the City Hotel, and from thence have gone direct to their beds. Why, too, when they saw the shutters closed, and knew that Saturday night had already advanced into Sunday morning, why did they persevere in entering? Did they not know that Poole was there, or if not, could they not easily have informed themselves? At all events, when on entering, if not before, they actually saw him, why did they not desist and withdraw? Why, on the contrary, did Paudeen, the last who entered, lock the door behind him, seemingly, for such appears to be the only inference, to preclude any outside interference? Such an entry, under all the circumstances, of six men, three of them armed with deadly weapons, at such an hour of the night, and especially so soon after the previous affray, of which they were cognizant, on the same evening, unless fully and satisfactorily explained, cannot fail to give rise to very serious suspicions. If they went there to shoot, even in the way of pastime, intending no bodily harm, (of which, however, there is no pretence,) they must have known it to be unlawful. Or if they went there to drink merely—I mean, to indulge an inordinate passion for liquor—they equally knew, or at all events were bound to know, that such a "frequenting," as the law expresses it, "of tippling houses," on a Sunday, was also a violation of law. What then—the question recurs—was the motive of these six men, and especially of the one now on trial, for that unlawful and suspicious visit? You, and the Court and the public, who feel and have a right to feel a deep interest in this trial, will naturally, at this the threshold of the bloody drama that followed, pause for a reply. What had the prisoner at the bar, from 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening until 1 o'clock the next morning, an interval of four or five hours—what, I say, had he been doing or consulting or purposing to do? He, of course, best knew his own movements and was best able to answer that question. The prosecution, in a measure, had to grope in the dark. They, however, have given us something—as much, I think, as could reasonably have been expected from them. And that something—be it more or less—tends, in a degree at least, though not very strongly, to show concert and deliberation, especially when taken in connection with omitted explanations which, it would seem, might have been, but have not been, very fully given. But this is not all: there was a hard feeling existing between the parties—growing before the first affair of the same evening—for Poole's counsel, acting, no doubt, on expressions dropped from his client, had advised Baker to keep out of Poole's way, and Baker thinking, and, perhaps, rightly, that Poole had been guilty of gross wrong in the affair of the Masons, had declared to Brewer, holding out his pistol at the time, that "if Poole ever interfered with him he would shoot him as quick as he would a rat."

We will now, for the better understanding of the subsequent scene, leave the Baker party, so called, for a moment standing at the door, while we take a brief survey of the men and the then existing state of things inside.

Poole, you will recollect, who, after the miserable farce at the Police station, which succeeded to the semi-tragical performance between himself and Morrissey at the Stanwix Hall, had returned again, about 11 o'clock, to the same place, was still engaged, as he had been for three hours or more previous, in the inordinate indulgence of his appetite for champagne. We may easily imagine his condition. Although not drunk, according to the common acceptation of the term, he was, no doubt—I use the expression for the want of a better—what is usually denominated a maudlin state: but not quarrelsome, entertaining every body around him—and the number was about a dozen, including the proprietor of the house, and the backman whose carriage was at the door—with the most profuse liberality. At the particular moment in question he was standing with his back to the bar, one arm resting on the counter, near the street, and about ten or twelve feet from the base door, with Campbell, Ingersoll and McDonough near him, and drinking his champagne with him—two bottles of which, under the allegation that they had been ordered ten minutes before 12, in addition to his previous supply, were furnished him after Sunday had commenced. His other friends, Shay, Lozier, Harris and the two backmen were also in the saloon; and had no doubt shared, and were still sharing his ill-judged hospitality, and talking over the occurrences of the early part of the evening, when Baker and his party—whether by preconcert and design it is for you to judge—came in.

They all, as they opened the inner baize door, if not before, saw Poole standing and leaning, as already described, with his back against the counter. None of them, notwithstanding—although difficulty of some kind or other seemed inevitable if they persisted—none of them, I say, withdrew. And this is the more remarkable when we remember—and the affair was no doubt fresh in Baker's recollection—the shocking consequences of the unheeded advice of Mr Shaffer, when Baker so needlessly, and, as it appears to me, so perversely got himself involved in the quarrel at another drinking saloon in Broadway, called the Gem, and was so savagely maltreated by Poole. The expressions, too, of Poole—evincing the same deadly hatred—uttered in the City Hall only a few weeks previous, in the very face and hearing of Baker, could not have been forgotten. And Baker, moreover, had been a witness to the treatment received by his friend, Morrissey, on the very same evening. He knew, moreover, that the hour had arrived when it was no longer lawful for him to visit such a place for the purpose of tippling, nor lawful for the keeper of it to sell strong or spirituous liquors to him, or to any person, not being a traveler or lodger." And yet he and his party—in spite of all the warning which past experience had given them, and which the law confirmed—persisted in their purpose, advancing in the face of Poole to the same counter against which he was reclining, and taking their position—all except Paudeen—within a few feet of him. What, on the part of Baker, was the motive of this proceeding? What, unless it were active hostility or unwarrantable defiance? And is not this inference confirmed by the conduct of his companion, if not confederate, Paudeen, who, immediately on entering, addressed Poole in the most insulting language, and inflicted on him, as all the witnesses concur in stating (three times repeated,) the most irritating of all possible indignities—so much so, that had Poole shot him dead on the instant, few men of those who are called men of spirit, whatever the law may be, would have condemned the act. If this outrage of Paudeen's was in any degree concerted between him and Baker, it would be idle, as it seems to me, to pretend that the subsequent killing of Poole by Baker was in self defence. The case, in that view, would be parallel with the case of Ward and the school teacher, in Kentucky, the result of which received, as it deserved, the condemnation of all right judging men.

Again if Baker's intentions were peaceful, why, when he saw his companion provoking a deadly strife which he could so easily have prevented—why, I say, did he not interfere, especially when he knew that while he himself was sober, his companion, if not drunk, was at least excited by liquor? And, why, when Turner, another of his companions, drew and pointed his pistol at Poole—Poole at the time keeping his pistol in his pocket—why, I say, did he not then interfere? Why, unless it was that, smarting under the supposed wrongs of Poole, on himself and his friends, he was rather willing than otherwise that Poole should be spit upon and slaughtered?

Such motives, if they existed—and the conduct flowing from them, may be in accordance with the rules of savage life. In a civilized and Christian community they never can be tolerated.

In the motives, however, what they may, it is certain, on the whole evidence, that until Poole had received the first shot—impending, it is alleged, from the pistol of Turner, and dreading in a measure one of Poole's legs—Baker did nothing. But as soon as he saw Poole fall, and staggering forward, and, in falling, either seized, or was seized by Baker, the action of Baker commenced. Both he and Poole came down together, Poole at the time having no pistol in his hand, (although it is clear he had one in his pocket,) while Baker had one openly displayed—and it is on this act of the drama—as one of but a moment's duration—that the question of the guilt or innocence of the prisoner so far at least as respects the charge of murder depends.

If the leading witnesses on the part of the prosecution—and their testimony is in accordance with the dying declaration of Poole—if they, I say, are to be credited, Baker deliberately and deathlingly, and without a shadow of provocation or justification, (except the inestimable one of long antecedent wrongs,) while Poole was down and suffering under the wound inflicted by Turner, shot him to the heart and fled. Is this version true?

To answer this question we will first give the version itself a little more in detail. Poole, then on his death-bed, in effect says, "Baker killed me; I did not fire."

"Poole," says Harris, "fell against the wall, drawing Baker on his, Baker's, knee; I ran as closely down to them as I could get, and saw the flash of a pistol in Baker's hand; it was within six inches of Poole's breast; the pistol was directed right to Poole's breast, the left side; I did not see Poole fire any pistol at all; I did not see him have any."

"Mr. Harris," says Dean, "gave as good an idea of their position (Poole's and Baker's) as I could, only Baker might have been leaning with his hand on the floor; Baker had his pistol pointed to Poole's breast; it was about two or three inches off; I saw Baker fire; before the firing by Baker, I heard him say, 'I will put an end to this,' or 'to you;' he used one of these expressions; he fired the moment he said that."

James Ackerson, after describing the position of the parties—Poole under and Baker on one knee—swears that "Baker said, 'I'll take you anyhow,' and fired a pistol at his breast."

Shay's statement is, that Baker, "putting a pistol to his (Poole's) breast, said, 'I guess I'll take you, anyhow,' and fired right down in his breast, and that Poole, in his (Shay's) judgment, did not fire at all that night."

Jacob Ackerson, a brother of James, swears he saw Poole and Baker fall; Poole was down, and Baker over him, on one knee; "I saw the flash of a pistol between Baker and Poole; Baker fired it; I saw a pistol in Baker's hand; I saw none in Poole

longer if this night of trial by jury were taken away.

15. Your Honor notes that the testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution corresponds with the dying declaration of Poole. I submit to the Jury that this circumstance is in direct conflict with Poole's statement.

16. You Honor spoke of Poole and asked whom, when he came to die and an inevitable grave before him, he would make a certain statement, should we address him as dying with a lie upon his lips and perjury upon his soul? But I assert that Dr. Putnam swore, on his cross-examination, that Poole conveyed to him the impression that the shot which he said was falling around him like corn when he was on the floor, came from his foot.

18. Your Honor in reference to a certain hypothesis of this case, suggested that it would be a case of murder, but a very proper one for the Jury to recommend to mercy. I have confirmed with my client, and he is a man of intelligence. He has great respect for this Jury, and a great love of life; but he authorizes me to say that if this Jury find him guilty of premeditated murder, he would not respect them as citizens if they recommended him to mercy. [Imputation.]

14. Your Honor has stated that the burden of proving justification in this case rested on the accused. I submit to your Honor, and I ask the Court to charge that when, on the testimony of the prosecution itself, there is raised any state of facts from which the conclusion was derivable that the killing was in self-defence, then no presumption of law exists, but it is a question of fact.

15. I except to all your Honor's remarks as to Mitchell's or McDonough's testimony either being incredible for any reason, or not being in conflict with that of the prosecution.

16. I except to your Honor's statement that there is no contradiction of the statement made by Poole and the six first witnesses.

17. I except to your Honor's remarks that Baker had a most extraordinary passion for violent scenes.

18. That Baker returned to the place next the Theatre under the pretence of indulging in more liquor.

19. That it is not necessary to convict the dead man of perjury, in order to explain the holes in Poole's coat.

20. That the effort to blacken Poole's character contrasts unfavorably with the spirit evinced by his antagonist.

21. That the proof as to the discovery of the pistol alleged to be Poole's should not have been left to the prosecution alone.

22. I ask your Honor to charge to the Jury as matter of law that Poole's statement to Dr. Putnam that he did not fire is no dying declaration—that a dying declaration does not relate to what the deceased did, but what others did to him. He can go so far as to say who shot *him*—who gave him the wound of which he died, but he cannot say what he did or what he did not.

23. We except to the remark that this case can constitute manslaughter in the second degree under any circumstances, although it may seem strange that we should take that ground.

24. Finally, I except to your Honor's observation that because the counsel for the prisoner in a capital case in the exercise of his best judgment, and relying on the indulgence of a patient and attentive jury, thought proper to occupy some eight hours, if you please, in discussing an incident which, though it lasted but a few minutes, required fifteen days of unceasing labor for its investigation,—that that should furnish an inference unfavorable to the innocence of the accused. I have confidence that the Jury will spurn any such conclusion.

Mr. Clark—I ask that a copy of your Honor's charge be furnished on this trial.

The Judge, (to the Jury)—As to many of the points of evidence I stated in the beginning, and I state now, that it is your business to weigh them, and you are the exclusive judges of the facts which they establish. The law gives you that power, and, in my judgment, the same law imposes upon the Court the duty of patiently attending to the evidence as it advances, and of drawing such conclusions from it as the Court may deem proper to state to the Jury, not to control their action, but to aid them in their deliberations. The Judge proceeded to state that if the Jury thought that any facts which the Court supposed were established by the evidence were not so established, then had the power, and it was their duty to say so. He thought it exceedingly probable that, as to some of the points of evidence, such misapprehension may have taken place on the part of the Court. He would give them an example of one, in which the Court may have been right or wrong, and that was as to the first wound received by Poole, and as to the shot by which it was made. Whether that wound was received by a shot from Turner or some other person, the evidence at first would undoubtedly have led to the conclusion that it was by Turner, and they would recollect that even the seeming possibility which had been raised by that statement had been met in part, if not entirely, by the fact testified to, he thought, by Mitchell, that Turner, after falling some ten or twelve feet from the corner, dragged himself toward the door, and if they looked at the diagram they would see how that would reconcile the matter.

Mr. Clark—We object to a new summing up of the case.

The Judge—The Court is not summing up; so far as regards the matter of Turner's second shot, in his (the Judge's) judgment, the evidence was somewhat doubtful whether he inflicted the wound in Poole's leg or not. They (the Jury) were to examine that, as they were to examine every other matter of fact, being entirely subject to their cognizance. The Judge then adverted to the points of law on which he had been asked by the counsel to charge. He adhered to his ruling that it was illegal to visit a tippling-shop after 12 o'clock on Saturday night, but whether the illegality of that act was to influence their judgment materially he would not say. The point stated by counsel, that when the case made by the prosecution involved the fact of self-defence or went into it, the Jury had a right to take the whole of it together, and not leave the whole burden of proof on the defence, was a proposition which they might take in the language in which the learned counsel himself gave it. The only other point of law to which the Court would advert, was whether this was a case in which there could by any possibility be a verdict of manslaughter. That question was one that belonged, he thought, entirely to the Jury. The Court was willing, in fact, to go so far, in reference to such a trial as this, as to adopt the maxim that "in a case of life and death the Jury are the judges both of the law and of the fact."

Mr. Clark again asked for a copy of the Judge's charge as originally delivered, but without eliciting any reply.

The Jury now retired to their room.

At seven o'clock the Judge retired from the bench, returning at quarter past eight, when also arrived Messrs. Hall, Whiting, Hoffman and Clark. A message was then received from the Jury room, as follows:

TO THE COURT:

The Jury thus far have not agreed, and we think it very doubtful whether we can agree for a long time, from present appearances. And we would respectfully solicit that we be furnished with some refreshments in the Jury room. JOHN P. CRANE, Foreman.

Counsel were then called to the bench, and, after some discussion, in which Mr. Clark at first proposed that the Jury be allowed such refreshments as they ordinarily partook of, which was opposed by Mr. Whiting, who objected to any allowance of spirituous liquors, it was agreed that the Jury be provided with the provisions as allowed by law, and that no spirituous liquors be introduced, and the Court so ordered.

The Court then took a recess, probably till 10 o'clock this morning, the Judge ordering that the Jury be informed that he would be in attendance at any time to receive their verdict.

[Advertisement.]

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

DR. J. SWEET, Milford, Conn.:

DEAR SIR: I owe it to you to make the following statement of facts concerning your success in treating, and in effecting a permanent cure of an obstinate case of dislocation of the hip-joint. My youngest son, aged 10 years, dislocated his hip, by falling on the ice, in January last. Lameness ensued, for which he was treated by eminent Surgeons, who vainly endeavored to restore the joint to its place. The lameness continued to increase, and his general health to be seriously affected, and this without any prospect of relief. My attention was called to your success in treating cases of this kind, and in June I was urged to place him under your care. On the 6th of that month he went to you on crutches, *unable to walk a step without them*; remained with you four months, when he returned home ENTIRELY RESTORED, his general health reëstablished, and with no perceptible lameness. After the lapse of three months, there is not the slightest evidence of a recurrence of the disease.

These are the simple facts, which I desire to make public, not only as an expression of my thanks, but in the hope that it may induce others similarly situated to avail themselves of your skill. The boy may be seen at my house, No. 108 Leroy-street, by any one who may desire further information on the subject. Yours, &c., JAMES E. HADDEN,
No. 283 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

A TON OF COAL SAVED A MONTH!!!—Families using a range and furnace, burn *four* tons of coal monthly. The saving by using "SICKEL'S Ash Sifter" will be $6 each month, or $36 during the Winter. All dust is retained inside the sifter. The labor of sifting is less than one-half of any other method. It does the work rapid and clean. Can be used by any lady in her chamber or parlor, without soiling her person or dress, or powdering her furniture. Being fire-proof, will hold *hot or cold* ashes, without risk of setting fire to the premises.

For sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SAUPE, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 17 Bond-street, New-York.
Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.
N. B.—Dr. SAUPE will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent and always diversified entertainments of this house have won for it the reputation of being the fashionable theatre of the east side. One would be surprised to witness the change that has taken place under the careful and energetic management of MR. A. H. PURDY. To-night, will be presented, "Jonathan Bradford," "Fountain of Beauty," and "Nature and Philosophy." A visit will prove profitable.

[Advertisement.]

ONE REMEDY FOR ONE COMPLAINT.—For the cold of Winter use RAY'S stocking-knit under-garments; a sure remedy for the severest attack on the coldest day, and in the most exposed situation, and a certain provocative of warmth, comfort and enjoyment to the physical system. The medical Faculty recommend them, and the wearing public highly approve of them. JAMES E. RAY,
Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to their splendid stock of boys', youths' and children's clothing and furnishing goods, which embraces the most comprehensive variety of winter styles to be found in this City. Every garment is labeled at the minimum price, from which there is no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 576 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

A PHILADELPHIA BEAU.—The leader of fashion in the city of brotherly love came on here yesterday expressly for a Knox hat. He couldn't with propriety wear any other. Gentlemen who appreciate the best and most tasteful hat in America should buy it of KNOX, whose only store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and FREE to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

NEW-JERSEY.

New Counterfeits.

During Monday, six or eight three-dollar counterfeit bills on the Mercantile Bank of Salem, Mass. were passed in Hoboken, mostly in lager-bier saloons. They were remarkably well done. Officer CHENY pursued the parties, who were supposed to have passed them, as far as the City of Hudson, where he learned that they had gone in the direction of Newark. They had a horse and wagon. Yesterday Mr. BERNARD, the Hoboken Chief of Police, visited Newark to notify the Police and search for them. They found that considerable of the spurious money had been put into circulation in Newark.

☞ The festival of the ladies of the Presbyterian Church of Hoboken, held on Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall, netted about $300 for the benefit of the Church.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Dr. Campbell, DWIGHT H. COOLEY to AGNES D., daughter of William Forbe, sEsq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, at the residence of Rev. Mr. White, S. ALPHEUS SMITH, Jr., to Miss THERESA PHILLITT, daughter of William H. Phillpit, both of this City.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Dr. Davidson, CHARLES S. BAYLIS, (of the firm of B. Flanders & Co., of this City,) and Miss JULIA LUDLOW, of the ormer place.

In East Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, at the house of the bride's father, by Rev. Daniel W. Havens, Mr. JOHN N. BLACKSTONE, of Branford, Conn., to MINERVA, daughter of Ruel Andrews, Esq., of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. H. M. Bard, WILLIAM D. BLITZ to Miss ANNA G., daughter of S. P. Robinson, Esq., of the former place.

MARRIAGES AT SEA.—Married at sea, on Sunday, Nov. 4, on board the bark *William and Jane*, (arrived yesterday, 12th, from Hamburg,) by Frederick Krause, Minister of the Gospel: Mr. John Joachim Schmehl to Miss Elizabeth Margaretha Lueth. Also, Mr. August Ferdinand Kirth to Miss Caroline M. C. D. Haumann. Also, Mr. John Christian Heinfeld to Miss Sophia M. F. Batstea. Also, Mr. John F. F. Abraham to Miss Maria S. H. Posser. Also, Mr. Joachim C. Hellie to Miss Johanna L. C. Millcu. Also, Mr. Christian F. E. Steinfort to Miss Sophia M. E. Suiger. Also, Mr. Andreas W. Dreusen to Miss Lisette M. S. Sperling.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, of scarlet fever, FLORA EUGENIE, daughter of Seth C. and Amelia Keyes, in the 3d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from No. 202 West 18th-st., near 8th-av.

☞ California papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, CECELIA G. LEWIS, daughter of the late Francis Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 10½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mr. ISAAC L. BRANDON, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, A. R. Brandon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 91 Clinton-place, on Friday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, of scarlet fever, MARY ISNEE KNAPP, aged 3 years and 13 days, daughter of Robert M. and Emily Knapp.

The friends of the parents are invited to attend the funeral, from their residence, No. 133 Charlton-st., this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, MARY CECELIA, the only daughter of John B. and Lucy Aiguier, aged 1 year and 4 months.

The friends of the family, also the members of Hose Company No. 54, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 44 Thomas-st., at 2 o'clock, 13th inst.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, of hemorrhage of the lungs, Mr. JOSEPH CHANDLER, aged 30 years and 27 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his brother, at Fishkill Landing, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, ALICE E., wife of Nathaniel P. Labarte, and daughter of the late John G. Tibbetts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at her late residence, Fulton-av., Lower Morrisania, on Friday, 14th inst., at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Cars leave the City Hall at 9½ o'clock.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, Miss CATHERINE L. PAYNE, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 6 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Hurtin, No. 91 Butler-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 9, Mrs. JAMES CASE, at Flushing-av., aged 47 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens

At White Lake, Sullivan County, on Saturday, Dec. 8, ELIZABETH, wife of JOHN RADCLIFF.

In East Haven, Conn., on Saturday, Dec. 8, very suddenly, of consumption, Miss CAROLINE E. RICE, in the 19th year of her age.

☞ New-Jersey papers please copy.

In Fairfield, Me., on the residence of his father, in Friendship, Mass., CHARLES W. KNOWLTON, aged 31 years and 6 months.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 12

$1,000	California 7s	88	100	Erie Railroad	b60
1,000	do	88	100	do	60
1,000	do	88	100	do	60
1,000	Illinois 6s	94	100	do	60
1,000	do	94	100	do	60
3,000	Ohio 6s, '60	104¾	100	do	60
3,000	Ohio 6s, '70	94¾	200	Reading R. R.	88
1,000	do	94¾	100	do	88
1,000	Erie Bonds of '71	89	300	do	88
1,000	do	89	300	do	b3
1,000	Ind. R. 1st M. R.	108¼	100	do	88
1,000	N. J. 1st M. G. Jane	91	100	do	88
13,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs	90	100	do	88
4,000	do	91	100	do	88
3,000	do	91¾	100	do	88
3,000	do	91¾	300	do	88
3,000	do	91¾	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	83
500	N. Y. Cen. Rs	108	50	do	b30
50	Ohio L. & Trust Co.	84½	200	do	83
10	Seventh Ward Bk.	130	20	Mich. Central R. R.	90
10	Bank of Commerce	119	40	Panama Railroad	104
20	Phenix Bank	111½	150	do	s3
30	Mechanic's Ex. Bk.	108	35	do	b3
200	Canton Company	b10	21	15	do
250	do	21	50	do	104
450	Nicarag. Trans. Co.	s3	16¾	70	Clev. & Tol. R. R.
300	do	b30	17	300	do
100	do	17	17¼	250	do
50	Penn. Coal Co.	b60	97	100	do
250	Cumb. Coal Co.	22½	300	do	b10
50	do	s10	22¾	200	do
100	do	s60	23¼	20	C. & R. Is. R. R.
200	do	b3	23¾	100	do
10	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	120½		100	do
24	do	120			

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri 6s	s3	86	100	Reading Railroad
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs		75¾	150	do
5,000	do	b60	75¾	100	do
2,000	New-York C. 6s		85	100	do
525	Nicar. Trans. Co.		17	100	do
300	do	b30	17¾	55	Mich. Cent. R. R.
100	Cum. Coal Co.	b3	22¾	50	do
20	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		69¾	200	do
50	Erie Railroad	s60	46¾	200	do
50	do	s30	47		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—P. M.

The day was a quiet one in Stock and Money affairs. The Liverpool steamer sailed at noon with $460,000 in Gold. The Nicaragua steamer delivered £325,000, and the *Granada* from New-Orleans, due to-morrow, has $85,000 on freight. The California mail packet, also due, will deliver nearly or quite $1,500,000, judging from the advices of the five principal consignees, who have $1,000,000 on board, against $970,000 by last mail packet, when the aggregate was $1,939,000. The smaller consignees received $225,000 of the Nicaragua shipment. The remittances of 20th November to Messrs. WELLS, DREXEL, HOGE, Bank of America and Metropolitan Bank were in each case larger than they have yet been favored with by a single mail. Their advices, also, in regard to the prospects of the mines, and the permanent prosperity and certainty of the mining interest, are the most cheering of the season. A letter from their resident partner to Messrs. WELLS expresses the opinion that the product of the next six months will be equal to that of any previous nine months, after which the business is expected to assume more steadiness. The improvements making in ditching and fluming were never so extensive or successful. The remittances in Treasury drafts and short sight bills are very considerable by the present mail. Part of the latter are drawn upon French houses here, and believed to be for the purchase of California Grain for French account. Others are made on Boston against the Oil trade, which, as remarked before, is assuming much importance at San Francisco. The demand for Money to-day among the Brokers was slack, owing to the falling off in speculation at the Stock Exchange. The business in Stocks was moderate. Prices closed ¼@⅜ ₱ cent. lower on the prominent Road Stocks. An advance was had on Nicaragua Transit shares. The Company are understood to be favored by the new Government of WALKER, and no further interruption to their trade from revolution is apprehended. The resumption of Gold shipments is also deemed encouraging. The prices on State Stocks were sustained, contrary to expectation, in regard to Missouris. It seems that the Legislature has determined to go on with the Railroad improvements of the State against the veto of the Governor. The details of the new bill are not known, but are understood to be such as not to encourage a rapid issue of the debt. The existing issue is a moderate one—$4,580,000. The following is the list of the consignees of Gold by the Nicaragua steamer:

Drexel & Co.	$100,000 00
Bank of America	15,300 00
Scholle & Bros.	12,300 00
W. Seligman & Co.	25,000 00
Aaron Jacobs & Co.	26,000 00
J. Ileck & Bros.	3,000 00
S. Mayer & Bros.	3,100 00
M. Roscnstock	3,300 00
Newhouse & Spatz, Phila.	20,000 00
Thos. Watson & Sons, Phila.	30,000 00
W. Heller	9,000 00
Hamberger & Bros.	14,200 00
E. A. Stern	15,000 00
J. Straus, Bros. & Co.	17,851 40
Ulmer & Fiejenbaum	30,000 00
Total	$325,301 40

The following shows the receipt of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for the month of November and for the year, compared with the receipts for the corresponding period last year:

Receipts for the month ending Nov. 30	$410,850 78
Same month last year	277,457 13
Increase	$133,393 65
Receipts from Jan. 1, '55, to Dec. 1, '55	$3,880,775 00
Same period last year	3,336,187 10
Increase	$544,587 90

This Company remitted their half-yearly interest due in London on the 1st January, in gold, by the steamer to-day.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $58,031; paid, $92,166, and had at the close a balance of $4,065,151.

Our evening cotemporary changes his ground on the Grain supply. His original position was that we had little or no available surplus to spare. This would have left our Bread and Provision export much the same as last year—$36,696,131. He now argues that the surplus for export will not equal that of 1853, when we sent abroad $65,901,240. The difference, it will be noticed, is all important. His proof, however, that the last figure will not be reached is, that in Wheat and its equivalent, Flour, the export from New-York since 1st Sept. is 2,748,717 bushels behind the corresponding period in 1853—say 3,927,874, against 6,676,591 bushels. This data is quite as deceptive as the Canal receipts assumed, as the standard in the former argument. 1. Because the Foreign demand in 1853 came upon the country when its granaries were comparatively full from the old harvest. That of 1855 came upon an exhausted supply from the bad harvest of 1854. Thus far in the present season our exports have been almost entirely of new Wheat and its product, Flour. The reverse was the case in September and October, 1853. 2. Because it is too early in the shipping season to judge of the extent of supply for Europe. We must rather look back to the harvest reports and the general estimate in the interior of the extent of crop. The same is true of Cotton. Apply our cotemporary's reasoning to that staple, and we should double the export of 1853. To the present time we have exported 522,000 bales. Then, only 228,000 bales. Taking the difference in prices into view, he would make out about $2,500,000, against 1855 in bread, and $11,000,000 in favor of the same year in Cotton Our own estimate, which every day's experience goes to strengthen, is, that the two staples together will yield at least $18,000,000 in excess of 1853, and $55,000,000 in excess of last year.

The Annual Meeting of the stockholders of the New-York Central Company was held to-day in Albany. The following gentlemen were made Directors for the ensuing year: ERASTUS CORNING, Albany; DEAN RICHMOND, Buffalo; JOSEPH FIELD, Rochester; JOHN H. CHEDELL, Auburn; HORACE WHITE, Syracuse; ALONZO C. PAIGE, Schenectady; RUSSELL SAGE, Troy; JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, Albany; JOHN V. L. PRUYN, Albany; NATHANIEL THAYER, Boston; SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, New-York; EDWARD C. FAILE, New-York; JOHN F. SEYMOUR, Utica. The Albany *Evening Journal* contains a partial review of the Annual Report of the Directors, from which—and the Balance Sheet to Oct. 1, in the report of the Investigating Committee recently published—we derive the following facts:

Capital Stock	$11,154,800
Funded Debt	14,402,700
Total	$25,557,500
Less Sinking Funds	480,841
Debt and Stock	$25,076,659

The net result of the year's operations is the payment of 8 ₱ cent. in Dividends, and a surplus of $968,948, equal to 1.10 ₱ cent on the Stock—in other words an actual net earning on the Capital of *nine and one-tenth of one per cent.* The operating expenses for the year ending 30th Sept. last, were 59.81 ₱ cent. of the gross earnings. The increase of Freight and Passenger traffic is stated by the *Journal* at $645,246. There is no floating debt outstanding against the Company. They own property exclusive of the Road and equipment to the value of $1,346,079. The characteristics of the Road and its operations for the year are thus reported.

Length main line from Albany to Buffalo	297 75-100 Miles.
Total length of road	558 88-100
Length of road laid	555 88-100
Double track including sidings	306 20-100
Length of branches laid	258 13-100
Double track (between Niagara Falls and Suspension Bridge)	2
Weight of rail per yard on main track	56 to 75 lbs.
Number engine houses and shops	32
Number locomotive engines	188
Number passenger cars, first class	187
Number baggage, mail, express cars	62
Number second class, emigrant cars	76
Number freight cars	2,100
Whole length of first track, laid on main line and branches, measuring length of the road, exclusive of the second tracks and sidings	555 88-100
Length of second track, laid on main lines and branches, (exclusive of sidings and turnouts less than one mile in length)	222 25-100
The length of sidings, turnouts and switches laid on main lines and branches	83 95-100
The total length of equivalent single track laid on main lines and branches, adding to the length of the first track, the length of the second track, sidings and turnouts	862 08-100
Bridges—Number 322. Number of Spans	1,107.
Length of Bridging 36,077 feet.	
Farm Crossings—Above grade 61. Below grade	245.
Level with grade 1,886.	
Switches—With permanent tenders 665. Without permanent tenders 150.	

There are 983 stone culverts on the Road—about 1,137,115 ties have been laid down, averaging 8 feet in length, 6 inches in thickness, and 8 inches in breadth of bearing—and about 300,000 cast and wrought iron chairs are on the tracks, whose average weights for the two sorts respectively are 12 lbs. and 22½ lbs. The rails are of six patterns. Three of them are of the compound kind, weighing one 65 lbs. to the yard, and two 75 lbs. each. The other three patterns are of the T, weighing respectively 56, 65, and 75 lbs. to the yard. The rails taken up and re-rolled, are all made into the T pattern, 65 lbs.

The Road has 109 buildings and shops; 196 stalls for engines, and 24,398 feet length of wood-sheds.

Of its engines there are in use and in good repair	196
In shop for repairs	19
Not in shop but requiring repairs	36
Old and nearly worn out	7

Of 2,425 cars of of all descriptions, 1,953 are in good repair, and 472 require slight repairs.

Miles run by the passenger trains	1,941,521
Miles run by the freight trains	1,410,371
Number of passengers carried in cars	2,717,477
Number of miles traveled by passengers	169,062,841
Number of tons freight carried in cars	670,078
Average rate of speed ordinary passenger trains, including stops, (miles ₱ hour)	21 25-100
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	28
Emigrant trains, average speed, including stops	17 66-100
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	20 40-100
Average rate of speed express trains, including stops	27
Rate of speed of same, when in motion	55
Average rate of speed freight trains, including stops	11 98-100
Rate of speed of same when in motion	15
Average weight in tons of passenger trains, including passengers and baggage	130 1030-2000
Average weight in tons of freight trains, inclusive of freight	802 1356-2000

	Cents.
Average rate of fare charged for all classes of passengers, per mile	1 33-100
Rate per ton per mile, charged on first-class freight	5 443-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on second-class freight	4 218-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on third-class freight	3 512-1000
Rate per ton per mile, charged on fourth-class freight	2 768-1000
Average per ton per mile of the foregoing rates	3 986-1000

Of the 2,717,477 passengers, 205,283 were *through*, and 2,515,243 were *way*.

	Tons.
Of the Freight, products of the forest constituted	37,971
Products of animal	131,224
Vegetable food	244,605
Other agricultural products	9,792
Manufactures	60,140
Merchandise	105,312

READING RAILROAD.

The figures which we copied yesterday from the Philadelphia *Ledger* having been transposed or misprinted, we republish the following, with correction:

The entire cost of the Road, including wharf property, depôts, machinery, and rolling power, is reported at	$18,464,000
Of which there is in stock	10,700,000
Total	$7,764,000
On which the interest at 6 ₱ cent. (part in realty being at 5,) is	$465,840
Net receipts for the year	2,531,849
Dividend Fund	$2,066,000
Deduct 14 ₱ cent. on Stock	1,498,000
Surplus to new account	$568,000

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY's regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are but moderately inquired for, but remain firm at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The demand is now quite moderate; but, as the stocks on hand have diminished to a very small figure, prices are without alteration. Local dealers are at present the heaviest operators, there being only a limited inquiry from country buyers, and for shipment to the gold regions in the Pacific.

BRICKS—North River Hard are salable and steady at $4 50 ₱ thousand. Philadelphia Face find ready buyers at $19@$20 ₱ thousand. The general supply is moderate. We have nothing new to notice in foreign.

CANDLES—Remain in good request at full prices.

COAL—Foreign is dull and heavy at $8 25@$8 75 for Liverpool Orrel; $8@$8 25 for coarse Newcastle; $6 50 for Sydney; and $5 for Pictou. ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in fair demand, and is firm, at $6 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Is inactive and nominal, at 17c. for Maracaibo, 10c. for Guayaquil, and 7½c. for St. Domingo, all in bond, ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Rales quiet, but is very stiffly held. The sales, since our last, embrace 200 pkgs. Java, at 14c.; 900 bags Rio, at 11c.@12c.; 30 Jamaica, at 11½c.; 150 Laguayra, at 11½c.@11¾c.; and small lots of Maracaibo, at 12c.@12½c., ₱ lb.

COPPER—Is moderately inquired for, and is steady, at 33c.@34c. for new Sheathing; 26c.@27c. for yellow do.; 24c.@25c. for old do.; 26c. for Bolts and Braziers'; 27c.@28c. for American Ingot; and 25c. for Chili Pig, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Pending the arrival of the steamer, with six days' later news from Europe, operators are reluctant to do much, and the market is inactive, though otherwise unaltered. The sales for the week ending this evening, have been estimated at 7,500 bales. We annex a list of the closing prices:

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11¼

FEATHERS—Are plenty and drooping. Sales of Live Geese have been reported at 45c.@45c. for prime Western, and 43c.@45c. for do. Southern, ₱ lb.

FISH—Dry Cod remains in light supply and being needed, they readily bring in lots $4 12½@$4 37½, according to quality, ₱ cwt. Mackerel are less eagerly offered and attract rather more notice at $30@$31 for large Mass. No. 1; $17 for small do; $16@16 for Halifax No. 1; $13 50 for large Mass. No. 2; $7 25@$7 50 for small and medium do; $7 50@$8 for large No. 3, and $4 25@$4 75 for small do., ₱ bbl. Pickled Salmon are quiet but firm at $38 ₱ tc., and $21 50 ₱ bbl. Connecticut Shad are likewise inactive and somewhat nominal at $10 25 for No. 1, and $9 25 for No. 2, ₱ half bbl. Pickled Herring range from $3 50@$4 ₱ bbl., with a moderate demand therefor. Dutch Herring are quoted at $1 87½ ₱ box, with a light business. Smoked Herring are coming forward and selling freely at 50c. for scaled, and 75c. for No. 1, ₱ box.

FLAX—Domestic is scarce and nominal in price.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands, with diminished receipts, less eagerness to realize, and a slightly improved demand for home use for export, and partially to fill contracts, are a trifle firmer, though not very buoyant at the slight improvement. The sales since our last embrace about 15,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 50@$ 8 62½
Straight State	8 62½@ 8 75
Favorite and Extra State	8 75@ 9 00
Mixed Western	8 50@ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Michi.	8 50@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 75@ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 75@ 9 00
Extra Ohio	9 00@ 9 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00@ 9 25
Fancy Genesee	9 00@ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 25@ 9 50
Canadian is doing better—with sales of 2,000 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.	

Southern rules quiet and languid—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,000 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 12½@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 50@$6 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, $4 68½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 62½@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are more freely offered and have receded to $3 62½@$3 75 for Layer, and $3 87½@$3 40 for Bunch, ₱ whole box; and proportionate in smaller packages. Lemons and Oranges are quiet at old figures. Zante Currants range from 18c.@27c. ₱ lb., according to quality

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1323. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE DYEWIX HALL TRAGEDY.

THE CURTAIN FALLS.

Trial of Lewis Baker for the Murder of William Poole.

FIFTEENTH DAY.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.
Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13—12 M.

Immediately after the opening of the doors of the Court-Room, the crowd which had been in waiting since an early hour in the morning, rushed in pell-mell, and soon overflowed the room. We are informed that two or three hundred persons remained in and around the Court-room during the night, detained by their anxiety to learn the verdict, and whose comfortableness in that respect overcame the discomforts naturally arising from the inclemency of the weather. His Honor Judge Roosevelt took his seat on the Bench at a few minutes past 10 o'clock.

The Court directed that the Jury be notified that the Court was now open, and ready to receive any communication.

Mr. Brady was in attendance very early on behalf of the defence. Mr. Whiting and Mr. Hoffman both being absent, the prosecution was represented by Mr. District-Attorney Hall.

The audience waited with most exemplary patience while the Court rested to receive tidings from the Jury.

At 10 o'clock the crier announced: "The Jurors, gentlemen, are discharged for the term!"

"Good!" exclaimed a voice, and away went the panel, apparently highly delighted.

At 10½ an officer handed a communication to the Judge which His Honor read:

To the Honorable Court:

We, the Jurors impanneled in the case of the people against Lewis Baker for the murder of William Poole, after having become convinced that we cannot possibly agree upon a verdict, would most respectfully request that we be discharged from the duties devolving upon us.

[Signed.] JOHN P. CRANE, Foreman.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13.

Mr. Hall, the District-Attorney, rose and said: I had the honor, last night, of a very full consultation with my learned associates in this case, who probably thought, from the fatigue which they were then suffering under, that they would be unable to be here at this early hour this morning. So far as the prosecution are concerned, I would press, after so long and elaborate a trial and discussion, that the jury be kept together, and that their time of acting be at least commensurate with the time which the trial occupied. My learned friend (Mr. Brady) can speak for the defence in regard to the matter.

Mr. Brady—I would like my learned friend to have the Jury brought into Court, and we can hear the state of affairs from themselves.

The Judge—That is the more formal mode, but it would not be proper to get into a discussion in open Court.

Mr. Hall—Of course, your Honor refers to the Jury.

The Judge—Yes, I mean that it would be improper for the Jury to discuss the matter in open Court. One of the Counsel for the prisoner—the Counse who has taken on him mainly the labor for the defence, suggested last evening a very strong inclination that the Jury should be kept together as long as possible until they agreed upon a verdict one way or the other. The same suggestion proceeding now from the prosecution, and the Court seeing the immense consumption of time, and the expense which such a trial necessarily involves, are inclined to think that, upon the whole, the better plan is to keep the Jury together for a longer period, and to take a recess to-day until 4 o'clock, unless the Jury should agree in the interval—if so I shall be in attendance to receive their verdict at any time.

Mr. Hall—Will your Honor be near the Court.

The Judge—I will leave a note in the Clerk's Office stating where I can be found.

Mr. Brady—I will be in the United States Circuit Court, as I have business to attend to there.

The Judge—If there be sayed the Jurors impanneled now present, the Court will discharge them for the term, and a new panel will be summoned for trial of Poole.

The Court took a recess accordingly, and the crowd partially dispersed.

AFTERNOON SESSION

Subsequent to the time of the granting of the recess, a great crowd continued to hover around the Court-house. At 4 o'clock, precisely, the doors of the Court-room were re-opened, and a rush ensued. Hundreds, unable to get inside, stayed about the doors, halls and outside, waiting for something to turn up.

On the part of the prosecution there were present Messrs. Attorney-General Hoffman and District-Attorney Hall; for the defence, Messrs. Clark and Brady. The Judge took his seat precisely at 4 o'clock. The Court was called to order.

The Court thereupon announced: In this case, gentlemen, there being no communication from the Jury, the Court has come to the conclusion to transmit to them a message which I will read:

"In view of the great expense of time, labor and money, (both to the people and the prisoner,) which must attend another trial, the Court is of opinion that public interest and every other interest, requires that the Jury should be kept together until they shall have agreed upon a verdict.

"If such agreement shall be arrived at before 9 o'clock this evening, the Judge, who will keep himself disengaged till that time, may be sent for, and will attend as soon as he can reach the Court house. Otherwise the recess of the Court will be further continued until 10 o'clock on Friday morning.

"Recess till that hour, subject, as above ordered, accordingly."

Mr. Clark rose: If the Court pleases, I have a single suggestion to make, which is, that the Court add to that message that very proper communication to be sent, which your Honor should have made in your charge yesterday, and the omission of which must have been an inadvertency by your Honor, that in case there is reasonable doubt of the guilt of the prisoner, the Jury should acquit him. I have never heard of a capital trial where that suggestion failed to be made by the Court, until this. I cannot believe that it was omitted otherwise than through inadvertency. [There here arose some confusion by reason of applause, which was promptly repressed by the officers of the Court.]

District-Attorney Hall, in objecting, said: If the Court pleases, I regret that my learned senior and myself are both of opinion that although that might have been a very proper suggestion to have been made to your Honor before the Jury retired, it would be very much out of place at this late hour; would rather be an intimation to the Jury than otherwise. I suppose that it would not be exactly regular at this stage of the proceedings. We therefore object to it.

Mr. Clark—I wish your Honor to note our particular desire for this addition to the charge.

The Court—I had supposed that from the whole tone of the charge the Jury would have gathered that idea which has so often been laid down. It is the acknowledged rule of law, and as such, I suppose, is known to every Juror that in all matters where there are reasonable doubts, they will give the benefit of those doubts to the prisoner, and that if there is any doubt not cleared up by the evidence, then it goes in favor of the prisoner.

Mr. Clark—Your Honor will of course take the responsibility as to the mode in which that rule of law should be submitted to the Jury. I for myself have read your charge in the cool of the morning and I cannot find any such inferences of the law there. I feel it my duty to the prisoner and to the administration of justice, and the cause in which myself and my learned associates have been for so long a time engaged, that a direct intimation should be given in this. We know of nothing in this case and surrounding it, which in our judgment can possibly excuse the Court from giving that intimation, or us from insisting that it should be given.

The Court—Without the consent of the public prosecutor I do not feel willing to add a supplementary portion to my charge; the more so because I am convinced that it is understood to be gathered from everything that has been said and every juror understands it, I suppose. If you had called my attention to it yesterday, I should have said the same in few words. I confess I do not think it necessary.

Mr. Clark—I do not know why the public prosecutor should interfere with the Court in discharge of its duty.

The Court—He does not do so, but he represents the people, and the Court is bound to receive his suggestions if they are well founded. Is there yet any communication from the Jury?

Mr. Brady—If I understand the Court, if a message is not sent from the Jury at 9 o'clock, it will take a recess until 10 o'clock Friday.

The Court—If the Jury shall have agreed before 9 o'clock this evening, the Court will attend to take any verdict it may have to render. The Court will then have an order, or at least, a minute made, for a recess till the hour of 10 o'clock to-morrow morning; provided, that should the Jury have agreed before 9 o'clock, the Judge will be sent for and will receive their verdict.

The Judge, then, after waiting some minutes, said: The Court has now waited some eighteen or twenty minutes after its time, and no communication having been received, a recess is now ordered.

At 9 o'clock, the limit allowed by the Judge for breaking in upon the recess of the Court, there could not have been a less number than three hundred persons grouped around the Court-house, which was kept barricaded and darkened throughout the evening. There was then no likelihood of the transmission of any message to the Court, and we understood that the Jury remained divided as previously reported, eight for acquittal, four for conviction—three of those, as we understood, for conviction favoring a return for manslaughter, and one for willful murder.

It is probable that at the early session of the Court this morning a message will be sent in, asking for a discharge, on ground, of an agreement to disagree.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Central American Affairs.

Parker H. French not to be Received as Minister.

Overthrow of the Alvarez Government in Mexico.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

I learn definitely that special instructions were sent to Minister WHEELER, but which reached him too late, in which he was directed not to recognize WALKER's Government in Nicaragua.

PARKER H. FRENCH will not be received as Minister. It is understood here that he will be arrested upon some of the charges pending against him for forging letters of credit on HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and defrauding a United States Army Paymaster or other parties. From such indications as can be gathered, I do not believe that our Government will, in such case, extend to him the usual privileges of Ministers in transit, which depend on courtesy, and not on national law.

The President has advices of the absolute overthrow of the ALVAREZ Government in Mexico. The effect of this is favorable to the American assignees of the three millions indemity.

There is nothing new about the Speaker. S.

The Speakership—The Responsibility with Fuller's Friends—A Proposition to Partition the Offices.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The Speakership continues to be the all-engrossing topic. There seems to be a fixed determination on the part of the BANKS and RICHARDSON men to adhere to their respective candidates. This being conceded, Mr. FULLER's supporters have the balance of power, and with them rests the responsibility of making the election. Should the three divisions remain firm, a proposition is talked of to end the contest by partitioning the principal offices between them.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—BANKS—PENNINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

I do not see that I can write much which will be new or interesting in regard to the contest for the Speakership, until some new turn of the wheel is made. The question has assumed a very singular phase. Mr. BANKS has presented such evidence of strength, and of firm tenacity as a candidate for Speaker, (in the political, not *personal* sense,) that those who are earnest in the conviction that he is the best man, on the whole, for this crisis, feel more and more confident that he will be eventually chosen, and less inclined to lay him aside, even temporarily, for trial of Mr. PENNINGTON's strength.

On the other hand, those whose convictions would prefer some other man, are evidently doubtful of the propriety of dropping Mr. BANKS unless he declines, for fear that a general break up may follow, and keep the House disorganized indefinitely. I will be excused from offering any speculations, or suggesting any probabilities, under these circumstances. I may ask, however, how those gentlemen will excuse themselves from their responsibility, who voted for Mr. BANKS when their votes could do no good, but refuse to do so now that they would settle the question, and enable the public business to proceed?

THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.

The purpose of sustaining "National Know-Nothingism," so as to make it an element in the next Presidential election, is one of the serious obstacles in the way of an organization. It is this for which ERASTUS BROOKS is continually engaged in stiffening the "back-bones" of Mr. WHITNEY, SOLOMON G. HAVEN, and others of the same class of politicians, who, elected by the strongest pledges that they would act with the Anti-Nebraska men, are pursuing a course calculated to distract and divide the North during the Presidential contest, and so give to the Administration and its Nebrascals an easy victory.

HAVEN.

The efforts of Mr. HAVEN in this direction are especially worthy of condemnation. Instead of acting with the Anti-Nebraska men, his daily and hourly consultations in the House, during this exciting canvass, are either with the open enemy, or the half-and-half doughfaces. His opposition to the Nebraska bill in last Congress was an eleventh hour service at best, and his present course is not calculated to assure his constituents of its sincerity.

SENATE COMMITTEES.

Any one who takes the trouble to analyze the Senate Committees, chosen to-day in accordance with the behests of the Administration caucus, cannot fail to see that the cutting and drying was done with disgraceful disregard of the rights, interests and public sentiment of the North, and entire subserviency to the Slave power and its Northern overseers. Not a single Senator who has dared to face the frowns of the oligarchy, no matter what his character or capabilities or Senatorial experience, has been placed in prominent position on prominent Committees. The slightest shadow of an exception, perhaps, is the case of Mr. SEWARD, who is given a subordinate position on the Committee on Commerce. To have denied New-York a hearing there, would have been too strong a dose even for "Democratic" stomachs, and so Mr. SEWARD's appointment upon it was a necessity. Mr. SEWARD is also put upon the Committee on Pensions—one of the drudgery Committees—probably from the consideration that a gentleman who represents the great State of New-York, with her large population, and her transcending commerce, will have little to do here, and plenty of time on his hands.

WILSON AND WELLER.

Mr. WILSON, of the little State of Massachusetts, is on the Committee on Manufactures, which, I believe, has not made a report for years past. The Committees on Finance and Foreign Relations contain not a man who has ever stood out in stern resistance to Slavery aggression. Every member of the Military Committee is a Southern man, except Mr. WELLER, of California, who would consider himself insulted if accused of faithlessness to the Slave domination. Mr. SUMNER, the other Senator from the miniature Bay State, possessing not a little legislative experience, and who is by no means a stranger to the country, is also on the Committee on Pensions, as well as on the Committee on Enrolled Bills; and Mr. FOOT, of Vermont—than whom the Senate contains no abler or better man—is honored with positions in the Committees on Public Lands and Contingent Expenses—while Committees of far greater importance are filled by gentlemen who have only just entered the Senate. The spirit and purpose of the Slavery-serving majority, as exhibited in the arrangement of these Committees, deserves, as they will receive, the indignant denunciation of every man who has not "bowed the knee to Baal."

THE NICARAGUA AMBASSADOR.

The advent of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH as Minister Plenipotentiary from Nicaragua, is an event. Already, the anticipation of his coming has set afloat a world of surmise and speculation. It is no secret that FRENCH's past career has been a wonderful mixture of adventure, heroism, fortitude, blood, and crime. The stains upon his character, long since affixed by public sentiment, are deep and damning. If he would command respect and confidence in his new career, it will behoove him to efface these stains, or to prove that he has reformed.

WILL HE BE RECEIVED?

But it is a mistake to suppose the United States can refuse to receive him as Minister, because of his antecedents. That is not so. When Mr. SOULE was appointed Minister to Madrid, the Government of Spain well knew that it could not refuse to receive him on account of his sympathy with the Cuban filibusters, notorious as that was, and so she did not attempt it. If the Government sustains Mr. WHEELER's recognition of WALKER's Government, the President must receive Mr. FRENCH as its representative. My impressions, however, are that he will not be received, and that Minister WHEELER, who reclined so magnificently on "a patriotic President, and thirty millions of people," will not be sustained. I am confirmed in this view by the phraseology of District-Attorney MCKEON's letter to Marshal HILLYER. He says:

"Information has been received by the President of the United States that preparations are being made in various ports of the United States *to receive men for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua*, or otherwise to take part in military operations there, and I call your attention specially to the subject."

DOUBTFUL.

Now, if there are any such preparations making, they are in the interest of WALKER and not against him; and if WALKER's Government of Nicaragua is recognized by the United States, its judicial officer, in referring to the expeditions in question, would scarcely declare their purpose to be "*the invasion* of the State of Nicaragua." Friend WALKER is not out of the woods yet, I fear.

JUDGE TRUMBULL OF ILLINOIS.

The Chicago *Times*, in an ill-natured article alluding to my recent paragraph about the eligibility of Judge TRUMBULL, of Ill., while it admits his right to a seat in the U. S. Senate, seeks to excuse the inconsistency of Governor MATTISON in refusing him a certificate, after having himself been a candidate for the same seat, by denying that the Constitution of Illinois rendered the Governor ineligible also. To sustain that position the Chicago paper copies that clause of the Illinois Constitution which declares that the Governor shall not be eligible "to any other office until after the expiration of the term for which he was elected," and then says this clause "was not intended to prohibit the Governor from accepting any other office except one in the State."

To give such a construction to the words quoted would be unfairly narrowing their meaning; but a subsequent clause in the Illinois Constitution places this matter beyond cavil. It declares that the Governor "shall not, during the time for which he shall *have been elected, receive any emolument from the United States.*" When these two clauses are put together no man can doubt that it was the intention of the Illinois Constitution to exclude the Governor from any other office, either State or National, during the term for which he was elected; but the Chicago editor, in order to screen the Governor from the indelicacy, not to say dishonesty of his position, suppresses a part of the Constitution in reference to him, and places a very limited construction upon another part. This is not, however, to be wondered at, since the Chicago editor has been but recently imported into the State of Illinois, was not probably familiar with its whole Constitution, and, therefore, was compelled to use so much of it only as was furnished him for the occasion. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Mr. JONES of Iowa, submitted a resolution authorizing certain Committees to employ clerks.

Mr. ADAMS moved an amendment, providing that no person shall be appointed who holds office under the Federal Government.

This was rejected, and the resolution adopted.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker, with the following result:

FIFTY-FIRST BALLOT.

Banks	105	Lester	2
Richardson	75	Scattering	9
Fuller	88		

At the conclusion of the call of the roll, Mr. MCMULLEN said: Before I vote, I give notice that unless within the next three days we shall elect a Speaker, I will submit a proposition for a compromise.

Mr. GIDDINGS (loudly)—What is the proposition?

Mr. HOUSTON—You can't compromise principle, MAC! [confusion.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—(impatiently)—What is it?

Mr. HOUSTON—(from the opposite side of the hall)—It is you come over to us—a very fair proposition. [Laughter.]

Mr. GIDDINGS—Make it now.

Mr. HOUSTON—All of you promise to come over to us, and I'll make it now. [Laughter.]

Cries of "You can't come that game," and "No doubt but what you'd agree." [Merriment.]

FIFTY-SECOND BALLOT.

Banks	104	Leiter	2
Richardson	75	Pennington	2
Fuller	34	Scattering	7

FIFTY-THIRD BALLOT.

Banks	104	Richardson	74
Fuller	34	Scattering	10

FIFTY-FOURTH BALLOT.

Banks	104	Richardson	74
Fuller	35	Scattering	9

FIFTY-FIFTH BALLOT.

Banks	104	Richardson	72
Fuller	33	Scattering	7

Necessary for a choice, 112. Adjourned.

The vote on the last ballot was as follows:

FOR MR. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Comins, Cerode, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Emrie, Fiagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Halloway, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Leiter, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR MR. RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Pa., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Greaves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR MR. FULLER—Messrs. Brown, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Etheridge, Evans, Eusis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, Lake, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Moore, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Purvear, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Ala., Snead, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Valk, Walker, Whitney, and Zollikoffer.

FOR MR. PENNINGTON—Messrs Ball and Edwards.

FOR MR. LEITER—Mr. Dunn.

FOR MR. HARRISON—Mr. Fuller of Pa.

FOR MR. KEITT—Mr. Richardson.

FOR WILLIAMS—Wheeler.

FOR ORR—Williams.

Further from Kansas.

CHICAGO, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

Mr. PARSONS, of Massachusetts, who left Lawrence, Kansas Territory, on the 8d inst., informs the Chicago *Tribune* that 700 men were under arms in Lawrence, and 318 Missourians were at Waukesha Creek, seven miles distant, with rifles and cannon. Mr. PARSONS met a company of Missourians bearing arms, just over the border, on the 4th inst. They had baggage wagons and stores with them. On the 6th he saw another squad with three pieces of artillery, abstracted from Clay County Arsenal. The squad was swearing violently that they would burn Lawrence and kill all the Abolitionists. Mr. PARSONS says that the stories of Free-State men burning houses and committing violence are all false.

Later from Mexico.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Texas* has arrived, with Vera Cruz dates to the 9th inst., and the City of Mexico to the 5th. A conspiracy had been discovered, the object being to make General URAGA President. NEAGA, Padre MIRAMDA, and Colonel ASSOLLO, had been arrested for being concerned in the affair, which caused great excitement.

Col. ROBLES had been appointed to succeed Señor ALMONTE as Minister to Washington. It was rumored that COMONFORT would retire from the Ministry. The Church was opposed to the existing Government, and things were generally in great confusion.

Weather Reports.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderate; rained hard last night; considerable wind from the northeast.

DETROIT, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderate; three inches of snow have fallen here since Sunday, and there are prospects of more before morning.

CLEVELAND, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderate; signs of a storm.

ERIE, Dec. 13—P. M.—No wind; foggy and thawing.

DUNKIRK, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather clear and cold.

BUFFALO, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather chilly and cloudy, indicating snow.

LOCKPORT, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderate; looks like snow.

BROCKPORT, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather rather warm; looks like rain.

ROCHESTER, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather mild; little snow, with cloudy sky.

LYONS, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather rather cloudy; wind S. E.; signs of rain.

PORT BYRON, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderated slightly; wind S. W.; prospects of snow.

SYRACUSE, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderate, with the appearance of rain.

UTICA, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderating, with indications of a snow storm.

CANAJOHARIE, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather moderately cold.

TROY, Dec. 13—P. M.—Clear and cold all day; indications of snow to-night.

ALBANY, Dec. 13—P. M.—Weather cloudy and cold.

Railroad Celebration at Boonville.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 13.

There was a grand celebration at Boonville today in honor of the completion of the Black River and Utica Railroad to that place. About 2,500 persons were present, including many distinguished citizens of Oneida, Jefferson and Lewis Counties. The occasion was one of unusual interest. The cars commence running regularly on Saturday.

Fatal Stabbing Affray.

RACINE, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

This evening, Mr. MANEL, a German lawyer, stabbed a Frenchman named GILL, killing him instantly. GILL was a painter by trade, and generally regarded as a peaceable and inoffensive man. MANEL is now in jail.

Disaster to the Ship Wm. B. Travis.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The ship *Wm. B. Travis*, from New-York for Galveston, ran aground on the 5th inst., near Galveston, but was got off and towed in by the steamer *Mexico*. She sustained considerable damage, which is covered by insurance.

Death of Judge Jackson, of Massachusetts—Snow Storm.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

Hon. CHARLES JACKSON, formerly a Justice of the Supreme Court, died this morning, aged 80 years. A brisk snow-storm commenced here this evening.

Arrival of the Alabama.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 12.

The steamer *Alabama* arrived below, last night, from New-York. Experienced heavy head winds on the voyage. All on board well.

FROM HAVANA.

The Immaculate Conception—Robbery of the Spanish Minister to Mexico—Allied Ships at Havana—Mexican Affairs, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.

We are this morning full of the melody of bells, the fragrance of incense upon our altars, and of powder burned in honor of the pure conception of the Virgin Mary. Last night the Palace and "Plaza" were illuminated, it is said, for reason of reconciliation with the Pope—the great High-Priest of Christianity—and it is to be continued two nights. This day our Church services will be imposing and magnificent beyond all precedent in Cuba. The noise reaches me, in my attic, and when the tumult of our devotion gets beyond endurance, I will be also among the seers.

The steamship *Mexico* brings us information that the Spanish Minister, who was passenger by her for Mexico, was stopped on his route from Vera Cruz, robbed and stripped upon the road, so that he was a personal representation of first principles, as originally embodied in the Garden of Eden. We are not informed of the Samaritan who healed his wounds and furnished his wardrobe.

The British brig-of-war *Daring* entered this port yesterday from a cruise. We have also in port a French brig-of-war; and it is said that we are to have a half dozen more of the representatives of the "Western Powers" *soon*. "So mote it be."

By friends from Mexico I am informed that all the foreign influence in Mexico, under the lead and incitement of the British and French legations, and aided by all save that of the United States and Russia, are endeavoring to overthrow the Government of ALVAREZ for the purpose of instituting a new *creature*, and a new policy which *shall* harmonize with the present intentions of "the Allies"—to be accomplished *without powder and blood, if possible*. All information from that quarter confirms this view; and our conduct here demonstrates it true.

Exchange, New-York, 2½ prem.; London, 9¼ to 10 prem. Freights to Europe improving—to the United States *not*. Health good, and business *better*.

The Late Lieut.-Col. Samuel Miller.

From the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin.

Lieut.-Col. SAMUEL MILLER, of the United States Marine corps, who died at his residence in this city on Sunday, was one of the most gallant officers in the service of the United States. Having reached the advanced age of 81 years, he has not lately been in active service, but his bravery in the earlier portion of his life is part of our national history. During the last war with Great Britain he commanded a moving battery at St. Leonard's Creek, which rendered much service in opposing the British approach upon Washington. At Bladensburg he fought with unsurpassed bravery, receiving a severe wound while commanding the marines who were opposed to the fiercest attacks of the enemy. In the Indian wars in Alabama and Florida he was active and useful at the most trying times. After that he was placed in command of the Philadelphia station, and during a long residence here he won the affectionate regard of all who can appreciate the noblest private character united to all that is chivalrous in the soldier. When the Mexican war began, although past the age of three score and ten, he offered his services to the Government; but regard for the declining years of a patriot who had already done all that man could do for his country, induced the Government to permit him to remain in quiet for the rest of his life. His death is mourned by a large circle of friends in this city, and his numerous companions in arms, in all parts of the country, will hear of it with grief.

The Boston Homicide—Arraignment of Coburn and Dutton.

From the Boston Atlas, Dec. 13.

The Police Court was crowded with spectators yesterday morning, attracted by the announcement that EDWARD O. COBURN and B. FRANKRIN DALTON were to be arraigned for the murder of WM. SUMNER, who died on Tuesday morning, as alleged, from injuries received at their hands. At 11 o'clock, the accused were brought before the Court, Justice ROGERS on the Bench, and after some conversation with their counsel were informed that a complaint charging them with wilful murder had been made by Mr. HAM, Deputy Chief of Police. They each waived the reading of the complaint, and the Court ordered them to be committed to the Suffolk Jail, until Tuesday next, at 11 o'clock A. M., then to be brought before the Court for examination. Both the prisoners appeared quite pale and dejected. Deputy-Chief HAM appeared for the prosecution; Hon. S. D. PARKER, for DALTON, and NATHAN MORSE for COBURN.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The Mayor and the Chief of Police.

The Chief Falls into the Hands of the Police Commissioners.

The Aldermen met last night, pursuant to adjournment, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., President, in the Chair.

THE ALDERMEN GOING TO TAKE A TRIT.

A communication was received from the Directors of the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad, inviting the Board to participate in certain festivities at Toronto, on the 20th inst., to celebrate the completion of direct Railway communication between the Capital of Canada and the Far West. The invitation was accepted.

THE SIXTH AND EIGHTH-AVENUES.

The Comptroller submitted the following as the returns made to him for the receipts of the Sixth and Eighth avenue Railroad Companies for November, 1855:

Sixth-avenue Railroad Company	$91,111 43
Eighth-avenue Railroad Company	95,731 84
Total	$186,843 27

LETTER FROM THE MAYOR ON THE MATSELL QUESTION—MATSELL TO BE REMOVED IF AN ALIEN.

The following letter was received from the Mayor, relative to the action recently taken on the great Matsell question, by the Board of Aldermen.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1855.

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN—The Clerk of the Common Council has served upon me a certified copy of the following preamble and resolution adopted by your body on the 11th inst.:

"*Whereas*, The office of Chief of Police has been declared vacant by this Board, by reason of the Ineligibility of the present incumbent, who is not a citizen of the United States, therefore

Resolved, That the Mayor be respectfully requested to nominate a suitable person to supply the vacancy."

If the declaration of the preamble be true, that there is a *present incumbent* in the office referred to, it is quite certain there is no *vacancy* for me to supply. I am not disposed, however, to interpret the proceedings of your Board always in their literal sense, knowing that the excitements incident to hasty legislation frequently create errors of language as well as errors of judgment. This may be such a case; therefore, I am content to suppose that you mean to be understood as saying that the office of the Chief of Police is vacant in consequence of the allegage of GEORGE W. MATSELL, and that the Mayor is called upon to name a suitable person in place of the late incumbent.

If it be true that Mr. Matsell is not a citizen of the United States, he should not be allowed to hold the office. He is disqualified from holding any official position under our Government. Your objections to his longer continuance in the office of Chief of Police are based upon legal, as well as equitable grounds, and the only points to be settled are whether these objections are founded in fact, and whether the Board of Aldermen is the proper tribunal to decide the question. In my opinion your Board has no jurisdiction over the matter.

Article 3, Sec. 4, of the Police Law, passed April 13, 1853; Davies, pp. 118, declares, that

"The Mayor may receive from any person complaints for cause against the Chief of Police, Captains, Lieutenants, Sergeants, Policemen and Doormen. In each case of suspension and complaint, notice to the accused shall be given to afford him an opportunity to be heard in his defence. The accused party may, in all cases, appear by counsel and compel the attendance of witnesses in his behalf. The Board of Commissioners (Mayor, Recorder and City Judge) shall examine witnesses under oath or affirmation upon the charges, and in defence, and may, for cause, continue the suspension, remove the accused from office, or restore him to duty."

There is no other law, which directly or indirectly, gives to any other body the power to remove any member of the Police Department, therefore, with great respect for your Board, as part of a co-ordinate branch of the City Government, I cannot assent to the position you have assumed in this proceeding. But while my own convictions are decided, as to your want of power in this case, I do not question your right, or that of any member of the Common Council, to prefer charges for the consideration of the Police Commissioners, which, if proven, will force them to remove the Chief, or any other member of the Department; nor can I prepared to say that the conclusions to which the Special Committee of your Board have come, that Mr. Matsell is not a citizen of the United States, are not well founded, and that upon a presentation of the same facts to the Police Commissioners unanswered, they may not arrive at the same result, and declare the office vacant by the removal of Mr. Matsell. Indeed, the Commissioners have already notified Mr. Matsell of their intention to institute investigations as to his citizenship, in reply to which it is due to the Chief to say he cordially expresses a willingness to submit the whole subject to their decision. Therefore, whilst respectfully denying your power to remove this officer for any cause, and hence not admitting there is a vacancy for me to fill, I am quite willing, indeed determined, that the question shall be settled and disposed of in a legal and proper manner.

The Commissioners have ample power and the utmost willingness to give to the subject full attention. We therefore invite the production of any testimony which goes to show that the Chief or any other person holding a place in the Police Department, is disqualified from this or any other cause, and it is proper to add that if in the course of the investigations we propose to institute in this matter, any person who is supposed to possess any facts going to prove Mr. Matsell is not a citizen, omits to appear and testify, we shall compel his attendance for that purpose.

Mr. Matsell shall not be permitted to retain a post of so much responsibility and trust, if upon due investigation, the charge now made against him is sustained.

Very Respectfully,
FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

This letter was referred to a Special Committee, on motion of Alderman ELY.

The other business transacted by the Board, last evening, was unimportant. The Board adjourned at 8 o'clock, and took supper at Delmonico's, by invitation.

Board of Supervisors.

At 4 o'clock the Mayor took the Chair, and the minutes of the last two meetings were read and confirmed.

The bill for refreshments for the Board of County Canvassers was presented. The Mayor would vote for a reference according to the Statute. Left over for the present.

The bills for advertising were referred, as were others.

The report on the bill for extra pay to Police Court Clerks was read. The report advises an augmentation of one-sixth. Report accepted, and resolution adopted.

A proposition was brought up to secure the better care and arrangement of the records of the Court of Chancery. Adopted.

The bill of Mr. Taylor, for refreshments, being now verified, the Ayes and Noes were called for. Ayes 16, negative 2. Bill ordered paid.

The report from the Commissioners, in accordance with the Charter of 1853, in relation to appropriations for the Board of Education, came up, and the following resolution was carried:

"That the Board of Commissioners hereby approve of the appropriations submitted by the Board of Education for the support and maintenance of Public Schools of the City of New-York for 1856, amounting to the sum of $1,023,364 56; and they hereby report the same to the Board of Supervisors."

Carried.

Adjourned until Thursday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 13.
Before Judge Betts.

The case of *United States* vs 82 *packages of glass*, which has occupied the Court and Jury for the last four days, was continued, but not finished. This is a case of forfeiture for undervaluation. The facts of the case as developed by the prosecution, are briefly these:

The Floreff Company, of Belgium, established in the former part of the year 1854, for the purpose of manufacturing glass, imported into the United States 82 packages of plate glass, which were entered and passed through the Custom-House and delivered to Messrs. Shanck & Downing, Agents for the Floreff Company. Subsequently some circumstances occurred which awakened suspicion in the minds of the Custom-House Officers, that the said goods were invoiced at much less than their actual cost value, at the place of exportation, and they caused a second appraisment to be made, and the result of that appraisement led the officers to institute the present proceedings.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM—DEC. 11.
Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Walter vs. *Raskan*—Motion granted.

Roemer vs. *Cook*—Motion to strike out part of answer denied.

Campbell vs. *Logan*—Referred to appoint a receiver pursuant to prayer of petition.

Clark vs. *Calhoun*—The order asked must be granted, and the order of Nov. 16, 1855, must be dismissed.

Robinson vs. *Haskins*—Judgment for plaintiff. Defendant must apply for relief if his case admits it, pursuant to the practice of the Court.

Before Hon. Justice Mitchell.

The People ex rel. Beck vs. *Stephens*—Final order on attachment imposing fine, &c., settled.

Before Hon. Justice Cowles.

Wm. Chauncey vs. *Chas. T. Cromwell et al.*—Suit brought by plaintiff to foreclose a mortgage made by J. Brice Smith, and assigned to plaintiff. The defendant, Cromwell, who took title to the mortgaged premises, subject to the mortgage, interposes the defence of usury. Motion made by plaintiff to appoint a receiver of rents, &c., of mortgaged premises during pendency of action.

Motion for receiver granted, and George F. Alden, Esq., appointed such receiver.

A MAIL ROBBER CAUGHT.—A young man named SMITH, mail carrier in the Monroe County, Ala., has been detected by the decoy-trap in robbing the mail on his route. The accused will be tried in Mobile. The arrest was made by D. P. BLAIR, Special Mail Agent.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

AFFAIRS IN THE CRIMEA.

Details of the Battle of

the 14th ult. by an inundation occasioned, it is supposed, by a water-spout, the whole country about Spalato was laid under water. Trees were rooted up, houses, grounds, furniture and cattle destroyed, and many persons drowned. Much damage has also been done to the city itself. The total loss is said to exceed two millions of ounces, or one and a quarter million sterling. In Palermo the cholera still rages, deaths being from 70 to 100 per day. In Naples from 30 to 40 deaths per day are occasioned by this fatal malady.

A water-spout burst in the harbor of Tunis and sunk five ships, on the 18th ult. The U. S. frigate *Constellation* (!) had sailed two days previous from her anchorage in the very track of the catastrophe.

It is stated at Turin that Count CAVOUR will take advantage of his present journey to France and England to make preliminary arrangements for the negotiation of the new Piedmontese loan of 30,000,000 francs, which is at present under consideration by the Chambers.

A Roman letter mentions that the Consistory, for December, will open on the 31st, and the promotion of Cardinals which has been so often postponed, will then take place. Among the candidates spoken of, are the Archbishop of Vienna, who conducted the negotiation of the Concordat,—and M. DI PIETRO, formerly Papal Nuncio at Lisbon. The Pope has just created M. VILLECOURT, Bishop of La Rochelle, a resident Cardinal; he is a personal friend of the Pope, and noted for piety and learning.

The overland mail had arrived at Trieste, with news from Calcutta to the 22d of October, and from Bombay to the 2d of November.

The Santals were still in rebellion.

Much rain had fallen in the Bombay Presidency. Business was suspended on account of the holy days.

From China we learn that the Imperialists have been defeated by the Patriots near Chin-Keang-Foo.

Exchanges at Canton, 4s. 9d.; on Shanghai, 6s. 5½d."

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Excitement Subsided.

From the London Times, Nov. 28.

The late arrivals from America go far to convict the British press and the British statesmen of egotism. It is quite evident that the good people on the other side of the Atlantic think much less of us than we suppose. This may be the result of our overweening insular vanity; but we certainly have to allege, in excuse for our apprehensions, some grounds which in any other country than the States, where nobody seems to mean what he says, would have carried with them no little weight and plausibility. Two piratical expeditions are at this moment engaged in carrying out the "manifest destiny" of the United States in Central America. Cuba and St. Domingo can never be said to be wholly free from menace, and least of all, as it appears by the American papers themselves, under the Presidency of Mr. PIERCE, and at the time immediately preceding a Presidential election. Sympathy for Kostia had been almost universally expressed from one end of the Union to the other. The Attorney-General of the American Government had repeatedly felt it his duty to make the most furious attacks upon this country, without, so far as we know, being in any way checked or rebuked for such conduct by his official superiors; and, finally, the dispatches of the American Government had assumed a tone towards us but little calculated to allay the apprehensions which such a state of things might be deemed calculated to excite. Let not, then, our American brethren be angry with us if for once we took them at their word, and really believed that they meant some portion of what they said—another time we shall know better. All the demonstrations against this country were as good a joke as getting up subscriptions and publishing addresses with a view to the conquest of Ireland; and the general chorus of our American cotemporaries when we talk about fighting is, "How could you Britishers be such fools as to believe us?" It was all got up for the benefit of the people who, not having been long in America, and having come there with certain grudges against England, are ready to vote for any body who makes a show of opposing her. It is like the Irish gammon of bacon in GOLDSMITH's poem—hung up for a show, but on no account to be eaten. We are delighted to learn that, instead of being intent upon our destruction, America is at this moment busily engaged with—what above all things ought to engage her—her own domestic affairs. What will be the results of the Know-Nothing movement? What is to be done with the double return from Kansas? Who is to have the distribution of the 18,000 places committed to the care of the incoming President? These are questions which occupy, and which, we trust, will continue to occupy the American people, in preference to those inflammatory topics to which Messrs. CUSHING and MARCY would so much rather direct their attention. For ourselves, we can say this—that so long as America is content to be true to the principles and advice bequeathed to her by the illustrious men who founded her Republic—so long as, avoiding entangling alliances and buccaneering interventions, she contents herself with peopling and improving her own matchless territory, applying art to the subjugation of nature, and working out her own institutions in her own way, *she shall find in the people of England the best customers in the world, who will view her increase in wealth and prosperity with a feeling of exultation rather than rivalry, who will abstain from any interference which might wound her sensibility or excite her resentment, and whom, if by any chance an offence should arise between us, America would always find ready to make her any reparation which she can reasonably demand.*

The Central American Question—The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

From the London Post (Ministerial.)

The Americans are extremely indignant that the British Government should have thought proper to augment its naval force on the West Indian station. They attribute this measure to various causes, but they generally concur in thinking that it is intended as a menace. We infer, from the comparative silence of the American newspapers on the subject of the alleged infringement of the United States Neutrality laws, that the explanations offered by the British Government on that head have been accepted at Washington as an adequate reparation for any unintentional offence which indiscreet British agents may have committed. But it would appear that the sensitive citizens of the Great Republic are under the impression that the assemblage of a British fleet at Bermuda is intended to prevent fillibustering expeditions from proceeding out of the ports of the United States, and it would seem that the bare supposition that any foreign power should interfere for such a purpose is an insult to American independence which ought to be resented. The dispute as to foreign enlistment being for the present laid aside, the old question of Central America, and the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty, has been revived by the American press, to account for the measure which the British Government has recently taken. Their newspapers, which we suppose must be taken to speak the voice of public opinion in America, declare that the Executive Government has endeavored to repress, by all means in its power, the lawless propensities of a portion of its citizens. Granted; but is the Executive Government armed with the necessary powers? The experience of the last few years, unfortunately, shows the contrary. Now, how stands the case with respect to Central America and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of April, 1850? Every one who casts a glance over the map of the world must see that Central America—the isthmus which connects the Continents of North and South America—is a territory of great military and commercial importance. In 1850, it was proposed that a ship canal should be formed to facilitate the passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, and a treaty was concluded in that year, by Sir H. L. BULWER on the part of Great Britain, and Mr. CLAYTON on the part of the United States, by which both Governments declared, "That neither the one nor the other will ever obtain for itself any exclusive control over the said ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America." The British Government have for years exercised a Protectorate over the Mosquito territory; and the United States Government, while it professes its desire to fulfill the terms of the treaty, claims that this Protectorate should be given up. At this point, according to the American version, the negotiations have been brought to a stand still. England has certainly never yet attempted to violate the terms of the treaty; it has neither fortified, colonized, or exercised dominion. The United States Government has abstained equally from any act in open contravention of the treaty, with the exception of the bombardment of Greytown—an extreme measure, taken to vindicate the rights of a company established under the authority of the State of Nicaragua, composed chiefly of American citizens. But in the United States the Executive Government is comparatively impotent, either for good or evil. It cannot restrain the annexation practices of its citizens, who, without the risk of war, acquire large territories by a process entirely unknown in any other part of the world. Without any authority from their Government, they settle in some desirable locality; they oust the authorities, if there be any; they form a sort of Government "on their own hook," and in the course of a few years the new State becomes absorbed in the Union. This was the process by which the annexation of Texas was effected. At the present time, two adventurers, WALKER and KINNEY, are playing precisely the same game in Central America. On this subject, an American paper says:

"It is the purpose of the British Government to make a demonstration in support of their pretensions in Central America, serious work may be expected. Our position is such that we should be obliged, in that case, to support the fillibustering on both coasts against these European invaders. Let but the word be given by the Government, and thousands of gallant and adventurous spirits will rush to the standard of the latter, to repel the arrogance of foreign intervention. One thousand men are already organized in California to support WALKER, and thousands more, in all parts of the country, are eager to join KINNEY the moment the interdict of our Government, which compels this Government with illegality, is removed. The Mosquito Protectorate is an obsolete idea, and so is the notion of any sort of European Protectorate over Greytown and the great line of overland communication between the two oceans."

If American citizens, not only in defiance of the interdict of their own Government, but in violation of public law, were to proceed in this course of unscrupulous annexation, it would become the duty of the British Government to take measures to vindicate its own rights, and to protect the weak from the oppression of the strong. The Americans, on their own showing, have given abundant reasons to justify the assemblage of a powerful British fleet at Bermuda.

The People and Government of the United States—Good Sense of the Former and Rashness of the Latter.

From the London Times, Dec. 1.

Our readers of every class will, we are sure, peruse with the same unmixed satisfaction as ourselves the dispatch which informs us that there is no longer any reason to apprehend it is the intention of the Government of the United States to fasten a quarrel upon us. The assurance that the reinforcement of our West India squadron was not with any design upon Central America, nor with any object hostile to the United States, is said to have caused the American Government to send a single vessel, instead of a squadron, in the Gulf of Mexico, and to give up all notion of hostile preparation. For this change in the counsels of the Republic, we believe we are indebted rather to the moderation and good sense of the American people generally, than to any peculiar exercise of these qualities on the part of the Government. Everything that could irritate and embitter a small difference into a violent quarrel—everything that could rouse the national pride of America and wound the far less active susceptibility of England, was put in motion by the Cabinet of Washington and its instruments in the press; and we feel convinced that if the bait had been swallowed—if the people of America had been possessed of no more patriotism and good sense than those whom they delegate to act for them, we might now be on the verge of another conflict, *far more serious than that which is now waging between the allied Powers and Russia.* To an appeal from the rash designs of trading and professional politicians to the good sense and good feeling of a great nation, we are, we feel persuaded, indebted for the strange and sudden change which has come over the troubled countenance of American affairs. Government proposes, but, happily, the people, the masters of that Government, dispose. So long as it was only sympathy with Russia that was professed, the American people troubled themselves very little with what their Government might be pleased to say or their press to write; but when, encouraged by the success of this first attempt, their public men began to drive things on towards a rupture with Great Britain, the people of the Union seemed to come to the conclusion that the madness of faction and the insolence of little-merited success had gone far enough, and that it was time for them to take their own affairs into their own hands. Thus has it been on every previous occasion. Thus have the attempts to sow disunion between the two great States of the world been repeatedly foiled, not by the wisdom of diplomatists, not by the skill of politicians, but by the untutored good sense of the masses of both nations, animated by a conviction, to which all the declaration in the world could add nothing, and from which all the abuse of the most reckless partisans would take nothing away, that there is no point of difference that can possibly arise between England and America which could be worth a single day of those horrors and losses which a war between such countries must infallibly produce. In urging upon the consideration of our Transatlantic brethren those defects in their institutions which have just endangered, and may again endanger, the peace of the world, *we have not been actuated by any wish to encroach upon the domain of domestic politics, but as forcibly as we can to bring to the attention of the great American nation defects in the working of their Government which, unless corrected, they will assuredly one day or other have to regret.* It is not granted to nations more than to individuals to set their will up as the only rule of action; and by teaching her public men to think of nothing but the manner in which the applause of the multitude may be best secured, America degrades them below the level of their duties—renders them unfaithful, because servile and sycophantish, counselors—and teaches them to lower their notions of administrative and executive duty to the temporary objects of a party, instead of the permanent interests of their country.

The Increase of the British West India Fleet—Comments of the American Press Thereon.

From the London Times, Nov. 27.

The increase of our naval force at Bermuda and the West India station does nor appear to excite much surprise in the States. There it is taken for granted that on the eve of a Presidential election anything may be expected from the outgoing President. So they ask, "What is PIERCE about?" and one popular journal enumerates four distinct *coups* which he may, likely enough, be preparing for the patriotic purpose of gaining a few votes. No doubt, an American President, like a Roman Consul, or like a Czar in his 60th year, is under great temptation to distinguish himself at any cost; and the temptation becomes all the greater when a little extra distinction may be rewarded with a second period of office. The Americans, therefore, without thinking of so extreme a measure as a descent upon Ireland, see nothing improbable in one of four suppositions which, to an European eye, will appear hardly less gratuitous and offensive. Possibly, Mr. PIERCE may signalize the close of his office by denying the right of European States to make treaties, offensive and defensive, in respect of a Transatlantic dependency. Possibly, he may deny the right of any European State to have anything to do with any Transatlantic State. Possibly, he may refuse to acknowledge a Protectorate, on the ground that it has lasted too long. Possibly, he may be on the point of seizing a material guarantee, in the shape of a good packet station, as the most suitable mode of expressing his dislike to the payment of a customary due. Not but what almost anything else equally strong would serve the purpose, and might, therefore, be done. The worst political foes of a President, the very men who talk of his reckless and dangerous character, may not be sorry all the time to see him doing, on his own responsibility, what they wish to be done, but would rather not do themselves.

The President's own friends, and his own organ in particular, only confess to an extreme impatience of things as they are. It is denied that the Government of the Union has been doing, or intending, or saying anything offensive; only it has been urging the British Government to say something or other. This is like the Irishman who, not liking a neighbor too cautious to commit himself, threatened to shoot him if he would not speak out. Here, again, we must revert to that parallel which so often suggests itself on American questions. The late Czar was for many years most desirous that the English Government should say something about Turkey. He could not bear silence. Anything rather than suspense. For the "paramount destiny of Russia," put the "principle" which the Americans are always talking of, and which means nothing more nor less than the practice of annexation, and for "the sick man" substitute a little protected State, or an eligible Island, or a customary due, and we have at once a repetition of the scene of which we have lived to see the disastrous consequences.

But, notwithstanding these schemes, which a part of the American community is in such a hurry to develop and carry out, there are still there, as everywhere else, some who take a more modest and inoffensive view of international relations. The commerce of the Union is opposed to an impulsive the satisfaction of which may be costly as well as sanguinary, and is content to abide the sure issues that time will bring. A President may extract a sort of capital out of an insult to a high-minded State; but the merchants of the Union make their fortunes in other ways, and are not anxious to disturb political relations under which they have all the liberty they desire. Most of the American journalists notice that we do not want war with them; and, doubtless, this opinion enters into some of the speculations to which we have referred. Nothing is more true. We did not want war with Russia, and we stayed it off, many people think, much too long. They tell us that, had we earlier shown a disposition to come to blows, we might have been better understood. It may be so, too, in this instance. Perhaps, instead of reinforcing our West India squadron, we ought to have half a dozen ships at each of the points mentioned by Mr. PIERCE's electioneering tactics. But that is not the custom of our nation, and we really cannot find it in our hearts to threaten those with whom we anxiously desire to keep friends. Happily, it appears that we can safely leave our relations to the good sense of that part of the American community which is interested in commerce and peace. It knows very well that nothing but the direst extremity, the most unpardonable insult to our national honor, will drive us to a war; but that we can be so driven, and, when brought to that pass, we know how to take care of ourselves. So, if there is any danger to peace, it must be on the other side of the Atlantic.

THE WAR.

Destruction of Sebastopol.

The following letter has been received from Constantinople, dated the 19th:

The destruction of Sebastopol having been resolved on, as you are aware, each corps has received its portion to work upon. The city presents, consequently, the most animated aspect. It is a demolition *en regle*, and in which the four armies take part. The houses and public buildings are attacked at the base, and on all sides are heard the blows of the hammer, and the crash of the rafters and timbers of the houses, which fall down amid clouds of dust. The soldiers at once proceed to the selection of all the materials capable of being employed advantageously for their use during the Winter. Each man loads himself with objects the most varied. Some carry off planks, windows, doors, presses, fire-irons, kitchen utensils, even to old chairs, and old pots. Indeed, it may be said that soon not a nail, nor a piece of wood, nor a tile, will remain in Sebastopol. Of course, the houses occupied by the troops of occupation are respected, but this respect has to be enforced by detachments of soldiers stationed in the court-yards—so acute is the desire for demolition. On the other hand, the engineers have resumed their mining works, in order to blow up the military and maritime establishments of Sebastopol. The cannon balls and shells found are collected in huge pyramids, and it is ascertained that a great number are fit for use.

The Terrible Explosion near Inkermann.

A supplement to the London *Gazette* publishes a dispatch from General Sir W. J. CODRINGTON, Commander-in-chief of Her Majesty's forces serving in the Crimea.

The dispatch is dated Sebastopol, Nov. 17, and contains an account of the terrible explosion which took place on the 15th.

The General says: Even at headquarters, perhaps two and a half miles distant, the explosion burst open and broke the windows. All felt the power of it, and the high column of smoke, with shells bursting in the midst and around it, told too well the cause, and showed the danger to all within its reach.

General CODRINGTON states that the troops exerted themselves with the French with an energy and disregard of danger that was admirable. Blankets were taken to the exposed stores, and wetted on the roof by water being passed up in buckets. The doors were covered with wet blankets and sandbags, and in a short time it was reported and looked safe, though the closeness of the fire, and the frequent explosions, could not allow the feeling of security.

The General gives the result of this lamentable occurence as follows: One officer and twenty non-commissioned officers and men killed; four officers and 112 non-commissioned and men wounded, with one missing.

This shows the sudden and fatal power of the shock, which not only destroyed in its immediate neighborhood, but wounded, by shell and splinters, at a distance of three-quarters of a mile.

The following is the Adjutant-General's numerical return: 1 officer, 1 sergeant, 18 rank and file killed; 5 officers, 15 sergeants, 99 rank and file wounded; 1 rank and file missing. Total, 140.

The Question of the Principalities.

Attention (says a Vienna letter of Nov. 25,) has recently been directed to the Danubian Principalities, and perfectly reliable information has to-day been given that a lively diplomatic correspondence is now being carried on between the Western Powers, Austria and the Porte, on the subject. It has been stated that the English and French Governments are inclined to place Wallachia and Moldavia under a King taken from one of the reigning families of Europe, but to this plan neither Austria nor Turkey will assent. The Porte would probably like to place some Fanariote at the head of affairs, and Austria will strain every nerve in order to keep the present Hospodars in office until peace is concluded. The Western Powers are desirous to settle the question of the reoganization of the Principalities during the present Winter, but Austria is of opinion that it would be better to leave it over until the war be ended. It is urged that the affairs of Wallachia and Moldavia cannot be definitely settled without Russia, but if the Allies agree to postpone the matter until hostilities have ceased, they will probably find both Austria and Russia opposed to them in the conference. It is obvious that both the CZAR, and Austria will endeavor to prevent the establishment of any strong Government on the west coast of the Black Sea, and it is equally obvious that the Western Powers seek to render the Principalities as independent of their powerful neighbors as possible. The Germanic Bund has declared that the question of the Danubian Principalities is of vital importance to Germany, and, therefore, the German Powers have the right to demand that Germany should join them in guaranteeing the future independence and integrity of the Wallachian and Moldavian territory. If the Bund should decline to cooperate with France and England its refusal would be evidence that there is some collusion between the German States and Russia. It is, to-day, stated that France is pressing Austria very hard on some point, in particulars we not yet acquired.

The difficulties regarding the Principalities are increased by the necessity for appointment of a new Hospodar of Wallachia, in room of Prince STIRBEY, whose term of office is about to expire. Austria and Turkey each bring forward a candidate.

A Successful Coup de Main near Eupatoria.

The *Moniteur* publishes the following:

"Marshal PELISSIER, in his last report to the Minister of War, gives the following account of a successful *coup de main* effected on the 3d of November by the expeditionary corps of Eupatoria, under the orders of General D'ALLONVILLE:

"General D'ALLONVILLE having received information that large flocks, destined for the use of the Russian army, were collected near El Tock, eight leagues north of Eupatoria, attempted to capture them by a *coup de main* which perfectly succeeded. With this object in view, he sent in the direction of El Toch General ALI PACHA, Commander of the Ottoman cavalry, with the irregulars and some Turkish squadrons, as well as two French and two English squadrons. At the same time he left the town with the remainder of the French and English troops, to support the operation. The brigade of English cavalry marched on Djollach, and that of French cavalry on Tioumen. The division of Gen. DE FAILLY, forming the reserve, took up a position between Orto-Mamai and Sebiban. During this time, Gen. ALI PASHA advanced towards El-Toch, meeting only a few Cossacks, who fled at his approach, although supported by a force of several squadrons.

"At 5 o'clock in the evening, ALI PASHA informed Gen. D'ALLONVILLE that his operation had succeeded; and at 9 o'clock he returned to Eupatoria, bringing with him 270 oxen, 3,450 sheep, 50 horses, 10 camels, and 20 vehicles, taken from the Russians."

Codrington's Inaugural and Simpson's Valedictory.

Gen. SIMPSON took leave of the Army in the following order of the day:

Gen. Sir JAMES SIMPSON announces to the Army that the Queen has been graciously pleased to permit him to resign the command, and to appoint Gen. Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON, K. C. B., to be his successor.

On resigning his command the General desires to express to the troops the high sense he entertains of the admirable conduct of the officers and men of this Army, during the time he has had the honor to serve with them. In taking leave of them, he tenders his best thanks to all ranks, and offers his earnest wishes for their success and honor in all the future operations of this noble Army.

Gen. Sir WILLIAM CODRINGTON will be pleased to assume the command of the Army to-morrow, the 11th instant.

(By order,)
H. W. BARNARD, Chief of the Staff.

General CODRINGTON announced his assumption of the Command in the following order, which was received with satisfaction by the army:

HEAD-QUARTERS, Sebastopol, Nov. 12.

I have assumed the command of the army in obedience to her Majesty's orders. It is with a feeling of pride and with a feeling of confidence in the support which I know will be heartily given to any officer honored with such a commission.

The armies of France and Sardinia are united with us on this ground. We know their gallantry well, for we have seen it; we know their friendship, for we have profited by it; we have shared dangers, difficulties and successes—the groundwork of mutual esteem—and all will feel it our pleasure, as well as our duty, to carry on that kindly intercourse which is due to the intimate alliance of the nations themselves. Our army will always preserve its high character in the field. The sobriety, the good conduct and the discipline, which it is our duty to maintain, are the best sureties of future success, and I trust to the efforts and assistance of all ranks in thus keeping the army to be an instrument of honor, of power and of credit to England.

W. J. CODRINGTON,
General Commander of the Forces.

Prospects in the Crimea—Occupation of the Armies.

The *Presse d'Orient* publishes the following letter, dated Kamiesch, 13th November:

"The Winter, which is fast approaching, obliges us to suspend all military operations in the field. The corps of army on the Tchernaya is continually under arms, and attentively watching the movements of the enemy. The remainder of the allied troops are actively engaged making preparations for the rigorous season. Marshal PELISSIER maintains his soldiers in excellent condition. The attitude of the Russians, and their habit of availing themselves of the night and fogs to attack us, render it necessary that we should be constantly on the qui vive. On the other hand, whatever may be the real strength of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF's army, which is said to have been increased within the last few days, we are fully prepared to encounter it should it again attempt to force the passage of the bridge of Traktir. Numerous arrivals from France have amply filled up the void left in our ranks by the departure of the Imperial Guard. You may be certain that the Russians will not surprise us. Our line of defence is at this moment truly formidable. The heights of Inkermann are covered with troops, and all the redoubts are well armed. Every day we parade, exercise and manœuvre. The troops are "consigned," and no one is allowed to quit the camp. Precautions are likewise adopted for the night.

The English receive every day fresh reinforcements. They have erected gigantic works and constructed magnificent roads. In the camp, on the plateau, all hands are busily at work. Every man is an architect, a stonecutter, a mason, a carpenter, a chimney-doctor, and even an ornamental painter. Buildings of every description and size are being raised. The materials are drawn from Sebastopol. Every day fatigue parties are sent in to demolish the houses—that is, to complete the work of the artillery, in order to procure the necessary stone and timber; and all return loaded with bricks, tiles, boards, &c. These constructions will enable our army to spend the Winter much more comfortably than last year. Locomotion in the streets of Sebastopol is very unsafe. The northern forts are determined not to leave a wall standing in the town. When they chance to perceive any of our posts, they pour upon them a shower of projectiles, and occasionally succeed in kindling fires among the ruins. Casualties, however, are of rare occurrence. Our batteries have not fired for the last ten days, but our men are working day and night to extend them. Forts Nicholas and Alexander will soon be in a condition to respond becomingly to Fort Constantine and Co. The mines, intended to blow up the docks are progressing satisfactorily, and towards the close of the month those gigantic works will probably be destroyed. It was reported the day before yesterday that the Emperor ALEXANDER had reviewed his army on the heights of Mackenzie. The fence of the Russian batteries on that day was ascribed to that circumstance. We took advantage of it to remove many articles from the town. Yesterday the fire recommenced with some intensity. We still enjoy magnificent weather. It has not rained for a month on the plateau. The nights, however, are rather cold."

THE WAR IN ASIA.

Victory of Omar Pacha at the Ingour.

Correspondence, Nov. 7, of the London Times.

The energy with which OMAR PACHA has pushed forward operations has met with a glorious reward, in the utter defeat of the Russians and the successful passage of the River Ingour, yesterday evening, after a short but bloody battle. In the morning the order came for the troops to get under arms immediately, and at 11 o'clock A. M. we crossed one branch of the River, about two miles lower down, without opposition. We now found ourselves upon an island five or six miles long and about two miles broad, across which the troops marched. Three battalions of rifles, under Colonel BALLARD, were put forward to line the woods through which we advanced by a narrow path. About 1 o'clock we reached a large field of Indian corn, and heard the rifles hotly engaged with the enemy, in a thick wood in our front. The Russians were soon driven from this across the river, and opened a tremendous fire from behind a battery upon the wood, of which the rifles had now taken possession. Meantime, as the leading columns of the Turkish army showed itself upon the plain, a battery consisting of five guns opened upon them, which was speedily replied to by our artillery. A path was formed under cover of a steep bank, under which the infantry advanced to the support of the rifles in the wood, who had been sustaining and replying in the most determined manner to the tremendous fire which the enemy had been concentrating upon them. Sufficient credit cannot be given to the gallantry of Col. BALLARD, whose steadiness and courage were infused into those under his command, and contributed largely to the successful issue of the affair. While this was the position of affairs opposite the battery, OMAR PACHA detached OSMAN PACHA with six battalions to a ford which had been discovered about a mile and a half lower down the river. Here they found themselves warmly received by the enemy drawn up in force upon the opposite bank. Notwithstanding the velocity of the current and the depth of the water, the Turkish troops, after firing a volley, dashed across the river in the face of a cruel fire, and in splendid style drove the Russians into the woods behind at the point of the bayonet. At almost the same moment Col. SIMMONDS, at the head of two battalions of infantry and three companies of rifles, crossed the river in front of this fort, and assaulted it under a murderous fire. Here his Aide-de-Camp, Capt. DYMOCK, was killed while gallantly charging at the head of his battalion, while a Russian column which attacked them in flank was promptly met by the column under Colonel SIMMONDS at the point of the bayonet and completely routed. This decided the day. The Russians evacuated the battery in the utmost confusion, besides about 50 prisoners. The ground was strewn with killed and wounded; their loss must have been very great, though so many escaped into the woods to die that it is difficult to form any just estimate. Upwards of 300 have already been found, among which were the bodies of 8 officers and 2 colonels. I counted 23 horses lying dead in one heap. Our own loss amounts to 400 killed and wounded, of whom 180 were killed. The Rifles alone lost 23 men killed and 75 wounded.

The English officers concerned in this affair all behaved most gallantly; the five attached to the army three had horses shot under them, and one was killed. There can be no doubt that this victory will exercise a most important influence upon the population of Mingrelia. A great portion of the troops opposed to us were Mingrelians, with no very strong Russian propensities; and when they find that victory has declared for the Turks, and the power of resistence of the Russians, upon which they calculated so largely, has availed them so little, they will probably disperse to their homes, if they do not actually change their colors. Of the force which was opposed to us a very correct estimate cannot be formed, but, from the accounts we have received, it cannot have been far short of 10,000, of which 4,000 were Mingrelians, and the rest regular troops.

The Russian army is now in full retreat upon Kutais, whither I trust that we may speedily follow them. This victory has put our troops into excellent spirit, and made them more confident than ever (if that were possible) in the lucky star of their General. We have just heard from SKENDE PACHA, who was left in charge of the batteries opposite to the fortress of Ruchi, that the Russians have abandoned their position there, and that the troops under his command have crossed.

The Rumors of Peace—Russia Proposes to Negotiate.

Rumors of peace continue to prevail and to acquire more consistency. Little dependence can, however, be placed on any of the statements that are current. From Berlin it is reported that Russia has laid propositions for a renewal of negotiations before the Prussian Cabinet, and requested that they should be communicated to the Western Powers. Prussia is said to have objected that her mediation would not be acceptable, but to have finally consented to become the channel of communication. The fear of a new settlement of the Danubian Principalities being effected without her participation, has done a great deal towards bringing Russia to this step. Russia has renewed her protest that she will not be bound by any arrangement in respect to the Principalities to which she is not a consenting party.

Most of the London papers mention these peace rumors—some in confirmation, and others in denial. The following, from the *Shipping Gazette*, expresses the substance of the various reports: There is, at last, (the *Gazette* says,) a prospect of peace, and a fair one. Through the veil of official mysteriousness a rumor has crept forth that propositions have been made to the Emperor of the French for the termination of hostilities, upon terms which can be honorably accepted, and which it would be reckless and impolitic to reject. Russia, it is stated, is ready to conclude a peace with the Western Powers, without the intervention of either Austria and Prussia, by which all the objects contemplated by the present war may be obtained, without Russia being subjected to such a humiliation as no wise statesman would desire to countenance, nor any prudent international policy could justify. Russia proposes, it is said, to guarantee the free navigation of the Danube; the independence of the Danubean Provinces, either from her own or from Austrian surveillance; the entire freedom of the Black Sea, together with such material guarantees for the preservation of the Ottoman Empire as may, in council, be agreed upon between the belligerent powers. In the meantime the contending parties are to be at liberty to continue their preparations for the Spring campaign, subject to an understanding that no active hostilities will be entered upon up to a specified time, to be agreed upon by all parties. Such is understood to be the substance of the propositions submitted to the French Emperor, and the terms proposed cannot be considered unworthy of attention.

The latest Berlin rumor as to negotiations is that a Congress of the secondary German Powers is to be held at Dresden, to decide on a joint expression of sentiment as to the war. The assembling of Russian diplomatists at St. Petersburg is understood to be a report that Count STACKELBERG, the Russian Military Commissioner to Austria, is ordered to repair to St. Petersburg before he returns to Vienna, from the Crimea. With respect to CANROBERT's mission to Sweden and Denmark, the statement in Berlin is,—that the success of his mission is limited to having engaged Sweden to assent to the Four Points as the basis of any future negotiations, and Sweden's cooperation with the Western Powers is not to be more active than that of Austria. The subjects will be speedily brought before the Germanic Diet, and the general result of these movements will be that almost all Europe will unite in calling on Russia to accept the Four Points, as explained by the Western Powers. The expressions used by NAPOLEON on closing the Paris Exposition, are believed to be interpreted by these movements, and out of them is hoped peace may arise.

General Canrobert's Mission.

The London *Globe* publishes the following in its Paris correspondence, respecting the mission of General CANROBERT:

The *Constitutionnel* of to-day has an article, apparently authoritative, indicating with sufficient clearness the character of General CANROBERT's mission. *It puts out of the question the "immediate defensive and offensive alliance,"* for the simple reason that such an alliance implies a readiness for war on the very day of the completion of the treaty, and considering the present season of the year, it must be four months at least before any military movements in consequence of such treaty could well take place. The writer then goes on to intimate that General CANROBERT has gone to prepare the way for the adhesion of Sweden to the Western Alliance; "*Coming before military conventions which lead to common action, are there not those diplomatic adhesions which constitute a moral league, and which prepare alliances offensive and defensive for the day when they can be useful and opportune.*" With this view General CANROBERT went to Sweden. If the war continues to the Spring, the Allies will, of course, seek to extend their alliances, and think naturally of Sweden. General CANROBERT is gone to see what we are to expect. He will return very well satisfied with the result of his mission, and the Western Powers have acquired a certainty that the cause they have embraced will receive not only the moral support of opinion, but in time a decided adhesion to their politics. The writer also intimates that Denmark will also go with Sweden in her adhesion to the cause of the Western Powers.

The *Pays* and the *Independance* have statements fully confirming the *Constitutionnel* as to the character of General CANROBERT's mission, and its complete success.

The *Times* correspondent affirms, on authority, which few would hesitate to accept as one of the best, if not the best, that the General's mission was *not* solely the presentation of the riband and star of the Legion of Honor; that it was with a view to an arrangement with the King of Sweden;

[redacted] that he has succeeded to [redacted] most advantageous [redacted] his own Government [redacted] the [redacted] to [redacted] Sweden [redacted] to [redacted] Russia [redacted] to [redacted] Sweden [redacted] to [redacted] Russia [redacted] to [redacted] Sweden [redacted] to [redacted] Russia

[illegible] business done was trifling. At a [illegible] Wheat would have readily [illegible] Corn was dull, without change in price. [illegible] Canal there was a speculative feeling, and mixed, in some quantity, brought 36c. @ quarter in warehouse. To-day's quotations are: White—Ohio, 115a 11a 6d.; White, Genesee, 11s. 6d.; Prime, Philadelphia and Baltimore, 10s. 6d.@10s.; Ohio, 4d. @10s. 6d.; Western, 10s. @10s. 6d. INDIAN CORN, mixed, 6s. 6d.@6s.

BEEF—The Government contract is understood to have been taken at 80 lbs @85 @ tierce. These low rates have a depressing effect on the trade, and sales are limited. Holders, however, do not give way much in price. PORK—The contract rates are 470@515 @ bbl. @ tierce, and 85 6s. @91 7s. 6d. @ bbl. The market for this article is also depressed, but the light stock keeps prices firm. A large portion of American Pork has been contracted for, which is a new feature. BACON—New American is wanted at the moment; but owing to the moderate rates at which Pork has been contracted for, and the small quantity required, there is a less sanguine feeling as to future prices. LARD—In a slightly feeling from the very high prices lately paid. TALLOW—Recoded 2s. @3s. 6d., but a firmer feeling has since manifested itself, some speculative demand having sprung up, and the decline has been recovered. Butchers' Association, 71s.@72s.

RICE—Sales have been on a very moderate scale, at our quotations.

BARK—Without alteration.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

China Markets.

From the London Times.

The telegraphic accounts from China to-day are to the 15th of October. The exchange had again advanced, the quotation at Canton being 4s. 9¾d., (a rise of ¾d.) and at Shanghai 5s. 6d., (a rise of ¾d.,) a circumstance which has already led to an increased inquiry on this side for silver for exportation. The exports of tea to the 15th of October were 27,500,000 lbs. against 29,900,000 lbs. to the 24th of October last year, the nearest date with which a comparison can be made. Of silk, they were 15,500 bales against 17,000. At Shanghai was again threatened by political troubles. 24 chops of new Congou had arrived, and 13 had been settled at 25 to 32 taels. There was little disposition to purchase, and the price was declining. Silk, likewise, was a shade cheaper, but the transactions were confined to few and strong hands.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT BY THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY OF KINGS COUNTY.

Testimony and Opinions of Judges Beebe and Osborne.

Developments About the Police and Houses of Prostitution.

INSTANCES OF CORRUPTION CITED.

The Legislative Police Investigating Committee met again in the City Library Room, yesterday morning. In consequence of the absence of the Chairman, Mr. Crosby, Mr. Hugh Hastings, the Clerk of the Committee, opened the Session, and on motion of Mr. Stuyvesant, Mr. Hopkins was appointed Chairman, *pro tem.*

Mr. Hopkins stated that he expected a written statement from the District-Attorney of New-York, and that he had received the following from the District-Attorney of Kings County.

Statement of the District-Attorney of Kings County.

To the Honorable, the Committee of the Senate of the State of New-York:

In compliance with the request of your Committee that the District-Attorney of Kings County should furnish to you a statement of his view of the effects of existing criminal statutes upon crimes in his County, and his opinion as to whether such statutes required modification or new statutes are required, and as to whether any change is desirable in the adjustment of punishments for the different grades of offences, the following suggestions, growing out of his brief experience as prosecuting officer of his County, are respectfully submitted:

The general inquiry contained in the first branch of the resolution will be best answered by a detailed statement of such amendments of our criminal code as seem to me to be proper to obviate what I conceive to be existing defects. I may say, however, generally, that, in my judgment, no measure could operate more beneficially towards securing the legitimate and designed effect of our existing criminal statutes upon crime, than the application of very stringent restrictions upon the pardoning power—a measure, perhaps, beyond the constitutional competency of the Legislature to adopt.

In the suggestions which I proceed to make, it will be most convenient to mention, in the first place, such as relate to crimes and their punishment; and, secondly, such as relate to modes of proceeding, &c.

First, as to crimes and their punishment:

FALSE PRETENCES.

A bill, I think, was once introduced into the Legislature, providing that in order to constitute the obtaining of property by false pretences a crime, the pretences *should be in writing*; but it failed, for cogent reasons unknown to me, to pass into a law. I think that such a law would be judicious and beneficial. The machinery of the criminal law is now usually resorted to in such cases to attain the end for which civil remedies are provided, viz.: the collection of debts. To compass that object by this process, the temptation to vigorous swearing on the part of prosecutors is too great. The object once attained, and a settlement effected with the offender, there is apt to be induced a very marked obliviousness on the minds of complainants, and the ends of criminal justice are frustrated. Written evidence of the pretence would correct this difficulty. And, moreover, if such evidence alone were allowed, the criminal law, in this particular, would stand upon the same principles with the law as the foundation of the statute of frauds. If to protect men, in their property, against fraud, and to prevent perjury, it be wise to require, as the law has required for nearly two centuries, that the evidence of contracts for the sale of goods to the amount of $50 or more shall be in writing, why is it not wise also to require, for the protection of men in their reputation and liberty, and for the prevention of perjury, that the evidence of the representations which induce such contracts, shall be *also in writing?* It is difficult to perceive a substantial ground for the distinction which exists. At all events, I think that some additional restraints should be imposed by law upon the facility with which prosecutions of this kind are instituted.

GRAND LARCENY.

I would also call the attention of the Committee to the provision of the statutes fixing the value of personal property stolen, in order to constitute the crime of grand larceny, at any sum over $25. A great change has taken place in the relative value of money, and other property, since the test was established at that amount. By the operation of this artificial rule, theft has been and is growing more and more criminal, without any change taking place in its intrinsic character. The effect of this is, that a person may now be adjudged a felon, confined in the State Prison, and subjected to all the disabilities and disqualifications, for doing the identical thing which might have been done, twenty-five years ago, without any of these grave consequences being entailed upon the offender. Can it be said that this result is justified by the increasing frequency of the commission of this species of crime? I presume not. In fact, according to my observation, in the case of convicts sentenced to the State Prison for larceny of property of no greater value than from $25 to $100, an appeal, and, commonly, a successful appeal, has been made to the Executive, for pardon, when not more than one-half of the term of sentence had expired. The lowest punishment allowed for grand larceny, by the statute, is, it will be remembered, is two years in the State Prison. I have heard, and observed, upon more than one occasion, great reluctance expressed and felt by Judges in passing sentence upon convicts of this kind, because they were compelled to send them to the State Prison, and that *for*, at least, two years. This apparent disproportion of the punishment to the crime encourages and gives a plausible sanction to that most pernicious practice of Executive interference with the due course of law. I urgently recommend it as a matter entitled to your serious consideration, whether it would not be well to increase the amount necessary to constitute a felonious larceny to $50, with a further provision that, in those cases where the property stolen is worth more than $25, and less than $50, the criminal shall be sentenced to the Penitentiary or County Jail for a term of *not less* than six months; or, the same end might be attained by enlarging the discretion of the Courts as to the punishment of this offence, and providing that a larceny of property of the value of more than $50, *only*, shall be deemed a *felony*.

FORGERY.

There is an anomaly to be found in the statute against forgery, which calls for Legislative correction. By reference to Sec. 33, Art. 3, Tit. 3, Ch. 1, Pt. 4, R. S., it will be seen that the forgery of a bank note, &c., is the 3d degree of that offence, and punishable by imprisonment *not exceeding* five years. By Sec. 39 of the same Title, it is provided that the uttering and publishing of such an instrument, forged, with a guilty knowledge and with intent to defraud, is punishable to the same extent as the forging itself; that is to say, to the same extent as forgery in the 3d degree. And by Sec. 36 of the same Title, it is enacted that the having in one's possession of such a forged instrument, with a guilty knowledge and with intent to utter it for the purpose of fraud, shall be deemed forgery in the 2d degree, and shall be punished (see Sec. 42) by imprisonment for not more than ten nor *less than five years*. Thus the possession of a forged note, with a guilty knowledge and intent, is declared an offence of a higher degree than the actual passing and uttering of the same instrument. In other words, guilty knowledge and intent are punished more severely than the actual consummation of the very intent and the fraudulent use of the identical guilty knowledge! Upon this theory, an assault with intent to murder should be punished by death, and murder itself by imprisonment. Reasoning is necessary only to expose the absurdity of the statute as it stands. The enactments should be exactly reversed. The offence mentioned in the 39th Section should be raised to the 2d degree, and that mentioned in the 36th Section should be reduced to the 3d degree. And I confess that it seems to me that the forging of a bank note, denominated forgery in the 3d degree by the 33d Section, should be punished quite as severely, and rank quite as high in the grade of crime, as the uttering of the instrument after that it has been forged. By a general provision of the Statutes, (2 R. S., Pt. 4, Ch. 1, Tit. 7, Sec. 2,) an accessory, before the fact, to any felony, is punishable in like manner as the principal felon; and the forger of a bank note in a just and true sense is an accessory, before the fact, to the crime of him who utters it.

PUNISHMENT OF MANSLAUGHTER, BURGLARY AND ROBBERY, FIRST DEGREE.

I desire to call the attention of the Committee to the punishments prescribed for manslaughter, burglary and robbery:

Manslaughter in the 1st degree *may* be punished by imprisonment for *seven* years only; in the 2d degree, for *four* years only; in the 3d degree for *two* years only; in the 4th degree by a fine of six cents only. A comparison of these punishments with those prescribed for other crimes will clearly show, as I think, that the former are either altogether too mild, or the latter altogether too severe. Take, for example, such a homicide as that perpetrated not long since at the St. Nicholas Hotel in the City of New-York, by Doctor Graham upon Mr. Loring—which the Jury called manslaughter in the 3d degree. Upon that conviction he could not be imprisoned *more* than seven years. The verdict found the homicide to be, in the language of the Statute, a "killing of a human being, in the heat of passion, without a design to effect death, but in a cruel and unusual manner." Even if the defendant, in that case did not intend to kill, undeniably he did intend to *stab* the deceased—and the unfortunate and cruel stab resulted in the death of a human being. Now, had Doctor Graham, instead of doing what he did, purposely "stabbed or cut" Loring, (which would have been mayhem, and had he done it from premeditated design, he could not have been punished by imprisonment for less than seven years, and might have been incarcerated for life) Had he, again, broken into Loring's room on the night of the homicide and strown his watch, he would have been guilty of burglary in the first degree, and could not have been imprisoned for more than ten years, and might have been sentenced for life! Had he, once more, knocked Loring down in the street, and stolen his watch from his hand, he would have been punished, as for robbery in the first degree, by imprisonment for not less than ten years, and possibly, for life! In at most manifest, from a view of these various hypothetical cases, (all of them paralleled by cases of actual and not unfrequent occurrence,) as contrasted with the real case first stated, that a gross inequality of punishment exists for these several crimes, and such inequality as very urgently calls for legislative correction?

It is further to be considered that there is, in reference to homicides, a quite general and growing aversion to the penalty of death; so that juries, who cannot be brought, no matter with what emphasis they are charged to the contrary by Courts, to close their eyes to the punishment which may ensue upon their verdict, almost always have a strong "prejudice to conquer" before they can bring their minds to the conclusion that the accused should be convicted of a capital offence. The result is that there is a strong tendency to mitigate homicides, which ninety-nine out of a hundred good lawyers would pronounce upon the law and the facts of the case to be murder, into the lower grade of manslaughter. I, for one, have no faith in the wisdom of abolishing the penalty of death for murder—but, in view of the tendency to which I have referred, and of the great disproportion above mentioned as existing in the punishments of different crimes, I am strongly of opinion that the punishment of manslaughter should be increased; that the crime of manslaughter in the first degree should be punished by ten years' imprisonment as a minimum, and that the punishment for the other degrees should be arranged upon a corresponding scale so adjusted as that the punishment for the fourth degree should, in no case, be punishable by a fine merely.

I am also very clearly of the opinion that the punishment for burglary, in its various degrees, and of robbery in the first degree, should be so readjusted as to vest a large discretion in the Courts in awarding sentence, by reducing the minimum for the first degree, in either case, to seven years, and for the other degrees of burglary in a like ratio. And in making these recommendations I cannot too strongly urge upon the Committee a serious consideration of the great evils which must, of necessity, result to the firm, uniform and regular administration of the law, from the toleration of penalties for crime so severe as, in some sort, to justify to the general mind a systematic and extra judicial interference by the pardoning powers with the express provisions of the statutes and the prerogatives of the Courts of Justice.

PRINCIPAL AND ACCESSORY.

Secondly—as to modes of proceeding.

It is provided by 2 R. S. Ch. 2, Tit. 4, Sec. 48, that an indictment against an accessory to a felony *may* be found in the county where the offence of the accessory was committed, though the principal offence was committed in another county. This is an ancient enactment in England, and a very necessary one, since, without it, an accessory (before the fact, at any rate) in one county to a felony committed in another, could not be indicted anywhere. I had a case which seems to me to exhibit the propriety of another provision to the effect that such an accessory, before the fact, may be indicted and tried in *either* county. Two men were charged as principals with an arson in the 1st county, a third as an accessory before the fact to the same arson in the City and County of New-York. All the acts of the accessory, as such, were done in the City of New-York. The principals could not be indicted there; and he could not be indicted here. Two prosecutions were thus rendered necessary, in different counties, for the same substantive offence. It seems to me that this inconvenience and expense should be avoided, and that it can be done by such a provision as I have suggested above, and without any prejudice to the rights of the accused. Such an enactment would make the statutes, in this respect, analagous to the provisions in the case of a mortal wound given in one county and resulting in a death in another; in which case an indictment may be found in the county where the death happens. 2 R. S. Pt. 4, Ch. 2, Tit. 4, sec. 47.

INDICTMENTS FOR EMBEZZLEMENT.

Under our present law, no more than one offence of embezzlement, at least, where the amount embezzled is not more than $25, can be charged in one indictment. Peculations of this kind are usually repeated, and often, many times, before detection. A statute was passed in England, long since, to remove the difficulty frequently arising from the application of this rule prohibiting the joinder of two felonies in one indictment. It was enacted (7 and 8 Geo. 4, ch. 29,) that any number of offences of this kind, not exceeding three, committed within the space of six months from the first to the last, by the same clerk, &c., against the same master, &c., might be joined in one indictment; and it was also provided by that statute and by one passed in 14 and 15 Vict. that it should be sufficient in an indictment to describe coin, bank notes and corporation paper, simply as money, and that such a description should be deemed proved by evidence of any amount or kind of coin or bank note, although the particular species of coin or bank note should not be proved; and in cases of embezzlement and obtaining money by false pretences, by evidence that the offender obtained any piece of coin or Bank note, or any portion of the value thereof, &c. Also, by the last mentioned statute, it was enacted, that upon an indictment for larceny, if it appeared upon the trial that an embezzlement, instead of a larceny, had been committed, (and the distinction between the two is covered all over with cob-webs,) the defendant might be acquitted of the larceny and convicted of embezzlement. The converse of this should also be enacted, so that a person indicted of embezzlement might be convicted of larceny instead of embezzlement, if the facts showed that the former instead of the latter was the legal nature and description of the crime.

So also it would be desirable to allow a count for receiving and a count for larceny, and a converse, to be joined in one indictment, and a conviction of either offence; and in case of an indictment against several, a conviction of either or all upon the same or different counts.

These amendments would greatly facilitate criminal proceedings and promote the ends of justice.

AMENDMENTS.

But a more important amendment than all others in the code of criminal proceedings would be the enactment of a liberal statute of amendments. The rules applied to the construction of indictments are now of the same sharp kind which were invented ages ago, while the remedial amendment, so amply given in civil cases, does not exist at all. This should not be so. The Courts should have a large discretion, in criminal cases, to allow amendments so as to obviate the frequently fatal consequences of really immaterial variances between the indictment and the proof. By 9 Geo. 4 c. 15, 14 and 15 Vict. c. 45 Sec. 10, 14 and 15 Vict. c. 100 a most liberal and beneficial discretion of this kind has been conferred upon the English Courts. The substance of these statutes, (too long for inser ion here) may be found in Vol. 1 of Archbold's Criminal Practice and Pleadings, 6, Ed., by Waterman, at pages 100 and 100-1, to which I beg leave to refer the Committee. There is little danger that, under a system of popular election of Judges, a discretion of this kind will be perverted to the abuse of the rights of defendants, while, on the other hand, it is certain that prosecutions are often defeated, to the prejudice of justice, under our present rules of criminal pleading, by the merest and most frivolous technicalities.

POWERS OF GRAND JURIES.

In reference to the mode of prosecution of offenders, I am free to say that I entirely concur in the amendments respecting the functions of the Grand Jury proposed by the Code Commissioners in their final report to the Legislature. Grand Juries are, at best, a very cumbrous, expensive and, for the most part, unnecessary arrangement in our judicial system. I think their power to indict should be limited to cases which have been first examined by a magistrate or in which such examination has been voluntarily waived by the accused, and to cases of misconduct by public officers, and, perhaps including cases of riot as being an offence of a public and notorious nature. When they attempt to initiate prosecutions, without the presence of competent counsel to conduct the examination of witnesses and elicit the testimony pertinent to the legal aspects of a case, (and it is wholly in their discretion whether the District-Attorney shall be present for that purpose or not,) they are pretty sure to go wrong and trespass upon the legal rights of the accused. Every District-Attorney in the State can bear me witness that scarcely an indictment is found by Grand Juries, conducting their own examinations according to their own judgment, which is not found, to a greater or less extent, upon illegal and inadmissible testimony. In the nature of things, it must be so, so long as Grand Juries are constituted, as they always will be, of men inexpert in the law. And yet, by the law of the land, the same rigid rules in regard to the admissibility and competency of testimony are to be applied in their investigations as are enforced in Courts. If they undertake the business of originating accusations, their presentment should have no other effect than that proposed to be given to it by the codifiers, viz.: of an accusation or complaint before a magistrate, upon which a warrant should issue, returnable before a magistrate, where the accused should have a right to be heard. The propositions of the codifiers, on this head, are, I think, admirable, and the public advantages to be secured by their adoption of great importance.

DEPOSITIONS TO BE USED BEFORE GRAND JURY.

I submit to the Committee whether it would not be safe, just and of great public convenience to provide that the depositions of witnesses taken before a magistrate, upon the statutory examination, in the presence of the accused, may be used as testimony before the Grand Jury in lieu of a *viva voce* examination in all cases where the witness is sick, infirm or disabled, or absent from the State or County when the case comes up, in due course, to be heard before the Grand Jury. In case of the death of the witness such a deposition is admissible, by the common law, even upon the trial of the accused. Why should it not be allowed to be used as a substitute for oral testimony, in the cases above mentioned, before a body which sits in secret, without any right on the part of the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him or to produce witnesses in his own behalf? In all such cases there will have been at least an *opportunity* for a cross-examination of the witnesses by the accused before the magistrate, and, in some cases, such a cross-examination, forming part of the deposition, and submitted to the Grand Jury, would suggest considerations pertinent to the case and advantageous to the accused, of which he might not otherwise have the benefit. Such a plan would tend much to relieve the hardship now imposed upon witnesses in criminal cases. They are now required to attend, *First*—Before the magistrate; *Second*—Before the Grand Jury; *Third*—Before the Court on the trial;—and all this without compensation. Add to this the inconvenience and expense of coming from a foreign county or State, and, in the aggregate, it will be found in many cases that the case of the witness is really harder than that of the accused. The public expense of subpœnaing witnesses to attend Grand Juries would also be considerably diminished.

BAIL.

The codifiers purpose to allow persons who are under accusation and admitted to give bail, to do so by depositing the requisite amount with the Clerk of the Court, with suitable provisions for its custody and final disposition. I think there is good sense in the suggestion, and that it would, sometimes, if adopted, greatly relieve the hardship of the position of defendants without detriment to the public interests.

COMMISSION.

As the law now is, a commission to take the examination of a witness out of this State, to be used on trial here, can only be issued, in a criminal case, at the instance of the defendant. This is not an equal rule; and if the provisions of the Constitution of the United States do not prohibit it, I do not see why it would not be just to issue a commission, in the like cases to those in which it is allowed to a defendant, at the instance of The People.

CHALLENGES.

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DEPOSITIONS TO BE USED BEFORE GRAND JURY.

I submit to the Committee whether it would not be safe, just and of great public convenience to provide that the depositions of witnesses taken before a magistrate, upon the statutory examination, in the presence of the accused, may be used as testimony before the Grand Jury in lieu of a *viva voce* examination in all cases where the witness is sick, infirm or disabled, or absent from the State or County when the case comes up, in due course, to be heard before the Grand Jury. In case of the death of the witness such a deposition is admissible, by the common law, even upon the trial of the accused. Why should it not be allowed to be used as a substitute for oral testimony, in the cases above mentioned, before a body which sits in secret, without any right on the part of the accused to be confronted with the witnesses against him or to produce witnesses in his own behalf? In all such cases there will have been at least an *opportunity* for a cross-examination of the witnesses by the accused before the magistrate, and, in some cases, such a cross-examination, forming part of the deposition, and submitted to the Grand Jury, would suggest considerations pertinent to the case and advantageous to the accused, of which he might not otherwise have the benefit. Such a plan would tend much to relieve the hardship now imposed upon witnesses in criminal cases. They are now required to attend, *First*—Before the magistrate; *Second*—Before the Grand Jury; *Third*—Before the Court on the trial;—and all this without compensation. Add to this the inconvenience and expense of coming from a foreign county or State, and, in the aggregate, it will be found in many cases that the case of the witness is really harder than that of the accused. The public expense of subpœnaing witnesses to attend Grand Juries would also be considerably diminished.

BAIL.

The codifiers purpose to allow persons who are under accusation and admitted to give bail, to do so by depositing the requisite amount with the Clerk of the Court, with suitable provisions for its custody and final disposition. I think there is good sense in the suggestion, and that it would, sometimes, if adopted, greatly relieve the hardship of the position of defendants without detriment to the public interests.

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As the law now is, a commission to take the examination of a witness out of this State, to be used on trial here, can only be issued, in a criminal case, at the instance of the defendant. This is not an equal rule; and if the provisions of the Constitution of the United States do not prohibit it, I do not see why it would not be just to issue a commission, in the like cases to those in which it is allowed to a defendant, at the instance of The People.

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☞ There have been no important changes in the ballotings for Speaker in Congress. On the 53th ballot, after which the House adjourned yesterday, BANKS and RICHARDSON both lost one vote, the former having 104 and the latter 73. FULLER had made a considerable gain, having 88 votes. It now remains for him and his friends to decide the contest; but his accession of strength will hardly be likely to make him more ready to go over to BANKS.

The News by the Baltic.

By the arrival of the *Baltic*, we have received European dates to the 1st inst. The news is, in many respects, interesting.

No event of any importance had transpired in the Crimea. Sebastopol was being rapidly leveled with the ground, and the splendid docks would be completely destroyed by the end of the month. No regular bombardment has been opened as yet upon the north forts, but the Russians were keeping up a severe fire on the city with red-hot shot. From the official accounts of the late explosion in the French camp near Inkermann, reported by the previous arrival, it seems that 21 men were killed and 116 wounded, including 5 officers. The shock was felt at a distance of three miles. Gen. SIMPSON has delivered up his authority as Commander-in-Chief of the British Army to Gen. CODRINGTON. The troops were at length comfortably settled in their Winter quarters. Details have come to hand of the recent Turkish victory in Asia, where, it will be remembered, OMAR PASHA so gallantly forced the passage of the River Ingour, in the face of 16,000 Russians entrenched upon the opposite bank.

Two eminent men have died—Count MOLE, one of the veteran politicians of Europe, who held office under the first NAPOLEON, and Admiral BRUAT, who so recently distinguished himself in the Black Sea. The King of Sardinia has passed from Paris to London, where the highest honors awaited him. He was received by Prince ALBERT, and conducted in state procession through the British capital by that same route over which the Emperor and Empress of the French so recently traveled in triumph. Old Windsor was to be redecorated in honor of VICTOR EMMANUEL, and preparations were made for festivities on the grandest scale. Some changes have taken place in the British Cabinet, but they are not of much importance.

CANROBERT's mission to Stockholm had, it is said, been perfectly successful. A correspondent of the London *Times* states positively that a most satisfactory arrangement had been made with reference to the eventualities of the war. Rumors of peace continued to abound. It is even reported, and on some show of authority, that Prussia had undertaken to mediate between the Western Powers and Russia, at the request of the latter. This statement is advanced confidently by some, and as confidently denied by others; but, on all hands, it is admitted that the propositions of the Allies now go far beyond the original Four Points. It is not unlikely that diplomatists will be busy during the Winter months.

The London papers again devote a great deal of their space to the Anglo-American question. The tone of the *Times* is considerably moderated, though, with singular pertinacity, it persists in fastening upon us the blame of originating the excitement. It says now, that if by any chance offence was given, "America would always find England ready to make any reparation which she could reasonably demand." The London *Post*, in an article on the Central American question—published elsewhere—denies that Great Britain has violated the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, and contends that the United States has given just cause for the increase of the West India Squadron.

On the 29th of November, the King of Prussia opened the Legislative Chambers in person. His speech on the occasion contains nothing very remarkable. It is devoted chiefly to local matters, and only alludes to the war in order to express a hope that Prussia will be able to preserve her honor and standing without the heavy sacrifices of war.

A Spanish coaster has recently been pursuing one of the favorite amusements of its class, viz.: firing into a merchant-vessel—a Britisher this time—and the affair will not weaken the quarrel already existing between England and Spain.

Copenhagen advices say that the Conference on the Sound Dues question was held on the 20th ult., but the United States refused to take part in the discussion.

The commercial accounts are interesting. The Public Funds in Paris and London, are 1 per cent. higher, being partly influenced by the rumors of peace negotiations, and in some measure by the extraordinary receipt of six millions of dollars Australian Gold. The Cotton market had slightly stiffened, notwithstanding the free offering of receipts from this side. The consumption in England, despite the war and the enhanced rates of interests, is steadily going up. There is a pause in Flour and Wheat, while Indian Corn finds increased favor at high prices. The advices from this side, carried out by the *Baltic* and *Arago* in regard to the effect of the attack of the London *Times* on the policy of the United States and its intimations of hostilities, were revived with much favor by the business people in London and Liverpool, and had the immediate effect of restoring confidence and dealing in American Stocks.

The Anti-American Feeling in England.

The English papers received by the *Baltic*, yesterday, contain abundant evidence that there is not the shadow of a war feeling left in the minds of the British public against this country, admitting even that there was any such feeling when the London *Times* made its first declaration of hostility. But it is both amusing and surprising to see with what pertinacity that paper, still clings to the absurd and groundless opinion that President PIERCE had been endeavoring to excite a hostile feeling towards England, as an electioneering trick to secure his reëlection. The *Times* has been grossly deceived, and is grossly deceiving its readers by propagating such an idea, which, we observe, is reported by other British journals. In the natural course of political events in this country aspirants for the Presidency should be busy at this time in electioneering tricks and intrigues. But, owing to the chaotic condition of our political parties, and the lack of a proper organization on the part of either faction, electioneering cannot proceed, and the most that expectant candidates can do is to save themselves from a false move by doing nothing. If the *Times* and the other leading British journals would study the leading papers of this country a little more attentively, instead of confining themselves chiefly to one, and that the least reliable of all, they would be saved from a good many most egregious errors in their comments on American affairs.

The Senate Committees.

It is to be lamented that the Senate of the United States should not vindicate its conservative character by a more judicious choice of Committeemen. The list just selected attests the extent to which partisan and sectional considerations control in such matters. Inferior men, the most of them locally disqualified for the service to which they are designated, are placed upon the most important Committees, and, in a great measure, decide the fate of the bills brought before the body; while those general public consent would indicate as the proper members of such Committees figure either upon trivial and formal ones, or in a hopeless minority upon the more prominent. We are not disposed to be invidious, and shall not particularize what the intelligent reader may gather at a glance. Nor do we except to the choice of Mr. DOUGLAS as Chairman of the Territorial Committee; for the sentiments of the majority upon the Territorial questions doubtless rendered that appointment highly proper. But that a majority, distinguished from the minority only by those sentiments, and with all great political and economical questions of a more general character, either in abeyance or quite obsolete, should nevertheless place all the Committee Rooms in the possession of their own men, however insignificant, and exclude their opponents, however able, is a sad evidence of the higher regard paid to mere partisan claims, than to public service. No man, it is needless to say, is less competent to serve on the Committee of Foreign Relations because he views ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW with less than the average veneration. Brown, Jones and Smith may be the very statesmen for the Committee upon Commerce, notwithstanding they voted against the Nebraska bill. Nay, to have written a sympathetic letter to PASSMORE WILLIAMSON could hardly be said to unfit the best scholar of the Senate for a place upon the Library Committee. Yet, upon this mean and narrow principle—upon this single test of Slavery in the Territories—has the whole distribution been made,—Commercial, Financial, Diplomatic;—and the right men are by no manner of means in the right places.

The Senate is theoretically the conservative element of the federal system. It is looked to as a corrective and restraint upon the heady partisanship of the popular branch, where the higher and wiser and calmer attributes of Statesmanship are presumed to be less influential. It is supposed to legislate less from the impulse of the moment, and for transient ends, than for permanent and ulterior results. Every such departure from its true mission as we witness in the formation of Committees, and, as we have witnessed too frequently of late since the great, leading minds of other days have left it, is an evidence of deterioration, which must sooner or later destroy its efficiency, and bring the masses to the conviction of the many who already believe the Senate to be a clumsy superfluity, and an obstruction in the path of beneficent legislation. It may be true that the partiality objected to prevails—is in fact prescriptively established—in all legislative bodies. It is still out of place and censurable in a body, by hypothesis so dignified and impartial as the Federal Senate. From that quarter an example of better things should come. Formerly such matters were governed even there by a different principle. It was quite right that Committees upon subjects in controversy between the great Parties should be mainly chosen from the Party in majority; and they were so chosen in the Twenty-Second Congress; and must always be so chosen in the lower House. But none in the Senate carried his partisanship further. Politics were not pushed to the extreme of personal jealousy, rancor, and insult, which we have now to regret as one of the later and meanest results of the unhappy controversy about Slavery. CYNEAS, the Epirote, would not mistake such a body as a Senate of Gods.

A New Battle of the Books.

Since DEAN SWIFT wrote his famous account of the *Battle of the Books*, there has not been such a lively war between bibliopoles, bibliographers, and critics, as we are now in the midst of; the combatants on one side being the publishers of books, and the literary Rhadamanthuses of the Press forming the other party. To give piquancy and interest to this lively battle, requires that the makers of books should become parties to the *mêlée*. The attacks of booksellers and their anonymous antagonists are sufficiently rancorous and vicious, but they require the sparkles of wit and poetry which would be struck out by a contest of authors to give brilliancy and piquancy to such a contest.

We have already given a brief history of this curious business, and published our own opinion on the subject, so that there is no occasion for us to add anything more than to merely notice the progress of the fight, as one of the current topics of the day. The papers throughout the country are taking up the affair, and some exceedingly curious and entertaining, if not very instructive opinions, have been given to the world in connection with this business. It is not the least interesting consideration of the matter, that such a tumult should have been caused by the publication of a new poem by so quiet and peaceable a scholar as LONGFELLOW. *Hiawatha* is at the bottom of it all. In our advertising columns will be found a long card from one of the belligerent parties, which will, of course, be followed by others. But we would suggest to the publishers that, in their endeavors to discredit the critics, they are only seeking to destroy one of their most valuable aids in securing the good will of the public. The publishers are certain to come off second best in the end.

Grooving the Granite.

The Mayor and Council are fully alive to the necessity of doing something for stony-hearted Broadway. The Mayor has suggested grooving the portions not already grooved; and thinks the expense must come within $100,000. The Councilmen, disposed to act upon the suggestion, propose first, however, to have a yard-wide belt, or probably six square yards of the pavement grooved, and estimate from the number of animals falling upon that improvement, the advantage of treating the whole similarly. All parties, however, are unanimous that something should be done forthwith.

Still the difficulty is not properly approached. The very first step should be to ascertain the nature and extent of the existing evil; and for that purpose a Committee of sensible men should be chosen to report upon the condition of the street, the number of horses flung down daily in wet weather and in dry, the loss of property occasioned by such accidents, the inconvenience to the riding public, and that resulting from the necessary obstruction of the street. The reserved corps of Police stationed along Broadway could, under the direction of the Chief, supply in a week or two all the necessary data. They should also ascertain from a much wider observation than one yard can furnish, whether grooving will amend the defect; the duration of such grooves, if in the first instance effectual; how often they must be renewed in order to preserve the needed friction; and how long the pavement will probably endure this joint assault of the horse-shoe, the carriage-tire, and the chisel of the mechanic. It will then be quite time enough to advertise for contractors to do the job, when the propriety of having it done shall have been determined.

It is a problem in algebra, to learn how many fallen horses a spectator, fixed at any given point, and gifted with ordinary vision, may witness in a half-hour, if, in a walk from Wall-street to Union-place, a dozen may be seen. It is certainly difficult to traverse the distance named without observing a number quite equal to that. But no calculation is needed. A policeman, stationed upon each block for two days—one a dry, windy day, when the stones have been polished to a hard finish; the other, a day sufficiently damp to coat the surface with a composition as smooth and slippery as the best anti-friction oil of the machinist—and his report will tell us how many such casualties occur. He will probably say nothing of the painful struggles of every animal to keep his footing, if the struggle be successful: but *that*, every passenger is accustomed to. He may also see virtue in the several brakes now used, though not one of them can prevent the sliding of the carriage towards and often upon the horses, after the revolution of the wheels shall have been effectually checked. He will finally prove whether grooving is of any utility: if it be, the observer at Tenth-street will have little or nothing to report, against the score or two returned by the tall gentleman opposite St. Paul's.

The truth is, very little promise of good seems to attend the proposed measure. Gutter and channel the stone as you will—and the more frequently and thoroughly and expensively it is done, the sooner the pavement will be destroyed—it cannot offer more friction than did the more recent portions, when first put down, and which are now as treacherous as the rest. Still, let the experiment, for charity's sake, for economy's sake, be tried, if necessary, but on a small scale. We are for anything, to preserve the Russ pavement, except the perpetuation of those inhuman cruelties hourly exhibited along our great thoroughfare.

Academy of Music.

Every manager who produces the "Barber of Seville" deserves the thanks of a civilized community for two reasons. 1. Because it is the only recompense he gets; and 2. because, of all other operas in the world, it is the most luscious and refreshing. There is something very remarkable about this opera. Whenever it is produced the house is sure to be half empty, (some cavillers may object that this is by no means remarkable,) and yet the scattered few who fill the benches are literally carried away with intoxication of pure enjoyment. No other opera in the Italian *rep.rtoire* appears to afford so much unmingled delight, and no other opera creates less excitement. It is a pity, but it's a truth. Perhaps the weather had something to do with the slim attendance, perhaps the arrival of the *Baltic*, perhaps the BAKER Jury case, perhaps the row amongst the booksellers. These are the freshest reasons we can think of, without plunging into Æsthetics, and we give them to our readers for their private digestion, in addition to the fact that the house was not a satisfactory one.

Of the performance we can speak in the highest terms of commendation. The great excellence of Mlle. LA GRANGE's *Rosina* has already been fully recognized. It was in this *rôle* that she first made her appearance before an American audience, and won its sympathy and admiration. Since then she has achieved more triumphs than we could afford space to enumerate. But in spite of this, we look on her *Rosina* as the best and most *piquante* of all her impersonations. There is something fresh and invigorating in it. It is like turning to a bright sparkling fountain, after toiling in a hot dusty work-shop. And then there is scope in the *rôle* for the exercise of that intellectuality which Mlle. LA GRANGE knows so thoroughly how to dispense. Every one ought to go and hear her in this opera. It is a shame that every one does not.

MORELLI is in some respects the best *Figaro* we have had on the New-York stage. He possesses all the mental buoyancy necessary for the character, and a voice almost too sumptuous for the music. He appeared to be in admirable spirits last evening, and dashed through the part with immense elasticity.

Signor SALVIANI appeared for the first time here as *Count Almaviva*, and achieved what he certainly did not achieve on his *début*—a success. Possessing a clear and well cultivated voice, Signor SALVIANI is yet deficient in brilliancy. He executes with precision, but not with splendor—the sparkling quality being deficient, if not absent. But, in spite of this, he was exceedingly effective, and did better justice to the *rôle* than any other singer we can remember, except MARIO, whose *nonchalance* and breeding were prominent in it.

Signor ROVERE is the best *buffo parlante* on the stage, and it is a real treat to see him in a character like *Don Bartolo*, where there is verge for all his drollery. He was warmly received and highly appreciated.

Signor GIULIO was the *Basilio* of the evening. This gentleman possesses a fine rich voice, but it is sadly in need of cultivation. At times he was nearly inaudible last night; not from lack of power, but from lack of method.

The "Trovatore" will be given to-night.

Concert at the Five Points.

A concert was given by the children of the Five Points' Mission, in their Chapel, last evening. It was pleasing and well attended.

K. N.

Law vs. Fillmore.

There is a spirited contest going on just now in the K. N. Councils in this State between the friends of LAW and FILLMORE.

The "National Council," at its last session, called the Presidential Nominating Convention for Feb. 22, 1856, at Philadelphia; but a special meeting has been called by "Hon. E. B. BARTLETT, National K. N. President," to meet at Philadelphia on the 18th of February next, when it is not at all unlikely that the nomination will be postponed till the 17th of June.

The "State Council of New-York," at Binghamton, elected two Delegates at large—Hon. ERASTUS BROOKS, of New-York, and Gen. SCROGGS, of Buffalo. BROOKS is understood to be for FILLMORE, while SCROGGS, it is suspected goes, for a Southern Democrat for President, in order to make room for his friend ULLMANN for Vice.

In the District embracing Suffolk, Richmond, and Queens Counties, and that portion of Kings outside of Brooklyn, W. A. FOUNTAIN, of Richmond, is Delegate—he is favorable to FILLMORE.

In the Brooklyn District Dr. GUT, a FILLMORE man is elected, and we hear that no new Convention will be called to supplant him.

In the Lower District of this City, (First, Second, Third, Fifth and Eighth Wards,) JOSEPH H. TOONE is Delegate—he is probably for LAW, though the FILLMORE men claim him.

In the Upper District, (Twelfth, Eighteenth, Nineteenth, Twenty-first, and Twenty-second Wards,) JOLEPH S. TAYLOR is Delegate, and ISAAC J. OLIVER, and Dr. L. RANNY alternates. TAYLOR is presumed to be for FILLMORE from the fact of his offering a resolution in the Nineteenth Ward Council in favor of that gentleman. OLIVER is set down for LAW, while Dr. RANNY is non-committal.

In KELLY's District, (Fourth, Sixth, Tenth and Fourteenth Wards,) ROBT. BEATTY, Jr., is Delegate—he is perfectly non-committal—but from the fact of his being formerly a Whig, the FILLMORE men claim him.

In the District embracing Westchester, Putnam and Rockland Counties, BAYARD CLARKE, M. C., is Delegate—he is for LAW.

In Albany County, CHARLES H. ADAMS, of Cohoes, is Delegate—he is claimed by the FILLMORE men.

In the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, S. N. GLOVER, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER and F. C. WAGNER, are striving for the election as Delegates.

In the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, JOHN BULLOCK, JOHN QUACKENBUSH and HENRY FARRINGTON are the candidates for Delegate.

From the Western part of the State, where the Anti-Nebraska feeling is predominant, there is in "the Order," we are informed, an almost universal feeling against Mr. FILLMORE, arising from the fact of his having signed the "Fugitive Slave bill."

ANDREW JACKSON DONALDSON and other prominent Democratic Know-Nothings of the South are urging the nomination of Mr. DANIEL S. DICKINSON, though he is not a member of the Party, and we are informed that there are a number of delegates elected who favor his nomination.

The difficulty in "the Order" arises from the fact that what are the principles of the Order in one place are not in another. In the Eastern States "Freedom" is one of its cardinal principles. In New-York, opposition to Senator SEWARD and Bishop HUGHES seems to be the only principles advocated, and the favor and votes of Protestant foreigners is courted.

In the West *all* foreigners are the mark at which they fire.

In Louisiana, Catholics are not only admitted to the Order, but are nominated for office, and the American candidate for Governor of that State at the recent election was in religious belief a Roman Catholic!

In some sections of the South the 19th section in the Philadelphia platform is all that is cared for—hence Mr. DICKINSON is their Representative.

NEW-YORK CITY.

What they do with Naughty Children—The Juvenile Asylum.

While in one of the Police Courts the other day, we were much pained to see a little boy, of about eight years, brought up for petty larceny. The magistrate *instead of sending him to prison* committed him to the Juvenile Asylum, which, he informed us, had been during the three years of its existence the means of reforming large numbers of young delinquents. Wishing to examine so useful and noble a charity, we accompanied the police officer with his diminuative prisoner to the "House of Reception," at No. 23 West Thirteenth-street, where the Superintendent, Mr. A. C. PEARCEY, kindly afforded us all information. We found that the institution was designed for children of from seven to fourteen years, who were either committed by the Police Magistrates for various petty offences, or were given up by their parents as unable to be managed. In the former case notice is sent to the parents if they can be found, to appear within ten days and show good cause why the child should not be permanently committed. If they fail to do so, they lose all control over it. After being kept in the institution for a proper length of time, the children are apprenticed, mostly to farmers, throughout the country.

When a child is brought to the House of Reception, the first thing of course is thoroughly to scrub it. Sometimes its clothes adhere so firmly to its body that they must be *soaked* off; at any rate they are almost always burned. He or she is then kept apart from the other children until such time as the physician of the house may have made an examination. Thereupon it is allowed to mingle with the other children, the sexes being of course strictly separated. There are generally about four times as many boys as girls in the establishment, and it has been found that the latter are almost always the hardest to reform.

Many poor widows and others, who have unruly children, send them here for a few months, and almost always the confinement has an excellent effect. These are mostly kept at the House of Reception, which is well adapted to the purpose. It consists of two lofty buildings, with a yard between, but connected at each story by a platform. The sides being open, there is plenty of light and air. The whole place is kept scrupulously clean.

On Sunday the laboring people visit their children here. And it is touching to see, after Sabbath School, the poor mothers bringing little delicacies to their sons, whom they have been obliged to send there, petting them and seeming to wish so much to have them back.

During its existence of three years, the institution has had 2,400 inmates, most of whom are now happily located in the country and doing well. While there the other day, we saw a letter just received from a boy on a farm in Maryland, who was one of the worst young rowdies in New-York. He is growing up a respectable citizen and worthy member of the community.

In particular is this an establishment which is to our benefit financially. For it is by far easier and cheaper to nip the budding criminal than to punish the old offender. In the one case [illegible] is almost sure to be produced, in the other it is seldom. It was estimated a few years ago that juvenile thieves stole several hundred thousand dollars worth of property per year; now this kind of crime is almost entirely unknown, and if our Police only did its duty in arresting all juvenile vagrants and beggars, it would totally cease.

A Gigantic Bed-Plate Case—The Adriatic.

Yesterday, at the Novelty Works, the *Adriatic's* bed-plate was cast—a single piece of iron weighing fifty tons, and the largest bed-plate ever cast in this country. There were some hundred people to witness the operation, among whom were many ladies.

An accident, which did not interfere with the integrity of the work, nor do a bit of damage, did add a good deal to the excitement of the occasion, though it prevented some of its more picturesque features. In making so large a casting, the procession was taken to melt some five tons of metal beyond the requisite weight. The two great vats in which the molten mass was boiling, were filled almost to their capacity, when a slight leak was discovered in one of them. The spectators thought it was all down in the hill and crowded up to see the sport. The men silently, but in great consternation pushed up and attempted to dam it with clay. It was no use, however. The burning liquid kept flowing—flowing. "Clear the way gentlemen—step back"—rang out the order, and in a minute the wooden platform had been torn up and hurled aside, the troughs cleared and the whole mass allowed to flow. A glance at the guage showed the foreman that there was enough to make the casting—and all was right. Had a single ton been lacking the red stream must have been turned off into the yard wasted—or the mould imperfectly filled, and the work of weeks lost. The excitement of the danger atoned for the loss of the sight of the surplus five tons of melted iron rolling out into the excavations cut for it, and which gives most of the beauty to the scene, upon a "casting-day." We had the comfort of the assurance soon afterwards that within five feet underneath us there were ninety-two tons of red-hot iron packed—for at this casting several other large pieces, besides the bed-plate, were made for the *Adriatic*. As you read this, reader, the mass is still red-hot. It will not be cold enough to take out until Monday. We suspect that Mr. STRATTON, the Superintendent, and his hardy men, must be fire-proof. They walked in among the red-hot iron, and handled it as safely as cooks handle frying potatoes, and with as little apparent fear as our industrious wives manipulate about their cooking stoves.

Three Degrees of Crime.

A "VAGABOND."

JOHN THOMPSON, a well known vagabond of this City, was taken before a Magistrate on Wednesday, on a charge of vagrancy. After a full hearing he was sentenced to Blackwell's Island for ten days. He is a worthless, miserable fellow, who has been loafing about for months. He should have been sent up long ago.

SIX MONTHS LATER.

JOHN THOMPSON led to the altar the beautiful and accomplished daughter of the Hon. O. U. LETHERBIP, on Wednesday, without the knowledge of her parents. This strange infatuation of one so lovely and accomplished as Miss. LETHERBIP, is unaccountable and greatly to be regretted. Her parents are overwhelmed with grief.

THREE MONTHS LATER.

It is with no ordinary degree of pleasure, that we announce the return to our City, on Wednesday, of the highly influential and universally respected Mr. JOHN THOMPSON and his lovely lady from their wedding tour. The happy pair, it is understood, will for the present reside with the lady's parents, who are now, having investigated into his character, delighted by their fair daughter's choice. Long may they wave.

Stealing Milk Cans.

There has been a great time of it along the Harlem Railroad in consequence of the milk cans not having been regularly returned since they have made out their Winter arrangements. While milk is really scarce in this City, several of the farmers complain that they have been obliged to throw theirs into the swill barrels for want of cans. One farmer from Westchester, who has been here these three days trying to hunt up cans, and has succeeded in finding a number that had been stolen off the platform at Twenty-seventh-street, says that his wife has written to him to say that she is giving the milk to the hogs, having all the tin pans and cans full. However, when Mr. HUED, the President, heard this story he immediately had upwards of 2,000 cans sent up the road, which had been lying on the platform. Stealing milk cans has become so general that few can have an idea of the loss farmers sustain thereby.

The Snow Storm.

We had a noble snow storm yesterday—the first one worth speaking of this season. On awaking most good people found two or three inches of snow on their roofs. It snowed on all day—and though it melted too fast for sleighs to come out, it gave the boys an hour or two in Paradise. Sleds and snow-balls were very prevalent, and as the snow-balling is never a nuisance the first day, it made one younger to see the sport.

Read the Mayor's Letter

To the Board of Aldermen, and see how near to a head the MATSELL matter is coming. The great drama is in its fifth act, and the City—the State—the country—the world—including even New-Jersey, is agape, to discover whether it turn out a farce or a solemn tragedy. No sleeping now, good public, 'tis most played out.

☞ The Tenth Ward Schools, held in No. 42 Allen-street, gave a general reception to their friends on Tuesday last. A large number of visitors were present. The leading exercise was an original dialogue, written by one of the girls in Miss LLOYD's school, and which was spoken by several of the pupils. The Primary School, Mrs. E. B. HUNT's, made a very happy impression on its friends by its orderly, neat appearance, and its music.

Sympathy for Mr. Collins.

The friends of Mr. JOHN A. COLLINS, whose course of lectures has been so unfortunately arrested by the destruction of his diagrams, charts, &c., hold a meeting in Hope Chapel, (the scene of his misfortune,) this evening, with the view of giving him a lift.

☞ JAMES W. BARKER, President of the State Council, being weary of office, it is rumored, has declined being a candidate for reëlection. Can it be that his vote in favor of the Philadelphia Platform has anything to do with the matter?

Straightened and Still.

The General Committee of the "Straight Out Whigs" were to have held a meeting at Constitution Hall last evening. Our reporter reached there about 8¼ o'clock, but found the door locked.

Off South.

Captain Crabtree said, at the last meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration, that Mr. FAGAN had shipped 86 men to South Carolina. 56 of whom were from Ward's Island.

☞ Our K. N. friends in the Twenty-second Ward seem hard to please—twice they have disbanded their Council.

☞ The eighth Semi-Annual Exhibition of OTTIGNON's Gymnasium took place last evening.

INDICTMENT AGAINST AN EDITOR QUASHED.—Some months ago a paragraph went the rounds of the newspapers, stating that Jos. B. DANTWORTH, editor of the *Weekly Republican*, published at Rock Island, Ill., has been indicted for perjury, in presenting a false affidavit of the circulation of his paper, with a view of obtaining the Post-Office advertising. The case came on to be tried recently, and the Judge ordered the indictment to be quashed. It appeared from certain depositions offered that the circulation of the *Republican* was somewhat larger than the amount sworn to by Mr. DANTWORTH in his affidavit.

PAINFUL RUMOR.—A strange and painful rumor is circulating in our streets, in regard to the loss of several men who were conveying to the mouth of Grand River a raft of lumber, owned by a Mr. Powers, of Flat River. We learn that the raft passed over our rapids a week ago, and, nothing having since been heard from it, fears are entertained that the recent severe winds have swept it past Grand Haven, into Lake Michigan, and the poor fellows on board have all perished. It is a sad and awful rumor, and we are afraid it will prove but too true a one, and we are afraid it will prove but too true a one.—[*Grand Rapids Enquirer*, 12th.

Governor CLARK has appointed ARCHIBALD ROBERTSON, Esq., of Elmira, District-Attorney for Chemung County, vice EDWARD QUIN, deceased.

[illegible]

LETTER FROM LOUISVILLE.
IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.
NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.
NEWS FROM EUROPE.
EDITORIAL—Decrease of Immigration. American and Europe. The Bakers' Strike. The Under Sheriff of New-York. Virginia Legislature. The Know Nothing Nomination. Spain and the United States. Mr. Blair's Letter Slavery. [illegible] Personal Sketches of [illegible] Baker Trial.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—Rural and Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 29—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market fully reported.
SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.
CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence for the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.
COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9; or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 128 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIVE WINES.—PARKS' CELEBRATED SPARKLING CATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the bottle, case or dozen. PARKS' STILL CATAWBA, warranted only the pure Juice of the Grape.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
Sold by all principal dealers in and surrounding New-York.
PARKS' SPARKLING CATAWBA is more rich and fruity than the French Champagne. The French Horticultural Society, of Paris, writes Prof. MOIES, President of the American Institute, "That the results of an impartial trial of the Catawba Wines by their Committee, was to convince the most incredulous of the superiority of American Wines."

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mills in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Chilled Iron Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:
CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 12, 1855.
Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 122 Water-st., N. Y.:
GENTLEMEN: On the 19th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find them not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, sprains, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF ENDLESS variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear out our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Portfolios and Papier Mâché Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price! In connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c. KELLY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, have a fine stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 261 Broadway and Reade-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the splendid sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $36 to $250, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figures elsewhere.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. Have safes secured by Brannan's Fa Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees stand pre-eminent in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand declaratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Woldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE reliable the Infallible—the admiration of the critical the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SNOW AND RAIN VS. BALLS AND PARTIES.—Ladies', Gents', Boys' and Misses' India Rubber Boots and Shoes, suitable for this season of snow and rain.
Ladies' and Misses' White Satin and Linen Gaiter Boots, White Satin and Kid Slippers, suitable for this season of balls and parties.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at $60, $75 and $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $68, $80 and $100, music books, elegantly bound for New-Year's presents, for 25 at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garment, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $3 per pound, we now sell at $2 25. Single spools at 90 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LADIES' FURS.—MINK CAPES; RANGING IN price from $15 upwards; large mink capes of the rarest and darkest skins, procurable 25 per cent. below Broadway prices. ARCHER & MARTIN,
No. 270 Greenwich-st., bet. Murray and Warren.

MILLINERY! MILLINERY!—WM. A. IRVINE, NO. 112 Canal-st., invites the attention of the ladies to his splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, &c. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks and Talmas.

RUBBER OVERSHOES—THE BEST FITTING

Notice to Mariners.

From the Washington Union.

The following notice of the placing of two temporary harbor lights at Malamocco, Venice, has been received from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, dated Oct. 19, 1855:

"The maritime authorities at Trieste have given notice that on and after the first day of November next, two temporary harbor lights would be exhibited at the entrance of the port of Malamocco, Venice.

The lights will be fixed, of the natural color, and of the fourth order of the system of Fresnel. They stand at the height of 30 feet above the level of ordinary high water, and will be visible in clear weather at a distance of 10 miles.

The eastern or outer light is placed upon the round-head of the inner mole of the Rocchetta, on the north side of the channel, at a mile and a third within the entrance. The western light stands in the Lagoon on the southern side of the entrance of the Spizzon canal, at a distance of 1,380 yards from the outer light.

The lights, in one bearing N. W. by N. nearly, lead in a mid-course between the two moles now in course of construction. The northern mole or breakwater is already above water, the southern mole is only partially visible. The width of entrance between the moles is about 510 yards."

The bearings are all magnetic. Variation 14 degrees 30 minutes west.

This notice affects the following Admiralty Charts: Mediterranean, General, No. 2,189; Adriatic, No 1,622; Gulf of Venice, Sheet 3, No. 201; Venice, No. 1,485; also, Mediterranean Light-house list, No. 120 s.

The following notice of the establishment of a fixed light on Stang-holm, on the southeast coast of Norway, has been received from the Hydrographic Office, Admiralty, London, dated Oct. 26, 1855:

"The Norwegian Government has given notice that a fixed light has been established on Stangholm, on the Southeast coast of Norway, to light the southern passage to the harbor of Christiansand and that it would be first exhibited on the 25th of October last.

The light is a fixed red channel light; it is placed on the eastern point of the island of Stangholm, at an elevation of 64 English feet above the sea, and will be visible 10 miles in clear weather from N. ¾ E. round eastward to S. ¾ W.

The light-house stands in latitude 58° 42' 40" N., and longitude 8° 13' 3" E. of Greenwich.

If Vendels Odde-skjerming bears the southward, by keeping this light in sight, will clear the rocks and shoals lying outside of Flekkeroe.

To clear the shoals lying about two cables' length south of Lille Stangholm on the east side of the passage masters of vessels when within range or close inside of the entrance mine take care not to bring the light more westerly than N. W. by N.

If after having passed the light in proceeding towards Christiansand the master will observe that the limits of the light in that direction do not fall more westerly than about one minute south clear of Torgrim, the most southern part of the town of Christiansand.

All bearings are magnetic. Variation 21° W.

This notice affects the following Admiralty charts: Baltic Sea, No. 2,187; North Sea, No. 2,000; Norway, No. 1,000; Norway, Sheet 2, No. 1,002; Norway, Sheet 3, No. 1,003; Norway, Sheet 4, No. 1,004; Norway, Sheet 5, No. 1,005; Norway, Sheet 6, No. 1,006; Norway, Sheet 7, No. 1,007; Norway, Sheet 8, No. 1,008; Norway lighthouses list, No. 2,000; also, Norway Pilot, part 1, pp. 10 and 14.

For Education.—The Hon. Henry Barnard, at the last meeting of the Connecticut Historical Society presented a paper showing that the whole amount of land appropriated by the general Government for educational purposes, to the 1st of January, 1855, was 67,000,000 acres, which, at the minimum price of such lands when first brought into market, represented the munificent sum of $50,000,000, but which, at this time, would not be worth less than $200,000,000. The amount of the donations and subscriptions, by individuals, far exceeds all that had been given by State legislatures. The same gentleman, from a table which he exhibited, showed that the donations and bequests made within the last fifty years by the citizens of Boston alone amounted to upwards of $6,000,000.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl as chambermaid or waiter, or to the housework of a small family. The best of city reference from her last place where she lived three years. Can be seen for two days at No. 154 16th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs., first floor front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By an interesting, Industrious American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendent of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 674 4th-st., near Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a small private family only. She may be seen any day this week, at No. 315 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, where her present employers will give such testimony of her worth and ability as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady, to go South, would prefer New-Orleans, to take charge of a first-making establishment or as housekeeper; is competent to fill either situation; the best of references given. Address ORLEANS, Union-square Post-Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two smart women, one to do general housework, is a good washer and ironer, can milk, makes nice airy butter; the other a lady American woman, to cook, wash and iron, is a first-rate cook, is highly recommended. Apply at 217 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th-st. and 29th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to take care of children; good reference if required. Call at No. 14 Clinton-place, from 9 to 3 P. M., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a first-rate Protestant cook. Fully understands her business. Understands baking, pastry, &c. Can be seen at No. 3 6th-st., for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American girl, to do general housework in a small family; best of City references given. Apply at No. 41 Hamilton-st., upstairs, 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework, and understands washing and ironing and baking. Call at No. 220 East 23d-st., first floor front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—In Brooklyn, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 73 Remsen-st., Brooklyn.

AGENCY OR CLERKSHIP WANTED—By a gentleman of experience in mercantile and manufacturing business, and in traveling as collector and solicitor. Would locate at the West if desirable. Employment with a respectable house more an object for a time than present salary. Reference and security if desired. Address AGENT, Times Office.

A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER—Would like to engage by the week in a few good families. Superior City reference. None will be answered on Monday. Apply at No. 468 9th-av., between 38th and 39th-sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By an interesting, Industrious American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendent of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 674 4th-st., near Avenue D.

CLERK AND BOY WANTED—In the dry-goods jobbing business. A young man from 18 to 24 years of age, well experienced in dry goods; and a boy about 14 years of age, with good recommends, may apply between 4 and 5 o'clock P. M. on the undermined.
CHURCHILL, WALKLY & JOHNSON,
No. 181 Broadway.

GAS FITTER WANTED—A good gas fitter can hear of work at No. 146 Washington-st., Hoboken. None but a sober man and good workman need apply. Call this 14th of December, before 11 o'clock.

LAW CLERK WANTED—A young man in a law office who can write a good hand; compensation $150 per year. Address STEWART & CRAIN, No. 151 Broadway, New-York, in handwriting of applicant.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Are now to be had in New-York—are now at No. 14 Ninth Avenue, and No. 148 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

SECRETARY WANTED.—A person to act as private secretary, one perfectly conversant with the Spanish and English languages. Undoubted references as to integrity and ability required. Apply in person to D. H. DILLINGHAM, No. 12 Broadway, Eureka Line, from 10 to 11 o'clock A. m.

SCHOOL TEACHER WANTED—To teach School back of Tarrytown. Call to-day at G. WHITMORE'S, No. 117 William-st., between 1 and 3 o'clock, and if not suited can address G. HART, Tarrytown.

TEACHER WANTED—At the Vaucher Institute, Hackensack, N. J., a young German resident teacher, capable of undertaking the mathematical branches in English, with the Classics. His board and lessons in the French language would be given as a part of the remuneration. Apply at the above address. A stage leaves Hoboken daily at 9 o'clock A. M.

TO AUCTIONEERS.—Wanted, an auctioneer, with a good voice and good character; one acquainted with the book and furniture auction business preferred. To the right kind of a man a fair salary and permanent employment will be given. Address, with references, &c., &c., Box No. 1,077, Post-Office.

NURSE WANTED.—A wet nurse to go in the country, to take charge of a young babe three weeks old. Can have employment one year, and fair compensation. The best references will be required. Call at No. 276 St. Nicholas Hotel, at 2 o'clock P. M., Friday and Saturday, this week.

HEAD WAITER WANTED—To go into the country. One year's employment will be given. The best references will be required. Call at No. 276 St. Nicholas Hotel, at 3 o'clock P. M., Friday and Saturday, this week. Or address Round Hill, Northampton, Mass.

WANTED—An active and experienced buyer, for the foreign and domestic dry goods of an Importing and jobbing business; none but those fully competent need apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 234 and 236 Broadway.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, four waiters for a hotel in this State, a stewardess for a steamer, places for clerks, porters, barkeepers, &c. Charges moderate. ED. GILLEN.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED—A lady well qualified to take the whole charge of a first-class private house. Apply at No. 16 West 17th-st., with references, between the hours of 8 and 5, for three days.

BOY WANTED—In an office, one who resides with his parents preferred, and can write a good hand. Address MANUFACTURER, this office.

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BOY WANTED—In an office, one who resides with his parents preferred, and can write a good hand. Address MANUFACTURER, this office.

Value Received.—The sufferer from a cough or cold, or the confirmed consumptive even, may obtain for his outlay, in buying a bottle of the World-renowned BALSAM, the value of the money's worth.

Mechanic Amateurs.—All fond of mechanic and carpenter work should try them instruments for the comfort of leisure. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal-sts.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. DOREMUS' third lecture on the *Invisible Forces*, will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chemical Lecture-Room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.

Subject—*Heat and Cold.*

Radiation of Heat—Physical Geography—Relation of the Earth to the Sun, from the insular epoch to the present time—Expansion of solids, liquids and gases, illustrated by *experiments*. Effects of Circulation of the Atmosphere and Oceans on Climates—Isothermal lines.

Specific Heat—*Experiments*—Compression of Air evolving heat—Expansion, producing cold—Importance of the vertical position of a place on its temperature—Relation of Heat to Vegetable and Animal life—Solid, liquid and gaseous states dependant on heat—pressure as influencing ebullition. Latent Heat—Liquefaction and solidification of gases by pressure and cold—Experiments with saltpetre-gas and carbonic acid gases—Snow produced from a red hot crucible—Mercury frozen with solid carbonic acid. Mercury frozen in a red hot crucible.

In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, tickets for the course will be single admission, 75 cents.

On Friday Evening Next—The 14th inst., a public meeting will be held in the Pacific-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn, at 7½ o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the Fund for increasing Methodist Assemblies in Ireland. Rev. Jesse T. Peck, D. D., Rev. Wm. Burton, of Lynn, Mass., and Rev. Wm. Arthur, of London, will address the meeting.

Parisian Fancy Goods Sterling Silver—Combs, nail, hair and tooth brushes, perfumery, cups, fine pens, pencils, scissors, scales, Paris solid articles and fancy goods received in and sold by dealers. For sale by RUSH & RICHARD & CO., 134 Broadway, No. 2 Astor-House.

New-York Air Water Cure—Terms $7 per week. Dr. H. H. TAYLOR. This genial home establishment is peculiarly adapted to invalid ladies. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$7 to $10 per week. Other men and families half price.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS,

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS,
TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES,
No. 346 Broadway.

THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.

This department has been enlarged with all the novelties of the past year. From Paris we have received a fine selection of

Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Odor Boxes,
Queen Trimmings, Card Boxes, &c.

Besides an immense assortment of small Bijoux, such as miniature Shells and Coral, Jewelry, Miniature sets of Needlework, Odor Bottles, Mirrors, &c.; Papier-mache Tablets and Card Cases &c.

From Geneva we have some fine

MUSIC BOXES.

With popular American Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Schottisches.

CHINESE GOODS.

Chess, Checkers, Dice, Ring Puzzles, Vases, Cabinets and Counters.

THE DOLL DEPARTMENT.

Our reputation for beautiful Dressed Dolls is established. The public decided this at the Crystal Palace. For our assortment we give you the catalogue: Porcelain, Wax, Gum-solution, Papier Mache, &c. Bodies, Arms, Hats, Shoes, Heads &c.

THE TOY DEPARTMENT.

In order to accommodate our stock we have been obliged to increase the size of this department, which now occupies more than half the store, being by far the largest assortment in the City. We would call attention to some of the most prominent articles:

Drums, Pianos, Harmoniconas, Trumpets,
Guns, Bows, Woolly Dogs, Magic Lanterns,
Caps, Box Toys, Tea Sets, Tools, &c.

MECHANICAL MOVING TOYS.

Each department has competent and attentive clerks, and for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both German and French ladies and gentlemen are in attendance.

BUT ONE PRICE,
and that as low as at any other store in the City.
C. W. TUTTLE,
Importer of Fancy Goods and Toys,
No. 346 Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR HOLIDAYS!!!
FEATHER FLOWERS, AND NATURAL CURIOSITIES FROM BRAZIL.

Just imported, and for sale for the first time in the United States, a large and fine assortment of feather flowers made of the natural colors of the birds, as branches, wreaths, large and small bouquets.

Also, a fine assortment of seals and bittles, wings, flowers, &c., of the humming birds' breasts, which are the most brilliant and finest flowers made in the world. A good assortment of Brazilian thread lace, and a large collection of fifteen hundred birds, all of fine and brilliant plumage, rare land shells, and beautiful collections of bittles and butterflies. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine them, No. 459 Broadway, near corner of Grand-st., first floor above.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES,
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.

Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.

GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled..... $30
GOLD WATCHES, fine..... $20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..... 10 to 50
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated..... 10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS..... 5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Shade Linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or Shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call.

B. BALDWIN,
No. 393 Bowery, corner 3d-st., opposite Bond.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Meerschaums, all sizes are offered, as suitable for press hits, at the lowest prices.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—California Diamonds equal in brilliancy to the real diamonds, and at prices within the reach of all. They are set in Rings, Pins, Ear-rings, Studs, Crosses, Bracelets, Sleeve Dress and Vest Buttons. They are beautiful holiday gifts, and cannot fail to please. L. & J. JACOBS,
No. 407 Broadway.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices. At our office, No. 7 Maiden-lane. A. G. BAILEY & CO.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—Who can invest $500 to $1,000, in an important and substantial business, with the aid of a great improvement in the machinery. Any person who sees the machine will at once be convinced that the business will pay 100 to 150 per cent on the whole amount invested. Apply of W. GARDNER, No. 11 Canal-st., third floor, or at No. 241 7th-st., in the evening. Undoubted reference will be required, and the same will be given.

BY ADDRESSING T. B., IMMEDIATELY—At this Office, an opportunity will be offered to exchange dry goods, clothing, or tobacco and cigars, for about $3,000 worth of stock in a Company located near the City, and now doing a good business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling.

$5 000.—PARTNER WANTED with the above amount to engage with the advertiser, in one of the best paying business in the City. To an enterprising man an opportunity to realize from $6,000 to $8,000, per annum, offers, as will be shown upon an interview. Address, with real name, H. HANSON, this Office.

$800—FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS DINING ROOM—New, doing a good cash business. A young man with the above sum can make from $4 to $6 per day. The custom is steady, and of the first-class business men. For particulars call at No. 118 Chambers-st., first door, up stairs, of GEORGE PHILLIPS.

DRUG STORE—Corner of 3d-av. and 32d-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business, for sale, only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MISS BUNKLEY'S BOOK.

HARPER & BROTHERS,
Nos. 327 to 335 Pearl-street, (Franklin-square,)
THIS DAY:

I.

THE TESTIMONY
OF
AN ESCAPED NOVICE
FROM THE SISTERHOOD OF ST. JOSEPH,
EMMETSBURG, MARYLAND,
THE MOTHER-HOUSE OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY IN THE UNITED STATES.
BY JOSEPHINE M. BUNKLEY.
Illustrations. 12mo, 338 pages, Muslin, $1.

This is the History of the Escaped Novice from the Sisterhood of St. Joseph. In a well executed, readable, and interesting Narrative, it gives an account of the early history of the writer, her conversion from Episcopacy to Catholicism, her experience in the Church and Convent, and a graphic and minute description of life in the interior of that institution. The book will be read with eager avidity by all American citizens. It purports to set before the world, in a clear and authentic manner, the true nature of convent life in the most popular of all the female "communities" of the Roman Catholic Organization, without, however, having the character of a scandalous chronicle.

II.

DALE'S THUCYDIDES.
The History of the Peloponnesian War, by THUCYDIDES. A new and literal version, from the text of ARNOLD, collated with BEKKER, GOLLER and POPPO. By Rev. HENRY DALE, M. A., Head Master of the New Proprietary School, Blackheath, and late Demy of Magdalen College, Oxford. Portrait. 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.

The object of this volume is to give a version of the original so strictly faithful as to be of service to the classical student; while the style though perfectly simple and unpretending, may contain nothing so opposed to the idiom of our own language as to deter the general reader who may wish to know exactly what the Greek historian wrote. Wherever the two parts of the object seemed incompatible, the latter, as the less important, has been sacrificed to the former.

III.

CAREY'S HERODOTUS.
HERODOTUS.—A new and literal version from the text of BAEHR. With a Geographical and General Index. By HENRY CAREY, M. A., Worcester College, Oxford. Portrait. 12mo, muslin, 75 cents.

Mr. CAREY, in the present translation, has kept as closely to the sense of his author as the idioms of the two languages would allow. He has adopted throughout the readings of BAEHR, and, except in some few instances, which are pointed out in notes, his interpretation also.

IV.

BUCKLEY'S SOPHOCLES.
The Tragedies of Sophocles, in English prose. The Oxford translation, new edition, revised according to the text of LINDORF. Portrait. 12mo, muslin. 75 cents.

The chief aim in publishing the present volume was to furnish an improved reprint of the standard Oxford version, without depriving the original work of those features which have insured its favorable reception in both Universities. To carry out this view, the editor has carefully revised the translation throughout, adhering closely to the text of LINDORF, which is now universally established. The version has, where possible, been made more literal, especially as regards the choruses; and many words and particles, before indistinctly rendered, have, it is hoped, recovered their force and meaning. Arguments before each play, and a brief introduction, have been added, and the notes have been considerably augmented.

The following Volumes of
HARPER'S NEW CLASSICAL LIBRARY,
ARE NOW READY!

CÆSAR—Complete, with the Alexandrian, African and Spanish Wars, literally translated, with notes and a very copious index. Portrait. 12mo, muslin. 75 cents.

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MARKET REPORTS.

Saturday Evening, Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.
THURSDAY, Dec. 13—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

BREADSTUFFS—The market remains quiet, but steady, with a fair demand.

BEESWAX—Is still held at old quotations, but is inactive.

BREADSTUFFS AND MEAL—State and Western brands are dull and heavy. The demand has partially subsided, and prices have taken a downward tendency. The sales since our last embrace only about 10,000 bbls., here and to arrive soon, chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 50 @ 8 56¼
Straight State	8 56¼ @ 8 62½
Favorite and Extra State	8 62½ @ 8 75
Mixed Western	8 50 @ 8 62½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 62½ @ 8 75
Fancy Michigan	8 75 @ 9 00
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @ 8 75
Fancy Ohio	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	9 00 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00 @ 9 25
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian is quiet and languid—with sales of only 600 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 87½@$10 25 bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy—the sales since our last having amounted to about 900 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, $4 62½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine.

GRAIN—Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is in request, but at rates conflicting under the views of factors. Hence, the limited business. Rye has been purchased to the extent of 6,700 bushels at $1 30@$1 32—chiefly at $1 30 afloat, ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are unaltered. Corn is dull and drooping. The sales since our last consist of only 25,000 bushels, at 97c.@$1 for Western Mixed, in store and delivered; and 99c.@$1 for new Yellow, according to quality.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Inactive and depressed. Prices unaltered.

IRON—Quiet at old figures. By the *Baltic*, we have the following statement of the make, home consumption, shipments, stock, and average price of Scotch Pig Iron, in tons, for ten years:

Year.	Make.	Shipments and home consumption.	Stock 31st Dec.	Average prices.
1846	675,000	396,000	245,000	80s. 3d.
1847	570,000	666,000	149,000	67s. 3d.
1848	510,000	579,000	80,000	65s. 4d.
1849	580,000	562,000	98,000	44s. 4d.
1850	620,000	578,000	310,000	45s. 6d.
1851	595,000	525,000	270,000	44s. 7d.
1852	760,000	630,000	350,000	40s. 1d.
1853	775,000	675,000	450,000	45s. 5d.
1854	710,000	650,000	310,000	61s. 5d.
1855	770,000	660,000	120,000	79s. 9d.
Till Nov. 30, 1855	730,000	768,000	72,000	69s. 6d.

LATHS—As last noticed.

LEAD—Is still in fair request, but parties disagree about prices. Sales insignificant.

LIME—Scarce and nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Rosin, Tar and Crude Turpentine are without material variation. Spirits Turpentine is down to 61c.@62c. ₱ gallon, with a limited inquiry.

OILS—Generally remain about the same.

PROVISIONS—Pork rules quiet and languid, with sales of only 600 bbls., in lots, at $20 for Mess, and $19 for prime. ₱ barrel. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 9¼c.@9¾c. ₱ lb. Green Hams are worth 10½c. @ 11c. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged; the sales since our last reach 600 barrels and tierces, good to strictly prime, at 12¾c. @12½c. Beef is about the same: the sales since our last include 400 bbls., at from $9 12½@$10 25 for Country Prime; $10 75@$13 25 for do. Mess, and $14 25@$15 50 for repacked do. ₱ bbl. Prime Mess is dull and languid, at from $20@$22 ₱ tierce. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed, at $16@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for at 16c.@23c. for Ohio; 24c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 30c.@31c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9½c.@11½c.

RICE—Has not varied much.

SUGARS—Holders manifest greater confidence, but the market is without animation, and prices are essentially the same.

WHISKY—Sales have been made since our last of only 200 bbls. Ohio and Prison, in lots, at 40c.@41c., chiefly at rates within the range, ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Accommodation is still meagre, and shipowners continued to ask rates above the views of shippers. Hence, the business is restricted.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT was held at Stuyvesant Institute on Monday evening, Dec. 10, 1855, at 7½ o'clock. Present—JOHN J. TINSDALE, President; JOHN S. BELCHER, Secretary; JOHN S. GILES, Treasurer; DAVID THEALL, Collector, and a quorum of Representatives.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read, and, on motion, approved.

On motion of Mr. D. Reynolds Budd, of Hose Company No. 34, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we adjourn to meet on Thursday evening, Jan. 3, 1856, to hear the reports of committees and settle up unfinished business, and that all such reports be postponed till such meeting.

The annexed Annual Reports of the Trustees and Treasurer were then read by the Secretary, accepted, and ordered on file:

TO THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT—FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND—TRUSTEES' REPORT FOR 1855:

In pursuance with the invariable custom, and of the requirements of the Department, the Trustees have the honor to submit herewith a detailed statement of the operations of the Board during the past year, together with such observations and recommendations as their reflection and experience would seem to suggest. In order to render more perfect that benevolence it is the object of this charity to bestow upon those entitled to its benefits.

Among the many charities of this City there is none which enjoys in a higher degree the confidence and regard of its citizens than the Fire Department Charity. It is one of the oldest, most useful and extensive Institutions of the kind in this City, and suffers from every other in its most essential feature—that of being organized upon an entirely voluntary basis, supported by the voluntary subscriptions of the generous and benevolent-hearted, and administered by the voluntary services of every officer connected with its management.

In this connection, the Trustees beg leave to state that, during the past year, various friends and members of the Department have nobly contributed to aid them in inaugurating the measures of relief. Prominently among these will be found the name of WILLIAM B. ASTOR, Esq., whose philanthropy is substantially and annually exhibited by a most liberal donation.

To Messrs. BOWMAN & Co. the Department is also under obligations for a liberal donation, beside other benevolent individuals, who have liberally contributed as well as the regular City Fire Insurance Companies, which, together with other important items, will be found faithfully and correctly enumerated under their proper heads in the Treasurer's Report, to which your attention is most respectfully invited. That officer had remaining in his hands last year a balance of $1,721 02, since which time he has received, from various sources, the sum of $24,311 46, which, added to the aggregate amount, $26,032 55, out of which there has been expended for widows' pensions, relief of sick and disabled firemen, &c., the sum of $24,894 47; reinvested, $1,000—leaving a balance deposited in the Butchers and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the Fire Department Fund of $38 45. The permanent fund (excluding trust and special trust funds) now amounts to $8,750, invested as follows: $6,500 on bond and mortgage, and $2,250 in Manhattan Bank stock.

This large expenditure has been occasioned by a variety of circumstances. Prominent among them was the unexampled severity and protracted duration of the past Winter, and the depression of nearly all kinds of business, causing great distress, and multiplying the number of applicants for aid in a ratio unprecedented in the history of the Fire Department. The Trustees, while exercising a sound discrimination in order to guard this inestimable charity from unjust exactions, have not been unmindful of those feelings of delicacy and humanity which should influence them in the distribution of aid, and in their visitations to the sick and indigent. But have liberally supplied the necessities on the recipients with that relief which this institution was established for, and especially designed to accomplish. It has always been a grateful task for the Trustees to make known to you the fact that they had been enabled, by the blessing of Providence, to increase the amount of the permanent fund; but this year, owing to the unusually heavy expenditures, they have been unable to do so. This, although a source of disappointment in some respects, is relieved by the pleasing reflection that the charities of the Department were never more reasonably or beneficially exerted, and that, while administering to the wants of the sick, or superintending the interment of the dead fireman, they felt thankful that the Department had the ability, in the hour of painful adversity, to stretch forth its right hand without turning away the needy and distressed.

Since their last Annual Report three members of this Department have been in the voluntary exercise of their duties, and impelled by the noblest impulses, have lost their lives in defending the property of our citizens; struck down in the midst of a life of usefulness, an early grave has closed over their career, but their heroism and virtues are still held in grateful remembrance by their friends and associates. To their afflicted families the Trustees tender their sincerest expressions of sorrow and regret.

The School Committee of this Board, upon whom devolved the duty of distributing Prizes, and such other assistance as may be required, to the children of firemen attending the public schools, have discharged their duty to those interesting objects of their care with patient fidelity and devotion. There have been distributed among these children and the widows of firemen, 1,963 pairs of shoes—a much larger number than in any previous year; beside which there have been distributed 320 tons of coal. It can readily be imagined how much real good has been accomplished by the Department Fund, when the severity of the past Winter is taken into consideration.

The School Committee also report that the Van Schaick Scholarships at the New-York University are filled by Masters Edward L. Snyder and James W. Miller, the sons of old and distinguished members of this Department.

It gives the Trustees much pleasure to state that, by the recent appointment of Fire Commissioners, under the law passed by the Legislature at its last session, the Department has been benefited to an extent more favorable than even its best friends could have hoped for. The Commissioners were elected in the month of May last, by the firemen themselves; and the effect of their decisions, unbiassed by political prejudices or pretendons, has effectually rid the Department of the riotous and disorderly, which has at this moment placed it in a position not only worthy of its best days, but in strength, efficiency, discipline, and good order, never before surpassed. This separation of the Department from the political action of the Common Council, we trust will forever exclude the political and every other element from our ranks, as political influence can no longer embolden or protect him.

The law also requiring every fireman when on duty to wear either a badge or fire-cap, and prohibiting any but firemen from wearing them, went into operation in the early part of the present month. The intention of the law is to keep all persons but firemen from the vicinity of fires, especially thieves and other bad characters; for this the law gives the Police absolute power of arrest and expulsion, and it requires their active cooperation to carry it out; but it is to be regretted that the Police have not given that cooperation which the Department had a right to expect, and the orders of the Mayor to that effect are in a great measure disregarded. The members of this Department will cheerfully sustain the Police in the discharge of their duty; and it is to be hoped that if the latter fail, the former will not be held responsible for the acts of such thieves and vagabonds as the Police may hereafter permit to prowl around the neighborhood of fires.

The Trustees would be remiss in their own feelings, as well as imperfectly discharge the duties assigned to them, if they failed to direct attention to the Charitable Fund. Its relation to the number and character of its beneficiaries, and its strong claims to the consideration of the benevolent. To visit the widow and fatherless in their affliction is enjoined upon all by inspired authority; and this without limitation as to persons, or to the casualties by which they have been deprived of their natural protectors. But those who have been thrown upon the relief afforded by our Fund are the widows and orphans of our friends and associates, many of whom have been personally connected with us as members of the Fire Department, and all of whom have honorably discharged its duties. Surely their destitute wives and children make no common appeal, not merely to our sympathy, but to that of the community at large, who have received the benefit of their services. Other charities, in no sense more public in their character than that of the Fire Department, have had their funds largely increased by direct appropriations from the Legislature, and by frequent and large bequests of private individuals, and by the substantial results which have uniformly attended their appeals for aid at meetings called for the purpose. In view of the increasing numbers of those who will be hereafter entitled to relief, the suggestion is worthy of consideration, whether a resort to some of the means which have proved so efficient heretofore in aid of our charity, might not be attended with corresponding results again. We live in a community distinguished for its many noble charities, and not accustomed to overlook the sick and destitute, the widow and the orphan, and the conviction is irresistible that an additional appeal would strike a responsive chord in many hearts.

Suits have been commenced, and are still pending, against the following Foreign Insurance Agents, for refusing to pay the tax for the benefit of this Department, passed by the Legislature, viz: Alfred Pell, the British Agent and Resident Secretary of two English Insurance Companies—the one located in London and the other in Liverpool; and yet the Agent of these foreign Companies doing an immense business here, and dividing large profits among its foreign stockholders, and sharing in the ample protection of the Fire Department, refuses to comply with the provisions of a most just and righteous law, passed to aid the Fire Department of the City in support of their Widow and Orphan's Fund. The other delinquents, besides Alfred Pell, are Asa Bigelow and James Wright. All the other Companies, with these exceptions, have faithfully complied with the law.

The Firemen's Ball Committee still continue their indefatigable exertions, and realized from their last Annual Ball, at the Academy of Music, the very large sum of $3,954 34, which was duly paid over to our Treasurer, and suitably acknowledged by him through the daily papers.

Handsome donations have been received from the editors of the New-York *Herald* and other public journals, for which the Department is under many obligations.

The terms of service of Jas. Y. Watkins, John B. Pauli and James Kelly will expire this year. It will be necessary, therefore, to elect three Trustees, for three years each. All of which is respectfully submitted.

By order of the Board of Trustees.
(Signed) JAMES KELLY, Secretary.
Dated December 3, 1855.

TREASURER'S ANNUAL REPORT.

Fire Department Fund, in account with John S. Giles, Treasurer.

1854.		Dr.
Dec. 15.	To Cash paid Donation Committee	$550 00
Dec. 20	" G. H. Clark, printing notices	2 00
Dec. 20	" Evening Post, advertising	43 69
Dec. 30	" Martin, Strong & Smith, legal serv.	250 00
1855.		
Jan. 4	" Jasper Van Vorst, guardian children of Jas. S. Wells, 1 years' interest	70 00
Jan. 5	" Donation Committee	300 00
Jan. 13	" G. H. Clark, bill printing	2 00
Jan. 19	" A. Voorhies' bill	10 00
Jan. 23	" G. H. Clark, bill printing	3 00
Jan. 24	" J. P. Lascar, 6 months' interest due children of George W. Trenchard	45 00
Jan. 25	" Donation Committee	54 78
Jan. 25	" Donation Committee	1,800 00
Jan. 25	" D. Theall's collector's bill	87 00
Jan. 25	" George Young, bill shoes	594 00
Jan. 25	" Daily Times, advertising	10 84
Feb. 1	" S. J. Herrington, 6 months' interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
Feb. 1	" 1 Pension, February qr., 1854	6 25
Feb. 1	" 1 Interest on Pensions, May qr., 1854	12 50
Feb. 1	" 3 Pensions, August qr., 1854	18 75
Feb. 1	" 11 Pensions, November qr., 1854	68 75
Feb. 1	" 274 Pensions, February qr., 1855	1,712 50
Feb. 1	" Donation Committee	190 00
Feb. 5	" G. H. Clark, bill printing	2 00
Feb. 10	" Sunday Atlas, advertising	175 75
Feb. 10	" Commercial Advertiser, advertising	32 90
Feb. 10	" Sunday Mercury, advertising	40 00
Feb. 23	" Donation Committee	380 00
Feb. 24	" Courier and Enquirer, advertising	104 00
Feb. 24	" John Carman, 6 months' interest	33 00
Mch. 15	" G. F. Nevbit, bill printing, station'y	48 13
Mch. 15	" Mary Green, 6 months' interest	35 00
Mch. 20	" Donation Committee	850 00
Mch. 21	" Albany Evening Journal, advertising	1 80
Mch. 26	" N. Y. Tribune, bill advertising	109 80
April 6	" G. H. Clark, bill printing	2 00
April 17	" Printing certificates	9 00
April 27	" George Young, shoe bill	574 00
April 27	" C. L. Young, coal	2,461 00
April 27	" Committee of Rep., to Albany, 1854	15 50
April 27	" Committee of Rep., to Albany, 1855	20 58
April 27	" D. Theall, collector	158 00
April 27	" Donation Committee	1,350 00
April 27	" Donation Committee	806 11
April 30	" 1855 pensions, May quarter	1,762 50
May 1	" Evening Post, advertising	38 88
May 2	" Journal of Commerce	2 52
May 2	" Journal of Commerce	5 27
May 2	" G. H. Clark, bill printing	2 00
May 3	" Hannah Kerr, 6 months' interest	70 00
May 20	" Juliet A. Rayner, 6 months' interest	23 00
June 13	" Donation Committee	550 00
June 19	" Printing certificates	70 00
June 26	" Printing certificates	70 00
July 9	" George Ingram, bill at Greenwood	20 00
July 21	" N. Y. Commercial Advertiser	7 44
July 21	" John F. Lascar, 6 months interest, due children of G. W. Trenchard	45 50
July 27	" Donation Committee	500 89
July 27	" Donation Committee	1,450 00
July 27	" George Young's shoe bill	46 75
July 27	" A. Voorhies' bill	24 50
July 27	" D. Theall, Collector's bill	20 00
July 30	" Martin & Smith, for legal services	250 00
July 31	" S. J. Herrington, 6 months' interest due children of John L. Guyre	73 50
July 31	" 285 Pensions, August quarter	1,781 25
Aug. 25	" Mary Green, 6 months' interest	35 00
Sept. 5	" Donation Committee	700 00
Sept. 5	" Martin & Smith, for legal services	42 50
Oct. 25	" Donation Committee	1,350 00
Oct. 25	" Donation Committee	55 50
Oct. 26	" George Young's shoe bill	86 05
Oct. 31	" 277 Pensions, November quarter	1,731 25
Nov. 21	" George Young's shoe bill	383 50
Nov. 21	" Sunday Dispatch, bill advertising	18 25
Nov. 27	" Hannah Kerr, 6 months' interest	70 00
Nov. 27	" Geo. H. Clark, bill printing notices	2 00
Nov. 27	" Loan on fund and mortgage	1,000 00
Nov. 27	" Roke & Valk, bill monuments, &c., at Greenwood	99 75
Dec. 1	" New-York Herald, bill	87 00
Dec. 3	" Donation Committee	1,650 00
	Balance due to new account	38 45
	Total	$25,032 55

1854.		Cr.
Dec. 1	By balance due on last Report	$1,721 02
Dec. 1	By cash for int. on bond and mortgage	140 00
Dec. 1	" for interest on interest	91
Dec. 1	" Donation, Grocers' Ins. Co	50 00
Dec. 2	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Dec. 5	" Interest on bond and mortgage	67 50
Dec. 6	" Donation, Hook and Ladder No. 1, per J. B. Ames, Jr	25 00
Dec. 5	" Interest on bond and mortgage	122 50
Dec. 5	" Interest on bond and mortgage	56 00
Dec. 9	" Interest on bond and mortgage	157 50
Dec. 9	" Interest on interest	1 79
Dec. 9	" Interest on bond and mortgage	75 00
Dec. 9	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Dec. 30	" Donation from W. B. Astor, for 50 initiation Cert. fm. A. Carson, Esq.	300 00
Dec. 26	" Surplus collection from parade, 1855	172 00
Dec. 26	" Donation from Evening Post	26 03
Dec. 30	" Interest on bond and mortgage	24 36
Dec. 30	" 53 Initiation Cert. from A. Carson, Esq	38 00
1855.		134 00
Jan. 5	" Assessments collected from fire companies for third annual parade, J. J. Bloomfield, Esq	50 51
Jan. 9	" Interest on bond and mortgage	42 00
Jan. 10	" Donation, Bowery Insurance Co	100 00
Jan. 12	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Jan. 13	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Jan. 13	" Interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
Jan. 13	" Donation, Ætna Insurance Co., per Jacob Brouwer, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Jan. 13	" Donation, Arctic Insurance Co., per Richard A. Oakley, Esq., Sec'y	100 00
Jan. 15	" Interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
Jan. 16	" Donation, Mercantile Insurance Co., per John Baker, Esq., Sec'y	100 00
Jan. 18	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Jan. 25	" Donation from T. Harrison, Esq	100 00
Jan. 26	" Donation, Columbia Insurance Co., per John C. Bergh, Esq., Sec'y	50 00
Feb. 1	" 2 per cent. prem. on policies, Monarch Ins. Co., per G. Ablard, Esq.	338 79
Feb. 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	115 50
Feb. 1	" Donation from Lorillard Ins. Co., per C. Norwood, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Feb. 1	" Donation from Eagle Ins. Co., per J. H. Leggett, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Feb. 1	" Donation from G. Merle, Esq	50 00
Feb. 4	" Interest on bond and mortgage	31 50
Feb. 8	" Donation Greenwich Ins. Co., per J. Harrison, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Feb. 9	" From Ezra White, Agent, 2 per cent. prem. on policies issued by Hartford Ins. Co., Com. Ins. Co., &c.	444 25
Feb. 10	" Donation Sunday Atlas	95 88
Feb. 10	" Donation Common Council	1,000 00
Feb. 10	" Donation Peckham, Dennis & Co	100 00
Feb. 10	" Donation S. Bowman & Co	100 00
Feb. 10	" Donation N. Y. Commercial	98 13
Feb. 10	" Donation Hydrant Co. No. 8, per H. R. Martin, Esq., Secretary	75 00
Feb. 12	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Feb. 12	" Donation Harmony Ins. Co., per R. O. Glover, Esq., Secretary	50 00
Feb. 12	" From N. American Ins. Co., R. W. Bleecker, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Feb. 12	" From J. A. Alexander, Agent Ætna Ins. Co., Hartford and Norwich Ins. Co., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	743 72
Feb. 14	" From H. Edwards, Agent Columbia Ins. Co., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	91 66
Feb. 14	" From Mootry & Palmer, Agents Virginia Ins. Co., and State Mutual Ins. Co., of Penn., 3 per c't. prem.	179 14
Feb. 16	" Donation Sun-day Mercury	87 50
Feb. 20	" Interest on bond and mortgage	35 00
Feb. 21	" From Saml. Parsons, Agent Springfield Ins. Co. and Atlantic Co., Providence, 2 per cent. prem. on policies	810 86
Feb. 21	" From R. Lathers, Agent Firemen's Ins. Co., S. C., 2 per cent. prem. on policies	39 23
Feb. 22	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Feb. 23	" From A. B. McDonald, Agent Royal Ins. Co., 2 per cent. premium on policies	825 42
Feb. 23	" From P. Notman, Agent Franklin Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. premium on policies	673 33
Feb. 26	" From S. Tappen, Agent National Neptune and Franklin Ins. Cos., 2 per cent. premium on policies	479 27
Feb. 28	" Donation New-York Courier and Enquirer	40 00
Feb. 28	" Donation Butchers' Ins. Co., per E. Fellows, Esq., Secretary	87 00
Feb. 28	" Interest on bond and mortgage	42 00
Feb. 28	" From James S. Hollingshead, Agent North Amer. Ins. Co., Philadelphia, 3 per cent prem. on policies	484 80
Mch. 8	" 100 initial cert., per A. Carson, Esq	300 00
Mch. 10	" Net proceeds 29th Annual Ball of Fire Department given at the Academy of Music, Jan. 15, 1856, per H. A. Burr	3,950 30
Mch. 22	" From R. Lathers, Agent Commercial Ins. Co., S. C., 2 per cent premium on policies	43 46
Mch. 28	" Donation New-York Tribune	54 00
April 2	" From Regua & Starbuck, Agents Metropolitan Ins. Co., Boston, 3 per cent. premium on policies	165 65
April 2	" Donation City Ins. Co., per Samuel Townsend, Esq., Secretary	100 00
April 6	" Dividend Bank Stock	13 55
April 9	" Donation, Republic Ins. Co., per D. F. Curry, Esq., Secretary	50 00
April 14	" Donation, Jefferson Ins. Co., per J. M. Smith, Esq., Secretary	100 00
April 14	" Donation, N. Y. Fire and Marine Ins. Co., D. Underhill, Esq., Sec'y.	100 00
April 14	" Donation, Equitable Ins. Co., per John Miller, Esq., Secretary	100 00
April 14	" Donation, Beekman Ins. Co., per S. H. Conger, Esq., Secretary	50 00
April 14	" Donation, Union Mutual Ins. Co., per P. Stagg, Esq., Secretary	50 00
April 14	" Donation, Commonwealth Ins. Co., per T. L. Chester, Esq., Sec'y	100 00
April 18	" Donation, Citizens' Ins. Co., per J. M. McLean, Esq., Secretary	50 00
April 19	" Donation, Knickerbocker Ins. Co., per G. Hodgson, Esq., Secretary	50 00
April 19	" Donation, North River Ins. Co., per J. Hegeman, Esq., Secretary	100 00
May 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
May 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	167 75
May 1	" Interest on interest	83
May 3	" Interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
May 3	" Interest on bond and mortgage	123 50
May 3	" Donation, Evening Post	19 34
May 3	" Interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
May 15	" Donation, Lenox Insurance Co	100 00
May 15	" Interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
May 18	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
May 18	" Interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
May 24	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
May 24	" 28 init'n cer. from A. Carson, Esq	144 00
May 24	" 26 init'n cer. from A. Carson, Esq	122 00
May 24	" 90 init'n cert. from A. Carson, Esq	126 00
May 26	" 1 init'n cer. from A. Carson, Esq	3 00
May 26	" Interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
May 26	" Donation, Market Insurance Co., per Asher Taylor, Esq., Secretary	50 00
May 31	" Interest on bond and mortgage	56 00
June 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
June 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
June 6	" Donation, Park Ins. Co., per W. Jeffray, Esq., Secretary	100 00
June 6	" Donation, St. Mark's Ins. Co., per Washington Post, Esq., Secretary	50 00
June 6	" Account bond and mortgage	1,000 00
June 13	" Interest on bond and mortgage	123 50
June 19	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
June 23	" Interest on bond and mortgage	280 00
June 25	" Interest on interest and mortgage	11 89
June 27	" Committee-room in Firemen's Hall, per J. Gillelan, Esq	12 81
July 9	" Interest on bond and mortgage	28 00
July 21	" Donation, New-York Commercial	8 72
July 24	" Interest on bond and mortgage	42 00
July 31	" Donation, Howard Ins. Co., per H. A. Oakley, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Aug. 4	" Interest on bond and mortgage	81 50
Aug. 4	" Interest on bond and mortgage	115 00
Aug. 4	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Aug. 4	" Interest on bond and mortgage	157 50
Aug. 15	" 119 certificates from A. Carson, Esq	338 00
Aug. 20	" Interest on bond and mortgage	35 00
Sept. 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Sept. 4	" Donation Merchants' Ins. Co., per G. W. Savage, Esq., Secretary	100 00
Sept. 5	" S. G. Walker, Agent American Insurance Co., Philadelphia, 2 per cent. prem. on policies	983 84
Sept. 6	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Sept. 14	" 106 certificates from A. Carson, Esq	318 00
Sept. 25	" 128 certificates from A. Carson, Esq	380 00
Sept. 18	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Oct. 3	" Interest on bond and mortgage	43 00
Oct. 31	" Donation Excelsior Ins. Co., per H. Quackenbos, Esq., Secretary	50 00
Nov. 2	" Interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
Nov. 2	" Interest on bond and mortgage	175 00
Nov. 14	" Interest on bond and mortgage	105 00
Nov. 14	" Interest on bond and mortgage	70 00
Nov. 19	" Interest on bond and mortgage	122 50
Nov. 22	" Interest on bond and mortgage	187 50
Nov. 28	" Interest on interest due	1 35
Nov. 23	" 106 certificates per A. Carson, Esq	318 00
Nov. 23	" 158 certificates per A. Carson, Esq	276 00
Nov. 23	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Nov. 23	" Interest on interest	2 45
Nov. 23	" 75 Discharge Certificates	150 00
Nov. 23	" 88 Exchange Certificates	41 80
Nov. 23	" 6 copies Fire Laws	1 50
Dec. 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	420 00
Dec. 1	" Donation New-York Herald	87 00
Dec. 1	" Interest on bond and mortgage	140 00
Dec. 1	" 116 initiation certificates, per A. Carson Esq	232 00
Dec. 1	" Dividend on Bank Stock	10 00
Dec. 8	" Interest on bond and mortgage	87 50
Dec. 8	" Interest on bond and mortgage	21 00
Dec. 8	" Interest on Bank interest	151 98
	Total	$35,032 55

By balance due, brought down.....$8,750 45

JOHN J. GILES, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1855.

We, the undersigned, having examined the foregoing account for the year 1855, with the vouchers thereof, find the same correct, leaving a balance in the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, to the credit of the New-York Fire Department Fund, of thirty-eight dollars and forty-five cents.

WM. B. ROCKWELL, } Auditors.
WM. THOMPSON, }

NEW-YORK, Dec. 3, 1855.

PERMANENT FUND.

Five Shares of Manhattan Bank Stock	$250
Loaned on Bond and Mortgage, including Trust and Special Trust Funds	93,500
Total	$88,750
Trust Funds	$6,736
Special	1,302

On motion of Mr. Chas. F. Myers of Engine Co. No. 48, it was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of the Department are due and are hereby tendered to the Trustees and Treasurer, for the efficient and impartial manner in which they have discharged their duties.

In announcing the next order of business, the President took occasion to express his warmest thanks to his associate officers of the Department, and to the Trustees, for the assistance they had rendered him in the discharge of his duties. As an ex-officio member of the Board of Trustees, he was gratified at witnessing the prompt and faithful manner in which those charged with the duty of ministering to the want of the widows and orphans, the sick and distressed, in our ranks, had attended to the obligations incumbent upon them, and his experience of the doings of the Board was among the most pleasant reminiscences which he should ever carry with him. Shortly after the organization of the Board of Commissioners, that body had tendered to the officers of the Department an invitation to be present at their deliberations. Availing himself of this invitation, he felt gratified at being able to bear testimony to the unity and singleness of purpose which actuated the Commissioners in their adjudication upon fire matters, and as a reciprocal act of courtesy, he suggested that the members of the Commissioner Board should be invited to attend the meeting of the Representatives. After acknowledging his indebtedness to the officers associated with him for their unfailing support and kindness toward himself, and to the Representatives for their courtesy and kindness in bearing with him in what he felt to be his many errors—errors which he hoped they would attribute to the right source—Mr. Tindale declined becoming a candidate for reelection.

When the applause which greeted Mr. Tindale's remarks had subsided, the President announced that they would now proceed to the election of officers, and if no objections were made the usual course would be adopted, and two sets of tellers appointed to receive the votes.

No objections being offered, the following gentlemen were appointed to act as tellers for the Engine, Hook and Ladder, and Hydrant Companies: Messrs. John H. Morgans, Engine No. 33; Chas. Benedict, Hose Co. No. 25; Isaac C. Lawrence, Hose Co. No. 10. As tellers for the Hose Companies: Messrs. Julian Butts, Engine Co. No. 38; Chas. G. Barrett, Engine Co. No. 43; Thos. Fenner, Hook and Ladder Co. No. 10.

The tellers announced that the following gentlemen, having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected officers for the ensuing year:

President.....W. D. WADE
Vice-President.....JOHN S. BELCHER
Secretary.....DAVID MILLIKEN,
Treasurer.....JOHN S. GILES.
Collector.....DAVID THEALL.
(JAMES Y. WATKINS.)
Trustees.....A. J. DELATOUR, } For three years.
B. THOMSON, }

On motion of Mr. H. S. Mansfield, of Engine Co. No. 9, it was resolved that the officers be authorized to prepare an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting, and have the same published in such papers as they may select.

In the absence of the President elect, the Vice-President, Mr. John S. Belcher, took the Chair, and announced that Mr. William Thompson, of Hose Co. No. 35, and Mr. John Gillelan, of Engine Co. No. 33, had been appointed Auditors of the Treasurer's accounts for the ensuing year.

On motion of Mr. H. B. Vann, of Engine Co. No. 14, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, God, in his omniscience, has stricken down in our midst Wm. F. McGraw, who was endeared to us by his fidelity as a friend, and as an associate member of this body; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we, his fellow members, sincerely feel and deplore the loss of our friend Wm. F. McGraw, who, by his unflinching advocacy of right, has won for himself the undying esteem of the members of this Board.

Resolved, That we regard the decease of our associate as a great calamity to the Department generally and this Board in particular; but, though dead to us on earth, he will still linger with us, enshrined on memory's truthful record.

Mr Chas. Myers, of Engine Co. No. 48, offered the following resolution, which was, on motion adopted:

Resolved, That the Commissioners of the New-York Fire Department be, and they are hereby, invited to attend the meetings of this Board.

Mr. Jas. Millward, Jr., of Hose Company No. 40, stated that a ball was advertised to be given at the Apollo Rooms, corner 6th-av. and 43d-sts., in honor of the Fire Department, and that he regarded the said ball as likely to prove an injury to the Department, instead of a benefit. He offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the officers of this body be instructed to publish, in such papers as they may select, a notice cautioning the public against the ball to be given on the 24th inst. at the Apollo Rooms, corner of 6th-av. and 43d-st; and that the Board of Trustees be also requested to publicly warn our citizens against contributing to any ball, concert or other amusement purporting to be for the benefit of the Fire Department, unless the same shall have previously received their sanction and approval.

On motion of Mr. D. Reynolds Budd, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

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AUCTION SALES.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.—Large sale of furniture just used only a few months, and in the Garden Garden.—It having been stored since the Garden was leased to the Emigrant Society, and is in good order,—consisting of 1,000 feet settees with stuffed cushions, 1,000 feet figured moreen stuffed cushions, a large quantity of carpets, 8 dozen cottage cane-seat chairs in perfect order, 8 dozen common Windsor do., 20 dozen stools 3 superior mahogany marble-top restaurant tables, 10 round do., half dozen iron framed do., 12 dozen arm chairs with cushions, washstands with marble tops, bar-room fixtures, large stove, fixtures, &c., several smaller do., 14 dozen tea spoons, 6 dozen knives and forks, 36 dozen cups and saucers, 21 dozen plates, large lot of bowls and pitchers, 3 large punch bowls, 2 dozen decanters, 5 dozen large glass jars, coffee urns, plated, a large assortment of castor chandeliers, ormolu and bronze, 8 lights, in perfect order, 18 dozen brackets, globe holders, bars and globe do., 10 one-light brackets, 14 three do., 1 large hat do., 12 scroll do., 10 superior do., a large assortment of glass trays, tubs, spittoons, pails, bar-screen, ice picks, pepper boxes, india rubber cushions, Goodyear's patent, cigar lighters, shoe knives, looking mirrors, pitchers, and a great variety of other furniture.

Also, about 50,000 Havana cigars, Regalias, Cassadoras, Londres, and other brands, purchased for the Garden the whole without reserve.

Tunis Mosselle, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., of rich and plain furniture, by catalogue; rosewood piano-forte, large French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, silver-plated ware, China, clocks, mattresses, fancy goods, &c. Furniture consists in part as follows: Rosewood parlor suite covered in satin brocatel, black walnut suite covered in fancy damask, oak and other extension dining-tables, rosewood library bookcases, rosewood and other bedsteads, with almost every article in the furniture line, all from private warerooms; silver-plated goods, consists of full variety for table use; two superior French plate mirrors, oil-paintings with gilt frames, clocks of various designs, rosewood piano-forte, made by Fisher, a delightfully toned instrument, and will be sold at 12 o'clock precisely, without reserve, to pay advance. N. B.—Purchasers will attend early to secure confidence, the privilege of leaving articles proving unsatisfactory. Boxing, &c., at moderate charges.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

SUPERB SALE OF FANCY GOODS, BRONZES, FRENCH CHINA, SILVER-PLATED WARE, CHINESE GOODS, FINE OIL-PAINTINGS, PAPIER MACHE GOODS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., elegant bronze, ormolu and marble 21-day clocks, with superb bronze groups, bronze and marble statettes, elegant bronze candelabras and candlesticks, ormolu candelabras, supported by porcelain groups and figures, coupes, card-receivers, &c.; French China, painted and decorated vases, of various styles and sizes; heavy silver-plated ware, salvers, liquor frames, tea-sets, castors, cake baskets, toast racks, goblets, salts, candlesticks, &c.; Parian marble vases, butter tubs, pitchers; Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered work-boxes, desks, sewing cabinets, &c.; Chinese, &c.; elegant glove and jewel boxes, work-boxes, checker boards, together with a large invoice of toys, wax dolls, &c.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, most of which is as good as new, having been but little used; THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 117 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman, embracing six parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, very elegant ladies' amour à place étageres, corner stands, sideboards, lounges, (cost $250,) common lounges, sofas, tête-à-têtes, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, (one cost $175,) centre, side and sofa tables, sofa cushions, rocking-chairs, enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, library bookcases, very superior oval mirrors, silver-plated ware, mattresses, paillasses. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash No postponement. Purchasers are directed to examine previous to sale.

Henry H. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a light barouche, nearly new, and in perfect order, made by Ham to order, extension shifting top, and a very desirable vehicle in every respect, cost $450.

Also, a valuable pair of large bay family horses, recently from the country, perfect, gentle and kind.

Also, a fine iron-gray horse, long tail, about eight years old and fifteen hands high, stylish driver, good saddle horse, gentle and kind in all harness, can trot inside of three minutes.

Also, a light trotting wagon, nearly new, and in good order.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

LARGE, ATTRACTIVE AND PEREMPTORY SALE—Of Parisian china vases, dinner, tea, dessert and tête-à-tête sets, bronze and ormolu clocks, bronzes, statues, statuettes, Bohemian flint glass, costly oval India cashmere long and square shawls, Chinese and Japanese goods, Hudson Bay sable furs, stone marten do., mink do., Russia fitch, with a general assortment of English and Parisian goods, suitable for the Holiday season. The whole, without any exception, forming the richest display of first-class goods ever before offered to the public.

The sale will take place on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 12, THURSDAY, Dec. 13, FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the large and spacious stores, Nos. 45 and 47 Broad-st.

James Miller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE AT AUCTION.—The attention of the public is called to the sale of valuable property, consisting of houses, cottages, and lots of land, to be made by JAMES MILLER, on FRIDAY, Dec. 14, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. This will afford a splendid opportunity for investment, as so many lots will be taken out of the market by the Central Park,—and most of these are situated in the vicinity,—on Broadway, 6th-av., 30th, 31st and 32d-sts., 7th-av., 8th-av., 9th-av., and 125th-st. fifth-av., 125th and 126th-sts. Also, 8 acres of land at High Bridge, on the Harlem river. Terms liberal, and sale peremptory. For maps and particulars, inquire at the auction-room, No. 51 Maiden-lane.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their salesroom, No. 70 Nassau-st., near John, THIS DAY, (FRIDAY,) Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, a large collection of second-hand furniture, and fancy articles, and a general assortment of rich and plain cabinet furniture; also, 12 suites of carved rosewood and mahogany parlor furniture, in rich plush and brocatel; sofas, chairs, tables, mirrors, pier and mantel plated ware, glass ware, mirrors, paintings, mahogany and rosewood chairs, tables, bureaus, and washstands; the whole of which will be sold to pay advances.

Henry T. Leeds & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at store No. 58 Beekman-st., consisting of real royal ermine, mountain marten, stone marten, Russia mink, French sable, Russia sable capes, capes, victorines, cuffs, muffs, &c. Also, wolf, bear, genet, fox, coon and wild-cat lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Ladies will do well to attend, as there will be not the slightest reserve whatever.

John L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID INDIA AND CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS—Being an invoice from Lahore via England, to be sold on foreign account, THIS DAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, at the stores Nos. 45 and 47 Broad-st. The assortment comprises square and long shawls, plain and figured centres in blue, green, scarlet and white, the whole forming the richest assortment in market.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer, No. 57 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, STOVES, BLANKETS, LIQUORS, &c.—THIS DAY, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock, No. 57 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, tea, coffees, mustard, pepper, sweet oil, pickles, cigars, raisins, prunes, figs, schnapps, champagne, hardware, knives, forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, clocks, coats, pants, collars, slocks.

Peter Parks, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF FURNITURE from the St. Louis Hotel. SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 32 City Hall-place, a large portion of the furniture of the hotel, comprising a great variety of every description. Dealers and housekeepers are advised to attend. Terms cash.

Eugene B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—EUGENE B. FRANKLIN will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the seed Store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 Johnst., a choice lot of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Jonquils, Crown Imperials, Snowdrops, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS.—J. L. VANDERWATER, Nos. 45 and 48 Broad-st., will sell at auction THIS DAY, Friday, Dec. 14, a superb lot of long and square real India camel's hair shawls and scarfs, embracing every color and quality. Nearly two hundred. Sale positive.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to T. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, }
MALLARY & INGALLS, } Troy, N. Y.
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY, }
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 10th-st. and avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, stages, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-st reet, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York: 187 horses, 35 stages, 18 sleighs, 350 tire bolts, 600 weight of iron, 300 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees,
Office Marine Court

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. — Broad-st., will give their attention to selling, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 60 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Interest, Debts, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. Ludlow, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY the 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouvermans, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedeo, Tintoretto, Maniasco, Paul Brill, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools as well as five works by Huntington and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready at 12 o'clock the 19th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-st.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—Wines, Brandies, &c. Whisky, Fruits, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.,—Pale and dark Otard, Dupuy & Co., and London Dock Brandy; Pale and dark Hennessey, Forrester's Port, I. O. & Co. Madeira, Pale Sherries, Muscat Wine, Buchanan's Scotch Whisky, Irish Mail Whisky, Monongahela Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Cherry Cordial, Osborn York, London Cordial Gin, Social Madeira, Amontillado Pale Sherry, Champagne of various brands, together with a variety of other brands of Liquors, in wood and glass, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers; Havana Cigars, German do.; also, Preserved Fruits, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Prunes, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, from private stock, for account of whom it may concern, 140 bottles old and choice Cognac Vieux. Also, by order of Assignees, 13 first-class Kitchen Ranges, with water backs, made by Auger.

J. Bogart, Auctioneer.

BY S. BOGART.—Store corner of Frankfort and William sts, New-York.—PEREMPTORY SALE OF VALUABLE POWER AND HAND PRESSES, &c., in Taylor-st., Brooklyn, near Keut-av., within five minutes' walk of Peck-slip Ferry. Supreme Court, Kings County.—Philip Gordon against John Tuffs, Assignee and Assignors. The undersigned, by an order of this Court dated Dec. 3, 1855, will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises, 24 valuable power and hand presses, planing and drilling machines, lathes, vices, blacksmith's tools, stocks and dies, bellows, &c., together with the valuable machinery and materials used in the manufacture of Port-monnaies, valued at over $10,000. Can be seen on the morning of sale. Terms, cash—bankable money. No postponement. C. M. Briggs, Attorney for plaintiff. John Campbell, Receiver, Nos. 113 Grand-st., Williamsburg; and 177 Pearl-st., New-York.

J. L. Vanderwater, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDERWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, at the stores Nos. 45 and 48 Broad-st., immediately after the sale of shawls, an invoice of extra super double satin, all linen, King's damask table cloths, 4/4 to 7/4 yards long.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $550. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $350. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments at 30 less than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 156 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 308 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHULTZE & LIDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Goekel.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 365 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 365 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish; made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 16 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 397 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, &c., FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk, 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York by taking the large, commodious side-wheel steamship JAMESTOWN or ROANOKE on Wednesday or Saturday afternoon, from pier 13 North river foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far south as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, state-room included, to Norfolk, $4. Steerage, $4. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, M. S. Woodruff, Commander,

Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage, fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 33 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Bullock, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 9 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 37 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 31 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Beams,
Peter Duryee,	Chas. Doscher,	Henry L. Bogart,
Henry A. Boorsem,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n B. Brungee,	James S. Beams,	H. H. Kattenborn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	L. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Imbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reflected President.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 236 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
Martin F. Criswell, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st. near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for a pardon for WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision, built for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Optician, 2 Park Row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA,
Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symtoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 300 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five boules are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold of ten a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, BOYD & CO., No. 180 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the Seals of the Imperial Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical imprudences which like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in packages at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately upon the receipt of remittances Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. WEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary. A few drops infused in tea-water, injected into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of the body receives its proper and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have validly endeavored to break down its powerful influence is ample proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only lifepreserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and only by using one bottle have been restored to health. THRIAN DISPENSARY 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should on no account be deceived before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 399 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 49 Reade-st., corner of No. 399 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in most cases can be guaranteed. One of Dr. H's great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without giving his poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor & Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

LEECHES.—30,000 large Sweedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices, by
J. F. CLEU & CO.,
No. 6 and 8 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—J. F. C. & CO., beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving regular importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply orders for any quantities at the very lowest prices.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT PLASTER to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne:
C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court.
J. J. Kellogg, Hudson River Railroad.
J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer.
R. R. NEWMAN, Proprietor,
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice.
No. 803 Hudson-st., New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL SOUTH,
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.
DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855.

Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 5 A. M., Cleveland, 2:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c. connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 11:30 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 6:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:30 P. M., Chicago 9 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express. Leaves Buffalo at 2:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:30 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 3:45 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 8:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 12:30 A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

Accomodation for Sandusky—Leaves at 4:15 P. M.

Night Passenger for Sandusky—Leaves 4:30 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30 A. M., Toledo 4:30 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St. Louis, Galena, &c.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

How to Eat a Chicken.

The newspapers have been publishing extensively an item about how to cook a chicken. It was very good. But how to eat one,—nobody has told us that. In this omission we will try our hand:

First, get the carver to give you a good, choice piece—say a wing, with a thin slice of breast, a piece of the toast, and a nice dash of gravy. Then take a stalk of celery, white, tender, crisp and fragrant. And the salt. A dish of coffee, tempered with loaf sugar, and mollified with cream from a cow that never passed within five miles of a distillery, should flank your right. On your left let your babies sit in the order of their ages,—well-mannered babies, clean and comely they should be,—till their little chairs crowd their happy mother's. Over against them you may take the old folks for grantedly the dinner bell having been rung. Now, having dexterously inserted the knife-blade between the muscles and the bone of the chicken wing, having a clean conscience, a heart full of gratitude, and a good story ready to tell as soon as the onslaught slackens, fall to. If you follow these directions, and that chicken does not taste better than ever chicken tasted before, it must be because the fowl has seen too many Summers, or you have eaten too heavily a lunch since breakfast.

Shawls for Gentlemen.

Shawls begin to be worn again, and never so much before by gentlemen as this season. We are glad of it. At first when the eye is green and unaccustomed, it objects to such innovation, but after a body has enjoyed a warm shawl on a raw day, the eye winks at what it conceived at first in violation of taste and gentlemanly propriety.

Moreover the ladies rejoice in this rising fashion. They have heaps of old shawls on hand too good to be given away, but too long in use to be tolerated any longer over their shoulders, that every new year crave a new covering. However good, substantial or beautiful the shawl, a lady dislikes to wear it so long that people recognize her afar off by it, and she really wishes the thing would wear out, yet not a fibre is broken, nor a color faded. Blessed is the woman in such an emergency who has a brother or a husband to hang her everlasting shawl on, and when he faces the biting wind, tucked up warmly in his novel wrapper, he thanks fortune that for once she has induced Fashion to do him a service. If gentlemen can wear the old shawls, many ladies will lose their chief motive for desiring to shift their residence next May.

About our Pamphlets.

Some note-makers and querists are discussing in the *Publishers' Circular* what to do with pamphlets—those ragged vagrant children of the Book Family. One advises pamphlet-boxes of paste-board covered to imitate volumes—open at the top and marked on the back to order. Some say keep them between 4to, 8vo, or 16mo, mill-boards, binding them together by India rubber bands at top and bottom. Others say bind them as they accumulate, and keep them in pamphlet boxes until there are sufficient to classify them in bindings. It is a difficult question to settle exactly right.

Philosophy in Bib and Tucker.

Young Miss America, a baby yet of five years, sat playing with her doll, while her clerical father with a dull razor tore at his beard.

"Pa," asked the innocent, "do dolls go to heaven when they get all smashed to pieces?"

"No, dear; dolls haven't souls," answered the father.

"Well, then I don't want to die."

"Why not?"

"Why," answered she, "I s'pose I should have to go to heaven if I died, and I don't want to go anywhere that they don't have dolls."

It would have been better to let the dolls in.

No Such Name in the Directory.

Delightfully green are some of the swindled, and very brazen-faced are the swindlers of this generation. The following we quote from the Wabash (Ill.) *Courier*:

"Some weeks ago we received a letter from D. VELPEAU, of New-York, containing an advertisement for 'Agents wanted at a salary of $300 per year,' with a request to insert the same in Wabash *Courier*, and send bill to No. 422½ Broadway, New-York. We did insert the advertisement, and forward bill, but have not been paid. Several persons, seeing the advertisement in our paper, wrote to VELPEAU on the subject. Two we know of received answers, that $3 must be forwarded, and then a sample of the article, with the directions, would be remitted. One did forward $3, and by due course of mail received sample of powder, with letter as follows:

'DEAR SIR: You are hereby appointed as agent for the sale of Dr. VELPEAU'S Magnetic Love Powders, for winning the affections of the opposite sex!' * * 'These powders, properly administered, are warranted, irrespective of age, circumstances, or personal appearance, to win them the love and unchanging affections of any one they may desire of the opposite sex.'

In the letter were also directions for use. To be taken or given in tea, coffee, in snuff, or infused on handkerchief, &c.

We now pronounce this VELPEAU and No. 422½ Broadway, New-York, a swindling concern altogether, and caution all persons against the same—'for he played on a harp of a thousand strings,'

—And omits to have his name inserted in the New-York Directory.

Gammon.

The New-York correspondent of the Rochester *Union* has the following bogus item:

"The dealers in coffins very cunningly take advantage of the desire of the friends of the deceased to make a great show with little expense. For a consideration they furnish a very handsome coffin, in which the corpse is carried to the place of burial. It is then placed in one of coarse material while the elegantly furnished one, in which it was borne to the grave, returns to serve as the temporary and ready resting-place of some one else who was blessed while living with poor relations."

This is particular gammon. Since the "Medical Reform Bill" went into operation the Resurrectionists have died out, and all such speculations are done with. The old fancy that marks 1, 2, 3, on the coffins at hospitals, signified that they had been used that number of times, is equally nonsensical. Money is not made that way now.

The Cunard Steamers.

The Cunard steamers will resume their trips to the port of New-York in January next. The new steamer *Persia*, which will make the first trip, will leave Liverpool on the 12th of January, and will reach her dock at Jersey City on or about the 23d of that month. The *Asia* and *Africa* will also resume their trips in their order after that date.

Cheap Postage.

PLINY MILES, in his late pamphlet, states that in 1839, before there was any reduction of postage either here or in England, the people of Great Britain wrote and sent through the Post-office 82,000,000 letters, and the people of the United States 40,000,000; and in 1853 the correspondence of Great Britain, fostered by their cheap and uniform postage, and the system of free letter delivery, had increased to 410,000,000 letters, while the number in the United States was only 192,000,000. During the period of 14 years, the population of this country increased 45 per cent., while that of Great Britain increased less than 5 per cent.; yet the increase of correspondence by mail in that country was, in round numbers, 400 per cent., while with us it was but 138 per cent.

Monthly Report of the Dispensaries in the City of New-York.

Patients treated during November, 1855.	At the Dispensaries.	At their Dwellings.	Total.	Adults.	Children under 15 years.	Vaccinated.	Prescriptions Dispensed.
New-York Dispensary	2233	631	2864	2251	643	10	5468
Northern Dispensary	684	257	941	696	249	79	2741
Eastern Dispensary	1286	202	1443	940	503	101	2214
Hamilt Dispensary	1013	243	1216	808	418	91	2409
Northwestern Dispensary	624	187	799	403	367	1	1260
Total	6837	1418	7368	5094	2274	992	13892

Aggregate number to whom medical services and medicines were rendered gratuitously during the month, 2,187 males, 4,952 females. Nativity—2,433 patients were born in the United State, and 5,076 in foreign countries. Partial Results—Sent to Hospital, 249; died, 91. The principal causes of death were consumption, marasmus and scarlet fever. The prevailing diseases chiefly affected the respiratory system; among the most important were bronchitis, scarlet fever and remittent fevers, and rheumatism.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

CRUEL PARENTS.

THOMAS and ELIZA FARRELL, man and wife, were arraigned charged with beating in a cruel and inhuman manner their little daughter, Bridget Farrell. The complaint was made by Samuel Gerrickson, who stated that he lived in the same house with the prisoners, at No. 126 Duane-street, and that early on Tuesday night, while lying in his own room he was attracted by loud shrieks proceeding from the apartments occupied by the accused, and heard repeated blows as if from a rope or strap. On going to the place he found the prisoners standing over and beating their daughter Bridget with a thick rope, while the little sufferer shrieked in vain for mercy. Mr. Gerrickson took the child from the hands of her unnatural tormentors, and placed her for safe keeping in the Fifth Ward Station-house, from whence she was removed to the Tombs, and placed in charge of Dr. Covel, who, on examining her, found her person badly bruised and marked by blows inflicted apparently with a rope. She had neither shoes nor stockings, and presented altogether a woful appearance. The prisoners, in answer to the charge, merely said that their daughter was a bad and willful girl, and needed to be chastised." They were both committed for trial, and Bridget was ordered to be detained that she may appear as a witness against her cruel parents.

Not much business was done at any of the Police Courts yesterday. At the Tombs, a man named Michael Burke, was arraigned charged with committing

A RAPE

on Margaret Burke, a girl 14 years of age. Margaret, in her affidavit, says that she has been in this country only about a year, and that a few evenings since she was accosted by Burke, who by means of false statements, induced her to accompany him to No. 56 Worth-street, where, by force and violence, he outraged her person. The prisoner was fully committed for trial.

A BAD COON.

A man named Nelson Coon was yesterday arrested by the Thirteenth Ward Police, charged with breaking into and stealing from the house of J. H. Middlecarp, No. 111 Attorney-street, on the night of Wednesday last. He was committed for trial.

Jefferson Market.

GIRL RUNNING AWAY FROM HOME.

A man named McCarthy was charged with making violent threats. The complaint was made by a Mrs. Hill, living in Greenwich-street, who stated that her daughter, a girl aged 15 years, had run away from her home, and was harbored at the house of the accused, who refused to restore her. She (the complainant) had frequently remonstrated with the accused at this conduct, but all to no avail; and on going to his house again Monday, he ordered her off, and said that if she would bother him again about her daughter, he would "kill her." McCarthy replied to the charge, by saying that the girl was cruelly used when at home by her mother and friends, and that she desired to keep away from them. An old gentleman, who said he was the grandfather of the runaway girl, backed the statements of McCarthy in most emphatic language, and was seconded by a male friend and the complainant, who all spoke together and in a very loud key. McCarthy tried to speak also, and for some minutes a personal and noisy squabble ensued between the complainant and his opponents, who seemed for the time to disregard the rules of the Court, and the bland entreaties of Mr. Murray, the Police Clerk, to hold their peace.

Accused—Your daughter came to my house, and I took her in.

Complainant—Yes, you did "take her in;" and did something worse, too, I think.

Accused—You think so, eh?

Complainant—Yes, you did. How anxious you are for her welfare! She will be ruined if she stays with you, if she is not already.

Accused—Well, I never ruined you, at any rate; you were ruined before I ever saw you; you cant get the girl, madam.

Justice Davidson—Well, I can. Mr. Officer, go after the girl at this man's house in Varick-street, and bring her here. McCarthy, I shall require you to give bonds to keep the peace in the sum of $300. Have you any bail?

Accused—I have not.

Justice Davidson—Then I shall lock you up.

A FALL.

The only other notable event that occurred was the falling of a huge pile of fire wood, piled in one corner of the room. The crash was loud and startled all present, who seemed to think the building was coming down. When the cause of the uproar was ascertained, one of the new detailed men wanted a writ to have the wood "taken up" for disturbing the Court.

A THIEVING ALDERMAN.

Horatio Humphreys, of the Work-house, Blackwell's Island, made complaint that a quantity of pearl card cases, porte monnaies and other property belonging to him, amounting in all to the value of $100, has been stolen from him at different times. A portion of the property was found in possession of a german named Theodore Alderman, and some of it at the house of Augustus Smith, No. 304½ First-avenue. Mrs. Smith it is further alleged, was in the habit of visiting Alderman on the Island, and receiving from him the property stolen. Alderman was arrested. He did not acknowledge his guilt, but told a very long story in Dutch so very low that our reporter could not understand him. Mrs. Smith has not yet been arrested, but will be to-day. Alderman was committed until her story could b heard.

CAUGHT BY THE COAT-TAIL.

A German, named Frederick Zuegel, was, yesterday, arrested and brought before Justice DAVIDSON, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with beating his wife. A commitment was made out for him, but before the officer had an opportunity of serving it, the prisoner bolted from the Court and ran swiftly up Greenwich-avenue. He was pursued by Officers Pell and Thorn, but was rapidly distancing his pursuers, when a little boy seized him by the coat-tail, and so impeded his progress, that the officers were enabled to overtake and arrest him again. He was securely locked up.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 171, 32, 60, 154, 66, 98, 124, 152.

COMMON PLEAS—Nos. 1432 to 1459.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—As before.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 330, 197, 337, 321, 370, 751, 103, 542, 416, 526, 214½, 854, 866, 868, 588, 875, 879, 882, 507, 886 to 889, 892 to 899, 900½ to 902, 904, 906 to 914, 226, 317.

[Advertisement.]

Mason Brothers' Reply to the Tribune.

The New-York *Tribune* of the 12th inst. contained an editorial personal attack upon us. We claimed the right to reply in its columns. The editor of the *Tribune* refused to permit us to do so, or to allow our reply to appear as a paid advertisement even, unless we would sign the following paper, prepared by him for that purpose, or one of similar purport:

To the Editor of the New-York Tribune:

"SIR: In taking notice of an article on the newspaper press, contained in the *Publishers' Circular* of the 1st inst., you make certain allegations against us, which we desire to repel. First, however, allow us to say, as an act of justice, that the imputation of bribery made in that article, however applicable it may be to some other journals, is not at all intended against the *Tribune*, and that we do not imagine, nor could we say that its literary criticisms are in any respect liable to the charge of intentional injustice or partiality."

We refused to sign this document, on the ground that, never having brought any charge of venality against the *Tribune* in any manner or shape, we could see no reason for making any such disclaimer. We claimed the right to answer its personal attack upon us, without any conditions whatever. The *Tribune* peremptorily refused to insert our card, even as an advertisement, unless we submitted to its dictation, and we are, therefore, compelled to take other measures for bringing it before the public.

CARD.

Without any provocation on our part, the New-York *Tribune*, of the 12th instant, makes a personal attack on ourselves. The circumstances are these: The *American Publishers' Circular*, a weekly periodical, published by, and the organ of, the New-York Publishers' Association, contained an article in relation to the newspaper press, in which the charge was brought that there are many newspapers whose critical opinions of books are influenced by pecuniary considerations. No charge was brought directly or indirectly, or intended against any particular journal, or the journals of any city. The *Tribune* sees fit to regard this charge as against itself, which it has no right to do, unless conscious that it is fairly obnoxious to it. Instead, however, of answering it in any fair way, or of holding the Publishers' Association, or its regularly appointed Committee, under whose supervision, by whose authority, at whose request, even, the article in question was written and published, the *Tribune* chooses to hold us, a private firm, responsible for a charge never made, even by the *Publishers' Circular*, and to reply to it by a personal attack. This, although the editor of the *Tribune* was personally informed by one of the Editorial Committee of the *Publishers' Circular*, that they held themselves responsible for the article in question.

The attack of the *Tribune* upon us is as follows:

"Upon inquiry of the responsible conductor of the paper in which these wholesale allegations are put forth, we learn that their author is a Mr. MASON, one of the house of MASON BROTHERS of this City. What experience Mr. MASON has had with other 'not obscure and uninfluential' journals we do not know, though we have little doubt that his insinuations are as false in respect to them as in respect to the *Tribune*. As far as we are concerned, we can say that that house have made repeated efforts to control our columns for their own purposes, and have been repeatedly disappointed. Extensive advertising has failed to secure the admission of notices of their books prepared by their own writers, or to obtain for them any more favorable reviews than their intrinsic merits would justify. Some of these disappointments have been the occasion of anger privately manifested; all of them have very likely contributed to the bad opinion which Mr. MASON now expresses respecting the 'not obscure and uninfluential' New-York press in general."

In reply to this, we assert that neither we, nor any person authorized by us, have ever endeavored to control the editorial columns of the *Tribune* for our own purposes, or endeavored to secure the insertion of any notice of one of our books, prepared by ourselves or under our direction, excepting in one instance, and that, in this instance, the notice written by one of our firm, of a book published by ourselves, did substantially appear as editorial in the *Tribune*. We have paid the *Tribune* thousands of dollars for advertising within the last two years; yet, we have never claimed that this gave us any right to any favoritism whatever, nor have we asked any favors in consequence of it. We have never held that advertising in any paper gave the right to the advertiser to claim any partiality in its editorial columns. We appeal to the hundreds of journals in which we have been advertising extensively for years, for proof that we have always acted in strict accordance with this principle. Having had somewhat extensive dealings with the Press throughout the country, as advertisers, we have received from it many favors, and, with rare exceptions, have been treated with honor and courtesy. It will bear us witness, however, that we have never acted upon the principle that advertising entitled us to favorable notices of our publications.

Having thus specifically answered the specific charge of the *Tribune*, we have a few general remarks to make.

No petty tyranny is more odious and contemptible than that of the press. An attack by a newspaper upon a private individual is even more cowardly and base than the attack of a strong armed man upon one who is unarmed and feeble. Accustomed to the use of the pen—having a medium of communication with the public at his command—the editor attacks one destitute of these important advantages.

The person attacked naturally shrinks from a public discussion of his acts and motives, even though conscious that he is in all respects innocent. After he has overcome this natural repugnance to being dragged before the public, and attempts to defend himself, he is required to pay so much per line for the privilege, or, perhaps, as in our case, is utterly refused opportunity to answer in the medium which contained the attack, even though he offer to pay for it, unless he consent to submit to an arbitrary and unjust condition. Common justice and honor cry out against such a perversion of the powers with which a newspaper editor is vested.

It is well that the press generally admits the impropriety of such attacks upon private individuals, and that editors are not often found who are sufficiently destitute of honorable feelings to indulge in them.

We distinctly deny—

1. That we have any knowledge of any "sweeping charge of venality and corruption against the leading New-York journals in the matter of reviews of new books, made by us or the *Publishers' Circular*."

2. That either of our firm, or any authorized agent of ours, has ever "made repeated efforts to control" the columns of the *Tribune*.

3. That we have ever "privately manifested anger" against the *Tribune*, or any other paper, because it has refused to be in any matter controlled by us.

4. That either of us has ever expressed any such "bad opinion" as is alleged by the *Tribune*, against the "not obscure and uninfluential New-York press in general," or in particular.

MASON BROTHERS,
No. 23 Park-row, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

THE HOSIERY ESTABLISHMENT OF MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS' STANDING.

While returning thanks for constantly increasing patronage, we would again invite attention to

THE OLD STAND, NO. 104 BOWERY,

where will be found, as heretofore, a most extensive and varied assortment of

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

A. RANKIN & Co., No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LILLIES' Gold Medal Patent Bank Locks, are the Bankers' and Brokers' only really secure safeguard. It yields to none of the devices of the expert pick-locks, as it has no opening to introduce his tools, or to explode with powder or gun-cotton. The keys are not cumbersome and can be left attached to the lock with perfect safety, as several Banks now use them, an advantage over all locks invented; also, LILLIES Patent Bank, Counting-house, Parlor and Sleeping-room Safes for sale at the depôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The article that will suit and the price that will please. RAY's Merino, Woolen, and Silk knit Under Garments, the first in style, quality and make, and the lowest in price.

All goods shown cheerfully, represented fairly, and submitted to the purchaser's unbiased judgment. JAS. E. RAY's Family Hosiery and Under Garment Manuf'y, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 491 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ For a Hat that is unequaled—for furs of unrivaled beauty—for gloves, gauntlets, and all other armor, against the attacks of biting cold, go to KNOX's well-known store, No. 212 Broadway, corner Fulton-street. KNOX is a splendid hatter, and takes pride in pleasing every class of customers. If KNOX can't please you no one can.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLIAMS, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES of every variety and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, No. 13 Canal-st. Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—The richest stock French embroidered Collars, Sleeves, Chimesetts, Handkerchiefs, English Thread and Maltese Laces, Gloves, Hosiery, &c., in this City, and at remarkably low prices, is at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only medal for daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, are now selling the best quality Marine and Saxony Flannels at Four Shillings a yard.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 190 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Huntington, L. I.

A block of buildings was burnt down in Huntington, L. I., last Tuesday. Mr. CARLEY's oyster saloon, Mr. DOWNS's boot and shoe store, Mr. MCCARTER's cigar store, and Mr. HEWETT's drug store are among the consumed.

Martyrs' Monument Association.

A meeting of this Association was held in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn.
Vice Presidents—Hon. JOHN GREENWOOD.
Recording Secretary—R. J. WHITLOCK.
Corresponding Secretary—A. S. CROWELL.
Treasurer—JAMES MCBRIDE.

A School-Teacher's Salary.

SUPREME COURT—BROOKLYN.

Isaac C. Stearns, Assignee of —— Davis, vs. the Trustees of School District No. 3, of the late Town of Bushwick.—This case has occupied the attention of the Court several days. The plaintiff claimed, under his assignment, $450, being three quarters' salary due Davis, as a teacher, he having been dismissed by the Trustees before the expiring of the year, for which period he claimed to have been engaged. The defence alleged that there was no such contract; that they had a perfect right to dismiss him at the end of the quarter; and that there were good grounds for the dismissal, viz: his incapacity to maintain proper discipline in the school. Verdict for plaintiff, in amount claimed.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Counterfeiting Case.

Recorder CUTTER has determined to bring up EDWARD and LEONARD DEVOE, arrested on a charge of attempting to pass counterfeit three dollar bills on the Mercantile Bank of Salem, on Saturday morning for examination. Meantime he desires those persons in Jersey-City, Hoboken or Newark, who have taken this spurious money to come forward and identify the parties under arrest if they are the guilty ones.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. L. Sternberger, G. N. HERRMAN to CELIA, eldest and only daughter of Henry Moses, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, by Rev. Samuel Osgood, FRANK HAMILTON, of South Carolina, to SARAH STRONG, daughter of George Baxter.

At Albany, on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Dr. HAGUE, WINCHESTER BRITTON, of Brooklyn, and Miss CAROLINE A. FARRAR, daughter of W. Ward Parker, Esq., of the former place.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. John McDowell, D. D., Mr. WM. HOFFMAN, of New-York, to Miss EMMA SPERING, eldest daughter of Wm. Spering, Esq., of the former city. Also, by Rev. Henry Steele Clarke, Mr. DANIEL HOFFMAN, of New-York, to Miss ANNIE LOUISE SPERING, second daughter of Wm. Spering, Esq., of the former city.

☞ Hudson papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, JANE, daughter of Leonard and Jane Kirby, aged 11 years and 9 months.

Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her father, No. 37 Washington-square, Macdougal-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of croup, ORLANDO T. OKIE, youngest son of Thomas P. Okie, aged 3 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Waverley-place, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Dec. 13, of scarlet fever, ANNIE LOUISE, only daughter of Wm. M. and Emily J. Kirk, in the 5th year of her age.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 168 East 18th-st.

He took little children in his arms and blessed them."

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, at 7½ o'clock P. M., of consumption, ELIZABETH, wife of Jacob Someadyke, in the 30th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Saturday, at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, No. 97 East 31st-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 198 Washington-st.

At Bedford, L. I., on Thursday, Dec. 13, CHARLES HENRY, infant child of Charles H. and Sarah L. Smith, aged 4 months.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Friday,) 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., at the residence of the parents.

At Morrisania, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, ALICE E., wife of Nathaniel P. Laborte, and eldest daughter of the late John G. Tibbetts.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, this day, (Friday,) 14th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from her late residence, Fulton-av., Lower Morrisania. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood. Cars leave City Hall at 9¼ o'clock A. M.

At Fort Hill, S. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, MARY L., infant daughter of John H. and Mary L. Tatem, aged 3 months and 4 days.

At Ramapo Works, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, JEREMIAH H. PIERSON, in the 90th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Friday,) the 14th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

At Canonsville, on Monday, Dec. 10, HERBERT K. RICE, in the 23d year of his age.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, CORNELIA G. LEWIS, daughter of the late Francis Lewis.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at Grace Church, on Friday morning, the 14th inst., at 9½ o'clock, without further invitation.

In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 12, Mr. ISAAC L. BRANDON, in the 63d year of his age.

His friends, and those of his son, A. R. Brandon, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further invitation, from his late residence, No. 91 Clinton-place, on Friday, 14th inst., at 12 o'clock M.

At Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 11, Miss CATHERINE L. PAYNE, in the 72d year of her age.

Her friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 14th inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, John H. Hurtin, No. 91 Butler-st. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery, for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, DEC. 13.

$5,000 Missouri 6s	89½	100	Erie R. R.	b3	46
5,000 do	89½	100	do		46¼
1,000 Erie Con. Scrip '71	78½	100	do	b10	45½
1,000 Erie Bonds of '82	86	100	do	c	45¾
2,000 Harlem 1st M. 6s	98¼	100	do	b4	45¾
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. 6s, bds	78½	100	do	b10	46
14,000 do	78¼	150	do	c10	46
25,000 do	78½	200	do	b30	46
100 Penn. Coal Co	97	100	do	b30	46
100 do	b10	97½	300	do	b30	46½
100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	82	500	do	c	46
350 Cumb. Coal Co	22½	100	do	b1	46
450 do	s8	22¾	140	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30	97¼
100 do	s30	22¾	110	do	s1	97
350 Erie Railroad	b7	47¾	118	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R.	c	13¾
100 do	s8	47¾	15	do		13¾
750 do	s30	47¾	10	Panama Railroad		104
800 do		47¾	98	do		104½
500 do	c	47	50	do		104½
300 do	b10	48	100	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	b1	63
250 do	b7	48	100	do	s3	63½
50 do	b18	48	150	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b30	70
500 do		48	100	do	s1	69¾
450 do	c	48	100	do	s3	69¾
200 do	s30	47	60	do		69¾
100 do	s4m	47	100	do	b5	70
450 do	s30	47¾				

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Bonds and Stocks were made by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

$37,000 Jeffersonville City 6 ₱ cents	flat.	10
86,000 F. W. and S. Railroad, 1st mort. 7s	flat.	9
18,000 F. W. and S. Railroad, 1st mort. 7s	flat.	8¼
10,000 Terre Haute and Alton R., 1st m., in. ad.		79
2,000 Little Miami R., 1st mort. 5's, int. ad.		78
6,000 N. Indiana R., [Goshen brch] 7's, in. ad.		79¾
16,000 Mich. S. R., [Jackson brch] 7's, int. ad.		78¾
7,000 Breckenridge Canal Coal Co., Ky.		$1,000
15,000 Northern Indiana R. 7's, interest ad.		79
40 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.		98
75 shares Mich. S. R. [Construction Stock]		99¾
6 shares Commonwealth Insurance Company		98¼
60 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company		87¾
40 shares Chatham Bank		55
40 shares Pacific Bank		107
40 shares Farmers and Citizens' Bank, L. I.		57¾
961 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.		54¾
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.		87
20 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.		46¾

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	78¾	200	Erie Railroad	s3	46¼
10,000 do	78¾	100	do	s10	46¾
33,000 Missouri 6s	86¾	100	do	b30	46¾
100 Niagara Trans. Co.	b6	17¾	100	do	b3	46¾
50 do	s6	17¾	250	do	b10	46¾
100 do		17¾	200	do	s3	46¾
100 Cum. Coal Co.	b60	22	200	do	s30	47
50 do		22¾	200	do	b30	46¾
100 do	s70	22¾	200	do	s10	47
100 Reading R. R.	s60	86¾	100	do	b10	46¾
200 do		86¾	400	do	b5	46¾
200 do	b30	86¾	100	do	s5	46¾
200 do	s30	86¾	100	do	b30	46¾
100 do	s30	86¾	200	do	s3	46¾
100 do		86¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b10	69
200 do	b30	86¾	200	do	b30	70
100 Hudson Riv. R. R.	b30	82¼				

The news improved the Stock Market to-day about one ₱ cent on the active Road Shares and Illinois Bonds. The rise was offered with much vigor by the party operating for a decline, one or two of whom offered the favorite Stocks in large amounts as the market stiffened upon them. Nearly 9,000 shares of Erie were taken at 47¾ to 48¼ cash, at 47 long option to the seller, and 48¼@⅝ at 30 or 60 days to the buyer. There was also an active business in Reading and in Illinois Centrals, both at the improvement of ¼@1 ₱ cent. State Stocks were generally steady, and Missouri's in good demand at 86½ ₱ cent. The Western Road Stocks were not much dealt in. The two Michigan Roads were steady; Toledo 69¾ at the close, and Pittsburg 61¾. The market closed steady.

The Money Market works easier for demand borrowers. The Stock and Uncurrent Money Brokers to-day were very amply and easily supplied at 7 ₱ cent. The Discount Brokers find good employment for Money at 9@12 ₱ cent. on prime to fair paper, and the demand is likely to continue until after the New Year sets in. Foreign bills are quiet at 108¾@109 on London. There will not be much done for the French steamer on Saturday.

The earnings of the Erie Road for November have been adjusted, and amount to $535,616, against $486,792 the same month last year. This is ahead of the estimate of the Directors, and quite equal to 10 ₱ cent. increase on the large business of last year. The result of twelve months' business on the Michigan Central to Nov. 30, was presented a few days since, in tabular form, showing a total of $2,563,918, against $1,863,772 in 1854, on a cost of $11,715,000. We learn to-day, that the Superintendent writes that the last six months of the year, ending as above, will afford a net profit of 11 ₱ cent. on the capital of $6,121,000, after providing the half-yearly interest on $5,594,000 Funded Debt. The cash dividend on this has not been settled upon, though 8 ₱ cent. is spoken of in the letter referred to, making, with the Spring dividend, 12 ₱ cent. for the year. The increase on the business of the year, $700,041, is pretty equally distributed between Freight and Passengers. The earnings of the Harlem Road in November were $63,063, against $61,571 in November, 1854.

THURSDAY, Dec. 13—P. M.

The United States mail steamship *Baltic* arrived early this forenoon, from Liverpool Dec. 1. Her money and market advices are important, and financially encouraging. The London market for American Stocks had been relieved of all anxiety in regard to political difficulties with this country, and most of the Railroad Bonds of the established lines had been taken up on advance of 2@3 ₱ cent. on the low rates of the previous steamer. The English Brokers and Bankers concerned in this interest express much gratification at the quiet and reasonable temper in which the bluster of the English press had been received on this side. The *Baltic* carried out the first response, and the *Arago* had also arrived at Southampton with much higher quotations at our Stock Exchange. There are some few orders received by this mail for Railway Shares and Bonds, and in one or more instances previous directions to sell have been withdrawn. The English and French Funds are quoted 1 ₱ cent. dearer

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1324. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE BAKER TRIAL.

THE JURY DISCHARGED.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock the Court was opened. The father of the prisoner was admitted within the rails, and took his customary seat. Messrs. Hall, Whiting and Brady, of Counsel, were present. The Judge arrived and took his seat at seven minutes past 10.

The Court said: The Jury, gentlemen, have sent the following communication to the Court. It is signed by all the Jury.

"We, the Jury in the case of the People vs. Baker, would respectfully represent to your Honor, the Court, that we differ in *such character and degree* that will preclude all *possibility* of our agreeing. That we have earnestly and sincerely endeavored to find a verdict, and that our labors have only convinced us of the impossibility of our finding a verdict.

On these considerations we respectfully ask to be discharged."

FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, 1855—10 o'clock, A. M.

JOHN P. CRANE, Foreman.

James B. Kirke,	David Zelts,
Lyman P. Wing,	Michael Sadie,
Matthew Byrnes,	Daniel Carr,
John Marsden,	Alvah Hall,
John Tydeman,	Matthew Martigan.
James M. Crocheron,	

Mr. Brady—Mr. Berthoff, is Mr. Baker here?

Mr. Berthoff—He has been sent for.

At one-quarter past 10 the prisoner (Baker) was brought in, and took his seat by the side of his father. At 22 minutes past 10 the Jury were brought in, and they took their seats.

The Court—The Court, gentlemen, has received a paper purporting to come from the Jury-room, in which it is stated that your differences of opinion are of such a character and degree that will preclude all possibility of agreement, for reasons that you cannot overcome—and you ask now to be discharged. Is that a correct representation of the state of things in the Jury-room?

Foreman—Yes, Sir.

The Court—You all concur?

The Jurors—Yes, Sir.

One Member—All our names are signed.

The Court—It is merely the formal mode of communicating to the open Court. On reflection, or on review of the determination which the Court had come to yesterday, and seeing the strong language which you use in expressing the degree of impossibility which attends any formation of unity of opinion, the Court I think would be justified in discharging you. Any effort to do that which you have so long attempted to do seems to be to attempt an impossibility. The Court can only regret it, gentlemen, but I think that it would be consistent with duty to discharge you. It is due to you, in behalf of the public, for the careful consideration that you have given to this trial, to return you their thanks, to thank you also for the privations, which, as good citizens, you have been willing to endure. To keep you longer from your families and from your business would be to ask of you that which the public has no right to demand. The Court, therefore, discharges you for the term.

J. P. Crane (Foreman)—Is it proper that I should say anything in Court? I should like to say that we have had the making upon of a verdict all the time under consideration, and we have found that all our efforts to form a verdict fruitless. We found that the moral and intellectual elements of the Jury would render it impossible for us to return a verdict, without *moral perjury*, at least.

Mr. Hall—If your Honor pleases, I think the Clerk of the Court should be here to make some formal minutes of the verdict. Does your Honor think it necessary he should be here?

Mr. Wing—(A Juror)—I, as one of the Jury, feel that it is my duty to thank the officers having charge of us for their gentlemanly conduct, and for the manner in which we have been attended to.

The Court—The Court will communicate to the officers the message thanking them for the Jury for their attention.

At thirty-five minutes past 10 Mr. Vandervoort, Clerk of the Court, arrived; the roll of Jurors was then called, and the Court directed that the Jury be discharged, and the same to be entered on the minutes.

At the discharge of the Jury they stood as follows:

For murder	9
For manslaughter in first degree	1
For manslaughter in second degree	2
Total	12

The Court was then adjourned, and the Jurors were discharged until the second Monday (14th) of January next.

The division of the Jury, immediately after the delivery of the charge, showed ballots as follows: Six for murder, four for manslaughter, and two for acquittal. At a later period, however, the division showed the above results, and so remained during the 40 hours and 35 minutes occupied in attempting to agree upon a verdict. We learn that the jurors who voted for manslaughter were James B. Kirke, Matthew Hartigan, Daniel Carr.

The twelve Jurors seem to have agreed upon the following as the conceded facts:

1. That Baker and Poole were enemies.
2. That they had threatened each other's lives, and met several times antagonistically.
3. That after the first affray at Stanwix Hall, Baker had met, on several occasions, with Turner, Paudeen, Hyler, Van Pelt and Lynn.
4. That they went to Stanwix Hall at or about 1 o'clock, together.
5. That they, after arriving at Stanwix Hall, did insult and provoke a quarrel.
6. That Turner fired the first shot.
7. That Poole either after or before being wounded did advance towards Baker. That they came in contact, and that they fell.
8. That Baker did fire the shot from the effect of which Poole died.

Out of the nine Jurors who went for murder, all but two wished inserted the clause of recommendation to mercy.

NICARAGUA.

Proclamation by the President against Enlistments in the United States.

Whereas, Information has been received by me that numerous persons, citizens of the United States, and others resident therein, are preparing, within the jurisdiction of the same, to enlist or enter themselves, or to hire or retain others to participate in military operations within the State of Nicaragua;

Now, therefore, I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States, do warn all persons against committing themselves with any such enterprise or undertaking, as being contrary to their duty as good citizens and to the laws of their country, and threatening to the peace of the United States.

I do further admonish all persons who may depart from the United States, either singly or in numbers, organized or unorganized, for any such purpose, that they will thereby cease to be entitled to the protection of this Government.

I exhort all good citizens to discountenance and prevent any such disreputable and criminal undertakings aforesaid, charging all officers, civil and military, having lawful power in the premises, to exercise the same for the purpose of maintaining the authority and enforcing the laws of the United States.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the City of Washington, the eighth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eightieth.

[L. S.] FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President:
W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

The Reciprocity Treaty and New-Foundland.

The President has issued a Proclamation announcing the compliance of New-Foundland with the Reciprocity Treaty, and that in consequence, grain, flour, and breadstuffs of all kinds; animals of all kinds; fresh, smoked, and salted meats; cotton wool; seeds and vegetables; undried fruits; dried fruits; fish of all kinds; products of fish and all other creatures living in the water; poultry; eggs; hides; furs; skins, or tails undressed; stone or marble in its crude or unwrought state; slate; butter, cheese, tallow; lard; horns; manures; ores of metals of all kinds; coal; pitch, tar, turpentine; ashes; timber and lumber of all kinds, round, hewed, and sawed, unmanufactured in whole or in part; fire-wood, plants, shrubs, and trees; pelts; wool; fish-oil; rice; broom-corn and bark; gypsum, ground or unground; hewn or wrought or unwrought burr or grindstones; dyestuffs; flax, hemp, and tow, unmanufactured; unmanufactured tobacco; and rags—shall be admitted from that Province into the United States free of duty, so long as the treaty shall remain in force.

☞ *La Cronica*, the Spanish paper, is to be resumed on Monday, the 17th inst., as will be seen by an advertisement in another column. It was suspended nearly six months ago, in consequence of the ill health of its editor, A. X. SAN MARTIN, Esq.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE REPUBLICAN CAUCUS.

Further Efforts to be made for the Election of Banks.

WHAT IS BEING DONE BY OTHER PARTIES.

TROUBLE ABOUT THE SENATE PRINTER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Republicans are caucusing to-night—they are still in session. The discussion is as to whether it is best to adhere to BANKS or to try a new man. Several Jerseymen and others threaten to vote for PENNINGTON to-morrow. FULLER now gets the votes of a large part of the National Know-Nothings.

LATER.

The caucus has just adjourned. There were sixty-nine present, and they nominated BANKS by sixty-two votes, and resolved to stand fast upon him.

MOORE, of Ohio, and DUNN, of Indiana, were present. DUNN has always said that he would vote for BANKS if he was nominated by caucus. MOORE made a speech indicating his desire to act with the majority for the organization. It is hoped he will now vote for BANKS.

EDWARDS voted for BANKS to-day, and says he has always been ready to do so whenever his vote should be wanted. He will probably stand fast to BANKS hereafter as long as he may run.

WHEELER differs from all the other Anti-Nebraska men. He does not think that BANKS is true on that question, and so he still refuses him his support.

HAVEN still has hopes that he may himself be taken up, or that he can make the Speaker.

On the whole, the present prospect is not flattering.

It is stated quite particularly to-night, that FULLER has given written pledges to Southern men to abjure the Nebraska issue if elected.

Another story, with Democratic indorsement, is that the Know-Nothings would vote for ORR, and that the RICHARDSON men and they will unite for that gentleman's election if the plurality resolution be adopted.

The trouble in the Senate in regard to its printer, is increasing. The *Sentinel* man can't be chosen,—that is evident now at all events. NICHOLSON & FORNEY, of the *Union*, have three separate oppositions to encounter: first, the Republicans, Whigs and Know-Nothings; second, the HUNTER, MASON, BRIGHT, and BRODHEAD anti-Administration men in the Senate; and, third, those Democrats who are opposed to PIERCE'S renomination. If the *Union* fails the Administration will be without a well-fed organ, and that is precisely what is desired.

The Democratic combination against the *Union*, proposes to elect some new men, who shall establish a Democratic paper to be an organ of the *whole* party, and not of the Pierce Party. The matter has been much discussed, and will be brought to some definite shape, probably, in caucus to-morrow. The chances are that the *Union* and the Administration will be defeated, for, as will readily be seen, the President cannot make the election of Printer an Administration measure under existing circumstances, and so force it upon the Senate as he did FORNEY'S election upon the House two years ago. But *nous verrons*. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

HARBOR, RIVER AND LAKE IMPROVEMENTS.

Mr. SEWARD, Mr. FESSENDEN, and Mr. STUART severally gave notice of their intention to introduce bills for Harbor, River and Lake Improvements. Adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

FIFTY-SIXTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Richardson	73
Fuller	40		

Lester, Harrison, Denver, Williams and Orr, each one.

Necessary for a choice, 113.

FIFTY-SEVENTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Richardson	74
Fuller	41	Scattering	4

FIFTY-EIGHTH BALLOT.

Banks	106	Fuller	41
Richardson	73	Scattering	5

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL moved that when the House adjourn it be to Monday.

THE FORCE OF HABIT.

While the roll was being called, gentlemen now and then instead of voting Yea and Nay, responded "BANKS" and "RICHARDSON," for the moment believing they were voting for a Speaker.

This misapprehension occasioned repeated outbursts of laughter and cries, "That shows the effect of habit," "The ruling passion strong in death," "Stick to your candidate, my boys," "Ha! ha! ha!" &c.

Mr. MARSHALL'S motion was then lost by a vote of 86 against 105.

FIFTY-NINTH BALLOT.

Banks	105	Fuller	41
Richardson	74	Scattering	4

Mr. ETHERIDGE—Believing that nothing can be accomplished by voting further to-day, I move the House adjourn.

ANTI-ADMINISTRATION MEETING.

Mr. CUMBACK announced a meeting of the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration men to-night.

Loud calls to order followed, and in great confusion the House adjourned.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, as the members were separating, said:—"There will be a meeting to-night of all the members opposed to the Administration."

Cries from the Democratic side—"You've dropped the Nebraska issue then? Let's have the meeting now."

The following is the last vote in detail:

FOR Mr. BANKS—Messrs. Albright, Allison, Barbour, Henry Bennett, Benson, Billinghurst, Bingham, Bishop, Bliss, Bradshaw, Brenton, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pa., Campbell of Ohio, Chaffee, Clawson, Clark of Conn., Colfax, Conins, Corode, Crasin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Mass., Day, Dean, De Witt, Dick, Dodd, Dixon, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Flagler, Galloway, Giddings, Gilbert, Granger, Grow, Hall of Mass., Harlan, Hallowell, Horton of N. Y., Horton of Ohio, Howard, Hughston, Kelsey, King, Knapp, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Kunkel, Letter, Mattison, McCarty, Meacham, Miller of N. Y., Morgan, Morrill, Mott, Murray, Nichols, Norton, Andrew Oliver, Parker, Pelton, Pennington, Perry, Pettit, Pike, Pringle, Purviance, Pearce, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Robison, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Sherman, Simmons, Spinner, Stanton, Stranahan, Tappan, Thorington, Thurston, Todd, Trafton, Tyson, Wade, Wakeman, Walbridge, Waldron, Washburne of Wis., Washburne of Ill., Washburne of Me., Watson, Welch, Wood, Woodruff and Woodworth.

FOR Mr. RICHARDSON—Messrs. Aiken, Allen, Barclay, Barksdale, Ball, Bocock, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Bennett, of N. Y., Bennett of Miss., Cadwallader, Campbell, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Pa., Cobb of Ala., Craige, Crawford, Denver, Dawdell, Edmundson, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence, Fuller of Me., Graves, Goode, Greenwood, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Ala., Hickman, Harris of Ill., Herbert, Houston, Jewett, Jones of Tenn., Jones of Penn., Keitt, Kidwell, Kelly, Letcher, Lumpkin, Marshall of Ill., Maxwell, McMullen, McQueen, Miller of Ind., Milson, Oliver of Mo., Orr, Peck, Phelps, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Sandridge, Savage, Seward, Shorter, Smith of Tenn., Stephens, Stewart, Talbot, Taylor, Vail, Warner, Watkins, Wells, Winslow, Wright of Tenn.

FOR Mr. FULLER—Messrs. Ball, Brown, Campbell of Ky., Carlisle, B. Clark, Cox, Cullen, Davis of Md., Edie, Etheridge, Evans, Eustis, Foster, Harris of Md., Harrison, Haven, Hoffman, Kennett, Lindley, Lake, Marshall of Ky., Millward, Moore, Humphrey Marshall, Paine, Porter, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Rivers, Scott, Smith of Ala., Snead, Swope, Trippe, Underwood, Vaik, Walker, Whitney, Zollikoffer.

For Mr. LESTER—Mr. Dunn.
For Mr. HARRISON—Mr. Fuller of Penn.
For Mr. HICKMAN—Mr. Richardson.
For Mr. ORR—Mr. Williams.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

Thursday—No. 18—Wm. H. Goles *et al. vs.* Thos. M. League. Argument continued by Mr. Hughes for defendant, and concluded by Mr. Fale for plaintiff.

No. 16—Isaac R. Smith, owner of sloop *Valant vs.* The State of Maryland. Argued by Mr. Latrobe for plaintiff, and by J. Wilson Campbell, Esq., for defendant.

Friday—No. 19—David Bush *vs.* Mahorn Cooper's Administrators. Argued by Mr. Bayard for plaintiff and Mr. Crittenden for defendant.

No. 20—Samuel Verden, plaintiff, *vs.* Isaac Coleman. Argued by Mr. Gillett, for plaintiff.

No. 6—Original—Alabama *vs.* Georgia. Subpœna process awarded on motion of Mr. Phillips.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Anti-Administration Caucus held to-night was only tolerably well attended. Considerable debate on various propositions to reconcile conflicting views took place, but it is believed nothing was definitely arranged.

The Amoskeag Veterans at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 14.

The Amoskeag Veterans arrived here this afternoon, and were received by a military escort, and marched to Independence-square. The guests there stacked arms and marched into the Hall.

Colonel POTTER was introduced by Mayor FRITZ to Mayor CONRAD, who welcomed the Veterans to the Hall and to the City.

The march was then resumed, and Gen. PATTERSON reviewed the military as they were passing his residence.

They partake of a banquet at Samson-street Hall this evening, and will leave for Baltimore and Washington in the morning.

Later from Havana and Key West.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Dec. 13.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana, on the morning, and Key West, evening, of the 10th inst., has arrived at this port.

The steamship *Crescent City*, from New-York the 8d inst., had not arrived at Havana.

The bark *Mary London*, from Honduras, with mahogany for London, ran ashore, on the 7th, at Loo Key, and was still aground at the latest dates.

The brig *Isabella*, of Apalachicola, for Mobile, with cotton for New-York, on the 8th inst. ran ashore at Bay Honda Key, and was in the hands of wreckers.

There is nothing important from Havana. Sugars were firm, and planters were looking for higher rates.

Arrest for Embezzlement of Railroad Stock.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 14.

WILLIAM S. TUCKERMAN, late Treasurer of the Eastern Railroad Company, was arraigned in the Municipal Court this morning, charged with embezzling seventy shares of the stock of said road, and transferring the same to the Roxbury Savings Institution. He plead not guilty, and was held in $7,500 bail for trial. It is said that other charges of embezzlement will be preferred against him. He was arrested in New-York yesterday, by Boston officers, and brought on in the night train.

Accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

PLAINFIELD, Friday, Dec. 14.

The early train from Somerville this morning ran off the track at Scotch Plains. The tender and one passenger car were thrown down the embankment and smashed. The wreck there took fire and burnt up. No one was killed, but quite a number were more or less hurt. Among the injured are Mr. MAHLON VAIL, flour dealer, of Pearl-street, New-York, and Messrs. THORN, DUNN, STUYSWORTH and PRUDEN, all of this place.

Fatal Railroad Accident.

CONCORD, N. H., Friday, Dec. 14.

CHARLES PLASTRIDGE, conductor of a freight train on the Vermont Central Railroad, while uncoupling the engine from his train, near Concord, this morning, fell, and was run over and killed. He leaves a wife and six children in Northfield, Vt.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Friday, Dec. 14.

A fire broke out in the American Hotel, in this city, last evening, and, before it could be subdued, the dining-room and kitchen were damaged to the extent of $5,000.

The weather continues mild and somewhat cloudy.

NEW-YORK CITY.

"SAM" AGAIN AT SUPPER.

A Pleasant Time at the Union-place Hotel.

There is a rule of the O. U. A.'s—they say—which forbids public demonstrations. So a certain enterprising portion of the members of the Order have organized an Association, through which—still holding to the title of sturdy O. U. A.'s—they may have public performances in any way they like. And, as they are jolly people, a Banquet was conceived as the natural method of working off the surplus of animal spirits,—not to say anything about the patriotism that cracked and sparkled, simultaneously with the champagne. The new body is known as the "American Flag Association," formed of the members of "American Flag Chapter No. 84, O. U. A."—and yesterday was the first Anniversary, celebrated by a fine dinner at the Union-place Hotel. Several distinguished guests were among the company: GEORGE LAW, J. T. HEADLEY, DANIEL ULLMANN, Ex-Senator WESTCOTT, Judge CAMPBELL, Prof. O. M. MITCHEL and Mr. CONOVER, President of the Board of Councilmen, together with sundry other Know-Nothing members of the Board.

Mr. CONOVER has the Presidency of the new Association, and sat at the head of the table with much urbanity. At his right sat the Honorable the Secretary of State elect. A portrait of WASHINGTON was festooned with flags, and had a star above it.

Mr. CONOVER introduced the regular toasts of the evening—by pointing, with manifest pride and amidst very great applause to the emblem which the Association has for its name and symbol, the American Flag. The Association and all that belonged to their side of the House, were glad to have their friends with them, and had invited the Press to be among them,—so they were not afraid to see published what they said and did. He denied positively that Americans propose to shut the doors against the foreigner—they do no such thing,—only, foreigners must behave themselves.

The Secretary of State elect, Hon. JOEL T. HEADLEY, responded happily to toast No. 1. As he rose, the company rose, and gave him three hearty cheers. The toast was:

Our Country—

"Our Country first, our glory and our pride;
Land of our hopes—land where our fathers died—
When in the right we'll keep thy honor bright,
When in the wrong we'll die to set it right."

The phrase "Our country," said Mr. H., is one often abused. Enemies have endeavored to fasten upon us the stigma of not being national—of being proscriptive. Mr. HEADLEY repelled it. But nationality means something more than fifty millions of square miles. Greece forbade foreigners to interfere in the Government; Switzerland would be swallowed up in six months, did she not adhere to her nationality. Nothing has destroyed Scotland but her clans. In every native-born American the love of country is so strong a sentiment, that he cannot be contented unless it is symbolized. The brave seaman forgets his lost vessel, his murdered crew, his mutilated limb, in the agony of losing his flag. The fing of the country is the sign that indicates the patriotic love of his land. Mr. HEADLEY told hard stories of the editors and public speakers who haven't nationality; and then he had a story of CALHOUN and a spirit of WASHINGTON, which rebuked his schemes of denationalization.

During the delivery of Mr. HEADLEY'S speech, a number of the lady guests of the Hotel entered the dining-room, (among them Miss ADA CLARE,) and were received with a clapping of hands which for a moment quite drowned the speaker's voice. Afterwards, there was a toast, drunk deep and long, in honor of the sex.

Judge CAMPBELL spoke in response to "Our Noble Order—the germ from which has sprung the great American Party." He thought the Order of United Americans was as old as the country itself. In all cases of emergency, the American people have united together for the purpose of working out great reforms and effecting great revolutions. But coming down to modern times, the Order is to be considered as the great balance-wheel of the American Party. There is a sentiment in American birth. Our fathers have handed us a trust which we are bound to hand over to our children after us. The Judge was eloquent, and was heard with marked favor.

Mr. JAS. A. FRASER sang a comic "Sam" tune.

Other toasts were in honor of the President—to the memory of WASHINGTON and his compatriots—to the Union, "a precious legacy of our fathers, to be transmitted unimpaired to our children," (responded to with a song by Mr. F. H. NASH, in the chorus of which the company jollily joined)—the Constitution, &c.

Ex-Senator WESTCOTT of Florida responded to a double toast in honor of the Constitution and the Union. The Senator is a stout, farmer-like person, of a peculiarly genial and pleasant face, rubicund and fluent. Before God he did not believe there is a true American heart in the Union who ever contemplated with earnestness or without horror the idea of a dissolution of the Union. He alluded to his refusal to sign, with RUSK and others, the Southern Address of a few years ago, and added that he held to the doctrine of secession, but not to that of disunion. Americanism will prevent secession, and forever annihilate disunion. There is only one amendment to the Constitution which he had to propose, and that was, to allow every voter to vote directly for his candidate.

When we came away at midnight, Mr. ULLMANN, E. W. ANDREWS, LOUIS N. GLOVER, J. J. OLIVER, and one or two others, were down in the bill for responses. There was a toast yet to be honored, touching the "Second Declaration of Independence," that is to take place in 1856. Another declared that we must have none but Americans to rule America.

Another—that New-York still is "the higher star in the galaxy."

Another—that the Judiciary is "the guardian of our rights."

Mr. ERASTUS BROOKS was programmed for a reply to the "Bible and Public Schools," but being in Washington, he sent a letter.

Mr. ULLMANN spoke at a late hour upon "the American Party—Prosperity and Power at home."

In short, and finally, the banquet was a handsome affair, and in consequence of the presence of ladies, tobacco was at a discount. Letters were received from a number of gentlemen who were unable to attend. By not attending, they missed a comfortable dinner and patriotism in untold quantities.

The Matsell Mystery.

Whether MATSELL is or is not an alien, he must think that he is a *citizen*. There is an oath on record, which he has lately taken, to the effect that he is a naturalized citizen—and testified to by the County Clerk,—preliminary to making application to the Bar of the Supreme Court. His Clerk, MACKELLER, (late contumacious,) has made, also, the same oath, and for the same purpose. In itself this seems like evidence of the Chief's citizenship.

But his followers—up,—BRANCH, BRIGGS & Co., see in the effort to gain admittance to the bar a sure confirmation of their theory that he cannot *prove* his citizenship, and seeks this endorsement of the Supreme Court to stand him instead of his "documents."

But this grand mystery of the age soon goes before another Sphinx—the Board of Police Commissioners. No day is yet appointed for the examination to commence, but we trust it will be an early one—the public bursts with curiosity. Of course the examination will be conducted with open doors, as all other trials or charges are. BRANCH will be an essential witness of course, and the ladies of Williamsburg who guard themselves with a *cordon* of fierce bull-dogs, fresh every day from the pound—*they* must needs come upon the stand; and we shouldn't wonder if even the beautiful minister from Brandon should be compelled to come. Friends, it is a great thing to live in such a day as this. Our peaceful posterity, from the days of their stupid millenial uniformity, will look back with envy on the excitement of our lively times.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

The Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., arrived in the City last night, *en route* for Washington, for which place they left this morning at 11 o'clock. After going through with the dress parade in front of their quarters, Manhattan Hotel, they took up their line of march for the cars. This Company is composed of a few of the solid men of New-Hampshire, and the Veterans of 1812. Among them are Ex-Judges, Ex-Senators, Ex-Congressmen, Lawyers, Ministers, Cashiers, &c.—nearly all personal friends of President PIERCE. Their appearance in Broadway was very imposing. They number 150—thirty of them are over six feet in hight. Their uniform is after the Continental style. They are accompanied by the Manchester Brass Band. The officers are Colonel C. E. POTTER, Adjutant S. LANGLEY; Captains PARSONS, CILLEY, MOORE, DOW; Lieutenants AYER, CROSS, BROWN, CILLEY; Chaplain, Rev. B. M. TILLESTON.

They stop in Philadelphia Friday night, proceed to Baltimore Saturday, and remain there until Monday morning—taking early train of cars for Washington—returning to this City on Friday next at 2 P. M. We understand they are to be the guests of the Light Guard, Capt. VINCENT, during their stay here.

School Items.

W. OLAND BOURNE, Esq., on Thursday night delivered a very sensible Lecture on the "Elevation of Character," at the Boys' Evening School in the First Ward.

The large new Twenty-first Ward School (No. 49, in Thirty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue,) held its first reception Thursday. Mr. PERKINS, of the Male Department, has introduced the Pension Method of teaching Geography, by means of impromptu maps drawn by the boys on the *Black-board*. Some of the lads exhibited very great facility in this novel exercise.

Messrs. DELAMATER, WEST and JONES, of the Educational Committee, called at the Tenth Ward Schools last evening, passed through the various classrooms, and made their minutes prefatory to their final report for the year.

Slow and Easy Coroners.

The Coroners seem to be very moderate, slow-paced, conservative men. They don't make "indecent haste," or break things by flying around in a fret. Behold the tokens:

The body of Capt. ROLINSON, a well-known citizen, was found on Monday last floating in the river, at the foot of James-street. Notice of the fact was sent to the Coroner's office, but it was not until Wednesday afternoon that the inquest was held. During the greater part of the interval, we are informed, the naked body lay exposed on the wharf.

Some weeks ago, a man, named JAMES DIXON, a printer by trade, was knocked down, and beaten in one of the down-town streets, by a gang of prowling ruffians. He was picked up badly bruised, and removed to his residence in First-avenue, where he died, on Tuesday, we believe. The Coroners were notified, but from some cause none of them appeared. The relatives after waiting until the body began to decompose, had it interred in Greenwood Cemetery, without an inquest.

Put on the Screws.

When will the Police Commissioners overhaul Captain WALLING for his sin of swearing before the Legislative Committee that he had received written orders from "His Excellency" the Mayor, to discharge prisoners, and disobeyed them? His Honor assured the Captain, we are told, that "in swearing thus he committed perjury." It was a serious matter, and should not be permitted to slide. But our records of the Committee's proceedings show this morning a little more swearing of the same sort.

One Policeman too Many.

Why is it necessary that citizens should pay $700 to support a detailed Policeman at the St. Nicholas Hotel? The Courts suffer for lack of Policemen, and the reputation of the St. Nicholas' guests should shield them from this implied imputation upon their peaceable characters.

Committee on Assessments.

The Committee, Alderman VARIAN in the Chair, met yesterday, and examined Mr. WEEKS, the inspector, Mr. SKIDMORE charging that the flagging of a portion of the Bowery was not done according to contract. Mr. SKIDMORE became very warm with Mr. SANDFORD in the matter. No results were reached.

Daring Burglary.

The house of J. B. HARTON, No. 29 Gouverneur-street, was entered last Friday afternoon, while all the family were at home, and from a bureau in one of the rooms was taken a gold watch, two dozen silver spoons, and other property of considerable value. No clue to the thief.

Letter from Gov. Clark Concerning the Pardon of Michael Cavanagh.

Some days since the telegraph brought us accounts of the burning in effigy of Gov. CLARK, by some citizens of Lewis County, because his Excellency had thought proper to commute the sentence of a man who had been convicted of a capital offence. The indignation was got up to order for political effect, and probably answered the purpose of those who participated in the proceedings. In a late number of the Martinsburg *Republican* we find published the following letter from the Governor, assigning the reasons which had impelled him to interfere in behalf of the accused:

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, ALBANY, Nov. 14, 1855.

To P. H. Conkling, Secretary, &c.,

DEAR SIR: I have received from you the proceedings of a meeting of the electors of Lewis County, held at Odd Fellow's Hall, in Martinsburg, on Friday, Nov. 9, 1855, with a request that I would furnish you with a statement of the reasons which induced me to commute the punishment of MICHAEL CAVANAGH from death to imprisonment for life. I cheerfully comply with that request.

MICHAEL CAVANAGH was convicted of the murder of JAMES COOPER, at a Special Court of Oyer and Terminer of Lewis County, in August last, and sentenced to be executed on the 5th day of October succeeding, and subsequently respited until the 9th of the present month.

Soon after his conviction, several petitions from the citizens of Lewis County were sent to me, asking for a commutation of his sentence. One of these petitions is signed by a Justice of the Sessions, the foreman of the Jury which convicted CAVANAGH, the President and several Trustees of the village of Lowville, and the President and Vice-President of the Bank, a supervisor, an ex-county treasurer, an ex-member of Assembly, the pastors of the Methodist and Presbyterian Churches, and many other respectable persons, most of whom state that they were present at the trial.

Letters were received from the Judge who tried the prisoner, from the Sheriff, several of the Jurors, and his counsel. Judge ALLEN, who presided at the trial, furnished me with the minutes of the testimony, and in a letter, approving of the verdict of the Jury, says of CAVANAGH: "*There is a possibility of his innocence.*" It appears that the prisoner has been once before tried for the same offence, where the Jury failed to convict him. I am informed that five of the Jurors were, on that trial, in favor of his acquittal, one of whom under date of Oct. 14, 1855, writes as follows: "I have not changed my mind as regards the want of evidence to identify CAVANAGH as the man who committed the crime." The Foreman of the Jury on the same trial, in a letter before me, says: "The Jury under the Judge's charge, thought they could not properly find a verdict of Manslaughter in any of the degrees, though *they would have been glad to do so.* I shall rejoice if CAVANAGH'S sentence is commuted, and I feel quite sure the other Jurors would also."

One of the Coroner's Jury who heard all the testimony, and resides near all the parties, says: "I am acquainted with many facts and circumstances which were not before the Court, and all go to show that MIKE (CAVANAGH) was not the man who did the killing of COOPER; but strongly show that he did not kill him, but that RUTLEDGE did. I have the boots that RUTLEDGE wore the night the murder was committed, which are bespattered with blood, corresponding with spatters on the house and fence where the body was found. I do not think that MIKE (CAVANAGH) should go unpunished, but that to commute his sentence to imprisonment would be better justice, and I am confident that such is the opinion of a majority of the Coroner's Jury, and nearly all the people of Lyon's Falls."

The Sheriff, in a letter, and by affidavit, states a number of facts not brought out on the trial,* explaining some of the circumstances against the prisoner, and tending to cast still greater doubt over his guilt. He says further: From his (CAVANAGH'S) appearance and conduct it is impossible to detect anything showing his guilt. Even to this late day † he solemnly protests that he is innocent. The trial of Mrs. LOFTIS as accessory, and of RUTLEDGE as principal, may throw light upon the case of CAVANAGH; and I cordially unite in the application to commute his punishment.

The prisoner's counsel describes him as without any intelligent, active friends, and says: "Scarcely anything was done for his defence, except the little I could do, in the very short time allowed between the Courts."

The testimony on the trial, which is familiar to you, appears too unsatisfactory and contradictory to warrant the infliction of an irremediable penalty. The identity of the prisoner with the man who committed the murder, is by no means clearly proven. It rests entirely on the testimony of the witnesses who saw him through a window, by moonlight, at a considerable distance, and also on the color and arrangement of his dress, whether he had on two shirts or one, whether one was red or not, and whether the white or red shirt was worn outside over the other.

The difficulty of making these distinctions under the great excitement of the occasion, and in the night time, is too apparent to need any comment. In the chain of circumstances relied upon to connect the accused with the murder, several links are wanting to remove all doubts of his guilt. Admitting that CAVANAGH killed COOPER, their encounter must have been somewhat unexpected and unpremeditated, which, with the evidently unprepared or chance weapons, alleged to have been used in the affray, suggest the theory that the act may have been manslaughter and not deliberate murder.

Several witnesses swear positively that during the night of the murder, CAVANAGH was at home and in bed. These witnesses are said to have sworn falsely.‡ Probably they did; yet it is not conclusively shown in the Minutes of the trial before me that their testimony is unworthy of attention. On the other hand these witnesses do not appear to have been *drunk*, on the night in question, while several of those who testified against the prisoner confessedly were. Finally, no adequate motive for the murder of COOPER by CAVANAGH is shown, and his dilatory movements towards an escape are hardly consistent with the idea of his guilt. Nevertheless, I find considerable evidence of his probable participation in the murder, while a reasonable doubt, at least, exists in my mind, as to his guilt as principal. I have, therefore, felt compelled by a sense of duty, as well as by the promptings of humanity, not to release him from all punishment, but to change the penalty from death to imprisonment for life.

MYRON H. CLARK.

* The testimony on the first trial was explained by witnesses on some points, which was explained to the Jury, on the second trial, verbally by the Judge with the consent of the counsel on both sides. This explanation did not seem to be set forth in the Judge's Minutes; therefore it was shown to the Governor by affidavit.

† The Sheriff's letter was written Sept. 33, and before CAVANAGH was aware that an application was to be made to commute the sentence.

‡ The discrepancy in the testimony of the witnesses was chiefly as to the *time of night that he returned home and went to bed.* All agree that he did go to bed and remain until daylight, but they differ widely as to the hour of the night.

Good News from the Indian Country—The Sioux Offer to Make Peace with the Omahas.

From the Bellevue (Nebraska) Young America, 28th ult.

A letter has been received by Col. PETER A. SARPY, from his confidental agent, STEPHEN DECATUR, Esq., (now trading with the Omaha Indians, about forty miles north of this place,) stating that a deputation from several bands of the Sioux had arrived at the Omaha camp, and had proposed terms of peace. They desired the presence of the Colonel, who has over thirty years been the principal Indian trader on this frontier. This news is very gratifying, as it promises to put an end entirely to the warfare which has existed so long between these tribes. As the offer comes from the stronger party, the probabilities of a permanent arrangement are the greater. We also learn that the Omahas have been quite successful in their hunt, and will remain in camp as long as the game continues so plenty.

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWENTY-ONE.

The Threatened Rupture between England and America—The Eastern War.

LONDON, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: You cannot expect to hear from me any further news at this particular moment on the threatened rupture between England and the United States. Yours is now the turn in the subject. The news must come from America. If the Presidential Message and the Washington Correspondents do not raise some corner of the veil, the intended Alien Bill may receive the sanction of the British Parliament before the people and Parliament get a true statement from the British Ministry of the reasons that led them to the four-hundred-gun demonstration against America.

We are at this moment in receipt of the American papers up to the 14th of November only, containing the utterance of the first impression caused by the unexpected demonstration of the British Government, and the provoking comments of the London *Times*. The American papers have probably never yet been copied to a greater extent here, than on the present occasion. Leading articles of the New-York and Washington press make the rounds through almost every large and small paper in the United Kingdom, and even on the Continent—a telling evidence of the importance that is attached to the case. In general, if my observation does not deceive me, the American papers produced rather a soothing impression, inasmuch as the tone of their remarks is by far not so bellicose as many had feared, nor so thundering as some Mephistos and that ilk have hoped. The Peace is very well satisfied, very; it did not hope to come off so cheap; while others, who expected to hear that Mr. CRAMPTON has been furnished his passport at the first intelligence, feel their breasts relieved from fear. There is, however, a want of combination in this; inasmuch as the Washington Government could not have had at that time any official explanation on the subject from Minister BUCHANAN; he himself knowing no more of it when his dispatch-bag was mailed for the *Asia* than what he saw in the papers. I believe I have informed you that the interview he immediately demanded had been politely but cleverly delayed by Lord CLARENDON, until the *Asia* had left. So it would strike me it

lem, the Allies would carry on the war quite in a different way. The Allies, however, desiring to [illegible] intact, are in this wanton mode of [illegible] perfectly logical. Had GORTSCHAKOFF evacuated the Crimea, he would have extremely embarrassed them. They would have been obliged [illegible] in some way—and that is a matter which they neither dare nor can, if faithful to the adopted programme. They dare not, because in the fundamental Vienna protocol they solemnly pledged to Austria to leave, at all events, the integrity of the Russian Empire intact, which they pronounced to be, not less than the integrity of the Turkish empire, necessary to their own security, (is not this shameful?)—and they dare not break any pledge given to Austria; they rather submit to every insult. Besides, I was saying that, faithful to this programme, they could not keep the Crimea. To keep it, they had to drive Russia back from the Black Sea permanently; but that is impossible without a Polish campaign—and that's precisely what the Western Powers are not willing to have. Rather disgrace, ridicule, nay, worse defeat, than harm Despotism and serve Liberty by a Polish campaign. The logical consequence is that that they actually avoid to conquer the Crimea.

In this condition of affairs, you may well imagine, that every German spring is put in motion, to arrive at some settlement during the Winter recess. The Four Points are stirring on their uneasy legs again. BONAPARTE declared that the Four Points, and nothing more, are still his terms. You will have seen it reported in the papers that Prussia makes great exertions to induce Russia to negotiate. This, of course, is a comedy. Whatever Prussia does in the matter, she does it with the consent and by the order of the Czar. But appearances must be saved; and this is only a trick to prepare the way for Austria stepping in, again with some RUSSELL episode; this time, probably, with more success. My impression, however, is that, though all of them conspire for a sham peace, they will not arrive at a definitive settlement this Winter; the difficulty will come from Turkey this time, I trust, and hostilities will have to be resumed next Spring; they will, however, contrive to avoid coming to serious blows, and the war will assume rather the character of a blockade; this will unavoidably bring the rights of neutral commerce on the carpet. On this subject, the answer of the United States is pretty well anticipated here, and *the strengthening of the West India fleet may have something to do with this anticipation, as well as with the Central American issue.*

Whenever we have a positive starting point for reasoning, a little sound logic is a sure guide in forestalling future events. I have often experienced this in the course of the current complications. A new evidence of it is the mission of General CANROBERT to Stockholm. At the very beginning of the war I expressed the opinion, that without a Polish campaign the alliance of Sweden is impossible. Now almost every paper made a charge that CANROBERT had succeeded, and the alliance is a fact. The *Times* repeatedly pledged its authority for the exactness of the report. I, on the contrary, warned you not to believe a word of it, though every Journal would swear to the truth. Now we have it officially acknowledged that there is not a shadow of the pretended alliance.

Amidst all this political blind-man's-buff play, it is the English people which, in my opinion, presents the most pitiful spectacle. The other parties are made up by single individuals, the will of whom is law with their people. England alone is a party, implying the collective will of a nation. And the poor Britons strive hard to maintain the appearance, that they are in reality a constitutional people, and have a word to say likewise. It is idle pageantry, Sir! The utter wantonness of the British institutions surpasses imagination. Nothing can be more different than the will of the people of England and the acts of her Government. Nothing but the immovable Anglo-Saxon phlegm could patiently bear such a contrariety, while it costs them so much in blood, money and dignity.

Look at the Polish question. From the very beginning of the war, the British people were perfectly up to the understanding, that without a Polish campaign, the whole war can but be a disgraceful farce-comedy. Every man in England perfectly does understand, that the true basis of Russia's preponderance, consequently the true origin of this war, is in the partition of Poland. They all of them know that if this war is to be terminated without presenting the Polish nation a fair chance for revindicating its independence, the unavoidable new result will be a coalition of the Despotic Powers of Europe against England, nominally constitutional. The events of this year's campaign have perfectly convinced them that I was fully right in having warned England that no successes in the Crimea can bring the war to an issue,—they know that the general object of the war alike, as the inconsiderately chosen Crimea issue in particular, both imperatively demand a Polish campaign. Besides, the whole nation is extremely ashamed of the dictatorial ascendancy L. N. BONAPARTE has gained over proud England, and they perfectly know that England never more can hope to resume that coördinate lording position in the general affairs of Europe from which she has fallen, without the introduction of national elements into the Alliance, restoring an equitable balance in the relative position of England and BONAPARTE. All this the British Nation does perfectly know; if to-day the suffrages of the people were collected, man by man, and woman by woman, nothing more sure than a majority, numbering by millions, would vote "an effective war by a Polish campaign, and a safe peace by Poland's restored nationality."

Such is the will of the British Nation; and the acts of the Government are just the contrary. They do not care a straw for the will of the whole Nation, &c.

The people, from time to time, consoles itself by a little loud talk, and some louder cheers. To-day is just the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Polish Revolution. Great meetings are held in almost every large town. Last year, I took an active part in these demonstrations. This time my answer has been: "I am with Poland, for Poland, now as ever; more yet, now than before, if possible. Every year more of sufferings serves but to fasten closer the tie of Democratic solidarity between us. As the vapor of every new illusion vanishes, *our* sun, the sun of self-reliance, rises but higher on the sky; *our* motto, 'Each for all, and all for each,' sinks but deeper in our hearts. Yet I go not to your meetings now, because I have despaired of the people of England. We have made a fair trial together last year. The very air of England and Scotland resounded with the cheers that answered my appeals, and resolutions have been passed such as we desired. What is the result? It is the conviction that all the resolutions of all the meetings of all England, do not weigh one grain in the balance of England's foreign policy."

Next we shall have an alien bill, in spite of all popular demonstrations against it.

It will be well for America in the present complication, not to rely too much on the fact that the people of England are decidedly adverse to the idea of quarreling with the United States. The will of the people has no influence with the policy of the Government.

KOSSUTH.

FIRE IN WEST TROY.—The grocery and provision store of Mr. A. DENNIS, situated at the side-cut, West Troy, was partially destroyed by fire, a short time ago. The fire was supposed to be the work of incendiaries. Last night, what remained standing of the building was again set on fire, and burned to the ground. The flames communicated to two or three frame dwellings adjoining, which were also destroyed. A number of poor families were turned out of doors, in consequence. The total loss is stated at $1,000—partially insured.—*Troy Budget*, 3d.

IMPORTANT FROM FRANCE.

PROGRAMME OF NEXT YEAR'S OPERATIONS.

Constadt and St. Petersburg to be Destroyed.

THE RUSSIAN POWER TO BE EXTENDED.

The Sound Dues Congress at Copenhagen.

The French Press on the Anglo-American Question.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

I have just received some important political intelligence from a source entirely reliable, which I am sure will interest you. You must have observed that an almost complete silence has been maintained by the allied organs in regard to the manner in which the campaign is to be opened in the Spring, as well as in regard to their intentions towards the German States. The Emperor's speech, extraordinary as it was in many respects, did not positively indicate any settled intentions for the future towards anybody or anything; and in fact great efforts are being made to conceal the next year's programme of operations. But I believe I have it in my power to give you the programme, and I confess now, for the first time, that I can see a prospect of the downfall of Russia's power.

You will not have failed to observe the remarkable results obtained by the new gun-boats which were tried for the first time, and only as an experiment, at the taking of Kinburn. These boats were built after plans and suggestions made by the Emperor, and the first constructions, necessarily imperfect, are said to be susceptible of important and valuable modifications. Yet they fulfilled exactly the want which had been felt from the commencement of the war: a boat which could approach armed fortifications without great danger of being destroyed. The English declare the invention just the thing required, and at this moment English ship-builders are engaged in the construction of three hundred of these boats, French builders on one hundred. With these boats they intend to attack and destroy Cronstadt in the Spring, and then of course, St. Petersburg. LOUIS NAPOLEON declares that with these boats, Cronstadt can, and must be, destroyed; and he feels so confident of the fact, that he is ready to head the expedition if necessary. Still he is willing, and no doubt will consent to leave the work in the hands of the English Admiralty. The campaign will thus open by the taking of Odessa and Nicolaieff, and the attack on Cronstadt will follow. The fall of Odessa and Nicolaieff will render necessary the evacuation of the Crimea by GORTSCHAKOFF, if it does not occur from other causes before that time, and the Allies will then be in possession of the entire Black Sea coast.

This is the programme: what will be the results, if it succeeds?

With the fall of Cronstadt and the city which it protects, of Odessa, Nicolaieff, and the Crimea, certain European powers will discover all at once that they have all the time been friendly to France and England, and opposed to the unlawful designs of Russia, and will find it to their interest to unite themselves to the alliance. These new-found enemies of Russia will be Austria, Prussia, Denmark, Sweden, Norway and several of the smaller German powers; while as a special auxiliary they may count upon the powerful force of Poland. Russia will then be crushed or compelled to sue for peace, and will thus come out of the contest with clipped wings.

These are the results which the Allies promise themselves for the next year, and it must be admitted that they look satisfactory on paper. Will they be able to realize them?

Perhaps you did not fail, as many did here, to give a proper signification to those words of Prince NAPOLEON's speech at the close of the Exhibition, where he hoped to see an extension of the power of the King of Sardinia, their ally. Perhaps you only received the *Moniteur's* copy of the speech, in which these words were suppressed. Now, if you will recollect what the Emperor said in his last two speeches preceding that at the close of the Exhibition, in regard to his ally Austria, and the treaty of the 2d December, and then the speech of the Prince NAPOLEON, about an anticipated extension of the power of the King of Sardinia, and the Emperor's speech made at the same time, in which a threat was made against Powers, of which Austria was the principal, and you have a chain which will give you much food for reflection. Austria was for a long time coaxed, and her sham treaty of the 2d of December recognized as an act of alliance, but now she is threatened with an invasion of her Italian possessions, and an increase of territorial limits of His Majesty VICTOR EMMANUEL. This same VICTOR EMMANUEL is now at the Palace of the Tuileries, in company with several of his ablest statesmen, and makes his appearance much less frequently in public than was anticipated. There are evidently important affairs to regulate. No doubt, new lines are being drawn on the map of Europe, which it is hoped may appear in a next Summer's edition. Let FRANCIS JOSEPH and RADETZKY take warning.

Mr. PEYOR, who was sent by the American Government to Greece to settle the difficulties which existed with that Government in regard to Mr. KING and others, has accomplished his mission and returned as far as Paris on his journey home. Mr. PEYOR experienced no difficulties whatever, the whole affair having been settled the first day after negotiations were opened.

In regard to the dinner which was given by Commodore BREESE on board his ship at Athens, and about which so much has been said in Europe, the facts are these: Commodore BREESE gave a dinner while in port to Mr. PEYOR and other invited guests, among whom were the Russian Minister, who was the only member of the diplomatic corps present. When the Minister came on board, he was received with a proper salute, such as would have been given to any other minister. The circumstance has been distorted into an immense manifestation of American sympathy for the cause of Russia, and as an intentional affront thrown into the face of the Allies.

The French journals of this morning announce that the Congress of Copenhagen did not convene on the day appointed, "on account of the bad will of the American Government;" which means simply this, that the Congress of Copenhagen, met ostensibly to settle the question of the Sound Dues, was nothing more nor less than a diplomatic "dodge" to entrap the United States, and that finding her awake to her interest, and holding aloof from the Congress, the meeting ceased to possess its importance, and did not take place. Denmark declares that her Sound Dues are necessary to her prosperity as a State, and that her prosperity (substitute the word existence) is necessary to a preservation of the balance of power in Europe. She desires thus to make of it a political question, and in advance claims the protection of the other great European Powers. She calls a Congress of Nations, and she hopes by getting the United States to enter this Congress, to commit her to its decisions, or at least to the principle which she is desirous of establishing. The United States, determined to treat it as a commercial question, and having no interest in the balance of power in Europe, has very properly abstained from the Congress. But was this the reason why the Congress did not sit at the time announced? There is reason to believe that other Governments, convinced of the bad faith of the Government of Denmark in this affair, may have shown a backwardness about going into the Congress, and anxious to avoid remark, have thrown the blame at the door of the United States. It is quite certain that, within a few weeks, a great lukewarmness has been shown in regard to this Congress, and it is not improbable that other causes than those offered by the Government of the United States, may have operated in preventing its sitting.

The sitting is said to be only adjourned, and may yet take place—but this is doubtful. Europe does not consider Denmark very essential to the preservation of the balance of power, while she does consider it essential that the Sound Dues should be abolished. There is no doubt but that the ground occupied by the United States is that occupied at least by every Government in Europe, and they only oppose the United States in what they call her *brusque* manner in attempting the settlement of the question. It is an opposition of form only.

The French journals, as we anticipated, are alarmed at the tone of the American Press in response to the warlike articles which appeared in London four weeks ago against the United States. M. LAMARINE, of the *Siecle*, favors us with a long article, based upon a letter which he has received from a distinguished American friend—(Mr. DUDLEY MANN is a distinguished friend of M. LAMARINE)—in which he maintains the doctrine that France and England never desired to act, never can, nor never will act in concert against the United States. It is no part of the objects of their alliance, and the United States need have no fear of such an event. We accept M. LAMARINE's assurance, so far as it goes. The *Siecle*, in another article, stigmatizes it as monstrous and unnatural, that the United States should go to war with England and France as an ally of Russia.

Capt. MOLLER, of the United States, has just returned to Paris from a visit to Vienna, where he has made an engagement with the Austrian Government to build for her a steam war frigate of 100 guns, 600 horse power. He is about making a contract also with the Messageries Nationales of France for the construction of a boat to run between Marseilles and Constantinople.

Marshal PELISSIER has recently conferred on young Lieut. JEROME NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, formerly of Baltimore, the decoration of the Legion of Honor, "for great zeal and activity in the performance of his duties during the entire campaign."

An interesting book is about to appear from the pen of M. CAPEFIGUE, entitled, "*The Diplomatic History of the Reign of Louis XVI.*" which will embrace all the negotiations of France, England and the United States, at the time of the war of independence. The work will possess peculiar interest to Americans.

The *Univers* has at length found something in the United States to commend, an event which I certainly never imagined possible. It characterizes the conduct of the Court in Richmond, Virginia, which sustained Rev. JOHN TOPLING in refusing to betray as a witness in a suit a secret which a dying man had confided to him as righteous, enlightened, and as giving hopes of a better day coming in that benighted country. The *Univers* cannot understand how so much justice could have been found in a Slave State.

The city of Paris gave last evening to the King of Sardinia one of those grand *fêtes* for which the Hotel de Ville has become, under M. HAUSSMAN's direction, so famous. The King and Emperor arrived at 10 o'clock, and left at 11½. In opening the ball, the King occupied the place of honor, and danced with the Princess MATHILDE, the Emperor with the Duchess of HAMILTON, and Prince Napoleon with the lady of Marshal MAGNAN. The decorations of the Palace on this occasion, while resembling in general design those of the *fête* to the Queen of England, were more brilliant in detail, and seemed to have reached the last degree of perfection of the decorator's art. VICTOR EMMANUEL, like VICTORIA, opened his eyes with astonishment as he passed through the brilliant halls of this brilliant Palace.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

Great Debate in the Spanish Cortes—The Last of the Privileges of the Spanish Nobility Abolished.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

To those who watch the progress of liberal principles in Spain, and the gradual and constant advance which that country is making, the vote of the Cortes, on the 21st of this month, will mark that day with a red letter in her annals.

The question was upon the *sixth* article of the project for a new Constitution, which states in substance that no title of nobility shall be required as a qualification for the discharge of any office in the gift of the Crown or of the people. This was a long step to take. It was the complete destruction of the last of the privileges of the nobility. Only three days before, the nobles alone were eligible to certain offices. Field-Marshal SAN MIGUEL, who saved the throne in the revolution of July, 1854, was, by the joint desire of the Queen and the Cabinet, designated for commandant of the corps of halberdiers, or interior guard of the Palace. But he was not a Grandee; and, instead of throwing upon that office to others, the Government went to work and created the old General a Grandee, under the title of Duke of SAN MIGUEL. The question upon the continuance or abolition of these privileges in the new Constitution was therefore an exciting one, and the debate it elicited is highly interesting. The limits of this correspondence will not permit me to give much of an idea of it; but some portions most striking, and some in which the doings of our late Minister, PIERRE SOULE, are alluded to, are translated in the following extracts.

A masterly and most true description or explanation of what the revolution of July really was, and what it signified will be found in the speech of the orator of the Democracy, SR. OLOZAGA AYECHEA. I commend it to you especially as the very key-note for the comprehension of what is now passing in Spain, and you will, perhaps, esteem it important enough in that sense to merit a place of preference in your columns.

Señor OLOZAGA said:

What was the revolution of July? Was it a military insurrection? No. The troops were in their quarters, and those who made the barricades wore blouses and brown jackets. Was it a popular sedition? No. The agitators and intriguers were lacking, and the anonymous soldiers of the people abounded. Was it a dethronement? No. The people did not ask for the abolition of the Throne. Was it a proclamation? No. Not a single voice asked anything on the side of the Throne. What was it? If any one believes these propositions to be inexact, I await the explanation of his reasons. Meantime I maintain with all the vigor of conviction that the 18th of July was nothing of these—neither a military insurrection, nor a popular sedition, nor a proclamation of anything by the Throne, nor an abolition of the Throne. Nothing of these. What was it? Sir, the people had been suffering for eleven years a tyrannical yoke; that continued oppression had tired the people, and it was longing to give vent to its repressed indignation. All those years may be assembled in one formula. We had been legislating without Cortes and governing without laws, and the people wished a Government with laws and a legislation by Cortes. And that formula serves to explain what was the 18th of July. It was a bloody combat for justice. The people, vexed, calumniated and oppressed without reason and without motive arose, and interdicted all the powers of the State—all—do you understand it? Not one remained. All the powers of the State were interdicted by the mouth of the cannon and the musket. Do you understand it? All.

One of those Powers had wished to speak on the 17th. It wished to speak by the mouth of a new Cabinet, composed of men distinguished for their virtues and their accredited liberalism according to the old style. The Throne presented this Cabinet to speak in its name, but the sovereign People stopped their mouth, and said—To-day, for this day, nobody speaks but I. That Cabinet could not speak—no one did speak—nobody, Sirs, nobody. On the night of the 17th the irritated people burst their bonds and began the punishment of those whom they deemed culpable. That night also no one could speak, because the voice of those who would have spoken was stifled by the muskets of those who that moment were in power. In the main Plaza, at 12 at night, began the Revolution by the anonymous People,—heroic, valiant, but without a banner—without a formula. Already there remained nothing on foot but the People and their justice.

Thus passed all the day of the 18th. The 19th came—and the People, who until then, had not descended from the height of their instincts—from the height of their justice—but who lacked a political formula, who had no key, who knew no man, nor faction, nor party, upon which to call to interpret their desires, their instincts, and their aspirations,—the People, who had that vague aspiration of desire, but who knew not in whom to typify it,—the People saw, on the 19th, that a man presented himself in the streets—of much respect—a man worthy of veneration—General SAN MIGUEL.

General SAN MIGUEL was not the expression of the popular desire; but General SAN MIGUEL was the highest, the most illustrious guarantee which the people encountered that day; and General SAN MIGUEL was caught up by the people of Madrid—not certainly, I repeat, as a political banner—not as their banner of organization, but as a passing condition of guarantee.

The people when it does not know what to do—is prudent and appeals to the wise to do for it. On the 18th the people on the one hand interdicted all the existing powers of the State, and on the other it made a call upon the wise men of the country. But it needed in the interval a guarantee, and on the 19th that guarantee was the General SAN MIGUEL.

On the same day another name was pronounced—a national name—that of the Duke of Victory, (Espartero). Just as little did the people seek in invoking the Duke of Victory the supreme formula of its Government; let us not mistake this point; to think thus would be to ignore the instincts and aspirations of the people. But I repeat again the people had to ask that which it did not know how to give. It did not know how to give the formula of the future order of things—it had to ask it from the wise men of the country, and in order to ask it before that day could arrive, there must be an interval—an interval between the day of combat and the day on which the wise men should take their resolution; and for that space of time the people needed a guarantee and that guarantee was in Madrid, General SAN MIGUEL—in Spain the Duke of Victory.

* * * * * * *

The 30th of November arrived—a day not less memorable than the 18th of July, of which it was the complement, and of which it fixes the signification. The 18th of July was a combat and a demand for justice, the 30th of November was that justice—was the judgment. And what was judged then, Sirs? A thing new and extraordinary, much in the object of the judgment, as in the matter of the cause and the quality of the Judge.

Gentlemen on that day the Spanish Cortes were assembled. They had been called by the revolution; they had come to fulfill the wishes of the revolution, and those wishes were undefined. But they extended to all things, and nothing was without the circle of that popular wish of that popular call; powers, authority, institutions, rights, laws, all come to be judged *here*.

In the midst of the unquiet curiosity of the tribunes, in the midst of the curiosity of the Cortes, a Secretary rose in that desk and read. What the Secretary read the Cortes will hear. "We pray the Cortes to be pleased to adopt as one of the bases of the Constitutional Throne of DOÑA ISABEL, the Second." *We pray* is the language; we pray the Cortes—that is, they who are able to concede the prayer, and to no other authority.

Have you seen anything equal? Never. It is the first time such a thing was seen. And that you may not doubt this, that you may not lessen its importance, that all of you may accept the portion of responsibility which belongs to him, that you all may know the place you occupy in history and in presence of the development due to the Spanish people, that you may not come with a mask to arrogate to yourselves merits with the Throne which do not exist; that you may not say that that is now traditional and historic which has been put in judgment, I will show you things as they are:

Was the voting of the Throne a mere solemnity? No. It was the sentence of a tribunal. The Throne was put in judgment; there was an issue; there were pleadings and these was the sentence. Deny this if you choose; deny the proceedings; deny the sentence. Still you will not deny that there was an act serious and formal; one of those which impress a character upon the life of nations and are developed in their consequences.

It cannot be said that it was an act unpremeditated, transitory or trivial. This cannot he said of any act of the Spanish Cortes, much less of the Constituent Cortes, because there was citation and notice, there was the promulgation by the public journals, there was the solemn assembling of the Cortes, the Duke of Victory in that seat yielding the Presidency to Señor MADOZ, the Deputies all assembled, and the Secretary reading solemnly in that desk a petition for what was thought to be just. The cause then was opened, the issue joined, the debate followed, and, last of all, the sentence of the tribunal came to put its seal upon the proceedings. It was, then, not a trivial, or a transitory, or a tumultuary act. It was a *judgment*, in all the extension of the word—a judgment which will be raised in the domain of history, and will occupy in it a place of much teaching—an act of those in which to every one will be pointed out the part he took in it, honorable or dishonorable—if, indeed, there was any dishonor.

And now, Sirs, for the sake of illustration I will speak of another petition; I will confront petition with petition, and you will see, Sirs, the distance there is from one to the other; and you will see, also, that each is in its place—the one in the bosom of the times past, the other in the bosom of the ages yet to come. I speak, Sir, of that celebrated petition which, in the dawn of our Constitutional *régime*, in the year 1814, was signed by seventy Deputies—perjured and abject, if you please, but still clothed in the character of Deputies—representatives of the nation and the country. These at the return of King FERDINAND VII. from exile, presented deliberately a petition which we all know, and whose principal chapters were the following: 1st, That the Sessions of the Cortes should be suspended till the King, informing himself of the true necessity of the country, should convoke them; 2d, That a general process should be commenced against those who had taken possession of the Government of the country; and 3d, That a council should be convoked to arrange ecclesiastical affairs, the Inquisition, &c.

And these three things—besides others which are not to my purpose—these three things, which mark all our mode of being, all our social life—these Deputies prayed of the King to grant, and said: "These are, Sire, our desires and the causes which have urged them. By all this, your Majesty will take cognizance of the state of Spain, of its sentiments, and of the rectitude which induces us to this just step of submission due to your sovereignty."

Compare, Gentlemen—those Deputies said to the King, "*Your sovereignty*," and these Deputies, those of these Cortes, say to this Body, "In the use of your sovereignty"—what an immense gulf between petition and petition, between men and men! Who will be so bold as to leap that gulf? Yours is the work—you are they who have taken the sovereignty from the hands in which your predecessors recognized it. This is nothing less than the Sinai of the Spanish people. Your proposition—do you know what it signifies? Sirs, it signifies the death of all our principle in the history of the Throne; it signifies the annulment of that history; it signifies an open sepulchre to all our order of ideas of right and of distinction; and the proclamation of a new order of things and of rights.

And who signed that proposition? Who made that prayer? Gentlemen, the names are significant. Don MANUEL DE LA CONCHA! What a name to proscribe all our history! Don MANUEL CORTINA, Don EVARITO SAN MIGUEL, Don PATRICIO ESCOSSURA. These names come to say, "the time in which the sovereignty of the Spanish people was in the King has finished; the time in which the sovereignty of the Spanish people is in the people has begun." Is not that what they said and what they submitted? Well that *you* said also unanimously—unanimously. Note it well!

The judgment is legitimate; the tribunal is competent; the matter is subordinate to the judge. Is not that it, gentlemen, what was said? There was then unanimity on these three fundamental points. The Judge, the judgment, and the thing judged. All unanimous, absolutely unanimous.

Consequently we have all entered into the new order of things; and he who would wish to separate himself from that which was done yesterday, let him retract his vote,—pro or con, let him retract his vote. He who would wish to return the sovereignty where it was, let him turn back—let him retract his vote.

The 30th of November was the judgment by the people. It was determined indeed to proclaim an institution, the Throne, by the vote of the constituent Cortes, and we all respect that vote; we are all subordinate to it.

But, gentlemen will see that the constitutional question is resolved; that the institution of the Executive power has a new origin, a new character and conditions. It will be seen also that there can be no separation between the Throne and the people. The people lives with the Throne because the people has wished to live thus, and the Throne must live with the people. What signify then the titles of nobility? &c., &c., &c.

I send this off to be sure of the mail, but I shall make an effort to get the rest forward in time for the same steamer.

Señor OLOZAGA closed the debate in a great speech, which nobody cared to follow, and the House was carried by an immense majority against the privileges of the nobility.

Portions of his discourse will also be sent to you.

AN AMERICAN.

In Milwaukee reporters are a "privileged class." The Mayor has issued an order excluding them from the watch-house!

NEW-YORK CITY.

An Up-Hunq Villain.

GOVERNANCE, Pa., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following may serve as a caution to parents, if you think fit to insert it:

Last Thursday morning, 6th inst., a little girl in her 13th year, was placed in one of the New-York and Erie cars by the guardian, to go to some friends in New-York—necessity obliged her to go alone—her guardian supposing her extreme youth, at least, would be sufficient protection against insult. But an old villain who got on the car at Binghamton, N. Y., forced the alarmed child to answer his questions. He asked her name and residence, and offered her a pair of bracelets. He desired her to take breakfast, which she refused. He proceeded to flatter her, but said he wished she was a little older. He remarked that he was going to Europe, and tried to persuade her to go with him, but the scamp failed to interest her. After this he asked her if she wrote letters without the consent of her friends. She replied that she did not. Foiled by the innocence of the child, the unprincipled scoundrel tried another lure, and begged her to meet him at TAYLOR'S Saloon, there have a fine dinner, and afterwards go to the Museum; all of which she declined. On arriving at New-York, he tried to induce her to enter a carriage; as she would not, he followed her into an omnibus, and left her when opposite the Astor House. The child reached her friends quite prostrated with fear. He was about 40 years old, rather under medium size, thick set, rather full face, whiskers and hair inclined to light brown; skin rather dark; his appearance and manner respectable; was dressed in black or dark clothes. Some of the child's friends are in search of the knave, and if caught, he will regret his diabolical attempt. M. D.

Letter from Mr. Hayden, Conductor on the Sixth-avenue Railroad Cars.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

DEAR SIR: As I have been wrongfully misrepresented to the public at the hands of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, I beg to state that since my indictment I have been urging my trial that I might be able to establish my innocence, while on the part of the prosecution, they have been putting it off until Monday of this week when the case was brought on and terminated on Tuesday, with a speedy acquittal, which seemed to meet the approbation of all present possessed with common sense.

My case was defended by the Hon. BENJAMIN BAILY, who passed several eulogies upon the management of the Company by employing counsel to assist the District-Attorney, bound to convict me if within their power, and also upon JOHN H. RUDD, their *spotter*, who stated one thing before the Mayor and another upon the stand. For my part, I am in favor of convicting a man, if he is guilty of a crime, but I am greatly opposed to injuring a man by indicting him and dragging him through the Courts of Justice, when he stands perfectly innocent. And in conclusion, I would say, that as I feel as if my reputation has been injured, I stand perfectly innocent once more, notwithstanding whatever public opinion may be. JOHN P. HAYDEN, Greeley's Hotel.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

Plate to Commodore Perry.

We dropped in yesterday at No. 447 Broome-street, to see the service of plate manufactured there, to be presented to Commodore M. C. PERRY, by the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of New-York. The whole cost is between six and seven thousand dollars. The service comprises the following pieces: soup tureens, sauce tureens, vegetable dishes, dish covers, butter coolers, salad dishes, ice dishes, salt stands, gravy boat, a centre piece for fruit and flowers, large silver tea and coffee service of seven pieces, and a full complement of forks, spoons, &c. On the large pieces is the inscription: "Presented by the Chamber of Commerce and merchants of New-York to Commodore MATTHEW CALBRAITH PERRY, in acknowledgment of the signal services which he has rendered to America and to the world, by his able and successful negotiation of the Treaty with Japan."

On the reverse side the Commodore's crest and the anchor underneath; on the small pieces an abbreviation of the above, with the crest and anchor.

Many a Naboh Must Go to the Poorhouse.

If the following is true, and if all things work right for the claimants.

From the Oswego Palladium, Dec. 8.

DISCOVERY OF TITLE TO VALUABLE PROPERTY IN THE CENTER OF NEW-YORK CITY—A NINETY-NINE YEARS' LEASE.—Two of our own citizens have recently discovered titles to a large estate in New-York City, and in New-Jersey, of which they have remained in blissful ignorance all their lives. We will not go into all the details of the case at present, as we shall be able to go more specifically into the facts by and by. But we will now briefly state that the property in New-York is now claimed by the discovery of some old title deeds which have been lost since the time of the Revolution.

The circumstances are, that about the time of the breaking out of the Revolution, an old lady resided upon a farm now embracing the most central part of New-York City; and not willing to encounter the troubles incident to the approaching struggle, she returned to Holland, her native country, to remain till the war was over, leaving a daughter in New-York, and sons in the country. But, unfortunately, about a year previous to the close of the war, she died suddenly; and when search was made for the deeds to her farm and other property in this country, they could not be found, and remained undiscovered until a few weeks ago. In the meantime, her family was scattered, and her personal effects, household furniture, &c., were distributed with them. Among other articles, a relative came in possession of an old bureau, that had been in her family over forty years.

It had always been noticed by the possessor of this old heir loom, that upon the under side of one of the drawers was nailed firmly a square piece of tin, but it was supposed to cover a hole or defect in the drawer. A few weeks ago, however, the lady who possessed the article, was led, on overhauling its contents and noticing that the drawer was completely sound, to remove this piece of tin. On doing so, what should she discover but the long missing documents, consisting of seven title deeds, on parchment, in the Dutch language, all in a perfect state of preservation. Of course, this discovery was at once made known to the relatives and heirs, among the number two well known citizens of Oswego; and the proper steps for recovering the property, most of which is now held by the Corporation of New-York, are about to be taken.

But this is not all. The discovery of these documents has led to the discovery of title to valuable property embracing some 50,000 acres of land in New-Jersey. In this case, it seems an ancester of these heirs, who was a large landholder nearly 100 years ago, leased a large quantity of land in New-Jersey in small farms to different individuals for a term of 99 years. These leases are now about to expire, and the property will revert to the heirs above named.

Running the Contract System into the Ground.

They give out their Fires by contract in New-Orleans. A firm has the job of quenching them all for $100,000 per annum. Do they do their deaths and marriages by contract too? And what are the terms?

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

All sorts of plans are proposed to correct the evils incident to the use of the Russ pavement. Here is another: cover the street with a mixture of Asphalt and *Sand*—try one hundred feet.

Accident to an Officer of the Court.

During Thursday night, Mr. BUCHANAN, one of the officers of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, fell down the iron steps of the Court-house, from having trodden on a piece of apple paring, seriously injuring his spine. He was conveyed home in a coach, and now lies in a precarious state.

A Tax Commissioner Appointed.

The appointment of Alderman A. J. WILLIAMSON as TAX Commissioner, in place of Mr. GEORGE H. PURSER, whose citizenship has been impeached by Mr. BRANCH, will not escape attention. Mr. WILLIAMSON's appointment was made by a vote of 11 to 5.

Life-Saving Association.

JOSEPH WALKER, Esq., has been chosen President of the Life-Saving Benevolent Association, in place of the late WALTER R. JONES.

☞ DEWITT & DAVENPORT in a card disclaim any indorsement of the article attacking the press put forth in the *Publishers' Circular*.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Terms of the Courts.

The Justices of the Supreme Court for the First Judicial District (City of New-York) have appointed General and Special Terms and Circuit Courts of that Court and the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, for the year 1856 and 1857, as follows: "General Term in 1856 and 1857, on the first Monday of February, May, and November, and the second Monday of September. Special Terms on the first Mondays of January, March, April, June, October, and December, and also on the first Monday of each month at Chambers, until and including the Saturday preceding the first Monday of the succeeding month in the said year. Circuit Courts on the first Monday of each month in the year, except in August, September, and November, and on the second Monday of January, and on the second Mondays of April and October in each of said years.

COURT CALENDAR.—SATURDAY.

SUPREME AND SUPERIOR COURTS.—Motions and decisions.

COMMON PLEAS.—Part 2—1438, 1340, 1442 to 1444.

SUPREME COURT—NOTICE.

There will be an entirely new Circuit Calendar made up for the January term. Gentlemen will confer a great favor on the Clerk by filing their notes of issue on or before the 20th inst.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 14.

Before Hon. James Bosbell.

Oliver Whetmore, Jr., et al. vs. George H. Purser et al.—Motion made by plaintiff, allowed.

Cooper vs. Lake.—Motion denied.

Wright vs. Wasson.—Motion denied with liberty to plaintiff to renew it on giving notice to defendants.

McCormic vs. McCormic.—Order asked must be entered.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—THURSDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

ASSAULT WITH INTENT TO KILL.

An Irish woman named Strahan was tried yesterday, for an assault upon a German Jewess named Koppermann, on Nov. 10. The two women had a quarrel. The Jewess called the Irish lady a bad name. The Irish lady reiterated with another bad name. The Irish lady did more than that—she struck four blows on the Jewess' temple, with, as the prosecution contended, a hatchet; but, according to the defence, with a China milk pitcher. The wounds were serious, and the Jewess was taken to the Hospital, where she remained several days, during three of which she was insensible. Several witnesses were examined, but their evidence was conflicting, and given with strong personal bias. Dr. Scott testified to the state of the Jewish woman while in the Hospital, to the nature of the wounds, &c. Dr. Joseph A. Smith testified that the appearance of the wounds agreed more accurately with the supposition that the injuries were inflicted with a broken piece of pottery than with a hatchet. The difference in the nature of the weapon was of great consequence to the prisoner, inasmuch as the crime was charged, if made with the milk pitcher, from an assault with intent to kill, to a simple assault and battery. Mr. Charles Spencer defended. The Jury had not agreed at a late hour.

GRAND LARCENY.

James Cronin was charged yesterday with an attempt to commit grand larceny in stealing, on Nov. 12, several pieces of vestings, valued at $313, from the store of Mr. Flood, No. 5 Chambers-street. Verdict, Guilty. Sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

George H. Purser vs. Edward Bouton, Robert B. Orr, Freeman Campbell and Rutherford Maundy.—This was an action by Ex-Alderman Purser on a note made by Campbell and Maundy, and indorsed by Ex-Alderman Bouton. It was proven that the note had been discounted by the plaintiff on the faith of the names of the maker and indorser, and a verdict was rendered for $1,874 73, to which the Judge ordered an addition of 25 per cent.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ The Tullaugh and Underwood Guard, of Brooklyn, numbering 80 muskets, GEO. LYNCH, Captain, passed our office on the way home from Hoboken, where they spent a happy day, and contested for a gold watch and several other valuable prizes.

NEW-JERSEY.

They Must Pay for Our Overcoats.

A suit was brought on in Jersey City on Thursday, before Justice GARDNER, against the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, by LEWIS BARNES, of Jersey City, for an overcoat which was stolen from his seat in the cars on that road. The train stopped at Port Jervis, and the plaintiff, seeing a notice posted up in the cars that passengers, in order to keep their seats, must have some article of baggage or wearing apparel in them, left his overcoat there while he went into the refreshment saloon. Upon returning he discovered that his overcoat had been stolen. The Company declined to pay for it. He sued them and the Justice decided in his favor.

Letter from Robert Tyler, President of the Astor House Irish Convention.

From the Philadelphia Argus.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 6, 1855.
No. 76 South Sixth-street.

To ——— Esq. *Dear Sir:* It gives me pleasure to answer your note of this morning in reference to the spirit and purposes of the Convention recently held at the Astor House, in the City of New-York, under the auspices of the American Irish Emigrant Aid Association. You pay only a just tribute to my true American patriotism when you suppose me incapable of connecting myself with any illegal or disorganizing project whatever. And I may be permitted to say, that if my hard-earned political character and principles have not shielded me from the precipitate and exceedingly disrespectful attacks of certain papers, and the serious misconception of others, I can conscientiously point to the Address and Resolutions forming the basis of the action of that Convention,

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

STATEMENT OF THE DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW-YORK.

Criminal Business in the Oyer and Terminer and Sessions.

VAGRANCY FOR NINE YEARS.

The Legislative Public Investigation met again yesterday morning and proceeded with the examination of witnesses.

Recorder Talmadge Sworn.

COURT CONNECTIONS.

Q.—Mr. Talmadge! You are an Ex-Recorder of this City, are you not. A.—I am.

Q.—How long were you Recorder? A.—I was appointed in 1840 by the Governor, with the advice of the Senate, and continued in office five years; I was subsequently elected by the people, and served three years—eight years in all.

Q.—Do you know of any abuses in the Courts and Police Department of this City? A.—The question is very general in its character, and I hardly know how to answer it properly; I will say that there are some corrections which I think might be made with benefit; one I will mention, is with reference to the Special Sessions; that Court takes cognizance of all misdemeanors, which I think is defective; that Court consists of one Judge, either the Recorder or the City Judge; it sits Tuesdays and Fridays, and when I was there there were sometimes from sixty to one hundred and ten cases disposed of during two hours in the morning; in consequence of this large amount of business, very many of the cases are disposed of with very little consideration.

The present mode of procedure in the Police Courts is as follows: A man charged with a misdemeanor is brought in, and the complainant is required to be there, and make his complaint. The Police Magistrate then commits him to prison for trial in the Special Sessions. That is the mode of procedure with all cases of misdemeanor, and the consequence is, our prisons are filled with persons awaiting trial, at great expense to the City. The next evil consequence is, that when the case is brought before the Special Sessions, the witnesses must be subpœned again, and the complainant must appear again. The subpœnas are a great expense; there is great loss of time; and very often, because of the delay, the complainant does not appear to prosecute, and the prisoner is discharged without a hearing. I have known from three to five hundred subpœnas to be issued during one week.

The remedy I propose is this: Instead of requiring the Recorder to sit in Special Sessions, I would have a Court, consisting of two Police Magistrates and a competent Judge, before whom all misdemeanors should be brought, the complaint entered, the case heard, and the prisoner either discharged or committed on the first hearing, and without delay. The benefit would be, that justice would be done, and with promptness. Another benefit that would follow the change would be, that the complainant would have to appear but once; another is, the great saving from expense in the matter of subpœnas. Under the present system a thousand persons are sometimes kept in prison awaiting examination at the public expense, while, under the change I propose, there might be very little detention in prison before a hearing. If a Court, composed of two Police Magistrates and a competent Judge, should sit in the morning when all the facts were fresh in the minds of the witnesses, a more satisfactory hearing could be had than at present, and at much less aggregate expense. This Court could sit in different parts of the City, on given days, and the jails be kept nearly free from all but prisoners who have been tried and sentenced.

Q.—What is your opinion of the law on bail? A.—In my opinion, the law of bail should be so amended as to permit bail to be taken for appearance.

Q.—What do you think of the practice in vagrancy cases? A.—Vagrancy comes under the head of misdemeanors, and the practice would be affected beneficially by the corrections I have proposed.

Q.—Have you ever known of delays in cases caused by the absence of the property Clerk? A.—Often.

Q.—Would it not be better to let the property remain with the Clerk of the Sessions? A.—Sometimes it would be very inconvenient to parties to let money remain in the hands of the Clerk.

Q.—Do you think the Recorder and City Judge have time to attend properly to any other than judicial duties. A.—I think the Recorder and City Judge should have none but judicial duties to perform, and that those attending to criminal business should do criminal business only. I think the appointment of policemen should be taken from the Recorder and City Judge. The appointment and trial of policemen furnishes sufficient work for a distinct board—the Mayor might very properly belong to the commission.

Q.—Whatsis your opinion in relation to the appointment of police for life, while Magistrates are appointed for four years only. A.—I am in favor of appointing policemen during good behavior. The changes that are going on continually from political causes, operates badly upon the Police Department.

Q.—What is your opinion in relation to the election of Judges by the people. A.—I think it is manifestly bad.

Q.—Do the Magistrates' Courts stand as high now as they did when they were first organized? A.—I think they stand about the same in the public estimation.

Q.—What is your opinion of the election of laymen to be Police Magistrates? A.—I think Magistrates should be professional men, or at least men familiar with the fundamental rules of law. I think Police Magistrates are as important to the public weal as a Supreme Court Judge; and, in many cases, more so.

Judge Phillips Sworn.

Q.—Do you know of any abuses existing in the Courts or Police Department of this City? A.—My attention has been called, frequently, to the deprivation of rights of persons arrested as fugitives from justice.

The Judge proceeded to recite a case in which he was counsel for a prisoner who was arrested on a requisition from the Governor of the State of New-Jersey, on Governor Clark. But Mr. Hopkins, believing the case did not come within the jurisdiction of the Committee, objected to hearing it; and Joseph Keene was sworn,

Joseph Keene's Testimony.

DUTIES AT THE WORK-HOUSE.

Q.—Mr. Keene, what is your business? A.—I am Superintendent of the Work-house on Blackwell's Island.

Q.—How many have been committed for vagrancy during the past year? A.—From the 1st of January last to last night, four thousand two hundred and twenty were committed for vagrancy—for intemperance, pauperism, and prostitution; about nine-tenths were prostitutes; they are generally committed to the Penitentiary, and from there to the Work-house; about six hundred were committed direct to the Work-house.

Q.—Are there many cases discharged before their time is out? A.—There are a great many cases discharged before their time is out, on writs of *habeas corpus; I have known writs of habeas corpus to arrive at the Work-house before the body.*

A QUEER CASE.

Q.—What other facts can you mention? A.—I knew of a case in which a woman was sent to the Penitentiary, and three days before her time was out, a recommitment was sent up; the case was before Justice Bogart, and the husband of the woman, who presented the recommitment, was a policeman at the Crystal Palace; the recommitment recited that the woman had been before the magistrate, when I knew she had been in the Penitentiary all the time; I went down to see about it, and took the woman with me; she did not serve out a second term.

SICK VAGRANTS.

There are many cases of sickness sent up as vagrants when the persons are morally honest; cases of young men who contract disease and have not the means of procuring a cure, who present themselves, and are sent to the Penitentiary as the only way of getting to the Penitentiary Hospital; it would be much better if they could be sent direct to the hospital; there are many women sent up for the same reason.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Q.—Are there many persons sent up more than once. A.—There are; I know of one case, a woman who was sent up first on the 27th of August, 1837—eighteen years ago—and I don't think she has been off the Island eighteen months from that time to this; she is a prostitute and is given to strong drink; she is now thirty-four years of age, and pretty good looking; her name is JANE WILSON; she is tired of being there, but she don't know where to go nor what to do when she gets off; so she gets drunk and is sent up again; the number of discharges on writs of *habeas corpus* from the Work-house, from the 1st of February to the 1st of November, was 251.

Henry Vandervoort's Testimony.

Q.—Mr. Vandervoort are you a clerk in the courts of this City? A.—I was deputy-clerk of the Court of Oyer and Terminer and Court of Sessions from 1829 to 1841, and clerk from 1841 to the present time.

Q.—Have you a calendar of the Courts? A.—I have.

Q.—Please state the number of arrests, &c., from your record?

Mr. Vandervoort then read as follows:

DURING 1845.

Number committed in Oyer and Terminer	281
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	142
Committed at Sessions	1,600
Acquitted at Sessions	257
Indictments found by Grand Jury	765
Indictments dismissed	403
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,106

DURING 1846.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	324
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	72
Committed at Sessions	1,506
Acquitted at Sessions	207
Indictments found by Grand Jury	707
Indictments dismissed	216
Held to answer upon recognizance	483

DURING 1847.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	295
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	78
Committed at Sessions	1,934
Acquitted at Sessions	331
Indictments found by Grand Jury	598
Indictments dismissed	182
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,396

DURING 1848.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	233
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	111
Committed at Sessions	1,500
Acquitted at Sessions	290
Indictments found by Grand Jury	631
Indictments dismissed	206
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,018

DURING 1849.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	334
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	91
Committed at Sessions	1,766
Acquitted at Sessions	339
Indictments found by Grand Jury	589
Indictments dismissed	200
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,401

DURING 1850.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	339
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	96
Committed at Sessions	2,200
Acquitted at Sessions	300
Indictments found by Grand Jury	750
Indictments dismissed	300
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,800

DURING 1851.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	350
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	90
Committed at Sessions	2,100
Acquitted at Sessions	300
Indictments found by Grand Jury	800
Indictments dismissed	300
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,800

DURING 1852.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	461
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	100
Committed at Sessions	2,451
Acquitted at Sessions	345
Indictments found by Grand Jury	945
Indictments dismissed	321
Held to answer upon recognizance	1,619

DURING 1853.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	335
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	155
Committed at Sessions	2,645
Acquitted at Sessions	946
Indictments found by Grand Jury	1,934
Indictments dismissed	930
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,194

DURING 1854.

Committed in Oyer and Terminer	544
Acquitted in Oyer and Terminer	168
Committed at Sessions	2,563
Acquitted at Sessions	234
Indictments found by Grand Jury	2,696‡
Indictments dismissed	903
Held to answer upon recognizance	2,634

* Six for selling liquor.
† One half for selling liquor.
‡ 1,500 of this number for selling liquor.

CORONER'S INQUESTS.

The number of Coroners' Inquests held in this City during the year 1854, was stated at 2,466.

VAGRANT RECORDS FOR NINE YEARS.

The Vagrant Records filed in the Office of the Clerk of Sessions for nine years are as follows:

Year.	No. of Cases.	Year.	No. Cases
1847	1,260	1852	2,029
1848	1,857	1853	3,338
1849	1,730	1854	5,455
1850	2,179	1855, eleven months.	9,357
1851	1,376	Total	28,091

BAIL BONDS.

Q.—Have you recognizance books showing the names of persons on bail? A.—I have, (producing it;) every month is entered separately.

[Witness and the Committee examined the books together; witness pointing out the fact that the name of one Michael Cox appears very frequently as bondsman, chiefly in small cases—assaults and batteries, petit larcenies, &c. The amounts of bail range from $100 to $500.

COURTS—POLICE COMMISSIONERS, &c.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of making the Special Sessions a separate Court? A.—I think it should be so.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of making the Judiciary Commissioners of Police? A.—I think the Recorder and City Judge should be relieved from all business except their judicial duties; their time is completely occupied with the trial and disposition of criminal cases.

Q.—What are your views in relation to the election of Judges of Criminal Courts by the people? A.—Much may be said for and against it; in this City I should think it better if they were not elected by the people.

Q.—Do you think it necessary to have lawyers for Police Magistrates? A.—They should be lawyers, or well conversant with law; good common sense is one of the first principles of law.

PEREMPTORY CHALLENGES.

Q.—What is your opinion as to the propriety of giving the District-Attorney the power of challenging Jurors? A.—The District Attorney should be entitled to five peremptory challenges in all capital cases, and in all others, to three; the prisoner is now entitled to twenty, where the punishment for the offence of which he is charged is ten years in the State Prison; in all other cases the prisoner is entitled to five, while the prosecution has none.

KEEPING JURIES TOGETHER.

Q.—What is the practice of the Criminal Courts in keeping Juries together? A.—That depends upon the Judge; Juries are generally allowed to separate; I never could see any good reason for keeping Jurors together; if kept together they must occasionally go home; the whole matter, after taking the oath, depends upon the Jurors' conscience.

RESTORING FEES.

Q.—What is your opinion as to restoring the fees for issuing the warrants? A.—I think they should be restored, leaving the matter, as it was under the act of 1833, discretionary with the Magistrate.

Mr. O'Keef.—What did they charge for a warrant under the law of '33? A.—Seventy-five cents.

POLICE MAGISTRATES.

Mr. Hopkins.—Do you think the criminal business of the City requires an increase of the number of Police Magistrates? A. I think not.

Q.—What is your opinion as to Police Magistrates appointing their own Clerks? A.—I think they should have the power of nominating, not of appointing.

Testimony of Capt. Speight.

Capt. Speight, of the Twenty-first Ward, was sworn: Q.—How is your Ward bounded? A.—On the south by Twenty-sixth-street, on the north by Fortieth-street, on the west by Sixth-avenue, and on the east by the East River.

Q.—How long have you been Captain? A.—It will be two years the 4th of next month.

Q.—Do you know of any gambling houses in your Ward? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are there any houses of prostitution? A.—I do not know of any; I have heard that there is one.

Q.—Do you know of any policy shops? A.—There are four exchange offices, which I suppose are policy shops.

Q.—Have you ever given orders to your men to report these houses? A.—I have.

THE MAYOR'S ORDER TO DISCHARGE PRISONERS.

Q.—Do the Recorder, City Judge or Mayor ever give orders for you to discharge prisoners? A.—The City Judge and the Mayor have discharged prisoners on orders.

Q.—What offences were charged against the prisoners so discharged? A.—Assault and battery.

Mr. Stuyvesant.—(producing a slip of paper)—Will you see whether that is the order you received from the Mayor?

Witness—(taking the paper and reading it)—It is.

THE MAYOR DID GIVE AN ORDER TO CAPT. SPEIGHT.

The following is the order referred to:

TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 27, 1855.

Capt. Speight will please permit L. W. Chapin, arrested for assault and battery, to be discharged upon his personal promise to appear to-morrow morning to answer.

FERNANDO WOOD.

Q.—Did you discharge the prisoner upon the receipt of this order? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you ever receive an order of a similar tenor from a Police Justice, and discharge prisoners in consequence? A.—I have done so, but I would not do so now.

Q.—For what reason? A.—I have received orders from the Mayor not to discharge prisoners on the requisition of the Police Magistrates.

Q.—Do you know of any distinction that is made between Police Magistrates and the Recorder, City Judge and Mayor, in the laws in relation to the power of discharging prisoners? A.—I do not.

Q.—Are you in the habit of searching prisoners at your Station-house? A.—Yes; we are obliged to do it for our own protection, as well as for the sake of the prisoners. Our Station-house has not good accommodations, and we are compelled to put two or three persons in a cell together, and they might rob each other if we did not take in charge such property as may be upon their persons when arrested; upon appearing in the morning, this property is restored to them and a receipt taken.

Justice Osborne Recalled.

THE JUVENILE ASYLUM.

Police Justice Osborne was recalled to give testimony in reference to the house of reception of the Juvenile Asylum in Thirteenth-street. He gave it as his opinion that it is a good institution.

Mr. O'Keef.—It is only tolerably good, that is all. Justice Osborne explained more at length. The Juvenile Asylum is entirely a distinct institution from the House of Refuge, and is established for the purpose of taking care of children found destitute in the streets who are not charged with crime, and who are essentially the objects of public charity. If they are convicted of crime we send them to the House of Refuge.

THE CLOSE FOR THE PRESENT.

This closed the proceedings of the Committee for the day.

Mr. Crosby announced that the Committee were about to go into a private consultation, and asked that the room be cleared. The Committee will not sit again until late next week. Thursday is mentioned as the probable period at which the Investigation will be resumed. The members of the Committee went up the river last evening.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY HALL ON JUDICIAL REFORMS.

INTERESTING FACTS RELATIVE TO THE PRESENT CONDITION OF THE CRIMINAL COURTS—SUGGESTIONS, &c.

During the day, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., District Attorney of the County, transmitted to the individual members of the Committee copies of the following communication, prepared at the request of the Committee. Coming from official authority it will be read with great interest:

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT-ATTORNEY,
OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Dec. 10, 1855.

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Legislative Commission:

In answering your communication asking my views upon the subject of criminal abuses and desired criminal reforms in this County, allow me to express my regret that the numerous distracting interests of official duty prevent a full attention to the details of a subject so important; and permit me to hope that my desultory observations may receive your excusing consideration.

I will distribute these observations under five heads.

First—New Crimes and Old Crimes in their Statutory Relations.

Second—The Police Department.

Third—The Police Courts.

Fourth—The Grand Jury System of Criminal Courts.

Fifth—The Courts of Sessions and Oyer and Terminer and their Practice.

Reversing the condition of crime in the metropolis, the first thought forced upon the lawyer is one of surprise, that whilst offences have been and are continually originating and fluctuating, and whilst the spirit of the age constantly increases new necessities upon criminal process and criminal results, the Legislation on the subject should remain almost in the same condition as it left them when the work of the statutory revisers concluded nearly a quarter of a century since. The laws of commerce are elastic and variable with the progress of the age, but those which stand between the honest man and the felon continue as fixed as they were when the two hundred thousand inhabitants of New-York City saw only the old fashions of crime, and trusted to Jacob Hays, Recorder Riker and the stalid nightwatch for protection. There has been a little patch-work of amendments from year to year, but it was as the caulking to the seams of some weather-beaten hulk as looking in the harbor, when there was needed new copper for the bottom or the repairs of the dry-dock.

As a consequence, criminal justice has been lamentably defective in reaching new crimes and ingenious misdemeanors, and lawyers have blushed for their profession in being obliged to advise their clients that they were merely private frauds, and were not embraced by the criminal procedure of the state. These are principally offences against property, such as breaches of trust, frauds by financiers, constructive larcenies, popular swindles, private frauds among fiduciary agents, frauds by ingenious and unscrupulous debtors, new-fangled conspiracies, peculiar embezzlements and a host of others, known probably to every business man in the community. The extent and importance of each *casus omissus* will be best understood by reviewing the acts of Parliament. It will then be seen, that in Great Britain, at the present day, there does not exist a crime, and there can hardly be imagined an offence against the rights of property, unprovided against by some special enactment for the protection of the subject. The reason is, that the lawmakers of that realm pay more attention to the public good than to private legislation, and no sooner is a new offence invented, than the law officers instantly draft an act for adoption to meet it. Not, as in this State, are a variety of offences left to the mere definition and adjudication of the common law. Nor are the statutes crossed with technicalities, for LORD CAMPBELL'S fame to simplify the procedure and aid substantial justice. The Legislature could do no better than to incorporate, *mutatis mutandis*, into our statute book, every single Act of Parliament, public and not local in its nature, that can be found among the laws of Great Britain—for crime in these days of railroad and telegraphic communication possess a cosmopolitan characteristics.

We sadly need a law against the carrying of concealed weapons; a law against prize-fighting; a law against disorderly rowdyism, *et in omne genus*, apart from the regulations concerning assault and battery; a specific law against the leasing of houses for purposes of gambling and lottery-policy selling, and making it obligatory on the lessors, when convicted, to assign by force, from the tenants that they are so used, to eject the tenants, under penalty of mis'demeanor; a law against the sending of explosive or the throwing of corrosive substances with intent to injure; law against larceny, by means of chloroform; more stringent laws against fraudulent corporations; laws against fictitious dividends; laws giving statutory definitions to nuisance, to discern the compensation theme, should any grow with witnesses, malicious trespass, the use of false weights and measures—which I merely instance from a catalogue of nonfeasances which every legislative Judiciary can mitigate must be aware of.

Existing provisions upon crimes and punishments may be advantageously amplified in some respects and modified or simplified in others. The law of murder and manslaughter may be conformed in literal language to judicial exposition. Especially should the law of self-defence, so loosely argued at most of late, and tending, under certain constructions, to dangerous results, be made more clear and precise. The law of arson needs revision, that there may not continue the apparent absurdity (as was lately evidenced, from a defect in the statute, in the PEVERELLY case) of a man being guilty of arson in the second degree, who fires a building immediately in contact with another which may be left whilst; whilst if the latter be three feet distant, he is not guilty in the same sense or measure, and very foolishly guilty, in the eye of the law, and that comprehended in defrauding an insurance company. It is my full opinion that the abolition of the death punishment for arson in the first degree would eminently tend to the conviction of offenders who now escape through the humane fears of juries. Arson is a crime of more fearful magnitude in our midst than the public are generally aware of, for its consummation generally destroys all its evidences.

The crime of rape is so easily charged and so hard to be defended against, (I quote from the quaint jurist,) needs some statutory enactments touching the quality of its evidence. That of maihem is now defined too artificially. To cut an eye—or to bite a nose in the heat of passion, is too a mere assault and battery. The statute book yearly contains its stricken records *with attempt to commit murder after!* Burglary maintains its place engrafted with some of those technicalities, which were the thick coin of crime in the eighteenth century. The law of larceny is more or less complicated with its various degrees, and it was not long ago that the Supreme Court, of the District decided that it was a statutory offence of a higher grade to *possess* a counterfeit note than to actually utter it. The offender, in the case of Judge SPENCER, was convicted, and his judgment reversed for a technicality. The provision regarding obtaining money or property by false pretences needs revision, more specifically to define the meaning of pretences and tokens, and embracing as well representations regarding a future event which may be within the certain control of an offender—for as is well known to the profession, the obtaining money on a check dated a few days ahead upon a bank in which the drawer has no account, is a highly reprehensible misdemeanor attended with some distinct representation of the *existing* or past bank account. In other words, if sailed as of yesterday's date, it is a false token, but if of to-morrow's date, it is a private fraud uncovered to statutory enactment, and one which I have known to be practiced only a few times, beyond the reach of civil arrest. The existing embezzlement statute needs correcting a very limping construction, and always gives rise to ingenious refinements of argument upon indictments. The distinction between grand and petit larceny—long ago abolished in England, and indeed unworthy of an age so closely logical in its ethics as this is, gives rise to absurdities. Often the old offender, for stealing 6d., goes to the Penitentiary for one year, and the novice in crime, or one sorely tempted by poverty, for stealing $5,000, *plus* the knowledge of a Prison, to his eternal ruin. I have known, in my official experience, of two pickpockets, arrested at the door of a place of amusement, for simultaneous larceny. One obtained a watch, and the other a pocket-book, containing fifty dollars—each from different victims. The watch turned out to be worth only twenty dollars, and the pickpocket went to the Penitentiary for eight months. The other escaped to the state Prison for five years! What moralist will say that the crime of the latter was any greater than that of the former? Yet the *statute* said so! Indeed, as I remember, the one who received the greatest punishment was the *quasi* ill—the other his instructor. I may be told of the statute regarding petit larceny *second offence*, with previous convictions, as security against these, this statute is very difficult of enforcing. This admirably struck Gov. SEWARD so forcibly, that he recommended the abolishing the distinction in an annual message. It received no attention, for there were none to lobby for it! The Courts then could graduate the punishment according to the intent of the offender, his moral guilt, his social standing, and the *res gestæ* of his crime. The old subtle murderer would receive State Prison however mild or however little he stole—the first offender could have his chance of reformation. The Executive clemency would also be less appealed to, for that of the Court could operate in the first instance, whilst all the testimony was fresh. Upon abolishing the distinction, of course the punishment would oil range from county jail or fine, to a maximum of ten years in the State Prison. The enactments touching perjury are very limited. What is termed by the profession "extra judicial swearing" has become exceedingly common. Whilst an oath ignorantly taken may be excused, all oaths designedly taken that tend to the prejudice of the community or individuals should receive *some* punishment. There is a technical distinction granted upon the laws regarding the corroboration of a felony and the "profession of a felonious offence," which needs amendation, it is a distinction arising from "*actual knowledge* of the offence." This has been construed to mean under rules of evidence, *personal* knowledge. Now, there are a hundred instances yearly occurring in the very face of justice, by brokers, (to so call them,) who have no personal but only *hearsay* knowledge of the felony; there are, too, many fugitives protected by persons who have no *personal* knowledge of crime and flight, and who, by some judicial constructions, give them an immunity from the statute. This is an evil. I do not say I concur in such an exposition. It is, however, plausible—and plausible or ingenious arguments upon criminal statutes should always receive the death blow from the statute-makers. As ingenious or subtle distinctions arise, should they not be met? Conjectures were very much limited by the revisers. Besides acting, (2 R. S., ed., 682,) "no conspiracies other than such as are enumerated in the last section, are punishable criminally," they remove from the notice of the Court a large number of combinations to unlawfully prejudice an other—which removal in these days of Wall-street meandering, has been found by me officially, to be a growing evil. There is also room for reasonable legislation in general navigation should continue on the statute-book without an accompanying enactment regarding carelessness in railroad management of travel. The malfeasance, nonfeasance, and misfeasance of public officers, de end upon the construction of a brief statute, to be found (3 R. S., crim. ed., p. 890) in four lines. The law of insanity might be defined from judicial construction, also the law of intoxication as being a plea for criminal intent. This latter plea I have known pushed to so dangerous an extent *at nisi prius*, that it would seem only necessary for the murderer in order to screen himself from the capital results of his crime, to accompany his life or his knife, or his club, with the brandy bottle.

II. The primary steps in detecting and preventing crime, is the police force. So far as that of this City is concerned, I believe the police administration to be as good as statutory enactments on the subject permit. The limitation of Sabbath liquidies, daring robberies, secret beneficies, terrible frequency of deadly assaults, fire riots, which accompanied my first experience with the District Attorney's office five years ago, exist this. But it has seemed to many that more important aids to the system could yet be introduced, and some faults corrected.

The Chief of Police has become a police clerk of the Mayor. The latter has become in fact, as well as in name, the head of the department. The time of the former is constantly demanded by his office to conduct the details which the latter may arrange. Thus the name "chief" has lost its potency. The Mayor needs precisely the officer which the Chief of Police now is; but it may be well asked if the title of General Clerk of Police, with more extended regulations as to the clerical nature of his bureau, would not be more proper. Let him attend from nine to the morning until six at night in the office, to receive, file and distribute complaints, returns, reports, orders, messages from the various police districts, and the like, under the direction of the Mayor, and act as the general organ of communication from the latter to captains and policemen.

A new office, to be called Superintendent of Police, might be authorized, who should constantly superintend, under control and direction of the Mayor, the officers and men of the department—visiting them on their beats—inspecting the station-houses—supervising arrests and detentions—collecting statistics of crimes and offenders—cooperating with the detectives—attending fires and riots, and places of amusement—watching and reporting irregularities generally.

Thus the Mayor, as head of the Department, would have his assistant and subordinate, and by thorough direction and distribution of labor, exercise his control with vigor and certainty of result.

It may be well inquired by your Committee whether the present system of the Police Courts does not often encourage a contempt of Police Magistrates, and they are citizens. This it seems may be changed in the very first as often as possible, but such can will in a short time, from the Mayor downwards, "they will have their ballwicks and their favorites in the local ins of their residence and where of duty, as much as any one can. Does any one familiar with Police Courts not know, that if all the Police Magistrates of an election district were changed with that of a democratic district, and vice versa, and among strangers, the interests of the City would gain? The reading of a man being without honor among his own friends, and a prisoner requires a being the less time when he is to be released. Perhaps, from the intimate acquaintance, determining to be required, to say "crime, or in Water or West-streets, in place of Police-mal a better service in dealing fairly with the friends of the latter. To a certain extent the Police Court is of the moral ills is a mute; in some respects it is a compilation of crimes such having its less feuds, jealousies and favoritism. Again, inactive with the capacity to punish wrongs, with stages and railroads abounding, and with actual political division between them of opposite and avenues, the Policeman should be required to live in the District where he performs duty. To discharge the latter constantly within a locality where he does live, and one is to establish relations, is doubly embarrassing. As the law is, no one equal at poll can, save however by fraud, detained or ordered, what matter where he may have been conveyed. I can conceive of Police force "B," to substitute letters for numerals, that I may not seem invidious, arresting the ran ters and rowdies, &c., of Ward "W," when the return of the latter might be timid, or take an interest in practicing upon the maxim, fore-warned, fore-armed. Statutory enactments, contributing to an orderly shifting of Policemen from time to time, (as regiments are transposed in monarchical countries for similar reasons,) would, in my judgment, be highly beneficial to the City of New-York.

I think captains of police should possess limited magistrial powers, so far at least as to issue search-warrants, and to direct suppression of nuisances, and compel obedience to Corporation ordinances, subject in the discretion attending these to the control and regulation of the Police Commissioners.

The practice of searching all persons arrested for offences, and taking away their personal property, is an outrage upon the maxim of law, that a man is presumed innocent until proved guilty. It should be prevented by statute. No reason for it exists in any case other than where the search results in finding suspicious property, or that which is the direct fruit of the crime. I know of repeated instances where men arrested for such crimes as larceny, presenting a counterfeit note, assault with intent to kill, are *searched*, and their money and valuables taken for safe (?) keeping.

Policemen are in the habit of having prisoners under their constructive custody when charged with crime. I have myself seen a policeman at a theatre, with a culprit whom he was keeping, whilst an examination was being had before a magistrate. I have known another to charge $25 for keeping a person arrested upon bench-warrant, all night at his house, against his being bailed in Court the next day. This should be prevented by statute.

The practice of rewarding policemen is one attended with great evils. It is a subject of complaint among the citizens that it is often difficult to get some policemen to do an act of duty, requiring a little industry, without pay. I knew of a case, where one who is not now fortunately in the Department, refused to receive a charge from myself for serving a bench warrant requiring no skill in search or misdemeanor in a policeman to receive gratuities without the Mayor's consent. Let it be one also to demand it, and in the citizen to give it, without the Mayor's permission is first shown to him. The citizen will then, at least, be armed with a pretext of excuse.

The appointment of special policemen by the Police Commissioners, subject to their respects to police rules and regulations and government, and attached to certain districts, but paid by theatrical managers, banks, insurance companies, private citizens, proprietors of manufactories, railroad companies, steamboats and stages, would be, in my judgment, a great benefit to the City. In such cases, at the time of appointment, and the removal and the assignment of duty to whatever district, the Magistrates name, should be entirely with the Commissioners. The insurance watch, the private watch, and the independent police could thus exist as now, with additional force and authority.

The Police Commissioners have the appointment and government of the police, but possess no authority to contribute to their comfort by changing or leasing station-houses, &c., &c. The latter rests with the Common Council—to the extent, at least, the Commissioners should have legislative authority to act and assist in this matter.

The commercial interest of the City, and indeed of the State, over which to some extent the metropolis is guardian, demand from the Legislature a positive command to our authorities to maintain a proper river and harbor police, to form a part of the municipal department. A force of at least fifty stalwart men is required. Their services at Quarantine, in the harbor, and along the piers and wharves and about ferries, would be highly valuable. Provided with boats they would form a distinctive marine police, and could perform also the duty of the present fire police.

The revelations of a gang, called the "Howlett gang," which I became possessed of a year or two since, in conjunction with eminent city authorities, were terrible in their demands for a river police. If the piers or the sullen waves possessed voices, what tales of robbery and murder and suicide they would recount!

The Legislature might, with great propriety and humanity authorize a pension fund for the Police Department, for officers and men disabled in discharge of duty, or for the widows and children of those killed whilst under orders. Very few cases require this have so far arisen, but in the future there may be a large number. At present they are only met by the tardy and perhaps doubtful charity of the Common Council.

III. The crude working of the Police Courts of the City and the abuses that have crept into their administration of justice, appear to me rather the result of a defective system and defective organization of machinery, than of any individual or particular mal-administration. The system is the same almost in fact as in 1845. The population has increased four-fold since the earlier date, and with the additional legislation in variety and extent, but the arrangement and practice of the Police Courts are not essentially altered. There have been changes in names, in modes of elections, and in distributions of precincts, but there were impartial, and by no means for the better. Your Committee would be embarrassed to find how the Police Justices could be removed unless they chose to resign when charged or convicted with grossest malfeasances and nonfeasances, or unless the Legislature, by special law or amendment of Section 17 of Article VI. of the Constitution, intending to provide for such a contingency, has for this City received no statutory aid.

So far as legal competency goes, I have found the Police Magistrates of the City to correctly appreciate their statutory duties, and so far as the system allows, perform them intelligently, with only two exceptions, which are individual cases, so infrequent as to be unnecessary to name them. The majority of the Police Magistrates have had suitable and special mental training in police procedure. The senior Magistrate is a gentleman, who possesses high attainment as a criminal lawyer.

When the Revised Statutes regarding arrest and examination and holding to bail of prisoners was perfected, it was an assumption of the law-givers that abundance of time and opportunity would be possessed by the Magistrates to act under the provisions. The latter may do well in villages, towns, and smaller cities, but they are inadequate for New-York City with its three-quarter million of inhabitants. The business of crime in New-York weighs down the machinery, as now constituted, and the operations of the statute actually clog the wheels of justice.

The subject was a part of my subject and some of my observations, but no instance the ordinary process of law from arrest to conviction.

A burglar is arrested by a policeman, and taken to the station-house at night. In the morning he is transferred to an magistrate, who will remand him for *examination*. The owner of the store is subpœnaed, or the owner of goods. Perhaps the clerk is summoned. Perhaps it will not suit them to come for a day or two. Then the affidavits are taken in writing and signed. Perhaps a very pressing case intervenes, and the examination is postponed. Meanwhile the prisoner has employed counsel, who, although the client may have been arrested in the very act of his crime, fortifies him he will be acquitted, and re-assures to defend him. He has an opportunity for cross-examination. This is, of course, accorded. The process consumes a day or so—perhaps longer. Finally—perhaps a week after the arrest—the examination is completed and sent to the Grand Jury. That body have an accumulation of prior cases. Another week or so goes by. Finally there is an indictment. It is brought on for trial. Counsel swears it is too early for the term. Another week goes by. Two months, the main pleads guilty and he escapes.

Now the defective delay arose at the beginning of the case. It, instead of being committed to prison for *examination*, the affidavit of the policeman had been instantly taken the morning after the burglary, it may five lines: "A. B. being duly sworn, says he is a policeman and last night arrested a man, now here, named John Jones, in the store of R. C., No. 52 —— street, with the front door force and a lamp in his possession, and charge him, by reason thereof, with the offence of burglary," and thereupon the Magistrate had fully committed him, and sent the case to the Grand Jury; in a few days the State Prison would have contained him, and celerity of punishment struck dread terror into the associates.

But the *Statute* forbids this! (see secs. 13-22, 4th ed. R. S. 736.) There must be, to all intents and purposes a *mini-trial*, with counsel and cross-examination, &c., &c. This is a *preliminary hearing*, before Grand Jury. Then a *third* one in the Sessions.

Imagine each Magistrate with eight or ten such trials per day with vagrancies, disorderlies, drunkards, petty assaults, various misdemeanors, &c., in addition, and you will at once perceive the clogs in the machinery.

The Statute not only provides this trial, but it provides for the labor of writing down all the testimony! When it is considered that cross-examination of witnesses now-a-days almost ceases to be a professional *art*, confining itself to salient persons and salient testimony, and becomes instead, a means of browbeating, bullying, insulting, and pouring out in speech and on paper tremendous tautology, mixed with collateral matters, the prolongation of a ministerial examination, when the culprit has nervous, and a "wordy" lawyer may be better imagined than described.

The time during which there could be remand should be limited—also, the time for examination. The cross-examination should be confined by statutory rules. The process for witnesses should be more summary and compulsory. The case should be necessarily robbed out the examination beyond bare evidence of the *corpus delicti*. The magistrate's mind is to be convinced. He should be compelled to *hear* the examination and *conduct it himself*, not for the clerk perform the office, as is now frequently done—the magistrate acting as an automaton to administer the oath, and then reading over the written testimony, during which time he necessarily robs out the examination of the prisoner's counsel, and perhaps of the district attorney. The latter may be well in villages, towns, and smaller cities, but they are inadequate for New-York City with its three-quarter million of inhabitants. The business of crime in New-York weighs down the machinery, as now constituted, and the operations of the statute actually clog the wheels of justice.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 15, 1855.

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Congress.

The House of Representatives makes no progress in the work of organization. BANKS continued to be the leading Opposition candidate yesterday, but gained nothing on his previous votes. FULLER's vote was increased: but he has, evidently, no chance of an election, unless the Democrats should finally vote for him, which is not at all likely they will ever do. If JOHN WHEELER, of this City, and ten or a dozen others from different States, could be convinced that they will not be Speaker in any event, the House would be organized without difficulty. There was a call yesterday for a caucus of all the members opposed to the Administration. It is not at all likely, however, that any such caucus can be held, or that any union can now be effected upon that basis.

It is impossible to predict the result of this *imbroglio*. We do not know whether PENNINGTON, of New-Jersey, is Conservative enough to satisfy the friends of FULLER, or Radical enough for the taste of that recent and specially zealous Anti-Slavery convert, JOHN WHEELER. But he is a man who ought to be satisfactory to all the opponents of the Nebraska bill. There is little prospect, however, that either he, or any other man will be taken up, while personal feelings and paltry jealousies are allowed so much weight.

We can scarcely expect any united and patriotic action during the session, from a body of men who evince so little devotion to the public good as the Opposition have thus far shown. We presume that no party has a working majority in the House. The session is likely, therefore, to be spent in factious wrangling, as discreditable to the parties as it is to the country.

Look to Your Fire Policies!

The particulars of another fraud upon the public of this City, in the shape of a bogus company for granting insurance policies against loss or damage by fire, have been made out by the Special Commissioner of the State Comptroller's Department. If in different degree from the Webster, National Exchange and Mechanic frauds, they are not the less significant of an organized system of imposition upon the community. The exposure also leads to the belief that the half has not yet been told of the new Fire Insurance concerns in the City and County of New-York. The probability is, that there are many other unsafe and worthless, if not in intent and purpose, fraudulent offices in our midst that should be looked after—and *will be*, if the policy of the present watchful comptroller be carried out by his successor. The special Commissioner has now been at work, industriously and efficiently, for six or eight months past. He has accomplished a world of good in bringing to the light the various *dodges* by which the so-called "Capital" of these concerns is originated; first by the nominal and wholly fictitious deposit of cash in bank, and then by substituting worthless mortgages under the name of "investments." We do not doubt that he will soon be able to double the number of his exposures, if permitted to go on with the good work. The conviction, we repeat, is very strong, that of the large number of new fire offices created within the last three or four years, a large proportion have not been well secured. The facility for fraud or gross imposition, under the general insurance law, which permits the investment of capital in bond and mortgage, and the uncertain and speculative character of real-estate values—particularly the exceptionable class purposely mortgaged to raise insurance capital—justifies this conclusion, even without the collateral proofs already furnished of what has been done in this way.

The brokers and bankers whose names have been brought before the public by Mr. Commissioner BARNES, as facilitating the establishment of the Webster, National Exchange, and other fraudulent offices, are not altogether blameless. The payment of a round commission for the use of his name to the broker, and the hope of a fat deposit to the banker, rather aggravate than excuse the part these gentlemen have taken in affording the means whereby a "cash capital" can be sworn upon the State, for a day or two, in order to secure letters patent to marand upon innocent policy-holders. They were not legally bound, to be sure, to know the base use to which their names were to be put, but there is a moral obligation in such cases, which we hope the reports of Mr. BARNES have not failed to impress upon these gentlemen for their future guide.

The question now is, how shall the public know the remaining good from the fraudulent or unsafe offices, before each case is separately investigated? We can only answer, by thorough inquiry among business people, or by calling for a list of the securities held by the offices not thoroughly and deservedly established in public confidence. The really sound offices *can* afford to publish periodically a statement of their assets. Whether all of them *will* do so or not, is another question.

That a large number of Fire offices is required to do the insurance business of this City and neighborhood, is, under the existing practice of moderate size capitals, unquestionably true. And it is equally certain, that a division of risks, where the amount on any one building or establishment is large, is a great public convenience. But we submit that until the abuses in the system are thoroughly eradicated—such abuses we mean as the Commissioner has recently exposed—it would be about as well for landlords and merchants to become their own insurers for part of the amount, as to pay their money to bogus offices, and find themselves uncovered, by cases of bankruptcy and fraud, when a fire takes place. That such would be the case to a deplorable extent in case of the recurrence of such fires as we had in 1835 and 1845, is almost certain. Indeed, we have heard of instances within a few years, where the property destroyed was confined to a single block, in which the difficulty of collecting policies was almost endless.

The Tax Commissioner and the Mayor.

Notice has been given to Mr. GEO. H. PURSER that he is no longer a Tax Commissioner of this City. Another notice, served upon Mr. AMOR J. WILLIAMSON, present Alderman of the Second Ward, informs him that he has been appointed to fill that office. The case is rendered trebly sure by a third notice served upon Comptroller FLAGG, to indicate to that gentleman the propriety of making his acknowledgements to Mr. WILLIAMSON, and not to Mr. PURSER, on and after the first day of January next.

The event derives its interest from the fact that it is a signal defeat of Mayor WOOD. An opinion has prevailed that the Mayor only possesses the power to convene the Board of Supervisors, and it seems that advantage has been taken of this impression to delay the appointment of a new Commissioner. His Honor, at a recent meeting of the Board, adjourned it in a very summary manner, in consequence of the want of a quorum; but the moment after adjournment, a large number of members entered the chamber, amazed to find no Board in session. Had matters not taken on a new phase, the Board might have failed to organize again till January—Mr. PURSER holding over in the meantime.

The Revised Statutes (vol. i., p. 677, section 8) provide as follows:

"Special meetings of the Board of Supervisors of any County may be called by the Clerk of the Board at any time, on the written request of a majority of the Supervisors of the County."

Under this provision, the Counsel of the Corporation has given an opinion, under cover of which Mr. VALENTINE took the responsibility of calling the Board, and that body, by a vote of 11 to 5, appointed Alderman WILLIAMSON. The action of the Board being final, Alderman BRIGGS need trouble himself no further about the nativity of Mr. PURSER. Mr. P. has made an excellent officer and has discharged the duties of the post with ability and industry. His displacement is purely a party movement.

A Growl from the British Lion.

A gentleman who signs himself "Argus," and struts somewhat like a peacock through a column of type, has addressed a letter to the London *Daily News*, in which he ridicules, in a very sprightly manner, the late unsuccessful expedition to lay a Submarine Telegraph between Cape Ray and Cape North. He is witty upon the interest that the press seemed to take in the affair. "As usual with our friends across the water," says "Argus:"

"It was brought under the notice of the public with a tremendous flourish of trumpets, the New-York press having been especially busy in this service—and, consequently, a flight of paragraphs in the the usual style of the press on this side."

Criminal press! Only fancy the enormity of making the public familiar with the details of an expedition which was destined to be the first step towards a Transatlantic Telegraph Instead of furnishing food for the newspaper, the expedition should have been conducted like an assassination. Veiled, masked, spoken of in whispers, as a thing too awful to meet the daylight. Such is doubtless the way in which "Argus" would have had the affair managed.

Next on the catalogue of Yankee crimes comes the heinous one of having combined pleasure with business. Hear the peacock scream:

"Instead of making it a matter of stern business, that these sharp-eyed-for-the-main-chance geniuses of New-York City, United States, conceived the idea of a jolly party of pleasure, and started thence in a steamer—a noble party, doubtless—with the usual concomitants, not forgetting plenty of champagne, &c."

We are not Britons. It is perhaps unfortunate for us, but we cannot help feeling gratified that we are not Britons. The Briton cannot conceive such a combination as pleasure and business. The Briton is bewildered when he beholds an American settle a business matter in one hour, which according to all British tradition should have taken three days. The Briton would be mightily astonished were he to enter our wholesale mercantile establishments in New-York, where he would behold a number of young gentlemen, civil without servility; industrious without bustle; and transact their business with a dashing accuracy unknown in Britain. He would see clerks talking familiarly with their principals; and he might, if he listened very hard with his large British ears, hear perhaps a joke ringing merrily through the office. Very different this from the Dombeyfied offices of London, where great Britons, in watch-chains and white waistcoats, tyrannize over little Britons, their clerks, in seedy coats and short trowsers; where business crawls like a tortoise; where people dare not speak above their breaths; where the complexion grows pale, and the heart grows sluggish, and all vitality is frightened out of the human calculating machines that inhabit those arithmethical dungeons. As we are not Britons, and cannot snub our clerks without being snubbed perhaps in return, we make the best of a bad job, and conduct our business upon other principles. We dare to laugh and make merry over an invoice. We have the audacity to sell stocks with a smile. Is it not surprising that we hold any position as a mercantile nation after pursuing so criminal a course?

Our noble Briton next descends upon this unhappy New-York Press, for having dared to describe the face of the country that was visited by the expedition. For having dared to chronicle some interesting statistics and incidents. In short, for having noticed or remembered anything about the undertaking. Rev. Mr. FIELD, our gentlemanly Briton calls "one FIELD, D.D.;" and Mr. CANNING, whose name ought to be known in England as the gentleman who laid the Mediterranean cable, he likewise playfully alludes to as "one CANNING." He laughs afterwards—this ponderously jocular Briton—at a press-reporter, for having stated that he met Bishop HUGHES at Sydney,—he calling him, as usual, "one Bishop HUGHES."

He next describes the failure of the attempt to lay the Telegraph, and laughs remorselessly at all the mishaps. We have no doubt but "Argus" firmly believes that if he had been there, it would have been laid successfully. He ends his precious communication with a sneer at "one FIELD, D.D.," who was so absurd as to offer up a prayer at the conclusion of the voyage, thanking God for the safe return of the party, and accepting with humility the divine dispensations.

The noble Briton evidently thinks that the idea of the Americans laying a Submarine Telegraph is utterly absurd. It would be almost a pity to disturb the gentleman's illusions, but we fear that, next Spring, this very Company, whose proceedings he ridicules, will consummate the audacious act of absolutely laying the Submarine cable.

The noble Briton, at the end of his delightful letter, states that he will return to the subject. Sad dog! Why illustrate the proverb, by returning?

Traveling Comforts.

A Committee of the Common Council has reported in favor of authorizing the Mayor to license a Company, which proposes to convey passengers and baggage from all the steamboat landings and railroad dépôts to any part of the City at an uniform charge of *twenty-five cents*. Parties interested in defeating the project have made application for a hearing, which is set down for this afternoon.

The advantages of such a plan are very obvious. One of the greatest annoyances which travelers are subjected to who visit this City, is in getting themselves and their baggage conveyed to their hotels or boarding-houses; women especially are liable to be imposed upon by hackmen, and it is not always convenient even for a man to stop and make a bargain before entrusting himself and his baggage to his care. The great benefit of the proposed Company would be the certainty of always finding a conveyance at the landings and stations, and the assurance of not being overcharged, or the safety of your baggage endangered. The disadvantage would arise from not being carried at once to your destination, but dropped in your turn after the omnibus had made a journey through half the streets in the City to drop other passengers. But for those who might be in a hurry or indisposed to ride in a crowded carriage, there would always be hacks as at present. The system, it is said, has been adopted in other cities, and has been found to work well. The present arrangements for the delivery of Baggage by Express Companies whose agents receive baggage checks on board the boats or cars, is admirable, and has taken from traveling one of its greatest discomforts. Whether a similar plan for delivering passengers would be equally successful, may be a matter of some doubt; but as responsible men are willing to try the experiment, we do not see that any public interest can be opposed to giving them permission.

The chief necessity for such a scheme grows out of the misconduct of the hackmen themselves. They persist, in defiance of all law, in rendering our docks almost inaccessible, and are very often guilty of the grossest impositions upon passengers, who submit to them rather than incur the expense of time and the trouble of appealing to the City authorities for redress. If the Mayor would preserve order and decorum on the docks, as he might easily do by the Police, and by assigning to hacks and their drivers certain stations which they would not be permitted to leave, the traveling community might dispense with such a scheme as the one proposed. Not the slightest difficulty is found in so doing in London or Paris, and there is no possible excuse for the condition of the dépôts and steamboat landings in this City.

☞ The Police Investigating Committee has concluded its labors for the present, and we give a very large portion of our space this morning to a record of the proceedings. The elaborate statement furnished by District-Attorney HALL will attract attention. It is the first official declaration that we have had of the corruptions and deficiencies that exist in the Criminal Jurisprudence of the City.

Eisfeld's Soiree.

The second *soirée* of Mr. EISFELD's sixth series comes off to-night in DODWORTH's Rooms.

Academy of Music.

A grand sacred concert will take place here to-morrow (Sunday) evening. It is given for a charitable object, and for that reason sufficiently commends itself to public attention. The proceeds, it is hoped, will replenish the coffers of the Benevolent Society of the Ladies of St. Vincent de Paul. Simply as an opportunity for hearing a varied selection of sacred music, the event is important and interesting. All the leading artistes of the Academy take part in the concert, assisted by chorus, orchestra, &c. Selections from ROSSINI's "Stabat Mater," and a number of miscellaneous pieces, will be found in the programme.

Gottschalk.

The great event of next week will be the *soirée* of this great artist, which comes off at DODWORTH's on the 20th inst. We are happy to hear that Mr. GOTTSCHALK intends relying solely on his own unaided efforts, and that the prices of admission will be quite moderate.

Items.

At the Haymarket Theatre, London, the "Provoked Husband," written by Messrs. COLLEY CIBBER & VANBRUGH, has been revived. It was not a success. Even the English can't stand their old prurient comedies....The eighth season of the London Sacred Harmonic Society, under the management of Mr. SURMAN, was inaugurated with HANDEL's Messiah. Previous to the Oratorio, a "Hymn" by Mr. GEORGE LUIILY, apostrophizing the gallantry of, and craving Divine protection for, the Allied Armies, was sung by the Chorus....That little box of a place called the Soho Theatre, in London, has been opened as a "New Italian Opera." *Lucia Di Lammermoor* was played....Proceedings have been taken against Mr. LUMLEY, of Her Majesty's Theatre, to recover possession of that house.... The trial concerts at the Palais de l'Industrie were comparative failures. For the last concert 4,500 performers were engaged. It's a wonder we didn't hear some of the music on this side the water.... A troupe of lions, tigers, &c., are assisting Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS at Drury-lane Theatre.

ALBANY.—"Uncle Tom's Cabin" has been revived at the Green-street Theatre, with Mr. and Mrs. G. G. HOWARD and little CORDELIA in their original parts.

KINGSTON, C. W.—The season at the Theatre here came to a close on Wednesday, the 12th, winding up with a grand Ball.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Theatre here appears to be doing a quiet kind of business, interfered with during the past week by the lectures of Mr. THACKERAY at Westminster Hall.

BOSTON.—At the Athenæum, Miss LOUISA HOWARD, Miss CHARLOTTE CRAMPTON, Mr. HARRY HOWARD, and Mr. HENRY FARREN, are playing in "Still Waters Run Deep," and the "Little Treasure."....Mr. and Mrs. JOHN GILBERT took a benefit on Friday at the Boston Theatre.....The "Messiah," with Miss ANNALAIDE PHILLIPS as the principal vocalist, will be given by the Mendelssohn Choral Society on Sunday next....Mr. THACKERAY delivers his lecture on Charity and Humor to-night at the Tremont Hall.

CINCINNATI.—Miss ELIZA LOGAN is playing at the Peoples' Theatre....The Pyne and Harrison troupe have been performing here during the week.

LOUISVILLE.—Mrs. ADDAMS and Mr. HANLEY are the attractions here in the two-legged way; DONIZETTI's monkeys in the four-legged ditto.

Col. Parker H. French.

The mutability of human things has been a theme on which essayists have written and preachers dilated. But never has it been more fully illustrated than by the changes in the life and fortunes of Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH. A few years ago all New-York knew that Captain FRENCH, such was his then title, was about to lead an emigrant party across the plains to El Dorado. Every one here inspected his wagons and hoped the best fate for the hardy adventurers that composed his company. When he started on his journey he was followed by a set of men who professed to have unlimited confidence in his courage and implicit reliance on his skill. Soon after the country was startled by the distressing accounts of the great sufferings of the Captain's party, and grave rumors of the distrust, discontent and fierce feelings entertained towards him by his once devoted adherents, came up from the southern trail he followed to reach California. Many telegraphic dispatches appeared in the columns of the New-York papers, giving news of our hero's acts and condition. Reports, strong and for some time undoubted, of his murder, and the utter dispersion of his company, were printed in every paper, and believed throughout the Union. The whirl of events, and rush of other items, had almost pushed Captain FRENCH, his hardships, his crimes, and his supposed tragic fate, out of men's memories and newspaper columns, when one day we received the news that, having clung to life with more than feline tenacity, he turned up, to the amazement of every one, somewhat shattered, but still alive, in the land of gold. He lived there some time, and doubtless must have found California life disgustingly dull, when Gen. WALKER commenced his Nacaraguan career. The Colonel rushed to the aid of our modern PIZARRO—Gen. WALKER—performing prodigies of valor in the field, and exhibiting in financial matters a skill and power of making a great deal out of, as it were, nothing, which belong only to great statesmen or "artists," whose profession it is to raise the wind.

When appointed to the offices of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War, he found an exhausted treasury to be replenished, a needy army to be supported.

Our Colonel FRENCH had recourse to none of the ordinary modes in use for exacting money or creating credit, but by some magical wave of his sword or his pen, collected funds, filled the treasury, fed the army and entitled himself to be enrolled among the list of the greatest financiers of our time.

Under the arduous and unremitting duties of his high posts of honor, the health of Colonel FRENCH gave way, and forced upon him the resignation of his offices of Minister of Hacienda and Commissary of War of the Republic of Nicaragua. His fellow Ministers tendered him, and the exigencies of the public service induced him to accept, a position which enables him to come to New-York—he who was so abused, so distrusted, and once so universally looked upon as dead—in the character of Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary to the United States and Great Britain.

When the Colonel has really died for the last time, what a field will the novelist find in his romantic career for their cultivation. How stupid, in comparison with him, will the heroes of past romances seem!

Taxing Corporations.

Counsellor DILLON insists that the surplus profits or reserved funds (exceeding 10 per cent. of the capital) of Corporations must be taxed in the name of the Corporation in which it is invested, wherever it may belong. This opinion is given to the Supervisors in the case of the City Fire Insurance Company, who represent that their capital stock is $210,000; that the amount of their surplus profits or reserved funds, exceeding 10 per cent. upon the capital, is $69,870 50, of which $65,940 is invested in the stock of an incorporated bank; that they have been assessed upon the whole amount of their capital and surplus profits or reserved funds, and they pray to be relieved from the assessment of as much as has been made upon their investment in the bank stock, upon the ground that such stock is a part of the capital of an incorporated bank, which itself pays taxes upon the amount of its capital. This looks unjust, obviously, but Mr. DILLON thinks it can't be helped under our existing laws.

Cure and Prevention of Hydrophobia.

At a sale of the estate of the late SAMUEL POINTER, in Halifax County, Va., the sum of $600 was paid for a mad stone—a mineral supposed to possess great virtue in the cure of hydrophobia.

Marvellous accounts of cures by this, or a similar stone, were published some months since. Of course, none but those having faith therein, would ever adopt the use of it, much less pay such a price for it.

After all, a good muzzle is the best preventive in general use; and in spite of the mad-stone or any remedy known to medical science or charlatanry, the bite of a rattlesnake is less to be dreaded than that of a real rabid dog.

In Russia, it is said, cures are effected on mad dogs by cutting off their tails, and as they lick the *blood*, it is said to act as a specific. The blood of the same dog is said to be even better than the hair of the same; but both as a preventive and a cure, the nearer to the ears the tail is cut off probably the better—but spare old Tray.

Malpractice.

We hear of no new cases of prosecution for malpractice within the last twenty-four hours. Meanwhile the *wiser* surgeons, before undertaking a job, require assurances that if Providence should not smile upon their efforts, they shall not be held under legal obligations to pay a couple of thousand dollars to soothe the feelings of the surviving parties. If patients are poor they shy off, feeling that however much of the milk of human kindness swells their bosoms, it is cheaper to have it drawn off artificially than to risk the consequences of trying to cure poor patients. This is not a pleasant state of things, and may increase the City's bill of expenses for medical aid for the poor. But it is compelled by the outrageously heavy verdicts that are fashionable in cases of unsuccessful surgical treatment.

The Cornelius Vanderbilt on the Rocks.

The fine Sound steamboat *Cornelius Vanderbilt*, of the Stonington route, yesterday morning, at 7 o'clock, ran ashore on the rocks abreast of Randall's Island. A heavy mist hung over the water at the time, and the ledge was not perceived until the steamer was near upon it, when an attempt was made to cast the anchor; but the chain catching in the windlass, it was prevented from holding. The boat then swung round and was subjected to the whole force of the tide. The passengers, numbering something over one hundred, were removed by the steamer *Connecticut*, passing down to the City. On the rising of the tide the vessel was shifted and got off the ledge leaking badly. Yet she was not damaged much over $1,000.

Kind and Considerate.

They do wrong who think the Police-appointing power enjoys no bowels of compassion. It has. Not a very great while ago it appointed a man to an office in the Police, who was so crippled at the time by rheumatism that he walked on a crutch, aided by a cane. Since then, however, he has been "broken" for drunkeness—and then the Bowels of the Board were exhausted. It did better by another Policeman who got so very drunk and disorderly that he was locked up by the Captain of another Ward than his own. He got thirty days on half-pay for his punishment, and goes about now wearing the star and arresting "disorderlies" as in duty bound.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps. Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen—We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to the public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. S. C. HERRING & CO.,

Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGAR.—UNQUESTIONABLY the place to procure these prime articles of domestic consumption, at moderate prices, is at the Bowery Tea Warehouse, No. 113 Bowery, or at the Chelsea Tea Warehouse, No. 114 9th-av. These well-known establishments are identical in their system of management, and by confining themselves to but those articles possess advantages over stores retailing a variety too well known to need comment. Please examine, before purchasing. N. B.—The Bowery Tea Warehouse is located below Grand-st., No. 113, east side, and may be distinguished by the "Little Giant" in the window, who surprises everybody by his strength and industry in supplying the numerous patrons of this establishment with fresh-ground coffee, in quantities to suit and in quality to please.

THE NEARER WE COME TO THE HOLIDAYS the more do we see BANTA employed in distributing those beautiful sets of mink, sable, stone marten and fitch furs, with which his place is so richly provided, while in regard to quality the superiority of his articles has become proverbial. We willingly admit the moderation of his prices. Our readers who are looking for a present that will be appreciated, we advise to go to No. 106 Canal-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of Fancy Furs at GENIN'S Lower Store, and to note especially the splendid sets of Mink Sable, consisting of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, at $100 the set. The Mink Sable Tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality to any specimens of this beautiful Fur procurable at the same figure elsewhere

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway,
opposite St. Paul's Church.

DRUGGIST'S FANCY GOODS.—WE WOULD CALL attention, to the Druggists particularly, to our large and select assortment of imported tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, odor boxes, toilet mirrors and soaps, wicker and other German and French colognes, extracts, pomades and perfumery generally, together with an assortment of goods, both foreign and domestic, judiciously selected for druggists' sales, which we offer on most reasonable terms. GABAUDAN & HILL, Importers, No. 47 Maiden-lane.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILKS, shawls, de laines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, ginghams, lace and Swiss curtains, flannels, blankets, quilts, embroideries, English shirtings, linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent. from their value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

DAYTON, ROBINSON & COURSEN, ATTORNEYS & Counselors, No. 267 Broadway, (3d door below Chambers-st.,) New-York City. Business in all the Courts promptly attended to. ISAAC DAYTON,
WM. F. ROBINSON,
WM. A. COURSEN.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, The Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

MUSIC AT HALF-PRICE.—PIANOS AND MELODEONS from the best Boston and New-York makers, at great bargains. Second-hand pianos at $60, $75 and $125. Melodeons at $40, $55, $65, $90 and $100, music books, elegantly bound for New-Year's presents, for $2, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

RUBBER OVERSHOES—THE BEST FINISHED, lightest, and at the same time most durable Rubber Overshoes, of every variety, ladies', misses' and gents' for sale, wholesale and retail, at the Goodyear Rubber dépôt, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers sts.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st.; 75 cents per bottle.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 565 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof defiance lock and cross-bars. Depôt No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garment, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low. D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 380 Broadway.

SIX CENTS PER COPY IS THE PRICE OF BALLOU'S PICTORIAL, just issued for the present week, by SAMUEL FRENCH, No. 121 Nassau-st. This Illustrated Weekly is, as usual, full of admirable literary matter, and fine, large engravings.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound, we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 90 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES FROM AUCTION.—JUST RECEIVED, collars, under hdkfs., sleeves, bands, flouncings, hdkfs., &c., for less than half their real value.
E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway.

HOLIDAY STYLE.—NOW READY, AT THE NEW HAT CO.'S, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality $3 only. The public are invited to call We sell a single hat at wholesale price. Call and see.

PAPER HANGINGS AT REDUCED PRICES.—500 rolls fine gold, 4s. to 6s., worth 8s.; 1,000 do. do. satin, 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d., worth 4s.; 2,000 do. do. stock, 6d. to 1s., worth 1s. 6d., at the old stand, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

FLOOR OIL-CLOTH CHEAP AT THE OLD STAND, No. 261 Greenwich-st.
WINDOW SHADES AT HALF PRICE, AT THE ESTABLISHED Stand, No. 261 Greenwich-st.

FRENCH COLLARS.—A LARGE LOT OF VERY beautiful French collars at very low prices, to which special attention is solicited, by W. W. NORTON, No. 843 Broadway, between 13th and 14th sts. See advertisement.

KID GLOVES, KID GLOVES.—E. H. LEADBEATER & Co., No. 347 Broadway, will offer this morning 1,000 dozen ladies' superior Paris kid gloves at great bargains.

☞ Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Tabernacle.—The Drama of THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE, founded on the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," and written by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, will be read by MRS. MARY E. WEBB (known as the "Colored Siddons") at the Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. It was produced by Mrs. WEBB in Boston, on the 6th inst., where it took the place of a lecture in the course now in progress there on the subject of Slavery. The following are extracts from the notices of the Boston Press.

From the Evening Telegraph.

The reading was excellent, delineating with graphic truthfulness all the varied intonations of language of the many characters introduced. Marked applause attested the appreciation by the very large audience of Mrs. WEBB's abilities.

From the Traveller.

Mrs. WEBB has a very sweet voice, what great powers of modulation, and her reading was in every respect a success.

From the Transcript.

It contains many passages of real pathos, which could only be penned by a writer who could unlocse at will all the flood tides of emotion. It was read to an audience that thronged every part of the Tremont Temple. Mrs. WEBB succeeded in commanding the sympathies of her hearers, which she retained to the close.

Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

☞ Millinery! Millinery!—WM. S. IRVINE, No. 112 Canal-st., invites the attention of ladies to his splendid assortment of Fall and Winter millinery, consisting of ribbons, feathers, flowers, dress trimmings, &c. Also, a large assortment of cloaks and talmas.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ [illegible] will be held on the [illegible] Advent, Dec. 16, in Christ Church, with a view to promote the [illegible] Domestic Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States. Right Rev. Mr. HILL, who has been for many years in China, is [illegible] thither on the 20th inst., will [illegible] meeting. A collection will be made in aid of the Domestic Committee.

☞ [illegible] Churches, [illegible] view to gather [illegible] Divine [illegible] Christmas [illegible] Christmas [illegible] The garden will [illegible]

☞ [illegible] will preach in the afternoon, and Rev. W. J. BUTLER, the pastor elect, in the evening.

☞ The Nineteenth Anniversary of the YOUTHS' BURMAN BIBLE AND SCHOOL SOCIETY of Oliver-st. Church, will be held in the Church corner of Cherry and Henry sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. [illegible] will preside.

[illegible] Quarterly Conference [illegible] Collection made in behalf of the Fund for Increasing Methodist Agencies in Europe.

Rev. ROBINSON SCOTT, Rev. WM. BUTLER and Rev. WM. ARNETT will address the meeting.

☞ New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. WM. ADAMS, D. D., will deliver in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, (Dec. 16,) at 7½ o'clock. The Sermon on *Reading*, delivered from Nov. 30 to Young Men generally, invited to attend.

CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman of Lecture Com.

☞ Franklin-street Baptist Church.—At the foot of Varick, near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, Dec. 16, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. The first of a series of Lectures on the Life of Absalom will be delivered in the evening. Subject: *His Parents.*

☞ Lecture on Hell.—Rev. E. P. BARKER will deliver the Third of his Series on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16, at 7½ o'clock, at the Irish Church in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject: *The true meaning of the Scripture terms, "Hell, Sin," "Lake of Fire and Brimstone," &c.* Morning service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

☞ Centenary M. E. Church—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.; Subject, *The Sleep of the Saints*, suggested by the death of Rev. Geo. Peck; and at 6½ o'clock P. M.; Subject, *Father, the Hour is Come.* Services also at 3 o'clock.

☞ Trinity M. E. Church.—Rev. H. MATTISON, Pastor, will preach in Continental Hall, cor. 8th-av. and 34th-st., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The Eternity of Future Punishment.* Rev. GEO. F. KETTELL of Poughkeepsie, will preach in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Rev. John Morgan—Of the P. E. Church, intends (D. V.) holding Divine Service in the large Chapel of the University on Washington-square, on SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ P. M. The first discourse will be on *The General Expectation in the Gentile World of the Coming Messiah.*

☞ Hope Chapel—Having received damage by fire last Tuesday, the Christian Society recently worshiping in that house will meet TO-MORROW MORNING and EVENING, in the lecture room of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, Rev. JAMES MAPLE of Ohio, Minister in charge. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock.

☞ Scotch and Irish Presbyterians will find public worship conducted in the Church corner Stanton and Forsyth sts., near Bowery, as in their own country. Rev. JOSEPH SANDERSON, pastor. Service at 10½ and 3 o'clock each SABBATH.

☞ Rev. Dr. Bethune—Will preach a sermon TO-MORROW EVENING, before the Williamsburg Young Men's Christian Association, in the South 5th-st. Methodist Episcopal Church. Services will commence at 7½ o'clock.

☞ Lecture—By Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, in West 26th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Atmospheric Air.* Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ Nations Devoured by Eagles.—Bishop SNOW will preach TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, on *The Supper of the Great God.*—Rev. chap. 19. Seats free. All true Christians invited.

☞ Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church—Between Bleecker and Amity sts. Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., and at 6½ P. M. The Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, will continue the course of Lectures to the Young. Subject—*The Fruits of Infidelity.*

☞ Forsyth-street M. E. Church.—Rev. T. CARLTON will preach TO-MORROW at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Mr. BUTLER, of Lynn, Mass., in the evening, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Christianity a System of Moral Suasion.*

☞ Mercantile Library Association—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the recent fire no books will be delivered from the Down-Town office until further notice. By order &c.,

GEO. S. PAKTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

☞ Rev. E

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DR. DOREMUS, long known as one of the most scientific and successful men in Europe, observed their wonderful properties of disease of the EYE and EAR, and invented new instruments of incalculable value. Before there is now nothing known to the Faculty in either hemisphere with which I am not familiar, which, combined with the experience and practice of twenty years in this City, enables me to treat all the affections of those delicate organs with the utmost skill and success, and restore sight and hearing in cases hitherto deemed hopeless.
J. W. FOWELL, M. D., Oculist, Aurist, &c.,
No. 502 Broadway.

To Liquor Dealers.—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; Maraschino, coloring for all these liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWENGER, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

For Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the RACE THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and BOSWORTH, No. 19 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil is the only article that has ever obtained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 130 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Accoustic Auricles.—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

Chemical Lectures.—Dr. DOREMUS' third lecture on the *Imponderable Forces*, will be delivered on SATURDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Chemical Lecture-Room of the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av.
Subject—*Heat and Cold.*
Radiation of Heat—Physical Geography—Relation of the Earth to the Sun, from the insular epoch to the present time—Expansion of solids, liquids and gases, illustrated by *experiments*—Effects of Circulation of the Atmosphere and Oceans on Climates—Isothermal lines.
Specific Heat—*Experiments*—Compression of Air evolving heat—Expansion, producing cold—Importance of the vertical position of a place on its temperature—Relation of Heat to Vegetable and Animal life—Solid, liquid and gaseous states dependant on heat—pressure as influencing ebullition. Latent Heat—Liquefaction and solidification of gases by pressure and cold—Experiments with sulpurous acid and carbonic acid gases—Snow produced from a red hot crucible—Mercury frozen with solid carbonic acid. Mercury frozen in a red hot crucible.
In consequence of the expense attending the illustrations, tickets for the course $3; single admission, 75 cents

Wild Cherry Balsam.—The following is worthy the attention of all who are interested for themselves or friends:
DR. S. W. FOWLE—*Dear Sir*: In offering me testimony in favor of your WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY I speak from my own experience, having received signal benefit from the use of one or two bottles which were urged upon me by my apothecary, who backed up his recommendation by giving some extraordinary results from its use, as having come within his knowledge. I had taken a violent cold, followed by a deep seated cough, which frequently produced vomiting, with pain in the side. Thrashed with difficulty, had night sweats, lost my appetite in short, I was completely prostrated. My physician prescribed for me, but I found no relief. I commenced taking the Balsam in small doses at first, and almost immediately began to improve. My cough abated, my strength and appetite returned, and in a few weeks I was able to attend to my business as usual. I feel indebted to Wistar's Balsam for my recovery, and cheerfully give you leave to make whatever use you please of this statement.
Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
ROYAL SMITH.
Boerum, Dec. 2, 1853.
None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

Holiday Fair.—The ladies of Trinity Methodist Church and Congregation, will hold a Benevolent Holiday Fair in the Main Audience Room of their new Church, now in progress of completion on 34th-st., between 7th and 8th-avs. The proceeds will be applied towards furnishing the Church.
The design is to provide an extensive variety of fancy and useful articles, toys, &c., suitable for Holiday Presents. There will be for sale, also, a choice selection of books, from several publishing houses, embracing bibles, hymn books, annuals, gift books for children, &c.
Refreshments will be furnished as circumstances will allow, and as visitors may require.
The Fair will open on SATURDAY, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., and on every other day at 10 o'clock, A. M., closing at 10 in the evening.
Price of admission—tickets for adults, 12½ cents; for children, 6¼ cents—can be procured of the managers or at the door.

T. F. Meagher Club.—This body will celebrate the Fourth Anniversary of the escape of T. F. Meagher from bondage by a grand ball and supper at Niblo's on MONDAY EVENING, the 15th inst. From the pains that have been taken by the Committee of Arrangements, it promises to be one of the most brilliant entertainments of the season. Mr. Meagher has signified his intention to be present, as have also a number of distinguished persons.

To the Subscribers of "La Cronica."—*La Cronica*, the New-York Spanish Journal, will commence its publication on MONDAY, Dec. 17th, after 5½ months' suspension, owing to a severe illness of the editor. All future contingencies are provided against, by securing a sufficient corps of editors. Office of *La Cronica*, 6 Franklin-st., second door east of Broadway.

Horse Radish Grated by Steam.—One barrel an hour by a Patent Mill—it loses no strength, because it is not exposed to the atmosphere. Bottled in any quantities, finer, purer, whiter and stronger, than by any old process, at the new pickle store of JAMES BROADMEADOW, No. 227 Washington-st.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 183 Broadway.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

GIFTS AND TOYS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
ROGERS' CHEAP FANCY STORE,
No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.	Reticules, Workboxes.
Jet Bracelets, Brooches, &c.	Dolls! Dolls! Dolls! Crying Babies.
Porcelain and China Figures for the Etagere.	Baby Houses and Furniture.
Hair Brushes and Combs.	Games and Puzzles.
Fans, Porte Monnaies, Bags, &c.	Red Riding Hoods and Donkeys.
Chess Men and Backgammon Boards.	Rocking Horses and Wagons.
	Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cats, &c.

Indeed, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys that can be found in the known world, all of which will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to close our stock at this last sale of the season, previous to the removal of our business in the Spring.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES.
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
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I.
THE INDIAN FAIRY BOOK.
FROM ORIGINAL LEGENDS.
ILLUSTRATED BY JOHN M'LENAN.
1 vol. 12mo; Price $1. Full gilt, gilt edge, $1 50.
This book with its charming stories, superb illustrations and elegant binding, will prove the most attractive work for a holiday present published this season. The "Indian Fairy Book," does not treat of the tomahawk and scalping-knife; but contains correct transfers from those beautiful mythological legends which are to be found only among the Indians. The original legends, which the editor has worked up and re-told in a glowing and attractive style, are derived from sources placed at his disposal by HENRY R. SCHOOLCRAFT, Esq. The work is superbly illustrated, from drawings made by John McLenan, and engraved by Anthony in a style which, for elaborate finish and artistic excellence, has been rarely equaled.
A glance at the following table of contents, will prepare the reader for the delights which await him in this volume:
CONTENTS.
1—The Celestial Sisters. 2—The Boy who set a Snare for the Sun. 3—Strong Desire and the Red Sorcerer. 4—The wonderful Exploits of Grasshopper. 5—Osseo, the Son of the Evening Star. 7—Gray Eagle and his Five Brothers. 8—The Toad-woman. 9—The Origin of the Robin. 10—White Feather and the Six Giants. 11—Sheem, the Forsaken Boy. 12—The Magic Bundle. 13—The Red Swan. 14—The Man with his Legs tied up. 15—The Little Spirit, or a Boy-man. 16—The Enchanted Moccasins. 17—He of the Little Shell. 18—Manabozho, the Mischief-maker. 19—Lecelinan, the Lost daughter. 20—The White-spirit, and his Visitor. 21—The Fire

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
CHATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY,
At the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's) Broadway, near Prince-st. The Church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND SACRED CONCERT,
FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY OF THE LADIES OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL,
On SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 16.
PART I.
OVERTURE.....ORCHESTRA
Selections from Rodial's Stabat Mater, by
Mesdames DE LA GRANGE and NANTIER DIDIER,
Miss ELMIRA WEBSTER,
Signori BRIGNOLI, MORELLI,
CAMPANI and AMODIO.
PART II.
Fantasie, Piano-forte.....By M. E. ENGELBERTS
(First Appearance in America.)
Prayer, "Stradella".....Signor SALVIANI
Aria.....Miss HENSLER
Aria.....Madame PATANIA
Prayer, "Otello".....Madame DE LA GRANGE
The Miserere "Il Trovatore,"
By Madame DE LA GRANGE, Signor BRIGNOLI and All the Artists of the Academy.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra; to be obtained at the Academy.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
Mlle. PAULINE GENET, Mme. MARZETTI, Mlle. LINA WINDEL, Mlle. FLORA LEHMAN, PAUL BRILLANT, M. MANGIN.
TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES—GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT.
To commence with the Comic Pantomime of
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.
Followed by the
GRAND DIVERTISSEMENT OF
9 NATIONAL DANCES,
By Mlle. ROBERT and the BALLET TROUPE.
To conclude with, for the first time this season,
GODENSKI.
Godenski.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
PRICES OF ADMISSION:
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.
Orchestra Seats.....One Dollar.
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.
Doors open at 6¾; performance commences at 7¾ o'cl'k.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-THIRD NIGHT—AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE,
will be presented for the Last Time,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1855,
with the following great cast:
Leonora.....Madame DE LA GRANGE.
Azucena.....Madame NANTIER DIDIER.
Manrico.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Count di Luna.....Signor AMODIO.
Fernando.....Signor GASPARONI.
The storm of Thursday having prevented many from witnessing the admirable rendering of Rossini's Comic Opera, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, this Opera will, at their request, be repeated before the close of the season, of which due notice will be given.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured seats, 50 cents extra. Admittance, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

ACADEMY HALL—No. 663 BROADWAY, OPPOSITE BOND-STREET.
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
Commencing MONDAY, Dec. 10, 1855.
The principal members of the original and well-known
CHRISTY MINSTRELS,
organized in 1842, comprising E. P. Pierce, Mallory, Rayner, Gould, Donniker, Mairs, Christian, &c., &c., will give a short series of their inimitable concerts as above. Introducing for the first time in this City, their
CELEBRATED BUTCHINSON FAMILY BURLESQUE
Tickets.....25 cents.
Doors open at 6½; O'clock; concert commences at 7½.
The above troupe perform in Philadelphia on Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.
PARTICULAR NOTICE.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MISS MARIA S BRAINERD'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1855.
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD will be assisted by the BROTHERS MULLENHAUER, violinists, their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for Europe; Mr. APTOMAS, Harpist; Mr. J. B. BEUTLER, Tenor; and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Conductor at the Piano. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of HALL & SON and JOLLIE. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—Mr. BURTON in three comic characters—Mr. Perriman, Joe Bags, and Madame Vanderpants.
The new American comedy,
FALSE PRETENCES, OR BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY,
which nightly draws crowded and delighted audiences. The new scenery includes well-known views in New-York, and the Grand Fancy Jam, supported by every member of the Company, in beautiful costumes. Whittemore, Mr. G. Jordan; Berryman, Mr. Burton; Milledollar, Mr. Bradley; Ruby, Mr. H. Jordan; Dr. Cram, Mr. Rainford; M. Bouquet, Peter Funk, Mr. Lafflewell; Mrs. Lessy Golden, Mrs. Burton; Mrs. Milledollar, Mrs. Thorne; Mrs. Crockery, Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Miss Thorne;
And the roaring farce of
THE THOUSAND MILLINERS.
Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpants, Mr. Burton; Tom Tipton and Miss Smithers, Mr. Setchell;
the Apprentice, Mrs. Hughes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be presented the romantic Drama of
PAULINE.
Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester; Pauline..... Miss Hoey.
To be followed by the Farce of
K. Y. Z.
Neddy Gray, Mr. G. Holland; Maria.....Mrs. Conover

BROADWAY THEATRE.—A. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 15, will be performed the Musical Burletta of BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Beauty...Little Mary Marsh; John Quill Master G. Marsh
The Beast....Miss L. Marsh; Aidgate Pump...Miss Carrie
To conclude with the Farce of
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.
Jem Baggs, Master G. Marsh; Mrs. Grincum...Mary Marsh

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—Great success, exciting laughter and crowded houses to witness the doleful and heart-rending tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
Which will be repeated EVERY EVENING this week with the "Trick Horse" MAZEPPA, in new and wonderful feats nightly. Preceding the piece
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
BISHOP BUCKLEY in his original jokes and witticisms. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 c s.

THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS—At Barnum's Museum form the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed. Mr. WHITE, the great lion-tamer, acts in the den of lions every day at 2½ and at 7 P. M., and performs a series of wonderful and daring feats with the ferocious creatures. Only 25 cents to see everything in the Museum.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE having possession of this beautiful building it will be made interesting and attractive. Steam and Gas Engines will be used for propelling a variety of useful machinery. Statuary, Castings, Tapestry, Agricultural Implements, and numerous other articles of great merit, can be seen in the Palace. The AMERICAN INSTITUTE will receive and keep in order all articles of novelty and utility for the inspection of the Public.
WM. B. LEONARD, Cor. Sec'y and Agent.

JOEL TIFFANY'S ELOQUENT, PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES on *Spiritualism*, Stuyvesant Institute, New-York, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS at 7½ o'clock; Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS; Williamsburg, Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner 4th and South 3d, MONDAY and THURSDAY. Admission, 10 cents.

FAIRY PIECE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—If you have not yet seen the very beautiful fairy piece, called THE KING OF THE ALPS, Or, THE REFORMATION, now creating such an excitement at Barnum's Museum, go at once. It is fascinating in its comic humor, chaste and correct in its moral aim. Played EVERY EVENING now. Only 25 cents to see all.

FAIR OF THE MARINERS' FAMILY INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY.—The ladies of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society are holding a Fair for the benefit of the Society, in the basement of the Mariners' Church, cor. of Madison and Catharine sts. Open every afternoon and evening during the week.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

WHAT A VERY SMALL PRICE.—They only ask two shillings to see the performances either in the AFTERNOON or EVENING as well as all the curiosities, the living wild animals, the wonderful feats in the lion's den, the Happy Family, &c., at Barnum's Museum. Grand fairy holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, is played now every evening. Farces, dances, &c., every afternoon.

CONCERT—THEODORE EISFELD'S CLASSICAL SOIREE—the second of the sixth season, at Dodworth's, No. 806 Broadway, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, when Madame WALLACE ROUCHELLE, Mr. H. C. TIMM, and THEO. EISFELD'S Quartet Party, will assist. See small bills.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.—The fairies in this new and splendid ballet piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, at Barnum's Museum, will harm nobody. The wild beasts at the same place are all handsomely caged, and can do no mischief. The performances in the den of lions are astounding. All the curiosities and all the entertainments in the room for 25 cents.

L. MOREAU GOTTSCHALK—Respectfully announces a PIANO-FORTE SOIREE at Dodworth's Rooms, on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. He will perform his grand concerto fantasia—"The Banjo" and other celebrated Piano-Forte Works. Particulars in future advertisements.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 160 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as
SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN.
Also, a cheaper class of Furs into Mantillas, Pelerines, Victorines, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all.
Ladies can find seats' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

RICH EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
We have received by late arrivals,
EXPRESSLY FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
French and Scotch cambric and embroidered collars, habits, chemisettes, umbroidered linen handkerchiefs, collars and sleeves in sets, embroidered skirts, flounced and tucked dresses for balls, French bands, flounced infants' robes, waists and caps.
Also,
Honiton collars and sleeves in sets, crochet collars, guipure collars and sleeves in sets, black guipure laces, black Chantilly, dentelle and real thread veils, &c.
ALL AT REMARKABLY LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CORNICES AND CURTAIN MATERIALS.
Embroidered Lace and Muslin Curtains, Muslin and Lace Draperies, Damasks, &c.
Also,
Cornices and Brackets, in rich gilt designs, all at 25 per cent.
BELOW REGULAR PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

ALL WOOL PLAIDS.
A large variety of beautiful Fall styles very cheap.
Also,
FRENCH MERINOES AND DE LAINES,
every shade, quality and price.
LORD & TAYLOR, Nos. 255, 257, 259 & 261 Grand-st.,
And new Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

W. W. NORTON—Would call the attention of his friends and customers to his stock of PLAIN and FIGURED DE LAINES and CASHMERES. Also every other description of DRESS GOODS, suitable for HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
Attention is also called to his stock of HOUSEHOLD GOODS of every description.
Special attention is solicited to his stock of FRENCH COLLARS, BANDS, FLOUNCINGS, &c., &c., all of which he is selling far below the market prices.
W. W. NORTON, No. 843 Broadway,
between 13th and 14th-sts.

AT NO. 467 BROADWAY—May be found an endless variety of Ladies' Boots and Shoes, which, in point of elegance, texture and workmanship, cannot be excelled in the world. The name of JEFFERS, in connection with this business, is a sufficient guarantee, and everybody who has been fitted at his store to Boots, Ties, Slippers, or Shoes, is sure to leave his name on his register as a regular customer. Ladies have but to call and examine his stock, and they will certainly be able to please themselves.
JEFFERS, No. 467 Broadway.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!—Beautiful Black Cloth Cloaks at $12.
Very pretty heavy gray Cloaks at $10.
Magnificent Black Velvet Cloaks at $30.
Five hundred new and beautiful garments will be opened this week, all first class and at low prices.
GEORGE BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—A splendid stock of goods for holiday presents, consisting of FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, as also FANCY GOODS, imported and of our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st.

BROCHE LONG SHAWLS—ALL WOOL $14 50, WORTH $25.—Rich plaid silks, 6s, per yard, worth 8s. Silk velvets, blankets and flannels very low. OLIVER MOBRAY, No. 200 Grand, corner Forsyth-st., and No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th sts.

BRUSSELS LACES.—A large assortment of Brussels Applique sets, received by the *St. Louis*, will be ready by Wednesday, the 19th inst. Also, Brussels and point à l'aiguille capes, habits, collarettes, &c., and a variety of other articles. McLLER & GRANT, No. 371 Broadway.

BLACK MOIRE ANTIQUE ONLY $3, WORTH $3.—Light Silks for evening dresses only 5s. Rich Brocade Silks 4s. 6d. per yard.
OLIVER MOWBRAY,
No. 200 Grand-st., cor. Forsyth, and
No. 447 8th-av., between 33d and 34th-sts.

COLD WEATHER! COLD WEATHER!! COLD WEATHER!!!—If you want a covering for your hands which is air tight, water tight, and as warm as any other covering made—purchase a pair or Lined India-Rubber Gloves!!! For sale by all rubber dealers, and at No. 36 John-st., up stairs New-York.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young interesting, intelligent American young lady in a store as saleswoman, or in some quiet family as superintendant of housekeeping affairs. A pleasant home more desirable than a large salary. Call or address, M. M. M., No. 211 Christ-st., near Avenue D.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable girl, as chambermaid, or to do general housework, in a small private family only. She may be seen any day this week, at No. 219 Livingston-st., Brooklyn, where her present employers will give such testimony of her worth and ability as cannot fail to be satisfactory.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework, and understands washing and ironing and baking. Call at No. 220 East 27th-st., first floor front room, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl, to do general housework. Has been of City reference given. Call at No. 421 12th-st., 2d floor front room, for two days, between 1st-av. and Avenue A.

SITUATION WANTED In Brooklyn, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or as seamstress and nurse. Apply at No. 73 Bentsen-st., Brooklyn.

AGENCY OR CLERKSHIP WANTED—By a gentleman of experience in mercantile and manufacturing business, and in traveling as collector and solicitor. Can give security if required. Employment with a respectable house more of an object to a time than present salary. References and security if desired. Address AGENT, *Times* Office.

TEACHER WANTED—In a small boarding-school for young ladies, situated in a pleasant Eastern village, a lady to teach French and Music. A Protestant French lady preferred. Salary moderate at first, increasing annually. Address E. YOUNG, Box No. 166 Post-Office, Philadelphia.

A COMPETENT DRESS MAKER Would like to engage by the week in a few good families. Superior City reference. Notes will be answered on Monday. Apply at No. 493 7th-av., between 35th and 36th-sts.

TO THE CHARITABLY DISPOSED.—The advertiser wishes to obtain employment for a poor, destitute white man, who can be well recommended for one's honesty and capability. She would like to take clothes to wash and iron, or go out to day's work. Or she will do anything by which she can earn a little towards the support of her three small children. If any lady is disposed to aid the woman, they can hear her history, and of her motive by calling in addition to No. 11 Last 22d-st., or by dropping a note to that address, the woman will be sent where desired. Any gentleman disposed to give her washing to do, if they will send a note to Post-Office, Box No. 3,715, the woman will be sent to their residence.

CLERK AND BOY WANTED In the dry-goods jobbing business. A young man from 18 to 21 years of age, well experienced in dry goods; and a boy about 16 years of age, with good testimonials, may apply between 11 and 12 o'clock P. M. on the undersigned.
CHURCHILL, WALKLY & JOHNSON,
No. 151 Broadway.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—Assorted as many in New-York, are now at No. 1 Sixth Avenue, and No. 145 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.
C. MASON.

WANTED—An active and experienced buyer, for the foreign and domestic dry goods of an Exporting and jobbing business; none but those fully competent need apply to TRACY, IRWIN & CO., Nos. 2 and 255 Broadway.

WANTED—At No. 1 East Broadway, school teachers, or select and private schools, salesmen, porters, conductors, baggagemen and brakemen, men on steamers, coachmen, &c. Apply to E. GILLEN.

HOUSE-KEEPER WANTED—A lady well qualified to take the whole charge of a first-class private house. Apply at No. 16 West 17th-st., with references, between the hours of 3 and 5, for three days.

BOY WANTED—One who can set type, to go a short distance in the country. Call at S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.'S, No. 119 Nassau-st., between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, is desirous of finding an engagement, either in a school or a private family. Address C. Y., *Times* Office.

A SOPRANO—Of fine capacities would like to find a situation in a Church choir. Apply to SCHARFENBERG & SON'S, Broadway corner of 9th-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, O'BORNE & CO., Nos. 50 and 52 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 122 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FURS.—The largest, richest, best and cheapest stock in the City at DULPING'S, No. 361 Broadway.
N. B.—A full assortment of large Mink Capes.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY—MECHANICS' HALL, NO. 472 BROADWAY.—The American Tyrone of JUVENILE BELL RINGERS and Vocalists EVERY EVENING, commencing at 7½ o'clock. Afternoon at Saturday at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children half price.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAIL ROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, a passage from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of the road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, in gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. While sown on sod turned and is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be such as to be sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration, that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs no more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $21,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

GOTHIC COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A splendid gothic cottage, in Newtown, near HENRY BARCLAY'S property, and situated on high ground, on the Bay Side Road, having a fine view of New-York and the surrounding country, being about four miles from the Williamsburg Ferry by the Plank Road, and less than one mile from the station of the Flushing Railroad at Newtown. There is a coach-house and stable, with two acres of ground well stocked with choice young fruit trees and other shrubery. The house is well built, in modern style, for owner's use, by day's work, and contains twelve rooms, and cool, dry cellar, marble mantels throughout, marble washstands, range, bath—hot and cold water—never failing supply. There is a fine force-pump from the well in the garden, which forces the water to any part of the house, and the well and pump cost nearly $1,000. There are fine partitions in the cellar for provisions, and the cellar is cemented and everything in complete repair. Solid masonry fronting the gate-way and carriage-way to the premises from the road. The house is elevated some twenty feet above the road, upon a mole, and will be a splendid place when the young trees have attained a fair growth. The place is desirable for a gentleman or business man of some means. Price $8,000; $4,000 can remain on the premises at 7 per cent per annum. The present owner will sell or exchange for New-York or Brooklyn lots, Illinois or Iowa land, at from five to six dollars per acre, and $1,500 cash, payable about the 1st of December next, or before that time if necessary, &c. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS,
Hanover Bank Building.

COTTAGE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—A magnificent new Gothic cottage, 41x32 feet, filled in with brick, and built in the most substantial manner by day's work, for the owner's own use, and situated on the banks of the Hudson; and containing all the modern improvements, such as gas, Croton water, hot and shower and cold water baths, bells, speaking tubes, dumb waiter, hot air, &c., &c., and commanding the most delightful views of the Hudson for many miles, the palisades and surrounding country. The cottage is a two-story attic, basement and cellar, with a sub-cellar underlaid, and inclosed piazza fronting the river. Splendid views from every window in the house, and from even the cellar. The house and ground are delightfully shaded with the finest forest trees, consisting of hemlock, cedars and large pine, &c., &c.; large apple trees, fronting on Broadway; French crystal glass in all the windows on the first floor, and inside sliding shutters, patent tongued and grooved. There are eight valleys in the roof, all solid copper; six lightning points, and three distinct roads to earth; first door all narrow plank; Croton water pipes, A. A. lead, except drinking, which is block-tin pipe. This property is situated in the Township of Yonkers, Westchester Co., Lawrence, Esq., on the banks of the Hudson River, at Manhattanville. The ground contains about 26 lots, 25x100 feet, or about two acres, and fronting on a 100-foot street; to of the said lots fronting on a 100-foot street front towards Broadway 140 feet; front on the river, 140 feet; 305 feet on 135th-st., and 450 feet towards 136th-st. Apply to EDWARD J. POWERS, Hanover Band Buildings.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 3 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 18th-st., 2 on 26th-st., 6 on 23d-st., 3 on 22d-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 35th-st., 6 on 34th-st., 4 on 33d-st., 1 on 42d-st., 1 on St. Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th st., 3 on 4th-av.
These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $5,000 to $20,000. Also, several stores, tenement houses, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE—FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—An elegant country residence at Poughkeepsie, consisting of eight acres and a very handsome house, with wings, verandahs, &c., and contains all the modern improvements, together with superior out-houses. An excessive lawn fronts the house, which, with fruit in great variety and abundance, extensive shade trees, and is but half a mile from the depot. Will suit any gentleman of taste, and can be bought at a low price. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—Beautifully situated among the hills about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a beautiful and convenient residence for a gentleman following business in the City. Land from 3 to 120 acres; good house, abundant out-buildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 457 Broadway, third floor.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET. The Cozit Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN F. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

SAW MILL FOR SALE OR TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The gang and circular saw mill, with new steam engine of twenty horse power, situated at the corner of 29th-st. and 3d-av., Gowanus, Brooklyn. Said grist mill is fitted up for the purpose of grinding feed or corn together with saw mill, is now all in perfect order. Will be sold at a large sacrifice for cash, or lease upon reasonable terms. Apply to J. S. BUNCE & CO., No. 26 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—One mile from Astoria, L. I., containing 4 acres; the land is high and has a good house, barn, well-water, &c.; over 300 feet front on the Flushing and Bowery turnpikes; suitable for a market residence, or can be divided into several building sites. Commands a fine view of Long Island Sound. Apply to JOSIAH M. WHITNEY, Astoria, L. I.

LOTS FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—Thirty-two lots in one plot, beautifully situated on Bedford-av., between Willoughby and De Kalb, Brooklyn, New-York City property west of Broadway and below Canal, desired in exchange. Inquire of T. BYATT, No. 12 West Broadway, manufacturer of patent lights, New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE A farm of 67 acres including crops, stock, farming implements, house of four rooms, &c., situated in Rockland County, New-York, 2 miles from Railroad depot, at Clarkstown. Good buildings, fruit, &c. Land in good cultivation, level and free from stones, 31 miles from New-York, fare 45 cents. JOSEPH DAVISON, Hanover Building, cor. William and Pearl-sts.

FOR SALE—A WELL-ESTABLISHED MANUFACTURING BUSINESS, among a good class of customers, in which a person with about $10,000 can realize $6,000 per annum. Agents need not answer. Address A. T. S., box No. 1,006 Post-Office.

$150.—A TWO-STORY FRAME BUILDING with Horse-Power, suitable for manufacturing purposes, or altering into a dwelling, and 11 years' lease of the lots, with usual covenants for renewal, for sale, to close an estate. Apply from 8 to 11 A. M., to J. S. WATSON, 4th-av. and 126th-st., Harlem.

18 ACRES OF LAND FOR SALE.—On the east bank of the Hudson River, about 300 or 400 yards from the Hastings Depot. This property is covered with trees, and forms most beautiful sites for country residences. It will be sold in a body or in parcels.
BEN. A. LAVENDER, Room No. 6, No. 50 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

27,000 ACRES—A FARM AND A HOME WITHIN THE REACH OF EVERY MAN.—RIDGWAY FARM AND COAL COMPANY.—27,000 acres of good farm and coal land, in Elk County, Pennsylvania, for sale, divided in Farms of twenty-five acres for two hundred dollars, payable in installments of one dollar a week, or at the same rate monthly. Farms of 50, 75, and 100 acres, or more, adjoining, in proportion; each farm fronts upon a road 66 feet in width.
"The Soil, is unexceptionably, among the richest in the State. Its fertility is established, from the crops produced and the numerous persons who have been to see the landlord dollars, payable in installments of one dollar a week, or at the same rate monthly. Farms of 50, 75, and 100 acres, or more, adjoining, in proportion; each farm fronts upon a road 66 feet in width.
"The Soil, is unexceptionably, among the richest in the State. Its fertility is established, from the crops produced and the numerous persons who have been to see the landlord and by conversation. His idea is, that it should meet one evening weekly at the house of the members in rotation. His own house is above Union-square, near 4th-av. Whether any French teacher should be retained professionally could be decided when the circle is formed. Persons wishing to join, after mutual satisfaction, will please send their names and address to L. L. C., Box No. 3,820, Post-Office.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—At YONKERS, of 14 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

FIRST FLOOR AND BASEMENT WANTED—Of a store 20 to 25 feet wide, located east of Broadway and above Maiden-lane. Address, Box No. 4,708 New-York Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED.—A first-class house in the upper part of the City wanted for the Winter. Address Box No. 830.

TO LET.

HOTEL NEAR BROADWAY TO LET.—The large five-story building, on the corner of Broome and Elm sts., lately occupied by Madam Moreau. The premises have been painted, and put in complete order throughout. Possession immediately. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverley-place, near 6th-av.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two-handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 87 Water-st.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET.—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FELIX H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York; WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by S. NOYES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 115 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—BANK DEPARTMENT, ALBANY, June 5, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him.
D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.
je10,'54-law2y8

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—ALBANY, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.
d23,'54-law2y8 D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YOR

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid French mantel and pier mirrors, velvet carpets, 3 magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites, valuable oil-paintings, rosewood piano-forte, works of art, marble statuary, &c., at the residence, No. 129 West 21th-st, near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, without regard to weather, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, which is replete with every elegance, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner; the whole is in fine order, having been used but a short time. Descriptive catalogues are now ready and can be obtained at Mr. R. W. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.

PARLORS.—120 yards rich velvet carpet, put down 1st of October, elegant oval mantel mirrors, superior rosewood pearl-keyed piano-forte, embroidered stool and cover, brocade and lace curtains, solid rosewood sofa or suite, 3 sofas, large arm chair, gothic do., and 4 upholstered back parlor chairs, rich library do., large sofa, 6 medallion back parlor chairs, large arm chair and gothic do., with slip covers, cost $400, rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and velvet, 1 rosewood suite, 10 pieces, all of the best description; Egyptian and statuary marble-top centre and pier tables, a splendid mirror front etageres, with marble tops, magnificent imported French secretary, cost $300, rich Dresden and Sevres vases, with a variety of elegant parlor adornments, rich bronzes, statuary, &c., including a valuable collection of large oil-paintings, the Madonna and child, landscapes, &c., of real merit by eminent artists, lady's French escritoire, lined with satin, elegant marble clock, mounted in ormolu, marble-top cabinets, chair cushions.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE—Elegant rosewood mahogany wardrobes, carved rosewood bedsteads, with splendid marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, 3 superior hair mattresses, beds, &c., 1 costly marble-top chamber suite, with brocade chairs, rosewood suite furniture in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany secretary bookcases, library do., spring seat and French chairs, rich easy furniture in every description, costly marble-top sideboard, mounted, nearly new, superb oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware, ruby and crystal glass ware, to match throughout, elegant dinner set, 100 pieces, tea do., ivory and silver cutlery, &c., with a large variety of kitchen ware, ranges, portable furnace, &c. The superior quality of the furniture in this house may be implied as, and the sale as embracing the most elegant collection offered at auction this season. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers. Horses and carts pass within a few doors of the house.

Auctioneer's Rooms, Broadway.

CANAL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, at 12 o'clock, the valuable property known as the southeasterly corner of Canal and Varick sts., containing in front on Canal-st. 40 feet on Varick-st. 91 feet, on the northerly side, and 90 feet 10 inches on the easterly side—otherwise known as Nos. 155, 157 and 159 Canal-st., and Nos. 75 and 77 Varick-st.

On the lots Nos. 75 and 77 Varick-st. are two large substantial dwelling houses, of superior construction and containing the modern improvements. On the lot Nos. 155 Varick and 159 Canal-st., is a four-story brick building, the lower part of which is occupied as a store, and the upper part as a dwelling. Nos. 157 Canal-st. are divided into three small stores, and the whole premises would, in their present condition, bring a yearly rent of over $6,000. They are actually leased until May next for $5,000.

The attention of buyers of real estate is called to this sale, as presenting an opportunity for either speculation or permanent investment, of exceedingly rare occurrence, situated upon Canal-st., one of the most widely and peculiar local advantages, is to become the great business street of our City; near the present terminus of the two great railroads, and the depot of the Collins steamers, with the new banking house of the People's Bank in its immediate vicinity, and the many similar improvements commenced or in contemplation, this point of land, as will be seen on reference to the map, is one of great present and still greater prospective value.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive manufactory and warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 598 Broadway, three doors above Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, without reserve, as above, the entire stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., in the best possible manner, for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be equal, in every respect, to any manufactured in the City, —and comprises a very extensive and desirable assortment of richly carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining rooms, libraries and chambers; also, many desirable articles for holiday presents. Sale positive, without regard to weather. We would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers generally, to call at the warerooms, No. 598 Broadway, and examine the furniture, before the sale, feeling assured that an examination of this stock of really elegant and beautiful furniture will well repay them for their trouble.

N. B.—Do not forget the days of sale, as there will be bargains to be had.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

RECEIVERS' SALE.—Wines, Brandies, Whisky, Fruits, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at Auction on SATURDAY, December 15, at 11 o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st.,—Pale and dark Cognac Brandy & Co. and London Dock Brandy; Pale and dark Hennessey & Co. and Jouhon Frères' Pale and dark Hennessey, Forrester's Port, I. O. & Co. Madeira, Pale Sherries, Muscat Wine, Buchanan's Scotch Whisky, Irish Malt Whisky, Monongahela Whisky, Holland Gin, Jamaica Rum, Cherry Cordial, Osborn Port, London Cordial Gin, Social Madeira, Amontillado Pale Sherry, Champagne of various brands, together with a variety of other brands of Liquors in wood and glass, to be sold in lots to suit purchasers; Havana Cigars, Germuo do.; also, Preserved Fruits, Brandy Peaches, Preserved Plums, Apples, Strawberries, Prunes, &c.

Also, at 12 o'clock, from private stock, for account of whom it may concern, 140 bottles old and choice Cognac Vieux. Also, by order of Assignees, 13 first-class Kitchen Ranges, with wiber backs, made by Auger.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE LOTS AND FOUR BRICK BUILDINGS IN JERSEY CITY.—DAVID SCOTT will sell at public auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., on the premises, 191 building lots and 4 brick buildings, situate on Prospect-st., between North 9th-st. and North 12th-st., near the extensive improvements now being made by the New-York and Erie Railroad for their new terminus. The situation of this property cannot fail to make it desirable for investment, notwithstanding the times are hard. P. S.—Should the weather be stormy, the property will be sold in one of the brick buildings, but in no case will the sale be postponed. For further particulars, inquire of DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, No. 75 Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE—Removed for convenience of sale, most of which is as good as new, having been but little used; THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious store No. 119 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman, embracing six parlor suites in brocatel, plush and hair cloth, very elegant ladies' smoth wood steamers, corner stands, sideboard, lounges, (rose wood,) common lounges, sofas, tête-à-tête, bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, (one cost $170,) centre, side and work tables, extension dining-tables, rockers, enameled chamber suites, wardrobes, library bookcases, very superior oval mirrors, silver-plated ware, mattresses, palliasses. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder for cash. No postponement. Purchasers are directed to examine previous to sale.

DAVID S. MANNERS, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Of valuable Real Estate, known as No. 146 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts. D. S. MANNERS will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot of ground situated on the westerly side of Attorney-st., known as No. 146, together with the buildings thereon. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The improvements on said lot of land consist of two brick buildings, front and rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees will be required to be paid at the sale, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

EDWARD B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

DUTCH BULBS AT AUCTION—ON FRIDAY MORNING, Dec. 14, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at the sale store of Mortimer & Young, No. 7 Johnst., a choice lot of Dutch bulbous roots, comprising Hyacinths, Tulips, Narcissus, Crocus, Double Dwarf Ranunculus, Snowdrops, &c., &c. Sale positive, without reserve.

TUNIS MOORELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT RESERVE—THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., stock of a wholesale furniture warehouse, consisting of a full assortment rosewood black walnut, mahogany and oak, fine parlor and chamber and dining room, covered in rich and plain coverings. House-keeper, opportunity to save money, &c.

TUNIS MOORELL, Auctioneer.

AT 10 O'CLOCK THIS DAY, (Saturday)—At No. 81 Nassau-st., will be sold by auction a superior rosewood piano-forte, from a celebrated maker. Families wishing a good instrument will attend promptly. N. B.—At 10 o'clock catalogue sale of rich and medium furniture, mirrors and oil-paintings, silver ware.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at those works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to

T. O. FOWLER, 58 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS, }
WARREN, HARTT & LESLEY, }
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE of a CHATTEL MORTGAGE—I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 12 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 10th-st. and Avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, stages, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-st. ferry, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York: 197 horses, 16 stages, 16 sleighs, 250 tire bolts, 600 weight of iron, 800 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees.
Office Marine Court

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; Registered Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 300 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studies in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouvermans, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedeo, Tintoretto, Magnasco, Paul Bril, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntingdon and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st. Superb sale of costly Line Engravings, just received from Europe, comprising the subjects of Landseer, Herring, Wilkie, Hogarth, Hayden, Lawrence and others. Most of them are large sizes, very elegant and suitable for the best residences, port-folios, and libraries. Such a collection has never been placed before the public. Connoisseurs and others are particularly invited to examine and attend the sale. Catalogues ready on Friday.

Immediately after the engravings, the finest collection of stuffed birds that has been offered this season, prepared by the well known taxidermist, Wm. Galbraith, consisting of specimens from all parts of the world, mounted in the most substantial manner on wire, singly, in groups and in cases.

At 12 o'clock, in front of the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., one light baronche carriage, made by Heddenberg & Little, of Newark, in perfect order and entirely new, with glazed leather top. Also, one new panel-side buggy wagon. City made, and warranted for six months.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF FINE JEWELRY.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broadway, French manufactured Furs, consisting of India, sable, stone martin, chinchilla, fitch sable, French ermine capes, muffs, victorines, ruffs, &c. Also, a line of sleigh robes, wolf, bear, lynx, panther, leopard, &c., &c. The whole are warranted to be of the best manufacture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, 12 o'clock precisely, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broadst., the balance of fancy goods, consisting of Parisian China vases; diaper, tea, and dessert setts; breakfast setts; Bohemian glass ware, decanters, gobletts, wines, champagnes, &c.; the whole forming the richest display of first-class goods ever offered to the public. Also, a line of silver-plated wares.

MATTHEW DUNCAN, Auctioneer.

JORDAN & CO. WILL SELL THIS EVENING, (Saturday,) Dec. 15, at the o'clock, in salesroom No. 65½ Broadway, between Franklin and Leonard sts., a valuable lot of London, French and German books, Prints, Stationery, &c., also, about 150 American Autographs. At private sale, London Books in all departments of Literature.

TUNIS MOORELL, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FRENCH PLATE PIER MIRRORS, OVAL GLASSES, OIL-PAINTINGS, SILVER-PLATED WARE AT AUCTION—THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., in connection with a valuable stock of furniture, piano-forte, mattresses, &c. See other advertisements. Catalogues ready. Sale peremptory—no adjournment.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL, THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., bronzes, a line of 50 lots, belonging to the Article Bronze Company, who received the medals at the various Fairs in London, Paris and this City, among which may be found some very handsome subjects.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship FLORIDA, A. S. Woodhull, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, Dec. 15, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS. The steamer AUGUSTA, Thos. Lyon, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 15, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 23 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Bulkley, Commander, will positively receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 81 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Sholdis,	A. H. Wells,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Beers,
Peter Bininger,	Claus Dossher,	Henry Lee,
Henry A. Boorsam,	James D. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Hosier,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Hor'n H. Brunges,	James S. Beams,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Cornes,	Francis Skilling,
Henry Meeks,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Isbrandt.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reflected President.
WM. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11, 1855.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $200,000.—Office No. 88 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

DIRECTORS:

Rudy Laing,	Joseph Gallagher,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles H. Swords,	Samuel D. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Hadden Hatch,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Rue,
Joseph W. Cottin,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Dillwyth, Jr.
Thomas Smith,	Geo. A. Townsend,	D. Alex. Chadman.
Alfred Willis,	Alex. E. Laing,	Sara Ludlow, Jr.
Elias Townsend,	Silas Brinson,	John Caudid,
Joseph Seymour,	S. H. Nicoll,	John Weiden,
Samuel Willis,	Joseph B. Taylor,	Noah A. Smith,
D. Hadden Hatch,	Robert B. Bruce,	John Smith,
Alexander L. Hatch,	Wm. Ward,	John Laing.

RUDY LAING, President.

JAMES B. AUSTEN, Jr., Secretary.
JOHN HARDY, Surveyor.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE INSURED IN THE MANHATTAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Fire Insurances will be made on the last of January next, and as none can participate in such profits unless insured three years from that time, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted. Application made during the present month will date as of this year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
G. V. WARREN, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 164 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus. Insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes and other property, against loss or damage by fire.
MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.

SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA.

Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symtoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. WHEATING'S FEMALE PILLS.—Will positively produce menstruation, and cannot fail if used according to directions. Those in a state of increase, or desire such, are cautioned against using them, as they will positively prove such in a few days.

Manufacturer's Depot, No. 80 Queen-st., Philadelphia.
Wholesale and Retail Agent W. E. DURHAM, No. 470 Broadway. Also for sale by C. T. HINDS, No. 196 Broadway, and ROGERS & CO., No. 210 Greenwich-st.
[Here follows a long list of retail agents.]

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—Dr. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild but efficacious, and correct those irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read accompany each box. Price $1. Sold by CASE, KEELER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. BAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 193 Broadway, New-York.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; it allays all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an aperient it is equally remarkable; speedily relieving with a single dose, unless the stomach is assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man recovers in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. LANE'S PILLS are the most powerful and effective cure of private diseases. In addition to this wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of these being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of a wonderful virtue. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only true preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been locked to the brink of the grave, and by one box, (or all quick cases,) will have been restored. THIRTY DOLLARS SAVED by this medicine. Price $1, per vial.

DR. HUNTER, No. 8 Division-st., New-York, an able and well-known physician to the public, may be consulted at his old and well-tried room, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 7 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many cases of persons not allowed incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as a reference. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying the poison in the blood, can still be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Doctor's Health*.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while the time required to effect a cure is seldom of long hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, &c. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE THERAPEUTICS—10th edition; 368 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 613 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 11 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

LEECHES.—50,000 large Swedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices, by J. F. CLEU & CO.,
No. 60 and 62 Malden-lane.

N. B.—J. F. C. & CO., beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving regular importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply orders for any quantities at the very lowest prices.

CURED—Of a violent Cough and Spitting Blood, by applying the CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT PLASTER to the Chest, and taking the Cough Anodyne:

C. E. Birdsall, Judge of the Marine Court.
J. J. Jones, Post-office, New-York.
J. R. Brown, West 30th-st., Lumber Dealer.

R. R. NEWMAN, Proprietor,
Is a Physician of over 20 years' practice,
No. 303 Hudson-st., New-York.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 8 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGES FROM BILL OF DEC. 5.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 106th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations north.

Leave City Hall Station, 9 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 125d-st., 106th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st. where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 3:30 A. M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all stations. 5:30 P. M. Passenger train for Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 10:35 A. M.; 3:30 P. M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P. M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Lowery and Broome-sts., Astor-place, 17th and 26th-sts. Passenger trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A. M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 6 P. M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P. M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 10½ A. M.

The freight received at Centre-st. depôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P. M., at depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent,
Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1855. Office, 33d-st. Station.

W. J. CAMPBELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Frht. Agent,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1855.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

SPRING ARRANGEMENT—MONDAY, May 7, 1855—Express Mail—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:45 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8:45 P. M. train of N. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8 next morning, connecting with train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad, reaching St. Louis at 10:30 P. M.

Lightning Express—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 P. M., Cleveland 8:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis, &c., reaching Toledo at 10:20 P. M., Chicago 7 A. M., Cincinnati 7 A. M.

Night Express—Leaves Buffalo at 8:50 P. M., Cleveland 6:40 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 10:00 A. M., Cincinnati 3:30 P. M., and Chicago at 9:00 P. M., in season to take the train of Chicago and Mississippi Railroad for Alton, from which place they take steamer, reaching St. Louis at 8:00 P. M. on following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Roads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Steamboat Express—Leaving on arrival of steamers from Buffalo, at 9:45 A. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:30; A. M., Toledo 3 P. M., Cincinnati 8 P. M., Chicago 8 A. M.

Accommodation for Sandusky—Leaves at 6:15 P. M.

Night Passengers for Sandusky—Leaves 10:0 P. M., reaching Sandusky at 1:00 A. M., Toledo 6:30 A. M., this cars pass P. M., connecting with Evening Trains for Rock Island, St.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sunday in Prison.

A Gorman named FERDINAND EBERLE, who was arrested and committed to Jefferson Market Jail on Thursday, for an assault on his wife, was found dead yesterday morning, "hanging by a skein of silk," says the official report, from his cell door.

☞ When a Jury are confined for a number of hours, as in the Baker case, there is, and there ought to be, public sympathy felt for them. But we are very apt to forget those who suffer equally, but whose names we do not see in print. HENRY BERTHOUD, BENJAMIN BUCHANNAN, EDW. J. WEIGHT, RICHARD KENDRICK and HENRY BISHOP, officers of the Court, who had charge of the Jury, were on active duty for *fifty-two* hours in succession, with no sleep except what they could catch at odd moments in their chairs.

☞ DR. KANE'S book concerning his last Arctic Explorations is expected early next month. It will be a ☞ book, and be profusely illustrated.

☞ There was a select *soirée* last evening, at the Irving House, which came and went very pleasantly.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening at the usual hour, and proceeded immediately to the third reading of bills. Among those read, was the bill to establish a Ferry from the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, to Penny Bridge, Long Island, which was again debated at length, and recommitted to the Ferry Committee. The following were the

BILLS PASSED.

In favor of compensating W. H. Matthews, for services as Clerk to Committee on Roads, &c.; in favor of refunding Engine Company No. 5, amount expended in gas fittings for their house; in favor of remunerating Engine Company No. 46, for money expended in fitting up their house; in favor of paying Hiram Howard for injuries received by falling into a hole on Fourth-avenue; in favor of granting a donation to the American Widows' Relief Association; making additional apportionments for Assessments and Revenue Bonds; in favor of building a sewer in Broome-street, between Eldridge street and the Bowery; in favor of confirming assessment list for building a fence in Thirteenth-street; in relation to allowance for reporting minutes of Board of Councilmen; in favor of granting petition of St. Luke's Hospital; to prepare Manual for 1855, as early as practicable; in favor of increasing the salary of C. E. Woodruff; in favor of increasing salaries of John Lynes and S. T. Webster, Clerks in the Department of Streets and Lamps. An invitation was received from the Toronto and Hamilton Railway Association to attend the Celebration on the occasion of the opening of their Road, and ordered to be entered in full on the minutes.

The Board soon after adjourned.

Fires.

FIRE IN NASSAU-STREET.

Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the building No. 1 Nassau-street, occupied in part by the *Express* newspaper office. The insurance watch and firemen were very soon on the spot, and in about half an hour succeeded in putting it out. The building, which is owned by Mr. LOWETT, was damaged to the amount of about $400, and is insured for $6,000 in the New-York Fire and Marine Insurance Company.

A considerable amount of damage was done by water on nearly all the floors. On the first floor, occupied by J. G. SCHUFELDT as a Land Agency, and W. H. TATTERSALL, Real-Estate Broker, about $75 worth of damage was sustained. No insurance. The third floor, occupied by JAMES C. CARTER & Co., Custom House Brokers. Their property consisting of books and office furniture, nearly totally destroyed. Loss about $250—no insurance. On the same floor, divided by a wooden partition, was an office, occupied by C. J. COUZAN, also a Custom-House Broker, [illegible] furniture, books, &c., destroyed. Loss about $[illegible] insurance. The third floor, occupied by EDWARD JENKINS and W. C. HOUGHAWAN, as their offices, slightly damaged by water. The boot store, kept by CHARLES FRANKS, on first floor, is damaged by water. Loss about $50; insured for $1,000 in the North American Insurance Company.

J. J. DIOSSY, law book seller, on the second floor, has sustained damage by water which he estimates at about $1,000. Insured for $2,500 in the Howard Insurance Company. The apartments occupied by the *Express*, suffered only slightly, and that by water.

The fire originated in the office of JAMES C. CARTER & Co., on the second floor, but from what cause has not yet been ascertained.

An old colored woman, named CLARISSA KNOTT, having charge of the building, was asleep in the garret when the fire broke out, but was luckily awakened in time to get down-stairs in safety. A few minutes later, and she would have been suffocated.

Alcholic Drinks, in and of themselves, do not produce Consumption, but on the contrary prevent the formation and deposit of Tubercles in the Lungs.

BY G. D. SANBORN, M. D.

Physician to the New-York Lung Institute, No. 6 Bond-street, New-York,

LETTER NO. IV.

The Nature and Origin of Tubercles.

In my last letter I spoke of the Blood of the Consumptive, giving the deviations from a healthy state that are found to take place in tubercular disease, and stating the causes of these changes to consist in a *deficiency of vital force*, and the undue action of the Oxygen of the air.

In this state of things the union of Oxygen with the Carbon of the fatty and other tissues of the body is *too rapid*. The elements of blood and flesh do not adhere together with tenacity enough to withstand the chemical affinity, which steps in and breaks up their combination. The living compounds fall into fragments, and perish; and *lifeless compounds* accumulate in the system, or are removed by the proper organs. *Metamorphosis*, or change, is hurried; the patient "loses flesh;" and the food does not make good the place of what is destroyed. Often the patient is unaware of the struggle going on through the whole citadel of life, and wholly unconscious that victory inclines to the side of the *Invader*. He notices that his weight is less, or his limbs becoming smaller; but he does not reason so far as to see that this is because the "corroding tooth" of Oxygen is picking to pieces the very substance of his body, "before the time;" and that decomposition which should take place within the *working-shed*, is going on within the *living frame!*

The result of this over-rapid decay and change of the living solids is, that the blood becomes *impoverished* and *lessened* in quantity, and highly *arterial* in appearance. It is *florid, feeble*, and circulates quickly. The lamp of life is burning up with a flame pure and intense, but not large or vigorous. All the powers of body and mind are *vivid* and *quick*, but not enduring and powerful.

In this state of the system, the prime fact which attracts our attention is, that *too little* carbon is retained in the tissues and in the blood. The *albuminous* element of the blood is not sufficiently vitalized to form healthy and enduring fibre; in other words, by loss of its carbon, and lowering of its vitality, it *degenerates*, as medical authors express it, or sinks in quality below the normal standard. It is this material, as we have reason to believe, which forms the substance of Tubercles. Being foreign to the nature of healthy blood, it *exudes into various parts of the system*, but especially into the *air-cells of the lungs*, where it forms into roundish and somewhat hard masses, or *Tubercles*, and lays the foundation of the disease known as Consumption.

Such is believed to be the origin of Tubercles in the lungs, and such as has now been explained the condition of the bodily system that leads to their formation. When we come to examine the substance of tubercle itself, there are difficulties which have not yet been overcome in regard to ascertaining its exact nature. It is hard to analyse the substance of tubercle, entirely free from portions of the lung or the blood.

It seems to be satisfactorily determined that a large portion of tubercles in the lungs, if not all, originate *on the free surface of the mucous membrane, and in the air-cells*. It is also certain that they contain globules of a kind of fatty material, which, of course, is highly carbonaceous; yet SIMON, in his *Chemistry of Man*, states that the entire substance of tubercle contains *less carbon* than the fibrinous or nutritive elements of the blood; and this agrees with the facts already stated relative to the too rapid loss of carbon in consumptive subjects. For, although there may be doubts in regard to the *ele-*

[Advertisement.]

☞ A union of interests, or independent [illegible]

Consolidated.

The Goods are the very best in the market.

The Goods are the cheapest in the market.

The assortment the most complete ever offered to the public.

The change of seasons demands a change in garments.

The time is opportune for purchasing cheaply.

The Goods are represented honestly, dealt [illegible] fully, and

Submitted to the unbiased judgment of the customers.

[Advertisement.]

A TON OF COAL SAVED A MONTH!!!—Families using a range and furnace, burn *four* tons of coal monthly. The saving by using "SICKEL'S Ash Sifter" will be $6 each month, or $36 during the Winter. All dust is retained inside the sifter. The labor of sifting is less than one-half of any other method. It does the work rapid and clean. Can be used by any lady in her chamber or parlor, without soiling her person or dress, or powdering her furniture. Being fire-proof, will hold *hot or cold* ashes, without risk of setting fire to the premises.

For sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, Manufacturers of Planished Tinware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LILLIES' Gold Medal Patent Bank Locks, are the Bankers' and Brokers' only really secure safeguard. It yields to none of the devices of the expert pick-locks, as it has no opening to introduce his tools, or to explode with powder or gun-cotton. The keys are not cumbersome and can be left attached to the lock with perfect safety, as several Banks now use them, an advantage over all locks invented; also, LILLIES Patent Bank, Counting-house, Parlor and Sleeping-room Safes for sale at the dépôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,
Oculist and Aurist,
No. 37 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

☞ P. L. ROGERS & Co., corner of Fulton and Nassau streets, respectfully invite the attention of parents and guardians to their splendid stock of boys', youths' and children's clothing and furnishing goods, which embraces the most comprehensive variety of winter styles to be found in this City. Every garment is labeled at the minimum price, from which there is no deviation.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Improved Shaker knit under-garments, made of the finest American fleece, warranted not to shrink; also every description of gentlemen's furnishing goods,—shirts, which are made expressly for custom trade, all sizes; Winter gloves, cravats, neck ties, scarfs, &c., at MCLAUGHLIN'S (one price) Shirt and Furnishing Store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

"The fur that warms the monarch warmed the bear."
"Now is the Winter of our discontent
Made glorious Summer by the furs of KNOX."
[Shakspeare, improved.]

Muffs, sleigh robes, buffalo over-coats, &c.—A large and cheap assortment—for sale by KNOX the hatter, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

CLOAKS AND TALMAS AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co. will offer, this day, their extensive stock of rich Velvet and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, at a reduction of 40 per cent. from former low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—will be ready for exhibition on Dec. 17, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ FRENCH CHINA FRUIT BASKETS, at low prices, and a large assortment of fancy goods for Holiday presents, now ready and for sale, under the superintendence of the former proprietor, at the China Arcade, No. 167 Atlantic-street, Brooklyn.

THOMAS F. FIELD.

[Advertisement.]

LOOKING-GLASSES.—The only prize medal awarded for looking-glasses at the late Fair was to JOHN S. WILLARD, No. 440 Pearl-street, near Chatham, where can be found the largest assortment in the City of Looking-glass, Picture-frame and gilt mouldings, gold leaf, &c., at wholesale and retail.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WITHARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A great entertainment here to-night. Four full pieces—"Youthful Brigand," "Fountain of Beauty," "Valentine and Orson" and "Jackets of Blue,"—MR ADLER, Mr. FOX, Misses HERRING, HATHAWAY, DUVIELLE, and Mrs. J. WILKINS appearing.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and free to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION BETTER THAN A POUND OF CURE."—Residents in Fever and Ague districts, will find RAY'S Stocking-knit Under-garments an invaluable safeguard against their dreaded enemy. JAS. E. RAY, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Ribbed Beaver Overcoats, $8 ☞ fine black Shanghaes, $12; fine black cloth Dress Coats, lined throughout with satin, $8, &c., at EVAN'S Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—The richest assortment of lace goods and embroideries in this City, and at the lowest prices, is at

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The finest water-color Photographs in America, may be found at BRADY'S National Gallery, No. 359 Broadway, over THOMPSON'S saloon.

LONG ISLAND.

The Executive Clemency.

GORMAN, now lying in Kings County under sentence of death for killing the brothers JOHNSON in June last, in Fulton-avenue, is to be executed on the 21st inst. All hope of Executive interference was dissipated yesterday morning, when Sheriff SCOVEL received a letter from Governor CLARK, under date of 15th inst., in which he states that he has examined the papers presented, and the testimony in the case as reported by the presiding Justice at the trial, and having carefully considered the same, arrives at the conclusion that it is not a case for Executive interference.

A most strenuous effort has been made to have GORMAN'S sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. Many of the most influential citizens of Brooklyn used their influence to this end.

It will be remembered that GORMAN was aroused from a drunken stupor by the JOHNSONS, when he killed two and severely wounded a third person, in their company.

The Steamship Niagara.

The statement that this vessel is to be launched on the 24th inst. seems to be premature. It will not be ready for launching before the middle of January. People are utterly at a loss to know what a wiseacre in one of our cotemporaries meant by pronouncing the *Niagara* a failure. They hold their breath to hear an explanation.

Wall-street Ferry—To their Credit.

The boats on this ferry, on and after Monday next, will run until 12 o'clock at night, instead of stopping at 11 o'clock, as heretofore.

Arson.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Brooklyn, yesterday, the trial of HENRY, for arson, was again postponed until Monday next.

NEW-JERSEY.

Three Days' Thanksgiving.

By direction of Bishop BAYLEY, under the authority of the Archbishop, three consecutive days will be observed during this month as days of Thanksgiving in honor of the dogma of the Immaculate Conception. Next Thursday, Friday and Saturday will be so observed in the Roman Catholic Church in Grand-street, Jersey City.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Jas. Harper, ALEXANDER WALLACE to ANN T. STORRY, daughter of Alexander Storry, Esq., of Ulster Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Taylor, OCTAVIUS WHITE, of Charleston, S. C., to ELIZABETH WINTHROP, daughter of the late Rev. John White Chanler, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Wm. P. Lunt, WILLIAM IRVING PAULDING, to MARY GREEN, daughter of J. Green Pearson, of New-York.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. S. Remington, Mr. MARTIN J. MURPHY to Miss ELIZA G. LEWIS, daughter of the late Washington Lewis, Esq., both of Brooklyn.

At Rye, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 13, by Rev. D. D. Bryan, JAMES E. CORNING, of this City, and ANNA MATILDA, elder daughter of the late Edward Lamb Parsons.

At Albany, on Thursday, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Sprague, JOHN J. HINSMAN, of this City, to JULIA B., daughter of Ralph Pratt, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 14, of scarlet fever, ADA GILSON, daughter of Wm. and Sarah M. Burroughs, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from No. 134 West 37th-st., between the 6th and 7th aves., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, MARIA THERESA PLATT, widow of George Platt, in the 69th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her son, Wm. D. Platt, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, in Oxford-st., near Atlantic-av., on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Carriages will be in waiting at Fulton Ferry till 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 13, of scarlet fever, EDWARD F., son of Robert T. and Rachel F. Bunker, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The remains will be taken to Hudson, N. Y., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 13, CHARLES THEODORE BELLOWS, son of the late Charles H. Bellows, of Newburgh, aged 37 years.

Funeral services at St. George's Church, Newburg, on Sunday afternoon, Dec. 16.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Nov. 30, in Myrtle-av., MARTHA J. GIBBS, aged 7 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Stonington, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 13, ANN W. WHEELER, daughter of Billings Wheeler, of this City, aged 15 years and 11 months.

At Key West, Fla., on Sunday, Dec. 3, whither he went for the benefit of his health, Mr. CODDINGTON C. JACKSON, aged 32 years, son of the late Alexander C. Jackson, of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 13, suddenly, of croup, ORLANDO T. OKIE, youngest son of Thomas P. Okie, aged 8 years and 5 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 145 Waverley-place, on Saturday, 15th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, AUGUSTA, daughter of Thomas W. and Mary Ann Birdsall, in the 20th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Sunday, Dec. 16, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 188 Washington-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....DEC. 14.

$1,000 Ill. Int. Irap. '47	104	300	Erie Railroad	s3	48⅜
24,000 Missouri 6s	87	200	do	s	48⅜
5,000 do	s[illegible]	250	do	c	48⅜
30,000 do	b30	87	50	do	s10	48⅜
10,000 Virginia 6s	s3	86⅞	250	do	s15	48⅜
5,000 Har. 1st M. Bds.	s2½	600	do	s	48⅜
2,000 Erie 2d Mtg. Bs.	97	100	do	b5	48⅜
5,000 Erie Bds of '75	87	100	do	b5	48⅜
4,000 Mi. So. Bds '63	79	100	do	b10	48⅜
10,000 Il. C. R. R. Bd.	b10	79	50	do	s30	48⅜
500 do	79⅜	100	do	b7	48⅜
20,000 do	79	100	do	b30	48⅜
15,000 do	s60	79	50	do	s30	48⅜
8,000 do	c 79⅜	200	do	s3	48⅜
1,000 I. F. R. with priv	s1	500	do	b15	48⅞
6,000 I. C. R. R. F. B. w p	79	600	do	s3	48⅞
500 N. Y. Cen. 6's	85½	10	New-Jersey R. R.	123	
500 do	85⅝	25	Clev. C. & Cin. R. R.	104	
30,000 do	86	100	Reading Railroad	89	
15 Union Bank	117	100	do	b60	89⅜
35 Bank of America	116	500	do	s3	89⅜
10 Del. & Hud. Ca. Co	119	200	do	b10	89⅜
5 Bank of Commerce	112	25	do	c	89⅜
19 Am. Ex. Bank	115⅝	100	do	s3	89⅜
15 Hanover Bank	95	100	do	s10	89⅜
100 Nicar. Trans. Co	17⅜	320	do	s3	89⅜
250 do	b3	17⅝	150	Hud. R. R.	b7	115
100 do	c	17⅜	200	do	b60	32⅝
200 Penn. Coal Co	c	97	100	do	b60	32⅝
50 do	b60	97½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s3	98⅜
10 do		97¾	6	do	b3	98⅜
50 Cumb. Coal Co		98⅜	150	do	s3	98
100 do	b60	98	15	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	94⅜
100 do	b15	92⅞	100	do	s60	94
100 do		92⅞	15	Panama Railroad	105
100 do	s60	92⅝	80	do	c	104⅜
20 do		93	70	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	120⅞
200 do	s60	92⅝	400	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b15	70⅜
200 do	c	92⅞	200	do	s3	70⅜
700 do	b60	93½	250	do	s30	70⅜
300 Canton Company	s4d	91⅜	100	do	b30	71
100 do	c	91⅜	100	do	b30	70⅜
95 Chi. & R. Isld. R. R.	97⅜	50	do	c	70⅜
100 do	b60	88	50	do	c	70⅜
13 do	b3	87⅞	50	do	b15	70⅜
113 do	s3	87⅞	100	do	s60	70⅜
100 Harlem Railroad		18¾				

SECOND BOARD.

$8,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	79⅛	100	Erie Railroad	s30	49⅛
10,000 do	79¾	100	do	s	49⅛
5,000 do	79¾	100	do	b4	49⅜
500 New-York Cen. 6s	86	100	do	s	49⅜
800 do	86¼	400	do	s	49⅜
100 Nicar. Trans. Co	17⅞	100	do	b10	49⅜
300 do	18	100	do	b5	49⅜
200 do	18⅛	100	do	s	49⅜
70 do	17⅞	100	do	s	49⅜
200 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	71⅜	100	do	s30	49⅜
100 do	71⅜	100	do	s	49⅜
200 Chamb. Coal Co.	b60	98⅛	100	do	s60	49⅜
100 do		98⅜	100	do	s	49⅜
100 do	s60	98	100	do	b10	49⅜
100 do	s3	98	100	do	s	49⅜
200 Reading R. R.	s60	89	100	do	s	49⅜
100 do	s	89	100	do	s	49⅜
100 do	b10	89	50	do	s	49⅜

Mich. Cen. R. R. s60 98⅜

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—P. M.

The foreign news by the *Baltic*, and the gradually increasing ease in the Money market, had their legitimate influence on the Stock Exchange to-day. Prices were 1@1½ ₱ cent. higher than the closing rates of yesterday, and 3@3½ ₱ cent. advance on the rates current before the receipt of the news. After the close of the official list of sales at the Second Board this afternoon, a further advance was had in the Street, the general market closing with a strong upward tendency. We annex the comparative prices at the close with the sales on Wednesday before the Foreign news:

	Wednesday.	Friday P. M.
Erie	47¾	50 ..sales.
Reading	87¾	91 ..bid.
Illinois Centrals	77⅛	80¼..bid.
Michigan Central	96¾	99 ..sales.
Toledo	69¾	71¾..sales.
New-York Central	88	90 ..sales.
New-York Central 6s	85	86 ..large sales.
Missouri 6s	86	87 ..large sales.
Mich. Southern	93	95¼..sales.

The registered sales of Erie to-day are alone 8,000 shares. After the adjournment of the Board this afternoon 500 shares sold at 50, buyer 3 days, and 100 at 50 regular. The private sales of New-York Central were at 90. The Brokers were readily supplied again with money at 7 ₱ cent., and were also favored with some few orders to buy

[illegible] prominent Stocks for foreign account. [illegible] the market was quite spirited, and [illegible] decidedly in the ascendant.

The Interior Bank balances in the City Banks are now on the increase, particularly from the Country Banks of New-York and the West. The Southern accounts are just beginning to accumulate. There is every prospect that the surplus means of the country will accumulate heavily in New-York after the New-Year, as the circle of operations in Grain, Flour, and Cotton is completed. A leading Bank in the State has already added 50 per cent. to its Country Bank balances since 10th November. There will be no regular mail made up for the French packet, the *Union*, to-morrow, and only $105,000 in specie will be shipped by her. The foreign bills made against the heavy export of Cotton from the Southern seaboard last week are being received by our leading Banking Houses. The rates on England are not likely to go beyond 109 for the Cunard steamer of next week, and some first class bills are offered ⅛@¼ ₱ cent. below this figure. While the high rates of discount are kept up in England, it is possible that one or more of the prominent foreign houses may continue to ship moderate sums in gold for two or three weeks to come, but they are not such as to excite concern. The general tenor of the accounts by the *Baltic* yesterday are viewed as encouraging. An English letter remarks enphatically, "*the Bank crisis is passed.*" The British export list for October pretty clearly demonstrates that the consumption of Cotton is on the increase, even in a season of European war, and this cannot be otherwise considered than as insuring a good price for our present large crop of Cotton.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $127,255; paid $134,389, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,094,577.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $573,-120, against $508,979 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMP'N DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool..	178	$62,943	74	$17,618	71	$24,308
Man. of Cotton.	349	57,543	115	10,251	68	10,580
Man. of Silk...	330	293,008	57	35,796	53	11,857
Man. of Flax...	118	31,350	21	6,388	67	10,640
Miscellaneous.	117	40,807	27	16,852	258	15,440
Total.....	1,092	$486,450	294	$86,670	497	$82,060
		86,670				486,450
Total entered.....		$573,120	Total marketed			$568,510

ILLINOIS CENTRAL ROAD—COST.

Construction Bonds	$17,000,000
Freeland Bonds	3,000,000
118,599 Shares Stock, at 90 ₱ cent	2,370,580
Total	$22,370,580
Sales of Lands, 1855	$5,906,650

Of the Sales of Lands to 31st October the Distribution was:

In Liquidation Construction Bonds	$2,857,500
Freeland Bonds	806,944
Interest Fund	516,489
Total	$4,180,933
November Sales not yet Distributed	1,116,697
Total	$5,296,650

The total sales dispose of only 494,121 acres of the 2,595,000 acres original landed estate donated to the Company. The average price ₱ acre thus far contracted is $10 72. The result is an extraordinary one. It is a signal example of the influence on real estate values of the railway improvements of the West. Many of the lands donated to this Company by the General Government had been in market for twenty-five or thirty years, at $1 25 the acre, without finding sellers. Even after the location and partial completion of the Road, we are free to confess that we deemed $5,000,000 a liberal estimate for the value of the entire landed estate of the Company. The work has since been opened from Cairo to Galena. The Land Office of the Company was not fully organized until last Spring or Summer, and now, within a few months thereafter, we are called upon to register the foregoing result on less than *one-fifth* the estate. The lands, to be sure, have been sold on long credits, but the Directors express every confidence that they will be paid for to the last installment being, taken up for the most part by actual settlers, some of whom have realized $20 ₱ acre from the Grain crop of the present prolific season.

We learn from Chicago that the Michigan Central Company have joined the Illinois Central and Chicago and Burlington Roads in refusing currency to the Wild-Cat money of GEORGE SMITH and others, who have been banking in the Northwest under Georgia charters. The Southern Michigan Company have for some time past discountenanced this circulation. The only railroad concerns that now afford it favor are the Galena and Chicago, and Chicago and Rock Island Roads. The motive of the latter is not such, we presume, as to forbid an early reform, nor will the Galena and Chicago Company be able to withstand the pressure of popular opinion against their course on the subject. Mr. SMITH is a leading Director in the Company, and it will be difficult, possibly, to overcome his influence, but the credit of a prominent, and to all appearances profitable line, is at stake, and it must suffer or the Wild-Cat money be repudiated as the basis of its operations.

The comparative earnings of the Michigan Central Road, for the first week in December, were:

1855	$25,198 25	$37,628 03	$62,826 28
1854	15,291 06	17,769 60	33,060 00
Increase	$9,907 19	$19,859 03	$29,766 22

The November receipts in the Baltimore and Ohio Road were $399,199, against $347,872 same month in 1854.

At a meeting of the Directors of the New-York Central Railroad Company, held yesterday, ERASTUS CORNING, of Albany, was unanimously reappointed President, and DEAN RICHMOND, of Buffalo, Vice-President of the Company. JOHN V. L. PRUYN, of Albany, was unanimously reappointed President of the Company *pro tempore*. ERASTUS CORNING, DEAN Richmond, JOHN H. CHEDELL, EDWARD G. FAILE and JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT were made the Executive Committee. RUSSELL SAGE, SCHUYLER LIVINGSTON, and JOHN F. SEYMOUR were made the Committee on Accounts.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 14—6 P. M.

ASHES—50 bbls. sold at former rates.

COTTON—Is scarce and pretty stiffly held at old quotations, but is inactive.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been more freely purchased, but at slightly reduced prices. The business since our last embraces about 12,000 bbls., chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 37½	@	$ 8 43¾
Straight State	8 43¾	@	8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50	@	8 62½
Mixed Western	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 37½	@	8 43¾
Fancy Michigan	8 62½	@	8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½	@	8 43¾
Fancy Ohio	8 62½	@	8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 87½	@	9 05
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@	9 00
Fancy Genesee	9 00	@	9 25
Extra Genesee	9 62½	@	11 50

Towards the close, holders were somewhat reluctant sellers at these rates, and generally claimed an advance. Canadian remains quiet and languid—with sales of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 37½@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,250 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 50@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at $6 50@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, $4 09½ for Baltimore, and $4 75 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 62½@$3 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is still in slack request, while it is pretty freely offered, but not at rates to suit buyers. The market is, therefore, dull, and somewhat unsettled. The sales since our last comprise only about 6,400 bushels, including Western White, at $2 20; do. Red, at $1 94; and Southern Red, at $2 10, ₱ bush. Rye has not varied much. About 18,000 bushels found buyers, at $1 30@$1 32 ₱ bush. Barley is unchanged. Oats are plenty, and procurable at 52c.@54c. for Western, and 49c.@51c. for State, ₱ bush.—though some holders ask a little more. Corn continues abundant and depressed. We have but to report sales of 34,000 bushels, at 97c. @99c. for Western Mixed, in store and delivered; $1 04 for Southern White, and 90c.@95c. for new Southern Yellow, ₱ bush.

PROVISIONS—Pork is dull and drooping. The sales since our last embrace about 540 bbls., at $19 87½@$20 for Mess, and $18 for prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Green Hams are worth 10¾c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged; the sales since our

[illegible] Country Prime; $16 75@$17 50 for do. Mess, and [illegible] @$21 50 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess inactive and languid, at from [illegible] to. Hams are quiet and depressed, at $12@$17 ₱ Butter is moderately inquired for at 18c.@20c. for Ohio; 24c.@26c. for common to very good State; and 26c.@28c. for prime and choice do. ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¾c.@11½c.

LARD—About 300 tcs. have been sold since our last at $8 37½@$8 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SPICES—Are quiet at former rates.

SUGARS—The unfavorable European news has seemingly scarcely affected the confidence of holders (these, in view of the very light stock, in this and the neighboring markets, still claiming former prices. On this account the [illegible] We have but to report sales of [illegible] &c., at from 6¾c.@8c., and [illegible] @9c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW—Is quiet, but steady.

TOBACCO—Domestic [illegible] and [illegible] while Spanish is actively inquired for at full prices. The sales since Tuesday include 87 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@10¾c.; 70 cases Seed Leaf at 7c.@13c.; 19 Florida at 18c.@20c.; 1,020 Havana at 30c.@35c.; 920 Cienfuegos and 252 St. Domingo, for export, with 200 Yara, to the trade, on private terms.

WHISKY—There were 150 bbls. Ohio and Prison sold, in lots, at 40¾c.@40¾c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Shippers were not disposed to accede to the claims of shipowners to-day. Hence, there was not much animation in the business, and there was some irregularity in quotations. The accommodation continued rather scant, which helped to maintain the confidence of shipowners. The amount of produce offering was moderate, especially for British ports.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 14.

The transactions in IRON during the past week have been few. Sales 850 tons at $37 for No. 1 Pig and $26 for No. 2. Bars quiet, at $97 50@$103 50. Nails firm at $4@$4 20. Shall iron active at $115. Plates firm at $3 75@$4 for puddled, and $4 75@$5 for charcoal. American Rails $62 50.

**Markets by Tel

New-York Daily Times.

LATER FROM KANSAS.

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE.

DETAILS OF THE DISTURBANCES.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GOV. SHANNON.

Position and Prospects of the People of the Territory.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

The telegraph and other correspondents will have notified you, previous to the receipt of this letter, of the fresh and alarming outrages which again menace the Territory of Kansas. Born of iniquitous legislation, it seems destined to be cradled in lawless strife. At the time I wrote you my last letter, it appeared as though our great peril had been passed, and peace was about to settle down upon us, with its fair promises of prosperity; but, like a thunder-bolt launched from an opening sky, a blow has fallen which seems the probable menace of bloodshed and destruction to ourselves, if not of civil war and dissolution to the nation.

The events which have acted as the stimulating cause of the present dangerous crisis are as follow:

On the evening of Tuesday, Nov. 22, a young man named CHARLES W. DOW met two others, named COLEMAN and BUCKLEY, at a blacksmith shop, near Hickory Point, some ten miles south of Lawrence. There had been a dispute between DOW and COLEMAN, touching some encroachment of the latter upon the claim of the former. COLEMAN had cut timber and burned lime on the claim of DOW, and the latter had ordered him in vain to desist. On the morning in question hard words passed between COLEMAN and BUCKLEY, on the one side, and DOW on the other, BUCKLEY at one time aiming his gun at DOW, who was unarmed, and threatening to shoot. DOW, who had manifested no fear, still made haste to finish his business, and left for home. After proceeding a short distance, a noise behind him caused him to turn round, when he saw COLEMAN and BUCKLEY near him, and the former aiming a gun at his breast. In the midst of an exclamation for his life the gun was discharged, and the slugs with which it was loaded taking immediate effect, the unfortunate man fell dead.

The evidence already produced, shows the murder to have been premeditated on the part of both COLEMAN and BUCKLEY. A Mr. BRANSON, being an important witness, it remained to get his testimony out of the way. COLEMAN and BUCKLEY, immediately after the murder, apprehending vengeance from DOW's friends, fled to Gov. SHANNON at the Shawnee Mission. DOW had been a Free-State man, and the others are Pro-Slavery—which accounts for the strange course that functionary thought proper to pursue. COLEMAN was counseled to deliver himself up, and was sent to Lecompton in a farcical custody; while BUCKLEY, an accessory before the fact, was allowed to swear his life against BRANSON, and on that ground the *Sheriff* appointed for the so-called Douglass County by the mock Legislature, was dispatched to affect the arrest of the latter. This, in the night, with a posse of thirteen, he succeeded in doing, without resistance. But, as he was conveying him to Lecompton, he was met by a party equal in numbers, who had been to the scene of the murder to investigate the case. This meeting was accidental; but as the prisoner, BRANSON, belonged to a military company of which the leader of the Free-State party was captain, the latter ordered him, in military style, to halt, and leave the troop he was in and join his own. JONES, the Sheriff, threatened to blow out his brains if he did so, but BRANSON, preferring the companionship of his friends, coolly took his departure with them without a shot being fired.

Thus was furnished a pretext for the onslaught which, it now appears, has for some time been meditated on KANSAS by the Missouri satellites of ATCHISON and SHANNON. It seems that these parties have been preparing for the forcible execution of the outrageous laws imposed by the sham Legislature on the citizens of KANSAS, and were awaiting only a favorable opportunity to commence. This rescue was immediately reported by JONES to the Governor; and he as instantly called on the citizens of the Territory, and *volunteers*, to assist the Sheriff in recapturing BRANSON and arresting his rescuers. The citizens paid no heed, but the *volunteers* started up all along the *Missouri Border*, eager for a conflict. It was alleged that the parties to be arrested were in *Lawrence*, and that the citizens of the town refused to give them up. All this was fabrication, but it answered the purpose. The story was told in Missouri that a Pro-Slavery man was murdered, and the murderer rescued and harbored in Lawrence. Inflammatory dispatches were sent to different towns, calling on the citizens of Missouri to assemble and destroy the stronghold of Abolitionism. A small Pro-Slavery town—Franklin—four miles east of Lawrence, was fixed as the rendezvous. Here, about the middle of the week following that of the murder, the members of the Atchisonian "*Blue Lodge*" began to assemble—headed by no less a personage than Mr. WOODSON, Secretary of the Territory. On Friday night the number had reached a hundred, and large accessions were made on Saturday; the men being armed to the teeth, and amply supplied with whisky and provisions sent out from Missouri. On Sunday three hundred started in a body from Westport. Several cannon were also sent, and the foundries at Independence put into requisition casting balls.

On Saturday, Gov. SHANNON, while at Westport, was heard to disavow all connection with this most lawless and alarming procedure; still, no effort was made to check the invasion. His officials headed the mob. He also sent to Washington a telegraphic dispatch, asking for an order to call out the military stationed at Forts Leavenworth and Riley—whether to invest or protect the threatened town, will appear hereafter. Rumor says to-day that he has received an answer giving the required order.

Meantime, all sorts of rumors prevail. The number at present said to be gathered at Franklin, is variously reckoned at from five to eight hundred. A determination is manifested to provoke the people of Lawrence to a rupture which shall justify an attack—which attack is to result in the total destruction of the town. Some of the threats made by the fiendish borderers are truly dreadful. The report from one town up the Missouri is, that they intend to march upon Lawrence, *killing every man and ravishing every woman.*

It must not be supposed that the people of Lawrence are unprepared. Since the first gathering of the invading host at Lawrence, the whole country about has been patrolled and the citizens kept under arms. Doctor CHARLES ROBINSON is in command, and will give a good account of his charge. Cool and collected, he is still a man of prompt, active and undaunted courage. *No rash move* will be made; but in case of an attack by the invaders, the defence will be most desperate. The Sharpe's rifles sent out from the East will do good service; but it is greatly to be regretted that they have not treble the number. Aid, as it can be spared, will be rendered to the besieged town in its extremity, by the citizens of other portions of the Territory.

One word as to the *necessity* of the Governor's calling for aid to enforce the law. I was in Lawrence when the rumor first came that he had orders from Washington to arrest the Free-State Executive Committee. I conversed with members of that Committee, and I am satisfied that no officer having a proper warrant to arrest any man there, unless under some one of the atrocious laws of the Legislature of Shawnee Mission, would meet with the slightest resistance. All this vast clamor about insurrection and revolution, this demand for United States troops, and this outrageous encouragement of invasion on the part of lawless Missourians—all these are miserable shams got up to cover the real design of subjugating by brute force the citizens of Kansas, and completing the conquest begun by the "Blue Lodge" a year ago. That a man occupying the position of SHANNON should so vilely and foolishly prostitute himself to so abominable a cause, is almost beyond belief; but his acts and speeches since his appointment make the matter clear as noonday. To-day, it is rumored, DAVID R. ATCHISON is his guest at the Shawnee Mission.

Thus stands the case at present. You know—as all my letters will prove—that I am no alarmist. I have never predicted evil which time has proven me unjustified in apprehending—but the reverse. N do I now really believe that it is the design of our tyrants to spill blood. Though all man's speech is ominous of evil, and the air seems heavy with impending calamity, reason and reflection still force me to the conclusion that this is the last scene of that tragic farce whose object is the inauguration of white Slavery in Kansas; and that, after the people of Lawrence are sufficiently overawed by the actual presence of an overwhelming invading force, and taught that resistance to the Draconian code can be followed by the vindictive penalties of fire and sword, and plunder and outrage at will, and annihilation made to depend on the nod of our last NERO—after all this display shall have struck terror to the souls of those contumacious men who cling so stubbornly to their natural rights, I believe that this ruffian host will scatter again to those localities which rejoice in their temporary absence, nor be permitted by their leaders to do a deed of which no human being can pretend to fathom the results. Still, we stand as on a mine, which accident or depravity may at any moment explode with a single spark. And, in either event, where is the honor, the mercy of our brethren and friends, both North and South, which permits such outrages to be repeated again and again, and such arch-traitors as ATCHISON and his *confrères* at Washington to go unwhipped of justice?

LITERAL.

KANSAS, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

I have reliable information this morning from Lawrence, which gives the number of men in the town at about *four hundred*, and that of the invaders at nearly the same. The latter have stationed forces at the crossing of the Wakarusa, about seven miles east of Lawrence, under the command of Sheriff JONES, who stop and examine all who pass, at the point of the knife and musket. One man coming down from Lawrence, is kept bound in the camp. JONES states that he has been appointed United States Marshal—that Government has ordered these proceedings, and that all volunteers are accepted, from whatever place they come.

Mr. PHILLIPS, correspondent of the New-York *Tribune*, was arrested by this party as he was coming down yesterday, and his arms taken from him. He was finally permitted to proceed.

The Lawrence people are cheerful—they do not realize the imminence of their peril. They have no cannon, as has been reported. JONES states that he has orders from Government to *take* all the Sharpe's rifles, &c., in Lawrence. The day of attack is fixed at Thursday next.

LITERAL.

An Interview with Gov. Shannon—His Account of the Disturbances.

KANSAS, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

I wrote this morning a brief transcript of the latest news from Lawrence, but have collected a tolerable budget since.

This afternoon I had an interview with Gov. SHANNON. I found him at the Methodist mission, and was received with more affability than I had anticipated. I stated to him at once that my object in calling was to procure reliable information touching the difficulties of the times; and he very frankly and at length gave me a history of events, as the information had reached him, from the murder of DOW down to the present crisis.

His statement did not materially differ from the one I gave you, except in the number of the party who rescued BRANSON, which he is positive exceeded *thirty-six*, and in the firm belief on his part that the rescue was premeditated. He stated, however, that he had not, until to-day, understood BUCKLEY to have been accused as an accessory to the murder; that BUCKLEY had expressly denied any participation therein, and had sworn his life against BRANSON without having himself been suspected of guilt. He also avowed his entire willingness to have BUCKLEY arrested the moment that the proper legal steps could be taken.

On learning the fact of BRANSON's rescue, *as detailed to him by the Pro-Slavery instruments concerned in his arrest*, he had directed the Sheriff (JONES) to call out a posse for the purpose of capturing all concerned in the rescue and of retaking the fugitive. In the meantime, the most exaggerated statements had gone through the country, and all Missouri was being aroused. By mail and telegraph and private hand, stories the most inflammable in their character had flown from town to town, and hundreds had prepared to pass over the border for the purpose of protecting Pro-Slavery people in the Territory, *supposed* to be in danger, and taking vengeance for imaginary injuries already inflicted. These volunteers had offered their services to the Sheriff, and been accepted; he being empowered to call out any man *found within his County*. At the same time, the Governor, fearing that this force would be uncontrollable in their excitement, by any means within his power, had telegraphed the President for authority to call out the military stationed at Fort Leavenworth, and had to-day received full powers to do so. He has accordingly issued orders to Col. SUMNER, the Commandant, to meet him to-morrow at the Delaware Ferry, on the Kansas River, some fourteen miles above here, with the whole force under his command, (some seven hundred men, as I was to-day informed by Capt. LYON,) for the purpose of proceeding at once to Lawrence, with the double object of bringing that refractory town (as he supposes) to terms, and of protecting it against the fury of the force gathering near it under the command of the Sheriff.

In all this, Gov. SHANNON speaks most fairly, and but in one point do I apprehend serious danger of a collision. *The men he seeks are not in Lawrence*, and not objection will be made to any search he may cause to be instituted for them there. But so profoundly has he misunderstood the character of the Squatters of Kansas, the wrongs and insults they have sustained, and the nature of the Free-State movement; and so unfortunately has he been situated in the midst of Pro-Slavery influences, for getting an impartial account of facts, that he entertains the idea that the Territory is actually in a state of active insurrection. He has been made to believe that the men of Lawrence are voluntary traitors to the Constitution and the country; and, laboring under this alarming mistake, he has determined to demand of them, and to sustain the demand by physical force, *the surrender of the Sharpe's rifles sent them from the East.* And here is the rock on which I fear we may split; for so surely as this is made an *ultimatum* on his part, so surely will negotiation be succeeded by the horrors of civil war. Rather than be stripped of their sole means of defence against the barbarous border inroads to which they are subject, and left powerless, with only an Executive guarantee, sustained by a few hundred hired muskets, between them and the powerful State within a day's drive which has proved herself so cruel and relentless a foe—rather than this, the citizens of Lawrence, reinforced as they are by the country around, will see their town beaten to the ground, and will themselves perish beneath its ruins.

The position of Governor SHANNON is consistent with the ground he has assumed, that the laws of the bogus Legislature must be obeyed; and, admitting him to be sincere in his belief that he ought to execute those laws, it is reasonable and fair, save in respect to the disarming of the people. I am disposed to give him credit for better intentions than most do; and think that if the leading Free-State men had taken more opportunities of expressing moderate views and left him less to the sole influence of his rabid Pro-Slavery advisers, the most dangerous features of the present crisis would not have existed. But, while the Free-State movement is an apparent necessity, and seems to be our only salvation, I can never enough regret that it has fallen, to the extent it has, into the hands of demagogues like Colonel LANE and his immediate followers, who have been far more anxious for the *instant* creation of offices whose honors and emoluments it is their especial care to monopolize, than for the real quietude and prosperity of the fair land they have transformed into a political hunting-ground.

One thing, in the interview with the Governor, which gave me peculiar satisfaction, I must not omit to mention, namely, the admission, on his part, that the especially offensive laws of the Legislature are—to use his own words—a dead letter, and there exists no intention to enforce them.

Advices from Missouri are anything but gratifying. Inflammatory speeches are being made by office-seeking politicians, and men urged to fly to Kansas and "crush out" the Abolitionists before they become too strong. "Unless you do so," said Col. WOODSON of Independence in a speech there, "in less than a year they will come into Missouri, burning your houses and visiting your property with total destruction." At the same time, it is gratifying to know that the sound, patriotic and conservative men are exerting a strong influence to check the dangerous excitement.

I have late and sure advices from Lawrence, to the effect that some seven hundred men are under arms, being regularly drilled and determined to die rather than suffer outrage; though a determination is manifest *not to strike the first blow.* A regiment has been organized, of which Col. LANE has command, while Dr. ROBINSON is Commander-in-Chief. Great reliance is placed on the prudence and judgment of the latter. Gen. POMEROY has gone up to-day to Lawrence on the north side of the river; I have some fears that he will be arrested in his course. Judge JOHNSON, and some men connected with the newspaper press of Lawrence, have been arrested by the Sheriff's party at the Wakarusa crossing, and are held in durance.

To-morrow I shall go myself to Lawrence. The day after is fixed for the onslaught in case one is made. I still hope and believe that there will be no bloodshed; I think the danger hangs on the question of disarming the citizens. I no not seriously imagine that I shall be prevented by any violence from giving you accounts of events transpiring there.

Among other things done by Gov. SHANNON, he is making an attempt to get a Territoriol Militia force concentrated at Lecompton. When you consider that it will be officered by the creatures of the late Legislature, you will understand that it will be entirely made up of the rabid Pro-Slavery men of the Territory, augmented by the "border ruffians."

LITERAL.

SHAWNEE RESERVE, Kansas Territory,
Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

Your Kansas news by this mail, which, since the palmy days of the Missouri-Kansas Legislature, must have been verging towards the "stale, flat and unprofitable," will come to you full of exciting interest, as formerly. The dull quiet of our daily life has been broken in upon by rumors of war, which circulate with a celerity and variety of version quite startling and provoking. Their origin was in this wise:

About a week ago, a dispute occurred between a Free-State man named DOW, and a Missourian named COLEMAN, respecting a claim on the Wakarusa Branch of the Kansas River, eight miles southeast of Lawrence, which ended in the murder of DOW by the Missourian, who immediately gave himself up to the Sheriff of Lecompton County. That officer, the next morning, started from Lecompton with the prisoner and principal witness in the case, and an escort of 16 men, in the direction of the Missouri Border, with the intention, it is supposed, of having him tried by a jury within the reach of Missouri bowie-knives. When about opposite Lawrence, they were met by a party of sixteen from that city, who, after a series of threats had passed on either side, quietly took the prisoner home with them. That night the house on the claim was burned down.

The events have roused the ire of our nominal Governor, (SHANNON,) and of our actual Governor, the reverend and rascally THOS. JOHNSON, who have made a requisition for 1,500 men from Missouri, to come up and frighten the creed people of Lawrence into delivering up their prisoner and the sixty men supposed to have been concerned in the house burning, and to teach them a proper obedience to the laws and officers of the late Territorial Legislature. They are accordingly swarming the road to Lawrence, but their diminished numbers and quiet demeanor present a most suspicious contrast to the blustering bullies at last year's election. A company of fifty men, with two cannon, went up yesterday from Westport, intending, doubtless to battle down the store-houses and printing-offices of Lawrence.

Such are the facts and position of the present crisis. In the meantime, however, the Free-State men are coming in from all parts of the Territory, and are preparing for the worst, sending for aid to Iowa, Nebraska and Ohio. But it is hardly probable that actual hostilities will take place, or that Gov. SHANNON will go further than to indulge in a little bravado. He cannot get enough Missourians to withstand the 300 men of Lawrence, with their Sharpe's rifles; indeed, his boast about teaching the latter obedience to the laws is declared by some to be the very best joke of the season, and he has been awarded the appropriate premium, but it still remains a question whether their appreciation could be more substantially manifested by medals weighing in leaden rather than golden ounces. But as the course of events seems to point, sooner or later, to an armed collision between the two opposite parties, the Missourians on the one hand, naturally apprehensive of the depreciation and loss of their lands and slave property, that would inevitably ensue, and the Free-State men, on the other hand, who have cast their lot here and are determined to maintain it at all hazards, perhaps the sooner the issue is made, and the question positively decided, the better for both; for it is certain that the welfare of each is bound up in the other. If Kansas is free, Missouri must soon become so; while her admission as a Slave State would effectually establish the prosperity and power of the latter. It is understood here that no means will be left untried by the Pro-Slavery Party, either here or in Congress, to effect the admission of Kansas as a Slave State. The Free-State men are, however, not idle; they are to have an election for the adoption of a State Constitution on the 15th inst., and should the present troubles not be ended by that time, they may meet with more serious opposition from the ruffians, and in that event open hostilities would commence.

Z. A.

P. S.—WESTPORT, Mo., 1 o'clock P. M.—I have just heard that about 250 men have collected on the Wakarusa, and that the grand demonstration is to come off to-morrow. Should anything of interest transpire, I will send you the particulars.

The Condition of Affairs at Lawrence.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1855.

Our lives and safety have been so long and severely threatened by the posse now at our doors, that when we awake in the morning the first natural impulse is to look about to see if *the world still stands.* This was a glorious morning, and it seems a desecration to allow it to be marred by violence from a band of lawless invaders. The sun never arose more lovely, and Kansas skies are as smiling as ever. The grand machinery of Nature moves on unconscious of the civil convulsions that now exist in our midst. Man alone is brooding discord—all else is harmony.

This morning our citizens held a consultation meeting in the public hall, and a lengthy report was read from the committee appointed to superintend our plans for defence. At 2 o'clock they met again, and the hall was literally filled with Free-State volunteers. It was to me an affecting sight, to see hundreds of bold, hardy men, with their armor buckled on and a rifle by their side, met in convention like our patriot grandsires of old, to take counsel together for their own protection. Our officers recommend the utmost caution in reference to our personal conduct, and instruct all to avoid as far as possible any *personal* conflict, however much we may be insulted by our neighbors. We are determined to never become the aggressors, and to fight only in self-defence. Then the whole nation will stand by us, and the right will ultimately triumph.

Sheriff JONES of Westport was in town to-day, and we permitted him to pass as peaceably as any other man. But when he was questioned by one of our citizens as to what he wanted—what he expected to accomplish—what those men were encamped at Franklin for, and what they desired of us in the premises, he was inclined to make short answers, but it was finally drawn out of him, that he had certain demands to make of this town, and if they were not met, he was prepared to compel us to do so—that he had *no compromises to make*, but he was agoing to have it so—that he could arrest any man in Lawrence, and not have any resistance. He said he had rather have a fight now than any other thing, and something was said about obeying the laws. From this, with other circumstances, we suppose he will demand of us the Mr. BRANSON who was rescued from him at Wakarusa, and the fifteen men who rescued him. To all of this we have no possible objections, but our squatters have made a law that no man shall be hung until they have caught him. BRANSON has not been among us to my knowledge, but one day, and those who are supposed to be the rescuers of BRANSON have not been seen in Lawrence for several days. JONES is evidently in "deep water," and how to extricate himself without disgrace is a knotty problem. He dares not to go to Westport, he has boasted so much of his skill at whipping abolitionists, until he has done something to redeem his lost fame since the Wakarusa rescue.

Governor SHANNON has issued a proclamation inviting all order-loving citizens to arm themselves, and turn out *to sustain the laws;* but it is difficult for us to see what connection that has properly with a wanton attack upon Lawrence.

General RICHARDSON, of Leavenworth, who is the Commander-in-chief of the Militia of Kansas Territory, under Governor SHANNON's appointment, was here but a few hours since, and dined with Col. LANE. He claims to have 5,000 soldiers at his command in the Territory, (which we do not credit,) and is now on his way to his head-quarters up the river, about twenty-five miles above us. By conversing with some of our men, he learned some facts quite different from those given him by Missouri reporters, and he says, if upon investigation they prove to be true, he will dismiss his army at once without a conflict. Another incident, showing that peace is possible, is that, to-day, for the first time, some of the *old men*, who are cool, reflective and prudent—men who have never approved of coming here to interfere with our affairs—have come on from Westport to intercede at their camp for peace. They say they have heard stories the most horrible about us, and they want to examine the evidence. They heard before starting that twenty-six of the Pro-Slavery men's houses had been burned near this place by Abolitionists, and the women and children driven out upon the cold prairies at midnight. Now, if they will only look after *the facts*, they will find that there are not so many houses of that description within five miles of us, and that no attempt was ever made to burn one of them. Such rumors have produced the most intense excitement along the border counties, and business of all kinds is completely killed. The same is true again in reference to business here. Nothing but our *necessities* are regarded now.

Our reporter's returns give over three hundred at Franklin to-day, with one six-pounder. They are generally armed with nothing but shot guns—some have long rifles, and others nothing but pistols. They still wait for reinforcements. They have become very lawless and impudent to travelers, and no one is allowed to pass in the road without having his load thoroughly searched. Their spies have been riding through our town, and scouting along the prairies about a mile from us the most of the day. To-morrow we are expecting an attack, and if they come rest assured there will be more *permanent* settlers in Lawrence than there ever was before.

To-night, about one hundred of the brave from Topeka have arrived, all well armed. The Wyandotts are ready to assist us, and the Shawnees will be here in large numbers to-morrow to defend us. Pitiable, indeed, to see our own adopted sons in Missouri falling behind the poor red man, in the appreciation of free principles, and the enjoyments of well-regulated society. One old man came in from Topeka, who says, if there is anything an old man, with gray hairs, can do, he is at our service. He was in the war of 1812—his father was in that of '76, and now he says his life is in the cause. He will have liberty or death. So say we all.

RANDOLPH.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

Territory Invaded by Three Thousand Men—Escape of McCree.

The Correspondent of the Missouri *Democrat*, writing from Leavenworth on the 1st inst., says:

The militia organized to-day. At ten o'clock it was discovered that Mr. C. MCCREE had escaped from prison by cutting the door around the lock.

At an early hour in the morning, intelligence was received that two thousand armed men had rendezvoused at Kickapoo. Six pieces of cannon, it was reported, had been seen in that city. This rumor has received repeated confirmations to-day.

By the different accounts received at this point, up to the present moment, it is estimated that there are from three to four thousand armed men chiefly from Platte, Buchanan, Clay and Jackson counties, Missouri, in the Territory to-day.

A miscellaneous crowd thronged our streets at an early hour. A few—very few, however—carried their rifles, with all the pomp and circumstance of war; but nearly all of our brethren from Missouri, who have so generously volunteered to sustain the laws they enacted for us, were totally unprovided with fire-arms. They are all of them of that class of society who neither have slaves or are even likely to be slaveholders—young men, chiefly, who have nothing to do, are worth nothing, and care for nothing but liquor and excitement. The respectability of the border counties remained at home.

About two o'clock, the volunteers assembled near a livery stable and were harangued by Mr. Johnson, a lawyer, (*one of the lynchers of Mr. Phillips,*) who spoke in favor of law and order, of course, with great and telling effect on the law-sustaining audience. He spoke contemptuously of the people of Lawrence; alluded to Sharpe's rifles in a manner not complimentary to their owners; said that he did not wish to see blood spilled—*but*, the laws must be executed. He stated the cause of the insurrection.

After the conclusion of the speech, the crowd began to organize. Forty-five names were soon put down. I walked along the line with several gentlemen of this city, and not one of them recognized more than *seven* citizens of Kansas. The rest were from Missouri.

WESTPORT IN ARMS.

Mr. PROPPER, a gentleman of this city, of undoubted veracity, has just arrived from Kansas City *via* Westport, Mo.

He states that one hundred armed men left Westport yesterday for Lawrence, and that one hundred additional are prepared to march to-morrow. He says that they are of the lowest class of rowdies, and heard them say repeatedly that "they did not care a d—n whether the reports of a rescue were true or not; they would go to the d—d Yankee city, burn it down and ravage all their women." I don't choose to put in all their oaths; but they did not use such language without swearing most profanely. Similar language was often heard here to-day.

Twenty of the most respectable citizens of Westport intend to march rapidly to Lawrence to-morrow, in order, if possible, to prevent effusion of blood.

Kansas City, to her credit, refuses to act, and denounces the proceedings of the Missourians. Not more than twelve men will go from there.

One hundred men left Lexington for Lawrence.

Five hundred men, it was reported at Kansas City, were expected from Clay County. Will not the Governor of Missouri act?

Gen. CALHOUN is at the Shawnee Mission. J. R.

LATEST NEWS—MCCREE HEARD FROM—LAWRENCE REFUTES THE GOVERNOR'S ACCUSATIONS.

A rider has just arrived from Lawrence. He states that a public meeting was held in Lawrence yesterday, at which resolutions were passed denying the truth of the agrarian reports circulated for the political purposes of certain Missouri politicians; declaring that they are and ever have been ready to surrender any person on a proper warrant; but stating their determination to refuse their obedience to the unauthorized mobs.

Mr. MCCREE was met to-day riding on a spirited bay horse towards Lawrence. He sent word to the Territorial Marshal in this city that he would appear at Tecumseh when his trial came on, but did not choose to stay at Leavenworth to be taken from prison and exchanged by a mob.

Mr. PARROT and other gentlemen from Leavenworth have just left for Lawrence to prevent, if possible, any encounter between the "law and order men," from Missouri, and the residents of Kansas.

State of Parties in Kansas—A Bloody Conflict Pending.

Mr. J. N. PARSONS, of Barnstable, Mass., has furnished the Chicago *Tribune* with news from Lawrence, K. T., to the 8d inst.

At Lawrence seven hundred men were under arms, and being daily drilled by Gen. LANE, who has been elected to the chief command. They are in momentary expectation of an attack from the Missourians who are encamped on the Waukarusa Creek, seven miles below, and who are hourly receiving accessions to their numbers!

The Lawrence men are armed with Sharpe's rifles and Colt's revolvers, and will resist to the last every attempt to compel them to abandon the position that they have taken. They are there with their wives and their little ones, wishing peace, and dreading attack; but every man resolved to die, if he must, in defence of his home.

The men encamped on the Waukarusa are Missourians who did not pretend even to citizenship in Kansas.

On the day that Mr. PARSONS left Lawrence, he encamped for the night near their position and there learned that they numbered about 300 rifles and two or more field-pieces. On the second day he met a detachment of 110 more, just from Missouri, with arms, baggage wagons and army stores. These had not yet crossed the Indian Reserve between the Missouri frontier and the settled parts of the Territory, showing clearly whence they came. The next day, he met a squad of 75, with three pieces of brass artillery, obtained by breaking open an Arsenal in Clay County; these had not yet crossed the Missouri line; but were making their way to the seat of war, vowing, in border style, the severest punishment to the Yankees and Abolitionists, against whom they were marching. They were maddened with drink and furious with rage, and will do mischief to others while they bring destruction upon themselves!

Mr. PARSONS, who is a truthful man, says that the reports by telegraph and letters from the frontier, of the burning of houses and the driving of women and children to the prairie, without shelter or protection, by the Free-State men, are utterly and wilfully false. They are prepared only to prejudice the popular mind, and to excuse the crime that ruffianism had resolved to commit—a crime long contemplated, long threatened, and now near its perpetration. In Kansas, nothing of the kind is heard; there the settlers are in happy ignorance of the outrages that have been charged upon them. No violence has been offered to person or property, and none is intended. The most ultra pro-slavery man might dwell in Lawrence without molestation, so that he refrained from molesting others. The pretext for all this ferment is, that a dozen men, on their private responsibility, met the Sheriff of the county conveying a prisoner to jail about midnight, and called out to the prisoner, "Ride over to us!" and he did ride over to and off with them. The people of Lawrence offer no obstacle to the arrest of those men by any proper authority; and the men themselves are willing to give themselves up, and be tried for whatever offence they have committed; but not to a Missouri mob.

SOUTH AMERICA.

News from Buenos Ayres—Frightful Massacre by Indians—Valuable Discovery by the Commander of the "Water Witch"—Affairs at Montevideo—News from Rio de Janeiro—Business.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

RIO DE JANEIRO, Thursday, Oct. 18, 1855.

The last steamer from the Rio de Plata brought me dates from Buenos Ayres to Oct. 2, and from Montevideo to October 5.

Of political news there is nothing of special interest from Buenos Ayres; the Indians continue their predatory incursions in the southern part of the Province with remarkable boldness. A few weeks since, they encountered a body of Government troops and massacred 186 out of 198. Only one escaped, and he by feigning death; the other, badly wounded, was carried off a prisoner. Plunder is the object of these incursions, the Indians finding a quick market in Chili for all the cattle they take. The Minister of War, who has in charge the protection of the frontiers, came up to the aid of the slaughtered troops, after the savages had finished their murderous work and retired. He finds it much more agreeable to pursue Indians who have got a day the start of him than to meet them face to face and take a brush with them. He who is a day behind has as good prospects for the future as he who turns and runs away. The result of this uselessness on the part of the Minister of War will be to strengthen the opposition of the "Gauchos" to the present Administration. During the administration of ROSAS the farming interest was well protected—it is not strange that the country people (Gauchos) desire his return.

Lieutenant JEFFERS, U. S. N., commanding the United States surveying schooner *Water Witch*, has discovered a new channel by which to enter the Rivers Parana and Paraguay. This new channel gives four feet more water than the old one, and is, therefore, a discovery of great value to the up-river provinces, and especially to the Argentine Republic, which, since the revolt of Buenos Ayres, has had no seaport accessible to large vessels. Now, vessels drawing fifteen feet can go up at the average height of the river, and at the highest stage of water about twenty feet can be carried up.

Lieut. Commanding PAGE, of this surveying expedition, has gone on an inland tour of exploration to Salta and elsewhere.

Affairs in Uruguay appear to be quiet since the accession of BUSTAMENTE. MARTINEZ, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, resigned a few weeks since, and his place was supplied by Sr. RODRIGUEZ. The resignation of a gentleman of the respectability of MARTINEZ, and one so universally esteemed, does not augur well for the future. The late President of Uruguay, Gen. FLORES, is living quietly on his farm about six miles from Montevideo. There is one question of much interest to the Uruguayans yet to be settled, and that is, the withdrawal of the Brazilian troops. In doing nothing to prevent the late Revolution, they manifested their faithlessness, and all the while they have been an object of jealousy to the natives. As no one desires their presence, the presumption is that they will soon retire to relieve Uruguay of the cost of supporting them.

During the latter part of September there was a long and violent storm at Montevideo, during which the English brig *Maida*, from Boston, bound to Buenos Ayres, with ice, coal and lumber, was wrecked just outside the inner harbor of Montevideo. No lives were lost.

There is nothing remarkable in the political affairs of Brazil; everything appears quiet. In Rio de Janeiro City the cholera is not on the increase. The number of deaths daily ranges from 55 to 75. In the country it is as sickly as in the city. The cholera has made its appearance at Petropolis, a city high up among the mountains, and which for its healthfulness has been chosen the Summer residence of the Emperor.

Business is now very dull. Jobbers have little to do, because the country merchants fear to expose themselves to the cholera. The same cause operates in keeping back the supply of coffee from the interior, and that article now is at a price which will not warrant shipment. There are forty American vessels in port, and some of those chartered for the round voyage are going home in ballast. A sale of flour was made at auction on the 16th inst., and prices ranged from 20$000 to 22$500.

The U. S. ship *Savannah* sailed from this port on a cruise on the 5th inst. The U. S. ship *Germantown* is at Montevideo. The U. S. brig *Bainbridge* sailed from Montevideo for Rio de Janeiro Sept. 25. The U. S. steamer *Water Witch* arrived at Montevideo from Martin Garcia Oct. 5.

The English frigate *Indefatigable*, Rear Admiral JOHNSON, sails to-day for Pernambuco, and the English brig-of-war *Spy* for the Falkland Islands. The French frigate *Poursuivante* sailed yesterday on a cruise.

DIED—At Santo Aloxio, Province of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Sept. 30, 1855, GEORGE MORRE, aged 9 months, son of LOUIS J. and MARY MORAN, and grandson of the late Commander ALEXANDER GORDON, U. S. N.

S.

Political.

It will be seen by the following notice that the Soft-Shells are about to hold a Convention to choose Delegates to the National Convention. They evidently do no not propose to trust to the District system of election:

The Democratic Republican Electors of the State of New-York are requested to send one Delegate from each Assembly District, to represent them in a State Convention to be held at Syracuse, on the 8th day of January next, to choose Delegates to the Democratic National Convention to be held at Cincinnati, and for such other purposes as they shall deem fit. DEAN RICHMOND, Chairman.

P. CAGGA, Secretary.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1825. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Rejection of Parker H. French.

THE DUTY ON RAILROAD IRON.

Nothing New in Relation to the Speakership.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

PARKER H. FRENCH is expected here to-morrow. His rejection will be placed chiefly on the ground that the Government he seeks to represent is merely a Military Government, which has not been recognized by any civilized power.

The Secretary of the Treasury is determined to oppose the repeal of the duty on Railroad Iron.

There is nothing more definite in relation to the Speakership. Several propositions for the solving of the difficulty are expected to be moved, debated and rejected to-morrow—then voting will be resumed.

S.

Prospects of the Election of Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 16.

The prospects of the election of a Speaker to-morrow apparently are not more promising than they were when the House adjourned yesterday, though plans relative to an organization are privately discussed.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15.

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. HICKMAN offered a resolution that no person should be considered a candidate for Speaker who shall not be supported as such, on the sixtieth vote, and after that time all but the two highest candidates be dropped—a choice then to be made between them, and the one obtaining the largest to be the Speaker, provided he receives a majority of the quorum of the House.

MEMBERS ARE FACETIOUS.

Mr. LETCHER suggested the Clerk prepare a letter to be signed by the members of the House resigning their seats, in order that a new election be held in all the States and Territories.

Cries of "Agreed," "That's right," "We'll stand by that." [Laughter.]

Mr. SAGE proposed as a substitute that the gentleman of Virginia set the example by resigning first, and other gentlemen follow him till all got through. [Laughter.]

Mr. LETCHER would cheerfully agree to that, if the gentleman from New-York will give him the assurance that he will play fair. [Laughter.]

Mr. SAGE was unwilling to thus pledge himself, feeling he had conscientiously performed his duty. He was acting with the majority in opposition to the Administration.

Mr. HOUSTON—Why don't you organize?

Mr. SAGE—It is not my fault.

Mr. GIDDINGS thought that the proposition came from the appropriate quarter—from a faction which for two weeks had been preventing the organization. He believed if the Democracy would retire from the Hall the House would soon elect a Speaker.

Mr. LETCHER—As gentlemen appear to be in trouble, I will withdraw it.

Cries of "No, no," and "That's right."

Mr. WADE—Let the President resign. If they refer the matter to the People, I am with them. [Laughter.]

Mr. HICKMAN remarked, it had been said that the reason why the organization cannot be effected is because there are numerous candidates who have not been named as such, and he presented his resolutions to remove the difficulty.

ANOTHER PROPOSITION PROPOUNDED.

Mr. MCMULLEN, of Va., said he would, in due time, submit a proposition more just and equitable, guaranteeing that it would effect an organization.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Ind., hoped his friends would stand firm, and not compromise with the twelve apostates, unless they subscribed to the Democratic creed. [Laughter.]

THE PEOPLE WILL HAVE SOMETHING TO SAY.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL of Ky., was willing to abide the sense of the people, who will ultimately have a chance to express their sentiments as to this triangular contest in their choice for the next Presidency. He hoped the present state of things would not be brought to a premature denouement.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., opposed the resolution. No one could be thus deprived of his eligibility to the Speakership.

Mr. WHEELER gave reasons why he would not be "roped in" to the plans of a corrupt lobby, defending his position as a National Democrat.

Mr. SMITH, of Tennessee, wanted Mr. CAMPBELL to tell what party made overtures for pledges as preliminary to his election as Speaker. He (SMITH) was satisfied it did not come from the Democratic side of the House.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, declined being placed on the witness' stand.

MORE TIME WANTED TO DELIBERATE.

Mr. READE, of North Carolina, proposed the North elect a Speaker from the South, or the South elect from the North. He was satisfied to have the least objectionable

FRENCH AFFAIRS.

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

The Medals—Interesting American Dinner—Improvements in Paris.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

A LAST WORD ON THE MEDALS.

The sum total of awards made by the juries of the Exhibition was eleven thousand and thirty-three, and that is exactly the number of malcontents in this class alone, to say nothing of the fourteen thousand who did not receive anything. The one that received a medal of the fourth class grumbled because he was not in the second or third; the second and third grumbled because they were not in the first; and the first grumbled because other people than himself drew the same reward. I have not heard that any one positively refused the reward that was offered him, but I have heard of a good many who declared they would refuse it, and at the last hour accepted. Among this number was M. INGRES. M. INGRES received the Grand Medal of Honor, and he received besides a promotion in the Legion of Honor from the rank of Commander to that of Grand Officer. But his susceptibilities as an artist were revolted at being assimilated by the medal of honor to other artists whom he disdained. Nine other artists received the medal of honor as well as himself. The proud old man was wounded most by seeing his Apotheosis of HOMER and the Apotheosis of NAPOLEON exposed in the place of honor alongside of LANDSEER'S animals. "No," said he, "I never thought it was reserved for me to live to see myself exposed by the side of a painter of monkeys!" And yet LANDSEER is the first painter of England, and the only Englishman who occupied his rank at the Great Exhibition, while there are persons who deny to M. INGRES' gray productions, especially the Apotheosis of NAPOLEON, which many of your readers have seen at the Hotel de Ville, more than a third rank. PAUL DELAROCHE refused to enter the concours, on the ground that he could not put himself in competition with certain fashionable artists of the day, (HORACE VERNET, PAUL DELAROCHE, and INGRES,) for whom a verdict was already made up before the jury commenced its labors.

FRENCH POLITICS AT AN AMERICAN DINNER.

Every American who has been much in French society since the inauguration of the Empire, must have observed the change which comes over every Frenchman, no matter to what "color" he belongs, the minute he finds himself in an assemblage of Americans. He seems as if a load was removed from his heart; he ceases to stare if politicol subjects are introduced; like the members of the present Legislature, when a bill for the relief of some widow or soldier is introduced, their long pent-up oratory begins to flow, and he shows that at heart he is thoroughly Democratic and full of the largest sympathies for the success of the great Western Republic.

A company was gathered last evening at a Public Dinner at the Grand Hotel du Louvre, given by the American Commissioners and Exhibitors, to CHAS. H. FLEISCHMANN, Esq., Commissioner from New-York, and Member of the International Jury, as a tribute of respect for his eminent services as a juryman. At the dinner were present as invited guests, M. MICHEL-CHEVALLIER, Member of the Institute of France, Member of the Council of State, Member of the Imperial Commission; General the Count SAULCY, Member of the Institute, Director of the Museum of Artillery, Member of the International Jury; M. RIVOT, Professor at the School of Mines, Member of the International Jury; M. MECHIN, of the Polytechnic School; the Baron BEISSE, Member of the International Jury; M. ALCAU, Professor at the Conservatoire des Arts et Metiers; Count ENNEBERG; the American Commissioners now remaining in Paris, viz: Mr. VALENTINE, of Mass., Chairman; Mr. FLEISCHMANN; Mr. WEIGH, editor of the New-Orleans *Bee*; Mr. ALEXANDER VATTEMARE; Dr. JOHNSTON; of Exhibitors, and American invited guests, Messrs. GOODYEAR, HUGHES, COLEMAN, PITTS, WHEELOCK, JONES, MAY, CHASE, HUNTINGTON, MANN, Judge WILLARD, and others, whose names I did not learn.

M. MICHEL-CHEVALLIER responded to the toasts to the Emperor and Prince NAPOLEON. Judge WILLARD, of New-York, to that for the President of the United States. Mr. VALENTINE, for the Commissioners; and Mr. FLEISCHMANN, as the originator of the feast, for himself. Speeches were also made by the Baron BEISSE and M. RIVOT.

M. MICHEL-CHEVALLIER, in responding to the toast to the Emperor, assured the company of the desire which he believed had always animated the French Government, and which he knew animated it at this moment, to cultivate close relations of friendship with the Government and people of the United States. He recalled the ties which had so long bound the two countries together, and declared that he had every reason to believe they would continue to control the destines of the two countries. In reply to the toast to Prince NAPOLEON, he spoke of that gentleman as having carried a spirit of zeal and impartiality into his duties of President of the Imperial Commission, which were worthy of the highest praise. He pronounced the Prince a friend and advocate of the great principles of liberty and equality. In reply to a personal toast, the distinguished Academician dwelt with emphasis on the intellectual greatness of the United States. He went back to his younger days, and recounted his impressions of a visit to America, and the valuable lessons in self-government which he derived from it. He then pronounced an eulogy on the liberty and equality which are found alone in the United States as governing principles of society, characterized these as the true basis of a higher civilization, and declared that Europe could not evade the example which the United States had set her, and that she would do well to keep her attention directed to this great example. These words of the distinguished speaker were loudly cheered by the entire company, and in view of the fact that he is a member of the present Government, the sentiments which he uttered in regard to liberty and equality, the persistence with which he several times returned to the subject, and the emphasis with which he dwelt on the words, contrasted strongly with the act of the Government in strangely obliterating those two words from the walls of Paris. But MICHEL-CHEVALLIER is not so much a politician as a man of letters; he occupies one of the immortal forty *fauteuils* at the Institute of France, where he has for colleagues THIERS and GUIZOT, and DUPIN and COUSIN, and thirty-five other statesmen, philosophers and writers, who are all less friends of the BONAPARTES than he. As a Member of the Institute, as a philosopher, and at a table surrounded by Americans, and by French scholars like himself, he had a right to speak just as if the words "*Liberté, Egalité, Fraternité*," still existed on the walls of Paris, and we thank him and will long remember him for his kind words.

FRENCH CAPITAL IN LONDON.

Does it not sound curious that a French company with its chief office in the Rue Vivienne, city of Paris, should own and operate the eight hundred omnibuses which circulate in the streets of London? Some Englishmen pretend to deny the fact, while a few irregular omnibuses of London notify their passengers that they have not been bought by the foreigner. But it is none the less true that the direction and principal amount of the capital in this great enterprise are in the hands of Frenchmen, the *Crédit Mobilier*, and that the stock is now the most sought after of any stock on the Paris Bourse.

The same cause which operated in bringing about this transaction, might operate in producing its repetition at New-York. The English omnibuses had become almost as much a nuisance as a convenience to the public on account of their bad management, and they did not pay their proprietors satisfactory dividends. The London proprietors could not be induced to work in harmony for a reform, and thus a French company and a French organization stepped in to do the work. The French omnibus carries seventeen persons in the interior, each seat being railed off; it carries a driver and a conductor; the horses and carriage cost double the price of those at New-York; they run the same distances, two and three miles, for the same price, six cents, and yet they make regular and larger dividends, I am told, than the New-York omnibuses.

The reason of this is palpable enough. The French omnibuses all carry "counters," a clock-work arrangement, which serves as a complete check on the dishonesty of conductors. The omnibuses are owned by an immense Stock Company, members of which may be present in every omnibus load which passes the street. If the conductor, therefore, does not turn the finger of the indicator as each passenger enters, he may be detected and discharged. To encourage travel, the omnibuses are large and roomy, they give correspondence in all directions, the fare is a regular sum certain always, and the conductor is always civil. Before the companies were consolidated in Paris, each omnibus averaged, in its daily receipts, sixty francs—twelve dollars—two hundred passengers. They now average seventy-two francs each. So that it will be perceived that it is not so much from the large sum received by each omnibus that good dividends are realized, as from the regularity of the incomes and the thorough organization for economy which a large Company permits.

I have heard it asserted within a few days that the *Crédit Mobilier* was already feeling the ground, through its agents at New-York, for the introduction of the French system in that City.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER "EXPROPRIATED."

The work of reconstructing and embellishing Paris continues through wars, a tight money market and dear bread, with the same vigor as characterized its commencement. Plans for the construction of boulevards, streets and houses are adopted with a liberality that would frighten any other corporation than that of Paris. Amongst those recently adopted there is one that will turn the American Minister out of his comfortable new house in the rue Beaujon. This plan authorizes the cutting of four new boulevards through the "west end," each commencing at the Barrière de l'Etoile and terminating, two on the river at different points between Passy and the Bridge of the Invalides, and the other two at the barrière towards the hill of the Montmartre. One of the latter two "expropriates" Mr. MASON, and it is these two which will cost the most money, for they pass through a dense portion of the city, where the houses are all new and elegantly built. Moreover, there are a hundred and thirty feet wide, and pass all the way *à travers* the streets, and their whole route will thus have to be constructed from space on which houses now stand. However, two years and a half's notice has been given for the expiration and settlement of leases, and the demolitions will not commence till after the end of that time.

Another plan which interests the public very much has just been adopted for the obliteration of the entire street called the rue Basse du Rempart—a street which all your readers who have visited Paris will recollect as forming the north side of the Boulevard des Capucines. This street is about thirty feet wide, and runs along the outside of the wide sidewalk of the boulevard, is eight feet lower than the boulevard, and thus destroys the symmetry and beauty of the latter. The houses are not only irregular in size and in architecture, but they stand at all angles to the street, and thus increase the general deformity. The corporation desires to abolish this evil, but as the law of "expropriation" requires that all measures be based on "public utility" alone, it was clear that this one could not be a forced measure, as all the rest are. They, therefore, offered the proprietors of the houses on this street, if they would move their houses up to the pavement of the boulevard and reconstruct them in an improved style of architecture, a deed from the city gratis of the thirty feet of street on which their new houses would stand. But houses in Paris are not built in a day, and they cost a small fortune each; the proprietors on the rue Basse du Rempart were receiving good dividends, and they preferred not to be disturbed. So they all refused to accept the city's offer, with one exception, and that proved to the rest a fatal one. The street, the reader will recollect, is bounded on one side by houses, on the other by a wall, the wall of the elevated pavement of the boulevard. The one who accepted the proposition was the proprietor of the Hotel d'Osmond, or Casino de Paris, a large and elegant club-house much frequented at this moment by lorettes of the "Première Categorie," and where Aztecs, Earthmen, and other monstrosities, hold their nightly levées. If the owner of the Hotel d'Osmond should extend his building to the street, two *culs-de-sac* would be formed, and the circulation arrested. So the proprietors chose the lesser of two evils, and consented to move up into civilization and good manners—a disagreeable irregularity of the otherwise beautiful boulevard will be obliterated, and the Casino de Paris will become the central ball-room and resort of the *demi-monde* of Paris.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Political, Commercial, Theatrical and General News of San Francisco.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

The Price Currents and Market Reports quote business rather dull and prices of provisions on the decline, which must necessarily be the case when the wants of the mining regions have been supplied, and stocks generally laid in for the Winter. There is no prospect of any considerable demand before Spring, and the merchants can lay dormant during the Winter like bears, but unlike the animals aforesaid, have not the happiness and satisfaction of doing it at small expense.

MURDER OF THE U. S. MARSHAL.

The assassination of the U. S. Marshal, General RICHARDSON, is an event that has created the most intense excitement in this community, and will undoubtedly convey the idea to the whole world that California has indeed retrograded in morals and can hardly lay claim to even the semblance of civilization. You will gather all the particulars of this tragedy from the newspapers.

FAILURE OF SANDERS AND BENHAM.

I mentioned in my last that the firm of SANDERS & BENHAM, a sort of one-horse Banking Institution, doing business under a sign bearing the legend of "Savings Bank" had "busted up." At the sailing of the last steamer the ways and wherefores had not been ascertained, but ample time for investigation having elapsed I am able to give you them to the letter.

In the first place the failure was owing to a scarcity of coin; in the words of another great expounded Banker, the coin was not in the country—for country, read their vaults. It is said that a little item of $50,000 due the Government from Mr. SANDERS, which the papers some time ago stated was paid promptly to that gentleman, but was not—having been presented by the Sheriff, and the chances of payment looking squally—that gentleman took possession. The moment it became known (about 8 A. M. the morning the last steamer sailed) there was a rush of "attachments" until the assets were buried two feet deep. The bank was rightly named "Savings Bank," meaning that the managers saved depositors any further trouble—took such excellent care of their deposits that they are far out of harm's reach. A receiver was appointed, according to the latest fashion, who proceeded to take an account of stock. The assets were found to consist of a few tax-titles, (supposed at one time to be worth just about one d—m, subsequently proved to be worth not even that,) a pair of dilapidated gold-scales, a coal scuttle, pair of tongs and poker, two stools, one since loaned the resident partner, as a stool of repentance, a pair of old boots, four inkstands, one broken, two coin trays, and a piece of circular board hung out, bearing upon one side the pleasant fiction—"Bank open;" on the other, the more reliable information, "Bank shut." The general opinion is, that those who did not get out attachments stand a much better chance than those who did, for the former went to the expense, and, consequently, lost that much more, while the latter didn't and saved it. Speaking of gun-flints in general and Sheriffs in particular, we see that Sheriff GORHAM, who was offered $10,000 a month for the fees of his office, has just confessed judgment in favor of PALMER COOKE & Co. for $74,000. Mr. GORHAM, it appears, speculated too extensively in city and county scrip—bought largely; but scrip, instead of going up, went down. Mr. GORHAM, by virtue of his office, had the power to *arrest* it when he found it going down, but he was not quick enough on the trigger, consequently we have an idea that Mr. GORHAM wishes the deuce had the scrip before he ever put his foot in it.

POLITICS.

In the way of politics the times are pregnant with great surmises—hints, winks, blinks and thinks. The different parties are like a lot of dogs that have just come out of a general scrimmage, and all got whipped, and are rather reluctant to take hold again—so they sit all around in a ring showing their teeth at each other.

A SHARP SEIZURE FOR DEBT.

I noticed in the TIMES, mention of the materials of a building having been stolen from a vacant lot up town in your City, and no clue obtained to the whereabouts. We do those things up better in San Francisco. The proprietor of a Lager Bier Saloon a little east of MEIGS's wharf, having failed to pay his ground rent, suspected his landlord would be likely to lay claim to the building, which was of course liable for the ground rent. So after dark, he commenced operations, and at sunrise there was nothing left but the piles on which the building stood the evening previous. The landlord came down in the morning to attach the building, (a two-story one,) but was considerably astonished not to find a stick of it left, and he has never found it or the owner to this day.

THE EXPECTED RAINS.

We have had no rain yet worth mentioning. A few showers have served to lay the dust for a day or two, and bring out all the fast trotting nags; but the earth is still parched and dry, and no signs of the starting of green grass. Something green would look really refreshing, even if imported from Gotham.

The skies have threatened, frowned, and made up faces several times within a day or two, but it has cleared off every time beautifully, and our Indian Summer still continues—the weather delightful and the atmosphere lovely. The roads and drives about the city are thronged with carriages, buggies and equestrian parties every afternoon, and all seem determined to have a good time and be as happy as if flour was $8 a barrel.

THE MATRIMONIAL MARKET

Is abundantly supplied, and even young and tender candidates go off slowly. The cause mainly being the dreadful extravagance in dress indulged in by this feminine community. It is perfectly awful. They have nothing else to do but spend money, dress, running about from house to house, gossiping and talking scandal. Of all places that ever was heard of, San Francisco takes the lead for scandal. No one escapes. No wonder the young men shudder at the thought of tacking themselves to such thoughtless, extravagant, senseless candidates for the situations of wives and mothers. Society in California, at the present speaking, is in a dreadful state, the chief occupation of the female portion of it being as aforesaid, and in turning their noses up at each other.

NEW HOTEL—VALUE OF REAL ESTATE.

The Union Hotel, formerly the head-quarters of genteel Democracy, but latterly like Tara's Halls deserted, is about to be opened again. It will never be a suitable Hotel for ladies—only appropriate for young Bucks. To show you the difference between times as they "used to was" and the times as is—the rent of this Hotel in 1853 and 1853 was $8,000 per month, or $96,000 per annum—its frontage being not over 25 feet, its depth about 100—three stories high. Now it has a very tight scratch to get an occupant at $1,000 per month, or $12,000 per annum, and it is extremely doubtful about its continuation at that price. Real Estate sells slowly at less price for house and lot than the buildings cost, or about one-fourth cost two years ago.

THE FARMERS OF CALIFORNIA.

The only class of people who may be said to be thoroughly sound and prosperous are the Farmers. They have had a hard struggle, but have come out bright at last, and there is scarcely one in the country that is not making money. Great attention is being paid to the dairy business. There never has been a time that fresh butter would not bring 75 cents per pound, cheese 50 cents—the former is now $1 to $1 25—and it costs less to keep stock here than in the Eastern States, the feed being best in the Winter, when Eastern farmers are obliged to feed out hay, &c. Cattle have been very low, and cows to be had for what they cost in the State of New-York; but, within the last three months, stock of all kinds has advanced fifty per cent., and is still going up. Horses are getting scarce; the omnibus and stage companies use them up very fast, and there appears to be none coming over the plains. It will be a good speculation for the Western men to bring them, next season. The price of a good dray horse ranges from $400 to $800; a good common road horse, $600; a crab that can go in three minutes, $1,000—and every second *under*, adds a couple of hundred dollars. There are probably three hundred fast horses kept at livery, in San Francisco, ranging from $800 to $4,000 in value. A pair of carriage horses cost $2,000; a pair that will go together in 3:05,, or 3:10, $3,000. The distinction in value between pacing and trotting horses is not as great as with you. A pacing horse will sell for within one-fourth as much as a trotter of the same speed. The native California horses, although small, are being broken to harness, and hundreds are driven in saddle-wagons and four-carts. California is a fast country—no mistake about it—and every one here seems to be determined to have a good time, and enjoy life. We are all firm believers in the ancient adage of "Go it while you're young; for when you get old, it's inconvenient."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

In the way of theatricals, we have had a fair sprinkling of the heroics and gymnastics. STARK at the Union has been doing the heavy line of characters to good houses. His theatre is small, and consequently looks full if the numbers are not great; he is making something all the time, however. That roaring bull, Mr. BUCHANAN, is howling at Sacramento, pleasing some and disgusting others; but he draws good houses, which is of more consequence.

The RAVELS are playing at the American, drawing fair houses, but not crowded ones. The $2 tariff does not seem to answer; latterly all the theatres have put tickets at $1, but when the RAVELS commenced at the American, prices were raised to $2. Some of their pieces are very indifferent; they commenced with the poorest ones, but now find it necessary to bring out their best ones in order to draw. To-night they bring out the "Green Monster," and will undoubtedly have a good house. A few evenings since, when the curtain fell, the audience demonstrated their dissatisfaction at the piece by hisses, which brought GABRIEL RAVEL before the curtain. He says, "Me hear von hiss—what for you hiss?" A silence ensued. Looking around, he continued. "No responden? I am satisfy," and forthwith made his exit. The speech put the audience in good humor, and they voted it the best thing of the evening. On Friday evening last, a complimentary benefit was given at the Metropolitan to Mr. STEPHEN C. MASSETT, who had lost his little "pile" of "pewter" by the failure of SANDERS & BENHAM. The entertainment was a sort of melange, mostly musical. The "call" was promptly responded to by Mr. MASSETT's numerous friends. The house was one of the largest ever known in this place, and must have netted Mr. MASSETT very nearly, if not quite, the amount of his hopes by the failure. It is said that KATE HAYES had $40,000 in the hands of Messrs. SANDERS & BENHAM. It is thought, however, that she will not lose the entire amount on account of some of the investments being in her own name. In my remarks about the failure of Messrs. SANDERS & BENHAM I would state that both of those gentlemen have always borne a high character in this city, and I have not heard any dishonest practices or charges laid to them beyond the usual belief by the sufferers, that there was swindling somewhere; but there is no proof in talk of that kind.

Signora GARBUTO, the Italian Prima Dona, has not yet appeared in opera for want of the proper support, and she very justly prefers not to sing at all rather than run the risk of a failure of an opera for want of the necessary material. She has given two or three concerts that gave very general satisfaction; but we pine for BABILLI and LANZONI. There are more scientific artistes, but none more pleasing. We must call her MRS. SCOLA now, for there is no mistake about it that she *did* marry SCOLA before leaving here. JOHN FREEMAN, of Freeman's Express, whom everybody knows and likes, has just sent me word that he is waiting for for the TIMES' correspondence, and requests me to "hurry up the cakes;" so if you consider this no great shakes I will lay it to JOHN FREEMAN. "PODGERS."

Sickness and Death at Sea.

Capt. HAMILTON, of the brig *Abby Taylor*, arrived on Saturday from Aspinwall, reports: Died at Sea, Nov. 20, BERNARD DAILY, of Providence, R. I. Also, Nov. 24, JOHN FLANNIGAN, of Charlestown, Mass., both of the above. The men were taken on board for charity sake, and were very sick and destitute of everything. Eastern papers are requested to copy. The friends wishing any further information, will apply to FRANCIS SPIS, No. 73 Broadway, where they will find a carpet bag containing sundries.

Also died, Nov. 25, WILLIAM BENNETT, seaman, working his passage. He belonged to Long Island. Capt. H. also reports that four of his men were sick during the entire passage, and being short handed, tried to put into Key West, but it coming on to blow, was compelled to work the vessel home with but two officers and two seamen.

Capt. HAVEN, of bark *Chieftain*, arrived on Saturday from AUX CAYES, reports:

DIED ON BOARD—Nov. 11, SAMUEL B. HAVEN, (of fever,) second officer and youngest son of the Captain, aged 20 years. He also reports that when he left it was very sickly at AUX CAYES, especially among the shipping, as all the vessels in port have had more or less sickness on board, and a great many deaths had occurred.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Affairs of Central America and Mexico.

Parker H. French—Senator Fish—Anecdotes, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

I telegraphed you this evening that the President had determined not to recognize Col. WALKER's government in Nicaragua, nor to receive PARKER H. FRENCH as the Minister Plenipotentiary from that Republic. I some time since heard that instructions were sent to Minister WHEELER *not* to recognize the WALKER Government, but as the information was not very definite, and as it seemed improbable that the Minister would have disobeyed his instructions so pointedly, I was not inclined to credit the story. I learn now, however, that in addition to the general instructions to Mr. WHEELER—which of themselves should have restrained him from his hasty action—as soon as Mr. MARCY received accounts of the probable success of the WALKER party, he transmitted new instructions, specifically forbidding our Minister to recognize the Government of WALKER at all.

WHEELER'S RECOGNITION OF WALKER'S GOVERNMENT DISAVOWED.

These did not reach the Isthmus until after Mr. WHEELER had already agreed to recognize the new Government. But that fact, of course, cannot bind the United States, nor change the policy of our Administration upon this subject. The same reasons for refusing to recognize the WALKER Government exists now as then; and Mr. WHEELER's act is disavowed. Whether he will return home, or whether he will remain in Nicaragua and join the fortunes of the Revolutionary party there, is not known. It is hardly to be supposed, however, that he will choose to maintain his position as Minister, even if the President does not recall him.

PARKER H. FRENCH—HIS DARK PAST AND TROUBLED FUTURE.

Of course if the WALKER Government is not recognized, Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH cannot be received as its representative at Washington; and he will *not* be. As intimated in my dispatch, he is likely to meet with trouble—such, perhaps, as he has already anticipated, but relies on his lucky star to get him out of, as it has often served him before. Some years ago, you will remember, he was charged with having forged letters of credit upon HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, and of obtaining large sums of money through that means. He has also been accused of defrauding a Paymaster in the United States Army in Texas, or somewhere else in the Southwest, I believe, and of various crimes, perpetrated under circumstances well calculated to stamp him a desperate and bold and unprincipled man.

FRENCH'S MINISTERIAL QUALITY DON'T PROTECT HIM.

These old charges are now revived, and it is expected that he will be arrested upon some of them and held to answer. He doubtless relies for security upon the privilege of exterritoriality of a Foreign Minister; but his dependence is an unsafe one. Admitting even that he is the diplomatic representative of Nicaragua, he is at best only a Minister—in transit,—to whom customary courtesy extends the privilege of immunity from arrest. But this privilege is not a requirement of international law in the case of a Minister in transit; and it is within the power and the right of our Government to withhold it or not, just as shall be deemed advisable. In this case it will be withheld, unless JEFFERSON DAVIS is able to give another proof that he rules the Administration.

THE FALL OF ALVAREZ—THE MEXICAN INDEMNITY.

There are some considerations casting a shadow of doubt upon the intelligence of the overthrow of ALVAREZ and his Government in Mexico; still, on the whole, it is believed to be authentic, as it certainly is reasonable. The advices to Mr. MARCY profess to be somewhat later than those to the Press, which only indicate the discovery of a conspiracy for the overthrow of the Government, and not the new revolution itself. If the news is confirmed, its effect must be favorable for the American assignees of the three millions balance of Mexican indemnity. The question of its payment was understood to have been deferred for some negotiations between the United States and the Alvarez Government, but it is scarcely to be supposed that the American assignees will be kept out of their money for years longer, waiting for the reëstablishment of some new Government in Mexico, which shall stand long enough to carry on a brief negotiation.

A WORD IN DEFENCE OF GOVERNOR FISH.

I see a paragraph from the columns of the *Tribune*, going the rounds of the Northern Press, which seems to me to do great injustice to Senator FISH, of New-York. The paragraph in question charges, rather by inuendo than by direction, that Mr. FISH has entered into some arrangement with the Administration Senators, by which himself and five of his colleagues are to be considered as no longer belonging to any political organization, and, therefore, as not interposing any obstacle to the scheme—which the majority had in contemplation—of excluding all the Republican and the Know-Nothing Senators from the Senate Committees. The circumstances which are made the pretext for this charge, were briefly these. One evening last week Senators FISH, JONES, GEYER, BENJAMIN, PRATT and PEARCE met at Governor JONES' rooms by his invitation, for consultation. At this meeting a proposition was made by authority of prominent Democratic Senators, that the gentlemen named should meet with the Democratic Senators in caucus for the purpose of arranging the Committees of the Senate, where they should be treated on the same terms with the Democrats themselves, whose purpose was, as I have already stated, not to recognise the Republicans or Know-Nothings in the formation of the Committees, because the latter were deemed not to be "National" men. Mr. FISH, and his colleagues, declined the proposition, taking the ground that the Democratic majority should not be relieved from the responsibility of organizing the Senate which rested upon it and upon it alone. At the same time they stated their willingness to do their share of the work, just wherever the majority should see fit to place them.

MR. FISH IS A WHIG, AND NOTHING ELSE.

I think it but fair to call attention to the fact that Mr. FISH maintained the policy of non-intervention. He refused to go into caucus with the Democrats; nor was he disposed to place himself with the Republicans or Know-Nothings, with whom he does not profess to act, as party organizations,—and so he left the responsibility entirely upon the Democrats themselves to do with him as they should choose,—just as they had intended to do with the "unhealthy organizations." He insisted upon being considered, just what he had always been heretofore, and desired to continue,—a straight-out Whig. In this, be it remembered, he pursued precisely the course adopted by Senator PEARCE, of Maryland, upon whom high compliment is bestowed in the same article which misrepresents the Senator from New-York,—compliment which the distinguished and highly honorable Senator from Maryland would spurn to receive at the price of such disingenuousness.

One of the natural inferences to be drawn from the *Tribune*'s article is, that Mr. FISH was willing to be elevated to responsible position on the Committees, at the expense of Senator SEWARD's degradation. It is scarcely necessary to suggest that one who understands so well as does Senator FISH what is due to his own character as a gentleman, and to his position as one of the representatives of a sovereign State, that he would have resented with emphasis any such attempt to put an indignity upon his collegue, and upon the State of New-York.

A WITTY METHOD OF MAKING A SPEAKER.

Is my letter too long for a good joke or too? If not, here goes. Hon. GEO. S. HOUSTON, of Alabama, is a jolly wag, as good natured as he is honest and sensible. The other day, after several votes for Speaker had been taken, without effect, HOUSTON crossed the Representative Hall to the seat of the member from the Utica district, when the following dialogue ensued:

Mr. HOUSTON—MATTESON, don't you know how to make a Speaker?

Mr. MATTESON—No! do you?

Mr. HOUSTON—Well, I can tell you.

Mr. MATTESON—For Heaven's sake do, then, HOUSTON.

Mr. HOUSTON—Why, *let the Banks suspend!* [An explosion occurred just here.]

TWO DROMIOS—A RICH JOKE.

When your laugh is out over that specimen of pure wit, here's another "good one." Our host of Guy's National Hotel is thought by some to bear a striking personal resemblance to Gen. CASS—*how* striking you may judge when I am done. A stranger, who supposed he knew mine host very well, put up at the National the other night. Since this house has become the crack hotel at the Capital it is quite full all the time, and the new comer was necessarily, for the first night, sent to the upper floor to sleep. Coming down stairs in the morning, a little cross, he met Gen. CASS (who has a fine suite of rooms here) in the hall, stepped up to him, and in language more forcible and rapid than elegant said: "Mr. GUY, I'll be —— if I'll stand it! You've put me at the top of the house! I must have a room somewhere lower down."

General CASS, (interposing, and nervously)—Sir, you are mistaken in the person you address. *I am General* CASS, *of Michigan.*

STRANGER, (confusedly)—Beg your pardon, General CASS—thought it was my old friend GUY. Beg a thousand pardons, Sir. All a mistake, I assure you, Sir.

The General passed out of the building, but soon returned, and as luck would have it, the stranger met him at full face again, but in another position. This time he was sure he had mine host, for the Senator from Michigan he *knew* had just gone out. So Stranger stepped boldly up, slapped the General heartily and familiarly on the shoulder, exclaiming: "By heavens, GUY, I've got a rich sell to relate. I met old CASS up stairs, just now, thought it was you, and began cursing him about my room.

General CASS, (with emphasis)—Well! *young man, you've met 'old* CASS' *again!*

Stranger sloped, and hasn't been heard of since.

S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

MEETING OF THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

The Chief of Police before the Commissioners—Affidavit for his Removal.

The Board of Commissioners met on Saturday afternoon in the Mayor's Office, the Mayor and the Recorder present. As it was supposed the nativity of the Chief of Police would come up for investigation, there were a number of persons present other than those having cases before the Board. Among them, Alderman BRIGGS and STEPHEN H. BRANCH, Esq., were the most prominent.

The first case taken up was that of Mr. EASTMAN, a Dock Master, charged with having acted unfairly and injuriously towards Mr. CLARKE, the lessee of a dock or part of a dock, foot of Twenty-third-street, East River. The most important testimony brought against Mr. EASTMAN was, that he had said while talking to Mr. CLARKE, that he (EASTMAN) was his (CLARKE'S) "daddy!" And again; that he (EASTMAN) said he (CLARKE) was a "stinking pup." Several heavy dealers in lumber in that vicinity testified that Mr. EASTMAN was the fairest and most gentlemanly dock master they had ever had. All the evidence in the case was heard, but it was not decided.

As soon as the testimony in Mr. EASTMAN'S case was closed, the Recorder turned to Alderman BRIGGS and asked whether he had any subject for the consideration of the Board.

Alderman BRIGGS said he had not at present, but he supposed the Secretary of the Matsell Investigation Committee (Mr. BRANCH) would like to say a word.

The Recorder desired Mr. BRANCH to proceed.

Mr. BRANCH wished to know whether the Board intended to proceed in the case of the Chief of Police.

The Mayor stated that an affidavit had been filed by THEODORE STUYVESANT, charging that the Chief of Police is an alien and not a citizen of the United States; which charge they would, he thought, commence investigating at the next meeting of the Board. The Chief of Police, he understood, was anxious to have it tried immediately.

Mr. BRANCH desired to see the affidavit of Mr. STUYVESANT.

The affidavit was sent for and read by the Recorder as follows:

AFFIDAVIT.

CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

THEODORE STUYVESANT, being duly sworn, says: That he is informed and believes that GEORGE W. MATSELL, the acting Chief of Police of the City of New-York, is an alien born; that he is a subject of the Queen of England; that he has taken no steps whatever to become a citizen of the United States; by means whereof this deponent charges that the said GEORGE W. MATSELL, in exercising the functions of Chief of Police, is guilty of conduct unbecoming a Policeman and should, therefore, be removed from the position. T. STUYVESANT.

Sworn before me this 13th day of December, 1855.

GEO. KELLOCK, Commissioner of Deeds.

Mr. BRANCH wished to know whether or not the prosecution would like associate counsel.

The Recorder suggested that it might be well for Mr. BRANCH to consult with Mr. STUYVESANT on the subject.

Mr. BRANCH asked concerning the course of proceeding, and whether copies of records and affidavits would be received as evidence before the Board.

The Recorder informed him that the course pursued by the Board, in all cases, was to throw out all testimony where the accused had not had opportunity to cross question the witness; except of course properly authenticated copies of records, which of course could not be cross-examined.

Mr. BRANCH asked whether other parties could not enter charges on their own account, and procure counsel to defend them?

The Mayor replied that as many as chose could prefer charges and have them tried by the Board; and they could employ counsel if they chose.

Mr. BRANCH then asked when the Board would consider the charge preferred by Mr. STUYVESANT?

The Mayor said there was but a small calendar before the Board, and if the parties were ready, they could probably proceed with it on Saturday next, and so the matter rests for the present.

It is thought that Messrs. BRIGGS and BRANCH will not unite with Mr. STUYVESANT, but, if they appear before the Board, prefer separate charges.

The New Passenger and Baggage Line Committee.

The application for the privilege of establishing a New-York City Passenger and Baggage Line having created much interest among those who would be most seriously affected by it, it was decided at the last meeting of the Board of Councilmen to refer the subject back to the Committee on Ordinances, for the purpose of giving all parties an opporty of being heard. The Committee met on Saturday, when about one dozen persons interested *pro* and *con* appeared before them.

The principal person in opposition to the establishment of the proposed line was Mr. H. A. WILLARD, who appeared on behalf of the hackmen and others who do not favor the project. He claimed that there was no necessity for the proposed line; that the conveniences at present afforded were all the wants of the City required. The fifty omnibuses spoken of would, if put on, only add to the obstruction of Broadway, and be of no advantage. And, besides the absence of necessity for such a line, he claimed that its establishment would be a great injury to the hundreds of persons now engaged in the business.

A remonstrance signed by Messrs. COLEMAN & STETSON, of the Astor House, and by the proprietors of fourteen of the other respectable hotels in the City, was presented by Mr. J. A. DEVLIN, who recommended that the Committee should not act in the matter until they had received additional information. The Committee then adjourned to 4 o'clock on Tuesday.

The Fog on the River.

A dense fog settled in the East River last evening, and as there was not wind enough to disturb it, it lay like a thick bank of darkness between New-York and Brooklyn, and rendered crossing between the two cities extremely perilous and difficult. But we heard of no accident. As the ferry bells all along the river from Whitehall to Grand-street kept up a continual ringing, and the steamers in the river as they felt their way across kept their steam whistles all the while screaming, there was a very lively time of it on the water.

Oysters—Suggestions for a Panic.

Isn't it about time for another oyster panic? Three men died last week who had eaten oysters within the month. True, one had died of consumption, one had a liver too large for his abdominal capacity, and the other died by inches. Who knows that the oysters were not poisonous? Coroners do your duty.

Committee on Finance.

The Chairman being the only one of the Committee present at the hour for business on Saturday, the meeting was adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

FIRES.

Conflagration in Canal-street—Loss About $100,000.

On Saturday morning, between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire was discovered issuing from the large steam saw-mill of LYMAN & Co., Nos. 15 and 17 Canal-street. Though the firemen were promptly on hand, and worked vigorously, the flames, owing to the nature of the materials on which they fed, spread rapidly in every direction, and for a time strong apprehension was felt that the whole block, extending through to Walker-street, would be destroyed. This fear, fortunately, was not realised, but still the fire was not extinguished until the steam saw-mill, the mahogany yard attached, and four adjoining buildings were totally destroyed. The entire loss is very near $100,000, but a comparatively small amount of which is covered by insurance, as will be seen from the annexed particulars gathered from the sufferers.

The stock of mahogany, &c., in the saw mill was owned by LYMAN & Co., who estimate their loss at $30,000, on which they have no insurance. The machinery was entirely destroyed. It was owned by GEO. BRUCE, valued at $12,000, and not insured.

The buildings Nos. 15, 17, 19 and 21 Canal-street also belonged to Geo. Bruce; they were estimated as being worth $20,000. There is an insurance of $6,500 on the buildings. The names of the companies we could not learn.

David Sweaden occupied a room in No. 17 as a turner's shop; his stock and tools are totally destroyed; loss about $300. No insurance.

Wm. Dewire occupied a room in No. 19 for scroll sawing. His loss in tools and stock will be about $1,000. We understand he is not insured.

The second floor of No. 21 was occupied by J. T. Welling as a packing-box manufactory; loss about $900. Insured for $500.

The third floor of No. 21 was occupied by John H. Mead, turner; loss about $600, covered by insurance in the Mechanics' Insurance Company, (failed.)

The fourth floor of No. 21 was occupied by A. Ibbertson, manufacturer of table knives; loss about $1,000. No insurance.

Building No. 23 is occupied by Joseph Applegate as a mahogany yard; he sustained about $500 damage to his stock by water. No insurance.

The building is owned by J. B. Cornell, and is damaged about $100. No insurance.

Building No. 15, on the corner of Elm street, was occupied in the basement by W. Ruchty, cutler. His loss will be about $500. No insurance.

Wm. Crawford, blacksmith, also occupied part of the basement. His loss will be about $100. No insurance.

The first floor was occupied by L. Frost as a liquor store. His stock was somewhat damaged by water and breakage in removing it. He estimates his loss at about $600. He has $9,000 insurance in the National Insurance Company.

The second floor was occupied by Henry Eling, brass founder. He estimates his loss on stock, patterns and machinery, at about $30,000, on which he has the following insurance:—Harmony, $2,000; International, $1,000; Beekman, $3,000; St. Nicholas, $1,000; Hamilton, $2,500. Total, $8,500.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Same as before.

SUPERIOR COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 171, 36, 60, 124, 96, 98, 114, 139, 16, 48, 64, 90, 115, 128, 127, 167, 44, 45.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 959, 1729, 171, 831, 674, 686, 558, 536, 590, 598, 585, 1804, 2375, 2541, 2654, 699 to 703.

SUPREME COURT—Nos. 330, 197, 708, 709, 710, 711, 387, 391, 701, 108, 542, 416, 836, 214, 214½, 854, 868, 548, 528, 875, 882, 501, 8 2, 895, 900½, 902, 906, 908, 912, 918, 917, 179, 880, 915, 916, 918, 920, 921, 922, 923, 927 to 932, 154 to 938, 940, 872, 555, 52.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part 1*—Nos. 1861, 1971, 856, 1334, 1336, 1385, 1652, 1859, 988, 980, 1039, 1076, 1086, 1088, 1140. *Part II*—107, 749, 1092, 1108, 1121, 577, 764, 1066, 1728 to 1747.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Dec. 15.

Before Judge Betts.

In the case of *The United States* vs. *Eighty-two Packages of Plate Glass*, which has been on trial for several days back, the Jury this morning brought in a verdict in favor of the Government.

The suit was brought to forfeit the goods, which were valued at about $14,000, on the ground that they had been invoiced by the manufacturers and importers, the Floreffe Company, in Belgium, at about 40 or 50 per cent. below their actual value. The case was contested on the ground that the true value was the cost of the article to the manufacturers; but the Government contended that the market value was the one to guide the importer in his valuation, and this was the ruling of the Court, and under this ruling the jury brought in a verdict of forfeiture against the goods.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon; for claimants, Messrs. Shepard & Parsons.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Dec. 10.

DECISIONS.

We give abstracts of the opinions rendered in the important cases decided at the General Term yesterday. We are much indebted to Wm. H. Dusenbury, Esq., Clerk at General Term, for assistance in obtaining the necessary papers in this, as well as in many similar cases.

IS A JURYMAN TO BE COMPELLED TO STATE HIS POLITICAL OPINIONS?—IS A KNOW-NOTHING A COMPETENT JUROR?

The People of the State of New-York vs. *Christie et al.*—The defendants were jointly indicted for riot, committed in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, on the 4th day of July, 1853; the defendants pleaded not guilty; and on the 14th day of December, 1853, the issue of traverse so joined, came on to be tried before Hon. Francis Tillou, Recorder, &c.—the defendants being tried jointly.

Samuel Carson, the first Juror called, was challenged on the ground of his having expressed an opinion on the guilt of the prisoners. The challenge was denied, and issue was joined. The defendants' counsel offered as a witness, to prove the challenge, the Juror himself. This was objected to by the people, and the objection was sustained by the Court; to which decision the defendants' counsel excepted.

It was admitted for the purpose of the argument as to the challenge of jurors, that on the 4th day of July last past, there was a procession of a Society called the Ancient Order of Hibernians—a Society composed of Irishmen and Roman Catholics; that the defendants were members of that Society. And it was admitted, for the purpose of the argument as to the challenge of jurors, that a portion of the defendants are Catholics, and a portion foreigners; that the alleged riot took place in the neighborhood of Abingdon-square, in the Ninth Ward of the City of New-York, through which the procession passed, and that during the riot, expressions of a hostile and inciting character were used by some of the parties engaged.

Several jurors were called and rejected; some were peremptorily challenged; one of the jurors being called and challenged to the favor, on the ground that he had a prejudice against the prisoners or some one of them, triers were appointed by Court; one juror so challenged for favor and was rejected by the triers, when James Black was called as a juror, who was challenged to the favor by defendants' counsel, on the ground that the juror called had a prejudice against the defendants or some one of them.

This challenge was denied by the people, and issue was thereupon joined. The same triers as in the former cases were, by consent, in this case appointed. The defendants called as a witness to prove the challenge, the juror so called, who, after answering several questions in relation to the ground of challenge, was asked the following question:

Q.—Have you any bias or prejudice against Roman Catholics?

To this question the District-Attorney objected, and contended that the juror was not bound to answer, if he thought it would disgrace him. The Court sustained the objection of the District-Attorney, to which decision the counsel for defendants excepted. The Court thereupon informed the witness that he was not bound to answer the question, if in his opinion the answer would tend to disgrace him; to which instruction and decision the defendants' counsel excepted. On the question being put, the juror declined to answer.

The defendants then moved the Court to compel the juror, as being witness, to answer the question, which the Court refused to do.

To which decision and refusal the defendants' counsel excepted.

Timothy H. West was called as a witness on the part of the prosecution, and testified as to the riot. On being cross-examined he was asked:

Q.—Do you belong to the Order of United Americans?

This question was objected to by the people. The objection was sustained by the Court, and to this decision the counsel for the defendants excepted. The following question was then put:

Q.—Do you belong to any Order?

This question was objected to by the people. The objection was sustained, and to which decision the defendants excepted.

On this case an appeal was taken to the General Term of the Supreme Court. The opinion of the Court was written by the late Justice Morris, but had not been rendered at the time of his death. The opinion, however, is now accepted by the General Term as the opinion of the Court.

MORRIS, J.—At the foundation of American jurisprudence, is the right to an impartial, unprejudiced jury; it is a right paramount to all others, and is not to be sacrificed to the fear or apprehension of wounding the feelings of others.

In this case, a new trial should be ordered for the following errors:

1. The juror, Carson, should have been received as a witness to prove that he had formed or expressed an opinion of the guilt of the prisoners, or of some of them.

The juror who has formed an opinion and has not expressed it, is the only source from which the fact of the "formed opinion" can be obtained. There is neither dishonor or disgrace attached to the fact, that a man had formed an opinion upon any subject which agitated public consideration, and there is no reason why the juror should not be used as the witness, to prove the cause of challenge.

The prosecution at the trial did not object that the challenge assigned against this juror should not have been for principal cause, but to the favor, and, therefore, he cannot take such position here.

2. Under the admission of facts made by counsel as to the foundation of challenge, the Court erred in refusing to compel the juror Black to answer the question whether he had "any prejudice or bias against Roman Catholics."

The question should have been permitted.

3. The question to the witness West, whether he belonged "to the Order of United Americans," should have been permitted by the Court; for had it, by the witness, been shown that he did, and that such order was established with prejudice against, and to oppose Irish and Roman Catholics, such fact was proper for the jury to receive, to enable them to determine how much, if any, the witness' evidence was warped by the principles of his Order.

THE COUNSEL'S LIEN FOR COSTS.

Martin vs. *Kanouse and Garr.*—This is an appeal from an order of the Special Term, pronouncing the defendants' answer frivolous. It appears that Oothers & Blucher obtained a judgment against Kanouse. Blucher died, and Oothers, as the surviving partner, assigned the judgment to the plaintiff. Kanouse also recovered a judgment against the plaintiff, and the object of the action was to set off one judgment against the other. The question in this case is, whether the attorney for Kanouse had such a lien for the costs recovered in the suit between Kanouse and the plaintiff that the plaintiff cannot set off the judgment which he now holds, with the one which stands in Kanouse's name, against the plaintiff.

The answer of the defendant alleges that the judgment in favor of Kanouse is for costs only, no part of which ever belonged to the defendant, but belonging to Garr, or his attorney in these suits, and that the defendant is not the beneficial owner of the judgment recovered in his favor.

MITCHELL, J.—*Prima facie*, a judgment in favor of a party, belongs to him, whether it be for costs alone, or for debt, or damages and costs; and it might follow under a rigid system of pleading, that this *prima facie* conclusion must continue until the pleader should shew how and by what means a transfer of this right was made, so as to justify a different conclusion. Under such a system, the answer would be frivolous, because it does not show facts sufficient to charge the *prima facie* conclusion of law. The real fault in this kind of pleading is, that it is not as definite and certain as it should be, and for that imperfection the Supreme Court in this District has held the only remedy to be that pointed out by the Code—a motion to make it more definite and certain. The proper course will be to reverse the order of the Special Term without costs, and leave the plaintiff to move that the answer be made more definite and certain, and the defendant should show how and in what manner, and for what reason, the costs now belong to the defendant; whether it was by virtue of the attorney's lien for costs, or by virtue of any special agreement between the defendant and his attorney; and, if the last, what this agreement was, and when it was made, whether by parol or in writing.

When the pleadings shall be corrected in these respects, the Court must suggest to both parties that it will be their interest to allow the cause to proceed to trial without continual motions.

Martin vs. *Kanouse and Garr.*—(Second motion.)—Motion to make complaint more definite and certain, and to strike out parts as irrelevant, denied without costs.

INTERESTS TO INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bryant vs. *The Poughkeepsie Mutual Insurance Company.*—The plaintiff was a manufacturer of brass clock works, and was insured by the defendants; and, by the policy, was licensed to use all such articles as are ordinarily employed in their manufacture, and to keep them on hand, and even to make them for that purpose, if it be the ordinary custom of the trade to make them; although the use or keeping of such articles be prohibited by the printed terms of the policy as extra hazardous.

MITCHELL, J.—The *written license* controls the printed words. (Wall vs. Howard Ins. Co., 14 How. Affirmed in Court of Appeals, Dec., 1854.) The proof showed that in the ordinary course of this business, oil of vitriol, turpentine, saltpetre, and certain acids were necessarily used. The motion for a new trial is denied with costs.

Bownell vs. *Crone*—Judgment affirmed, with costs.

Belknap vs. *McIntyre*—Order of Special Term affirmed, with costs—its form to be modified—defendant to have leave to amend in twenty days on payment of costs on the demurrer and on the appeal.

Townel vs. *Church*—Order of Special Term refusing to vacate the attachment reversed, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT.—General Term.

Before Hon. Justices Duer, Campbell and Slosson.

Schroeder vs. *Hudson River R. R. Co.*—Judgment for plaintiff affirmed with costs,

Otte vs. *Same.*—Same judgment.

Dueskop vs. *Same.*—Same.

Warhus vs. *Bowery Savings Bank.*—New trial, costs to abide event.

Mellen vs. *Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.*—Verdict set aside and judgment for defendants.

The special term will open this day (Monday) at 10 o'clock A. M.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 15.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Wilson vs. *Prentiss.*—The order asked must be entered.

Wells vs. *Wells.*—Referees report confirmed, and decree for divorce entered pursuant thereto.

Important to Mortgagers.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Special Term.

Before Judge Woodruff.

DECISION.

Augustus Jenkins vs. *The Continental Insurance Company.*—WOODRUFF, J.—The general proposition that a junior incumbrancer is entitled to redeem a prior mortgage is, I apprehend, too well settled to be now opened for discussion. Such is the language of the elementary treatises, and the right is recognized in numerous adjudged cases: Fell vs. Brown, 2 Bro. C. C. 276; Stonehemer vs. Thompson, 2 Alk. 440; Knight vs. Knight, 3 p., Williams 331, 4 Kent, Com. 183, Story Eq. Jur., sec. 1,028; Burnet vs. Denniston *et al.*, 6 Johns. ch. 35; Pardee vs. Van Anken, 3 Barb., sec. V. 535; Averill vs. Taylor, 4 Selden 44; Roosevelt vs. The President &c. of the Bank of Niagara and others, Hopk., ch. V. 379, (s. c. on appeal, 9 com. 409.)

And the same authorities appear to me to establish that the redeeming party, who is not himself liable as a principal debtor, but who is compelled to redeem for the protection of his own lien upon the mortgaged premises, is entitled to subrogation to the rights of the senior mortgagee. The right of the senior mortgagee to require payment of the mortgage debt, and upon default to file his bill and obtain a decree extinguishing the equity of redemption and foreclosing all who have an interest in the mortgaged premises, carries with it and implies a right in each one who is liable to be thus foreclosed, or rather in those who are entitled to the estate of the mortgagor in the land, or who have a legal or equitable interest therein, to pay the mortgage debt in discharge of such senior mortgage.

To this extent the right of foreclosure and the right of redemption are correlative.

But the right of the redeeming party to subrogation does not necessarily follow from the right of redemption, although the language used by some would seem to warrant that inference. That right depends upon the relation of the parties liable to be foreclosed, to each other, the particular situation of the party claiming such right, and especially and generally upon the inquiry whether such subrogation is necessary for the protection of the rights of the redeeming party and the preservation of his interest, and therefore upon the circumstances in which the right of redemption is sought to be exercised. Thus, when there are several successive mortgages upon the same premises, the mortgagor may have a decree for the redemption of the first mortgage, but he, by payment under such a decree, acquires no right to subrogation. He pays his debt, and the first mortgage becomes thereby satisfied. So the grantee of the mortgagor, holding the fee subject to the mortgages, may redeem the first mortgage, but he does not thereby become entitled to subrogation.

This illustration bears upon the present case no further than to show that the right to redeem does not necessarily include the right to subrogation to the condition of the first mortgage.

In the present case the defendants hold a mortgage which, according to its terms, is payable.

The plaintiff holds a mortgage given to secure a sum of money which will not become payable until the year 1858, and the question raised by the demurrer herein, is whether the plaintiff, to whom nothing is yet payable, who alleges nothing in his bill showing that it is in any manner necessary for his protection or the preservation of the security he holds, can, not only insist upon his right to pay off the first mortgage, but may also claim subrogation to the position of the first mortgagee, and compel the latter to assign to him the first bond and mortgage?

And this inquiry involves a consideration of the ground upon which the right of subrogation in equity proceeds—which, according to my view of the subject, is, that such subrogation is necessary to his protection, and this will be true when, "in order to make his own claim beneficial or available," it is necessary "to disengage the property from the previous incumbrance."

No such necessity, nor any reason whatever, is stated in the complaint herein for seeking to redeem the first mortgage—for aught that appears in the complaint the mortgagor pays the interest accruing on the first mortgage promptly, and pays the interest accruing to the plaintiff as it becomes due, and is simply availing himself of the indulgence of the first mortgagee, and taking the credit which the terms of the plaintiff's mortgage give him. The first mortgagee does not call for the money, and does not wish to receive it.

The plaintiff appears to me to come as a mere volunteer, (to whom nothing is due—towards whom for ought that appears, the mortgagor will perform every duty in due season for his protection,) to interfere between the first mortgagee and the debtor to compel the latter to pay the debt or submit to be foreclosed.

That these are circumstances in which such second mortgagee may not only redeem but may require such a subrogation cannot be denied, and when (as formerly) a mortgagee was entitled to the actual possession of the mortgaged premises and to the receipt of the rents and profits in payment of the mortgage debt, such right is no doubt general.

In this last case his title to the possession and the rents and profits cannot be exercised unless the prior incumbrance is removed.

But in this State no mortgagee can, by statute, maintain ejectment.

His only proceeding to reach the premises is by foreclosure, and so long as no sum, either of interest or principal, is due to him, the prior incumbrance deprives him of no interest in or enjoyment of the lands mortgaged. He holds his mortgage as a mere security for the future payment of moneys not yet due, and which for aught that appears, and can be made to appear, will be paid to him by the mortgagor when the day of payment arrives.

If the first mortgage required that his debt should be paid—or was proceeding to foreclose—or if he or the mortgagor, or both, were doing anything whatever, or were about to do anything which could operate to make the second mortgage any less secure or available than it was at the moment the holder of the latter received it as a security, he might with propriety and equity call upon the Court, not only to suffer him to redeem but to compel an assignment of such first mortgage to him for his protection. I believe that in every case to which I have been referred by counsel, and all that I have examined, one of two reasons for claiming redemption and subrogation existed,—either the second mortgage debt (or the debt secured by the subordinate lien when redemption was sought by a lien-holder by judgment or otherwise) was actually due and payable, or the holder of the first mortgage was about to foreclose, or do some act which operated to impair the security of the claimant.

When the second mortgage becomes payable, the holder comes with a full right to require that the property be applied to the payment of the sum due to himself, and this cannot be done without "disengaging it from previous incumbrances," and on the other hand, the holder of the first mortgage demands his money or is proceeding to foreclose, then the second mortgagee may rightfully insist upon redeeming, and upon being subrogated to the rights of the first mortgage. If the claim to redemption comes from one who has received an absolute conveyance of the equity of redemption, the right to redeem is of course absolute and unqualified. But the second mortgagee in this case has only a conditional conveyance of that equity. He holds it merely as security, and unless he can show some reason why it is necessary for the preservation of his security that he should redeem, I perceive no sufficient reason for the interposition of the Court to enable him to obtain the possession and control of the first mortgage debt. He has already all that he bargained for, and, so far as appears from the present complaint, all to which he is equitably entitled. The purpose or motive prompting him to seek the redemption is not disclosed by the present complaint; he rests on the naked fact that he holds a second mortgage not yet payable. If the Court may consider what, from the discription of the mortgaged premises given in the complaint, seems probable, viz.: that the premises consist of a single lot of ground, with the building thereon, incapable of a sale in parcels, the plaintiff seeks by obtaining the control of the first mortgage to place himself in a position in which he may practically compel the payment of his own mortgage debt, although it will not be payable until 1858; for obviously if he forecloses the first mortgage, and the premises cannot be sold in parcels, he will, so far as the premises are sufficient, be able to collect both debts, unless the mortgagor is prepared to pay off the first mortgage.

So far as the condition of the second mortgage may be likened to that of a surety for the payment of the first mortgage, (and I am aware it has to some extent been so regarded) so far he is entitled to be treated with favor in a Court of Equity, and I am free to say that slight grounds to apprehend loss would be sufficient to warrant his prayer for the relief sought in this case; and if it appeared that the property was depreciating in value, or that it was not kept in repair, or that he had received his mortgage without actual knowledge of the existence of the first mortgage, or upon an express agreement, or even a plain duty on the part of the mortgagor to pay off the first incumbrance, when it became due, so as to render the second mortgage available for any ulterior purposes had in view at the time of its delivery, I think the Court should, in either of these cases, as well as in the others before mentioned, grant him such relief. But, upon the merely naked statement that he holds a mortgage on the equity of redemption, conditioned for a future payment not yet due, it appears to me that he makes no case calling for the interference of a Court of Equity. He has no absolute interest in the equity of redemption, the mortgage being, under our laws, a mere security; he does not hold the whole interest of the mortgagor. The equity of redemption is pledged to him, it is true, but with a condition hitherto fully performed, (so far as appears by the complaint,) and which may be fully performed in the future. He shows no reason why the Court should interfere in his relief, for any purpose. It will be in season to invoke such interposition when his mortgagor makes some default in the performance of the condition, or when the first mortgagee calls for payment, or when some fact can be alleged, showing that his own security is in peril, or that the mortgagor is suffering either the property to depreciate or the first mortgage debt to accumulate, or that the security is inadequate, or that the mortgagor is in the receipts of the rents and profits without applying them towards the reduction of the first mortgage, or that some other reason exists for interference to save him from loss.

It is quite possible that special circumstances exist, in the present case, which, if alleged, would make the plaintiff's case quite clear; and, on the other hand, it may prove to be a contest between two mortgage creditors as to who shall have the benefit of a safe investment on bond and mortgage which the mortgagor has no desire to pay off. If the latter be the truth, it is obvious that the mortgagor, by giving to the defendants another mortgage, even for one hundred dollars, on a credit of ten or twenty years, would place them in as good a position (even if the plaintiff was to have a decree herein) to claim, in their turn, a redemption of the first mortgage, as the plaintiff is now in.

The considerations I have mentioned, very naturally, I think, suggest the inquiry whether in any view of the case a decree could be made for the plaintiff without having the mortgagor before the Court, and also the present owner of the fee. The demurrer raises no such objection to the plaintiff's complaint, but inquiry may be useful if the plaintiff should think proper to amend his complaint in other respects, and deem it prudent to bring in other parties. (See Fell vs. Brown, 2 Born. C. C. 276, and J P. Williams 331, Stonehemer vs. Thompson.)

My conclusion is, that the demurrer should be sustained with leave to the plaintiff to amend on the usual terms.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

THE INDICTMENT AGAINST BARTHOLOMEW R. PURDY, COMMISSIONER OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

On Saturday, a motion was made before His Honor the Recorder, to quash the indictment found by the Grand Jury, in the October Term, against Mr. B. R. Purdy, Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. It was alleged by the counsel as a ground for his motion, that the offence charged was not indictable under the statute.

The District-Attorney opposed the motion, but was willing to submit the papers to the Court without argument. The Recorder, it is understood, will review the points in the case and render his decision during the present week.

LYMAN COLE AND THE MARTHA WASHINGTON.

Mr. Richard Busteed moved to quash the indictment, implicating Lyman Cole, and others,—among whom is William Kissane, recently pardoned by Governor Clark for his share in the Chemical Bank forgery,—in the celebrated *Martha Washington* case.

The District-Attorney remarked that since the previous motion to quash the indictment, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, Sidney C. Burton, had died in the West. He would, therefore, take a week's time to consider the matter, and decide what course to pursue.

Mr. Busteed was satisfied with this arrangement, but would suggest that, in the meantime, Mr. Hall should consult with Messrs. Burdell & Co., the parties named in the indictment as the innocent agents of the defendants in procuring the insurance on the cargo of the *Martha Washington*. He was sure that such inquiry would satisfy the District Attorney that the charges against his client were without foundation, and that he would perceive the justice of entering a *nolle prosequi*.

The case was accordingly laid over till Saturday.

OFFICERS OF AN INSURANCE COMPANY INDICTED.

A bench warrant was issued from this Court for the arrest of James Pirsson, President, and John W. Freeborn, Secretary of the Tontine Fire Insurance Company, No. 13 Wall-street, for perjury, in falsely swearing to certain facts in relation to the capital alleged to have been actually paid in, with the view of obtaining a charter to their company. Mr. Pirsson appeared before the Court on Saturday and gave bail for his appearance to answer the charge.

FIRST DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Green.

MORE LANDLORDISM AND TENANTISM.

David Benson vs. *William Carter.*—This was an action for the recovery of $87 50, being the amount of one quarter's rent of a house, situate in the rural city of Hoboken. It appeared that the tenant signed the lease on representations, and when he took possession he found that there were several manifest inconveniences and nuisances which produced sickness in his family. The tenant left the premises and refused to pay the rent. The Judge held that the representations made were not fraudulent, and that as there was no evidence to show a conviction, judgment must be rendered for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed with costs.

Gen. Harney on his March to Fort Pierre.

A correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Mauvaise Terre on the 12th of October, says: "We have been marching for some fifteen days in the heart of the Brulé country, but all the original proprietors of the land appear to be away from home, for scarcely a sign of one has been seen since we left Fort Laramie. All the old trails run up towards the mountains, a part of the country which we cannot penetrate at this late season of the year. The weather already, in this elevated region, smacks strongly of Winter; ice every night, and now and then a snow-storm. On the 3d inst. we had snow four inches deep. We are now distant one hundred and twenty miles from Fort Pierre, and if no Indians turn up shall soon turn our faces towards that post in order to go into Winter quarters.

Gen. HARNEY's fight on the Blue Water has frightened the Sioux greatly, and the different bands are most anxious for peace, but no peace should be made with them until an expedition penetrates the Minecanjou country, around the heads of Little Missouri and Powder rivers, and the roving bands in that part of the country are chastised. The work is but half done, and another campaign will be required to complete it. The season now is too far advanced to operate further, but an early start next Spring will allow every corner of the Sioux country to be looked into, and a lesson given to our red neighbors which they have long required.

This is a most singular country that we are in at present. We are surrounded by the debris of an antediluvian world, and at almost every step some remains of extinct species of animals and plants are discovered. The bones of the rhinoceros and the stems of the fern are very abundant, indicating that at some former period snow storms were not quite so frequent as at present.

People of those days, if any existed, must have fared well, for the petrified remains of turtle strew the ground in all directions. As for their drinking, not so much can be said for it, if the water of the present day at all resembles the fluid of that period. For two days we have been drinking nothing but salt water, and that of the worst kind. It is not like the pure sea water, but is mixed up with all the abominable salts that can only be found in the laboratory of a chemist—even good brandy can't make it palatable.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported For N. Y. Daily Times.*

SATURDAY, Dec. 15—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quiet but steady, at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse to-day, 93 bbls. Pearls, and 505 bbls. Pots; together, 598 bbls.

COFFEE—Is in but moderate request, yet it is generally pretty stiffly held, at old figures.

COTTON—Continues scarce and quiet, but steady.

FISH—The market is devoid of animation, but is otherwise unaltered.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are somewhat less freely offered, and as the demand is a little brisker, especially for shipment, prices are regaining firmness. The sales since our last embrace about 8,400 bbls., chiefly within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 37½@ 8 43¾
Straight State	8 43¾@ 8 50
Favorite and Extra State	8 50 @ 8 62½
Mixed Western	8 31½@ 8 43¾
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 43¾@ 8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½@ 8 87½
Common to Good Ohio	8 37½@ 8 62½
Fancy Ohio	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Ohio	8 87½@10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @ 9 00
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid—with sales of only small lots of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 87½@$10 ₱ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy—the sales since our last having amounted to about 400 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is selling more freely at $6@$7 50 for Fine and Superfine ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 25@$4 31½ for Jersey, and $4 62½ for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable, at $2 62½@$2 87½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, but pretty stiffly held. We only heard of sales of 2,000 bushels Southern White, at $2 20. Rye is dull and heavy. 9,000 bushels changed hands at $1 20@$1 23 ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats remain as last noticed. Corn is without improvement in any respect, the sales since our last consisting of 37,000 bushels, at 97c.@99c. for Western mixed, in store and delivered; 95c.@$1 for new do.; and 90c.@95c. for do. Yellow, according to quality, ₱ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HIDES—Mr. E. D. HULL informs us that "during the early part of the week the market was very languid, dealers not being willing to operate except at a decline, at which a few parcels were sold: towards the close, however, we have had a fair demand and sales to a large extent were made both here and to arrive at fully former rates. With the exception of a cargo of Orinoco which arrived on the 12th, the market is entirely bare of Sole Leather Hides. The news from that quarter is quite unfavorable, and receipts from there will be much lighter than was anticipated, which has a tendency to strengthen the views of importers of this description of Hides, and the last cargo are held above present rates. The cargo of Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Argo*, were mostly sold previous to arrival. The sales made to arrive, amount to 30,000 to 40,000 Hides. The receipts have been 37,000 Hides, including 84,600 Foreign, as follows: 14,202 Buenos Ayres, ₱ *Argo*; 14,770 Orinoco, ₱ *Agathe*; 1,354 Rio Grande, ₱ *Pennamaquon* from Rio Janeiro; 8,998 African; 270 West India, and 8,000 coastwise, most of which were received by dealers. Sales are: 2,900 Dry Buenos Ayres, ½ lbs., at 26c., 6 mos., usual selection; 5,000 do., to arrive, 21½ lbs., at 25¾c., do., do.; 5,190 Rio Grande, 16½ lbs., at 25c., do., do.; 1,354 do., 20lbs., at 25c., do., do.; 17,500 do., to arrive, 22 lbs., at 25c., do., do.; 3,915 Dry Orinoco, 20 lbs., at 24c., do., do; 4,200 do., 20 lbs. at 23½c., do., do.; 7,000 do., to arrive, 20 lbs., at 23½c., do., do.; 479 Porto Cabello, 24 lbs., at 21½c., 6 mos., reject. water damaged; 198 Dry Savanilla, 23 lbs., at 19c., 6 mos.; 300 Dry Southern, 16 lbs., at 17c., cash, less 4 ₱ cent.; 1,800 G. Salted Chicago, 68 lbs., at 9¾c., 6 mos.; 500 G. Salted Western, 65 lbs., at 10c., 6 mos.; 150 Country Slaughter, 50 lbs., 9c., cash; 3,000 Maranham, to arrive, on private terms. The stock on hand of Ox and Cow Hides is 30,200, as follows: 15,000 Dry Orinoco, 13,000 Dry African, 800 Dry West India, Southern, &c., 1,400 Salted Buenos Ayres. Expected to arrive shortly at this port: The *Guppey*, from Buenos Ayres, with 10,000 Hides; the *Rainbow*, do., with 10,000 Hides; the *Robert Wing*, from Rio Grande, with 8,000 Hides; the *Bolivar*, from Orinoco, with 14,000 Hides; the *Eros*, do., with 7,500 Hides; the *Anna Hincks*, Porto Cabello, with 3,000 Hides; the *Ocean Bird*, from San Juan, with 4,000 Hides: the *Abrasia*, from Savanilla, with 2,000 Hides and others.

HOPS—Remains about the same.

IRON—Is generally held higher, but is inactive.

LATHS—Have not varied.

LEAD—Is quiet and somewhat nominal.

LEATHER—Mr. HULL states that the sales have again been very large, exceeding the receipts about 100,000 Sides, which is unusual at this season of the year. The Western trade being over, heavy weights are in but little request, and are accumulating, but there is a better demand for light. Oak is also in good request at full figures. The trade are now well satisfied that there is at present no prospect for a decline in the raw material, and manifest more firmness. The Boot and Shoe manufacturers buy with more confidence, and are demanding a heavy advance on their Spring goods. Receipts of Hemlock 68,800; of Oak, 5,700. Sales of Hemlock, 73,400; of Oak, 13,470. Stock of Hemlock, 73,000; of Oak, 9,870. We quote: Oak Slaughter and Salted, good light, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good middle, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter and Salted, good heavy, 27c.@30c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, good all weights, 24c.@28c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good light, 19½c.@21c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good middle, 24c.@25c.; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., good heavy, 21½c.@22c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good light, 23c.@23½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good middle, 23½c.@24½c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., good heavy, 20c.@21c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., damaged, all weights, 18c.@19c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., and B. A., poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock Slaughter, in rough, 25c.@26½c., on 4 months' credit.

LIME—Unaltered.

MOLASSES—Rare and needed at full prices.

NAVAL STORES—Are generally dull and heavy, with more sellers than buyers.

OILS—Exhibit no new feature worthy of special reference.

PROVISIONS—Pork is still depressed, and on the decline. The sales, since our last, embrace but 430 bbls., in lots, at $19 75c.@$20 for Mess, and $18 for Prime, ₱ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@8¾c. ₱ lb. Green Hams are worth 10½c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged; the sales since our last reach 500 bbls. and tcs., good to strictly prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. Beef is dull and drooping; the sales since our last including 350 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14 87½@15 25 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef inactive and languid, at from $20@25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed, at $14@17 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 18c.@28c. for Ohio; 28c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 29c@30c. for prime and choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in moderate demand at former prices.

SKINS—Mr. HULL says that "in Deer there is but little doing, as the receipts of Foreign are light and Domestic continues to come forward very sparingly but are taken as soon as received at full prices. Sales have been 8 bales Angostura at 47c.; 1,600 lbs. Florida at 27c., and a small lot of Florida were reported at 29½c. cash. Goat are in good request, and the stock much reduced. Prices continue firm. I notice a sale of 50 bales Curacoa at 50c.@51c., 6 months."

SUGARS—Are in pretty fair request and are firm, in view of the scanty supplies in market.

TALLOW—Unaltered.

WHISKY—There have been 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison bought at 39½c.@40c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather inactive, owing to the continued scarcity of tonnage, and the high claims of ship owners. The latest charters have been: A ship to Antwerp, Cotton, 1c.; Sugar, 50s.; Rice, ⅝c.; Coffee, ⅜c., and other Heavy Goods, $13; a brig to Constantinople, Flour, $8; one to Lisbon, Flour, 85c.; a Br. ship, 750 tons, to Liverpool, about £1,500; a brig, 187 tons, to Para and back, $1,900; one, 200 tons, to Cayenne and back from Monk's Island to the United States, Guano, $2,750; another, 100 tons, to Jamaica and back, $1,225; a schr., 100 tons, from Baltimore to Jamaica and back to New-York, $900; a brig, 180 tons, to Aspinwall, $1,000—and back from Tobasco, Logwood, $11: two from Norfolk, with Hhd. Staves, one to Martinique, $12, and the other to Guadaloupe, $13; a schooner, 140 tons, to St. Jago de Cuba and back, about $1 ₱ bbl. a brig, from Cienfuegos to New-York, Sugar, 38c.—Molasses, $2 50 ₱ a bark to Tortugas, Cement, 40c.; two ships at Eastern ports to load hence for Antwerp, a Br. brig to Glasgow, and a brig to Cienfuegos and back, on terms we did not learn.

SALES OF STOCKS AT PHILADELPHIA.—*Saturday—First Board*—$1,000 Camden and Amboy R. R. 6s, '83, 77½; $1,000 Schuyl. Nav. 6s, '82, 74¼; 3 Morris Canal, Pref., 95¾; 1 do., 95½; 100 Reading R. R., 45¾; 185 do., 45⅞; 100 New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾; 50 Long Isl'd R. R., 12⅝; 60 Schuyl. Nav. Pref. 29½; 32 Beaver Mead. R. R., 50½; 90 Commercial Bank, 50¼.

Between Boards—$1,000 Schuyl. Navigs. Pref., 29½; 214 Reading R. R., 45⅞; 12 Penn. R. R., 48¼; 30 Lehigh Nav., 50.

After Board—$1,000 Reading R. R., 6s, '83, 92½; 725 Reading R. R., 45¾.

Closing Prices—U. S. 6s, '88, 115½; Philadel. 6s, 88¾@89¼; Penn. 5s, 81¾@82¼; Read. R. R., 45¾@46; Reading Railroad Bonds, 90½@91¾; Read. Railroad Mortgage 6s, '90, 92@92½; Penns. Railroad, 48¾@48¾; Morris Canal, 12¾@13¼; Schuylkill Navigation 6s, '82, 74¾@74¾; Schuylkill Navigation Stock, 10@10¼; Schuylkill Navigs. Pref. 29¾@30¾; Long Island R. R., 12¾@13; Vicksburg Railroad, 7¾@7¾; Girard Bank, 11¼@11½; Lehigh Elec. 1¾@1¾; Union Canal, 6@6¼; New-Creek Coal Co., 1¾@1¾.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very competent and trustworthy young woman, a native of Scotland, in City or country, to do general housework, understands cooking, washing, ironing and baking well, and comes highly recommended; also a neat and respectable English girl, as chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; has the best of references. Apply at No. 371 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls of neat and tidy habits. One does general housework; can bake bread and biscuit, wash and iron well, has 2 years' City reference; wages $8 to $9 in this City or Brooklyn. The other is a neat chambermaid and waitress. Will take $5. Will go to Brooklyn. City reference. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two English young women—one as chambermaid and waiter; the other as nurse and seamstress. Also, by a good cook, washer and ironer, and a nice girl of 16, and one 14. Also, by a colored cook and a colored chambermaid. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. N. B.—No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl. She is an excellent plain cook and laundress, and would have no objection to go as waitress or chambermaid. Good City reference can be shown. Apply at No. 214 West 21st-st., third floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant woman, as cook or laundress; will assist in washing if required. Can be seen for two days. City Market, corner Bleecker and Broad

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 17, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a Week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Four Dollars a year.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

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From Kansas.

Our correspondents send us an interesting budget of news from Kansas. There has been beyond a doubt an armed invasion of Missourians, who threaten to destroy the town of Lawrence. Their appearance there will doubtless be the signal for a bloody encounter. One of our correspondents gives a very interesting report of an interview and conversation he had with Gov. SHANNON concerning the disturbances in the Territory.

Central American Affairs.

Gen. CASS, it is given out, proposes at an early day to call the attention of the Senate to our Central American relations. The General looks with distrust at the attitude of Great Britain thereupon. He believes it to be his individual mission to keep an eye on that treacherous power; and to seek every opportunity of troubling the waters of diplomacy. It is furthermore convenient, when Slavery issues become rampant, or the noise and confusion about Rivers and Harbors confounds him, to overlook it all, and divert himself, and try to divert public attention, with the flagrant wrongs we are daily experiencing at the hands of England. Hence a febrile resolution from the venerable Senator always appears, when domestic difficulties are at their height, and nobody but Gen. CASS cares a fig for John Bull and his aggressions. The phenomenon is so regular in its manifestation as to excite no alarm, and very slight attention. And if the present attempt be treated with less regard than it merits, it will be because the General has cried wolf so often and stoutly; and not because the subject itself is not of the most critical importance. It is, in fact, high time the Central American question were finally solved.

The ground of difficulty may be stated thus: On the Fourth of July, 1850, the ratifications of a treaty between Great Britain and the United States were exchanged, at Washington, wherein those Governments, among other agreements, solemnly covenanted that

"Neither Power *should* occupy, or fortify, or colonise, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America; nor *should* either make use of any protection which either affords or may afford, or any alliance which either has or may have to or with any other State or people, for the purpose of erecting or maintaining any such fortifications, or of occupying, fortifying, or colonizing Costa Rica, the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, or of assuming or exercising dominion over the same."

There was a note appended to the British ratification, reserving the right to exercise an absurd protectorate which England had assumed over the indefinite tract known as the Mosquito Coast; but the note could by no liberality of construction pass as a part of the treaty,—and while England maintained that it did, this Government has as firmly held that it did not. In the meantime, the English have remained on the Mosquito Coast—have erected fortifications upon certain islands, belonging to the Mosquito territory—are in the daily assertion of dominion over the straggling Caribs and negroes composing the brutalized population, and maintain a man-of-war constantly on the coast as a protection to British interests. At the same time, and in presence of the British disregard of the treaty, American relations with the Isthmus have assumed a more interesting and intimate character. Mr. HENRY L. KINNEY, a citizen of the United States, has evaded all local opposition, and planted a feeble colony on the territory of Nicaragua. He is there received very cordially by the Government and the people; his enterprise assisted and encouraged; and notwithstanding the antagonism of the Transit Company, bids fair to create an American community, entirely subject to the laws beneath which its members have accepted citizenship. Simultaneously another American adventurer, Col. WALKER, invited with his friends to enlist with a revolutionary party in the same State, so firmly establishes that party and his friends in power, as to wield every arm of Government absolutely.

Against these symptoms of American encroachment Great Britain protests energetically. It sees the beginning that shall end in the annexation of Central America. It recognizes the same incipient movements which added Texas to the United States. Alarmed lest the soil, through which must pass the future highway of nations about the world, may escape into the exclusive power of its leading maritime rival, the British Government points to the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, and charges upon the American Government want of faith, and willful disregard of solemn engagements, in permitting these initial aggressions. And to add weight to its remonstrances, a fleet is dispatched to the Caribbean waters, by way of restoring the balance of power.

The reply of this Government is manifold. England has treated the treaty of WASHINGTON as a nullity, not having, in consequence of it, abated the least of her pretensions in Central America, or abdicated any of her dominion. On the contrary, her absolute sway is strengthened by military and naval reinforcements. But the United States, so far from claiming or using any political influence on the Isthmus, has used the utmost and most loyal endeavors to prevent the harmless emigration of Col. KINNEY, notwithstanding that gentleman had kept the law on his side, by going unarmed to his own property; and would have prevented the enlistment of WALKER in the Nicaraguan service, had it possessed the right and the power to do so. No one Government has more frequently acknowledged the right of individual citizens to go abroad and enter the service of friendly Powers, than has England. She has permitted legions to be recruited in her midst, to share in the civil broils of Spain, and other countries with which her relations were pacific. WALKER's expedition, we are assured, was solicited by a body of Nicaraguans as much entitled to the prerogatives of rule as their opponents, or as the heirs of FERDINAND VII., under whom Gen. EVANS took service; and the Government of the United States might fairly exculpate itself, had it connived at the departure of Col. WALKER. But as that event took place in spite of the utmost vigilance to prevent it, there is surely no foothold whatever for complaint. We can now neither kidnap KINNEY, and drag him back to the States, because his farm is large and he solicits American laborers to people it; or arrest WALKER at Leon, and bring him hither for trial upon the charge of suffering himself to be chosen Dictator by the foolish and quarrelsome Nicaraguans. The original delinquency in either case was not national; nor can the nation be responsible for it.

But as the Treaty of 1850 is only regarded by one party, the English, as binding the other; and as Great Britain will not comply with its terms; and as we have not the power to prevent acts which she considers violations, it is time to treat it as waste paper. It is, to do it justice, a clumsy and worthless piece of patchwork. In the first instance, a jubilee was raised over it, because somebody described it as the first formal assertion of the Monroe doctrine. There could not have been a more solemn and formal repudiation of that doctrine. It admitted England to an equal voice with America in the adjustment of American questions with which she had nothing directly to do. Its enabling clauses gave no power to us not equally given to her; it prohibited nothing to her not as strongly forbidden to us. In fact, the influence which the greatest power of the Western Continent might legitimately exert over its neighbors was sacrificed by the Treaty, on condition that a distant and exotic power would forego an influence she did not legitimately possess, and could never fairly obtain; and while we have kept to the terms of the bad bargain, the other party has proceeded in disregard of them. Very clearly the Monroe doctrine means something very different from this; and the sooner we learn and put in force what it does really mean, the better for all concerned. Let Mr. CASS be heard for this one time attentively: he may not teach us the necessity of war, but of establishing peace on the firm basis of treaties possessing sense, authority, and application to current events. We have never yet celebrated a treaty with England that closed outstanding issues. The treaty of 1814 left the right of search undetermined. The Boundary Treaty of 1842, left the Oregon boundary undecided. The Oregon Treaty of 1846 left the Mosquito Protectorate undisturbed. The last Treaty leaves on our hands the right of search, the Mosquito claim, and the question of intervention in cis-Atlantic affairs generally, undecided and undefined; and the time we think has arrived for reducing these important matters to final arbitration and adjustment. The future is not likely to offer a better opportunity.

Special Partners in Iniquity.

Capital has its duties as well as its privileges, and as our moneyed men claim the full protection of the Law for their property, the Law should exact of them a strict abstinence from all partnership with illicit commerce. Yet we know that the base and degraded members of society, who live in splendid infamy by violating the laws, could not carry on their wretched trade, were they not supplied with means by wealthy capitalists, who either make them direct loans, or hire them houses at exorbitant rents. A fire occurred in one of the splendid dens of infamy in Leonard-street, on Saturday last, the guilty inmates of which sought shelter in the Police office directly opposite to it, and the fact became known that the furniture of the establishment, which the reporters describe as "gorgeous," was furnished by a most respectable upholsterer, one of the largest furniture dealers in the City, who had a mortgage and an insurance on it for several thousand dollars.

Now we do not pretend to say that a furniture dealer has any right to question a purchaser, as to the uses to which the articles he sells are to be put, nor is he called upon to examine into the morals of his customers; but when he furnishes on credit the costly furniture of a house whose infamous character he knows, he becomes, in fact, a partner in the business, which could not be carried on without his aid; and he should be held, if not legally, at least morally accountable for the wickedness perpetrated through the aid of his capital. If a gunsmith were to furnish pistols on credit to a highway robber, to be paid for out of the proceeds of his exploits on the road, he would certainly be held responsible as a *particeps criminis*. But, where is the difference between selling arms to a known robber on credit, and supplying the keeper of the "palace of mirrors," with gorgeous furniture, to be paid for out of the wages of iniquity?

New-York, like every other great city, abounds in large and splendid establishments wherein a commerce is carried on, which is alike repulsive to the moral sense of the people and in violation of the Laws; and the greater part of these infamous houses, splendid brothels and luxurious gambling dens, are owned by wealthy men, who are covetous of a reputation for respectability, and who would shrink from being named in connection with the degraded beings whom they assist with their capital.

Among the Police items of our City department will be found the particulars of the arrest, on Saturday, of the notorious PAT HEARN and another fashionable gambler, whose house is in Murray-street, on the complaint of one of their unfortunate victims. But PAT and his fashionable friend immediately procured bail, and were discharged, and this will probably be the last we shall hear of the case,—as we believe they have once or twice already gone through similar formalities.

The Baker Trial.

BAKER is to be tried again, it is stated, in January. We cannot suppose that any expectation is entertained that he will then be convicted. It has been rumored that there were one or more persons on the Jury, at his late trial, who would never have convicted him under any circumstances,—that they were put upon it for the express purpose of preventing a verdict of guilty. How this may be, we do not know. We have been assured on good authority, that packing juries is, in this City, a matter of almost daily occurrence;—and the probabilities of the case, as well as circumstances that occurred during the trial, render the rumor in question by no means incredible. The hope may possibly be cherished of securing a Jury in January competent and willing to render a verdict according to the evidence.

Upon no other grounds, certainly, can there be any expectation of pushing the case for the prosecution more vigorously than at the late trial. Whether the same Judge will preside, we do not know. No other, we are persuaded, would permit such proceedings as took place then,—such a perfectly unlimited introduction of testimony, and so sweeping an investigation into the life and character of every man who happened to be called as a witness. No other Judge would be likely to confess that he had tried in vain to check gross violations of propriety in the proceedings, in his own Court, where he was armed with full authority and with ample power for its enforcement. Nor will the prosecution be likely, upon another trial, to secure the benefit of such a Charge as Judge ROOSEVELT delivered to the Jury on sending them out to deliberate upon a verdict. That Charge, we are confident, will stand upon record as one of the most remarkable discourses ever pronounced under similar circumstances.

It is clearly the province of the Jury to decide upon all matters of *fact* which may be submitted for their consideration. The Judge has nothing whatever to do with the *facts* that may be in controversy. It is his duty to set forth the law applicable to the case, and to instruct the jury as to the legal inferences that will follow whatever facts they may consider proved. But for a Judge in his charge, to insist upon certain facts as having been established, and to enter into a long argument to reconcile discrepancies, explain contradictions and solve doubtful points in testimony, is a gross and most dangerous departure from the proprieties of his position. Judge ROOSEVELT in this case set an example which, we trust, will find few followers. His charge was as decided and almost as fierce against BAKER, as the argument of the prosecution—and we have no doubt it carried a good deal more weight with the Jury. He had, of course, the right to form an opinion as to the prisoner's guilt; but he had no right to seek, by labored argument, to impress that opinion upon the Jury. It was his duty to hold the scales of justice even,—to expound the law applicable to the case,—to clear it of whatever undue embarrassment might have been thrown around it by counsel on either side,—and then to submit it to the Jury for their decision. If his example in this case is to become the rule, we may as well dispense with Juries altogether. The Bench will pronounce, not only upon the law, but upon all questions of fact.

We trust that the next trial will witness none of these departures from propriety by which the last was characterized.

The Frauds in Fire Insurance Offices.

It will be noticed by our local reports on the destructive fires which occurred on Saturday last, that some of the sufferers held policies in the recently exploded Mechanics' Office, under the Shoe and Leather Bank, Broadway and Chambers-street. Opportunity was scarcely afforded after the notice that the concern had been handed over to a Receiver by the Attorney-General, to transfer the risk to a sound office, before the fire in Canal-street occurred. This is only one of the many hard cases which must periodically transpire until these gross impostures under cover of the General Insurance Law of the State are driven out, or vigorously prosecuted for fraud and false swearing.

We notice that the District-Attorney has taken the subject in hand, through the Grand Jury, and that indictments have been found against the President and Secretary of the Tontine office, recently exploded under an examination by the Comptroller's special commissioner. The remedy is not more severe than the outrageous nature of this growing public abuse would seem to demand. The presentment of the Grand Jury should be a warning to other mere shells of Fire Insurance Companies to put their offices in order. If they have no reasonable show of capital, they had best surrender their charters at once and wind up voluntarily. The State authorities will else be after them, and the Grand Jury of the City and County will not be far behind, if, as in the instance already exposed, there has been hard swearing. To parties insured we again sound the alarm—*Look well to your Fire policies.*

Eisfeld's Classical Soiree.

Mr. EISFELD gave his second *soirée* on Saturday, and much to our astonishment the room (DODWORTH's) was crowded with a fashionable and discriminating audience. We say much to our astonishment, because the weather was really a justification for a meagre attendance. But the patrons of Mr. EISFELD's admirable series have got used to bad weather. For nearly six years they have been accustomed to march through pelting torrents of rain or snows. The afternoon rehearsals appear to exasperate the heavens, and at night they burst forth with indignant fury.

Saturday's programme was a very excellent one, and called forth in a preëminently successful manner the best energies of the performers. RUBENSTEIN's Grand Quartette for stringed instruments, (opus 17,) BEETHOVEN's Variations for do., (No. 18,) and SPOHR's Second Grand Quintette, (opus 130) were the instrumental attractions. Of the first work, a mere mention is sufficient. It has all the ambition and all the defects of the modern German school. Studied as a work of art, it might, perhaps, be interesting, but listened to as music, it is decidedly tedious. Some portions of the fourth movement possess a feeble vitality, and throughout there is a certain amount of galvanic activity in one or other of the instruments, (generally the violoncello,) but as a whole, the work is deficient in mental and physical unity and strength. BEETHOVEN's variations on a theme that is at once simple and suggestive appeal to a larger and more healthy appetite. Some of these variations are a little old-fashioned, and might be dispensed with without injury to the great master; but they are appreciable and melodious—two counteracting reasons why they should be retained. SPOHR's Quintette was the luxury of the evening. A more delicious work is not easy to find in the *repertoire* of classic music. We hazard something in making this assertion at a time when a relish for melody is looked on as a grievous evidence of bad taste. We are aware that nothing is more intolerable to the writers for the "Future" than this constant hankering after a thing so ridiculous as melody, and we are also aware that the Quintette of SPOHR is considered trivial and flippant. Perhaps so. It is overflowing with sweet thoughts and chaste sounds and graceful harmonies—all of which may be blemishes, but all of which are vastly pleasant. If it be not the highest kind of music, so much the worse for the highest kind of music.

The performance of all these works was in the highest degree satisfactory. In the Quintette, Mr. H. C. TIMM took the piano, and played with his accustomed brilliancy, precision and faultlessness.

Musical Matinees.

Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN give their second Musical *Matinée* to-morrow, (Tuesday,) at Dodworth's Hall. The pergramme contains BEETHOVEN's seventh Quartette for strings; GOUNOD's Meditation on the first prelude of BACH, for violin, violoncello and piano; CHOPIN's Ballad in A flat for piano, (played by WILLIAM MASON,) and a Quartette by ROBERT SCHUMANN. Concert begins at 2 o'clock.

Academy of Music.

The Sacred Concert here last evening was a brilliant success. The audience was not so large as it would have been had the rain postponed its attentions for an hour or two longer. But the Benevolent Society of St. Vincent de Paul will, doubtless, reap some benefit from the proceeds of last night. The following artists contributed their services: Mme. LA GRANGE, Miles. DIDIEE and HENSLER, Signora PATANIA, Signori BEIGNOLI, MORELLI, SALVIANI and Mr. ENGELBERTS, (piano.)

The great success of the last performance of "Il Trovatore" justifies the manager in announcing it for repetition to-night. We are rejoiced to hear that the "Barber" will be given again this season.

Theatrical.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The new comedy of "False Pretences" is on the bill for to-night, preceded by another novelty in the shape of a London farce called an "Impudent Puppy." The comedy has been considerably improved by judicious curtailment and the local hits with which it abound drop in more closely and tellingly than on the first night.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—The "Rivals" to-night by the regular Company of the establishment, and "Beauty and the Beast" by the MARSH Children.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—The RAVEL troupe produce the pantomime of "Medina" to-night, in which ANTOINE, JEROME and FRANCOIS RAVEL, with Mad. MARZETTI and the entire company sustain their original characters. Mlle. ROBERT dances in the afterpart of the entertainment.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The melo-drama of "Pauline" will be repeated to-night with its great cast. The second piece is "To Parents and Guardians," in which Mr. HENRY PLACIDE appears as the French usher *Mons. Tourbillon.*

Miss RAYMOND, late of BURTON's Theatre, appears at this house to-morrow evening, in the Comedy of a "Bold Stroke for a Husband."

MUSEUM.—The immunerable attractions here afternoon and evening draw great crowds of eager spectators. Theatrical performances twice a day; see programme elsewhere.

For Ethiopian Minstrelsy, apply to Messrs. CHRISTY & WOOD, No. 444 Broadway, or Messrs. BUCKLEY, No. 539 Broadway, or Mr. J. W. RAYNOR, No. 663 Bowery.

For pictures go to the Dusseldorf Gallery.

Readings.

The Drama of "The Christian Slave," being "Uncle Tom's Cabin" done into blank verse by the distinguished authoress, Mrs. HARRIET B. STOWE, will be read before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society to-morrow (Tuesday) evening, at the Tabernacle, by Mrs. MARY E. WEBB, a colored lady, whose genius as a dramatic reader received the highest commendation from the Press of Boston, where she recently produced the Drama in question.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Speakership—The Solidity of Banks' Support—The position of Mr. Wheeler and other gentlemen—Gov. Shannon—Composition of the Senate Committees, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

Another week has closed upon the House of Representatives, and still it is without a Speaker. It would be useless, and effect nothing, to suggest what has produced these results. The causes are perfectly apparent to everybody who looks at the matter. Out of the one hundred and seventeen who were irrevocably committed by every honorable obligation and by the most solemn promises, to sustain the unity of action of the Anti-Nebraska party in the House, one hundred and five have for nine days stood firmly at their posts, voting for the Anti-Nebraska Candidate for Speaker who seems able to concentrate the largest amount of purely Anti-Nebraska strength.

The solidity of the vote for Mr. BANKS is most remarkable. It has withstood storms which in times past have often wrecked the hopes of parties composed of men who had all for years held common political principles, who thought alike on *all* questions. It has withstood the mischievous attempts of wicked cunning to apply firebrands to its most inflammable material, by suggesting a thousand motives of envy, suspicion and malice. It has withstood the warm appeals of personal friendship, and the assaults of open enemies alike. Time and again the adherents of different gentlemen named as candidates, have been declared ready to bolt, and vote for their individual first choice. But when it comes to the point, all individuality is patriotically forgotten, and each man remembers his duty to the principle for which he fights, and under whose banner he has enlisted.

This sight is glorious. Last evening there was a good deal of warm feeling displayed in the consultation held by the Anti-Nebraska men,—and the statement was joyfully telegraphed to some of your cotemporaries, I doubt not, that the caucus had got into a row, and that Banks' stock would to-day experience a significant depreciation. But the vote to-day has proven that fidelity to principle is of more importance to one hundred and five Northern Representatives, than place or personal considerations. When before has the North been blessed with such a scene? There are still, however, outside this band of earnest men, some eight or ten men who, professedly with us, are acting negatively against us; and that is delaying the organization. I do not believe it necessary or wise to deal with these as political traitors; and I cannot avoid the conviction that after another day of calm reflection enough of them to elect will see that they place themselves in false position by mistaking the "individuality" of their *wishes* and preferences, for convictions of duty.

The little debate in the House this morning will do good. The exultations of the opposition, in the face of our troops, is calculated rather to fire the pride, and solidify and consolidate the Anti-Nebraska and Anti-Administration sentiments of our own hesitating friends. Mr. WHEELER this morning defined his position, and repelled the personal assaults on himself. May we not suppose he has done this in order that he may array himself once more on the side of those with whom and by whom he was elected. I cannot doubt that he has been acting during the last two weeks under an erroneous idea of what is his duty. This is to be deeply regretted. Its effect is to draw on him, as it already has, the fire of his former Democratic friends, and yet to separate him from those with whom his courageous course on the Nebraska bill necessarily placed him. Under all the circumstances I cannot but hope that he will be found in his seat on Monday, voting with the majority, *to organize the House, and proceed with the public business.* He surely will hardly deem himself justified in longer opposing his individual opinion, to those of one hundred and five, who are traveling the road on which he professes to be journeying.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, did a handsome thing in the debate this morning. Mr. SAWYER, of Tennessee, endeavored to draw from him some remarks calculated to disturb the harmony of the Anti-Nebraska force; but the gentleman from Ohio was too sharp a politician to be caught in such a trick, and promptly told his questioner (in substance) that the present was the time for work, and not for talk; that it was the present business of himself and friends to fight the enemy, and not each other.

Mr. DUNN, of Iowa, seems to feel that somebody wants to "rope" him into the ranks; but surely he is too sensible to permit any such consideration to interfere with his duty to the country. He knows that he is responsible not half so much for the failure of Mr. BANKS, as for the failure of the public business. He doubtless has no personal fears of his constituents' displeasure; but as a man of honor he cannot help fearing to do that which will give his constituents *just cause* of displeasure; and in that view of the subject, why may we not expect him to vote for BANKS, not for BANKS' sake, but for organization sake; for it is impossible to shift the honorable responsibility (*not consequences* appealing to cowardly fears) from the shoulders of the few to the great majority of Anti-Nebraska men.

Mr. MOORE, of Ohio, too, represents a district which doubtless would far prefer PENNINGTON or FULLER to Mr. BANKS; but they cannot fail to recognize his manly independence in voting for BANKS, if he shall decide to do so in deference to the sentiment of the large majority who stand in opposition to the Administration, and for the purpose of getting at the public business. Mr. BAYARD CLARKE, and others who might be named, say they will vote for Mr. BANKS whenever their votes will elect; and EADIN and MILLWARD, of Pennsylvania, and WILLIAMS, of New-York, may also be expected to add their force when required. Let us hope that these will unite on Monday next, and earn the thanks of the country by putting an end to the present unfortunate condition of affairs.

Governor SHANNON's nomination for Governor of Kansas is likely to meet serious Democratic opposition in the Senate, because of his evident disposition to aggravate rather than delay the excitement in that Territory, as well as for his too ready eagerness to bring the Federal troops into collision with the people,—a step so fraught with evil and so undemocratic in its every aspect. In this connection let me say that the President has ordered no steps to be taken even preparatory to the use of troops,—and he disclaims ever having entertained the idea for a moment that a contingency could ever arise making their use necessary. Hickory Point, as I understand, is on the road from Fort Leavenworth to Fort Riley,—at the former of which a whole regiment of troops is posted, and at the latter six companies.

The conversion of Mr. BENJAMIN, of Louisiana, to Nebraska Democracy, and his translation into perfect fellowship with his new party friends, is already signalized by his election—by caucus *dictum*—to be Chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims,—a position of not a little importance to gentlemen from the Southwest. The other members of the Committee are BRIGGS of North Carolina, THOMPSON of Kentucky, FOSTER of Connecticut, and WILSON of Massachusetts. The two latter are from sections which have no interest in the business before the Committee, and are put on as cyphers to fill up the column,—the other three gentlemen being all from parts of the country where private Land Claims abound. The interests of their constituents being identical, and Connectitut and Massachusetts having nothing to ask of the Private Land Claims Committee, the majority will have their own way, of course, and without opposition. Harmony is a delightful element, no matter how obtained.

The Judiciary Committee is composed of Mr. BUTLER of S. C., TOUCEY of Conn., BAYARD of Del., GEYER of Mo., TOOMBS of Ga., and PUGH of Ohio. The last named gentleman is the only member of the Committee from the Free States, but he is at the same time one of the most abject representatives of Northern dough-face-ism, and was elected to the Senate for that precise reason. He is a new Senator also, and a very young man; and yet in order to place him in this responsible position, the caucus passed over such men as Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, who is justly distinguished as a lawyer, Mr. SEWARD, Mr. FOOT whose stern integrity, and cool clear-headedness is almost proverbial,—and Mr. SUMNER, who has doubtless written more of law than Mr. PUGH has ever read. I will not be understood as disparaging the latter gentleman,—nor is that necessary. It is enough that the other gentlemen named are known to have proved their title to public respect and confidence, and that the Senator from Ohio has not. It would have been at least decent to give Northern sentiment a representation in the Judiciary Committee.

Let me call attention to still another fact in this connection. It will be remembered that one of the most vulgar and brutal personal assaults which ever disgraced the Senate Hall was made by Mr. CLAY, of Alabama, upon Mr. SUMNER, of Mssachusetts—an assault which was repelled with dignified silent contempt. The two Senators do not recognize each other as gentlemen; but the Administration caucus considerately gave Mr. SUMNER a position on the Committee on Pensions subordinate to Mr. CLAY on the same Committee. It is impossible that gentlemen could have forgotten the personal relations of these parties; and there can be no doubt that the purpose of putting them together was to insult Mr. SUMNER. But, that being so, how much greater is the insult to the "chivalric" CLAY,—for the transaction is based on the presumption that he is a bear rather than a gentleman, who will bite and scratch whenever Mr. SUMNER is thrown into association with him, and that he is therefore deemed a fit instrument to ply the "Yankee SULLIVAN" of his party, and do the blackguard's work. I question whether Mr. CLAY will not object to being used for such a purpose. The dose is a "leetle" strong. Truly, the Senate of the United States has sadly deteriorated since the days of CALHOUN, WRIGHT, WOODBURY, and other Democratic worthies who might be named,—to say nothing of HENRY CLAY, WEBSTER, CHOATE and EVERETT. It is no longer the conservator of generous courtesy, of dignity and high-toned gentility. Its last act—the appointment of its committees—justly entitles it to the appellation of the meanest representative body known to modern history. S.

Mr. Stevens' Battery.

Mr. STEVENS' "great iron steam battery, both shot and shell proof," for which Congress has appropriated some $800,000, gets along slowly. To work in quietness at it, says the U. S. *Nautical Magazine*:

"An excavated dry dock was built on the grounds of Mr. STEVENS, Hoboken, extending from the cofferdam at the margin of the river, to nearly the middle, and beneath one of the principal streets; within the inclosure around the adjacent grounds, is a building for the necessary machinery adapted to punching, shearing and drilling the sheets of iron, with lathes and other tools necessary for a machine shop, all driven by a steam engine, besides other necessary buildings of secondary importance. The vessel is now covered with her outside shell, and sufficiently developed to enable us to judge of the feasibility of the design. Her dimensions are as follows: 400 feet long, 45 feet wide, and 21 feet deep; she is to be provided with 10 boilers, and two propellers driven by eight engines."

Great doubts are entertained by outsiders—and the *insiders* are not abundant—as to the success of the patient inventor.

Schuyler.

The following paragraph appears in a Turin letter published in the *Crusader*:

"I have been informed by a reliable source that the new *Chargé d'Affaires* of Sardinia at Washington, Mr. BERTINATTI, has been instructed by his Government to stipulate a new commercial treaty with the United States, on a more liberal basis than the one which is to expire next year. I have also ascertained that a treaty for the extradition of criminals will be entered into between the two Governments. SCHUYLER, *the great defaulter, who resides in a villa not distant from Genoa, would rather be opposed to such arrangements.*"

The Official State Canvass.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The State Canvassers have not fully completed the canvass, but the following footings have been received:

SECRETARY OF STATE.			
Preston King	136,606	Aaron Ward	89,353
Israel T. Hatch	91,850	Joel T. Headley	148,537
COMPTROLLER.			
James M. Cook	136,748	Thomas R. Mitchell	47,411
Lemuel Stetson	91,868	Lorenzo Burrows	148,267
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.			
Abijah Mann, Jr.	136,537	Josiah Sutherland	44,857
Samuel J. Tilden	101,388	Stephen B. Cushing	148,645
STATE ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.			
George Geddes	131,710	John D. Fay	56,203
John B. Jervis	88,240	Silas Seymour	137,008
CANAL COMMISSIONER.			
Daniel H. Bissell	135,918	Frederick Follett	60,074
Curtis Hawley	90,005	Samuel S. Whallon	147,461
TREASURER.			
Alexan'r R. Williams	136,606	Joseph M. Lyon	57,910
Ariel S. Thurston	91,871	Stephen Clark	148,778
INSPECTOR OF STATE PRISON.			
Wesley Bailey	136,903	Darius Clark	48,332
Patrick H. Agan	100,702	William A. Russell	148,875
JUDGES COURT OF APPEALS.			
Bradford R. Wood	134,853	Nicholas Hill, Jr.	100,511
Samuel L. Selden	151,632	John Willard	40,772
William W. Campbell	141,514	George F. Comstock	140,260
Joseph Mullin	135,010		

The Second, Third and Fourth-avenue Railroads.

A public meeting took place at Yorkville on Saturday evening, for the purpose of appointing a delegation of citizens to attend the meeting of the Councilmen's Railroad Committee, at the City Hall, this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to urge upon the Committee the absolute necessity of reporting upon the petitions for a redress of the abuses in the management of the above roads, and more particularly on the Third-avenue Railroad. It appears by the statement made at the above meeting that the petition was laid before the Common Council early last March, and that instead of matters mending, they have become much worse.

The time taken in going by rail to Harlem, Yorkville, Astoria, &c., is from a quarter to half an hour longer than by the old line of stages. A large Committee was appointed by the meeting to wait on the Common Council. The meeting, however, broke up in disorder, the railroad men and employes attempting to turn the purpose of the meeting into the appointment of a Committee to wait upon the Third-avenue Company, to ask *as a favor*, to redress the grievances under which the citizens have labored ever since the road was built.

This course was repudiated by the meeting, which claimed as its right that the cars should be run through to Yorkville without delay at Sixty-first-street; that cars shall run *early enough* and in quick time enough in the morning and evening for mechanics and others to go to their business in season, instead of, as at present, obliging them to walk down to Sixty-first-street, to get a car. After the first meeting adjourned and part of the citizens had gone home, the Railroad men organized another meeting, intending to appoint a Committee favorable to their views; but by the arrival of Messrs. STOCKDALE, THOS. K. DOWNING, Judge BLEAKLEY, GREGORY THEPSON and others, they encountered another defeat.

☞ The Troy steamboats have stopped for the season.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE.—THE best Fire-Proof Safes in the world, with WILDER'S PATENT POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK. Depôt No. 128 Water-st., near Wall-st., New-York.
B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES, AS usual, VICTORIOUS. The following was this morning received from Georgia:

CONYERS, (Geo.,) Nov. 19, 1855.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., No. 128 Water-st., N. Y.:

GENTLEMEN: On the 19th inst. my warehouse, with all my merchandise, was totally destroyed by fire. My books, papers and notes, with the sum of six hundred and seventy nine dollars in cash, were all saved in the WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE which I purchased of you a short time since in New-York. On opening the same, you can imagine my surprise as well as those here who witnessed it, to find that they were not even scorched. This severe test has satisfied all in this vicinity of the superiority of your justly celebrated FIRE-PROOF SAFE, and will be the means of selling many for you. I shall be in New-York in February, and shall want another. Very respectfully, DANIEL SCOTT.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our floor mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. BECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, sprains, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for Old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LADIES, IF YOU WANT GREAT BARGAINS, GO to THOMAS'S, corner of Spring and Wooster-sts. who is selling off his immense stock of dry goods at an enormous sacrifice, being, in fact, a closing sale, and complete clearing out of stock. You may make there a choice from a most beautiful selection of every variety of articles, from the richest velvet to the commonest article in house, hold use, and at prices from 50 to 100 per cent below his usual prices. Such a chance for bargains is seldom met with.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

CANTRELL'S GAITERS—LADIES, IF YOU WILL make one examination of CANTRELL'S GAITERS, sold at No. 336 Bowery, at only 12s. and 14s., you will find them just as good as those for which, in Broadway, you are asked 20s. CANTRELL'S GAITERS are really exquisitely made and cannot fail to please the most fastidious. He has also nice buckskin lined gaiters for invalids. Call and see them at No. 336 Bowery.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

CHRISTMAS IS COMING—AND IF THE LADIES wish to make presents for the Holidays, they can find at MILLER & CO'S., in Canal-st., beautiful embroidered toilet slippers, (presents for gentlemen,) also ladies, misses, boys, and children's boots and shoes, of all the various styles, with India rubber soles in great variety.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
B

NEW LOCAL TALE.

ELLEN ROSS—THE ORPHAN'S STORY.

BY LIEUTENANT HOBBS.

Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1855, by HOSMER HAWKINS, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.

CHAPTER I.

"Believe not those that lands possess,
And shining heaps of yellow ore,
The only lords of happiness!
But rather those that know
For what kind fates bestow,
And have the heart to use the store,
That have the generous skill to bear
The hated weight of poverty." CROSSA.

Among the many splendid mansions which grace that aristocratic portion of our City—the Fifth-avenue—none presented a more gorgeous appearance than that of the millionaire, Nelson Ross. As in its outward adornment, so in its internal arrangement, money had been lavishly expended.

Its owner ranked among the most favored of our "Merchant Princes." Years of industry, close application, and successful speculation, had brought their sure reward, and for every copper that the poor boy possessed, when he first arrived in the metropolis, the rich man now counted thousands.

Mr. Ross had married, some twenty years before the opening of our story, the daughter of a brother merchant.

Two years of their married life were passed in the peculiar gayeties of their "set," when Mrs. Ross was called to perform the maternal duties so welcome to the true woman. A daughter made her appearance upon "life's stage." To the development of that child's character the kind mother brought every aid, and she lived long enough to witness in her darling the perfection of those qualities and attributes that ennoble their possessor beyond the mere contingencies of birth and wealth.

At the age of seventeen, Ellen was compelled to mourn the loss of her devoted mother. This, her first grief, for a time threw a pall of darkness over the light of a hitherto cloudless life; but time, "the assuager of all sorrows," gently removed the veil, and we now find her basking in the sun-ray of life.

Among the many assiduous friends in their attentions to the grief-stricken Ellen, Percy Grant was most successful in drawing her mind up from its buried treasure. She listened with tearful eyes to his loss of a mother, and found in his expressed sympathy and apparent similarity in this affliction, a solace and a balm. He could weep tear for tear with the mourner, or give smile for smile with the gay. Insidiously he stole into the place made vacant so lately, and by watching true sympathizers with the gentle Ellen, and warding them off, he came to be regarded by her as one of the necessities of her existence.

Percy Grant was a wealthy "gentleman." His father, at his demise, left his idle son, who had already, then quite a youth, exhibited many traits far from commendable, an ample fortune.

When at maturity he came into the possession of it, he began the indulgence of those bad passions, the germ of which had been buried so long. In his own circle, none could have been more cautious than he of giving offence by word or deed; and yet few, of the sterner sex at least, but knew that he was not worthy of the love of a true-hearted girl like Ellen. She, however, knew no evil; and the heart that is innocent suspects no guile in another.

Ellen did not love him with the deep devotedness that her heart *could* feel; but he had rendered himself useful to her in many ways. His arm was ever the first offered to assist her. He was attentive in the extreme; yet she had never thought of him as a lover; but she would have heard no whisper against him.

Percy had found it easy to approach Miss Ross, from the fact of her father being deeply engaged in a new business operation, that demanded his undivided attention, and gladly gave place to the son of an old friend in the promenade or the carriage, thus relieving himself of the duty. A thought of Grant's unworthiness never crossed his mind, for he would have resented in the full any approach to his only child, by one against whom the least murmur could be uttered.

As we before said, the mansion of Nelson Ross had no superior in point of architectural massiveness, or interior elegances in all that "patrician" avenue. To that mansion let us conduct our readers.

Bright eyes were glancing in beauty upon stately forms and manly favored ones in the parlors we have dared to enter. The chandeliers emitted from their innumerable bright jets, rays which lighted up a scene of gayety seldom equaled—never surpassed.

The favored daughters of fortune dazzlingly flashed with their jewels and ornaments before the eye. The pampered sons of luxury strutted there, in the assumed greatness of high position. All were merry, all were gay. The fashion, the beauty, and *some* of the talent of our great City were represented in the festive scene.

The heiress, Ellen Ross, had entered upon another year of her existence, and this was her birthday.

"Eighteen to-day, fair maid," cried the lofty Myria Hawkins, as she sank upon the velvet sofa beside her friend. "A sunny spot in life's journey, truly; may the future be as bright as is this scene, in all your wanderings, Ellen."

"Thanks, dear Myria," answered Ellen. "I trust it may be; but who knows the future? It is a sealed volume, and wisely so."

"What!" exclaimed Percy Grant, who had been standing near, "are you moralising? Indulging in forebodings and fears upon this joyous occasion?"

"No," replied Miss Hawkins, "I was merely congratulating Miss Ross upon her arrival at this respectable good old age, and wishing she might be long spared to us."

"Amen!" responded Grant, in a tone that the artless Ellen regarded as sincere, while the more worldly Myria understood it perfectly, and she saw that it had its intended effect upon her friend.

"But Myria," smilingly inquired Ellen, "where is your attendant, the magnificent Count? Report has given you to each other, and as you are almost inseparable, he should be here this evening."

"And he will be!" replied the lady, while an evanescent color spread over her neck and brow deeper than her *rouge*, for she caught Percy's eye as he regarded her strangely. "Court etiquette, which he strictly observes, assigns a later hour as the fashionable one, and with that he will appear!"

"Does the Count contemplate a lengthy sojourn among us?" maliciously queried Percy.

"I am not advised as to his future movements, or his present intentions," tartly responded Miss Hawkins. "I suppose your inquiries may be answered, if presented personally to the gentleman!"

"I shall *endeavor* to satisfy myself," was Percy's rejoinder, as he crossed the room to make his bow to a party previously unnoticed by him.

"Ellen, can it be true that you are attached to Mr. Percy Grant?" inquired Myria, as she watched that gentleman's motions.

This was a pointed question, and for a moment Ellen was uncertain what reply to make. But her sense of truth would permit no equivocation, so she merely assented by a motion of the head.

"And you intend to unite yourself to him?"

"This is more than I can divine. You ask me if I am attached to him, I answer freely to *you*, my dear friend, I am. So far as regards wedding him, such an idea never crossed my mind, even in its wildest dreamings; and I doubt that it has Percy's. He was kind to me, when the cold world looked indifferently upon my grief. His words solaced me in many a lonely hour. He has acted the part of a kind brother towards me, and could I do less than become attached to him?"

"If he has not spoken to you already of his love, be assured he will do so soon. Do not, I beg of you, suppose for a moment that a sisterly affection will answer his purpose. I know that he is a warm wooer, and will make his election sure."

"I have never imagined that he regarded me in any other light than as a friend," replied the artless Ellen.

"Indeed!" exclaimed her companion. "You will soon be enlightened, then, be assured. Have a care of this man. He stands not as fair in the 'world's good esteem' as should the husband of my friend."

You are treading on dangerous ground fair Myria. Know you not that friendship becomes a warmer feeling if roused to defend a favorite. But the proud and haughty Miss Hawkins delighted in giving pain to the sensitive heart, and often had she created in the mind of Ellen something akin to bitterness. More deeply versed in the knowledge of human nature and human error, she knew where to strike where lay the most vulnerable part of her companion's character, and she would watch with satisfaction the inward disquiet, as depicted in the sweet tell-tale face of her she unscrupulously wounded.

Moreover, Percy's attention to, and undisguised admiration of Miss Ross was a cause of envy to our proud beauty. She had essayed to bring him to her feet, and had with mortification beheld, shortly after her triumph, his sudden disaffection and ultimate desertion. She loved Percy as much as she was capable of loving, and his establishment was a stylish one, his income ample, and, altogether, he would be a very convenient husband, as she rightly judged that much of his time would be passed at the club, or in other "fashionable amusements" that are death to the social circle. Hence her acceptance of him as her lover. With chagrin then she marked the cause of the sudden change in Percy's demeanor towards her, and determined that, could she circumvent him, he should never win Ellen as his bride. Unfortunately for Percy, his many *liasons*, some of which were known to Myria, gave opportunity for insinuations and innendoes against him, and no scruples was made in advancing them.

Percy himself felt that there might be danger in the too free communion of this "woman of the world," as she might justly be termed, and her more unsophisticated friend. He was perfectly aware of the strength of mind with which Miss Ross was gifted—of the power of discrimination which she possessed, yet a feeling of uneasiness seized him whenever these young girls met. He knew that Myria, adept as she had become in society's trickeries, would try to gain an ascendancy over the mind of Ellen. Hence, when they were together he was never far away; not that his partiality for Ellen could be attributed to that pure emanation of the soul—love—but he had been won by the charm of her ignorance of life's wiles" and the prospect more particularly of her being the heiress of the millionaire, Nelson Ross. He determined, too, no opportunity should pass unheeded wherein he could wound the feelings of Miss Hawkins, whom he now felt to be his enemy. This lady had lately attached to her suite, as cavalier *servente*, a certain Count Lewiski, who had a short time previously made quite a sensation in the fashionable circles, and finally, subsided into an attendant of Miss Hawkins. His popularity, however, was not on the wane; and this representative of an *effete* aristocracy—supposing his credentials genuine—was received everywhere. Through him Percy determined to reach the manœuvring Myria. Perhaps he knew something of the Count's antecedents.

Myria's last remark was unheeded by the gentle being at her side; but not thus would she give up her point. She resumed—

"The man who has the happiness of winning the inestimable love of Ellen Ross should be one against whom none living could bring a charge."

"Did I not know your friendship for me, Myria, I should suspect that you were quizzing me," answered Ellen.

"On the contrary, I speak from motives of the deepest solicitude. I know that you are unsuspicious and unguarded, and are open to the designs of one——"

"Too much of this, Myria," interrupted Ellen. "No one, that I know of, is enacting Guy Fawkes to my peace of mind. As for Percy Grant, my opinion of him is formed, and nothing can change it, unless it be some unworthy act, and of such I know him to be incapable."

"And I knew him to be capable of any act, however base!" angrily replied the irritated girl.

Her eye caught that of Percy Grant, as he leaned over the back of their sofa, and spoke in a low tone to Ellen; and in that glance was concentrated, on his part, triumph and defiance; on hers, determination and contempt.

"The dancing is about to commence, Miss Ross, I believe, mine is the first claim for the honor of your hand," said Percy, with more meaning than his listener detected.

"I promised you weeks ago, to accept you for my first partner in my re-*entree* into the world. I will redeem my promise," answered Ellen, with one of her heavenly smiles, as she gave her hand to Percy.

Meanwhile, the Count Lewiski had arrived, and with the imperious Myria for a partner, was soon engaged in the giddy waltz, the polka, and other

"Whirligigs of that ilk."

The hour for departure came. Adieus, invitations, kisses, pressing of hands, good nights, were passed, and darkness settled upon the mansion late so resplendant. Was that darkness an augury of the future to the heiress, in whose honor this fete was given?

"Interfere not with *my* plans, or *your's* may be thwarted," whispered Percy to Myria, as he bowed low in bidding her adieu.

"Mutual defiance be our motto," answered the undaunted girl.

Again their eyes met, and in the fire that shot from either glance the beholder might have read, "Mutual distrust—mutual defiance."

CHAPTER II.

Percy Grant was perfectly satisfied in his own mind that the implied threat of Myria Hawkin's parting words on the evening of the birthday party, was not an idle one. He knew, for he judged her by his own standard, that she would resort to every expedient that cunning and duplicity could suggest or devise in

"Barring h'm from fond desire,"

and *his* plans should be laid to counteract *her's*. True, she had been admired by him until the brighter star beamed upon him, and for the possession of Ellen he felt that he would sacrifice a constellation of Myrias.

We find him, on the afternoon following the scene of gaiety mentioned in our opening chapter, seated in the luxuriously fitted apartments in the —— Hotel, cogitating upon this now absorbing topic.

"So, my whilome friend, the *gentle* Maria Hawkins, has thrown herself between me and Ellen, with words of warning and of doubt. She would turn the sweet thoughts of that pure heart to bitterness. Create suspicions of my chastity. Ha, ha! I like that—*my chastity!*—and rob me of what is, at least, a dawning affection in her heart. But we will see—skilful as your contact with a designing world has made you, 'twill go hard with me, if I do not match you. One thing is in my favor; the assassin can as easily approach the throne of majesty, as can scandal the ear of Ellen. Count Lewiski, the admirer of this lady, must be my tool. I know him well, though he does not suspect it. Ha, ha! all will work well. Let us see if the counter-plotter is my equal."

A knock at the door roused him from his revery. At his summons a young man, of about twenty-two years of age, presented himself.

"Your business, Sir?" politely inquired Percy.

"I am commissioned by Messrs. Sharp & Drawley, the Attorneys for the Assignees of Mr. Hemming, to collect the outstanding debts of that gentleman," replied the new comer.

"Ah! I had heard of the failure of Mr. Hemming, and intended to have called and settled my account. I regret the misfortune exceedingly. He was an excellent tailor! Pray be seated, Sir. I will compare the bill with my memorandum," and Percy proceeded to do so. He seemed, however, to be thinking of something foreign to the present matter, for he several times glanced at the stranger furtively.

"Will you oblige me with your name?" inquired he of the young collector.

"Henry Forbes," briefly responded that gentleman.

"Ah!" ejaculated Percy, as he resumed his search.

Henry Forbes claims from us a notice, as he may be called upon to perform a conspicuous part in our "record of passing events."

The intent of Henry were of the "Pilgrim stock." Possessing all the virtues of their ancestors, without any of their rigid bigotry, they were fitted to form the mind of their only son to engage correctly in "life's thick coming chances." No superfluous means were theirs with which to pamper a perverted taste but the means were not wanting to insure their boy an education that would fit him for any position.

It was deemed by his advisers that New-York offered the greater inducements, to a young beginner at the bar, and in pursuance of that advice we now see him the junior attorney in a flourishing firm.

"I find the account correct, Mr. Forbes. Please receipt the bill," resumed Percy, as he handed the specified amount to that gentleman.

Henry counted the money, and complied.

"Good afternoon, Sir!" said Henry, about to leave the room.

"Stay a moment, Mr. Forbes. You are a lawyer, I believe?"

"I am following that profession, Sir," replied Henry.

"Circumstances of recent occurrence may render it necessary for me to seek advice of counsel, in which case I suppose you can be retained?"

"I shall be happy to see you at our office at any time," was the reply, as he handed Percy a card.

"Men frequently, you are aware, Mr. Forbes, become of necessity entangled in disagreeable circumstances, such as—as—ah—ladies"—remarked Percy, evidently as a "feeler," with a view to ascertain the young lawyer's avidity to gain clients, no matter what sort.

"I know of no existing *necessity* that can entangle a man at any time in things disreputable, although I am aware that such is often the case," mildly rejoined Henry.

Percy winced.

"You who are occupied in the daily routine of a somewhat laborious profession, have not hours of *ennui*, that only woman can relieve. I am situated differently. I have been blessed, or cursed, as the case may be, or as the world may regard it, with abundant means; and having no duties to perform of mind or body, it is not strange that time should hang somewhat heavily upon me occasionally, or that I should seek in gentle dalliance with fair woman exemption from dullness. This much you grant?"

"I am not desirous of controverting the opinions of any one upon these matters. For myself, I know no idle hour, and it appears to me that those who wish employment, if not in the mart, at the forum, or at the anvil, can find not only occupation, but a sure antidote to *ennui*, in ministering to those a wise Providence has bestowed but few favors upon, other than mere existence."

"Granted! but cannot there be some unpleasant little occurrences that we may not have been the principals in bringing about?" asked he. "Suppose a case: A young girl—an orphan say—in a moment of dejection, when, you are almost *blasé*, crosses your path like the glad glimmering of a newly-discovered star. She is unprotected—you volunteer your services—she becomes dependent upon you—learns to love, adore you—and, with the gentleness of a confiding trust, rests upon you as her only friend. By degrees she steals into your benumbed fancy—rekindles the fire that has smouldered there—re-creates passion—warms anew your heart with intense fondness—and led by an unchecked desire, gives you at last perfect happiness. Sated with pleasure, after a while, you would seek new faces, new loves. But the foolish passion of this girl is, unlike your own, changeless. She would cling to the shrine upon which her purity had been offered as a sacrifice to love. You become annoyed, and, after making a suitable provision, would rid yourself of her—she assails you with tears—with prayers. Although you may be perfectly aware that in losing you she loses all she holds dear—yet you can't be annoyed—you must shuffle her off. Can you not see herein how we may be discomposed? You are not altogether the prime cause of this, for had she not been pretty you would have remained in your torpor, and she would now have been the wife of some thrifty mechanic.

"And you would secure my services in getting rid of this annoyance, for I judge to this point your remarks have tended—that the case you have supposed really exists?"

"Precisely so! There is a silly little creature with whom it was my pleasure to sport awhile, but whose fondness has become unpalatable to me. I have offered her an adequate sum for her support; and as I may soon become a married man, you see that it is desirable that she should be provided for in some other way. I should suppose some poor respectable person might be found who, for the possession of the amount I should place in her hands, would willingly marry her. Of course, I would not wish her to throw herself away upon one unworthy." And the vile man shrugged his shoulders at the idea.

Had Henry obeyed the honest impulses of his heart, he would have hurled the nearest article that might have been observed into a missile, at the head of the cool libertine, but in a moment he was himself again—his determination was taken. He would dissemble; there could be no crime in doing so, to aid the unfortunate.

"I think likely there are some who would be glad of such an opportunity," assented he. "What part would you have me perform as your agent in the matter?"

"It suggested itself to me that in your frequent attendance on the courts, you might find such a person. I have no doubt that the girl herself would prefer marriage—and if you could ——" stammered Percy.

"Procure a husband for this girl you desire to be rid of," interrupted Henry, "my services will be retained."

"Exactly!" replied the now delighted villain. "You see my position, and will aid me. Is it so?"

Again the spirit rebelled in the upright bosom of our hero. He be a party to such a wrong! Help a libertine in the settlement of a discarded mistress! But down rebellious spirit, your aid may be called at a time when, not the seducer, but the victim, may be benefited.

"*Will* shall be rendered" was the meaning reply of Henry, as he opened the door to depart. "Be assured the matter, so far as I can control it, shall be settled satisfactorily to the one most concerned. Good day, Sir!" and the lawyer was gone.

The deepening shadows of evening were falling upon the city. Out upon the comparatively quiet street, passed Percy Grant. Lightly he passed along, and was just about turning the corner into Broadway, when he was arrested by a sweet voice, calling in low, piteous accents:

"Percy! Percy!"

"Well, Amy! what want you?" asked he of the speaker, as he stepped with her beneath a street-lamp, whose rays lighted up a face of angelic beauty when she raised it pleadingly to his.

"Oh, Percy! can you ask what I want? Does not your own heart upbraid you for the cruel manner in which you have used me?"

"Amy, no more of reproach. I have been kept from you by numerous engagements—by my——"

"Inclination," interrupted she whom he called Amy. "Surely, amid the whole twenty-four, one hour might have been devoted to me. You have taught me to expect it, Percy. Blame me not, then, if I miss you. I have no one on earth but you, Percy—to cling to—no friend, no protector."

"You shall have, dear Amy," began her seducer, for the reader will at once divine that beside Percy, under the flickering flame of that lamp, stands his orphan victim.

"I want none but you," she replied. "Come, dear Percy, to our home—that dear home provided by you—where you have not shown yourself for so long a time. Ah, you are a sad truant! You will come, will you not?"

"Not now, Amy," he answered. "I have an important engagement at the Irving. You should not be in the street at this late hour. Now, return at once, Amy, and I will come soon."

"Percy, leave me not alone so long again? My mind is harassed with fearful thoughts during your absence. Come to me soon!"

"You silly little creature," he said laughingly; "you must learn to do without me. Suppose some handsome, spruce young fellow should offer himself in marriage, surely you would not turn a deaf ear to him?"

"Do not mock me, Percy. I am yours only. When your love ceases, let the cold sod cover this poor bursting heart. It may be sinful to place one's hopes so entirely upon a mortal, but you have taught me to love you, and I cannot help it now. To you I will be faithful, oh! be so to me! I have not changed since the hour when you told me how much you loved me, but alas! Percy, I fear your heart is wavering. Do not leave me—will you?"

"Of course not, Amy. Good night, love!" and the now careless man of the world passed on.

"Gone!" exclaimed Amy, as she gazed through the deepening gloom at the retreating form, "and left me here to find my way alone! He would not have done that once! His love is changed. I see it now, neglect from him! The world's scorn! Heavens, can this be! Will he who led me step by step down the path to crime, which his hand strewed with flowers, now abandon me? I yet bear his gentle voice, tuned by deepest passion, whisper the sophistries that disarmed my fears. And he leaves me thus! But I judge him too harshly—he will not desert me. Desert me! I cannot brave the thought! There's gladness in it. Ah! Percy, did you know the depth of a woman's love—you would give no such cause for sorrow."

With tearful eyes and trembling limbs the forsaken one slowly wended her way.

CHAPTER III.

The conversation that had passed between Myria Hawkins and Ellen Ross, in reference to Percy Grant, had created strange feelings in the mind of the latter lady.

For the first time, since her acquaintance with Percy, she began to analyze the sentiments with which she regarded him. Their frequent appearance in public together might give cause for their friends to believe that he had been accepted, and she did not desire to occupy a false position in their minds. She could not bring her heart to own that she loved him, yet among her admirers, and they were many, she found none she "liked" so well.

It was a beautiful afternoon on which Percy Grant, with Ellen Ross by his side, urged on his prancing bays over that charming road that leads through Bloomingdale, on to that gigantic structure the High Bridge. The weather seemed to exert an exhilirating power, for both the driver and his companion were in buoyant spirits.

Percy had sought this opportunity that he might, without the fear of interruption, make a declaration of love, and thereby secure the heiress. His success in *affaires de cœur* had given him assurance enough in ordinary cases, yet now he felt some delicacy in approaching the subject; not the delicacy that is intuitive in the upright bosom; but that that is attendant upon a fear that one may have overrated his power over the heart he would make captive. Ellen, too, felt for the first time, in his society, a certain fluttering, where 'tis said love alms his shafts.

"Your father tells me, Ellen, said Percy, after he had overcome his, for him, strange diffidence, "that he is contemplating for you and himself another tour through Europe."

"You recollect on our former visit, I was quite a child, and the impressions of the countries we visited are but faint in my mind. Father wishes to go abroad again, and of course, in such an event, I must accompany him," replied Ellen.

"Why *of course?*" queried her companion. "Are there not dear friends around, whose care would compensate for the fraternal absence of Mr. Ross? Would you feel entirely alone?"

"Oh! no, not alone, quickly replied Ellen; "there would be no lack of kind hearts, to win me from loneliness, should I remain. But my duty is to obey the wish of my kind father. There is no other tie existing that can keep me from his side."

"I would there were!" responded Percy.

"Besides," continued Ellen, "I have noticed with much anxiety, that father's close confinement to his many duties, is wearing upon his health. Should he go alone, he might be prostrated by illness, in a strange land, when he would need my care."

"Money will procure attention everywhere."

"True, such as it is, but will gold purchase a daughter's love?"

"You are right, Ellen; your place is by your parent's side, until"—Percy hesitated—at this moment, a dashing equipage flew past. Its inmates Ellen recognized as Maria Hawkins and Count Lowiski. A passing nod from each vehicle, and on sped the horses.

Percy had marked the mocking smile of his enemy, even in the hasty glance, and it inspired him with new determination.

"Ellen," resumed he, "it is useless for me to endeavor to resist the impulse of my heart; and while I would not abruptly follow it, yet I cannot disobey its urging. Ellen, I love you!"

The blood flew to the fair face of Ellen, at this unexpected avowal. Quicker came the pulsations of her heart, and a smile stole over her features; yet she felt no joy at this declaration. She was silent.

"This, dear Ellen, is no sudden idea, formed by convenient circumstance; no fading preference. 'Tis the holier part of my being that finds utterance now. Mine is not a passion awakened to life yesterday—created by a passing breath. It had its foundation in sympathy, when you, like myself, were bereaved. It has been built up by familiarity with your gentle spirit, and is now supported by the calmest belief, that in devoting itself to you, it will, perhaps, help to sustain you in the coming years."

Still was Ellen silent.

"I have drawn bright pictures," continued he, "of a happy future; yourself the centre of their light. I have dreamed fond dreams of happiness; of a domestic scene where all of joy was ours—where all of pain was barred an entrance by my watchful care. I have wished that wealth had been possessed only by myself, that it might have been lavished to raise her I love from dependence. Had it been so, had you, dear Ellen, from the ranks of humble life, attracted my love, I would gladly have placed you in a proud position, beside the aristocratic daughters of our city. Such, however, was not my happiness. You are blessed with ample means, and only as my superior in that regard can I approach you. Tell me, then, dearest, will you be mine?"

"Percy," she said, "you have been to me, ever since the hour I most needed a friend, a true and kind one. Amid the unceasing attention which my dear surviving parent was compelled to devote to his multifarious engagements, he could find but few hours to devote to his sorrowing child. My companions, of my own sex, were too busily occupied in the gayeties of life, which had then lost their attractions for me, to devote a solacing moment to the mourner. I had no brother to share my affliction, and thus stood, comparatively alone, to sustain the weight of my crushing affliction. You, Percy—yourself bereaved, lamenting the loss of a fond mother—mingled your regrets with mine, and, with a never-to-be-forgotten kindness, led me gradually to a calmer frame of mind. To forget this, were to inflict a wrong that I am not capable of. And yet——"

"Yet what?" quickly interrogated Percy, as he noted her hesitation.

"I—I—this was unexpected—and ——" stammeringly replied Ellen.

"Yes, yes, dearest! I know that it was; but surely it needs no length of time to form its answer. Tell me, then, Ellen, tell me, my affection meets some return."

"You deserve much—more, perhaps, than I can bestow; but we will wait."

"For what should we wait, dear Ellen?" impetuously interrupted Grant. "I do not ask you to wed hastily. I would only hear from your lips the avowal that would make me unspeakably happy."

"Percy, I had not learned to look upon you as other than a friend. You cannot, therefore, wonder that I am somewhat unprepared for this. Another time I will be able to meet your question."

"As you will," assented Percy. "But of this be assured, *as surely as that sun now sinking to its rest, shall rise upon the morrow, so surely will my heart ever be yours, and yours only.*"

These words Ellen remembered in later years.

New surprises awaited our heroine's arrival at her home. She learned with apprehension that her father had returned from his counting-house much earlier than was his custom, and had repaired immediately to his chamber, where he had ever since remained.

With the haste of affection she sought her parent. Her low knock at his door met with a request to enter. She complied. On the luxuriously-fitted couch lay extended Mr. Ross, pale, haggard, dejected. Ellen saw at a glance that something fearful had occurred, and she flew to his side—her snowy arms encircled his neck—her lovely eyes sought his—her beautiful cheek was pillowed on his bosom, while in agitated tones she inquired—

"What is the matter, dear father? Are you ill? Alas, you look so! Speak to me, father, what has occurred?"

Slowly raising himself from his reclining posture, Mr. Ross regarded his child with a look of deepest affection, as he gathered her to his breast in a close embrace.

"I am ill, dear Ellen," he faintly murmured; "very, very ill; sick at heart, too, dearest. Alas, for you, poor child!"

"I feared that your stricts confinement would prostrate you, father; but I will at once send for Doctor Bayard;" and she released herself from his clasp to summon a servant.

"No, no, child, not now! Sit here beside me, and listen to what I fear will crush you, as it has me."

The above is all that will be published of this absorbing narrative in our columns. The continuation will be found in the New-York *Ledger* of Dec. 29, which is now ready and can be obtained at all the news depots throughout the United States, or from any newspaper carrier. Remember to ask for the *Ledger* of Dec. 29, and in it you will get the continuation from where it leaves off here.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **A Cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility.**—Those who wish to find the most efficacious remedy for these complaints, will never regret a fair trial of the OXYGENATED BITTERS. They contain no alcohol.

☞ **Acoustic Auricles.**—All deaf persons are earnestly invited to try these instruments for the relief of deafness. Apply to RUSHTON'S, corner of Broadway, Barclay and Canal sts.

☞ **Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Tabernacle.**—The Drama of THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE, founded on the story of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and written by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, will be read by MRS. MARY E. WEBB (known as the "Colored Siddons") at the Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. It was produced by Mrs. WEBB in Boston, on the 6th inst., where it took the place of a lecture in the course now in progress there on the subject of Slavery. The following are extracts from the notices of the Boston Press.

From the Evening Telegraph.

The reading was excellent, delineating with graphic truthfulness all the varied intonations of language of the many characters introduced. Marked applause attested the appreciation by the very large audience of Mrs. WEBB'S abilities.

From the Traveller.

MRS. WEBB has a very sweet voice, with great powers of modulation, and her reading was in every respect a success.

From the Transcript.

It contains many passages of real pathos, which could only be penned by a writer who could unlease at will all the flood tides of emotion. It was read to an audience that thronged every part of the Tremont Temple. Mrs. WEBB succeeded in commanding the sympathies of her hearers, which she retained to the close.

Tickets at the door, 25 cents.

☞ **A Course of Lectures**—Will be delivered before the NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, mainly in the month of January. The following gentlemen have kindly consented to deliver them:

MARK HOPKINS, D. D., President of Williams College.
THEODORE D. WOOLSEY, LL. D., President of Yale College.
Prof. CHARLES M. NAIRNE, of New-York University.
Rev. BISHOP SIMPSON of the Methodist Church.
Prof. ARNOLD GUYOT of Princeton.

A more particular notice will be given in a few days.

CHARLES SELDON, Chairman of Lecture Com.

☞ **The North-Western Settlement Company**—Will hold a public meeting on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at the Union Building, No. 168 Bowery. The object of this organization is the location and purchase of land in

IOWA, WISCONSIN and MINNESOTA,

to be furnished to subscribers at the Government price—$1 25 per acre. Subscriptions for 7,000 acres have already been received, and all who wish to secure land in the West should avail themselves of the advantages of this Company. The full particulars may be obtained at this meeting, or by application at the Company's Office, No. 118 Nassau-st. JAMES MACLEAN, President.

THOMAS EDGERLY, Secretary.

☞ **On Monday Evening**—The 17th inst., a Public Meeting will be held in the Allen-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, at 7 o'clock, and a collection made in aid of the Fund for increasing Methodist Agencies in Ireland.

Rev. Rowland Morris, Rev. Wm. Hunter, and Rev. Wm. Arthur will address the meeting.

☞ **To the Subscribers of "La Cronica."**—*La Cronica*, the New-York spanish journal, will commence its publication on MONDAY, Dec. 17th, after the months' suspension, owing to a severe illness of the editor. All future communications are invited to be addressed, as heretofore, at No. 4 Franklin-st., second door east of Broadway.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomade, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods supplied to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. MELLEN & CO., importers, No. 182 Broadway.

☞ **New-York City Water Cure**—Corner 45th-st. and 8th-av. DR. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients $6 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

☞ **Millinery, Millinery.**—WM. S. IRVINE, No. 118 Canal-st., invites the attention of the ladies to his splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Dress Trimmings. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks and Talmas.

☞ **Lecture**—By Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, in West 34th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Atmospheric Air.* Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

☞ **Mercantile Library Association**—SPECIAL NOTICE.—In consequence of the recent fire no books will be delivered from the Down-Town office until further notice. By order &c.,

GEO. S. PARTRIDGE, Jr., Recording Secretary.

MILLINERY.

PARIS FEATHERS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, BEAVER BONNETS, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH, AT
Nos. 64 and 66 John-st., corner of William.
HOMER & KETCHUM.

THE LADIES OF NEW-YORK and its vicinity, desiring to purchase Bonnets and Dress Caps, of infinite variety, superior quality, and at prices really moderate, are invited to call on Madame HILLIER, Millinery Show Rooms, No. 653 Broadway, corner of Amity-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

LADIES' FANCY FURS. A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-Lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—Its well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE imparts hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes soft, silky hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 64 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as
SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN.
Also, a cheaper class of Furs into Mantillas, Pelerines, Victorines, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all.
Ladies can find gents' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 64 John-st.

CLOAKS—HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
MOLYNEUX BELL, No. 84 CANAL-ST.,
Has provided a large assortment of
ELEGANT CLOAKS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting of
RICH EMBROIDERED VELVET CLOAKS,
RICH LYONS VELVET CLOAKS,
Trimmed with Moire Antique and Crochet Fringe.
HEAVY BEAVER AND VELVET CLOTH TALMAS,
Trimmed with Lyons Velvet,
And a large stock of
BROWN AND BLACK CLOTH CLOAKS,
Handsomely trimmed, (warm,) suitable for this weather, and by far the most sensible present that can be made for the season. And all at far below the usual prices.
MOLYNEUX BELL,
No. 84 Canal-st.

STATEN ISLAND FANCY DYEING ESTABLISHMENT,
OFFICE NO. 8 JOHN-ST., (TWO DOORS FROM BROADWAY.)
Dye silks, woolen and fancy goods, in the piece or otherwise, of every description. Their superior style of dyeing ladies' and gentlemen's garments is widely known. Crape shawls dyed the most brilliant or grave colors; all kinds of shawls, curtains, &c., cleansed of redyed. Goods received and returned by express.
BARRETT, NEPHEWS & CO.,
No. 8 John-st., two doors from Broadway.

JAMES GRAY & CO.
Have just received per steamer *Ariel*,
FLOUNCES SILK ROBES,
Striped, Plaid, and PLAIN POPLINS, in all the fashionable colors.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

GREAT SALE OF
INDIA CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS AND SCARFS.
The subscribers will exhibit on Monday, Dec. 17, the largest and most valuable stock ever offered in this country, comprising every variety of the manufactures of CASHMERE, TURMESTERE, LAHORE, DELHI, &c., all of which will be sold very much below the recent AUCTION PRICES.
Amongst them will be found
FIVE SHAWLS,
unsurpassed in texture and beauty, either in this country or Europe.
N. B.—A spacious room in the
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT
will be appropriated for the sale of this valuable stock until the first of January.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

USEFUL DRESSES FOR PRESENTS.
ON MONDAY, DEC. 17,
A. T. STEWART

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES, LARGE BUILDING, Broadway, opposite Bond-st. LAURA KEENE.....Sole Lessee and Director. TO THE PUBLIC.

MISS LAURA KEENE respectfully announces that, having leased for the term of five years the beautiful theatre recently erected by Mr. Lafarge, the entire establishment has been renovated and redecorated. The first circle has been appropriated to private boxes, suitable for families, and they believed will be found a most desirable portion of the house for the appreciation of the elegant dramatic entertainments which it is the purpose of the management to offer for public approval and gratification. The balcony and parquette will be arranged with direct regard to the comfort of every patron of this portion of the house, and, with the improvements which have been made upon the stage, it is confidently anticipated, will give entire satisfaction to the public. The proscenium has been re-arranged and painted, and so heightened as to display the capacity of the stage according to the original design of the architect. The scenery has been much enlarged, and will enable the directress to produce dramatic effects in a style of beauty and grandeur never surpassed in the metropolis. The musical department, vocal and instrumental, will be of the highest character; and such attention will be bestowed upon the ballet as to make it the most complete and effective in this country. For the production of comedies, dramas, and burlesque, a company of artists, unrivaled in numbers and talent, has been engaged. No expense has been spared to form such a combination as to insure the greatest dramatic strength, and enable the management, in the distribution of the various roles, to present, in conjunction with numerous resources, an ensemble of art such as hitherto has been unknown in this country.

Miss Laura Keene respectfully submits the names of those who will aid her in her efforts to contribute to the pleasure of the public and trusts that the determination to secure for each department the best talent, will meet with the appreciation of those whose encouragement will stimulate her in this and each succeeding season to construct the most elegant Dramatic establishment in the United States.

DRAMATIC ARTISTS.

Miss Laura Keene, from Wallack's.	Mr. George Jordan, from Burton's.
Mrs. Abbott, from Broadway.	Mr. Charles Bars, of the Park Theatre, first appearance in this City in four years.
Miss Essilie A. Durand, from Burton's.	Mr. John Dyott, from Wallack's and Burton's.
Miss Kate Reignolds, from Broadway and Burton's.	Mr. Harry Hall from Wallack's and Burton's.
Mrs. W. Rough, from Broadway.	Mr. F. C. Wemyss, from the Park Theatre.
Miss Emma Hall, from Madame Vestris' Lyceum Theatre, London.	Mr. John Burton's.
Miss Mary Marshall, from Charles Kean's Princess Theatre, London.	Mr. T. R. Johnston, from Burton's.
Mrs. Carpenter, from Broadway and Burton's.	Mr. McDonald, from Broadway.
Miss Annie Walters, from Burton's.	Mr. T. Watson, from Princess' Theatre, London.
Mrs. Frank Rea, from Wallack's.	Mr. George Vining, Madame Vestris' Theatre, London.
Miss Fanny Dean, from Wallack's.	Mr. Thomas Chandler, Laura Keene's Theatre, Philadelphia.
Miss Laura Bisbee, from Wallack's.	Mr. Thomas Price, from Boston Theatre.
Mrs. F. Lyster, from theatre, Baltimore.	Mr. Frank Tayton, from Madame Thillon's Opera Company.
Miss Clara Cushman, from New-Orleans theatre.	Mr. Frank Frever, from Wallack's.
Miss Minnie Scott, from Boston theatre.	Mr. Frank Rea, from Wallack's.
Miss Ada Clifton.	Mr. Frederick C. King, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.
	Mr. Carpenter, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.
	Mr. Charles, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE.....Directress.

VOCAL ARTISTS.

Miss Essilie A. Durand,	Mr. Frederic Lyster,
Mrs. Carpenter,	Mr. F. Frever,
Miss Annie Walters,	Mr. Rea,
Miss E. Hall,	Mr. White,
Mrs. F. Lyster,	Mr. Donelson,
Mrs. Brown,	Mr. Steadman,
Miss Tree,	Mr. Corradi,
Mrs. F. Rea,	Mr. Hirsch,
Annie Jones,	Mr. Clevely,

Mr. Frederic Lyster.....Director of Vocal Music.

CORPS DE BALLET.

Mlle. Cicoca, Academy of Music,	Miss Stella,
Mlle. Adelaide, Broadway Theatre,	Miss Stuart,
Mlle. Joey Dring, Her Majesty's Theatre, London,	Miss Arlington,
Mlle. Sara Bishop, Her Majesty's Theatre, London,	Miss Tournere,
Mlle. Zelia, &c.	Miss Wood,
Mlle. Rosa,	Miss West,
Mlle. Amy Charles, Her Majesty's Theatre, London,	Miss Webster,
Mlle. Marie,	Miss Ticknes,
Mlle. Theresa,	Miss Edwin,
Mlle. Hunt,	Miss June,
Mlle. Holland,	Miss Lewis,
Mlle. Schlim,	Petite Taglioni,
Mlle. James,	Petite Henry,
Mlle. Adelaide James,	Petite Sidney,
Mlle. Colet,	Petite Clara Sidney,
Mlle. Annette Colet,	Mons. Monplaisir,
Mlle. Fanny Brown,	Mr. J. Watson,
Mlle. Rosa Brown,	Mons. Charles,
Monsieur Monplaisir.	Mons. Edwards,
	Mons. St. Prie.

.....Ballet Master.

MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Thos. Baker, composer.	Mr. Mann, cello.
Mr. Herman, principal first violin.	Mr. Rietzel, flute.
Mr. Zeiss, do. do.	Mr. Wagner, oboe.
Mr. Bernstein, do. do.	Mr. Zanker, clarionet.
Mr. Grosse, do. do.	Mr. Peort, do.
—, second violin.	Mr. Hartman, bassoon.
Mr. Doughty, do. do.	Mr. Schreibert, cornet.
Mr. Poznanskki, viola.	Mr. Lotze, French horn.
Mr. Herrog, basso.	Mr. Coates, do. do.
Mr. Gerhardt, do.	Mr. Rogasi, trombone.
Treasurer.	Mr. Hughes, drums.
Prompter.	A. T. Whiting.
Mr. Thomas Baker.	Thomas Price.
Mr. Frank Hughes.	Musical Director and Conductor.
	Librarian.

SCENIC ARTISTS—Mr. John R. Smith and Assistants.
COSTUMES—Mr. R. Williams, late of Wallack's; and Mrs. Pentland.
MACHINISTS—Mr. John Furze, of the Broadway; Mr. Johnston, and assistants.
PROPERTIES—Mr. Louis Cabin, from Academy of Music.

THE VARIETIES
WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855.
THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.
Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle.....Fifty cents.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls, secured seats.....Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.....Five dollars.

A limited number of subscribers' tickets will be issued to all parts of the house, including the private boxes.

Private Circle Boxes, fifteen in number, occupying the entire first tier, arranged to accommodate from ten to twelve persons each. A limited number will be disposed of for the season.

Proscenium Boxes, eight in number, to accommodate parties of six persons. To be secured at JOLLIE'S music store, No. 519 Broadway, 89, Nicholas Hotel.

Subscribers' tickets for the entire season, or a less number of nights, for sale, also, as above.

The box office for the sale of tickets will open from 8 o'clock A. M., throughout the day and evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.

Mlle. ROBERT,
Mlle. PAULINE GENE, Mlle. FLORA LEHMAN,
M. PAUL BRILLIANT, M. MANGIN,
First Night of Lehman's magnificent Pantomime of
MEDINA,
In which
ANTOINE, JEROME and FRANCOIS RAVEL,
Mme. MARZETTI,
And the entire Company will sustain their original characters.

The entertainments to commence with the Comic Pantomime of
SOLDIER OF LOVE.
JOBARD.....FRANCOIS RAVEL
To be followed by
THREE GRAND PAS
By Mlle. ROBERT, Mlle. PAULINE GENE, FLORA and JULIA LEHMAN, M. PAUL BRILLIANT, and M. MANGIN.

Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each
Box Office open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—MONDAY.—The new piece now playing in London, called
AN IMPUDENT PUPPY;
OR THE MAN WHO FOLLOWS THE LADIES.
Mr. John Smith, Mr. C. Jordan; Colonel Hughby, Mr. Bradley; Mr. Lavender Lounge, Mr. Setchell; Turnbull, Mr. Russell; Mrs. Turnbull, Miss C. Mitchell—her first appearance these two years; Claribel, Miss E. Thorne, Lizzie Briggs, Mrs. Burton.
With the successful Comedy, in five acts, of
FALSE PRETENCES.
Barryman, Mr. Burton; Peter Funk, Mr. Leffingwell; Whittemore, Mr. G. Jordan; Mrs. Milledollar, Mrs. C. Thorne; Mrs. Crockery, Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Miss E. Thorne.
On TUESDAY—The new Comedy of FALSE PRETENCES.
On WEDNESDAY—The SERIOUS FAMILY, with a new farce called ONLY A PENNY.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, will be performed the Comedy of
THE RIVALS.
Sir Anthony.....Mr. Blake | Mrs. Malaprop.....Mrs. Blake
To conclude with the Extravaganza of
BEAUTY AND THE BEAST.
Beauty...Little Mary Marsh | John Quill. Master G. Marsh
The Beast.....Miss L. Marsh | Sir A. Pump.....Miss Carrie

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $8 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 17, will be presented the romantic Drama of
PAULINE.
Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester | Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey.
To be followed by the Comedy of (first time here.)
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Waddilove...Mr. G. Holland | Bob Nettles.....Mrs. Stephens

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—Delightful HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENTS! MONDAY, Dec. 17, EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, first time this season of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 539 BROADWAY.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, By particular desire,
THE BURLESQUE ON
LUCRETIA BORGIA,
In three Acts. Dresses, Scenery, &c.

Lucretia.....Miss Millen	Gennaro.....G. S. Buckley
The Duke.....W. Perceval	Rustighello.....R. Carroll
Orsini.....R. Buckley	Doctor.....J. J. Mullen
Knights, Soldiers, &c.	Company

Preceding the piece Negro Minstrelsy, "of a superior order," Songs, Dances, &c., &c.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock—Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 120 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

CHRISTMAS NIGHT.
ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH,
BY THE
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
At the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN's) Broadway, near Prince-st. The Church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-THIRD NIGHT—AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,
IL TROVATORE,
will be presented for the Last Time,
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, 1855,
with the following great cast:

Leonora	Madame DE LA GRANGE.
Azucena	Madame NANTIER DIDIEE.
Manrico	Signor BRIGNOLI
Count di Luna	Signor AMODIO.
Fernando	Signor GASPARONI.

The storm of Thursday having prevented many from witnessing the admirable rendering of Rossini's Comic Opera, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE, this Opera will, at their request, be repeated before the close of the season, of which due notice will be given.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD'S
FIRST GRAND CONCERT IN NEW-YORK,
Will take place at
NIBLO'S SALOON,
On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1855.
MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD will be assisted by the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, Violinists, their last appearance in New-York prior to their departure for Europe; Mr. APTOMAS, Harpist; Mr. J. B. BEUTLER, Tenor; and Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Conductor at the Piano. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of HALL & SON and JOLLIE. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL—Of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $3; to be obtained of any of the members.
JONAS H. SAMSON, President, No. 190 Bleecker-st.
SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 118 Maiden-lane.
ALFRED MYERS, Treasurer, No. 477 Broadway.
NOLL'S celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY—Opposite Bond-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17, BENEFIT OF J. W. RAYNOR,
And last night but five of the private members of the original and well-known
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
For particulars see bills. Tickets 25 cents.
N. B.—The above troupe have no connection with E. P. Christy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which this establishment will be rented for ballet, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

LADIES' FAIR.—The ladies of the Free Church of the Epiphany, will hold a fair for the benefit of said Church, in the basement of the same, 130 Mission st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 19, 20 and 21, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M. The attendance of all persons friendly to the object is respectfully invited.

DON'T BE FRIGHTENED.—The fairies in this new and splendid holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, at Barnum's Museum, will harm nobody. The wild beasts at the same place are all handsomely cared, and can do no mischief. The performances in the den of lions are astounding. All the curiosities and all the entertainments to be seen for 25 cents.

MARINERS' INDUSTRIAL SOCIETY FAIR.—In consequence of the stormy weather, the ladies of the Mariners' Industrial Society will continue their Fair during the afternoons and evenings of MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 17th and 18th of December. The friends of seamen, and the public generally, are respectfully invited to attend. Admission 12½ cents.

JOEL TIFFANY'S ELOQUENT, PHILOSOPHICAL LECTURES on *Spiritualism*, Stuyvesant Institute, New-York, TUESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS, at 7½ o'clock; Brooklyn Institute, WEDNESDAY and SUNDAY EVENINGS; Williamsburg, Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner 4th and South 3d, MONDAY and THURSDAY. Admission, 10 cents.

WHAT A VERY SMALL PRICE.—They only ask two shillings to see the performances either in the AFTERNOON or EVENING as well as all the curiosities, the living wild animals, the wonderful feats in the lion's den, the Giraffe, the Happy Family, &c., at Barnum's Museum. Grand fairy, holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, is played now every evening. Farces, dancers, &c., every afternoon.

PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK will give a Piano-Forte Soirée on THURSDAY EVENING, 20th inst., at Dodworth's Concert Rooms. The programme will be given in future announcements. Tickets, $1 each. Tickets for gentleman and lady, $1 50. Extra tickets for ladies, 50 cents.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

THE LIVING WILD ANIMALS.—At Barnum's Museum form the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed. Mr. WHITE, the great lion-tamer, enters the den of lions every day at 2½ and at 7 P. M., and performs a series of wonderful and daring feats with the ferocious creatures. Only 25 cents to see everything in the Museum.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL—Of the Astor House Club will be given at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Music by Dodworth's Full Band.
JAMES S. PARKER, President.
C. C. KING, Secretary.

THE THIRD GRAND ANNUAL BALL AND FESTIVAL of the LORENZO B. SHEPARD GUARD will be held at Miller's new City Assembly Rooms, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.
A. J. MATHEWS, Sec. H. W. RYER, Chairman.

FAIRY PIECE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—If you have not yet seen the very beautiful fairy piece, called THE KING OF THE ALPS, Or, THE REFORMATION, now creating such an excitement at Barnum's Museum, go at once. It is fascinating in its comic humor, chaste and correct in its moral aim. Played EVERY EVENING now. Only 25 cents to see all.

THE LADIES' FAIR AND FESTIVAL—To assist Rev. RUFUS HOYT, in erecting a Free Church, commences THIS DAY, Monday, Dec. 17, in the saloons of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place. The public generally are invited to aid in the enterprise.

LADIES FAIR.—The Ladies of Elm-place Congregational Church will hold a Fair at CENTRAL HALL, corner of Fulton-av. and Elm-place, Brooklyn, Dec. 17, 18, and 20.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 16 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—At No. 31 East 12th-st., corner of University-place; upper rooms $3 and $4, double room a from $10 to $20; dinner at 1 o'clock. 5th-av. omnibus passes the door.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) Times office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 329 Hicks-st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A lady and gentleman, or two gen lemen can obtain a pleasant and well furnished room and bedroom attached if desired, at No. 9 Willow-st., Brooklyn, within a few steps of Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, and where the comforts of a home may be realized.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms suitable for a gentleman and wife or two or three single persons, can be had with board in a private family residing at No. 280 4th-av., opposite Calvary Church. The house is pleasantly located; has gas, baths, &c., &c. References exchanged.

NO. 280 SECOND-AVENUE.—Newly furnished apartments to let, with board, to parties of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms. House new, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, near Stuyvesant Park.

TWENTY-SECOND-STREET HOUSE.—The purchaser of the large house, No. 288 West 22d-st., having failed to comply with the terms of sale, it may be had at a bargain if applied for immediately.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES	$25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled	30
GOLD HUNTING, English Patent Levers	50

Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Bleecker-st. near Wall-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices to close a concern.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale, three double cylinders, and one drum cylinder press, of Messrs. Hoe & Co.'s manufacture. Apply at No. 1 Hague-st.
A. B. TAYLOR & CO.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Mile House, Astor-place, J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—In a Day High School of the first class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$25 FOR AN UNLIMITED COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—The lessons strictly private. The subscriber has only two or three hours disengaged. Call after 3 o'clock. Office No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Lessons in Elocution, English Grammar and Composition, including Spelling. Also, the French, Spanish and German languages. C. ROBINSON, ELLENWOOD.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 154 Macdougal-st.), opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 800 Broadway, has by an improved method of teaching double-entry in a few practical lessons, qualified hundreds to keep books with a proficiency equal to years experience in actual business. Gentlemen entering THIS DAY may be qualified for any business by Jan. 1.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 47th-st., 1st door from 5th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

NEW-ENGLAND.—The Annual Festival of the New-England Society of Brooklyn, will be held at the Athenæum, corner of Atlantic and Clinton sts., on FRIDAY EVENING the 21st inst.
Dinner at 6 P. M. precisely.
Tickets for either ladies or gentlemen at three dollars each—may be obtained from either of the Committee of Arrangements.
As the number is necessarily limited, application should be made early.
COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.
WM. M. RICHARDS, No. 70 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or No. 82 Barclay-st., New-York.
W. T. HATCH, No. 77 Clark-st., Brooklyn, or No. 78 Broadway, New-York.
F. H. GILSON, Tarrepont House, Brooklyn, or No. 82 Barclay-st., New-York.
A. A. MOORE, No. 228 Monroe-st., Brooklyn, or No. 9 Park-place, New-York.
N. C. JAMES, Remsen-st., Brooklyn, or No. 33 Cliff-st., New-York.

ASTRONOMY EXTRAORDINARY!!—Appearance of the Skies, or no mortal world's beyond the earth, addressed to the universal Christian World in 10 J. semgantry, by one of the fraternity.
Part I—An introductory discourse, showing the absurdity of making worlds by Hypothesis, and peopling them by Analogy.
Part 2—The Solar System and its errors. When proofs will be given that the Earth is quiescent, and that the Planets do not rotate on their axis.
A lecture will be given on the above subject by Mr. MACDONNELL, at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 17. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Commences at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.
Tickets to be had at Mr. T. J. Crowen's, No. 699 Broadway; Messrs. Roe Lockwood & Sons, No. 411 Broadway; Messrs. C. S. Francis & Co., No. 252 Broadway; Mr. Franks, No. 2 Park-row, and Messrs. Willmer & Rogers, No. 42 Nassau-st.

LECTURE.—THOMAS F. MEAGHER will deliver an oration, for the benefit of the children of the late MICHAEL CREAN, an Irish Confederate of '48, at the Tabernacle, on WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst. Subject—*The Penalties of Public Life.* Doors open at 7—oration at 8 o'clock. Admission—below stairs, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. N. B.—Shelton's Band, having generously granted their services, will escort the military and club men who desire to attend in a body, from the Eagle Drill Rooms, at 7 o'clock. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S music store; HAVERTY'S bookstore, No. 110 Fulton-st.; and at the *Irish American* and *Citizen* offices.

A. P. A.—The above association and friends are respectfully invited to attend on MONDAY EVENING, 17th inst., at 7½ o'clock, P. M., when addresses will be delivered, in Clinton Hall, (Astor-Place,) by the following gentlemen, viz.: Rev. J. R. FINLAY, Ph. D. LL. D. Subject—*Eastern War.* Rev. R. G. DICKSON, D. D., Rev. W. S. IRVINE, J. MCKINLEY, Esq. Subject—*Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty.* Rev. T. WALSH. Subject—*The Doctrine of Intention, as held by the Romish Faith.* Doors open at 7½ o'clock, P. M. Tickets 25 cents. Admit a gentleman and lady.

CITY GUARD ARMORY, No. 639 Broadway,
Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the past, present and honorary members of the Company will be held at the Armory on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, to take action upon the decease of our late Captain and beloved comrade, WILLIAM MORRIS MCARDLE, by order. GEORGE BRADY, President.
J. C. POLLARD, Secretary.

CITY MISSIONS.—Preliminary to the Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, an appropriate sermon will be preached SABBATH EVENING, 16th inst., in the Presbyterian Church, corner of 5th-av. and 19th-st., by Rev. J. W. ALEXANDER, D. D. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection and subscription will be received, to aid in sustaining the operations of the Society for the year 1856.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace for the Best Pianos.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANO-FORTES FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. have just completed an assortment of pianos for holidays, consisting of cases carved and moulded, with and without carved legs. These pianos have received the highest recommendation from the musical profession, and cannot fail to please. Specimens can be seen at No. 235 Chrystie-st.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments of six on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 80 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON AND RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HALLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 249 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHULTZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The subscriber will sell one elegant piano, that cost $1,000 to make, for $700; four $500 pianos for $350; and fifteen or twenty other instruments at greatly reduced prices. N. P. B. CURTISS, No. 447 Broadway.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish; made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted.
DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES.—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.
WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $20 per acre, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of five years from date of contract.

By the liberality of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that no portion of the land purchased yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the present long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Plans, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Michigan Avenue, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Splendid French mantel and pier mirrors, velvet carpets, 8 magnificent solid rosewood parlor suites, valuable oil-paintings, rosewood piano-forte, works of art, marble stairary, &c., at the residence, No. 153 West 31th-st. near 7th-av.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, without regard to weather, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, the entire magnificent furniture of the above first-class house, which is replete with every elegance, all of which was imported or made to order for the present owner; the whole is in fine order, having been used but a short time. Descriptive catalogues are now ready and can be obtained at Mr. E. V. Haughwout's, No. 561 Broadway, or of the Auctioneer, corner of 14th-st. and 8th-av.

PARLORS.—180 yards rich velvet carpet, put down 1st of October, elegant oval mantel mirrors, superior rosewood pearl-keyed piano-forte, embroidered stool and cover, brocade and lace curtains, solid rosewood parlor suite, 2 sofas, large arm chair, gothic do., and 4 upholstered back parlor chairs, in rich brocade, with slip covers, 1 do., large sofa, 8 medallion back parlor chairs, large arm chair and gothic do., with slip covers, cost $600, rosewood reception chairs, in tapestry and velvet, 1 rosewood suite, 10 pieces, all of the best description; Egyptian and statuary marble-top centre and pier tables, 2 splendid mirror front etageres, with marble tops, magnificent imported French secretary, cost $900, rich Dresden and Sevres vases with a variety of elegant parlor adornments, rich bronzes, statuary, &c., including a valuable collection of large oil-paintings, the Madonna and child, landscapes, &c., of real merit by eminent artists, lady's French escritoire, lined with satin, elegant marble clock, mounted in ormolu, marble-top cabinets, chandeliers, &c.

CHAMBER AND DINING-ROOM FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood mahogany wardrobes, carved rosewood bedsteads, with splendid marble-top bureaus and washstands to match, 2 superior hair mattresses, be ts, &c., 1 costly marble-top chamber suite, with brocade chairs, rosewood suite furniture in hair cloth, rosewood and mahogany secretary bookcases, library do., spring seat and French chairs, rich mahogany furniture of every description, costly marble-top sideboard, mounted in pearl, superb oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware, ruby and crystal cut glass ware, to match throughout elegant dinner-set, 190 pieces, tea do., ivory and silver cutlery, &c., with a large variety of kitchen ware, range, portable furnace, &c. The superb quality of the furniture in this house may be relied on, and the sale as embracing the most elegant collection offered at auction this season. A cash deposit will be required of all purchasers. Stages and cars pass within a few doors of the house.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, Dec. 17, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for whom it may concern.

$17,000 Michigan So. R. R. Sinking Fund Bds..$1,000 each
$10,000 Cleve., Painesville and Ashtabula Bds $1,000 each
$5,000 Chicago and Mississippi 1st Mgt. Bonds..$1,000 each
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d Mortgage Bonds.....Price $1.
50 shares Chatham Bank.....$35 each
5 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....$100 each
2 shares Trenton Iron Company.....$100 each
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg.....$50 each
18 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..$100 each
26 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
50 shares Sturgesant Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
200 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Company..$25 each
60 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Company ...$25 each
1 shares Lafarge Insurance Company.....$50 each
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company...$25 each
20 shares Astor Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Compan ...$50 each
100 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each
84 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co.....$25 each
10 shares United States Mail Steamship Co.....$100 each
40 shares East River Fire Insurance Company...$15 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

CANAL-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction at the Merchants' Exchange, on TUESDAY, the 18th December, at 12 o'clock, the valuable property known as the southeast corner of Canal and Varick sts., containing 58 feet on Canal-st., 80 feet on Varick-st., 61 feet on the southerly side, and 50 feet 10 inches on the easterly side—otherwise known as Nos. 153, 157 and 159 Canal-st., and Nos. 68, 70 and 72 Varick-st.

On the lots Nos. 68 and 70 Varick-st. are two large substantial dwelling houses, of superior construction and containing the modern improvements. On the lot Nos. 72 Varick and 159 Canal-st. is a large brick building, the lower part of which is occupied as a store, and the upper part as a dwelling. Nos. 155 and 157 Canal-st. are divided into three small stores, and the whole premises would, in their present condition, bring a yearly rent of over $3,500. They are actually leased until May next for $3,300.

The attention of buyers of real estate is called to this sale, as presenting an opportunity for either speculation or permanent investment, of exceeding rare occurrence, situated upon Canal-street, which, from its great width and peculiar local advantages, is to become the great business street of our City; near the present terminus of the two great railroads, and the depot of the Collins steamers, with the new banking house of the Peoples' Bank in its immediate vicinity, and the many similar improvements commenced or in contemplation, this point of land, as will be seen on reference to the map, is one of great present and still greater prospective value.

Sixty per cent. of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF A STOCK OF $25,000 WORTH OF CARPETS—GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., $25,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements rarely to be met with. The store will be open for the inspection of the goods on Tuesday, Dec. 18, when catalogues can be obtained. Terms cash, bankable money.

For further particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 110 Nassau-st.—Unique's sale of the entire stock of a first-class cabinet maker; removed to our salesrooms, and will be positively sold as above. Consisting of the richest collection of superior cabinet furniture offered at auction this Fall, finished in the most fashionable styles, and first quality materials, and will include rosewood, walnut, oak and mahogany parlor, chamber, drawing-room, dining and library furniture, one rosewood amour, mirrof doors, etc., bookcases, etageres, library and secretary bookcases, solid rosewood centre tables, Cheval glass, 13 rosewood parlor suites, in the most costly materials, 5 richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, tete a-tetes, easy and fancy chairs, children's chairs, cane and willow seats, hair mattresses. Also, to pay advances, 50 oil-paintings, engravings, French plate mirrors, for piers and mantels, several sets of Dixon & Son's crucible wrought iron, forks, spoons, castors, napkin rings, urns, goblets, &c. Sale at 12 o'clock, precisely, will be sold five new and second-hand rosewood and mahogany piano-fortes, one of which cost $454, made by W. Lindemann & Son, and fully warranted, three fine gold watches. The whole for absolute sale, and worthy the attention of the trade and those about refurnishing.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND IMPORTANT FURNITURE SALE.—Embracing a full variety of rich and elegant goods, at 10½ o'clock THIS (Monday) MORNING, at No. 31 Nassau-st., consisting of rosewood piano, from a celebrated maker; elegant French plate mirrors, rosewood suites of parlor and chamber furniture, tete-a-tetes, sofas, lounges, dressing bureaus, wardrobes, dressing easy chairs, curled hair mattresses, rosewood, walnut and mahogany bedsteads, extension dining tables, marble-top sofa tables, washstands, portable desks, china, silver-plated ware, fancy goods, &c., to pay advances.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPLENDID SALE OF FURS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on TUESDAY, 18th, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 13 Maiden-lane, a rich assortment of Hudson Bay sable mink, sable tails, chilla, stone marten cases, muffs, victorines, scarfs, fur gloves and muffers, with a variety of furs usually kept in a first-class establishment. Also, a line of sleigh robes, Hudson Bay sable, wolf, leopard, panther, coon, &c. The whole forming the richest assortment of furs offered at auction this season.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell, by auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a large dunn horse, about 15¾ hands high, weighs about 1,250 pounds, 7 years old, and warranted sound and kind and perfectly passive to street noises. Also a trotting buggy, made by one of the best City makers, and but little used.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and the ore is conveyed inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
T. O. FOWLER, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT,
MALLARY & INGALLS,
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY, } Troy, N. Y.
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

BY VIRTUE OF A CHATTEL MORTGAGE—I will expose for sale at public auction on TUESDAY, the 18th day of December, 1855, at 10 o'clock A. M., on the corner of 10th-st. and avenue C in the City of New-York, the lease, franchises, licenses and articles of personal property, goods, chattels, horses, mares, sleighs, &c., and the right of running the stage route as now owned and possessed by the New-York Dry Dock, Grand-street, Bowery and South Ferry Stage Company in the City of New-York; 187 horses, 35 stages, 18 sleighs, 250 tire bolts, 600 weight of iron, 800 weight of steel, two large iron safes, together with all other property and interest appertaining to the stage route and Company aforesaid. The terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale.

CHARLES F. WATTS,
Attorney for Mortgagees and Trustees,
Office Marine Court

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 28 and 30 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

J. LANDON SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—J. LANDON SMITH will sell on MONDAY, Dec. 17, all the furniture in the large house No. 469 Broome-st., at 10½ A. M. The contents comprise everything necessary to a completely-furnished residence, of which the following is a partial list: Royal velvet floor and stair carpeting, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain do., but little worn; rosewood parlor, dining-room and bedroom furniture, consisting of elegant upholstered sofas, in green and gold brocatel, with solid rosewood frame and heavily carved; Italian marble-top centre tables, also sofa, side and fancy do.; also, one splendid piano-forte, fine tone and beautifully finished, warranted; rosewood Louis XIV. etagere, glass-plated throughout; work tables, fancy; ladies' reception chairs, escritoire, large and splendid pier glasses, in costly frames, with slab and bracket; brocatel and lace curtains, window shades, valuable oil paintings by eminent artists, Gothic inlaid clocks, costly China vases, bisque and Parian decorations, handsome heavily-carved mahogany extension table, table linen, napkins, crockery, French china, silver tea services, cake baskets, forks, spoons, ivory cutlery, cut glass-ware, liquor cases, decanters, wines, champagnes, &c.; gas fixtures, China tea sets, waiters; also, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus with marble slabs, do. washstands, corner and towel stands, fine hair mattresses, blankets, counterpanes, beds, bolsters and pillows, stone China toilet sets, oval and square gilt frame mirrors, &c. Sale positive—deposits required.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE—To be sold at auction, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive manufactory and warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 598 Broadway, three doors above Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, without reserve, as above, the entire stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., in the best possible manner, for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be equal, in every respect, to any manufactured in the City, —and comprises a very extensive and desirable assortment of richly carved and plain parlor, chamber, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining rooms, libraries and chambers: also, many desirable articles for holiday presents. Sale positive, without regard to weather. We would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers generally, to call at the warerooms, No. 598 Broadway, and examine the furniture, before the sale, feeling assured that an examination of this stock of really elegant and beautiful furniture will well repay them for their trouble.

N. B.—Do not forget the days of sale, as there will be bargains to be had.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studies in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedes, Ostade, Vero, Rembrandt, Paul Reil, &c., &c., as well as of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntingdon and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-sts.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Suitable for holiday presents, &c., consisting of superb ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work boxes, fitted, glove boxes, superb bon bon boxes, pearl opinoln card cases, beautifully engraved; a new article; pearl clocks and vases, paintings on glass; odor boxes, bronze figures, large and small; jewel caskets, reticules, Christophe silver ware, plated do. of every kind, China tea sets, porte monnaies. Also, a singular sale of a large lot of assorted fancy goods of the best kind, to be sold without reserve. Also, a large lot of imported marble goods, comprising vases five feet high, with every variety of smaller sizes; Parian, Daniella and opaque Etruscan vases, &c., &c., a large number of beautiful statuary groups, with marble vases and glass shades, representing the antiques; Verde antique figures, fountains, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of other goods, all without reserve and entitled to the season. They can be packed for shipment if desired. Can be examined the day previous to the sale.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—Of valuable real estate, known as No. 150 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot of ground situated on the easterly side of Attorney-st., known as No. 150, together with the buildings thereon. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The improvements on said lot of land consist of two brick buildings, front and rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees will be required to be paid at the sale, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF $10,000 WORTH OF FURS.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at their sales-room, No. 70 Nassau-st., near John, on TUESDAY MORNING, 18th inst., at 10½ o'clock, will be sold without reserve, the whole stock of an extensive importer in fur, comprising a magnificent assortment, and consisting in part of mountain marten, fitch, French sable, royal Russian ermine, Siberian squirrel, real stone marten and Canada mynx capes, tippets, pellerines, &c.; gloves chinchilla tippets, gents collars, wolf, gennet, and buffalo lap and sleigh robes, &c., &c. The above sale is well worthy the attention of parties in want of furs.

LEWIS P. BROWN, Assignee.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the store, No. 19 Nassau-st., ATTRACTIVE SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FANCY FURS.—Comprising Hudson Bay sable on mantles, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs and cuffs; marten sable, bar marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were go up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made and well worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c. Also a splendid sleigh robe made for the Crystal Palace.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF FANCY GOODS—At the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., J. L. VANDEWATER will sell the balance of fancy goods on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 10 o'clock precisely, consisting of rich decorated vases, embellished with figures, landscapes, portraits, &c.; dinner, tea and dessert sets of exquisite finish in great variety and every style, rich decorated coffee cups, card receiver, silver plated ware of English manufacture, consisting of tea kettles, urns, cake baskets, superior cut bottles, revolving castors, &c. Every lot is to be sold without reserve as it is positively the closing sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF CUT GLASS FROM THE BROOKLYN FLINT GLASS CO.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock precisely, at the stores Nos. 46 and 48 Broad-st., a rich assortment of engraved and heavy cut glass-ware, consisting of rich decanters, in sets or pairs, wines, hocks, champagnes, claret, goblets, tumblers, claret jugs, celery bowl, preserve dishes, fruit stands, &c. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited, as the above invoice will certainly be sold without reserve, as this is the closing sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TRADE SALE OF BRONZES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, at 12 o'clock precisely, at the stores No. 46 and 48 Broad-st., a magnificent invoice of the most superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, to be called the richest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair, New-York. All of these goods are of the most costly description, and well worthy the attention of the trade. Also, an entirely new style of clock, with shades and stands. The attention of the trade is respectfully invited, as they will be sold in lots to suit the trade.

J. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA AND FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, at No. 291 Pearl-st., peremptory sale of all kinds best white granite, blue and common ware, glass of all kinds, China vases, tea sets and toys, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c.; also, the stock of a dealer. To be sold without reserve.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND CROCKERY.—H. G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 10 o'clock, a full assortment of China toys, tea sets, vases, &c., W. G. and common ware, glass ware, &c., 100 prints in frames, 1,000 engravings, 100 baskets champagne, also ale and London porter in bottles.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS, will sell on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a lot of fine solid jewelry, silver-plated ware and fancy goods of every description.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 17, at 11 o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., Brooklyn, overcoats, dress coats, pants and vests. Also, a variety of other goods belonging to a clothing store.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway.

Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.

The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.

N. B.—CHANDELIERS, &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

TO PLUMBERS, GAS-FITTERS, &c.—H. ELING, brass faucet manufacturer, would inform his friends that, notwithstanding the total destruction of his shop by the fire, he has already made such arrangements as will enable him to execute all orders with dispatch. Office for the present opposite.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 436 Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next. —Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.
no26-1aw6m*M EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM SCROFULA,

Cutaneous and eruptive diseases, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symtoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKISSON, ROBBINS & RISLEY, No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 178 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and radical debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesmar were universally adopted: all deleterious impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English hygienic treats with more than the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sole in its cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses as ultimatured by Velpeau, Ballard, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of C. H. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesmar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—Fifth edition, cloth, 840 pages, 78 colored engravings, representing the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 332 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Beade-st., corner of No. 350 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staat Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person using their judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver in rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Mirror of Health.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery Price $1. Sold at No. 131 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and the Author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

LEECHES.—30,000 large Swedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices, by
No. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—I. F. C. & CO., beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving regular importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply orders for any quantities at the very lowest prices.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A.M. to 8 P.M.

MEDICAL OFFICE—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. J. B. McEWEN'S OFFICE—Is at No. 119 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, and with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO. No. 89 Water-st.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebeian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 598 Broadway.

WM. HENRY BURRE—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections in Chicago, Milwaukie, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGES FROM BILL OF DEC. 6.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 103d-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations north

Leave City Hall Station, 9 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 92d-st., 103th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st. where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. DoverPlains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold. Way passengers going north will take this train to Dover Plains.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations above as designated on Time Table.

Leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Hammer to the Office-Seekers at Home!

The Atlas insists that the Heads of Departments shall wait themselves with clerks and assistants quite as extensively as had been supposed. The old rules, it holds, can only be removed by a concurrent resolution of both Boards of the Common Council or the consent of the Mayor. Here is the law in question—from the 20th section of the Charter:

"Any officer of the City Government, except the Mayor and members of the Common Council, may be removed from office by the concurrent resolution of both Boards of the Common Council; provided that no removal shall take place until the party sought to be removed has had an opportunity to be heard in the defence, and unless two-thirds of the whole number of both branches vote therefor; and, provided, also, that the cause of such removal shall be entered at large upon the journals of both branches of the Common Council. Any Head of Department may remove any Clerk in his Department, or any Bureau thereof, *with the consent of the Mayor*."

And new ones can only be appointed as provided in the following (the 20th section again:)

The Heads of Departments shall nominate, and by and with the consent of the Board of Aldermen, appoint the heads of bureaus in their several departments, except the Chamberlain of the City, the Receiver of Taxes, and the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department. The Heads of Department shall also in like manner, [nominate to the Board of Aldermen,] appoint the clerks in their immediate offices. The Heads of Bureaus shall nominate, and with the consent of the Board of Alderman, appoint all clerks in their respective bureaus," &c.

There is nowhere in the Charter, laws, or ordinances, the *Atlas* proceeds, any provision as to *how long* the heads of bureaus, or the clerks appointed in the manner prescribed in the above quoted section, shall continue to hold their offices. But there is a distinct provision in another part of the Charter, that all officers of the City Government shall hold their offices until their successors shall be duly qualified.

To all who use Liquor—Wolfe's Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps.

This celebrated medicinal beverage is manufactured at the factory of the undersigned, at Schiedam, Holland. He is the sole importer, as well as the exclusive manufacturer of the article, and no preparation bearing the name of "Schnapps," that is not procured either from his establishment in New-York, or from his agents in other cities, is genuine and reliable.

It is made from barley of the finest quality, selected with great care from the products of the most celebrated grain-growing districts, is flavored with the essence of the aromatic Juniper Berry of Italy, and is rectified by a peculiar process, which expels from the spirit every acrid particle.

As a means of preventing and correcting the disagreeable, and often dangerous effects produced upon the stomach and bowels by a change of water—a visitation to which travelers, new settlers, and all unacclimated persons in the West, the South and Southwest are peculiarly liable—the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps will be found absolutely infallible; while, in cases of dropsy, gravel, obstruction of the kidneys, diseases of the bladder, dyspepsia and general debility, it is recommended most emphatically by the most distinguished members of the medical profession.

It is put up in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen, with the name of the undersigned on the bottle and cork, and a fac-simile of his signature on the label. For sale by all respectable druggists and country merchants. UDOLPHO WOLFE,

Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

Since the introduction of my Schiedam Schnapps into the United States, a number of Liquor Mixers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have commenced putting up mixed and poisoned Gin, and calling it Schnapps; that name belongs expressly to my article; all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

CAUTION TO PERSONS who drink at BARS AND HOTELS.

Numerous complaints are made of persons who keep bars on steamboats and in hotels, who fill my empty bottles with common Gin and sell it to the unsuspecting for my SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

I would therefore advise all who drink the Schnapps at such places, to MARK THE APPEARANCE OF THE BOTTLE; and if the outside wrapper or label should be defaced, TO REFUSE TO DRINK, unless A FRESH BOTTLE IS OPENED. UDOLPHO WOLFE.

[Advertisement.]

THE SPOT FOR THE LADIES.—Dress is the criterion of respectability now-a-days, and nobody comprehends the fact better than the ladies. Men may be slovenly, and still maintain a popular position. Women never trust to such a contingency. They always dress up to the mark of their ability, their knowledge of the philosophy of life teaching them that silks and satins indorse a reputation if they do not make one, and that few reputations would stand fair in good society if set off in homely costume. Then at balls and parties—only see the elegant trimmings from LICHTENSTEIN'S! What superb head ornaments! The black and colored Ostrich feathers—the sash and hair ribbons, of choice hues—and all the other little dainty matters that go to make up a lady's magnificent *tout ensemble*. LICHTENSTEIN'S, at No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-street, is a great depôt of all this kind of gay material, and everybody goes there to select from its immense assortment as naturally as she goes home to dinner. LICHTENSTEIN sells, too, the prettiest trimmings in the world for evening dresses; while his stock of satins and silk velvets, his dress and cloak trimmings, are beautiful beyond all comparison, and are offered at just half the usual price.—*Sunday Times, Dec 16.*

[Advertisement.]

PARTICULARLY IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—There never was a more elegant display of rich dress goods than now to be witnessed at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, consisting of plain, plaid and stripe silks, rich moire antiques, French merinoes, cashmeres, merino plaids, de laines, &c. Shawls, cloaks and talmas in endless variety, together with a large assortment of French needle-worked collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, chemisettes, gloves and hosiery. The proprietors, Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., have marked down and commence this day to sell their entire stock at a reduction of 38 per cent. from former low prices. Ladies, if you wish to save your money and still have the best goods in the country, go to COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER.

Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ LILLIES' Gold Medal Patent Bank Locks, are the Bankers' and Brokers' only really secure safeguard. It yields to none of the devices of the expert pick-locks, as it has no opening to introduce his tools, or to explode with powder or gun-cotton. The keys are not cumbersome and can be left attached to the lock with perfect safety, as several Banks now use them, an advantage over all locks invented; also, LILLIES Patent Bank, Counting-house, Parlor and Sleeping-room Safes for sale at the depôt of World's Safe Company, No. 119 Pearl-street, Hanover-square. J. C. MORRIS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Particular attention is called to the announcement of this evening's performance at the pretty National. The Drama of "Rebels and Tories," and the pantomime of the "Magic Pills," are to be revived in their usual splendor. The farce of "Hole in the Wall" will be added. Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Misses. RAMSAWAY, HERRING, &c., appearing with the whole company.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills have cured a diseased foot and prevented amputation. Mr. JAMES PALMER, of Homer, N. Y., suffered dreadfully from a diseased foot; the faculty wished to amputate the foot; this he objected to, and tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA.—Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs.—Dr. CURTIS' HYGEANA. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 543 Broadway, and sold by C. B. Curtis, M. D., No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. [illegible] will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS.

THE BEST GOODS!—THE LOWEST PRICES!!

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

TEN DOLLARS.—Book-keeping for business, No. 609 Broadway. DOLBEAR'S new method of teaching double-entry in a few practical lessons enables hundreds to learn who could not afford the time and money required by the old systems. Gentlemen entering this day may become book-keepers by Jan. 1.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Old established, sound and liberal Philadelphia Fire Insurance Companies.

S. G. WALKER, Agent, No. 75 Liberty-street.

During eleven years not a claim contested. Terms reasonable. Losses promptly settled and paid in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WITMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S.—The Phrenological Cabinet, or Museum, of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, will remain open and FREE to visitors during the Holidays. Examinations, with Charts, when desired.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Murderer Gorman.

Sheriff LOTT, of Kings County, is making all the necessary preparations to execute MICHAEL GORMAN, on the 21st inst. The execution will take place in the inner yard of the Jail, and the same gallows will be used as on a previous occasion. There will be one Military Company present at the execution, and a limited number of citizens will be deputized to preserve the peace, and no others will be admitted. When the result of the application to the Governor for a commutation of sentence was made known to GORMAN, on Friday last, he manifested no emotion, and said he was prepared for the worst and should put his trust in God. He is visited regularly by a Roman Catholic Priest, but notwithstanding his apparent stolidity, manifested from the first day of his arrest, he seems to be sinking and has lost considerable flesh.

Congregational Church Dedication.

The Congregationalists' Church on Clinton-avenue, Brooklyn, was dedicated to the worship of God yesterday morning. The sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. LANSING, to a large congregation, considering the very unfavorable state of the weather. Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER was to have occupied the pulpit in the afternoon, but he was prevented by the death of a relative, who was buried yesterday. The Pastor elect is Rev. W. L. BUDINGTON. The building is among the largest and finest in the city. It is built of stone, and the order of its architecture is Gothic.

☞ The Missionary Meeting announced to be held in the First-street M. E. Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, was postponed until next Sunday.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The case of John J. Henry, indicted for arson, will be called on for trial this day.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*For this Day.*—Nos. 39, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT CALENDAR—*For this Day.*—Nos. 10, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Friday, Dec. 14, at his residence, No. 104 West 40th-st., by Rev. Gardiner Spring Plumley, Mr. CHARLES HOUNS to Miss ELIZABETH TAYLOR, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 12, at the residence of Capt. James Mcallister, 30th-st., by Rev. Dr. Sherman, Mr. WILLIAM MOWATT, late of Aberdeen, Scotland, to Miss GRACE ISABELLA MCKINLEY, of this City.

In Elliottsville, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the residence of Hon. S. N. Clarke, by Rev. Father Pamflio, C. S. F., Wm. H. BELL, Esq. of Owego, to Miss ANASTASIA O'CONNELL of this City.

At Little Falls, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 5, by Rev. Mr. Morris, POWERS L. GREEN, of Albany, to NANCY K., daughter of H. Burrell, Esq., of the former place.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Tuesday, Dec. 11, by Rev. Robert Davidson, D. D., JOHN SIDNEY SEAMURY, of this City, to MARGARET ANNA, daughter of John W. Stout, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, EUGENE WILLIAM, son Wm. H. and Jane Maria Hall, aged 2 years, 4 months and 20 days.

Friends are invited to attend the funeral, at No. 54 Bank-st., at 3 o'clock this (Monday) afternoon. The remains will be taken to Connecticut.

In this City, on Saturday morning, Dec. 15, Mrs. ELIZA H. MOORE, of Holly Springs, Miss.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 396 4th-av., at 10 o'clock this (Monday) morning.

☞ Southern papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, WILLIAM RUFUS, son of Edward P. and Julia A. Morris, aged 8 months and 4 days.

The friends of the family, and of his grandfather, Mr. Jas. Morris, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 1 o'clock this day, (Monday,) 17th inst., from No. 183 East 15th-st.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Harper, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of 30th-st. and 11th-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. The friends of the family, and the members of Blooming Grove Lodge, No. 139, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Dumfries, (Scotland,) papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, ROBERT TOWNSEND, son of Theodore R. and Elizabeth T. McIlvaine, aged 14 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 4 West 24th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without special invitation. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

In this City, on Sabbath morning, Dec. 16, after a short illness, JANE, wife of John Ward, aged 58 years.

The friends and relatives of the deceased are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, corner of Bleecker and Amos sts., this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, WILLIAM HARRIMON, merchant, of this City.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Orlando Harriman, No. 42 East 22d-st.

In this City, ADA, daughter of Thomas DeGray, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 158 Broome-st.

On Friday, Dec. 14, ANNA MARIA, daughter of the late Frederic Wm. Wood.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, HERMANN SCHAEFFER, aged 57 years, of the firm of Boonen, Graves & Co.

His friends, and those of the firm, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, 17th inst. at 3 o'clock P. M., from No. 69 Remsen-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, aged 4 years and 10 months, THOMAS, only son of Thomas and Laura Douglass.

In the town of Yonkers, Westchester Co., on Sunday morning, Dec. 16, at his residence, Col. PETER UNDERHILL, in the 82d year of his age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday 18th inst. at the Methodist Church, Tuckahoe, at 11 o'clock A. M.

At Rahway, on Saturday, Dec. 15, JOHN EDWIN DE GRAW, son of John DeGraw, Jr.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, 17th inst., at 2 o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 15.

$4,000	Ind. State 5s	79½	200	Erie Railroad	c 50½
3,000	Virginia 6s	96¾	450	do	s90 50½
1,000	do	97	200	do	50¾
13,000	Missouri 6s	b3 87	2,900	do	51
1,000	do	87	400	do	b3 51
1,000	Harlem 1st mt. bs.	85¾	300	do	b30 51¾
1,000	do	83¾	700	do	b30 51¾
1,000	Erie Conv. bs. '69	80	200	do	b30 51
11,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87¾	400	do	b15 51
2,000	do	87	600	do	50¾
1,000	Hud. R. 1st M., B.	100¾	300	do	s10 51
1,000	Hud. Riv. 2d M. B.	88	100	do	s30 50¾
1,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	81	200	do	b3 50¾
54,000	do	81¾	1100	do	b10 51
1,000	do	81¾	300	do	s60 50¾
20,000	do	b30 82	50	do	s3 50¾
20,000	do	b30 82¾	25	do	b3 51¼
10,000	do	b30 81¾	100	do	b3 50¾
25,000	do	b60 82	100	do	s10 50¾
1,500	do	b3 82	700	do	50¾
7,000	New-York Cen. 6s	86¾	200	do	b60 51
5,000	N. Y. C. 7's ex. int.	100	100	Harlem R. R.	s3 18¾
18	Bank of Commerce	112	100	do	b30 18¾
10	Am. Ex. Bank	106	200	do	s3 18¾
100	Canton Company	21¾	700	Reading R. R.	b30 92
200	do	b3 22	250	do	91¾
50	Penn. Coal Co.	97½	100	do	s10 91¾
50	do	b3 97¾	200	do	91¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60 96¾	500	do	91¾
50	do	96	200	do	b10 92
400	Nic. Transit Co.	s60 18	1850	do	92
500	do	b30 18¾	100	do	s10 92
100	do	s3 18¾	1000	do	92¼
100	do	s10 18¾	100	do	s60 91¾
100	do	18¾	200	do	b30 92¾
50	do	s60 18	300	do	b3 92½
200	do	18¼	50	Hudson Riv. R. R.	93¾
500	do	b3 18¾	55	M. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	95¾
200	do	b30 18¾	200	do	s3 96¾
50	Cumb. Coal Co.	23¾	200	do	b15 96¾
700	do	s3 23½	5	Panama Railroad	105¾
100	do	s3 23¾	99	Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	63
100	do	b60 23¾	100	do	b60 63
300	do	s60 23	24	Gal. & Chic. R.	s10.122
350	do	b30 23½	389	do	s3.122
200	do	s60 23¾	15	do	123¼
50	do	23¾	950	Cleve. & Tol. R.	s3 73
200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b20.100	100	do	b60 73
600	do	s90 99	50	do	73½
60	do	99¾	300	do	s3m 73
450	do	99¾	365	Chick & R. I. R.	88¾
50	do	s3 99¾	15	New-Jersey R. R.	123
50	do	b30 99¾			

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Tennessee 6s, '60	95	100	Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 23¾
7,000	Missouri 6s	87	100	Harlem Railroad	s3 18¾
5,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bd.	b8 84¾	100	Reading Railroad	b3 92
5,000	do	81¾	50	do	s3 92
50	Nicar. Trans. Co.	18¼	100	do	s10 92
100	do	b60 18¾	1100	do	s60 92
100	do	18¾	250	do	b30 92¼
250	do	18	50	do	s3 92
100	do	b30 18¾	100	Hud. R. Railroad	33¼
100	Canton Company	b60 22¾	50	do	32¼
86	Erie Railroad	51	50	do	b30 33
300	do	b40 51¼	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89¼
250	do	s60 50¾	50	do	99
100	do	50¾	110	Panama Railroad	105¼
200	do	b3 51	258	Ill. Cen. R. R.	s3 95
100	do	51	100	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	122½
550	do	b10 51	300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s60 73
100	do	50¾	100	do	b60 73¼
100	do	b60 51	100	do	s60 72
100	do	b3 50¾	100	do	b30 73½
100	do	50¾			

MONDAY, Dec. 17—A. M.

The course of Stock and Money affairs in Wall-street, at the close of last week, was to higher prices and increased activity in the former, and to gradual ease in the latter. We have not had a more decidedly buoyant market for Stocks than on Saturday for several months past. We annex, on some of the more prominent securities, the

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 8.	Saturday Dec. 15.
New-York Central	87	90¾@ 90¾
Erie Stock	48	51¾@ 50¾
Reading	68½	92¾@ 92
Toledo	70¾	73 @ 73
Galena	121	122½@123¾
Michigan Central	97¾	90¾@ 99½
Southern Michigan	95¾	96¾@ 96¾
Panama	100	105¾@105¾
Illinois Centrals	73	82 @ 81¾
Virginia	95	97 @ 97
Missouris	86¾	87 @ 87
Transit Company	16¾	18¾@ 18

The outside figures are the closing bids in the afternoon of Saturday, being a fraction lower than the extreme prices in the morning. The transactions in Erie were over 12,000 shares; and Illinois Central Bonds $142,000.

The Foreign Trade returns at this port for the past week present an aggregate Import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $1,842,168, against $1,330,941 the corresponding week last year. The total for the calendar year to the present time is $142,484,000, against $173,808,000 to same time in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week is to the value of $1,827,031, against $1,471,785 the same week last year. The total in 1855 to the present date is $6,6000,000 against $62,855,000 to date in 1854. The Export of Specie, including $126,000 by the *Union* for Havre, on Saturday, was $615,878. There was a Specie Export of $41,000 the corresponding week last year. To the present date in 1855 the direct export from New-York is $27,295,000, against $36,911,000 to same period in 1854. From New-York and Boston together $41,018,000, against $46,779 in 1854. The deliveries of California the past week were $595,301. There were no deliveries the corresponding week last year. To the present time in 1855 the receipts from California at this port are $35,872,351, against $40,080,707 in 1854—the chief deficiency occurring previous to 30th June last. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $4,100,060, against $4,018,630 at the close of the previous week. The Specie reserve in the City Banks on the last statement was $11,846,625. The averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show a moderate decrease. The following is a comparative statement of the Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,822	$291,047	7,497	$313,164
Flour, bbls	12,409	117,823	47,659	434,347
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	1,011	5,104	566	2,879
Wheat, bushels	50,786	119,181	834,797	478,859
Corn, bushels	340,686	203,226	115,141	196,903
Pork, bbls. & tcs	2,195	33,144	1,918	25,068
Beef, bbls. and tcs	2,281	32,946	355	23,035
Total Produce		$936,941		$1,407,604
Miscellaneous		534,844		410,427
Total for the week,		$1,471,785		$1,897,031

The annual report of the New York Central Company, which was laid before the meeting of stockholders at Albany on Wednesday last, has been published in pamphlet form. This, with the recent report made by the Investigating Committee, in which we find the general balance sheets of the previous two years, will enable us to extend the summary of the condition and operations of the Road, already copied from the Albany papers. The accounts of the Company, we must premise, are rendered extremely complex by the nature and extensive, as well as various details, of the Consolidation Agreement of 1853, and the subsequent heavy expenditure to put the line in condition to meet a vastly enlarged traffic, and although the Treasurer has labored in the present report to make everything as plain and intelligible as possible, we find it necessary to recur to the balance sheets of the previous years, to afford a just view of the progress of the work, and its present business.

FROM BALANCE SHEET ON CONSOLIDATION, 1853.

DR.—Road and Equipment, original cost		$21,914,193
Premiums to seperate companies		8,894,500
Cost of line consolidated		$30,808,683
State Line Stock	$315,300	
Canada Stock	561,700	
		877,000
Capital on Mohawk Valley	$1,575,000	
Syracuse Direct	600,000	
Buffalo and Rochester	718,750	
Troy and Schenectady	162,500	
All since paid in		3,056,250
Grand Total		$34,681,933
CR.—Capital Stock	$23,656,600	
Convertible Debt	227,000	
		$23,965,600
Future Income Certificates		5,824,509
Six per cent. Subscription Bonds		817,000
Old Debt assumed	$1,986,825	
Less Sinking Fund	96,000	
		1,884,883
Grand Total		$34,681,933

The Gross Income of the line on the above cost of $30,808,683, as returned by the separate Companies, for seven months, and the Consolidated Company for five months, for Railroad year ending 30th September, 1853, was: $4,737,590

Expenses, say 50 ₩ cent.	2,368,795
Net Income	$2,351,795

By the consolidation compact, a perpetual lease was had on the Buffalo and Falls Road, the Lake Ontario and Charlotte Road, and the Lewistown and Road. For this a premium of $110,800 was paid to the first named Road and its funded debt assumed, $55,000. On the stock of the three roads the same dividend was guaranteed as on the consolidated stock. The value of this leased property was $1,115,000, and by a subsequent act of the Legislature it was taken into consolidation, and although not appearing in the balance sheet until 1855, its revenues were brought into the traffic of 1854, and its dividends were virtually a charge upon the business of that year.

FROM SECOND BALANCE-SHEET, SEPT. 30, 1854.

DR.—Cost as in No. 1		$30,808,683
New construction	4,828,249	
Falls Road prem	110,800—$35,247,702	
Less Income Cert's redeemed	111,089	
Cost of line, Sept. 30, '54		$35,136,643
State Line Stock	$421,150	
Canada Stock	492,500	
Steamboat Stock	263,784—	1,178,384
Total		$36,315,027
CR.—Capital Stock		$23,085,600
Income Certificates	$9,005,300	
Less redeemed	111,089—	8,894,241
Six ₩ cent. Subscription Bonds		817,000
Six ₩ cent. Real Estate		218,000
Old Debt assumed	$1,433,000	
Less Sinking Fund	101,550—	1,321,500
Seven ₩ cent. Convertibles		880,691
Bonds and Mortgages		208,100
Total Stock and Debt		$34,925,131
Due Dividend No. 2		956,383
Other Income to balance		433,613
Total		$36,315,027

The gross income of the Road, on the above cost of $35,136,643, as shown by the earnings of the Railroad year ending

Sept. 30, 1854, was	$5,918,334
Expenses, 52.18 ₩ cent	3,089,041
Net Income	$2,830,293
The result to $23,085,600 Stock	9.06 ₩ cent.

We now come to the official report made to the stockholders on Wednesday last. The leased property referred to was taken into and made part of the Consolidated line last Summer, and is thus for the first time brought into the general balance sheet. We have also included, in the annexed statement, for the sake of conforming as nearly as practicable to the figures of the report, the Cash on hand, and Bills Receivable of the Company. These and the Income balance, however, have nothing to do with the Stock and Debt of the concern, which is $38,350,441, represented by

Cost of Road	$37,551,341
Other Stocks	799,100

FROM THIRD REPORT OF COMPANY, SEPT. 30, 1855.

DR.—Cost as in No. 2		$35,136,643
Cost of Branch Roads		1,163,182
New expenditure on main line		1,453,357
Total		$37,753,182
Less Income Certificates redeemed		201,841
Cost of line, Sept. 30, 1855		$37,551,341
State Line Stock	$421,150	
Canada Stock	Sold.	
Steamboat Stock	227,140	
Lewistown Stock	175,328	
Cash and Bills R.	522,461	
		1,346,079
Total		$38,897,420
CR.—Capital as in No. 2		$23,085,600
Since authorized		1,115,000
Total		$24,200,600
Income Certificates	$9,005,300	
Redemptions	312,900	
		8,692,400
Six ₩ cent. Subscription Bonds		817,000
Six ₩ cent. Real Estate		230,000
Old Debt assumed	$1,276,998	
Less Sinking Fund	117,740	
		1,259,258
Seven ₩ cent. Convertibles		2,931,800
Bonds and Mortgages		199,383
Telegraph Bond		10,000
Total Stock and Debt		$38,350,441
Due Income to balance		546,979
Total		$38,897,420

The gross income for the Railroad year ending Sept. 30, 1855

	$6,583,531
Expenses 51.82 ₩ cent	3,401,455
Net income	$3,182,126
Result to $24,200,600 Stock	9.22 ₩ cent.

From the foregoing compilation it will be found that the Road, on consolidation, including the lien on the future income in the shape of the certificates for premium to the old stockholders, cost $30,808,683, and on this earned to 30th of September, 1853, at the rate, gross, of $4,737,590 for the year. That in 1854 the cost of the line was raised to $35,136,643, exclusive of the value of perpetual leases on the lateral roads, $1,115,000, and that on this the gross revenue was $5,918,334. And that in the year just ended, including by consolidation the leased roads, the cost was further raised to $37,551,341, upon which the gross revenue was $6,583,581. The pro rata of gross revenue for the three years respectively is:

	Cost.	Gross Income.	Rate.
1853	$30,808,683	$4,737,590	15.50 ₩ cent.
1854	35,136,643	5,918,334	16.85 ₩ cent.
1855	37,551,341	6,583,581	17.50 ₩ cent.

A great deal has been said to the prejudice of this large property on account of the extravagant premiums allowed to the old or separate links of the line, which previous to consolidation were operated under distinct charters. The basis of value, under the compact of consolidation, may have been wrong. It was deemed questionable at the time, and has proved unfortunate, in more ways than one, since. But most of the separate properties were paying very large dividends. The separate owners came together, and claiming, in the aggregate, that the entire line, costing in construction $24,014,188, was capable of a remunerating dividend on $20,808,683 as it then stood; their proposition, simplified, was to take Consolidated Stock for the original construction cost, at par, and to receive a lien on the future income of the work, for the difference in value, in the shape of 6 ₩ cent. certificates upon such income, the operation *to completely extinguish itself* in 30 years by a moderate yearly redemption of the certificates, not exceeding 1¾ ₩ cent. on the principal of $8,804,500. This was accepted, and the charge thus imposed on the revenues of the Road—exclusive of the 6 ₩ cent. interest—is less than *one half of one per cent.* on the Capital Stock, which is made to yield 9¼ ₩ cent. on the business of 1855, in place of 8¾ ₩ cent. were this charge removed.

The following is the division and progress of the traffic on the road for three years:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Other sources.	Total.
1853	$2,849,608	$1,935,572	$122,279	$4,737,590
1854	3,151,513	2,479,820	286,999	5,918,334
1855	3,242,929	3,189,609	131,749	6,563,591

The most remarkable increase, it will be seen, is on the freight list. In another year, the probability is, this will be doubled, as compared with 1853. The miscellaneous revenue was largest in 1854, because of the bank interest upon the money called in, from the Mohawk Valley and other unpaid stocks, early in the year.

One of the most attractive features of this report is the very large proportion of *Way* business on the line in 1855, as compared with the *Through* traffic, to which the much-talked-of and severely, though uselessly, contested competition with the Erie Road was confined. We annex the totals:

Through Passengers	$991,606
Way Passengers	2,250,622
Through Freight	1,289,706
Way Freight	1,720,273
Express Freight	95,374
United States Mails	83,728
Interest and Dividends, other Stocks	86,999
Miscellaneous	50,749
Total	$6,563,581

	Gross Traffic.	Expenses.
Passengers	$3,242,229	$1,861,544
Freight	3,189,603	1,539,911
Miscellaneous	131,749	
Total	$6,563,581	$3,401,455
Interest and Sinking Funds		$951,170
8 ₩ cent. Dividend paid		1,919,464
1.22 ₩ cent. Surplus		292,582
Total		$6,563,581

The New-York State Canal Loan, Five ₩ cents, redeemable in 1873, $4,500,000, is to be awarded by the Board of Canal Fund Commissioners at Albany, 12 o'clock, noon, to-morrow. As $2,250,000 of the 5 ₩ cents maturing 1st January are held in the Bank Department, the competition for the new Stock is expected to be spirited from the interior bankers, as well as from Albany and New-York parties, on speculation. The Foreign holders of the old Stock were not advised in season that the loan would be renewed at 5 ₩ cent., and were not anxious to compete for 6 ₩ cents on the terms paid by the New-York bankers for the last loan. There is already $1,100,000 of the European Stock in Wall-street, waiting redemption on the 1st January.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

INSOLVENT INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Report on the Condition of the Henry Clay Insurance Company.

From the Albany Evening Journal,

STATE OF NEW-YORK, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Dec. 13, 1855.

To the Editors of the Albany Evening Journal:

GENTLEMEN: I enclose you a copy of the Report made by WILLIAM BARNES, Esq., of the city of Albany, who was appointed by me on the 10th day of November last, to examine into the affairs of "The Henry Clay Fire Insurance Company, of the City of New-York."

The Company, during the progress of the examination, applied to, and obtained from, the Supreme Court, an order for all persons interested in said Company, to show cause, if any they have, why the said Corporation should not be dissolved, before JOHN

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1326. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

FROM HAVANA.

Arrival of the Cahawba.

The United States Mail steamship *Cahawba*, R. W. Sayre, Commander, from New-Orleans the 9th, and Havana the 13th, has arrived here. From Havana, we have no political news to report, everything in the island being very quiet. The Cahawba experienced heavy northerly winds, and head seas, the entire voyage.

The steamship Quaker City, hence for Mobile, arrived at Havana on the morning of the 10th.

The Crescent City had not arrived, when the Cahawba left Havana, three nine days out from New-York.

The Steamship Line—The Sugar Business—Weather, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

HAVANA, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

The Cahawba surprises us to-day—one day in advance of usual time. But in this relation, the new consignees of this line—CABRIAS BROTHERS—have made the best arrangements for prompt and unobstructed correspondence, passengers, &c., that we have ever had here, while the constant attention to passengers and their interests, with courtesy, we have not previously known—it having seemed unnecessary for the advancement of the enterprise.

The sugar contractors have stepped a little from their labors, under the news from London, brought by the Quaker City, 10th inst., (left for Mobile at 7 o'clock A. M., 11th,) time from New-York, 4 days 18 hours,) after having consummated engagements for, in all, near 300,000 boxes, in prices, taking all the fractions, from $17 to $18 per box, of 400 qs. net—one estate selected first quality from white, yellow brown and Cequebe, at $18 per box. I hand a printed report for advice. Molasses contracts cover 115,000 hogsheads—not lead, to be taken at the cisternas of Regla, Matanzas and Cardenas, 5½ to 6¼ rials per bag of 5½ gallons.

The weather is more favorable for planters, and the prospect yet holds that we shall turn out the largest product ever known to Cuban industry.

We have no news. Our "Conception Feast" passed off with much feast, dance and *illumination*, from the gas-burners and the pulpits. Health good, and people good-natured.

From Port au Prince.

By the bark *Clara Windsor*, Capt. BUTTON, arrived yesterday, we learn that the fever was still raging, among the shipping in particular. JOHN REYNOLDS, of Ireland, a seaman of the C. W., died, and at one time all hands were sick. Every vessel in port had lost more or less men. The schooner *Susan* had lost two, schooner *Leon* two, schooner *Rescator* two men; and most all the English and French vessels had lost two or three men each.

His Majesty, FAUSTIN First, intended to march on the 9th December for the Spanish ports, with his entire army. He would first attack Lascahobas, and intended on New-Year's day to be in the City of St. Domingo.

THE GREAT EXPRESS ROBBERY.

Arrest of Three Persons Charged with the Robbery of the $50,000—Details of their Capture, &c.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

It will be remembered that in the month of September last, the American Express Company was robbed of $50,000 in gold, which it was conveying from Dubuque, Iowa, to the New-York branch of the sub-treasury. The company, failing to recover the stolen specie, paid over the amount to the treasurer, but did not at all relax their efforts to ferret out the thieves. The messenger, W. C. WHITE by name, who had charge of the treasure during its transit by night from Chicago to Detroit, resigned his office at the end of the month and came to this State. Mr. BEST, a detective officer in the employ of the company, after a few weeks's investigation, was at last able to write to his employers that two men, OLIVER KING, who formerly kept a hotel in Lowell, and WM. C. AYER, formerly a broker at No. 17 Brattle-square, in this city, had, through a third party who has also been arrested, deposited $5,000 in gold in the Havorhill Bank, and from other circumstances not yet divulged, it was thought that they were in connection with WHITE. It was subsequently ascertained that KING, whose previous poverty was well known, had made purchases of houses and other property, and seemed to be rolling in wealth. Upon receipt of this information, Officer BEST, with two of the partners in the American Express Company, Mr FARGO and Mr. WILLIAMS, immediately started for this city. Here they held a conference with the Chief of Police and other officers, and accompanied by Deputy Chief HAM, Officers SAVAGE and LYNCH, they proceeded to Lawrence, where KING and AYER reside.

Arrived at Lawrence, Mr. HAM, leaving the rest of his party at the hotel, went out to reconnoitre, and soon discovered AYER riding in one of his newly purchased carriages. Returning to the house, he met and arrested KING at the very door, and after placing him in custody, went in pursuit of AYER. He soon captured him, and returned to the hotel. In a search of the premises and persons of these two men, silver plate, gold and bank bills to the value of nearly $2,200 were found in the possession of KING, whose financial transactions of different kinds, within the past few months, have amounted to nearly $12,000. AYER has recently purchased half of a livery stable, and two or three valuable watches were found in his possession.

After a fruitless search for WHITE in New-Salem, Litchfield, Manchester, and other places, the officers returned to this city on Saturday, and found him here. The three were taken before the Police Court in the afternoon, and required to furnish bail in $15,000 each to appear at the trial. ORIS P. LORD of Salem, and THOMAS A. PARSONS of Lawrence, have been engaged as counsel for the defendants.

There was a rumor a few weeks ago that this money had been found as mysteriously as it was lost. This report first appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, and was contradicted immediately. It may have originated from the letter of Officer BEST to his employers, which was imprudently mentioned in that neighborhood.

Gen. Cass and the Presidency.

From the Detroit Free Press of December 12.

Having observed in the Washington correspondence of one or two of the Eastern papers, reference to a letter said to have been written by Gen. CASS regarding the Presidency, we have obtained copies of the subjoined correspondence, and are permitted to lay it before the public:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 5, 1855.

SIR: As the time is fast approaching when it will be necessary for the Democratic Party to select delegates to make their nominations for President and Vice-President, inasmuch as we, the undersigned, feel great interest in selecting the proper candidate for President, and believing you to be the most competent and most available candidate, and one that we feel satisfied the people would take pride in electing, if nominated, we therefore most respectfully ask you for an answer, in reply to our note, saying if you will confer a favor on your friends and fellow-citizens. ANDREW J. WESTER, and others.

Hon. LEWIS CASS.

DETROIT, Friday, Nov. 23, 1855.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter asking me if I am a candidate for the office of President of the United States, and expressing the gratification it would give you to support me for that high station.

While thanking you for this manifestation of your kindness and confidence, of which I shall always preserve grateful recollection, I reply that I am not a candidate for the Presidency, nor do I desire that my name should be presented in connection with it to the consideration of the Democratic Party of the Union.

I am, gentlemen, with great regard, truly yours, LEWIS CASS.

ANDREW J. WESTER, Esq., and others, Philadelphia.

Army and Navy Estimates.

The following abstract of estimated naval expenditures, for the fiscal year 1856–57, shows the progressive importance of that arm of the national defence:

Navy Proper	$8,142,413	Hospitals	$84,400
Marine	851,113	Magazines	142,000
Navy Yards	2,217,989	Miscellaneous	2,055,985
Total			$13,524,505

The increase in the estimates for the marine corps is $350,000, which is proposed to be appropriated for the erection of barracks at Boston, Brooklyn, Gosport and Pensacola. The estimates under other heads of appropriation are not materially different from the appropriations for the current fiscal year. The estimates for the Army are as follows:

Army Proper	$12,123,248
West Point Academy	173,894
Fortifications, Ordnance, &c.	2,730,349
Total for the Army and Dependent Branches of the Service	$15,627,490
Total for both Military Services	28,552,995

Kansas and Nebraska—Rights of Foreigners.

From the Washington Union.

On inquiry at the General Land Office, we learn that there is no law of Congress giving away the lands in those Territories to *foreigners*. The 12th and 13th sections of the act of Congress approved July 22, 1854, (Statutes at Large, p. 310,) direct the unsurveyed lands to be exposed to sale from time to time, in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the other public lands of the United States, which sections are now in full force. Lands are not only not given away to foreigners, but they are excluded from the benefits of the pre-emption laws, which, in their operation, are confined to citizens of the United States.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Nomination of Nicholson for Senate Printer.

Probability of the Election of Banks To-morrow.

MR. DUNN'S SPEECH.

Position of the National Know-Nothings.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Senate Caucus to-day nominated NICHOLSON for Printer. Only eighteen Senators were present, part of whom went out, refusing to concur.

IVERSON's platform resolutions were put to rest in the arms of a Committee.

It looks to-night as though the plurality resolution would be adopted to-morrow, and BANKS elected Speaker.

DUNN's speech to-day did BANKS good, instead of hurting him as was hoped. Its effect was to strengthen the BANKS force. DUNN hurt only himself. His failure to present the shadow of a justification for falsifying his Anti-Nebraska pledges, and for factiously obstructing the public business, puts him in a bad position, but one serving as an example to others. So his case is viewed on all sides here.

It is thought that all the BANKS men will vote for the plurality to-morrow, and carry it by the aid of the few Democrats who want the House organized. Some fear that in this case the National Know-Nothings will go for RICHARDSON, and elect him. This is scarcely possible, because those gentlemen have nothing to gain by it, while it is sure to destroy every man of theirs from the North. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

THE PATENT LAWS.

Mr. JAMES gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the modification of the Patent laws.

THE ACTION OF THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. FOOTE presented a petition from Capt. GRAHAM, of Brooklyn, setting forth his services and sufferings in behalf of the country, and complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. FOOTE said it was not his purpose to pass strictures on its action, still less impugn its motives, but it was not to be disguised or denied, nor had it escaped public observation, in some instances at least, it had sadly misjudged.

Grievous mistakes had been made, and gross wrong inflicted on many meritorious officers. In what manner, or what measure of relief Congress should extend to the aggrieved, he did not consider it his province to indicate, but regarded it as a proper subject of consideration for the Committe on Naval affairs.

It was so referred, when the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. DUNN, of Ind., rising to a personal explanation, read extracts from the Washington correspondence of the New-York *Tribune* of the 13th inst., signed "H. G.," commenting on his (DUNN's) course in the election for Speaker.

He said, notwithstanding the attack, he should not turn his back on his country at the expense of his true manliness and honor, though HORACE GREELEY or the Devil, or both combined, bid him do it. [Applause and laughter.] He complained that he and others who are denominated stragglers, are not daguerreotyped, but caricatured. He had said from the first, that when all Anti-Nebraska men come together, surrender local and personal prejudices, agree to stand on equal terms, and discontinue the game of stabbing men in the dark, he would feel himself bound to acquiesce and act with them in the election of Speaker, whether present at their meetings or not. The great trouble has been that "CESAR has a party, and ANTONY a party, but Rome nons." Certain gentlemen have held themselves aloof, and balloting will show who and where they are. He explained his ground of acting, and defended his course at some length, commenting, also, during his remarks, on an article in the NEW-YORK TIMES.

MR. BANKS DISCLAIMS ANY ACCOUNTABILITY.

Mr. BANKS rose amid loud cries of "fair play," "hear him," "no objection," &c., and remarked that he was not accountable for what the New-York press said of him, never having solicited their support. He relied on himself alone, and begged Mr. DUNN not to hold him responsible for compliments or censure in the *Tribune* or *Times*.

Mr. DUNN distinctly stated that he did not do so; but was opposed to him (BANKS) on the grounds published in those journals in May, 1854, relating to the course of Mr. B. pending the Nebraska bill—but he was willing to surrender that opposition the moment all Anti-Nebraskaites come together.

Mr. BANKS resumed, repeating that he was independent of the New-York Press in all respects, and further in reply insisted that he never yielded a particle on the Nebraska bill. He had since met the people face to face, and at the last election they gave him seven thousand majority—the largest known in the political history of Massachusetts. [Applause.] He had acted as he thought right regarding the Nebraska bill, and the people had sustained him.

MR. MCMULLEN OFFERS A PROPOSITION.

Mr. MCMULLEN offered, as a compromise, a proposition, which, he said, was the product of his own humble imagination, [laughter,] but he begged gentlemen to consider that he did not, in submitting it, design to build up for himself the reputation of being popular at home. The resolution was read, to the effect, that after the organization was effected no business should be transacted except the passage of the necessary appropriation bills—the members then to resign and go home. A blank was left in the resolution, to be filled with the name of some gentleman to act as Speaker until the aforesaid purposes are accomplished.

MEMBERS GROW FACETIOUS.

Mr. DUNN suggested a modification of the resolution providing for the repeal of so much of the Kansas-Nebraska act as destroys the Missouri Compromise. [Laughter.]

Mr. HOUSTON—That is only a slight modification. [Merriment.]

Mr. MCMULLEN could not think the gentleman from Indiana made the suggestion in good faith. On the adoption of his resolution, all could return to the people on that very issue.

A DISCUSSION ENSUES WITHOUT ANY RESULT.

Mr. GROW—referring to a remark of Mr. MCMULLEN that he (MCMULLEN) would take Mr. RICHARDSON as a National man, on a National Platform—said, that only seventeen Northern members had voted for him, with the Southern members, so he supposed those seventeen Northern men made the National Party.

Mr. MCMULLEN—How many Southern men vote for your candidate?

Mr. GROW—Don't know.

Mr. MCMULLEN—None.

Mr. GOODE—Have you seventeen from the North who will vote for a Southern man, or that number from the South who will vote for a Northern man? You have shown that your nationalism consists of sectionalism.

Mr. GROW stated that members in opposition to the seventeen from the North who support Mr. RICHARDSON, represent three millions living north of Mason and Dixon's line, while the seventeen vote with those representing only seven hundred thousand, living south of it. Which, then, has the best claim to nationality?

Mr. JONES of Pa., wished to know how his colleague could make it appear that seventeen Northern men voting for the candidate of the Democrats, who is a Northern man, constitute a Southern vote? This simple arithmetical question he wanted his colleague to cypher out.

Mr. MORGAN—I move this buncomb resolution be laid on the table.

Mr. MCMULLEN—If you say it's buncomb, the assertion is false. [Sensation.]

Mr. PAINE said he came there to transact public business, and throw no obstacles in the way. Acting as a national man, he thought the proposition of his colleague fair, for the South to select a Northern man, or the North select a Southern man.

Mr. MCMULLEN (interrupting)—We, on this side, are acting on that suggestion, the South voting for a Northern man.

Mr. PAINE—resuming—and we, of the South, have selected and voted for a Northern man.

Mr. FULLER—We are in the situation of a sick man needing physic. [Laughter.] However nauseous it may be, in an emergency, no man can refuse to take it, but I imagine no man can be so foolish as to have it forced down his throat.

AND VOTING IS RESUMED.

Mr. MCMULLEN's resolution was tabled, after which the House voted twice for Speaker, the second ballot resulting as follows:

Banks	106	Richardson	72
Fuller	38	Scattering	7

ANOTHER PROPOSITION, WHICH IS WITHDRAWN.

Mr. BROOKS here submitted a proposition by which, he said, the difficulty in the way of an organization could be removed—that difficulty being, as he considered, the question of the extension or non-extension of Slavery to the Territories of the United States. His resolution was that both Houses and the President assenting, the question of the power of Congress over Slavery in the Territories be submitted to the Supreme Court, their decision to be final and conclusive. [Laughter in some parts of the Hall.]

Mr. BROOKS said the subject was one too serious for merriment.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL inquired whether it was in the contemplation of that gentleman to wait for organization until the Supreme Court shall decide. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS explained; it was not a joint resolution because the House had not yet organized. If this question is determined, we shall hear no more about compromise lines in regard to Slavery.

Mr. SMITH of Tenn., thought the difficulty was disclosed by Mr. CAMPBELL of Ohio, the other day, who indicated that he could have been elected Speaker if he would make pledges in relation to the formation of Standing Committees, or modify his opinions on the subject of Slavery. The difficulty then, is as to the formation of the Committees. Remove this, and there will be no difficulty in making an election. The Democrats will neither receive nor make propositions.

THEY TRY AGAIN.

Mr. BROWN then withdrew his proposition, and the House resumed voting, with the following result:

Banks	106	Fuller	38
Richardson	73	Lester	2

Messrs. Harrison, Winslow, Williams and Orr, 1 each. Necessary to a choice, 112.

Mr. THORINGTON then offered a resolution for the election of a Speaker by plurality; pending which, the House adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

Case No. 21—Wm. T. Winter *et al.*, Plaintiffs, *vs.* Chas. Cromwelin. The case was argued by Mr. PHILLIPS for plaintiffs, and Mr. BRADLEY for defendant.

No. 22—Jacob Kissell, plaintiff, *vs.* The President and Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument was commenced by Mr. LAWRENCE for plaintiff.

Post-Office Contract Awarded.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Postmaster General has awarded the contract for furnishing wrapping-paper and twine for the New-York and Cincinnati Districts, (twenty States,) to THOMAS & LATHROPS, of Buffalo, they being the lowest bidders.

Wisconsin Election.

MILWAUKEE, Monday, Dec. 17.

The State Board of Canvassers at Madison, today, declared BARSTOW, Democrat, reelected Governor of Wisconsin, by one hundred and fifty-nine majority. There is much excitement concerning it, and his election will be contested.

The Democratic (Soft-Shell) State Convention.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 17.

The Democratic (Soft) State Convention at Syracuse is called for the 10th of January, instead of the 8th, as at first announced.

Arrival of the Knoxville at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Dec. 15.

The steamer *Knoxville* arrived here in 60 hours from New-York.

Southern Mail Failure.

BALTIMORE, Monday, Dec. 17.

We have no mail to-night south of Richmond, Va.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Murderous Assault on an Officer in Broadway.

On Sunday morning, about 2½ o'clock, a gang of drunken rowdies attacked a man in Broadway, near Leonard-street, in the Fifth Ward. Officer MARTIN, of the Sixth Ward, who was patrolling on the opposite side of the street, seeing the disturbance, went over to suppress it. He rapped with his club several times, but assistance not arriving promptly enough he arrested one of the ruffians, and was about conveying him to the Sixth Ward Station House, when another of the gang coming up behind struck the officer on the head with a slung shot, and knocked him insensible to the pavement. The villains then made their escape. Mr. MARTIN was afterwards picked up by Officers O'NEIL and CONNOR, of the Sixth Ward, who had heard his calls for help. The injured policeman was conveyed to the Station-house, where he was attended to by Dr. SIMMONS, and from there to his residence in Mott-street, where he is now confined by his injuries. His escape from death is said to have been most miraculous. If the weapon had struck him half an inch lower down he would have been instantly killed.

None of the participants in this villainous outrage have yet been arrested, but they are being looked after sharply, and will, it is hoped, be arrested, and meet that punishment they so justly merit.

The New-York City Guard and the late Captain McArdle.

The members of the New-York City Guard, past, present, and honorary, are to assemble at their Armory, No. 639 Broadway, to-night, to take action in reference to the decease of Captain W. M. MCARDLE, who died recently in Austin County, Texas. Capt. MCARDLE was known to a very large number of our citizens, and was highly esteemed by all who knew him. By the members of the City Guard he was beloved, and their regret when he resigned his commandership was heartfelt and unanimous. The City Guard is the best military corps in our City, and any action they may take in reference to Capt. MCARDLE's death will be worthy public notice. Their present commander is Captain FERRIS.

Anniversary of Washington Lodge No. 2.

The fifth anniversary of Washington Lodge No. 2, American Protestant Association, was celebrated last night, at Knickerbocker Hall, corner of Twenty-third-street and Eighth-avenue. It was anticipated that HON. EBAETUS BROOKS, CHAUNCEY SCHAFFER, and other noted speakers, would attend. They failed to do so, however, and the meeting, which was a crowded one, including many women and children, had to content itself with Mr. WOODS, Rev. ALEXANDER CLEMENTS, and other orators of quite a second-rate order. The addresses were intensely Protestant. The Pope was denounced as Anti-Christ, and Roman Catholics were extravagantly taboored. Washington Lodge is a benevolent association, and every Winter relieves many widows and children.

Colored Convention.

The colored citizens of New-York met in Convention, last evening, in the Merritt's Hall, No. 185 Spring-street. Their object was was to consider the importance of the transactions of the Convention at Troy in September last.

Forty-five Delegates were required from each of four Districts—in all 180, to constitute this Convention.

Mr. PHILIP A. BELL called upon the Delegates to come forward and present their credentials and 12½ cents each. There was no other business of any consequence transacted.

The meeting adjourned at 11 o'clock.

☞ The ladies are making up their Christmas doll-babies for the little folks on Randall's Island.

Statistics of the Mercantile Library.

From the Tenth Quarterly Report of the Mercantile Library Association of this City, we learn that during the last three months they have delivered to their members no less than 30,825 volumes, and that the number of persons visiting the Reading Room during the same time was 97,728. Number of volumes now in the Library, 76,000. Number of periodicals and newspapers supplied in the Reading Room, 200.

☞ There will be a Concert by the Children of the Five Points Mission and the Newsboys, in the Broadway Tabernacle, on next Friday evening, to aid in supplying their wants this Winter.

☞ BARNUM's Gallery of Beauty does not open quite yet at the Museum. Great preparations are going on for it. We have seen some splendid Daguerreotypes that have been taken for the occasion.

☞ Three men, with chisels and hammers hacked yesterday in Broadway, opposite the City Hall, to groove a square yard of the Russ pavement.

☞ The Typographical Society met last night, to make arrangements for celebrating the 17th January—the Printers' Holiday—when a good time is expected, as usual.

Appointments at the Sheriff's Office.

The following, we understand, is a correct list of the Deputy Sheriffs which Mr. WILLETT has selected for the coming year: HUGH CROMBIE, JAMES B. BENNET, JOSEPH CORNELL, JOHN WILSON, JOHN B. STEWART, THOMAS CARLAN, AARON B. ROLLINS.

ROLLINS is the only new man. NATHANIEL SELAH, the Commissioner of Repairs elect, LINDHAGN, GILLELAND and GILMORE, former Deputies, are not reappointed. We have already mentioned that VULTE is to be promoted to be Under-Sheriff.—*Post.*

Attempt at Burglary.

Two burglars attempted to break into the plumbing-shop of Mr. Robertson, at the corner of Market and Water streets, between 11 and 12 o'clock Sunday night, by forcing open one of the shutters. Their operations were discovered by Officer Smith, of the Seventh Ward, who went towards them with a view of arresting them, but the burglars, on seeing him, took flight and made their escape, leaving behind them their "jimmy."

Juvenile Concert.

The children attending Colored Ward School No. 1, Fifteenth-street, gave a concert in Dr. PENNINGTON's Church last evening, under the direction of their music teacher, Mr. S. A WALDRON.

There was a good audience, and the children acquitted themselves creditably.

☞ A public meeting was held last night in the Allen-street Methodist Church, with reference to "Methodist agencies in Ireland." Addresses were made by Rev. WM. ARTHUR and others.

LONG-ISLAND.

Census Marshal's.

A meeting of the Census Marshals of this city was held on Saturday evening, for the purpose of taking measures to petition the Legislature for an increase of their pay. It appeared on comparing notes, that the Supervisors had paid some by the day and others by the page, for their returns, according to which method would give the least amount. A Committee consisting of the Chairman, Dr. BLACKMORE, and Messrs. WILLIAM KENDALL Jr., M. G. DEBOIS, W. P. CAREY, W. A. FUEY, J. H. WILSON and J. W. STEARNS, was appointed to confer with the New-York Marshals and report a plan of action at the next meeting on Thursday evening, in Judge SMITH's Court-room in the City Hall.

A Daring Theft.

EMELINE DIXON, a fair but frail one, went into the shoe store of JOHN MASON, on Henry-street, Brooklyn, Saturday afternoon, and inquired the way to Staten Island. On receiving the information she asked to be allowed to arrange her hair, with which the wintry blasts had been sporting, and being shown into the room behind the store, laid violent hands on MASON's watch. He missing it, however, immediately set off in pursuit of her, recovered his property and handed her over to the tender mercies of the First District Police, when she was locked up for examination.

Brooklyn Dispensary.

During the past month 426 patients were treated at this Institution.

Diseases.—Of children, 50; head and digestive organs, 86; eye and ear, 49; women, 26; heart and lungs, 88; surgical cases, 110; diseases of skin and vaccination, 47. Foreign birth, 285. Natives, 141. To whom 1,186 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

New-England Society.

A good time is expected at the New-England Society's celebration on Friday. CHAPIN, EVERETT, and others of that ilk, are expected. Ladies are to grace the dinner with their presence.

☞ The new Congregational Church at Port Jefferson have invited Rev. S. T. GIBB, lately from England, to become their Pastor, and he has accepted.

Rev. BEVERLY ROBINSON has accepted a call to the Rectorship of St. Saviour's Church, Maspeth, L. I., and has entered upon his duties.

☞ During the dense fog Sunday night, one of the Roosevelt-street Ferry boats came in collision with one of the Catherine Ferry boats, by which the former boat was considerably damaged. No person was injured.

☞ An effort will be made at the next meeting of the State Legislature to set off Long Island as an independent Judicial District.

☞ The New-England Society of Brooklyn will hold their annual festival in the Brooklyn Athenæum, on the 23d inst.

☞ The Hamilton Literary Society of Brooklyn will give their annual dinner at DELMONICO's, New-York, on January 10.

☞ A Fair, for the benefit of Clinton-avenue Church, Brooklyn, will be held in Clinton Hall, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th inst.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF OYER & TERMINER.

The case of John J. Henry, indicted for arson in the first degree, was called on in this Court yesterday; District-Attorney Underhill for the people; Messrs. Alexander Hadden and Henry Haquer for the defence.

Bridget Hughes was the only witness called, and on her direct examination, which was wholly circumstantial, being concluded, the District-Attorney stated to the Court that this was the only direct evidence he could adduce, the rest of his witnesses being able merely to show the extent of the fire, the disposition of certain goods taken from the store, an alleged over insurance, and an alleged embarrassment of the prisoner's circumstances, and other motives which might have induced the commission of such an act. Judge STRONG thought the facts insufficient to insure a conviction, and the case was accordingly abandoned, the Jury being instructed to render a verdict of Not Guilty.

The Court then adjourned until this morning.

BROOKLYN CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR—*For this Day.*—Nos. 58 to 60.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ DAVID PAUL BROWN, Esq., lectures before the Young Men's Christian Association of Jersey City to-night.

☞ The new and splendid hall of Fidelity Division, Sons of Temperance, in the Lyceum building, Jersey City, was dedicated last evening with appropriate ceremonies.

A New Comet.

From the Boston Transcript.

"W. M.," whom our readers will recognize as WILLIAM MITCHELL, the amateur astronomer of Nantucket, and the father of Miss MARIA MITCHELL, who is distinguished for her astronomical learning and skill, makes the following communication to the Nantucket *Inquirer* of Dec. 14:

A telescopic comet was discovered last evening at 8 o'clock in the neck of Cetus. It is rapidly moving towards the West; has a bright and dense, but not a sharp nucleus, and its light is strikingly intermittent. If it be the same discovered in Berlin by C. BRUHNS on the 12th of last month, it has described an arc of 1140 in thirty days with only a slight change of declination.

NANTUCKET, 12th mo., 13th, 1855.

THE WAR IN KANSAS.

Expected Attack on Lawrence.

THE BESIEGERS AND THE BESIEGED.

AN INSPECTION OF THE MISSOURI CAMP.

Ultimatum from the Missourians.

NEGOTIATIONS.

PUBLIC MEETING IN LAWRENCE.

REVIEW OF GOV. SHANNON'S CONDUCT.

The Excitement on the Increase—Ultimatum from the Missourians to the Citizens of Lawrence—Another Outrage—Governor Shannon's Conduct.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

I wrote you yesterday in regard to the present armed invasion of Kansas by ruffians from the border counties of Missouri; but the letter may not reach you, inasmuch as the inquisitorial right of search and confiscation has become in these parts the *quasi* officially instituted order of the day. Affairs in Kansas every hour assume (ostensibly, at least,) a still more menacing aspect, and a fearful conflict seems to impend.

The most unfounded and highly inflammatory reports continue to be heralded through Missouri, with a fiendish assiduity and assurance. No fictitious statement of affairs is too gross to meet with favor, for the purpose of exasperating the credulous mob, and making them clamorous for blood. Under the murderous influences brought to bear by this Missouri-Kansas Sheriff, and the minions of ATCHISON and Gov. SHANNON, this almost baseless excitement grows daily and hourly more intense. Nothing short of a wholesale sacrifice of human life would seem to satiate their malice.

The "Borders" are still collecting in Missouri, and moving in squads towards Lawrence, armed with rifles and fowling-pieces; and yet demands come continually for more men. The supply continues, though conservative men in Missouri affirm that it is nearly exhausted.

Five or six field-pieces have been taken within the last day or two from Missouri to the quarters of these invaders, at Wakarusa Creek,—the Camp having been moved from Franklin to this latter place, at out three miles further from Lawrence. The maddest excitement prevails in this drunken camp; and all the hellish appliances that a wicked ingenuity can devise are brought into the most constant requisition to keep alive without abatement this infernal fury.

Thursday, the 6th inst., is fixed upon as the day upon which to attack Lawrence. The most satanic resolves are formed in their councils of war in the Missourians' camp. It is proposed, and has been affirmatively decided, to hang Dr. ROBINSON, Gen. POMEROY, Col. LANE, and a number of other leading men of Lawrence. An ultimatum has been discussed and determined upon to present to the people of Lawrence, requiring them to produce a number of men whose arrest they seek, (and who are not there,) —to disavow any feeling or favor towards the rescue of BRANSON,—to deliver up all their arms at discretion, and various other acts of degradation. Should they decline acceding to these humiliating terms, these Missouri lords propose then to plant their cannon, and batter down, and sack the town. The Yankees, say they in their secret councils, have either to be put to the sword or driven out of the country one time or another, and that now is the proper time, as the work will never again be so easy. In support of this view of the matter, they urge that Winter is setting in,—the navigation on the Missouri River closed, and the facilities for a speedy reinforcement of men from the Free States, and a supply of arms, cut off.

Next year, say they, a large free immigration will flow in, and thus reinforced, the power to enforce their decree will be uncertain. I do not draw upon my imagination in this matter. The above is the veritable talk in the war councils in the camp of the bogus Sheriff and his "border ruffians." Sufficient has come to light to show that this attack was premeditated, and to be made about this time.

The number of these armed Missourians now encamped near Lawrence is variously estimated. The most reliable estimates fix the number under a thousand, although *they* claim for themselves twice that number. They are yet afraid, with their present force, to commence the seige. For the last day or two, however, they have assumed a military surveillance over the Territory, subjecting it to military rule. Armed sentinels are constantly posted at the fording of the Creek near by, and at every public avenue leading into the Territory. The most desperate ruffians ride as patrols by night and by day, along the thoroughfares; the object of all of whom being to stop and search every wagon, not destined to their camp, and to make reprisals of any box which from appearance might, (by the aid of excited fancy,) be supposed to contain arms or ammunition. Several boxes containing merchandise have been violently taken from the teamsters, by these roving bandits. Their object is furthermore to arrest every traveler who cannot converse in the symbolic language of ATCHISON's "Black Lodge," to plunder him of his arms, should he have any, and lastly to convey him to the camp, there to undergo a scrutinizing search for papers, containing dispatches or tending to illustrate the complexion of the prisoner's private opinions, upon the result of which the character of his final disposition is made to hang.

As yesterday a well-known gentleman belonging to the staff of one of the New-York journals was traveling along the public highway, near the Missourian camp, he was rudely commanded by these sentinels to stop, and not immediately obeying, ten of them quickly leveled their guns at him and prepared to fire. He was seized and conveyed to the camp, and there required to surrender up his revolver,—saw in the camp a prisoner bound, suffering the penalties attached to the holding of unauthorized opinions, but was unable to recognize him, his face being kept from his view. This gentleman demanded of the Sheriff and of those who so brutally assailed him and robbed him of his arms, the cause of his ignominious treatment, and was met with the reply that such were the orders of Gov. SHANNON, and that *they* all had been received by him and enrolled as his militia. With great difficulty he finally obtained a release, and proceeded on his way to Kansas City. He had reached Missouri, and was within two miles of his destination, when some fifteen armed desperadoes overtook him, surrounded him and conveyed him forcibly into a house near by, searched him, and locked him up until morning. These men in Missouri *also claimed* to be acting under the authority of Gov SHANNON, or rather as his vicarious agents, which seemed to involve no incongruity, inasmuch as the jurisdiction of this redoubtable Governor has always been understood to extend as far into Missouri, at least, as Westport.

But from an official correspondence between Secretary WOODSON and one of the *newly constituted officers of the newly constituted Militia of Kansas*, the same living at Leavenworth, it would seem that Gov. SHANNON's jurisdiction does not extend to Platte City. Mr. WOODSON wrote as follows:

"The Governor desires you to bring a company immediately to Lecompton, to await his orders, but as you can raise no company in the Territory, you can, as the Governor has no power, call upon the Platte Rifle Company. They have always been ready to help us. But whatever you do, do not compromise the Governor."

This letter of Mr. WOODSON will serve as a clue to the Governor's underhanded policy, and the cowardly duplicity he is guilty of in this contemplated murderous affair.

Y.

The Dispatch from the President to Gov. Shannon—Lawrence not Entrenched—Rumored Arrest of Judge Johnston—Dispatch from Independence.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS CITY, Tuesday, Dec. 4—Evening.

Gov. SHANNON has received from the President a telegraphic dispatch, responding affirmatively to his special request to be in this crisis invested with power to call out the troops stationed at Fort Leavenworth. These troops are expected to march at once to Lawrence; but what particular office they are to perform there is involved somewhat in doubt. The Governor asked for their aid to enforce the laws and to prevent civil war. Whether it is intended that they shall reinforce the "Borders," and assist in a chivalrous Administration stroke, after the manner and style of that upon Greytown, remains to be seen. The people of Lawrence, however, will hail their appearance with satisfaction; for, whatever the design of ATCHISON and PRINCE and SHANNON may be, and however much *they* may desire a plausible pretext for making a piratical demonstration upon a pacific and unoffending town, they will, it is presumed, find it difficult, even by the menacing display at their doors of armed ruffians from a border State, and by the wrongs they are inflicting upon an innocent people, to drive them into an offensive, belligerent attitude. The position they assume being entirely defensive in its character, and just the converse of that which is with such malicious pertinacity and murderous intent imputed to them, it is confidently believed that the troops from the Fort cannot find the faintest pretext for striking a blow, unless it be to drive back the invading force, which alone is aggressive. The conservative men of Western Missouri entertain this idea, and desire to see these reckless invaders from their State driven back to their homes. They charge their own people with being the immediate and only cause of this whole difficulty, deeming them the most wicked disturbers of the public peace, and of the quiet and security of a separate sovereignty, over which they can exercise no more rightful authority or control than the corsairs upon the Barbary coast over a British merchantman.

I stated in a letter, yesterday, that a message had been sent by the Sheriff to the Governor, that Col. LANE was in command at Lawrence; that the citizens had seven field-pieces, and were digging entrenchments around the town; that extensive reinforcements were arriving every hour from various parts of the Territory; and that the number then in arms in Lawrence was not less than fifteen hundred. This reported state of affairs in the town besieged proves, as there was yesterday reason to suspect it would, a wholesale, base fabrication of that creature, the spurious Sheriff. The entire control is invested by the people in Dr. ROBINSON. Colonel LANE holds the office of Colonel of the Regiment. There is not one field-piece in the town. No entrenchments or fortifications have been thrown up. Fortifying the town and issuing a proclamation to the people of the Territory is advocated by Colonel LANE, but the proposition meets with no favor from Dr. ROBINSON and the great mass of the citizens. They desire to not even present the appearance of taking a hostile position, although acting upon plain principles of self-protection. The masses are still engaged at their usual daily employment, and but little excitement is said to be apparent. No general invitation has been extended for assistance, and but few have gone in who are not living in the vicinity of the town. Should a battle ensue, (an event rather problematical at present,) Lawrence will be found with about five hundred fighting men, nearly one-half of whom are armed with Sharpe's rifles. Notwithstanding the calm condition of the people of Lawrence, they are vigilant and will not be caught off their guard. Fighting will, however, be with them the dernier resort—not that they lack in courage, but that they act, as before intimated, from prudential motives.

The night before last, a company of drunken Missourians from the camp, riding as patrols near Lawrence, fired a number of times, without effect, upon a small company from Lawrence. The fire was not returned. No words had been exchanged between the two companies, and no provocation given.

Great efforts are being made by these invaders to exasperate individuals to deeds of violence, and thereby embroil the entire town, in order to afford some plausible pretext for a general attack.

It is here reported, and it is presumed reliably, that Judge JOHNSTON (lately removed from the Territorial Bench by President PIERCE) was yesterday arrested by these patrols or banditti, between Westport and Lawrence, and is now a prisoner in the camp. He had just returned from Ohio, and was on his way to the western part of the Territory. He was guilty of no particular offence, except ignorance of the passwords of the "Black Lodge."

Gen. POMEROY, who retur

[illegible] from the Missouri [illegible] by their agents upon "this d——d Abolition town." We are satisfied there is no mercy for us, if they once get the advantage. Their diplomatic [illegible] which may operate to our advantage [illegible], through this medium, we learn that [illegible] be lost if they can raise a force strong enough to blot out this town. We expect nothing better, and if they beat down, we'll hold the nose of the Pro-Slavery party to the grindstone till they cry Macbeth."

To-day our streets are thronged with men under arms, and at this hour they are drilling under Col. LANE. Dr. ROBINSON is Commander-in-Chief; Col. LANE Commander of the Militia, and Col. BLOOD of the Cavalry. Some reinforcements have just arrived from Council City, and a messenger has been dispatched to the Grasshopper Valley and to Leavenworth to have the Free-State men in readiness at any moment to come if needed.

The Shawnees have not joined us to-day, because they saw there was no necessity for it. The Franklin camp is near them, and they will watch their movements. Our Free-State men, from every quarter, act as a unit. The harmony that exists among our whole force is truly remarkable. Those of us who have all our lives professed to be strong peace men at home, as well as a large portion of the clergymen in the territory, are now in the ranks. This movement we regard as the exception to all the hair-brained theories we have spun heretofore, and no man is worthy the name of a good citizen who will not do his part to protect our innocent families, and defend those principles that are now becoming the common cause of our whole country.

I am called to duty, and will write more this evening.

ELEVEN O'CLOCK, P. M.

The mail leaves to-morrow morning, and I will hastily give you further sketches of the *interim*. This afternoon a self-constituted delegation, not acting by any official power, consisting of Messrs. DAVIS, BROWNAKER, MCGEE and LATTA, all of Leavenworth, waited upon Gen. RICHARDSON, commander of the invading force, at Lecompton, for the purpose of negotiating for a settlement. On our part, we have nothing to negotiate—nothing to settle—until we have been openly attacked; therefore we, as an organized force, recognize no such delegation as ours. They report to-night that Gen. RICHARDSON is very free to converse upon the subject, and is inclined to act fairly in the premises. He says he has not come in the Territory to shed human blood, but because he was ordered to do so by Gov. SHANNON. He heard from the gentlemen their version of the whole affair, and then agreed to come to this town in the morning to obtain some further evidence, saying that if it was all well substantiated, he would disarm and go home. He was invited to come down and see us to-night, but he replied that he had a rough set of men to manage, and he preferred to be with them through the night. Their number there to-day is about one hundred, all told. We hope, therefore, that the matter will be adjusted to-morrow; but what there is for us to do about it, is more than our wisdom can discern. If it can be, we have no further fears from an organized army, but we have strong apprehensions that the desperadoes in the two camps will come upon us as a mob, in the night time, perhaps, and injure our property, if not take our lives. We are sure it is threatened, and it is only by the utmost exertions that they are now held in check by superior officers. Our town has been guarded for the last five nights by about thirty men on patrol, and to-night a company of cavalry are reconnoitering up and down the river to the two encampments. Sheriff JONES and a few from his camp have been clandestinely among us this evening, and when leaving town were accosted by our guard, and obliged to halt and give their names.

We have just held a very enthusiastic meeting in the public hall. Speeches were made by Judge SMITH, of this place; Dr. DAVIS, of Leavenworth; Col. LANE and a Mr. NICHOLS, from Vermont, who has just arrived, having passed through the Franklin encampment this afternoon. He seems highly charged with "old Ethan" chivalry, and will do a man's part in this crisis. He stated that every one who passes the Wakarusa crossing are searched by a drunken guard, and all who have arms or anything they want, are obliged to give them up.

At our meeting to-night our citizens gave Gov. SHANNON a merited rebuke. At a previous meeting they appointed a Committee, to whom was referred that paper purporting to be his proclamation, and the following is their report:

"That the allegations contained in the proclamation aforesaid are false in whole and part; that no such state of facts exists in this community; that if such representations were ever made to Governor SHANNON, the person or persons who made them have greatly deceived him; that no association of lawless men armed with deadly weapons has ever been formed in this community for the purpose of resisting the laws of the country, trampling upon the authority of its officers, destroying the property of peaceable citizens, or molesting any person in this Territory or elsewhere, in the enjoyment of their rights. C. ROBINSON, Chairman."

The report was adopted by a loud, unanimous Aye. The Governor is making himself very popular again in a new department. We are credibly informed that persons at the Franklin Camp are buying potatoes of the Indians, and paying in orders on Governor SHANNON.

Another jewel in his casket has been furnished us by the underground railroad, which the Missouri papers say runs direct to Lawrence. It is a private letter to General LUCIAN J. EASTIN, Editor of the Leavenworth *Herald*, which I copy *verbatim* from the letter in manuscript before me.

[PRIVATE.]

"DEAR GENERAL: The Governor having called out the Militia, this is to inform you to order out your division and proceed, forthwith, to Lecompton. The Governor not having the power, you can call on the Platte County Rifle Company, as our neighbors are always ready to help us. Do not implicate the Governor in whatever you do. DANIEL WOODSON."

Here the cloven foot appears in all its enormity. The Governor employs his private Secretary, WOODSON, to write a letter to the Leavenworth General, requesting him to call on a *Missouri Rifle Company* to come and enforce, in this Territory, Missouri laws, enacted by a Missouri Legislature, because, forsooth, they "*are always ready to help us.*" This, he thinks, takes some of the odor off, to have WOODSON say, "do not implicate the Governor in whatever you do." RANDOLPH.

Important Dispatch—No Attack as yet on Kansas—Arrest of Gen. Pomeroy.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

MISSOURI RIVER, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855.

A dispatch has just been received at the town of "Glascow," on the Missouri River, from Kansas, to the effect that President PIERCE has telegraphed to Gov. SHANNON to "hold off until he shall have heard from him by mail;" that no attack had yet been made upon Lawrence, although yesterday was the day fixed upon by the "borders" for the grand assault. The dispatch states further, that Gen. POMEROY had been arrested on his way to or from Lawrence, and is now a prisoner in the camp—that his arrest was made at the order of the Governor, who, it is alleged, also authorizes his detention until quiet is restored in the Territory, that is to say, until the "border ruffians" exhaust their supplies of whisky, and retire to their homes.

His arrest was considered a foregone conclusion, not, however, on account of aught he had done, but on account of his associations.

His business engagements had necessarily kept him aloof from Lawrence for some time, and consequently unconnected with this exciting affair which has been sprung upon the people of that town. His arrest will cause more excitement, and may provoke a retaliation, or be followed by an attempted rescue; and especially as those who have him in charge, if the report be true, have not hesitated to avow their determination to take his life. Serious results may be precipitated by this act of unmitigated cowardice and villainy, although the prevailing opinion among the more moderate men of all classes now seems to be, that no blood will be shed, and that the barbarian invasion will end, as it had begun, in a Bacchanalian revel.

The latest advices show that the number of the "Governor's militia," *par excellence*, fall far short of the demand. Y.

Condition of Parties—An Inspection of the Missouri Camp—Movements of Coleman—Conduct of Gov. Shannon Scrutinized—Indians Joining the Free-State Men—Escape of McCrea.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 2, 1855.

In my communication last week, I gave the particulars of Mr. Dow's murder, a Free-State man, shot down by one COLEMAN, a rabid Pro-Slavery man, in open day, without any justifiable cause whatever. The end of that transaction is not yet. We are to-day, and have been for the past week, witnessing the effect of that foul murder. Our streets to-day are full of armed men, and have been for the entire week past. The causes I will briefly recite. On Tuesday last, a meeting of considerable numbers of the citizens of our town met, to see what should be done, when a proposition was made to indorse publicly the action of those men who rescued BRANSON from Sheriff JONES, the particulars of which rescue I gave in my last; but this proposition was at once voted down, and so the matter ended, so far as our community are concerned. The rescuers remained in town till Wednesday evening, when we learned that an armed mob from Missouri was collecting at Franklin, five miles below Lawrence, and threats were made that they were coming to take the rescuers, without any form of law. Then they fled, and have not been heard from since. Our citizens were then told from as reliable men as there are in the Slave-State Party, that an attack would be made on our property, and some few buildings in particular, to wit, the Emigrant Aid Company's Hotel, and BROWN'S press. This report, and others of a like character, although not credited by our people generally, of course, spread rapidly throughout the country, and, as a result, on Friday evening last a military company from Bloomington, some six miles distant, numbering upwards of fifty men, came in to our aid. It was composed of the most influential men in that town. On the same day a company from Blauton, a town four miles south of us, came in and proffered their services, and considerable numbers from about Hickory Point, the place of the murder, joined us. Thus matters stood up to Saturday night. The camp of the enemy is slowly increasing, by small parties from Missouri, together with a few, and not but a few, from the Pro-Slavery Party in the Territory. The most unfounded and absurd rumors are hourly being brought into town, and of course excite our people somewhat—although I must say that I never knew a community so cool and determined when there was anything like the causes of excitement now existing among us. The counsels of our most prudent and cautious men have thus far prevailed, and, I trust, will continue to do so.

To-day (Sunday) presents a most unusual spectacle in our streets. These companies are quartered in our stores and public-houses, and armed men are walking about collecting in small squads to catch the last rumor from the camp of the Missourians. The Sheriff stays with them, and is occasionally seen riding around to see what is going on. He says he is waiting till his force gets large enough when he is coming into town to make his demands. What these demands will be I do not know. Some say for the rescuers, but they are not here, and only three of them reside here, the remaining 10 or 12 living on the Wakarusa, six miles south of us. Others say he will demand the liberty to search our houses, and still others say something else. We shall only know what he will do when he comes. But it will at once be seen that the most disastrous results may follow the coming in of these border ruffians now congregated six miles below town, headed by a Sheriff who resides in Missouri. No resistance would be offered to him if he came with a posse collected in a proper manner from the Territory. I have not personally visited the Camp, but almost hourly I converse with reliable gentlemen, who go back and forth, and they tell me that *whisky* is freely dealt out among them; indeed, it is used like water. This they are obliged to do in order to keep the men up to the fighting point. They are armed much as they were in the Spring election. They have one small cannon. One can but be reminded of a half-civilized race in observing these men. They bring along a few sides of pork, a quantity of flour and whisky, and then drive into a ravine or wooded place and build their fires and sit down about them, fry their meat, cook in Dutch ovens their bread and drink their whisky,—swear, swagger and boast that Missouri can whip any four States in the Union, &c. They don't mind roving about in this way for days and weeks. They are an ignorant set, and can be influenced to do an act of outrage by designing demagogues. I am reminded of the character and habits ascribed by classic writers to the ancient Germans, when I see how these border Missourians live and act.

Seven O'clock, Sunday Evening.—A company of fifty or upwards now stand in line in our streets, just arrived from Topeka. They had heard of the threatened destruction of Lawrence by armed men, and they have come to our aid. We sent up three hearty cheers when they marched in. About the same time, a deputation consisting of some of the best men in Leavenworth came into town. They discovered that Missourians were coming over, and having heard that our citizens had been burning houses belonging to Slave-State men, and other equally false rumors, came to learn the facts. We at once met in a public meeting and stated the facts, which altered the aspect of the whole affair. In this meeting were the leading members of the Constitutional Conventions, and various courses of action were proposed, when a committee was appointed to make a correct statement of the facts of the matter as alluded to in the proclamation of Gov. SHANNON, which is just received, and which is the first official notice we have seen of the difficulty.

The statement of the above committee in regard to the facts as alleged in this proclamation, is to the amount that they are false from beginning to end. That an armed force exists in what they call Douglas County, for the purpose of resisting the execution of the laws, is notoriously false, and SHANNON knew it. That several persons got the Sheriff's prisoner away from him a few days since, is true, but not true in the manner the Governor asserts.

That "this confederated band of lawless men did about the same time set fire to and burn down a number of houses," &c., is totally false, and it can be proved that Pro-Slavery men themselves, in order to make capital, set fire to and burned the houses referred to, as I am credibly informed, and the information comes through Pro-Slavery men also. That two houses have been burned, 10 miles south of Lawrence, where the murder was committed, is a fact, but it is not yet publicly known who the offenders are; and for the Governor to act upon false information, conveyed to him by friends of the murderer, and charge it upon a band of lawless men, by whom he means the Free-State Party—for he called that party a band of revolutionists in his late speech at the "Law and Order" (?) meeting—is simply to show himself either a knave or a fool. My own opinion of him, privately expressed, is that he is a little of both. He is befooled by the Slave-State Party, and he is knave enough to stoop to do their bidding. He has received "satisfactory information" that an armed organization of lawless men have said they would rescue COLEMAN from the Sheriff, &c. Now, I undertake to say that he don't believe any such reports, even if he have heard them. COLEMAN has been at Lecompton for several days, and not twenty-five men reside in the town. He has been tending a whisky shop up there, and no one has ever thought of taking him from his natural vocation. The Governor knows, or might know, that the Free-State Party expressly refused to take the position in their platform of a *forcible* resistance to the laws, and these are the men he calls an "armed organization of lawless men." He might know, for we have proclaimed it again and again, within the last two weeks, that we, as a town, do not intend to interfere, forcibly, with the execution of legal process in a proper and in an ordinary manner. He don't believe we do himself; but he did not like the reception which some of our townsmen gave him, and so entertains particular spite against Lawrence, for by "Douglas County"—assused in his proclamation—it is generally understood to mean Lawrence and its immediate vicinity. Lawrence is also the head of the Free-State movements.

Another thing: he wants to see if the laws *can* be enforced, and hence the biggest kind of a smoke must be got up in order to bring over the Missourians, for they are understood to be invited, as the following private (intended to be private) letter from Secretary WOODSON demonstrates. I am fully convinced it is genuine, for I had it from a gentleman who *knows* it was copied verbatim from the original.

[The letter alluded to will be found above.]

Can any man justify this course of action on the part of our officials to crush out the liberties of our people? They know the laws are so odious that the people will not enforce them, and hence the "Platte Rifle Company" from Missouri is called in. And we are assured "our neighbors are always ready." Yes, they are "ready" to do anything,—to kill out freedom in Kansas, and Governor SHANNON and Mr. WOODSON are supple instruments in the process. This Proclamation is entirely gratuitous—it is unasked for by the times, and I am ashamed that a man has been sent out here by FRANK PIERCE to govern us who can be duped into so absurd and false a position. But look at the Proclamation and his private letter of Mr. WOODSON'S, and then take into consideration the fact that large numbers of missionaries have actually come over, and come, as they themselves say, to help enforce the laws, and no one can deny that Governor SHANNON is fully conscious that the *bonâ fide* residents of Kansas will not take hold and enforce the laws, a fact which speaks volumes for the Free-State Party. The laws were not enacted by the people, and they do not rest on the will of the people, and, consequently, they will not be lived up to by the people. To assert the contrary is to belie all the great leading ideas of the Declaration of Independence. It is to take sides with despots and tyrants. Kansas will never stultify herself by acknowledging the binding obligation of the Legislative enactments. The spirit of freedom is stirring the breasts of our citizens, and they will not be cowards.

This evening I learn that a large force, with cannon, under the command of Major-General RICHARDSON, is quartered some twenty miles from us on the opposite side of the river, and he has come to town to get at the facts of the case before he moves that force nearer the town. This gentleman was a member of the Legislature. I understand he has a claim in the Territory, but actually lives in Missouri. He is commander of the military operations under SHANNON. I do not think he will have occasion to order them upon the town, for when the facts are made known he can but disband them. I do not think there will be a collision, for there *is no cause for it*, and it will be a fearful responsibility that any one assumes who commences a fight.

A part of the Shawnees and Delawares are ready to join us and fight under the banner of a Free State. Their head men and braves are in town. The blood of war is yet running in their veins.

Yesterday, a certain Mr. CLARK, the Indian Agent of the Pottowattomie tribe, came thrcugh Topeka, and asserted, in two weeks that town would be wiped out if they were not careful, &c. This man is at the head of the secret Pro-Slavery Society in Kansas, and the acknowledged leader of that party in this vicinity. But he is at the same time very gaseous, and "fraids" quick, for last evening, on hearing a rap at the front door, he caught his gun, ran out of the back door, came round the corner of his house, and without stopping a moment to see who the persons were, fired and turned *and ran*. It turned out that he had shot one of his best friends, who had come to see him.

Thus matters stand at 10 o'clock this evening, when I write. The reports of our friends from various parts of the Territory, are all corroborative of the fact that Kansas is indeed free. Her people are free. They have been trained to the precepts of freedom, and in a contest for their liberties and their firesides—their children and their wives—their household gods and their all—they will show themselves no unworthy descendants of their fathers. Our position your readers should well understand. We do not take the position, that as a party we will by force resist the laws. If individuals do so, neither the Party nor the community are responsible for it. Individuals have rescued a man arrested on a peace warrant, and both the individuals and the rescued man have escaped. Now we say to the officers of the law, find your men and take them. We do not hinder you. But if you bring the ruffians of Missouri to help you, and they commit any outrages, as they threaten they will do, we will shoot sure. We mean to defend our property and our homes.

I ought to state that there is a division among our enemies. Some of them contend that the justice had no power to issue the warrant til the laws are published and legally before the people. And Judge LECOMPTE, at one of the late courts, charged the Grand Jury that they could not find an indictment till this was done, and they did not. But the majority don't stop to think of anything of this kind.

The justice of the position of the former class cannot be denied. Who was it in olden times that wrote his laws and put them so high that the people could not read them, and yet held them accountable for any disobedience?

MCCREA *has broke jail* and escaped. A change of venue was granted him, when it was discovered that the Lynch Law was to be come on him by the borderers, so he escaped. He was in Lawrence last evening, but to-day is *non est*. Success to him, for a fair trial never would have been granted him.

TRIMMER.

Committee of Safety Organized—Council of War at Lecompte—Arrest of a New-York Reporter.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

This morning at 9 o'clock was the time last fixed upon by the invading mob for coming into town. Our citizen soldiery are up and dressed ready to do battle if our property is to be destroyed, as it has been threatened. But we are pretty well satisfied that there will be no fight, and the reason is that our enemies see we are ready and determined. Our Rifle Companies, and we have several now quartered here from neighboring towns begin to feel, and the feeling works itself out, that if a fight has to come, why, just pitch in, as they say.

Last week a Committee of Public Safety was appointed, and the Committee, to-day, have taken measures to organize a sort of militia system for our protection in time to come as well as to ward off the threatening hordes. Dr. CHARLES ROBINSON is the Commander-in-Chief, and he has gathered about him several gentlemen as his staff. A regiment was duly formed and the usual officers appointed. The companies were then drawn up in battle array, and have consumed the day in going through military evolutions. The fire of patriotism kindles every breast.

To-day a council of war in miniature was held in Lecompton, at which where General RICHARDSON and his under officers, together with Secretary WOODSON, when it was to be decided what to do, I suppose. No attack has been made on this town, as the Sheriff gave out yesterday. Now, it is said we are to be visited to-morrow or next day. Rumors of extravagant demands to be made upon us are rife. They are evidently chagrined at the present position of affairs. Douglas County is minding severely her own business, and preparing to defend her property and the lives of her citizens against a Missouri mob, as she has a right to do. One company of forty left the enemy's camp and started back. They are beginning to understand that they have been induced to come up into the Territory on this expedition under a false statement of the facts.

Mr. PHILLIPS, the reporter of one of the New-York papers, was arrested to-day as he was passing along the public way by the camp of these marauders. They compelled him to stop and go into camp, saying they would shoot him if he did not. I learn that he escaped after being detained some time, and has gone to the Governor to see if travelers are to be waylaid or stopped, and compelled to submit to be searched and then detained and put in jeopardy of life. This thing these men have been doing ever since they have camped down there. They make it a rule to stop every wagon or team that comes along, and see what is aboard. They have a guard across the road night and day. This is the way these ruffians treat the traveling community.

Perhaps this whole affair is got up by political demagogues in Missouri to influence the election of a United States Senator in that State. At any rate, such is the construction put upon it by many of our most intelligent men. SHANNON is, of course, in the secret, and acts accordingly. But, be it as it may, the officials connected with it ought to smart severely for the course it is taking, if not for its origin. Secretary WOONSON indirectly calls on a Missouri company of rabid fire-eaters to come over and help to conquer the people of Kansas, and make them obey the laws, as he would say. And as a result of all this, the lives of our citizens are jeopardized—the whole country thrown into the wildest excitement, and property exposed. Several of the families of Lawrence have left town through fear of actual violence. We do not feel very calm when those men who trampled the ballot-box under foot in March are appealed to to come and help to enforce the laws made by a foreign Legislature.

Ten o'clock P. M.—All is yet quiet in town. Several gentlemen from Lecompton, just arrived, inform us that General RICHARDSON will visit us to-morrow, when, most likely, some way will be devised whereby the siege will end, and our town again settle down into quiet. Much uneasiness prevails, this evening, among our companies, as they want to go down and drive out the mob, and follow them to Missouri. This would be done, if it were deemed best. That it could be done, there is no doubt. Sharpe's rifles strike terror to a full-blooded Missourian, much as cholera, suddenly breaking out in a community, throws it into consternation. Then they know the Yankees will fight. The issue is between the two parties here, and, if the invaders succumb, the question is virtually decided. The effort to enforce the laws will not be repeated. TRIMMER.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Over a Million and a half on Freight from California.

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

INTERESTING FROM CENTRAL AMERICA.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

The United States Mail Steamship *Empire City*, Captain HENRY WINDLE, left Aspinwall, Dec. 5, at midnight, with the United States mail, 450 passengers, and $1,500,000 treasure received from Pacific Mail Steamship *John L. Stevens*, (which arrived at Panama at 6 o'clock that morning,) and arrived at this port on Saturday, 15th, at 3 P. M.

Passengers by the *Empire City* outward, left Panama at daylight on the 1st per *Sonora*, and on the 3d were spoken by the *John L. Stevens*, all well.

Died, of consumption, J. JURGENS, a native of Norway, aged about 38.

Died, on board steamship *Empire City*, Dec. 15, of hemorrhage of the lungs, JAMES MCLELLAN, seaman, of New-York.

The *Empire City* has been in a dense fog for the last three days, and for 48 hours has been up to the bar with one of the oldest and most experienced pilots on board.

We are indebted to FREEMAN & Co.'s and WELLS, FARGO & Co.'s Expresses, and the purser of the *Empire City*, for latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure List.

Bank of America	$58,500	Mechanics' Bank	1,500
F. Bunett & Co.	15,000	Morgan, Hathaway & Co.	7,592
A. Berwin	6,000	Louis Neghaur	3,400
Booth & Edger	7,500	Order	63,500
Geo. Ihrl & Co.	5,000	Probst & Meinertzhager	6,208
A. Carney	14,000	Jas. Patrick	20,000
W. T. Coleman & Co.	20,681	Joseph Parkins	25,000
Chambers & Helser	1,700	Ross, Falconer & Co.	57,000
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	75,000	E. & J. Rosenfeld	2,000
Drexel & Co.	240,000	H. W. Schenckerberg	8,180
Freeman & Co.	15,000	H. Sterling	10,000
Hudson & Bro.	10,500	Chas. Taylor	2,500
Wm. Howe & Co.	13,000	Treadwell & Co.	10,000
D. Kelly & Co.	50,000	Wells, Fargo & Co.	1,003,400
H. King & Sons	6,500	W. F. Weld & Co.	10,000
A. M. Lawrence	15,000	H. Wier	8,000
Metropolitan Bank	140,000		
Total			$1,901,311

AFFAIRS ON THE ISTHMUS.

The Panama Railroad—Anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus—Consul Ward Still Keeps Down His Flag—Anticipated Insurrection in Chiriqui—Parker H. French.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1855.

The deluging rains of this Isthmus, which always acquire volume as the tropical Summer approaches, have, in the past two weeks, rather unsettled the railroad track, but the untiring energy of the superintendent here, keeps everything in a safe state for the prompt transit of passengers, although some delay has existed in the transportation of freight. The last New-York passenger train came through in five hours and a half, and the New-Orleans passengers, who did not arrive in Aspinwall till 2 o'clock P. M., together with an extraordinary large mail, passengers' baggage, and one thousand packages of express goods, were all over before midnight. There is a good deal yet to be done to improve and solidify the road. Iron bridges are to supersede the wooden ones over all the small streams. Iron passenger and freight cars will give place to those at present in use. Depôts and warehouses are to be built. Banks of earth, now in too close proximity to the track, covering it frequently in the rainy season by land-slides, must be carted off. Some grades will probably be lessened, and perhaps some curves straightened. All these, and many more improvements, will cost money—but money that will be profitably expended—because, there being scarcely no limit to the business that will seek transit, the road will be enabled to increase profits just in proportion to the improved facilities. I fully believe that the estimates of Col. TOTTEN, of the profits, in his late lucid report, are, if anything, too low. No sensible person now counts upon a completed Atlantic and Pacific Railroad in less than twenty years. Indeed, it would take that time to run one across the Continent, were the work to be commenced to-morrow in earnest. The Nicaragua Isthmus can never be made a rapid freight route. And the only route that could in any great degree compete with the Panama road in the next twenty or thirty years, *would* be a road across the Tehuantepec Isthmus, *if* that Isthmus belonged to the United States. In that time, the trade to the South Pacific across this Isthmus will of itself,—especially if we add the Australian carriage to it,—cover Col. TOTTEN'S estimate, even if we drop the whole of the California traffic. We may reasonably conclude, then, that the Panama railroad has a long and profitable life before it; and that the permanent stockholders have a very nice plum on the shelf for themselves and children. In connection with this subject it may not be amiss to state that the road earned in one day—the 20th day of last month—in bringing over the New-York and New-Orleans passengers, baggage, express, and other goods and mails, over $40,000!

Our Isthmus Fourth of July—the 28th of November—was celebrated last week with considerable spirit. At midnight, the day was opened by the firing of twenty-eight guns on the Cathedral Plaza. I think this rather an improvement on our sunrise mode of saluting the day. The booming of the midnight gun, when all is still, is distinct and clear, and wonderfully assists the imagination of the jubilant. At sunrise, the many bells of the old city chimed a merry peal. The day was passed by street masquerading and "bull fights," and in the evening, a much more rational entertainment was given at the Government House, in the shape of an elegant ball and supper. You know the celebrity of Spanish beauty by gaslight, or moonlight, or by any other kind of light, and I can assure you that, had you seen the lithe forms of our Panama maidens, with their sparkling black eyes and hair dark as night, in the graceful Spanish dances, you would not charge the poets with having magnified their charms. On public occasions, balls are always given under some patroness—and in this case, it was the wife of the Governor—Señora JUANA AROSEMENA DE FABREGA. The only unpleasant thing I have heard of connected with it, was the sending back to the lady, by the French Consul, his invitation, because, by some oversight, he happened to get it a few days after the other invitations were sent out. Consuls are getting to be quite touchy and exacting here since Consul WARD'S famous *imbroglio*, on account of the sending back of a note to him. He, you know, pulled down his flag, and tried to frighten the authorities to death for their temerity. And it will probably now become a question, in the French Consul's case, as to *who* shall strike his flag—the Consul or the Governor. I am quite sure, however, it will not be the latter functionary, although he holds his own opinion about the propriety of a gentleman's returning the note of a lady, under any circumstances.

It has now been over two months since Consul WARD hauled down his flag, and although it is understood he received orders three weeks ago to resume his communication with the authorities, he has not yet done so. It looked rather odd to see the flag of every Consul, except that of the United States, on the Isthmus' birth-day, given to the breeze, and all their houses brilliantly illuminated, while his balcony was as dark as Erebus. It is a pity that such a trifle as Consul WARD had to complain of should be allowed to disturb the harmony and good feeling between the two Republics, and it is hoped Secretary MARCY will soon take the matter in hand, if the Consul does not succumb.

The Panama *Star* has a report which you will get by this mail, that the little province of Chiriqui, the northwesternmost portion of the new State of Panama, and adjoining Costa Rica, is dissatisfied with the action of the late State Legislature in many particulars, and intends to get up a revolution against it. I am not required to believe any such non-sense. The days of revolutions in New-Granada are ended. The last Congress, which clipped the wings of the priests and abolished the army, effectually smoked out revolutions. In the whole Republic there are only 376 men embodied, and the last news from Bogóta is that this little force is to be disbanded, and even that the office of Secretary of War is to be abolished. Without soldiers, the old crop of officers will soon die out. Besides, there is not the slightest cause for a revolution in this State. Chiriqui happens to be the home of Gen. OBALDIA, formerly Vice-President of the Republic. The *Star* happens to disagree with a great many sensible people here, who do not think Gen. OBALDIA to be the greatest of living men, and Gen. OBALDIA happens to feel very cross because he was not elected to the National Senate by the Convention. The *Star* also happens to believe it to be for its interest to cavil at everything, good, bad and indifferent, that is instituted by the native population, and therefore it is not at all astonishing the *Star* and its pet should feel "kind'er bad" and revolutionary at times. Chiriqui has a population of only about 20,000 people, and the odds would be rather against them in a contest with both the State and General Governments.

The United States steamer *Massachusetts*, so long looked for, has not yet arrived. It is reported here that the Naval Department will haul her commander over the coals for keeping his ship so long at Acapulco, discharging the duties there of the United States Consul, without leave or commission, during the absence of the latter to the city of Mexico.

The steamship *Sonora*, with the New-York and New-Orleans passengers, sailed on the evening of Dec. 1. She carried the biggest freight that has ever gone from here to San Francisco. D. M. CORWIN, Esq., brother of the late Consul, is now the Acting Agent of the Pacific Steamship Company. He has very superior business qualifications for such an important position—and is besides a general favorite in town.

The news from Nicaragua, which of course you get about as soon as we do, astonishes greatly the Spanish part of the population here—and indeed is rather a hard pill for us Americans to swallow. The fact that a handful of American filibusters should make a descent upon the territory of a friendly power, take and occupy large cities, assume all the prerogatives of a Dictator, shoot their own men at pleasure, and take, try and shoot the Commanding General of the country for high treason, reads rather like a romance than sober history. Our country is in no wise responsible for the acts of WALKER and his hordes,—but it would redound much of its credit if the Administration or Congress would authorize the landing of a sufficient naval force in Nicaragua to take and hang WALKER and his marauders. I see it stated that WALKER has made PARKER H. FRENCH Minister of Finance of Nicaragua. PARKER will no doubt make a splendid Minister. Indeed, he is rather celebrated for his financial abilities. I will give you eight or ten years of his history, "in little." In about the year 1849 he was a commission merchant in St. Louis, Missouri. The next year he commenced the building of a bark called the *Matilda*, of about 700 tons, intended for the Pacific trade. Before the vessel was fairly finished, she was sold by the Sheriff, to pay for her material and labor. PARKER seen after went to Mexico, where he raised a pretty large sum of money on letters of credit of WM. H. ASPINWALL. Getting through with this cash, he joined a party of "tax-collectors" on the Mexican highway, and in one of his forays, lost his left arm. He then turned up in California, as editor, if I mistake not, of the *State Tribune* at Sacramento. Three days before he went to Nicaragua, he published a card in his own paper, in which he stated that the report that he intended to join WALKER was false, although he confessed that he "sympathized" with that enterprising gentleman. Thus, you see, I am borne out in my impression that he will make a capital Minister of Finance.

An American steam vessel, called the *Emelia*, arrived here last Sunday from San Francisco, *viâ* Mazatlan and Costa Rica. She brought $250,000 in silver from Mexico, probably on English account. The *Emelia* is 460 tons measurement. She is intended for the Panama coast trade—but unless she can be run very cheaply, she will hardly succeed in making money.

The American steamer *Henry Wells*, belonging to the Carthagena Canal Company at New-York, was snagged on her first trip on the Magdalena river. She was got clear without much damage—but lost a considerable portion of her cargo.

The British steamer with dates from Valparaiso up to Nov. 16, and from Lima and Callao to the 26th, will be in to-day—but probably not till after the train leaves. If she brings anything worth the trouble, I will telegraph it to the Empire City. The last semi-monthly steamer brought no news, save the report that VIVANCO was endeavoring to inaugurate a revolution against CASTILLA. F. W. R.

The Tonnage Law—Opinion against its Legality.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PANAMA, Tuesday, Nov. 20, 1855.

I wrote you in my last that it would be impossible to collect the tonnage dues assessed on vessels here by the State Legislature, until fuller powers had been granted in the premises by the National Congress. This law, assessing forty cents a ton on sailing vessels and twenty cents a ton on steamers, was to have gone into effect on the 21st day of November. About ten days since a "resolution" of the National Congress was received here, giving a decided opinion against the legality of the law. The main ground taken by the Executive authority for this decision is, that by article 9 of the contract with the Railroad Company, the free use of the ports at the termini of the road is granted them for the term of twenty years; and that by the 34th article, the contract "exempts from all duties or taxation on deposits, or transport of passengers and goods on all the line of the Railroad, from one extremity to the other." This decision does not by any means settle the vexed question. The decision of the Executive is combatted in the *Panamaño* with a good show of argument, and is severely censured by the people. They even talk of secession, if Congress does not reverse the decision of the Executive. The whole matter will be reviewed by the ensuing Congress at Bogota, and a great deal of influence will be brought to bear upon its action on both sides.

In 1848, the net profits of the Custom-House here amounted to $50,000; the tobacco monopoly gave $30,000, the spirit tax produced $25,000 more, and from this was mostly paid the comparatively small expenses of the financial Government. Now, when the State expenses are at least four times greater than in 1848, all these taxes are abolished—and nothing in lieu of them has been substituted. The State has no manufactures, but little agriculture, and is allowed nothing from commerce, and must draw its taxes from impoverished incomes and unproductive estates; while the National Government pockets a handsome income from the profits of the road, besides having in view its purchase, after the lapse of nineteen years more, for $5,000,000—a little more than half of what it will cost, and probably not over a third of what it will be worth. In view of the fact that the road is wholly within the territory of this State, and of the other facts cited, it would seem no more than just that if the National Government will not sanction the Tonnage law, it should, at least, release its income upon the railroad profits in favor of the State.

Through the politeness of RAN RUNNELS, Esq., Special Inspector of Customs for the United States at Panama, I am enabled to give you the following table of the value of the goods that have passed over the railroad from New-York for San Francisco for the past fourteen months. Most of the goods come out invoiced as "Clothing, Fancy Goods, &c.," and this specification is undoubtedly correct; for no heavy goods could stand the enormous express charges between New-York and San Francisco.

STATEMENT.

Date Registered.	Articles.	Amount Domestic.	Amount Foreign.	Total.
1854.				
Sept....	Clothing, Fcy G'ds. &c.	$43,500	$12,850	$56,350
Oct.....	do.	188,200	19,370	207,570
Nov.....	do.	138,000	7,230	135,230
Dec.....	do.	272,560	16,750	289,200
1855.				
Jan.....	do.	135,350	6,585	141,935
Feb.....	do.	75,110	6,090	81,200
March..	do.	209,530	28,054	237,584
April...	do.	141,200	75,050	216,250
May.....	do.	98,300	10,950	109,250
June....	do.	79,920	17,857	97,577
July....	do.	279,100	5,770	284,870
Aug.....	do.	162,910	19,157	182,067
Sept....	do.	253,800	45,832	299,432
Oct.....	do.	214,664	27,112	241,776
Total		$2,869,924	$303,807	$2,872,401

Adding to this the amount that has passed over the Isthmus of Nicaragua in the same time, and we shall probably make up a sum of not less than four millions of dollars. This is no small item in the trade of New-York.

W. R.

CENTRAL AMERICA.

The *Boletin Oficial*, of Costa Rica, of Nov. 24, gives a sketch of the present state of the Central American Republics, of which the following is the substance:

Guatemala.

This Republic enjoys the blessings of peace, internally, although the Indians in the mountain districts give frequent trouble, and which compels the Government to keep a strong force always ready to act against them. Latterly the President, General CARRERA, with a small force of one or two thousand men, marched on Honduras, with the intention of afterwards proceeding to Nicaragua, to aid the party which has now fallen in Granada. These notices, says *Boletin*, require confirmation, and are very vague.

Honduras.

The President of the Republic, General Don TRINIDAD CALAMAS, has at length been compelled to yield to the superior forces sent against him by Guatemala, which united in the department with General Don JUAN LOPEZ.

General LEIDO has been named President of Honduras, and it is not known whether CALAMAS is dead or has escaped. It is said that General LOPEZ is about going to Nicaragua to join General GUARDIOLA, for the purpose of opposing the present victorious party in Granada.

San Salvador.

After repeated but ineffectual attempts made by this Republic to bring about a settlement of the differences between Guatemala and Honduras, it abstained from the task, and devoted itself to the maintenance of peace and order within its own Territory. The people, consequently, are becoming more enlighted and civilized, and the resources of the country are being developed.

Costa Rica.

Notwithstanding the dangers of fillibusterism, the country continues in peace, and neither numerous private or national improvements are retarded, nor are others given up that are shortly to be undertaken for the good of the State. The government confides on the people, and the people continue peacefully to progress, having every confidence in their rulers. Ten thousand soldiers, ten thousand men, who have each a stake in the country, with properties and families to protect, are a perpetual guaranty for the nation, an element of order, of progress and of independence for the State.

A firm determination exists to check any attempt at infringing the national right, and with this spirit the people are about to celebrate their national holidays in December, preparatory to the Coffee harvest, which promises to be an abundant one.

SOUTH AMERICA.

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NEW-YORK CITY.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 8th day of December to the 15th day of December, 1855: Men, 69; women, 60; boys, 187; girls, 93. Total, 509. Adults, 119; children, 387; males, 191; females, 150; colored persons, 7.

DISEASES:

Abscess	1	Disease of bladder	1
Apoplexy	1	Disease of brain	1
Asthma	1	Disease of heart	1
Bleeding	1	Disease of kidneys	1
Bronchitis	1	Disease of liver	1
Burned	1	Disease of lungs	1
Cancer	1	Disease of spine	1
Cholera infantum	1	Disease of throat	1
Consumption	15	Disease of uterus	1
Convulsions	18	Dropsy	5
Croup	1	Drowned	1
Debility	1	Dysentery	1
Delirium tremens	1	Epilepsy	1
Diarrhœa	1	Erysipelas	1
Disease of the bowels	1	Fever	1
Disease of the brain	1	Fever, bilious	1
Disease of the heart	1	Fever, congestive	1
Disease of the kidneys	1	Fever, intermittent	1
Disease of the liver	1	Fever, puerperal	1
Disease of the lungs	1	Fever, remittent	1
Disease of the spine	1	Fever, scarlet	1
Disease of the throat	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Disease of the uterus	1	Fever, typhus	1
Dropsy	5	Fracture of the neck, fall	1
Drowned	1	Fracture of the spine, fall	1
Dysentery	1	Heart, disease of	1
Epilepsy	1	Hemorrhage, uterine	1
Erysipelas	1	Hooping cough	1
Fever	1	Inflam. of bladder	1
Fever, bilious	1	Inflam. of bowels	8
Fever, congestive	1	Inflam. of brain	1
Fever, intermittent	1	Inflam. of lungs	1
Fever, puerperal	1	Inflam. of stomach	1
Fever, remittent	1	Jaundice	1
Fever, scarlet	1	Marasmus	1
Fever, typhoid	1	Mortification	1
Fever, typhus	1	Old age	1
Fracture of the neck, fall	1	Pleurisy	1
Fracture of the spine, fall	1	Premature birth	1
Heart, disease of	1	Suppuration, storm's and spleen	1
Hemorrhage, uterine	1	Scarlatina	1
Hooping cough	1	Scrofula	1
Inflam. of bladder	1	Sore throat	1
Inflam. of bowels	8	Stillborn	31
Inflam. of brain	1	Teething	1
Inflam. of lungs	1	Ulcer'n bowels	1
Inflam. of stomach	1	Ulcer'n stomach	1
Jaundice	1		
Marasmus	1		
Mortification	1		
Old age	1		
Pleurisy	1		
Premature birth	1		
Suppuration, storm's and spleen	1		
Scarlatina	1		
Scrofula	3		
Sore throat	1		
Stillborn	31		
Teething	1		
Ulcer'n bowels	1		
Ulcer'n stomach	1		
Total			343

RECAPITULATION—DISEASES CLASSED.

Bones, Joints, &c.	2	Stillborn and premature birth	35
Brain and nerves	46	Stomach, bowels and other digestive organs	32
Generative organs	3	Uncertain seat and general fevers	28
Heart and blood vessels	11	Urinary organs	6
Lungs, throat, &c.	105		
Old age	1		
Skin, &c., and eruptive fevers	37		
Total			343

Of which seven were from violent causes.

Wards.		Wards.	
I.	5	IX.	17
II.	00	X.	13
III.	9	XI.	20
IV.	10	XII.	29
V.	11	XIII.	15
VI.	17	XIV.	11
VII.	16	XV.	11
VIII.	19	XVI.	23
XVII.	25		
XVIII.	13		
XIX.	19		
XX.	35		
XXI.	15		
XXII.	19		
Total			343

* Includes City Hospital. † Includes Randall's and Ward's Island Hospitals. ‡ Includes Blackwell's Island Hospital.

AGE.—Under 1 year, 109; 1 to 2 years, 37; 2 to 5 years, 54; 5 to 10 years, 11; 10 to 15 years, 8; 15 to 20 years, 9; 20 to 25 years, 10; 25 to 30 years, 17; 30 to 40 years, 25; 40 to 50 years, 20; 50 to 60 years, 21; 60 to 70 years, 17; 70 to 80 years, 4; 80 to 90 years, 1; unknown, 2. Total, 343.

NATIVITIES.—British America, 2; Denmark, 1; England, 9; France, 3; Germany, 16; Holland, 1; Ireland, 54; Scotland, 8; Sweden, 1; Switzerland, 1; United States, 256. Total, 343.

PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.—Alms House, Blackwell's Island, 3; Bellevue Hospital, 5; Colored Home Hospital, 1; Colored Orphan Asylum, 1; Lunatic Asylum, Blackwell's Island, 2; Lying-in Asylum, 1; Randall's Island Nursery Hospital, 5; Ward's Island Emigrant Hospital, 19; Work House, Blackwell's Island, 1. Total, 37.

THOS. K. DOWNING, City Inspector.

CITY INSPECTOR'S OFFICE, New-York, Dec. 15, 1855.

Dr. Solger on the Sphere of Woman.

Dr. SOLGER on Saturday evening delivered the second lecture of the German course before a crowded audience at Clinton Hall. His subject was *the sphere of woman*, which hackneyed subject he treated in a very interesting manner. He began by saying that woman was like a nation, a stranger might talk as much good of it as he pleased, but if he said a word against it, he was told not to speak of things of which he knew nothing. And so it was with woman; if you knelt at her feet and assigned her a sphere which she liked, why then it was all right; but if it wasn't agreeable to her she informed you that you did not know anything about it, and that she alone was the proper judge.

The first and principal sphere of woman, no doubt, was to nourish and rear her children. This was assigned to her by nature, and although she might engage in other pursuits, she must not carry them so far as to interfere with this duty. It might be answered that not all women were married. But all should be. Woman should have a protector from the rough storms of life, and where could she find a better one than in a devoted husband? Therefore, he concluded, that the married state was the proper one for woman.

Dr. SOLGER then ably combatted the idea of woman's never having had an opportunity of showing her abilities. He demonstrated that while the female sex had always had the greatest opportunities for improvement in all matters of science and knowledge, not a single woman had ever made a great and useful discovery, started a new and striking idea or done any other prominent and lasting good to mankind, while in every century there had been hundreds of men rising by their own exertions from the lowest ranks of life and distinguishing themselves in science and in art.

But on the other hand, no man could long act in opposition to the opinions of a wife, a mother, a sister or a beloved one. It was here that woman's power lay; she need not seek the privilege of a vote. The mother should educate her son with right principles, the wife exert her influence on her husband for the right, and the maiden plead the good cause with her lover. Nothing tended more to refine, to ennoble a man, than an intimate intercourse with an intelligent and intellectual woman.

In conclusion, the lecturer said that in his opinion woman's proper sphere was the one she now occupied. If she were better adapted for another one, she would have shown it long ago. To be sure, she might become a tolerable lawyer, or a physician, or a clergyman, but we could easily spare a few hundred middling ones of those professions, where we could not spare woman where she now was. She was meant to be our *conscience*, our friend in happiness and sorrow, clinging to us in weal and in woe. It was here that she was great, that she was sublime. Yes, this was her proper sphere. The lecturer closed amid much applause, leaving his hearers delighted with his brilliant yet solid remarks.

At Dr. Adams' Church.

It was an instructive discourse that was delivered by Dr. ADAMS in his church Sunday evening. It was spoken in behalf of the Young Men's Christian Association, and the theme was "Reading." "Give attendance to reading,"—said Paul to Timothy, and so said the Doctor to his audience, a large portion of whom were persons whose heads are not yet all-vered. What, and how to read, were the Doctor's grand divisions. The topic was one that opened a field for the display of wisdom and erudition.

The Doctor was practical and earnest; bade his hearers remember that all men are not like bees, who can suck honey from poisonous plants, and not being bee-like, should alp accordingly from only the good and beautiful,—found contamination in writers of the class of BYRON,—spoke in praise of the newspaper, the daily sheets of which, let out from steam presses, contain more wonderful things than ever Ezekiel saw in his vision of the sheet let down from heaven,—urged the need of discrimination in reading, and a careful winnowing, and ended with a very eloquent picture of the beauties of the Scriptures, and an earnest exhortation to read them. The church was very full, and the collection taken up in aid of the Association appeared to be something handsome.

Dr. Doremus' Lecture.

The third lecture of the series delivered by Dr. DOREMUS at the New-York Medical College, on Saturday evening, attracted an audience equally numerous with those that preceded it. The subject, "Heat," was discussed lucidly and eloquently, and illustrated with great success. Among the experiments, the congelation of mercury, and the production of solid carbonic acid, attracted the most attention. In conclusion, the lecturer applied his reasonings cosmically, reminding his audience of the labors of those magnificent twin-spirits of the old and the new world, HUMBOLDT and MAURY. The attention of the audience was close and unflagging throughout the whole of this brief yet highly instructive demonstration.

Suicides.

Cases of self-destruction are becoming lamentably frequent. Almost every day, for some weeks past, we have had to record one or more such occurrences, and to-day we have to add two more to the list.

A woman named CHARLOTTE E. BLACK, a native of New-York, 33 years of age, threw herself on Saturday from a fourth-story window of house No. 24 West Twenty-fifth-street, to the sidewalk beneath, and was instantly killed. The unfortunate woman became partially insane about four months since, while in confinement, and never entirely recovered. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body yesterday.

A German blew his brains out on Saturday at the foot of Murray-street. An officer hearing the report of the pistol went to the place from whence it came, and found the unfortunate man lying dead, with a pistol clasped firmly in his right hand. His head was horribly mutilated. He was recognized by the FIRE WARD police as having lodged at their Station-house on last Thursday night, on which occasion he gave his name as ADAM HAMAN, and said he was a native of Germany.

Law vs. Fillmore—Hunkirs yet to Hiss.

To the Editor of the New York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of yesterday, in an article headed "Law vs. Fillmore," in relation to the American Presidential Nominating Convention, for Feb. 22, at Philadelphia, the following paragraph is found:

"In the Brooklyn District, Dr. GUY, a Fillmore man, is elected, and we hear that no new Convention will be called to nominate him."

Now, Sir, from the want of correctness in this paragraph, and (as to himself personally unjust bearing) by reason of his name having been of late frequently associated, in your paper, with the matter of it, the undersigned is induced to put both you and himself right before your many readers.

"Dr. GUY, a Fillmore man," is not admitted to be elected. There has been entered a protest against the constitution and transactions of the Convention at which he was professedly elected, on the ground that the same was composed, with others, of professed delegates from the Councils in the First and Third Wards, who were not elected as such delegates by their respective Councils; the fact being that five persons belonging to the First and Third Ward Councils—two of them to the former, the others to the latter—no one of them an officer in either Councils, when together, on some occasion, without the warrant of either Council, appointed or elected the two professed delegates in question; and that they, (the persons so elected,) under that arrangement, signed the credentials and certified each to the election of the other. The Convention, unaware of this history, admitted the professed delegates on those credentials. Immediately afterwards, the truth in the case was manifested, and thereupon the protest referred to was entered, and the call for a new Convention, "to receive evidence concerning the Constitution and transactions of the former," &c., requested. Two of the three deputies in this Second Congressional District regarded the protest and request, and concurred in calling the new Convention.

Thus the election of Dr. GUY is not settled; thus a new Convention has been called. As a single vote determined the result in the Convention that was held, from the foregoing it is obvious that the claims of Dr. GUY to have been elected may, upon quite sufficient grounds, be called in question, if not by a new Convention, certainly elsewhere.

Yours, respectfully, F. W. WALKER.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.

The American Board of Missions.

The A. B. C. F. M. have suffered a falling off from their usual receipts, of $8,000 for the first four months of the year. The debt at the beginning of the year was $20,000. During the four months thirty two missionaries have been sent out. Serious evils must ensue to the missionary cause if this falling off continues throughout the year.

The C. Vanderbilt.

The steamers from Norwich and Fall River arrived Saturday morning, and report the *C. Vanderbilt* in the same position at Ward's Island. It is the opinion that she will not be got off without the aid of steam-pumps and a derrick. When taken off she will be hauled out for repairs, and the *Commodore* will probably take her place on the line to-day.

Fire in Centre-street.

The alarm of fire about 12 o'clock Saturday night was caused by a slight fire in the Manhattan House, No. 29 Centre-street. The fire originated from a gas-light. Damage trifling—chiefly by water.

While returning from the fire, Engine Companies Nos. 14 and 20 became involved in a scrimmage at the corner of Park-row and Beekman-street, which was promptly quelled by the Second and Third Ward Police.

Industrial School.

The annual meeting of the Fourth Ward Industrial School Association (postponed on account of the storm) will take place at No. 22 Oliver-street, on Tuesday next, Dec. 18, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Found Dead.

The body of an unknown man was found dead on Sunday morning, in the hall of house No. 29 Dunne-street. An examination of the body was held by Dr. CHAMBERS, who gave it as his opinion that the deceased had died from excessive drinking.

The deceased was about 35 years of age, five feet eight inches high, black hair, heavy black beard and mustache, and seemed to be a German.

☞ The "ammunition" for St. Patrick's Day, voted to be paid for by the Aldermen last week, about which so many inquisitive people have been exercised, was ordered by the Mayor for the use of the troops who were commanded to hold themselves in readiness to suppress a riot. No particular man's nest under that item.

☞ Steamer *Nashville*, BERRY, of SHOFFORD, TILESTON & Co.'s Charleston line, was due Saturday morning, (18th,) but did not arrive, in consequence, as stated at the office, of having been detained at Charleston from disability, or for repairs. She will hereafter leave this City on Wednesdays, instead of Saturdays, as heretofore.

Supposed Attempt to Kill.

The Captain of the Ninth Ward Police, in his report to the Chief on Sunday, states that on Wednesday evening last a gun was fired from the centre of the block bounded by Thirteenth and Fourteenth-streets and Sixth and Seventh-avenues, and that the ball therefrom struck the wall of house No. 81 West Thirteenth-street, and rebounded therefrom into the house of Mr. NEWELL, No. 19 Sixth-avenue, without doing any damage. The same operation was repeated again the next night, without causing any mischief, but greatly alarming the neighbors. It is supposed that some secondrel intended the killing some one in Mr. NEWELL's house. No clue to the perpetrator has yet been found, but the Police are looking into the matter.

Fatal Fall.

Two carts came in violent collision at the corner of Grand and Eldridge-streets, on Saturday afternoon, and one of the drivers was thrown to the pavement with such violence that he died soon afterwards.

☞ A drunken man fell off the Eighth-avenue car corner of Horatio-street, and was badly hurt. The Police carted him off.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Monday was an unusually light one at the Police Courts. Sunday seems to have passed off with remarkable quiet, and with but few arrests. But no day, however light, is entirely barren of cases of crime. Yesterday, at

The Tombs,

A man named John Flinn, about 60 years of age, was brought up, charged with attempting to commit

AN INDECENT ASSAULT

upon the person of Bridget McAndrews, a girl of 13 years, residing at No. 34 Trinity-place. The girl, in her affidavit, states that on Sunday night, Flinn, the accused, enticed her into a dark place in Marketfield-street, where he seized her in an indecent manner. She screamed, when the man placed his hand across her mouth, and threatened to kill her if she made a noise. She finally succeeded in escaping from the grasp of Flinn, who was soon after arrested by Officer Sheehan, of the First Ward Police. Flinn denied the charge, and was committed, in default of $1,000 bail, by Alderman HOWARD, who presided at the Tombs in place of Justice WELSH, absent on account of indisposition.

Essex Market.

AN EXPENSIVE "JIG."

Catharine Grant, of No. 7 Norfolk-street, was "flush" the other day. The had $41 in gold and bank bills, and feeling proud of her fortune she showed it (while sitting on a bed) to Margaret Leddy, who was quite exhilarated thereat, and incited Catharine to a "Jig." The invitation was accepted, and the jig went merrily on. Margaret did the jig in all its varieties, and ended it with a tight embrace; when it was concluded Catharine ascertained that she had been jigged out of her money in some mysterious manner. She thereupon appeared before Justice BENNAN, and swore that she had good reason to suspect, and does suspect, that her money was feloniously taken, stolen and carried away by her jiging friend, the aforesaid Margaret Leddy. Margaret denied the charge with indignation, but she was nevertheless committed to answer.

Jefferson Market.

The only case of interest examined at the Second District Court was the following charge of

MALICIOUS MISCHIEF,

preferred against a young man named Chas. Adams. The complaint was made by Hannah M. Russell, who made affidavit that the defendant went into her "ladies' boarding-house," at No. 51 Mercer-street, on Sunday evening and then and there maliciously and recklessly cut and defaced a sofa, broke a mahogany chair, smashed a looking-glass, and did other manly and chivalrous acts, greatly to the fright of the lady boarders and the injury of the deponent. Adams was locked up by Justice PEARCEY.

Mayor's Office.

SAMENESS.

Pat Hearne, Alexander Edgar and Sherlock Hillman were brought before Justice Osborne charged with keeping gambling houses—the two former at No. 587 Broadway and the latter at No. 596 Murray-street. The complaint was made by Oscar S. Jennings who alleges that within the past two years he and some others have lost at the game of "faro," played at the above establishments, about $40,000, and that the defendants are keepers of public gambling houses, &c. The accused were placed in bail themselves in the sum of $2,000 and their sureties in the sum of $1,000 each. ORAN MOLL of No. 76 corroborated the statements made by Jennings and Edgar said Hillman had given the necessary security for himself.

A DISHONEST PORTER.

Frank Vasquerty, a Frenchman, employed as porter in the store of Messrs. Schweitzer & Bruns, was arrested by Officer MARTENSEN of the Up town Office, on a warrant charging him with stealing from his employers, at different times, goods and money, in clothing in all to about $600. Vasquerty, when arrested, acknowledged the charge, and said that he had invested a portion of the stolen property. He was committed for trial at the Court of Sessions.

ALLEGED PRIMOGENITURE OF A CLERK.

A young man, named Edward F. Barnes, was arrested the other day on a charge of defrauding H. G. Bacon, of No. 61 Broadway, with whom he was employed as clerk, out of $6,000. From the statement made by Mr. BACON, it appeared that he had given BARNES a blank check on the Phœnix Bank, with instructions to fill it out for $300, but instead of doing so BARNES filled it out for $6,000, drew that amount from the Bank, and then left the store. Officer BROWN, of the Chief's Office, proceeded to the residence of BARNES, No. 198 West Twenty-second-street, where he was found packing up his trunk, as if preparing for a journey. He was taken into custody, and on searching his room the entire amount ($6,000) claimed by Mr. BACON, was found and restored to its owner. Mr. BACON, on recovering his money, was unwilling to prefer a charge against the prisoner, but was compelled to do so by Justice OSBORNE, before whom the matter was brought. The accused was finally held in the sum of $500 to answer the charge when called at the instance of the District Attorney, to whom certain representations had been made.

BURGLARY.

The lace and embroidery store of Hemsley & Cropper, No. 68 Broadway, was broken into on the night of the 8th inst., and robbed of goods amounting in value to $407. The burglar got into the store by prying open the front door with a jimmy, and made an unsuccessful attempt to blow open the safe with gunpowder. A sharp look-out for the thief was since that time maintained, and on Friday a portion of the stolen wares was found in the Auction Store of Topping & Co., in Broad-street, where it had been left for sale by a young man named ROACH. Officer MATTISON of the Chief's Office, arrested ROACH on Saturday upon a charge of being the burglar, and he was remanded for examination by Justice OSBORNE. The prisoner, ROACH, had been for a number of years in the employ of Messrs. Hemsley & Cropper, and left their service in May last.

SUPERIOR COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge DUER.

Welden vs. *Maillard*.—In this case the plaintiff sues the defendant for alleged negligence in keeping the coal-grating in front of his dwelling unfastened, whereby the plaintiff, by falling through the said grating, met with serious bodily injuries, detaining him many weeks from his business, and from the effects of which he is not likely to recover for years. The defendant had put in a demurrer to an amended complaint, the grounds of which were, that causes of action were improperly united, and that the complaint did not contain facts sufficient to constitute a cause of action. The motion was for judgment on account of the frivolousness of the demurrer, and was ably argued by Daniel Waterbury, Esq., attorney for plaintiff. The following order was granted by Judge DUER:

DUER, J.—On reading the complaint and demurrer, and on hearing counsel for the respective parties, ordered judgment for the plaintiff, on the ground of the frivolousness of the demurrer, unless the defendant pay costs of the motion, and answer within ten days.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK CITY TRACT SOCIETY.—The Twenty-ninth Anniversary of the New-York City Tract Society, and the Thirty-third of the Female Branch, will be held at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place, TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855. The chair to be taken at 7 o'clock, when the annual reports will be presented, addresses delivered, a contribution received in cash and subscriptions toward the support of the Society the ensuing year.

In the earlier parts of the day, meetings for prayer, praise, and exhortation, will be held at 10 o'clock in the morning at the Brick-Presbyterian Church, Nortolk-st.; Baptist Church, 15th-st.; Presbyterian Church, and 14th-st. Presbyterian Church; and at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Reformed Dutch Church, Lafayette-place.

All persons who feel interested in promoting the best interests of their fellow-men are very cordially invited to be present.

BROOKLYN.—The ladies of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and ornamental articles, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 19th and 20th inst., throughout the day and evening, at the new building, corner of Fulton and Grand ave.

Mr. CHAPIN, the leader of the Allegonians, will be present on Wednesday evening and favor the company with some of their favorite airs. Other entertainments will be provided for Thursday evening. There will be no lottery, or untair dealing. Every article will be sold at the price marked upon it.

The Fulton-avenue cars pass the door every five minutes. Tickets 12½ cents.

LECTURE.—THOMAS F. MEAGHER will deliver an oration, for the benefit of the children of the late MICHAEL CURRAN, an Irish Gentleman of 76, at the Tabernacle, on MONDAY, the 24th inst., subject—"The Principles of Irish Hearts." Doors open at 7; oration at 8 o'clock. Admission—below stairs, 50 cents; gallery, 25 cents. N. B.—Mr. CHAPIN's band, having generously granted their services, will accept the military and citizen who desire to attend in a body, from the Eagle Drill Rooms, at 7 o'clock. Tickets for sale at HALL & SON'S music store, 440 CANAL-ST.; at the Rooms, No. 7 Fulton-st, and at the *Irish American* and *Citizen* offices.

CITY GUARD ARMORY, No. 630 Broadway,
Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

A SPECIAL MEETING of the post, present and honorary members of the Company will be held at the Armory on TUESDAY EVENING, 18th inst., at 8 o'clock precisely, to take action upon the decease of our late Captain and beloved comrade, WILLIAM MORRIS MCARTHUR. By order, GEORGE BRADY, President.
J. O. POLLARD, Secretary.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, ELOCUTION.—Mr. J. R. BROWN, Professor of Elocution, will deliver a Lecture on THURSDAY EVENING NEXT, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, in the Lecture Room, Clinton Hall, on the necessity of Elocution as a study, with reading from Shakespeare, and others. Members are invited to attend and join a class, which will then be formed. Admission Free.
LLOYD CLARKSON,
Chairman Class Committee.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL EXHIBITION at the Harlem Baptist Church, will be repeated (with many additions of interesting pieces) on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at J. WARD'S Office, near the Depot at Harlem, and at the door.

LADIES' FAIR—FOR THE EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, 14th-st., Rev. Ralph Hoyt, Missionary, will be held at the Public Rooms of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, on MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, and EVENINGS, Dec. 17, 18 and 19. Patronage respectfully solicited.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—FARMERS' CLUB.—A regular meeting will be held at the Repository, No. 351 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, at noon. Subjects—*Preservation of Fruit and Vegetables*, also *Uses of Muck*. Strangers are respectfully invited. Admission free to all. H. MEIGS, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The members of Keystone Lodge No. 3, F. & A. M., are hereby directed to attend a regular meeting, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, Dec. 18, (at their rooms in St. John's Hall,) for the purpose of electing officers for the ensuing year. By order of
GILBERT M. PLATT, W. M.
R. H. HAWTHORN, Secretary.

LECTURES.—P. E. BROTHERHOOD OF W.C.—The third lecture in the course will be delivered in the Lecture Room of the Mercantile Library Association, (Astor-place,) on THURSDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., at 8 o'clock, by Rev. FRANCIS VINTON, D.D. Subject—*The Gentleman*. Admission 25 cents.

INSTALLATION.—CLINTON-AVENUE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The installation of Rev. WM. J. BUDINGTON as Pastor of the Clinton-av. Congregational Church, Brooklyn, will take place in the new house of worship, on Clinton-av., corner of Lafayette, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 7½ o'clock.

MASONIC.—The members of the Palestine Lodge, No. 204 F. and A. M., are hereby notified that the annual election of officers will take place on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20. The members are requested to be punctual in attendance. H. R. JACKSON, S. W.
A. A. WEEKS, Secretary.

CHANCELLOR WALWORTH LODGE, No. 371, will hold a regular Communication and the Annual Election THIS EVENING, (Tuesday,) Dec. 18, 1855, at 7 o'clock. A full attendance is desirable.
JOHN F. BALDWIN, W. M

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR STOLEN—On 13th inst, on board the steamship *New World*, a CERTIFIED CHECK on the IMPORTERS and TRADERS' BANK, New-York City, drawn by GURNER, STIGER & CO., for $2?9 87-100, dated Dec. 12, 1855, and payable to our order, and not indorsed by us. The public are cautioned against it, as payment has been stopped at the bank.
L. MORRELL & CO., Albany.

LOST—A Certificate for fifty shares of Stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the name of WILLIAM VINCENT, with a blank Power of Attorney on the back signed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer of it has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway.

$12 REWARD.—LOST, about 8 o'clock Monday evening, 17th inst, on the upper part of the IXth Ward, a small GOLD WATCH, hunting case. The watch is valued more highly on account of its being the gift of a deceased friend. The finder will receive the above reward and sincere thanks of the owner by returning it to No. 110 Liberty-st.

LOST—In the Hackensack stage, a red leather PORTEMONNAIE, containing $30 00 in gold and silver, with the owner's name inside. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving it with WILLIAMS & CUNNINGHAM, No. 164 Fulton-st., New-York.

LOST—The BANK BOOK belonging to Wm. GOADLY, deceased, in account with the Chambers-st. Savings Bank. Payment of the account has been stopped. The finder will be rewarded by leaving the same at No. 79 2d-av.—Dated New-York, March 8, 1855.

FOUND—In 6th-av., some weeks since, a pair of EYE GLASSES. The owner can have by applying at this office.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of steady habits, as porter in a wholesale or retail store, or would make himself generally useful in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 191 Hudson-st., corner of Canal.

SITUATION WANTED—By two very respectable girls, sisters, as chambermaids, or to do housework and washing, or to take care of children, or to do the general housework of a small family; the city preferred to the country. Call at No. 1 Norfolk-st., first floor, up stairs. Can be seen until answered.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen the day after PUNTAM'S advertising Office, No. 371 Grand-st., between 10th and 11th sts. N. B.—No office to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—In a wholesale hardware business, by a young man who has had 2½ years experience in said business; can give good reference. Address Box No. 104 Post-Office. Also, wanted in a wholesale clothing store, a boy 16 or 17 years of age. Address Box No. 104, Post-Office, as above.

SITUATION WANTED—By an industrious woman and her niece, a girl of 11, the work will wash and iron well, or do the work of a small family, at $8; the niece can sew and attend a baby, at $3; four years' City reference. Call at No. 330 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as ladies' maid and seamstress, or will go out by the month, sewing; can be seen for two days at No. 101 East 16th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., third floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman as nurse and seamstress; can do the finest of sewing; has no objections to light chamberwork. Has the best of City reference from her last place, where she has lived two years. Call for 2 days at 28 Hicks-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED.—A respectable young woman who understands cooking thoroughly in every style, viz: English, French, German or Spanish, would take a place as cook or to wash and iron. Best of references given. Apply at No. 267 Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman, as chambermaid, and to do fine washing and ironing in a respectable family; she has the best of City references. Can be heard of for two days at No. 131 West 10th-st., second floor front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, a Protestant, as nurse and chambermaid or chambermaid and to assist in washing; the very best of City reference given. Address or call at No. 733 Greenwich-st., in the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English girl, as cook and to assist in washing and ironing; has no objection to go to the country; can be seen for two days at No. 300 High-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, as cook and to wash and iron, understands baking; has good City reference; a private family preferred. Call at No. 191 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as seamstress, or upstairs work and fine washing, in some respectable family. Call at the dry goods store of W. G. CAMPBELL, 368 3d-av., near 22d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a protestant girl, with good references, to do waiting in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 38½ Downing-st., in the rear, first floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant girl, to do general housework or chamberwork. Apply at No. 115 Hammond-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Best City references given.

SITUATION WANTED—By a talented French woman, as lady's maid or seamstress. Apply at No. 9 Washington-place.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A dry goods jobbing house are wanting a first-class Western salesman. None but those of experience and capacity need apply. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office.

SALESMAN WANTED—For embroideries. None but those well acquainted with the trade need apply. LANE & PORTER, No. 51 Catharine-st.

SERVANTS.—THOSE IN WANT OF HELP should apply immediately at the Em. Society's, No. 18 Bible House; 3 Welch cooks, 2 German nurses, and 2 Scotch waiters, and a good many Protestant Irish girls, with the best of recommendations; also, men waiters, coachmen and grooms, and a great many colored girls.
Mrs. YORKSTONE, Superintendent.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

FRENCH GIRL WANTED—In a private family as seamstress. She must be a good white seamstress, and be able to cut and make children's dresses. None need apply but those who can give good City reference. Apply in person from 10 to 12 at No. 226 West 14th-st., to-day.

CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS WANTED.—Must understand cutting and making children's clothes. Apply this week at No. 205 10th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

COOK WANTED.—A colored woman as cook; one who understands cooking and washing well. Apply at No. 11 Irving-place, between 9 and 10 o'clock A. M.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—A mercantile house in this City, requiring some legal business transacted in one of the Southern States, desires to confer with a member of the profession, who would be willing to be absent for several months, and give his undivided attention to the business entrusted to his charge. Applicants from liberal references for standing and ability to the subscribers. Address R. C. O., care of Sylvester Law, Commissioner, &c., No. 10 Wall-st.

ADOPTION.—The friends of an interesting English orphan, nine years of age, of very respectable parentage, and of engaging manners, desire to obtain her adoption by a Protestant lady, without children. Ample particulars will be given on application to G. A. S., office of this paper.

ALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had considerable experience in Quartette Choirs, and can give undoubted references, wishes a situation as Contralto in some Protestant Church. Is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. A line addressed to BENEDICT, Box No. 1,347 Post-Office, will meet with attention.

TO JEWELERS.—A young man, 23 years of age, who has had experience in all branches of the business, wishes a situation in the Office of a manufacturing establishment or in a retail store. Address PLATT, *Times* Office.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Ninth Avenue, and No. 148 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country. C. MASON.

MATRON WANTED—Who thoroughly understands grossmaking, in a charitable institution, she must be well educated, and a communicant in the Episcopal Church. To a religious woman, desirous of engaging in missionary duties, the present affords an advantageous opportunity. Full particulars to be obtained at No. 140 Grand-st.

WANTED—At No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) six men to work in a distillery, a meat cook for a hotel, two boys to learn trades, porters for stores and hotels, firemen, coachmen, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Charges moderate. EDWARD GILLEN.

BOY WANTED—A reliable office-boy, about 15 years of age, who can write a good hand. None but a lad with first-rate proofs of his honesty and integrity need apply. GUNIO C. SCOTT, No. 154 Broadway.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a pleasant front room, with pantries attached, and board, in a modern house, at No. 116 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th ave.; bath, gas, &c.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 155 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

IF YOU DESIRE BOARDERS for the Winter, lose no time in applying at my office. Boarders are now applying in great numbers, and are promptly directed, free of charge. Office, No. 369 Broadway, near Grace Church. You will find it the surest way to find such.

NO. 280 SECOND-AVENUE.—Newly furnished apartments to let, with board, to parties of no children, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms. House new, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, near Stuyvesant Park.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 168 Atlantic-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—The old established coal-yard corner of 4th and Thompson sts., with lease of 4½ years, fixtures, office furniture, with a first-rate run of custom, will be sold extremely low, in fact, nearly given away. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE.—Corner of 3d-av. and 21st-st., long established, well stocked, and doing a good business, for sale, only on account of the ill health of the proprietor. Apply at the store.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 18, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000 copies, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms—Invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ No Speaker yet. On the 64th ballot BANKS received 106, RICHARDSON 78, and FULLER 30, and the House adjourned again, but not without varying the proceedings by a spirited debate on the novel proposition of Mr. MCMULLEN to elect a temporary Speaker long enough to pass the General Appropriation bills, and then resign and go back to their constituents. This was tabled, of course, and things remain just as they were. The responsibility of the disorganization rests with the honorable members who are included under the head of "Scattering."

The News by the Empire City.

The mail steamer *Empire City* arrived yesterday with over a million and a half in treasure from California. Her advices from San Francisco are no later than those previously received. From Panama we learn that the people have been celebrating the 34th anniversary of the Independence of the Isthmus, and the festivities had passed off very satisfactorily on the 27th of November. According to the Panama *Star and Herald*, a revolution is on the point of breaking out in the Province of Chiriqui—the most northwestern portion of the State; but from other sources we learn that such a misfortune will not likely occur. In our Isthmus correspondence, published elsewhere, the reader will find some interesting intelligence about the Panama Railroad, besides a variety of general news.

The South American mails had not arrived when the *Empire City* left Aspinwall. Further details of the news, telegraphed across the Isthmus, and received by the previous steamer, will be found in another place. There is nothing of importance from Chili. A subscription had been set on foot for a Railroad from Conception to Talcahuano, and $104,000 worth of stock had been raised. Flour had fallen to $11 50 per sack of 200 pounds. The crop prospect is said to be good. Señor ANTONIO GARCIA REYS, who was recently appointed Minister to Washington from Chili, died at Lima on the 16th of October *en route* for the United States. In Peru the discussion on the subject of religious liberty had ceased—the Priests being too strong for the Liberals. The Revolution in Bolivia has been temporarily crushed.

Affairs at Washington.

Our advices from Washington do not lead us to anticipate a speedy organization of the House. The nomination of Mr. BANKS by a regular caucus of the opposition members seems to have effected a thorough triangulation of parties. Unless some of the middle-men, who are voting for Mr. FULLER, give way, it seems to us that the dreary monotony of calling the roll and declaring the result may go on until the 4th of March, 1857, as one of the Democratic members declared on Saturday that he preferred to do, rather than abandon the candidate who represented his principles.

We confess that this struggle presents an unfavorable phase of our complicated system of government. The existing state of things proceeds directly from the multiplication of parties. Parties must exist under all free Governments and there is a natural division of the people on questions affecting their political relations, which generally secures the useful antagonism of two great organizations, of which one may be called the party of authority, supporting the Administration, and the other the party of popular rights, chiefly solicitous to guard against the abuse of power. But when, in the controversies of the day, questions arise on which the people divide, but which these parties will recognize, they cease fully to represent public opinion, and new parties must be formed.

That is our present position. The old Whig Party derived all its influence from its resistance to the arbitrary power of the Executive. That resistance was mainly successful, and the questions connected with it passed away. These questions were raised partly by the misconduct of the governing party, and were partly brought by the growth of the country, and the progress of events.

The Institution of Slavery assumed the posion of a political power, and insisted upon extending its jurisdiction over the Free States and the National Territory. This pretension was supported by the Democratic Party, and the Whig Party so far concurred in it that they refused to join issue with their former opponents upon it. In this way both became substantially Pro-Slavery Parties, and, in a short time, the Whig organization became obsolete and useless. Upon its ruins arose two other parties—the Republicans and Know-Nothings. These two latest political combinations are now contending at Washington with the old enemy of the Whigs, and with each other.

A strong effort has been made, and will be again attempted, to combine the weaker of these organizations—the Know-Nothings—with the Democrats, in order to restore the conditions upon which only regular party contention can continue with safety to the country. The endeavor has wholly failed, and we confess to some doubts whether it can, after any length of time, succeed,—or, whether the fusion thus sought to be established, would confer such a triumph upon the Government party as it expects.

But, what we regard as the most serious aspect of this complication is, that while the rivalry and animosity of party will survive, this equilibrium of factions will continue, and no party will acquire the power necessary to enable it to govern the country. It is peculiarly necessary, at this time, that delay in the organization of Congress should be avoided, and that the full power of the Legislative Department should be exerted. A bridle must be laid upon the Executive, and, for the first time in the history of the Government, the conservative and coercive powers of the House of Representatives are to be applied for the correction of the usurpations of the other branch. The great difficulty in the performance of this duty is to be met and overcome at the outset. The House must be organized. The Free States have made a firm and decided stand. We think that Mr. BANKS fairly represents the sentiment which triumphed in the Congressional elections. He has been placed before the House in a manner which should secure the respect and coöperation of all who, like him, were elected as opponents of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. In the memorable outburst of popular indignation at that outrage, candidates were not adopted and elected as Whigs or Democrats, but only as Anti-Nebraska men. Why any other distinction should be now recognized when these gentlemen assemble for the discharge of the duty confided to them, we cannot understand. We believe that the country regards with admiration and approval the immovable consistency and firmness, the dignity and resolution, which the supporters of Mr. BANKS have shown through the wearisome struggle of the past ten days,—and we cannot doubt that the constituents of each of them expect, and desire them to maintain their position, until their object in assuming it has been fully accomplished.

From Kansas.

We publish again, this morning, a quantity of very interesting letters from Kansas. No attack has, as yet, been made upon Lawrence, but the excitement among the people is, if anything, on the increase. One of our correspondents gives a graphic description of the invaders' camp, which, it is alleged, contains nearly a thousand armed men, who are loud in their threats against the "Abolition City," as Lawrence is called. The citizens of Lawrence have been making no great preparations to meet the mob, whose blustering, indeed, they treat with proper contempt. They are simply on the defensive, and herein will resist to the death. The Missourians, it seems, have dispatched their *ultimatum*, but, with all their fierce display of power and pretension, they will never be able to bully the Free-State men of Kansas into submission. A public meeting has been held in Lawrence, at which the representations and excuses made by Governor SHANNON, for calling out the militia, were declared to be wholly false.

The Late Changes in the British Ministry.

The chops and changes which have taken place in England, during the last twelvemonth, have been so frequent as to render it difficult to recollect the present organization of the PALMERSTON Administration. By the last steamer we received intelligence of further variations. Mr. FREDERICK PEEL retired from the War Department, and Lord STANLEY of Alderley, and Mr. BAINES became Cabinet Ministers. Lord STANLEY—who must not be confounded with the heir of the House of Derby—has filled a variety of offices during the last twenty years, and has already had experience in the Cabinet. His age is 53, and his business habits exemplary. In political life he has, at the least, always been such a Liberal as is implied by the term, "A Whig of the Old School,"—and has occasionally been something more. As his peerage is very modern, (Sir JOHN STANLEY, his father, was created baron in 1839,) he can scarcely be said to belong to "the old nobility," so vehemently overpraised in GEO. SYDNEY SMYTHE'S unhappy poetry.

The admission of MATTHEW TALBOT BAINES into the Cabinet, as Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, is the greatest and most direct concession made, within living memory, to the Democratic principles which are so rapidly making way in England. Mr. BAINES has no hereditary claims for office. Some 60 years ago the late EDWARD BAINES, his father, emigrated from Lancashire to Yorkshire, and commenced his career in the manufacturing town of Leeds, without any other possession than a willing mind, a clear head, a well-trained habit of industry, and the trade of a printer at his fingers' ends. He got on, and established the Leeds *Mercury*, which has long been one of the leading and most widely-circulated journals in the North of England. As editor of this paper he displayed much ability and tact, and, in times when it was dangerous to be a Liberal, strenuously advocated Parliamentary Reform, and other popular requirements. In fulness of time, the Reform Bill was carried. It gave two Parliamentary representatives to Leeds, and the gratitude of his townsmen made EDWARD BAINES one of these. He continued to represent Leeds for several years, and died some nine years ago. His eldest son, (born in 1799,) had a most successful career in the University of Cambridge—he was Senior Optime in 1820—and, when called to the bar in 1825, was expected to meet with equally brilliant success. He *did* succeed—but it was not by the eloquence which won high repute at the University, but as a plodding, precedent-quoting, black-letter lawyer. In this way he gradually rose to a large and lucrative practice, and was made Recorder of Hull in 1837. He sat in Parliament, for Hull, from 1847 to 1852, and at the last-named date was elected for his native town, Leeds.

Not until he had obtained independence by his labors at the bar, (much augmented by succession to a large fortune on his father's death,) did Mr. M. T. BAINES enter political life. He had attained the age of forty-eight before he entered Parliament. It was expected, his opinions being liberal, that he would become an aspirant for the legal office under the Russell Administration, which would eventually have placed him on the bench, but he waived such chances of preferment, and accepted the office of President of the Poor Law Board, salary £2,000 a year. This was in January, 1849, and, (with the intermission of the nine months' ministry of the Derby-Disraeli Party, in 1852,) he continued in this office until a very short time ago, when he resigned. The Poor Law which he had to administer is socially and politically unpopular in England, but Mr. BAINES gave satisfaction, in such administration, beyond former precedent.

As Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, (the district in which he was born, and with which he has been associated throughout life,) Mr. BAINES comes something near the category of "the fitting man in the fitting place." Unfortunately, the duties of the office are next to nothing—principally consisting in signing a quarterly receipt for his salary. But, as a Cabinet Minister, he has it in his power to do a great deal. He represents the Democratic principle a great deal more than was done, or than could be done, by the late Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH, who represented a Baronetcy conferred in the seventeenth century, whereas Mr. BAINES is eminently *filius terræ*—a man of the People, by origin, training, feeling and association. Mr. BAINES is pledged, over and over again, to the extension of the Suffrage, Short Parliaments and Church Reform. If he had not voted against the Ballot, two years ago, he would be nearly as much of a Chartist as ever FEARGUS O'CONNER was or ERNEST JONES is. Beyond all doubt, he is by far the most out-and-out Liberal in the British Cabinet.

The Antwerp and New-York Line of Steamers.

The liberal policy of the Belgian Government, demonstrated in the facilities it seeks to afford to the rest of Germany for the transit of goods through its territory, their export, import and distribution, is fast yielding in rich reward, and promises, in no long time, to secure to Antwerp that commercial supremacy it formerly enjoyed. Relying on the sufficiency of its own natural products, on the industry, skill and intelligence of its people, the Belgian Government has sought to render of avail, for purposes of commerce and of trade, the natural facilities afforded by its relative position, by those Rivers which render it the best watered country in Europe, and by railways commenced at different points within and without it, and which will presently form an uninterrupted net-work of communication.

It certainly is a necessity for Belgium that as an emporium of manufacturing industry, second only to England, and producing far beyond its capability to consume, it should push its connections as far as possible, and leave no approachable mart uninfluenced by its products; but the sagacity of its rulers, in providing liberal transit facilities to other portions of Germany, as an additional means of National wealth, exhibits a policy that would make fiscal regulations subservient to real interests. A uniform commercial policy is the first bond of union to which Germany must look as tending to do away with the conventional restrictions that would impede internal industry; and the efforts of Belgian to this end will be best appreciated when the different administrative systems of Germany are considered; when it is remembered that the whole continental checker-work is politically opposed to incorporation. To Belgium policy is, in great part, due the recuperation of Germany from the effects of an unnatural union with Holland. Prussia, inclining in the same direction, has industriously labored at commercial union, on a system, the exact antithesis to that of Austria, which realizes its commercial aims by treaties mainly enforced by political necessities, and in defiance of any separate interests. Prussia has certainly succeeded in establishing one common tariff of duties under the protection of one line of customs.

What brings Belgium, at this moment, into prominent notice, is the fact, already briefly announced in our columns, of arrangements having been completed for a semi-monthly steam communication between Antwerp and New-York. This is so far removed from a mere prospective scheme, that four vessels, screw propellers, each 1,800 tons burden, are about completed. One of these will set out from Antwerp in less than a month from this time; the remainder to follow at stated intervals. The value of these steamers, as commercial agencies, is, of course, to be estimated beyond either their number or capacity. On whatever route a steam line is established, it increases other shipments in an enormous ratio to its own transactions; the heavier goods which uniformly go by sailing vessels, enlarge in the amount both of export and import. Confidence and knowledge, the basis of all large commercial transactions and the stimuli to adventure, are increased by the more direct, frequent and convenient communication thus provided. The New-York and Antwerp line, unostentatiously planned and silently organized, has good guarantees of success. The House of ROTHSCHILDS has advanced for the purpose several million dollars, on a portion of which sum the Belgian Government has stipulated to pay interest. A very important feature in the build of these steamers, is their special adaptation to the accommodation of second-class passengers. The English system, as contrasted with the German, is to discourage the second-class, thus rendering the actual conventional distinction between passengers, ranked according to classes of fare, too extreme. We know very well that in Germany the first-class passenger is the exception; not that rich men are rare, but that only a *diplomat*, or a nobleman, or a traveler unacquainted with the habits of the people, will assume the first-class. Family travel is thus, in these steamers, provided for, an all-essential feature in reference to German requirements. Comparatively low fares will thus be united with all possible comfort.

The advantages possessed by Antwerp, as a port for Western Germany, are not to be adduced from mere geographic measurements of distance, though even these are, from most points, in its favor. The course and volume of rivers, the extension of railroads and the regulations prevailing over the districts traveled, are to be taken into account. In a study of this point, embracing all the facilities actually afforded to goods *in transitu*, we must express our surprise at the ample character of the means to this end which the energy and enterprise of the German character have called into existence, notwithstanding sundry local restrictions and natural difficulties. Like New-York in its commercial relations to the United States, Antwerp has been thus rendered the centre of the radii of the wide circumference of Germany. Austria, with her port at Trieste, and Switzerland, in her geographic proximity to France, might seem to be excluded; but the port of Trieste is chiefly valuable so far as trade in the Levant and the Mediterranean are concerned; and Austria, always attempting commerce with success, wherever natural and artificial means could be found available, has pushed into the very heart of Germany by railroads that directly or indirectly connect her with Prussia, Saxony, Bavaria, and which are met by others radiating from Frankfort, Cologne, Strasburg and Basle.

As to Swiss goods, those destined for shipment at Havre must necessarily pass to Strasburg, and arrived there, the distance thence to Havre is very nearly double the distance to Antwerp. The numerous formalities thrown in the way of the transit of goods through France, and the restrictions which that Power has imposed on Switzerland for her own benefit—restrictions which, though recently relaxed, still constitute an important obstacle, and prevent the rivalry of conflicting principles, inevitably favor the transit of German goods to a German seaport. It is only, indeed, by degrees that it will be possible for France to introduce material alterations in this particular, and her efforts, owing to the powerful opposition that would otherwise be excited, must be primarily directed to articles of comparatively little importance, and comprising inferior interests. It is to be remembered that the Germans, with all their external divisions, are in character, language and temperament, one. Providing, as does their race, the elements of the Anglo-Saxon character, and gifted as they are with many of the faculties that contribute to national perfectibility, a commercial policy tending to unite their interests must continue to triumph. To a unity of those interests, the very divisions of Germany, centralizing energies that otherwise might have been wasted, may be regarded as having powerfully contributed the means and the materials. The improvements and enterprise consequent on this local centralization, have produced a powerful reaction on the development of agriculture and manufacturing capabilities, have aided the circulation of capital, increased the value of property, and added to the sources of public prosperity.

It is on these, and the encouragement of their tendencies on which Belgium has to calculate; it is thus that Antwerp becomes a rival, even to a port on the Mediterranean. Silesia, too, is put into connection with Leipsic, the second capital of Saxony, and largest commercial town of Eastern Germany, whence the connection, as well as that from Strasburg, is by Frankfort, Cologne and Liège to Antwerp. Berlin is not as far North but that extreme facilities exist both for passengers and merchandise to be conveyed rapidly thence to Antwerp. Bremen, as we know, is closed in the Winter, though it has certainly its own especial advantages, as also Hamburg, which, dealing with English manufacturers, will continue to be the distributor of colonial produce to the North of Germany, whilst Russian produce will continue to find its way, during the present derangement of the natural course of northern trade, to the Russian ports of Memel, Konigsberg and Dantzio. The cloths of Saxony, with which country Antwerp may be regarded as in immediate communication, are especially adapted for steamer freight, whilst Oschartz, Grossenhayn, Doeblen, Werden, Cottbus, Fensterwalde and Sommerfield—Saxon and Silesian towns—supply woolen cloths; Chemnetz provides for freight, hosiery and laces. Omitting from the Rhenish Provinces those products which, more or less heavy, find their way in sailing vessels, such as the lead of Iserlohn and Liège, there are for these steamers the velvets of Orsfeld, the shawls of Dusseldorf, the silks of Ellerfield and Barmen, the hardware of Liège and Iserlohn, the window-glass and glass-plates of Charleroi, the cloths of Lennep, Aix la Chapelle, Empen, Verviers, Dison. The chief returns in imports, are in coffee, cotton, woolstuffs and yarn, tobacco, hides, spices and dyewoods. The United States take, of the manufactured products of the Rhenish provinces, four times the amount taken by England. It may be added, that Belgium permits the free transit of foreign goods through her territory, without opening packages.

As to transatlantic passengers, those whose business leads them to London or Paris will, of course, take the Cunard, Collins, Vanderbilt, or Livingston lines; and, indeed, first-class passengers will commonly find their way to New-York from Liverpool, Southampton or Havre—London being the great monetary centre to which all transactions on the continent of any magnitude have reference; besides that, letters of credit, which are chiefly sought from London firms, owing to the responsibility made to attach to them by English law, will frequently tempt a traveler far out of his way. But as to speed, even should the Antwerp steamers take fifteen or sixteen days to each trip, their directness may be regarded as compensating for any adverse difference in time, with individuals having no commercial considerations to tempt them to diverge; for though a day or two might be saved by proceeding direct to Havre or Liverpool, it is to be remembered that travelers do not commonly travel like mail-bags. The establishment of the Antwerp and New-York steam line, whatever its facilities to trade, is further proof of the rapid extension of the commercial interests of Germany this side the water. Commerce knows no Know-Nothingism; and though, according to Captain GIBSON, treason may be suspected by the Government of the Spice Islands to lurk in the hopper of a brick-making machine, the exchanging of the products of industry never fails, in the mutual accommodation it affords, to add to the aggregate well-being of the human race.

to the admirable acting of Mr. CHARLES MATTHEWS, who is certainly the most agreeably impudent puppy on the stage. The play is in its second dilution, having been watered for the London audience, and again watered for a New-York one. The original elements must have been of a tolerably strong character. There is, however, but very little plot, beyond what the title explains. Everything turns on the impudent flirtations of a *Mr. John Smith*, (JORDAN,) and the scrapes he gets into, in consequence. Mr. JORDAN exerted himself with considerable success in this character, although he was at times a little too restless for one so preternaturally impudent and self-possessed. At the fall of the curtain the piece was announced for repetition.

Miss C. MITCHELL made her first appearance here, in two years, as *Mrs. Jenkins Turnbull*. The character does not afford any scope for dramatic ability, but it was sufficient to demonstrate that Miss C. MITCHELL is a quiet, effective and valuable addition to a company that is somewhat weak in the female department.

Broadway Theatre.

PLANCHE'S admirable burlesque of "King Charming" is in preparation here for the forthcoming holidays, and will be produced with all the great resources that can be lavished on it by Mr. MARSHALL. It saved a bad season for Mme. VESTRIS in London.

A Batch of Concerts.

The rage for Concert-giving has lain dormant for the past two years, but it bids fair to burst forth with remarkable vigor this Winter. As an indication of the stern fact, we may mention that during the present week alone there will be six first-class entertainments of this character. For the benefit of a suffering community, we refer to them with affectionate minuteness.

1. Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN'S second Musical *Matinée*. This entertainment comes off to-day, at Dodworth's Rooms, next to Grace Church. Doors open at 1 o'clock—commence at 2. The great success of the first *Matinée*, and the somewhat inconvenient crowd which filled the room, augur favorably for the popularity of Messrs. MASON & BERGMANN. A better performed programme, in general respects, we never listened to. Every one appeared to be satisfied—even the Germans—which we look on as a remarkable fact in natural history. If, therefore, you are classically disposed, drop in for an hour or two at MASON & BERGMANN'S *Matinée*.

2. On Thursday the great and all-absorbing attraction will be the piano-forte *soirée* of Mr. L. M. GOTTSCHALK. For the sake of American art, which in the person of Mr. GOTTSCHALK ranks with the highest that Europe can boast, we hope that New-York will do itself justice, and bestow on genius, what genius alone can properly estimate, a genial and discriminating appreciation. In order that Mr GOTTSCHALK may be heard properly, that gentleman has taken DODWORTH'S small but admirable room. At his last concert he crowded Niblo's Theatre. It will be perceived that he makes a considerable pecuniary sacrifice for the sake of art, and that he has an idea above peddling his talents in the best market. The price of admission has been fixed at one dollar for a gentleman, one dollar and fifty cents, for a lady and gentleman, and fifty cents for additional ladies' tickets. As only a limited number of tickets will be sold, it is necessary to get them at once.

3. On the same evening Miss BRAINERD, a charming songstress, well known to New-York audiences, gives a grand concert at Niblo's Saloon. She will be assisted by a variety of talent, native and foreign. Doctor CLARE. W. BEAMES is the conductor. We are explicit on this subject, because on a former occasion when we spoke of the Doctor, the printer indulged in the effeminate luxury of calling that well-known artist Miss CLARA W. BEAMES.

4. On the same evening there will be a great gathering of German vocalists at the Tabernacle. The various glee-clubs of New-York unite for a grand concert under the direction of Mr. CARL BERGMANN. Upwards of three hundred voices, backed up with an orchestra of fifty performers, will perform some of the best glees of the German Fatherland.

5. On Friday, Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, the popular vocalist and esteemed directress of Calvary Church choir, receives a grand complimentary concert at Niblo's Saloon. She will be assisted by eminent artists, and will certainly be greeted by one of the most fashionable audiences of our City.

6. On Saturday, the Brothers MOLLENHAUER—two excellent violinists, who came over with JULLIEN—take their farewell benefit, prior to their departure for Europe. The event is of a complimentary character, and one at which the *dilettanti* should assist. We fear the Brothers MOLLENHAUER have not met with much encouragement on this side of the Atlantic, although they have certainly been properly appreciated. Lack of opportunity has been their principal stumbling-block. On the occasion of their benefit they will be assisted by Mr. TURNER, (piano,) Mr. APTOMMAS, (harp,) Signor BERNARDI, (baritone singer,) SEDE, (flute,) SCHREIBER, (cornet à-piston,) BRONER, (violoncello,) and BEIG, (violin.) The programme possesses several very attractive features, foremost among which we may mention a quartette for stringed instruments, by BEETHOVEN, (which one not specified.)

Evening Schools.

The German class in the Evening School, North-Moore-street, has made fair proficiency in learning our language lately. The School has been more numerously attended this Winter than ever before. The debating class is a permanent organization, and a newspaper in manuscript is edited by Master THOMPSON, an *attaché* of the law office of JOHN VAN BUREN. HUGH CARLISLE acts as Principal here. There is one Mexican in this School who was twice captured by the American army in Mexico, and finally came on here.

The Eighth Ward Schools, in Clark-street, were visited on the same evening. Miss VAN ZANDT'S department has been very regularly attended, and the order and lady-like deportment of the girls is marked. The classes, on the whole, have made very fine progress in most of their studies. On Friday evening the school closes with the distribution of certificates.

Mr. O'DONNELL'S School is large, and has been very successful. The class in book-keeping and drawing will compare favorably with any other similar Evening School classes, and the deportment of the boys has been very satisfactory.

We made a second call at the Girls' Evening School held in the Sixteenth Ward—School No. 45—Twenty-fourth-street, on Friday evening, making the tour of the class-rooms. The number in attendance is not as large as in some other schools, but the punctuality of attendance, orderly deportment and advancement is unusually satisfactory.

Miss SARAH STUART, the Principal, with her assistant teachers, were selected by the Chairman of the Committee under whose special charge the School was organized, the present being its first session. One of the suggestions made in the TIMES a few days since provoked one lady at least to call on the Principal to inquire about sending her servant girls to this Evening School, and as woman seldom leaves her work of kindness incomplete, we had the pleasure of reading the new scholar's name with those of two other servants, in two different families, on the roll-book.

During the last Summer the first-named girl hired a teacher, while her mistress was in the country, to give her instruction, paying $5 per quarter from her recent earnings. It is to be hoped that this good example will be widely imitated by the good matrons of the City during the coming session for 1856.

We also made a call at the Boys' School held in No. 11 West Seventeenth-street, GEO. W. COOPER, Principal. The system of drill here is the same as prevails in the Grammar School. The classes are not as large as in some other Schools. The order, system and definiteness, in all respects, is more marked than in any other School we have visited. Mr. JELLIFFE'S class were engaged in a debate on a practical subject, which was handled with considerable skill and intelligence by the young speakers.

A Police Order Countermanded.

The experience of the past three months has shown to the authorities that the Police order lately put in force, changing the patrolmen on each post once a week, does not work well, inasmuch as it prevents the men from obtaining that accurate knowledge of persons living in the precincts of their beats, which is so necessary as a detective measure. The Mayor has accordingly countermanded that order, and now issues another, calling for such a change once a month—this being a return to the old rule.

☞ A meeting of the *Confederates of '48*, was held last evening. It was agreed that all the members of the different Clubs now in New-York and its vicinity, meet at the Eagle Drill Rooms at 7 o'clock on Wednesday evening, where Shelton's Band will escort them to the Tabernacle.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NATIVE WINES. PARK'S CATAWBA, constantly on hand, by the bottle, case or dozen. PARKS' STIEL CATAWBA, warranted only the pure Juice of the Grape.
BARNES & PARK, Broadway and Duane-st., N. Y.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
Sold by all principal dealers in and surrounding New-York.

PARKS' SPARKLING CATAWBA is more rich and fruity than the French Champagne. The French Horticultural Society, of Paris, writes Prof. Meigs, President of the American Institute, "That the results of an important trial of the Catawba Wines by their Committee, in sustaining the high reputation of the American Wines."

GREAT FIRE IN BOSTON—NEW-YORK—PHILADELPHIA, &c.—SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours, and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plating and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW Machines of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FURS AT GENIN'S LOWER STORE.—EVERY species of fancy Furs is included in the assortment, and the prices will surprise those who are accustomed to consider elegant Furs a very expensive luxury. Full sacks of Mink or American Sable, rivaling in depth of color the Russian and Hudson's Bay Sables, $100. The set consists of Tippet, Muff and Cuffs, in the present Parisian style. Single Tippet of the same Fur from $25 to $50 each. Fur Emporium, 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

HERE'S METAL MORE ATTRACTIVE.—THIS IS Shakspeare's language. We reiterate it to those ladies who have been disappointed in their shoemaker, at the same time pointing to CANTRELL, No. 234 Bowery, who sells the very prettiest and best made gaiters we ever saw, at 12s. and 14s. This is "more attractive" certainly, than paying 20s. for less pretty shoes, in Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, nature, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and eradicating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the greatest standard article of its kind throughout the world. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

DRY GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES.—SILKS, shawls, delaines, bombazines, merinoes, plaid cashmeres, ginghams, lace and Swiss curtains, flannels, blankets, quilts, embroideries, English shirtings, linens, &c. The above goods we are now selling at a reduction of 25 per cent from their value. E. H. LEADBEATER & CO.,
No. 347 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, True, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized world, envy of imitators. True in Nature, without a blemish to injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.—THIS PLEASANT AND efficacious purifier of the blood acts simultaneously upon the stomach, the circulation and the bowels, and speedily rectifies any irregularity, and reëstablishes healthy action. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.
GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW,
No. 805 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Depôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal depôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

OVER-COATS, &c.—OUR STOCK OF ALL KINDS of fashionable Winter wear, over and under garments, Shawls, Robes, &c., &c., is very full and complete, and will be sold low.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259, and 260 Broadway.

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☞ **Uncle Tom's Cabin at the Tabernacle**—The Drama of THE CHRISTIAN SLAVE, founded on Chapters of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and written by HARRIET BEECHER STOWE, will be read by MRS. MARY E. WEBB (known as the "Colored Siddons") at the Tabernacle on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, before the New-York Anti-Slavery Society. It was produced by Mrs. WEBB in Boston, on the 6th inst., where it took the place of a lecture in the course now in progress there on the subject of Slavery. The following are extracts from the notices of the Boston Press.

From the Evening Telegraph.

The reading was excellent, delineating with graphic truthfulness all the varied intonations of language of the many characters introduced. Marked applause attested the appreciation by the very large audience of Mrs. WEBB's abilities.

From the Traveller.

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From the Transcript.

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Tickets at the door, 25 cents. Reading to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely.

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☞ **Lecture**—By Rev. JAMES THOMPSON, in West 26th-st. Associate Presbyterian Church, for the benefit of the Sabbath School, on TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18, at 8 o'clock. Subject: *Atmospheric Air.* Tickets 25 cents; to be had at the door.

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CONTENTS.

1—The Celestial Sisters. 2—The Boy who set a Snare for the Sun. 3—Strong Desire and the Red Sorcerer. 4—The wonderful Exploits of Grasshopper. 5—Osseo, the Son of the Evening Star. 7—Gray Eagle and his Five Brothers. 8—The Toad-woman. 9—The Origin of the Robin. 10—White Feather and the Six Giants. 11—Sheem, the Forsaken Boy. 12—The Magic Bundle. 13—The Red Swan. 14—The Man with his Legs tied up. 15—The Little Spirit, or a Boy-man. 16—The Enchanted Moccasins. 17.—He of the Little Shell. 18—Manabozho, the Mischief-maker. 19—Leelinau, the Lost daughter. 20—The Winter-spirit and his Visitor. 21. The Fire Plume. 22—Wegnidisca and the Bone Dwarf. 23—The Bird-lover. 24—Bokewa, the Humpback. 25—The Crane that Crossed the River. 26—Wungh, the Father of Indian Corn.

II.

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...AUCTION SALE

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$6,353,603 81
Average amount of Specie	903,310 84
Average amount of Circulation	300,568 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,662,387 33

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$634,831 00
Average amount of Specie	20,769 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,623 00
Average amount of Deposits	351,737 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,372,622 18
Average amount of Specie	1,139,865 81
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	97,642 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,403,068 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,373,886 45
Average amount of Specie	903,241 73
Average amount of Circulation	2,115 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,435,821 28

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,124,664 85
Average amount of Specie	116,455 63
Average amount of Circulation	104,720 67
Average amount of Deposits	1,030,891 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,240,766 04
Average amount of Specie	314,530 93
Average amount of Circulation	217,391 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,529,663 02

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. B. MESSER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. B. MESSER, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,519,549 65
Average amount of Specie	129,345 00
Average amount of Circulation	75,330 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,336,945 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,123,924 35
Average amount of Specie	621,781 93
Average amount of Circulation	98,558 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,543,152 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,444,648 81
Average amount of Specie	550,326 14
Average amount of Circulation	311,313 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,717,44- 81

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$347,543 03
Average amount of Specie	31,227 42
Average amount of Circulation	11,553 00
Average amount of Deposits	174,181 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. L. BERRIEN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,315,301 35
Average amount of Specie	226,616 00
Average amount of Circulation	1,117,891 40
Average amount of Deposits	1,117,891 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
MATHIAS BANTA, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$327,171 91
Average amount of Specie	23,715 90
Average amount of Circulation	104,356 00
Average amount of Deposits	124,972 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
H. H. RICK, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,404,699 40
Average amount of Specie	20,553 52
Average amount of Circulation	84,905 00
Average amount of Deposits	845,926 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENEDICT LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,[illegible]6,[illegible]8 00
Average amount of Specie	3,[illegible]9 00
Average amount of Circulation	13,179 00
Average amount of Deposits	299,45[illegible] 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SOMERINDYK, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SOMERINDYK.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,374,083 00
Average amount of Specie	327,443 00
Average amount of Circulation	359,604 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,[illegible]28,579 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. Q. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. Q. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of November, 1855.
HENRY C. BANKS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$971,371 22
Average amount of Specie	43,396 94
Average amount of Circulation	187,078 80
Average amount of Deposits	809,462 25

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,588,401 03
Average amount of Specie	146,17[illegible] 73
Average amount of Circulation	91,[illegible]61 91
Average amount of Deposits	1,1[illegible],[illegible]19 73

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, SOLOMON BENSON, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. BENSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
W. G. MERRIAM, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,661,298 46
Average amount of Specie	237,967 62
Average amount of Circulation	74,196 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,945,633 75

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,506,306 78
Average amount of Specie	118,096 40
Average amount of Circulation	85,779 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,577,261 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$411,568 00
Average amount of Specie	39,946 00
Average amount of Circulation	92,850 00
Average amount of Deposits	362,233 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,428,932 29
Average amount of Specie	193,156 97
Average amount of Circulation	130,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,178,671 24

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
R. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 15, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$546,096 20
Average amount of Specie	40,022 39
Average amount of Circulation	13,792 00
Average amount of Deposits	520,816 63

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JAS. HARRISON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$642,647 93
Average amount of Specie	36,403 47
Average amount of Circulation	93,548 00
Average amount of Deposits	441,189 15

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN C. BIRDS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,208,430 02
Average amount of Specie	81,114 29
Average amount of Circulation	114,300 00
Average amount of Deposits	725,051 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
W. O. MUMFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$147,630 85
Average amount of Specie	223,533 06
Average amount of Circulation	130,903 00
Average amount of Deposits	269,277 03

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
THOS. I. CORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$[illegible]55,[illegible]48 00
Average amount of Specie	35,147 00
Average amount of Circulation	91,793 00
Average amount of Deposits	195,032 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STRANING, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STRANING, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
J. L. HALSEY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$532,383 48
Average amount of Specie	41,819 03
Average amount of Circulation	138,430 00
Average amount of Deposits	400,305 86

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JNO. HOAGMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,747,381 22
Average amount of Specie	164,919 53
Average amount of Circulation	208,073 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,250,417 49

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. AULY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. AULY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,531,478 13
Average amount of Specie	492,333 60
Average amount of Circulation	397,753 02
Average amount of Deposits	3,630,982 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$761,908 80
Average amount of Specie	47,395 89
Average amount of Circulation	97,242 00
Average amount of Deposits	507,939 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,022,937 61
Average amount of Specie	65,379 13
Average amount of Circulation	119,044 00
Average amount of Deposits	751,644 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
E. FRANCIS COREY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,089,539 02
Average amount of Specie	698,671 14
Average amount of Circulation	349,043 27
Average amount of Deposits	4,494,630 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,090,071 99
Average amount of Specie	93,451 38
Average amount of Circulation	198,404 00
Average amount of Deposits	821,606 61

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
LEWIS F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 15, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$490,104 72
Average amount of Specie	59,985 19
Average amount of Circulation	103,043 00
Average amount of deposits	426,097 72

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN M. DAVOU, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,171,573 18
Average amount of Specie	151,635 14
Average amount of Circulation	92,930 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,494,401 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,179,354 00
Average amount of Specie	983,967 27
Average amount of Circulation	105,829 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,376,512 26

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,453,770 10
Average amount of Specie	156,122 22
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	134,536 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,674,582 62

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,539,080 05
Average amount of Specie	671,124 73
Average amount of Circulation	130,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,024,305 99

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

H. MEIGS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,476,861 71
Average amount of Specie	189,409 68
Average amount of Circulation	181,160 00
Average amount of Deposits	888,896 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$350,974 10
Average amount of Specie	9,223 05
Average amount of Circulation	73,213 00
Average amount of Deposits	116,320 12

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, CHARLES A. MACY, President of the NEW-YORK COUNTY BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

CHARLES A. MACY, President.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$403,287 74
Average amount of Specie	24,521 59
Average amount of Circulation	85,516 00
Average amount of Deposits	123,976 78

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, FREDERICK T. HAYES, Cashier of the NEW-YORK DRY DOCK COMPANY, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

F. T. HAYES, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN ANDERSON, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$340,470 34
Average amount of Specie	11,616 34
Average amount of Circulation	136,210 00
Average amount of Deposits	170,088 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier of the NEW-YORK EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

D. B. HALSTEAD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NORTH RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,534,786 10
Average amount of Specie	86,104 87
Average amount of Circulation	170,000 00
Average amount of Deposits	551,082 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, A. R. HAYS, Cashier of the NORTH RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. R. HAYS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
EDWIN N. HOGINS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,512,034 09
Average amount of Specie	120,696 90
Average amount of Circulation	193,278 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,029,252 74

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of the City of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$339,350 49
Average amount of Specie	33,503 96
Average amount of Circulation	96,370 00
Average amount of Deposits	81,151 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$755,130 75
Average amount of Specie	66,961 40
Average amount of Circulation	114,180 00
Average amount of Deposits	538,340 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending December 15, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$903,398 00
Average amount of Specie	57,246 89
Average amount of Circulation	150,637 00
Average amount of Deposits	577,614 69

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHŒNIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,230,641 92
Average amount of Specie	344,3[illegible] 62
Average amount of Circulation	180,258 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,967,043 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHŒNIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$834,457 00
Average amount of Specie	43,919 00
Average amount of Circulation	98,835 00
Average amount of Deposits	578,186 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ARCHD PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
J. HILLYER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,104,761 15
Average amount of Specie	104,995 68
Average amount of Circulation	207,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	841,203 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 17th day of December, 1855.
N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 250 Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$940,808 00
Average amount of Specie	76,498 00
Average amount of Circulation	108,754 00
Average amount of Deposits	712,909 06

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KNEASS, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KNEASS, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 17th day of December, 1855.
SAMUEL P. DEAL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 15th day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,840,513 44
Average amount of Specie	97,025 20
Average amount of Circulation	259,656 00
Average amount of Deposits	727,429 11

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New-York Daily Times

MUNICIPAL.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board met, long past 4 o'clock. A heavy budget of Finance Reports was presented—

[illegible] ing official

The Law Committee reported upon the petition of the Trustees of Columbia College to close part of Forty-ninth-street, (between Fifth and Sixth avenues,) and in favor of the measure. A draft of an ordinance accompanied, and a resolution annexed, stating that the Common Council will unite with the Trustees in petitioning the Legislature for its passage. The Committee argued in defence of the proposition, but Aldermen opposed it, and the report was laid on the table.

PAVING GREENWICH-STREET CONTRACTS.

A report in favor of concurring with the Council to pave Greenwich-street with Belgian pavement, from Barclay to Murray, was laid on the table. The Comptroller's communication in reference to street cleaning contracts, was ordered on file; it was presented in September and is just reported upon.

CORPORATION MANUAL.

The customary preamble and resolution requesting Mr. Valentine, Clerk of the Board, to prepare the Manual for 1856, was adopted unanimously. The Clerk was likewise directed to furnish to each member copies of the Revised Statutes, Davies' Digest, Stars of Offices, &c.

ALDERMAN HOWARD ON SALARIES AND VOOMHS.

The question of salaries and the increasing of them brought out a spicy talk. The point at issue was a motion to put up the pay of the Clerks in the Streets and Lamps Office.

Mr. VOOMHS having objected—

Mr. HOWARD said if he had time he would go over the pasture of the Aldermen, and show that he had voted for every corrupt scheme that had come before the Board, ever since he came into it. He wanted to help monied monopolies. He always talked about his honesty and his being a reformer. In brief, the Alderman was emphatically ferocious upon his brother of the Ninth, who sat still and took the whipping quietly. In concluding his speech, Mr. HOWARD expressed disgust—I only stay here a few days longer, Sir, and I thank God that I am going to get out of this company. [Laughter.] I could have been sent back from the Sixth Ward, unanimously, Sir, but I wouldn't come. I wouldn't lower my dignity so much, as I have done, I know, while I have been in this Board. [Great sensation.]

Afterward, VOOMHS said that HOWARD was a man whom nobody believed, and that everybody around the Board knew how he had acted.

HOWARD (from his seat)—They all know it, eh?

On motion of Mr. WILLIAMSON, the subject was postponed until Thursday.

The Council's report in favor of increasing the pay of Police Captains was referred.

THE COUNCILMEN.

There was nothing of special importance before the Board of Councilmen last evening, notwithstanding an unusual number of papers were considered, and many of them passed to a third reading. The Calendar is still very heavy, and there is a mass of routine business that should be finished before the expiration of the present Board.

THAT LONG-TAILED BAY HORSE.

The following was received from the Knickerbocker Stage Company, and referred to the Finance Committee:

The Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the City of New-York,

To KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY, Dr.

For one long tail bay horse, that had his off-side hind leg broken, by falling on the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Bleecker and Houston streets, this day, in consequence of the very bad condition of said pavement, it being so slippery that the horse was unable to stand.....$150.

Received payment.

LAMPS IN CITY GATE.

There was a long debate on the report in favor of an ordinance for the prevention of accidents on the City Railroads, after which it was laid on the table.

MESSAGE FROM HIS HONOR.

The following was received from His Honor the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1855.

TO THE HON. THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN:

I return herewith the resolution directing the Comptroller to draw his warrant in favor of JOHN COLVIN for $108 80, and in favor of JAMES BRYAN for $108 90, as a compensation to these persons for services while acting as Lieutenants of Police in the Nineteenth Ward, by detailment, on the 9th Nov., 1853.

It appears that COLVIN and BRYAN were Policemen of the Nineteenth District at the time, that that District extended from the Hudson to the East River, comprehending what is now the Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards; and that previous to the division of the District into two Wards they were detailed to act as house sergeants—posts of favor and comparative ease, being exempt from exposure to the weather and night patrol duty. For this service as House Sergeants—a duty very similar to that performed by Lieutenants—it is proposed now to give these Lieutenants' pay, at the rate of eight hundred dollars per annum.

There is no precedent for this allowance, although there is scarcely a Ward in this City that a like claim could not be made, based upon similar grounds.

When the Twelfth Ward comprised what is now the Twelfth, Nineteenth and Twenty-second Wards, Sergeants performed the duties of Lieutenants at different times of the Ward. It is very common in the department for City Sergeants to act as Lieutenants, and Lieutenants as Captains, but no extra pay has ever been allowed or applied for during my term of office.

In the Sixth Ward the First Lieutenant acted as Captain for several weeks, without extra compensation. In the Second and Third Wards, during the absence of the Captains to the World's Fair, the Lieutenants performed their duties, but received no additional pay. In the Fourth Ward a Sergeant has been performing the duty of Lieutenant for nearly two months. It frequently occurs that policemen perform each other's duty, and do double duty when the force is reduced by sickness, suspension or vacancy, but extra pay is not expected, though a stronger case could not be presented.

If this proposition to pay Mr. COLVIN and Mr. BRYAN succeeds, the Common Council will be inundated with similar applications, which, if granted, will draw a large sum from the treasury improperly and illegally. In my opinion there is no equity in the allowance of such claims, especially when the change of station imposes no additional labor or hardship, but is one of relief and comparative ease.

In the present instance these places were sought for by COLVIN and BRYAN, not only as posts of more honor, but in the hope of becoming Lieutenants by appointment. The latter was so appointed on the 3d of January, 1854, no doubt from the fact that in the performance of the duty of House Sergeant he had shown merit as an officer, though in the place as patrolman he had not had the opportunity to display it.

For the reasons above I cannot approve this resolution, and return it herewith without my signature. Very respectfully,

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

THE PRESIDENCY OF THE BOARD.

It is now generally understood that Mr. HARNEY, of the Ninth District, declines being a candidate for the Presidency of the Board, in favor of Mr. PINCKNEY, of the Forty-seventh District. The contest will probably be between Messrs. PINCKNEY and GRAY.

Meeting of the Councilmen=Committee on City Railroads=Hearing Statements of Grievances.

The Committee on City Railroads, composed of members of the Board of Councilmen, met yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing statements of grievances existing on the Third-avenue Railroad.

Mr. STOCKWELL read the Charter of the Company, for the purpose, as he said, of showing that they do not operate the road in accordance with its requirements. The principal point made by him was, that the cars were not run within the time specified.

Mr. TIMPSON stated that many of those who ride on the Third-avenue road have to wait at Sixty-first-street from ten to twenty minutes, and sometimes half an hour, before they can be conveyed to Yorkville.

Mr. DARLING, the President of the Company, stated that the Company had done and were now doing all they could for the comfort of passengers. They could not afford to run all their cars through to Sixty-sixth-street; that all they received from Yorkville and Harlem travel was about $90 per day. In answer to the Chairman, he stated that about 1,500 passengers traveled each way during the day.

Mr. GORDON remarked that that number alone would give them $105 per day.

Mr. DARLING (continuing his statement) said it cost them $220,000 per annum for working the road, in carrying passengers, without taking into consideration the wear and tear of the road and cars, and depreciation of stock. The passengers they carried did not pay expenses; they lost money every trip in carrying those who came forward to grumble.

He claimed that all the by-town residents, for 20 years, would not pay for the road.

After some remarks by others, the Committee adjourned to Wednesday afternoon, at which time they will take up the subject again, and hear statements of grievances existing on the Second and Fourth avenue roads.

COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13 to 17, 41, 47, 49, 55, 56, 59, 60.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 171, 60, 184, 96, 96, 184, 189, 16, 43, 96, 115, 192, 127, 167, 44, 68, 70, 72, 124, 188, 141, 142, 114.

SUPREME COURT—*General Term*—The Reservoir case.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 2466 566, 868, 1804, 1880, 590, 898, 565, 622, 628, 629, 589, 624, 628, 629.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 330, 197, 708, 709, 711, 711, 712, 188, 842, 416, 214, 214½, 866, 868, 533, 875, 882, 884, 886, 912, 915, 917, 915, 918, 920, 922, 926, 928, 930 to 932, 935 to 938, 940, 872, 855, 82, 401, 551, 412.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 1399, 1089, 1066, 1015, 1215, 1175, 1216, 1040, 1256, 1270, 1254, 1839, 1333, 869. *Part II*—1347, 1850, 1951½, 1258, 1276, 1407, 1422, 1435, 1433, 1340.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—MONDAY.

Before Recorder Smith.

We have to chronicle a second, and very nearly a third, impracticable jury in one week, in the Court of General Sessions, following upon the same fact before Judge Roosevelt, in the case of Baker. The Court sat yesterday from 11 o'clock until after 6, but only two cases were passed upon. In the first, the jury, after being out more than two hours, were discharged, from inability to agree, and in the second, after the jury had been out more than an hour, they returned into Court, begging to be discharged for the same reason. The Recorder remitted them to their duties, and in another half hour, or less, they were unanimous.

The first case was the trial of Wm. Cox for burglariously breaking open on the night of 19th of November last, the store of Messrs. Gage & Co., No. 88 Chambers-street, and stealing thence silks—value, $1,500. Officer Cropsy, who stated that he "*knew the prisoner*," and had seen him passing the place on the night in question; being informed of the robbery, suspected Cox; went to his house and found a portion of the property. For the defence, a female was called, who swore she was present when the wife of the prisoner bought the identified property from a peddler.

We understand the Jury were: Eleven for conviction and one for acquittal. He was remanded for another trial.

In the other case, Moses Start, who was sworn to by his own brother as a "natural fool," and by various witnesses as "imbecile," and passing himself off as "the Messiah," was indicted for having, in the assumed name of a deceased person, falsely sworn to his signature or mark as the justification of a bail-bond in a case where another party persuaded him to the act on being indicted for keeping a disorderly house. Many witnesses were examined to prove the alleged imbecility of the prisoner who has a most miserably haggard, squalid and truly demented appearance.

As stated, and after being again nearly on the the point of following the example of the previous jury, the jury in this case returned, after nearly two hours deliberation, a verdict of "*Guilty*, with recommendation to mercy." The lowest punishment is, we understand, two years imprisonment; but from appearances, Start, who, though only 50, has the premature look of 70 years of age, will not probably survive either in prison or out of it more than a few months. The Court then adjourned. Sentence being delayed.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Though hidden from the eye, they speak to the feelings, being emphatically the garment for comfort, durability and economy.

RAY'S Stocking-knit Undergarments,
In Merino, Wool and Electrical Silk, for
Fall and Winter wear,
Warm, Soft, Elastic, Durable and Cheap.
JAMES E. RAY, Family Undergarment and Hosiery Manufactory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The ladies of this City and vicinity are doubtless busily engaged now, in preparing to receive calls on New-Year's Day. To such as are in need of any new article of dress for the auspicious occasion, we commend a visit to the Dry Good Emporium of Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., No. 281 Grand-street. They have a splendid stock of rich lace goods and embroideries, of every description, together with silks, merinoes, plaids, shawls, cloaks, and talmas, all of which they are now selling at a reduction of fifty per cent. from former prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Five thousand dollars is the price demanded by KNOX, of the corner of Broadway and Fulton-streets, for one set of furs; and though it has excited a good deal of curiosity, strange to say, there is no immediate prospect of a purchaser. Yet, ladies, all his furs are not equally high priced. He will sell you any description of those fashionable and necessary articles of costume cheaper than any other dealer in the City, and his assortment is unrivaled in extent, beauty and value.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Why are we sick? If it were possible to have collections of ladies, (similar to a baby show,) a premium of $10,000 would be given, could any be found as lively, healthy, or vigorous, as those who have taken these Pills.

Sold at the Manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Private Class in Phrenology will soon be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional examination, with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-night a great entertainment will be given at this house. Two grand pieces have been revived, viz.: N. B. CLARKE'S "Rebels and Tories," and the famous pantomime of the "Magic Pills." The farce of the "Hole in the Wall" concluding.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES of every variety and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, No. 18 Canal-st.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWNDS'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILLIAMSON, No. 41 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDRICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 13, by Rev. Dr. Millett, at his residence, Mr. CHARLES H. SOMMERS, of Norwich, Conn., to Miss EMILY JANE JOHNSTONE, of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Monday, evening, Dec. 17, of inflammation of the lungs, JAMES COLE, aged 71 years and 4 months.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 118 Elizabeth-st., on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 16, CHARLES WEST FALES, aged 35 years.

His remains will be taken to Taunton, Mass., for interment.

☞ Boston and Taunton papers please copy.

On Saturday, Dec. 15, REUBEN JUDSON CURTIS, formerly of Danbury, Conn., in the 56th year of his age. His remains are to be interred at Greenwood.

At Malaga, Spain, on Friday, Nov. 16, at the United States Consulate, THOMAS CLERKE, acting Consul, and son of Hon. Judge Clerke, of this City.

At Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM L., only son of John C. and Elizabeth Thompson, aged 10 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday morning, at 10½ o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Stapleton, L. I. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

At Tarrytown, on Sunday, Dec. 16, Mr. ISAAC LENT, aged 81 years.

The funeral services will take place at the Second Reformed Dutch Church, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, ELIZABETH, beloved wife of Mr. Thomas Harper, aged 36 years and 9 months.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, corner of 36th-st. and 11th-av., at 11½ o'clock A. M., on Tuesday, 18th inst. The remains will be taken to Cypress Hills Cemetery. The friends of the family, and the members of Bloomingdale Grove Lodge, No. 182, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ Dumfries, (Scotland,) papers please copy.

In this City, on Saturday afternoon, Dec. 15, ROBERT TOWNSEND, son of Theodore E. and Elizabeth T. Mollwaine, aged 15 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 4 West 24th-st., on Tuesday morning, at 11 o'clock, without special invitation. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 15, WILLIAM HARRIMON, merchant, of this City.

The relatives and friends and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday, 18th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Orlando Harriman, No. 42 East 22d-st.

In Brooklyn, on, Sunday, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, aged 4 years and 10 months, THOMAS, only son of THOMAS and LAURA DOUGLASS.

The friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, from No. 65 Columbia-st., at 11 o'clock A. M. this day, Tuesday.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 17.

$1,000	Kentucky 6s	103	550	Erie Railroad	s3 50¾
3,000	Virginia 6	s3 97½	100	do	b60 51
15,000	do	c 97¾	100	do	b60 51¼
10,000	Louisiana 6s	92	400	do	b30 51
4,000	Missouri 6s	87½	125	do	50¾
2,000	Har. 1st M. B	s3 85¾	200	do	b60 51¼
3,000	Erie Co. R. '71	s3 78½	350	do	50½
5,000	Erie Bds. of 83	90	300	do	b6 50¾
1,000	H.R.2d M.B.ex.in	88½	100	do	s10 50¾
2,000	Ill. C. R.R. Bbs.	c 51	100	do	s60 50¾
5,000	do	b3 81¾	100	do	c 50½
5,000	do	s30 81	100	do	b10 50½
5,000	do	b30 81¾	100	do	b10 51
32,000	do	s3 81¾	250	do	c 51
20,000	do	b30 81¾	250	do	s6 51
10,000	do	s15 81¾	50	do	51
10,000	do	s8 81¾	300	do	b10 51
3,000	do	s3 81¾	200	do	b60 51½
500	N. Y. Cen. 7's	99½	50	do	s50 50¾
5	City Bank	118	200	do	s3 50½
24	D'L.& Hud.C'l Co.	s3 118½	100	do	50½
5	do	119	100	do	s15 50¾
250	Nic. Trans. Co	b60 18¾	400	do	s3 50¾
400	do	b3 18¾	300	do	b30 51¼
100	do	18¾	600	Harlem R. R.	b60 18¾
250	do	s60 18¾	300	do	c 18¾
200	do	s30 18¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.R.	95¾
200	do	b10 18½	30	do	95¾
250	do	18¾	400	Ills. Cent'l R.R.	95
150	Canton Co.	23	32	Mich. Cen. R.	b3 94½
100	Pennsyl. Coal Co.	b8 98	100	do	s60 94¾
50	do	s60 98	100	Cleve.& Pitts. R.	b6 64
200	do	b60 98¾	100	Gal. & Chic R.	c 122½
100	Cumber. Coal Co.	c 23¼	100	do	b30 122½
200	do	b30 23½	50	do	b10 122½
1000	do	s8 23¾	60	do	b3 122½
100	do	b60 23¾	50	do	b3 122½
100	do	b6 23¾	150	do	122¾
400	Reading Railroad	s3 92	500	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73
800	do	s3 92½	200	do	b60 73¼
200	do	b30 92¾	100	do	b3 73
500	do	b10 92¾	400	do	b30 73¼
100	do	b6 92¾	250	do	s30 73
1000	do	b3 92¾	200	do	s4m 73
300	do	92¾	100	do	s30 73¼
350	do	b30 92¾	50	do	s3 73½
200	do	b30 92¾	200	do	73¾
100	do	s30 92¾	200	Ch & R Isld. R.R.	b30 88¾
400	do	92¾	100	do	b6 88½
105	Hudson River R.	33	100	do	s4m 88
300	do	b60 33½	20	do	88¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

50 shares Chatham Bank.....85¼
5 shares Atlantic Bank of New-York.....33½
2 shares Trenton Iron Company.....99
10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg..57½
18 shares Commonwealth Fire Insurance Co..90½
25 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Co.....189@189½
20 shares Stuyvesant Fire Insurance Co.....100
200 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....69½
60 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co.....90@ 91
19 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Company...65
40 shares Enterprise Fire Insurance Company.68
40 shares East River Fire Insurance Company.63½
10 shares Manhattan Life Insurance Company.56½
100 shares Knickerbocker L & Insurance Co....80
84 shares New-York Consolidated Stage Co....64
10 shares United States Mail Steamship Co....32

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Virginia 6s	s90 97	200	Cumb. Coal Co.	c 23¼
15,000	do	97	100	do	b90 23½
10,000	do	97¾	100	do	b3 23¾
4,000	Missouri 6s	88½	100	do	23¾
10,000	Il. C. R. R. Bd.	b10 81¾	100	Erie Railroad	s10 50¾
3,000	do	81¾	150	do	s3 50¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. F. B. without privilege	80	650	do	b10 50¾
			100	do	s60 50¾
4,000	Mich. So. R. Bs. '63	80	200	do	s30 50¾
20	Ohio Life & Tr. Co.	58	100	do	50¾
50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	s45 104	300	do	b60 51
350	Nicar. Trans. Co.	18½	13	do	50¾
200	do	b60 18¾	500	Reading Railroad	93¼
100	do	18	200	do	b30 92½
50	do	b30 18¾	100	Clev. & Tol. R.R.	b10 73¾
200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	86¾	200	do	b3 73¾
10	Panama Railroad	165	200	do	b8 73¾
50	Hud. R. Railroad	33	50	do	73¾

MONDAY, Dec. 17—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages or the City Banks to Saturday, Dec. 15, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present, in the aggregate, the following changes, as compared with the previous exhibit of Dec. 8:

Increase of Loans	$619,235
Decrease of Specie	260,650
Decrease of Circulation	160,689
Loss on Gross Deposits	1,299,504
Gross Deposits, week, Dec. 8	$78,060,111
Less Clearances	22,585,977
Actual Deposits	$55,474,134
Gross Deposits, Dec. 15	$76,820,517
Less Clearances	20,709,183
Actual Deposits	$56,110,334
Actual Increase	$636,200

The movement of the week was generally a steady one, and particularly in Specie, which was not disturbed materially either by the interior exchanges or the moderate export to Europe. At the close of this afternoon the Banks held nearly thirteen millions, a million and a half being added from California after the averages of the past week were made up. The exact manifest of the *Empire City*, from Panama, is $1,503,358, of which nearly one-third was in Gold Coin. Including the Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 16, '54.	Dec. 15, '55.	Dec. 8, '55.
Loans	$80,946,664	$93,800,088	$93,189,808
Specie	11,471,841	11,584,075	11,844,625
Circulation	7,261,111	7,701,052	7,861,741
Deposits	61,887,093	76,820,517	76,060,111
In Sub-Treas'ry	5,528,886	4,160,969	4,018,680

The firmness of last week in the Foreign Exchange market gave way this afternoon, and the offering on London for the Boston packet was quite large at a concession of an ⅛ ₱ cent. on first-class bills. Most of the business of the day was at 108¾ ₱ cent. From present appearances the mail will be a lighter one than last week, while there is a greater variety of Exchange to supply it. The market for French and German bills was quoted firm early in the day, but sympathized with Sterling at the close. The range for Francs 5.11¼@5.18¾, Bremen 78¼@78⅝, Berlin 75@75¾, Hamburg 86¾@86¾, Frankfort 41¾@41¾, Amsterdam 41¾@41¾, and Antwerp 5.10@5.08¾. The Money market tends to ease in demand loans at 7 ₱ cent., and discounts, outside of bank, are less firm at 8@12 ₱ cent. for prime and fair paper.

After the unusual activity and rapid rise in Stocks on Friday and Saturday, a slight reaction in prices, with some dullness of feeling, would not have been unexpected to-day, but, contrary to this, the week opened with renewed firmness on the general list, and a further advance of 1 ₱ cent. on State Stocks, and in one or two descriptions of Railroad Bonds, was realized. The Hard shares were in good request, and speculators took over 15,000 Erie, Reading, Hudson, Toledo, Galena, and Rock Island. Erie ranged 50¾@51 at the early Board, 50¾@½ in the afternoon. Pennsylvania Coal, Cumberland Coal, and Transit shares, were firm. The market closed steady. We conform the following quotations for some of the leading securities, which are dealt in or known in Europe, to the latest cash sales at the New-York Stock Exchange, and to the European Circulars prepared for the steamer on Wednesday:

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.
United States 6s, 1867-68	115¾	115¾
New-York State 6s, 1873	115	115½
Ohio 6s, 1875	112	112¼
Ohio 6s, 1860	106¾	106¾
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue	81¾	84¾
Pennsylvania Coupon 5s	85	86¼
Kentucky 6s	102	103¼
Tennessee 6s	94	95¾
Virginia 6s	91¾	97¾
Missouri 6s	86¼	88¼
California 7s	88¾	88¾
Louisiana 6s	92	98
New-York Central 7s	102½	ex. div. 104¼
New-York Central 6s	85¼	87
Erie Bonds, 1875	86¼	87¼
Erie Third Mortgage, 1888	88¼	90
Illinois Central 7s	78	81¾
Illinois Freeland 7s	80¾	83¼
New-York Central Stock	88¼	91
New-York and Erie	47¾	50¾
Panama	105¾	105¾
Delaware and Hudson	119	119
Pennsylvania Coal	96¾	98
Philadelphia and Reading	88¾	92¾
Michigan Central	97¼	99½
Southern Michigan	93¼	95¼
Pennsylvania Central	84	87
Galena and Chicago	121	122¼
Cleveland and Toledo	70¾	73¾
Illinois Central Scrip	94	95

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $142,060, and paid $145,804. Among the payments were drafts from California of $45,000. The regular balance this afternoon is $4,157,724. The engagements of Gold bars for Boston steamer are as yet limited to about $200,000. The abundance of Exchange manifested this afternoon will probably prevent any considerable addition to the shipment.

Advices from the Panama Road were received to-day by the *Empire City*. The business had been interrupted a few days by a land slide on the line of the work, and freights were accumulating at Aspinwall. The damage was repaired. The road brought over for English account $288,000 in Gold, and $557,000 in Silver, the week the steamer left. The November returns were not fully made up. There was an unusual amount of shipping on the Aspinwall side, part French and English with merchandise for the Pacific to go over the road.

The general markets ruled quite dull to-day. A slightly easier feeling was apparent in most kinds of Flour and Grain. Notwithstanding the suspension of Canal navigation, Breadstuffs are coming forward pretty freely by River and Railway. Home dealers are the principal buyers. Shippers are unable to secure ship-room on suitable terms, and are reluctant to engage in heavy transactions. Provisions are falling, under the pressure of accumulating supplies. Mess Pork receded, to-day, to $19@$19 75 ₱ bbl. The demand was limited. Cotton was scarce and quiet, but quoted firm. Groceries were held above the views of most buyers, and were inactive. There was less firmness in Freights, and not much activity.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—ELEVEN MONTHS.

	1853.	1854.	1855.
Traffic	$2,592,607	$3,268,007	$3,827,492
Expenses	1,491,687	1,822,870	2,069,192
Net Revenue	$1,080,920	$1,445,137	$1,758,300
Capital			$12,846,000
Debt			7,000,000
Total			$19,840,000
Interest held in Western Connecting Roads			$1,450,000

HUDSON RIVER ROAD.

Traffic for November, 1855	$190,680
Same in November, 1854	184,708
Decrease	$14,028

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

[TRANSLATED.]

The last steamer having carried out about half a million in gold, the fear of a further increase of specie exports made the stock market heavy for three days, with great inactivity in most securities. On the 14th the *Baltic*, from Liverpool to the 1st inst., brought news of a rise of ¼ ₱ cent. in Consols, occasioned by the peace rumors prevalent in Paris and London; she likewise brought out a few orders for the purchase of our stocks. These orders were not large, but as considerable orders to sell had been anticipated, they produced a marked effect on the Stock Exchange. These various favorable influences revived speculation, and since Thursday, the market has shown much more activity, with a decided rise in railroad shares, but not to the same extent on less speculative securities.

State Stocks have been moderately dealt in, but mostly higher. The Treasury is at present the only purchaser of Government Loans. Californias ¼ ₱ cent. lower; Indianas are firm, without sales (ex-int.); Missouris have advanced 2 ₱ cent., Tennessees 1, Virginias 2¼ ₱ cent.; Missouris and Virginias have alone been active. City and County Bonds continue to show small sales. Some Jersey City, Chicago, Milwaukee and Pittsburg Bonds have been taken at former prices. County Bonds without sales. Railroad Bonds have advanced—the only active sales being in Illinois Centrals and New-York Central 6 ₱ cents. The various Erie issues continue inactive; Erie 1st Mtge. in demand at 100; Erie 1883, at 90; the 1862 Bonds at 80; Sinking Fund at 87. Illinois Central Construction Bonds rose 4 ₱ cent., receding afterwards ¼. Freelands are in demand at an advance of 2¼ ₱ cent., with few sellers. New-York Central 6 ₱ cents. have been active, with a rise of 1 ₱ cent.; 7 ₱ cents. have equally risen, (ex-coupon). Bonds not dealt in at the Stock Exchange continue neglected. The Galena and Chicago 1st and 2d Mortgages are in demand, but very few offering. Railroad Shares have shown great activity, with a general rise. The advance is 1 on Rock Island; 1½ on C. Columbus and Cincinnati; 1 on Pittsburg; 3 on Toledo; 2¼ on Erie; 2¼ on Galena and Chicago; 1 on Hudson River; ⅛ on Illinois Central; 2¼ on Michigan Central; 2 on Michigan Southern; 3 on do. (Construction Stock); 2 on New-York Central; 2 on Pennsylvania Central, and 4 on Reading. Money is easier on call, at 7 ₱ cent. First class paper, chiefly at 10 ₱ cent. Exchanges—On Paris and Germany very firm. London closes rather weaker. Principal sales on Paris, at 5.18¾; on London 108⅞@108¾.

MARIE & KANZ.

Money Circular for Europe.

[Translated.]

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 17, 1855.

After a couple of days of calm, since our advices of the 11th instant, there was again a decided revival of activity in Stocks, with a general upward movement. The signal of this favorable change was more particularly given by the arrival of the Liverpool steamer of the 3d inst., whose news, which confirms the improving condition of the Money markets of London and Paris, and which allows the dawning of a hope that diplomatic advances, reported to have been made, may succeed in bringing about peace, has imparted again to our Stock market a tone which, for some time, it had lost. A few orders from Europe for American Stocks, and a growing ease in our Money market, have contributed also to favor the movement above noticed.

Transactions with some animation have taken place in Missouri 6s, at a rise of 2, and to a lesser degree in Virginia 6s, at an advance of 2¼ ₱ cent. We quote a rise of 1 in Tennessee 6s, and of ¼ on Indiana 5s. The latter, as also Ohio 6s, are quoted ex-interest 1st January next. More transactions than we have had to record for some time, have been effected in County Bonds; a good portion of which were taken for American account. We name principally those of Bath, Montgomery, Fayette and Bourbon, all in Kentucky, which, however, have been done at some reduction in prices, and in Delaware County N ₱ cent. Bonds at some advance of rate. Some Sacramento 10s, and Ohio 6s, in fair amounts, have changed hands. Except in Illinois Construction Bonds, which have risen ¼ ₱ cent., transactions in Railway Bonds have been limited, as, Without being able to quote cheaper rates for money, we have to notice great ease in call loans, at 7 ₱ cent., per is also in better demand at our former quotations of 8 to 10 ₱ cent. Exchanges on Europe are not abundant. Principal business on London, 108¼ @108. On the continent there is a decided advance in rates. On Paris, principal sales 5.16¾@5.00.

DE COPPET & CO.

Land Warrants.

From Thompson's Reporter, Dec. 15.

Land Warrants have settled down to a point where they will, we think, stick for a week or two, but in mid-Winter lower prices will rule. We quote:

	Buying, per acre.	Selling, per acre.
160s	$0 95	$1 00
80s	0 95	1 00
120s	0 00	0 95
40s	1 10	1 15

During the Winter large amounts will accumulate in the hands of speculators, who will compete with each other in selling next Summer and Fall. The new issue will continue yet, for two years, at the rate of 300 to 500 Warrants per day. In 1848 and 1850, with a less issue than at present, Warrants were slow of sale at 65 cents per acre.

Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis.

From the Lafayette American.

The first meeting of the Board of Directors of the Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad Co., since the annual meeting of the Stockholders, was held at Fort Wayne on the 4th inst. Hon. AZARIAH BOODY, of New-York, was elected President; LUCIEN TILTON, of Cleveland, Vice President and general Superintendent; EDWARD WHITEHOUSE, of New-York, Treasurer; WARREN COLBURN, of Toledo, Chief Engineer; J. N. DRUMMOND, of Lafayette, Secretary and Assistant Treasurer.

The officers elected by the Board of Directors are all men of high character, and well qualified to discharge the duties of their respective positions. Mr. BOODY, the new President, has been the leading man in the enterprize since it was undertaken, and it is mainly owing to his indomitable energy and financial ability that the work has progressed during the monetary crisis of the past year. Mr. B. succeeds Hon. ALBERT S. WHITE, of this city, who felt constrained, some time since, owing to the press of other engagements, to retire from the Board. Mr. TILTON, who succeeds Mr. COLTON as Vice President, is a man of large experience in Railroad management.

We learn that several of the Eastern Directors were in attendance at the meeting, affording them the opportunity for the first time of passing over that portion of the road now in operation. They expressed themselves highly pleased with the construction of the road, and the general appearance of things along the line.

We are assured that the road will positively be opened to Wabash by the 1st day of January. The work between Wabash and Attica is in such a state of forwardness that a short time will serve to complete it. Arr

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1327. NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ONE WEEK LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA AT HALIFAX.

MORE PEACE RUMORS.

RISE IN THE FUNDS.

AUSTRIAN DIPLOMACY.

WAR NEWS UNIMPORTANT.

KING OF SARDINIA IN LONDON.

Corn Scarcity in Prussia.

SHIP CONSTITUTION BURNED.

Cotton Improved—Breadstuffs Quiet—American Stocks in Request.

Consols 90 1-8.

London, Dec. 7—Liverpool, Dec. 8.

[*By the Houses Printing Telegraph, Office No. 21 Wall-st.*]

HALIFAX, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The Royal Mail steamship *Asia*, Captain LOTT, from Liverpool on the 8th inst., arrived here at 6½ o'clock this morning.

The *Asia* reports, 8th December, 6:30 P. M., exchanged signals with the steamship *Pacific*, bound into Liverpool. The *Asia* sailed, at 8 A. M., for Boston, where she will be due about 8 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon.

The steamship *Hermann* sailed from Southampton for New-York on the 5th inst., with 100 passengers and a full cargo.

The ship *Constitution*, of New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 4th, and on the following morning, while lying at anchor in the River Mersey, was observed to be on fire. Assistance was immediately rendered, but she burned all day, and at night was scuttled in twenty feet of water. Part of the contents of the lower hold it was thought would be saved in a damaged state, but otherwise the ship and cargo were a total loss. The cause of the fire was unknown, but was supposed to be from spontaneous combustion. The passengers and baggage were all landed in safety.

Parliament is prorogued till the 31st of January, then to meet for business.

The King of Sardinia has been the guest of Queen Victoria during the week. On Sunday he worshipped in the Sardinian Chapel—Cardinal Wiseman presiding. On Monday he attended the Reviews, and on Tuesday visited London, which was illuminated in his honor. On Wednesday he was made Knight of the Garter, and inspected the camp at Aldershott. On Thursday he left London for France.

A public meeting held at London to consider monetary crisis and influence of the Bank Charter act, passed resolutions condemnatory of the existing English currency laws. The meeting was but preliminary to others yet to be held.

The Duke of Newcastle has returned to England.

THE WAR.

The news by this arrival consists mainly of peace rumors, but the public had no means of estimating their truth, and they are probably of little value.

It is a very noticeable circumstance, that the assertions of the British Press on the subject of negotiations are quite at variance with those of influential Continental papers.

The *London Times*, and D'ISRAELI'S organ, the *London Press*, are prominent in asserting that peace is near at hand, and that Austria is about to address an ultimatum summoning Russia, under the threat of breaking off negotiations with her, to accept those conditions of peace which the Western Powers can admit at present, but which they will not assent to after another successful campaign.

The Berlin correspondence of the London *Morning Chronicle*, under date of the 4th inst., says: "It is impossible to separate what is true from what is false in the peace rumors. It is no doubt true that all the Cabinets are anxious for peace, but it is equally true that it cannot be said that negotiations are going forward, as, at the utmost, preparatory steps only are being made. Austria maintains the validity of the treaty of Dec. 2, and hence all attempts of other German States to exercise a pressure on the Western Powers, with the view to pacification, have been completely paralyzed. Austria, moreover, is now ready to accept the interpretation given to the third of the four Vienna Conference points. Prussia has urgently demanded at St. Petersburg that Russia should name the conditions to which she is ready to submit.

Russia's reply to this demand of Prussia is affirmed to be conciliatory, but vague. The Cabinet of St. Petersburg shrinks from the difficulty of making proposals that it may have the mortification to see rejected. The Cabinets of Munich and Dresden, promoted to a more influential position by the policy of France, have also essayed to influence Russia. The measures they took to that end were highly approved of at Paris, but it remains to be seen whether they will be successful. Our best politicians are evenly divided. Some think peace near, and others distant. The most reliable facts indicate that the state of affairs stands thus:

"There has been no communication whatever from Russia. A communication has been made by the Austrian Government, through the French Minister at Vienna, to the French Government, embodying the terms which Austria is prepared to propose to Russia as an ultimatum. This communication was submitted by France to England, and is now under consideration by the two Governments. The terms are a great advance upon any yet offered, and might be accepted all around, but they are the terms of Austria, not of Russia. Austria does not guarantee to join the Allies if the ultimatum be rejected, but only to break off relations with Russia. At this point the matter rests."

With respect to CANROBERT'S mission the London *Times'* Paris correspondent, under date 4th inst., says: "CANROBERT returned—he left Stockholm on the 19th ult., and the day after his departure an act of the Convention or Protocol was signed by the Swedish Minister of Foreign Affairs and the English and French Minister Plenipotentiary, and that the articles of the Convention are most satisfactory to the Allies and advantageous to Sweden. The *Moniteur* will say something of it in a few days. It is waiting for the adhesion of Denmark." The London *Post* says definitely, on the contrary, that no convention has yet been entered into by Sweden.

Some undertake to say that plans will be arranged between NAPOLEON and the King of Sardinia, with respect to Italy, that will render peace impossible for years to come; others, that NAPOLEON is tired of the expenses of the war, and really desires peace. Meanwhile continued preparations on the largest scale go forward for the Spring campaign.

Private letters from St. Petersburg indicate no pressure for peace. The profits of the overland trade keep business generally up to a more favorable point than anticipated. Government paper has not much deteriorated, and money is abundant at Moscow at 7 per cent.

The St. Petersburg *Northern Bee* has an editorial headed "The War is only Beginning," and declares that Russia has ample resources to continue the war for years.

The London *Times* has a reply to the *Bee*, asserting that this boasting merely betrays weakness.

The Crimea.

The *Times* correspondent writes from the camp before Sebastopol, Nov. 24, saying there is really nothing to write about, as nothing has occurred. Very little firing is exchanged between the north and south sides. The Russian works on the north side are rapidly attaining gigantic dimensions. The engineering operations to destroy the Sebastopol Docks are nearly complete. Stringent regulations are issued to keep spies and loafers out of the Allied camp. Horse races are advertised in the British, and theatres in the French camps. The weather has been fine.

Deserters confirm the reports that the bulk of the Russian army remains in its former position, viz.:—The 11th, 12th, and 13th divisions on the Severnaya or North Plateau; the 16th and 17th on Mackenzie Ridge, and the rest on the Plateau of Korales, keeping the Belbec and the Katcha.

The French have been reinforced by General CHASSELOUP'S divisions, consisting of 12,000 men. The English and Sardinians are also reinforced, and it is supposed that the Russians have received reinforcements likewise.

The Russians have erected batteries to prevent the landing of troops in the rear of the North forts.

The Allies have connected the French and English camp by a bridge of boats.

Admiral LYONS continues to cruise near Kertch, as the Russians threaten an attack, and have fortified Arabat with 5,000, and Genitaski with 15,000 men.

CANROBERT announces, on the 22d Nov., "Nothing new."

A French Colonel and Captain while making a reconnoissance, were murdered by the Cossacks.

A Constantinople letter of the 12th November, mentions that three hundred sail of grain ships were wind-bound in Sulina, at the mouth of the Danube.

The Imperial Commercial Bank of Odessa has suspended specie payments, the premium on silver being from 12 to 13 per cent.

The timber rafts recently captured by the Allies are kept, they having floated away and broken up in a tempest.

The Baltic.

A telegraphic dispatch of the 6th inst., from Nyborg (?) [Viborg] states that the United squadrons, under Admiral DUNDAS, were then passing the belt, homewards.

The British Admiralty publish Lieut. GENNERT'S account of the Hango affair, but it contains nothing new. Gen. CANROBERT is said to have hinted that he will have the command-in-chief of the next Baltic campaign, when the two allied armies will be landed—one in Finland and the other in Courtland. At Kiel he had a long interview with Admirals DUNDAS and PENAUD, and some attribute the Russian council of war to the intimation of these facts having reached St. Petersburg.

The council referred to will comprise all the Russian Generals and Admirals. Generals RUDIGER, BERKE, SIEVERS, PARENTIN and others—the object being to settle upon the best measures for the defence of the coast from the Gulf of Bothnia to the southern extremity of Vathynia—360,000 men being available for this purpose, exclusive of interior garrisons.

The mission of Admiral GLASENAPPS to Stockholm, which was supposed to be with the view of counteracting the mission of CANROBERT is stated to have reference only to unimportant matters of finance, and the trade of Swedish ships to ports of Finland.

The Principalities.

The intrigue continues respecting the choice of a Hospodar. England supports JOHN GHIKA as the most suitable candidate, France and Turkey favor M. CALLIMACHI, while Austria sides with Prince STIRBEY. Austria is said to desire that in future the Hospodars shall be named for life by the Porte, subject to the veto of the Great Powers.

Asia.

There is a rumor, on the authority of a correspondent of the London *Daily News*, that the Russians have taken Kars; but the report may have arisen from a similar rumor of the capture of Kertsch. The report states that the Russians made an unsuccessful assault on the 5th of November, but afterwards took the place. It needs confirmation.

A correspondent of Nov. 12, mentions that OMAR PACHA had divided his force into three corps, he himself with the main body occupying Suchum Kale, while twelve of the detached battalions of Infantry and two Regiments of Cavalry, under FERIAH and OSMAN PACHA, had gone to Redout Kale, and the corps of MUSTAPHA PACHA with the Tunisian contingent was at Batoum.

Up to the 11th of November, OMAR had not moved from the basis of operations.

Gen. MOURAVIEFF had established a Winter camp before Kars, and sent off the Georgian militia to the army of Prince BEBUTOFF.

SPAIN.

The Cortes have passed a vote of confidence in O'DONNELL by a vote of 180 against 8.

BELGIUM.

The Second Chamber has voted the War estimates by a large majority.

GERMANY.

Arrangements for the reciprocal circulation of paper money has just been made between Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria. A renewed Conference on German Coinage will be held in Berlin—not Vienna—on the 10th of January.

DENMARK.

The political differences between the King and Prince Royal are made up.

PRUSSIA.

Distress exists in Prussia in consequence of the scarcity of corn—and a considerable disturbance of the usual course of traffic in consequence of an epidemic among cattle. Importation into Prussia from the Russian land frontier is prohibited.

AUSTRIA.

Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR had arrived at Vienna.

Private dispatches state that the Austrian army will be further reduced to the extent of 80,000 men.

ITALY.

It is announced, for the second time, that the mediation of France and England has adjusted the difficulty between Sardinia and Tuscany.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Cotton Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co. report the COTTON market steady at former rates. Messrs. DENNISTOUN & Co. say that the demand from the trade continues large notwithstanding the reduced stock, but holders are so anxious to realize, that there has been no advance excepting on Middling New-Orleans, which is 1-16d. dearer. The sales of the week amounted to 50,000 bales, of which speculators took 8,000 and exporters 5,000.

The business of Saturday was estimated at 5,000 bales including 1,400 to speculators. The market closed steady at the following quotations:

New-Orleans Fair.....	6¾d.	Orleans Middling.....	5¾d.
Uplands Fair.....	6¾d.	Uplands Mid...5 7-16@5¾d.	
Mobile Fair.....	6d.	Mobile Middling.....	5¾d.
Ordinary to Good..5d.@5¼d.		Inferior.....	4¼d.@5d.

State of Trade in Manchester.

The advices from Manchester are rather more favorable than at the last accounts.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

MESSRS. BROWN, SHIPLEY & Co., and the *Broker's Circular* both report a quiet market, with but little speculative demand, and prices generally a trifle lower. Their quotations are: Western Canal FLOUR 42s.@42s 6d.; Ohio 44s.@44s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore 43s.@44s. WHITE WHEAT 12s.@12s. 6d.; Red 11s.@11s. 3d.@11s. 4d.; closing dull with a downward tendency. CORN had declined 6d.@1s., with a dull market. Yellow 45s. 6d.@46s. 0d. Mixed 45s.@45s. 6d. White 50s. Several other circulars quote FLOUR 6d. and WHEAT 2d. under the above rates.

The weather had been quite favorable for agricultural purposes.

Liverpool Provision Market.

MESSRS. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report PORK quiet and tending downward. BEEF dull, fine qualities firm, but ordinary, rather lower, selling at 124s. LARD 67s.@67s. 6d. BACON, no stock on hand.

Liverpool Produce Market.

The *Broker's Circular* quotes RICE unchanged. Nothing doing in CAROLINA. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE unchanged; sales at 37s. 6d.@38s. Nothing doing in CRUDE TURPENTINE OR TAR. ROSIN quiet—sales of 600 bbls. at 5s. 4d.@5s. 6d. to 6s. TALLOW flat at 76s. TOBACCO—no report. COFFEE steady, with a fair demand. No improvement in SUGARS, buyers being disinclined to operate, and prices so irregular that accurate quotations cannot be given.

Freights.

The Liverpool Freight Market had shown no material variation, but wright was scarce and the tendency downward.

London Produce Markets.

Messrs. BARINGS BROS. report COTTON steady at former rates. SUGARS declined still further, with but little speculative demand. TEA dull. American FLOUR 42s.@43s. WHITE WHEAT, 52s.@55s.; Red, 50s.@52s. IRON steady. Welsh Bars, £10 5s.; Rails, £9 5s.; Scotch Pig, 70s. 0d.

London Money Market.

Money still dear, but not quite so stringent. Rumors of new loans frustrate the expectation of lower rates. A remarkable feature of the week was the continued advance in the Stock markets of London and Paris, arising mainly from speculation. Consols had advanced and closed at 90¼. The Bullion in the Bank of England showed an increase of £97,000. Dollars quoted at 5s. 1d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1½d.

American Securities.

Messrs. BELL & Co. report that a decided improvement has occurred during the week in American Securities. There has been some inquiry for State Stocks, but not enough to affect prices, whilst for Railroad Bonds the demand has been active at improved quotations. Erie and Illinois Central have attracted the most attention.

United States 6s, Stock.....	106
United States Bonds.....	106
Maryland 5s, Sterling.....	100@102
Massachusetts Sterling.....	93@99
Pennsylvania 5s.....	72@74
Pennsylvania Bonds.....	78@80
Virginia 5s.....	83½@84½
Virginia 6s.....	93@98
California 7s.....	78@80
City of Boston.....	90@92
New-Orleans 6s.....	80@82
New-York Central Convertibles.....	94@96
New-York Central, not Convertibles.....	80@82
Erie Railroad 1st Mortgage.....	98@100
Erie Railroad 2d Mortgage.....	84@86
Erie Convertibles.....	74@76
Erie Funds.....	81@83
Pennsylvania Central Firsts.....	88@90
Illinois Central.....	73@75
Illinois Freelands.....	76@78
Michigan Central.....	92@94

Boston Weekly Bank Statement.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 13.

The footings of the Weekly Bank Statement are as follows:

Capital Stock.....	$31,960,000
Loans and Discounts.....	50,341,600
Specie.....	8,609,800
Amount due from other Banks.....	9,067,800
Amount due to other Banks.....	5,097,003
Deposits.....	14,282,000
Circulation.....	7,750,900

NEWS FROM MEXICO.

Another Revolution Attempted—Arrest of Gen. Uraga—Unsettled Condition of Affairs—Frightful Robberies and Murders—Opposition of the Church to the Government—Affairs at the North.

Our dates from Mexico City are to the 5th inst.

The British mail steamer sailed from Vera Cruz on the 5th, for Havana, with $2,500,000 on freight. Of this sum $60,000 is for the payment of the interest on the English debt.

A conspiracy had been discovered, which had for its object the overthrow of the present Government, and the elevation of Gen. URAGA to the Presidency. The plot was a pretty extensive one, and had adherents at Puebla, Culiacan, and San Miguel de Allenta. URAGA had been arrested and imprisoned, and was soon to be taken to the City of Mexico. The other leading spirits in the movement are Col. OCELLO, and the famous priest MIRANDA, who have also been arrested. It appears that these parties had been suspected for some time, and watched by the Government.

The Mexico correspondent of the New-Orleans *Bee*, speaking of the conspiracy, says:

"You have seen in the papers the details of the abortive conspiracy of which General URAGA was the head. URAGA had been arrested, and was being brought to Mexico under an escort. The question was debated whether he should be shot, or sent to the Island of Cevallos—the Botany Bay of Guerrero. His companion was to be Father MIRANDA, a celebrated agent of the conservatives, who was surprised in the very act of conspiring at Puebla. The Cabinet, however, having been convoked, decided that the Government was too feeble to resort to extreme measures. Father MIRANDA was, therefore, left in his prison at Washington, and General URAGA was hourly expected, when intelligence was received that he had fled, with the escort which guarded him. Whatever doubts of the guilt of URAGA may have existed, have been dissipated by his conduct. He has violated his parole of honor, given on leaving Mexico, never to engage in any revolutionary schemes.

General URAGA was the founder of the military colonies of Sierra de Guanajuato. He is well known and much loved in that quarter, and will be able to raise an army of some two thousand men—a force sufficiently large to renew agitation in this unhappy and distracted country. URAGA is not a man of much ability, but he has engraved upon his banner a motto which may render him formidable, viz.: "The defence of the interests of the army and the clergy."

Alluding to the condition of affairs the same writer says:

The revolution is daily losing ground, more, I assure you, on account of the errors of its friends, than the efforts of its enemies. The melancholy spectacle daily passing before my eyes, confirms me in the opinion that Mexico is ruined almost beyond resource. Puros, Moderados and Conservatives, are equally impotent. They all write and speak admirably, but are worthless in action. Better for the country would it be, were they less eloquent, and more virtuous.

I believe that ALVAREZ will shortly leave Mexico, and should he do, Comonfort will be invested with full authority to act for him during his absence. In this event, the moderate party will triumph, and a new Ministry will be formed out of its leaders. There is a vast amount of intrigue and by-play going on. The Moderates and Liberals pay their court to their enemy, because he is the least violent of the Ministry, but with a full determination, after using him for their purposes, to oppose, and if possible, overthrow him.

A correspondent writing from Vera Cruz, under the date of the 7th inst., insinuates that the drafts for $3,000,000, presented to the American Government for payment by HOWLAND, ASPINWALL & Co., are not for private property; that they have not advanced anything whatever on them; but have merely been paid by the real *agiotistas* for the use of their names, for the purpose of Americanizing their claims. This is a plausible objection to the payment of them, but one that will need something more than mere assertion to give it any weight.

The same writer states that the condition of affairs throughout the Republic is worse than ever. Pronunciamentos, robberies, murders, and disorders of all kinds, he says, prevail generally. The ALVAREZ Ministry, he adds, had broken up on the 6th inst., COMONFORT going "over to the enemy," and ALVAREZ himself being about to return to his native South.

Among the most notable robberies lately committed, was one on the Puebla diligence in which the late Spanish Minister was riding, among others. The band consisted of thirty well mounted and well armed men. Señor LOZANCY ARMENTA was robbed of sixty and odd doubloons, (about $600 or $625,) the brigands returning him one to pay his expenses. On arriving at Vera Cruz, the passengers made declarations, which showed that their losses in money, jewels, watches, &c., amounted in the whole to some $8,000.

The most important decree lately promulgated is one of the 20th ult., depriving ecclesiastical judges of jurisdiction in civil cases, and requiring them to forego it, and to hand over to the secular authorities all such cases at present pending. The consequence of this has been to bring down the direct opposition of the clergy with the Bishop of Mexico at their head. The latter had previously to its promulgation protested against it, and subsequently to its passage had declared that he could not comply with it, but would have to appeal to the Pope on the subject, as no other authority could release him from the oath he had taken to maintain these privileges and this jurisdiction of the church. This subject was a subject of discussion up to the date of the latest intelligence.

In regard to the troubles in the State of Tamaulipas, between Generals GARZA and TRACONIS, we have nothing very definite. The papers state that in consequence of the latest news received by the Government from that State, GARZA has been ordered to proceed to the capital, and the hope is fervently expressed that this step may produce the re-establishment of peace in Tampico and in the Department. A letter from General TRACONIS to VIDAURRI, dated the 19th of November, is published. The General prefers many charges against GARZA and against other persons in Tampico, professing his fidelity to the Government of ALVAREZ, and his readiness to submit his course of conduct during the troubles to his commander-in-chief, VIDAURRI.

At the time this letter was written, Tampico was in a state of siege, declared by TRACONIS for the defence of the town against an expected attack by the forces of GARZA. In this letter, TRACONIS stated that to defend himself he had but 500 men, more than 200 of whom were in the hospital, and he asked a reinforcement of 500 or 600 men, expressing the assurance that with that aid he could put an end to the difficulties by which he was surrounded. It is probable that the demand for GARZA'S presence in the capital brought the question of his loyalty to the Government directly to issue.

Our Minister, Mr. GADSDEN, had written a letter to VIDAURRI, denouncing the recent invasion from Texas, and pronouncing Capt. CALLAHAN and his men a band of Vandals.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

State Democratic Convention—Fight with Indians—Indian Depredations—Captain Callahan.

We have Galveston dates to the 9th instant.

The United States transport steamer *Fashion* arrived at Indianola on the 8th inst., with 125 recruits for the army, under the command of Capt. GRAINGER.

The State Democratic Convention is to be held at Austin on the 8th of January next.

A new paper has been issued at Lockhart, Caldwell County, by Messrs. FULTON and ROGAN, called the *Southern Watchman*. This paper will advocate the Democratic creed and Southern rights.

A large United States train of wagons arrived in Corpus Christi on Monday week from Fort [illegible] and Los Moras. The same train left again on the 5th instant.

A correspondent of the New-Orleans *Picayune*, writing from New-Braunfels, on the 1st inst., gives the following account of the state of affairs in Western Texas. He says:

In one of my letters I mentioned that SAM JONES and a portion of his party had been arrested, and were in Austin jail, on a charge of horse-stealing. As the prosecution failed to prove anything against him, the authorities were constrained to release them. It is generally thought that he has been in league with the Indians in the depredations that have been committed. Whether this is so, whether he has fallen out with his allies, or whether some strangers happened along ignorant of his antecedents, I am unable to say. One thing is certain, he had a most desperate fight with a party of Lipans, at his house on the Hondo, some fifty miles from here about two months ago, an account of which, I think has not yet found its way into the papers. He was in his cornfield, when some fifteen redskins made their appearance. He eluded them, and succeeded in getting to his cabin, as also did a German in his employ.

The Indians soon surrounded the house with hideous yells. The old man had but little ammunition, and was, of course, conscious that every shot should tell. When the Indians would attempt to break in the slight door he would shoot, and while he was loading the German would keep them at bay, by pointing an unloaded gun at them through the crevices of the house. They managed this way till the outside of the house was bristling with arrows, aimed at them between the logs, and the old man's powder had given out. At this moment the Indians retreated a short distance to hold a council. The besieged availed themselves of the chance to get the assistance of a dozen bloodhounds that were confined in an out-building.

Under cover of the two unloaded guns Mrs. JONES liberated the dogs. Here was a reinforcement the red scamps had not calculated upon, and in the twinkling of an eye, five of the Indians were *hors du combat*. The balance came to the rescue, and soon shot all of the remainder of their arrows into the dogs, and beat a retreat, bearing their wounded, beating off the dogs with their bows, their buckskin in tatters, and blood streaming from every one of them. After the fight the field exhibited one dead Indian, three dead dogs, sundry pieces of buckskin, mingled with clotted masses of Indian hair, hundreds of arrows, and pieces of bows. This fight has reconciled many to the old man who were hostile before.

During the last week horses were taken from the Fredericksburg, below Fredericksburg, and three Indians seen. Two Indians were also seen about the same time near the Post Oak Spring. Scarce a day passes but we hear of some one who has lost horses, and the occurrence has become so common that it hardly excites a remark. Through this section of the State losing horses seems to be the rule, keeping them the exception; and the only wonder is, that there are now any horses left.

I see there is talk at Washington of instituting proceedings against Capt. CALLAHAN for violation of the neutrality laws. Such proceedings would meet the disapprobation of the whole country here, and for the credit of the Administration it is to be hoped no such thing will be attempted. If we are to have no assistance against the Indians, we certainly have not counted upon being prosecuted for fighting them on our own hook.

NEWS FROM BUENOS AYRES.

Another Revolution—Fearful Apprehensions—Movements of Flores—Return of Olivieri.

By the arrival of the bark *Rainbow* we have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 30th of October.

The British Packet, in its summary of the news for the fortnight ending the 27th of October, says:—

There are things so passing strange that they exceed the limits of credibility; and the announcement of another rebellion in the very suburbs of the Capital, may fairly be regarded as such; yet true it is, and of verity, that BUSTOS, FLORES, LAMELA, and according to public report, most of the other military chiefs that figured in the Revolution of December, 1852, are once more in the field with the banner of sedition unfurled.

The notices of the movements hitherto published are extremely vague, and consequently unsatisfactory.

Buenos must have left the city on Tuesday night, and on the following morning halted at Matanzas, where he appears to have met rather a cold reception; and as he was then accompanied by only some fifteen unarmed men, the wonder is that they were not all apprehended and delivered up to the authorities.

At mid-day on Wednesday, Col. CLORES started in pursuit, and reached the Matanzas, where Buenos had been, about 6 o'clock in the evening; but he had then disappeared, and was supposed to have gone towards Quilmes or Ensenada, for the purpose of joining with FLORES.

From this point we hear little more of BUSTOS, till the *Tyrone* at this morning states that he was in flight towards San Vicente, in a group of fugitives that had been dispersed by Major VIDA.

In addition to these, it appears that we have LAMELA somewhere to the North; and rumor says, is now about the Tuyu, and Pedro Rosas y Belgrano at the Salado. Such are the meagre details of this unfortunate conflict.

Meanwhile, the Division of Col. ECHENIQUE, intended as a reinforcement for the Southern frontier, revolted after crossing the Salado, and some 500 dispersed, leaving him with a skeleton force of 80 veterans. In consequence, his march has been countermanded; and we understand he is now acting in concert with Col. CORDES.

Our next fear is, that the news of these ongoings may encourage the Indians to still more daring inroads; and it is truly melancholy to see any part of the public force engaged in this fratricidal struggle, at a moment when they are so much needed to repel the foreigner.

Down to the hour of going to press, no news or further reliable information to communicate.

Alluding to the arrival of Col. OLIVIERI, the *Packet* says:

"The gallant Colonel of the Valiant Legion disembarked on Sunday forenoon. His presence—as well it might—excited a thrilling sensation, in which admiration, gratitude and sympathy comingled.

During the rebellion and siege of 1852-53, Col. OLIVIERI, with the modesty of true valor, and the purity and disinterestedness inspired in chivalrous natures—by a sense of justice and a love of liberty, rendered services to the cause of Buenos Ayres that can never be forgotten or requited. Of these we have at once the proof and record in the distinctive appellation appropriated to his division—the Valiant Legion—that emulated the personal gallantry and daring of their leader and friend.

During an absence of two years, Colonel OLIVIERI has experienced strange vicissitudes of fortune. Scarcely had he trod the soil of fair Italy, when the rapturous embrace of an attached family were to be exchanged for the gloom of a Roman dungeon. The champion of liberty on the banks of the Plate was now a forlorn captive, the victim of a grim and relentless tyranny on the banks of the classic Tiber! But we shall not dwell on this dark episode of his career, that excited lively sympathies, and called forth the active intercession of powerful friends.

Latest from the Plains—Surrender of the Murderers of the Mail Party—Hostages for Peace, &c.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Dec. 14.

By the politeness of an officer of the United States Army, who has just returned from Fort Laramie, we have been placed in possession of reliable information from that quarter several weeks later than anything which has yet been received.

Gen. HARNEY—who, as our readers have been already advised, is now at Fort Pierre—previous to his departure from Fort Laramie, made a demand upon the Sioux of the Platte for the murderers of the mail party. He stated that he had already visited punishment upon them for the murder of Lieut. GRATTAN and his command, but that, as preliminary to any conditions of peace, he must have delivered to him those Indians who had committed the murder above alluded to, as also the murderers of GIBSON.

After his departure from Fort Laramie, the Indians, consisting chiefly of Sioux, came into the neighborhood of the Fort and asked leave to encamp there. This was granted them, and thereupon three of the murderers of the mail party came to the Fort dressed in full war costume, painted for their death song, and gave themselves up, or to use their own expressive language, "*threw their lives away for the good of the tribe.*" They were RED LEAF and LONG CHIN, the two brothers of the "Bear," or MATTEIOWAN, who was killed in the affair with Lieut. GRATTAN, and SPOTTED TAIL, a noted brave. At the same time, also, RED PLUME and the SPOTTED ELK, also came in and voluntarily offered themselves as hostages for the peace of the tribe. They were all accompanied by their squaws, and were at once placed under guard. Afterwards, they were all brought down to Fort Leavenworth under the charge of Brevet-Major JOHNSON of the 6th Infantry, and an escort of twenty men. Accompanying these, were Lieut. W. D. SMITH and Lieut. GOUNON, the latter of whom only came as far as Fort Riley.

The general disposition of the Sioux of the South Platte seems to incline to peace, and their action in this behalf certainly evinces such a feeling. They would have sent in *all five* of the murderers, but one of them is too ill to be moved, whilst the other has fled the village. In regard to the person who killed GIBSON, they have already sent out runners to bring him in, and he may be expected to be delivered up. The Sioux of the North Missouri are, however, more troublesome, and it is expected that the war with them will have to be renewed in the spring. The troops in that quarter have for the present gone into Winter quarters. The men are doing well, but the horses are suffering a great deal, and dying very fast.

The position of the United States troops, as at present disposed in the Indian country, is as follows:

At Fort Laramie there are stationed five companies of the 6th Infantry, one company (Captain HEATH'S) of the 9th Infantry, HOWE'S Light Artillery Company.

At Fort Pierre, there are six companies of the 2d Infantry, and one company of the 6th Infantry.

At a short distance below Fort Pierre two companies of the 2d Dragoons, under the command of Major GRAHAM, have gone into Winter quarters.

At Loup de Caur, there are stationed two companies of the 2d Dragoons, and one company of Infantry.

At Fort Kearney, there is only one company of the 6th Infantry, under the command of Capt. WHARTON.

The fort at Ash Hollow, which was temporarily established, has been broken up and abandoned.

The reports brought in are of a great deal of snow on the Plains. The game is scarce and traveling severe.

We further learn from the same source that the steamer *White Cloud* did not succeed in getting up to Fort Pierre. She only reached the mouth of White River, about sixty miles below the Forte. Flying rumors of difficulties with the Crow and Cheyenne Indians were afloat, but as they came principally from traders who were interested in the matter, but little credit was attached to them.

☞ Don't let the children take into their mouths handsomely enamelled cards, they are poisonous.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Tone of the President's Message.

THE NICARAGUAN MINISTER.

The Debate in the House, and its Effect.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The President's Message has been put in type at the White House, where it remains locked up. The Message is very severe in its tone with reference to England and her diplomacy.

PARKER H. FRENCH had not yet presented himself at the State Department at 8 o'clock to-day. The President and all the Foreign Legation still treat Señor MARCOLETA as the Nicaraguan Minister.

The effect of to-day's debate in the House is favorable. It shows that the National Know-Nothings cannot unite with the Democrats. Also that they make their "Americanism" subordinate to their Pro-Slavery interest—which puts HAVEN and other Northern professed Anti-Nebraska Know-Nothings in a very leaky boat.

It is expected that to-morrow will be wasted in a continuance of discussion. The proposition for a plurality election meets strong opposition from several of the Anti-Nebraska men, which will make it difficult to carry. S.

Prospects of a Speaker—The Senate Printer.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Although the debate in the House, to-day, has served to inflame members, the supposition is that a speaker will be elected before the close of the week.

The nomination of the proprietors of the *Union*, by the Democratic caucus of the Senate, as the printers for that body, is not regarded as indicative of the success of that ticket.

XXXIVth CONGRESS.....First Session.

SENATE.....WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

Mr. PRATT gave notice that he would introduce a bill for the improvement of the Patapsco River.

Mr. BAYARD gave a similar notice relative to Port Penn. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

A PERSONAL EXPLANATION.

Mr. WALKER, rising to a personal explanation, defended Southern Know-Nothings from the attacks of the Mobile *Register*, saying they had not only been a target for the press of the country, but also used here as a battledore and shuttlecock by the Republicans on one side, and the Democrats on the other.

The Democrats here, with obstinate exclusiveness, before the House assembled, nominated their candidate and adopted a resolution which many of the more considerate of them admit was an insult to, and a stigma on, the Members of this floor. The fact must be realized, that if Southern Know-Nothings, on the opening of this contest, had thrown themselves into the ranks of the Democrats, the result would have been a Free-Soil organization. He (Walker) held that the Democratic Party was the National party, and claimed nationality for the American Party.

KNOW-NOTHINGISM—WHICH IS THE NATIONAL PARTY?

Mr. JONES (Pa.) said had it not been for Know-Nothingism, Pennsylvania would to-day, instead of being represented by six National Democrat votes, be represented by seventeen. Know-Nothingism in Pennsylvania is perfectly synonymous with Free-Soilism. The gentleman did not mean to impute to him who offered the resolution in caucus, the intention to insult any individual or class. The Democracy stand on what they believe to be principle, without compromise.

Mr. ALLISON, in replying, indorsed the idea of his colleague, who is a National man. Had it not been for the fact that the people of Pennsylvania condemned the action of the last Congress, there would now be seventeen Democrats from that State on this floor, but the Free-Soil and Know-Nothing parties united, and Pennsylvania is now represented by men, a majority of whom condemn the Nebraska Bill.

Mr. WALKER replied, saying, in the course of his remarks, that the adoption of the resolution in the Democratic caucus shows what is by no means uncommon—namely: the proneness of all men to confound principles with party, seeming to forget that the two are essentially different. If no organization was effected to-day he was willing to meet in this Hall, this evening, with those members who are in favor of abiding by the existing laws regarding Slavery, and of admitting new States, whether their Constitutions recognize or prohibit Slavery—the object of the meeting being to devise a plan for organizing the House. In this he believed he expressed the views of a majority of those with whom he acted.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, said there was but one truly National Party, and that voted for Mr. BANKS. The Democrats represent a section, and the gentleman from Alabama had shown that he belongs to a party as sectional as that of the Democratic, inasmuch as he had admitted that he is controlled by the same ideas, principles and thoughts as that party which declares itself in favor of the Kansas bill, and which makes everything else subservient to the extension and perpetuation of Slavery.

Mr. ORR asked Mr. WASHBURNE when he was elected to Congress.

Mr. WASHBURNE—Year before last.

Mr. ORR—Has not your party been since defeated, and the Democrats triumphed?

Mr. WASHBURNE explained the position of parties in Maine, stating that the principal issue was the liquor law.

Mr. ORR—I understand then that the people of Maine like whiskey better than freedom. [Applause and laughter.] I ask another question—were you elected by Know-Nothings?

Mr WASHBURNE—Not being a member of the Order, I am not aware that I was.

After some further colloquy between Messrs. ORR and WASHBURNE,

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Penn., said he could tell his colleague (JONES) that he would find gentlemen here not afraid of the appellation of Know-Nothings. He then continued to show that the American Party is entirely distinct from the Free Soil Party, and voted in Pennsylvania for NICHOLSON as their candidate for Canal Commissioner. He and his friends were now voting for Mr. BANKS for Speaker, because no man stood fairer on American records than he. They consider the Kansas and Nebraska question as an open one.

Messrs. JONES and CAMPBELL of Penn., had a long dialogue about Pennsylvania politics, keeping up a spirited fire involving personal explanations.

A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMERICANISM AND KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Illinois, asked whether he did not consider Americanism and Know-Nothingism the same thing.

Mr. JONES.—No; I am an American, but have nothing to do with Know-Nothingism, which bodes no good to the country.

Mr. WASHBURNE.—I understand the gentleman to say that the Democratic Caucus platform, as he explains it, offers no bar to Southern Know-Nothings and Democrats coming together.

Mr. JONES—We will not take one plank from our platform—our arms are open, however, to every man differing from us as soon as he repudiates his heresies.

Mr. WASHBURNE asked JONES whether he and his friends would go into such a meeting as that to which they had this morning been politely invited by the gentleman from Albany, Mr. WALKER.

Mr. ORR—I will take that into consideration.

THE DEMOCRATS STAND ON THEIR OWN GROUND.

Mr. JONES—The Democrats will meet in caucus with none but those standing on that Party's well settled principles.

Mr. ALLISON, participating in the controversy raised by his two colleagues, said the majority of the members in Congress from Pennsylvania, were elected as opponents of the Nebraska bill—this being the great issue of the late election.

MR. ETHERIDGE THINKS THE HOUSE NEEDS REPOSE.

Mr. ETHERIDGE thought the House needed repose after the intellectual exercises of the morning. As much had been said as the country could digest in two days—(Laughter,)—and he trusted the House would now adjourn.

Cries of "No,"—"No,"—"Call the roll,"—"Call the roll."

Mr. SMITH of Va., asked Mr. CAMPBELL of Pa., whether Mr. BANKS had not cut himself aloof from the American Party.

Mr.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

Windsor Theatricals—A Peep Behind the Royal Curtains—Court Gossip.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LONDON, Wednesday, Nov. 28, 1855.

This day last week was one of festivals at Windsor Castle. It was the birth day of the Princess Royal, and it was celebrated in many a form. In the afternoon the Queen held a Privy Council and had her hands kissed by Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR and Mr. LABOUCHERE, who were sworn in: the first to report some more "conversations" about the sick man, and the second to keep up the loyalty of the Colonies. On the same occasion the Duke of Somerset delivered his late father's garter without, it is asserted, any apparent rudeness being observable in his Grace's demeanor; and Captain MCCLINTOCK, of Arctic celebrity, who, to be sure, wants the Order of the Polar Star, *discovered* himself knighted. The royal dinner party included Viscount CANNING and lady, who took leave, and are gone since to rule over India, and to acquire some more land, having, at the same time, full powers to do as they please with the King of Oude. The most conspicuous of Her Majesty's guests, however, was Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, who had to be persuaded to return to the Crimea, and who has, of course, been persuaded. It is said that the gallant General felt so overwhelmed with gratitude at his Queen's praises and thanks for his most distinguished services in the Crimea, that, when the question was popped, at what time he intended to return there? he exclaimed: "Any time, and in any capacity, it may please your Majesty." And cunning as a woman is, be she never so queenly, VICTORIA, having gained her point, conquered the old soldier by another most graciously sly remark: "Oh, you must, General, stay with us now for a while. I want you to tell me the Christmas tale of the campaign." The end of the transaction is, that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL will have his Winter quarters at home, with the promise to go out again shooting by the hedges. He will have to command a distinct *corps d'armée*, and has, moreover, received some sideway hints that the Commander-in-Chief, General CODRINGTON, being also but a man subject to many a casualty, wants him to be on the spot. All this has, I have authority to believe, been settled on the birthday of the Princess Royal. The happy day was then concluded with another sort of theatricals, given on the stage erected in St. George's Hall, the piece represented being "The Rivals" of SHERIDAN. And here, too, I have to give you some particulars which you will find in no *paper*, and which I have from my little bird who was *present* at the royal entertainment. St. George's Hall—the immense size and magnificence of which are well-known to tourists—has for the occasion been divided into halves, one of which was fitted up as the *salle de spectacle*, the other half being turned into an ante-room. On entering the theatre from this last place you might have seen such of her Majesty's guests who were invited to witness the representation without being of her dinner party, seated on your left on old crimson velvet chairs in the gothic style, and ranged on a slightly amphitheatre-like elevation, the first row of these chairs being placed on the carpeted floor. These royal "pits" were in front, and on the sides, fenced in by gilded iron railings, the gate of which was shut, and it may be, locked, at the moment that the Queen was entering the Hall. Above the pits, and almost touching the ceilings, was a small gallery, the only one in the *salle*, and destined for the servants of the royal household, who, being posted so high, and, as it were, encaged in a den which covered all but their heads, could see the acters on the stage, but not the company below. They looked, indeed, very much like a transport of calves with their heads out of the railway-van in which they are shut up, calves and all. The stage on the opposite end of the Hall was erected, and the decorations painted, under the direction of Mr. GRIEVE. The curtain, which remained covered by another of green velvet until the Queen had been seated, represents a fine view of Windsor. It has, however, been remarked that the painter must be somewhat of a satirist. The "Castle" has, indeed, more than the lion's share of his canvas, and the "borough," represented by a few wretched houses placed in the foreground, and looking all but respectable, has the appearance of a beggar waiting for the "broken meat" of royal festivals. The front board of the stage had the following inscription: *All the world is a stage!* I grieve to say that Mr. GRIEVE becomes more and more a subject of suspicion to me. Only think of such a *motto* being displayed before the eyes of royalty and its histrionic notabilities! Fortunately for the painter or Mr. CHARLES KEAN, who is the manager of these theatricals, the shocking inscription was not very observable, half-hidden as it was by the orchestra, and especially by Mr. ANDERSON, the director of her Majesty's private band. Mr. ANDERSON seemed, indeed, to be most anxious to hide the ironical insinuation contained in those words, and covered it as best he could with his back. Lord FANSHAWE, at one time, tried hard to read it, and seemed to have succeeded to do so, in spite of Mr. ANDERSON's exertions to foil his endeavors. His lordship was, at all events, seen to turn to the Marquis of LANSDOWNE and to direct his attention to the impudent board, as if to say: "Look at the epigraph! I wonder what PALMERSTON would say to that?" And they both smiled. Between the orchestra and the railings of the aristocratic pit is a spacious square, the background of which, at some little distance from the said fence, is the place where Royalty—Queen and Prince Consort—sit on richly gilded arm-chairs, flanked, all in one row, by chairs equally sumptuous for the Royal children. Left and right of these seats of highest honor are seated the ladies and lords in waiting, the high dignitaries of the Court and the guests who had the honor to dine with Her Majesty, —a goodly company. The place formed by the Royal row, its two wings and the orchestra, is left free. Such is the distribution of the *salle de spectacle*. The play was to be commenced at 8 o'clock, and the first company was by this time *au grand complét*. It being a birthday *fête*, this part of the "public" comprised a great many juvenile faces of the aristocracy, though none of the noblest. Two of these young ladies, probably "friends" to the Princess Royal, had certainly no great pleasure of it. Poor things, they little expected to be so annoyed as they had reason to be. You know, of course, the "Rivals," and the scenes in which *Sir Anthony* and *Captain Absolute* speak of "a little red-haired girl" who "squints," and so you can easily fancy the *embarras* of two "little red-haired girls," who "squinted," both of them, most awfully, and were forced to listen to their own disparagement in face of the whole Court. I really think that the mother of those two poor pusses (I won't name them) ought to have read the piece before taking her daughters to see it. It is, however, more than improbable that the honor of being present at the Royal theatricals would not have overcome any lady's fears to become an object of ridicule. The struggle of vanity must be desperate in all such cases. The guards were, of course, represented by a numerous body of officers. All were seated and waiting, but the Queen came not. She had a long talk with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, and was in retard. It was too bad, for it was awfully cold in the Hall, and the unfortunate victims of low dresses were shivering with it. She came at last, nearly an hour too late. Her Majesty kept Prince ARTHUR by the hand. The Royal boy, dressed like a Highlander, seems to have no great respect for etiquette. He was looking about, and had almost run away to select his own place, when his mother bid him to "just sit down here," in a voice quite imperative and loud enough to be heard by many of the company. The Royal entrance was, by the way, a very amusing scene, by the contrast it presented. The Queen being followed by a host of children, and these again by gray and white-headed statesmen and courtiers, such as LANSDOWNE, Sir COLIN, PANMURE, CANNING, the Belgian Minister, &c., &c. It was a procession of congenial ages. As to the Royal family itself, one could not help remembering BYRON's "lady and her daughters" who

"Shine like a guinea and seven shilling pieces"

The Princess Royal was, of course, a great object of curiosity. The "Court" has given her away already, and the Prussian match is looked upon as a certainty. The young lady is about the size and complexion of her mamma, with unmistakable signs of womanhood in her constitution, though not without some rather marked expression of dollified symplicity on her face. "I was just like her," says Mrs. Meddleton, in and of "the Little Treasure." Well, all being seated, the entertainment began with the overture of the "Dame Blanche;" but, strange to say, with the omission of its most beautiful part, the adagio of the Scotch Pastorelle. Why this omission? Has, then, the young German swain, lately the guest at Balmoral, left such griefs behind as to render a melody full of Highland images a thing not to be endured? There must certainly be some Prussian acid in the motives of that unharmonious omission. "The Rivals" were played with all the mastery which might be expected on the part of performers such as cannot be brought to act together, "except by command of the Queen." Royalty has certainly some very enviable privileges. Mr. BARTLEY as *Sir Anthony*, Mr. WIGAN as *Captain Absolute*, Mr. HUDSON as *Sir Lucius O'Trigger*, Mrs. WINSTANLEY as *Mrs. Malaprop*, and Miss LECLERC as *Miss Lydia Languish*, form a combination of artistic forces not often, or but rarely, to be witnessed by the *misera plebs contribuens*. To say that the play was enjoyed, is to say little. It was most heartily applauded by all;—the Queen or Prince ALBERT, who laughed immoderately, giving, of course the signal, without which it would be considered improper to be moved to any demonstrations of pleasure whatsoever. As in the theatres of old Rome so in the *salle de spectacle* of Windsor Castle, applause must wait till the *ton* is given if not said—*nunc plaudite!* With all that, the company was not dissatisfied to go home at about 11 o'clock. The acting was good but the Hall was bitterly cold, and applauding the piece makes one, after all, not sufficiently warm. So people "went away without much lingering about in the refreshment room," a place not very invitingly named to persons wishing to be warmed-up. The ladies and gentlemen of the stage had, however, a supper in a warm room, after Colonel PHIPPS had expressed to Mr. KEAN the Queen's satisfaction with the representation. And such was the *fête*, as far as I know of it, in honor of the Princess Royal's birthday. Before, however, leaving Windsor I must acquaint you with a piece of artistic curiosity. The room until lately called of Waterloo is filled, as you know, with the portraits of all the notabilities of the Coalition. By the by, is it not strange, and has it not struck you as highly absurd, that the man who made them famous, I mean NAPOLEON, should be the only one excluded from that picture gallery? Whoever would have heard of the "Peninsular heroes," and of the Vienna Congressmen, nay of BLUCHER, and WELLINGTON himself, but for the prisoner of St. Helena? But then English Royalty repudiates the companionship of even OLIVER CROMWELL, and so we cannot wonder at General BONAPARTE's exclusion from the collection of Waterloo Room. Well, there is in this collection a portrait of HUMBOLDT, and a curious picture it is. If you face it, it is all right, but if you examine it from either side, you will be startled to see that the *head rests on a strange, not its own, body*. Horrible! I wonder if there should be no coroner's inquest in the state of a head so mysteriously displaced. Well, the story goes in Windsor Castle that Sir S. LAWRENCE, by whom the pictures of the Waterloo Room have been painted, was in retard with the portrait of HUMBOLDT, and as he was urged, (I don't pretend to know or inquire into the reasons of that pressure,) to be ready within a very few days, he placed the head of the Baron on the body of another gentleman who stood finished in the artist's *atelier*, and who, *horresco referens*, was *beheaded!* Well, now that this deed has been done, and cannot be helped, it might be taken for a precedent, "and, as such, turned to the profit of civilization and justice." It would, indeed, be in the natural course of the Alliance that now, that the Waterloo Room has lost its name, the pictures in it should lose their heads, and be subjected to what might be called a *capital* execution, by Sir E. LANDSEER, the favorite animal painter. Without venturing upon wholesale suggestions to that effect, LOUIS NAPOLEON's hyena-head might figure on the Muscovite CZAR's neck, while "The intellectual eunuch CASTLEREAGH," might be made to cut his own throat in order to be headed by PERSIGNY's vulpine countenance. However that may be, some definite change must be made, for there is strange confusion in the Castle about the name of that disgraced room. The inmates are never sure whether they are going to "the Picture Gallery" or "the Concert Room," many preferring to call it still "the Waterloo Room," though the imprudence of such is, of course, always rebuked. There are, indeed, scenes in Windsor Castle that remind one of the dialogue in "Henry VIII.:"

First Gentleman: Sir,
You must not call it York-place—that is past:
For, since the Cardinal fell, that title is lost:
'Tis now the King's and called White-hall.
Third Gentleman: I know it,
But 'tis so lately alter'd, that the old name
Is fresh about me.

Oh! divine SHAKESPEARE, what *presence* there is in many of your lines!

And now, for this time, I have done with Court Chronicles. The reception of VICTOR EMMANUEL at Windsor Castle, will, I dare say, offer me another opportunity to tell you something of the place and its fêtes. The stage in St. George's Hall has been removed, but then, "All the world is a stage," and the chief "characters" are still at the Palace, so *au revoir*.

ŒIL DE BŒUF.

FROM EGYPT.

Traveling Notes and Incidents—Miscellaneous News.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

CAIRO, Tuesday, Oct. 23, 1855.

Things go on here as usual. Our Pacha amusing himself with playing at soldiers, and little else. He was terribly annoyed at an editorial in the London *Times* of 16th August, and shut himself up and would see no one for three days after it was read to him. Two days ago he ordered a bevy of conscripts, (volunteers we call them,) probably, in consequence of that article, to send to Constantinople.

The Arabs in the upper country are still in revolt, notwithstanding his having blown some half dozen of those who submitted from the cannon mouths; they robbed, a few weeks ago, the caravan returning to Sinnaar and Darfour after having sold what they had brought down the Nile—the Arabs took about £50,000 worth of property. This revolt of the Bedouins will be bad for the travelers, and the Pacha cannot put them down, although he is still sending troops against them. He can do nothing with them; they retire before his troops into the desert, where they cannot be followed, and then attack some village during the absence of the soldiers—who, by-the-by, plunder the villagers more than the Bedouins—so much so, that the Pacha has been obliged to send up his Bashi-Bazouks as a police over the soldiers, and they rob the fellahs (villagers) more than either the Arabs or the regular troops, so that the fellah is doomed to constant spoliation and robbery.

THE RAILROAD.

The Suez Railroad, as you may imagine, progresses slowly under the present Engineer and his staff. The embankment is not yet complete for the first mile, and is predicted to be a failure, but rumor, who is here generally correct, states the Road is really to be made by English engineers—the present employment of the French being merely a sop to satisfy them while the Canal is being talked about; that, however, will never be made; it will cost too much, and the difficulties are too great. The Pacha has just ordered two branch lines of Railroad to be laid down by the English Engineers, one from Galubi to the Barrage, a track across the Nile, (another blunder of the French, although an admirable piece of work,) and where His Highness talks of building a town called Saidach after him—his name being SAID, and a fort which will be as useless as the Barrage—the other, a line from Tanta to Monsurat, on the Damutia branch of the Nile. This will be a useful and paying branch, and will, probably, be carried on to Damutia. The whole line of Railroad ought to be in the hands of a European Company; it would then be well conducted and would pay well, since there is not a man upon it, either station-master or pointsman, who has ever seen a railroad—a pack of Greeks who know nothing of their work or duty. I fear we shall hear of sad accidents ere long. It is expected that the whole line from Alexandria to Cairo will be opened to the public about the 12th of November next. A ferry-boat, or floating bridge across the Nile, was launched on the 22d inst. It is a very clever contrivance, and has a platform which may be raised to the level of the banks of the Nile, to receive the carriages which are ferried across the river.

The Nile has not risen nearly as high this year as could be desired, and in consequence a sufficient quantity of land has not been inundated to insure the usual large crop of grain next year. The Government has therefore prohibited the export of grain after 6th January next.

The outward bound passengers to India arrived on the 20th—130 in number, and proceeded to Suez immediately, thirty, *viâ* Trieste, having preceded them by a day. Many of the latter are in great distress, as a notice has been issued by the P. & B. Co. to the effect that the next *three* steamers are full, and that *only such persons as* have booked their names through in the London offices will obtain places. We sadly want an opposition. Why does not New-York get up a line?

AMERICANS.

We have only two parties of travelers for Upper Egypt here yet—two Englishmen, the brothers SALTER, and Mr. and Mrs. C. W. PRUME of New-York, and their brother-in-law, Mr. TRUMBULL, and his wife. They are expected to leave this for the Second Cataract in about a fortnight. They have permission from the Pacha to excavate at their own expense, but not to remove or take away anything *except drawings*—a very valuable and liberal permission, to spend as much money in the country as they can, and to have nothing for it. Such is Turkish liberality. *Our* Consul-General, Mr. DE LEON, has been absent two months, on a visit to *our* Minister at Constantinople, and thence to Greece. He is expected daily, and is represented by Mr. PETERSON, Swedish Consul, during his absence. The Hon. Mr. BRUCE, Lord ELGIN's brother, and English Consul-General, is absent on leave to England, since July last.

I hear that Doctor GEORGE ABBOTT of New-York, now in this city, has received a commission as Surgeon to the Turkish Contingent, under Gen. BEATSON. It is, I believe, doubtful if he will be able to accept the appointment, as he is suffering from neuralgia, which prevents his moving about as he would wish.

The Viceroy's eldest sister, NIZLEY HANUM, arrived in Alexandria, from Constantinople, about a week ago. The Pacha's yacht, a large steam frigate, the *Fairy Giad*, was sent for her special use; and upon her arrival, the Pacha, accompanied by all his grandees, in full uniform, and a considerable number of troops, went to meet her. He rode on horseback, by the side of her carriage, amid salutes from all the guns in the fleet and batteries. It is said that he will accompany her to Cairo, upon which occasion there is to be a general illumination—by order, of course; no such demonstration has been made for the fate of Sebastopol—that is a minor consideration to him.

I should have mentioned before that the electric telegraph is completed from Alexandria to this side of the hill, and that in another fortnight it is expected to be at work in this city. A Mr. ROLFE, an Englishman, is here preparing to lay the wires to Suez, and when he has finished that job he is to carry the wires to the first Cataract. Great strides towards civilization, but, believe me, Egypt is not yet far enough advanced to reap the benefit of such quick communication as steam and electricity.

I had omitted to mention, what will be gratifying to many of your readers, that we have four American missionaries in this city. Rev. Mr. BARNET, from Syria; Rev. Mr. MCCAINE, and his wife and child; Rev. Mr. MARTIN, wife and child, and a Mr. MOUBARD—quite a large community, larger than the English. They are about to establish schools; they are very much respected both by natives and Europeans, and deservedly so. The English are particularly indebted to them for their kind and unremitting attention during the late epidemic—they were continually in attendance upon the sick, acting even as nurses, and in many cases even washing the dead, and read the funeral service over all the English who died, while the English Missionary shut himself in his house, would see no one, and *refused* to perform the funeral service. It was impossible for any persons to behave with more kindness and with greater zeal during that dreadful calamity than did these reverend gentlemen, and they will always be gratefully remembered and spoken of, especially by the English. They have Divine service twice each Sabbath—preaching in Arabic to the natives in the morning, and in English in the afternoon.

SLAVERY.

You are probably aware that by a late treaty between France, England and Turkey, Slavery was to be abolished in the Turkish empire and in Egypt, when slaves arrived at the first Cataract they were not permitted to pass, and were ordered to be taken back to their country or to be liberated at once. The Slavedealers could not take them back, and would either kill them or let them die of hunger. So the Government took the men for soldiers, and the females for soldiers' wives, but lately an order has been promulgated that slaves may enter Egypt, (they pay a heavy tax,) and be sold; and that after seven years' servitude they are to be free. This is all very fine, but so long as this is a Mussulman country, so long will they be slaves; but they are certainly better off than if left in the hands of the dealers, who certainly would rather murder them all than take them back to their own country—even could they do so; but as the slaves come from almost unknown parts of the interior, and pass through many hands ere they come into possession of the Egyptian slave dealers, it would be an impossibility.

Since writing the above, I find the Pacha has sent steamers, even his private yacht towing large boats, to bring down troops from the upper country. That, and the fact of his recruiting, leads me to think he is really going to send them to the seat of war. He has been ordered to do so more than once, but has always evaded, saying he could not spare them; yet he recruited at Alexandria, a month ago, 20,000 men—half of which number personally accompany him in his excursions to Lower Egypt. It must be the letter in the *Times* (London) of the 24th of September, not 16th, which has made him open his eyes to his position.

FROM BOSTON.

Municipal Extravagance—Mr. Milburn's Lectures—The Book Publishers and the Press.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 13, 1855.

There has been about as much indignation amongst the "solid men of Boston" at the extravagance and corruption of their city officers, as amongst the suffering and municipally down-trodden New-Yorkers. This appears to have been the sufficient cause of the late overthrow of the "wagon" in this city, by RICE's election over SHUBTLEFF (K. N.) by a vote of nearly two to one.

Mr. MILBURN is enjoying a decided success in the delivery of his Lowell Lectures, on the Mississippi Valley. I had never heard him; and having seen him, had expected (to tell the truth) no great things from a man of such unremarkable aspect. But, to my astonishment, he displayed true oratorical power; holding the audiences—Bostonian and (as is to be supposed) ultra-critical as they were—in silence to the end, applause excepted, and in fact astonishing them that time was up; fair tests, both, I take it, of a speaker's ability. Mr. MILBURN is yet a young man; his life has been very remarkable; his biography would be a most valuable record of tremendous effort, untiring exertion under frightful disadvantage, great attainment and great power, most varied and entertaining adventure. It is to be hoped that he will sometime write it. Meanwhile he is lecturing with marked success, as said; for, although THACKERAY's lectures are delivered upon the same evenings, Mr. MILBURN's audience has from the beginning been so large that numbers have been obliged to stand, and diminishes not a whit—an unusual thing, I understand, here; and, whereas the usual proportion of applicants for tickets to the Lowell courses to the actual recipients of them is three to one, for his course it was five to one. Perhaps I should not say so much about one man. But it is not often, now-a-days, that there is anything very noble to praise; and, for my part, I cannot well refrain from applauding courage, effort and success, displayed and secured in the midst of almost helpless affliction, in the noblest of enterprises, and without hope of earthly reward.

I notice in a New-York paper an article exulting, in a covert manner, that there were wicked things in Boston, also. And in the same I was not long since regaled with a long list of criminal items from New-Orleans—displayed, apparently, to demonstrate that fortunately crime was not quite unknown there either. A man who goes about sniffing up iniquities will doubtless succeed. One doesn't need Diogenes' lantern to find a scoundrel or a crime. But it is difficult to see the precise basis of the glory of the discovery. It reminds me of the Scotch farmer, who was condoled with on account of the rotting of his potatoes. He admitted the misfortune, but added: "But there's a comfort—Jock Tamson's field's worse!"

As for these Boston culprits, they are worthless fellows, from all I can learn; their wives pretty nearly fools, as must be imagined, and their victims not much wiser, to say the least. What could a an expect who would go to see a woman he didn't know, and knew he had no business to see, on the invitation of two strange men? Only a *very* green or thoughtless man—and one not overburdened with principle—would accept such an one.

I have seen Mr. THACKERAY, for the first time, and a stately man he is, and a kindly, as I have convincing reason to know. I learned, to my astonishment, that his novel of "Vanity Fair," the first of his series of successful novels, was refused by the magazine editor to whose order it had been written, price five dollars a page, by Mr. THACKERAY's own publisher, and by sundry others, before he could find any of "the trade" willing to undertake it.

I have been enormously delighted at the squabble now opening up between publishers and newspapers, and have "diligently compared and revised" all the articles, as far as I could get them. I proceed to offer a small bundle of my own humble comments.

First—The parties in the dispute have neither of them discussed the question with any other design than to make out a good case for themselves. The truth lies between them. Some publishers have bribed newspapers, and some not; some newspapers have been bribed, and others not. Of such facts as these I could myself, if necessary, furnish in such form as to be conclusive in a court of justice. As for the high-sounding defiances of the editors—of which I have seen one, at least, in the guiltiest paper of all, whose literary editor, indeed, is growing notorious, and has even been named in one of the newspapers—these defiances are very safely uttered, for, if the facts in question were revealed, these challengers would, in all human probability, sue for libel; and the truth not being allowed in evidence, fear of damages keeps the bribery concealed, even by those cognizant of it, and thus defied.

Secondly—Your article in the TIMES of Wednesday hits the nail on the head, and proposes the right and radical measure for the cure of the evil. If the presentation of books to editors could be abolished, and if, as a supplementary measure, some means could be contrived of counteracting the evil of the intensification even of the present dishonest quackishness of some publishing advertisements, the relations amongst publishers, editors, critics and readers, would be much simplified and purified.

PIQUE ABO.

FROM IOWA.

The Weather—Business—Legislative, &c.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, Iowa, Tuesday, Nov. 27, 1855.

Winter seems fairly to have set in with us. The month of November has been unusually cold and stormy for Western Iowa, where we have but little snow, and seldom have rain from September till March. But the past Summer has been very dry and the Autumn wet. Yet by no means what you would call wet in New-York; but we have had frequent rainy days, and of late several light snows, and the ground is now covered.

The past season has added many thousands to the population of this State, and not a few have made their home in this Western portion of it. These broad and beautiful prairies are fast being changed to cultivated farms. The Land-Office here is constantly thronged with men who are entering land. Since the railroads have reached the Mississippi River, this State is having a large accession of Eastern people, and some of them come as far as this to find a home.

We confidently expect within three or four years to hear the shrill whistle of the locomotive in this—eighteen months ago—frontier city. This once Mormon city, built up of logs, is beginning rapidly to change its appearance, and is a lively business place, people here, in building, labor under great disadvantages, on account of the scarcity and dearness of both lumber and labor. Notwithstanding this, there has been a good deal of building. Brick is the cheapest material for building here, but there has not as yet been a sufficient quantity made to supply the demand. A very good quality of brick is made here, and an increased quantity will hereafter be made.

The election in Nebraska has resulted in BIRD B. CHAPMAN's receiving the Governor's certificate of election as Delegate to Congress. CHAPMAN is a Pierce Democrat. His opponent, HIRAM P. BENNETT, (Whig,) received the majority of the votes, but on many of the votes his name was written Henry instead of HIRAM, and these were counted as scattering—consequently BENNETT was defeated. I understand BENNETT will contest CHAPMAN's right to a seat in Congress.

The foundation walls of the Capitol building, at Omaha City, are already laid, and the contract is already let for all the mason-work of the building.

I see, from the last number of the *Nebraskian*, that the surveys in that Territory are rapidly progressing—having been interrupted for a time by the Indians. The same paper states that the surveys of that portion of the Territory lying next to the Missouri River, extending from the Southern boundary to the Black-Bird Hills, will probably be completed by the first of March, 1856, and will be brought into market the June following.

The Indians on the frontiers are quiet at present.

Yours, &c., G. G. R.

The Navy Retired List—Suggestion Concerning Retired Officers.

One of your special correspondents at Washington, in remarking a few days since that Congress could not order the restoration of the officers of the Navy placed on the reserved list, or dropped, to the active service list, intimates that, nevertheless, there must be some available form of remedy. And he is right!

Now, Sir, it will first be necessary, before suggesting an action that could not but be a just one on the part of Congress, to disabuse the public mind with regard to the disgrace attached to this reserved list. To those retired, no disgrace whatever is attached, for they are placed in honorary retirement. To them Government says, "Well done, good and faithful *servants*." To those furloughed there is no disgrace, except to such as are themselves to blame for their incapacity. Those dropped are the only ones really having this cause of complaint; and whether it is deserved or not, I should presume might readily be ascertained.

It occurs to me that in commencing this remedial form, the grades of Admiral, Vice-Admiral, and Rear-Admiral should be created. To these positions it would be but right to promote Commodores STEWART, MORRIS, and READ, all men who eminently distinguished themselves in our naval fights with Great Britain; the first while in command of the *Constitution*, and the other two as lieutenants. Two of these officers are now retired captains, and it would be a commendable act on the part of Government to allow them to remain quietly out of active service for the rest of their lives, drawing the full pay of their respective grades. The other officer could retain with his new rank his present station.

After having got thus far in their work, Congress might recommend to the President to appoint a Commission, composed of the Secretary of the Navy, as chairman, *ex officio*, three Senators, a like number of members from the House of Representatives, and a Captain, a Commander, and a Lieutenant from the Naval Board, to devise such changes and amendments of the late law as they should deem advisable, without making any alteration in the active service list, as it now stands. The first amendatory act that would probably occur to the minds of this Commission, would be to place the most deserving of those officers retired on full sea-pay. Then let an examination of the furloughed list follow, and, if it could be equitably done, place some of those amongst those retired on leave-pay. Next, the list of the dropped might be overhauled, and if any of these should, in the opinion of the Commission, deserve less severe judgment, it would be proper to enrol their names with the furloughed. Again, all whom the Commission determine to leave out of the service altogether ought, in justice, to be presented with a bounty of three months' full pay. Lastly, it suggests itself to my mind, that a system of promotion in the Reserved List should be adopted. Thus, there would be advancement, and consequent increase of pay, to the officers retired and furloughed, as they grew older. It would be necessary to establish three classes of promotion, which would be as follows: On the death or resignation of a Captain on full pay, a Commander on full pay would be promoted in his place, and a Lieutenant on full pay would take the Commander's place. The same with those retired on half pay, and with those furloughed. But the law should be so constructed as not to interfere with the promotion or pay of the officers on active service.

This is the plan that I would strongly recommend. Though brief, I presume I have made myself intelligible. If the Commission should decide that the law is very well as it is, or if Congress, by taking no action in the matter, should so decide, it is to be hoped that complaints will cease, and those so unfortunate as to be amongst what have been called the proscribed, will endeavor to show their energy and acquirements by seeking other employment.

NAUTILUS.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Ball of the Meagher Club—Speech by Mr. Meagher.

The third anniversary of Mr. MEAGHER's escape from bondage was celebrated last Monday night, by the Club which bears his name, in Niblo's Saloon. The assemblage was large and the entertainment passed off with unusual éclat. Shelton's band dispensed the music, and the company, which comprised more than the average display of brilliancy and beauty, enjoyed it with Celtic feeling.

At 12½ o'clock the dancing temporarily ceased, and the entire party descended to supper—a higgledy-piggledy affair, in which people who were not over scrupulous as to the dishes, and whose appetite was exacting, did not hesitate to make the best of the circumstances, and sup oysters, coffee, ice-cream, &c., in succession off the same saucer, and whose tea-spoons were necessarily brought into requisition in various inconsistent occasions.

Mr. JOHN DUFFY, late United States Consul at Galway, presided.

Mr. MEAGHER, Mr. W. E. ROBINSON, Mr. WHITE, and the other invited guests of the evening obtained seats at a side table.

Mr. DUFFY proposed the toasts in the following order:

1. The President of the United States. (Received standing and with great enthusiasm.)
2. The Army and Navy of the United States. (Honored with loud cheering.)

In proposing the next toast, the President said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The third regular toast of the evening refers to an event which is well calculated to gladden the hearts of every lover of Freedom. It refers to an event dear to every lover of Liberty: the restoration to freedom of one of the most eloquent and uncompromising friends of civil and religious liberty—THOMAS F. MEAGHER. (Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, the company rising *en masse*.)

MR. MEAGHER'S SPEECH.

Mr. MEAGHER, after silence had been restored, rose and said: Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I think I should best evince my appreciation of the compliment which you have paid me by imitating the conciseness of the language in which you have proposed that compliment. My reply shall be as concise, and, if I mistake not, will be equally sincere. For the honor you have done me in inviting me to participate in your festivities on this, the third anniversary of my restoration to Liberty, you have my hearty thanks. [Hear, hear, and applause.] The sentiments which in this room, on the first anniversary of that event, I gave expression to—which expression determined my position here with my countrymen—to those sentiments I have nothing to add unless it be to repeat them here to-night. [Cries of Hear, hear, and renewed applause.] The expression of those sentiments upon that occasion entailed upon me much recrimination. But I felt that there was a power in truth, and however much those who believed in the power of expediency instructed me on that occasion and afterwards, I took no heed of their prudential admonitions, knowing that I would prevail. And the assemblage of this evening attests that I then was a prophet in the truth. [Loud applause.]

I am happy indeed, not from any motives—not from any reasons arising out of or dictated by self-congratulations or egotism, that you do make a commemoration of this event. I am happy for it, because it is an evidence that a number of my countrymen settled here, having planted their homes here, and here working out their fortunes, and, with their fortunes, a respectable eminence in a great community, do, year after year, give signal and public expression to this their opinion, that that escape was honorably effected. [Immense applause and cheering.] And so they give in a polite form, but with a distinct emphasis, a refutation to the slander which, of course, issuing in the first instance from the English press, is reiterated here only by those—some of them Irishmen—who seek to acquire a fictitious respectability by merging their Irish feeling in a promiscuous abuse of the Irish race. [Cries of "shame," "shame."] Neither in my presence nor in the presence of any of my friends who would be prompt to take up my quarrel, have these slanderers ever dared to say that my escape was effected by other than honorable means. [Applause.] But I understand that it has been said in private—that it has been circulated in private—that it has been circulated with a design to injure my character, and, perhaps, to blot my happiness. But here in public, as I have done in private, I give them the challenge and defiance to declare and sustain their charges against my character, for if I was false in that instance to my honor, I do not deserve American citizenship. [Vehement cheering.] If there is one who holds that opinion I here on this night, from this spot, dare them to make public enunciation of that opinion. [Applause.] And for this "I give them a long day, my lords." If between this and your next anniversary they do not make that enunciation public, I brand them beforehand as slanderers and as cowards. [Loud cheers.] These men, indeed, whose epitaphs do not deserve to be written! These men, indeed, whose epitaphs will not be written till other men and other times, but whose epitaphs will only be written when there are no men on earth! [Applause.]

A VOICE—Then you will be with us on the next anniversary?

MR. MEAGHER—I trust so, here or elsewhere. [Hear, hear.] Having said so much in reference to the event which you have assembled to commemorate, I shall say nothing in reference to other topics, with this exception, that you will add, indeed, another obligation to the many you have already imposed, if the members of the Club who have signalized my name by its adoption and by its inscription on their banner, attend on Wednesday evening to aid me in my efforts to give bread and sustenance, and educated intellect, and a bright future to the orphans of an Irish rebel. [Prolonged and enthusiastic cheering, with cries of "We will."] And for whose children I pleaded that night, is one of those who, as brave, as generous, as good as those who have acquired by accident and other influences a celebrity in the history of the period, was equally entitled to the trust, the confidence, and the sympathetic remembrance of his countrymen. [Hear, hear.] And amongst my experiences of public life, the one that has been most painful to me—the one that has most touched me to the quick—the one that has followed me even in the brightest moments of my existence—even in the most brilliant ovations through which I have passed, has been this reflection, that there were men in that conflict who sacrificed as much as any of us, and after all—after defeat, had not that recompense which I and others have had, namely, such celebrations as these, and the notoriety which they have given to us in history. [Cheers.] So far as my heart can dictate, so far as my voice can proclaim, there shall not be an humble soldier in that struggle who shall go to his grave unnoticed by me. And if, as in this instance, he leaves orphans on that grave, I shall go forward and take them by the hand, and, with the other hand, beckon to my countrymen, "Come on!" And, since we have not a Senate sitting in the capital of my native country, to confer a pension on them, then here, scattered as we are, let us honor a pure and self-devoted patriotism, and exercise a noble charity, by providing for these orphans, saying, "Come to us, little ones, and forbid them not—for of such is the kingdom of Heaven." [Rapturous cheering.]

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen: I reiterate the thanks to which I have given this inarticulate expression. I reiterate them, and I wish you all good health and happiness, and may you live to see not only your domestic happiness equal to the hopes which you have cherished from childhood, but that larger measure of happiness—the happiness of your country realized. [Enthusiastic and prolonged cheering, amid which the speaker sat down.]

The President gave the fifth toast: *The Press*—The great engine of public opinion; may it ever be found on the side of liberty and justice.

Mr. W. E. ROBINSON responded in a happy and characteristic speech.

The last toast—*Women*—was responded to by Mr. JAS. ROCHE, who eloquently vindicated the right of this sentiment to head the list, and paid a high tribute of praise to the patriotism of Irish women, declaring that if it had only been equaled by that of the men, Ireland would now be free. He concluded by proposing:

"Good luck to the girls whom we woo'd long ago,
Where the Shannon, the Barrow and Blackwater flow,"

Which was duly honored.

Mr. MEAGHER proposed the health of the President, to which Mr. DUFFY replied; and then the supper room was deserted, and the dancing resumed.

Fourth Ward Industrial School—The Past Year.

The Fourth Ward Industrial School (for girls,) held its second Annual Meeting yesterday, at No. 22 Oliver-street. Rev. C. L. BRACE opened the proceedings with prayer and reading a portion of Scripture, and in a brief address stated the condition of the affairs of the School, and added remarks in which he urged the propriety of the City Government aiding the enterprise by pecuniary contributions. Application for an appropriation has already been made to the Common Council, on the ground that such assistance would be in aid of the educational interests of the City, serve to prevent pauperism and crime, and awaken an interest in the condition of the children to whose care this school is devoted.

The annual report shows that there have been 270 girls in attendance, with an average of 120 regularly, during the year. These children have made 984 garments for themselves, and have earned, through good "marks," 694 garments and 180 pairs of shoes. During the two years of the existence of the school 289 girls have been provided with homes in the country, through the agency of Mr. GERRY. Of the number, 119 were sent out during the past year.

The Treasurer's report shows receipts to the amount of $1,479 55 during the year, with expenditures of $1,510 60—deficit $31 05.

The following officers are elected for the ensuing year:

First Directress—Mrs. ELISHA PECK.
Second Directress—Mrs. E. D. MORGAN.
Third Directress—Mrs. WM. D. ANDREWS.
Treasurer—Mrs. WILLARD PARKER.
Secretary—Miss LIVINGSTON.

We make some extracts from the report:

"It has been objected to us that our children could go to the public schools. But this is very far from being the case. These children would not be received or kept in any Ward School, and the teaching there would be powerless to affect them. Neither would they go. The dinner which is given to them, the opportunity to earn clothes, and the kindness of the ladies, are the only things which induce their attendance. They have not the slightest appreciation of any other advantages. We allow that it is clearly their own fault, but they will be no less a burden to our City on that account. It has also been objected to us that our task is *hopeless*—that we can accomplish nothing. We can hardly consider these objectors serious. The children have improved greatly. The school is a different thing from what it was when first undertaken; the children are more orderly, more submissive, more anxious to learn, and have acquired much which will make them discontented with their former condition, and give them the means of improving it. We are not disheartened; this is a combat of good against evil—we know which must triumph."

Grooving the Granite.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am one of the many who had no faith in the Russ pavement. And now I do not believe in the proposed system of grooving,—for it will, ere long, have to be regrooved,—and at an enormous expense!

I would suggest the plan of splintering off the edges of all the four sides of the blocks as they now lay—say taking off a chip about an inch from the edge—and by a little practice this chip may be made one and a half to two inches long, or more down

New-York Daily Times, Wednesday, December 19, 1855.

MURDER TRIAL.

Trial of Samuel Sprague for the Murder of Margaret Furtig, in June last.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

In this Court, yesterday, Samuel Sprague was placed upon trial charged with the willful murder of Margaret Furtig, at the house No. 260 Delancey-street, on the 18th of last June. The prisoner on the evening of that day shot the woman Furtig with a pistol. She lingered six weeks and then died. The nature of the affair will be gathered from the evidence. The District-Attorney conducted the prosecution and the prisoner was defended by Mr. Henry L. Clinton and Mr. Chauncey Schaffer.

William Frothingham, examined by the District-Attorney: I am a physician at Bellevue Hospital; I remember Margaret Furtig; she was admitted in July last; I made the *post-mortem* examination; I saw her shortly after she was admitted; she had a wound in the right side of her chest; it was not supposed she would survive the night, but she did live three days; her lungs were perforated and two of her ribs were fractured; the wound was on the right side of the chest, two inches from the sternum; the injury was occasioned by a gun-shot wound; there were slight marks of gunpowder discoloring the flesh; the ball was not found; she was about forty years of age; her condition, apart from the wound, was healthy; the wound was evidently the cause of death.

By Mr. Clinton—I examined her brain; it seemed slightly congested.

By Mr. Schaffer—I was not aware of the nature of the treatment to which she had been subjected before admission to the Hospital; I examined the left lung; there was slight evidence of disease; tubercles were visible; very low diet and foul air will tend to produce tubercles; the use of intoxicating drinks, as far as they tended to depress the system, would also help to produce tubercles; after receiving the wound, intoxicating drinks might have been taken by her, of necessity, as medicine; lager bier has slightly intoxicating qualities, but if given in a proper condition of the system, it might have done good; ardent liquors might have been necessary in her case; it is a fact known to the medical profession, that liquors, of late years, have been extensively adulterated, and these adulterations derange and injure the system; I did not find any bullet or slug in her body; I suppose the ball went clear through the body; there was a wound in her back, nearly healed up, which appeared to be a cicatrix of the escaped ball; the ballast lodging in the vital part might do more injury than if it passed through the body; the congestion of brain observable in her case was not sufficient to produce death; it would probably not produce derangement of mind, though perhaps it might.

Joseph Bilton, examined by the District-Attorney: I am one of the Coroners of this County; I went to see Margaret Furtig at No. 260 Delancey-street, in June last; she answered my questions through an interpreter; I saw the wound she had received; I did not examine it, as she was in a dangerous condition, and I might come into conflict with the physician who attended her; the wound was in her breast; she could understand some few words of English, but the examination was mostly made through Mr. Zeiger.

Philip Zeiger, the interpreter, was next sworn: I am an officer of the Thirteenth Ward; I am a German by birth, and speak German and English; I was the medium of communication between Margaret Furtig and the Coroner; I heard her say that she thought she would die from the effects of the wounds she had received; the prisoner was brought into her presence, and the question was asked of her, whether she knew who it was that shot her.

Mr. Schaffer objected to this testimony as evidence.

The District-Attorney said he was proceeding technically and legally.

Mr. Clinton argued that the woman's testimony at this period could not be used as a dying declaration.

The District-Attorney maintained that he had the right to introduce what the deceased said in presence of the prisoner, at any period after she had received the wound.

Mr. Clinton still debated the question, instancing several examples in previous trials.

The Court decided that the testimony was competent testimony, inasmuch as the prisoner, at the time the statement was made by the woman, was not on his trial.

Mr. Clinton argued that the prisoner did consider himself, in some sort, on his trial, the Coroner being present at the time the woman's statement was made.

The District-Attorney again replied, and the argument went on for some time. The Court finally ruled that the testimony was competent. Mr. Clinton excepted. Mr. Schaffer stated the grounds of the exception to be that the prisoner was not there voluntarily, but was brought there by force. And secondly, that the proceedings partook of the nature of judicial proceedings. And thirdly, that the conversation between witness and deceased was in the German language.

The Court overruled the objections.

Examination resumed—I translated to the prisoner what the woman said to me; I first asked her if she knew the prisoner, or whether he was in the room at the time of her receiving the wound; she said she did know him, and that he was in the room and wore a blue checked shirt; the prisoner put some questions to the woman through me; both the questions and answers were reduced to writing; one of the Coroners wrote them down; I afterwards read it and found it correct.

Coroner Hilton re-examined—I heard the testimony of the last witness; I wrote down the questions and answers alluded to by the witness; as he translated I wrote them down; she spoke, through the interpreter, of her dying condition; she said she felt satisfied that she could not live; she was sworn, according to form, before she made any statement; she kissed the Bible.

By Mr. Clinton—She told me in English, before I examined her at all, that she would not recover; her English was so broken that I was not certain that she understood me, and I called in the aid of an interpreter; her doctor told her that he thought she would recover, but that she would not be as well as she was before; the doctor was a German; I do not recollect his name; she wanted my opinion; I did not give her my opinion, but I told her friends I did not think she would recover.

The District-Attorney read the woman's statement, and the questions which the prisoner put to her through the interpreter, together with her answers. The substance was, that she had had a quarrel with Sprague or his wife, and knew no reason why he should shoot. The prisoner, by his queries, seemed impressed with the notion that deceased had done all in her power to injure him.

Johann Francis Furtig, the husband of the deceased, was next examined—I lived in June last in Delancey-street; I forget the number; I know the prisoner; he lived in the same house, in the fourth story; I lived also in the fourth story; the rooms were adjoining; the door of my room was close to the landing of the stairs; I know that she was shot by the prisoner; I saw her shot; about half past seven o'clock in the evening my wife came home; we then took supper; afterwards my wife and I and a little dog went down in the yard; there were some shoemakers in the yard, who were drunk, and one of them wanted to kill the dog; I told him the dog was mine; the shoemaker then struck me in the face; I was smoking a long pipe; my wife took the pipe and struck the shoemaker; the prisoner was looking out of the window; he came down into the yard and told the shoemaker to "whip that Dutchman," meaning me; I started to go into the house; the shoemakers also went in, and my wife followed; then Sprague came in, and the shoemakers began to beat my wife; I put the key out of my pocket to open the door; Sprague said something in English which I did not understand; my wife replied to it; I saw Sprague's wife then take down a pistol, and give it to Sprague; Sprague then pointed a pistol close to my wife's breast, and shot her; I took her down to the street, but she could not walk, and the officers came and took her up stairs, and put her to bed; they raised her up in the bed, and the ball fell out; I had never any dispute with Sprague before; she remained in that room six weeks, when the doctor told me I must take her to the hospital; I did so; the landing on which she was shot was very small; Sprague had lived there about six weeks; I had once been in Sprague's room, and Sprague had once been in my room; there was some little difficulty between them about Sprague's sawing wood; it was a month before this affair; my wife went out every day washing; I know of no difficulty between her and Sprague, or Sprague's wife; I did not see what became of the pistol; I had four rooms in my charge; I hired them of the landlord, and let one of them to Sprague; the landlord told me not to let the rooms to people who cut wood, and when Sprague sawed wood I told him he must not do it, and that originated a bad feeling; the shoemakers were Irishmen.

Cross-examined by Mr. Clinton—The only time I ever spoke to Sprague was when I told him not to cut wood in his room; I told the landlord of his cutting wood; my wife did not ask Sprague if he was a Roman Catholic; it was about eight o'clock when my wife came home that evening; we took tea and then went down to the yard; the dog was a very small dog; my wife, child and myself sat upon the cellar door, about five feet from the entry; the shoemakers came out of their room; they were drunk; they spoke to me in English, and I did not understand them; while they were speaking, one of them struck me in the face; I struck again but did not hit him; then the other shoemaker struck me in the mouth, and made it bleed; he struck at me three or four times; my wife struck the shoemakers with my pipe; I do not know where she struck them, whether on the back or in the head; the blows I received from the shoemakers were before Sprague came down; the shoemakers struck at my wife with their fists, and threw some water on her; one of them also kicked her; I drink no liquor, and seldom drink lager bier; I had drank none that night; I did not have a knife in my hand during any part of the quarrel; it was my child who told me that Sprague told the shoemakers to "whip the Dutchman;" I cannot understand English, and Sprague does not speak German; I had told him say "whip him," and asked what it meant; my child told me; I have not talked with the policeman in English; I have not talked to the prisoner's father in English; my wife did not strike the prisoner on the head, after we got up stairs; my wife did not go up stairs and get a club, and come down again; the prisoner only went one step into his room, when his wife handed him the pistol; my wife did not pursue the prisoner into his room; the doctor who attended my wife told me, two days after her death, that he would give me two hundred and fifty dollars if I would leave the country, or go far away into the interior; I said I would not take fifty thousand dollars to go away; I would not give my way for five thousand dollars; I did not say I expected to get a sum of money on account of the death of my wife; I did not say that a German lawyer told me I might get $5,000, and that I meant to do it; I never said I would take $3,000; I followed the doctor's directions in administering medicines to my wife.

The case for the prosecution here closed, and the Recorder, after administering the usual caution to the Jury, adjourned the Court to this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—Wednesday.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13 to 17. 41, 47, 55. 56, 59, 60.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 171, 154, 16. 76, 98, 134, 139, 165, 127, 167, 44, 45, 68, 71, 72, 138, 184, 14, 94, 25, 46, 87.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Adjourned.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 1864, 1865, 880, 706 to 711, 854, 891, 105, 414, 714, 914½, 866, 868, 882, 878, 862, 906, 908, 912, 913, 918, 920, 922, 925, 928 to 961, 935, 936, 940, 873, 925, 89, 401, 551, 412, 906, 547, 930.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 1468, 1666 to 1670, 1678 to 1680. *Part II*—1247, 1276, 1103, 1121, 577, 704.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

United States vs. Stephen A. Burdick and three others—These defendants were indicted for obstructing an officer of this Court while in the course of his duty. He went on board the schooner *Champion* to serve a process which had been issued against that vessel—she laying at the time in the North River. The defendants pleaded guilty, and were let off by a fine of $25 each and a sentence of imprisonment of two days.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

CHARGED WITH OPENING A LETTER.

Rudolph Ran was charged by a young German girl, named Caroline Schuass, with opening a letter intended for her and abstracting a $20 bill, which her beau sent to her by her brother in Illinois. The accused said the letter was directed to his care, and offered to give her up the bill which was enclosed. The girl took the money, but Ran was held to answer.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 17.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP—WHO IS TO FILL JUDGE MORRIS'S PLACE.

The People ex. rel. Henry R. Davies vs. Edward P. Cowles.—This case, which has already attracted some attention, and will claim a good deal more before it is decided, is brought by Mr. Davies, who claims in his complaint that he was lawfully elected Judge of the Supreme Court to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Judge Morris, and that the place is unlawfully held from him by the defendant. To this complaint the defendant demurred, on the ground that there was no vacancy to be filled by election. This demurrer was sustained at the Special Term and the plaintiff appealed.

The case was set down for Monday, and was to have been tried before Justices Dean and Strong of the second Judicial District, and Parker, of the third. Judge Strong was, however, absent, and the case was therefore necessarily postponed until Thursday next.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dec. 18.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

DECISIONS.

Hoffman vs. *Reid*.—Motion granted.

Brooks vs. *Root*.—Motion denied without costs, with liberty to renew, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term.—Dec. 18.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Paul N. Spofford vs. *Harlem Railroad Company*.—For the purpose of building the extension of this road from Dover Plains to Chatham Four Corners, a conveyance of that part of the Road was made to Shephard Knapp and others, as trustees, and they issued certificates for $2,000,000 to pay for its construction, the income on that part of the road to be applied to the interest on the certificates. The Railroad Company had taken up of those certificates $1,500,000, and claimed to hold them the same as any other holder. The plaintiff brought his suit to compel those certificates thus held by the Railroad Company to be cancelled, and motion is now made by Mr. J. Anthon, for plaintiff, for an injunction restraining the Company from using those certificates.

General Sandford and J. W. Edmonds appeared for the defendants, in opposition to the motion, and insisted that the certificates are no debt against the Company, but simply a claim upon a particular fund which the Company has a right to hold against it. Decision reserved.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Chief Justice Oakley.

VIOLATION OF CONTRACT.

Douglas vs. *Smith*.—On the 1st of April, 1854, the defendant agreed to transfer to the plaintiff and a Mr. Akhurst, certain lands situated at Astoria. The plaintiff claims that he paid the sum agreed to be paid by him for the transfer, but the defendant refused to fulfill his part of the contract—whereby he sustained damages to the amount of $10,000, which is now demanded.

The defendant alleges that he told the plaintiff that he was not the owner of the land, but that he was the holder of a mortgage on the property, and told the plaintiff that he would foreclose his mortgage, and bid in the property, and then assign it to the plaintiff. For this the plaintiff was to pay a certain sum of money.

The property was bid in and a part of the money paid to the defendant, and notes given for the balance. The defendant demanded interest on these notes, which was refused by the plaintiff, and therefore the defendant refused to transfer the property.

Verdict for plaintiff for $2,500.

Monnell, Willard and Anderson, Attorneys for plaintiff.

D. Gould, Attorney for defendant.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

ACTION FOR MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Tate vs. Cochrane.—The plaintiff was a merchant in this City, and purchased of the defendant a certain lot of goods. Some little time after this the plaintiff failed in business and was unable to pay to the defendant the amount of his bill.

The defendant, deeming that the plaintiff purchased the goods without any intention of paying for them, but merely to get as much property as possible into his hands before his failure, on the 4th of November, 1854, entered a criminal complaint, before Justice Osborne, and had Mr. Tate arrested on the charge of obtaining goods on fraudulent representations. Mr. Tate was arrested and released with a temporary residence in the Tombs until he had time to obtain bail. The trial was postponed for some time, and when it did come on, the complaint was dismissed on the ground that there was no proof of any fraudulent intent.

Mr. Tate now sues Mr. Cochrane for a malicious prosecution, demanding damages to the amount of three thousand dollars.

The defendant merely makes a general denial to the allegations of malicious intent. He had not yet opened, and, therefore, we do not know the real defence.

For plaintiff, W. McDermot and Mr. Gerard; for defendant, Shea and Robinson.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judge Daly.

A TALE OF A COW AND A CALF.

John Regan vs. *Wilson Goddard*.—This was an action for false imprisonment, and the damages were laid at $5,000. It appeared that Mr. Goddard, who does business in this City, has a rural retreat in New-Jersey, and that in January last he was the happy owner of a cow which was the maternal parent of a calf. Mr. Regan having some knowledge of this property, came to Mr. Goddard's store and proposed to buy this cow and calf, for which he was asked the price of $40. After some talk he offered to give $38 and to pay $10 down, and the balance when he should have visited New-Jersey and have taken another look at the animals. Instead of paying the balance, he went and drove off the animals and brought them to this City in spite of the remonstrance of the defendant's wife and daughter. Information having been given to the defendant, he applied at the Office of the Chief of Police, and one of the "stars" was sent to Regan, and the latter was induced to come to the Chief's Office to settle the matter, when it was agreed that the cow and the calf should be surrendered, and the $10 repaid to Regan. This was supposed to have settled the matter, but to the astonishment of Goddard, he found that the customer for his cow and calf founded upon the mode of settlement a technical false imprisonment. The defence set up was that the plaintiff went voluntarily to the Chief's Office, and that neither threats, promises or compulsion were used by either the defendant or the officer. A sealed verdict will be rendered this morning.

Yesterday morning the Jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, awarding him six cents.

MARINE COURT.

VERDICT AGAINST A CARELESS SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD DRIVER.

Hardy vs. The Second-avenue Railroad Company.—This was an action to recover a compensation in damages for alleged negligence on the part of one of the car-drivers who was in the employ of the Company, by which the plaintiff had suffered severe injuries. It appeared in evidence that the plaintiff was the driver of a Dry Dock stage, and in the fall of 1853, as he was driving into Grand-street on the evening of the day, he had occasion to stop to let out a passenger, and at the same time one of the railroad cars turned into the same street, struck the omnibus with great force, and the driver there of was knocked off his seat and into the road. The effect of the injury received by the plaintiff was so great that he was confined to his bed for several weeks. His Honor charged the Jury that if the plaintiff was guilty of any negligence he could not recover damages. The Jury awarded the plaintiff $3.50.

☞ It is said that the Legislature will be petitioned early to make a new Ward of the village of Yorkville—to be known as the Twenty-third. What aspirant to Aldermanic soup will this promote?

LONG ISLAND.

☞ Rev. D. V. M. Johnson, Missionary in charge of the Floating Church of the Holy Comforter, New-York, has been called to the Rectorship of St. Mary's P. E. Church, Brooklyn, to supply the place of Rev. John Shackelford, who has accepted a call to the House of Prayer in Newark, N. J.

Queen's County Court of Oyer and Terminer.

During the past week several important cases were tried before this Court, Judge Rockwell presiding.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

William Green, charged with this offence, was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing. This Green is one of the three who induced a Swiss peddler, named Joseph Taylor, to go with them from a house in New-York to Hunter's Point, on the 19th of August last, under the pretence of finding a purchaser for several watches Taylor had in his possession, but with the real purpose of robbing him, which they attempted to do, but the peddler was too much for them, and in defending himself killed one of the robbers named Thaber Dwyer.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Joseph Keek, *alias* "Butcher Joe," was convicted of manslaughter, second degree, and sentenced to six years and six months' imprisonment in the State Prison. This offence was committed a short distance from Astoria, in a public house, where "Butcher Joe" had a quarrel with a German named Jacob Corn. They were separated, and the German started for home, but was pursued and killed by "Butcher Joe." Both were intoxicated.

James O'Donnell, convicted of committing a rape upon an idiot girl, was sentenced to six years and six months imprisonment in the State Prison.

☞ It is reported that the negro, Conover, who is charged with rape, and escaped from the officer at Flushing, has been discovered and arrested at Jerusalem, Long Island. So says the *Long Islander*.

MARKET REPORTS.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

Our quotations below exhibit very little change from last week. There is a good supply of almost all kinds of farm produce. The continued mild weather prevents the usual rise in articles which generally advance at this season. Potatoes are even down a little, and not very firm at quoted prices. Large imports are expected from Nova Scotia in January. We find the supply of Butter, Eggs, Poultry, &c., quite equal to the demand.

Potatoes, Nova Scotias, ₩ bushel	55	@	60
Potatoes Carters, ₩ bbl	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₩ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ₩ bbl.	1 00	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	2 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	
Onions—White, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Cabbages—₩ 100	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflowers—₩ dozen	1 50	@	2 75
Celery—₩ dozen	75	@	0 94
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₩ 100	6 00	@	8 00
Beets—₩ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots—₩ bbl.	88	@	1 00
Turnips—White, ₩ bbl.	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₩ bbl.	75	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.)	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₩ lb.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Russets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₩ bbl.	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₩ bbl.	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₩ bbl.	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₩ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ₩ bbl.	12 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ₩ lb.	14	@	18
Honey—Strained, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ₩ bushel	2 50	@	2 75
Hickory Nuts, ₩ bushel	2 25	@	2 50
Black Walnuts, ₩ bushel	1 00	@	1 25
Butter, Orange Co., ₩ lb., in pails	30	@	34
State, ₩ lb.	25	@	28
Ohio, ₩ lb.	19	@	23
Lard, in bbls.	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ₩ lb.	10	@	11¾
Eggs—Fresh, ₩ doz.	25	@	25
Western	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₩ lb.	10	@	12½
Fowls, ₩ lb.	10	@	10
Bucks County, ₩ lb.	12½	@	12½
Ducks—Domestic, ₩ lb.	11	@	12½
Widgeon, ₩ pair	50	@	62
Teal, ₩ pair	37	@	50
Black Ducks, ₩ lb.	50	@	62
Turkeys, ₩ lb.	11	@	14
Geese, ₩ lb.	8	@	10
Guinea Hens, ₩ pair	62	@	75
Woodcock, ₩ pair	5 00	@	6 00
Quail, ₩ doz.	1 87	@	2 25
Partridge, ₩ pair	88	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₩ lb.	12	@	14
Rabbits, young, each	15	@	16
Pigeons, tame, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ₩ doz.	1 50	@	2 25
Young Pigs, small, each	1 50	@	3 50
Large, ₩ lb.	8½	@	9
Bear's Meat, by whole carcase, (entrails out) ₩ lb.	15	@	20

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

TUESDAY, Dec. 18—6 P. M.

ASHES—Inactive and somewhat nominal.

BEESWAX—1,600 lbs. sold at full prices.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market is lightly stocked, and is devoid of animation, but prices rule very firm. The enhanced value of raw materials checks production, and holders anticipate a Spring demand, greater than they will be able to satisfy, as it arises. Hence their firmness. The regular home trade is now limited, and for shipment to Australia and California there is but little inquiry.

CANDLES—Are still in good demand, and are very firm.

COFFEE—Rio is more sought after, at full rates, with sales since our last of 3,000 bags, at 11¾c.@11¾c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are quiet, but steady.

COTTON—Being very rare and held with much firmness, continues quiet. Middling Uplands are selling in small parcels at 9½c.; Inlands do., at 9¾c., and other kinds in proportion.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands have been more freely offered at a shade lower prices, but have not been actively inquired for, either for home use or export, at the reduced figures. The sales since our last include about 9,000 bbls., chiefly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 25	@	8 31½
Straight State	8 31½	@	8 37½
Favorite and Extra State	8 37½	@	8 50
Mixed Western	8 25	@	8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 37½	@	8 62½
Fancy Michigan	8 62½	@	8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 31½	@	8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50	@	8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75	@	10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75	@	10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75	@	9 00
Extra Genesee	9 00	@	11 50

There were no liberal receipts of Flour or Grain today. A "cow" is looked for to-morrow, which is likely to be the end of the arrivals down the Hudson, this season. Canadian remains quiet and languid—with sales of only small lots of Superfine to test Extra, at $8 62½@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern rules dull and heavy—the sale since our last having amounted to about 550 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling less freely at $5 75@$7 87½ for Fine and Superfine ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 18¾@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 62½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable, at $3 87½@$3 93¾ ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—The market is generally quiet at old figures.

GRAIN—Wheat is quiet at about previous prices, with sales, since our last, of about 24,000 bushels, including choice Canadian White at $2 20; and Western Red at $1 90@$1 95 ₩ bushel. About 7,000 bushels Rye were procured chiefly at $1 30@$1 31 ₩ bushel. Barley is dull and heavy at $1 20@$1 30, as in quality, ₩ bushel. Oats are plenty and depressed at 60c. @66c. for Western, and 42c.@53c. for State, ₩ bushel. Corn is less sought after and is on the decline. The sales since our last include about 30,000 bushels, at 66c.@68c. for Western Mixed, in store and delivered; 85c. for new Southern White; and 86c.@84c. for do. do. Yellow, ₩ bushel.

HAY—500 bales River have been taken at former rates.

HUMP—Has not varied.

HIDES—Are in pretty fair request, at unchanged figures. Stock about 80,000 of all kinds.

LEAD—The last sales were at $6 75 for foreign, and $7 for Galena, ₩ 100 lbs. Market inactive, but firm.

LEATHER—The demand is not very brisk, but holders have undiminished confidence, and prices are supported.

LIME—Exhibits no new feature.

MOLASSES—About 600 bbls. New-Orleans have been sold at 46c.@46c. ₩ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Resin, Tar, and Crude Turpentine are unchanged; Spirits Turpentine retails at 41c.@43½c. ₩ gallon.

OIL CAKE—Is in request and commands very full prices.

OILS—Crude is still at 80c. for Whale, and $1 85 for Sperm, ₩ gallon, with a limited business. Refined has not varied essentially. Red, Palm and Olive Oils rule quiet, but steady. Linseed is down to 90c.@92c. ₩ gallon, and is very dull thereat. Lard Oil is more sought after at buoyant figures.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues quiet and depressed, with sales of 450 bbls., in lots, at $16@$18 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¼c.@8¾c. ₩ lb. Green Hams are worth 10½c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are still scarce and quiet, but very firm. Lard is unchanged; the sales since our last reach 650 bbls. and tcs., good to strictly prime, at 12½c.@13½c. Beef is dull and drooping; the sales since our last including 800 bbls., at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$13 for do. Mess, and $14 50@$15 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef inactive and languid, at from $20@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed, at $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 18c.@22c. for Ohio; 22c.@28c. for common to very good State; and 28c@36c. for prime and choice do., ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9¼c.@11¼c. ₩ lb.

RICE—This day's sales equal 300 tcs. at from $4 87½@$5 50 ₩ 100 lbs.

SEEDS—The market is generally quiet, but firm, with scanty supplies thereon.

SOAP—About 100 boxes Castile brought 11¾c. ₩ lb.

SPICES—The inquiry is a little brisker, but prices slightly favor buyers.

SUGARS—Have been more sought after at buoyant rates, with sales since our last of about 1,200 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico, part to leave the market, at 7c.@8¾c.; some new crop New-Orleans at 8c.@8¾c., and nearly 1,600 boxes Havana at 6¼c.@6¾c., in bond, and 7¾c.@8¾c., free, ₩ lb. Refined are as last noticed.

TALLOW—Unchanged.

TOBACCO—Is moderately active and steady, with sales since Friday of about 90 hhds. Kentucky at 7¾c.@11c; 83 cases Seed Leaf at 6¾c.@12¾c.; 85 Florida at at 10c.@26c; 185 bales Havana at 33c.@37c., and 311 Cuba on private terms.

WHISKY—Some 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold at 38¾c.@39c. ₩ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were rather quiet and languid, with less produce offering. In view of the announcement of the arrival of the steamer at Halifax, the market closed tamely and heavily. No very material change occurred in rates from those given in our last.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, McNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 119 Broadway.
Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, (Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Decalbs.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf'rs).....132 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 39 Warren-st.
Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 226 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....84 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO. Manuf. Eng., 35 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 268 South-st.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 19, 1855.

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☞ Congress, it will be seen, by our telegraph dispatches from Washington, adjourned yesterday without having even made an attempt to ballot for a Speaker. The day was commenced in trifling debates, and passionate explanations, and the probabilities of an organization are as near to and uncertain as ever.

☞ On reference to our telegraphic column, it will be seen that the *Crescent City*, which left this port for Havana on the 3d inst., was wrecked on the 7th on the Bahama Banks. The passengers, crew and baggage, were all saved, but it was feared the vessel would prove a total loss.

The News by the Asia.

The peace rumors attract much attention in London and Paris. The London *Times* and one of the opposition organs attach decided importance to them. But it is otherwise with the Continental papers; while from Russia the tone of her press is defiant and the reverse of peace preparations. The least favorable sign in regard to the matter is, that the chief diplomatic movement yet divulged appears to have originated with Austria.

The accounts from the seat of war are not important. Omar Pacha shows much activity in Asia. In Russia, the effects of the war have driven the Bank of Odessa to a suspension of specie payments and raised the premium on Silver 15 per cent.

The commercial accounts from England are generally favorable, while from Germany, and particularly Prussia, there are complaints of the Corn scarcity. The Cotton market at Liverpool was active. The British Funds advanced on the peace rumors. American Stocks find more favor since the response to the war threatenings of the London press in October.

From Mexico.

According to the latest news received from Mexico, and published in another part of this morning's paper, it would seem that the Republic is as unsettled as ever. Gen. Uraga, a man of some note, has attempted to bring about another revolution, but, though his scheme was frustrated, and he himself arrested, the Government of Alvarez is not sufficiently popular to be shielded from the dangers that have threatened and generally destroyed all previous administrations. Throughout the whole country there are symptoms, here and there, of insurrectionary movements. The Church, too, is hostile to the existing Government, and among a people so steeped in prejudice and superstition, its opposition is, to say the least, most formidable.

Already Alvarez has grown weary of the responsibility he has been pressed to assume in his old age, and longs once more for the freedom of mountain life. And, while his Ministers are quarreling about party politics and spoils of office, the absence of Santa Ana's rigorous rule is taken advantage of by banditti, to renew, on a more extended scale, those depredations that were once the terror and curse of the country. As philanthropists, we may continue to hope that, out of the convulsions to which Mexico is periodically subjected, a true Republican Government may one day emerge; but experience would, on the contrary, teach us to believe that a Dictator's sway alone can save her from ruin and decay.

Prussia and the United States.

We, in this country, have had many inducements during the last year to reflect on the points of analogy and of community of interest, which suggests the most cordial sympathy of feeling between Prussia and the United States. The malignant vituperation, with which the people and the government of both countries have been assailed by leading organs of policy and opinion in Great Britain, have compelled reflection on this subject. Neither Prussia nor the United States chose to allow itself to be made the mere instrument of the passions, the prejudices or the weaknesses of the British Government in the present war.

We refused to be coaxed or bullied into a sacrifice of our neutrality, in behalf of the mortal fears of Great Britain lest Russia should prosper in Asia to a point threatening the security of British India. We laughed, in each country, at the cant about a war of civilization against barbarism, with which it was attempted to seduce us from the path of neutrality. In Prussia, as in the United States, enlistments were undertaken by the British Government, in violation alike of the local law and the law of nations, on the monstrous assumption that neutral governments were to wink at it, secretly favor it—in a word, practice a fraudulent neutrality. Prussia, like the United States, has had to vindicate her sovereign rights against the acts of the official agents of Great Britain.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it is refreshing to notice how, at length, after the *Times*, *Punch*, and the rest have for twelve months been exhausting the vocabulary of Billingsgate in measureless mendacity of brutal calumniation of Russia, the truth has begun to emerge to the long obfuscated vision of John Bull, as appears by the following statement of the London correspondent of the *National Intelligencer*.

"Until lately nearly all the influential daily journals of England have confounded all moral distinctions, and given a most exaggerated and incorrect statement of the position of Germany, particularly as relates to the principal German Powers, Austria and Prussia; and many influential statesmen and politicians, unconnected with the press, have held up the Prussian Sovereign and Government to the scorn of the world, while they have lauded the conduct of Austria—the Power really deserving, we think, both of reprobation and dislike. But Prussia has, from the first, distinctly refused to take any part whatever in the war. She has never deceived the Allies by any talk about an alliance, never played fast and loose with them while she was hand and glove with the Czar, as Austria has done. Prussia has not any very visible interest, either material or moral, political or social, in the war. She has, of course, no inclination to take part in the quarrels of other nations; she has emphatically, clearly and uniformly declared that her policy would be in every sense a neutral one. She did not choose to rush into a dispute with her nearest neighbor in behalf of her distant friends. It appears evident, we think, that every dictate of sound policy required Prussia to act exactly as she has done. The geographical position of Prussia makes her naturally the ally of Russia, and deprives her of all political interest in Turkey. She is not, like England, a maritime power; nor like both England and France, has she foreign interests, colonies, or possessions to defend. The southern march of Russian power cannot injure Prussia, whatever it may England and France. It might be an advantage to Prussia, for it would necessarily remove much of the power of Russia which at present presses upon her borders. Prussia is not, like Britain, separated from Russia by thousands of miles of sea; nor, like France, by a vast extent of land; a few hours would enable a Russian army to reach Berlin. When the Allies ask Prussia to join them they are asking her to transfer the seat of war from the Crimea to the heart of her own territory. Clearly Prussia cannot commit such a suicidal act. The Allies should remember that, in a war with Russia, Prussia has everything to lose and nothing to gain, whilst they have everything to gain and nothing to lose; and for them to ask, almost to demand, that she should quarrel with Russia is both impertinent and unwise. Prussia has never, during the war, professed an interest she did not feel, nor made protestations of alliance and sympathy which she did not intend to carry out by deeds. The English people are, we think, beginning to take a very altered view of the conduct of two leading German nations, and to feel that Austria really deserves the vituperation which has been heaped upon Prussia, and merits none of the praises with which she has been flattered."

We have in these facts another pregnant illustration of the stupid ignorance or infamous corruption, we know not which it is, which lies concealed under the habitual swagger of the London *Times*. It is very well, however. All foreign Governments are to understand that there is, in Printing-house-square, a great manufactory of falsehood, whose business it is to misrepresent and belie, first one Government and then another. Louis Napoleon had his turn of the calumniation of the *Times*, as gross, while it lasted, as the sycophantic adulation which is now bestowed upon him by the same journal. Austria and Prussia took their turn. It is now that of the United States.

American Aid to the Allies.

In a speech to his constituents, Lord Palmerston, not long since, stated that, as regards facility, dispatch, and safety of transportation of men, munitions, and supplies, England was actually nearer to the seat of war than Russia herself, owing to the more tardy, expensive, and unsafe means of land carriage. That noble Lord, however, forgot to mention the fact that, for those advantages, the Allies were greatly indebted to American clippers, without which, in fact, they would have found it impossible to have won the victory of Sebastopol. The *Great Republic*, *Monarch of the Seas*, *Ocean Herald*, and many other of our first-class clippers, have been in the English and French transport service, some for more than a year past, at rates varying from $8,000 to $12,000 per month. For this, their surpassing size, steadiness, and fleetness, as well as their commodious appointments, preëminently fit them.

In addition to this, the Allies are dependent upon this country for provisions for their armies. A few weeks since, the Admiralty, in England notified the great victualling establishments, who are in the habit of supplying the English Navy with salt and fresh meat, that they would receive tenders for four-fold the quantity of meat they furnish in time of peace. They are required to deliver, between the first of last month and the first of next, 15,000,000 pounds of beef and pork, contained in barrels of 300 pounds each. This enormous quantity is deemed necessary for the consumption of the English fleet in the East, and it is inferred from this that the maritime war, in that quarter and in the Baltic, will be conducted in 1856, as it has been in 1854 and 1855.

These supplies, as well as those for the French Army and Navy, will doubtless be mostly furnished by this country; and it is well known that both England and France have been heavy purchasers of American breadstuffs recently, to supply the deficiency in their own crops, and the extraordinary demand produced by large fleets and armies in active service. American lead furnishes all the belligerents with material for bullets, and American powder and cotton—to say nothing of our rifles and revolvers—with the means of making them destructive. American machinery, similar to that in our national armories, is employed for the manufacture of muskets, rifles and pistols, with American engineers to manage it and American sewing and cutting machines to make the clothing of their troops, and American horses supply their cavalry, and American cotton and an American market for its fabrics, furnish them with the sinews of war. So that, notwithstanding the alleged *entente cordiale* between our own Government and that of the Czar, the operation of American ingenuity, enterprise and commerce is, indirectly, in alliance with the Allies.

These are so many arguments in favor of their refraining from anything likely to interrupt friendly relations with us.

In case of war all those clipper ships and thousands of others could, in a short time, be armed and equipped as so many frigates, to make reprisals upon the commerce of our enemies, and the supplies that we now furnish to other countries, from our surplus, would be required for our own military and naval forces, while our industrial arts and resources, like those of Great Britain during the wars with the first Napoleon, would receive such impulse and developement as would make us the most productive and independent nation on the globe. As soon as we should have conquered a peace, as we always have in every war in which we have ever engaged, these privateers could again be metamorphosed into plain and peaceful merchantmen, to transport our surplus products to foreign ports, and compete more successfully even than at present, with those who now approach the nearest to our present unequaled shipping and tonnage, but who would then, like the competitors of the yacht *America*, in her noted race, be "nowhere."

Patching the Russ Pavement.

An ingenious mechanic of Broadway has invented a method of preventing the slipping of horses' feet on the Russ Pavement, which will serve a much better purpose than the grooving recommended by the Mayor. His plan is a very simple one. He proposes to spike down at the corners of each block of granite a piece of iron, or steel, about two inches square and half an inch thick. There can be no doubt that this plan, if adopted, would effectually prevent horses from slipping, though it would render the riding rather rough, and, perhaps, be as destructive to carriage-wheels as the slippery pavement is now to horses. As to the cost of this method of patching up the Russ pavement and rendering it serviceable, it would probably be about as great as to relay Broadway with the iron pavement. In the meanwhile, just enough of the grooving has been done to prove its entire inefficiency.

☞ The American State Council of Know-Nothings adhering to the National Platform are holding a session at Philadelphia, which is represented to be well attended and enthusiastic. A resolution has been adopted approving the course of those members of the Pennsylvania delegation in the House, in the contest for Speaker, who have refused to coalesce with those who regard outside issues as more important than Americanism.

The Battle Between the Publishers and the Press.

The affray between the publishers and the newspapers, which, at first, was half in fun, is about to terminate, as such quarrels usually do, wholly in earnest. The "M" of the *Publishers' Circular* has an occult meaning, like the significant M of little Miss Flyte in Dickens' *Bleak House*. M, in short, means mischief, and madness, and money. M, too, means Law; and the publishers and the critics are all going to be brought into Court, and there will be a rich time of it for lawyers, reporters, jurors, and judges. We learn that Messrs. Mason Brothers have commenced a libel suit against the proprietors of the *Tribune*, and the public will soon know all about the war, and what they libel each for. Messrs. Abbott Brothers have been retained as counsel by Messrs. Mason Brothers. All this comes of Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The controversy should be carried on in trochaics.

Musical Matinee.

Messrs. Mason and Bergmann gave their second musical *matinée* yesterday at Dodworth's Rooms. A very large and attentive audience assembled to listen to the programme, and remained with exemplary patience to the end.

The first piece on the programme was Berthoven's Quartet in F, (No. 7, Opus 59,) one of that great master's most vigorous and happy compositions. Messrs. Thomas, Mosenthal, Matzka, and Bergmann, rendered it with great integrity, preserving throughout the beauty of the design of the work, but sometimes sacrificing its delicacy by false intonation. Mr. Thomas is a young and praiseworthy artist, who reads with great accuracy, but who is not quite so steady in the upper part of the instrument as a sensitive ear requires. There was nothing, however, to call for condemnation, and very little even of false intonation to mar the effect of a great and thoroughly appreciable work. There are some admirable figures for the violoncello in this quartette, and Mr. Bergmann brought them out in all their chaste perfection like an artist, as he is. No. 2 was described as a Meditation on Bache's first Prelude for the piano, arranged by Chas. Gounod. Mr. Gounod's meditations, if they are all like this, must be of a very dry and rudimental character. This one is decidedly suggestive of the meditations of the elder Willett, who used to stare at a copper boiler without thinking of anything in particular. We really think that Mr. Gounod must have meditated on Bache's theme in a similarly unproductive frame of mind. By splitting up a good prelude into three parts, he has neither improved the one nor made the others interesting. No. 3 was a ballade in A flat, by Chopin, (opus 47,) a delightful composition, nicely played by Mr. Mason. No. 4, the last piece in the programme, was Robert Schumann's quartette in F flat major, for piano, violin, viola and violoncello, a finely conceived and finely executed work. The subjects of his four movements are artistically defined, and elaborated with classic ease and finish. The performance of this quartette was admirable. It is almost unfair to particularize any one artist for commendation where all labored so zealously, but we cannot help again expressing our satisfaction with Mr. Mason's admirable assistance at the piano. Classical chamber music is unquestionably this gentleman's forte, and we are inclined to think that he has no superior in America.

Academy of Music.

It will probably rain to-night, or snow; or do both, or do neither; or be very warm, or very cold. There will, without doubt, be a sufficient cause for a slim house at the Academy. If the philosophic critic pursues his investigations beyond mere elemental causes, he will find an additional reason why there should be a slim house, in the fact that the "Barber" is performed—an Opera that *should* draw better than any other in the *repertoire*, but somehow *don't*. To those who are not prejudiced by precedent, we would hint that the treat is a rare one. People of taste feel very much obliged to Mr. Payne for playing this Opera again.

Harper's Magazine for January.

This *is* taking Time by the forelock. *Harper* out a fortnight before date. Who complains?—who, having a handsome payment due to him next month, dare grumble when the debtor handsomely liquidates the debt at once? The illustrated articles are especially good in this number, both as respects quality and quantity. There are "January First, A. D., 3,000,"—an old idea cleverly worked out; a further portion of "Virginia Illustrated," racy as its predecessors and very rich in negro traits and characters; "The way to get blown up," discoursing on lethal machines in war; "Passages of Eastern Travel," related by an American; together with a variety of caricatures and quaint picture teachings, concluding with the usual fashion-plates. There are other papers of interest.

The great attraction, however, of this number of *Harper* is the commencement of Dickens' new serial, entitled "Little Dorrit," which, by the way, is the name of one of the female characters. Dickens, for this work, has evidently taken a wider field and prepared a larger canvas. The story opens in the prison at Marseilles, thirty years ago, and the first characters exhibited are a couple of jail-birds. This chapter is much in the Eugene Sue style, with a melo-dramatic atmosphere pervading it. The next, very much in Dickens' own natural manner, introduces a party of travelers from the East, on their return to England, and on the eve of getting out of quarantine at Marseilles. With the whole of this party the reader instantly becomes on terms of acquaintance. Mr. and Mrs. Meagles, so intently English, self-boasted as "practical people," and doing kind actions on that pretence, without taking credit for them; little Pet, the daughter; Tattycoram, her handmaid,—who promises to supply some of the passionate action of the story; and Miss Wade, a reserved Englishwoman, whose heart has grown dry before its time;—these are of the quarantine party, and, at the close of the chapter, we feel as if we had known them all. A Sunday in London—a wet Sunday, to boot, and in the city—opens the third chapter, and brings the Clennams (mother and son) before us, with a few others, and a glimpse of "Little Dorrit." In Chapter IV. is a commencement of mystery which—but we must not anticipate.

It is too soon, as yet, to form a decided opinion upon this work, but there is every promise of its being worthy of its world-renowned author, the best writer of fiction now living. He has imagination, feeling, geniality, and a good purpose, always. Thackeray, on the contrary, owes his success to the closeness of his observation. Dickens, a social reformer, would gently lead the world from bad to good. Thackeray, a satirist, appears to delight in fretting the wound rather than in seeking to heal it.

There are some touches of expression in "Little Dorrit" which none but Dickens *could* have written, so entirely are they in his own peculiar manner. For example, in the third chapter, the description of Mrs. Clennam, a hard Christian, who, "stern of face and unrelenting of heart, would sit all day behind a Bible—bound like her own construction of it on the ardest, basest, and straightest boards, with one dinted ornament on the cover like the drag of a chain, and a wrathful sprinkling of red upon the edges of the leaves—as if it, of all books! were a fortification against sweetness of temper, natural affection, and gentle intercourse." Or the mention of the "narrow alley leading to the river, where [on a wet Sunday] a wretched little bill, Found Drowned, was weeping on the wet wall." Or the description of the old servant who had "nothing about him in the way of decoration but a watch, which was lowered into the depths of its proper pocket by an old black ribbon, and had a tarnished copper key moored about it to show where it was sunk." We might multiply examples, for the story abounds in them.

Legislative Committee at Ward's Island.

The Committee appointed by the Senate, (Senators Bishop, Pratt and Barr,) to investigate affairs on Ward's Island, went down yesterday, under the conduct of Capt. Crabtree and the other Commissioners of Emigration, to make their examination. To give more dignity to the occasion, the Commissioners also invited the City and Kings County members and members elect of the Legislature, and several distinguished visitors in town, to join the party. Carriages left the Astor House with the guests at 11¼ A. M., and reached Ward's Island about 1 o'clock. They took the circuit of the Refuge, the Medical and Surgical Wards, the "hennery," &c., looking into a little of everything, peeping into the bakery, wash-rooms, workhouses and nurseries, trying to find a slatternly room, or a hall out of perfect condition, but they saw little that was the work of the Board that was not to be commended. Dr. Cannochan showed the young gentlemen some things that spoiled their appetites in his department, and some things which they will remember as sermons on retribution. Dr. Fay lead the party through his Wards, and, indeed, showed up everything that any one expressed a desire to see.

Nor were things smugged up for this occasion. A very short time since, we popped in upon the Refuge and Hospital quietly and alone, and we must confess that things looked then just as they did yesterday.

The Commissioners are doing a great work of reform here. The diminished emigration has diminished their funds, and they have been at their wits' ends to make the ends of the year meet. They secured the services of Capt. Pillsbury, whose extraordinary success at the Albany Penitentiary promised them extraordinary improvements here; these promises have already commenced their fulfillment. The Captain is a noted disciplinarian, and that begins to tell very distinctly upon the whole company of employes. The yards have a more wholesome odor; the old nuisances are to a great extent abated, the smell of gangrened flesh and of poultices is not so apparent.

We suspect the Board is exerting itself unusually to back their agent in securing these reforms. God speed them—there certainly was need enough.

The inspection over, the party went down to the Warden's new house, and partook of a smashing dinner. That over, speeches followed. Gulian C. Verplank, President, welcoming the guests; Senator Sickles, responding in a speech unusually dull for him for the elect Senators; Senator Bishop, for the Committee, in a *curious* speech, deprecating the decrease of emigration, on the ground that we need foreigners to till our farms and help us in our kitchens; Drs. Cannochan and Fay happily and pertinently, for the Medical Staff; Dr. Buchanan, for the Clergy, sermonically; Mr. Ross, of the *News*, for the Press, eloquently; Mr. Mills (Assemblyman elect) for "Sam," oratorically; Mr. O'Keefe and others, variously. Mr. Verplanck, Capt. Marshall and Capt. Pillsbury were made to blush by the warm eulogies of those that knew them best, while proposing their healths.

We believe in such occasions. The turkeys and ducks, &c., all that will have a resurrection and flock back ten-fold through the Legislative favor that a bare visit to the Institutions must secure. Then for outsiders there is no such opportunity to gunge the calibre of our new members as a good dinner affords. So it was a profitable day all around—and certainly a pleasant one.

Stephen H. Branch to the Public of New-York.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Inasmuch as Mayor Wood and Recorder Smith (Police Commissioners) have assured me that they shall reject all my Brandon and American affidavits respecting the alienage of George Matsell, Chief of Police, at his approaching trial, I hereby respectfully request all persons who have any knowledge of the history of the Matsell family, before or since their arrival in America, to forward it immediately to the residence of Alderman Briggs, No. 3 Attorney-street. It seems hard that nearly the entire evidence I have obtained in either hemisphere should be rejected by Mayor Wood and Recorder Smith, who profess to be Americans in birth and emotion, but whose unfair and ungenerous decision strongly indicates their intention to protect Matsell at all hazards against the facts and sympathies of their own countrymen. Moreover, many of those who gave affidavits are in the vale of years, and Mrs. Cudlipp, a very important witness, has a very aged mother, and a husband who has been utterly blind for fifteen years, both of whom require her constant attention. Mrs. Cudlipp owns land in Bloomingdale, adjoining the estate of Mayor Wood, who is well acquainted with Mrs. Cudlipp, who came to America in the ship with the Chief of Police in 1817. Mrs. Pollock, another witness, of No. 11 Greenwich-avenue, must be eighty years old. Letitia Millegan resides at Geneva, four hundred miles distant, and a journey to New-York at this inclement season might result in her death. And so it is with numerous other witnesses. But what renders the conduct of the Mayor and Recorder the more reprehensible, is the reception of my Brandon and American affidavits by the Board of Aldermen, and Matsell's condemnation and removal after the mature consideration of those affidavits. The American Aldermen did not require those who are tottering on the confines of the tomb to be dragged in Winter (from City and country, at the peril of health and life itself) into the exciting atmosphere of a Court. And whatever the Mayor and Recorder may say, the Board of Aldermen is a higher power than they, and its decision will be confirmed by the Court of Appeals, and by the Legislature in its obliteration of the Police Commissioners and a new charter. The Board of Aldermen, as a branch of the Common Council, is the general supervisory power of the City, and has jurisdiction over municipal abuses, alienage and usurpation. The Aldermen can try the Mayor; but the Mayor cannot try the Aldermen, although he has "tried" some of them lately for his own personal purposes, with whom, presto! he is now cheek by jowl for the same purposes. The Mayor can veto the Aldermen, two-thirds of whom can re-veto him, and consign him to silence in matters of general legislation. Municipal, State and National Governments have three departments: executive, legislative and judicial, and although all are equally important in their respective spheres, yet the Legislature is the most comprehensive, numerous and essential of the three departments, and a people's rights are most secure with the legislative power. And Mayor Wood's startling "one-man power," as exercised in his refusal to nominate a successor of Matsell, is a usurpation of the municipal legislative power of the most dangerous character, and should be resisted at every peril. My last hope in reference to Matsell is with the Legislature and the Court of Appeals, and yet, as the price of liberty is eternal vigilance, I trust that all those who gave affidavits respecting the alienage of George Matsell will be at the Mayor's office at 3½ o'clock P. M., on Saturday next, and corroborate their affidavits. And if the aged and infirm will send word to Alderman Briggs, I will see that carriages are provided for them, and every effort made to shield them from cold, and exposure and death; and if any of the witnesses, young or old, are approached with bribes not to come, I hope they will immediately inform me through Alderman Briggs, so that I can have these aliens lashed naked through our streets, who have had possession of our Municipal Government for a quarter of a century, and who still defy the Legislature, the Common Council, the Courts and the people. STEPHEN H. BRANCH.

The Consumption Hospital.

The Trustees of this Institution, chartered by an act of the late Legislature, held a meeting at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on the evening of the 17th inst. The Board having been made full by the election of members to fill vacancies, now consists of the following gentlemen as Trustees: Hon. Peter Cooper, John P. Crosby, Esq.; John H. Griscom, M. D.; Alonzo Clarke, M. D.; Henry M. Scheffelin, Esq.; William Miles, Esq.; Thomas D. Andrews, M. D.; George D. Phelps, Esq.; Edward Vernon, Esq.; James M. Quinn, M. D.; Wm. Hoyt, Esq.; Wm. Dennistoun, Esq., and Edmond Dwight, Esq.

Dr. John H. Griscom, President *pro tem.*, announced that the first business before the Board would be the election of officers to serve during the ensuing year.

The Board then proceeded to the election of officers by ballot, when it appeared that the following persons were unanimously voted by all the members present:

President—Hon. Peter Cooper.
Vice-President—George L. Phelps, Esq.
Treasurer—John E. Williams, Esq., of the Metropolitan Bank.
Secretary—A. Jones, M. D.

On motion, a Committee of two members was appointed to nominate suitable persons to fill the following Committees, of three each, viz:—A Committee on Finance, a Committee on Supplies, and an Executive Committee, and report to the next meeting of the Board. John P. Crosby and William Hoyt, Esqs., were appointed the said Nominating Committee.

William Miles, Esq., offered a resolution in favor of recognizing an out-door department of said Consumption Hospital, which was discussed, and its further consideration postponed to another meeting.

On motion of Mr. George D. Phelps, a Committee of five members was appointed by the Chair to draft an address to the public in behalf of this important institution, and report at the next meeting. Dr. Clarke, John P. Crosby, William Miles, Dr. Andrews, and Dr. Jones, were nominated as said Committee, to which, on motion, the Chairman was added, and, by agreement, made Chairman of said Committee.

On motion a Committee was appointed to wait on the Hon. Peter Cooper, and inform him of his election as President of the Board of Trustees for the ensuing year, whereupon, on motion, the Board adjourned to the first Monday in January next, 1856.

Law vs. Fillmore.

It is evident that in the next K. N. Convention at Philadelphia there will be two candidates only presented from this State—Gerrit Law and Millard Fillmore. The friends of the respective candidates are carrying on the contest with spirit. In addition to the names heretofore published, we have the following:

In the District embracing the Eleventh, Fifteenth and Seventeenth Wards, Frederick C. Wagner is delegate, and Joseph Hoffworth and Dr. Blaisdale alternates. Mr. Wagner is Grand Sachem of the O. U. A.'s in this State, of which Order Mr. Law is a member. Though claimed by the Dickinson men, the Gerrit Law men are satisfied with him.

In the District embracing the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards, New-York, and the city of Williamsburg, the delegates failed to agree upon a mode of representation, whereupon the Williamsburg delegates by themselves elected G. C. Dean, of New-York, as delegate. He is set down as a Fillmore man first choice, but a New-York man any how, which means probably that Mr. Law's friends expect his vote.

In the District embracing the Ninth, Sixteenth and Twentieth Wards, John Bullock, the K. N. Deputy for the County, is delegate, and George Merritt and Charles J. Holder alternates. Mr. Bullock is not yet committed, we believe.

The present appearances are that a majority of the delegation from this State will be for Law and against Fillmore. Every man in the order of Anti-Nebraska tendencies opposes Fillmore. It does not, however, seem that Law is the man yet, for the Southern delegates are straining every nerve for Dickinson,—their "Americanism" consisting in "Nebraska." We advise our K. N. friends to possess their souls in patience and

WAIT FOR THE WAGON,

when *perhaps* they

"*all* will take a ride,"

if not to the White House, up Salt River. Meanwhile, by reading the Times, they will be kept posted up.

Anti-Slavery Drama at the Tabernacle.

Mrs. Mary E. Webb, "the colored Siddons," read last night before an appreciative audience, at the Tabernacle, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's Drama of the "Christian Slave." The reading was capital, the different tones of the different characters so well sustained throughout, that with the eyes closed one would have been sure that different readers were engaged upon the parts. We hope certainly that Mrs. Webb, who is a pretty and a bright mulatto, will repeat the entertainment. It was furnished last night under the auspices of the New-York Anti-Slavery Society, Mr. Oliver Johnson in the Chair, assisted by two ladies.

Resignation of Judge Stuart.

We understand that City Judge Sydney H. Stuart has sent his letter of resignation to Albany. The Judge protests his innocence, but thinks it his duty to resign, because the ermine should not be tacinted even with suspicion.

Brooklyn Board of Education.

A special meeting of the Board was held last evening at their rooms, in the Hall in Red Hook Lane. C. P. Smith, President, in the chair. The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Trustees of the Summerfield Methodist Episcopal Church, asking the privilege to use a portion of School House lot No. 11, in Washington-avenue, on which to temporarily erect a Lecture Room. Referred to the Local Committee.

Communication from Burgess & Co., in relation to "Tower's Grammar of Composition." Referred to the Book Committee.

MOTIONS.

On motion of Mr. Bergen the Schools were authorized to close on the 21st inst. until January 2d, 1856.

REPORTS.

A report of the Finance Committee, apportioning the General School Fund, amounting to $127,025 70, of which sum $25,800 was apportioned for Printing, Janitors' Salaries, Salaries of Officers, Fuel, Addition to Libraries, Music Teachers, Evening Schools, Normal Schools and Contingent Expenses.

The sum of $9,150 was apportioned for additional teachers.

The balance, $12,975, was apportioned among the several schools, for teachers' salaries for the fiscal year commencing Feb. 1, 1856, as follows:

No. 1, $4,200; No. 2, $1,100; No. 3, $5,000; No. 4, $4,950; No. 5, $4,400; No. 6, $4,950; No. 7, $4,825; No. 8, $4,500; No. 9, $1,650; No. 10, $3,850; No. 11, $2,950; No. 12, $3,500; No. 10, $7,700; No. 14, $5,050; No. 15, $5,450; No. 17, $6,100; No. 18, $5,000, No. 19, $5,900; No. 20, $1,500; No. 21, $1,275; No. 22, $3,900; No. 23, $1,200; No. 24, $1,995. Primaries: No. 1, $700; No. 3, $600; No. 4, $600; No. 5, $700; No. 6, $500. Colored Schools: No. 1, $1,800; No. 2, $800; No. 3, $1,000.

A majority report of the Finance Committee adverse to the policy of furnishing the schools with books, &c., free of cost, was accepted and laid on the table to be considered at the next meeting of the Board, together with a minority report on the same subject.

This question will excite much discussion, and demands the greatest consideration.

The amended report of the Normal School Committee will probably be before the Board, also, at the next session.

After some other unimportant matters, the Board adjourned to the second Tuesday in January, 1856.

School Concert.

The girls of Miss Dean's Grammar School, No. 19, will give a Concert at the Odeon this evening, the receipts to be applied to the purchase of a school piano. Much pains has been taken to prepare for this Concert, and it promises (if what we saw at repeated rehearsals is any indication) to be a most admirable and delightful occasion, and well worthy in its object and character of an overflowing house. We speak from the record, as some of our own little ones are on the programme. Give the juveniles a rouser.

A Terrible Case of Hydrophobia.

About two weeks since a laboring man named Cornelius Wehrs, a German, employed by a farmer on Cleve Road, near Flatbush, had one of his thumbs bitten by a small dog on the place. The wound healed in a few days, and no particular attention was paid to it, but on Thursday last unmistakable evidences of hydrophobia were seen, and on Saturday the unfortunate man was taken to the King's County Hospital in a state of raving madness, in which state he remained for most of the time until Sunday, when nature becoming completely exhausted he died. When first brought to the Hospital he was secured to a bed by strong straps, but these he broke loose from with the utmost ease, and it required the strength of four able-bodied men to manage him at all. As it was, he succeeded in biting his male nurse in the arm through his coat sleeve, so as to draw blood. Dr. Turner, of the Hospital, has taken the nurse under his charge, and he anticipates no serious consequences from the bite.

Rescued from Drowning.

This morning a German sailor runner while attempting to board a brig, in a small boat, was capsized and would have been drowned but for the timely assistance rendered by two of our News-boatmen, Mr. C. Bird and Mr. P. Van Pelt, who succeeded in rescuing him from a watery grve.

The Vanderbilt.

The steamer *Vanderbilt* is not still on the rocks, at Ward's Island, as a cotemporary asserts. She is now at the Marine Railway at Long Island City, and we suppose will be taken up sometime to-day. She came down during Sunday evening last.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. R. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

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Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

"DON'T FORGET THE COFFEE URN."—SUCH was the charge given Mr. Smith, as he left his house to go "down town." The truth is, his excellent "better meet" had no coffee urn from which to fill "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," and offer to her visitors on New Year's Day. To his praise be it said, Mr. S. bought the urn—a splendid one—for $25, (he might have had one for $50;) he also took a cake basket, a castor, and a few cups for the children, remarking, as he was going out, that if Brown's note was not protested he would call and purchase a tea-plated tea set, otherwise, Mrs. S. would have to be satisfied with a Britannia set of the value of $10, either of which, of course, he would obtain at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-st.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Tables, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Ottomans and Desks, Cigar-cases and Cases, Mouchoirs and Glove-boxes, Work-baskets, Toilet-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Pictures and Vases, Music-boxes Clocks and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Porte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

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GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, [illegible]

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as we made at our Doll Show last December, will be made at the Holidays, and the assortment is better, if that is possible, than ever before. Our prices in competition with other manufacturers' Dolls, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 440 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

[illegible] SEWING MACHINES.—THE [illegible] chines of the most improved style will be [illegible] liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to

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PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—GREAT offer for the Holidays.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, offers them at less prices than ever before known, and the popular Horace Waters' Catalogue of Music at half price during the Holidays. Neatly bound books of selected music for gift.

"WINTER IS COMING WITH HIS ICY BREATH," [illegible] you will find also Winter [illegible] for gentlemen and children, beautifully made of the most select materials, at a good deal less than Broadway prices, viz., 12s. and 14s., at CANTRELL'S, No 338 Bowery. You will also find at CANTRELL'S soft and pliable buckskin gaiters for invalids, at low prices. Please do not forget—No. 338 Bowery.

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WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
B

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☞ **Broils vs. Fries.**—It is a well-known fact that meat broiled is much more palatable, tender and healthful than when fried. All sliced meats ought to be broiled. The NEW GRIDIRON is as convenient as the frying-pan, and much more economical. Having a downward draft, it takes all the smoke and gas up chimney, cooks the meat entirely in its own juices without burning it, saves all the fat, reduces meat bills full 25 per cent., and costs only $2 small size, or $3 large size. Principal depot for wholesale and retail at the House Furnishing Establishment of ROBERT DAVIS, No. 646 Broadway. For sale also by the Hardware Trade generally. Agents wanted. Address AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY, No. 646 Broadway.

☞ **Furniture.**—AUCTION NOTICE.—We would invite the particular attention of purchasers to the large and desirable stock of rich first-class cabinet furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. Vrede & Co., to be sold at auction, at their extensive warerooms, No. 899 Broadway, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW. This sale embraces the largest and most desirable assortment of really elegant first-class cabinet furniture offered at auction this season. Sale positive.

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☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association** meets every WEDNESDAY evening at No. 103 Bowery, at 7½ o'clock; members will select their own farms of 160 acres and have three years to pay for them at $1.25 per acre. Business of importance to every member will be transacted this evening.

W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **The Beaumont Collection of Paintings**—Are now on exhibition at the Gallery formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway. The room will be brilliantly lighted this evening, until 10 o'clock P. M., preparatory to the sale, which will commence on THURSDAY EVENING. See advertisement in auction column.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 158 Broadway.

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☞ **Hope Chapel Lectures.**—In consequence of the fire that damaged Hope Chapel and to give time to repair the building, the remaining lectures of the course will be postponed until after the holidays.

PERSONAL.

INFORMATION WANTED—Of the relatives of CHESTER ROSEMAN, of Denmark. He died while in the discharge of his duties of sailor, on board the packet-ship *Ansers*, on her last voyage from Liverpool. Any person proving relationship can obtain his effects at the office of CORNELIUS GRINNELL, No. 87 South-st.

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Miss Ada Clifton.
Mr. George Jordan, from Burton's.
Mr. Charles Bass, of the Park Theatre, first appearance in this city in four years.
Mr. John Drew, from Wallack's and Burton's.
Mr. Harry Hall, from Wallack's and Burton's.
Mr. F. Wemyss, from the Park Theatre.
Mr. Johnston, from Burton's.
Mr. H. McDonald, from Broadway.
Mr. T. Watson, from Princess' Theatre, London.
Mr. George Vining, Madame Vestris' Theatre, London.
Mr. Thomas Chandler, Laura Keene's Theatre, Baltimore.
Mr. Thomas Price, from Boston theatre.
Mr. Fred. Lyster, from Mad. Thillon's Opera Company.
Mr. Frank Trevor, from Wallack's.
Mr. Frank Rea, from Wallack's.
Mr. Frederick G. King, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.
Mr. Carpenter, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.
Mr. Charles, from Arch-street, Philadelphia.

LAURA KEENE.....Directress.

VOCAL ARTISTS.

Miss Rosalie A. Durand,
Mrs. Carpenter,
Miss Annie Walters,
Miss E. Hall,
Mrs. F. Lyster,
Mrs. Brown,
Miss Tree,
Mrs. F. Rea,
Annie Jones,
Mr. Frederic Lyster.....Director of Vocal Music.

CORPS DE BALLET.

Mlle. Clocca, Academy of Music.
Mlle. Adelaide, Broadway Theatre.
Mlle. Joey Dring, Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Mlle. Sara Bishop, Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Mlle. Amy Charles, Her Majesty's Theatre, London.
Mlle. Marie,
Mlle. Theresa,
Mlle. Hunt,
Mlle. Holland,
Mlle. Schlim,
Mlle. James,
Mlle. Adelaide James,
Mlle. Celet,
Mlle. Annette Colet,
Mlle. Fanny Brown,
Mlle. Rosa Brown,
Miss Fanny Morris,
Miss Stuart,
Miss Arlington,
Miss Tournere,
Miss Wood,
Miss West,
Miss Webster,
Miss Hicks,
Miss Edwin,
Miss June,
Miss Lewis,
Petite Taglioni,
Petite Henry,
Petite Sidney,
Petite Clara Sidney,
Mons. Monplaisir,
Mr. J. Watson,
Mons. Charles,
Mons. Edwards,
Mons. St. Prie.
Monsieur Monplaisir.....Ballet Master.

MEMBERS OF THE ORCHESTRA.

Mr. Thos. Baker, composer.
Mr. Herman, principal first violin.
Mr. Zeiss, do. do.
Mr. Bernstein, do. do.
Mr. Groesse, do. do.
——, second violin.
Mr. Doughty, do. do.
Mr. Reznanski, viola.
Mr. Herzog, basso.
Mr. Gerhardt, do.
Treasurer.....A. T. Whiting.
Prompter.....Thomas Price.
Mr. Thomas Baker.....Musical Director and Conductor.
Mr. Frank Hughes.....Librarian.

Mr. Maun, cello.
Mr. Rietzel, flute.
Mr. Wagner, oboe.
Mr. Zanker, clarionet.
Mr. Peort, do.
Mr. Hartman, bassoon.
Mr. Schreibert, cornet.
Mr. Lotze, French horn.
Mr. Coates, do. do.
Mr. Rozad, trombone.
Mr. Hughes, drums.

SCENIC ARTISTS—Mr. John R. Smith and Assistants.
COSTUMES—Mr. R. Williams, late of Wallack's; and Mrs. Pentland.
MACHINISTS—Mr. John Furzo, of the Broadway; Mr. Johnston, and assistants.
PROPERTIES—Mr. Louis Cabin, from Academy of Music.

THE VARIETIES

WILL OPEN TO THE PUBLIC

On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855,

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE SEASON.

Admission to Parquette and Dress Circle.....Fifty cents.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls, secured seats.....Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.....Five dollars.

A limited number of subscribers' tickets will be issued to all parts of the house, including the private boxes.

Private Circle Boxes, fifteen in number, occupying the entire first tier, arranged to accommodate from ten to twelve persons each. A limited number will be disposed of for the season.

Proscenium Boxes, eight in number, to accommodate parties of six persons. To be secured at JOLLIE'S music store, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

Subscribers' tickets for the entire season, or a less number of nights, for sale, also, as above.

The box office for the sale of tickets will open from 8 o'clock A. M., throughout the day and evening.

NIBLO'S SALOON.—MISS BRAINERD'S GRAND CONCERT—THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, 1855.

MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD,

(Lyrical Artist, pupil of Mr. Clare W. Beames,)

Has the honor to announce to her friends and the public that she will give her

FIRST GRAND CONCERT,

ASSISTED BY

Mr. J. B. BEUTLER, Tenor Vocalist,
BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, Violinists,
Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist, and
Mr. CLARE W. BEAMES, Conductor at the Piano,

at Niblo's Saloon, THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20,

PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Song—"La Donnaa Mobile".....Verdi
Mr. BEUTLER.
2. Grand Cavatina—"Casta Diva," from Norma..Bellini
Miss MARIA S. BRAINERD.
3. Solo—Violin.....Ernst
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
4. Duet—"Da Quel Dì," from Linda.....Donizetti
Miss BRAINERD and Mr. BEUTLER.
5. Solo—Harp, "Home, Sweet Home".....Aptommas
Mr. APTOMMAS.
6. Sacred Song—"If with all your hearts," from Elijah.....Mendelssohn
Mr. BEUTLER.
7. Sleighing Song—"O Swift we Go o'er the Fleecy Snow," (composed expressly for Miss Brainerd,).....Beames
Miss BRAINERD.

PART II.

1. Grand Scene and Cavatina—"Softly, Slowly, Numbers Holy," from Der Freischutz.....Weber
Miss BRAINERD.
2. Grand Duo—Two Violins.....Mollenhauer
Brothers MOLLENHAUER.
3. Duet—"Torna mia dir," from Don Pasquale..Donizetti
Miss BRAINERD and Mr. BEUTLER.
4. Fantasia—Harp, "La Danse des Fees".....Alvars
Mr. APTOMMAS.
5. Song—"Come In," from the German.....Kucken
Miss BRAINERD.
6. Song—"A Ride I Once was Taking".....Kucken
Mr. BEUTLER.
7. Waltz Song—"Alfin Brillar".....Ricci
Miss BRAINERD.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the Music Stores of HALL & SON and JOLLIE. Also at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Will celebrate the 235th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, being the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society, at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock.

Oration by Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.
Poem by Rev. John Pierpont.
Admittance free.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Voluntary on the Organ.....Mr. G. W. Morgan.
2. Chorus.....Full Choir.
Mozart.
3. Prayer.....Rev. Dr. Cheever.
4. Quartette—Poetry.....Geo. P. Morris, Esq.
Mendelssohn.
5. Oration.....Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.
6. Poem.....Rev. John Pierpont.
7. Hymn—tune "Old Hundred."
8. Benediction.

The exercises will commence precisely at 7½ o'clock.

The Society, with their guests and friends, will dine at the Astor House on Saturday evening, 22d, at 6 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of S. DRAPER, Esq., President, or of either of the Officers of the Society, and at the Astor House.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN!—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE KING OF THE ALPS performed as in the evening. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Hon. Erastus Brooks will deliver a lecture on the *Enchanted Genius of America as unveiled through the Prosperity and Liberty of the Country*, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 19th, at the Brooklyn Athenæum. The object being the establishment of an American library and Reading Room. All are to be the Washington Grey Club. Lecture to commence at 7½. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the door.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-FOURTH NIGHT—AND LAST WEEK BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.

Rossini's Comic Opera,

THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,

will be given for the Last Time,

On WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855.

Rosina.....Madame ANA DE LA GRANGE.
(In which character she will introduce two new melodies.)
Almaviva.....Signor SALVIANI.
Figaro.....Signor MORRELLI.
Dr. Bartolo.....Signor ROVERE.
Don Basilio.....Signor GUILIO.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK—PIANO-FORTE SOIREE—At Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, 1855, assisted by Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMAN, JOSEPH BURKE, and KARL WELS.

PROGRAMME.

FIRST PART.

1. Italian Glories; Fantasia of Bravura on Themes, from Norma, Lucrezia and Sonnambula, composed for two pianos, by.....Gottschalk
And performed by Herr Karl Wels and the Author.
2. Fragments of the Fantasia on Lucia, composed and performed by.....Gottschalk
3. Marche de Nuit.
4. Nocturnes, composed and performed by.....Gottschalk
5. The Banjo; American Sketch, composed and performed by.....Gottschalk

SECOND PART.

1. Grand Sonata, for four hands, in E minor, composed by Onslow, performed by Messrs. Hoffman & Gottschalk.
2. Le Last Hope, Religious Meditation, by.....Gottschalk
3. Funeral March, by Chopin, performed by Gottschalk.
4. Sonata, in a major, composed by Mozart, for violin and piano, performed by Messrs. Burke and Gottschalk.
5. Fantasia on "La Fiella del Reggimento," composed and performed by.....Gottschalk

Tickets One Dollar each.
Tickets admitting a gentleman and lady, at $1,
Extra ladies' tickets, 50 cents each.
To be had at HALL & SON'S; JOLLIE'S, VANDERBEEK'S, and DRESSLER & CLAYTON'S, and at the Music Stores generally.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855.—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.

Mlle. THERESA ROBERT,
Mlle. PAULINE GENE, Mlle. FLORA LEHMAN,
PAUL BRILLIANT, M. MANGIN,

Second Night of Lehman's magnificent Pantomime of

MEDNA,

in which

ANTOINE, JEROME and FRANCOIS RAVEL,
Mme. MARZETTI,

And the entire Company will sustain their original characters.

The entertainments to commence with the Comic Pantomime of

JEANNETTE AND JEANNOT.

Jeannot.....Francois Ravel
To be followed by
TWO GRAND PAS
By Mlle. ROBERT, Mlle. PAULINE GENE, FLORA and JULIA LEHMAN, M. PAUL BRILLIANT, and M. MANGIN.

Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'cl'k.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

ACADEMY HALL, NO. 663 BROADWAY—Opposite Bond-st.—Positively the last week of the principal members of the original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS,

with new features nightly, including the

HUTCHINSON FAMILY BURLESQUE.

On THURSDAY, benefit of B. MALLORY.
On SATURDAY, last night, benefit of E. H. PIERCE.
For particulars see bills. Tickets 25 cents.
N. B.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

MASONIC BALL.—The third annual Ball of the HENRY CLAY, O. F. and A. M., will be held at the new City Assembly Rooms, No. 450 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855. Tickets $1, to be had of the following Committee.

WALTER GRAHAM, No. 254 South-st.
JOHN WALKER, No. 43 Forsyth-st.
WM. HARRIGAN, No. 345 South-st.
FREEMAN FOLE, No. 630 Water-st.
G. W. ROSEVELT, No. 257 South-st., or at the door on the evening of the ball.

WALTER GRAHAM, Chairman.
WM. HARRIGAN, Secy.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—WEDNESDAY.—The new piece now playing in London, called AN IMPUDENT PUPPY;
OR THE MAN WHO FOLLOWS THE LADIES.

Mr. John Smith, Mr. G. Jordan; Colonel Hughby, Mr. Bradley; Mr. Lavender Lump, Mr. Setchell; Turnbull, Mr. Russell; Mrs. Turnbull, Miss C. Mitchell; Claribel, Miss E. Thorne; Lizzie Briggs, Mrs. Burton.

With the successful Comedy, in five acts, of

FALSE PRETENCES.

Berryman, Mr. Burton; Peter Funk, Mr. Leffingwell; Whittemore, Mr. G. Jordan; Mrs. Milladollar, Mrs. C. Thorne; Mrs. Crockery, Mrs. Hughes; Florence, Miss E. Thorne.

BOWERY THEATRE.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—The patrons of the drama are respectfully notified that Mrs. T. S. HAMBLIN will take her BENEFIT and make her LAST APPEARANCE, on

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19,

on which occasion she will have the honor to appear in her great character of BIANCA, in the tragedy of

FAZIO,

which is pronounced by the best critics to be as a performance her *chef d'œuvre*, and also in her celebrated *rôle* of PAULINE, in the play of

THE LADY OF LYONS.

Box Book now open. Tickets may also be obtained at the residence of Mrs. HAMBLIN, No. 416 Broome-st.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 19, will be performed the Petite Comedy of

A MORNING CALL.

Mrs. Chillington.....Mme. Ponisi
To be followed by the Comic Drama, in one act, called,

COUSINS; OR, THE ROUGH DIAMOND.

To conclude with the Burlette, called

MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 19, will be presented the romantic Drama of

DARING.

Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester. Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
To be followed by the excellent Comedy of

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

Mons. Tourbillon.....Mr. H. Placide

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—Every night this week,

The popular and very funny Burlesque on

LUCREZIA BORGIA,

In three Acts, Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.

Lucrezia.....Miss Millen | Gennaro.....G. S. Buckley.

Preceding the piece,

ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY

Of a superior order; Dances, Banjos, Solos, &c. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 c's.

CONCERT.—Miss GREENFIELD, the Black Swan, respectfully announces one farewell Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, previous to her departure on a foreign tour, as this may be the last time the citizens of New-York shall have an opportunity of hearing this superior vocalist. It is to be hoped that they will turn out, and prove that they know how to appreciate native talent. She will be assisted by Mr. LECOMPTE, Basso Profundo, from the Conservatoire, Milan; Signor AMACI, the renowned Contra Bassist; Professor STANISLAUS, &c. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, $1. Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8, precisely.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor BERNARDI, the eminent Baritone, from the Italian Opera; Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist; Mr. H. C. TIMM and others. Tickets $1 each. To be had at HALL & SON'S; JOLLIE'S Music store, No. 519 Broadway; SCHUBERT'S, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

EVERYTHING FOR TWO SHILLINGS.—They only ask two shillings to see the performances either in the AFTERNOON or EVENING, as well as all the curiosities, the living wild animals, the wonderful feats in the lion's den, the Giraffe, the Happy Family, &c., at Barnum's Museum. Grand fairy, holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING.

PROGRAMME OF THE LADIES' FESTIVAL FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE FIRST GERMAN M. E. CHURCH—Second-st., above Avenue C, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Ticke's of admission, 50 cents. To be had of the Managers, or at the door. Doors to open at 7 o'clock. Supper to commence at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.

WM. H. PAINE.

HOLIDAY FUN.—NOW FOR LAUGHTER. If you have not yet seen the very beautiful fairy piece, called THE KING OF THE ALPS, Or, THE REFORMATION, now creating such an excitement at Barnum's Museum, go at once. It is fascinating in its comic humor, chaste and correct in its moral aim. THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING. Only 25 cents.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

WHAT EVERYBODY ADMIRES.—The fairies in this new and splendid holiday piece, THE KING OF THE ALPS, at Barnum's Museum, are beautiful. The wild beasts at the same place are all handsomely caged, and can do no mischief. The performances in the den of lions are astounding. All the curiosities and all the entertainments to be seen for 25 cents.

THE SECOND ANNUAL BALL—Of the Adrift House Club will be given at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19. Music by Dodworth's Full Band.

JAMES S. PARKER, President.
C. C. KING, Secretary.

TRULY THRILLING SPECTACLE—At Barnum's Museum is the most extraordinary spectacle ever witnessed. Mr. WHITE, the great lion-tamer, enters the den of lions every day at 2½ and 7 P. M., and performs a series of wonderful and daring feats with the ferocious creatures. Only 25 cents to see everything.

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DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 100 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admission 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—In some respectable business as clerk, collector, to assist at books, porter, or in any position where he could make himself generally useful; is not afraid of work.—by a smart, industrious young man, 20 years of age, who has been two years in the capacity of entry clerk, salesman and porter, in a wholesale and retail paint, oil and glass store, and one year clerk in a grocery and liquor store; a permanent situation and where an advancement could be made, more object than salary. The best of City references from last employers given, and security if required. Address, for four days, R. K. M., *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and competent young women, (Protestants;) one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry; has the best of City references; any lady requiring such help will find her an acquisition; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing, and ironing. Best of City references. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S advertising Office, No. 471 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. N. B.—No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman, (a Protestant,) as general house-servant; is a plain cook and a capital washer and ironer; can take care of children carefully, and is neat in person and work; will be found willing and obliging. No objection to the country; will take moderate wages. Call at 151 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, in a respectable private family, as chambermaid and seamstress, or nurse and seamstress; can give the best of City references; no objection to travel West with a lady; or to go out by the year to sew. Call at the baker's store, between 40th and 41th sts. and 6th-av. Can be seen till engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young English women. One as first-rate cook; the other as chambermaid and waiter, or nurse and seamstress. Also, by a young American woman, to do general housework; she has two very nice colored women. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By an experienced woman, to cook, wash and iron; is a thorough plain cook, baker. And first-class laundress; would do housework. Can give the highest reference, and will take moderate wages. To be seen at No. 84 8th-av., basement, under the clothing store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant English woman, as cook, understands pastries, preserves, &c., is a very good bread cook, can bake good bread; no objection to assist in the washing; can produce the most respectable references for character and capability. Apply at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman, fully competent. Satisfactory references given. Apply at No. 11 South 10th-st., Williamsburg.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Will be found both willing and obliging. Call at No. 508 Houston-st., for two days.

SALESMAN WANTED.—A dry goods jobbing house are wanting a first-class Western salesman. None but those of experience and capacity need apply. Address Box No. 265 Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SERVANTS.—Families in want of help in domestic service, for City or country, can be well supplied at the office No. 240 Grand-st., near the Bowery, where every effort is made to give satisfaction. N. B.—A few good girls for general housework are wanted.

L. WATTS.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address P. J. T., No. 22 Trinity Buildings.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young lady, experienced in teaching, desirous of finding an engagement, either in a school or a private family. Address C. Y., *Times* Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A widower, with two children, (girls) aged 11 and 8, wishes to engage a housekeeper. The residence is on one of the most pleasant streets in the City. The opportunity is a desirable one. Address Box No. 1,328, New-York City Post-Office.

COOK AND WAITER WANTED—In a gentleman's family; a very superior cook; she must understand cookery in all its branches. Also an accomplished waiter as maitre d'hôtel. French preferred. Apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular maps. Look among the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—A mercantile house in this City, requiring some legal business transacted in one of the Southern States, desires to confer with a member of the profession, who would be willing to be absent for several months, and give his undivided attention to the business entrusted to his charge. Compensation liberal. References for standing and ability to be satisfactory. Address L. C. & CO., care of Sylvester Lay, Commissioner, &c., No. 16 Wall-st.

ALTO SINGER.—A young lady who has had considerable experience in Quartette Choirs, and can give undoubted references, wishes a situation as Contralto in some Protestant Church. Is well acquainted with the Episcopal service. A line addressed to BENEDICT, Box No. 1,247 Post-Office, will meet with attention.

TO JEWELERS.—A young man, 23 years of age, who has had experience in all branches of the business, wishes a situation in the Office of a manufacturing establishment or in a retail store. Address PLATT, *Times* Office.

LARGE SUPPLY OF SERVANTS—As good as any in New-York—are now at No. 14 Sixth Avenue, and No. 148 Bowery, waiting to be engaged. They have been selected by men of great experience in the business, and will be satisfied with moderate wages in the City or country.

C. MASON.

WANTED AT No. 4 EAST BROADWAY.—RELATIONS OF PERSONS OBTAINED—For school-teachers, conductors, baggagemen, brakemen, porters, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, coachmen and waiters, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Charges very moderate. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

A SOPRANO—Of fine capacities would like to find a situation in a Church choir. Apply to SCHAFENBERG & SON'S, Broadway corner of 9th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two single gentlemen may find good rooms with partial board, in a comfortable private house, convenient to the Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries. Reference required. Apply at No. 18 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name,) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 220 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Desirable rooms for families can be had, with first-class board, and the loveliest immediately at the house 2d door east of Clinton-st., south side, (marble front,) or address BOARD, Box No. 3,248 Post-Office.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable second-story front room, with or without the bedroom attached, handsomely furnished, to rent to gentlemen. Also, a nicely-furnished upper room, for a lodging room, to rent cheap for the Winter. Meals if desired. Apply at No. 89 Prince-st., near Broadway.

NO. 280 SECOND-AVENUE.—Newly furnished apartments to let, with board, to parties of gentlemen, or gentlemen and their wives; also, single rooms. House new, with all the modern improvements, pleasantly located, near Stuyvesant Park.

BOARD IN SOUTH BROOKLYN.—Wanted, by the advertiser, a pleasant room, gas and fire, with dinner at 5 to 6 o'clock. A private family preferred. Address, stating terms and full particulars, N., at this office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 180 Atlantic-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector. In a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 333 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 6th-av.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13 Clinton-place.—S. H. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 1 o'clock.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of the Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, throughout its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes far more. The land sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One bushel of plow and two rake of oats will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at 3d to $3 00 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield of the wheat lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern markets. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm products.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from 3d to 4d the ton of 20 cwt.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, find their future home, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa, or in other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern markets, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $8 to $20, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 3d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are sold for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the prices, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in sel

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 94 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH BRONZES, STATUARY, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, PARIAN MARBLE AND CHINA WARES, FANCY GOODS, ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, &c., being the entire stock contained in the store No. 94 East 14th-st., known as the "Bazaar," to pay advances.

A. C. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st, at 10½ o'clock, each day at the above Bazaar, in 14th-st., between 4th av. and the Academy of Music, the entire stock of rich and costly goods contained therein, comprising in part—Rich bronze goods, Parian marble statuary, diamond and gold jewelry, silver ware, French china, rosewood parlor furniture, together with a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, adapted to the approaching holidays, the whole of which will be sold without reserve for cash, to pay an advance, affording an opportunity of selecting from the most valuable stock offered at auction this season. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 118 Nassau-st., elegant CABINET FURNITURE, oil-paintings, French plate glass, oval and mantel mirrors, with new style gilt frames; rich and costly Brussels parlor furniture, covered in tapestry, brocatel and plush; carved oak buffet and extension dining tables, of the most approved patterns; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror-door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables; side pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety; richly enameled chamber suites, with inlaid work, painted and gilt, or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do., richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 14 feet long, with dining-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; mirror doors, rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs, rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rosewood 6¾ and 7-octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, WILTON AND BRUSSELS CARPETS, OIL-PAINTINGS, 10 PIECES OF OIL-CLOTH, ROSEWOOD PARLOR FURNITURE, FRENCH AND COTTAGE BEDSTEADS, &c.—THIS DAY (Wednesday), Dec. 19, at half o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 60 Bleakman-st., on the second floor, the entire furniture of a large house, removed from the upper part of the City. It will comprise in part one or two suites of rich parlor furniture in brocatel, several velvet and tapestry carpets, richly carved French and Elizabethan bedsteads, fine bookcases and wardrobes, mantle, pier and dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany chairs, card and sofa tables, cottage and bedroom furniture, oil and oil-cloths, two very fine patent sofa bedsteads, oval and pier glasses, mahogany parlor chairs, oil paintings, oil-paintings, carved mahogany and oil Voltaire chairs, fifty full pieces of oil-cloth, various colors, tea-tier beds, hair mattresses, bedroom and basement furniture, curl maple and cane chairs, office desks, refrigerators, &c. Also, one very superior rosewood piano-forte, 7 octaves, scarcely a little used. Also, a large lot of looking-glass will be in the chambers, and catalogues early in the morning. The whole will be sold to foreclose a mortgage.

THOMAS IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21, and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 8 Pine-st., Parian marble busts and figures; Grape-gatherers, Seasons, Cupid, Psyche, &c.; lamp and lily vases; butter-coolers, Cupid-pitchers, card-receivers; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, with ormolu figures and candelabras to match; superb bronze groups; Fisher-boys, Lute-player, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statuettes; letter-stands, fukstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, cigar-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant ormolu candelabras and can lesticks, supported by China grouns and figures; French China vases, elegantly painted and decorated. Opera glasses; porcelain and enamel vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; China figures and groups; superb pair China vases, three feet high—cost $2; colognes and card-baskets, richly engraved; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, massive waiters, casters—cigar, cake, and bread baskets; wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubs, salts, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier mache and ebony workboxes, glove, &c., centre and card tables; folios, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb carved ivory Chinese pagoda; gutta-percha and papier maché figures; wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes, &c.; together with a large invoice of toys, dolls, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

IMMENSE SALE OF A STOCK OF $35,000 WORTH OF CARPETS—GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE, WITHOUT RESERVE, AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., $25,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, drugrets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3 ree-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and designs, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, drugrets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and no inducements rarely to be met with. The store will be open for the inspection of the goods on Tuesday, Dec. 18, when catalogues can be obtained. Terms cash, bankable money. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

N. WM. STUYVESANT, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 9 Wall-st., in the basement.

BY N. W. & R. STUYVESANT.—Having been for some time past engaged in the Real Estate and Brokerage business, has now added thereto that of General Auctioneers. We will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

20 shares North American Fire Insurance Co.....$50
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.....$25
23 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.....$50
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co.....$50
8 shares American Express Co.....$100
5 shares Wells, Fargo & Co.....$100
5 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.....$50
2 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.....$1,000 each
$7,000 One Breckenridge Cannel Coal Co. Certificate.
$2,000 Chicago and Mississippi Railroad 2d mortgage 7 per cent. Convertible Bonds.

Next regular sale Wednesday, Dec. 26.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., Auctioneers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS DAY.—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the house and lot known as No. 101 Schermerhorn-st.; the house is three story, with attic and basement and with sub-cellar, built in the most substantial manner of brick, with brown stone basement, stoop, window sills, &c., and is strictly a first-class house, the works is about two miles from the railroad depôt. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The stoves property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
T. O. FOWLER, No. 58 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT,
MALLARY & INGALLS,
WARREN, HARTT & LESLEY,
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES ON MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 58 and 55 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction, THIS DAY and TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive manufactory and warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 898 Broadway, three doors above Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, without reserve, as above, the entire stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., in the best possible manner, for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be equal, in every respect, to any manufactured in the City, and comprises a very extensive and desirable assortment of richly carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining rooms, libraries and chambers: also, many desirable articles for holiday presents. Sale positive, without regard to weather. We would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers generally, to call at the warerooms, No. 898 Broadway, and examine the furniture, before the sale, feeling assured that an examination of this stock of really elegant and beautiful furniture will well repay them for their trouble.

N. B.—Do not forget the days of sale, as there will be bargains to be had.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Executor's sale—beautiful household furniture—by order of the executors of the late James E. Woodruff, Esq., deceased, consisting of rich Brussels carpets, mirrors, parlor suite in carved rosewood, covered in green and gold silk brocatel; middle parlor suite, French carved rosewood suite, medallion backs, covered maroon, plush, &c.; richly carved centre tables, etageres, superb oil-paintings, music rack, chandeliers, Buhl secretary, rosewood piano-forte and stool, superb marble ormolu and bronze clock, candelabras to match, rich vases, bronze group obliques and other articles vertu. Dining room—a superb buffet carved oak supported by dogs, carved game, heavy bronze handle, &c. made to order in Paris; carved oak extension table, with leaves; carved oak chairs, covered in reps; China, glass, and plated ware; superb China and candelabras, &c. Bedrooms—Rich carved rosewood bedstead, do. dressing bureaus and tables, chairs covered in satin de laine; couch and chairs in French de laine, hair cloth; sofas, cottage do., sofa bedsteads, cabinets, rosewood washstands, single and double mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, sofa tables, gas fixtures, spring hack chairs in French de laine, shaving stands, work table, cottage enameled suites, with and without marble tops; carpets, kitchen ware, hat racks, oil-cloths, &c. Can be seen one day before the sale.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Prescott's, a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studios in Europe, by M. J. F. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedes, Philotesse, Ruysdael, Paul Potter, &c., as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as the works by Huntington and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted. CATALOGUES will be ready on SATURDAY, 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL sell by auction on TUESDAY, Dec. 18, and WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS—suitable for holiday presents, &c., consisting of superb ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work boxes, fitted, silver boxes, superb bon bon boxes, real ormolu card cases, beautiful ink stands, a new article; inkstands in clocks and vases, paintings on glass; odor boxes, bronze figures, large and small; jewel caskets, reticules, Christophe silver ware, plated do. of every kind, China tea sets, porte monnaies. Also, assignee's sale of a large lot of assorted fancy goods of the best kind, to be sold without reserve. Also, a large lot of imported marble goods, comprising vases five feet high, with every variety of smaller sizes; Tarras, Parolipo and other statuettes and figures, &c. Also, a gentleman of beautiful alabaster groups, with marble vases and glass shades, representing the antiques; Verde antique figures, fountains, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of other goods, all without reserve and suited to the season. They can be packed for shipment if desired. Can be examined the day previous to the sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st.—Unreserved sale of diamond jewelry, gold watches, &c. Superb single stone rings and pins, cluster diamond rings, pendant ear-rings, single stone and cluster diamond breastpins, diamond brooches and bracelets, elegant single stone diamond pin and ring combined, costly Maltese crosses, containing eleven fine brilliants, pearl and diamond, garnet and turquoise set jewelry of every description, suites of plain gold engraved and enameled jewelry in cases, containing bracelets, ear-rings and brooche, fine gold guard fob and vest chains, gold seals, fine gold pencils, thimbles, pen and pencil cases, card cases in silver and gold, silver snuff and tobacco boxes, fine gold lever, lepine, chronometer balance, detached levers, anchor escapement, &c., by the best French, English and Swiss makers; ladies' fine gold enameled watches with diamond backs, heavy gold fob chains, ladies' fine gold clasp lances, plain gold rings, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND SPLENDID SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, the largest assortment of Diamonds that has been offered at auction this season, all warranted first-class goods, consisting of rich cluster and single stone pins, do. brooches, finger rings, ear rings, studs, &c.; also, a splendid line of 18 carat gold case watches, for independent seconds, patent levers, chronometers, detached levers, lepines, &c. Also, a line of sterling silver case watches, all made by the most celebrated makers, and warranted as represented; 18 carat gold fob, guard and vest chains, brooches, pins, bracelets, studs, sleeve buttons, lockets, silver napkin rings, do. fruit and butter knives, the whole forming a very rich and recherche assortment, affording a fine opportunity to those in pursuit of holiday presents, as every lot is to be sold peremptorily to the highest bidder.

DANIEL T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE of valuable real estate known as No. 151 Attorney-st., between Houston and Stanton sts.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot of ground situated on the westerly side of Attorney-st., known as No. 151, together with the buildings thereon. The lot is 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet in depth. The improvements on said lot of land consist of two brick buildings, front and rear. One-fourth of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees will be required to be paid at the sale, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

ATTRACTIVE AUCTION SALE—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st., by catalogue, containing Furniture in great variety, for parlors, chambers, halls, dining-rooms, &c., made of mahogany, rosewood, black walnut, and oak, with plain and rich coverings, from private warerooms, sent out to bring cash. Also, two very large French plate pier mirrors, a superior rosewood piano-forte, cost $225, silver-plated tea sets, plated and other casters, decanter stands, coffee and tea urns; also, oil-paintings in great variety, oval mirrors, French work-boxes and desks, of various new patterns, hair mattresses, rosewood library cases, clocks, and very many articles not enumerated, of importance.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

ADRIAN H. MULLER—Will sell at auction THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern, 171 shares Central Ohio Railroad.....$50 each.
1,225 Sterling 8 per cent. Cincinnati, Logansport and Chicago Railroad Bond.
$1,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 1st Mortgage Bond.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY E. B. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—At their spacious warerooms, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, large and peremptory sale of new and second-hand furniture, consisting of the usual housekeeping articles, and an invoice of silver plated ware and fancy goods. For particulars see *Herald*.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO ON AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Agents in Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit Route to the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns by flantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is as A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO EFFECT A RADICAL CURE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This dreadful complaint cured in one day. Any one troubled with this complaint, by calling at W. R. DARROW'S, No. 64 Nassau-st., will have advice and a bottle of Dr. ROBINSON'S Mountain Extract gratis, any time within a week from this date.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1845; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1846, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 4 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

MR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIN & CO., No. 79 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & TAYLOR, Chamberspeet, C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; CHANDLER, HOLBROOK & CO., No. 2 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRIS & HALEY, Warren-st.; HOWARD, CLARK & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna. TRIESEMAR is the remedy of genius and medical ability, free of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical infirmities vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering it the true guide to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote *for*, to the ruin of the health of a portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $5 each, divided into separate doses, as all diminished according to the Parliamentary Roll, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the Lallemand, Roux, &c.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or exposure, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PACK, No. 289 Broadway; C. G. SMITH, No. 138 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 207 Bleecker-st.; DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private diseases. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only to have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in their production. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 9 A. M. till 2, and 6 till 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 343 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Doctor's Book*.

LEECHES.—30,000 large Swedish Leeches arrived in prime order; also, 20,000 large German Leeches, for sale at low prices, by J. F. CLEU & CO.,
No. 90 and 92 Maiden-lane.

N. B.—J. F. C. & CO., beg leave to inform Druggists and Dealers in Leeches throughout the United States, that they are receiving regular importations of Leeches per every steamer from Bremen or Liverpool. Their arrangements are such as to enable them to supply orders for any quantities at the very lowest prices.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 18 years, and especial study of the profession, enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Record, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. J. B. McEWEN'S OFFICE—Is at No. 119 10th-st., between Broadway and University-place.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 5 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

RAILROADS.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGES FROM SIX OF DEC. 8.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT WAY STATIONS.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations north.

Leave City Hall Station, 9 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 93d-st., 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave 26th-st. Station, 12 M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations above 42d-st. where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 2:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave City Hall Station, 3:15 P. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold. Way passengers going north will take this train to Dover Plains.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 4 P. M. Way Express for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, White Plains, and all stations above as designated on Time Table.

Leave City Hall Station, 4:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 5:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 6:15 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 8 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

Leave City Hall Station, 11:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham. Two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

GOING SOUTH.

8 A. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

8 A. M. Dover Plains train, stopping at all stations north and at Fordham.

10 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

2 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st. and all stations where tickets are sold.

3:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

Leave Albany at 9:30; 9:30 A. M. Way Mail from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge.

1 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

4 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at 109th-st., and all stations where tickets are sold. Passengers by this train will be landed at 26th-st. station only.

Leave Albany at 2 and 2 P. M. Albany Way Express train from Chatham, stopping at all stations north and at Williams' Bridge, as designated on Time-table.

6:15 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Fordham, Morrisania, Melrose, Mott Haven, Harlem, 109th-st. and Yorkville.

10:30 P. M. White Plains train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold.

11:30 P. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at all stations where tickets are sold two evenings in a week—Wednesday and Saturday.

8 A. M. Mail Train soon ets at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, and also with trains for North Adams, Pittsfield, and the eastern towns generally. Returning, leave Albany at 9:10 A.M., and arrive in New-York at 3:30 P.M.

4 P.M. Albany Express connects at Chatham with train for Albany, Troy and the West, arriving at Albany at 11:15 P.M. in time for New-York Central train for the west and Troy and Saratoga. Returning, leaves Albany at 9 A.M. Chatham at 9:30 A.M., and arrive in New-York at 3:45 P.M.

SUNDAY ARRANGEMENT.—ONLY TWO TRAINS ON SUNDAY.—8:30 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger and Milk train for Millerton, stopping at all stations; 9:25 A.M. from 27th-st., Passenger train for White Plains, stopping at all station s. 8:30 A.M. train from Millerton, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 11:35 A.M.; 3:30 P.M. train from White Plains, stopping at all stations, and arrive in New-York at 5 P.M.

COMMUTATION TICKETS ARE GOOD FOR ALL TRAINS STOPPING.—All trains from City Hall Station will land and receive passengers at Canal-st., Bowery and Broome-st., Astor-place, 17th and 26th sts. Express trains from depôt corner of White and Centre sts., will land and receive passengers at Broome and 26th sts. only.

The regular Freight train leaves at 6 A.M., the Way Freight train between New-York and White Plains at 12 M.

Freight received for stations north of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P.M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 5 P.M.

Freight received for stations south of White Plains, at the depôt corner of Centre and White sts., until 5 P.M., and 26th-st., 4th-av., until 10½ A.M.

The freight received at Centre-st. depôt for stations south of White Plains will not be forwarded until the following day.

Freight for Albany received daily until 5 P.M., at depôt corner White and Centre sts., New-York.

J. NOTTINGHAM, Superintendent,
Office, No. 1 Centre-st.
W. J. CAMPBELL, Ass't Sup. & Gen. Frht. Agent,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 17, 1855. Office, 32d-st. Station.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE—COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS—Connecting with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad, the quickest route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

COMMITTEE ON ORDINANCES.

[illegible] Passengers [illegible] Cities.

The Committee of the Common Council [illegible] Assistant Counsel [illegible] Councilman Otis D. Swan in the Chair.

There were about 100 persons present.

The Chairman stated it was the wish of the Committee to hear the objections of those who wished to remonstrate against the proposed ordinance.

Mr. J. T. Devlin presented a remonstrance, in which was embodied the reasons assigned and published in our previous report. The number of [illegible] [illegible] chiefly merchants, bankers, [illegible] professional gentlemen and hotel [illegible]

Mr. Willard presented a similar document from owners of property and others doing business at leading depôts, for the before-mentioned and other reasons. Also, a separate one from Mr. Geo. M. Beebman. Another remonstrance, presented by the same gentleman, was signed by about 70 hackmen, proprietors and drivers of carriages.

On the other side a number of hotel proprietors forwarded, through Mr. C. Lawton, a document numerously signed, recommending the passage of the proposed ordinance.

These gentlemen represent the following hotels: Brevoort House, Clinton Hotel, Bixby's Hotel, Clifford House, New-Haven House, Broadway House, Col amore House, Hotel Diés, Astor-place Hotel, St. Denis Hotel, Smithsonian Hotel, Johnson's Hotel, City Hotel, a few German Hotels and others.

The Chairman thought it would be advisable they should hear the opinions of those who would shorten this matter by giving the valuable advice their position and experience might enable them to offer.

The Chairman then recited the proposed ordinance.

Mr. Coleman, of the Astor House, rose to make a statement. The proposal had been made very quietly. He explained the business of those carriage [illegible] who were connected with the hotel with which he is connected. The proposed Company was a private Company, a purely private interest; as such he condemned it; he would oppose it as a monopoly. The present system worked satisfactorily. Every complaint is made the clerk of the office has power to settle that instantly. There is very little trouble in that way. He was satisfied the hackmen were not so bad a class of men as they were supposed to be. In answer to a question from the Chair, Mr. Coleman said, that hotel-keepers are not interested as proprietors of these carriages.

Mr. Ludlow said there was another object in view beyond the good of the public. It was to make money. It had been told him that it would cost $50,000 to establish these carriages, and that by the sale of shares of stock to the amount of $120,000 a very convenient source of profit and income would be realized. One of these speculators lives at Buffalo. If so desirable, let the City have the advantage, let it be sold to the highest bidder, and not made a private monopoly.

Mr. Willard wished to know if the proposed company were a corporation. If so he could not see why his learned friend on the other side should refuse to state it. He was free to say he would not argue on an assumed case.

Mr. Lawton was willing to state that he represented parties who presented themselves as an association, but not incorporated.

Mr. Willard—A joint-stock association?

Mr. Lawton—Why yes, an association of a certain kind.

Mr. Treadwell, of the St. Nicholas, said that from every Hotel in the City, there is the household [illegible] coach kept in waiting reasonably to accommodate all urgencies; and this from 5 o'clock in the morning to 12 at night, at *less* than the casual fare. Why then license more?

Mr. Willard rose to speak for the remonstrants. The Chairman said the Committee desired to possess themselves of all possible information; it was quite immaterial who had the affirmative; the lawyers must settle among themselves who was to begin.

Mr. John P. Treadwell had only heard of the matter this morning; he was not prepared, at so short notice, to represent the interest with which he stood connected.

Mr. Willard then commenced his remarks. At the outset, his difficulty had been in determining what is the precise character of this proposed undertaking. The memorial deals in generalities. It is not stated who are the persons connected with this proposed Joint Stock Company. It is of prime importance, that a public undertaking should be put in proper hands; the names are not disclosed, though it is confessed by the opposite party that it is a partnership. Mr. Willard denounced the privilege as a practical monopoly, which they had no right to claim. There are no guarantees—no obligations to charge a particular sum. They are at liberty to perpetrate even worse villainies than those which they charge upon the existing arrangements. Without disclosure of their names, we are asked to believe not only that they will act honestly, but far more so than those with whom we are now connected. You, said he, are asked not to give a privilege to a man, or men, as such, but to a badge, a name. Mr. Willard then reviewed and urged the objections which are embodied in the remonstrances. The stage would be driven from one dépôt to another until full. Rather than submit to this, the passengers will walk into Broadway, and get into an omnibus. If he is going to a hotel, he gets into their private coach, and so there are a variety of ways in which his taste or feelings may be consulted. What more do the public want? The public do not ask it. Were the Councilmen willing that these matters should be managed by a Board of Directors? Such a company is not applicable in this instance. Joint stock companies are the curse of the age. Is it not the duty of the Committee to prevent the creation of that which can be as well or better managed in private hands? The next thing will be, the stock will be sold in Wall-street, having no legal responsibility. If it were a corporation, you might trace and sue it. No complaint is made against the present system. The proposed Company are limited to the precise business done by the hotel coaches. Can any one say these hotel carriages have not done their duty faithfully? And yet it is proposed to take this away, and create a private advantage for *place*. Are not their charges reasonable? What proof is there that the proposed plan will not be more expensive? As it is, every individual hotel keeper is *interested* in seeing that this department connected with his establishment is conducted with regularity, *dispatch, convenience and honesty*. The character of his house is dependent upon it. It is by the *competition* existing among the hotels, and the dependency of the driver that you secure greater responsibility than can be vested in any corporate Board. Has experience proved that officers holding a corporate position in this City are more to be depended upon than other men whose interests compel them to do right? In little places like Cleveland, having only two or three hotels, it is not worth their while to maintain hotel coaches. In this City it is far otherwise. This proposed Association has no soul—Corporations have not.

Mr. Lawton—Then it cannot do you any harm.

Mr. Willard—Why yes, Sir; the Devil has no soul.

The Chairman—Is that an established fact?

Mr. Willard thought it was. Resuming his argument he contended that in the annals of the City no precedent could be found for it. Was that any reason that its success should be predicated. One thing was very certain that in throwing hundreds of men out of employment at the beginning of Winter would only be a tithe of what they must submit to from the hands of this company. Again, the licensing system is part of a system of police regulation which has its power of penalties. Suppose you confer this privilege and next impose penalties for violation of certain rules, well, who are you going to punish? A penalty on a joint stock association cannot be exacted from any of its members. This company, as a company, cannot be brought within the purview of that ordinance. Why you will be powerless. Whom would you sue? you have conferred a privilege on an impassible being that cannot be reached by the Courts, and, therefore, so soulless a corporation will have the liberty to act as harshly, as dishonestly to the public as it thinks fit.

Mr. Treadwell said that within the last few years a great change had taken place for the better, in the character of the men employed on the public conveyances.

Mr. J. Devlin said the prime mover in this business was not a resident here. The hackmen were the reliable servants of the public at all hours, and most so, at those hours and under those circumstances when the inhabitants could least afford to dispense with their services, exposed to all seasons and all weathers. Were their interests and those of their families absolutely nothing in the face of the erection of some enormous private speculation or monopoly? Public good must certainly give way to private interest. Well, there are about 750 of these coaches in New-York. What crime has been proved or public necessity substantiated? Absolutely none. Why is it that the proprietors of all the principal hotels (who have no pecuniary interest in the matter) protest that you are about to do a great wrong? Who so likely to be able to tell what is best for the traveling part of the community? Yes, they are interested, interested in the fact of the people having the best possible accommodation.

Mr. F. E. Mathez, one of the Committee, said he was as violently opposed to monopolies as Mr. Devlin could be, and wished it to be shown how this could be a monopoly.

Mr. Devlin went on to argue his point. This ordinance once passed, no man could seek for a similar ordinance in his favor without meeting the concentrated capital of the other party.

After several desultory statements from various persons present, Mr. C. Lawton rose to explain the objects and advantages of the proposal. He stated that a gentleman had been brought from Cincinnati well acquainted with these matters, to lend his time and experience to its arrangement. At the conclusion of Mr. Lawton's address, the meeting adjourned.

Ship on Fire.

Some sparks from her galley set fire to the rigging of the ship Matilda, lying at James-slip, about 1 o'clock, last night. The bells rang an alarm, but, before the firemen arrived in full force, the flames were extinguished by those on board, assisted by the hands from other vessels near by. But a trifling damage was done.

[Advertisement.]

Holiday Notice of Practical Worth.—Employers, fulfill a pleasant duty, and cultivate a friendly feeling with your employes at this holiday season, by sending to their families a present of comfortable and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER GARMENTS

such as you have provided for your own household. And on this hint, ye warm-hearted men, and repeat your visit to James E. Ray's Under-garment and Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

Free Admission.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now ready for exhibition at H. Maillard's, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

$80,000 Worth of Dry Goods.—Another opportunity may not occur again in an age. If the ladies will consult our advertising columns, they will see at a glance the immense bargains offered by Chas. Heard & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. This enormous sacrifice submitted to by this house has become absolutely necessary, in order to close out the entire stock with the least possible delay.

[Advertisement.]

☞ 'Twas the voice of the unfashionable; I heard him complain that he bought his hat, not of Knox, but of some unknown hatter. 'Twas his own fault; Knox takes care to let everybody know that his store is No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, and if people will buy their hats, furs, gloves, and et ceteras elsewhere, and suffer in consequence, it is their fault, and not that of Knox.

[Advertisement.]

New Music.—"I Never Can be Thine," is the title of a ballad by Eliza Valentine, just published by Horace Waters, No. 333 Broadway, price 25 cents. We heartily commend this ballad to every lover of good song, confident that its merits will win for it a popularity equal to that enjoyed by Madame Valentine, at her concerts in London and Paris, where she sung this piece with great applause.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Eye and Ear.

Francis Salter, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,

Oculist and Aurist,

No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. Salter will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

[Advertisement.]

The Great Inhaling Remedy for Asthma, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. Curtis' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 348 Broadway, and sold by C. H. Ring, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. Curtis will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Duesseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway, is daily visited by admiring crowds. New works of art have recently been added and the collection is now superior to anything ever before exhibited in this Country. Citizens and strangers cannot find a more agreeable place to pass a leisure hour.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Private Class in Phrenology will soon be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of Fowler and Wells, 308 Broadway, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional examination, with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

Hosiery and Undergarments.

The Best Goods!—The Lowest Prices!!

The Greatest Assortment!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit Rankin's Old Stand, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Economy in living is the order of the day at present. We would advise those who wish to save in their family expenses to go to E. H. Curtis', No. 24 Carmine-street. He is selling good butter for 2s. 2d. and 2s. 3d.; best Orange County 2s. 4d. Also fruits for the holidays at very low prices.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "Lownd's Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by Wilmarth, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—The two great pieces, viz.: "Rebels and Tories" and "Magic Pills" are crowding the National nightly. Go early if you desire good places.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of Gurney & Fredericks, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. Gurney. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

Another Triumph.—The only Medal for Daguerreotype at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. Gurney, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Hyatt's Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

The Brooklyn Courts.

Calendar for this Day.—*Circuit Court.*—Nos. 43, 45, 51, 55, 57, 61, 62 to 80, inclusive.
City Court.—Nos. 27, 29, 31, 32, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.

Terms of the Courts.

SUPREME COURT.

The Terms of the Supreme Court in the Second District for the ensuing year have been fixed as follows:

GENERAL TERMS, 1856.

January, (2d Tuesday,) at Brooklyn—Justices Strong, Rockwell and Emott.

April, (2d Tuesday,) at Poughkeepsie—Justices Brown, Strong and Emott.

July, (2d Tuesday,) at Newburg—Justices Brown, Rockwell and Emott.

October, (2d Tuesday,) at Brooklyn—Justices Brown, Strong and Rockwell.

CIRCUIT COURTS AND COURTS OF OYER AND TERMINER.

KINGS COUNTY.

March, (1st Tuesday)—Judge Strong.
April, (4th Monday)—Judge Rockwell.
June, (1st Monday)—Judge Rockwell.
September, (3d Monday)—Judge Brown.

QUEENS COUNTY.

May, (3d Monday)—Judge Emott.
October, (1st Monday)—Judge Rockwell.

SUFFOLK COUNTY.

May, (4th Monday)—Judge Rockwell.
October, (1st Monday)—Judge Strong.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at All Saints' Church, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Frederick C. Clark, to Josephine daughter of Selleck Waterbury, Esq., all of this City.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Ida, wife of Samuel Graydon, aged 27 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., from the Church in Market-st, near East Broadway.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Julia F. C., wife of William S. Bowen, M. D., in the 18th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, to-morrow (Thursday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 105 9th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Margaret Ibeson, in the 43d year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 174 West 30th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 1 o'clock.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. Ann L. Thompson, widow of Andrew Thompson, of the City of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of [illegible] son-in-law, Lewis G. Rose, No. 240 41st-st., between [illegible] and 3d av., on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock P. M. [illegible] will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

[illegible] Passenger [illegible] Liverpool [illegible] Tuesday, Dec. 16, [illegible] aged 5 years and 11 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday, the 20th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 16 Concord-st.

In Brooklyn, on Monday evening, Dec. 17, of scarlet fever, Josiah Sands, youngest child of R. Sands Tredwell, aged 2 years, 9 months and 16 days.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 18, at No. 98 State-st., Elizabeth Sigmeir, aged — years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Chester, Orange County, on Friday, Dec. 14, of consumption, after a lingering illness, Mary C. Seely, of Jersey City, wife of Peter Seely, aged 49 years, 6 months and 11 days.

In Newport, R. I., on Saturday, Dec. 15, Mrs. Caroline G. Torrey, eldest daughter of Gov Charles Collins, of Rhode Island, and widow of Hon. Joseph W. Torrey, of Michigan, aged 55 years.

At Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 17, suddenly, William Gibbons, aged 22 years, only son of James B. and Abby H. Gibbons, of this City, a member of the Sophomore class of Harvard University.

☞ Notice of the funeral hereafter.

At Staten Island, on Monday, Dec. 17, William L., only son of John C. and Elizabeth Thompson, aged 16 years and 6 months.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, Wednesday morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, Stapleton, S. I. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 18.

$4,000 Virginia 6s	97½	300 Cleve. & Tol. R.	73¾
2,000 do	s30 97	100 do	b30 74
6,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	s3 96	100 do	74
35,900 Ind. State 5s	80¾	350 do	s3 74
3,000 Erie Con. Bds. '62	81	50 do	s30 73¾
3,000 Erie Bonds of '75	87¾	650 do	b30 74½
2,000 Hudson Con. Bds.	66	134 Chic. & R. I. R.	s3 89¾
1,000 N. I. 1st Mtg. G. L.	82	350 do	b60 89¾
32,600 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s3 81¾	100 do	c 89
120 Mechanics' Bank	117	300 Reading Railroad	92¾
20 Bank of N. Am.	104	100 do	92¾
50 Canton Co	b3 22¾	100 do	s60 92¾
200 Nicaragua Tran. Co.	17¾	200 do	s3 93
500 do	b3 17¾	200 do	b60 93¾
900 do	c 17¾	200 do	s3 93¾
25 Pennsylva. Coal Co.	99¾	200 do	s3 93½
10 do	99¾	200 do	s3 93½
50 do	c 99¾	200 do	s3 93½
100 Panama R. R.	s60 106	100 do	b30 93¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	b60 23	350 do	c 93¾
100 do	s60 23	200 do	s60 93
300 do	s3 23¼	100 do	s60 93½
100 do	b60 23¾	200 do	c 93¾
400 do	b60 23¾	500 do	s3 93¾
100 Erie Railroad	s30 50½	100 do	b3 93¾
200 do	50¾	500 do	s3 93½
650 do	s3 50¾	100 do	s60 93
200 do	50¾	100 do	b30 93¾
400 do	b10 50½	100 Hud. Riv. R. R.	s60 33
100 do	s30 50¾	50 do	s30 33
50 do	s10 50½	50 Mich. Cen. R.	99¾
100 do	b30 51	34 do	99¾
100 do	s30 50¾	200 do	99
550 do	51	100 do	s60 99
200 do	b10 51	100 do	b60 99¾
400 do	c 51	150 do	b3 99
400 do	b60 51¼	100 Mich. S. & N. I. R.	83¾
200 do	b30 51¼	5 Cleve. C. & Cin.	108
50 do	b30 51¼	17 Gal. & Chicago R. R.	123¼
50 do	b30 51¼		

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Missouri 6s	80	50 Nicar. Trans. Co.	19
15,000 Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s30 81¾	300 do	b3 19
18,000 do	81¾	200 do	b60 19¼
2,500 do	b30 82	100 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	s3 74
10,000 do	b30 81¾	100 do	b60 74½
10 Nassau Bank	108	200 do	74½
100 Cumb. Coal Co.	s60 23¼	300 Erie Railroad	b30 53
100 do	b30 23¾	100 do	b30 51¾
300 do	23¾	200 do	s30 51¾
100 do	b30 23¾	400 do	51¾
700 Reading Railroad	94	100 do	b30 52
100 do	94¾	300 do	51¾
150 do	s3 93¾	100 do	b3wk 53
100 do	b3 94	100 do	b3 52
100 Hud. R. R.	s30 33	100 do	52
50 Galena & Chic. R. R.	121¾		

Tuesday, Dec. 18—P. M.

The telegraphic summary from the steamer *Asia* at Halifax, from Liverpool Dec. 8, which will be found in another place in the Daily Times, reports an active business in Cotton, 50,800 bales for the week, at full prices, and a small fraction advance on the middling descriptions. The trade was looking well, in the face of heavy receipts of the new crop from this side. Grain and Flour were slightly down, and there was an absence of speculative demand. In London, the renewed favor shown to American Stocks, and particularly to the leading Railroad bonds of the Erie, Illinois Central, Pennsylvania and New-York Central Companies, is again noticed, and the market was active at advancing prices. Eries of 1883 quoted as high as 86, new loan of 1875 at 83, Illinois Centrals 75, and Freelands 78. State Stocks in more request. Money was less stringent in London, and the Bank report, Nov. 30, showed an increase in Specie of $435,000. The Funds continued to advance on peace rumors, to which the British press attach importance. Consols 90⅝.

If Congress should happen to organize this side of New-Year, the President's Message will, of course, give rise to more or less discussion on our Foreign relations. As already intimated, we fully expect that the Executive will employ very emphatic, though dignified language, toward England and her diplomacy on American questions. It is to be expected, too, that the most will be made out of this that the tone of the message is susceptible of, in Wall-street. But there will be nothing, we dare say in advance, to alarm the merchant who has his ships at sea, or the *boat side* holder of Stocks who rests his confidence on the acknowledged prosperity of the country and the proverbial calm reason of the people outside of Washington and the Brokers' Exchange.

The Foreign Exchanges for the Boston steamer closed to-day at 108¾@108⅞ on London, first-class bills. The amount of Gold bullion sent over for shipment is about $300,000 out of the large receipts of $1,503,000 received yesterday from California. These facts, and the comfortable condition of the Money market near the close of the year, when it is usual to find a pressing demand, gave additional confidence to the Stock Market in the forenoon, and prices at the close of the early Board were generally firm. The further advance of 1¾ ₱ cent. in Reading shares was the particular feature in the list of sales. About 2½ o'clock, the foreign news by the *Asia* at Halifax was made public, and the commercial advices being viewed as encouraging, the effect was to put up the Railroad shares most actively speculated in full ¾@1 ₱ cent. at the afternoon Board. Erie sold largely as high as 52 ₱ cent., and Reading at 94 ₱ cent. There was also an active request for Illinois Central Bonds at 81¾ ₱ cent. cash, and 81⅞@82 on short time. Missouri State Sixes advanced to 80¼@80½ ₱ cent. The Western Road shares were a little irregular—Galena, 1 ₱ cent. down; Toledo, ¼@½ better than yesterday. The general market closed buoyant. The prevailment appears to be felt that we are approaching a New-Year which is to be marked—the first half of it, at least—by great material prosperity throughout the country, and financial confidence in the seaboard cities. In this connection we may call attention to the very strong position exhibited by the weekly statement of the Banks of New-Orleans, and the fact that 12 months' paper is going in that city at 8 ₱ cent. interest. In regard to the Foreign Exchanges, the rates to-day have been materially influenced by the shipment of no less than 90,000 bales Cotton from the Southern ports, equal to an exchange of nearly four millions of dollars. Against this we have the extraordinary demand, at the close of the year, from the dividends to be paid to the Foreign holders of American Stocks, and the redemption and return in Exchange of something like $3,000,000 Foreign capital heretofore invested on this side:

New-York State 5s of 1855	$1,400,000
Ohio State 6s	600,000
Illinois State Installment	400,000
British Banking means recalled	600,000
Total	$3,000,000

It is certainly creditable to the financial strength of the country that this extra draft is met without disturbing the Exchanges, or calling for the export of any considerable sums in bullion. The Ohio State Sixes referred to were resold and paid for five or six weeks ago—the larger portion taken by

Mr. Preston R. Arcos [illegible] the Board of the [illegible]

DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL.

Capital Stock	$7,[illegible]
Funded Debt, 1866	6,[illegible]
Total	$7,[illegible]
Net revenue of 1855	1,[illegible]
Interest on Debt	[illegible]
Result to Stock 17¾ ₱ cent.	$1,2[illegible]

The fiscal year ends 28th February, 1856. The Directors have already divided 6 ₱ cent. to the Stockholders, leaving 11¾ ₱ cent. out of which to make the second half yearly dividend. This concern appears from these figures to be doing a very prosperous business. The cost of keeping the towpath of the Canal in complete order is trifling. Its tolls from the Pennsylvania Coal Company alone is this year equal to nearly or quite 6 ₱ cent. on the capital, in addition to the profits of the Coal of the Company passed through the Canal. The Canal itself was built when labor was worth 50 to 75 cents a day, instead of $1@1 25 more recently incurred by the Railway system. It cannot, therefore, be deemed an extravagant property at the capital cost. Why the *Herald* should this morning assail it, as having "seen its best days," can only be accounted for, on the general assumption that nothing so much delights that print as to attack the very best improvements of the great State of New-York, and that nothing so strikingly illustrates its influence in financial circles, as the recent advance of the Stocks involved in these improvements, under its most virulent and personal assaults—as witness the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads. The probability is strong that its next broadside will be leveled at the Erie Canal and its yearly revenues to the State of two and a quarter millions of dollars.

The Wild Cat currency war in Illinois still continues to engage the attention and fill the columns of the Chicago journals. The Chicago *Tribune* and Chicago *Times* fight the battle of the legitimate banks of the State with great zeal and ability, and with marked success. We see by one of these papers of the 11th instant, that the banking capital of Illinois has been increased since August last, by the deposit of $1,368,000 in Stocks with the Auditor as a basis of bank issues under the General Banking law of that State, which is about the best, next to our own, in the United States, being nearly a copy of the New-York, without the objectionable bond and mortgage clause. It now seems certain that the whole litter of Wild Cats by which the Northwest has been infested will be killed off. The two Michigan Roads, the Illinois Central, and Burlington and Chicago Roads, have afforded timely assistance to this good work. The Rock Island and Chicago and Galena are still giving countenance to Mr. George Smith's circulation, but this, it is to be presumed, is the action of a few needy and dependent Directors, not the will of the Stockholders generally.

We notice that Duncan Sherman & Co have recently enlarged their Banking intercourse with California, making San Francisco the centre of their exchanges and letters of credit, not only for the whole State, but for use in India, China, and Southwest coast of the Pacific. Alsop & Co. are their accredited agents to draw on New-York and all the leading cities of the Atlantic States, and to issue foreign letters of credit.

The Bank of New-York has declared a dividend of 4 ₱ cent. out of the last half year's profits, to be paid on the 2d January next. The Washington Insurance Company have declared a half-yearly dividend of ten ₱ cent., payable 2d January.

The Sub-Treasury send $200,000 in Gold to Philadelphia, to-day. The other payments were $36,482. Receipts $187,220. Balance, this afternoon, $4,108,162.

The State Canal Loan of $4,500,000, Five ₱ cents., redeemable in 1873, was awarded at Albany to-day as follows:

COMPLETE LIST OF BIDS.

All above the rate of 100.15 ₱ cent. were awarded, and to Mr. John J. Palmer was awarded $112,960 at this rate. The leading successful bidders were John Thompson, of New-York, $1,600,000, and Rufus H. King, of Albany, $1,100,000.

Mechanics' Bank, New-York.
$50,000 ..... 100.51

Seamen's Bank for Savings, New-York.
50,000 ..... 100.25 | 20,000 ..... 102.00
25,000 ..... 101.00 | 20,000 ..... 102.50
25,000 ..... 101.50 | 10,000 ..... 103.00

E. N. Merriam, Ogdensburg.
5,000 ..... 100.20 | 5,000 ..... 101.00
5,000 ..... 100.50

Charles Cook, Havana.
10,000 ..... 100.00 | 3,000 ..... 100.26
3,000 ..... 100.12½ | 3,000 ..... 100.37½

Ontario County Bank, Phelps.
5,000 ..... 100.00 | 5,000 ..... 101.00
5,000 ..... 100.50

Willard Gay, Troy.
5,000 ..... 101.03 | 5,000 ..... 101.09

R. S. Burrows, Albion.
10,000 ..... 100.07

Oriental Bank, New-York.
5,000 ..... 101.02 | 5,000 ..... 100.52
5,000 ..... 100.77 | 10,000 ..... 100.04
5,000 ..... 100.64

W. K. Hawks, Watertown.
25,000 ..... 100.00 | 5,000 ..... 100.25
25,000 ..... 100.50

Bank of Albany.
20,000 ..... 100.00

Buffalo City Bank.
25,000 ..... 100.75

E. E. Kendrick, Albany.
20,000 ..... 100.12½

A. A. Bradley, Fort Plain.
10,000 ..... 100.00

Andrew White, Albany.
20,000 ..... 100.10 | 20,000 ..... 100.77
20,000 ..... 100.23 | 20,000 ..... 100.97
20,000 ..... 100.49

F. H. Thomas, Rome.
5,000 ..... 100.56 | 5,000 ..... 101.05
5,000 ..... 100.61 | 5,000 ..... 101.11
5,000 ..... 100.91 | 5,000 ..... 101.34

C. H. Merriman, Auburn.
5,000 ..... 100.51 | 5,000 ..... 101.01
5,000 ..... 100.61 | 5,000 ..... 101.11
5,000 ..... 100.71 | 5,000 ..... 101.16
5,000 ..... 100.91 | 5,000 ..... 101.21

Balston Spa Bank.
50,000 ..... 100.25

T. W. Olcott.
10,000 ..... 100.01 | 10,000 ..... 100.05
10,000 ..... 100.03 | 10,000 ..... 100.10

Central Bank, Cherry Valley.
10,000 ..... 100.55 | 10,000 ..... 100.35
10,000 ..... 100.05 | 10,000 ..... 100.05

Broome County Bank.
10,000 ..... 100.01 | 10,000 ..... 102.00

Oneida Valley Bank.
18,100 ..... 100.00 | 10,000 ..... 101.03
10,000 ..... 100.82 | 10,000 ..... 101.27

W. C. Beardsley, Auburn.
20,000 ..... 100.20 | 10,000 ..... 100.02
20,000 ..... 100.38 | 10,000 ..... 101.03
20,000 ..... 100.52 | 10,000 ..... 101.03
20,000 ..... 100.60 | 10,000 ..... 101.13
20,000 ..... 100.73 | 10,000 ..... 101.26
20,000 ..... 100.81½ | 10,000 ..... 101.34
10,000 ..... 100.07

J. F. Bachelder, Albany.
20,000 ..... 100.01

Wm. Williams, Buffalo.
5,000 ..... 100.09 | 5,000 ..... 100.17
5,000 ..... 100.06 | 5,000 ..... 100.21
5,000 ..... 100.09 | 5,000 ..... 100.29
5,000 ..... 100.13 | 3,000 ..... 100.31
100,000 ..... 101.00

J. T. Souther, New-York.
100,000 ..... 101.00

Rufus H. King, Albany.
100,000 ..... 101.00 | 250,000 ..... 100.27
250,000 ..... 100.76 | 20,000 ..... 100.21
250,000 ..... 100.69

John J. Palmer, for self and others, New-York.
150,000 ..... 100.15 | 100,000 ..... 100.07
100,000 ..... 100.11 | 100,000 ..... 100.03

L. Paddock, Watertown.
50,000 ..... 100.21 | 50,000 ..... 100.41

J. B. Plumb, Watertown.
50,000 ..... 100.31 | 50,000 ..... 100.93
50,000 ..... 100.53 | 50,000 ..... 101.01
50,000 ..... 100.69 | 50,000 ..... 100.96

Bank of Vernon, Albany.
20,000 ..... 101.12 | 20,000 ..... 100.65
20,000 ..... 100.95

H. H. Martin, Albany.
50,000 ..... 100.37 | 75,000 ..... 100.12
50,000 ..... 100.27 | 25,000 ..... 100.47
50,000 ..... 100.16

C. R. Richards, Troy.
80,000 ..... 100.65 | 30,000 ..... 100.52

William Watson & Co., Albany.
5,000 ..... 101.02

Constant Cook, Bath.
5,000 ..... 100.00 | 5,000 ..... 100.13
5,000 ..... 100.06 | 5,000 ..... 101.09
5,000 ..... 100.17

[illegible] Maiga [illegible]
[illegible] N. [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Trademen's [illegible]
[illegible] Wil[illegible]
[illegible] B. F. Wh[illegible]
[illegible] A. H. Mer[illegible]
[illegible]
Total bid. [illegible]
Awarded [illegible]

[illegible] 161.90
[illegible] 162.55
New-York.
[illegible] 100.95
Bank.
[illegible] 102.90
New-York.
[illegible] 97.51
[illegible] 97.01
[illegible] 96.52
[illegible] 96.01
[illegible] 95.54
Lockport.
[illegible] 100.37
[illegible] 100.57
$6,241,000
4,500,000

BANKS.

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Circulation.	Deposits.
C. M. Merriam	[illegible]	[illegible] at 100.51 to	101.21		
Bailey's Spa Bank	[illegible]		100.75		
Central Bank	[illegible]	100.55	101.05		
Broome Co. Bank	10,000		102.00		
Oneida V. Bank	[illegible],100	100.60	101.27		
Wm. C. Beardsley	180,000	100.26	101.34		
Wm. Williams	18,000	100.17	100.31		
J. T. Soutler	100,000		101.00		
R. H. King	1,100,000	100.21	101.00		
L. Paddock	100,000	100.31	100.41		
J. B. Plumb	300,000	100.26	101.01		
Bank of Vernon	60,000	100.65	101.12		
H. H. Martin	175,000	100.16	100.47		
C. R. Richards	60,000	100.52	100.65		
Wm. Watson & Co	5,000		101.02		
Constant Cook	10,000	100.17	101.00		
Pulaski Bank	10,000	100.25	100.50		
Meigs and Greenleaf	7,000		102.00		
N. Switz	10,000		100.50		
Mechanics' Bank	60,000		100.51		
Seaman's Bank Savings	150,000	100.25	103.00		
E. N. Merriam	15,000	100.20	101.00		
Charles Cook	6,000	100.25	100.37		
Ontario County Bank	10,000	100.50	101.00		
Oriental Bank	20,000	100.52	101.02		
Wm. H. Hawkes	30,000	100.25	100.50		
Buffalo City Bank	25,000		100.75		
Andrew White	80,000	100.23	100.97		
F. H. Thomas	51,000	100.56	101.34		
Willard Gay	10,000	101.03	101.09		
John Thompson	1,600,000	100.55	102.55		
Tradesmens' Bank	11,000		100.95		
Williamsburg City Bank	11,000	101.76	102.26		
B. F. Wheelbright	5,000		100.26		
Canal Bank, Lockport	10,000	100.27	100.57		
John J. Palmer	112,900		100.15		
Total	$4,500,000				

Adrian H. Muller will hold his weekly sale of Stocks to-morrow, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Weekly Statement of the New-Orleans Banks.

CASH ASSETS.

Banks.	Loans. Dec. 10.	Loans. Dec. 3.	Specie. Dec. 10.	Specie. Dec. 3.
Citizens' B'k	$1,990,133	$3,953,408	$1,922,227	$1,750,120
Canal Bank	2,428,427	2,454,053	1,005,516	894,038
Louisiana	2,528,603	2,371,420	1,834,722	2,111,569
Louis. State	3,476,854	3,358,916	1,893,291	1,702,437
Mech. & T

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1828. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

THE SIEGE OF LAWRENCE.

REINFORCEMENTS TO THE INVADERS.

Action of the Committee of Public Safety.

NARROW ESCAPE OF GENERAL POMEROY.

[Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.]

LECOMPTON, K. T., Dec. 4, 1855—11 P. M.

Lawrence, with its [illegible] threatened vicinity, still reigns. The camps of our invaders, encamped below us, have not moved, but are slowly receiving reinforcements. About fifty were added to the Franklin Encampment this morning, and the present number is not over three hundred. Reinforcements from Leavenworth and Platte County, Mo., it is reported, was crossed the Kansas to-day at Douglas, and the whole number, both there and at Lecompton, is not over two hundred and fifty. They expect still greater reinforcements to-morrow, and say they shall have twelve hundred by to-morrow night. But most of them are armed with shot guns or weapons still less formidable. They have three cannons in both camps, but as yet we have none. News reached us this morning that one destined for this place was at Kansas City, and teams, with a small force, were dispatched at once for it. Not fear of difficulty in passing the Wakarusa, it will be taken up on the north side of the river, crossing into the Nyandott District. We hope it will reach us [illegible] night, and then we shall [illegible] to march to the Border of our first [illegible].

The day has been comparatively dull during the day, and I almost fear it is the calm that ever precedes a storm. Word reached us, however, about sunset, that Gen. POMEROY was now in custody by the boasting "law and order" party at Kansas City, Mo., or near there. His crime, we presume, was like ours, that only of unoffending. But we shall all hear more of him soon. Several teams have been stopped during the day at Franklin by the drunken guard, the travelers insulted, and threatened with death if they did not join their camp, and the loading, if anything of service to them, pillaged and converted to their own use. Thus we are blockaded by an armed mob within the jurisdiction of the United States, and the civilized world will pronounce it robbery, under Executive sanction, for the Governor winks at the whole proceedings.

Recruits have come to us to-day from the *Grasshopper*, and our footmen have been drilling both forenoon and afternoon, under Col. LANE. Many of them were not familiar at first with military regimen, but they are apt scholars, and now appear flush. To-night the Council of War has been well attended. Gen. ROBINSON and his Staff, together with Col. LANE and his Staff, constitute the Council, and they have formed themselves into a Committee of Public Safety, for our present emergency. Through sub-Committees, several reports were made and adopted, of an interesting character, which I will append from copies. They first call upon the citizens of the Territory, as follows:

FELLOW CITIZENS: We, whose names are annexed hereto, having been appointed a Committee of Public Safety by the citizens of Kansas Territory, assembled at Lawrence, for the purpose of defending the town from a threatened invasion by armed men now quartered in our vicinity, hereby deem it necessary to call on you to come at once to our aid, fully prepared for any emergency.

(Signed,)

Charles Robinson,	S. B. Prentiss,	C. K. Holliday,
J. H. Lane,	J. A. Wakefield,	Josiah Miller,
G. B. Lowry,	C. W. Babcock,	Wm. Hutchinson,
G. W. Deitzler,	Edward Clark,	C. A. Coleman,
Lyman Allen,	Robert Morrow,	G. W. Hutchinson.
J. S. Emery.		

Their next report was to Gov. SHANNON, and messengers are sent to-night to convey it. It is as follows:

To His Excellency Wilson Shannon, Governor of Kansas Territory:

SIR: As citizens of Kansas Territory, we desire to call your attention to the fact that a large force of armed men from a foreign State have collected in the vicinity of Lawrence, in this Territory, and are now engaged in committing depredations upon our citizens, stopping wagons, opening and appropriating their loading, detaining and threatening travelers upon the public road, and that they claim to do all this by your authority. We desire to know if they do appear here by your authority and sanction, and, if so, whether you will repress their unwarranted depredations, and secure the peace and quiet of the community by ordering their instant removal, or compel us to resort for the same to other means and higher authority.

(Signed as above.)

Believing that this wanton invasion is one that deserves instant redress, and that it is made in violation of all law and justice, and that it is as much within the province of the General Government to interfere in our behalf, as it would be if a similar invasion was made by the Indians, they report to the commanders at each fort in this Territory as follows:

SIR: We, the Committee of Public Safety, appointed by the citizens of Kansas Territory, assembled at Lawrence, being beleaguered by a body of armed men who have been marched hither from a neighboring State, and who are threatening the town of Lawrence with destruction, and our citizens with immediate death, as well as committing all manner of depredations upon unoffending travelers upon the highway—all of which is done without our being able to learn the cause or provocation therefor. If consistent with your discretion and duty, we request of you a sufficient force from your command to quell the riot and prevent further invasion of our peace and security.

(Signed as above.)

They also, through another report, plead again as follows:

To His Excellency the President of the United States:

We, the citizens of Kansas Territory, notify you that the city of Lawrence in said Territory is beleaguered by a band of armed men from a neighboring State, committing depredations upon unoffending citizens of said Territory—stopping and arresting persons, and seizing the property of travelers, threatening the destruction of this city and its inhabitants. This lawless assembling, it is claimed, is here under and by the authority of WILSON SHANNON, Governor of said Territory. We trust you will take such steps as will remove this armed force from our border, and restore peace to our people.

(Signed as above.)

Our guard have been fired upon this evening by squads from the camp. About thirty have just been seen upon Mount Oread, near Gen. ROBINSON's house. One of our companies is now dispatched to that quarter. It is conjectured that there is some unusual movement in their camp to-night. I have just heard the report of other guns. A company of our men are at work to-night, throwing up an embankment at the head of Massachusetts-street. The Council Chamber will be open all night, and the routine of war diplomacy is passed through with perfect regularity. General RICHARDSON has not visited us to-day, but reports that he will to-morrow. By my troth, it has already begun.

RANDOLPH.

P. S.—Dec. 5, 7 o'clock A. M.—Gen. POMEROY has arrived this morning in company with Mr. P——, the *Tribune* correspondent. They were not arrested yesterday, but were hotly pursued by seven or eight men, and escaped only by swimming the river. They swam it again in coming into town this morning, and came near being drowned. Both of the STRINGFELLOWS are at Lecompton.

RANDOLPH.

Further from Kansas—Pro-Slavery Accounts.

From the Lexington (Mo.) Express, Dec. 6.

We have just seen our townsman, W. H. RUSSELL, who returned home from Kansas this morning, and from him we learn many things of interest.

An entrenchment has been dug all around the town of Lawrence, and the people are armed with 1,000 Sharp's rifles and six pieces of cannon. They say they will defend the town to the last extremity.

GOV. SHANNON has ordered Sheriff JONES to take all the rifles and cannon at Lawrence, and bring them to Lecompton.

Two hundred men crossed the Missouri River at Delaware landing, before day on Monday morning, and were still crossing when Mr. RUSSELL passed.

One company of militia, under the command of Captain DUNN, was fitted out and furnished with arms, &c., at the town of Leavenworth, by the house of MASON RUSSELL & Co., and orders were left by Mr. RUSSELL that like facilities should be afforded to all others who might apply for the purpose of assisting the Governor.

Mr. RUSSELL confirms the story of the burning of sixteen Pro-Slavery houses at Hickory Point, and regards this as one of the greatest of all the outrages committed by the Anti-Slavery Party.

From Mr. RUSSELL we also learn that Gen. RICE, formerly an Indian agent, in company with a number of his personal friends—all Free-Soilers—applied to him for horses to go to Lawrence, for the purpose of counselling submission to the law. Gen. RICE, although a Free-Soiler, takes decided ground with the Governor. The result of his mission is not yet known. He went to Lawrence on Monday.

There are a large number of Free-Soilers who take open ground against Lawrence, and avow their desire to see the laws sustained, and their willingness to assist in doing so. Among this number is a Mr. LANTA, who was a member of the Topeka Convention, and who assured Mr. RUSSELL that he would sacrifice everything to maintain existing laws, so long as they remain unrepealed.

Mr. R. also says that there is not a Free-Soiler in the town of Leavenworth, of any prominence, who is not opposed to the course pursued by the people of Lawrence, and he thinks that the Abolitionists will give up as soon as they find out that the Government troops are called out.

The dispatch from President PIERCE requires the Governor to exhaust all other resources before calling out the troops.

The Jefferson (Mo.) *Inquirer*, alluding to the foregoing items of intelligence, says:

The tone and spirit of the Extra is calculated to do more harm than good. No sensible man doubted for one moment, when the citizens of Lawrence set the laws of the Territory at defiance, but Governor SHANNON would be aided by the General Government, in any way he would ask, in sustaining and enforcing the laws of the Territory; and now that President PIERCE has signified his readiness to order out the U. S. troops, it would be more commendable on the part of the citizens of Missouri, not to interfere, but let the proper authorities of the Territory, backed by the U. S. Government, enforce the laws! One of the writers in the extra alluded to, would have the people of Missouri take the power out of the hands of the General Government, to enforce the laws in its own Territories, and take the power in their own hands. This is wrong, and is well calculated to engender a bitter feeling in the minds of the people of the Territory, when it is much better a neighborly and good feeling should prevail.

We copy the following extract from a dispatch from L. J. SHARP, of Lafayette County, to the *Express* office, and published in the Extra:

INDEPENDENCE, Tuesday, Dec. 4, 1855.

We have just arrived here, and find the excitement high. The President has ordered the troops out. We will drive into camp to-morrow night. Two artillery from Clay will pass through here to-night, and will go with us to-morrow.

The attack will be made Thursday or Friday. Our party number about 800, and by to-morrow night we will number 1,100. Lafayette has done more than her duty, and will come off first best.

While I write (in Telegraph Office) a dispatch is read from Kansas, saying: "Fight will come off Thursday." It is reported here that some of the Jackson men have deserted, (about 40.) Lafayette deserves credit, and I feel proud to hail from there. No one knows where the thing will end, or when we will get through. My information is derived from WOODSON, DICKS, Dr. HENRY, and the telegraph operator, Mr. GALLAHER.

Jackson has not done her duty, and Lafayette will go it on her own hook, and will make the best show of any County, (*if they don't fight,*) though I think they are the best "pluck."

Our party have arrested two of the leaders of the rebellion party, a Mr. POMEROY, and another man at Atchison, who had in his possession papers showing that they intended setting fire to and burning Atchison to ashes. They had to send to Weston to get a guard for the town. Things are hot, and we will not leave until they quiet down. L. J. SHARP.

Such conduct on the part of our citizens, right in the face of the dispatch from the President, ordering the troops to the aid of Gov. SHANNON, should the exigencies of the case require it, is altogether wrong.

THE SUMNER TRAGEDY.

Preliminary Examination of the Accused—Great Excitement.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The excitement as to the legal investigation into the circumstances of the death of WILLIAM SUMNER, is largely on the increase, and a much greater interest is manifested in the proceedings, inasmuch as the testimony against the accused parties is mainly to be furnished by relations and intimate friends of the prisoners. The questionings continue to be very close, and the District-Attorney shows great anxiety to convict. Miss CONDEN, a sister of one of the prisoners, was yesterday evening called three times upon the stand, and as often had to be carried off in a "dead faint." The District-Attorney, however, has determined that her testimony shall be fully completed, she being depended upon as a main witness for his side.

The testimony of the medical men, given at a late hour last evening, made out a strong case for defence, all four of them agreeing that the probabilities were that death would not have ensued had not deceased been careless, and exposed himself to the inclement weather, which, with the exertions of two gunning excursions, brought on inflammation and caused death.

This morning Dr. BLAKE continued the testimony for the prosecution. He said, that being called to the house of Mrs. DALTON, he saw CONDEN and DALTON, who said that they were going to chastise SUMNER for taking liberties with Mrs. DALTON. They also said that they would get him to the house if they could, but otherwise they would flog him wherever they found him. On the second time calling at the house he said three men rushed past him going down stairs, but he could not say who they were.

He saw no blow struck nor did he hear any subsequent noise as of fighting. CONDEN and DALTON afterwards came into the room of Mrs. CONDEN, when one of them stated in substance that they had flogged SUMNER; it was also stated that they used only their fists, and that after flogging him they had put him out by the back way, saying that he was not worthy to pass through a front door. He then had to get over a fence, there being no gate. They, or one of them, stated that they had not flogged him as severely as they had Mr. PORTER, for, as being a younger man and not the prime mover in their improper intimacy, he did not deserve as much. Upon this the women remarked that it would have been better to cowhide them on the street; then CONDEN or DALTON said that no weapons were used, and no serious injury had been done. He went to the house at 5½ o'clock. On the cross-examination he said that the basement was above ground. He had no carriage, and expected to find no one in the house but the families. After I saw the men in the entry about five minutes, CONDEN and DALTON returned to the room.

Dr. JACKSON was next called. He made the post-mortem. There was found extensive ulceration of the upper and back part of the throat, towards the nostrils; this was the result of an acute inflammation, and about the only appreciable disease that was found. The lining membrane of the throat generally and of the windpipe was probably a little inflamed; the glands of the neck upon the left side and towards the upper part were inflamed, but this was a secondary affection, and dependent upon the inflammation of the parts within. There was an old bruise below the left eye; a little extravasated blood, and to a very small extent beneath the scalp; and the organs generally were more or less congested. Externally, there was much lividity, but not such as would have been produced by violence; and there was no appearance of injury having been done to any part of the body excepting the head.

There was nothing unusual about the head, excepting in the increase of the quantity of blood about the small vessels of the brain. His body showed marks of old pleurisy, and his windpipe showed an old tubercular disease: the stomach was in a state of ecchymosis: the liver, intestines and kidneys were found healthy, as were the parts not mentioned; the genital organs and dependent parts were particularly livid, but this did not show external violence. He considered that death resulted from inflammation, and had he not known the history of the case, he should not have thought that violence had anything to do with the death. There were no marks of violence about the body. A question by the District-Attorney as to the opinion of the Doctor as to the cause of death, he knowing the history of the case from hearsay, was objected to by the defence and argued at some length.

The charge of homicide cannot, it is thought, under any circumstances, be made out, it being clearly apparent that SUMNER would not have died had he not carelessly exposed himself, under the idea of braving out the opinion of the public, which at that time was strong against him.

It has been stated, in New-York, that the females DALTON and CONDEN were out, as usual, parading the streets. Such is untrue. They have both been closely confined to their homes, ever since. The parties hooted at, on Washington Parade-ground, were two street-walkers who had been making rather too free with the black bottle. ARMAND.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Minister to London.

The Territorial Judges of Kansas.

PROSPECTS FOR SPEAKER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

Senator TOUCEY is expected to receive the appointment as Minister to London, *vice* Mr. BUCHANAN.

EDWARD BUTLER, of Louisiana, was to-day confirmed as Secretary of Legation at Berlin.

The Judiciary Committee has reported favorably on the nominations of the Kansas Judges appointed during the recess of Congress, which were laid over for the discussion of the constitutional question of the Executive power to remove Territorial Judges.

Mr. FULLER's declaration, to-day, that he would vote against the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise, of course destroys the possibility of his election as Speaker in any contingency. It is understood that he will withdraw to-morrow.

HAVEN and WHITNEY both voted for FULLER to-day, notwithstanding his declaration. WHITNEY has evidently forgotten the ultra Anti-Nebraska resolutions which he advocated in the New-York Legislature.

It is stated that EDIE will support BANKS to-morrow.

Another effort will be made to-morrow to get a continuous session until the organization is effected. A night session would undoubtedly make a Speaker.

S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

THE NAVAL RETIRING BOARD.

Mr. CLAYTON presented memorials praying for indemnity for French Spoliations prior to 1800. He proposed only to say now, that he should call up the subject and address the Senate on it. The President's veto message was received last session so late as to render it impossible for him to discuss it fully. He believed the single idea upon which the whole of the message was predicated was an error of fact. It proceeded on the ground that claimants were paid under the treaty of Louisiana in 1803, but the records in the State Department show not the fact. He would discuss the subject fully at a future day.

FRENCH SPOLIATIONS.

Messrs. BRODHEAD and CRITTENDEN presented memorials from Naval Officers, complaining of the action of the Naval Retiring Board.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., submitted a resolution calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of that Board, and for the evidence on which they acted.

Mr. CLAYTON thought the subject should not be discussed in an open session.

The resolution was then laid over, and after an Executive session the Senate adjourned,

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

THE PLURALITY PROPOSITION.

Mr. THORINGTON withdrew his resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by plurality, as members desire a further vote *viva voce*, but said he would renew the proposition to-day or to-morrow.

THE DEBATE OF YESTERDAY.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said there were some things mentioned in the discussion yesterday, which might create a disposition, on his part, to reply—particularly to Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL, who would read out of the American organization every member of this body who has not come here with a padlock on his tongue. This discussion he regarded as premature, but he was willing to meet the gentleman, agreeing with him, as he did, on the material points of Americanism, on the one hand, and the unbroken phalanx of the advocates of the Nebraska bill, on the other.

He desired to throw no obstacles in the way of an organization and hoped the Clerk would proceed to call the roll.

CRIES—"Call the roll—call the roll."

THE VOTING RESUMED.

The House then proceeded to vote, but before the result was announced Mr. McMULLEN inquired whether it was in order to move a call of the House.

Some gentlemen were absent now, thinking the time would be occupied in debate. He did not know whether the last vote elected a Speaker or not.

The Clerk said, "No election this vote."

The following was the result:

Banks	103	Fuller	87
Richardson	78	Lester	2

Messrs. Jewett, Williams, Orr, and Foster, one each.

MORE EXPLANATIONS.

Mr. DARCLAY explained his position, replying to his colleague.

Mr. CAMPBELL said he had never had the slightest sympathy with the Free-Soil heresy. He and his party friends regard it as they do the "Rosinante of Cervantes"—namely: a long, lean, miserable jackass of a horse. [Laughter.] In the last canvass he was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri line, because he believed agitating the question involved a mere abstraction. If a bill was introduced to restore the line, he would be found in a solemn column with the Democrats voting against it.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pa., asked his colleague whether he was not elected as an Anti-Nebraska man.

Mr. BARCLAY replied, he was regularly nominated as the Democratic candidate, and was opposed as much to the restoration of the Missouri line as to its repeal, because the latter gave occasion for agitation to break down the Democratic Party and damage the Union.

Mr. WHITNEY explained, and defended the legitimate principles of the American Party at the North.

Mr. TRAFTON wished to refer to some other points laid down at the North. [Holding in his hand the Platform of the American Party of Massachusetts.]

Mr. WHITNEY inquired whether that was the Platform of bolters, or of the legitimate party.

Mr. TRAFTON replied that the question was one difficult to answer, because gentlemen find it difficult not only to define the position of others, but that of their own.

Mr. WHITNEY—Is it the Platform of the Party which elected Governor GARDNER the second time, or that of the party voting for ROCKWELL?

Mr. TRAFTON—It is the Platform of the Americans of Massachusetts, New-Hampshire, Maine and other Northern States.

Cries—"Read it." "Read it."

Mr. TRAFTON then read the preamble and resolutions, and they were decidedly in opposition to the 19th section of the Philadelphia Platform, and avowed that the repose of the Union must be sought for by relieving the Government from all connection with and responsibility for American Slavery.

Mr. TRAFTON—As the gentleman is going to preach a sermon for the North he ought to have a text. [Laughter.]

Mr. WHITNEY said that Platform belonged to the Free-Soil Party of Massachusetts which had rallied falsely under the banner of the American Party. He asserted, as his solemn conviction, that the South no more desired the violation of the public faith in the repeal of the Missouri line than the North. It was forced indirectly on the better judgment of the South, and the result is the agitation of the Slavery question throughout the Union.

A PROPOSITION TO ELECT THE SPEAKER BY BALLOT.

In conclusion he (WHITNEY) submitted a resolution to the House to elect a Speaker by ballot.

THE PROPOSITION REJECTED.

The resolution was laid on the table by a vote of 213 to 7.

Mr. CADWALLADER congratulated the country upon this condemnation of the secret principle relied on by the Know-Nothings.

MR. FULLER'S POSITION.

Mr. FULLER, of Penn., explained his position as being opposed to the further agitation of the slavery question. If he had been in the last Congress he would have opposed the territorial legislation, but he would not now vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and would admit Kansas with or without slavery. He was in favor of leaving that to the people of Kansas.

Mr. TOMLINSON—If he had known this before, he would have voted for him. This is right hand to wither before voting for Mr. F.

Mr. KERR replied to Mr. WHITNEY—saying that the basis of the Know-Nothingism in New-York was Free-Soilism, and the Free-Soilers would not have elected so many members of Congress if it had not been for the [illegible] among the Democracy.

Several gentlemen explained their positions.

Messrs. CAMPBELL and READY expressed themselves satisfied with the position of Mr. FULLER.

Mr. BANKS dissented from the views expressed by Mr. FULLER and others, consequently he should vote for Mr. BANKS.

Mr. CLEMENS, of Ky., defended the American Party, and was replied to by gentlemen upon the Free-Soilers.

There was much excitement during the debate—some of the remarks were applauded some hissed.

AND THEN [illegible] ADJOURNED AFTER ANOTHER VOTE.

Another vote was then taken resulting as follows:

Banks	106	Fuller	87
Richardson	78	Scattering	2

Necessary to a choice, 113. Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

No. 14—[illegible] Boyd, plaintiff, *vs.* Levi Dumphrey.

Justice CAMPBELL delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of the Circuit Court of the District of Columbia, with costs, and remanding the cause with directions to award a writ of *venire facias de novo*.

No. 92—Jacob [illegible], plaintiff, *vs.* The Board of Directors and the President of the St. Louis Public Schools. Argument continued by Mr. Grier for defendant, and Mr. [illegible]son for plaintiff.

Further as to the Loss of the Steamship Crescent City.

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The *Crescent City* was wrecked on Little Bahama Bank, twenty miles southeast of the western point of Matanilla Reef. She struck with a tremendous crash, and bilged immediately. The boats were lowered, and a raft constructed in case it should prove necessary to desert the ship before relief came. A boat was sent to Sandy Cay, 40 miles distant, and returned on the 9th with the wrecking schooner *Defiance*, which took off a portion of the passengers, and carried them to Nassau. The remainder of the passengers, with Captain GRAY and the crew, afterwards chartered the brigantine *Alma* to convey them and the mails to their destination. Observations were taken during the day that the accident occurred, and soundings were taken up to the time of striking. It is supposed that the setting in of a strong southeasterly current caused the disaster.

Reported Termination of the Difficulties in Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

A dispatch from Independence, of the 18th inst., says: "The trouble at Lawrence, Kansas, has been settled, by the people promising to deliver up offenders, obey the laws of the Territory, recognize the Governor as such, and conduct themselves in the future as law-abiding people. They refuse, however, to deliver their arms. The volunteers from Missouri have been disbanded and returned home. Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, arrived at Council Bluffs yesterday, from the Black Feet Country, where he concluded treaties with several tribes of Indians."

Messrs. Coburn and Dalton to be tried for Murder.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The examination of Messrs. COBURN and DALTON was finished this afternoon, and resulted in the accused being committed for trial on the charge of murder.

As the investigation was merely preliminary to the action of the Grand Jury, no testimony was introduced for the defence.

Justice CUSHING briefly reviewed the case, and held that the primary cause of young SUMNER'S illness and death, as shown by the medical testimony introduced, was from blows and injuries, and that the other testimony implicated the prisoners as inflicting the violence.

Marine Disasters.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The ship *Ontario*, from Boston for Charleston, S. C., was fallen in with off Nantucket, on Monday, dismasted in a gale on the 9th inst. She was taken in tow by the steamer *City of New-York*, from Boston for Philadelphia, and carried to Newport yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

As the schooner *H. and H. Goulds*, of Orleans, Mass., was coming up the river, MARTIN FINLEY, a sailor, fell overboard, and was drowned. Captain GOULD leaped into a boat to save him, but the boat swamped, and he also was drowned.

The Asia at Boston.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Asia* arrived here at 7 o'clock this evening. Her mails will be dispatched in the early train to-morrow—due in New-York about 5 P. M.

Our files of English papers contain nothing of importance not embraced in the dispatch from Halifax.

Departure of the America.

BOSTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The Royal Mail steamship *America* sailed at 10 o'clock this morning with 110 passengers for Liverpool and eight for Halifax. PARAN STEVENS, of the Revere House, goes out as bearer of dispatches to London. The *America* takes out $808,000 in specie.

Arrival of the Florida at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Florida* arrived here from New-York at 10 o'clock last night, with all on board well.

Arrival of the James Adger at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18.

The U. S. Mail steamship *James Adger* arrived here from New-York at 5 o'clock this afternoon.

The Southern Mail.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

We have received no mail this forenoon south of Charleston.

Appointments for Junior Exhibition at Yale.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEW-HAVEN, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

The appointments for Junior Exhibition are looked for with considerable anxiety by the members of the Junior Class as well as by their friends, inasmuch as they are the indices of the scholarship of the respective individuals. The following are the fortunate individuals in the Junior Class:

Philosophical Orations.—L. Holbrook, Greek Oration; Wilder Smith, Latin Oration; Cyrus Northrop, D. G. Porter.

High Orations.—H. S. De Forest, G. S. Gray, J. M. Holmes, G. A. Nolen.

Orations.—E. T. Allen, L. Bradner, J. P. Buckland, F. E. Butler, J. A. Christoran, J. C. Day, G. Tucker, E. L. Heermance, V. Hickox, J. W. Hubbell, J. C. Jackson, — McCoy, A. B. Merwin, M. Tyler.

Dissertations.—R. H. Brown, J. S. Burnet, W. E. Doster, S. J. Douglass, A. T. Galt, I. P. Green, A. Hand, H. S. Huntington, W. H. Savary, A. H. Strong, N. D. Wells.

First Disputes.—O. F. Avery Garden, C. S. Blackman, E. W. Blake, J. T. Croxton, C. B. Dye, H. C. Pratt, L. E. Matson, S. O. M. Seymour.

Second Disputes.—J. Q. Bradish, D. F. Forrest, E. T. Fuller, L. D. Hodge, E. Janin, F. C. Jones, N. C. Perkins, L. E. Profilet, L. S. Trowbridge, N. Willey.

Third Disputes.—M. N. Chamberlin, J. B. Cone, D. S. Dodge, J. F. Palmer, G. Pratt, H. M. Seely, J. L. Smith, G. M. Woodruff.

First Colloquy.—H. M. Dutton, E. J. Evans, E. W. Hitchcock, B. P. Learned, J. T. Lovewell, D. B. Lyles, E. L. Porter.

Second Colloquy.—D. D. Baldwin, E. Barrows, S. D. Doar, H. L. Foules, J. Griswold, S. H. Hyde, J. Marshall, E. F. Sandys, W. A. Thompson.

WATSESSING.

FRANKING PRIVILEGE OF MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.—We understand some postmasters are in doubt whether, under the new law requiring prepayment of all letters to places within the United States, letters addressed to members of Congress may go without being prepaid. The answer, of course, is, that all such letters should be duly dispatched, as the franking privilege remains unchanged.—*Union.*

MEETING OF DROVERS.

Dealers in Live Stock Aroused and in Earnest.

RAILROAD MONOPOLIES DENOUNCED.

Cattle Brokers to be Annihilated.

A General Convention of Dealers in Cattle, Horses, Sheep and Swine, was called, for last evening, at Tammany Hall. At the hour designated for the meeting, some one hundred persons were convened. The meeting organized by calling Mr. CHAS. J. WATSONS, of the firm of VAN BRUNT & WATSONS, of New-York, to the Chair, and appointment of Mr. J. E. MILES as Secretary. The call for the meeting was first read by the President. It was somewhat lengthy, mainly setting forth that it was the intent of those assembled to effect a reduction from the present high rates charged for transportation of their stock from the West to the East, with improvement of general facilities for shipping and proper respect shown by the railroads to their rights and interests;—further, to abolish the order of cattle brokers—to patronize the lines of railroad adopting a uniform tariff of rates for the ensuing year, and to select an organ that will impartially report the sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, "and not the probable price the owners and cattle brokers think they will bring, made up the day before, or the morning of the day of the market," as is alleged to be the case with the reports of "ROBINSON of the New-York *Tribune*," which are designated in the call "*injurious and infamously false.*"

Following the reading of the call, the Chairman, in his remarks, adverted to the sudden and unannounced change of rates for transportation of stock recently adopted by the railroads leading to the City. The scale of prices, he insisted, was most grievous, and showed no uniformity whatever. The most inferior accommodations were, besides, afforded those having charge of stock in transit. He considered it time they should show resistance to the wrong and abuses they were subjected to. This was imperative, he urged, on their part, or else the railroad corporations would never abate their charges. He advised united and decided action, and were such action to be taken and adhered to he had no doubt the railroads would make a reduction in their rates.

Mr. A. C. BRYANT, of Columbus, Ohio, a member of the Committee appointed at a meeting of drovers, held at that place on the 8th inst., read the following resolutions:

Whereas, The Railroad Companies having control of the different roads leading from the West to the City of New-York, by unjust combinations among themselves, regardless of the rights of those directly interested in the shipment of stock over their roads—contrary to all customs and laws of mercantile comity, and in violation of all the common principles that should prevail among those having commercial intercourse with each other—have repeatedly and without due notice, advanced their tariff of rates for transportation of live stock over their respective routes; thus depriving those engaged in the purchase and shipment of live stock from the West to the East of all data by which to regulate their purchase price in the West, since they have no assurance of the stability of the price charged for transportation. And, *whereas*, their tariff of rates have been advanced to prices uncalled for by the expenses attending the transhipment of such articles of trade, and are exacted in a spirit of extortion, without regard to the interests and rights of the owners. And *whereas*, the cattle brokers of the City of New-York, by establishing a system of credit between themselves and the butchers, have driven the owners of stock out of the market, and compelled the necessity of employing third parties to effect sales of such live stock in the City, thereby injuring all concerned, that they may levy a tax for their own pecuniary benefit. And *whereas*, a reporter of the New-York *Tribune* has continuously, contrary to the remonstrances of dealers in live stock, falsely reported the sales of cattle, sheep and hogs, thus aiding and abetting the cattle brokers in their exaction, and injuring both seller and buyer in the West, by destroying all confidence between the parties concerned—therefore,

Resolved, That we deeply censure those having charge of the different railroad routes coming at the City of New-York, for their dishonorable and dishonest treatment of their patrons; for their violation of the common laws of mercantile comity; for their unjust and exorbitant charges for transportation; for trampling upon the rights and interests of those doing business with them.

Resolved, That unless they immediately adopt a uniform and reasonable tariff of rates for the transportation of live stock over their respective roads, and cause them interested that the prices specified shall not be increased or changed to a higher rate for a given time, and then not without due notice, we will not patronize their roads, in any manner or form, only so far as we are imperatively compelled until we can provide other routes for transportation.

Resolved, That the contracts presented for the signature of shippers, justly styled "death warrants," by many of the Railroad Companies, whereby they are required to relinquish in advance all right of damage to person or property, arising from any deficiency in the cars or machinery, or for detentions or for any damage or injury arising from any cause whatever, are unjust, intolerable and odious; that we loathe them, and we solemnly pledge ourselves to resist them in every possible manner, and to consider as robbers every such Company as present them for signature, and undeserving of our patronage.

Resolved, That the present accommodations provided for men accompanying their stock on some of the Western Railroads are nuisances, better fitted for hogs than men, and that we demand their abatement and an immediate reformation of such needless and wanton abuse.

Resolved, That a Committee of two from Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky and New-York, (any three of whom shall constitute a quorum,) be appointed to confer with the different Railroad Companies, leading from West to East, and be empowered to make such arrangements with them as shall lead to correction of the evils complained of.

Resolved, That we solemnly pledge ourselves, individually and collectively, to give our united and undivided support to whatever Road or Roads they may select, each one constituting himself as a voluntary agent for said Railroad or Roads, both as regards freight or passengers.

Resolved, That we as a body disapprove of the present system of credit established in the City of New-York in the sale of live stock, which requires the use of third parties, at high and extortionate commissions, to perfect a conveyance of property; that such third parties, styled "cattle brokers," are an unnecessary evil, and their services ought to be dispensed with; that to effect this we ask of the butchers of the City a return to cash payments on the day of purchase of stock, and that we pledge ourselves to divide with them the present high commissions now paid cattle brokers, which will abundantly repay them for any inconvenience it may occasion them.

Resolved, That Robinson, of the New-York *Tribune*, by his continuous and dishonest false reports of the cattle, sheep and hog markets, has forfeited all right and title to our respect and confidence; that he has, by (as we believe, maliciously and corruptly) giving false reports of the markets, deeply injured producers, dealers and consumers; that we repudiate his reports as incorrect, infamously false, and unworthy the countenance of the trading public, and that our Committee be instructed to select some other public journal of the City as our recognized organ.

Resolved, That we ask the cooperation and support of the press of New-York City, and of the West and South, to aid us in righting the wrongs and remedying the evils of which we complain.

Resolved, That our Committee send one or more of their number to attend the adjourned meeting of the stock dealers of the Scioto Valley, to be held at Circleville Ohio, January 5, 1856, and that all others attend who possibly can.

Resolved, That we ask the earnest cooperation of all dealers in live stock in the East, West and South, in effecting the objects of this Convention.

Resolved, That we pledge ourselves to defray the expenses of our Committee while engaged in our service, and compensate them for their time and trouble.

Resolved, That copies of the report of our proceedings be furnished the press of the West and South, and they be requested to publish the same.

Capt. JAMES MCBRIDE, of Mansfield, Ohio, being called on by the Chair, spoke to the resolutions. A practical view of the questions before them, he said, he considered in the outset as not inappropriate. Drovers were notably a much-abused class. There were many who esteemed a drover as only a single remove from the devil. It was proper to set such people right, and as a starting-point, he knew no better way than to show up the honorable position of the drovers in the early scriptural times. Beginning with Abel, he proceeded accordingly to show that nearly all the old patriarchs belonged to what he designated this most honorable class. For his own part, he did not believe they had very much degenerated since, though so vilely calumniated by degenerated humanity generally. Capt. M.'s scriptural citations and comparisons afforded much merriment from their comicality. Concluding this topic, he proceeded to consider, in extended detail, the nature and extent of the exactions to which drovers were subjected at the hands of the present railroad monopolies. He had recently, he said, bought largely, depending upon the railroads adhering to their rates for transportation as previously advertised. The perfidy of the railroads had occasioned him a loss of $8,000. He meant to do all he could to punish such perfidy and meanness. The New-York Central Road and Erie Road received from them over $2,000,000 annually for transportation, and he was certain, rather than lose this, they would decide that it was better to retract and be just. He repudiated the system of cattle brokers as unnecessary. These men robbed them annually of over half a million of money, and he thought it full time an end, also, was put to this. In conclusion, he referred to the reports of the cattle market as published in the New-York *Tribune*. These he characterised, as justly set forth in the call, as being infamously false,

[illegible] in his view, was wholly corrupt. It could [illegible] more nor less than the cattle brokers' [illegible] should be republished [illegible] daily.

Mr. A. H. RANSOM followed. He complained in the [illegible] experiences of the peddlers of drovers [illegible] by the last speaker. Drovers were well described. If not how the most godly set of men in the world, it might not to be wondered at they had to deal with such a set of ungodly managers of railroads. In showing the perilous adventures and hair-breadth escapes of drovers, a book might be published, of vastly more thrilling interest than *Two Years Among the Mint Guys*. He knew a man who came to New-York with a drove of sheep, not long since, but, owing to the unjust charges of railroads and brokers imposed at every step, he found, upon making a balance of his cash, that the charges exceeded the entire receipts from the sale of the sheep by fourteen dollars. He himself had encountered an experience, though not quite as calamitous, yet painfully varying to equally disastrous results.

It was time these robberies terminated, and now was the favorable moment to make a move that would demolish the barrier of injustice and oppression reared for their destruction. It was only necessary they should be united in their efforts to make them the victims. They could resist effectually. They had money at their command, and it was only necessary to bring its potent influence to bear to achieve a complete victory over their enemies. As to cattle brokers, he continued, he could not, he considered the abrogation in urging their abolition. Those bringing cattle to market in droves sufficiently capable to supervise their sale. He approved the adoption of a cash system, and a unity of interests between the drover and the butcher. As to the allusion to the New-York *Tribune*, it was, in his view, most applicable and just. The paper had shown itself false to their interest, and it was theirs to repudiate it, and choose an organ which could not be bought.

The President here referred to the statement of Mr. MCCARREN, as to the receipts upon the New-York Central and Erie Railro

THE POLITICAL PRESS OF AMERICA.

From Fraser's (London) Magazine for December.

When we remarked that the American Press played so important a part in political affairs (it might have been added, in the affairs of the country especially) as to demand particular and separate notice, we did not forget a former intimation of our unwillingness to accept that Press as a fair and adequate representative of the American people. This position requires some explanation.

To illustrate our meaning by comparison: the British Press appears to us, both in its merits and its faults, a faithful representative of the English people—not of this or that class, but of the people, the intellectual and moral *momentum* of the nation. Ultra-Democrats abuse it as the organ of an aristocracy; despots abhor it as an advocate of revolution: a tolerable proof of its medium and *juste milieu* attitude. And we believe that any outsider, a foreigner for instance, who understood the language but had never visited England, would obtain, from the Press alone, a tolerably correct idea of the moral, social, intellectual, and political status of the country.

The French Press, while it existed *as* a Press, at liberty to criticise something besides new plays, was not, we think, so faithful and complete a representative of the French nation, although equal learning and even greater talent may have been employed upon it. The stranger judging of France—say from 1840 to 1850—by the Press alone, would have been inclined to overrate the French intellectually, to underrate them morally, and to misrate them politically. Let us take a single and striking instance in reference to the last point. No unprejudiced and well-informed person, we presume, now doubts that a majority of the French nation was thoroughly disgusted with the Republic of '48, and not only willing to have, but eager to get, something or anything in its place. Equally indisputable we take it to be that a majority (*what* majority may be a question, but a very decided one at any rate) preferred LOUIS NAPOLEON in some shape or other to all other candidates for power. How far did the French Press, up to the end of its existence as a free Press, convey any idea of the national feeling on this all-important subject?

Now, looking similarly at the American Press, we do not consider it a fair representative and exponent of the talent, the education, the morality, or the respectability of the American people. We believe that a foreigner, judging of the Americans (as many foreigners are compelled to do) solely or chiefly from their press, could not fail to underrate them in all these particulars, and that in many special cases as well as on the general issue. If, for example, he accepted the claims of the *Herald* and the *Tribune* to be the organs respectively of the American gentlemen and the American philanthropists, he would get some very odd and by no means accurate ideas about those two classes of Americans.

In developing our position we shall at the same time take occasion to notice some of the most usual foreign criticisms on the superficial appearance as well as the substantial contents of American newspapers. For this purpose let us begin by the outside in our examination, and work inwards.

When an Englishman takes up an American journal, the first thing that strikes him is its inferiority in type, paper, and *get up* generally, to those of his own country. The same remark would apply to most French papers, (except the more expensive illustrated ones,) and the reason is the same in both cases, and a very simple one—the lower price of the article. When one newspaper sells for a half, a third, or even a quarter the price of another, after allowing too for all governmental impositions and other variable expenses, it is natural that a portion of the difference should fall upon the mere mechanical execution; and this is doubtless the best place for it to fall, since a newspaper at its handsomest is not particularly ornamental, nor apt to make an elegant book when bound. The flimsy paper of American and French journals has also one advantage over the more solid fabric of the English; it renders them more pliable and portable, easier to fold, and less cumbrous in the pocket.

Our observer will next probably notice the frequency of misprints. These slips of the compositor or proof-reader are a more serious matter, as they not only distigure the text, but sometimes pervert or destroy its meaning. Such typographical errors are rare in English papers, more common (though not very frequent) in French, most common in American. Many of them arise from the pace at which everything Transatlantic is done, and thus far we might say that in this respect the press was a fair type of the people. But there is a class of these errors which have another cause, of which more anon.

In continuing his investigation, the reader will perhaps be struck with some difference of arrangement in the staple materials of the journals from [illegible] We say [illegible] advisably. The charge of [illegible] has been brought against [illegible] papers, but we believe unjustly in the proper term, and that the habitual reader of an American journal knows as well where to look for what he wants, as our Briton does in his *Times* or *Daily News*. It is just possible, however, that the usual combination of several daily papers into a weekly may sometimes have been attended with a slight confusion, and these weeklies are exactly the papers most circulated abroad, as they omit the advertisements and such purely local matters.

Passing over these accessories, and coming to the actual contents of the sheet, our stranger is struck by the deficiency of the leading articles, both in quantity and variety. They are few, generally short, and almost exclusively devoted to party politics. This circumstance is readily explained by the different positions of the English and the American editor.

The ordinary reader of an English newspaper has no very salient idea of the editor necessarily before his mind; probably he does not even know his name. The said editor is a mysterious being, and the public's knowledge of him often consists mainly of a series of negatives,—such as that he is not also proprietor of the journal; that he does not write all the leaders in it, the majority of which are contributed by various persons still more mysterious, whose names are seldom known out of the immediate circle of their literary friends. On the other side of the Atlantic all this is very different. The idea of a newspaper abstracted from its editor, is as foreign to the American mind as that of art without an artist would have been to a Greek philosopher. The editor is the paper, as LOUIS XIV. was the State. He is owner, part owner at least, of the establishment. He does nearly all the original writing himself. Mercantile and financial reports require, of course, extra hands, but everything in the way of *leader* comes from the pen of the editor, save when he enjoys the luxury of a *sub*, who is allowed to share the honor and responsibility with his principal. As representing and embodying his paper, he becomes an important political personage, "one of the most remarkable men" in his town or district, not unfrequently a successful candidate for civil honors. His name is well known to all his readers, for the very good reason, among others, that it figures in large type at the head of the first column, or in some other conspicuous place.

The position of the American editor is, then, personally, more influential than that of the English editor, yet we may affirm without paradox that it is at the same time less respectable.

This brings us to one of the principal points of our subject. Among the differences observable between the American and the English press, as we proceed in our examination, none is more marked than the comparatively low tone of the former. This difference has been frequently misrepresented and asserted on wrong grounds; thus, abuse of political opponents has been quoted in proof and illustration of it. But such abuse will be found in the press of *any* constitutionally-governed country at a time when parties run high. If no striking specimens of it can be extracted from English newspapers just at the present, it is because party spirit in England has almost died out. At any period when party spirit was active—in 1841, for instance—the reciprocal slanging of opposite sides was about equally fierce east and west of the Atlantic. It is not in the violence of expression, but in the difference of tone, that the distinction consists. An English leader now-a-days may be violent, or unfair, or insolent, but it is never *low*; it always gives you the idea of having been written by a man blessed with a certain amount of education and gentlemanly associations; and this is precisely the idea which a large proportion of American leaders do *not* give you.

Should our reader proceed to inquire 'Why is this so?' we are afraid the only answer must be that the fact corresponds to the impression; that if we take the combined talent, education, taste, and character—the intellectual aristocracy, in short—of the two countries, we shall find a smaller proportion of this class connected with the press in America than in England.

The theme is an ungrateful one to dwell upon. Wishing to look at the ludicrous rather than the disgusting side of it, we shall confine our illustrative instances to a single branch—the education of American journalists, as exhibited in their knowledge of foreign and ancient languages.

Any man who has had much experience of American newspapers, whether in his own person or that of his friends, whether as reader, writer, or speaker, can testify to the impossibility of ensuring, by no matter what exertion of calligraphy on the writer's part, or distinct enunciation on the orator's, the correct setting up of a quotation from any foreign language. The typographical errors which make gibberish of such quotations might, perhaps, in spite of their number, be set down to the same cause as the ordinary misprints of English words, were they not ever and anon unwittingly annotated by remarks which betray an utter ignorance of the simplest rudiments of foreign literature. *Ex uno disce omnes.* On the recent appearance of RACHEL in America, the New-York *Herald* undertook to explain for the public benefit the plot, &c., of *Phedre*, and wound up its *critique* with this accurate and elegantly expressed bit of information.—"The language is written in what we call blank verse."

The classical tongues fare, if possible, still worse. There is no end to the tricks played with them. DANIEL WEBSTER was fond of quoting certain Latin authors, particularly VIRGIL, whose *Æneid* he had, in familiar phrase, at his fingers' ends. On such occasions it rarely happened that a single newspaper (by no means excepting those of Boston) reported the quotation accurately, and as error is prone to variety, the various readings were not unamusing to compare. Once he cited the well-known line from the episode of Nisus and Euryalus:

Adsum qui feci; in me, me convertite ferrum.

The reporter of the *Herald* (which paper must be confessed to have a "bad preeminence" in ignorance of this sort, though the *Tribune* sometimes runs it very hard) supposed the latter half of the orator's quotation to be a translation of the former half, and accordingly it appeared thus next day:

Attcurn qui feel; he or me (*sic*) must perish.

The natural inference of a stranger who had no other means of judging than such exhibitions as these, would be that the Americans generally were extremely ignorant of all foreign languages—an inference which would do them great injustice. Classical education is not indeed carried to the same point of finish in America as in England, France, or Germany, but the number of persons who receive the rudiments of a classical education is nearly or quite as great in proportion. The mere fact of quotations being made is in itself a tolerable proof that there are plenty of people to understand them; for it is not to be supposed that American speakers would quote from tongues unknown to the majority of their public, any more than English orators would edify the House with Sanscrit, or French critics diversify their *feuilletons* with scraps of Basque. In regard to the modern languages the case is still stronger. In what is conventionally called "the best society," the study and use of French is carried almost to an abuse. The number of foreign residents renders the knowledge of this language, and also of German, almost obligatory on the city lawyer. The extensive commercial relations of the United States with other countries compels the man of business to have some acquaintance with both these tongues, and Spanish in addition. In fact, these three languages are very generally taught in American schools, and occupy a conspicuous place in the school course. Nay, the every-day want of such knowledge is so much felt that some of the newspapers have paragraphs and summaries prepared for them in foreign languages by foreigners. Yet these very papers will display in parallel columns an ignorance of French scarcely equaled by the last French generation's *knowledge* of English. It is indeed peculiarly unfortunate for the reputation of America that the two classes of her citizens best known abroad, her editors and her diplomatists, have of late years been about the two least accomplished classes in the country, as respects this important branch of education.

But the further question irresistibly presents itself, *how* did this state of things come about? for *à priori* considerations might well lead us to suppose that the American press would attract the choicest education as well as intellect of the country? *All* the reasons we shall not pretend to fathom, but a pretty good shot can be made at two of them; and the first is one not altogether without its moral for John Bull at the present time. *The tone of the American press was very perceptibly lowered by the "cheap" or "penny paper" movement.*

The standard price of an American newspaper used to be six cents, equal to threepence English money. Rather more than twenty years ago, a number of small-sized papers were started in New-York at the reduced rate of one cent, (familiarly called by New-Yorkers "a penny,") though this price was afterwards doubled. The very small fraction of profit gained on each single number made a very large circulation the first condition of these papers' existence. This circulation they endeavored, and in some striking instances successfully endeavored, to obtain by any and all means. Some of these means were unobjectionable, nay, laudable enough, *e. g.*, the same sort of activity and enterprise in obtaining the latest intelligence that distinguishes the leading English journals. But unfortunately there were other means, readier, less expensive, and quite as sure. Pandering to the worst passions of the multitude by rabid invectives against native "aristocrats" and foreign governments; abuse of private individuals; encouragement of *espionage*, slander and scandal; all manner of ribaldry, and even gross obscenity. The last item has since been "reformed indifferently," but the other objectionable characteristics remain unmodified in most of the "pennies" which have survived. For their merits were not all rewarded with the same good fortune. Some died in a few months, others lingered for some years, others again became permanently established in flourishing condition, and of these the original and triumphant type is the New-York *Herald*.

The effect of all this on the position of the journalist may be easily imagined. A few scabby sheep will, under any circumstances, be likely to affect the reputation at least, of the whole flock; but when the diseased animals are the largest, most conspicuous, and most noisily blatant of the lot, there can be no doubt of the result. Editors of established reputation and character found themselves thrust into the background, and in some instances reduced almost to the state of amateurs and *dilettanti*. New men who came to the rescue of honesty and decency did so at the loss of much personal dignity. Let us see, for example, how the system works in the case of the NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES, which seems to have been started for the express purpose of proving that a "cheap" paper may be a respectable one. Its editor (the reader will bear in mind that it is impossible to separate the idea of an American newspaper from that of its editor) is a gentleman of irreproachable antecedents and unblemished reputation. He has never made his columns the vehicle of slander, personality, or servility; he has the rare art of advocating decided political opinions without indecent violence of expression, nor are political subjects the only ones on which he can write knowingly. His reward is—that the TIMES enjoys a circulation and influence *nearly* equal to those of the *Herald* and *Tribune*. His paper is sold at the same price by the same newsboys. People—other editors included—say, "the *Herald* takes this view, the *Tribune* that, and the TIMES the other, on such and such questions." In some sense he holds an inferior place, as the latest in the field where the others were already established. Thus by sheer force of his position as a cheap and popular editor, a man who would be a worthy member of the best fraternity of journalists anywhere, is put into the same boat with what we must call (not being in a humor for mincing words, or disguising homely truth in neatly turned euphemisms) a couple of unmitigated blackguards. Even his civil honors are no distinguishing criterion, for the editor of the *Tribune* has been in Congress, and the "head devil" of the *Herald* only just missed a foreign mission. It is a melancholy case of application for Ajax's boast,—

Iste tulit pretium jam tunc certaminis hujus,
Quo, cum victus erit, mecum certasse feretur.

Another reason for the low standard of American editorials may be found in the very prominence of the writer's personal position. The publicity of the business keeps all quiet and sensitive men out of it. And the same influence extends to casual contributors and correspondents. In theory the anonymous system prevails to its fullest extent with respect to these, but in practice when it is an object for an interested party to detect the name of a correspondent, the anonymous writer seldom preserves his incognito; and this is also a reason why, with all its political liberty, the American press is less free for the discussion of many minor social evils than the English.

The connection of some distinguished names with the American press is insufficient to alter the general standard and character. The American *bourgeois* regards an editor with feelings of anything rather than respect or affection; he endeavors to propitiate him, much on the principle which impels some African tribes to worship the Devil. As to good society, any relation with the press is almost enough to make a man lose caste in it. Nor is the sentiment at work here akin to the prejudice which stupid "swells" of all countries have against "literary people" and authors; the literary man, as such, is rather a lion in any American society, but if he writes for the press *fecimus hoc in cunis*.

Do we acquit, it may be asked, the American people of all blame in the premises? By no means. If it be going too far to say that "the receiver is as bad as the thief" in such a case, it is at any rate safe to affirm that he is not free from all share of criminality. But this in no way interferes with the correctness of our main position, since it is the obvious duty of the press to instruct and elevate the public, and appeal to its better, rather than pander to its worse, feelings.

There are, indeed, some imperfections of the American press that may be called nationally characteristic, and in regard to which it is neither better nor worse than the bulk of its readers. Chief of these is a credulous inaccuracy—a disposition to take up flying reports without sufficient investigation.

The foreign correspondent of an American paper is frequently the best part of it, though even here there is something to be desired. The *Herald* has, or had very recently, some incredible vagabonds on its list of European contributors. It is an amusing boast, by the way, of the American journals, that they invented the system of foreign correspondence, and that the French borrowed it from them.

There remain only a few words to be said on the political bearings and other characteristics of the principal American journals, such as a stranger is most likely to meet with. The New-York *Herald* has acquired a notoriety which relieves us from the task of saying much about it. It calls itself a *Conservative* journal, by which we are to understand that it is thoroughly Pro-Slavery. Partly for this reason, and partly for others already intimated, it is as friendly to Russia. On other political questions it professes to be independent—*i. e.*, on the side which pays best; and as this side is usually the Democratic, the *Herald* has usually been a Democratic paper. At present, however, it is hostile to the Administration, in consequence of the editor's failure to obtain a foreign mission, that being a lower deep beyond the lowest depths of even PIERCE's appointments.

The paper most directly in opposition to the *Herald* is the *Tribune*—not, however, the opposition of light to darkness, but of one sort of darkness to another. The radical difference between them is, (the reader must excuse our language, for it is as impossible to speak of such people without using strong language, as it would be to empty a dung-yard with a China plate and a silver fork,) that from the first, the *Herald* editor took the line of being an epicurean blackguard, and the *Tribune* editor that of being a fanatical blackguard. The *Tribune* belonged to—or we might almost say created—the radical section of the Whig Party, and advocates the views of the Anti-Slavery and Temperance fusion (lately, we perceive, self-christened the *Republican* Party.) Its principal specialty however is that of adopting all the newest popular delusions for the time being—one day Fourierism, another day the spirit-rappings, and so on. Strongly in contrast with these new-fangled notions, it advocates the doctrine, so nearly obsolete throughout Anglo-Saxondom, of high duties and protection to native industry. In violence and scurrility, whether directed against private enemies or public opponents, in utter recklessness of truth, in unmeasured abuse of the better classes of the North, and of all foreign governments, the *Tribune* is not a whit behind its rival. In ignorance of all refined learning, and all but the most popular or utilitarian literature, it stands about on the same level, the chief distinction being that the *Tribune* ignores the *humanities* on principle, as the ancient Spartans did, while the *Herald* ignores them in practice, like the illiterate people of all countries. Its religious views are of the most pantheistic kind.

Considering that the *Herald* and the *Tribune* are freely admitted into respectable houses, into those even of "professors of religion" and ministers of the Gospel, it might be supposed that no American newspaper (here only can we separate the ideas of paper and editor) was out of good society. Yet there is a journal which enjoys that distinction, one of the oldest, if not the very oldest, of the cheap papers, and that which has the largest circulation, but a circulation never rising above a certain class of the people. You will never see it at a place more dignified than the bar-room of a tavern. If we were asked what the *Sun* had done to be thus tabooed, we should have some difficulty in answering. What little we know of it is mostly negative, and rather to its credit. It has never advocated the murder of sheriffs or abolitionists, nor are its editors particularly famous for the libel suits or thrashings they have undergone. The only positive facts we remember are, that it invented the *moon hoax* some twenty years ago, and that it is much given to annexing Cuba—circumstances quite insufficient to account for its position. Can it be the inferiority of its columns as literary matter? Our strongest exercise of imagination cannot conceive anything *much* below the *Herald* and *Tribune* in this respect, and so we leave the mystery as we find it.

It is an agreeable relief to turn to the DAILY TIMES. This paper, like the *Tribune*, was Whig and is *Republican*—*i. e.*, Anti-Slavery and pro-Seward; but the tone and temper in which it urges its views are entirely different. It is remarkable too among American political papers, for being able to discuss something besides politics, and that in a pleasant way—to make readable articles, for instance, out of small City matters; and to find fault good humoredly, without perpetual recourse to the vocabulary of Billingsgate. The editor of this journal, Mr. RAYMOND, was formerly sub-editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, and is now Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New-York. The TIMES has the honor of being more frequently stopped on the Continent than any other American paper, probably because KOSSUTH is one of its regular correspondents—a circumstance which must not lead the reader to suppose that it is at all Socialist or Red Republican.

The above largely circulating journals having all originated during or since the cheap movement, are all comparatively young, the *Herald* being less than twenty-five years old, and the TIMES less than five. But some of the old-established papers, without having reduced their price, maintain a position much beyond that which their mere circulation would indicate. Among these the first place is due to the *Courier and Enquirer*, edited by General JAMES WATSON WEBB. It was once a leading Democratic paper, but quitted that side at the time of JACKSON's war with the Bank, and became a prominent organ of the Whigs; indeed, we believe it was the General who brought about the adoption of the name *Whig* by the Opposition Party. When the Whigs split, the *Courier* took the Conservative side, except on the religious question, where it favored the Romanists. Since the majority of the Conservative Whigs have been absorbed into the Know-Nothings, its views on this point are somewhat modified. General WEBB has usually been fortunate in his sub-editors; some of the best men connected with the American press have assisted him in that capacity.

The *Evening Post*, ably edited by the veteran poet, BRYANT, is the oldest of the New-York papers. It was strictly Democratic until the Slavery question caused a split in the Democratic ranks. It now inclines towards the "Republican" fusion.

The *Journal of Commerce*, as its name implies, was established chiefly as the business man's newspaper. Though professing political neutrality, it generally advocates the Democratic side, with the exception of the religious question, on which it takes strong Protestant ground. The *Express* and *Commercial Advertiser*, formerly Conservative-Whig papers, now represent the Pro-Slavery branch of the Know-Nothings.

It will be noticed that we have mentioned only journals published in New-York. The metropolitan character of the Empire City, however disputed or disputable in other matters, is undeniable so far as relates to the press. New-York papers are not merely the only ones that circulate out of the United States, but the only ones that circulate in them beyond their particular locality. Boston papers are read in Boston, New-Orleans papers in New-Orleans, and so on. New-York papers are read all over the Union. The provincial journals, as we may fairly call them, present little interest. But an exception must be made in favor of those published at the seat of Government, and containing the best reports of the Congressional debates. The *Union* is the Government organ; it succeeded to the *Globe*, which occupied that place in the time of JACKSON and VAN BUREN. The *National Intelligencer* was the Washington paper of the Whig Party; for taste, scholarship, and gentlemanly bearing, it might serve as a model to the press of any country. What it is doing now we know not; possibly sitting, Marius-like, among the ruins of the party. The *National Era* is remarkable as an Anti-Slavery paper published on slaveholding ground, and also as the first medium of "Uncle Tom's" introduction to the public.

It is worthy of remark that the regular Democratic Party is not, and has scarcely ever been since 1832, officially or even semi-officially represented in the New-York press, even when the Democratic majority in the City was greatest. On the other hand, one of the best known New-England papers, the Boston *Post*, has long been famous for its pertinacity in upholding Democratic opinions in a Whig city, and Pro-Slavery opinions in an Anti-Slavery city.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer for the Murder of Captain Frazier.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—Dec. 19.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

The trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer for the murder of Captain Frazier, on board the ship *Sea Witch*, when about 1,200 miles south and eastward of Rio, was commenced in this Court yesterday.

The murder was committed between 3 and 4 o'clock on the morning of Sunday, the 5th of June, the Captain being asleep in his cabin. The weapon with which the murder was effected, was supposed to be an iron marlin-spike, from the character of the wound inflicted. The Captain was discovered insensible soon after the time when the prisoner, whose watch it was, is alleged to have inflicted the injuries which produced his death. The wounded man continued insensible up to 12 o'clock on Sunday, when he died.

Ex-Judge Beebe appeared on behalf of the friends of the deceased, in conjunction with the prosecuting officers of the Government.

Messrs. Fullerton and Duning defended the prisoner.

After the Jury had been impanneled, Mr. Dunning rose and moved that the witnesses in this case be taken out of Court whilst the opening statement was being made on the part of the Government, and that none of them be allowed to be present when the evidence should be given but the person on the stand.

The District-Attorney did not consider that he was bound to insist on their presence under these circumstances, this being a case of life and death.

The Court thought the request a reasonable one.

The witnesses were accordingly removed to the adjoining court-room.

The Assistant District-Attorney opened the case on the part of the Government.

Joseph P. Borolasci sworn: I am a physician; was surgeon on board the *Sea Witch*; sailed on board her from this port on the 25th April; Capt. Frazier was in command; Mr. Spencer was First Mate; there were twenty-three men beside the officers; we were bound to Hong-Kong, and from there to Swantong for coolies, and thence to Panama; we had no cargo; the ship had been in this business before; on the 5th of June, between midnight and morning, I saw Capt. Frazier lying in his berth in his state-room, on his right side, with his face towards the starboard side; I had seen him on the night before, some time between half past nine and ten o'clock, and during the evening before that time; I saw him at tea at six o'clock; Captain Frazier, Mr. Spencer, and myself were at the table; some high words were used by the Captain to Mr. Spencer; among other things, I recollect the Captain said to him that he was neither an officer, a seaman, nor a navigator; and that the reputation he got of him from Crawford & Ward was that he was a liar and could not be believed; he also told him that he was a coward; that he must have heavers to knock men down with at the wheels; these are heavers (hard wooden pins about eighteen inches long and two inches in diameter at the middle, tapering towards the ends;) the Captain told him that he could not use his fist, but must take a belaying pin to knock Mr. Clark (the second officer) down; Spencer made no reply at that time, nor afterwards, that I heard; early in the conversation, when speaking of taking the double altitude, Mr. Spencer said very few seamen who left in ships from New-York could work that out; Capt. Frazier made no further remarks to my knowledge; he said he had now a poorer opinion of Capt. Osgood than he had before; Spencer sailed with Osgood; I saw the Captain during the evening; he was well; when I saw him between half-past nine and ten o'clock he was sitting at his table in the cabin, writing; before that conversation, Spencer and the Captain did not agree; they did not agree from the time the ship had left. [Objected to.]

Q.—How did they act towards each other? A.—Not as captain and first mate should.

Q.—What facts occurred between them? He (the Captain) almost declined to give orders through the first mate, and gave them through the second mate.

Mr. Fullerton objected.

Q.—Was there any other quarrel that you saw between them before that quarrel at the tea-table? A.—I was not present at any other quarrel between them; I next saw the captain about four o'clock in the morning in bed. [The witness here described on a diagram of the cabin of the *Sea-Witch*, the relative positions of the officers' berths, the state-room, steward's-room, &c.] There was always a light on the port side of the steward's pantry to throw a light on the watch; it was one that could be put on the side of the vessel or on a stand; there was another that hung from the centre of a beam down over the centre of the table; there was a light at the binnacle which showed down in the after cabin; and another in the Captain's state-room; there was no light in the after cabin but that: before the Captain retired there was a candle in the after cabin which was put out when he withdrew; all the rest were kept burning; the weather at this time was rather pleasant; I slept with my door open, and, to the best of my knowledge, the Captain did; I would not say what was the latitude and longitude; we reached Rio Janeiro in thirteen days after; I believe the calculation made that morning was that we were one thousand three hundred miles south and east of Rio; I went to bed between half-past nine and ten; I did not see Captain Frazior till four o'clock in the morning; the second mate called me at midnight, to know if I had my watch; the watch was run down, and he did not know whether it was twelve o'clock or not; at that time the lights, to the best of my knowledge, were burning; there was nothing unusual about them; I could not swear that the watch was changed then; the last I saw of Spencer that night was at the tea-table; I heard no unusual noise during the night; I slept as soundly as usual, and was not awakened till awakened by the second officer at twelve o'clock; I fell asleep after that, and was wakened by Mr. Spencer who called me about four o'clock; it was his watch from midnight till four o'clock; it was not day-light when he came to me; he had the lamp in his hand that belonged to the steward's pantry; he told me to get up for God's sake, for he believed the Captain was murdered; I asked him, What? and he repeated it again; I got up and went to the Captain's state-room; Mr. Spencer went with me; there I found Captain Frazier; there was no light in the Captain's state-room except that which Mr. Spencer had in his hand; there was no other light in the state-room to my knowledge; I found Captain Frazier lying on his right side, in his berth in his state-room, with his face towards the right side of the vessel, with his right hand on the right side of his head; the top of the coverlet, the pillows, the tops, sides and edge of the berth were covered with blood; he was breathing heavily—stertorously; I saw no marks on his left side; Spencer stood inside the doorway; I unentered the door first; when I entered he was outside holding the light; he came inside and stood about the centre, just where the figure 17 is, (on the diagram;) the Captain's head was towards the stern of the vessel; I tried to turn him over, but could not; I then turned round to Spencer, and he asked me, as I turned, if I wanted assistance; I told him to call the carpenter; he went out and the carpenter came in, and we turned the body over; I then examined, to see where the blood came from; I found that he was bleeding from the nose, the mouth, and the right ear; the whole right side of his face was very much swollen and discolored, and his right eye swollen so very much as to be shut up; I sponged the blood off his face, and found that he had a gash on the forehead, extending down the forehead over the right eye, and from an inch to an inch and a quarter in length; I next discovered a circular depression over the right temple—a compound contused wound—and I could hear, when putting my fingers on it, the grating of the edges of the bone with the palpitation; there was another wound on the posterior part of the right side of his head, which was a flesh wound down to the bone; these were separate and distinct wounds; there was a fracture of the skull in the other two places; the back wound only extended to the bone; the Captain died at twelve o'clock on the same day from the effects of these wounds and the loss of blood; they were not such wounds as a man could inflict on himself; any one of them would incapacitate a man from inflicting the second; they could have been produced by such an instrument as that (an iron marling-spike;) the circular wound could have been made by other instruments on board the vessel; it could have been produced by an iron belaying pin; that wound could not have been made with that—(a set of brass knuckles)—from the loss of blood and the peculiar coagulation of the blood, and the saturation of the pillows, the wounds could not have been inflicted within an hour previous to my first seeing him; he was not able to speak when I first saw him; he was insensible, breathing heavily, and lying perfectly quiet; the carpenter and myself raised him up; Mr. Spencer did not touch him to my knowledge; he did not remain over a few seconds—not more than a minute in the room; he went to call the cook to get the water, and did not enter the room again till the Captain died; after I discovered the condition of the Captain I went to my room, leaving the carpenter with him, and brought back my instruments, bandages, lint, &c., and began to clean and bind up the head; the Captain attempted once to get up; the only sign of rationality I saw was his attempting to get up about eight o'clock; the carpenter kept him down; he stated distinctly that he wanted to urinate; Mr. Spencer asked me about him several times; he asked me if there was any chance of his recovery, and if he did recover whether he would retain his senses; he asked me how long I thought he would live; I answered him; that is the substance of his remarks; he wondered who could have done the murder; I suppose it was some twenty minutes or half an hour from the time I saw the captain at four o'clock that he uttered a word; he then gave some orders about a rope that had been carried away the day before; and said something about stauncheling; he muttered merely; the Captain, when he wanted to get up, said, "I must get up;" he said distinctly he wanted to urinate; I was in the room when he got up; he stood up twenty seconds or so, leaning on the carpenter; he was nearly able to stand alone; when he got back to bed he fell into a comatose state and remained so till he died; on the morning of that day the Captain died Mr. Spencer and I had several conversations; he wanted to know whether we should go to the Cape of Good Hope; Mr. Spencer wanted to go to the Cape; he said it would be breaking up the voyage to go to Rio—that the Cape of Good Hope was in the way, and that we had better put in there; I objected, and said we would rather go into Rio; Mr. Spencer replied that the house would blame him for breaking the charter if he put back; I told him I would take that responsibility upon myself, and bear him free of all blame from the house; he then said perhaps Captain Frazer might possibly recover, and he would blame him; we finally decided upon putting back to Rio; he had the command; we put back for Rio and arrived there on the 16th of June; between the time of the murder and the time we reached Rio there was no investigation into the murder to my knowledge; the mate (Mr. Spencer) did not wish to let the sailors know that the Captain was murdered; he did me tell them that the Captain died from hemorrhage; after the Captain died the body was washed and laid out, during the afternoon, by the cook and steward, and next morning the carpenter made a box, and, as he had requested, the body was covered with whisky belonging to Mr. Spencer, and was lowered down into the hold; that was done in pursuance of a promise I had made the Captain a day or two after we left New-York, that if he should die or anything happen to him before we got back I was to bring his body home and bury it by the side of his wife in Greenwood Cemetery; Frazier was a man of about forty years, very muscular and athletic; he was a very strict disciplinarian; I never saw a sailor inside that cabin unless he was ordered there; I never saw one there in the night; I believe the Captain was a wakeful man, but I do not know that from my own knowledge; on the first call he generally awoke; the officers generally came down the stairs on the larboard side; none but the Captain and myself went down the stairs nearest his berth; the starboard pantry door was always kept closed, to prevent the smell of the food from reaching his room; the other was left open; we reached Rio on a Saturday, the 16th, and were boarded by a boat from the United States brig *Bainbridge*; Mr. Spencer told Mr. Babcock, the midshipman in charge of the boat, to tell the Captain in command of the brig *Bainbridge*, that the Captain of the ship had been murdered; this, I suppose, was between ten and eleven in the morning; on the afternoon we were boarded by the officers and the physicians of port; we were then boarded by Captain Rowan, of the brig *Bainoridge*, Mr. Scott, the American Consul, and a Brazilian officer, with about twenty soldiers; a partial investigation was had; an order was sent for double irons, which were brought, and all the men of the *Sea-Witch* were double-ironed; except Mr. Clark, Mr. Spencer and myself; the steward and cook were also let out of irons because they had to attend to the ship; that was on Sunday night; on Monday, Captain Rowan, Mr. Scott, the surgeon of the *Bainbridge*, the surgeon of the port, and several American captains, with a file of marines off the brig to relieve the Brazilian soldiers, came on board; Captain Rowan then ordered the body of Captain Frazier to be brought up, and all the men were placed around it; they were all requested to stand there; the post mortem examination was conducted by the two surgeons and myself—I being there to state the facts; from that examination my opinion of the wounds was the same as when I first saw the Captain on the morning of the 5th; Mr. Spencer at that examination was standing a part of the time at the head of the body; he assisted in holding the head and laid the block under it; I heard him say nothing; that afternoon the Consul commenced the examination of witnesses, when it was stopped at the request of Mr. Spencer, who said he was not well; it was postponed till next morning; the examination was begun with Mr. Spencer, (file of papers produced;) that is very like his hand-writing—(hand-writing of signature to Mr. Spencer's statement;) I have seen Mr. Spencer write; I believe that to be his signature; I believe every man on board was examined; Mr. Spencer himself was examined; that (book produced) is the log-book kept by Mr. Spencer; and that (another book) is Mr. Spencer's private log-book; I saw Capt. Laing go into Mr. Spencer's state-room on that morning in Rio; he came out with the key of the state-room and of Mr. Spencer's trunk; he took the keys ot all our trunks; I saw him unlock that room on the next day, Tuesday.

Q.—Did you see him bring anything out? A.—I did.

Q.—What was it?

Mr. Fullerton objected. It had to be proved who had put those things there.

The Court thought that this was inadmissable.

Ex-Judge Beebe said they offered to show that Captain Lang went into this room without anything and brought back these marlin-spikes and heavers, and that Mr. Spencer admitted himself, under his own handwriting, that he had these things in his possession.

The Court thought the fact as to Captain Laing's finding these things was worth nothing now.

The witness (in continuation) proved the handwriting of Mr. Spencer in the signatures in the log-book.

Some conversation ensued as to the advisability of continuing, this evening, the direct examination of the witness until it should be terminated; but eventually it was decided that the Court should adjourn until Thursday morning at 10 o'clock. Adjourned accordingly.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

SECOND DAY.

A Rich Debate in Court—Is the Evidence of a Mistress Admissible?

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The trial of Samuel Sprague for the murder of Margaret Furtig was continued in this Court yesterday. The case is one of considerable interest, and the Court-room was crowded throughout the day. The proceedings were opened by Mr. H. L. Clinton, in the examination of witnesses for the defence, and, as will be seen from our report, a warm debate interrupted the progress of the testimony.

Charles J. Nordquist examined by Mr. Clinton—I am a physician; I was called to attend Mrs. Furtig, about two hours after she was wounded, at the house No. 260 Delancey-street; I attended her for six weeks, until she was removed to the hospital; I attended her daily; at first there was some prospect of her recovery; later I had little hope of her; the medicines I prescribed were given to her very irregularly; I had great difficulty in getting her husband to give her any medicines; I left my instructions with her husband; Furtig told me he was going to make $4,000 or $5,000—I forget which—out of the case; he was going to make it by suing Mr. Sprague's father; he said so after his wife was dead; I told him not to do it, but I said that Mr. Sprague would undoubtedly recompense him for the loss of his wife; I never said he might get $250 to leave the country; he said a friend or a lawyer, I forget which, told him he could make a large sum of money, out of the prisoner's father; I took the bullet from the wound in the woman's body; I and Dr. Underhill took it out; the Captain of the Thirteenth Ward Police was present; I think he has the ball; the ball did not fall out as the witness Furtig said yesterday; it had to be extracted by forceps, from a depth of at least two inches.

By District-Attorney—I do not know whether it was a ball or slug; it was quite flattened; I do not think there was more than one ball fired into the woman; I did not see her clothes; the flesh was not much burned; I should judge the pistol must have been held within within two feet of her breast; the conversation between me and Furtig, relating to the money he expected to make, took place on the day the Coroner's Inquest was held; the prisoner's father came every day to inquire about the woman; I told him he was going to be sued; I often talked with him about it; I had conversation with Furtig on the subject of the money before the woman died.

By Mr. Clinton—Furtig began to speak about suing Mr. Sprague's father about three or four weeks after his wife was shot; Sprague's father never authorized me to offer any sum whatever; the medicines began to be irregularly administered about two weeks after she was shot.

The District-Attorney urged that the rule of law was well defined, which rendered it impossible for a defendant to show that the party died, partly through the effects of unskillful treatment, or even of criminal maltreatment, if the wound which he inflicted contributed to the death of said party.

The Court agreed with the District-Attorney.

Examination resumed—I once ordered some medicine for Furtig's wife, and Furtig refused to get it; Mrs. Hauf, a woman attending her, said she would get it, if she had to pay for it herself; I ordered port wine and porter, to strengthen her, but she did not get it; once or twice her husband gave her some buttermilk; I expect she would have been better if the medicines had been regularly administered; I remonstrated with Furtig, and insisted that his wife should be sent to the hospital, where she would be better attended to; the room in which she lay was immediately under the roof, and was very hot in the Summer; Sprague's father furnished some money for the woman's medicines; Furtig gave as a reason for not buying the medicines, that he was too poor; Sprague's father once gave me $5 to give to Furtig for medicine and necessaries for his wife, which she did not get.

John G. Cooper, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am a locksmith by trade; I have known the prisoner for ten years; he was always a peaceable man, to my knowledge; he was remarkable for his peaceableness; he was "very strong" in his sobriety; I mean he was "very straight" in temperance.

By District-Attorney—I do not know why he left his father; I heard he got married; I have not heard of a difficulty between him and his father; he has not worked with me within the last three years; he is a locksmith; I have known him to work at painting within the last three years.

By Mr. Schaffer—He was married, I believe, about four years ago; I only know it by rumor.

Charles Hicks, examined by Mr. Clinton—I live at No. 262 Second-street; I am a block and pump maker; I have known the prisoner twelve or fifteen years; I have not been in the same shop with him; I have seen him about a dozen times a year; I lived in the neighborhood with him four years ago; I never heard anything against his character; I never heard that he was violent or disorderly; I never saw him drink anything in his life; he was strictly temperate, as far as I know; he was very abstemious; his obstemious

...ages because of his wife's death; he said he would not take three thousand dollars; he expected to get this money from Sprague; he said this in the store; he did not come to the store for medicine.

Ann Pilkington—I was living at No. 360 Delancey-street at the time Mrs. Purdy was shot; I was living with Sprague as his wife.

The District-Attorney objected to the evidence of this witness. If she were not Sprague's wife, yet Sprague had held her out to the world as his wife, and it was for the defence to prove by some other party that she is not his wife. It was possible she was his wife, and her testimony was not admissible.

Mr. Clinton said he could prove that Sprague was married seven years ago at Newburg, and that his wife was still alive.

The Court remarked, that having lived some years with Sprague as his wife, the law would decide that she was a witness by coercion, and if she should commit perjury to save Sprague she could not be punished for it; therefore her evidence must be inadmissible. The defence went on to show that Sprague's first wife was alive.

Rev. Mr. Gilder, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am a Methodist Episcopal Minister.

Q—Did you, at any time, marry the prisoner Sprague to any woman?

The District-Attorney—Stop, Sir; have you any personal recollection of Sprague?

Witness—I cannot say I have.

District-Attorney—Then I object to the testimony.

City Recorder—It is quite inadmissible.

District-Attorney—Certainly; this reverend gentleman can only show that he married Samuel Sprague; but he cannot identify the prisoner. It might be merely a coincidence of names.

Mr. Clinton—We propose to show that the gentleman married a Samuel Sprague at Newburg. We will then identify the prisoner as the Samuel Sprague he married.

The reverend witness then read from the Church Book the record of the marriage of Samuel Sprague to Jane Ann Hedding, at Newburg, on Jan. 2, 1845.

The locality in Newburg, where the marriage took place, having been recalled to the witness' mind, he was able to remember the occurrence. He said, on looking at the prisoner, he had an indistinct recollection of his appearance, but he could not speak positively. His recollection was such as to satisfy his own mind that the prisoner was the man he married.

Samuel Sprague, examined by Mr. Schaffer—I am the father of the prisoner; I know of my son's marriage to Jane Ann Hedding; I know her before the marriage; she last I heard of her was that she was living a short time ago; it may be a month ago; she is living at Newburg.

The District-Attorney—Is he divorced from her?

Mr. Schaffer—We object to that.

The District-Attorney said that the prosecution had been informed that there had been a divorce granted, and if so, perhaps, the woman the defence had called on the stand might be his second wife, and her testimony be thus rendered incompetent.

Mr. Schaffer and Mr. Clinton argued at some length on the other side, but the Court allowed the District-Attorney's question. Mr. Clinton excepted.

Question repeated.

Witness—I have understood that she was divorced from him, but that he was not from her.

Mr. Clinton—That means that the divorce was got against him on the ground of infidelity, and that consequently he cannot marry again during the life time of his wife.

The learned gentleman argued at length that the defence was not bound to prove that Sprague was not married to the witness, Ann Pilkington, in order to make her evidence admissible. No defence was bound to prove a negative. It would be impossible in the present instance to prove that no marriage had taken place, unless every church book or clerical record in the whole world were searched. He was followed, to a similar point and with much eloquence, by Mr. Schaffer, who also argued that the witness, Ann Pilkington, and the prisoner were living in adultery—that she could not, by any stretch of the law, be accounted his wife. Consequently her evidence was admissible.

The District-Attorney replied: The prisoner and his wife were jointly indicted for this murder. Her name was previously unknown to the jury, but she was called his wife. It was now proposed to place her on the stand as a witness in Sprague's behalf, on the ground that she was living in adultery, and is not his wife. But he has held her up to the world as his wife, as such she passed, and the law presumes that she is his wife, until she is shown not to be so by positive and original testimony. I demand, Sir, said Mr. Hall to the Recorder, in the name of the law, that before that woman is allowed to open her lips upon that stand, she shall be proved by incontrovertible evidence to be not his wife.

Mr. Clinton trusted, as it was getting late, that the Court would reserve its decision until the morning, when the defence would bring ample testimony to settle their point.

The District-Attorney hoped the Court would decide the question at once.

Mr. Clinton said he would bring witnesses who saw the prisoner's wife within a few hours.

The Recorder said that would only remove one difficulty. The prisoner had held this Ann Pilkington out as his wife; she was living with him at the time of the transaction. The prisoner must be held responsible for his own acts. He had claimed this woman as his wife. The evidence before me is quite as strong that there was a divorce, as there is that there was a marriage. The prisoner has since lived for a long time with this woman as his wife. She, therefore, cannot come upon the stand and give evidence, to shield him from crime. If it were so, any woman whose husband committed a crime, might go upon the stand, swear she was not married, and commit perjury to save him. The prisoner's acts, in living with this woman as his wife, and talking of her as such, are superior to the presumption that the first wife is still alive, or that the divorce spoken of was so granted as to prevent the prisoner's marrying again. I therefore, decide that Ann Pilkington is not a competent witness.

Mr. Clinton excepted.

The Court here adjourned to this morning at 11 o'clock.

COURT CALENDAR—THURSDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 25, 26, 35, 41, 42, 44, 55, 59 to 60.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—Nos. 171, 154, 16, 56, 93, 124, 129, 115, 127, 167, 44, 45, 68, 71, 74, 138, 184, 14, 24, 78, 48, 67, 77, 86, 114, 145, 42, 52, 60, 76, 90, 118, 132, 145, 152, 186 to 189.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 709, 710, 711, 854, 321, 103, 616, 214, 214½, 866, 868, 533, 884, 906, 912, 913, 317, 915, 918, 920, 922, 926, 928 to 931, 935, 936, 940, 372, 525, 98, 401, 551, 412, 557, 870, 911, 430, 778.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 216 to 229. *Part II*—230 to 244, before Judge Daly and Judge Ingraham, without a jury.

New-York Common Pleas.

DECEMBER, 1855.

Ordered, That the Clerk be directed to give notice of the following order:

A new calendar of causes noticed for trial will be made up for the January Term, 1856, for which notice of issue must be filed on or before Saturday, the 29th day of December inst.

All notes of issue, for that and every subsequent Term, must state distinctly the nature of the issue, (whether an issue of fact to be tried by the Jury, an issue of fact to be tried by the Court, an issue of law, &c.)

Such notes of issue for January Term shall also state whether the cause was on the calendar at the close of December Term, 1855, and if so, shall state the number of the cause on that calendar; and notes of issue for other Terms shall state whether the cause is then on the calendar, and the number thereof, and if the cause has been marked down on the calendar in 1855, it must be so stated on the note of issue and the date thereof.

The clerk is directed not to enter any cause upon the calendar unless the note of issue therein conforms to the foregoing direction, and when the cause is on the cal endar shall mark the filing of such note of issue in the margin thereof, instead of placing the cause again on the calendar. Such calendar will be continued for the succeeding Terms, until the causes thereon are disposed of, or during the year.

Causes which are reached on the calendar at any term, and are not tried or heard, or postponed, shall be, by the clerk, immediately placed at the foot of the calendar, unless it is otherwise ordered.

New issues may be noticed for trial at any Term after issue joined, and on filing the note of issue shall be added to the calendar for such Term, or marked in the manner thereon, as is before ordered.

These Rules are not intended to dispense with the serving of a notice of trial for each Term, as required by law.

When the parties shall have agreed, in writing, to waive a trial by jury, the consent shall be filed with the note of issue, or shall be returned to therewith, if already on file, and the clerk shall place such causes on a separate calendar, to be called in order, when the calendar of causes to be tried by the Court shall be taken up; and when parties, on a cause being called, shall consent in open Court, that the same be tried without a jury, and the Court assents thereto, the same shall be forthwith entered upon such calendar in the order.

Such calendar will be called on the last Thursday in each Special Term for the trial of issues of fact.

Ordered, That the following appointment of the times of this Court, for the years 1856 and 1857, be published:

APPOINTMENT OF THE TERMS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK FOR THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

General Terms for hearing arguments shall be held on the first Monday of March, July and November in each year, and shall continue for three weeks if necessary to open at 11 o'clock A. M.; and during these Terms motions may be made at Chambers between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M.

Motions in calendar causes may be noticed for the first Wednesday in each of these Terms.

General Terms for making decisions, and for the submission of Appeals from the Marine and Justices' Courts, and from orders at Special Term, and for the review of orders under the rule of 22d March, 1851, shall be held on the fourth Monday of January, March, April, May, September, November and December, and such Appeals may also be noticed for and submitted on the first Monday of March, July and November, to open at 11 o'clock A. M.

Special Terms for motions and the trial of issues of law shall be held on the first Monday of January, February, March, April, May, June, September, October, November and December, and for all purposes except the hearing of motions for new trials, and trials of issues of law, on the first Monday of July and August. But the Calendar will not be called at the March and November Terms before the third Monday, nor until 12 o'clock M., during any of the Terms.

Two Special Terms for the trial of issues of fact shall be held on the first Monday of January, February, April, May, June, October and December, and shall continue three weeks. The Judge holding the term may continue the same during the fourth week if he shall deem it expedient. No day calendar will be made for Saturdays.

All Special Terms will open at 10 o'clock A. M.

B. H. JARVIS, Clerk.

TERMS OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, FOR THE YEARS 1856 AND 1857.

GENERAL TERMS—*For Arguments, &c.:*
First Monday of March.....Held by all the Judges.
First Monday of July.....Held by all the Judges.
First Monday of November...Held by all the Judges.
Opens at 11 o'clock.

GENERAL TERMS—*For Submission of Appeals from Inferior Courts, and Orders of Special Term:*
4th Monday of Jan.....Judges Ingraham and Brady.
4th Monday of March...Judges Daly and Brady.
4th Monday of April....Judges Ingraham and Daly.
4th Monday of May.....Judges Ingraham and Brady.
4th Monday of Sept.....Judges Daly and Brady.
4th Monday of Nov.....Judges Ingraham and Daly.
4th Monday of Dec.....Judges Ingraham and Brady.
Appeals may also be noticed and submitted for the first Monday of March, July and November.
Open at 11 o'clock, A. M.

SPECIAL TERMS.—*For trial of Issues of fact:*

PART I.	PART II.
1st Monday of Jan...Judge Daly.	.....Judge Brady..
1st Monday of Feb...Judge Ingraham.	Judge Daly.
1st Monday of April.Judge Daly.	.....Judge Brady.
1st Monday of May...Judge Ingraham.	Judge Daly.
1st Monday of June.Judge Brady.	.....Judge Ingraham
1st Monday of Oct...Judge Daly.	.....Judge Brady.
1st Monday of Dec..Judge Brady.	.....Judge Ingraham

Open at 10 o'clock A. M. No day Calendar will be made up for Saturday.

SPECIAL TERMS.—*For the trial of Issues of Law, and for Motions, &c.:*

First Monday of January.....Judge Ingraham.	
First Monday of February.....Judge Brady.	
First Monday of March.....Judge Daly.	
First Monday of April.....Judge Ingraham.	
First Monday of May.....Judge Brady.	
First Monday of June.....Judge Daly.	
First Monday of July.....Judge Ingraham.	
First Monday of August.....Judge Brady.	
First Monday of September .....Judge Daly.	
First Monday of October.....Judge Ingraham.	
First Monday of November.....Judge Brady.	
First Monday of December.....Judge Daly.	

Open at 10 o'clock A. M.

VACATION.

Fifth week in January.....Judge Ingraham.	
Fifth week in March.....Judge Daly.	
Fifth week in June.....Judge Brady.	
Fifth week in September.....Judge Ingraham.	
Fifth week in December.....Judge Daly.	

AGRICULTURAL.

General Agricultural Intelligence—The Flour, Grain and Produce Markets, &c.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

Our Produce Markets have been generally quiet and heavy during the past week. The closing of the Canals has had but little influence on trade. The market had been previously comparatively well stocked with Breadstuffs, which the absence of an active demand, either for home use or shipment, rendered somewhat slow of sale, and languid in price. Eastern and local buyers have not ventured further in purchasing than was really necessary to satisfy their most urgent wants. The late adverse accounts from Europe, and the difficulty in securing ship-room here, have greatly restricted the export trade. The receipts of Produce during the week, by river and railway, as well as coastwise, have not been very heavy, but have exceeded the sales and increased the depression so generally evident in the leading branches of the Produce business. Receivers, too, have shown greater want of confidence by their anxious efforts to sell in falling markets. To the influence of all these unfavorable circumstances is ascribable the decided dullness in general business, more fully noticed in our various market reports.

The reported sales of breadstuffs for the week that terminated last evening comprised but 60,250 barrels of Flour, 59,000 bushels Wheat, 215,000 bushels Corn, and 66,700 bushels Rye; indicating a much lighter business than that of the preceding week, which equaled 85,000 barrels Flour, 67,800 bushels Wheat, 280,000 bushels Corn, and 101,600 bushels Rye. The home trade were the leading buyers, there having been but a very moderate business transacted by shippers. These may be induced to do more when they get their correspondence by the *Asia*, which will reach here this evening. The published advices by this steamer were not generally regarded as very encouraging, but her mails are expected to furnish somewhat better news. Should such expectations turn out correct, a livelier trade can but be regarded as the probable result. Still, while vessels are so scarce and freights so high as at present, especially in this port, no very extensive export traffic need be looked for.

As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, Flour closes 25c.@62½c. ₱ bbl. lower, the common and medium grades having decreased in value more than the finer qualities. There is a considerable quantity of what is called common Flour, especially of western brands, on our market, which the trade regard as not desirable for either home use or export, its quality being extremely poor, and not equal in many cases to the representations of its factors. Such Flour is unsalable, excepting at very low and irregular prices. A good deal of it is the product of Wheat that germinated after having been harvested and while it was exposed to the rainy weather, which set in towards the end of the harvesting season. There has been no decided decline during the week in Wheat, but the tendency of prices is steadily downwards. The stock of Wheat is pretty large and is being freely offered, but not as yet at rates to suit heavy purchasers. Corn has fallen 2c.@3c. ₱ bushel since this day week, under the pressure of accumulating supplies and a rather slack demand. There is a heavier amount here of New Corn, but much of it is in poor condition, and not fit to ship. Rye and Barley are a trifle cheaper, and close dull. Prime Oats have slightly advanced, but common qualities remain depressed and languid. The supply of Rye, Barley, and Oats is fully adequate to the wants of purchasers.

There has been a decided falling off in the demand for Provisions, and with increased supplies and an eagerness among holders to sell, prices of Pork, Lard, Salt Beef, Butter and Cheese have receded a little—closing feebly and somewhat irregularly.

The Grocery business has been rather brisker and firmer,—the light stock of Coffee, Molasses and Sugar, here, inducing an improvement in demand and value.

No important change has occurred in the price of Cotton, which is scarce and in pretty fair request—despite the adverse news recently received from the European markets.

Hay is coming in less freely, and is stiffly held at last week's prices, with a moderate demand, partly to ship South, and partly for City use.

Rice has been in tolerably active demand at steady rates.

The generally scanty supply and enhanced value of Grass Seeds have prevented anything like activity in these.

Wool is as usual at this season of the year—but very lightly dealt in, yet it remains pretty firm.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 19, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the NEW-YORK YARDS, Forty-fourth-street; BROWNING'S, on Sixth-street; CHAMBERLIN'S, on Robinson-street, and O'BRIEN'S, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 55 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $3 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 25 days. These checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,117 against 3,194 the preceding week, being a decrease of 77 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are about ½c.@1c. lower. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10c.@11c. Extras, 11½c.@12c.
Medium quality, 9c.@9½c.
Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.
Poorest quality, a few at 7c.@7½c.
General selling prices, 9c.@10½c.
Average of all sales about 9½c.@9¾c.

At BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. BROWNING reports Beeves at 7½c.@10½c. CHAMBERLIN reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'BRIEN reports Beeves at 8c.@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	1,812	At Chamberlin's.....	935
At Browning's.....	650	At O'Brien's.....	490

Total for the week ending to-day.....3,117
Total receipts last week at the four yards.3,194
Decrease at the above yards.....77
Sales reported at Bergen.....300
Left over from last week.....60
Total reported for the week.....3,494

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	348	From New-York.....	1,288
From Illinois.....	114	From Indiana.....	00
From Kentucky.....	50	From Pennsylvania..	00
From Michigan.....	64	From Connecticut...	00
From Texas.....	00	From Virginia.....	00
From New-Jersey	00		
By Erie Railroad.....	515	By Harlem Railroad..	507
By Hudson River R. R.	650	On Foot.....	50
By Hude'n River Boats.	00	Pennsylvania R. R...	00

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street since January 1, (50 weeks).....100,459
Average weekly receipts this year.....2,009
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day.....1,819
Receipts for the corresponding week last year.....1,988
Average weekly sales for 12 months ending to-day.....1,929
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854.....2,815

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

Another most beautiful day for every one out of doors. There was considerable activity at Forty-Fourth-street in the early part of the day, and well there might be, for a better lot of cattle, taken as a whole, we have seldom seen. A large landholder and cattle breeder from the interior of France, went the round of the markets with us, both to-day and last week, and although his previous opinion of American beef cattle had been little in their favor, yet to-day as we passed from yard to yard, he very frequently exclaimed, "*Bon, bon; tres bon,*" (good, good, very good.)

At least one-half of all the cattle in the yards may be set down as superior, and several droves as tip-top. Of course, among 1,800 animals, collected from all parts of the country, there were a few miserable specimens, but nothing like the number we generally find. More than two-thirds of all in market to-day, were from New-York State. Full one-third of them were from three or four Counties along the Harlem Railroad. Monroe and some other Western Counties furnished splendid beeves, which are noticed below.

We put the prices at ½c.@1c. lower than last week. This fall includes the low sales made towards evening, of which there were quite a number. We saw several sales of the very best beeves at less than 11c. When we left the yards a little before sundown there was a probability that 200 to 400 animals would be left over. Although the number in market was a little below last week, the *weight* of beef was considerably above.

The prices given to-day are hardly a fair criterion for nine-tenths of the cattle in the county, for there are in reality very few such Cattle as are included in our "first quality," which means bullocks weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs. net, sufficiently fat to dress over 60 lbs. to the 100, and no bones visible to eye or hand.

There has been an organized movement among western drovers during a week or two past, with reference to the high and irregular tariffs upon the railroads, the advantage of dispensing with brokers or middle-men, the unreliable reports of the *Tribune*, &c., &c. A spirited meeting was held last evening, a report of which is given in another column.

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

Y'd. No.	State.	Owner	Salesman.
1..	80..	Kentucky.	Snowd'n & Charles.	J. A. Merritt.
2..	80..	Ohio.....	Enos Prather.....	Thos. White.
3..	44..	N. York..	W. F. Baker.....	Owner.
4..	64..	Michigan.	S. G. Woodruff....	Mead & Holcomb.
5..	114..	Illinois....	J. T. Alexander....	Simon Ullery.
6..	42..	N. York...	Welling & Martin.	Owners.
7..	47..	N. York...	Bloomer & Barnum.	Owners.
8..	41..	N. York...	Ayrault & Begole..	Owners.
9..	56..	N. York...	George Welles.....	Beach & Smith.
10..	49..	N. York...	Hurd; Carey.....	Owners.
11..	62..	N. York...	Daniel McElwee....	Owner.
12..	41..	N. York...	Calvin Benjamin..	Owner.
13..	33..	N. York...	Phillip O'Neil.....	W. E. Wheaton.
14..	40..	N. York...	C. G. Teed	Owner.
15..	45..	Ohio.....	Charles Moots.....	D. L. Belden.
16..	51..	Ohio.....	Glover & Taylor..	W. H. Belden.
16..	76..	N. York...	Wm. P. Sheldon...	George Ayrault.
17..	72..	N. York...	Phillips & Smith...	Owners.
18..	51..	N. York...	George A. Toffey..	Owner.
19..	57..	N. York...	Drew; Banks.....	Owners.
20..	80..	N. York...	Several owners....	Barney Bartram.
21..	56..	N. York...	C. Hoag.....	Owner.
22..	53..	N. York...	Sherman & White..	Sherm'n & Wheel'r
23..	41..	N. York...	E. Kelley.....	Owner.
24..	60..	N. York...	Daniel McElwee....	Owner.
25..	51..	N. York...	W. W. Hoag.....	Owner.
27..	31..	N. York...	Mead & Holcomb..	Owner.
6*..	28..	Ohio.....	Christopher & Co...	J. H. Williams.
7*..	60..	Ohio.....	E. W. Gwynn.....	J. H. Williams.
8*..	26..	N. York...	W. H. Gurney.....	Owner.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Yard No. 1—SNOWDEN & CHARLES Kentucky drove, J. A. MERRITT, salesman, included 80 from Ontario County, N. Y. They were generally of superior quality; 700 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 10c.@11c.

No. 2—ENOS PRATHER'S drove of 80 Ohio cattle were represented as the oullings or "tails" of 1,400, fed by PRATHER in Ross County. These were small animals, 450 to 650 lbs. net, averaging say 575 lbs., and although appearing diminutive among so many large beeves, many of them would make good eating beef. Selling at 9c.@10c.

No. 3—W. F. BAKER, owner and salesman; quality somewhat mixed, but generally superior. Ten pairs from Henrietta, Monroe County, were such bullocks as both BAKER and the raisers may be proud of. They were really tip-top quality, and would average 2,100 lbs. net ₱ pair. We noticed one pair sold for $240, while BAKER had a standing offer of $275 for another pair. If Monroe County has many more such beeves, Dutchess and Livingston Counties will have to "look to their laurels."

No. 4—S. G. WOODRUFF'S drove; MEAD & HOLCOMB, salesmen; an ordinary to good drove; 400 to 800 lbs.; average 600 lbs.; selling at 8c.@9c.

No. 5—JAS. T. ALEXANDER'S drove; S. ULLERY, salesman; fed by the "Napoleon of cattle feeders," NEAWS, of Morgan County, Ill.; of fair quality; drove but mixed, including several good animals; 600 to 800 lbs.; a range about 700 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c. This drove was driven 200 miles to Peru station on Michigan Central Railroad; thence to Detroit, and via Ontario and N. Y. Central Railroad. Whole cost from home $14 ₱ head.

No. 6—WELLING & MARTIN'S drove; a superior lot; 700 to 1,100 lbs., average 850 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@11c.; part from Otsego, and a part from Genesee County.

No. 7—BLOOMER & BARNUM'S drove, gathered in Putnam and Westchester Counties; full medium quality, 600 to 1,000 lbs., average 800 lbs.; selling at 9½c.@10½c.

No. 8—The drove was owned by AYRAULT of Leicester, and BEGOLE, of Mount Morris, Livingston County. A very select lot of superior quality, averaging 800 lbs.; selling at 11c.@11c. Many, of Clinton Market, took a pair of Durham grades at $240, estimated by buyer at 1,150 lbs., and by seller at 1,000 lbs. We think they will not 1,000 lbs., which would make the price 10c. ₱ lb.

No. 9—GEO. WELLS'S drove, BEACH & SMITH salesmen; brought from Michigan to Ontario County, N. Y., five or six weeks since, and sold there. Very mixed quality; selling at 8c.@10½c.

No. 10—Thirty from Chemung County, owned by HURD, and nineteen from Dutchess County, owned by CAREY, of medium quality, selling at 9c.@10½c.

No. 12—PHILIP O'NEIL'S drove, W. E. WHEATON salesman; of mixed quality. STEPHEN WILLIAMS, of Fulton Market, took at $295; seller estimated them at 1,950 lbs., or about 10½c.

No. 14—MOOT'S and TERP'S droves of superior quality, TERP'S from Weschester County, N. Y.; average weight about 1,000 lbs.; GEO. HAWS took 12 for $1,350; estimated by seller at 10½c.@11c., and by buyer at 11c. The sales of the whole lot averaged $100, or only about 10c. This is certainly 1c. below last week for such cattle.

No. 16—WM. P. SHELDON'S drove from Ontario County, N. Y.; GEO. AYRAULT, salesman; mixed quality; 400 to 1,100 lbs., average 650 lbs., selling at 9c.@11½c.

No. 18—GEO. A. TORVER'S drove, 36 from N. Y., and 75 from Ohio; mixed quality Ohio cattle good; the least said of the New-York cattle the better.

No. 20—BARNEY BARTRAM'S drove, mixed quality; generally medium, with some large; weight 600 to 1,100 lbs.; average say 850 lbs.; selling at 9c.@11c.

No. 21—A mixed lot, J. C. HOAG owner and salesman, gathered in Dutchess County; selling at 9c.@10c. Twenty of the best ranked as superior quality, sold to NEEHAMS & STRAUS, at $95 each, which, at the estimated weight of 900 lbs., is less than 9½c.

No. 22—A very good drove, was sold by SHERMAN & WHEELER, 23 of which were fed by WILLIAM WHITE, of Dover, Dutchess County, N. Y. A pair which weighed 4,250 lbs., alive, sold for $245. If they only dress 58 lbs. to the 100, they would stand at 10c. Some of the drove were put by sellers at 11c., and the selling price 9¾c.@11c.

No. 24—MOEHRE'S drove, from Dutchess County, a very mixed lot, 600 to 1,000 lbs.; selling at 7½c.@8c.@10½c.

No. 27—MEAD & HOLCOMB'S drove, gathered in Westchester and Putnam Counties; generally large oxen, 750 to 1,100 lbs., average say 900 lbs.; selling at 10c.@10½c., by sellers' estimate.

6.*—Twenty-eight of the last of PETER BUTTENHAM'S drove of 100, fed by him in Madison County, Ohio. They were specially noticed last week. The average live weight of these 28 at Buffalo was 1,987 lbs. DEAN, POST & GRAHAM, of Paterson, N. J., took twelve of the best at $190 each. Calling their live weight 2000 lbs., and 60 lbs. to the hundred, which the buyers freely allowed, the dressed weight would be 1,200 lbs., and this, at the price paid, is just 10c. ₱ lb. We saw no better beeves sold to-day. By the way, 23 of this drove were sold in Buffalo to go to the Exhibition at Montreal, at 6¼c., live weight.

No. 7*.—E. W. GWYNN'S drove, fed by him in Madison County, Ohio, J. H. WILLIAMS salesman; a very superior lot, 700 to 1,050 lbs., average about 850 lbs.; seller's estimate 10½c.@11½c., though no better cattle than the last named.

No. 8*.—W. H. GURNEY, owner and salesman; 16 of them fed by RUFUS SMITH, of Stanford, Dutchess County, the rest gathered in that County; average of whole lot, 1,000 lbs.; all sold at 11c.@11¾c., seller's estimate.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $30@$35; Good, $35@$45; Extras, $50@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	18	At Chamberlin's.....	37
At Browning's.....	31	At O'Brien's.....	67

Total of Cows and Calves for the week.....143
Last week.....128
Increase.....15

ALLERTON reports Cows and Calves, $30@$75.
BROWNING reports Cows and Calves at $30@$70.
CHAMBERLIN reports Cows and Calves, at $25@$40; extra, $50@$75.
O'BRIEN reports Cows and Calves, at $22@$50@$55.
One man sold 35 Cows in two days.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S, CHAMBERLIN'S and O'BRIEN'S, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	198	At Chamberlin's.....	75
At Browning's.....	80	At O'Brien's.....	54

Total receipts of Calves for the week.....357
Last week.....368
Decrease.....11

At ALLERTON'S Veals are reported at 4½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c. The supply is good, and prices dull.
BROWNING reports Veals at 5c.@6c.
CHAMBERLIN reports Veals at 6c.@6½c; extras, 7c.
O'BRIEN reports Veals, at 5½c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at ALLERTON'S, BROWNING'S and CHAMBERLIN'S, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	1,837	At Chamberlin's.....	4,041
At Browning's.....	3,579		
Total this week.....			9,448
Total last week.....			11,916
Decrease this week.....			2,468

We find only 11,916 Sheep and Lambs reported for the week. This is a less number than reported for many weeks past. The supply is nearly equal to the demand, as there is an immense number of mutton carcasses now brought in.

At ALLERTON'S, Sheep and Lambs good quality, scarce, selling lively. Sheep $1 75@$7. Lambs $1 75@$5.

BROWNING reports Sheep and Lambs in very high demand at excellent prices.

CHAMBERLIN reports Sheep and Lambs, $3 ₱ $5.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING DEC. 19, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by JAMES M'CARTY, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
154.....	$559 75	177.....	$730 13
6.....	31 50	31.....	129 00
3.....	24 00	102.....	434 00
50.....	140 00	40.....	189 00
47.....	104 63		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by SAMUEL MCGRAW, Sheep Broker, at BROWNING'S:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
73.....	$367 25	4.....	$32 00
203.....	704 13	3.....	25 50
117.....	451 75	9.....	90 00
100.....	275 00	4.....	30 00
69.....	189 75	2.....	10 00
63.....	172 87	1.....	20 00
20.....	100 00	5.....	35 00
2.....	20 00		

The last nine lots were extra quality, brought from Syracuse, N. Y., by H. W. ALVORD. It will be seen that they brought extra prices all $5 or over, most of them at least $8, and one of them was sold to P. C. KINYON & Co., of Bowery, at $20. So there will be some good mutton this week, if there are not a great number of sheep in market.

SWINE.

They are sold at so much ₱ lb., gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at ALLERTON'S, Forty-fourth-street, and at JAMES DORMAN'S Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-first-street.

Receipts at ALLERTON'S—By Erie Railroad, 505; by Hudson River Railroad, 471; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 1,017.

ALLERTON reports good Swine, 6¾c.@6¾c., gross weight. Net weight, 8¼c.@8¾c. Store Hogs are selling from same, according to quality.

HORSE MARKET.

Horses are sold all over the City, but the majority of the sales and exchange stables are located on Twenty-fourth-street, between Second and Fourth avenues. Those stables are let with hay at 65c. per day for each horse. The drovers or owners bring the animals in, and sell them on commission or on their own account. As an indication of the market generally, we report the stock and sales of a few leading stables on Twenty-fourth-street: DANIEL MC CAULEY'S, Rose Hill stables, Nos. 96 to 110; CHAMBERLIN & Co.'s, No. 71; NELSON POST'S national stables, No. 89; and BROWN & SMITH, No. 120.

	Sales during week.	On hand to-day
McCauley's.....	18	25
Chamberlin & Co.'s.....	9	88
Post's.....	20	60
Brown & Smith's.....	18	98
Total.....	55	148
Last week.....	40	132
Increase.....	15	14

Poor reports good matched horses in great demand.

CHAMBERLIN reports deficiency of stock on hand.

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec 19, 1855.

The Dry Goods trade continues depressed and barren of interest. Merchants are generally more or less attentively engaged in closing up their business for the year. Hence, the demand for nearly all styles of fabrics is extremely slack and prices remain without improvement.

Brown sheetings and shirtings attract but little attention, and are heavy. Bleached goods are inquired for, but at low rates. The supply exceeds the wants of buyers. Cotton Flannels, Denims, and Drills are sparingly dealt in at about previous figures. Duck, of choice makes, finds ready purchasers at unaltered prices. Inferior or poor styles are selling slowly at irregular quotations. Ginghams, Lawns, and Nankins remain as last noticed. Omnibuses attract less attention and are rather inferm. Nothing really new can be noticed in the market for Printing Cloths, Prints, Stripes, or Ticks.

Woolens are, as previously reported, quiet and rather heavy. Blankets are selling to a fair extent, at former rates; but there is very little animation in Cassimeres, Cloths, or Doeskins, which are, however, unchanged in price. Flannels are dull and languid. Jeans and Linseys remain about the same. Moustin Delaines are moderately active and firm. Satinets are inactive and somewhat nominal. Tweeds are in a little more demand, but at very low rates.

Foreign productions are devoid of activity and regularity. The assortment is not complete, and the current imports are not adding much thereto. The stringent feeling in financial affairs slightly affects this branch of trade. Operators are averse to speculations, and not very willing to venture further, even in preparation for the Spring trade, than is really necessary to retain their customers. The nearness of the holiday season, and the close of the year, forms an impediment to business.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19th—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for ots, ₱ 100 lbs., with a light stock and demand.

BREADSTUFFS are unchanged in demand and value.

CEMENT—Is selling at $1@$1 25. The supply is moderate.

COAL—Rules dull and heavy in the main at drooping rates.

COFFEE—The inquiry is fair, and holders are pretty firm. The sales since our last include some Java at 14½c.@14¾c.; 1,400 bags Rio at 11½c.@12c.; Maracaibo at 11¾c.; Laguayra at 11c.; and St. Dom

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 20, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal. Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

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☞ There has been no material change in the aspect of affairs in Washington, as respects the Speaker, with the exception of FULLER having destroyed his chances by declaring himself in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise.

☞ It will be seen by our special telegraph dispatches from Washington that Senator TOUCEY is expected to be the successor of Mr. BUCHANAN in London. As Ex-Governor SEYMOUR is our Minister at St. Petersburg, this is giving little Connecticut her full share, if not a little more, of diplomatic honors.

Mexican Affairs.

The condition of Mexico is like our finality upon Slavery—the more it is adjusted the more chronic and hopeless becomes its disturbance. The last intelligence from that country shows that, if the Government of ALVAREZ has not departed and faded from view, it is rapidly on the wane. The attempt to secularize the Ecclesiastical Courts, and to limit the legal privileges of the Clergy and the Army, has brought affairs to a crisis, and the journals and correspondents were anxiously speculating upon the precise moment when the *Pinto* Chief, President ALVAREZ, might be expected to fly to his native mountains. Rumors, indeed, prevailed that he had already taken that irrevocable step. These reports are not sustained by the more reliable and deliberate advices, but they probably express a popular and general anticipation.

If the fates have not already decided against him, ALVAREZ will struggle to maintain himself until the assembling of the constituent Congress, which is appointed by his own decree to meet on the 4th of February, 1856. This Congress is called in pursuance of some organic law, or plan, to use the Mexican phrase, of 1841. It will consist of one hundred delegates, each of whom will represent 50,000 inhabitants. The aggregate popular constituency of this body will be but five millions of the Mexican people, though the total population of the country is estimated at between eight and nine millions. This population is classified into eight political divisions, of which five will be represented in the Congress. Among its appointed duties is that of defining the term for which the Chief Executive magistrate shall be chosen and the mode of his election. The provisional term for which ALVAREZ holds power is limited to six months, which, if reckoned from the date of SANTA ANA'S expulsion, will expire on the 18th of February, or, by another construction, about the 1st of April.

What party and what chiefs will have the upper hand in this Convention is, of course, unknown, and it is a matter of equal uncertainty who would step into the place of ALVAREZ, should he be forced into premature retirement. The Army and the Church, no doubt, anxiously desire the return of SANTA ANA, the patron of both, and the favorite son of the latter. The mass of the people, having no power to communicate their preferences, cannot be said to desire any one. In Mexico, as there is no system of general education, and is, in fact, no common intelligence, there is no public opinion. The people must necessarily receive their political ideas from the clergy, and must accept their rulers from the hands of the priests and the soldiers. This is the reason why the many able, virtuous and well-informed statesmen which Mexico has produced have never been able to reduce their plans for the government of their country into practice. Their principles and ideas cannot reach the people, but must be filtered through that network of policy which constitutes the system of the Romish Church. We are far from asserting that the influence of this Church and its priesthood upon a totally uneducated people is incompatible with good government, but we can hardly err in supposing that it will not be exerted in favor of free and liberal government. It will naturally range itself on the side of authority, and the further the source of that authority is removed from popular control, the more hearty and effective will be its support. The alliance between the late Government of SANTA ANA and the Church was therefore cordial and mutually beneficial, and the opposition of the clergy towards ALVAREZ and his Administration was inevitable, and, we presume, will be fatal.

When SANTA ANA ran away CARRERA succeeded to the station he had vacated, upon a system like that of the Mayors of the palace in the ancient monarchy of France. CARRERA was Governor of the Central State or department of Mexico, a place which he held by the appointment of SANTA ANA. It thus happened that though his patron was banished by revolution, the Commander of the Federal District was enabled to assume charge of his deserted Administration, which he conducted for six weeks without a change of party, and with only a nominal change of system. His success was, at least, equal to that of ALVAREZ, the military head of the Revolution. From these facts the inference is warranted that the plan and method of SANTA ANA'S Government were as acceptable to the classes in whom reside the permanent elements of power as the principles understood to be established by the success of the insurrection.

The plan favored by ALVAREZ and the successful party, is a Federal system closely assimilating with our own, of which a general representative Congress for legislation, and an Executive chosen by the people, are the characteristic features. The opposition to the present Government, it appears, is based upon a prevailing unwillingness to give this system a trial.

Peace Prospects.

The public funds of England, though they occasionally fret upwards or downwards under sudden popular starts, may, as a whole, be taken as a fair barometer of the opinion of the commercial, and, indeed, general community; for in England the large landed and moneyed classes operate as much as, or even more, in the public securities than those who are in business. The rise in Consols by the last steamer may therefore be esteemed as a fair criterion of the hope of a speedy peace, which, at present, beats strong in England. Indeed, there is much to justify this public presentiment.

In the recent ministerial vacancy Lord PALMERSTON tendered the seal of the Colonial office first to Mr. SIDNEY HERBERT, a member of the PEEL party, who signalized himself towards the close of the last session by a speech of unusually strong pacific declaration. Upon his declension the Premier next turns to Lord STANLEY, who specially marked himself out upon Mr. MILNER GIBSON'S motion from the body of his party, by the manifest leanings of his argument towards peace, and who is on terms of strong social and political fellowship with its great champion, Mr. BRIGHT. Disappointed here again, Lord PALMERSTON draws from the ranks of his own party the man of all others whose character of mind, and commercial connection, would naturally make him more disposed to peace, and who is the intimate friend of Lord JOHN RUSSEL, Mr. LABOUCHERE. If Lord PALMERSTON'S voice be for war, we can only say his movements look much like peace.

Neither is what the Telegraph reports as the universal rumors of the London Press, especially of the *Times*, which has hitherto crowed so lustily for war, to be disregarded. That journal is ever the first to scent the air of coming events. It has its special spies in the Cabinet, the Camp and the Court, who are ever ready to purchase its good voice by the communication of early and delicate intelligence, and what they do communicate, they usually, for their own sake, take care shall be true. For these reasons the information of the *Times* is always far more to be relied on than that of the Foreign journals, being the dictator of people's opinion, whereas they are but the echo of a despot's will. The statement that these peace rumors are not supported by the Foreign journals of Paris and Vienna, therefore, only makes their probability more likely.

LOUIS NAPOLEON is said to be weary of war, which is perhaps likely, as he is under the necessity of imposing taxes upon his own people for its maintenance, instead of, as was his uncle's wont, imposing its cost on others. There is in truth little to be gained by further triumphs over Russia, who has been taught by this war to at least "subdue its ambition to the moderation of other powers," and other powers to make their moderation still more moderate.

A Fraserian View of the American Press.

Extraordinary interest appears to be taken at the present time, in England, in everything relating to the Press, and all the great Reviews, the *Edinburgh*, *Westminster*, *Quarterly*, and London *Quarterly*, have contained very long and elaborately written articles upon the subject which have caused a good many pungent replies from the leading British journals. It would seem that the English people are but just waking up to the importance of what they have long called the Fourth Estate. The great quarterlies having exhausted the subject of the English Press, the leading English magazine has taken in hand the subject of the American Press. In *Fraser's Magazine* for December, we find an article on the "Political Press of America," which we have transfered to our columns for the amusement of our readers, rather than for their instruction, as it is always a pleasure to see ourselves as others see us. The writer of the article certainly exhibits considerable familiarity with American journals, but we do not imagine that everybody will wholly coincide with his opinions, which are, in some respects, correct enough, and in others, quite the reverse.

We doubt if the writer has ever had any experience in the management of newspapers himself, and we do not think that one who has not can be fully competent to write upon the subject, or he would not have fallen into the error of underrating the degree of ability which the management of even a poor newspaper demands. One very natural mistake which he falls into is—assuming, because the DAILY TIMES is the youngest of the trio of journals which he makes the staple of his article, that, therefore, it must have the smallest circulation.

Good Beef Plenty.

The butchers' stalls will be worth patronizing during a few days to come. For many a week there has not been so large a supply of really good beeves at reasonable prices, as were offered at the cattle market yesterday. The number of bullocks (1,812) was not large, but what was lacking in number was made up in weight. The first-class butchers paid fair prices in the morning, but there were more pounds of beef than the wants of the City called for, and prices fell off considerably in the latter part of the day. The average decline being ½c.@1c. per pound.

Live sheep are in limited supply, but there were some magnificent specimens sold during the week—several for $8 to $12 each, and one for $20! Those interested will find full particulars in our Reports of the Live Stock Markets given in another column.

Gottschalk.

We again remind our readers that this eminent artist gives his *soirée* at DODWORTH'S Rooms to-night. The programme is excellent, and calculated to display those peculiar characteristics which have given Mr. GOTTSCHALK his European reputation, and which should do the same here.

Concerts.

Miss BRAINERD, assisted by several well-known *artistes*, gives her grand concert to-night, at NIBLO'S Saloon.

At the Tabernacle, there will be a grand vocal concert, by the united German Choirs of New-York. Conductor, Mr. CARL BERGMANN.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Dunn and his Doings—The Know-Nothings and Richardson—A Mischief-maker Foiled—Something Dropped—The Happy Family—Printer to the Senate—Railroad Changes.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1855.

I take it for granted that your Congressional reporter has sent you a daguerreotyped representation of the exhibition to which Mr. DUNN, of Ind., treated the House to-day. If so, I need scarcely suggest that the gentleman from Indiana has betrayed a *penchant* for moral suicide which is incorrigible. Having taken a false step, he has not the moral courage to retrace it, and so moves on, vainly essaying to cheat himself into the opinion that he is progressing, but evidencing moral consciousness all the while that he is only plunging still deeper in the bog. What has he tried to do? and how much of it has he accomplished? Let us see.

Mr. DUNN came to Congress from a Democratic district, by excessive protestations of his superior fidelity to the cause of Freedom. An Anti-Nebraska Democrat, who was also running in the district, fearing that the persistence of two candidates would endanger the cause which both professed to have at heart, proved his sincerity by withdrawing his own claims in favor of Mr. DUNN, who had pressed himself into the canvass as a voluntary candidate. So Mr. DUNN was elected. He came to Washington, and saw fit to desert the Anti-Nebraska men at the very threshold. As a public man he was a just subject for criticism. Mr. GREELEY thought proper to remind him of his pledges and his duty, in a paragraph at which no man could take offence, unless already smarting under self-conviction that he was failing in his duty, and from motives not satisfactory to himself.

Your correspondent also ventured an intimation of surprise at Mr. DUNN'S course. And to-day the latter gentleman comes into the House and devotes an hour of its valuable time to an assault upon these two members of the Press, instead of attempting anything like a reasonable justification of his conduct. Of course he "don't care for the Press." Not he. He is above public opinion, and so can boldly laugh at all its criticisms. But, unfortunately, Mr. DUNN, just like many an other great man who towers so high above the Press in profession, winces visibly and cries out fearfully the very instant that Press performs its duty of exposing his errors or weakness. How humiliating a spectacle is a reasoning being who vociferately proclaims his independence of the Press, and yet has the presumption to ask two hundred and thirty gentlemen, representing thirty millions of people, to devote one whole hour of valuable time to hearing his lamentations because a pen, sharpened by truth, has happened to penetrate his skin.

The gentleman from Indiana, in order to make himself a martyr, assumes that your correspondent assailed him. This is a pretext merely. It has no just foundation. I purposely avoided assailing him, although I did consider that he had thus far failed lamentably in his duty. To justify himself for lugging me into his speech, he denounced as untrue, my statement that he had "promised to vote for a caucus candidate," except with a qualification which he mentioned to-day. I am compelled to express the opinion that this is another pretext. He probably never intended to vote for *anybody* who was likely to be elected, until after he had had a chance for the elevated seat himself; and his subsequent course leads many as wise a man as he, now to believe that his promise to vote for a caucus nominee was only a pretext for holding out against the majority of his political associates. The pretence was so absurd on its face that I would not so far insult Mr. DUNN'S common sense as to suppose it more than a pretext. I have only to add on this point that the general understanding among his friends was before, and is now since his speech that during the first week's balloting he declared his readiness to vote for the caucus nominee, without making any such proviso as that, and behind which he seeks to take refuge to-day. I wonder not that he seeks to explain his refusal to vote for the "caucus nominee" now! but the country will decide upon the sincerity of his plea.

Mr. DUNN is shockingly inconsistent. He tells us that when he came into the House, he looked upon the Speakership contest as of so little importance that he told his colleagues from Indiana they need not consult him on the subject at all, but that he would see how they voted, and would follow their lead blindly. And so he did; but after his colleagues had voted for two different candidates, neither of whom was named DUNN, his conscience suddenly broke loose, and has kept up such a racket ever since, that it is impossible for him to follow his colleagues now, notwithstanding *they* go with nine-tenths of the Anti-Nebraska men in the hall!

Again, to explain this very remarkable paradox, he reads from an article in the *Tribune*, and a letter of your correspondent's, both published during the Nebraska session,—and upon these attempts to excuse himself for even factious opposition to Mr. BANKS. But no sooner has he set up this defence than he turns to and pulls it to pieces again by impeaching his own witnesses—Mr. GREELEY, and "S." of the TIMES. The former he assails personally, and endeavors to prove to be unworthy of confidence; and the latter he seeks to discredit by the violent presumption that, as your correspondent knew he was in the caucus on Friday evening, he *also* knew and disingenuously concealed the fact that Mr. DUNN made a peevish, childish speech there, and left in a pet. Indiana has a peculiar way of disposing of her own men when they attempt to achieve place or power or influence by other than straight-forward means,—of which fact one WM. J. BROWN, whom some gentlemen may have a lingering recollection, is a striking illustration. I think the orator of to-day may safely be left to their hands to be *done brown* also.

To-morrow, the Plurality resolution will be pressed, and we shall ascertain by another process who is desirous of obstructing the public business for the purpose of gratifying personal malignity or party ends. I cannot but hope that every man of those who voted to-day for Mr. BANKS will stand by the Plurality resolution,—and that it will be carried by the aid of a few Democrats who want to go to work, or perhaps some of the factionists, who really regret the position in which they find themselves, but are loath to break loose from the associations they have formed, and to which they are bound by a false pride.

Some fears are expressed lest the National Know-Nothings may go over to RICHARDSON on the plurality vote. This is hardly to be anticipated, as the treason would profit them nothing, while it would inevitably be the political ruin of every Northern man who participates in it.

A MISCHIEF-MAKER FOILED—SOMETHING "DROPT."

RICHARDSON crossed the hall the other day, and began to rally Mr. CAMPBELL upon his failure to be elected Speaker,—perhaps with the idea that he could plant the seeds of discord and unkindness in his breast, or induce unfortunate suspicion of his friends. Mr. C. happens not to belong to the genus "green." He saw the Judge, and foiled his Nebraska competitor by relating a story of an old darkey, who limping around one day was asked by his Master if he was lame, and if so, what had hurt him. Sambo replied that *nothing* had hurt him. Being pressed, however, he stated that he had gone coon-hunting the night before, treed the coon, and climbed the tree after him, when the animal took refuge in a hollow "den." Said Sambo, "Dis chile poke he arm in de hollow, cotch hole ob de coon, who scratch and bite powerful; and den——"

"Well, what then, Sambo?"

"Why, Massa, just den I heard someting *drap*."

"That was the coon, eh, Sambo?"

"Oh, no, Massa, *dat was dis nigger*."

A STORY WHICH CARRIES ITS OWN MORAL.

RICHARDSON found Mr. CAMPBELL'S good natured reference to the result of his canvass for the Speakership too much for him, and was about to retire. But that was not what his entertainer intended; so he invited the Nebraska candidate, who was nominated to be beaten, to hear another story applicable to *his* case. There was a gentleman, said Mr. CAMPBELL, who owned a favorite servant, whom he had ordered never to be punished. Taking him to New-Orleans once, he was obliged to leave him in that city while he made a necessary trip into the interior of the State. He left his boy "Jake" in the care of some one who was to provide for all his wants, and to whom the order was repeated, that "Jake" should be flogged under no pretence or circumstances whatever.

It happened, however, that Jake's, "step-master" one day got into an ungovernable rage, and flogged him most unmercifully, and then threatened his life should he ever reveal the occurrence to his owner. The negro's fears got the better of his revenge, and he kept still, and master and man returned to Tennessee, the master still in ignorance of what occurred. Some time afterwards he heard of the affair, sent for Jake, upbraided him for not having told him of it, and assured him that he had never heard of the thing before,—when Jake replied, "Hi, hi, Massa, dis nigger know'd it *at the time*."

[illegible] printer. It would be difficult to convey an adequate idea of the bitterness and rancor which prevails in the caucus on this subject. The present probability is that the two factions will illustrate the story of the Kilkenny cats—so fierce is their—"unity." There is little doubt that the real motive of the overtures made to old-line Whigs to join the Democrats in caucus, was to secure their votes to aid one faction or the other to triumph in the nomination of printer. It is now supposed that Mr. NICHOLSON, of the *Union*, will be nominated to-morrow, but I have no idea that he will be elected. Some third man will adopt your correspondent's suggestion, step in and disappoint both the *Union* and the *Sentinel* men.

A DOUGH-FACE IN HIS ELEMENT.

Mr. IVERSON, of Ga., introduced in the caucus a resolution—which he called the Georgia Platform—so ultra on various points, and especially in regard to Slavery, that it was warmly opposed by Southern men as unnecessary, unwise, and too radical. Senator TOUCEY, of Conn., however, defended them with great zeal. It takes a Northern "dough-face" to out-Herod Herod in such matters as this.

DISUNION AND THE CAPITOL DOME.

Extra BILLY SMITH, of Va., is really and honestly in trouble about the Union; and it is only melancholy to see him cast his eyes up to the place where the capitol dome was, and express his fears that the Union can't last until the *new* dome is erected. In this he is really serious; and he asserts that the people of "the South" (a large constituency, you see) talk of disunion now with calmness, and without apprehension, as something sure to happen ere long, and to be received as a matter of course.

RAILROAD CHANGES.

I notice that some important changes have recently been made in the operative management of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, in consequence of Mr. JOHN H. DONN having resigned his position as Master of Transportation, (General-Superintendent, in fact,) to accept the post of General-Superintendent of the Illinois Central. Mr. DONN has a host of friends in this part of the country, who are rejoiced to know that his new position will be lucrative to himself, as the large experience and more than ordinary skill as a railway manager which he carries to it cannot fail to be most beneficial to the interests of the great work which he is about to take in charge. Our old friend, WM. PRESCOTT SMITH, still retains his position on the Baltimore and Ohio, as Assistant-Master of Transportation. S.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The City Tract Enterprise.

The New-York City Tract Society celebrated its Twenty-ninth Anniversary last evening, at the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette-place. The Thirty-third Anniversary of the Female Branch of the Tract Society was celebrated at the same time. Dr. DE WITT presided. The reports of the result of the year were read by Brothers R. S. COOK and ISAAC ORCHARD. The reports state the following results:

The past year we have employed and sustained 26 Missionaries. One of these is our Missionary to Seamen, who supplies the shipping with tracts and other religious matter, which is not only read at sea, but frequently scattered in different and far distant lands. Two of the Missionaries devote their attention to Immigrants, whom they meet as soon as they reach our shores, supply them with tracts, and give them necessary cautions and good advice in their native tongue, and also, through the kind permission of the Commissioners, hold religious services with them in Castle Garden. Another, with an assistant, attends to the German residents. Another is a converted Jew, who labors among his brethren of the house of Israel, and has been the blessed means of bringing some of them to receive as the promised Messiah, and embrace as their Savior, that Jesus whom their fathers crucified. The others are Ward Missionaries and Assistants.

The average number of visitors during the year has been 1,007, and it appears from the reports of the Missionaries, that since our last anniversary 1,777,178 Tracts, containing 7,108,695 pages, in various languages, have been distributed; 1,185 Bibles and 984 Testaments supplied to the destitute, on behalf of the New-York Bible Society; 5,418 volumes lent from Ward libraries; 2,104 children gathered into Sabbath, and 588 into day schools, and 249 persons into Bible classes; 1,089 persons induced to attend church; 994 temperance pledges obtained; 1,961 religious meetings held; 40 backsliders reclaimed; 866 persons hopefully converted, and 210 converts united with evangelical churches.

It often happens that persons are willing to attend a prayer meeting at a private house, who, from want of better clothing, or other causes, are unwilling to go to our more public places of worship. For their accommodation we have District prayer-meetings and Mission stations.

The Treasurer's Report of the main Society shows the following bills of items:

Amount Paid for Missionary Services.....$18,713
Paid American Tract Society.....24,75

The total receipts of the year were $41,964, and the expenditures, $40,870. Balance in the Treasury, $440.

The report of the Ladies' Society showed liberal contributions from the Churches in the City, and from those excellent Institutions, the Dorcas or Sewing Societies, where industry and good-looking, pleasant people are wont to meet. The addresses of the evening were delivered by Revs. JOSEPH BANVARD, JOHN THOMPSON, and others. These gentlemen set forth in glowing colors the value of the Tract Enterprise, the good seed that it sows plentifully in good land, bad and indifferent,—the earnest endeavors of its friends, the riches of the harvest, and the prospects that are brilliant ahead. The Societies are prosperous.

Another Ward.

A meeting of the citizens of Yorkville was held at the Library Rooms on Tuesday night, for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps towards the formation of a new ward, from portions of the Twelfth and Nineteenth. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Mr. DAYTON Chairman, and Mr. W. TRAY Secretary; and addressed by several gentlemen, among whom was Mr. HOYT, who claimed that the interests of Yorkville were entirely neglected, and recommended the appointment of a Committee to draw up a petition, to be presented to the Legislature, asking that Yorkville be made the Twenty-third Ward of the City of New-York. A Committee of ten was appointed, and the meeting adjourned to Monday next.

The Penalties of Public Life—Lecture by Thomas F. Meagher.

A lecture on the Penalties of Public Life was delivered last evening, in the Tabernacle, by THOMAS F. MEAGHER, for the benefit of the widow and orphans of the late MICHAEL CREAN, an humble and unpretending, but most devoted and disinterested Irish patriot, and one of the confederates of 1848. The audience was such as the reputation of the lecturer invariably elicits. The building was well filled, and the audience enthusiastic. The seats at the rear of the platform were reserved for the military companies, above whose heads were draped the Stars and Stripes and several regimental flags. SHELTON'S Band occupied a position in one of the remoter corners, under the gallery, the Irish Band having declined to perform without pay. The entrance of Mrs. MEAGHER, who was conducted to a seat by Judge O'CONNOR, previous to the appearance of the lecturer, was the signal for a burst of vehement and prolonged cheering.

The entrance of the lecturer occasioned a renewal of these manifestations of excited favor.

Mr. MEAGHER'S oration opened with a glowing description of the City on the occasion of the funeral pageant of HENRY CLAY, and the emotions which in the mind of a young and enthusiastic boy, such a display would be calculated to excite. Thence he proceeded to depict the envies, the enmities, the afflictions, the malignities with which the path of the candidate for public honors is beset.

This was made the theme of a series of pictures of the ills by which the life of the public man is attended. The peroration referred to the object of this assemblage, and was very touching.

The Police not Quite Perfect yet.

A correspondent, who "gives his name," tells us some things about the Police in his Ward, which we would very much prefer not to believe. Belief, however, we find is not entirely a matter of taste, or subject entirely to the will. He says:

"A short time ago the Police force of this Ward had a target excursion, for which the citizens of the Ward were assessed to the tune of about twelve hundred dollars. Quite a portion of this was extorted, by threats that their stores or places of business should not be watched unless they complied, or a mild suggestion that, 'when passing their store in the night, they could look on the other side of the street just as well as not.' The consequence was that each man of the entire force had three prizes, whether he fired at all or not."

They afterward, he says, conceived the idea of getting up a ball. Arrangements were made, tickets printed, and sold at one dollar apiece, and on Monday night last the affair came off at Knickerbocker Hall. The enjoyments consisted in dancing, drinking and *fighting*, until above five o'clock next morning, when the whole affair broke up in a sort of general *melée*. In the meantime the beats in the Ward were partially covered by "Squad 2" from the Chief's office, under the command of Sergeant-Major RICARD, who was detailed for that purpose.

A short time ago, he continues, one of the officers of the Ward was dismissed on a charge of intoxication; while about the same time an officer of the [illegible] was taken out of a hogshead of [illegible] by his violence and disorderly conduct [illegible] only prevented the policemen from getting any sleep, but also disturbed the neighborhood. Next morning he was taken with the rest of the prisoners to Jefferson Market Court, and I believe held to bail. Well, that man was tried by the [illegible] Commissioners, and was I believe suspended from pay for a few days; but then there was a difference in the two cases—the Sixteenth Ward policeman who was dismissed was a Whig, while the Fourteenth Ward Policeman who was only suspended was a Democrat.

Methodist Aid for Ireland.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me space for a word or two on behalf of Ireland. An effort is now being made in this City to raise money to aid the Methodist Church in that country in her efforts to educate and evangelize the Irish peasantry. It is granted that an exaltation in the human scale is needed by those people. It is also granted that education and the Bible can do the work. And it cannot be denied that the Methodist Church, by the character of her institutions and her ministry, is well adapted to the required labor.

At a meeting held in Allen-street Methodist Episcopal Church yesterday evening, I learned there $14,000 or over, had been raised. To that sum add $1,500 raised at the meeting, and you have the great sum of $16,500. That sum must be further increased. Are there not 35 men in the City who will send this Treasurer $100 each? The sum would then be $20,000, and I think New-York ought to give that. Of course if a few more than the thirty-five send the $100, no evil will ensue therefrom. I am satisfied that there are more than the needed number in the City who will give if *called on personally*; but I hope this will be at once responded to, as personal calls by the Deputation cannot be made. The Treasurer is JOHN ELLIOTT, Esq., No. 56 Wall-street.

Death of Robert Schuyler.

The following lines from a private letter from Paris are translated from the *Courrier des Etats Unis* of yesterday:

"ROBERT SCHUYLER died about the middle of last month, at his residence in the environs of Genoa, where he had been living for some time in the strictest incognita with his family.

"He was not enriched by his monstrous frauds; on the contrary, he received from America the funds necessary for his subsistence.

"The place of his residence would have been known a long time ago if certain persons, occupying important positions in the management of several railroads, and especially of the New-Haven Railroad, had not been deeply interested in securing his silence and absence from the country.

"Since his departure from America his health has been on the decline, and he finally died of grief and mortification.

"Several eminent financiers of New-York will not be sorry to learn the news of his death. He has left, as I am informed, a great number of important papers, which will be published. They will form a curious chapter in the history of speculating enterprizes in the New World. The corpse has been interred temporarily, and will probably be transported to America."

The Schools.

The Schools are holding their examinations prior to the Christmas and New-Year's Holidays. That of the large Boys' Grammar School, No. 45, Mr. T. FOULKE, Principal, was held yesterday.

Mr. DELAMATER presided, and made a very touching farewell address. The exercises were well varied and interesting. Master ROBERTS was awarded the palm for oratory.

Mrs. KENNEDY'S Primary, with 1,001 little ones, gave an informal reception at the close of the examination.

Miss HOWLEY'S Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, in the same building, holds its public examination to-day, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M.

EVENING SCHOOLS.

We passed a couple of hours last evening in the Fourteenth Ward Evening Schools.

The Girls' School, in Marion-street, Miss ANNIE BAMMON, Principal, has had a very punctual attendance, and has made fair advancement. Drawing has been introduced here.

The Boys' School, Mr. J. BOGLE, in Baxter-street, has a larger attendance than ever before. The boys average here less age than in most of the other schools.

Professor Sweet at the Stuyvesant.

Professor SAMUEL N. SWEET, who has been known and talked of for at least a quarter of a century, appeared again before a New-York public last night, at the Stuyvesant. He illustrated the laws of rhetoric in his customary pleasant way; giving imitations of CLAY, WEBSTER and KOSSUTH. The Professor has a big bump of mirthfulness, and succeeds in magnetising his hearers (in that identical region) to a comfortable sympathy with his efforts. He lectures this evening for the benefit of a Ward School.

Dr. Doremus' Lectures.

The last of the series of four, forming the Course of Dr. DOREMUS, at the New-York Medical College, was delivered last evening, and in every sense in which the adjective can be applied, metaphorically as well as literally, the lecture formed a most *brilliant* conclusion of the series. The electric light was not more lucid than the demonstrations that were given of the fact, that apparently all the imponderable agencies, if not reducible to one, pass into each other, heat and light being elicited from the same electric element which in its turn evolves them both. The crowd was greater, if possible, than on previous occasions.

Sudden and Painful Death.

Mr. BARCLAY, a nephew of the British Consul at this port, died of apoplexy last evening, at the Star Hotel, Lispenard-street. A number of physicians were in attendance, but they were unable to relieve the sufferer.

☞ Mr. JAMES DUNLOP says his friend went to hear MEAGHER'S splendid oration last night, and because he was a little late, a man had the impudence to throw him down eight steps, and would have trampled on him only for friends. What's the Police? Aint there no justice no where?

☞ The Benefit Ball to Mrs. SHELTON, widow of Mr. JAMES SHELTON, Leader of the Shelton Band, takes place at the City Assembly Rooms this (Thursday) evening. Mr. ROBERTSON'S Band, of 53 musicians, have volunteered for the occasion.

☞ The report that the steam frigate *Niagara* would be launched the 25th inst., is incorrect. The time for launching is not yet definitely decided upon.

Personal.

IK MARVEL.—Some time ago, IK Marvel (DONALD G. MITCHELL) gave us, in *Harper*, an entertaining account of his Consular life in Venice. We add a fine chapter to this amusing narrative, which we find in an advertisement of an approaching auction sale:

"By order of A. T. HILLYER, U. S. Marshal—one leather bag, addressed Hon. DONALD MITCHELL, New-York, des Etats Unis, per M. D. GILMAN, Portem des Depeeches, and containing one pistol and case, one metal lamp, three dozen leather gloves, one lace chemisette and sleeves, two lace mantillas, and one silk dress pattern."

What does it mean?

News at the Navy Yard.

The bark *Quickstep* has sailed for the squadron at Hong Kong, with stores.

The ship *Star of Hope* and the bark *Rebecca* have been chartered by our Government to carry out stores to the squadrons in the Pacific. Both vessels are now loading at the yard, and will be dispatched without delay. The *Rebecca* goes to Valparaiso, and the *Star of Hope* to San Francisco.

The storeship *Relief* has been hauled up to the wharf, and is preparing to take out a cargo of stores to the Brazil squadron. She will sail from the yard about the 20th of next month. Persons having friends on any of the above stations, can send letters by these vessels. The letter bags are made up at the Naval Lyceum, in the yard.

The sloop-of-war *Falmouth*, after discharging her stores at the wharf, has been again hauled into the channel, near the dry dock. No survey has yet been held upon the vessel.

Late from Rio de Janiero.

By the arrival of the bark *May Queen* at Baltimore we have Rio de Janiero dates to the 26th October. There is no political news of moment. It is said that there are large European orders in Rio for coffee, and such reports on the markets are not without effect. Europe is now attracting the attention of buyers, which will reduce the shipments of the United States. A late letter says: "The coffee market has become excited of late, and dealers retired their stocks. Selections cannot be had of the top of the season, at any price, and dealers will only sell them whole lots or none. From 5$600@6$00 are not too high quotations for a strict fancy selection. Fancy orders cannot be filled any more from the present crop. In regard to the course of coffee we expect to see it even reach 6$000 for lots before a month is out, (depending, of course, upon news from Europe and the United States.

The Brooklyn Board of Education.

The Hall of the Brooklyn Board of Education is an old wooden mansion in Red Rock-lane, off Fulton-avenue. The meeting room of the Board is very comfortable and well finished, with modern furniture. The President is Hon. ORSON P. SHEPP. Superintendent BULKLEY acts as Secretary. The number of members is 45, all told, of whom about two-thirds were in their seats during the Tuesday evening session. Upon that occasion we happened to drop in. The question of continuing the evening schools of the city through a second term was called up, and was ably advocated by Messrs. ANTHONY, T. W. FIELD, Alderman HAMES and other liberal members of the Board in Committee of the Whole. It was finally decided to continue the evening schools a second term.

The question of school supplies is one of the most important matters now pending in the Board, and it is sincerely to be hoped that the most liberal and enlightened policy will finally be adopted. Williamsburg, before the consolidation, had adopted the New-York policy of furnishing her schools throughout, while Brooklyn, with greater wealth, pursued the opposite course, thus obliging their principals to act as booksellers. The New-York and Williamsburg policy has the effect to call thousands of poor children into the public schools, who would never find their way there if their parents were called on to furnish the necessary books, slates, maps, etc.

The Eastern District members of the Board are, to a man, in favor of thus supplying the schools out of the public fund, and several of the most devoted and intelligent of the Western District concur in this policy. The parties stand about equally divided. The only economical policy, we believe, is the liberal policy, in all that affects the usefulness and efficiency of our public schools. At any rate, the whole subject is one of great importance. We hope our Brooklyn friends will keep their eyes open to it. Few interests are more vital than those involved in its deliberations.

Brooklyn School Matters.

The Superintendent BULKLEY, with Mr. ANTHONY, Judges COPELAND and GREENLAND, have been engaged lately in making a thorough examination of the various departments of Public School No. 6, in Middagh-street, Third Ward. The primary department under the care of Miss NICHOLS is a mixed school, and passed a very fair examination.

The Boys' and Girls' Grammar Schools were examined together. Mr. BULKLEY conducted the examination in person, and by his mode of quizzing increased the interest. Owing to their usual habit of relying upon the literal answers and formal questions of the text-book, they were quite frequently nonplussed. The young ladies read several composition of merit. The one adjudged to be the best was written by a girl of twelve years, "On a Star." A beautiful copy of the Poems of MARGARET and LUCRETIA DAVIDSON, was presented, through Mr. ANTHONY, by Miss BROOKS, to the author.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

"DON'T FORGET THE COFFEE URN."—SUCH was the charge given Mr. Smith, as he left his home to go "down town." The truth is, his excellent "helpmeet" had no coffee urn from which to fill "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," and after her visitors on New Year's Day. To his praise be it said, Mr. S. bought the urn—a splendid one—for $25; (he might have had one for $5;) he also took a cake basket, a caster, and a few cups for the children, remarking, as he was going out, that if Brown's note was not protested he would call and purchase a $50 plated tea set, otherwise, Mrs. S. would have to be satisfied with a Britannia set of the value of $10, either of which, of course, he would obtain at the store of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Barclay-slip.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Watches, Dressing cases, Work-boxes, Ombrellas and Parasols, Chess-boards and Cases, Mouchoir and Glove-boxes, Card-baskets, Tel-a-tetes, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Figures and Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Porte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 447 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Second-hand Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old and unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines to be received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

FURNITURE.—AUCTION NOTICE.—WE WOULD invite the particular attention of purchasers to the large and desirable stock of rich and elegant furniture manufactured by Messrs. P. A. Vrede & Co., to be sold at auction, at their extensive warerooms, No. 596 Broadway, THIS DAY. This sale embraces the largest and most desirable assortment of really elegant first-class cabinet furniture offered at auction this season. Sale positive.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers.

ONE IMMUTABLE FACT—THAT CANTRELL'S cutters, at 12s. and 14s., are the choicest in the market—the best made, the most tastefully shaped, constructed of the choicest materials and at the same time the cheapest

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; liqueurs, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by Dr. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 26 Maiden-lane.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 10 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It's agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

☞ **Bleeding at the Lungs.**—Many just within the grasp of Consumption, are saved every year by the faithful use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. Its success in allaying and curing severe protracted coughs is remarkable.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Manufactured by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York. Price of the Battery and foot-bath, with full instructions for using them, $25. Warranted to run well; can be sent by express to any part of the Union.

N. B.—This battery can be used equally well with body-bath or foot-bath. Operating rooms open daily. A female attendance for ladies. For several diseases a cure is warranted, among which is fever and ague and some lung diseases, especially Bronchitis.

☞ **Children's Fair.**—The Misses connected with the SABBATH SCHOOL of the HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., propose holding a Fair in the basement of the said Church, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec 21 and 22, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Church. On the evening of the last day, (Dec. 22,) all goods remaining unsold will be sold at auction, by an auctioneer who has kindly offered his services. Admission, 12½ cents. Doors open at 10 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. each day.

☞ **T. Gilbert & Co.'s Piano-Forte Warerooms**—Removed from No. 383 to No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.—Mr. H. E. MATHEWS has been appointed our sole agent for New-York.

T. GILBERT & CO.

A large variety of the above beautiful instruments have been received. H. E. MATHEWS,
No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

☞ **Wakefield Industrial Home Association No. 3.**—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st, on business of great importance to every member. Punctual attendance is requested.

JOHN CUMMEFORD, President.

☞ **Lecture.**—Col. JOHN L. DORRANCE will deliver a lecture, on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Eminent Women of the Present Age.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents; can be procured at HALL & SONS' music store, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

☞ **Stevens' Western Farm Association.**—The regular weekly meeting to explain its advantages and receive members will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery. Present members are requested to attend.

JOHN STEVENS, President.

☞ **Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively**—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 138 Broadway.

☞ **The Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum** will hold its twentieth anniversary at the Asylum in 6th-av., near 11th-st., on THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested, ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—The old established coal-yard corner of 4th and Thompson sts., with lease of 4½ years, fixtures, office furniture, with a first-rate run of custom, will be sold extremely low, in fact, nearly given away. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.—The old-established stand, No. 656 Greenwich-st., corner Barrow. For particulars, call at No. 4 Ann-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,

and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 138 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 67 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!

W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.

W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

COURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. COURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE upon the head, from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. COURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey. The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. E. G. GRAHAM, No. 595 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 85 Varick-st. For six sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate.

HOLIDAY GIFT BOOKS
For the coming Festive Season.
D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
Have now ready at their spacious warerooms, the most superb display of fine books, suitable for
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Among the prominent Books of the season are:
THE HOLY GOSPELS. With 40 designs. By OVERBECK.
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Together with a vast array of Standard Books in fine binding, and some thousand varieties of
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Catalogues of Illustrated and Juvenile Books, particularly suited for gifts, now ready.

NEW MUSIC—"SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT," by S. MARKSTEIN.—Mr. MARKSTEIN has certainly given us in this Song one of the most natural and taking melodies we have ever met with in a comic song. No one can hear the melody alone without laughing. There are other editions of this song, but all are inferior as compared with this. Ask for COOK & BRO'S. edition, composed by MARKSTEIN, with beautiful lithographic title. Price 25 cents. Mailed free.

COOK & BROTHERS, No. 849 Broadway.

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NOW READY.
THE HARP
OF A
THOUSAND STRINGS.
THE
SERMON AND
THE
POLITICAL APPLICATION
MADE PERFECT,
BY THE
CAPTAIN OF A MISSISSIPPI
FLAT-BOAT.

We continue to be deluged with applications to know the precise pertinency of the quotation made by our friend BIANCH, in one of his brilliant, unparalleled, unapproachable epistolary effusions, about the "harp of a thousand strings." We have concluded, therefore, to publish the sermon preached upon that text by a "Hard-Shell Baptist," on the Mississippi, as containing the best exposition of the subject we have yet encountered. The preacher, it should be observed, was also Captain of a Mississippi flat-boat.

Single copies can be procured of
O. F. PARSONS, publisher,.....No. 140 Nassau-st,
C. McKEE,.....No. 89½ Nassau-st,
BELL & HENEDRICKSON, No. 533 Broadway, Albany.
For be played
on a harp
of a thousand strings—
sperrets of just men
made perfeck.

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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
HAVE NOW READY:
A NEW EDITION OF
THE REPUBLICAN COURT;
OR, AMERICAN SOCIETY IN THE DAYS OF WASHINGTON.
By RUFUS WILMOT GRISWOLD.
WITH TWENTY-ONE PORTRAITS OF DISTINGUISHED WOMEN.
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LIST OF ILLUSTRATIONS:
Mrs. WASHINGTON, at the period of her marriage, from Woolaston's famous portrait, at Arlington House.
Mrs. WILLIAM DUER, daughter of Lord Sterling, mother of Judge Duer, President Duer, &c.
Mrs. ALEXANDER HAMILTON, daughter of General Schuyler, from a picture painted in her twenty-seventh year.
Mrs. JAMES MADISON, "Dolly Payne," as painted by Stuart, just after her marriage.
Mrs. WILLIAM S. SMITH, daughter of John Adams, from one of Copley's finest pictures.
Mrs. JOHN JAY, daughter of Governor Livingston, and wife of the first Chief Justice—a great beauty.
Mrs. RUFUS KING, daughter of William Alson, and mother of Charles King, James G. King, John A. King, &c.
Mrs. RALPH IZARD, of South Carolina, an aunt of Bishop Delancey, of the late Mrs. Fenimore Cooper, &c.
Mrs. JAMES BEEKMAN, grandmother of Hon. James W. Beekman, a fashionable New-York dame of 1740.
Mrs. JOHN ADAMS, one of the most celebrated ladies of her age for talents and influence.
Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS, (the elder,) a famous beauty, from one of Malbone's masterpieces.
Mrs. RICHARD CATON, daughter of Charles Carroll, and mother of the Duchess of Leeds, Marchioness of Wellesley, Lady Stafford, &c.
Mrs. THOMAS M. RANDOLPH, daughter of Thomas Jefferson, described by John Randolph as "the sweetest creature in Virginia."
Mrs. HENRY PHILLIPS, daughter of the celebrated Judge Chew, and one of "Washington's pet ladies."
Mrs. WILLIAM BINGHAM, daughter of Thomas Willing, and grandmother of Lord Ashburton—a magnificent beauty, for twenty years at the head of the fashionable world in America.
Mrs. THEODORE SEDGWICK, of the Dwight family, wife of the great Federalist leader, mother of Miss C. M. Sedgwick, &c.
Mrs. EDMUND C. GENET, daughter of Governor George Clinton, and wife of the French Minister here during the "Days of Terror."
Mrs. LAWRENCE LEWIS, Nelly Custis grand-daughter of Mrs. Washington—"the universal favorite."
The MARCHIONESS DE RUEDO, daughter of Chief Justice McKean, and mother of the Duke of Sotomayer, Prime Minister of Spain, &c.
Mrs. CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, daughter of Governor Wolcott, Secretary of the Treasury, &c.
Mrs. CHARLES CARROLL, (the younger,) a daughter of Benjamin Chew, &c.

These Portraits of the Ladies, most celebrated for their distinguished social and political relations during the Presidency of Washington, present an unequaled Gallery of American Beauty, scarcely inferior, it is believed, to the famous collection of British beauties in the reign of Charles I., at the Palace of Hampton Court; and the entire volume, illustrated as it is by the best artists of this country and Europe, and printed and bound in a style of unsurpassed richness and elegance, takes rank at the head of all the literary, historical and artistic souvenirs ever offered for the approval of the taste of the people of the United States. The design of "The Rebublican Court" is to give an interesting and faithful view of the "Private and Social Life of this Country in the Days of Washington." Referring as briefly as possible to political affairs, it introduces the great characters of that illustrious age in their personal connections—in the parlor, the ball-room, the theatre—in anecdotes, descriptions, and details of every-day experience. It embraces particular narratives of President Washington's celebrated Tour through the Eastern States, with all its festivities, parades, &c., and of the subsequent Tour through the Southern States, with the imposing and enthusiastic receptions in Charleston, Augusta, &c.

THE OLD FAVORITE HOLIDAY RESORT,
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S. & T. respectfully submit to their numerous friends and patrons, their Annual Holiday Catalogue of valuable illustrated
STANDARD AND ELEGANT GIFT-BOOKS,
Suitable for
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On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855,
Leonora.....Madame NANTIER DIDIEE
Fernando.....Signor BRIGNOLI
Alfonso.....Sig. or SUSINI
Baldassare.....Signor CASPARONI
During the Opera, a GRAND PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and M. HIPPOLITE.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats can be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 516 Broadway; at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 23 Broadway.

GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH will be given at the BROADWAY TABERNACLE, on CHRISTMAS EVE, Dec. 25, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, assisted by the Divine Unity Choir, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's,) Broadway, near Pine-st. Solos by eminent resident artists, with full orchestra and chorus, of 300 PERFORMERS. Conductor, Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
N. B.—The church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6½; performance to commence at 7 precisely.
Libretto, containing the words of the Oratorio and music of the principal airs, for sale at the door.

ACADEMY HALL, No. 663 BROADWAY, opposite Astor House.
TO-NIGHT, (Thursday,) BENEFIT of B. MALONE, the original CHRISTY'S MINSTREL.
SATURDAY—Benefit of E. D. PIERCE, and last night, Mr. [illegible] Troupe (for the present) at Concert Hall, Philadelphia.
For programme. Tickets 25 cents.
Admission 25 cents. This Company have no connection with E. P. Christy.

BROADWAY THEATRE,
IN CHARING-CROSS.
On THIS EVE BIRD OF PARADISE,
Will positively be produced at this theatre, for the first time in America,
CHRISTMAS EVE—MONDAY, Dec. 24
The Management, fortunately enough, has secured the services of Miss [illegible] who is generally acknowledged and considered the most accomplished and beautiful Danseuse of the day, and who is destined to create a furore in the metropolis.
GRAND FAIRY SCENIC BALLET,
of Miss Charming will appear in her new dance which have not been made known. The immediate requisite for the full appearance and setting to the whole of the establishment, after many months of preparation, as well as the great success of giving to the imagination of the spectator models of the vast machinery, &c., in London, where the piece was acted for
HUNDREDS OF NIGHTS,
The scenery, the appointments, &c., is the wonderful, will be attended to in the after, and none be return which those interested in [illegible] present, as [illegible] time and labor so employed therein. Full particulars will be duly announced.
There will be NO PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY EVENING, as the rehearsal of the new piece is imperative.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—THURSDAY. The great TOODLE DRAMA, and the new American Comedy of
FALSE PRETENCES
will be played together, by general desire of many patrons.
Mr. BURTON as Ferreira and Mr. Toodle.
The Comedy is now in its third week of successful career, and will be played every evening till further notice.
On FRIDAY, a new dramatic sketch, called ONLY A PENNY.
A new two act Comic Drama is in rehearsal for the Holidays.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MAR-SHALL, Sole Lessee. W. F. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, will be performed the Petite Comedy of
A MORNING CALL.
Mrs. Chillington.....Mme. Ponisi.
To be followed by the great Irish Drama, in one act, called,
GIDEON JOE; OR, THE ROUGH DIAMOND.
To conclude with the farcical, called
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Balls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 20, will be presented the romantic Drama of
PAULINE.
Count De Beauvale, Mr. Lester Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey
To be followed by the excellent Comedy of
TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.
Mons. Tourbillon.....Mr. H. Placide

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN.—THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewildering interest, called RING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, NO, OR THE MINORITY. and RAISING THE WIND. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 9½ and 4 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS &c., may be seen at all times. Admission to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

HANDSOME LADIES.—PHOTOGRAPHS TAKEN GRATIS.—The time fixed for the opening of BARNUM'S GALLERY OF BEAUTY has been extended for a short period. $20,000 will be expended in premiums to the hundred handsomest ladies, and for painting their portraits. Highest prize, $5,000. For particulars, see circulars at the Museum. Daguerreotypes for this Gallery will be TAKEN FREE OF ALL EXPENSE TO THE LITTLE Hat; Portraits made to them immediately, by all the principal artists in the United States, including the following superior daguerreotypists in the City of New-York:
J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway; M. M. LAWRENCE, No. 358 Broadway; S. ROOT, No. 363 Broadway; MEAD BROTHERS, No. 243 Broadway; R. ANSON, No. 349 Broadway; BUCKERS & PLARD, No. 304 Broadway; M. H. KIMBALL, No. 407 Broadway; J. W. THOMPSON, No. 376 Broadway, and No. 152 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; M. LITTSON, No. 441 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; P. WELLING, corner of Bleecker and Carmine sts.; P. G. CLARK, No. 406 Bowery; JULIUS BRILL, No. 254 Chatham-st.; E. A. LEWIS, No. 142 Chatham-square.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL, Of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $2; to be obtained of any of the members.
JONAS D. SAMSON, President, *pro tem.*,
No. 253 Washington-st.
SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 115 Maiden-lane.
ALFRED MYERS, Treasurer, No. 467 Broadway.
NOLL'S celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.—Every night this week,
The popular and always funny Burlesque on
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
In three Acts. Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.
Lucrezia.....Miss Millen | Gennaro.....G. S. Buckley.
Preceding the piece,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
Of a superior order; Dances, Banjos, Solos, &c. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25cts.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK'S GRAND CONCERT will take place on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855, at Niblo's Saloon, assisted by Signor BURNARDI, the eminent Baritone, from the Italian Opera; Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist; Mr. H. C. TIMM and others. Tickets $1 each. To be had at HALL & SONS'; JOLLIE'S Music store, No. 516 Broadway; SCHUBERT'S, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two highly respectable and connected young women, (Protestants) one a good cook, washer and ironer; makes good bread and pastry; has the best of City references; any family requiring such help will find her an acquisition; the other a neat chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress. Apply at No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing. Best of reference. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S Advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; can cut and make children's clothes; also a good fine washer and ironer. Can furnish excellent City references. Apply at the Christian Home, No. 66 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been three years in a wholesale clothing store in Boston, is desirous to obtain a situation in the same kind of business in this City. Address H. S. K., No. 2,115 Post-Office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a neat, respectable young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or chambermaid and to assist in the washing and ironing. Will be found both willing and obliging. Call at No. 508 Houston-st. for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant girl as good plain cook; is a superior washer and ironer; or would do the housework of a small private family. Good City reference. Can be seen two days. Apply No. 148 7th-av., between 20th and 21st sts.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, to cook, wash and iron in a private family. Has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 66 West Washington-place, top floor, back room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl as chambermaid and waiter, or chamber-maid and to do fine washing. Call at No. 120 East 29th-st.; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable young women, in private families, as cooks. Best of City reference given from their last place. Apply at No. 149 33d-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Can be seen two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As nurse and seamstress by a respectable young woman, fully competent. Satisfactory reference given. Apply at No. 11 South 10th-st., Williamsburgh.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, as cook and laundress; has excellent City references. Apply at the Christian Home, No. 66 East 30th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs.

SALESMAN WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A good Salesman in a Furniture Warehouse; a cabinet maker would be preferred. Also, a number of Cabinet Makers' Work-benches for sale. Apply at No. 20 Cedar-st.

SALESMAN WANTED.—None need apply unless they can bring a first-class Western reputation. Apply but three days at 323 Broadway, second floor, where a note addressed to No. 323 will meet attention.

SERVANTS.—Fine living and all to avoid; families in want can call. The best in the City. Intelligence Establishment Office, No. 71 Fulton-st., near Dutch.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

COOK WANTED—In a small family; must be a good cook, washer and ironer, and have the best of recommendation as to character and capability. Apply at No. 7 Lafayette-place, between Lafayette and Mercer sts., from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Competent to keep the accounts of a mercantile house. To one of these a good salary will be given. Also, a young man to learn the business and copies of business letters. Apply at No. 1 Nassau-st., corner of Beekman-st., from 10 A. M. to 12 M.

BOOK-KEEPER.—A man is wanted to engage to keep a set of books in an establishment from 10 to 4 o'clock daily. For reference given. Address D. D., No. 30 Printz Building, s.

ENGAGEMENT WANTED.—A young lady, of respectable connexion, is desirous of finding an engagement, either in a school or a private family. Address C. Y., Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER WANTED.—A widower, with two children, (girls) aged 11 and 8, wishes to engage a housekeeper. The residence is on one of the most pleasant streets in the City. The opportunity is a desirable one. Address Box No. 1,338, New-York City Post-Office.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular maps. Look across the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—A mercantile house in this City, requiring some legal business transacted in one of the Southern States, desires to confer with a member of the profession, who would be willing to be absent for several months, and give his undivided attendance to the business entrusted to his charge. Compensation liberal. References for standing and ability to be satisfactory. Address R. G. & CO., care of Sylvester Lay, Commissioner, &c., No. 16 Wall-st.

WANTED—A RULER In a Bindery, on Job Work. Apply to A. LANE & CO., No. 69 Wall-st.

$6 MONTHLY SAVED IN YOUR COAL BILLS.—By the use of NICKLES' PATENT COAL-SIFTER. One ton out of every four can be saved. It does the work rapidly and clean. Any body can use it, as the dust and ashes are all retained inside. Are highly appreciated by those who have used them. Manufactured and for sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS,
Manufacturers Plantished Tin Ware, No. 61 Beekman-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons interested in WILLIAM H. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.
WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A roomy and parlor board desired, near the Park, by a gentleman, who, as a full or partial equivalent, will devote an hour or two daily to the instruction of the younger members of the family in the Sciences, or in Music. Highest references given, if required. Address for two days, STUDENT, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 5 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. A front room on the 2d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Desirable rooms for families can be had, with first-class board, till May, by calling immediately at the house 2d door east of Clinton-st., south side, (marble front,) or address BOARD, Box No. 3,248 Post-Office.

BOARD WANTED IN SOUTH BROOKLYN—By a gentleman wishes a neatly furnished sitting and bed-room, or one large room, in a private family preferred. Dinner from 5½ to 6 o'clock. Address N., this office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 185 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—In a Public High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, &c.—No. 499 Broadway. DOLBEAR'S new method of teaching Double Entry, in a few practical Lessons, makes efficient Book-Keepers, and saves half the time and money required by the old systems. Business men, by entering this day, for special lessons, may learn practically by January 1st.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 180 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artistic method of producing tone and strengthening the voice became so celebrated in Italy that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical Academy in Pavia. Mr. IRVING continues to give instruction at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 5 University-place.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION IN PENMANSHIP, Book-keeping, and the higher branches of Mathematics. Pupils received daily at the elegant rooms of the subscriber, at No. 363 Broadway, and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with prompt use and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $500. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS AT GREAT BARGAINS.—A 7 octave piano, nearly new, for $110; two new and warranted pianos for $185 and $200; one, of 6¾ octaves, new, for $175; one, of 6¾ octaves, for $165; one, of 7 octaves, richly carved and splendid tone at a great bargain; one melodeon, one harmonium, guitars, flutes, accordeons, violin-bows, hooks, scenes, safes, sewing machine, watches, jewelry, &c., &c. Cash advances on merchandise of all kinds. J. F. JONES, No. 52 Ann-st., second floor.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE of PIANOS.—On account of sickness must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new Instruments $100 less than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 61 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 124 Centre-st.—Where may be found the finest assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in the strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUEZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, upstairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivalled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated Instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 2-th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 18 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, for cash, with rent applied, if purchased. S. D. GORDON, 307 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, George R. Vibbard, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 10 A. M., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River. For freight apply on board, or to
SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 5 Broad-st.
Cabin passage to Savannah, $25. For Florida through tickets to Jacksonville, $30. Passengers for Savannah and Florida will take the cars from New-York at 5 P. M. the day previous.
The steamer R. R. CUYLER, Lt. H. Lennox Cummings, of the same line, will succeed the above, and leave on MONDAY, Dec. 24.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The fine sailing Mail steamship JAMES W. WILLIS will leave this line, pier No. 14, North River, THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 14, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by the fast mail train. Freight for Norfolk and Portsmouth will be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk or Petersburg and Richmond, $15. For freight apply to
LUDLAM & PLEASANTS,
No. 44 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. Sutton, Commander, will sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 3 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Rolumbo-st.
LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO.,
No. 81 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EDWARD P. MOORE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PLATT, GERARD & BUCKLEY, Esqs., No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of April next.—Dated New-York, Oct. 4, 1855.
oct-lawtm Th* JOHN L. MOORE, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH SHARROT, Sen., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 123 85th-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 6th day of March next.—Dated New-York, Sept. 3, 1855. DAVID S. SHAROT, Administrator.
se-lawtm Th*

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 700 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 23 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES H. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a baseme t. From two to eight acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also 40 acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH STREET NEAR BROADWAY.—A handsome and nearly new four-story house for sale situated on Ninth-st. a few doors west of Broadway. Terms very favorable. Also a great variety of down-town store property, up-town dwelling houses, and vacant lots on Murray Hill for sale. Apply to
A. M. LYON, No. 27 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 552 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-story frame house, nearly new, beautifully situated corner of two of the principal, but not most public streets in the village, midway between Congress and Lake Springs, and very desirable, either as a Summer or permanent residence. Lot is 70 feet front by 150 deep, with an excellent barn. The owner being West, is desirous to sell. It is worth $5,000, but can be bought less now. For further information, apply to H. T. WALBRIDGE, Agent, Saratoga Springs.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 6 on 14th-st., 3 on 15th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 18th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 3 on 33d-st., 6 on 34th-st., 4 on 36th-st., 4 on 42d-st., 1 on St. Mark's-place, 1 on Gramercy-park, 1 on 6th-st., 3 on 4th-av.
These houses contain all the modern improvements, are of different sizes, and vary in price, from $7,000 to $30,000. Also, several stores, dwelling houses, and other property not comprised in the above list. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DELIGHTFUL RESIDENCE AND CITY LOTS FOR SALE.—The country seat formerly occupied by H. A. Stone, Esq., on 86th-st., Yorkville, between 1st and 2d avs., consisting of a large and convenient mansion and about 19 lots of ground, 11 of which are on a 100 foot street, the main avenue to Hurlgate Ferry, with suitable out-buildings. The grounds are beautiful, and ornamented with fine trees. It is a grand locality for a public institution, or for any of the private charities of this City, being roomy, pleasant and salubrious. Favorable terms may be secured if applied for at once.
A.

AUCTION SALES.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer.—Office, No. 84 Broadway.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH BRONZES, STATUARY, DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY, PARIAN MARBLE AND CHINA WARES, FANCY GOODS, ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, &c., being the entire stock contained in the store No. 78 East 14th-st., known as the "Bazaar," to pay advances.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY, 21st, at 10½ o'clock, each day at the above Bazaar, in 14th-st., between 4th av. and the Academy of Music, the entire stock of rich and costly goods contained therein, comprising in part—Rich bronze goods, Parian marble statuary, diamond and gold jewelry, silver ware, French china, rosewood parlor furniture, together with a large and valuable assortment of rich fancy goods, adapted to the approaching holidays, the whole of which will be sold without reserve for cash, to pay an advance, affording an opportunity of selecting from the most valuable stock offered at auction this season. Catalogues ready on the morning of sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF PARISIAN FANCY GOODS.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, by order of assignee, the stock of a Broadway dealer, forming one of the richest assortments of first-class goods ever offered to the public, and every way suitable for the holiday season, consisting in part of rich decorated China vases, with paintings of landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c., some of which will be found to be the richest imported French decorated China dinner tea and dessert sets, of every variety and pattern, costing as high as $300; rich decorated tête-à-tête sets, fruit baskets, sootte coffee cups, vegetable dishes, colognes, together with a general assortment of every kind of rich porcelain ware kept in a first-class establishment.

Two hundred lots of fine cut glass ware of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company manufacture, who have received the highest premiums in London, Paris, and the World's Fair in New-York, consisting of goblets, champagnes, hocks, clarets, wines, pitchers, claret jugs, fruit bowls, preserve dishes, &c., being the finest assortment of glass ware ever offered at public sale.

Also, an invoice of bronzes belonging to the Artistic Bronze Company, consisting of a magnificent invoice of the most superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair in New-York. All of these are of the most costly description, and are well worthy the attention of the trade and amateurs, consisting of an entirely new style of rich clocks under shades, large groups, horses of Mars, bottles, Indian warriors, Amazon, deer hunting, large statuettes of Franklin, Louis the Tenth, Charles the Bold, Rubens, and a large variety of statuettes of smaller size, candelabras, bronzes, 4 and 6 lights, supported by figures, &c. Plated ware—Richly chased tea and coffee sets, vegetable dishes, castors with cut-glass bottles, liquor stands, cake baskets, water and tea kettles, coffee urns, salts, &c., all warranted Sheffield plated, and of the first quality.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR THE HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Dec. 20, 21, and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Fine-st., Parian marble groups and figures: Grape-gatherers, Seasons, Cupid, Fisher-girl, &c.; tulip and lily vases; bat'er-coolers, Cupid-pitchers, card-receivers; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and groups to match; superb bronze groups: Fisher-boys, Love-players, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statuettes; taper-stands, inkstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, cigar-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant ormolu candelabras and candlesticks, supported by China groups and figures; French china vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great interest; China figures and groups; superb pair China vases, three feet high—cost $200; colognes and card-baskets, richly engraved; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, massive waiters, casters—cigar, cake, and bread baskets; wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubs, salts, tooth-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier maché and ebony workboxes, glove do.; centre and work tables; folios, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered workboxes, cards-cases, superb carved ivory Chinese parasols; gutta-percha and papier maché dominos; wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—RICH AND FASHIONABLE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Splendid French mantel and pier mirrors, elegant rosewood parlor suites, in brocade; rich velvet and tapestry carpets, superior rosewood piano-forte, by Pirsson; fine cut glass ware, fancy and china ware, &c.—H. T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, by auction, THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock at 49½ West 18th-st., the entire furniture of the above first-class house, consisting, in part, of rich lace window curtains, French shades, elegant carved rosewood drawing-room suite, with mirror fronts, reception and Voltaire chairs, elegant rosewood secretary, bookcases, carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables, fine oil paintings, handsomely carved and painted rosewood dining-room oak sideboard, elegant china dinner set of 130 pieces, decorated tea and coffee sets, and glassware, chamber furniture, elegant carved rosewood bedsteads, &c., bureaus and washstands to match, superior hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding, elegant decorated china toilet sets, enamelled rosewood and mahogany French sofas, do. spring seat chairs, ottomans, easy chairs, rockers, and cane chairs, in plush; oval mirrors, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, immediately after the Wine sale, at No. 19 Nassau-st., to close a consignment, Dec. 20:
- 10 Kegs, 12 lbs. each, English Mustard.
- 50 Cartons Fresh Prunes.
- 70 Boxes, 10 lbs. each, Smyrna Figs.
- 9 Cases, 1 dozen each, Pure Juice Port.
- 15 Cases, 1 dozen each, Duff Gordon Old Brown Sherry.
- 5 Cases, 1 dozen each, Hennessey's Old I. P. Cognac.
- 20,000 Real Warranted Genuine Imported Havana Cigars of the following brands, viz: Sobrina, Pale Alto, La Pontes, Operas, La Perfeccion and La Gloria.

Also, 3 casks very fine Old Jamaica Brandy, each containing from 30 to 32 gallons, vintage of 1834, warranted imported expressly for the owner's own use; has been in his possession several years, and is warranted in every respect, as regards quality and genuineness.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT STOCK OF BROADWAY DEALER IN SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction on FRIDAY, Dec. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 854 Broadway, near Union-pl.—This stock embraces parlor suites of rosewood, black walnut, mahogany, covered in rich brocade, broadcloth and hair-cloth, la ies' wardrobes, secretary and library book cases, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, bureaus, beds and washstands, commodes, enamelled chamber suites, extension dining tables, chairs, rockers, sofas, lounges, centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, mattresses, jallinases, and every article usually found in a first-class Broadway wareroom. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, to make room for Spring stock. No postponement on any account. The above may be examined and catalogues had on day previous to sale.

EUGENE R. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., FRIDAY MORNING, 21st inst., will be sold without reserve to pay advances and close accounts before the 1st of January, a large lot of new and second-hand house furnishing articles, embracing every thing in the line; also, plated ware, glass ware, paintings, parlor, dining-room, chamber and hall furniture chandeliers, fancy goods, &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FRIDAY EVENING, DEC. 21—At 7 o'clock precisely, at the Central Salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl-sts., Brooklyn.

BOOK AUCTION.—An invoice of valuable standard and miscellaneous English books, many of them splendidly illustrated with the finest engravings, suitable for Holiday Presents. Catalogues will be ready and the books on view on Friday morning.

J. F. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE.—JOHN F. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 500 packages and lots well assorted hardware, &c. Also 9 cases double barrel guns and pistols, 10 cases cut tacks, 1 cask table cutlery, 8 cases axe handles, German goods, powder flasks, shot pouches, &c. Also an invoice of English pattern cards, razors in cases, &c. Also 61 fancy clocks, 40 fine accordeons, suspected.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., special and executors' sale of very choice and genuine old wines, brandies, gin, rum, Scotch malt and Monongahela whisky, viz: Madeiras—Rich reserve, South side, Sercial, and Newton; Sherries—Gordon, Gonzales, Albert, Oloroso, and Amontillado; Ports—Graham, Roriz, Queen's London Dock; Champagnes—Fleur de Silley, Au Mosseaux, and other brands; Clarets—Neirstimer and Haut Sauterne; Brandy—Otard, Hennessey, Exshaw, and other brands in demi-bottles and casks; old Islay malt whisky, Holland, Scoiedam and Hollands, very choice old Jamaica rum, in quart flasks, and a superior old Monongahela whisky. Among the above is a very choice lot from private stock, sold by order of the executors. Every article will be warranted genuine and pure, and agreeing in every respect with the catalogue.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS.—The Bennington Iron Works, situated at Bennington, Vermont, will be sold at public auction on the 20th day of December next, at the Inn of David Lowe, in Bennington, at 1 o'clock P. M. On the premises are three stacks erected for the manufacture of Pig Iron; a store, several boarding houses, blacksmiths' shops, coal houses, sheds, &c. Also, a mansion house and beautiful grounds. The supply of ore is near the works, and is considered inexhaustible. There are also several large timber tracts in the vicinity, belonging to the property, from which an abundant supply of hardwood charcoal can be obtained. The location of the works is about two miles from the railroad depot. The iron heretofore manufactured at these works has brought a high price in market. The above property will be sold to the highest bidder on that day, and at the time above mentioned. Terms cash.

For further particulars, reference may be had to
C. O. FOWLER, No. 53 Broadway, New-York.
VAN SCHOONHOVEN & PROUDFIT, } Troy, N. Y.
MALLARY & INGALLS, }
WARRENS, HARTT & LESLEY, } Troy, N. Y.
or to B. F. FAY, Esq., Bennington, Vt.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at 10 o'clock P. M. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 35 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of the plots contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, on the whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 2 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Will receive, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of Real Estate, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; mercantile Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$12,000	Terre Haute and Alton 1st mort. Bonds	$1,000
$5,000	Galena and Chicago Union 1st mort. Bonds	$1,000
$10,000	Mich. Southern (Jackson Branch) Bonds	$1,000
$30,000	Mich. Southern Sinking Fund Bonds	$1,000
$15,000	Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis 1st mort. Bonds	$1,000
$13,000	Northern Indiana Railroad Bonds, 1863	$1,000
$10,000	Lake Erie, Wabash and St. Louis Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds	$1,000
$18,000	Hudson River 3d mortgage Bonds	$1,000
40	shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburgh	$50 each
4	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co.	$1,000 each
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing	$100 each
50	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co.	$15 each
60	shares Enterprise Insurance Co.	$25 each
20	shares Williamsburgh City Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
100	shares Second-av. Railroad	$100 each
20	shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	$20 each
40	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co.	$50 each
30	shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co.	$25 each
2,000	shares Zinc and Silver Hill Mining Co.	$5 each
10	shares Knickerbocker Ice Co.	$100 each
5	shares Irving Bank	$50 each
25	shares Trenton Iron Co.	$100 each
20	shares Howard Life Insurance Co.	$50 each
19	shares Jafafa Insurance Co.	$50 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Monday, Dec. 24.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 82 West 14th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Executor's sale of the entire household furniture, by order of the executors of the late James E. Woodruff, Esq., deceased, consisting of rich Brussels carpets, mirrors, parlor suite in carved rosewood, covered in green and gold silk brocatel; middle parlor suite, French carved rosewood suite, medallion backs, covered maroon, plush, &c.; richly carved centre tables, etageres, superb oil-paintings, music rack, chandeliers, Pinkl secretary, rosewood piano-forte and stool, superb marble ormolu and bronze clock candelabras to match, rich vases, bronze group oblique and other articles vertu. Dining room—a superb buffet carved oak, supported by dogs, carved game, heavy bronze handle, &c., made to order in Paris; carved oak extension table, with leaves; carved oak chairs, covered in reps; China, glass, and plated ware; superb China and candelabras, &c. Bedrooms—Rich carved rosewood bedstead, do. dressing bureaus and tables, chairs covered in satin de laine; couch and chairs in French de laine, hair cloth; sofas, cottage do., sofa bedsteads, cabinets, rosewood washstands, single and double mahogany bedsteads, dressing bureaus, mattresses, sofa tables, gas fixtures, spring back chairs in French de laine, shaving stands, work table, cottage enamelled suites, with and without marble tops; carpets, kitchen ware, hat racks, oil-cloths, &c. Can be seen one day before the sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR. THIS DAY, (Thursday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant CABINET FURNITURE, oil-paintings, French plate pier, oval and mantel mirrors, with rosewood and mahogany rich and costly suites of parlor furniture, covered in brocade, brocatel and plush; carved oak buffets, oak extension dining tables, of the most approved patents; carved oak dining-room chairs, covered in plush and morocco; mirror-door and back etageres; walnut sideboards, with marble top; richly carved rosewood centre tables; side pier and fancy do.; card tables; chamber furniture in great variety; richly enameled chamber suites with landscape paintings; suites with or without marble tops, solid rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands to match, solid walnut and mahogany do., richly carved rosewood and mahogany wardrobes, mahogany extension dining tables, 8, 10 and 14 feet long, with dinner-room chairs; cheval glass, French plate; carved oak, mahogany and rosewood hat-stands, with hall chairs to match; carved rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak bookcases and secretaries; mirror doors, rich easy and rocking chairs, corner stands, spring-seat parlor chairs, rich China tea sets, elegant mantel vases. Goods can be packed on the premises for shipping. Also, at 12 o'clock, five rose-wood 6½ and 7-octave piano-fortes, of rich tone and finish.

WM. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

LARGE AND VALUABLE STOCK OF FIRST-CLASS CABINET FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the extensive manufactory and warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., No. 59½ Broadway, three doors above Niblo's and Metropolitan Hotel.

Messrs. HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell at auction, without reserve, as above, the entire stock of elegant Cabinet Furniture, manufactured by Messrs. F. A. VREDE & CO., in the best possible manner, for custom trade, and which, upon examination, will be found to be equal, in every respect, to any manufactured in the City, and comprises a very extensive and desirable assortment of richly carved and plain styles of rosewood, oak, mahogany and black walnut furniture, en suite, for parlors, dining rooms, libraries and chambers; also, many desirable articles for holiday presents. Sale positive, without regard to weather. We would respectfully invite our friends, and purchasers generally, to call at the warerooms, No. 59½ Broadway, and examine the furniture, before the sale, feeling assured that an examination of the stock of really elegant and beautiful furniture will well repay them for their trouble.

N. B.—Do not forget the days of sale, as there will be bargains to be had.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive cabinet warerooms of Mr. Wm. Simpson, No. 80 Bowery.—HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell as above the entire manufactured stock of richly carved and plain cabinet furniture, all of which is made in the most substantial manner, and consists of rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut parlor, chamber, drawing, dining-room, and basement furniture, in great variety; 30 rosewood parlor suites, 30 rich centre tables, richly carved library and sofa library desks, etageres, 30 mahogany tête-à-têtes, easy and Voltaire chairs, spring seat reception do., Turkish and fancy chairs, covered in costly brocade and satin; solid rosewood and mahogany bureaus and washstands, corner etageres, music stands and cabinets, oak, walnut, and mahogany extension dining tables, 14 feet long; wardrobes, bookcases, sofas, ottomans, and fancy work tables, cottage chairs, rockers, divans, footstools, piano stools, together with an endless variety of articles in the furniture line. The stock amounts to over $20,000, and is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing first-class houses. The goods are now on exhibition. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

F. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—F. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 200 original specimens of the works of celebrated artists, both ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studies in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedeo, Tintoretto, Mazzuoco Paul Bril, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorf, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Humphreys and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame stands so high in this country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-sts.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $25,000 WORTH OF CARPETS.—Great and Peremptory sale, without reserve, at Auction.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., $25,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for the houses. Also, oil-cloths, druggets, &c., and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements not to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash, bankable monies for all sums under $200; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

D. T. MACFARLAN, Auctioneer.

RESALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY—Situated at No. 159 Attorney-st.—D. T. MACFARLAN will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 20, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., all that certain lot of ground situated on the westerly side of Attorney-st., known as No. 159, together with the buildings thereon. The lot is 25 feet front and in rear by 100 feet in depth. The improvements on said lot of land consist of two brick buildings, front and rear. Ten per cent. of the purchase money and the auctioneer's fees will be required to be paid at the sale, and the balance when the deed is ready for delivery.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

GOODS ADAPTED FOR THE HOLIDAYS IN LARGE VARIETY.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 71 Nassau-st., consisting of rich and medium Furniture, in large variety, for parlors, chambers, halls and dining-rooms, made of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany, with colored, fancy and plain coverings. Also, French plate pier mirrors, oil-paintings in large variety, silver-plated ware, work and writing desks, clocks, vases, China jewelry, &c.

N. B.—Ladies and gentlemen can select from catalogue articles which will be sold when desired during the auction.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, without reserve to close consignments.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, comprising, in part, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, plush, figured dress and hair cloth, library and secretaries, bookcases, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, extension dining-table, sofas, lounges, rockers, chairs, etageres, enameled chamber suits, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oval and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues now ready.

DR. T. C. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP effectually removes animalculæ, fetid matter, tartar, &c., gives a brilliant white smooth polish to the teeth, heals and hardens diseased gums, purifies the breath and leaves a pleasant aromatic flavor in the mouth. Sold in drug and fancy stores generally.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 308 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

HAARLEM OIL—AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.—Warranted genuine. Put up for the trade in quarter, half and one gross packages. Also, genuine NUREMBERG SALVE, for sale at the old stand, where both have been kept for the last 50 years.

CHAS. S. LITTLE, Nos. 33 and 34 Fulton-st.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

Chapped hands and skin, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

ONE BOTTLE WARRANTED TO EFFECT A RADICAL CURE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

This dreadful complaint cured in one day. Any one troubled with this complaint, by calling at W. R. DARROWS, No. 64 Nassau-st., will have advice and a bottle of Dr. Romaine's Mountain Extract gratis, any time within a week from this date.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Hamilton.

I certify to the skill of Mr. Levi.
DOUGLAS & CLYDESDALE,
Aug. 8, 1846. No. 12 Portman-square, London.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

I certify that Mr. Levi extracted the corns which were in my feet, without giving me any pain.
JOHN G. ARMAGH,
No. 30 Charles-st., St. James-square, London.
Aug. 8, 1843.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me with great facility and success. LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial Academy of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, and manufactured by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. R. FINCH, No. 41 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows what

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache, arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood, and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctor should consider this medicine the chief life-preserver, saving them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorator of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assisting him in the process of digestion, and assists them in more readily dissolving all nutritious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole frame work of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Parisian Injection over all others. Sent by mail, free, to any married or single should consult it. Sold at No. 222 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 84 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted. *Courrier des Etats-Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place as there is no charge for consultations. WATSON

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 80 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 242 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without giving its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor & Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

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The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
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and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, 207 Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—NOTE CHANGES FROM BILL OF DEC. 5.—WINTER ARRANGEMENT FOR ALBANY, TROY AND THE WEST.—NOTE CHANGES PARTICULARLY OF TRAINS STOPPING AT 74TH STATION.—Ticket Offices: City Hall Station, corner White and Centre sts., Broome-st., and 26th-st., in 4th-av.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 17, trains will run as follows, Sundays excepted:

GOING NORTH:

Leave City Hall Station, 7 A. M. Williams' Bridge train, stopping at Yorkville, 109th-st., Harlem, Mott Haven, Melrose, Morrisania and Fordham.

Leave corner White and Centre sts., 8 A. M. Mail train for Albany, stopping at Harlem, Williams' Bridge, and all stations North.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK CITY.

THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS.

Religious Teaching on the Islands.

The Board of Governors held one of their regular weekly meetings at their rooms on Tuesday.

Since the previous meeting of the Board, the President sent a letter to the officers on Randall's Island, desiring information concerning the religious exercises had on the Island. Replies were received and read as follows:

ALMSHOUSE.

Religious services are held on Sunday, Friday, and Wednesday [evenings.]

By Catholics, early on Sunday morning—Rev. Mr. Bandy.

By Protestants, on Sunday, at 11¼ and 2½ o'clock—Rev. Mr. Searles.

By Protestants, on Friday, at 3 o'clock—Rev. Mr. Phillips, Methodist.

By Protestants, on Wednesday evenings. Prayer-meetings by Episcopalians—Rev. Mr. Searles.

The sermons and ceremonies are in accordance with the discipline of their respective churches, and the clergy of each visit the several wards for religious consultation and confession.

	Total.		Total.
Protestant males	120		
Protestant females	160		280
Catholic males	499		
Catholic females	465		964

Lady members of most every denomination have the privilege of visiting the sick and afflicted.

WORKHOUSE.

Religious services are held morning and evening of each Sunday. Part of the second Sunday in each month by Rev. Mr. RICHMOND, of the Episcopal Church. The remaining portion of the day by laymen of the Methodist, Baptist, Presbyterian Churches, and occasionally by Mr. SEARLES.

On the third Sunday, in part by Rev. Mr. BRADY, (Catholic,) and by some of the above.

The services and ceremonies are in accordance with the discipline of their respective churches, as far as practicable. Religious ministration and comfort is freely allowed and given to all who ask it, at the Hospital, by Revs. Messrs. BRADY and SEARLES. About three-fifths are Catholics; a few belong to the Protestant Episcopal Church, and the others call themselves Protestants.

THE PENITENTIARY.

Religious services are held in the Chapel on the first Sunday in each month, from 10½ to 13 o'clock, for Catholics, by Rev. Mr. BRADY, who is succeeded by Rev. Mr. RICHMOND, Episcopalian. The second Sunday, during the same hours, Rev. Mr. SEARLES, Methodist. On the remaining Sundays, and also on the afternoon of each Sunday to females, and is assisted by gentlemen connected with various denominations. The services and ceremonies are in accordance with the forms of the various denominations. There are:

	Total.		Total.
Catholic males	186	Episcopalian males.	21
Catholic females	56	242 Episcopal'n females	11 32
Methodist males	39	Presbyterian males.	38
Methodist females	10	49 Presby'rian females	6 34
Baptist males	7	Mormon males	1 1
Baptist females	3	9 Universalist males	3 3
Dutch Ref. males	8	Unitarian males	1 1
Jew males	8	8 Quaker males	1 1
Atheist males	3	3	

BELLEVUE HOSPITAL.

No religious forms of a regular kind are held. A Catholic clergyman attends at sick calls on Tuesdays and Fridays of each week, and at other times if sent for. A Baptist clergyman attends generally on Sunday. The Sisters of Charity call when required. There are:

Catholics	434	Baptists	19
Episcopalians	80	Universalists	1
Presbyterians	34	Quakers	1
Methodists	27	Congregationalists	1
Total			597

RANDALL'S ISLAND.

On Sunday an Episcopalian clergyman occupies from 10 to 11 o'clock; teachers of Sunday-School Union, from 11 to 12 o'clock; from 1 to 2 o'clock, either clergymen or Sunday-School teachers of various denominations.

The Primary apartment and upper school-rooms are used only on Sundays, except they visit the Hospital. The services are full and in accordance with the discipline of their respective Churches.

The Catholic clergyman visits on Thursdays; also, Catholic ladies have visited once or twice during the week for religious ministration; also, local preachers of the Methodist denomination, and laymen and Sunday-School teachers.

Gov. WEST was hapPy that the subject had been called up again. His time in the Board was short, and he hoped before it expired to be able to give to the people on the Island something like adequate religious instruction. He proposed to offer a resolution appropriating $50 for the celebration of Roman Catholic service on Randall's Island.

It was claimed that $50 had already been appropriated to each of the various religious persuasions; and that $40 had been expended for aids to Roman Catholic service. The first resolution was presented about 18 months ago by Gov. DRAPER.

Governor SMITH was not prepared to vote upon the resolution offered by Governor WEST, because it was one of vast importance. If the children were to leave the Island with religious ideas, he would have them receive a correct idea of their God, and not notions of idols. The Roman Catholic creed was sectarian, and he would oppose its introduction on the Islands. He moved to lay the resolution on the table.

Governor DRAPER regretted that the subject had been brought up in its present shape. He was opposed to giving preference to any persuasion whatever, and no proposition which sought to place the members of the Board in any position in which they would appear to vote merely in consequence with their several religious beliefs, could be viewed as a desirable one. If a church was to be built at all on the Island, let the matter be seriously considered, and then if there should appear a necessity for appropriating for religious service at all, let there be no distinction in favor of any particular persuasion.

Governor DUER hoped the subject would be settled immediately. It had been brought up again and again, without resulting in any good.

After some further debate, the motion to lay on the table was lost, and a motion to refer the matter to a Special Committee was carried. The Special Committee is composed of Governors DRAPER, WEST and DUER.

A resolution, appropriating $100 to be expended on Randall's Island during the Holidays, was passed, and the Board adjourned to Wednesday, the 26th.

Board of Councilmen.

The Board of Councilmen met, last evening, and debated several important matters, at great length, but without arriving at any final conclusion. A large number of the papers on the calendar were passed to a third reading, and many reports and petitions, not of general interest, were received. Among the most important were the following:

THE EIGHTH-AVENUE RAILROAD TRACK.

The resolution from the Board of Aldermen, directing the Eighth-avenue Railroad to lay their track and run their cars to the corner of Eighth-avenue and Broadway, was concurred in.

A NEW MARKET.

A report of the Committee on Markets, in favor of the erection of a market at the foot of Twenty-third-street, East River, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

A resolution was referred to the Committee of the Whole, to pay $500 each to the Commissioners of Health, on the ground that they are not compensated by the amount of salary they receive.

IRON PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.

A report was received from the Committee on Streets in favor of paving Broadway, from Reade to Duane-street, with iron pavement, was referred to the Committee of the Whole.

CATTLE DRIVING IN THE STREETS.

The ordinance in relation to driving cattle in the streets came up again, and was debated at great length.

Mr. CLANCY objected strenuously to the adoption of the clause requiring cattle drivers to wear a badge on some conspicuous part of their persons. He considered such a requirement an outrage upon the refined sensibilities of the gentlemen engaged in cattle driving. He offered an amendment to the effect—that they be required to carry their licences in their pockets; and Mr. MATHEWS further amended, so as to require them to show their licences whenever called upon—both of which were adopted. A large number of additional amendments were offered and debated, and finally, the whole subject was laid on the table. The ordinance in relation to the removal of hogs was made special order for Wednesday evening next.

OPENING CHAMBERS-STREET.

In the matter of opening Chambers-street to James-slip there was some debate, and it was finally passed to a third reading.

After a debate of a miscellaneous character, commenced on the presentation of some bills from police doctors, which were recommitted, the Board adjourned. There was not a quorum present during the last hour of the session.

Board of Education.

The regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last night at the Hall of the Board, WM. H. NEILSON, Esq. President, in the Chair.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, relative to the opening of the Bowery, and the procuring of a new site and building for No. 26 in said Ward, which will be necessary in consequence of the extension. Referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A communication from the School Officers of the Fourteenth Ward nominating HENRY P. WEST, Esq., as Trustee, was referred to the Committee on Elections and Qualifications.

Reports from the Inspectors of the Seventh and Eighteenth Wards relative to the Schools of these Wards, were ordered on file.

A petition from a large number of the female teachers, asking for the Monday before Christmas, and the day after New Year's, for release from school duties, was referred to the Committee on By-Laws.

The City Superintendent submitted his report of the teachers, grades, &c., which was ordered to be printed.

The report of the Committee on Warming and Ventilation, relative to Ward School No. 18, was recommitted to the Committee on School Furniture.

A report of the Auditing Committee, in favor of paying sundry bills for expenses, &c., of the Board, was presented, and the bills ordered to be paid.

Mr. TAPPAN, Commissioner from the Fifth Ward, offered a resolution to appropriate $9,000 for new property in the Fifth Ward. The resolution was not adopted.

A report of the Committee on Sites and School

[illegible] A new school-house in the [illegible] was ordered.

A report of the Finance Committee, recommending the payment of sundry bills for repairs and furniture on Ward School No. 2, in Henry-street, was adopted.

Mr. WILLEMAY presented the Board with a fine portrait of GEORGE T. TRIMBLE, the late President of the Public School Society, on behalf of the executors of the Society.

The portrait was accepted, and ordered to be placed in the Hall of the Board.

JOHN GREEN, of the Twelfth Ward, moved for a special Committee to investigate the action of the Department of Supplies, which was laid on the table unanimously.

The tendency to talk for Buncombe was decidedly strong last evening, and savored of the approaching reorganization of the Board for 1856. Some members became excited, in view of hoped-for changes, doubtless. Keep cool, gentlemen—the People have a steady hand. On motion, the Board adjourned.

Commissioners of the Worth Monument.

The Special Committees of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, Alderman VARIAN and Councilman MATHEWS, Chairmen, held a joint meeting in the room No. 8, adjoining Mr. VALENTINE'S office on Tuesday afternoon. The object of the meeting was the examination of the bids for the construction of the Worth Monument.

Some of these bids had considerable range. The first, by Fred'k Fischer $14,850, is the lowest; the next by Joseph Mueller, $17,765; next, J. R. Whitcher, $18,500; then, an old familiar name, John J. Rink, $19,875; J. W. Bray, $22,000; James T. Batterson, $22,500; Cornelius L. Purdy, $23,000; Theodore Hunt, $26,000; the next and last, Samuel S. Janes, $6,400; all residents in New-York, excepting Messrs. Batterson and Whitcher.

The Chairman said that it had been suggested that the bids of Fischer, Muller and Rink emanated from the same individual. He was not prepared to say that it was so. As it was a work of art, he thought that ought to exclude the intention of taking only the lowest offer.

The meeting was informal as far as joint action was concerned, but the two Committees met to hear each others suggestions. The Councilmen's Committee proposed putting in a sum upon the tax bill; the Aldermen thought it was impossible to go behind the bids. There was $12,000 difference between the highest and lowest offers. They should have to defer the matter anyway until the New Year. The only thing possible would be to *recommend* the acceptance of the offer they might deem most suitable.

Alderman FOX thought they had nothing to do with any suspicion that any of these were bogus bids, they had no right to assume that.

Mr. ORIS D. SWAN thought differently, the question was, could they recommend this lowest bid, was it genuine?

Alderman FOX believed all they could do was to give the contract to the lowest bidder. According to the charter they were bound to give the contract to Mr. Fischer.

Alderman VARIAN was of opinion that the first four bidders were "bogus."

Alderman FOX thought the monument ought to be built for $20,000.

After a few other remarks, the Committee adjourned.

Commissioners of Emigration.

The Board met in Worth-street yesterday. Present—G. C. VERPLANCK, Esq., in the Chair; Messrs. Garrigue, Kelly, Carrigan, Cumming, Kennedy, Purdy, Morgan and Crabtree.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and adopted.

From Dec. 5 to the 11th, there arrived three vessels bringing 667 immigrants, whose cash means were $26,317 07; and from the 12th inst. to the 15th there arrived nine ships, containing 1,855 passengers, whose cash means were $54,585 12.

Captain CRABTREE reported the bursting of a sewer or culvert from the storm of Sunday. Damage, $108 62. Referred to the Island Committee. He asked whether, considering the state of the finances, would the Board agree to give the usual pork pies and good things to the inmates of the various Institutions at Christmas, the cost being about $200. They are to have the "pies."

The Captain also reported that the ship *Emerald* had passed up the East River and discharged her emigrants, twenty-five in number, but not at Castle Garden. Prosecution ordered.

Mr. KELLY contended on behalf of a clerk proposed to be dismissed, that if it was necessary to retrench, new or and not the oldest and best servants ought to be sacrificed.

Mr. KENNEDY said that no fewer than ninety-one ships are known to be at sea at this moment laden with emigrants to this port; some have been out sixty days.

Mr. PURDY would call attention to the fact, that the retrenchment promised was not accomplished and impossible. Four barrels of coffee were in requisition for the whole of the inmates, and two of better quality for the officers.

The Board then adjourned.

Number of emigrants arrived to Dec. 12, 1855	127,605
Number of emigrants arr'd since Dec. 10, 1855	2,204
Total	130,041
To same date in 1854	109,018

	1855.	1854.
Number of inmates in Institu'n at W. I.	1,172	3,150
Number of inmates in Institu'n at M. Hs.	90	258
Total	1,262	3,386
Balance in Bank Jan. 1, 1855	$91,194 46	
Aggregate received to Dec. 12, 1855	240,606 51	
Received since Dec. 12, 1855, per Com'rs of Alien Passengers, &c.	3,218 65	332,819 16
Total	$314,911 62	
Disbursements to Dec. 12	$240,966 44	
Sum expended since Nov. 14 and 15	13,980 74	254,947 18
Over draft on Bank	$59,964 44	

Death from Accidental Injuries.

Mrs. MARY FRANKLIN, an aged woman residing at No. 30 Cherry-street, died at the New-York Hospital, yesterday, from injuries received in Frankstreet, on the 24th inst., by the falling of a bale of cotton upon her. Coroner O'DONNELL will hold an inquest on the body to-day.

Police Intelligence.

Not any business of interest was transacted at either the Essex Market or Lower Police Courts yesterday. A few cases of petty larceny only were brought before Justice OSBORN at the Mayor's office. At the Second District Police Court an unusually large number of practical opponents of the Maine Law were brought up and disposed of according to law. Among them was one middle-aged and well-dressed man, who was found lying in Broadway in a beastly state of intoxication. He was conveyed to the court in a cart, and was sent to the cells to get sober. He had on his person a gold watch, and a pocket-book containing a considerable sum of money. No one knew his name, so Mr. CHAMBELLAN, the Clerk, dubbed him by the name of that victim to litigation, the never-to-be-forgotten "John Doe."

The only other case rising above the "petty" was a

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY

against a young woman named Eliza Crampton, residing in Twenty-fourth-street, and a seamstress by occupation. The charge was made by Catharine Jane Forbes, residing at the corner of Grand and Mulberry streets, who deposed that on the 19th of last April, three silk dresses and a set of furs, in all of the value of $75, were stolen from her possession, and that she had probable cause to suspect that the property was taken by the accused from the fact that a portion of it was found in her possession. Eliza, in answer to the charge, said: "I did not steal the things. They were given to me by a Miss or Mrs. Wally." The accused was committed to answer by Justice PEARCEY in default of $500 bonds.

ARREST OF GAMBLERS.

Officers Stage and Webb made a descent on that notorious den the "Smile," corner of Howard and Mercer-streets, on Tuesday evening, and took in custody four men, named Aug. Winecoop, John McDermott, Robert Isaacs, and Robert White, whom they found gambling for money. They also arrested the proprietor of the house, named Henry Vaugan. The prisoners were detained in the Eighth Ward Station-house all night, and were yesterday brought to the Jefferson Market Police Court and held to answer, each in the sum of $300.

Fires.

FIRE IN EAST TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning a fire was discovered issuing from the fifth story of the Cabinet Furniture Manufactory of IRVING & CLARK, Nos. 112 and 114 East Twenty-seventh-street. The firemen were early on hand, and succeeded in confining the flames to the fifth and fourth stories, but, notwithstanding, a large amount of damage was done. A costly lot of furniture which had just been finished, and which was to have been shipped for California yesterday, was almost entirely destroyed. The entire damage to the stock is estimated by its owners at about $10,000, upon which there is an insurance of only $7,250 in the following offices: St. Nicholas, of this City, $2,500; Excelsior, of this City, $1,750, and in the Keystone, of Philadelphia, $3,000. The building, which is owned by Mr. Chas. IRVING, was damaged to the amount of about $400. It is insured for $5,000. The fire originated in the varnish room, and is thought to have been burning for hours before being discovered, as when the doors were burst open it had burned a hole through the floor to the fourth story.

FIRE IN ATTORNEY-STREET.

Yesterday afternoon, between 1 and 2 o'clock, a fire took place in the tenement house, rear of No. 94 Attorney-street. It was put out with little damage by the Thirteenth Ward Police, and some citizens. The fire was caused by the carelessness of colored servants, who placed a small moveable iron furnace filled with hot coals, on the floor near the fire-place.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Dec. 19.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

ACTION AGAINST THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD COMPANY —HEAVY DAMAGES.

Margaret Button, Administratrix, &c., vs. The Hudson River Railroad Company.—This action is brought by the plaintiff to recover damages for the death of her husband, who was killed by being run over by a baggage-car of the defendants' in 1853.

It was proved on the trial that the cars were coming down West-street (where the accident occurred) at a very fast rate, without bells on the horses, and with no lights hung out. The defendants attempted to prove that the deceased was intoxicated at the time, and that he suffered in consequence of his own negligence.

His Honor charged the jury as follows: Formerly no remedy could be obtained by the executors, of a person who had been killed. A few years ago, however, an act was passed giving to the wife or next of kin a right to sue for the pecuniary loss of the husband. Juries, however, got into the habit of giving very unreasonable damages, so that in 1849 the Legislature passed another act limiting the amount possible to be recovered, at $5,000.

You have heard sufficiently the facts of the case. If this was an inevitable accident, brought about by no negligence on the part of the deceased, you must find for the plaintiff.

If there has been any proof of negligence on the part of the deceased, though there may have been negligence on the part of the defendants, still you must find for them.

As to legal negligence, I shall lay the rule in the same words as given by the General Term of this Court, on a review of this same case.

First, as to the defendant's liability: The measure of care and diligence which all persons are bound to employ, it is not doubted, depends upon the nature of the business or employment in which they are engaged, and must be proportioned to the hazard to which, in the exercise of such business or employment, it is known that said persons will be exposed, and the omission to use these means for averting these hazards which experience has shown to be expedient, or ordinary prudence would suggest, is culpable negligence, for the consequence of which a liability may arise.

The like rule is applicable to the question of neglect on the part of the deceased.

As to damages—If the Jury come to the conclusion that the defendants are liable, it must be a fair and just compensation, with reference to the pecuniary injuries resulting from the death to the wife or next of kin of the deceased.

The Jury, after some deliberation, brought in a verdict for the plaintiff for $5,000, the full amount claimed.

For plaintiff, J. B. Phillips. For defendant, Wm. Fullerton.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR THE POOR.—Not the junketting of a Christmas or New-Year dinner, but the lasting comfort bestowed by covering the cold feet and the shivering body with warm and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER CLOTHING;

comfort that will last not for the hour only, but be renewed, day by day, the cold Winter through, ever filling the heart of the poor friendless with joy and thankfulness. Such Holiday Presents we are prepared to furnish at the very lowest prices.

JAMES E. RAY,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ KNOX is one of that class of men who never do anything without doing it well. Thus his late issue of new Winter styles of hats has added to his already extended popularity, and the "castors" so introduced to public notice have been pronounced the very acme of neatness and gentility. Gentlemen who call at KNOX'S only salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, (northeast corner of Fulton-street,) can inspect these elegant "crown pieces."

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 576 Broadway. APCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

DIETETIC SALERATUS.—A new article—designed to save consumers from the many diseases brought on by the impurities of common Saleratus. It is carefully manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 114 Warren-street, and sold by all Druggists. A trial will demonstrate its mild and pure qualities.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Manager PURDY has given the other managers the go-by in the production of the much talked of English burletta of "King Charming." It is to be presented for the first time in America at his (the National) Theatre, to-night, and with it the great drama of the "Rebels and Tories," and the celebrated pantomime of the "Magic Pills."

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now ready for exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 691 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Dusseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway, is daily visited by admiring crowds. New works of art have recently been added and the collection is now superior to anything ever before exhibited in this Country. Citizens and strangers cannot find a more agreeable place to pass a leisure hour.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Private Class in Phrenology will soon be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional examination, with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,

THE BEST GOODS!—THE LOWEST PRICES!!

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of reasonable Hosiery and Under Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLAREE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients, and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

LONG ISLAND.

Queens County Agricultural Society.

At a late meeting of this Society, a Committee was appointed to consult with the farmers of Kings County, as to the feasibility of uniting the farmers of the two counties in one society, with the ultimate object in view of uniting all the farmers on Long Island in one society. There are many liberal farmers in Kings, and the movement meets with favor.

CIRCUIT COURT CALENDAR, (BROOKLYN.)—*For this day*—Nos. 45, 51, 52, 53, 55, 57, 61 to 80.

MARRIED.

At Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 19, by Rev. D. M. Seward, Mr. ROBERT J. HALGIN, of Matteawan, Dutchess Co., to Miss MARY E., only daughter of William P. Mott, Esq., of the former place.

At Burdette, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. T. Tousey, S. OTIS LIVINGSTON, of the firm of Wm. H. Livingston & Co., New-York, to Miss S. NELLIE TUTHILL, daughter of Charles G. Tuthill, of Burdette.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., EMIL HEINEMANN to EMILY M., daughter of Charles H. Dabury.

DIED.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, CHARLES S. HAYMAN, aged 30 years.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, Dec. 20, at 2 P. M., from his late residence, No. 20 Forsyth-st. The relatives and friends of the family, also those of his brothers, William, Napoleon, and Oliver Hayman, and his brothers-in-law, George H. Peck and Howard E. Coats, are respectfully invited to attend. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 18, of apoplexy, Mr. GARRETT G. SUYDAM, aged 45 years, 11 months and 24 days.

His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this (Thursday) morning, at 10½ o'clock, from his late residence, No. 266 West 29th-st. His remains will be taken to Tarrytown.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 18, Mrs. ANN L. THOMPSON, widow of Andrew Thompson, of the city of Glasgow, Scotland, in the 75th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends, and those of her sons, William and Joseph Thompson, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Lewis G. Reed, No. 349 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., this (Thursday) morning, at 11 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

☞ Glasgow papers please copy.

In this City, of scarlet fever, ANNA ELIZA, youngest daughter of Abraham Riker, Jr., aged 4 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 8 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday night, Dec. 18, BENJAMIN A. TAYLOR, son of Sarah M. and Joseph R. Taylor.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Edward C., William H., George L., and Joseph S. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 188 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

At Annouck, Westchester Co., N. Y., LUCY A., daughter of DR. Watson A. and Hannah H. Bowron, aged 1 year and 4 months.

Funeral will take place this day, (Thursday,) at 3 P. M.

At Marshall, Mich., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, on her 23d birthday, CAROLINE K., wife of Rev. James H. Trowbridge, of M., only daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Freeman, of this City.

☞ Notice of funeral in to-morrow morning's papers.

At his residence in Hackettstown, N. J., on Sunday, Dec. 16, ALBERT S. TUTTLE, formerly of this City.

At Nice, Italy, on Thursday, Nov. 15, ROBERT SCHUYLER, of New-York, in the 58th year of his age.

At Sea, on 4th August last, on board ship *Good Hope*, CHARLES A. ELLSWORTH, aged 18 years, only son of V. D. Ellsworth, formerly of this City.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 19.

$5,000 Indiana State 5s	81	750 Erie Railroad	53½
4,000 Virginia 6s	97½	100 do	b3 53⅝
4,000 do	b30 97	100 do	c 53⅝
5,000 Har. 1st mt. bs	b60 88	50 do	b10 53⅝
2,000 Erie Conv. Bs. '71	80	50 do	b10 52⅝
5,500 Erie Bonds of '75	88	50 do	b60 52⅝
9,000 H. R. 2d mt. bs	b3 85	50 do	b10 52¾
40,000 Ill. Cen. R. 7's	b60 82¾	100 do	b60 52¾
47,500 do	82¾	500 do	b30 52¾
35,000 do	b30 82¾	500 do	52
15,000 do	b30 83	25 do	53
1,000 Ill. F'd B's w. p.	84½	10 do	52¾
8,000 N. Ia. 1st m. L. g.	83½	1,200 do	b30 52¾
500 New-York Cen. 6s	89¾	100 do	b30 52¾
5,500 New-York Cen. 7s	100	200 do	52
35 Mechanics Bank	117	100 do	52⅝
5 Bank of Commerce	114	100 do	b5 52¾
5 do	112	450 do	53
50 Canton Co	22¾	50 do	b30 52
100 do	b30 22¾	50 do	52
100 Nic. Transit Co	18½	100 do	b10 52¼
50 do	18	500 do	b30 52⅜
100 do	b3 18	100 Harlem R. R.	b60 19
100 do	17⅞	150 do	b15 18¾
100 do	17¾	250 do	b3 18¾
100 do	b60 18½	62 Panama R. R.	105
250 do	17½	65 Ills. Cent'l R. R.	95¾
10 Ohio Life & T. Co.	95	300 do	b3 95¾
200 Penn. Coal Co	b60 99½	100 Hud. R. R.	b30 33½
250 do	c 90	250 do	32
110 do	90	100 Mich. C. R.	5im 96
550 Cum. Coal Co	b60 237	300 do	6s m 99½
450 do	23½	104 do	99¾
50 do	23¼	400 do	b3 99¾
100 do	b30 23¾	350 do	b10 100
200 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	83½	540 Mich S & N Ia R	96
200 do	b60 83¾	57 do	b3 95½
10 do	83¾	53 Cleve. C. & Chi.	106
800 Reading Railroad	94½	6 do	106⅝
100 do	b3 94½	500 C. and Tol. R. R.	74½
100 do	b30 94⅝	163 do	74⅝
2500 do	b30 94⅝	400 do	74⅝
420 do	94¼	300 do	b60 74⅝
200 do	b3 94½	250 do	b60 74⅝
250 do	c 94⅝	350 do	b60 74⅝
100 do	b15 94⅝	350 do	b15 74⅝
100 do	b10 94⅝	500 do	b30 74⅝
150 do	c 94⅝	10 Gal. and Chic. R. R.	121¾
200 do	b30 94⅝		

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of stocks were made by N. W. & R. Stuyvesant, who intend to hold weekly sales hereafter on Wednesdays:

20 shares North American Fire Insurance Co	113½
20 shares St. Nicholas Fire Insurance Co	43
22 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	90½
10 shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co	58½
8 shares American Express Co	102
5 shares Wells, Fargo & Company's Express	75
5 shares Howard Life Insurance Co	50

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000 Louisiana 6s	b30 93	300 Ill. Cen. Railroad	95¾
5,000 Ill. C. R. R. Id.	b30 82½	50 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	73¾
15,000 do	82¾	50 do	b30 73¾
2,000 Erie Bonds of '75	87¾	100 Erie Railroad	51¾
1,000 do	88	100 do	b6 51¾
1,000 Erie Con. Bs. '60	83½	100 do	b30 52
1,000 Erie Bonds of '71	80	100 do	51¾
100 Near. Trans. Co.	b10 17¾	100 do	51¾
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	b30 100½	300 do	51¾
100 Canton Company	22¾	200 do	51¾
200 do	22¾	100 do	51¾
100 Cumb. Coal Co	23¼	100 do	51¾
100 do	b30 23¼	100 do	51¾
200 do	23¼	200 do	b30 51¾
800 Reading Railroad	94¾	150 do	b30 51¾
200 do	b30 94¾	200 do	b10 51¾
400 do	b30 94¾		

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 19—P. M.

The advance in Stocks of yesterday afternoon on the Foreign news was maintained this forenoon, and even higher figures were paid for large amounts of Erie, Reading, Illinois Centrals and some of the Western Stocks. In the Street, 50¾ was paid for 1,000 shares Illinois Central Scrip, equal to 51½ for cash, an advance of ¾ on from the sales of Tuesday—supposed to be on a telegraphic order from Halifax. The sales of the Construction Bonds amounted to $140,000 at 82½ cash, 83 buyer 30 days. State Stocks and Erie Bonds were generally firm, and the offerings light. The highest prices paid for Erie and Reading shares were 52¾ and 94¾ cash. The transactions in the two Stocks were about 14,000 shares. A number of the Erie buyers of last week at 47@48 ₱ cent. were disposed to turn their profits to account. The Reading market continued firm until the afternoon Board, when the general list of shares was sold down by one or two brokers, said to be acting on the prospect that the President's Message is to turn up something favorable to the Bears. The rumors from Washington on this subject are equally vague and unreliable. It is barely possible that one or more confidential friends of the Administration, to whom the general tone of the Message on our Foreign relations is known, may have acted through their brokers, to-day, knowing the very sensitive temper of Wall-street of late on all Foreign subjects. Be this as it may, we have to repeat the conviction that there is nothing like War with England to appear in the Message, unless a firm and unequivocal definition of the views of the Administration on certain questions, *not* of a threatening character, involved in the diplomacy between the two countries, can be construed as such. The public look for something like this. The fall in prices this afternoon was 1@1½ ₱ cent. from the extreme advance in the morning; leaving the market still above the opening prices of Tuesday. As much more as possible will no doubt be made out of the Message rumor until the receipt of the mails by the *Asia* on Friday morning.

The Money Market works easy to the Brokers. Discounts, outside of Bank, 9 to 12 ₱ cent., with a demand for prime paper in advance of the offering. There has been nothing done in Foreign Exchange since the Boston mail of yesterday. The steamer left that port to-day with $308,000 in Gold, and only a moderate mail. The Virginia State interest, due in this City on 1st January, has been placed with the Bank of the Republic. The Michigan Central Board of Directors met at Boston to-day, and after considerable discussion on the half-yearly dividend, decided on 6 ₱ cent. in cash, reserving from 4 to 5 ₱ cent. toward the June division. The Sub-Treasury received $195,338, paid $190,296, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,113,501. Very considerable sums have been paid in of late for account of the St. Louis office, where large orders are being executed for Grain and Flour. The merchant here deposits the Gold and takes a transfer draft on the Assistant Treasurer at that point. The Mechanics' Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent.

We understand that some resales of the new Five ₱ cents. of New-York, awarded yesterday at Albany, have been made at 102.

The Manhattan Oil Company, No. 16 Broadway, of which N. T. CARBYL (late of JOHN WARD & Co.) is President, have made a half-yearly dividend of 6 ₱ cent. on the Preferred, and 3 ₱ cent. on the Common Stock of the Company. See advertisement.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place to-morrow (Thursday) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

Cause of Bank Fluctuations.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The following statistics are taken from the *United States Economist* of Dec. 15, and other sources:

1855.	City Bank Loans.	Deposits.	Rate of Money.	Sterling Exch.	Rate Int. Bk. Eng.
Aug. 6	$97,899,617	$41,564,566	6@7	8½@10	2½
Nov. 12	93,889,407	37,371,000	12@24	9 @9¾	5
1854.					
Jan. 7	90,188,887	40,100,120	7@ 9	8½@9	5
Aug. 5	93,739,141	57,582,455	5@ 6	8½@9¾	5½
Dec. 2	85,598,627	45,118,595	18@24	9 @9¾	5
1853.					
Feb. 3	80,850,000	50,187,221	6@ 7	9¾@9¾	5
Aug. 5	100,118,507	66,846,928	5@ 7

New-York Daily Times.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Return of Minister French to New-York.

A Push to be Made for the Election of Banks To-Morrow.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Minister FRENCH returned to New-York to-night, prudently postponing the presentation of his credentials until a more auspicious season.

It is stated to-night, with great positiveness, that several votes will leave BANKS to-morrow for PENNINGTON, and that they will not return.

The Republicans contemplate a meeting in the morning to determine whether they will push for an election to-morrow. If a vote is pressed, I think Mr. BANKS will go through. Such is the present tendency of affairs.

Judge GAMBLE, of Missouri, is said to have decided a case in which he was previously engaged as counsel. His decision as Judge, and his opinion as counsel, are both on file in the Supreme Court, and are in direct conflict. S.

The Original Copy of the Declaration of Independence—Senator Douglas—The Organization.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The report that the original copy of the Declaration of Independence has been stolen from the Patent Office, and a counterfeit one substituted, is untrue. The original has been there for fourteen years, undisturbed.

Judge DOUGLAS has written to his friends that, although suffering severely from an inflamed throat, he expects to be in Washington early in January.

The debate in the House to-day attracted a dense auditory. The discussions serve but to render more apparent the difficulties in the way of an organization.

Another Interesting Day in the House—The Proposition to elect the Speaker by Ballot—Discussion on Know-Nothingism, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

We have had another interesting day in the House. Col. WHITNEY opened the ball with a brief speech, defining his position as a National Know-Nothing, and a resolution providing for the election of a Speaker by ballot. The mode of voting now is viva voce. The name of each member is called, and he calls out the name of the gentleman for whom he votes. Thus every vote is public. Each member knows precisely where every other stands. Col. WHITNEY's proposition is that the voting shall be by secret written ballot. Its only possible advantage consists in enabling gentlemen who may be afraid to act openly and aboveboard, to evade their responsibility to public sentiment. It is creditable to the House that the resolution received only seven affirmative votes on the yeas and nays. The Colonel is unfortunate in his demonstrations at Washington. If he wants to vote for Mr. RICHARDSON, he ought at least be willing to do it in the light of day, so that his constituents may pass upon the act; and if he feels that his Anti-Nebraska pledges commit him to vote with the Anti-Nebraska men, and that it is his duty, therefore, to vote for Mr. BANKS, true pride as an honest man should overcome the *false* pride which prefers persistence in a wrong to its acknowledgment and abandonment.

MR. FULLER DEFINES HIS POSITION.

The next exhibition was that of Mr. FULLER, of Pennsylvania, who, in order to relieve Southern Know-Nothings who had been voting for him from suspicion, came forward and immolated himself. He defined *his* position—said he was a National man, opposed to the extension of Slavery, but willing to leave the question entirely to the people of the States and Territories. In short, he took the broadest ground of Squatter Sovereignty. Having done this he boldly challenged the "Grand Inquisitors" of the House to put the screws to him.

GETS IN DEEP WATER.

This was bold and manly so far; but mark the sequel. He had said that he would vote for the admission of Kansas either as a Free State or as a Slave State. Mr. SAGE inquired whether, if the proposition to restore the Missouri Compromise should be made, he would vote for or against it. He replied that *if* that compromise *could* be restored, he would be in favor of it. Mr. SAGE pressed his question, and insisted on a categorical answer, which Mr. FULLER failed to give—thus flinching at the very first flash in the contest which he had invited.

A STAMPEDE AND A RALLY.

The effect upon the Southern KNOW-Nothings was instantaneous. They were unwilling to trust a man who hesitated to go as far as the farthest of the Pro-Slavery men on that issue. So they stampeded, and began to scatter their votes about here and there, instead of for FULLER, as before. Mr. PERRY WALKER saw that this would not do, because the South would never forgive himself and his friends for voting for an "unsound" Northern man, even under a misapprehension as to his position. There was no safety for them except in the crucifixion of their Pennsylvania candidate. So they trotted him out again for another turn around the course.—Mr. WALKER again inquiring whether he would or would not vote for the restoration of the Missouri Compromise. This time Mr. FULLER *said he would not*, and then his Southern friends again cast their votes for him.

REACTION—WHERE ARE THE ANTI-NEBRASKA KNOW-NOTHINGS.

But this avowal of his Pro-Slavery affinities reacted upon the Northern man who had voted for Mr. FULLER. Mr. TOMB, of Pennsylvania, indignantly declared that had he not supposed his colleague true on the Nebraska question, his right arm should have withered ere he gave him his vote. Mr. BALL, of Ohio, also was startled by the development, and cast his vote for Mr. BANKS. The scene was a rich one, decidedly. But where are Messrs. HAVEN and WHITNEY, and other Anti-Nebraska men who have been voting for Mr. FULLER? Mr. HAVEN declares himself in favor of restoring the Missouri Compromise, I believe; how then happened he to vote for FULLER after he had thus disclosed the fact that he was as decidedly opposed to the restoration as RICHARDSON himself,—that in fact he stood on precisely the same platform with the Administration Party on this quest on?

ERRORS AND INCONSISTENCIES OF A DAY.

Col. WHITNEY will not deny that, in the Legislature of New-York, he advocated and voted for the most ultra resolutions, denunciatory of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, in favor of its restoration, and against the admission of Kansas as a Slave State. That was his platform in the canvass which sent him to Congress. He came here on such pledges for his future course; and yet he, too, voted for Mr. FULLER, after he had proved himself an entirely satisfactory Pro-Slavery candidate. It strikes me that the Northern men who pursue this game, so utterly inconsistent with themselves, so violative of every honorable obligation, will be placed by their constituents, hereafter, "where the dogs won't bite them." Mr. FULLER, of course, destroyed himself, to save his friends. He erred, in the beginning, in challenging interrogatories. Having done this, he erred grievously in flinching, at all, at Mr. SAGE's question; and, having once declared his convictions to be in favor of the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, he erred most weakly and most fatally in declaring that he would not vote for its restoration. That said, he might well apply to himself his own quotation, "Let the dead past bury its dead."

THE MORROW—A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

I will not attempt to anticipate the proceedings of to-morrow, for we cannot tell what a night may bring forth. Christmas is approaching, and *that* will make a Speaker, I trust, if one is not obtained before. If the contest is to continue, it is to be hoped measures will be taken to preserve better order in the House and galleries than we have had thus far. It is true that the House is without rules for its guidance; but surely the Clerk, who presides, can suppress the clapping and applause if he chooses to make the effort. I would suggest to Mr. FORNEY, also, that he will retire from the Clerkship a good deal more gracefully, if he will try to remember that disorder is quite as disagreeable when his political opponents are speaking, as when his own friends have the floor. Certain it is that, to-day, he seemed to care very little about preserving order, when Anti-Nebraska men were addressing the House.

MR. BUCHANAN AND HIS SUCCESSOR.

Mr. BUCHANAN is very anxious to return to the United States, but the resignation of his Secretary of Legation, Mr. APPLETON, made it absolutely necessary for him to remain at London until the correspondence in regard to the illicit enlistment affair shall have been closed, and his successor appointed. Mr. MARCY has only within a few days prepared his answer to Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch on this subject, of which I notified you two or three weeks ago, so that it must be at least three weeks before we can hear more from England in regard to the matter. In the meantime the President is looking about him for a suitable person to be nominated to the London mission. At present his inclination is to nominate Senator TOUCEY, of Connecticut, and I think he will be the man, although delay may result in the selection of some other gentleman. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

PRIVATE CLAIMS.

Mr. BRODHEAD, from the Committee on Claims, submitted a report that all private claims on which adverse reports were made, or ordered, during the last session of Congress, which were pending at its close, and which claims are founded upon any law of Congress or regulation of the Executive Departments, or contract, express or implied with Government, and which the claimants choose to prosecute before the Court of Claims, be referred to said Court. The report was adopted.

THE CASE OF JUDGE TRUMBULL.

On motion of Mr. CASS, the protest of members of the Illinois Legislature against the election of Mr. TRUMBULL was referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented evidence showing that he ceased to be Judge, and was succeeded by another two years before his election to the Senate. The evidence was similarly referred, and the Senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The House resumed voting for a Speaker with the following result:

Banks	104	Fuller	84
Richardson	78	Scattering	10

A NEW PROPOSITION.

Mr. SMITH, of Ala., said the result of the vote just announced is a pretty fair indication that no result will be reached to-day. Wishing to promote by degrees the business of the House, he proposed to proceed to the selection of two Standing Committees—one to be the Committee of Ways and Means, and the other Foreign Affairs—the Northern Party nominating four members thereof, the Administration Party three, and the Corporal's Guard, of the South, assisted by members from the North, two. These Committees to select their Chairman by a majority vote, the Chairman to preside over the ordinary business of the House alternately till a Speaker is elected. He proposed that one hour be devoted to the introduction of bills to be hereafter referred to appropriate Committees, members to be then sworn in by the Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; the House next to proceed to the election of a Clerk, Postmaster, Sergeant-at-Arms, Doorkeeper, and last but not least, a Chaplain, through whose prayers, perhaps, some oil may be thrown on the troubled waters.

This is no time for crimination and recrimination. We want harmony and concession.

Several gentlemen objected, but the plan specified in the law of 1789 was in the way, as it prescribes that a Speaker and Clerk shall first be elected, and members sworn in by the Speaker before proceeding to any other business.

Mr. CADWALLADER counselled his Democratic friends to adhere to their position and platform.

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICANS.

Mr. MCMULLEN warned the SEWARD Black Republicans that if the Government ever passed into their hands and they restored the Missouri restriction and repealed the Fugitive Slave Law, the Union must and will be dissolved. The declaration of that fanatical gray, headed man to the contrary notwithstanding.

ANOTHER DISCUSSION ON KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

Mr. ZOLLICOFFER assigned the reasons why he could support neither RICHARDSON nor BANKS, saying that he and his friends stand on middle and National grounds which all might occupy without compromising principles.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Tenn., contended that however patriotic the American Party here may be, they are, by their votes, making the extension of the Naturalization Laws paramount to every other consideration.

Mr. COX recognized no one as a member of the American Party who does not stand on the twelfth section of the Philadelphia Platform. He said a Speaker could be elected immediately if Democrats would come over to his side, but Americans have no power to carry over all their force to RICHARDSON.

Adjourned.

United States Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Cause No. 22—Jacob Kissell, plaintiff *vs.* The President and Board of Directors of the St. Louis Public Schools.—Argument was concluded by Reverdy Johnson for plaintiff.

No. 23—Robert H. McCready *et al.*, Claimants of steamer *Bay State vs.* Goldsmith Wells *et al.*—This cause was submitted to the consideration of the Court on the record and printed argument. Mr. Lord for appellants, and Cutting for appellees.

No. 24—The United States *vs.* Catusby.—Argued by Mr. Jones and Carlisle for defendant. Submitted with printed argument by Attorney-General for plaintiff.

No. 25—United States use of James Mackay *et al.*, plaintiffs *vs.* Richard S. Coxe.—Argument commenced by Mr. Chilton for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Carlisle for defendant.

South Carolina Legislature.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 20.

The South Carolina Legislature adjourned *sine die* last night. The bill to give the election of Presidential electors to the people was lost. The bill relating to the imprisonment of negro seamen was not reached. The bill to prevent non-residents from hunting or ducking in the State was passed.

The meeting called to consider the affairs of Kansas declined to act, for want of reliable information.

A meeting of the members of the Legislature called to appoint delegates to the Cincinnati Convention, did not act, for want of time, but it is understood that over fifty of the members are in favor of having the State represented in the Democratic National Convention.

Diabolical Attempt to Fire a Home for Friendless Children.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

An attempt was made at an early hour this morning to set fire to the Northern Temporary Home for Friendless Children, in this City. Fire was kindled in the lower part of the building, but was fortunately speedily extinguished. One hundred children were sleeping in the upper portion of the building.

From Buenos Ayres.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 20.

We have from Buenos Ayres dates to the 2d inst. It was reported that the forces of Gen. HARRAS had been defeated by the Indians on the southern frontier. It was also stated that a force under Gen. GONCHA had revolted. URQUIZA's troops, it was believed, had crossed the Arroyo del Medio, and great danger was felt in consequence.

Exchange on London was quoted at 67.

Later from Havana.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 19.

The steamship *Black Warrior* has arrived at this port with Havana dates to the 16th inst. There is no political news of interest. The market for Sugars was not so brisk, and buyers were scarce.

Disaster to the Ship Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The ship *Telegraph*, fourteen days out, from Baltimore for Australia, was boarded off the bar to-day, and found to be leaking. The Captain's leg was broken during a gale on the 3d inst. The disaster was occasioned by the vessel drawing too much water when crossing the bar. She was compelled to proceed to Savannah for repairs.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law in Indiana.

INDIANAPOLIS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The opinions of the Judges of our Supreme Court in a case involving the Constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law have been delivered. Judge PERKINS and DAVIDSON are against the law *in toto* Judge STEWART sustains it, except the manufacturing, search and seizure confiscation, and the agency clauses. Judge GOOKINS sustains the whole law.

Loss of the Schooner George Eggs.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The steamship *New-York*, from Boston, came in collision yesterday morning off Montauk with the schooner *George Eggs* hence for Boston. The latter sunk in ten minutes afterwards. The crew were all saved. During the collision Capt. FISK and MICHAEL JEBOR were severely hurt.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 20.

The Amoskeag Veterans arrived here this afternoon, and were received by the National Guard, Philadelphia Grays, and Washington Grays. They were reviewed by General PATTERSON. This evening they will be entertained by the Washington Grays, at their armory.

Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 20.

LOUIS D. PILLSBURY was to-day appointed Superintendent of the Albany Penitentiary for three years, from the first of March, in place of his father, Captain PILLSBURY, who is now Superintendent at Ward's Island.

The Southern Mail, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

New-Orleans papers of Friday last are to hand, they contain no news of sufficient interest to telegraph.

The RACHEL troupe left Charleston on Tuesday for Havana.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, Dec. 20.

A bill has been reported in the Virginia Legislature, giving the right of way to the Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Sub-Marine Explorations.

Major SEARS read a very interesting paper, last evening, before the Geographical Society, on the subject of Sub-Marine Explorations, and the various mechanical contrivances in use at different periods, by sub-aqueous explorers. Establishing in the minds of his audience the importance of any invention by which the hidden mysteries of the deep might be explored thoroughly and with safety, was an easy task, and consequently he dwelt but briefly upon its interest to the Geologist, to the Naturalist and to the Commercial world; and then passed to consider at great length the several improvements made in diving-bells, from the time the Greek divers at Toledo put their heads in kettles, down to the present, when the machine known as the *Nautilus*, is used. The *Nautilus* is a favorite with the Major, and he therefore detained his audience until after 10½ o'clock, while he discussed its merits and demonstrated its superiority over all others. The principal advantage claimed for the *Nautilus* over others is, that in using it, reservoirs of condensed air are employed. These reservoirs remain on the surface of the water, where they may be anchored, and from them those in the submerged machine are supplied, and the machine itself operated. It is not our purpose to describe the machine minutely, as that has already been done, and therefore, to those not particularly interested in the subject of diving bells, we suppose we have stated all that is necessary when we say that from the reservoirs of condensed air there is a tube connecting with a chamber in the upper part of the machine, through which, by an arrangement of valves, the chamber may be filled and the machine made to rise, or emptied, and the machine depressed at the will of the operator. There is, besides, a tube through which conversation may be carried on between those below and those above, which is a vast improvement on the old system of signals. Altogether the Major considered the *Nautilus* as adequate to the requirements of successful pearl fishing, coral gathering, and building breakwaters and docks.

Furniture at Auction—Sharp Sellers.

Here is a profitable trick of the auctioneers—especially the furniture auctioneers. Some of them find occasionally that their down-town stores bring them but thin profits; selling the same sofas, sideboards, bookcases over, for twenty times a month, can't pay very well. In this emergency, they transport their veneered and lightly varnished wares to their private dwellings, and dispose them in their various rooms according to the conditions of light required to show them to best advantage and to conceal the cracks. Upon an appointed day the red flag is run out, and all the neighbors flock in to buy the "elegant furniture, just as good as new, which is to be sold to foreclose a mortgage," or, "by order of the Sheriff." The distressed ladies of the family move about modestly, grieving apparently at the loss of their household gods. The neighbors bid liberally and get splendid bargains—giving, unwittingly, for each article, 33 per cent. more than would have been taken glad y at the saleroom down town. Some houses that we could designate have had their furniture sold out in this way about once a week throughout the year.

Rowdies in the Streets.

If a man will stay in his own house, nights, and keep his doors locked, he is pretty safe in New-York. With our model Police *arrangements*, he is not likely to be damaged by ruffians in his own parlor, unless at some time he has foolishly affronted the sovereign crew. But, if a man *will* go out nights, he must expect to be knocked down. We would like to know what right an honest man has to be away from his family after dark. And what business has anybody who has a home to be away from it, except by daylight. Some folks not as if they thought it was the special function of policemen to take care of well-behaved people. Wiser men know that their special duty is to keep scoundrels from making too much fuss about it while prosecuting their rascalities, and to help ladies cross the street at STEWART'S. If men don't want to be outraged, let them stay "within their sphere," and not tempt either "artists" or "suckers."

Assault by Rowdies.

JOHN MULLEN, peddling at the corner of Tenth-avenue and Sixty-first-street, was attacked at 10 o'clock on Wednesday night in Eighth-avenue, near Forty-ninth-street by some rowdies, who beat him until he was almost senseless, and then fled. The Twenty-second Ward Police found him and took him to the Station-house.

Marvellous—Gratitude.

We have no new fight at the "Belle Union" to record this morning. Nor has any gang of ruffians entered the City Hotel to disturb the peace and harmony of the drinkers at the bar. This is a sign of promise,—let us be duly thankful.

We must not omit here to commend that delicate sense of propriety which leads the Captains of Police to refrain from any reference to many very disreputable affairs that occur in their beats. Thus the Chief's Book—out of which our future history is to be made—is kept clean, and posterity is not scandalized by the record of our metropolitan misrule.

An Alderman in a Pucker.

The Alderman of the Ninth was badly bored in the Board last night. He stopped short in a speech on the Columbia College Park, to request members of the Board to *keep silence* while he was speaking. There were Mr. Councilman MCCAHILL, and Aldermen LORD, FOX, and somebody else, all talking "in a heap" right under the Alderman's nose, and his speech made them talk the faster. Somebody's education has been neglected. Keep quiet, gentlemen, when a member is on his legs. It's parliamentary.

The Sheriff's Jury on Their Annual Jollification.

Last evening the two panels of the Sheriff's Jury sat down to their annual festivals—the first at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and the other at the Astor. Each Jury was represented by its full complement of members, and speeches, and song, and merriment was the order of the evening. Over the feast at the St. Nicholas, Mr. GERARD STUYVESANT presided. Toasts were duly read and responses followed from Ex-Recorder TALMADGE, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq., Alderman ELY, HARVEY HART, Esq., and a song or two by Mr. W. BLEECKER. At the Astor House they had a royal supper, P. H. COLT, Esq., presided. The speeches were from OAKEY HALL, Mr. MCMURRAY, &c. Comic VALENTINE told some stories.

American Institute Premiums.

The American Institute has corrected its list of premiums, by awarding to ROOT a gold medal for Photographs in water-colors. This was one of the class of cases to which we referred as occasioning dissatisfaction among exhibitors; several classes of articles having been omitted in making up the list.

Collision of Vessels and Loss of Life.

At 5 o'clock yesterday morning the steam-tug *Achilles*, while opposite Robin's Reef, ran into the sloop *Herald*, Capt. PETERSON, loaded with fire-clay, and sunk her instantly. Captain PETERSON was drowned, but his deck hands, CHRISTIAN PHILIPS and JACOB SWARTS, were rescued by the crew of the steam-tug. The cause of the collision was not ascertained.

The Amoskeag Veterans.

This splendid battalion will arrive here this afternoon, from Washington, en route for their homes in New-Hampshire. They will be received at 2 o'clock P. M., at the foot of Cortlandt-street, by the "Light Guard," Capt. VINCENT, and after parade through Cortlandt-street, Broadway, Wall and Pearl streets, will be reviewed by the District-Attorney's "Excellency" in the Park. The Guard "welcomes" its guests at the Armory after the parade.

☞ We notice in SCHAUS' window, just below the Hospital in Broadway, a new picture by Mrs. LILLY M. SPENCER, a noble, gentlemanly dog, somewhat fettered by a long chain that is fastened to a basket of market stuff, is regarding with dutiful patience and great disgust, an impudent terrier who makes the canvass ring with his noisy barking, and is evidently disposed to pitch into him. A roasting piece of beef lies in the basket, and a turkey so young and tender, that we know the skin under the wing would break by the pressure of the thumb, and a bunch of celery, a good deal whiter and crisper than any the market has afforded this wet season. In the back-ground an old rag-picker is tearing the bills off a pile of bricks and thrusting them into her bag. The whole attitude of the gentlemanly and useful dog says, as plainly as the card below the painting, "Bark if you wish, but bite if you dare."

Closing of the Evening Schools.

The various Evening Schools will close their first term this evening throughout the City.

The Sixteenth Ward Girls' School held its closing reception last evening, on which occasion a very large turn-out of visitors was present. The exercises were good enough to excite general astonishment on all hands. Remarks were made by Alderman CHRISTY, TUCKER and DELAMATER, and Mr. JEREMIAH CAREY of the local Board. Five beautiful books were presented by a gentleman, one in each of the five classes, to the following named young ladies, for highest merit: 1st class, SUSAN M. DOUGHTY; 2d, JULIA R. DARCY; 3d, MARTHA DICKSON; 4th, ELLEN CAFFERLY; 5th, SARAH and ANNA CADY, sisters. The Chairman of the Evening School Committee made the presentations by request of the donor, who was present and made an address.

Mrs. SARAH STUART is Principal here, with Misses MACFARLANE, SIMMS, BEALE, ARMSTRONG, and Mrs. ROSS.

The Evening Schools will reassemble for their second term on the 3d of January, 1856.

Seventy-two certificates were given out.

PETER COOPER and Mr. JOHNSON addressed the Boys and Girls of the Evening Schools, assembled in the Chapel of the Eighteenth Ward School, No. 40, and gave out 200 certificates. There were several visitors present. The singing was excellent, and the deportment and appearance of the assembled Schools were truly admirable. The teachers deserve the thanks of the public for their successful management.

☞ The Girls' Grammar School, No. 45, gave its last reception and public examination yesterday, under the auspices of Mr. DELAMATER and other school officers. The Superintendent, Hon. S. S. RANDALL, conducted the examination in person, and pronounced the advancement of the highest class in Algebra and Mathematics more satisfactory than in any other school. The exercises were listened to with attention by the hundreds of visitors present. The young ladies of the highest class have started a manuscript monthly newspaper, the first number of which was read before the audience as a part of the exercises, and gave great satisfaction. This unique affair is entitled *Our Offering*, and is edited each month by two young ladies, chosen by ballot from the school. Miss MARY G. THOMPSON and Miss ANNIE A. ROOME were the editors of the first number.

Mr. DELAMATER delivered a kind address of leave taking, and the feeling manifested by the pupils must have been very grateful to him.

Aldermen CHRISTY and C. H. TUCKER were present, also Commissioners JONES and ADAMS, who all made remarks. They closed with "Old Hundred. The girls remained for an hour or two, and had a general good time, with music and dancing and innocent glee.

☞ There was an immense crowd at the Tabernacle last night, on occasion of the first concert of the New-York Saengerbund, the united German vocal Societies of this City, under the direction of CARL BERGMANN. The principal piece was a dramatic composition, by W. TSCHIACH, entitled, and descriptive of, "A Night on the Ocean," which was exceedingly well rendered. The solo parts were sung by Messrs. QUINT and TESKE. Various other vocal and instrumental compositions were performed to the great satisfaction of the immense audience.

☞ The complimentary ball given at the Assembly Rooms last evening, to the widow of the late Mr. JAMES SHELTON, by Mr. WILLIAM ROBERTSON, was well attended, and, at a late hour, the party were enjoying themselves immensely.

☞ The third lecture of the German course was delivered last night by Dr. WEISSENBORN, whose abominable treatment by the Prussian Government is well known. The subject was connected with Education and was concisely and ably treated.

☞ A Fair for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum is under way at No. 312 Broadway. Give them a lift. Another for the benefit of the Free Church of the Epiphany is proceeding at No. 130 Stanton-street.

☞ Carts backed up to the side-walk, and skids from the cart-tail to the door-sills—these are the special delight of some merchants in the lower streets. Most of them are rich and influential—so, great as the nuisance is, it cannot be abated.

☞ The Twentieth Anniversary of the Protestant Half-Orphan Asylum was held at the Asylum last evening. Interesting exercises of the children, and addresses from clergymen and others, made up the programme.

☞ Rev. J. P. THOMPSON lectured on Mazzini last night before the Young Men's Association of the Twentieth-street Congregational Church.

☞ Professor J. B. BROWN delivered a lecture on Elocution, and gave some capital readings at Clinton Hall last evening.

☞ It will cost one dollar a yard to groove the Russ pavement as proposed by the Aldermanic Committee.

☞ The newsboys and the Five Points' Mission children unite in a Concert to-night at the Tabernacle. A good time they'll have, or we're mistaken.

Coroner's Inquests.

FATAL ACCIDENT—SOMEBODY CENSURED.

Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest yesterday at the City Hospital, on the body of Mrs. MARY FRANKLIN, whose death we announced on Wednesday. The Jury after hearing the evidence in the case, rendered the following verdict: "That deceased died from a fracture of the leg caused by a bale of cotton falling upon her at No. 288 Front-street. We hold the proprietors of said store guilty of culpable negligence in allowing cotton to be rolled on the sidewalk in a negligent manner."

FROM KANSAS.

Condition of Affairs at Lawrence.

The St. Louis *Democrat* has received, through a private source, intelligence from Leavenworth, K. T., to December 8, from which we make the following extracts. The writer says:

It is perfectly understood here that Governor SHANNON's proclamation and bluster were intended to play into the hands of ATCHISON, STRINGFELLOW, and gang. Volunteer companies were raised in the border counties of Missouri with wonderful alacrity immediately upon its promulgation. It is said there are now encamped near Lawrence from one to two thousand armed men, and other companies are hurrying on to join them. Most of them are resident Missourians, and ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW are out urging an attack.

The Lawrence men stand firm, and will not yield till they are forced. They have nicely calculated their strength, and they hold to the belief that it will take 5,000 men to take Lawrence, and even then with the loss of much blood. The Lawrence men are entrenched, have experienced commanders, and are well armed to a man. They are calmly and resolutely awaiting an attack. Col. LANE, of Lawrence, has sent a dispatch requesting aid from this city—he says fight is inevitable. Col. SUMNER, commandant at the fort, is awaiting orders from Washington. RICHARDSON, commander of the militia, has been striving to bring about an amicable settlement, but STRINGFELLOW, EASTIN and gang say no. Although the Lawrence men have shown a disposition to do right, it seems that they must fight or take the alternative of being massacred. Lawrence has at this time eight hundred men under muster; their weapons of defence are Sharpe's rifles and revolvers. It is said that the Missourians have five pieces of cannon in addition to their small arms.

These cannon were got by them in the following manner: About 100 of them broke into the arsenal at Liberty, Clay County, Missouri, secured the man in charge by tying him, took the cannon, shells, &c., on hand, and marched off to Lawrence. Col. SUMNER has sent a force to recover the arms stolen, and to protect the arsenal from further plunder. ATCHISON, it is said, is encamped with some twenty-five men, about fifteen miles from Lawrence, waiting for reinforcements. There is a report afloat that SHANNON is much agitated, and is trying to advise the Missourians to go home, having at last convinced himself that this is the only way to avoid a collision. He is obliged, however, to advise with ATCHISON and STRINGFELLOW, and they, I believe, require the Lawrence men to surrender their arms. This they consider as equivocal to laying down their lives, and of course they will not consent. Negotiation and compromise thus far have been fruitless. It is thought that the crisis in Kansas affairs has come at last; the fight is expected to-day or to-morrow, and if so it must be a bloody one, for the Lawrence men will fight with no expectation of quarter. It is thought by the Free-State men here that the Missourians will attack this city, whether successful or not at Lawrence; they have vowed the destruction of the *Register* press, and may throw it into the river, as they did the Parkville *Luminary*.

Possibly, Colonel SUMNER, in endeavoring to retake the arms stolen from the arsenal, may bring about a collision between the United States troops and the border ruffians.

In the present condition of the public mind, a trifle may turn the strife into quite a different channel from that anticipated by those who originated it. To give you an idea of the excitement in this place, I need only state that business is entirely suspended, and groups of men are on the streets talking of the war, as if a terrible calamity was impending, which cannot be averted.

Judge Stuart's Letter of Resignation.

OFFICE OF THE CITY JUDGE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855.

To His Excellency, Myron H. Clark, Governor, &c.:

SIR: It is known to yourself and the public that I was lately charged with an offence in my official character of City Judge, and that I have since been tried and acquitted by a Jury of my fellow-citizens. Of that trial, with the circumstances and matters that led to it, I will not speak in this communication, except so far, indeed, as is necessary in respect to the course I feel it my duty to pursue; for, however, without guilt in the late calamity under which I have suffered, it is my purpose, for the reasons following, to withdraw from the Bench—my resignation, herein tendered, to take effect at the end of the present month. The cause that has led me to the course adopted is, that there are those among my fellow-citizens who are of the opinion that although acquitted in fact of the charge preferred against me, and innocent in truth of all criminal conduct in the matter complained of, the late terrible ordeal through which I have passed has, in a greater or less degree, impaired my present usefulness as a judge, and will, if I remain upon the bench, to some extent injure the administration of public justice at my hands. It is believed by many that the late melancholy events by which I was surrounded would, for a time at least, in a measure, deprive me of that confidence on the part of some which is so essential from all to qualify a judge for a valuable discharge of official duty. Beside the personal relations between the District-Attorney, Recorder and myself, are not such as would conduce to harmony in the Court of which we are members. Under these circumstances, and in view of the delicacy and importance of a judicial office, with no wish that misfortune to me—although without crime, and by whom or however brought—shall in any manner affect the interest of public justice, or be made to reflect upon those to whom I am indebted for the place I occupy, I feel it to be a duty of honor and principle to resign. In the consideration of this matter, I have been apprehensive that a surrender of the place might, upon first thought, with some, be construed to the prejudice of my innocence, but those with whom I have advised assure me that no such inference will or can be drawn by even the most uncharitable or least friendly; but that every fair and just citizen will ascribe my resignation to the cause assigned. In the presence of my God, to you, sir, the first officer of the State, and to the public at large, I declare my entire innocence of all criminal conduct or intentional wrong in the matter from which I have been made so seriously to suffer. Influenced, under feelings of deepest pain and sorrow, alone by the reasons and motives stated, I have, after many years of devoted duty and earnest industry in the criminal departments of this City, without reproach or censure from any but in the confidence and praise of all, in poverty with wounded hopes and broken health, but a conscience free from guilt, voluntarily surrendered an office of honor and emolument for private life, trusting to Providence and my best exertions for what may come to me in the future. Believing, Sir, that the confidence of the great body of the people in my integrity is still unshaken, and that the course my convictions of propriety has led me to adopt will be approved of by my friends and the community in which I live,

I have the honor to be
Your Excellency's most obedt. humble servt,
R. H. STUART.

Rev. Jonas King's Claim Allowed.

We find the following in the *Observer*:

It gave us great satisfaction to be able to say last week, that after so many years of delay, vexation and loss, the claim of Rev. JONAS KING, D. D., upon the kingdom of Greece, for pecuniary damages sustained by him, has at last, through the interposition of our Government, been allowed. Although Dr. KING has been paid far less than he was in equity entitled to, it is a source of gratification to him and his friends, that the difficulty is at length adjusted amicably by the payment to Dr. KING, by the Greek Government, of $25,000 in full of all demands.

LARD AN ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNIA.—The *American Journal of Medical Science* says that Lard is an antidote to Strychnia. It was discovered in an attempt to poison a dog, by placing the Strychnia upon meat. The meat was near a jar of refuse Lard, and after the meat had been eaten the dog devoured the lard, and to the surprise of the person watching the effect of the poison, it failed of producing any effect, although one grain had been swallowed. The experiment was repeated nine different times with like results, and eleven times without the Lard, in every instance proving fatal.

POSTAGE STAMPS.—We have been requested to state, in answer to interrogatories, that the law makes no compensation to postmasters for the sale of postage stamps or stamped envelopes, except by the allowance of commission on such as are used in prepayment of postage on letters and packages sent from their offices. The commission allowed on mailable matter prepaid by stamps or stamped envelopes sent from an office is the same as if the prepayment had been effected in money.—*Union.*

THE ASIA'S MAILS.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Russia's Views of the Last Campaign.

THE MISSION OF CANROBERT.

AUSTRIA AND THE UNITED STATES.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Burning of the American Ship Constitution.

The *Asia's* mails reached this city yesterday afternoon. We publish below copious extracts from our foreign files. A dispatch from Marseilles, dated Nov. 26, says:

"Admiral LYONS continues to cruise near the shore of the Crimea, to survey the point of Kertch, against which the Russians seem to be preparing an attack during the winter. They are fortifying Arabat, and are concentrating in its environs 20,000 men, whilst 15,000 more are sent towards Genitchi, in order to re-establish communications between the rear of the army of Prince GORTSCHAKOFF and the interior of Russia by the road over the Spit of Arabat."

There is no news whatever from the Crimea.

The Vienna *Oesterreichische Correspondenz* has the following:

"The Odessa Imperial Commercial Bank has suspended its hard cash payments. Unpleasant scenes have occurred in consequence. The gendarmerie remind people that by refusing to take bank notes they display animosity towards the Government. The premium on silver is a ready 13 and 13 per cent.

By intelligences received from Hamburg, dated the 5th, we are informed that, by imperial command, a grand review had been held at Warsaw, to celebrate the anniversary of the victory of Russia over the Polish revolution.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of Mr. CURTIS, the British Consul at Cologne, who was lately sentenced to imprisonment by the Prussian Courts, for an offence in connection with the enlistment of Germans for the British German Legion."

The new Russian levy of ten men out of every 1,000 has been caused by the dread that Sweden and Denmark are about to join the Western Alliance.

This levy has already begun, but the season and the exhaustion of the Provinces will, it is thought, prevent its producing the force calculated on.

Austria is said to desire that in future the Hospodars of the Principalities should be nominated for life by the Porte, but for the great European Powers to have a right to vote.

A letter from the Crimea of the 30th ult. says:

"It seems that any movement whatever, under present circumstances, has become impossible. The Russians occupy formidable positions, which they do not appear to think of quitting, as they construct each day new works, such as they so well know how to make, which would indicate that they have no intention of evacuating the Crimea, as most persons suppose. They are far from being in want of provisions or munitions of all kinds."

A correspondent of *Le Nord*, writing on the 12th inst., from the Russian head-quarters at Baktchi-Serai, says:

"The progress which Prince GORTSCHAKOFF has made in the way of reorganization since we evacuated the south side of Sebastopol is truly prodigious. The two months which the enemy has completely lost in useless experiments, has rendered our army finer than ever."

The Prospects of Peace.

From the London Times, Dec. 7.

As in March and April last, the air is once more filled with the rumors of peace. We are told that the conflict is at an end, and that in a few days the inestimable boon will be in our possession. There are few so friendly to war or so hostile to Russia that they will not hear such tidings with pleasure, and abandon themselves with too little consideration to the seductions of hope. *We are far from saying that such rumors are without foundation*, but there are considerations, on the other hand, which ought to lead us to regard our present position with *distrust and reserve, rather than with sanguine and high-wrought expectation.*

The best promise of a solid and durable peace *would be that the terms should be proposed by Russia herself.* We have already had ample experience how easy it is for this dexterous and insidious Power to assent to terms proposed to her in the abstract, and to evade them by raising objections to every proposition by which they could possibly be carried into effect. *Russia has as yet offered no terms*, and when she does so it will be time enough for us to abandon our minds to dreams of peace and plenty, of reduced tea duties, and gradually subsiding income tax.

What is it, then, which has sent up our funds, and led to the general belief that all our troubles are at an end? Simply this—that now, as in the month of December last year, we are *flattered with the offer of the good offices of the Emperor of Austria.* This time last year he agreed, if Russia did not make peace, to deliberate. This year we are told that, *having deliberated, he is ready, if Russia will not make peace upon certain solid and reasonable conditions, to recall his Ambassador.* This

Government of the latter knows their interest to act otherwise. Neither in France nor England is public opinion in a stable state as to permit of their Governments disregarding whatever pledges may, prudently and fairly, be given to their own people. Our belief is that the war must go on, facts not upon our confidence in the most fortified and variable views and dispositions of Governments, but upon the necessity of things.

From the London Chronicle.

Semi-official negotiations for peace are at the present moment pending. The vital interest which the European Powers have at stake is the best guarantee of their sincerity in endeavoring to effect an honorable issue. The statesmen of France and England listen to such endeavors only because their wisdom and their patriotism tell them that the true interests of the people of those countries are identified with the cause of peace, provided that peace be safe, honorable, and therefore durable. Does any one man believe that NAPOLEON or Lord PALMERSTON would listen to anything less, or that friendly intermediaries should have the audacity to propose other than satisfactory terms? Then why all this senseless and degrading abuse of the Sovereigns of States with which we are yet in alliance—Sovereigns who command the respect and obedience of their subjects, not through force, but through opinion?

Of course, *Russia has not yet directly proposed terms.* Statesmanship may not reached that point of development—perhaps it may never will. But let us not shut our eyes to the fact that those who come with the positive object of aiding us in arriving at an honorable issue, there is no disgrace to us, the slightest in listening to such suggestions, nor is there any "meanness" on their part in making them. Little reliance can be placed on the occasional manifestations of braggadocio by the enemy. It is ever his custom; but in the present case it almost becomes matter of State duty, because he has been beaten, and dare not confess it to his own people. *The Allies could do without a peace—Russia cannot.*

From the London Standard.

The terms of any durable peace must be supported by the Emperor of Russia himself, or dictated by the Allies individually or by the Allies. Neither Prussian nor Austrian *entente* must be permitted to adjust the terms upon which the Muscovite shall be received to atone for his outrage upon public law, which, because it is "*public* law" that has been violated, ought to be vindicated by every independent nation that claims to be considered as civilized. England, France and Sardinia have done their part, but Austria and Prussia have been the aids and abettors of the wrongdoer, not openly, because they dare not to act openly, but by a recourse to every disingenuous shift to which they could resort. Is it at the hands of these accomplices of the malefactor that we are to receive propositions of accommodation with him? Is it in this way that we deal with other criminals? No; such composition with atrocious guilt is by our laws punished as a grave and disgraceful crime, and justly, for the best interests of society are sacrificed by the admission of such compromise of guilt.

The cry of peace from all the hireling journals of Germany, proves that ALEXANDER *wants peace*, as peace is probably necessary to the existence of his dynasty, if not of his empire. If then, he wants peace, let him himself ask it, in terms and upon conditions suited to the crime of which he has been guilty in an outrage upon "public law," and to the situation to which the commission of that crime has precipitated him. Let us not subject ourselves to the old reproach, that England always sacrifices in diplomacy what she has won in arms. We are confident, indeed, that our imperial ally of France will not incur that reproach; and happily, we are committed in the present instance to that course which he shall adopt. Let ALEXANDER sue for peace upon reasonable terms, and he may have it, but no propositions must come from the side of the Allies or through any Austrian or Prussian medium.

From the London Globe.

The peace rumors are not entirely without foundation, but we should warrant an extremely erroneous impression if we deemed that foundation as *possessed of the solidity which some capitalists and others have invested it*; upon which they could appear to have built the most sanguine expectations. *Russia has herself made no propositions for peace.* She having made no offer of terms of peace, it cannot of course be stated what precise terms the belligerent powers would be willing to consider. It is obvious, however, that the people of this country have a right to expect and may fully expect that the terms which would be now considered as admissible, as regards satisfaction for the present and security for the future, will be greatly in advance of those which were deemed worthy of consideration when Sebastopol and a Russian power in the Black Sea existed.

THE FRENCH PRESS ON THE PROSPECT OF PEACE.

A considerable change has passed over the Paris press; the most warlike of the journals are at this moment the most *impressed with the necessity of a speedy peace.* The *Debats* earnestly desires peace, but does not believe in its reëstablishment. The *Constitutionnel* believes in a pacific termination of the contest, provided *Russia consents to waive all false ideas to power of civilization and of universal sway.* The Western Powers can await with confidence the decision of their adversary. If they are to continue the war, they know already what they will do, with more extensive means of action, and with greater chances of success.

A Russian View of the Last Campaign.

The Russian journals rarely contain leading articles, generally restricting their communications to recitals of occurrences more or less garbled. The *Invalide Russe*, however, has just published one of these editorial papers. It is headed "*The War Beginning in Earnest*," and quotes as a motto the memorable words of KUTUSOFF: "*The loss of Moscow is the Saving of Russia.*" In the outset it lays it down as an invention of the French and English press that the Russians were conquered on the 8th of September and that the Allies had taken Sebastopol, and proceeds thus:

"Far from which side and at what time did the enemy carry the day? What Russian regiment was compelled to lay down its arms or retreat? Where are the trophies of victory, the hundreds of cannons heaps of standards, masses of prisoners? Of all this there is not a vestige, and the truth is that the Allies were so intimidated that they did not venture into the city, after it was evacuated by the Russian troops, for three whole days, and then only with the greatest precaution and with fear and trembling. It was only for the purpose of no longer serving uselessly as a target to the enemy, who were approaching the walls nearly every day more and more, that it was resolved to cross over to the north side, just as one changes one's dress or selects another path. *To be sure, it was a pity to put aside the beautiful purple dress of Sebastopol, but it is only for a time, and the Czar will soon give it another one far more magnificent than the former, and the genius of Todtleben and his companions will weave it at their leisure and without a seam.* No joy has been expressed at the so-called victory by the Western Powers,—neither by the English, who were completely beaten, as they have been in every action since the commencement of the war; nor by the French, who are now in a condition to quote the well known words of Pyrrhus. The sole trophies of England and France are black crape and mourning dress-es. The armies of both fought without any reason, and acted in spite of their respective Sovereigns, who give them no protection nor consolation under their misfortunes, by which they are reduced to the verge of despair; while Russia, on the other hand, attacked without any reason, fought valiantly for honor and self-preservation.

"Such a difference in the moral element of the two contending parties cannot fail to terminate eventually in favor of the Russian arms, which was only at a momentary disadvantage, because it had not sufficient railroads, nor guns of such extreme range as those of the enemy. Whoever puts forth other reasons for the misfortunes that have hitherto befallen us is worse than a traitor to his country, for even the enemy acknowledges the heroic bravery of the Russians, and the superiority of our artillery and the scientific attainments of our engineers.

"As credit was supposed in the West that by obtaining possession of the south side of Sebastopol they had gained everything, and they are now the more surprised to find out their error, and to see that the war has in reality only just commenced—a war which cannot possibly reflect any glory on the Governments which brought it on, and can only end in their total prostration. Even now the blood of their own subjects is not sufficient for their insatiable ambition, and they are obliged to have recourse to all sorts of shifts to obtain men from other nations. With Sardinia the contract of sale has been concluded, and Otonga will, no doubt, be easily purchased; but it is still a question whether the brave Caribians will allow themselves to be sold. The loan of 1,500,000,000 francs is no proof of patriotic sentiments, for it was nothing more than a jobbing speculation of mostly Jewish bankers, to suck out the resources of France and leave her bound hand and foot, when she will find out, to her cost, that the Empire, instead of the promised peace and glory, has brought nothing but war and desolation on the unhappy country.

"England has sunk low, both in the estimation of Russia and France. Turkey is unable to move under the weight of the French and English Pro-Consuls. How different is the case in Russia, where the Emperor never abuses his power, and the people never suffer from tyranny and the cold egotism of their rulers. The Czar and his people are indissolubly united, while the first reverse of fortune will not fail to break up the alliance of the enemy. But it is not only behind stone walls that the Russians can fight. Their present circumstances in the field are just as favorable. Our troops are now in the open country, for that is the natural region of action for their valor, but the enemy do not dare to attack them, preferring to sit down and encamp like cowards. The enemy are not able to undertake anything of importance. Round their position is fortifications so formidable as they would make the world believe. In the beginning of the war a great part of Europe was no doubt unfavorably disposed towards Russia, which has, however, now no enemies except Louis NAPOLEON, who openly hates Russia, which is the natural ally of France, and England, and the Democrats, who also hate the Czar, the bulwark of Prussia and the whole of Germany stand firm on our side. Austria is become cautious, and therefore Sweden will come to their senses in time, for NAPOLEON'S overbearing conduct in Greece, Turkey, Rome, Sardinia, Spain, Naples, and all Italy, as well towards England, at home he leads by the nose, shows sufficiently that he follows the traditionary policy of the first empire.

"The Russians are still in possession of the north side of Sebastopol, and even if they would lose it the enemy have gained nothing by it, and would not be able to march into the interior of the country. A few attempts may be made to effect a landing at points of no importance, such as Kertch and Eupatoria, but the more important places on the coasts are effectively protected and perfectly safe from any attempts of the enemy. They may come again with more ships, but they will be received by the Russian troops, and we can wait their coming without any fear."

Reply from the London Times.

The *Northern Bee* has published an article evidently intended for the perusal of Europe. It accordingly addresses itself in time with the alleged revival of negotiations. The writer, no doubt, aims at obtaining easy terms for his country by showing her powers of prolonged resistance. The Allies, it is expected, will be content with a little, when, to gain more, they must prepare for a conflict, the end of which is far off in the future. But the writer of "The War Beginning in Earnest" is not a man to influence his readers. He startles by paradoxes which no one will accept, and then prophesies with a boldness which carries little conviction. It is a singular proof of the ignorance which prevails in Russia when a public writer deems that Europe will believe that the permanent strategy of the abandonment of Sebastopol. This explanation of the events of September was received at the time with ridicule, although just admiration was not withheld from the General who with such skill and coolness saved the remnant of his shattered force. But we now have the whole repeated, and supported with arguments worthy of the cause.

It is useless to refute, or even to ridicule, the assertion that "the Russians crossed to the north side as one changes his dress or selects another path; "but we may point out the folly of losing the respect of the world for what was really achieved by an absurd claim to complete success. The *Northern Bee* is as confident in its predictions as in its boasts. We are told that the purple dress of Sebastopol is put off for a time, but that the Czar will give it a new one by the genius of TODTLEBEN and his companions. The petty victory of the Western Powers was unworthy of record, and will be speedily effaced. Their sole trophies are crape and black dresses, their armies are reduced to the verge of despair. Whatever Russia suffered was only through a momentary want of preparation—because she had not sufficient railroads, or guns of the same range as those of the enemy. Thus she had met with a slight reverse; but, on the other hand, she defeated the British wherever she met them, while the French, in their last victory, will instinctively recur to the words of PYRRHUS. So the writer goes on: The French loan was only successful by means of the Jews; the Anglo-French alliance may be broken up in a day by any reverse; the nations of Europe, are rapidly assuming their former sympathy for Russia.

The army of GORTSCHAKOFF is unassailable; the Allies have landed on spots of no importance; whatever ships they may bring will be received by the Russian gunboats. We have quoted these dishonorable and foolish statements, not from a desire to expose them, but rather that they may throw a light on the language of the Czar and his friends, who declare that the West has gained all that it can fairly desire, and that Russia is willing to concede all that she decently can. It must be remembered that all writing in St. Petersburg is at least negatively official. If not the direct production of a government agent, it contains only what such an agent will approve. The *Northern Bee* may, therefore, be considered to speak what the Czar wishes his subjects and neighbors should believe.

There can be no doubt that when the war is spoken of as only now beginning in earnest it is the wish of the Imperial Cabinet that the Russians should be encouraged to obstinacy or their opponents terrified into a treaty. Probably both objects are included. The waverers at home and abroad are to be strengthened in the idea of Russian invincibility; the noble and the trader of the capital are to believe that a determination to resist will lower the tone of the Allies; while the peacemakers of the West, and all the irresolute or secretly sympathetic in Europe, are to be confirmed in Russian leanings by the spectacle of an indomitable people and the prospect of an endless war.

But if the idea was good, the execution has been indifferent. *We can gather nothing from the present document but an encouragement to persevere.* An apology for ill-success would command more respect than a gross and absurd denial. But what would carry the greatest weight would be a statement detailing some of the means by which Russia can support the campaigns that are to come. It is useless to affect a mystery about things which cannot be concealed, or, in such a contest as this, to pass over with affected contempt the opinions which are current among men. Throughout the Old and New Worlds there is but one language. Every one speaks of the humiliation of Russia. Statesmen compare the days when the implied wish of a Czar was enough to stay any scheme of improvement throughout the East with the present time, when hastily raised levies of Asiatics have defeated his disciplined troops, and the Ottoman Porte, weak and distracted though it be, never gives a thought to the Sovereign whose representative was before all-powerful.

Two years since military critics, man of sober judgment, declared that both history and their own observation induced them to place the Russian troops on an equality with any that could be brought against them. Now it proclaimed, without denial, that they are inferior to those of four nations whom the chance of war has opposed to them, and the presumption is that the army of the smallest European Power might face with assurance of success an equal force of the Czar. It is said that more than 300,000 Russians have been buried since the Pruth was passed; it is said that the recruiting for fresh levies is every day more difficult; it is said that the nobles are discontented and disloyal, angry at the loss of those who till their lands, and anxious for the return of the ease and luxuries of peace. The serfs who supply the armies are stated to dread the hour which drags them from their homes to fight in a war which they feel to be objectless and endless. Religion, even under the goad of the priesthood, ceases to inspire them with enthusiasm enough to do away with the necessity of chains and handcuffs.

The finances of the empire are said to be wasted; the revenues of the Church, the savings of the State, are nearly gone; manufactures are at an end, for want of material; commerce is only carried on by the surreptitious aid of a neutral port. These are the opinions which prevail in every land beyond the Russian boundaries. They may be exaggerated, they may be false—but they exist, and influence the world. It is for the rulers and the press of Russia to deny them if they be untrue, to correct them if they be exaggerated. Let the *Northern Bee* descend to details, if it has anything that can be truly or even plausibly argued. Let it labor to convince men of judgment, and not to impose on the unprejudiced or the ignorant. It may then in some measure benefit the Power which it serves; at present it belongs to that class from which people commonly pray to be preserved.

Mission of General Canrobert.

From the London Post.

General CANROBERT has returned to Paris, and it is now allowed that we were right when we stated that he neither signed any treaty with Sweden, nor had any mission to sign any Convention, military or otherwise, with that power.

A cotemporary who, however, gave currency to assertions to the contrary, now publishes a statement, that "a convention or protocol was signed the day after the departure of General CANROBERT from Stockholm, by the Representatives of England and France and the Swedish Minister." But this is "a day after the fair," as far as the accuracy of our cotemporary's assertion is concerned. And now, again, he blunders even in calling the deed to which it is asserted signatures were attached, "an act, a convention, or a protocol," and appears as unable to perceive the distinction between these as between that which is and that which is not, or between General CANROBERT'S having a mission to treat and to sign, and his having a mission to lay the bases of future arrangements.

We repeat again, *there is no present convention with Sweden in existence.*

Austria and the United States.

The Chevalier VON HULSEMANN, who for many years represented Austria at Washington as a simple Charge d'Affaires, has been appointed Minister Resident, and the *Ost Deutsche Post* has a leader on the subject, which deserves attention, as its object is to show to the Americans that Austria is willing to forget the Kossta affair, and to improve her relations with the "sixth great Power." The article being very long, it will be given in a condensed form:

"The United States has long been looked on as a bugbear to be avoided or ignored, but the diplomatic tradition of there being only five great Powers is growing antiquated. The confederation of States on the other side of the Atlantic is beginning to claim its right to be considered the sixth great Power, and to interfere in European affairs. We see that England wishes to remain on good terms with the United States, and that autocratic Russia ostentatiously endeavors to obtain the friendship of the Transatlantic Republic. If the present war is to remain a 'localized' and limited one, the United States must not interfere in it. If the Washington Government should think fit to introduce its word, sword and fleet into the quarrel, the war would soon assume different dimensions, as the second-rate European Powers would immediately declare in favor of the one or the other party. If America resists the temptation to meddle in the Eastern question, it will be a proof that those persons who affirm she has no statesmen libel her. Good sense is the basis of statescraft, and we have seen that a State whose diplomacy is astuteness personified has got into difficulties because it lost its '*bon sens.*'

"It is not necessary to be a political prophet to foretell that the time is not far distant at which the United States will make its influence felt in Europe. The condition of the Caucasus, of the eastern frontiers of Turkey, of Asiatic Russia, forms part of the Eastern question, and the idea of a balance of power in Europe is fast merging into that of a general balance of power. Need it be said that the Republic which rules over the larger part of North America, will, and must play an important part when it is the question of the balance of power in the world.

"Prudent statesmen always look before them, and therefore Austria, sacrificing her long-cherished prejudices, arranges her diplomatic relations with a Power which is advancing with giant strides towards maturity. If the positions of Austria and the United States are regarded dispassionately it becomes clear that a good understanding between them on foreign matters cannot but be beneficial to both nations. The two countries are so distant from each other that it is not to be feared the one can exercise any great influence on the internal affairs of the other. The difference in the form of government and religion formed no obstacle to an intimate alliance between England and Austria, which lasted nearly a century and a half. HENRI VIII and FERDINAND II supported the same cause, MARLBOROUGH and Prince EUGENE fought side by side, and the policy of the British Parliament and that of Prince METTERNICH harmonized. Why then should there be any duality between Vienna and Washington in matters in which a cooperation would be of advantage to both?"

England and the United States.

From the London Post.

The recent augmentation of the British squadron on the West India Station is an enigma, the solution of which the American newspapers, with all their ingenuity and smartness, are totally at a loss to discover. They, however, generally concur in the belief that the step taken by the British Government was intended as a menace to the United States. The angry feelings which in the out set were excited, for the purpose, as it now turns out, of facilitating the reelection of President PIERCE, have happily subsided, and the public in both countries may now review, without apprehension, the political "Comedy of Errors," in which, at one time, a portion of our Transatlantic brethren were willing to enact the principal parts.

The alleged violation of the Neutrality laws of the United States, with the insolent pretensions of Mr. Attorney-General CUSHING, may be taken as the first act; the attempt of the United States to acquire a military position in Hayti as the second; and the proposed interference of the British Government in the affairs of Central America as the third act. Every succeeding mail for the past month has, in fact, brought some new supposition to account for the measures taken by the British Government. The fourth act has just arrived, and it amounts to this—that the British squadron has been reinforced to prevent the egress of American vessels sailing under Russian letters of marque. We cannot undertake to unravel a plot so conflicting, confused, and complicated; but the fifth act, we suppose, will contain the usual *denouement* of a general shaking of hands, and waving together of the Union Jack and the "Stars and Stripes," and then *exeunt omnes*—including President PIERCE and the other *dramatis personæ*—to the general satisfaction of the English and American audience.

But a comedy would be nothing without some bye play; and this amusement has been afforded by a deliberate and clever hoax which has been perpetrated at the expense of two of our cotemporaries. One too fallible was induced to believe, (upon the authority of some anonymous Yankee, we suppose,) that the Irish in the United States were about to show their appreciation of the "Know-Nothing" movement by quitting the United States for the purpose of making a piratical descent upon the coast of Ireland. A more illustrious example of credulity cannot be mentioned. But an American newspaper has completely outdone our metropolitan cotemporary in the extent of its gullibility. The New-York *Herald* gravely informs its readers, "that there is no truth in the report sent by some Washington correspondents that Mr. BUCHANAN appeared before the crowd of rabble which had surrounded Lord PALMERSTON'S house, and gave them assurances that there was really no danger of rupture between the two countries."

These Washington correspondents must have heard something about the Sunday Hyde-park meetings, and connected the assemblage of the window-breaking rogues of London with some imaginary movement hostile to the dignity and independence of the United States. The picture drawn by the American artist would form a tableau worthy of the notice of the illustrious BARNUM. There would be Mr. BUCHANAN on the door-step of Lord PALMERSTON'S house, addressing "the crowd of rabble," and the "roughs" of London listening with intent ears to diplomatic talk, fortified by quotations from GROTIUS, VATTEL and WHEATON.

Next, we are informed that the President, in his coming address, intends to expose the constant interference of England in American affairs, and that hard language will be used, which England must quietly swallow. It is extremely probable, that Mr. PIERCE will convert his address into a mere electioneering trick—his antecedents show that he is capable of doing so, but the English people have learned to make a distinction between language which, however, indecorous and undignified in itself, is the exponent of the opinions of no political party in America, and which, therefore, they can very wisely and conscientiously afford to disregard.

Burning of the American Ship Constitution, in the Mersey.

From the Liverpool Times.

This splendid clipper-built vessel, 1,600 tons burden, commanded by Captain BRITTON, and belonging to the firm of Messrs. BOWMAN, GRINNELL & Co., of this town, which arrived at this port from New-York, on Tuesday, has become a prey to the flames, and her cargo almost totally destroyed. She had on board a valuable cargo, comprising 700 bales of cotton, 7,910 sacks of wheat, 4,088 barrels of flour, 10 bales of rags, 329 barrels of resin, and 410 barrels of spirits of turpentine.

About eight o'clock on the morning of the 5th inst., when the *Constitution* lay in the river waiting to be docked, the attention of those on board was attracted by the dense mass of smoke which was seen gradually to issue from the vessel. In a few minutes all on board were on the alert to ascertain the cause; but some time elapsed, and nothing appeared to be known, except that a mass of fire was raging somewhere. Soon all doubt was cleared up, and it became known that a portion of the ship's cargo had ignited. At this time the vessel presented the appearance of one vast cloud of smoke, and so rapidly did the tidings of the conflagration spread that crowds of people were seen rushing towards the landing stage and other places where a glimpse could be secured of the burning vessel.

The first efforts of those who tried to master the fire seemed in vain, and, as the materials stored in the ship were of a highly inflammable nature, apprehensions were felt that a torrent of flame would burst forth and extend to other vessels which lay near her in the river, so the precaution was taken to tow her into the Sloyne, a distance that prevented the apprehended danger. Apprehensions were now felt for the safety of the ship. Two of the river steamers, the *Satellite* and *Jackall* tenders, were placed alongside, and rendered assistance by pumping water into her, and every available means were resorted to in endeavoring to baffle and overcome the flames, but to no purpose. Additional aid was brought into requisition, but so gradual and determined did the fire progress within the vessel, that the flames spouted forth as if in defiance of those employed in checking them. The vessel was then run ashore near Bromboro' by the aid of the steamboats, and increased efforts made to subdue the fire, but as time passed on the flames assumed a still greater intensity.

A short time elapsed, and the timber of the vessel gave way, her masts falling with a crash into the water, and the blaze shot to a considerable height into the air. At this time a strong wind was blowing, and it was found useless to struggle against the fierceness of the conflagration; still, efforts were prosecuted in the hope of in the end succeeding in saving a considerable portion of the vessel, but before the day had closed this hope was abandoned, the vessel being consumed to the water's edge, and her burning cargo drifting in a line for nearly two miles on the surface of the water.

The origin of the fire is not yet ascertained, but it is supposed to have been caused by some of the spirits of turpentine leaking into the cotton, and thus producing spontaneous combustion.

Notwithstanding the cold weather that prevailed during the afternoon and remaining part of Wednesday, hundreds of persons were standing on the landing-stage anxiously gazing at the flames as they ascended into the air, while numbers of others crowded to Rock Ferry and other places along the shore to obtain a closer view of the destruction of this fine ship. From the shore near the Potteries on this side of the water the sight was awfully grand.

The *Constitution* was remarkable for her rapid and successful voyages. The passengers' luggage, sailors' stores, &c., were saved. The ship is sunk near the entrance to Bromborough Pool. The cargo in the lower hold, consisting of wheat, flour, casks of beef, resin, &c., being under water, will be recovered. The ship and cargo are said to be worth about £350,000, and the loss is covered by insurance.

Besides the cargo in the lower hold, by far the greater portion of that in the "between decks," consisting of wheat, flour, and cotton, will be saved. The cargo is being discharged into flats. The upper "between decks" are entirely destroyed.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

Calcutta dates are to Oct. 22, and China to Oct. 15.

The intelligence received is more than usually interesting. The Santhal insurrection had revived again, and there appeared no hope of its suppression save through the instrumentality of martial law. The rebels had, however, been pretty roughly handled in the Bheerbhoom districts by the advanced detachments, especially by two from the 63d Native Infantry, under the command of Captains PESTER and PHILLIPS. On one occasion the insurgents mustered up courage to attack the latter of the r's troops, and suffered severely for their temerity, for they consisted of 600 men, of whom one-half were killed or wounded, while the Sepoys did not lose a man. The troops also set fire to their villages in every direction, and did irreparable damage.

Gen. LLOYD was said to have arranged his plan of operations, which was to form his force into three divisions and drive the rebels into the plains in the vicinity of Raneegunge, when they would be necessarily forced to submit or be destroyed. SEEDOO MANGHY, one of the principal of the Santhal leaders, was captured some time back, and now we learn of the capture of the very mover of the insurrection, RAM MANGHY. No disturbance had been reported for some days either on the northwest frontier or in the Nizam's dominions, the two great seats of permanent disquietude.

The troubles of Oude seemed thickening, and the crisis of annexation was hurrying on.

The Moplah District continued in a very disturbed state. The Punjaub frontier was quiet again. RAJAH JOWAHIR SINGH, finding it a hopeless venture to invade the dominions of GOODAR SINGH, had disbanded his troops, and withdrawn to Lahore.

The news of the fall of Sebastopol had been received with great manifestation of delight. The Parsees and the Prabhoos offered up public prayers in their temples upon the occasion. Recent falls of rain in various parts of the Bombay Presidency had somewhat mitigated the apprehensions of famine. Little or no business was being done in the Bombay market, and freights remained low.

The news from China is important. The rebels had reappeared in the south of Kwang-si, near Canton, when the imperial government sent a body of troops against them. The rebels, however, by a cunning stratagem, managed to disperse them, at the same time taking many prisoners, among whom were several of the principal officers. At Shanghai the country around was tranquil, and trade was flourishing. The *Bittern* and the *Pnoushun* had had a severe encounter with the pirates of Chapoo, who possessed twenty-three heavily-armed west coast junks, which the *Bittern* destroyed, and killed about 1,200 men. She had 19 men wounded, and Mr. TURNER, her master, was killed on board the *Pnoushun*. At Canton the new teas had advanced 20 per cent. over the prices of previous seasons.

Baring's Circular.

Per Asia.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce markets have been very dull throughout the week, and the business limited. —MONEY continues in active demand. CONSOLS leave off 90¾ for money, and 90⅝@90¾ for the account.—Mexican Dollars, in bars, 61d. Bar Silver, 5s. 1¼d. South American Doubloons, 76s. 6d.@78s.

COMMERCIAL CIRCULAR.—The week's sales of Breadstuffs reveal Wheat, 5s. 6d.@6s. 2d. for ordinary to good; Flour, 24s. 6d.@25s.

COTTON.—The sales for the week, 43,000 bales, of fully former prices. At Liverpool the market is quiet; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5¾d.

COFFEE.—Steady. 480 casks and 1,4 3 barrels and bags Plantation Ceylon have been offered at auction during the week, and chiefly sold at fully previous rates, viz.: 58s. for fine ord. to 63s. for low mid., with mid. from 63s. 6d.@64s., and fine marks from 60s. 6d.@73s. 6d. 1,000 bags Native Ceylon were withdrawn, 81s. only being bid, and 600 bags of common quality have been sold privately at 50s. 313 cases Tellicherry went from 61s. 6d.@63s. 6d., with pea berry from 63s.@65s.; as also 80 casks and 470 bags East India, from 54s. 6d.@55s. 6d. for good to fine ord. Mysore kind. Stock at this port, 9,071 tons of all kinds, against 10,128 tons last year, and 15,879 tons in 1854.

CORN.—At Monday's market there was a moderate supply of English Wheat, with small arrivals of foreign. The trade was dull, holders refusing to submit to a further decline, and scarcely any sales were made. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 83s. 1d. on 117,405 qrs. returned. To-day the market was very flat, and English Wheat 2s. ₱ qr. lower. In foreign nothing doing, and our quotations must be considered nominal. American white Wheat, 80s.@85s.; Red, 80s.@83s. ₱ qr. American Flour, 42s.@43s. ₱ bbl.

HEMP.—No change in Russian; St. Petersburg Clean, £42. 10s.@£43. Manilla: 477 bales at auction partly sold at £28@£28 7s. for very low quality; 608 bales Sunn were chiefly bought in at £14@£20.

JUTE.—Quiet; of 3,541 bales at auction, about half sold at £13 2s. 6d.@£21 10s., the lower qualities being rather easier.

INDIGO.—Firm, and nothing offering, except at an advance of 3d. ₱ lb. on last sale rates.

IRON.—Welsh is steady, the principal makers being well supplied with orders. We quote Rails £5@£5 5s.; Bars, £6@£6 5s., free o. b. in Wales. Swedish scarce at £15. Scotch Pigs firm at 79s 6d. for mixed Nos. on the Clyde.

LINSEED.—The market has been affected by general rumors of the probability of peace, and business has been of a retail character; prices are about 2s. lower than last week, average Calcutta worth 78s. ₱ qr., both on spot and for arrival.

IN LINSEED CAKES.—Not much doing; but importers are firm. New-York barrels are held at £13 15s., c. f. & i., and bags at £13 10s. Western in bags, £13.

LEAD.—Very firm, and stocks low. Common Pig, £25 5s. Imports of Spanish to Nov. 30, 3,452 tons, against 6,792 last year.

OILS.—Sperm steady at £128; in Common Fish little doing; Southern £52 10s.; Pale Seal, £57; Cod, £50. Linseed: the price on the spot has declined to 42s. 6d., and for next year there are sellers at 44s. Rape in retail demand, at 61s. for Refined, and 59s. for Brown. Olive dull at £55 for Gallipoli, £52@£53 for Malaga, and £50 for Barbary. Cocoa Nut very flat, at 47s.@48s. Palm, 48s.@49s.

RUM.—Has been in good demand, and about 1,500 puncheons West India have been sold during the week; Jamaica at 4s. 6d.@4s. 8d. ₱ gallon; Pale Leeward 2s.@3s. 1d., proof, Brown 3s. 2d.; and good to fine Demerara 7s. 4d.@8s. 5d. Stock, 23,158 puncheons and 412 hhds., against 21,422 puncheons and 738 hhds. in 1854.

RICE.—Dull, and very little doing privately, and to make sales lower terms would have to be accepted. Only one floating cargo has been sold during the week, viz.: 800 tons Rangoon, at 14s. 3d., from near port. 4,114 bags Rangoon at auction realized from 13s. 6d.@14s. for fair quality, and 13s.@13s. 6d. for ordinary. Present stock here 9,780 tons, against 6,157 in 1854, 14,838 in 1853, and 15,607 in 1852. COTTON in demand without change in price. Fine Russian Ingot £126.

SALTPETRE.—Depressed, and difficult of sale at 1s. decline. Of 1,272 bags Bengal at auction only one lot sold; but subsequently the bulk was placed in the proportion of 36s. 6d. for 8 to 7¾ ₱ cent. refraction. Stock 4,555 tons, against 9,941 last year. NITRATE SODA.—100 puncheons sold at 18s.

SPICES.—Black Pepper.—About 1,000 bags fair Sumatra sold at 5d. Pimento.—490 bags brought 4¾d.@4¾d.

SUGAR.—The market continues dull, the sales of West India for the week amounting to only about 200 hhds., and the small quantity of Mauritius and East India offered at auction, was nearly all bought in. Privately, about 2,500 boxes Havana were sold during the week at 62s.@65s. 6d. for No. 10@12½; and the following floating cargoes, viz.: 500 tons clayed Manilla at 44s., landed, October shipment, 250 tons clayed Manilla at 46s., September shipment, 300 tons Pernambuco at 43s. 9d., landed, all for London. Also a cargo of 400 tons low white Paraiba at 38s., floating condition for Greenock, and 280 tons Pernambuco at 25s. 6d., for a near port.

In TEA very little doing. Common Congou, 9½d.@9¾d. ₱ lb. 18,000 pkgs. are advertised for public sale on 14th inst.

TALLOW.—Has been flat throughout the week, and prices have declined to 67s. for Y. C. on spot, and 65s. for the Spring.

TURPENTINE.—Firm at £33 15s.@£34. Stock in London, 4,786 tons, against 4,011 tons last year.

TIN.—Has been in brisk demand, and prices of English are advanced 2s. ₱ cwt. We quote blocks 135s., bars 136s., refined 139s. No foreign offering. Straits £124. Banca 127s., both nominal.

TOBACCO.—No sales of parcels afloat. The quotation is 11d. A parcel of inferior has been taken from store at 9d. American Spirits 87s. 6d.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—The quotations of State Stocks are firmer, but without any business to note. United States 5s, 1868, 98, sellers. Alabama 6s, 91, sellers. Massachusetts sterling 5s, 106@108. Maryland, 90@93. Pennsylvania Certificates, 72@74; do. Bonds, 81, sellers. Tennessee, 84, sellers. Virginia 6s, Dollar, 86@88; do. 5s, Sterling, 83@85. Canada 6s, Sterling, 106@108. New-Orleans City 6s, Consolidated Bonds offered at 88, ex Coupon. There has been some business in Illinois Central 7s, Bonds, at 75@78; Freeland do. at 76@78. Michigan Central Dollars, 92@94. New-York Central 7s, 84@86; do. Sinking Fund, 81@83. Pennsylvania Central 1st Mortgage Dollar 6s, 86@88; do. Dollar 2d Mortgage, 75.

FROM WASHINGTON.

An Interesting and Profitable Debate—The Position of the Southern Know-Nothings—The Speakership—The Message, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec. 18, 1855.

The debate in the House to-day was interesting, and on the whole profitable. To understand its effective points it is necessary to premise a little. The Administration Party in the House don't want the organization, because they see that if they could get it, they would be compelled to assume all the responsibilities of the majority, without having the force necessary to carry through Administration measures; and so they would be disgraced by their own weakness, while their intestine feuds, of which there are not a few, would be continually exposed and aggravated. A little drilling in the minority they feel will be apt to bind them together for the Presidential struggle. They want the discipline of defeat, at present, instead of the riot and disorganization of a profitless victory.

SHIVERING IN THE COLD.

When the House adjourned last evening there was some reasonable probability that the plurality resolution would be adopted to-day, and that under it Mr. BANKS would be placed in the Chair. This prospect, for the reasons above indicated, was not disagreeable to the Richardson men. But to the "National Know-Nothings" it threatened destruction. They are standing shivering and shaking out in the cold. They would like to go over to RICHARDSON and his party; but the latter had passed a resolution slamming the door in their faces, and threatening to arrest them for burglary if they should dare to lift the latch.

A TOUCHING APPEAL TO STONY HEARTS.

Under these circumstances they came into the House this morning, and Mr. PERCY WALKER, on their behalf, made a most touching appeal to the Administration men to retract their insulting resolution, in order that he and his Know-Nothing friends might be able to unite with the Nebraska men against Mr. BANKS,—for that was better than to stay out and freeze. And, to give force to his appeal, and reason why it should be entertained, Mr. WALKER assured the Nebraska men that he and his friends were "sound" on the Slavery question, and could be trusted,—for that in reality their "Americanism" didn't mean so much but that it would always be subordinate to the Pro-Slavery principle whenever wanted. Of course, I give the spirit and pith of Mr. WALKER'S speech, stripped of the ingenious verbiage in which it was clothed.

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.

In reply, GLANCEY JONES, of Pennsylvania, the author of the offensive resolution of the Nebraska Caucus, disavowed any purpose therein to give cause of personal offence to anybody, and assured the gentleman from Alabama that the arms of the "Democratic party" were wide open to receive him and his friends. This was cold comfort. In the conversational debate which followed, Mr. JONES denounced Know-Nothingism as "Free-Soilism in disguise," but attempted to make a distinction between Know-Nothingism and "Americanism," with the evident purpose of not offending the Southern Know-Nothings. Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, however, by a cross-fire of interrogatories, drove him out from this cover, compelled him to make his condemnation of the Order *seem* to be just as general as it really was, and to say that the only "compromise" the Democrats could make with the "Americans" was to receive and swallow them, provided they laid down their arms and surrendered unconditionally as prisoners of war.

QUERE POSITION FOR SOUTHERN K. N.'S.

You will readily see that this discussion has widened the breach between the Know-Nothings and the Nebraska men—the latter having laughed at the calamities of the faction, and spurned their proposition for an honorable capitulation. But in how unfortunate a position has the discussion left every Northern man who has been voting with Mr. WALKER, who says he and his friends make the "American" issue subordinate to the Pro-Slavery interest. The Northern men who have been thus voting, have excused themselves on the gorund that they were ignoring the Slavery question, and making the "American" issue to rise above and swallow it up. How will they apologize for longer maintaining their present associations in the face of the common platform on which Mr. WALKER declares himself and themselves to stand?

THE RIGHT OF PETITION.

Later in the debate, Mr. GIDDINGS of Ohio made some capital points. Mr. LETCHER thought to get him in a corner by asking whether he was the author of the resolution adopted in the Republican caucus, declaring that no man should receive their vote for Speaker, who would not, if elected, place a majority of the friends of Freedom on each of the standing Committees, and those who would be in favor of reporting upon *all* petitions referred. The phraseology of the resolution, you will perceive, was designed to vindicate the "right of petition." Mr. GIDDINGS promptly avowed its authorship, and challenged Mr. LETCHER or his candidate for the Speakership to say he would sustain this doctrine of the right of petition, which, as everybody knows, means the right to have petitions on the subject of Slavery received and entertained with the same respect as is accorded to petitions on any other subject, instead of being thrown aside as unworthy of consideration. Mr. RICHARDSON responded, but evaded the issue tendered him, as also did Mr. LETCHER, and other Nebraska men upon whom Mr. GIDDINGS pressed his question.

THE SPEAKERSHIP—THE PLURALITY RULE.

I fear the trouble about the Speakership is not yet over. If the plurality rule could be adopted it would promptly settle the question. But an opposition to this has sprung up since last night in the Republican ranks, so that it will be difficult to carry it at all. Some of our friends who say they will vote against the plurality, put their opposition upon the ground that they want to hold the factionists to their responsibility, and are unw

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

The Board opened the session with an animated discussion of the propriety of granting permission to Columbia College to close a portion of Forty-ninth-street in the construction of a park to surround the new College buildings. Two remonstrances were presented, and the old report was taken up.

Mr. VOORHIS, Ninth Ward, owns property in the vicinity of Forty-ninth-street, and advocates the improvement.

Mr. CLEMENT opposed blockades of the streets.

Mr. W. TUCKER, Eighth Ward, opposed the proposition on principle; if granted to one party, the same privilege must be granted others. The Catholics are about to erect a Cathedral, and they may ask leave to close another street.

Mr. VOORHIS considered this an invalid objection. The College want to square their building on the avenue.

Mr. EMERSON, Nineteenth Ward, was bitterly opposed. He found a similar case in any proposition which may come in to close Broadway.

FOX and VOORHIS had a pleasant little time together. The latter declared that the gentleman of the Seventh couldn't see after four o'clock, and knew nothing of the affair he was talking about. Mr. FOX retorted by accusing his friend of the Ninth of interested motives. The Chair called the gentleman to order, and the previous question was called.

The report was lost, on ayes and nays, as follows:

AYES—Messrs. Williamson, Voorhis, Trowbridge, Barker, Ely, Lord, Varian—7.

NAYS—Messrs. Brown, Baird, Hoffmire, Howard, Fox, W. Tucker, Briggs, Christy, Herrick, C. H. Tucker—10.

ABSENT—Messrs. Moser, Stears, Wakeman, Kelly, Drake—5.

THE RUSS PAVEMENT.

The Special Committee on the Russ Pavement reported amendatory of the report from the other Board. They recommended that the pavement be grooved two inches by one inch, *parallel with each course of stone.* The piece of work lately done in Broadway, near Murray-street, is to be taken as the pattern; the job to be done in sections, as provided in the following:

Resolved, That the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies be and he is hereby directed to advertise for proposals for grooving the Russ pavement in Broadway, between Morris and Eighth streets, in sections—one section between Morris and Fulton streets, one section between Fulton and Franklin streets, one section between Canal and Houston streets, and one section between Houston and Eighth streets—the grooves to run lengthwise, parallel with each course of stone, and to be not less than two inches in width on the surface, nor less than one inch in depth, the blocks to be grooved to within three feet of the curb on each side, and the said work to be done in all respects similar to the pattern grooved for this purpose in Broadway, near Murray-street, the bids to be made at a specified price per square yard for each section separately, and the Commissioner to report the bids to the Common Council for further action.

THE NEW GAS COMPANY.

The report of the Council Board in reference to the Metropolitan Gas Company was discussed on the point of taking it from the hands of the Committee of the Aldermen. It was made the special order for the meeting of Monday.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Belgian Pavement in Chatham-street was a subject that it was thought best to refer to a Special Committee—Aldermen FOX, W. TUCKER and STEARS.

Board of Supervisors.

In the absence of the Mayor, Mr. VALENTINE, the Clerk, called the Board to order, and Supervisor ELY took the Chair. Mr. ELY stated, before commencing business, that in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, the Board had no power to pass upon matters requiring the expenditure of money: it could only receive and refer petitions. This, accordingly, was all that was done.

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer for the Murder of Captain Frazier.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

THURSDAY, Dec. 20.

This trial was resumed to-day at 10 o'clock. It appeared to excite considerable interest. The prisoner is a slender-built, thin-faced man, with a fair complexion, fair hair combed back off his forehead, and a sharp chin. The witness of the previous day, *Joseph P. Borolaeci*, was recalled, and his examination resumed by the prosecution.

[A small piece of wood and a marlinspike were produced and handed to the witness.]

This piece of wood, he said, is from the head of the berth of Capt. Frazier, where his head lay; there was white lead on the head of the marlinspike; I tested the white substance on the marlinspike with acid, and found it to be white lead. [Here a shirt marked with black stains was produced.] This shirt was delivered to me at Rio by Mr. Scott, the U. S. Consul; I had a conversation with Spencer about the shirt on board the ship coming home; he asked me if I did not remember him shaving himself before he got to Rio; I said I did; he asked me if I did not recollect his cutting himself; I said I did not; Spencer replied that he did, and that that was the way in which the spot of blood came on the shirt; this is the shirt Mr. Scott sent home.

To Mr. Fullerton—Spencer was not present when Mr. Scott gave me that shirt.

To the District Attorney—I think this is blood upon the shirt; Spencer usually wore a Panama hat before the Captain's death; I don't recollect seeing him wear it after the Captain's death; after the examination Spencer was put in double irons.

Q.—What happened afterwards? Did he attempt to commit suicide?

Mr. Fullerton objected, and

The Court thought that it was not legitimate, and that an attempt to commit suicide was no evidence of the guilt of the prisoner.

Q.—About twelve or half-past twelve o'clock that night did you hear the Captain call?

Objected to as leading.

Q.—After twelve o'clock that night, and after the Captain retired, did you hear any voices? A.—I did.

Q.—Where did those voices come from? A.—The Captain's state-room.

Q.—Did you recognize any of the voices? A.—Yes; I recognized the voice of Mr. Clark, the second mate, and of the Captain; it was after that that the second mate awoke me to ask about the time.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Dunning—I was very much excited after this occurrence; I was apprehensive on the Tuesday after the occurrence of the previous Sunday, that I should lose my reason; I communicated my apprehensions to Mr. Spencer and Mr. Clark, and told them how they should treat me in the event of such a thing happening to me; there was nothing that Spencer could do that he did not do to assist me; I did not go on deck after night-fall after the Captain's death; I remained in the state-room.

Mr. Dunning was proceeding to examine the witness as to the condition of the ship, when it was objected to, and the testimony shut out.

Witness went on—Spencer, after the Captain's death, had a legal book containing instructions for masters of vessels; he made inquiries as to whether the Captain was likely to recover.

Q.—When he asked you if you thought the Captain would recover his senses, did he make any other remark? A.—He said he hoped the Captain would recover his senses so that he might be able to tell who committed the murder; Spencer afterwards suggested to me that we should arm ourselves.

Q.—For what purpose? A.—To protect ourselves against the murderer or murderers, whoever they might be; I communicated to Spencer my suspicions as to who committed the murder, and I suggested to him that those persons should be arrested, and that an examination should be had.

Q.—What reasons did Spencer give for not holding an examination, or not arresting those persons? A.—The only reason I remember is, that he said something would leak out, by means of which we would be able to fasten it on the right person; he said it might be dangerous to do what I suggested, because it might lead to insubordination on the part of the crew; among the other flags displayed at half-mast when we were getting into Rio, was Maury's signal that a murder had been committed on board; Spencer observed on the morning after the occurrence, that if the Captain did not get better, the ship should be put about; I do not think she had been put about at eight that morning; I complimented Spencer on the manner in which he brought the vessel into Rio against wind and tide; I did not take him by the hand and say I loved him; on the morning after the Captain received those wounds, I said to Spencer that if the Captain survived for three or four days, until we got into Rio, I might get instruments that would raise the pieces of the skull, and preserve his life; Spencer said if the wind was fair they might get into Rio in that time; there was a cabin-boy named Jim on board; he did not return with us, but went on with the ship; he used to clean the Captain's clothes and boots; the Captain used to punish him severely; he was a bad boy, and deserved more than he got; I recollect the Captain beating the cabin boy with a riding-whip, the morning before his (the Captain's) death; there was another boy named Tom on board; the Captain used to punish him severely; I recollect the Captain leaving the table within a week before his death to punish Tom; Tom was forward, and I heard his cries in the cabin; I did not see any blood, or the effects of the punishment on him; I did not hear Tom or the cabin boy, or any of the crew, ever make any threats against the Captain; I remember when we were about two weeks out from New-York that Spencer struck Mr. Clark, the second mate, on the temple, and cut him; he bled profusely; the acid I used to test the white substance that was on the end of the marlin spike was iodide of potassium; the effect of that is to throw down a yellow precipitate; I would not like to swear that Spencer wore the Panama hat with within a week before that occurrence; I think he did; before the Captain's death I recollect his punishing a man named Blacksmith, another man named Oeold, the boy Tom, and, I think, a man called Davis; I recollect that some time previous to his death, the Captain came down to the cabin and told me he had fall and dislocated his middle finger; he had a belaying pin in his hand, with which he said he had been punishing a man; I recollect that on the Sunday evening previous to his death the men were kept without bread for their supper; I do not know that Spencer made a request to the carpenter to make a box for the body; I asked the carpenter to do so; I do not know that the Captain told Spencer as well as myself what he was to do with his body in case anything should happen to him; a slung-shot would produce the wounds described as being on the Captain's head; on the morning of the 9th, after the occurrence, the Captain attempted twice to get out of the berth; he did not get out of the berth before eight o'clock, and before his head was dressed; the second time was about eleven o'clock, and then he was too weak to get up; these marlin spikes are very common on board vessels of that kind.

To the District Attorney—There was an act of disobedience, after the Captain's death; one of the men was charged with breaking open a chest; there was no act of revolt, nor refusal to obey orders; the boy Jim was about twelve years old; he is with the ship in China; Tom was sixteen or eighteen years; he was discharged in Rio; Blacksmith was also discharged there, after the examination; the second mate also took charge of the deck, during his watch.

To Mr. Dunning—I do not know that Blacksmith, after being discharged, was sent to a lunatic asylum; he was not of sound mind; he was half-witted.

To Mr. McKeon—He was the butt of the ship.

To Mr. Dunning—Tom was about five feet high, and stout for his size; Jim was no stouter than ordinary—no stouter than one of his age.

Q.—You state there was no difficulty, after the Captain's death; do you recollect, one time, of ordering some men up on deck, and telling them that you thought Spencer was attacked? A.—Not to my knowledge; it was not for that cause; we were taken aback, and I asked Mr. Clark, the second mate, to go up on deck.

The next witness was

Charles McCrea, the fourth mate, who deposed substantially that from twelve to four o'clock on the night of the 4th June, he was on the watch with Mr. Spencer; there were twelve men on the watch; Spencer's position was on the quarter deck; Kinney was on the look-out; the watch was quiet; could not say there was a log cast during the watch; it was the chief mate's duty; it is usually cast every two hours; between three and four o'clock the mizzen top-gallant-sail was clewed up; Spencer left the deck three times during the watch; the first time was between two and half-past two o'clock; he remained below time enough to light a cigar and come up again; the cigars were in his room; he was absent again between half-past two and three o'clock; he went down the same way—by the steps leading from the main deck to the hurricane deck; he remained away about ten minutes, and came up in the same way; from three and a half to four he was down again, and was away three or four minutes; witness was in the cabin three times during the watch; the first time was at two o'clock; the pantry light and binnacle light were burning; there was no light in the main cabin nor in the Captain's room; witness could see from the pantry into the Captain's room; saw nothing there but that the light was out; witness went down again at three o'clock to get a cigar, and again at eight minutes before four; the same lights were still burning; did not hear any groans; heard altercations between the Captain and mate during the voyage; the first was at quarantine, and was about Mr. Spencer's altering the rig of the ship; could not hear their words, but saw their motions; remember they had some words about the time Spencer struck Clark; they had a few rows before that; can't remember the time; there were some rows between them very often after that; recollects they had some words on the evening before the Captain was killed, about taking in topmast and studding-sails; at four o'clock witness did not leave the deck, but went below to call the second mate; did not know that anything had happened to the Captain then; Spencer went to call the Captain whilst witness was calling Clark; Spencer went down the port side; witness did not meet him below; (Clark's berth pointed out on diagram.) witness did not see any lights when he went down; he afterwards saw lights moving round, and asked Spencer what was the matter in the cabin; he (Spencer) was standing then on the main deck, between the house and the hatch; he did not say anything but that some one had murdered the Captain.

Q.—After four o'clock did you see Mr. Spencer wash his hands? A.—Yes, Sir; he washed them at six o'clock; he washed them three times; I did not see him rub his hands before that; I did not see him hold his hands out; the weather was fine; it was a moonlight night with fleecy clouds; I did not see when the lights went out; the man at the wheel could not see when they went out.

To Mr. McKeon—The words between the Captain and Spencer on the night previous to this occurrence took place between six and eight o'clock, after supper; when witness passed the cabin door in going down to call Clark; Mr. Spencer had gone down the cabin; witness did not see any lights below; had no idea then that anything had happened to the Captain; witness came up on the poop and went down again before he saw Spencer; it was about from eight to ten minutes from when he first went down till he returned and saw Spencer; he saw the lights in the cabin through the poop; heard Mr. Spencer calling the steward before that; when witness met Spencer he asked what was the matter in the cabin, and Spencer said the Captain was murdered; witness went and told Clark to hurry up, for the Captain was murdered; Spencer did not tell him to do so; there was no insubordination among the men, with the exception of Binney, who sometimes refused to work.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Dunning—This was about the worst crew ever I sailed with—that is as seamen; I mean the crew as seamen were not much good; they were not as bad a crew in every other respect as ever I sailed with; as to their conduct they were a pretty good crew, considering; I have been twelve or thirteen voyages at sea; I am twenty years of age; the first time I went down was just at two; I was not down so long that Mr. Spencer could have thrown the log without my knowledge; when I came up I went to the poop and asked the man to strike four bells; the log is thrown from the stern; I was in a position to see Spencer if he threw the log; I had a glass; I was not without it one time in twenty; when Spencer went down the steps I do not know where he went; he may have continued forward instead of going into the cabin; I lost sight of him; you could not see the whole length of the hurricane deck unless you stooped down; the galley was amidships; if you stood amidships you could not see the whole way along; the view for ten feet in the middle would be obstructed by the house; the lookout is on the forecastle; unless a person's eyes were within two and a half feet of the hurricane deck he could not see under it; any person on the forecastle deck had the same access to the cabin as a person from the main deck; I do not think a person from the forecastle deck could go into the cabin without being observed; the person at the lookout looks ahead, and could not see a person coming from the forecastle and along the main deck, if he had his back to him; a person might keep the house so between him and the man at the lookout as to be unobserved by him in going along the deck; the boy Jim was generally punished every morning; I saw Tom punished but once; Jim was not a bad boy; he was not of a bad disposition; the captain punished him with a small horsewhip, a riding-whip, but only when he deserved it; Spencer went down to call the captain; it was customary for Spencer and every officer to call the captain at the end of his watch; it was his duty to do so, as far as I know; I next heard Spencer call the steward; he said: "Come up immediately;" the steward asked what for? Spenser said, come and see; I should say that was about four minutes after he went down; when Binney, one of Mr. Spencer's watch, was once put in irons for something he had done, he said he would have revenge on the Captain, or give him a mark that would remain till his death; that was about four or five weeks before the Captain was killed; one of the crew, I remember, was triced up two or three times; I don't remember the date, nor his name; he was the blacksmith; tricing is tying a man's hands together above his head, and hanging him up by them to a beam, with his toes touching the deck; he was kept there half an hour or so at a time; never heard him complain of that; he was on our watch that night; when we got to Rio I remember his being sent to the hospital, but I do not know what for; next day after the murder Mr. Spencer told us to arm ourselves; he told us to go forward on the main deck and look at the men's countenances and at their clothes to see whether there was any blood on them; I reported to Mr. Spencer and told him I could see nothing; after this I recommended to Mr. Spencer to put certain men under arrest; that was four or five days afterwards, as near as I can remember; I remember something about my setting the main-royal immediately after 12 o'clock; I cannot say that it was that night; I remember the weather being cloudy that night or the night after; it was about six o'clock next morning, at the break of day, when the vessel was put about for Rio.

To Mr. McKeon—The night was clear; it was dark under the hurricane deck.

Edward Madison, the steward on board the *Sea Witch*, testified to having heard high words between Spencer and the Captain on the night of the 4th June; heard the Captain say that he was neither an officer nor a sailor, and that he could not believe him; he said he was willing to fight him on board or on shore, and to fight him fair; and that if ever they fought on board the ship one or both of them would go overboard; but he told him not to have any more heavers lying about; at about half past eleven, witness, when trimming the binnacle light in the pantry, saw the Captain in bed; he turned round to clear his throat; witness did not see the Captain until he was called again by Mr. Spencer about eight minutes before four o'clock; there were no lights burning then; witness could see Spencer; Spencer said "Steward hasten up, the Captain is murdered;" witness asked how was it that the lights were all out? Spencer said they were all out when he came there; witness got up and put his hand on the pantry light where it always hung; he met Mr. Spencer about the main hatch; he had struck a light as soon as possible, after getting up; Mr. Spencer took it out of his hand and had it as he met the Doctor; witness tried to turn over the body of the Captain, but could not; witness went for the carpenter, who came, and he was turned then; witness did not see the mate try to turn the body; did not see the mate wash his hands; he asked witness for a basin; it was a cloudy morning; after calling the carpenter, witness came back and remained about half an hour; Spencer remained at the door of the Captain's room about 10 minutes, and then came back again; when witness met Spencer, he (Spencer) had no light in his hand that witness saw; he did not wear any such hat as the Panama hat produced,) after the Captain's death, to witness' recollection; witness always lighted the lamps; the lamp in the pantry burned till eight o'clock after it was relighted that morning; there was plenty of oil in the staterooom lamp that night, because witness found so when cleaning it the day after; the boy Jim slept down with the steward and cook; he was in his berth that night; he had carried a message from the Captain up on deck before going to bed; witness saw him in his berth at four o'clock; when witness went up stairs for the carpenter, he came back as quick as possible; the carpenter only waited to put on his pantaloons, and then hurried down.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—I never knew to my own knowledge of any difficulty between Mr. Spencer and the Captain, but that night; when I was called, I asked the cook what could be wanted with me; it was not usual for me to rise until after four o'clock; Mr. Spencer called me from the hatch; I saw no lights then; I took down the pantry light from the hook and lighted it at my dresser; I met Mr. Spencer at the top of the hatch steps; the Doctor went into the room first; I think I went in next; I remained there till the head was dressed and the bandage put on; the Captain got up; I think he got up before his head was dressed; I held the chamber for him myself; that was the time he urinated; he did not get up any other time that I was present; after this affair I heard the Doctor tell Mr. Spencer if he should get crazy how much laudanum he was to give him; the Doctor remained mostly in the cabin after that; I hardly ever saw him on deck after nightfall; there were in the state-room beside him after the Captain's death the carpenter, the sailmaker, the boy Jim, and myself.

Q.—Did you see any occurrence between the Doctor and Mr. Spencer, or hear any conversation between them afterwards? A.—No, Sir; I did not hear any.

The question was objected to, and ruled out.

José Henrique Laitao, a Portuguese sailor, who was examined through a sworn interpreter, testified as follows: I shipped in New-York on board the ship *Sea Witch;* was in the watch of the first mate; was in his watch on the nights of the 4th and 5th June; was at the wheel between twelve and two; Mr. Spencer was on deck from twelve to two, but was below three times; I saw him go down by the stairs, but could not see where he went; I had no watch with me, and could not fix the time exactly, but should say he went down first about half-past twelve; I could not say he was down more than a minute; when he came up stairs, he looked at the binnacle and walked on deck; he had nothing in his mouth; he went down again in about a quarter of an hour, and remained away six or seven minutes; when he came up he had a cigar in his mouth; he went back the third time about two o'clock, and remained away about the same time—five or six minutes; the Italian, Antonio Moretta, took the wheel at two o'clock: a man at the wheel could not distinguish a person before him further than five or six footsteps; it was dark under the hurricane-deck; witness did not see the log thrown; it was customary generally to cast the log before changing the man at the helm, and near the binnacle, close by the wheel.

Q.—Was Spencer's watch generally a quiet or an active one?

Mr. Fullerton objected.

The District-Attorney proposed to show that Spencer generally kept the men engaged during his watch.

The Court ruled that the evidence must be confined to this particular time.

Q.—Was there any change of sail during this watch? A.—No; it was a fresh wind always in the same way (trade wind;) I did not see the mate speak to any one, nor hear him speak to any one during that time; I went on the long boat and fell asleep till the watch was over; there were two boats, one on each side; the long-boat was below on the forward side; that is where I slept all the rest of the time; the other men of the watch were there, but I could not say that all of them were there; Bill Davies was on the lookout till two o'clock; Binney, the witness thought, took his place; witness fell asleep and could not say whether any of the crew left the boat until the watch was out; he saw none of the crew near him on the poop deck when he was at the wheel; he could not see the cabin from his position on the deck; he could see that there was some light in the cabin through the skylight, but he could only see the reflection and not the light itself.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—Witness fell asleep immediately after two o'clock; it happened to him on other occasions that he would sit down and fall asleep during the watch; he was in Spencer's watch during the entire voyge.

The next witness was *Antonio Moretta*, an Italian seaman, who was also examined through an interpreter—He testified that he was in Spencer's watch on the night the Captain was murdered, from two to four o'clock; he was sleeping under one of the boats till two when he was called to the wheel by the bell; the only light he could see was the binnacle light; Mr. Spencer was not all the time on the deck; he absented himself three times; he went down on the left-hand side; the first time he went down was about half-past two; he could not say how Spencer was dressed, nor what kind of a hat he had; Spencer was absent about ten minutes; he came up by the same stairs; the second time he went down was about three o'clock; he went by the same stairs, and was absent about fifteen minutes; the third time he went was about half past three o'clock; he returned at four o'clock, and ordered the witness to strike the bell; he was away about half an hour; witness did not hear Mr. Spencer order the log to be thrown from two to four o'clock; he gave no orders as to altering the sails; witness saw nobody come along the hurricane deck while he was at the wheel; the other men of the watch, he thought, were all asleep from twelve to two o'clock; he was asleep himself; when they were called by the bell they all answered, and, he supposed, went to sleep.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—Witness could not say whether McCrea went below or not from two to four o'clock; the first time the mate came up he was eating a piece of bread; the second time he had a cigar; witness did not see him have anything the third time.

John W. Clark, the second officer, was called and sworn. His evidence as to the manner in which he first became acquained with what had happened to the Captain, coincided substantially with what had been sworn to by McCrea and the previous witnesses, with the addition that after having been called by McCrea the second time, he went to the Captain's room, called him three times, and discovered his condition; I last saw the Captain of the *Sea Witch*, he said, about twelve o'clock on the night he was killed; I reported the condition of the vessel and of the state of wind and weather to the Captain then, who said very well, and told me to give certain orders to Spencer about the course of the vessel; I had no opportunity of hearing any disputes between the Captain and Spencer, because we were on deck, watch and watch; after I came up stairs I asked McCrea and Spencer, who were together, what they knew about it; Mr. McCrea told me that there was a man who had been missing from the watch, and then I suggested that he should be arrested; when daylight came, I saw that Mr. Spencer's appearance was awful; I never knew the light in the Captain's room to go out before; when McCrea said Binney was missing, I said he ought to be put under arrest.

Q.—What was Spencer's appearance?

Mr. Fullerton objected.

The Court—You can only testify as to the acts you saw done.

Mr. Beebe contended that the manner in which the prisoner looked was an act.

The Court seemed to think that evidence as to that was admisible.

Mr. Fullerton argued that the excited looks of a man might be as much attributed to a consciousness of innocence and a sense of responsibility as to a sense of guilt, and they could not, therefore, be received as evidence.

Mr. Beebe replied, arguing that it was the object of this prosecution to elicit the truth, and that it was not prosecuting the prisoner, but endeavoring to elicit facts which might go as much to establish the innocence as the guilt of the accused.

The Court said the question here was a question as to the competency of the evidence, and not as to its weight. A man's personal appearance might be changed from a variety of causes, but the evidence was proper—the weight of the testimony should be a matter solely for the determination of the Jury. It was very slight evidence at any rate.

Q.—What was his appearance on the next morning? A.—On the night previous to the 5th he had on a pair of brown pantaloons; they are these; [pantaloons produced;] he had this hat on him; [a Panama hat;] he had not those pantaloons on him the morning after; he looked a little pale only; that is all: I don't remember what sort of hat he had on him next day; I do not recollect seeing him wear that Panama hat afterwards; this shirt [the shirt previously produced] I took out of a bag that was taken from Mr Clark's room; this tear was in it; [in the back of the collar;] and there was blood on the breast; [a small stain of blood was shown;] the pantaloons, when I took them out, smelt of turpentine; I saw Capt. Laing come out of Spencer's room with a marlin-spike; it was like this [the marlin-spike produced;] there were only nine marlin spikes on the ship; there was a place forward where those that were in use were kept; Mr. Spencer kept those that were not in use in his room; when I was called that morning by McCrea, I did not take time to tie my shoes; I lost one of the strings, and made the remark at the breakfast table that I had lost it; Mr. Spencer said he had found one; I said if it had an overhand knot on that it was mine; he said it had, and that he put it in his shoe, or I knew that he had put it in his shoe.

(Here some conversation occurred between the counsel as to the relevancy of this evidence as to the shoe-string, but without any result further than the retention of the evidence.)

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton.—After McCrea called me I heard Spencer call the steward; he said: "Get up quick; you are wanted!" I had not my shoes on when Spencer called the steward; I had on my coat; I met no person when I left the Captain's room to go to the deck; did not know that either the steward or carpenter had been there before that; I believe they went there after that; I had a little difficulty with Spencer on one occasion; it was before the murder—fourteen or fifteen days, I suppose; he knocked me down with a belaying-pin; I did not know what it was for, and I don't know yet; I thought it very unjust then; I don't think any more about it now; I told him I would have satisfaction, and that I would neither use a belaying pin, a marlin spike, nor a heaver; I said I would use my hands; I did not threaten to have his life; I did not tell the Captain about it; the Captain did not strike me on the face when I told him about this difficulty; Spencer sometimes changed his clothes; he had two or three pairs of pantaloons; I remembered the color of the pantaloons he had on him the evening before, and thought it strange next morning to see him with a pair of black pantaloons; I did not take them out of the bag; they were handed up past me; I could not say that they were taken out of Spencer's room; I was standing on the hatchway when they were handed up past me by the marines of the brig *Bainbridge;* the trowsers smelled of turpentine; turpentine is used on shipboard; we have frequently to use it sometimes; I did not hurt my hand before the Captain was killed; I hurt it afterwards in Rio Janeiro with a barrel of bread; I knocked those two finger nails off; it bled a little; I called upon the steward to trim the binnacle lamp; not that night; I am sure that I did not call him to trim it that night; he could not have done it without my knowledge, because it would have to be taken away.

To Mr. McKeon—The Steward passed up before me; it may have been a minute or a minute and a half before I went up.

To Mr. Fullerton—I saw him (the Steward) on the ladder; I did not see the Steward after he passed up; I did not say to you that I neither saw nor heard him after being called; I passed up the after hatchway ladder; am sure of that; I spoke to Mr. Spencer about putting in irons the man who was missing in the last two hours from the watch.

Mr. McKeon announced that he was going to hand over the hat, shirt and other things to Mr. Chilton, in order that the substance of the marks on them should be analyzed.

Frederick Hanson, the carpenter of the *Sea Witch*, was next called and sworn: Spencer and the Captain, he said, had a row almost every day; I only heard one, but knew of the rest; when I came down stairs that morning of the Captain's death the steward and doctor were there; I tried to turn the Captain, but as I suppose I put my hand on the wounds he prevented me; I then put my hand under the pillow and raised him up; I remained with him until he died; Mr. Spencer was there twice; I asked the Captain if he did not know me; I said I was the carpenter; he said, "I feel very uncomfortable;" Spencer was then standing at the door looking round the corner at the berth, and the words he said appeared to me to be, "What's that? is he giving it to me?" the next time he came down was about ten, when the Captain was very low; I do not know that he made any remark, then; the first time he was there I told him the Captain was insensible; Mr. Spencer had a black California hat in his hand, and threw it down on the floor; Spencer did not turn the Captain round, nor touch him, that I saw; he was not in, to my knowledge, with the Captain, from four o'clock until he died, but the twice I have referred to; when it was suggested to Mr. Spencer that all the men should be called around to see the body, he objected; he said they were not in a state of mind to judge of it, and he felt as nervous as any of them; I told him to tell the men that the captain was killed; he said he would, but he did not; he did not tell the men who were lowering the body down; when I first went up to the captain I raised him up; I put my hand on him but he pushed it away; I then put it under the pillow and turned him; he tried to tear off the bandages; about six or seven o'clock he rose out of his bunk; I said he must not get up; he put his legs out of the bunk and said, "I must, I want to urinate;" then I raised him.

CROSS-EXAMINATION.

To Mr. Fullerton—I think it was the Steward who called me first, and then McCrea; I saw Clark come up the port side whilst I was going to the larboard side; I heard him say "Oh, God, they have murdered him!" the Captain got up twice to urinate; I am sure of that; the steward darkened the window; he told me that Mr. Spencer had ordered him to do so to prevent the men from looking in.

To Mr. McKeon—There was no blood on my fingers when this shirt was given to me.

Here the Court adjourned till 10 o'clock on Friday.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

THIRD DAY.

The Evidence of a Mistress Admissible.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

This case was continued, but not concluded, yesterday. The decision of the Recorder respecting the admissibility of the woman Pilkington's evidence, was tacitly overruled, and, as will be seen from our report, she was allowed to testify. Her testimony was all-important for the prisoner. The counsel for defence established their right to place her on the stand by proving that she was not married to the prisoner. The day's proceedings commenced as follows:

Ellen Hedding, examined by Mr. Clinton—I reside at Newburg; I have known the defendant, Samuel Sprague, for the last seven years; he was married to my sister Jan. 9, 1845; I was present at the marriage, which took place at my father's house, at Newburg; I saw my sister this morning; she is living with my father and keeping house for him.

Cross-examined by the District Attorney—My sister is divorced from the prisoner.

Mr. Clinton objected. He read a certified copy of the divorce granted to Jane Ann Sprague, the wife of the prisoner, which showed that the prisoner was not at liberty to marry again.

John Sprague, examined by Mr. Clinton—I am a brother of the prisoner; I saw him two days after the affray with Margaret Furtig; he showed me two lumps on the top of his head; they were not small, and they were not very large.

Q.—Did he tell you where he got them?

The District Attorney objected. Mr. Clinton would not press the question.

Q.—Did he say the protuberances were sore or not?

The District-Attorney again objected. Mr Clinton argued that the evidence was admisible, because *ex necessitate* no witness could prove the soreness. We had to take the prisoner's words on that ground.

The Court sustained the District-Attorney's objection.

Examination resumed—I examined the lumps, and felt them; they looked as if my brother had been struck with something or other; I am a younger brother of the prisoner; my age is twenty-three; he has always been peaceable and quiet; I never knew him to drink any spirituous liquors.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I saw him nearly every day before this occurrence; I am not certain whether he was working at any business in June last; I examined his head two or three days after he was confined; I am a ship carpenter by trade.

By Mr. Clinton—The prisoner for the last two or three years has worked at ship-joining; I cannot say whether he was out of work or not when this affray occurred; I examined his head in the same week of the shooting, but I do not remember how many days afterwards; he also showed me a wound on the finger, but I did not take much notice of it.

Ann Pilkington, examined by Mr. Clinton—I was never married to the defendant; I remember the day on which Mrs. Furtig was shot; the defendant came home about half-past seven; he took off his hat and boots and sat down to his tea; presently he looked out of the window and said there was a muss in the yard; I asked him what it was; he said there were two shoemakers in the yard, and they and the old man were fighting; he said he would go down and try to make peace; I looked out of the window; I saw the two shoemakers and the Dutchman fighting; Sprague went down stairs; I looked out of the window; when I looked out he was in the entry-way, talking to a man; I could not hear what he said; I staid in the room about two minutes, before I started down stairs; as I got down the first flight of stairs, Mr. Furtig and his wife were coming up; Mr. Furtig was first; he had a knife in his hand, something like a pocket-knife; I observed the blade; it was open, and was the big blade of a common pocket-knife; Mrs. Furtig had a club in her hand; it was something like an axe handle; I turned back and went in my room; Mr. Furtig and his wife got up to the head of the stairs; they waited till Sprague got up, and as he was going into our room, Mrs. Furtig struck him on the top of the head with a club; I was inside the door of the room; as she struck him he fell on his hands and feet, inside the door; then he got up, and asked Mrs. Furtig what she meant by striking him; she said she would strike him again; he then took a pistol that hung over the mantel-piece, and told Furtig and his wife to go out of the room; Sprague was standing about five feet inside the door; Furtig had a knife in his hand; the blade was open; Mrs. Furtig said she would not go out of the room; she raised the club to strike him again; he raised his hand to defend himself from the blow, and she struck him on the hand; he told her again to leave his room; Furtig then rushed towards him with a knife in his hand, to stab him; Sprague struck the knife back with the top of the pistol; Furtig stood with the knife held up in his hand, and Sprague stood with the pistol; they were standing that way about a minute when Mrs. Furtig jumped between them, and struck the pistol with a club; as she struck it it slewed around to one side, and it went off; Mr. Furtig then took her down stairs; they came back in about five minutes; the officers came back with them.

Cross-examined by the District-Attorney—I have never been married; I was born in Ireland; I am nearly 23 years of age; I have known Sprague a little over three years; the first time I saw him was in Tompkins-square; there was nobody with me at the time; it was in the evening; I was sitting on a seat, and he came up and spoke to me; I have lived with him two years and eight months; he has supported me during that time; I have had two children by him; they were in the room at Delancey-st. at the time of this affray; we went to live in Delancey-street two days before May Day; Furtig and his wife were living there at the time; our door is nearer to the landing than Furtig's door; the doors open inward; I was standing on the middle of the floor when Mrs. Furtig first struck him; Sprague when he first backed out into me, said he must [illegible] there was a muss in the yard, and he would go down and see what it was; [illegible] in the yard about five minutes; I only saw him talk to a man there; I shut the window to take one of the babies which was crying; he came up about two minutes afterwards; but previously I took the baby in my arms and was going down stairs to see what was going on, when I saw the Furtigs and Sprague coming up stairs; I went back to the room and stood on the floor, with the baby in my arms; the Furtigs came up first and stood by our door; as Sprague came up, Mrs. Furtig struck him, and he fell; Mrs. Furtig was taller than Liam; Sprague got up and asked her what she meant by striking him, and she made answer and said she would strike him again; he then went and got the pistol, and told her to go out of the room; he did not lay hands on her; he bought the pistol a twelve-month ago, last 4th of July; he bought it to have some fun on the 4th of July; it had two barrels; he usually kept it loaded; only one barrel went off on this occasion; as he went towards the mantel-piece, Mrs. Furtig tried to draw in farther from the door; Furtig was standing inside the room; Furtig or his wife did not say anything when he went for the pistol; she afterwards said something in German that I did not understand; if she had used the word "Know-Nothing," I think I should have understood it; he held the pistol by his side; I did not hand him the pistol; he stood there about a minute before he raised it, pointed towards Mr. Furtig; he stood about six feet from the door; Mrs. Furtig stood in the doorway; she nearly filled up the doorway; her husband stood behind her; she struck the pistol a hard blow to one side; she struck it with the club away from her; Sprague held the pistol with his arm drawn in, and not extended; after the pistol went off, Mr. Furtig immediately took his wife out; Sprague then shut his door; he put on his hat and boots; he stayed about three minutes; he said he would go down to the Station-house; he took the pistol with him; I was frightened; I did not say anything about it; the woman did not say anything when she was shot; I did not see where she was shot; after Sprague went away, I stayed in the room; later that night I went to his Aunt's, in Eighth-street; I stayed there about seven weeks; I am now living in Avenue B., with my brother; Sprague's father has given me money, but my brother supports me; I never told what occurred to anybody—not to his father—till I got into this Court to-day; I have never seen the pistol since; I do not know what became of it; my oldest child is about two years and six months; Sprague has promised to marry me; he did not exactly say when; he first promised me two years ago; it was after I went to live with him; I was never in Furtig's room; Furtig was in our room four times; I do not remember any difficulty between Furtig and Sprague, about splitting wood; I don't know of any hard words between them; Mrs. Furtig could speak English, but we did not speak much together; the dog used to bark at everybody that came into the house; Sprague never asked Furtig to get rid of the dog; the dog came to my door and snapped at my little boy one day; I did not speak to Furtig about it; nobody lived on our floor but ourselves and Furtig; it was a rear building; we had to go to it through an alley-way.

Betsey Brown, recalled by Mr. Clinton—Did your mother, before she died, ever say anything to you about striking Furtig with a club?

The District-Attorney objected to the reexamination of this witness.

Mr. Clinton explained that he was not on the previous day aware that Mrs. Furtig had made such a remark to the witness.

The Court ruled out the question.

Roseanna Hoff, examined by Mr. Clinton—I lived at the House No. 262 Delancy-street, next door to Mrs. Furtig, in June last; I knew Mrs. Furtig very well; she was quite a tall, strong woman; she was quite stout; I was called at the time of the ante-mortem examination before the Coroner; I was there at the time he wanted an interpreter; they sent for me, and I went; the Coroner took down a statement in writing from her lips; I asked Mrs. Furtig if she thought she was going to die from her wound; she said she thought not; she spoke about getting well; she always said she would, for about four weeks after she was shot; afterwards I did not go to see her, because of the offensive smell; I told her if she was not going to die, it was no use to have an examination, but if she thought she would die she must tell the truth; she then said she thought she would die; this was about five minutes after she said she thought she would die; I told her the Coroner wanted to take her examination, if she was going to die; I used to go in every day, once or twice, for about two or three days after this; I did not see her for a fortnight before she went to the Hospital; after she said she thought she would die I did not interpret any more for her; I went away because I did not want to make myself sick on account of her; I have only seen Sprague once or twice; I saw part of the fracas in the yard; Mr. Klein's people used to go and see her after she was shot, but they had a little falling out, and they did not go again; Mr. Furtig did not like people to go and see his wife; I saw the fracas; I saw two men have hold of the old man Furtig; one had him by one arm, and the other by the other; I th

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The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued To-MORROW MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Affairs remain without material change in Washington; the explanations of Mr. FULLER, which a typographical error in our notice yesterday morning reversed the character of, do not appear to have cost him so many votes as was anticipated. Our special telegraphic dispatch gives intimation of a stampede of BANKS' men towards PENNINGTON to-day. Mr. MCMULLEN endeavored yesterday to relieve the dullness of the proceedings by informing the "Black Republicans" that if the Government should fall into their hands, and they should attempt to carry out their favorite measures, the Union would be dissolved at once.

The European News.

The *Asia*'s mails reached this City in the early part of yesterday evening. Among our extracts will be found sundry articles from leading London journals on the main feature of the news—the prospects of peace. These are, at best, but vague and unsatisfactory. It is alleged, on the authority of a telegraphic dispatch from Berlin, that Russia is willing to concede largely on the four points, but this rumor is somewhat at variance with the tone of an article in the *Northern Bee*, an official Russian paper, whose views we have also transferred to our columns. According to all accounts it seems probable that proposals for peace have been offered by Austria to Russia, and that the result depends chiefly on the temper with which they are received by the latter power.

There is little in the news beyond the lengthy summary telegraphed from Halifax. A description of the burning of the American ship *Constitution* in the river Mersey, and two articles—one on the United States and Austria, and the other on the United States and England—will attract attention.

The Minister from Nicaragua.

Instructed by the fate of Colonel PARKER H. FRENCH, let no young man enter rashly the labyrinthine walks of diplomacy. That gentleman went to Washington duly accredited as Minister and Envoy from the Government of Nicaragua. His letters, it is to be presumed, were all straight; the home government, definitely established upon the modern and only durable basis of a *coup d'état*, besprinkled with sacrificial blood of Presidents and privates, had been acknowledged by WHEELER at Managua, and if ever a voyager were promised a Summer sea and safe anchorage, it was that voyager of piratical repute, Colonel FRENCH. The channel through the State Department to the President's House seemed unobstructed before him. His Excellency, the Ambassador from Nicaragua, was already practiced in the formulas of a reception; already prepared with greetings of cordial equality with their other excellencies, big and little, of the Republican Court. But strange rumors of an uncomplimentary nature have reached the ambassadorial ears. And lastly, it is intimated, quite broadly enough for the most inexperienced diplomatist to comprehend, that Envoy FRENCH is not to be received at all; that the Government he wishes to represent is no government; that Excellency WHEELER was too fast in treating it as such, and that Captain FRENCH, stripped of heraldic honors, can go back to his senders by the earliest steamer. President PIERCE is not prepared to accept the *régime* of President WALKER. The American Government does not acknowledge that, just at present, ruling in Nicaragua.

Let us confess our surprise, in common with the rejected diplomat, at this proceeding on the part of the Washington authorities. There is little room, possibly, to question the character of the revolution now controlling Nicaragua. The worst phases presented to us may be received as authentic. It is true that Col. WALKER, with a handful of free companions, tendered his and their services to one of two contending parties in that stormy land, and that, as a matter of course, the side upon which the Anglo-American energies were engaged triumphed. Grateful for his intervention, and, perhaps, fearful of the alternative, they raised the successful leader, as successful leaders are always raised in struggles of that sort, to the Dictatorship, which at this day WALKER holds, without disturbance, and without any credible evidences of dissatisfaction on the part of the people he governs. Upon what ground, then, can recognition of his Government be withheld? Surely, no personal reason interferes. It is not WALKER, the *filibustier*, who claims recognition, but the Government *de facto* of an allied State. It is not Capt. FRENCH, of questionable antecedents, who solicits the ear of our Government, but the agent of a sovereign Power. Precedent is in vain appealed to, as authority for a course thus capricious. If Ambassador RUSH did right, in 1848, to acknowledge the French Republic, two days after the dethronement of Louis PHILIPPE, Ambassador WHEELER did right to acknowledge the Nicaraguan revolution the moment he found it an established fact. If Mr. BUCHANAN did right in recognising the Government of Dec. 2, the duty of this Administration towards that of Nicaragua is unmistakable. In fact, the whole practice of the State Department towards all the mutable States of Southern America, and to all others, has been to treat the actual Government as valid, let it originate how and where it may; to concede the obvious impossibility of examining any other proofs of authenticity than success; and to admit the new Minister or Agent the moment he presents himself. If otherwise, why was Señor ALMONTE admitted from Dictator SATA ANA, or why is ALMONTE's successor received without question now? As well, indeed, might Mexico decline to recognize the Administration that shall follow that of President PIERCE, without first inspecting the minutes of the Electoral College, as for President PIERCE to demand better proofs of authenticity than those Col. WALKER offers. It should have been sufficient—such evidence has always been received as sufficient—that our Minister resident on the spot deemed the Government entitled to recognition, to have secured it that courtesy at the hands of this country.

We regard the question as of greater importance because, while it is so glaring a departure from precedent, it establishes a highly mischievous one instead. It assumes for this Government a right to pronounce upon the domestic concerns of foreign nations, and to decide what description of *ocracy* is best for them; and that at the very moment when the whole strength of the Administration is devoted to the doctrine of absolute popular sovereignty in our own territories. It introduces a new set of principles upon which the three million controversy with Mexico must be settled. And, if the previous history of WALKER or FRENCH have any part in the measure; if the various unsuccessful speculations of those busy gentlemen in California, Mexico, and elsewhere; or their more prosperous venture in Nicaragua, are to have place in the discussion of the subject; the new precedent becomes a source of endless difficulties, involving no less than a familiar inquiry into the private life of all the brigands, buccaneers, and cut-throats who in turn rise to the surface of Spanish American politics, before we may communicate with each ephemeral *régime*. There is, in fact, no graceful or safe retreat from intercourse with the Nicaraguan Government, disreputable as it is. If the Envoy is offensive, he may be declined on moral and personal grounds; but we have too much at stake, in and beyond Central America, to invite the enmity of so bold and unscrupulous a person as WALKER, by a contemptuous disregard in his favor of all ordinary rules of diplomacy.

In the meanwhile, Ambassador FRENCH, not relishing the cold shoulder of our Government, has left Washington and returned to New-York, to meditate on the inconsistencies of statesmen and the mutabilities of filibustering adventurers.

Delinquent Tax-Payers.

The lists of unpaid Personal Taxes have been published, at last, by order of the Board of Supervisors. The Recorder's protest availed anything. It is a formidable document that the Corporation printers have furnished—427 pages filled with names and figures. The record is instructive, as an exhibition of the loose way in which the public business of this City is carried on. From the commencement of the year 1844 to the close of 1854, the personal taxation of our citizens was a matter of which nobody knew nothing, not even the Comptroller, who is generally supposed to be the financial authority of the City Government. This fact is acknowledged in a late communication from the head of the Tax Department. The Mayor has done his best to call attention to the deficiency, and by dint of perseverance this important document is at last open to public inspection. An examination of its contents, while it establishes the truth of the statement that the deficit in the Personal tax for the last ten years is something more than six hundred thousand dollars, also suggests the necessity of a more rigorous application of office rules in the preparation of the estimates for each fiscal year. The taxes are sufficiently heavy at best, and a loss of $60,000 per annum counts up on the wrong side of the books.

It has been a debated point whether the Supervisors have the right to make publication of such a record of delinquents. The matter was under debate for a considerable period at the meetings of the Board; the Recorder and others placing the fact of publication on the same ground in regard to libel upon character, as the ruling of the Courts in the case of the publication of judgments. The authority of the Board, however, prevailed, and one thousand copies of the document have been printed, and a precedent established. Great anxiety has existed among tax-payers, as a matter of course, to ascertain the nature of the list. In the catalogue we find the names of many prominent citizens, lawyers, Judges, merchants, and sundry City officials; all appearing, in black and white, with the amount in the payment of which they are deficient affixed to their address. It is an interesting development. The collection of the unpaid taxes which are summed up in this document will serve to clear the way for a new system. The Supervisors will do the taxpaying public an excellent service, by agreeing upon some method to make the next levy regular and equal.

Judge Stuart's Resignation.

We publish, in another column, the letter of Judge STUART to Gov. CLARK, tendering the resignation of his office as City Judge. This course was expected of him, and, perhaps, it might have been better if the resignation had followed more promptly the decision of the Jury by whom he was tried. The Judge asseverates, with great earnestness and solemnity, his innocence of the criminal charges which were preferred against him, and of which he was acquitted; but he yields to the recommendations of his friends, and to the consideration that the prejudices existing against him will have the effect to embarrass the proper discharge of the duties of his office. There will be conflicting opinions on the subject of Judge STUART's conduct, but his resignation of office places him once more in the ranks of private life, and those who have sympathized with him in his troubles and who have believed in his innocence should be prompt to assist him in whatever business he may now turn his attention to. His example will, probably, have a wholesome influence on other officials who have had the good fortune to escape an indictment, but who labor under the suspicion of being well entitled to it.

Fough a Ballagh! Clear the Way!

It has always been acknowledged, most of all by us, that the American people are the most ingenious that ever existed or that ever will exist. Witness their many inventions in steam, lightning, gunpowder, and other light matters of like nature, not to mention the sewing machines, and instruments into one end of which some tatters are emptied to come out at the other end a printed book. Not only is this ingenuity individual, but you find it also in collective bodies—*corpus* in the Latin, from which comes corporation—and in no body is it more brilliantly evident than in the corporation of this City.

There is Broadway, for instance, which we never walk without lifting up our hands and crying: "Praised be the Corporation!" That landlord used to be considered clever who put ten guests into nine beds, and yet gave each a bed to himself; but that landlord, classically speaking, could not hold a candle to our rulers. It was a recognized axiom that a full grown human being could not stand on less than four and a half square feet of surface; but our Corporation put seven hundred and twenty-six men, women and children upon half a square foot of Broadway, where they walk, run about, nay, appear to be comfortable, and how they do it is beyond our powers of divination. But we have a model Mayor and a disinterested assemblage of Aldermen and Councilmen, and real pretty Policemen, which probably accounts for the mystery.

Walk down multitudinous Broadway, and watch the amazed provincials as they stand helpless upon the curb-stone, and gaze in hopeless dismay at the vehicles, as they pass in ceaseless and solid phalanges up and down. How to get over is a problem that they do not expect to solve; they stand there, awaiting some interposition of Providence. There, a horse falls down, and there another; the up tide is stopped for a moment; Provincial darts over, and trims his or her fluttered plumes with palpitating heart on the other side. A recent French writer on America does not fear to state that the New-Yorker is easily distinguishable from any other American, by the fact that he, and he only, can cross Broadway,

This street is the great central artery of the mighty metropolis of the United States; it is called the *thoroughfare*, is supposed indeed to be the chief thoroughfare for seventy-five thousand people. It is true that you can get from one end of the City to the other by following its course, but how, and in how much time? Get into an omnibus and try. Hudson-street, on the west, after dwindling into College-place, empties its carts through Fulton-street into Broadway. Short, wide-shouldered, plethoric Broadway, swallows the cars and omnibuses of Third and Fourth avenues, and disgorges them into that Gargantua of a Broadway at the Park, as if that street were not already bursting. Grand-street and Canal-street are only tributaries to that central, narrow Mississippi, and when Walker-street is widened, what will be the result? An accession of fresh vehicles to Broadway.

Now it is evident to the reflective mind that this state of affairs won't do. Paris has her noble Boulevard, Berlin her *Unter den Linden*, huge London its Strand, Vienna its *Graben*, New-York has a narrow street indeed that leads from Harlem River to the Bay, but for proper practical purposes, for the needs of its numerous and daily increasing citizens, New-York has no thoroughfare. Delay renders the difficulties in the way of having one more arduous. Already it is too late to make Broadway one. The magnificent buildings, of fabulous costliness, that line both sides of the street, place it out of the purchasing reach of the wealthiest corporation, and a new vein must be opened somewhere else.

From Harlem to Fourteenth-street we have the magnificent avenues. Where the population is sparse the roads are broad enough, but so soon as you get among the densely packed masses, the huge crowds struggling for passage, you see the alleys narrowing in proportion to the increase of matter that must pass through them.

According to our notion of things, there *must* be a *straight*, wide road, sooner or later, from Harlem to the East River. Why not take that magnificent Second-avenue, and open it at Houston-street, through Chrystie-street, where property is yet of comparatively small value? It would then run in a direct line, crossing East Broadway into Catherine-street, which may easily, and without great expense, be widened—thus making a fine thoroughfare from the upper and large veined part of the City to the docks upon the East River.

It is not necessary to destroy a good and valuable house in order that a street may be cut through; it may be tunneled, as has been already done in Fulton-street, in order to prolong College-Place, and which is a very common process in Europe. Besides which, every year increases the expense, while it renders relief for Broadway more imperatively pressing. For the time must come in this great metropolis when Broadway, the street of promenaders and shoppers, of hotels and shops, must, like such streets elsewhere, be given up to carriages and pedestrians, while the lumbering market wagon and heavy business cart must take another way down and up town. It is the experience of Paris and Vienna and Berlin; let the way be made here then before it shall require the creation of a huge city debt to make it. For such a way is inevitable.

Death of Robert Montgomery.

In the London papers brought by the *Asia*, we find a brief announcement of the death of Rev. ROBERT MONTGOMERY, the poet, commonly called "Satan Montgomery." He was the author of several long religious poems, only two of which "Satan," and the "Omnipresence of the Deity," have been reprinted in this country. Among his other works were "Woman, the Angel of Life," "Luther," and "The Universal Prayer." His poems were very inferior in literary merit, but they hit the taste of an uncultivated class of readers, and some of them reached as many as sixteen or eighteen editions. A complete collection of them was lately published in London, in one large volume, by Messrs. CHAPMAN & HALL. Mr. MONTGOMERY was the Minister of Percy Chapel, London, and was very popular as a preacher among a large unreflecting class of churchgoers. His style may be illustrated by one sentence quoted by R. H. HORNE, in his "New Spirit of the Age." Speaking of the desecration of the Sabbath, Mr. MONTGOMERY said, "What is Sunday railway traveling but *atmospherical blasphemy*?" He died, after a few days illness, at Brighton, aged 48 years. He was the illegitimate son of a minor actor at the Surrey Theatre, London, named GOMERY. The name *Mont*gomery was assumed, and its adoption by the young ROBERT GOMERY is said to have given great offence to the real Simon Pure, JAMES MONTGOMERY, the Sheffield poet. ROBERT, who really possessed some talents, was patronized by a London merchant and sent to the University of Oxford, where he graduated and entered the English Church.

The Powers of the Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors, in the absence of the Mayor and Recorder, is, or is not, a legally constituted body. Which is it? The question becomes interesting, involving the legality of acts that are termed official, and affecting the rights of individuals who have business with that important body.

Yesterday the Mayor and Recorder were both absent from the meeting of the Board, and one of the Supervisors was put into the Chair. Was the action of the Board legal in any sense? We think not. The State law, which governs the action of this Board, provides that all meetings of the body must be attended by the Mayor *or* the Recorder of the City, in order to render its action *legal*. In case neither of these officers is in attendance, has the Board a right to organize at all, or have the Supervisors any title to receive their *per diem* allowance? The law is imperative, which makes the Mayor and Recorder integral parts of the Board.

True, the Supervisors yesterday declined to act upon matters requiring expenditure of money, owing to the constitutional difficulties of the case; but the ordinary business proceeded very much as usual. The Mayor and Recorder were missing during the entire session. As there is no other meeting of the Board for some days, the interests which require attention must needs put up with postponement; and should the Mayor decline to be present next week, and the Recorder be detained, the meeting of the Board will be as much of a farce as it was yesterday.

Gottschalk's Piano-Forte Soiree.

New-York did itself justice last evening, and Mr. GOTTSCHALK received a portion of that homage to which he is entitled, but which, for some inexplicable reason has been withheld too long. We have never seen a more dense crowd than that assembled in Dodworths' room, or an audience more attentive and appreciative.

Beyond recording the unequivocal triumph of Mr. GOTTSCHALK and his assistants, we can at present say nothing. The pressure on our columns this morning deprives us of adequate space for dwelling, as we intend to dwell, on the peculiarities and admirable qualities of this great artist. To-morrow we shall endeavor to do full justice to an entertainment that has given us more unalloyed satisfaction than we have enjoyed for a long time.

Concerts.

Mrs. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK, an admirable lady, and highly appreciated *artiste*, gives a grand concert to-night. Mrs. BOSTWICK will be assisted by several well-known musicians, and has provided a programme which promises abundant satisfaction to the musically disposed.

The Concert of the Brothers MOLLENHAUER which was announced for Saturday evening, has been postponed until Thursday next, the 3d of January. It will come off at Dodworth's Academy.

Last evening Miss BRAINERD gave a very satisfactory concert to a large and delighted audience, at Niblo's Saloon. Considering the unusual attractions elsewhere, the attendance was in the highest degree flattering. Miss BRAINERD is a very delicious vocalist, with good natural capacity and much cultivation. She sang excellently, and was warmly applauded.

The concert for the benefit of the children of the Five Points Mission comes off to-night in the Tabernacle. Go if you possibly can. It will be a charity and a pleasure.

Law vs. Fillmore.

FILLMORE lags. The K. N.'s in Washington and Saratoga Counties have elected WILLIAM A. RUSSELL Delegate to the Philadelphia Convention. He is claimed for LAW.

The seceding Delegates from the Williamsburg and Seventh and Thirteenth Wards of New-York have selected G. C. DEAN as Delegate; both factions have thus agreed on the same man. JAMES W. HARPER was chosen alternate.

Dismissed from the Service.

Brevet Lieut. Col. WILLIAM R. MONTGOMERY, Major of the 2d Infantry, has been dismissed from the service by sentence of a Court-martial, for "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman," in appropriating a portion of the military reserve at Fort Riley to the uses of the Pawnee Association for a town site—he being interested in that Association to a considerable extent.

Junior Appointments at Williams College.

The appointments for Junior Exhibition at Williams were recently given as follows: Greek Oration, Alex. Hutchins; Latin Oration, George D. Goodrich; English Orations, Messrs. Parsons, W. Tatlock, Samuel Wood, W. G. Harding, Apthorp, Pierce, Stevens, G. H. De Bevoise, Cole, MaGee, McMath, Murray.

NEW-YORK CITY.

A Few Almshouse Items for Next Year.

The Board of Finance Commissioners makes application to the Board of Supervisors for the appropriation of $317,600 for the expenses of the Almshouse Department for the coming year.

We have taken some pains to sift out from among the bills of items a few memoranda that will be instructive.

For coal and cartage for the *out-door poor*, $25,000 are asked; this amount having been incurred over the estimate for 1855 in consequence of the extreme severity of the past Winter, by which a large number of mechanics were thrown out of employment and necessarily compelling the Superintendent of Out-door Poor to continue the donations of coal and wood until the 1st of May—one month later than usual.

Eighteen thousand dollars are asked under the head of "Dry Goods," intended to be expended for Winter clothing.

Towards the completion of the new *Workhouse*, [illegible] was $324,000; up to the present time, $[illegible] have been expended—consequently, $15,000 [illegible] overdrawn.

For the erection of the new *Small-pox Hospital* $30,000 were appropriated; $6,000 additional [illegible] drawn.

Two thousand dollars have been expended in the alteration of the *City Prison*, and for the [illegible] for a new Female Prison, (the labor having been supplied by the inmates.)

In the estimate of expenditure made by the Governors of the Almshouse for 1855, $66,000 were put down as estimated receipts from the Board of Emigration. In 1854, the Commissioners of Emigration paid to the Governors $94,185 40 on this account; but in 1855 (so far) they have paid in only $150! The amount now due the Governors by the Commissioners of Emigration (for the Board of Emigration) is about *Fifty-two* thousand dollars.

Who is responsible?

The Sixteenth Ward Police—Citizens Need Not Get Excited.

Capt. MCKEE, of the Sixteenth Ward, assures us that our "correspondent who gives his name" has drawn a long bow in writing up the abuses that exist in the Police Department in his Ward. He says that the charge of obtaining prizes for the target excursion by threats is all gammon, and offers 300 witnesses, well-known and true men, to prove it so. That excursion was the first ever made by the Police of that Ward—the first day off duty they had ever had. Seeing policemen are human, that certainly is not the greatest of sins. The charge referred to is a very old one, and the number of refutations it has had is Legion.

The ball at Knickerbocker Hall enjoyed the presence of such guests as Councilmen RAINEY, HOEFMAN and MERRITT, Alderman FULMER, Capts. WALLING and SPRINGER, and as fine a lot of ladies as ever was found together on such an occasion. The drinking was all in our correspondent's eye—at least no intoxication was discoverable on the part of any guest there. There was no fighting, the Captain says, excepting that after the company had dispersed two young fellows—not policemen—had a clinch at the hat-room window. They were promptly ejected of course by the policemen remaining about the premises.

The beats in the Ward were entirely covered, says the Captain—a reserve from the Ninth, Eighteenth and Twentieth, as well as Squad No. 2 being on hand. The proceeds of the ball have served to carpet and oil-cloth the men's sleeping rooms of the Station-house, and everybody, the Police Committee included, is invited to call up and see how things look there. The Captain is of opinion that our correspondent had better purge his pen and try it again. He doubts if he could get further from the truth without a desperate and very dangerous effort.

The Common Council and the Reporters.

For the third or fourth time, a movement is on foot in the Common Council to compensate the reporters of the City newspapers for their attendance upon the meetings of the two Boards. The amount involved is very near *two thousand dollars*—which sum it is proposed to divide among eight persons, all of whom hold a regular connection with the daily papers, and receive salaries for their services. It is the duty of each of these gentlemen to attend the Boards on each day of meeting. For this service they are remunerated by their employers. The Common Council has nothing to do with them, either in the way of employment, of compensation, of censure, or of praise. The daily press of this City is independent of the Common Council, in every respect. Its members desire no charity from that body; nor do we consider the Corporation in any case competent to pay for reports which are never published in its official records. The name of the DAILY TIMES having been used in connection with this affair, we respectfully decline being considered a party to the performance; and if this paper has been brought into the question, the act has been wholly without authority.

Columbia College—A New Park.

There is great agitation in the Common Council upon the question whether permission shall be granted to Columbia College to close a portion of Forty-ninth-street. The Trustees claim the privilege on the ground that their new Institution cannot be suitably located upon the property in the upper part of the City, if this street is allowed to cut the square into halves. Vehement opposition is manifested. A very earnest remonstrance from property-owners and residents in the vicinity of the street came into the Board of Aldermen last night. It talked of "defacing" the Map of the City by attempts to lay out the new Park, and prayed that the petition be denied. But there is another side. The new Central Park will not "deface" the City. St. John's Park closes Hubert-street—does it deface the Map? The City Hall Park shuts up Murray, Warren, Park-place, Frankfort, Spruce, Beekman,—it does not hurt travel. Is there anything very dreadful in the waste (if you will so call it, O remonstrant!) of a few inches' room, when we may have a new breathing-place so easily among the brick and mortar.

If Columbia College,—really proposing to give us a new Park,—will guarantee to throw it open to the public, let us have it by all means. The Aldermen say Nay, but they may yet be persuaded.

The New Ferry—Light—Light!

Can anybody tell us whether or not the gentlemen engaged in pushing the application for a new ferry from Twenty-third-street to Greenpoint are the owners of the ferry privilege from Fourteenth-street to Greenpoint, and the assignees of the Corporation (Ferry) Grant to the Trustees of Calvary Cemetery (from Twenty-third-street to the Cemetery on Long-Island) which is now restricted to the conveyance of funeral parties? And whether or not their object is to convert the latter lease (which bears only a nominal rent) into a full ferry privilege? Can any one tell us how the great body of tax-payers are to be affected by the success of the application?

The Astor House Ball.

One of the most interesting balls of the season took place on Wednesday night, at Niblo's large room, Broadway. It was the second annual ball of the Astor House Club, and was given by the officers and assistants employed in COLEMAN & STETSON'S noble establishment. All the employes of the Astor House were present, together with their friends and numerous invited guests. From 600 to 700 persons were there at one period of the evening, and nearly that number sat down to a splendid supper, which, of course, comprised all the liquors and condiments usual on such occasions. The band engaged was DODWORTH'S. A noticeable addition to the decorations of the ball-room, was found in the many handsome bird-cages suspended from the floor of the music-gallery, in each of which a lively Canary, kept awake by the music and the bustle of the dancers' feet, trilled a continual song. This feature was the happy thought of Mr. GEORGE F. ALEXANDER, the accomplished and indefatigable floor-manager, to whose attention the guests were indebted for numerous courtesies throughout the evening. The dancing was kept up till nearly four hours after midnight. It was altogether a very pleasant and merry time.

Breaking into a Policy Shop.

An "exchange office," said to be a policy shop, located in Jersey-street, was broken into and robbed last evening of some fixtures of no great value. It seems that the keeper of the place refused to give up a prize won by certain of his customers, who were so exasperated thereat, that they broke into his establishment. The proprietor of the place dared not institute a complaint against the burglars, for fear that the investigation might result in his own conviction for a violation of the lottery law.

The late H. H. Barclay, Esq.—Coroner's Inquest.

An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL on the body of HENRY H. BARCLAY, a nephew of the British Consul, who died suddenly on Wednesday evening at the Star Hotel, No. 64 Liespenard-street. A *post mortem* examination by Drs. WHITE and O'HANLON showed that deceased died of congestion of the brain, and a verdict to that effect was rendered by the Jury. The deceased was twenty-six years of age, and a native of this City.

Street Robbery.

Mrs. ISAAC LUDWIK, while passing through Canal-street, yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock, had a porte monnaie containing $17 snatched from her hand, by a negro, who escaped with his booty by running up Sullivan-street.

☞ The Anniversary of the Greenwich Literary Union was held last night in Dr. GOSMAN'S Church. Address by Rev. A. D. GILLETTE; Poem by WM. H. BENJAMIN, Esq.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 22:

THE POLITICAL PRESS OF AMERICA—From *Fraser's London Magazine*.

LETTER FROM LOUIS KOSSUTH ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.—Full particulars of the recent outbreak and present excitement in the Territory. Special Correspondence.

ACCOUNT OF THE SUMNER TRAGEDY IN BOSTON.

IMPORTANT MEETING OF DROVERS IN NEW-YORK CITY—Railroad monopolies and Cattle Yards denounced.

EDITORIALS—Affairs at Washington. From Kansas. Mexican Affairs. Peace Prospects. A Frenchman's View of the American Press. The Baker Trial. The News by the *Asia*. Good Beef Plenty. Mashing the Russ Pavement.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Dec. 20—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market fully reported.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence for the Week is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:
1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9; or $8 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20; or 80 cents each.
Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.
RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 129 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. E. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your safe to public confidence. BROWN & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices. E. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Watches, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands and Bonne Class-stands and Cased Mouchoir and Glove-boxes, Jewel-caskets, Tel'et-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Figures and Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks, and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Porte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, sprains, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

WHAT CAN BE MORE ANNOYING TO A LADY of sensibility than a clumsily made gaiter? If any one wishes to avoid this evil, let them buy their gaiters of CANTRELL, No. 326 Bowery. CANTRELL'S gaiters at 12s. and 14s., are fully equal to those sold in Broadway at 20s. Ladies will also find at the same place, No. 326 Bowery, fine soft buckskin gaiters for invalids and old persons, that are delightfully comfortable. Call and see them.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY o' them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, and to note especially the splendid sets of mink sable, consisting of tippet, muff and cuffs, at $100. Also, in the mink sable tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality, to any specimens of this beautiful fur, procurable at the same figure elsewhere.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

EXTENSIVE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS.—OUR readers are informed that the great sale of $25,000 worth of Carpets, Oil-Cloths, &c., will be continued THIS DAY (Friday) commencing at 10½ o'clock, at No. 161 Bowery, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer. Every lot will positively be sold to the highest bidder without reserve. For full particulars we refer to the advertisement in another column.

RICH PLAID POPLINS, AT 3s. PER YARD.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open THIS MORNING, 1,000 Dresses, Plaid Poplins, at 3s. per yard; 100 Dresses Plaid Merinoes, at 4s.; 1,000 Dresses Prints, at 2s. per Dress; 5,000 Embroidered Collars, from 1s. to $5. Also, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Muslins, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Silk, Gloves, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 261 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 261 Broadway and Reade-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of a practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Hair Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, The Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the ci'ized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without a fault. Injury to hair or skin, and no counteract to the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—A BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR a brother, a sister, or friend, is one of our handsome French China Dinner Sets. To close out our present stock, we offer these at less than the importation cost.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS.—OUR LAST IMPORTATIONS from France for this season now receiving. Also, a beautiful variety of Bronzes, figures and groups.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $3 per pound, we now sell at $2 25. Single spools at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS!! CLOCKS!!!—NEW STYLES just opened, expressly for the Holiday trade. Splendid new—prices very low.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

BLACK AND WHITE FEATHERS.—A LARGE Assortment by IDE, FELT & HALL, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

☞ Teachers' Association.—The second Lecture of the Course in aid of the Teachers' Library Fund, will be delivered by Professor ELIAS LOOMIS, on SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. Ticke's of admission 25 cents; season tickets $1, can be obtained of the undersigned, or at the door.
JOHN H. FANNING, President.
LEONARD HASELTINE, Chairman of Library Committee.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Dr. Hall's Skin-Preserving Compound for Beautifying the Complexion and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the GALE THOUSAND FLOWERS. PETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

A Word to Dyspeptics.—The OXYGENATED BITTERS is a sure cure for Dyspepsia in all its various forms, and General Debility, having the highest testimonials ever given in favor of any medicine in the world.

Children's Fair.—The Misses connected with the SABBATH SCHOOL of the HEDDING M. E. CHURCH, in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., propose holding a Fair in the basement of the said Church, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec 21 and 22, the proceeds of which will be appropriated for the benefit of the Church. On the evening of the last day, (Dec. 22,) all goo is remaining unsold will be sold at auction, by an auctioneer who has kindly offered his services. Admission, 12½ cents. Doors open at 10 A. M. and close at 10 P. M. each day.

Wakefield Industrial Home Association No. 2.—The members are hereby notified to attend the next regular meeting, on FRIDAY EVENING, the 21st, on business of great importance to every member. Punctual attendance is requested.
JOHN CUMMERFORD, President.

Lecture.—Col. JOHN L. DORRANCE will deliver a lecture, on FRIDAY EVENING, 21st inst., at Clinton Hall, Astor-place. Subject—*Eminent Women of the Present Age.* Lecture to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets, 25 cents: can be procured at HALL & SONS' music store, and at the desk of the Mercantile Library.

Druggists' Fancy Goods Exclusively—Tooth, nail, hair and cloth brushes, perfumery, soaps, puff boxes, pomades, tweezers, combs, Paris toilet articles and fancy goods, adapted to and sold by druggists. For sale by RUFUS K. McHARG & CO., Importers, No. 153 Broadway.

Veteran Corps of 1812.—An adjourned meeting of the Corps will be held at head-quarters, star Hotel, No. 63 Lispenard-st., THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. By order.
Wm. TAYLOR, Adjutant. H. RAYMOND, Colonel.

Millinery, Millinery.—WM. S. IRVINE, No. 113 Canal-st., invites the attention of the Ladies to his splendid assortment of Fall and Winter Millinery, consisting of Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Dress Trimmings, &c. Also, a large assortment of Cloaks and Talmas.

PERSONAL.

PERSONS WHO WITNESSED A GENTLEMAN FALL DOWN A HATCHWAY—In Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway, on Wednesday evening, about 8½ o'clock, would oblige by sending their address to GEORGE NEGUS, No. 64 Chatham-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A room and partial board desired, near the Park, by a gentleman who, as a full or partial equivalent, will devote an hour or two daily to the instruction of the younger members of the family in the Sciences, or in Music. Highest references given, if required. Address for two days, STUDENT, *Times* Office.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN.—Two gentlemen wish a large room, with fire and gas and partial board, with a genteel private family, or where but few boarders are taken. Location between South and Wall-st. Ferries preferred. Address W. & H., *Times* Office.

BOARD IN MONTAGUE-PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Desirable rooms for families can be had, with first-class board, till May, by calling immediately at the house 3d door east of Clinton-st., south side, (marble front,) or address BOARD, Box No. 3,248 Post-Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gent emen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic st.

PRIVATE BOARDING.—One or two rooms, suitable for a gentleman and wife, or two or three single persons, can be had, with board, in a private family, residing at No. 298 4th-av., (opposite Calvary Church.) The house is pleasantly located, has gas, baths, &c., &c. References exchanged.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested, ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

COAL-YARD FOR SALE.—The old established coal-yard corner of 4th and Thompson sts., with lease of 4¾ years, fixtures, office furniture, with a first-rate run of custom, will be sold extremely low, in fact, nearly given away. Possession at once. Inquire on the premises.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—A Certificate for fifty shares of Stock of the New-York Central Railroad Company, in the name of WILLIAM VIBBARD, with a blank Power of Attorney on the back signed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer of it has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway.

DOG LOST.—A small Spaniel Slut—liver color and tan—owner's name on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for her at No. 11 Whitehall-st., or No. 330 Pearl-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 67 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

SUITS COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.
75 cents for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER.
ROOF, FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot.
At HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 130 West Broadway.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway,
Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.
The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.
N. B.—CHANDELIERS &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from face, forehead, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.
The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.
E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

TO THE LOVERS OF GOOD MUTTON.—N. D. VALENTINE, of Tompkins Market, will expose for sale, on Monday next, Dec. 24, twenty carcasses of sheep. They were the best ones sold this season at Browning's Bull's Head, and fatted by ANDREW ROMINES, Esq., of Somerset County, N. J.

ALL PERSONS indebted to N. D. GEAR on or before the 12th of November, are requested to make payment to the undersigned and no others.
LAWTON & SELKIRK, Assignees of N. D. Gear,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 20, 1855. No. 399 West-st.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Dinner will be served on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely. Gentlemen are requested to assemble before that hour. Astor House, Dec. 19, 1855.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of [illegible] by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 9 Jefferson-market.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 76 Varick-st. For dispatch sessions one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ROSE CLARK.
BY FANNY FERN.
1 vol., 12mo. Price $1 25.
From the Newburyport Union.
A more beautiful character than Rose herself does not exist in English literature.
From the Maysville Eagle.
It is Fanny Fern all over; but has more power, more feeling, more sympathy, more life, more spirit, more touching beauty, than any of her works.
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So full of life, so sharp, so pointed, so pathetic and beautiful, so eloquent and truthful is her style, that if we cannot call it genius, we do not know what to call it.
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It will make the sunlight that falls around you brighter, and the fire that burns on your hearth warmer.
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Far surpasses all the previous efforts of this popular authoress.
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Taken as a whole, the book is a triumph—honorable alike to the head and heart that conceived it—honorable to the language in which it is written—honorable to the age that produced it, and we have yet to see the work of fiction by an American woman worthy to stand beside it.
From the Buffalo Express.
Fanny Fern writes for those whose hearts are still living—men and women who carry a petrifaction in their bosoms had better leave her writings alone—she does not seek to satisfy them.
From the Philadelphia City Item.
Entertaining, brilliant, witty, sarcastic, satirical, pathetic, and novel.
From McMakin's American Courier.
It has the wit, the rapid transitions, the sententious wisdom, the wonderful power of condensation, the merciless sarcasm, and the outbursts of eloquence, which are to be found in all the productions of this writer.
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The story teems with the racy, the spicy, the pungent, and the agreeable.
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The best work of the gifted Fanny.
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It has the genius and dash of an independent spirit.
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She is, by turns, witty, pathetic, scornful, and reverent—terrific in sarcasm, and warm, earnest, and outpouring in eulogy—rapid in movement, always full to overflowing with life and energy, and always going directly to the heart of her subject—and finally, every quality is intensified and sharpened in its effect by an amazing power of condensation, compressing often, in a paragraph or line, what common writers would spread over a dozen dreary pages.
From the New-York Atlas.
The story is one of unflagging interest from the opening chapter to the close.
From the New-York Mirror.
It is superior to anything we have yet had from the gifted pen of Fanny Fern.
From the New-York Evn'g Acte.
It is certainly the best thing America's favorite authoress has yet done.
From the Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.
It is ten times the superior of "Ruth Hall," in every respect; and great as was the sale of that book, we should not wonder if this were ten times greater.
MASON BROTHERS, Publishers, New-York.

THE MOST ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
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The "American Almanac" is filled with matter of the greatest importance to every American. It contains the fullest information respecting the general Government of the United States and of each particular State; also, such facts relating to the States of Europe as are useful to our people.
The *Monthly Magazine* says: "Thousands of literary men, and literary productions of large fame and showy pretensions, will stand indebted to this modest, thin, paper-covered volume; to its rich and orderly mass of statistics, its tables of dry figures, and condensed chapters of all manner of information! Every professional man, to say nothing of the man of business, who owns it, will be saved a vast deal of running and borrowing, and guessing, and blundering, in the course of the year. 'Blessings on the man that not 'invented' but 'arranged' facts!'"
TREATISE ON ENGLISH PUNCTUATION. Designed for Letter-writers, Authors, Printers and Correctors of the Press; and for the use of Schools and Academies. With an Appendix, containing rules on the use of Capitals, a List of abbreviations, Hints on preparing Copy and on Proof-reading, Specimens of Proof-sheets, etc. Fifth Edition. By JOHN WILSON. 18mo; Price $1.
"It is an exceedingly valuable book; and a copy of it should be at the service of every one who is directly or indirectly interested in the large subject of which it treats—all who have to write important letters, records, and documents, as well as those who write for the press.
Its title is a very full exposition of its contents; and a reader of it will be equally surprised and instructed by the amount of knowledge which its perusal will impart."—*Christian Examiner.*
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From Prentice's Louisville Journal.
It rivals the sarcasm of the Potiphar Papers as well as the drollery and humor of Sam Slick.
EIGHT THOUSAND SOLD AND TENTH THOUSAND PRINTING OF
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.
1 12mo vol. Illustrated. $1 25.
From the Hingham (Mass.) Journal.
This is really an amusing affair, treating upon a variety of subjects connected with the life, character, history and experience of Widow Bedott, and what many others experience in consequence of having her for a neighbor while she was Mrs. Deacon Bedott, Widow Bedott and Rev. Mrs. Sniffles. It is just the book for cold weather; it will save fuel, as it will arouse the risibles, shake the sides, and keep the reader warm from exercise. The Widow Bedott's character is portrayed in characteristic style. Her poetry is of that peculiar class that will be remembered on once reading, and accoeding to her own statements Rev. Mr. Sniffles, though a widower when she became acquainted with him, never actually took up his cross until after she became Mrs. Sniffles.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.
And for sale by all Booksellers.

DOCTOR HARRIOT K. HUNT.
About the 20th of December we shall publish the Autobiography of this
EXTRAORDINARY WOMAN,
UNDER THE TITLE OF
GLANCES AND GLIMPSES;
OR,
FIFTY YEARS OF SOCIAL,
Comprising twenty years of Professional Life.
In 1 vol. 12mo. Price $1.
JOHN P. JEWETT & CO., Publishers,
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D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway,
WILL PUBLISH ON MONDAY, THE 24TH INST.,
SONGS AND BALLADS
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AMERICAN REVOLUTION,
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LETTERS ON THE SOUND DUES QUESTION.
These letters treat of the difficulty between the United States and Denmark in a serious and conscientious manner. Valuable facts and strong arguments are brought to bear upon the points at issue—the right of Denmark to levy the sound dues is ably sustained, and the policy of the administration shown in its true light. Price 25 cents. Sold by F. W. CHRISTERN, No. 768 Broadway.

NEW MUSIC—"SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT," by S. MARKSTEIN.—Mr. MARKSTEIN has certainly given us in this Song one of the most natural and taking melodies we have ever met with in a comic song. No one can hear the melody alone without laughing. There are other editions of this song, but all are inferior as compared with this. Ask for COOK & BROS. edition, composed by MARKSTEIN, with beautiful lithographic title. Price 25 cents. Mailed free.
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CHARLEY WHITE'S ETHIOPIAN JOKE BOOK.
Containing numerous illustrations of CHARLEY WHITE in Funny Characters. Price 12½ cents, and sent free of postage.
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Decisions in Admiralty.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

WRECKS—SCOWING, A PERILL OF THE SEA.

John L. Wilson vs. *Richard Patrick.*—This suit was brought to recover $244 60 freight on merchandise carried in the bark *Wm. G. Lewis*, owned by the libelant, from San Francisco to this port, and delivered here to the respondent in October, 1854. The respondent set up as a defence that part of the libelant were not delivered, that part were damaged while in the hold of the ship, and that freight was to be paid for part by weight and not by measurement.

By the Court—The defendant is responsible for freight according to the terms of the bill of lading, and as the libelant elects to make the computation by measurement of the cargo at 50 cents. per cubic foot, instead of charging 1 cent. per pound, he is entitled to recover upon that basis.

Upon the proofs, the damage recieved by the hard usage was occasioned by the *blowing* of the vessel ar taking in water in rough weather. In either case it arose from perils of the sea.

The libelant was bound to deliver the quantity of cargo specified in the bill of lading, and upon the evidence is liable for the deficiency of 136 pounds of copper at 24 cents per pound, equal to $32 64.

Decree for libelant for the freight less that amount, with costs. For libelant, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for respondent, Mr. Van Vleck.

EXCEPTIONS—PLEADING.

John W. Harbeck et al., vs. *The ship Francis A. Palmer.*—*By the Court.*—The exception in part, and demurrer in part to the answer for insufficiency, cannot be supported, because of any want of certainty in the pleading. The libel called for no specifications or details. It proceeds upon the claim of a lien on the ship, for an alleged debt which accrued to one Perine, under his contract for building her, and claims that the debt is assigned to libelants.

The answer denies the existence of the debt, and also the existence of any lien in favor of Perine or the libelants upon the ship. It need have gone no further to make a complete issue upon the libelants' claim. It might be exceptionable for attempting to spread out facts in support of these general averments, but is not so for failing to amplify the defence by a more particular exhibition of the evidence by which they intended to maintain it.

An answer to a libel in Admiralty need not spread out particulars minutely, as an answer to a bill of discovery in Chancery. It need go no further than to admit the allegations in the libel, take issue upon them, or set up matter in avoidance.

Exceptions and demurrer overruled.

For libelants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; for claimants, Messrs. Owen and Vose.

WAGES—MASTER'S LIEN.

Richard Y. Shepherd vs. *The Lighter Enterprise.*—*By the Court.*—This action is to recover for six weeks' service on board the vessel at Barnegat, and bringing her to New-York. Only one witness was examined in the cause, the builder of the vessel, who was called by the libelant. He proved work done by the libelant, in assistance of the witness and his men in stepping the mast and putting up the rigging to the boat, a vessel of over fifty tons burden: but states at the same time that the libelant told him he was employed by the owner as master of the vessel, and was to receive $10 per week for his services. The witness also expresses his belief that the libelant performed no services on board not usually performed by masters of such craft.

The rule is too fully settled in the American Courts to be now open for discussion, that a master of a vessel has no lien on her for his compensation. The decree must be for the claimant, dismissing the libel with costs.

For libelant, Messrs. Benedict, Scoville and Benedict; for claimants, Messrs. Beebe and Donohue.

TOWING—ILLEGAL CONTRACT—PLEADING—TENDER.

William Wilson vs. *The Ship Bremenhaven.*—This suit was brought to recover $150 for towing the ship in from sea. The answer alleges that the towing was done on a special contract by the libelant, to receive for his services the sum of $20, and *an assignment of the permit to land the passengers* which were on board the ship. The libelant's witnesses proved that such was the contract, and that the ship-owner refused to fulfil the agreement by assigning the permit or to pay the libelant more than $20.

Held by the Court—That the contract is prohibited by the State Laws, (Sess. Laws of 1853, ch. 219 and 619,) and it is made a misdemeanor on the part of the ship-owner to execute it, and the claimant, therefore, rightly repudiated the agreement of the master.

That the libel ought to have alleged the contract, and the claimant could then have pleaded to its validity; but the claimant does not lose the advantage of that defence, by being obliged to meet the action on a *quantum meruit*. That the libelant cannot enforce that agreement against the ship or substitute a different one, and the tender of $20 extinguishes his right of action.

For libelant, Mr. McMahon; for claimant, Mr. Morton.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

The Pennsylvania Coal Co. vs. *The ship Queen Victoria.*—The suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned by a collision between the barge *Sarah A. Palmer*, owned by the libelants, and in tow of the steamer *Telegraph* and the ship, which was in tow of the steamer *Union*. The collision happened in the East River. The tide was flood. The barge was going up the river and the ship coming down, both vessels being near the middle of the channel, and tending towards the East shore. There was nothing in the stream to prevent either vessel from going to east or west. The starboard bow of the ship struck the larboard bow of the barge, which was sunk and lost.

Held by the Court—That the law of the State required each vessel to be navigated as near the middle of the river as possible, also that steamboats meeting should go to the starboard.

That the preponderance of the evidence is that the barge bore away to starboard from the channel, and that the ship bore eastwardly across it on a starboard helm, tending across the bows of the barge, and that the collision occurred whilst the vessels were moving in that manner.

That the faulty conduct, therefore, was on the part of the ship.

Decree for libelants with costs.

For libelants—Messrs. Owen and Vose. For claimants—D. D. Lord, Esq.

COLLISION AT SEA—DUTY OF STEAMERS.

William J. Todd et al. vs. *The steamer James Adger.*—This suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned to the schooner *Trader*, owned by the libelants, by a collision with the steamer, which happened at sea off Barnegat at one o'clock, at night. The schooner was coming from the South to New-York and the steamer was bound to Charleston—running with the wind abeam from the N. E. by E. She carried the accustomed lights and had two competent lookouts stationed forward. The weather was thick, foggy and rainy. The wind was light, and the schooner was going two and a half or three knots an hour, heading E. S E. She carried no standing lights, but raised a lantern as a signal when the steamer was observed approaching her, but far enough off to have avoided her had it been observed, but the schooner was not seen till it was too late to avoid the collision. The steamer was, not knowing the schooner's course, starboarded her helm, and within a minute and a half, as estimated, struck the larboard side of the schooner with her starboard bow. If she had ported her helm it would have carried her under the schooner's stern.

Held by the Court—That the schooner did all she was bound to do by showing the light as a warning.

That by the rule of the English law it was the duty of the steamer, if the darkness was so thick as to disable her from discerning vessels ahead easily, to reduce her speed and call on deck the disposable part of the crew to keep watch, and such has been regarded as the rule in the United States, particularly where the steamer was in a thoroughfare of other vessels.

That the case of the *Columbus*, (17 How., 161,) if correctly understood, restrains and qualifies the rule of responsibility of the ship for lack of diligence or failure of a look-out to discern and give warning of approaching vessels. But keeping within the broadest latitude of that decision, the steamer in this case was culpable in three particulars, after receiving notice of the schooner's being ahead. First—in that the look-out did not notify the officer of the deck of the course of the schooner. Second—That the steamer did not stop and back. Third—That she starboarded her helm in a case of doubt, when it was her duty to port it. (The *Neptune*, 10 How. 558).

That the steamboat was also in fault in running at the rate of nine and a half to ten knots, if the night was so thick that she could not discover a vessel ahead in time, though she had a competent look-out. It is incumbent on steamers running in thick weather to hold themselves under such management that they can steer from or back out of the way of any vessel within the distance at which such vessel may be discoverable, by the use of all reasonable diligence.

Decree, therefore, for the libelants, with a reference to compute the damage. On the reference evidence can be given whether the loss of the vessel might have been avoided by proper efforts on the part of her crew.

For libelants, Messrs. Owen and Vose; for claimants, Mr. Halsey and Mr. Van Winkle.

COLLISION IN EAST RIVER.

Oliver A. Washburn, Jr., et al. vs. *The steamboat C. Durell.*—This suit was brought to recover the damages occasioned to the schooner *Alexander M.*, by a collision with the steamboat in the East River. The schooner was going down the river close-hauled on her starboard tack, running S. W. The steamboat had just made fast to a brig to tow her and was heading E. by E. and working her engine backwards. The fact in dispute was whether the tug was stationary or heading across the track of the schooner.

Held by the Court—That on the evidence the steamboat was not backing, and the libelant has failed to show that the fault of the collision lay with her.

Decree dismissing with costs.

For libelants, Messrs. Smith & Woodward. For claimants, Messrs. Platt, Gerard and Buckley; for [illegible], Messrs. [illegible]

The Transportation Co. vs. *Henry Wilson, John Burns and Peter Quinn.*—This was a motion in arrest of judgment. The defendants were part of the crew of the ship Cincinnati, Thomas, and were indicted, under the Act of State of [illegible] for endeavoring to make a revolt, riot, &c., on board. The jury found them not guilty on all the counts in the indictment which charged them with "making a riot" on board, but found them guilty under the third count, which charged them with "making a riot" on board.

Held by the Court—That the mischief supposed to exist in enforcing the Crimes Act of 1790 was that the Act did not define the offence of an *endeavor to make a revolt*; that the Act of 1835 is generally supposed to have been passed to remove this obscurity.

That the first section of that act describes and treats of the crime of mutiny; and the second section, in all but one of its provisions, deals clearly with the initiation of the crime of mutiny, and the efforts and purposes of a crew to make a mutiny.

That it would not be in consonance with the usual method of legislation to pass abruptly in the same sentence out of a limited class of offences, and bring into the paragraph a distinct and additional offence.

That the "making a riot" on shipboard by seamen, implies that their disorderly assemblages is intended or conduces to have a mutinous effect and result.

That as the verdict of the Jury acquits the defendants of any endeavor to make a revolt or mutiny, there is no offence found by the verdict which is punishable under this statute.

Judgment arrested.

For the United States, Mr. McKeon. For defendants, Mr. Burnaby.

The United States vs. *Henry N. Brewer.*—This was a motion to quash an indictment, on the ground that when it was found by the Grand Jury, a United States Commissioner was proceeding with an examination of the accused for the same offence, which proceeding was still pending.

Held by the Court—That the statutes of the United States provide very inadequately for conducting proceedings in criminal cases; that the 33d section of the Judiciary act, it is supposed, contemplates adopting the method pursued in the State where the defendant is arrested, but it is doubtful whether that act extends to the powers or modes of action of Grand Juries.

That there is eminent propriety in rendering, as far as practicable, the administration of the criminal law in the United States and the State tribunals, alike in all essential particulars, and not leaving the citizen subject to widely differing processes and liabilities for offences of similar grades, when under prosecution in the two Courts. That had the accused been indicted in a State Court, pending his examination before a magistrate, the indictment would have been deemed irregular.

That it is yet, however, an unsettled point whether the U. S. Courts admit that the local law supplies the rule governing their practice in criminal cases.

That Congress has adopted no regulations respecting Grand Juries, and it is believed to be the doctrine in most of the United States Courts that proceedings before them are in conformity with the rules of common law.

That this case involves questions which ought to receive a more deliberate judgment than can be given on a motion to quash, and the motion must, therefore, be denied, and the defendant ordered to plead or demur to the indictment, and the District-Attorney is advised to move the remitter of the cause to the Circuit Court for the judgment of both Judges.

For the United States, J. McKeon. For the defendant, W. R. Beebe.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*
THURSDAY, Dec. 20—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—The reduced supplies and enhanced claims of owners, of Rio, have impeded business therein. Other kinds are without alteration.

COTTON—Factors are rather more willing sellers, but not easier rates. Hence, buyers are reluctant to operate.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are brisker and a shade firmer, the sales since our last comprising about 12,000 bbls., at about the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾@8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @8 37½
Mixed Western	8 12½@8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 25 @8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @10 25
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @9 00
Extra Genesee	9 50 @11 50

Canadian remains quiet and languid, with sales of 800 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@$10 ₩ bbl. Southern is doing better, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $9@$10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling less freely at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 18¾@$4 25 for Jersey, and $4 50@$4 62½ for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $3 37½@$3 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is but moderately active at heavy and languid prices. The sales since our last consist of about 12,000 bushels, including Western Red at $1 95, and Southern do. at $1 95@$2 ₩ bushel. Rye was purchased to the extent of 10,800 bushels, at $1 25@$1 31 ₩ bushel—mostly at $1 30. Barley and Oats are unchanged. Corn is dull and drooping. The sales since our last amount to 53,000 bushels, at 90c.@91c. for Western Mixed, delivered; 91c. @95c. for do. in store, and 88c.@92c. for new Southern, ₩ bushel.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Still dull and heavy at old rates.

IRON—Stiffly held, but inactive.

LATHS—Remain as last noticed.

LEAD—Quiet, but firm.

LIME—Nominally the same

MOLASSES—New-Orleans is salable and buoyant, at 46c.@47c. ₩ gallon. Other kinds unaltered.

NAVAL STORES—Common Resin has receded to $1 50 ₩ 310 lbs., delivered, with a limited inquiry. Spirits Turpentine is in rather better demand, mostly at 41c. ₩ gallon, but is less freely offered at this rate. Crude Turpentine, Tar and Pitch, are as last noticed.

OILS—Nothing really new can be noticed in this line.

PROVISIONS—Pork opened rather quietly and languidly, but subsequently attracted more attention, and partially advanced. The sales since our last embrace about 800 bbls., in lots, closing at $18 75@$20 for Mess, and $17 50@$18 for Prime. ₩ bbl. 1,000 bbls. new City Prime Mess were likewise purchased, deliverable all this month, at $21 ₩ bbl. Dressed Hogs are bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9¼c. ₩ lb. Green Hams are worth 10¾c. ₩ lb. Cut Meats are scarce and quiet at 10¾c.@11c. for Hams, and 9c.@9¼c. for Shoulders. Lard continues dull and heavy; the sales since our last reach 400 bbls. and tcs., good to strictly prime, at 12½c.@12¾c. Beef is quiet and depressed: the sales since our last including 250 bbls, at from $9@$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$13 for do. Mess, and $14 5(@$15 for repacked do., ₩ bbl. Prime Mess Beef inactive and languid at from $20@$24 ₩ tc. Beef Hams are quiet and depressed at $14@$17 ₩ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 17c.@23c. for Ohio; 25c.@29c. for common to very good State; and 28c. @34c. for prime and choice do. ₩ lb. Cheese is selling, to a fair extent, at 9c.@11¾c. ₩ lb.

RICE—150 tcs. sold at full prices.

SUGARS—Attract increasing attention, and are advancing. The sales since our last include nearly 1,000 hhds. Cuba Muscovado, at 7¾c.@7¾c.; 400 new and old New-Orleans, at 8¼c.@8½c.; and 450 boxes Havana, at 7¾c.@8c. ₩ lb. Refined Sugars are rising, being more inquired for. The Messrs. STUART quote their varieties ¼@¾c. ₩ lb. higher.

TALLOW—Dull and heavy, as before quoted.

WHISKY—About 280 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been sold, at 37½@38¾, mostly at 38c., ₩ gallon.

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two colored women, one is a first rate cook; the other as cook, washer and ironer, or as chambermaid and waiter. Also by two American women one as seamstress or housekeeper; the other as chambermaid or nurse. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of City reference. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S Advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 29th and 29th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable mulatto girl, as lady's maid and competent seamstress; can cut and fit, or as chambermaid and seamstress; speaks French fluently. Also, by a German woman, as experienced cook. Can be seen two days, at No. 196 7th-av., near 23d-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid and assist in washing and ironing; could fill a place as nurse and seamstress. Will be found of willing and obliging disposition, and will do her utmost to please in every particular. Apply at No. 371 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been three years in a wholesale clothing store in Boston, is desirous to obtain a situation in the same kind of business in this City. Address H. S. K., No. 2,115 Post-Office.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 243 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at one per cent.; every member a shareholder and agent to procure orders, allowing a free check for two orders, 5th, $10; 8th, $20; $30, $50, &c., according to the amount of business. Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes, transferring schools and all school property, suiting nearly every institution and family, often at first call. No charge to pupils.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Conversant with the negotiation of mercantile paper. To one at present engaged in a house in that business, and acquainted with the buyers and sellers of business paper, a very desirable position will be offered. Address BANKER, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address P. J., No. 92 Trinity Buildings.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling pupular maps. Look among the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOUELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

WANTED—At No. 4 Fort Greenwich, men for steamers and railroads, clerks, school teachers, coachmen, gardeners, farmers, barkeepers, porters, hostlers, cooks, &c. Apply to
B. GILLEN.

MUSICAL.—A tenor voice or good composer, and who reads music at sight, without a situation to wrote Protestant Church, Episcopal preferred. Address a note or call on WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 94 West 8th-st.

BOY WANTED—In a drinking saloon. No. 1 Bridge-st., Brooklyn; a smart, intelligent boy, about 15 or 16 years old.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady desires employment in Amanuensis or Companion to a lady. Address, with D., No. 41 Division-st.

GIRL WANTED—A French girl to take charge of a child. Address Box No. 1,911, Post-Office.

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. EMMA GILLINGHAM BOSTWICK'S GRAND CONCERT at Niblo's Saloon, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, assisted by
Signor BERNARDI,
The distinguished Baritone, from the Italian Opera.
Mr. APTOMMAS, the celebrated Harpist.
Mr. ED. MOLLENHAUER,
the eminent Violinist of Jullien's Band, and
Mr. H. C. TIMM.
Mr. TIMM will preside at the.....Piano-Forte
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Duet, for Harp and Piano, "Dolce Concerto,"...Hartz
Mr. TIMM and Mr. APTOMMAS.
2. Song, Rhode's Celebrated Variations, "Il Dolce Canto."
Mrs. BOSTWICK.
3. Scena and Aria, from "Il Trovatore,".....Verdi
Signor BERNARDI.
4. Styrian Song, "Awake, Sweet Treasure of my Love,"
Mrs. BOSTWICK. [Eckart
5. Solo, Violin, "A Dream,".....Vieuxtemps
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
6. Duet, from I Masnadieri, "Io t'amo, Amalia"....Verdi
Mrs. BOSTWICK and Signor BERNARDI.
PART II.
1. Solo, Harp, "Grand Fantasia on Themes," from Montecchi and Semiramide,
Mr. APTOMMAS.
2. Scotch Ballad, "John Anderson my Jo,"
Mrs. BOSTWICK.
3. Solo, Violin, "La Sylphide,".....Mollenhauer
Mr. MOLLENHAUER.
4. "Romance," from Les Martyrs.....Donizetti
Signor BERNARDI.
5. The Polka Song, "My heart with Joy is Bonding Light".....Alary
Mrs. BOSTWICK.

Tickets $1 each. To be had at the Music Stores of WM. HALL & SONS, JOLLIE, and SCHUBERTH. Also at the door on the evening of the Concert. Doors open at 6½; Concert to commence at 7½.

THE NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Will celebrate the 235th Anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrims, (being the Semi-Centennial Anniversary of the Society,) at the Church of the Puritans, (Rev. Dr. CHEEVER'S,) Union-square, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock.
Oration by Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.
Poem by Rev. John Pierpont.
Admittance free.

ORDER OF EXERCISES.

1. Voluntary on the Organ.....Mr. G. W. Morgan.
2. Chorus.....Full Choir.
Mozart.
3. Prayer.....Rev. Dr. Cheever.
4. Quartette—Poetry.....Geo. P. Morris, Esq.
Mendelssohn.
5. Oration.....Oliver Wendell Holmes, LL.D.
6. Poem.....Rev. John Pierpont.
7. Hymn—Tune "Old Hundred."
8. Benediction.

The exercises will commence precisely at 7½ o'clock.

The Society, with their guests and friends, will dine at the Astor House on Saturday evening, 22d, at 5 o'clock.

Tickets may be obtained of S. DRAPER, Esq., President, or of either of the Officers of the Society, and at the Astor House.
L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIRTY-FIFTH NIGHT—AND LAST BUT FIVE OF THE SEASON.
MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE
Will make her First Appearance in the rôle of LEONORA, in Donizetti's Grand Opera, in four acts,
LA FAVORITA.
On FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, 1855.
Leonora.....Madame NANTIER DIDIEE
Fernando.....Signor BRIGNOLI
King Alfonso.....Signor MORRELLI
Baldassare.....Signor GASPARONI
During the Opera, a GRAND PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and M. HIPPOLITE.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 7½.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

CONCERT BY THE CHILDREN OF THE FIVE POINTS MISSION, and the NEWSBOYS—Under the direction of Messrs. VAN METER and TRACY, in the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING, Dec. 21.

PROGRAMME.
PART FIRST.
1. I was glad when they said unto me, &c.—Chant. 2. Invitation to our School. 3. Here we throng to praise the Lord. 4. Phonetic Song. 5. Infant School Song. 6. Boldly we roam.

PART SECOND.
1. Way to Contentment. 2. Come, let us sweetly sing. 3. Charming little Valley. 4. Brightly gleam the sparkling rills. 5. Do Good. 6. With tearful eyes I look around—Chant.

PART THIRD.
1. As free as the winds we fly. 2. We love to make sweet music. 3. Sing, gayly sing. 4. Schoolmaster of "olden time." 5. Come and join our cheerful song. 6. The blessed time is coming.

Doors open at 6 o'clock. Concert commences at 7. Admittance 25 cents. Tickets can be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and at the door.

GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH—CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's,) Broadway, near Prince-st. Solo parts by the following eminent resident artists:

Miss M. S. BRAINERD,	Mr. J. B. BEUTLER,
Mrs. JAMIESON,	Mr. F. H. NASH,
Miss M. E. HAERLEY,	Mr. D. R. BELL.

With full orchestra and chorus of 300 PERFORMERS.
Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
N. B.—The church will be brilliantly lighted up for the occasion.
Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6; performance to commence at 7, precisely.
Libretto, containing the words of the Oratorio and music of the principal airs, for sale at the door.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21—THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT, and the Ballet in three entertainments. First time this season,
THE MILLINERS.
Simon.....FRANCOIS RAVEL.
Paul Brilliant's new Ballet of the
ISLE OF NYMPHS.
Characters by Mlle. Robert, Pauline Gene, Matilda Marzetti, Linda Windle, Flora and Julia Lebman, Paul Brilliant, E. Mangin.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
MEDINA.
Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'cl'k.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M., for securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET.—FRIDAY—The successful new American Comedy, FALSE PRETENSES, OR, BOTH SIDES OF GOOD SOCIETY
and first night of a new Dramatic Sketch, called
ONLY A PENNY,
in which Mr. Bradley, Mr. Setchell, Miss E. Thorne and Mrs. Holman will appear.
In the Comedy Mr. Burton will appear as Berryman.
In the "Grand Fancy Jam" the whole company will appear in appropriate and splendid character dresses.
In rehearsal, several novelties for the Holidays.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, will be presented the Comedy of
THE GAME OF LOVE.
Paul Weldon....Mr. Lester | Alice Devereux....Mrs. Hoey
To conclude with the popular and laughable Farce of
X. Y. Z.
Neddy Gray.....Mr. G. Holland

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 21, Benefit of Master Geo. W. Marsh—the performance will commence with
THE NEW FOOTMAN.
Bobby Breakwidow.....Master Geo. Marsh
After which, the elegant one-act Farce of
PERFECTION.
The whole to conclude with
THE WANDERING MINSTREL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN!—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 21, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. NO, OR THE MINORITY, and RAISING THE WIND. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 3½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—Every night this week,
The popular and very funny Burlesque on
LUCREZIA BORGIA,
In three Acts, Scenery, Dresses, &c., &c.
Lucrezia.....Miss Millen | Gennaro.....G. S. Buckley.
Preceding the piece,
ETHIOPIAN MINSTRELSY
Of a superior order; Dances, Banjos, Solos, &c. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

ACADEMY HALL—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. TO NIGHT, (Friday) last night but one of the principal members of the original and well known
CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
TO-MORROW, (Saturday) benefit of E. H. PIERCE, and last night. Tickets 25 cents. N. B.—No connection with E. P. Christy.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving it new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition.
WILLIAM L. LEONARD,
Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

CONCERT.—A complimentary testimonial will be given to Mr. CHARLES M. VAN TASSELL, by the AMERICAN SERENADERS, assisted by the WASHINGTON GLEE CLUB, at the Rutgers Institute, Madison-st., between Clinton and Montgomery sts., THIS (Friday) EVENING. Tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock, Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

FAREWELL CONCERT.—And positively last appearance of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER, prior to their departure for Europe is postponed in consequence of a severe indisposition of one of the Brothers, but will positively take place on THURSDAY, 27th of January, 1856, at Bodworth's Academy.

THE VELASQUEZ—The celebrated original historical picture of CHARLES THE FIRST when Prince of Wales, painted at Madrid in 1623, by the great Velasquez, is open for exhibition at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for any concert or dramatic performance use. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
W. H. PAINE.

AMUSEMENTS.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $156 per annum without extra charge during vacations, or any deduction for absence. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

THE HUMBOLDT INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—ON THE GERMAN PLAN—Principal, Drs. RICHARDS and BENDAN, No. 839 4th-av., near 35th-st., has just commenced its second quarter, with a full corps of instructors. Rare facilities are here furnished for acquiring French, German, Greek, Latin, Mathematics and the English branches, with Elocution, &c., &c.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC. No. 609 Broadway.—Second-class book-keepers may have special instruction, and learn DOLBEAR'S new system of double-entry in a few practical lessons, so as to become efficient accountants by Jan. 1. Private hours, without extra charge, reserved for students entered this day or evening.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 233 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

627 BROADWAY.—Mme. and Mlle. EMMA SAUVAGEAU'S dancing academy, No. 627 Broadway, up stairs, open every day for private lessons; also, every evening, from 7½ to 10 o'clock, for practice. All the fashionable dances taught by Mlle. EMMA SAUVAGEAU. Sing'e private lessons given. Terms moderate.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $550. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new instruments $100 less on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone and finish, with all modern improvements, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 60 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. F. HIGGINS, No. 800 Broadway, N. Y.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—A fine assortment of 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, warranted in all respects, low for cash, at No. 88 East 29th-st., near 3d-av. Those in want of a good instrument for the holidays will do well to call.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 16 6th-av.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND HARMONIUMS—From the best makers, new and second hand, at great bargains, or for rent, with rent applied, if purchased. S. T. GORDON, 297 Broadway.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. DEWEY and Rev. Mr. MILBURN will deliver a part of their courses of Lectures given before the Lowell Institute in Boston this Winter, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, beginning on THURSDAY, the 3d of January. The subjects of

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF PARISIAN FANCY GOODS, JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 13 Maiden-lane, by orders of assignees, the stock of a Broadway jobber, forming one of the richest assortments of first-class goods ever offered to the public, and every way suitable for the holiday season, consisting in part of rich decorated China vases, with paintings of landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c., some of which will be found to be the richest imported French decorated China dinner, tea and dessert sets of every variety and pattern, costing as high as $300; rich decorated tête-à-tête sets, fruit baskets, motto coffee cups, vegetable dishes, colognes, together with a general assortment of every kind of rich porcelain ware kept in a first-class establishment.

Also, two hundred lots of first-quality glass ware of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Company manufacture, who have received the highest premiums in London, Paris, and the World's Fair in New-York, consisting of goblets, champagnes, hocks, clarets, wines, pitchers, claret jugs, fruit bowls, preserve dishes, &c., being the finest assortment of glass ware ever offered at public sale.

Also, an invoice of bronzes belonging to the Artistic Bronze Company, consisting of a magnificent invoice of the most superb and richest collection of bronzes ever offered in this country, imported by the Parisian Artistic Bronze Company, who obtained the highest medals in London, Dublin, Paris, Brussels, and lately at the World's Fair in New-York. All of these are of the most costly description, and are well worthy the attention of the trade and amateurs, consisting of many entirely new style of rich clocks in ormolu mounts, large groups, horses of Marly, Bateau, Indian Warriors, Amazon, deer Hunting, large statuettes of Napoleon, Louis the Tenth, Charles the Bold, Rubens, and a large variety of statuettes of smaller size, candelabras, bronze, and vases, supported by figures, inkstands, &c.

Also, a large assortment of rich cut glass, comprising table dishes, castors with cut-glass bottles, liquor stands, cake baskets, waist and tea kettles, coffee urns, salts, &c., all warranted Sheffield plated, and of the first quality.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A FOUR OF THE 600 WORTH OF CARPETS—Great and Peremptory sale, without reserve, at Auction.—**ALBERT H. NICOLAY** will sell on FRIDAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 16 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., 600,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, drugget, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern, which is a fortunate opportunity for the trade, hotel and boarding-houses, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on morning of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $100; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR,—THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the extensive cabinet warerooms of Mr. Wm. Simpson, No. 88 Bowery.—HOUGHTON & MELLOR will sell above the entire stock of manufactured stock of richly carved and plain cabinet furniture, all of which is made in the most substantial manner, and consists of rosewood, mahogany, oak, and black walnut parlor, chamber, drawing, dining-room, and basement furniture, in great variety; 20 rosewood parlor suites, 30 rich centre tables, richly carved library and secretary book-cases, etageres, 30 mahogany tête-à-tetes, easy and Voltaire chairs, spring seat reception do., rich and fancy chairs, covered in hair cloth, moquette, brocade and satin; solid rosewood and mahogany bureaus and washstands, corner etageres, music stands and cabinets, oak, walnut, and mahogany extension dining tables, 14 feet long; wardrobes, bookstands, side, pier, and fancy work tables; children's chairs, rockers, divans, footstools, piano stools, together with an endless variety of articles in the furniture line. The stock amounts to over $30,000, and is well worthy the attention of the trade, country merchants, hotel proprietors, and those about refurnishing first-class houses. The goods are now on exhibition. Catalogues on morning of sale. Goods can be packed for shipping on the premises, at a reasonable charge.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

RARE AND VALUABLE COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW will sell at auction on THURSDAY, 20th, and FRIDAY 21st December at 7½ o'clock P. M., at the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st., a rare and valuable collection of pictures, consisting of nearly 300 oil-paintings, specimens of the best works of the artists, ancient and modern, selected and imported from various cabinets and studies in Europe, by Mr. J. P. Beaumont, and containing pictures by Wouverman, Berghem, Teniers, Palamedeo, Tintoretto, Macnesco, Paul Bril, &c., &c.; as also of modern artists of the Dusseldorff, Belgian, and other schools, as well as fine works by Huntington and the late Gilbert Stuart, whose fame shines as brightly in the country. They may be examined on MONDAY the 17th inst., from 9 till 5 o'clock, and daily till sale, which, for the convenience of purchasers residing up town, will take place at 7½ P. M. The rooms will be lighted on WEDNESDAY EVENING until 10 P. M. Catalogues will be ready on SATURDAY the 15th inst., at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall and No. 2 New-st.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

ENTIRE STOCK OF A BROADWAY DEALER IN SUPERIOR FASHIONABLE FURNITURE.—To be sold at auction TO-DAY, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of James B. Cook, Esq., No. 654 Broadway, near Bond-st. This stock embraces parlor suites of rosewood, walnut, mahogany, covered in rich brocade, broccatel and hair-cloth, ladies' wardrobes, secretary and library book cases, etageres, sideboards, corner stands, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, commodes, enamelled chamber suites, extension dining tables, chairs rockers, sofas, lounges, centre, side and sofa tables, hall stands, mirrors, oil paintings, and a variety of other articles in first-class Broadway warerooms. The whole to be positively sold to the highest bidder, to make room for Spring stock. No postponement on any account. The above may be examined and catalogues had on day previous to sale.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—ON SATURDAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 104 Fourth-st., next door to the Hanover Hotel, HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, all the antique but elegant furniture contained in the above six-story house, consisting of one rosewood piano-forte, fully warranted; also, rosewood and mahogany furniture, of every variety found in a first-class boarding house, beds, bedding, crockery, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c., together with a great variety of basement and kitchen furniture, at 9 o'clock when the sale will commence. The above goods will be sold without reserve as the house is being converted into part of the Hungarford Hotel.

ELIAS TROTTER, Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBERS will SELL THIS MORNING, Dec. 21, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesrooms No. 68 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, to the highest bidder, without any reserve, to close consignments for the year, a rich and large assortment of household furniture, fancy chairs, bedsteads, silver-plated ware, inlaid work-tables, corner stands, clock-cracks, and furniture of all kinds, both rich and plain, and many articles unable for retailing or resale. Also, an invoice of rich jewelry—gold hunting and other watches, rings, lockets, bracelets, pencil cases, paris mountains, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as above, by

WARD & CO., No. 68 Nassau-st.

JAMES DESMOND, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF CHANDELIERS, WINES, LIQUORS, FURNITURE, &c., AT AUCTION.—JAMES CUSHING, Auctioneer, Office No. 384 Broadway, will sell at public auction, on the premises, in Fifty-sixth-st., near Second-st., on THIS DAY, (Friday, Dec. 21,) at 10 o'clock M., all the goods, chattels, &c., of the late widow Lyons, which may there remain, consisting of chandeliers, wines, liquors, barrels, coal, bedsteads, tables, &c., &c. By order of

FRANCIS CROSSAN,
DANIEL DRADDY,
Executors.

WM. F. ROBINSON, Attorney, No. 307 Broadway.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—THIS DAY, Friday, at 11 o'clock, precisely, at the salesroom No. 28 Beekman-st., continuation of administrator's sale of Furs, consisting of a great variety of real Russia fitches, Russia sable, stone marten, French sable, Canadian mink, mountain marten, real ermine, chinchilla capes, victorines, muffs, cuffs, &c. Also, a great variety of robes, viz.: Rocky Mountain wolf, bear, genet and wildcat lap and sleigh robes; also, gents' collar, gloves, fur caps, &c.—by far the richest assortment offered this season.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF NEW ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE FURNITURE, without reserve to close consignments—TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, comprising, in part, rosewood and mahogany parlor suites in brocatel, plush, figured dress and hair cloth, library and secretaries, bookcases, marble-top dressing bureaus, washstands, centre, side and sofa tables, bedsteads, extension dining-table, sofas, lounges, rocking-chairs of sorts, enamelled chamber suites, mattresses, palliasses, bolsters and pillows, oval and pier mirrors, silver-plated ware, &c. Catalogues now ready.

TUNIS MONFELL, Auctioneer.

FURS, &c., &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 61 Nassau-st., Invoices that must be closed, consisting of Fitch and Mountain Marten Victorines and Cuffs, Lynx Cape and Cuffs, gent's Vests and Cuffs, Broadcloth Cloak, Gold Watch, Paris monnales,—after which, Furniture, Mirrors, Oil Paintings, Silver-plated Ware, Fancy Goods adapted for the Holidays. At 12 o'clock precisely, a superior rosewood Piano-forte.

N. B.—Invoices of the above articles in large variety are constantly received from importers, manufacturers, &c., disposed to sacrifice, giving the public in want the benefit of *saving and making money*.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF FURNITURE, PLATED WARE, PAINTINGS, &c., &c.—By FRANKLIN & NICHOLS, at salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, 21st inst., will be sold without reserve to pay advances and close accounts before the 1st of January, a large lot of new and second-hand house furnishing articles, embracing everything in the line; also, plated ware, glass ware, paintings, parlor, dining-room, chamber and hall furniture chandeliers, fancy goods, &c., &c. For particulars see *Herald*.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at Passaic Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of the plots contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, on the whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

THE SALE OF THE BEAUMONT COLLECTION OF PAINTINGS—At the rooms formerly occupied by the National Academy of Design, No. 663 Broadway, will be continued by E. H. LUDLOW, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Catalogues can be had at the rooms, or at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 11 Wall-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 21 and 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 8 Pine-st., Parian marble groups and figures: Grape-gatherers, Seasons, Cupid, Fisher-girl, &c.; tulip and lily vases; butter-coolers, Cupid-pilgrim; card-receivers; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and groups to match; superb bronze groups: Fisher-boys, Lute-player, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statuettes; taper-stands, inkstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, cigar-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant ormolu candelabras and cap lleatticks, supported by China grouns and figures; French China vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; China figures and groups; superb pair China vases, three feet high—cost $300; colognes and card-baskets, richly engraved; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, massive waiters, casters—cigar, cake, and bread baskets; wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubes, salts, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier maché and ebony workboxes, stereoscopes, and work tables; folios, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb carved ivory Chinese parcels; gutta-percha and papier maché fancy wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes.

W. A. CARTER, Auctioneer, No. 67 Dey-st.

GROCERIES, LIQUORS, WALNUTS, SOAP, CURRANTS—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 67 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich, pipes, raisins, teas, coffees, cheese, rice, sweet oil, pickles prunes, champagne, tobacco stoppers, hardware, knives, forks, block-tin basins, frypans, saws, shovels, planes, shirt-collars, overcoats, cloaks, &c.

HENRY H. LEWIS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEWIS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 10 o'clock, in front of store No. 19 Nassau-st.—An elegant baroueche carriage extension, four seats, perfectly new, having been used but a few times, and made to order by one of the best makers. It is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City. Can be seen in front of store on morning of sale.

EXECUTORS' SALE.—THIS DAY, Dec. 21, at 10 o'clock, noon, JAMES CUSHING, auctioneer, will sell at public auction in 11th-av., near 48th-st., the goods and chattels of Widow Lyons, recently deceased, consisting of brandies, wines, liquors, coal, furniture, &c. By order of FRANCIS CROSSAN,
DANIEL DRADDY,
Executors.

WM. F. ROBINSON, Attorney, No. 307 Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamships ROANOKE or JAMESTOWN, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCH, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier. No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 81 Broadway.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

INSURANCE.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Macy,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Turree,	Claus Deecher,	Henry Lane,
Henry A. Degraam,	James D. Powers,	James Harriman,
John C. Kenhaut,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Rossland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Silah Fisher,
Peter H. Brunner,	James A. Bearns,	J. H. Kaltenhorn,
Herm'n Leimeyer,	C. C. Kenner,	Francis Skilling,
Henry J. Busby,	John D. Drake,	J. H. Behrens.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

WM. DUNNERDEY, Secretary.

New-York, Dec. 11, 1855.

No. 120 Broadway, Dec. 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING INSURING THEIR LIVES.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurances will be made on the 1st of January, 1856, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year.

S. D. MORGAN, President.

G. Y. WARNER, Secretary.

MECHANICS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The Receiver states, for the advisement of parties concerned, that he has concluded an arrangement for the purpose of reassuring outstanding policies with the Equitable Insurance Company of London, through their agency in Jersey City, subject to the approval of the Supreme Court, to whom application will be made for this purpose, at Special Term, to be held in the City of New-York, on the 21st day of December, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, and that any person having any objection to offer, will present them to the Receiver, at his office, or to the Court at said time.—Dec. 19, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stock books of this Company being incomplete, it is important to the interest of all holders of stock in the said Company—and they are requested immediately to present their Certificates of Stock, with the name and residence of the owner, for registry, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 29 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

TO THE POLICY-HOLDERS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The record of outstanding Policies issued by this Company being incomplete, the holders of unexpired Policies are requested to present the same, for registry and cancellation, or reinsurance, without delay, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 29 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

TO THE CREDITORS OF THE WEBSTER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—All persons having claims against the said Company are requested to present the same, with the proper vouchers, to the undersigned, Receiver of the said Company, at his Office, No. 29 Pine-st.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855. U. B. BREWSTER.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 23, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 16th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 33 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SALT RHEUM REMEDY.
SUFFERERS FROM CUTANEOUS AND ERUPTIVE DISEASES.

Chapped hands and skin, should at once resort to this valuable medicine, which will speedily relieve the worst symptoms of these distressing complaints, and in a brief period complete a radical cure. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton-st., New-York.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 90 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A decrease is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known, until I discovered it in 1849; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1854, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1855, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & HISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

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Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 116 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & HISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious and youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the parent's constitution, and which all the sarsaparilla in the world cannot restore.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Manufacturers Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease, in addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only, have been restored. CHURTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading this valuable work. It is the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment on private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 232 Broadway, and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Reade-st., corner of No. 230 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 4,586 New-York Post-Office. We know the other papers in the city have noticed DR. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, State Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. DR. WATSON desires to state that he many have been deceived, by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation or advice. Office No. 2 Spruce-st.

Many years success in the Lock Hospital. Author of "The Cause and Cure!" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 49 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—10th edition; 64 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1, sold at No. 49 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

DR. RALPH may be consulted confidentially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his office, No. 49 Nassau-st., next door to Vesey, between the hours of 9 to 11 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER—No. 8 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 25 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures secretly and speedily, without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Condition of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this speciality of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for females, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

DR. T. C. THOMPSON'S ANTISEPTIC AND AROMATIC TOOTH SOAP effectually removes animalculæ, fetid matter, tartar, &c., gives a brilliant white smooth polish to the teeth, heals and hardens diseased gums, purifies the breath and leaves a pleasant aromatic flavor in the mouth. Sold in drug and fancy stores generally.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 303 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CHAPPED HANDS AND SALT RHEUM.—Sufferers from the above complaints will find by wearing INDIA RUBBER GLOVES an efficacious and speedy cure for the same. For sale at all Rubber stores and at the depôt, No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whi

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Colored Convention.

FOURTH SESSION.

This Convention held its fourth session last evening. PHILIP A. BELL, President, in the Chair. Rev. J. T. RAYMOND, who is partially blind, having been led to the platform, opened the proceedings of the Convention with prayer, after which the following preamble and resolutions were adopted by the Convention:

Whereas, The Almighty Creator has ordained a certain plan and course for men in this life whose sphere and aim are as well man's higher good and happiness as the glory of the Creator, and has also endowed him with capacity equal to the aim before him; and

Whereas, Any and all disabilities, whether in mind or body, mental or physical, by himself, by another, or by the State, are serious obstacles in the way of the aim Divinely ordained for him; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the first boon and blessing to man, and necessarily his first right and privilege is—Personal Freedom.

Resolved, That personal Slavery, whether the Slavery of the body or of the mind, are the first and greatest of all obstacles in the way of moving in the sphere and of attaining the end Divinely marked out for man, and demanded of him.

Resolved, That neither more nor less than the individual man has any right, either by an organic law or any other arrangement, to throw around any one, except for crime, or any class of her citizens, any obstacles to the free and legitimate scope of the capacity with which an Almighty Creator has endowed them.

Resolved, That disfranchisement by the State of any of her citizens is to necessarily load them with disabilities in the way of the free scope of their Divine endowment, which are alike in the highest good of the man himself and the honor of his Maker.

Resolved, That a disability to the individual citizen is a disability to the State, in so far as the individual citizen is an integral part of the State; on the other hand, progress to the individual in mind, in morals, and in physical condition, is progress to the State.

Resolved, That the State which does this cripples its own energies, in so far as it cripples the energies and exhausts the power of every individual or class of her citizens.

Messrs. SIMMONS, CAMPBELL, SMITH, RAY, and PENNINGTON sustained the foregoing resolutions in short speeches of ten minutes each.

Fires.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BAXTER-STREET—LOSS OVER $15,000.

The large six-story building No. 9 Baxter-street was, with its contents, totally destroyed by fire, about 8 o'clock last evening. The entire loss amounted to over $15,000. The building was occupied by CALEB KIRBY as a cigar-box manufactory, and by AMOS E. KENDALL as a chair manufactory. The loss of Mr. KIRBY is estimated at about $5,000 on his stock and machinery. Mr. KIRBY also owned the building, which was estimated as worth $8,000. The loss of Mr. K. is believed to be partly covered by insurance.

The loss of Mr. KENDALL is estimated at $2,000, upon which he has no insurance. A horse belonging to Mr. KIRBY was burnt to death. The west wall of the building No. 9 fell, crushing the adjoining frame building; loss, about $500. The fire was discovered issuing from the second floor of the building. The firemen were very soon on hand, but owing to the combustible materials with which the building was stored, it was impossible to save it from total destruction.

FIRE IN A NINTH WARD SCHOOL HOUSE.

The school house No. 3, at the corner of Grove and Hudson-streets, was discovered to be on fire about 12 o'clock yesterday, in the basement, formerly used as the primary school department; but since the remodeling and raising of the edifice another story, it has been used by the Superintendent of School Buildings, Mr. MCVEY, as a store room for a mass of old and worthless timber belonging to the Board of Education. The fire was found to issue from this inflammable material, which soon filled the house with a dense cloud of hot smoke.

Dr. PATTERSON ordered the doors of his department closed the instant that the alarm was given, and directed his first assistant to go down and see how the fire was situated, while he himself walked to the rear stairway, and on the return of his messenger with the facts, opened the door and passed the boys out, one by one, in perfect order. There were over 300 boys present, all of whom were passed out in less than three minutes.

The girls' department was vacated in the same orderly manner, also the Primary Department. There were about 1,200 children in the building, all of whom passed out, with a single exception, harmless. The firemen were promptly on the ground. A hole was cut through the floor of the Primary School, and streams of water forced down upon the burning mass; also other streams were thrown in at the side windows. The books and some of the children's clothing were removed.

No water was thrown into either of the upper departments, and the Primary was but partially wet. The fire continued over an hour, and at one time seemed to defy the the utmost efforts of the Firemen. Immediately after the fire was mastered, the Secretary of the Board of Education arrived, and workmen were set to work; and when we left the house at dark last night it was in order to receive the classes.

The Local Board held a meeting last night at 7 o'clock, and decided to open the School as usual at 9 o'clock this (Friday) evening.

Dr. DAVID PATTERSON, Misses ISABELLA MCCORMICK, and Mr. C. BROWNBECK, are the principals in charge.

FIRE IN A STABLE.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in a stable in the rear of No. 45 King-street, and did about $150 damage. Its origin is unknown.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another dull day at the Police Courts yesterday. Not any cases of interest were at the Jefferson Market Court.

The Tombs.

At the Lower Police Court an interesting case, involving a

CHARGE OF DEFRAUDING AN ACTRESS,

was examined before Justice CONNOLLY. The charge was made against two men named J. H. Allen and John Constable. The complainant, an actress of some celebrity, named La Belle Adams, set forth in her affidavit that some months ago, she, in company with her husband, arrived in this City, from Baltimore. Soon after settling here Mr. Adams died suddenly, leaving his wife, the complainant, almost destitute. To bury him in a becoming manner she was compelled to raise a loan of $100 on her wardrobe from a man named Cox. In exchange for the money thus obtained she gave Cox a bill of sale for the wardrobe. Cox sold the bill of sale to J. H. Allen, an actor at the National Theatre. Mrs. Adams, not approving of this transfer, brought the matter before Justice PEABODY, who decided that Allen should give up the wardrobe on the complainant paying the sum for which it was pledged. La Belle loaned from a Mr. Skiff with whom she was then boarding, the amount necessary to redeem her property, and gave a note to Skiff for such loan, and thus the matter ended for a time. Some time after, however, by some means or other the note or bond given to Skiff came into the possession of John Constable, who sold it to Allen for $125. Allen then took possession of the property and refused to deliver it up, whereupon a complaint for conspiracy to defraud was made against him and Constable. Allen was arrested and held to answer yesterday in the sum of $1,000. Constable has not yet been taken in custody.

A Store Robbed of its Contents.

On Wednesday night, a small bookstore, at No. 170 Chatham-street, was entered by means of false keys, and from thence an entrance was effected into the adjoining store, No. 168, occupied by Lyons & Cohenho, jewelers, by cutting a hole through the wall. Jewelry to the amount of about $5,000, embracing nearly all the stock on hand, was taken away by the burglars, of whom as yet, no clue has been discovered.

MARINE COURT.

Before Judge Thompson.

MORE CONTEMPT.

Oppitaut vs. *Graves*.—This was an action in the nature of replevin, and occupied the Court for two days. On Wednesday night the Court charged the Jury, and said they might bring in a sealed verdict. He also private'y informed the officer, that if the Jury should not agree by 6 o'clock, they might be discharged. About 4 o'clock the Jury handed a sealed packet to the officer, which yesterday he handed to the Court, and on being opened it read as follows:

"*We, the Jury in this case, agree to disagree.*" Signed by all the Jurors.

His Honor directed that the Jurors must to-morrow show cause why they should not be punished for contempt.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Would it not be well for those who intend opening the hospitalities of their mansions to their friends on New-Year's Day, to obtain a supply of MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN for their tables? Excellent as a beverage, it at the same time possesses qualities which render it of great value to the invalid, especially to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. More of it will be imbibed on New-Year's Day than of any other kind of beverage.—*New-York Mercury.*

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all respectable druggists, hotel-keepers and grocers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY NOTICE OF PRACTICAL WORTH.—Employers, fulfill a pleasant duty, and cultivate a friendly feeling with your employes at this holiday season, by sending to their families a present of comfortable and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

such as you have provided for your own household. Act on this hint, ye warm-hearted men, and repeat your visit to JAMES E. RAY'S Under-garment and Stocking Factory, No. 109 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

BARNUM'S MUSEUM AND THEATRE.—"King Charming," the English burletta, was produced at this favorite theatre last night, being its first representation in America. It will be repeated to-night, with the national drama of "Rebels and Tories" and performances of "Magic Skiff." Don't say the Museum is not a go-about theatre. It's always first in the field in producing new pieces.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
THE BEST GOODS!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A Private Class in Phrenology will soon be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, 308 Broadway, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional examination, with charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Holiday Gifts, that will call down blessings upon the head of the donor, during the cold wintey days to come, in the shape of warm woolen undergarments, hosiery, gloves, comforters, &c., will be found in great variety, at MCLAUGHLIN'S (one price) shirt and furnishing store, No. 292 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

KNOX'S FURS!—Furs at KNOX'S!!—KNOX'S Furs!!—Furs at KNOX'S!—Furs, furs, furs, furs. Buy your furs at KNOX'S. Ladies, KNOX sells cheap. He is accommodating. He has a splendid assortment of valuable furs.

KNOX'S establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

FLOUR.—No. 38 Broadway. Double Extra Family Flour at the lowest rates, and Coal of best quality is now being delivered by the Pennsylvania Coal Company. If any of our readers wish Coal or Flour, we can highly recommend them to call at No. 38 Broadway. BENJAMIN & Co.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fine and extra fine frock coats, $8 to $20; superfine black pants, $6; inferior grades do., $2 to $5; splendid business coats, $5; beaver, pilotcloth and other overcoats, $4 to $20. Silk, velvet, cassimere and other vests, $1 to $6.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The first surgeons of this great country are generously and nobly recommending this celebrated ointment to their patients and the public generally, as an efficacious cure for wounds, sores and ulcers.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Many, I presume, are aware by this time that the single-glass painted or varnished pictures are not Ambrotypes. TOMLINSON, at No. 373 Broadway, is the only person who has the right to make Ambrotypes in this City.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only gold medal for highly finished Photographs in water colors at the late Fair of the American Institute was awarded to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway. The prize pictures may be seen at his gallery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Gold Medal Photographs, and the finest collection of other highly finished Pictures ever seen in this City, are now on exhibition at ROOT'S Gallery, No. 363 Broadway. Call and see them.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Gorman Respited.

GORMAN, now in the Kings County Jail, under sentence of death for killing the brothers JOHNSON, and who was to have been executed to-day, in accordance with the sentence of the Court, has been respited until the 18th January next.

A large number of influential citizens of Brooklyn, a majority of the Jury who tried GORMAN, petitioned the Governor to have the sentence commuted to imprisonment for life. They failed, and then an effort was made for a respite, and a few days since ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq., GORMAN'S counsel, proceeded to Albany, and yesterday a dispatch was received from him by telegraph, that a respite had been granted as above stated. It is believed that such a state of facts can be laid before the Governor as will warrant him in commuting the sentence to imprisonment for life. When the Jury agreed upon a verdict, it is said that it was with the express understanding that he should not suffer the extreme penalty of the law—that otherwise, they never would have agreed to render the verdict they did.

Installation.

Rev. W. J. BUDDINGTON was installed as Pastor of the Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, Brooklyn, Wednesday evening.

☞ They raised $225 at the concert given by School No. 19, Brooklyn, Wednesday night. This goes to purchase a piano for the use of the school. Good.

Managing the Press—What a Puff's Worth.

POLICE COURT—BROOKLYN.

Before Henry P. Curtis, Justice.

Pierce Skehan vs. *Patrick O'Neil*.—The defendant (Alderman elect of the Fifth Ward) is the projector of a plan for the relief of Broadway, by an elevated railway, which was exhibited at the Crystal Palace, and the plaintiff claimed $72 for services which he alleged he had rendered, at Mr. O'Neil's request, in attending at the Palace and exhibiting the model, and particularly in writing several letters and procuring their insertion in the public prints.

The plaintiff appeared in person, and the defendant was present with his counsel, Alexander McCue, Esq.

It was the eloquent voice of the latter doing justice to one of the plaintiff's productions which attracted our reporter's attention as he passed the dingy Court Room, and *malgré*, the aforesaid dinginess on this occasion, he did enter, and soon ascertained the above state of facts, and that it was a Jury trial.

It certainly could not be objected to the articles that they were "not strong enough," and some of the highflown and descriptive language excited considerable merriment in Court.

Mr. O'Donnell, for the plaintiff, testified that he would not write such letters *under six dollars apiece*.

Mr. Swackhammer, for the defendant, said he had gone there frequently, and had rendered such services gratuitously.

The defendant himself was called on the stand, and denied that he had employed the plaintiff to write these articles. One in manuscript was shown and read, and Mr. O'Neil admitted he had seen a copy in print in the New-York *Tribune*, but, said he, part of that is a production of mine.

Mr. McCue—I would not dispute the authorship, daughter.

To show the applicability of the articles in question, a plan of the proposed railroad was produced.

Mr. Skehan's powers of eloquence either did not equal his powers of writing, or his better judgment dictated the policy (in contemplation of the Jury) of confining himself to a few straight-forward remarks in support of the claim for the work and labor done and time devoted to the defendant's interests.

The Justice charged the Jury that the question for them was, whether it was done at the defendant's request, and if so, what was the value.

He then directed Officer Williams to take them to some "fit and convenient place," &c.

Officer—Shall I take them to the cellar?

Judge—I don't know. Some fit and convenient place.

The officer accordingly locked them up with some coals, in an adjacent cellar, for a few minutes,—on emerging whence they rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $40.

CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Peabody.

In the absence of Judge STRONG, who was engaged in the General Term in New-York on Tuesday, the above named Judge from that District, occupied his place in this Court.

The City of Williamsburg vs. *Jonathan D. Holbrook, &c.*—The presiding Judge having been professionally engaged in this case for the defendant, who was formerly Collector of Williamsburg, and alleged to be a defaulter—the cause went over by consent for the term.

Several cases were disposed of without a Jury, and a few were run down.

Judge PEABODY will probably preside to-day.

CITY COURT.

James Boutin vs. *James Cox*.—An action for trespass. The plaintiff as owner of certain premises leased them to the defendant, who removed a floor. The title to the real estate being necessarily a part of the case, it was necessary to bring the action in a superior Court, though the damages claimed were small, being only the expenses incurred in laying the floor anew.

Verdict for the plaintiff; damages $24 10, which carried costs.

John Dorling, Executor, &c., vs. *The City of Brooklyn*.—An action brought to recover the amount of three warrants of $1,000 each, and one certificate of $200, issued by the Trustees of the late village of Williamsburg, on account of contract for North Second-street. Verdict for plaintiff for amount with interest, $4,210 83.

Patrick McNulty vs. *James H. Prentice*.—This case occupied the attention of the Court for two days, and was submitted to the Jury yesterday. The plaintiff, who sues by his guardian, was bound apprentice to the defendant, a hatter—the indentures and that which purports to be a counterpart differ in terms—one expiring eight months before the other—defendant claiming that the plaintiff was bound until he was 21, which corresponds with period expressed in his copy. The plaintiff abiding by the copy he held, quitted defendant's service at the expiration of the shorter term, and now sues for damages, alleging that he had not been duly taught the art, craft and mystery of hat-making. Verdict for plaintiff, $240.

NEW-JERSEY.

Fire on a Railroad Train.

Yesterday a car-load of bran, in bags, in the Paterson train, on the New-York and Erie Railroad, took fire at the turn-out west of Bergen Hill. The train was delayed for a short time, while the employes of the Company and the passengers cast the bags overboard.

Real Estate Transactions.

DAVID SCOTT, Auctioneer, offered for sale yesterday 100 lots in the vicinity of the spot in the Harsimus Cove, Jersey City, where the New-York and Erie Railroad Company is about to erect the new depôt. Twenty-five of the lots sold at prices varying from $800 to $925, for lots 25x100 feet in size.

The Trinity Church Fair.

The net proceeds of the Fair conducted by the ladies of Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Tuesday, at Odd Fellows' Hall, will be over $600.

Murder and Lynch Law in Corpus Christi.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

We have received the following communication from a friend, giving an account of a murder which was committed in Corpus Christi, on the 1st inst., and of the subsequent lynching of the offender:

CORPUS CHRISTI, TEXAS, Dec. 1, 1855.

This morning, about sun-up, screams and cries of murder were heard in what is called the "Mexican part" of our town. On going to the spot, I found one Mexican dead and two women bleeding, they having been cut, and the man killed, with a knife in the hands of another Mexican. Cause, jealousy.

The community is much excited, and a meeting of all the citizens is called at the Mayor's office, at 12 o'clock to-day. The Mexican who committed the deed is now in prison. A crowd assembled at the Mayor's office at 12 o'clock, when it was announced that the offender should be tried at 2 o'clock, before Justice WINGFIELD. The crowd dispersed peaceably. At 3 o'clock the trial took place, and the Justice remanded the prisoner into the custody of the Sheriff, to be held for trial at the next term of the regular Court.

DEC. 2.—Last night a number of persons unknown entered the jail and took out the prisoner, led him about half a mile from the town, where they hung him to a tree. He still hangs there, and the handcuffs are yet on him. The reasons for their action as believed are, first, the enormity of the crime; second, no secure jail for his safe keeping. The necessity for such acts are always to be regretted, yet it were better that vicious men should receive their just punishment, rather than turned loose upon society to seek other victims. PEOKA.

The Grocer's Bank Affair at Boston.

From the Boston Daily Times.

At the time of the disappearance of Mr. KILBURN, many supposed that he had left for Europe, instead of committing suicide, and there are facts now come to light which would go to prove such to be the case. It will be remembered that the letter which he left behind indicated that he had thrown himself from Cambridge bridge. It appears, however, that a day or two before his disappearance he purchased of a leading money firm on State-street, bills of exchange on Europe to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, paying with memorandum checks of FRENCH, WELLS & Co. It is now supposed that with these bills in his pocket he proceeded to Europe. In confirmation of this suspicion, we learn that the wife of Mr. KILBURN received by the last steamer at New-York, a letter from her husband, announcing his arrival in England. So there need be no more hope of a job for the coroners on his account.

The rumors to which we alluded on Saturday, of a defalcation on the part of Mr. THAYER, the Cashier of the Grocers' Bank, are, we regret to say, well founded. Mr. THAYER has, we understand, in some way converted to his own use some ten thousand of balances due the country banks, the proceeds of which, it is said, he has loaned to a friend who has failed, and thus deprived him of the power to restore the amount. The bank will not lose anything by this new trouble, as Mr. THAYER'S bonds are ample to cover the amount of his defalcation.

Mysterious Disappearance of Bank Bills.

From the Boston Journal.

Within a short time past nearly $10,000 have disappeared in effecting the exchanges between some of our State-street banks. The particulars, as we learn, are as follows: As our readers are aware, an exchange of the bills of other banks held by the banks in this city, is effected by many at the commencement of business for the day. For this purpose there is at the Suffolk Bank a box for each of the other banks, in which the bills of these several banks are placed, and from which they are taken by the messengers of the respective banks. On Thursday morning last, the messenger of the Washington Bank went as usual to make his exchanges. The box at the Suffolk was emptied as usual into his bag and he proceeded to the Washington Bank, where, on counting the bills, the sum of *seven thousand dollars* was found to be missing. The Suffolk Bank contends that it delivered to the messenger of the Washington the full sum due that Bank. The messenger—whose integrity is firmly established—says he delivered all that he received, to the Cashier of his own Bank. Where the bills have gone to is a question which has not yet been solved, and in the meantime an interesting question arises, which Bank is to bear the loss.

We also understand that a mysterious disappearance of a similar nature has occurred between the Suffolk Bank and the Merchants' Bank. The amount is $2,500. The Suffolk Bank claims to be able to show that the bills were delivered. The Merchants' Bank never received them. Thus the matter stands at present. The whole affair is wrapped in a deep mystery, which all the efforts to solve have thus far been in vain.

Shocking Affair—The Fruits of Spiritualism.

From the Phila. Evening Bulletin.

This morning, at an early hour, much excitement was created in the Second Ward, by the attempt of a man named JOHN CROWLEY to murder his mother, Mrs. MARY CROWLEY. The family resides in Mechanic-street, near Parker. This morning JOHN entered the chamber of his mother, armed with a hatchet, and struck her upon the head with the weapon while she was lying in bed. The hatchet was fortunately dull, and the wound inflicted was not serious. The mother clutched at the weapon, and the son attempted to cut off her hand. Her cries finally brought her husband to her assistance, and the son escaped half-dressed from the house during the confusion.

Mrs. CROWLEY received two wounds in the head, and one in the wrist, but neither are considered dangerous. A report was current, during the morning, that the mother had died from her injuries, but there is no truth in the story. The son was subsequently found wandering about Independence-square. He was arrested and placed in the lock-up at the City Hall.

It seems that the would-be matricide has been insane through the influence of Spiritualism, for two years. Last night he seemed more wild than usual, and took the hatchet to bed with him, without the knowledge of the rest of the family. This morning he attacked his mother, as has been already stated, for the purpose of "knocking some sense into her," as he said. He will probably be sent to the Almshouse, or to the Pennsylvania Hospital, and arrangements to that effect are being made.

Australian Steam Navigation Company.

From the Portland Advertiser.

Capt. HARRISON, of the Cunard steamship *Africa*, was in town yesterday, for the purpose of making certain observations in reference to the channels and soundings of our harbor, in view of the expected voyage to this port of the Australian Steam Navigation Company's mammoth steamer, of which Capt. H. is to be commander.

Mr. ALEXANDER M. ROSS, Mr. HOLMES, Mr. BIDDEL, and other officers of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, together with Lieut. FRANKLIN, of the Lighthouse Service, and several shipmasters of this port, made a short excursion with Capt. HARRISON down the harbor, taking the opportunity to verify the most important soundings laid down on the Coast Survey Chart. These soundings were found to be accurately stated at all the points examined.

SAILING OF THE U. S. STEAMER ST. LOUIS.—We learn that the U. S. Mail steamship *St. Louis* sailed from Hampton Roads on Saturday, for Panama, with about 800 troops attached to the Ninth U. S. Infantry, who have for some time been stationed at Fort Monroe, under the command of Col. WRIGHT. On their arrival at Panama they will embark on one of the Pacific steamers for San Francisco, and on reaching that port will proceed to the scene of the Indian disturbances on the frontiers of California and Oregon. The officers and men left in good health and fine trim for active and efficient operations in the "disturbed district." We shall, no doubt, in due season, receive favorable accounts of their valor in the distant field to which they have been assigned. The *St. Louis* also took out a large extra mail for California and Oregon.—*Balt. Sun.*

POWDER EXPLOSION.—As a teamster, JAMES MURPHY, with a two-horse wagon, was carting powder from one building to another on the 29th ultimo, at HAZARD'S powder mills in Enfield, the load exploded, tearing wagon, horses and driver to atoms. There was about a ton of powder on the wagon, and so powerful was the explosion that an arched bridge over a canal, on which the wagon happened to be when the explosion took place, was depressed about three feet. The powder was in half barrels without any heads to them—so that it was exposed.—*Hartford Courant.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Dr. John Lillie, GEORGE HENRY SHARP and CAROLINE HONE, daughter of Hon. A. Bruyn Hasbrouck, Ulster Co., N. Y.

In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Dec. 19, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Lott Jones, Mr. CHARLES NATHAN WEED to Miss SARAH ELIZABETH CLOWES, all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. M. S. Hutton, D. D., Mr. ALEXANDER C. POILLON to Miss ADELINE L., daughter of James B. Wilson, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 12, by Rev. Alexander Jones, D. D., EMIL HEINEMANN to EMILY M., daughter of Charles H. Dabney.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. A. H. Partridge, DANIEL M. DAVIDSON to JULIA AUGUSTA, daughter of Hon. A. J. Berry.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at Pilgrim Church, by Rev. Dr. STOTT, JOHN P. C. RAVEN to Miss CHARLOTTE A. OLMSTEAD, both of Brooklyn City.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 15, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, at the residence of the bride's father, Mr. D. M. COLE, of Chester, N. J., to MARIA, eldest daughter of Edward Ball, Esq., formerly of Birmingham, England.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, PERKINS NICHOLS, Esq., in the 74th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at the North Dutch Church, William-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

☞ Boston and Northampton papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, WILLIAM GRIFFING, aged 79 years.

The funeral will take place to-day, (Friday,) at 1 o'clock, at the house of his daughter, Mrs. Simonton, No. 55 Varick-st.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, RACHEL, widow of the late Samuel Delamater, in the 83d year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John Delamater, No. 205 10th-av., without further invitation, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., (Thursday,) of consumption, LYDIA SANDORN, wife of Nestor H. Sanborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Van Pelt, No. 126 Henry-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Friends' Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, ELENOR REBECCA, only daughter of John R. and Elenor Farrington, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Harlem.)

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of John W. Borchers, aged 27 years and 25 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, after a short illness, MARIA, wife of Isaac Cook, in the 70th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Charles Denison, Jr., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 55 West 19th-st., on Sunday next, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg,) on Wednesday, Dec. 19, infant son of Thomas S. and Mary A. Weeks, aged 1 week and 2 days.

In Jersey City, on Wednesday night, Dec. 19, of inflammatory croup, GODFREY HAMILTON COOK, aged 5 years and 2 months, eldest son of John J. and Isabella Cook.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his father, No. 20 Sussex-st., this day, (Friday,) the 21st inst., at 2 o'clock precisely. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

At Glenville, Conn., on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, Mr. JAMES DUENBERRY, in the 50th year of his age.

His friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock. The friends will take the 7 o'clock train for Port Chester, N. H. R. R., where carriages will be in attendance.

At Elizabethport, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, after a short illness, ANN ELIZA, eldest daughter of Harman and Elizabeth Garcken, aged 14 years, 6 months and 23 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, Elizabethport.

She has gone to the grave, as tenderly loved
As any that ever from earth were removed;
And when the last call to us shall be given,
Oh! may we be ready to meet her in Heaven.

In Maine, Broome Co., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, WM. H. BUTLER, aged 35 years, late of the firm of Stebbins, Morgan & Butler, of this City.

At Marshall, Mich., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, of remittent fever, CAROLINE K., wife of Rev. James H. Trowbridge, of Marshall, only daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Leonard, of this City, aged 32 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock, from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Abingdon-place.

In this City, of scarlet fever, ANNA ELIZA, youngest daughter of Abraham Riker, Jr., aged 4 years, 7 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her father, No. 6 Allen-st. The remains will be taken to Greenwood, for interment.

In this City, on Tuesday night, Dec. 18, BENJAMIN A. TAYLOR, son of Sarah M. and Joseph R. Taylor.

The friends of the family, and of his brothers, Edward C., William H., George L., and Joseph S. Taylor, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, the 21st inst., at 3 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 138 East 18th-st., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 20.

$8,000	Tenn. 6s, '90	96	100	Hud. Riv. R. R. s12m	34
16,000	Missouri 6s	89	150	Reading R. R.	s4m 92
25,000	do	s30	86¾	200	do b10 93⅛
10,000	Ind. State 5s	81½	1300	do	93⅛
20,000	Virginia 6s	97⅝	200	do	s3 93⅛
1,000	Har. 1st M. Bds	82	200	do	b60 93¾
1,000	Erie 2d mgt. Bds	96½	300	do	b3 93¾
1,000	Erie Con. Bds. '71	81	200	do	93¾
9,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. b.c.	83	250	do	s10 93
5,000	do	b15	82	100	do b3 93
2,000	do		82	250	do 93
2,000	Cle. & Tol. Inc. bs.	80	100	Mich. Cen. R. R.	b4 99⅝
20	Bank of America	117	110	do	b3 97⅝
50	Bk. State New-York	101¾	200	do	b30 98
25	Nassau Bank	105	50	do	s30 98
500	Nic. Transit Co.	17	300	Ill. Central R. R.	95⅛
550	Cumb. Coal Co.	22¾	200	do	b60 96
125	Penn. Coal Co.	98⅜	200	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b60 65
150	do	b60	98¾	150	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. b30 94
100	do	b30	98¾	100	do 94⅜
200	do	b30	98¾	200	do b30 94⅜
700	Erie Railroad	s3	50⅜	200	Panama Railroad 104¾
100	do	s10	50⅝	25	do 105
300	do	s10	50⅞	10	Third-avenue R. 49⅝
100	do	b30	51	25	Gal. & Chic. R. 120⅛
200	do	c	50⅞	20	do 120
550	do	b10	51	100	do s30 119⅝
250	do	s10	50⅞	200	Cleve. & T. R. R. b10 72¾
450	do	b3	51	97	do 72¾
100	do	s30	50⅞	100	do b60 73
100	do	c	51	200	do s10 72¾
150	do		51	50	do s30 72¾
200	do	c	50⅞	220	do 73
200	do	b45	51	160	do b60 73⅛
100	do	b3	50⅜	10	do 73⅛
600	do	c	50⅜	100	do b7 73

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$18,000	Hudson River R. R. 3d mort..int. added	69¼
8,000	Galena and Chi. Union R. R. 1st mt. do.	93
18,000	L. Erie, Wabash & St. Lo. R. R. 2d m. do	71⅜
40	shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg	68
4	shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co	56¼
3	shares Irving Bank	100
5	shares Bank of Sing Sing	75⅜
25	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	50
25	shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	50⅜
20	shares Williamsburg City Fire Ins. Co	90
25	shares Trenton Co	83
20	shares North American Fire Insurance Co.	118⅜
20	shares Howard Life Insurance Co	90
40	shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Co	98
10	shares Lafarge Fire Insurance Co	59

Mr. S. DRAYER'S semi-weekly auction sale of stocks and bonds will take place to-morrow, (Friday) at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$7,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. b.	82	$0	Chic. & R. Isl. R. R.	87⅜
14,000	do b30	82¾	25	Mich. Cen. R. R.	98⅛
100	Nicara. Trans. Co. s3	17	90	Galena & Ch. R. R.	120⅜
100	do b60	17¼	400	Reading Railr'd. b10	93⅝
100	do s30	16⅝	400	do	93¾
100	Erie Railroad s30	51⅛	200	do	93¾
175	do s3	51	100	do s6	93⅝
500	do s3	50⅞	100	do s60	93⅝
500	do s10	50¾	50	Panama Railr'd. b30	105
500	do b30	50⅞	125	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73
100	do	50⅞	42	do	72⅞

THURSDAY, Dec. 20—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Asia*, at Boston from Liverpool Dec. 8, were received at our Post-Office this afternoon at 6 o'cl

New-York Daily Times.

FOREFATHERS' DAY.

New-Englanders Celebrating the Landing on Plymouth Rock.

DR. O. W. HOLMES' ORATION, AND MR. PIERPONT'S POEM.

FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

The New-England Societies of New-York and Brooklyn celebrated "Forefathers' Day" yesterday—in New-York by listening to an Oration from the famous and witty Dr. HOLMES, and a Poem from Rev. JOHN PIERPONT; in Brooklyn by a Dinner.

Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes on New-England.

DR. OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, whose soul is full of the juices of genial New-England humor, spoke to the New-England Society of New-York last night, in an address that fairly ran over with jollity. He drew a very crowded house to hear him.

He and his hearers, he said, had come together into the inner circle of a treble Order,—that is, had come as members of a great Republic, which forms the outer circle; as citizens, had crossed the second line; as children claiming a common descent, had entered the inner ring of all, clasped hands and exchanged loving words and glances, more telling than a whole Family Bible full of cousinships and brotherhoods. With mingled feelings of religious awe and filial piety, the Sons of New-England come to celebrate their Feast of the Passover; to refresh their memories in the history they have in common, and to find strength to meet the future. The story of Plymouth has a perennial interest. It may be told at a thousand anniversaries and next year be told again; the wood-flower is blowing and the wood-thrush is singing to-day in the woods of Plymouth, as they were growing and singing when the Indians found them there in the days of the Mastodon; still will the picture, sketched or finished, be held up to our gaze, as the Host is lifted in cathedral service, for us to fall down and worship. Plymouth tells an old story; but Christmas is still older; and no one is tired of Christmas yet.

So in his pleasant way of journeying along through past ages and among the mouldering bones of sturdy old defenders of the Faith, the Doctor made his audience cross the sea with him and look in upon the Pilgrim bands in Holland, where residence was so unpleasant that it was presently essential to hunt up new quarters. The country barely afforded their bodies bread and covering, while moral leanness went into their souls; and yet it was more for their children than themselves that they feared. The laboring classes of Holland in that day, were brutalized and vulgar—they had little perception of the beautiful—in religious faith they were sorely wanting. If their character is not fully pictured by the pen of history, the pencil of the painter shows it in outline, in touches that are not enticing. The peasant of the Low Countries stands out in his real nature from the canvass of TENIERS; and in the beauties of REMBRANDT there is the blemish of the coarser vein. Who blames the Pilgrim because he hesitated to expose his pure-minded English child to the temptations of such contamination?

MYTHOLOGY MADE THE IMAGE OF THE PILGRIMAGE.

It is related of Io that in consequence of the jealousy of Juno, Jupiter changed her into a beautiful heifer; but that the revengeful goddess persecuted the heifer through the agency of a malicious gadfly. Tormented beyond measure by the unceasing assaults of the insect, the heifer fled to and fro over the earth, and finally reached the banks of the Nile, when Io besought Jupiter to restore her to her original form. The request was granted. Io became the mother of a long line of kings, received divine honors and was worshipped under the name of Iris. Very much in the same way was the history of the Pilgrims written out. God uses gadflies with stronger wings and longer stings when he sees fit to drive his children away from despotism into freedom,—from arbitrary insolence into a freer land, from submission to found a new dynasty. Providence stung the Pilgrims out of their retreat in order to make them grander and richer. Very thankful should we be that there are no such gadflies now-a-days to help us to colonize our Pacific empire. The genius *Ostrus* is not a product of the soil we tread upon.

THE PILGRIM MONUMENT.

Half the Pilgrims left their bones on the beach at Plymouth before the first Winter closed. There were no graves to tell their number, for the record would have been too dreadful, but recent excavations dislodged a mass of human bones in that locality, and Dr. Holmes was called to establish their identity. Were they the relics of the red man or the Pilgrim? Unquestionably of the latter. Reverently they were restored, not without honor and remembrance. In this connection, the Doctor warmed up on the subject of the Monument that the New-Englanders propose to erect in honor of the Fathers, and gave his own views in opposition to the design. He conceived it snoblege and nothing better to put up a costly architectral testimonial at Plymouth; such a monument would become Boston, but plain Plymouth cannot be adorned by that which will be but an artist's cross-light to her bare and scowling landscape—God forbid that the dust of the Pilgrims should be disturbed by digging foundations for some ambitious Valhalla which shall make Plymouth the Mecca of the *dilletanti!* If a memorial is called for, let it possess two leading characteristics—simplicity and durability. If—said the Doctor—if I could finish Cologne Cathedral with a word and transport it with a wish, the last place I would choose for it would be the landing-place of the Pilgrims at Plymouth.

NEW-ENGLAND INNER LIFE.

A charming picture of the inner life of New-England came next. It was but a glimpse in at a half-opened door, and a scent of fragrant hay-ricks, but it was genial and smacked of auld lang syne. The ancient New-England farm house is brown looking, and has a weather-stain that is the natural tint of unpainted New-England houses. It fronts two stories on the road. The roof runs back with a great slope in the rear. A huge chimney is overtopped by a great poplar, which drops some brown leaves into its black throat when Autumn comes. The barn is huge, like the house, and it has mysterious nests and secret stores of apples in the hayMOW. The ever graceful well-sweep supports the moss-covered bucket. Stone walls that seem to have stood for 50 years have broad lickens cementing them together like seals of office; nothing has been disturbed for many long years. The orchard is there; it is remarkable to note the wonderful sagacity of the boys in detecting a fast graft on a slow tree. The crooked foot-path, leading through the meadows, could only have been made by lovers or madmen. The wood yonder is fragrant with the sweet fern and the mayberry. In the cherry trees the robins fight and strnggle for the red berries. The chestnut drops its burrs at the coming of the first frost, like dead shell-fish upon the seashore. Later still, the red leaves crackle under the feet, and the ice snaps in the pond, like the strings of an overstrained harpsichord. Such scenes as these never die out of the memory. Nature, subdued and humanized, is the New-England man's birthright. Let him pass fifteen years among the fields and forty years upon the pavements, and his dreams will still be of running barefoot among the clover.

INFLUENCE OF NEW-ENGLAND LITERATURE.

Is the intellect of New-England not thoroughly awake? A New-England man is ashamed to think that most of the literary fame of the nation comes through New-England men; coming from New-England soil directly, or distilled in her intellectual alembic. The list of New-England authors is familiar and slightly tedious. Take the map of the Union and spread it open before you, cover the whole of New-England with your fore-finger, and place on one side the list of authors who owe to her either birth, home or education, and tell us how many are to be found elsewhere in the country wherewith to make another list. It is too serious a matter, said the Doctor, (half seriously, half jocosely,) to boast of. But how happens it that this little shred and corner of the map of the Union should do so large a share of our thinking?

THE MAINE LAW.

Discussing very briefly the charities of New-England, and praising the self-sacrifice of the South at Norfolk and Portsmouth as a better charity still, the Doctor proceeded to scarify the Maine Liquor Law. That law shows that the old Puritan conscience is as much alive as ever: but does it not also show that there is still existing that religious element that persecuted? It is needless to speak of the law of Maine so long as the law of fermentation remains on the books. Puritan law could never keep Puritan ale from working on Sunday. Such a law, in the Doctor's opinion, deserves a larger study. It involves the whole duty of society, the whole theory of individual rights.

A HIT AT GARRISONISM.

Ultra-Abolitionism found no favor. It is very much the same with the black and white races as it is with the red and white. The white must rule. It is a law of nature. The Indian, a sketch made by Deity in red crayon as the outline of a more perfect manhood, is hunted down and extinguished. The black, according to the Doctor's theory, is and must continue inferior to the white. The thing that remains to be done, is to assimilate the whites of the North and South in feeling, so that civil discord may not finally end in open war. New-England stands on an isthmus, and busy hands are digging away the earth that will connect it with the main land. Let us not, we beg, see New-England poisoned through and through, with a hatred that hates the sinner with the sin. Let her not run off into a corner with her negative virtues, till her blood becomes too cold and thin for a true patriotism.

Enlarging upon this point of his subject, the Doctor was hissed pretty loudly, but the cheers overpowered the hisses, and the oration was finished with every manifestation of delight on the part of the audience.

REV. JOHN PIERPONT

had a funny Poem, set to a special tune for the occasion, which he recited, and the ceremonies ended for the night.

NEW-ENGLAND FESTIVAL IN BROOKLYN.

Sentiments and Brief Speeches.

There are many of the staid and most respectable inhabitants of Brooklyn who look forward to the annual festivals of the New-England Society with most pleasurable anticipations, and who, when the evening of the day on which our forefathers landed on Plymouth Rock arrives, revel—if we may use the word in such connection—in the sober and dignified enjoyments of the occasion. Such, at least, has been the case for many years, and such was the prominent peculiarity of last evening's celebration.

The festival was observed in the Athenæum, in Atlantic-street, and there were about three hundred persons present, about one third of whom were ladies—a very agreeable substitute for wine. The hall was tastefully decorated with American flags, and was brilliantly lighted. At the upper end, there was a table running across the hall, at which were seated the President of the Society, Mr. JAMES HUMPHREY, and the most prominent of the invited guests—Dr. LYMAN BEECHER, Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER, Rev. W. J. BUDLINGTON, Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD and Hon. AARON CLARK. At the lower end of the hall, in the orchestra, a very fine band was situated, and during the evening performed some pieces in praiseworthy style.

Traversing the length of the hall from the orchestra to the front of the guests' table, were five long tables, at which members with their ladies and others were seated. At the head of the principal of these sat Judge GREENWOOD, the first Vice President, dignified and yet agreeably sociable, as usual, and at the head of another was Mr. CYRUS P. SMITH, the second Vice President of the Society.

The company sat down to a good dinner soon after six o'clock, and at nine the President arose, congratulated the members of the Society, and proposed the following:

The Puritans—On the morning of the day we celebrate began a homeless exile, at the evening a Commonwealth, a free country and a free Government.

Rev. HENRY WARD BEECHER responded. One year ago he attempted to make two speeches during the same evening—one in Brooklyn and one in New-York—a witty speech in Brooklyn, and a sober one in New-York; but it turned out that the sober one was that made in Brooklyn, and the funny one in New-York. He feared that on the present occasion he would make one, neither sober nor funny. Proceeding, he spoke of ships which had gone down with rich stores, with valuable pictures on board; and passed on to say that if the barks which held our forefathers had gone down, they would have carried with them religions and nations unestablished. Of their voyage here he had often read with pleasure. There was a peculiarity about their thoughts and actions before they embarked, while on their voyage, and after they had landed upon Plymouth Rock. There were no high-flown speeches made by them at any time; in fact, in the reports of their doings previous to their landing here, there was little else than thankfulness to God, and accounts of the shoes and stockings and breeches and waistcoats they would require in the new land to which they were bound. To such a peculiarity, to the fact that they were practical men, he attributed their success.

The second toast was to

The President of the United States—and our whole country.

Received with cheers.

The third sentiment read was,

Our Puritan Fathers. As founders of new States and new systems, they wear to us a stern aspect, but those who dwell near their hearts, felt them beating with all the amiable humanities and the sweet charities of life.

This was responded to by Rev. W. J. BUDINGTON, who traced in the history of our country the true greatness and glory of our fathers. In the private manuscripts of the Heroes of the Revolution, he found evidence that while the Puritans were stern in the field and in the Council Chamber, they were the most tender and affectionate in the family circle.

The fourth sentiment read was as follows:

The Rocks, the Hills, and the Climate of New-England—Fit emblems of the character of her people.

This was responded to by Hon. ROLLIN SANFORD. He did not like his subject. It was cold and dreary. He had never heard of any man other than Moses who brought anything refreshing from a rock, and even Moses would have had to hammer a very long time upon the rocks of New-England before he would have succeeded in bringing anything refreshing or sparkling from them. He knew them well. He had plowed over them many times, and he had often slid down New-England hills. The rocks were cold and hard, and he never slid down a New-England hill without having to draw his sled all the way up again. But, perhaps, they expected him to say what had often been said before, that the greatness of the New-England mind was in part, at least, owing to her bleak hills and barren rocks. This might be true, and it might not. But, whether true or not, it was true that there was a pleasant side to a New-England hill, and a cheerfulness even on the face of her rocks, when viewed by a descendant of those who trod them after leaving the deck of the *Mayflower*.

The next sentiment was:

The New-England Clergy—Dwelling with their flocks, upon a thousand hills.

This was responded to by Rev. Dr. BEECHER, who was received with cheers. He was understood to say that there was but one event of modern times greater or more important in its consequences than the landing of the Pilgrims. In them there was a religious feeling which had spread out over the land and diffused prosperity and happiness wherever it rested. We cannot pretend to follow him through his remarks, or even to give a correct idea of what he said, for the unusual distance from the speakers, at which the reporters were seated, rendered it impossible to hear him.

The next sentiment was:

New-York—The crowning City; whose merchants are princes, and whose traffickers are the honorable of the earth.

This sentiment was briefly and appropriately responded to by Mr. S. B. CHITTENDEN.

The next and last regular sentiment was—

The Ladies—ARABELLA JOHNSON and ROSE STANDISH—New-England types of womanhood, who, in the language of COTTON MATHER, came from a land of plenty to a wilderness of want, and took New-England on their way to Heaven.

This was handsomely responded to by Hon. AARON CLARK.

Next followed:

Our Sister Societies.

To which there was no response.

The very last was:

The New-England Society of New-York,

Which was eloquently responded to by Hon. JOSEPH HOXIE.

The ladies and younger men present now retired to the ball-room, and those advanced in years, went slowly and soberly to their comfortable homes.

Important News from the Plains—The Indians Seeking Peace.

The St. Louis *Lemocrat* publishes the following extract from a private letter, dated above Fort Pierre, 10th November, 1855:

"A few days ago, thirty or forty Sioux Indians came to Fort Pierre to pay a visit to General HARNEY. He held a council, and had CAMPBELL, the interpreter, to tell them that he wanted ten of the principal men of each band of the Sioux to come and see him within one hundred days; and should they listen to his words, and do as he wants them to do, it would be for their good, he would make peace with them. But if any of the bands should not come at the above time, he would then know that they wish to fight. He told them that it was immaterial to him how they acted, as he would just as soon fight as have pence; that he was sent by their Great Father to fight them, but since he had killed the brutes he had pity on them. All the Indians that have come to see him, say they don't want to fight. They want to live. He told them that if he could not fight men that didn't want to fight.'"

BURNING OF A SHIP AT SEA.—The wrecking sloop *Dolphin* arrived at Key West on the 26th ult., with Captain CRAWING and the crew of the ship *Concordia*, abandoned by them on the Florida Reef in consequence of her being on fire. She was from Mobile, bound to Liverpool with a cargo of cotton—2,900 bales. On the morning of the 20th of November a smoke was discovered issuing from the wedges around the mizzen mast, when all attention was directed to securing the opening below, when it was found impossible to check the current of air rushing through the cabin. Finding that the fire was rapidly gaining on the ship, the master deemed it prudent for the safety of all on board to make for the land, then about ten or twelve miles distant. About 10 o'clock the ship run ashore on that part of the Florida Reef known as Duck Key, and the crew safely landed on the beach at Key Vacas, about three miles distant. At this time the ship was in flames aft and the fire progressing rapidly forward. We learn that about 700 bales of cotton will probably be saved, 700 of which have already been landed here.—*Key of the Gulf.*

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1330. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Prospect of an Organization.

Attack on the Editor of the Star.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

There is no prospect of an organization yet. The day has been consumed in a running debate.

The Editor of the *Star* was attacked on the Avenue, this afternoon, by Hon. WM. SMITH, of Virginia, on account of some article which has appeared in his columns, and was pretty roughly handled. Several blows passed, and the Editor's right hand was badly injured. S.

The Attack on the Editor of the Star—Promotions in the Navy—The Debate in the House—Bounty Land Decision.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

Hon. WM. SMITH, member of Congress from Virginia, and Mr. WALLACH, editor of the *Star*, had a severe personal rencontre on Pennsylvania-avenue this afternoon, resulting from the strictures of that paper on Mr. SMITH'S political conduct.

The recent death of Major MULLER, of the Marine Corps, will occasion promotions in all the grades of that service. The changes will be promulgated early next week.

The debate in the House to-day widened the breach between the RICHARDSON and FULLER men. Four or five of BANKS' supporters have privately declared, unless he shall be elected in the next day or two, they will drop him, in the hope of diverting and concentrating a majority vote in some other gentleman not yet prominently named.

The Secretary of the Interior has decided that the volunteers engaged in the removal of the Cherokee Indians, are entitled to bounty land.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

MR. GIDDINGS MAKES A DENIAL.

Mr. GIDDINGS denied that he had used such a remark as was attributed to him by Mr. MCMULLEN, viz.: That the Government would eventually go into the hands of the North, and that the Abolition Party would elect their candidate for the Presidency, and that then the Union must and ought to be dissolved. He trusted no man would expect him to reply to that gentlemen (Mr. MCMULLEN) except in case of palpable misrepresentation.

MR. MCMULLEN IS EMPHATIC.

Mr. MCMULLEN—What does the member mean? Does he suppose he is capable of insulting any member on this floor? When I am assailed by the contemptible member from Ohio, I will defend myself, here or elsewhere. [SENSATION.] I did condemn the course of that member, and have nothing to take back.

THE DEBATE RESUMED.

Mr. COX resumed the argument of yesterday, endeavoring to show that the National American Party could not unite in the election of Speaker with the Northern Anti-Slavery Agitation Party. He debated the question of Slavery, and defended its existence under the Constitution.

Mr. ETHERIDGE differed from the gentleman, claiming that the South held their slaves in contempt of the Constitution.

Mr. COX, after giving several gentlemen opportunity for explanations concerning the Kansas-Nebraska bill, concluded his three hours' speech in advocacy of the recognized principles of the American Party.

Mr. COBB of Georgia, defended his Democratic friends from the charge that they are responsible for the failure to organize the House, inasmuch as, being in the minority, they are powerless, without a union with those with whom they cannot sympathize.

The proscriptive principles of the Know-Nothings, he said, formed an impassable barrier to a union with them. He invoked the friends of Mr. RICHARDSON to stand firm and not waive the Democratic organization, especially at a time when it is purged of the last vestige of Free-Soilism and is entering upon new triumphs of principles.

Mr. FOSTER replied, saying the Democrats had wedded themselves to a measure, and not to a great principle, for it had come out to-day that the Nebraska bill is understood differently in one section from what it is in another. If principle is the test, let it speak but one language. He condemned the Democratic caucus resolution.

Adjourned.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

Cause No. 20.—Samuel Verden *vs.* Isaac Coleman.—Error to Supreme Court of Indiana. Judge Campbell delivered the opinion of the Court, dismissing the writ of error, the decision of the Supreme Court of Indiana not being a final decree.

No. 16.—Isaac R. Smith, owner of the sloop *Volante*, *vs.* The State of Maryland.—Judge Curtis delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the judgment of the Circuit Court, with costs.

No. 7.—John G. Graham *vs.* Alexander Bayne.—Error to Circuit Court of Illinois. Judge Grier delivered the opinion of the Court, reversing the judgment of said Circuit Court, with costs, remanding the cause with directions to award *venire facias de novo*.

No. 8.—Nehemiah Carrington *vs.* brig *Ann C. Pratt*, L. B. Pratt, claimant. Appeal from the Circuit Court of Maine. Judge Nelson delivered the opinion of the Court, affirming the decree of said Circuit Court, with costs.

Ex parte in the matter of William Wells, &c., on petition for *habeas corpus*. Wells was several years ago convicted of murder in this city, and sentenced to be hung, but President Fillmore commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life. The ground of petitioner's counsel is, that the pardoning power of the President is absolute, and, therefore, the condition is void; hence, Wells should be discharged.

No. 25.—The United States use Jas. Mackey *et al.* *vs.* Richard S. Coxe. Argument was continued by Mr. Carlisle for the defendant.

The Celebration of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers.

PLYMOUTH, Friday, Dec. 21.

Our resident population, with several hundred persons from abroad, have, to day, celebrated the anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims. The exercises took place in the Unitarian Church, and consisted of prayer, singing an original ode, and oration by Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, of New-York. The orator occupied about an hour and a half, and was listened to with marked attention. A public dinner followed after the exercises in the Church, at which speeches were made and sentiments given. The celebration closed with a ball this evening.

The Prohibitory Liquor Law Sustained.

ALBANY, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Supreme Court of the Seventh Judicial District has just made a decision sustaining the constitutionality of the Prohibitory Liquor Law, as far as brought before them. This decision overrules the decision of Judge PARKER on the fifth section of the law, on both points. Prosecuting under the law will be commenced in Rochester immediately.

Disaster to a Coast-Survey Schooner.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

The Atlantic City Coast-Survey schooner *James Guthrie*, from New-York for Charleston, sprung aleak on Wednesday night, off Sandy Hook, and now lies in Little Egg Harbor, unseaworthy.

Destruction of a Cotton Factory by Fire.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

The De Kalb Cotton Factory, near Camden, South Carolina, was destroyed by fire on Sunday last. Loss estimated at $60,000.

The Southern mail, as late as due from all points, is received.

Later from Rio—Ship News.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Dec. 21.

By the steamship *Asia*, we have a Rio Janeiro Circular, of the 15th of November.

Arrived at Rio, Nov. 5, barks *Hazard*, from New-Orleans; *Marion*, from Pernambuco. 7th, brigs *Baltimore*, from Baltimore; *Elsinore*, from Lisbon. 9th, bark *J. Maxwell*, from Baltimore; schooner *Kent*, from ditto. 10th, bark *Delawarian*, from Baltimore; brig *Fairy*, from Bahia. 11th, ship *Versailles*, from Baltimore.

Sailed from Rio, Nov. 3, ship *Rover*, for New-Orleans. 4th, *C. L. Bevins*, for Baltimore; *Henry Nason*, for Philadelphia. 7th, bark *D. S. Goodell*, for New-York; brig *Mazzini*, for Philadelphia. 8th and 12th, barks *Baltimore*, for Hampton Roads, and *Marion*, for Philadelphia.

The ship *Stephen Lurman*, from Rio for New-Orleans, put back on the 12th ult., leaky, and had to discharge her cargo.

The ship *Beatrice*, from Rio, arrived at this port to-day.

The ship *Sarah Parker*, GARDNER, from New-York, for San Francisco, had put in there in a leaky condition.

The America Outward Bound.

HALIFAX, Friday, Dec. 21.

The steamship *America* arrived here from Boston, at 6 o'clock this morning, and left again at 7 o'clock for Liverpool. She had a rough passage up, against a strong north wind.

Wreck of the British Schooner Margaret, and Loss of the Crew.

BOSTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

St. John, N. B., papers of the 15th inst. state that the British schooner *Margaret*, from Maitland, N. S., for Portland, capsized in the Bay of Fundy, and all on board except Capt. CAMPBELL, the master, were lost.

NEW-YORK CITY.

DREADFUL CASE.

Death of a Child from Alleged Inhumanity of its Female Guardian—Arrest and Commitment of the Accused.

On Wednesday evening last a child of about 4 years, a native of Canada, named CHARLES C. R. HENDY, died suddenly at No. 49 Carmine-street, in the apartment of a Miss CATHARINE PARKHURST, with whom it had been placed to board by its father, its mother being dead. Certain statements been made by the neighbors gave rise to a suspicion that the child had not died a natural death. Yesterday an inquest was held on the body. The evidence adduced to the Jury shows a hard-hearted cruelty on the part of the woman PARKHURST scarcely ever paralleled. The testimony taken was quite long. We extract from it such as is necessary to give a correct view of the case.

THE TESTIMONY.

Margaret Yoss sworn, says—I reside in the house with Miss Parkhurst; she occupies the back room on the second story, and I occupy the front room on the same floor; I know deceased, who appeared to be in delicate health; Miss P. has occupied her room about two months; she brought deceased with her when she moved in, and then he was in good health; I never was aware that he was sick; I have never seen him beaten, but have repeatedly heard his cries; about three weeks ago I heard him cry from being beaten; it was in the night-time, and his cries awoke me; I heard the voice of Miss P.; the deceased slept with her in the back room; I could hear some one beating him, and it sounded as if done with the open hand; it appeared to me that the child was beaten very severely at this time; about a month ago, while I was below stairs, I heard Miss P. beating deceased; this was on Friday evening, and on the following Sunday she told me she had beaten him at that time for three hours; she said she beat him with a piece of whalebone; I don't think that she beat him on the occasion spoken of as long as the time she mentioned; it might have been two hours, instead of three hours; she would beat him awhile, and then stop, and after a short interval would commence again; she told me that the reason of her beating him was that he was stiff-necked, that is to say, would not answer questions which she put to him; after this beating, I noticed deceased had marks on his arms; I saw him in the yard some days after this, when he appeared as well as usual; about two weeks ago, she beat him for about half an hour; I was sick, and in bed at the time, in a room immediately under that of Miss P.'s; it sounded to me as if he was beaten with a strap; she beat him so severely that I thought she would kill him; this was about four o'clock in the afternoon, and about eight o'clock that evening two strange ladies came into the house, and inquired for Miss P.; they came into my room, and said that some one next door had told them of the manner in which the child had been beaten; that they had examined his body and found it covered with marks; Miss P. was out at the time, but the child was at home; the ladies did not say who they were or where they lived; I have not heard deceased beaten since then, nor have I often seen him since; he was in his room most of the time; I saw him in the yard on Thursday last, when he appeared to be well; I have had no quarrel with Miss P.; on last Monday night I heard deceased cry an hour for a drink; the first I knew of his death was on last Wednesday evening; he was then laid out; I did not know of his being sick; one of the ladies who called to see me, of whom I have spoken, called in my room, on Wednesday afternoon, and asked me if the child had been beaten since she last called; I told her that I had not heard him beaten; she said she had been in to see him, and that he would not recover; she did not say what was the matter with him; this was the first I knew of his being sick.

Other witnesses, mostly persons residing in the same house or neighborhood, were examined, and their testimony was corroborative of the above.

MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

Dr. Hachett testified that he attended the deceased for diarrhœa, but did not examine the body, and consequently saw no marks upon it.

Dr. Thos. Finnell testified that he had made a *post mortem* examination of the body, and found the body, arms and legs, covered with bruises; there was a cut on the top of the head half an inch in length, extending to the bone; the large and small intestines showed signs of recent inflammation; the cuticle on the back was removed for the space of ten inches in length and two in breadth; the brain was intensely congested, and this, in his opinion, was the cause of death; the inflammation of the bowels had nothing to do with the death, only so far as it weakened the deceased; the injury on the back seemed to have been there about two weeks, but had nothing to do with death further than the weakness it might have produced; the same is the case with reference to the bruises; very slight causes would produce the bruises on deceased; the injury on the back did not extend beneath the skin; he was a frail, feeble child; whatever produced the injury on the head, produced the congestion of the brain; the injuries on the body were of such a character that I am satisfied he was severely beaten; these would tend to prostrate him, but could not, of themselves, produce death; I think the wound on his head was sufficient to cause death, independent of the injuries on the body; falling against the edge or corner of a trunk would produce a wound on the head similar to this.

OTHER TESTIMONY.

Jane Vreeland, a servant, in the employ of Miss P., testified that on Monday last the deceased stumbled and fell against a trunk in the room, and by this means received the cut in question; I never heard him complain of it; Miss P. and myself were in the room when he fell.

VERDICT OF THE JURY.

The case was then given to the Jury, who rendered the following verdict: "Death by congestion of the brain, superinduced by ill-treatment at the hands of Catharine Parkhurst."

Miss Parkhurst, the accused, was then committed to prison to await the action of the Grand Jury.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Dec. 20, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In reading your paper this morning, I saw several communications in regard to the Russ Pavement in Broadway—one plan to chip off the edges, the other to spike the corners of each stone. Now, as you say, and most every other one says, the grooving plan has seen its day. We must try some other plan, or horses will command a very high price before long, on account of the scarcity of them, as there is not a day but some have their legs broken, or disabled from further use. I suppose the plan you state is the same as I saw in the *Sun*, proposed by J. C. HOBBS, which plan I think, as well as yourself, is very good; but the only right way to decide which is the best is to let Mr. HOBBS, or any other one who has a good plan, to do fifty feet square in some part of Broadway, and that will very soon test which will answer the wants of the CARMEN.

"Decrease of Immigration."

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Editorial of the TIMES of the 13th, under the above head, appears to me to contain fallacies which I beg leave to mention—for however true it may be that we worship more than any other people, the almighty dollar, and that in considering the effects upon us as a nation, of the great influx of foreigners, we are not to look so much at the increase of crime and the deleterious effect upon our morals, as upon the loss we sustain in dollars and cents—yet I claim that even in a pecuniary point of view (the lowest of all,) the writer of the above article is greatly in error.

The expenditure in New-York of 176,000 immigrants, of $4 each, would not be a *net* gain to the City of that amount, but only of the profit on the articles sold, which, at say 12½ per cent., would be on $700,000, only $90,000—scarcely enough to pay the City the additional expense of paupers that would be left behind out of such a number passing through the City.

The amount of specie brought into the country, you state, would be about $90 each emigrant, or $13,500,000. This amount of money would be worth to the country simply the interest, as we can get all the money we want from abroad, by paying six per cent., which, on $13,500,000, would be $810,00 per annum.

The expenditure of $2 per week of each immigrant you state, would be $17,000,000, but the gain on this expenditure is only 12½ per cent on $212,500; but even this gain you relinquish when you admit that the immigrant may only earn by his labor all he *consumes*. However, we will allow that a profit on their labor or consumption of food and clothing, may amount as above to $212,500 per annum, we then have this amount added to $810,000, making the grand total of $1,022,500 per annum, and this is a most liberal allowance. We have, in this village where I write, about 300 of these foreign immigrants, and they are generally industrious and well behaved. But our farmers complain that the wages paid for their labor drains them of all profit on their farms, and that, in consequence, they are not getting ahead, but on the contrary, their farms are yearly decreasing in value. We shall be glad if, instead of benefiting the town, they do not bring us into debt, and this is a fair sample of the whole country's experience.

Nevertheless, we would not close our doors to the immigrant. If he can find a more comfortable living here than in the old world, let him come and earn it, even if he does not add much to the wealth of the nation. The Americans are generally too proud to work, and if we can command labor from abroad, even by making ourselves poor in paying for it, still we are at liberty to do so. But don't let us attempt to substantiate the fallacy that all a man consumes is net profit to the country, when he consumes all he can produce, thus balancing the account; nor deceive ourselves by supposing that the loss of 176,000 immigrants per annum, who merely earn a livelihood, are benefiting the country to the extent you mention, or a hundredth part of it.

For my own part, (though I am not a K. N.,) I rejoice at the falling off in our immigration statistics. Let them come, but not *faster* than we can *grind* them in our *mill* of civilization; and, when they come, give them room to work or play, but not to vote, till they are thoroughly Americanised, and learn something of order, law and good behavior.

A SUBSCRIBER.

P. S.—If 176,000 immigrants produce a profit to the country, as you state, of $17,000,000 per annum, what will our present population of thirty millions produce? Answer—$514,285,714,285!! Verily, we are getting rich rapidly!

Board of Councilmen.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen that evening, as soon as the minutes of the previous meeting were read, Councilman GRAY protested against their adoption, on the ground that a portion of the business transacted in Committee of the Whole, was while there was not a quorum present; and also, that when the Chairman of the Committee reported, there was not a quorum present. The minutes were nevertheless approved, and Councilman GRAY had leave to withdraw his protest. The Board then proceeded to third reading, and passed a large number of bills.

The following important resolution was lost, only 7 voting in its favor:

"That a ferry across the North River be established from the foot of Forty-second-street to the nearest practicable point on the opposite, or the New-Jersey shore; and that the Comptroller be, and he hereby is authorized and directed to carry this resolution into effect, and to give a lease for such a ferry, pursuant to the charter and the amendments thereto; such lease and privileges of a ferry to be for a term of ten years, and to be sold at public auction, after thirty days' notice, and to be given to the highest bidder with adequate security, which lease shall be prepared by the Counsel to the Corporation, and shall contain, so far as applicable, all the covenants and conditions for the benefit and protection of the City, which are contained in the lease of the Houston-street and Williamsburg ferry."

The question of cutting off the steam below Fifty-ninth-street was referred back to the Committee on Railroads. Adjourned to Monday.

A New Book Auction Firm.

In our advertising columns to-day will be found the announcements of the new book auction firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & Co., whose first sale is held to-night. We learn that the new firm commences business under the most favorable auspices, and that they are to be the auctioneers of the new Publishers' Association. Mr. LEAVITT is of the publishing firm of LEAVITT & ALLEN, and Mr. DELISSER has long been with the APPLETONS. They have taken the large salesrooms recently occupied by COOLEY, KEESE & Co., on the corner of Broadway and Whitestreet.

Schools—Vacation.

The Evening Schools of this City wound up their sessions last night. They reopen on the 3d of January.

The Day Schools have a session on Monday, and then adjourn over to the 3d of January.

The Brooklyn Schools date their vacation from last night.

The Literary War Ended.

The case of MASON BROTHERS against HORACE GREELEY and others, was settled yesterday, the *Tribune* having concluded (under the circumstances) to publish MASON BROTHERS' card, and to retract, editorially, their charges against them.

☞ The Amoskeag Veterans returned to this City at 2 P. M. yesterday, from their visit to Washington. They were received at the landing by the "Old Light Guard," and some other companies, under whose escort they marched through some of the principal streets to the Park, where they were received by the Mayor. Later in the day they proceeded to the armory of the Light Guard, in Broadway, where a hospitable reception was given them. The Veterans leave for their home in New-Hampshire to-day.

☞ Ladies, look out whose smelling-bottle you use when among strangers. Fine-looking ladies in mourning sometimes administer chloroform with their profered perfume, and then seize their victim's watch, porte monnaie, and jewels. Indeed, it is best not to be faint unless well protected.

☞ The young gentleman who caught the rowbildings from a strong-armed lady and her two sisters, as a just and proper punishment for making her the subject of his scandal, is doing well. His wounds are healing fast, and in a week or two he will be able to be out.

☞ JOHN KELLY, of Hose Company No. 48, was run over by his hose carriage, an arm broken, and other damage done, on Thursday. Same day, a man in Baxter-street was run over by a fire-engine and hurt.

☞ Look out for your burning-fluid lamps. Tip them over and your carpet is on fire, your blessed baby burned, and you a mourner. Do be careful.

Police News.

Two girls of the town quarreled in the street on Saturday night, one stabbed the other with a knife, and was committed for trial. Her name Ann Gleason, of Reade-street.

Jerry Cook rode on top of an omnibus, and stole the driver's change. Money found in his boot. Committed.

Wm. Brodel was charged with stealing $600 worth of Bills of Exchange, some gold, silver and a pair of breeches, for the sake of the pockets we presume. Committed.

Mr. Daly and Mr. Wallace were arrested charged with defrauding people, selling them tickets over the Nicaragua when they wanted to go by Panama, but at Panama prices. Case comes up to-day.

A woman had her pocket picked in Eleventh-street, while marketing. Two young boys were suspected, and the mother of one of the boys arrested for receiving part of the money.

Ira Fowler was committed charged with swindling Barnum, the clothier, out of $40 worth of clothes.

Fires.

FIRE IN ALLEN-STREET.

About 6 o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the grocery store of Mr. HULSE, corner of Allen and Houston streets. It was soon extinguished. Damage about $700. The origin of the fire has not been positively ascertained.

LONG ISLAND.

The Respite of Michael Gorman.

As stated in the TIMES of yesterday morning, a respite has been granted by the Executive staying the execution of MICHAEL GORMAN until the 18th of January next.

This respite was obtained mainly through the exertions of ALEXANDER HADDEN, Esq. He telegraphed to his law partner on Thursday that the respite had been granted, but it was not until 10 o'clock yesterday morning—the day fixed upon for the execution—that the Sheriff of Kings County received the official paper, and all the preparations had been made to carry the sentence of the Court into effect, by erecting gallows, &c. At 8 o'clock yesterday morning the Sheriff informed GORMAN that his duty required him to proceed with preparations for the execution. He said that he was ready and prepared to die. The moment the official paper was received, the Sheriff, accompanied by GORMAN'S father, sister and several other persons repaired to the jail. Mr. GORMAN informed his son of the respite when he replied: "Well, I am glad of it." The Sheriff soon after read to him the official paper.

The rumor had spread far and wide that no respite had been granted, and consequently quite a crowd of people assembled in the vicinity of the jail to catch a glimpse of the interior. When the noise attendant upon erecting the scaffold was heard, the outsiders were fully convinced that the execution would take place. But, happily for the trembling convict, they were disappointed.

GORMAN, during the past week, has failed quite fast, there being nothing left of him, as he expresses himself, "but his heart,"—"that," he says, "is a lion's heart."

The Sheriff and his assistants, Messrs. FIELD and LOTT, have rendered GORMAN'S situation as pleasant as possible under the circumstances, for which he takes every opportunity to express his thanks.

Burglar Sentenced.

In the Kings County Court of Sessions yesterday, JAMES THOMPSON, heretofore convicted of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to ten years and five months' imprisonment at Sing Sing.

NEWS FROM UTAH

ORATION AT PLYMOUTH,

DECEMBER 22d, 1855.

BY WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Society and Government are mutually related and inseparable. The material, intellectual, moral and spiritual conditions of every people determine, through either a direct exercise of their will or their passive consent, the nature and form of their government. Reasoning from the attributes of the Creator and from the constitution of man, we justly conclude that a high stage of social happiness is attainable, and that beneficent government is therefore ultimately possible. Any different theory makes the hopes which sustain virtue delusive, and the Deity, who inspires them, a demon equally to be feared and hated. Experience, however, teaches us that the advances of mankind towards such happiness and government are very slow. Poetry, indeed, often presents to us pleasing scenes of national felicity; but these are purely imaginary, while history is an almost unrelieved narrative of political crimes and public dangers and calamities.

We discover, by induction, moral laws as inflexible as the material laws of the universe. We know, therefore, that the tardiness of political progress results from a failure thus far to discover or apply these moral laws. The failure, at first view, excites surprise. Social melioration is apparently an object of general and intense desire. Certainly, the arts which subserve material safety, subsistence and comfort, have been eminently improved. We construct useful engines recently conceived; we search the whole surface of the round earth with comparative ease; we know the appointed courses and seasons of worlds which we can scarcely see. It is doubtful whether the arts of architecture, painting, sculpture, and poetry, are susceptible of higher perfection. Why, then, does political science remain obscure, and the art of government uncertain and perplexed?

It happens, in some degree, because material wants have hitherto exacted excessive care; in some degree because the advantages which result from political improvements are indirect and diffusive; but chiefly because the science is in its nature recondite, and the art intrinsically difficult.

Metaphysics is a science confessedly abstruse, and generally regarded as irksome and fruitless. Lord BACON so pronounces, and he explains: "For the wit and mind of man, if it work upon matters, which is the contemplation of the creatures of God, worketh according to the stuff, and is limited thereby; but if it work upon itself, as the spider worketh his web, then it is endless, and brings forward, indeed, cobwebs of learning, admirable for the fineness of thread and work, but of no substance or profit." How could the study or groupe be either easier or more satisfactory than that of individual man. The same philosophy confesses that "government is a part of knowledge secret and retired."

Consider only one State. Its magnitude is immense, its outlines are indistinct, it is without symmetry of parts—its principles and dispositions a confused aggregate of the imperfectly understood principles and dispositions of many thousands or even many millions of men. The causes which have chiefly given form and direction to these principles and dispositions are either unknown or forgotten: those which are now modifying them are too subtle for our examination. The future of States involves further conditions, which lie outside of the range of human foresight, and therefore are called accidents. Human life is short, while the process of induction in political science reaches through generations, and even ages. Philosophers seldom enjoy facilities for that process. Hence, they "make imaginary laws for imaginary Commonwealths, and their discourses are as the stars, which give little light, because they are so high." Statesmen, on the contrary, "write, according to the States where they live, what is received law, and not what ought to be law."

A constitutional alteration is often necessary, to secure a desirable social improvement; but such an alteration cannot be made without a previous change of public opinion in the State, and even of opinion in the surrounding States; for nations are social persons, and members of an universal Commonwealth. 'Habit resists such changes. Timidity, though looking forward, is short-sighted; and with far-sighted veneration, which always looks backward, opposes such changes. Laws, however erroneous, or however arbitrarily established, acquire a supposed sanctity from the ceremony of their enactment, and derive great strength from protracted acquiescence. In a despotic State, no subject can move changes. In a free one, each member may oppose, and opponents more easily combine than advocates. Ambition is the ruling passion of States. It is blind to defects and dangers, while hurrying them on in careers of aggression and aggrandizement. The personal interests and ambitions of many effective members of the State cling to its institutions, however erroneous or injurious, and protect them against innovation. Reform can only appeal to reason and conscience. Conservatism arouses prejudice, cupidity, and fear, and adroitly excites and directs hatred against the person of the reformer. Retaliation too naturally follows; and so the controversy, which properly ought to be a public and dispassionate one, changes imperceptibly into a heated conflict of factions. Humanity and benevolence are developed only with increasing knowledge and refinement. Hence, castes and classes long remain; and these, although all equally interested in a proposed melioration, are, by an artful direction of their mutual antipathies, made to defeat it by their implacable contentions. Material interests are immediately roused and combined in opposition, because they suffer from the least disturbance. The benefits of a social change are more distant, and therefore distrusted and undervalued. The law of progress certainly does not require changes of institutions to be made at the cost of public calamities, or even of great private inconveniences. But that law is, nevertheless inexorable. A necessary reformation will have its way, peacefully if favored, violently if resisted. In this sense, the Founder of Christianity confessed that he had come upon the earth to bring, not peace, but a sword. Revolutions are not divinely appointed attendants of progress, nor is Liberty necessarily born of social convulsions, and baptized with blood. Revolutions, on the contrary, are the natural penalties for unwise persistence in error, and servile acquiescence in injustice and oppression. Such revolutions, moreover, are of doubtful success. Most men engage readily enough in civil wars, and for a flash are hot and active; but they cool from natural unsteadiness of temper, and abandon their objects, and, destitute alike of principle, honor, and true courage, betray themselves, their associates, and even their cause, however just or sacred. Happily, however, martial revolutions do not always fail. In some cases, the tempers and dispositions of the nation undergo a propitious change; it becomes generous, brave and self-denying, and Freedom consequently gains substantial and enduring triumphs. It is hard, in such cases, to separate the share of fortune from that of merit, in analyzing the characters of heroes. Nor is it absolutely necessary. The martial heroism of such revolutions is wisely honored, even with exaggeration, because such honors stimulate a virtuous and noble emulation. Mankind seek out the noblest among successful champions, and, investing him with imaginary excellence in addition to his real merit, set him apart as an object of universal veneration to the world's end. We recognize such impersonations in TELL and ALFRED, in WALLACE and WASHINGTON.

These successful martial revolutions, however, only consummate changes which were long before projected and prepared by bold, thoughtful, earnest and persevering reformers. There is justly due, therefore, to these reformers, at least some of the homage which redeemed nations award to their benefactors. We shall increase that tribute if we reflect that the sagacity which detects the roots and causes from which national calamities and thraldoms spring, and proceeds calmly to remove them, and to avert the need of an ultimate sanguinary remedy, or prepare that remedy so that it shall be effectual, combines the merits of genius, of prudence and humanity, with those of patriotism. Our admiration of these reformers will rise still higher when we remember that they always are eminently good men, denied the confidence and sympathies of the country which they are endeavoring to save. They are necessarily good men, because only such can love Freedom heartily.

"All other love not Freedom, but license, which never hath more scope of indulgence than under tyrants. Hence it is that tyrants are not often reformists, nor stand much in doubt of bad men, as being all naturally servile; but in those virtue and true worth most is eminent, whose they fear to subvert, as by right their masters. Against these is all their hatred and suspicion. Consequently, neither do bad men love tyrants, but have been always resilient with their faithful mainly of loyalty and obedience, to cover their base compliances."

The devotion of these real authors of all beneficent revolutions to the melioration of human society, is therefore the most perfect and impressive form of magnanimity.

I know very well that this estimate is not generally allowed; nor is the injustice of this case peculiar. It occurs in all other departments of activity. We justly honor the name of WATT, who applied the ascertained mechanical power of steam to the service of the useful arts of social life—and the memory of FULTON, who converted the steam engine into a marine power, and sent it abroad on all lakes, rivers and oceans, an agent of commerce, knowledge, civilization and freedom. Yet we seldom recall the previous and indispensable studies of the Marquis of WORCESTER, who announced his invention of the steam engine itself in those words, as full of piety and benevolence as of joy:

"Thanks to God, next to those which are due for creation and redemption, for having vouchsafed an insight into so great a secret of nature, beneficial to all mankind, as this water-commanding engine."

We cheerfully accord renown to MORSE, who produced the electric telegraph; but we are prone to forget that FRANKLIN discovered the germ of that great invention, by boldly questioning the awe-inspiring lightnings in their native skies.

There is abundant excuse for the popular neglect of peaceful, social reformers. Either they are engaged in apparently idle and visionary speculations, or else occupied in what seems even more absurd, an obstinate contention with the prevailing political philosophy of their age. Those speculations assume the consistency of science—that contention, the dignity of knowledge—only when in some later age the principles they announced have been established. In the meantime, they pass for malcontents and fanatics. The rude tastes of society generally delights in themes and characters which are sounding, marvelous, and magnificent; and prefers the march, the camp, the siege, the surprise, the sortie, the charge, the battle, with its quickly vibrating fortunes—the victory, the agonies of the night which follow it, and the pomp and revelry of the day which banishes the complaining memories of that fearful night to the humanitarian's placid studies, or the bewildering debates of polemic politics.

Excusable, however, as the injustice which I have described is, it is nevertheless unwise and injurious. It discourages necessary, noble and generous efforts, and is chief among the bulwarks of superstition and despotism. The energies of men can never remain stationary. A nation that will not tolerate the activity of intellectual energy in the pursuit of political truth, must expect the study of that truth to cease. A nation that has ceased to produce original and inventive minds, restless in advancing the landmarks of knowledge and freedom, from that moment has begun to recede towards ignorance and Slavery. Every stage backwards renders its return more hopeless.

I am sure that this great error will not last always, and yet I do not think it is near its end. How long it shall endure is known only to Him who,—although he commands us to sow and to plant with undoubting faith, that we shall reap and gather the fruits of our culture,—reserves to himself, nevertheless, not only the control, but even the knowledge of the forthcoming seasons

It is because I am unwilling to forego a proper occasion for opposing that error, that I am here to celebrate, over the graves of the Forefathers, on this day devoted to their memories, the virtues, the labors, and the sufferings, of the Puritans of New England and Old England. My interest in the celebration is not, like your own, a derived, but only a reflected one. I am not a native here, nor was I born to the manner of this high and holy observance. The dogmatical expositions of the Christian scheme by the Puritans have not altogether commanded my acceptance. I shall, therefore refrain from even an approach to those finer parts of my great theme, justly familiar to your accustomed orators, which reach the profoundest depths of reverence and love in the bosoms of the lineal descendants of the founders of New-England. A few years after the death of NAPOLEON I stood before the majestic column in the Place Vendôme, that bears his statue. When I asked who scattered there a thousand wreaths of flowers, freshly gathered, that covered its base, the answer came quickly back, "All the world." So I, one only of the same vast constituency, cheerfully lend my voice to aid your noble purpose of erecting here a worthier and more deserved monument to the memory of the Pilgrims. It is, indeed, quite unnecessary to their fame; yet it is, also, only too necessary to correct the basis of the world's judgment of heroic worth. Make its foundations broad as the domain which the adventurers of the *May Flower*, peacefully, and without injustice, rescued from the tramp of savage tribes! Let its material be of the imperishable substance of these everlasting hills! Let its devices and inscriptions be colossal, as becomes the emblems and tributes which commemorate a world's ever upheaving deliverance from civil and religious despotism. Let its shaft rise so high, that it shall cast its alternate shadows, changing with the progress of the sun in his journey, across the Atlantic and over the intervening mountains to the Pacific coast. It must even then borrow majesty from the rock which was the first foothold of the Pilgrims on these desolate shores, instead of imparting to it sublimity.

But I may not touch the domestic story of your ancestors. Only a Jewish hand could strike the cymbals with the boldness due to the theme of the march of the host of Israel, under the guidance of its changeful pillar of cloud and of fire, while pursued by the chariots and horsemen of Egypt, through the divinely divided floods of the Arabian Sea; or, without temerity almost sacrilegious, lift from the waving boughs the harps which the daughters of Jerusalem hung upon the willows, while by the side of the rivers of Assyria they sat down, and wept the piteous captivity of their nation, beloved, but temporarily forsaken of God.

It is a sure way of promoting knowledge and virtue, as well as of rising to greatness and goodness, to study with due care and reverence the operation of sublime principles of conduct in advancing the progress of mankind. I desire so to contemplate the working of the leading principle of the Puritans.

I confess that the Puritans neither disclosed nor discovered any new truths of morals or of government. None such have been discovered, at least since the Divine Teacher set forth the whole system of private and public ethics among the olive groves, on that one which was his favorite among the mountains that look down upon Jerusalem.

Nor was it their mission to institute a new progress of mankind. Although the Eastern nations, the first to enjoy the light of civilization, had, long before the age of the Puritans, sunk into that deep sleep from which there is as yet no awaking, yet Europe was even then full of energy, enterprise, and hope. The better elements of the Oriental and Mediterranean civilizations had survived, and, cooperating with the pure influences of Christianity, were enlightening and refining the Southern and Western nations. The Church, which until recently was unpartitioned, had long defended the faith against the Saracens, and protected feeble States against the aggressions of ambitious Princes. It still held the nations in the bonds of a common fraternity. Nor had it forgotten to proselyte, after the primitive manner, by inculcating morality and charity. It had, by its potent command, addressed to the conscience of Christendom, abolished throughout Europe that system of personal servitude in which a large, perhaps the largest, portion of every community had been held, under every form of government. It bore its testimony steadily against that system everywhere, declaring that "God and Nature equally cry out against human slavery; that serfs and slaves are a part of the human family which Christ died to redeem; and that equality is an essential incident of that brotherhood which he enjoins as a test by which his disciples shall be known."

The foundations of that comprehensive international code, which is now everywhere accepted, were broadly laid. It was then clearly taught that "there are in nature certain fountains of justice, from which all pure civil laws flow, varying only in this—that as waters take tinctures and tastes from the soils through which they run, so do civil laws differ according to the regions and Governments where they are planted." LUTHER had already summoned Europe to a new and more vigorous morality, and CALVIN's sharp voice was ringing through the Continent, calling the faithful away from all ostentatious ceremonies of worship to that pure and spiritual one which God prefers "before all temples." The feudal policy, although founded in very imperfect conceptions of civil society, had saved, through the recent decline, many personal and political rights and privileges, which otherwise would have been swept away, as they were in Asia, by the desolating hand of absolute power. Chivalry, a wild vine engrafted upon Christianity, was bearing abundant fruits of fecurage, constancy, gallantry, munificence, honor and clemency. The machinery of mercenary armies was not yet perfected, and the security of Government was still held to depend, not on laws and force, but on the approval and sympathies of the people. Commerce had discovered that the oceans were designed, not to separate, but to unite nations, and was extending its field over all habitable climes, and taking on the dignity of its new functions as an auxiliary of Empire. Manufactures had been incorporated as a distinct wheel in the enginery of national wealth; and the productive classes had already attained a position among the ruling elements of States. A wise policy of liberal naturalization was breaking up local septs and clans, and distributing the seeds of material and social improvement throughout both hemispheres. Indolence, expense and faction, had prepared that decline of aristocratic orders which still continues. Just notions of the free tenure of lands, and even that great idea of the universal freedom of labor, which now is agitating the world, prevailed quite widely. Italy,

"The darkened ages' last remaining light,"

had never failed to present examples of Republican institutions. The monarchical constitutions of that period contained sharply defined limitations, and they were vigorously guarded and defended. It was a general theory, that the subject could not be taxed without consent of the legislature, and that princes could only govern in conformity to laws. England especially had a parliament, the type of modern legislatures, trial by jury, magna charta, and the common law, constituting a majestic arch for the support of civil liberty. She had, moreover, emancipated herself from the supremacy of the See of Rome, and the popular mind was intently engaged equally in the pursuit of theological truth, and in the application of the laws to the maintenance and defence of public and private rights.

It was the age of SPENSER, SHAKSPEARE, BACON and MILTON. Poetry had risen from lyric beauty to epic dignity; History, from fabulous chronicles to philosophical arguments; and Learning, from words and forms, to things and laws. Reasoning from these circumstances, it seemed that the avowed progress of society was secured, and that civil and religious liberty were about to be established on broad and lasting foundations.

Nevertheless, a reaction had already begun, whose force is even yet unspent. The See of Rome took alarm from the movement of the Reformation, and combined with kings against nations. HENRY VIII. arrogated to himself the very same spiritual supremacy which, with the aid of the people, and in the name of Christian liberty, he had wrested from the Pope; and, with singular caprice, employed it in compelling conformity to the obnoxious faith and worship of Rome, conducted by ecclesiastics who derived their appointments from himself, and held them at his own pleasure. The reign of MARY inaugurated that relapse to Rome which the caprices of HENRY had rendered inevitable. ELIZABETH reinstalled the Reformation, but renewed the personal claim to spiritual supremacy. The people resisted all these ecclesiastical usurpations of the TUDORS, and they, in retaliation, boldly attempted to subvert the constitutional authority of Parliament. ELIZABETH, under the advice of sagacious statesmen, and supported by temporising churchmen, resorted to the favorite expediant of politicians—compromise. Compromise is a feasible and often a necessary mode of adjusting conflicting material interests, but can never justly or wisely be extended to the subversion of the natural rights or the moral duties of subjects or citizens. Even where a compromise is proper in itself, it derives all its strength from the fair and full consent of all the parties whom it binds. ELIZABETH caused the Roman Catholic creed, discipline, and ritual, to be revised and altogether recast, under the direction of leaders of some of the conflicting sects; and thus a new system was produced, which, as was claimed, stood midway between the uncompromising Church of Rome, and equally uncompromising latitudinarian Protestantism. The new system was established by law, and a hierarchy was appointed by the crown to whose care it was committed. Absolute and even active conformity was commanded, to be enforced by pains and penalties in special and unconstitutional tribunals, acting without appeal and in derogation of the common law. The new system, whatever might be its religious and ecclesiastical harmony with the Divine precepts, was, in its civil aspects, a mere political institution. It was offensive and odious to a zealous people, who, though divided into opposing sects, agreed in regarding the political authority assumed by the State as a sacrilegious usurpation. The friends of civil liberty also condemned it, as a turning of the batteries that had been won from the Roman See, in the name of Liberty, against the very fortress of Liberty itself. Nevertheless, a portion of the clergy, who had now become dependent on the State, members of the privileged classes, always disinclined to political agitation, placemen and waiters for places, the timid, the venal, and the frivolous, early gave in their adhesion, and the compromise daily gained wider acquiescence, through the appliances of political seduction, proscription, and persecution. The Church of England was built on that compromise. Incorporated into the constitution with such auxiliary political powers, it must necessarily augment the influence of the throne, and be subversive equally of the civil and religious liberties of the people.

A conservative power, a new conservate power, was necessary to prevent that fatal consummation. That power appeared in the form of a body of obscure religious sectaries, men of monastical devoutness, yet retaining the habits of domestic and social life; simple, but not unlearned; unambitious; neither rich enough to forget their God, nor yet poor enough to debase their souls; content with mechanical and agricultural occupations in villages and rural districts, yet conscious of the liberty with which Christ had made them free, and therefore bold enough to confront ecclesiastical and even royal authority in the capital. Serious as became their religious profession, they grew under persecution to be grave, formal, and austere. Chosen emissaries of God, as they believed, they willingly became outcasts among men. Divinely constituted depositaries of pure and abounding truth, as they thought, they announced, as their own rule of conduct, that no article of faith, no exercise of ecclesiastical authority, no rule of discipline, and not even a shred of ceremonial or sacrament, should be accepted, unless sanctioned by direct warrant from the Scriptures as interpreted by themselves, in the free exercise of their own consciences, illuminated by the Holy Spirit. God, although a benevolent Father, was yet, as they believed, jealous towards disobedience of His revealed will, and would punish conscious neglect of its commandments. These were the Puritans. They came into the world to save it from despotism, and the world comprehended them not. They refused to acquiesce in the compromise, because it involved a surrender of natural rights, and a violation of principles of duty toward God. Nevertheless, they were true Christians, and therefore they declined to set up their own convictions as a standard for others who subscribed to the Christian faith, and freely allowed to all their fellow subjects the same broad religious liberty which they claimed for themselves. They persisted in non-conformity. The more hardly pressed, the more firmly they persisted. The more firm their persistence, the more severe and unrelenting was the persecution they endured. More than an hundred years virtually outlawed as citizens and subjects, and outcasts from the established church, the Puritans bore unflinchingly their unwavering testimony against the compromise, before magistrates and councils, in the pillory, under stripes, in marches, in camps, in prison, in flight, in exile, among licentious soldiery and dissolute companions in neighboring lands; on the broad and then unexplored ocean, when the mariners lost their reckoning, and the ships' supplies became scanty and her seams opened to the waves; on unknown coasts, homeless, houseless, and famishing; in the leafless forest, surrounded by ice and snow, fearful of savage beast and confronting savage men. The compromise policy failed. Civil and religious liberty was not overborne; it rose erect; it triumphed; it is still gaining new and wider and more enduring triumphs; and tyrants have read anew the lesson, so often wasted upon them before, that where mankind stand upon their convictions of moral right and duty, in disobedience to civil authority, there is no middle course of dealing with them, between the persecution that exterminates, and the toleration that satisfies. The Puritans were not exterminated, they were not satisfied.

The Puritans thus persisted and prevailed because they had adopted one true, singular, and sublime principle of civil conduct, namely: that the subject in every State has a natural right to religious liberty of conscience. They knew too well the weakness of human guaranties of civil liberty, and the frailty of civil barriers against tyranny. They therefore did not affect to derive the right of toleration from the common law, or the statutes of the realm, or magna charta, or even from than imaginary contest between the sovereign and the subject, which some publicists had about that time invented as a basis for civil rights. They resorted directly to a law broader, older, and more stable, than all these—a law universal in its application and in its obligation, established by the Creator and Judge of all men, and therefore paramount to all human constitutions. ALGERNON SIDNEY, LOCKE and BACON, and even HOOKER, chosen and ablest champion of the Church of England, demonstrated the existence of this law, deriving the evidences of it, and of its universal nature and application, from natural and revealed religion, in the high debates of the Seventeenth Century. BLACKSTONE, VATTEL, and MONTESQUIEU, have built upon it their respective systems of municipal law, public law, and government; and our own Congress of 1776 sunk into this same enduring foundation the corner-stone of this vast and towering structure of American Freedom. The Puritans could therefore lay no claim to the discovery of this great principle, or to the promulgation of it. But the distinguished glory of having first reduced it from speculation to actual and effective application, as a conventional rule of political conduct, is all their own.

This great principle was not only a disturbing, but it was also an offensive and annoying, one. It was an appeal from the highest sovereign power in the State, to a sovereign power still higher, and therefore was thought seditious. It of course encountered then the same ingenious sophistry which, although often overthrown, has not even yet been silenced. It was argued, that if individual conscience may rightly refuse to acquiesce in the results of the general conviction collected by the State and established as law, it may also rightfully resist the law by force, which would produce disorder and lead to anarchy. It was argued, also, that inasmuch as civil government is of divine appointment, it must be competent to act as an arbiter between conflicting consciences, and that implicit obedience to its decrees, as such arbiter, is therefore a religious duty. As might well have been foreseen, there arose, on the side of the Puritans, contestants worthy of the majestic principle they defended—contestants whose voices, then silenced by persecution, or drowned by public clamor, have reached this more congenial age, and are now giving form and condensation to the whole science of political ethics. Not again recalling the names of LOCKE and SIDNEY, there was EDWARDS, profoundest metaphysician of all ages; MILTON, always discontented and distrusted among men, but familiar with angels, and learned in the counsels of Heaven. It was their sufficient reply, that unenlightened and unsanctified consciences will never disturb despotism with their remonstrances, and that consciences illuminated and purified cannot be perverted to error; that God has delegated to no human tribunal aurhority to interfere between Himself and the monitor which He has implanted in the bosom of every moral being, and which is responsible to its Author alone; and that the boundaries of human authorities are the boundaries of eternal justice, ascertained by the teachings of that monitor which, where it is free and fully awakened, must always be the same. They answered farther, and with decisive energy, that traditions and compacts subversive of freedom were altogether void, because the masses of men living at one time in a State must always have supreme control over their own conduct, in all that concerns their duty to God and their own happiness.

Fortunately, the Puritans had keen sagacity. They would not ask liberty of conscience as a political concession; because, if granted as such, it might be revoked. Fortunately, they were not purposely a political or civil body, but a purely religious one; a church in the wilderness, as they described themselves; a church without secular combinations, interests, or ends; a church with no interest but duty, no end but to avoid the divine disfavor, and no head but God. Fortunately, also, the age was as yet a religious one. Skepticism, which has since so widely overrun large portions of Europe, and scattered its poison even here, had not then spread the world; and the plenary waters and authority of the Holy Scriptures, to which the Puritans appealed, was universally acknowledged. It was especially felicitous that the lives of the Puritans vindicated their sincerity, magnanimity and piety. Equally in domestic and social life, and in the great transactions of the State in which they became concerned, their conduct was without fear and without reproach. With all these advantages, the Puritans, as naturally as wisely, reserved themselves to the Divine Revelations for the principle which they promulgated. With effective simplicity, they confined themselves to the main point in debate. They neither pretended to define nor to make summaries of all the natural rights of man which tyranny might invade, nor to trace out the ultimate secular consequences of the great principle on which they insisted. They rested the defence on the one natural right, which was distinctly invaded, on no grounds of expediency or of public utility, but on the grounds alone that God had given it, and that man could neither invade or surrender it, without a sin against the Divine Majesty. It was the peculiarity of the right thus invaded and defended, that lent to the Puritans their crowning advantage. Religion is the profoundest and most universal affection of our nature. Apparently the causes of innumerable differences and endless controversies, it is, nevertheless, the one common and principal element which controls the actions of all men. It sustained the Puritans. It gradually won for them the respect and sympathies of men and of nations. The right assailed brought equally conscience and the love of liberty, the two most elastic and enduring springs of activity, into resistance. Its invasion was sacrilegious, because it assumed to add to the Divine commandments, and to take away from disobedience to them the curses that are written against it in the Book of Life. Primitive apostolical eloquence, which reminds us of the inspired apology of Paul before Agrippa, revived in its defence. The Puritans spake from their prisons after this manner:

"Upon a careful examination of the Holy Scriptures, we find the English hierarchy to be different from Christ's institution, and to be derived from Antichrist, being the same the Pope left in this land, to which we dare not subject ourselves. We farther find that God has commanded all that believe in the gospel to walk in that holy path, and order which he has appointed in his church. Wherefore, in the reverend fear of his name, we have joined ourselves together, and subjected our souls and bodies to those laws and ordinances, and have chosen to ourselves such a ministry of pastors, teachers, elders and deacons, as Christ has given to his church on earth to the world's end, hoping for the promised assistance of his grace in our attendance upon him, notwithstanding any prohibition of men or what by men can be done unto us. We have ready to prove our church order to be warranted by the word of God, allowable by Her Majesty's laws, and no ways prejudicial to the sovereign power, and to disprove the public hierarchy, worship, and government, by such evidence as our adversaries shall not be able to withstand, protesting, if we fail herein, not only willingly to sustain such deserved punishment as shall be inflicted upon us, but to become conformable for the future, it we overthrow not our adversaries. * * * We, therefore, in the name of God and of our sovereign the Queen, pray that we may have the benefit of the laws and of the liberties of the land, namely, that we may be received to bail, till we be by order of law convicted of some crime deserving of bonds. We plight our faith unto God, and our allegiance to Her Majesty, that we will not commit anything unworthy of the gospel of Christ, or to the disturbance of the common peace and good order of the land, and that we will be forthcoming at such reasonable warning as your lordships shall command. Oh, let us not perish before trial and judgment, especially inflicting and crying out to you for the same. However, we take the Lord of Heaven and Earth, and his angels, together with your own consciences, and all persons in all ages, to whom this our supplication may come, that we have here truly advertised your honors of our case and mave, and have in all humility offered to come to Christian trial."

How sublimely, and yet with touching effect, does this opening of their cause by the Puritans illustrate the Divine instruction that the fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom?

Let us consider now the scope and full import of the Puritan principle. That scope is not narrowed by any failure of the Puritans themselves to comprehend it, or even by any neglect on their part to cover it fully in their own political conduct. Christianity is the same, however narrowed or perverted by erroneous creeds or practices among the faithful. Nor is the real merit of the Puritans diminished, because they did not fully comprehend all possible applications of the principle they maintained. Human progress is only the following of an endless chain, suspended from the throne of God. The links of that chain are infinite. The human hand can grasp only one of them at once.

The Puritan principle of the inviolability of the right of conscience, necessarily covers the inviolability of all the acknowledged natural rights of man, as well those which concern his duty to himself and his duty to others, as those which arise out of his direct duties towards God. Certainly the Creator and Ruler of the Universe, the beneficent Father and Preserver of all life, the universal Lawgiver and Judge of all moral beings, is not in any human sense a jealous and exacting God, incensed by the withholding of homage due to himself, and yet regardless of the neglect of other human duties which he has prescribed. Assuredly, when he commands us not only to walk humbly before Himself, but also to perfect our own nature, and to do justice, and love mercy towards other men, he has given us the same absolute right to the free exercise of our faculties, in performing these latter duties, that he has given us for the performance of the first. Nor is there any homage to God so acceptable as the upright heart and pure. He that loveth not his brother, whom he hath seen, how can he love God, whom he hath not seen?

The Puritan principle further involves the political equality of all men. Absolute rights arise out of the moral constitution of man. There is only one moral constitution of all men. The absolute rights of all men are therefore the same. Political equality is nothing else than the full enjoyment, by every member of the State, of the absolute rights which belong equally to all men. Any abridgment of that equality, on whatever consideration, except by discriminating justice in the punishment of crimes, is therefore forbidden to human government by the Divine authority. The Puritans so understood their own great principle, in its bearing upon the right of conscience.

"Liberty of conscience (said one of their earliest organs) is the natural right of every man. * * * * He that will look back on past times, and examine into the true causes of the subversion and devastation of States and countries, will find it owing to the tyranny of princes and the persecution of priests. The ministers of the Established Church say, 'if we tolerate one sect, we must tolerate all.' This is true. They have as good a right to their consciences as to their clothes or estates. No opinions or sentiments of religion are cognizable by the magistrates, any further than they are inconsistent with the peace of civil government."

But this latitude of the principle of tolerance has been always vigorously and efficiently opposed by prejudice, pride and bigotry, in every church, in every sect, in every State, and under every form of government. Each sect has claimed liberty of conscience for himself as a natural right, but with gross inconsistency, which invalidated its own argument, has denied that liberty to other sects—as if the Supreme Ruler had made men to agree, instead of differing, upon non-essential as well as upon essential articles of religious faith. The principle has nevertheless continually gained, and is still gaining, fresh triumphs. After a long contest in England, toleration was granted to all but Roman Catholics and Jews. One hundred and fifty years after the organization of the Puritans, the principle entered into all the American Constitutions. Fifty years later, it emancipated the Roman Catholics throughout Great Britain. Only a year ago, it removed the disfranchisement of the Jews in the British dominions. It has thus irrevocably become a part of the Constitution of that great empire.

The Puritan principle draws closely after it the consequence of an absolute separation of Church and State, for the reason that the formation of conscience can in no other way be practically and completely established. That separation has been made in the American Constitutions, with abundant advantage to both the cause of religion and the cause of good government. Great Britain is advancing steadily towards the adoption of the same broad, just, and beneficent policy. The separation of Church and State may therefore be regarded as a contribution made by the Puritans towards perfecting the art of government.

The political equality of men has also not with obstinate resistance, and has also achieved many and auspicious triumphs. After one hundred and fifty years of controversy, it was carried into the British constitution by the judicial decision in SOMERSET's case, that a slave could not breathe the air of England. Ten or fifteen years later, it was theoretically adopted and promulgated in the Declaration of American Independence. The suppression of the African slave trade, by convention of the States of Christendom, transferred the same principle to the law of nations. The abolition of Slavery by all the European nations, and, with few exceptions, also by all the American States, is indicative of the universal adoption of the same great principle by all Christian nations, at some period not far distant.

You are now prepared, I trust, for another and still more comprehensive view of the Puritan principle, namely: that its full and perfect development is the pure system of republican government. Such was its marked tendency in the beginning. "A generous disdain of one man's will," says a truly philosophical writer, "is to Republics what chastity is to woman—a conservative principle, not to be argued upon or subjected to calculations of utility." Puritanism was a protest against the will of one man, whether that man was Pope or King. What form of government, other than the pure Republic, can there be, where there is complete separation of Church and State, and where absolute political equality prevails? Abolish the connection of Church and State and all political distinctions between the members of the State, in any of the kingdoms or empires of Europe, and what would remain, or could exist there, but a pure Republic? If the argument is not yet conclusive, consider then that the Puritan principle tends to the pure Republic, by virtue of its conservative protection of the individual member of the State against its corporate oppression; by virtue, also, of its elevation of individual conscience—thus bringing down the importance of the aggregate mass, and raising the personal importance and dignity of the subject or citizen; by virtue of the importance it attaches to personal rights, exalting them above material interests—and so making those rights, and not property, the primary object of the care of Government; and by virtue, still further, of the openness, directness and frankness of conduct which it requires. Equal tolerance in religion, and equal enjoyment of the other absolute rights of man, are inconsistent with the secrecy and fraud which monarchy and aristocracy necessarily employ, and cannot endure private councils or cabals. The Puritan principle tends to the pure Republic still more obviously, because it seeks to abridge the powers of Government, and substitute consent and free acquiescence as the bond of union between the members of the State, instead of armed or military force. This operation of the principle is happily illustrated in our own Republic, which, although constituted by an ever increasing number of distinct States, has nevertheless been held together eighty years, and is, I trust, to be held together for ever, without, for that purpose, even the shadow of a standing army—an anomaly as pleasing as it is full of profitable instruction.

Let it be confessed that the Puritans, as a body, were slow to discern these consequences and tendencies. They disclaimed them long, and with unquestionable sincerity.

"Although (said they to ELIZABETH) her Majesty be incensed against us, as if we would obey no laws, we take the Lord of Heaven and Earth to witness that we acknowledge, from the bottom of our hearts, her Majesty to be our lawful Queen, placed over us for our good; and we give God our most humble and hearty thanks for her happy government; and both in public and private we constantly pray for her prosperity. We renounce all foreign power, and acknowledge Her Majesty's supremacy to be lawful and just. We detest all error and heresy. Yet we desire that Her Majesty will not think us disobedient, seeing we suffer ourselves to be displaced rather than yield to some things required. Our bodies and goods, and all we have, are in Her Majesty's hands; only our souls we reserve to our God, who is able to save and condemn us."

Long afterwards, and after the Puritans in America had practically enjoyed a pure Republican Government through some generations, the Colony of Massachusetts saluted CHARLES II., on his restoration, with this loyal address:

"To enjoy our liberty, and to walk according to the faith and order of the Gospel, was the cause of our transplanting ourselves, with our wives, our little ones, and our substance, choosing the pure Christian worship, with a good conscience, in this remote wilderness, rather than the pleasures of England with submission to the impositions of the hierarchy, to which we could not yield without an evil conscience. We are not seditious to the interests of Cæsar."

Nevertheless, the reluctance of the Puritans to admit the full tendencies of their principle, cannot justly excite surprise. We necessarily fear, and feel our way, when we are treading on unknown ground, or in the dark. "Let no one who begins an innovation," says MACHIAVELLI, "expect that he shall stop it at his pleasure, or regulate it according to his intention." The Puritans never aimed to be, and never consciously were, secular or political reformers. Their field of labor, as they bounded it, lay all within the Church of Christ. They sought not an earthly Republic, but only the Kingdom of Heaven. When, sometimes, the thought presented itself, that, by reason of their fidelity to their profession, a purer and better political state would arise out of the commotions through which they were passing, it seemed still to them a merely secondary object, subordinate to the one sole religious purpose for which they had combined. We all have learned how slowly the sentiment of independence, and the principle of republicanism, ripened in these colonies during the early stages of the revolutionary contest, and how these free institutions rose suddenly under the hands of a people who were even yet protesting an enduring loyalty to the throne and Parliament of Great Britain. It was not, however, with the master spirits, ADAMS, OTIS, and JEFFERSON. Nor was it so in the case of the Puritans with MILTON.

"No man, (said he,) who knows aught, can be so stupid to deny, that all men naturally were born free, being the image and resemblance of God himself, and were, by privilege, above all the creatures, born to command, and not to obey. The power of kings and magistrates is nothing else but what is only derivative, transferred, and committed to them in trust from the people, to the common good of them all, in whom the power yet fundamentally remains, and cannot be taken from them without a violation of their natural birthright."

How, then, has it happened that civil consequences so vast have followed the merely religious action of the Puritans? The apparent mystery is easily explained. Civil Liberty is an object of universal and intense desire. The cause of the Puritans identified itself with the cause of Civil Liberty in England, and ultimately, though on their part unconsciously, became the leading element of that cause, both in Europe and America. Thus identified and eminent, the Puritan cause effected the establishment of a Republic which endured through a short but glorious period in England. Though the British nation soon relapsed, and monarchy was restored, yet the Puritan principle, nevertheless, modified the constitution, and gave to it the popular form which it now bears. A throne yet towers above that edifice, but it is no longer the throne of the STUARTS, or of the TUDORS, or even of the PLANTAGENETS. It is simply ornamental. The Lords Spiritual and Temporal still constitute distinct estates, and retain their ancient dignity. But their real political power and influence have passed away, and the Commons, no longer contesting inch by inch for their constitutional rights, are virtually the rulers of the British Empire. France oscillates so uneasily and tremulously between the republic and military despotism, that no one who is hopeful of progress doubts where the needle will settle at last. It has become a proverb that Europe must soon be either Republic or Despotic. When the compromise system of limited monarchy shall have retired, and only the two systems of Republicism and Despotism are left to confront each other on that Continent, in an age of still increasing intellectual and moral energies, the triumph of the former, though uncertain in the points of time and manner and field of contest, will nevertheless be assured. The Puritan principle is shaping, already, future Republics on the islands and continents of the Pacific Ocean, and on the heretofore neglected coasts of Africa, while the American Continent is everywhere crowned with free institutions, due to its still more direct and potential influence. From Plymouth Rock to Labrador, to Magellan, and around, by bay, gulf, and headland, to Nootka Sound, the Republican system, more or less developed, and more or less firmly established, pervades this hemisphere. Such are the already ripening and ripened fruits of the vigorous plants of Puritanism, gathered equally and promiscuously from the parent stock in England, and from the exotic one so carefully transplanted on this ragged coast, and so sedulously watered, watched, cherished, and reared, by the Pilgrim Fathers.

Behold how the unfolding, justly and naturally, as I trust, of a theme primarily local, sectional, and even sectarian, has brought us to the solution of the great problem of the progress of mankind towards social happiness and beneficent government. That higher stage of social happiness, that purer form of republican government, to which we are tending, are but faintly shadowed forth in the disturbed transition scenes through which we are passing, and even in the most perfect institutions which have yet been

MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

Trial of Sylvanus M. Spencer for the Murder of Captain Frazier.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Hon. Judge Ingersoll.

FRIDAY, Dec. 21, 1855.

This trial was resumed to-day, at 10 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

Several new witnesses were examined, and others were recalled and cross-examined, after which

Mr. McKeon read in evidence the statement of Spencer before the Consul in Rio.

Examination of witnesses taken on board the American ship Sea Witch, in the port of Rio de Janeiro, commencing on the 16th day of June, 1855, before me, the undersigned, Consul of the United States, and relating to the alleged murder of G. W. Frazier, late Captain of said ship:

Sylvanus M. Spencer, being first duly sworn, declares and says to questions propounded him by the Consul, as follows: Says that he is a native of New-York, and now in his thirty-sixth year, and is by profession a seaman; that he shipped on board of the ship *Sea Witch* on the 2d of April, 1855, as her first officer, in the port of New-York, she being then commanded by Captain G. W. Frazier; proceeded on a voyage on board the ship towards Hong Kong, on the 18th of April, 1855; he states that, as the first officer, he kept the log of the ship, and which log book, marked now by him "Sylvanus M. Spencer," is exhibited to the Consul; this log book contains a true account of everything that occurred during the voyage, so far as witness made a note of it; on the evening of the 4th of June, 1855, at tea, and shortly after six o'clock, Captain Frazier used some ungentlemanly remarks towards me, at least I considered them so, to which I made no reply; witness was on the dog watch from six until eight o'clock; John Clark, the second officer, had the watch from eight until twelve o'clock; witness took charge of the watch from twelve until four o'clock; he has no recollection of having seen Captain Frazier from eight o'clock until four o'clock, on the night of the 5th, according to nautical time; indeed, he is positive that he did not see him; at four o'clock witness went into the cabin to call the Captain at the end of his watch; passed through the cabin, in which there was a dim light; went to the Captain's state-room and found no light burning there; witness called the Captain, received no answer; repeated the call, when I seemed to hear short, hard breathing; throwed open the pantry door and there got a light, which enabled me to look into the Captain's room, and there I saw a sight which I shall never forget; kind of lost my sight, and in an instant was at the doctor's room called him, and went in together into the Captain's room; found we needed assistance, and called the steward and carpenter; the Captain was lying on his right side, with his face to the starboard of the ship, sleeping in a starboard state-room, and of course his face was from us; we had considerable difficulty in turning him over to look at the wounds; he kept saying at intervals "Let me alone, belay that, belay that—put your siezing closer down!" we finally got him over, when, in spite of us, he got out of the berth to urinate; we tried to coax him to stay in the berth, and let us dress the wounds; I stayed by him until the doctor got his head bandaged up; the weather then became foul and bad, and my presence on deck was required; I saw him several times at intervals, and the carpenter was always with him spunging his mouth, but he expired about twelve o'clock, or shortly afterwards, on the same day; does not recollect whether there was a moon or not; recollect that there were dark, heavy clouds passing; was once during my watch, from twelve to four o'clock, in the pantry, but did not see the Captain; he went into the pantry to get something to eat; was there at another time during the same watch to light a cigar, but did not see or hear anything of the captain then; heard some one cough in the cabin; went to get something to eat about one o'clock, and after eating, or shortly after eating, lighted my cigar and went on deck; saw the door of the pantry next the captain's state-room open about three or four inches; the doors of the pantry are sliding doors; the larboard side of the ship, from twelve to four o'clock, was the weather side of the ship; knows of no dispute between the captain and any one during the voyage; he does know of difficulties having occurred; some of them I recollect; he had one with William Binney; he had another with a man whom we call Charlie; he had another with a man whom we call the blacksmith; he had another with a man named Gould; he has heard that the captain had another difficulty with a man whom we call Joe, and who is in my watch; this man's name is Joseph Venable; I do not know of my own knowledge of this last difficulty; does not know of his own knowledge of any threat made by any one against Captain Frazier.

At this point the witness complained that he was not well, and immediately his further examination was postponed until to-morrow, at half-past nine o'clock.

June 19, 1855.—The examination of *Sylvanus M. Spencer* was resumed—Being asked if he suspected any one with having murdered Captain Frazier, he answered that he did suspect four of the crew of the ship, and being asked to name them, he replied that a man called Charles, another named William Binney, another named John Gould, and the fourth named Joseph Venable are those whom he suspects, and added, I remember another, who is known on board of the ship as blacksmith, and these are all of whom he has any suspicion; the witness was then asked to state the reasons for his suspicions, and proceeded to say—as to Charles, my reasons for suspecting him are these—the night previous to the murder the captain punished him for not giving me immediately a reply to a question I asked him; I was not present at the time; I only heard the blows and some words; Charles is much in company with William Binney, John Gould and Joseph Venable; since the death of Captain Frazier his looks are much changed; he has a haggard expression of countenance, which I never noticed before the occurrence; as to William Binney, he has been punished by the captain and myself several times, for various offences, and has been heard to use violent language as to the captain and myself; I cannot vouch for the language; those who heard it will give it to you; Mr. Macrae heard it, and reported it to me; since the death of Captain Frazier I have found it necessary to punish Binney for breaking open and stealing from his shipmate's chest; this was charged against him, and, being a suspicious character, I put him in irons; as to John Gould, I suspect him because of his association and connection with the others; I mean Binney, Charles and Venable; I suspect Joseph Venable because of the marked change in his countenance since the death of Capt. Frazier—a change that was remarked by Doctor Brolasky and the second mate, the carpenter and Mr. Macrae; and he is much with Binney, Gould and Charles. I suspect the man called Blacksmith; do not exactly know his name, for the following reasons: As far as I can judge, he is out of his mind; I had frequently punished him by tying his hands over his head to one of the beams, for various offences; Captain Frazier has also done the same, but not lately for the poor wretch has been the subject of our regret, and no notice has been taken of him of late; but it has often occurred to me that it was all affected; and these are my reasons for suspecting either of these men with having been instrumental in the murder of Captain Frazier; I have no suspicion of any one else; there is a circumstance that has occurred to me within the last twenty-four hours; I will now proceed to relate it.

Note.—Witness here took up a book, on one page of which he has, by the request of the counsel, written "Sylvanus M. Spencer," and which is referred to as being a book of his own, and then read from it as follows: "Mr. Clarke, the second mate, has conducted himself very mysteriously to me the last twenty-four hours, scarcely speaking, and not even returning common civilities. Yesterday afternoon, while I was under examination, he injured his hand so that it bled considerably. I understand it was done getting out a cask of bread. He, however, went to my room, took out one of the marling spikes, of which I have a number, and showed it to some one or more, making some remarks, the nature of which has excited my suspicions and brought to my recollection a circumstance that occurred about a fortnight after leaving New-York; on which occasion he did not obey my orders promptly, and made some very impertinent remarks to me; for which I struck him over the head with a wooden belaying pin much harder than I intended, and even knocked him down, and then sent him to his room; on this occasion he swore he would have my life before I reached Hong Kong. Of this circumstance and threat I have not thought until the present moment, and think it may portend some evil design. Eight o'clock A. M., Tuesday, 19th of June." Being asked how this memorandum, prepared since his examination, stopped at half-past two o'clock yesterday, bears upon the inquiry as to who killed Captain Frazier, he observed, it bears thus: shows a design of which I had not the least suspicion, and an evident wish to fasten something tangible even on myself, to escape any inquiry; and that was the idea when I penned this, thinking that a person that could act thus, could be guilty of something more; and I never had any suspicion of him until then, and trusted him with everything about the ship except my own life.

Note.—Here the witness was admonished that he might be mistaken in charging Clarke, the second mate, with going to his room and taking out any marling spike therefrom, or showing any marling spike to any one. Proceeded to say: I did not see it; but I heard such remarks as satisfied me it was done. The witness being asked who was his watch on the night when the captain was killed, answered, Mr. Macrae was in my watch, and also William Binney, Joseph Venable, the man Charles, Blacksmith, Thomas Connolly, Henry, Davis, William, Emanuel and Antonio and Lewis; of these Antonio and Emanuel were at the helm. No regular watch was kept in the pantry; it was visited occasionally during the night, and he believe Mr. Macrae came down to ascertain the hour; and furthermore the said deponent saith not.

SYLVANUS M. SPENCER.

Mr. McKeon then read the book from which we make the subjoined extract as a specimen, *verbatim et literatim*:

"On, how shall I describe my feelings; this morning at 4 o'clock A. M. found the Captain wounded to death, not quite dead, but incencible, and evedantly dieing; the doctor gives no hopes, still I keep the ship to her course, hoping for some partial recovery of sencibility, to consult his last wishes, and, if possible, get some clue to the detection of the murderer or murderers.

"Oh, it is a horrid to think that such a deed could be perpetrated and no vistey of the asses other than the deed. At daylight looked carefully around, no spot or anything that could enable one to say that it was done with this that or the other, or who was the Fowl assen." "6 o'clock & 30 Doctor thinks the Capt. may linger a few days before he expires, and possibly recover his sences for a short time. Continued to bear away for the port of Rio Jenerio, and done so. Latter part of this day strong breezes and heavy squall with rain, shortened sail, arm'd ourselves with all possible precaution."

"10 o'clock—Doctor gives up all hopes; at noon informs me the Captain is dieing. Oh this is horrid. I had hoped for some partial recovery of sencibility." "30 minutes past merd.—The Captain expired; set the cook and steward to wash and lay him out and endjoined silence upon the foulks aft." "4 o'clock P. M., June 16, N. Time—Mustered the crew and informed them simply that the Captain was dead and that I was keeping the ship for Rio Janeiro; saw no expression of countenance that looked confused or that should give any clue to the detection of the assen."

"Carpenter to work making a coffen. I have the Aldermann's whiskey below which the doctor thinks is sufficient to preserve the Sodie. This I wish to do by all means (as being an express wish of him some time ago in case he should die.)"

"Also that upon my arrival at Rio Janerio (and God only knows whether I shall or no) the crew may be confronted with the corps and there in the presence of unbias and unnerved observers some clue be discovered to the detection of the murderers. O my dear friend think of the horror of my possition. indeed I find Languege inadequet to express it, or to convey an ide of the horror of this foul deed. A man evedently sleeping struck senceless at a blow and that blow repeated to make assurance doubly sure again and again."

"About noon got the coffin ready."

"8 o c P M enterred the corps and covered it with Liquor not having quit enof added a beeked of water which in the opinion of the ship surgeon as sufficient to preserve the corps. 8 o c mustered all hands and lowered the coffin the lower hole. Again I cast a scrutenising glance on every countenance but every thing is blank and I dont seem to possess my natural penetration."

"Oh Edward sailors will be sailors for while we where pitching the cover of the coffin on deck, I went forward, and there was four of the rogues playing cards; and when we lowered the corps in the hole one of the sailors began to shout evo for which I upraided him and I understand he has since wept."

"Night fall of the 6th. Civil time. Cabin. Oh you have never been to sea and can form no Idea of the solemnity of the scene. But such a calm as this surpasses everything of its kind that ever fell to my lot to behold; only think of us anxious to reach Port for our own safety as well as the vessell, and other inocent lives on board, for how far the intention goes towards the murder of every one aft God only knows; and may be the destruction of the vessel by fire and other means and awful thought I cannot endure it the murderer may be in our midst, —some one not suspected."

* * * * * * *

"Everything almost belonging to the late Capt. Fraser I have had put under lock and key in the stateroom, for I've not time to make an inventory there of, which I propose to do upon my arrival at Rio Janeiro, and have then packed up and sent to his bereaved family."

* * * * * * *

"The Doctor tells me that the crew thinks the Captain killed himselve; Poor fellows, let them think so. But I, who have seen the corps, both before and after death, can have no such opinion; if I could, it whould be a great reliefe to my mind. Daylight once more, Thank Providence, and everything as usual)."

* * * * * * *

"Monday, 18 June, 1855 20 before eleven o'clock. The consul came, on board accompanied by the Captain of the Brigg *Brainbridge* and several other gentlemen captains of vessels and two phisicians and ordered the corps got up from below which was done; made a post mortem examination of the head of our late Captain and established the fact of his murder; for the wounds in the opinion of the medical men must have been inflicted by some person or persons; it was quite evedent that two instruments must have been used as there was the Head or Skull broken or completely stove in—and one wound evedently done with a sharp instrument."

The next witness for the prosecution was

Dr. James R. Chilton, who proved, first, that he got no indication of blood on the marlin spike; second, that he examined the pantaloons carefully, found several spots which had the appearance of blood, cut them out, subjected them to a test, and found no indications of blood, but pitch; third, that he examined the spots on the hat, and found that they were nothing but red paint; and fourth, that he detected two spots which were blood on the bosom of the shirt.

Zophar Piersall was the last witness for the prosecution.

The witness was cross-examined at some length by Mr. Fullerton. His replies at first gave some indications of prevarication, but eventually he explained himself without testifying to any new fact of importance.

Mr. McKeon—That is our case.

THE DEFENCE.

Mr. Fullerton rose and said that the defence had no formal opening to make, and little or no evidence to offer, the other witnesses on board of the vessel at the time of the murder, being either discharged in Rio Janeiro, or sent on the *Sea Witch*. Some questions, however, would be put to the Doctor and Steward. He was desirous the defence should not be called upon to sum up to-night.

The Court seemed to think that the case should be closed to-night.

A recess of fifteen minutes occurred.

When the Court resumed, the doctor was again called, but could not be found.

Edward Madison, the steward, was then recalled.

He did not recollect the morning when the ship was in the bay of the difficulty between the captain and Mr. Spencer; did not know of any such difficulty; he remembered the morning when the ship was towed out, and heard no conversation between them at the breakfast table; if there had been any he would have heard it; I was attending the table.

To Judge Beebe—We had the food in the galley, and went backwards and forwards to get it.

To Mr. Dunning—The food was laid on the breakfast table before they sat down; there was no quarrel that ever I knew of when the vessel was in the Horseshoe.

To Judge Beebe—During the time they were eating I used to be in the pantry.

To Mr. Dunning—The pantry is adjoining the room; I could have heard what they said often in the pantry.

To Mr. Beebe—There was no other place I went except at dinner time, when I went to the galley to get the dessert; after we left the Horseshoe we used to have warm cakes, and went for them at breakfast; I do not know that I was anywhere at breakfast that morning but in the pantry.

Doctor Eorolasci was again called, but did not answer.

The Court asked the defence to state what they proposed to prove by him, and perhaps it might be agreed to.

Mr. Dunning said that he proposed to show by the Doctor that no quarrel took place at the breakfast table that morning in the Horseshoe.

The District-Attorney said the Doctor testified before the Commissioner that that quarrel took place after breakfast.

John W. Clark, the second officer, was recalled—he could not tell how many more shirts there were in this bag; there were more than one; all Spencer's dirty clothes were in it.

To Judge Beebe—This was the only shirt on which I saw any blood.

A conversation took place between the Counsel as to the fact whether Spencer himself did not close the Captain's window on the morning of the 5th of June, after the deceased man was discovered in the condition to which the witnesses testified.

The Doctor not being present to prove this, however, the matter was dropped.

The Counsel for the prisoner having now closed their testimony,

Mr. Fullerton proceeded to sum up the case in behalf of the prisoner.

Mr. McKeon, the District-Attorney, addressed the Jury on the part of the Government.

The learned Judge delivered a lucid charge, which, on the whole, appeared to incline to the belief that the facts adduced on the evidence were consistent with the innocence of the prisoner.

The Jury then retired, and at 10 o'clock P. M. had not agreed.

The Court then adjourned.

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

The Jury, of Course, Cannot Agree.

FOURTH DAY.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

The Court met at 10½ o'clock this morning, and the Jury having been polled, the Recorder proceeded to deliver his charge. The Court-room was crowded with spectators, considerable interest being manifested by the public in the result of the trial.

The Recorder then charged the Jury.

At the conclusion of the Charge, Mr. Clinton rose and made numerous exceptions, which we have not space to insert. Quite a sharp cross-fire was kept up between that gentleman and the Recorder, much to the interest of the on-lookers and auditors. The Jury went out at 12 o'clock. Sundry small cases came up for trial during the afternoon. At 4½ o'clock they returned into Court, and, of course, stated that they could not agree. (Juries never agree now-a-days.) They wished to know what constituted the different degrees of manslaughter, but did not think there was any possibility of their agreeing, even if informed.

The District Attorney said that in view that the case had been four days on trial, and that this was the fifth murder case within a few weeks in the Court of Oyer and, Terminer, and this Court, I which Juries had disagreed, he thought it only right that the Jury should be sent back again.

The Recorder explained the difference in the degrees of manslaughter, and they again retired.

At 5½ o'clock the Recorder sent for the Jury, and told them that the Court-room should be appropriated to their use. He also said that he would order refreshments for them, and that if they determined upon a verdict before 9 o'clock, he would be in readiness to receive it, otherwise he should adjourn the Court until 10 o'clock on Saturday morning, and they would be locked up for the night.

At 10 o'clock the Jury sent word to the Recorder that they could not agree, and they were accordingly locked up for the night.

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New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1855.

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The Times for California.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA will be issued THIS MORNING, in ample season for the mails per steamship *Empire City*. It will contain the Proceedings in Congress; a complete Summary of Domestic and Foreign Intelligence since the sailing of the last steamer; Editorial Articles on current topics; News Items of interest from all parts of the United States; full Commercial Summaries, Reports of Public Meetings, Marriages, Deaths, &c. The mails will close at 1 o'clock. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, sixpence. Agents will please send in their orders as early as possible.

☞ Nothing was done in Congress yesterday towards organizing the House by a choice of Speaker; there were no ballotings, and the whole day was consumed in paltry debates and personal explanations. One of the Virginian members, the Hon. WM. SMITH, let off his superfluous energy by attacking the Editor of the Washington *Star*, in the Avenue. The probabilities of an election of Speaker are as remote now, as on the first day of the meeting of Congress.

Evils of an Unorganized Congress.

Some fifteen hundred miles distant from this City, the commercial centre of the Union, within our own territory, there exists a civil war, a deadly strife of a purely political nature. Within the confines of a new settlement, in a wilderness, some eight hundred men are under arms; their families are there, and their hopes and ventures for themselves and their children are scattered about them. Around are thousands of armed and blood-thirsty ruffians, awaiting but the signal to commence an onslaught upon these, from which all quarter is excluded, which can only end in the entire massacre of the besieged, or in a dearly paid for repulse of the assailants. The centre group is of tried, earnest, resolute men, defending their homes and hopes; men who have staked everything upon the ground they defend; men who have left civilization at the East, under the guarantees of federal protection and the right of self-government, to civilize and people a soil twice solemnly assigned to them and freedom—the paradise, in natural aspects, of the whole western country; men who have given no other offence to the horde surrounding them, than by claiming what the law assures all men—liberty of thought, speech, and government. To be conquered by the savages without would be the same thing as unsparing massacre; to conquer, must be at the expense of decimation. While we write the tragedy may be enacting, and for the first time in our history as a united people, the blood of American citizens shall be poured out by Americans, with a vindictive eagerness only paralleled in the story of barbarous ages.

Some two hundred miles hence is the seat of our Government, whose business it is to protect the citizen, and secure him the enjoyment of every political right. Legitimately, it has no other business than that. All its functions are tributary to that single end. It has soldiers and arms amply sufficient to extinguish the widest and wildest insurrection of bad people at all likely to occur. It uses these instruments of order and protection in certain cases, and in behalf of certain classes of people. It uses them freely and cruelly against an almost extinguished tribe of Aborigines, whose offence is, at the most, no greater than the plunder of a trader or trapper. It uses them to escort back to his owner, at an expense of $30,000, a negro boy, fled from his plantation. But when fifteen hundred peaceful, industrious, and inoffensive American citizens, whose misfortune it is to have been born above the tropic, are on the eve of being mercilessly slaughtered, men, women, and children, by a crew of savages more sanguinary in threat than Sioux or Sac, that eminently conservative and paternal Government has no use whatever for its expensive apparatus of protection—nay, not content with leaving the doomed community to its fate, it encourages the step-Governor it has assigned the persecuted people, to invite larger reinforcements of madmen from other States, and to lend all the energies of destruction, legal and illicit, within the official's reach upon the victims, only reserving the paternal arm to be fully unbared when the work of annihilation is to be finally completed. For all practical purposes, the war in Kansas is a war made by the Federal Executive, upon a people whom it actually invited to the soil now to be stained with their blood.

A third picture, and the gallery is complete. The only power, short of revolution, that can interpose for the restoration of right and the salvation of the innocent, is Congress, now assembled, but still unorganised. The Senate may be left out of the count; of late years, it has subsided into a branch of the Executive, and merely reflects the will of the reigning Cæsar. But the House of Representatives, coming from the people immediately; coming so directly as to be thoroughly apprised of the popular indignation at the wrongs of the new territory; and, by what was presumed to be an effective majority, opposed to the surrender of a thrifty community to such extermination as visited the Valais and Glencoe—the House of Representatives, we say, which can right the wrong and the outrage, remains, through the resistance of less than a dozen individuals, unorganized and helpless. The House may drive the Executive to the enforcement of the laws; it may require that the wheels of Government shall operate for the protection of the injured, or withhold money, the motive power, altogether; it may, in short, repress the civil war now raging unchecked on the national soil, and yet its energies are paralyzed and suspended by these inscrutable voters for "scattering." If blood has been, or is to be shed in Kansas, this mischievous group of incapables shall be held answerable for it. By their indefensible course they have prevented help to the men of Lawrence; have permitted, or refused to prevent the waste of life; and shall not the blood of the victims, if victims there be, be required at their hands?

The Navy Retired List.

We are very glad that a movement has been made in the Senate to bring to light the records of the late Navy Board for forming a retired list of officers; for the reputation of the members of the Board, as well as that of the officers who were the subjects or victims of their decisions, demands that the grounds for their action should be made public. The retired officers, the furloughed and "dropped," as well as those put on leave of absence, as a matter of course, all complain of the injustice and hardships of their cases, and it is only proper that they should be informed of the causes which influenced the Board in their decisions, and the members of the Board should be permitted to justify themselves to the public. Let us know the whole truth, and no one will have any right to complain if he should come off second best by the exposure. The President himself, and the Secretary of the Navy, both intimated that there were cases which they did not approve in the decisions of the Board, but approved them *on the whole*. It is hardly fair that the unfortunate and the vicious, the invalid and the imbecile, the physically incapable and the morally depraved, should all be included together in one condemnatory list, and the public not be allowed to know the difference between them. Some of the furloughed officers are still young and vigorous men, who have to enter upon a new course of life, and make their way in the world as they best can, and it is unjust to them in the last degree that those who may have been put upon the list for some error of discipline, or youthful indiscretion, should be put in the same category with the dissolute or incapable. No harm can possibly be done by a full and above-board exposure of all the influences which were brought to bear upon the Retiring Board; it will at once be the means of disposing of a good many importunate men who will else, under the shield of mystery, be continually complaining of the injustice done them, while their friends will be besieging the Government for their restoration. It is most desirable for all parties concerned that everything connected with the action of the Board shall be made public; the incapables and the dissolute will have no cause for complaint, while the unfortunates will be gainers by the publicity of the causes which led to their dismissal.

The New-England Festival.

In all the principal cities of our widely extended territory to-day, from the Pacific to the Gulf of Mexico, on the banks of the Missouri, the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Delaware, the Hudson, and the shores of the great lakes, the sons of New-England meet together to commemorate the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers on the bleak shores of Massachusetts Bay, 235 years ago. It is a remarkable circumstance that the settlement of no other part of the country is thus commemorated by an annual festival, and the fact shows how completely the Pilgrim element has given a savor to the whole nation. In this City the day has long been kept by the New-Englanders, who have added so greatly to its wealth and beauty, in a peculiarly appropriate manner, by religious and literary exercises, and by a public dinner. The literary services were held last evening in the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, when that eminent New-England poet, Doctor OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, delivered an oration, and Rev. JOHN PIERPOINT delivered a poem. This evening the New-England Society have their annual dinner at the Astor House. At Plymouth, yesterday was observed with unusual demonstrations of festivity, and the oration was delivered by Senator SEWARD, who is of New-England descent. Thirty-five years ago, on the two hundredth anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims, DANIEL WEBSTER, then in the noon-tide of his brilliant career, delivered the oration at Plymouth, which has been esteemed as one of his noblest oratorical efforts. The oration of Mr. SEWARD will be found reported at full length on our Second Page; it is worthy of the occasion and of his distinguished reputation. The New-England Society of Brooklyn held their celebration last evening, a report of which we give on another page.

Registry of Designs.

In France everything in the shape of a new design which requires an exercise of the inventive faculties, or of artistic skill, is patented for the benefit of the designer. A new style of bonnet, the shape of a hat, the head of a walking stick, the decoration of a pipe bowl, a new perfume, or a new play, are all entitled to a *brevet*, and the originator enjoys the full benefit of his ingenuity. It is essential to the prosperity of a manufacturing nation that this should be the case. Without this perfect security against an infringement of the right of property in the fruits of human ingenuity, France would at once degenerate into a third or fourth rate power; for she has no raw materials to export, and all her wealth lies in her artistic ingenuity and the industry of her artisans. It is a matter full of profitable suggestion to reflect how little that France can contribute to the wealth of the world in the shape of raw materials. She sends us absolutely nothing which our own soil does not produce in much greater abundance than her own, yet see how she drains us of our specie and the fruits of our labor to pay for the artistic gim-cracks which we receive from her. We send her a bale of cotton, which we repurchase of her in the shape of laces and muslins at two or three thousand per cent. advance on the price at which we sold it; we send her whisky, which we repurchase as brandy, and burgundy, and hock, and claret; we send her hog's lard, and repurchase it in the shape of olive oil; we send her raw hides, and it comes back to us in the shape of gloves and slippers. There is a large warehouse up Broadway where all manner of dyed and brandied fruits, roasted chesnuts, goose-liver pies, and pickles, imported from France, are sold, merely because they are put up prettily in fancy boxes and bottles, while our farmers allow such things to rot in their fields, because there is nobody who has the ingenuity to preserve them.

Under all the changes which the government of France has passed through during the last fifty years, the interests of art have never been neglected; under the Republicans, Napoleons, Bourbons and Orleanists, the same fostering care has been extended to art, and the nation has waxed strong and mighty in consequence.

We have, hitherto, shown an almost barbarous indifference to the interests of our art-manufactures. Even at this day, the author of a new drama cannot print it without danger of his right of property being invaded, and the invention of a new article of dress, or a new artistic design, has no protection against anybody appropriating his ideas, who may find it to his interest to do so.

But, we are happy to learn that an effort is to be made to bring this subject before Congress, and to move for a registry for designs such as exists in both France and England. It is only by such means that our artisans can ever be encouraged, or the industrial resources of the country be developed. If Congress shall ever be so freed from the distracting sectional disputes which have so long retarded wholesome legislation, and prevented the natural development of our internal resources, we trust that this subject will receive the attention which its importance merits, and that every originator of a new idea will be secured the enjoyment of the fruits of his own industry or genius.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI's "Favorita" was produced here last evening, for the first time under the present management, and consequently with an entirely new *cast*. The leading attraction, or rather the novelty from which most was expected, was the *Leonora* of Mlle. NANTINA DIDIER. We have been accustomed to so much excellence in this rôle that we have, we fear, become fastidious and difficult to please. Judging Mlle. DIDIER by those who have preceded her in this character, and also by the high estimate we have formed of her capabilities, we can scarcely look on the performance of last night as a triumph. The music seemed to cost Mlle. DIDIER much effort, and once or twice we fancied she was not quite up in the text. Of the other artists we cannot be so lenient. DRIENOLI was scarcely tolerable; shamefully ignorant of the music, and hopelessly vapid. GARRANONI as *Balthasar* did the best he could, but, unfortunately, it was insufficient. MORELLI was the only artist of the evening who displayed some perception of the requirements of the rôle, and he was not faultless. We cannot even say a good word for the orchestra, which was coarse and blatant. The only satisfaction we can afford ourselves in the conditional one that all these things may be remedied by the next performance of the opera on Monday evening.

Mr. Gottschalk's Soiree.

We have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion that the palmy days of piano-forte playing and players have past away. So much has been done in the way of "developing" the instrument, from the gentleman who made a bet that he would strike a million notes in twelve hours down to the Briareus of Weimar, who strikes twice as many in half the time, that there is really very little left to develop. More strength has given place to more rapidity, and now we of the present day are privileged to enjoy a frightful combination of the two. The saddest sight we have to encounter in our melancholy rambles through the various places of amusement is that of a pianist stripping to his instrument. It is no consolation to us that he merely pulls off his gloves. He might as well take off his coat like any other able-bodied laborer. The work he is going to do—the digging, delving, hammering and spinning—is of the severest kind, and we cannot help feeling that he should go into it with perfect looseness. When he has commenced, our admiration is divided between the vigor of the player, the strength of the instrument, and the endurance of the audience. When he has finished, we feel ourselves suffused with a moist warmth, as if we had been assisting at a foundry where a great many hot sparks were flying about, and finally we go away, thirsting for water or music, or anything that is cool and refreshing. Of such laborious players we have had enough. There are some dozens in New-York at the present moment, and every steamer brings a few vigorous recruits. The only joke we can extract from this alarming fact is the singular one that each of those gentlemen denounces, in the most unmeasured terms, the hammering propensities of his brother, while he himself hammers away as lustily as ever.

If we could detect nothing in Mr. GOTTSCHALK but more or less of the perfection of his predecessors, we certainly should not go out of our way to speak of him. It would be more in accordance with our feelings to let him thump his way through the world and the keyboard as rapidly as might be. But it is far otherwise. In Mr. GOTTSCHALK we have an artist who doubly claims our attention and respect. He is entitled to the first for an immense mastery of the instrument, yet abstinence from the annoyances we have mentioned, and to the second for an unequivocal manifestation of genius—none the less genius that it is peculiar.

There are two ways of appealing to a piano-forte. The first and most common we have already hinted at. It is to pitch into "it" as though it were a musical rowdy which can only be made to do civil things under compulsion. The second is to appeal to it as an intellectuality that can solve great psychological problems, not otherwise soluble. Mr. GOTTSCHALK is one of the few who are blessed with the rare power to do the latter. His playing is full of inner-meaning and suggestiveness. All his wonderful mechanical skill and dexterity are kept in the back ground, by the strong and impalpable force of a predominant idea. He executes immense difficulties without impressing us with the idea that they are difficulties at all. Not because his superior dexterity enables him to do so, but because these difficulties are used for a secondary purpose only. In the opening Fantasie, (Italian Glories,) there were passages which even in third-rate hands would have brought down the house, but which, executed faultlessly by Mr. GOTTSCHALK, seemed the greatest probabilities that could possibly happen, and altogether too natural to make a demonstration about. Those flying chords; those odorous chromatic scales; those sephyr-like tremolos; those perfectly spiritual *arpeggios*, leaping up to Heaven like a flame from the altar; those passionate combinations, struggling for mastery, like man's desires; why, they all seemed as simple and wholesome, to our mind, as truth itself.

The striking peculiarity of Mr. GOTTSCHALK's playing is a remarkable individuality. All his best thoughts are uttered in a language of his own. He may strike the keys as vigorously as any one else, but we are not conscious of the fact. We only know that he produces a *quality* of tone which is new to us, which we have never heard equalled, and wherein we can detect nothing that is mechanical or physical, or suggestive of a man with his wristbands turned up. In his loudest passages he preserves this characteristic, in the softest also; and whether he is in the bass or the treble, it is the same. We can now understand why Mr. GOTTSCHALK has failed to win the esteem of the hammerites. Their blunted appetites could not possibly drink in the luxury of this new quality of sound.

The programme of Thursday night contained eight pieces, of the execution of which we need scarcely say anything except that it was absolutely perfect. A charming *Ballads* in the first part developed some of Mr. GOTTSCHALK's happiest characteristics; the instrument became vocal under his touch. A *marche de nuit* which followed is an admirable composition, not unworthy of CHOPIN himself, whose style it resembles. In the performance of this piece, Mr. GOTTSCHALK displayed an unequaled breadth and vastness.

Then came the banjo piece, redolent of Southern life and rhythm, and performed in a way that no one else can hope to approach. In the second part of the programme we were especially delighted with the piece called the "Last Hope," a lamentation of a decidedly Hebrew character and CHOPIN's *Marche Funebre*. We should like to write a column or two about these last two compositions, but as our space and our readers' patience are both exhausted, we will content ourselves with saying that they were both superbly rendered, especially the first.

In conclusion, we urge on our readers to hear Mr. GOTTSCHALK for themselves. They cannot fail to profit by a keen study and analysis of his characteristic style and individuality.

Who's to be the new City Judge?

There is a good deal of curiosity about town as to whom the Governor will appoint to the City Judgeship vacated by the resignation of Judge STUART. There is, of course, no frightful lack of gentlemen willing to take it. The Temperance men are urging the claims of Mr. CAPRON, who also is a Whig. Some of the Whigs "proper" push the claims of Judge W. R. BEBEE, who vacated the office last January. We have heard the name of Hon WM. ALLEN mentioned, and also that of Judge BIRDSALL of the Marine Court. As to the prospects of either or any of these gentlemen, we find nobody who is particularly posted.

Death of Nicholas Dean.

NICHOLAS DEAN, President of the Croton Aqueduct Department Board, died Friday morning, in the 65th year of his age. Mr. DEAN was a most worthy citizen and most highly appreciated. He has been County Clerk, and Secretary to the Convention which framed the City Charter; he was President of the Croton Water Board from 1843 to 1853, President of the Long Island Water Works from 1853 to 1854; and more lately President of the Harlem Railroad. He resigned this last office at the last election of Directors.

Fined for Contempt.

In the Marine Court, yesterday morning, Judge THOMPSON passed sentence on the twelve Jurors who had agreed to disagree, by fining them twenty dollars, and *confining* those who refused to pay the impost. Several of the Jurors, who had well-filled porte monnaies, paid up, but others refused, and, it is said, intend to test the authority of the Court to impose such a fine.

Arrival of the Hermann.

The United States Mail steamship *Hermann*, EDWARD HIGGINS, Commander, has arrived with dates from Southampton to the 5th inst., 94 passengers and 606 tons of German, French and British merchandise.

Our advices by the *Hermann* are not so late by three days as those brought by the *Asia*.

☞ There was a grand Union Concert last night at the Tabernacle, of Newsboys and Five Points' Mission scholars. A grand time, a full house, and a very touching sight.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps, Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

PARR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but 25. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARR, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HUCKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins), at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (if its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 50 per cent. saved monthly.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 263 Broadway.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Watches, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands and Boxes, Cigar-stands and Cases, Mouchoir and Glove-boxes, Jewel-caskets, Toilet-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Figures and Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Porte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.

OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 537 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—NEW MACHINES of the most improved style will be exchanged, on liberal terms, for old Machines of every kind. Great numbers of Machines of the Avery, Wilson, Grover and Baker, and other patents have been sold which can't be used to any advantage. These machines we offer to relieve the public from. Old unimproved machines of our own make exchanged in the same way. Old machines so received by us will at once be destroyed. For terms of exchange apply personally, or by letter, to

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

MINK SABLE SETS AT GENIN'S.—LADIES ARE invited to inspect the superb stock of fancy furs at GENIN'S lower store, and to note especially the splendid sets of mink sable, consisting of tippet, muff and cuffs, at $100 the set. The mink sable tippets, varying in price from $25 to $50, are superior in depth of color, gloss and quality, to any specimens of this beautiful fur, procurable at the same figure elsewhere.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

RICH PLAID POPLINS AT 25 PER YARD.—E. H. RUTTER & CO., No. 847 Broadway, will open this MORNING, 1,000 Dresses, Plaid Poplins, at 25 per yard; 100 pieces Plaid Merinoes, at only 1,000 Dresses—Prints, at 25 per Dress; 5,000 Embroidered Collars, from 5c. to 50. Also, Lace Curtains, Drapery, Muslins, Sheetings, Tarpaulins, Silk Dresses, Pocket Handkerchiefs, Quilts, Blankets, Flannels, &c., equally cheap.

DRUGS.—TO THE WEST END PUBLIC.—PERsonal attention paid to prescriptions, having had an experience of 10 years in such stores as Hunton, Clark & Co.'s, Crumbie's, &c. Pure medicines and chemicals. Harry's Triconpherous 1s. 6d. per bottle; Bay Rum, smart bottles, 2s.; Premium Cologne, 2s. per pint; Brandreth's Pills, 1s. 6d. per box; Ayers' Pectoral, 1s. per bottle.

S. CAMPBELL,
Formerly Mathison's Chemist, southwest corner of 8th-av. and 59th-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 21st and 22d sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &c.—CAMEL'S Hair Shawls, Scarfs and Bordering; Pine-apple Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.; East India Novelties and Curiosities; Chinese Vases, of all sizes; rich Canton China Tea Sets; Painted Feather Fans, of new styles; Carved Ivory Screens, &c., including the greatest variety of fancy and novel goods to be found in the City, at FOUNTAIN'S, No. 653 Broadway.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale, advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 21st and 22d-sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive. By order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement in auction column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

XMAS HATS AT NEW HAT COMPANY, NO. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Price $5.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Folle Lock, which is proof against picklock and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 128 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—WHAT IS NEATER or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 2 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.—RHEUMATISM IN ITS most painful forms, also scrofula, old ulcers, and the worst cases of disease of the blood, great debility, liver complaint, kidneys, incipient consumption, &c., are most certainly cured by this great purifyer. Principal dépôt No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS!—A BEAUTIFUL GIFT FOR a brother, a sister, or friend, is one of our handsome French China Dinner Sets. To close out our present stock, we offer these at less than the importation cost.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the subscribers before purchasing.

GROVESTEEN & TRUSLOW.
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated Safes and Patent Powder Proof Defiance Locks and Cross Bars. Dépôt, No. 192 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

CHANDELIERS FOR GAS.—OUR LAST IMPORTAtions from France for this season now receiving. Also, a beautiful variety of Bronzes, figures and groups.

W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINE SILK TWIST.—GREAT REduction in price.—We are now selling machine silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $6 per pound, we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THERE IS NO NEED OF PEOPLE CRYING OUT hard times, when they can go to CURTIS'S, No. 24 Carmine-st., and get good Butter for 2s. and 2s. 2d.; best Orange County, 2s. 4d.; best Wheat Flour, 3s. for 70 lbs. Also, a splendid assortment of Fruits for the holidays.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—THE SUBSCRIBERS have lately added a variety of beautiful patterns to their stock, among which will be found some of the most elaborate finish and color. A. & J. SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway.

FANCY CUTLERY.—THE NEWEST STYLES OF sportsmen's and pocket knives, from the manufactory of Joseph Rogers & Sons; many of the patterns have never been before imported, well suited for presents, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', at Nos. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway.

PORTABLE DRESSING CASES, OF THE SUBstantial manufacture, are really useful, and from their appearance and finish form a beautiful present for the holidays. For sale at A. & J. SAUNDERS', Nos. 7 Astor House and 387 Broadway.

PRIZE RETICULES, WHICH RECEIVED THE Medal awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute, made by Horn & Hantle, of various patterns and beautiful finish, are offered for the holidays, at A. & J. SAUNDERS', Nos. 387 Broadway.

"AN EASTERN FAIR."
No greater display of variety of goods was ever seen at the above than is now offered during the holiday season, at ROGERS' Bazaar, No. 442 Broadway.

CLOCKS! CLOCKS! CLOCKS!!!—NEW STYLES just opened, expressly for the Holiday trade. Models new prices very low. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Marble Stores, Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Grand Holiday Fair of the Ladies of Trinity M. E. Church**—Opens TUESDAY, (Dec.) in the main audience room at their new Church, 5th-st., near 4th-av.; at 4 o'clock P. M. Admission 10c.; children half price. A world of Holiday Presents, at reasonable prices, and chance returned; a delightful large room, well lighted and tastefully decorated; plenty of good refreshments; an organ and tuneful and pleasant ladies to wait upon you. On THIS EVENING, parents and children; for the new Church; enjoy a social evening; buy your Holiday Presents, and help on a good object.

☞ **The Bethel Mission Sabbath School, No. 80**—Attached to the Mariner's Church, (late of Roosevelt-st.,) will hold appropriate exercises in connection with the opening of the new Church, corner of Catharine and Madison sts., SUNDAY AFTERNOON, 23d inst., at 3 o'clock. Rev. Jos. L. Thurston, Rev. D. W. Chidlaw and others will address the meeting. Friends of the school and the public generally are invited to attend.

☞ **The Mariner's Church**, corner of Madison and Catharine-sts.—Opening exercises TO-MORROW, (Sabbath.) Preaching in the morning, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. ALEXANDER. Sunday School Anniversary in the afternoon at 3. Addresses by Rev. Messrs. JOSEPH P. THOMPSON and B. W. CHIDLAW. Preaching in the evening, at 7 o'clock, by Rev. Dr. TYNG. Collections will be taken up in aid of the funds of the New-York Port Society.

L. P. HUBBARD, Secretary.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—A sermon will be preached (D. V.) in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mulberry-st., below Bleecker, on SUNDAY EVENING next, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, by the Pastor, Rev. A. M. OSBON, D. D. Subject—*Beneficent Exertion.* Seats reserved for young men, who are cordially invited to attend.

CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

☞ **Lectures on the Doctrines of the New Church** signified by the New Jerusalem, as expounded in the Theological writings of EMANUEL SWEDENBORG. Rev. B. F. BARRETT will deliver the eighth lecture of the course on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7½ o'clock, in the brick chapel between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*What is Meant in the Bible by the Devil and Satan?* Morning service in the same place at 10½ o'clock.

☞ **Duane-st. M. E. Church.**—Rev. Mr. HARRIS, a converted Jew, will preach TO-MORROW MORNING, 23d, at 10½ o'clock. Jews are invited. Also, preaching at 3 P. M. In the EVENING, at 7, will be held the Fortieth Anniversary of the Sabbath School. Singing by the children, and addresses by MARVIN R. VINCENT and Rev. JESSEE T. PECK. Seats free.

☞ **Franklin-street Baptist Church** at the foot of Varick-st. near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. F. JONES, on SUNDAY Dec. 23, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The second lecture on the *Life of Absalom* will be delivered in the EVENING. Subject—*Family Associations of the house of David.* Seats provided for all, rich and poor.

☞ **Sullivan-street Methodist Episcopal Church**—Between Bleecker and Amity sts.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. WM. H. FERRIS, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Subject—*The Messiahship of Christ.* And at 6½ P. M. Subject—*The Authenticity of the Scriptures.* Preaching also at 3 P. M. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Hoboken.**—Preaching in the First Baptist Church, corner 3d and Bloomfield sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the Evening, at 7 o'clock. In the latter service, the pastor will preach his first Anniversary Sermon. Subject—*Our City, Viewed with Reference to its Religious Aspects and Wants.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. Nott**—President of Union College, will preach in the 2d-st. Congregational Church in 2d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The public are invited to attend, as this service will take the place of a Lecture in the Course before the Young Men's Association of that society. A collection in aid of their object will be taken.

☞ **Anniversary**—The Sabbath School Missionary Society of the Allen-st. Presbyterian Church will celebrate the Eighth Anniversary on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock. Addresses by Rev. H. W. CHIDLAW, Rev. S. I. PRIME, D.D., and others. Singing by the Children, under the direction of Lucius HART, Esq. A collection will be taken in aid of the Society.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church.**—Preaching in Centennial Hall, corner of Bleecker and 4th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. W. P. STRICKLAND, D. D., of Ohio. At 7 o'clock P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. H. MATTISON, subject—*The Memorial Intolerance of Modern Protestantism.*

☞ **Spiritualism.**—John TIFFANY will discourse in Williamsburg Spiritual Assembly Rooms, corner of 5th and Seventh-st., SUNDAY, Dec. 23, at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Brooklyn Institute, 7 P. M. Williamsburg, MONDAY, at 7½ P. M. Stuyvesant Institute, TUESDAY 7½ P. M.

☞ **Historical Discourses on Missions.**—Rev. WM. H. VAN DOREN will deliver a Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs., commencing SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 23, at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Henry Martyn.*

☞ **Mrs. Andrew Jackson Davis**—Will deliver one of her very useful and truly eloquent lectures on *Individual Reform*, as the only safe road to social happiness, at the Brooklyn Institute, TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Dec. 23,) commencing at 2½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Westminster Church.**—Rev. DAVID KENNEDY will preach in Westminster Church, 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Centenary Methodist Episcopal Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. —Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject: *The Sword of the Lord and of Gideon*, and at 6½ P. M., subject: *Behold the Bridegroom Cometh.* Services, also, at 2 P. M.

☞ **Rev. James Pinckney**, Pastor of the 4th A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison and Jefferson sts., will preach three times TO-MORROW, Dec. 23, having communicating in Hebrew at 10½ o'clock A. M. 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M. Sabbath School meets in the lecture room at 1½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Asbury M. E. Church**, Norfolk-st., near Stanton.—Rev. Jas. FLOY, P. E., will preach in this church TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. Rev. Geo. WOOLSTON at 3 P. M. Sermon in the evening from Job, 16th chap. Dr. Seats free, and the public are invited to attend.

☞ **Baptist Churches.**—Pastors, shall your members require me to harness their horses and spend the best part of the Sabbath day on their carriage box, thereby encouraging and compelling me to violate the commands of God and laws of our country?

POOR DRIVER.

☞ **There will be Preaching at 3** o'clock P. M., on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, in the Dean-st. Methodist E. Church, Brooklyn, by Rev. Dr. BOSEN, editor of the *Christian Advocate and Journal*, New-York City. Preaching morning and evening by the pastor, C. GOSS.

☞ **The Fourth Lecture by Rev. Dr.** CHEEVER, on the *New Testament System of Church Life, Power and Polity*, will be delivered TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Church of the Puritans, in Union-square, at 7½ o'clock.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Sabbath School of the Hedding M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will hold a celebration CHRISTMAS EVENING; exercises will comm

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Ravenswood, Oct. 27, 1855.

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And the tears of affection bedoozled her eye.
'O, Shadrack! my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die;
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Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.
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Count: Horace De Beauvale.....Mr. Lester
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Master William Waddilove.....Mr. G. Holland

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Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed
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The new American Comedy, last time but one of
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The new dramatic sketch of
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Mr. Burton in three parts; Mr. Berryman, Joe Bars and Madame Vandenpants. All the Company appear.
On MONDAY, the popular Comedy of "False Pretences," and the favorite comic piece of "The Old Dutch Governor."

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FAREWELL CONCERT.—And positively last appearance of the BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER. The farewell Concert of the brothers Mollenhauer prior to their departure for Europe is postponed in consequence of a severe indisposition of one of the Brothers, but will positively take place on THURSDAY, 3d of January, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

A CONCERT AND FESTIVAL—Will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Willett-st. on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Concert to commence at 6½ o'clock, supper at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at No. 321 Grand-st. at the parsonage, and at the door.
J. SAMMIS, Chairman Concert Com.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

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This New Ballet by Mlle. THERESA ROBERT.
Mlle. Pauline Gerat, Matilde Marzetti, Linda Windel, Flora and Julia Lehman, Paul Brilliant, Emile Mangin.
RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASTIC APPLAUSE.
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Characters by Mlle. Theresa Robert and Ballet Troupe.
To conclude with the Comic Pantomime of
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The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
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Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. for the sale of tickets, for secuing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

SECOND ANNUAL BALL OF THE VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812. To be held at the Apollo, No. 410 Broadway, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855, for the benefit of the feeble survivors of the heroic band who gallantly defended our country forty years ago, who freely gave all they had in services and sacrifices in time and money to defend her in seasons of peril.
MANAGERS.
Lieut.-Col. Jones, Col. Buttice,
Capt. Pfeife, Lieut. St. John,
Lieut. Fox, Adjt. Taylor.
Thomas L. Watson, Thomas Stewart,
Bernard Blair.

ACADEMY HALL—No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st. SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 22, 1855, JORDAN NIGHT,
BENEFIT OF E. H. PIERCE,
and positively the last night of the principal members of the ORIGINAL CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS.
Tickets 25 cents. N. B.—The above troupe has no connection with E. P. Christy.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GREAT PANORAMA OF COUNTERFEIT, ALTERED, AND SPURIOUS BANK NOTES—At the Broadway Tabernacle, on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, and continue every night during the week.
Counterfeiting, in every form, explained; the old and new mode of making counterfeit bank notes; the way the three kinds of altered bills are made; also, the manner in which the three kinds of raised bank notes are made.
Lecture delivered by JOHN S. DYE.
The Panorama covers an area of 2,000 square feet of canvas.
To assist the lecturer, he has procured a press, such as counterfeiters use, and spurious bills will be struck, on several different banks, which will be handed around for inspection.
Tickets of admission, 25 cents: to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½.

FAIR.—The ladies of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman's,) will hold a Fair for the benefit of their Church in the Museum building, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., opening on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, and to continue four days. Entrance from Fulton-st. Admittance 12½ cents.

THOMAS PAINE.—The next anniversary of the birth-day of the author of "Common Sense" will be celebrated at the City Assembly Rooms, on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 28, 1856. Tickets can be had of W. E. ROSE, No. 72 White-st., or of the Committee, No. 193 Bowery, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested, ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

$400.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $4 0, the present proprietor wishing to remove to a other State. 32,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of
D. MILLER,
Stage office, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway.

PARTNER WANTED—In the tailoring and clothing business. An active man, with a capital of from $3,000 to $10,000, will find an opportunity of joining the advertiser in a business well established and profitable, by accessing a line to DRAPER, office of this paper, with real name, stating where an interview may be had, which will meet with attention, and treated confidentially.

BAR-ROOM FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a handsomely fitted-up bar-room, situated in a great business thoroughfare, where a large business may be done, and is now doing. The same must be sold immediately, as the owner has other business to attend to. Terms moderate. Address BAR-ROOM, office of this paper.

NEWSPAPER AND JOB PRINTING OFFICE FOR SALE.—The advertiser, on account of ill health, will dispose of a well established newspaper, together with a good printing office, on very reasonable terms. The office is located but a short distance from the City and is doing a good business. For particulars, address NEWSPAPER, *Times* Office.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, together with the fixtures tools and implements. The place is on one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, and doing a good business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

WHO WANTS TO MAKE A FORTUNE? To let, a coffin store; stock of coffins, &c., for sale, situated at No. 218 7th-av., near 24th-st. This is the best chance ever offered to make money. Apply to GILLESPIE, on the premises, or No. 814 Pearl-st.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 194, 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—A Certificate for fifty shares of Stock of the Lockport New-York Central Railroad Company, in the name of Wheeler & Wyman, with a blank Power of Attorney on the back signed by him. The public are hereby cautioned against negotiating said certificate, as the transfer of it has been stopped. The finder will be suitably rewarded on returning it to the Metropolitan Bank, 108 Broadway.

LOST—On THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 20, either in Grand, Broadway, or 9th sts., a lady's pin, engraved with the initials H. M. J., and date. As a memento of a brother, now deceased, it is highly valued. By leaving it at No. 300 Grand-st. the finder will be liberally rewarded.

DOG LOST.—A small Spaniel Slut—liver color and tan—owner's name on collar. A suitable reward will be paid for her at No. 11 Whitehall-st., or No. 320 Pearl-st.

FURS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
BACKUS, OSBORNE & CO., Nos. 51 and 53 MAIDEN-LANE, offer at WHOLESALE OR RETAIL an extensive assortment of
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FURS AND SKINS,
and invite the attention of purchasers to their stock of MANTILLAS, CAPES, VICTORINES, MUFFS, &c., which have been manufactured in SUPERIOR STYLE and after the most approved patterns, EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.

FURS, FURS, FURS.—At the West End Emporium, No. 128 Canal-st. The ladies are requested to call and examine the large and choice assortment before purchasing. Also an extensive variety of beautiful hats and caps for children. One price. J. W. KELLOGG.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.—A. TOTH, 47 Maiden-lane, calls the attention of the wholesale and retail trade to his select stock of Furs, selling at reduced prices

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.
W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

LEE & CO.'S
GAUZE WIRE WINDOW SHADES,
OFFICE SIGNS, ETC.,
No. 300 BLEECKER-STREET,
NEW-YORK.
Manufactured to order of any size, and elegantly painted with any LANDSCAPE, LETTERS, or other device required upon them.
They obstruct the view from, and admit the view to, the street; they also admit the light and air, and keep out insects.

DELANY'S FURNITURE POLISH—Can be procured genuine, at WOODWARD & PEARSE'S, corner of Fourth and Mercer sts.; at WATERBURY'S Cabinet and Upholstery Warerooms, No. 555 Broadway; at GALESPIE'S, do. do., Nos. 62 and 64 University-place; FREEMAN & WATSON'S, do. do. No. 677 Broadway; H. & E. MAGRATH'S, do. do., No. 215 6th-av., and at all stores where my card is exhibited.
JOSEPH DELANY, No. 130 East 13th-st., New-York.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 221 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.
I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 355 4th-av.

NEW-ENGLAND SOCIETY.—Dinner will be served on SATURDAY, the 22d inst., at 5 o'clock P. M., precisely. Gentlemen are requested to assemble before that hour. Astor House, Dec. 19, 1855.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen this day, at FONDA'S Advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young man who has been three years in a wholesale clothing store in Boston, is desirous to obtain a situation in the same kind of business in this City. Address H. S. K., No. 2,116 Post-Office.

SITUATIONS—Promptly obtained at No. 4 East Broadway, (basement,) for conductors, school-teachers, baggagemen, brakemen and firemen on railroads and steamers; boys for trades, &c.; porters for stores and hotels. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.
JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

U. S. SCHOOL AGENCY AND TEACHERS' UNION, (1847,) by E. H. WILCOX & SON, No. 2?3 Broadway. A perpetual introducer at one per cent.; every member a checkholder and agent to procure orders, allowing a free check for two orders, $5, $10, $15, $20, $30, $50, &c., according to the amount of business. Teachers' Meeting and Correspondence daily, 9 to 12 and 1 to 4 o'clock, filling all orders, vacancies, and changes, transferring schools and all school property, suiting nearly every institution and family, often at first call. No charge to pupils.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Conversant with the negotiation of mercantile paper. To one at present engaged in a house in that business, and acquainted with the buyers and sellers of business paper, a very desirable position will be offered. Address BANKER, Post-Office, New-York.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant girl, for chamberwork and to assist in the care of the children. Such only as can bring good recommendation, and are willing to make themselves useful, may apply, after 9 A. M., at No. 80 Lexington-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

COOK WANTED—A superior cook, one who understands thoroughly in all its branches the art of cookery, especially in the French style, may apply immediately at No. 149 Grand-st., where she can have an interview with the employer.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell a new article, useful in all stores, offices, hotels and places of business generally. Apply to C. W. STEARN, No. 510 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

BOOK-KEEPER.—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address P. J. T., No. 22 Trinity Buildings.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular maps. Look among the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

RETAIL HOSIERY SALESMAN WANTED—In a first-class Hosiery Store in Brooklyn. Salary $600 per annum. Must come well recommended. Address, post-paid, with real name and references, ANGOLA, Brooklyn Post-office.

MUSICAL.—A tenor voice of good compass, and who reads music at sight, wishes a situation in some Protestant Church, Episcopal preferred. Address a note or call on WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 205 West 26th-st.

AN ASSISTANT BOOK-KEEPER—Wishes a situation in a wholesale or shipping house, where there is plenty of work. Best City reference given. Address D. C., *Times* office.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady desires Employment as Amanuensis or Companion to a lady. Address, MISS D., No. 42 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING,—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 35, 37 and 39 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with full or partial board, a large front room, with pantry, gas and fire-place; also, a small room, furnished or unfurnished. The house is pleasantly located, and convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. References required. Address, immediately, Box No 915 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Two single gentlemen, willing to room together, can be accommodated with good partial board and pleasant room, midway between Wall-st. and Fulton Ferries. Terms, $3. Apply at No. 65 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 135 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 196 Atlantic-st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector.—In the High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have acquire an unusual proportion to the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire that their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—DOLBEAR'S ACADEMY, No. 690 Broadway, will be kept open all next week for teachers and business men, who wish to learn his new system of double-entry in a few practical lessons, so as to conduct any set of books in a skillful manner. Entrances to-day and Monday.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 233 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 186 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—This artist's method of producing tone and strengthening the voice became so celebrated in Italy that he had the honor of being elected Professor in the Musical Academy in Rome. Mr. IRVING continues to give instruction at his pupils' or his own residence, No. 5 University-place.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University, wishes to procure a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address E., Box No. 2,264 Post-Offices, New-York.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced Nov. 26, No. 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th-av.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

BOTANIC HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This is a beautiful preparation for the preservation and restoration of hair when bald. This preparation is made entirely from herbs, and is warranted to be superior to any other article in use for the purposes above mentioned. A trial of one bottle is all that is asked by the proprietor, which he is assured will give entire satisfaction. Made and sold by H. WALLEY, No. 615 6th-av., where all orders will be promptly attended to. Price, per bottle, 50 cents.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perfectual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 693 Broadway.

OFFICE RECEIVER OF TAXES, Nov. 23, 1855.
TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.
HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1854.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 63 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.
MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

100,000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner 1st-av. and 9th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD.—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 800 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large body of the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view new Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than any Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that by judicious credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 53 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels, bath-room, &c., well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 34 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 23 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; and six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The elegant house on the corner of Clinton and Gates avs., in Brooklyn; is 40 feet square, and the interior architectural embellishments and arrangements are in a very superior style. The grounds are 77 feet by 200 feet deep, and laid out as a flower and vegetable garden. On the premises are a stable, cow-house and hen-house. Possession given at the convenience of the purchaser. The price is $30,000. Apply to JAMES A. H. BELL, No. 149 Maiden-lane.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Union River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. MEVINS, Executor, No. 56 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING HOUSES FOR SALE—2 on 9th-st., 2 on 12th-st., 3 on 14th-st., 2 on 18th-st., 2 on 17th-st., 1 on 19th-st., 2 on 20th-st., 6 on 21st-st., 5 on 22d-st., 2 on 24th-st., 3 on 27th-st., 3 on 31st-st., 2 on 32d-st., 4 on 34th-st., 4 on

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM DEVING, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SUITABLE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—WILLIAM DEVING & CO. will sell, at auction, on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms No. 5 Pine-st., Parish porcelain groups and figures; Grape-gatherers; Seasons; Children, Shepherd, &c.; bulb and lily vases; butter-coolers, liquid-pitchers, card-receivers; elegant bronze and ormolu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and groups to match; superb bronze groups: Fisher-boys, Lute-player, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statuettes; paper-stands, inkstands, paper-clips; bronze animals, paper-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant ormolu candelabras and candlesticks, supported by China groups and figures; French China vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; China vases and groups; superb pair China vases, three feet high—cost $200; colognes and card-baskets, richly engraved; silver-plated tea and coffee sets; urns, massive waiters, casters—cigar, cake, and bread baskets; wine-coolers, liquor-frames, fine cake tubs, salts, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier maché and ebony workboxes, work do.; centre and work tables; folios, jewel-cases, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb carved ivory chinese pagoda; gutta-percha and papier maché figures; wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $25,000 WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 11 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., the remaining stock of $25,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, hearth-rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on day of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $200; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—THIS DAY (Saturday), at 11 o'clock, at house, No. 73 8th-av., near 13th-st. This sale will embrace the whole rosewood and mahogany furniture of two houses, and will be continued on MONDAY, at the same hour. Purchasers are assured that the entire catalogue, over 600 lots, will be sold without reserve, and embraces splendid variety of parlor, chamber, dining-room and basement furniture. One handsome rosewood piano-forte, tool and cover; English tapestry, Wilton and three-ply carpets; elegant rosewood parlor suits, in de laine, rosewood glaceras, mirror doors, oil paintings, large French mirror mirrors, marble-top rosewood, centre and other tables; large variety of rich China, cut glassware, silverware, bedding and bedstead tables, lace curtains and shades, secretary, book-case, sofas, sofa bedsteads, lounges, rich rocks, rosewood arm-chairs, rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, wash-stands, mahogany bedsteads to match, toilet sets, oval and plain mirrors, rich vases and parlor ornaments, suite enamelled chamber furniture, twelve cottage bedsteads with mattresses complete, feather beds, and hair mattresses, &c., with a large variety of housefurnishing articles too numerous to mention. Catalogues are ready. • No postponement.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 2 Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of diamond and gold jewelry, suitable for the approaching holidays, consisting of diamond brooches, pins, earrings, studs, cluster and stone rings, finger-rings, all set in the newest styles, fine enamelled, plain and engine-turned gold hunting-case watches, many of which may be found independently warranted seconds, by Dutting Freres, English patent levers, duplex chronometers, detached levers, by Joseph Johnson, Nicholas, Robt. Roskell, and others. Also, a line of the finest jewelry, manufactured for the Broadway trade, and can be relied upon as being nothing better, consisting of ladies' brooches and various patterns, finger-rings, plain and set with pearls, garnets, amethyst, &c., in velvet, gilt, and 6 glass spring lockets, cameo and lava studs, sleeve buttons, &c., &c., the whole to be sold to the highest bidder without reservation.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOK AUCTION THIS EVENING.—New Commission and Auction Rooms, No. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell at auction, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, a handsome collection of STANDARD, MISCELLANEOUS and FINE BOOKS, in fine binding. Poets, albums, quarto tables, Annuals 1856, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues now ready. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock, every article offered will be sold to the highest bidder, no special or private sale. LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.

Dec. 22, 1855.

SOLEN, Ill.—On MONDAY EVENING, 24th inst., will be sold a magnificent collection of books, in half calf, full calf, and morocco bindings, suitable for Christmas presents.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

EXTENSIVE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, GRAND AND PIANO-FORTE, MIRRORS, &c.—ON SATURDAY, 10½ o'clock, at No. 168 Duane-st., next door to the Hunnewell Hotel, HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell as above, all the antique but elegant furniture contained in the above six-story house, consisting of one rosewood and one oak-parlor, fully warranted; bed and mahogany furniture, of every variety found in a first-class boarding house, bedding, crockery, oil-paintings, mirrors, &c., together with a great variety of basement and kitchen furniture, with which the sale will commence. The above goods will be sold without reserve as the house is being converted into part of the Hungerford Hotel.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer

THE SUBSCRIBERS WILL SELL THIS MORNING, Dec. 22, at 10½ o'clock, at the large and spacious salesrooms No. 361 Nassau-st., for account of whom it may concern, to the highest bidder, without reserve, the balance of the consignments for the year, a rich and large assortment of household furniture, fancy chairs, carpets, silver-plated ware, inlaid work-tables, corner desks, book-racks, and furniture of all kinds, both rich and plain, and many articles suitable for holiday presents. Also, an invoice of rich jewelry,—gold hunting and other watches, rings, lockets, bracelets, pencil cases, porte monnaies, &c., &c., all of which will be sold as above, by

WARD & CO., No. 66 Nassau-st.

EDWARD SCHENK, Auctioneer.

GREAT SALE OF SUPERB GIFT BOOKS, ANNUALS, &c., FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—EDWARD SCHENK will sell at auction, on the 24th inst., at o'clock P. M., at his salesroom, No. 16 Nassau-st., a superb collection of gifts, annuals, souvenirs, ladies' books, books for children, elegantly bound in morocco, with gilt edges. The collection comprises all the recent American publications as well as a large assortment of English, by the best authors. The ladies, as well as the public generally, are invited to attend the sale, as it will be the only sale of the season, and well worthy of attention. The books will be on exhibition with catalogues on morning of the sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—On SATURDAY, Dec. 22, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of store No. 15 Nassau-st., a bay horse, 16 hands high, about 7 years old, kind in all harness. The owner thinks he can trot in 3 minutes. Only sold for want of use.

ELIAS COOMBS, Auctioneer.

BY WARD & CO.—On MONDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., a large and rich assortment of toys, fancy goods, jewelry, perfumery, silver-plated ware, China vases, &c., &c., suitable for holiday presents. Particulars on Monday morning.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at Passaic Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of the plots contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, as a whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

FURS.—Plush and stone martin victorines and cuffs, gentlemen's vests and cuffs, lynx cape and cuffs, gold watches, cloth cloaks, porte monnaies. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., for whatever is bid, as it is a stock of a dealer left off business, and leaves the City to-day.)

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF FURNITURE.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at store No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, being the entire furniture of a family declining housekeeping. Also, very elegant new furniture of all kinds. Well worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues now ready.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

SKATES, SHOE-THREAD, CLOCKS, &c.—JOHN E. VAN ANTWERP will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 216 Pearl-st., 400 pairs fine German skates, 3 bales, 180 lbs., yellow shoe-thread, and 45 fancy 8 day and 30 hour clocks. Terms cash.

H. H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

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AUCTION SALES.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 81 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship ALABAMA, GEORGE R. SCHENCK, Commander.

Will leave New-York for Savannah, on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, 33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26.

INLAND ROUTE TO CHARLESTON, AUGUSTA, SAVANNAH, NEW-ORLEANS, FROM NORFOLK.—Time to Norfolk 24 hours. Through tickets to Weldon, N. C. Passengers going South from New-York, by taking the large commodious side-wheel steamships ROANOKE or JAMESTOWN, on WEDNESDAY or SATURDAY AFTERNOON, from Pier No. 13 North River, foot of Cedar-st., arrive in Norfolk next afternoon, where they will find a continuous line of railroads extending through the States of North and South Carolina, Georgia, &c., affording a speedy, safe and comfortable communication as far South as Mobile, by the Great Southern Mail Line. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8. Steerage, $4. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANT, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN will leave for the above places on SATURDAY next, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock, from Pier No. 13, North River. No freight will be taken for Petersburg, but passengers will be forwarded there by Railroad from City Point as usual. Freight for Norfolk and Petersburg can be shipped by the ROANOKE every WEDNESDAY. Passage fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; Steerage half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANT, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 47 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, via NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.—The splendid steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, (2,000 tons burden,) Capt. TINKHAM, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on SUNDAY, Dec. 23, connecting with the steamship CORTES, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 9 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE.—In cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Dec. 22, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship EMPIRE CITY, Capt. HENRY KNEELAND.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have TO BE OR MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 Broadway, New-York, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

PACIFIC EXPRESS CO.—No. 194 Broadway.—For California, Oregon and Sandwich Islands. Freight, parcels and letters will be dispatched per steamers *Empire City*, *via* Panama, SATURDAY, 22d, and *Northern Light*, *via* Nicaragua, MONDAY, 24th. Freight received until 12; small parcels, &c., until 1¼ o'clock.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as any burn. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS, Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 11th-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR PRESENTS TO EXCHANGE.—An elegant assortment of pianos now in store on Broadway will be sold at low prices, and part payment taken in goods or merchandise—part cash—the stock of a dealer closing business. An unusual opportunity to buy a first-rate instrument from an assortment of one of the best City makers. Address immediately, J. L. B., Union-square Post-Office.

7 PIANO-FORTES, 1 HARMONIUM, 1 GUITAR—PROPERTY OF GUITARS AND VIOLINS FOR SALE VERY CHEAP.—One of T. Gilbert's best 6½ octave Piano-fortes for $225; and one new powerful toned 7-octave for $225. Old ones taken in exchange. Other Piano-fortes, prices $17, $25, $75 and $110. Pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Juillien and August Gockel.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A magnificent carved rosewood Piano-forte, seven-octave, made to order by sexton, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great deduction from cost. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 163 West Broadway.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241, to 251 West 28th-st., near 8th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

PIANOS.—A fine assortment of 6¾ and 7 octave piano-fortes, warranted in all respects, low for cash, at No. 86 East 29th-st., near 3d-av. Those in want of a good instrument for the holidays will do well to call.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, of fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 22d day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN, (In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, New-York, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 92 Liberty-st

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

1CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS of toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habilete. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Hamilton.

I certify to the skill of Mr. Levi.

DOUGLAS & CLYDESDALE,
Aug. 8, 1846. No. 12 Portman-square, London.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.

CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

I certify that Mr. Levi extracted the corns which were in my feet, without giving me any pain.

JOHN G. ARMAGH,
No. 30 Charles-st., St. James-square, London.
Aug. 8, 1843.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me with perfect facility and success.

LANSDOWNE,
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.

ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the rules of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1.—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the married state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2.—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the course of each day, or four doses in one for 25, which saves 87½ and in 99 cases, whereby there is a saving of 50 divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. H. ZOEBEL, No. 61 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
Wm. Thatcher, Lieut.-Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels, and pain arising therefrom, flatulency, loss of appetite, all mucrous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They cure, by purifying the blood, and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human mind the enjoyment of its full powers, both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable; assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $3 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption or nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 198 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 191 Bleecker-st.; BARCLAY'S, PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 142 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 247 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 312 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 74 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Sold at No. 223 Bleecker-st., and mailed free for $1, by the author, M. L. A. MOUNT, Physician and Surgeon, No. 42 Bleecker-st., late of No. 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., Sundays excepted. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 349 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 2 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 843 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private diseases. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

CAMPHORATED TRANSPARENT STRENGTHENING PLASTER—Spread on Canton flannel, cured Judge Birdsall of a painful neuralgic rheumatism; nothing equal to them for pains, bruises, rheumatism, weak lungs, &c. Physicians recommend them. Made only by R. B. NEWMAN, M. D., No. 323 Hudson-st., and for sale by druggists generally. Price 12½ cents.

CHAPPED HANDS AND SALT RHEUM.—Sufferers from the above complaints will find by wearing INDIA RUBBER GLOVES an efficacious and speedy cure for the same. For sale at all rubber stores and at the depot, No. 36 John-st., up stairs, New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 8:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:10 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.
The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WES

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

A CARD.

James Irving to the Public.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

To the Editors of the Morning Post:

The statement in some of the papers, that Mr. SELAH is about to confer on me an office, has been used by the *Courier, Express*, and another print, as the occasion, and, perhaps, in their judgment, as a justification for attacks not only upon me, but on Mr. SELAH.

The fair reputation of every man is dear to him, both on his own account and that of his family; and although I have heretofore been grossly assailed and vilified by certain papers, I have taken no public notice of such attacks, and, but for the implication of Mr. SELAH, would now prefer to trust to the judgment of my fellow-citizens from the evidence of my life than any thing I might say in my own behalf.

The charges against me may be summed up as follows:—Brutality, ruffianism, attending a Democratic Convention at Syracuse. I utterly deny the two first charges, and while I admit the third, I defy any one to point out an act or expression of mine at the Convention, violative of the rights of any one, or inconsistent with the deportment of an orderly and peaceful citizen.

The denial of the first two charges in the face of the confident and clamorous assertions of the papers mentioned, compels me to give a brief history of my life.

My father died during my infancy. I was, as soon as I could be made useful in the business, about the age of eight, placed with a butcher, to learn the trade. All the education I have was gained in such intervals of time as I could be spared from the business in which I was placed. These, of course, were few and brief. Having no father to watch over me, or guide my steps, I associated principally with persons of my own age, engaged in the same business, and knew nothing, except as one hearing from a great distance, of what is called refined society.

In the company in which I was thus brought up and moved, personal conflicts often occurred, and a man who would tamely submit to wrong or insult was thought less of than one who protected himself and resented offence.

I was athletic, and when I attained early manhood was considered able to defend myself against any ordinary attack. I am what may be called quick to resent what I conceive to be an insult offered with intent to provoke a personal collision.

Surrounded by these circumstances and with these defects, if you please to term them so, of education and temper, it happened occasionally that personal encounters took place between me and others.

Owing to my muscular strength, or good fortune, or what not, I seldom or never came off second best. At the end of these combats complaints were sometimes made against me to the police, but in no instance have I been condemned by any court upon such complaints, and I now assert that it never occurred and cannot be shown that I ever in any single instance provoked such personal contest.

These personal conflicts, which I do not now pretend were justifiable, and the failure of the parties to have me punished by the Courts, to which, after defeat, they appealed, created a combination of enemies, who were determined to punish and put me down.

Some years ago, I engaged in business on my own account, and, by my attention and industry, obtained a respectable and profitable custom. The engrossing character of my business required the greater part of my time, while my changed position, giving me new and different views of life and the actions of men, inclined me to shun the occasions, not before sufficiently avoided, of being led into difficulty and trouble. But, with the best intentions in the world on my part, I was not to be let alone.

From the causes, I suppose, above mentioned, there arose a persecution of me, which not only drew within it some whom I had considered friends, but even succeeded in enlisting a portion of the press, to which I had supposed myself as indifferent as unknown. In the dead of the night, carriage loads of bullies came to my residence to beat me, and exhibited their disappointment at not finding me, in loud noises and angry curses. Bullies were employed to visit me in market, and to chastise or threaten me.

One morning, within a year or so, a person whom I knew well and had always been on friendly terms with, came to my stall, and after the usual greeting, said to me: "Jim, I've come down to lick you." I inquired for what reason; what I had done to him; he replied, "Nothing; but A. and B. (naming two of his friends) want me to do it, and I've agreed." "Why don't they come themselves and try it?" I inquired. "Well," said he, "because they don't know as they can; but as it is a sure thing with me, they have asked me, and I've agreed to do it." "But," said I, "we've never had any quarrel, and why should you do their dirty work?" "It don't matter," said he; "I've agreed to do it, and am a going to; so get ready." Seeing him preparing, and not supposing further remonstrance would be of any avail, I took the liberty of knocking him down, and punished him very severely. Within a few weeks, this gentleman, ashamed, probably of the unbecoming business in which he had been engaged, emigrated, and is now using his power and muscle in the mines of California, and I hope successfully—in all probability, a wiser if not better man.

Nowhere could I go but I was the object of insult; and when weary of being hunted like a beast of the chase, I turned and stood at bay; and it was the provocations were carefully concealed, and I was exhibited to the public as a ruffian and a brute.

At Stanwix Hall, at imminent danger of my life, I separated MORRISSY and POOLE with a pistol in his hand; then I went home and there remained. The testimony in Mr. BAKER'S trial shows that I had no part or hand in the subsequent affray; yet by the Coroner's Jury (two of whom were pall-bearers at the funeral) was I implicated, and found to be an "accessory by association."

With railroad speed, the Grand Jury followed in the footsteps of the Coroner's Jury, and included me in the indictment for murder. What had I done? Preserved the peace at the risk of my life! an encouraging example for those who have the courage, ability, and opportunity to prevent bloodshed or murder. On this I was imprisoned for a week, until Judges MORRIS and COWLES, after full argument upon *ex parte* evidence against me, declared the indicting me to be unwarranted and an outrage, and opened my prison doors. Yet, does a friend desire to do me a service—does a paper let drop a word in my favor, the fact that I am thus indicted is made a mark of Cain, to set every man's hand and heart against me!

It was not so wonderful that, under all this press, my business suffered. Great has been the loss to me and correspondingly great the gratification of my enemies. When they had succeeded in making me a victim of the Grand Jury, their efforts were redoubled, and no influence within their control was permitted to rest in its endeavors to deprive me of the custom of some of the principal hotels in the City. Then came the press in full cry, and there seemed at the time no better sport to offer than to join in the chase and earth me either in poverty or prison. This may be a source of pleasure to those in the run, but it does not present a very admirable specimen of refinement; this driving a human being, with his wife and innocent children, who must share his lot, out of the pale of decent society into disgrace and despair!

I have never been an aggressor. I have resented insult, as who would not? I have protected myself when attacked. I have been sued and indicted; but in no case have I been unsuccessful in my defence, and I was once praised by the Court for having protected a friendless female from the insults of a *gentleman!*

That I have committed errors and have done wrong, I frankly admit; but let him who is without sin throw the first stone. All I ask is justice, not favor from any one. And in my judgment, rumors credited without evidence—statements published without proof—attacks made without foundation are not justice; but are doing unto others as you would not wish to be done by. Yours, respectfully,

JAMES IRVING.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

Motion day in the Supreme, Superior, and United States District Courts.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I*—Nos. 258 to 262, 264 to 267, 295. *Part II*—No. 256.

The Schuyler Fraud.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Judges Strong, Parker and Deane.

The New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company vs. Robert Schuyler, William Cross and 235 other Defendants.—This was an appeal from His Honor, Judge COWLES, at Special Term, sustaining a demurrer interposed by the defendant William Cross, to the complaint, and ordering the complaint to be dismissed. The Judges affirmed unanimously the decision of the Court below.

Judge STRONG, in expressing his concurrence stated, that he considered the complaint could not be maintained, as a bill of interpleader was a bill of peace, and was bad as embracing numerous separate causes of action; but he remarked that he gave no opinion upon the question whether the acts of Schuyler in issuing spurious certificates of stock, were or were not binding upon the Company.

His Honor, Judge DEANE, stated that he was of opinion that the demurrer was well taken, and the complaint ought to be dismissed, but he wished to be understood as differing from Judge COWLES in relation of the power of Schuyler to bind the Corporation by his fraudulent issue of stock.

His Honor, Judge PARKER, stated he was of opinion that the complaint ought to be dismissed, because it attempted to embrace different and independent claims in one action, but he had not considered and gave no opinion as to the effect of Schuyler's acts upon the rights of the Company.

Wm. C. Noyes and C. Tracy, for appellants. F. B. Cutting, for appellee.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—It is useless to announce the business of this fine Theatre. As none can go amiss, night after night and week in and week out, the same attractive programmes are presented, varied to suit the different audiences. To-night "Rebels and Tories." Third night also of "King Charming," and concluding with the pantomime.

"DON'T FORGET THE COFFEE URN."—Such was the charge given Mr. SMITH, as he left his house to go "down town." The truth is, his excellent "helpmeet" had no coffee urn from which to fill "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," and offer to her visitors on New-Year's Day. To his praise be it said, Mr. S. bought the urn—a splendid one—for $25, (he might have had one for $5;) he also took a cake-basket, a caster, and a few cups for the children, remarking, as he was going out, that if BROWN'S note was not protested, he would call and purchase a $50 plated tea set—otherwise, Mrs. S. would have to be satisfied with a Britannia set of the value of $10, either of which, of course, he would obtain at the store of LUCIUS HART,

Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

ROGERS & Co., corner Fulton and Nassau streets, are now closing out their entire stock of men's and boys' Winter clothing at reduced prices, room being absolutely required for their Spring stock, now in active preparation. Our Boys' department is replete with every variety of the newest and most desirable styles of clothing and furnishing goods, suitable for Holiday presents.

Our assortment was never better at this season, and a rare opportunity is offered to those making selections for the Holidays. We have but one price which is marked upon each article in plain figures.

P. L. ROGERS & Co.,

Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton corner Nassau.

Would it not be well for those who intend opening the hospitalities of their mansions to their friends on New-Year's Day, to obtain a supply of MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN for their tables? Excellent as a beverage, it at the same time possesses qualities which render it of great value to the invalid, especially to those suffering from pulmonary complaints. More of it will be imbibed on New-Year's Day than of any other kind of beverage.—*New-York Mercury.*

MESSENGER'S LONDON CORDIAL GIN is sold by all respectable druggists, hotel-keepers and grocers.

Attention is directed to the Auction Sale of Building Lots in the city of Paterson, N. J., at the Passaic Falls, on Christmas Day, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds. This is a rare chance for speculators and capitalists. The lots are eligibly situated for building purposes, and also convenient to all the principal factories and the Railroad depôt. For all particulars apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, civil engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-street, or GARRATT VAN WAGONER, auctioneer.

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.

FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. E.,

Oculist and Aurist,

No. 27 Bond-street, New-York.

Office hours 11 o'clock A. M., to 4 o'clock P. M.

N. B.—Dr. SALTER will forward his published letters to any address, upon application.

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,

THE BEST GOODS!

THE LOWEST PRICES!

THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND,

No. 104 Bowery.

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, COBDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

$6 MONTHLY SAVED IN YOUR COAL BILLS!—By the use of SICKLES' PATENT COAL-SIFTER. One ton out of every four can be saved. It does the work rapidly and clean. Any lady can use it, as the dust and ashes are all retained inside. Are highly appreciated by those who have used them. Manufactured and for sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, manufacturers Planished Tin Ware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

Furs—elegant, comfortable and fashionable—can be purchased at KNOX'S, at high prices, moderate prices, economical prices, and low prices. In fact, his assortment of these beautiful articles of ladies' costume embraces all that is rich and beautiful in style, quality and manufacture. Make him a visit. His establishment is on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street.

Economy in Dress is not always desirable unless it combines true elegance with utility and then it becomes a virtue. In order to sustain the assertion our readers have only to refer to the inducement set forth by Messrs. CHAS. HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-st., in our advertising columns.

SOMETHING NEW.—JAMES PYLE'S DIETETIC SALERATUS.—An article entirely free from all impurities, with a double amount of raising properties. Those who have regard for the health of children will do well to try it. Depôt, No. 114 Warren-street. Sold at all the Groceries.

Seeing is believing, and believing near neighbor to purchasing. The best Stocking-knit Undershirts and Drawers in the market are offered at two shillings apiece less than the usual retail prices, at RAY'S Family Undergarment and Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fine and extra fine frock coats, $8 to $20; superfine black pants, $6; inferior grades do., $2 to $5; splendid business coats, $5; beaver, pilotcloth and other overcoats, $4 to $20. Silk, velvet, cassimere and other vests, $1 to $6.

The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Health and long life may be had by keeping the blood pure, and the liver, stomach and other organs in a healthy state. To effect this, use these extraordinary Pills, which act upon the very mainsprings of life.

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

RIVAL BEAUTIES. By Miss PARDOE, author of "Jealous Wife," "Confessions of a Pretty Woman," "Romance of the Harem," &c. Price 50 cents,

MY FIRST SEASON. By BEATRICE REYNOLDS, author of "Charles Auchester," &c. Price 75 cents. For sale by all Booksellers.

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, HERVEY SPARKS to STEPHANIE A., youngest daughter of the late Jacob Brandegee, all of this City.

Washington and New-Orleans papers please copy.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. Richard Havter, Mr. JAMES ANDERSON to Miss ELIZA JANE LITTLE, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. A. R. Vannest, Mr. JOHN H. ODELL to Miss FRANCES JULIA, daughter of George Young, Esq., all of this City.

At Florida, Orange Co., on Thursday evening, Dec. 20, by Rev. George Pierson, HIRAM D. CONDICT, Esq., of New-York City, to Miss ANNA R. ATWOOD, of the former place.

At Petersburg, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, at the residence of S. W. Waite, Esq., by Rev. Solomon Gale, Mr. JAMES C. ALLEN, of this City, to Miss J. ANNETTE WAITE, of the former place.

In Haverhill, Mass., by Rev. W. C. Bown, GEORGE ELY, Esq., Counselor-at-Law, of Chicago, Ill., to Miss MARIANNE PAGE, daughter of A. Page, Esq., of Haverhill.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday evening, Dec. 21, ANN, wife of Benjamin D. K. Craig, in the 47th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her brother, Alfred Wagstaff, and brothers-in-law, William Lowerre and Henry M. Schieffelin, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Sunday afternoon, at 3 o'clock precisely, from No. 138 Macdonel st., without further invitation. Funeral service at St. Bartholomew's Church.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 19, RACHEL, widow of the late Samuel Delamater, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son, John Delamater, No. 205 10th-ave., without further invitation, on Saturday, 22d inst., at 3 o'clock, P. M.

In this City, on the morning of the 20th inst., (Thursday,) of consumption, LYDIA SANBORN, wife of Nestor H. Sanborn.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of E. Van Pelt, No. 126 Henry-st., on seventh day, (Saturday,) 22d inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Friends' Cemetery for interment.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 19, ELENOR REBECCA, only daughter of John R. and Elenor Farrington, aged 10 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock, P. M., from the residence of her father, 137th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., (Harlem.)

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, of a lingering illness, MARIA, wife of John W. Borchers, aged 27 years and 23 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, after a short illness, MARIA, wife of Israel Cole, in the 39th year of her age.

The friends of the family and of her son-in-law, Charles Eccleston, Jr., are requested to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 60 West 16th-st., on Sunday next, at 3 o'clock P. M.

In East New-York, L. I., on Tuesday, Dec. 18, on Wyckoff-av., MARGARET BEEKMAN, aged 63 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

At Harlem, N. Y., on Monday, Dec. 17, THOMAS HOUSTON, in the 51st year of his age.

Albany and Schenectady papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, Dec. 21, Mrs. TERESA FRIEND, aged 71 years, relict of the late George W. Friend.

The relatives and friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 23d inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, 4th, near Mcsorolo-st., 7th Ward.

At Cambridge, Mass., on Monday, Dec. 17, WILLIAM GIBBONS, aged 22 years, only son of James S. and Abby H. Gibbons, of this City, a member of the Sophomore class of Harvard University.

Funeral on first day (Sunday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 16 Lamartine-place.

At Aiken, S. C., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, VM. HENRY SHELDEN, aged 30 years, son of Henry Sheldon, Esq., of New-York.

His remains will be brought here by steamship *James Adger.* Notice will be given of the funeral.

At Yazoo City, Miss., on Friday, Nov. 30, JOHN P. BAILEY, formerly of this City, aged 45 years.

At Fish Chan, on Tuesday, Oct. 9, Mrs. ANNA M. L. WENTWORTH, wife of Rev. E. Wentworth, D. D.

At Marshall, Mich., on Tuesday morning, Dec. 18, of remittent fever, CAROLINE K., wife of Rev. James I. Trowbridge, of Marshall, only daughter of Nathaniel and Charlotte Freeman, of this City, aged 22 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Saturday morning, at 11 o'clock from the residence of her parents, No. 6 Abingdon-place.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 21.

$5,000	Ind. State 5s	81¼	250	Erie R. R.	50 51⅛
1,000	Virginia 6s	97½	250	do	51⅛
6,000	do	97	300	do	c 51⅛
2,000	Missouri 6s	86	200	do	b60 51⅛
26,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65	100	100	do	b60 51⅛
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 6s	86	100	do	s60 51
1,000	do	83	80¾	100	do	b60 51⅜
1,000	Har. 1st M. 6s	81½	100	do	b10 51⅛
5,000	Erie 8s '81	91	470	do	51⅛
2,000	N Ia 1st M 6s	100	100	do	s10 51⅛
14,800	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	92	300	do	b30 51⅛
5,000	do	81¾	500	do	c 51
5,000	do	s10	81½	50	do	b5 51
5,000	do	s10	81½	100	do	51
20,000	do	b60	82	150	do	s30 51⅛
5,000	do	c	81½	350	do	b10 51
20,000	do	s60	82	250	do	s10 51
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bds	85	100	do	s60 50⅞
10	Bank N. America	104½	100	do	b60 51⅛
33	Mechanics' Bank	117½	100	do	b60 51⅛
50	do	117	100	do	s30 51
50	Nic. Transit Co.	b10	17	10	Harlem Railroad	45
100	do	s3	17	150	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	12⅛
150	Penn. Coal Co.	b60	99¾	50	do	12
100	Cum. Coal Co.	22½	350	Reading Railroad	93¼
300	do	22⅞	200	do	93⅝
200	do	b60	23½	200	do	c 94
12	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	92½	400	do	s30 93⅝
50	do	b30	93	400	do	s60 93⅝
50	do	s60	92½	450	do	s30 93⅞
35	Mich. Cen. Railroad	98	50	do	s6m 93
100	do	s4m	97¾	400	do	b60 94⅛
100	do	s4m	97	150	do	b30 94⅛
100	do	c	97¾	100	do	b3 94
200	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	b30	94¾	800	do	94
10	Ill. Cen. Railroad	95½	300	do	b30 94⅛
175	do	96	500	do	s30 93⅞
100	Cleve. & Pitts. R.	b30	84	17	Chic. & R. I. R.	87½
50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	b30	73	200	do	87⅛
50	do	b60	72¾	50	do	s10 87⅛
12	do	72½	55	New-Jersey R.	123

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by SIMEON DRAPER:

$1,000 Wheeling City 6s, 1873.....Int. added 70
6,000 Mich. Southern R. R. 7s, 1856...Int. added 78½
30,000 Chic. & Miss. R. R. 10s, incomes. Int. added 35
500 Harlem, Alb. Extension, 1872..Int. added 31
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing Sing.....55
5 shares Henry Clay Fire Ins. Co.....5c.

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bds	81¾	150	Erie Railroad	50⅞
1,000	do	s3m	81¾	250	do	s3 50¾
25,000	Ind. State 6s	81½	100	do	b3 50
5,000	Erie Bonds of '75	88	200	do	50⅛
1250	Nicara. Trans. Co.	17	25	Chic. & R. Isl. R.	b60 87¾
200	do	s30	17	100	Reading Railroad	93⅝
100	do	b30	17½	25	do	93⅝
200	Cumb. Coal Co.	s30	22¾	100	do	93¾
200	do	22½	100	Hud. Riv. Railroad	119⅜
75	N. Y. Central R. R.	92½	34	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	72¾
25	do	92	50	do	s10 73
500	do	b60	92½	100	do	73
250	Canton Company	22½	100	Cleve. & Pitt. R.	b30 64
100	Harlem Railroad	18			

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—P. M.

There was not a very active business in Stocks to-day, nor any very decided change in prices. The list at the close was generally weaker than yesterday afternoon; Erie, 50¾; Reading, 93¾; Illinois Centrals, 81½; Toledo, 72. The English letters brought a few orders for New-York Central Sixes and Sevens, Illinois Centrals and Eries, partly limited below the present market. The offerings of these standard Road Bonds, with the exception of the regular Illinois Construction, are generally in moderate sums. The New-York Central Sevens brought par, ex-dividend. The Coupon was paid on 15th inst. The shares of the Company were regularly called at the Board to-day, after a suspension of nearly four months, sales at 92¾@92¾ cash, and 93@92¾ buyer 60 days. A motion to reconsider the resolution of yesterday to permit dealing by certificate was made this forenoon, and negatived—40 to 33. The question for the present, therefore, is at rest. The movement for a rise in the Transit Shares appears to have lost its force. Large sales this afternoon at 17 ₩ cent. There is a fair request for State Stocks in anticipation of the January coupon. Indiana Fives are at 81¾ ₩ cent. Missouri Sixes 89 cash. The Western Road Stocks are not well supported to-day, and the Bears were disposed to press time contracts at lower rates in Michigan Central, the dividend on which, 6 ₩ cent. cash, is to be paid on the 21st January. Southern Michigan 94¼ at the close, Cleveland and Pittsburg 68¾, and Rock Island 87¾. The Money brokers report a good offering of means at 7 ₩ cent., and the demand not very active for Stock purposes. Discounts rate 8 @10 ₩ cent. strictly prime, and 10@12 for fair paper. There is a dull feeling in Foreign bills, no steamer going until Wednesday. As Christmas day intervenes, the mail will probably be fully made up on Monday afternoon. The impression is that there is a considerable accumulation of Southern-drawn bills, as well as a good amount of Exchange, making against the direct export of Grain, Flour and Cotton. The Foreign letters to-day have imparted a little more activity to the General markets. The Continental advices favor the opinion of a continued demand for Breadstuffs for France, Prussia, and some of the smaller German States. The London banking letters are of a cheerful tone, and there appears to be little doubt that the Bank rate of Discount has reached its maximum.

The *Baltic* is the Collins steamer for next Wednesday. The *Pacific* will be due on Thursday, and will return on Saturday week, the 5th of January. A Cunarder leaves Liverpool the same day, or at furthest, Saturday, 12th January, for New-York. The first of the Belgian line of new screw steamers for New-York leaves Antwerp on the 1st of January, to call at Southampton, England. The line, at first, will make monthly trips each way. Four vessels are built, or building, for the Company, called the *Belgique*, the *Constitution*, *Leopold*, and *Duc de Brabant*.

A new railroad company has been organized to construct a line from Toledo to Detroit. The direction is composed of gentlemen connected with the Cleveland and Toledo, and Southern Michigan Railroad Companies—the new road being projected with a design to obtain a large business, by a connection with the Great Western Canadian Road. The following are the names of the Directors: John S. Barry, Kalamazoo; John Wilkinson, Syracuse, New-York; E. C. Litchfield, New-York; Hugh White, Cohoes, New-York; Hamilton White, Syracuse, New-York; D. A. Noble, Monroe, Michigan; W. Clark, Monroe, Michigan; Henry Ledyard, Detroit, Michigan; Henry P. Baldwin, Detroit, Michigan.

The People's Bank of this City has made a half yearly dividend of 4 ₩ cent. and the People's Fire Insurance Company, 5 ₩ cent.

The Virginia Board of Public Works report:

Finished Railways in the State	1,328 miles.
Railways in progress	637 miles.
Authorized Capital	$20,687,300
State Interest therein	10,751,217
Unpaid obligations of the Board	1,486,937
Debt against SELDEN, WITHERS & Co.	687,594

Assets to secure it:

Balance with GEO. PEABODY	$110,000
Virginia Bonds lost in *Arctic*	145,000
Chesapeake and Ohio Canal	245,370 — $500,370

And a lien on private property for balance.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,507,829, against $606,538 the corresponding week of last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT. Pkgs.	Value.	WAREHOUSED. Pkgs.	Value.	WITHDRAWN. Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,038	$254,006	116	$32,471	57	$21,980
Man. of Cotton	2,896	425,415	301	60,896	111	21,380
Man. of Silk	337	254,409	202	81,529	29	8,635
Man. of Flax	736	170,674	110	37,790	42	8,879
Miscellaneous	482	155,379	218	9,014	19	4,440
Total	5,011	$1,260,145	1,000	$211,896	258	$63,733
		311,686				1,380,143
Total entered		$1,507,829	Total marketed			$1,359,470

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $105,887; paid out, $108,823, and held at the close a regular balance of $4,112,416.

The earnings of the Michigan Central Railroad Co., for the second week in December were:

	Passengers.	Freight.	Total.
1855	$20,201 00	$21,264 13	$41,465 13
1854	18,618 30	14,513 95	33,132 25
Increase	$1,582 70	$6,720 18	$8,302 97

An Old Dividend Wanted.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The Trustees of the old Syracuse and Utica Railroad Co., in their circular of March, 1854, informed the stockholders that the affairs of the Company will be finally closed February, 1855, when a further dividend will be paid, of probably one dollar per share. The stockholders who recollect this circular must think it is time now for the Trustees to pay this dividend, or explain to them why it is withheld.

A STOCKHOLDER.

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

BY HEWSON AND HOLTON.

For the week ending Dec. 19, 1855.—$6,000 Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Company, 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 45 and interest; $2,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 2d Mortgage 7 ₩ cent. Bonds, 65; $5,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad Company 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 63; $7,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 7 ₩ cent. 2d Mortgage Bonds, 64½; $4,000 Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad 8 ₩ cent. Real Estate Bonds, 98; $2,000 Hillsboro' and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 ₩ cent. 1st Mortgage Bonds, 60; $1,000 Little Miami Railroad Company, 6 ₩ cent. Bonds, due in 1863, 80; $1,000 Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company, 7 ₩ cent. Domestic Bonds, 46; and interest; $1,000 Covington and Lexington Railroad Company, 1 ₩ cent. Income Bonds, 62; $305 Little Miami Dividend Script, 87.

STOCKS—219 shares Cincinnati and Chicago Railroad Stock, 10 and interest; 100 do. 10¼ and interest; 48 do. 10¾ and interest; 20 Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad, 25; 193 Little Miami, 50; 28 Covington and Lexington 21½ and interest; 7 Marietta and Cincinnati, 16¾ and interest; 50 Dayton and Western, 25; 4 Eaton and Hamilton, 25; 100 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, 60; 35 Peru and Indianapolis, 20; 17 Ohio and Mississippi, 51, and interest; 100 do., b and interest; 250 do., 4½ and interest; 12 Indiana and Cincinnati, 62½; 20 Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, ex div., 102½.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Dec. 21.

A sale of 4,000 tons of PIG has been consummated for future delivery. One hundred tons of car wheel sold at $37 50. The sales of the week for foundry purposes have been small. The aggregate business of the week foots up 4,900 tons No. 1 at $27, No. 2 at $25, and No. 3, at $23. BARS and other descriptions of iron are firm.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, Dec. 20.

Our COTTON market is unchanged. Sales to-day 50,000 bales. STERLING EXCHANGE 7¾c. Exchange on New-York at sight ¾c.@1¼c. ₩ cent. discount.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 21.

COTTON—The sales of the week add up 14,000 bales. Prices have advanced ¼c. over those current on receipt of the *Baltic's* news. We quote Good Middling at 9¾c.@9¾c. The receipts of the week have been 16,000 bales. Stock on hand, 35,000 bales. RICE is unchanged. CORN is declining. Sales at 83c.@90c. FREIGHTS are unchanged.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 21—6 P. M.

ASHES—Remain at $8 50 for Pearls, and $7 50 for Pots, ₩ 100 lbs., with limited stocks and sales.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is held at 28c. ₩ lb., but is inactive.

CANDLES—The demand is brisk, and as the supply is rather decreasing, prices are very firm and buoyant.

COAL—Is inactive and languid, at former quotations.

COFFEE—Rio is in good request, and is very firm,—with sales since our last of about 2,200 bags, at from 10c. @12¾c.—mostly at 11c.@12c. ₩ lb. Other kinds are quiet at unchanged prices.

COPPER—Is salable and steady, at 33c.@34c. for new Sheathing; 24c.@26c. for old do.; and 26c. for yellow do. ₩ lb.

COTTON—Has attracted more attention, and has slightly increased in value. The sales of the day are estimated at near 2,500 bales, making about 8,000 for the week,—prices closing, partially, ¼c ₩ lb. higher than yesterday. Middling Island is now worth 10½c., middling Orleans 10½c., and other grades proportionate figures ₩ lb. The supply is extremely light, and holders look for still better prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved demand, and with less pressing on the market, prices are firmer and rising. The low and medium grades are the liveliest. The finer qualities are rather quiet, but firm. The river and railway receipts to-day, were something over 13,000 bbls. The sales comprised nearly 16,000 bbls., at about the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 12½@8 18¾
Straight State	8 18¾@8 25
Favorite and Extra State	8 25 @8 37½
Mixed Western	8 18¾@8 25
Common to good Indiana and Michigan	8 25 @8 50
Fancy Michigan	8 50 @8 75
Common to Good Ohio	8 50 @8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 81 @8 75
Extra Ohio	8 75 @9 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 75 @9 00
Fancy Genesee	8 75 @9 00
Extra Genesee	9 00 @11 50

Towards the close, our lowest quotations for common and medium Flour were unacceptable to factors, who seemed reluctant to sell under our outside figures. Canadian remains quiet but firm, with sales of 500 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, at $8 50@9 ₩ bbl. Southern has not varied, sales since our last having amounted to about 1,300 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra, at $8 50@10 75 ₩ bbl. Rye Flour is selling pretty freely at $5 50@7 38 for Fine and Superfine, ₩ bbl. Corn Meal is in stock request, and heavy in price, at $4 12½ for Jersey, and $4 50 for Brandywine, ₩ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 37½@2 62½ ₩ 100 lbs.

FRUIT—Raisins are in firm request, at $3

New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

GOV. SHANNON IN LAWRENCE.

PROBABILE END OF THE WAR.

David R. Atchison in the Camp of the Invaders.

THE MISSOURIANS DISBANDING.

Gov. Shannon's Visit to Lawrence—His Escort from Franklin—The Governor's Opinions on the State of Affairs—Guarantee Between the Governor and the People—Probable Pacific Termination to the Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

SEAT OF WAR, LAWRENCE, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855.

The news of Gov. SHANNON's intended visit to Lawrence caused every variety of opinion and comment among the citizens. Some indulged hopes of his successful interference between them and the mob, but by far the greater number had no confidence in the result. Very few had any belief in either his good faith or his strength. So long have the people of this Territory been outraged by their neighbors and betrayed by their rulers, that it scarcely seemed credible that a man so thoroughly committed to the Atchisonians as Gov. SHANNON could in any way afford them relief. Still, all acquiesced cheerfully in the general order issued by the Commander-in-Chief for the purpose of securing the utmost decorum and quiet during the visit.

Many did not even believe that he would come. Among those who had expressed the greatest distrust of the Governor and his motives, was Col. LANE, who emphatically declared, on the basis of personal acquaintance, that he was destitute both of strength and honesty. As the morning advanced, the most anxious observation was maintained of the Franklin road, in watch for the expected messenger. And as a "solitary horseman" was finally seen approaching at a brisk gallop, the feeling of expectation became almost painful.

This horseman, on being escorted into the town, proved to be the expected messenger. He was greeted by some of our officers as Col. KEARNEY, and was immediately conducted into the presence of the Commander-in-Chief, to whom he delivered a written communication from Gov. SHANNON, to the effect that the latter awaited the Committee of escort at Franklin. This Committee, under the direction of Gen. G. P. LOWRY, had for some time been in readiness, and the order was at once given to mount.

The escort was composed as follows:

Gen. G. P. LOWRY, Gen. T. B. ELDRIDGE, Gen. J. M. WINCHELL, of the Staff of the Commander-in-Chief; Lieut-Colonels LYMAN ALLEN and MORRIS HUNT; Colonels C. K. HOLLIDAY, J. BLOOD, G. W. HUTCHINSON, C. W. BALCOCK, JOSIAH MILLER.

With the rank and position of the last three gentlemen I am unacquainted.

On arriving at Franklin, the gentlemen of the escort were severally introduced to the Governor, and the latter expressed his readiness to proceed. Col. BOONE and Col. STRICKLER of Missouri, accompanied him in his carriage, and Col. KEARNEY rode by its side. The party was met about half a mile from Lawrence by Gen. ROBINSON and Col. LANE, with a suitable retinue, and conducted into the town.

The conference continued till night. The visitors were the guests of Gen. ROBINSON, with whom they dined. The points of difference between the people of the Territory and the Executive were severally discussed with apparent satisfaction on both sides. The Governor expressed entire confidence in the people, on receiving a true statement of the case. He had not yet learned the death of Judge BARKER, and expressed the most profound regret. He admitted the lawless character of the force assembled at the Wakarusa ford, and expressed great apprehension as to his power to control them. He trusted, however, that they might be controlled until the arrival of the United States troops from Fort Leavenworth.

These apprehensions were shared by Col. BOONE—a resident of Westport, who had accompanied the Governor into the Territory for the purpose of aiding him in restraining the invaders. This gentleman is a merchant of Westport and the Postmaster there; JONES, the Legislature's Sheriff, was his deputy. He is a grandson of old DANIEL BOONE, and has inherited the noble character of his ancestor. He is a gentleman highly respected by all; and does not hesitate to condemn in the severest language the outrages of the Atchisonians.

As the evening drew near, it was plain to be seen that the time for conference was insufficient. It was not thought best for the party to remain during the night; and it was finally agreed that they should return to Franklin and repeat the visit in the morning. The Governor promised to be in Lawrence again precisely at 8 o'clock; and hereupon, and with the most cordial adieus, he took his leave.

The character of the Council in the evening was essentially modified by his visit. The Governor had left a memorandum of the points which the people of Kansas, as represented by those assembled in Lawrence, were expected to guarantee, and of those he was willing to guarantee himself. The idea of taking from the citizens their *arms* had long since been abandoned; and the only remaining prominent point was the willingness of the people to contest the laws of the Legislature in a legal manner, so long as a fair trial before a Federal tribunal was secured.

A Committee was appointed to draft a document setting forth the facts and the points of agreement, and to be signed by the Governor and some of the prominent citizens. This Committee consisted of J. M. WINCHELL, C. K. HOLLIDAY, and the Commander-in-Chief. After about two hours, their report was made, and unanimously adopted—Gen. ROBINSON being further empowered to make such changes as the Governor might wish, not compromising the honor of the people or stultifying the Free-State Party.

One incident, which occurred to-day, must not be omitted. The lady of S. N. WOOD, Esq., (who has left for Ohio to solicit aid for the cause,) and her sister, proceeded alone in a wagon some miles to a house known to contain a quantity of powder, bullets, and percussion caps, and secreting these articles in such a way as to be concealed by their dresses, brought them triumphantly into Lawrence, in spite of the vigilance of the enemy's guards.

Judge JOHNSON passed through the town this morning. He is on his way to Washington to contest the question of his removal, and that of Judge ELMORE; and, in passing, will address the people of the Union on the wrongs of Kansas. He goes by way of Leavenworth, to attempt the hastening of the United States troops. LITERAL.

SEAT OF WAR, LAWRENCE, Saturday, Dec. 8, 1855.

The Governor returned this morning, though so late that it gave rise to strong suspicion that he was himself a prisoner to the Missouri mob. In company with Col. BOONE he is now in conference with Gen. ROBINSON and Col. LANE.

Judge ELMORE and Sheriff JONES are also in town. The former came on private business. He does not entirely justify the Missouri mob, nor entirely condemn it, as one would expect a United States Justice to do.

Sheriff JONES is in a towering passion because he was challenged by our picquet guard (who did not know him) and escorted in. He swears he will enter and depart at all times as he pleases. Personally, Mr. JONES is a gentleman, though too rabid a Pro-Slavery man to be a safe officer in Kansas. It is evident that he is greatly displeased at the attitude of Gov. SHANNON; and he declared to me that if the latter made the contemplated terms with the people, he would at once resign his office. This would doubtless be a measure of great wisdom. He was accompanied by Capt. SHAW of the besieging force; and received neither insult nor threat from citizens.

Last night the beautiful weather we had through the siege changed to a storm of wind and rain, which must have made the camp of the besiegers anything but comfortable. It is believed that this will hasten their attack or retreat.

Last night our horse patrol, under Gen. DEITZLER, Adjutant to Gen. ROBINSON, captured two of the enemy's mounted guard, who, admitting the possession of one of our stolen horses, were brought into camp. After being examined, this morning, they were discharged and sent back under escort, with a pledge to return the horse.

The same patrol met a larger party of the enemy's horse guard, which, after a mutual challenge, wheeled to the right and rode off.

The aspect of affairs is now decidedly pacific in its character. The mob must either fight *expressly against the Governor*, or go home. We still wait with some impatience for the United States troops, which ought sooner to have been here.

I am about to leave Lawrence with Gen. ELDRIDGE for Kansas. It is said that the "ruffians" have guarded all the passes and suffer no one to go through. But as we have passes from the Governor and JONES, and Capt. SHAW, it is not probable that we shall be detained.

The mail came through yesterday from Kansas, and was detained about two hours. It has started back to-day.

DAVID R. ATCHISON is in the mob camp.

LITERAL.

Adventures of a Traveler between Lawrence and Kansas City—Missourians Coming to their Senses—Excitement at Kansas—Atchison in the Camp of the Invaders.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

KANSAS, Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

I left Lawrence yesterday, at 2 o'clock P. M., and arrived here about 11. We had a dark night, and a storm of wind and sleet that almost blinded me. The *night* part of the road was also bad, and, on the whole, the ride was one of the most unpleasant I remember.

On arriving at the Franklin picquet guard, we were met in advance by two men on horses, about half drunk, who essayed to stop us. My companion stated that we had a *pass* from Sheriff JONES. "Ah!" said they, with drunken gravity, "Sheriff JONES has no authority here; you cannot pass." "But," replied my comrade, "it is also signed by Capt. SHAW." "We know nothing here of Capt. SHAW," was the sage rejoinder; "you cannot pass. "Why," said we, "*somebody* must have authority; who is it?" "Let us see your pass," replied the fellows, "we can tell if it is right." They looked at it a moment, (I don't suppose they could read it,) and became condescending. It was just as we had told them, but the humor had changed. "Excuse us, gentlemen, said they, with the most killing of bows; "excuse us; it is all right—pass on, gentlemen, pass on. Excuse us, gentlemen, excuse us. Pass on." And we did.

At the Wakarusa ford we were again stopped—evidently as a matter of form. It was clear that the discipline was getting lax. The number of men in sight, too, was less than we had before seen. The last sentry did not even look at our pass. "It was all d—d nonsense," he said, "this stopping people and trying to get up a fight between white men and brethren." *Presto!* the thing was undergoing a change. The men were beginning to recover their senses, and were getting tired of camp life. And then, we heard remarks that some were leaving, and saw two horsemen shake hands with their comrades and gallop off towards the State. "Oh!" said we, "the scene is shifting sure enough! *The camp is being broken up!*"

Fresh evidences of this we soon found. We passed several horsemen, and wagons loaded with men and arms. After nightfall, several men passed us; and then we felt that the crisis had passed, and that, unless accident should in some way incite an unexpected collision, all danger from the present *raid* was over. Heaven be thanked!

Arrived at Kansas, we found the greatest excitement prevailing. Rumors the most absurd and alarming had been circulated. It was now said that a treaty had been made, but that the citizens of Lawrence *had laid down their arms* and acknowledged the validity of the *bogus laws!* We took pleasure, of course, in contradicting the falsehood, *though, doubtless, this statement has been made to the invaders to induce them to leave.*

Meantime, the citizens of Kansas had been greatly excited at the threats to tear down the American Hotel here. This Hotel was bought last Fall by the Emigrant Aid Company, and sold last Summer to Messrs. ELDRIDGE, LYMAN & Co., who now keep it. It has always been an object of suspicion to the "border ruffians," and threats to tear it down have been often made. These threats have become so alarming at present that the citizens called a meeting to consider them. It was unanimously agreed to defend the Hotel at all hazards. The Mayor, Mr. FAINS, was a prime mover of the meeting. A Proclamation, "To the Pro-Slavery Party," was published, and a Committee sent to the mob at Wakarusa to remonstrate. The Proclamation vouched for the *soundness* of the proprietors of the Hotel—a guaranty which the said proprietors refuse indignantly to ratify. The Committee sent to the camp of the "Ruffians" had an interview with the leaders, and laid before them the Proclamation and the facts. These leaders were divided as to whether the Hotel should be destroyed or not. Some *residents of Kansas*, of whom better things were hoped, went in for its destruction. So did the McGEES, who head the Atchisonians in this county. But others took a stand of meanly opposition to the measure. It was concluded, I believe, *to let it stand;* though rumors are rife to-night that a detachment of the "Ruffians" are having a drunken spree in Westport, and are resolved to come over and demolish it. *I do not think they will.*

One important fact, learned in this connection, has hitherto been concealed, viz.: that DAVID R. ATCHISON, *late Vice-President of the United States, and a prominent candidate for the vacant Senatorship from Missouri, is in the camp of the invaders!* A member of the Committee who knows him, who has often seen him in Washington and elsewhere, to-day told me that ATCHISON was there, and recognized as a leader. It is only just to him to say that he opposed the pulling down of the hotel, on grounds of policy. "Boys," said he, "I should like, d——d well, to hang some of the G—d d—d Yankees; but the time has not come. Kansas must take a sweat, but we are not ready. Boys, we must listen to reason!" I would not pollute my page with his language, but that I deem it proper that the public should know something of the character of the man who stands at the head of all this outrageous proceeding. But for the fact that his political fate is now hanging on the action of the Legislature convened at Jefferson City, doubtless his reasons of *policy* would not exist. By all this, we may know that the fate he designs for Kansas is not averted—only postponed. May Heaven grant that when the crisis comes, it may be met with thousands of brave men, plentifully supplied with Sharpe's rifles and artillery, who may prove themselves worthy to fight the battle of Freedom on the prairies of Kansas, as did their sires at Bunker Hill and Saratoga.

Another fact has transpired. *The artillery taken by the mob into Kansas, was mostly stolen from the United States arsenal at Liberty.* The ruffians overpowered and bound those in charge, and helped themselves to cannon, guns and ammunition. It is reported that troops are on their way from Jefferson Barracks, to punish this outrage. If so, the returning heroes will find enough to do without destroying hotels in their own State. Doubtless, however, ATCHISON has influence enough with our pure Administration to screen the offenders.

As I close this letter, it is nearly 10 o'clock, and no symptoms as yet manifest of an attack. *Nous verrons!* LITERAL.

State of Affairs—Fortifications around Lawrence—Gov. Shannon's Proclamation—Ladies making Cartridges—Reception of Cannon.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Dec. 5, 1855—11 o'clock P. M.

There is no important news to communicate for the last twenty-four hours. Things remain at both camps about as they were, without any more recruits than they have lost of those who have returned dissatisfied. There cannot be over five hundred at both camps. The Brittsonites are busy at work here to "have a fight anyhow," while Atchison is equally ardent in his devotion to the cause at home. He spent a whole night with Gov. SHANNON recently at the Mission, and started off in the morning to rally recruits from all quarters. Appearances indicate that he must be defeated in his desire to return to the United States Senate, and as the election is near at hand, it is quite probable that these forebodings render him the more desperate in his determination to rivet Slavery upon Kansas, and rank himself the hero of the scheme. I firmly believe, and not without evidence, that this plan for invading Kansas with an armed force has been perfected several weeks—that the Leavenworth "Law and Order" meeting was the last work of preparation, and that Gov. SHANNON is in fact but a mere tool in the drama. The murder of Dow or the rescue of BRANSON were the least among the *true* causes of this unhappy crisis. It is the great battle of Liberty and Slavery, and any other slight rebuke would have brought the army here as readily as BRANSON's arrest. It is ascertained that the blow would have been struck many weeks ago, had they not believed that their best time was after the close of navigation, when it would be more difficult to obtain aid from the Free States. The Missouri River is now nearly closed, and they congratulate themselves that we are their easy, if not willing victims. Mistaken souls! We have already sent to every Free State in the Union for "material aid," and unless their course is changed, I would recommend that our friends from the North march in battle array through Missouri, and put a gun into the hands of every negro in the State, telling them to "fall into ranks." By that time, Missouri will open her eyes to the doom they are bringing upon themselves, by allowing the ATCHISON rabble to rule them.

Gen. RICHARDSON has not yet visited us, and his promises are falling below par. Probably the STRINGFELLOWS, who are with him at Lecompton, hold him by the button-hole.

Our men are busily at work throwing up fortifications. Three are already commenced and will be nearly completed by morning. Those who come among us from the camps are scrutinizing these preparations with a look of horror. We still allow them to pass in and out freely, but our Council are deliberating the propriety of proclaiming martial law to-morrow. I hope it will be done, for they have every advantage by this liberty, while we are not allowed to pass freely into their County.

A rich item has occurred this evening. Two gentlemen wishing to come from Kansas City, Mo., to Lawrence, obtained a WRITTEN PASS FROM GOV. SHANNON. The pass was addressed to those in command at the Camp, and stated that the bearer would be allowed to travel through *without molestation.* He thus recognizes them as a mob, after having called them out by his own proclamation. His programme has another strange incident. He has received a telegraphic dispatch from President PIERCE to call out the troops at Leavenworth to *quell the rioters*, and sent a messenger with the same to Col. SUMNER in command, for the purpose, as he avows, of placing them (the troops) between us and his own soldiers, to prevent a collision. What an idea! He issues a proclamation every way supremely false, calling together bands of armed men by hundreds, then asks for the United States troops to prevent their hurting anybody. We wait with great anxiety his next movement.

The ladies of the place have organized in committee of the whole, and are, with true patriotism, engaged making cartridges for Sharpe's rifles, and they say they will volunteer to tar and feather STRINGFELLOW if he comes within their reach. Gen. POMEROY started this afternoon for the Free States. He makes a flying visit, and will call upon the Governors of as many States as possible, calling for aid from every quarter. RANDOLPH.

THURSDAY, Dec. 6—2 P. M.

Judge SHANKLAND, of Leavenworth, leaves this afternoon for Washington, then on to the East, with a mission similar to Gen. POMEROY's, and our mails are so irregular that I shall start this letter by him. If they are intercepted hereafter, you will understand the cause. Our messenger to Gov. SHANNON returned this morning about five o'clock, with an answer to our dispatch. The tone of it is mild and pacific, and he promises to be here to-night. We can find no fault with his answer, but we censure him for allowing himself to be made a tool of, and then get so grossly humbugged by his Pro-Slavery accomplices. He says he will use every exertion on his part to prevent any depredations upon our citizens, and will punish all offenders, if complaint is made in *legal form.* He is desirous of maintaining good order, but is equally determined upon enforcing the laws. This will be our only difficulty with him, and if there was not a power behind the throne, greater than the throne itself, I would hope with confidence for an amicable settlement within forty-eight hours. As it is, the future is cloudy.

The great event of this day has been the reception of our cannon. It was welcomed with prolonged cheering, and during the last hour it has been taken from boxes and set up in the street. It is a fine-looking, brass 12-pounder, and will, in accordance with New-England courtesy, "*speak* when spoken to." Some who read this will not be troubled to guess where it came from. Never was a blessing more timely received.

Our entrenchments are nearly complete. This forenoon they have commenced a Redan, which will be complete to-morrow. Our Pro-Slavery men have all left town with their families. Several other families are also gone. There is no business in the Territory, and will not be while we are in a state of siege. We shall *try* to obtain provisions sufficient for any emergency; and, if our friends from the North will fight for us, we'll feed them. It is their cause as well as ours; for I fully believe that, if the battle that now seems pending is fought in Lawrence, the Union is dissolved, and Mount Oread will live forever, a second Bunker Hill.

RANDOLPH.

End of the Kansas War—The Missourians Disbanding.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Wednesday.

We had an interview last evening with Gen. SHANKLAND, just returned from the scene of the late difficulties in Kansas, giving us very interesting information of the present position of the affairs in the Territory. He informs us that the report published in this city yesterday afternoon of the surrender of their arms by the people of Lawrence is totally incorrect. The proposition of peace came from ATCHISON and SHANNON, at a council held in Lawrence last Friday and Saturday, at which a treaty of peace was concluded. To the demand made upon them to obey the laws and deliver up their arms, the people of Lawrence responded by professing their constant willingness to do the former, but flatly refusing to yield the latter point.

On these terms hostilities were terminated, and the Missouri troops received orders on Sunday morning to disband. The Missourians were armed with revolvers and double-barreled shot-guns, and were, for the most part, mounted. They were encamped at Wakarusa, on the road from Lawrence to Westport, six miles from the former place, and at Lecompton, on the Kansas River, ten miles west of Lawrence, being at no time more than 600 strong at Wakarusa, or more than two hundred at Lecompton. The Free State men amounted to 700 in Lawrence, all armed with Sharpe's rifles, while two hundred more could easily have been gathered from the adjoining country, and were, therefore, in no fear of the result had a collision unfortunately arisen.

The disbanding gave rise to general murmurs and execrations of SHANNON among the Missouri troops. Most of them reached Westport on Sunday night, having suffered intensely during the previous night from a terrible storm of rain, snow and wind, which terminated in piercing cold. They lost many horses, some having been stolen by the Indians, some having strayed away, and others having died at Westport from fatigue. They also lost many of their arms.

At Westport they threatened to tear down the hotel at Kansas City, and a Committee from that place was appointed to go to Westport to remonstrate, the inhabitants determining to defend the hotel at all hazards should the remonstrance fail of effect. No demonstration, however, was made.

We learn, moreover, that the report of the shooting of two or three of the Free-Soil men is without foundation. The only man shot was JAS. BARKER, who was not a resident of Lawrence, but lived some four miles from the town, and was near his house when killed. He was riding along the road when he was called to by a party, of which Major RICHARDSON was one, and commanded to halt. He rode on without heeding the summons, was pursued, shot down and left lying on the road. He was afterwards taken by a company of the Lawrence Dragoons into Lawrence.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Plurality Resolution to be Tried Once More.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The plurality resolution will be tried again to-morrow. Several Democrats are anxious to vote for it to secure an organization, and will do so if the party screws are not pressed too rigidly. S.

The Difficulties in the Way of an Organization—How the Plurality Proposition is Defeated—The Attack on the Editor of the Star—Parker H. French.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

A FACT ESTABLISHED.

To-day's proceedings establish the fact that the factionists from New-York and other States who have been voting among the "stragglers" are determined that the House shall not be organized unless they can compel the one hundred and six BANKS men to yield their convictions of policy and propriety to the mandate of the factious minority. JOHN WHEELER, SOLOMON G. HAVEN, VALK, WHITNEY, BAYARD CLARKE, DUNN, etc., have declared, all along, that they were anxious for an organization, but defended their refusal to unite with the great body of Anti-Nebraska men upon the ground that they could not conscientiously vote for Mr. BANKS, or decline voting at all,—and that, therefore, they were compelled to throw their votes away.

THE PLURALITY PROPOSITION.

The proposition to elect by plurality vote was made to-day, and defeated by the votes of the gentlemen above named. They will bear me witness that your correspondent has not hitherto questioned their good faith in thus apologizing for their recreancy to the Anti-Nebraska issue, upon pledges to sustain which they were elected. I submit the facts now to their constituents, and leave them to say whether the refusal to vote for the plurality resolution, which would enable the House to proceed to business within half an hour, does not convict them of factiously obstructing the public business. They say they *can't* fulfill their Anti-Nebraska pledges by voting for Mr. BANKS; and then when a proposition is made which will organize the House without their aid, they defeat it. Have they any right thus to defeat the will of the majority? Admitting their original recreancy to be excusable upon the ground stated, is there a shadow of excuse for the attitude they *now* occupy? I submit not.

MR. WHEELER'S COURSE.

WHEELER, not satisfied with thus contributing to the continued disorganization of the House, subsequently voted in favor of the motion to adjourn to Wednesday next; and, that being defeated, he determined to desert his seat here for a trip to New-York. Mr. WHEELER then paired off with one of the gentlemen voting for Mr. BANKS. This persistency of effort to defeat the will of the true and faithful Anti-Nebraska men is but another evidence that his ccurse is properly designated as factious. Of course, he will not object to having his conduct held up to his constituents in the proper light. It is to be presumed that he blindly supposes his constituents will approve it,—or that they cannot see through the flimsy excuses by which he expects to sustain himself. He, and the minority with which he acts, fear that under the plurality rule Mr. BANKS would be elected, and for that *reason* they oppose it; and they will be held responsible, not for firmness, but for obstinacy in a purely personal opposition.

THE ATTACK ON THE EDITOR OF THE STAR.

Ex-Governor WM. SMITH, of Va., has fallen into the error of supposing that a game of fisticuffs with an editor is the proper mode of blunting the edge of editorial criticism; and so he last evening made a personal assault upon WALLACH of the *Star*, for having said he was a Know-Nothing, and trying to prove it. WALLACH carries a bowie-knife, but says he threw it away when he got into the scrimmage for fear he should hurt his antagonist with it, and also that, although he fell on top of "extra Billy," he "turned" the latter gentleman, putting *him* on top because he "can always fight best on the under side." You see there is such a thing as harmless carrying of deadly weapons; and, also, that some people appreciate the advantage of having the top of a side-walk to brace his elbow against when about to strike a blow. The damages were a slight scratch on Mr. SMITH's face, and a badly "chawed" finger on the part of the Editor. But the Hon. gentleman certainly ought not undertake to muzzle the press after such a fashion. If his victim has the "pluck" in him, a beating won't hold him; on the contrary, he will straighten his pen and dip it in gall when continuing his criticisms on that gentleman.

PARKER H. FRENCH DISGUSTED.

PARKER H. FRENCH is disgusted with the look of things here. He did not call on Mr. MARCY himself, but as his private Secretary did, the probability is that the Premier gave him a chill which affected the Minister from Nicaragua by sympathy, and sent him to New-York for relief. It is understood that Secretary DAVIS is urging his reception, and the recognition of WALKER's Government. I don't believe he will succeed. Indeed, it is not improbable that some diplomatic understanding exists between the Governments of Great Britain and the United States, that neither shall recognize the WALKER dynasty without the concurrence of the other. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in session on Saturday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

Mr. BENNETT, of Miss., defended the platform of the Democratic caucus, and stated his objections to BANKS and FULLER, incidentally condemning the Parties they represented, and advocating RICHARDSON's peculiar fitness for the Speakership.

On motion of Mr. QUITMAN, of Miss., a resolution was adopted, limiting the time during which any member may continuously occupy the floor to ten minutes each, until a Speaker is chosen. [The Parliamentary law under which the House acts prescribes no limit to discussion.]

Mr. STANTON, of Ohio, offered a resolution to elect a Speaker by plurality—following the precedent of 1849—and regarding this as the only practical means of organization.

Mr. PHELPS, of Mo., moved to lay the resolution of Mr. STANTON on the table.

The roll was called, and the resolution was tabled by a vote of 114 against 107.

Mr. SAPP, of Ohio, offered a resolution, that after to-day the House shall meet at 10 o'clock A. M., until the election of Speaker be effected. Rejected by two majority.

Mr. PERRY, of Maine, said that the House had decided to-day not to elect a Speaker by plurality; therefore he offered a resolution that after to-day no debate be in order till the Speaker is elected. He thought this, if adopted, would result in the speedy organization of the House.

Mr. KEITT, of S. C., offered an amendment, that after to-day all balloting for Speaker be suspended until the 3d day of January—the reason assigned being that a majority of the Senate have left the city, and it will, therefore, be impossible to obtain a quorum for the reading of the Message, even if the House should organize before that time.

Mr. BOCOCK of Va., suggested that, acting under ordinary parliamentary law, a majority might rescind the resolution, and then, proceeding to ballot an undue advantage might be taken.

Mr. KEITT—It would be base and infamous to do so

Mr. SHERMAN of Ohio, maintained that the next business to be done was to elect a Speaker, and the House could not postpone that duty.

The House refused, by a majority of ten, to lay the whole subject on the table.

Mr. KEITT's amendment was rejected, and the consideration of Mr. PERRY's resolution postponed until Monday. Adjourned.

Explosion of Gas.

ELIZABETHTOWN, N. J., Saturday, Dec. 22.

An accident occurred this afternoon at the gas works in this city, caused by one of the workmen going into the purifying house with a lighted candle, a large quantity of escaped gas being there confined. The explosion, which immediately followed, demolished the building and seriously burned the workmen.

Madame La Grange in Philadelphia—Weather, &c.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, Dec. 23.

Madame LA GRANGE made her appearances here last night, and, although the weather was very unpleasant, was most enthusiastically received by a good audience.

The weather to-day is charming.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The bark *John Curtis*, WILLIAMS, master, arrived here from Newport, reports, on the 5th inst., in lat. 37° 52', lon. 68°, fell in with the brig *Frederick W. Horn*, from Georgetown, S. C., for Kennebunk, in distress, having been dismasted fifteen days previously, and become water-logged. The *John Curtis* took off the Captain and crew, and brought them here. They had subsisted on a quarter of a pound of raw pork each per day.

The Southern Mail—The frigate Roanoke Raised.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Dec. 23.

New-Orleans papers of Monday last are to hand, but they contain no news worth telegraphing.

The frigate *Roanoke* has been raised and towed into dock. Twelve of her beams were, upon examination, found to have been broken.

Burning of the Steamer Seminole.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The steamer *Seminole*, running between Savannah and Jacksonville, was burnt to the water's edge at Jacksonville, on Thursday night. About two hundred bales of cotton were also consumed.

Murder Trial at Albany.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 22.

The Jury in the case of WM. MCCROSSEN, charged with the murder of MICHAEL BRENNAN, at the Second Ward polls in this city, on the last election day, have returned a verdict of not guilty.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 23.

The weather here to-day has been delightful—as clear and as balmy as on April day.

WRECK OF THE CRESCENT CITY.

Removal of the Passengers to Nassau, N. P.—Particulars of the Disaster.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NASSAU, N. P., BAHAMAS, Dec. 12, 1855.

The United States Mail steamship *Crescent City*, commanded by Capt. A. G. GRAY, left New-York on the 8d instant, with passengers and cargo for New-Orleans *vid* Havana.

A fair wind favored her, and there was every appearance of a propitious voyage, until about 7 o'clock on Friday evening she struck with alarming violence on the Little Bahama Bank, near Matersilla Reef. No human foresight could have prevented the disaster. Observations had been made that day as usual. Soundings had been taken from time to time, and the vigilant eye of her efficient commander, knowing that he was in the vicinity of the Bank, watched over her constantly. To the setting in of a strong southeasterly current is to be ascribed the fatal deviation from her true course. She bilged immediately, and lay on her broadside. Part of her cargo was thrown overboard, life-boats were lowered, and a raft constructed to be ready for any emergency. On Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock, Capt. GRAY sent out a boat, filled with women and children, in the hope that they, with a noble seaman to guide them, might reach land in safety, but after an absence of an hour or two, they were seen returning. It was a dark afloat on a boundless sea, and Heaven kindly speeded it back. It was then decided that the boat should go out again in pursuit of wreckers, and Captain HOLBROOK (a passenger on board) nobly volunteered to take charge of her. After a day and night of incessant rowing and extreme suffering, he came across the wrecking schooner *Defiance*. The schooner, accompanied by a sloop, immediately got under way, in the direction of the wreck. At 8 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, the glad tidings of "Sail O" resounded through the ill-fated ship, and at 5 o'clock the passengers were nearly all transferred to the schooner, which brought them safely to Nassau—the Purser, Mr. PETER, having charge of them, and offering every kindly attention which their situation required.

To Captain GRAY, one of the best commanders and noblest hearted of men, the passengers are, one and all, greatly indebted. Fulfilling nobly all the duties belonging to him as commander, going about, whenever he could catch a leisure moment, calming the fears of the ladies and children, and providing for them every comfort which circumstances would admit of; he will ever be remembered with the kindliest emotions of gratitude.

Of all the souls on board not one sustained the slightest injury but Capt. GRAY and an engineer.

ONE OF THE PASSENGERS.

The Arctic Expedition—Correspondence Between the British Minister and Dr. Kane.

From the Washington Union.

We publish below the letter of the English Minister to Dr. KANE, together with the Doctor's reply to the same. The Minister's letter expresses the high sense in which Her Majesty and Her Majesty's Government hold the noble conduct of the Doctor and his associates, and the pleasure it gave them to hear of their safe return:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1855.

SIR: Her Majesty's Government have lately been apprized of the safe return of the expedition under your command to the Arctic regions in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. They have also been informed of the safe return of the searching squadron under Captain HARTSTEIN. This intelligence has afforded sincere pleasure to Her Majesty's Government, and I have now the honor, in their name, to offer their cordial congratulations to you, Sir, and to convey to you, and to request you to communicate to the officers and crews who, under your command, so nobly attempted to afford to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and the officers and crews of Her Majesty's ships employed on the Arctic expedition, the assurance of the sincere gratitude of the British Government and people for their generous exertions.

I have the honor to be, Sir, your most obedient and humble servant, JOHN F. CRAMPTON.

To Dr. KANE, United States Navy.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Dec. 11, 1855.

SIR: I am highly honored by the letter you have addressed to me expressing the generous feeling with which Her Britannic Majesty's Government have been pleased to regard the efforts of the expedition lately under my command to afford assistance to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his associates. I shall not fail to communicate it to the surviving officers and men of the party; and I pray you in their behalf as well as my own, to convey to Her Britannic Majesty's Government our very grateful acknowledgments for this mark of their favoring regard.

I am, Sir, with great respect, your very obedient, faithful servant, E. K. KANE.

His Excellency JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Minister Plenipotentiary, &c., &c.

Late from the Blackfeet Country—Treaty with the Indians.

From the St. Louis Democrat.

We learn that dispatches were received in this city yesterday, announcing the arrival at Council Bluffs on the 16th inst., of Col. CUMMINGS, Superintendent of Indians affairs, from the Blackfeet Country, where he had been engaged with other commissioners, in negotiating treaties with the upper Indians. The commissions have succeeded in concluding treaties with the Blackfeet, Flatheads and Nazpercies. Colonel CUMMING is expected in St. Louis by Christmas.

R. G. WATSON, one of the oldest and most substantial citizens of New-Madrid County, Missouri was shot on the 12th inst. He died immediately after receiving the wound. It is said that fifty-four shot entered his face. Judge WATSON was about 75 years of age. The persons charged with his murder are PERSELAY PHILLIPS, SULLIVAN PHILLIPS, his son, and Dr. JOHN ROSS, and a reward of $2,000 is offered for their apprehension.

NEW-YORK CITY.

OUR CHIEF STILL LIVES.

George W. Matsell Before the Commissioners.

There was a large gathering in the Mayor's Office on Saturday afternoon, in consequence of a belief that the case of GEORGE W. MATSELL, Chief of Police, charged with alienage, would come on before the Board of Police Commissioners. When the hour arrived at which proceedings before the Board usually commence, the Chief—who, by the way, does not seem to have lost a single pound of flesh since the Briggs Committee commenced investigating into the very marrow of his bones—took his seat at the table. He stands dissection more like an Indian than an Englishman; which fact alone (and we suggest to his able counsel the propriety of elaborating this point) should outweigh any amount of mere fatty matter that may be put upon the stand to testify to his English birth. On his right sat JAMES T. BRADY, Esq., his counsel, commanding general attention and respect, and causing those who have the temerity to criticise the dispensations of Providence, to grumble because so large and fine a head had not been placed upon the massive shoulders of the Chief. Such an arrangement might have given us an unusual combination of physical and mental power, but what would have been gained in physical power would have been lost in elegance. On his left sat MACKELLAR, his faithful scribe, looking not at all contumacious. On the opposite side of the table sat Mr. STUYVESANT, the complainant, who, as he looked around upon the parties interested, and upon the spectators, appeared as one in the full enjoyment, privately, of a capital joke. Messrs. BRANCH and BRIGGS were seated in the background, eyeing the plaintiff and defendant with equal suspicion, while they talked affectionately with a lady far advanced in years, who is expected to prove, beyond all possibility of a doubt, where and when and how our Chief was born, and recite every requisite thing he did, from the first time he was spanked for dirtying his pinafore down to the memorable hour in which he went belly-guttering down the hill.

The Recorder and the Mayor were not yet present. Curious people inquired whether the case would certainly come on?

The Chief hoped it would; he had been kept long enough upon the anxious stool, and desired that there should be no unnecessary delay.

Mr. STUYVESANT smiled.

Messrs. BRANCH and BRIGGS when they saw that smile, moved about uneasily, just as if they smelt something very like a rat.

Mr. BRADY stroked his moustache and came very near laughing at the whole affair.

The lady far advanced in years, who is an important witness, was warming herself comfortably before the fire.

The Mayor and the Recorder entered.

The reporters sharpened their pencils.

All was silent as the grave.

The Recorder took his seat.

The Mayor sat down in his chair.

Col. MING took up a fresh pen.

The Mayor and the Recorder drew their chairs nearer to the desk, and leaned back.

Mr. BRANCH made one step forward and looked waspy.

The Recorder stated that there were two or three cases on the calendar—charges of absence from duty and such like, against policemen—which would be heard first.

Everybody breathed freer.

The cases were heard, and the Recorder astonished with a smile, the case of GEO. W. MATSELL.

Mr. STUYVESANT regretted that he was not prepared to go on. He had no witnesses present, and desired a postponement.

Mr. BRANCH came forward and requested that the Board would wait a few minutes until the arrival of Mr. NOYES, who was detained in Court.

Mr. BRADY wished to know whether the case was to be heard, because, if it was not, he had business elsewhere.

Mr. STUYVESANT said he could not go on, as he had no witnesses present. Some of them resided out of the County, and he desired to know whether the Board could cause their appearance.

On that point the Recorder was willing to hear counsel.

Mr. BRANCH thought they might delay until the arrival of Mr. NOYES; Mr. BRADY knew that he was engaged in Court, and he (Mr. BRANCH,) thought common courtesy required Mr. BRADY to wait for him.

Mr. BRADY would be the judge of his own courtesy.

Mr. BRANCH—Mr. Recorder, I desire it to be distinctly understood, that we have not connected ourselves in any way with Mr. STUYVESANT, in this matter.

Mr. BRADY—Who do you mean by "we?"

Mr. BRANCH—I mean we—the people.

Mr. BRADY—Well, the people are very respectable. I asked because I wished to know how the case is to be tried; how many are to appear, and who they appear for.

Mr. HUNT (Law partner of Mr. STUYVESANT,) asked if the Court would not issue a Commission.

The Recorder did not think the Board had power.

Mr. STUYVESANT said he had no personal feeling against the Chief. If he was guilty he should be removed, and if not he should be honorably acquitted.

Mr. NOYES appeared and took a seat very quietly.

THE RECORDER—As the complaining party is not ready to proceed, we will adjourn the case until Saturday next.

THE CHIEF—

"The King

LETTERS FROM KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE.

The Recent Demonstrations of Great Britain and the United States.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 7, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: So, the English Ministry condescended to assure the American Government that "the dispatch of a British squadron to the West India station has no reference to Central American matters, nor any object hostile to the United States." Such at least is the intelligence brought by the *Arago* from New-York. It is just what I had anticipated when I told you in my last that very likely explanations would be offered, with which the United States Government needs must rest satisfied, "*although they won't believe one word of it.*" The explanations have been offered. Thus far I have guessed right. Whether the American Government believes or not a word of them, I must leave others to decide.

To what a disgraceful profession diplomacy has sunk in these our days! What an "almighty smash" these matters will get one fine morning!

Of two things, one: the explanation offered by the British Ministry is either a lie or a truth. If the first, then it is unfair and unmanly; it is a disgrace. If the second, then I would ask: What estimate must the world form of the "sham snare and delusion" going by the name of "British constitutional life," when we see that the British journals, acting under the inspirations and constituting the public organs of the Ministry, proclaim for weeks in the most vehement invectives that the dispatch of the flotilla *is* meant for a hostile demonstration; that it is a backing of British diplomacy by men-of-war, and thus put the British nation to commotion and spread alarm into the wide commercial circles connected with America? Yet, the Constitutional Government lets the commotion rise, the alarm spread and the relations between the two countries embitter, without showing so much consideration for the feelings, so much care for the interests of their own people, as to say: "Don't be alarmed; it is no hostile demonstration; it is nothing to put you out of your ease." I know of nothing more shocking than this utter want of regard for the nation on the part of a "Constitutional Government." Not Austria, not the Czar, not His Majesty FAUSTIN of Hayti, not BONAPARTE, would make themselves guilty of such an utter neglect of the most common propriety. Look how the French *Moniteur* hastens to come out "by order" on similar occasions. Verily aristocrats carry higher their contempt of the people than even those who claim "a right divine to rule wrong."

But, such master, such servant. Just look to the *Times*. Is it not provoking to see with what effrontery it dares, in the face of the most glaring facts, pride itself in the boast that the American people (of course terrified at the prospect of a conflict with England) took upon itself to undo what their Government had done, brought them back to reason and cut short their extravagance? Now, by all the brazen fronts that ever shocked the conscience of men, that's rather strong. The British Government now dispatches a fleet; its organs proclaim, most blusteringly, that it is meant to punish American arrogance, while the Government which dispatched the fleet hastens to explain that it is by no means meant against the United States; and upon this the organ of that same Ministry draws itself up in proud majesty and says exultingly, "Look how we have hushed them—those Yankees there; they are not so terrific as they would appear, poor boys, after all."

If the danger be really over, every impartial friend of both the countries can but rejoice that the British Government did in time reconsider their mischievous resolution, and by a timely explanation has put to rest the existing elements of discord. There is no disgrace in such a reconsideration. It is all honorable, creditable and wise; but if the *Times* desire friendly relations between Great Britain and the United States to last, it should not revolt the just sense of self-dignity in the Americans by such wanton indignities, the more provoking the more unwarrantable they are. During my visit to the States I considered it a duty of honesty and morality to do as much as has been in my power towards appeasing wrangling recollections and towards widening the circle of friendly affections for England in the United States. I may be permitted to refer among others to my speech at Washington at the anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans, wherein I did not shrink from the task of entreating America "to bury the hatred of past ages in the grave, where all the crimes of the past are mouldering with the ashes of those who sinned." I did not shrink from the task even at the risk of challenging the opposition of a (then) mighty and popular Senator, who three days before took at the Congressional banquet an opposite stand on the same subject. In thus acting I endeavored to acquit myself of the charge which more than one English Assembly (one at Manchester, especially) most urgently entreated me to accept. Though many an illusion has since vanished, both with regard to England and America, I profess to entertain the same sentiments on the subject, and trust, therefore, it neither will be thought incompetent in me, nor will it be misinterpreted into a desire of stirring the flame of discord between the two countries, when I declare the conduct of the leading organ of the English press on the present occasion to be so full of provoking indignity that I should not wonder to see hatred rekindled, and proud indignation spread over the broad regions of the Union.

However, as it may so happen that I shall not again have occasion to revert to the subject, I may as well report what has since come to my knowledge in connection with it.

Ministerial quarters are now very positive in disavowing any hostile intentions towards the States, they ridicule the bustle that has been made, declare it a storm in a tea-pot, and to bear out their allegation, they pretend that the whole business of the dispatched squadron did not mean anything but this: England is rather in a stress about mariners; the Baltic fleet having been obliged to sail home, for the Winter, the Government has good reason to fear that desertion from the ships might be rather numerous during Winter-quarters; therefore, it has been thought best to send the ships, the crews of which are least to be depended upon, to the West India Station, where no facilities for desertion exist. It is further stated, in confirmation, that there is nothing extraordinary in the measure; the West India Station having always been principally resorted to in similar emergencies. Such is the current explanation. *Credat Judæus Apella.*

On the other hand, men pretending to be well informed, persist in the opinion that the Central American question was, and remains at the bottom of the matter. In fact, I cannot see how Congress can avoid bringing the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty to a definitive issue. The Message of the President, I have no doubt, will have informed by this time the Congress that the Executive Government did not succeed in arriving at an agreement with Great Britain on the interpretation of that treaty; and I should be greatly mistaken if he would not feel bound to confess that he has no reason to hope an agreement will be come to by further exchange of diplomatic notes. Then what remains for the Senate of the United States to do? Leave the question pending? that is impossible; neither would it be consistent with national dignity. I can see no other course but that either the British interpretation must be sanctioned, or else the treaty must be canceled as "*non avenue.*" Considering the undefined margin of [illegible] British reservation, "British Honduras *and its dependencies*," and remembering the practical bearing of this reservation as illustrated by the Mosquito Protectorate, and the Bay Islands Colonies, Ruatan, Truxillo, &c., I cannot think the Senate will be disposed to accept the first alternative; it is therefore not unreasonable to conclude, that notwithstanding the satisfactory explanations, with reference to the flotilla dispatch, the complication is by no means yet at its end. This anticipation receives an additional confirmation from the fact, that though Mr. BUCHANAN, having at last got the assent of his Government to his resignation, was preparing to leave England in the course of this month, Mr. APPLETON remaining as *Chargé d'Affaires*. Mr. APPLETON, with a modesty very creditable to his character, did not consider it advisable to accept the responsibilities of the American representation at such a critical moment; so it is he who left for the United States instead of Mr. BUCHANAN. I have it reported that, "under existing circumstances," Mr. BUCHANAN may remain at his eminent post during the Winter. This certainly does not look as if the sky were quite sunny and blue.

I may well mention here, in conclusion, that it is rumored Lord PALMERSTON has tendered his resignation, but that the Queen had not accepted it. If there be any foundation in the rumor, it is reasonable to suppose that "German influence," which is now very busy in brewing some unsafe and unsatisfactory peace, may have a chief part in the comedy;—however, it is rather a strange, though perhaps fortuitous coincidence, that it is not the first time Palmerstonian tenders of resignation fall together with Ruatan difficulties. If my memory does not fail me, Central America was one of his pet hobbies in the past. May be he did not lose his olden predilections.

The Sound-Dues Congress is decidedly a failure, in consequence of the non-participation of America. There *is* an issue likewise forcing itself upon the States. In my opinion, it is idle to shun "manifest destinies." Matters must come to a revision of the International Maritime Code. The "Blockade War" of next Spring will turn up the question very forcibly for decision; and I cannot think it will pass without cannon-shot.

The boasted Swedish Alliance is decidedly—moonshine.

My heart bleeds to say that England has fallen so low as to abandon poor Col. TUR to his fate. He is reported to be sentenced to death, for having, obedient to orders, gone whither England has sent him on duty. The law-advisers of the British Crown have pronounced that Austria had just the same indisputable right to arrest TUR in Wallachia, as if he had gone to Vienna. It is a heart-rending tale indeed! However, if such be the opinion of the British Government, was it not sheer infamy and downright murder to order TUR to go to a place where England did not mean to protect the inviolability of the English uniform? To make the disgrace worse disgraced, some Ministerial organs were base enough to resort to the subterfuge for excuse—that TUR, though employed on the transport service by England, was not entitled to wear a British officer's uniform. Is not this shameful? However, they worked but the humiliation of England by resorting to this base subterfuge. Austria did not allow them the escape. The *Oesterreichishe Zeitung* (official organ of Austria) positively declares, "No—we did not arrest TUR because we had not thought him entitled to wear the English uniform; we did arrest him because we do not allow of the principle that English uniform is a protection for Austrian deserters, wherever we happen to find them. *We* expect apology from England, or else we shall come to the conclusion that England means to challenge a conflict with us. Let her do so."

And England is swallowing this! They hope BONAPARTE will kindly condescend to intercede for the life of the man, who else falls a victim to his having trusted England for the protection of her uniform on the territory of Turkey, England's ally.

What a dreadful tumbling of a "great Power" as England likes to think she is!

KOSSUTH.

P. S.—The rumor about Lord PALMERSTON'S proffered resignation is confirmed. BONAPARTE, sorely embarrassed in his finances, and from fear of Paris wanting to get his army home, insists that peace shall be made on the Russian terms proposed by Austria. PALMERSTON resists, being quite sure to lose his place if he dares sign such a peace. Resignation not accepted. Complication pending. German influence powerful.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Escapade of Victor Emmanuel—Parisian Gossip—Rachel—The Irish Beauty Again.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 3, 1855.

A LITTLE SCANDAL ABOUT THE KING OF SARDINIA.

You will read this week at New-York many panegyrics on the character, the achievements, and the future of the Prince who is at this moment occupying the attention of the Londoners. You will read of his brilliant reception at the Courts of Paris and London, and wonder perhaps what it is that has elevated this VICTOR EMMANUEL all at once to a position which gains him honors only the right of sovereigns of the first class. You know that he is an ally of these Courts, and that his soldiers fought bravely at Traktir Bridge and at the Central Bastion; you know that he was excommunicated by the Pope for a really commendable opposition to the encroachments of Rome; that he has done much for the material progress of his people, and that he is a daring soldier on the field of battle. You know that the Emperor of France makes use of his name as a standing menace to Austria, (without, however, producing any effect,) and that great hopes are built upon him as an ally in future operations, when his territory shall have been enlarged, his power and his national resources increased. But you do not perhaps know the sacrifices which these Courts have made to this King, the insult which he has offered them, the indifference, the *hauteur*, the want of respect which he has carried into their presence.

MADAME DE SOMMS.

Many of your readers, no doubt, know the history of Madame DE SOMMS. Some of them know more than her history; they know the individual as well. She is a young woman of great personal attractions, not more than twenty-four years of age, who has already seen enough of the world to be able to publish an autobiography which, if not so elaborate, is quite as piquant as that of CELESTE MOGADOR. She is the daughter of Mr. WYSE, English Ambassador at Athens, who is the husband of the Princess LETITIA BONAPARTE, daughter of LUCIEN BONAPARTE, Prince of CANINO, and thus Madame DE SOMMS is second-cousin to the present Emperor of France. A few years ago this woman married a wealthy Jew at Strasbourg, whose name she yet bears, but whose house she soon left for a gayer life at Paris. Here her conduct was so bad, (and it must have been very bad,) that the Emperor and his family felt themselves seriously compromised.

HOW SHE OUTWITTED THE EMPEROR.

A rupture took place, and the lady was excluded the *entrée* of the Palace and of the Imperial families. To revenge herself, she was in the habit of taking a box opposite their Majesties at the opera, at representations at which they were present, and there to introduce gentlemen whose relation to her was more than ambiguous. In despair, NAPOLEON called in the aid of M. PIETRI, Prefect of Police, who soon discovered a method of getting rid of the difficulty. He found, or at least declared, that M. DE SOMMS was not a French subject; and as Madame was English by birth, the case was made out. Madame had three days' notice to quit the soil of France. She protested; but it did not avail. It did not avail to show that her husband was a French citizen, a point on which there was about enough of dispute not to arrest an arbitrary Judge, and unfortunate M. DE SOMMS—a quiet, innocent and good citizen—found himself expatriated, as well as his runaway, good-for-nothing wife; for the law, to reach her, must compromise him. So Madame was conducted by the police to the frontier, while M. DE SOMMS took immediate steps to rehabilitate himself in rights which he had before believed valid. This woman, who has been living for the last few months at Nice, under the protection of the Marquis DE ——, and who is known in every capital of Europe as *une femme galante*, entered Paris a few days ago as the mistress of the King of Sardinia! The King was the guest of the French nation, and courtesy forbade the officers at the frontier from examining the passports of the royal party. This King, whose licentious (and I am justified by respectable Sardinians in saying brutal) conduct was the chief cause of his wife's death, a year ago, did not hesitate to bring into the very bosom of the Court, whose hospitality he was going to enjoy, this woman, who had been expelled the country for her scandalous insults to that Court. Too glad to get back to the gay capital of France, she refused to accompany the King to London, and awaits his return to Paris. So the good Queen VICTORIA was thus saved an insult, of which she might, perhaps, have forever remained ignorant, but which would have been none the less culpable on the part of him who offered it.

When I saw, a few nights ago, at the Ball of the Hotel de Ville, this King and the Princess MATHILDE dancing and promenading at the head of the royal and imperial party, I thought it in good taste that the Empress and the Princess D'ESSLING, and the Baroness DU PIENNES, had remained at home, to escape forming an appendage to such a conjunction of royal impurity.

THE EMPRESS' SUBTERRANEAN PROMENADE.

Most people know that there is a subterranean passage leading from the Palace of the Tuileries to the middle of the River Terrace in the garden of the Tuileries. It was by this underground passage that LOUIS PHILLIPE and other occupants of the royal residence made their escape, and was built for just such emergencies. The terrace, which is about one-third of a mile long, fifty yards wide, and elevated twelve feet above the balance of the garden and above the road which lies between it and the river, has just been barred off to the public the whole distance from the bronze lions of Barye to the Place de la Concorde, and appropriated as a promenade for the Empress, during the remaining portion of the time that she is expected to lead a strictly private life. This terrace was similarly used by ANNE of Austria while she carried *Le Grand Monarque*, Louis XIV., by the Empress MARIE-LOUISE, mother of the King of Rome, by the Duchess DE BERRI, mother of the Duke DE BORDEAUX, and by the Duchess of Orleans, mother of the Count DE PARIS; and it was over this terrace that a few years later the same Duchess of Orleans dragged the Count DE PARIS on her way to the Palais Bourbon, to appeal to the leaders of the revolution in favor of the Count her son.

The long subterranean passage having been found unwholesome by its dampness, fire-places have been established, at several points, and now the beautiful prisoner of the Tuileries may be seen every fair day, accompanied by several of her maids of honor and domestics, taking the air on the terrace.

In a certain quarter of the vast palace preparations are already making for the advent of the little stranger, and it is said that the arrangements of the suite of rooms which are to be devoted to *his* reception and residence are furnished and decorated with a taste as exquisite as costly. Infantile *joujoux* are pouring in from teymen, ambitious to be the first to provoke a smile on the little imperial lips; the bureau of the maids of honor bugles to look like a cashier's office on discount day; the number of applications for wet nurse and other delicate functions near the person of the expected prince, is enormous. Poor PAUL DUBOIS, with the cares in hand and those in perspective, with the recollection of MARIE-LOUISE, and the shadow of Dr. LECOCK flitting before him, is growing old and taciturn, and repents his customary "*ma bonne femme*" to his charity patients at the "Clinique," with a wail that petrifies his attendants. He will scarcely survive the portentous event. The Pope of Rome has been importuned to make a voyage to Paris to baptize the future Emperor, (for I ought to tell you that since the famous toast of the Agricultural Jury to NAPOLEON IV, there seems to be no doubt on the question of sex,) but it is hardly probable that His Holiness will come.

THE FEUILLETONISTS ON RACHEL.

Since JULES JANIN'S famous explosion, a succession of mere repetitions of his ideas have been filtered through the *feuilletons* of the theatrical critics, all taking as the text of their assaults the want of appreciative taste of the Americans. In the face of the facts which are constantly arriving in France to the contrary, this conduct on the part of the French press is inexplicable, and gives room for a suspicion that there are causes in operation which do not appear on the surface. If Mlle. RACHEL wishes to be appreciated, and exercises any longer an influence over the theatrical critics of Paris, she would do well to arrest or change the character of their criticism.

TEXILE DELORD insists upon it that RACHEL will return soon, without accomplishing the term of her engagement, and he accounts for it in this wise: RACHEL does not return because her receipts are not good; nor because the Americans are insensible to the beautiful works of RACINE and CORNEILLE; nor because the descendants of WASHINGTON have no respect for the august family of ATREIDES; nor because democracy don't like the fate or the history of the kings and queens, the princes and princesses, of which tragedy abounds, but simply because the simultaneous turning of the five or six thousand leaves of the printed play unsettles her nerves to such an extent that she fears each leaf turning may bring her an attack of apoplexy! But it is *Charivari* that says that.

THE IRISH BEAUTY RETURNED.

Your readers will recollect the raptures of my predecessor two years ago on an apparition of female beauty which appeared before him one night at the ball of the Hotel de Ville. I recollect "Dick's" astonishment, (for I was in his company at that ecstatic moment,) as well as the compliment he made, which was a prodigious one, considering that he is a connoisseur in female beauty. "Dick" declared that she was the handsomest woman he had ever seen in his life—a speech which was afterwards made historical (*sic*) by being uttered to her by the Emperor himself. She was the belle—the *furore* of the town for the season. GEORGE HEALY, our great portrait painter, painted her and placed her in the Exhibition, where she yet hangs. Between FRANK PIERCE and DANIEL WEBSTER, while the talented lady of our Ex-secretary of Legation apostrophized and lithographed her in her *Bull Smith Abroad*, (the apostrophe admirable—the lithograph abominable.) Well, who should I meet the other evening, at the Hotel de Ville, but this same Irish beauty, Miss [illegible]. She was in deep mourning for a brother lost in the Crimea, and looked as beautiful as ever. She has returned to Paris with her mother to spend the Winter, and will no doubt turn the heads of half a dozen more aspiring young Viscounts by her beauty and her *bienvenue*.

CURIOUS EPITOMY OF THE "PRESSE."

The *Presse* is or was publishing an original romance from the pen of M. CHARLES MONSELET, entitled the "Free-Masonry of Women." A few days ago a notice appeared in that journal to the effect that, "By the unpardonable and inexplicable conduct of their collaborator, M. CHARLES MONSELET, they would be obliged to suspend for some days the continuation of the romance then in course of publication. This conduct of M. DE GIRARDIN, in holding up to public censure one of his own writers, was so extraordinary and palpably unjust, that a general expression of indignation from the other writers of the city was the result, and it is said that M. MONSELET will not finish his romance. An employer is not certainly justified in taking advantage of the position of chief which he holds on a journal, to call in the public to decide in a quarrel which only concerns himself and the employe.

Dr. VERON'S new book, *Five Hundred Thousand Francs a Year*, appeared this morning at the *Librairie-Nouvelle*. It is a romance of manners, and continues in some sort, so says the prospectus, the *Mémoires d'un Bourgeois de Paris*. He recounts under the fable of a romance what he dare not say under the proper name. The book is in two volumes, and will have an immense sale.

ROSSI is re-engaged at the Grand Opera for three years at a high salary, and Madame BOSCHI-MANO of the Italiens for four years. The latter takes the place of CRUVELLI, who has at last decided to retire at the end of this year. Her sister MARIE will soon make her *début* at the same place, in the character of *Fides*, in the "Prophete." ROSE CHERI, the *Baronne de Saint-Ange* of young DUMAS' *Demi-Monde*, has passed safely through her *accouchement*, much to the gratification of the theatre-going public of Paris, and will, no doubt, soon appear on the boards of the favorite Gymnase again.

I saw yesterday an American who resides in Minnesota, who had just arrived from St. Paul's, on his way direct to Sebastopol—on business!

Mr. HUGHES, the inventor of the improved Electric Telegraph, is in town, and has already created a sensation with his invention. There is a prospect that he will realize a large sum in its sale.

MALAKOFF.

AFFAIRS IN SPAIN.

The Madrid Press and the Empress Eugenie—The Zouaves—The Palace Ball—Politics and Princes—Don Henry Making a Noise—Progress of the Democrats—The Cortes and the Constitution—Discussions on the Tariff—Interesting to our Cotton Manufacturers—Free Trade in Tobacco and Salt—The Right of Suffrage in Spain—Wonderful Invention for Stopping Locomotives on Railroads, by means of Electricity.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1855.

The antipathy of the Spanish people towards the present rulers of France is more and more manifest every day, and shows itself in the smallest matters as well as the largest. The *National Sovereignty* lately published a letter from its Paris correspondent, giving an amusing account of a reception which Her Imperial Majesty EUGENIE gave to some Zouaves, and the expansive sort of sway in which Her Majesty drank a glass of brandy with them, and put them so much at ease in the Imperial presence, that the Dutchess of BRABANT was obliged to retire, and His Imperial Majesty the Emperor was obliged to take part in the performances, and send the brave Zouaves about their business.

To those who remembered the charming Empress when she was a gushing young creature, and how she liked bull-fights, and made streamers for the bulls, and rosettes and favors for the bull-fighters, and how she used to carry it on among the *picadores* and *matadores*, the little story about this moment of relaxation with the equally valiant and saucy Zouaves was—nuts. People knew that Her Imperial Majesty had been kept very tight, since her nuptials—very tight, indeed—and they had no doubt she might be easily induced to forget the straight jacket of Imperial etiquette, if occasion should offer.

But another journal, edited by an old friend of EUGENIE'S, became very indignant that anybody should dare to suppose that the Empress of the French was capable of anything indecorous in the Imperial chambers, and got very angry, also, because the other man had not been careful to put all the Imperial titles before her name, in telling the story.

But it was no go. The more the imperial champion got angry the more people laughed, and after threatening a duel and all sorts of terrible things, he was forced to drop the matter. For my own part, dear TIMES, I beg leave to confess a certain kind of soft sensation in connection with the august person of Her Imperial Majesty, which there is no use in concealing, and I do beg you will always treat her with more profound respect and admiration than you do any other head oppressed by a crown. You may put yourself at her feet, if you please, dear TIMES, after the manner of Spain—they are not large nor ugly—and if you can pardon her for being the wife of LOUIS, you may declare yourself her humblest slave and most passionate defender.

The great ball given in the Royal Palace of Madrid on the 19th November has given rise to a strong, little snarl of politics and Princes, on account of the omission to invite the Infants, Don HENRY and Donna JOSEFINA, brother and sister of the King, and altogether the most sensible and the most liberal-minded of the Spanish Princes. The Press has come out with energy against this exclusion, and has aimed some terribly sharp things at the breast of the King, to whom the fault is attributed. Don HENRY, abhorred by his brother, who has talent enough to know his superiority and feel it, is the object of the most perfidious intrigues and machinations in the Palace; but he has just had an interview with General O'DONELL, in which it seems the Prince and the Minister separated mutually satisfied with the chivalric attitude one of the other. It is said the two personages sympathized much with each other, and it is said, also, that the Government, obliged by the Press and the opinion of the public, is about to return to Don HENRY all his titles and honors of which he was despoiled at the time of his exile under the Administration of NARVAEZ, against whom he headed an unsuccessful insurrection in 1848. Don HENRY, in spite of the Palace war against him, may soon be one of the principal personages on the scene of Spanish affairs. I have before informed you that he is quite capable of playing that part, and that Spain would be a gainer from his intervention.

The Democratic party in Spain continues to gain ground every day. The Government is forced little by little into more liberal principles of administration, whilst ESPARTERO and his adherents lose prestige and authority every day. He will be forced soon to retire, and the inheritance of power is certainly destined to these more liberal than he.

The Cortes continue to be occupied with the discussion of the Articles of the New Constitution, which will probably be completed before the 15th inst. It will not be published however till after the organic laws are also voted, when the labors of the Constituent Cortes will be closed, to give place to the Legislative Bodies to be elected under the new Constitution. This provides for a Senate and House of Deputies both elective by the people directly—but the Senate is smaller and elected for a longer term.

When the Constitution is finished I will translate for you its principal provisions. Discussions on the estimates for the coming year are pretty animated in the Committee, but they have not yet commenced in the House. There will be an effort to reduce the tariff. Cotton goods containing over 20 threads to the inch will be admitted on free-trade principles, unless the manufacturers of Catalonia should succeed in marring the project. They are agitating and spending money pretty freely to preserve the protection in their favor—but I look upon their case as deemed already. Our tobacco planters and salt consumers are also deeply interested in the projected abolition of the Government monopoly in these articles, which will certainly be voted before many weeks.

One of the most important of the organic laws now before the Cortes in Committee is that fixing the qualifications of voters and the number of Deputies and Senators. The project as it now stands is for one Deputy to every 50,000 souls—and one Senator to every 60,000. Deputies must be twenty-five years old, and in order to vote for them, a man must pay ten dollars taxes, or be the graduate of some one of the Universities and learned institutions, and after the year 1865, even if he do pay the ten dollars taxes, he must also be able to read and write. There is no doubt that last provision will force a great number of old fogies to take to the rudiments in their old age, and may have a beneficial effect on the rising generation.

There is a great talk about a new and wonderful invention put to test on the Madrid Railroad lately for bringing up locomotives all standing without the intervention of anybody else except a brother locomotive coming on the track in front. It is said to be done by some new application of electricity, and to be a perfect safeguard against the possibility of collision in future—two locomotives infallibly stopping one another before coming together.

How this is done is not explained, and I am disposed to put the story in quarantine—of observation—for a few days, though it is a fact that the experiments have been made as is said successfully and in the presence of a host of witnesses.

Yours, truly, AN AMERICAN.

Fight Between an English Nobleman and an American Buffalo.

Among various items of news from the Plains, the Lexington (Mo.) *Citizen* gives the following:

"Two British noblemen have been spending the Summer and Fall on the Plains, for the purpose of sporting. One of them mounted his fine dapple gray charger, and with his gun poised, rode off to a herd of buffalo. Singling out his victim, a huge bull, he "let slip the dogs of war." The buffalo, badly wounded, halted to recover his breath. John Bull halted also. After a short pause, and a deliberate survey of his antagonist, the enraged buffalo charged upon the horse and his noble rider, making no distinction between noble and ignoble blood. Down came horse and rider. When John Bull rose to his feet, he saw his charger going on at full speed a little in advance of the herd, and the wounded bull ready to renew the dreadful assault. Recollecting that he was an Englishman, and withal a nobleman, John Bull was too firm to retreat. The Buffalo again pitched in, again John Bull came down upon the Plain. A third, and a fourth time was the fight renewed, when the Englishman, finding that the American bull was too much of a Democrat to respect nobility, and remembering that "discretion was the better part of valor," took to his heels and left the Plain and his horse in the quiet possession of his enemy."

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

PO-CA-HON-TAS: OR, THE GENTLE SAVAGE. In two Acts. By JOHN BROUGHAM, Esq. New-York: S. FRENCH.

This publication, forming the latest issue of *French's American Drama*, has been written expressly for WALLACK'S Theatre, where its first performance will be given this evening. *Po-ca-hon-tas* is "an extravaganza," a description of drama which, if not actually invented, some five-and-twenty years ago, for Madame VESTRIS, when she was a theatrical manager, was so much improved for her that she may be considered as almost the cause of its present condition and success. PLANCHE, the BROUGHS, FRANK TALFOURD, and TOM TAYLOR are the principal authors in this line, in England. We believe that, in this country, the present is the first attempt (of any importance) of the kind. The idea is to take a subject, and burlesque it in a mock-heroic style, introducing as many local hits as possible, and a variety of songs, choruses, &c., arranged to popular music. Of course, a great deal depends on each *hit* in the dialogue or the songs being instantly taken by the audience. On this account, when the burlesques, which have been successful in London, have been played in this country, they have not often succeeded. Much of the point has been unappreciated. Nothing of the sort is to be feared, in the present instance, for *Po-ca-hon-tas*. Subject, characters, allusions, are all indigenous, and most intelligible to the million.

Every one knows the story of Capt. JOHN SMITH and the Indian princess PO-CA-HON-TAS. Mr. BROUGHAM takes these as *dramatis personæ*, and follows the generally received tradition—as far as it suits his purpose. According to the Prolegomena which introduce the drama, his own (*i. e.* BROUGHAM'S) version is based on an epic poem found in the vest pocket of the man in armor, dug up near Cape Cod, "which was written by a Danish Poet, the Chevalier Viking, *Long Fellow* of the Norwegian Academy of Music, who flourished Anno Gothami, 985." Extracts from this poem—burlesquing the recent parodies, good, bad and indifferent, on The Song of "Hiawatha"—are given, and open thus:

Ask you—How about these verses,
Whence this song of Pocahontas,
With its flavor of Tobacco,
And the Stineweed—the Mundunagus,
With its pipe of Old Virginny,
With the echo of the Breakdown,
With its smack of Bourbon whisky,
With the twangle of the Banjo;
Of the Banjo—the Goatskinnet,
And the Fiddle—the Catgutto,
With the noisy Marrowbonum.
By one JONSMITH it was written,
JONSMITH, the valiant soldier,
Sailor, Buccaneer, Explorer,
Hero, Trader, Colonizer,
Gent, Adventurer, Commander,
Lawyer, Orator, and Author,
Statesman, Pioneer, and Bagman.
Years he fought against the Moslem,
Years he wore the captive's fetters,
Until, from a fond sultana
He received a Habeas Corpus.

We might anticipate public curiosity by relating the plot of this historico-traditional drama—telling how *King Powhattan* enjoyed himself, amid his courtiers—how *John Smith* and his followers visited him, how the King sloped off, leaving *Smith* self-nominated Governor; how he encountered *Po-ca-hon-tas*, and fell in love with her; how *Powhattan* returning, turned the tables, and captured *Smith*; how one *Rolf*, a deep-voiced Dutchman, roughly wooed *Po-ca-hon-tas*; how *Smith*, taken in, was nearly done for, and only escaped by playing a game of Old Sledge with the King, for his life; how he won the game and the lady. We *might* relate, all this, with copious quotations from the dialogue, which is as thickly studded with puns and local hits as a Christmas pudding is with plums, but we refrain, leaving a good deal to the imagination and expectation of play-goers. However, we subjoin one of the songs put into *Smith's* mouth, which will be understood by every one, and bears separation from the context:

It is of a French actress I'm going to tell,
As came to America and her name was Rachel.
To play in deep Tragedies, both new ones and old,
All for to make a fortune in silver and gold.

Chorus.

Anticipative of the way in which she intended to shovel in the specie. Tol. de dol, &c.

Now she had a handsome Brother, and his name it was Felix,
Who thought he was posted in play-house politics,
For he said to himself—"I am just the right fel-
Low, to manage these Yankees uncommonly well.

Chorus.—Indicative of the proposed Modus Operandi. Tol. de dol, &c.

"Oh," says he, "in the newspapers I'll come it strong,
All about the fine corps as I'm a fotchin' along,
They'll cost me some 5,000 dollars a night,
And to see so much go, will be a delorous sight."

Chorus.—Illustrative of the way he disbursed that large amount to the talented Company. Tol de dol, &c.

"When the public I've told the tremendous expense,
They'll think that the prices are again to be immense,
Twenty-five dollars a ticket at least they must be,
They'll jump out of their skins when they find they're—
only *Three!*"

Chorus.—Delineative of the mad intoxication of the delighted populace. Tol, de dol, &c.

Well, the doors they were opened, and the folks they walked in,
Think of *Felix's* feelinks—the domus was thin;
And it must be confessed that he looked rather *blue*,
When instead of *Three* dollars he had to take *Two*.

Chorus.—Exemplications of Felix's countenance, as he reluctantly yielded to the pressure of the Press. Tol, de dol, &c.

As the newspapers told him, the people flocked more,
And every one bought a French play-book at the door;
With their eyes on their books, and their ears on the stage,
They thought they were *seeing* Rachel I'll engage.

Chorus.—Descriptive of the studious way the general public avoided seeing the Great Actress. Tol, de dol, &c.

Now all you nice folks as are fond of a play,
And like to be amused in a sensible way,
Don't you be deluded by fashion's sheep-bell,
But come *here*, where our language you understand well.

Chorus.—Suggestive of the grateful return made by the audience for this disinterested advice. Tol, de dol, &c.

More we say not—not wishing to anticipate, too much, the occupation of our dramatic critic. As a literary composition, the production is most creditable to the well-known ability of Mr. BROUGHAM. It has sense and wit, as well as sound and humor.

Gift Books for Young Folks.

At this season, when Santa Claus is about paying his annual visit to young people, a great many gift books are published and we suppose, at present, to characterize (briefly enough, we confess) such recent ones as are on our table.

Harper's Story Books, published monthly, now extend to fourteen numbers, and, as regards composition, subject and engravings, are wonderfully low priced. The last issued numbers respectively give the story of Ancient and of English History. Mr. JACOB ABBOTT writes the letter-press of these, as well as of the companion series, *Learning to Talk* and *Learning to Think*, which are literally crowded with engravings executed in a very superior manner. The *Franconia Stories*, also by Mr. ABBOTT, are very suitable for young people, and we may notice, *en passant*, that Mr. BONNER'S *Child's History of the United States* has already got into a second edition. Another very beautiful little volume, just issued by the HARPERS, is called *Harry's Ladder to Learning*, with over two hundred illustrations by artists of the highest ability. These commence with figures of animals and other familiar subjects, and gradually ascend to the Nursery Songs and Tales which are familiar to every one since childhood. The concluding portion contains simple stories, plainly and even elegantly written.

Peter Parley is in the field again, reappearing as editor of two volumes, both neatly illustrated. One contains the *Travels, Voyages and Adventures of Gilbert Go-Ahead* in Foreign Parts, relating a great many things which young people will like to read and recollect. The other gives *The Balloon Travels of Robert Merry and His Young Friends* over vari us countries in Europe. The party make an aerial voyage across the Atlantic, touching at various places in Ireland, Great Britain and Continental Europe, and are brought down at last by a bullet through the balloon as they hover over Sebastopol. This is a very agreeable, lively volume, filled with information pleasantly put together. (New-York: J. C. DERBY.)

In *Stories of Genius*, by Mrs. HOFLAND, we are delighted to find "The Son of a Genius," which charmed us long ago, and is undoubtedly one of the best children's stories ever written. It is published by C. S. FRANCIS, New-York, who has also brought out, under the title of *Northern Regions*, (an illustrated volume giving details of the earlier attempts by PARRY, FRANKLIN and others, to discover a North-west Passage,) and a delightful volume, by Mrs. CHILD, for juveniles from 8 to 12 years old, fancifully entitled *A New Flower for Children*. The hero of one of the stories, "The Boy of Old Times" is Mrs. CHILD'S own father. Another attractive volume from the same publishers, is *Pictures of Comical People and Stories about Them*. These fictions, in which animals are the leading actors, are from various hands, and they are enriched by the illustrations of GRANVILLE, a well known French artist *Casper*, forming the fourth volume of "ELLEN MONTGOMERY'S Book-Shelf," has been issued by G. P. PUTNAM, New-York. It is by Miss WARNER, writing under the name of "Amy Lothrop," and belongs to "the short and simple annals of the poor." The hero is a neglected, almost despairing village-boy, steeped up to the eyes in poverty. Good example and good precept (illustrated by good practice) elevate him in his own opinion, soften his harsh spirit, and teach him that, under the soothing influence of religion, even the most unhappy condition in life may be improved, by being better borne with. We do not approve the old-fashioned way, adopted in this story, of manufacturing proper names to indicate qualities or callings, such as Mr. Sickles, the farmer, Mr. Broadaxe, the woodcutter, and so on. But the book is a good book, well purposed and well written.

Home Comforts, or Economy Illustrated, by LILLIE SAVERY, contains matter which may be profitable for the old as well as the young,—but as it is likely to be of most use to the latter, we put it into this notice. It is a story of some interest, in which the conversion of a rich young lady into an excellent housekeeper is related, step by step. The book is so good that the publishers might well have omitted the laudatory critique with which they preface it. Another gift-book issued by the same publishers, (BUNCE & BROTHER, N. Y.,) and entitled *Family Pastime, or Home Made Happy*, is a sort of encyclopædia of fireside games, with an appendix of charade-dramas and pantomime charades, illustrated by funny little figures.

The series of *Dickens' Little Folks*, consisting of the stories of the principal young people introduced into the novels of CHARLES DICKENS, is now complete, and contains the adventures of Little Nell, from the *Old Curiosity Shop*; Oliver and the Jew Fagin, from *Oliver Twist*; Little Paul, from *Dombey and Son*; Smike, from *Nicholas Nickleby*; the Child Wife, from *David Copperfield*; and Florence Dombey, from *Dombey and Son*. Thus have these affecting narratives been brought from the library to the nursery. The literary portion of the work is well done, and the illustrations are from the pencil of DARLEY. These six stories form a Library of Fiction which bid as fair to be attractive to young people as the originals have been and are to their seniors. New-York: J. S. REDFIELD.

Man-of-War Life, containing a boy's experience in the U. S. Navy, during a voyage round the world in a ship of the line, is full of variety, and well adapted, we think, to awaken the interest of young people in traveling adventure, while it must greatly extend their geographical knowledge. Of a different character, but very readable and instructive also, is *Merry Old England and her History*, by Miss JULIA CONNER. (MOORE, WILSTACH, KEYS & Co., Cincinnati.)

Thousands of the *risen* as well as the *rising* generation have been charmed with a book entitled *Our Folks at Home*. There has just appeared a companion volume as a *Sequel*. The same blending of utility and entertainment is its characteristic. We notice with pleasure that the author gives a half-promise of another volume, relating his travels and adventures in foreign parts. (Philadelphia: C. G. HENDERSON & Co.)

A volume of tales, translated from the French, (published by M. W. DODD: New-York,) and called *The Wonderful Pistols, and Other Stories*, is an agreeable variety, amid the juvenile books of native and English growth which are mentioned in this notice. These French stories convey a good moral, and abound in interesting incident.

St. Gildas, by JULIA O. KAVANAGH, and *The Blue Ribbons*, by ANNA HARRIET DRURY, have been brought

LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

Semi-Centennial Celebration of the New-England Society of the City of New-York.

AN AGREEABLE EVENING AT THE ASTOR HOUSE.

Fine Sentiments, Good Speeches, and Pretty Women in the Background.

The New-England Society of the City of New-York concluded its Semi-Centennial Celebration at the Astor House on Saturday evening; and although in doing so the members countenanced and apparently enjoyed a way of "keeping Saturday night," not generally favored by the men whose memories they met to honor, still, there is no gainsaying the fact that, (like the committal of several other white sins,) it is a very pleasant way of spending an evening. But, we are bound to add, one which should not be indulged in to excess,—say only on the anniversaries of great victories, and the birthdays of nations and of noted men. Fifty such celebrations would have a discernible effect upon Plymouth Rock itself, and, therefore, it is not surprising that changes have passed over the face of the Society, nor that a few have remained upon it. The venerable heads of many of the members are covered with hair white as the driven snow; but there is no cause of sorrow in that, for fifty such celebrations would whiten the hair on the back of a Western bear. Many of them are bald, or partially so, but that is no wonder, for fifty celebrations such as that of Saturday evening would laugh the hair off the back of a laughing hyena, and why not off the head of a son of New-England. Many of them are of ruddy complexion; but that's very natural. New-England winds are cold and raw, and riding through them to fifty celebrations such as that on Saturday night would make a marble statue look red in the face. Altogether the Society looks strong and hearty, and will doubtless present its bald pate and ruddy visage to admiring friends, when a hundred years shall have rolled over them, shiny and jolly as they were on Saturday night. But we must go into particulars.

As Sunday morning comes close upon the heels of Saturday night, and as no true son of New-England would dare to sing a song or tell a story on the Sabbath, it was announced that dinner would be served at five o'clock. At that hour there were upwards of two hundred present, and at six o'clock they sat down to dine. The table for the President and guests was, as usual, placed at the upper end and across the hall. At it were seated—in the centre SIDNEY DEAPER, Esq., the President of the Society, and on his right and left, OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, Rev. JOHN PIERPONT, other clergymen, and the representatives of "our sister societies." Immediately above the President, suspended from the corner and surrounded by the drapery of the recess, was a portrait of WASHINGTON; to the right of it was a portrait of DANIEL WEBSTER, and on the left a portrait of FRANKLIN. Of the dinner itself it is sufficient for the initiated to say it was prepared and served at the Astor House.

When the cloth had been removed, the President arose and said to the members that they had met to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of New-England. One year ago they had made him President of the Society, and as such he had worn its badge. It was with pleasure that he passed it to one who would wear it with honor. In conclusion he read a report of the first anniversary dinner, held on Saturday, the 21st of December, 1805, at the City Hotel, Broadway, which gave much pleasure to the company. He then proceeded to announce the regular toasts, as follows:

1. *The day we celebrate.* Music—"Old Hundred."

2. *The President of the United States.* Music—"Hail Columbia."

3. *The Governor of the State of New-York.* Music—"Governor's March."

4. *The City of New-York*—Its free commerce, sustained by just and liberal laws, wisely interpreted and administered, has drawn to its hospitable embrace wealth and enterprise from every quarter of civilization, and made it the emporium of a hemisphere.

This was responded to by Recorder TALMADGE, who was glad to be among his New-England friends, and believed that the prosperity of the City of New-York had been enhanced by the enterprise of New-England men. When the Recorder had concluded, the President announced:

5. *The Orator of the Day.—Poeta nascitur orator fit.*—Born a Poet, he has become an Orater.

Which was responded to by OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES, as follows:

New-England, we love thee! No time can erase
From the hearts of thy children the smile on thy face;
'Tis the mother's fond look of affection and pride,
As she gives her fair son to the arms of his bride.

His bride may be fresher in beauty's young flower,
She may blaze in the jewels she brings with her dower,
But freedom must chill in Time's pitiless blast,
The one that first loved us will love to the last.

Ye have left the dear land of the lake and the hill,
But its winds and its waters will talk with you still;
"Forget not," they whisper, "your love is our debt,"
And echo breathes softly, "We never forget."

The banquet's gay splendors are gleaming around,
But your hearts have flown back o'er the waves of the Sound;
They have found the brown home where their pulses were born;
They are throbbing their way through the trees and the corn.

There are roofs you remember; their glory is fled;
There are mounds in the church-yard; one sigh for the dead;
There are wrecks, there are ruins, all scattered around,
But earth has no spot like that corner of ground.

Come let us be cheerful; we scolded last night,
And they cheered us, and—never mind—meant it all right,
To-night we harm nothing; we love in the lump;
Here's a bumper to Maine, in the juice of the pump!

Here's to all the good people, wherever they be,
That have grown in the shade of the Liberty tree;
We all love its leaves and its blossoms and fruit,
But pray have a care of the fence round its root.

We should like to talk big; it's a kind of a right
When the tongue has got loose as the waistband grew tight,
But, as pretty Miss Prudence remarked to her beau,
On its own heap of compost no biddy should crow.

Enough! There are gentlemen waiting to talk,
Whose words are to mine as the flower to the stalk.
Stand by your old mother, whatever befall;
God bless you! God bless you! Good night to you all!

After some agreeable by-play by Mr. HOLMES and Rev. Mr. PIERPONT, the President announced:

6. *The Poet of the Day*—The wise advocate and fearless defender of free thought and free speech—with him song is the eloquence of truth.

Rev. Mr. PIERPONT in response said he was too long on the previous night, and he would not commit a like fault again. As illustrative of the general impression that speeches delivered on such occasions were extempore, he told of an occasion, on which he recited a poem before an Institution of more than an hour's length; at the close of which the President of the Society came to him with many compliments, and said: "You will excuse me, Sir, but do tell me, was that all extempore?" Truth obliged the poet to acknowledge that it had been written, and consequently he fell very far in the estimation of his interrogator.

The next sentiment given was:

7. *The Clergy of New-England*—The brave and faithful guides and teachers of the people: upholders of social order, promoters of every good art and aim, ever cheering and ennobling the life that now is by the Divine illumination borrowed from the life that is to come.

This was responded to by Rev. Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, who, after speaking upon the question of whether it was most proper to celebrate the Landing of the Pilgrims on the 21st or the 22d, and favoring the action of the Society, in celebrating both days; spoke eloquently of the clergy of New-England, as men and as pastors.

The next sentiment:

8. *The Common Schools of New-England.*—Upon their general maintenance and equal distribution of knowledge among the people at large, have been built up the essential power and peculiar glory of New-England.

This was responded to by Rev. Mr. FARLEY, of Brooklyn. He had cause to speak well of the Common Schools of New-England, for in them he had received all the education he had, previous to his entry into the Theological College. He closed with the following:

The Common School System of New-England—At once the Home and the Nursery of all true Civilization, Faith, Freedom and UNION, throughout the land.

Next followed:

9. *Our Sister Charitable Societies*—Their honored representatives are welcome to our festive board.

The first response to the above was from DEPEYSTER OGDEN, who in his own cheerful way hinted that the claim that the Pilgrims had founded an Empire, was not so wholly true as they, the members of the New-England Society, claimed. He wished them to remember that the Dutch came here first. He liked the New-Englanders very well but on the whole, after a nice discrimination, he seemingly arrived at the conclusion that the Dutch were a leetle the best,—just a *leetle*.

Mr. OGDEN was followed by Mr. ADAM NORRIE, of the St. Andrews; Dr. BRADSHAW, of the St. George's; Mr. MILES, of St. David's, and RICHARD O'GORMAN, Esq., all of whom made appropriate responses. The speech of Mr. O'GORMAN created great enthusiasm. In it the idea that the Fathers intended the country as a home for all who loved liberty and were industrious, without regard to birth-place, and that the institutions as they founded should be enjoyed by all who were willing to sustain them, was presented with great ability and remarkable beauty of language.

The next toast given, was—

10. *The Army of the United States.*

No response.

11. *The Navy of the United States.*

No response.

12. *The United States of America*—Our whole country. The large share which New-England had in the valor which secured its independence, and in the wisdom which framed its Government, are sure pledges that she will ever faithfully uphold what has been so nobly established and always and everywhere maintain and defend the sentiments of justice and freedom in which it had its beginning.

This was responded to briefly, by Gen. NYE. He said it had been his province through life, to fill the gaps made by others, and he supposed he would have to continue doing so as long as he lived. He spoke to the toast in a happy vein, was loudly applauded, and when he was seated the President gave—

13. *The Women of New-England*—The mothers, wives, sisters of its men, bearing equal share with them in all the toils and sufferings of the early days; their virtues and graces are interwoven with the whole fabric of New-England's prosperity and renown.

This, the last of the regular toasts, was responded to by Mr. WM. M. EVARTS, who, referring to the complaint of the General, respecting gaps, feared that on retirement he had left a larger gap than he (Mr. EVARTS) could succeed in filling to the entire satisfaction of the mothers, wives and daughters of New-England and spoke at considerable length upon their acknowledged beauty and many virtues.

During the evening Hon. GEORGE ASHMUN, of Massachusetts, was called upon, and made a few remarks. So did Mr. HENRY GRINNELL, Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE, Mr. A. G. HAZARD, of Connecticut, and others.

The enjoyment was continuous, from the time the party sat down until they came very near breaking the Sabbath by taking a tod after midnight.

N. B.—It would be doing gross injustice to the ladies in the alcove, not to say that the pleasures of the evening were greatly enhanced by their presence. Seated immediately in the rear of the principal speakers, they had a powerful effect. Many a man spoke well with them behind him, who would have stammered had he been obliged to face the music.

THE CELEBRATION AT PLYMOUTH.

SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

The anniversary of the Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers was celebrated at Plymouth on Friday, under the auspices of the Pilgrim Society, with a great deal of spirit. After the religious and other services at the Unitarian Church, and the delivery of the Oration by Mr. SEWARD, which we published on Saturday, between three and four hundred ladies sat down to a dinner at Davis' Hall, at which RICHARD WARREN, Esq., of New-York, President of the Pilgrim Society, presided.

Among the regular toasts on the occasion was the following:

The Orator of the Day—Eloquent in his tribute to the virtues of the Pilgrims; faithful, in his life, to the lessons they taught.

To which Mr. SEWARD responded substantially as follows:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: The Puritans were Protestants, but they were not protestants against everybody and everything, right or wrong. They did not protest indiscriminately against everything they found in England. On the other hand, as we have abundant indications in the works of genius and art which they left behind them, they had a reverence for all that is good and true; while they protested against everything that was false and vicious. They had a reverence for the good taste and the literature, science, eloquence and poetry of England, and so I trust it is with their successors in this once bleak and inhospitable, but now rich and prosperous land. They can appreciate poetry, as well as good sense and good taste, and so I call to your recollection the language of a poet, who had not loomed up at the time of the Puritans as he has since. It was addressed to his steed, after an ill-starred journey from London to Islington town. The poet said:

"'Twas for your pleasure you came here.
You shall go back for mine." [Laughter.]

Being a candid and frank man, as one ought to be who addresses the descendants of the Puritans, I may say that it was not at all for your pleasure that I came here. Though I may go back to gratify you, yet I came here for my own purposes. The time has passed away when I could make a distant journey from a mild clime to a cold, though fair region, without inconvenience; but there was one wish, I might almost say there was only one wish of my heart that I was anxious should be gratified. I had been favored with many occasions to see the seats of empire in this Western world, and had never omitted occasions to see where the seats of empire were planted, and how they prospered. I had visited the capital of my own and of many other American States. I had regarded with admiration the capital of this great Republic, in whose destinies, in common with you all, I feel an interest which can never die. I had seen the capitals of the British Empire, and of many foreign empires, and had endeavored to study for myself the principles which have prevailed in the foundation of States and empires. With that view I had beheld a city standing where a migration from the Netherlands planted an empire on the bay of New-York, at Manhattan, or perhaps more properly at Fort Orange. They sought to plant a commercial empire, and they did not fail, but in New-York now, although they celebrate the memories and virtues of fatherland, there is no day dedicated to the colonization of New-York by its original settlers, the immigrants from Holland. I have visited Wilmington, on Christina Creek, in Delaware, where a colony was planted by the Swedes, about the time of the settlement of Plymouth, and though the old church built by the colonists still stands there, I learned that there did not remain in the whole State a family capable of speaking the language, or conscious of bearing the name of one of the thirty-one original colonists. I have stood on the spot where a treaty was made by WILLIAM PENN with the Aborigines of Pennsylvania, where a seat of empire was established by him, and although the statue of the good man stands in public places, and his memory remains in the minds of men, yet there is no day set apart for the recollection of the time and occasion when civil and religious liberty were planted in that State. I went still further South, and descending the James River sought the first colony of Virginia at Jamestown. There remains nothing but the broken, ruined tower of a poor church built of brick, in which POCAHONTAS was married, and over the ruins of which the ivy now creeps. Not a human being, bond or free, is to be seen within the circumference of a mile from the spot, nor a town or city as numerously populated as Plymouth, on the whole shores of the broad, beautiful, majestic river, between Richmond at the head, and Norfolk, where arms and the Government have established fortifications. Nowhere else in America, then, was there left a remembrance by the descendants of the founders of colonies, of the virtues, the sufferings, the bravery, the fidelity to truth and freedom of their ancestors; and more painful still, nowhere in Europe can be found an acknowledgment, or even a memory of these colonists. In Holland, in Spain, in Great Britain, in France, nowhere is there to be found any remembrance of the men they sent out to plant liberty on this continent. So, on the way to the Mississippi, I saw where DE SOTO planted the standard of Spain, and in imagination at least, I followed the march of CORTEZ in Mexico, and PIZARRO in Peru; but their memory has gone out. Civil liberty perishes, and religious liberty was never known in South America, nor does Spain, any more than other lands, retain the memory of the apostles she sent out to convert the new world to a purer faith, and raise the hopes of mankind for the well-being of the future.

But there was only one place, where a company of outcasts, men despised, contemned, reproached as malcontents and fanatics, had planted a colony, and that colony had grown and flourished; and there had never been a day since it was planted, that the very town, and shore, and coast, where it was planted, had not grown and spread in population, wealth, prosperity and happiness, richer and stronger continually. It had not only grown and flourished like a vigorous tree, rejoicing in its own strength, but it had sent out offshoots in all directions. Everywhere the descendants of these colonists were found engaged in the struggles for civil and religious liberty, and the rights of man. I had found them by my side, the champions of humanity, upon whose stalwart arms I might safely rely.

I came here, then, because the occasion offered, and if I preturmitted this, it might be the last, and I was unwilling that any friend or any child, who might lean upon me, who reckoned upon my counsel or advice, should know that I had been such a truant to the cause of religious liberty and humanity, as never to have seen the Rock of Plymouth. [Cheers.]

My mission being now accomplished, having shed tears in the first Church of the Puritans, when the heartfelt benediction was pronounced over my unworthy head by that venerable pastor, I have only to ask that I be dismissed from further service with your kind wishes. I will hold the occasion ever dear to my remembrance, for it is here I have found the solution of the great political problem. Like ARCHIMEDES, I have found the fulcrum by whose aid I may move the world—the moral world—and that fulcrum is Plymouth Rock. [Loud applause.]

"Woman, of the Past and Present Age."

On last Friday evening, a lecture on this subject was delivered at Clinton Hall, by Mr. JOHN L. DORANCE, of this City. The large assembly room was entirely filled. The numerous attendance of ladies on the occasion, was very significant of the interest felt by them in the subject, and its discussion by a gentleman belonging to none of the learned professions, but whose opportunities for literary improvement have been enjoyed in the midst of the toils and cares of mercantile pursuits, contributed not a little to excite curiosity and multiply the number of his hearers.

Mr. GEORGE D. NICHOLS presided on the occasion, and the speaker was introduced by E. S. CARMON, Esq., who made a few preliminary remarks explanatory of the origin and object of the lecture.

Col. DORANCE treated his subject not merely in a creditable, but in an instructive and interesting manner. He was frequently applauded. His delineations of female character evinced much study and observation. We are glad to hear that the Colonel's effort was profitable as well as respectable

RAILROAD CELEBRATION IN CANADA.

Opening of the Toronto and Hamilton Railroad—Grand Dejeuner and Ball—Speeches and toasts.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

TORONTO, Friday, Dec. 21, 1855.

The ceremony of opening the Toronto and Hamilton Railway, to which so large a number of your citizens were invited, was celebrated yesterday with great enthusiasm. Our streets were thronged with strangers from all parts of Canada and the Union. Early in the afternoon the people in dense crowds entered the Northern Railway station which had been admirably fitted up for a *dejeuner*, and at out 1 o'clock, His Excellency the Governor-General made his appearance, accompanied by a numerous escort. The Mayor of Toronto occupied the Chair, being seated on the left hand of the Governor-General, and the Hon. Sir Allan MacNab and the Hon. Mr. Cayley were seated on his right. On the Chairman's left sat the Hon. Chief-Justice Robinson, and the Hon. G. E. Carter. At the same table we observed Professor Bond of Oswego; His Honor Mayor Cook, of Buffalo; the Hon. Mr. Hammond of Buffalo; the Hon. Marshal Spring Bidwell; the Hon. Colonel Tache; the Hon. R. Spence; the Hon John Ross; the Hon. J. A. McDonald; the Hon. Mr. Justice McLean; the Hon. Mr. Justice Richards; the Hon. B. Robinson; Mr. Magill, Mayor of Hamilton, &c., &c.

After the many good things, spread upon the board, had been discussed, the Chairman, rising, said that he did not forget in proposing this, the first toast, (the Queen,) that a large part of the assemblage owed no allegiance to that Royal Lady, for whose welfare and happiness the best wishes of the people of Canada are offered. It was of the highest satisfaction that while the Queen deserved the best wishes of her loyal and devoted subjects for the admirable manner in which she executed the sacred duties of Sovereign, she had secured the esteem of all, both of her own subjects and those of other nations, for the admirable manner in which she has discharged the duties of a wife and mother. He might say, therefore, that when he gave the health of the Queen, the heartiest cheers would come from his brethren of the Great Republic, as well as from every Briton in the room. [Great applause.]

The toast was drunk with all the honors, and the band played the National Anthem.

The Chairman then gave, in a few very felicitous remarks:

The President of the United States. Drank with all the honors.

M. COOK, Esq., Mayor of Buffalo, responded in a very happy manner. The President of the United States was one of themselves—one of the people—he was elevated to his high and responsible position by the voice of the people, and when he ceased to retain the confidence of the people, he was removed, and his place filled without excitement, further than a party struggle of a peaceful character. He is raised to his high position in consequence of his intrinsic worth and of his great talent; but he descends again if the popular will shall have it so, or whenever their necessity shall demand. Like a bubble raised by the breeze, he held his position for the time being, but if that impelling power was withdrawn, the bubble burst. He said he had no intention of responding to the toast, but he would allude for one moment to the intimate connection between the republic and this country. If the land was divided by a narrow path, that division no longer exists. It had been removed, and he attributed the removal of these differences to the removal of the prejudices that on former occasions existed, by such meetings and assemblages as the present. They had become enabled to appreciate each other, and to appreciate the richness of each other's country, and they had ascertained, what they should have known long since, that there is no reason whatever why Canada and the United States should not be united in commerce, in trade and in affection. The ingenuity of man had already overcome the natural obstacle which thundered from the mighty cataract, and when he crossed that bridge this morning and heard the steam whistle, as they struck upon Canadian soil, he thought it was a proof of our triumph that man had overcome that obstacle. But for the purpose of bringing them closer together, much more may be done, and for the purpose of making their conection more permanent, and their access to each other more easy and more frequent, it was now the purpose of the people in the States to tunnel that mighty stream, and he trusted that this would be carried through successfully, so that as neighbors they should not only have pleasure but convenience. He trusted that while the interchange of the civilities and courtesies of life have been so increased, these would be continued to the latest end of time.

The Chairman then gave, "The Allied Armies of England, France and Turkey," responded to with all the honors.

In response to the toast drank in his honor, Sir EDMUND HEAD, Governor of Canada, said:

He was glad to be present on an occasion of so much rejoicing; but that rejoicing was not confined to the city of Toronto, nor to the Province of Canada; but it was an occasion of general rejoicing throughout this great Continent. They were met to celebrate the addition of another link to that chain of railway communication which was opening up the resources of the country. It was an earnest of peace and prosperity. [Applause.] He remembered very well when he came into this Colony, in the year 1850, that there was not more than 25 miles of railway, but at the present moment there are more than 1,000 miles of railway on Canadian soil—more than 1,000 miles of railway, the advantages of which were not confined to British subjects, nor to our own citizens, but were equally enjoyed by our neighbors in the States. It afforded an earnest of peace and of good will on both sides; for every additional link of railway that was completed was an additional strengthening of the bonds of peace. He would, in conclusion, return his most sincere thanks for the enthusiastic manner in which they had received the toast of his health, and he would express the earnest hope, that no petty political objects would ever more embroil two nations whose interest and commercial progress were so closely identified. [Great applause.]

"Her Majesty's Canadian Administration" was then given, and responded to by Sir ALLAN MCNAB and various other members of the Canadian Government.

In answer to the toast "Our American Guests," T. H BOND, Esq., of Oswego, in the course of an eloquent speech, alluding to Great Britain and the United States, said:

With such an origin and history as these two nations present—speaking the same language, and bound together by the general ties of common humanity—why should there be any differences, animosities, or strife? [Tremendous applause.] They had each their duties to perform, which perfectly harmonize with each other, and whose results would be developed in the long line of succeeding generations. They had each an interest in the other's good will. And they had yet to fight the great battle of the world on their behalf. They had to battle shoulder to shoulder, and side by side—and the weapons of their warfare were not the sword and the bayonet. No; they were the spindle and the loom, and all those industrial arts that make a nation glorious. When these shall have triumphed, as they are destined, they will be the harbinger of that bright day, foretold in Scripture, when righteousness and peace shall kiss and embrace each other, and shall triumph in the conquest and redemption of the world. [Cheers.]

Hon J. H. CAMERON then proposed, "Canada and the United States," which was received with great cheering, and was ably spoken to both by himself and other gentlemen present.

The Chairman then read the following sentiment which had been sent to him by the Mayor of Chicago, who was unable to attend:

May the Union we now celebrate, be perpetuated until the last volcano of time shall have dissolved all relationship.

Responded to by Hon. Mr. THOMPSON, of Chicago.

GEORGE BROWN, Esq., M. P. P., then gave, "Prosperity to the Railways of Canada and the United States," which was responded to by the Mayor of Detroit among others.

GEORGE DUNCAN, Esq., then proposed "The Ladies," and after giving three cheers for the chairman the meeting broke up shortly after 4 o'clock.

The ball in the evening was a most magnificent affair. Immediately over the entrance at the foot of the room was a painting of the Royal Arms, gracefully festooned on either side with banners and flags, and over all, the Royal Star. In the recess to the right hand side, passing up the hall, was the standard of Upper Canada, surmounted by a beaver, and fronted by a jet of gas representing the letters F. W. H., the initials of Sir EDMUND WALKER HEAD, the Governor-General; and on the opposite side of the entrance, corresponding to this appropriate design, was the United States Coat of Arms, topped by the American Eagle, and trimmed on either side with the national colors, showing also the illuminated letters F. P., initials of the President of the United States, in front. All along both sides of the room the window places were filled by flags and inscriptions the names and views of principal Canadian and American cities alternating; and beautifully set off with gas illuminations of appropriate character.

Yet one illumination attracted instant notice as the guest entered the room, and that was the word "Welcome," in brilliant flame, and directly behind it were flags inscribed "Reciprocity—thus we Prosper." Around these were blended the British and American ensigns. The company, which was gay and brilliant in the extreme, and boasted of many of America's fairest daughters, did not break up till a late hour. We venture to say that the events of yesterday will long be remembered by the citizens of the good City of Toronto.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as
SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN,
Also, a choice assortment of Furs into Mantillas, Pelerines, Victorines, Cuffs and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all.
Ladies can find gents' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.
TUTTLE'S EMPORIUM OF
FANCY GOODS,
TOYS, DOLLS AND GAMES,
No. 345 Broadway.
THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
This department has been assorted with all the novelties of the past year. From Paris we have received a fine selection of
Dressing Cases, Work Boxes, Odor Boxes,
Opera Glasses, Card Boxes, &c., &c.,
Besides an innumerable quantity of small Bijoux, such as surprise Shells and Fruit, containing miniature sets for Needlework, Odor Bottles, Gloves, &c.; Port-monnaies, Tablets, Card Cases &c.
From Geneva we have some fine
MUSIC BOXES,
With popular American Airs, Quadrilles, Waltzes, Polkas and Schottisches.
CHINESE GOODS.
Chess, Checkers, Dice, Ring Puzzles, Vases, Cabinets and Counters.
THE DOLL DEPARTMENT.
Our reputation for beautiful Dressed Dolls is established. The public decided this at the Crystal Palace. For our assortment we give you the catalogue: Porcelain, Wax, Composition, Papier Maché, &c. Bodies, Arms, Hats, Shoes, Hoods, &c.
THE TOY DEPARTMENT.
In order to accommodate our stock we have been obliged to increase the size of this department, which now occupies more than half the store, being by far the largest assortment in the City. We would call attention to some of the most prominent articles:
Drums, Pianos, Harmoniconas, Trumpets,
Carts, Bows, Wooly Dogs, Magic Lanterns,
Cap Box Toys, Tea Sets, Tools, &c.
MECHANICAL MOVING TOYS.
Each department has competent and attentive clerks, and for the convenience of those not familiar with our language, both German and French ladies and gentlemen are in attendance.
BUT ONE PRICE,
and that as low as at any other store in the City.
G. W. TUTTLE,
Importer of Fancy Goods and Toys,
No. 345 Broadway.

GOODS WELL CALCULATED FOR PRESENTS,
At the New and Popular
HOUSE-FURNISHING WAREROOMS,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner Bleecker-st.
FIVE SPACIOUS SALESROOMS, REPLETE WITH ARTICLES USEFUL AND ORNAMENTAL.
As the assortment is new, the articles are particularly desirable, there being no old stock to work off. Prices low. Goods, the best for the price. Attention polite and prompt.
Bird Cages, Writing Desks,
Hobby Horses, Work-stands and Tables,
Toys' Sleighs, Inkstands,
Propellers, Paper Boxes,
Cabs and Carriages, Jewel Boxes,
Boys' Tool Chests, Porcelain Goods,
Porte monnaies, Cabas,
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Plated Goods in every variety, and, in fact, an unrivaled assortment of goods generally. ROBERT DAVIS.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—LAST WEEK.
DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
SELLING OFF—SELLING OFF.
This being the last week of the great sale of Silks at
JUST & CLAPP'S,
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st.,
We have made a still greater reduction in price.
700 dresses Striped, Plaid and Brocade, reduced to $5 and $10.
1,300 dresses richer in high colored Plaid, reduced to $6 50 and $7 50.
960 dresses handsomest goods imported, $8, $8 50, $9 and $10.
Together with all our richest Brocades marked down half. A full assortment of Black Silks at great bargains.
CLOAKS AND CIRCULARS.
To those in want of a handsome garment at less than the price of the material, we invite an inspection of our stock, as they must be sold.
SHAWLS.
Our stock of Shawls is large at a reduction of at least 40 per cent.
Call early and make your selection, as this is the last week. ONE PRICE ONLY.
JUST & CLAPP,
Nos. 71 and 73 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe.

GIFTS AND TOYS
FOR THE HOLIDAYS,
AT
ROGERS' CHEAP FANCY STORE,
No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.
THEIR OWN IMPORTATION.
Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases. | Reticules, Workboxes.
Jet Bracelets, Brooches, &c. | Dollar Dolls! Dolls!
Porcelain and China Figures for the Etagere. | Crying Babies.
Hair Brushes and Combs. | Baby Houses and Furniture.
Pans, Porte Monnaies, Bags, &c. | Games and Puzzles.
Chess Men and Backgammon Boards. | Red Riding Hoods and Donkeys.
Rocking Horses and Wagons.
Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cats, &c.
Indeed, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys that can be found in the known world, all of which will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to close our stock at this last sale of the season, previous to the removal of our business, in the Spring.

SPLENDID HOLIDAY PRESENTS
AT JOHN SLATER'S
BOOK AND STATIONERY STORE,
ENTRANCE, NO. 6 CHATHAM-SQUARE OR NO. 10 CATHARINE-ST.,
Consisting of a large assortment of ANNUALS, ALBUMS, BIBLES, PRAYER-BOOKS, and a great variety of POLITICAL STANDARD and POPULAR BOOKS of the day, JUVENILE and CHILDREN'S BOOKS of all descriptions.
Also, Games, Puzzles, Dissected Maps and Pictures, Water Colors in Boxes, Work-Boxes, Backgammon-Boards, Papier Maché and Morocco Portfolio, Desks, Fancy Inkstands, Papeteries Gold Pens and Cases, Pocket Knives, Glove and Crochet Boxes, Reticules, and a very desirable assortment of Porte monnaies, Bags, Purses and Pocket Books, Card Cases, Fans, &c.

USEFUL PRESENTS.
INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
DRESSED AND PLAIN,
OF ALL SIZES,
DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S.
OTARD, LONDON DOCK BRANDIES,
Pale and dark; Duff Gordon's pale sherries, Amontillado, do., fine soft old "South side" Madeira, London ports, Scotch and Irish whiskies, old Jamaica rum, all of unrivaled quality, mostly of our own importations and designed expressly for family trade. Also, our celebrated London cordial gin, now landing ex *Patrick Henry*, the best tonic and invigorating beverage extant, being indorsed by the leading physicians in Europe and America.
R. E. MENSENGER & CO., No. 58 Fulton-st.

FRENCH FLOWER BASKETS.
Just received a lot of Paris made wire baskets, of various designs, richly decorated in gilt and colors suitable for natural or artificial flowers and fruit, making beautiful ornaments for parlors, or for New Year's tables.
JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 Broadway.

FINE TABLE CUTLERY.
A fine assortment, in sets of 29 pieces or by the dozen, with Carvers and Steels to match; Bread-knives, Nut-picks and Nut-crackers, fine Tea Trays, Spoons, Forks and plated Tea sets.
JANES, BEEBE & CO.,
No. 356 Broadway.

THE HANDSOMEST PRESENT OF THE SEASON.
AN AMPROTYPE
Made by Messrs. TOMLINSON & CO., who are the only persons that hold the right for the City, all others being spurious. They are much superior to the Daguerreotype, and more durable. Come and see the specimens, and you will be satisfied. No. 378 Broadway.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS
FOR OUTWARD ADORNMENT,
F. DERBY & COMPANY,
Tailors and Importers, No. 13 Park-place,
Have in store, (and are constantly making additions to their stock by frequent arrivals from Europe,)
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN CLOTHS, KERSEYMERES AND WAISTCOATINGS, Embracing every variety and style for GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,
Fashioned in any mode purchasers may desire. Also their usual complete assortment of
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Comprising comfortable under-garments,
English scarfs, Tubular cravats,
Cravats, Gloves,
Opera ties, Railway wrappers,
Suspenders. French gaiters,
Robes de chambre.
Affording an immense choice of materials, exclusively of the first manufacture.
Have also the Agency in the United States of Sangster's English umbrellas, and are prepared to execute orders for British and Continental goods.

WATCHES, GOLD PENS, PENCILS AND CHAINS, &c. FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—Gentlemen wishing to purchase a Watch with fine and substantial cases and superior works, will be sure to find such a J. Y. SAVAGE'S, No. 92 Fulton-st. His stock of Watches is one of the best, all selected with great care, and can be relied upon as time-keepers.
GOLD GUARD, VEST AND FOB CHAINS, some of new and rich patterns.
The Richelieu Diamond-pointed GOLD PEN, for many years celebrated for their great durability and superior finish, are made and sold exclusively by
J. Y. SAVAGE, No. 92 Fulton-st.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BORLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR BABIES.—Every baby should have a vial of ROBERTS' COLIC MIXTURE for infants. Let mothers be assured that they could not buy a more acceptable present for their infants, nor a cheaper one. It is one, too, that the little darlings will appreciate, and in return will greet you with smiles in place of tears. You can obtain it of REGEMAN, CLARK & CO, New-York, or Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

HOLIDAY RUBBER BOOTS AND OVERSHOES.
A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S INDIA RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES.
A light and beautiful article, manufactured expressly for the City trade, just received, and for sale by the case or single pair.
Also a large assortment of
INDIA RUBBER TOYS,
(Some new and beautiful designs,) manufactured expressly for the Holidays: dolls and doll-heads of all sizes, "Little Red Riding Hood," (going on a visit to her grandmother,) Ulah, fancy colored, and golden parlor balls, air and solid balls, golden watches, birds and bouquets, squirrels, monkeys, ducks and chickens beautifully colored. Dealers who are now laying in their stock for the holidays will find it to their advantage to call as below. For sale by the case, dozen, or single article, by
D. HODGMAN,
Warehouse No. 27 Maiden-lane, cor. Nassau-st.

WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—The subscriber is selling all descriptions of fine GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, DIAMOND RINGS and PINS, JEWELRY and SILVERWARE, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.
Beautiful GOLD LEPINE WATCHES..... $25
GOLD DETACHED LEVERS, full jeweled..... 30
GOLD-HUNTING, English Patent-Levers..... 58
Goods sent by Mail or Express to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.
GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer
Of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail,
No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—GOLD WATCHES, SILVER WARE, and a large assortment of DIAMOND and fine GOLD JEWELRY.
GOLD LEPINE WATCHES at..... $19
GOLD WATCHES from..... $19 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..... 9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from..... 140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS..... 9 to 45
SILVER-PLATED CAKE BASKETS..... 4 to 25
All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, late Brown & Atwood,
No. 148 Chatham-st., corner of Mulberry, New-York.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR PRESENTS.—GOLD WATCHES and STERLING SILVER WARE, together with a rich assortment of DIAMONDS and all kinds of fine Gold Jewelry.
GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled..... $20
GOLD WATCHES from..... $20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jeweled..... 10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, doubled plated..... 10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS..... 5 to 30
All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

GREAT BARGAINS DURING THE HOLIDAYS.—In order to close out my excellent stock of Window Shades, Paper Hangings, Gilt Cornices, Shade Linens, &c., I have resolved to sell all of my goods at present on hand at the lowest cost prices, in order to make room for new goods in 1856. Persons in want of anything in my line, or Shades made to order, rooms papered &c., will find it for their interest to give me a call.
B. BALDWIN.
No. 323 Bowery, corner 3d-st., opposite Bond.

FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Just received direct from Paris, a large invoice of French confectionery, fancy boxes, French chocolates, bon bons, bonbonieres, French mottoes, toys, surprises, &c., &c. All of which having been selected by the subscriber during a late visit to Paris, from the most celebrated manufacturers, will be found to surpass in extent, beauty and variety any previous importation. N. B.—Particular attention is called to the assortment of French mottoes.
W. HENRY WELLER, (late WELLER & SON,)
Confectioner, No. 713 Broadway, cor. Washington-place.

1855—CHRISTMAS DAY—SPECI

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 24, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies TWO CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at THREE DOLLARS a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at ONE DOLLAR a year for single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE Copies for TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ There was nothing significant done in Congress on Saturday, except the voting of the supporters of FULLER with the Administration men on the proposition to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote; and the adoption of a resolution to limit debates to ten minutes, until a Speaker shall be chosen. The muddle has as unpromising a look as ever, the BANKS men are as firm, the RICHARDSON men as determined, the FULLER men as impracticable, and the scattering as undetermined as at the outset. The accidents incident to the holidays may possibly give the Republicans an advantage which will solve the difficulty.

We learn from our special telegraphic correspondent that another attempt will be made to-day to adopt the plurality rule, and that it will be likely to succeed, as several Democrats are desirous of voting for it, if the screws are not applied to them too severely.

From Kansas.

We publish again this morning some very interesting letters from Kansas. Governor SHANNON has visited Lawrence, and has made a compact with the people in time to prevent the spilling of much innocent blood. The conduct of the citizens of Lawrence has been firm, dignified, and manly throughout. They have never, for one instant, allowed themselves to be browbeaten by the armed mob that for some weeks has threatened them and their City with destruction. They indignantly refused to obey the insolent demand for the surrender of their arms, and as this, it will be remembered, was the *casus belli*, the breaking up of the Missouri camp must be regarded as a tacit admission by the invaders of the wrongs they have endeavored to perpetrate. We are glad, however, that they have at last been brought to their senses, and that the difficulty, which at one time looked so threatening, is likely to be amicably settled.

Probabilities of Peace.

It is much easier to discover from the tenor of the advices, both public and private, received by the last steamer from Liverpool, that there is a wide-spread feeling of a coming peace, than to trace that feeling to any satisfactory cause. But, as the war feeling produced the war without anybody knowing precisely why, or when, or where the war would commence, so it is probable that the peace feeling which very evidently prevails in England and on the Continent, both among the Allies and the neutrals, will lead to peace. The war has been called a people's war, and, as the people now unmistakably desire peace, their wishes may be as potent in bringing the war to a close as they were in producing it.

In the East the armies of the Allies are hutted; the Sea of Azoff must be frozen over, the mountains of the Crimea are clad in snow, and men and beasts have gone in to Winter quarters. General December has taken the field, and will have a sure conquest. Austria has begun to look warlike, and there has been talk, again, of the Cabinet of Vienna taking active steps against the Czar. There was, to be sure, the same kind of reports last year at this time, but now it is whispered that the Austrian Ambassador will be recalled from St. Petersburg, and the Emperor, it is said, will pay a visit to LOUIS NAPOLEON. There can be no more operations in the Baltic, during the next three months at least, and though CANROBERT does not appear to have effected anything of importance by his visits to Stockholm and Copenhagen, yet there will be plenty of time for negotiations before active hostilities can be begun again; and as Austria is, no doubt, sincerely desirous to avert the dangers of a Spring campaign on the Danube, she comes forth as a peacemaker, and gives fresh assurances of her friendship to the Western Powers. But the Allies, it is understood, will not consent to another diplomatic Congress being held, though they will not refuse to examine any proposals for peace which may be offered them, without entrusting the power of negotiation with plenipotentiaries. The Allies are willing enough to negotiate, but the main difficulty lies with Russia. The Czar must feel assured, by this time, of the perfect hopelessness of the defence, and yet it can hardly be conceived that he will yield to terms which his enemies must impose upon him while he has it in his power to make even a show of resistance. While the fortifications of Cronstadt remain he cannot succumb. But, if Russia should admit some points that need no discussion or explanations, the Allies would be ready to send plenipotentiaries to Brussels, or the capital of some other second rate power. "Such," says a correspondent who has opportunities for being well informed, "was, I have very good authority for saying, the reply given to the first overture of Austria. Since that time (the 20th or 23d of November) the Cabinet of Vienna has placed certain propositions before the Allies, as those which it would be prepared to present as an ultimatum to Russia." What these propositions were is not exactly known, but it is said that the Western Cabinets have answered to the effect, that the Allies would consider the admission and acceptance of the points in question by Russia, as a sign of a *bond fide* wish to give satisfaction, as well as guarantees to Europe, but that they must wait for a proposal to that effect in an authoritative form, before declaring their own final determination about the conditions of a peace. It is believed that Austria has submitted the proposals and the Western replies, to the consideration of Russia.

These vague and uncertain particulars are all that we have been able to gather of the prospects of peace negotiations; they amount to nothing more than that there is a desire for peace, and every well informed reader will arrive at his own conclusions as to the probabilities of Russia submitting to the hard terms which must be imposed upon her; whether she will, unless absolutely compelled, submit to the humiliations of relinquishing her aims against Turkey, give up an important part of her territory, and pay her enemies for the cost of despoiling her.

A New Ally for the Republicans.

The Boston *Daily Advertiser* broaches the startling idea, for which it professes to have received some confirmatory intimations, that Senator DOUGLAS may possibly pursue such a course, on his return to Washington, as to rally to his support the Free-Soil men, who are now, or have been, so vehemently opposed to him. The *Advertiser* thinks it probable that the Illinois Senator, the author of the Nebraska Bill, and the very head and front of the Anti-Republican movement, will assume a position that will give him very great strength among the leading politicians before the country. The *Advertiser* is so cautious and conservative a paper, that when it says: "We have no idea that he is so completely wedded to the South, and so blinded by any cajoleries of the White House, that he will let himself be drawn down into the same morass which is engulfing the poor President and his favorites,"—it means something more than it says, for the "drawing-down" process has herotofore been performed by the Senator on the President. No one, we believe, has ever suspected or accused Mr. DOUGLAS of being the tool of the President. The Senator has been the master, and the President the man.

In this fast age we may anticipate rapid political changes at Washington, and some very strange and unlooked-for metamorphoses will undoubtedly, be effected by aspirants for the Presidency, but we can hardly bring ourselves to think that there is any likelihood of Senator DOUGLAS becoming the leader of the Republicans during the next heated term in politics at least, let what will happen after that. It is not altogether unlikely, however, that, as the *Advertiser* suggests, "Mr. DOUGLAS will be very glad to conciliate the whole West—even the majority of the excited State of Missouri, by the declaration that when men have staked off their quarter sections and built their cabins, they become sovereigns of these wooden castles—and that, be they who they may, they shall have his support in the Senate."

In the meanwhile, affairs in Kansas are assuming a more encouraging aspect for the Free-State men, and it will be safest to wait until the distinguished Senator from Illinois begins to develop himself before we venture to predict what his course will be in the present stage of the Kansas problem: but it will be perfectly safe to assume that he will not be the tool of either President PIERCE, ATCHISON or STRINGFELLOW.

The Times among Cattle Men.

With a due appreciation of the extent and importance of the New-York Live Stock markets, we have spared no efforts to have our reports as comprehensive and accurate as possible. In the Beef markets, the Bullocks are sold by the head, but a report of these prices would be of little use to those not present at the sales. To obviate the difficulty, we have adopted the plan of giving the weight and quality in connection with the aggregate price, or more generally, we give the quality and estimated net weight, and then state the selling prices per pound. This requires the exercise of not a little judgment, skill and experience. Thus, for example, when we ascertain definitely that a certain lot of Beeves are sold at so much per head, we must then take into consideration the present live weight, the general quality, relative amount of bone, meat, tallow and offal, which differs materially in the various breeds, and with the degree of fatness, before a calculation can be made of the actual price per pound of the Dressed Beef. Reports are valuable in proportion to the accuracy and skill exercised in these particulars.

The Cattle-market reports for the DAILY TIMES are made up by one who has much experience both in estimating and reporting sales, and as a raiser of cattle. In addition to numerous other testimonials to his ability from owners, sellers and buyers of cattle, we have been furnished by Mr. S. G. WOODRUFF, Chairman, with a copy of the following resolution, adopted at a meeting of owners and dealers in live stock, held at the Girard House, in this City, on the 21st inst.

"On motion of Mr. W. H. HARRIS, of Illinois, is was unanimously

Resolved, That the thanks of stock dealers in the West and South are due to the reporter of the NEW-YORK TIMES for his *labored* and *correct* reports of the cattle and other markets—that they are *reliable*; and we earnestly commend the NEW-YORK TIMES and the reports of the markets to Western farmers and stock dealers as the recognized organ of their fraternity."

In connection with the above, we will state that at all times our reports have ever been and will continue to be a faithful record of the actual transactions, made up without fear or favor of any class. The butchers who retail meat naturally desire the wholesale cost prices reported high; so also certain brokers may wish the credit of high sales; while some drovers who intend purchasing cattle in the country may desire the prices reported low. To give too high prices and raise expectations for the future may please stock raisers for the time being, notwithstanding it may result in their holding on to their stock to their ultimate loss.

But whatever temporary benefit may accrue to any particular class from one-sided reports, we are well assured that the ultimate interests of all classes will be best promoted by having a plain, unvarnished statement of the actual transactions in every department of business.

In reference to the great cattle market held in this City on Wednesday of each week, we have heard frequent complaints that reporters make up their accounts from the sales during the earlier part of the day, while prices often vary materially towards the close of the market. The resolution given above will go far to remove any such imputation upon the reports which have appeared in the DAILY TYMES, but we may add that our reporter is in attendance at the sales yards from early in the morning until a late hour, and that the entire day's proceedings enter into the general summary of prices.

Black Republicans, Dough-Faces and Wooly-Heads.

Great and frequent will be the mistakes which the future historians of this country must inevitably make in compiling their facts and drawing their conclusions in respect to political parties, from cotemporary journals. The contradictory reports of passing events, and the opposite character given of the same personages by journals printed on the same day, and issued from offices but a few feet apart in the same street, will be sufficiently perplexing to future PRESCOTTS and MACAULEYS; but what must prove the most fruitful source of embarrassment are the slang political epithets which partisan journals apply to distinguished political leaders. Even a German or a Frenchman of the present day would be utterly confounded in attempting to translate an account of our political parties from some of our daily cotemporaries. What would they be able to make of "Black Republicans" in Congress and "Niggers" and "Wooly-Heads" in the Senate, for instance? A Hard-Shell, a Soft-Shell, or a Dough-Face, might be easily understood as figurative epithets, but Niggers, Wooly-Heads, and Black Republicans have so positive a meaning that they will be very likely to be accepted in their literal meaning by foreigners of the present day, and by our posterity. The London *Times*, a few years ago, in alluding to the Loco-Foco Party, remarked, in a parenthesis, that the name was probably borrowed from one of our Indian tribes, and we shall not be surprised if "Black Republican" and "Wooly-Head," are supposed, by foreign writers to be literal designations of actual members of Congress, and the very natural mistake will be made of believing that our National Legislature is composed, like a checker-board, of black and white faces.

☞ We have been flooded during the past fortnight with a perfect shower of communications on the subject of the Russ Pavement, the greater part of them containing suggestions for obviating its slipperiness, and some of them recommending its removal. But it would be idle to publish these suggestions, many of which are purely impracticable; there is but one way open to those who suffer disasters from the pavement, by the loss of valuable horses or otherwise, and that is to institute suits against the City for damages. This course might possibly induce our City government to devise some meant for curing what has now become a most serious evil, and one which cannot fail to prove detrimental to the interests of property holders in Broadway. We believe it would be for the interests of the owners of stores on this great thoroughfare to remove the Russ Pavement and relay some better pavement at their own exponse. The first piece of the Russ which was laid in the City, was that between Chambers and Reade streets, which was put down by private subscription, Mr. STEWART being one of the largest contributors, and it would not be a bad idea if the same parties who first put the Russ Pavement in Broadway should take the lead in replacing it with something better, for it would be quite difficult to get anything worse.

Another Exile Gone.

Another of the noble hearts whom the Hungarian Revolution drove into Exile has found rest from its sorrows, and a grave in American soil. Col. JOHN SOMSSICH, who has resided in this City for the past two years, died at Jacksonville, Florida, whither he had gone for his health, on the 8th inst. Political Exile always seeks the noblest and best of any country for its victims; but it has seldom found one more worthy of esteem than he. His father is one of the wealthiest men of Hungary,—his estates lying in the District of Samogy. He was educated for a diplomatic career, with the utmost care,—but finished his studies at a military school. At a very early age he was made Chamberlain at the Austrian Court, and afterwards became Colonel of the Hungarian Regiment, which formed the Queen's bodyguard.

When the Revolution broke out his whole regiment, with him at its head, went over to the Hungarian side, and played a very conspicuous part in many of the subsequent engagements. Colonel S., in one battle, received a severe wound from a bullet which entered his lungs, and in another was greatly injured by a blow from a Russian lance. After the defeat of the Hungarian cause, he accompanied KOSSUTH to Turkey, and afterwards took up his residence at Paris, where he resided for some time as KOSSUTH'S agent. Receiving ample remittances from home, he was able to live in very good style, and to maintain his position in the highest political circles. The esteem in which he had been held at the Court, and the influence of his family, procured an offer from the Emperor of a full pardon, if he would declare that he had been misled in joining the revolutionary army, and renew his oath of allegiance. This he refused to do, as he deemed it inconsistent with his honor. His supplies of money were, in consequence, considerably lessened, and he came to this country with the determination to earn his own livelihood by teaching some of the many branches in which he was proficient.

His failing health, however, rendered him incapable of labor, and he lived a life of retirement, going seldom into society, but delighting every one with whom he came in contact by the variety of his accomplishments, the loving sweetness of his disposition and the most charming refinement of conversation and manners. Early in September, finding the climate becoming too severe for him, he went South, accompanied only by a young son of Madame RUTTKAI, KOSSUTH'S sister, stopping first at Aiken, S. C., and afterwards removing to Jacksonville, Florida. Here he gradually failed in strength—perfectly sensible of the near approach of death, and devoting himself to fond recollections of his parents and friends, and giving the most minute directions as to the regulation of his affairs and the disposal of his remains. Some days previous to his decease he purchased a metallic coffin, saying that his fondest wish was to be buried at home, so that he might lie at the feet of his beloved parents in death, although he had been separated from them so much and so sadly in life. His will, prepared during his last few days, and written with a trembling hand, is a touching memento of his gifted mind and his tender heart. He died, as he had lived, a serene and sincere Christian. His age was not quite 30.

☞ Police Captains now get $1,000 a year, Lieutenants $800, and Privates $600. The Councilmen have resolved to increase Captains' pay to $1,200, and Lieutenants to $1,000.

Amusements.

Our theatrical managers have taken time by the forelock with their Christmas pieces, and bring them out to-night instead of to-morrow night. In addition to this, Miss LAURA KEENE opens the Metropolitan Theatre, with a company that compares favorably with any existing one in the City. In another column Miss KEENE publishes a card in reply to a gratuitous and unmanly attack in the columns of the *Express* newspaper.

At the Broadway Theatre the great attraction for to-night is PLANCHE'S admirable burlesque of "King Charming." This spectacle has been in preparation for some three months, and many thousand dollars have been expended on its production. Add to this the facilities of the Broadway, and the experience of Mr. MARSHALL in the production of elaborate works of this description, and you may safely conclude that "King Charming" will charm the audience.

At Wallack's Theatre, that inexhaustible dramatist, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, contributes an original burlesque for the amusement of the Holiday folks. It is called "Pocahontas, or the Gentle Savage," and is, of course, founded on the story of the unfortunate princess whose name it bears. The care with which Mr. WALLACK produces everything is a sufficient guaranty that this work will be placed on the stage in the best possible manner. The *cast* embraces all the principal artists of the establishment.

At BURTON'S Theatre there is a revival of a very excellent drama, called the "Dutch Governor, or the Two Peters," in which Mr. BURTON sustains the character of the Dutch Burgomaster *Von Dunder*. The successful comedy of "False Pretences" is on the bill for the second piece. To-morrow night another original piece is to be played here, called "A Trip to Niagara."

At the Metropolitan Theatre, (which, by the way, changes its name to the "Varieties,") Miss LAURA KEENE offers her first programme to the public. It consists of the Comedietta called "Two can Play at that Game," and PLANCHE'S Burlesque of "King Charming." In the course of the evening Miss LAURA KEENE will deliver an opening address. Messrs. GEORGE JORDAN, THOMAS CHANDLER, HARRY HALL, J. B. JOHNSTON, with Mesdames LAURA KEENE, ROSALIE DURAND, HOUGH, ABBOTT and CHANDLER, are the principal dramatic *artistes*. In the ballet, Mlle. CIOCCA, Mlle. ADELINE, and others, with MONS. MONTPLAISIR, appear.

At NIBLO'S, the RAVELS proffer an attactive bill, containing two pantomimes and a variety of ballet performances. Performances commence with "Godeski, or the Skaters of Wilma;" then comes the "Isle of Nymphs," winding up with the comic fairy pantomime of "Medina."

At Barnum's Museum the evening attraction is the great German romantic drama of the "King of the Alps." In the afternoon the "Dumb Man of Manchester." There will be performances every hour to-morrow.

In the way of Negro Minstrelsy our two regular compapanies offer great attractions. BUCKLEY'S are at No. 539 Broadway. CHRISTY & WOODS at No. 444 Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Suicide of an Artist.

A painter of much reputation and very widely known, committed suicide yesterday morning, by shooting himself, at the house of Mr. BIRCH, No. 17 East Eighteenth-street. He was found by a servant lying on the floor of his room, in a pool of blood, with his head shattered, and an unloaded pistol by his side. The suicide was a native of England, and 40 years of age. He had resided in this country for many years, part of the time in Baltimore, Md., and part in Hartford, Conn. About two years ago he revisited England. While there Prince ALBERT paid him the compliment of purchasing two of his pictures. He arrived back again in the *Atlantic* on the 30th of last month. He was a man of means, and no cause for the rash act is known. Coroner O'DONNELL held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the Jury returned a verdict of "suicide by shooting."

Organization of a "Live Oak Club."

At the Brandreth House, Saturday night, a Live Oak Club was organized, designed to comprise those uniting in the support of GEORGE LAW for the next Presidency. About one hundred persons were present. A Constitution and By-Laws were adopted, and the following chosen as its permanent officers: President, HORATIO N. WILD; Vice-Presidents, H. B. HORAH; Secretary, C. C. PUTNAM; Treasurer, C. F. PORTER. Following the election of officers, came two glowing speeches from President WILD, and others less warm from other men. It was nearly 12 o'clock when the meeting adjourned.

Christmas on the Five Points.

Mr. PEASE, of the Five Points House of Industry, will be very thankful for anything—from whoever has anything to spare—that will help to make a cold or hungry, or a sad boy merry. Shoes or stockings, caps or shawls, or cloth for pants or jackets, or gowns, or money even will be acceptable. Anything of the sort sent to Mr. PEASE, or if it is not convenient to send them, a note sent telling where they can be found will be thankfully received and distributed on Christmas Day to the most needy. The children of the Points are to have a dinner at his place at 4 o'clock to-morrow—and visitors who would like to see the operation will be welcome.

Plurality of Worlds.

Professor LOOMIS was expected to lecture before the Teachers' Association at the Board of Education, in Grand-street, on Saturday evening last, when it was anticipated he would develop his theory as to the denial of sentient existence on other worlds than this. The Professor is a good orthodox astronomer, and the lecture which was postponed (on account of the inclemency of the weather) until next Thursday evening, will undoubtedly attract deserved attention.

Farewell Meeting at the Five Points Mission.

Friends of the Mission are invited to be present to-morrow afternoon, when the children of the Mission will be assembled in their chapel, on the site of the "Old Brewery," to bid a long farewell to more than twenty of their fellows, who are to start the next day, under the care of Rev. Mr. VAN METER, to the far West, to be placed in good homes which he has secured for them. Interesting exercises will be continued from 1 till 5 o'clock in the chapel.

☞ We notice among the list of arrivals by the *Asia* the name of F. N. GISBORNE, Esq., from St. John's, Newfoundland. This gentleman is the originator of the New-York and Newfoundland Telegraph Line, and received from the inhabitants of St. John's, on the eve of his departure, a very substantial token of their esteem and appreciation of his services, in the shape of an exceedingly gratifying address, accompanied by a statuette in silver, typical of the perseverance and science displayed by Mr. G. in his initiation of the Newfoundland enterprise.

☞ A daughter of Hon. MIKE WALSH, who is now in Europe, died at 2 o'clock on Sabbath morning—aged seventeen years. She was receiving her education at a Catholic Seminary in this City, and was much beloved by a large circle of friends. The funeral takes place to-day, at 2 o'clock, at her father's residence in Twentieth-street. The remains will be interred in Greenwood.

☞ Gentlemen, doubtless, have as good a right to seats in the ladies' cabins of the ferry-boats as ladies themselves have, since the "gentlemen's cabin" is a room especially fitted for smokers and loafers. Still it is gallant always to surrender a seat to a lady in the ladies' cabin, and even our correspondent, who is most indignant because a lady looked as if she were willing to accept his seat, will be sure to repeat his gallantry the very first opportunity.

☞ Yesterday was a most brilliant Autumn day. The sun shone from the moment it peered above the horizon at Greenpoint, until it sank into the main street of Hoboken. It was too warm to sit by a "comfortable" fire, and the churches were crowded. Such a day, after thirteen rainy Sabbaths in succession, could not but be appreciated.

☞ We have noticed that the Daguerrean Galleries are unusually full o sitters for types. But we are not sure that the artists make much by the rush, as almost, if not quite all of them, take portraits without charge, if they are to be sent to Barnum's Gallery.

District Attorney McKeon on "Colonizing" to Nicaragua.

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1855.

SIR: The proclamation of the President of the United States, under date of the 8th of December inst., has established the fact that in various ports of the United States organizations have been effected for the invasion of the State of Nicaragua, and I have been instructed to use all lawful means to prevent such infractions of the law of the United States.

In my interview with you at your residence late last evening, I stated to you in substance as follows:

Under the name of colonists, it is evident that persons are about to leave this port (to-morrow.) The real object of the parties engaging these men is to make use of them on their arrival in Nicaragua for military purposes. No man of family is taken, active young men are preferred. An advertisement appears in the public papers in the following words:

WANTED—Ten or fifteen young men to go a short distance out of the city. Single men preferred. Apply at No. 347 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street, room No. 12, between the hours of 10 and 4. Passage paid.

Information reached this office that at this place persons had been engaged to leave in your steamer, the *Northern Light*. A meeting of the men engaged was to have been held at a place in this City late last evening, and a memorandum of the time and place of meeting was delivered to each person. I went last evening to the rendezvous. There was quite a number of men attended, as they understood, for drill. I was informed by some of them that there had been a collection of men also had during the day in Brooklyn. A number of persons in the early part of the evening gathered in Broadway. The name of Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH being connected with this proceeding, I called at once on him and gave him notice of what I had heard, and that I should not permit a violation of the law of the United States. Mr. FRENCH disavowed any connection with any arrangement tending to violate the neutrality of the country, but admitted that he was anxious to have Nicaragua settled by colonists. He admitted that he had procured the publication of what he says is a decree of the Government of Nicaragua in the *Herald*.

You stated to me in reply that you were no party to any such arrangement; that Mr. PARKER H. FRENCH had applied to you to carry about 500 men to Nicaragua, under an alleged decree granting to colonists a bounty in land. That as common carriers you would carry all who in good faith intended to expatriate themselves, and to avail themselves of the so-called decrees, but that you declined to carry armed men, or an organized company, or persons who had enlisted, or intended to enlist on reaching Nicaragua.

On suggesting to you that I was informed that the ship had cannon and other munitions of war, you stated that you did not know of any munitions of war on board of your ships, though you would carry them for the government of that country. I deem it my duty to state to you the views upon which I will consider it incumbent upon me to act in this matter.

You are aware that by the terms of the convention between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, the United States are bound to repress all attempts at colonization in the Territory of Nicaragua, and that it is the duty of this Government to carry this stipulation into full effect. I also state to you that the sources from which the alleged decree for the encouragement of colonization in Nicaragua is said to proceed, is not recognized by this Government as the Government of Nicaragua. Until such a recognition by the President, I am bound to consider the makers of that decree as within the President's proclamation, to be invaders of the State of Nicaragua, with whom we are at peace, and to look upon the transportation of persons intending to take possession of the lands in Nicaragua under the pretended decree to be one of the acts of beginning and setting on foot, or providing or preparing the means for the invasion of that State, forbidden by that statute, denounced by the President of the United States, and a flagrant breach of treaty stipulation. The President is determined to avert all these lawless acts, and he will not hesitate to exercise that authority which has so happily prevented the fulfillment of the plans of HENRY L. KINNEY and his associates. I hope my report may reach him in time to act as in his judgment he may deem necessary. It is proper for me to state that I have had an occasion heretofore to call your attention to an attempted violation of law by persons transported in your ships, and that your vigilance and activity were not sufficient to prevent a breach of our neutrality laws.

Hoping that no act of yours, or of your Company, may tend to jeopard the safety of the persons and property of our citizens, whom designing men are alluring by false hopes of wealth and station, and thus throw discredit upon the United States as violating our laws and solemn treaties,

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
JOHN McKEON,
District-Attorney.

To J. L. WHITE, Esq.

☞ For the very best places in the City to buy your Christmas presents, read our advertisements. It is curious to note how universally men of taste, who sell the best goods cheapest, advertise in the TIMES.

☞ The Police system of our City costs very near a million of dollars; the Public Schools are maintained at a very little more than that. Which is worth the most to us?

☞ The bad odor about the bids for the Worth Monument spreads. We trust the Committee will probe the matter thoroughly and tell us the worst.

☞ Councilmen: How about the Brick Church Property question? Shall it never be settled?

Counterfeit Ten Dollar Bill on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven.

A counterfeit ten dollar bill on the Merchants' Bank, New-Haven, Conn., has been shown to us by Mr. CHAS. W. MERRITT, of the firm of HAYNES & MERRITT. There were seven hundred dollars worth of these bills sent to one of the principal banking houses of this City from Portsmouth, Ohio, Saturday morning; and, although the engraving was executed in the best style, and the whole bill was calculated to deceive the most wary, it was detected immediately on presentation. The bills were taken by at least half a dozen brokers; and had the counterfeit not been discovered in time the City might have been flooded with them.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S TABLES.—Beautiful sugar ornaments, from $1 to $50; a large assortment of bonbons and candy; moulds of ice cream and jelly; Charlotte Russe, ornamental and plain; small mixed cakes, a great variety; mottoes of all kinds; fancy boxes of confectionery; boned turkies, ornamente d plain; jellied hams and tongues; dishes of cold game of every variety. For sale and delivered to any part of the City, by JOHN TAYLOR,
Nos. 365 and 367 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

N. B.—The premium sugar ornaments, for which a gold medal was awarded by the American Institute, will be delivered to parties who purchase on Dec. 31, 1855.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S CELEBRATED SPARKling Catawba, by the dozen, case, or single bottle: Park's Still Catawba, warranted only the pure juice of the Grape. BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

N. B.—Sold by most respectable dealers.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now Ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

MERRY CHRISTMAS, LADIES—AND IF YOU wish to make presents you will find at MILLER'S, in Canal-st., beautiful Embroidered Toilet Slips for gentlemen. Also, Ladies', Misses' and Children's Gaiter Boots and Fancy Shoes of all kinds, with Boys' and Youths' Patent-Leather Boots, Congress Gaiters, &c., forming useful and appropriate gifts for the Holidays.
J. B. MILLER & CO., No. 134 Canal-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC.—GREAT OFFER for the holidays—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New York pianos and melodeons, offers them at less prices than ever before known, and the popular Horace Waters' catalogue of music at half price. Neatly bound books of selected music for $3.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

HOLIDAY BOOKS AT AUCTION THIS EVENING. LEAVITT, DELESSER & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 377 Broadway, THIS EVENING, a magnificent collection of Christmas Books in full bindings, suitable for presents.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—LADIES ABOUT PURchasing would do well to call and examine our assortment. Side Combs, Dressing Combs, &c. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed.
HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 557 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Parlors with bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day. Meals extra, and as ordered.
SIDNEY KOPMAN.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open, this day, 3 cases of superior black silks, warranted to wear well; also, a large lot of dress silks, from 3s. to 10s. per yard.

GERIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GERIN has the pleasure of announcing his

HOLIDAY HAT

for 1855, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and DISTINGUISHED appearance. The display of

LADIES' FURS

is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Caps, in the newest French mode. The Mink sets at $100 each are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.

The attention of the public is also invited to GERIN'S immense assortment of

SOFT HATS,

suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and colors.

In

CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS

adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GERIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.

All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

being at once ornaments and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GERIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, Ulsters, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys' clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

RICH PRESENTS FOR CHRISTMAS.—WE INVITE attention to our assortment of useful and fancy articles for presents, comprising Jewelry, Watches, Dressing-cases, Work-boxes, Odor-stands and Boxes, Cigar-stands and Cases, Meerschoir and Glove-boxes, Needle-cases, Toilet-stands, Perfume-bottles, Porcelain Figures and Vases, Music-boxes, Clocks and Candelabras, Parian Figures, Fans, Combs, Card-cases, Forte monnaies, &c., and a great variety of other Fancy Articles.
OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND,
No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 40 per cent. saved monthly.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 263 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, spraines, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE CLOTHS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, have this day received an immense stock of superior linen damask table cloths, some of which were slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent. from their real value; also, towels, napkins, cambric handkerchiefs, quilts, blankets, flannels, &c., equally cheap.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

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STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Woldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—WHAT IS NEATER or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE deliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The First Christmas Anniversary** of MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BOYS' MEETING, at No. 66 East Broadway, (formerly Mechanics' Institute, corner Division-st. and the Bowery,) will be celebrated at 2½ P. M., 25th December. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, there will be appropriate singing and speaking by the School, and addresses by clergymen and others. In the EVENING, the Christmas Tree will be celebrated after the German custom. The friends and patrons of the School are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets will be given at the door. Donations of clothing and refreshments will be thankfully received on TUESDAY, 25th December. By order of the Board.
C. O. HERDMAN, Superintendent.

☞ **New-York Young Men's Christian Association.**—The regular monthly meeting of this Association will be held on MONDAY EVENING, the 24th instant, at 7½ o'clock, in the room in Clinton Hall, Astor Place. An Essay will be read by Mr. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Jr. Subject—*The Wilderness of* 1855. Young men generally, and all friends of the Association are cordially invited to be present.
A. JUDSON WINTERTON, Recording Secretary.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Allen-st. M. E. Sunday School will hold its usual Anniversary on Christmas night in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. The exercises (by the children) will consist of dialogues, declamations, singing, &c., &c. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at the door. Go early to secure a good seat.

☞ **On Christmas Day**—A grand High Mass and Vespers will be celebrated in the Church of the Nativity, 3d-av. Mr. CESARE BADIALI, (the favorite baritone, singer of the American public,) and his pupil, Miss BERNDT, have kindly volunteered to assist the choir of the above Church on the occasion, and some of the best music will be executed. Services will commence in the Morning at 10½ o'clock; in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—The Seventh Annual Missionary Festival of the Sabbath School will be held CHRISTMAS MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. Addresses by Rev. JOHN MILES, CHARLES SPELLING and others. Singing by the children of the school.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Sabbath School of the Bedding St. M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will hold a celebration CHRISTMAS EVENING; exercises will commence at 7½; doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admittance, 12½ cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints**—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of King's Compound Syrup or Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by C. H. RING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 193 Broadway, corner of John.

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The music will be under the direction Mr. W. H. OAKLEY.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

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SUCH IS THE UNPRECEDENTED SALE OF
THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS.
Says Prentice, of the Louisville *Journal:*
"It rivals the sarcasm of the 'Potiphar Papers,' as well as the
DROLLERY AND HUMOR
of 'Sam Slick.'"
Says the New-York *Observer:*
"A volume more full of genial humor and
IRRESISTIBLE YANKEE CHARACTER
has not yet been published—not even excepting the experiences of the renowned 'Sam Slick.'"
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"Its humor is
PERFECTLY IRRESISTIBLE,
and those who open it should first
LOOK WELL TO THEIR BUTTONS,
for they may depend upon it that their risibl organs will demand liberal room for exercise."
Throughout the humorous pages are interspersed some of the most original "poetry" extant.
The Widow in speaking of her late relict, Deacon Hezekiah Bedott, says:

"He never jawed in all his life,
He never was onkind—
And, (tho' I say it, that was his wife.)
Such men you seldom find.
* * * *
And since it was my lot to be
The wife of such a man,
I tell the men that's after me,
To ketch me if they can.
* * * *
Whisky and rum he tasted not,
He thought it was a sin;
The inconsolable widow o' Deacon Bedott,
Don't intend to marry agin."

Shortly after the "inconsolable widow" falls in love with the preaching of Elder Sniffles, who is "laid up" with a cold, and indites the following:

"O! Reverend Sir, I do declare
It drived me a'most to frenzy,
To think o' you, a lyin' there,
Down sick with influenzy.
A body'd a thought it was enough
To mourn yer wife's departer,
Without sich trouble as this 'ere
To cause a follerin' arter.
* * * *
Then mourn not for yer pardner's death,
But to submit endeavour,
For 'specan she hadent a died so soon,
She couldent a lived forever!
Oh, I could to yer bedside fly,
And wipe yer weepin' eyes;
And try my best to cure you up,
If 'twouldn't create surprise!
* * * *
Both sick and well, you may depend,
You'le never be forgot
By your faithful and affectionate friend,
PRISCILLA POOLE BEDOTT."

The tender sentiment of this poem reached the Elder's heart, as acknowledged in a feeling response. Shortly after, the Widow retires to a grove, in the rear of Elder Sniffles' house, sits down on a log, and sings as follows:

"Ere love had teached my tears to flow,
I was uncommon cherful,
But now such misery I do know,
I am always sad and fearful;
What peace of mind I once enjoyed,
All on a Summer day!
But O, my comforts were destroyed,
When Shadrack crossed my way.
I heard him preach—I heard him pray—
I heard him sweetly sing;
Dear sake! how I did feel that day!
It was a dreadful thing!
Full forty dollars would I give
If we'd continued apart,
For tho' he's made my heart'rit live,
He's surely bust my heart!"

The Elder overhears the song, and yields.
After the widow's marriage to Elder Shadrack Sniffles she contributes the following to the *Scrabble Hill Luminary:*

"Priscilla the fair and Shadrack the wise,
Have united their fortunes in the tenderest of ties;
Being mutually joined in the matrimonial connection,
Have bid adieu to their previous affliction—
No more will they mourn their widdered situation,
And continue to sythe without mittigation;
But pardners for life, to be parted no more,
Their sorrers is ended, their troubles is o'er.
"O Shadrack! my Shadrack! Priscilla did speak,
While the rosy red blush surmantled her cheek,
And the tears of affection bedoozled her eye,
"O, Shadrack! my Shadrack! I'm your'n till I die:
The heart that was sorryful and cold as a stun,
Has surrendered at last to the fortiult one;
Farewell to the miseries and griefs I have had;
I'll never desert thee, O, shadrack, my shad!"
The future fortunes of the Elder and Mrs. Sniffles, and her sister, Aunt Maguire, are they not recorded in the book, with pleters to match?

THE WIDOW BEDOTT PAPERS
Can be had on the cars, steamboats, and at the bookstores. Price $1 25.
J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

"They will make the eyes of the children sparkle."
Hartford Republican

I.
THE TRAVELS, VOYAGES, AND ADVENTURES
OF GILBERT GO-AHEAD IN FOREIGN PARTS.
EDITED BY PETER PARLEY.
12mo, pp. 295, embellished with engravings from original designs.

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OF ROBERT MERRY AND HIS YOUNG FRIENDS, OVER VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE.
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Peter Parley "still lives." J. C. Derby has issued two new volumes by Peter Parley, the ever moral, instructive and entertaining. They are destined to make many bright little eyes twinkle, and many rosy little mouths water. Any boy or girl, from ten to fifteen, would dost upon them, and we are not sure that children of a larger growth would not gather information and entertainment from their pages.
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Every child in the United States who has any taste for good books will brighten up at the name of the venerable Peter Parley. Two new volumes from his charmingly garrulous pen will be as welcome as the Thanksgiving roast turkey. Beside the delightful talk which Peter Parley gives you in these books, they are full of nice engravings which almost make you feel as if you had seen the curiosities he tells about.
From the Hartford Daily Courant.
We see no other way for parents to do than to buy both, and give one of them to the son, and one to the daughter.
The price is $1 each, or in full gilt sides and edges, $1 50.
For sale at the bookstores, or sent by mail on receipt of price. J. C. DERBY, Publisher, New-York.

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JUST PUBLISHED:
NORTH SEBASTOPOL AND CONFLAGRATION OF SOUTH
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This is an entirely new Map, with the very latest Plans and Views.
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MAP, BOOK and PRINT AGENTS WANTED for every State in the Union, to sell from a list of popular Maps. Letters of inquiry promptly answered. Catalogues and specimen sheets free to Traveling Agents.
A. H. JOCELYN, No. 80 Fulton-st., New-York.
N. B.—Newspapers copying the above and sending the same to the office, will receive three copies and Catalogue.

FANNY FERN—Has been engaged to write for the NEW-YORK LEDGER during the entire year of 1856. She will contribute one of her brilliant articles every week, and will write for no other paper. This arrangement commences next week.

THE FIRST NUMBER
OF THE
NEW MAGAZINE FOR BOYS AND GIRLS,
THE SCHOOLFELLOW.
Will be issued by DIX & EDWARDS, in a *few days.*
The purpose of THE SCHOOLFELLOW will be to afford healthy amusement and entertainment to boys and girls, to educate their sensibility to beauty, and to cultivate their taste.
It will be published monthly, and every number will contain original matter from the best American authors, with selections and translations from late English, German, and French publications, and will be finely and profusely illustrated. A large clear type and very superior paper will be used, and the reputation of the proprietors of *Putnam's Monthly* is pledged to its being conducted with enterprise, skill, and effect. They are confident that it will become a most welcome monthly visitor to every fireside, and be a most useful and delightful coadjutor in the education of every family.
THE SCHOOLFELLOW will continue to be published at $1 a-year, payable in advance. Either *Putnam's Monthly* or *Household Words* and THE SCHOOLFELLOW, to one address, $3 50. All three, $5 50.
Clubs—To one address—4 copies of THE SCHOOLFELLOW, $3 50; 5 copies, $4; 8 copies, $6. Specimen numbers will be sent gratis. DIX & EDWARDS,
No. 10 Park-place, New-York.

SHERMAN & CO.,
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AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES,
LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY.

This magnificent establishment will open for the season on MONDAY, Dec. 24. During the recess every improvement that taste and judgment could dictate, and lavish expenditure procure, has been adopted in the "Varieties" which now, in point of elegance and comfort in the auditory, and superb scenic effects and stage appointments behind the curtain, can fairly challenge competition with any first-class theatre in the country.

The extensive alterations made under the immediate direction of Mr. PENCHARD.

The Upholstery by Mons. MAXIMILLIAN.

The Machinery by JOHN FARZE and Assistants.

The Costumes by Mr. R WILLIAMS and Assistants.

Sole Lessee and Directress.....LAURA KEENE.

Treasurer.....Mr. A. T. WHITING.

Musical Director and Conductor.Mr. THOMAS BAKER.

Maitre de Ballet.....Mons. MONTPLAISIR.

On MONDAY, Dec. 24, the performances will commence with (by particular desire) the elegant Comedietta of

TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.

Howard Leslie.....Mr. George Jordan.
Charles Arundel.....Mr. Thomas Chandler.
Lucy Arundel, his bride, as originally played by her at Madame Vestris's Theatre, London, and Wallack's Theatre, New-York.....Miss Laura Keene.

In the course of the evening Miss LAURA KEENE will deliver an original opening Address.

The National Anthem by the whole strength of this great Company.

The performances will conclude with—first time in this country—an adaptation, written expressly for this Theatre, and founded on the Grand Romantic, Spectacular, Fairy Extravaganza of

PRINCE CHARMING.

With a Cast of unequaled strength and popularity.

Prince Charming.....Miss Laura Keene.
King Hempect.....Mr. H. Hall.
Bobby.....Mr. T. B. Johnston.
Ambassador.....Mr. Frank Rea.
Queen Tiraa.....Mrs. Abbott.
Parenda.....Miss Rosalie Durand.
Trootina.....Mrs. Hough.
Azarina.....Mrs. Carpenter.

During the Extravaganza, a magnificent original Ballet, arranged by Mons. MONTPLAISIR.

PRINCIPAL DANCERS.

Mons. Montplaisir, Mlle. Clocca,
Mlle. Josephine Deign, and Mlle. Adeline,
Assisted by a talented Corps de Ballet, consisting of Forty Ladies.

N. B.—The whole of the original Music, arranged by Mr. THOS. BAKER, will be given by the characters, supported by a full and efficient Chorus.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Parquet and Dress Circle.....Fifty cents.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls (secured Seats).....Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.

A limited number of Subscribers' Tickets will be issued to all parts of the house, including the Private Boxes.

Private Circle Boxes, fifteen in number, occupying the entire Second Tier, arranged to accommodate from ten to twelve persons each. A limited number will be disposed of for the season.

Proscenium Boxes, eight in number, to accommodate parties of six persons. To be secured at JOLLIE'S Music store, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)

Subscribers' Tickets, for the entire season, or a less number of nights, for sale also, as above.

The Box Office, for the sale of Tickets, will be open from 8 o'clock, A. M., throughout the day and evening.

A CARD.

To the Editors of the Daily Express:

GENTLEMEN: It was with considerable pain and sorrow I read an article in the New-York *Evening Express* of Saturday.

Why my endeavors to use my share (however humble) of professional talent and experience, as the Directress of a Theatre, should be converted into grounds for wanton attacks, ungenerous and unjust allusions, malicious insinuations and undeserved outrage, I have yet to learn; or why, because there happens to be other establishments with which it is inferred the one I am about to conduct may possibly interfere, I am to refrain from doing precisely what was done by the gentlemen directing those Theatres,—viz.: try my powers of catering for the public, —appears to me a still greater riddle.

I seek no newspaper warfare. I am a woman, and at your mercy. If you think you add to the value of your columns, the pleasure and instruction of your readers, or the character for manliness and generosity of yourselves or reporters, by cruelly wounding the feelings and mercilessly endeavoring to injure the prospects of one who, as an antagonist, is entirely helpless, and who is unconscious of ever having merited such treatment at your hands, do so. I must submit to you as an individual, but to the public as a manageress. Let them judge between us.

I am, gentlemen, your obedient servant,
DECEMBER 23, 1855. LAURA KEENE.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.
THIRD ANNUAL PERFORMANCE
of the
MESSIAH,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. CHAPIN,)
by the
ORATORIO
of the
MESSIAH,
CHRISTMAS NIGHT,
by the
NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-SIXTH NIGHT OF THE SEASON.—LAST WEEK. LAST TIME

of Donizetti's Grand Opera, in four acts,
LA FAVORITA.
LAST APPEARANCE
OF
MADAME NANTIER DIDIEE.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855, with
Signor BRIGNOLI
Signor MORRELLI, and
Signor GASPARONI.

During the Opera, a GRAND PAS DE DEUX, by Mlle. DE LA VIGNE and M. HIPPOLITE.

Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK

Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

GRAND ORATORIO OF THE MESSIAH—CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, by the NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY, at the Church of the Divine Unity, (Rev. E. H. Chapin's,) Broadway, near Prince-st. Solo parts by the following eminent resident artists:

Miss M. S. BRAINERD, Mr. J. B. BEUTLER,
Mrs. JAMIESON, Mr. D. B. BELL,
Miss M. E. HAWLEY,

With full orchestra and chorus of 300 PERFORMERS.

Conductor.....Mr. GEO. F. BRISTOW.

Tickets, 50 cents; to be had at the principal music stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6; performance to commence at 7, precisely.

Librettos, containing the words of the Oratorio and music of the principal airs, for sale at the door.

BURTON'S—CHAMBER-ST. — MONDAY, CHRISTMAS EVE—Two capital Comedies.—Revival of that especial favorite, first time in three years, entitled

THE DUTCH GOVERNOR;
Or, The Two Peters.

Von Dunder.....Mr. Burton
(As originally played by him.)
Peter the Great.....Rainford|Von Clump.....Leffingwell
Peter Stanwitz.....Setchell|Bertha.....Mrs. Burton

Also, for the last time, the very successful Comedy of

FALSE PRETENCES;
Or, Both Sides of Good Society.

Herriman.....Mr. Burton
Whittemore.....G. Jordan|Peter Funk.....Leffingwell
Milesollar.....Bradley|Mrs. Crockery..Mrs. Hughes

On CHRISTMAS NIGHT, TUESDAY—A new Comic Piece, in 2 acts, written by a New-Yorker called A TRIP TO NIAGARA. Mr. Trimmer, a Dealer in Dry Goods, Mr. Burton. With the last new Farce of ONLY A PENNY, and the Comic Piece of THE DUTCH GOVERNOR, forming a very superior holiday bill, full of fun and food for laughter.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of

KING CHARMING,

Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Hempeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting

Previous to the Extravaganza will be performed
TO PARIS AND BACK FOR 25.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $8 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 24, will be presented the elegant Comedy,

WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.

After which will be produced
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with the Farce of
THE SECRET, OR, A HOLE IN THE WALL.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—New Fairy Piece.—HOLIDAY FUN.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the thrilling melo-drame of THE DUMB MAN OF MANCHESTER. Performances in the LION'S DEN, at 12 and 7 P. M. The LIVING WHALE, &c., may be seen at all times. Admittance to all, 25 cents; children under ten, 12½ cents. Superb preparations for Christmas now being made.

CONCERT.—Miss GREENFIELD, the Black Swan, respectfully announces one farewell Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle, on MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, previous to her departure on a foreign tour, as this may be the last time the citizens of New-York shall have an opportunity of hearing this superior vocalist. It is to be hoped that they will turn out, and prove that they know how to appreciate native talent, she will be assisted by Mr. LECOMPTE, Basso Profundo, from the Conservatoire, Milan; Signor AMACI, the renowned Contra Basso; Professor STANISLAUS, &c. Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75. Doors open at 7 o'clock—performance to commence at 8, precisely.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL Of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $3; to be obtained of any of the members.

DAVID HART, President,
No. 49 Maiden-lane.
SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 115 Maiden-lane.
ALFRED MAYER, Treasurer, No. 477 Broadway.

NOLL'S celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving it new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition.

WILLIAM B. LEONARD,
Corresponding Secretary and Agent.

A CONCERT AND FESTIVAL—Will be held in the Methodist Episcopal Church in Willett-st. on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, for the benefit of the Sunday-school. Concert to commence at 6½ o'clock, supper at 7½ o'clock. Tickets, 50 cents; to be had a. No. 321 Grand-st. at the parsonage, and at the door.

J. SAMMIS, Chairman Concert Com.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.
THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA
Will have the honor of giver her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
ON
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855,
Assisted by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:

MRS. JAMIESON,
The talented Vocalist;
MR. APTOMMAS,
The Harpist;
HERR CARL WELS,
The Distinguished
Pianist.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.

To be had at Walker's Music-Store, Fulton-st.; Marsh's Book-store, Atlantic-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855.—FUN FOR THE HOLIDAYS. TWO COMIC PANTOMIMES
by
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW BALLET
by
Mlle. THERESA ROBERT and THE BALLET TROUPE.

To commence with the Comic Pantomime of GODENSKI, OR THE SKATERS OF WILNA.

GODENSKI.....FRANCOIS RAVEL.

To be followed by Paul Brilliant's beautiful new Ballet, THE ISLE OF NYMPHS.

By Mlle. ROBERT, Mlle. PAULINE GENET, MATILDA MARZETTI, LINA WINDEL, FLORA and JULIA LEHMANN, PAUL BRILLIANT, and EMILE MANGIN.

To conclude with the Grand Comic Fairy Patomime of MEDINA.

PIPOLIN.....ANTOINE RAVEL.

Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'clock. TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.

The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each

Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., for the sale of tickets, and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, the doleful Tragedy of

VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH.
TUESDAY, Dec. 25—CHRISTMAS DAY.
A GRAND AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE,
Commencing at 2½ o'clock.

On which occasion will be presented the heart-rending Tragedy of

VILLIKENS AND HIS DINAH,

Introducing the great "trick horse," MAZEPPA, in new and extraordinary feats. Also, a great bill of NEGRO MINSTRELSY.

Evening Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY CONCERT TO J. VAN BUSKIRK—Will take place in the South 3d-st. M. E. Mission Church, corner of Union-av., Williamsburg, on Christmas night, Dec. 25. In addition to the programme, Mrs. WILT, Mr. MEALO and his company (guitarists) will take part in the performances.

N. B.—The piano used on this occasion is from the store of Messrs. Schultz & Ludolph, No. 421 Broadway. Mr. DAVIS the celebrated pianist, will preside.

CONCERT OF SACRED MUSIC—By the choir of the 43d-st. M. E. Church will be given at the Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on CHRISTMAS NIGHT. The exercises will consist of a variety of anthems, set pieces, solos and quartettes. Proceeds for the benefit of the Church. G. P. BENJAMIN, Conductor. Tickets, 25 cents; to be had at the door.

HARMONIC SOCIETY.—REHEARSALS.—The members are hereby notified that there will be a full rehearsal of "the Messiah," with the orchestra, on Monday afternoon, Dec. 24, at 2½ o'clock, at the Society's rooms (Dodworth's Saloon).

The regular rehearsal of the Society will be as usual in the same place in the evening, when the members will receive their tickets for the Oratorio.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.

WM. H. PAINE.

M. GOTTSCHALK'S SECOND PIANOFORTE SOIREE.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces a Second Soiree at Dodworth's Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst. He will on this occasion be assisted by Messrs. HOFFMAN, BURKE and WELLS. Particulars in future announcements.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

GREAT PANORAMA OF COUNTERFEIT, ALTERED, AND SPURIOUS BANK NOTES—At the Broadway Tabernacle, on CHRISTMAS NIGHT, Dec. 25, and continue every night during the week.

Counterfeiting, in every form, explained; the old and new mode of making counterfeit bank notes; the way the three kinds of altered bills are made; also, the manner in which the three kinds of raised bank notes are made.

Lecture delivered by JOHN S. DYE.

The Panorama covers an area of 2,000 square feet of canvas.

To assist the lecturer, he has procured a press, such as counterfeiters use, and spurious bills will be struck, on several different banks, which will be handed around for inspection.

Tickets of admission, 25 cents; to be had at the door. Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Lecture commences at 7½.

LADIES' FAIR.—The Ladies' Benevolent Association of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church will hold a Fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, at Continental Hall, corner 34th-st. and 8th av., on MONDAY AFTERNOON and EVENING, the 24th inst., for the benefit of their church. The benevolent are invited to call and assist them in their endeavors to maintain a church in that portion of our city.

DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.—The annual Convention of this Fraternity will be held in New-York City on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 27. The Oration and Poem will be delivered on the evening of that day, in Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Orator, Lindley H. Miller, of Morristown, N. J.; Poet, Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York City.

PSYCHOLAGY!—Dr. BENTON continues his lectures and amusing experiments, at Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, Dec. 24 and 27, at 7½ o'clock. Admittance one shilling.

N. B.—Free lectures to the ladies at 3 P. M. each day. Office for application for disease, No. 477 Broadway.

FAIR.—The ladies of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Mr. Freeman's,) will hold a Fair for the benefit of their Church in the Museum building, Brooklyn, corner of Fulton and Orange sts., opening on MONDAY AFTERNOON, Dec. 24, and to continue four days. Entrance from Fulton-st. Admittance 12½ cents.

NOTICE.—The members of Ocean Lodge, No. 168 F. & A. M., are requested to attend the regular annual election of officers, on THIS (Monday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Masonic Temple, corner of Broome and Crosby-sts. By order of JOHN T. SMITH, W. M.

JAMES H. WHITEHOUSE, Secretary.

MASONIC NOTICE.—The annual election of officers for George Washington Lodge No. 245, will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING next, the 26th inst., at No. 411 Broadway. Members are requested to attend.

J. W. HALL, W. M.
M. T. HEWITT, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, corner of WHITE-ST.—For the sale of HORSES, STEAMBOATS, PAPER, FURNITURE, DAIRY GROODS, WOODS OF ANY, FURNITURE AND MANUFACTURED MERCHANDISE.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the dispersal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of Horses, Goods and Private Libraries, Steamboats, Paper, &c., &c. Parties having to do with their business, may be assured that every facility, both in distribution of catalogues and extensively advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHERMAN KNAPP, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.....Vice-Pres't, Am. Ex. Bank.
PERLES, DODGE & CO.....No. 18 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.....No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

PUBLIC NOTICE.—I have this day sold to Messrs. RICHARDS & CRAMPTON the printing establishment, until this day owned by me.

(Copy) J. H. THOMPSON,
Dec. 22, 1855. No. 44 Ann-st., New-York.

PUBLIC NOTICE.—No. 44 Ann-st., New-York. This old-established printing office is again in possession of Messrs. RICHARDS & CRAMPTON, by whom the business will be carried on from this date. In making this announcement they would respectfully state to their patrons and the public that every care will be taken to give entire satisfaction by the execution of any work entrusted to their charge.

JOHN W. RICHARDS
Dec. 24, 1855. JONATHAN R. CRAMPTON.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; best of City references. Can be seen this day, at FOYDAL'S, Advertising Office, No. 470 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts. No charge to those applying through this advertisement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American women—one to cook, wash and iron—one as nurse and seamstress, or housekeeper. Also, three English, and two very nice colored young women, wish situations. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable and competent Protestant young woman, in City or country, is an excellent cook, washer and ironer, makes good bread and plain pastry, has the best of City reference. Any family requiring such help will call or address No. 271 Bowery.

SITUATIONS—Promptly obtained at No. 1 Beaver Broadway, (basement,) for conductors, school-teachers, baggagemen, brakemen and firemen on railroads and steamers; boys for trades, &c.; porters for stores and hotels. Apply to EDWARD GILLEN.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework, in a small private family; understands cooking, washing and ironing; good City reference. Can be seen, this day, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts.; inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as cook, in a private family; has no objection to the general work of a small family. Best of City reference can be given. Can be seen for two days at 248 Mott st., near Prince, front basement.

SALESMAN WANTED—At the Empire City Kindling and Cord Wood Company's Depot, foot 25th-st., East River, to make out door sales. To those that understand the business a liberal commission will be paid. Call before 12 o'clock M.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker, st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

GIRL WANTED.—A Protestant Scotch or English girl to do the work of a small family in the country, one who thoroughly understands cooking, washing, ironing, and milking. To one who answers these requirements, with the best of reference, will receive good wages and constant employment. Apply at the office of the marble works, corner of Bowery and 3d-st.

WANTED—A Protestant French lady, of steady French and music, in a first-class female boarding-school, near the City. Address FEMALE SEMINARY, at this Office.

WANTED.—Persons having Wheeler & Wilson's sewing machines will find constant employment at their own houses on linen goods, by calling on Mrs. HEPWORTH, at No. 264 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th ave.

LAWYER'S CLERK.—A young man wants a situation in a lawyer's office. Writes a fair business hand, is quick at figures, wages $8 per week. Good references given. Also, wanted, copying for the evening. Call or address R. B. FAIRFIELD, No. 379 4th-st., or *Times* Office immediately.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—Conversant with the recitation of mercantile paper. To one at present engaged in a house in that business, and acquainted with the buyers and sellers of business paper, a very desirable position will be offered. Address BANKER, Post-Office, New-York.

BOOK-KEEPER WANTED—An experienced and competent book-keeper is open to an engagement from Jan. 1, 1856. Satisfactory City reference given. Address P. J. T., No. 22 Trinity Buildings.

MEN OUT OF EMPLOYMENT—In any part of the country, can do well by selling popular maps. Look among the book advertisements of this paper for A. H. JOCELYN'S NEW WAR MAP, and then call on him or send your address by mail.

MUSICAL.—A tenor voice of good compass, and who reads music at sight, wishes a situation in some Protestant Church. Episcopal preferred. Address a note or call on WILLIAM WILSON, at No. 235 West 31th-st.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A lady desires employment as Amanuensis or Companion to a lady. Address, MISS D., No. 43 Bleecker-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BACKER, at No. 21 Clinton-place, has very fine rooms for a family.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family of adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—To let, with full or partial board, a large front room, with pantry, gas and fire-place; also, a small room, furnished or unfurnished. The house is pleasantly located, and convenient to Wall-st. or Fulton Ferries. References required. Address, immediately, Box No 913 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 229 Hicks-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A very pleasant suite of rooms, in the second story, for a gentleman and wife, or single gentlemen, at No. 155 Henry-st. One of the best locations in Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 186 Atlantic st.

INSTRUCTION.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place, J. F. PINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons both to be industrious and to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

$25.—UNLIMITED COURSE OF BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING AND ARITHMETIC.—The subscriber fits boys and young men for business. The instruction is thorough and private at his office, No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th sts. Call after 3 o'clock. Gives lessons in elocution, English grammar and composition; also, in the French, Spanish and German languages. Teaches ladies penmanship at their residences.

C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

THE BUMBOLOT INSTITUTE FOR BOYS—ON THE GERMAN PLAN.—Principal, Drs. RICHARDS and BENDAN, No. 330 4th-av., near 25th-st., has just commenced its second quarter, with a full corps of instructors. Rare facilities are he e furnished for acquiring French, German, Greek, Latin, Mathematics and the English branches, with Elocution, &c., &c.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $150 per annum without extra charge during vacations, or any incidental absence. Inquire of parents wishing to place a son in the country, under home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 346, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.

CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No. 323 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 184 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skillful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport Artus.*

BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 500 Broadway, will have ten or twelve seats vacated Jan. 1, which can be secured THIS DAY or EVENING, on very favorable terms. A practical bookkeeper will give forms and details to prepare the student for any kind of business. Ladies cheap class.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 6th-av., will commence on the 30th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

A RECENT GRADUATE OF Harvard University, wishes to procure a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address L., Box No. 2,261 Post-Office, New-York.

THE SECOND TERM Of Mrs. J. T. BENNETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, commenced on Nov. 26, No. 4 West 33d-st., 40 doors from 6th-av.

DANCING.

A. BODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 292 Broadway, New-York,
No. 157 Montague-place, Brooklyn,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 7 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

BOTANIC HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This is a beautiful preparation for the preservation and restoration of hair when bald. This preparation is made entirely from herbs, and is warranted to be superior to any other article in use for the purpose above mentioned. A trial of one bottle is all that is asked by the proprietor, which he is assured will give entire satisfaction. Made and sold by H. WALLIS, No. 618 6th-av., where all orders will be promptly attended to. Price, per bottle, 50 cents.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hands? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 503 Broadway.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $100 to $125 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs as much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual installments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest will be charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 63 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—Five first class, moderate size dwelling houses; one brown stone, 3-story and high basement, on 20th st., between Broadway and 5th av., price $10,000; also, three, English basement, on 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (would be traded for a farm unencumbered, or vacant lots in the City;) also, one 3-story and basement, on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. All of the above houses have every modern convenience, and are in perfect order.

SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st.,
basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 Sou h-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, six first-class Dwelling-houses, either of which may be purchased at less than its actual value, viz.:

One on 22d-st., near 9th-av., nearly 30 feet wide, four stories, and built in the most particular manner for the owner's use.

Two on 17th-st., near Union-park, full size, four stories, finished in elegant style and replete with the modern conveniences.

One on Gramercy-Park, of extra width and superior construction.

One opposite Trinity Chapel, on 21st-st., just completed, full size, and of the most approved design.

One on 15th-st., near Union-park, full size, but not of very recent construction.

A large roomy house, with the modern improvements, and offered at the low price of $14,000.

The above properties are valued at from $14,000 to $28,000, and are well worthy the attention of parties seeking first-class residences.

The subscribers also offer for sale various other properties to which they invite the attention of buyers.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE.—The four years' lease, furniture, fixtures, and good will of a Hotel, located on the west side of the City, near the Hudson River, Erie, and Philadelphia railroad depots, and California and Albany steamers, and now doing a first-rate business. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.—HOUSE FOR SALE.—A two-

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $200,000 WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., the remaining stock of $80,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, drugget, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3 ree-ply and Ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, drugget, rugs, and most every other article apper taining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and orders indiscriminately will be filled with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on day of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $200; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD WATCHES, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 6¾ o'clock, at the sale rooms No 8 Pine-st., 3 stone diamond rings, diamond and ruby pins, carbuncle and diamond pins, single stone diamond rings, cluster diamond pins, 11 stone diamond Maltese cross, diamond cluster rings, enameled diamond rings, pearl and diamond ear-rings and pins, cameo bracelets, breastpins and rich brooches, gold mosaic and diamond studs and sleeve buttons, diamond, pearl and garnet ear-rings and pendants, sets of plain gold, engraved mosaic mounted garnet and pearl ea., emerald, carbuncle, &c.; breast pins, ear-rings and bracelets in cases, coral ear-rings, gold lockets, seal rings, gold seals, silver napkin rings, silver butter knives, fish do., pencil cases, fine gold thimbles, diamond and opal crosses, &c.; turquoise shawl pins, fine gold and silver lepine watches, patent levers, hunting do., hunting chronometers, ladies' enameled watches with diamond set backs, detached levers, by the best English, French, and Swiss makers fine gold guard and vest chains, do. cha elaines, silver and gold snuff and tobacco boxes.

SILVER WARE—Tea, dinner and breakfast spoons, forks, silver tea-pot, &c. Sold by order of W. H. Michael's Referee.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 12¾ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$6,000 New-York and Erie Bonds of 1878	$1,000 each
$10,000 Chicago and Mississippi 10 per cent. Bonds	$1,000
$12,000 New-Jersey Central Bonds, 1860 or 1868	$1,000
$14,600 Brookenridge Cannel Coal Co	$7,000
25 shares Atlantic Bank	$100 each
30 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co	$25 each
19 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Co	$15 each
60 shares Enterprise Insurance Co	$25 each
20 shares Trenton Iron Co	$100 each
2,000 shares Zinc and Silver Hill Mining Co	$5 each
20 shares United States Mail Steamship Co	$100 each
10 shares American Plate Glass Co	$100 each
1,000 shares Bowden Copper Mining Co	$5 each
10 shares Wandow Iron Co	$100 each
20 shares Wells, Fargo & Co. Express	$100 each

Terms, Cash or Sale.—At 3 per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock on Wednesday. The accepted interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Thursday, Dec. 27.

RUSSELL W. WESTCOTT, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AUCTION.—THIS DAY (Monday,) at 11 o'clock precisely, at house No 72 8th-av., near 14th-st., consisting of a large and superior assortment of rosewood and mahogany parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture, &c., which will be sold without reserve, and must be removed immediately, consisting of rosewood piano-forte, solid rosewood parlor suite in rich brocade, tapestry, Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, mantel and pier mirrors, marble-top tables, rosewood and mahogany variety of rich French china, silver ware, cake baskets, casters, spoons, forks, and ruby and cut glass ware, dining and tea tables, lace curtains and shades, sofa, sofa bedsteads, rich clocks, arm chairs, tête-à-têtes, marble-top rosewood and mahogany bureaus, washstands, toilet sets, oval and plain mirrors, rich vases and parlor ornaments, a number of cottage bedsteads, with bedding, complete, 14 large pure hair mattresses, chamber suit es, &c. Catalogues at house. No postponement.

WILLIAM TOPPING & Co., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE. PEREMPTORY SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 39 Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 26, an entire invoice of splendid diamond jewelry, in value exceeding $5,000, and to be sold without reserve. This invoice includes diamond bracelets, diamond ear-rings, breaches and pins, in sets and single; diamond finger rings of various patterns and styles; shirt studs, shirt buttons, and other articles; all brilliants of the quality set by the most fashionable patterns, and in some instances worth from sold to $600 each.

Gent's Watches and Jewelry.—Also a fine assortment of gold watches and gold jewelry.

N. B.—The forgoing is believed to be the most valuable sale of Rich Jewelry that has been made this season. Catalogues will be ready, and goods exhibited early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 96 Broadway, near Liberty-pl., superb sale of fancy goods. These goods are suitable for the present season, that imported from Paris and not before exhibited in this country—comprising large-sized bronze and gilt clocks, bronze and gilt candelabras, bronze groups, &c., rich Dresden China vases, fancy and Dresden tea and dessert sets, real bronze and ormolu clocks with candelabras to match, Parisian fancy goods for presents, jewel and ormolu jewel caskets, very elegant; rich China vases, in pairs and sets, large statuary of Africa, Asia and Europe, clay and bisque, and many other rich fancy goods. The above are from one of the largest importing houses in France, and every article will be sold without reserve. Can be examined one day before the sale.

Charles H. Delavan, Auctioneer.

BY CHARLES H. DELAVAN, a large and magnificent stock of French plate mirrors, consisting of mantels, pier and toilet looking glasses. Also, twenty-three hundred oil paintings in gilt frames, the production of some of our most eminent artists, embracing every variety of subjects. Also, a large lot of gilt frames and mouldings, finished and unfinished, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in the city. The sale will be positive, without limit, and continued from day to day until sold. The whole stock is closed on the goods and catalogue will be ready for exhibition on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26. The sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 58 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., N. Y. Dealers and families will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on MONDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the sales room No. 19 Nassau-st., MAGNIFICENT AND HIGH COST FURS, consisting of sets of martinas, opossum, cuffs, valued at from $50 to $350, in real Hudson Bay sable, royal ermine, Grecian, stone marten, chinchilla, very rich dark mink and French sable. Also, victorines, pelerines and capes in do. Long gloves, sleigh robes, foot muffs, fur caps, &c. Every article is warranted as described, and offers superior advantages for those wishing to purchase really fine furs. Ladies are particularly invited to attend this sale.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT DELAY.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 7 Nassau-st., a large variety of articles adapted for the holidays, as furniture of all kinds, for parlors, chambers, dining rooms and halls. Also, large and oval mirrors, oil paintings, with gilt frames, silver plated table ware, fancy boxes and desks, papier mache goods, jewelry, furs, porte monnaies, rosewood piano fortes, with very many fancy articles sent in to be sold at half value. Also, second hand furniture, from a family, in order to prevent delay, articles selected by parties will be sold when desired. N. B.—Private conveyance to deliver at small charge.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the wareroom of Messrs. R. Glen & Co., No. 83 Spring-st., near Broadway.—LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES.—Comprising 25 beautiful rosewood piano-fortes of the first class, in plain, moulded and carved cases, 6, 6½ and 7 octave, with iron frames, patent French grand action. Manufactured by the above firm, and warranted in every particular. They can be examined one week before the sale, and will be sold to close the stock without reserve.

HENRY T. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BY HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., THIS DAY, Dec. 24, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the sales-room, No. 36 Beekman-st. corner William, a large assortment of fine furs, by order of administrator to close the concern. Real Russia mink sets, Fitch marten do., real Russia sable victorines and cuffs, also stone marten, French sable, mountain marten Canada sable sets, muffs, victorines, capes, cuffs, &c., also robes of every variety, fur gloves, gents collars, &c. Ladies and gentlemen in want of good furs will do well to attend.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE—To be sold THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the Salesroom No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, to pay advances and close consignment. The stock embraces a large and very desirable variety, comprising parlor suites, dressing bureaus, washstands, hall stands, book-cases, wardrobes, tables of all descriptions, and other articles usually found in a first-class warehouse. The second-hand furniture will be sold at the commencement of the sale. Catalogues early this morning.

ELIAS COMEE, Auctioneer.

WARD & CO. WILL SELL, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 66 Nassau-st., a magnificent assortment of toys, fancy goods, gold watches, jewelry, silver-plated ware, perfumery, fans, furniture, &c., &c., suitable for holiday presents.

J. L. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

RICH FRENCH CHINA TOYS, &c.—RUBENS G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of China toys, vases, motto coffees, glass ware, &c., suitable for Holiday presents.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at Passaic Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of them contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, on the whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, at Mill Hill, Paterson, N. J., or to MOTTLEY, No. 11 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI. HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, EVERY DAY at 12 o'clock. MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Office, No. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they also, at private sale, a great variety of Real Estate, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks, negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Coupons, Rents, &c. References—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company, Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF DIAMOND AND GOLD JEWELRY.—J. L. VANDEWATER will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) Dec. 24, at 10¾ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of diamond and gold jewelry, suitable for the approaching holidays, consisting of diamond brooches, pins, earrings, studs, cluster and single stone finger-rings, all set in the newest styles, with 18-carat gold. Also, a splendid line of watches with 18-carat gold cases, among which may be found independent seconds, by Britting Fyre; English patent levers, duplex chronometers, detached levers, by Joseph Johnson, Tobias, Robt. Roskell, and others. Also, a line of fine gold jewelry, manufactured for the Broadway trade, and can be relied upon as being nothing better, consisting of ladies' brooches and various patterns, finger-rings plain and set with ruby and pearls, garnets, amethysts, &c., 3 and 4 glass spring lockets, cameo lava, ormoloid studs and sleeve buttons. The whole to be sold to the highest bidder without reservation.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS,—CLOSING SALE FOR THIS YEAR.—THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at their store, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., will be sold, to close accounts, ten suites richly carved rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor furniture, in satin, brocatel and hair cloth; rosewood, mahogany and walnut sofas, chairs, easy chairs, rockers, tête-à-têtes, centre, card and sofa tables, ladies' work-tables, bureaus, dressing do., wardrobes, washstands, painted chamber furniture, en suite; mattresses, palliasses, bookcases, writing desks, workboxes, fancy articles, cha delliers, China and glass ware, mirrors, clocks, rich plate ware, paintings, &c. The whole to be sold without reserve, making this sale well worthy the attention of intending purchasers.

H. WILSON, Auctioneer.

BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS—About 460 cases, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, to close up goods for the season, at the store of A. D. GALE, No. 94 Beekman-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with prompt ness and dispatch. Our prices range from $250 to $850. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WM. MILLER, piano-forte manufacturer, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., has on hand and is constantly making some of the most magnificent pianos ever offered to the public. These instruments have been fully tes ed by the first professors in the United States, all of whom have acknowledged their superiority. Some of these i struments are richly inlaid with the most costly pearl work, with keys, &c., and full round tone that cannot be surpassed.

PIANOS FOR PRESENTS TO EXCHANGE.—An elegant assortment of pianos now in store on Broadway will be sold at low prices, and part payment taken in goods or merchandise—part cash—the stock of a dealer closing business. An unusual opportunity to buy a first-rate instrument from an assortment of one of the best City makers. Address immediately, J. L. B., Union-square Post-Office.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new rosewood instruments 6¾ octave, less cost than the maker's prices for the same. Perfect in tone, touch and finish, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 60 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. This is your last chance. W. OSBORNE & CO.

7 PIANO-FORTES, 1 HARMONIUM AND A VARIETY OF GUITARS AND VIOLINS FOR SEVENTY DAYS CHEAP.—One of T. Gilbert's best 6¾ octave Æolian Piano-fortes for $225; and one new powerful toned 7-octave for $225. Old ones taken in exchange. Other Piano-fortes, prices $17, $25, $75 and $110. Pianos tuned by Prof. DUMSDAY, No. 225 Grand-st.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 431 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, some rucked with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 800 Broadway, N. Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 104 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

BEAUTIFUL PIANO-FORTES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—At T. GILBERT & CO.'s new Warerooms, No. 474 Broadway, one of the largest and finest assortment to select from, from the most favorable terms, and the most liberal guarantees.

No. 474 Broadway, cor. of Canal-st.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 419 Broadway.

HALLETT BROS. PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 409 Canal-st. Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted for five years, unrivaled in tone and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 467 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect, and, as evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Goekel.

T. R. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A magnificent carved rosewood Piano-forte, seven-octave, made to order by Keppler, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great reduction, or exchanged for a second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 193 West Broadway.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A grand diagonal, rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best makers; cost $650; been used a few months; will be sold for $350. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 140 West 32d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

PIANOS.—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner; will be sold low and warranted.

DAVID SMITH, No. 15 16th-av.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply or board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 15 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, 33. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. L. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at City Point to land passengers for Petersburg. She will arrive at Norfolk Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and pleasantest route to the South. Passage and fare, a stateroom included, to Norfolk, $5; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 27 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship ROANOKE will be withdrawn from the Norfolk and Petersburg route until further notice. The JAMESTOWN will continue to leave every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Norfolk and Richmond, touching at City Point for Petersburg passengers. For freight or passage apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 16 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 16 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 16 William-st.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the county of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS SMITH, Jr., late of the City of Williamsburgh, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, executors, at the residence of THOMAS SMITH, No. 304 1st-st., formerly Williamsburg, now the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 31st day of December next—Dated, June 26, 1855.

THOMAS SMITH, } Executors.
SAMUEL TUDOR, }
SARAH L. SMITH, }

jy16-1awfm M*

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

L. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 458 6th-av.

WM. HENRY BURR—PHONOGRAPHIC REPORTER, No. 48 Varick-st. For the last nine years one of the official corps of reporters in the United States Senate

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS of toothache can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,000 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 500 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—that it grows in our pastures, and some places quite plentiful, and yet the value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold one thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases o Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAI L, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CHACE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESLMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESLMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and total debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in the cases at $5 each, or four cases in one for $20, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Ricord, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 81 Greenwich, near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. S. FISHER, No. 4½ South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Local Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be administered in perfect safety at any period, (all obstructions which should be read accompany each box.) Price $1 per box, or $5 for 6 boxes. Sold by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; HARNES & PARK, No. 366 Broadway; C. S. DUCHINIA, No. 16 Bleecker-st.; WATSON, No. 80 Bleecker-st.; D. D. OLAFF, No. 346 Grand-st., in Brooklyn; Dr. JAYNE, No. 216 Chestnut-st., in Newark; E. A. HILL, No. 362 Broadway, and by CHEESEMAN, No. 10 Broadway, New-York. Sent by mail by inclosing a $1 bill to DR. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 10 Broadway, New-York.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS, TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that the "CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN" is the most certain and safest cure for private disease. In addition to the wonderful success it has been known to perform, the very circumstance of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored.

TRIBIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—10th edition, cloth, 348 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free of postage for 25 cents, by DR. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 49 Beade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE PHYSICIAN—16th edition; 348 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau, No. 9 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 3 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted as usual at his established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons pronounced incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. is the graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M to 8 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years' one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 16 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the Company's depot, No. 96 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence demand upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the principle of quality.

JAMES T. HOWES & CO., No. 46 Water-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:10 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger,

New-York Daily Times

THE SPRAGUE MURDER TRIAL.

FIFTH DAY.

Disagreement and Discharge of the Jury.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.
Before Hon. Recorder Smith.

On Saturday morning at 9½ o'clock, the Jury in the Sprague murder case, came into Court, and, in reply to the Recorder's inquiry, stated that they had not agreed, and that there was no probability of their agreeing. They had been nearly twenty-two hours deliberating on their verdict. They were accordingly discharged by the Court. On their last ballot they stood eight for manslaughter in the fourth degree, and four for manslaughter in the third degree.

THE CASE OF DEPUTY SHERIFF CARLIN.

In the case of Thomas Carlin, Deputy Sheriff, his counsel, Mr. H. L. Clinton, moved for an arrest of judgment, on the ground that Mr. Carlin had committed no offence in law. In other words, that if the Deputy Sheriff had done everything that was charged in the indictment, he had a perfect right so to do. The learned gentleman argued at great length. He was opposed, on behalf of the complainant, Mr. Arthur T. Jones, by Mr. Whiting.

The Recorder postponed his action in the matter, but, on application of Mr. Whiting, who complained that Mr. Carlin was allowed to come and go as he pleased, fixed the amount of bail at which Carlin should be held at $500.

Mr. Carlin, it will be remembered, was tried on the last day of the November Term, for neglect of duty. He was sent as Deputy-Sheriff, by Mr. Arthur T. Jones, to serve a writ of replevin, and take away a horse from a stable in Mercer-street. Mr. Carlin proceeded to the stable, served the writ, but engaged in conversation with a gentleman, while the horse was being brought out of his stall for removal. His attention thus being withdrawn, either purposely or otherwise from the horse, a third party sprang on the animal's back, and rode away with him. Mr. Jones brought a suit against Mr. Carlin for malfeasance in office, in allowing the horse to be removed, and he was convicted last Term, but not sentenced.

THE CASE OF THE MARTHA WASHINGTON BROUGHT TO A TERMINATION.

The motion to quash the indictment against Lyman Cole, Cummings, Kissane and others, for complicity in the burning of the much-talked-of *Martha Washington*, was made on Saturday, before the Recorder, by Mr. Busteed. The District-Attorney sent word into Court that he had consulted with the counsel for defence, and the parties for the prosecution, and, in view of the recent death of Sidney C. Burton, one of the principal witnesses for the prosecution, he would not oppose the motion. The Court thereupon issued an order, discharging all parties from their bail.

The Court afterwards adjourned till the first Monday in January.

Spencer Not Guilty.

The Jury in the case of SYLVANUS M. SPENCER, arraigned on the charge of murder on the high seas, was out but a short time on Friday night before agreeing upon a verdict of NOT GUILTY.

Steamers from Belgium.

A new line of ocean steamers has recently been projected by the Belgian Government, to ply between Belgium and New-York. Four propellers are in the course of completion—the first of which, the *Belgique*, will be dispatched from Antwerp on the 31st instant. The others will follow at stated intervals. The ROTHSCHILDS have advanced a considerable sum for the establishment of the line, for which the Belgian Government has stipulated to pay an annual interest. These steamers are for transporting passengers and light freight. We annex the dimensions of the *Belgique*; the other vessels are to be of the same size and model: register, 2,000 tons; horse power, 600; length over all, 295 feet; breadth of beam, 38 feet; depth of hold, 39 feet; draft of water, 18½ feet forward, and 21 feet aft; carrying capacity, 600 tons coal, 550 tons heavy goods, or 700 tons measurement; 40 first and 100 second-class passengers, and 400 steerage do. The *Belgique* was built at the Fabrique Royale de Machines of PAUL VAN VLISSINGEN & DUDOK VAN HEEL, at Amsterdam, and has trunk engines.

☞ Mr. WM. H. WEBB launched from his yard, foot of Sixth-street, East River, Saturday morning, the fine ship *Silas Wright*. She is for WILLIAMS & GUION'S Black Star Line of Liverpool packets, and will be commanded by Capt. FREEMAN, late of the packet-ship *Guy Mannering*. Her tonnage is 1,450 tons measurement, with a stowage of 18,000 barrels of flour, or 4,500 bales of cotton.

Panama Route—"Lighting o' Chaps."

GENERAL TICKET OFFICE, No. 192 WARREN-STREET,
NEW-YORK, Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Under the Police items in your paper of this date I am reported as selling tickets for California to passengers to go by Nicaragua route, at Panama prices. This is not true. The steamers, *vid* Panama route, *have no regular price; they have a sliding scale of prices*, and charge different persons different prices for the same accommodations. I sold the tickets to the passengers, *vid* the Nicaragua route, (Isthmus transit included,) at *five dollars* each less than I could buy the same accommodations by the Panama route.

C. W. DALEY.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

SUPREME COURT—The report of the Commissioners of Estimate in the matter of the Central Park to be taken up this day.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 321, 410, 808, 533, 936, 557, 300, 778, 844, 946 947, 949 to 953, 956 to 958, 961, 963, 947½, 804, 855, 949, 964 to 970, 971, 740, 817.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term adjourned. Arguments cases to be heard all this week.

IN RE, THE WIDENING OF WHITEHALL-STREET—Proceedings postponed until the March Term by order of Supreme Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 22.

Before Hon. Justices Oakley, Duer, Campbell and Hoffman.

THE SEVEN MILLION DOLLARS CASE.

The Republic of Mexico vs. *Francisco de Arrangois.*—The facts in this case have been fully reported in the TIMES, and it is not necessary to repeat them. The General Term, on Saturday, affirmed the order of Special Term, reducing the amount of security, on the following grounds:

1. That the Government of Mexico has a right to sue in our Courts, on the same footing as a Foreign Corporation.

2. That the provisions of the Code relative to arrest extend to all cases where money is *received* in a fiduciary capacity, and that the Court will not set aside an order of that character, unless it appears beyond question that there is no ground for the action—it being the province of the Jury to decide upon the facts.

3. That the undertaking, executed by a Minister Plenipotentiary on the part of his Government as the foundation of such an order, creates an honorary obligation upon the Government, and is sufficient.

4. That this Court cannot compel a Minister Plenipotentiary to show the authority under which he brings an action in our Courts.

5. That the Court may at all times exercise a sound discretion as to the amount of security to be given by the defendant, and need not compel him to give security for the whole amount claimed, but may, in view of the facts of the case, fix such security at a less sum.

In accordance with the above ruling upon the legal points of the case, the Court ordered that the order of Judge Hoffman, reducing the defendant's security from $90,000 to $30,000 appealed from, be affirmed and that the motion for the Special Term appealed from, be also affirmed.

The case was argued by Daniel Lord, Esq., for plaintiff and by John Anthon, Esq., and Wm. H. Anthon, Esq., for defendant.

Rockwell vs. *Hartford Fire Insurance Co.*—Ordered to be settled.

Thompson vs. *Van Vechten.*—Injunction modified.

Irvin vs. *Lawrence.*—Order affirmed with leave to the defendant to prosecute the undertaking if he deemed it advisable.

Barnet vs. *Van Sickel.*—Order reversed without costs.

Wiggins vs. *Orser.*—Judgment affirmed.

Slate vs. *Lecenworth.*—Judgment affirmed.

Naylor vs. *Glasier.*—Judgment to be settled.

Des Arts vs. *Leggett.*—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

General Mutual Insurance Company vs. *Benson.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Cheesborough vs. *House.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

Barton vs. *Draper.*—Judgment for defendant.

NOTICE.

On and after the 1st of January next, the Trial Term of the Superior Court will commence at 11 A. M., instead of 10 as heretofore, and last until 4 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

BEAUTIFUL PRESENTS FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—
Who in town or country dwell,
Would you spend your money well,
Buying presents, that will tell,
FOR THE HOLIDAYS?
At the double, yellow store,
Number six and number four,
Entering at either door,
You are in the place.

Where may be found a fine assortment of the best quality Britannia and Plated Goods, consisting in part of Casters, Cake-Baskets, Coffee Urns, Tea Sets, &c., &c., for sale at the well-known stand of LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE BENEVOLENT.—HOLIDAY PRESENTS FOR THE POOR.—Not the junketting of a Christmas or New-Year dinner, but the lasting comfort bestowed by covering the cold feet and the shivering body with warm and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER CLOTHING;

comfort that will last not for the hour only, but be renewed, day by day, the cold Winter through, ever filling the heart of the poor friendless with joy and thankfulness. Such Holiday Presents we are prepared to furnish at the very lowest prices.

JAMES E. RAY,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ROGERS & Co., corner Fulton and Nassau streets, are now closing out their entire stock of men's and boys' Winter clothing at reduced prices, room being absolutely required for their Spring stock, now in active preparation. Our Boys' department is replete with every variety of the newest and most desirable styles of clothing and furnishing goods, suitable for Holiday presents.

Our assortment was never better at this season, and a rare opportunity is offered to those making selections for the Holidays. We have but one price which is marked upon each article in plain figures.

P. L. ROGERS & Co.,
Nos. 121, 123 and 125 Fulton corner Nassau.

[Advertisement.]

A MASTER-PIECE OUT-DONE.—We have lately supposed Ayer's Cherry Pectoral was the *Ultima Thule* in its line, and that nothing had been or would be invented which could surpass it in its fine points of excellence as a medicine. But we are confidently assured by those competent to judge on the subject, that Dr. AYER'S new pills excel in high medical artistry even that widely celebrated embodiment of his skill. He has succeeded in making them not only pleasant to take but powerful to cure the large class of complaints which require a purgative remedy.—*Lancaster Argus, Ky.*

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY NOTICE OF PRACTICAL WORTH.—Employers, fulfill a pleasant duty, and cultivate a friendly feeling with your employes at this holiday season, by sending to their families a present of comfortable and serviceable

HOSE AND UNDER-GARMENTS,

such as you have provided for your own household. Act on this hint, ye warm hearted men, and repeat your visit to JAMES E. RAY'S Under-garment and Stocking Factory, No. 108 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have men's and boys' clothing in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assortment of Robes de Chambre, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., all of which are suitable for holiday presents.

Anything purchased of A. M. & Co. for a holiday present, can be exchanged by the recipient, if it does not fit, or please the taste. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway,
between Howard and Grand streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Attention is directed to the Auction Sale of Building Lots in the city of Paterson, N. J., at the Passaic Falls, on Christmas Day, Tuesday, Dec. 25, at 1 o'clock, on the grounds. This is a rare chance for speculators and capitalists. The lots are eligibly situated for building purposes, and also convenient to all the principal factories and the Railroad depôt. For all particulars apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, civil engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-street, or GARRATT VAN WAGONER, auctioneer.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This being Christmas Eve, Manager PURDY announces an unusual bill of attraction, the national drama of "Harry Burnham, the Young Continental," is to be revived. The grand pantomime of the "Magic Pills" will follow, and the Irish historical Drama of "Ireland as it is" will conclude. To-morrow a grand afternoon performance will be given at 2 o'clock.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess most astonishing power in the cure of general debility and renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

SANTA CLAUS!—CHRISTMAS DINNERS!!—HOLIDAY GIFTS!!!—KNOX, the hatter, corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, has determined to mark down the prices of his superb stock of valuable furs so low that all disposed to make to their lady acquaintances either a Christmas or New-Year's present, at once appropriate and elegant, can do so without any alarming sacrifice. Call and examine his assortment.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. DR. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

A HOLIDAY VISIT.—If you wish a pleasant one, visit the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, at No. 497 Broadway. It now combines more attractive features than any other exhibition in the City. It is amusing as well as instructive, and needs no commendation at the hands of those who have paid it a visit. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR.
REMOVAL.

DR. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may, hereafter, be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—The most suitable present of the season may be obtained from Messrs. CHARLES HEARD & Co., No. 301 Grand-street. What are trinkets and gew-gaws in comparison to a rich Shawl, Mantilla or Dress? For the appropriate and beautiful, visit No. 301 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

TWO BEAUTIFUL CANDLE CHANDELIERS—One for 24 lights, and one for 25 lights; have been in use for a short time; will be sold extremely low or loaned for parties, &c. CURTIS & RAY,
Manufacturers of Gas Fixtures, No. 13 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, NOS. 66 AND 68 FULTON-STREET.—Fine and extra fine frock coats, $8 to $20; superfine black pants, $6; inferior grades do., $2 to $5; splendid business coats, $5; beaver, pilotcloth and other overcoats, $4 to $20. Silk, velvet, cassimere and other vests, $1 to $6.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

LONG ISLAND.

Fire in Brooklyn.

The large mansion house No. 66 Pierrepont-street, corner of Henry, Brooklyn, owned and occupied by ROLLIN SANFORD, Esq., caught fire about 9 o'clock Saturday morning. The fire was caused by the carelessness of a servant in lowering hot ashes and coals by means of a "dumb-waiter" from one of the chambers. The damage by fire and water will not probably exceed $5,000, which we understand is covered by insurance.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

A committee of the Brooklyn Common Council, appointed to investigate certain grave charges made by the Chief Engineer and others against Engine Companies Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 7, of the Western District, reported the charges *proved*, and recommended the guilty parties be expelled from the Fire Department. At a special meeting of the Common Council on Friday evening last, this report was voted down, ayes 11, nays 17, and a resolution was adopted directing that the engines be restored to the companies. It is highly probable that Mayor HALL will veto the action had.

☞ The Morse Telegraph line, connecting Brooklyn with New-York and other cities, has been completed, and is now in full operation. The office in Brooklyn is in City Hall Square.

NEW-JERSEY.

Death of a Well-Known Citizen.

Mr. EARL B. SIPPELL, of Jersey City, died on Friday, aged forty-eight years. He was an old resident and long identified with the interests of Education. He held various offices of public trust. His funeral was attended yesterday.

MARRIED.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 20, by Rev. Mr. Maclane, Mr. THOMAS E. FITZGERALD to Miss AMANDA BOND, all of Williamsburg.

At Newark, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Dr. James P. Wilson, Mr. WILLIAM S. COUZENS, of Dobbs' Ferry, to Miss MARGARET W. WASHBURN, of Newark.

In Boston, on Monday, Dec. 17, at St. Paul's Church, by Rev. Dr. Vinton, LELAND FAIRBANKS, Jr., of New-York City, to REBECCA J., daughter of the late Charles Valentine, of Cambridge, Mass.

DIED

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, MARIA, wife of John W. Borchers, after a lingering illness, aged 37 years and 23 days.

Her remains were taken to Greenwood for interment.

In this City, on Friday morning, Dec. 21, NICHOLAS DEAN, in the 65th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., at the new Unitarian Church, (Dr. Bellows',) corner of 4th-av. and 20th-st. His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice. His remains to be taken from thence to the Marble Cemetery, on 2d-av., between 2d and 5th sts.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, CORNELIUS CONCKLIN, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 26 West 37th-st., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 16, of scarlet fever, THOMAS, aged 4 years and 10 months; and Dec. 23, of the same, LAURA GALUSHA, aged 3 years, only son and daughter of Thomas and Laura Douglass.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 65 Columbia-st., this (Monday) afternoon at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 23, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MORGAN, in the 55th year of his age, a native of Cockty-Cummer, Breconshire, South Wales, but for the last 32 years a resident of this City, and at the time of his death, Superintendent of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Benevolent Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Brooklyn City Hospital, (Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av.,) on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, THOMAS COMSTOCK, son of Nathan Comstock in the 26th year of his age.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, without further notice, on Tuesday, 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., from Friends' Meeting-House, Henry-st.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 22, HENRY LORD, only child of Gorham and Mary L. Boardman, aged 10 months.

Funeral from No. 110 Henry-st., this day, (Monday,) at 1 o'clock.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

At Sandusky, Ohio, on Thursday, Dec. 20, FANNY GRISWOLD, wife of Jacob A. Camp, of Sandusky, and daughter of the late Thomas S. Perkins, Esq. of New-London, Ct.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—Dec. 22.

$1,000	New-York 6s, '74	101¾	50	Erie Railroad	c 49¾
5,000	Tenn. 6s, '80	89¾	300	do	50
6,000	Missouri 6s	80	200	do	b30 50⅛
3,000	Erie Con. Bs., '71	80¼	100	do	c 50⅛
1,000	do	80	300	do	50¼
4,000	Erie Bds. of '75	88	400	do	b30 50⅜
2,000	Mich. So. Bs., '66, new	80¼	500	do	b30 50¼
15,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs.	81⅝	400	do	b10 50
5,000	do	b10	100	do	c10 50
21,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bs. with pr.	86	100	do	b30 50¼
4,000	N. Y. Cen 6s	88	350	do	c 50
3,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100	300	do	b60 50⅛
1,000	C. & R. I. R. R. 8s	98	300	do	c 49¾
8	Bank of Commerce	111	400	do	b60 50
10	do	111	300	do	b60 50
10	do	111⅛	100	do	b60 50⅛
10	Ohio Life Ins. Co.	106	100	do	b60 50⅛
18	Canton Company	63	150	Hud. Riv. R. R.	81¾
100	do	63½	50	Mich. Cen. R. R.	100
100	Cum. Coal Co	13¾	15	do	c 87¼
100	do	13¾	50	do	87¼
100	do	13¾	40	Panama Railroad	104
100	Nic. Transit Co.	19	100	do	b10 104¼
100	do	19	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	94
200	do	17	200	Ill. Cen. R. R.	b60
100	do	17	50	do	94
100	do	17⅛	100	do	94
300	do	c 17	100	do	b5
100	do	17⅛	100	do	b60
170	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	89½	200	do	c 94
20	do	89	5	Cal. & Chicago R. R.	111½
150	Reading Railroad	93	50	do	111¾
100	do	b30 93¾	50	do	111¾
100	do	b30 93¾	100	do	111¾
200	do	c 93¾	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	71
300	do	c 93	350	do	c 71¾
900	do	c 93	200	do	c 71¾
50	do	s10 93	30	do	71¾
150	M. S. & N. Ind. R. R.	94½	50	do	72
100	do	94¾	5	Chi. & Ilk. Is. R. R.	87
25	Mil. & Miss. R. R.	85	100	do	s1m 87
50	do	84½	100	do	86½
20	Third-avenue R. R.	50	300	do	86

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	N. I. Ist. M. G. L.	83¼	400	Nic. Tran. Co.	18⅝
25,000	Ill. Cen. RR Bs.	80 81	200	do	b60 18⅝
1,000	do	81¼	100	Erie Railroad	s30 50
10	Bank State N. Y.	101⅜	100	do	c3 50⅛
100	Canton Co.	63	100	do	b10 50⅛
200	Cum. Coal Co.	13	100	do	s10 50⅝
100	do	b10	100	do	b10 50⅝
35	Hud. R. RR.	b15	300	do	b30 50⅝
1500	Reading RR.	b60	350	do	50⅝
800	do	93½	200	do	b10 50⅝
50	Mich. Cen. RR.	93⅜	150	do	s30 50⅝
200	Nic. Tran. Co.	18⅝	100	do	bnwk 50⅝
200	do	18⅝	100	do	50⅝
100	do	18⅝	100	do	b10 50⅝
150	do	18⅝	100	do	s30 50⅝
100	do	18⅝			

MONDAY, Dec. 24—A. M.

The course of the Stock market through the past week was somewhat variable, though the closing rates on Saturday afternoon—after lower prices in the forenoon—were much the same on Erie and State Stocks as at the close of the previous week, and higher by 1@2 ₱ cent. on some other active descriptions. We compile the following

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 15.	Highest Intermediate.	Saturday, Dec. 22.
New-York Central	90¾	93	91¾@92
Erie Stock	50¾	52⅛	49¾@50⅝
Reading	92	94	92¾@93⅝
Toledo	72	74⅝	71⅞@72
Galena	122⅝	123⅝	121⅜@122
Michigan Central	98¾	99¾	97⅜@97½
Southern Michigan	96¾	96	94¼@94¾
Panama	106¼	105¼	104¾@104¾
Illinois Centrals	81¾	82	81½@81¾
Virginia	97	97¾	97¾@97¾
Missouris	87	89	89 @89
Transit Company	18	18¾	17 @18⅛

The outside figures are the closing sales on Saturday, being materially higher on some of the Stocks than the morning sales, when the market was dull, and operators for a decline took advantage of the absence of orders in the Board to depress prices. There was no outside cause for the dullness at the forenoon session, for although money loans were in request with some few of the Brokers, the general supply was found to be quite ample at the close of bank hours, while the tone of the Foreign Exchange market indicated no probability of any considerable movement of Specie the present week. Rates on London 108¾@109, and bills in good supply.

The Foreign Trade Returns at this port for the week show a more active Import movement, and a large addition to the Export list, compared with the corresponding week last year. The Cotton Export from the Southern cities was the heaviest ever reported for a single week in December, being 96,000 bales, including 5,415 reshipped from New-York. Including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, the Import entries at New-York amount to $2,811,899, against $1,566,264 same week in December, 1854. The total for the calendar year to the present time, is $145,296,000, against $174,434,000 to same period in 1854. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods the past week is to the value of $1,981,891, against $1,169,041 same week in December of last year. The total in 1855 to the present date is $68,921,000, against $64,024,000 to date in 1854. There was no direct export of Specie during the week, nor was there any the same week last year. To the present date the total in 1855 is $27,295,000, against $36,041,000 to date in 1854. The Boston steamer on Wednesday carried out $308,000 in Specie, sent from this City. The Export from New-York and Boston together this year, is $41,026,000, against $45,778,000 to date in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold the past week amounted to $1,503,358. There were no deliveries the corresponding week last December. To the present time in 1855, the receipts from that quarter, at the port of New-York, by steamer manifest, amount to $37,375,710, against $46,680,767 in 1854—the chief deficiency occurring previous to 30th June last. The Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon was $4,247,168, against $4,160,968 at the close of the previous week. The Specie reserve in the City Banks on the last statement was $11,584,075. Owing to the accession from California and the comparatively mall amount sent to Boston for export, the averages to be made up this afternoon will probably show a liberal gain on the last statement, although several considerable parcels of Gold have been sent to the South and West. The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	Value.	1855. Quantity	Value.
Cotton, bales	5,415	$192,211	4,914	$201,698
Flour, bbls	10,639	93,986	46,526	428,539
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs.	165	757	334	3,720
Wheat, bushs	14,041	28,189	170,774	352,036
Corn, bushs	160,317	147,483	103,127	100,827
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	2,751	38,636	3,993	77,523
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	1,444	37,013	1,360	32,055
Total Produce		$638,275		$1,204,458
Miscellaneous		630,766		728,933
Total for the week, $1,169,041				$1,931,391

DEBT AND RAILWAY SYSTEM OF MISSOURI.

State 6 ₱ cents, issued to

Pacific Railroad Co.	$3,000,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	580,000
North Missouri	600,000
Iron Mountain	400,000
Total Present Debt	$4,580,000

Secured by primary lien on the above Roads, upon which the Stockholders' expenditure has been equal to the State aid. The prompt payment of interest secured, under a new act of the Legislature, by an Interest Fund from the State Treasury, to which $300,000 is immediately appropriated, and $200,000 a year, hereafter, until this Fund reaches $1,000,000.

There remains unexhausted of the original 6 ₱ cent. aid—

To Pacific Road, S. W. Branch	$1,000,000
Hannibal and St. Joseph	920,000
North Missouri	1,400,000
Iron Mountain	1,600,000
Contingent 6 ₱ Cents	$4,420,000

Which, together with all other future issues of State Debt, are secured by a primary lien upon the work, the Stockholders' expenditure being equal to one half the State aid, and by a Sinking Fund of 2½ ₱ cent. a year on the principal of the bonds, having 20 years to run. The prompt payment of interest secured as above from a common Interest Fund.

The present Legislature having determined to complete the entire system of Railways, and having made the foregoing additional provisions for the original 6 ₱ cent. aid, now enacts a further future contribution, in Seven Per Cents, 30 years to run, with a guaranteed Sinking Fund of 1¼ ₱ cent. a year, and a provision for the prompt payment of interest from the common Interest Fund of a million of dollars. The new bill also enacts that the original appropriation to the Southwest branch of the Pacific Road shall be transferred to the main stem, and that the Southwest branch, to which Congress has donated a million of acres of the Public Lands, shall be built by sections, from the proceeds of a Ten Million first mortgage upon the Road and Lands—the first three millions of which mortgage, in order to make the early sections available for traffic, will be guaranteed by the State. These provisions give the several Roads the following means, in addition to the private subscriptions.

PACIFIC ROAD—MAIN LINE.

6 ₱ cent. State Bonds, issued	$3,000,000
6 ₱ cent. State Bonds, contingent	1,000,000
7 ₱ cent. State Bonds, contingent	1,000,000
Total State aid	$5,000,000

PACIFIC SOUTHWESTERN BRANCH.

Federal donation	1,000,000 acres
First Mortgage for Construction	$10,000,000

The Bonds to be at 7 ₱ cent. interest, convertible into Stock, and receivable in payment of the land sales of the Company. The first issue of $2,000,000 to have the guaranty of the State.

HANNIBAL AND ST. JOSEPH ROAD.

Federal donation	500,000 acres
State 6 ₱ cents, issued	$580,000
State 6 ₱ cents, contingent	920,000
State 7 ₱ cents, contingent	1,500,000
Total State aid	$3,000,000

NORTH MISSOURI ROAD.

State 6 ₱ cents, issued	$600,000
State 6 ₱ cents, contingent	1,400,000
State 7 ₱ cents, contingent	2,000,000
Total State aid	$4,000,000

IRON MOUNTAIN ROAD.

State 6 ₱ per cents, issued	$400,000
State 6 ₱ cents, contingent	1,100,000
State 7 ₱ cents, contingent	1,500,000
Total State aid	$3,000,000

The future aid thus promised, though liberal in amount, is made contingent upon the prosecution of the several works by private enterprise. The issue of bonds will extend over a period of four or six years, and the actual amount will of course depend upon the successful completion of the early sections and the prospects of the work for successful traffic. The Public Creditors or Bondholders of Missouri *are made secure in any event*. The prompt payment of interest is left to no contingency. The Interest Fund starts with $300,000 taken from the present surplus in the Treasury, which exceeds half a million of dollars. The subsequent annual contributions are to be $200,000, in addition to the primary obligation resting upon the Roads to pay the interest out of their own means. The Sinking Fund of 2½ ₱ cent. a year on the principal of the 6 ₱ cent. Bonds will redeem the entire sum in the 20 years they have to run. The Sinking Fund of 1¼ ₱ cent. on the principal of the 7 ₱ cent. Bonds will also redeem the entire sum in the 30 years they will have to run. It will be noticed that the entire aid, if availed of, will make the Public Debt, altogether, $16,000,000.

The Southwestern branch of the Pacific Road is made an independent part of the system. The Federal donation of one million of acres is the first great basis of the proposed mortgage. The State adds her guarantee in order to start the work, to the extent of three millions of dollars, this indorsement to issue in sums of $100,000 as $50,000 private means are first expended.

The late act of the Missouri Legislature on this important subject, is more wisely guarded than was at first apprehended. The security for the present moderate Debt of the State is strengthened; the prompt payment of interest better provided for, and the lien upon the roads made doubly valuable to the State bondholders by the new provisions for their extension and completion.

The Southern Michigan Railroad Company will be able, we understand, to pay 5 ₱ cent. cash dividend, about the 1st of January, from the profits of the last six months; and it is also stated that a surplus of 3 ₱ cent. to the old stockholders will be paid in scrip or cash, previous to the admission of the Construction Stock into full participation in the dividends of the Road.

A dangerous counterfeit on the Merchants' Bank of New-Haven is said to be in circulation in the West. The engraving is nicely assimilated to the genuine plate, though the signatures, when closely examined, are found to be defective. A number of these bills were remitted from Portsmouth, Ohio, a few days ago.

The January interest on the Bonds of the Chicago, Fond du Lac and St. Paul Railroad will be paid by CHARLES BUTLER, Treasurer, No. 12 Wall-street. The Continental Bank has made a half-yearly dividend of 4 ₱ cent., payable on or after the 2d January.

The December traffic on the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Roads we understand to be by far the heaviest ever done on either line at this season of the year. The two managements have agreed to advance the freight charges about 10 ₱ cent., on and after the 27th inst. It is certainly one of the most encouraging signs of the day, for the owners of Railway property, as well as to bondholders, that these two great lines in New-York have been brought to a proper sense of the importance of charging remunerating rates on the business that comes to them.

Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, Dec. 22.

This road has attained a degree of success which fairly places it among our first class works. Its finances have recently been put on such a footing as to render it one of the most attractive of our railroad stocks for investment.

In the first place the route of the road is a most favorable one. It connects, by the shortest practicable line, the capital, and central portions of Indiana, with the great depôt of their trade, Cincinnati. The relations between the above cities are of the most intimate character. At Indianapolis are concentrated most of the roads of the State, the great part of the business of which destined for Cincinnati, passes over the above road. The larger portion of the country traversed by it is of an excellent character, and supplies a large amount of local traffic.

The following statement will show, very nearly, the operations of the Company for the past year, viz.:

Gross earnings	$425,011
Running expenses, 45 per cent	$191,250
Interest on funded debt	84,080
Interest on floated debt	22,000
	297,330
Balance	$127,681
Deduct for dividends on capital stock, average $1,423,000	113,840
Balance	$13,841

The liabilities of the Company, (not embracing the new stock,) are as follows:

Capital stock	$1,226,334
Funded debt	1,374,200
Floating debt	250,000
Total	$2,850,534

From this sum is to be deducted $483,306 for bills payable, and lands owned by the Company, not needed for the use of the road, and for iron used for the *third

New-York Daily Times.

FILLIBUSTERS ARRESTED.

The Northern Light Starts for Sea and is Brought Back.

GREAT EXCITEMENT.

Two Hundred and Fifty Emigrants for Nicaragua Stopped on their way to Assist Walker.

More About Colonel Parker H. French.

There was a great excitement in town yesterday, all about the embarkation of five hundred men in the steamer *Northern Light*, for Nicaragua, who were presumed to be Fillibusters. We published yesterday a letter from United States District-Attorney McKeon to Joseph L. White, Agent of the Steamship Company to which the *Northern Light* belongs. It seems that ever since Mr. Parker H. French arrived in New-York, this trouble has been brewing. Attorney-General Cushing, early in December cautioned Mr. McKeon to keep a sharp look-out, and on the 11th, Mr. McKeon charged Mr. Hillyer (the United States Marshal) to omit seeing nothing that might possibly be suspicious. Meanwhile President Pierce published a manifesto (which our readers will remember) warning all good citizens to avoid joining any expedition or participating in any military operations in Nicaragua. A good deal of flurry was created by rumors that an expedition was fitting out by the *Osprey*, but that steamer got off, after a creditable number of affidavits as to the peaceful intentions of all on board, on the 15th.

Last Saturday Attorney McKeon received several anonymous letters, which led him to believe that, in the steamer *Northern Light*, a large party of emigrants would sail for Nicaragua to join Walker's army. He got wind, too, of a meeting to be held at Central Hall, corner of Centre and Grand-streets,—but, though he attended in person at the appointed place, he did not find the meeting. He called upon Mr. French, who was found marvelously innocent of the whole matter, but as earnest as ever to induce peaceable and industrious people to migrate to the land of his adoption. Mr. McKeon called also upon Mr. White, but got nothing satisfactory from him. He then wrote the letter which we published yesterday.

Mr. White replied quite tartly in the following:

LETTER FROM HON. JOS. L. WHITE TO HON. JOHN McKEON.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 23, 1855.

SIR: Your letter of this day has been received. The Accessory Transit Company, of which I am the counsel, have, as you well know, invariably contributed both their efforts and their money to prevent all evil-disposed persons from going to Nicaragua, in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States; and if such persons are now about to leave the United States, the Company are wholly ignorant of the fact, nor are they aware that any person or persons are at this time engaged in procuring the enlistment or departure of men "to make use of them on their arrival in Nicaragua for military purposes," or for any purposes whatsoever.

The advertisement which you quote at length in your letter, I have never seen in any newspaper, nor have I ever before heard of it. It may be true that persons have been "engaged to leave in our steamer, the *Northern Light*, but if they have been so engaged, every member of the Company is ignorant of it, and I know that no engagement has ever been made with the Company to transport them, and passage-money has been paid by only four persons from New-York to Nicaragua—two of those go to erect a saw-mill, which I do not understand to be a violation of law! The meeting of which you speak is also news to me.

I have had two interviews with Hon. Parker H. French, in both of which he alluded to the recent colonization decree of the new Government of Nicaragua, and expressed a desire that the Transit Company should reduce the fare to Nicaragua to such a point as to enable colonists to emigrate to his State. In accordance with his wishes, a reduction was made, after an assurance on his part that no man should go with arms in his hands, nor with a view to enlist in the military service of Nicaragua after his arrival there.

Mr. French was informed by me that all persons would be conveyed by the Company who desired to expatriate themselves with a view to become settlers in Nicaragua. To convey such persons, is both the duty and the inclination of the Company. Armed men, however, or men designed for enlistment in the military service of Nicaragua or of any State, we shall not, and never designed, to convey.

You are correct in your statement that, I know "of no munitions of war on board of our ships." Such munitions have never been heard of or seen by any member of the Company, nor are any such on board to our knowledge. Whether there are any such can be easily ascertained by searching our ship now in port.

It is proper, however, to say to you, that if the Government of Nicaragua wish to send "munitions of war" by any one of our ships, for the use of the State, we shall always take such "munitions," on payment of the freight therefor, no matter what party or parties, or what person or persons may, for the time being, administer the Government of the State. The Transit Company is a corporate body, created by the law of Nicaragua, and *ever must and will recognize the Government which may be established there by the popular will;* and in this respect the conduct and course of the Company will never, in any degree, be controlled or influenced by the course or conduct of the Government of the United States.

Should this Government find it convenient, from any motive of public or private policy, to refuse a recognition of the present Government of Nicaragua, we shall not regard it as a precedent to be followed by us, nor shall we follow it.

Our duty is a plain one. We owe allegiance to the Government of Nicaragua, and every obligation which such allegiance imposes we shall to the letter discharge.

In the view which you take of the "Clayton and Bulwer Treaty," I do not, and never can, concur. And when you state that "I *am aware* that by the terms of the convention between the United States and the Government of Great Britain, *the United States are bound to repress* all attempts at colonization in the Territory of Nicaragua," I am constrained to say that I am not, never was, and never shall be, aware of any such thing.

Neither the United States nor Great Britain, designed by the convention to which you allude, to "repress all attempts," or any attempt to colonize the Territory of Nicaragua *by individuals*.

The first article of the treaty of the 19th of April, 1850, to which you allude, provides that—"the *Governments of* the United States and Great Britain will neither the one nor the other, *occupy* or *fortify* or *colonize* or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua," &c.

By a careful perusal of the treaty, you will discover that the prohibition to "colonize" applies only to the two Governments in their corporate character. An attempt by Hon. Parker H. French, in obedience to the Government of Nicaragua, whose representative he is, to send colonists to Nicaragua, to become citizens of Nicaragua, can hardly, according to my judgment, be construed into a "colonization" by either Great Britain or the United States.

The treaty in question does not assume to go the ridiculous length of prescribing to Nicaragua, whether she may colonize her territory, or if she may colonize, by whom, or from whence the colonists may come. Those are questions to be decided only by the sovereign will of Nicaragua, the exercise of which she has not delegated to either the United States or Great Britain.

You object to the authority of Col. French, on the further ground that "the source from which the encouragement of colonization in Nicaragua is said to proceed is not recognized by this Government as the Government of Nicaragua.

So far as the validity of the present Government in Nicaragua is concerned, it is perhaps fortunate that it does not at all depend on the recognition of the Government at Washington. The people of Nicaragua have both the authority and the power to establish a Government for themselves, and they have established one. It will be new to them, as it is to me, that the United States hold any supervisory or other control over their political action.

Whenever a Government may be established in Nicaragua, and of whatsoever kind, and however the same may be changed or modified, are questions which affect only that State, and which are to be decided by them alone.

There is but one Government there now, and it exists by the will of the people. Is there to be no law in Nicaragua,—no civil tribunals,—and is the State to be blotted from the map of the world because the United States refuses to recognise a Government which it has no power to establish, and no authority to dissolve?

This Government the "Transit Company" did not aid in establishing,—but, being established, and and there being no other in the State, and no prospect of any other, we owe to it obedience, and to it we must look for the protection pledged in our charter for the enjoyment of our privileges. Otherwise, we are a corporate body in a State without a Government, and under laws, with no officials to administer them.

After such a full expression of my views on the topics suggested in your letter it is, perhaps, useless to say that I totally disagree with you in the opinion that the "transportation" of persons intending to take possession of lands in Nicaragua under that pretended desire, is one of the acts of beginning and setting on foot, or procuring, or providing the means for the invasion of that State, forbidden by the Statute.

This reasoning I shall, perhaps, better understand when I learn how a State can be "invaded" by those who come to it by invitation, without arms, without hostile intentions, and by the State itself are paid for coming.

There is one part of your letter that I do not understand.

You inform me, that you have heretofore called my attention, "to an attempt or violation of law by persons transported in our ships, and that my vigilance and activity were not sufficient to prevent a breach of our neutrality laws."

There never has been to my knowledge (and I believe not to your knowledge) any person transported on one of our ships, who has ever attempted a violation of law," nor has there been a "breach of our neutrality laws, directly or indirectly, either by the company or any persons conveyed by them to Nicaragua.

In what instance, therefore, or on what occasion, we have ever contributed to "a breach of our neutrality laws," intentionally or unintentionally, I am wholly uninformed, and hence I deny, with whatever of force language can give to denial, the truth of the accusation.

When the President was making every commendable effort to prevent the departure of Henry L. Kinney on his marauding expedition against Nicaragua, the Company, as you well know, seconded those efforts by refusing to convey a man to Nicaragua, although hundreds of applications for passages were made to them. And in more than one instance, passengers who had paid their fare to California, and desired to stop at San Juan del Norte, were *compelled* by our captains and agents, under instructions from the Company, either to proceed or return to New-York.

If the aim and object of your letter is to prevent armed or unarmed men from going to Nicaragua, with a military design, whether enlisted here or to be enlisted there, you may count on the full, free and hearty cooperation of the Transit Company. Such men, with such designs, shall not go in our ships, with our knowledge. But, to prevent all misunderstanding, I am constrained to say, that we will convey every person to Nicaragua who may apply and pay for his passage, although he may purpose to go under and by invitation of any colonization decree of any Government, no matter by whom administered, so long as it is the only Government of that State.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,
J. L. WHITE,
Counsel to the Accessory Transit Co.

Hon. John McKeon, U. S. Dist. Att'y.

P. S.—Since writing the above I have seen your letter published in the *Herald*, and also a conversation said to have taken place between the Hon. Parker H. French and yourself, in which you *threaten to break up our line*. Had I been aware of this important boast, my reply would have been of a different character.

The sooner you begin such a magnanimous undertaking, the sooner you will learn that grandiloquent boasting has no terrors for us.

So long as we obey the laws of this country as we ever have done and shall continue to do, we have nothing to apprehend from their justice or the vindictiveness of Government officers. J. L. W.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the United States District-Attorney received the following telegraphic dispatch from Washington:

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 24.

JOHN McKEON, *U. S. Attorney, New-York:*

President has ordered Bigelow to arrest and detain any vessel as you advise, and desires you to act.

CALEB CUSHING, the District-Attorney, having had his suspicions directed to the steamer *Northern Light*, as intimated in his letter to J. L. White, Esq., counsel for the Transit Company, published in Monday morning's Times, with a view to the seizure of which a message had been previously sent by him to the Attorney-General at Washington, to which the above dispatch was sent in reply, at once had the requisite papers made out for the seizure and detention of the *Northern Light*.

Messrs. Hillyer, Norton, Perry, D. Phillips, United States Deputy Marshals, accompanied by the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. Joachimsen, were dispatched to the steamer to make her seizure in the name of the Government. On arriving at the vessel they found that the Captain was not on board, and immediately communicated the object of their visit to the Chief Engineer. The Engineer received them with politeness. To their message that the vessel must not be started as announced, he told the visiting officials that they would settle that matter when the Captain came on board. Within about twenty minutes Captain Tinklepaugh came on board with a Custom-House clearance, when he was informed by Mr. Phillips that the vessel would not be allowed to sail.

The officers of the Government then went into the Captain's office, when they presented to the commander of the steamer their warrant and authority from Washington. The Captain declared that he knew nothing of the matter. The second ship's officer declared that such a proceeding had been looked for all the morning, and they were quite ready to have an examination. Joseph L White, Esq., (Counsel for the Transit Co.,) declared that the vessel could not be detained under such a warrant, and that she would sail promptly to her hour. Deputy Myers then informed Mr. White that they not only had a warrant to seize and detain the vessel, but to secure certain articles on board. Mr. White said that under such a state of facts the vessel could not sail, and would be detained.

The Captain, with Mr. White, then proceeded to the office of the United States District-Attorney.

The greatest confusion followed the breaking up of this interview, on board the vessel, in the midst of which one man was pushed from the dock into the river, but was rescued with safety,

Both those on shore and those on the vessel (about six hundred) seemed anxious to get the vessel off. Those on the docks commenced pulling the planks from the ship, in the midst of which there was a cry to cut the cables, and one of them was cut. One person on board, named Carrol, said that he, with two hundred and fifty others, had engaged, on Friday night last, with Mr. French, and Messrs. Lloyd and Hamerson, (Mr. L. is a Nicaragua editor,) to go on board the vessel Monday, at 1 o'clock. Each one was then supplied with a distinguishing button, to be presented to one of the officers of the ship, to get a passenger-ticket. He said he was going "for the fun of the thing," and that he was to receive $25 a-month, board, and 350 acres of land, with a good stock of cattle, poultry, and farm utensils. At the expiration of six months, the farm equipments were to belong to him. The term of enlistment agreed upon was for one year. The products of the farm, for the first six months, were to be paid over to the Company.

Those on board were miserably clad, and gave palpable indications of destitution, if not of desperation. One would readily see that they were adventurers and not passengers. At a few minutes before 3 o'clock, Mr. McKeon, the United States District-Attorney, made his appearance at the wharf. An immense crowd had by this time convened on the dock, numbering over a thousand persons. Intimation of the District Attorney's arrival soon spread through the throng. Groans and hisses, mingled in unmistakable disapprobation of his presence, as he strove to make his way to the plank leading from the steamer to the dock. It was with some difficulty he succeeded in finally getting here. Fortunately he took the precaution to secure as a body guard some police officers.

He did not go on board, but stopping at the edge of the plank, called out to the Captain of the steamer, and reading aloud the dispatch received from Washington, (given above,) told him that the vessel must not be started. The Captain told him that the steamer would go in five minutes, it being then five minutes to 3 o'clock. As the Captain made this observation, he drew out an immense gold chronometer from his watch fob, and took a glance at it, as if to assure himself that he was not mistaken in the time. The crowd, both on the vessel and on the wharf, expressed by cheers their approbation of the Captain's coolness. Mr. McKeon read the dispatch a second time, and essayed to make some additional remarks, but the confusion was so great that our reporter was unable to catch anything.

The District-Attorney meanwhile refrained from any attempt to go on board the steamer, though for that matter no obstacle was thrown in his way to prevent his doing so had he wished. He wisely preferred, however, to advance no nearer the vessel than the edge of the plank where he then stood, as he had been previously told that the steamer, could they once get him on board, would set sail defiant of his position as an United States officer, or the law. Finding his efforts unsuccessful, however, to make himself heard from his present standpoint, he mounted a post beside the plank and renewed his efforts to address the captain and officers of the steamer, in the hope that a second effort would be attended with that conformity to his commands it merited. Mr. McKeon's position at this moment was a most perilous one. Cries of "Down with him," "Tumble him into the duck," "Smash his cocoanut," and kindred expressions, coupled with violent epithets, rose from all about him.

Mr. McKeon evidently saw his danger, for finding that no favorable response was likely to succeed his attempts to secure obedience to his orders, he immediately jumped down from his elevated position. As he did so, he called upon the police officers who accompanied him to surround him, which they did.

Mr. McKeon subsequently assured our reporter that before he jumped from the post he saw one of the crowd taking a pistol from his pocket, and he was well convinced it was designed to be used against him.

The Captain, directly following Mr. McKeon's descent from the post, gave orders to remove the plank.

Mr. McKeon called out to the United States Deputy Marshals and told them they had their authority to act as they had been instructed. He also assured the Captain and officers of the steamer that if they started the vessel contrary to his orders, it would be in disobedience of the laws and at their peril. He told the men on the point of removing the plank not to do so.

The Captain said the plank should be taken in, as he had directed, but added that if the District Attorney wished to come on board he could do so by going to the gangway plank.

Mr. McKeon said he understood the ruse to get him on board, but any such effort, he said, would prove ineffectual. As to starting the steamer, he warned them not to do so.

The District-Attorney now left, when a large number of the crowd followed him for some distance. They, however, shortly returned, and Mr. McKeon proceeded unmolested to the office of the Nicaragua Transit Company. Here he was met by Mr. J. L. White, Counsel for the Company. Mr. White asked him what he wanted.

Mr. McKeon—I desire to tell the Nicaragua Transit Company through you, that the steamer *Northern Light* must not sail to-day as announced; and this, he added, is my authority, (reading the dispatch of Mr. Attorney-General Cushing.)

Mr. White—I don't care a d——n for you dor your Washington dispatches. The steamer will go, and you can't prevent it.

Mr. McKeon—Well, we shall see.

Mr. McKeon left the office, but was followed two or three rods out into the street by Mr. White and a large burly looking man, whose name our reporter was unable to learn. Mr. White and his associate were meanwhile profuse in their denunciations of the District-Attorney, and anathemas should he persist in his determination to detain the *Northern Light*. The aforesaid associate expressed his willingness at that time to put an end to the District-Attorney, should Mr. White desire it.

Our reporter, who was present, being suspected of an alliance with the District-Attorney, came in also for a volume of billingsgate and invectives, which far exceeded, he assures us, the worst abuse ever previously received during his extended experience as a reporter. Fortunately the threats assumed no more formidable aspect than words, as referring to himself. As Mr. White furthermore expressed no desire for the immediate demolition of the District Attorney, this officer was permitted to go away sound of limb.

Mr. McKeon went from here to the U. S. Barge Office and ordered that a Revenue Cutter be dispatched forthwith to intercept the steamer *Northern Light*. He asked when one could be got in readiness. The officer in command told him within a quarter of an hour, as a Revenue Cutter was then lying at anchor off the Battery. Mr. McKeon told him to have her in readiness at once, and manned with not less than twenty men. He added, that in the interim he would go to the Navy-Yard and have a proper force dispatched from there to pursue, if necessary, the steamer on her passage out the Harbor, should she resist the Cutter.

The District-Attorney proceeded at once from the Barge Office to the Navy Yard, where he had an interview with Captain Bigelow, who, in accordance with the instructions of Mr. McKeon, had two government vessels got in immediate readiness to join in the effort to detain the *Northern Light*.

Meantime, while this was in progress, the revenue cutter, in the tow of a steam-tug, started out to intercept the *Northern Light*, should she leave her pier. At shortly after 4 o'clock, she hailed the steamer just opposite Ellis' Island, and fired two guns across her bows, when the steamer came to. The Battery at this time was crowded with people, in a high state of excitement. The steamer turned back, and accompanied by the cutter, let go anchor in the middle of the stream, about opposite her pier. The two Government vessels from the Navy-Yard came up shortly afterwards, and the three let go anchor near the *Northern Light*, where they were quietly remaining at the hour of our going to press. The United States Marshals were, it should be added, taken away in the *Northern Light*, as she left her dock.

Last evening the residence of the District-Attorney was, if anything, more thickly besieged than the truant steamer. Mr. J. L. White and several officers of the Nicaragua Transit Company, together with Capt. Tinklepaugh, were among the number who called.

Mr. White expressed his regrets at the language he had been betrayed into during his previous interview with the District-Attorney. He justified the course taken by the District-Attorney, and said he was satisfied there were over a hundred men on the steamer who had no tickets. In common with the Directors of the Company present, the perfect willingness was expressed to have the steamer thoroughly searched at as early an hour the ensuing morning as he might desire.

It was finally settled that this morning, at 9 o'clock, a search should be instituted, and other legal steps taken necessary in the premises. Meanwhile the District-Attorney informed the Captain that those having tickets desiring to go ashore could do so. Upon this the visitors withdrew, and with seeming satisfaction as to the result of this interview. Captain Tinklepaugh, however, before leaving, assured our reporter, who was present, that the first intimation he had of any design to stop the *Northern Light* was the firing of the guns across her bows by the revenue cutter.

One of our reporters, during the evening, called upon Col. Parker H. French at the St. Nicholas Hotel, to learn what participancy, if any, he had taken in the movements connected with the *Northern Light*. The Colonel—who, by the way, was very affable—assured our reporter that he had remained very private in his apartments all day. Up to 2 P. M. his time had been occupied in preparing his mail dispatches for Nicaragua. His first intimation of any opposition to the departure, as announced of the *Northern Light* was seeing it so stated in the evening paper. Individually, as related to the Government which he represented, he had not, he said, the slightest interest in the detention, or otherwise, of the steamer in question. He desired that immigration might be encouraged to Nicaragua and would do all, he added, that he could to effect such end; but he denied having any connection with any filibustering movement. If such was the object of his mission, he said, he should be a little keener in carrying out his plans than some of the press gave him credit for.

There was some fancy writing in one of our contemporaries, touching an interview between Col. French and District-Attorney McKeon, on Saturday night. The following is the account given by the Colonel's friends:

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN COL. FRENCH AND ATTORNEY McKEON.

The U. S. Marshal and U. S. District-Attorney had a very curious interview, at the St. Nicholas, with the new Minister from Nicaragua, on Saturday night. At a very late hour these distinguished officials called on Col. French, just as a party of gentlemen were taking leave of him, and inquired if the State of Nicaragua had authorized him to enlist soldiers for the service of that Government. The Minister replied, he was authorized to invite settlers of good character and industrious habits to come and cultivate the rich unoccupied domain of Nicaragua. "And what are the conditions offered to these settlers?" inquired the U. S. officials.

"Two hundred and fifty acres of fine land, and all the privileges of the most favored residents," said Col. French, to the hearing of his visitors and of the group that had collected around the open door of the Minister's private parlor.

"And arrangements have been made to reduce the passage of these emigrants to the low price of twenty dollars, in a first-class steamer?" questioned the officials.

"Precisely; for it is the anxious desire of my Government to induce emigration to Nicaragua."

"But the Government of the United States will not consent to these proceedings," said the United States officers.

"It will certainly take the responsibility of preventing citizens of the United States going when and where they please in a proper and legal manner, and the rest concerns Nicaragua alone," was Col. French's prompt and dignified reply. "But we will arrest the emigrants and stop the vessel," was the star-chamber response of the officers. "Whatever you do in violation of your own laws and the freedom of your own citizens, is the affair of the United States, but Nicaragua will take care to do justice to all that reaches her soil," replied the urbane and unruffled minister. "But we will seize and sell the steamers," exclaimed the exasperated officials. "When you take that extreme measure, be kind enough to notify me that I may buy the steamers for my Government. Be pleased, also, to put your objections and interrogatories in writing, and, in the meantime, I wish you, gentlemen, a very good evening."

Meanwhile, Judge Morton desires us to assure the public that all this flurry has no bearing upon Col. Kinney's peaceful Expedition. We publish his card:

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Will you be so good as to state that the orders and proceedings had yesterday, in relation to persons desirous of leaving our shores for Central America, bore nothing detrimental to the peaceful colonization plan of Henry L. Kinney, at San Juan del Norte, (Greytown.) That is progressing with gradual but sure steps to fruition, no effort of those interested in it being in contravention of the neutrality laws of the United States.

I deem this notice requisite for the guidance of persons in different portions of the States, who have announced their intention to try the soil, climate and business inducements of San Juan. I hope that none such will be deterred from any determination they may have formed by communication with me, by the baseless assumptions of overzealous and official intermeddlers, or even by having the ghost of defenceless Greytown fulminated in their faces. ALEX. C. MORTON.

New-York, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

More about Colonel French.

Colonel Parker H. French, Envoy Extraordinary, an Extraordinary Envoy from the Nicaraguan Republic to the United States, has been accused of fraud, forgery, and even worse. Let us tell what we know about the grounds, if there be grounds, for those accusations. In the Spring of 1850 the humane heart of Captain French was wrung at sight of the insufficient means afforded to gold-seekers for reaching California. To remedy that evil he proposed helping, by his great knowledge of hitherto unexplored routes, any set of men who put their trust in him, paid their money down, and were willing to undertake the difficulties of the overland journey to the land of gold. Into his Wall-street offices some country folk went boldly, and came out alive. New-York is a good place wherein to suck ready money out of people who have confidence; but here any other little eccentricity, such, for instance, as murder, is not quite so safe a game. There are places beyond the frontier where the amusement of shooting men is much more agreeable, because less dangerous to the sportsman. Evil-minded calumniators say that Captain French thought so, and acted accordingly. This Jason of our time sailed from this port and landed at Galveston. Thence he went to Port Lavaca, where, as we hear, the first symptoms of what some persons call his career of fraud, were noticed by his companions. One Mr. Burns, of that place, was induced to sell the Captain mules and other necessaries for the overland trip, receiving in payment therefor a draft on an eminent mercantile firm in this City, on whom the bold leader said he had unlimited credit. But, strange to say, Howland & Aspinwall, when the draft was sent on here for acceptance, in the most formal manner in the world, refused to grant the required acceptance, on the grounds that a credit on their house was never proposed, never was contemplated, and never would be opened by them with Col. French. We regret that the knowledge of the entire truth of their motives of refusal hinder us from characterizing as we would wish their conduct towards this Harold Skimpole, who wished for Spring lamb—and, not having been able to obtain it in the regular way, by paying for it, thought that the individual who had it should give it to him for nothing. Judged by the harsh standards of honesty and mercantile usage, Captain French was, perhaps, guilty of fraud; but he had no money wherewith to pay for those things which were needed by his company; he knew that the New-York house was enormously wealthy; he drew on them, doubtless thinking that if they paid a few thousand dollars for a man of whom they had never heard, and for an object in which they had not the slightest interest, they would initiate a mode of doing business unknown up to that time, and perhaps commence a social and commercial revolution. Great men are always calumniated. Originators of novel theories are never understood in their own time. Hence, we feel that the world generally will say that Howland & Aspinwall were perfectly right in the way they acted; and, with that strange fatuity which in matters of this sort governs the world's opinion, will say that Captain French was guilty of a gross fraud.

ANOTHER FINANCIAL EXPLOIT.

From Port Lavaca the Captain and his train went to El Paso, where he had an opportunity which he did not neglect of testing the credulity of the Texans. The United States Quartermaster at El Paso having sold some Government stores, had a large sum of money to forward to Washington. The cost and risk of transporting the specie would be enormous. He told his perplexity about this matter to Capt. French, who with a rare but unfortunately misunderstood politeness, assured the puzzled official that he would arrange the matter for him by giving him, in exchange for the hard coin of the United States, drafts on his New-York patrons. As the Captain went further and further from New-York, he seemed desirous to ally himself closer with the house here on whom he drew. At Port Lavaca they were his correspondents, at El Paso they had become his partners. Touching instance of kindly condescension on the part of French. The Quartermaster, thankful to the kind Providence that had sent him a good angel to settle his difficulties and dispel his doubts, bought the drafts which he forwarded to Washington. When they were sent on here from the capitol for acceptance, the house here refused to grant that slight favor, and gave as grounds for their conduct the fact that they did not enjoy the privilege of Capt. French's acquaintance, had no money on their books to the credit of any personage of that title, or name, and hence even at the risk of proving that the Quartermaster had been fleeced, and of exposing Capt. French to the charge of forgery and fraud, were obliged to decline paying the latter's drafts on them which amounted to between $30,000 and $40,000. Here again some, perhaps a majority of old-fashioned, honest folks, would condemn the Captain as a swindler. We have only one observation to make thereon. A pettifogging swindler would not have drawn two false drafts on the same house. Capt. French did draw conscientiously and for large amounts on the same house. Therefore he is no common style of rogue, no pettifogging swindler.

TESTIMONY FROM ONE OF THE COLONEL'S OLD FRIENDS.

We have seen a letter to parties in this City from an individual residing in Pennsylvania offering to come on here in the event of any legal proceedings being taken against the unrecognized Ambassador. To show how far ingratitude can be carried, we shall quote a few of the phrases and epithets in this epistle. The gentleman from Pennsylvania—he is an auctioneer by profession—informs the house here to whom he wrote, that he is "one of the ill-fated passengers" who were induced by the Nicaraguan Minister at his office in Wall-street to join him in his overland trip to California in 1850. He then goes on to say that it causes him "much delight that French is within the reach of justice." Whether most to condemn the savage honesty of his confession of delight, or the pastoral simplicity of the deluded countryman in fancying even if the Colonel deserved punishment that he would receive it, we are at a loss to decide. Only think of justice against a great criminal in our city! Friend from the land of Penn, thou knowest little of our mode of doing things here. Thou hast not heard of the illustrious Baker and his trial. The letter-writer states that he was with French until the company reached El Paso, and that he was one of those "who, to save themselves, seized on the train and disposed of it." This occurred near El Paso, when Captain French lost his arm. There are other details of occurrences, and application of epithets like "Guerrilla band," Robber," and so forth, to those who continued faithful to their leader, and to the leader himself, which we shall not consume space by quoting. But there is one sentence we shall quote, in its entirety, to show how antique and Inquisitorial are the Pennsylvanian's notions of justice. "Hanging by the neck," he writes, "would be too good for him; he ought to be burned alive." This is too bad. Here is a man for whom Capt. French, as some say, committed many deeds of questionable morality, coolly offering his own services and those "of four others who were members of the Overland Company," to bear witness against his leader's "rascally conduct," as he naively styles the financiering acts of the man in whom he once fully trusted. He ends his letter by "thanking God I am out of his clutches, and at home." Here, again, is evidence of the ill-balanced mind of this man. Thanking God to be out of the clutches of Col. French in the same sentence that he expresses his delight at being at home. The harshness of one member of the sentence destroys the poetry of home, sweet home, in the other.

The Colonel, it seems, had the adroitness, in making his financial arrangements, to exhibit his letter of credit from the mercantile house upon which he had made his drafts, but took the precaution not to part with it, so that it could not be used as testimony against him. He is now a lion, and the action of the Administration is likely to aggravate very greatly his leonine roar.

It is said that certain dissatisfied persons, who had formerly trusted to Colonel French's representations, and advanced him money on the strength of them, are about to commence a prosecution against him unless he settles up, which he probably will do.

Soft Primary Elections.

The Softs according to advertisement held their Primary Elections yesterday, between 3 and 5 o'clock. There was no great deal of fighting—only a scrimmage and some hot water thrown in the Nineteenth Ward, where Mayor Wood and his friend Alderman Herrick reside.

ABOUT THE NINETEENTH WARD "SCRIMMAGE."

There *was* a noisy time in this Ward. The two factions were known as the Herrick, and McCarthy or Mayor Wood Parties. Before the polls were opened the latter party, armed with paving stones and an axe, made an assault on the place in which the election was about to be held, and tried to batter down the door and smash the shutters. During the *melee* a woman poured a pitcher-full of hot water out of a second-story window, upon the head of a man below, which peeled off the top of his wig like the hair on a scalded pig. A number of persons were knocked down and severely bruised. The origin of the difficulty dates back to the time when the Alderman wanted a man appointed Police Captain whom Mayor Wood didn't want.

The Police were present during the fracas at the polls, but failed to make any arrests among the assailing or McCarthy party. The Herrick party beat two to one.

THE RESULTS OF THE ELECTION.

It is not worth while to give anything more than the names of delegates and alternates to the Syracuse Convention and the names of the members elected.

GENERAL COMMITTEE.

Wards.	
1—Wm. Baird, Patrick Coyle, Joseph Rose.	
2— Sam'l L. Haughton, Lyman Caudee	John Creighton.
3—Patrick Mathews, John W. Brady, Wm. B. Fay.	
4—Wilson Small, Henry Close, John Tipper.	
5—Daniel E. Delavai, Daniel Linn, John D. Betts.	
6—Wm. J. Bisley, Wm. D. Kennedy, John Richardson.	
7— Norman McLeod, Asa H. Forert, Cornelius Carnes.	
11—Jas. R. Steers, John Pettit, Hiram Eagle.	
12—Thomas H. Ferris, James J. Itiley	P. O'Keefe.
14—John L. Chambers, John McDonald, Jas. W. Smith.	
15—Isaac V. Fowler, Daniel W. Norris, John Van Buren.	
16—Mark R. Thomas, James Gregory, Archibald Noble.	
17—Marius Kelly, James L. Benedict, John Cochrane.	
18—Lorenzo B. Sheppard, Robert Kelly, John Murphy.	
19—Ansel Herrick, Stephen M. Drew, Wm Dunham.	
20—Wm. McConker, Wm. Mercer, John Brice.	
21—Andrew Fremont, John Kinsley, Ambrose L. Pinney.	
22—Peter P. Fairchild, Dennis F. Root, Nich. Searrist.	

The list of delegates is not completed, because, in the Wards which do not constitute an Assembly District, other meetings for the District are to be held for that purpose.

TO THE SYRACUSE CONVENTION.

Wards. Delegates.	Wards. Alternates.
4—Geo. H. Purser.	4—William H. Bulteel.
7—Thomas W. Adams.	7—Edward C. Green.
8—Benjamin Wood.	8—Albert W. Smith.
10—Asahel Reed.	10—James Reid.
11—James C. Willet.	11—Hiram Eagle.
12—Edward C. McConnell.	12—William Fisher Weeks.
13—Henry P. West.	14—Peter McDermott.
15—Daniel W. Norris.	15—John B. Rose.
17—John Cochrane.	17—Laurence Turnure.

The Central Park.

R. J. Dillon, Counsel for the Corporation, moved in the Supreme Court yesterday, to confirm the report of the Commissioners, respecting the Central Park. The motion was opposed by quite an array of the legal profession, who appeared for that purpose on behalf of persons owning property that had been assessed, and other property that was proposed to be included in the above.

After some further discussion, the argument of the above motion was adjourned until Wednesday morning next, at 11 o'clock.

Psi Upsilon.

The annual Christmas gathering of the Graduate and Under-Graduate members of the Delta Chapter of the Psi Upsilon Fraternity, took place at the Studio of Samuel Lawrence, Esq., last evening. They had a jolly good time and a magnificent supper. For particulars, inquire of those who enjoyed it.

☞ The New-England Association, composed of a body of young New-Englanders, organized in this City a year since, gave their annual dinner on Saturday night. About 200 persons sat down to the dinner, which was at the Delancey House. Dr. H. W. Fisher presided. Most of the speeches were by young men.

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1332. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

A WREATH OF HOLLY AND IVY.

"A Merry Christmas and Happy New Year!"

The Last of the Old and First of the New Year.

HOW THE NATIONS ENJOY THE HOLIDAYS.

"A pleasant Christmas and a Happy New Year," is the talismanic congratulation that, passing from mouth to mouth like a message on the the telegraph wire, conveys the hearty triumph of good-will and friendship over all lesser and more worldly considerations during the festive season, fitly inaugurated on the anniversary of the day which is recognized as that upon which the sublime preacher of peace on earth and good-will towards men came among those he was to save and suffer for.

There is a girdle of joy and happiness surrounding the earth at this period; the interchange and interweaving of warm-heartedness and congeniality, making it the social tropic of the year. What though stormy winds are howling round the ghostly gables—what though the hail knocks at the windows, or the noiseless snow chokes up the blinds—there are light and joy and full hearts and laughing faces gathered round domestic fires, and "heads of families" have their happy offspring and their children's children, "poor relations" and all, enjoying themselves around the patriarchal hearth and board.

It is quite providential that this portion of the year is set aside almost exclusively for festivity and hospitable interchange. The summer which the heart now enjoys over-balances the wintry chill that Nature—its beard of icicles protruding from beneath its snowy cowl—frowns upon the earth. The gloom of the season is forgotten in the exuberant generosity and happy open-handedness of a good and healthy custom. The Heart-Summer of to-day is unlike the June of the Almanac which changes under the influence of climate, and which, while it is as hot as peppers at New-Orleans, is as cool as ice-cream at Hudson's Bay. But our social June, which makes all gleeful to-day, reigns in happy and equable sovereignty throughout Christendom, bringing like smiles to the faces of the whiskered Russian and the shaven Yankee, the olive-tinted Spaniard and pale-faced Mormon, the dapper Parisian and the six-foot-and-a-half Buck-eye, the angular Scotchman and graceful Virginian, the dreamy Teuton and the practical Manhattaner, the Norwegian "Julebukker" and the tiny worshipper of Santa Claus, the plum-pudding Briton and the potato-strengthened Celt. All are happy under the one influence now. All acknowledge the one sovereign, and verily we say, such a time that makes incongruous humanity alike loving and sympathizing deserveth well at our hands—and mouth.

Society is, as it were, one great Odd-Fellow or Free-Mason lodge, and "a merry Christmas and a happy New-Year" are the pass-words to the confidence of all the members; it is a cave like the one in the Ali Baba story, the benison of the day being the "open sesame" to all the edible treasures within. It is an admirable arrangement, and, like the good Netherlanders who introduced it among us, has more of solidity than compliment about it. It is pleasant to think that there is one day, at least, in the year on which all feelings give way to amity and friendship—one altar, as it were, of reconciliation, where all may meet, recognize and rejoice. It *is* a good custom, and all the better for being at this time of the year, for it the more forcibly carries out the grand design, that man should trust and hope in man; and that when all is dim and cold, the resuscitation of the head and heart is only found in the head and heart of our fellow men. Col. Hamilton, known as one of the wits of the *Noctes Ambrosianæ*, under the soubriquet of Cyril Thornton, and who traveled through this country, wrote a smart half-judicious, half-satirical, but altogether clever book, on *Men and Manners in America*, which was published in 1833. Alluding to this season of profusion and pleasantry, he says: "I am told its influence on the social intercourse of families is very salutary. The first day of the year is considered a day of kindness and reconciliation, on which petty differences are forgotten, and trifling injuries forgiven. It sometimes happens, that between friends long connected a misunderstanding takes place. Each is too proud to make concessions—alienation follows, and thus are two families very probably permanently estranged. But on this day of annual amnesty, each of the offended parties calls on the wife of the other, kind feelings are recalled, past grievances overlooked, and at their next meeting they take each other by the hand and are again friends." The writer also chronicles some of his visits, the first of which was to the late Bishop (then Dr.) Wainwright, whom he describes as "attired in full canonicals, with a table displaying a profusion of wine and cake, and busied in conversing and shaking hands with his parishioners."

We positively grow happy at the thought that such excellent customs are the only ones, perhaps, which have withstood the encroachments of what are termed "modern improvements." Let us continue to have them in the good old fashion. Let us raise our voices with Dickens in his Christmas Carol:

"My song I troll out
For Christmas stout,
The hearty, the true and bold;
A bumper I drain,
And with might and main,
Give three cheers for the Christmas old.
We'll usher him in
With a merry din,
That shall gladden his joyous heart;
And we'll keep him up
While there's bite or sup,
And in fellowship good we'll

liberties." The wardrobe and jewels of ELIZABETH were considerably augmented by presents made at this season, and lists of those gifts are published by Mr. NICHOLS, in the accounts of her *Progresses*, from which, says HONE in his *Every-Day Book*, "Next the greatest part, if not all the peers and peeresses of the realm,—all the bishops, the chief officers of State, and several of the Queen's household servants, down to her apothecaries, master cook, and sergeant of pastry, &c., gave New Year's gifts to Her Majesty, consisting, in general, either of a sum of money, or jewels, trinkets, wearing apparel, &c. The largest sum given by any of the temporal lords was twenty pounds; but the Archbishop of CANTERBURY gave forty pounds; the Archbishop of YORK thirty pounds; and the other spiritual lords twenty pounds and ten pounds; many of the temporal lords and great officers, and most of the peeresses, gave rich gowns, petticoats, shifts, silk stockings, garters, sweet bags, doublets, mantles embroidered with precious stones, looking-glasses, fans, bracelets, caskets studded with jewels and other costly trinkets." It is remarked that ELIZABETH'S *gifts* in return were always less in value than those she received. Down to JAMES II., the monarchs continued to receive and give presents, and up to within a late period the custom was observed among the members of the royal family of France. In England it has dwindled down to the placing of a crown piece under the dinner plates of the two chaplains in waiting at the Court on New Year's day.

In Cornwall (England) a sort of play or burlesque is enacted to this day, called "St. George.' In a volume of *Christmas Carols*, edited by Mr. SANDYS, (1833,) this piece is printed. The principal characters are *St. George* and the *Dragon*, a *Turkish Knight*, an *Egyptian King*, and sometimes others, as *Father Christmas*, a *Doctor*, and a *Hobby Horse*, are introduced. The costumery is something after the style of our "fantastical" corps who occasionally parade. The chief business of *Father Christmas* is (armed with a cudgel) to preserve order among the audience—in other words, to "keep the ring clear." He thus announces himself, singing

"Here comes I, Old Father Christmas;
Welcome, or welcome not,
I hope Old Father Christmas
Will never be forgot."

Following up with (*in recitative*)

"I was born in a rocky country, where there was no wood to make me a cradle; I was rocked in a stouring bowl, which made me round-shouldered then, and I am round-shouldered still."

The *Turkish Knight* challenges *St. George*:

"Here comes I, a Turkish Knight,
Come from the Turkish land to fight;
And if St. George do meet me here,
I'll try his courage without fear."

St. George takes up the glove thus thrown down, and, after a fierce struggle, dispatches the "turbanned Turk," much to the delight and satisfaction of the lookers-on. We doubt not but that for the Turk, there will be substituted an effigy of the Czar of Russia in the festivities of the present year. *St. George* not only kills the *Turk*, but slays the *Dragon twice*, and encounters everything that comes before him. He is, of course, ultra-national, and a forcible representative of John Bull. Hear himself in proof:

"Here comes I, St. George,
That worthy champion bold,
And, with my sword and spear
I won three crowns of gold.
I fought the Dragon bold,
And brought him to the slaughter;
By that I gained fair Sabra,
The King of Egypt's daughter."

The Doctor—if he is not a thorough-going quack—is veritably the sinner's friend, if we are to believe himself:

"I cure the itch, the palsy and gout,
And if the devil's in him, I'll pull him out."

The affair ends, as all English affairs do, with "an eye to the main point;" and *St. George*, like the negro preacher, never forgets that there is such a thing as a "collection to be taken." His politic request is quite equal to DICK TURPIN'S "Stand and deliver."

St. George:

"Gentlemen and ladies, the sport is almost ended,
Come, pay to the box, it's highly recommended;
The box, it would speak, if it had a tongue,
Come, throw in your money, and think of it no longer."

This delectable and highly characteristic production is imagined by some writers to have reference to the Crusade, and to have been "invented by the Warriors of the Cross on their return from Palestine."

In other parts of England—Westmoreland and Cumberland, for instance—they have other customs peculiar to the advent of the New Year, which are described by a writer in 1791. The people assemble early in the morning, with baskets and *stangs*, (stout poles, on which the baskets are suspended,) and whoever refuses to amalgamate with their proceeding is hoisted across the "stang," and carried, "shoulder height," to the nearest hostelrie, where, a tax of sixpence being levied, the prisoner is at liberty to depart, with other feelings, no doubt, than those expressed by JOHN G. SAXE, in the lines—

"Bless me, this *is* pleasant,
Riding on a rail."

If the party should arrest a woman, she is carried in the basket. A writer in the London *Magazine*, some ten years back, believed the custom still in being then.

In Germany this period is the most joyous of all the year. The population enter into its celebration with great zest and humor. Active preparations commence as early as the 1st of December, and form the subject of gossip and gay anticipation up to Christmas. At the beginning of the month the Christ-market, or fair for the sale of toys, gifts, Christmas trees, wax candles, is opened—the booths being handsomely illuminated, and hung with the green boughs of fir and pine. The 5th of December being St. Nicholas Day, BAYARD TAYLOR, in his *Views a-Foot*, gives a very pleasant description of the customs peculiar to this period. Of those observed on the evening in question, he says: "In the family with whom we reside, one of our German friends dressed himself very comically, with a mask, fur robe, and long, tapering cap. He came in with a bunch of rods and a sack, and a broom for a sceptre. After we had all received our share of the beating, he threw the contents of his bag on the table, and while we were scrambling for the nuts and apples, gave us many smart raps over the fingers. In many families the children are made to say: 'I thank you, Herr Nicolaus,' and the rods are hung up in the room till Christmas, to keep them in good behavior. This was only a forerunner of the Christ-Kindchen's coming. The Nicolaus is the punishing spirit, the Christ-Kindchen the rewarding one. On Christmas day an exchange of gifts suitable to the receivers is the order of the day. When the Christ-Kindchen's bell rings, the expectant assemblage run, leap and tumble over each other to the apartment where the presents are arranged, and, in joyous excitement, each hunts up his or her share, and on the discovery embraces the giver. It is a scene," says TAYLOR, "full of the purest feelings. It is a glorious feast, this Christmas time! What a chorus rom happy hearts went up that evening to Heaven! Full of poetry and feeling and glad associations, it is here anticipated with joy, and leaves a pleasant memory behind it. We may laugh at such simple festivals at home, and prefer to shake ourselves loose from every shackle that bears the rust of the past, but we certainly would be happier if some of these beautiful old customs were better honored. They renew the bond of feeling between families and friends, and strengthen their kindly sympathy."

On New-Year's eve the people stay up all night, relight their Christmas candles, and make merry.

WILLIAM HOWITT, in his entertaining *Rural and Social Life in Germany*, gives a lively account of the gayeties and customs of the New-Year's eve and day. He thinks it is the "merriest time" of the German year. Service is performed in all the Churches during the day; business is at a stand-still, and in the evening in almost every house there is a joyous party amusing themselves with a variety of games, charade-acting, presenting complimentary verses, and feasting and pledging each other in bumpers to the Happy New Year. Without there is firing of guns; within dancing. Pelz Nickel is a great favorite with the German children. He is the Santa Claus, the good patron saint of all good children.

The convivial nature of the French is quite adapted to the polite and complimentary character of the period, more especially that triumphant on the opening day of the New Year. They enjoy the day to the utmost delight. As early as it is possible for them in the morning they are astir, out on a round of visits to friends and relations, wishing them a Happy New Year, and presenting them with *bonbons*. The New Year's day they call *le jour d'etrennes*. The Scotch also receive what they term a *Handsel*, and the Irish call the first Monday of the year, *Handsel Monday*, and receive their *luck morsel*, taking it only from one person on that day, lest the luck which they anticipate may be changed from good to bad. For this reason they seek the luck morsel from some person of a good, benevolent and hearty reputation; and often travel miles to receive it from the hands of some party, whose *handsel* probably on a previous New Year had preluded good fortune since.

A writer in 1824 relates of the French, that, on the first day of the year, the parents bestow portions on their children, brothers on their sisters, and husbands on their wives. Carriages may be seen rolling through the streets from early morn with cargoes of *bonbons*, *souvenirs*, &c.; and pastry cooks and their boys are to be met with, carrying upon boards enormous temples, pagodas, churches and play-houses made of flour and sugar. It is by no means uncommon for a man of eight or ten thousand francs a year to make presents which cost him a fifteenth of his income. No person able to give, must pay a visit, empty-handed. Every one accepts, and every one, (females excepted) gives according to their means. The morning is passed in visits and gossiping at the confectioner's shops, which are the great lounge on the occasion; and the evening, like that of Christmas, concludes with hilarious merriment.

The Norwegians and Swedes are not behind their more western brethren in the peculiarity of their festivities. In Norway there is a very delicate way of giving a lady a Christmas present, which generally consists of a brooch, a pair of earrings, or some other jewel or trinket. It is put in a truss of hay. The door of the lady's house is pushed open and a bundle of hay or straw, a sheaf of corn or a bag of chaff is flung in. In this the fair recipient has to search for her present, after the oft-spoken pastime of seeking a needle in a bundle of hay. It causes, of course, much anticipation, anxiety and good humor. One of the most practical and delightful customs here is the practice of giving a dinner to the birds on Christmas Day. In the morning every gable, gateway, barn-door and paling is decorated with a sheaf of corn fixed on the top of a tall pole, from which it is intended and hoped that the birds will regale themselves happily and heartily on the festive day. Even the humblest and lowliest peasant will save up by the handful something for the "birds of the air," and what is not pecked on Christmas Day is left to them for the holidays, or as provision for the birds during the Winter. The chirping and caroling of the birds about these little granaries gives an air of heartiness to the day about the house which can easily be appreciated by any who live in the country in Winter times.

On the New-Year's day in Norway friends call on each other as here, the routine of wine-sipping, kissing, flirting and nibbling from house to house being the same. Between Christmas and Twelfth Day (6th of January) mummers are on foot. They are called "*Julebukker*," or Christmas goblins. They generally make their appearance after dark masked and dressed fantastically, and are entertained at the house to which they may call. The scene is often of a very motley and pleasant description, a man betimes playing the host at once to a Mistic Punch, a Mephistophiles, a Charlemagne, Number Nip, Gustavus, Oberon and various other historical or mythological characters. The mummers perform their antics in silence, representing probably the ghosts of the persons whose names they bear.

FREDERIKA BREMER gives us a pleasant glimpse of Christmas times in a letter in her *Homes of the New World*. She was in New-Orleans at the writing, and thought that Christmas was no Christmas there. "I thought," she says, "of the Christmas early morning service in our country churches, of the sledgings thither in the gray morning twilight, through pine woods, along the fresh snow; I thought of the little cottages in the woods, shining out with their Christmas candles; of the train of small peasant sledges, with their bells ringing merrily by the way; of the beautiful Church, with its dark background of wood beaming with its lighted meadows; of the cheerful scene of light and purple within it; those good country folk in their warm costume; I saw the representative of the Diet of Trieste enter in his wolf-skin cloak at the church door; I saw the children with their beaming glances; I heard the animated, powerful hymn, 'Hail to thee, lovely morning hour!' Yes, that was Christmas life and Christmas joy!"

In Ireland the Christmas festival is one of great joy and unity; the New Year is of considerably lesser importance. On the former, the people go round giving and receiving *Christmas boxes*,—any gift being termed a *box*. Some of the more humorous give the applicants a box on the head, and wish them, as TOM HOOD used to wish his readers, "A happy new ear." At this time the Irish deck their houses with branches of the holly tree and sprigs of ivy interweaved. All the relations of a family assemble together and keep up the time with singing, dancing, exhibiting their presents, games and considerable drollery. In the Churches there is a grand High Mass by torchlight after 12 o'clock on Christmas Eve, and the time is one of great ceremony with the Catholic religion. Christmas day and Good Friday are those most respected by the Irish—the extremes of fasting and feasting—the former being the most joyous, the latter the most penitential in their religious calendar. On the day succeeding Christmas—St. Stephen's day—mummers go from house to house, soliciting money to get up a merry-making at night time. They carry a wren in a rustic wicker cage, which has been caught in the morning before the cavalcade, and sing:

"The wren—the wren—the king of all birds,
On St. Stephen's day was caught in the furze.
Although he is little his honor is great,
Rise up landlady and give him a treat."

At night they have bon-fires outside the house where they meet; and considerable capering, drinking and love-making, both in and out doors.

In Scotland the festivity is one of much mirth like the French, youths and maidens selected for the purpose are "up in the mornin' early," assailing the doors of their neighbors with a song of the season, and presenting them in good faith the bowl whereof the parties taste. In the Highlands, we learn from Mr. CHAMBERS' "Traditions of Edinburgh," the first night of the New Year is marked by a curious custom, of which no trace exists in the Lowlands. Young and old having collected, probably at some substantial laird's or farmer's house; one of the strictest of the party gets a dried cow's hide, which he drags behind him. The rest follow, beating the hide with sticks, and singing:

"Hug man a',
Yellow bag,
Beat the skin,
Carlin in neuk,
Carlin in kirk,
Carlin been at the fire.
Spit in her two eyes,
Spit in her stomach,
Hug man a'."

After going round the house three times, they halt at the door, and each person utters an extempore rhyme, extolling the hospitality of the landlord and landlady. After which they are plentifully regaled with bread, butter, cheese and whisky. Before leaving the house one of the party burns the breast part of the skin of a sheep, and puts it to the nose of every one, that all may smell it as a charm against witchcraft and every infection.

The same reliable authority informs us that the doings of the *Guizards*, or Maskers, form a conspicuous feature in the New Year's festivities. The evenings upon which these worthies appear are those of Christmas day, Hagmanay (the last day of the year,) New Year's day, and the first Monday in January. Such of the boys as can sing wear masks, and dress up in old shirts belonging to their fathers. Each masker is attended by a kind of humble squire, in the garb of a girl, with an old woman's cap and a broomstick. She is called Bessie, and shares in the proceeds of the enterprise. She goes before her principal; opens all the doors at which he chooses to sing; and during the song sweeps the floor with her broom, accompanying the movement with many mad pranks and antics. The usual reward of this entertainment is one half-penny (a cent.)

In the lowlands the Guizards enact a sort of play somewhat resembling the St. George of Cornwall. It is called "Galatian," and the *dramatis personæ* are two fighting men, or knights, one called the *Black Knight*, the other *Galatian* and sometimes *John*. The former is attired in a tartan and a cavalry cap, the hero wearing a large cocked hat, shirt, and wooden sword. There is also a *Doctor* in the piece, a "chorus" man, as in the Greek dramas, and, of course, a "purse bearer," named *Judas*. This piece, or dialogue, may be found in CHAMBERS' *Popular Rhymes, Fireside Stories, and Amusements of Scotland*. It is chiefly composed of fighting, dancing and singing. The performances generally take place in the kitchen, and are no doubt acceptable to the audience.

These good old customs, as has been observed, are salutary. Friendly feelings are revived by their indulgence, which otherwise might probably cease; and we agree with the old author who recommends the New-Year observances thus:—"If I send a New-Year's gift to my friend, it shall be a token of my friendship; if to my benefactors, a token of my gratitude; if to the poor, which at this season must never be forgot, it shall be to make their hearts sing for joy, and to give praise and adoration to the Giver of all good gifts."

"Then have every heart its chimes, men,
And while woman's voice is here
We'll sing hopes for better times, men,
On the death of the poor old year."

Having made a hasty call to peep in at the festivities, seasonable merry-makings, and good customs of the nations, we take a turn homewards, bringing with us the last chants of the *Guizards*, to convey to our readers, as well our wishes to them generally, as a pleasant memory of the day.

"Blessed be the man o' this house,
And the mistress also,
And all the little babies
That round the table grow;
Their pockets full of money,
Their bottles full of beer,
A MERRY CHRISTMAS, Guizard,
And a HAPPY NEW-YEAR."

Scenes for Christmas.

At this time of year, when so many are enjoying pleasant homes and holidays, it is well to look at those who have not these things—not for the sake of a useless pity, but for the sake of arousing us to make the hard-pressed and the homeless happier, if only for a day.

THE COLD HOME.

One of the frostiest days of this December, I was passing a block of tenement houses on First-avenue, when a boy and girl of some ten and twelve years skipped out of an open door. They stopped a moment to look at some men digging around a gas-pipe in the street, and I had a chance of watching them. Both had little dirty baskets, evidently for picking up coal; the boy wore a thin jacket and ragged trousers, which did not at all keep out the cold. The girl had a flimsy shawl thrown over her head, and a very slight-looking dress; neither had shoes. Their faces were pale, but bright and joyous. I went up to them, and was soon in conversation. They seemed very cheerful, and not to care in the least for the cold. They were going out to get fuel for their mother, whose room they pointed out to me. They did not go to school, "'cause they hadn't no shoes nor clothes!"

I went up to the mother's room, at the very top of the building. She was a stout, hearty woman, who met me rather suspiciously, until she found my object. There were two younger children in the room, who sat on a bed, on the floor, crying, from the cold, probably. The place was very cheerless and bare; no fire in the stove, and hardly any furniture. The mother sat down on the bed, and began to rub the children's hands, who were evidently hungry as well as shivering. She said she was a widow, and that she made a living by peddling, but she could not make enough to feed and clothe her children; that she had sold her clothes and her bedding to buy them food. They were tidy, sweet children, and it was very sad to see their chilled faces and tearful eyes. I at once engaged, on the part of the ladies in the Fortieth-street Industrial School, that the girls should be clothed if they attended it, and that the boy should find a home if he would come to our office. She was supplied with coal by the kindness of a friend.

And yet, though for her pure young children too much could hardly be done, in such a woman there is little confidence to be put.

In nine cases of ten, it is probable, some cursed vice has thus reduced her, and that, if her children be not separated from her, she will drag them down, too.

MISERY.

A few houses beyond, I entered a lower room. It smelt odiously; a heap of cinders and coal were in one corner, of refuse in another. Pails of dirty water had been emptied on the floor, potatoe skins, rags, dirty clothes, dishes, and bed-clothes were scattered about. There was no fire. Yet worse than the room, more squalid, wretched, dismal, uncared for and unhoping in appearance, was the woman—sickly-looking, deformed by over-work, soon after child-birth, eyes diseased through foul ventilation, half-shivering with fever and ague, weak and sad-faced. She carried a sallow, weakened infant in her arms, who might almost seem a monkey except for an occasional expression over the wan features of unnatural care, which happily the animals never wear.

Her husband had had fever and ague, and fallen out of work; she had just born her baby and could not do anything. *They did not know what to do.* Rent to pay, themselves to feed, fuel and all—and *no work!*

Ye who, those Christmas holidays, sit at over-loaded tables and before cheery fires, think of such scenes. This is the other side of the beautiful picture you see!

And yet here, as everywhere in the universe of God, the evil lies deeper than the surface. Even Charity's merciful hand, which at least blesses the giver, cannot cure it.

THE WIFE.

Last Winter in that dreary time when so many working men's homes were cheerless, and the depressing sight met us so often, of strong-handed men, willing to work, sitting idle by their fire-sides, I used to visit one pitiable woman. She was young and an American, with a husband who looked even younger than herself. They had a bare upper-room in a tenement house; he with a spruce coat, nice shirt, sat on the floor by the fire smoking a pipe, while she sewed for his bread. He had looked for work till he was tired and disheartened. At length, he went up into the country for employment and obtained it; she fell sick in his absence, and I found her one day lying on the floor, with little covering and nothing to eat for herself and her two children. All this time, her husband sent her no wages and wrote not a word to her. Yet it was beautiful, most wonderful then, to see her faith and love for him. "He had forgotten; he *would* send! I need not leave her anything, for he was sure to supply her. He had such a heart—if he only *would not touch liquor.*"

Not poverty, nor sickness, nor neglect could weaken the old, undying, woman's trust in her beloved. I did not know then that he had reduced her from comfort to poverty, and brought her and hers to disgrace and trouble by his habits. Her children in the meantime were taken into the Hudson River Industrial School.

Our friends aided the family last Winter, but in the Spring we lost sight of them all, until this Winter, we discovered their house through one of the little girls, who was imprisoned for either stealing or begging.

I saw the mother again, more unhappy and bedraggled-looking even than last Winter. She wept bitterly over her little girl. The child was the daughter of brighter days, but as she and her husband grew poorer, they could not take care of her. An older girl near her enticed her away to the dance-houses, and sometimes she even stole from her mother to get money to go there. She was glad when she heard of her being taken up, and now she would be happy if we would take the whole charge of her and find a home for her.

"To think of my child coming on the street at last!" she said, with an agony of tears.

In the feeling of the moment, she related to me her history—a life once happy and surrounded with pleasant circumstances, but now plunging down from misery to misery.

The keen pain of it all—more than disgrace, or the penury about her or the ill-fate of her children—was *his* neglect and ill-treatment. The last Summer, she told me frankly, he had come home one night, and in his intoxication, had threatened to kill her with a knife. She fled with her little girl, and as they wandered about sobbing in the darkness, a policemen had found them and put them in the Station-house. And the next morning, not having a single person to befriend her or testify for her, she had been sent up to Blackwell's Island for three months, as a vagrant and prostitute. "All that time," she said, with a burst of sobs, "he never came near me nor even asked for me—and you know last Winter how I slaved for him!—and what is there I wouldn't do for him!"

In her story she called up the first she ever knew of these bad habits in him; and the time, which seemed branded into her soul, when he first came home drunk and *struck* her. "I thought I should have died!" she said, wildly. "And, oh, mother saw it! she can tell you what was after that! I cannot!" pressing her hands tight on her heart, the tears flowing down her cheeks.

She said, too, that lately he had struck her to the earth with a chair, which made her so weak now. Her mother's heart was breaking with it all, she said, and though she did not say it, it seemed as if her own were too.

She had lost the last thing a woman of her former habits loses—the pride in neat appearance. "But," she said, apologetically, "you know everything I earn must go to him and the children. He dresses well, poor fellow! and they don't have too much now!"

If she could but see it, it is just such dowdiness which sends the husband to the dram-shop instead of home.

Our friends are going to keep the children, and to aid in getting her clothes and employment. But the poison is in them. The husband will probably die a drunkard; the young wife, who had left comfort and home for his poverty, will either kill herself or perish of a broken-heart; and the *children?* There is the hope. Who will aid us in doing something for them?

It is a sad, sad history. Such come each day before us. The world groans with sin and pain and want. Shall this cheerful Anniversary carry peace and cure and hope to any more of such? C. L. B.

No. 11 Clinton Hall, Astor-place.

Journal of the Newsboys' Lodging-House.

THE "PROFESSOR'S" ACCOUNT OF HIS TRAVELS.

TUESDAY, Sept. 11, 1855.

"The Newsboy SULLIVAN, nicknamed 'Professor,' returned from Boston, where he recently was, if his travels' history be true, and he made his appearance to-night among his old companions at the lodging-house. He is a very entertaining little fellow, and disposed to make himself agreeable. He has a very tenacious memory, and has by heart a number of historical passages, anecdotes of celebrated men, speeches made on remarkable occasions, comic songs and droll stories. His mind is in fact an Olla Podrida of those things; and he sung and recited to-night, at Mr. TRACY'S desire, in very good style. He gave a slight sketch of his travels and experiences. He went from New-York to New-London on the boat, thence to Boston by Railroad. He was very communicative on the subject of 'high prices' in Boston. He did not care, he said, to remain longer there, as everything was twelve feet high—so high that he could not reach it—he paid a shilling a night for lodgings, twenty cents for a beef-stake, which he could have in New-York for six. He is particularly fond of fish—mackerel was his favorite, and that was a shelf higher than the beef-stake. He sold almanacs and books, and just cleared his expenses, sung a few times at the theatre, and in the saloons where he was a favorite; had been on very good terms with the Boston boys. The Sabbath he had never broken there; he had attended Sunday school regularly; he had not purchased a license for selling newspapers; this would have cost him a dollar, and the price of mackerel deducted from his purse, left a remainder which would not pay his initiation fee. His natural propensity for 'making a muss' he had but seldom indulged in—he would not for the future. 'Fatty,' who is incapable of envy or jealousy of a newsboy who rivals him in natural eloquence, and surpasses in what he has acquired, with his usual good nature, was loud in his applauses of the Professor, when he had sung a new version of 'Villikens and his Dinah,' and the 'Grandfather.' He proposed that a collection should be made for SULLIVAN, and put in the first cent himself. The Professor said he had often thought of the lodging-house—three cheers for it! He had often thought of his snug bed here, when on board boats and among the indifferent boarding-houses. He had not slept on a bed half so comfortable. In appearance, the Professor, though smart, is not remarkably shrewd. His hair is cut very close, and his eyes, though not piercing, are very observant. But he had no fair scope for his peculiar talents in Boston, and he returned to the empire city to try his luck again.

SUNDAY, Sept. 30, 1855.

PROFESSOR DANNY FEEDING THE HUNGRY.

DANNY'S *forte* is doing the Samaritan. He "picked up" another miserable-looking boy to-day, a street outcast, dirty and ragged, with a great wound on his nose, and a most woe-worn look. "Look at his feet, Mr. TRACY," said he. "I gave him his breakfast, and the last three cents I had towards his lodgings. What will I do for my supper? Well, it is no matter. This poor sleep-out has a father who lays it on when he is in his passion. He turned out JACK (Becker) 'cos he was no good to him; he couldn't make four shillings a day by stealing timber. Well, we will get him into the bath, and plaster up his broken nose with an India-rubber bandage. I had a very bad foot one time, and I doctored it myself with a magnetic plaster and a buckskin bandage. Cheer up, Jack! I'll make a man of you before long! you are under my partnership now." JACK wiped his eyes, and gave a look at the Professor that was eloquent with gratitude. He put in three cents for JACK, and DANNY sent round his cap, producing from some mysterious corner of his tattered pants a cent, which he regretted was not very good, but might pass muster with what he had already given. Among some three or four he collected fifteen cents, which he said would help to get JACK his breakfast, and "I will see and start him in the newspaper business in the morning." He next helped to undress his friend—it was not a task of much difficulty—got him into the bath, jumped in after him, and set to work with the scrubbing-brush and soap, having soused him well with Croton water. He was soon another individual. "Why," said DANNY, "we are a wonderful changed after the soap-suds—who'd a-knowed us now?" JACK'S nose was next "plastered up," as DANNY phrased it, and his hair was trimmed. He looked quite refreshed and happy among the newsboys. "I have done a day's work, though 'tis Sunday," said DANNY. "I gave the two Bostoners their dinners, picked up, fed, washed and cleaned poor JACK—put him through first-rate—poulticed his unfortunate nose, and took two wandering sheep half-ways to the Sunday School. Well, I had my reward here, too! it came in the shape of cakes and coffee, and a plate of broiled mackerel—first-rate fish that."

TUESDAY, Oct. 9, 1855.

THE PROFESSOR SETS OUT ON HIS TRAVELS.

DANNY was up town, at the office, to-day, preparatory to his departure for Louisville. He unstrapped a kind of box, which he carried before him like a barrel-organ, and laid it on the table.

"I'm a makin' up something to sell in the boats and hotels on the way," said DANNY. "I've got sommot for every taste. Here are some excellent Sunday-school papers, and a good cookery book; also the *Life of Dick Turpin*, and won't I get some of your reports Mr. MACY. I'll show 'em up at the hotels to the folk, and tell 'em all about the newsboys of New-York." "I am sorry you are going so soon, DANNY," said Mr. COLOPY, "you have been a very amusing fellow at the lodging-house, and we could not help liking you." "Oh! I will write to ye," said DANNY—his face looking a little overcast, "I will send ye my story in a letter, and all about my travels, and how I get along. I'll return in two months; there may be a fall in the price of mackerel by then. Tell Mr. TRACY to take care of my little Broken-nose; what will become of him when I am gone? Won't you have a something to remember me by. Here is a book of very amusing anecdotes; or, the *Life of Dick Turpin*." "Well, DANNY, I don't desire any intimacy with Master TURPIN." "Well, then, here's the *Child's Guardian*—and I've at hand a good cookery book—you may learn how to broil mackerel (fine fish that) and dress calf's head out of it." "I have no particular use of a cookery book at present, DANNY—I've got no wife, and—" "Well, when you *have*, you can just show it her—don't refuse me," and he looked so wistfully at COLOPY that he really could not pain him by rejecting his gift.

Mr. TRACY was taking his dinner at a saloon, and had not been long there when he observed seated near him at a table our friend DANNY. He was regaling himself on a plate of calf's head, which he discussed with much relish. "I am takin' my last dinner in New-York, Mr. TRACY," said he—"I kind o' like calf's head. It is a very costly dish in the Old Country, but here the cheapness makes it less cared about, I believe. I change my diet for health's sake. It won't do to be always atin' mack'rel—splendid fish that."

Mr. TRACY had just entered the lodging-house when he heard DANNY'S footsteps. He had appointed to meet him at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and it was before the time. "I am not quite at leisure to see you yet, DANNY," said Mr. TRACY, "you have come too soon." "Oh! I thought I was very punctual," said the Professor, looking up at the clock. Mr. TRACY took him into his office, and having found him in sad want of clothes, fitted him up smartly and comfortably, with a good flannel over-coat, and other things. And so the Professor set out on his travels. We hope we shall soon hear from him again.

SCIENTIFIC.

Sundry Gleanings from Various Departments.

THE DUDLEY OBSERVATORY AT ALBANY.

The public inauguration of this enterprise is intended to take place in August next, during the sitting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science in Albany. Dr. B. A. GOULD, Jr., will take charge of the Observatory and conduct the observations, under the supervision of Professors BACHE and PEIRCE. We understand that Hon. EDWARD EVERETT has consented to deliver an address at the inauguration. This establishment will be an exceedingly valuable addition to the number of posts for astronomical observation in the country, and it is likely to be well managed.

RAILROAD TELEGRAPHS.

A correspondent has a good hint to offer on the subject of Railroad Telegraphs: "The lines already finished could at a small cost use the subterranean gutta percha covered wire, or the ordinary iron wire on poles. On new Railroads a stout iron rod, as the topmost rail to the fence, with arches over, or subterranean under the crossings, would be a durable protection against cattle and a good conductor; indeed, it is probable that difficulties will shortly be so far surmounted that the iron rails of the roads will themselves be available as electric conductors."

A NEW MUSEUM.

Through the liberality of Mr. NATHAN JACKSON, Williams College has been enriched by a beautiful structure, designed as a Museum of Natural History. The Alumni and students will do *Alma Mater* a good service by taking pains to collect specimens for her use.

LIBERIA IRON.

The Colonizationists, whose delight it is to magnify their Colony on the shore of Africa, have made strenuous efforts to bring the native iron of Liberia into notice and to a market. Skillful mineralogists and chemists have lately given opinions, derived from careful analyses, to the effect that the specimens submitted to their inspection were true native, and not meteoric iron. The quality is said to be good, and great hopes are beginning to be built.

THE EAST INDIAN IRON.

The Iron Works of the East India Company give, it is said, excellent promise. The last report makes an exhibit of the fact that 32 cwt. of ore and 32 cwt. of fuel, costing not more than 5s. 3d. and 18s. 6d. (sterling) per ton respectively, have been found sufficient to make *a ton of pig iron*, the expenditure on account of labor at the furnace being, in the same time, at the rate of 8s. 10d. per ton of pig. The fact is cited in evidence of the low cost at which iron of approved quality can be produced, so far as it depends upon labor and the price of materials.

LONDON SEWERAGE.

The foul water of the Thames has disgusted the London people for a long time back. The Lord Mayor recently called a meeting to consider the subject. Professional men only were invited to attend this gathering; but no definite action seems to have been taken. In 1849, the *Times* blew a blast against the filthiness of the river, and declared that it was a nursery of choleraic affections. It is now suggested, by way of remedy, that capacious reservoirs be constructed for the reception of the sewerage of the city, and so the river be preserved hereafter as sweet as circumstances will permit.

NEW IRON LIGHTHOUSE.

Lieutenant MEADE, U. S. Topographical Engineers, has designed a new iron lighthouse for the Florida Reefs. It is now in process of construction by Philadelphia manufacturers. The structure will be 150 feet in height, and 50 feet in diameter at the base. It is built in the form of an octagon, strengthened by eight cast iron columns outside, from which braces and ties extend. The sections, one above the other, are equally as well made and secured. The braces are of the most substantial character, but unenclosed.

THE NEW-JERSEY MINES.

The State Geological Survey of New-Jersey is progressing. Dr. KITCHILL reports that in the counties of Morris and Sussex, about forty different mines have been examined, and four complete suites of specimens collected. This collection numbers 3,000 specimens, embracing different varieties of ores, rocks and associated minerals of each mine. When arranged in the cabinet, they will exhibit the precise character of the ores, &c., of each mine. Mr. WUETZ, State Chemist, is engaged in the laboratory, in Trenton, in making the necessary analysis and examination of these specimens, preparatory to the next report.

STEAM BOILER EXPLOSIONS NOT CAUSED BY STEAM.

That is to say—it is a theory of Mr. JACOB HARSHMAN of Dayton, Ohio. A pamphlet, just published, set forth Mr. HARSHMAN'S notions. He claims to have ascertained, by means of strict mathematical computations, that simple steam-pressure expansion is inadequate to cause a violent explosion of steam-boilers, or to project fragments to great distances. He has a new theory, which he calls the *Ethereal-Caloric*, and he explains it in this wise:

"The explosion occurs while the water passes from the liquid to the gaseous, and from the gaseous to the ethereal-caloric state. Sometimes the explosion may occur, (if there is much water in the explosive condition,) between the liquid and gaseous state, and at other times, if there is but little water in the explosive condition, and the boiler strong, the explosive progress within the boiler may be carried beyond the gaseous state before the shell will yield."

All of which is very clear. But steam-boilers still blow up, and, unhappily, continue to kill people, simply because the engineers do not attend to their duty. The best preventive of such troubles is to keep the water well up in the boilers, to see that the engineer keeps sober, and to make the iron stout and strong in the first place. Under this "Ethereal-caloric" theory, boilers ought to blow up regularly, and murder everybody who comes near them: we are inclined to the belief that the system won't obtain.

A NEW WAY TO SHARPEN EDGE-TOOLS.

A German scientific journal tells the following, for the benefit of mechanics. It is tolerably queer, but is going the rounds as something good. Who is inclined to spoil his best razor by testing it?

"It has long been known—says the authority—that the simplest method of sharpening a razor is to put it for half an hour in water to which has been added one-twentieth of its weight of muriatic or sulphuric acid, then lightly wipe it off, and after a few hours set it on a hone. The acid here supplies the place of a whetstone by corroding the whole surface uniformly, so that nothing further but a smooth polish is necessary. The process never injures good blades, while badly hardened ones are frequently improved by it, although the cause of such improvement remains unexplained. Of late this process has been applied to many other cutting instruments. The workman at the beginning of his noon-spell, or when he leaves off in the evening, moistens the blades of his tools with water acidified as above, the cost of which is almost nothing. This saves the consumption of time and labor in whetting, which moreover speedily wears out the blades. The mode of sharpening here indicated would be found especially advantageous for sickles and scythes."

The Navy Retired List.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: As was to have been expected, the Senate is overwhelmed with petitions, remonstrances, and protests from naval officers, whose names did not pass the scrutiny of the Board convened at Washington last Summer. They come in various forms, asking either a review of the action of the Board, or a modification of the law of reorganization.

In considering the appeals that are being made, it is not my intention to commence by asserting, much less attempting to prove, that there are not amongst those making them a few persons who can show some cause for feeling aggrieved at the treatment they have received. But the only questions that would seem to arise are, whether they are pursuing a judicious course in their manner of seeking to mollify law or revise judgment? and if all are sure upon what ground they stand? Although the records from which the Naval Board formed its opinions have never yet seen the light, yet there is good reason for believing there are such records, and, also, that they can be produced. Now, therefore, in petitioning, remonstrating and protesting, great circumspection is necessary, as the published proceedings of this Board would be of little benefit to any, and they might affect disadvantageously a large number. In justice to the latter class, they should remain private, or only be opened to the inspection of such as may be specially appointed to act in the premises.

It is more than probable, aye, quite certain, that these same records must contain facts as well established as that the world revolves, although they may not have been obtained by means of the form of legal testimony—facts that there never have been attempts to dispute—nay, facts that have even been acknowledged. I do not doubt, for one moment, that the members of the Naval Board are willing to produce these records, whenever they may be called upon to do so.

Whatever course the Senate may think it incumbent upon them to adopt with regard to the Reserved List, the suggestion that the President should renominate those on it, is not only not feasible, but impossible. They still hold their commissions, and such a proceeding would, therefore, only avail the officers dropped from the Navy, who, of course, it would be injustice to reappoint to active service, in detriment to the ones retired. Nor would it be right for Senators, while deliberating how to amend this much-complained-of action, to act upon the *ab uno disce omnes* principle; but each individual must be taken up separately, on his own merits, else the weak will take advantage of the strong, and push forward claims to which they have no title.

By means of your journal I have suggested what occured to me the most reasonable form of modification of the law relating to the efficacy of the Navy, and I have yet neither heard nor read of any proposition that can be considered an improvement upon it, so far, at least, as the officers retired are concerned. That made by Senator SEWARD, upon presenting the petition of Commander BULLUS, is somewhat similar, though more economical, and if it can be put into the form of a law without ambiguity, would meet the difficulties of the case.

What may be the result of all the complaints it is not easy to conjecture. It is asserted that the nominations of the recently promoted officers will be sent to the Senate, by the President, at an early day, and it appears to be the prevailing opinion that they will be confirmed. Or, if they should not be, it is within the province of the President to fill back upon the law, and say they are already confirmed by that act. The law itself cannot be repealed, for its functions have ceased, as your Washington correspondent wrote you a short time since, and it is, consequently, non-existent. It should, therefore, be remembered by such officers as intend to petition, that a repeal of the act of which they complain is viewed as impracticable, while the passage of a modified law to meet their particular cases is not.

NAUTILUS.

News from Texas.

We learn from the San Antonio *Herald* that Lieut. MELCHER, with the remainder of the Mexican Boundary Expedition, arrived at that place on the 1st inst.

The Democrats of Austin have nominated Dr. R. N. LANE for Mayor of that city. E. H. PECK, Esq., is the nominee of the American Party.

The Houston *Telegraph* learns that Mr. J. SHELBY YOUNG, a promising young lawyer of Brenham, committed suicide on the night of the 1st instant, by shooting himself with a pistol. The *Telegraph* says:

"Mr. Young was highly respected by a large circle of friends and acquaintances; was a man of fine intellect, and of superior intelligence and attainments. He was formerly from Kentucky. No cause was known for

MUNICIPAL.

THE ALDERMEN.

The business of the Board was trifling. The Jones pavement matter was referred back to the Committee.

The compilation of Corporation Ordinances is proceeding as rapidly as circumstances will permit, under the supervision of Wm. Kent, Esq. A communication from that gentleman promises the completion of the work by February.

Mr. Loss brought in a report embodying an ordinance to prevent storage of fireworks within the fire limits, (Battery to Thirty-second-street.) The Board adopted the ordinance. The penalty imposed is a forfeiture of the property and a sale by auction, the proceeds to go to the Fire Department Fund.

The Mayor was called upon for information touching his action in reference to an up-town Post-Office, and what answer, if any, he has received from the Postmaster-General in regard thereto.

The Board concurred in the adoption of the ordinance making additional appropriations for assessment and revenue bonds. The amount is $1,519,866. This is in addition to the appropriations for 1855. Rather "steep."

The accounts of the Croton Department for the past year have been examined and found correct.

The Board concurred in the additional appropriation of $4,000 to the Society for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents.

Mr. Fox rose to a question of privilege. The Alderman of the Ninth had insinuated at the last meeting that he (Fox) couldn't see after 6 o'clock, and had intimated that he was given to habits of intoxication.

Mr. Voorhis explained. Nothing had been further from his mind than imputations upon the society of Mr. Fox. When he said, joccosely, that Fox couldn't see after 6 o'clock, he meant it, if he meant anything, in the old-fashioned Knickerbocker sense—that he was too Dutchy to keep awake. The trouble with the gentleman probably was, that (being a widower) he was in a hurry to get away for the purpose of visiting some good-looking young widow.

Fox and Voorhis were seen, five minutes afterwards, laughing heartily together—good friends as ever.

A motion on meetings of the Board having been brought up, Mr. Loan thought it was indecorous for the Board to hold on so pertinaciously to office. Mr. Voorhis held to nearly the same belief. There was a general buncombe talk all around the Board.

The Russ Pavement report was taken up, and the whole subject was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Varian recommended champering the edges of the blocks of the pavement.

Mr. W. Tucker liked the two-inch groove.

Mr. Briggs decidedly opposed the idea of expending $100,000 for the grooving.

The Board adjourned to Thursday.

THE COUNCILMEN.

It was late last evening before there was a quorum of members present in the Board of Councilmen, but when the Board did organize, there was a large amount of routine business done. There were nearly one hundred petitions and reports acted upon, the greater portion of them having reference to paving cross walks, fencing in and filling lots, assessment corrections, &c.

After the Board had decided to resolve itself into Committee of the Whole, the President called Mr. Gray to the Chair, and he declined serving. The gentleman being a candidate for the next Presidency of the Board, there was a general desire to give him a chance to show his points, and they therefore declined to excuse him. Notwithstanding the vote he refused, stating that it was the only chance the President would have to call him, and the President then called Mr. Wandell. After passing all the bills on the calendar to a third reading, the Committee rose and the Board adjourned.

Board of Supervisors.

The Supervisors held a legal and regular meeting yesterday, the Mayor appearing in the Board and occupying his seat as Chairman. The Recorder, also, was present. Sundry small bills were ordered to be paid, but the Board refused to pay a Doctor's bill for $10, for aid rendered at night. The Mayor opposed this claim on principle—the Board having no right to spend the public money for such purposes.

Mr. Connolly, County Clerk, brought in a bill for $1,172 for official services, &c., Jan. 1, 1856, including stationery account for the County Canvassers and drawing panels of Jurors. The bill was referred.

Statistics of Shame in New-York.

A complete census is being taken of the houses of ill-fame in the City. The undertaking has been entrusted to the officers of the Police Department in whose beats these houses of shame exist. The report will include the name, age, place of nativity, and, if alien, the reasons of immigration, with the date of arrival here, with all accounts of moneys provided for such immigration. It will state the ability or inability to write and read, the social state and number of children, with their position as to civil rights; the length of time since which the respondent has lived her present mode of life, the cause of adopting it, the calling the party previously followed, whether her parents are or were addicted to the use of intoxicating liquors, and much other information of the sort.

Thus far but little trouble has been experienced in obtaining answers to the various questions. Several parties that have been examined have been found to be pure and honest, although living in the immediate vicinity of so much vice as induced the belief that they, too, were of the number of the fallen. Several instances of this kind have been discovered.

The Schools.

THE EVENING SCHOOLS WOUND UP.

The Evening Schools wound up their exercises for the term on Friday evening. That of the First Ward was attended by a large number of visitors—an encouraging fact for that quarter of the City. There was a numerous crowd of ladies and gentlemen, lookers-on, in the Sixteenth Ward Schools, but in the Eighteenth the visitors were very scarce. In the Seventh and Eleventh, Twentieth and Twenty-second, the visitors were abundant; in the Tenth, few; in the Fourteenth, Fourth and Sixth, fewer still. These facts are very significant.

A gentleman who has a sort of mania for such benevolences we "spotted" in the Sixteenth, Eighth, Fourth, Tenth, Fourteenth and First Wards, giving books by the handfull to the best scholars and most worthy. The Colored School in Laurens-street was in a state of prodigious excitement, from the reception of knives, gold pens, portfolios, porte monnaies, and a silver watch, for the crack scholars, from the same quarter. Master John Murray, for his unusual merit, was the happy recipient of the watch. It was worth half an eagle to see how the dusky youths behaved under the infliction. The attendance on these Schools during the past term has been unusually large and regular. The next term opens on the evening of the 3d of January, for two months, and then, we suspect, the attendance will be still more numerous. Great good grows out of the institution.

SCHOOL RECEPTIONS.

The large Primary School, No. 11, in Seventeenth street, Miss M. L. Macfarlan, Principal, gave its closing reception for the year on Friday morning, a large number of visitors being present. Fourteen certificates for six months' punctual attendance and perfect deportment and scholarship, were given out.

The singing was good. The singing and whistling of Yankee Doodle by 1,000 little ones brought down the house.

The girls in Miss Preston's Grammar School in the same building gave a public reception to their friends the same day.

The closing solo, by Miss Edwina Scott, was the gem of the occasion.

The Boys' Grammar School, of the Twenty-second Ward School, No. 17, in Forty-seventh-street, near the Eighth-avenue,—James Monteith, Esq., Principal,—held its first formal reception on Friday. Mr. M. F. Guest and R. H. Thomson, of the Board of Education, took charge. The exercises were unique and interesting,—especially the drill of Company A of the "Education Guards," whose arms are a large wooden pen, with a uniform consisting of gold bands on each shoulder of the officers, and red ones on the privates. The regularity and steadiness of movement displayed was remarkable, and reflects much credit on Mr. Monteith and their youthful captain, Chas. Wilmarth.

The singing taught by Mr. Nash was very good indeed. There is a piano in this school,—boys' school though it is.

The class-rooms are smaller than in any school building in the City; the average attendance, 315. The Twenty-second Ward greatly needs another first-class school-house in the neighborhood of Forty-fourth-street and Tenth-avenue. The Board of Education should make early provision for this urgent case.

One class-room of the three on each floor is but six feet wide, and but eighteen feet long, with a small *smoking* stove to warm it up! The air is pure and the situation very healthy, and we do not remember when we have seen more healthy looking faces in a Public School, in spite of the wretched accommodations. Mr. B. M. Fowler, S. First and Mr. Tuckson made brief and sensible addresses. This is the first notice of No. 17 ever published, we believe.

The Girls' Grammar School, Miss A. Kirkstein, principal, has six assistants, and an attendance of 315. The Primary, Miss M. J. Oliver in charge, had an attendance of 250 children. There were crowds of visitors present.

The Girls' Grammar School, No. 26, in Fortieth-street, Miss Mary Reilly principal, gave their first reception on the same day. The exercises were selected with much judgment, and passed off with interest. Mr. Rennett presented a number of gift books to meritorious pupils. Addresses were made by Dr. Van Alstin, Mr. S. S. Randall and Mr. Shannon, one of the *starting* members of the Board of Education. The singing taught by Mr. Nash was much admired. The rooms were decorated with evergreens and the girls made a charming appearance. Miss Scott, of No. 11, gave a song in her best style, by request, which concluded the exercises for the day.

The large Tenth Ward Boys' Grammar School No. 44, in Allen-street, held its closing Exhibition for the current year on Friday *evening*—which is something novel. A large number of ladies and citizens were present. The exercises were conducted by E. L. Averry, Esq., the able principal in charge, assisted by Commissioner Jones and other school officers, and were of an unusually interesting character.

The school building is the first of the modern, double-winged edifices, with large class rooms, which the Board of Education planned in 1851-2, and is well calculated for comfort and effective teaching.

Holiday vacation in all the schools commences to-morrow. A merry Christmas to all the youngsters.

City Mortality.

The following is the Weekly report of Deaths in the City and County of New-York, from the 16th day of December to the 23d day of December, 1855: Men, 87; women, 87; boys, 106; girls, 90. Total, 370. Adults, 194; children, 205; males, 173; females, 196; colored persons, 0.

DISEASES:

Albuminuria, & Bright's disease of kidneys	2	Dropsy in chest,	1
Anuerism, Aorta	1	Dropsy in head,	10
Apoplexy	2	Dropsy in heart,	1
Asthma	4	Dysentery	3
Bronchitis	10	Enlargement of heart	1
Cancer	1	Erysipelas	1
Cancer of leg	1	Erysipelas, face,	1
Cancer of Liver and stomach	1	Fever, nervous,	1
Cancer, Womb,	2	Fever, puerperal	2
Cancer, Rectum,	1	Fever, remittent	1
Catarrh	1	Fever, scarlet	22
Casualties, bursting of a gun	1	Fever, typhoid	1
Cholera Infantum	1	Fever, typhus	7
Compression of brain (fall)	1	Fracture of leg	1
Congestion, brain	5	Heart, disease of	8
Congestion, lungs	3	Heart, disease of valvular	1
Consumption	48	Inflam. of brain	6
Convul., adult	3	Inflam. of heart	1
Convul., infant	34	Inflam. of liver	4
Croup	15	Inflam of lungs	14
Debility, infant	9	Inflam. stomach	2
Diarrhœa	1	Inflam. of throat	1
Dropsy	7	Inflam. of womb	1
Jaundice	1	Liver, disease of	1
Lues Venereus	1	Malform. heart,	3
Mails, pustule,	1	Marasmus, adult	1
Marasmus, infant	6	Measles	6
Old Age	3	Palsy	5
Pleurisy	1	Premature birth	1
Rheumatism of the heart	1	Rupture of lungs by fall	1
Scrofula	3	Small pox	1
Soften. of brain,	2	Stillborn	30
Suicide, hanging	2	Suicide, jumping from window,	1
Suicide, shooting	2	Unknown to the Jury	1
Ulcer'n bowels	1	Varioloid	1
Total	329		

Hall Thieves—Capt. Carpenter Suggests the Remedy.

We find the following on our desk. It is just as good advice for all other citizens as for Fifth Warders. The precautions it suggests are worth taking. Still, it is better to be robbed once a month than to live in the mortal terror of being robbed, that some feel perpetually:

TO THE CITIZENS OF THE FIFTH WARD.

As this is the season for overcoats, cloaks, &c., and also for visiting one another during the long nights to interchange friendly salutations before a comfortable fire, I deem it my duty, therefore, as the head Police officer of this Ward, to give a friendly caution to all who are in the habit of throwing off their cloaks or overcoats in the hall, to adopt another system. This, too, is particularly applicable to boarding-house keepers. At this season of the year there is a class of thieves called "sneak thieves," who make it a business to prowl through those streets occupied mostly for dwellings, from dusk until about 10 o'clock P. M. They are generally genteel-looking men, with a superabundance of night keys, by which they can obtain admittance into almost any hall door that is only secured by a night-latch. Now I frankly admit that the Police never has been, nor do I believe it possible they ever will be, able to detect and bring to punishment more than a very few of these cowardly thieves, for the reason above stated. It is very natural too, for an officer to suppose, when he sees a genteel-looking man boldly run up a stoop, put his night-key in the door and enter, that he is an inmate of the house. In a word, fellow-citizens, we can be of little use to guard you against such inconvenient and often distressing depredations. I therefore desire to put the remedy more in your own hands. To boarding-house keepers—have a cloak-room in such part of the house as will render it quite impossible for a stranger to pass in or out without being detected. To private families—either have a room for the especial purpose, or lock and bolt your front doors at sunset. To all—keep your cloaks, coats, &c., out of your halls, and, my word for it, the Police will not receive so much of your censure, and you will not be put to the disagreeable necessity of replenishing your Winter wardrobes so often. Respectfully,

DANL. CARPENTER, Captain Fifth District.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Another Difficulty Among the Fighting Men.

JOHN MORRISSEY WANTING A FIGHT WITH TOM HYER, AND THINKS HE CAN "LICK" ANY MAN IN THE WORLD.

The notorious fighting-man, John Morrissey, appears determined to keep before the public and occupy the attention of the legal authorities, even at the expense of another Stanwix Hall tragedy. He seems, like Lover's Irish tailor, to be "blue-mowlded for want of a batin'," and loses no opportunity to look for one. At a late hour on Sunday night he went into Lafayette Hall, No. 597 Broadway, a drinking-shop kept by Messrs. Bates & Jones, and commenced using threatening and abusive language. Tom Hyer and several of his friends were present at the time, regaling themselves at the bar. Mr. Bates, one of the proprietors, fearing a difficulty, requested Morrissey to keep quiet, but he refused to do so, and said that he could "whip any man in the world, Tom Hyer not excepted." The proprietor, fearing that the matter would end in blood, and probably having a proper contempt for another Baker Trial farce, left the premises for the purpose of calling in the Police, when, luckily, Stewart T. Smith and Abraham Webb, recently detailed at the Second District Police Court, who happened to be passing by, entered the "Hall" and quelled the disturbance. Morrissey was, at first, quite obstreperous, declaring "that no d——d Policeman could take him anyhow;" but he was finally quieted, and consented to accompany the officers to the Eighth Ward Station-house, where he was confined all night. In the morning he was brought before Justice Davidson, at the Jefferson Market Police Court. John, in answer to the charge, acknowledged that he had done wrong, said he was not himself at the time, and expressed regret at what had occurred. He was ordered to find bail in $1,000 to keep the peace. The bail not being forthcoming he was locked up in the cells. John was not long incarcerated, however, for his friends hurried themselves to procure bail, which they finally did in the person of Samuel Van Wart, a butcher at the Jefferson Market.

During the examination of the case, the Court-room was crowded by the "fancy," including "artists" and "suckers," who took great interest in the proceedings, and seemed especially desirous that the matter should be kept out of the papers.

The trial of Lewis Baker seems to have had no terror in the eyes of vagabonds, who prowl nightly around the drinking saloons seeking a quarrel, and disgracing the City. Disturbances of this nature have been more frequent the past few weeks than ever before,—and how or when they are to end no one can tell. It would no doubt be somewhat checked if the police magistrates had power to send these bullies to the Penitentiary at once, instead of holding them to bail, which is nothing but a farce.

ROBBING A STORE OF $25,000 WORTH OF GOODS—THE PROPERTY RECOVERED.

An attempt was made at an early hour Sunday morning to rob the store of Jaffray & Sons, at the corner of Broadway and Rector-street. The burglars first effected an entrance by means of skeleton keys, to the store No. 53 Broadway, passed up to the roof, and entered the store of Jaffray & Sons through the scuttle. They made an attempt to open Messrs. J. & Son's safe, but being unsuccessful, ransacked the store, selected about $25,000 worth of goods, which they took through a back door and placed on a hand-cart waiting in Rector-street. A private watchman, who was passing by, observed the front door of No. 53 open, and thinking that something was wrong, sounded an alarm, and ran towards Wall-street to secure the assistance of the First Ward Police. When the Police arrived they found that the robbers had fled, leaving behind the hand-cart and all the stolen property (amounting to about $25,000) packed therein, together with their skeleton keys and other burglars' implements. No arrest has yet been made.

YOUNG BURGLARS.

An unoccupied dwelling at the corner of Duane and Staple streets was entered last evening, about 6 o'clock, by three young burglars, who ransacked the house from top to bottom. Finding nothing of value within the house, they repaired to the roof, and began to strip it of its lead covering. While so engaged, they accidentally dropped a slate on the sidewalk, which attracted the attention of a passer-by, who, on looking up, saw the boys on the roof. Information of the circumstance was at once given at the Fifth Ward Station-house, and officers Story, Green and Van Tassell were dispatched to arrest the offenders. Hearing the officers coming into the house, the young rogues secreted themselves in the closets, where, after a long search, they were found and taken, with their plunder, to the Station-house. The prisoners average from 14 to 18 years of age. They gave their names as John Morrison, John Michaels, Peter McGuire and James Harris. They were brought before Justice Connolly at the tombs, who committed them for examination.

Captain Carpenter, in his return of this affair to the Chief of Police, says that more property is stolen by youngsters, such as those above named, than by all of the famous English burglars that rendezvous in this City.

WHITE BLACKGUARDS.

A couple of white rowdies, named Edward B. Coombs and John Collins, went into the Colored Methodist Episcopal church in Second-street, between Avenues B and C and behaved most shamefully. They interrupted the preacher in the midst of his sermon, by the use of profane and blasphemous language, and, when remonstrated with by the officers of the Church, one of them seemed desirous of getting up a fight in the Church. The Eleventh-Ward Police were called in, and the two blackguards were taken to the Station-house, and locked up all night. In the morning, they were brought before Justice Brennan, who committed them.

CHARGE OF GRAND LARCENY.

George T. Wheeler, aged about 16 years, was brought before Justice Brennan, at the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with stealing a gold watch and chain valued at $60, from the house of E. J. Clark, No. 213 Orchard-street. He was committed for examination.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Tuesday.

This being Christmas Day, the Courts of Law will be closed.

WEDNESDAY.

Superior Court—Nos. 416, 849, 936, 957, 890, 944, 940 to 953, 956, 957, 961, 963, 947, 960, 955, 942, 903 to 970, 740, 317, 000, 414, 805, 974 to 984.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Dec. 24.

Before Judge Hall.

William Bligh was brought up for trial on the charge of offering a bribe to a Custom House officer to connive at a false entry of certain goods, imported into this country in the steamship *Arago*. The Court instructed the Jury that there was not sufficient evidence to convict the defendant and the Jury gave a verdict of not guilty, in accordance with the instructions of the Court.

Lewis Frost was then put on trial for larceny on board the bark *L. D. Carver*, on her voyage from Bordeaux to New-York. The Jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

John Fertin was then put on trial for the same offence, and at the usual time of adjournment the Jury had not agreed. The main question was whether a prisoner can be convicted on the uncorroborated testimony of an accomplice. The Court instructed the Jury that, although they had the power, yet it was unsafe to convict on such testimony alone.

Mr. McKeon for United States. Mr. Spencer for defence.

U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

ANOTHER CHARGE OF HOMICIDE ON THE HIGH SEAS.

The United States vs. *John Woods and John Fuze.*—These parties were arrested as two of the crew of the brig *Wandering Jew*, and are charged with causing the death of the first mate of that vessel by assaulting him with a dangerous weapon. They are held to answer.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Dec. 20.

Before Hon. Justices Mitchell, Parker, and Roosevelt.

THE VACANT JUDGESHIP.

The People of the State of New-York on the Relation of Henry E. Davies vs. *Edward P. Cowles.*—It will be remembered by most of our readers that Mr. Justice Morris, elected to the bench of the Supreme Court in 1852, died quite suddenly on the 22d of October, 1855. The next general election was held on the 6th of November then next.

The Secretary of State gave notice, within the required time, that the office of the Judge, whose term should expire on the 31st day of December, would be filled at that election; but he gave no notice that the place of Judge Morris would be filled at that time. Various nominations, however, were made from seven to three days before the election, on which occasion Mr. Henry E. Davies received the largest vote, and he thereupon took the required oath of office, and deposited it with the Secretary of State.

Judge Cowles, who had been filling the place rendered vacant by the death of Judge Edwards, resigned his seat, and was, on the 3d of December, appointed by the Governor to fill the place of the late Judge Morris. This, the plaintiff alleges, is not in accordance with, or authorized by, the Laws or Constitution of this State, but they claim that Mr. Davies was legally elected and is now a Judge of the Supreme Court.

This complaint was demurred to, and the demurrer sustained at Special Term, from which decision the plaintiffs appealed.

The case was yesterday brought before the General Term, and submitted mainly on written points, of which we give the substance. The plaintiff contended,

First—That it was the object of the framers of the Constitution to divest, as far as possible, the Governor of all power of appointment of Elective Officers.

Second—That section 13 of Art. 6 of the Constitution declares that a vacancy happening in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court, can only be filled by the Governor, until it shall be supplied at the *next* general election of Judges, "when it shall be filled by election of Judges for the residue of the unexpired term;" thus making the time unequivocal. It must therefore control, and the framers of the Constitution, and the people who adopt it, "must be understood to have employed words in their natural sense, *and to have intended what they said.*"

Third—If it be contended that the Constitution has devolved upon the Legislature the power of filling vacancies, and authorized it to prescribe the manner in which the same shall be filled, it is equally clear that the vacancy in the office of Justice of the Supreme Court shall be filled at the next general election after the happening thereof, and neither the Constitution, nor any act of the Legislature, requires the vacancy to have occurred any given number of days before such election.

Then follow points as to the time of the occurrence of the vacancy and the election of plaintiff:

Fourth—The duty and time of election being fixed by the Constitution and law, if notice had been required by statute of the election to fill a vacancy in the office of a Justice of the Supreme Court, such statute must be construed as directory merely, and the absence of the notice, especially in a case like the present, when the electors had full notice, attended and actually voted, and everything connected with the election has been conducted fairly and in good faith, would not invalidate the election.

These were the main points presented by the plaintiff.

For the defendant, Charles O'Conor stated very briefly his argument. He said that all the provisions of the Constitution and Statutes were to be construed together and with reference to each other. That a reading of the provisions of the Constitution and Revised Statutes made it clear that the framers of the Constitution and the Legislature intended to provide for giving ample notice to the people of all elections. That although it was true that the Judge of the Supreme Court was a State officer, still, a vacancy occurring in the Supreme Court was a vacancy occurring in a district within the meaning of chap. 130, Laws of 1842, Art. I, lib. 3, § 3, which provides in substance that

"If any vacancy shall exist *in a county*, proper to be supplied at the ensuing general election, the Secretary of State shall, between the first of July and fifteenth of October previous to the election, give a notice in writing of such vacancy, &c.; and if any such vacancy shall exist *in a district*, he shall in like manner give a like notice to each county therein."

He contended, further, that these provisions were of the first importance; that the people certainly ought to have reasonable notice of the intended election and of the offices to be supplied, and that, if the provisions of the statute were not complied with, there would be no test by which to determine what was sufficient notice. That, as the election of Mr. Davies was necessarily without the notice required by this statute, it was void, and Mr. Davies was not entitled to a seat.

Daniel Lord and Waldo Hutchings for plaintiff; Harrington and Dodge, and Charles O'Conor, for defendant.

Before Hon. Justices Parker, Dean and Sicard.

The New-York and New-Haven R. R. Co. vs. *Schuyler and Three Hundred and Twenty-three others, being holders of the so-called Schuyler Stock.*—The appeal from Mr. Justice Cowles' decision in this case at Special Term, was submitted to the General Term a few days since, without argument, merely *pro formâ* as it were, in order to carry the case up to the Court of Appeals. The decision was rendered yesterday morning, affirming the judgment of the Special Term, mainly on the first ground mentioned in Judge Cowles' decision.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term.

Before Hon. Justice Slosson.

AN IMPORTANT CASE—THE STEAMSHIP COLUMBUS.

Hellman vs. *Roberts.*—The plaintiff, in the year 1850, was the owner of six-twentieths of the steamship *Columbus*, which was then running between the ports of Panama and San Francisco. The defendant, who was also part owner, was agent, and had the chief management of the steamer. The vessel was quite profitable, and the plaintiff claims that his proportion of its earnings amounted to some $27,000. The plaintiff makes the following claims: That he had frequently applied to Mr. Roberts for an account of the earnings of the vessel, but was put off with various pretences. During the year 1850, however, Mr. Roberts accepted the draft of the plaintiff to the amount of $13,000.

Mr. Roberts made various statements in regard to the earnings of the vessel, tending to depreciate its value in the mind of Mr. Hellman, who, thinking Mr. Roberts was honest, took the statements made by him as true. He had no means of information in regard to the *Columbus*, except such as came through Mr. Roberts.

About January, 1851, and prior to the statements made by the defendant to the plaintiff, he, (Mr Roberts,) without the knowledge of Mr. Hellman, and a few of the other owners, made an arrangement with Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall to sell them the vessel for the sum of $120,000. In order to consummate the sale, it was, of course, necessary for the defendant to become the sole owner of the vessel, or, at least, for the title to rest with those willing to sell. Mr. Roberts, therefore, concealing the proposed sale from the plaintiff, made the above-mentioned disparaging reports in respect to the steamer, and finally offered him for his shares the sum of $39 000. Fearing the reports of Mr. Roberts were true, Mr. Hellman sold for this amount, and assigned all his share of the earnings for $13,000. The defendant then sold the vessel to Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, and received for the shares purchased from Mr. Hellman $36,000, besides large sums for the earnings of the vessel.

The defendant now sues Mr. Hellman, claiming that, by his false and fraudulent representations, he was swindled out of the sum of $23,000, which he demands, with interest, &c.

The defendant denies that Mr. Hellman's share of the earnings of the vessel was what is claimed, and he tells the following story:

Mr. Roberts was the New-York agent of the United States Mail Steamship Company, of which line the steamship Columbus constituted one. A Mr. Oliver Chamblin was the agent at San Francisco, and Henry Tracy agent at the Isthmus of Darien, and wholly without the control of Mr. Roberts. The accounts of the Company were necessarily quite involved and complicated, and the amount of the earnings of the Columbus could not be ascertained until the proper balance was struck as to the Columbus and the rest of the Company's vessels, and those balances were not made at the time they were demanded by Mr. Hellman, and the amount of her earnings were unknown to the defendant. But so far as he knew, he always gave truthful reports in respect to her success. He accepted the draft of the plaintiff to the amount of $13,000 expressly as an advance of the plaintiff's share in the earnings.

Negotiations were entered into by George Law, Esq., President of the United States Mail Steamship Company, on behalf of the Company, though without the knowledge of the defendant, to sell to Howland & Aspinwall the *Columbus*. During the pendency of the negotiation, but before its termination, Mr. Roberts heard of it, but he had no detailed information respecting it, and he avers that Mr. Hellman also knew of its pendency, and that he twice voluntarily offered to sell his interest in the Columbus for the above-named sum, together with his share in the earnings of the vessel for the sum of $13,000, which he claims was the amount of the draft accepted by him. He claims that he paid a fair price, and purchased it without using any fraudulent means. The case will probably occupy some days in trial. R. H. Bowne, Mr. Noyes, and Mr. D. D. Lord for plaintiff. Brown, Hall & Vanderpool, Mr. Cutting, and Mr. O'Conor for defendant.

Before Chief Justice Oakley.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

Tice vs. *Cochrane.*—In this case, (before reported for the Times,) which, it will be remembered, was for a malicious prosecution, the jury yesterday morning brought in a verdict of $500 for the plaintiff.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

Before Judges Ingraham and Woodruff.

DECISIONS.

Oliver Dyer vs. *William Forrest.*—Judgment affirmed with costs.

William R. Taylor vs. *Daniel French and others.*—A like decision.

Charles V. Van Horn vs. *Robert Kennett and others.*—A like decision.

George T. Taylor vs. *Lewis W. Phillips.*—A like decision.

Adolph Bondman vs. *Joseph R. Gamble.*—A like decision.

George Braid vs. *Wm. S. Watson.*—A like decision.

William J. Summons vs. *Robert M. Patrick.*—Judgment reversed with costs.

Bernard Sharp vs. *John Harbrett, Jr., and others.*—A like decision.

Robert Carroll vs. *Francis Shields.*—A like decision.

William J. Dunn vs. *Henry Stewart.*—A like decision.

John Mott vs. *John T. Taylor.*—A like decision.

Oliver Mowbray vs. *John Kerr.*—A like decision.

Edward Coe vs. *John T. Broderick.*—A like decision.

John R. Steigbee and wife vs. *George Ogle and wife.*—A like decision.

Aaron Jacobs, assignee, &c. vs. *Henry Morange.*—A like decision.

Isaac L. Pinckney vs. *John M. Kigbee.*—Judgment reversed as to $27, and affirmed as to residue, without costs to either party.

C. H. Le De La Fiquaries and others vs. *Henry Jackson.*—Order at Special Term reversed without costs.

Henry D. Crane vs. *Thos. R. Hardman.*—Judgment reduced by deducting $57 26, and as to that sum reversed, and affirmed as to the residue of $174 without costs on appeal.

James Pollock, Jr., vs. *Peter Hoag.*—Judgment modified by deducting $12, and affirmed as to residue without costs of appeal.

Hartley Hitchcock vs. *Jacob J. Van Pelt.*—Judgment superseded and a new trial ordered on 2d January next, respondent's costs of appeal to abide the event.

Uriah Hendricks vs. *Joseph W. Bouck.*—Adjustment of costs corrected by allowing to the defendant $5 for proceeding before notice of trial; as to residue, adjustment affirmed without costs to either party, at the General Term.

Alexander Eagleson vs. *John Clark.*—Order modified.

The Court then adjourned to Saturday.

☞ Of the above batch of appeals it would appear only six have been affirmed by the Court; the other sixteen were either reversed or modified and corrected.

LONG ISLAND.

Church Anniversary.

The Seventh Anniversary of the Central Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, Rev. J. E. Rockwell, Pastor, was celebrated on Sunday. There was a large attendance and an interesting address was delivered by the Pastor. The annual report of the Sabbath School was read, from which it appears that the School is rapidly increasing, and is in a most promising condition for usefulness. There are now connected with the School as officers, 20 male and 28 female teachers, 156 male and 174 female scholars; total, 378. The average attendance during the year was 160; largest attendance, 274.

There has been contributed towards the support of the School, by collections at the monthly concerts, $42 60, which has been expended for books. The Missionary Society connected with the School continues in active operation. During the year $60 29 was collected, $80 of which was paid to the American Sunday School Union, and $30 29 to the Presbyterian Board of Education. The library has been replenished with a new set of books, comprising about 488 volumes, at a cost of $90, all of which is paid through the liberality of the congregation. During the year 29 bibles were presented to scholars, who committed to memory the Shorter Catechism, and 11 testaments to those who learnt Brown's Catechism. At one revival in the Church, during the year, upwards of seventy united with the Church—59 of these were from the Sabbath School.

The Bible class numbers 112 persons, and during the year 55 of the members united with the Church. The plan of study in this class is thorough and well-calculated to fit its members for active Christian life.

Fire in a Safe.

About 9 o'clock Saturday morning, a safe built in the wall of one of the upper stories in the residence of Robert B. Hicks, Esq., corner of Henry and Clark streets, Brooklyn, was discovered to be on fire in the inside. One portion of this safe was used for the deposit of plate, and another for valuable papers. The papers were all destroyed, but were mostly of such a character as can be replaced. It is supposed that the fire originated through the carelessness of a servant girl when putting away the silver ware the night previous, and that the fire then communicated was smouldering all night, as when discovered the iron door was red hot. There being an abundant supply of water upon the premises, the fire was soon extinguished without doing much damage to the building.

☞ A very interesting course of weekly lectures is now in progress at the Presbyterian Church, Franklin-avenue, between Willoughby and Myrtle-avenue. The first of the series was by Prof. Crosby on "The Duties of Women." On Saturday evening last, Mr. Milburn, late chaplain to Congress, delivered the second, which was worthy of the man.

The Sunday Ordinance.

The City of Brooklyn vs. *Keeper of Franklin House.*—In this case a verdict was taken by default for $250, some months ago in the Brooklyn City Court for violation of the City ordinance prohibiting traffic on Sundays. An order returnable Saturday next was taken yesterday to show cause why the default should not be opened.

☞ A thief entered the basement of the Bridge-street Methodist Church, Brooklyn, on Sunday, during morning service, and stole two overcoats. He escaped detection.

☞ The City Court adjourned yesterday, until the 5th of January, 1856.

Kings County Courts—Brooklyn.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

The Grand Jury came in yesterday morning and presented a number of indictments. The Court was then adjourned till Monday, 31st inst.

SUPREME COURT—Circuit—Brooklyn.

Before Hon. C. A. Peabody, Justice.

William V. Dean vs. *Englebert Lott.*—An action of replevin against the Sheriff. It was not concluded when the Court adjourned for the day.

CONCLUSION OF THE TERM.

The Jury were discharged for the term, with the exception of those impanneled in the above cause.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. H. A. Moore, County Judge, and Justices Stryker and Emmons.

SENTENCES.

James Thompson, convicted on Thursday last of burglary in the first degree, was sentenced to ten years and five months' imprisonment in the State Prison at Sing Sing.

John Saldidigo, who pleaded guilty of the like offence, was sentenced to the same.

FEMALE BURGLARS.

Jemima Grady and Margaret Higgins were tried and convicted of burglary in the third degree, and sentenced to the State Prison for two years.

John Walker, indicted for highway robbery, in stealing a morocco bag from Miss Julia M. Peet at the corner of Sands and Fulton Streets, on the 24 November last, was found guilty of petit larceny only, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

John Hogen, indicted for a felonious assault, pleaded guilty of a common assault, and was discharged from custody, sentence being suspended.

CARRYING SLUNG-SHOT.

Francis Higgins, a sailor, indicted for this offence, was sentenced to the State Prison for one year. The Judge expressed regret that he could not inflict a lighter punishment.

The Court then adjourned.

Frederic Beard, found guilty of an attempt at burglary on the 23d November last, upon the Dutch Reformed Church, corner of Lee-avenue and Hewes-street, Brooklyn, was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Edward Johnson plead guilty to a charge of grand larceny in having, in November last, stolen a dentist's show-case, in Fulton-street, Brooklyn, and was sentenced to two years and four months in Sing Sing.

Frank Lamberston was convicted of having, on the night of the 19th of October last, stolen a horse and wagon, valued at $150, the property of John Van Vechten, of New Lotts, and was likewise sentenced to two years and four months in Sing Sing.

The Court then adjourned till Wednesday, 26th inst.

CITY COURT OF BROOKLYN.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSE BUILDERS IN KINGS COUNTY.

William Sill vs. *M. J. Cain, Sub-Contractor, John S. Meyers, Contractor, and Clinton-avenue Congregational Church, owners.*—This was an action brought to enforce a lien duly filed in the County Clerk's office. Counsel for Meyers and the Church moved to have complaint dismissed on the ground that by the Lien Law and the decisions in the New-York Courts, no lien would lie, except for work done or materials furnished for the Contractor, and the work in question was done by order of the Sub-Contractor. The complaint had been accordingly dismissed, and the present motion comes up on an order, obtained by plaintiff's counsel to show why the former order should not be vacated. The matter being argued at length, Judge Culver held that there was a material difference between the Lien Laws of the Counties of New-York and Kings—that the latter law created a lien for work done or materials furnished for "any Contractor," and accordingly decided in favor of plaintiff. C. J. Jack for plaintiff; William H. Gale for defendant.

THE "STAR SPANGLED BANNER"—WHO OWNS IT?

David J. Neefus, Treasurer, &c., vs. *James S. Wilson.*—This was an action brought in the City Court of Brooklyn to recover possession of an American flag and two guide flags, alleged to be illegally detained by the defendant. It appears that both parties were members of a military company called the Washington Life Guard Continentals, which, like most other companies, consisted of an *omnium gatherum* of all nations. Last Spring, when the contest between the K. N.'s and Anti-K. N.'s was at its height, a split took place, or rather the foreigners getting too saucy, were expelled from the Company. The parties expelled formed a new organization, and the defendant, who was one of them, being in possession of the flags, held on to them, claiming as much right to them as anybody else. Judge Culver, however, undecided him by giving a verdict in favor of the plaintiff representing the original Company to whom it rightly belongs.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Monday, Dec. 24—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are dull and heavy, with more offering, partly at $8 25@$8 37½ for Pearls, and $7 25@$7 37½ for Pots, ₰ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Rio is held above the views of most buyers, and is quiet. The sales since our last have been confined to 400 bags at 10½c.@12c. ₰ lb. Other kinds are unaltered.

COTTON—Is salable and steady at previously quoted prices.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western brands are in improved request, and being rather less freely offered, they command a shade better prices. The sales since our last add up nearly 12,500 bbls., at about the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾@ 8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 8 31½
Favorite and Extra State	8 31½@ 8 43¾
Mixed Western	8 25 @ 8 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Michi	8 37½@

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, DEC. 25, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a week. Single Copies Two CENTS. Mail Subscribers SIX DOLLARS a year.

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Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ This being Christmas day, no Evening Edition of the TIMES will be issued. Subscribers will be served with the Morning Edition instead.

☞ The attempt to adopt a resolution to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, was again defeated in Congress yesterday; and the regular balloting made no change in the relative position of the contestants, with the exception of the defection of Mr. EDWARDS from the BANKS men. There now appears to be no possibility of an organization until after New-Year's.

☞ We publish this morning an intensely interesting account of the discovery of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his ill-starred companions, by the party dispatched from Canada last Winter by the British Government, after the return of Dr. RAE. It will be read with a thrill of excitement by all who have ever felt an interest in the fate of the heroic navigator.

Merry Christmas.

In the whirl and excitement of a twelvemonth, and the engrossing topics which every day rise to chase from our memories the occurrences of the day before, it is almost inevitable that we should lose sight of the changes which have taken place since the morning of this blessed day dawned upon us last, and we wished our readers a Merry Christmas. Then we were entering upon a Winter of unusual severity—the weather was dreary, but the times were drearier—there had been a season of drought and scarcity, of great financial pressure, of commercial disasters and losses by fire and shipwreck of unparalleled magnitude, and there was more of misery than merriment. But the times are greatly changed now; the season is one of unusual mildness, a harvest of unequaled abundance and an absence of any great disaster, a healthy Summer, an abundant money market and a prevailing prosperity, all contribute to render the present holiday season one of unusual joyousness, and we can wish our readers a Merry Christmas with a right hearty spirit and a happy feeling that to the majority of them it will prove one.

A Holiday Homily.

Whether human happiness or Christianity has been greatly elevated by the Puritanical abrogation of holidays, is a question for casuists. It is certainly very easy to trace the operation of the change upon Society. When each day brought its Saint's festival; and here and there through the year alternated the greater feasts, with the less frequent fasts and days of mortification, the course of the individual observer ran far more equable, and the pleasure, with its diffused action and reaction, was far less poignant, than when concentrated as now, upon two or three great occasions in the twelvemonth. To those occasions the young look forward with impatient expectation. Christmas stands alone in the year as a day of unembittered enjoyment. Very few associate with it the religious import and direction the early church gave to all popular pleasures; when the festival of the nativity was established instead of the Saturnalia; and the cathedral had its boy-bishops, and bambinos, moralities, and mysteries, to replace the heathenish exhibitions of the theatre. The pious meaning is indeed scrupulously excluded from the Protestant observance. The Puritans substituted the Annual Thanksgiving for Christmas, as they substituted the Annual Fast for Lent. But to children, and those of a larger growth who have not outgrown the exulting and hopeful relish of anticipated pleasure, characteristic of childhood, Christmas remains the day of all days, the king of three hundred and sixty-four, the crown of all the hours, and minutes, of happiness in the year. Between one X-mass-tide and another there is no oasis of equal beauty and greenness—it is comparatively waste and desert.

May it not be fairly doubted, indeed, without resort to the casuist, whether in this poverty of festivals we are not greatly the losers? JEAN PAUL strongly reprobated the selection of any one such season as peculiarly surrounded with happifying influences. The childish longing for the day he regarded as the earliest development of that bad tendency of men to locate their enjoyments in the future, instead of finding them in themselves and in the present. It cultivates, he maintained, a feeling of discontent and restlessness inconsistent with real happiness. And the festival once over, the reaction in the case of the child, as with the man after a furious debauch, is so complete and overwhelming—so profound a vacuum follows the plenum of the holy-tide—that the regret and disappointment are punishments far outweighing in pain the pleasures to which they owe their birth. So JEAN PAUL proposed that Christmas should be broken into a vast number of pieces, and distributed through the year. Every day should be the child's festival. He should never wake to sunshine with the discontented reflection that it is not the sunshine of some far-off holiday, when presents shall be had, and an excessive indulgence of appetite permitted, forbidden at all other times; when a visit to the play or the show shall make up for the virtuous denial on the parental part of such pleasures through all other seasons of the year. He would not have the gift, as a mark of regard or affection, attached formally to one season, in preference to another. Throughout the year, at unexpected moments, should such pleasures reach the child; his holidays should come upon him unawares; his presents should not be the subject of pre-calculation and subsequent disappointment; his confectionery should not be eaten in the gross, and excessively, but in moderation, and as often as parental or friendly indulgence might give license. Now, as JEAN PAUL had studied human nature in its early stages more profoundly, perhaps, than any other man, before or since, may he not be right? May it not be true, as far as children are concerned, that there is a healthy medium between no holidays at all, and every day a festival?

If there is such a mean, it consists, we imagine, in a multiplication of feast-days throughout the year, to prevent the young gambler from staking his happiness too largely upon any single one. Every family has its *fêtes*, but few observe them. There is, in fact, too much neglect of birth-days, which furnish such touching opportunities in the family circle and among friends, for the interchange and expression of kindness. Men look coldly at the recurrence of February 22, and July 4, the only Saints' days of our country, and lament the closed counting-room and shop required by the latter, and Thanksgiving and New-Year. For this parsimony of time, it is needless to say, the go-ahead tendencies of our people are answerable. But at home and by the fireside no such unworthy zeal should eat up the happiness and comfort the good God has allotted to that blessed sanctuary. Let holidays be multiplied there. As far as warm hearts, and bright faces, and generous charity, and unselfishness go, all days may be great days of the feast; all hearts may be happy as at Christmas, and lose in immediate happiness, which is calm and satisfied, the longing for pleasure to come; pleasure, which is always feverish, hectic and unsatisfactory. Especially should the birthday of each one of the home circle be kindly kept in mind, not without its observance more or less lavish; some tribute to the self-respect and self-appreciation of the neglected ones; some renewal of affection to the father or mother on the annual recurrence of the birth and the bridal day; some monuments of joy over the gain and retention of brothers and sisters, and friends, as we renew flowers over the graves of the lost ones. The birthday of every one we love, as well as the birthday of our best lover and Savior, may supply many feasts of the nativity each year.

The Course and the Entries.

The training for the great quadrennial trial of speed and bottom among politicians has commenced in earnest. The campaign opens in an exciting manner, and the signs are thickening around us that the campaign of 1856 is to be one of the most heated and eventful ever known. The Democratic General Committee takes the Cincinnati Convention by the foretop, and will assemble at Washington "to make arrangements" for it, on the 8th of January. We observe with interest that President PIERCE's paper, the Washington *Union*, is exploring the highways and by-ways for evidences of Democratic opinion on the question of candidacy of the Party. It gathers the light shed from innumerable minor luminaries upon this important subject, into the focus of its own columns, and thus manages to present a very fair view of the ground where the unsuccessful competitors must shortly lie, and over which the victor must march to triumph.

The thinning-out process has already commenced. Gen. CASS relinquishes to younger suitors the chase of that delusive dream, the vision of the White House, which has occupied his best years. He has loved "not wisely, but too well," and the venerable swain retires, rejected, but not unhappy. We think, too, we may, without arrogating prophetic functions, pronounce Mr. DICKINSON obsolete, not from age, but from the premature death of his party. Mr. MARCY has not bidden a formal farewell to the stage, but, by common consent, including his own, he is laid aside. If New-York asks for recognition in the person of a Democratic favorite, it is more likely to be Ex-Governor SEYMOUR.

The Pennsylvania crop of candidates is mature and is a full average. Mr. BUCHANAN and Mr. DALLAS have about equal pretensions to the favor of the Keystone Democracy. The claims of the first are well known. His special rival has heretofore been Gen. CASS. His political decease, of course, confers some strength upon the survivor; but the competition of Mr. DALLAS promises to occasion a renewal of the great feud which has so long divided the Democracy of Pennsylvania. The Ex-Vice President has been generally regarded as a foggy politician, very apt to disappear in cloudy speculations upon the Constitution and other mysteries, when something more substantial would have better become the occasion; but he has shown a very practical turn of mind in the mode adopted for bringing himself into position. His claims are advertised in a circular prepared and published by his Executive Committee in the form of an address, illustrative of his merits and services.

The Party in the Northwest manifests a partiality for DOUGLASS, since the retirement of Gen. CASS. Perhaps this may be explained from the natural desire of the Party in that section to be revenged upon him for his disorganizing course on the Nebraska bill. The author of that measure must, of course, be disastrously defeated as often during the next twenty years as the people can reach him. To place him in nomination in 1856 would be a refinement of cruelty, as the result would nip his Presidential aspirations in the bud, and quite freeze out the bud itself.

Proceeding westward, we come upon ATCHISON, who, in his capacity of leader of the "border ruffians," has accumulated some presidential capital, and is, undoubtedly, the favorite of the Missouri and Arkansas division of the party. As the clans, however, whose chief he is, are confined to those States, he will not command a general support in the Convention.

Returning eastward, in our search for Democratic availability, our attention is arrested by the very lively struggle between the Virginia candidates, Governor WISE and Senator HUNTER. Mr. HUNTER says little, but is quietly working, and expects to succeed by virtue of the luck which has never yet deserted him, and has, in fact, been his unfailing patron and best ally. Governor WISE, with the restless impetuosity which belongs to his character, is fretting himself in writing letters, forming clubs, and making grotesque and extravagant speeches, by which the public attention is kept alive, and the party reminded that unless he be accepted as a master, he will be found an untractable servant. WISE will, by custom, have no right to make himself heard in an official manner until the assembling of the Legislature in December, 1856, as it is not the practice of Virginia Governors to deliver salutatories on their inauguration, but it will be utterly impossible for him to contain himself a twelvemonth, and a sounding manifesto may be expected from the Governor in the course of the ensuing week, when he will assume the Chair of State. It will, in all probability, contain his platform for the Presidency. As he promises to wield the sword of Virginia with great vigor, the tone of the document will doubtless be bellicose. Taking, also, his late letter upon the Free-Soilers as the basis of his system of administration, the Democracy may consider WISE as the fighting-man of the party.

General RUSK, of Texas, is not without numerous friends among the strong men and good managers of the party. He is held in reserve, to be brought up when the older combatants shall have been used up in the Convention. Gen. W. O. BUTLER, of Kentucky, is superseded by the natural fickleness of the Democracy, and Gen. HOUSTON is counted out from having gone against Nebraskaism and in favor of Know-Nothingism. Gen. LANE judiciously reposes his chances upon the mischances of the other competitors.

Having thus run hastily through the list of Generals, Senators, and Governors who may aspire to the partiality of the Democracy, we arrive at President PIERCE as a candidate for the succession to himself. Of him, we need not say anything now.

Such are the men presented for the choice of the party which yet controls the Government, and unquestionably possesses, by far, the best machinery of party organization that exists in the country, and which certainly expects to secure another four years' lease of power, by virtue of that organization. We may take another occasion to sketch the leading men of the opposition, and to compare them with one another and with their Democratic antagonists.

Arrest of Fillibusters.

The prompt and energetic action of the Government in arresting the large party of recruits who were about to embark in the *Northern Light* yesterday, to join Col. WALKER in Nicaragua, cannot but have a wholesome effect, not only upon the loose fish who have a propensity to engage in any unlawful enterprise, but in convincing the Governments of Europe that our authorities do not lend their countenance, or even wink at any fillibustering expeditions against other countries. Whatever may be the result of the detention of the *Northern Light*, or whether the passengers by her were bound on an unlawful expedition or not, the fact of the activity of the Government in promptly arresting the supposed fillibusters, and preventing their embarkation, will be a sufficient vindication of the authorities against the vaporing charges of such journals as the London *Times*, upon which it recently succeeded in creating a war panic among credulous cockneys.

But, it is by no means certain that the *Northern Light* passengers are liable to arrest, or that the Government can be justified in detaining the ship, on the pretence of there being a design to invade a foreign territory, or even to colonize Nicaragua. In the meanwhile, the ship lies in the stream, guarded by Revenue Cutters and a Government steamer, and a very lively correspondence is carried on between District-Attorney MCKEON and Mr. WHITE, of the Transit Company. The poor devils who had enlisted to serve in the Nicaraguan Republic under the promise of receiving a fine farm, well stocked with cattle and poultry for their year's service, are in danger of coming short of their expectations. Col. FRENCH is besieged by anxious inquirers at the St. Nicholas Hotel, and a tremendous excitement exists all around the Battery, among the runners, dock laborers, and denizens of that part of the City.

Amusements for the Holidays.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—Such an attendance last night—such a crowd of little children and pretty mamas and jovial papas, all bent on a mirthful, hearty evening's enjoyment. If ever there was a man in this world who deserved a monument of sugar plums, it is surely good Mr. PLANCHE. This kindly man has labored like the best of his Fairies, to make the world happy and bright. He has delved in magic mines for gems of fancy, and has brought them glimmering to the gladdened eyes of childhood—and not to childhood only. Mr. PLANCHE may be considered the father of the modern school of Burlesque. In his hands a fairy tale preserves all its delicate outline of imagination. It is, for a child, the same wonderful creation that it ever was. But its lai ors do not end here. He has to add something for the carping appetite of maturer age. Well pointed jokes, smart scraps of sarcasm, quick telling local allusions; all these have to be interwoven with the original texture without injuring its delicacy. No man has been so successful as Mr. PLANCHE in effecting this. Other writers have been more funny, and raised more savage yells of enjoyment among the grown up portion of the audience; but Mr. PLANCHE is the only burlesque writer of our acquaintance who has succeeded in hitting the happy medium. He never deserts the romantic side of a legend, for its worldly opportunities. He never descends to the grossness of electioneering squibs or the senseless dissipation of bad puns. What he does is at all times sufficient; you have no desire for an additional joke, and no regret that there has been one too many.

The burlesque of "King Charming" which Mr. MARSHALL revived last night, affords a good evidence of the tact and ability of the author and the judgment of the manager. It is a thoroughly refined and intellectual entertainment, capable of affording pleasure to man, woman and child. The legend is taken from the Countess D'AULNOY's fairy tale of "L'Oiseau bleu," and relates to the adventures of the wonderful *Prince Charming*, an immortal monarch, gifted with perpetual youth. After reigning for two or three centuries, all alone on the throne of Fan-Sea, he is smitten with a passion for a young and lovely bride. To obtain such a domestic treasure, *King Charming* makes a pilgrimage to the Court of *King Henpeckt*, a monarch, who, in a shorter reign, has essayed the joys of two female partners. *Henpeckt* has two daughters, *Florina* by his first Queen, and the other, *Troutina*, a child of his present spouse by a former husband. The most obtuse family man can perceive the element of a domestic difficulty in the possible abrasion of the mother and her step-daughter. Well, *Charming* arrives, and is at once smitten by the King's daughter *Florina*, much to the annoyance of the Queen who is ambitious of the match for her daughter *Troutina*. In her disappointment she determines to practice a fraud on the unsuspecting Prince. A balcony scene *à la* Romeo and Juliet affords her an opportunity. She disguises *Troutina* so that the Prince mistakes her for his *inamorata Florina*. Finding that she yields to his ardent passion he proposes an instant elopement, and *Charming's* magic car starts on its way to the Gretna Green of Fairy land. Directed by the treacherous *Troutina* it arrives at last at the abode of her godmother, the Fairy *Soussio*, (Miss DUCKWORTH,) and *Charming* discovers for the first time that he has committed an awful blunder in running away with the wrong lady, or, as he says in his own passionate language,

"A wife like this I could not live a day with!
She's one to run away from, not away with!"

The fairy *Soussio*, seeing the turn things are likely to take, determines to use her supernatural power to compel the Prince toward her grand-daughter. She threatens; he is indifferent; she touches him with her wand, and lo! and behold! he is transformed into a blue bird, housed in a spacious and comfortable bird cage.

We cannot afford space to follow the plot any further. It will be sufficient to hint that *Florina*, like a faithful creature as she is, goes in search of the blue bird, and when he has taken his flight to his own kingdom and once more assumed his proper form, follows him there. But *Charming's* ear has been poisoned against the gentle *Florina*. He has been told that she put a many-bladed knife in his nest, to his discomfort. In the end those things are explained. The fairy *Soussio* is punished, and there is a great *denouement* of dazzling grandeur.

The vast resources of the Broadway Theatre have been severely taxed in the production of this spectacle, and with the happiest result. There were a few hitches, necessarily, in the scenery last night, arising from stiff machinery, but the ultimate result was always a sufficient compensation for the delay. The last scene is constructed on models obtained from London, and is one of the most gorgeous spectales we have ever seen. The other scenes are painted in Mr. HEISTER's happiest style, and, when we say that, our readers will know that we promise them something good, for we have on more than one occasion expressed our opinion that Mr. HEISTER is one of the leading scenic artists of New-York. The costumes are brilliant and appropriate; the properties novel and good.

Mrs. H. C. WATSON as *Prince Charming* scarcely did herself justice. She was evidently nervous before the audience; a weakness that will be mitigated with a little hard work. Madame PONISI—that invaluable woman—played the ungrateful character of *Queen Tyrana*, and was enough to quell any husband. Miss JULIA MANNERS, as the *Princess Florina*, sang and acted in her prettiest way, and gathered several harvests of applause. Miss EMMA HARDING as *Azurine* would be better if she would condescend to talk with fewer inflexions. Of the male characters we may mention Mr. WHITING (*King Henpeckt*) and Mr SEYMOUR (*Natty*) as deserving of praise. The piece was announced for repetition.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—A most uproarious burlesque, called "Pocahontas," written by that most uproarious of actors, Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM, was produced here last evening with decided and deserved success. The plot and some of the incidents have already been referred to in this paper. It is in some dramatic way founded on the story of the beautiful Princess, but Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM is not, we fancy, largely indebted to any historian for his data.

Considering the limited resources of Mr. WALLACK's Theatre for spectacle effects—such as smallness of stage, &c.—and the necessary restraints imposed on a writer in consequence thereof, this burlesque is a marvel of completeness. A great number of situations are condensed into little space, and rendered taut and snug by smart dialogue. Mr. BROUGHAM possesses a subtle intellect for puns, and very often sees them where other people cannot detect their existence. The printed play-book bristles with the italicized representatives of puns. One half of them were missed by the audience, but the remaining half was more than sufficient to keep the audience in a roar of merriment. All the local allusions hit the mark roundly, and there are some excellent ones. One of the great attractions of a burlesque is the music—vocal and instrumental—with which it is interspersed. Mr. BROUGHAM has been peculiarly fortunate in obtaining the assistance of Mr. MAEDER in this department. Some of the parodies to which this music is wedded are admirable, especially the one on "Widow Machree."

The burlesque has been admirably placed on the stage, particularly with regard to costumes. Mr. BROUGHAM, as the redoubtable *Powhatan*, possessed a "make-up" which would in itself save a moderate piece. The immense heartiness with which this artist sung and acted was perfectly irresistible. Mr. WALCOT as *Capt. John Smith* was equally funny in his make-up, but lacked the elastic elements of his brother artist, and leaned a little too much towards exaggeration. Miss HUDSON looked beautiful and sang beautifully as the fair Indian, but needs a little more spirit. Mrs. STEVENS and all the other ladies were excellent. Indeed, reviewing our evening's entertainment as a whole, we recall a decidedly agreeable reminiscence.

"Pocahontas" will undoubtedly enjoy a long run. The principal artists were twice called before the curtain, and, at the end, the piece was announced for repetition, amidst unequivocal demonstrations of delight.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Notwithstanding the announcement made yesterday morning that the opening of this establishment was unavoidably deferred, in consequence of the sudden and severe indisposition of Miss LAURA KEENE, a large crowd besieged the doors, and lingered there, unwilling to recognise their disappointment. Several rumors were flying about town yesterday, none of which are worth mentioning. In due time, we suppose, the theatre will open, or proper explanations will be made.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—An original two-act piece called "A Trip to Niagara," will be produced here to-night.

Sacred Harmonic Society.

This Society gives its annual performance of the "Messiah" to-night. The appropriateness of the entertainment and the great resources brought into use for rendering it memorable, entitle it to the appreciation of the public.

Christmas.

"Wish you a merry Christmas"—all; a pleasant sunshiny day for the old folks, and a ripping good snow storm for the young ones, with the best of sledding. It is our earnest hope that everybody will find his stockings full of presents this morning, his stomach full of roast goose and mince pies just after dinner time, and his heart full of mirth and kindness all day.

As for any special "celebration" of the day, except as a day for a jolly good time in each one's own way, it is hardly the way of Yankees. For those who prefer to see the world outside of that best of its circles, the family circle, the day affords ample opportunities. All the places of amusement strive to outdo themselves this evening.

The Industrial Schools and many of the Charity Asylums give receptions to-day. At the "Home for the Friendless" (No. 32 East Thirtieth-street) the little ones may be seen gathered around their Christmas-tree at 7 o'clock, though at 3 o'clock the school exercises open for the day. Visitors—unlike "the Greeks bearing gifts"—will excite no other emotion than gratitude. Of the high doings at the Five Points we have already spoken. The Rivington-street German Sabbath School gives a Concert in the evening. The Mission Sunday School and Boys' Meeting, at No. 68 East Broadway, has speeches, singing and a Christmas-tree, afternoon and evening. At the Seventh-street Methodist Sunday School celebration, at 7 o'clock, "Little Dessie," of the Five Points, delivers an address. The Willett-street School, and the Hedding M. E. Church, (in Seventeenth-street,) have pleasant occasions also advertised.

In all the Catholic Churches there are imposing ceremonies and grand Music. And those who wish to hear sacred music of the higher sort can listen to the *Oratorio of the Messiah*, as given by the Harmonic Society, at CHAPIN's Church, in the evening. However you spend the day,—"a merry Christmas."

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Interference Against the Nicaragua "Emigrants."

THE VOTE TO-DAY IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

District-Attorney MCKEON's interference against PARKER H. FRENCH's Nicaragua "Emigrants," is based upon specific instructions from Washington.

I hear of several parties from whom FRENCH obtained money on the forged letter of credit on HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, who design his arrest unless he settles.

The vote to-day in the House shows that some of the BANKS men are absent at this important crisis. Only one man—EDWARDS, of New-York—deserted BANKS to-day. At least ninety men still declare that they will never abandon him. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE—WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Senate convened this morning, acted upon no business of importance, and adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

Mr. LEITER having received from time to time two votes for Speaker, stated distinctly he had never been a Candidate for the office, and never would be. He stated this lest it be suspected that there might be something wrong in his position. He had as consistently and regularly voted for Mr. BANKS as any other man in the House.

Mr. STEWARD, in explaining the reasons why he had been voting for Mr. RICHARDSON, said that his (RICHARDSON's) and Mr. FULLER's positions had been explained distinctly and explicitly, but Mr. BANKS had not. He asked Mr. BANKS whether he ever said in a speech in Maine "let the Union slide."

Mr. BANKS replied, that in that speech he said there might be such a state of things in which he would consent—had reference to future contingencies, such as the prostration of the gigantic power of the government to the support of a single institution—Slavery. He was for the Union as it is, and would meet its enemies on the fair field. He was for the Union as the guarantee of the rights of the States, and the main prop of our Government, and he would have it stand on the records of history, in the language of WASHINGTON, crowned with immortal fame.

Mr. SMITH, of Va.—I am not satisfied with the answer of the gentleman. Did you say under circumstances you would let the Union slide.

Mr. BANKS—I have said all I desire to say.

Mr. SMITH of Va.—I wish it to be distinctly understood that those who sustain Mr. BANKS are voting for him with the knowledge that in a certain contingency he would let the Union slide.

Mr. GROW—I ask the gentleman and every member who has been here for the last four years, whether such a declaration had not been repeated, from time to time, by those now voting for Mr. RICHARDSON, namely: that they are willing to dissolve the Union, and let it slide in a certain contingency! We stand here, continued Mr. GROW, to support the Constitution as it is explained by the fathers of the Republic, and cotemporaneous reports, for over 60 years. We say we are not willing to take any other construction, or that Slavery shall go wherever our flag floats.

Mr. RUST believed from the beginning, that all debate was out of order, as the first business is the election of Speaker.

On motion, the proposition, pending which the House adjourned on Saturday, that no debate should be in order till the election of Speaker, was laid on the table.

Mr. STUART submitted a proposition declaratory of the National principles on which the Speaker of the House should stand.

Mr. COLFAX stated if Mr. STUART would accept as a substitute a proposition opposing the annexation of Cuba, and of appropriating, by annexation, that part of Oregon surrendered to Great Britain by Mr. POLK, he (COLFAX) would then vote with that gentleman. [Laughter.]

Mr. BOCOCK raised a question of order, saying the law requires that a Speaker be elected and members sworn before the transaction of any other business.

Mr. BOYCE asked Mr. BANKS, among other questions, "Are you in favor of recognizing Hayti and receiving a black minister? Do you favor the abrogation of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the abolition of Slavery in the District of Columbia.

Cries from the friends of Mr. BANKS, "Call the roll," amidst considerable confusion.

Mr. BANKS replied to Mr. BOYCE, and said he distinctly recollected Mr. RICHARDSON, being a candidate for Speaker, had declined giving answers to questions propounded to him. [Laughter.]

Cries of "Good," "Good!" "Call the roll," "Call the roll!"

Mr. FLORENCE here made an ineffectual attempt to have the House adjourn until Thursday, for the purpose, as he said, that members might participate in the religious and social observances of Christmas. [Laughter.]

Mr. BROOKS, referring to the enunciations of Messrs. BANKS and GROW, said in the reverse contingency he was willing to let the Union slide. If the gentleman on the other side, who support Mr. BANKS, have that fixed determination, he wanted his constituents to know it. He desired the issue made here that it might be frankly met, if necessary.

Mr. SHORTER, although voting for Mr. RICHARDSON, was willing to unite on some other Conservative candidate, who believes the Missouri Compromise line should not be restored, in order to effect an election.

The House then voted with the following result:

Banks	101	Pennington	4
Richardson	72	Scattering	7
Fuller	31		

Necessary to a choice, 108.

Mr. NICHOLS offered a resolution that a Speaker be elected by a plurality vote.

Tabled by a vote of 116 against 101.

Mr. ORR moved that when the House adjourn, it be till Thursday.

Mr. GIDDINGS—We have no power to adjourn over. If the motion was agreed, a majority may come here to-morrow, reverse the order, and elect a Speaker.

Mr. ORR—If a Speaker were elected under such circumstances, the majority would find "Jordan a hard road to travel." [Laughter.]

Mr. FLORENCE—And it would be a very pretty example for Christian men to set the country. [Merriment.]

Mr. OLIN's motion was negatived, and the House adjourned to Wednesday.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

The Delegation of Chippewa Indians from Minnesota had a patient hearing this morning before the Commissioners of Indian Affairs relative to their grievances.

Discovery of the British Arctic Ship Resolute.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Dec. 24.

The British ship *Resolute*, abandoned in the Arctic ice, was brought by Captain BURNETON into the port of New-London, yesterday, with all her armaments, stores and equipments on board. She is a new and handsome vessel, and worth $100,000. When found she had drifted over 1,000 miles from the place where she was abandoned. An effort will be made to bring her into this port.

Horrible Murder at New-Haven.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, Dec. 24.

The body of JUSTUS MATTHEWS, a workman, was found dead this morning in the western suburbs of this city. His throat was cut and his wrists were tied. He was in the house of RHODA WAKEMAN, and had been connected with a band of Millerites, Spiritualists, or something of the kind. Seven of his brethren have been arrested on suspicion of having a hand in the murder, and are now in prison.

Weather at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Monday, Dec. 24—0½ P. M.

Weather moderate and calm. Been snowing since 8 o'clock this evening, and the promises of sleighing are good.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Monday, Dec. 24.

The River is clear of ice here. There is some ice between Coxsackie and Kingston, but not enough to prevent boats from running. The "People's Line" of boats have been laid up. The *Hero* is here and leaves at 3 o'clock for New-York.

Death of a Boston Broker.

BOSTON, Monday, Dec. 24.

P. P. F. DE GRAND, one of the oldest and most respected brokers of this city, died last night. On the announcement of his death, the Board of Brokers this morning adjourned till Wednesday.

CARD.—T. T. GREEN HAS TAKEN STORE NO. 602 Broadway, corner 14th-st., where he will keep, in connection with his old and well-known stand, No. 398 Broadway, corner Walker-st., an extensive assortment of genuine drugs and chemicals; also, all the first qualities of imported perfumery, with a choice stock of toilet articles. Prescriptions carefully prepared.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S CELEBRATED SPARKling Catawba, by the dozen, case, or single bottle; Park's Still Catawba, warranted only the pure juice of the Grape.
BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
N. B.—Sold by most respectable dealers.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.
The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his
HOLIDAY HAT
for 1855, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and DISTINGUE appearance. The display of
LADIES' FURS
is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Martens, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful ever yet was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.
All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
being at once ornaments and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent. saved monthly.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear out our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE CLOTHS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, have this day received an immense stock of superior linen damask table cloths, some of which were slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent. from their real value; also, towels, napkins, cambric handkerchiefs, equally cheap. Also, a full stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods brought to this market.

ARCHIBALD MCLEES, BANK NOTE WRITING Engraver, No. 605 Broadway, late with Toopan, Carpenter, Casilear & Co., is prepared to engrave in the highest style of the art, college diplomas, society certificates, copies for writing masters, visiting, wedding and invitation cards, &c. For style and quality of work he refers to his Book of Alphabets, or Text Book for Sign Painters, Engravers, &c., which has just received the award of "Honorable Mention" at the great French Exhibition.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive, by order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. CALL ATTENtion to the sale, advertised to take place on the 27th inst., of the valuable property situated on Broadway, between 31st and 32d-sts., and running through to the 6th-av. Sale positive By order of the Supreme Court. See advertisement in auction column of *Courier, Express, Post* and *Commercial*. Diagrams may be had at the office, No. 7 Broad-st.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last Summer, will be made during the Holidays for the amusement of little folks, that they make their selection at their own prices in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the amusement and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

ATKARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Locks, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
ATKARNS & MARVIN,
No. 161 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees cannot be surpassed in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desiderata, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S Tampo Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—WHAT IS NEATER or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $3. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $15.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical. An envy of imitators. True to nature. Shades the instant applied to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in private rooms, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REduction in Price.—We are now selling Machine Silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best qu

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **The Nine Christmas Anniversary** of the SUNDAY SCHOOL AND BOYS' HELP Society, No. 61 Bleecker-st., (formerly Broadway, corner Division-st. and the Bowery,) will be celebrated on the P. M., 25th December. In the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, there will be a appropriate singing and speaking by the School, and addresses by clergymen and others. In the EVENING, the Christmas Tree will be celebrated after the German custom. The friends and patrons of the School are respectfully invited to attend. Tickets will be given at the door. Donations of clothing and refreshments will be thankfully received on TUESDAY, 26th December. By order of the Board.
C. O. HERDMAN, Superintendent.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Seventh-st. M. E. Sunday School will have a Christmas celebration on CHRISTMAS EVENING. The exercises to consist of addresses, dialogues, singing, &c. Little BESSIE, of the Five Point Mission School, who made her début before the 100 teachers at the Crystal Palace, and was received with so much approbation, will deliver an address.
The music will be under the direction Mr. W. H. OAKLEY.
Tickets 12½ cents. The proceeds to be devoted to clothing the poor children of the Sabbath School.
Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 6½.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Allen-st. M. E. Sunday School will hold its usual Anniversary on Christmas night in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. The exercises (by the children) will consist of dialogues, declamations, singing, &c., &c. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Tickets 12½ cents, to be had at the door. Go early to secure a good seat.

☞ **On Christmas Day**—A grand High Mass and Vespers will be celebrated in the Church of the Nativity, 30-av. Mr. CESARE BADIALI, (the favorite baritone singer of the American public,) and his pupil, Miss BERNDT, have kindly volunteered to assist the choir of the above Church on the occasion, and some of the best music will be executed. Services will commence in the Morning at 10½ o'clock; in the Evening at 7 o'clock.

☞ **Sands-st. M. E. Church, Brooklyn.**—The Seventh Annual Missionary Festival of the Sabbath School will be held CHRISTMAS MORNING. Services at 10½ A. M. Addresses by Rev. JOHN MILES, CHARLES SPELLING and others. Singing by the children of the school.

☞ **Christmas Celebration.**—The Sabbath School of the Hedding M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will hold a celebration CHRISTMAS EVENING; exercises will commence at 7½; doors open at 6½ o'clock. Admittance, 12½ cents.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES, PLEASE READ.

☞ **At Crosby's,** No. 425 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. (formerly W. L. Whiting, late J. C. Harriott.) Ladies' black, brown and high Gaiters, a good article, only $1 50, for one week only. All other Shoes proportionably low. Don't mistake the number, 433 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 20·0 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints**—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of Ring's Compound Syrup or Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by C. H. RING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 103 Broadway, corner of John.

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NEW MUSIC—"SPARKING SUNDAY NIGHT," by S. MARKSTEIN.—Mr. MARKSTEIN has certainly given us in this Song one of the most natural and taking melodies we have ever met with in a comic song. No one can hear the melody alone without laughing. There are other editions of this song, but all are inferior as compared with this. Ask for COOK & BROS. edition, composed by MARKSTEIN, with beautiful lithographic title. Price 25 cents. Mailed free.
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CHOICE FURS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 84 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as
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Also, a cheaper class of Furs into Mantillas, Pellerines, Victorines, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all
Ladies can find gents' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted.
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INDIA-RUBBER DOLLS,
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DOLLS' HEADS, TOYS, FIGURES, BALLS, COMBS, &c.
Pens, Pencil-Cases, Walking-Canes, and India-Rubber Fancy Articles of all descriptions; Ladies' and Gentlemen's light Walking Boots and Overshoes, &c., at the GOODYEAR RUBBER DEPOT, No. 205 Broadway, between Warren and Chambers.

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Made by Messrs. TOMLINSON & CO., who are the only persons that hold the right for the City, all others being spurious. They are much superior to the Daguerreotype, and more durable. Come and see the specimens, and you will be satisfied. No. 378 Broadway.

REDUCED PRICES—WATCHES, JEWELRY, DIAMONDS AND SILVER WARE FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The undersigned, for the last eighteen years a well known dealer and importer, offers for sale all goods in his line at lower prices for the same quality than any other in New-York, Philadelphia, or any other city, and will send by mail or express.
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JURGENSEN WATCHES, genuine, warranted	150 00 to 250 00
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GOLD OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled, 18 carat	00 00 to 38 00
SILVER OPEN-FACED LEVERS, full jeweled	00 00 to 18 00
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BEAUTIFUL SETS EAR-RINGS—PIN AND BRACELETTS—Set at	$40 00 to $200 00
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GOLD PENCILS	1 25 to 10 00
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Jewelry of every description.

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DIAMOND EAR-RINGS	100 00 to 800 00
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&c., &c., &c.

SILVER WARE.

SILVER TEASPOONS, per set	$5 00 to $9 00

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM T. WISCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID FREEHOLD FURNITURE AND EFFECTS.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood Furniture contained in the three-story house No. 158 West 23d-st. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at SMITH, YOUNG & CO.'S, No. 4 Nassau-place. The whole to be sold positively, and no postponement on any account.

—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, velvet carpets, three splendid French plate mirrors, cost $400; three suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade and tapestry, with slip covers, all made to order, of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre tables, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood reception and Turkish easy chairs, a large collection of valuable oil paintings; two magnificent rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; costly Sevres and Dresden vases, with a large variety of parlor ornaments; rosewood French secretary, cost $200, &c.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, to match, all made to order; Wilton carpets, rosewood and maple wardrobes; suits of rosewood furniture, in green velvet; eighteen splendid hair mattresses, feather beds, rich toilet sets, marble clocks; one elegant marble-top chamber suite, cost $150; superior oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, to match throughout; one elegant dinner set, 180 pieces; tea set, with a large variety of rich china; marble-top sideboard, arm chairs, &c. This will be found a magnificent sale, and worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. The whole to be removed immediately.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL by auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, and THURSDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 620 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., superb sale of fancy goods. These goods are suitable for the present season, just imported from Paris and never before exhibited in this country—comprising large-sized bronze statues suitable for gas, rich artistic bronze figures, groups, &c., rich Dresden China vases, Sevres and Dresden figures and groups, real bronze and ormolu clocks with candelabras to match, Parisian fancy goods for presents, buhl and ormolu work cassrets, very elegant: rich China vases, papeterie antique, large statuary of Artilla, America and Africa, Day and Night, and many other rich fancy goods. The above are the stock of an importer about to return to France, and every article will be sold without reserve. Can be examined any day before the sale.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE, PEREMPTORY SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 32 Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 26, an entire invoice of splendid diamond jewelry, in value exceeding $6,000, and to be sold without reserve. This invoice includes diamond bracelets, diamond ear-rings, broaches and pins, in sets and singly; diamond finger rings of various patterns and styles; shirt studs, shirt buttons, and other articles: all brilliants of fine quality set in the most fashionable patterns, and in some instances worth from $300 to $500 each.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Also a fine assortment of gold watches and gold jewelry.

N. B.—The foregoing is believed to be the most valuable sale of rich jewelry that has been made this season. Catalogues will be ready, and goods exhibited early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Wines, brandies, &c.—Large sale of choice and genuine old wines, brandies, gin, rum, Scotch malt and Monongahela whisky, viz.: Madeiras—old reserve, boudet, pure juice, and Newton; Sherrics, Gordon, Gonzales, Alberti, Olorpso, and Amontillado; Ports—Graham, Roriz, Queen's London Dock; Champagnes—Fleur de Silley, Au Mosseaux and other brands; Hock; Neirstimer and Haut Sauterne; Brandy—Otard, Hennessey, Exchaw and other brands, in demi-bottles and casks; old Islay malt whisky, Holland, Schiedam schnapps, very choice old Jamaica rum, in quarr saguruna, and superior old Monongahela whisky. Every article will be warranted old wine and pure, and agreeing in every respect with the sample.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

UPHOLSTERY STOCK AT AUCTION.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, and FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of E. P. & J. GRATTACAN, No. 775 Broadway, a few doors from 9th-st. by order of Isaac M. Phyfe, assignee: consisting of all the stock contained in the above store, all of which is well selected and in fine condition, forming one of the richest sales of the season. The stock consists in part of French gilt fresco paper hangings, of the most elegant patterns and latest importations. Also a large variety of patterns of cloth and gilt paper hangings, with a general variety of satin pieces; rich satin brocatelle, for curtains, of various colors; silk and worsted delaine, of all colors; rich tambored lace curtains; large assortment of muslin do.; window cornices and curtain pins, cords, tassels, gimps, of all colors; gilt and plain window shades; iron bedsteads; couches; together with a general variety of every article usually kept in a first class upholstery establishment. Also, the store fixtures, counters, glass show-cases, gas fixtures, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 24, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st., a PEREMPTORY SALE OF RICH AND VALUABLE FANCY FURS, comprising Hudson Bay sable on mantels, talmas, tippets, victorines, muffs and cuffs, marten sable, ban marten, mink sable, stone marten, French sable, fitch marten, rock marten, imperial ermine, lynx, squirrel, &c. The above goods were got up expressly for Broadway trade, being fresh made and worthy the attention of ladies and gentlemen, who will find it to their advantage to attend this sale. Also, an assortment of sleigh robes, gloves, fur collars, carriage muffs, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. R. Gien & Co., No. 48 Spring-st., near Broadway.—LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES—Comprising 36 beautiful rosewood piano-fortes of the first class, in plain, moulded and carved cases, 6, 6½, and 7 octave, with iron frames, patent French grand action. Manufactured by the above firm, and warranted in every particular. They can be examined one week before the sale, and will be sold to close the stock without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., an elegant barouche carriage, extension top, four seats, perfectly new, having been made but a few times, made to order by one of the best masters; it is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City; can be seen in front of the store on morning of sale.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the salesroom corner of Pearl and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

MORTGAGE SALE.—A small quantity of household furniture, carpets, silver-plated ware, China vases, &c.; a Jenny Lind work baskets, 1 suite of rosewood parlor furniture in the frame, 1 splendid rosewood piano, Gilbert, maker, as good as new, with rich cover, &c., &c.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

POSTPONEMENT.—The large sale of elegant Furniture advertised for Saturday is postponed, on account of the weather, to THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of JAMES B. COOK, No. 651 Broadway, near Bond-st. Catalogues now ready, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

LOTS! LOTS!—GREAT SALE OF VALUABLE BUILDING LOTS, at AUCTION, on CHRISTMAS DAY, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, in the city of Paterson, N. J., at Passaic Falls. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., on the ground. The lots are on the heights at Passaic Falls, overlooking the city, and only a few minutes' walk to all the principal factories. They vary in size from 25 feet front and rear by 100 feet deep, and many of the plots contain near one acre of land, and beautifully studded by forest trees. The streets and avenues are all graded, and, on the whole, offer unusual inducements to capitalists for investment.

For further particulars, apply to C. S. VAN WAGONER, Civil Engineer, Paterson; J. T. MOULTON, No. 3 Nassau-st., where maps can be obtained, and terms of sale made known; or of GARRET VAN WAGONER, Auctioneer.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 3 and 5 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA—U. S. Mail Line—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage to SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

Cabin passage to Savannah $25; for Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Palatka, $34. Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on TUESDAYS and SATURDAYS.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. WOODHULL, Commander, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Dec. 29.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. L. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY NEXT, 29th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., touching at City Point to land passengers for Petersburg. She will arrive at Norfolk Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest and pleasantest route to the South. Passage and fare, stateroom included, to Norfolk, $8; Petersburg or Richmond, $10; Lynchburg, $14. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND NEW-ORLEANS.—The United States Mail steamship CAHAWBA, J. D. BULLOCK, Commander, will begin to receive freight on THURSDAY, Dec. 20, and sail for the above ports on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, at 2 P. M. precisely, from her pier, No. 17 N. R., foot of Robinson-st.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., No. 31 Broadway.

NOTICE.—The steamship ROANOKE will be withdrawn from the Norfolk and Petersburg route until further notice. The JAMESTOWN will continue to leave every SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, for Norfolk and Richmond, touching at City Point for Petersburg passengers. For freight or passage apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD CO.—FOR SALE—Six omnibus sleighs, very little used and complete in every way; also, 4 tons of superior English horse-shoe iron. Apply to the Superintendent corner of 8th-av. and 23d-st.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 189 Fulton-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF ALTERNATE PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

These lands, granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road thrown open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce. Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 32d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but 3 must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the prices, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars to spend his ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser. It also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSES FOR SALE—LOW, AND ON EASY TERMS.—I've first class, moderate size dwelling houses; one brown stone, 3-story and high basement, on 26th st., between Broadway and 6th-av., price $10,000; also, three, English basement, on 26th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., (would be traded for a farm unencumbered, or vacant lots in the City;) also, one 3-story and high basement, on 27th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., all of the above houses have every modern convenience, and are in perfect order. SAMUEL EDDY, No. 63 Wall-st., basement.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

1,000 ACRES KENTUCKY COAL LANDS AT A GREAT SACRIFICE—On Green River, Henderson Co., Ky., navicable for flats and steamers. This Coal will compete with any bituminous Coal in the market. The facilities for mining and transportation are superior, and must be very profitable. The soil is of the best quality and the timber very abundant; the bottom lands cannot be excelled. Maps, reports, surveys, &c., are at the office of A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

A FARM FOR SALE—Of about 118 acres, of very superior land, within 20 miles of New-York, and one hour's ride by cars. On said farm are about 30 acres of wood land, all kinds of fruit, a good house, extensive barns, carriage, hay and cattle houses, all in complete order, and arranged in the most convenient manner. The situation is high, healthy and pleasant, with a commanding view of the surrounding country. It is convenient to churches and good schools. The stock and farming utensils will be sold low to the purchaser, if wanted. For particulars apply to JOSEPH W. ALLEN, No. 10 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

FARMS AND UNIMPROVED LAND FOR SALE CHEAP—63 miles north from New-York, in Sullivan County. One great farm in a village four miles from Depôt, Canal and Delaware River; 350 acres; house, barn, wagon and blacksmith-shop, doing a good business; the best mill-power in the State; eight roads terminate by it; price $3,000—$900 cash. The soil is equally good to any in the state. It will be leased for 60 years, with chance to buy it at any time. Also, 50 to 100 acres of the very best land, at $3 50 to $5 50 per acre. Also, 14 good farms, 25 to 450 acres, $375 to $4,000. It is the most healthy and best place for farmers. Home market for all kinds of produce at New-York prices. Apply at J. VANDERBILT'S, No. 57 Fulton-st. Office open from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel, situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 45 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $1,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 92 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE ON LONG ISLAND.—A fine farm of 132 acres of land, about 2½ miles from the 10th-st. Ferry. Price $400 per acre—half cash; the balance can remain on mortgage for a term of years. Apply to HENRY KNEELAND, No. 40 William-st.

LOTS FOR SALE—86th-st. and 1st-av.—Four lots on the corner of these streets, near Hurlgate Ferry; a good business stand on a largely traveled thoroughfare, or handsomely situated for a private residence. For sale, by JOHN VANDERBILT, JR., No. 191 Water-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco.

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE, 10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to L. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 63 BROADWAY, New-York, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed rovers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

J. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 456 4th-av.

FOR SALE.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM—At Scotch Plains, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 23 miles from New-York, near a depôt, a splendid house and barn with all the modern improvements, covered with fruit trees of the very best varieties of pears. The fruit will pay for the whole in a very few years. Will be sold at a very great sacrifice, including farming utensils, if applied for immediately.

A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE FOR CASH.—An excellent, old settled farm of 120 acres, with buildings, orchard, &c., about 180 miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a railroad and a village, and a few miles from the Hudson River. Apply to CHARLES W. FORDHAM, No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 3.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—A superior dwelling house, No. 7 West Washington-place. Apply to S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—At YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEPHENSON, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—A three-story-sized house for a small family, containing modern improvements, situated between 14th and 23d sts., and 6th and 8th avs.—rent not to exceed $1,000. Possession to be given in April next. Address D. C., Box No. 1,054 Post-Office.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A good House, with a few acres of land attached, to be close to a railroad, and within one hour's ride from the City. Address W. R., *Times* Office.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A new brick house, finished in July last, situated in the city of Newark, in Green-st., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. depôt. Said house is the very best built; it has eleven furnished rooms, with spring water, gas, &c. If said house is rented soon, it will be rented low, to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY C. JONES, No. 10 Liberty-st., Newark, N. J.

TO LET AT REDUCED RENTS—TO SMALL AMERICAN FAMILIES—Floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in the new houses in West 19th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office on the premises, No. 140 West 18th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock P. M.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st. Also, spacious stores on Broadway, suited to groceries, drygoods or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 29 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

ROOMS TO LET.—A very desirable suite of rooms on the second floor can be had at No. 132 West 23d-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—The store No. 94 Reade-st., five stories high and ninety-seven feet deep. Inquire of A. D. GALE, on the premises.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, in the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor. of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 213 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)

THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTER, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VER PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40,000.—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested. ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,497, New-York Post-Office.

$400.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $400, the present proprietor wishing to remove to another State. 20,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of D. MILLER,
Stage office, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

BAR-ROOM FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a handsomely fitted-up bar-room, situated in a great business thoroughfare, where a large business may be done, and is now doing. The same must be sold immediately, as the owner has other business to attend to. Terms moderate. Address BAR-ROOM, office of this paper.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a safe business, which pays 100 per cent. profit. To an enterprising man, an opportunity to realize from $8,000 to $8,000 per annum offers, as will be shown upon an interview. Address, with real name, S. SLOAN, this office.

OMNIBUS NOTICE.—The omnibus line in Richmond, Va., is for sale. Unless sold privately, it will be sold at auction on 28th inst., without limit or reserve. Persons desirous of purchasing will make immediate application to BAKER, PLEASANT & CO., Auctioneers.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 193, 3d-av.

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 171 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.—CASH CAPITAL $250,000.—Office No. 63 Wall-st., opposite the Merchants' Exchange. This Company continues to insure Merchandise, Buildings, Household Furniture, Vessels in Port, their Cargoes, &c., &c., against loss or damage by fire, on the most favorable terms

DIRECTORS:

Hugh Laing,	Joseph Walker,	Cor. W. Lawrence
Charles R. Swords,	Stuart C. Marsh,	John Compton,
D. Henry Haight,	Leo. S. Suarez,	A. R. Eno,
Josiah W. Corliss,	Wm. K. Strong,	Geo. Griswold, Jr.,
Thomas Smull,	Geo. J. Townsend,	D. Al'zo Cushman,
Alfred Willis,	Alve E. Laing,	Ezra Ludlow, Jr.,
Effing. Townsend,	Silas Bronson,	John Penfold,
Joseph Lawrence,	S. T. Nicoll,	John Watson,
Samuel Willets,	Joseph D. Taylor,	Noah S. Hunt,
J. H. Ransom,	Robert M. Bruce,	U. J. Smith,
Sylvester L.	H. Ward,	John S. Boyd.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, JR., Secretary.
JOHN BARRY, Surveyor.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Laers,
Henry A. Boorsem,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Frunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec. 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year.

N. D. MORGAN, President.
G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

THE IRVING FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Offices Nos. 9 Wall-st. and 268 Greenwich-st. Cash Capital $200,000, with a surplus, insures buildings, merchandise, furniture, vessels in port and their cargoes, and other property, against loss or damage by fire.

MARTIN L. CROWELL, Sec. MASON THOMPSON, Pres

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by PERRY, DAY & SONS, No. 86 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $550. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness, must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new rosewood instruments $100 less on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone, touch and finish, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 60 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. This is your last chance. W. OSBORNE & CO.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 420 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS—Nos. 241 to 251 West 29th-st., near 9th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged.

PIANO FOR SALE—A grand diagonal, rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker; cost $450; been used a few months; will be sold for $250. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—These celeb

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by Order of the State Superintendent of the Banking Department.

STATEMENT OF THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,701,371 19
Average amount of Specie	375,543 86
Average amount of Circulation	504,696 00
Average amount of Deposits	6,415,743 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. S. OAKLEY, Cashier of the AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. S. OAKLEY Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ATLANTIC BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$602,001 00
Average amount of Specie	53,919 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,781 00
Average amount of Deposits	353,238 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier of the ATLANTIC BANK of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. D. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,491,894 47
Average amount of Specie	1,077,039 05
Average amount of Circulation—notes of late Bank America	46,001 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,545,380 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JAS. PUNNETT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$8,008,396 03
Average amount of Specie	1,194,376 09
Average amount of Circulation	2,105 00
Average amount of Deposits	5,285,655 43

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY F. VAIL, Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

H. F. VAIL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,181,253 69
Average amount of Specie	123,658 84
Average amount of Circulation	105,416 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,009,759 54

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,336,306 83
Average amount of Specie	910,985 05
Average amount of Circulation	334,353 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,590,773 59

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. H. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. H. MEEKER, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

THOMAS STEWART, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,479,720 61
Average amount of Specie	42,239 56
Average amount of Circulation	73,532 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,367,124 47

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ISAAC SEYMOUR, Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

I. SEYMOUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,329,656 92
Average amount of Specie	642,184 18
Average amount of Circulation	94,304 00
Average amount of Deposits	3,697,458 20

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. LOWRY, Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,489,461 3.
Average amount of Specie	398,816 28
Average amount of Circulation	824,019 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,450,955 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, REUBEN WITHERS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. WITHERS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

A. C. GRAHAM, Notary Public.

STATEMENT OF THE BOWERY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$901,757 56
Average amount of Specie	57,357 04
Average amount of Circulation	164,456 00
Average amount of Deposits	715,772 23

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, NATHANIEL G. BRADFORD, Cashier of the BOWERY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

N. G. BRADFORD, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

BENJAMIN J. PENTZ, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BROADWAY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,313,966 03
Average amount of Specie	75,787 71
Average amount of Circulation	323,550 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,109,664 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN L. EVERITT, Cashier of the BROADWAY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

ROBT. R. SWANSON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BULL'S HEAD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,166,999 99
Average amount of Specie	323,362 34
Average amount of Circulation	103,131 00
Average amount of Deposits	134,199 44

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier of the BULL'S HEAD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. S. VANDERHOOF, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

H. H. RICE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,35 3,3 5 34
Average amount of Specie	304,95 41
Average amount of Circulation	63,11 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,03 ,079 98

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, BENJAMIN LEWIS, Jr., Cashier of the BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. LEWIS, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,427 36
Average amount of Specie	53,379 87
Average amount of Circulation	126,907 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,565 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier of the CHATHAM BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

S. L. H. WARD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CHEMICAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,235,219 16
Average amount of Specie	263,501 50
Average amount of Circulation	254,302 00
Average amount of Deposits	915,317 38

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, C. O. JONES, President of the CHEMICAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

C. O. JONES, President.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of November, 1855.

LOUIS N. GLOVER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITIZENS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853 for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$941,951 45
Average amount of Specie	62,518 16
Average amount of Circulation	158,679 00
Average amount of Deposits	530,383 50

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, L. R. COMSTOCK, Cashier of the CITIZENS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

S. E. COMSTOCK, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

GEORGE G. TAYLOR, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,533,701 62
Average amount of Specie	141,9 5 4
Average amount of Circulation	58,13 5
Average amount of Deposits	1,182,934 19

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT STRONG, Cashier of the CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. STRONG, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CONTINENTAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,583,649 68
Average amount of Specie	247,804 53
Average amount of Circulation	79,379 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,841,499 80

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. T. HOOKER, Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. T. HOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1855.

E. F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE CORN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,413,691 29
Average amount of Specie	174,623 75
Average amount of Circulation	88,199 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,708,963 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, F. A. PLATT, Cashier of the CORN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

SMITH E. LANE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$406,850 00
Average amount of Specie	41,467 00
Average amount of Circulation	93,242 00
Average amount of Deposits	270,046 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. B. BALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

THOS. MACFARLAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,427,900 78
Average amount of Specie	173,790 59
Average amount of Circulation	135,795 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,147,520 89

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WM. J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. J. LANE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, Dec. 22, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$555,597 22
Average amount of Specie	40,536 78
Average amount of Circulation	13,786 00
Average amount of Deposits	536,165 93

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is a correct one, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier.

Sworn to before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JAS. HARLTON, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$827,524 74
Average amount of Specie	39,229 07
Average amount of Circulation	90,415 00
Average amount of Deposits	474,782 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JOHN C. BUSH, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,306,245 05
Average amount of Specie	56,189 74
Average amount of Circulation	115,337 00
Average amount of Deposits	707,574 36

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

W. O. MUNFORD, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$492,773 96
Average amount of Specie	48,549 73
Average amount of Circulation	1,574 00
Average amount of Deposits	401,580 64

City and County of New-York ss.—I, GEORGE R. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. R. CONOVER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

THOS. I. THORNELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$236,711 00
Average amount of Specie	33,933 00
Average amount of Circulation	95,262 00
Average amount of Deposits	186,537 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WILLIAM STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

WM. STEBBINS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$330,369 39
Average amount of Specie	55,159 79
Average amount of Circulation	126,380 00
Average amount of Deposits	468,171 34

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,718,481 69
Average amount of Specie	188,359 07
Average amount of Circulation	217,419 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,253,771 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, THOMAS R. ACLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

T. R. ACLY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$4,536,535 56
Average amount of Specie	818,217 53
Average amount of Circulation	407,340 85
Average amount of Deposits	3,163,774 40

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JAMES M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, of THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. M. MORRISON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,772,300 98
Average amount of Specie	80,555 95
Average amount of Circulation	97,060 00
Average amount of Deposits	926,131 13

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

J. C. BEACH, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,902,596 50
Average amount of Specie	64,162 53
Average amount of Circulation	117,686 00
Average amount of Deposits	715,561 18

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ROBERT H. HAYDOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. H. HAYDOCK, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

E. FRANCIS COMBY, Jr., Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,969,126 17
Average amount of Specie	635,215 18
Average amount of Circulation	347,386 27
Average amount of Deposits	1,199,020 56

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GIDEON DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. DE ANGELIS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,135,978 19
Average amount of Specie	205,937 54
Average amount of Circulation	201,900 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,253,771 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

JOHN J. STEPHENS, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

LEWIS F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, December 22, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$853,602 07
Average amount of Specie	53,433 95
Average amount of Circulation	103,646 00
Average amount of deposits	43,545 70

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. D. BROWN, Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. D. BROWN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JOHN M. DEVOY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCANTILE BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,174,757 54
Average amount of Specie	198,579 52
Average amount of Circulation	98,764 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,519,517 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. BLAKE, Cashier of the MERCANTILE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. BLAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

C. B. WHEELER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Specie	$3,224,705 89
Average amount of Circulation	1,032,044 81
Average amount of Deposits	188,753 16
Average amount of Deposits	3,805,167 76

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, AUGUSTUS SILLIMAN, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. E. SILLIMAN, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,503,154 86
Average amount of Specie	159,419 67
Average amount of Circulation, including that of the late Bank	132,189 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,729,350 90

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

E. J. OAKLEY, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JNO. HEGEMAN, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE METROPOLITAN BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$3,5 3,767 72
Average amount of Specie	671,433 61
Average amount of Circulation	95,301 00
Average amount of Deposits	4,873,833 29

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, HENRY MEIGS, Jr., Cashier of the METROPOLITAN BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

EDWARD A. STANSBURY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NASSAU BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$936,426 00
Average amount of Specie	128,935 00
Average amount of Circulation	117,542 00
Average amount of Deposits	867,366 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, R. A. TOOKER, Cashier of the NASSAU BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

R. A. TOOKER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

J. VAN NAMEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,450,406 21
Average amount of Specie	193,493 51
Average amount of Circulation	182,700 00
Average amount of Deposits	846,574 30

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier of the NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

B. T. HOOGLAND, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1855.

EDWIN F. COREY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE OCEAN BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,562,870 46
Average amount of Specie	104,086 39
Average amount of Circulation	209,867 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,038,350 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, PARKER HANDY, Cashier of the OCEAN BANK of New-York, being duly affirmed, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

PARKER HANDY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

JOHN PHILLIPS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ORIENTAL BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending, Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$322,708 20
Average amount of Specie	34,261 81
Average amount of Circulation	83,728 00
Average amount of Deposits	314,541 53

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, WASHINGTON A. HALL, Cashier of the ORIENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

W. A. HALL, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL JESSUP, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PACIFIC BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$728,024 45
Average amount of Specie	42,515 53
Average amount of Circulation	99,998 00
Average amount of Deposits	553,644 07

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier of the PACIFIC BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

J. CAMPBELL, Jr., Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

WM. LEE, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PEOPLES' BANK, NEW YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending December 22, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$797,049 57
Average amount of Specie	36,121 17
Average amount of Circulation	148,837 00
Average amount of Deposits	579,148 09

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, GODFREY W. LEAKE, Cashier of the PEOPLE'S BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 22d day of December, 1855.

WM. E. SHAY, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE PHENIX BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,240,972 09
Average amount of Specie	303,732 14
Average amount of Circulation	114,891 00
Average amount of Deposits	1,945,731 51

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, P. M. BRYSON, Cashier of the PHENIX BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

P. M. BRYSON, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

THOS. S. SOMMERS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE ST. NICHOLAS BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$646,269 00
Average amount of Specie	43,234 00
Average amount of Circulation	94,239 00
Average amount of Deposits	342,509 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED PARKHURST, Cashier of the ST. NICHOLAS BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th of December, 1855.

J. HELFER, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SEVENTH WARD BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,096,198 02
Average amount of Specie	115,434 05
Average amount of Circulation	197,430 00
Average amount of Deposits	573,884 46

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, ALFRED S. FRASER, Cashier of the SEVENTH WARD BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

A. S. FRASER, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE SHOE AND LEATHER BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,009,236 00
Average amount of Specie	65,631 00
Average amount of Circulation	105,534 00
Average amount of Deposits	741,595 00

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, W. A. KISSAM, Cashier of the SHOE AND LEATHER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

W. A. KISSAM, Cashier.

Sworn before me this 24th day of December, 1855.

SAMUEL P. BELL, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE TRADESMEN'S BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$1,335,819 91
Average amount of Specie	117,026 16
Average amount of Circulation	258,678 00
Average amount of Deposits	739,139 83

City and County of New-York, ss.—I RICHARD BERRY, Cashier of the TRADESMEN'S BANK, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct.

RICHARD BERRY, Cashier.

Affirmed before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

E. B. FELLOWS, Commissioner of Deeds.

STATEMENT OF THE UNION BANK—As required by Chapter 260, Laws of 1853, for the week ending the 22d day of December, 1855:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts	$2,653,875 98
Average amount of Specie	301,896 06
Average amount of Circulation	180,732 00
Average amount of Deposits	2,706,139 60

City and County of New-York, ss.—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the UNION BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier.

Sworn before me, this 24th day of December, 1855.

N. C. EVERETT, Commissioner of Deeds.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,
CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 2 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo

New-York Daily Times

WORLD INTERESTING FROM THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

Result of Another Search for the Bones of Sir John Franklin.

FURTHER TRACES OF THE LOST NAVIGATORS.

Description of the Spot where they Died from Famine.

The Death of Sir John Franklin and his Party Ascertained—The Report of Dr. Rae Confirmed.

From the St. Paul (Minnesota) Democrat, Dec. 12.

We enjoyed the pleasure, yesterday, the 11th inst., of a lengthened conversation with Mr. JAMES GEDDES STEWART, a Chief Trader of the Hudson's Bay Company, and learned from him interesting facts concerning an exploration of the Arctic region lately made by a party under the joint command of himself and Mr. JAMES ANDERSON, another employe of that Company.

On the return of Dr. RAE, the celebrated overland explorer of the Arctic region, in the Summer of 1854, bringing with him the report that the Esquimaux of the extreme Northern latitudes, had in their possession relics of the Franklin Expedition, the British Government determined to make one further effort to penetrate the mystery which had so long enveloped the fate of that Expedition, and which had been partially solved by the information thus gained by Dr. RAE. In furtherance of this desire of the British Government to follow up the clue thus unexpectedly obtained by the adventurous explorer,—to rescue, if possible, the survivors of any of the party of whites who were reported by the Esquimaux to have been seen near the outlet of Back's River, in latitude about 68° North, or at least to procure any records they might have deposited, the Hudson's Bay Company was directed to fit out a party of tried men, accustomed to the hardships of a Polar life, to explore the region indicated by Dr. RAE.

Acting under this command, of the home government, the Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, on the 16th day of November, 1854, issued instructions to Messrs. STEWART and ANDERSON to man and equip a party for the purpose stated. Mr. STEWART, with a party of fourteen men, therefore, started from his post, the Carlton House, in 54° North latitude, on the 7th day of February, 1855 and proceeded to Fort Chipewyan, at the head of Lake Athabasca, in latitude 58° North, at which point they arrived on the 5th day of March. It had been determined to make the trip to the Arctic Sea by water, so far as was practicable, and the party, therefore, remained at this post until the 20th May, busily engaged in constructing boats, and making other preparations for their dreary journey. At that date the party left Fort Chipewyan, and journeyed by canoe on the Peace river, which connects Lake Athabasca with Slave Lake, some three hundred and fifty miles in a northwesterly direction, till, on the 30th day of May, they arrived at Fort Resolution, which is situated on an island in Slave Lake, about latitude 61° North.

At Fort Resolution the party was joined by Mr. ANDERSON, who, with Mr. STEWART, had been appointed to the command of the expedition. Here another delay was made, for the purpose of reorganization, and making the last preparations, before attempting to penetrate the inhospitable frozen North. These arrangements completed, the party started out on the 3d day of June, for the head of Great Fish River, or as it is known on the map, Back River, in latitude about 64° North. Thence they followed the course of the stream to the Arctic Ocean. Mr. STEWART represents the navigation of his river as exceedingly dangerous—being obstructed by over one hundred difficult rapids. Over all these, however, with nothing more substantial than birch-bark canoes, they passed in safety, and arrived at its mouth on the 30th July.

Here they met with Esquimaux, who corroborated the reports of Dr. RAE, and directed them to Montreal Island, a short distance from the mouth of Back River, as the spot where, according to their instructions, they were to commence minute exploration. From this time until the 9th of August, the party were [illegible] assiduously engaged in searches on the [illegible] main land, between 67° and 69° Island, and on th[illegible] cannot recapitulate the perils North latitude. We [illegible]ered, by the brave band escaped, and privations [illegible] of their countrymen while seeking to find traces [illegible] shores. Three who had perished on those desola[illegible] "nipped," times they providentially escaped bein[illegible] between as Mr. STEWART expressed it, or crushed [illegible] moving mountains of ice. At last on Mon[illegible] Island, where their explorations commenced, they found snow shoes, known to be of English make, with the name of Dr. STANLEY, who was surgeon of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN'S ship, the *Erebus*, cut in them by a knife.

Afterwards they found, on the same island, a boat belonging to the Franklin Expedition, with the name *Terror* still distinctly visible. A piece of this boat, containing this name, was brought along with him by Mr. STEWART. Among the Esquimaux we found iron kettles corresponding in shape and size with those furnished the Franklin Expedition, and bearing the mark of the British Government. Other articles, known to have belonged to the Expedition, were obtained from the Esquimaux, and brought by the party for deposit with the British Government. No bodies, however, were found, nor traces of any. The report of the Esquimaux was, that one man died on Montreal Island, and that the balance of the party wandered on the beach of the main land opposite, until, worn out by fatigue and starvation, they, one by one, laid themselves down and died too.

The Esquimaux reported further that Indians far to the North of them, who had seen the ships of FRANKLIN'S party, and visited them, stated that they had both been crushed between the icebergs. Mr. STEWART took especial pains to ascertain whether the party had come to their death by fair means or foul; but to every inquiry, the Esquimaux protested that they had died of starvation.

Gathering together the relics found, the party set out on their return on the 9th day of August last. The return route did not vary materially from that taken on their way north. Mr. STEWART has occupied the whole time since in reaching our city—having come by the way of the Red River country, and having been absent in all about ten months. Mr. STEWART left St. Paul yesterday *en route* to the Hudson's Bay head-quarters at Lachine, Canada, to submit an account of his adventures.

And so, at last, the mystery is solved. Brave Sir JOHN, whose fate has awakened the sympathizing curiosity of the civilized world, it is now known "sleeps his last sleep" by the shores of the frozen seas through whose icy islands he had vainly sought to pass. Four Winters back, as the Esquimaux said, the noble party, after escaping from the ships which could no longer float on those dangerous seas, found release from suffering in death. Died manfully, too, as they had lived; bravely, like true Englishmen; this much we may believe, for consolation, that they met their fate as became spirits adventurous and noble. No traces were found by the Esquimaux to indicate that even in their last extremity they had forgotten their manhood, and preyed on one another.

The last party of generous hearts, who sought to carry succor to the lost ones, or bring consolation to the living, are returned, and the Arctic wastes are solitudes indeed. And, in view of the suffering endured, and the noble lives sacrificed in fruitless efforts to widen the bounds of human knowledge, we believe it to be the prayer of all men, that so they may remain for ever.

Another Account.

From the St. Paul's Times, Dec. 13.

Considerable excitement was created among many of our citizens on Monday evening and yesterday morning, by the arrival at the American House of an Englishman by the name of JAMES H. STEARN, and some four or five half-breeds, direct from the Arctic Ocean. Mr. STEARN left us the expedition in February, and has been absent up to the present time. We could not glean much from him, as his tongue seemed to be under lock and key, but we gathered the following items one of the guides:

Mr. STEARN, three Indians, and fourteen Red River men of the North, left Norkirk early in the Spring, with three sleighs. Passed through a running stream into a lake, from there into White Fish River. Were one month on this river, sleeping on the shore. Entered the sea, upon which they were compelled to remain nine days. Reached what is called Montreal Island, where they fell in with some Esquimaux, who informed them where the crew of the *Terror* (one of FRANKLIN'S ships) met their untimely fate. Gathered up the remains of a boat having the name of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN on it, a hammer, kettles, part of a blue flag, and other articles, belonging to the unfortunate vessel.

We are informed by the Esquimaux, that they (the Esquimaux,) reached the spot just in time to see the last man die of hunger, who was leaning against some object when discovered. He was too far gone to be saved. The wolves were very thick there, and no traces of the bones of the men could be seen—supposed to have been eaten by the wolves. The Esquimaux state that it is four years ago since the crew perished. The party left the sea on the 9th of August, at which time the ice was accumulating very fast. Among the party was a half-breed, a celebrated runner, who ran the race with Jackson, the American Deer, and other American runners.

It is reported that immediately after the reception in England of certain plates said to have belonged to Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and which were conveyed to the States by the way of Superior, the Governor of Canada sent a messenger to Selkirk settlement, and hired Mr. STEARN to undertake the expedition. The party started from Selkirk, carrying their canoes part of the way, and sailing the other part. They coasted along shore until they fell in with an Esquimaux, who conducted them to Montreal Island, where traces of the unfortunate navigators were discovered. The story is plausible, but it is not sufficiently authenticated to remove all doubts as to its correctness.

Latest from the Arctic Regions!—Sir John Franklin Found!—Expeditious Trip.

From the Saint Paul Free Press, Dec. 11, 1855.

Mr. STEWART arrived from Red River last evening on his way to Canada, bearing dispatches for Sir GEORGE SIMPSON, containing information of the discovery of the point where Sir JOHN FRANKLIN and his party perished.

It was on the coast opposite Montreal Island. Their bones lie buried in the sand within an extent of twelve miles. This is the fifth Winter since they perished, and the drifting sands of that barren region, being in lat. 68° North, have piled in successive layers on the bones of these noble and ill-fated men.

Mr. STEWART describes the region as dreary in the extreme—not a blade of grass nor a stick of timber met the eye. No game of any kind could be found.

The Esquimaux, from whom their information was obtained by signs, pressed their fingers into their cheeks, and placing their hands on their stomachs, endeavored to indicate the manner of their horrible death. They were charged with killing them, but merely answered with their sighs.

It was a very expeditious trip, it being only thirteen months since the party left the Red River settlements.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Police of the Fifth Ward.

About a year ago, we gave an account of a desperate assault with a knife, made by a person named HALEY upon Capt. CARPENTER, the head of the Fifth Ward Police, who was engaged in ejecting him, for disorderly conduct, from a house of ill-fame in Leonard-street. Passing over the strangeness of the fact that a Captain of Police should be the special guardian of a house of ill-fame, eject, not arrest, offenders against its peace, we of course thought that some steps would be taken to bring said HALEY to justice for his offence. But in vain have we watched the records of the Courts to hear something of the matter—in vain have we made inquiries in the proper places, for although we frequently meet both HALEY and Capt. CARPENTER in the street, we can hear of no prosecution of the former. Whether this is caused by the Christian forgiveness of the Captain, or arises from some more worldly and practical reason, we are, of course, unable to say. In the meantime, however, Capt. CARPENTER extends his efficient protection to such houses of the neighborhood, three very extensive ones opposite, one nearly next door, and plenty of others around the corner. And have he and his officers no time ever to look in at the notorious porter and gambling-house the "Belle Union," just opposite, and put a stop to the brutal fights of such frequent occurrence in that classic locality?

In sober earnest, we know of no state of affairs in the Police Department as disgraceful and criminal as that in the Fifth Ward. It is but a short time ago that two of the policemen there were convicted of burglary, one having been shot in the attempt to enter a store. But two or three weeks ago a man chased another from a panel den in Thomas-street, down to the North River, half a dozen blocks, and there inflicted a desperate wound, while not a policeman showed himself in all this while to interfere. The streets of the Ward resound during the night with the noise of rowdy gangs who, every now and then, amuse themselves by knocking down passers by. Every kind of crime and disorder is tolerated, and most that the Police seem to do is to protect the house of ill-fame, or some favorite ones, at least, from the assaults of rowdies.

Iron and Stone Pavements.

A gentleman proposes to pave the streets with pebble stones packed in iron boxes, that are carefully adapted to each other, and over which as a cement melted iron is poured. The several blocks are to be cast in dovetails, so that when they are placed in the street, they cannot be moved in any direction, though they may be lifted, to get at the water and gas pipes under the surface. Specimens and a diagram will be submitted to public inspection in our City Hall in a few days. Steps have been taken to secure patents for the invention both in this country and in Europe.

☞ The ladies held a Fair at Continental Hall yesterday, for the benefit of the Livingston Reformed Dutch Church.

☞ The Delta Psi's have their annual convention in this City next Thursday, at the Everett House. HENRY H. MILLER, Orator; S. L. WOODFORD, Poet.

[Advertisement.]

"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT."

But let us

not be discontented,

when we can purchase

CLOTHING

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

and in the highest

state of perfection.

Parties in want of clothing would further their views by calling on GEO. NEGUS,

No. 64 CHATHAM,

near Chambers,

who will give satisfaction to all;

for, as the text says,

He played on a

Harp of a thousand strings;

His sperrits made perfect by the

Entire satisfaction of his customers.

GEO. NEGUS,

Merchant Tailor,

and

Clothier,

No. 64 Chatham, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

LINEN DAMASKS AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.—Messrs. S. & M. E. TOWLE & Co., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, are now offering an extensive stock of Irish Shirting Linens, Linen Damasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Towels, Pillow and Sheeting Linens, Blankets, Flannels, Toilet Quilts, and every description of housekeeping goods at a reduction of 40 per cent. Hotel and housekeepers will find the greatest bargains ever offered in this City, at Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS! HOLIDAY GIFTS! HOLIDAY GIFTS!—The magnificent stock of Furs displayed by KNOX, at his establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, offers a rare opportunity for the selection of rich, elegant and appropriate gifts for the ladies. KNOX'S prices are low, and the quality of his articles is not surpassed by those of any establishment in the world.

[Advertisement.]

PERRY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—To-day being Christmas, a great bill has been prepared at the favorite National Theatre for both afternoon and evening. In the afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the great national drama of "Harry Burnham, the Young Continental," and the wonderful pantomime of the "Magic Pills." In the evening, the great drama of "Brian Boroihme," the "Magic Pills," and the new burlesta of "King Charming."

[Advertisement.]

☞ Improved Shaker-knit Under-garments, all sizes, made of the finest American fleece, warranted not to shrink; also, every description of lambs' wool, merino, cotton and silk under shirts and drawers, ties, gravats, stocks, gloves, &c., at MOLANDER'S (late price) shirt and Furnishing store, No. 208 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers.

[Advertisement.]

LEARN TO WRITE.—The charges are moderate, the risk none, the result invariable, and the opinions of the press, letters from eminent public men, and the united admissions of thousands of pupils, are the guarantees of competency and success offered by OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, Nos. 369 Broadway and 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S. Lond. and Edin., has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 A. M., and 3 to 8 P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designs we are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

$6 MONTHLY SAVED IN YOUR COAL BILLS!—By the use of SICKLES' PATENT COAL-SIFTER. One ton out of every four can be saved. It does the work rapidly and clean. Any lady can use it, as the dust and ashes are all retained inside. Are highly appreciated by those who have used them. Manufactured and for sale by TAYLOR & HODGETTS, manufacturers Planished Tin Ware, No. 60 Beekman-street.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

A HOLIDAY VISIT.—If you wish a pleasant one, visit the DUSSELDORF GALLERY, at No. 497 Broadway. It now combines more attractive features than any other exhibition in the City. It is amusing as well as instructive, and needs no commendation at the hands of those who have paid it a visit. Go and see it.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of determination of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who suffer from dyspepsia, liver complaints and bile. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all Druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents, and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES of every variety and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, 13 Canal-street.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HENRIQUES, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Regal Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

NEW-JERSEY.

Crushed to Death.

Last evening, as a target company named the "Samuel Pine Musketeers" was returning to New-York on one of the Hoboken ferry-boats, one of the pioneers, named THOMAS RIVINGTON, was accidentally killed. As the boat neared the bridge on the New-York side he fell over the chain and his head and shoulders were crushed between the boat and bridge, by which he was instantly killed. He resided at No. 332 Ninth-street, near Avenue C, and was employed in a ship-yard in that vicinity.

Hudson Items.

The Hudson Board of Education has resolved not to worry the question of the Bible in Schools for the present.

A fire engine and two hook and ladder trucks have been ordered.

The Hudsonians are disgusted with the idea of paying $8,000 taxes. They had a reform meeting to talk it over Thursday night.

West Hoboken.

A proposition to obtain a village charter is favorably agitated among the citizens of West Hoboken.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, by Rev. Frederick G. Clark, FRANK G. AVERY to LOUISE V., youngest daughter of Samuel B. Deming, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, in St. Nicholas' Church, by Rev. A. Spor, Mr. PHILIP E. COPE, of Enfield, Conn., to Miss EMILY CALKIN, of London, Eng.

☞ Springfield, Mass., papers please copy.

At Franklinville, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. Mr. Reid, Mr. THOMAS WILLIAMSON to Miss MARY ANN, only daughter of Col. Micah W. Hallock.

In Jackson, Tenn., on Wednesday, Dec. 12, at the residence of Col. Epperson, by Rev. J. Bateman, Mr. RICHARD A. EDWARDS, of Trenton, Tenn., to Miss MARY ANN HALE, of Waterville, Me.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 23, CHARLES SEGOR, son of Charles and Mary Ann Washburn, aged 6 years, 1 month and 5 days.

The funeral will take place this day, (Tuesday,) Dec. 25, at 3½ o'clock, from the corner of 2d-st. and 9th-av. The relatives, friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 22, at No. 49 Avenue C, JOSEPH IRELAND.

The body was interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 24, suddenly, of scarlet fever, GORDON, youngest son of Joseph K. and Julia E. Brick, aged 1 year, 2 months and 27 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the residence of his parents, corner of Vanderbilt and Lafayette avs., without further notice.

At Pelham, Westchester Co., on Sunday, Dec. 23, GRACE, wife of Philip Schuyler, aged 35 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Pelham on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

At Westchester, on Monday, Dec. 24, JONATHAN CLEMENT, in the 77th year of his age.

His relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the old Meeting-House of Friends, in Westchester, on third day, (Tuesday,) 25th inst., at 12 o'clock, M.

At Tarrytown, on Monday, Dec. 24, ELIZABETH LOCKWOOD, in full daughter of John T. Terry, aged 3 months and 1 days.

Funeral services at his residence, at Tarrytown, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at 12 o'clock.

At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, of consumption, CAROLINE, daughter of the late John Meserole, aged 17 years, 6 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Maria Meserole. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Gallatin, Columbia Co., N. Y., on the morning of the 21st inst., Miss DELIA TAYLOR, wife of H. H. Launer, Esq.

☞ The friends of the late WILLIAM HENRY SIFFKINS, and of his father, Mr. Henry Sheldon, are invited to attend his funeral, at the church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn, (Rev. Dr. Lewis,) on Wednesday morning, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, Dec. 23, of scarlet fever, THOMAS AS, aged 4 years and 11 months, and ELLEN, aged 2 years, 8 months, children of Capt. Thomas and Laura Thomas.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of their parents, No. 64 Cumberland-st., this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, Dec. 23, after a short but severe illness, JOHN MORGAN, in the 55th year of his age, a native of Connecticut, Gloucestershire, South Wales, but for the last 30 years a resident of this City, and at the time of his death, superintendent of the Brooklyn City Hospital.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the members of the St. David's Benefit and Beneficient Societies, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the Brooklyn City Hospital, (Raymond-st., near DeKalb-av.,) on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 24.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90,	85⅞	100 Harlem Railroad..b3 18
50,000	Virginia 6s...sm	96	100 do.....18
2,500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	84½	1200 Reading Railroad..93⅛
1,000	do.....b	81⅝	200 do.....93⅜
20,000	do.....b	81⅝	50 do.....b60 93⅜
4,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s.....100		100 do.....c 93⅜
10	Bk. State N. York..101		100 do.....c 93⅜
20	Ocean Bank.....85½		100 do.....s15 93⅜
350	Nic. Transit Co.....18⅝		200 do.....b3 93⅜
100	do.....s60	18⅝	100 do.....b30 93⅜
12	do.....s	18⅝	50 Hudson Riv. R. R.. 31⅞
200	do.....s	18⅝	100 do.....b10 31⅞
100	do.....b60	18⅝	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.....97⅜
100	do.....s	18⅝	200 M. So. & N. I. R. R. b60 95
300	do.....b30	18⅝	200 do.....s 94⅝
300	do.....b60	18⅝	50 do.....s30 94⅝
200	Cumb. Coal Co.....	33⅞	50 do.....b3 94⅝
100	do.....b30	33⅞	50 Panama R. R.....b3 105
550	do.....s	33⅞	50 do.....b30 104½
100	do.....b30	33⅞	14 Ills. Central R. R.. 97
200	Florence Joint.....	8	80 Cleve. & Pitt. R. R. b60 64
7	N. Y. Central R. R..	92	30 do.....s 63⅝

50	Erie Railroad...b10	50⅛	50 Third-av. R. R.....b30
100	do.....b15	50⅝	200 Gal. & Chi. R. R. c30 128
100	do.....b15	50⅝	50 do.....123⅞
500	do.....b60	50⅜	50 do.....s10 123⅞
100	do.....b30	50⅜	100 do.....s5 123⅞
100	do.....b3	50⅜	205 do.....123
1450	do.....s	50⅜	5 do.....124
1208	do.....b60	51	120 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. s60 71¼
50	do.....s10	50⅝	200 do.....b60 73⅛
100	do.....s	50⅞	200 do.....b60 73⅛
100	do.....b10	51	382 do.....c 73
100	do.....b3	50⅞	200 Chi. & R. I. R. R. s30 86⅛
300	do.....b	50⅞	150 do.....c 86⅛
200	do.....s	50⅞	30 do.....c 87
150	do.....b60	51⅛	

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	N. J. 1st G. L.	83½	200 Reading R. R.....93⅝
275	Nic. Transit Co.....s3	18	100 do.....b30 93⅝
100	do.....b60	18⅜	100 do.....c 93⅝
100	do.....b60	18⅜	100 do.....b10 93⅝
900	do.....b3	18⅞	100 do.....b6 93⅝
100	Cumb. Coal Co...b60	33	100 do.....93⅝
100	do.....s	33⅛	100 Hud. R. R. R.....b10 31
50	Canton Co.....s	33⅛	100 do.....b60 31⅛
100	Mich. S. & N. I. R. b30	94½	100 do.....s30 30⅞
150	Erie Railroad.....	50⅞	100 Cleve. & Tol. R. R. 73⅛
300	do.....b60	51⅛	100 do.....b30 73⅛
100	do.....b20	51	200 do.....73
750	do.....s	50⅞	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.....97⅝
100	do.....s10	50⅜	15 do.....97⅜
12	Gal. & Chic. R. R.	123⅛	25 do.....b30 98

MONDAY, Dec. 24—P. M.

The Official Weekly Averages of the City Banks to Dec. 22, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate, a decreased movement in the departments of Loans, Circulation and Deposits, and a gain of $387,268 in the reserve of Specie. The exact changes are:

Decrease in Loans	$755,371
Gain in Specie	387,268
Decrease in Circulation	180,837
Decrease in Deposits	311,651

Gross deposits week ending Dec. 15	$76,820,517
Less Clearances	20,709,183
Actual undrawn Deposits	$56,110,334
Gross Deposits, week ending Dec. 22	$76,508,866
Less Clearances	20,685,007
Actual undrawn Deposits	$55,823,859

Including the Sub-Treasury statement on Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION:

	Dec. 23, '54.	Dec. 22, '55.	Dec. 15, '55.
Loans	$80,860,591	$93,044,667	$93,800,038
Specie	11,486,880	11,971,838	11,584,075
Circulation	6,924,667	7,520,215	7,701,052
Deposits	58,858,927	76,508,866	76,820,517
In Sub-Treas'ry	3,580,478	4,160,968	4,160,969

The gain in the Specie reserve is not equal to the general calculation made upon the effect of the California receipts early in the week; but we understand that several considerable sums of Gold in addition to the parcels already noticed as having gone South and West, were sent to Boston and Baltimore. The average reserve has very nearly reached twelve millions of dollars, with another California packet due in the course of this week, and no probability of any important export movement on Wednesday or Saturday. We do not hear that any positive engagements have been made for the Collins' steamer on Wednesday. The Foreign Exchanges were done at lower terms to-day by ⅛@¼ P cent. than for the packet of last week, and first-class Sterling sold at 108¾. The full range on London we call 108¾@109, some of the regular Bankers continuing their asking rate at the outside figure. The Southern and Canadian Bank Agents were free sellers at 108⅝. France, 5.22½@5.18¾. Only a moderate business done on London and Paris. No particular change in North of Europe bills.

The Stock Market manifested a considerable degree of activity in the forenoon, with a good business in several of the leading speculative Stocks at an advance of ⅛@¾ P cent. on the closing sales of Saturday, much of the business being done on contract. In the afternoon, the advance was not fully sustained, and the general market closed a little flat, Reading, 93⅜; Erie, 50¾; Transit, 18⅛; Galena, 123⅛; and Toledo, 72. On the bond list, the only sales of moment were, one of $50,000 Virginia State Stock, option to the seller to deliver any time within 6 months at 95 P cent.—the cash price being 97@97⅛—and one of $30,000 Illinois Centrals at 81⅛, buyer this week. There were some considerable purchases made in Galena and Chicago at 122 to 123 in the forenoon by parties who were advised that the cash dividend of 5 P cent. in January is to be accompanied by a scrip division of stock of 12 P cent. in addition. This, we understand, is the determination of the Directors at Chicago. The Milwaukee and Mississippi Company will also give 5 P cent. in scrip, in addition to 5 P cent. in cash, from the proceeds of the traffic of the last six months. We annex the following corrected quotations for some of the leading Stocks dealt in or known to the European markets, to go by the packet on Wednesday. They are corrected by actual sales or bids to-day, or by the money circulars prepared for this opportunity.

	Last Packet.	Present Packet.
United States 6s, 1867–68	115¾	115¾
New-York State 6s, 1873	115¼	115⅜
Ohio 6s, 1877	112½	112½
Ohio 6s, 1860	106¼	106¼
Pennsylvania 5s, old issue	84⅝	84½
Pennsylvania Coupon 6s	86⅞	86¼
Kentucky 6s	103⅝	103¾
Tennessee 6s	95⅜	95¾
Virginia 6s	97⅜	97⅝
Missouri 6s	88¼	89
California 7s	88¾	89
Louisiana 6s	93	93½
New-York Central 7s	104¼ ex div.	100
New-York Central 6s	87	86
Erie Bonds, 1875	87½	88
Erie Third Mortgage, 1883	90	91
Illinois Central 7s	81⅝	81¼
Illinois Freeland 7s	83¼	85
New-York Central Stock	91	92
New-York and Erie	50¾	50¾
Panama	105¼	104½
Delaware and Hudson	119	119
Pennsylvania Coal	98	98
Philadelphia and Reading	92¾	93½
Michigan Central	96⅞	97¾
Southern Michigan	92⅝	91⅝
Pennsylvania Central	87	87¾
Galena and Chicago	122¼	123½
Cleveland and Toledo	73¼	72
Illinois Central Scrip	95	97

We alluded yesterday to the very large Winter business on the New-York Central and New-York and Erie Railroads. Upon further inquiry we find that the December traffic on the Erie is thus far ahead of the receipts to the same date in November, and the business of the whole month promises to settle up an earning of $500,000. The reports from the line of the Central, in regard to the freight on it, particularly, justify a similar proportionate exhibition on that Road for December. The two will present for the first quarter of the new Railroad year thing like the following result:

THREE MONTHS' PASSENGER AND FREIGHT EARNINGS.

	1854.	1855.
October	$700,111	$810,190
November	670,441	840,497
December	800,000	850,000
Total	$2,170,552	$2,500,687

SAME THREE MONTHS' ON ERIE.

	1854.	1855.
October	$600,000	$800,000
November	535,016	750,000
December	641,000	850,000
Total	$1,776,016	$2,400,000

The Washington *Union* publishes a statement of the value of Imports into, and exports from, the United States, for the quarter ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year. The following is a summary:

IMPORTS—JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1855.

Specie	$622,671
Free goods	9,034,948
Dutiable goods	61,764,331
Total value of imports	$72,021,950

EXPORTS—JULY 1 TO SEPT. 30, 1855.

Foreign merchandise	$5,010,730
Foreign specie	358,127
Domestic produce	11,158,576
Domestic Specie	13,171,866
Total value of exports	$30,599,299
Value of imports over exports	$11,422,651

It is now definitely stated that Mr. C. VANDERBILT is to take charge of the business of the Nicaragua Transit Company, in place of Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, who resigns his agency at New-York.

The Sub-Treasury received to-day $215,738; paid out $76,225, and held at the close a balance of $4,380,670.

Money Circular for Europe.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

[TRANSLATED EXTRACT.]

The rise noticed in our last advices of the 17th inst., continued for a couple of days; subsequently it reached its culminating point on receipt of the news by the Liverpool steamer to 8th instant. A desire to realize the handsome margins offered upon most of the stocks, by the rise since a fortnight, induced active sales, resulting in rather lower prices. A more animated demand for money since two days has no doubt had also its influence in this retrograde movement. This increased activity in the money market is not unusual at the close of the year, induced by the accumulated settlements and payments at this period. Appearances favor the belief that it is only momentary, and will not extend beyond the beginning of next month. But little animation has prevailed in State Stocks. We notice small transactions in Indiana 5s at an advance of 1¼c., on Missouri 6s of ⅛, in Tennessee of ¼ P cent., and in Virginia 6s at a decline of ⅛ P cent. City and County Bonds continue in very moderate demand, and small transactions have taken place in St. Louis 6s and Sacramento at a little decline, in Chicago 6s at same advance, and in Cleveland 7s and Albany 6s without any marked change. Some Bonds of the counties of Belmont and Ross, (Ohio) and of Desmoines (Iowa) 8 have also been sold.

In Railroad Bonds, those of the Illinois Central Construction continue to be active. They show a trifling decline upon last week's prices. Some Free-ands have been done at 2 P cent. advance, also some Erie 7s, 1875, and New-York Central 7s at some improvement of rate. Terre Haute and Alton 2d Mortgage, and Northern Indiana Goshen Branch were in good demand, the latter at a rise of 2 P cent. Milwaukee and Mississippi 3d section 1st Mortgage have been very active. Large amounts have changed hands, closing upward in prices. Railroad Shares close variously lower and higher than last week: Erie up ¼, Reading 1¾, Cleveland and Toledo down 1¾ P cent., have been most active. Michigan Central down 2, Michigan Southern ¾, Chicago and Rock Island 1½, and Hudson 2 P cent., and Illinois Central up 2 P cent., have been so to a moderate degree.

Exchanges are not active and rates lower. Principal sales on London, 108¾@108¾, Paris 518¾@520.

Money is in active demand, although we cannot change our quotations of 7 for short loans and 9@12 for paper.

DE COPPET & CO.

Money Circular for Europe.

Per Baltic. NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

[TRANSLATED.]

The *Asia's* news, received on the 18th inst., having announced the continued anticipations of peace, with a further rise of ¼ P cent. in Consols, our Stock Market became very active, with a strong upward movement. But the improvement was of short duration, and on the second day following, the market had reverted to the quotations that ruled prior to the receipt of these advices. This absence of speculation is caused by widely entertained apprehensions, but which to us seem exaggerated, that the settlement of running accounts, the redemption of some State Loans, held in Europe, and the payment of considerable dividends, must occasion in the beginning of January an extraordinary export of gold. In consequence of the settlements at the close of the year, money has

New-York Daily Times.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

The Northern Light under Bonds of $100,000.

Warrant issued for the Arrest of Parker H. French, the Minister Plenipotentiary, and others.

THE PASSENGERS SET ADRIFT.

The Assault in Brooklyn on Mr. Allen.

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Secretary Cushing's Views of the Courtesy due to Mr. French, who was Bobbing Around all day and not at Home.

The excitement consequent upon the detention of the steamer *Northern Light* abated a good deal yesterday. It was natural on Christmas day that people should care more about their home affairs than either the success or bad luck of any filibustering movement. The rain, moreover, tended to prevent any from stirring out, unless compelled by legal process, or under matrimonial engagements. In the morning, however, Mr. Commissioner MORTON was early at his office. Messrs. CORNELIUS VANDERBILT and J. L. WHITE appeared also, and gave security in the sum of $100,000 for the steamer *Northern Light*. The steamer was then formally released by the United States District Attorney, Mr. MCKEON, from the libel executed the day previous. Captain TINKLEPAUGH and Mr. FOWLER, the chief Engineer, were further held to bail, the former in the sum of $20,000, and the latter for $10,000. JOSEPH L. WHITE, Esq., was accepted as security in both cases. Warrants of arrest were issued against PARKER H. FRENCH, the Nicaraguan Minister, GEORGE B. HALL, LOUIS SCHLESSINGER, T. B. FARNSWORTH, DILLINGHAM, and MALLERY, charged with setting on foot a military expedition against the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The steamer *Northern Light* still remains where she was first anchored, off pier No. 3, North River. At an early hour in the morning, between 1 and 2 A. M., some two hundred of the steerage passengers, not having tickets, were put ashore. During the day, under the direction and supervision of the Assistant District-Attorney, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the remaining passengers were subjected to a similar examination. Examination of the cargo is postponed till to-day. Other than the official visit of the Assistant District-Attorney, and a new bevy of United States Marshals to take charge, no parties visited the steamer. Meanwhile the revenue cutter *Washington* and the *Vixen* hold their posts of guard. The above are the only new developments in this case thus far.

But we give the proceedings at the Marshal's Office more full—in the words of one of our Law Reporters:

United States Marshal's and Commissioner's Offices.

Yesterday morning the quietude of Mr. Commissioner MORTON'S rural retreat at Hoboken was invaded by a mandate to attend at his office to take bail for some of the parties arrested the previous evening by the orders of the President of the United States, for an alleged breach of the neutrality laws. Cornelius Vanderbelt and Joseph L. White, Esqs., attended by their Counsel, Horace T. Clarke, Esq., were in attendance to give security for the steamship *Northern Light*, which vessel had been libeled by Hon. John McKeon, United States District-Attorney, on the part of the Government, but who had consented she should be liberated on her owners executing a bond to the United States in the sum of $100,000. These gentlemen gave the required sureties, and the vessel was formally released.

The next case was that of Captain Edward Tinklepaugh, the master of the *Northern Light*, who is charged with resisting the officers of the United States while they were in the course of executing a civil process. The bail was fixed at $20,000. Capt. T. and Joseph L. White were accepted as sureties.

The next case was that of the *United States* vs. *Gilbert Fowler*. This gentleman was the engineer of the ship, and was also charged with a similar offence as the Captain. He gave bail in the sum of $10,000, Mr. White becoming his surety.

The United States vs. *John Creighton and A. Morrison.*—These parties are committed as witnesses.

The United States vs. *Parker H. French.* —— *Dillingham,* —— *Mallery, George B. Hare and* —— *Tamworth, Louis Schlessinger.*—These defendants are charged, on the oath of William H. Allen, of No. 50 Woodhull-street, Brooklyn, "with setting on foot, preparing and providing the means for a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the Territory of the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The deponent also states, that this was done within the State of New-York, and within the Southern District, and on or about the 20th of December, inst. The affidavit was sworn to before George W. Morton, Esq., U. S. C., and who, thereupon, issued his warrant, directed to Abm. T. Hilyer, Esq., U. S. Marshal, &c., &c., for the arrest of the defendants.

The United States vs. *George B. Hall.*—This defendant is charged with a breach of the neutrality laws of the United States, and remains in the custody of the Marshal.

On Board the Steamer.

One of our reporters who remained upon the steamer *Northern Light* all night of Monday, complains of having had rather a tough time of it. The Northeaster swept rather chillily over the deck of the steamer, and with the general bustle of the United States officials recently placed in command, and the dense crowd of passengers thronging every nook and crevice of the vessel, and no fire that was accessible, and no opportunity or place to lay his head, he found his night at sea an experience, all in all, he avers he does not care to have soon repeated. A few diverting scenes, however, attendant upon the general discomfort of the occasion, served as a partial compensation. When his associate reporter left, at shortly after midnight, all was very quiet, as announced in the close of Tuesday morning's report. Very soon after, among the steerage passengers, discontent began to show itself. A large number had no coat to their backs, nor vest, for that matter. As the wind grew colder, they sickened evidently of their filibustering projects, and began to express a desire to be put ashore. This is not to be wondered at, when it is remembered that a major part were mercat youths, from fourteen to twenty years of age. A good share, furthermore, from frequent and copious drafts of bad liquor, with a bottle of which every third man had supplied himself, by this time began to feel the effects of this imbibition. At length their determination to be let go ashore began to be so persistent that Captain FAUNCE, of the revenue cutter *Washington*, who was placed in command of the steamer, dispatched Mr. HATCH, the Purser of the *Northern Light*, to the residence of Mr. MCKEON, the District-Attorney, in West Thirty-seventh street. This officer conferred with the District-Attorney, and returned with instructions to permit to leave the vessel any person on board not having a passage ticket, but not to allow any baggage to be removed to the shore. A memorandum was desired, however, to be made of the rooms and places of residence of the parties allowed to leave under such order. Upon receiving this order, Captain FAUNCE directed that all the steerage passengers on board be mustered at the gangway. To effect it is required some time, and, from the nonchalance and inebriate condition of many of these passengers, furnished good work for all the Marshals. When finally effected, each party in turn were summoned forward and demanded to show their tickets. Those presenting their tickets were placed abaft the steamer, while the others were ranged on one side of the gangway. Meanwhile, upon suggestion of Lieutenant STANFORD, a small boat was lowered, and a messenger dispatched to the *Washington* to bring a supply of pistols for the officers in case any decided opposition should occur in the course of the removal from the steamer of those who were to be put ashore. The steamtug *Burbeck*, which was lying alongside of the cutter *Washington*, was ordered to be brought near to the *Northern Light*, when the removal began in a small boat of the steerage un-ticketed passengers. The officers of the *Washington*, together with the Deputy Marshals, were formed in a line leading to the steps by the gangway over the side. The scene now for some time nearly baffles description. It was a mixture of the ludicrous and the serious. Although most had previously expressed their urgent desire to be put ashore, some were determined not to acquiesce in such arrangement.

"I won't go ashore, no way," said one; "I was told to come here and my passage would be paid to Nicaragua, and that I should have 200 acres of land when I arrived there. I have come to go, and insist on going."

"Never mind, this time," urged the exceedingly courteous Captain FAUNCE; "next hitch, perhaps, you will have better luck."

As far as he was individually concerned, those who wished to go to Nicaragua, or to any other place, would have his consent; but he had been authorized not only to allow those not having tickets to go ashore, but to put all such ashore. These instructions he must obey.

"Instructions, go to the devil," struck in another; "no one has a right to stop a lot of fellows who desire to emigrate peacefully."

"D—n the vessel," added a third; "it's a sinking concern, and the sooner we leave it the better."

Some, too drunk to articulate their ideas strait forward, hiccuped out their opposition or willingness to go, according as the caprice took them. By ingeniously chiming in with the various whims of the divers parties he had to deal with, at one time joking and at another showing decisive earnestness, Captan FAUNCE at length succeeded in removing to the steamtug the entire party, in all 170, with the exception of two. These—JOHN CREIGHTON and J. J. MORRISON, both of New-York, and formerly attached to the Custom-House, persisted that they would not be put ashore anyhow. Captain FAUNCE accordingly ordered that they be placed in irons. They were fastened to the wheel of the wheel-house, and, from their uncomfortable position, having to stand up, speedily regretted that they had not yielded to the commands of the Captain. The residue, who were placed aboard the steamtug, were landed at the foot of Pier No. 4. It was nearly 3 o'clock when the steam-tug bore the party away. Their yells and songs bordered on the terrific, and must have been heard at a great distance.

The job ended, the *Northern Light* presented a comparatively deserted appearance. Quiet now prevailed—the Marshals slackened the celerity and watchfulness of their movements. The officers betook themselves to their staterooms, and those who could find corners to retreat to, availed themselves of the same. Nothing intervened to interrupt the quietness during the forenoon.

CABIN PASSENGERS OVERHAULED.

At 2 o'clock Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the Assistant United States District-Attorney, came on board and presented Captain FAUNCE the following letter of instructions from the District-Attorney relative to the search of the vessel:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, }
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 25, 1855. }

CAPTAIN FAUNCE, U. S. Revenue Cutter *Washington*:

SIR: You will please to proceed to an examination of the cargo of the *Northern Light*, and report to me a detailed statement of her lading, but examination to be made carefully and in the presence of the parties interested, and to be compared with the manifest. You will, if necessary, call on the *Vixen* for additional assistance. You will, also, muster all the persons on board, whether passengers or otherwise, and report the same to me. None of the persons on board are to be allowed to leave the ship until further advice. Very respectfully,

JOHN MCKEON, U. S. District-Attorney.

Before making the search of the vessel, it was agreed by the authorities to overhaul the cabin passengers, for fear that some of the unticketed still remained on board. This occupied some two or three hours. They turned up all the baggage and looked into all the rat-holes, and found some twenty of the delinquents. These poor shivering fellows were put to the rack—speaking metaphorically. They said that Mr. SCOTT (the Agent of the Transit Company) had engaged them to go to Nicaragua to build piers, lay stone walls, and the like, and had told them that their passage would be paid after getting on board and clear of the wharf. Judæas Apollo, and the officers, too, believed their story.

Mr. SCOTT was on board. He owned up. He moreover agreed to pay their fare, and begged that they might be retained on board. Agreed to.

It was getting dark. They ached to overhaul the cargo, but on consultation concluded to wait till to-day.

STARTLING RUMOR.

There were on board four boxes in care of WINANT & Co.'s Express, say 7 by 2 feet. On tipping them up it was found that these boxes were terribly heavy. The rumor grew that they contained munitions of war—pistols, cannons, or something of that sort. Mr. WINANT was on the spot. He cordially invited the officials to take a look into them, but feeling that they might possibly contain an infernal machine, they thought they would not.

SCOTT ARRESTED.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN about this time very politely arrested Mr. SCOTT. Mr. SCOTT protested and wanted to see the papers for the proceeding. He was instantly gratified. Mr. SCOTT assured Mr. J. and all his friends that he was Agent not for Colonel, General or President WALKER, but for the Transit Company; that he had engaged men to go to Nicaragua before now,—for instance, 30 men by the *Star of the West* on her last trip. For that matter he remarked that the Colonel (W.) had more men now on his hands than he could feed.

Mr. J. assured him that what he said was very interesting, but he must remind him that he was not *compelled* to criminate himself.

"As you please," responded the agent.

When the party came on shore, Mr. S. was permitted to leave on his parole of honor to appear at 10 o'clock to-day at the District-Attorney's Office.

AN EDITOR ARRESTED.

Mr. J. having his hand in, went on to arrest another gentleman, to wit: an editor, Mr. MALE, of *El Nicaraguense*. Mr. Editor protested, too.

AN ACTOR ARRESTED.

Mr. J. next arrested Mr. CHARLES LYSTER, (who was on the bills of the Broadway Theatre, to appear on the evening of the 24th.) Mr. L. was one of the cabin passengers. He protested burlesquely against arrests at all times and seasons. But, with a smile, he was placed in charge of a marshal.

OTHER ARRESTS.

During the day warrants were issued for the arrest of ADDISON FARNSWORTH, (presumed Captain of the Regiment forming for the aid of WALKER,) Col. GEO. B. HALL, (son of Mayor HALL, of Brooklyn.) Both of these gentlemen have been attached to the Custom-House, and were volunteers in the Mexican War.

Before leaving the steamer, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN left as a token, with Captain FAUNCE, the following

INSTRUCTIONS,

ON BOARD THE STEAMSHIP NORTHERN LIGHT, }
Dec. 25, 1855. }

CAPTAIN FAUNCE: The following persons are required to be sent to the office of the United States District-Attorney for examination at 10 A. M. to-morrow:

CHARLES A. BERRY, J. N. SCOTT, F. B. O'KEEFE, N. WALTER, DR. THANER, M. FREDON.

On examining the cargo, you will require in the first place the Captain's sworn outward manifest, of which no copy seems to be on board, next the shippers' manifest. You will require the shippers of the cargo to be present at the examinations. You will break no Custom-House seal unless a Deputy Collector or Inspector be in attendance to unseal the package. I will request the Collector of the Port to send a duly authorized person at as early an hour as may be convenient to him. You will report to Mr. MCKEON any variation from the manifest. You will examine under the pool for concealed ordinance. You will send MAILS & LETTERS to the District Attorney's office, in custody, at 10 A. M. to-morrow. Any cabin passengers or steerage passengers, whose name appears on the list taken by me, and who can produce his passage ticket, may be allowed to leave the ship, but no baggage can be taken, except necessary wearing apparel.

Respectfully yours,
B. J. JOACHIMSSEN, Deputy District Att'y.

NO MANIFEST.

The manifest of the steamer has never been seen yet by the Marshals. Capt. TINKLEPAUGH came on board about 4 o'clock. He was not able to produce the manifest. Being invited so to do, he referred inquirers to the Clerk. The Clerk showed a handsome one of the Express freights, but produced no clearance from the Custom-house. This was one of the reasons why the examination of the cargo was deferred.

The steamship was at anchor in the North River when we went to press, with the U. S. steamer *Vixen* and cutter *Washington* at anchor near by.

THE MARSHAL RYER'S AFFIDAVIT.

Following is the affidavit of Marshal RYER, on which warrants were issued for the arrest of Capt. TINKLEPAUGH and his first Engineer.

Southern District of New-York, ss: BENJAMIN F. RYER being duly sworn says, that he was specially deputized by the United States Marshal for the Southern District of New-York, on the 24th day of December, instant, to execute in this District a warrant of arrest, issuing out of and under the seal of the United States District Court for this District in favor of the United States of America, against the steamer *Northern Light*, her tackle, apparel, furniture, arms and munitions of war on board thereof. That in pursuance of the said process, this deponent proceeded to Pier No. 3, in the City of New-York, where the said steamship was lying moored to her wharf, and took possession of the said steamer; that he handed to the Captain of the said steamer a notice in due form of law notifying him of the seizure, and also verbally told him of his acting as the Deputy-Marshal, for serving said process; deponent also told the said Engineer of the same fact, and this deponent says that Edward Tinklepaugh, Captain of said steamship, and —— Fowler, the Engineer of said steamship, did knowingly and wilfully obstruct, resist and oppose this deponent in executing the said process, and further he says not.

BENJAMIN F. RYER.

Sworn to before me, Dec. 25, 1855,
GEORGE W. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

Official Correspondence.

The District-Attorney received last night a couple of letters from Secretary CUSHING, which turn a blue-light upon Mr. PARKER FRENCH'S claims upon the courtesy of our people on the grounds of his *Plenipotential* character.

MR. CUSHING TO ATTORNEY MCKEON.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, }
Monday, Dec. 24, 1855. }

SIR: I duly received your communication of the 23d inst., and the document accompanying the same, having reference to the engagement and preparation of persons in the State of New-York for military service in the State of Nicaragua.

You will have received my dispatch by telegraph, notifying you of the order given by the President to Capt. BIGELOW, of the United States Navy, to proceed according to your advice in the detention of any vessel whatsoever, implicated in proceedings contrary either to statute or to treaty stipulations, and desiring you to act in the premises upon all proper information.

If there shall have been occasion to act on the brief order sent to Capt. BIGELOW by telegraph, or there should be good reason to suppose that there will be occasion so to do in the sequel, orders to the same effect, and in more complete form, will be transmitted by mail.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
C. CUSHING.

JOHN MCKEON, Esq., United States District-Attorney, New-York.

COL. FRENCH NOT MUCH OF A PLENIPOTENTIARY—HOW FAR TO BE COURTEOUS.

ATTORNEY-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Dec. 24, 1855.

SIR: By your communication of the 23d inst., to which a general reply has been made in a previous letter of this date, it appears that Col. PARKER H. FRENCH is concerned in the engagement at New-York of persons and of arms for transmission to Nicaragua. I reply specially on that point.

Col. FRENCH, by letter of the 19th inst., communicated to the Secretary of State a copy of what purports to be credential letters from D. PATRICIO RIVAS, designated as Precisory President of the Republic of Nicaragua, accrediting him as Minister Plenipotentiary of that Republic to the United States, and requested an interview preparatory to the formal presentation of said credentials to the President.

To this the Secretary of State replied, by letter of the 21st inst., stating that the President does not yet see cause to establish diplomatic intercourse with the persons claiming at this time to exercise political power in the State of Nicaragua; and that, for sufficient reasons assigned, he does not at present deem it proper to receive any one as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by that republic.

Copies of those two letters are herewith inclosed.

You will thus perceive that Col. FRENCH is entitled to diplomatic privilege in the United States only in a very qualified degree. He is not an accredited Minister, but simply a person coming to this country to present himself as such, and not received, by reason of its failing to appear that he represents any lawful Government.

Under such circumstances, any diplomatic privilege accorded to him is of mere transit, and of courtesy, not of right; and that courtesy will be withdrawn from him so soon as there shall be cause to believe that he is engaged in here, or contemplates, any act not consistent with the laws, the peace, or the public honor of the United States.

The President entertains all possible regard for the diplomatic character, by whomsoever borne; but he cannot allow it to be made a cloak for the infringement of our laws or of our international obligations. He therefore desires you to make distinctly known to the principal party the precise relations of the case, and to communicate the same to all other parties concerned, in such manner as you may find to best comport with the public interests.

I have the honor to be,
Very respectfully, C. CUSHING.

J. MCKEON, Esq., U. S. District Attorney, New-York.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN COL. FRENCH AND MR. MARCY.

WASHINGTON CITY, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

Hon. WM. L. MARCY, *Secretary of State of the United States of America:*

SIR: I have in my possession credentials from the Supreme Government of Nicaragua, appointing me as the Minister of that Republic near the government at Washington, and accompanying this you will please find an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America. The object of this note is to request an interview with your Excellency before laying my credentials before your government, and in granting it at an early hour, I have no hesitation in saying that you are advancing the best interests of our respective countries. I am, Sir, with respectful consideration, your obedient servant,

PARKER H. FRENCH.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1855.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq., Washington:

SIR: Your letter to me of the 19th inst., with the enclosed copy of "an autograph letter from the President of Nicaragua to the President of the United States of America," has been received and laid before the President. I am directed by him to reply to your communication, that he has not yet seen reasons for establishing diplomatic intercourse with the persons who now claim to exercise the political power in the State of Nicaragua.

Those who were chiefly instrumental in suspending or overthrowing the former Government of that State, were not citizens belonging to it, nor have those citizens, or any considerable part of them, so far as is now known here, freely expressed their approval of, or acquiescence in the present condition of political affairs in Nicaragua. Until such shall be the case, the President does not deem it proper to receive you, or any one, as a Minister to this Government duly appointed by the supreme Government of Nicaragua.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WM. L. MARCY.

The Affair of Allen and Farnsworth.

About 1 o'clock last Saturday afternoon, Mr. W. H. ALLEN, bridge builder, of No. 50 Woodhull-street, South Brooklyn, called at the Police Court, City Hall, over which Justice SMITH presides, and demanded a warrant for the arrest of ADDISON FARNSWORTH. He stated to the Justice that he had been connected with the raising of a body of men for Nicaragua, and had charge of Central Hall, New-York, where their meetings were held; that a meeting was appointed for Saturday night, but during the day, ascertaining that the organization was an illegal one, and not wishing to violate the laws of his country, he made up his mind to withdraw, and in accordance with this resolution failed to open the Hall that evening, as was expected of him; that about 1 o'clock the same night Mr. FARNSWORTH, with one other person, came to his house and demanded admission. Having retired to rest, he asked the name, and when made known to him that Mr. FARNSWORTH was there, he dressed himself, went to the front door and invited Mr. F. into the house, which invitation was accepted. After a conversation, apparently the most friendly, FARNSWORTH suddenly speaks up and says: "ALLEN, I believe you intend to betray us, and I have come here to kill you," and instantly drew a large bowie knife and struck towards ALLEN, who struck up the arm of F., thereby warding the blow, and appealed to his honor as a man not to attack him while unarmed, and with nothing at all to defend himself. This caused Mr. F. to hesitate, and he finally consented that ALLEN should go to the basement and procure a carving knife. He proceeded to the basement, but made no effort to get a knife, but slipped out of the basement and went for the Police. The assistance of two policemen was obtained, but on returning to the house his assailant was not to be found. The warrant was issued "for assault with a dangerous weapon, with intent to kill," and placed in the hands of an officer to execute. Mr. ALLEN informed the officer that Mr. F. could be found at No. 5 Beaver-street, New-York, to which place he proceeded, and passed the afternoon in a fruitless search, as it appears Mr. ALLEN intended to have said No. 5 Broad-street instead of Beaver. Shortly after the warrant was issued, Mr. ALLEN returned, accompanied by U. S. District-Attorney MCKEON, who requested, that in case FARNSWORTH was arrested that he might be retained until he could be communicated with, as he had a complaint to make against him.

Mr. French Bobbing Around.

Mr. FRENCH was very busy all day yesterday—very busy. He wasn't at home at all, not even to reporters. He was out dining. He was up the river. He was down on Staten-Island. He was visiting the Institutions. He was at a friend's. He was writing dispatches. He was—not to be seen. We saw a sharp reporter from a neighboring journal holding by the button a one-armed man who sells candies in Church-street,—and whom he assured us was PARKER H. FRENCH. The indefatigable reporter took short-hand notes of the conversation, though he didn't see the little one-armed man wink as he thought how he was selling the stenographer. But the true and honest Minister Plenipotentiary was quite invisible.

He is, by the way, a small, handsome man, wears a goatee, is quiet and dignified in his address, polite, affable and gentlemanly. He lacks one arm—consequently can't take up arms as a fillibuster, and hence ought not to be arrested.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Disaster to the Ship Timor.

HYANNIS, MASS., Dec. 25.

The ship *Timor*, from New-Orleans for Boston, struck on Great Rip, this morning, where she remained for some hours. The steamer *Island Home* succeeded, finally, in getting her afloat, and towed her into Edgartown. She has an assorted cargo.

Weather in Boston.

BOSTON, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

To-day has been one of the most inclement of the season, raining, hailing and snowing, by turns, with a strong northeast gale.

Christmas has been generally observed by the closing of places of business, services in the churches, &c. To-night there will be extra theatrical performances.

Weather in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Tuesday, Dec. 25.

We have had a drizzling rain storm here all day, and the weather has been very cold. All business was suspended. The places of amusement are packed to suffocation to-night.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Politicians at Fault—Mr. Banks' Standing and Prospects—Washington Gossip, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 24, 1855.

A COLD SCENT.

The most experienced politicians are at fault with regard to the speakership. The whole matter is at a dead lock,—and nobody pretends to have the key. Only one thing seems certain,—and that is that from ninety to one hundred men are firmly resolved never to abandon the support of Mr. BANKS, come what may. Two weeks ago some of these were disposed to drop him and try a new candidate. But every hour adds strength to the conviction that to yield Mr. BANKS is to concede the defeat of the Anti-Nebraska Party, and yield the victory to the traitors who, elected as Anti-Nebraska men, are relentlessly pressing their efforts to revive "National Know-Nothingism," and making it an element to divide the North in the next Presidential campaign.

MR. BANKS' STANDING THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY.

This conviction is supported, too, by hundreds of letters and telegraphic dispatches, daily received by members of the House, from all parts of the country, and from gentlemen who have been prominent in both the old parties, all concurring in the advice to "stand fast" upon Mr. BANKS, even though the organization should never be effected. Even those gentlemen who voted for Mr. BANKS, a fortnight ago, simply because their party friends did so, and without either wishing or expecting his election, now feel the moral necessity pressing upon them with overwhelming force, and are as determined as the most resolute of the Massachusetts Delegation.

DETERMINATION OF THE ANTI-NEBRASKA MEN.

Nor is this persistence to be properly designated as either factious or unwise; because the great majority of the Anti-Nebraska men feel entirely satisfied that they can now concentrate on no man so large a vote as they have given Mr. BANKS. Once scattered by diversion in favor of a new candidate, and it is their opinion that it would be impossible to rally again so strongly, even in behalf of the gentleman from Massachusetts. Under these circumstances, there seems to be no alternative but to "camp down" and fight on for the candidate already selected until he or somebody else is elected, even though the entire new year be exhausted. This is the evident determination; and the Administration may as well take due notice thereof, and govern itself accordingly. When it wants appropriations, or is satisfied that the President's message is becoming a little stale, it will probably find means to organize the House. The Anti-Administration men can afford to wait quite as long as their opponents.

THE SYSTEM OF "PAIRING OFF."

It is to be regretted that a few of our own men think it proper to "pair off" with their opponents, and thus deprive us of the benefit of the absenteeism on the other side. At such a time as the present, there can scarcely be good excuse either for this, or for members absenting themselves from the city. They have clearly no *right* to go away during the session, and, except in extreme cases, are not excusable under circumstances which render it possible that their presence may be needed for the proper fulfilment of the business confided to them by their constituents. Stand to your guns, gentlemen, at least until this first fight is over.

DEARTH OF NEWS.

There is scarcely an item of news here at present,—everything is waiting for the organization. The Senate has adjourned until Thursday, and will do nothing this week. Next week it will probably attempt to make a Speaker; and then we shall have a little music. Until then, I fear we must be content with the incessant snapping and cracking of the fireworks with which the boys in this city celebrate the advent of Christmas, as we have auricular evidence while I write.

SENATOR TOUCEY FOR THE LONDON MISSION.

I am assured that Senator TOUCEY has been thought of by the President for the London Mission, and that it is still not certain but he will be appointed,—in which event I take it for granted Mr. SEYMOUR, of Connecticut, will return from St. Petersburg, and leave that mission open for some other political favorite who has not given his receipt for payment of services rendered. I learn also that the London Mission has been tendered to Ex-Governor SEYMOUR of New-York, and that he has not yet yielded to the pressing solicitations of the President that he should accept the place. I confess I do not exactly understand either why the tender should be made to Mr. SEYMOUR, or, if made, why he should decline it. S.

From Under Saint Paul's—An Hour's Watching of the Broadway Tide.

Let us stand here awhile in the shadow of Saint Paul's, and near the memorable marble sacred to the memory of the first great martyr of the Revolution. The tomb of MONTGOMERY chronicles the birth of the Republic; the scene before us records its growth.

See what a world of humanity is passing and repassing; what throngs, busy and active, agitated with the day's importance,—for every day is important to a freeman; what cavalcades of public vehicles and private carriages burnish the pavement until it is slippery with the polish of use; what wagons of merchandize, representing all the nationalities and products of the old and new worlds, their drivers warmed into impatience at the crowd that appals their eagerness, come in contact and stop in the throng, as though before the shrine of Liberty by which we are standing. Here we have silk from the Indies, shawls from Cashmere, furs from Greenland and every hunting-ground on the earth; lace from Limerick and Flanders, watches from Geneva, pipes from Deutchland and Turkey, cigars from Cuba, fashions from France, toys from Switzerland, woolens from the West of England, linens from Ireland, glass from Bohemia, cotton from the Southern, wheat from the Northern, pork from the Western, and "notions" from the Eastern States of the Union. Every nation has its ambassador in the labor of its artisans and artists here; and all are appreciated and rivaled by our own genius. The scene before us actively and vividly portrays an exposition of industry. It is the Labor Congress of the earth. It is truly and emphatically a World's Fair, which the nations, like so many workshops, have felt it of vital importance to contribute to, and which the commercial and progressive spirit of our land has felt equally proud to convene.

Not alone in commodities are the nations and States memorable before us, but also in humanities of every type and shade. People from every cranny of the world here meet upon a common ground, and under the one blue sky, like the stars upon the flag of the Republic. What strangely featured and variously costumed groups make up the picture. See yon pair of Chinese with blue linen pantaloons fitting close to the leg from hip to ankle, a loose jerkin of the same material and color encasing the trunks and arms of the Celestials, whose toes are turned up as if in wonderment at the new scenes, and whose faces are of a sickly sallow, like half-drawn tea; there they go, stalking along with a wondering chain of boys after them, certainly not less lengthy than the tails from which form the subject of their juvenile amaze and merriment. Their coming withdraws for a moment the attraction of the knot of idlers congregated around those Indian women opposite, who, in large blankets, broad-rimmed hats and a profusion of necklaces and gaudy-colored wrappers, are silently exposing for sale, mocassins and tobacco pouches radiant with beaded labor of quaint design and rainbow colors. Here we have a profusely bearded German, with a short-waisted coat and a long-stemmed pipe. He walks leisurely and is thoughtful. He evidently argues with himself if this is not his fatherland, for the words of one of his own Teuton bards suggest new conclusions to his brain as through it run the lines—

> "This is the land, the land of lands,
> Where vows bind less than clasped hands,
> Where valor lights the flashing eye,
> Where love and truth in deep hearts lie,
> And zeal enkindles Freedom's brand;
> *That* is the German's fatherland."

There is a very striking contrast in a dapper Frenchman, with a good-looking happy face, and effectively arranged moustache, the right side of which seems to lean upon the cigar, while the left acts like a comb upon the smoky ringlets which incessantly curl from his mouth.

Here, beside us, is a rather fussy lady, with a small portmanteau and parasol in one hand, a small basket and band-box in the other, and a couple of children holding on by her shawl, as she, somewhat satisfactorily, perceives by the bills nailed to the tree, that the North River boat starts "precisely at 5." And look at those boys, whose habiliments seem to partake of the national character for adaptability in fitting frames only one-half the tailor's intention; these very little boys with very loud voices—the human telegraphs of rising and falling stocks in the foreign markets—dive through the crowd like eels in mud, shouting all the while, the arrival of a European steamer and the EVENING TIMES. These newsboys make quite a commotion, but there is a figure who seems lost to their importance—he is as fixed and as silent as the marble he is gazing on, and almost as pale—for he has come upon it suddenly. You can see that he almost becomes a part of the stone from which he is reading. He has done. A tremulous flush wipes off his pallor; a long-drawn sigh and a tear issue from his heart and eye simultaneously, and he passes on, chaotic griefs, joys and hopes showing their traces on his expressively mobile face. He is lost in the crowd. Men do not live nor die in vain, whose tombs inspire such thoughts as filled that young man's soul. He was a young Irishman, just landed, beholding the tomb of THOMAS ADDIS EMMETT. Round the corner, in Fulton or Vesey streets, there, where those new buildings are being constantly put up, a poor, contented fellow-countryman of his may be seen at the noontide meal hour, sitting in the shade of a pile of lumber, attended by his wife or sister, with his tin kettle and parcel of bread or meat, his eyes everywhere, and his lips only parting to let in a mouthful or a witticism out. And beside us is a group of idle and happy negroes setting their legs in a somewhat lazy shuffle to the discordant, but well intentioned efforts of BARNUM'S brass band; and to the right is a forest of walking canes, and the Trinket Man displaying his real gold watches and chains "only six cents;" and the Type Man who will set your name up, case it, and present you with indelible ink, that your linen may defy the mistakes of washerwomen, even though you are in her debt. Busy in the crowd are the itinerant confectioner boys, a box of lozengers under one arm, the other extended, tempting strangers with a specimen of the same. Not less active in his movements, and twice as pressing in his attentions, is the peripatetic book vender, who runs through the titles of the yellow covered trash under his arm, with the velocity of a Caleb Quotem, and concludes by offering "ALEXANDER DUMAS' last great romance all complete—only twenty-five cents—very cheap, Mister."

There are oval-faced Spaniards with mild cigarettes; melancholy-visaged Italians, their loose garments whitened with the dust of the plaster Napoleons and dancing girls upon their heads; persuasive-looking Kentuckians, who, said the author of *Cyril Thornton* twenty years ago, are the only people in America who can understand a joke; cavalier-shaped Virginians; bright-eyed Ohioans, with a primative vigor and joyousness still beaming from their brows; rotund and easy Southerners; business-looking New-Englanders, neatly dressed, thin and thoughtful; and cosmopolitan Manhattaners, a condensation of the essences of all the others, moving about with the air of those who feel they have a right to everything, and are not slow to avail themselves of it.

From where we stand under the portico of St. Paul's, we can see on Broadway the Republic in miniature. To the right of us, extending to the Battery, are the counting-rooms and warehouses of commerce; to our left is the Astor House—emblematic of comfort, if not luxury; opposite is BARNUM'S famous Museum, which, from sunrise to ten at night, has its doors open, and its man outside, handing bills by the thousand to the passing throngs, informing them of what vitalizes the interior; behind us is the church. Thus, surrounding the vitality, power and people before us, we have religion and relaxation, commerce and comfort, and, above all, the clear blue sky, as if crowning their destiny.

TASMANIA.—Queen VICTORIA has acceded to the request of the Colony of Van Dieman's Land to change the name of that island and colony to Tasmania.

CHRISTMAS.

RAINY, BUT MERRY.

The Churches, the Chimney-corners, the Feasting and the Frolicking.

Among the Germans.

AT THE INSTITUTIONS.

WEDDING AT THE FIVE POINTS.

AMONG THE LUNATICS.

Yesterday was a merry day in spite of the rain. When the almanac puts down a day for a merry one it's no use to dream that clouds or torrents can alter its character. Yet if it had been anything else than a holiday it would have been dreary enough; for from early morning till the last song was sung last night there was not a minute when one could go out without a spread umbrella. The young ones groaned out of the midst of their mirth when they looked out, but the presents, the steam of the roasting turkey and the thoughts of the puddings were too much for them. With a clear day they would have had *such* games at ball! with a cold icy day there would have been *such* skating! With snow instead of rain there would have been *such* jolly sleddings! But with rain they had nothing to do but to keep in doors, and make the most of the new books and the eatables, and muss over their trunks, and overhaul their treasures, and make candy, and play blind-man's buff. The older people were in a large measure shut off from their contemplated visits; so they gave themselves up to in-door enjoyments, and romped with the children. Indeed we very much doubt if, after all, the day will not be longer remembered than any Christmas that has transpired for years.

We always pity Yankees on this 25th of December. They scarcely know what the day means, and, strange as it may seem, they are almost equally ignorant of the proper way to spend New-Year's. New-Yorkers are better posted. Their Dutch descent tells more upon this than any other day of the year. Yankee children think stockings are made to keep the feet warm. New-Yorkers know that their first use is to get Christmas presents in, and then, simply because nothing is to be wasted, they are worn till worn out. By nature all children are of the Dutch breed, so far as this sign shows.

The stores were shut up yesterday. The groceries and markets were open till ten o'clock, but after that it was like Sunday around all such premises. The omnibuses ran but the carts were not in sight. Broadway after nightfall was, except for the omnibuses, as deserted and still as on Sunday night. The closed shutters made it look intolerably gloomy and desolate.

The churches of the Presbyterians, Baptists, Methodists, &c., were not open, except where some Mission School had a celebration. They do not accept the day as a holy one, but the Episcopal, Catholic and German churches were all open. Inside they were decked with evergreens. The altars, the galleries, the columns were wreathed and bound with them, as the custom long has been. Services are held in all these and preaching. The music in each place that our Reporters visited was spoken of as excellent. It nowhere drew so well as at the Second-avenue Church, where BADIALI roared out sacred music as tenderly and effectively as he ever did from the stage of the Academy. At this Church the owners of pews carry the keys and admit themselves to seats by their aid. The sexton stands by quietly, and gives none to strangers unless the shilling is tendered.

The Charities gave their dinners to their little folks according to arrangement, but the visitors were scarce.

To tell how "our folks" spent the hours would be an old story, but some of our readers are not so familiar with the way that our adopted citizens passed the time. The east side of the City swarms with Germans. We spent several hours among them yesterday, and were amazed to observe how much of the old country and its habits had come over with them.

Christmas among the Germans.

Giving and receiving presents at Christmas time seem to be as necessary for the well being of German men, women and children in all parts of the globe, as a mustache for a male or a hoop for a female exquisite, now-a-days, who wishes to be *comme il faut*. At least, we never knew any German who could get along without presenting his friends and relations with something on Christmas Eve, and if he be so unfortunate as to have no one near enough to give to or receive from, why it is very simple, make yourself a present. And it is a fixed habit with plenty of German old maids and old bachelors, that if they need anything within a month or two of Christmas, they wait till then, and when the appointed time draws near, purchasing it with the greatest secrecy, give themselves a great surprise by their unexpected and beautiful present.

Whenever there is any being connected with a family that can in any light be looked upon as a thing resembling a child, a Christmas tree is of course provided, and the adult members of said family furnish various things to be suspended on it. But the greatest pleasure is when there are several children in the family. They all make out a "wishing list," in which they insert everything which each one's little brain can imagine his or her little heart to have a longing for. These lists are then carefully collected and handed over to the parents for them to make a selection from.

A week or two before the expected day, the father having purchased

did not neglect their children's [illegible] All the German papers have been teeming, for the last few days, with hosts of advertisements of *Weynachtsgaben* and *Bescherungen* for Monday, Tuesday, and to-day; and we take it, from personal observation, that all the amusements and entertainments (which these words signify) have been well attended. Many of the restaurants and lager-bier saloons were decked out with evergreens, and Christmas Trees were provided, which were brilliantly lighted on Monday and yesterday evenings. In many of the larger ones, beside music and dancing, there were other entertainments.

There, in one considerable establishment in William-street, there was one large hall fitted up for a Christmas Bazaar, set around with booths, in some of which various knick-knacks and refreshments could be purchased, while in others wheels of fortune were in operation, where, if you invested a shilling in buying a ticket from the fair attendant, and were lucky, you got a toy or some piece of fancy work, each number gaining a prize. In another part of the building was a ball, at one end of which a stage was fitted up, where, at 8 P. M., a concert was given, and at 9 and at 10 a performance of a pantomime, to the great delight of a crowded house. In fact, in very many of the saloons about town, there were theatrical representations of little pieces during the evening, all of which were well attended.

On account of the rain the effects of Christmas Eve were not as visible yesterday in the portions of our City inhabited by Germans as they would otherwise have been. One who has traveled much in the Fatherland has often recounted to us the great surprise which seized him some years ago, when sallying out one Christmas morning in a large German city, upon seeing in front of every house hosts of children, each boy provided with a drum, gun, sword, or soldier's cap, (the latter the favorite,) and each little girl carrying in her arms a doll, often larger than herself. And so it was all through the city, the value of the toys differing, of course, in the ratio of the wealth of the district. And that is just the beauty of the German Christmas, even the poorest are happy. Means are generally provided by the wealthier citizens to furnish those utterly unable to get anything for themselves, with suitable gifts; but we have seen a fond mother more delighted at giving her little child a bright red apple, which she had purchased for a penny, than most of the rich men and women are who present their sons and daughters with costly jewelry and gorgeous apparel. And no child could ever be more grateful than this unfortunate, but happy little one.

The day after Christmas is devoted to churchgoing, and a continuation of the festivities of the day before, though in a less degree. In some of the German States, (particularly in those where the Catholic is the established religion,) the second day after is also a lawful holiday, and is passed in the same manner. The week from Christmas to New-Year's, which we call *par distinction* "the holidays," is also celebrated by *al'gemeine Heiterkeit*, or universal happiness, and the joyous time is kept up until New-Year's eve, which is also celebrated in a peculiar manner.

In fact Christmas day is one in Germany, which, in some of its effects, very much resembles our Thanksgiving. These effects are, that it brings separated families together, and that it requires a good dinner. Sons return to their homes, be they ever so distant, to spend Christmas day; and where they cannot do so, the families send them all manner of home-presents. We know of many young men in business here, who yearly receive from their relations abroad, large boxes of presents from the peculiar crisp German *pfefferkuchen* (gingerbread) to vests, slippers and smoking-caps, embroidered by the hands of their fair sisters.

To conclude, we must reiterate the opinion that to give and receive presents is perfectly indispensable for German men, women and children.

THE GERMAN CHURCHES.

The German Churches were all very well attended. And they always are on such days; for there are very many Germans who are certain to attend a Church on Christmas or Easter Sunday, though at other times they never enter the portals of one. The young people of the congregations had decorated the pulpits, baptismal fonts and galleries of their respective houses of worship with evergreens, and all, both Catholic and Protestant, presented a very beautiful appearance. In the Catholic Churches the services were, of course, the same as in those of other nations, of the same denomination. In the Protestant Churches there were the usual services, by their respective pastors. In St. Matthew's Lutheran Church, in Walker-street, Rev. Dr. STOHLMAN preached an eloquent sermon, taking his text from Isaiah ix. 2.

The hymns that were sung pleased us particularly. Two of them were by old DR. MARTIN LUTHER himself, and the other was also an antique composition. The music to which they were sung, consisted of the glorious old German chorals, which, as they swelled upwards in their majesty and might, sounded, indeed, sacred and worthy of the house of God. Would that some of our singing-book makers would adopt some of them for their modern hymns, instead of taking airs from German operas and the drinking songs of the German students as they now do.

In the evening the school connected with St. Mathew's Church, as also those of other German churches, had Christmas trees, and the children were presented with a variety of gifts provided by the congregations, many members of which were present and partook of the pleasure which beamed from the faces of all. It was indeed a happy sight to see the sparkling eyes of many of the poor little ones, so unused to receiving any sort of presents.

The Churches.

GRACE CHURCH.

The morning papers announced a regular musical programme for the day at Grace Church. Mrs. ROBERTS, nee JULIA NORTHALL, was the star. The rain poured down the hour the doors opened, but there was a crowd in attendance, and the music, which was really performed most exquisitely, was heard with a degree of satisfaction that was in an exact inverse ratio to the satisfaction derived from Nature's performances out-of-doors. The customary religious services followed. Evergreens decked the building tastily, and Grace was never prettier.

REFORMED DUTCH CHURCHES.

In Dr. HUTTON's Church, on Washington-square, and in other Reformed Dutch Churches, there were religious services at 11 o'clock. It was not a purely religious service, full of solemn reflections, that the audiences listened to with such attention. It was a glance at the day as a time for jollification, a season for interchanges of kindly, friendly feeling, an opportunity of giefulness, a chance to rub off the rust of conventionalism, and to start the juices of life freer through the veins. The music at Dr. HUTTON's is exceedingly fine.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES.

The Feast of the Nativity was celebrated in the Catholic Churches with appropriate and impressive ceremonial. In the German Catholic Churches Mass was solemnized at midnight. In all the Churches there were five or six separate services the last being a solemn High Mass. In the Church of the Nativity, Second-avenue, and in St. Stephen's Church, Twenty-eighth-street, the musical adjuncts of the last services were unusually rich and attractive. In the former, Signor BADIALI and his pupil, Miss BERRY, sang at the High Mass and at Vespers; in St. Stephen's, MOZART's "Grand Mass, No. 12," was performed with a double Choir and Chorus, with additional Organ accompaniments, arranged by Mr. KING, the Organist. The Gospel at the last Mass on Christmas Day, is taken from St. John, where the Evangelist, soaring to the eternal fountain of the divine generation of the Saviour, breaks out into the exulting and inspired enunciation: "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God;" &c. The Hymn of Joy, *Adeste Fideles*, the air of which is more popularly known as "The Dead March in Saul," is sung in some of the Churches after the magnificent and still more appropriate "*Gloria in Excelsis.*"

Danish Divine Service.

Divine service in the Danish language and according to the rites of the established Church, was held yesterday morning, at 8 A. M., in St. Mathew's (German) Church, in Walker-street, Rev. Mr. SINDING, of Copenhagen. Owing to the state of the weather and the little publicity given, there was but a small attendance.

Excursionists.

We pitied the poor Target Excursionists, they had rather a damp time of it, getting free shower baths. Some looked drooping, others looked as if they had put something *inside* to counteract the bad effects of the water outside, and still others marched boldly through the rain like old soldiers. Among the latter was the "Peterson Light Guard," which passed our office with a full band, and several well-looking companies.

The Firemen.

The Firemen had a time yesterday. The Exempt Engine Company, (as fine a set of men as we want to see,) and some others, played over the Liberty Pole at the Fifth Ward Hotel, and added to the general dampness of things around.

The Ragged Schools.

Sundry little fellows, in garments as whole as lean wardrobes would afford, and as cleanly and tidy as the rules of the Ragged Schools require, and soap and Croton could make them, met in their teachers' presence early yesterday to receive the rewards of good and faithful doing. We looked in upon the urchins in two or three places. Mr. CHAPIN's boys in Laurens-street came up to the feast full of smiles and gladness, and had things made as pleasant for them as circumstances permitted. But it was a rainy and a draggly time, after all, and if it had been any other day than good old Christmas, an attempt to get up sport would have been a sorry failure. As it was, the benevolent public provided the keepsakes and the boys provided a place to keep them in.

On the Five Points.

Whenever Bond-street is wet and muddy, you may be sure there has been a shower on Fifth-avenue and a rain-storm on the Five Points. It was the case yesterday, and Mr. MERIAM, after looking carefully at the North Pole, which is connected with the front part of his house by a curious wire, and examining the South Pole, which runs down into the Dead Sea, at the rear of his dwelling, says it will be so just as long as there are earthquakes in Peru. This phenomenon has a very bad effect upon the treasuries of the institutions on the Points, when Bond-street happens to be muddy, and there comes a shower on Fifth-avenue, on Thanksgiving or Christmas day. On such days, when the weather is fine, the inhabitants of the streets named, (and some others,) go down to the Mission House and to the House of Industry; have a good time seeing the children feed, and on retiring leave something in the boxes at the doors, to buy shoes and stockings and caps and pinafores and such like, for the inmates. But if they look out at 11 o'clock in the day and see mud in Bond-street or a rain-drop on Fifth-avenue, they know there is a storm on the Five Points, and as the pavements are in shocking order, they don't go down, and consequently the treasury boxes are not replenished. It was so yesterday, unfortunately, but that did not prevent the children from having a good time.

AT THE MISSION HOUSE.

The only peculiar feature at the Ladies' Mission House, was the gathering together of about thirty of the children, inmates of the institution, to partake of a farewell Christmas cake with the other children, previous to their departure to homes that have been provided for them in the West. The scene was an affecting one. Many of the children who leave the Mission to-day have been there a long time, and their school-mates cried at the thought of parting with them. Nevertheless, after a few brief addresses by gentlemen present, they forgot their griefs, and ate their cake, and nuts, and raisins, and candies, as children should eat them, with smiling faces. One of the girls that goes out this morning to the West, was brought into the Institution but two nights ago. She is a bright-eyed, sweet little child, who, having lost both father and mother, had, for several nights previous to her admission, slept in the Tombs. She was brought to the Mission House by the matron of the prison at the Tombs, who could not bear to see so gentle a creature seeking rest in the Tombs. The children will leave the Mission at 2 o'clock to-day, under the care of Rev. W. C. VAN METER, one of the Missionaries of the Institution. They are not to be hired out as servants, but adopted by those who receive them. The same course is pursued by Mr. PEASE, at his House of Industry, with the young children. For those who are grown up he finds good families, where they live and are remunerated for the work they perform. He often sends out ten, fifteen, twenty, and sometimes as many as thirty in a day.

A WEDDING ON THE FIVE POINTS.

There is an impression in London, Paris, Berlin, and St. Petersburg, that the people residing on the Five Points have not a marked reverence for the institution of marriage. It is wrong, or at least partially so. People on the Five Points do get married. They don't make so great a fuss about it as some folks. They consider it a duty, and therefore don't exactly see the propriety of putting everybody to incalculable expense for new trowsers, merely because they propose doing one of the most agreeable duties that come within their sphere. There is no excitement among the keepers of fashionable hotels, and Broadway is *not* blocked up with carriages when a Five Pointsse gets married. We know how it is done, from having attended one last evening. Just as we were leaving the office of the Mission House, a gentleman with nice long sandy-colored hair, and a sorrel complexion, came in, attended by a young lady, fresh and blooming as a sun-flower. He whispered to the porter; the porter whispered to Rev. Mr VAN METER; Rev. Mr. VAN METER whispered to us. There was going to be a wedding, and we were invited. The groom didn't take off his overcoat; neither did he hang his hat upon a peg. He kept it in his hand and looked out of the window. The bride didn't take off her bonnet; neither did she remove her shawl. On the contrary, she pulled her shawl more closely about her; and ever and anon gave her bonnet a vigorous poke behind. She also found something of interest to look upon outside the window, and in a direct line across the nose of her intended. Names and ages and nativities were taken down. The groom was born where many have been born before him, and a few since that interesting occasion—he was born in Ireland, and was 35 years of age. The bride was at first inclined to the opinion that she also came from where there are neither snakes or toads, but after a little consideration she settled down into a firm conviction that she was only born in New-York. She was eighteen years of age. The reverend gentlemen asked them, seriously, if they knew of any material objection to their being united. The lady couldn't see any possible objection, and didn't think there could be any. The gentleman gave an emphatic No! as answer. The reverend gentlemen then pronounced them man and wife, urged upon them the necessity of giving their children a good common school education, at least, and, after the bridegroom had dropped a small fee on the desk, as quietly as if he had done it before, Mr. MCCLEAN filled his pockets with nuts and raisins, and the happy pair retired. It was altogether one of the most fashionable wedding parties of the season.

AT THE HOUSE OF INDUSTRY.

Here the children received new shoes and bonnets and caps, and filled their little bellies until they were like to burst. If you had seen them as they came out from dinner, you would have sworn they had been Aldermen, for at least two terms. A gallon of turtle soup under a waistcoat never was patted with a more complacent air, and chuckle of satisfaction. To eat such a dinner would have been enough for a man to do in one day; and, consequently, the children were not required to do much else. They recited a few lessons, sang a few songs, and spent the rest of the day in social enjoyment, until time for prayers, after which they retired to dream of lots of puddings, with great big plums in them, and candy by the apron-full. The dinner was given by the Church of the Ascension.

At the Institutions.

At the Almshouse, at the House of Refuge, and at the Randall's Island Refuge, Christmas was recognized on the dinner-table. The presentation of dolls to the babies of the island is one of the most touching, tearful, and happy sights of the year. The poor dogs of the Prison on Blackwell's Island had nothing to make merry with but their mush and molasses, cold water, and usual salt beef.

Christmas Concert and Ball Among the Lunatics.

Christmas Day in New-York, 1855, being (so far as the weather was concerned) just the nastiest, darkest, rawest, wettest, and most miserable day we either have seen or shall see, during the present or any future Winter, it was not probable that the ladies who considerately dress and give away dolls to the children at Randall's Island would, on *that* day, risk their health in an excursion which might quite as conveniently be postponed to New-Year's Day, or to some day next week. We might have anticipated, very early in the morning, that the course the ladies would take would be that they actually did take, on the present occasion. Our subscribers away from the local storm may be informed that the weather was, as we have described it, not fit to turn out a dog in—in fact, fit only for reporters, cab-men, and other similarly friendless and homeless wretches, who are compelled to ignore Sunday, and for whom neither wives nor a fireside are associated with the recurrence of Christmas Day.

There are some men who are truly patriotic, whose self-denial proves they love their country. We are proud to say we know of *two*. And they are good-looking men. There is something in that. None of your cadaverous stunted apologies for humanity that seem as if they had been built by contract and turned upon the world badly made up or very imperfectly finished in aught like a portly, erect and commanding presence; not men that like Cassio have a lean and hungry aspect. No! no! the "institutions" are cared for by at least two *stout* friends of the poor and needy.—Such men are Governors DRAPER and TOWNSEND. Broadcloth without, in ample measure too, and a warm heart within. We emerged from the crowded cars at One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, thankful to get *into* the rain, and away from the hot stench and the wet bedraggled dress of each fresh passenger, and were ourselves sufficiently drenched as we landed from the ferry on the shore of Randall's Island. There we encountered the worthy Governors just stepping on board the little boat we were leaving. From them we learned the fact that the ladies had taken the wise course to which we have already adverted. We told them that nothing but an amount of patriotism and benevolence sufficient to immortalize them could have brought from the bosoms of their families on Christmas day, and on *such* a day, even two of the burliest and stoutest among the redoubtable Board of Governors. Said the President of the Broad, "Mr. RIPLEY will give you an outline in ten minutes of the proceedings of the day here, and then do go to the Lunatic Asylum." We thought that, being pretty considerably drenched, the advice was not inappropriate to one who indulged no insane wish to doff his wet things. "Well," said the Governor, "but the inmates will have a little concert, and to-night they give a ball;" and so with an indistinct vision of dinner, (it was then near 3 o'clock) and a fire, we (were then six miles from either in New-York,) we wended our way back to the ferry at foot of Sixty-first-street.

Half an hour was next lost in waiting, in a miserable shed, for the departure of the boat. Six strong rowers had to face the combined forces of the wind, the tide and heavy rain; and when, after forty minutes' hard pulling, we landed on that shore where stands the Lunatic Asylum, our own revered mother might possibly have known us as a candidate for a permanent residence in that institution; "as wet as a drowned rat" would be but a feeble figure of illustration.

However, Dr. RANEY's kindness very promptly made us forget the cold and the rain. Dressed in dry habiliments of his, we were introduced into a room where a very agreeable social concert was progressing. At the piano sat a young lady, and two very expert violinists were at her side. About one hundred and fifty persons were in the room, mostly females. "These, said Dr. RANEY, are all patients under my immediate care; among them are perhaps half a dozen who are sane attendants." After introduction, an exchange of conversational courtesies was so agreeably conducted, that no stranger could have supposed that he was conversing with insane persons. We sat and prepared to listen to the music. Several ballads were sung with most exquisite taste and expression. One arch-looking and really beautiful girl sang "Villikins and his Dinah" in fine style. Her clear ringing voice was admirably accompanied by the violinists. We must not mention names, or we could indicate their antecedents. One of them is a thorough musician, and a fine player. Another young lady sang, at the request of the Doctor, one of MOORE's melodies in a very touching manner. Then, a young man of plain exterior, whose delusion it is that some girl whom he loved in Ireland is in that building, and for whom he is perpetually asking, sang "Molly Bawn" in tones and a style that would have been more than tolerable on the stage or in any concert-room in the world. One gentleman, who six weeks ago was brought here in a state of violent mania, excited roars of merriment by his execution of a parody on "Bobbing Around," in which he introduced some neatly turned [illegible] and compliments to the medical officers of the institution. The Doctor assures us that amusement proves in his hands one of the most powerfully medicinal agents in the system of therapeutics, and especially music. It is fortunate that so many of the inmates are first-rate vocal and instrumental performers. Whatever be the bent of the mind, whether music or painting or any imitative art, as soon as discovered, his course is not merely to permit but to encourage its exercise. What a change is this upon the old system! Here were nearly 200 persons, as happy and seemingly as rational as any similar assemblage of people (perhaps less entitled to the praise of rationality) in New-York. Each had his or her insane crotchet, but the delusion is treated with kindness,—not the maddening argument of the straw pallet and the chain. We rambled through the wards and conversed with a lady who imagines she is the wife of the President of the United States, a very respectable old lady, and with another, a lady who thinks that the Doctor has only three millions of guineas of hers in his care. Sometimes these ladies don't agree, and then it is only necessary to whisper to either of them: "Oh! never mind her; between you and me she is rather weak-headed at times."

But about the Ball. To the music of the pianoforte and two violins dancing was conducted in a very spirited, orderly and becoming manner. The English contre-dance, cotillons and waltzes forming the programme. Dr. RANEY observed that any one of these, if taken and shut up in a room, according to the system formerly pursued, would soon become desperate, and judging from the effects of solitary confinement upon the sane mind thus permitted to corrode and gnaw itself, the presumption is very reasonable. It is consolatory to think that a friend afflicted with insanity is not to be treated like a caged felon. Of course in this sanitary institution, late hours and dissipation are impossible. The festivities closed at 9 o'clock; and contrasting this with the practice of the fair dames who dance all night "till the broad day light," or leave heated rooms at midnight, we could not help asking ourselves *which of the two are the lunatics?*

Dedication of Dr. Bellows' (Unitarian) Church.

The "Church of all Souls," Rev. Dr. BELLOWS pastor, concerning the architectural appearance of which so much has been said and written, was dedicated yesterday morning. The service, which continued during two hours, was solemn and interesting. The congregation, notwithstanding the storm, was as large as the building, in its present condition, could accommodate well. The clergymen officiating were, Dr. BELLOWS, pastor, Dr. LOTHROP, of Boston, Dr. OSGOOD, of this City, Dr. FABLEN, and others. The dedicatory prayer, by Dr. LOTHROP, was peculiarly appropriate and fervent. So also was the sermon by Dr. BELLOWS.

The Church is situated on the Fourth-avenue—is after the Eastern style of architecture, and is consequently totally unlike any other church edifice in the City. It is built of marble and brick in alternate layers; the marble being very white, the bricks very red, and the effect produced is very curious. In the centre of the Church there is a dome of large dimensions, thickly studded with lights. The principal spire will, when finished, be the highest in the City—Trinity excepted. The interior, when finished, will be light and pleasant. The ceiling is not finished; neither are the pendant wood supports of the ceiling, which give to the interior a much plainer appearance than it will have when completed. The dome-arched windows, the carved wood-work of the galleries and pulpit are magnificent; and when the Church is completed, it will be one of the pleasantest for speaker and hearer—the most unique and imposing in the country.

One of the most touching incidents of the service was an illusion made to the late NICHOLAS DEAN, who is to be buried from this church to-day. While on his sick bed, Mr. DEAN wrote a HYMN for the dedication of the church. That hymn was sung by the whole congregation, with much feeling, natural on a knowledge of the circumstances; and the service closed with prayer.

Private Theatricals.

Among the various means of making merry on Christmas night, private theatricals were resorted to in a good many houses; and, among the rest, at a certain mansion in Twenty-second-street, the comedy of the "Serious Family" was performed with great *eclat*. The part of *Amindab Block* was done by Mr. W——, a Hurtonian amateur, attached to one of our daily papers, with great credit to himself and satisfaction to his audience. Another gentleman, connected with one of our dailies, distinguished himself by his racy rendering of a minor part in the "Irish Lion."

Not Over Yet.

The "Wilson Industrial School" for Girls, will hold a Christmas Festival at their house, No. 147 Avenue A, on Friday of this week.

The exercises, which will consist of singing and recitation by the children, and short addresses from one or two gentlemen friends of the Institution, will commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Specimens of work in the trade department will be exhibited. Donations in goods, clothing and provisions, would be gratefully received by the managers.

Christmas in Brooklyn.

This day was observed in the usual manner in Brooklyn, by the suspension of business and the holding of various festivals. At the Roman Catholic Churches, services peculiar to that Church were held, and of course were crowded with devotees. In several of the Protestant Churches there were also services connected with Sabbath School festivals.

CHURCH ON THE HEIGHTS.

In this Church, of which Rev. Dr. BETHUNE is pastor, there was quite an interesting celebration in the forenoon, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather. The number of adults was comparatively small, but their places were supplied by the Sabbath School children belonging to the Church and the subordinate schools. In the gallery, to the left of the preacher, were the scholars belonging to the Myrtle-avenue Mission School. On his right were those of the Columbia-street School. In the body of the Church were the children of the School attached to the Dutch Reformed Chapel in Summit-street and those belonging to the Rev. Doctor's own School at the Church on the Heights. All these are principally taught by the members of the congregation, and show, altogether, a total of 450 to 500 under instruction.

After the singing of one or two hymns by the children, Dr. BETHUNE read a part of the second chapter of St. Luke's Gospel, containing the beautiful description of the birth of the Saviour, the Annunciation and the Adoration of the Shepherds. The 1st Hymn, "Whilst Shepherd's watched their flocks by night," was then sung, followed by an impressive thanksgiving prayer for all the benefits conferred upon sinners by the atonement of Christ. The 116th Hymn, "Hark! the glad sound, the Saviour's come," was then sung.

Dr. BETHUNE, addressing himself to the Sabbath School children, told them he hoped they would be able to understand what he was about to say, as he was going to preach to them, and not to the grown-up portion of the audience, and he trusted that if any crumbs fell from the children's table the elders would profit by them. His text was in the sixth verse of the 11th chapter of Isaiah: "The wolf also shall dwell with the lamb, the leopard shall lie down with the kid, the lion and the calf also together, and a little child shall lead them." The preacher drew a picture of the happy paradise in Eden, before the fall, and showed the change which came into the world along with sin, inspiring the bosom of man with evil passions, and changing the very face of nature itself. But God has, in his mercy, sent Christ into the world to atone for sin and restore man to his pristine purity; and as true religion, as the gospel, spreads throughout the earth, it would work such a revolution in the heart of man as would almost justify a belief in the literal fulfillment of the prophecy in the text. The sermon concluded with an affectionate address to the children.

SANDS-STREET M. E. CHURCH.

At this Church the Seventh Annual Sabbath School Mission Festival was held in the forenoon, and, as usual, the proceedings were of a highly interesting and useful nature. The house was crowded to excess by scholars, teachers and their friends at an early hour—the scholars occupying "reserved seats" near the pulpit.

The exercises were commenced by the whole school singing the hymn—"Hark, the herald angels sing," in which, as in all that succeeded, the whole school and some of the congregation joined. It was pleasant to hear hundreds of childish voices mingling in such perfect harmony. Prayer followed the singing, then a boy about five years of age was placed on the table who delivered an address. The Pastor, Rev. Mr. WEBB, then read the name of each teacher in the school, the motto adopted by the class and the amount of money donated by each class the past year. The sums ranged from $3 to $178—the whole amount being $1,000. The reading of the names was interspersed with singing. At the conclusion of these exercises Rev. Mr. WEBB was presented with a gold watch by the Bible Class, upon receiving which a suitable response was made. Following this were addresses by Rev. JOHN MILEY, CHARLES SPELLING and others.

The scholars and teachers then repaired to their school-room on High-street, where they partook of refreshments, and presents were made to the most deserving.

There was also a Sabbath School Festival held in the Congregational Church, corner of Lawrence and Tillary streets, and at the Fleet-street M. E. Church the Sixth Anniversary of the Sabbath School was held. In all of the Episcopal Churches regular Christmas services were held.

A Reform.

A gentleman of excellent habits in the main, and of a first-rate bringing-up, celebrated the day thus wise:

He solemnly arranged to drink no more whisky-skins, nor anything else that can intoxicate henceforth and forever, until some doctor orders otherwise. He also stopped without smoking a last cigar. Smoking and drinking, in a small way, he had tried and found wanting, either in comfort, convenience or health. We have calculated and come to the conclusion that during his lifetime, by this arrangement, he will save numberless scores of his friends from falling into a pernicious habit. It is a good time for several hundred thousand young gentlemen in America to imitate so laudable an example.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

Christmas was not spent very merrily by everybody. The City prisons and Station-house cells were yesterday crowded with foolish fellows, who took "a glass too much" on the previous evening, and behaved otherwise not becoming a law-abiding citizen or faithful Christian. At least two score such fellows got sober at the Jefferson Market, and some were then allowed to depart, after a fatherly advice from the presiding magistrate, Justice DAVISON.

At the Tombs, the attention of Justice CONNOLLY was chiefly taken up by listening to appeals from crying wives, in favor of frail and incarcerated husbands; and at Essex Market similar scenes were enacted. The Justices, knowing that "Christmas comes but once a year," were disposed to be merciful, and therefore granted many of the petitions prayed for. Only a few other cases of interest came up.

PICKPOCKETS AT WASHINGTON MARKET.

Pickpockets abound at Washington Market. Look out for them. Richard Sampson, residing at No. 195 Delancey-street, went there on Monday to make some purchases, and while doing so he felt some one pulling at his pocket. Turning suddenly round he seized a youngster who was standing close to him, and gave him in charge of an officer. The prisoner was searched, but the $43 picked from Mr. Lampman's pocket were not found on him, he having doubtless passed it to an accomplice, several of whom were close at hand. The accused gave his name as Richard Gear. Justice CONNOLLY committed him.

CHARGED WITH FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

James G. Nute, a Policeman of Cambridge, Mass., while attempting to make an arrest at that place on the 6th of May last, had his head fractured by a slung shot, in the hands, as was alleged, of a man named Daniel Conrad. The affair took place in Washington Market, and after its occurrence Conrad fled to Cape Ann, Mass., where he stopped for some time, but recently returned to Brooklyn, where he was employed in a glass-factory. His whereabouts having been ascertained, he was sought for and arrested by an officer from this City. He was yesterday arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him to the Tombs to await a requisition from the Governor of Massachusetts.

ALLEGED COUNTERFEITERS.

John Earl and Eliza Williams were arrested yesterday by Officer Sanderson of the Third Ward Police, and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, on suspicion of passing counterfeit money. When the arrests were made, Earl crammed a bill into his mouth and swallowed it, despite the exertions of the officer who seized him by the throat and tried to make him disgorge. Both the prisoners were committed for examination. The woman Williams is said to be an "adept."

A DISORDERLY HOUSE.

The Police of the Seventh Ward made a descent, on Monday night, on the lager-bier saloon of William Walkenstein, No. 581 Grand-street, and arrested the proprietor and two women said to be prostitutes. The accused was brought before Justice WOOD at Essex Market, who committed them to prison.

THE KANSAS OUTBREAK.

A Pro-Slavery Account of the Settlement of the Difficulty.

From the St. Louis Republican, Dec. 21.

A gentleman of West port—a man of great probity of character, and who has a large fortune at stake in Kansas—accompanied Gov. SHANNON to Lawrence, and returned with him. He went there to see if something could not be done to prevent the effusion of blood, which, he says, certainly would have been the case, if there had been no interference between the parties. This gentleman, after his return, on the 16th instant, wrote to us a letter in which he says:

A committee waited upon his Excellency, inviting him to come to Lawrence. We found them entrenched, and as well fortified as could be expected for their lives. They were all well armed with sharpe's rifles and revolvers, and other implements of war. My opinion is, they only had one piece of artillery. I think our forces could have demolished every building in the place in half an hour; but had one gun been fired on either side, I am also of opinion that the greater portion would have been killed, and no doubt many of our men would also have suffered. We numbered many more than they did. Their force was greatly overrated, and could not possibly have been over four or five hundred. We also had a great many of Sharpe's rifles, many more than they imagined, besides our cannon.

Gov. Shannon brought them to terms. They agreed and bound themselves to abide the laws, and assist in enforcing them, until such time as the Supreme Court decided the legality of the Legislature, and if so, ever afterwards; and I verily believe they will, for I am sure they saw the predicament they had got themselves into.

There are, evidently, a great many very good citizens there, as well as many very bad ones, who are always agitating and keeping the place in commotion. After the *treaty*, which is quite lengthy, and has many specifications, and was written by Governor SHANNON, had been signed by General ROBINSON and Col. LANE, on the part of the citizens, they accompanied us to Franklin, where they met a large number of our officers. Many speeches and pledges on both sides were made, and a friendly interchange and farewell took place—the "law and order" men believing that it was better to settle it thus than by fighting, knowing that many would have been killed on both sides.

Yesterday morning the troops were disbanded, and the *posse* discharged.

Gen. POMROY, who had been captured, with papers indicating a conspiracy, as well as other important documents found on him, was bound over to appear at Court. Many arrests were made, and after being bound over, the parties were discharged.

Thus ends this foolish and uncalled for, but most provoking attempt to set at defiance the laws, by a few disaffected aspirants, who will soon be scoffed down by the better portion of the citizens.

I would have telegraphed you oftener, but the lines are so often down, and so many exaggerated stories told by letter-writers—almost always the case on such occasions—that I deferred saying much until I could see for myself.

I pledge myself that the Lawrence men would not have made a breakfast-spell for our boys, and I think now, the sooner the thing is settled by the Supreme Court, the better. The law is now sustained, which is all that "law and order" men could ask.

SUSPICIOUS DEATHS IN BOSTON.—The dead body of JOANNA GULLIVAN, aged about 20 years, was found at her father's house, No. 198 Congress-street, Friday evening, under circumstances which, taken in connection with her expression before death, lead to the belief that she came to her death from brutal treatment received at the hands of her father, MICHAEL GULLIVAN, who is a laborer about 50 years of age, of intemperate habits. Coroner SMITH was notified, who caused the father to be arrested, and summoned a jury of inquest. Dr. STEDMAN made a *post mortem* examination.

A young colored woman, daughter of a colored preacher named BRAMAN, was found dead on Friday at No. 175 North-street. It is said she was married to a man named PETERSON, who came home from sea three weeks ago, and left the city on Thursday. The door of her room was locked, and she was found lying in bed. The indications of the stomach are that she died from poison. Dr. STEDMAN is investigating the case.—*Boston Atlas, 24th.*

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE PRISON OF WELTEVREDEN; AND A GLANCE AT THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. By WALTER M. GIBSON, 1 vol. small 8vo; pp. 495. New-York: J. C. RIKER.

At one time we were much disposed to lament that Mr. GIBSON had been unjustly and cruelly subjected to fifteen months' imprisonment in Java, in consequence of the absurd jealousy of the thick-skulled and heartless Dutch authorities there. With this volume before us, which would not have been written but for that hard captivity, we congratulate the reading public—at the expense of Mr. GIBSON—on the *duresse* which has given rise to a work in which reality and romance are so largely and so agreeably combined. It is one of the most agreeable books of the season—not the less so, "we guess," because it reminds us, in many passages, of FERDINAND MENDEZ PINTO, who was such a rigid economist of truth. Mr. GIBSON, "to put a fine point upon the matter," is extremely imaginative.

Mr. GIBSON escaped from Java in the *Palmer*, a large American ship, in 1853, and opens his book by showing himself on board that vessel, relating his adventures to his companions there. He shows whence came his tendencies for a roving life, derived, no doubt, from the knowledge of wild adventures in the Indian Sea out of which his uncle had safely brought himself. He relates how his earlier education had interested him in foreign travel, particularly as respects Sumatra—how, near the Savannah's waters, he discovered, while yet a lad, one of the silver mines formerly worked by the Indians,—how, leaving this treasure, he rambled away to Mexico, where good prospects were held out to him, if he could obtain a small, serviceable vessel,—how he found and fitted up a man-of-war built schooner, called the *Flirt*,—and how, in May, 1851, he set sail in' her, as captain, bound for Brazil. From the first he had no lack of adventure. From place to place he passed, jovially flitting from island to island on the South Atlantic and the Indian Oceans, and finally arriving at Sumatra. Of his exploits in that island we need only say that they are related much as we might expect LEVER, the Irish novelist, to expand into picturesque narrative, with *Harry Lorrequer*, *Charles O'Malley*, *Father Tom*, and *Jack Hinton* for unquestioning listeners. After a short delay, "away, and away, and away sailed he," like Lord BATEMAN, of happy memory. He comes across Malays, as well as hairy human beings, only a little removed from the ourang-outangs, and a lot of Chinese; meets with Malay beauties, and even makes way with the Princess ZAYDEE KOMALA, whose portait is given, and shows her as a very pretty woman. It would seem that, at Java, where he had became popular, the Dutch officials became jealous of him, which hostile feeling was soon embodied in his arrest. This was done, with insult to the American flag, (not yet punished or atoned for,) and Mr. GIBSON was informed that he was accused of having written to the Sultan of Jambee, proposing a scheme to destroy the Dutch. He had done no such thing. However, the *Flirt* was despoiled and plundered, and Mr. GIBSON, removed from Palembang to Batavia, was locked up in the prison of Welteveden, in the latter city, where, after some vicissitudes, he remained for fifteen months, until, in fact, the very eve of his purposed execution.

It is in prison that Mr. GIBSON's most notable adventures took place. Whom he saw there, what he did, what acquaintances he made, how he whiled away the heavy hours, and, above all, how young and old, of both sexes, became interested in his well-doing, are detailed with force and skill in the latter moiety of the book. We do not intend to say more about it—only this, read a dozen pages and then lay it aside—if you can—the very romance of modern adventure.

There are numerous illustrations, more effective than artistical, but their very want of finish is an argument in favor of their being actualities of scenes and persons, and they are in excellent keeping with the originality and freedom of the book itself. For the sake of another such, changing the *venue*, we could heroically remit Mr. GIBSON to a further captivity, but fear he would not submit to further authorship, at *that price*.

REMARKABLE INCIDENTS IN THE LIFE OF REV. J. H. FAIRCHILD Pastor of Payston Church, South Boston. Compiled, published, and sold by himself. With a Portrait. Second edition. 1 vol., 12mo. Boston: Printed for the Author.

This narrative, which is earnest, somewhat angry (not without cause) and very forcible, has every appearance of being true to the letter. Mr. FAIRCHILD was pastor of the Phillips Church, in South Boston, for several years. As a Presbyterian clergyman, he is admitted to have labored, with zeal and success, from 1827 until 1842, when ill-health, and persecutions to which he was subjected by the Deacons of his Church, compelled him to abandon the charge. Several months later, he was installed Pastor of the First Church in Exeter. While laboring in this new field, charges of immorality were brought against him, which were investigated by a Committee from the South Suffolk Association. On suborned evidence and without assuming the semblance of a legal, or even *just* trial, a majority of this Committee reported their "deep conviction that Mr. FAIRCHILD cannot be innocent in this matter," and suspended him, until he should clear himself. The Association expelled him, and legal proceedings were instituted against him, at Boston, which indictment he met in person, and after a long trial before Judge WARREN, was fully acquitted by verdict of the Jury. His character thus reëstablished, certain members of the Phillips Church, who had seceded, and had been organized as the Payston Church, unanimously invited Mr. FAIRCHILD to become their Pastor. This was in 1845, and Mr. F. has vainly endeavored ever since that time, by legal and moral force, to obtain justice from the Suffolk South Association. Last March, it is true, that body rescinded all votes upon its records, in regard to Mr. FAIRCHILD's character and exclusion—but coupled this *amende* with a resolution that it was inexpedient that his connection with the Association should be continued, and that "the same is hereby terminated." This proceeding is only matched by that of the Irish Jury, whose verdict was, "Not Guilty—and we recommend him not to do it again." Here is an Association acquitting a man, and yet inflicting punishment as if he were guilty. The matter rests here. This volume, which is sold by the author, (at South Boston,) has been some months before the public, without any attempt to deny its truth. One result is, that its statements have been the means of obtaining several subscriptions for the new Payston Church edifice, which, it is hoped, will be built early next year. The proceeds of the book will be devoted to this purpose by its author. We have but glanced at the very curious and interesting statements here put forward, but have given sufficient to indicate what manner of thing is New-England Congregationalism.

THE WORKS OF JOHN C. CALHOUN. Vols. 5 and 6. Edited by RICHARD K. CRALLE. 8vo. New-York: D. APPLETON & Co.

The first of these volumes consists of all the Reports of general and permanent interest, made by Mr. CALHOUN, during his Congressional career, and while Secretary of War. A selection was necessary to prevent the expansion of the work, but all of real value had been taken. Some of these Reports, hitherto affiliated upon other public men, are now reclaimed and put to the credit of the real author. The editor remarks, on the Report of the Committee of Foreign Relations, (November, 1811,) that he is not fully assured of its having been drawn up wholly by Mr. CALHOUN

AGRICULTURAL.

Burning Green and Dry Wood.

An opinion still prevails, in many parts of the country, that green wood gives out more heat than the same bulk of dry. We have even seen persons throw water upon dry wood and upon burning coal, under the impression that more heat was thus obtained. In 1850 we were making a trip down the Mississippi River, on one of two rival boats that chanced to be testing their relative speed. We took a station near the firemen to observe the means used for getting up extra steam. As our boat was evidently falling behind, the fireman explained the reason to be that the rival boat had taken on a portion of green fuel at the last "wooding station," and so to be even with them a dozen buckets of water were actually drawn up and sprinkled over the dry wood, "to make the fire hotter." We think instances of such ignorance of the principles of combustion and heat are not common among experienced engineers and firemen; still very many persons believe that if wet or green wood is no better, it is quite as good as dry, and large numbers of those who prepare dry fuel do so for convenience of starting and keeping up fires rather than for the profit of it. Let us look at this matter a little.

In all cases of combustion or burning, heat is not manufactured, but *developed*. There is just as much heat in a given bulk of fuel and air when entirely cold as when they are in rapid combustion. The heat results from the chemical union of the air with the carbon (coal) of the fuel. They condense in uniting, and the heat, before latent or concealed, is now "squeezed out"—so to speak. An expanded, porous sponge may appear dry, and yet become a wet mass when sufficiently compressed. In like manner apparently cold wood and air may become a heated mass when sufficiently condensed by mechanical means or by chemical action, as in the oxidising or burning process. The principle we would impress is this, that in all cases of condensation, that is, when bodies are made to occupy less space, heat is developed. Hammering a piece of iron into smaller bulk will develop heat enough to make it quite hot. The condensation of the watery vapors of the air into rain or snow gives out heat, and we say "it is too cold for much snow or rain." Boring wood or iron—in short, every action, mechanical or chemical, that compresses the particles of substances together develops heat. Expansion, on the contrary, takes up and secretes, or hides heat. When water changes to steam, it occupies some 1,700 times as much space, and hides or secretes a vast amount of heat. The steam formed by a pint of water, though no hotter apparently than boiling water, in reality contains five or six times as much heat.

In burning green or wet wood, the dry portions—especially the carbon, unites with the oxygen of the air; the two occupy no more space than the air layers, and the condensation gives out heat in a sensible, useful form. But the other portion, the water, does not burn nor unite with any other substance; it is converted into steam, and during the process, it secretes or hides (renders latent) a large amount of heat besides what is required to raise it to the boiling or steam point. If the steam could be separated from the smoke and conveyed from the stove or fire-place into the room, it would then condense to water again and yield up its latent heat; but this is not practicable nor desirable.

A block of solid green wood one foot square (one cubic foot) will weigh about 60 pounds, and when well dried only about 40 pounds. This 40 pounds is all that aids in producing heat. The 20 pounds is water, which, during the seasoning process, escapes gradually, but if burned rapidly it must all be converted into steam before it can be got rid of. A certain amount of heat is first withdrawn from useful purposes to raise the sap to a boiling point, and then several times as much more is secreted when it changes to vapor. We see then that a cubic foot of dry wood will, in burning, heat, say 120 pounds of water to boiling, and still afford as much heat for other purposes as would be yielded by the same block burned green.

A cord of wood, (128 cubic feet,) if entirely solid, would weigh when green, from 6,000 to 8,000 pounds, and when dry from 4,000 to 5,600 pounds—a difference of more than a ton weight in a solid cord, which must be handled in loading and unloading and what is usually quite as important, must be carted from the grove to the place of consumption. As wood is usually piled up, one-fourth to one-third its bulk is occupied by the spaces between the sticks, so that the weight of a cord of green wood is from 4,000 to 6,000 pounds, (two to three tons,) or less in the lighter kinds. Still, for every cord of green wood taken from the grove at least 1,000 pounds of useless water is handled.

In whatever way we look at this matter, the use of green wood, under any circumstances, is not economical. Let every one improve this season of the year in getting enough wood cut and drying to supply all the wants of the farm until a year from next June or July, or until next Winter's cutting shall have had sufficient time to get thoroughly dry. Wood will season even in the coldest weather, and on this account it is better to cut down at once all that must be carted home during the present Winter.

Something About Plowing.

No other mechanical operation occupies half so many laborers during the greater part of their earthly existence as that of plowing. An equivalent to the entire life-long labor of at least *fifty thousand* men is expended every year in this country in following the plow. According to the last census there are nearly one and a half million (1,449,075) farms in the States and Territories. During the Spring and Autumn we may suppose that there is an average of fully one plowman actually at work upon each of these farms, making FIFTEEN HUNDRED THOUSAND PLOWMEN, all at work at the same moment! What an array of strong-armed men! What a grand panorama would be presented to the eye, could these all be collected with their teams and implements upon some vast plain, and there set in motion each in his own furrow.

To vary the picture, let us suppose them arranged along a straight furrow, and allow to each plowman with his team and implement a space of only two rods. The line would stretch away nine thousand three hundred and seventy-five miles, or more than one-third of the distance around the earth.

Suppose them each to plow at the rate of an acre in a day of ten hours. They would plow the whole improved land—meadows, pasture and all—of Rhode Island (956,487 acres) in two hours and twenty-two minutes. They would at the same rate plow over the cultivated land of Delaware (540,869 acres) in three hours and fifty-two minutes. Arkansas (781,580 acres) and Iowa (984,626 acres) would be finished before turning out for the "noon baiting." New-Jersey (1,767,991 acres) would be dispatched in one day, one hour and forty-six minutes. About three days would suffice for plowing each of the States of Alabama, Illinois, Indiana, Kentucky, North Carolina and Tennessee. New-York (12,408,964 cultivated acres) would be plowed over in eight days and two and three-quarter hours, while the cultivated land of Virginia could be finished in six days and nine hours; that of Ohio (9,851,498 acres) in six days and five and two-third hours; and that of Pennsylvania (8,686,619 acres) in five and three-quarters days.

Such figures are, perhaps, more curious than instructive, though they serve to bring before the mind an idea of the immense amount of time and strength devoted to this single operation of turning over the soil. But while we are thinking of the manual labor of these fifteen hundred thousand American plowmen, what are *they* thinking of, or do they think at all? How few of them have any intelligent views of the *rationale* of plowing, of the connection between the soil and the plants that grow upon it, of the purposes served by turning over the furrow, of the comparative value of deep and shallow plowing, of the composition and nature of the soil itself?

There are very many such questions as these, immediately connected with the routine labor of plowing, that might not only greatly vary and enliven the monotonous life of plowmen, but which investigated and understood by them would tend directly to increase the profitableness of their labors. Let us examine some of the principles involved in the mechanical preparation of the soil, and inquire, *why to plow, when to plow, and how to plow.*

It was the favorite theory of JETHRO TULL, one of the most investigating agriculturists of the seventeenth century, that the soil entered the plant directly, and by a process of digestion within the cells the absorbed soil became transformed into the substance of the plant itself. In accordance with this theory he advocated and practiced a thorough and oft-repeated working of the soil with the plow, hoe, or other implements, to the end that a portion of it should be sufficiently pulverised to enter through the fine pores or spongioles upon the extremities of the roots. He attached little importance to manures, believing that the soil itself was made up of the very elements needed by the growing plants. Subsequent investigation, and the discoveries of an advanced chemical science, have modified and in many respects superseded TULL's theory, but the means employed by him are still essential to successful cultivation.

To illustrate the present theory of the growth of plants, let us follow the progress of a plant from the time the seed is put into the ground until the new plant attains full maturity. Take, for example, a grain of wheat. An examination of its substance shows it to be composed of an outer covering of woody fibre which serves the purpose of protection, and which may be removed without injuring the vitality of the seed. Within this covering we find a mass of starch mingled with a small proportion, say one-eighth of its weight, of a substance called gluten. In the centre of the kernel a magnifying glass shows a small germ. By submitting the grain to a certain degree of moisture and warmth, this germ gradually enlarges its bulk, being increased at the expense of the substance of the seed, until the latter is entirely consumed. The germ by this time has become a small shoot, having a diminutive leaf at one end, and a multitude of small roots at the other. When the sustenance or food supplied by the seed is exhausted the growth ceases, and the plant now dies of starvation.

If before the original grain is fully exhausted the young plant is surrounded with more food, prepared, say by finely grinding other similar grains, it will continue to grow for a longer time, provided the proper degree of warmth and moisture be kept up and this enlargement of the new plant will go on within certain limits, so long as food is given it, and the other conditions necessary to its growth are provided.

But, if instead of feeding the plant, and giving it artificial moisture and warmth, we place the original grain in a finely pulverised soil which contains intermingled with it a small portion of organic matter, that is, matter furnished by the decay of animals or vegetables, the roots, at first developed by the food contained in the substance of the seed itself, will extend into the soil, and from thence gather its own food and moisture, especially the latter. In the meantime, the leaf end of the germ will shoot up into the air, and from thence gather the same kind of elements as it before obtained from the decaying parent seed. The air is an unlimited storehouse of food for all growing plants. This food exists in a finely divided state, the particles being so small as to escape observation. These floating elements are continually being exhausted, but the exhalations from the immense mass of decaying vegetables over the surface of the earth, are as constantly making up the loss.

When the wheat plant, for instance, has once attained a root-hold in the soil, and a leaf-hold upon the air, its future growth goes on in this manner: The leaves, by means of an immense number of little open pores, or mouths, upon their surfaces, absorb or suck in the elements that are furnished by the ever-changing air, new portions of which are continually brought in contact with the plant. These elements are carried from the leaves down to the various parts of the plant, and deposited where they are needed, by means of the sap or fluids that come up from the roots through the perfected central parts of the stalk, and, after circulating through the leaves, descend through the outer portions, where the principal growth or enlargement takes place.

The sap, then, performs an important part. How far it may promote or accelerate the growth, by bringing food from the soil, we will not stop to inquire. Certain it is, that the elements for forming the great bulk of all growing plants are derived from the air through the leaves, and that a free circulation of sap is required as a vehicle for carrying the food to its proper destination. For our present purpose, it is sufficient to state that all the food of the plant, whether primarily from the air alone, or from both the air and the soil, can only be furnished ultimately by the sap. *It is, then, a matter of first importance that a full and continual supply of sap be provided for.*

As before hinted, the sap is obtained from the soil through the roots, and the fullness and constancy of the supply will depend upon the extent of roots, and the invariable presence of moisture around them. The growth of roots depends upon the mechanical as well as chemical condition of the soil, the constant presence of moisture upon its mechanical texture, and its power to supply from below the loss by evaporation from the surface. It is mainly to provide and maintain these conditions that *plowing* and other manipulations are performed upon the soil.

We shall continue this subject next week, and discuss the conditions of the soil necessary to a full developement of roots, with the benefit derived from plowing and the manner of performing this operation.

Preserving and Sending Eggs to Market.

The number of eggs daily brought to this market is almost incredible. These are now gathered from all the Western States, where they have generally been preserved in lime-water first, and afterwards packed in barrels with oats and sent forward by canal and railroad. Three years ago we chanced in a small town in the interior of Ohio, and noted the current price of eggs as 5c.@6c. ₰ dozen, at this season of the year. The local paper published in that town quoted eggs last week at 17c. ₰ dozen, and to-day we saw a barrel of eggs from the same town standing in the store of an "egg merchant" in Washington-street, for which he paid 19½c. ₰ dozen delivered here.

This branch of trade has become greatly enlarged and systematized within a year or two past. The country merchants in western towns, take in eggs and "pay in goods." These they pack and send direct to a commission merchant here, or more frequently sell them out to migratory dealers at the nominal cost price, depending upon the profits on their "goods" for their renumeration. The traveling dealers frequently have on hand half a million or more of eggs, and sales of 50 to 150 barrels (containing 75 to 80 dozen each) to a single egg merchant, are very common transactions.

We began, however, to note the manner of preserving and packing these eggs. The method now usually adopted is to take them as fresh as possible and immerse them in lime-water. This is prepared by putting a few quarts of unslacked lime in a tight barrel or cask, and then partly fill the vessel with water. It is allowed to stand a few days until the water has become saturated with lime, and the eggs are then carefully immersed in the liquid. Some stir up the lime from the bottom, so as to form a milky mass. This is not necessary, and does not leave the eggs as clean and neat as is desirable. A small layer of lime in the bottom of the cask is sufficient to keep the water saturated. Some packers add a small quantity of salt to the lime "to keep the pickle sweet." This is, perhaps, generally advisable, as it will do no harm if the quantity be small; and by many, salt is believed to be beneficial. We have known eggs kept for a length of time by simply placing them in a weak brine, but the salt penetrates and somewhat injures the quality; other packers add about an ounce of cream of tartar to the lime water for each twelve dozen eggs. This is said to keep the lime from adhering to the shells, thus preserving them in a neater condition.

Eggs are usually sent forward in barrels, packed in oats. To make them secure, about one quart of oats is required to each dozen, or say two and a half bushels to a barrel containing seventy-five to eighty dozen. We saw some barrels packed in this way opened to-day, which were forwarded from Ohio and Indiana, and, notwithstanding jolting on carts and in loading upon railroad and canal, scarcely one in a hundred was broken or cracked. We saw one barrel opened which was limed last Spring, packed in oats in September, and received here on Saturday. The shells were nearly as clean as before pickling; there were but sixteen which were not translucent when held to a candle, and but one egg, out of 230 in the barrel, was broken.

TESTING EGGS.

The process of testing eggs is very simple, though not generally understood. Take them into a dark room and hold them between the eye and a lighted candle or lamp. The least variation from perfect soundness will be clearly shown by a lack of uniform translucency. With a very little practice, any one can accurately inspect eggs as fast as he can pick them up, three in each hand, and pass them before the candle. If this simple method of testing eggs was adopted by all dealers, we should have a limited trade like effective eggs sent to this market, and there would not be so great a difference between fresh and Western eggs, as our market quotations now show.

Look into the Apple Barrels.

Apples have advanced a little during the past week, but they are still cheaper than usual at this season. Good Spitzenbergs, Greenings and Russets are retailed now at $2 to $2 25 ₰ bbl. But their great abundance tends to make people careless in their preservation, and thousands of barrels will be spoiled by rotting during the next two or three months. A friend laid in a few barrels three weeks since, and he says one-fourth of them have already commenced to decay. On inquiry we found he had stored them in a room separated from the basement kitchen by a single board partition, where they were kept quite warm during most of the day. This was entirely wrong. They should have been placed in the coolest room in the cellar, if put there at all.

But apples should not be put into the cellar so long as they can be kept elsewhere without freezing. A garret, chamber, or dry out-house should be used for storing them until the severe frosts come on. We have seen them stored in a barn all Winter in large quantities. As cold weather approached, loose dry straw was spread over them, just in sufficient quantities to keep out frost. The colder apples can be kept without actually freezing the better.

The most successful raiser of this fruit whom we have known, has his cellar prepared as follows: A stone wall partition is made near one side. The smaller division of the cellar thus made, is used for storing potatoes and other vegetables requiring a warmer situation. The other part is called the "apple cellar." This is covered on the bottom with a hard, dry cement, and several swinging windows are provided to admit air and give free ventilation. All around the walls shelves or shallow bins are erected, one above another, and several tiers stand in the middle of the room. The wall shelves are three feet wide, so that one can stand in front of them and reach to the wall. The middle shelves are double this width as they can be approached on both sides. Upon these shelves the apples are spread out as thinly as the extent of shelf-room and amount of apples will allow—usually the apples lie only two or three deep. The bottoms of the shelves are made of narrow boards, with half an inch space between them to allow a free circulation of air. Great care is taken to regulate the opening of the windows—which are of double glass—so as to keep the air very nearly down to the freezing point. Usually one or more of the windows are left open, or partly open, night and day. In the coldest weather they are closed at night, and opened every fair day. The apples are generally kept so cold as to require warming before eating. In this way carefully gathered apples are kept all Winter with very little loss. The shelf arrangement renders it an easy matter to look over the fruit, which is done every few weeks, when any fruit commencing to decay is at once removed from the room. Such a cellar costs but little, and, as in the instance alluded to, it pays well.

The most simple method of keeping a barrel or two of apples is to procure a quantity of sand, dry it well by setting it in kettles-full upon a hot stove, till all moisture is driven out, then let it get entirely cold, pack them in it and set them in any convenient cool place. The sand absorbs all excess of moisture, and preserves a uniform temperature; by this process all kinds of apples will keep several months beyond the usual time. Charcoal or other dry substances may be used, but sand is the most convenient and neatest.

Breeding Fish.

On this subject there is a considerable degree of interest awakened both in Europe and in this country. It is but very recently that propagating, improving, and multiplying at convenience the various finny tribes has been looked upon as at all possible. In France extensive experiments have been already made, resulting in the highest success. Similar efforts are being put forth in England, and our own country is not entirely behind. Drs. GARLICK and ACKLEY, of Cleveland, Ohio, have already made some very satisfactory trials. The Natural History Society of New-Jersey have proposed to stock the waters of the Hudson, the Delaware, the Susquehanna Rivers and their tributaries with salmon and other valuable fish if the States of New-York, New-Jersey and Pennsylvania will be at the small expense (some $6,000 in all,) of transporting the eggs and parent fish to the proper localities, and enact the necessary laws for their protection and preservation. The project is an excellent one, and we trust the legislatures of these States will not hesitate a moment in giving the small amount of assistance asked for.

We did not commence, however, to describe in this article what has been done and what may be done here, but to refer to some most valuable and instructive experiments with salmon made in Perth, Scotland, the results of which were laid before the late meeting of the British Association. The *Horticulturist* gives the following summary of the information communicated to the Society by their Committee:

Three hundred boxes were laid down in twenty-five parallel rows, each box partly filled with clean gravel and pebbles. On the 23d of December, 1853, 300,000 ova were deposited in the boxes; in June, 1854, they were admitted into the pond, their average size being about an inch and a half in length. From their admission to the pond the fry were fed, daily, with boiled liver, rubbed small by the hand. By Spring of the present year, they had increased in size to the average of three and four inches in length. On the 2d of May, a meeting of the Committee was held at the pond, to consider the expediency of detaining the fry for another year, or allowing them to depart, but it was thought they had not assumed the migratory dress till the 19th, when the sluice communicating with the river Tay was opened, and every facility for egress afforded. Contrary to expectation, none of the fry manifested any inclination to leave the pond until the 24th of May, when the larger and more mature of the smelts, after having held themselves detached from the others for several days, went off in a body. A series of similar emigrations took place until full half the fry had left the pond, and descended the sluice to the Tay. It has long been a subject of controversy whether the fry of the salmon assume the migratory dress in the second or third year of their existence. So favorable an opportunity of deciding the question as that afforded by this experiment, was not to be overlooked.

In order to test the matter in the fairest possible way, it was resolved to mark a portion of the smelts in such a manner that they might easily be detected when returning as grilse. A temporary tank, into which the fish must necessarily descend, was constructed at the junction of the sluice with the Tay; and, as the shoals successively left the pond, about one in every hundred was marked by the abscission of the second dorsal fin. A greater number were marked on the 29th of May than on any other day, in all about 1,900 or 1,900. The result has proved highly satisfactory and curious. Within two months of their liberation, twenty-two of the young fish so marked when in the state of smelts on their way to the sea, have been, on their returning migration up the river, recaptured and carefully examined; the conclusions arrived at are most gratifying, and proved what has heretofore appeared almost incredible, the rapid growth of the young fish during their short sojourn in the salt water. Those taken first weighed five to five and a half pounds, then increasing progressively to seven and eight pounds, whilst the one captured on the 31st of July weighed no less than nine and a half pounds. In all these fish the wound caused by marking was covered with the skin, and in some a coating of scales had formed over the part.

The experiment has afforded satisfactory proof that a portion, at least, of the fry of the salmon assume the migratory dress and descend to the sea shortly after the close of the first year of their existence; and what is far more important, in a practical point of view, it has also demonstrated the practicability of rearing salmon of marketable value within twenty months of the deposition of the ova.

The Supply of Cotton.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: I notice, among the numerous evils as being likely to result from war between this country and America enumerated by the "States'-Man" in the letter which appeared in your columns yesterday, the want of an adequate supply of cotton for our manufactories is one of the most prominent. The "States'-Man," like many of his countrymen, is in error with regard to this. Our own West India colonies are quite competent to supply all that would be required. Jamaica alone is capable of producing sufficient for the consumption of the kingdom; indeed, no country in the world offers a finer field for growing it. Wherever it has been planted, in the lowlands and mountains, the result has been uniformly successful and the produce of a superior quality. This was fairly proved five years ago when a movement was made in the island with a view to the resumption of the culture of cotton as an article of export, and patches of it were planted in the different districts; but it failed as a speculation solely from the generally poverty-stricken state of the planters, who lacked capital to carry out the scheme extensively.

Samples of the cotton grown upon this occasion were exhibited to the cotton brokers in New-York. The Sea Island description was valued by them at 9 cents per pound, and the uplands at the highest price of that class. They declared that they had never seen finer cotton.

Those acquainted with the history of the West Indies are aware that cotton was for a long time one of their staple products, but in consequence of the high price of sugar and coffee at the close of last and for years subsequently, planters turned their attention exclusively to the production of these articles, and cotton planting ceased. Were a war to spring up with America, no doubt cotton in its turn would supersede sugar and coffee, and capitalists would be found in abundance to supply all the funds necessary.

The only advantage the United States possess over us in the production of cotton is in the command of slave labor and a more intimate knowledge of its culture and mode of preparation for market. But this could be partially remedied by the introduction of laborers of the African race, selected from among the numerous Canadian refugees who were emancipated, in their state of slavery, upon the American cotton plantations, whose services might easily be secured, and their importation into Jamaica accomplished at a very small amount per head.

Such an enterprise as cotton cultivation on a large scale in our own colonies could not but be viewed with great favor by every philanthropist. It would tend more to the abolition of slavery in America than the proceedings of anti-slavery societies, and all other efforts now making with that view, combined, besides giving us an abundant supply of cotton from a source that could not be cut off, the importance of which must be admitted by every one.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A FRIEND TO OUR OWN COLONIES.

EDINBURGH, Nov. 22.

The Sugar Crop in Louisiana.

From the Cincinnati Price Current, Nov. 21.

The present Sugar Crop in Louisiana is just now attracting more than ordinary attention. Early last Spring, it was stated, and on what must be conceded as the very best authority, that a large portion of the ratoons had perished, owing to the extraordinary and protracted drought of the Fall and Winter of 1854-5; and that, for the same reason, the planted cane did not grow well. It was then confidently asserted that the crop, this year, under no circumstances, could be equal to that of last. As the season progressed, the weather became very favorable, and the cane which survived the drought, grew very luxuriantly; and, during the month of June and July, the general impression prevailed that the crop would be better than was anticipated, should this Fall be favorable and late.

During the last week or two, the advices have been unfavorable; planters commenced grinding or rolling the cane, about the middle of October, but discovered that it did not yield over one-third or one-half the usual quantity of juice, in consequence of the fact that it had not matured, and then it became quite evident that the maturing was three weeks to a month later than usual. This has placed the entire crop in a most hazardous position; because, in case a frost should come before the 10th of this month, and which generally does, then the growth would be stopped effectually, or in other words, the cane would be killed, rendering the yield of sugar not only small but very inferior. Letters have been received here during the week, stating that a killing frost visited the sugar plantations, on the night of the 20th ult.

We have seen a large number of letters from well informed parties in New-Orleans, which have been received here during the last few days, and they all agree that the crop will be materially less than that of last year; some put down the deficiency at 90,000 hhds.; others, at 80,000 and 65,000; but, by comparing both of them, the obvious conclusion to be deduced from them is, that the crop of sugar in Louisiana, the present year, will be about 160,000 hhds. This would be considerably less than the crop has been since 1851. Below, we give the crop for a series of years, so that our readers may be enabled to make the comparison:

Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.	Crop of	Hhds.
1854	448,635	1840	247,993	1844	260,000	1838	115,000	1834	105,000
1853	349,194	1842	220,000	1843	100,000	1839	70,000	1833	75,000
1852	221,374	1847	240,000	1842	140,000	1837	55,000	1832	70,000
1851	264,541	1846	160,000	1841	90,000	1836	110,000	1831	45,000
1850	311,903	1845	196,950	1840	57,000	1835	80,000	1830	35,000

On the plantations, Molasses is held at 25c. in cisterns, which would be equal to 29c. in bbls., and no contracts could be made below this figure at the latest advices.

The Wyandot Corn—Great Yield.

From the Washington Union.

This truly singular production was first introduced to the notice of the public in 1853, by Mr. J. R. THOMAS, of Waverly, Illinois, who received nine grains from the Wyandot Indians through a California emigrant, which he planted in a sandy soil, and the product was fifty-eight full-grown ears. In 1854 there were raised from twenty-five grains, planted on the 29th of May, one hundred and thirty-two ears, and from one-fourth of an acre thirty-two bushels and three pecks of shelled corn. It only received the common cultivation given to other kinds of corn.

This corn is represented to possess the following peculiarities. We copy as follows from the circular of Mr. THOMAS:

"First, it requires but one grain to be planted in each hill; more than one is useless. Second, each grain yields from three to eight full-grown stocks, equal in length and strength, being from nine to twelve feet high, and proceed directly from the grain. Third, each stalk bears from two to four ears, of a large and beautiful pearl-white corn, the meal of which is equal in appearance to flour manufactured from wheat. Each hill will yield from eight to twenty ears. From an equal quantity of seed planted, it will produce double the quantity of ears that can be raised from any other kind of corn grown. The quantity of fodder which it bears is immense, and for stock-feeding it is superior to all other varieties. The kernel is shaped similar to the 'yellow flint,' the grain soft, twelve-rowed, and small cob. Ear from twelve to fifteen inches long.

"If planted five feet apart each way, (and which is near enough,) it will require about 2,600 grains, or one quart of the seed, per acre. Allowing each grain to produce but six ears, (and my yield for the present year, 1855, will average ten ears to the hill,) and the produce of 2,500 hills is 15,000 ears; and allowing 120 ears to the bushel of corn, and the result will be 125 bushels per acre. By actual measurement, it has been conclusively proven that three of the average-sized ears of the Wyandot corn will make one quart, or ninety-six ears to the bushel—say one hundred ears—and the result is changed from 125 to 150 bushels per acre, the latter being nearest correct.

Trade of Shanghae.

A correspondent of the State Department at Washington, writing from the port of Shanghae, under date of Aug. 7, 1855, gives the following interesting facts in relation to the trade of that port:

"The export trade for the past year has been very large, and, inasmuch as the business season is just opening, it may be safely inferred that the value of exports for this year will be about double that of any previous one. The disorganized state of the empire, the equal and regular levy duties at this port, and its superior geographical position, are the main causes of the concentration of trade at this point. The imports have been small, because it has required some time to dispose of the enormous quantities of merchandise which had collected at this port during the period the city was in possession of the rebels.

The great valley of the Yank-tsi-Kiang is the commercial field, and this port is the *entrepot*. The greatest privileges conceivable might be obtained at all the other ports, and yet one-half of such facilities at this port would be productive of more advantage than could by any possibility be derived from all the other ports combined. Foochow will, in time, be a port of some importance for the purchase of a few black teas, but no more. Amoy and Ningpo never have furnished anything worthy of notice, and Canton was only a port of trade because the Chinese had been in the habit of going there to trade with foreigners when there were no other ports open. But the difficulty created by the rebellion has diverted the great mass of the trade from its ancient and out-of-the-way channel, and concentrated it here. And, now that the Chinese find Shanghae to be nearer to their tea and silk districts than Canton, and that they can get better prices often, and always as good as at Canton, they will abandon their old and long route to a port of sale, and will continue to concentrate at Shanghae. They did this during the past as well as the present year, and have already made contracts for the sale of this year's produce, deliverable at this port."

Hogs at Louisville—Dec. 18.

The receipts of Hogs since our last have been large, but unfavorable weather has seriously curtailed the slaughtering, and the consequence is a large accumulation in pens. No important transactions have transpired, and we cannot give positive quotations.

The week opened with a good demand from packers, and sales were effected to some extent at $6 50 @$6 55 cash and time, with an occasional sale on long time at even higher rates, but the increasing stringency of the money market, admonished buyers to be cautious, and prices generally fell off, and closed on Friday very flat, at $6 40@$6 50. Monday the market was a little more firm, but the Cincinnati market giving way reacted on this, and operations came to a stand still on Wednesday, with a good many hogs offering at $6 30@$6 40, buyers holding off. We have been advised of no sales under $6 25 on this side the river, but hear of sales in Jeffersonville at $6 cash, and $6 25 at four months. We presume these rates would now be a full quotation.

We subjoin our usual weekly reports of the slaughtering, as returned up so Sunday evening, for the season:

Packers.	Killed.	In Pens.
Hull, Hunt & Co.	38,600	9,750
Atkinson, Thomas & Co.	34,643	11,000
A. S. White & Co.	20,000	6,000
Owsley & Co.	18,159	4,519
Hamilton, Rickets & Co.	10,000	10,000
Huffman, Hamilton & Co.	52,350	3,300
Jarvis & Co.	7,567	4,747
New-Albany (estimated)	3,500	1,500
Total	180,819	50,716

Total receipts, including Sunday, 181,535. The number slaughtered for the season, including to-day's (Monday's) operations, amounts to about 140,000.

The Coal Trade.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Dec. 22.

The anthracite coal trade is now reduced to the business done by way of the Reading Railway. The Schuylkill Navigation is now closed. The tonnage of the last week, ending on the 20th, was 1,097, making the tonnage for the year 1,105,268 tons, against 907,854 tons to the same time last year. The excess is 197,009 tons, or nearly twenty per cent. increase on the business of last year. Independent of the increase in the amount of tonnage, the prices realized per ton have also been materially better. The Navigation Company is in better condition than at any time before in many years. It is a noble enterprise, and we rejoice at the prosperity effected through its present prudent management. The Reading Railroad Company show a tonnage for the week, ending on Thursday last, of 27,077 tons, making the tonnage from the 1st inst., 87,271 tons, against 71,869 tons to the same time last year. The total for the railroad year was 2,212,783 tons. The shipments are pretty much over for the season, and the retail trade quite inactive at quotations.

The Honesdale *Democrat* states that the aggregate amount of Coal shipped from Honesdale by the Delaware and Hudson Co. the present season amounts to 528,000 tons, being an increase over the shipment of the previous year of 71,036 tons.

The aggregate amount shipped from Hawley by the Pennsylvania Coal Company was 564,000 tons, being 67,516 tons more than last year.

Aggregate amount of Coal shipped by both companies through the Canal, this year, 1,092,000 tons. Aggregate increase, 138,552 tons.

Canal Commerce of Oswego for 1855.

The following table will show the total shipments of several articles by canal, at Oswego, for the season just closed:

Flour, bbls.	898,637	Corn, bush.	2,489,907
Ashes	5,112	Rye	262,898
Lumber, feet	70,864,000	Barley	153,366
Shingles, No.	1,492,000	Peas and Beans	39,542
Timber, cubic ft.	4,312,000	Potatoes	1,221
Staves, &c.	13,160,076	Beef, bbls.	1,606
Bacon	1,972,494	Corn Meal, lbs.	50,549
Butter	105,786	Oats, bush.	188,787
Lard	184,087	Wool, lbs.	308,250
Hops	17,990	Bran & Ship Stuffs	17,978,308
Oil Cake	4,501,085	Grass Seed	18,278
Pork, bbls.	8,583	Domestic Spirits, gall.	11,466
Wheat, bush.	2,698,377		

The shipments by canal of the following leading articles, for three seasons, compare as follows:

	1855.	1854.	1853.
Flour, bbls.	898,650	806,976	894,637
Wheat, bush.	4,510,613	1,890,885	2,698,377
Corn, bush.	687,779	2,216,128	1,489,907
Rye, bush.	58,008	41,608	252,504
Barley, bush.	88,671	80,760	152,996
Oats, bush.	18,888	264,100	166,787
Peas and beans, bush.	8,642	84,016	39,643
Ashes, bbls.	4,700	1,038	5,118
Pork, bbls.	11,098	43,918	6,933
Beef, bbls.	1,606	8,078	1,600
Wool, lbs.	1,308,750	1,850,840	1,692,640
Butter, lbs.	105,000	11,045	106,795
Lumber, feet	108,000,000	98,000,000	70,000,000

Cotton Factory in India.

A cotton-spinning factory, on the regular Manchester model, has been opened in Western India. It is near Broach; is worked by steam; has 1,000 spindles; and will give permanent employment for 500 hands. The whole has been built, and the machinery all put up, in ten months. The Bombay *Gazette* says:

"We are to have mills of a similar character in Bombay shortly; they are now in course of erection for a joint stock company of local origin. If efficiently and economically managed they can hardly fail of success. Under these conditions, a mill of the same kind near Calcutta, at Fort Gloucester, yields large profits, and its yarns sell in the Calcutta markets at least as high as those of Lancashire."

Louisville and Nashville Railroad.

From the American Railroad Journal, Dec. 22.

The City Council of Louisville have authorised an additional subscription of $100,000 to the stock of this road, subject to the decision of the legal voters of the place. To pay the above, three issues of City Bonds are to be made, dated as follows: $500,000 at 1st of April, 1856; $250,000 at 1st October, 1856, and $250,000 at 1st April, 1857—all bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, and the principal being made redeemable in the City of New-York, at the expiration of 30 years from date. Provisions are made for meeting the interest as it falls due, and the application of the money to the completion of certain specified parts of the work—the principal to be met by a sinking fund.

Two British Arctic Discovery Ship "Resolute" brought to the Port of New-London.

From the New-Haven Journal, Dec. 24.

The discovery ship, sent out by the English Government, in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and which was abandoned in the Arctic Regions by her officers and crew, a year or two since, has fallen into the hands of a Yankee, (Captain BUDINGTON, of New-London,) and is expected at that port daily. Captain BUDINGTON was cruising for whales in the Northern seas, when he fell in with the *Resolute*, drifting. Giving his own vessel in charge of the first mate, he went on board with fifteen of his crew, to navigate her home. His own vessel has reached New-London, and the *Resolute* will soon follow, unless Captain B. has concluded to winter on the coast of Greenland. The *Chronicle* says:

"When the two vessels parted company, they were in about latitude 62° N.—some two degrees south of the spot where the *Resolute* was first found. The *Resolute* was a new vessel when she left England, was built in the most substantial manner and was excellently well found. Though she had been abandoned about a year when Capt. BUDINGTON took possession of her, her sails, rigging, and all of her appointments were in good order, and she would without doubt make the passage here without delay. When found by Capt. BUDINGTON, she was at least one thousand miles from the spot where she was abandoned by her officers and crew. The *George Henry* had a hard time of it after leaving her consort, but has arrived safe, though leaking badly. She lost her rudder in the ice soon after parting with the *Resolute*, and there being no carpenter on board, the Captain and mate managed in about half a day to make a rough substitute for one, and have brought the bark home with it, though it has been unshipped three or four times and left the bark at the mercy of the waves for long intervals, which greatly retarded the passage home. The officers and crew certainly deserve great praise for their spirit and perseverance."

Since writing the above, we learn from the *Chronicle* that the *Resolute* arrived at New-London this morning, where she is attracting much attention, and is said to be a great curiosity—being just as she was fitted out. The *Resolute* is about 500 tons burden—and with a cargo, will prove a fortune to Capt. BUDINGTON and his brave sailors. We shouldn't wonder if an examination of this strange visitor should induce quite a rush to New-London to-morrow.

Frightful Effects of Millerism—Another Murder in New-Haven.

From the New-Haven Palladium, Dec. 24.

Our city has become the scene of another attrocious crime, the effect, it would seem, of pretended religious belief. A Mrs. RHODA WAKEMAN, a woman some 70 years of age, residing in Beaver-street, near Dixwell, is the seer, prophetess, or leader of a small band of believers in Millerism, or something similar, and the meetings of the members of the faith were held at her dwelling. Yesterday, as usual, the faithful met, and among the number was Mr. JESUS MATTHEWS, a workman in the pistol factory at Whitneyville. The meeting was kept up nearly all night, and, about 9 o'clock this morning, Mr. MATTHEWS was found by his son, in the front room of the house, dead, with his throat cut from ear to ear. Near the body was a small rope, with which the hands had evidently been bound, as the wrists bore the marks of the cord.

The story told is that the deceased, although a partial believer in the doctrines held by Mrs. WAKEMAN, did not come up exactly to the standard inculcated by her and the others, and therefore he was a stumbling block which they were justified in putting out of the way. How this may be, we do not know, but it is evident that his death was not caused by his own hand. Deceased was between 30 and 40 years of age. A Jury of inquest was summoned, but they have delayed their verdict until after the post mortem examination, which will be had this afternoon. The following persons have been arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the murder, either as principals or accessories: ISRAEL WOODEN, ALMERON SANFORD and wife, SAMUEL SLY, JOSIAH JACKSON, ABIGAIL SABLES, THANKFUL S. HERSEY.

The Coast Survey—Shoal in Nantucket Sound.

Subjoined is a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating the discovery of a shoal south of the Cross Rips, in Nantucket Sound, by Lieut. Commanding C. R. P. RODGERS, United States Navy, assistant in the Coast Survey:

NEW-YORK,

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 26, 1855.

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☞ Congress was not in session yesterday, both branches having adjourned over—the Senate to Thursday and the House to Wednesday.

The Nicaragua Recruits and the Administration.

The steamer for Europe, to-day, as well as the *Northern Light*, for Nicaragua, will carry out very full reports of the proceedings by the General Government, taken through the District-Attorney in this City, in regard to the preservation of the faith of treaties and the strict observance of our neutrality laws. The sequel, it will be seen from the occurrences which followed the arrest of the Transit steamer by the Revenue Cutter on Monday afternoon, is the complete triumph of Law and Order. The commands of the Executive have been carried out. The inherent power of the Federal Government to enforce its treaty obligations has been peaceably asserted—not, to be sure, without the show of force, but without bloodshed, or popular demonstration toward rescue. Whatever may be thought of the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty of 1850, in the abstract—however arbitrary it may be deemed to interfere with the colonization of the State of Nicaragua, as established, for the time being, by General WALKER—the existence of the Treaty is a fact sufficient in itself to demand the exercise of Federal authority to preserve it in letter *and in spirit*. It has a more solemnly binding influence, if possible, than the ordinary laws of the land—involving, as it does, a solemn compact with a Foreign friendly Power. Whether the Treaty itself ought not to be abrogated, or brought to an end by due notice and mutual consent, or not, has nothing to do with the present question. While it exists, its provisions must be, as they have been on the present occasion, faithfully observed.

We do not rejoice over the result as a triumph over the purposes or designs of a weak Government, like that of Nicaragua. The credit might have been greater if the Government had asserted its authority where the chances of retaliation would have been more equal. But the assertion of Treaty Law is not the less to be commended. It will equally fortify the Executive in properly vindicating any past or future outrage upon our rights as neutrals. It is, besides, another evidence of the disposition of the Government to act in good faith towards all nations, weak or strong. It but follows up the measures taken to arrest the interference of our people with the rights of Spain in Cuba—for which, by the way, the English press has not thought proper to render proper credit.

The truth is, though often questioned by political writers abroad on the affairs of the United States, our Government is eminently conservative, as well in its Foreign as in its Domestic policy. The people at home know and feel this. The occasion has never arisen in its seventy years' history, from the excise rebellion in Pennsylvania in 1797, down to this good hour, when its inherent power and moral force were not equal to the peaceable assertion of the supremacy of the laws. It was so in South Carolina in 1832, when the Legislature and whole people of that State seemed to be in open rebellion. It was so in the Canadian outbreak of 1838. It was so in the Cuban expeditions of 1850–51, when popular sympathy through the Southwest was very strongly enlisted against Spanish oppression on that island. It will ever be so, when the emergency calls for it—whether of Foreign or Domestic origin.

This much we dare say for the Government, without respect to the man or men who administer it. For the information of the London press, which recently went out of its way to attack the present Administration, as an electioneering popularity-seeking party, we go further, and assert that the present Executive and his Secretary of State are as conscientiously devoted to the preservation of the Laws and Treaties of the United States, as the British Cabinet itself is to its international obligations. They could not be otherwise if they would, understanding the temper of our people and the genius of our Government, and would not, we dare say, if they could, being duly sensible of the dignity of their high position, and equally so of the future fame of their Administration. The London *Times* was never more mistaken than in supposing that any administration or party in this country could be so weak as to rest its chances of reëlection or perpetuation on the violation of international obligations or the wicked and lawless encouragement of filibustering. Our rulers are not quite so weak in sagacity, nor our people so loose in political morals. In truth the People are the Government, and with such a People, practical in all their purposes, no Chief Magistrate, by whatever combination, or accident, if you please, he happens to be elevated, can venture the responsibility of leaving either Laws or Treaties uncared for. From the moment he takes the oath of office, he becomes, in the largest as well as the strictest sense, the sworn conservator of both. The weakest of our Presidents has proved himself equal to their just and firm administration. The strongest dare not do less.

Female Designers.

There has been a School of Design for Women in operation here for three or four years, under the charge of benevolent ladies, who have most laudably attempted to enlarge the sphere of woman's usefulness, and afford a new field for her genius; but the results have not been very promising, though a few pupils have evinced considerable talent in drawing on the block, and in wood engraving.

In London there is a Government School of Design for Women under the charge of Mrs. MCLAN, a lady of some reputation as an artist, and some of the published designs of the pupils have been very creditable. In Paris there are several very excellent female wood engravers, and, as illustrated works are now common among us, we see no reason why women should not become artists in this line; it is an employment perfectly adapted to their patient habits and delicate manipulations. The only difficulty lies in the fact, which is the great stumbling block to the employment of women in any other sphere than that of the household, that just as she becomes perfect in her art she fulfills her destiny by becoming a wife and a mother; and, instead of being an artist, must sink, or rise, into the condition of help-mate for her husband. All the time she gave to preparing herself for an artist is then wasted, and, as every woman must feel that this will be her fate, what encouragement can she have to spend her hey-day of existence in learning an art which she can never make available? The Superintendent of the Government School of Design for women in London lately published a report in which he stated that the great difficulty he had to contend with was that his pupils got married as soon as they began to be useful, and were lost to art. In order to obviate this difficulty he had given the preference to ugly women; but, as homely women are generally more amiable than beautiful ones, he found that it made no odds, and that his homely pupils were sacrificed at the hymenial altar just as fast as his beautiful ones.

But there are some women who have decided artistic sympathies, who, from choice or necessity, may not become wives, and may prefer to exercise their talents in the arts of design, to the ordinary employments of women; such may find opportunities of improvement and obtain employment by application at the School of Design for women, on the corner of Broadway and Broome-street, where, we believe, pupils receive gratuitous instruction from a competent teacher.

We remember seeing a large number of young women at work painting and gilding porcelain vases and table furniture, in one of the lofts of a crockery store in Broadway, a year or two since; but we understand that they were only allowed half the pay that was given to men for the same work. If women cannot paint large pictures, they should, at least, be able to design the ornaments for their own dresses and cap ribbons, instead of allowing men to monopolize that kind of work.

The Indians—A War of Extermination.

A brilliant historical writer has compared the Indian character to rock, whose form cannot be changed without the destruction of its substance. The whole annals of the ill-fated Red Men corroborate the simile. The aboriginal races within the limits of the United States have, with few exceptions, resisted all civilizing influences, utterly refused either subjection, amalgamation, or improvement, at Anglo-Saxon hands, and have fallen, rank after rank, fighting to the last, within the shadows of their ancestral forests, for the hunting-grounds of their fathers. Their van has been driven back, and further back, until they are all forced beyond the Mississippi. And now, suddenly, they are pressed by great detachments from civilization, who flank them from Utah and New-Mexico, and encroach upon their narrowing territory from the rear, in California, Oregon, and Washington. Upon the barren plains, and among the dreary mountain-ranges of the great desert-heart of North America, they have for some time maintained a precarious existence from the yearly decreasing bands of the buffaloes, the trifling avails of other hunts, and the insignificant fruits of some little unskillful agriculture, eked out with wild roots. But the ring of advancing settlers now hems them in on all sides. From Minnesota, Washington Territory, Oregon, California, and the Mormon and half-Mexican settlements at the South, they are steadily compressed within their narrowing deserts; and steadily is starvation staring them more and more nearly in the face.

With the stubborn hardihood of their race, however, the few survivors seem to be resolved to die in the vain effort to maintain what ground is left to them, unsoiled by the step of the white man. By the advices which the last few arrivals bring from our Pacific and Trans-Mississippian possessions, there seems to be now waging a concerted and general, yet loose and disorganized attack upon the whites, similar in character to the enterprises of KING PHILIP, of PONTIAC, of TECUMSEH and BLACK HAWK. In the Columbia, Rogue River and Willamette Valleys, beyond the Rocky Mountains, in the mountainous region east of the California settlements, in the vast plains haunted by the Sioux and Pawnees, which stretch from the foot of the Black Hills eastward to the settlements upon the borders of our States, the Indians seem to be everywhere rising after their old manner, ambuscading individuals and parties, firing houses, murdering and scalping man, woman and child; in short, devastating and destroying every person and thing which has the mark of civilization upon it, with all the old Indian blood-thirstiness and blind, unthinking barbarian recklessness of consequences. And, as always heretofore, the more slowly moving Anglo-Saxon power is rising around them with its old, steady, exterminating purpose, to erase forever these last remnants of the red tribes. HARNEY moves westward from the frontier forts upon the Sioux and Pawnees, with a strong body of regulars. Governor CURRY, of Oregon, is preparing to sweep the Rogue River, Walla Walla and other Pacific tribes, out of Oregon—and existence—with a thousand frontiersmen and three hundred United States troops. Governor MASON, of Washington Territory, has summoned volunteers from that section for a like purpose. The whole white population is beyond endurance exasperated at stealthy daily murders committed by the Indians, in their national warfare. Thirty men and women are heard of, assassinated singly or by families, within ten days. Sixty more similar cases are registered at another time. Daily reports of such atrocities have awakened all the settlers; and they will probably not rest until there are no more Indians left within their borders. This done, there will be none of the race in the United States, except those settled in agricultural communities in the different "Nations" and "Reservations" west and northwest of Arkansas, and the few scattered relics farther east.

A great outcry has more than once been raised about the diabolical injustice, so called, of the exterminating and revengeful character of the measures now being pursued against the Indians. This, however, is far from being a reasonable objection; although, we must confess that the case is *prima facie* strong against the present Administration, since it is one where we, the stronger nation, are arming against the weaker—a well-known trick of the heroes now managing the Executive and Departments. And this final extinction of whole nations, who are, moreover, after their savage fashion, only striking for their Fatherland, their homes, and their rights, is inexpressibly sad to the philanthropist and the Christian. Yet it is, apparently, a necessity. The Anglo-Saxon race will spread—and the forests must fall, and the desert *must* grow green and flowery, before and around its advancing footsteps. Its pioneers will be rude and uncultivated men, of fierce hearts and strong and ready hands—who will reck little of the wild savage, his frights or his wrongs, his comfort or his anger. The proud and passionate savages will waylay and murder, as they always have; and the revengeful frontiersmen *will*, as heretofore, kill the "Indian devils" like so many dogs. Unless the forest pioneers are exemplarily forbearing and forgiving Christians, or unless the savages shall become such in advance of them, neither of which conditions seems likely to be fulfilled, the collision is absolutely necessary; and as surely as it comes, the aborigines will perish. Their few remaining roving bands, scattered and weak as they are, can offer no substantial resistance to the attack of the whites. Their numbers are set, by guess of the Oregon papers, at ten thousand; it is, however, very unlikely that there are more than fifteen hundred or two thousand fighting men of them, all told. Few or many, they will all have perished ere long; and the roving Indians of Central North America will be known only in tradition.

Women and Horses.

A French lady, called Mme. ISABELLE, some years ago, commenced studying the character of that noble animal, the horse, and soon became satisfied that all the various systems of training and breaking were radically wrong. She, accordingly, began to experiment on a more reasonable system of her own, in which she has been as successful as our countryman, VAN AMBURGH, in taming lions and tigers.

Her plan was to make the horse more tractable by developing his intelligence, and gaining his respect and affection.

Most people underrate, not only the intellectual capabilities of the inferior classes of their own race, but those of the brute creation. Unruly and ill-natured people generally have unruly and ill-natured servants and animals, if they have any at all.

In Arabia, where the horse has attained to the highest physical development, docility and beauty, he is treated with the greatest gentleness and care. If we may be allowed the expression—his moral sentiments—such as affection for his master and all the members of his household, even to his children, being the playmate of their pastimes, and sharing his wild oats with theirs; his endurance in fatigue and privation, and his courage in battle; there being instances on record of his having cheerfully sacrificed his own, to save his master's life, and where the attachment of his owner is so strong as to make him refuse the offer of thousands of dollars for him, are developed by continued kindness and affection.

That this kind of treatment has, to some extent, the same effect on the noblest of animals, that it is known to exert on the lowest of the human races, is proved by the higher sagacity and attachment manifested in the stud of the desert, and by the success of the lady who is the subject of the present article, if it did not suggest to her woman's nature the system itself.

She first gives the horse to understand, by the simplest and gentlest means, what she wants him to do and how to do it, encouraging or reproving by tone, look and gesture as gently as possible.

In punishing animals or children, the whip, like calomel, in medical treatment, should never be resorted to but in desperate cases, and then be used in large doses.

She begins by accustoming the horse to carry his head high, whereby she prevents the weakness caused by curving and constraining the muscles of the neck, and has a better command over the mouth. She then places on the horse a surcingle, surmounted by an iron rod fifteen inches long, which is bent about four inches forward at the summit. On each side of the rod are placed four rings, destined to receive reins according to the height that may be desired. The horse soon gets accustomed to this check, and it exercises a great moral effect over him. He places his head in such a manner as not to suffer from the bit in the mouth, and thereby soon gets accustomed to being held in hand by his rider or driver.

The surcingle also accustoms him to adopt to the best gait, and to advance or stop without any resistance. The breaker-in remains at the left of the horse, and is armed with a whip having a spur in it.

After forming her system, Madame ISABELLE went into Germany, and practiced it with marked success on horses belonging to Prince DE LICHTENSTEIN, at Vienna. From Vienna she went to Russia, and there stopped two years. In the course of that time she rendered completely docile all the most restive horses of the old cavalry regiment at St. Pessersburgh, as well as those of the Emperor NICHOLAS. About two years since, she returned to France, and having explained her plan and stated its results to the Minister of War, she was, by the special direction of the Emperor, who was consulted, authorized to practice it on a number of young horses, of the regiment of Guides, and with an equal number of recruits, who had recently joined the regiment. The lessons were given under her direction, at the riding-school of the Ecole Impériale d'Application d'Etat Major. After the fifteenth lesson, the horses manœuvred with the quiet and *savoir faire* of old troopers.

This remarkable female equestrian is now employed as riding mistress for the British cavalry, which, particularly "the Guards," is the best in the world, owing partly to the fine *physique* of the men and horses—the former being of an average height of about six feet, and that of the horses of 15 hands.

Some thirty years ago, it being thought that the uniformity and grace in the seat of this cavalry might be improved, a Colonel PETERS, a semi-German, received the appointment, and for several years he instructed the dragoons in horsemanship, in Pimlico riding-school. In 1825 Col. PETERS was removed and another German, Lieut. MYERS, with the local rank of Captain, was imported to take his place.

That foreigners were preferred to teach British troops, was thought a slur to a nation in which "the turf" can be said to be an Institution, and where fox-hunting is a national pastime. But although his horses are excellent and graceful, and John Bull is fearless at a steeple-chase, or in clearing a ditch or "rasher," yet, whether from the habit of riding with his stirrup in the hollow of the foot, instead of under the ball or toes, or on account of a natural gawkishness, as has been claimed by some, his seat as a civilian, in the saddle, is anything but graceful or dignified.

A French woman, evidently every way fit for the task, is employed to teach British dragoons and British horses, as French dancing masters do our young people, graceful movements and good manners.

The old campaigners and gallant Hussars—the Lieutenant-Colonels, Adjutants and Quartermaster look on approvingly, and Sergeant-Mayor and Sergeants obey her nod. A tall trooper carries a basket of carrots to feed the horses, when they perform well, while a six-foot orderly, twice a day, escorts this fair staff officer to and from the place where she trains troopers and chargers.

The *pose* of Madame ISABELLE is novel in England—as she rides with two stirrups and uses a saddle like a man's. This is a a sensible improvement, for nothing could suggest itself as more absurd than the present fashionable way of hanging a lady up on a peg on the side of a horse, pinned up in a bag of skirts, with her limbs arranged in the most constrained and awkward manner. In Turkey, Arabia and South America the ladies ride in the same position that the men do, far surpassing our best female equestrians in grace and daring, while they are much more secure against danger of being thrown, or dragged to death, in case they lose their seat.

Professor KISS's bronze statue of "the Amazon," exhibited at the Crystal Palace, affords a beautiful vindication of the common sense evinced by Madame ISABELLE. To that portion of our fair countrywomen who favor the development of female energy, something like the Oriental costume, with this new fashion, may not be unacceptable. In fact it should not be to any; and if Madame ISABELLE, after she has taught the British troops and their horses, has a mind to do so, she might come here and recruit a few regiments of strong-minded women as volunteers for the Crimea, without any infringement of international law or any opposition from our Government, while she might hope for better success in introducing a new fashion than attended the efforts of Mrs. BLOOMER.

The Tribune on Self-Laudation.

We have no disposition to quarrel with the *Tribune* on a mere question of taste; if it sees fit to announce to the world every morning its growing prosperity, the amount of its weekly receipts, its devotion to its principles, its willingness to be sacrificed in maintaining them, and the value and integrity of its cattle market statistics, it is no business of ours. We shall never interfere to prevent it from regaling its readers with such bits of intelligence. But we are constrained to say, that it is rather remarkable that a paper which makes so common a practice of blowing its own trumpet, should be so greatly excited because we published, as an item of intelligence, a resolution passed at a meeting of cattle dealers, commending the cattle market reports of the *Daily Times*, and recommending this paper to the fraternity for its reliable information on that subject. The *Tribune* first thanks the cattle dealers for not recommending that paper as their "organ," and immediately afterwards, to show the sincerity of their gratitude for the favor done it, defies the cattle dealers to do their worst. *Fœnum habet in cornu.*

Rights of Omnibus Riders.

It is not always the gravest matters that are of the greatest importance to every-day people. We have read a good many long newspaper articles on the "Rights of Neutrals," but we do not remember having ever seen a treatise on the "Rights of Omnibus Riders;" and, as everybody with a white complexion rides in omnibuses, a few words on that subject will not be considered out of the way, especially as this season, when people ride more than at any other.

There is a general impression among our countrymen that a man has no right to keep his seat in any public conveyance when he sees a lady without one. If he gives up his place, as nine men out of ten will, it is accepted, not as a courtesy, but as a matter of right. This state of things has been often remarked on by foreigners as most creditable to our national character, and Mr. THACKERAY makes very graceful allusion to it in his lecture on "Charity and Humor." We have seen some ladies, when a gentleman did not instantly vacate his seat, look at him as though he had done them a personal injury, while others, with an air of perfect *nonchalance*, seat themselves on the knees of the gentleman nearest to her. We had supposed that the custom of offering a seat to a woman, whether she were old or young, well-dressed or otherwise, was so universal with our countrymen that it had become a recognized law of public conveyances that no female must be permitted to stand while a seat was occupied by a man. We have often seen gentlemen give up their seats in an omnibus, and even stand outside when it was raining, to give room inside for a woman of humble appearance; and we have always exulted in the native gallantry and tenderness of our countrymen towards woman, because she was of the gentler sex, and not because of her beauty or gentility. The "strong-minded" ones, we believe, affect to scorn this national deference for the gentler sex, as an implied confession of their inferiority, or weakness. But the majority are willing to receive such attentions as a homage to their fascinations. It springs unquestionably from a high-toned morality, and an elevated refinement of sentiment. We were once crossing the East River to Brooklyn when there was a crowd of ladies in the cabin of the ferry-boat, many of whom were standing, while several men were seated. One of the deck hands of the boat came in, and, seeing that men were occupying seats, said, "come, come, gentlemen, *remember that you have all got women at home.*"

This homely appeal had an instant effect, and every man instantly rose from his seat. It is this thought that actuates men in their conduct towards women, or rather should do so for every one has women at home; and how would the roughest of us feel to see his mother, wife, or daughter, standing in a public conveyance while a man was sitting comfortably at his ease? We have all got women at home.

But there is a possibility of a man being better entitled to a seat, on the score of personal weakness, than the lady to whom he resigns it, and every man should be left to settle the matter in his own conscience. The sixpence worth of omnibus, or railroad car, or ferry-boat, for which he has paid, is his own personal property, and he has just as good a right to keep it as he has to keep his gold watch, his walking stick, or his shepard's maud. St. LAURENCE divided his cloak with the beggar, and RALEIGH spread his in the mud for his Royal Mistress to tread upon; and both of these gracious acts have been immortalized. Surely, the man who gives up his seat to a sewing girl, and stands on the step of an omnibus outside in the rain or dust, is as worthy of being immortalized as the Saint or the Knight.

The gallant "Easy Chair" in the December *Harper* reads Gunnybags a lecture for not always giving up his seat, and thinks he has no right to grunt out "all full!" when an unprotected female wishes to get in. But Gunnybags may have a gouty toe; he may have a cold in his chest, or he may be in a hurry to go home, or to get down to his office, and, as he has paid his sixpence, and had the luck to come first, let him keep his seat if he can compromise the matter with his conscience while he remembers he has "got women at home." Let Gunnybags be protected in his rights, and, if the omnibuses or cars are not sufficient to carry all the passengers without such jamming and cramming, such sitting on strangers' knees, and hanging on by the eyelids outside, let there be more omnibuses added to the route, or more seats to the ferry boat. When Gunnybags builds himself a house in the Fifth-avenue he does not vacate it to accommodate the poor woman in the next street who, he knows, is making shirts at two shillings apiece. But why not give up his house, or his private carriage, as well as his seat in the omnibus, which he has paid for, and has just as good a right to keep?

In England omnibuses are licensed to carry a certain number of passengers, and are liable to a fine if they take more; but here an omnibus is never supposed to be so full but that it can take one more; and here lies the whole difficulty. The only way for passengers to secure their rights is for them to join in with Gunny bags, and shout to the driver "all full!" when there is no more room to sit down, and the driver should be subjected to a penalty if he takes any more.

Burton's Theatre.

A laughable farce in two acts, called "A Trip to Niagara," was played here last night for the first time, and met with a fair success. The interest of the plot turns on the repugnance of *Mr. Trimmer*, a Catherine-street linen draper, to leave the City even for a trip to Niagara. He imagines all sorts of catastrophes will happen, and cannot divest himself of the idea that Niagara is still an unsettled part of the country. A couple of lovers avail themselves of this frame of mind to compel the unfortunate *Mr. Trimmer* when there to give his consent to their union. Four of their friends dress up like wild Indians and nearly frighten the poor old gentleman out of his boots. Rather improbable but funny. The weight of the piece falls on Mr. BURTON, who has several opportunities for displaying his drolleries, particularly in a drunken scene (which by the way he elaborates rather too minutely.) To this fact more than any other we attribute the success of the play. Mr. SUTCHELL has a good part, but he was a little too "spontaneous" even for the *Poet Slushey*.

We did not hear the author's name.

Gottschalk's Second Soiree.

The second Piano-forte *Soirée* of this eminent artist comes off to-morrow, at DODWORTH'S Saloon. The overflowing attendance at the first *soirée*, and the intense delight with which a long programme was listened to to the end, indicate agreeable prospects for the future of this great native pianist. Among other pieces, Mr. GOTTSCHALK will perform WEBER'S "Concertstuck." All the visitors in our City should avail themselves of this opportunity of hearing Mr. GOTTSCHALK.

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI'S Opera of "Linda di Chamounix" will be repeated to-night, with Madame LA GRANGE and Mlle. D'ORMY in the principal parts.

Concert.

Miss ANNA SPINOLA, a young lady who made her *début* as a vocalist some weeks ago, gives her second concert, to-night, in the Hall of the Brooklyn Athenæum. Miss SPINOLA will be assisted by several well known artists.

Excelsior—Churches Aspiring.

Among the religious societies which have lately gone far up town, is that of the Baptist congregation formerly worshipping in Twelfth-street, of which Rev. SYDNEY A. COREY is pastor. Their new edifice on the corner of Fifth-avenue and Thirty-fifth-street will be dedicated in about six weeks. The plan of this building is somewhat unique for a church, being adapted from that of the Madeleine in Paris. There are no side windows, and the light is admitted chiefly from the roof, through three domes of stained glass, thirty feet in diameter at the base. It is thought that by this arrangement an unusually mild and uniform light will be diffused throughout the building. It is also believed that, owing to the unbroken surface of thick walls, the church will be much cooler in Summer, and may be warmed with a far less quantity of heat in Winter. Especial attention has also been paid to acoustics and ventilation. If this main feature of colored dome lighting should prove satisfactory, and especially if it should strike "fashionably religious quid nuncs" favorably, we may expect to see it become the rage for the next half-dozen years.

Probably it was good economy after all to make Trinity what it is, as its cost and architectural character will insure us one down-town church at least when all others have ascended to more fashionable quarters, and all below Bleecker-street has become a moral "Howling Wilderness."

☞ In a Broadway store, through whose wide window we see nothing but half a dozen very pretty girls, the sign is up, "*Selling off below cost.*" We saw a Turk eyeing the goods with watering mouth.

The distribution of [illegible] Certificates, Medals and Premiums, to the most meritorious of the pupils of those schools, took place on Monday. Nearly all of the Local Board were present; also W. BUELEY, Esq., Brooklyn School Superintendent, and Mr. ANTHONY, of the Brooklyn Board of Education.

The interest of the occasion was enhanced by the fact that three of the school officers, Messrs. BUCKINGHAM, SMALL and GRAY—men who had faithfully and energetically devoted themselves to the educational interests of the Ward for many years—were about to end their connection with the Board, their terms of service being about to expire. Impressive addresses were made by each of these gentlemen; and in Madison-street School, the Principal, Mr. FANNING, briefly responded in behalf of the teachers and pupils of the school under his charge. Messrs. BUELEY and ANTHONY also spoke on the occasion.

It is a source of regret when the terms of efficient and efficient school officers, in our City [illegible] expire; but it is [illegible] the only [illegible]

Young Men's Christian Association—Clinton Hall, Astor-Place.

At the monthly meeting of this Association, after the transaction of ordinary business, Mr. MCCORMICK delivered an address on the "History of the Waldenses." The attendance was very slender, but the oration, which was exceedingly interesting, was heard with much attention.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his

HOLIDAY HAT

for 1855, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and DISTINGUE appearance. The display of

LADIES' FURS

is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.

The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN'S immense assortment of

SOFT HATS,

suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and colors. In

CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS

adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.

All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

being at once ornamental and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins), at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, consisting in part of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent. saved monthly.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, sprains, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

TABLE CLOTHS, TABLE CLOTHS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, have this day received an immense stock of superior linen damask table cloths, some of which were slightly damaged by water on the voyage of importation, and will be sold at a discount of 50 per cent. from their real value; also, towels, napkins, cambric handkerchiefs, equally cheap. Also, a full stock of Fenton's celebrated shirting linens, the best goods brought to this market.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—EVERY variety of rich and fancy articles, comprising work-boxes, odor boxes, jewel caskets, perfume stands, mouchoir boxes, dressing cases, toilet bottles, bronze and porcelain figures, &c., together with an assortment of watches and jewelry at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,

Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famous Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair. BATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, TRUE, Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the scorn of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, in 9 private rooms at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

HAPPY NEW-YEAR IS COMING.—LADIES OR gentlemen wishing to make presents, can find a large and beautiful assortment of all the various styles of ladies', gents', misses and children's gaiter boots and shoes, white satin slips, toilet slippers, lace bows and rosettes, &c., at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying this famous dye, the grandest standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, BROADWAY, CORner of Houston-st., New-York. Single rooms, 50 cents, 75 cents, and $1 per day. Parlors with bedrooms, $1 50 to $3 per day. Meals extra, and as ordered.

SIDNEY KOPMAN.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We are now selling Machine Silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality heretofore sold at $8 per pound we now sell at $7 lb. Single spools at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

BLACK SILKS, BLACK SILKS.—E. H. LEADBEATER & CO., No. 347 Broadway, will open, this day, 3 cases of superior black silks, warranted to wear well; also, a large lot of dress silks, from 5c. to 10s. per yard.

BLACK AND WHITE FEATHERS.—A LARGE ASsortment by IDE, FELT & HALL, Nos. 9 and 11 Park-place.

News from Texas.

We have Galveston dates to the 15th instant.

The people of Houston have in circulation a petition to the Legislature to grant to the City Council of Houston permission to levy a tax not exceeding one per cent. ad valorem on the property of the city for the purpose of building the Tap Road to connect that city with the Harrisburg Railroad.

The cars on the Harrisburg Railroad now run to within two miles of Richmond. The Houston *Telegraph* states that the train of the Harrisburg road brought, on Friday last, twenty-five passengers and seven freight cars, loaded with cotton, molasses, sugar, &c.

The Gonzales *Inquirer* says that myriads of grasshoppers have recently appeared in that vicinity. They have commenced their work of destruction on the gardens and vegetation generally, and seem to be in a fair way of making a "clean sweep" as they go. Several of our farmers inform us that their wheat and rye patches are fast being cut down by them. No doubt they will again deposit their eggs as they did last Fall, and by next Spring we will have fresh swarms of them.

Last week, says the San Antonio *Texan* of the 6th, several horses were stolen from Captain McCULLAM, and from tracks and other discoveries they were no doubt taken by Indians. Another person had already lost all his horses but one, and believing that his claim was good for that one, he had him staked directly under the window, so he could not move six feet from the house. After the husband had retired, the wife still remained near the window, with an eye occasionally upon the horse; there were also two large dogs stationed at each corner of the house. While thus guarded the horse was taken away without being discovered.

A correspondent of the San Antonio *Texan*, writing from El Paso, and speaking of the recent robberies committed by the notorious "JACK GORDON" and his band, says in it the citizens and soldiers who went in pursuit of the robbers returned without having found any trace of them. "GORDON" served several years as an Apache chief, and for the last four years has been a regular highway robber. MACKELROY, who is one of the band, and who left the impudent note in one of the places they robbed, is said to have been at one time a clerk in Major BELOM's office, and he himself stated that he was clerk for a quartermaster during the Mexican war. Some of the citizens of El Paso offered a reward of $1,500 for the arrest of the party.

The city of Houston is yet without an organized fire company.

The Methodist Conference was still in session at Galveston.

IMPORTANT DECISION.—The case of *Spencer* vs. *The Bank of Baltimore*, was concluded yesterday in favor of the Bank, under the instructions of the Court. This decides the question, unless the verdict be reversed by the Court of Appeals, that a note drawn to order, dated in the city of Baltimore, and indorsed by a resident of Baltimore, and made negotiable at a bank in the city of Baltimore, that the payment of said note is properly demandable at the counter of the bank where made "negotiable," though the drawer may reside out of the city, and the place of his residence known to the bank; that the word "negotiable," in commercial sense, is synonymous with "payable," and that a bank may retain out of deposits in a bank by an indorser on such note, a sum sufficient to cover the amount of the note, interest, and costs of protest.—*Baltimore Sun, 25th.*

RE-ARREST OF KING, THE ALLEGED EXPRESS ROBBER.—On Saturday, OLIVER KING, whose previous arrest and discharge on bail has been noticed, was again brought before the Police Court on a complaint alleging that said KING committed the robbery of $50,000 from the American Express Company in Buffalo, N. Y. B. F. BUTLER, Esq., appeared as counsel for KING, and denounced the second arrest of KING for the same offence, as an act of oppression, and appealed to the Court for his discharge. Judge CUSHING replied that the complaint made on which KING was brought before him, was issued in proper form, and he could not do otherwise than hold the prisoner for examination. The bail was then fixed at $30,000, and KING was committed to appear on Thursday next, when KING, AYER and WHITE will come up for examination.—*Boston Times, 24th.*

☞ A man in Boston, a few days since, left home and entrusted to his wife about $400 in bank bills for safe keeping; she placed it in the fireplace where a fire was seldom kindled thinking that as safe a place as any in the house; the husband returned in the temporary absence of the wife, and kindled a fire in the fireplace; the money was nowhere very shortly, and the lady had an opportunity to speculate upon the value of her new Fire Proof Safe!

☞ Hon. HIRAM BELL, a member of the last Congress from the Third District of Ohio, died last Friday, at his residence in Greenville, Darke County.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

LADIES, PLEASE READ.

☞ **At Crosby's,** No. 435 Broadway, corner of Howard-st. (formerly W. L. Whiting, late J. C. Harriott,) Ladies' black, brown and light Gaiters, a good article, only $1 50, for one week only. All other Shoes proportionably low. Don't mistake the number, 435 Broadway, corner Howard-st.

☞ **Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints**—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of King's Compound Syrup or Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by C. H. RING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor-House and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Deservedly Popular.**—We do our friends a real service, in calling attention to a medicine of such acknowledged merit as WISTAR'S BALSAM. We are all liable to coughs and colds, which cease to be dangerous when recourse is had to the WILD CHERRY.

☞ **Polar Star Lodge No. 245.**—F. & A. M.—The members of this Lodge are hereby notified that the annual election of officers will take place on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at their room No. 118 Avenue D. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of N. PECK, W. M.

WILLIAM PENNEY, Sec.

☞ **A Lecture.**—Rev. J. P. Thompson, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a Lecture THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 27, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, for the Benefit of the Children's Aid Society. Subject—*Constantinople: Its Story and Its Destiny.*

☞ **The Minnesota Settlement Association** meets every WEDNESDAY EVENING at No. 163 Bower, at 7½ o'clock. Each member can select his own farm of 160 acres, and have three years to pay for it at $1 25 per acre. W. WILDE, Secretary.

☞ **New-York City Water Cure**—Corner 6th-av. and 38th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$5 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

WANTED

SITUATION WANTED—As groom and coachman, by a single young man, a Protestant, who perfectly understands his business. Unexceptionable reference can be given. Call or address a note to No. 54 West 19th-st., in Miles' livery stable.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

SALESMEN WANTED.—Eight salesmen wanted at W. S. BOND'S Dry Goods Store, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av. Reference required.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a produce, grocery and commission house well established in New-York, who is desirous of locating himself in the West, in the above business, with a connection. A young man with small capital at command can learn of a very desirable and profitable arrangement by addressing COMMISSION HOUSE, *Times* Office.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a broker's office in Wall-st., who has had experience in the business, and possesses a thorough knowledge of bank notes. None other deed apply. Address EXCHANGE, at *Times* Office, with name and reference.

TO PHYSICIANS.—The undersigned offers his services to physicians of large practice, who send their bills yearly for the collection of the same.

REFERENCES.—Several physicians of high standing.

FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 230 6th-av.

Office hours before 10 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

WANTED—Three or four Girls who understand operating Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Inquire corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING.—Mrs. BARKER, at No. 21 Clinton-place, has very fine rooms for a family.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family or adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 139 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED IN BROOKLYN—By a young gentleman and his wife, in a private family. Pleasant room or rooms in second story. Address, stating terms, which must be moderate, B. S., *Times* Office.

BROOKLYN.—A gentleman and his wife or two single gentlemen, can obtain a pleasant home in a private family, at the desirable location No. 146 Atlantic-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NOW READY,
A WELCOME NEW BOOK,
BY ANNA CORA RITCHIE,
(FORMERLY MRS. MOWATT.)
Author of "Autobiography of an Actress," "Armand," "Fashion," &c.

MIMIC LIFE;
OR, BEFORE AND BEHIND THE CURTAIN.
A SERIES OF NARRATIVES.

In one volume, 12mo, with a spirited illustration. Price $1 25.

To record the singular incidents that occurred around me, and sketch the striking histories which awakened my interest, was a favorite employment during a professional career of nine years. Out of the many-colored webs of life thus collected, the narratives that compose this volume are woven. Fiction has lent but few embellishing touches. Truth is left to proclaim her own *strangeness*. Should this work achieve the object contemplated, its readers will receive a more correct impression of some unlaurelled laborers for the public amusement than is generally entertained. Between them and the fevered world the curtain of prejudice has fallen in impenetrable folds. From its fatal shadow those alone who climb to the highest pinnacle of fame emerge. Yet, among the most lowly of this proscribed band, there are many whose lives bear witness that Heaven plants its flowers and scatters its pearls in unexpected places. Look for them, you who judge rashly, before you pronounce that they have no existence there. ANNA CORA RITCHIE.

RAVENSWOOD, Oct. 17, 1855.

From the Boston Transcript.

The work is a sort of sequel to the autobiography embodying much that could not well be included in that volume, and casting a thin veil of fiction over scenes and characters, the dates and names of which could not be given without wounding the feelings of living persons. We will only remark that every narrative in this volume is not merely founded on fact, but is, in many parts, literally true. The denouement and the leading incidents are true, without an exception, and the principal characters will be recognized by many who have known the originals. The work is destined to a popularity equal if not superior to that of the Autobiography; for it is not a maudlin romance spun from a morbid brain, like too many of the feminine novels of the day, but is the result of the life, studies, and experiences of a true woman and an accomplished writer, who has here deposited some of her most sacred convictions in regard to life and its meaning.

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Of grove, of lawn, of mead,"

embracing in its sweep several miles either way of the Hudson River, with high mountain ranges on every hand in the distance.

Prof. GOULD, of the United States Coast Survey, is now in Europe, commissioned to contract for the finest set of Astronomical apparatus which modern science and modern mechanism are capable of producing. It is the intention of the founders and patrons of the Dudley Observatory, that it shall be the best equipped Institution of the kind in the world. The Heliometer, which is a masterpiece and a wonder of Astronomical art, and of which there are but three in the world, will combine still more exquisite and ingenious refinements, and surpass everything of its kind in perfection and power. The Meridian Circle, Prof GOULD feels assured, "will be a triumph of mechanical art, classic and ever noticeable in the history of Astronomy." The Circle, the Transit Instrument and Astronomical Clock, presented by Mr. CORNING, will be in their place in the Observatory by mid-summer, 1856.

As the representative of these noble enterprises in Albany, Dr. GOULD has received the warmest welcome from the most celebrated astronomers and mechanicians of Europe. Mr. BABBAGE, Mr. JOHNSON, Director of the Radcliffe Observatory at Oxford, Prof. ENCKE of Berlin, the famous ARGELANDER, (after STRUVE, the greatest of living observers,) enter into these movements with enthusiasm, and express themselves delighted that such brilliant preparations are in progress for scientific research in America. The illustrious VON HUMBOLDT has written a letter in the same spirit. LE VERRIER gave Prof. GOULD a dinner party, at which all the astronomers of Paris were present, and many of the scientific celebrities from other parts of Europe, whom the Exposition had brought to France. These great and enlightened spirits, whose minds and hearts are hemmed by no boundaries but those of the republic of letters, listened to the statement of these projects with delight, admiration, and applause. With one voice they say: "America has youth, has means, has energy, and a noble ambition. Europe has looked to Ameries to do much for Science. What we hear to-day assures us that she is now entering upon a career worthy of her own greatness."

These things redound greatly to the honor of the ancient capital of the Empire State, and will be hailed with feelings of common congratulation and pride by every educated man in the American Union. The American Association for the Advancement of Science have given emphatic evidence of their approbation, by appointing their Annual Session (for the second time within four years) to be held in Albany in August next. At that time, in the presence of a galaxy of learned and eminent men, the Dudley Observatory, with its splendid treasury of astronomical mechanism will be dedicated with suitable ceremonies to the science of COPERNICUS, GALILEO, and NEWTON. Many European *savans* have been invited to join in this inauguration; and LIEBIG, of Germany and AIREY, Astronomer Royal of Great Britain, have already signified their determination to attend. Hon. EDWARD EVERETT will pronounce the Discourse. The State Geological Hall, now in course of erection, will be formally dedicated at the same time. Hon. WILLIAM H. SEWARD, under whose administration as Governor this survey commenced, and who wrote the introduction to the Natural History of the State, will deliver the Oration. Beyond all question, the session of 1856, at Albany, will be the most interesting and memorable which the American Association for the Advancement of Science has ever held; and everything conspires to impress us with the belief that the time and place will mark the beginning of a long and brilliant course of triumphs in the sublimest walks of human research.

A SINGULAR HUMAN BEING.—We have in this village one of the most singular human beings (all things considered) to be found in this corner of the world. He is a dwarf, about 18 years of age, quite small and deformed, and, not exactly an opium-eater, but a laudanum-drinker. He has been a victim of the habit for years, and all attempts to prevent his indulgence in the stupifying drug have been in vain. The desire for more and more has steadily gained on him, until at the present time he actually drinks two ounces of laudanum every day, and, what is still more remarkable, *all at one time!* This enormous potation is swallowed at a regular hour in the afternoon of each day; a pipe and tobacco then follow, and smoking is in order till midnight, unless, indeed, the subject—which is sometimes the case—falls asleep, when he is helped to bed.

The only object for which this strange creature seems to live, is this deadly narcotic, and his only care and ambition is centred in procuring the little means required to buy the two-ounce draught. As it has been found impossible to place any effectual barrier between the drug and the drugged, the attempt has been abandoned, and it has been thought best to hereafter interpose no obstacles in the way of free indulgence. In accordance with this determination, we understand that the victim—whose yellow and haggard visage gives fearful evidence of the presence of the coiled serpent, which alternately writhes and slumbers in his bosom—has made a contract for the daily supply, at reduced prices, with one of our drug stores, from whence he draws the "living death," whose influences have been likened to shadowy glimpses of Heaven, followed by the realities of hell, with the most punctilious punctuality.—*Elmira Advertiser.*

AN AFFECTING STORY—A CHILD LOST.—The Morgantown *Union* gives the following interesting account of the loss of a child of FRANKLIN GRAY, in Preston County, Va.:

"The child (of two years of age,) attempted to follow its father to a neighbor's, a mile distant. The mother, missing the child, became alarmed, and at once instituted search. She followed her husband, but heard no tidings of the lost one. Father and mother, spreading the alarm, joined by sympathising neighbors, set out on a search, and all that day and night they continued the search, but morning came, and still the little wanderer was not found. Court was in session at Kingwood, (the County Seat,) and on Saturday morning adjourned to allow all in attendance to aid in restoring the child to its anxious parents. The party, numbering now about two hundred persons, searched the woods all day, but not till the hunt had been well nigh abandoned, as evening was coming on apace, could any information be had of the child's condition or whereabouts. Mr. R. HAWLEY, as he was returning home, and within half a mile of Mr. GRAY's house, *found the child, but it was dead!* It has perished from exposure, having been without food, wandering in the cold dreary woods, from Friday morning.

HARVARD DIVINITY SCHOOL.—The Supreme Court of Massachusetts has decided adversely to the prayer of Harvard College *vs.* the Society for promoting Theological Education. The case was the petition of the President and Fellows of Harvard College to transfer the funds in their hands for the support of the Divinity School at Harvard College into the hands of a new board independent of the College. The Court decided that it would be a dangerous precedent for it to undertake to withdraw the disposition of funds obtained by donations from various sources, which, in all but two questionable instances, were given, either in express terms or by necessary implication to the President and Fellows of Harvard College as a well known, established, permanent board, to hold in trust for the use of the Theological School, "connected with" or "at" the University.

NEWS BY THE MAILS.

The *Union* complains of the cost of living in Washington, and says: The rents of rooms, in desirable situations, are ridiculously high, and appear to be imposed with the view of depriving the unfortunate occupant of the ability to make his expenses square with his receipts. From $18 to $25 per month is the average price asked for the rent of a commodious bed-room. A handsomely-furnished parlor commands from $20 to $50 per month. We are well aware that prices are regulated by the law of demand and supply, and that it is unreasonable to expect a landlord to take a low price when a higher one can be as readily obtained. But in an eager, calculating desire for large gains, people are apt to overreach themselves; and we feel quite sure that if the charges of our hotel-keepers and the landlords of furnished rooms were reduced to a reasonable figure, the number of visitors to the federal capital would be quadrupled every year, to the great pecuniary benefit of all classes of the community.

☞ The Norwich *Courier* gives the result of a trial before the Superior Court in that city, in which a handsome young lady, Miss ELLEN R. WHEELER, was plaintiff, and RALPH COATES was defendant—both parties belonging in North Stonington. The case in brief was, that more than a year ago COATES lost several pieces of veal, as he believed, through the carniverous propensities of fair ELLEN's dog—a noble Newfoundland. Armed with a gun, COATES went to a neighbor's, where ELLEN and her dog were visiting, and seized the dog by the throat, to drag him out. ELLEN threw her arms around the dog to save him, and was dragged out with him and lacerated in going over the door steps. COATES then shot the dog, and this suit was to recover $500 damages. The Jury gave the full sum sued for, and would have given it had it been twice as much.

Professor MORSE has been presented by the Emperor of Austria with the great gold medal of science and art. On one side is a medallion head of the young Emperor, crowned with laurel, with the inscription, "FRANCISCUS JOSEPHUS I, D. G., Austriæ Imperator;" and on the obverse, a wreath of laurel surrounding the imperial crown, with the inscription, "*Litteris et artibus.*" This is the fourth token of acknowledgment from European sovereigns accorded to, and received by, Professor MORSE. The medal was presented to Professor MORSE through M. HULSEMANN, *Charge d'affaires* of the Emperor of Austria, and was accompanied by a most gratifying note.

Besides the new associative enterprise progressing in Texas under the lead of M. CONSIDERANT, that the Community of Hopedale, or the "Republic of Practical Christians," as they term themselves, contemplate the establishment of a large association in the West, having already selected a suitable location. The Nauvoo Icarians have also purchased 4,000 acres of land in Iowa, and the colony of Icarians already on the spot are reported to be in a thriving condition. The Icarians intend, if possible, to gain possession of 100,000 acres in Iowa, and eventually remove their whole establishment thither.

An interesting murder trial took place in Burlington, Iowa, in November last. The accused was a man named JOHN J. JONES, seventy-three years of age. He had been a soldier under Gen. JACKSON, and was with the old hero in several of his campaigns against the Indians. Jones was charged with murdering EATON W. MCCLELLAN, a neighbor, some fifteen years ago. He made his escape and was not heard of until a short time before his arrest. Capital punishment having been abolished in Iowa, the prisoner was sentenced to hard labor in the penitentiary during the remainder of his life.

A curious point of law has just been decided by a County Court Judge at Exeter, England. The question was whether an inhabitant of a town was at liberty to keep animals whose noise proved a serious annoyance to their neighbors. It was shown on the part of Mr. ABRAHAM that his neighbor, Mr. MINTY, had a cock which crowed 150 times in 25 minutes. The learned Judge thought this was an amount of crowing which human nature was not bound to put up with, and awarded to the plaintiff 1s. damages.

The Morgan County (Ind.) *Gazette* says that eight divorce cases were on the docket at the last term of the Court in that County. Four were granted, all for adultery, except in one case. The *Gazette* thinks this is rather a bad state of morality in Morgan. "Free Love" is spreading. Indiana divorce laws have made that State a sort of refuge for distressed married folks, and every term they have more or less of cases brought by people from other States.

A country editor can't get his pay for publishing marriage notices. He says: "The minister receives a fee, varying from $5 to $20 for the service—oftener, perhaps, the V. That 'publican and sinner,' the printer, seals the matrimonial alliance, by giving it publicity in his journal. He receives twenty-five cents for *his* service, and sometimes grumbling at that. This is the difference between righteousness and sin—the minister and the printer.

A depth of 586 feet has been attained in the Artesian Well at New-Orleans, and, contrary to expectation, a new layer of sand has been touched. The sand is of a greyish color, with but a very trifling admixture of sea-shells. In consequence of the looseness of the sand in which the augurs are now at work, it is found impossible to penetrate any further, until the pipe has been sunk to the bottom of the existing excavation.

A company has purchased the John Biddle estate, a few miles below Detroit, consisting of 2,300 acres, mostly timbered land. They own the Eureka iron mines near Marquette, Lake Superior. They have built blast-furnaces and forges, and already a small village is springing up on the Detroit River, with its post-office, church, hotel, &c., now called and known as Wyandotte.

A tub of butter, weighing about 200 pounds, was recently discovered several feet beneath the surface of the earth, at Winsted, Conn. The spot upon which it was found had been occupied some twenty years before by a country store, and the supposition is that the butter has remained buried all that time. The cask was partially decayed, but its contents were sweet, and without any unpalatable taint or flavor.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's).....183 William-st., rear.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
J. M. DAVIES, JONES & Co., Imp. & Manf. 22 Warren-st.

Artificial Flowers and Feathers—New Styles.
JAMES TUCKER, (Importer and Wholesale Dealer,) No. 387 Broadway. Bridal Wreaths for the million.

Advertising Agents.
S. M. PETTENGILL & CO.....119 Nassau-st.

Dentist.
CHAS. A. PECK.....443 Broadway

Doors, Sashes and Blinds.
N. P. KIMBALL (Wholesale and Retail)..78 Beekman-st.

Engravers, (Wood.)
W. HOWLAND, 229 Broadway, 1 door above Astor House.

French Window Glass.
J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers).....34 Barclay-st.

French and German Baskets, &c.
CHARLES ZINN & CO., (Importers,) No. 52 Maiden-lane, and No. 31 Liberty-st.

English Cutlery, Files, Saws and Tools.
HARGREAVES, SMITH & CO., Manuf. Eng., 25 Cliff-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.
WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 891 Broadway, one door from 19th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.
T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron, Metals, &c.
BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers).....60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.
From 200 to 500 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOLL'S, 258 South-st.

Lightning Rods.
A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 133 East 37th, and 119 Nassau sts.
LYON Manufacturing Co., Otis' Patent. Also, copper rods for ships. Agents wanted—11 Gold-st.

Lithographers.
GEORGE HAYWARD.....120 Water-st.

Paints and Oils.
RAYNOLDS, DEVOE & CO.....106 and 108 Fulton-st.

Paper Warehouse.
GYRUS W. FIELD & CO., (Wholesale Dealers) 11 Cliff-st.

Paper in Rolls and Reams.
EUGENE ELY.....75 Fulton-st., 3d door below Gold.

Steam Engines, Machinists' Tools, Cotton and Woolen Machinery, &c.
ANDREWS & JESUP, (Com. Merchants).....67 Pine-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.
ERASTUS TITUS & CO..... .....293 Washington-st.

Stearns and Marvin, Manufacturers of
RICH & CO.'S Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, Rich's Improvement. Also, sole proprietors of the Patent "LA BELLE LOCK,".....Depôt 146 Water-st.

Toys and Fancy Goods.
T. AHLBORN & CO. 54 Maiden-lane, and 20 Liberty-st.

Watches, Jewelry and Fancy Goods.
PLATT & BROTHER, (Impt's & Manf.) 20 Maiden-lane.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)
J. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers).....61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the Above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York, have made such arrangements with the best and most widely circulated journals in the United States and Canadas, that they are enabled to make a saving of time and expense to the advertisers who do business through them. They select the best papers, and advertise conspicuously at the very lowest prices, and always keep the interest of their customers in view. Merchants are invited to call on them.

BILLIARDS.—We offer for sale a splendid stock of slate, marble and wood-bed tables, with our new-invented cushions of superior elasticity and correctness. Buyers will please call and examine.
GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM,
GRAND VOCAL
AND
INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
THE AMERICAN PRIMA DONNA
MISS ANNA SPINOLA,
Will have the honor of giving her
SECOND GRAND CONCERT
IN
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855,
Assisted by the following
EMINENT ARTISTS:

MRS. JAMIESON,
The talented Vocalist;
MR. APTOMMAS,
The Harpist;
HERR CARL WELS,
The Distinguished
Pianist.

TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
To be had at Walker's Music-Store, Fulton-st.; Marsh's Book-store, Atlantic-st., and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. To commence at 8.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely.

This magnificent establishment will open for the season on THURSDAY, Dec. 27. During the recess every improvement that taste and judgment could dictate, and lavish expenditure procure, has been adopted in the "Varieties," which now, in point of elegance and comfort in the auditory, and superb scenic effects and stage appointments behind the curtain, can fairly challenge competition with any first-class theatre in the country.
Sole Lessee and Directress.....LAURA KEENE
Stage Manager.....Mr. H. Hall
Musical Director and Composer, late of Jullien's Band.....Mr. Thomas Baker
Maitre de Ballet.....Mons. Montplaisir
Director of Vocal Music.....Mr. ——
The new and beautiful
Scenery by.....Mr. J. R. Smith and assistants
The Machinery by.....Mr. John Purse and assistants
The Costumes by.....Mr. R. Williams and assistants
The Properties by.....Mr. Charles Bass

For a list of the unrivaled Company, see former advertisements.

THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1855,
THE NATIONAL ANTHEM BY THE WHOLE STRENGTH OF THE GREAT COMPANY.
The performances will commence with (by particular desire) the highly popular comedy of
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Earl Preston.....Mr. Mathews
Colonel Rocket.....Mr. H. Hall
Mullion Coke.....Mr. G. Jordan
Lord Hookbank.....Mr. Chandler
Tom Coke.....Mr. Dyott
Jesse Rural.....Mr. Charles Bass
(His first appearance here in four years.)
Rob.....Mr. T. H. Johnston
Countess Pompion.....Mrs. Carpenter
Lady Alice.....Miss Laura Keene
Miss Rocket.....Mrs. Hough
In the course of the evening,
MISS LAURA KEENE WILL DELIVER AN ORIGINAL OPENING ADDRESS.
During the performance, a new comic polka, "Bobbing Around," with solos, cornet and flute, performed by Herr Schreiber and Fritzel, arranged by Thomas Baker.
New and magnificent original divertissement, in one act, composed expressly for this establishment, by Mr. MONPLAISIR, called the
VALLEY OF FLOWERS,
Supported by
MLLE. VICTORINE FRANCK,
MLLE. N. TILVAN,
MLLE. CIOCCA,
MLLE. ADELINE,
MLLE. DEIGN,
And a corps de ballet of forty ladies
An original drama will be produced on SATURDAY EVENING, in which Miss Laura Keene, Miss Kate Reignolds, Mr. George Jordan, Mr. Thomas Chandler, will appear. A new comedy, written expressly for this theatre, called
THE PALACE AND THE MARKET.
The orchestra will play, in the course of the evening, the following music:
Overture Der Freyschutz.....Weber.
New quadrille, Trovatore.....Arranged by Thos. Baker.
With solos for cornet, flute and clarionette.
Treasurer.....Mr. A. T. WHITING.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet and Dress Circle.....Fifty cents.
Family Circle.....Twenty-five cents.
Orchestra Stalls (secured Seats).....Seventy-five cents.
Private Boxes.....Five Dollars.

A limited number of Subscribers' Tickets will be issued to all parts of the house, including the Private Boxes.
Private Circle Boxes, fifteen in number, occupying the entire Second Tier, arranged to accommodate from ten to twelve persons each. A limited number will be disposed of for the season.
Proscenium Boxes, eight in number, to accommodate parties of six persons. To be secured at JOLLIE'S Music store, No. 519 Broadway, (St. Nicholas Hotel.)
Subscribers' Tickets, for the entire season, or a less number of nights, for sale, also, as above.
The Box Office, for the sale of Tickets, will be open from 9 o'clock, A. M., throughout the day and evening.
Seats may be secured in advance.

FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD
Will be paid for such evidence as will lead to the conviction of the unprincipled person who destroyed, by cutting, one of the new scenes at
LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES,
on the night previous to the announced opening of the theatre. Apply at the box-office of the theatre.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—THIRTY-SEVENTH NIGHT AND LAST WEEK OF THE SEASON.
Donizetti's Grand Opera, in three acts,
LINDA DI CHAMOUNIX.
On WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1855, with
Mad. DE LA GRANGE,
Mlle. D'ORMY,
Signori BRIGNOLI,
MORRELLI,
ROVERE,
GASPARONI.
FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1855,
NORMA,
With Signor SALVIANI as Pollione.
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1855,
WILLIAM TELL
On which occasion the members of the Free School of the Academy will appear with the chorus.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

PIANOFORTE SOIREE.—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by
Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMAN,
JOSEPH BURKE,
and KARL WELS,
At Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) on THURSDAY EVENING, December 27th, 1855.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. ITALIAN GLORIES, Fantasie di Bravura on Themes from "Norma," "Lucrezia," and "Somnambula," for two piano-fortes.....GOTTSCHALK.
Messrs. KARL WELS and GOTTSCHALK.
2. DANSE DES SYLPHES, (d'après Godefroid,).....GOTTSCHALK.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
3. ANDANTE CON VARIAZIONE, and Finale of Sonata for violin and piano.. BEETHOVEN.
Messrs. BURKE and GOTTSCHALK.
4. THE BANJO, Fantasie grotesque, an American Sketch.....GOTTSCHALK.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
PART II.
5. JERUSALEM TRIUMPHAL FANTASIE, composed for two pianos.....GOTTSCHALK.
Messrs. HOFFMAN and GOTTSCHALK.
6. (a.) BALLADE, (b.) MARCHE DE NUIT, (c.) SOUVENIR D'ANDALOUSIE,.....GOTTSCHALK
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
7. CONCERTO, Concert Stücke.....WEBER.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.
Tickets, $1 each. Ladies' Tickets, 50 cents. Doors open at 7. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
* The Jerusalem Fantasie is published for one Piano, and may be had at the Music Stores.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-ST.—WEDNESDAY.—Success of the most brilliant character. Three comic pieces. All received with loud applause. Mr. Burton in two parts.
Trimmer, the Dry Goods Man, and Von Dunder.
The capital farce of
ONLY A PENNY.
with Mr. Bradley, Mr. Setchell, Miss Thorne, &c.
The new comic drama of
A TRIP TO NIAGARA.
with Mr. and Mrs. Burton, Mr. Setchell, Mrs. Hughes, &c.
The great comic Drama of
THE DUTCH GOVERNOR;
with Mr. & Mrs. Burton, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Leffingwell, &c.
In rehersal, some new scenes in the life of an old favorite, called
TOODLES TORMENTED BY THOMPSON.
In which Mr. Burton and Mrs. Hughes will sustain their old parts in a new shape.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting
Previous to which, the favorite Burletta of
MY NEIGHBOR'S WIFE.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 26, will be presented the Comedy of
WHERE THERE'S A WILL THERE'S A WAY.
After which will be presented
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with the Farce of
PERFECTION.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK. Performances Afternoon and Evening.—WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, DON JUAN, and also the GOOD FOR NOTHING. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE—Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855, and every evening this week, with new songs, glees, refrains, jokes and burlesque dances, &c. On CHRISTMAS an extra performance, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK.
The delightful and refined Ethiopian Entertainments of
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS,
In two acts and three scenes.
Bishop Buckley as.....Willikins
Miss Millen as.....Dinah
Introducing the great "trick horse," in new and wonderful feats.
Previous to the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commences at 7¼ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

THE THIRD ANNUAL BALL—Of the Young Men in aid of the funds of the Ladies' Hebrew Benevolent Society, will be held at Niblo's, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26. Tickets $3; to be obtained of any of the members.
DAVID HART, President,
No 49 Maiden-lane.
SIMON MARTIN, Secretary, No. 118 Maiden-lane.
ALFRED MYERS, Treasurer, No. 477 Broadway.
NOLL'S celebrated band has been engaged for the occasion.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—The American Institute have this splendid edifice open for visitors, and are giving it new life and vigor. Machinery is already in motion, and steam-power ready for inventors and exhibitors to test and work their machines. Specimens of marble statuary from several of the first class sculptors, ancient and costly tapestry, castings in bronze, terra cotta ornaments, agricultural implements, models, and machines are on exhibition.
WILLIAM B. LEONARD,
Corresponding secretary and Agent.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

L. M. GOTTSCHALK'S SECOND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK respectfully announces a Second Soiree at Dodworth's Rooms on FRIDAY EVENING, 28th inst. He will on this occasion be assisted by Messrs. HOFFMAN, BURKE and WELLS. Particulars in future announcements.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

FAREWELL CONCERT—And positively last appearance of the brothers MILLENHAUSEN. The brothers MILLENHAUSEN will give their Farewell Concert, previous to their departure for Europe, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 100 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium, in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TESTIMONIAL.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES, are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $900. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY'S, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodions, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by
A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANO-FORTE TO BE SOLD—At considerable sacrifice, seven octaves, by Messrs. J. & C. Fischer, is quite new, with the makers warranty. A good opportunity for any one desiring a fine instrument at a cheap rate. May be seen at C. W. BROWER'S Upholstery store cor. 19th-st., 4th-av.

PIANO FOR SALE—A grand diagonal, rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker; cost $450; been used a few months; will be sold for $260. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 365 BROADWAY.—These celebrated Instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 365 Broadway.

A RARE CHANCE.—A magnificent carved rosewood Piano-forte, seven-octave, made to order by Senior, and fully warranted, will be sold at a great deduction from cost. A second-hand Piano taken in exchange. Call at No. 103 West Broadway.

T. LAUKOTA & MARSHALL—Manufacturers of superior Piano-fortes. Pianos to let, repaired and tuned. No. 5 Mercer-st. near Canal-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$40.000—TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED—A Partner, special or active, with a cash capital of $40,000, to invest in an extensive iron manufacturing business, now paying a large per centage on the capital invested. ($60,000,) and capable of being increased with undoubted security, to an almost unlimited extent. Parties having the above amount in cash will find few opportunities in the regular channels of business that offer greater inducements for a permanent investment. No proposition will be entertained unless coming from those having the amount of cash required, and undoubted reference. Communications, strictly confidential, may be addressed to CAPITAL, Box No. 4,197, New-York Post-Office.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—The head of an old-established house, well situated in the principal business part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing, and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A rare opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the said firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LEYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st. New-York.

$400.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $400, the present proprietor wishing to remove to another State. 39,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of
D. MILLER,
Stage office, corner of 39th-st. and Broadway.

AN OLD ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE-CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY FOR SALE—All in perfect order, together with the fixtures tools and implements. The place is one of the principal thoroughfares of Brooklyn, and doing a good business. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

$225 WILL PURCHASE THE STOCK AND FIXTURES of a neatly fitted-up Confectionery Store, in one of the best situations in the City. This is a chance, as the entire purchase money can be cleared on the New-Year's trade. A note addressed, with name and number, to M. R. Y., *Times* Office, will be attended to.

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 193, 3d-av.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of Real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTEN, Presidents Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VAN PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

100,000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner 1st-av. and 54th-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARDS, on such purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

STANDARD HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood Furniture contained in the five-story house No. 151 West 21st-st. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at SMITH, YOUNG & CO.'S, No. 4 Maiden-lane. The whole to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account.

—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, velvet carpets, three splendid French pier mirrors, cost $400; three suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade and tapestry, with slip covers, all made to order, of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre tables, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood reception and Turkish easy chairs, a large collection of oil paintings; two magnificent rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; costly Sevres and Dresden vases, with a large variety of parlor ornaments; rosewood French secretary, cost $300, &c.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, to match, all made to order; Wilton carpets, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes; suite of rosewood furniture, in green velvet; eight elegant splendid hair mattresses, feather beds, rich toilet sets, marble clocks; one elegant marble-top chamber suite, cost $150; superior oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, to match throughout; one elegant dinner set, 180 pieces; tea set, with a large variety of rich china; marble top sideboard, arm chairs, &c. This will be found a magnificent sale, and worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. The whole to be removed immediately.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—TO-MORROW, (Thursday,) Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at salesrooms, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood 7 and 7¾ octave pianos, thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, choice oil-paintings, melodeons, silver plated tea and coffee sets, forks, spoons, casters, richly decorated French China ware, vases, work-boxes, &c. H. & M. will sell as above, to close consignments and to pay advances, a large and desirable stock of richly carved and plain furniture for parlors, chambers, drawing-rooms dining-rooms and libraries; suites of furniture, covered in brocatel, plush, brocade and reps; solid rosewood centre pier and side tables; richly carved etageres, work-tables, book-cases, dining-tables, hat stands, hall tables, tête-à-tête and plain sofas, easy and Voltaire chairs, reception and cane seat chairs, children's chairs and other fancy articles, &c. Also, five richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, pure hair mattresses, palliasses &c. Also at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold five superior toned mahogany and rosewood pianofortes, of the following makers: Wm. Lindeman & Son, Gilbert, Brooks, and other makers. Also, stools, piano covers, &c. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited. Packing and shipping on the premises.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

WITHOUT REGARD TO WEATHER—ENTIRE STOCK OF VALUABLE FURNITURE, &c. Must be sold THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 81 Nassau-st. The opportunity to secure great bargains, either by families, individuals, or others, will be attended to, as satisfaction is guaranteed. Enumerate a portion: Rosewood parlor suites, covered in satin brocatel, black walnut parlor suites, covered in worsted, mahogany covered hair-cloth, in large variety, oak and black walnut extension dining tables, rosewood library bookcases, enameled chamber suites, rosewood, &c.; chamber suites, wardrobes, fancy articles, in large variety, large French plate pier mirrors, Brussels carpet, with other carpets used; handsome oil-paintings, framed; silver-plated table ware, fancy furs, work boxes, desks, mattresses, clock, &c., &c. At 11 o'clock, a superior rosewood piano-forte, sure to give satisfaction, being from well-known maker. N. B.—Every article will be sold in order of catalogue.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL—By auction, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, and THURSDAY, 27th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 629 Broadway, near Bleecker-st., superb sale of fancy goods These goods are suitable for the present season, just imported from Paris and never before exhibited in this country—comprising large-sized Parisian statuettes; suitable for groups, rich artistic bronze figures groups, &c., rich Dresden China vases, Saxes and Dresden figures and groups, real bronze and ormolu clocks with candelabras to match, Parisian fancy goods for presents, buhl and ormolu jewel caskets, very elegant; rich China vases, panierie antique, large statuary of Artilla, America and Africa, Day and Night, and many other rich articles. The above are the stock of an importer about to return to France, and every article will be sold without reserve. Can be examined any day before the sale.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

BY CHARLES H. DELAVAN—A large and magnificent stock of French plate mirrors, consisting of mantels, ovals, and pier looking glasses. Also, about three hundred oil paintings in gilt frames, the production of some of our most eminent artists, embracing every variety of subjects. Also, a large lot of gilt frames and mouldings, finished and unfinished, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in the city. The sale will be positive, without reserve, and continued from day to day until the stock is closed out. The goods and catalogue will be ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY morning, Dec. 26. The sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 109 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., N. Y. Dealers and families will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

All sums over $100 at 90 days' approved indorsed notes. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer.

WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., Auctioneers.

AUCTION NOTICE, PEREMPTORY SALE OF DIAMOND JEWELRY.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 28 Broad-st., will sell on WEDNESDAY next, Dec. 26, an entire invoice of splendid diamond jewelry, in value exceeding $5,000, and to be sold without reserve. This invoice includes diamond bracelets, diamond ear-rings, brooches and pins, in sets and single; diamond finger-rings of various patterns and styles; shirt studs, shirt buttons, and other articles; all brilliants of fine quality set in the most fashionable patterns, and in some instances worth from $300 to $500 each.

GOLD WATCHES AND JEWELRY.—Also a fine assortment of gold watches and gold jewelry.

N. B.—The foregoing is believed to be the most valuable sale of rich jewelry that has been made this season. Catalogues will be ready, and goods exhibited early on morning of sale.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Wines, brandies, &c.—Large sale of choice and genuine old wines, brandies, gin, rum, Scotch malt and Monongahela whisky, viz.: Madeiras—old reserve, south side, pure juice, and Newton; Sherries, Gordon, Gonzales, Albert, Oloroso, and Amontillado; Ports—Graham, Forbes, Queen's London Dock; Champagnes—Heidsick & Co. Piley, Au Mousseux, and other brands; Hock; Neirsteimer and Haut Sauterne; Brandy—Otard, Hennessey, Exchaw and other brands, in demi-bottles and casks; old Islay malt whisky, Holland, Schiedam schnapps, very choice old Jamaica rum, in quart magnums, and superior old Monongahela whisky. Every article will be warranted genuine and pure, and agreeing in every respect with the sample.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the wareroom of Messrs. R. Glen & Co., No. 83 Spring-st., near Broadway.—LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES—Comprising 35 beautiful rosewood piano-fortes of the first class, in plain, moulded and carved cases, 6½, 6¾ and 7 octave, with iron frames, patent action. Manufactured by the above firm, and warranted in every particular. They can be examined one week before the sale, and will be sold to close the stock without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., an elegant Harouche carriage, extension top, four seats, perfectly new, having been used but a few times, made to order by one of the best masters; it is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City; can be seen in front of the store on morning of sale.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer, No. 377 Broadway.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY EVENING, 26th inst., a splendid collection of beautiful books, in fine bindings, suitable for holiday presents.

TAKE NOTICE—That all articles offered at auction by this house will be sold positively to the highest bidder, and that nothing is received on a limit.

Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready for delivery.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, No. 381 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale.—All kinds of earthenware, toys, vases, motto cups, cut and pressed glass, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods open for examination.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

BY DAY, RUSSELL & CO.—Will sell, at the Salesrooms No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS (Wednesday) MORNING, at 10 o'clock, a large and superior collection of valuable manufactured furs and sleigh robes. Particulars in catalogues.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

O. AMES & SONS'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 88 William-st.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 61 Water-st.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 17, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to PLATT ADAMS, an individual banker, (New-York Stock Bank, Durham, Greene County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

jy19, '54-law3yW

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Sept. 25, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to C. RAHN, an individual banker, (Northern Canal Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up.

s27, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, Nov. 18, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to THE BANK OF THE UNION, in the City of New-York, a Banking Association, must be presented at the Office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

n22, '54-law2yW D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, July 9, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to H. VAIL, an individual banker, (Dutchess County Bank, Armenia,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up. M. SCHOONMAKER,

jy11'55-law3yW* Superintendent.

ROSE HILL SAVINGS BANK—No. 261 34-Bav., one door above 21st-st. Open daily from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday's from 5 to 8 o'clock P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on deposits of $500 and under, and 5 per cent. on sums over $500. Deposits made on or before Jan. 15, will draw interest from Jan. 1st.

WILLIAM H. PLATT, President.
JAMES R. KEELER, Vice-President.
H. LOOFBOROW, Secretary.

BROADWAY SAVINGS INSTITUTION—No. 217 Broadway, entrance on Park-place. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums not exceeding $500, and 5 per cent. on all sums over $500. Bank open daily from 10 to 2 o'clock, and Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 7 o'clock.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Secretary.
PETER CUMMING, Accountant.

EAST RIVER SAVINGS BANK—No. 3 Chambers-st., two doors from Chatham. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid on all sums of $5 and less than $500, and 5 per cent. on sums of $500 and upwards. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on the 19th day of January, will draw interest from the 1st of January. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Thursday from 5 to 7 o'clock P. M.

C. A. WHITNEY, Sec. PETER H. TITUS, Prest.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—Old-av., corner 9th-st., for the benefit of all classes of persons.

Interest at the rate of six per cent. allowed on deposits from $1 to $500. Bank open daily from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M.

ISAAC SMITH, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION—94 Warren-st., New-York, next to the cor. of Greenwich-st. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. and from 4 to 7 P. M. Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500.

WALTER W. CONKLIN, President.
WILLIAM M. PRINCE, } Vice Presidents.
M. D. VAN PELT, }
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 74 Wall-st.

CASH CAPITAL, $150,000, WITH LARGE SURPLUS.

TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Denning Duer,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Daniel B. Fearing,	John Steward, Jr.,	Jas. C. Bell,
Wm. H. Russell,	Robert B. Minturn,	D. Drake Smith,
Aug. C. Downing,	Reuben Withers,	Fred'k C. Foster,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	Edward C. Center,	Peleg Hall.
Wm. R. Duncan,	Josiah Oakes,	Robert S. Hone,
N. H. Wolfe,	Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,	Sam'l V. Hoffman,
Isaac Townsend,	J. M. Waterbury,	Jac. Anthony, Jr.,
James Wrenn,	George Curtis,	J. P. G. Foster,
Arthur Leary,	George T. Adee,	John A. C. Gray,
M. W. Hamilton,	John J. Astor, Jr.	

NEW-YORK, Jan. 11, 1855.

The Trustees of this Company have this day declared, in conformity with their Charter, a dividend of FOUR AND THREE-QUARTERS PER CENT. on their Capital Stock, payable on demand to the Stockholders, in Cash and Scrip.

And also, a further dividend of TWENTY PER CENT., payable in Scrip to the assured, on policies issued by the Company, which have terminated within the fiscal year ending 31st December last.

The Charter of this Company provides that after paying interest to the shareholders, at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT. PER ANNUM, the remaining profits are to be annually divided between the Policy holders, in Scrip bearing interest, which Scrip is not to be paid off until the net profits, together with the Capital Stock, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.

This Company establishes no Agencies, but insures against fire all over the United States, through respectable houses in this City.

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
DUNCAN F. CURRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1855,

The Scrip, as per above notice, is now ready. Parties entitled to the same will please call for it at the office of the Company.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

of the City of New-York.

OFFICES Nos. 173 CANAL-ST. AND 22 WILLIAM-ST.

Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.

RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Bearns,
Peter Burtes,	Clara Doscher,	Henry Lees,
Henry A. Boorsam,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Herder,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brunges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn
Herm'n Lohmeyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Inbusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.

W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

No. 146 BROADWAY, Dec. 1, 1855.

NOTICE TO ALL WHO ARE CONTEMPLATING LIFE INSURANCE.—MANHATTAN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—The second triennial division of the Manhattan Life Insurance will be made on the 1st of January, 1857, and as none can participate in such dividend unless insured more than one year, it is highly important that application for insurance be made before the the 1st January proximo.

The highly favorable condition of the Company renders it very probable that a handsome dividend will be allotted.

Applications made during the present month will date as of this year. N. D. MORGAN, President.

G. Y. WEMPLE, Secretary.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY. The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the comfort of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

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A. P. HALSEY, Esq.	Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & CO.	No. 340 Broadway.
RICHARD KNAPP, Esq.	President Mechanics' Bank.
W. A. BOOTH, Esq.	Vice-Prest. Am. Ex. Bank.
PURDY, DODGE & CO.	No. 18 Cliff-st.
J. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.	Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LEVIUS PERDINA, Esq.	Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & CO.	No. 110 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMERY, Esq.	Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

NOTICE.—The firm of SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN was dissolved on the 31st day of October last. The business of the late firm will be settled by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT, who is alone authorized to sign the name of said firm in liquidation.

SCHUCHARDT, FROLICH & HOLTHAUSEN,
(In Liquidation) by FERDINAND SCHUCHARDT,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855. No. 91 Liberty-st

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 62 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOR. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

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MEDICAL.

DR. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE,

OR "DEAD-SHOT," FOR WORMS.

Few medicines are so calculated to clear the system of worms and the mucus in which they are engandered, and simultaneously promoting the general health as Dr. PERRY'S Vermifuge, or "dead-shot." For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

DR. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, ORVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; MCKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. It acts like a charm in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote to, the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMA, 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $2 each, or four cases in one for $6, which saves $3; and in $2 cases, whereby there is a saving of $5; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New York, specially appointed by the Proprietors and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; ISAACS & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 132 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 353 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure for private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 256 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 44 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat. Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

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DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau, No. 3 Vesey-st. (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 649 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Mentor & Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. JOHNSON, No. 10 Duane-st. (Hathian Bank Building,) may be consulted for a few days on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 10 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diplomas in his office.

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Third block west of Broadway,

Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of

CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.

The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.

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AMERICAN LAKE SHORE
RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
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CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 1:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *viâ* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st.

DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7

New-York Daily Times

THE PROHIBITORY LAW.

Opinion of Judge Welles, of the Supreme Court for the Seventh District; Concurred in by Judges Selden and Johnson.

MONROE GENERAL TERM—Dec., 1855.

Before Selden, Johnson and Welles, Justices.

The People ex. rel. Rens B. Stout, resp., vs. John Bolton—Certiorari to the County Judge of Monroe County. On the 9th day of August, 1855, the appellant, Chief Constable C. W. D. Moore, Esq., Police Justice of the city of Rochester, upon a warrant issued by said Justice, charged with a violation of "An act for the Prevention of Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime," passed April 9, 1855, brought before the Justice, he offered to give bail in the Sessions Criminal Court having cognizance of the offence. The Justice was relieved from the responsibility of the bail as offered, but refused to receive it or to take any bail. Thereupon, on the 13th day of August, 1855, the appellant presented his petition to H. Humphrey, Esq., County Judge, and obtained the allowance of a writ of certiorari, in order to be let to bail and be discharged from custody.

On the same day the officer made a return to said writ, and the same was traversed by the affidavit of the appellant, and the issue was joined thereon.

On the issue, evidence was taken to contradict the return. After hearing the case and arguments of counsel, the County Judge decided not to let the defendant to bail, and ordered him remanded into the custody of the Police Constable, to be tried before a Court of Special Sessions.

On the 17th day of August, 1855, the defendant sued out a writ of *certiorari*, removing the proceeding and adjudication of the County Judge into this Court to be reviewed.

Henry Hunter for the defendant; J. W. Stebbins for the people.

WELLES, Justice—The fifth section of the act entitled, An Act to Prevent Intemperance, Pauperism and Crime, passed April 9, 1855, is in the following words:

SECTION 5. Every justice of the peace, police justice, county judge, city judge, and, in addition, in the City of New-York, the recorder, each justice of the Marine Court and the justices of the District Courts, and in all cities where there is a Recorder's Court, the recorder shall have power to issue process, to hear and determine charges, and punish for all offences arising under any of the provisions of this act; and they are each hereby authorized and required to hold Courts of Special Sessions for the trial of such offences, and, under this act, to do all other acts and exercise the same authority that may be done or exercised by justices of the peace in criminal cases, and by Courts of Special Sessions, as the same are now constituted; and the term magistrate, as used in this act, shall be deemed to refer to and include each officer named in this section. Such Court of Special Sessions shall not be required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence under this act, but shall proceed to trial as soon thereafter as the complainant can be notified; and for good cause shown, he may adjourn, from time to time, not exceeding twenty days. At the time of the joining issue, and not after, either party may demand a trial by a jury, in which case the magistrate shall issue precepts and cause a jury to be summoned and empannelled, as in other criminal cases in Courts of Special Sessions. The complainant may appear upon such trial upon behalf of the people, and prosecute the same with or without counsel. He may also prosecute the same in all the Courts to which, as hereinafter provided, appeal may be taken by attorney; or he may apply to the District-Attorney, who, upon his application, is required to appear and conduct said appeal from the judgment thereon. The same costs and disbursements shall be allowed against the defendant upon such appeal, as are now allowed in civil actions to those Courts to which appeal may be taken, according to the provisions of this act; in all cases, if the District-Attorney shall appear and conduct the trial or appeal, or both, he shall be paid his costs, if any, shall be made for his individual use; in other cases to the complainant; and, in default of the payment of the whole or any part thereof, the defendant may be committed to the same extent as provided in the fourth section of this act.

Persons charged with crimes not capital or otherwise infamous, may therefore be held to answer, without being first indicted or presented by a Grand Jury, as the Legislature shall provide.

But it is said that in whatever Court the person charged may be tried, and whether with or without being presented by a Grand Jury, he is, in any event, entitled to have his guilt or innocence determined by a jury of twelve men.

By this section the several officers therein enumerated are invested with the same powers in relation to offences under the act of which it constitutes a part, with which Justices of the Peace are clothed in criminal cases, and are each required to hold Courts of Special Sessions for the trial of offences under the same act, with the same powers [illegible] as Courts of Special Sessions [illegible] as they were constituted when [illegible] in reference to the cases within [illegible]

Revised Statutes the powers of Courts of Special Sessions were conferred to those where the party charged with an offence requests to be tried before them, or, where he shall not so request, but shall after being required, omits for twenty-four hours to give bail for his appearance at the next Criminal Court having jurisdiction, &c., (2 R. S. 711, §§ 5 and 5.) But the section of the Prohibitory act enforced to, does not, as the Revised Statutes do, restrict the power of the Courts of Special Sessions to cases where the party charged either requests to be tried by such Court or omits to give bail. It certainly does not do so in terms, nor, as I think, by just or fair implication; but on the contrary it seems to contemplate that the Justice or other officer before whom the person charged shall be brought by virtue of the process, shall proceed at once to the trial of the charge.

Power is expressly conferred upon the officers mentioned to issue process, to hear and determine [illegible] and punish all offences against the provisions of the act, and for that purpose they are made [illegible] required to hold courts of special sessions for the trial of such offences. Each court is required to take the examination of any person brought before it upon charge of an offence, "*and proceed to try and do such thereof, or as the complainant can be notified.*" The section then proceeds to give directions respecting adjournments, and provides for a jury on the demand of either party, if applied for at the joining of issue. It then concludes with some regulations and provisions respecting appeals from judgments of the courts of Special Sessions provided for in the eighth section of the act, and the costs in such appeals.

It will be perceived, not only that the magistrate has conferred upon him the power to try the person charged, but that he is imperatively required to hold a Court of Special Sessions, and proceed to the trial as soon as the complaint can be notified. Neither his power nor duty to try is made to depend upon the defendant's request to be tried, his omission to give bail, or any other condition. That the power of Courts of Special Sessions, in the cases provided for in the Revised Statutes, is thus limited and dependent, and in the act under consideration, that acts which, before its passage, were innocent to the eye of the law,—are made misdemeanors, their punishment defined, those tribunals erected and provided expressly for their trial and punishment, with directions concerning their manner of proceeding, and no mention made of any such condition or restriction of their powers, is strong evidence to my mind that none such were intended to be imposed. Instead of the conditions provided in the Revised Statutes, these Courts, in cases arising under this act, are directed to proceed at once to the trial of the persons charged with violations of its provisions.

It is contended, in behalf of the appellant, that if the intention of the act was to compel the person arrested by virtue of the process issued by a magistrate, to be tried by a Court of Special Sessions, without the right on his part to be released from custody upon giving bail to appear at the Sessions, the act is so far in contravention of section 2 of article 1 of the Constitution, which declares that "The trial by Jury, in all cases where it has been heretofore used, shall remain inviolate forever." I entertain no doubt that by the words "trial by Jury," as there mentioned, was intended as common-law Jury," which consists of twelve men. But I am satisfied it was not intended to apply to a case like the present.

Section six of the same article provides that "no person shall be held to answer for a capital, or otherwise infamous crime, (except in cases of impeachment and in cases of militia when in actual service, and the land and naval forces in time of war, or which the State may keep with the consent of Congress in time of peace; and in case of petit larceny under the regulation of the Legislature,) unless on presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury.

The framers of the Constitution have here declared that persons charged with capital or otherwise infamous crimes, shall not, with certain exceptions, be held to answer therefor, except by indictment or presentment of a Grand Jury, clearly, as it seems to me, leaving all other cases under the regulation of the Legislature.

The several written Constitutions of this State—those of 1777, of 1821, and of 1846, contain substantially the same provisions as those above referred to. By section four of the act declaring the powers and duties of justices of the peace, passed April 31, 1813, (2 R. S. 507,) petit larceny, misdemeanor, breach of the peace, or other criminal offence under the degree of grand larceny, was triable in a court of special sessions, and that without any jury whatever. This continued until 1834, when the Legislature so modified it as to give the party accused the right to be tried by a jury of six men. (Laws of 1834, ch. 250, § 47.) By the Revised Statutes, the causes triable by courts of special sessions are mentioned, and are contained in eight specifications, all being below the degree of grand larceny, and none of them being what would be denominated infamous, in the sense of the Constitution, except petit larceny. (2 R. S. 711, § 11.)

The section of the Constitution which it is claimed secures to the appellant a trial by jury of twelve men, uses the expression "*the trial by jury.*" This refers as well to all other incidents of the trial as to the number of men necessary to constitute the jury. It means, as I think, such a trial as is contemplated by section six for persons charged with capital or otherwise infamous crimes, which must be upon presentment or indictment of a Grand Jury, and in a Court of Record with common law jurisdiction.

I think it is apparent from several considerations:

1. A common law Jury trial can only be had in a Court of common law jurisdiction, both as regards the character of the Court and its mode of procedure. It is not true that simply making the Jury [illegible] Revised Statutes referred to, expressly authorized Courts of Special Sessions to try for those offences which was never held to be in contravention of the Constitution. (Murphy vs. the People, 2 Cowen, 815; the People vs. Goodwin, 5th Wend., 251.)

2d. The 3d and 4th sections referred to are parts of the same articles of the Revised Statutes, and are in pari materia, the latter providing for persons charged with [illegible] and the former for the trial of [illegible] by a Grand Jury, leaving the trial of all cases of misdemeanor on the footing of petit larceny, to be provided for by the Legislature by a jury of six, twelve, or any other number, or without a jury.

IV. No jury trial in criminal cases was ever known to the common law, but such as followed upon indictment in a common law court, after the accused was in custody, had been arraigned, and had pleaded to the indictment.

V. This construction makes the two sections harmonious and sensible. The Legislature may declare criminal, acts which before were innocent, as in case of the statute under consideration. How can it be said that in such cases a jury trial has been *heretofore used?* Section II. is expressly limited to cases in which the trial by jury *has been heretofore used.* In cases of acts made criminal by a statute passed after the adoption of the Constitution, no trial with or without a jury has been used. But if an act is made a felony by statute and thereby becomes infamous in its character, as in the case of the statute to prevent abduction of females for the purposes of prostitution, and to prevent seduction, section VI. secures to the person charged with its violation a trial by jury, after due presentment by a grand jury.

VI. Section two only requires a trial by Jury in cases where it has been heretofore used. This cannot mean cases where it might or might not be required, for then no misdemeanor could be tried by the Special Sessions, as every person charged with any crime was liable to be indicted therefor by the Grand Jury, and then a trial by Jury was the only one which could follow. The only practicable interpretation is to exclude from its operation those cases where it was competent to try by a Court of Special Sessions, and where such trials had been in use. By the Revised Laws of 1813, before cited, all offences under the degree of grand larceny might be tried in those Courts, and that law continued in force until 1830, when the Revised Statutes limited the jurisdiction of Courts of Special Sessions to certain specified cases. The Constitution has been twice revised since 1813, and the provisions on the subject have been continued substantially the same as they were before 1813. It would be singular, not to say absurd, if the organic law is to vary in its principles, and the objects to which it relates, at every or any change of legislation. It should be interpreted in this respect in the same way as if there had been no revision since 1777. The fact that the same thing has been twice asserted since that time in the same solemn manner, certainly ought not to change the interpretation justly applicable to it originally, but on the contrary should confirm such interpretation.

For the foregoing reasons I am of the opinion that the decision of the County Judge was correct and should be affirmed.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Counterfeiting at the Tabernacle.

A novel entertainment was produced at the Broadway Tabernacle last night. It was an illustrated exposition of the iniquities of counterfeiting, with plates, (literally.) There was a copper-plate press, and there were dies, and impressions of the plates were taken and exhibited. A panorama, elegantly painted, and very much above the average of such affairs, set forth the different styles of counterfeits of bank notes, and an examination of that induced a very speedy overhauling of portemonnaies. A genuine and altered five on the Ocean Bank of this City, a spurious five on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Hartford, and "plugged" plates, were exhibited. The stories that Mr. DYE told of counterfeiters were pretty good, but not half so entertaining as his statement that *no Counterfeit Bank Detector is worth a rush to detect bad bills*—but that such little conveniences were established in the first place to help counterfeiters in getting rid of their work. There was a slim audience, even counting the orchestra, (nine persons,) and the main point seemed to be to find market for certain wares.

A New Line of Ocean Steamers.

The steamer *Tennessee* has been purchased by the house of S. DE ARANEDA, JOYN & Co., of this City, to run between this port and Puerto Cabello, Venezuela. She is to be the pioneer of a regular line, and is intended to touch at St. Thomas, Porto Rico and Laguayra. She is 1,900 tons, one year old, and has the very best of accommodations for passengers. She is to be commanded by Capt. JOHNSON, an experienced sailor, and perfectly familiar with the route. This enterprise, we hope, will be successful, as it will furnish greater facility for intercourse between us and our rapidly rising sister, the Republic of Venezuela. The Pursership has been offered to Purser CANNING, formerly of the *Baltic*, and favorably known.

The Russ Pavement.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I have noticed much discussion in the several papers of the City, on the subject of grooving the pavement of Broadway. The Committee appointed to investigate the subject seemed to have settled on the plan of grooving as presented in Broadway near Murray-street.

From a thorough investigation of the subject, I am of opinion that grooves of that form will, in little time, be of no especial benefit. The angle at which they are formed is so obtuse that a little wear will render them ineffectual.

My opinion is, that the groove should be in the form of a U; the sides being vertical, no wear from wheels or horse shoes could reach them, and the groove would continue to be effectual until nearly obliterated.

The slight curve at the bottom of the U would give sufficient strength to the stone to resist concussion.

A groove of this form need not be more than 1½ inches wide, as the slight wear of the corners will keep it of sufficient width.

As the concussion of the wheel is in proportion to the width of the groove, the narrow groove will preserve its form much longer than the wide. From a series of experiments in cutting stone with machinery I am satisfied this form of groove can be cut as cheaply as the specimen on Broadway can be cut by hand. YANKEE.

Steamboat Sunk.

We hear that the well-known East River steamboat *Glen Cove* ran against a rock, near Pillicock Buoy, about ten miles below Glen Cove, and sunk. Crew and passengers saved.

☞ We call attention to the Fair now being held in the Hall, No. 312 Broadway, opposite the City Hospital, for the benefit of the Colored Orphan Asylum. This is a worthy object, and we hope the ladies, who have got up the Fair by much effort, will be well patronized.

☞ One of our religious papers remarks that Philanthropy is supposed to pay well at all times and instances:

HENRY GRINNELL, who fitted out the several Arctic expeditions from this country in quest of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, expended in those enterprises about ten thousand dollars, the Government assuming the rest of the expense. The house of which he is a member, GRINNELL, MINTURN & Co., will clear three-quarters of a million of dollars upon orders from the British Government for grain—orders sent to that house by reason of Mr. GRINNELL's connection with it.

Wanted to Die.

A deranged man, named GEORGE H. YOUNG, attempted to commit suicide Monday morning, by cutting his throat with a knife. He was found lying on the sidewalk in Fifty-fourth-street, and was conveyed to the Twenty-second Ward Station-house, where he was attended by the District Physician. It is thought that he will recover.

Accidents.

A man named WM. FAYHAN was brought to the City Hospital yesterday, suffering from a badly fractured thigh, received by being crushed between two cars which he was coupling on the Erie Railroad at Piermont.

EDWARD CARROLL, a workman, fell from the building No. 104 Bayard-street, and fractured his thigh. He is under treatment at the New-York Hospital.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S OFFICE.

ANOTHER ARREST FOR MURDER ON THE HIGH SEAS.

On Friday afternoon officer Holmes went on board the bark *Richard Robertson*, from Liverpool, and arrested two American sailors, who had shipped on board in order to return to New-York. The names of the prisoners are Wm. Wilson and John Hanson, and they stand charged with the murder of Andrew Richie and William Hollard, while on board the American ship *Assyrian*, on her last voyage from New-Orleans to Liverpool. The deceased died in the Southampton Hospital, after the vessel arrived at [illegible] in November last. The accused [illegible] and shipped on this port, and after the proceedings of the Coroner's inquest, orders were left out here to arrest them on their arrival at this port. They are now committed to await the action of the next Grand Jury or the United States Commissioner.

[Advertisement.]
"HOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT."
But let us
not be discontented,
when we can purchase
CLOTHING
OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,
and in the highest
state of perfection.
Parties in want of clothing would further their views by calling on GEO. NEAVE,
No. 44 CHATHAM,
near Chambers,
who will give satisfaction to all;
for, as the text says,
He played on a
Harp of a thousand strings;
His sperrits made perfect by the
Entire satisfaction of his customers.
GEO. NEAVE,
Merchant Tailor,
and
Clothier,
No. 44 Chatham, New-York.

[Advertisement.]
☞ ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have men's and boys' clothing in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assortment of Robes de Chambre, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., all of which are suitable for holiday presents.
Anything purchased of A. M. & Co. for a holiday present, can be exchanged by the recipient, if it does not fit, or please the taste. No deviation from marked prices.
ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.

[Advertisement.]
THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—DR. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]
FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 691 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]
GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]
THE FASHIONABLE HAT.—KNOX IS THE MAN.—His fashionable hat this time is the very beau ideal of beauty. He carries off the palm completely. How can he afford to sell such hats at such prices, at the corner of Broadway and Fulton street, is the difficulty. In beauty, taste and finish they are much above all others, while in price they are far below.

[Advertisement.]
PHRENOLOGY.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—What is neater or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

[Advertisement.]
LIGHT AND HEALTHY BREAD.—Let all that desire it, use JAMES FYFE'S Dietetic Saleratus—can be obtained at all the groceries—yields one-eighth more bread—is more conducive to health, &c., &c. Wholesale depôt, No. 114 Warren-street.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWDEN'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ By our advertising columns we find the Concert of Miss ANNA SPINOLA is to take place this evening at the Brooklyn Athenæum, where we have no doubt a crowded house awaits her. We hope to hear this charming singer in this City very soon.

[Advertisement.]
FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—TO S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 868 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]
☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG-ISLAND.

Brooklyn City Railroad.

According to a report of the City Clerk, the total number of cars licensed to run on the different branches of the Brooklyn City Railroad is 74, distributed as follows: On the Green Point route, 16; on the Myrtle-avenue route, 16; on the Greenwood route, 22; on the Fulton-avenue route, 18. There are also six unlicensed cars on the Hamilton-avenue route. The total amount paid by the Company for licenses in 1855 is $1,280. In 1854 the amount paid was $1,320.

Brooklyn Justices Again.

At a meeting of the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, a communication was received from the Comptroller stating that all the Justices of Peace in the Western District, with the exception of HENRY O. CURTIS, have made regular returns of the fees and fines received by them since 1st January, 1855,—that no returns have been received from those in the Eastern District,—and that, excepting Messrs. BENNETT, (First Ward,) BARNARD, FOWLER, OAKLEY, HUNTLEY and WALSH, none of the Aldermen had complied with the resolution of 15th October, requiring them to make the returns.

On this communication, quite an exciting debate arose, during the course of which he said he could prove that some of the members of the Board had received large sums on account of fines and fees. Several members rose and exculpated themselves from the charge, while others were ominously silent; and it was finally agreed, by unanimous consent, (none of those hinted at probably daring to object,) that the matter should be referred to the Corporation Counselor, with directions to prosecute the defaulting Justices and Aldermen.

Williamsburg Defaulters.

In the Brooklyn Common Council on Monday evening, a report from the Counselor was read recommending the payment of a sum of $350 to HENRY CORNWELL, an ex-officeholder of the late City of Williamsburg. It appears, however, that CORNWELL is alleged to be a defaulter to the amount of $741, and that in July last, the Board passed a resolution directing the Counselor to institute criminal proceedings against him. This the Counselor has not hitherto done, and Aldermen FOWLER and HUNTLEY, at a meeting held Monday evening, charged it to be a most shameful neglect of duty on the part of WARING, and the latter [illegible] two members [illegible] over for the present, and [illegible] in charge, but one in whom [illegible] the Western District [illegible] have as yet been [illegible] The matter was laid on the table to be submitted to the next Common Council, which assembles in January.

Fugitive from Justice.

DANIEL CUNARD, charged with attempting to kill a police officer in Cambridge, near Boston, in May last, was on Monday evening arrested in Brooklyn, by officer RICE, of the former place, and was committed to the Tombs in New-York, preparatory to his being taken back for trial.

FRIGHTFUL DEATH FROM HYDROPHOBIA.—A CHILD BITTEN BY A DOG.—The Lockport *Journal* relates the following distressing case: A little girl, aged 8 years, living on Mongen-street, died on Wednesday evening from the effects of a bite by a rabid cat. She was bitten some five weeks since, over the eye, the wounds exhibiting the prints of the teeth. The cat had been bitten by a dog, which was ascertained to be rabid, and the parents, being alarmed, submitted the case to Dr. MOORE, of Gasport.

No decided symptoms of the horrible disease, however, were manifested until Saturday last, the 15th, when drowsiness and nervous excitability, at the approach of fluids, were exhibited by the child. On Sunday the poor sufferer grew wild and frantic, and during the day was thrown into violent spasms. The convulsions which shook the frame of the patient were redoubled with frightful intensity at the approach of fluids, every nerve repelling its vicinity with spasmodic horror.

The disease on Monday exhibited still more definite symptoms of madness, a flushing of the eye and frothing of the mouth, accompanying the convulsions. Drs. LEONARD and GOULD were called and administered chloroform, which temporarily produced a quieting effect—but relief was beyond the skill of man. The awful sufferings of the child were protracted until Wednesday evening, when it was relieved by death.

SUICIDE OF ERNEST VON HERRINGEN.—Mr. ERNEST VON HERRINGEN put an end to his life at his lodgings in this city, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a pistol. He had been confined to his room for two or three weeks by sickness, and, we understand, was known to be in a despondent frame of mind. He left a will, which was dated on the 19th inst.; also, a letter addressed to a friend, in which he stated that, had he been successful in introducing to the public his new system of musical notation, he would have been spared this last act. During the few months that Mr. VON HERRINGEN has resided in this city, we have given some attention to his invention. Of the practicability of introducing it to general use, we desire to be understood as expressing no opinion; but we have always regarded it as most ingenious, and have sympathized with him in his anxieties and disappointments in relation to it. We should judge from his appearance, that he was between forty and fifty years of age. He leaves a widow, now residing in Virginia.—*Nat. Intel., 26th.*

BARBARITY OF A STEP-MOTHER.—For several days past we have been cognizant of a long-continued line of barbarous treatment on the part of a step-mother toward a little girl, the half of which would shame a savage. Some months ago the father of the child in question left this city for the South, where he died. He was in easy circumstances, and left his family well provided for; but his widow no sooner came into possession of the property than she commenced squandering it for jewelry and gewgaws, and instead of taking care of the child of her husband, commenced a system of the most inhuman abuse. She frequently beat her so severely that the flesh was bruised and broken for weeks afterwards, and on one occasion struck her across the face with a billet of wood, the marks of which she will carry to her grave. The unnatural wretch finally turned the child out of doors, and shortly after left the city. We are informed that measures are in progress to procure her arrest, and that an investigation will be made into the case, and until then we forbear mentioning any names.—*St. Louis Intel.*

REGISTERED LETTERS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Any person having the franking privilege for their private communications, may frank a registered letter; but their frank does not cover the registration *fee*, which must always be paid. Except in the case of public documents, a Member of Congress cannot send nor receive free any letter or packet weighing over two ounces. The excess above two ounces on any such private packet, to or from a Member of Congress, must be charged and collected.

Postmasters should bear in mind that the regulation which required all packages of registered letters to be sealed has been revoked by the Postmaster-General.—*Union*

ANCIENT BOOKS.—A Boston firm recently had an auction sale of books interesting to students in American History. Among the volumes that are seldom to be procured, at any price, were the following: "Sea Mirrors," folio, 1680, with autograph of THOMAS PAINE, $6; MATHER'S "New-England Churches Vindicated," 1700, $2 25; "Heart of New-England Rent," 1667, $6 25; NORTON'S "Sermons," 1664, $8 25; "Massachusetts; or, The First Planters of New-England," 1696, $13 50; "Plymouth Laws," folio, 1672, $11.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Geo. Hall, OLIVER A. WILMINGTON to Miss JANE L. SANDAY, all of this City.

DIED.

At Greenpoint, Brooklyn, on Monday morning, Dec. 24, of consumption, CATHARINE, daughter of the late John Mescrole, aged 17 years, 8 months and 24 days.

The funeral will take place on Wednesday, the 26th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her mother, Maria Mescrole. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Christmas morning, at 11 o'clock A. M., WM. MACRAY CALDWELL, Jr., youngest son of Wm. M. and Caroline F. A. Caldwell.

The funeral will take place on Thursday, 27th inst., at 10 M., at the Church of the Transfiguration, 29th-st., between 5th and Madison ave. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

Washington papers please copy.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, MARK SINCLAIR, only son of Charles H. and Elizabeth Leddy Cornell, aged 4 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 61 4th-st., this day, (Wednesday,) at 11 o'clock A. M.

At New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Donnelly, JOHN STYLES, M. D., of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the boat, which leaves New-York City (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Trinity Cemetery for interment.

☞ Havana papers please copy.

At Newark, of disease of the heart, SAMUEL OSTROM, in the 58th year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 12 Centre-st., Newark, at 2 o'clock this day, (Wednesday,) the 26th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—A. M.

The holiday was strictly kept by the Board of Brokers yesterday. Of course we have no Stock or Money transactions to report. The arrival of the steamer *Pacific* from Liverpool, Dec. 15, is expected this evening or to-morrow. This favorite steamer made a remarkably quick trip out, and the calculation is that she will take less time than the usual Winter run home. The news will probably be important. At the latest dates from London, brought by the *Asia* to Friday, Dec. 7, the foundation of the peace rumors then current were not generally understood, and the prospects of peace, under the new diplomatic movements then going on, were less appreciated in the English than in the French capital, although Consols had gone up on the vague impression that something favorable had transpired between the Cabinets of the Western Powers and the German States. Private advices for Washington City, brought out by the *Asia*, explain more particularly the hopeful nature of these negotiations, and give assurance *that the basis of peace negotiations, as proposed by Austria, had been accepted by France and England.* The terms are such as, in the professed opinion of the Vienna Cabinet, will not, or ought not, to be declined by Russia. We copy the following contents of one of the letters received at the seat of Government, from the *Courier and Enquirer* of yesterday, and take leave to add that we know them to be from the highest diplomatic source:

From the Courier and Enquirer, Dec. 25.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 7.

I think I may venture to assure you that there is a strong probability of an early termination of the Russian war. I believe that *Austria* has certainly submitted propositions to *France* and *England* for its conclusion, with the assurance, that if accepted by them and afterwards rejected by Russia, she will immediately put an end to all hesitancy on the subject, and join with the Allies against the CZAR.

These propositions, I am assured, receive LOUIS NAPOLEON's approval, and he expressed his willingness to accede to them; and the British Government, have, somewhat reluctantly, adopted his policy.

These proposals stipulate,

First, to convert the Black Sea into a commercial one, as a *substitute for the third of the Vienna four points*—excluding forever the navies of all nations from it; and

Second, The whole course of the Danube, its mouths included, to be entirely released from Russian control.

That the Emperor of Russia will accept these propositions, can hardly be doubted. By so doing, he will preserve the honor of his realm; for he cannot successfully war with the Allies with Austria also against him. The contest has already told fearfully on Russia. Her resources of men and money are nearly exhausted; and disguise it as they may, the Russian people, like the English, would hail the return of peace with acclamations of delight. Should peace be concluded, Lord PALMERSTON's resignation of the Premiership is possible; and in that case an immediate settlement of all the existing questions of difference between the United States and this country would probably follow, and cordial relations thus be restored among the leading nations of the earth.

The distinguished party at whose instance the foregoing was written, says in a hasty note: "I have requested —— to write you in regard to the probable termination of the war; but even he is not permitted to know *the almost certainty of that event;* and our Press is strangely befogged upon the subject."

The contents of the President's Message on the subject of our Foreign Relations may be somewhat modified in tone by the receipt of this Intelligence, and its further confirmation, should such be the case, by the advices, a week later, nearly due by the *Pacific*. In this important document, we have reason to believe that very grave exception is taken to the course of the British Minister, Mr. CRAMPTON, in attempting to recruit the armies of his Government in the United States and the tardiness of the Cabinet of London to disavow or apologize for this conduct, which is treated by the Executive as an unjustifiable abuse of our neutrality laws. Beyond this point, there is nothing likely to appear in the Message which, by possibility, can be construed into an unfriendly attitude. Nothing has thus far occurred in the correspondence between our Minister at London and the British Government, even on this subject, upon which to found the slightest expectation of a serious disagreement.

We have been requested to test the correctness of certain Gold statistics, recently read before the New-York Historical Society, and extensively copied by the press throughout the country. The result of the table is, that the total of Gold now in the country is equal to $241,000,000, say TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE MILLIONS. We believe this figure as nearly correct as the uncertain character of part of the data will authorize. A table attached to the Report on the Federal Finances, made to the last Congress, arrives at the same general conclusion, though assuming a higher sum in Gold *and Silver* as in the country previous to the discovery of California—Silver being then a good part of the specie currency. Since that report another year's product has been added from California, and another year's remittance been made to Foreign States—the two sums not differing in amount more than about two millions of dollars, or as $58,313,281 produced, is to $50,247,343 sent abroad. The reported amount

In the Banks of United States, 1854	$60,000,000
In circulation	181,000,000
Total Treasury estimate, 1854	$241,000,000
Historical Society to Nov. 1, 1855	241,000,000

GOLD STATISTICS TO DEC. 31, 1855.

Gold in Circulation and Bank, 1849	$80,000,000
Mined in California to this date	356,356,000
Foreign Imported—	
Official 7 years to June 30, '55. $37,403,056	
First quarter new Treas. year 623,000	
Estimate second quarter 600,000	
	38,626,056
Total	$475,182,056
Export 7 years to June 30, '55. $210,231,160	
To Sept. 30, '55, official 13,771,000	
Estimate to Dec. 31, '55 10,000,000	
	$234,002,160
Left in country	$241,179,896

PRODUCT OF CALIFORNIA.

Total by N. Y. tables to Jan. 1, 1855	$291,200,000
San Francisco tables $208,248,000	
Add difference 7,048,000	
Total to Jan. 1, 1855	$298,248,000
Product of 1855	58,313,281
Total since discovery	$356,556,281

SEPARATE PRODUCT OF 1855.

Receipts at N. Y. by manifest to Dec. 24	$37,375,710
Ten ℔ cent. in hands of passengers	3,737,571
To arrive this week or by New-Year $2,000,000	
10 ℔ cent. with passengers 200,000—	2,200,000
Total to Atlantic States	$43,313,281
To England direct:	
26 Panama steamers avr., $200,000 each	5,500,000
Minted at San Francisco, and redistributed to the interior of California $7,000,000	
In Mint, at close of year 1,500,000—	8,500,000
Product of 1855	$58,313,281
Against Product of 1854	67,715,000

Messrs. ATWOOD & Co., Bankers, No. 8 Wall-street, will pay the January interest on all the Bonds of the Milwaukee and Mississippi Railroad; on the La Crosse Farm mortgages; on the Bonds of the City of Milwaukee, issued to the Milwaukee and Mississippi Road, and all the Bonds of the City of Zanesville, Ohio.

Galena and Chicago Road.

From the New-York Tribune, Dec. 25.

We have semi-official information from Chicago that the February dividend of the Galena and Chicago Road will be 17 ℔ cent., viz.: 5 ℔ cent. in cash and 12 ℔ cent. in stock. This fully sustains all that has been said of the productiveness of this road—a productiveness unequaled upon the amount of capital invested by any other road in the country. The above dividend is 2 ℔ cent. larger than has been anticipated by the most sanguine; but, from the high character of the parties managing this road, there is no doubt that the profits of the road fully justify it. The business of six months upon which the dividend is based has been:

	1854.	1855.
May	$119,895	$214,100
June	128,879	222,558
July	98,957	185,920
August	104,122	210,005
September	149,770	259,646
October	164,851	318 000
Total	$775,963	$1,410,291
Increase in 1855, $634,328, equal to 82 per cent.		
Surplus on the 1st May last		315,754
Making		$1,726,045
Deduct operating expenses for 6 months	$460,506	
Interest on debt	128,881—	$588,987
Net profits		$1,137,158
Deduct dividend paid Aug. last, 5 ℔ cent.		223,350
Leaving		$913,793
Deduct dividend of February next, 17 ℔ cent on $4,470,000		952,000
Balance		$153,898
Add estimated net earnings for November, December and January		400,000
Surplus on the 1st February		$553,898

After payment of dividend, equal to about 12¾ ℔ cent.

The dividends of this road during the year have been 10 ℔ cent in cash and 12 ℔ cent in stock.

Why does the Galena Road Pet Wild Cats?

From the Chicago Tribune.

We hear it has been asserted by some of the Directors of the Galena road, that, so far from being dependent on GEORGE SMITH or other wild-cat bankers for assistance to pay their next dividends, and meet the scrip issued for last February's dividend, they have large balances laying in his (SMITH's) hands. These balances are accumulating, no doubt, preparatory to payment of the next dividend, on that portion of which due to New-York stockholders, SMITH will doubtless get another good wild-cat shave in the way of Exchange.

Not long since, when a Stockholder

New-York Daily Times.

FATE OF THE FILLIBUSTERS.

The Northern Light Gone to Sea.

Five of the Arrested Lodged in Eldridge-street Jail.

THE STEAMER'S CARGO OVERHAULED.

NO MUNITIONS OF WAR DISCOVERED.

Personalities, &c.

The Imprisoned Indignant at Mr. Allen

MR. ALLEN'S STATEMENT.

ALMOST THE END.

The excitement in relation to the fillibustering affair, did not die away yesterday. It rather gained in strength than diminished. The fact that six new arrests were made, on a charge preferred directly by Mr. ALLEN, set the matters in dispute all agog again. Messrs. FARNSWORTH, MORRISON, O'KEEFE, CREIGHTON, WALTERS, and LYSTER, were arrested at noon, and required to find bail in the sum of $5,000 each. With the exception of LYSTER, these parties prefarred the comforts of Eldridge-street, and were accordingly sent up. They were previously held as witnesses, but the bail-bonds in that count were canceled yesterday, and they are now under an accusation of acting as principals. Mr. FARNSWORTH declares that he is utterly ignorant of the whole affair, and ignores knowledge of the ship or her belongings. Great indignation is manifested against Mr. ALLEN, and hard epithets have been freely hurled at him.

Colonel FRENCH is still missing to anxious inquirers, but was seen in conversation with the District-Attorney, for a moment.

During the day, the Deputy-Marshals were busily engaged in searching the *Northern Light*.

During the afternoon Mr. MCKEON telegraphed to the Attorney-General at Washington the result of the examination of the *Northern Light*, and that, in his opinion, as no arms were found on board, the steamer ought to be allowed to put to sea. At 9 o'clock P. M., an answer was received from the President, authorizing Mr. MCKEON to use his own discretion in allowing the *Northern Light* to raise her anchors and proceed on her voyage. Accordingly permission of the District-Attorney was granted, and she at once made ready to proceed on the voyage, much to the satisfaction of the regular passengers, who were beginning to anticipate great inconvenience from the delay. The steamer was to be accompanied to sea by the *Vixen* and the Revenue Cutter *Washington*, which will leave her when she gets fairly out of reach of communication from the land. The two Deputy U. S. Marshals, who were nearly being taken off by her on Monday, are now on board of her by authority. They will have a speedy, and let us hope, a pleasant passage to Nicaragua, on arrival at which place they will superintend the discharge of the coal, and will undertake the return of any munitions of war which may have escaped the vigilance of the authorities who searched the steamer yesterday at this port.

In the first cabin there were 52 passengers; 76 in the second, and 193 in the steerage. The steam had been kept up on the vessel for 24 hours before she sailed. During yesterday morning she began to drag her anchors, and a heavier anchor had to be thrown out.

PARKER H. FRENCH, the Minister Plenipotentiary, has not yet been arrested.

The case of the parties arrested will be presented to the Grand Jury at its next sitting. The Government has in its possession complete information of the whole matter, as also the names of other persons implicated who will be arrested hereafter if circumstances render it necessary.

Five Imprisoned Filibusters.

THE COMPLAINT.

At a few minutes past 12 o'clock the curtain rose upon an interesting scene in the office of Mr. District-Attorney MCKEON. It had been previously reported that important revelations, in regard to the whole matter of the Expedition, were made by Mr. WILLIAM H. ALLEN, and that gentleman was early on hand to make good his statements by the virtue of an oath. The District-Attorney was not present to do up the necessary documents, having been closely closeted all the morning in the solution of some other extraordinary problem; but his pleasant-faced Assistant, Mr. JOACHIMSEN, was there, and there was beside a formidable array of Reporters. The statement of Mr. ALLEN was reduced to writing. He kissed the book, and the affidavit ran as follows, and it was instantly made the basis of a warrant for the arrest of the parties named:

Southern District of New-York, ss:

Wm. H. Allen, being duly sworn, deposes and says, that John Creighton, Francis B. O'Keefe, A. J. Morrison, Charles Walters, and Wm. Lyster, did, on the 26th day of December, 1855, at the City of New-York, in the Southern District of New-York, begin and set on foot a military expedition or enterprise, to be carried on from thence against the Territory of the State of Nicaragua, with whom the United States were, and now are, at peace, and further he says not. W. H. ALLEN.

Sworn to before me, Dec, 26, 1855.
GEORGE WM. MORTON, U. S. Commissioner.

THE ARREST.

While this scene was transpiring in the inner room, the anxious inquirers in the antechamber stood about, to the number of twenty or more, conversing in an animated way, and gathered into knots. Among this party were the five persons named in ALLEN's complaint. The warrant for their apprehension was served by Deputy Marshal HOXTON in his usual quiet fashion, and this scene ensued:

Deputy—Gentlemen, you are all rearrested here.

Gentlemen aforesaid—*Who* are arrested?

(Deputy reads the names.)

A Remonstrant—That's not my name, Sir.

Deputy—All but the "B;" never mind that; it's all right. Be so good as to step outside, gentlemen.

Out they went,—five as fine looking fellows as the *Northern Light* could have furnished, had she tried her prettiest. Mr. JOACHIMSSEN met them in the lobby, and another conversation followed:

All (earnestly)—What under heaven are we arrested again for?

Mr. Joachimsen—As principals this time; yesterday as witnesses.

One of them—I'd rather be arrested as a principal, anyhow. [Sensation subsides.]

The party all went up stairs then, to see Mr. MORTON, the venerable and affable Commissioner. Here there was a third talk, all around. The Commissioner said he must go down stairs to see Mr. MCKEON, in order to ascertain the amount of bail which that officer might see fit to require in the case of each of these parties. He was absent not quite three minutes, and then came in to announce:

"Gentlemen! the District-Attorney requires bail in *five thousand dollars each*."

All—Wh-e-e-w!

First Party—Well, might as well take it easy; no use trying to look for bail.

Second Party—Five thousand dollars! Lord! that's more than I'm worth.

An Officer (Sub rosa)—Can't you get bail?

Profound silence for some seconds.

Mr. ALEXANDER C. LAWRENCE presently stood forward to execute a bail bond for Mr. LYSTER. He took the necessary oath, (that he was worth $10,000,) and was willing to risk $5,000 of it upon Mr. LYSTER—who is, by the way, a splendidly developed six-footer, and very recently an actor at the Broadway. Mr. LAWRENCE, who bailed him, is a restaurant keeper in the upper part of Broadway.

The remainder of the parties were not solicitous about finding bail, although they declared their ability to do so, had they chosen. They were accordingly told to make up their minds to receive the penalty—a night in the Eldridge-street Prison. The compliments that were bandied to and fro were slightly lugubrious after this, having reference to the accommodations of the Prison—the probabilities of the infliction of handcuffs, and like topics. Each asked the other how he felt, and they all felt as well as circumstances would permit—but it was a very solemn season after all.

By this time, the whole party, with the Deputy in charge, had gathered at the side of the house appointed to the Marshal, where their commitments were made out. While this act was performing, Mr. ADDISON FARNSWORTH dropped in at the Marshal's Office, and surrendered himself. He was immediately included among the parties for whom commitments were made out,—having declined to bring his bail with him, meaning to test the case. [We give elsewhere Mr. FARNSWORTH's version of the affair in Brooklyn between himself and Mr. ALLEN.] Mr. LYSTER having been released, there were five persons to be committed, including Mr. FARNSWORTH. Deputy HOXTON took them in charge, and invited them to make ready for departure. They did so cheerfully. They were all philosophers. They took the world easy. They were martyrs. Placidly and in company they departed. But there was one piteous petition for "carriages." The officer was inexorable; the cars were handy, he said,—and it was but a block two from them to the Prison; and with this they had to be contented.

Away they went. Up Murray-street, and across the Park to the Third-avenue cars. There was nothing in the shape of a handcuff, and the company was tolerably comfortable—looking, like Mr. Micawber, for something to turn up. Half-way up the first block, the Deputy met and stopped the Keeper of the Prison himself, a gentleman who was in a prodigious hurry to get down to the Marshal's office.

"Stop, Mr. Keeper! I have some company here for you."

(Grand tableau in the street.)

Keeper—Oh! take 'em along—take 'em along; I'll be up presently: you'll find the old lady there, and she will see to them.

The prisoners were offered the chance of going for bail, accompanied by officers; but they chose rather to stick by principle, as they were "stuck" as principals. They meant to test the matter thoroughly, and so they made no attempt at remedy. At 2 o'clock the doors of the prison were opened to receive them, and there they got through the afternoon.

THE EVENING IN THE PRISON.

We looked in upon the party in the evening at the prison. They were gathered, in company with some half-dozen others, friends of theirs, around a centre-table which flanked a glowing grate. In one corner of the room was a double bed. Several hard-bottomed chairs were strewed about. Two or three of the prisoners were smoking and playing cards. Others were lounging upon the bed. One had his wife to keep him company. The atmosphere of the room was thick with smoke and redolent of brandy, a hamper of which was backed up by another of wine, and a box of excellent cigars. The brandy, we understand, was the gift of Captain RYNDERS.

The accommodations for the night were decidedly slim, so far as sleeping was concerned. The persons in charge of the prison, we were informed, had charged the sum of five dollars per head for such comforts as could be obtained by spreading a blanket and mattress on the floor of the main room of the prison. Declining to pay the price, which they considered rather too much for ordinary accommodations, they had, when we came away, a prospect of "piling away" in the cells up stairs.

The following are the names of the parties who remained in confinement at 8 o'clock last evening, with their occupations, (ordinarily,) as furnished by themselves:

1. Addison Farnsworth.....Editor.
2. Andrew J. Morrison.....Artist.
3. F. B. O'Keefe.....Physician.
4. John Creighton.....Custom-House.
5. Charles Walters.....Actor.

Mr. FARNSWORTH was formerly Editor of the Albany *Dutchman*.

Mr. MORRISON's father is a wealthy man, residing in West Troy.

Mr. O'KEEFE is a brother of Mr. Assemblyman O'KEEFE.

Mr. CREIGHTON is in the same regiment with ALLEN, the complainant. ALLEN is Adjutant of the 71st Regiment New-York State Malitia, and CREIGHTON is First Lieutenant of Company K.

Mr. WALTERS is an actor, formerly of the Broadway, like Mr. LYSTER.

All are young men.

During the day ex-Judge PHILLIPS called at the Prison, to aid the parties with his counsel. He gave his opinion that it was better for them to remain as they were during the night, to make no attempt to procure bail, and to wait the developments of to-day. We are desired to state that all the parties can readily procure bail at any moment they please; but they prefer, they say, to wait patiently to see the upshot. At 10 o'clock, to-day, there will be some sort of definite action. So, for the present, this matter rests.

WHAT THE FIVE MEN SAY OF THINGS ON SHIPBOARD.

All the scenes on shipboard during the period of the arrest were attended with remarkable displays. It was altogether a very extraordinary time. CREIGHTON and MORRISON were refractory, and declined to leave the vessel when requested to do so. For this contumacy they were put in irons. MORRISON was ironed and put into the wheelhouse, and presently escaped, but was brought back, and was then ironed fast to CREIGHTON. The latter, when first ironed, was placed in a stateroom, "but," said he, "they thought that too comfortable for me, and so took me out." MORRISON and CREIGHTON, therefore, were chained together in the wheelhouse, and suffered very much from exposure to the intense cold. The handcuff which confined CREIGHTON was too small for his wrist, and scarred it so that the extent of the injury was quite apparent yesterday. He is very indignant at the treatment he has received.

But they had some fun, after all. MORRISON and CREIGHTON had hardly been chained together, when a brother in affliction stepped up to beg, that "What He hath joined together let no man put asunder."

There was an old fellow on board, who was guiltless of fillibustering designs. He was highly indignant. He had no notion of being detained because there was a parcel of "them Fylebusters" to raise a rumpus.

The arrested men say that they have been harshly treated. There is a general feeling of regard for Captain FAUNCE, who has acted, they say, like a gentleman throughout. The other officers don't receive so much praise as he.

The Brooklyn Affair.

MR. FARNSWORTH'S SIDE OF THE STORY.

Mr. ADDISON FARNSWORH, whose name appeared yesterday in connection with the affair at the house of Mr. WM. H. ALLEN, in Brooklyn, has given us his version of the story.

FARNSWORTH disconnects this difficulty from the Nicaragua business. It was in reference to a matter that was personal between himself and ALLEN, that he went to the house of the latter late on Saturday night. He told ALLEN that he had come for an explanation, and denies that he made any threats, or that he struck at him with a bowie-knife. The whole of ALLEN's statement is expressly denied by FARNSWORTH. He has not been arrested on the warrant which is said to have been sued out against him by ALLEN, on a charge of "assault and battery with intent to kill." He was not sent for, but went to the Marshal's Office and voluntarily surrendered himself. "I am ready," he remarks, "to meet any charge that can be brought against me." We could not get him to acknowledge that there was any truth in the report that this Nicaragua difficulty was at the bottom of the Brooklyn trouble. He says it was a "personal" affair. We give his story as he gives it.

Mr. Allen's Statement—His Connection with the Expedition—The Brooklyn Difficulty.

The following interesting statement has been furnished our Reporter by Mr. ALLEN.

The origin of the contemplated expedition, with the names of the leading parties implicated, it will be seen, are given somewhat in detail, as well as explanation of the causes inducing to the secession from the fillibusters on the part of Mr. ALLEN, and how he was forced into entering a complaint against them.

On the 28th of last November, Mr. ALLEN says he returned to Brooklyn, which for the last five years has been his residence, from Plymouth Rock, where he had been engaged for some weeks as Engineer upon the Plymouth Water Works. Immediately subsequent to his arrival, he was waited upon by Mr. ADDISON FARNSWORTH and Mr. GEORGE B. HALL, and the subject broached of an expedition to the new State of Nicaragua. The nature and design of the expedition was fully explained, and he was urgently pressed to join the expedition. No disguise was made of its being their design to join WALKER. The suggestion was to muster a regiment of men, and with themselves and others as officers, make their departure in the next down trip of the steamer *Northern Light*. He did not fully acquiesce then in the proposition made to him. Within a couple of days another interview was had with the same parties, joined by DILLINGHAM, (Agent of Mr. FENNER,) and A. J. MORRISON. The project was then more fully discussed, when he finally consented to join them. Several meetings were had and further arrangements made to secure the proposed regiment of men. The plan agreed upon was, to engage parties under representations that they would be set to work building piers, erecting wharves, and upon various internal improvements. As to his agreement to join them, it was with the reserve that he should take the subsequent steamer. Meanwhile, about two weeks since, just before Mr. PARKER FRENCH went to Washington, a message was sent to him with the request that he call upon the Nicaraguan Minister, at his quarters at the St. Nicholas Hotel. He called in pursuance of the message, and had a private and confidential interview with His Excellency. Mr. FRENCH proposed to him to go to Nicaragua as a STATE ENGINEER. He stated that he had been instructed by his Government to employ a suitable person to survey the State. Mr. ALLEN told him that he had already an engagement which would prevent his accepting the proposition. Mr. FRENCH urged the honor of the position tendered him. He promised him high promotion in the State, and also informed him that an immense fortune could be realized from speculations in land. He alluded to other matters less civic connected with the future interests of the State. He finally told him, point-blank, of a project in view to send a military expedition to Nicaragua. The course thus pursued in diverting to this topic has lead Mr. ALLEN since to believe that at that time Mr. FRENCH knew perfectly of the conferences that had been had by himself, by his agent, Mr. DILLINGHAM, and the other parties above referred to. Mr. ALLEN, at all events, before the termination of the interview, explained freely his position and the obligation he had already entered into. Mr. FRENCH told him it was all right, and that the project would be put through. The statements made by his agent, he said, he was ready to indorse. Col. WALKER, he said, greatly needed men, in order to carry out certain schemes he had in projection, and that the expeditionists would be received with the utmost cordiality. He repeated the plan, as set forth by Mr. HALL and others, to get up this regiment, by inducing men to go to Nicaragua under the belief that they were going thither as simple peaceful emigrants. The interview closed with congratulations to Mr. ALLEN upon his decision to join the expedition, and with repeated assurance of every effort in the power of Mr. FRENCH to aid in consummating the project, and promise of glorious triumphs and wealth upon landing in Nicaragua. Other interviews were subsequently held by all the parties named, together with numerous others, at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Meanwhile, the following were agreed upon as the officers of the regiment:

Colonel—G. B. HALL.
Lieut. Colonel—A. FARNSWORTH.
Major—W. H. ALLEN.
Captain—J. CREIGHTON.
Captain—F. B. O'KEEFE.
Captain—A. J. MORRISON.
Adjutant—L. SCHLESINGER.
Lieutenant—WM. LYSTER.
Lieutenant—C. WALTERS.
Capt. MACE is also to be added.

The next day, after agreeing upon the above officers, Mr. FRENCH left for Washington, and left matters in charge of Messrs. HALL, FARNSWORTH and MALE, the editor of *El Nicaraguense*. These parties, during his absence, held frequent meetings, but excluded Mr. ALLEN from their sessions. Mr. ALLEN did not take special umbrage at this, but Messrs. F. B. O'KEEFE, MORRISON, and others, took offence at it. The final result was that Mr. ALLEN told them he would have nothing more to do with them. The place of meeting, meanwhile, was at room No. 12, No. 347 Broadway.

The attack made upon Mr. ALLEN last Saturday night by Mr. FANSWORTH, at his residence in Brooklyn, was given in yesterday's TIMES. It was a most cowardly attack. Mr. ALLEN says, with an undisguised attempt to take his life. It was, Mr. ALLEN says, without doubt a plan preconcerted against his life by the entire party, and he charges complicity in the transaction upon the part of Mr. FRENCH. He says, however, that had not the circumstances of the case been just as they were, and from the nature of the attack thus made upon him, and a certainty of the entire facts connected with such attack being made public in the examination in a Court of Justice, he should never have entered a complaint against a single member of the party. As it was, he was forced to make the complaint, and felt exceedingly the delicacy of his position at present growing out of such original complaint.

Feeling Against Allen.

Mr. WM. H. ALLEN has waked up a complete hornet's nest. The stings are out in all directions. The interested parties freely denounce him, and are by no means spare in the use of hard names, of which "traitor" and "scoundrel" are the mildest. Mr. ALLEN's complaint, sworn to yesterday, was the direct basis of the new arrests, and that act naturally tended to rekindle the flames, hotter than ever. There is great sport ahead.

Mr. Male.

Mr. MALE, Editor of *El Nicaraguense*, lay very ill yesterday of intermittent fever, on board of the Revenue cutter, but in the afternoon was removed to the *Northern Light*. Mr. MALE is quite a young man, not yet 30 years of age, and has been recently appointed State Printer under Col. WALKER. *El Nicaraguense*, established in the New State of Nicaragua directly subsequent to the settlement of Col. WALKER, is under his editorial charge. Mr. MALE had with him upon the *Northern Light* three new fonts of type and a hand press. The boxes, by the way, in which the type was, it had been rumored previous to yesterday's official search, contained bullets and bullet moulds. Mr. MALE, some years since, was connected with the *Times and Transcript* in San Francisco. Previous to assuming the charge of *El Nicaraguense* he conducted the *Operator* in Sydney, Australia.

The Baggage.

The five arrested parties found no difficulty in obtaining their baggage from on board the steamer. The officers were not very lynx-eyed in overhauling the contents, and let them go easily. It was a comfort to the men to have their things where they were safe. Some pistols were found, but they were not loaded, and the only armament was that which every outward-bound Californian carries.

Scene on Board the Northern Light, Yesterday.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Captain FAUNCE, in accordance with the instructions of the District-Attorney delivered to him the evening previous, commenced a search of the cargo of the *Northern Light*. The various United States Marshals on board joined him in the search, as also Mr. SAMUEL P. GOLARON, specially deputized from the Custom-House, should it be necessary in the course of the investigation to break open packages having Custom-House seals upon them. The search did not commence at an early hour, owing to the non-arrival of Mr. GOLARON from the Custom-House. In the first place, all the luggage and cargo of the vessel, except that deposited in the lower tier, was brought upon the hurricane deck. Knocking off box covers, tearing open sacks, and demolition of crates, revealed nothing except articles purely admissible in legitimate commerce. The inquisition party next proceeded into the lower hold. Here several immense boxes, some six feet long by three feet intercepted their gaze. As about the contents of these said boxes rumors had been prevalent that they undoubtedly embraced the contraband articles alleged to be on board, much interest was felt as removal of their respective covers was proceeded with. A layer of straw was first revealed, which, being removed, a mysterious something appeared, enveloped in brown paper. Exploration of what this mysterious something was was conducted with great caution. Increased anxiety and suspense betrayed itself in the countenances of the lookers-on, as the successive envelopings of paper were removed. The suspense had reached a painful altitude, when it was finally discovered that the boxes contained—plowshares. Three boxes, of lesser pension in magnitude, but whose force of gravity contrasted with their size, had served to excite no small degree of curiosity, were next directed to be opened by the examining force in command. The boxes in question were about two feet long and six inches in width. A sort of iron hoop-band enveloping the ends and centre of each box, indicated that the contents must at least be precious. The precious concealed material was at length shown to be type—the type designed for the *El Nicaraguense*. Some questioned whether this type might not possibly, after all, be construed as fillibustering material, considering its destination. Some saddles were also found in the hold, but it was impossible to make them assume a more warlike aspect than simple mule saddles. Further investigation turned up nothing allowing unfavorable suspicion. The investigation underneath the coal in the coal bunkers, which it was supposed at first would have to be made, was not entered upon, information having been given to Capt. FAUNCE of the arrangement for the examination underneath the coal upon arrival of the steamer at Punta Arenas, as shown in the correspondence published elsewhere between the President of the Accessory Transit Company and the District-Attorney. The search showed only the following articles on board that were not in the shippers' manifest; Fifteen mule saddles, four boxes of plowshares, two forcing pumps, 5,000 feet of lumber. The mule saddles were consigned to G. CARRAGO, Punta Arenas; the ploughshares to A. MYER, Porto Rico, and the forcing pumps to J. N. SCOTT, the Agent of the Transit Company. A carpet-bag directed to Lieutenant D. YOUNG, also appearing, was permitted to pass unopened. The goods of the various Express Companies, with the exception of WINES & Co.'s Express, were let off from examination. The boxes containing the ploughshares were in the charge of WINES & Co.'s Express. The baggage of the passengers was left unmolested. At 1½ o'clock the examination was completed. The examining force, retiring from their labor, now sat down to a sumptuous dinner; Captain TINKLEPAUGH presiding, with Captain FAUNCE at his right. Champagne freely circulated. Captain TINKLEPAUGH congratulated Captain FAUNCE and his coadjutors, upon the termination of their examination, up to the point when their duty ended. The ordnance concealed under the coal, he assured them he should instruct the firemen to be careful and not heave by mistake into the furnaces. Capt. FAUNCE said he was sorry the *Northern Light* should have been detained, but he was glad not to have joined in that portion of the investigation delegated to him. Healths of all hands were drank; Mr. SCOTT, who furnished the wine, was particularly remembered.

After dinner, Capt. FAUNCE left to communicate the results of his investigation to District-Attorney.

Who Mr. J. N. Scott is.

Mr. JOSEPH N. SCOTT is a man of some 55 years, of iron-gray hair, six feet high, and stout. He went to Teboga in 1850, to superintend GEORGE LAW's steamship line. He remained there a year. Thence he went to Navy Bay, to select a site and build a pier for the Aspinwall line. When the bridge over the Chagres River at Barbecos was destroyed, he went up and rebuilt it. In 1853, at San Juan, he assumed the charge of the Accessory Transit Company, which berth he retains to this time. This is Mr. SCOTT, who has figured a good deal in this curious affair.

Who Mr. White is.

Hon. JOSEPH L. WHITE, at present Counselor of the Nicaragua Transit Company, and one of the lions of the day, is a native of the northern part of this State, whence he emigrated to Indiana early in life to practice law, and distinguished himself as one of the most ardent and active supporters of HENRY CLAY in the West. Having a fine person, a good voice, and entire confidence in himself, Mr. WHITE soon became a great stump orator, and was sent to Congress by the Indiana Whigs. He was offered the Whig nomination for Governor of the State by the Whigs, but he felt himself fitted to shine in a wider sphere, and came to New-York about fifteen years ago to practice at our bar, where he did not make a great figure. Becoming acquainted with Commodore VANDERBILT, under that eminent gentleman's auspices he went out to Nicaragua in the early stages of Californian emigration, to establish the new route with which he has since been so prominently connected and by which he, at one time, made a good deal of money.

The Police Sorry.

The Police appear to regret the detention of the steamer *Northern Light*. They believe that had she been permitted to sail with her steerage passengers their duties would have been greatly lessened—for some time at least. Captain HALPIN, of the First Ward, in speaking of the "fillibusters," says "they consisted for the most part of pocket-book droppers, sneak thieves, runners, hackmen and vagabonds of the worst class in the City, and it was a great pity that they were not to be so easily got rid of."

Councilman Kerrigan's Return to Duty.

Councilman KERRIGAN appeared in his accustomed seat in the Board of Councilmen last evening, and for one who has been abroad since the previous meeting of the Board, he exhibited a remarkable familiarity with the proceedings. He was congratulated by nearly all the members present on his speedy return from Nicaragua; on the entire success of his journey, and on the remarkable change for the better in his appearance. The genial climate of Nicaragua, together with breathing sea-air, eating sea-food and drinking sea-water, have made him as hearty as a buck and twice as strong. It must be gratifying to a man who has spent some time in the Board of Councilmen, to be received with general enthusiasm by his fellow-members, after so long an absence in a foreign land.

No Mass Meeting.

The Fillibusters didn't meet in the Park last night, rain or shine, "to talk over the Bulwer-Clayton treaty, and the farce," though there was a rumor about noon that they would. One enterprising apple-woman went up and took her stand by the City Hall steps, but nobody else rallied. So there was no indignation meeting.

Correspondence between Mr. Lord and Mr. McKeon.

The following correspondence explains itself:

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855.

Hon. JOHN MCKEON, District-Attorney:

DEAR SIR: As I understand that you have information that cannon and munitions of war have been put on board the Company's steamer *Northern Light*, concealed under the coal, I have to request that you will, instead of detaining the ship to remove the coal, send two officers to Punta Arenas in her, to supervise the landing of the freight from her. The said officers to be taken out and brought home free of expense to the Government. In doing which you will confer an obligation upon the Company and your obedient servant.

JOHN LORD, President.

To this Mr. MCKEON sent the following reply:

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK,
U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 26, 1855.

SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your communication of this date, respecting the cannon, &c., alleged to have been concealed under the coal of the *Northern Light*.

I have requested the Marshal of this district to detail two officers in compliance with your proposal and whose names will be given to you by him. I have also to ask a stipulation on your part that all such cannon, &c., may be returned by the *Northern Light* in this City. I am very respectfully,

JOHN MCKEON,
United States District Attorney.

THOS. LORD, Esq., President Accessory Transit Company.

OFFICE OF THE ACCESSORY TRANSIT COMPANY,
Dec. 26, 1855.

To John McKeon, Esq., United States District Attorney:

SIR: I have this moment received your favor of this date and note contents. I will immediately give written instructions to Capt. TINKLEPAUGH to bring back any cannon or munitions of war, if any should be found secreted on board the *Northern Light* on her arrival at Punta Arenas, in conformity with your request.

Your obedient servant,
THOS. LORD, President.

Sailing of the Northern Light.

The *Northern Light* sailed last night at a few minutes past 12 o'clock.

"The Fourth Act's past—
The jest grows stale—
The waning lamps burn dim and pale,
And reason asks *Cui Bono?*"

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1334. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Administration Impatient for the Organization.

The Proposition to Elect Orr Temporary Speaker.

Probable Arrest of Col. French.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Administration is becoming very impatient for the organization of the House, as its interests are suffering materially by the delay. A member of the Cabinet declared to-day that the organization must be effected somehow soon. This is the secret of to-day's yielding by the Opposition. If the Banks men maintain their present determined attitude, victory is sure.

CAMPBELL's proposition to elect ORR temporary Speaker created great excitement, to-day. It is now universally deemed an unfortunate mistake, and will be withdrawn to-morrow. It was seized upon with great avidity by the opposition. RICHARDSON himself declared that, if adopted, it would certainly make ORR permanent Speaker. This is undoubtedly true, because it would afford pretext for the Democrats and scattering to unite in opposition to BANKS.

The proposition will probably be renewed by the Nebraska men, to-morrow, but no true man will vote for it, now that its real character and certain effect are understood.

It is understood that certain papers have been forwarded to New-York, from the War and State Departments, upon which Col. FRENCH's arrest is expected. S.

The Resolution for a Continuous Session—Mr. Orr for Temporary Speaker.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

To-morrow a movement will be made to rescind Mr. STEPHENS' resolution providing for a continuous session of the House until a Speaker is elected, and in the event of its success, it is probable that Mr. CAMPBELL will withdraw his resolution inviting Mr. ORR to take the Chair temporarily, till a Speaker is chosen, the latter's proposition being based on the former's.

The Free-Soilers are alarmed for fear if Mr. ORR gets into the Chair the American Party will go over to him, thus diverting the Democrats in a combination on Mr. ORR from their caucus candidate.

The movements to-day are regarded as indicative of a determination to elect a Speaker before the close of the week.

The Detention of the Northern Light—Probabilities of the Recognition of Walker's Government—The "Armed Neutrality" in Kansas, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, Dec, 25, 1855.

THE NICARAGUA EMIGRANTS.

Nobody ought be surprised by the interference of the Federal authorities to prevent the sailing of the Nicarguan steamer with her cargo of emigrants. It was not a wise man who supposed the advertisement publicly offering grants of land to settle in Nicarsgua, would relieve the case of difficulty by distinctly indicating that it involved the most peaceful of adventures. The decree authorizing these grants of land was issued by the Walker Government, which the United States had not recognized. Of course, if we do not recognize the Government we cannot recognize its acts as valid; and so the offer of land bounty can only be considered by the President as an invitation to "enterprising" men to come to Nicaragua, help steal the country, and take a portion of its soil for pay.

INTERFERENCE OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

Under these considerations our Government could do nothing less than interfere. While we do not recognize WALKER's Government, it follows necessarily, that we recognize him only as an intruder; and to say that the passengers by the *Northern Light* were "emigrants," going out upon invitation of the Walker Government, was to proclaim their lawlessness, and to render it impossible for the authorities to permit their departure.

COL. FRENCH—RECOGNITION OF THE WALKER GOVERNMENT.

Col. FRENCH is expected here again day after to-morrow. He says he intends to hang out his flag, and camp down here until the Walker Government is recognized. I take it for granted that, if WALKER sustains himself a reasonable length of time, his Government will be recognized, as it ought to be; but it does not follow that FRENCH will ever be received as its Representative here. If WALKER really desires to conciliate the United States, establish friendly relations, and facilitate the recognition of the new *régime* in Nicaragua, he will do well to recall Col. FRENCH, and send in his place some reputable native Nicaraguan, who has not forfeited the respect and confidence of the community. FRENCH, I am satisfied, will never be received here. Indeed, he would need have his credentials supported by more than ordinary collateral proofs of their genuineness, ere they would be acknowledged, even were there no other difficulty in the way of his reception. His selection as the Minister has cast serious suspicion upon the whole of WALKER's proceedings. The apparent unwillingness to send here a native of Nicaragua seems to corroborate the story that no genuine revolution has been achieved, but that a band of armed and lawless men have seized possession of the country, made prisoners of its people, and set up a mock Government composed of these prisoners themselves, who dare not resist. The presence here of an intelligent native, who—while beyond the restraining influence of a six-shooter pointed at his temples—shall freely and frankly declare that the Walker Government *is* a Government in the legal sense, would go far to remove the difficulties now impending. FRENCH, I am sure, will never be recognized.

KANSAS AFFAIRS.

The "armed neutrality" of the Free-State men in Kansas appears to have quieted affairs there again,—another exemplification of the truth that an attitude of determined and fearless resistance to contemplated wrong is the surest guarantee of peace. The lesson will be of value here during this exciting season.

CHRISTMAS.

We have had a cold, disagreeable, stormy day for our "Merry Christmas." Out-door arrangements for the occasion are all dismally disappointed; but our host of the *National*, ever guardful of the comfort and enjoyment of his guests, furnished the "fixin's" for a merry day-time in our spacious parlors; and to-night merry feet keep time to the strains of merry music, which inspires the young and gay to graceful motion in the mazy dance. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate was not in Session on Wednesday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

Mr. KNIGHT offered a resolution that the House continue to vote for Speaker *viva voce* without debate, and if no choice be effected before the first trial on Friday, another vote then be had, and the person having a majority of a quorum, be declared Speaker.

The resolution was tabled by 11 majority.

Mr. PUEVIANCE submitted a resolution, that until a Speaker is elected, the House continue voting from 12 M. to 6 P. M., all discussion, except personal explanations and reasons for voting or changing votes, being prohibited.

This was tabled by 4 majority.

Mr. SAGE proposed that, until the Speaker be elected, no motion for adjournment be in order till 4 P. M.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said all these suggestions are impracticable, as the will of the majority is the rule by which the House is governed. He thought more rapid progress could be made by resuming to vote forthwith.

Mr. STEPHENS suggested a modification, which Mr. SAGE accepted, viz: "That until a Speaker is elected no motion to adjourn shall be in order." He wished to bring the House to a test, and was willing to sit here day in and out until that result should be effected.

Cries of "Agreed," "Agreed."

HUMPHREY MARSHALL thought such a resolution might go with healing on its wings to the country, but the country might as well understand at the same time that a majority can take any other shoot they desire.

Mr. QUITMAN was for following the example of our forefathers, and adopting the common-law principle, namely, starving the Jury until they agreed on a verdict. [Laughter.]

Mr. CARLILE asked Mr. STEPHENS whether he thought a sectional organization of so little importance that he would give a certain party whose physical endurance is greater than others, owing to their larger number, facilities to effect that object.

Mr. STEPHENS replied: This House is to be organized on one line or the other. If the people under their responsibility have returned a majority in favor of any particular line the House will be organized, or we will go into dissolution. He did not know what would be the result of his proposition, but every gentleman must vote according to the dictates of his own judgment.

Mr. LETCHER.—I have no objection. The gentleman from Georgia shall make the test for himself, but I object to his applying it to me.

Mr. MILLSON thought there was no reason for the House imposing this restriction on itself, as it was always in the power of the majority to adjourn.

Mr. BOCOCK, while opposed as much as any man to a sectional organization, submitted to Mr. CARLILE, his colleague, whether the adoption of the resolution would throw into the hands of the party alluded to any more facilities than they now possess. If a sectional organization is to take place, why not have it now as well as next week.

Messrs. ORR and GREENWOOD severally opposed making the resolution a test of the strength of stomachs. [Laughter.]

Mr. MCMULLEN supposed such a resolution would give the Anti-Nebraskaites the advantage.

Mr. PAINE said the adoption of the resolution was with him a mere matter of time. He desired before voting to take leave of his family and friends. [Laughter.]

The House then, by twenty-seven majority, refused to lay the resolution on the table.

Mr. PECK suggested that he be enabled to lay in a stock of provisions. [Merriment.]

Mr. PAINE wanted the resolution so amended that every member who may die under its operation shall have a monument erected to his memory. [Immoderate laughter.]

The resolution that no motion for adjournment be in order until a Speaker is elected, was then adopted, by 116 against 86.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said, as it was to be a protracted session, and as those who have served here in years past know on such occasions that there are occasionally scènces of disorder and turbulence, unbecoming the dignity of Congress, offered a resolution inviting Mr. ORR, of South Carolina, to preside until a Speaker could be elected.

Mr. COBB, of Ga., advocated the proposition.

Messrs. SAGE, TRAFTON, WASHBURN, of Maine, and STANTON opposed it, on the ground that such an expedient was unnecessary.

The House, by a majority of twenty, refused to table the resolution.

Mr. COLFAX said he was not a lawyer, but had heard from lawyers that possession was nine points of the law. Able as Mr. ORR is, he might ultimately be elected Speaker by the means proposed. Therefore he would not consent to place him in temporary occupancy of the Chair. He (COLFAX) proposed that Mr. BANKS' friends, represented by 100, and Mr. FULLER's by 40, each select a Speaker, pro tem., to alternately preside by agreement. After their more weeks' struggle, there might be a caving in of parties, and Mr. ORR would be found permanently in the Chair.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, replied, if the gentleman from Indiana expects to be worried out on principle, he had better pack up and go home.

Mr. COLFAX explained, he alluded to the billing and cooing between the RICHARDSON and FULLER men.

Mr. CAMPBELL contended that his resolution could do no harm.

Mr. JONES, of Penn., informed Mr. COLFAX that the Democratic Party do not intend departing from their candidate and platform.

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL denied that there had been billing and cooing by the American Party, which had made no proposition to alter the present course of things.

Mr. JONES, of Tenn., moved that the House take a recess until to-morrow, 11 o'clock, 59 minutes A. M.

Several members said this in effect was an evasion of the resolution adopted to remain in session till the election of a Speaker.

Mr. JONES' motion was negatived.

Notwithstanding apprehensions of a continuous session, the House at 4½ o'clock P. M., pending the resolution, inviting Mr. ORR to preside, took a recess till to-morrow at 10 o'clock A. M., which occasioned much laughter and confusion.

The New War-Steamer Roan

THE FRENCH MERCHANTS.

French Commerce—Pedantry of French Merchants—Curious Correspondence of Bordeaux and Marseilles Houses—Limited Influence of the French in London—The Leading London Houses—Sketch of Devaux—The Pastres of Marseilles—The Desgrands of Lyons—Louis Desgrand's Ambition—Their Wool and Silk Trade—Lyons Rivalry with London, &c., &c.

French Commercial influence is very limited on 'Change. The great houses of Paris, Havre, Rouen, Orleans, Strasbourg, Lyons, Marseilles, Toulouse, are principally devoted to the trade created by national productions and national requirements, and the bottoms of the great ship builders of Dieppe, Cherbourg, Havre, and Toulon, are mainly employed in the same strictly home barter trade. Of course there are at London, Hamburg, New-York, New-Orleans, San Francisco, Melbourne, Rio de Janerio and many other great central Commercial dépôts, agents representing the manufacturing interests of France, and agents of the most eminent wine exporters of Chalons, Epernay, Bordeaux, Paris, and Burgandy, agents of cognac shippers and of other produce indigenous to France. The African trade from the vicinity of Marseilles to Algiers and Tunis, and from the political connection with these colonies, is principally in the hands of the French. Havre does a flourishing cotton business with the United States, but principally for French account, the requirements of Central Europe being met by Liverpool and but rarely by Havre.

In the grain trade, too, we find that much of the Mediterranean and Oriental business has been clutched from the hands of Marseilles by the more enterprising Greek and Italian merchants. Marseilles, indeed, does a large grain business, but is is done almost wholly for French account, to meet French requirements. The sugar trade with the French Colonies leads but little to great transactions on account of other nations, while one most important branch of trade—that in tobacco and cigars—is entirely taken out of the hands of the merchants by the monopoly of the Government. The little progress which Free-trade has as yet made in France, and the tyrannical monopolies of Government, contribute, no doubt, their part to the inertness of French merchants, but yet it is impossible to conceal the melancholy fact that, in the higher merchant sphere, which embraces not only the National arena, but that of the whole Universe, France is a decided failure.

Strange to say, that the Frenchman, so graceful, so lively, so interesting in society, so ingenious, fanciful, and tasteful in the manufacturing process, so accurate, nice, and systematic in the positive sciences, is as pedantic and confined and heavy in the counting-house as on the classic stage. French excel in specialities, wherever lucidity of arrangement and genius in taste are required; whether in the study of Descartes, or a store on the Boulevards, or an *atelier* at St. Etienne, they surpass all other nations in precision of thought, and beauty and perfection of organization. But the narrow, although æsthetical, Greek element in the French nature shrinks from more comprehensive fields of action, where, to master many different elements, artistic elaboration of detail must be sacrificed to the attainment of one great leading object, as is more or less the case with all great merchants' establishments.

The reading of a business letter from a leading Marseilles, Bordeaux or Paris house, on the subject of a great merchant enterprise, will better illustrate the truthfulness of our opinion than any reasoning we could offer. Nothing could be more amusing than the instructions which, during the breadstuff excitement in 1847, emanated from Marseilles and Bordeaux. While Ireland was being decimated by famine, and importers straining everywhere to bring corn to Cork, Limerick or Galway, without delay, merchants at Bordeaux were making scientific experiments in the graceful kiln-drying of the maize which they collected in the neighboring Spanish Territories. We have actually seen a letter from Bordeaux, five pages closely written, in the most delicate and elegant style, and beautified by the most exquisite caligraphic adornments, defining the quality of the Indian corn, and the preparations for its shipment, with such extreme grace and minute nicety of diction, that it would undoubtedly have obtained a prize as a literary corn essay in some agricultural academy; but the London agent, being unable to realize the practical meaning of the scientific instructions of his correspondent, could not dispose of the cargo. It had to lie over, and pay rent at the docks until the excitement had exploded, the opportunity for profitable sale lost, and the value fallen from eighty to forty shillings a quarter. We have ventured on these remarks not with the remotest intention of disparaging the commercial genius of France, but simply for the purpose of accounting for the small space which the French hold in our picture gallery of London.

There are, indeed, but few French houses in London. At their head stands that of C. Devaux & Co., principally celebrated for their participation in Railway operations, their partner Uzielli being a rare Railway genius in his way. Within the last few years the Pastres, one of the most eminent Marseilles houses, have formed a *succursale* in London; but on the whole the French influence in the highest commercial circles is as limited in London as in Europe generally.

The French house, perhaps, which possesses most mercantile aptitude, is that of Desgrand, *Père et Fils*, who have recently appointed agents in Australia and London, principally with a view of extending their extensive trade in wools and silks, for which they are better situated than any other house we know of. Their principal establishment is at Lyons. The brother of Louis Desgrand, the chief of the house, is one of the most eminent silk manufacturers of France, but unconnected with the commission business of his brother's house, although of vast influence, by his thorough acquaintance with the acquirements of the weavers and the quality of the silks. The extensive silk-goods exportation to the United States is, in a great measure, owing to a handful of manufacturers, of the same intellectual tendencies which Desgrand possesses in such high degree. Shrewdly catching the idiosyncracies and characteristics of the present generation of Americans, they have contrived to manufacture goods seducing the purchasers by gorgeousness of appearance, and facilitating their purchase by a great reduction of cost, effected by using the least expensive raw material in their fabrication. As the bulk of people here lay more stress on show than substance, this gaudiness of color tickles their fancy, while the cheapness of price does not overtax their pockets. Owing to so many uncultivated and unfastidious European immigrants forming a large proportion of our Western inhabitants, immense quantities of goods and patterns, unavailable for European markets, are brought to the hammer here. But, on the whole, it may be said that the giant consumption of French silk goods, in the United States, has been mightily stimulated by those handful of Lyons manufacturers eagerly, shrewdly, and successfully basing their operations upon the weakness of taste and rudeness of fancy incidental to young countries. The Paris agent of the Desgrands, Mons. Blondeau, was a member of the French Governmental expedition to China, set on foot by Louis Philippe for the purpose of procuring for France a larger share in the trade of that country. The knowledge of Chinese business which Mr. Blondeau derived from his residence at Canton, became for him a powerful letter of recommendation to the Desgrands, whose chief ambition is to make Lyons what London now is—the principal entrepôt of the world.

It is quite interesting to see Mr. Louis Desgrand, sitting in his counting-house at Lyons, with a small globe before him, pointing with the fanatical zeal of a silkomaniac to the far East, China, Japan, Bengal, Persia, Egypt, Turkey, Greece, Italy, Spain, France, and thus establishing the fact that Lyons is eventually destined, if there be any logic in geography, to become the great silk market, as almost in direct line from the Chinese waters to the shores of the Rhone and the Loire the silkworm and mulberry tree find congenial homes, to produce those luscious, golden crops of textile, which are worked into so many graceful laces, satins and silks, through the genius of the weaver of Lyons and St. Etienne. Why, then, should not Lyons possess that supremacy which is its legitimate right? This is the question which Louis Desgrand is anxious to solve. But his ambitious aspiration for his native country is defeated by the great money power which London has and Lyons has not. Unlimited capital, combined with an immense barter and speculative trade with the whole world, opening banking relations with every point of the globe, and having corresponding facilities of reimbursement—these are the advantages which centre in London so many monopolies of trade, and with which less favorably situated markets compete in vain. But although the Desgrands' main object may not be capable of realization, yet this ambition has led them to send traveling agents all over Greece, Asia Minor, Italy and Spain, to bring as much silk as possible directly to Lyons, instead of increasing its cost to the manufacturers by the charges connected with the transit to London. Their Marseilles house is principally established for the purpose of attending to the Levantine silk consignments, although, at the same time, excellently situated for the transaction of general commission business. Their leading position in the wool trade makes it necessary for them to keep an establishment at Beaucaire during the fair, and another branch house in the vicinity of Elbœuf, to be near the great cloth manufactories. Their agent at Melbourne for the transaction of the wool business, is a man of singular ability, and, through their recent establishment of an agency in England, they begin also to occupy quite a prominent position in the wool and silk trade of London.

Having said so much upon the comparative insignificance of French commercial influences in London, we thought it only fair to dwell at some length upon one of the few French houses, which present so many distinguished features of higher branches of commercial genius, generally, as we have shown, little compatible with the characteristics of the French people.

The Navy Retiring Board.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Sir: A correspondent in your paper, writing over the signature of "Nautilus," appears to be quite satisfied with the doings of the recent Naval Board of Inquiry, whose acts have met with the just execration of every well constituted mind, *not immediately interested* by reason of *favor* of the said Board. He says: "I have no doubt, for one moment, that the members of the Naval Board are willing to produce these records whenever they may be called upon." This is just what the officers of the Navy affected by its action demand; if they have been adjudged on *ex parte* evidence, they would like to see it. But for one, I doubt that the Board can produce any records, for the very good reason that they *kept none:* and took by actual computation but about *three minutes of time to each case*, and therefore can only show that no due "investigation," as required by the law, was accorded in any case, to say nothing of the injustice of trying, not a horse-thief, but honorable men, in accordance with common usage, that is, of allowing the party accused a fair defence. It is also quite certain to my mind, that if there are forty or fifty men retired whose services the Government can well dispense with, there are fifty or sixty who have been retained, some of whom were upon the Board, whose services the country could better dispense with, not to mention the whole of the Scientific Corps of the Navy sacrificed. I may state the fact that not one of the officers who have been displaced has ever lost a ship, while men have been retained who have burnt; sunk, and destroyed ship after ship, and millions of public property. That Government or Party which sanctions this high-handed subversion of our institutions which this law effects, will most assuredly, in turn, be *sacrificed* (if I may use this term in this connection) *by the people*. So great and unparelleled a public wrong has been done, that no other action on the part of the Senate will satisfy the country than a *full exposure* of the facts, and a disavowel of the Board.

DECATUR.

Room for the Ladies.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Won't you listen a moment and give currency to a few *temperate* and *reasonable* criticisms upon your article on this subject of yesterday?

If the writer had half as much sympathy for the cruel ill-usage of horses as he has of a Quixotic species of pseudo politeness, he would not utter such superficial crudities. Who, excepting the selfish stockholders of our horse-railroad cars, have any interest in the perpetuation of the present monstrous violation of all human comfort? Sir, the poor brutes that drag these vehicles are a disgrace to our City, a *crawling* reflection upon our boasted humanity; and necessarily so, as long as the law permits these Companies to consult their own interests in putting the *fewest possible* number of cars on the various routes, and thrusting into them the *greatest possible* number of passengers. I remember an occasion on which I and my wife were compelled to breathe the stifling stench of no fewer than fifty-seven persons, some drunk and dirty, crowded in and upon a Third-avenue car going to Harlem, drawn, of course, by *two* poor miserable horses; and in conversation afterwards with Mr. Recorder Smith, he told me that if on any similar occasion I would make formal complaint before him, he fancied that on the score of cruelty to the animals there was a way of obviating this nuisance.

Now, Sir, my business avocations keep me on foot in the City all day; at night, tired enough, I take the car for the neighborhood of Eighty-fifth-street. Generally it is full to start with, or becomes so after running two or three hundred yards. Presently, perhaps, three women and two children and a man, (with a huge bundle,) the husband of one of them, enter the already crammed vehicle. They want to ride a mile or so, and before they are at their journey's end two or three more of either sex will enter. Upon your theory it is my duty to get up and make room for three of the five, because they are women. I say you are wrong, they commit the *first infraction* of the law of "do unto others as ye would they should do unto you." The vehicle is already full, they *have no right to be there*, and on that ground have no claim to demand that civility which every right-minded man under *reasonable* circumstances is always only too happy and proud to extend to a woman. I assure you that so long as I yielded to this absurd compliance with the interests of the stockholders, it was rarely that on a journey of four miles, however fatigued, I could be permitted to sit a third of the distance, a *well-bred* lady will not thrust herself into an overcrowded public conveyance, and if women of a lower, dirtier, more repulsive description, will do it, I cannot see that politeness demands that a tired passenger, perhaps going the whole distance, should rise for their accommodation. I know it is hateful to say, as you have done, that the English license their public carriages for the conveyance of only a certain number. Well, if you dislike to copy the English, no civilized nation in Europe permits the nuisance you tolerate, and the sooner it is abolished the better for all parties, especially for those who, naturally polite and considerate, don't like such politeness to be taxed by the maintenance of a grossly bad system. Yours, A SUBSCRIBER.

THE BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Report of the Finance Committee on the Comptroller's Tax-Levy for 1856.

Subtractions, Additions and Emendations.

PLAIN TALK WITH THE COMPTROLLER.

THE LEVY FOR 1856 NEARLY SEVEN MILLIONS.

Increase over 1855 more than 1,000,000

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and after receiving and referring a number of petitions and reading a few bills a third time, they adjourned until this evening. Among the most important of the reports received was the Report of the Finance Committee, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole, as follows:

The Committee on Finance to whom was referred the communication of the Comptroller, containing the annual Tax Levy for the year 1856, respectfully

REPORT.

That they have given to this important matter all the consideration and attention their limited time would admit, as the printed communication was not received by them from the printers until the 11th inst., and in this connection your Committee deem it proper to remark upon the manifest impolicy of delaying a measure of such vast importance to all classes and interests of the citizens at large to so late a period of the year, as to compel, in a measure, its endorsement and adoption by the Common Council, without a proper and full investigation into its merits or demerits. The large accumulation of business, both in the hands of your Committee and upon the calendar of the Board during the last month of the year, renders it impossible for the necessary time for a thorough examination and analisation of the important statements contained in a communication so voluminous as the one now before your Committee.

ANNUAL INCREASE OF TAXATION.

Your Committee would also call the attention of the Board to the ambiguous nature of many of the statements made by the Comptroller, as by reference to page 5, 1st paragraph, that officer states that for the year 1851 the expenses for Police were "$10,000," and for 1856, $838,500, which increase he represents as an annual increase of $318,000, when in fact it is an annual increase of an average of $83,000. Again, in the next paragraph, he commits the same error, by comparing the cost of printing for the year 1851 with 1855, he states the annual increase to be $70,000, when actually the increase of $70,000 is for four years, and is $17,500 annual increase. That there is a large annual increase in the expenses of the City Government legitimately incurred must be admitted, as the rapid and unprecedented growth of the City must necessarily augment its expenses in a corresponding ratio, and it appears to your Committee to be a work of supererogation for the chief financial officer of the Government in his official communication, to represent the increase much more than it really is, thus creating in the public mind a feeling of distrust and disregard for those who legislate for and administer its government.

The Tax Levy now submitted for your action is undoubtedly an unusually large one, amounting to nearly seven millions of dollars, which is an increase over the year 1845 of nearly five millions, and an average annual increase of nearly a half a million of dollars; yet, on a closer and more critical examination, your Committee find that the increase in the Annual Tax Levy for expenses of City Government from the year 1845 to 1852 was $1,415,740, or an average annual increase of $250,000, while from 1852 to 1856, the increase has been, taking the Comptroller's estimate, without any addition whatever, $1,170,092 63, or an average annual increase of $202,523 21. It will be observed that this increase does not include the sum raised for educational purposes, or on trust accounts, both of which are unusually large this year, and tends to swell up the Tax Levy to its present large and apparently enormous amount.

GOVERNMENT EXPENSES.

The legitimate expenses of the City Government for the year 1856, will be near $500,000, and in remarking upon this enormous expenditure, the Comptroller on pages 19 and 20 of his communication, promises at some future day to give the Common Council such "information" and "suggestions" in regard to the finances of the City Government, as will enable it (the Common Council) "to act understandingly." Your Committee has much cause for regret that the head of the Finance Department should have so long delayed the valuable and much sought for information he now promises to furnish; he has been at the head of that department during the past three years, and yet he has left the Legislature of the City to grope its way in financial darkness, when it has been in his power to illumine that darkness by the lights of his wisdom and experience, so as to have enabled them to adapt their legislation in conformity with the principles of economy and enlightened views of financial reform, and your Committee are free to observe that they regard this promise of the Comptroller as an auspicious omen of reform, and that he has at last realized the fact that something more was and is expected of him than the detection of errors and delinquencies, or dissertations upon the acts of the Common Council and the heads of departments. Your Committee will, therefore, anxiously await the forthcoming document, in the confident expectation that some remedy will be suggested that will, if adopted, alleviate the constantly accumulating load of taxes which is annually placed upon the shoulders of the patient people of our great and prosperous City. Should that officer accomplish an end so desirable, he will be entitled to the blessings of countless thousands, who are now graning under burdens most onerous and exacting.

THE COMPTROLLER'S OMISSIONS.

Your Committee on an examination of the budget submitted by the Comptroller, find that he has left out several items of expenditure called for by the heads of departments, which your Committee believe to be necessary and conducive to the public interests to insert in the tax bill.

The detailed statement of the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies to be found on page 72, under the head of "Resolutions received from the Common Council for Work to be done," estimate the cost thereof to be $333,100, from which the Comptroller has deemed it advisable to strike out the following items:

Building Tompkin's Market	$175,000
Iron railing around Tompkins Square	30,000
Monument to Major-General Worth	27,000
Building Third District Police and Judicial Court, &c.	30,000
Building County Jail	30,000
Making a total of	$292,000

By what law or by what authority does the Comptroller assume to nullify the action of the Common Council in relation to these measures legally adopted. Is it to be presumed that he has legislative as well as administrative powers? Your Committee think not.

INCREASE FOR PAVEMENTS.

They therefore have inserted the necessary amounts in the tax levy, in addition to the $50,000 for repairs to public buildings. Again, the Commissioner in his statement requires $150,000 for repairs to pavements. The Comptroller has reduced that sum one-half, and allowed $75,000 being the sum appropriated last year. And with the knowledge that the amount has long since been exhausted, and at the commencement of Winter the streets of the City are in a sad condition, your Committee have thought it advisable to add $25,000 to the Comptroller's estimate, making that item $100,000. When it is taken into consideration that there are annually several miles of new pavement placed under the superintendence of the Department for Repairs, this amount will not be found too liberal.

THAT SURGERY BUREAU.

On page 6 (Police Department) your Committee find an item of $5,050 for the Surgical Department, for which appropriation they cannot find the shadow of authority. Who established the Surgical Department, or Bureau? Was it done by act of the Legislature or by Ordinance of the Common Council? The Comptroller—usually so argus-eyed in relation to appropriations without legal authority—does not inform your Committee by what authority he inserts this entirely new item in the tax levy. Your Committee, after diligent search, not being able to find any "legal" authority authorizing the creating of such a Department or Bureau, are constrained to strike that item out of the tax levy for 1856.

FOR DOCKS AND SLIPS.

The estimate of the Street Commissioner, on page 81, under the head of Docks and Slips, New Work, estimates the cost of work already ordered by the Common Council at $160,000. This estimate includes $50,000 for a bulkhead at Manhattanville, which the Comptroller has, for certain reasons not deemed conclusive or convincing by your Committee, struck out of the appropriations for that department.

The proper authorities have acted upon that measure, and devoted much time and attention to it; that action of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City, the Comptroller as a public executive officer has no right to question or impugn, and, in so doing, he departs most widely from the sphere of his appropriate and legitimate duties. By the charter, the Mayor is the only officer that possesses the authority to veto the acts of the Common Council.

The Comptroller has allowed only the sum of $100,000 for Docks, New Work. This appropriation will only cover the work now ordered. Can it be right to place our successors in a position of not having a dollar to expend upon Docks, should they deem it necessary to order new piers or bulkheads to be built? Your Committee think not; therefore they insert the estimate of the Commissioners, for $50,000, to meet the expenses that may be incurred by the Common Council for 1856; that will make the appropriation for Docks, New Work, $200,000.

NO APPROPRIATION FOR DIAMOND REEF.

The Comptroller has left out the estimate of $37,-500 for removing Diamond Reef. This is another attempt on the part of that officer to practically veto the action of the Common Council, which your Committee consider unwarranted by any argument contained in his communication. This measure has received the particular attention of the City Legislature, and after a fair and full investigation it has been adopted, contract made therefor, and duly and legally confirmed; why then should not the proper appropriation be made to enable the contractor to go on and perform a work so beneficial to the commerce of our City? Your Committee also deem it proper to insert an appropriation of $80,000 for erecting a fence around Tompkins-square; this work, without doubt, should be placed under the charge of the Street Commissioner, it coming under the Bureau of Lands and Places; this work it is thought necessary to be done in order to promptly improve that great resort of the people in the eastern section of our City.

BELGIAN PAVEMENT.

The Common Council, by resolutions and ordinances, have directed several of the leading thoroughfares of the City to be paved with the so-called Belgian pavement, for which no provision is made in the tax levy submitted by the Comptroller. This subject has engrossed much of the attention of our City Government for many years past, and when the Russ pavement was put down in Broadway, it was thought by many that the City had at last found that great desideratum, a cheap, durable, and easy pavement; since that period, however, another pavement has been brought prominently before the public, called the Belgian pavement, which is supposed to be as durable and much cheaper than the Russ pavement, which latter it is now universally conceded, by its smooth and slippery surface, is entirely unadapted to the wants and requirements of the public, and so smooth has it become, that large numbers of valuable horses are more or less injured almost daily by falling or slipping upon it; and it will require a large expenditure to render it safe to travel upon. Therefore, from these facts, your Committee may safely infer that the idea of utility is entirely exploded. In regard to the Belgian pavement, it being composed of precisely the same material as the Russ trap rock, only with smaller surfaces, will it not in time become as smooth and dangerous as the Russ now is? This is an important question to be answered. If in the affirmative, then most certainly not another yard should be laid in our streets. In view of these facts, the inquiry naturally presents itself, if those pavements are impracticable to be used, what pavement can be used in the thoroughfares of this City that will combine cheapness, durability, smoothness, and still a sufficient unevenness of surface to prevent slipping? Your Committee are satisfied that the iron pavement is the only one as yet presented that combines within itself all these desirable qualities. Entertaining these views, your Committee have inserted in the tax levy $100,000 for iron or Belgian pavement, whichever the Common Council may determine.

NO PAY FOR STREET INSPECTORS.

The Comptroller has struck out the necessary appropriation for the pay of the Street Inspectors, under the department of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. This item your Committee deem it advisable to restore, amounting to $19,656.

ADDITIONAL FOR STREET CLEANING.

The Comptroller has inserted in the Tax Levy for cleaning streets the sum of $259,224. This sum your Committee deem to be much too large. The expenditures of this Department by proper and economical management, and by contracting the work to be done, should be within the sum of $200,000. Deeming that sum amply sufficient to transact all the legitimate business operations of that bureau, they accordingly strike off $59,224.

THE INCREASE.

In the year 1845, there was expended for cleaning streets $50,447, an increase of $150,000 from that sum in eleven years should be ample, that being an annual increase of over $14,000. Had the contracts of 1854 had a fair trial, and the contractors been dealt fairly with by the head of that Department, instead of harassing them and breaking them down, the City would have saved several thousands of dollars. Having but little doubt that the Common Council will adhere to the Charter and direct the cleaning of the streets again to be contracted out, your Committee deems this sum amply sufficient.

REDUCTION OF THE APPROPRIATION FOR FIRE DEPARTMENT BUILDINGS.

The Comptroller has inserted the item of $7,500 for buildings for the Fire Department; upon what is estimate is based your Committee are not informed, either by the Comptroller or the Commissioner of Repairs and Supplies. Believing that amount to be too large, they have reduced it $2,500, making the sum for that purpose $5,000.

INCREASE FOR TAX COMMISSIONERS.

In the estimate of the Tax Commissioners, they require $10,000 for maps, &c., necessary for their Bureau. This sum the Comptroller has reduced one-half, to $5,000. The tax Commissioners inform your Committee that over $8,000 worth of maps are now contracted for, therefore they deem it necessary to insert the $10,000 required by the Bureau.

INCREASE IN CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.

The item of $8,315 for City Inspectors' Department, on proper inquiries your Committee has deemed proper to increase by the addition of $3,500, as the records of the office are much in arrears, and it will require a large amount of extra clerk hire to place them in a position advantageous to the public.

In order that the alterations proposed by the Committee may be more briefly presented, the following table will show how much they have subtracted from and added to the budget of the Comptroller.

ITEMS ADDED—DEPARTMENT OF REPAIRS AND SUPPLIES.

	Compt'r's Bud.	Com'n's Bud.	Increase.
Building Tompkin's Market	$175,000	$175,000	
Monument to Major Gen. Worth		23,000	23,000
Building County Jail		25,000	25,000
Repairs to Pavement	$75,000	100,000	25,000
STREET COMMISSIONER'S DEPARTMENT.			
Docks and Slips, New-York	100,000	200,000	100,000
Blasting Diamond Reef		37,500	37,500
Fence around Tompkin's Square		30,000	30,000
Iron or Belgian Pavement		100,000	100,000
DEPARTMENT OF STREETS AND LAMPS.			
Street Inspectors, pay of		19,656	19,656
CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT.			
	Compt. Est.	Com'r. Est.	
Extra Clerk hire and incidental expenses	$8,315	$11,815	3,500
Total			$538,656

Making a total of additions of $538,656.

They have made the following reductions from the Comptroller's estimate:

	Comptroller.	Com'n's	Deduc'n.
Department of Police	$5,050	——	$5,050
Department of Streets and Lamps—Bureau of Cleaning Streets	259,224	200,000	59,224
Department of Repairs and Supplies—Buildings for Fire Dept.	75,000	50,000	25,000
Total			$89,274

INCREASE AND DEDUCTION.

Making a total deduction of $89,274, and a net increase to the Budget of the Comptroller of 449,382, to which is to be added $8,000 for Bureau of Tax Commissioners, making a total of $451,382 additional, which will make the whole amount to be raised by tax for 1856, $6,992,337 48, being an increase over 1855 of $1,699,514 89. This increase is made up as follows:

SUMS OVER WHICH THE COMMON COUNCIL HAVE NO CONTROL.

Almshouse, increase	$204,150 00
Board of Education, increase	67,344 86
Common Schools for State, increase	196,639 40
State Mill Tax, increase	262,060 64
Total	$730,203 10

WHY IT IS SO.

This increase to the annual tax bill cannot in any way or manner be controlled by the City Government. It is raised by act of the Legislature, and the large sums raised for the Almshouse and Board of Education, amounting in the aggregate to near two millions of dollars, are as far as expenditure is concerned, entirely beyond their control. The State Legislature, through the aid and connivance of adroit and cunning plotters amongst our citizens, have successively taken from the City Legislature one right after another, until at last they have reduced it down to the low and debasing occupation of being the universal tax gatherer for the various irresponsible bodies created by the Legislature, and whose only object seems to be which can outstrip the other in expending enormous sums of the people's hard-earned gains. Your Committee need give but one example, to convince the most skeptical, that the Legislature, in connection with certain zealous Reformers of this City, has been the main cause of placing the immense load of taxation upon the people of this devoted City. In the year 1845, when the Common Council controlled the Almshouse Department, its expenditures did not quite reach $200,000; in 1856 they go up to the enormous amount of $913,000—an increase of $613,000 per annum over the year 1845. Educational expenses have increased in about the same ratio, and so it is with almost every department of the City. Not one of them scarcely but has received some mark of signal favor from the State Legislature, in the shape of special acts, at the expense of the dear people. How much longer the people of this great metropolis will submit to having taxes imposed upon them in almost every shape by the Government at Albany, is a problem your Committee will not undertake to solve; but of this they are certain, that unless the Common Council speedily adopts some course of action to maintain what few rights and privileges it has yet remaining, it will, if possible, sink still lower in the estimation of the people, and justly, too, as this body should be the ever-watchful guardian of its own and the people's rights entrusted to its care. Those rights it has parted with, without a single effort to retain them: consequently it has become a by-word and a reproach among those whose rights it has so basely surrendered. In conclusion, your Committee recommend the adoption of the accompanying ordinance.

JOHN C. WANDELL,
BENJAMIN F. PINCKNEY, (except as to language as to Comptroller,)
J. W. HANNEY,
P. M. SCHENCK,
Committee on Finance.

AN ORDINANCE MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR THE YEAR 1856.

The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, of the City of New-York, in Common Council assembled, do ordain as follows:

Section 1. The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the payment of claims on trust and special accounts for the year, from and including Jan. 1, 1856, to and including Dec. 31, 1856.

Asylum for Idiots	$120 00
Building Loan Stock No. 2	50,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Taxes	5,000 00
Charges on Arrears of Assessments for Bureau of Arrears	5,000 00
Common Schools for State	271,639 40
Common Schools for City	1,025,354 36
Croton Aqueduct Department, for sewer, under direction of Croton Aqueduct Board	388,650 00
Croton Aqueduct extension and construction	113,000 00
Croton Aqueduct, for new reservoir	50,000 00
Croton Aqueduct, for raising mains in Third-avenue, and regulating mains in Fifth-avenue	58,000 00
County Clerk's office	21,350 00
Court of Common Pleas	7,000 00
City Inspector's liens on lots	5,000 00
Fencing Vacant Lots	2,000 00
Interest on Assessments	90,000 00
New-York Juvenile Asylum	40,000 00
Refunded on Assessment sales	25,000 00
Refunded on Tax sales	5,000 00
Surrogate's Office	12,000 00
Superior Court	6,600 00
Society for Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents	4,000 00
Streets, opening	818,544 55
Streets, paving	497,700 00
State Mill Tax	606,747 84
Redemption of Revenue Bonds of 1855	3,600,600 00
Redemption of Revenue Bonds of 1856	1,500,000 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds of 1855	900,000 00
Redemption of Assessment Bonds of 1856	300,000 00

§ 2. The following amounts are hereby appropriated for the support of the City Government for the year, from and including Jan. 1, to, and including Dec. 31, 1856, viz.:

Almshouse	$317,600 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	35,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Buildings for Fire Department	50,000 00
Building Tompkins Market (of iron)	175,000 00
Building County Jail	25,000 00
Blasting Diamond Reef	37,500 00
County Contingencies	120,000 00
City Inspectors' Department	11,815 00
Coroners' Fees	18,000 00
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips	6,000 00
Common Council, Pay of Members	86,100 00
Cleaning Streets	200,000 00
Contingencies of Mayor's Office	5,000 00
Docks and Slips (new work)	200,000 00
Docks and Slips (repairs)	20,000 00
Election Expenses	20,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000 00
Erecting Monument to Maj. Gen. Worth	23,000 00
Fire Department (for Chief Engineer)	81,655 00
Fence around Tompkins-square, (iron)	30,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	220,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	60,000 00
Intestate Estates	3,000 00
Iron or Belgian Pavement	100,000 00
Lands and Places	16,500 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees	150 00
Officers' Fees	40,000 00
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000 00
Printing	85,000 00
Rents	20,000 00
Real Estate	25,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	50,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Repairs to Public Buildings	50,000 00
Stationery	18,000 00
Sewers, repairing and cleaning	24,000 00
Statistical tables, Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500 00
Salaries	364,000 00
Street Inspectors, (pay of)	19,656 00
Sunken vessels, removing	2,000 00
Street expenses and paving	100,000 00
Station-houses	25,000 00
Tenth-avenue working as a country road	18,000 00
Wells and Pumps	2,500 00
Water Pipes and laying	165,700 00
Ward Maps and Surveying (Tax Commissioners)	10,000 00
Arrearages of 1855	415,932 83
Total	$5,034,575 83

THE LAW FOR THE DEPARTMENTS.

§ 3. It shall not be lawful for the several departments of the City Government, and those having charge of expenditures, to make contracts or incur expenditures authorized by the Common Council, to an amount exceeding the several appropriations made, unless an appropriation, sufficient to cover such excess, shall have been made by the Common Council.

§ 4. All resolutions authorizing expenditures to be made hereafter, shall provide for the defraying of the same from the general appropriations for the year; but in case any special appropriation shall be made for any object of expenditure, under any of the several heads of account, the same shall be considered as forming a part of the several heads of account of the general appropriation.

§ 5. The Comptroller is hereby authorized to borrow, from time to time, on the credit of the Corporation, in anticipation of its revenues, and not to exceed in amount such revenues, such sums as may be necessary to meet expenditures under the appropriations for the current year.

Resolved, That the Comptroller cause application to be made to the Legislature of the State of New-York, for the passage of the accompanying act, to enable the Supervisors of the City and County of New-York to raise money by tax.

AN ACT TO ENABLE THE SUPERVISORS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK TO RAISE MONEY BY TAX.

Section 1. The Board of Supervisors of the City and County of New-York are hereby empowered, as soon as conveniently may be after the passage of this Act, to order, and cause to be raised by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, a sum not exceeding $3,406,776, for the objects and purposes following, to wit:

Almshouse	$317,600 00
Aqueduct Repairs and Improvements	35,000 00
Board of Health	10,000 00
Buildings for Fire Department	50,000 00
Building Tompkins Market (of iron)	175,000 00
Building County Jail	25,000 00
Blasting Diamond Reef	37,500 00
County Contingencies	120,000 00
City Inspectors' Department	11,815 00
Coroners' Fees	18,000 00
Cleaning Corporation Docks and Slips	6,000 00
Common Council, Pay of Members	86,100 00
Cleaning Streets	200,000 00
Contingencies of Mayor's Office	5,000 00
Docks and Slips (new work)	200,000 00
Docks and Slips (repairs)	20,000 00
Election Expenses	20,000 00
Errors and Delinquencies	5,000 00
Erecting Monument to Maj. Gen. Worth	23,000 00
Fire Department (for Chief Engineer)	81,655 00
Fence around Tompkins-square, (iron)	30,000 00
Interest on Revenue Bonds	220,000 00
Interest on Assessment Bonds	60,000 00
Intestate Estates	3,000 00
Iron or Belgian Pavement	100,000 00
Lands and Places	16,500 00
Markets	7,000 00
Mayoralty Fees	150 00
Officers' Fees	40,000 00
Police and Fire Telegraph	5,000 00
Printing	85,000 00
Rents	20,000 00
Real Estate	25,000 00
Real Estate Expenses	50,000 00
Roads and Avenues	50,000 00
Repairs to Public Buildings	50,000 00
Stationery	18,000 00
Sewers repairing and cleaning	24,000 00
Statistical tables Croton Aqueduct Department	1,500 00
Salaries	364,000 00
Street Inspectors, (pay of)	19,656 00
Sunken vessels, removing	2,000 00
Street expenses and paving	100,000 00
Station-houses	25,000 00
Tenth-avenue working as a country road	18,000 00
Wells and Pumps	2,500 00
Water pipes and laying	165,700 00
Ward Maps and Surveying Tax Commissioners	10,000 00
Total	$3,406,776 00

OTHER EXPENSES.

And for such other expenses as the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York may be put to by law; such portion of the expenses of the said City and County of New-York as relates to the repairing, repaving and cleaning streets in that part of the City lying south of a line running through the centre of Forty-second-street, shall be assessed only on that part of the said City lying south of the said line.

And, also, a further sum, not exceeding eight hundred and twenty-eight thousand five hundred dollars, ($828,500,) by tax on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said City and County, and to be collected according to law, to be applied towards defraying the expenses of Police in said City and County.

And, also, a further sum of three hundred and eighty-three thousand three hundred and sixty-seven dollars, ($383,367,) by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within that part of the City and County of New-York which is, or may be designated by the Common Council of the City of New-York, by resolution or ordinance, as the lamp district, to be collected according to law, and applied towards the expense of lighting such parts of the City last mentioned.

And, also, the further sum of four hundred and fifteen thousand nine hundred and thirty-two dollars and eighty-three cents, ($415,932 83,) by tax, on the estates, real and personal, subject to taxation, according to law, within the said City and County, to be collected according to law, and applied towards defraying the deficiency on taxation, in said City and County, for the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five.

§ 6. No portion of the said

AGRICULTURAL.

The Breadstuff, Provision, and other Produce Markets—General Agricultural Intelligence.

NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES OFFICE,
Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

The intervention of Christmas day limited the business week just closed to five days. With the exception of Saturday, we have had very propitious weather every day, and trade has been quite vigorous for the season. The favorable European advices received by the *Asia*, last week, have served to partially remove the depression which had previously existed. Home dealers have operated with increased freedom, and there has been a slight improvement in the business for export. This has been the case generally in most of the leading branches of the trade in Produce, but particularly in Breadstuffs. These have arrived in smaller quantities. The suspension of Canal navigation, and the partial blocking-up of the river by ice, have materially lessened the amount of Flour and Grain receipts here. We have had to depend on the arrivals by railway and coastwise. The former have grown tolerably large, occasionally nearly equaling the daily sales. The coastwise receipts have likewise continued very respectable in extent, though not remarkably so in condition. Through both channels, more than enough Breadstuffs have reached us, during the week, to satisfy the wants of buyers. To the influence of this circumstance is attributable the maintenance of the stocks on hand, and the somewhat trivial and irregular improvement in prices, forming a feature in the week's traffic.

The reported sales of breadstuffs for the week, of only five business days, that terminated last evening, comprised 88,000 barrels flour, 84,600 bushels wheat, 268,000 bushels corn, 61,500 bushels rye, and 4,800 bushels barley. This aggregate shows an increase of 22,750 barrels flour, 25,600 bushels wheat, and 52,000 bushels corn, with a decrease of merely 5,200 bushels rye, and an increase of 4,500 bushels barley,—over even the aggregate sales of the previous week, of six business days,—which were limited to 60,150 barrels flour, 59,000 bushels wheat, 215,000 bushels corn, and 66,700 bushels rye. Eastern and local dealers were measurably the heaviest operators;—but shippers, encouraged, as had been anticipated in our last weekly Review, by the *Asia's* letters, and favored by better shipping accommodation, moved with received confidence. Hence, the purchasers of breadstuffs for export, were on a larger scale, the past, than the preceding week. The disparity in this respect would have been still more noticeable but for the difference between the claims of sellers, and the limits of buyers. Yesterday, another impediment arose out of the inclination of parties to wait for the week's later news from Europe, expected by the *Pacific*, which was to have sailed from Liverpool, on the 15th inst., for this port.

As compared with the prices of breadstuffs a week ago, common and medium brands of Flour close about 12½c. ₱ bbl. higher. Such brands were the most in demand during the week,—as they suited buyers best,—less for home use, than for export. Fancy and extra qualities of Flour have not been very freely dealt in, as they have been offered at rates too high to secure favor among the leading operators. Respectable bakers, and families, who make their own bread, in this and the neighboring cities and towns, have been the principal purchasers of the superior grades of Flour, this week. Such qualities have likewise been in some little demand for shipment to South America, and the West Indies. No noticeable change has occurred in the value thereof. Wheat has been less freely offered and with a pretty fair inquiry for it,—both for home use and for export—it has exhibited renewed steadiness in price,—closing without any actual advance, but with, if anything, a tendency to rise. White Wheat is held with the utmost firmness,—as it is the least abundant. There is a fair stock here of red Wheat, but it is in tolerably good condition and holders are not an eager to sell it.

Corn has continued to arrive very freely, mainly from the South, whence we have lately been getting the bulk of our supplies. Receivers have not been able to find buyers for more than a very moderate portion of the receipts; and this having resulted in adding largely to the stocks already here, holders have become quite anxious sellers at decidedly lower rates,—the week's decline in old Western mixed,—the kind that has suffered least,—being about fully 4c. ₱ bushel. New Corn has fallen still lower,—it having been rather cautiously dealt in, especially by shippers,—because of the fact that a considerable portion of the supply thereof in market was either too poor in quality or not in good condition. Much of it is likewise open to the objection of not being dry enough to ship. Some speculative demand has existed, the past week or two, for Corn, and some considerable sales have been effected of Jersey Yellow, for February, March and April delivery, part at 93c., and of Southern Yellow, for January and April delivery, at 90c. and 87½c., respectively, ₱ bushel. Rye has been in steady request, chiefly for export to Germany, and it has scarcely varied in price. Barley has continued quiet and depressed. Oats have been very freely offered, and have receded in value about 2c. ₱ bushel.

Provisions slightly recovered from the depression noticed in our last, during the earlier half of the week; but closed quite dull and with a downward tendency. The general stock of provisions, here, is a good one for the season, and holders are well disposed to sell, as they seem to have no very great confidence in the future.

Groceries have shown less activity,—owing chiefly to the scantiness of the stocks on hand, and the extreme firmness, with which they are held.

Cotton is still sparingly offered, and though not very brisk, it rules firm. The total estimated stock now in New-York, is but 10,000 bales; in New-York and other ports of receipts, something over 527,000 bales, against nearly 362,000 bales, same dates last year.

Hay is in rather small supply and is steady, with a fair inquiry.

Rice is arriving and selling pretty freely at full rates.

Grass Seeds are advancing, being scarce and seemingly much wanted. The current sales, however, are unimportant.

No new feature is discernible in the Wool trade. Manufacturers are buying a little, as they really need to do so; but there is no general demand, and no activity apparent. Holders, however, are quite firm, and prices are without any material alteration.

Our various Market Reports, brought up to the latest moment, will furnish further information in the different departments of business.

NEW-YORK LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

Prepared expressly for the New-York Times by a careful and experienced Reporter.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec. 26, 1855.

BEEF CATTLE.

These are chiefly sold at the WASHINGTON GROVE YARDS, 44TH-STREET, and at the New-York Yards, Forty-fourth-street; Browning's, on Sixth-street; Chamberlin's, on Robinson-street, and O'Brien's, on Sixth-street. Our reports refer to these regular markets. Irregular sales are sometimes made at Bergen Hill, N. J., and from the Hudson River boats.

The great sales day at the Washington Yards is on WEDNESDAY of each week. The reports from all the yards are made up for the preceding week to the evening of that day.

Beeves are sold by the estimated dead weight of the four quarters; the so-called "fifth quarter" (hide and tallow) is not reckoned in here, as it is in Boston and some other cities. When Cattle are weighed alive the dead weight is reckoned at 56 lbs. on each 100 lbs. of live weight; 44 lbs. being allowed for the "fifth quarter" and offal.

A large number of cattle are sold by Brokers, who attend to sales and advance the money, guaranteeing the collections which they afterwards make at such times as they may agree upon with the purchasers. The broker's charge for the above is now about $1 50 ₱ head. Some pay the owners at once; others give a check payable in 10 days. Those checks they frequently cash themselves, deducting about ½ ₱ cent. interest.

The supply of cattle received at the regular yards for the week ending to-day is 3,988 against 3,117 the preceding week, being a decrease of 129 at the regular yards.

The average prices to-day, as compared with last week, are scarcely changed, if anything a trifle higher. We quote:

PRICES AT FORTY-FOURTH-STREET.

First quality, 10½c.@11c. Extras, a few at 11½c. @12½c.

Medium quality, 9c.@10c.

Poor quality, 8c.@8½c.

Poorest quality, 6c.@7½c.

General selling prices, 9c.@11c.

Average of all sales about 9½c.@9½c.

At Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, prices do not materially differ from those at Forty-fourth-street. Browning reports Beeves at 8c.@10c. Chamberlin reports Beeves at 8c.@10½c. O'Brien reports Beeves at [illegible]@10c.

RECEIPTS OF BEEVES FOR THE WEEK.

At Forty-fourth-st...	1,581	At Chamberlin's.....	483
At Browning's.....	512	At O'Brien's.....	412

Total for the week ending to-day..... 3,988
Total receipts last week at the four yards. 3,117

Decrease at the above yards..... 129
Sales reported at Bergen..... 250
Left over from last week..... 50
Total reported for the week..... 3,288

Of those at Forty-fourth-street, there came

From Ohio.....	334	From New-York.....	584
From Illinois.....	312	From Indiana.....	66
From Kentucky.....	102	From Pennsylvania..	00
From Michigan.....	03	From Connecticut...	00
From Texas.....	00	From Virginia.....	234
From New-Jersey	6		
By Erie Railroad.....	659	By Harlem Railroad..	276
By Hudson River R. R.	570	On Foot.....	280
By Hudson River Boats.	100	Pennsylvania R. R....	00

Total receipts at Forty-fourth-street for 1855.. 101,990
Average weekly receipts this year..... 1,960
Receipts at Forty-fourth-street for week ending to-day..... 1,531
Receipts for corresponding week last year..... 1,005
Average weekly receipts for Oct., Nov. and Dec., 1854..... 2,315

GENERAL REMARKS UPON THE BEEF MARKET.

The Beeves in market at Forty-fourth-street, today, numbered some 300 less than last week, but they were so much smaller that the *weight* of beef was little more than half of that offered on last market day. The weather was quite cold, though clear and pleasant, until about sundown This sharpened the appetite of the butchers, and stiffened the prices somewhat before noon, especially for first and good qualities of beeves, which were very scarce. After most of the better qualities of bullocks were purchased, prices fell off, and taking the day together, we think the *average* of sales is but very little, if anything, above that of last week. Most of the superior beeves were sold at an advance of ½c.@1c. ₱ lb., simply because there was not an adequate supply. If a few hundred of the medium quality bullocks had been two or three degrees better, our quotations would, probably, be lower than last week. There were some droves in, to-day, that ought not to find buyers at any price, however low. We saw some sales at 12½c., the animals to be weighed after slaughtering, while a few others sold by estimate, we put at 11½c.@12½c.

There is, as usual at this season, so much poultry, game, and dressed meat brought in, that the demand for live stock is not great, and will not be for a few weeks. The great mass of New-York State Cattle of superior quality have been sent forward within a few weeks past, and we shall again have to look to the West.

It was quite a relief to-day to hear very few complaints of railroad mismanagement. The arrangements on all the different lines are becoming more systematized. A new route from Morgan County, Ill., is noted below.

The "disclaimers" required by the various railroads shipping cattle, which are generally called "death warrants" by the drovers, are a very common source of complaint, but they say they are getting as used to them as "eels are to skinning." The palm is universally awarded to the Canada route—the "Great Western Railway"—for ingenuity in getting up "death warrants." We give, by request, and as a matter of interest, a verbatim copy of the agreement signed by those shipping Cattle, or accepting return passes over "Her Majesty's" Road:

"BROWNS' PASS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILROAD.

This Free Ticket has been issued and accepted, and the within-mentioned stock is received by the Company to be carried on the following conditions:

I. That the owner undertakes all risk of loss, injury, damage, and other contingencies, in loading, unloading, conveyance, and otherwise, whether arising from the negligence, default, or misconduct, criminal or otherwise, on the part of the Company or their servants, or of any other person or persons whomsoever, or from defects or imperfections in the stations, platforms, or other places of loading or unloading, or of the carriages, engines, trains, or railway, in, by, or upon which such animals may be loaded or conveyed, or from any other cause what ever.

II. The Railway Company DO NOT UNDERTAKE to forward the animals by any particular trains or at any specified hour; NEITHER ARE THEY RESPONSIBLE for the delivery of the Animals within any certain time, or for any particular Market.

III. When FREE PASSES are given to Persons in charge of Animals, it is only on the express condition that the Railway Company ARE NOT RESPONSIBLE for any negligence, default, or misconduct, criminal or otherwise, on the part of the Company or their Servants, or of any other person whomsoever, causing or tending to cause, the death, injury, or detention of persons with such Free Passes, and that whether such Passes are used in travelling by any regular Passenger Train, or by any other Train whatever."

For further remarks upon the localities from which the cattle are derived, their quality, &c., and for particular sales and other matters of interest, see the table below, with the special notes following. These tables and notes are gathered from a personal inspection of the droves mentioned. Occasionally droves are omitted for want of time, or room, or because the owners or sellers do not chance to be in the yards at the time of our visit.

No.	State.	Owner.	Salesmen.
1..	76..	Ohio.....	Pome'y & Bigelow. Miller, Haring & Co.
2..	40..	N. York...	Several owners.... Daniel McElwee.
3..	40..	Virginia..	Stut McClung..... Barney Bartram.
4..	86..	Ohio.....	Tilden; Bailey.... Miller, Haring & Co.
5..	90..	Ohio.....	Enos Frather..... Thomas White.
6..	85..	Ohio.....	George A. Tofley.. Owner.
7..	32..	Ohio.....	Milestone; Slaus'n. Jas. Gilchrist.
8..	35..	N. York...	C. G. Teed..... Owner.
9..	33..	Ohio.....	S. Coy..... Daniel Barnes.
10..	33..	N. York...	Several owners.... Beach & Smith.
11..	16..	N. York...	John Forrest..... Owner.
12..	90..	N. York...	Several owners.... J. Taber and oth's.
13..	20..	N. York...	Henry Hurd..... Owner.
14..	41..	N. York...	Hurd and others.. Owners.
15..	54..	N. York...	E. D. Welling..... Owner.
17..	112..	Illinois....	Jno. T. Alexander. S. Ullery.
18..	61..	Virginia..	Stut McClung..... J. A. Merritt.
18..	21..	N. York...	Barney Bartram.. Owner.
19..	73..	N. York...	Vandusen; Lester. George Ayrault.
20..	12..	N. York...	Ayrault; Begole... George Ayrault.
21..	38..	N. York...	Thomas Wheeler. Owner.
22..	30..	N. York...	Thomas Drew..... Owner.
23..	28..	N. York...	J. C. Hoag..... Owner.
25..	15..	N. York...	White; Sherman. S. Sherman.
26..	34..	N. York...	Carey; W. W. Hoag. Owners.
27..	34..	Ohio.....	N. C. Baldwin..... Mead & Holcomb.
28..	35..	Virginia..	Samuel Brownlee.. J. H. Williams.
6*.	102..	Kentucky.	I. C. Van Meter... Murray; Williams.
7*.	55..	Virginia..	Stut McClung..... W. H. Gurney.
8*.	18..	N. York...	W. H. Barton..... Owner.
10*.	58..	N. York...	Culver, Hurd & Co. Owners.

* Sold from New-York Yards, south side of Forty-fourth-street.

Drove No. 1 was said to have been gathered in Eastern Indiana, taken to Ohio and thence here. We could scarcely fix their origin—neither State would like to own them. They sold for $80 to $89, estimated at 7c.@9c., average, say 7¾c., which was all they were worth. We, of course, cannot blame the brokers for receiving the consignment, nor those who are unfortunate enough to have such stock on hand, for adopting the best method of turning them to account. But for the benefit of the inexperienced, we suggest that it will not pay to send animals here, at an expense of $14 to $18 ₱ head, to be sold for $80, unless they can be "bought for a song" or a—n.

David McElwee sold from a miscellaneous lot eight very good Bullocks to Pinneau, for $928, the seller estimating them at 11c., the buyer a little higher. This drove was from Dutchess, and though gathered, were generally quite good.

Stut McClung brought on 101 nice small Steers, which he purchased from the feeder, Dr. Watts, of Newburn, Pulaski County, Va. They were nearly even at about 970 lbs., and were selling at 10c.@10c. They were in pretty good order for Cattle that had been driven 675 miles, and on the road fifty days.

A. A. Gove, of Geauga County, Ohio, contributed 86 grass fed Cattle, of mixed quality, part owned by Tilden and part by Bailey; Miller, Haring & Co. selling. These were 4 to 5 years old, weighed 400 to 800 lbs., selling at 8c.@9c., a small lot of the best went as high as 10c. These were put on cars at Painesville, and brought 198 miles to Dunkirk, for $90 ₱ car, and shipped to New-York by Erie Railroad for $105 ₱ car.

Enos Frather's drove, sold by J. White, fed by owner in Ross County, Ohio, were generally of ordinary quality, but containing some very fine animals; average weight 980 lbs.; selling at 9c.@10c., seller's estimate.

Jas. Gilchrist was selling a small lot of good quality for Milestone, at 10c., and trying to dispose of a lot of 19 yearlings to him by Milestone, of Delaware County, Ohio. These last were about the poorest lot we have seen—a mixture of bulls, cows, and nondescripts, which sold at $14 to $16. Any price was too much. We do not know Mr. Slaussen, but suppose him to be some one who enjoys a good joke, and that he sent those animals here "for the fun of the thing." It would have passed off very well if there had not been too many such jokes to-day.

E. Coy's drove, Daniel Barnes, salesman, were bought by Coy at Cleveland; a somewhat mixed lot; 500 to 900 lbs., selling at 9c.@10c.

Henry Hurd, owner and salesman, was selling at 8c.@10½c. a mixed lot gathered in Cattaraugus and Chautauque Counties; weight 650 to 850 lbs.; some very good and others very poor, as the prices indicate.

E. D. Welling, owner, was selling a mixed lot, gathered in Orange County, N. Y., at 9c.@11c. They varied from 850 to 1,000 lbs., averaging 950 lbs., and included several very fair beeves.

Jno. T. Alexander drover, S. Ullery salesman; fed by Smith of Allen Grove, Morgan County, Ill. An even lot of smallish steers, which weighed at home 1,450 lbs.; quality very good, as they were in excellent flesh, and all 4 years old. Such cattle, when in such flesh, make as nice eating as those of larger weight. Selling to-day at 10c.@11c. This lot were driven 80 miles to Bloomington Station on the Mississippi Railroad; thence to Joliet, 90 miles, at an expense of $22 ₱ car; thence to Detroit by the "Cut off" and Michigan Central Railroad, at $50 ₱ car; thence to Niagara Falls *via* Canada Railroad, at $45 ₱ car; thence to New-York *via* New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad at $100 ₱ car. Total expense from home, $316 ₱ car, or $14 50 ₱ head. Mr. B. R. Smith, who came with the drove, and who sends large numbers forward from Morgan County, speaks highly of this route, or, rather, of the first part of it, and says that if the Railroad Agent at Bloomington will take as much pains to forward cattle properly and in good order, as is done by McGregor at Joliet, the route will become very popular.

George Ayrault sold 85 animals owned by Vandusen, Lester, Ayrault, Begole and others. Twelve of these, fed by Gilmore & Root, of York, Livingston Co., N. Y., were tip-top beeves, averaging 1,000 lbs. each. The lowest sold at $110, the highest at $125; average of the whole $115, or about 11½c. One pair sold for $250, estimated by seller at 2,100, or about 12c., and by buyer at 2,000, or 12½c.

S. Sherman sold a small lot of 15 superior beeves from Dutchess County, 9 fed and owned by White, of Dover, and 6 owned by Sherman. Average weight of the 14 about 900 lbs., and average price $100, or a trifle over 11c. Included in these were two very fine heifers, fattened by Seth Swift, of Amenia; one of them, two years old last Spring, weighing 1,253 lbs. alive, was sold to David Holmes, of Centre Market, at 12½c. for the dressed beef; the other a four-year old, and not so fat, was sold at 11c. for the dressed meat.

P. F. Cary sold to Chas. Peters & Son a three-year old steer, raised by Seneca Gardner, of Beekman, Dutchess County, for $118. Weight not quite 1,000 lbs., making the price about 12c.

Samuel Brownlee's drove of 4-year old Virginia Cattle, J. H. Williams, salesman, were fed by Joseph Cloyd of Pulaski County. They were corn-fed last Winter. Mr. Brownlee says they were considered in Virginia and in Baltimore as one of the best droves ever sent North from Virginia. They had fallen away some in driving 550 miles, and would hardly rank as first quality in this market, though they sold quite freely at 9½c.@10¾c., and will kill well. The drove was weighed in Baltimore and averaged 1,500 lbs. live weight. They were 60 days on the road.

I. C. Vanmeter brought on 102 grass-fed beeves from Bourbon County, Ky., part of which were sold by Murray, and part by Williams. They weighed 1,475 lbs. at home, and ranged here 600 to 900 lbs. net—fair to medium quality, selling at 9¾c.@10¾c. These were driven 90 miles to Cincinnati, thence by cars to Buffalo, at $100 ₱ car, and to New-York *via* New-York Central Railroad, at $110 ₱ car. Total car expense, $13 33 ₱ head; other expenses, about $2 67 ₱ head, to which add $2 50 for selling, and the total expense was $18 50 ₱ head. The sales averaged about $78 to $75 ₱ head, giving $55 or $56 for their home value. Mr. Vanmeter says they would have sold at home for $53, so that he lost $2 to $3 ₱ head in bringing them to this market.

Mr. McClung had a second drove of 55 cattle from Wythe County, Va., where they were fed by John Sawyer,—a part being gathered. Quality fairish; weight even at 700 lbs.; selling by W. H. Gurney at 9½c.@10½c.

W. H. Barton sold 18 beeves from Washington County, N. Y.; mixed quality; 450 to 900 lbs.; selling at 8c.@10½c.

Culver, Hurd & Co. had a lot of heavy oxen from Dutchess County—among the best in the market to-day; 950 to 1,100 lbs.; average 975 lbs.; selling at 10½c.@11½c.; average 11c. Wm. Moore took 11 for $1,020, which he estimated at 1,000 lbs., or 11·3c. Sellers put the weight a trifle higher. We think they will not vary 20 lbs. from 1,000 lbs.

MILCH COWS AND CALVES.

These are sold at each of the above yards. The prices of Cows vary according to the fancy of the buyer, rather than with the real milking value. A nice animal, with a calf by her side, will bring from $65 to $80 or more. The prices the past week have been: Ordinary, $50@$55; Good, $55@$60; Extras, $60@$75.

RECEIPTS FOR THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	37	At Chamberlin's.....	31
At Browning's.....	43	At O'Brien's.....	44

Total of Cows and Calves for the week..... 154
Last week..... 143
Increase..... 9

Allerton reports Cows and Calves, $50@$75.
Browning reports Cows and Calves at $35@$70, scarce and high.
Chamberlin reports Cows and Calves, at $35@$45; extra, $60@$65.
O'Brien reports Cows and Calves, at $40@$50@$65. In good demand.

VEAL CALVES.

Veal Calves are sold by live weight, each animal being weighed alive at the time of sale. The principal places of sale are at Allerton's, Browning's, Chamberlin's and O'Brien's, though large numbers of irregular sales are made from the Hudson River boats and elsewhere.

RECEIPTS OF THE WEEK.

At Allerton's.....	208	At Chamberlin's.....	79
At Browning's.....	51	At O'Brien's.....	84

Total receipts of Calves for the week..... 367
Last week..... 337
Increase..... 30

At Allerton's Veals are reported at 4½c.@6½c.; extras, 7c.
Browning reports Veals at 6c.@7c.
Chamberlin reports Veals at 6c.@6½c; extras, 7c.
O'Brien reports Veals, at 5½c.@6½c.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

These are chiefly sold at Allerton's, Browning's and Chamberlin's, at so much ₱ head for a particular lot of Sheep or Lambs, or of the two together. They are also frequently sold by live weight, as this is readily ascertained.

Receipts of the past week:

At Allerton's.....	2,025	At Chamberlin's.....	4,017
At Browning's.....	4,835		

Total this week..... 10,937
Total last week..... 9,448

Increase this week..... 1,489

Allerton reports Sheep and Lambs a slight improvement from last week.

Browning reports Sheep and Lambs as in fair request. Stock on an average good.

Chamberlin reports Sheep and Lambs at $2@$5 50.

SALES DURING WEEK ENDING DEC. 26, 1855.

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by James M'Carty, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
16	$180 00	98	$494 00
20	180 00	168	749 80
10	70 00	98	406 88
5	33 50	76	309 00
4	51 60	57	242 25
1	11 00	45	215 00
5	55 00	113	499 88
1	14 00	27	105 00
4	52 00	183	365 00
66	597 10	20	80 00
69	358 00	57	256 50
87	349 75	55	275 00
89	382 25		

The first nine lots were from Mr. C. Leach, of Ovid, Otsego County, New-York. It will be seen that 66 Sheep sold for $627 10, an average of over $9 for the whole drove. McCarty may well report "market good."

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Hume & Baldwin, Sheep Brokers, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
80	$250 75	185	$703 86
52	232 68	87	237 25
148	589 92	94	300 00
66	205 75	30	194 50
48	174 00	73	238 81
41	200 00	50	168 65
72	241 00	56	234 00
82	300 25	78	303 62
91	310 75	56	126 00
90	201 75		

The following sales of Sheep and Lambs are reported by Samuel McGraw, Sheep Broker, at Browning's:

Sheep and Lambs.		Sheep and Lambs.	
108	$344 03	30	$107 50
4	11 00	46	193 00
10	30 00	90	272 00
10	30 00		

Thomas C. Lansing, sheep broker at Browning's, reports sales of 480 sheep and lambs, at prices varying from $3 to $7 ₱ head for sheep, and $2 75 to $5 25 for lambs.

Andrew Hopkins, of Somerset County, New-Jersey, fattened 90 sheep, which he sold to L. Valentine of Tompkins market at $15 ₱ head, or $900 for the lot of only twenty.

Mr. Hopkins is clearly ahead.

SWINE.

These are sold at so much ₱ lb. gross or live weight. Sold from scales. Principal sales at Allerton's, Forty-fourth-street, and at James Dorman's Union Drove Yards, foot of Forty-fifth-street.

Receipts at Allerton's—By Erie Railroad, 1,900; by Hudson River Railroad, 0; by Hudson River boats, 0; by Harlem Railroad, 0. Total, 1,900.

Allerton reports good swine, 6½c.@6¾c., gross weight. Not weighed, 8½c.@9½c.

We called upon several packers and those who sell pork on commission. They generally agreed in reporting their offering prices for live hogs at 6½c.@6¾c., and for carcasses 8c.@9c., and 9c.@10c. for extras, such as New-Jersey pigs well fattened with corn.

Wholesale Produce Markets.

Reported exclusively for the New-York Daily Times.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26, 1855.

The prices given in our reports from week to week are the average wholesale prices obtained by producers, and not those at which produce is sold from the market. The variations in prices refer chiefly to the quality of the articles.

The continued warm open weather keeps most kinds of produce quite dull.

Butter, cheese and lard are essentially unchanged in price, but the market is somewhat quiet. The supply appears to be fully equal to demand.

It is something very unusual to quote eggs "lower" right in the midst of the Holidays, but the stock laid in this year has been unusually large, and the warm weather renders the storage somewhat precarious, so that prices of fresh eggs have receded.

The supply of poultry for Christmas was just about equal to the demand, so that the stock and prices are about the same as last week.

Nova Scotia Potatoes are up a little, with a prospect of smaller receipts than have been looked for. Three coasters have arrived within the last week, with an aggregate of 16,000 bushels. Two others only are known to be on the way, with some 10,000 bushels on board. Boston furnishes a better market just now, and fifteen or twenty loads have gone into that port.

Potatoes. Nova Scotias, ₱ bushel...	60	@	65
Potatoes Carters, ₱ bbl.....	$1 50	@	$1 75
Potatoes—N. Jersey Mercers, ₱ bbl.	1 62	@	1 87
Potatoes—Junes, ₱ bbl.....	1 50	@	1 62
Potatoes—Pinkeyes, shipping, ₱ bbl.	1 25	@	1 50
Potatoes—Common, green, ₱ bbl...	1 00	@	1 50
Potatoes—Western Red, ₱ bbl....	1 25	@	1 50
Sweet Potatoes—New-Jersey, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Sweet Potatoes—Virginias, ₱ bbl..	1 75	@	2 50
Sweet Potatoes—Philadelphia, ₱ bbl.	2 00	@	2 50
Onions—Red, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	1 87
Onions—White, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Cabbages—₱ 100.....	1 00	@	4 00
Cauliflowers—₱ dozen.....	1 50	@	2 75
Celery—₱ dozen.....	75	@	0 94
Squashes—Boston Marrow, ₱ bbl....	1 75	@	2 25
Pumpkins—Cheese, ₱ 100.....	6 00	@	8 00
Beets—₱ bbl.....	1 25	@	1 50
Carrots—₱ bbl.....	1 00	@	1 12
Turnips—White, ₱ bbl.....	37	@	62
Turnips—Russia, ₱ bbl.....	75	@	87
Apples—Newtown Pippins, ₱ bbl...	2 00	@	4 00
Apples—Fall Pippins, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 50
Apples—Greenings (R. I.).....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Greenings, common, ₱ lb...	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Baldwins, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Spitzenbergs, ₱ bbl.....	2 [illegible]	@	2 25
Apples—Russets, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Twenty-ounce, ₱ bbl.....	2 25	@	2 50
Apples—Tolman Sweets, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Pound Sweets, ₱ bbl.....	2 00	@	2 25
Apples—Gilliflower, ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2,00
Apples—French Spitzenbergs, (Seek-No-Furthers) ₱ bbl.....	1 75	@	2 00
Apples—Common, var. sorts, ₱ bbl.	1 50	@	1 75
Cranberries, ₱ bbl.....	12 00	@	15 00
Honey—Box, ₱ lb.....	14	@	16
Honey—Strained, ₱ lb.....	8	@	10
Chestnuts, ₱ bushel.....	2 50	@	2 75
Hickory Nuts, ₱ bushel.....	2 25	@	2 50
Black Walnuts, ₱ bushel.....	1 00	@	1 25
Butter, Orange Co., ₱ lb., in pails....	30	@	34
State, ₱ lb.....	25	@	28
Ohio, ₱ lb.....	19	@	28
Lard, in bbls.....	12½	@	13
Cheese—State, ₱ lb.....	10	@	11½
Eggs—Fresh, ₱ doz.....	22½	@	28
Western.....	20	@	21
Poultry—Spring Chickens, ₱ lb.....	10	@	13½
Fowls, ₱ lb.....	10	@	10
Bucks County, ₱ lb.....	12½	@	13½
Ducks—Domestic, ₱ lb.....	11	@	13½
Widgeon, ₱ pair.....	50	@	62
Teal ₱ pair.....	37	@	50
Black Bucks, ₱ lb.....	50	@	62
Canvas Backs, ₱ pair.....	1 50	@	2 00
Turkeys, ₱ lb.....	11	@	14
Geese, ₱ lb.....	8	@	10
Guinea Hens, ₱ pair.....	62	@	75
Woodcock, ₱ doz.....	5 00	@	6 00
Quail, ₱ doz.....	1 87	@	2 25
Partridge, ₱ pair.....	80	@	1 00
Venison, (saddles) ₱ lb.....	13	@	14
Rabbits, young, each.....	12	@	16
Pigeons, tame, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@	1 75
Wild, ₱ doz.....	1 50	@	1 95
Young Pigs, small, each.....	1 50	@	2 50
Large, ₱ lb.....	8½	@	9
Bear's Meat, by whole carcass, (entrails out) ₱ lb.....	15	@	20

Weekly Review of the Dry Goods Trade.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Dec. 26, 1855.

The Dry Goods trade of the past week has been somewhat interrupted by the intervention of Christmas, but jobbers have operated with rather more freedom, and the aggregate sales of desirable fabrics were heavier than had been previously looked for. Factors have shown no greater eagerness to sell, and prices have fluctuated very little. The receipts of Spring Goods, both of foreign and domestic make, continue to increase; and, with the nearer approach of the usual revival of active operations, the supplies offering for sale gain regularly in extent and attractiveness. The prevalent anticipation now is, that as soon as the holiday season ends, a vigorous traffic will begin to be carried on. Hence, confidence in the future is quite general.

Brown and Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are seemingly less freely offered, and are more regular in price, though the demand is not very brisk. Cotton Flannels are plenty and heavy, being in slack request. Denims are becoming more abundant, and are slightly tending downwards, in the absence of free buyers. Drills are quiet, though quoted firm. Duck is in ample stock, and is salable at former rates. Ginghams are sparingly dealt in at old figures. Lawns are without essential change. The supply of Spring styles is increasing, and bids fair to be a very good one, in most respects. Nankins are dull and nominal. Osnaburgs are in pretty fair demand at former rates. Printing Cloths are in request, but are held above the views of most buyers. Prints are quiet, though otherwise unaltered. The Spring styles are coming in and being offered with greater freedom. Stripes and Ticks are inactive and languid.

Woolens are not very brisk, but are held with considerable firmness, in view of the moderate and generally pretty well assorted stocks in market. Blankets are quiet at old figures. We likewise notice but little animation in Cassimeres, which are unchanged in price. The Spring styles are now making their appearance, and are attracting much notice. Cloths are in pretty good demand, and are steady. Doeskins have not varied. Flannels are inactive and languid. Jeans are plenty and depressed. Linseys are selling slowly at previous quotations. Muslin de laines are in slack request at unchanged figures. Satinets and Tweeds are quiet and heavy, each being in ample stock and limited demand.

Foreign productions continue to arrive freely, in anticipation of a lively Spring business, the general commencement of which is not apt to be experienced ere the close of the Christmas holidays. Importers are mainly engaged in receiving, assorting and preparing their stocks, so as to arrost, at an early date, the attention of their customers, particularly from country markets. Such buyers as are here, are doing very little more than inspecting the goods that have already been exposed to the public, and making notes of where and under what circumstances they are most likely to have their orders—when given out—most satisfactorily filled. Another week will probably bring about a change in this respect, and give rise to active operations. Meanwhile it is a noticeable fact that most of our merchants,—who are now winding up the year's accounts,—express a good deal of satisfaction at the somewhat unusually safe and propitious result.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 26—6 P. M.

ASHES—Rule quiet, but steady at $8 25@8 87½ for Pearls, and $7 25@7 87½ for Pots, ₱ 100 lbs.

BARK—Is inactive and nominal.

BEESWAX—American Yellow is selling slowly, but regularly at 26½c.@27c. ₱ lb.

BOOTS AND SHOES—The market displays but little animation,—yet holders are not eager to sell, and prices are without change.

BREAD—A fair inquiry exists, partly for shipment, and prices are supported. Crackers 5½c.@6½c.; Pilot Bread, fine Navy 5½c.; Navy 5c. ₱ lb.

BRICK—North River Hard and ready buyers at $4 50@$4 75 ₱ thousand. The supply is moderate. Nothing new has occurred in other kinds.

CANDLES—The market shows considerable activity and firmness.

CEMENT—The demand is fair at former quotations.

COAL—Foreign Rules dull and heavy, at $10@$11 for Liverpool Orrell; $9 for Sydney; and $5 75@$6 for Pictou, ₱ chaldron. Anthracite is in slack request, and purchased only as wanted for immediate use, at $5 50@$6 ₱ ton of 2,000 lbs.

COCOA—Is dull and nominal.

COPPER—The market has not varied much. Holders ask prices above the views of buyers. Business is restricted. The sales of the day amount to 100 pigs, down at 14½c.@14¾c.; 200 bars, lots to arrive, at 15½c.; some Mannheim at 15½c.@15¾c., and Mt. Dunlinga at 16½c. ₱

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 27, 1855.

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Organization of Congress.

Not the least progress has yet been made towards an organization of the House of Representatives. A desperate but rather foolish attempt was made yesterday to end the contest by process of starvation. A resolution was adopted, that the House would not adjourn until a Speaker had been elected; but without taking even a single vote, or making any attempt to effect an organization, the House took a *recess* for the day. Of course the same majority which adopted such a resolution could rescind it or override it at any time,—so that its passage indicated not the slightest progress towards the termination of the struggle.

The country is becoming tired of this protracted contest, and will not tamely endure its indefinite continuance. Nor will it fail to put the responsibility where it belongs. There are in Congress, as there are in the country just now, but two prominent political parties: one is made up of those who *indorse*, and the other of those who *oppose*, the characteristic principle of the Nebraska bill,—the admission of Slavery into the Federal Territory from which it had been prohibited by the Missouri Compromise. We do not mean to say that this is the only political question of importance before the country, or that there are no other parties but those to which that principle has given rise. But all others are subordinate to these, both in fact and in the public judgment. The questions which are uppermost in the public mind, in every State of the Union, are those which relate to the aggressions and usurpations of Slavery, of which that bill afforded a startling instance and demonstration. The very outcry that is made in sundry quarters against raising such an issue, proves its pervading and formidable influence. It is in every man's thoughts, North and South, the great issue of the day,—the issue around which are grouped all the living, influential parties of the day, and which must be decided, one way or another, before the land can have rest and before any other topics can receive attention.

These two parties are fairly and properly represented in the House of Representatives. Each has its members and its candidates. Mr. RICHARDSON is the representative of those who sustain the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and who stand pledged to resist every attempt to restore the prohibition of Slavery, which it embodied. Mr. BANKS is the candidate of those who stand in opposition,—who were opposed to the repeal of that prohibition, and who are determined to right the wrong which was inflicted upon the whole country by that act. These men are the representatives of the two great political parties into which the country is divided. Their supporters vote upon principle in voting for them. The whole country will honor the firmness with which they stand by the principles which they represent. None of the responsibility for delaying the public business can rest upon either of them,—for they are exercising a plain political right, and are discharging the obvious duty they owe to the great parties of the country.

The whole responsibility for this protracted contest rests upon the handful of factionists who attempt to ignore the issue of the day, or hold it subordinate and subservient to their own personal schemes or partisan resentments. The fifteen or twenty members who scatter their votes, for the express purpose of preventing an election, are the parties whom the country will hold responsible for the disgraceful position in which Congress is placed by the course they have pursued. Some of these men are acting in direct violation of the pledges by which they were elected:—and all of them are evading a plain and palpable duty, for the sake of gratifying some personal prejudice, or in the hope of achieving some object of personal ambition. It is clearly their duty to *take one side or the other*, on the great question which divides the country. They have no right to ignore it, or to base their action on other grounds. They should vote for one of the two candidates who represent the two political parties of the day. They have a right to vote for either, as their conscience and political judgments may dictate; but they have no right to block the wheels of Government by ignoring them both. No man has a right to play the part of the dog in the manger, in political, any more than in social life.

Horrible Case of Fanaticism.

In another part of this morning's paper we publish an account of one of the most astounding and horrible instances of fanaticism that even the present age of fanatical abomination has yet witnessed. It seems that a peculiar religious sect, known as Wakemanites, after the name of a Mrs. WAKEMAN, their founder, exist in New-Haven. Their tenets are so utterly revolting, and their practices so absurd, that, in very clarity, they must be deemed fit subjects for a lunatic asylum. A partial believer in this faith—one JUSTUS MATTHEWS—attended a weekly meeting last Sunday evening, but never returned. Search being made for him, it was discovered that he had been put to death by the disciples of the new faith in the most shocking manner—the body being covered with wounds, inflicted while the wretched victim was bound hand and foot. If we are to credit the evidence taken subsequently before the Coroner's Jury, it would appear that MATTHEWS was thus sacrificed by one or more of his fellow-Wakemanites, under the impression that he was possessed by an evil spirit, and should be put to death for the safety of others. One of the number—a man said to be half insane—has admitted his participation in the crime, and circumstances indicate that if not prearranged, the murder was at least known beforehand to several others of the party—the victim himself probably consenting. Such an instance of fanaticism—to give it no harsher name—could not perhaps be found in the history of any civilized country, but could only have a parallel among the darkest deeds of heathenism.

The Case of the Northern Light.

The idea seems to have very general currency in the streets, that while Government has done a very good thing in blockading the *Northern Light*, the measure is only a pretty little piece of by-play, designed to operate upon our negotiations with Great Britain. Gentlemen of a skeptical turn freely pooh-pooh the idea of illegality or criminality in crew, passenger-list, or cargo of that beleaguered vessel, believing rather that to accomplish ends of their own, the Attorney-General and the State Department have assumed a guilt which, they are quite conscious, is unsustainable by evidence, and, with a certainty of defeat in the Courts, nevertheless they choose to play out the innocent but inconvenient little game, by way of exhibiting the anti-fillibusterian zeal of administration. Perhaps the position taken in the first instance by some of the prominent managers of the Transit Company has assisted this notion; and while the Company itself is now understood to acquiesce in the bad things said of the arrested emigration, the letter of Mr. JOSEPH L. WHITE to the District-Attorney is accepted as authority by the many.

It is certainly an eccentric code of morals which thus concedes the entire regularity and propriety of the expedition, and yet applauds an arbitrary interference with it, on the ground of expediency and the exigences of State. To blow up the Brick Church during service, in order to afford a site for a new Post-Office would be in the same spirit, and only a trifle worse. For Government, in order to produce an immediate effect upon pending controversies, to violate its own laws, interfere with the unquestionable freedom of well-intentioned people to go whither they please, to interrupt the voyage of a steamer, the suspension of which involves heavy loss to the owners, and subjects the detained passengers to disappointment, and cost and embarrassment in many cases no doubt serious; for Government to do all this, without the countenance, though under the color of law, would be an act as barbarous and unjustifiable as the bombardment of Greytown. No diplomatic plea could excuse it; ten messages could not, by the most elaborate and fine-spun logic, extenuate it. Indeed, we cannot be very far wrong in measuring the strength of the case Government believes itself to possess, by the extent of the miscief resulting from its interference.

That it has such a case, and a very strong one, there is no reasonable ground, we suppose, to doubt. Rumors of its nature are already afloat. A spendid scheme of conquest; fillibusterism on a scale never dreamed of by the most sanguine follower of LOPEZ and QUITMAN; an empire of the Antilles and the Spanish Main, which the early buccaneers conceived but never achieved; these are but trivial parts of the drama, to which the usurpation of Nicaragua forms the successful prologue. WALKER is the President, not of a Central American Republic, but of a consolidated Company of Adventurers, embodying all the plans of empire-stealing hitherto presented to a speculative public, and which have failed less because of legal interposition than of the cowardice and violence of the participators. The leader has all the requisites his predecessors have wanted—courage, daring, self-reliance, and success. His position at Grenada is the fulcrum upon which his levers—the gentlemen that didn't leave in the *Northern Light*—are to rest, and from whence he is to move the world, European and Cis-Atlantic, with the triumphant audacity of his enterprises. Such is the outline—amplified extensively, no doubt, and colored with the golden hopes of the fillibusters—which, as the story goes, the Government has obtained and acted upon, and perhaps brought to a tragic catastrophe, before its earliest scenes were fairly performed.

We can only hope the rumor thus accepted as fact, by Messrs. MARCY and CUSHING, may bear the examination of Court and Jury. It should be demonstrable in all its parts. Should it turn out after all that the emigration was as pacific as the advertisement described it; that the extraordinary mob in the *Northern Light* were all Damons, Corydons and Arators, the future shepherds and plough-boys of the Isthmian savannas, guiltless of gunpowder and unskilled in the use of any more formidable rifle than the latest improved scythe-sharpener; should it prove that Government has been the victim of a stupendous hoax, in short, the story may tell very well for the vigilance, but indifferently for the sense, of the alert officials. But if, yet worse, the charge appear under close scrutiny to be no better than a cunningly contrived plan of displaying the anxious readiness of this Government to fulfil the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by way of contrast with the laxity of the British authorities, and as an act of self-rectification in view of a possible collision with that power, then we very seriously question whether public sense is so far perverted as to accept the end and exculpatory of the reprehensible means, or to acquiesce in any system of foreign policy to the prosperity of which the annoyance and persecution of our own citizens is subsidiary.

We have, already, alluded to the action of the Government in this strange business, as likely to have a wholesome effect in convincing foreign statesmen of the readiness of our authorities in preventing anything like an unlawful invasion of foreign territory, by men embarking from our ports; and, though no evidence has appeared to justify the detention of the *Northern Light*, it is incredible that Government could have taken such a step without the most ample grounds for its action; and, if it should prove to have been otherwise, the consequences must be borne by those who have done the mischief.

Can Russia Hold Out if the Allies Continue the War?

In estimating the chances and probabilities of the Eastern war being brought to a speedy termination, one of the most important considerations to be taken into view is the capacity of Russia for resisting the attacks of the Allied Powers. We have received, from a reliable private source, direct information on the present internal condition and resources of Russia, of peculiar interest in connection with the discussion of the peace question.

It is well known, of course, that the foreign commerce of Russia is wholly destroyed, all her ports blocked, or destroyed, and her coasts ravaged; but this is not of so much consequence to the people at large, as they are but little accustomed to the use of foreign productions, and the wealthier classes have their wants supplied by smuggling, though at an enormous increase of prices, by the Austrian and Prussian frontiers; but many articles of German manufacture have become cheaper than under the system of legal importation. But the exports of Russian raw materials have almost entirely ceased, owing to the cost of land-transportation; but the interruption of the export trade is felt less by the country-people than by the merchants, who are unable to bear up under the double loss of their export and import trade.

But what exhausts Russia is the enormous consumption of her army, which can only be supplied by great sacrifices. Sulphur and saltpetre must be had for the manufacture of powder, and these indispensable raw materials cannot be imported by sea, and the neutrality of neighboring powers prevents their importation by land; and resort must be had to indirect means, which adds enormously to their cost. Sulphur cannot be imported in its natural state, but is melted and smuggled into the country under the name of guano, or some other non-contraband article. The merchants are enriched to a certain extent by such commerce, but the Government is crippled and impoverished. Powder, in consequence, costs at least five times as much as it should, and a limit is put to the whole administration of the war which cannot be passed. The new order forbidding the export from England of sulphur and saltpetre, will help to make the manufacture of powder in Russia still dearer. Indeed, so exceedingly expensive has it become, that we are assured that, although the Government has accumulated arms enough in the arsenals to supply all capable of bearing them, yet there is not sufficient powder to exercise the recruits in shooting.

The ground in Russia is said to be actually rich in sulphur, and, accordingly, not only at the present time, but for a long period, greedy speculators have undertaken to work the rich beds of spelter, claiming and receiving large State funds, but without even having commenced operations. In this, as in a hundred other cases, reports have been brought for the inspection of the Emperor, representing things as finished which are scarcely begun. Speculators, contractors, and officials, have enriched themselves at the expense of the Government, and the beds of sulphur have not only produced no sulphur, but not even zinc. Under these circumstances, the lately discovered large couch of sulphur, reported by the Berlin *Kreuzzeitung*, if not only existing in the imagination of that hyper-Russian paper, will be of no great avail.

The Emperor seems inclined to countenance everybody who comes to him with any new invention which promises to be of benefit to the country. Unsuccessful chemists, runaway directors of mines, and dissipated inventors of machines, who have not been able to push their fortunes in other countries, have hastened to Russia, where they met with enough ignorant officials and rascally speculators to recommend them to the Government as extraordinary geniuses. In the beginning of the war, there was much talk of infernal machines, sunk in the sea all along the Baltic coast, which were to destroy the fleets of the Allies. It was said that the inventor was a German naturalist and renowned author, resident in St. Petersburg, Prof. JACOBI; but it has now come out that this harmless infernal machine, which was fished up by the English without trouble, was the invention of one of those chemical adventurers who at present swarm in Russia. That humbug, however, cost the Government not less than 1,500,000 roubles; and this may give some idea of the sums expended upon other speculations of the same sort.

But more distressing than this is the consumption of men in Russia. The present recruiting is the *eighth* since the beginning of 1854. The first, of Feb. 10, in the western, and May 9, in the eastern provinces, carried off nine in a thousand of the population. In the same year, Sept. 7 and Dec. 18, ten in a thousand were taken. After this, appeared the manifesto of Feb. 9, commanding in eighteen government districts the arming of twenty-three in a thousand, and three months later, the ukase of May 6, requiring from the western part of the empire, armed men to the amount of twelve per thousand. And, finally, three ukases, of May 31, Aug. 12, and Oct. 7, resorted to all provinces which had not yet been called upon. Thus, from Feb. 10 until Oct. 7, no less than forty-two men per thousand had been taken from the whole empire, and besides this twelve more men in a thousand, from the western provinces. By the present conscription, *ten* in a thousand are taken from the population of the whole country, making, in all, the sum of sixty-four men out of every thousand, which, in regard to the period in which they were ordered, is an unheard of proportion for any war or country. If we add to these the 800,000 men already lost, as well as the continual losses which are taking place, in consequence of sickness, forced marches, etc., we [illegible] your country, without difficulty to the conviction that Russia, after that will no longer have the power of bringing new armies on the field. This destruction of life and want of men, has had the most melancholy consequences upon the social condition of the country. Hundreds of undertakings have not only been brought to a stand-still, but have been robbed of their future means of being carried on, and made bankrupt. Agriculture lacks hands to perform the most necessary labors. Prices for bread, meat, and brandy, have reached an enormous height, even in the regions where grain is most abundant. And this has the new and peculiar effect of causing the hungry masses to hasten to the enlistment in order to preserve their existence; so that what appears externally to be a mighty rising of the people in Russia, the rapid formation of the militia, is nothing more than the consequence of the misery which reigns in the interior of the country. And this rush of the masses to take up arms has moreover revealed a state of things most unexpected and astonishing. Formerly the recruiting of the young men was made by means of surrounding the villages and houses with soldiers and dragging them, by force, from their hiding places. Now the officers content themselves with the summons to appear before them, and exercise much indulgence towards the reluctants.

Many of the officials and army commissioners, who have grown grey in defrauding the Government, were obliged to confess that they actually are not able to provide the most necessary articles of clothing, nor weapons and ammunition for the new recruits, though each shoe-sole, every nail, or button, or buckle, has been entered with the greatest accuracy in the governmental books and lists at St. Petersburg.

Thus the internal condition of Russia is a very embarrassing one, and which must make any proposal of peace, that can possibly be accepted, most desirable. On the other hand, the Winter season leaves time to improve this condition and to carry on the war next Spring more energetically than before. But notwithstanding this, Russia has made her utmost efforts and will be seen playing out her last card, if the skill of her diplomatists should not enable her to prolong the contest without coming to a decisive engagement.

What it Costs to Govern New-York and Keep it in Repair.

It is not long since the Comptroller startled all the property owners in the City by publishing an estimate of the amount necessary to carry on the Government for the next year; and, last evening, in the Board of Councilmen, the Finance Committee, after having considered the Comptroller's estimate, reported that it would be absolutely necessary to add to the Comptroller's estimate, the sum of $454,382; or, in other words, that the tax for the next year will fall but a trifle below SEVEN MILLION OF DOLLARS—an increase over the tax levy for 1855, of *one million ninety-nine thousand five hundred and fifteen dollars!*

After making such a report, the Committee, very naturally, were anxious to avoid, as far as possible, the responsibility of this alarming increase; and they set to work immediately for the purpose of showing what portion of the aggregate is beyond the control of the Common Council, with the following result:

The increase, they claim, is made up as follows:

Almshouse, increase	$204,180 00
Board of Education, increase	07,344 86
Common Schools for State, increase	196,689 40
State Mill Tax, increase	292,089 64
Total	$780,303 40

Over these sums, the Committee claim the Common Council have no control. Accepting the above, there still remains an increase over 1855 of $300,312. As a reason for that, the Committee claim that there is "a large annual increase in the expenses of the City Government, legitimately incurred, in consequence of the rapid and unprecedented growth of the City." It is to be presumed that the Board of Governors and the Board of Education would, if interrogated, offer a similar excuse for their largely increased demands. If the reason be sufficient, in one case, it is likely to be so in the other. The same reason might be given, were the increase twice the amount it is, and with equal force, for the citizen has not the means of ascertaining correctly what weight is due to it. If the plea of necessity is admitted, then there should be no grumbling; but, if not, the complaint will be now, as it has been before, that there is, to say the least, a careless liberality in the expenditure of City money.

Concerning the annual increase in the expenses of the City there is a disagreement between the Comptroller and the Committee, that is remarkable, if both parties are honest. The average annual increase from 1845 is stated at nearly half a million; and the increase for 1856 over the levy for 1845, at $5,000,000. Throwing out the increase for Educational and Almshouse purposes, a lower figure is obtained, but unfortunately the tax-payer derives no comfort from it. It is simply dividing the responsibility without relieving the tax-payer a single penny.

The principal objects of the report are to show that the Almshouse Governors and the Board of Education are responsible for the largest share of the increase, and that the Common Council call for no more than is absolutely necessary. If property-owners find any consolation in the declaration, they are welcome to it. But we fear that, after all, there will be a general and strong impression that, were our City governed by men having an eye single to the people's good, the tax levy would not be nearly SEVEN MILLIONS.

One Hundred Million Pounds of Beef.

Our report of yesterday's Cattle Market shows the receipt of 1,531 beeves at Forty-fourth-street, during the week past. The animals offered were generally of inferior quality. A few good beeves were taken by the first-class butchers at high prices, but the great majority of them were poor, and the average sales were little or no advance over last week. The receipts of beeves for the week past at the four regular yards amount to only 8,000.

A glance at the total receipts during the year [illegible] number of about [illegible]. These, at the average of 650 pounds to each animal, gives full 111,000,000 pounds. The average price of [illegible] per pound, makes our City Beef bill over $[illegible].

Academy of Music.

DONIZETTI'S "Linda" was played here last evening to a fair house. The cast was the same as on the *début* of Mlle. D'OBNY, at the early part of the season, and was sufficient to carry the Opera through triumphantly. There was a slip up in the first act, just before the repetition of the duo between *Antonio* and the *Prefect*, and but for this we could express a great deal of satisfaction with the performance, which so far as the principal artists were concerned, was more than ordinarily good. We suppose there was some misunderstanding between the conductor and the singers, as to the singing of the second stanza of the duo. But when vocalists and orchestra come to a dead stop, and seem confused and uncertain what to do, we must needs frown at the gentleman with the *bâton*. A conductor should have the power of covering trifling mistakes, and at all events, possess sufficient presence of mind to prevent their being painfully apparent to the audience. It used to be one of Mr. MARETZEK's best characteristics that he possessed this power. Why does he not exercise it now?

Laura Keene's Varieties.

The Metropolitan Theatre is announced to open to-night under the management of Miss LAURA KEENE. "Old Heads and Young Hearts" is the Comedy, (strongly cast,) followed by a new ballet in which Mlle. Grocco, and forty young ladies of the ballet, assisted by M. MONTPLAISIR, will appear.

Let Miss LAURA KEENE have play and a fair trial. She has talent tact and youth on her side. If she have but discretion she must succeed, even if people do break into her theatre and destroy valuable scenery with their pen-knives.

Gottschalk.

We were wrong in saying that the concert of this eminent artist would come off to-night. It will be seen by our advertising columns that it does not take place until to-morrow, (Friday.)

Funeral Service of the late Mr. Nicholas Dean.

The newly erected Unitarian place of worship on Fourth-avenue, where Rev. Dr. BELLOWS is the officiating minister, was completely crowded yesterday morning with those interested in the funeral obsequies demanded by the recent decease of Mr. NICHOLAS DEAN, to which we alluded in our previous issue.

Soon after 11 o'clock, the cortege, entering from the western entrance and passing up the body of the building, arranged itself before the pulpit, reciting those emphatic and well-known texts introductory to the burial service.

Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, having ascended the pulpit, that beautiful hymn of MONTGOMERY's, "Go to dark Gethsemane," was sung by the four individuals constituting the choir.

The Doctor then founded a thoughtful address upon that passage, Isaiah 38, v. 1, "Set thy house in order, for thou shalt die and not live." He said: "How different is this from the scene of yesterday. Then, we came to set God's house in order. With weeping skies we came, on the honored birth-day of Jesus, to consecrate his temple. To-day, with bright and sunny skies, we come to mingle our tears of respect with the memory of a departed friend. And yet, said he, our errand is much the same. Yesterday, this house was *dedicated*; to-day, it is *consecrated*; for no house is truly *sacred* until death hath been within its portals."

The speaker then passed on to the criticism of purely selfish motives of action of men whose aims through life have never been to leave the world better than they found it. There had been too much *talk* about the soul. In a purely theological and technical sense, our *neighbors* are *realities*. We do them the most good in reference to their interests in the next world, when we do the best and greatest amount of good it is possible to secure for them in this. To live usefully, benevolently, unselfishly, is to live without reasonable grounds of that fear sometimes associated with death.

Proceeding at some length in this strain, the reverend orator next gave a sketch of the history of the deceased—and then characterized the more striking features of his disposition, as marked especially by a *passion for usefulness*, a burning and intense desire to do good, under conscientious obligation to that Being who sent him into the world. Deflection from the stern line of rectitude was never detected in one who had the strongest desires for the sympathies of his fellow-men, his sense of duty being paramount under every possible aspect of human temptation. Many illustrations were given of the truth of praises so enviable. He was a warm friend of HENRY CLAY, and a letter was read from the deceased to Mr. CLAY congratulating him on his recovery from serious illness, which breathes a sentiment of friendship and esteem alike honorable to both. "This building," said the preacher, "only this day completed, speaks in its ultimate beauty, of him who for months last past, has daily spent hours in watching and directing its erection. And now his cofined form lies on that table before you." "That marble-slab, the whitest and purest he could select as fittest to bear the memorials of the death of Jesus, is consecrated to its future use by bearing first the ashes of him of whose purity of character the marble is no labored emblem."

Rev. Dr. OSGOOD then offered prayer. Another hymn (the composition of HENRY KIRK WHITE,) was sung as a quartette, the audience standing during the performance, and presently the exercises closed.

The corpse was then carried to the hearse, and the following gentlemen acted as pall bearers:

Moses H. Grinnell,	Joseph Curtis,
William F. Carey,	R. F. Wheelwright,
Daniel Lane,	Peter Cooper,
P. A. Curtis,	C. S. Francis,
Gen. Sandford,	John Leveredge,
T. J. Waters,	Theodore De Forest.

The body was interred in a marble cemetery at a short distance above the Church.

DR. BELLOWS' CHURCH.

As much has been said about this Church, and many blunders made about it, we will describe it: The internal length of this Church is 107 feet; extreme breadth, 83 feet; width of nave, 43 feet; height to cornice, 47 feet. A tower will eventually be erected at the northwest angle, quite detached. This campanile will be 94 feet square and 235 feet in height; will contain a peal of bells, and have also a clock, the dial of which will be 22 feet in diameter; on another face of the tower the dial will indicate the day of the month, whilst a third will show the density of the atmosphere, and the last will show the direction of the wind. Surmounting the Church, a large dome, 32 feet in diameter, throws a volume of light to the body of the Church. On the north side of the Church extends a transeptal gable, which contains an organ and gallery. The Church will accommodate 900 persons. Cost, $85,000, exclusive of tower foundations and parsonage. It is erected in the Lombardo-Byzantine style, being the elements of the Oriental architecture of Byzantium, engrafted upon the forms prevalent in Italy. The striped or *tarsia* work—and which in this building consists of dark brick and Caen stone—consisting of horizontal layers of different materials on the wall surface, was adopted from the Saracenic architecture; and many such buildings may be seen in the cities of Padua, Venice, Mantua, &c., &c. This mode of building certainly diminishes the apparent height, and in this building, particularly, we think, the architect has adopted materials of too great contrast. Were the bricks used of a softer tone, or the stone employed of a warmer tint, a harmonizing effect would be the consequence, but as they now stand the contrast is too glaring. The architect is Mr. J. WREY MOULD, a pupil of the celebrated OWEN JONES, of London.

Alligator Gossip.

It is rumored that Judge FLORENCE MCCARTHY has found a document in the Marine Court, by which Mr. GEORGE MATSELL, the father, is proved to have been naturalized in 1827. Mr. BRANCH doubts not that this is a bogus document—if found.

To-day, at 2½ o'clock, the Briggs Committee meets again. The topic is a little matter of Lieutenant O'KEEFE, which it is thought will produce a sensation. Strangers in the City, who have not yet had an opportunity, will do well to embrace this one to see the outside Secretary, who is sure to be there. He may be known by his fine black beard and moustache, his earnest "glaring eyes," and a checked velvet vest, of a delicate cloud color and black.

They say that City Clerk CONNOLLY has been to Washington—carrying his flag at half-mast in token of a dreadful expectation of a *quo warranto*—to cultivate the acquaintance of the powers that be, and that dispense favors to those who lose fat offices while in the line of duty. For this we do not vouch.

Again, they say that Corporation Counsel SHERMAN is about to nominate the late Mr. PURDY to the Board of Aldermen as Corporation Attorney. At the time of his nomination he is expected to put his naturalization papers into the hands of Mr. BRANCH—a gentleman originally from Rhode Island—for publication.

☞ Hon. JOSEPH B. WELLS, of Chicago, Attorney-General of Illinois, died last evening at the Astor House. He was a native of New-Hampshire, and had filled several other conspicuous positions in the State of his adoption.

Serious Accident by Fire Apparatus—A Councilman Elect Dangerously Wounded.

A very serious accident befell Mr. ROBERT T. DIXON, Councilman elect of the Twenty-fourth District, (Ninth Ward,) on Christmas evening. Mr. DIXON was proceeding through Eighth-avenue with Hose Company No. 14, of which he was Foreman, and when near Fifteenth-street he was struck in the neck by the pole of Engine No. 18, and precipitated in front of the wheels, which passed over him, fracturing his spine. He was taken to the City Hospital. There is, of course, but slight hope of his recovery.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIVE WINES.—PARE'S UNLIMITED SPARKLING Catawba, by the dozen, case, or single bottle; Pure's Still Catawba, warranted only the pure juice of the Grape. BARNES & PARE, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

JOHN D. PARE, Chemist.

N. B.—Sold by most respectable dealers.

PARE'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR.—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but 25. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARE, No. 204 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all popular Family Medicines.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.

The Christmas week, this season of joyful and social reunions, is upon us, and so is the season of presents. GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his

HOLIDAY LIST

for 1855, the most fascinating and elegant ever offered. Everything that has been placed on American sale, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufacturers of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and furnished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and fashionable appearance. The display of

LADIES' FURS

is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves, and Cuffs in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $20 to $150 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.

The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN's immense assortment of

SOFT HATS,

suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and colors. In

CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS

adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday stock from the Genin factory are also particularly rich and tempting, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.

All the above named articles are of the class that gladden people approve as

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

being at once ornaments and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 18, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 17th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence.

HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been destroyed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.

Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, consisting a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with this view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,

Nos. 258, 260 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, purchase of one of GIDDEY'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS and thereby save 50 per cent annually (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 50 per cent saved monthly.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 363 Broadway.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &c.
Camels' Hair Scarfs, Shawls and Bordering.
Pineapple Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Chinese Vases, of all sizes.
East India Novelties and Curiosities.
Rich Canton China Tea Sets.
Painted Feather Fans, of new styles.
Colored Paper Screens, including the greatest variety of Fancy and Novel Goods to be found in the City, at FOUNTAIN'S, No. 363 Broadway.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction—collected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest prices for the interregnum, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINE, DAMASKS, Cornices, Window Shades, Lace Curtains, &c.—EDDY & FERGUSON, No. 391 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. E. & F. have established a reputation for selling good goods, and think they can safely say that it is appreciated. No. 391 Broadway, Eddy & Ferguson.

DOLLS! DOLLS! DOLLS!—THE SAME DISPLAY of them as was made at our "Doll Show" last December, will be made during the Holidays for the entertainment of little folks, that they make their selections at their own price: in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods, Toys, Games, &c., for the entertainment and instruction of children, at ROGERS' Chinese Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—EVERY VARIETY of rich and fancy articles, comprising work-boxes, odor boxes, jewel caskets, perfume stands, smelling bottles, dressing cases, inlaid bottles, bronzes and porcelain figures, &c., together with an assortment of watches and jewelry at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSENDS', No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.

Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by

STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.

HATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees are unequaled, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the highest degree of ratum, ease and durability. Also, HATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and strengthening the hair. HATCHELOR, No. 233 Broadway.

RHEUMATISM AND SCROFULA IN THEIR MOST painful forms; also, old ulcers, pimples, and the worst cases of diseases of the blood, liver complaints, kidneys, incipient consumption, coughs, &c., are most certainly cured by that great purifier, HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM. Principal office, No. 246 Grand-st. 75 cents per bottle; for sale by the Druggists.

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE infallible, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at HATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SEWING-MACHINE SILK TWIST—GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.—We are now selling Machine Silk cheaper than ever sold before—the best quality here before sold at $8 per pound we now sell at $7 25. Single spools at 94 cents. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

DRESSING CASES—THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE AN elegant assortment of papier maché, rosewood, and traveling dressing-cases, work-boxes, fancy goods, fine cutlery, &c. Wedding and visiting cards engraved and printed.
HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 587 Broadway.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes, and patent powder-proof locks; fiance look and cross-bars. Depot No. 191 Pearl-st., one door below Maiden-lane.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—BUYERS OF piano-fortes or melodeons are invited to examine the elegant assortment of the celebrated makers, purchasing at
GROVESTEEN & TRIBLECOCK,
No. 505 Broadway, adjoining St. Nicholas Hotel.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—LADIES ABOUT PURchasing would do well to call and examine our assortment; Side Combs, Dressing Combs, &c. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed.
HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 587 Broadway.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—WET AND DAMAGED carpets, rugs, mats, oil-cloths, &c., by the late fire, will be sold off at tremendous bargains at No. 124 Barclay.
J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO.

THE NEW-HAVEN TRAGEDY.

Confession of the Murderer.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper the testimony before the Coroner's Jury in the extraordinary murder case in New-Haven. The late mail last night brought us additional intelligence, including the confession of the murderer, which we find in the New-Haven *Palladium:*

At 9 A. M. to-day, SAMUEL SLY, one of the persons arrested, was brought before the Jury, he having previously informed Sheriff PARMALEE that he was ready to make a clean breast in regard to the bloody transaction. His confession, which did not close till about 12 o'clock, was to the following effect, though his manner of relating it was not of the most favorable character for reporting, he frequently beginning in the middle and working out each way, and as often repeating some particulars over and over. However, taken in connection with the statements of other parties examined, it is probably as near the truth as can be expected.

CONFESSION OF SLY.

SLY opened by admitting that he, and he alone, committed the murder, although before he closed his statement he related circumstances which tend to implicate JACKSON, the negro, and Miss HERSEY as being accessories.

He says that his sister, Mrs. WAKEMAN, was so distressed with the bad spirit or power in MATTHEWS, that he thought something must be done to remove it, and he consulted with JACKSON in regard to using a stick of hasiewood on MATTHEWS, to see what effect it would have upon him. He had procured a stick of that wood a few days previous, in anticipation that it might be necessary to use it for the purpose—as he thought the bark of hazel, in connection with alder, concocted together into a tea, was powerful to remove enchantments.

This stick, which was about an inch in diameter and 2½ feet in length, he had placed in a drawer in the cellar, and when he spoke to JACKSON about using it, J. inquired where he kept it. SLY informed him, and went and brought it into the lower rear room where JACKSON and the woman HERSEY were, and they knew when he went into MATTHEW'S room with it.

When Mr. and Mrs. SANFORD went up stairs, preparatory to taking MATTHEWS away, SLY went into the front room to MATTHEWS, and after locking the doors, struck the deceased, who was sitting in a chair blinded, over the right temple, with such force as to bring him to the floor, and then struck him several times with the club. He then took his pocket-knife, which is some two inches in length, and commenced cutting MATTHEWS' throat. MATTHEWS groaned, but did not utter a word after the first blow. SLY also took a table fork, with which and the knife, he mutilated the body in the manner in which it was discovered. He says he did not design to use any other weapon than the bludgeon, but after he had given the blows was urged on by some influence to use the knife and fork. After the murder, he remained locked in the room a half hour, when he came out into Miss HERSEY'S room, where she was, with a bloody stick and a light in his hand. His hands and shirt sleeves were bloody, and she procured a basin of water to wash himself, and they conversed about secreting the stick, and he then placed it down cellar. His shirt sleeves were then torn off, and the bloody piece burned in Miss HERSEY'S stove—she being present. He afterwards took the club used and cut it into pieces and threw them into the privy vault, where he also put the knife. He took up some of the blood from the floor, and carried it away.

He then went up stairs, where the gathering was, and engaged in prayer. This is the substance of his statement, he time and again averring that he alone was concerned in the transaction. He also stated that Mr. WOODRUFF had gone home previous to the murder, and that he told neither his sister, JACKSON, or any one, what had transpired. He acknowledged that he knew it was arranged for MATTHEWS to come there that night, and for the purpose we have stated previously.

After SLY'S confession, he was remanded to prison, and Mrs. WAKEMAN was taken to the Jury room, and at noon, when we left, she was giving a description of her visit to the spirit world, some thirty years since, at which time, she says, she was murdered by her husband, and remained dead seven hours, during which time she made the heavenly journey, seeing the Saviour, all the prophets, apostles, martyrs and saints, and having a realising view of the home of the blessed, after which she was sent back to earth on her mission. She states that she is 70 years of age, and has been the mother of fifteen children, nine of whom are living. Her brother, SLY, is 50 years of age.

When the jury will render their verdict, is uncertain, as several witnesses are yet to be examined, and some of them re-examined—it is probable, however, that they will close their investigation this afternoon.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Holiday Goods.**—A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully return his thanks to a generous and appreciative public for the very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon his efforts. During the ensuing Holiday week he will make renewed efforts to add a still richer and finer assortment to his already tasty and beautiful stock. Those making presents will find it to their interest to visit the new popular House Furnishing Warerooms, so eligibly located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st. Five spacious and beautiful salesrooms—replete with articles useful and essential.

ROBERT DAVIS.

☞ **To Liquor Dealers.**—A fresh supply of green and yellow grape and cognac oils, one ounce of which is sufficient for 200 gallons spirits; most natural imitations of Jamaica and St. Croix rum Monongahela and Irish whisky; gin, port, sherry and claret wines; likewise, coloring for all those liquors, and explicit directions for use. N. B.—Chemicals, metals, and patent medicines on most accommodating terms. For sale by DR. L. FEUCHTWANGER, No. 98 Maiden-lane.

☞ **Rheumatism, Pains, and Stiffness of the Joints**—Swelling of the muscular substances near them, and other distressing symptoms too well known to need description, may be effectually removed by the use of King's Compound Syrup or Hydriodate of Potassa, Sarsaparilla and Yellow Dock Root. Prepared and for sale by G. H. KING, Druggist and Chemist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion** and eradicating all tan, pimples, and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 16 Astor-House, and No 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **As a Cure for Consumption Rushton's Cod Liver Oil** is the only article that has ever sustained a reputation for this disease. None genuine without FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label; No. 16 Astor House, No. 417 Broadway, New-York; and No. 170 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **Invaluable.**—None except those who have suffered all the horrors of Dyspepsia, can fully appreciate the value and efficacy of the OXYGENATED BITTERS, a sovereign remedy for this distressing disease in all its forms.

☞ **Teachers' Association.**—Lectures for the benefit of the Teachers' Library Fund. Professor LOOMIS' Lecture on *The Plurality of Worlds*, will be delivered THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Board of Education. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door.

☞ **A Lecture.**—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON, of the Broadway Tabernacle, will deliver a lecture THURSDAY EVENING next, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock, at the Hall of the Mercantile Library, Astor-place, for the Benefit of the Children's Aid Society. Subject—*Constantinople: Its Story and Its Destiny.*

☞ **All Souls' Church,** 4th-av., corner of 20th-st., Rev. Dr. BELLOWS, Pastor. A service will be held at this Church THIS EVENING, Dec. 27, at 7½ o'clock. Sermon by Rev. GEO. PUTNAM, D. D., of Boston. The Church will be open for service EVERY SUNDAY, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free for the present.

☞ **Wilkin's Amiclet** will cure baldness, preserve and cleanse the hair. Price 50 cents. Sold by HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., New-York; STOTT & CO., Washington; DURAND & TOUCHTELOT, Philadelphia; WEEKS & POTTER, Boston; Druggists generally, and the Proprietors, No. 44 Maiden-lane, New-York.

☞ **Repetition.**—The Christmas celebration of the Sabbath School of the Hedding M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will (in obedience to request of the audience on Christmas evening) be repeated FRIDAY EVENING, 28th. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents.

☞ **New-York City Water Cure**—Corner 6th-av. and 36th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$5 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—Produced in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will not stain or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part of the country. R. G. GRAHAM, No. 585 Broadway; SPAULDING, No. 27 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. 57 State-st., Albany; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, GIVE YOUR ATTENTION—READ THIS.—All cast-off clothing, second-hand furniture, and all kinds of housewares bought, and highest price given in cash. Call or address by note, J. HARRIS, No. 123 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

100,000 HORNS.—The Butchers' Hide-Melting Association, of the City of New-York, are prepared to enter into contract for the delivery of 100,000 Horns from City slaughtered cattle the ensuing year, commencing Jan. 1, 1856. Apply at the office, corner 1st-av. and 9th-st.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 89 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL HARRIS.

GREEN TURTLE SOUP—And steaks THIS DAY and during the week at No. 64 Vandam-st.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED.—A young girl is desirous of a situation as seamstress; is fully competent for such a situation; can cut, fit and make ladies' and children's clothing, and do all kinds of plain sewing; would not object to go South or to travel with a lady if required. Those requiring the services of the above, can call or address a note to S. H., No. 111½ West 34th-st. Can be seen for this week.

SITUATION WANTED—For a smart, active young man, 19 years of age, in a first-class mercantile or wholesale establishment; he writes a good and expeditious hand, with a knowledge of book-keeping. He has been in his father's employment for the last twelvemonth, who is retiring from business. Satisfactory references given with security if required. Address S. D., Howard Hotel.

SITUATION WANTED—By two respectable and competent young women, one as cook, washer and ironer, no objection to a respectable boarding house; the other, a Protestant, is neat in her person, and an efficient chambermaid and waitress, or nurse and seamstress; they are well recommended; would go in the country. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By an English Protestant woman as professed cook; she understands all sorts of meats, soups, game; also, pastries, preserves, jellies, &c.; she has years of reference; also, another Protestant woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and nurse; also City references. Call or address No. 243d-av., Bible House.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant German woman of respectability, to wait on a sick lady, or take care of children; speaks French and German, and could also teach the same; can do all kinds of sewing and embroidery and dressmaking. The advertiser has much experience, and is willing to make herself useful. Good references can be given. Call at No. 417 Broome-st., near Broadway.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who wish places in one family; one as cook and laundress, is a most excellent baker, can do plain pastry, understands all sorts of poultry. Excellent City reference. Wages $7. Also, a neat girl as seamstress and chamber maid, can make shirts neatly, nurse a baby. Wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, is a professed cook; understands her business in all its branches; would assist in the washing if required; also, an excellent baker of bread and pastry. Can be seen for two days at No. 470 6th-av., (between 24th and 29th st.) Best of City reference.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By several American, English and colored young women, as cooks, housekeepers, laundresses, chambermaids, waiters, seamstresses, who understand cutting and fitting, and nurses who can take charge of infants from their birth. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED.—A married Scotchman, without family, wants a situation; he understands farming well and his wife is a good cook. Address G. GREY, No. 47 West 18th-st., 6th-av. At home daily from 12 to 2 o'clock.

SITUATION WANTED—By a Protestant young woman, as nurse; is capable of taking care of a baby or young children; best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 200 East 13th-st., first floor.

SERVANTS.—One thing needful in every family is a good servant. They can be found at the Protestant Employment Office, No. 7 Carmine, near Bleecker-st.

JOHN YOUNG, Agent.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—By a produce, grocery and commission house well established in New-York, who is desirous of locating himself in the West, in the above business, with a connection. A young man with small capital at command can learn of a very desirable and profitable arrangement by addressing COMMISSION HOUSE, *Times* Office.

WET NURSE WANTED.—A Protestant woman, healthy and good-tempered, with a fresh breast of milk, is wanted as wet nurse, at No. 81 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn. No one need apply without the above qualifications. Call on Thursday morning, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

TO PHYSICIANS.—The undersigned offers his services to physicians of large practice, who send their bills yearly for the collection of the same.

REFERENCES.—Several physicians of high standing.

FRANCIS BLANCHET, No. 240 6th-av.

Office hours before 10 A. M., and after 4 P. M.

TWO GIRLS WANTED—To work on Singer's (shuttle) sewing machines. None but those who perfectly understand the business need apply. CLEVELAND & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

WANTED IN A WESTERN CITY—A gentleman who is a good book-keeper and correspondent, salary $1,200, with a fair prospect for advancement. For one with a general knowledge of mercantile business the opportunity is very desirable. Address No. 54 Williamst., room No. 18.

WANTED—In a gentleman's family, a professed cook, a very experienced man waiter, and a chambermaid and laundress. All must be Protestants. Apply No. 149 Grand-st. Also a boy, who writes a good hand, for an office.

WANTED AT NO. 4 EAST BROADWAY—Places procured for school-teachers, conductors, men on steamers, porters, coachmen, barkeepers, boys for trades and stores, housekeepers, seamstresses, &c. Apply to ED. GILLEN.

WANTED—Three or four Girls who understand operating Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines. Inquire corner Raymond and Willoughby sts., Brooklyn.

J. H. PRENTICE & CO.

A YOUNG LADY WANTED—To teach in the primary department of a select school in this City. Instruction in the higher branches the only compensation given. Apply at No. 647 4th-st.

A TRAVELER WANTED—Who understands the Watch business. Address, with real name, Box 1263 Post-Office.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—Two nice rooms to let with board, furnished or unfurnished, to two gentlemen and their wives. Also, a few single gentlemen can be accommodated, and one or two respectable young ladies, at the new boarding house, No. 239 Henry-st. Terms very reasonable. Mechanics preferred.

BOARDING.—Either transient or permanent, for families and single gentlemen, at Nos. 55, 57 and 59 Murray-st. Dinner 1 and 3 P. M.

BOARDING ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—Between Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries, for gentlemen, with partial board, in a private family or adults; house has gas, is pleasantly situated. Terms moderate. Address W. ANDREW, (with real name.) *Times* office. References unexceptionable.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—Near Wall-st. and South Ferries. A front room on the 3d floor, and a room on the 4th floor, would each be rented to a gentleman and wife, without children, or to single gentlemen. Apply at No. 239 Hicks-st.

BOARD WANTED.—A young gentleman and his wife desire to obtain board in a respectable private family between 26th and 40th sts., and 3d and 6th avs.; fire and gas included. Board not to exceed $10 per week. Address J. W. W., *New-York Daily Times* Office.

ROOM WANTED IN BROOKLYN—Within five minutes' walk of the City Hall. To be well furnished and taken care of; place for a stove. Private family preferred. Rent not over six dollars per month. Address ARNOLD, at the *Tribune* office, before Friday evening. Best references.

TWO UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED—On the second floor, with board for a gentleman and his wife, between South 4th and Clymer sts., Brooklyn, E. D. "Dinners for the lady only." A private family preferred. Address, stating location and terms in full, A. B., Box No. 1,789 Post-Office, New-York.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the Lasse of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to surpass itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 81 Water-st.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—About $6,500 worth of furniture, new last Spring, will be sold for cash, or strictly unencumbered real estate, the house is in a very desirable locality, near Madison-square, and will be let or sold if the purchaser desires. Possession at once. Address Box No. 4,241 General Post-Office.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP—Its well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, TETTER, ITCH, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE, HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair, to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old-established depôt, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway; Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

VESTRIS BLOOMS.—Ladies, do you wish to have a skin like white satin, a cheek like a peach, and beautiful hair? Use the Vestris Blooms. Ladies, these cosmetics are not coarse plebian compositions; they have an enormous reputation in Europe, where they are used by the aristocratic beauties of various Courts. It is impossible to detect their use; they are nature's self. Your beauty will be heightened by using the perpetual youth-giving Blooms. For dark ladies, No. 1; fair, No. 2; blonde, No. 3. Sold only at No. 838 Broadway.

THE TENTH DISTRICT CONVENTION—Comprising the XIIth, XIXth and XXIId Wards met, last evening, at the Four Mile House. The Herrick Delegates, for the XIXth Ward, were received. JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., was elected Chairman, and J. Quinn, J. Ford and W. H. Waterson appointed Secretaries. SWACKHAMER was elected Delegate, and GEO. WEIR Alternate, to the Syracuse Convention. Both are Pierce men.

SEWING BY MACHINERY.—Cloak linings, coat-facings, bed covers, &c., quilted, and every description of family sewing done, at reasonable rates, by Singer's Sewing Machines. Bed covers for sale.

I. AUGUSTUS SINGER, No. 370 4th-av.

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DO YOU WANT A HANDSOME ANNUAL?
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STANDARD POETS,
MOROCCO ANTIQUE?
CALL AT DEWITT & DAVENPORT'S.
Do you want to select from an
EXCELLENT ASSORTMENT OF JUVENILES?
Fail not to try
DEWITT & DAVENPORT.
In short if you want any kind of book, elegant and cheap, call at DEWITT & DAVENPORT'S,
Nos. 160 and 162 Nassau-st.

THE MOST ELEGANT GIFT BOOKS OF THE SEASON.
BANGS, BROTHER & CO.,
No. 13 Park-row, New-York,
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THE VICAR OF WAKEFIELD. Elegantly Illustrated. $2.
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THE LONDON KEEPSAKE, 1856. $4 50.
THE BOOK OF CELEBRATED POEMS. Illustrated. $4
PUNCH'S PICTURES OF LIFE AND CHARACTER. 600 cuts. $3 50.
BROWN, JONES AND ROBINSON'S FOREIGN TOUR $5.
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Great Fire in Memphis—Five Newspaper Offices in Ruins.

From the Memphis Daily Whig.

Our city was visited by another destructive fire on Saturday morning, destroying the large building on Main-street, adjoining this office, and occupied by the *Argus* and *Eagle and Enquirer* newspaper offices, Mr. Ward's book bindery, Col. G. B. Locke's auction store, office of the Adams' Express Company, and Frank Denari's fruit and cigar store. The fire originated in the third story, about 6 o'clock in the morning, and got under such headway among the combustible materials in that establishment, that the entire building was consumed. By the almost superhuman efforts of the fire department the *Whig* buildings, though several times on fire under the roof, was saved with but comparatively little damage. The losses, as near as we can learn, are as follows: *Eagle and Enquirer* office lost their extensive job office and a large portion of their newspaper material; saved their books and papers, steam presses and engine. Loss about $15,000; insured for $12,000, as follows: $4,000 in the Memphis Insurance Company; $4,000 with Milton & Smither, and $4,000 with J. G. Longdale.

Argus Office.—Lost nearly all their type and newspaper material; insured for $2,000 in the Ætna Office, which will about cover their loss. Saved their books and papers.

J. C. Ward's book-bindery, loss fully $8,000; insured in the Tennessee Marine and Fire Insurance Co. of Nashville for $1,000.

Col. Locke, auctioneer and agent for Adams Express Co., saved nearly everything, though in a damaged condition.

Frank Daneri, fruit and cigar store, got out all his goods, but loses about $500 by stealage and damage in removing.

The building was owned by Mr. Jonas, at New-Orleans, on which the *Eagle and Enquirer* had a lease for over four years. It was probably worth some $4,000.

The *Whig* Building owned by C. W. Cherry, was probably damaged to the amount of $1,000 or more, even if the north wall of the building should not require retuilding. It was occupied by the *Daily Whig* newspaper and job offices, Mr. Wolfkill's Book Bindery, the office of the German newspaper, in the 2d 3d and 4th stories, and Ward & Jones' drug store, on the first floor. The loss in this building was principally by water and removal, and may be put down as follows: Ward & Jones $1,000, insured; *Whig* newspaper and Job Office $1,000, partially insured; W. B. Wolfkill's bindery about $400, and our German neighbors some $250. The two latter we think had no insurance.

The building on the north side of the alley, occupied by the Metropolitan, was considerably damaged by the falling of the wall, breaking in the roof of the back portion of the building. Messrs. Glidewell & Pollock are damaged some $800, beside the injury to the building.

The *Appeal* office has been removed to the *Bulletin*, where they are at work again, and issued their regular edition yesterday morning. The *Eagle and Enquirer* are temporarily occupying the rooms over the Metropolitan, until they can get an office, and will be out again with their paper to-morrow. The *Whig* office is still to be found at the same old stand and in full blast.

AMUSEMENTS.

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John Oak.....Mr. Dyott
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Miss Rocket.....Mrs. Hough

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THE LITTLE TREASURE,

After which will be performed

PO-CA-HON-TAS.

To conclude with the Comedietta of

MY WIFE'S SECOND FLOOR.

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KING CHARMING.

Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting

Previous to which, the favorite Burletta of

MY NEIGHBOUR'S WIFE.

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$20.—MR. DOLBEAR—No. 498 Broadway, will give a full unlimited course in book-keeping and writing for $20, to all students who secure seats before Jan 1. Applicants should come prepared to secure a seat, as this is only about half the regular price. N. B.—Private seats THIS DAY, for only $20.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 233 Grand-st., New-York, and No 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter season of their Boarding and Day School, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 20th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University, wishes to procure a few private pupils. Instruction given in English branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address E., Box No. 2,278 Post-Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

THE SECOND QUARTER OF MRS Lannay's Dancing School—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, will open on the 3d day of January, when Mrs. Lannay will be ready to receive new pupils. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$400.—A GOOD CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.—FOR SALE, a Grist Mill, with lease of 12-horse steam power, in complete order for immediate business, with all necessary fixtures. Location most desirable—near six lines of stages, and a large local trade. This chance for business will be sold for $400, the present proprietor wishing to remove to a other State. 30,000 bushels of Corn have been ground the past season at this mill. Agents need not apply. Inquire of

D. MILLER,
Stage office, corner of 30th-st. and Broadway.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A man is wanted by the subscriber, to act as Foreman in a White Lead Manufactory, located in one of the Western States. The applicant must be well acquainted with the use and application of all the modern improvements for the manufacture of White and Red Lead, Litharge, &c. He must be sober, industrious and attentive to his employer's interests. To such a person, rare inducements and permanent employment will be offered. No one need apply that cannot fully meet the requirements of this advertisement. Particulars by mail, or at interview. Address, this day, J. H. J., Box No. 130, Post-Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

CLOTHING STORE TO LET.—The subscriber, on account of ill health, offers for sale his stock of clothing, fixtures, and good will of an old established business; also, to lease said store, on reasonable terms. Apply to GEORGE A. PECK,
No. 328 Water-st., corner of Roosevelt.

$5,000.—PARTNER WANTED—With the above amount, in a safe business, which pays 100 per cent profit. To an enterprising man an opportunity to realize from $5,000 to $8,000 per annum offers, as will be shown upon an interview. Address, with real name, S. SLOAN, this office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY, in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pierrepont.

BOOK-STORE FOR SALE, FOR CASH—$2,500.—The stock, fixtures, good-will, &c., of a Bookstore, for sale, in the City of New-York. Sum required, about $2,500. Possession given immediately. Address CAPITAL, *New-York Daily Times.*

BOOT AND SHOE STORE FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a well-located store, to be sold cheap. Rent low. Apply on the premises No. 193, 3d-av.

LOST AND FOUND.

$3 REWARD.—LOST—In Brooklyn, on Christmas Eve, on Fulton or Lafayette av., a PITCH PIPE VICTORINE. Can be left at No. 178 Adams-st., Brooklyn, or No. 76 Duane-st., New-York.

LOST.—On Monday, in Broadway, near Stewart's, a LADY'S GOLD WATCH. A liberal reward will be paid for its return to E. C. CHAPIN, 76 Chambers-st.

HORSE, GIG AND HARNESS, FOR SALE.—A splendid establishment, consisting of a very superior black Canadian pet pony, about 14½ hands high, stout round build, perfectly sound, kind and gentle, in single and double harness; will stand without tying; also, very fine gig, neat, strong, and well built, silver-mounted, with patent axle, together with a set of silver-mounted harness, of the best quality; will be sold together or separate. Apply at No. 381 9th-av., corner of 26th-st., up stairs.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by HALLET, DAVIS & CO., No. 4 Waverley-pl., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $25 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS,
Wareroom corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC—GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, offers them at less prices than ever before known, and the popular Horace Waters Catalogue of Music at half price during the Holidays. Neatly bound Books of Selected Music for $3.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS', No. 491 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S NEW PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS.—A large variety of beautiful pianos have just been received from the above celebrated manufacturers. Purchasers should not fail to call and see the late improvement in these instruments, No. 419 Broadway, corner Canal-st.

H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF PIANOS.—On account of sickness must be sold THIS WEEK to close the concern, six splendid new rosewood instruments $100 less on each than the maker's prices for the same, perfect in tone, touch and finish, by the best makers, fully warranted, at No. 99 Walker-st., four doors from Broadway. This is your last chance. W. OSBORNE & CO.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-class instruments. Also, Carhart & Needham's superb Melodeons at the St. Nicholas Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 209 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 421 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANO-FORTE TO BE SOLD—At considerable sacrifice, seven octaves, by Messrs. J. & C. Fischer; is quite new, and has had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY AND WAREROOMS.—Nos. 341 to 351 West 24th-st., near 8th-av. Pianos with the best improvements and warranted. Second-hand Pianos from $50 to $180. Pianos tuned, repaired, to let and exchanged

PIANO FOR SALE—A grand diagonal, rosewood, 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker; cost $400; been used a few months; will be sold for $300. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 385 BROADWAY.—Those celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 385 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos. Bumpus & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

PIANO FOR SALE.—A grand diagonal rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker; cost $400, and been used a few months; will be sold for $300. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 3 Mercer-st., near Canal-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

PIANOS—Three beautiful 7-octave Piano-fortes, fine tone and finish, made of the best material and in the most substantial manner, will be sold low, and warranted. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 4th-av.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

LOWELL LECTURES IN NEW-YORK.—Rev. Dr. Dewey and Rev. Mr. Milburn will deliver a part of their courses of Lectures given before the Lowell Institute in Boston this Winter, on MONDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, at Clinton Hall, Astor-place, beginning on THURSDAY, the 3d of January. The subjects of Dr. Dewey's Lectures will be: 1. Liberty. 2. Beauty. 3. Moses, the Lawgiver. 4. Saul of Tarsus, the preacher. 5. The Artists. 6. The Authors as Educators of the World.

Mr. Milburn's Subject—*Sketches of the Early History and Settlement of the Mississippi Valley.* 1. Explores of the Great Valley—Romance—Religion—Ambition—Greed. 2. The Red Men and the War of Pontiac. 3. and 4. Cabin-homes of the Wilderness during the American Revolution. 5. Manna in the Wilderness, or the Old Preachers and their Fare. 6. The Western Mind—Its Manifestations—Eloquence and Humor.

Course Tickets to be had at CROWEN'S Bookstore.

Price of Tickets for the Course—For one person, $2 50; Gentleman and lady, $4; Gentleman and two ladies, $5.

BY SPECIAL REQUEST—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLEN-ST. M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL (which was held on Christmas evening) will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. The exercises (by the children) will consist of dialogues, declamations, singing, &c., &c. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Go early to secure a good seat.

DEDICATION.—The new edifice recently erected by the North Reformed Dutch Church, of Brooklyn, on Clermont, near Myrtle-av., Rev. A. Ellenwood, Pastor, will, Providence permitting, be dedicated to the worship of God on THURSDAY EVENING, 27th inst. The services will begin at 7½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, of Petersburg, Virginia, Rev. Dr. Vermilyea, of New-York, and other ministers, are expected to take part in the exercises.

A NEW WARD—From parts of the Twelfth and Nineteenth Wards—To include all of Yorkville. The inhabitants of Yorkville and vicinity, in favor of and disposed to promote the above, are requested to attend an adjourned meeting THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, at the Library Room, 86th-st., west of 3d-av.

M. W. Troy, Sec. EDW'D DAYTON, Chairman.

REPETITION, BY SPECIAL REQUEST—Of the Anniversary Exercises of Sunday School No. 61, will take place THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 27, in the 6th-st. Baptist Church, near Avenue C. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises to commence at 7. N. B.—Tickets for Christmas night are good for this evening. By order of the Committee. J. Q. ADAMS, Superintendent.

THE LADIES OF THE PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL MISSION—Will hold a Fair and Festival, at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway, on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, from 11 o'clock A. M., to 10 o'clock P. M. The Fair will be enlivened on both evenings by the singing of gentlemen amateurs. Tickets 12½ cents.

DELTA PSI FRATERNITY.—The annual Convention of this Fraternity will be held in New-York City on THURSDAY NEXT, Dec. 27. The Oration and Poem will be delivered on the evening of that day at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway, at 7½ o'clock. Orator, Lindley H. Miller, of Morristown, N. J.; Poet, Stewart L. Woodford, of New-York City.

THE THIRD LECTURE ON COUNTERFEITING.—Will be delivered by John S. Dye, at the Broadway Tabernacle, THIS EVENING, Dec. 27. Tickets of admission, 25 cents. Doors open at 6½. Lecture commences at 7½. The Fourth Lecture will be delivered TO-MORROW (Friday) EVENING.

GERMAN LECTURES.—At the Mercantile Library Building, Astor-place, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 8 P. M. Dr. A. Jacobi. *The Future of the globe and of its inhabitants.*

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE.—For the purchase and sale of Land Warrants, Real Estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of such piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.

Refer to William H. Aspinwall, Edward J. Woolsey, Fred. H. Wolcott, James T. Youtier, President Bank Republic, New-York, Wm. E. Sill, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y.; S. H. Van Pelgrim, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. Nones, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

Office Receiver of Taxes, Nov. 23, 1855.

TAXES, 1855.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That one per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid, and that a further addition of one per cent. will be made on the 15th day of December. Notice is also hereby given, that on the 1st day of January next, interest will be added on all taxes then remaining unpaid, at the rate of twelve per cent per annum, calculated from the 3d day of September, 1855.

HARVEY HART, Receiver of Taxes.

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—All persons indebted to WILLIAM B. ROBINSON & CO., late merchants of No. 1 William-st., are required to make payment to the subscriber, the general assignee.

WILLIAM H. WOODMAN, No. 74 Wall-st

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, 5 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY Is now prepared to sell, on favorable terms, over TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF SELECTED FARMING AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois, 700 miles, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one acre and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to $15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.

CHARLES M. DU PUY, JR.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to JOHN & THOMPSON, Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, a three story English basement house in 30th-st., between 8th and 9th ave., with all the modern improvements; also a corner lot in East Brooklyn, adjoining the Myrtle-av. railroad. Inquire of O. MOWBRAY, No. 309 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. Is an excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at R. Buckman & Co.'s, No. 145 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. NEVINS, Exchtor. No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $3,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE—On southerly side of 35th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, or a loan will be made to parties desirous to build. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

FOR SALE LOW.—A dock with house and two acres of land on the Hudson River near Milton Landing and Milton Ferry Station. Terms easy. For further particulars address J. HANDLEY, Milton, Ulster Co., N.Y.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A superior dwelling house, No. 7 West Washington-place. Apply to S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 13 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—At YONKERS, of 10 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

FINANCIAL.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE,

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds,
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 48 William-st.

New-York, Dec. 6.

NOTICE to the Bondholders of the Mansfield and Sandusky City, Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark, and Columbus and Lake Erie Railroad Companies:

The Committee of Bondholders appointed at the meeting held here in July last, have obtained from the Court in Ohio a further extension of time to Jan. 1, 1856, to complete the proposed arrangement; and the remaining Bondholders who have not signed the agreement are desired to do so prior to that date, and to send in their names, with the amounts they hold, giving a description of the Bonds that the holders may be known to the Committee. Any information in regard to the progress being made, can be had on application to E. T. H. GIBSON, No. 33 Pearl-st.

OFFICE OF THE SIXTH-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY.—New-York, Dec. 24, 1855.—An election of Directors of this Company will be held at the Depôt, corner of 6th-av. and 44th-st., on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P.M. The transfer books will remain closed until that date, and again from Jan. 20 until the 1st of February, for the semi-annual dividend.

T. BAILEY MYERS, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD COMPANY.—The payment falling due on the 1st day of January next, on the additional Stock of this Company, issued on terms of the Resolutions adopted on the 17th of October last, may be made by Eastern Shareholders, at the Office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st., New-York.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

Chicago, Dec. 21, 1855.

Secretary's Office, C. C. & C. R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Dec. 6, 1855.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY.—The annual Meeting for the election of Directors and the transaction of other business, will be held at Cleveland, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, 1856.

H. C. MARSHALL, Secretary.

Office New-York Gas Light Co., Dec. 24, 1855.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION for thirteen Directors of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 14th day of January next, at the Office, No. 174 Chestnut-st., from 11 to 12 o'clock A. M. The transfer book will be closed from the 27th instant until after the election.

By order, C. L. EVERITT.

$6,000. $3,000, $3,000, $2,500—To loan in separate sums, secured by bond and mortgage on first class Improved property in this City (or in parts of same). Security must be unincumbered. Apply to ROSWELL G. PIERCE, Pine-st., corner Broadway.

CHICAGO, ST. PAUL AND FOND DU LAC RAILROAD COMPANY.—THE COUPONS due Jan. 1, 1856, on the Bonds of this Company will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 12 Wall-st., on and after Jan. 2 1856. CHARLES H. FLEIER, Treasurer.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL RAILROAD STOCK regularly bought and sold by E. WHITEHOUSE, SON & MORISON, No. 54 William-st., corner of Pine.

STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD—On commission only, and business paper and loans negotiated by R. O. CROMMELIN, No. 10 Wall-st., office of Wheeler Bros. & Co.

FARO PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor-House.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No.

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer,

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $35,000 WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., the remaining stock of $35,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths druggets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assorment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on the day of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $200; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, and SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Suitable for holiday presents, &c., consisting of su erb ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work boxes, ditto; glove boxes, superb bonbon boxes, real ormolu card cases, beautiful engraved ware, new article; costly clocks and vases, paintings on glass, odor boxes, bronze figures, large and small, jewel caskets, reticules, Christophe silver ware, plated do. of every kind, China tea sets, port mennaies.

Also, assignee's sale of a large lot of assorted fancy goods, of the best kind, to be sold without reserve.

Also, a large lot of fresh imported marble goods, comprising vases five feet high, and in every variety of smaller sizes, Tarras, Bardiglio and agate Etruscan vases, &c.

Also, a large number of beautiful alabaster groups, with marble vases and glass shades, representing the antiquities, Verde antique figures, fountains, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of other goods, all without reserve, suited to the season.

They can be packed for shipping if desired—can be examined the day previous to the sale.

The goods not called for on Saturday, will be on exhibition for private sale, at very low rate, on Monday, Dec. 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$3,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$10,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 New-York and Erie 7 per cent. Con. Bonds..$1,000
$10,000 Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000
$5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 1st Mort. Bonds....$1,000
9 shares Bank of Commerce Stock.....$100 each.
30 shares Chatham Bank.....$25 each
125 shares Erie Railroad.....$100 each
28 shares Chicago and Rock Island Railroad.....$100 each
75 shares Knickerbocker Life Insurance Co.....$25 each
40 shares North River Insurance Company.....$25 each
20 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per cent, this day, and the balance before 3 o'clock, to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds will be charged to the purchaser.

Next regular sale on Monday, Dec. 31.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., superb suite gothic carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson velvet, consisting of sofas, lounges, six parlor chairs, two sewing chairs, two arm-chairs, rosewood and mahogany bookcases and secretaries, carved rosewood and mahogany marble-top sideboards, brocatel and velvet tête-à-tête, rosewood dressing bureaus, rosewood and mahogany bedroom furniture; dressing bureaus, washstands, mahogany sofas and chairs in hair cloth; superb carved rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, rosewood 6¾-octave do., made by Chickering; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows; mahogany and black walnut dining tables, dressing bureaus, chairs, arm do., &c., together with plain furniture.

Mantel-tin Furniture—Beautifully inlaid arm chairs, covered in figured satin, parlor chairs to match; centre and pier tables, etageres, dressing tables, secretaries, &c.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL AND RESERVED SALE OF CHOICE OLD WINES, BRANDIES, SEGARS, &c.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 12 o'clock, at their salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st. J. O. & Co.'s south side Madeira, from private stock; Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s brandy, 1840 and 1844; Hugh Monroe's golden sherry, clerry cordial, Joseph James Forrester's port, Amontillado pale sherry, Muscat wine, old Holland gin in jugs, Jamaica rum, Buchan's malt whisky, Sanderson's port, Lencock's Madeira, Holland gin, Monongahela, Scotch and Irish whisky; Duff Gordon's sherry, Crowley & Sayre's golden sherry, J. D. Harris & Sons' imperial port, together with a variety of other favorite brands, in cases, demijohns and mag ums. Also, about sixty thousand choice Havana cigars, fruits, preserves, &c. The goods will be in store and ready for delivery. Every article will correspond with the sample.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

BY CHARLES H. DELAVAN—A large and magnificent stock of French plate mirrors, consisting of mantels, ovals, pier and toilet glasses. Also, about three hundred oil paintings in gilt frames, the production of some of our most emine t artists, embracing every variety of subjects. Also, a large lot of gilt frames and mouldings, finished and unfinished, being the entire stock of one of the most extensive manufacturers in the city. The sale will be positive, without reserve, and continued from day to day until the whole stock is closed off. The goods and catalogue will be ready for exhibition on WEDNESDAY morning, Dec. 26. The sale will commence on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, A. M., at No. 109 Fulton, opposite Dutch-st., N. Y. Dealers and families will find it to their interest to attend this sale.

All sums over $100 at 90 days' approved indorsed notes. Deposits required from purchasers unknown to the Auctioneer.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 11 o'clock, at the store No. 19 Nassau-st.—Wines, brandies, &c.—Large sale of choice and genuine old wines, brandies, gin, rum, Scotch malt and Monongahela whisky, viz.: Madeiras—old reserve, south side, pure juice, and Newton; Sherries, Gordon, Gonzales, Albert, Otoroso, and Amontillado; Ports—Graham, Roriz, Queen's London Dock; Champagnes—Fleur de Sillery, An Mousseaux and other brands; Hock; Seltzimer and Haut Sauterne; Brandy—Otard, Hennessey, Exchaw and other brands, in demi-bottles and casks; old Islay malt whisky, Holland, Schiedam schnaps, Jamaica rum, Bucham's malt maxims, and superior old Monongahela whisky. Every article will be warranted genuine and pure, and agreeing in every respect with the sample.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—Will sell by auction, on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the warerooms of Messrs. Nevien & Worthington, 283 Spring-st., 283 Broadway,—LARGE SALE OF PIANO-FORTES—Comprising 25 beautiful rosewood piano-fortes of the first class, in plain, moulded and carved cases, 6, 6½ and 7 octave, with iron frames, patent French grand action. Manufactured by the above firm, and warranted in every particular. They can be examined one week before the sale, and will be sold to close the stock without reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, 1855, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 19 Nassau-st., an elegant barouche carriage, extension top, four seats, perfectly new, having been built to order by one of the best masters; it is in perfect order, and sold only as the present owner is leaving the City; can be seen in front of the store on morning of sale.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FINE ANCIENT OIL PAINTINGS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pine-st., about forty fine oil paintings, on panels, sketches, and in frames, snow scenes, landscapes, still life, fruit nes, heads, interiors, Scriptural, fruit pieces, architectural subjects, sporting scenes, &c. Copies and originals by masters of the old school.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL—On FRIDAY, to-morrow, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a very large and superior stock of furniture, viz.: parlor, chamber and dining-room suites in great variety, ladies' wardrobes, secretaries, book-cases, centre tables, fancy do., extension dining do., bedsteads, bureaus, hat stands, etageres, corner stands, lounges, etc. Sale positive. Please examine by catalogue, which is now ready.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

CLEARING OUT THE STOCK OF HANDSOME FURNITURE, &c.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock precisely, at No. 91 Nassau-st., consisting of rosewood pianos, fur capes, mantles, &c., of stone, lynx, &c., marten, furniture in large variety, large French pier mirrors, oil-paintings with gilt frames, silver-plated table ware, fancy boxes and desks, hair mattresses, iron safes, clocks, with various other useful and fancy articles, making it an object to attend promptly.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

BOOKS AT AUCTION—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner White-st.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. will sell at auction, THIS EVENING, a very fine collection of books, among which the following will be found: Standard Poets, in half and full calf, Boswell's Johnson, Plutarch's Lives, Dick's works, D'Abrante's Napoleon, Gems of British Art, Waverley Novels, and a beautiful assortment of duo vumes. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock. Catalogues ready for delivery.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer, Office No. 117 Nassau-st.

THE LARGE SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE advertised for Saturday, was postponed to (Thursday) THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the warerooms of JAMES B. COOK, Esq., No. 554 Broadway, near Bond-st., when will be offered one of the largest and best stocks ever offered in this City. Catalogues ready.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale.—All kinds of earthenware, toys, vases, moto cups, cut and pressed glass, cutlery, Britannia ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods open for examination.

J. E. VAN ANTWERP, Auctioneer.

HARDWARE, BEDSTEADS, COTS, &c.—JNO. E. VAN ANTWERP will sell THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, to close sales for the season, 300 lots assorted hardware and German goods, clocks, accordeons, skates, &c. Also bedsteads, cots, &c. Terms cash.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CHINA, GLASS AND ENGRAVINGS.—H. G. EVANS, No. 92 Pearl-st., will sell THIS DAY at 10 o'clock, a large assortment of rich China tea sets, vases, colognes, moths, white granite and common ware, and glass ware; also, 10,000 engravings, in frames and loose.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood Furniture contained in the five-story house No. 153 West 31st-st. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at G. S. CONOVER'S, No. 126 William-st., near John, or at the house. The whole to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, velvet carpets, three splendid French pier mirrors, cost $600; three suites solid rosewood parlor furniture, in brocade and tapestry, with slip covers, all made to order, of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre tables, brocatle and lace curtains, rosewood reception and Turkish easy chairs, a large collection of valuable oil paintings; two magnificent rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; costly Sevres and Dresden vases, with a large variety of parlor ornaments; rosewood French secretary, cost $200, &c.

DINING ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, to match, all made to order; Wilton carpets, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes; suits of rosewood furniture, in green velvet; eighteen splendid hair mattresses, feather beds, rich toilet sets, marble clocks; one elegant marble-top chamber suite, cost $150; superior oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware; ruby and crystal cut-glass ware, to match throughout; one elegant dinner set, 190 pieces; tea set, with a large variety of rich china; marble top sideboard, arm chairs, &c. This will be found a magnificent sale, and worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. The whole to be removed immediately.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, in the peremptory sale of Parisian fancy goods, marble vases alabaster statuettes, silver-plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c., forming a fine opportunity to those in pursuit of Holiday presents. The assortment consists in part of a rich line of marble vases carved from the solid stone, Roman urns, agate and marble tazza, Etruscan and Roman vases, large Hebe &c., copied from the articles on exhibition in the museums of Europe; also, a line of rich alabaster figures, with shades and stands.

CHINA VASES—Rich decorated China vases, painted landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c.

TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS—A large and rich assortment, comprising a large variety of patterns, some costing as high as $300.

CHINA WARE—Tête-à-tête sets, motto coffers, cups, colognes, nurse lamps, card-baskets, tobacco pots, pitchers, &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Of the best Sheffield plate, tea sets, 4, 5 and 6 pieces, 4, 5 and 6-bottled casters, engraved water kettles, tea-urns, waiters, sugar, cake and bread baskets, wine coolers, butter tubs, salts, vegetable dishes, &c., together with a large assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holiday presents.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 27, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom, No. 113 Nassau-st., elegant cabinet furniture, rosewood 7 and 7⅞ octave piano-fortes, thick French plate pier and oval mirrors, choice oil-paintings, melodeons, silver plated tea and coffee sets, forks, spoons, casters, richly decorated French china ware, vases, work-boxes, &c. H. & M. will sell as above to close consignments and to pay advances, a large and desirable stock of richly carved and plain furniture for parlors, chambers, drawing-rooms, dining-rooms and libraries; suites of furniture, covered in brocatel, plush, brocatelle and reps; solid rosewood centre, pier and side tables; richly carved etageres, work-tables, book-cases, dining-tables, hat stands, tête-à-tête, sofas, easy and Voltaire chairs, reception and cane seat chairs, children's chairs and other fancy articles, &c. Also, five richly decorated and enameled chamber suites, pure hair mattresses, paillasses &c. Also, at 12 o'clock precisely, will be sold five superior toned mahogany and rosewood piano-fortes, of the following makers: Wm. Tademan & Son, Gilbert, Brown and Hallet & Davis. Also, stools, piano covers, &c. The trade and country merchants are particularly invited. Packing and shipping on the premises.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH FRAMES; ALSO, ABOUT 10 PIECES SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, at their gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, a large and choice collection of oil-paintings, in rich gilt frames, part of them having been for many years in the private collection of a gentleman in this City, some of which are exquisite works of art; also, about 10 pictures of high order, suitable for the best residence; together with an invoice of paintings on copper and glass, just received from Paris; also, about 10 pieces of costly real marble statuary, representing choice subjects, of a fine quality. The sale is called to close the consignment, for the connoisseur in pictures, as they are. The whole can be examined from Thursday until the evenings of sale. Also, 14 elegant pastelle paintings, by the Parisian artist Bourioud, exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDY, Dec. 27 and 28, Upholstery Goods, sold by order of Isaac M. Phyfe, assignee, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of G. P. & J. Gruteau, No. 775 Broadway, (a few doors from 9th-st.) consisting of all the stock contained in the above story, all of which is well selected and in fine condition. Stock consists of paper-hangings, French and English blocks, satin finish, (muslin,) suitable for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms; also, borders in great variety, satin brocatels, a general variety, two and three colors, costing as high as $10 per yard. Plushes; silk, velvet, and woolen figured tapestry, of every variety of colors. Moreen, woolen and satin damasks; hair cloth, &c., lace and embroidered cords, Swiss and Roman curtains, floss and Pambour silks, window-shades and fixtures, cords, tassels gimps, fringes, gilt-cornices, curtain-bands, couches, lounges, &c. Also, the store-fixtures, show-cases counter, gas-fixtures, &c.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

FINE GOLD JEWELRY, &c.—FRIDAY Dec. 28, from 2 o'clock to 6 P. M., and from 7 to 10 o'clock in the evening, at central salesrooms, corner of Willoughby and Pearl sts., Brooklyn, the balance of stock of a dealer, to close a concern, comprising a great variety of gold lockets, bracelets, brooches, ear-rings, plain and set rings, sleeve buttons, studs, seals, with and without lockets chains, pencils, crosses, &c., &c. The attention of dealers, as well as those who buy for their own use, is respectfully solicited to these sales. The goods will be freely open examination, such as are not usually offered at auction having been manufactured expressly for a first-class retail trade. The sale will be continued on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 29th and 31st., at the same hours, without further advertisement.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

A. C. HUMBERT WILL SELL—TO-MORROW, (Friday,) Dec. 28, by Catalogue, in his salesrooms Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large and elegant assortment of staple and fancy furniture in rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, all to be made a sell of superior workmanship and finish. The sale will embrace the best goods in his warerooms, much of which has been produced with special reference to the wants of the present season of gifts, and will be found to be well worthy the attention of purchasers. Goods may be examined this day and evening.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS! SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—DAY, RUSSELL & CO., will sell at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock, the largest and finest stock of furs and sleigh robes offered to the public this season, being the stock of one of the largest fur establishments in the City, the proprietors of which are retiring from business; the furs consist of the choicest and most valuable furs in use, and are warranted in perfect state of preservation. And every lot on the catalogue will be positively sold without the least reserve. Full particulars in catalogues.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—Closing sale for the year, at their store No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., on FRIDAY MORNING, 28th inst., 10½ o'clock, will be sold to close account, a large and general assortment of new and second-hand cabinet furniture, painting, plated ware, china and glass ware, bed quilts, fancy goods, and various other articles. Also one superior rosewood 6¾-oc ave piano-forte. Sale without reserve. For particulars, see *Herald*. Large and peremptory sale of furs on Saturday.

W. A. CAPTER, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, CHAMPAGNE, CURRANTS, CANDLES, SOAP.—FRIDAY, Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich-st., tea, coffee, raisins, figs, nuts, prunes, brandy, whisky, rum, cigars, tobacco, knives and forks, spoons, scissors, saws, planes, chisels, files, clocks coats, pants, collars.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per round.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA.—Accepted Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors.—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin.....$175
Second Cabin.....125
Steerage.....75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 10 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* ——ma Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan. 5, at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.

CHARLOTT LAYTON.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.

This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and internal lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES.—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habilete. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured me corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

I certify that Mr. Levi extracted the corns which were in my feet, without giving me any pain.
JOHN G. ARMAGH.
No. 20 Charles-st., St. James-square, London.
Aug. 8, 1845.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
LANSDOWNE.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty's Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skilfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 3 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1838.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses as administered by Valeau, Lallemand, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEGLER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows, viz.:

Lemuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. T. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex-Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulence, loss of appetite, all uicerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

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IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. KING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 201 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 136 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 257 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 396 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. R. HILL & CO., No. 258 Broad-st.; T. K. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

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DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

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MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 9 o'clock A. M., to 5 o'clock P. M.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:
At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railro

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Ball Night among the Wealthy Colored People.

It must not for a moment be supposed that the luxurious *salons* in which the representatives of the wealth and fashion of "our best society" meet for Terpsichorean exercise, are without a parallel; for, among the aristocratic circles of our colored brethren there exists an ardent love of the amusement, and they consequently have a ball-room which would do no discredit, in point of elegant appurtenances and decorations, to any of the fashionable establishments within the strictly defined limits of upper-tendom. There is something admirable in the aversion which the colored people entertain for that melancholy foreboding prevalent among the pale faces, not inaptly termed "borrowing trouble on interest." They always prefer sunshine to gloom, and under circumstances when the Anglo-Saxon would seek an instrument to sever his jugular or elongate his thorax with a yard of bed-cord, the dark-hued race take refuge in a jig, or give an upward impetus to their spirits by increased devotion to cracked clarionet or a yellow-pine fiddle.

In consequence, the middle Wards of the City abound in ball rooms for their special accommodation. These are of all grades, just as others are, varying in extent, elegance, and salestness of location; from the dingy subterranean dens in West Broadway, Leonard and Anthony-streets, to the really elegant establishment of Mr. CURRIE, in Church-street.

It was at the last-named establishment that a ball was held on Christmas night by the wealthy and aristocratic portion of the colored people of this vicinity. It was no half way affair, this ball; but conducted with all the decorum, and attended by as well dressed and polished a company as is to be seen at any time or place among the magnates of the fashionable avenues. The tickets were $10 each, and all the surroundings were on a scale correspondingly elegant.

But let us examine the room where the hours are to be chased by the flying feet of the satin and broadcloth-attired assemblage. It is upon the second floor, provided with comfortable lounges, tasteful chandeliers, a good orchestra, and—as the house-letting advertisements read—"all the modern improvements." The company arrive slowly by pairs; and here it may not be out of place to remark, that one rarely observes a colored gentleman escorting two colored ladies. The thing couldn't be done. Evidently the masculines appreciate the *thang* sentiment—"two are company, but three constitute a *gang!*" If there is anything which could summon a blush to a darkey's cheek, it would be the accidental overhearing by a third party, of the blandishments and honeyed terms of endearment by which he softens the heart of the gentler sex. Consequently, when a single colored gentleman is beheld having a lady upon both sinister and dexter arm, it is to be considered certain that his escort to one of them is reluctantly tendered.

Soon as wrappers and overcoats are donned the company enter the ball-room. The assemblage, however, presents a *piebald* appearance that is not altogether pleasantly suggestive. A male upon whose deep sable shining countenance the blackest crayon mark would present no contrast, accompanies a girl, beneath the olive tint of whose cheek the crimson bloom is plainly perceptible, and whose dainty hands manifest all the delicacy and beauty of the proudest belle of which the promenade can boast. And, *per contra*, a pale mulatto exquisite, in faultless broadcloth and white marseilles, perfumed and jewelled profusely, leads into the company a huge negress, of a Russia sheet-iron blackness and brilliancy, whose mammoth neck and shoulders, rising like a pyramid above her white satin corsage, and nude arms bedecked with costly bracelets and terminating in kids and fan, appear in striking contrast.

The floor manager, however, is a model for a sable Apollo, and we drop the hint especially for the benefit of artists in black marble especially. His moustache and imperial are luxuriant and well marked, and these, as well as his pumps, gloves and *tout ensemble* are in unimpeachable good taste. Introductions are made in strict etiquette-book style, and the well-executed manœuvre on the part of the gent—the placing the heel of the right foot into the hollow of the left, the curvation of the spine, and the momentary resting of the chin upon the shirt ruffle, is acknowledged on the part of the lady by sinking her waist a few inches deeper among her whalebone hoops, the said hoops, of course, concealing all the gentlemine of the pedal extremities. There is not much talking done, but what is said is couched in polysyllables of marvelous length. Indeed, he or she who possesses the most extensive vocabulary of long-drawn double-compound words passes current as the most "discomplished" of the clan.

The room accomodates just twenty couple, and after a few minutes of naïve palavering, the music strikes up, and the dancers are dancing in tune. Although the colored people are said to be endowed with feet of inordinate proportions, it must be conceded that this is no obstacle to their grace in dancing attitude. There is a good deal of shuffling to be sure, and the sliding of some hundreds of huge slippers somewhat mars the effect of the really fine music; but then the enthusiasm and *abandon* of the dancers could be sustained after so glorious a start even upon the feeble wailing of a decrepid violin. Poor musicians! there is no rest for them. The room will accommodate but half those who desire to dance, and as soon as one set has wearied, there is another ready to occupy their places. Meanwhile those who are resting, busily chat upon fashions and matters of dress. STEWART'S, TIFFANY'S, BALL, BLACK & Co.'s, and other leading establishments, are in turn the topics of the cheerful but desultory gossip. The ladies admire and compliment each other's appearance, for the sake of having compliments in turn, just as white folks dog and the same invidious manifestations of partiality for some female object of admiration were shown by the gay beaux, who sought their approbation. When we left them, far in the night, they were still dancing with all the unwearied enthusiasm of a first cotillion, and will separate only when the orchestra collapses from sheer want of breath.

Such is an aristocratic ball among the colored upper ten. The Milesian drivers of the carriages stand impatiently as we descend the steps, kicking their heels against the curb stones, and muttering imprecations between their closed teeth against the "long-winded nature that the divil couldn't tire wid dancin;" but in this case, as in most others, money, even though tendered by a black man's hand never long waits a palm to receive the extended guerdon.

Commissioners of Emigration.

A quorum of the Board being present, Mr. Commissioner PURDY took the Chair, and a few bills were passed.

No fewer than 43 of the 89 ships already reported have arrived at Castle Garden during the week, with 6,256 bondable passengers, and 290 not bondable, with $219,083 36 in specie means—averaging $35 each man, woman and child; besides which, 98 ships bound from *passenger* ports to New-York are known to be upon the sea—the balance being ships with no passengers.

No. Emigrants arrived to Dec. 19, 1855	199,808
No. Emigrants arrived since, to Dec. 26, '55..	5,104
Total	184,907
To same date in 1854	313,747

	1855.	1854.
No. inmates in Ward's Island	1,835	3,255
No. inmates in Marine Hospital	119	355
Total	1,954	3,610

Balance in Bank, Jan. 1, 1855	$61,192 46
Aggregate receipts to Dec. 19..$352,810 16	
Received since, to Dec. 26, for commutation of alien passengers, &c. 7,056 00	
	359,875 16
Total	$421,067 62
Disbursements to Dec. 19, '55..$40,947 13	
No payments made on 19th	
Total	430,947 13
Overdraft	$53,879 51

New Balance Dry Dock.

CORNELIUS GRINNELL'S ship *Aurora*, one of the largest and heaviest ships in port, was, yesterday, raised on this dock for the purpose of being coppered. She was *taken* up on the *outer end* of the *dock*. The immense strength and balancing power of this structure are both clearly established by the fact, that so heavy a ship, of only about half the length of the dock, can be placed at its extreme end, while the balancing power of the dock, by means of its chambers, is so great, as to enable it to maintain throughout the entire operation, a perfectly level position, in raising and sustaining the ship.

Mysterious Disappearance.

Mr. W. H. PETERSON, residing at No. 247 Schermerhorn-street, Brooklyn, left his residence on Monday morning, Dec. 17, at 7½ o'clock, for his place of business, No. 70 Canal-street, New-York. He has not been seen or heard of since. He has a wife and two children. Any information will be thankfully received by his brothers at No. 15 Murray-street, No. 279 Broadway, or No. 70 Canal-street.

The Steamer Glen Cove.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please correct the statement of the accident to the steamer *Glen Cove*. In backing out from the Glen Cove dock, on Saturday last, she struck a rock, which caused her to leak badly. She came to New-York on the following morning to be repaired, and has resumed her trips. J.

St. Stephen's Day at Trinity.

At Trinity Church, yesterday afternoon, services appropriate to St. Stephen's Day, were held, commencing at 12½ o'clock, previous to which the bells were chimed. The attendance was quite respectable. The Ante-Communion service was said by the Rector, Rev. Dr. HAIGHT. Rev. Dr. VINTON, of St. Paul's, read the Collect for the day.

Seamen and Wages.

Sailors have become plenty, and materially lower prices will be paid in the shape of advances. To Liverpool, London and Havre, &c., $30 per month, and $25 only advance is now paid. In other directions there is no change to note, the large advances not having been paid, except as above.—*Shipping List.*

An Unknown Woman Found Dead.

An unknown woman was found lying dead yesterday morning, in the entry of house No. 19 Baxter-street. No marks of violence were found on her person, and the physician who examined the body gave it as his opinion that she had died of congestion of the brain, caused by intemperance. The appearance of the deceased strongly indicated that such was the case. She was blind in one of her eyes, about five feet three inches in height, poorly clad, and seemed to be about 35 years of age.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The day after Christmas was a busy one at the Police Courts. At the Tombs a number of foolish persons, male and female, who had enjoyed Christmas too intensely, were permitted to enjoy themselves in privacy in the cells. Many of them plead hard—they met a few friends, they said, and couldn't help "taking a drop;" others were never "up before," and were quite sure they never would be again; but it was no use, they were "sent down," by way of warning. At the other Courts, some cases of greater interest were examined, including the following:

HEAVY ROBBERY IN BOSTON—ARREST OF THE THIEVES IN NEW-YORK.

On Saturday night last the "Trecothic (Fencing) Academy," of the colored "Professor," Paton Stewart, corner of Boylston and Tremont streets, Boston, was robbed of six gold watches, valued at $800, six silver watches, valued at $200, and about $500 in money. All of the property belonged to persons under Mr. Stewart's tuition, and had been placed in charge of a young man, named John Jackson, the porter or wardrobe keeper of the establishment. When the exercises of the evening were over the gentlemen repaired to the dressing-room, in search of their watches and money, but found that Jackson, in whose custody their property had been placed, was nowhere to be found. A diligent search for him proving fruitless, no doubt was entertained but that he had absconded with all the valuables placed in his charge. The Police were notified, and telegraphic messages at once sent to Providence and New-York, whither it was thought the culprit had fled. Mr. Stewart set out at once for Providence, where, with Officer Ross, of that city, he searched for the absconder, but he was nowhere to be found. Mr. Stewart and Officer Ross then started for this City, where they arrived yesterday morning. An aunt of Jackson was known to reside in the Twenty-first Ward, and Capt. McKee, of that District, being notified of the fact, proceeded to her residence, in hopes of finding him. He was not there, however, but the Captain, accompanied by Officers Sweeney and Havens, determined to continue the search, which they did the entire day, but without success. Before daylight yesterday morning they were again up in pursuit, visiting every place where it was thought Jackson would be likely to be, if in this City. Finally, at about 10 o'clock A. M., yesterday, they discovered Jackson, whom they recognized from the description of his person given in a telegraphic dispatch, walking through Seventeenth-street, accompanied by two other young men. Jackson and his companions were at once taken into custody and conveyed to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house, where, on being searched, eight of the stolen watches and $17 in bank-bills were found on them.

Jackson acknowledged his guilt, and said that the two young men who were arrested with him were accomplices in the robbery. The two who were taken with Jackson gave their names as Philip Higgins and Samuel Roberts. All three were brought before Justice DAVIDSON, of the Second District Police Court, who returned the property received to Mr. Stewart, and ordered the accused to be sent to Boston for trial. Jackson, who is only sixteen years of age, was accompanied in Court by his aunt, and by his mother, who recently removed to this City from Boston. He appeared very contrite for the offence committed. He said that immediately after the robbery he and his companions (neither of whom appears to be over twenty years old) left Boston and traveled on foot to Worcester, where they pawned one of the watches. They then took the cars from Worcester to Providence, where they pawned another watch. From Providence they came to this City yesterday by way of the Stonington route. On their arrival here they pawned a gold watch valued at $125, for $12. This watch was subsequently restored by the pawnbroker to Mr. Stewart. As before stated, only $17 were found in the possession of the prisoners. Jackson denied having stolen any of the money from the Academy. They all desired to be tried in Boston, where they said they had more friends than in New-York. Accordingly they will be sent to the former city to-day.

ARREST OF A HALL THIEF.

John Haney *alias* "Banty Haney," was detected on Christmas evening in the dwelling of Mr. E. C. Clark, No. 177 East Fourteenth-street, which he had entered and robbed of clothes and money to the value of $140 50. It appears that he entered the front basement door while the family were up stairs, and after helping himself, started to leave, when he was observed by Mr. Clark. An alarm was given, and officers White and De Binder, after a long chase, succeeded in capturing him with the stolen articles in his possession. He was taken before Justice Woop and locked up for trial. The Seventeenth Ward Police represent him as being a notorious thief, and a terror to the neighborhood.

A BRUTAL ASSAULT.

John Mahen, residing at No. 248 East Twelfth-street, was shockingly beaten in Baxter-street, near Hester-street, on Christmas day. Mahen, it appears, like a foolish fellow, spent part of the day in a low groggery in the above place, and while there had some words with a tobacco-vender. The difficulty appeared to have been ended, but soon after, as Mahen was leaving the groggery, he was attacked from behind, knocked into the street, beaten with brickbats, kicked in the face and leaped upon. He was finally left for dead by his brutal assailants and conveyed to a doctor's office near by, where his wounds were dressed. He presented a shocking appearance—his face was beaten almost to a jelly, and he was covered all over with blood. Yesterday James Keenan, John Hooks, and two others, charged with being parties to the outrage, were arrested and brought before Justice CONNOLLY. A number of persons who witnessed the transaction were brought up as witnesses, but none of them could be induced to testify. To every question put they only replied they "knew nothing about it." They were all locked up in hopes of improving their memory, as were also the accused, for a further hearing.

WOULDN'T MARRY THE GIRL.

Michael Broderick was arrested yesterday by officer Mattheim of the Fourth District (Yorkville) Police Court, and brought before Justice BOGART, charged by Ellen Brennan with seduction. Michael wouldn't marry the girl, so he was locked up to reflect on the subject.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Mrs. Bertha Nickel, residing at No. 127 Eldridge-street, stepped out of her apartments for a few minutes Tuesday afternoon, and on returning, again, found a young fellow ransacking her bureau, which he had pried open by means of a chisel. The thief, on seeing Mrs. Nickel, knocked her down and then made a hasty exit down the stairs. Mrs. NICKEL, recovering the blow, pursued the rascal to the street, and gave the alarm. Officer Slaight, of the Tenth Ward, being near at hand, gave chase to and captured the thief, and he was yesterday taken before Justice WOOD, who committed him for trial. He gave his name as Robert Francis. On his person was found a number of skeleton keys.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—General Term.

De La Figaviere et al., Appellants vs. *Jackson, Respondent.*—WOODRUFF, J.—By the Act of 1853, (Sess. Laws, p. 1166, section 5,) relating to the Marine Court, an appeal to the General Term is authorized from a judgment entered by the direction of a single Justice of the said Court *in the same manner and with the like effect* as appeals in the Supreme Court *from the decision of a single Judge*, to the General Term.

Although the previous portion of the section relates to, and gives power to open, defaults, and the whole section is, in its frame and phraseology, liable to some criticism, as wanting in clearness and perspicuity, I think the meaning is intelligible and I entirely concur with the Judge at Special Term that the right of appeal given by the statute is not confined to judgments by default. This opinion has heretofore been expressed in this Court, and I am informed that the General Term of the Supreme Court in this District have given to this section the same construction.

What then is the effect of an appeal to the General Term of the Supreme Court? Section 348 of the Code declares in relation to that Court that an appeal *upon the law* may be taken from a *judgment* entered upon the report of referees on the direction of a single Judge of the same Court *in all cases*; and *upon the fact*, when the trial is by the Court or referees. Under this section it seems to me very clear that when a cause is tried by the Court or by referees, the effect of an appeal is to bring under review by the General Term questions of law and fact both, and that Term has thereby jurisdiction to reverse for error in either. But unless the case is tried by the Court, or by referees, an appeal only lies *upon the law*, and the General Term have no jurisdiction for any purpose except to review the questions of law arising on the trial or appearing on the record or its out-branches.

It is obvious that judgments, "entered by direction of a single Judge," must in this section include judgments entered upon the verdict of a Jury, for otherwise no appeal whatever would lie from such judgments. They are not provided for at all, unless so included. Although it is true that the Clerk is directed by the Code to enter judgment according to the verdict, yet his act is purely ministerial; that duty is made in terms subject to the direction of the Judge, and is done in every practical sense under his immediate sanction.

Appeals to the General Term in the Marine Court have by the statute the same effect. When the case is tried by the Court the appeal lies upon the law and the facts, and the General Term has power to review his finding upon either or both. And when the case is tried by a Jury an appeal lies upon the law and brings questions of law under review and nothing else.

Motions for a new trial in the Supreme Court, as also in the Common Pleas, on the ground that a verdict is against evidence, or that the damages are excessive and the like, where the trial is before a Jury, are not originally cognizable by the General Term. They are regularly and properly made at Special Term and before judgment, and the jurisdiction of the General Term over such motions is obtained by appeal from the order of the Special Term under a different section of the code, (§349), and not by an appeal *from the judgment*. There is nothing in the statute above referred to relating to the Marine Court, nor so far as I have been able to discover in any other statute, giving that Court power either at General Term or before a single Judge, to entertain a motion for a new trial as such, nor to review the finding of the Jury upon the facts and set it aside either as against evidence or because the Court deem the damages excessive.

If, therefore, it could be made to appear that the appeal taken to the General Term of the Marine Court after the verdict of the Jury and judgment thereon, was a mere appeal upon the facts, and was entertained by the General Term as a review of the finding of the Jury upon the evidence, without any error of law having occurred on the trial, and that the decision on the appeal was an exercise of a supposed authority to set aside a verdict as against evidence, or on the ground that the damages were excessive, I should say without hesitation that the General Term of that Court had no jurisdiction of any such question, and no power over the judgment, for any such purpose; and therefore that we ought not to order a transcript of the judgment to be set aside by reason of any such order of that Court. It may be that in order to avoid the effect of such an order upon the docket of the judgment in that Court, and obtain an execution, then the plaintiff would be compelled to resort to the supervisory power of the Supreme Court by mandamus, but if it clearly appeared that the order of the General Term was without jurisdiction, we ought not to set aside the transcript, but should permit the plaintiff to take such benefit of the transcript and docket with the Clerk of the County, and have the means of enforcing his rights under it as the statutes have given him, without interference on our part to stay his proceedings.

The plaintiff here insists that the order of the General Term was wholly without jurisdiction; the views above presented tend to sustain that proposition, if the facts were as assumed by the appellant's counsel, but the only evidence that the appeal brought to the General Term, and entertained by them as the basis of their order of reversal and for a new trial, is an affidavit that *no exceptions* were taken on the trial to the rulings of the Justice, nor to his charge to the Jury. This is not enough—it was never intended that the formal and technical rules governing the practice in the higher Courts should be applied in strictness to that Court. The proceedings on a trial there are informal, the pleadings oral; they have in technical strictness no judgment roll. Their judgment record is a Justice's docket. There is then no bill of exceptions. I have therefore no doubt that on an appeal from the judgment *upon the law* as decided by the Judge on the trial, or as contained in his instructions to the Jury, if the General Term found errors in law had been committed, it was within their power, and in accordance with their duty, to reverse the judgment and order a new trial. The condition which was attached would seem, in some degree, to indicate that they deemed the damages excessive; but this is not the necessary nor conclusive inference,—it is possible that they found that an error of law was committed in respect to some particular ground or subject of recovery, the extent of which they could not assess, so that no injustice could happen to the defendant by affirming the judgment for the reduced amount if the plaintiff so elected. If the condition annexed to the reversal was founded in this idea, the plaintiff is not injured thereby, for he is not bound to accept of the condition tendered to him.

Without pursuing this branch of the inquiry further, it must suffice to say that the mere affidavit presented by the plaintiff on this motion is not sufficient to show that the appeal in question was not an appeal *upon the law*, of which the General Term of the Marine Court had jurisdiction, and we cannot upon the papers before us say that their order of reversal was not within their power and authority.

But upon another ground it seems to me that the plaintiff's objection to the jurisdiction of that Court to reverse their judgment must be sustained. Neither the Supreme Court, nor the Marine Court, (in which latter appeals have no greater effect,) have power to authorize an appeal to be taken to the General Term, *nunc pro tunc*, after the thirty days, limited by the statute have passed, Code sec. 332, sec. 405; Renold *vs.* Harris, 2 Sand. R., 641; Powell *vs.* McCormick, 5 Pr. R., 337; Ellis *vs.* Thomas, *Ib.* 6, 361. They cannot do this directly nor indirectly. Humphrey *vs.* Chamberlain, 1 Kernan, 274. No appeal was taken in this case until more than sixty days after judgment, and the defendant had notice of such judgment, as appears by the papers on the day it was entered, and himself procured time to make a case, and stayed the plaintiff's proceedings.

The right of appeal was, I think, gone, and the jurisdiction of the General Term to review the judgment failed by the lapse of the thirty days. For this reason I think that the order of the General Term was void, and did not entitle the defendant to have the transcript filed with the County Clerk, and the docket there vacated.

For this reason I think the order at Special Term should be reversed, but as the questions are for the most part new the ruversal should be without costs.

[Advertisement.]

HOLIDAY GIFTS.—To combine the useful with the beautiful in the dispensation of your Christmas and New Year's presents, it is only necessary for gentlemen to visit KNOX'S extensive establishment on the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and make their selections from his extensive stock of furs. His variety combines "suts" ranging from the lowest to the highest price; and as it is a principle with this enterprising dealer never to permit a customer to leave his establishment dissatisfied, if articles of a superior quality, offered at the very lowest market price, will afford him satisfaction, it is quite evident that those who wish to purchase will find it to their interest to deal with him. Remember that he has determined to sell off his entire stock of furs between this time and the commencement of the new year, so that if you are disposed to secure a great bargain or bargains, and at the same time obtain articles that must prove acceptable to your lady friends, you can accomplish your purpose by making him a visit. *En passant*, it should not be forgotten that KNOX'S holiday hat has for many years past been the most elegant and popular article issued at this season of the year, and those of our readers who design making "calls" on New Year's day should prepare themselves with the necessary appendage to a gentleman's costume as early as possible.

[Advertisement.]

"COME ONE, COME ALL,"

to the

EMPORIUM OF CLOTHING,

No. 64 CHATHAM,

near Chambers.

THE BEST GOODS,

and the

Lowest Prices.

GEO. NEGUS,

Merchant Tailor,

and

Clothier,

Mr. N. offers for the public inspection, Vestings of the newest styles. Also, a superior article of ready made Clothing not surpassed by any other establishment in this City.

Remember, I am known only as the

MERCHANT

TAILOR

AND CLOTHIER,

No. 64 Chatham-street,

New-York.

[Advertisement.]

WINTER.

Knit Undershirts and Drawers.

RAY'S UNRIVALED FABRICS.

Prepared expressly for the retail trade.

Excellent in material.

Approved in styles.

Superior in make.

Low in price.

Warm, soft, unshrinkable and durable.

Garments worthy the favor of a discerning public.

JAMES E. RAY, Importer and Manufacturer,

No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have men's and boys' clothing in great variety. Particular attention is invited to their assortment of Robes de Chambre, Ties, Scarfs, Mufflers, &c., &c., all of which are suitable for holiday presents.

Anything purchased of A. M. & Co. for a holiday present, can be exchanged by the recipient, if it does not fit, or please the taste. No deviation from marked prices.

ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand streets.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS possess most astonishing power in the cure of general debility and renovating the system. The surprising effect of these wonderful Pills is such as to restore health when it appears lost forever. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c. and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The excellent entertainments given at this house has won for it an immense popularity, as can be seen by the crowds that visit it. To-night, again, will be given a most beautiful performance, consisting of the National Drama of "Harry Burnham," the ever popular "Magic Pills," and the favorite "Jackets of Blue."

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 6 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

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[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing dépôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A Private Class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER AND WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January, where ladies and gentlemen may obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Professional Examinations, with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—What is neater or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY'S Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was awarded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

LONG-ISLAND.

Lawrence-street Congregational Church, Brooklyn.

The Christmas celebration at this Church, which was to have come off Tuesday evening, was postponed, on account of the weather, until last evening. The delay evidently did not detract anything from the interest in the proceedings, as the house at an early hour was crowded to excess, and a merrier, happier audience never assembled. The house was decorated with wreaths and festooned with flowers. The Sabbath School children were seated on a temporary platform facing the audience, and the whole scene was an exceedingly pleasant one to the eye.

The exercises were commenced by singing "Our Sunday School," by the scholars, and was followed by a prayer, after which addresses and dialogues were delivered by the Sabbath-school scholars. One little girl dressed in white, her head wreathed in flowers, and a basket of flowers on her arm, came forward and sung "Come, buy my Roses Red," and while singing the flowers were sold to the audience—one bunch bringing the handsome price of $1 50. The exercises were of a pleasing and interesting nature, and so much pleased were the audience that at their request there will be another Festival held on Thursday evening of next week, when three or four colored children will take part in the exercises.

Brutal Attack on a Sailor.

Officer BISSELL, of the First District Police, Brooklyn, last evening, found a sailor, named JAMES WHITING, wandering about the streets, blinded by a severe beating he had received. He was taken to the Station-house, where he stated that at 4 o'clock in the afternoon he went on board a ship lying in the East River, opposite Thorne's Dock, Brooklyn side, for the purpose of finding a friend, when the mate of the ship ordered him to go to work; he replied that he did not belong to the vessel, and was going ashore.

Upon this refusal, the mate knocked him down, and, with another sailor, beat the prostrate man in the most brutal manner, inflicting a severe scalp wound, closing his eyes, and also injuring him severely about the body. To finish their atrocity, they pitched him overboard, but, fortunately, he was discovered in the water by the Captain of a schooner passing at the time, who rescued him from drowning. Mr. WHITING says he knows of no cause for this outrage upon him. He made a complaint before Justice SMITH last evening, and a warrant was issued, but the accused parties were not arrested at a late hour last night.

Fatal Accident from Burning Fluid.

An elderly lady named HARRISON, residing in Lorimer, near Johnson-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, died yesterday morning, from burns received by the explosion of a fluid lamp, a few days since. Her husband was severely burned at the same time, but not dangerously.

NEW-JERSEY.

Arrest of a City Watchman Charged with Burglary.

HIRAM L. MEEKER, one of the Jersey City watchmen, has been arrested on a charge of burglary. He had been seen walking his beat in company with suspicious persons, and early on Tuesday morning, while BENJ. HAINES, one of the roundsmen of the night watch was watching him and his associates, he saw him open the front door of Mr. ISAAC S. MILLER'S residence in Grand-street. He arrested MEEKER, and upon searching him at the Station-house, found a bunch of skeleton keys and other instruments used by burglars upon his person. Recorder CUTTER yesterday committed the accused to jail for trial.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE BITE OF A CAT.—Some time ago a little daughter of ZELIC CLARK, one half mile northwest of Arlington, III., was out in the yard, and saw a strange cat, and took it up to carry it to the house, and was severely bitten by it. She put it down, and her father being chopping wood, the cat came to him, he put his hand down to caress it, and it bit him, and held on until choked off and killed. On last Thursday Mr. CLARK began to feel a dull pain in his hand, near where it had been bitten; the pain increased, but not very severe, but caused an uneasy feeling, preventing him from sleeping at night. On Friday morning, he ate his breakfast as usual, and on rising went to take a drink of water, and found it utterly impossible to drink water; the sight or thoughts of it, gave him the most unutterable dread. He became the most horrible sight that can be imagined, craving drink, but the sight of water or even a vessel used for holding water, would throw him into spasms of a most violent nature. Sometimes he would, during his fits, take water in his mouth with a full determination to swallow it; but the fits would continue until he was forced to eject it, seemed as though it must consume his very vitals, even the mention of water to him, would generally throw him into fits. Yet he retained his full senses until on Tuesday morning he failed and soon his suffering was over.

The little girl who was bitten has not as yet exhibited any dangerous symptoms.

DO YOU EAT PORK?—Physicians have just discovered that the tape worm only troubles those who eat pork. The *Gazette Medicale* asserts that the Hebrews are never troubled with it; the pork butchers are peculiarly liable to it, and that dogs fed on pork are universally so afflicted; in fact, it turns out that a small parasite worm, called *cysticercus*, (from two words signifying a small sect and a tail,) which much affects pork, no sooner reaches the stomach than, from the change of died and position, it is metamorphosed into the well-known tape worm; and the experiments of M. KUCHENMEISTER, of Zittoria, upon a condemned criminal, have established the fact beyond all contradiction. Pork eaters will please make a note.

A CONVENIENT GUN.—Dr. COLTON, the associate of Dr. BOYNTON, showed us an "Air Gun" yesterday, which, to us, was a great curiosity. It has the appearance of an ordinary cane, though rather large. The upper portion has an air chamber, and when charged with air by a little force-pump, will drive fifteen separate shots before reloading. The lower half of the cane forms the barrel, easily loaded with ball, like an ordinary rifle. The piece is cocked by means of a short wrench. Bullets are driven with such force as to pass through an inch board at every shot. Dr. C. says he can shoot squirrels from the tops of the highest trees in the forest. He made several excellent shots in our office, hitting a cent at a distance of thirty feet.—*Portland "State of Maine."*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Bishop Janes, Mr. FREDERICK W. HAYNES, of Dorchester, Mass., to Miss CARA M., youngest daughter of Elias T. DeForcest, Esq., of this City.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Hutton, LEANDER FOSSO to JULIA H., daughter of Wm. Beebe, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 26, at St. John's Church, by Rev. Thomas T. Guion, Mr. GEORGE H. TUTTEN and Miss AMELIA F. EVANS.

At Hempstead, L. I., in St. George's Church, by Rev. W. H. Moore, GEORGE W. MAYHER, of Brooklyn, to ANN AMELIA, only daughter of Henry Sammis, Esq., of Hempstead.

At Griswold, Conn., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, JAMES H. PLATT, of New-York City, to SARAH, daughter of Samuel Cook, Esq., of the former place.

In Lowell, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the Lee-st Church, by Rev. A. Woodbury, Mr. GEO. W. HINDES, of New-York, to Miss MARY E., eldest daughter of W. C. Brooks, of Lowell.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, at the Astor House, of pneumonia, Hon. JOSEPH B. WELLS, of Chicago, Ill.

Mr. WELLS was a native of New-Hampshire, and brother of Hon. Samuel Wells, of Maine, and John S. Wells, of New-Hampshire. Mr. W. has long resided in the West. His position as Attorney for the State of his adoption, Lieutenant-Governor and Canal Commissioner, gave him an extended reputation, and his manly qualities of head and heart, won for him the love and respect of a wide circle of friends. His funeral will be from the Astor House, at 10½ o'clock A. M., on Friday. His remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on Tuesday morning, Dec. 25, of consumption, MARIA, wife of Paris H. Pomeroy, aged 35 years.

The funeral will take place this (Thursday) morning, 27th, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of her brother-in-law, M. W. Hamilton, No 185 West 14th-st. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In this City, on the morning of the 26th inst., GERTRUDE WESTBROOK, wife of P. Y. Cutler, and daughter of Rev. Dr. C. D. Westbrook.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the South Dutch Reformed Church, corner of 5th av. and 21st-st., on Friday, 28th, inst., at 12 o'clock M., without further invitation.

In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, MARY FRANCES DUANY, wife of P. Duany, Esq., and daughter of the late John S. Tirmins.

The friends of the family, and of her brothers-in-law, J. George Gottsberger and E. B. Mullany, are requested to attend her funeral, from the residence of her uncle, R. Barlow, Esq., No. 5 Id-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, 27th inst.

In this City, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 25, BERNARD DONNELLEY, a native of the County Armagh, Ireland, in the 60th year of his age.

His friends and acquaintances, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 52 West 26th-st., between 5th and 9th ave.

In this City, on Monday, Dec. 24, at No. 364 10th-st., MERCY, aged 70 years.

The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, HENRY THURSTON, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, in Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., at 2 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, the 27th inst.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 25, of inflammation of the brain, WILLIE, only son of Henry and Margarette Nevins.

At Boston, on Tuesday, Dec., 25, of disease of the heart, ROBERT O'HANLON, aged 18 years.

The friends of the family, and his brother, Dr. Philip O'Hanlon, are invited to attend his funeral, at 11 o'clock A. M., this day, (Thursday,) from the South Ferry, New-York.

At New-Brighton, S. I., on Monday, Dec. 24, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the residence of his sister-in-law, Mrs. Donnelly, JOHN PHILIP, M. D., of Sagua la Grande, Cuba, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and the friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, at Christ Church, New-Brighton, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in readiness at the Quarantine Landing on the arrival of the boat, which leaves New-York City (foot of Whitehall-st.,) at 10 o'clock. His remains will be ta

New-York Daily Times.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS.

PEACE RESTORED.

The Treaty between Gov. Shannon and the People of Lawrence.

DISBANDING OF MISSOURIANS.

REJOICINGS IN LAWRENCE.

The Sentiment Between Gov. Shannon and the People.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

During the last twenty-four hours, the veil of cloudy gloom that has hung upon the fate of our unoffending people, has been so far lifted from our eyes, that the tone of merriment, and the congratulations of ordinary times, are beginning to return to us. Although we still

——"hear the drum,

And the vile squeaking of the wry-necked fife,"

in our midst, it brings not the fear of instant war, as strong as during the week just past. I know you will rejoice with me to know that the negotiations with the Governor have proved successful, so far as to satisfy him that we have committed no wrong, and he has ordered all the invading force to disband, and they are doing so. He spent about five hours in private council with Gen. ROBINSON and Col. LANE yesterday, during which time a written settlement was prepared and signed by the parties; and at the close of the interview, Gov. SHANNON made us a very satisfactory extempore speech on leaving the hotel.

By that settlement we have made no concession, have violated none of our cherished regard of individual honor, have alienated none of our former professions, nor yielded up one principle we hold sacred as defenders of inherited rights. We have said we had no compromises to make, for we had done nothing to injure them, and knew not what they accused us of doing. In putting *our position*, just as we have always stood, upon paper and signing it, is no concession on our part, but rather a written proof of our innocence. The document refers firstly to the rescue of BRANSON, near Hickory Point, and says it was made without our knowledge or consent, and that we will not resist any *legal* process issued to arrest the rescuers. It further states that we will at all times aid the Governor when called upon in the execution of any *legal criminal* process against any of our citizens.

He agrees that if any are arrested in this vicinity while a foreign force is in this Territory, they shall be tried in this town before a District Judge of the United States Court, and admitted to bail. He further agrees that all arrested by the Sheriff without legal process, shall be set at liberty, and that he will use his influence to aid us in obtaining remuneration for all depredations by the Sheriff's posse in Kansas Territory. Nothing is to be construed as expressing any opinion as to the validity of the laws of the Territorial Legislature.

The citizens of Kansas Territory have always endeavored to cooperate in enforcing the *common law of the land* for the punishment of criminals. All civilized countries recognising the law of nations do this, and we have gone no farther than that in our pledge to the Governor. He says distinctly that he does not intend to attempt to enforce any of the *obnoxious laws* of Kansas. He knows too well our convictions to ever attempt it. On his return to the camp last night, after the settlement had been completed, they were in a state of mutiny. The more respectable class were for obeying orders, and starting for Missouri, but the hot-spur ATCHISON mob were determined to fight, Governor or no Governor, and they swore they would hang him if they could. They have broke up to-day and all are moving, but there is a rumor that about three hundred still hang about Franklin, swearing that they will have a fight with the Yankees yet, and our guard are out to-night as strong as usual. At Lecompton the same state of feeling exists. They have crossed over the river to-day, but swear vengeance on SHANNON and LAWRENCE. If we are attacked now, it will be in the *guerrilla* style, by a drunken mob, headed by ATCHISON & Co. Let them come. Many of them never ought to return, and are sworn not to. If they do not attack us openly, or as a town, they probably will lurk by our roadsides, and commit depredations at night. Last night, about midnight, twenty armed men entered the house of Judge WAKEFIELD, about five miles distant, pretending to hunt for SHARPE's rifles. None but the women folks and one traveler were at home, but they upset everything in the house, broke open trunks and drawers, and fired a pistol that shot a ball through two floors. We hear again to-night that they are still watching in the vicinity. They doubtless seek the life of Mr. WAKEFIELD, as he is a prominent Free-State man, but he remains in town yet on duty, and will not return till they are dispersed. Our organization will be kept up some days yet, till we are sure there is no further danger. It is evidently most humiliating to the Missouri rabble, to leave without a fight. STRINGFELLOW made them a speech yesterday, in which he urged them not to leave till they had exterminated the race of Abolitionists, women and all. It is yet to be seen what they will do. Some who have visited us to-day, say *knowingly*, that this is not the end of it. They all say, Missourians and all, that they were enrolled, individually, by Gov. SHANNON, and we believe this to be true. This is only a temporary armistice, and the Union is *not* yet safe.

The Governor makes a bad show upon paper. No public man was ever more bamboozled, and he is quite thankful for any favor we may show him in extricating himself. In his Proclamation he insults the whole Free-State Party, and most grossly belies them—now he is satisfied we are right, and have acted honorably in the whole affair, but that he was deceived and humbugged by Sheriff JONES and his rabble, till his Proclamation was justifiable. He admits that he issued it wholly on *ex parte* testimony, but that he only gave instructions to JONES, and his Generals, STRICKLER and RICHARDSON—that his *posse* was in fact very small, but that the main force from Missouri he did not recognize as his *posse*. On the other hand, the Missourians say they came by his orders. He says his small posse he can and will control, but the mob from the State he fears he cannot control, and that he fears them as much as we do. He has even gone so far as to instruct Gen. ROBINSON to hold his enrolled companies in readiness to repel any of their invasions, and we intend to drive them from the Territory if they strike another blow. It is possible they intend to remain until our Election on the 15th inst., and then attack our polls. The Governor's course will make an excellent scene for the stage. He first calls out fifteen hundred militia to destroy Lawrence,—then admits that a *misunderstanding* was the only cause of it, while we have done no wrong—then as a *finale* he authorizes us to drive the *posse* home because he can't control them. The Governor is evidently in his dotage, and yields readily to surrounding influences. If he had come into the Territory by some other route, and avoided Westport, he might have stood better before the world. He is still with us, and seems gratified with his reception. He feels much safer here than among his former associates. Our men sleep upon their arms to-night. RANDOLPH.

The Murder of Another Free-State Man.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Thursday, Dec. 6, 1855.

The first murder has been committed since our blockade. I have just returned with a scout sent out to ascertain the facts about it. A Mr. BARBER, formerly of Ohio, a Free-State man, and one who has been under arms in town several days, started home this noon to visit his family, and went unarmed. Just as he turned off the main road, towards his house, a party of twelve horsemen came up, and several of them gave him chase and shot him dead. No altercation or dispute occurred. It was a foul murder, committed simply because he differed from those ruffians on the Slavery question. A more outrageous taking of human life never occurred in any community pretending to be half-civilized even. They fired upon Mr. BARBER upon a full run, he running with all his speed to get away from his pursuers.

Do we live in a savage state, where life is entirely exposed? These Missourians, a part of them, are perfectly reckless, and when collected in large bodies, with plenty of whisky, are absolutely unruleable. Perhaps their leaders should not be held responsible for all their acts after they are brought together. But, in the present instance, Governor SHANNON is to be held accountable for the acts of these invaders. His proclamations called them here, and now if they do burn Lawrence and do destroy more lives, he should answer to the civilized world.

I further learn that another Free-State man was found dead some 8 miles south of this, near where Dow was killed. How, or just when he was shot, no one knows. He, too, had been in town and served with our men. Here, then, is the *third* man brutally killed by our enemies within two weeks. It is with the greatest difficulty that our officers can restrain the men from marching out and routing the camp, or die in the attempt.

Three trenches five feet deep, with high breastworks, are now finished, and our town wears all the appearance of a besieged place. Indeed, the Governor considers it such. He grants passports to town, and treats us in all respects as a besieged city.

TRIMMER.

Disbanding of the Border Ruffians.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Sunday, Dec. 9, 1855.

We breath freer once more. Yesterday, the conference between Gov. SHANNON and our people was closed, and orders were issued to the Sheriff to disband his posse, or in other words, for him to disband those infernal ruffians who, for two weeks, have been harrassing our town, shooting our men, stealing our horses, and appropriating our corn to themselves.

By the paper of settlement—which I am not allowed to forward—the Governor denies that they are here by his authority. But the world well knows, or will know, when the facts are spread out concerning our invasion, that SHANNON knew the Missourians would come over in answer to his call for troops to aid the Sheriff, and by Mr. WOODSON's letter which I sent you, it will be seen that the "Platte Rifle Company" were directly called for. It is of no use to attempt to dodge the question that Missourians were invited to come on to execute these laws which, in March, they elected a Legislature to make.

The Governor acknowledges a misunderstanding to exist between the people of the Territory and himself touching certain matters referred to in his proclamation. Here then, the question arises, who was to blame for that misunderstanding? I think he was to blame for it! He issued his proclamation on hearing Sheriff JONES' story, backed up by other Pro-Slavery men. It was entirely an *ex parte* transaction. And there was a reason for it. Governor SHANNON has acted with the Missourians and the Slave-State Party ever since his first arrival among us. Or rather, he never came among us, the people of the Territory. He lives at Westport, (Mo.,) to all intents and purposes, and no one living there can get any correct idea of Kansas Territory and its politics. It will be seen, also, that the record of the whole affair puts the Governor in a most extraordinary light, not to say a most ridiculous and shameful position before the world. He frequently said he could not control the men besieging our town—that their officers could not do so if the settlement did not please them—and so it proved to be. When it was announced that an arrangement had been made, a large body of them drew their swords and swore they would fight—that they came up to fight and burn Lawrence, and they would not go back till they had done this, by G—d. Their Captains, some of them, joined with them, and all day Saturday, the second day of conference, it was hourly expected that an attack would be made. And when it was told them Saturday night that a settlement had been made, they swore they would burn Lawrence—that the Governor had betryed them, and was a disgrace to the Pro-Slavery Party. I am credibly informed that his life was in absolute danger. They felt so exasperated that blood did not flow, and that the Governor had taken, as they said, sides with the Free-State Party by the adjustment, that speakers were obliged to talk to the camp till midnight, urging them to abide by the action of the Governor, &c. *Atchison was in camp, also*, and has been there several days. He has headed this invasion, and it has not terminated, if terminated it can be said to be, as he designed, and hence I am expecting still further developments. We have only witnessed the first act in the drama. God only knows what the second will be.

General POMEROY has to-day been set at liberty, having been a prisoner several days. A Mr. GARVEY, of Topeka, also got in to-day. He has been in the upper camp three days. He had a rope put round his neck and tied to a limb of a tree, and was then demanded to read the Constitution framed at Topeka, and put to many other indignities. Mr. J. PARROT, of Leavenworth, was also a prisoner of the enemy some time. He was taken on his way to Lawrence. Some of their prisoners they robbed of their arms and horses, and refused to return them. Their own weapons, many of them, came from the United States Arsenal at Liberty, Mo., which these ruffians broke into and robbed.

To-day, the Governor has been in town. Our citizens treat him as cordially as could be expected. He never has visited us to stop any time and few of us knew him. I think hereafter he will reside among us in the Territory proper, and not on an Indian reserve.

Rumors say that bodies of the camp have not left the Territory, but are prowling about thirsting for blood. In view of this, SHANNON has, this afternoon, issued orders to our commanders empowering them to use all the force under them to defend the town, and protect the lives of our citizens.

A few days ago this same town and its vicinity were denounced as the home of a band of lawless men in the Governor's proclamation. But to-day he is their guest, and empowers them to use their military force to defend the town and its inhabitants against the men whom he has called in among us, under the guise of a *Sheriff's posse*. TRIMMER.

Disbanding of the Free State Volunteers—Grand Ball in Lawrence—The Remnant of the Missouri Camp—Volunteers to be Paid.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Wednesday, Dec. 12, 1855.

To-day our volunteer troops were disbanded. We ascertained that our enemies had passed the line, and hence there is no more occasion just now for their services. The Regiment was drawn up in hollow square on Massachusetts-st., when Gen. ROBINSON made some pertinent remarks to them. He paid them a high compliment for their gallantry and their bravery. Other officers, also, spoke. A resolution was also passed that the Regiment constitute themselves a Committee of Vigilance to guard the polls at the election the 15th inst. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevailed.

Last evening a large military ball came off at the Free-State Hotel in which nearly all our men participated. Speeches were made by several of our most prominent citizens. Sheriff JONES' had been invited by our Commander, but several of the companies refused to participate if he did. Quite an excited state of feeling prevailed on this question, in which the narrow-mindedness of some men were fully developed. Mr. JONES did not appear in the hall on this account.

To-day I visited the camp-ground of the Missourians. It looked much as I should suppose a battle-field looks after an engagement had taken place and the dead buried. Acres and acres of land were trodden down as hard as our roads. The smouldering camp fires—the fallen trees and one six-pound cannon left by them because they dared not take it back as it is stolen property, all reminded one that Kansas had been invaded by an armed force, while the most fearful apprehensions filled my mind that her liberties are to be fought for yet on her lovely plains. This invasion and its present adjustment are only the prelude to something more serious. We feel so here. ATCHISON is not going to tamely submit. Some better pretext will be sought next time, and a way will not be left open for any settlement as it was this time.

According to Governor SHANNON's order we shall be remunerated for our services during the siege.

The following is the order:

To C. Robinson, Commander of the enrolled citizens of Lawrence:

You are hereby authorized and directed to take such measures and use the enrolled force under your command in such manner for the preservation of the place and the protection of the property and the persons of the people of Lawrence and vicinity, as in your judgment shall best secure that end.

(Signed) WILSON SHANNON.

LAWRENCE, Dec. 9, 1855.

Here he commands that very force to defend our town from his own forces, which he brought into the Territory, but which he could not control. He also pledges himself in the paper of settlement, to use his influence to secure to our town pay for the damages sustained and property stolen *by the Sheriff's posse*. A proviso is also inserted in the treaty, if it may be called such, that no opinion was therein expressed as to the validity of the Legislature. This treaty is a private document, just now, according to the Governor's wishes. Probably if the armed horde had seen it, or fully understood its contents, they would not have gone back. It does not compromise the position of the Free-State Party, as laid down in their Platform.

This invasion has demonstrated the fact that there are not men enough in Kansas in favor of the laws to *execute them*. You thus can see what the feelings of our men are, and you can see how much we need some relief. It may be said that we have no law. The Free-State "Law and Order" meeting at Leavenworth did not come off, owning to the invasion.

I notice that one of my letters from Leavenworth, giving an account of McCRA's indictment, has mysteriously found its way into the *Weekly Tribune*, without being credited to the TIMES or any one else. By its being placed along with the correspondence of the *Tribune's* Special Correspondent in Kansas, and stripped of my signature, I do not understand its appearance where it is. TRIMMER.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Election of Banks Inevitable.

CONSUL AT MATANZAS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

BANKS stock is very buoyant. His election to-morrow or Saturday is generally conceded to be inevitable. Nothing but the most unblushing and unexpected treachery can prevent it.

The nomination of GARESCHE, as Consul at Matanzas, was sent to the Senate to-day. S.

The Dismissal of Mr. Crampton—Parker H. French—The Seizure of the Bark Amelia, &c.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Lord PALMERSTON has written a private letter to a distinguished gentleman now in Washington, stating that the British Government anticipates the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON by this Government.

It is reported that certain documents have just been received by Government from Texas, which may lead to the arrest and detention of PARKER H. FRENCH, by process of law.

Official information received from the Spanish authorities, relative to the seizure of the bark *Amelia*, on the Coast of Hayti, states that she was suspected of being engaged in fillibustering designs against Cuba, and the documents contain evidence to prove that charge. Spain expects this Government to punish those implicated.

There is considerable ice in the Potomac. The mercury was twenty degrees above zero this morning.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

SENATE...WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

There were only about twelve or fifteen members present. A few petitions were presented, when, after a short Executive Session, the Senate adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

No quorum was present on the reassembling of the House this morning at 10 o'clock. There was consequently a call of the House, when 184 members answered to their names.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, remarked that he understood, this morning, some friends of the proposition of Mr. STEPHENS, for a continuous session till a Speaker shall be elected, are disposed to rescind it, in order that the House may go on in the usual way with the election of Speaker. The proceedings of yesterday demonstratsd that there was nothing practical in it. For the purpose, therefore, of affording gentlemen an opportunity for rescinding that order, he would withdraw his resolution inviting Mr. ORR to preside over the House till a Speaker is elected, not seeing any necessity for such an arrangement, unless there is a probability of a protracted session.

Mr. ORR said inasmuch as the gentleman from Ohio had indicated his purpose of withdrawing his resolution, he (ORR) felt himself relieved from the delicacy of remarking that he had learned with some surprise a rumor had been set on foot prejudicial to Mr. CAMPBELL and himself, namely,—that Mr. CAMPBELL had offered the resolution with his consent. So far as he (ORR) knew, heard, and believed, the report was false. He highly appreciated the compliment of the gentleman from Ohio, and should ever cherish it in his memory.

Mr. CAMPBELL, by way of silencing that particular slander, said he never interchanged a single word with Mr. ORR on the subject. He cared little about rumor, it being generally understood that the most notorious liar is Madame Rumor. He understood there was a disposition to go on in the usual way voting for Speaker. He hoped there would be as little debate as possible, till a Speaker is elected, without running into night sessions. He moved to rescind Mr. STEPHENS' resolution providing for a continuous session until a Speaker is elected.

Mr. STEPHENS said when he submitted that proposition he was anxious that the House should elect a Speaker, and thought a majority of the members desired the same result. But yesterday evening he became satisfied that he was mistaken in that opinion, for a number of gentlemen who voted for the resolution voted for the recess—there being no record of the yeas and nays on the latter question. He had no personal feeling on the subject, and could come here as many days as any other gentlemen to continue the farce of talking and voting a short time and then going home.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, said he intimated yesterday that a majority could control the proceedings, no matter how many resolutions be passed. There was nothing to be gained by attempting to force night sessions.

Mr. TODD demanded the Yeas and Nays, wishing the country to see who supported the resolution one day and voted to rescind it the next.

The resolution was rescinded by 112 for to 83 against.

The House then resumed voting with the following result:

Mr. Banks	100	Mr. Richardson	66
Mr. Fuller	30	Scattering	9

Necessary to a choice 103.

Another ballot was then taken as follows:

Mr. Banks	103	Mr. Richardson	67
Mr. Fuller	31	Scattering	9

An exciting debate then sprung up, involving the character of certain members in regard to bargaining for votes for BANKS, in which the Pennsylvania delegation prominently figured.

Mr BANKS denied that any pledges were made by him.

Before the last vote was announced, Mr. MILLWARD said he had been approached by one of his colleagues, who had proposed that if he would vote for BANKS, he (MILLWARD) should be made Chairman of the Engraving, Lithographing or Printing Committee, and have a good thing of it. (Laughter, and cries of "Name him."—"Who is he?" &c.)

Mr. MILLWARD replied—Mr. PEARCE, of Pennsylvania. [Sensation—nearly all the members rising to their feet, and much interest everywhere manifested.]

Mr. BANKS—amid much confusion—emphatically denied that any one had authority to offer such a proposition for him.

Mr. PEARCE rose amid cries of "Order," "Hear him," "Down in front," &c., and said he had not been authorized by Mr. BANKS to make such a pledge to Mr. MILLWARD, or anybody else, although a few moments ago he asked that gentleman how he would like to be Chairman of the Committee on Engravings. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLWARD asked Mr. PEARCE—Did you not say if it was not against my conscience to vote for BANKS I would make a good thing of it? [Laughter.] I asked you how, and you replied I could be made Chairman of the Printing, Lithographing or Engraving Committee. I asked, how do you know I can be made Chairman? When you responded, I have just had a conversation with Mr. HANKS, who said that any promise I should make would be carried out by him.

Mr. PEARCE—I deny what my colleague has said. He has misconstrued my remarks.

Mr. MILLWARD—I could not misconstrue them.

Great confusion, mingled with cries of "Order," "Order."

Mr. HUMPHREY MARSHALL remarked that he had advised Mr. MILLWARD to make the exposition.

Mr. PEARCE—I alluded to the matter merely in a playful manner to my colleague. [Laughter.]

Mr. MILLWARD—I do not consider it play.

Mr. FLORENCE—Such things are disgraceful to our State, (Pennsylvania,) and were it in order I would at once move for a Committee of Investigation.

Mr. MILLWARD to Mr. PEARCE—Did you not tell me Mr. BANKS assured you in case I voted for him he (BANKS) would give me what you promised?

Mr. PEARCE—I did not.

Mr. MILLWARD—(emphatically)—I say you did. Had you any conversation at all with Mr. BANKS?

Mr. GIDDINGS (his form prominent amid the storm) calmly expressed it as his opinion that the House had had enough of these proceedings.

Mr. BANKS—No man has an assurance from me with regard to the formation of Committees. I stand, if elected to the Speakership, perfectly free to do what is right and proper for myself, for the House, and for the country,—and as to what it may be proper to do, I am the judge, holding myself responsible to the House and the country. [Applause.]

Mr. TODD trusted his colleague, Mr. MILLWARD, would be more guarded hereafter in attacking the character of gentlemen. The Pennsylvania delegation, he said, are independent men, guarded by right and truth, acting intelligently, asking no pledge, and guilty of no false pretences.

Mr. MILLWARD said he was not to be frightened by being told he must be more guarded. He had alluded to but one Pennsylvanian, and that was PEARCE.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Pennsylvania, remarked that he had frequently met Mr. BANKS socially, and had never heard him, at any time, or under any circumstance, make any remarks which could be construed into a pledge.

Mr. PAINE thought the House were under obligations to Mr. MILLWARD for his revelations; he (PAINE) had heard PEARCE say he had assurance from Mr. BANKS that the latter would so constitute the Committee as to take care of the interests of Pennsylvania. He could prove the fact.

Mr. PEARCE replied, he had the assurance that the interests of Pennsylvania would be cared for—never had it from Mr. BANKS, but from his colleagues.

Mr. ENGLISH thought this a pretty family fight. He had voted for Mr. RICHARDSON as a man above suspicion.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL was perfectly satisfied that if these charges were true they unfitted Mr. BANKS for the Speakership. In consequence of the absence of some members, proof cannot now be produced. Other revelations might be made. He desired that all further voting might be dispensed with to-day.

Mr. COLFAX contended that this was not the proper tribunal to investigate mere idle rumors, uttered, perhaps, in bar-rooms; if it were, he might repeat a rumor regarding the gentleman from Pennsylvania, but which he did not believe true,

Mr. FULLER—I wish to know what it is.

Mr. COLFAX—The rumor is this: that in your opinion Mr. WHITFIELD, delegate from Kansas, was legally elected.

Mr. FULLER—I know nothing about the matter, and have said nothing. It is a subject of a contested election, and I shall examine the question fairly. Any rumor contrary to this is utterly false, and I shall stigmatize as a liar any one who abuses any expression contrary to what I now say.

Mr. COLFAX, resuming, said he had remarked that the rumor was doubtless untrue, and he merely alluded to it now to show how futile are such charges. He believed that other rumors would prove equally fallacious. He saw no reason why voting should be suspended.

Mr. WHITFIELD, of Kansas—I ask for no pledges—I stand on the justice of my cause.

Mr. A. K. MARSHALL stated, that his object in moving a suspension of voting, was to afford time for reflection. He did not refer to mere rumors, but to direct charges, of which there is abundant proof.

Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio, having been alluded to, said that no member of Congress had asked him for pledges during the time he was a candidate for Speaker. He would have kicked such a man out of his room.

Mr. WASHBURNE of Maine defended Mr. BANKS, and desired to have the charges explained now—he did not want any dark insinuations.

Mr. KUNKEL, of Pennsylvania, said his delegation had neither asked nor received pledges from Mr. BANKS.

Here the episode ended, and another vote was taken, resulting precisely the same as the preceding. The House then adjourned, after a session of five hours.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Arrival of the Daniel Webster at New-Orleans.

Half a Million of Treasure en route for New-York by the Star of the West.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Daniel Webster* arrived here yesterday, from San Juan, Nicaragua, bringing San Francisco dates to the 5th inst.

The steamship *Star of the West* left San Juan on the 20th for New-York, with a fair complement of passengers and about half a million of dollars in treasure.

The news from California presents no feature of importance.

The rainy season had fairly set in.

At San Francisco and several of the interior towns, the fall of Sebastopol had been celebrated with banquets and other demonstrations.

The Indians continued to be very troublesome in Oregon and elsewhere.

The San Francisco markets were generally quiet, and provisions had a dull and declining tendency.

The following ships from Atlantic ports had arrived at San Francisco during the fortnight, viz.: the *Andrew Jackson*, *Flying Dragon*, *Almena*, and *Spirit of the Times*, from New-York; the *West Wind* and *Grace Darling* from Boston, and the *Sirocco* and *Thomas Watson* from Philadelphia.

Affairs in Nicaragua were in an apparently settled state.

The Walker party received reinforcements to the extent of 120 men, by the steamer *Sierra Nevada*, which made the connection on the Pacific side.

IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Resignation of Alvarez and Succession of Comonfort to the Presidency.

NEW-ORLEANS, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The steamship *Texas* has arrived at this port, with Vera Cruz dates to the 22d, and City of Mexico to the 18th inst.

ALVAREZ had resigned the Presidency of the Republic, and been succeeded by General COMONFORT.

A new Ministry had been organized by COMONFORT as follows:

Foreign Relations	Señor ROSA.
Justice	Señor MONTES.
Government	Señor LAFRAGUA.
War	Señor SELICIO.
Finance	Señor PAYNE.

ALVAREZ had gone to the South.

The Weather and the Telegraphs.

HARTFORD, Conn., Thursday, Dec. 27.

The storm of rain and sleet, on Tuesday night, was very severe in this vicinity. The telegraph wires were so loaded down with ice that over fifty sections are broken between here and Springfield, and we learn that matters are still worse between the latter city and Boston. Large trees on the route, some of them with trunks two feet in diameter, were also broken down by the weight of ice accumulated on their branches. It will probably take two or three days to put the telegraph line in thorough repair again.

BUFFALO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

There is good sleighing here. Weather clear and very windy. The coldest day of the season.

CAIRO, Wednesday, Dec. 26.

The Mississippi is full of floating ice. The thermometer here stands at 9° above zero.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 26—A. M.

Thermometer 11° above zero and growing colder, with high winds and snow drifting badly.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Dec. 26, P. M.

One foot of snow has fallen to-day, and sleighing is fine.

Navigation of the Hudson River.

ALBANY, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The river is full of floating ice. No boats are up, and none expected. The thermometer at 7 A. M. stood at 15°.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Cause No. 161—Wm. S. Hungerford, appellant vs. John Sigerson. Appeal from the District Court of Wisconsin. On motion of Mr. Gillet, the appeal was docketed, and dismissed with costs.

No. 17—Wm. D. Price, *et al. vs.* The Farmers' Bank of Virginia in error to the Supreme Court of Ohio. The decree of said Court affirmed with costs.

No. 28—Jecker, Torre & Co., *et al.*, Appellants. Argument in this case was continued by Reverdy Johnson for appellee, and concluded by Mr. Nelson for appellant.

No. 29—Adam Hane, plaintiff, vs. State of Missouri. Argued by Mr. Geyer for plaintiff.

The $50,000 Robbery.

BOSTON, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Messrs. ATER and KING, implicated in the robbery of the fifty thousand dollars from the American Express Company, were conveyed to Albany, today, on the requisition of Governor CLARK.

Fire at Bridgeport, Conn.

BRIDGEPORT, Thursday, Dec. 27.

The Pequonnock Hotel in East Bridgeport was destroyed by fire this morning, together with two buildings adjoining occupied as dwellings and stores. The total loss is about $15,000. Insurance, $10,000.

Fire at Kingston, C. W.

KINGSTON, C. W., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire broke out on Christmas Eve in the Commissariat Wood store, in this place, but, by the united exertions of the military and firemen, it was extinguished before doing material damage.

Destructive Fire at Beaufort, S. C.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire occurred on Monday last, at Beaufort, S. C., destroying many dwellings and stores. The total loss is estimated at $25,000.

Fire at Utica.

UTICA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

A fire last night in the store occupied by Mr. GOODWIN, book auctioneer, did damage to the extent of about $3,000. No insurance.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, THURSDAY, Dec. 27.

We have received no mail south of Richmond today.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 27.

At our Cattle Marker to-day, only 400 head of Beeves were offered; 100 of these were driven Eastward, and the remainder sold at $6 50@$8 75 net—mostly of superior quality. Hogs in large supply; sales at $7 25@$7 62½.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Dec. 27.

Stocks are steady. We quote Pennsylvania Fives at 84½; Reading Railroad, 46⅝; Long Island, 13⅜; Morris Canal, 13; Pennsylvania Railroad, 43¾.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

Dillingham, the Secretary, Arrested—Col. French at the District-Attorney's Office—Mr. Male Remains—The Escort of the Northern Light Returned.

Among the first warrants issued on Tuesday last for the arrest of parties charged with setting on foot the alleged military expedition on the *Northern Light* to Nicaragua, was one, it will doubtless be remembered, for Mr. DILLINGHAM, the Secretary of Col. PARKER H. FRENCH. Why this warrant, like the others, was not served at once, has, however, been a source of mystery to many, it being known that Mr. DILLINGHAM might be seen at nearly all hours of the day and night at the St. Nicholas Hotel, in the uninterrupted and apparently fearless discharge of his duties as generalissimo scrivener, agent and valet of his Excellency the Nicaraguan Minister. Certain points of diplomatic etiquette and law, it was presumed, were waiting to be settled before the arrest of Mr. FRENCH would formally take place. In consideration of the exceeding doubt of Mr. FRENCH's being recognized at Washington, no such squeamishness it was thought could be felt relative to the arrest of his Secretary. It is certain there has been a delay, and that after this delay the Secretary has at length been arrested, though why this delay was, or why the arrest was made at this particular time, does not transpire beyond the breasts of the United States District-Attorney and his learned and gracious deputy.

Mr. DILLINGHAM was arrested at about noon yesterday. Mr. HOFFMAN, United States Deputy Marshal, in his usual quiet but impressive way, effected the arrest. His Secretaryship at the time was quietly smoking his cigar in the front sitting-room of the St. Nicholas. The information gave him no surprise. The Secretary stated that Mr. FRENCH was then out, but expressed his willingness, notwithstanding, to proceed with the Marshal at once to the District-Attorney's office.

The two left the Hotel. Arriving at the District-Attorney's office, the Secretary was introduced to Mr. JOACHIMSSEN, the Deputy District-Attorney.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN—I shall require you to find bail in the sum of $5,000.

The SECRETARY—All right; I think I can get it.

Mr. DILLINGHAM, in company of the Marshal, returned to the hotel.

At 3 o'clock Col. FRENCH came to the District-Attorney's office, accompanied by EDWARD C. WEST, Esq.

Mr. MCKEON being absent, Mr. JOACHIMSSEN received the two.

Mr. WEST announced that he had been engaged as counsel by Mr. FRENCH, Minister Plenipotentiary from the State of Nicaragua, to confer relative to the recent arrest of his Secretary, Mr. DILLINGHAM. He came to claim the extension of diplomatic privileges to Mr. DILLINGHAM as Secretary of Col. FRENCH, Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States from Nicaragua.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN—Mr. DILLINGHAM claimed no Diplomatic privileges at the time of his arrest, and consequently could not then be treated on any other grounds than as a common citizen.

Col. FRENCH—The question of according to myself and immediate *attachés*, privileges such as are universally awarded to Ministers from foreign Governments, is what I am desirous to have speedily determined. To this end I have employed Mr. WEST, who is present, and Mr. FRANCIS B. CUTTING as associate counsel, and, they desire the opportunity of bringing this question before a competent Court upon *habeas corpus*.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN said as it was, he must insist upon Mr. DILLINGHAM giving bail.

Mr. WEST said they would give the bail demanded with the understanding that it should not be considered a waiving on their part of their right of *habeas corpus*.

Mr. JOACHIMSSEN stated his willingness to acquiesce in the reservation of the right asked for. He added that he had reason to believe that the question would speedily be passed upon by the Attorney-General whether Mr. FRENCH might be lawfully arrested. Whatever this decision might be would necessarily influence the determination as to the privileges of Mr. DILLINGHAM. He advised that in consideration of the probable forthcoming decision of the Attorney-General, the trial of the question as proposed upon fillibuster corpus be postponed.

Mr. MCKEON now came in, and upon being informed of the application for release from arrest and bail for Mr. DILLINGHAM, and the action of the Deputy District-Attorney relative thereto, as given above, concurred in the position taken by Mr. JOACHIMSSEN.

Turning to Col. FRENCH, Mr. MCKEON said it was the intent of the Government to break up any illegal expeditions against other Governments or States with which the United States was at peace. As a prosecuting officer he should not hesitate to perform the duty incumbent upon him, be it arduous, perilous or otherwise. Of the recent alleged attempted expedition to Nicaragua, it was no place or fitting occasion to speak there, or as to what had been done to foil the expeditionists. He had heard that it was still determined to carry out the expedition. A meeting, he had been informed, was held the evening previous in the upper portion of the City. He had heard, furthermore, that persons were there connected with him, (Col. FRENCH,) and that a plan had been adopted to carry out the expedition.

Col. FRENCH—(Cool, subdued and with an appearance of great sincerity)—I know nothing of any such meeting having been held. If such a meeting had come to my knowledge I should have deemed it my duty to have informed you of it. I would have cut off from my household any member who would be so imprudent as to have entered into any such scheme.

Mr. MCKEON stroked the back of his head but made no reply.

Col. FRENCH—I suppose I shall be arrested next.

Mr. MCKEON—Arrests are a matter of every-day occurrence now.

Col. FRENCH—I have to request that in the event of such occurrence the Marshal be authorized first to wait on Mr. WEST or one of my counsel and that bail be allowable with reservations as to my diplomatic rights subject to subsequent adjudication.

Mr. MCKEON—Certainly.

Col. FRENCH with a graceful and dignified bow now retired from the office, accompanied by Mr. WEST.

Our Reporter subsequently gathered that in all probability Mr. FRENCH would be arrested to-day.

Mr. Allen vs. Mr. Farnsworth.

Mr. WM. H. ALLEN gives our Reporter to understand that he knows of no "personal matter" between himself and Mr. FARNSWORTH, as alleged in the latter's statement in Thursday's TIMES, to be the cause of the altercation between himself and ALLEN last Saturday night, except that such perhaps was the mode adopted by FARNSWORTH to pay him sundry sums of borrowed money which he owed him. ALLEN, on the contrary, affirms the circumstances and character of the attack in question, as detailed in the original statement in the TIMES.

Return of the Steamer Northern Light.

The *Vixen* and *City of Boston* departed to accompany the *Northern Light* outside Sandy Hook, returned yesterday and are now at the Navy Yard. The cutter *Washington* remains at her anchorage in the middle of the stream, off Pier No. 5, North River. She has been ordered to be prepared at any moment to arrest any vessels the authorities may designate as connected with the attempted expedition to Nicaragua.

[FROM OUR LAW REPORTER.]

U. S. DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE.

THE FILLIBUSTERS.

Yesterday JOHN CREIGHTON, one of the party committed to the Eldridge-street Tombs, was admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, his father, JOHN CREIGHTON, of this City, becoming surety.

CHARLES A. WALTERS, an actor, who was charged as a Fillibuster, was also released, GEORGE H. PURSE, Esq., Tax Commissioner, becoming surety in the sum of $5,000.

——— DILLINGHAM, said to be the Private Secretary of Col. FRENCH, was arrested, and his bail fixed at $10,000. At the last advices, the Private Secretary to the Minister Plenipotentiary remained in *statu quo*.

Mr. Male Remains North for the Present.

Mr. MALE, editor of *El Nicaraguense*, does not go on at present to supervise the introduction of his new type and hand-press in Nicaragua. The warrant for his arrest was issued on Tuesday, but, owing to his low condition from an intermittent fever, it was not deemed advisable to bring him ashore. On Wednesday he was removed from the cutter *Washington* to the *Northern Light*, and his friends considered him safely booked for speedy departure to a warmer and more propitious climate. An order was, however, sent, at a late hour on Wednesday night, to prevent his going in the *Northern Light;* in accordance with which, prior to the departure of the steamer, he was placed on board the steam-tug *J. R. Secor*, and conveyed ashore. Yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, he was brought to the District-Attorney's office, and held to bail in the sum of $1,500. The District-Attorney fixed the bail at this low amount on account of his state of health. Mr. JAMES B. CONNOR gave the required bail.

POLITICS.

Up for the Presidency.

Another candidate has been turned up. Some persons—we don't know how many—have organized a club here, with a view to aid the nomination of Hon. ROBT. T. HUNTER, of Virginia, *for* President, and AUGUSTUS SCHELL, of New-

LONGFELLOW'S POEM.

THE SONG OF HIAWATHA. By HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW. BOSTON: TICKNOR, REED & FIELDS.

The Eddic ore-heap is the mausoleum of tradition. Old customs, old mythologies, old histories are washed therein, till the literary Gilddons of the future unroll the linens. These fossil embryos of that poetry which Time has since developed into a structure of the highest beauty, are curious as illustrative of the progress of song. They present all the features of primitive formations. Rude, gigantic, forcible, and crude, they suited the mental conditions of the early ages as the megatherium and mastodon suited the physical. The intelligence of the earth, in the days of legendary song, was huge and broad and coarse. It was to be impressed only by most exaggerated ideas; its heroes, to be heroic, must be a hundred feet in height, and capable of grinding rocks in their fists; its ideas of intellectual power were generally limited to that amount of mental force which was sufficient to generate the idea of a cause to flout in, a food to live on, a principle so die for; its explanations of natural phenomena, of the rains, the thunders, and the lightnings—of the stars, the moon, the sunlight, were all coarse and rude. Big, clumsy, palpable beings, constructed for the purpose, were at the bottom of all the operations of Nature. One huge fellow rolls the thunder through the sky; another giant twirls the sun along its daily path; a third distends his immense cheeks, and lo! the storm-wind issues forth and levels the forest. All is physical and objective. There is no grandeur but that of size; no splendor but what is simply the exaggeration of human attributes. No subtlety, no elevation of thought, no sublimity of purpose. Big men stalk hunting over the earth, that shakes with their heavy tread. Women, whose eyes are always like blue lakes, and whose cheeks bloom with perpetual roses, follow the tremendous heroes and bestow upon them a monotonous, unintellectual love. All the history of the Edda is made up of the amours and the quarrels of these big men and blue-eyed women. Take the Norwegian Prose Edda, so admirably rendered by the dramatist OHLENSCHLAGER, and what do we find there beyond wildness of conceit, and immensity of stature? How is the life of the hero Thor passed? In [illegible] Jormungandur, the great [illegible] that clasps round the world; [illegible] with Utgardelok, his enemy; [illegible] everything to pieces with his powerful hammer; in defeating the two-penny juggling of Lok, who corresponds to the Mercury of the Greeks. And then, these wretched deities end one cycle of their existence by having a general battle with Jormungandur, and the wolf Fenris, which is called Amagarok, or the Twilight of the Gods, in which they all kill one another, and are supposed to live happily ever after. Nothing can possibly be more absurd than this Norse Mythology. It is useful to us, as all relics of the past are useful, but beyond gaining an insight into the mood of those times that produced such legends, we are none the better for the acquaintance. There is no nature—no poetry in it. If one of the gods meets a mountain on his travels, it is of gold or iron, or something else of which no mountain ever was made. Does he encounter a river, it is of pitch, or it is red, or has something else uncommon about it. Nature never dares to show her innocent face in this burly-burly of giants. Thor would knock her on the head with his immense hammer, if he only once caught sight of her trespassing on his mythological domains.

Now the Greeks in their Mythology—those Greeks who are the ancestors of all modern greatness—never for a moment lost sight of Nature or Poetry, no matter how wildly they flung themselves into legendary fancy. Their Olympus is a living mountain. Asphodels bloom there all the year round; bees suck the wild thyme and hoard their golden honey at the feet of Jove himself. It is while gathering flowers that Proserpine is borne away by the gloomy Pluto. Venus is drawn by doves; the Peacock spreads his plumy splendors for Juno, queen of Heaven. What a picture of Pastoral ease and pastoral beauty do they give us in Parnassus, the home of Poets! The waters of Castalia are clear and bright and natural. They would have been black or red or purple, had they sprang forth in Scandinavia. Diana loves Endymion on that sacred mount, and one can see the shadowy groves fringed with silver as the Queen of moonlight comes. The mythology of those splendid heathens is dewy with the breath of nature. No wonder that for so long a time poets could find no better source from which to draw their inspirations. This Greek Mythology is in fact the only Mythology in the world which has had its effect upon modern time. All other myths are gigantic masses of grotesqueness, that like the monstrous carvings of the City of Palenque are not misplaced in a deserted spot, where the curious and the learned alone may visit them.

Trespassing so closely in form and substance on the Norse mythology, as does the song of "Hiawatha," we doubt very much if Mr. LONGFELLOW has done the world of poesy any service by producing it. As an Indian Saga, embalming pleasantly enough the monstrous traditions of an uninteresting and, one may almost say, a justly exterminated race, the Song of "Hiawatha" is entitled to commendation. As a poem it deserves no place, when we recollect what Mr. LONGFELLOW has done in "Evangeline," and reflect on what he *can* do in future days. We maintain it, there is no romance about the Indian. With his immense genius, Mr. COOPER committed a crime against artistic truth in his highly-colored pictures of Indian life. People, of course, followed his errors, because Genius, however errant, will always find disciples. The melo-dramatic Indian, a combination of the Spartan hero and the Corsean bandit, began to live his artificial life in our literature. He had dawned in the "Chactas" of M. CHATEAUBRIAND, and culminated in the "Uncas" of Mr. COOPER. Since then he has appeared in faded colors in a thousand red romances.

In "Hiawatha" we find Indian life transfigured, glorified—a singular medley of the most poetic and the most vulgar elements. The vulgar elements are no doubt truthful enough; for the remainder, we fancy [illegible] must be indebted to the imagination [illegible]

Hiawatha is a sorry [illegible] benefactor, whose life is passed in [illegible] benefits upon his people. A [illegible] whose miracles are confined to those of the class of the loaves and fishes. He invents the [illegible]; he shoots the deer in the forest; he [illegible] wicked enchanters; he brings plenteous harvests; he reconciles warring tribes. His amusements are singularly unapostolic, unless, indeed, his celebrated assault on the King of the Sturgeons, when he succeeds in capturing that unfortunate fish, he ranked as parallel with the achievements of the fisherman Peter. This legend of the capture of the King of the Sturgeons bears a singular resemblance to the attempt made to catch Jormungandur, by the Scandinavian Deity, Thor. Both are grotesque, absurd, and savage in the highest degree. Hiawatha's other pastimes are singular enough. He catches wonderful ravens, who articulate with singular distinctness, and keeps them chained near his wigwam. He slaughters enormous bears; he puts on seven-league boots, and strides off like a painted Jack the Giant-Killer, to slaughter infamous enchanters.

Hiawatha has two friends, one a minstrel named Chibiabos, the other a giant rejoicing in the title of Kwasind. We do not know ever to have met so unpoetical a giant as Kwasind. His strength is put to the most prosaic uses. The young men taunt him with indolence, whereupon he takes a big rock and flings it into the river, "where it may now be seen in the Summer time." There's a feat for you. Contrast this with the slaying o. the Nemean lion by Hercules, or his stealing of the golden apples from the garden of the Hesperides. Why, Fin Mac Cool, that big stupid Celtic mammoth, has a score of such adventures in his history; and there is still a stone shown somewhere in Scotland, that the great hulking fellow is said to have flung across from the Irish shore.

Mr. LONGFELLOW also relates the Saga of Mondamin. It is prettily done, but with all due respect we think that Mr. BAYARD TAYLOR has done it better. Mr. TAYLOR'S version is smoother, more imaginative and more poetic. Perhaps the most interesting character in the Song of "Hiawatha" is the one in which we are expected to be the least interested. The popular mind always loves the dashing scamp. Jack Sheppard is a more universal favorite than HOWARD the philanthropist. In the theatres, who does not feel attracted to the *Harry Reckless* of the piece; who laughs at duns and husbands, makes mischief everywhere with the brightest face in the world; and is immensely prodigal with money which isn't his own? Of a somewhat similar character is Pau-pukwee-gis, the storm-fool of "Hiawatha." He is handsome, dashing, reckless, mischievous, and has a delightfully abominable reputation among the ladies. His dress is perfectly splendid, and his morals are awfully bad. But nevertheless we cannot help feeling an interest in this elegant young Indian rake, and cannot help experiencing a little indignation when the remorseless Hiawatha, in the end, pursues him into the beaver dam, and thence into the flock of wild geese, and thence into various places, until he, at last, squelches him between two rocks.

It would be impossible for so elegant a poet as Mr. LONGFELLOW to tell anything ungracefully. We think that if he took the Saga of Baron Münchausen and made a poem out of it, that it would be found to be full of the most unexpected Leanties. Consequently in "Hiawatha," grotesque, absurd and savage as the groundwork is, Mr. LONGFELLOW has woven over it a profuse wreath of his own poetic elegancies. It resembles a Hindoo monster, which, having lain neglected in the temple, has been sought by the ivy or the woodbine, that, clambering over its hideous features, have masked the deformity with exquisite foliage. The genius of the poet has trailed over this uncouth Indian legend. Leaves, with dew-drops quivering on them, hang over its horrid lineaments. Pale, beautiful blossoms mask the distorted outlines. It is only when you have thrust the adventitious growth aside that you start to find yourself face to face with the ugly, clumsy monster. If Mr. LONGFELLOW were simply a maker of sagas, instead of the admirable poet which he is, we could understand his wishing to preserve these clumsy Indian legends in a readable form. But after such antecedents as "Evangeline," "Excelsior," "The Skeleton in Armor," we naturally look to him for poems and not antiquities.

Mr. LONGFELLOW has chosen his metre almost as unhappily as his subject. He has managed it so artfully as almost to convert his defeat into a triumph. For a narration orally given—as doubtless the Saga was originally—and so affording a certain ease to the improvisatore, this trochaic verse was very suitable. In a long written poem it becomes monotonous from the fact that the lines are too short to afford breaks in the middle. The sense in "Hiawatha," as far as we could see, is always obliged to terminate at the end of the line. Now, one of the chief beauties of blank verse is the scope which it gives, to terminate sentences in the middle of lines. No poet who understands his art would, if he could help it, write a poem where all the full stops came at the ends of the lines. Mr. LONGFELLOW has artfully availed himself of repetition, after the manner of POE, in order to break the monotony of his composition. He has done, perhaps, all that man could do with such a metre, but, after all, the impression left on the reader is very unsatisfactory. "Hiawatha" is an experiment sad—a failure.

We cannot imagine why Mr. LONGFELLOW should think it necessary to give us the names of the animals introduced into "Hiawatha," twice over. We hear continually of "the robin, the opeechee;" the "wild goose, the wawa;" the "blue heron the shu-shu-ga." On consulting a glossary of Indian words at the end of the poem we find that "Opeechee" means robin, that "wawa" means wild goose, and that "shu-shu-ga" is translated blue heron. It seems to us that instead of spoiling the symmetry of the poem by making two words meaning exactly the same thing follow each other, Mr. LONGFELLOW would have achieved his end quite as well by a few foot notes.

"Hiawatha" we feel convinced will never add to Mr. LONGFELLOW'S reputation as a poet. It deals with a subject in which we of the present day have little interest; a subject, too, which will never command any interest upon its own intrinsic merits. Those Indian legends, like Indian arrow-heads, are well enough to hang up in cabinets for the delectation of the curious. Let antiquaries make use of them. They are too clumsy, too monstrous, too unnatural to be touched by the Poet.

Iron and Lead Pipes for Carrying Water.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Permit me to add an item to the information furnished in your reply to a "Farmer," in your paper of Nov. 30, which appears not to have come under your observation. Cast iron pipe is now manufactured of interior diameter from one inch upwards, which, in almost every respect, is equally available with either of those mentioned by you, and far preferable in point of economy.

By the scale of prices in use, wrought iron pipe, of two inches diameter, costs 50c. per foot; lead, of the same diameter and of average thickness, 62c.; while cast iron pipe, of same dimensions, is furnished with screw joints for 30c., and other sizes in proportion.

All the arguments in favor of wrought iron over lead have the same force in favor of cast iron, while cast iron is much less liable to corrosion, and thus the main objections to its use, in competition with lead, are obviated.

When the course requires many turns and angles, probably lead is preferable, (aside from the oxydation) as the bends to be made of cast iron would cost rather more than straight work. But for such use as a "Farmer" describes, viz., conveying water a long distance, when the line would probably be mostly a straight line, the advantage would be entirely in favor of cast iron. A cast iron pipe a quarter of an inch thick, used for conveying water as pure as the "Croton," would last 50 years, provided the surface is not subjected to the action of salt water, which no iron can withstand.

The new process of casting these pipes has so reduced their cost, that in my opinion they must soon supersede to a great extent both wrought iron and lead for purposes of hot air, steam, or water.

Where more security in the joint is required, to resist sudden shocks or pressure, a new [illegible] joint is employed, which is sufficiently secure for all purposes. Yours.

THE LEGISLATIVE POLICE COMMITTEE.

INVESTIGATION CONTINUED.

TESTIMONY OF MR. MACKELLAR.

List of Police Appointments During 1855.

Evidence of Justice Mountford.

The Legislative Committee, appointed to examine into the conduct of our Criminal Courts and the Police Department, resumed their investigations yesterday, at the City Library Rooms. Mr. Mackellar was the first witness called.

William Mackellar's Testimony.

Question—Mr. Mackellar, what is your business? *Answer*—I have been engaged as Clerk to the Chief of Police since 1849; I am also Property Clerk.

Q.—What amount of property has come into your hands since 1849? A.—I have not the remotest idea; it is numbered on my books by lots or parcels; when not reclaimed, it has been, generally, sold.

Q.—How are complaints against Policemen made? A.—Complaints are made in this way: The party aggrieved by the conduct of a Policeman or Officer, appears at the office of the Chief of Police, and his complaint is taken down in writing; notice of this complaint is given to the defendant, who has an opportunity to put in his defence, under oath; he has also the right to demand that the complainant be summoned, in order that he may cross-examine him; the testimony is taken down, and then the defendant, if he chooses, may submit the case directly to the Police Commissioners, or may demand a trial; after the complaints are disposed of, they are filed with the Clerk of the Common Council; the returns of the Chief of Police are filed in our office.

Q.—Have you ever issued orders for procuring testimony in regard to persons who have been returned to your office as suspicious persons? A.—I have issued no general order, but only in particular cases; whenever a party makes a complaint at the office of the Chief of Police that he has been defrauded in a mock-auction store, it is customary to take the complainant immediately before a magistrate, and let him make his complaint on oath, in order that a warrant may be issued and the defendant arrested.

Q.—What is the course with regard to houses of prostitution? A.—There are reports made by the Captains every six months; also, regarding gambling houses, policy shops, and mock auctions; I have furnished such evidence to the District-Attorney.

Q.—Have you ever known of notice being sent to keepers of gambling houses of when a descent would be made? Was there a not a notice sent to Pat Hearn on one occasion? A.—There never was; I consider the story a scandal and a lie.

Q.—Does the Chief issue warrants for the arrest of persons? A.—Under the old law, the Chief of Police was a magistrate; but he has not issued any warrants since Justice Osborne has been stationed in the Mayor's Office.

Q.—Concerning sales of property, what sums have been realized? A.—There was one from which we received $139 and some cents; a portion of that property was stolen, and a portion was property taken to indemnify cartmen, &c.; there has not been a sale this year.

Q.—How much property have you now on hand? A.—I can't tell; it is all down in one of the books I have with me.

STOLEN PROPERTY.

The witness here showed a large pile of books from the office of the Chief of Police. Taking up one, he said:

Here is the way property is accounted for; there is a case of twenty-four parasols in the office, marked, deposited by a pawnbroker, to see if we can find the owner; this lot was put in last April, and if we don't find an owner it will be returned to the pawnbroker; then here is an item of the receipt of a sealed black trunk, concerning which so much has been said; that is the only black trunk we have received.

Q.—How long have you ever known a prisoner to be locked up in the Chief's office before being taken before a magistrate to be committed or discharged? A.—Only a few hours; I don't know of a person being kept there over night, without the order of a magistrate or the Mayor; they always have counsel when they demand it; there are two men engaged in the office of Chief of Police besides myself, and they were there when I was there.

Q.—How many changes have been made in the Chief's office in relation to detailed policemen within the last three years? A.—Only five or six; the number of men detailed is thirteen or fourteen; the Mayor details the men.

Q.—Does the Chief of Police ever give orders to his men to warn people against going into gambling houses, &c? A.—I never knew him to give such orders.

Q.—How many clerks are there in your office? A.—Five.

Q.—Do you know of any persons connected with the Police Department receiving any compensation other than their salary? A.—I have known of policemen receiving a reward in certain cases; men who are sent to the places of amusement, &c., are not detailed men; an equal number is generally selected for such purposes from each Ward.

POLICE APPOINTMENTS AND DISMISSALS.

Q.—Do you keep a list of Police Appointments, Dismissals, &c. A.—I have such a book.

Q.—Is it here? A.—It is not, but I can get it.

The witness sent to the office for the book, from which we copy the dismissals and appointments for the year 1855, as follows:

FIRST WARD.

Michael Crowin, resigned May 8.
Frederick J. McNulty, dismissed April 28.
Andrew Hanley, appointed April 6.
Robert Hill, appointed April 14.
Michael Barry, appointed April 14.
Michael McCormick, appointed May 30.
John Murphy, appointed May 30.
James N. Croft, appointed May 30.
Thomas Cherry, appointed May 30.
Patrick Schollen, appointed May 31.
Michael McCarty, appointed June 4.
Thomas Roach, appointed June 30.

SECOND WARD.

John C. Denman, resigned June 18,
James Carnally, dismissed Dec. 13.
Jesse B. Witherly, resigned under charges, Nov. 29.
Henry M. Ober, moved out of the Ward, Sept. 20.
John Barrett, appointed April 6.
John Barrett, resigned May 21.
Samuel Myers, resigned June 21.
William H. Simonds, appointed April 6.
James W. Heffiin, appointed April 6.
Thomas Maroney, appointed May 31.
Robert Walsh, appointed June 1.
Edward Rice, appointed June 20.
Arthur Healing, appointed June 21.
Patrick Shea, appointed June 21.
Samuel Myers, appointed June 21.
A. C. Williams, appointed Dec. 13.
John Donnelly, appointed Dec. 14.
Michael Waters, appointed Dec. 15.

THIRD WARD.

James P. Martin, vacated by removal from District, Nov. 28.
Ralph Patterson, vacated by removal from District, Nov. 30.
Walter Williams, vacated by removal from District, Dec. 17.
James Bolt, resigned July 8.
Edward Healy, appointed, Feb. 15.
Wm. Bowker, appointed March 1.
Nicholas Martin, appointed April 6.
Henry Spence, appointed April 6.
James Murphy, appointed (since vacated) April 6.
Milton Smayre, appointed April 6.
Jesse C. Kinner, appointed April 9.
Sterling Peet, appointed (since resigned) April 14.
Daniel Murphy, appointed April 4.
James Farrington, appointed May 30.
Michael Duran, appointed June 1.
Abraham Van Winkle, appointed June 21.
Pearsall Rudermond, appointed June 21.
John Hamblin, appointed June 30.
Edward Huestis, appointed June 30.
John Farlow, appointed (since resigned) July 17.
Aaron P. Dalrymple, appointed July 18.
Wm. Osborne, appointed July 24.
Alexander Crossett, appointed Nov. 30.
Edward Burke, appointed Nov. 30.
James G. Folwell, appointed Nov. 30.
Joseph Vandevoort, appointed Nov. 30.
William Baxter, appointed Nov. 30.

FOURTH WARD.

James Edward, left the Ward, April 14.
Lawrence Maher, resigned July 14.
Niel Duffey, office vacated July 14.
Thos. Sullivan, appointed April 6.
Maurice Kane, appointed May 21.
William Furlong, appointed May 21.
James Barr, appointed May 31.
John Cockley, appointed July 18.
John Dugan, appointed July 18.
John Dugan, dismissed Nov. 28.
Thos. Connelly, appointed Dec. 14.
Cornelius Sullivan, appointed Dec. 14.

FIFTH WARD.

William Keehan, appointed Jan. 1.
William Keehan, dismissed Feb. 27.
Jos. T. Webster, appointed March 6.
Samuel Truex, appointed April 6.
Theodore U. Story, appointed April 6.
Thos. D. Conner, appointed April 7.
Jacob Webb, appointed Dec. 14.

SIXTH WARD.

Daniel J. Crary, appointed Jan. 25.
Francis Owens, appointed Jan. 25.
Thos. Meehan, appointed Jan. 27.
Owen Mee, appointed Feb. 1.
Owen Mee, dismissed Nov. 21.
John Dykes, appointed Feb. 17.
John Dykes, resigned Aug. 21.
Robert W. Bowyer, appointed April 6.
Peter L. Fierty, appointed July 24.

SEVENTH WARD.

James Monneypeny, resigned July 4.
Morris Callahan, dismissed June 27.
William Miller, resigned July 24.
Alex. Driswell, vacated Dec. 7.
John B. Town, (doorman,) promoted to policeman July 18.
Chas. H. Newton, resigned under charges Sept. 19.
Edward Latts, promoted to Captain.
Randolph R. Primrose, resigned July 26.
Abraham R. Randell, resigned Dec. 14.
John Lynar, dismissed April 26.
John L. Nelson, appointed Jan. 1.
Leroy T. Clarke, appointed May 30.
Edward Latts, appointed May 30.
John J. Blair, appointed May 30.
Augustus Oliver, appointed May 30.
Wm. H. Johnson, appointed May 30.
Dominick Harn, appointed May 30.
John Dufion, appointed May 30.
James Fisher, appointed May 30.
Timothy Desmend, appointed May 30.
Nicholas O'Connell, appointed May 30.
Charles F. Dickerson, resigned June 10.
John F. Flyn, appointed May 30.
Wm. W. Gregory, appointed May 30.
John Van Brakle, appointed May 30.
Edward B. Hally, appointed June 21.
Richard Gery, appointed June 21.
T. S. Copeland, appointed June 30.
Thos. Dusenburg, appointed July 18.
Henry King, appointed July 18.
John R. Town, appointed July 18.
John Gillespie, appointed July 18.
James L. Laffen, appointed July 18.
Frederick Grassell, appointed July 19.
John B. Bramer, appointed Nov. 30.
John Quinlann, appointed Nov. 30.
John J. Meoli, appointed Dec. 14.
Thomas Lyneh, appointed Dec. 15.
John H. Adams, appointed Dec. 17.

EIGHTH WARD.

Theodore G. Clark, resigned Aug. 14.
Lewis Baker, resigned Feb. 9.
Joseph H. Hinton, dismissed July 14.
Geo. W. Pearcey, (office vacated by removal to Police Justice Court) Jan. 17.
Wm. Steritt, dismissed Dec. 13.
John Understiller, dismissed Dec. 13.
Jacob B. Warlon, resigned April 19.
John Craft, appointed April 6.
Isaac Hayler, appointed April 6.
Joseph Work, appointed April 6.
Joseph Thebo, appointed April 6.
Theodose Eynders, appointed April 6.
Thomas Brennan, appointed April 6.
John K. Van Buren, appointed April 6.
James Cummings, appointed April 6.
Samuel Kohler, appointed April 6.
Marcus Aufses, appointed April 6.
Gilbert C. Sherwood, dismissed Dec. 13.
John Reynolds, appointed April 19.
Alex. C. Pearcey, appointed April 25.
James Z. Bogart, appointed June 21.
Stephen Hasbrouck, appointed July 13.
C. Hogan, appointed Dec. 13.
Thos. Calahan, appointed Dec. 14.
John L. Henry, appointed Dec. 14.
Barnard Cavanah, appointed Dec. 15.
William Robert, appointed Dec. 15.

NINTH WARD.

Israel Bowers, dismissed May 31.
Henry Colgrove, resigned Sept. 19.
David C. Price, resigned under charge May 16.
Samuel Haring, resigned Feb. 4.
George Cooper, deceased July 20.
Charles H. Winans, appointed April 7.
John Sands, appointed April 7.
John W. Hebat, appointed April 13.
Francis W. Fowler, appointed April 13.
Wm. B. Faulscraft, appointed April 17.
James S. Dowling, appointed, June 1.
James S. Dowling, resigned under charges Dec. 1.
Robert R. Colfax, appointed June 1.
Isaac Colsall, appointed June 1.
James A. McPherson, appointed July 18.
Samuel Addington, appointed Nov. 30.
Henry P. Wolf, appointed Nov. 30.

TENTH WARD.

Johd W. Hebat, left the Ward Feb. 5.
Peter B. Sherwood, resigned April 14.
Thomas Ford, resigned under charges April 26.
James M. Wilsey, dismissed Dec. 15.
John McManus, dismissed Dec. 13.
John Mulholland, left the Ward Sept. 30.
Isaac Mead, dismissed, Dec. 13.
Stephen H. Brower, appointed Feb. 17.
Step'n H. Brower, resigned under charges March 6.
George Reed, appointed Feb. 3.
Thomas Stower, appointed Feb. 5,
Philip Riley, appointed Feb. 17.
Samuel Hyatt, appointed April 7.
Philip Triffinger, appointed April 7.
Daniel Kelley, appointed April 14.
Thaddeus C. Davis, appointed April 7.
Bernard Duffy, appointed May 3.
A. B. Simmons, appointed May 3.
Samuel F. Waits, appointed May 3.
Jackson Bumstead, appointed June 1.
Henry Harper, appointed June 1.
Peter Trainer, appointed June 1.
Patrick McMahon, appointed June 4.
John J. Smith, appointed June 5.
William Williams, appointed Dec. 14.
James McHenry, appointed Dec. 14.
Samuel Abrahal, appointed Dec. 14.

ELEVENTH WARD.

James J. Reeves, resigned Aug. 22.
Peter R. Crum, dismissed Nov. 21.
William M. Hathaway, dismissed Nov. 13.
Gilbert Nelson, resigned Oct. 21.
Wm. H. Sutton, appointed March 1.
Wm. Boger, appointed May 31.
James Whaley, appointed May 31.
Aaron Brookhiem, appointed May 31.
C. H. Kimbark, appointed May 31.
Daniel A. Bustwick, appointed May 31.
Thomas R. Barton, appointed June 1.
William H. Orr, appointed June 21.
Henry Woltman, appointed Nov. 30.
Edward Church, appointed Nov. 30.
Christian Bleil, appointed Dec. 1.
Augustus Van Arsdale, appointed Dec. 1.
Patrick Barry, appointed Dec. 14.

TWELFTH WARD.

James Hope, appointed Jan. 1.
Henry Sickles, appointed Jan. 1.
Samuel B. Ryer, appointed March 1.
Dennis Falney appointed March 1.
James Crome, appointed April 6.
Wm. H. Tone, appointed June 21.

THIRTEENTH WARD.

Charles A. Du Moulin, resigned April 22.
Francis Carpenter, dismissed Dec. 11.
John Byrbee, resigned April 2.
Frederick Firchack, appointed April 7.
Moses Brush, appointed April 7.
C. M. Vandervoort, appointed April 7.
Mathew H. O'Connor, appointed April 14.
David C. Mealis, appointed May 3,
Michael Eismenn, appointed May 3.
Joseph O'Keefe, appointed May 31.
John P. Mitchell, appointed May 31.
Owen Darley, appointed May 31.
Abraham Drucker appointed June 2.
Frederick Morgan, appointed Nov. 30.
Richard Carnwell, appointed Nov. 30.
William Chirchill, appointed Nov. 30.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

John Abern, deceased Dec. 20.
Francis Degrez, left the Ward March 14.
Thomas Wallace, appointed April 7.
Philip Tarley, appointed April 7.
John Hart, appointed April 7.
Philip O'Brien, appointed June 1.
James Dunn, appointed Nov. 30.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

John E. Haight, resigned Feb. 21.
J. W. Williams, appointed April 7.
Gustavus G. Bowker, appointed April 7.
John Jones, appointed April 7.
Wm. B. Willis, appointed April 9.
Wm. Wilson, appointed April 13.
Joseph P. Bull, appointed April 13.
Joseph P. Bull, dismissed Dec. 13.
Joshua Dean, appointed April 13.
Wm. W. Dilks, appointed June 21.
John W. Tersdale appointed June 21.
James Speir, appointed June 21.
Edmond Bodine, appointed July 18.
Wm. Groat, appointed Dec. 14.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

Charles J. Derry, resigned March 1.
Thomas Stevenson, dismissed May 31.
John Graham, dismissed Nov. 23.
Nathaniel C. Husted, appointed June 1.
J. B. Davis, resigned June 5.
Elias Whitehead, appointed Feb. 1.
Hugh Lynch, appointed Feb. 1.
Francis McKenny, appointed Feb. 3.
David Roach, appointed April 7.
Philip Conway, appointed April 7.
Charles Waimock, appointed April 9.
John J. Ferhune, appointed April 13.
Richard Gambling, appointed April 13.
John D. McKee, appointed June 2.
Isaac B. Smith, appointed June 1.
Martin Fischer, appointed June 1.
James H. Crawford, appointed June 1.
James Bagley, appointed June 1.
John Murray, appointed June 1.
Peter Keloe, appointed June 5.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

Dermott C. Campbell, resigned Jan. 28.
John Burke, dismissed Feb. 27.
Franklin Doremus, resigned June 26.
Lewis Zeigler, dismissed Dec. 18.
Bernard D. Campbell, resigned June 27.
David Burke, resigned Nov. 29.
Thomas P. Somerville, appointed Feb. 17.
Isaac E. Van Benthuysan, resigned May 31.
John H. Voss, appointed April 7.
Frank White, appointed April 7.
Thomas Pearson, appointed April 7.
Lyman Crofut, appointed April 7.
Francis Spicer, appointed June 1.
Charles Ebling, appointed June 30.
Hugh P. Manahan, appointed June 30.
Andrew Mulligan, appointed July 19.
Henry Sheppard, appointed July 19.
Christopher Nugent, appointed Dec. 14.
Edwin K. Robinson, appointed Dec. 14.
Michael Mallon, appointed Dec. 14.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

Vincent De la Montagne, dismissed Nov. 21.
Peter L. Berrean, dismissed Dec. 13.
Wm. P. Wanser, dismissed Nov. 13.
James H. Fuller, resigned Dec. 21.
Thos. H. Bennis, deceased, Sept. 9.
Wm. H. Bell, resigned April 14.
Wm. H. Wilson, appointed April 7.
Austin Estabrook, appointed April 13.
John McGringle, appointed May 5.
John H. Arneux, appointed June 1.
Patrick Riley, appointed June 13.
Patrick Riley, dismissed Nov. 21.
David Heath, dismissed June 21.
John Orgran, dismissed June 21.
Martin Wines, dismissed June 21.
Andrew Helberd, dismissed June 21.
Henry C. Cary, dismissed June 21.
John Sheridan, dismissed June 21.
Andrew Cassidy, dismissed Dec. 15.

NINETEENTH WARD.

George McKeon, left Ward under charges Nov. 8.
Charles March, resigned Nov. 17.
Hiram Ketchum, resigned March 6.
Martin Snyder, dismissed Nov. 26.
Wm. A. Russell, dismissed Nov. 23.
Dennis Flynn, appointed Feb. 1.
George W. Hockwell, appointed Feb. 3.
John Absoley, appointed Feb. 3.
Michael Caughlin, appointed Feb. 3.
Richard Lydecker, appointed April 7.
Thomas Eagin, appointed June 21.
Francis J. Tuoney, appointed July 19.
William Griffiths, appointed Nov. 30.
John A. Haggerty, appointed Dec. 14.
James Crawley, appointed Dec. 14.

TWENTIETH WARD.

Peter J. Duryea, resigned April 19.
John N. Zinken, dismissed May 31.
Cyrus Butler, dismissed Dec. 13.
John H. Layman, appointed June 1.
James Lucas, appointed June 1.
Peter O'Reilly, appointed Dec. 14.
Patrick Burke, appointed Dec. 14.
Aaron L. Hotchkiss, appointed Dec. 14.
Clemence Henry, appointed Dec. 15.

TWENTY-FIRST WARD.

John Thomas, resigned under charges May 26.
George A. Romaine, dismissed Feb. 27.
Charles P. Bennett, resigned May 26.
Charles Wooley, dismissed June 27.
Richard Burke, deceased, Nov. 22.
Francis L. D. Anterroches, dismissed June 27.
Bruce Bradford, appointed May 31.
Thomas McFarlen, appointed June 1.
Peter Halen, appointed June 21.
John W. Tracy, appointed June 21.
Isaac Wolfe, appointed June 30.
Bernard Bradley, appointed June 30.
James Grasherre, appointed July 18.
Wesley Smith, dismissed Nov. 21.
Geo. Shellman, left the Ward March 6.
Wm. Freeman, dismissed Nov. 21.
Wm. A. Guest, dismissed May 31.
Ludwig Semler, appointed Jan. 20.

TWENTY-SECOND WARD.

Monouth B. Wilson, appointed Jan. 20.
John Cokely, appointed Jan. 20.
Michael Corey, appointed Jan. 20.
Thomas Fitzsimmons, appointed Jan. 20.
William A. Ross, appointed Jan. 20.
Thomas McCracken, appointed Jan. 20.
Thomas Burris, appointed Jan. 22.
Michael Schneider, appointed Jan. 22.
Jacob Smith, appointed Jan. 26.
Hugh Rourke, appointed Jan. 29.
Edward Hoyt, appointed Jan. 26.
James Cook, appointed April 7.
Timothy Webster, appointed May 30.
Terrence Riley, appointed May 30.
Patrick McGuire, appointed May 30.
John H. Blunt, appointed June 1.
James Weger, appointed June 4.
Daniel Fallon, appointed Nov. 30.
Charles Albertson, appointed Nov. 30.
George A. Bard, appointed Nov. 30.
John Connell, appointed Nov. 30.

The witness now opened the other books of record and invited the closest scrutiny.

Justice Napoleon B. Mountford, sworn.

Q.—You are an ex-Police Magistrate, are you not? A.—I was about fifteen years a Justice and Clerk; I was clerk ten years.

Q.—Were you not also property clerk? A.—I was property clerk a part of the time.

Q.—How much property was there on hand when you went on the bench? A.—There was not a hundred dollars worth of property on hand when I went on the bench.

EVILS IN MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

Q.—Did you discover many evils while you were clerk? A.—Many.

Q.—Please specify? A.—I thought frequently there was a looseness on the part of many magistrates in their mode of doing business.

Q.—In what respect? A.—In not giving cases the careful examination they required. A judgment was too frequently biased by outside influence. I considered that the clerks were not always properly qualified to discharge the duties of their office. I deemed there was too much interference on the part of the deputy keepers with the business before the Court; instead of aiding the magistrates, in endeavoring to carry out their objects with reference to the parties committed for examination, they were oftentimes in collusion with the officers making the arrest, and would employ counsel for the prisoners, and oftentimes throw obstacles in the way of justice. There seemed to be an understanding, frequently, between the deputy-keepers and a set of lawyers, that when lawyers were sent for in certain cases, the deputy-keeper sending for the lawyer, and frequently the officer making the arrest, received a portion of the lawyer's fees. I have heard in some instances of clerks participating in the fees the lawyers received; I have frequently conceived, from observation, that such was the case. Could I have obtained tangible evidence of the fact, I should have endeavored to have had the cases examined. More recently, since I have left the bench, I have known lawyers to bid as high as thirty and forty per cent. of their fees to keepers and officers for obtaining cases for them; this has led to great injustice towards prisoners without means; the poor have frequently been convicted on comparatively slight testimony, when the officers have been indefatigable in obtaining testimony against the parties. On the other hand, those who have the means of employing counsel, thereby interesting the officers in their behalf, they have escaped the punishment they deserved.

Q.—You speak of the laxity of the Judges; was that when you were magistrate, or clerk? A.—Both, Sir.

Q.—How were magistrates then appointed? A.—The magistrates were then appointed by the Common Council.

Q.—How would you remedy the business? What did it result from? A.—I think it resulted from a principle which sprung up under the former organization of the Police Department; when there was a force called watchmen, and only fifty policemen during the day, the City was guarded at night by watchmen. It was then customary for the Magistrates and Clerks to sit alternately for a week; they were required to be at the Police Courts from the time of the discharge of the watch in the morning until the setting of the watch at night; the watch was then discharged, all hands, before sunrise, and posted an hour after sunset; consequently the magistrate and clerk who sat during the week, would be exhausted. The following week was then devoted principally to finishing up the business of the previous week. After a reorganization of the Police Department, the magistrates and clerks were required to be at the Police Office from seven o'clock in the morning until seven o'clock in the evening, for one half the year, and from eight in the morning until six in the evening the other half; but yet the same system was continued of one magistrate and one clerk sitting alternate weeks. In that way the practice sprang up, and became established of there being but one magistrate and police clerk in the Courts through the week. They alternated so that the public lost the advantage of nearly one half their services. If one magistrate was more ambitious in attending to his duties than another, policemen would oftentimes prefer making arrests while he was on the bench, which would make his duties much more onerous than those of his associate. After the adoption of the amended Constitution, the Magistrates were elected by the people, a plan which I consider very good in theory, but bad in practice. I think it idle to look for or expect an independent Criminal Judiciary, so long as it is subject to the popular will; if the Magistrate performs his duty fearlessly and legally he is almost sure to be ousted from office on the expiration of his term. Our Primary Elections for many years past have been controlled by a class of men called "shoulder hitters," gamblers, mock auctioneers, policy dealers and thieves, who, from vindictive feelings towards the Magistrate who had fearlessly dealt out the law to them, and with the expectation of electing some one as his successor who would be more lenient towards them, or what is too frequently the case, their services at the primary election are secured by another class of men, who may be termed political contractors. To remedy this evil, and in my opinion the Police Judges, the Recorder and City Judge should be appointed by the Governor and Senate,—that is, the Constitution should be amended so as to allow such appointment; but the clerks should be appointed by the Magistrates; and they should also select the Policemen detailed for duty in the Police Courts. The responsibility of a proper transaction of the business in the Police Courts would then rest where it should properly—with the Judges. I think also, that where prisoners are committed to the various prisons, in default of the payment of a fine, the keepers of the several prisons, upon the payment of such fine to them, should be required to report forthwith to the magistrate who made the committal and pay the money into the Court, in order that a proper record might be made of the same and the money paid into the City Treasury, instead of being paid to the Governors of the Almshouse as it now is. I think it would further the ends of criminal justice if there were a Court of Special Sessions established, with three Judges, to try all cases of misdemeanors, and to hold trials by jury twice a week. I think the Police force of the City would be much improved in its morality and efficiency were the policemen appointed by a Board of Commissioners, and removed from all political influences; I would have this Board a distinct Board, and not compos

dismissed. Hence I have put a seal upon my mouth.

Ald. Briggs—But the people want to know. We are a Special Committee appointed to inquire into this affair, which perhaps has been smothered up.

Witness—Well then, on 3d of August last I was on duty in the Station-house; my turn commenced at midnight; when I came on, the other doorman told me the number of prisoners and lodgers in the Station-house; Lieutenant O'Keefe called the roll; in about fifteen minutes he went from the public room into the sitting room, and as I supposed, into his bedroom; about twenty minutes to three o'clock, Lieutenant O'Keefe came out from his bedroom. I suppose, into the sitting room, and said he could not sleep, and he would go and get some coffee; he came back in time for Lieutenant Clark to go and take charge; he then went in to the desk and commenced writing; I began sweeping the public room, and he went back to his bedroom again; he came out of his room again and went out of the Station-house; on the next day it came to my knowledge that there had been a woman in his room that night; I had no knowledge of her being there at the time; the next day officer Thorne said to me that I did not turn out all the ledgers that night; I said that I did, but he said there was a young woman who had been kept up stairs, and that the Captain had sent her to the Station-house; afterwards the woman who has charge of the Station-house, said to me, "Do you know that O'Keefe had a Boston lady in his room last night?" I said to her, "Ann, I was going to ask you about it," she said, "He came to get me to make breakfast for her, and I did, thinking it was one of his people; but if I had known she was one of that description, I wouldn't have got breakfast for her; I felt sore at being made an involuntary doorman to such doings, and I complained to the Captain about it; the Captain said he had sent her to the Station-house, because he saw her lingering about the street, and suspected she was no good; I know also of another woman being there, but only from hearsay evidence.

After the examination of this witness, the Committee was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

MUNICIPAL.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Another Blast from Briggs.

The Aldermen Refuse to Listen to His Report.

The Board Terminate Their Arduous Labors, and Retire to Their Virtuous Homes.

Owing to the lengthened session of the Board of Supervisors last evening, the Board of Aldermen did not meet till one hour and a quarter after their appointed time. The President, ISAAC O. BARKER, Esq., took the Chair. The minutes of the previous meeting having been, in due course, read and approved, and some trivial business transacted, Alderman BRIGGS moved that the report of the Committee appointed to consider the reply of the Mayor to the proceedings of the Board in reference to the Chief of Police, should be read to the Board.

The reader accordingly commenced, and continued for some time, when the patience of the Board being exhausted, Alderman HOWARD moved that any further reading of the document should be discontinued. The Chair put the motion to the Board, and the Ayes carried it. The reading was, therefore, terminated in a very abrupt manner. The report was ordered to be laid over and printed. The entire document was as follows:

To the Honorable the Board of Aldermen:

GENTLEMEN: The Special Police Committee, to whom was referred the Message of the Mayor in response to the Preamble and Resolution of the Board of Aldermen, declaring the office of the Chief of Police vacant, and requesting the Mayor to nominate a successor of Mr. Matsell, respectfully report, That the word "incumbent," so severely criticized by the Mayor, was used as a milder term for "usurper," both incumbent and usurper in the context clearly implying the usurpation of the office of Chief of Police by George W. Matsell, of Brandon, England, through the dereliction of duty and additional usurpation of the Mayor, of the prerogatives of the Board of Aldermen, by his protection of Mr. Matsell against the resolution of the Board of Aldermen, declaring the office of Chief of Police vacant, and requesting the Mayor to fill the vacancy of the present incumbent or usurper. And in this connection it is proper to state that a Mr. West, who is said to be a British alien, connected with the New-York *Commercial Advertiser*, as principal editor, complains to the Committee that he criticised the word "incumbent" in the *Commercial Advertiser*, two days before the Mayor criticised it in his message; and that the Mayor did not, in his message, give him due credit for his original idea, injustice which Mr. West feels the more keenly as he is the bosom English friend of Mr. Matsell, and was born near Brandon, the birth-place of Mr. Matsell, and as he has stoutly defended Mr. Matsell in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser* since his connection with that venerable and amiable journal.

After the Board of Aldermen declared the office of Chief of Police vacant, and by a subsequent resolution requested the Mayor to nominate a successor of Mr. Matsell, Mr. Valentine, the Clerk of the Common Council, placed in the Mayor's hands the report of the Special Police Committee; and it was clearly the Mayor's duty to place this report before the Police Commissioners as the basis of Mr. Matsell's trial, and to invite or at least permit the Special Police Committee to conduct the trial against Mr. Matsell on the part of the people. But instead of this, and apparently in order to protect Mr. Matsell, the Mayor and Recorder gets a straw bail graduate of the Tombs to prefer the charge of alienage against Mr. Matsell to prevent the Special Police Committee and the Board of Aldermen and the people from appearing against Mr. Matsell as principals in the prosecution, and to force them to play second fiddle to this Tombs shyster, who is evidently leagued with high officials in this base conspiracy against the people. And who is a member of the Legislative Police Committee, and has the power to call Mr. Matsell before them and ask him any questions respecting the frauds and corruptions in the Police Department. But instead of this, we find him leaving and degrading his own Committee, and appearing before an inferior municipal tribunal as the pretended chief prosecutor against Mr. Matsell, but whose real motive, as already shown, is to shield Mr. Matsell against the Special Police Committee, who are more appropriate prosecutors of Mr. Matsell, as representing the Board of Aldermen and the people. It was bad enough to be told by the Mayor and Recorder that they should reject all the Brandon and American affidavits, without this base attempt to protect Mr. Matsell by this straw-bail Tombs shyster, who stands between the Special Police Committee and the Police Commissioners, who are afraid to let the Special Police Committee appear before them, with their own counsel, as principals against MATSELL, and who would not dare protect MATSELL after their overwhelming evidence is placed before them. But the Police Commissioners intend that the friends of MATSELL, in disguise, shall be the principals against MATSELL, so that they can control the complaint against him for alienage, and produce such witnesses as they please, and reject such as they please; and thus, by several thick coats of whitewash, enable the Police Commissioners to quit MATSELL, and to plead his sham acquittal by the Police Commissioners, in bar of subsequent proceedings against MATSELL before higher tribunals. And to show the collusion between these officials, high and low, it is only necessary to expose their operations on Saturday last, when the straw complainant desired a postponement of the case for one week, in consequence of the absence of his witnesses, when up jumps James T. Brady, the alien and contumacious champion, and bellows, to the pinnacle of his powerful lungs, of his readiness for the trial of his friend and client, Mr. Matsell, who has evaded everything, and has been as dumb as a dead person for a year past, until now, when he is compelled to appear and defend himself, or meet his terrible fate. Now, if the Special Police Committee had been the principal prosecutor against Mr. Matsell before the Police Commissioners, as they should have been, they would last Saturday have demanded Mr. Matsell's written answer, under oath, of the charge of alienage against him; and they would have put him on the stand under oath, and have sent for his sister Mary, and have also put the report of the Special Police Committee before the Police Commissioners, and have arrayed a long line of witnesses before the astonished eyes of the Police Commissioners and of Mr. Matsell, their friend, in order to prevent which they have placed Mr. Matsell behind them for protection, and have placed immediately before them a spurious complaint as an impregnable shield against the shafts of the Police Committee, the Board of Aldermen and the people, who do not recognize the right of the Police Commissioners to try Mr. Matsell or any other officer for abuse, alienage or usurpation, which power belongs to the Board of Aldermen as the highest supervisory power of the City over abuses, alienage and usurpation, the Police Commissioners only having the right to try policemen for a breach of duty. JOHN H. BRIGGS, Chairman.

New-York City, Dec. 27, 1855.

A communication was received from Robert MacKey, asking permission to run a line of stages from the Hudson River Railroad Depôt at Thirty-first-street, down Tenth-avenue to Twenty-third-street, through Twenty-third-street to Fourth-avenue, through Fourth-avenue to Broadway at Fourteenth-street, thence down Broadway to Canal-street, through Canal-street to East Broadway, through East Broadway to Grand-street Ferry, returning by the same route, with the recommendation of his Honor the Mayor in favor of granting said route.

After a long, tedious, stale, flat and unprofitable debate, occupying two weary mortal hours, the prayer of the petition was granted in accordance with the Mayor's recommendation.

The report to increase the salaries of the Lieutenants of Police from $800 to $1,000 per annum was not concurred in. Some severe reflections were cast upon the conduct of the Police, during the debate upon the report.

THE MATSELL QUESTION CARRIED OVER TO THE NEXT BOARD.

Alderman WILLIAMSON offered the following:

Resolved, That the Special Committee appointed by this Board to represent this body before the Police Commissioners in the investigation as to the citizenship of the Chief of Police, be and they are hereby directed to continue their labors and report the result to the new Board of Aldermen, on the 1st day of January next.

Adopted.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE PRESIDENT.

Alderman HENRICK moved the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of this Board be respectfully tendered to Hon. ISAAC O. BARKER for the able and impartial manner in which he has presided over its deliberations during the past year.

The President replied in an able and appropriate manner. The legislation of the Board had far exceeded that of any other Board. Though trammelled by charters, they had transacted all the business brought before them, and faithfully executed the trust reposed in them by their fellow citizens. He thanked each member for the aid, respect and courtesy he had always received during the year. He wished them all health, prosperity, happiness. It gave him the highest pleasure to bear evidence to the gentlemanly bearing and the unwearied services of the highly respected Clerk of the Board. To the corps of Reporters he tendered the thanks of the Board for the faithful manner in which they had reported the debates and transactions of the Board.

The motion to adjourn *sine die* was then made and carried. And thus terminated the labors of the present,—or as we may now say,—the late Board of Aldermen. *Requiescant in pace.*

THE COUNCILMEN.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the following were the documents of most general interest received and acted upon:

THE PASSENGER AND BAGGAGE LINE.

A petition was received, addressed to His Honor the Mayor, from visitors now in the City, staying at the various hotels, stating that impositions are practised upon visitors to this City by hack-drivers, and asking for the adoption of the ordinance for the establishment of the "New-York Passenger and Baggage Line." The petition was signed by F. B. Stevens, the Mayor of Buffalo, and others.

When the name of the Mayor of Buffalo was read, Councilman MCCAHILL desired that the petition be laid on the table, as he did not want the dish-washers from Buffalo to tell the Board how to govern the City.

THE CITY WANTS MONEY FOR THE NEW CITY HALL.

A resolution was offered by the President, Mr. CONOVER, and adopted, requesting the Counsel to the Corporation to draft a law authorizing the City to borrow from time to time, as a loan, a sum of money not to exceed $100,000 per month, for the purpose of building a new City Hall.

SALARIES OF ASSESSORS.

A resolution was offered and laid over, requesting his Honor the Mayor to address the next Legislature, and request from that body an act fixing the salaries of the Assessors connected with the Street Department.

OYSTERS AND CLAMS.

The Committee on Markets reported in favor of allowing the clam and oyster dealers to return to their old quarters in Catharine Market. After some debate the report was laid on the table.

THE BATTERY ENLARGEMENT.

The Special Committe in relation to the contract for enlarging the Battery reported last evening, and their report was laid over. It concludes with the following resolution.

Resolved, That the Comptroller be, and he is hereby required and directed to annul the contract made between John C. Dodge, as Street Commissioner, in behalf of the City, on Nov. 25, 1852, and Henry Conklin, for the enlargement of the Battery, in consequence of said Conklin having violated the terms of the contract aforesaid.

POLICEMEN'S SALARIES.

The report in favor of raising the salaries of Policemen to $900, and doormen to $700 per annum, was amended to increase all to $1,000 and then laid on the table.

After passing a number of bills to a third reading, the Board adjourned until this evening.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

What a Judge's Outfit in Stationery Costs.

The Board of Supervisors met yesterday at 4 P. M., his Honor the Mayor in the Chair. The first report submitted was one from the Committee on County Offices, in favor of paying bills of C. T. Boyd and Theo. Starr, for services rendered in taking the census, which was adopted. The report of the same Committee against paying D. C. Henderson for his services as Secretary to the Census Marshals, was adopted, there being no such office as that which Mr. Henderson claimed known to the law.

Reports of Committee on County Officers, in favor of paying bills of various tradesmen for furniture, stationery and other articles for the Supreme Court. The bill for stationery was $300, and some of the members thought it exorbitant. Supervisor HENRICK explained that it was usual, for every Judge, on his appointment, required "a good fit-out" of stationery. For instance, Judge PEABODY, who was appointed to the Bench of the Supreme Court in place of Judge COWLES, for one month only, had ordered $400 worth of stationery for his use during that month. Supervisor ELY stated that on examining one of these bills for stationery, he found that 5,000 envelopes had been furnished—a pretty good number for one judge; then there were a large number of expensive Congress knives, and other extravagant articles. He should vote for the bill this time, but he thought it ought to be stopped. Supervisor CHRISTIE said that he knew instances where Judges had got libraries for themselves out of the stationery. He moved that the bill should be laid on the table and printed. Supervisor HENRICK was for paying the bill. It was for stationery furnished to Judge Cowles by Messrs. McSpedon and Baker, and rather than it should not be paid Judge Cowles would pay it himself.

The Mayor said he had examined the bill, and that there was no certificate that the goods mentioned in it had ever been furnished to the Supreme Court at all. He would therefore vote to lay it on the table. The Ayes and Nays were then called, when there were twelve for laying it on the table, and four against. It was accordingly laid over. The report of the Committee in favor of paying the bill of Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, for official services from July to December, 1855, amounting to $1,700, was laid over and ordered to be printed.

Other business, of little public importance, was transacted, and the Board adjourned. It was a very protracted meeting, owing to a desire to get through the lagging business of the year, it being the last meeting of the year. The Board adjourned *sine die*.

Board of Education.

CAN A TEACHER BE FOURTH COUSIN TO A SCHOOL TRUSTEE?

The Board of Education held a regular meeting on Wednesday evening, and had a discussion about the by-law affecting the appointment of teachers related to the school officers. The subject was brought up by a communication from SAMUEL J. HOPKINS, Inspector of the Twenty-second Ward, who alleged that a certain young lady, teacher in one of the schools of the Ward, was a sister of the son-in-law of a trustee. He quoted the following section from the by-laws:

"No teacher shall be employed in any Ward school who shall not have, at the time of such employment, the requisite license or certificate of qualification, or who is within four degrees of relationship, either by blood or marriage, to any school officer entitled to act upon the question of the employment or payment of such teacher; but this provision shall not be construed to prohibit the continuance of a teacher legally in office, as such, who is related to any school officer already elected or appointed."

Mr. PERRY asked to whom the communication was addressed. The President replied, to the Finance Committee of the Board. Mr. PERRY then moved that it be referred to the Finance Committee.

The President said there was no relationship existing to deprive the teacher of her salary. Her money was in the hands of the clerk.

A motion was made to lay the communication on the table. It was put to vote and lost.

Mr. RUTHERFORD was in favor of a reference to a Special Committee. He considered the rule in question a contemptible one, and thought it ought to be abolished without delay.

The motion to refer was voted upon, and lost.

The Commissioner from the Fifth Ward said the present case did not come within the law, and he hoped it would be referred to the President.

A motion to refer to the President was made and seconded.

Mr. ANDREW H. GREEN said he thought the case did come within the By-Laws. He considered the principle of the law as entirely just and proper, and he wished it referred to a Committee before the Board passed upon it.

A vote was then taken upon the motion to refer to the President, and carried.

ACCOUNTS.

The Auditing Committee reported on the accounts of the Board of Education, which show an available balance to the credit of the Board of $10,650 05.

The Clerk of the Board, in answer to a resolution adopted on the 12th inst., gave a detailed report of the expenses incurred by the Commissioners of Common Schools, in discharging the duties of their office, from 1846 to Sept. 22, 1855. The amount paid for travelling expenses and coach-hire during this period was $668 85. The report was ordered on file.

EVENING SCHOOL.

An additional appropriation of $1,000, upon the recommendation of the Executive Committee on Evening Schools, was made for the support of the evening schools during the past term.

The Executive Committee on Evening Schools reported in favor of opening an evening school for females in Ward School No. 31, in Monroe-street, Seventh Ward, on the 3d of January. The report was referred to Evening School Committee and the officers of the Seventh Ward.

FREE ACADEMY.

The Executive Committee of the Free Academy reported in favor of recommending changes in the course of studies of the Academy. Lectures on Moral Philosophy, Political Economy, Greek and Chemistry, and Physics, are to be substituted for Chemistry, Ancient and Medieval Geography and Greek and Roman Antiquities. The report was adopted.

CONTESTED SEAT.

The report of the Committee on Elections, in favor of the appointment of Mr. HENRY P. WEST as Trustee in the Fourteenth Ward, in place of THOMAS BOSEX, resigned, was adopted.

The Board then adjourned till Monday next, 31st inst., to receive the annual reports.

Singular Affair—The Body of a Child Found Cut to Pieces.

One of the Seventeenth Ward Police, while patroling his beat about 12 o'clock on Wednesday night, discovered a bundle wrapped up in linen in the alley-way of premises No. 10 East Eleventh-street. He picked it up, and on opening it found within the remains of a child shockingly mutilated. The scalp was partly peeled off from the skull, the head and both feet severed from the trunk, besides which there were various other cuts and incisions all over the body. Dr. HILTON was notified of the occurrence, and yesterday held an inquest on the remains. Dr. HASSELL, who examined the body, expressed the opinion that the child had been stillborn a few days since, and that the cuts were of recent date, and from the nature of them he believed the body to have been dissected by some bungler. The Jury rendered a verdict of "Death by some cause to the Jury unknown." A house of ill-fame is in close proximity to where the remains were found, and in the rear of the place there is a "doctor's" shop.

The Recent Alleged Child-Murder—Reimprisonment of the Accused.

The woman CATHARINE PARKHURST, charged by a Coroner's Jury with being accessory to the death, by cruel treatment, of CHARLES R. HINDY, a child of 5 years, who had been placed in her care, was yesterday rearrested and committed to prison to wait the action of the Jury. Mr. J. EMERSON, publisher of the *U. S. Journal*, Spruce-street, having refused to continue bail for her appearance.

Death of a "Native."

CECILIA CAYALING, an Indian woman, aged 35 years, of the Cattaraugus tribe, of Lower Canada, died on Wednesday, at No. 151 Washington-street, where, in company with her husband, she had been stopping for a few days. The deceased had been ailing for some time. The Coroner's Jury returned a verdict of "Death from inflammation of the bowels." This is the only death of a North American Indian that has occurred in this City for many years.

Who is to Blame?

The Captain of the Fifteenth Ward Police, in his report, yesterday, states that many complaints are made to him that dead horses and other nuisances are allowed to remain in the streets of that district. The contractor has been applied to on the subject, but refuses to remove the carcasses, on the ground that the Comptroller refuses to pay the bill. Who is to blame?

Offering Wine on New Year's Day.

We trust all good people will avoid tempting the young into habits of intemperance, by setting wine before them on New Year's Day. The custom has made New Year's Day a day of sad remembrance to thousands. An address on this subject has been issued by the Executive Committee of the Temperance Society, headed by WM. E. DODGE, which is timely and forcible.

Fires.

About 12¾ o'clock yesterday afternoon, a fire was discovered issuing from the roof of the three-story building No. 873 Broadway. The firemen were soon on hand, and in about half an hour extinguished the flames. The fire originated in a crevice in the attic, used for the storage of coal ashes. Mr. WM. A. TOMLISON, who occupied the upper story as an Ambrotype Gallery, sustained a loss of about $500. He has an insurance of $1,100 in the Peter Cooper Insurance Company. Mr. J. H. GOSSON occupied the first floor as a Millinery and Fancy Goods store. He sustained a loss of about $1,000 by water and rough handling of his delicate fabrics. He is insured for $5,000—$2,500 each in the Harmony and Excelsior Offices. The third floor was unoccupied. The building was damaged to the amount of about $300. It belongs to the "Skellough Estate," and is insured for $2,500 in the North River Insurance Company.

Yesterday morning, a slight fire occurred in the building No. 11 Columbia-street, occupied by HOE & Co. Damage about $150.

Target Excursion.

The Collins Light Guard, composed of the young American element of the Fourteenth Ward—that is to say, of striplings varying from 12 to 16 years, passed our office on Thursday, on their way to Hoboken, where they proceeded to indulge themselves in target-shooting. They numbered 16 muskets, marched, counter-marched and drilled with an accuracy and soldier-like bearing which older lovers of "the pomp and circumstance" might profitably imitate. They were commanded by Master THOMAS FARRELL, and deported themselves in a very becoming manner.

Fatal Accidents.

ROBERT GRAHAM, aged forty-four years, died yesterday at his residence, No. 261 West Forty-third-street, from the effects of a fall from a building in Forty-fifth-street.

SYLVESTER HAUNEL, a workman employed in the Franklin Forge, No. 420 First-avenue, was almost instantly killed at that place yesterday by the falling of a shaft upon him.

Yesterday morning, about 10 o'clock, a Jew named PHILIPS, while in the act of climbing up the sides of a steamer moored at the foot of Robinson-street, fell and struck his head against the pier, killing himself almost instantly. The deceased, it is said, was a runner for a Washington-street boarding-house.

Run Over.

A fireman, named JOHN DUFFY, was run over by a fire engine, in South William-street, on Wednesday, and had his thigh badly fractured. He was taken to the Hospital.

The Disputed Judgeship of the Supreme Court.

Important Decisions of Judges Strong and Roosevelt and Mitchell.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—Dec. 27.

The subjoined important decisions in the case of *Henry E. Davies* vs. *Edward P. Cowles*, the rival claimants for the Judgeship of the Supreme Court, were delivered to-day by Judges STRONG and ROOSEVELT:

S. B. STRONG, J.—The relator and the defendant each claim the office of a Justice of this Court, vacated by the death of the lamented Robert H. Morris. The loss of that most estimable man, and able and conscientious Judge, was in itself a great public calamity, but the evil is enhanced by the fact that it was under circumstances which have led to a disputed succession. The defendant claims to hold the office under a commission issued by the Governor of this State on the 3d day of December, 1855, and the relator seeks to be inducted into it on the allegation that he was chosen to fill the vacancy at the general election held on the 6th day of last November. Both of these gentlemen were candidates for seats on the Bench of the Supreme Court at that election, and each received a number of votes sufficiently large to indicate to a considerable extent the confidence of the public in his competency and fitness for a station of such high responsibility. But as they were not competitors for the office for the same time, the election furnished no certain test of the preference of the public for one over the other, and even if it had done that we could not be influenced by it in our decision, unless it had been conducted pursuant to the Constitution and laws of the State.

The provisions of the Constitution and of the statutes applicable to the present controversy, are as follows: sec. 4 of art. 6 of the Constitution provides that the State shall be divided into eight judicial districts Section 13 of the same article is in the following words: "The Judges of the Court of Appeals shall be elected by the electors of the State, and the Justices of the Supreme Court by the electors of the several Judicial Districts, *at such times as may be prescribed by law.*" By the 13th section of that article it is provided that "in case the office of any Judge of the Court of Appeals or Justice of the Supreme Court *shall become vacant* before the expiration of the regular term for which he was elected, the vacancy may be filled by appointment by the Governor until it shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term." By the 5th section of article 10, it is ordained that the Legislature shall provide for filling vacancies in office, and in case of elective officers no person appointed to fill a vacancy shall hold his office by notice of such appointment longer than the commencement of the political year next succeeding the first annual election after the happening of the vacancy. The 8th section of the 10th article authorizes the Legislature to declare the cases in which any office may be deemed vacant when no provision is made for that purpose in the Constitution. The Revised Statutes (1 R. S. 122 § 84) had previously declared that any office should become vacant by the death of the incumbent. There was no renewed enactment to that effect after the adoption of the present Constitution, nor was it necessary that there should be. The death of an incumbent without any provision of law for an immediate succession would necessarily create a vacancy. By the act of April 5, 1842 (Chap. 130: Article 1, Title 3, § 3, p. 112) it is provided that if any vacancy shall exist in a county *proper, to be supplied at the ensuing general election*, the Secretary of State shall between the first of July and the 15th of October previous to *such* election direct and cause to be delivered to the Sheriff, Clerk, or first Judge of such County a notice in writing, specifying the cause of such vacancy, the name of the officer in whose office it has occurred, and the time when his term of office will expire; and that if any such vacancy shall exist in a district he shall, in like manner, direct and cause to be delivered to the Sheriff, Clerk, or first Judge of each County therein the like notice. By the 5th section of the same article the Secretary is directed to publish such notice in the State paper once in each week from its date until the election. By the 14th section of the 3d article of the same title, the officer receiving the notice from the Secretary of State is required to deliver a copy of it without delay to the Supervisor or an assessor of each town or Ward in his County, and to cause a copy of it to be published in all the public newspapers in his county once in each week until such election. By section 4 of title 7, chap 130, of the laws of 1842, it is provided that general elections shall be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November in every year. Pursuant to the statutes passed since the adoption of the present Constitution, the 6th of November last was the appropriate day for the general election of Judges during the present year. The term for which Judge Morris was elected would have expired on the 31st of December, 1860. He died on the 3d day of last October, when it was too late to give the notice of the consequent vacancy required by the act of 1842, in season for the election of the present year, and none such was given. A large portion of the electors of the First District, in which Judge Morris had been elected, gave their votes at such election for candidates to supply the vacancy, of which the relator received a plurality. If that election was legal, so far as it relates to the office for the term in question, the relator either is at present, or soon will be, entitled to admission; if such election was void, there was a vacancy when the commission to the defendant was issued, and if that was sanctioned by the Constitution, he is authorized to hold the office.

The objection urged against the validity of the election of the relator is that the preliminary notice required by the statute was not given. It is true that the death of the late incumbent was at so late a date that there was not sufficient time left for the publication of such notice, but that does not dispense with the exigency. Possibly the framers of the statute may have thought, if they thought about the emergency at all, that it would be better that there should not be a premature election which might not, and probably would not, carry out fully and fairly the view of the people, and they may have preferred a temporary selection by a high and responsible officer. In answer to the objection of the absence of the notice required by the statute, it was contended on the argument that the provisions of the Constitution were sufficient of themselves to legalize the election. The answer, and a sufficient answer, to that is, that without statutory regulations there could be no election at all, as the Constitution does not provide for the essentials of the time, place and manner of the election. Although the motive power might exist, yet it could not be successfully exerted without the requisite legislative machinery. The constitutional and statutory provisions together constitute the entire scheme, and without both it cannot be carried into successful operation. Clearly an election (if it could be so called) held at a different time or place, or conducted by other officers than those required by the statute, or which, from a palpable evasion of some of its important provisions, prevented a fair and full expression of the wishes of the people, would be void. As to such provisions, there is not and should not be any dispensing power.

It was contended by the counsel for the relator that the statute does not require any preliminary notice of the vacancies caused by, or the election consequent upon, the deaths of Justices of the Supreme Court, as they are State officers; but clearly the provision has reference to the County or District of election, and not to the character of the office. The notice is required when there is a vacancy *in the* District. Justices of the Supreme Court are elected by Districts, and when either of them dies, the vacancy exists in, and is to be supplied by, his District. Senators are State officers, and representatives in Congress are officers of the United States, but it is conceded that the provision in question is applicable to them. The act containing the regulation was passed previous to the adoption of our present Constitution, and when our Judges were appointed by the Governor and Senate; but the provision was general and annihilatory, and it was not opposed to any part of our organic law; it was not repealed by it, but its efficacy was continued and extended to whatever might be brought into the same category by any new system. Indeed, its continued operation was admitted by a slight amendment made in Chapter 240, of the Statutes of 1847.

It was also said that the provision in question is directory only, and may be disregarded. Our Courts have undoubtedly exercised the power of dispensing with the regulations of statutes where they seem to be mere matters of convenience, and do not affect substantial rights. But, as it is often difficult to discriminate, the power should be exercised with great caution, and the principle should not be extended beyond the cases to which it is clearly applicable. It seems to me that it is very material that the electors should have timely notice of vacancies occuring during the terms of office, and of the time when they are to be supplied through the exercise of the elective franchise. In most cases publicity is for obvious reasons most essential. Especially is it so when there is a law requiring a public official notice. In that case the electors may well wait for such notice, and if that is omitted, and an election had, notwithstanding such omission, they may be taken by surprise. It is not an answer to this to say that in this instance the vacancy and the intention to supply it by the election in question were generally known. The knowledge may not have been universal in the District, and if it had been, many might have abstained from voting from an impression that it was unauthorized and might have been nugatory. Indeed, it is apparent from the statements in the complaint, that many of the voters who attended and voted at the late election omitted to vote for any one to supply the vacancy in question. The votes given for a Justice of the Supreme Court for the long term was 55,769, whereas but 49,848 were given for all the candidates for the short term. The difference was very considerable—more than double the plurality obtained by the relator. It may be, as suggested by the counsel, that this falling off was incurred by other causes than the existence of doubts in the minds of the voters as to the validity of the election, but where there is an existing cause clearly established sufficient to produce the effect, it is more appropriate to attribute such effect to the known and adequate cause than to one that is simply conjectural. The statutory notice was essential, to enable the electors to act with confidence in a matter in which they have a deep interest, and in such cases implicit conformity is required. There may be difficulties in defeating an election when the Secretary of State purposely omits or is unable to give the notice, but they by no means equal those which would result from sustaining an imperfect and partial election. One might result in dissatisfaction with an officer, while the other might, if often repeated, jeopardize the entire system. The statute does not expressly declare that an election shall be void by reason of the omission to give the requisite preliminary notice, neither does it in express terms avoid any election given under any circumstances; but the only way to preserve the purity of our elections is to annul those which have been conducted contrary to statutory regulations designed to sustain the fair exercise of the right of suffrage.

In such cases the only inquiry should be, is there an actual omission of a substantial regulation, and if there has been it is no answer to say that it has not been productive of any injury. The evils which might result from a relaxation of the rule cannot be foreseen, and might be very great.

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the relator was not duly elected, and that there was a vacancy in the office at the time when the defendant received his commission. The primary vacancy was caused by the death of the late incumbent. But a vacancy may result from the failure to elect a successor pursuant to the statute. The Constitution speaks of vacancies generally, without specifying the causes or instances. The 8th section of the 10th article provides that the Legislature may declare the cases in which any office shall be deemed vacant. But I am not aware that the Legislature has since exercised the power, and it was not exhausted by previous enactments in the absence of any new provision. Where there exists an actual vacancy from any cause the constitutional grant applies. There must be such vacancy on the death of an incumbent until the valid election or appointment of a successor. An election may fail by reason of some radical defect in the manner of conducting it, or where there is an equal number of votes for each of the more prominent candidates. Where there is a failure by reason of the new election of a successor during the term, there is no means of supplying it until the next general election of Judges, unless it can be done through the instrumentality of the Governor. There is no other limitation of the time within which the appointment by him must be made, than that it shall continue until the vacancy *shall be supplied* at the next general election. It would seem to be the more rational, and I think that it is the true, construction of this provision, that where there is a failure to choose a successor at the next general election, the power in the Governor to supply the vacancy still continues. It may exist until the vacancy is actually supplied. There is undoubtedly a requisition upon the electors to fill the vacancy at the next election, but that must be with the qualification, *when that can be legally done.* The Constitution should not be construed so as to require an impossibility. I have endeavored to show that a valid election could not be had when the death of an incumbent happens at too late a day to give the requisite statutory notice. It may happen, also, at so late a day that it can be known only to the immediate neighbors of the deceased Judge, while the District may be very extensive. So too it may occur in a distant country, to which the Judge may have been under the necessity of resorting for the benefit of his health, and at so late a day that it may not be known to any one in the District at the time of the election. It surely could not have been the intention of the framers of the Constitution, that in these, and other similar cases, there should be vacancies until the next general election of Judges. It was said on the argument that instances of the kind to which I have alluded are so improbable, that no intention to provide for the contingencies could be presumed. But the uncertainty of life is as great immediately before an election as at any other time, and the experience of the last eight years shows that the labors of the judges, or some other cause, render their hold upon life unusually precarious. Within that period we have to mourn the loss of six Justices of this Court, Judges Sill, Maynard, Morehouse, Banks, Edwards and Morris, and such of them died at comparatively an early age. At any rate, the doubt as to the intention plainly manifested by the Constitution that there should not be a long vacancy in an office of so much importance, and where so much is constantly required, and a construction which has a tendency to prove effectual is to be favored rather than one by which it may be defeated. By this construction no violence is done to the literal signification of the words used in the Constitution, and there is no violation of the rigid rule to adhere to the meaning which the words naturally import. I am satisfied that the power of the Governor to make the appointment continues until the vacancy is supplied by an election.

There is another view of the principal question involved in this controversy, which was suggested by the counsel for the defendant, and is entitled to consideration. The "next general election of Judges" specified in the Constitution in the provision for supplying vacancies in the office may well be the first at which an election can be legally had, and not that one which must be imperative. That interpretation may not correspond with the literal sense of the words, but it is preferable to that which might lead to absurd conclusions. Judges prefer to adhere to the express meaning of the words used in a statute when that can be done consistently with its evident intent, but they often advise a more liberal interpretation when that is necessary to effectuate the object which the statute was designed to accomplish.

The defendant is, I think, entitled to the office in dispute, and the judgment of the Special Term should therefore be affirmed.

JUDGE ROOSEVELT'S DECISION.

Judge ROOSEVELT, after reviewing the case, said:

The conclusion to which this argument leads may be summed up in the following brief propositions:

First—That, by the new Constitution, contrary in that respect to the former system, the judiciary, whether wisely or not, was intended, as far as practicable, to be made elective directly by the people.

Second—That the appointing power of the Governor, when allowed to be exercised, was to be confined to special emergencies, and to cease as soon as, in the due and orderly course of things, those emergencies should cease, and the popular will be ascertained.

Third—That the "times" of electing Judges—whether on the "first Tuesday after the first Monday" of a given month, or on the first Tuesday after the first eighteen days from the happening of a vacancy—were left to the Legislature to be "prescribed" as expressed in article 6, or to be "provided" as expressed in article 10, "by law."

Fourth—That no election to fill a vacancy created by death can constitutionally be held without a substantial compliance with the regulations in regard to "time" and other particulars "prescribed" and "provided" by law.

Fifth—That the Constitution itself ordains that the Legislature shall "prescribe" and "provide" such regulations, and intended therefore that when made they should be observed.

Sixth—That the minimum time, in the present instance, to which the electors were by law entitled, was twenty-two days—(from the 14th Oct. to the 6th Nov.)—and that as the vacancy in question happened so late as to allow less than fifteen, the alleged election to fill it was and could not be held according to the regulations ordained by the Constitution to be made, and was properly, therefore, treated by the executive as a nullity.

Seventh—That the vacancy created by the death of Mr. Justice Morris not having as yet been "supplied by the election of the people," was lawfully "filled by appointment by the Governor."

Eighth—That such appointment will continue in force "until the vacancy shall be supplied at the next general election of Judges, when (or at which) it shall be filled by election for the residue of the unexpired term; that is, until a general election takes place, at which it can be filled by the electors without violating the rules and regulations as to "time" and other particulars "pre-cribed" or "provided" by law, or until a special election, under the power given to the Legislature to "provide for filling vacancies in office" can be held and completed.

Ninth—That the Legislature, in execution of the power so confided to them, having provided that "if a vacancy proper to be supplied at a general election shall not have been supplied at the general election next succeeding the happening thereof, a special election to supply such vacancy shall then be held," it is the duty of the Governor, as directed by the statute, to "order such election, and to issue his proclamation therefor."

Tenth—That the article in the Constitution which enjoins it on the Legislature, with a single restriction, to provide for filling vacancies in office, being subsequent in order, must, if necessary, be so construed as to control or qualify the sixth article which precedes it.

Eleventh—That the judgment of the Special Term in favor of the defendant ought, therefore, to be modified so far, and to declare the defendant entitled to hold the office to which he has been appointed by the Executive, until and including the 31st of December, 1857, unless the vacancy shall be sooner supplied by a special election, to be ordered for that purpose, and that, with such modification, the judgment be affirmed.

NOTE.—It may be proper here to observe, and to remember, that if the doctrine, contended for by the relator, that in case of a vacancy occurring no matter at how late a period, "it shall (using the words in the imperative and not in the subjunctive mood) be supplied at the next general election," and that the whole clause legally construed, means, absolutely and unqualifiedly, the very next general election, and not the next general election at which, consistently with the authorized provisions of the law, the vacancy can be filled, and that the vacancy, in the view of the Constitution, terminates at the setting of the sun on the very day of the elections, and is immediately filled by the successful candidate on the instant that the polls are closed—supposing, I say, this doctrine to be sound, there were on the 6th of November three seats on the Supreme Court Bench to be filled by election: one, that of Mr. Justice Edwards, for about two months, the unexpired residue of his term; one, that of Mr. Justice Morris, for about sixty-two months, the unexpired residue of his term; and one—that arising from the regular expiration of office—for the full term of eight years from the 1st of January, 1856. And the consequence would be that all the ballots—or at least a very large portion of them, far more than sufficient to determine the result, and which there is no means of distinguishing from the rest—were void for want of designation, and that there is now no possibility of determining, with legal certainty, which of the several persons voted for was intended for any particular place. As for the 5,921 votes, whether for Cowles or Whiting—and they were certainly for one or the other—there was nothing on them to designate for which of the several places they were intended. And as to the 46,848, there was nothing on them to designate which of the vacancies, whether that of Edwards or that of Judge Morris, they were intended to fill. So that, admitting the relator's doctrine, there was no election, either of Mr. Whiting, or Mr. Cowles, or Mr. Davies, or of any other candidate, either for a full or for a residuary term—for eight years, or for two months, or for eight years and two months, or for any other certain period allowed by law.

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term*—NOS. 132, 42.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 416, 868, 986, 557, 390, 836, 906, 968, 969, 414, 974, 976, 977, 970, 988, 809, 985¼, 986, 987, 992, 994 to 1001, 1004, 1009, 1011.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM—DEC. 27.

Before Justices Mitchell, Clarke and Roosevelt.

Clark v

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, DEC. 28, 1855.

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☞ They had a remarkably lively time of it in Congress yesterday, as will be seen by our telegraphic dispatches; but nothing came of it, and they adjourned again without any advance being made towards organization, though BANKS came very near an election. Our special dispatch intimates that there is almost a certainty of BANKS being elected to-day.

Religious Madness.

One of those cases that carry confusion into the Jury-box, and make the rusty balances of Justice tremulous with doubt and uncertainty, arises from the late homicide in New-Haven, the astounding particulars of which we published yesterday. How oddly is the face of highest civilization streaked and flecked over with the remains of barbarism! A thousand years have very nearly gone by since that famous Syrian missionary, the Old man of the Mountain, sent forth the primitive "assassin," to do the work of the Lord, with cord and dagger. As long a time has elapsed since human carcases bled at the altar of the Mexican gods. And now, when all such sanguinary folly is presumed to be not only out of date, but forgotten, and when Christianity runs all over the world, dove-like, with olive branch, up starts a good old lady, of strong imagination, weak nerves, and exalted ambition, preaching that very same gospel of peace, and requiring, like an inspired ogress, the blood and bones of an occasional disciple as a cordial and sedative. RHODA WAKEMAN, aged three score and ten years, gives herself out to be a prophetess, Heaven-sent; having been immaturely dispatched to the skies by a bad husband, and now bidden to revisit earth to teach, who knows what fresh doctrine, and the practice of all sorts of madness, medicine and murder, as the only means of keeping her alive, and thereby postponing that highly desirable event, the millennium. She has followers who frequent her residence, as if she were our Lady of Loretto; who detect devils in each other at every twitch or convulsion of her venerable old body, naturally afflicted paralytically after experiences so supernal; and by way of ejecting the foul fiend pound each other to death with hazlewood cudgels, and carve the lifeless bodies unscientifically with knife and fork. And these things are done, not in the indulgence of any *bad* passion; not at the suggestion of malice aforethought; not from the prompting of avarice or anger, or other every-day motive; but in order to protract the existence of the prophetess, calm her nerves, and cast out diabolical intruders generally. No butcher among the Anabaptists, or of Saint Bartholomew's day, ever proceeded more sanctimoniously, or with more devout consciousness, it would seem, of Divine inspiration, to the deed of blood, than did Mr. SAMUEL SLY, in immolating the unfortunate JUSTUS MATTHEWS. He believed himself to be doing God, and certainly his sister, service.

Now how shall justice deal with such people? Our laws—legislators and expounders are equally emphatic on the point—are preventive, not vindictive. HODGE is punished, not for stealing sheep, but that sheep may not be stolen. Will the execution of SAMUEL SLY stay the hand of other Slys, Christophers, Samuels, or what not, impelled by the same fanatical spirit? Can we contend against religious lunacy with hemp and strangulation? Will one life, imperiled by the hazel twig, or the bread-knife of future Wakemanites, be secured by such a sacrifice in the present case? The first human, though inhumane, prompting, is, of course, to sweep the whole murderous party from the face of the earth. That, however, is but the dictate of another, but less pardonable fanaticism—that of vengeance. The problem would, we suspect, remain unsolved by any such convenient mode of cutting the knot: and how any moral beneficial to society could be elicited by a legal reiteration of the bloody scene, is a question the prosecuting attorney in the case will have some difficulty in answering. The world would be no better, nor will the assassin be mollified or amended by the extreme rigor of the law. Should it then be applied? Is not the presumption of malicious and wicked intent, essential to the awful crime of murder, in this case patently false and overstrained? ERSKINE, in the prosecution of HADFIELD, stated, perhaps more accurately than it has been laid down elsewhere, the legal definition of insanity; the habitual acting under some absurd and irrational hallucination. The ghoulish party at SLY'S house evidently labored under the crazy hallucination that Widow WAKEMAN was one who rose from the dead, that her conservation alone could prevent the final conflagration of the world; and that the existence of any individual was as nothing weighed against the loss of hers. Any act, in accordance with this nonsense, is, therefore, agreeably to the doctrine of Lord ERSKINE, an act of insanity, and to be treated as such. But these are points that judge and jury will have to determine amid the fog raised by the contention of the advocates.

Our penal system will, we are satisfied, be radically defective so long as no specific provision is made for offences of this and analogous character. The rope and scaffold should be reserved for crimes of the last malignity, unalleviated by pleas of provocation or mental perversion. For the victim of fanaticism—and SLY is such a victim, though in a kind different form MATTHEWS—the State Prison, and the company of professional villains is no place. A place of constraint, participating in the nature of a prison and of a lunatic asylum, where moral delinquencies springing clearly from mental defects, may be treated by the wise physician, and the charitable visitations of enlightened piety; and yet restrained and kept apart from society and the opportunity for mischief, by a custody as strict as that of the penitentiary; such a place is wanted for these anomalous offenders against public safety. The verdict of juries in such cases should not be, as at present, "not guilty, because insane," but "guilty and insane;" and the Court should then have discretion to sentence the unhappy pervert to some such house of mercy as we describe. The institution is yet to be created; and, in the meantime, we can only see that justice, with its proper dash of mercy, be done, and that society do not suffer from these demi-madmen, religious or otherwise, running at large. We are obviously unprepared, notwithstanding our infinite sectarianism, to encourage a college of howling dervishes in our midst, with their promiscuous hewing and slashing; or to permit every Wakemanite or Malay to run *a-muck* in our streets.

Ruffianism and Treason in Congress.

In the new burlesque of "Po-ca-hon-tas," now playing at one of our Theatres, one of the scenes represents the Indians in Council, and as they become turbulent and personally abusive, the presiding chief reprimands them and tells them not to imagine they are in Washington. The audience laugh vehemently at the wit; but the truth of the satire renders it no laughing matter. We may laugh at the follies of those who are above us or below us, but we ought not to laugh at our own vices. They should create a very different feeling than that of merriment when they are exhibited to us.

The scandal brought upon the national character by the conduct of our Congressional Representatives is not a fit subject for levity.

Yesterday's transactions in Congress afford no ground for a hope that members are awakening to a sense of the disgraceful position in which the country is placed by their conduct.

Among the speeches delivered last week were some of the most treasonable ever uttered in public on that floor or elsewhere. Mr. MCMULLEN, a Representative, we believe, from Virginia, threw out, without rebuke, the following infamous sentiment:

"If the Government ever passed into the hands of the Republicans, and the Missouri restriction be restored, and the Fugitive Slave Law repealed, this Union must and will be dissolved, the declaration of that fanatical gray-headed man (Mr. GIDDINGS) to the contrary notwithstanding."

Thus far the telegraph reports this man, but we are informed by those who heard the speech, that he proceeded to say that this party should never reach power in Washington, however legally and constitutionally appointed to exercise it by the people, except by passing over his dead body. No surprise was manifested at this open declaration of disunion and rebellion, no sign was given of disgust or indignation. The audacious and worthless demagogue was accepted as a true representative of his section and his State. Three days after an Alabama Democrat avowed his purpose of offering a resolution, as soon as the House was organized, for turning the Massachusetts Delegation off the floor. This ebullition of insolence was received with a shout of laughter, though, we are told, a voice was heard in low response, across the Hall,—"and when you do, you will be *kicked out of the House*."

But treason may be punished, when it dares develop itself in open action; insolence may be humbled; decided ascendancy of character may suppress the jealous rivalries of mediocrity, but for faction which assumes the habiliments of principle it is difficult to find a remedy, and for the impotency which reigns over the House of Representatives, we fear that none exists.

It is easy to perceive where lies the responsibility, because it is easy to point out the men who have obstructed and continue to obstruct the organization. The Republicans constitute the largest party in the House. Their representative, Mr. BANKS, has received the votes of one hundred and eleven members. The candidate whom they first proposed received eighty-one votes. A small faction, composed of men elected upon pledges precisely similar to their own, and who do not dare to avow, if they secretly entertain, principles essentially variant from those professed by Mr. BANKS on all important questions of the day, stand between that party and success. We feel there is no impropriety in pointing out by name those gentlemen acting with this faction who belong to the delegation of this State. They are JOHN WHEELER, THOMAS W. WHITNEY, BAYARD CLARKE, JOHN WILLIAMS and SOLOMON HAVEN. We make no account of W. W. VALK, returned from Long Island, who stands admittedly upon a South Carolina platform, to which State he belongs. The five gentlemen first named were elected at the same time as Mr. BANKS, by constituencies thoroughly identified in sentiment with those represented by him, on all the questions which are now, or were then, agitated as belonging to national politics. They are members of the American order; they are Anti-Nebraska men, by profession; they were elected not only as opposed to the extension of Slavery into free territory, but in order that they might make their opposition felt by their votes and their personal influence. Their position, in short, is identical in all important respects with that of the Republican candidate.

But granting, for the sake of illustration, that they had a right to refuse their support to a a candidate spontaneously brought before the House by the concurrent preferences of the Party, afterwards fairly indorsed by a caucus, what was then their duty? It was certainly to help in some way to organize the House. Have they done this? They have done nothing but vote for Mr. FULLER during three mortal weeks, when they knew that neither he, nor any man occupying his position, could be elected. They could have concentrated themselves upon Mr. PENNINGTON, upon whom some of them have professed a willingness to compromise, or they might have gone with their Southern Know-Nothing colleagues, selected Mr. ——, who must be their representative, if Mr. BANKS is not. From whatever point of view we regard their conduct, we are forced to declare our conviction that they have betrayed their trust, have been false to their position, and are pursuing a course which must and will bring down upon them the indignation of their constituents. We understand that some of them are parading votes of approval from ward and town "Councils" in their respective Districts. These are the amulets of a demagogue. They may be purchased for an oyster supper, and drinks for a dozen; and considering the value of the testimonial the price is too high.

There are from other States six or eight members who are united by concert of action with those above referred to—we are not called upon to pronounce the judgment of their constituents, though the nation at large feels the effect of their misconduct. Mr. DUNN, of Indiana, has undertaken their defence. While admitting, by implication, the correctness of the charges against him, he justifies himself by the allegation that he has been abused in the journals, adding piquancy to his retort by denouncing his critics as "dogs," and consigning them to the "kennels." This might pass for the usual slang of electioneering if delivered from the stump, but Mr. DUNN must remember that he is now in Congress, and not among his constituents. Flippant personal vituperation will not arrest the condemnation of his people, though it may irritate editors and letter writers.

We need hardly say in conclusion that the occurrences of the last week have greatly darkened the prospects of action. The House has repeatedly refused to sanction any expedient whatever for shortening or for deciding the contest. They have twice refused the plurality rule, the last time by an almost hopeless majority. They have refused to prescribe any effective limit to debate before organization. They have refused to adopt earlier hours of meeting. In the divisions upon all these motions the combination of factions against the Republicans has been palpable. There has been perfect accord between the clans of RICHARDSON, FULLER and Scattering. Here were opportunities to defeat action. There they were unanimous—being so nearly allied in sympathies, they would challenge something of public respect, though not approval, if they should remain together.

The Recovery of the Resolute.

The recovery of the Arctic relief-ship *Resolute*, and her safe voyage to this country, an account of which we have already published, will be likely to create a good deal of excitement in England, as it will throw new light on the conduct of Sir EDWARD BELCHER, the Commander of the Expedition in search of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN. It will be remembered, that Capt. BELCHER and his subordinates in command of the two ships which accompanied him, were tried by a Court Martial on their return to England, last year, for having abandoned their vessels. Capt. KELLETT, who commanded the *Resolute*, and Capt. MCCLURE, who succeeded in discovering the Southwest passage, were both fully and honorably acquitted, and the latter has since been knighted by the Queen; but Sir EDWARD BELCHER, under whose instructions the others had merely acted in abandoning their vessels, was merely acquitted, but not fully, or honorably, and his sword was returned to him without a word of comment from the President of the Court. It was thought, at the time, to be very harsh treatment of a brave officer, and the restoration of one of his ships in so remarkable a manner, will awaken a new discussion in respect to his conduct. But, we do not see that the circumstances attending the recovery of the *Resolute* will be likely to operate to the disadvantage of Capt. BELCHER, for Capt. BUDDINGTON, the hardy sailor who has brought her home, gives it, as his opinion, that the ship could not have been released any sooner. than she was by accident, if her crew had remained in her; and it would have been impossible for them to have done so, from a lack of fuel and provisions. The finding of the ship and her safe voyage to New-London adds another romantic episode to the history of Arctic navigation. By a remarkable coincidence, the intelligence of the discovery of the remains of Sir JOHN FRANKLIN, and the recovery of the *Resolute*, which had been sent out to his rescue, both reached this City in the same hour, and were carried to England by the steamer on Wednesday; the *Resolute* sailed from London, and was brought back to New-London.

The Resignation of Alvarez.

The telegraph from New-Orleans announces an arrival from Mexico with important news. The long-expected resignation of ALVAREZ has at length taken place, and General COMONFORT is his successor as President of the Republic. A new ministry has been organized by COMONFORT, and ALVAREZ has left the scene of his short-lived honors, and abandoned, most likely forever, all participation in the political affairs of the country. His resignation has been foreseen for some time. In the first place, his health was fast failing, owing to the change of climate, and custom, which he was obliged to undergo when he accepted the Presidency; and in the second place, it was evident that he was altogether unfitted for the duties he ventured to assume. They were of no light character in a country like Mexico, where patriotism seems to be utterly extinct, and men are only actuated by their own selfish desires. ALVAREZ lacked the firmness and the experience to deal with the bickerings and endless squabbles of his ministers, or to temper the struggles of party factions. It has long been obvious that the Revolution has proved a failure; for the very men who brought it about are now as bitterly opposed to one another as they were formerly hostile to SANTA ANA'S administration. The liberal principle which ALVAREZ sought to infuse into the legislation of this so-called Republic, has, perhaps, been the more immediate cause of his resignation, for the opposition he encountered must have thoroughly disgusted him. A short time ago he abolished some of the privileges of the clergy, and repealed the law exempting church property from taxation, and herein lies the secret of the opposition made to his rule, and, perhaps, of the conspiracy in which General URAGA lately signalized himself. We know not yet what policy General COMONFORT may think proper to pursue; but unless he has something of the Dictator about him, he will either become the tool of the priest-party or be compelled to follow in the footsteps of his predecessor.

Kansas.

We publish in another part of this morning's paper several letters from our Kansas correspondents, containing the latest intelligence received from that Territory. The compact which Governor SHANNON has made with the people of Lawrence has not yet been made public, but one of our correspondents gives all the material points of the document. Both the camps at Wakarusa and Franklin have been broken up, and the Missourians have returned to their homes with bitterness in their hearts against Governor SHANNON, whom they now accuse of being an Abolitionist. The Free-State Volunteers of Lawrence have also been disbanded, with an understanding that they will be paid for their services during the time they were on military duty in defence of their city against an armed mob. Thus the matter rests now; and no one, who has carefully read the history of Kansas during the past month, can fail to be convinced that the Free-State men, by their firm and resolute conduct, have achieved a signal triumph and obtained a guarantee for future peace.

From California.

A brief telegraphic dispatch from New-Orleans, published elsewhere, announces the arrival at that port of the *Daniel Webster*, from San Juan, Nicaragua, with a fortnight's later intelligence from San Francisco. No news of importance is reported. The Indians in the Southern part of California and in Oregon, are yet unsubdued, and continue to be very troublesome. The San Francisco Markets were generally quiet and provisions had a declining tendency. The steamship *Star of the West*, with about half a million of treasure, left San Juan for this port on the 20th inst. She is now due, and will in all probability arrive during the day.

The Retiring Aldermen.

The Honorable Board of Aldermen—as the Mayor styles them when he sends them a veto message—terminated last night their arduous labors for the past twelve months. The re-elected we shall meet again. With those whom the suffrages of the people have called to vacate their seats, we shall only maintain a private intercourse, associated with many partial and pleasant memories. Let no member of the defunct Board think we are not in earnest, for who could dare to joke with so respectable and saturnine an individual as an Alderman or an Ex-Alderman.

Our old friend BRIGGS tried hard to get the Board to give the Chief of Police a parting pressure of the hand. As will be seen by our report, the Board were disposed to be merciful, even to MATSELL, and cut short the reading of the Alderman's report, which they did not think sufficiently decorous to be considered by them. They, however, adopted a resolution of Alderman WILLIAMSON, handing over the destinies of MATSELL to the mercies of the new Board. They passed a vote of thanks, in due course, to their President, who duly and handsomely thanked them in return. One thing they did, which was quite right: they refused to give the reporters of several of the City papers the sum of $200 each—thinking that the papers which sent reporters to the Board, took care to remunerate them sufficiently.

So we have taken farewell of our Aldermanic friends of the present, but departing year. In a few days we shall make acquaintance with their successors. May they be no worse than the old Board, and as much better as they ought to be.

Police Appointments During '55.

About one month ago, we published, exclusively, in the TIMES, a list of the Policemen made during the present year, which created quite a sensation among politicians. That list was important to those who watch carefully the current of political events in the City, from the fact that it gave the political complexion of those who had been dismissed and of those who had received appointments. It was thought at the time, and it is still believed, that had that *exposé* contained a statement of the trades and professions of the appointed, it would have been—if not more important, at least, more interesting to the general reader. This morning we publish the official list of the dismissals and appointments during 1855, as contained in the records kept by the Secretary to the Chief of Police, which were brought before the Legislative Police Investigation Committee yesterday. Although not so valuable as the one published a month ago, to one desiring a knowledge of the political complexion of the Police Department, it is, nevertheless, important to localities where the politics of Policemen are known. A shrewd Ward politician may make a very nice calculation with this morning's list before him. Cast your eyes over it.

Dinner to a Publisher and Editor.

They make the most of their great men in Philadelphia. While the book publishers in New-York are getting up a rancorous quarrel with our editors, in Philadelphia it is pleasant to know that there is a perfect millennium among these lions and lambs of literature, and that they are sitting quietly together, feasting and toasting each other in the most charmingly good-natured manner imaginable. It is true that only two months ago the book publishers of New-York invited all the critics, reviewers and authors to a "festival of fruits and flowers," but the teeth of all who participated in that feast must have been set on edge by the green grapes that were served up on the tables, for there has been a fearful snapping at each other ever since.

On Thursday week a complimentary dinner was given by the Philadelphia booksellers to Mr. LOUIS A. GODEY, the proprietor and editor of the Magazine which bears his name. It may be, for aught we know, the Philadelphia manner of offering a bribe. However that may be, the affair seems to have been an exceedingly pleasant one, and it shows that the Philadelphians know how to appreciate their eminent citizens.

We learn from a Philadelphia paper that "our eminent townsman, JOHN GRIGG, Esq.," presided at the GODEY complimentary banquet, assisted by HENRY C. CAREY, Esq., the eminent author. We learn, also, that ROBERT MORRIS made "a superb effort" in a speech on the occasion.

The Philadelphians are certainly a sensible people. Instead of accusing their fat and venerable editors and critics of taking five-dollar bribes, they invite them to a complimentary dinner

The Varieties Theatre.

This handsome theatre opened last night under the happiest auspices, that is to say, with a suffocating, crowded auditorium. Long before the time of commencing, the box-office had closed, and the gentlemen who speculate retired into private life.

The order of proceedings commenced with an overture played by a very nice little orchestra, under the direction of Mr. THOMAS BAKER, who does not divide his labors between scraping on a violin and beating time, but conducts with a *bâton* in a reasonable way. There is an item connected with the orchestra which we may as well comment on at once—the programme of the music, which is printed on the bills of the night. This is proper; there is quite as much curiosity concerning the name of a piece of music as there is about the name of a gentleman who carries on a letter in a tea-tray.

After the overture, the curtain went up and discovered a number of gentlemen, more or less gloved, and a number of ladies, more or less undressed; then there was a mighty demonstration in the parquette and in the boxes, and in the Family Circle, (so called because families never go there;) then an agreeable lady and an agreeable gentleman stepped forward and sang an agreeable version of "Hail Columbia," agreeably out of tune. Then a lady in white with roses in her bodice, but none in her cheeks, was led on by a gentleman in black. Then every one knew it was LAURA KEENE, and every one saw that she was frightened and exhausted, and nearly fainting. Then every one made as much noise as possible to give her courage and strength, but every one failed and the lady in white persisted in getting whiter, and the gentleman in black loomed up magnificently, seeming by contrast to get blacker. After a while, the lady in white essayed to deliver the opening address; but her voice was hollow, and she missed all the points, to the agony of the author, who, in consequence, merely intends to write a five-act comedy, and then hasten to an early grave. Then the gentleman in black his white waistcoat began to heave with manly emotion, and the gentleman in black his white gloves to grasp the sinking form of the fair LAURA. And the curtain came down; and the band struck up "Bobbing Around" with brutal levity; and Mr. HALL came forward and made some apology, which no one wished to hear; and the curtain went up again, and then.

The performances commenced with the Comedy of "Old Heads and Young Hearts." Every artist as she or he made her or his appearance was received with repeated rounds of applause, but the grand ovation was reserved for Miss LAURA KEENE herself. After partaking of which, a crushed and usher-less critic, fought his way manfully to the the door, and escaped.

Miss LAURA KEENE has succeeded in drawing together a company that is certainly equal to that of any other establishment in New-York. If she is careful in the production of her pieces; if she will have none but the best scenery and the best costumes, she will succeed in making her theatre one of the most popular in New-York. Some few alterations have been made in the interior of the house; the most noticeable of which is an exceedingly elegant range of private boxes in the first tier. The stage has not, in our opinion, been sufficiently narrowed; it is still a cold, cheerless gap, ornamented with the old proscenium *flats*, on which are depicted two hideous Jewesses playing on tambours in a state of cheerful intoxication. Taste cannot exist where such *flats* are tolerated for a moment longer than necessity demands.

We give below the opening

ADDRESS SPOKEN BY MISS LAURA KEENE.

Once more surrounded by my early friends
On whom each hope of fair success depends,
I feel impelled—though some may deem me vain—
To cry with joy, "LAURA's herself again."
Night after night, while toiling in the cause
For *others'* good, your generous applause
Made study pleasure, labor some thing dear,
Cherished ambition and extinguished fear!
Now, for *myself*, I try my mimic skill,
Anxious my boxes (Play and Cash) to fill.
Will you assist me with your generous aid?
If so, a grateful debtor twice you've made.
What shall I *promise* that all things shall be done,
Or new or old 'ere seen beneath the sun;
Make up a pie-crus: batch, profoundly spoken—
To bear the proverb out—"both made but to be broken,"
Declare the patent culled from every land
Shall, at your nod, combined, before you stand.
Oh, no! excuse me, spite of the classic rhymes
Which form'd addresses in dull good old times,
I'll try the railroad-pace of this, our age,
And "hurry up" by steam their slow coach stage—
Variety is life's best spice, folks say,
That be my aim, my motto "ever gay."
Not here shall tragic muse, with tearful eyes,
And heaving hearts replete with anguish'd sighs,
Gaze on her dagger and her fatal cup,
Ac if about on poison vile to sup.
No, if she come, unless we toil in vain,
We'll fill her poison-cup with Mirth's champagne,
With Muses' spells make glad each list'ning ear,
And dance, with flying feet, away from care.

[Miss LAURA KEENE was unable to continue beyond this point, and was led from the stage in a state of great exhaustion. By permission of that lady we publish the balance of the address.]

Do all we can to drive life's gloom away
And end with joy the labors of the day.
Give welcome to you all, then let *me* ask
Ladies—your smiles—to cheer our willing task.
And you, good gracious, what a palpitation
I feel before you lords of the creation.
Excuse me! was ever anything much more unlucky?
I have no smelling salts, nor e'en a decent boquet.
Therefore take pity on my sad complaint?
You see
I must proceed, with feelings truly *Keene*
I ask your presence at our festive scene
An anxious suppliant before you stand—
Shall I succeed? That splendid show of hands
Removes all doubt. Armed in Hope's fear-proof mail,
I feel indeed "there's no such word as fail."

We respectfully suggest to Miss KEENE the necessity of getting a few ushers who will not desert their posts the moment there is a crowd. There did not appear to be an usher in the house last evening.

Gottschalk.

Mr. GOTTSCHALK gives his second grand *soirée* to-night at Dodworth's saloon, next to Grace Church. We have so recently expressed our enthusiastic admiration of this great artists performance, that we need scarcely impress on our readers our conviction that this concert is peculiarly worthy of their patronage. Programme will be found elsewhere.

The British Periodicals.

We perceive that by a new arrangement with the Scotch and English Publishers, by which they are supplied with the advance sheets of the large British Periodicals, Messrs. SCOTT & Co. are enabled to issue the London *Quarterly Review*, the *Edinburgh Review*, the *North British* and *Westminster Reviews*, and *Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine*, in this country at about the same time they are published in Edinburgh and London. This arrangement, and the commencement of new volumes of each of these favorite periodicals, offer great encouragement to those readers who propose to subscribe for the ensuing year.

Mr. Clayton and the Presidency.

From the National Intelligencer.

We learn from an authentic source that application has been made by gentlemen elected as delegates to the *American Convention*, to be held in Philadelphia in February next, to Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, asking the use of his name as a candidate for the Presidency at that Convention, and that he replied that he preferred his present position as a Senator of the United States to any other public station, and declined being a candidate for the Presidential office.

BUSINESS NOTICES

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S CELEBRATED SPARKling Catawba, by the dozen, case, or single bottle; Park's Still Catawba, warranted only the pure juice of the Grape.
BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway,
corner of Duane-st.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.
N. B.—Sold by most respectable dealers.

PARIS KID GLOVES.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have just received a splendid assortment, comprising every color and shade Paris-made Kid Gloves, and warranted the best article imported.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

LACE GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES, OF EVERY description are now selling at greatly reduced prices, at COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.
The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his
HOLIDAY HAT
for 1855, the most fascinating and elegant form CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American dancing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and dressed with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a Visiting Hat, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and distinguee appearance. The display of
LADIES' FURS
is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French modes. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.
The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN'S immense assortment of
SOFT HATS,
suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and colors. In
CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS
adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.
All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
being at once ornamental and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even modified his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

NEW-YEAR'S DAY BY STEAM.

"And while the bubbling and loud hissing URN
Throws up a steamy column; and the cup
That cheers but not inebriates, waits on each,
So let us welcome happy NEW-YEAR in."

"Yours with a Steam," wrote the engineer at the close of his letter. And steam mingles with all our affairs. It got into the head of Young Tompkins, for after he took "Schnapps" into his stomach, he heard loud snaps in his head—'twas all occasioned by steam. And that strong glass of sling, which Miss Charlotte put into the hand of Jones to drink her health, caused his hand to be put into a sling—all owing to steam and not to a slippery sidewalk. But the "steamy column" from those
SPLENDID COFFEE URNS
In Burling-slip, are followed by no such disasters
All who are in favor of steam with a good safety valve, may find URNS, COFFEE POTS, TEA SETS, &c., which will be highly esteemed, not only on New-Year's Day, but for years to come. For sale, wholesale and retail, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys' clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent. saved monthly.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. 710 Broadway. These Baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, sprains, spinal affections, uterine obstructions and eruptions on the skin. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to Students, at No. 710 Broadway.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods cheap, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

ALMOST ANOTHER DETENTION OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT.—The steamer *Northern Light* could not wait to carry out the joyful news of immense saving that KIDDER'S GAS REGULATOR makes in the consumption of Gas, which is from 25 to 60 per cent. Call at No. 262 Broadway and order one for a New Year's present, as it is the greatest gem of the season.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

LARGE AUCTION SALE OF CARPETS, &c.—We desire to call the attention of our readers to the extensive sale of carpets, rugs, oil-cloths, &c., &c., to take place THIS DAY, by ALBERT B. NICOLAY, auctioneer, at No. 161 Bowery, near Broome-st., at 10½ o'clock, A. M. For full particulars, see the advertisement of the actioneer in another column.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preëminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the greatest standard article of its kind. His new style of Wigs and Toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use, and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—EVERY VAriety of rich and fancy articles, comprising work-boxes, odor boxes, jewel caskets, perfume stands, mouchoir boxes, dressing cases, toilet bottles, bronze and porcelain figures, &c., together with an assortment of watches and jewelry at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

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☞ By Special Request.—THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ALLEN-ST. M. E. SABBATH SCHOOL, which was held on Christmas evening, will be repeated on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, in the Allen-st. M. E. Church, between Rivington and Delancey sts. The exercises (by the children) will consist of dialogues, declamations, singing, &c., &c. Doors open at 6 o'clock; exercises commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents. Go early to secure a good seat.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Holiday Goods.**—A CARD.—The undersigned would respectfully return his thanks to a generous and appreciative public for the very liberal patronage thus far bestowed upon his efforts. During the ensuing Holiday Week he will make renewed efforts to add a still richer and finer assortment to his already tasty and beautiful stock. Those making presents will find it to their interest to visit the new popular House Furnishing Warerooms, so eligibly located at Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, northeast corner of Bleecker-st. Five spacious and beautiful salesrooms—replete with articles useful and essential.
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☞ **Notice is Hereby Given**—That on and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postage on letters to any part of the United States must be pre-paid by Stamps or Stamped Envelopes. The postage on Newspapers can be pre-paid in money, or by Stamps, as usual. Postage on Foreign letters, including the Canadas, can be paid in money or by Stamps, at the option of the party mailing.
ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Repetition.**—The Christmas celebration of the Sabbath School of the Hedding M. E. Church, (17th-st., near 1st-av.,) will (in obedience to request of the audience on Christmas evening) be repeated FRIDAY EVENING, 28th. Exercises will commence at 7 o'clock. Admittance 12½ cents.

☞ **Fire.**—The Ambrotype Gallery, No. 373 Broadway, having been damaged by fire, persons wishing Ambrotypes can obtain them until further notice at TOMLINSON'S Rooms, No. 54 Montgomery-st., Jersey City. Most of the pictures taken on the morning of the fire were saved.
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CONTENTS OF No. 1, Vol. 8.
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About New-York. By PHILIP WALLYS.
Snow at Christmas. By PAUL READ.
Brothers and Sisters; or, the Lessons of a Summer. By Cousin Alice.
Story of the Great War. By J. W. P.
Peter Parley Back Again. By the Editor.
The Furries—All About Fur—Fur Animals—Fur Hunters and Fur Countries. By M. S. C.
A True Story. By PAUL READ.
To Our Readers—Young and Old.
Fireside Fancies.
Charades.
New Books.
ILLUSTRATIONS.
Rosy's Dream.
Santa Claus and the Poor Children.
The Christmas Dinner.
Boys Sliding Down Hill.
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The Arrival of the British Discovery Bark Resolute at New-London—Particulars of Her Escape from the Ice.

From the New-York Herald, Dec. 27.

On the 20th of May last the whaling bark *George Henry*, Capt. JAMES M. BUDDINGTON, set sail from New-London, Conn., on a voyage to Northumberland Inlet and Davis Straits. The bark was manned with a crew of seventeen men, including the first and second mates. On the 14th of June, and while in latitude 64, Capt. BUDDINGTON encountered, and quite unexpectedly, too, large fields of ice, through which he dared not penetrate. However, wishing to arrive at his destination as soon as possible, he followed the edge of the "pack," as he terms it, up north as far as latitude 67.

On the 10th of September, latitude 67½ N., and while in this field of ice Captain BUDDINGTON discovered a ship in the distance, bearing northeast, about 20 miles from Cape Mercy. He ascended the rigging of his craft, and, looking at her through the glass, pronounced her, from her appearance, to be an abandoned vessel. The head of the stranger appeared to be due east, and during the whole of that day and the one following the course of the ship did not vary more than a point or so from the east. "We kept gradually nearing one another," as Capt. B. says, "although I could not exactly say what caused the thing to come about, except, perhaps, the ship may have been struck by a counter current from Davis Straits and driven towards us in that manner. For five days we were in sight of one another and continued to drift towards each other. On the sixth day after making the discovery, and when the ship was about seven miles off, Capt. B. ordered the two mates and two of the crew to proceed to the abandoned vessel across the packed ice, and after inspecting her to return to the bark as soon as practicable.

Soon after the departure of the party a southwester sprung up, and in consequence thereof no communication was had with those on board the ship for two days. As soon as the wind subsided and it was safe for the party to retrace their steps they left the ship, and after a tedious and hard march arrived on board of the bark in safety. They immediately represented the facts to Captain BUDDINGTON, stating that the abandoned vessel was her Britanic Majesty's ship *Resolute*. The Captain, knowing the history of Sir EDWARD BELCHER's expedition to the Polar Seas, at once divined the reason of the vessel being left in that condition; and knowing that the safe conveyance of that vessel to some port would be better than catching whales, and knowing withal that it would be quite a piece of glory to hand back the Britishers a vessel long since abandoned by them as being lost to the Queen's service forever, determined at all hazards to try the bold and hazardous task. Accordingly, he sent his mate back, with six men, giving them instructions to free the ship of the water with which she was burthened, and signalize their success to him. If they did not succeed in freeing the vessel, they were to hoist a signal, whereupon the Captain himself would proceed to their aid.

As it took nearly a day to accomplish the journey to the ship, nothing could be expected from the mate's party that day. But the next morning, just as Capt. B. anticipated, the signal was hoisted for his presence on board the *Resolute*. Taking two men with him, and leaving the bark in charge of the second mate, the Captain started, on the 10th of September, to the relief of his comrades. After a hard day's traveling over the ice and through pools of water, half frozen, the little party succeeded in reaching the *Resolute* in perfect safety.

He commenced immediately to search the vessel, in order to ascertain if she was seaworthy. On descending to the hold it was found to be entirely full of water up to the floor of the first deck. The well was then sounded and seven feet of water was discovered to be in the ship. The pumps were then visited; and being of a new construction, none but Captain B. was acquainted with the mode of working them. One of them, which was a force pump of very great power, was rigged, and the following morning was got in working order. A gang of men were then set to work, and for three days the pump was kept busy. Fourteen hours out of the twenty-four were consumed in thus freeing the vessel. On the third day all the water was cleared from her hold, and the attention of the Captain was turned towards extricating the prize from the dangerous position she was then placed in.

The appearance of things on board, as represented by Capt. BUDDINGTON when he had leisure to examine the vessel, was doleful in the extreme. Everything of a movable nature seemed to be out of its place, and was in a damaged condition from the immersion in the water. The cabin was strewed with books, clothing, preserved meats, interspersed here and there with lumps of ice. There was one thing, however, which struck Capt. B. as being very remarkable, and for which probably no satisfactory explanation can be given; and this was the presence of ice for several feet in thickness on the larboard side, while there was not a particle on the starboard. The only argument that can be presented to explain this curious freak of the element is, that the *Resolute*, lying with her head to the eastward for probably more than a month, received the direct rays of the sun on the starboard quarter, and nowhere else, and thus a daily warmth was imparted to this side of the ship, while the other side, being without this heat, became as solidified with ice as though the sun never shone on it. This supposition may be very plausible and satisfactory to many, for to the certain knowledge of Capt. B. the head of the *Resolute* never varied from the east for twenty days, notwithstanding she was constantly drifting in a southwest direction, (the course of the pack.) There was scarcely anything on board the abandoned vessel that was not more or less destroyed. There was a great lack of fuel on board—although, in the course of the search throughout the vessel, a little coal was discovered in the hold, but the quantity was very small and entirely inadequate to supply the vessel more than a week. Of provisions, there was enough, perhaps, to last a crew of seventy-five men (the number originally carried by the *Resolute*) for nine months. The salt meats were the only articles that were at all in a state of preservation. Everything had gone to decay. Even the ship's sails, found between decks, were so rotten that the sailors could thrust their fingers through them like so much brown paper. An attempt was subsequently made to rig a topmast studding-sail out of some of the canvas found saturated with water, but it blew out of the gearing, and was scattered to the winds like chaff. The lower hold was found to contain the library of one of the officers of the Expedition, valued at over a thousand dollars. The books were entirely valueless when discovered by Captain BUDDINGTON, and subsequently thrown overboard as worthless rubbish.

The *Resolute* being entirely free of water, preparations were made to bring the ship to the United States. Capt. B. decided to sail the vessel himself, and accordingly, taking eleven men with him from his own bark, he began in good earnest to release the abandoned vessel from her ice-bound situation. The rigging had to be hauled taut and the sails put in order, before he could venture to start. This job occupied him some time, but was successfully accomplished. Capt. B. was in a great dilemma for proper navigating instruments, and the wherewith to bring him to New-London after being released from the ice. His compass was very uncertain, and not at all trustworthy; he was without a chronometer, and he had no other map or chart to steer by than a rough outline of the great North American coast, drawn on a sheet of foolscap. With his lever watch, a quadrant and a miserable compass, the brave fellow bade adieu to his comrades in the bark *George Henry*, and, trusting to Providence and his experience in those latitudes, prepared to bear home the prize he had so cloverly won.

From the time that Captain BUDDINGTON took charge of the *Resolute*, on the 16th of October, she continued to drive in a southwest direction with the pack of ice, when she succeeded in getting clear. Wishing to be in company as long as possible with the bark, Captain B. waited on the outside of the ice for three or four days, with the hope of meeting her, but the vessels missed one another and did not meet again during the remainder of the eventful voyage.

While here waiting for the *George Henry*, the British bark *Ahbi* hove in sight, and on being signaled came alongside the *Resolute*. The news of the recovery of the *Resolute* was communicated to Captain STUART, of the British bark, and a pair of Captain KELLETT's epaulettes, found on board the abandoned vessel, were entrusted to him by Captain BUDDINGTON, with instructions to have them forwarded to the owner as speedily as possible. A letter for the owners of the *George Henry*, informing them of what had occurred, was also placed in the hands of Capt. S., who promised to mail it immediately on his arrival in Great Britain. [This letter, it appears, reached the owners of the bark, at New-London, Conn., long before the *Resolute* arrived there.]

The *Resolute* now lies anchored in the stream off the town of New-London, and is the chief object of attraction in that neighborhood. She is also 450 tons burden, and is built in the strongest manner. Her bows are sheathed with iron, while her entire frame is coppered, and copper-fastened and bolted. The topgallant masts are down, having, as it is supposed, been used for fuel by her Commander previous to the abandonment. She is very bluff in the bows, but is a pretty good sailer. Some idea may be formed of her strength, when our readers are told that she was forced through sheets of ice varying in thickness from five to eight feet, while going at the rate of six knots per hour. No danger was anticipated of her being sunk by floes of ice, on account of her great strength. But there was a period in the history of the brief voyage, when the lives of all on board hung by a thread as it were. When a little to the north of the Banks of Newfoundland, the *Resolute* came in contact with an iceberg about 150 feet in height, on top of which was a detached piece of ice of many tons weight, and which the Captain expected every moment would tumble down upon the vessel and sink the prize so gallantly obtained. So great was the danger, that the boats were all in readiness to push off, should the overhanging glacier be precipitated upon them. However, after a great deal of careful working and hard labor, the dangerous obstacle was cleared, and the star of success once more shone brilliantly upon the hardy and intrepid mariners.

It is the opinion of Capt. BUDDINGTON, that if the crew of the *Resolute* had remained on board of her, with the hope of eventually releasing her, they could not have effected the task any sooner than it was performed by the natural causes which eventually freed her, and hence, he thinks, that Sir EDWARD BELCHER, who had command of the squadron, acted perfectly right in abandoning the vessels, under the circumstances.

Among the articles found on board of the *Resolute*, was rigging and anchors valued at $3,000, whaling gear, full suits of Winter clothing, and other things necessary for a voyage to the Polar Seas. As these are goods subject to duty, a Custom House officer has been stationed on board of the ship, to look after the interests of Uncle Sam, until the destination of the *Resolute* is finally determined upon.

The prize is valued at $50,000, although Captain B. informs us she was never fitted out for less than $100,000. The proceeds of the cruise will have to be divided among the owners and crew of the *George Henry*, for in whaling voyages the entire proceeds, no matter what turns up, are to be shared amongst the parties interested, namely, the captain, crew and the owners.

The *George Henry*, it will be remembered, arrived a few days previous to the *Resolute*, having on board about 150 bbls. of oil.

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SITUATIONS WANTED—By two respectable girls, who wish places in one family; one as cook and laundress, is a most excellent baker, can do plain pastry, understands all sorts of poultry. Excellent City reference. Wages $7. Also, a neat girl as seamstress and chambermaid, can make shirts neatly, nurse a baby. Wages $6. Excellent City reference. Call at No. 339 2d-av.

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PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE THIRD LECTURE IN THE COURSE BEFORE THE BROOKLYN CENTRAL LYCEUM, will be delivered on FRIDAY EVENING next, the 28th inst., in the Fleet-st. Methodist Episcopal Church, by Rev. ROBERT M. HATFIELD Subject—*Suggestions to the Young.* Admission 12½ cts. Tickets may be obtained of R. J. LUCKEY, No. 198 Fulton-st.; R. S. CLARK, No. 337 Bridge-st., and at the door on the evening of the lecture. By order of the Committee.

SPIRITUALISM.—JOEL TIFFANY lectures at Stuyvesant Institute THIS (Friday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. The Four Harmonic Singing Sisters, Misses HALL, of Boston, will open and close the meeting with Spiritual Songs. Admission 10 cents.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY—No. 33 Pine-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the "Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M.
R. SEARS, Secretary.

COAL.—The subscriber is prepared to furnish the Peach Orchard, from the most approved mines, prepared in the best order, at 50 cents per ton less than the Summer rates; also for sale, Lehigh, (the genuine article.) Cumberland, Liverpool Orrel and Cannel, at the lowest market prices. HENRY REEVE,
corner Canal and Centre, and corner Jane and West sts.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 156 Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—As Jack Frost has appeared and commenced his deadly work upon Gas Meters, you will do well by calling upon Dr. WILSON, No. 39 Centre-st., Gas Fitter, who will give them a dose of spirits to keep them right for the Winter, on reasonable terms. N. B.—Late with the old Gas Company.

AMERICAN BOOT AND SHOE STORE—No. 321 Grand-st., corner of Orchard, where can be found a large assortment of Ladies', Misses', and children's gaiters, buttoned boots and shoes of all kinds, of good quality and at low prices. JOEL SAMMIS.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEWARK THEATRE.
EXTRA DIVERTISSEMENT.
Lessee and Manager.....W. HENDERSON.
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO
LA BELLE ADAMS.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1855, will be presented the beautiful Play called
DON CÆSAR DE BAZAN.
FIREMEN'S ADDRESS.
The evening entertainments to conclude with the Great Moral Drama of
THE DRUNKARD.

SECOND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE.—L. M. GOTTSCHALK, assisted by Messrs. RICHARD HOFFMAN, JOSEPH BURKE, and KARL WELS, at Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.
1. Italian Gleries, Fantasie di Bravura on Themes from Norma, Lucrezia and Sonnambula, for two piano-fortes.....Gottschalk.
Messrs. Karl Wels and Gottschalk.
2. Danse des Sylphes, (d'apres Godefroid,)....Gottschalk.
L. M. Gottschalk.
3. The Banjo, Fantasie grotesque, an American sketch.....Gottschalk.
L. M. Gottschalk.
PART II.
4. Jerusalem Triumphal Fantasie, composed for two pianos.....Gottschalk.
Messrs. Hoffman and Gottschalk.
5. { (a.) Ballade..... (b.) Marche de Nuit..... (c.) Souvenir d'Andalousie) } .....Gottschalk.
L. M. Gottschalk.
6. Concerto, Concert Stücke.....Weber.
L. M. Gottschalk.
The Orchestral accompaniments to this Concerto will be performed by Mr. Hoffman, on a second piano.
Tickets $1 each; Ladies' tickets 50 cents. Doors open at 7; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. Tickets for sale at the music stores and at the door on the evening of the Concert.
* The Jerusalem Fantasie is published for one piano, and may be had at the music stores.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-EIGHTH NIGHT, AND LAST BUT TWO OF THE SEASON.
On FRIDAY, Dec. 28, 1855,
Bellini's Grand Opera,
NORMA,
Norma.....Mad. DE LA GRANGE.
Adalgisa.....Miss ELISE HENSLER.
Pollione.....Signor SALVIANI.
Oroveso.....Signor GASPARONI.
SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1855,
Thirty-ninth Night.
The members of the Free School of the Academy will on this occasion sustain the choral parts of
WILLIAM TELL.
Admission.....ONE DOLLAR.
Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK.
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.
Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Music Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, 1855.—ANOTHER NOVELTY.
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS AND MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
And the Ballet Troupe in the New Grand Ballet, originally invented by M. Muzillier; Music by Theodore Labarre; produced for the first time in America entitled,
IOVITA; Or, THE BUCCANEERS.
Iovita.....Mlle. Theresa Robert
Amelia.....Mme. Marzetti Catalina.....Pauline Gene
Inez.....Lina Windell Don Almar...Emile Maugin
Altamarina.....Paul Brilliant Don Jose.....Antoine Ravel
Zubillaga.....Francois Ravel Cardoval.....Jerome Ravel
To conclude with the Comic Patomime of
MEDINA.
PIPOLIN.....ANTOINE RAVEL.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7¼ o'cl'k.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the sale of tickets, and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING will be repeated
OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS.
Earl Pompion.....Mr. Conrad Lady Alice.....Laura Keene
To be followed by the magnificent Divertissment,
VALLEY OF FLOWERS.
During the performance, new Comic Polka, "Bobbing Around," with solos.

BERTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET—FRIDAY.—Laughter, loud and long.
The approbation bestowed on the performance of that genuine old favorite
THE DUTCH GOVERNOR,
induces the Manager to announce its performance this Evening.
TOODLES TOO.
The attraction of this popular piece continues undiminished. Mr. BURTON in two parts, Mynheer Lubberlyk Von Dunder and Timothy Toodle.
Also, the laughable farce of
ONLY A PENNY.
To-morrow, Saturday, the highly successful and laughable piece of A TRIP TO NIAGARA, and other pieces.
A new Comic Drama on Monday.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $8 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, will be presented the Comedy of
A LADY IN DIFFICULTIES.
After which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.
To conclude with the Farce of
X. Y. Z.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 28, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting
Tyrana.....Miss. Postal
Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK. Performances Afternoon and Evening.—FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28, at 7½ o'clock, the new dramatic fairy romance, full of bewitching interest, called KING OF THE ALPS. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, ONLY A HALF-PENNY, and THE KING'S GARDENER. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The doleful and pathetic Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
In two acts and three sad scenes.
Bishop Buckley as.....Villikins
Miss Millen as.....Dinah
Introducing the great Patrick Berso, in new and wonderful feats.
Previous to the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Positively six Nights only—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855. The principal members of the Original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1843. The Pantre Troupe will appear as above. For particulars, see future bills. Tickets 25 Cents. The above named Company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE. (ACADEMY HALL.) No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
New Songs, Glees, Choruses, Refrains, Burlesque Dances, &c.
Admission, 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commencing at 7½ o'clock.

DONALDSON'S ETHIOPIAN OPERA HOUSE.—Academy Hall, No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 24, 1855, and every evening this week, with new songs, glees, refrains, jokes and burlesque dances, &c. On CHRISTMAS an extra performance, commencing at 2½ o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

FAREWELL CONCERT—And positively last appearance of the brothers MOLLENHAUER. The brothers MOLLENHAUER will give their Farewell Concert, previous to their departure for Europe, on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, 1856, at Dodworth's Academy.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

CONCERT.—The FREMAINE CHILDREN will give of their Musical Entertainments at the Brooklyn Institute, on FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 28. Admittance 25 cents. Doors open at 6½ o'clock.

GAS FIXTURES—GAS FIXTURES, &c.
JAMES G. MOFFET,
Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st., New-York,
Third block west of Broadway,
Returns his thanks for the patronage of his friends and the public, and respectfully calls their attention to his extensive and elegant assortment of
CHANDELIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, MANTEL ORNAMENTS AND MOVABLE READING PEDESTALS.
The above being manufactured on the premises, he is enabled to offer them at much cheaper rates than they can be purchased for elsewhere.
GAS-PIPE run at the shortest notice.
N. B.—CHANDELIERS, &c., Bronzed or Regilt.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York, at the Capitol at Albany, on the 3d of January next, for pardon of WILLIAM LAYTON, who was convicted of highway robbery at the January term of the Court of Sessions in the City of New-York, in the year 1855.—Dated New-York, Nov. 27, 1855.
CHARLOTT LAYTON.

WINTER APPLES.—CHOICE FRUIT—Lady Apples, Spitzenbergh, Greenings, Russetts, &c. For sale by BRODHEAD & STORM, No. 98 Cortlandt-st.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.

They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.

The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.

The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half acres per day. Cotton can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.

The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.

Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.

Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1855, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.

By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or exchange for dry goods, a three story English basement house in 20th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. with all the modern improvements; also a corner lot in East Brooklyn, Bushwick, on the Myrtle-av. railroad. Inquire of O. MOWBRAY, No. 269 Grand-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

THE PAPER MILL PROPERTY—At PITTSTON, RENSSELAER COUNTY, in this State, belonging to the late firm of Bunting & Foot, will, unless sooner disposed of at private sale, be sold by auction on the 15th day of January next, at noon, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, under the direction of the subscriber, Receiver, appointed by the Superior Court of the City of New-York. The property consists of about 12½ acres of good land, a paper mill, with two engines, and other necessary machinery for the manufacture of printing paper; also, three dwelling-houses, with barn, &c. The property is situated about ten miles north from Troy, and about a mile from the village of Pittston. There is a plankroad from Troy to within about two and a half miles of the premises. Particulars will be given at the sale, and of the subscriber, personally, on Tuesdays, at his office, No. 102 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York. There is now a mortgage on the property for $3,000, subject to which the sale will be made. For the purchase money, over and above the said mortgage, ten per cent. and the auctioneer's fees are to be paid at the time, and of the balance, forty per cent. on the delivery of the deed, and the residue may remain on bond and mortgage for two years, with interest at seven per cent., payable half yearly, which bond will be executed by the purchaser and the parties to the action, without covenants.—New-York, Nov. 26, 1855. PHILIP J. COZANS, Receiver, No. 102 Nassau-st.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, six first-class Dwelling-houses, either of which may be purchased at less than its actual value, viz.:

One on 22d-st., near 9th-av., nearly 20 feet wide, four stories, and built in the most particular manner for the owner's use.

Two on 15th-st., near Union-park, full size, four stories, finished in elegant style and replete with the modern conveniences.

One on Gramercy-Park, of extra width and superior construction.

One opposite Trinity Chapel, on 21st-st., just completed, full size, and of the most approved design.

One on 18th-st., near Union-park, full size, but not of very recent construction.

A large roomy house, with the modern improvements, and offered at the low price of $14,000.

The above properties are valued at from $14,000 to $18,000, and are well worthy the attention of parties seeking first-class residences.

The subscribers also offer for sale various other properties to which they invite the attention of buyers.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO., REAL ESTATE AUCTIONEERS, No. 7 Broad-st., will give their attention to buying, selling, and leasing every description of real estate. Parties having desirable property which they prefer to dispose of by private contract are requested to furnish particulars, printed forms for which purpose may be obtained at the office.

AN ELEGANT COUNTRY SEAT AND FRUIT FARM At Scotch Plain, on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, 23 miles from New-York, near a depot, a splendid house and barn with 24 acres covered with fruit trees of the very best varieties—170 varieties of pears. The fruit will pay for the farm in a very few years. Will be sold at a very great sacrifice, including farming utensils, if applied for immediately.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,600, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $1,400. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 52 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FARM FOR SALE FOR $3,000 CASH.—An excellent, old settled farm of 120 acres, with buildings, orchard, &c., about two miles from New-York, in this State, and half a mile from a railroad and a village, and a few miles from the Hudson River. Apply to CHARLES W. FORDHAM, No. 7 Wall-st., room No. 7.

STORE FOR SALE.—The stock, fixtures and good will of a hosiery, glove and fancy goods store, in one of the best locations in the City; established since 1840. Terms made easy. Address G. W. H., *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A superior dwelling house, No. 7 West Washington-place. Apply to S. H. FLEETWOOD, No. 12 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—

AUCTION SALES.

GIFT BOOKS AT AUCTION.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

MESSRS. LEVITT, DELISSER & CO. WILL SELL AT AUCTION, THIS EVENING, Friday, Dec. 28, at their salesrooms, Broadway, corner of White-st., a splendid collection of standard, miscellaneous, juvenile and illustrated GIFT BOOKS, superbly bound, and including, (with many other novelties of the season,) Gems of British Art, Annuals, Ornament of Memory, Finden Gallery of Moore, Byron, the Poets of England and America, and a splendid collection of Juveniles, etc., etc. Sale to commence at 6 o'clock P. M. Catalogues ready for delivery.

RUSSELL W. WESCOTT, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) Dec. 28, at 10½ o'clock, embracing the entire elegant rosewood Furniture contained in the five-story house No. 153 West 31st-st. Descriptive catalogues can be obtained at G. S. CONOVER'S, No. 129 William-st., near John, or at the house. The whole to be sold without reserve, and no postponement on any account—Consisting of elegant 7-octave rosewood pianoforte, velvet carpets, three splendid French plate mirrors, cost $650; three parlor suites solid rosewood, in hair cloth and tapestry, with slip-covers all made to order, of the best description; rosewood marble-top centre tables, brocade and lace curtains, rosewood reception and Turkish easy chairs, a large collection of valuable oil paintings; two magnificent rosewood etageres, mirror fronts; costly Sevres and Dresden vases, with a large variety of parlor ornaments; rosewood French clock, cost $250, &c.

DINING-ROOM AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—Elegant rosewood bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, to match, all made to order; Wilton carpets, rosewood and mahogany wardrobes; suits of rosewood furniture, in green velvet; eighteen splendid hair mattresses, feather beds, rich toilet sets, marble clocks; one elegant marble-top chamber suite, cost $150; superior oak extension table, variety of rich silver ware; ruby and other cut-glass ware, to match throughout; one elegant dinner set, 190 pieces; tea set, with a large variety of rich china; marble top sideboard, arm chairs, &c. This will be found a magnificent sale, and worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. The whole to be removed immediately.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, at 10½ o'clock, at the salerooms, No. 19 Nassau-st., large and superior sale of Parisian fancy goods, marble vases, alabaster statuettes, silver-plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c., forming a fine opportunity to those in pursuit of Holiday presents. The assortment consists in part of a rich line of marble vases carved from the solid stone, Roman urns, grate and marble vases, Etruscan and Roman vases, large Hebe do., copied from the articles on exhibition in the Museums of Europe; also, a line of rich alabaster figures, with shades and stands.

CHINA VASES.—Rich decorated China vases, painted landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c.

TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS.—A large and rich assortment, comprising a large variety of patterns, some costing as high as $60.

CHINA WARE.—Tête-à-tête sets, marble coffins, cups, coolers, nurse lamps, card-baskets, tobacco pots, pitchers, &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Of the best Sheffield plate, tea sets, 4, 5 and 6 pieces, 4, 5 and 6-bottled castors, engraved water kettles, tea-urns, waiters, sugar, cake and bread baskets, wine coolers, butter pots, salts, vegetable dishes, &c., together with a large assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holiday presents.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, and SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st., LARGE SALE OF FANCY GOODS—Suitable for holiday presents, &c., consisting of an extra ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work boxes, fitted; glove boxes, superb bonbon boxes, real ormolu card cases, beautifully engraved, a new article; costly clocks and vases, paintings on glass, odor boxes, bronze figures, large and small, jewel caskets, reticules, Christophe silver ware, plated do. of every kind, China tea sets, port monnaies.

Also, assignee's sale of a large lot of assorted fancy goods, of the best kind, to be sold without reserve.

Also, a large lot of fresh imported marble goods, comprising vases five feet high, with every variety of smaller sizes, Tarras, Bardiglio and agate Etruscan vases, &c.

Also, a large number of beautiful alabaster groups, with marble vases and glass shades, representing the antiquities, Verde antique figures, fountains, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of other goods, all without reserve, suited to the season.

They can be packed for shipping if desired—can be examined the day previous to the sale.

The goods not called for on Saturday, will be on exhibition for private sale, at very low rate, on Monday, Dec. 31.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $25,000 WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY, Dec. 28 and 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., the remaining stock of $25,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, druggets, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of the carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house. Also, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for the ladies, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers tantamount to rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on day of sale. Terms cash; bankable money for all sums under $200; over that sum, approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH FRAMES, ALSO ABOUT 100 PIECES SUPERB STATUARY, THIS EVENING, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, at their gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (formerly occupied by the Dusseldorf Collection,) on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, a large and choice collection of elegant oil-paintings, in rich frames, part of them having been for many years in the private collection of a gentleman in this city, some of which are exquisite works of art, also, about 100 pictures of high order, suitable for the best residence; together with an invoice of paintings on copper and glass, just received from Paris; also, about 10 pieces of costly real marble statuary, representing choice subjects, of a fine quality—to be sold to close the consignment; also, some 50 connoisseur pictures, as they are. The whole can be examined from Thursday until the evenings of sale. Also, 14 elegant pastelle paintings, by the Parisian artist Bouriond, exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL on THURSDAY and FRIDAY, Dec. 27 and 28, Upholstery Goods, sold by order of Isaac M. Phyfe, assignee, at 10½ o'clock, at the store of G. P. & J. Gratacap, No. 775 Broadway, (a few doors from 9th-st.,) consisting of all the stock contained in the above story, all of which is well selected and in fine condition. Stock consists of paper-hangings, French and English flocks, satin finish, (medium,) suitable for parlors, chambers, dining-rooms; also borders in great variety. Satin brocatels, a general variety, two and three colors, costing as high as $9 per yard. Plushes: silk, velvet, and woolen figured tapestry, of every variety of colors. Morocco, woolen and satin damasks, hair cloth, &c., lace and embroidered coats; Swiss and Rotterdam curtains, floss and Vambour ditto, window-shades and fixtures, cords, tassels, gimps, fringes, gilt cornices, certain-bands, couches, lounges, &c. Also, the store-fixtures, show-cases counter, gas-fixtures, &c.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—Extensive sale of piano-forte, superior Cabinet Furniture, &c., &c., at their salesroom, No. 19 Nassau-st., near John. THIS (Friday) MORNING, 28th inst., at 10½ o'clock, will be sold, without reserve, to pay advances, richly carved rosewood, mahogany, and walnut parlor furniture, en suite; also sofas, tête-à-têtes, chairs, rockers, easy-chairs, bookcases, wardrobes, etageres, extension tables, bedsteads, bureaus and washstands, mattresses and pallasses, painted chamber furniture, en suite, fancy goods, plate ware, glassware, &c. Also, one superior 6¾-octave piano forte, rosewood case, warranted for two years, a valuable instrument, cost $300, and will be sold for account of whom it may concern.

JOSHUA L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, HOUSE NO. 76 FRANKLIN-ST., WILL sell, THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, the contents of said house, being a large and desirable assortment of furniture, such as rosewood piano-forte, (seven-octave, City made,) rosewood parlor suite, rosewood card and side tables, etagere, marble top, with mirror, doors and back; rich velvet carpets, large oval and oval glasses, oil-paintings, mahogany cushioned chairs, sofas, rockers, dining and extension tables, clocks, china ware, silver-plated ware; ladies' bedroom cottage suites, rose-wood bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, hair mattresses, ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, rosewood hat stand, kitchen ware, &c., worthy the notice of housekeepers and others. Sale positive

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK WILL SELL.—THIS DAY, (Friday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 117 Nassau-st., near Beekman, a very large and superior stock of furniture, viz.: parlor, chamber and dining-room suites in great variety, ladies' wardrobes, secretaries, book-cases, centre tables, fancy do., extension dining do., bedsteads, Bureaus, hat stands, etageres, corner stands, lounges, &c. Sale positive. Please examine by catalogue, which is now ready.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

FURS! FURS! SLEIGH ROBES, &c.—THIS DAY, RUSSELL & CO. will sell, at their salesroom, No. 85 Nassau-st., THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, the largest and finest stock of furs and sleigh robes offered to the public this season, being the stock of one of the largest fur establishments in the City, the proprietors of which are retiring from business; the furs consist of the choicest and most valuable furs in use, and are warranted in perfect state of preservation. And every lot on the catalogue will be positively sold without the least reserve. Full particulars in catalogues.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND OIL-PAINTINGS—Will be continued THIS DAY (Friday,) Dec. 28, at No. 109 Fulton-st., by CHAS. H. DELAVAN. The prices realized yesterday will not pay for the cost of the frames. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue daily, until the entire stock is closed off.

J. & H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, AND FANCY GOODS.—THURSDAY, Dec. 27, at 10 o'clock, No. 281 Pearl-st.—Peremptory sale.—All kinds of earthenware, toys, vases, motto cups, cut and pressed glass, cutlery, Brittania ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready and goods open for examination.

ON SATURDAY EVENING.—Dec. 29, at 6 o'clock.—Extensive and valuable collection of holiday gift books, illustrated works, annuals for 1856; stationery and fancy articles.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 86 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, SATURDAY, and MONDAY, Dec. 28, 29 and 31, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., Parian marble groups and figures, grape-gatherers, seasons, Cupid, fisher girl, &c.; tulip and lily vases, butter-coolers, Cupid pitchers, card-receivers, elegant bronze and or molu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and compes to match; super bronze groups, fisher-boys, lute-players, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statues, taper-stands, instands, papier chess, bronze animals, cigar-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant or molu candelabras and candlesticks, supported by china groups and figures; French china vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; china figures and groups superb pair china vases, three feet high, cost $200; colognes and card baskets, richly-engraved silver-plated tea and coffee sets, urns, massive waiters, casters, sugar, bread, and cake baskets, wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubs, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier mache and ebony workboxes, glove do., centre and work tables, folios, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enameled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb pearl and ivory Chinese pagoda, suite perches and papier mache figures, wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes, &c.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS.—At the store No. 325 Broadway, HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock at the store No. 325 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, all the finest engravings published in England, consisting of Queen Victoria's Marriage and Coronation; Death and Combat of the Stag by Landseer; First Reformers at Diet of Soiers; the Waterloo and Peninsular Heroes; the Slave Market at Constantinople; the Magna Charta, and others.

Also, Messrs. Graves & Co., Moon & Boys's stock comprising the most beautiful and splendid collection ever offered at public auction.

These beautiful specimens of art will be on view FRIDAY, Dec. 28th inst., when catalogues and keys of the engravings will be given. Connoisseurs are requested to examine this collection as being the closing sale of this lot of fine engravings.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Dec 29, and MONDAY, 31, at 2 o'clock, each day, at No. 349 Broadway,—Elegant sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, suitable for Holiday presents, &c.—The proprietor, going out of that branch of retail business, and wishing to extend the manufacturing of men's dress shirts, collars, &c., offers a stock of goods at auction, consisting of scarfs, muffiers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, brushes, combs, perfumery, silk, merino and cotton hosiery, &c. Articles will be sold in small parcels for personal consumption. A rich selection of gentlemen's sleeping gowns will be included, to close the Winter stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—The property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk, brocatel, large pier glasses, lace curtains and cornices, velvet carpets, piano-forte, centre table, marble top, suite in hair cloth and mahogany do., wardrobes, bureaus, dressing glasses, iron bedsteads, rosewood and black walnut do., cottage chairs, extension tables, bedding, washstands, 3-ply carpets, stair do., oil-cloths, China, glass and kitchen ware.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.—RARE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOXES—Designed for New-Year's Gifts.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., have received a consignment, per steamship *St. Louis*, from Havre, of one hundred and twenty-five splendid Ladies' Fancy Boxes, suitable for New-Year's presents, the same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit. They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain on view until MONDAY, 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL AT AUCTION—On SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom No. 79 Nassau-st., near John-st., a large and one of the finest assortment of furs ever before offered at auction, consisting of magnificent mink, Hudson Bay sable and stone marten, ermine, victorine, &c. The attention of the trade and the public generally is respectfully solicited to this sale, as there will be none but the finest and richest furs offered. Every article of which will be sold without reserve.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY T. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, THIS DAY, Friday, at 11½ o'clock, precisely, at the salesroom No. 55 Beekman-st., by order of concern, a large stock of fine Furs, comprising several fine real mink sets, stone marten, Chinchilla, Russia sable, mountain marten, French sable, capes, muffs, cuffs, victorines, cuffs, &c. Also, several lap and sleigh robes, richly lined and trimmed. Ladies and Gentlemen in want of good furs will avail themselves of this opportunity to purchase. Sales to be without any reserve whatever at the above hour.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 11½ o'clock, at the Coal Exchange. No. 34½ Pine-st.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—A coal yard, coal horses, carts and fixtures, &c., situated in Elizabeth, below Walker-st., consisting of a large stock of anthracite coal and other kinds, with all the fixtures, horses, carts, and every thing necessary for business; together with a lease of the yard, having five years to run—is a good location and does a fine business. Terms cash.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE.—F. COLTON will sell, THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, in the warerooms of A. G. & M. BERT, Nos. 123 and 124 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, a large and elegant assortment of superior custom-made staple and fancy furniture, in rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, much of which has been produced with special reference to the holidays, and will prove worthy the attention of purchasers. Catalogues at the sale.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell THIS DAY, (immediately after the sale of upholstery goods,) at the store of G. P. & J. Gratacap, No. 775 Broadway, all the store fixtures, belonging to the above store, consisting of double mahogany desk and drawers, iron safe, mahogany counter, shelving, step-ladders, glass cases and drawers, gas fixtures, steel-yard and platform, window shades, awning and awning-posts, and frescoe-pattern frames, &c.

WM. T. BOYD & CO., Auctioneers, Store 197 William-st.

MORTGAGE SALE—On SATURDAY, at Johnson's Gutta Percha Factory, corner White and Elm sts., room No. 44 Railroad Building, commencing at 10 o'clock, coffee-desks, &c.; also burning fixtures, and a lot of carpenters' tools, &c. Particulars in to-morrow's *Herald* and *Times*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MOULDING MACHINE AT AUCTION—On MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 119 Forsyth-st., a valuable moulding machine, nearly new, suitable for making plain and fancy hard wood mouldings, and cost nearly $500.

COPARTNERSHIP.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., for the transaction of a General Auction and Commission business, at No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

GEO. A. LEAVITT,
R. L. DELISSER,
JOHN K. ALLEN.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1855.

NEW AUCTION AND COMMISSION HOUSE, No. 377 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WHITE-ST.—For the sale of BOOKS, STATIONERY, PAPER, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, WORKS OF ART, FURNITURE AND MERCHANDISE GENERALLY.—The undersigned are now ready to receive consignments of goods for sale by auction. The favorable location of their place of business, being in the very heart of the City, affords peculiar facilities for the disposal of all kinds of property. Their attention will be particularly directed to the sale of BOOKS, PUBLIC and PRIVATE LIBRARIES, STATIONERY, PAPER, &c., &c. Parties favoring us with their business, may be assured that every facility, both by distribution of catalogues and extensive advertising, will be given to their interests. Every effort will be made to secure the current of purchasers. Accounts of sales will be promptly rendered and settled without delay. Cash advances made when required.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.,
No. 377 Broadway, corner of White-st.

N. B.—Every article offered at auction by this house will be positively sold to the highest bidder. No goods at private sale, or offered for sale when limited.

REFERENCES:

D. HOADLEY, Esq.....President Panama R. R. Co.
A. P. HALSEY, Esq.....Cashier Bank of New-York.
D. APPLETON & Co.....No. 346 Broadway.
SHEPARD KNAPP, Esq.....President Mechanics' Bank.
WM. A. BOOTH, Esq.....Vice-Prest. Am. Ex. Bank.
PHELPS, DODGE & Co.....No. 19 Cliff-st.
I. VAN NOSTRAND, Esq.....Pres. Merchants' Ex. Bank.
LUCIUS HOPKINS, Esq.....Pres. Imp. and Traders Bank.
CAMPBELL, HALL & Co.....No. 116 Nassau-st.
DANIEL EMBURY, Esq.....Pres. Atlantic Bank, Brooklyn

INSURANCE.

PEOPLE'S FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY of the City of New-York.
OFFICES Nos. 67 CANAL-ST. AND 64 WILLIAM-ST.
Cash Capital $150,000, with a surplus, all invested in securities of the very best character.
RICHARD VARICK, President.
W. F. UNDERHILL, Secretary.

NEW AMSTERDAM FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—No. 7 Wall-st.—At an election held on the 3d inst., the following gentlemen were chosen Directors for the ensuing year:

David S. Manners,	Charles Shields,	A. H. Wallis,
Francis Many,	John Westfall,	Wm. F. Beers,
Peter Duryee,	Claus Doscher,	Henry Laers,
Henry A. Poorsem,	James G. Powers,	James Harrison,
John C. Kohlsaat,	John Wheaton,	Sidney Cornell,
William T. Hall,	Leander Darling,	Nich's D. Berdet,
Andrew Hoogland,	Wm. L. Wallace,	Elijah Fisher,
Her'n H. Brenges,	James S. Bearns,	H. H. Kattenhorn,
Herm'n Johnsyer,	E. C. Korner,	Francis Bolting,
Henry J. Beers,	John H. Drake,	J. H. Iabusch.

And at a subsequent meeting of the Board, DAVID S. MANNERS, Esq., was unanimously reelected President.
W. H. DUSENBERRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 11 1855.

HAMILTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office No. 11 Wall-st.—NOTICE.—An election for directors of this Company will be held on the 7th January proximo, at the office of the Company. Poll will open at 12 M. and close at 2 o'clock P. M.

J. C. WINANS, Secretary.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long as Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, and so pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous places, 61. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM,

FOR WEAK EYES AND INFLAMED EYELIDS.—This Balsam is the very best preparation that can be used for inflammatory diseases of the eyes or eyelids. When the disease is confined to the external coat of the eyeball and internal lining of the eyelid, it acts almost like magic in allaying all irritation and inflammation. Price 25 cents per jar. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 800 certificates of its virtue, all within 30 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

Sold in NEW-YORK by MASON, ORVIS & CO., No. 160 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 176 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the only known remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which contain nearly three times the quantity, thereby there is a saving of $3; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as agent for the United States, and every other part of the World. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arises from these obstructions, &c. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions, which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale by CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 135 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. LAING, No. 75 Johnson-st.; in Newark, N. J., by HULL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—19th edition, cloth, 346 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 280 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letter Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have vainly endeavored to lessen its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER—No. 3 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of those considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE HEIGHTS Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly Physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City ferries, from where stages run by one near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractices of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of the New-York University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 8 P. M.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE THERAPEUTIST—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 681 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 8 o'clock P. M.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers by THOMAS P. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:35 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:20 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALBANY FROM CLEVELAND.
MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
*MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILRO

New-York Daily Times

THE NEW-HAVEN TRAGEDY.

Sly's Confession of Guilt—Singular Revelations by the Prophetess—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

We published yesterday the confession of SAMUEL SLY, in which he admitted having killed JUSTUS MATTHEWS. The New-Haven *Journal and Courier* gives the following additional evidence taken before the Coroner's Jury:

While giving the account of the whole affair, SLY seemed desirous of telling the truth without hesitation. He kept the Bible in his hand all the time, and frequently said during the confession, that he narrated the facts "in the fear of the Lord." He appeared extremely nervous, and any noise in the room seemed to disturb him very much. This nervousness appeared to be a constitutional difficulty. He said he was born in 1803, and is now nearly 53 years of age. He said that when four years of age he received a cut upon the head, which injured his brain considerably. In consequence of this he was unable to collect his ideas as readily as was sometimes desired by the Jury.

SLY had made a clean breast of the whole affair to Coroner PARMELEE in the morning, and manifested a desire to tell the whole to the Jury. This declaration was made to the Sheriff voluntarily, and without being desired to do so.

Mrs. RHODA WAKEMAN (the prophetess) called and sworn.

This witness is the founder of the sect called the "Wakemanites," and is a wonderful specimen of [illegible] species. She came in closely veiled, and looks very personification of the wonderful women described in Salem in the sixteenth century.

I shall be 69 years old next November—have lived in New-Haven 17 years—have had 17 children, nine of whom are now living; have been a widow 20 years. I formerly resided in Greenfield—then moved to New-Haven; my brother has also resided here; he is about 80 years of age. I have been a "messenger" from God about 30 years; experienced religion at that time and walked with Jesus Christ ever since; first experienced religion because my husband abused me and I expected to die and be finally killed and. After my husband killed me I was in heaven 3 hours and then raised; two angels stood beside me when I went to Heaven and finished me with their bright swords and I rose again; saw there all that was dead, and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way and theirs the other; they all then held up their little right hands, and I rejoiced. The two angels turned to me and then I went up to Heaven; there was a red light and many white clouds there; Christ came to me when I was in heaven, with his nails in his hands, and spoke peace to my soul. Because he spoke peace to my soul I raised up, and another spirit came to me and spoke, saying: "Make your peace with God." I then kept on praying; he soon took me to Paradise and told me all about Adam and Eve, and all the other spirits. This light then came on me so that I had to look up, and the spirits said I was numbered as one of them; was taken up to heaven from this place of light, and then saw Christ and all the holy angels; Christ had on the therns and looked as he was when crucified; then saw God sitting upon his throne in all his glory. About the throne were all the angels in their white robes, and they were all happy spirits there. This spirit then came and took me back to earth, and when I got back to earth again I saw my dead body lying on the floor. I felt bad because I had come back to this wicked world to live again. I soon saw my wicked husband, who said, "By God, she's raised!" Soon after I saw two angels who came to me and spoke to me kindly, and then Christ appeared to me and I fell down before him. And oh! how happy I felt! and how happy I then was! I conversed freely with my case last night, and had a revelation from Him. That man was in league with the devil. He (meaning MATTHEWS) got his evil spirit from AMOS HUNT. HUNT attempted to poison me. (She went on and gave a long, rambling account of AMOS HUNT's poisoning her.) The first time I knew of the murder was when they came up stairs searching for a hatchet. I knew that my brother had a stick of witch-hazel in the house. He calls the bark and lives by so doing. I was sick that night and expected to die, and asked them to take MATTHEWS out of the house. He had such a bad spirit that he was taking away my divine spirit, and killing me by it. AMOS HUNT was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on MATTHEWS. If I should die the judgment would come! This man of sin cursed God, and when he died there was a black spot on the throne of God! In my revelations from God about 30 years; experienced religion at that time and walked with Jesus Christ ever since; first experienced religion because my husband abused me and I expected to die and be finally killed and. After my husband killed me I was in heaven 3 hours and then raised; two angels stood beside me when I went to Heaven and finished me with their bright swords and I rose again; saw there all that was dead, and there they were under the cloud of death; when I was there this cloud parted, and my spirit went one way and theirs the other; they all then held up their little right hands, and I rejoiced. 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AMOS HUNT was the man of sin, and he put his spirit on MATTHEWS. If I should die the judgment would come! This man of sin cursed God, and when he died there was a black spot on the throne of God! In my revelations from God, last night, He said, if I was condemned in this case the world would be immediately destroyed! In this revelation I was told by God that my brother did kill MATTHEWS, and that he did it to save the world!

This singular revelation here closed, and the "messenger from God" (as he calls himself) was taken back to jail.

The Jury then rendered the following verdict:

We, undersigned Jurors, being empannelled and sworn to inquire of the cause and manner of the death of JUSTUS W. MATTHEWS, late of Hamden, found dead at the town of New-Haven, on the 24th of December, A. D. 1855, at the house of RHODA WAKEMAN, and whose death was by violence—having viewed the body of the deceased, and duly and carefully considered the evidence presented to us, on our oaths say that the said JUSTUS W. MATTHEWS came to his death at the aforesaid house, on Monday night last, December 23d or 24th, 1855, between the hours of twelve and four o'clock, from wounds received by him, on his neck, head and breast, which were inflicted upon him then and there by a stick, a knife and a fork, in the hands of SAMUEL SLY, of said town; and the Jury also find TRANSPOR S. HUBBELL, of said town, accessory before and after the death.

John Horne's Reply to Wm. W. Valk, M. C.

QUEENS COUNTY, Dec. 26, 1855.

SIR:—You may find safety in contempt. Your character at home cannot protect you from this conclusion in the minds of your constituents on seeing the validity you exhibit by the issue of your first bulletin "to the American people," nor will it justify the notice of that document in this reply which I am induced to make by my respect for the office you hold. Hypocrisy is said to be a homage paid to virtue, but that hypocrisy is less respectable which ostentatiously displays and stimulates vice. You occupy the seat of a statesman without any of the qualifications entitling you to the place except the certificate. Common sense, if you had it, would aid you essentially in your career. The philosopher who undertook to subject the elements to his will, succeeded very well until he undertook to control the winds, in which he was unfortunate. In your efforts, you should remember his fate and avoid it. You tell us that our American party in Congress is a "duality;" that is, two parties, one in favor of Slavery and the other in favor of Freedom, and that you are in favor of Slavery, and vote for its extension—that in the organization of Congress, and choice of Speaker, one party takes the position of "dog in the manger," that is, one of the "dualities," while the other holds that of a well known animal between two stacks of hay. "Giving thanks to God that they are not as other men—that one party are struggling with fidelity to prevent the" organization of Congress, and that an intelligent people cannot fail to see the dignity and propriety of their position!—that if the people desire the success of the Republican or Democratic candidates, you can "in some way" "bring it about"—that the signs are calamitous to the Union, and you ask who shall save it if we do not! Your high-sounding words about the "black flag," "the Democratic banner stained by insult," "the noble and generous people," "North and South," "east and West," "civil and religious liberty," are looked upon in our county in the same light as the celebrated Miss JACKET regarded a certain diplomatic speech made at his Court, which, he said, was "all wind." They proceed from that hypocrisy which stimulates vice, and which, from long association with perfidy and meanness, has become skeptical as to the existence of probity. I admit, frankly, that I belong to that "duality of Know-Nothings which is opposed to human Slavery, and if I had known that you are in favor of it, as you now declare, I should not have voted for you. If you succeed, however, in saving the Union, as you seem willing to do, I shall have some compensation for the sacrifice. That you will be able to do so, is probable, because many others have done so before you. There is no difficulty in saving that which is in no danger of being lost. Allow me to add that I do not perceive the dignity of the position of our party in the House of Representatives as clearly as you do. I must, therefore, beg of you to point it out in a more simple way. The dog in the manger claimed so much of dignity that he sacrificed utility. The long-eared animal in the lion's skin claimed and enjoyed the dignity of King of the forest until he undertook to roar, when he immediately found his level. Avoid his condition if you can for the rest of your term. Do not attempt to rear. I infer from the spirit of your letter that you are, personally, in a more important historical position than the Roman MARIUS was in that little Empire, because you can prevent, rather than survey, the ruin of your country. I hope you will not fail. I salute you in Council,

JOHN HORNE, Queens Co., N. Y.

LIMA PEAS.—A NEW ARTICLE.—We saw exhibited on 'Change, this morning, a sample of peas, which were raised on the plantation of Thos. MASON, Esq., "Moorfield, Virginia." The seed was brought by the Japan expedition, and carefully cultivated by the above named gentleman. They are a very beautiful article in appearance, of a straw color, round, flat and smooth, being about the size of a large buckshot—said to be exceedingly prolific, multiplying in great abundance, and of delicious taste. *Baltimore Patriot, 19th inst.*

☞ The landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth was celebrated, for the first time in Canada, by the New-England Society of Montreal, on the 22d inst. A grand dinner was given, at which Americans and Canadians carried out reciprocity, and drank with equal enthusiasm the patriotic toasts of England and America.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Large Fire in Spruce-street—About $200,000 Worth of Property Destroyed.

The large five-story brick building, No. 18 Spruce-street, was, with its contents, almost entirely destroyed by fire last night. The entire amount of property destroyed is estimated at about $200,000.

The fire broke out shortly after 8 o'clock, and was first discovered by Sergeant WHITE, of the Fourth Ward, issuing from the basement, which was used for the storage of rags. The firemen promptly responded to the alarm, but, despite their best exertions, the flames spread throughout the entire building, which was soon completely gutted, and nearly all its contents entirely destroyed.

The basement and first floor were occupied by NSCHOL & Co., dealers in rags and papers. Their stock was entirely destroyed. We were unable to learn where they were insured. The second and third floor were in the occupancy of PURSELL, FARWELL & Co., Book and Job Printers, who had their premises stored with a new and large amount of stock. They are heavy losers, but to what amount was not ascertained. SAMUEL B. THOMPSON occupied the fourth floor as a book-binding establishment. He is insured for $4,000, which will about cover his loss. The sub-cellar was occupied by SHNADERBECK & Co., importers and dealers in wines and brandies, &c. Messrs. S. & Co. estimate their loss at about $5,000. They are insured for $14,000, in the following Insurance Companies: Empire City, $3,00; Equitable, $5,000; Nicaragua, $3,000; Republic, $2,500; Excelsior, $2,000; and Phœnix, $1,000. The building was owned by Mr. MCELRATH, President of the Nassau Bank. It is fully insured.

Policemen from the first six Wards were present, under command of Captain DITCHETT, of the Fourth Ward, as well as a large force of the Insurance Watch.

The firemen did not cease their labors until nearly 1 o'clock this morning, up to which hour the fire continued to burn quite briskly.

Geographical Society.

The regular monthly meeting of this Society was held last evening in their rooms, at the University. The audience was large and included a number of ladies. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, Esq., presided. Hon. GEO. BANCROFT introduced Dr. KANE to the audience, and stated that the Doctor had contemplated only meeting a few of the members, for the purpose of a desultory conversation on the subject of the Arctic Expedition, and hence was unprepared to give a formal lecture.

Dr. KANE then proceeded with his remarks, and made allusion to the aspect of the Western Coast of Greenland which at the latitude of 72° rises in a mountain range to an elevation of 3,000 feet. The same law prevails on the Eastern side as ascertained by Capt. SCORESBY. After reaching Upernavick, the most Northern settlement on the Coast of Greenland, in the latitude of 73°, the expedition took in certain necessary supplies, and leaving that place penetrated the barriers to Melville Bay where they remained ice-bound for the Winter. The whole boats being found entirely unserviceable on account of the thin skim ice, sledges were procured with much delay and labor, and explorations made in various directions.

The Doctor referred to the great Northern Sea seen by his party from an elevation of four hundred feet. It was about sixty miles distant and presented a surface completely free from ice. A storm of fifty-two hours' duration, blowing by turns from the northeast and northwest, failed to bring a single iceberg. The average temperature of this open water was 60° below zero. The Doctor thought its comparatively high temperature was occasioned chiefly by the absence of ice. He also related several thrilling incidents which occurred during the sojourn in the Northern Ocean, some of which involved narrow escapes of the whole party, as well as of individuals. The Doctor spoke in high terms of the conduct of both officers and men under his command, and feelingly commended the noble liberality of the projector of the expedition, Mr. HENRY GRINNELL.

Mr. Dye's Third Lesson in Counterfeiting.

Mr. JOHN S. DYE gave his third lecture, at the Tabernacle, last evening, on the subject of "bogus" money, and the present facilities for counterfeiting. The audience was quite large, and included a number of ladies. A band of music was in attendance, as on previous evenings.

Elevated at the back of the platform was what resembled a miniature stage, with side and foot lights, designed to be used to represent the *fac similes* of genuine and spurious bank notes on a large scale.

Mr. DYE commenced by describing the process of preparing the genuine bank-note plate. The vignettes, the denominational figures, the names, &c., are engraved on separate pieces of steel. These pieces are then hardened, and impressions are taken from them upon circular dies, which can afterwards be used in making up other complete plates.

The groundwork about the numerical figures is made by a machine called the geometrical lathe. The shading about the letters and vignette is produced by another ingenious machine called a ruler. Each engraver has his distinct department in the art. Thus one prepares the vignette, but is almost as ignorant of letter engraving as a tailor is of making shoes. Hence it is impossible for any one engraver to make a perfect copy of a bank-note plate.

The preparation of one class of counterfeits Mr. DYE described in this wise: A smooth piece of steel is procured and covered with a thin solution of white wax. On this a genuine note is laid face downward. An alkali is then formed over its back, and on raising it the ink is found to be disengaged from the bill and left on the wax. The engraving is afterward made through the wax.

By the aid of his sliding arrangements, Mr. DYE exhibited imitations of several notorious counterfeits, and pointed out the mode by which they could be readily detected by any person. He also altered a two dollar note on the Unadilla Bank of this State, to a fifty, in so skillful a manner that none of the audience could discover the deceit. Mr. DYE's lecture contained a good deal of useful information, and was listened to with much attention.

Turners.

The sixth annual Ball of the *Socialer Turnverein* (Social Gymnastic Union) came off last night at the City Assembly Rooms, and was a brilliant affair. The members of the Union were all dressed in their neat uniform of white linen coat and red cravat, and it was a pleasant sight to see the youths and fair maidens enjoying themselves while the floor shook with the crowd of dancers, collisions among whom were prevented in a miraculous manner. The orchestra was decorated with two star-spangled banners and the flag of the *Turnverein*. Eighteen dances were on the programme, and at a late hour "the cry was still they come!"

Dr. Jacobi on the Future of this World.

Dr. A. JACOBI last night delivered the fourth lecture of the German course, at Clinton Hall, taking for his subject, *The Future of the Earth and its Inhabitants*. The lecture, though filled with important scientific facts, was a popular one, and highly delighted the numerous audience. He considered the question only in its scientific light, adopting the nebular theory of the origin of the Earth. The destruction, he supposed, like Prof. LOOMIS, would happen from the gradual extinction of heat. Long before that, however, the human race would have died out, and it were probable that ere this happened, the long-promised "Golden Age" would be upon the earth. He closed amid much applause.

Captain Hartt, of the 17th.

Capt. HARTT, of the Seventeenth Ward Police, is now "holding over," his term having expired. We express the sentiment of every peace-loving citizen of the Ward—we do believe—when we record our earnest hope that he will be speedily reappointed. No more honest, upright, faithful and capable officer is in the Department.

The Delta Psi Fraternity.

The Annual Convention of this Fraternity was held last night at Hope Chapel. The attendance was large. Mr. LINDLEY H. MILLER, of Morristown, New-Jersey, was the orator; the poet was Mr. STEWART L. WOODFORD, of this City.

Ball of the Brian Boroihme Guard.

The Ball of the Brian Boroihme Guard, one of the companies of the 69th Regiment New-York State Militia, took place last Wednesday night in the Chinese Assembly rooms. The assemblage was large and brilliant, and the festivities of an unusually pleasant character. Captain HUSTON, the estimable and patriotic officer in command of the Company, Capt. LYONS, Col. RYAN and Lieut. KEATING, made addresses. Lieut. LYONS sang a couple of capital songs in capital style, and what with dancing, music, eloquence, song and supper, the night passed off in splendid style.

☞ It was very cold, wind northwest yesterday.

Lily Huson, with other stories of real life, make a pleasant, readable volume, just published by H. LONG & BROTHER, New-York. The author should try her hand at a continuous story of more length, as she has great facility and much power.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was warded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ So you've got all your holiday rig, eh!—Full suit of clothes, patent leather boots, &c. But where's your hat? That old one won't do. You say you leave that in the hall when you make a call. Yes, but the ladies see you through the window. Just go to KNOX. You'll find him at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-street, and get one of his hats, without which you cannot hope to pass for a gentleman. Really KNOX's hats are the cheapest, and the handsomest, and the most durable that ever were manufactured in America.

[Advertisement.]

ONE REMEDY FOR ONE COMPLAINT.—For the cold of Winter use RAY's stocking-knit under-garments; a sure remedy for the severest attack on the coldest day, and in the most exposed situation, and a certain provocative of warmth, comfort and enjoyment to the physical system. The medical Faculty recommend them, and the wearing public highly approve of them. JAMES E. RAY,

Manufacturer and Importer of Hosiery and Under-garments, No. 168 Bowery, near Grand-street, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Will be ready for exhibition on Saturday morning, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway, a grand assortment suitable for New Year's table, such as fruit cake, plum cake, lemon cake, almond cake, (all sizes,) pyramids, charlotte russe and marango, boned turkey, game patti with truffles, will be sold at moderate prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this assortment.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Dr. J. S. JONES' splendid Drama of "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune-Teller of Lynn," the mammoth Pantomime of "The Magic Pills," and the Nautical Drama of "Jackets of Blue," will constitute the most excellent programme for to-night—Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Miss HATHAWAY, Mrs. S. B. WILKINS, and Miss FANNY HERRING, appearing.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD's, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.—What is neater or more acceptable for a Holiday Present than an excellent Gold Pen, that will last for years? Such a one can be had (only) at FOLEY's Gold Pen Manufactory, No. 167 Broadway. Price, with a neat Silver Pencil case, $2. Gold Pencils with Pens, very low, from $2 to $12.

[Advertisement.]

NOTA BENE—HOLIDAYS.—Tremendous bargains at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street; for example: beautiful pure white Silk Vests, worth $8, at $3; best Silk Velvet Vests at $5; handsome black cloth Surtout Overcoats, $12; black cloth Shanghae Frock Coats, $8, &c.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY's Ointment and Pills surpass all other remedies for the cure of bad legs, old sores and eruptions on the skin. They act in unison on the absorbent system, eradicate all poisonous matter from the body—their effect in many cases appearing like a charm.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & N. F. TOWLE & Co. will offer this day, a splendid stock of linen damasks, table cloths, napkins, towels, blankets, toilet quilts, muslins, &c., at very low prices.

COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Card engraving and printing in a superior manner, by JACOB HYATT, Maiden-lane, corner of Broadway.

J. H. received the highest premium of the New-York Crystal Palace.

[Advertisement.]

FROM THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—To S. ROOT, Esq.: Correction.—Premiums awarded at the Twenty-seventh Annual Fair of the American Institute: SAMUEL ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, for the BEST PHOTOGRAPHS in Water Colors—Gold Medal.

[Advertisement.]

CHEAP BREAD.—To procure this, go to the groceries and get the Dietetic Saleratus, which makes one-eighth more bread from the pound of flour, suitable for the most delicate stomach. This is truth. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT's Patent Lights, 120 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Kings County Board of Supervisors.

THE LAW EXEMPTING CORPORATIONS FROM TAXATION.

An adjourned meeting of this Board was held at the County Jail, Brooklyn, last evening. After the transaction of considerable routine business, Supervisor FENTON, Chairman of the Committee on Laws, reported an Act to repeal the law which provides for the exemption from tax of incorporated companies when their profits do not net 5 per cent., to be presented to the Legislature at its next session. A resolution was presented with the report, directing the Clerk to call the attention of the Supervisors in all the Counties of the State to this action. The report and resolution were adopted.

Salary of County Judge.—The Committee to whom was referred petition of S. D. MORRIS, Esq., County Judge elect, to have his salary increased from $2,000 to $2,500, reported adverse to the same.

A Workhouse.—Supervisor CALDWELL, Chairman of a Special Committee to whom was referred a resolution requiring an inquiry as to the necessity of establishing a "Kings County Workhouse" for the employment of prisoners, reported that such an Institution was actually needed and would be of great benefit to the County, and offered a resolution appointing Supervisor BERGEN a Committee of one to report a plan, &c. The report and resolution were adopted.

U. S. D. Fund.—Supervisor STUYKER, Chairman of the Committee on U. S. Deposit Fund, reported there was in the hands of THOMAS G. TALMADGE, U. S. Commissioner, $1,193 04, all of which is safely invested in loans, bonds and mortgages.

The Brutal Attack Upon a Sailor.

The attack upon a sailor named JAS. WHITING, as stated in the TIMES of yesterday, occurred on board the ship *Southampton*. The second mate, ANGUS MCDONALD, was yesterday arrested and examined before Justice DANIEL K. SMITH, in Brooklyn, but the evidence did not warrant his being held for the offence. The principal actor in this brutality was the first mate of the ship, and he has thus far eluded the vigilance of the Police.

Another Case.

A sailor was picked up in the East River yesterday afternoon and taken before Mayor HALL, when he stated that he had been thrown overboard from the ship *Rosetus*. The affair is under investigation.

☞ Last year, up to the 31st of December, the Superintendents of the Poor in the Eastern District of Brooklyn issued 200 tons of coal to the poor. This year not quite 100 tons has yet been given out.

☞ The new and beautiful Church edifice erected by the Congregational Church and Society of Patchogue, Long Island, was dedicated to the service of God with appropriate religious services, Nov. 27, 1855.

NEW-JERSEY.

Child Burned to Death.

A child named RICHARD RILEY, three years of age, residing with its parents in Sussex-street, was left alone by its mother a few minutes on Wednesday evening, while she went into a store near by, and, during her absence, its clothing took fire from the stove, and it was so severely burned that it died immediately afterwards.

Schools.

The Jersey City Board of Education has determined not to open Evening-Schools this Winter. A Primary School will be established in the City Almshouse, if the Common Council will grant the use of one of the rooms for that purpose in the building.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. W. R. Gordon, JOHN JOHNSON, of San Francisco, Cal., to PHEBE A., daughter of S. C. Wheeler, Esq., of this City.

In Williamsburg, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. S. M. Meeker, Mr. HENRY B. MANTEES to Miss ABBY AMANDA, eldest daughter of R. J. Bradford, all of Williamsburg.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Mr. Prentiss, WILLIAM P. W. DANA, of Boston, to ANNA BRONSON MURRAY, daughter of James B. Murray, Esq., of this City.

In Jersey City, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Mr. Whittaker, CHARLES N. LUCKEY and LOUISA, youngest daughter of Thomas J. Foot, Esq., all of Jersey City.

In Morris, Otsego Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Wm. T. Doubleday, of Gilbertsville, C. D. BOOTH, local editor of the Milwaukee *Free Democrat*, and Miss SARAH M. BACON.

DIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, Mr. WILLIAM W. SMITH, aged 40 years.

The relatives and friends are requested to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 282½ 2d-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, at No. 107 Willoughby-st., ANNA DRUMMOND, in the 86th year of her age.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her grand-daughter, No. 107 Willoughby-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, of inflammation of the lungs, HELEN, daughter of Edward S. and Isabella Dickinson, aged 4 years and 4 months.

The funeral will take place this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 34 Union-st., between Court and Smith.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 26, of scarlet fever, MARY, daughter of Capt. Luther J. and Mary Briggs, in the 4th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from No. 367 State-st., this (Friday) afternoon at ½ o'clock.

☞ New-Bedford papers please copy.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, Mrs. ANN KING, wife of Henry King, aged 73 years. She was a native of Hertford, Conn.

The funeral ceremonies will be attended at the place of her late residence, No. 91 Clinton st., at 10 o'clock A. M., this day, Friday.

At Bedford, Westchester Co., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, PHEBE, wife of Stephen Wood, and daughter of the late Caleb Underhill, in the 68th year of her age.

The funeral will take place on seventh day, (Saturday,) 29th inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. Carriages will be in waiting at Newcastle Depôt, H. R. R., to meet the 8 o'clock train from New-York.

At Enterprise, East Florida, on Monday, Dec. 17, after a short illness, AUGUSTUS L. CLARKSON, of Potsdam, St. Lawrence County.

☞ The remains of the late Capt. ELBERT L. MOORE, who died in New-Orleans on the 4th of September last, were brought to this port by the ship *Andover*, and have been conveyed to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...Dec. 27.

$5,000	New-York 6s, '74	102	50	Erie Railroad	s3 51½
5,000	Indiana State 5s	s13½	100	do	51½
50	do	b3 81	50	do	b15 51½
4,000	Harlem 1st M. B.	81	300	do	s3 51½
1,000	do	b3 81	300	do	s30 51
1,000	Erie Con. Bs, '71	80	500	do	s90 51
18,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	s13½	200	do	b3 51½
14,000	do	b15 83¾	300	do	c 51½
5,000	do	s30 83¾	150	do	s3 51½
20,000	do	b30 83¾	200	do	b10 51
4,500	do	s3 83¾	450	do	c 50½
5	Bank of Commerce	111	100	do	b15 51
3	Dl & Hud Canal Co.	s3 118½	100	Hud. River R. R.	c 30¾
100	Nic. Transit Co.	s3 18¾	200	do	31
100	do	b60 18¾	200	Mich. Cen. R. R.	c 97½
100	do	18¾	300	do	97⅞
100	do	b3 18¾	700	Reading Railroad	93
300	do	18¾	150	do	b6 93
500	Penn. Coal Co.	b3 98	300	do	b10 93
350	Cumb. Coal Co.	s3 22½	300	do	b60 93¼
100	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	s15 92	200	do	c 93¼
25	do	b3 92	100	do	c 93⅛
5	do	91¾	500	do	c 93¾
65	do	c 92	150	do	b3 93¾
130	Panama Railroad	104	100	do	b30 93
100	Gal. & Chi. R. R.	s3 123¾	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R. R.	b30 94¾
50	do	b60 124¾	250	do	s3 94
200	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b60 72¾	50	do	b30 94¾
200	do	s3 72¾	100	do	b45 94¾
10	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	c 87	100	do	94

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$3,000 Missouri State 6s.....Int. added 85¾
10,000 Lk. E., Wab'h & St. L. R. 1st M. Int. added 71½
5,000 N. Y. and Erie R. Conv's., '71...Int. added 77½
5,000 Marietta and Cin. R. 1st Mort. Int. added 71½
5 shares Bank of Sing Sing Sing..... 76½
125 shares Erie Railroad..... 50
28 shares Chic. and Rock Island Railroad..... 86½
40 shares North River Ins. Co..... 120½
20 shares Knickerbocker Ice Co..... 94½

SIMEON DRAPER'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of bonds and stocks will take place to-morrow, (Friday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

SECOND BOARD.

$800	City 6s, '58	98	100	Erie Railroad	s60 51
14,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	83¾	300	do	s90 51
10,000	do	s60 83¾	100	do	s3 51½
1,000	Erie Bonds of '75	87½	200	Reading R. R.	s10 92⅝
5	Shoe & Leather Bk.	106	50	do	s3 92¾
350	Nic. Trans. Co.	s3 18¾	100	do	s60 92¾
150	do	s3 18½	10	Panama Railroad	104
300	do	b10 18¾	150	Mich. Cen. R. R.	97½
500	do	b60 18⅝	50	do	s30 97¾
200	do	b10 18⅝	100	Mich. So. & N. Ia. R. R.	94
500	do	s3 18⅝	200	do	b60 95
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b60 92½	50	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	73⅛
50	do	91⅞	100	do	72⅞

THURSDAY, Dec. 27—P. M.

The demand for Money among the Brokers continued very active to-day, and the complaint was general of the difficulty of making up Bank accounts. The preparations making for the 1st January dividends tie up, for a few days, a large amount of means usually lent to Brokers subject to call. The same cause has made the drafts upon Western Bank balances unusually heavy. The amount to be disbursed on or about the 2d January—the 1st being a close holiday in New-York—is variously estimated at from $10,000,000 to $12,000,000. The Federal Treasury transferred to-day $841,000 to the Interest Fund for the payment of the dividend on the Public Debt. The State Agent of Ohio will disburse about $500,000; the Illinois Agency $600,000; WINSLOW, LANIER & Co., bankers, for a large number of the Western Roads, $800,000 to $1,000,000; the Manhattan Company $1,500,000, principal and interest of the New-York State Debt, and the Bank of the Republic $500,000 for the State interest of Virginia. To these leading payments will be added a large number of other State, Railway and Bank dividends. The temporary pressure growing out of these preparations is felt to be of short duration, and the Stock Market, from other and more encouraging influences, is very steadily supported. The closing prices this afternoon were much the same as on Wednesday, but the whole business of the day is below the usual average in amount, and the market left off inactive. The steamer from Liverpool, now overdue, is awaited with some impatience. The California mail, of the 5th December, is heard from by telegraph from New-Orleans. The Nicaragua steamer *Star of the West* sailed from San Juan on 20th inst., for New-York, with half a million of Gold on freight. No information is telegraphed as to the amount of treasure shipped on the Panama mail steamer. The mining news is favorable, sufficient rains having occurred to put the miners in the mountain placers to active work. The Custom payments to-day were again large. The sub-Treasury receipts $228,159; the payments $55,461, and a transfer to the Interest Fund of $841,000; the regular balance this afternoon $3,788,842. The Discount Brokers are well employed with mercantile paper, 9 to 12 ₰ cent., according to classification, and the offerings at Bank are rather in advance of the income of the week, as they will probably continue to be up to 4th January.

The Cotton Circular of Mr. WRIGHT, for the present week, names an estimate for the crop as high as 3,700,000 bales, being 853,000 bales ahead of the receipts from the last crop. This is an extreme opinion, and like all outside figures, ventured early in the season, is liable to sudden reduction as the actual results at the ports through the Winter and Spring are made up. The picking weather the past Fall, and the navigation of the Southwestern rivers, were never more favorable to heavy receipts early in the crop season; but it is extremely doubtful whether so large an advance to the last crop was grown. The general estimate 3,500,000 to 3,600,000 bales would, under all the circumstances of the case, seem more reasonable than 3,500,000 to 3,700,000.

Judge J. W. EDMONDS, the Referee, in the case of the bankrupt Knickerbocker Bank, has found the deficiency in the assets due to the creditors of the concern, equal to $4 12 per share, of the bona fide capital of $359,625, and has decided that the stockholders are individually liable under that clause of the new constitution of the State of New-York, which went into effect in 1850, for this deficiency. The Court has yet to pass upon this decision. The principles of the above assessment are thus stated by Judge EDMONDS:

1. That stock could not be held by the president or cashier in trust for the bank. It must be held directly by the bank, and must not be held in anybody else's name for the bank. Such a transfer in trust is absolutely void, and confers no title on any one. And where stock thus held in trust has been paid for out of the funds of the bank, it is to be regarded as extinguished stock, and the capital reduced that amount. Five hundred and eighty-five shares are so extinguished in this case.

2. Stock subscribed but not paid for, although the subscriber may be liable to a suit for the amount, is, until it shall be actually paid for, to be regarded as not existing. Twenty shares are extinguished on this account.

3. Stock created on an increase of capital subscribed for by the cashier for the benefit of the bank, and paid for by a loan or out of the funds of the bank, is to be regarded as having no existence. Thus 1,012 shares are extinguished.

4. For these causes the capital, which was nominally 16,000 shares, or $400,000, is held to be in reality only 14,386 shares, or $359,625.

5. Stock hypothecated as security for a loan, though actually transferred to the lender, is to be regarded as ow

New-York Daily Times.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE GEORGE LAW.

$1,405,892 on Freight.

NEWS FROM CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Gold Discoveries on the Isthmus and in Chili.

Proposal in the Peruvian Legislature to Sell the Chincha Islands.

LATER FROM CHINA.

MOVEMENTS OF THE ALLIED FLEET IN THE NORTH PACIFIC.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Steamship *George Law*, Commander W. L. Hendon, U. S. N., left Aspinwall at 9½ o'clock on the evening of the 19th inst., and arrived at Quarantine at 8 o'clock on the afternoon of the 28th, having experienced heavy weather and strong N. W. winds since passing the latitude of Charleston.

She brings the California mails of the 5th inst., 275 passengers and $1,405,892 in treasure on freight, brought down on the Pacific by the P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *Golden Age*, which arrived at Panama on the evening of the 18th.

Dec. 26, at 1 P. M., lat. 38° 18' N., long. 77° 24' W., passed ship *E. J. Roger*, bound N. Dec. 27, at 4 P. M., lat. 38° 35' N., long. 74° 45' W., passed steamship *Cahawba*, bound South.

We are indebted to the purser of the *George Law*, and the various Express Companies, for the latest papers and intelligence.

Treasure Per George Law.

Wells, Fargo & Co...	$276,250	M. Speyer.....	$12,495
Drexel & Co.....	200,000	J. H. Brower & Co..	12,000
Metropolitan Bank..	180,000	Wm. Heller.....	11,261
Wm. Hoge & Co.....	146,000	John Phelan, Jr.....	11,150
Dunc'n, Sherm'n & Co	75,000	John Durand & Co...	10,017
Ross, Falconer & Co.	61,000	Probst & Meinertr'gen	10,000
E. Kelley & Co.....	61,470	Hamburger & Bros..	9,390
James Patrick.....	50,886	Henry Strybing.....	7,500
Ulmer & Feigenbaum	45,000	G. W. Schenkberg...	6,080
W. T. Coleman & Co	44,500	Herring, Miller & Gosling.....	6,000
Bank of America...	30,000	Pierce, Howe & Co..	5,100
Order.....	30,000	Chambers & Heiser..	5,028
L. Von Hoffman & Co	23,500	I. Hunter & Co.....	3,700
R. L. Taylor.....	20,000	E. Burritt & Co.....	2,500
Reed & Wade.....	20,000	L. Neglaur.....	1,800
A. Camey.....	15,700	Mechanics' Bank....	1,400
Morgan, Hinkin'y & Co	12,500	D. L. Lamman & Co...	200
J. B. Weir.....	15,441		
Total.....			$1,405,892

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

Sebastopol Celebration—Murder—The Ruins—Apologetic Salute to the French Flag—Flourishing Condition of the Mines.

Not the least important occurrence during the two weeks ending the 5th inst. has been the Allied celebration of the fall of Sebastopol, which took place in San Francisco on Monday, Nov. 26. An immense pavilion was erected for this purpose, under which was stretched ten tables, each two hundred and thirty feet long, and preparations were made for seating four thousand guests. A dinner was provided for the multitude, unexampled in variety and profusion, and all the preliminaries were made to render it the grandest affair of the kind ever known in California. Toasts and speeches were duly prepared, mammoth bands and orchestras got together, and at the appointed hour the immense pavilion was densely crowded, while thousands of spectators surrounded it on the outside. All went well until the period arrived for toasts and speeches, when the crowd, rendered merry from a free use of wine, concluded to spend the evening in a grand "jollification," rather than in listening to speeches in French and English. The closing portion of the celebration was therefore very ludicrous, very good-natured, and to be compared to nothing, perhaps, but the "confusion of tongues" at Babel. The cost of this demonstration was not less than $20,000.

A Mr. N. K. Lovett, a native of New-York City aged 34 years, committed suicide in San Francisco on Nov. 20, by hanging himself to a beam in a house at the corner of Dupont and Jackson streets. Family troubles are said to have caused the act.

A Frenchman, named Dupuis, was brutally murdered at the Mission Dolores on the night of the 30th ult., for his money. His hands and feet were tied, and his head beaten to pieces. The murderers had been discovered, and were to be examined.

Cora, the murderer of Gen. Richardson has been arraigned at the Fourth District Court, and the trial will probably take place the present term. Able counsel have been engaged for the prosecution and defence.

Thanksgiving was celebrated in San Francisco on Thursday, Nov. 29, with the customary demonstrations. Many of the stores and shops in town were closed, religious services were held in the churches, and the day was as rigidly observed as in any part of New-England. All nations, sects, religions and castes joined in the feasting.

The Californians have had several heavy rains in the last two weeks, and the "rainy season" may be fairly said to have set in.

On Friday, the 30th ult., at 9 o'clock P. M., the apologetic salute was fired on the raising of M. Dillon's Consular flag. The French frigate *Embuscade*, arriving on that day, twenty-two guns were fired from the fort at the entrance of the harbor, and twenty-one from the United States razee *Independence*, Capt. Tattnall. On re-hoisting the Consular flag, M. Dillon took occasion to deliver a speech to a crowd of two thousand of his countrymen who were assembled around his door, conciliatory in tone and neatly worded. The assemblage cheered, Madame Dillon made fast the tri-color to the halliards with her own fair hands, up went the flag, off went two thousand chapeaux, the Consul bowed, Madame surtseied, the crowd dispersed, and so the wounded honor of all concerned is nicely healed. A year and a half ago, there was some hot blood shown on the subject of the arrest of Consul Dillon. A singular fact in connection with this circumstance, is that the United States Marshal, General Richardson, who made the arrest, was murdered within a few days of the settlement of the dispute which his own prompt action, under direction of the Federal Court, in part gave rise to.

After a long interval, another steamboat disaster has occurred, causing several deaths and wounding several more. The little steamer *Georgina*, plying between San Francisco and Petaluma, exploded her boilers on the 23d ult. She was the smallest steamer running on the bay. An examination before the Coroner's Jury place the entire blame upon the Captain.

On the 24th ult. a salute of seven guns each, passed between the U. S. razee *Independence* and H. B. M. frigate *Amphitrite*.

The steamer *Astoria*, recently built by Beverly C. Sanders, Esq., for the Russian American Commercial Company, arrived at San Francisco on the evening of the 23d ult.; but had scarcely entered the harbor, learning of the failure of Sanders & Brennan, she put to sea again and headed, it is supposed, for Sitka, since which time she has not been heard from. She was furnished with letters by the pilot-boat, warning her away. Parties among the creditors of the firm were awaiting her arrival, to place an attachment on her.

The mines are at this time yielding immensely. Anything like a faithful chronicle of the discoveries and rich strikes made almost every day, would fill a small volume. Table Mountain, in Tuolumne County, still continues a marvel for its richness, and vast sums of the precious metal are daily extracted from it. The whole mountain is being pierced with tunnels, and it will soon become like a honeycomb for miles in succession. To purchase a claim to one hundred feet of this mountain, or a like space on many of the flats adjacent to it would require a fortune.

Thousands of miners, who have recently recorded claims here by the right of discovery and possession, now feel sure of making the "pile" for which they came to California. The copious rains have also set the miners at work in all parts of the State. Large piles of earth which it has taken many months' labor to accumulate, are now yielding their treasures to the busy industry of their owners. Even from Kern River we have cheering accounts. We hear of rich leads being discovered there.

Meetings of miners have been held in Nevada County, asking for the reduction of water rates by the ditch companies. Important reductions have already been made from this cause.

NEWS FROM OREGON.

THE INDIAN WAR.

Great Consternation among the Settlers.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Portland, O. T., Thursday, Nov. 29, 1855.

Gen. Wool remains at Fort Vancouver, his health has been anything but good since his arrival in the Territory. He is reported to be actively engaged in making arrangements for prosecuting the war with all the force he has at his disposal.

The steamer *California* was chartered by the General to carry troops to Fort Stilacoome on Puget Sound. She sailed from Astoria Nov. 22.

The O. M. Volunteers commanded by Col. Nesmith have returned from the "Yakima." They are in "winter quarters;" twenty-five miles North from Fort Dalles in the Sincoome Valley. Maj. Rains's command are encamped in the same place. The troops moved North as far as the "Natchez Pass" but were unable to find the main body of the Indians. Scouting parties almost daily met and engaged small bands of Indians, but the horses of the volunteers being jaded by forced marches, and the Indians having fleet horses, little has yet been done to inflict any injury on the war party. A large number of Indians were seen on the tops of the high hills, and as soon as a charge was ordered, off they darted. A few of the volunteers were wounded, and two regulars were drowned while crossing the rapid waters of the Yakima River. The whole force was compelled to return on account of deep snows and the scarcity of forage. They captured some fine cattle and horses, but the principal portion of their property has been removed to parts unknown.

An Express arrived at Fort Dalles from the left column, under Major Mark A. Chinn, asking for reinforcements and two field pieces. He was under orders to march to take possession of the old "Hudson Bay Company's" fort at Walla Walla; and on arriving at Wells Spring he learned that the Walla Walla Chief, Pepe-Peze-Mox-Mox, had under his standard one thousand warriors, that he was in possession of the Fort and the inaccessible positions of the country. The Major immediately fortified himself on the Umatilla, where, from last accounts, he was awaiting reinforcements.

Governor Curry has been in the Southern part of the Territory, looking after his 2d Regiment of Volunteers. His Honor is expected at Portland head-quarters to-day. We have nothing of importance from Umpqua or Rogue River. Since the Grave Creek battle the whereabouts of the red skins is unknown, and some incline to the opinion that they will not soon be found.

The Legislature meets at Corralles in a few days, when a political battle *may* be fought that will out *Wind* and out *do* all Indian hubbubs. The question before the Debating Club will be, "Where is the sent of Government?" It is supposed those *sage statesmen* will memorialize "Old Joe" to get an appropriation passed to pay for this giant Indian war; and should the *hero succeed* in making a speech and getting the *tin*, Oregon may elect him President.

Our Oregon Democrats are great men. You New-York Hards and Softs have never learned the tricks of the trade. Yours, in haste. TREBOR.

Latest Newspaper Accounts.

FAMILIES MURDERED BY THE INDIANS.

We have received from Puget Sound the following particulars concerning the Indian depredations, reaching to the 12th inst. The Indians have massacred several families at Green River, consisting of Mr King, wife and child, Mr. Jones and wife. Mr. Jones' family, consisting of three children, were saved by the interference of a friendly Indian. Mr. Cooper, who was living with Mr. Jones, was also killed, and Mr. Brennan, wife and child, all of whom were badly cut and mangled, and then hove into a well, where they were found by their friends, and taken out and buried. Mr. Lake was shot at, and wounded, but managed to escape, and alarmed the neighborhood, which caused many families to escape unharmed. The U. S. sloop-of-war *Decatur* had hauled in abreast of Seattle, and had spring cables out, expecting to be attacked every moment by the Indians.

The inhabitants at Port Gamble had sent to Victoria to procure arms. They there reported that the Indians had been in great numbers to procure firearms, and offered as high as $40 apiece, but no one sold them any, and therefore they left without any. Some twenty pieces were procured and sent to Port Gamble. The Indians reported that a large steamer passed up the Sound on the 10th inst., which must have been the *California*. The inhabitants of Seattle were in great fear of an hourly attack from them. The United States revenue cutter *Jefferson Davis* was at Steilacoom, and would stay there to protect the town. The Indians had designed to attack the *Decatur* at all hazards, and were assembling in great numbers, and much extitement prevailed.

More Indian Fights.

Major Raines writes from the Yakima Mission, on the 12th of November, stating that he had a skirmish with a party of Indians on the 8th. Twenty-six mounted regulars crossed the River to an island, and commenced the attack by firing at the enemy. Major Raines ordered his men to cross the stream, and sent back to Col. Nesmith for two companies of mounted volunteers, who, with the dragoons, plunged into the current and charged the enemy, who fled. One of the enemy's balls struck Col. Nesmith's horse.

The next day numbers of Indians were seen. As the forces approached the mountains, they found some three hundred Indians on the hills, beating drums and shouting. Two of them were killed. The troops proceeded to the Mission, crossing the Plains and killing all the enemy that was seen.

Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley, in a letter to Mr. Denison, states that information had been received at the Dalles, that Major Rains found an open letter at the Mission, left by the Priest, stating that the Indians were about 2,000 strong, that they were determined to fight as long as they had anything to eat, and that they would eat their wives and children before they would cease fighting. The troops at the mission were in good spirits and had plenty of provisions. None had been killed by the Indians. Major Chinn, with two Companies, had left for Fort Walla Walla. Lieutenant-Colonel Kelley was to have command, but at the request of Gov. Curry, he was induced to remain in command at the Dalles.

Capt. Wm. McKay had arrived from French Prairie, with an independent company of twenty mounted men, who were to proceed to the Rocky Mountains, and assist Gen. Stevens. This company consists of French and half breeds, and was raised under the authority of acting Governor Mason.

Dr. Bynes who was reported to have been killed in Washington Territory, denies the statement over his own signature. He says he killed seven Indians with his own hands. He lived in the brush on leaves and shot an Indian for his dried salmon and wheat.

NEWS FROM PANAMA.

Gold Discoveries on the Isthmus—The Canal Between Carthagena and Magdalena—The Central Americans on Fillibustering—The Legislature—No Settlement as yet of the Consular Difficulty.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

You will see in the Isthmus papers accounts of great discoveries of gold on this Isthmus, near Veraguas. There is no doubt a good deal of gold in New-Granada, and probably some few grains on the Isthmus. The Indian miners gather in the mountains of the Cauca, and in Antiaguia, some four millions of dollars a year, which comes down the Magdalena River. Part of it is manufactured in the country, and the rest goes to England from Carthagena. But when it is known that these great quartz gold discoveries in Veraguas rest on the report of Collyer, the model-artist man, I apprehend that even the most verdant in the United States would like to make some other inquiries on the subject, before embarking much capital in them.

It is to be regretted that the attempt of the New-York Company, at the head of which is Mr. Henry Wells, to reopen the canal connecting Carthagena and the Magdalena River, is likely to prove a failure. It is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense. The Company have had engineers and surveyors on the route for a considerable time, but not a shovel-full of earth has been removed or will be. Its profits, if any, must be drawn from the one or two steamers it has on the river. It will always be well for any company contemplating great undertakings in this region, or indeed in any part of the tropics, to make very liberal estimates, to start in on, then double them, and then calculate to be very short of money before the work is concluded. If you doubt this, ask the Panama Railroad Company.

Most of the newspapers in the South American States copy from the English journals, apparently with a great deal of gusto, the articles which charge us with fillibusterism; and are particularly jubilant over the pompous announcement of the London *Times* that the British fleet was sent to the West Indies to keep us within proper bounds. It is not to be wondered at that this feeling should prevail among a people so jealous of Anglo-Saxon rule, in view of the feats of Walker on our coast. But if the late movements in Costa Rica and Honduras mean anything, Walker is very near the end of his rope. The newspapers contain proclamations of the rulers of these and neighboring States, warning the people that if they do not unite against the common enemy, the fate of the people of Nicaragua will soon be theirs—and I hear from private sources that Costa Rica will assist Nicaragua with a large force, if necessary, to drive out Walker and his crew. A Costa Rica paper, now before me, recounts some stories of the fillibusteres, calculated greatly to inflame the people against them—and unfortunately, these stories are in the main true. The shooting of Mayorga—the cold-blooded massacre of Gen. Corral, in the presence of his two daughters, who begged Walker, on their knees, to spare his life—the murder of the wife of Chomoro for the jewelry she had about her person—are all dwelt upon, and in language, if the subjects needed it, calculated to arouse active sympathy for the sufferers and their families, and fierce indignation against the perpetrators of these horrid crimes.

Our Senators and Representatives have gone to take their seats in the February Congress at Bogota. A bill will be introduced in the early part of the session, giving this State authority to levy tonnage dues—and the delegation is confident the bill will pass. Its constitutionality will then become a subject for the decision of the Supreme Court.

The Railroad Company are now running three freight trains a day from Aspinwall, and have work enough now on hand to last three or four weeks at that rate. There are now seventeen vessels in Aspinwall discharging cargo. All the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's coals are transported across the Isthmus. It will not be long before the Panama Railroad Company will find they need a double track to do the business that will flow in upon them.

As yet, we have no settlement of the Consular difficulty. Mr. Ward, notwithstanding his communication to the authorities here that he had ceased all official intercourse with them, and the formal hauling down of his flag, after the childish farce of first placing it at half mast, still continues to transact business with Americans as if nothing had happened. An Irish gentleman, a countryman of the Consul, told me yesterday that our agent did not consider official intercourse with the authorities a requisite to the proper performance of the duties of his office. This is a new interpretation of Consular law, which Secretary Marcy will scarcely accede to. It is high time this matter was definitely settled. Great injury may be done to American interests by such a state of things. Not one of the public papers of the Consul, since his flare-up, would be admitted as a legal document before any of the Courts of this Republic—and those who rely upon them will find it out to their cost, if they have occasion to introduce them in evidence. The Consul's notification of his readiness to resume his duties, if he be ready, should be as formal as his protest and notification were, relinquishing them. His inability to rightly interpret his Consular instructions, the treaties and laws, led him into his present difficulties—and it is a silly egotism on his part, when convicted of such gross ignorance, not to be willing to make the proper acknowledgments.

F. W. R.

Great Discovery of Gold on the Isthmus of Panama.

From the Aspinwal Courier, Dec. 11,

A party arrived here, on Saturday, Dec. 8, from Escribanos, in the province of Veraguas, near which place are situated the mines of the "Fort Bowen Mining Co.," and of General Norris, of the location, etc., of which we have heretofore advised our readers. From this party we learn that a great discovery has been made in that region, which "to use an Irishism," as says our neighbor of the Panama *Star and Herald*, speaking of the new Chile mine,—"is no discovery at all, because the existence of large deposits of the precious metal in" that immediate vicinity has been known for some years.

In fact, we published a notice of the auriferous nature of a considerable section in which this was included.

Our present informant says that the mine to which we have referred as being of such extraordinary richness, has never before been thoroughly examined—and, in fact, that nothing could have been known of its immense riches.

It is known as the "Belen mine"—and is situated in the section of this State formerly called the Province of Panama, about three miles from the river Belen, between that the river Belencillo, and nine miles from the mouth of the former. The Belen river has its source near the "Castle Choco" mountain, (which is in the province of Veraguas, and is 5,012 feet in height)—and forming part of the boundary line between the former Provinces of Veraguas and Panama—empties itself into the Caribbean Sea, seventy miles west of the mouth of the Chagres River.

The description given of the mine by our informant, who announces the result of the recent investigations declares it to have four large veins—1st, Quartz, 1½ ounces gold to the ton, 9 feet thick, 2 miles long; 2d, Flecker and Blue Quartz, 6 feet wide, 1½ miles long, 5 to 7 ounces pure gold to the ton; 3d, in continuation of the Fort Bowen, 12 feet wide, not fully traced; 4th do.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH PACIFIC.

Great Gold Discoveries in Chili—Affairs in Bolivia—Religious Intolerance in Peru—Proposed Sale of the Chinchas.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

Panama, Wednesday, Dec. 19, 1855.

Our dates from Valparaiso are to Nov. 16; from Callao, 26th; and from Paita, to Nov. 29. In the south of Chili, some 60 or 90 miles back from Talcahuano, productive gold deposits are said to have been discovered, and the sanguine assert them to be as rich as those of California or Australia. It is known here that some Americans, including Meiggs the great California absquatulator, have been examining the country round about Concepcion, in search of the precious metal; and it is also a well-known fact that during the domination of Spain in Chili, millions of dollars of gold were taken out in the South, between the latitudes of 36 and 40. A correspondent of the *Star* here says that the deposits lately rediscovered are situated near Nacimento, situated at the head of the River Bio-Bio, in latitude 350 south, in the immediate vicinity of a large and warlike tribe of Indians. The letter-writer says that a man named Brown took out $10,000 in 14 days. It is much to be desired, for the interests of the South Pacific, that the importance of these gold discoveries have not been exaggerated. A new California, south, would open a trade from the United States across the Isthmus, and also from California, of almost incalculable richness and extent, while Chili, with its fine healthy climate, fertile soil, and great commercial facilities, would become one of the wealthiest countries in the world.

The prospect for the Wheat harvest in Chili, next month is excellent. Flour has fallen from $17, at which price it was selling two months since, to $10 50. Notice, by the way, a considerable quantity of American Flour, brought across the Isthmus, going on board the steamship *Lima* for Callao. I think the New-York shipper of it will not be disposed to renew the experiment. If it arrives in good order,—it will probably arrive sour,—it cannot bring over $11, which will be a loss of about $1 50 per barrel to the enterprising shipper.

Bolivia is enjoying a short respite from revolution. The people must feel queer under such a dispensation.

In Peru, the Priests having frightened the Convention into a declaration against religious liberty, are, with their usual arrogance, when successful in any great plot against human rights, endeavoring to punish the Free Masons for the part they have taken against Church tyranny. They have presented a petition to the Convention, praying it to suppress Free Masonry, and to prevent lodges from being held. The Free Masons, in turn, had presented a bill proposing the expulsion of the Jesuits from the country. A member has also introduced a law for the sale of the Chincha Islands—but as the price is rather above individual means, and a little tall even for corporation facilities—$350,000,000!—one quarter down, I doubt much if the scheme succeeds. The law sets out with the proposition that the nation had not, from the present expensive mode of sale, derived the benefit from the guano beds to which it is entitled—that the nation needs the price of them in bulk, to encourage immigration, educate the people, and irrigate the sterile coast lands, and to pay off the national debt, which will double itself in twenty-five years. The amount of guano is calculated at about 12,000,000 tons—and the net profit is estimated at $30 per ton. The law provides that the proposition of sale be published in all languages for the space of nine months, and then that the Chincha deposits be knocked down at not less than $30 per ton, and the money to be deposited in the Bank of England. This would be quite a god-end, at any rate, to the Bank of England. With this little plum from Peru, it might be enabled to wade through the Russian war without being swamped. The proposition is mainly interesting as showing the probable quantity of guano on the three Islands.

Gen. Villamil, a native of Louisiana, has been appointed commander-in-chief of the military forces of Ecuador. Salary $16,000—cash.

From Australia our dates are no later than 13th Sept. At that time Flour in Sydney was from £33 to £35 per ton. The tariff of the colony had been augmented at out 20 per cent.

NEWS FROM CHINA.

Hong-Kong Dates are to the 20th of September.

A number of piracies in the vicinity of Hong-Kong are chronicled. A Coroner's Inquest held upon a Chinese boatman, killed by pirates, resulted in a verdict of *manslaughter*.

Two cases of homicide had occurred on the coast during the previous fortnight. One was that of a Captain Penny, who, in a drunken fit, called all his men aft and threw a boarding pike at them; one of them was killed. The Captain was to be sent to Hong-Kong for trial. The other was on board the schooner *Linda*, in which the mate, an Irishman, named Dimmock, who had drunk three bottles of gin in two hours, split open the skull of a Chinaman, and threw the body overboard. He had escaped.

The *Mail* says that the insurrection in Canton may be regarded as entirely suppressed. The remaining bands of insurgents are either in the hilly regions towards Hunan, or have fled to the coast. Seventy thousand men have been publicly executed at Canton since the 15th of February. In many places houses have been erected where suspected or proscribed persons may commit suicide, and thus save their posthumous reputations and be buried by their families, and hundreds are said to have gone to these places, where their bodies would be identified, and put an end to themselves by hanging or taking opium.

On the 9th inst., one of the leaders, Kam-Sin, was put to death by lingering punishment, having been cut up into 108 pieces. There are three grades of this mode of execution—the other two, where the criminal is divided into 24 or 36 parts, not being considered so disgraceful. There has been a festival of seven days lately held for the repose of the spirits of the officers and soldiers killed during the contest.

A man named Bogue, an American seaman, who was a prisoner in a piratical squadron several weeks, recently deposed that he was informed that the long-lost schooner *Nymph* had been taken by the pirates and burned. He also states that there are lying on the beach at Chapoo, too large new anchors with their chains; one is marked "3185," with "S. A., Boston," on the stock.

NEWS FROM THE NORTH PACIFIC.

Movements of the Allied Fleet—A Ship found at Petropolovski—Capture of a Russian Brig.

From the Friend of China, Sept. 20.

The Bremen brig *Greta* arrived yesterday afternoon, in charge of Lieut. Gibson, of H. M. steamship *Barracouta*. The *Greta* was found by the *Barracouta* in Ochotsk Sea, about seven weeks ago, with 916 Russians of the wrecked *Diana*'s crew on board, and was towed into *Ayan*, where about two-thirds of the prisoners were taken out and distributed among our squadron; the rest are on board the *Barracouta*. By this opportunity we are enabled to furnish the following resume of the movements of the Allied squadron in the north.

The *Barracouta* and *Encounter* left Shanghae under sealed orders in March last. When at sea, it was found they were directed to proceed with dispatch to the latitude of 50° North, longitude 160° East, about 120 miles from Awatska Bay, in which locality they were to cruize until joined by the Pacific squadron under Admiral Price, to be looked for about the 23d of April. The *Barracouta* and *Encounter* reached the parallel indicated on the 15th of April, where they remained cruizing until the 12th of May, when the *Brisk* and French frigate *Alceste* joined. Next day they were dispersed by a gale.

On the 2d of May the *President* arrived, and the rendezvous was then shifted to a line about twenty miles off Awatska light-house. On the 27th of May made the coast of Kamschatka, covered with snow, the *Barracouta*'s first sight of land for 55 days. On 29th the *Barracouta* steamed into the Bay of Awatska, but the town of Petropolovski was found deserted. A fine new ship, called *Ayan*, was found in an inlet, with her lower masts standing only. A steam engine of 60 horse power, made in Suilds, 1855, was the most curious part of this vessel's cargo. This was taken out and shipped in the *Pique* frigate, now forming part of the China squadron, and will be landed and sold in Hong-Kong in due course.

During the fortnight of the *Barracouta*'s stay at Petropolovski, a court martial was held on a marine, who was sentenced to be hung for stabbing the First Lieutenant of H. M. S. *Dido*. Together with the *Pique* and *Amphitrite*, the *Barracouta*, on the 4th of June, was dispatched to Ayan. When she left Petropolovski the following English vessels were there: *President*, (flag ship,) *Dido*, *Brisk*, *Eurydice*, *Alceste* and *La Forte*, all of which, when dismantling the fortifications was completed, would leave for Sitka. The *Encounter* was dispatched on the 13th of June to Hakodadi, where Admiral Stirling was to be heard of.

On reaching Ayan it was found as was Petropolovski, "to let unfurnished." The inhabitants were seen going out as the *Barracouta* went in. A fine iron steamer, English manufacture, was being put together on the beach. She was destroyed; and, in accordance with orders, the *Pique* and *Barracouta*, after wooding and watering, on the 15th of July, left for Hakodadi—the *Amphitrite* for Sitka. Whilst on their way the *Barracouta* fell in with Commodore Elliott's squadron, consisting of the *Sybille*, *Spartan*, *Hornet*, and French frigate *Constantine*; and was directed to return with them to the mouth of the Amoor, where, by the way, she had been with the *Amphitrite* before going to Ayan.

Here they remained some time surveying the entrance, so beset with sand-banks and shoals that getting in to where it is said the *Pallas* is lying dismantled, (some forty miles up,) appears quite impossible. While engaged in this service, a suspicious-looking brig was observed under the land, which duly, as the boats approached, receded farther up. At last a channel was discovered, and the boats proceeded towards her, when the crew set her on fire and left. Only a minute or two before the boats got alongside, her after-part blew up. Dashing onwards, Mr. Sarratt, Second Master H. M. S. *Spartan*, captured one of three boats, another was taken by the *Barracouta*'s boat, under Lieut. Gibson, we believe; a third, made of skins sewn together, in which were the Captain and a Russian surveying officer. The pilot of the brig escaped. Our gallant sailors, in a climate congenial to them, were most enthusiastic, we are told, carrying their boats across banks, now up to their necks, again over thel. angles only, until they got their men—fifteen in all; nine escaped. The brig proved to be the *Ochotsk*, of six guns, belonging to the Russian Fur Company. She had been fifteen days trying to get into the Amoor.

On the 28th of July the *Barracouta* left Commodore Elliot, with dispatches for the Admiral. On the 1st of August, when about 200 miles southeast of Cape Elizabeth, the *Greta* was fallen in with, flying American colors. Lieutenant Gibson, on boarding, found everything clear on deck, but, looking below, espied the Russians, 276 in all, including eleven officers, viz.: First and Third Lieutenants of the lost *Diana*, Surgeon, Master, four passed Midshipmen, (one of them Prince Michaelkof,) two interpreters and a chaplain. These the *Greta* had agreed, three weeks before, at Simoda, to land at Ayan for $6,000. The fogs were so thick about that time that her discovery was a miracle.

Taking the brig in tow the *Barracouta* returned to Ayan, where the prisoners were distributed as before mentioned. The *Barracouta* and brig then again left Ayan; on their way down touching at Hakodadi and Nagasaki. The *Greta* left at Nagasaki, on the 5th instant, the *Barracouta*, *Saracen* and *Tartar*. The two Admirals, Sterling and Guerin, were expected there about the 11th. The *Winchester*, *Nankin*, *Styx* and *Virginia*, were at Broughton's Bay when before heard of. The *Pique* and French *Sybille* were at the Kurile Islands; English *Sybille* and *Spartan* off Hobson's Bay and Ayan; *Hornet* and *Constantine* at the Shanter Islands.

From the Ochotsk's prisoners information was obtained of the Cossacks' Bay squadron—lost by Commodore Elliott. It appears they managed to get from Castries' Bay into the Amoor Bason, where they now are. The squadron consisted of *Aurora* and *Diana*, *Olivitza* (corvette,) *Irtusek*, and a schooner. When the *Sybille* discovered them, they were taking their guns out and lightening, preparatory to going in.

NEWS FROM AUSTRALIA.

Steam Communication with Europe and America—Commercial Affairs.

The report of the Select Committee on steam postal communication had been adopted by the Legislative Council after some discussion. The report says that "after careful investigation, and after having all the best evidence it was possible for them to procure, the Select Committee had arrived at the opinion, first, that the route which will afford the most immediate, the most certain, and the cheapest mode of communication by steam, between Sydney and Great Britain, is that by way of Singapore; secondly, that the most rapid communication with Great Britain would be afforded by the establishment of a line of steamers by way of Panama, and that, if that line could be opened—in addition to the line by way of Singapore—the greatest amount of advantage possible to be derived from steam communication with Europe, would be achieved.

The committee recommended under all the circumstances, that the principle of the bill which should be brought under the consideration of the council, should be, to authorize the Colonial Government to enter into a contract for a monthly line of postal steamers between Sydney and Singapore only—and that for this purpose a sum of £25,000 per annum for five years certain, should be placed at the disposal of the Executive Government to meet the expenses of such a contract."

The commercial record of the Sidney *Empire* of the 15th September, states, that "a further rise in the price of flour has taken place, and stocks are so low that fresh arrivals will meet with immediate sales."

The great increase of gold-dust in Victoria, and the alteration in the exchange in Melbourne, has had the effect of causing the price of gold-dust to fall there. This, in a certain degree, has caused a downward tendancy in the gold market there.

San Francisco Markets.

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 4.

From all the accounts that we have heard given to-day in regard to the legitimate business in hand, that of collecting for Eastern remittances, we are inclined to believe that greater difficulty has been experienced than has proved the case for some considerable time, and that the steamer due has been the tightest of any that have hitherto occurred. There are many reasons why this should be so, nor could it indeed prove otherwise, in view of the being just about the extreme limit of the dull season when the rains have only just commenced, and when their results have not had time to become apparent in the payments of back scores by the miners to the traders in the mines, who in turn, as yet, have not been able to reimburse the merchants in the lower country the balances due them. It is then not strange that this should be an inordinately tight steamer day. The amount of trade which has been done has of course proved limited, and beyond some very few descriptions of staple goods, which have been taken up, we hear of little doing of any special importance. The shipments which are making, it would seem, are almost wholly in coin. Bars have not sold with much freedom during the day, having nominally ruled at a slight discount. This evening, however, we hear of some few sales of Bars at par, the feeling of favor evidently growing out of the somewhat better disposition reported eastward in regard to the demand for European remittances.

Flour—Trade to-day has exhibited but little change from yesterday, and transactions have proved no more numerous nor important than was the case then. The demand has been wholly of a jobbing character, and we note sales of no important or heavy parcels whatever. Sales have amounted to about 2,000 qr. sacks Domestic and one or two jobbing lots of barrelled Flour. 400 qr. sacks Alviso sold at $10; 300 do. Golden Gate and 150 do. do. sold at $10 50; 350 Ashley's Self-Inclining at $11 50; 400 do. Domestic at $8 50; and 425 do. do., at $9; 25 bbls. Gallego and 50 do. Haxhall sold at $15. Meal and Bran—50 qr. sacks Corn Meal sold at 6c.; 200 sacks Bran at $32 50 ₰ ton. Potatoes—Sales comprise 2,500 bags, in nine lots: 750 bags, 400 do., 250 do. and 100 do. sold at 2½c.; 350 do., 175 do., 150 do. and 100 do. at 2½c.; 150 do. at 2c. Onions—50 sacks sold at 7½c.; 60 do. do. at 7c.@7½c. Hay—16 tons sold at $27. Bread—100 bbls. Navy sold at 6c.; 20,000 lbs. Pilot at 7½c.; 25 bbls. Soda Crackers at 9c.; 25 cases do. at 9½c. Beef—40 bbls. Mess, Chicago packed, sold at $23; 20 do. do. do. sold at $22. Pork—75 bbls. choice Mess sold at $37 50. Sugar—50 bbls. New-Orleans sold on private terms; 100 bbls. Stuart's Crushed at 11c.; 50,000 lbs. China No. 1 sold yesterday, ex. *Mary Spencer*, on private terms. Coffee—100 sacks Costa Rica sold on private terms. Peas—70 half-bbls. Split sold at 9c. Fresh Peaches—86 cases Kensett's sold at $5 50. Oysters—100 dozen Baltimore sold at $8. Candles—300 boxes Phenix Adamantines, from store.

California Marriages and Deaths.

MARRIED

In San Francisco, Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Geo. Whitfield Cook, of Massachusetts, to Miss Margaret Jane Laughran, of Vermont.

In San Francisco, Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Edward Pell Folger, of Nantucket, Mass., to Miss Sarah Elizabeth Webb, of Massachusetts.

In San Francisco, in Calvary Church, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Thanksgiving evening, Nov. 29, Frank Adams, Esq., to Miss Mary A. Chick, both formerly of Boston, Mass.

In San Francisco, Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, Mr. Thomas E. O. Wheeler, of England, to Miss Anne McIntyre, of New-York.

In San Francisco, by the Rev. Dr. Scott, on Thanksgiving Day, Nov. 29, Mr. Aitheron Wheelock to Miss Anna Smith, all of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, Nov. 29, by Rev. H. P. Cutler, Mr. Joseph Lippman to Miss Josephine L. Willman, both of San Francisco.

In San Francisco, on Thursday, Nov. 29, at Grace Church, by Right Rev. Bishop Kip, Frederick A. Fosler, of San Francisco, to Melinda, second daughter of Luke Dow, Esq., Charlton, Saratoga County, N. Y.

At Petaluma, Nov. 17, Mr. James B. Bailey to Miss Rachel F. Masten.

At Gold Spring, Nov. 21, Mr. James Griffith to Miss Janet P. Henderson.

At Shasta, Nov. 19, Mr. Ludwig Behrns to Louise Bahrdt.

At Mokelumne Hill, Nov. 22, Mr. George Adam Gebhardt to Miss Fraulein Josephine Schekflin.

At Jamestown, Nov. 22, Mr. David Hammuck to Miss Mary Flemming.

In San Francisco, Nov. 26, by Rev. R. P. Cutler, Mr. John A. Gardner, of Newport, R. I., to Miss Susanna J. George, of London, Eng.

On Nov. 27, by Rev. L. S. Lacy, Mr. Mark P. Smith to Miss Ann Eliza Knight, all of San Francisco.

At Grass Valley, on the 22d Nov., Mr. Henry Scadden to Mrs. Mary Yendall.

At Pleasant Flat, Nov. 21, Mr. Geo. W. Tomee to Miss Elizabeth F. Montgomery.

At Sacramento, Nov. 20, Mr. James Lelland to Miss Ellen Hawthornwaite.

At Georgetown, Nov. 22, Mr. W. H. Pratt to Miss C. Pearson.

At Pleasant Valley, Nov. 21, Mr. Geo. W. Tomee to Miss Elizabeth F. Montromery.

At Placerville, Nov. 27, Mr. Thomas Allen to Miss Catharine Peyde.

At Columbia, Nov. 28, Mr. Julius Ehrenberg to Miss Adelaine Coleman.

At Sacramento, Nov. 20, Mr. John Agen to Miss Eliza Dean.

At Napa City, Nov. 22, Mr. T. E. Kinsmill to Miss Jane Smith.

In San Francisco, Nov. 20, by Rev. W. C. Anderson, D. D., Mr. Jesse B. Robinson, of Plumas, to Miss Eliza Pickett, of Oregon.

At Visalia, Tulare County, Nov. 3, by Judge John Cutler, Mr. John T. Temberton to Miss Martha Lewis.

At Rough and Ready, Nov. 14, Mr. Warren F. Saxton, Esq., of Bidwell, Butte County,

nce, have fallen to the ground, and that his acts in the Indian Archipelago meet with the approval of the British Government.

American Stocks are not so well maintained. Liverpool Cotton market advanced ⅛d. in early part of the week, but afterwards fell off to 1-16d. Week's sales 56,300. Wheat and Flour close at fully last week's prices. Indian Corn 6d. lower. Moderate business in Provisions. Sugar lower, but in some speculative inquiry. Consols declined, closing at 90⅝.

THE WAR.

Reported Fall of Kars.

Authentic intelligence has been received, which leaves no doubt as to the fate of Kars. ISMAIL PACHA, (General KMETY,) with another officer who succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Russian outposts, has effected his escape. When they quitted Kars, Gen. WILLIAMS had been compelled by famine to send a flag of truce to the Russian camp, offering capitulation.

Galignani suggests that the news of the fall of Kars must be premature, as the *Invalide Russe* would otherwise have already proclaimed General MOURAVIEFF's triumph.

The London *Post* says:

"We pledge ourselves as to the authenticity of the intelligence respecting the capitulation of Kars. We were perfectly correct in stating that General KMETY, the commander of Kars, had, with another officer, effected his escape through the Russian outposts to Erzeroum, and that thence intelligence has been received from him. General KMETY states that, before he left, General WILLIAMS had dispatched a flag of truce to General MOURAVIEFF offering terms of capitulation. That Kars is in possession of the Russians, there can be no doubt. That the brave WILLIAMS and his noble comrades are prisoners, there is every reason to fear. If terms of capitulation could not be agreed upon, General WILLIAMS' only alternative was to attempt to cut his way through the Russian force, and risk the extermination of his troops. Beaten by disease and famine, their food and ammunition exhausted, and relief hopeless, the men who have made the name of Kars illustrious could by no human means longer defend the place for which they have sacrificed so much. With this deplorable catastrophe, we fear the campaign in Asia will close for the Winter."

The Paris correspondent of the London *Globe*, writing on the 16th inst., says:

"Although the intelligence of the fall of Kars is not confirmed by the announcement of the fact in the *Moniteur*, the desperate condition of the town and its heroic defenders renders its capitulation only too probable. The general feeling here, however, seems to be that the Russians will not be allowed to retain their prize for any length of time; but this feeling seems to rest on nothing better than the conviction which all feel here, of the inferiority of the Russian soldiers to those of the Allies."

The Fall of Kars—How Far it will Affect Future Negotiations.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

Kars has fallen, and the last event of the war is a triumph, though hardly a glorious one, for the Russians. The brave men whose names were lately mentioned with pride through these kingdoms are now prisoners of war. The heroic defence, which might be numbered with the most famous in history, has ended in an inevitable and honorable surrender. Famine did the work in which Russian [illegible] failed. For nearly a month the garrison [illegible] its dire distress, and for some days absolute starvation prevailed. The country round was [illegible] Russian detachments. A strong force was on the ridges of the Soghanly Mountains, ready to [illegible] the march of a relieving army. The few fugitives who fled from the invested city were, for the most part, cut off by the enemy's cavalry. At the last moment, Gen. KMETY is said to have succeeded in escaping, but our own gallant countrymen are doubtless in the hands of the besiegers.

The event is deplorable, but it is not the part of a high-spirited nation to bewail a misfortune. Let us rather calmly consider the causes of this reverse, and inquire why the course of success has been broken by a disaster so long foreseen by every politician. The first reflection that presents itself is as to what has become of the relieving army under the greatest Ottoman general. What has been the result of the operations which were to cause the retreat of the Russian army? It will be seen by the letter of our correspondent, published yesterday, that OMAR PACHA is still at Sugdedi, on the Ingour, within a short distance of the spot where the conflict of the 6th November took place. Whether the Ottoman General would advance during the present season was doubtful. The impression, however, was that for the next four months there would be no movement, and that the Turks, like their Allies, would fix their attention on preparations for passing the Winter in safety. The Russians, on the other hand, hold the fords of the Tanitz-Kaleh, across which river runs the road to Kutais; they are said, also, to be busy on the fortifications of the town itself, and determined to contest to the utmost the passage of the Rion or Phasis, which is the [illegible] stream that breaks the path of an invading [illegible] appears that a body of light Ottoman troops [illegible] into the interior, and these are some [illegible] of an advance on Kutais; but, viewing operations as a whole, there seems not much hope of any immediate success. OMAR PACHA is said to purpose changing his base of operations to Redoubt-Kaleh, lower down the coast. The town is now occupied by the Turks, but is watched, if not blockaded, by a small Russian force. Its deliverance may probably be effected with little difficulty, and the Mushir will then be content with preparing for the campaign of the coming Spring.

In the meantime how did the campaign in Mingrelia affect Kars, distant some 300 miles? It was erroneously supposed that the landing of OMAR Pacha on the Abasian coast was a skillful diversion, which must soon draw the Russian forces from the Armenian frontier; and, no doubt, a large, well equipped and well supplied army, able to march with confidence into the country, to burst through the passes of the Caucasus, and carry the war into Georgia itself, would have compelled the retreat and concentration of the enemy's armies. But the well known state of the Turkish force in the Crimea, its want of the plainest food and most necessary clothing, the intrigues of the Porte, the scarcity of money, and the want of any directing mind at Constantinople, were sufficient to dispel any hopes of a powerful and energetic invasion. We have always felt that Kars must rely for its defence on its own garrison, and the opinion was strengthened when the relieving army undertook a diversion instead of a direct march to the rescue; for of all military operations a diversion evidently requires the bold and genius guiding a more powerful force. The campaign, therefore, as far as concerns the relief of Kars, has been a failure. *The fall of the invested city is now a fact.*

It was a point of honor to take Kars, especially after having been twice repulsed. The Russian Emperor no doubt deems that a diplomatic advantage will follow success in the last struggle of an unequal war. He now holds something which he imagines will be a counter piece to Sebastopol. He has made a conquest, and may talk about mutual restitution. But this is all. Erzeroum is far indeed even more strongly than Kars, and we believe that MOURAVIEFF will pause before commencing a contest similar to that in which he has been so narrowly successful. By the beginning of the Summer the Allies have it in their power to carry on war in earnest in Asia, as well as in the Crimea or the Baltic. The least chance of successful and lasting aggrandizement would suffice to call down such an invasion as would speedily make the Russians tremble for Georgia itself. We have, therefore, no cause to be discouraged, although it would be absurd to affect indifference.

But the attention of the nation may be fully called to the folly and petty jealousies which have led to this reverse. After the disasters of last year, General WILLIAMS undertook to assist the Ottoman commanders in his character of British Commissioner. He and Colonel LAKE formed the new Armenian capitals, one of which has just made so glorious a defence. The miserable state of the Ottoman forces was the theme of every letter from the seat of war, and the apprehensions of future danger were increased by the knowledge that the Russian armies were largely augmented, and that additional troops had been brought to the frontier, even by the route of the Caspian. All the time the Porte and its advisers were inert. At a great expense a large army of Turks was transported to Eupatoria, and divisions were afterwards hurried to and fro between that position and Kamiesch, to join in operations from which they were at the last moment uniformly excluded. There were not wanting those who urged the necessity of reinforcing the Asiatic army by a part of this useless levy. The history of these intrigues has yet to be made clear, and it will be for General WILLIAMS to give to the world those [illegible] complaint which are said to exist.

When the city which has now fallen had been invested for weeks, when the interest and indignation of all observers had been roused, it was decided to withdraw OMAR PACHA and his army from before Sebastopol, that preparing for its last struggle, and to send them to the rescue of Kars and Erzeroum. How hastily and inefficiently the movement was made we need not recount. At this moment OMAR PACHA is reduced to inaction by the want of his commissariat and transport departments. When he will be in a condition to take the field we know not. All the genius of the most able General would have been insufficient to accomplish the salvation of the beleaguered city under such conditions. In despair of other succor, those who reflected on the matter were reduced to put their trust in the snows of a Armenian Winter. It now appears that success was resolved on by the enemy at any cost. In the midst of sufferings probably hardly less than those of the besieged city, have persevered, and have achieved a considerable, though only a temporary, triumph.

Movements of Omar Pacha.

According to previous accounts OMAR PACHA was on the banks of the Mavana, three hours' march from Kutais, awaiting the arrival of MUSTAPHA PASHA's division and the Egyptian division, 13,000 strong, which had been employed at Eupatoria, and was ordered from there to reinforce him. OMAR was expected to be able to advance by the 11th in front, but the Russians were in force before him, Prince BEBUTOFF having established his head-quarters at Kutais. SELIM PACHA, with a large convoy of provisions, was ready to advance to the relief of Kars, but had not done so until too late.

The Vienna *Military Gazette* states from Redout Kalé that both the English Commissioner and OMAR PACHA's envoy have totally failed in their negotiations with the Circassians, their chiefs having refused to leave the mountains for the purpose of making an attack upon Georgia. The relations subsisting between OMAR PACHA and SCHAMYL are anything but satisfactory, and OMAR's plan of crossing the river and advancing further into the interior of Georgia may be considered a failure.

THE WAR IN THE CRIMEA.

Another Russian Attack on the Allies.

The following dispatch respecting an affair at Baga-Orkousta-Skrada is as received by the French Minister of War from General PELISSIER:

SEBASTOPOL, Dec. 8.—Between 2,000 and 3,000 infantry and 400 and 500 cavalry have attacked Baga-Orkousta-Skrada. After an hour's sharp firing the enemy beat a retreat, leaving in our hands about 30 prisoners, of whom two are officers, besides killed and wounded, the whole number of whom is unknown at present. Our loss is insignificant.

Baga-Orkousta Skrada are three villages, situated at the eastern extremity of the valley of Baidar, and to the extreme right of the French position as well as that of the Allied army. Our Allies are posted very strongly here, and their reserves are close at hand.

The London *Globe* of the 14th inst., alluding to this attack says:

"No new light is thrown upon the skirmish in the valley of Baidar beyond the details communicated by Marshal PELISSIER. The three villages mentioned are situated on the northeast of that fertile basin, and form a right-angled triangle of which Baga is the apex, looking northeast. The hills inclosing the valley run in a long ridge from Skvaka nearly due north, and where the road from Markoul to Baga breaks through the hills, they trend away in a westerly direction towards Ozembash. The Tchernaya, rising among the hills to the east, passes south of Skvaka and north of Skelia, and nearly bisecting the valley of Baidar, runs by the pass of Aisu into the proper Tchernaya valley, below the Mackenzie ridge. Where the French outposts were withdrawn within the Baidar valley, they were strongly posted at Ourkusta, Baga, Skvaka, and Skelia, with reserve close at hand.

These three villages, therefore, formed the extreme right of the Allied position. To reach them, the Russians on the Upper Belbek probably marched by the pass leading from Markoul to Baidar. To reach Skvaka they must have passed along the eastern ridge of hills, and their appearance so far south would indicate that they occupy the neighboring valley to the east, where the Tchernaya takes its rise.

The object of this movement of the enemy it is difficult to divine; but it was probably a simple reconnaisance with the view of testing the vigilance of our Allies, and of ascertaining whether a surprise were practicable in that quarter. These small incidents of warfare may be expected to occur throughout the Winter; but the enemy is mistaken if he expects that he can make any impression on the position of our Allies in the valley of Baidar."

Operations in the Crimea—Firing Between the North and South Forts.

General correspondence from the Crimea states that the Russians on the north side of Sebastopol continue a very heavy fire against the south side, sometimes nearly all day at the rate of two guns a minute. The Allies reply but little; their engineers continue at work within the town. The British army is, this Winter, over-supplied with equipments. Each man has a water-proof suit, besides tweed coats lined with skin, fur caps and cowhide boots, and for the officers, suits of sealskin are sold at moderate prices. The French only receive from their Government an ordinary capote, and must buy any additional wrap they may find necessary. The weather was becoming cold, the thermometer occasionally as low as 18°, and snow falling steadily. It is admitted, from English sources of information, that the Russian army in the Crimea is well provisioned for the Winter. They (the Russians) have large supplies at Simpheropol and Duvenkoi, where their reserves are.

There are still eleven Russian infantry divisions in the Crimea, two having gone North. Only 20,000 reinforcements (Russians and those all militia—have entered the Crimea since the fall of Sebastopol. GORTSCHAKOFF has taken considerable pains to fortify the Tchongar road by batteries near the bridge as well as on both the peninsular which it connects, as the Tchongar and not the Perekop road, is said to be the main channel of communication with the interior. A dispatch received at Marseilles, by private hands, states that the Russians were reducing their force on the Belbek, and were concentrating at Baktchissarai and Simpheropol; most of the English and Anglo-Ottoman cavalry had arrived at Constantinople, where they will winter. Admiral HOUSTON's squadron was to sail on the 4th for Smyrna.

THE PEACE QUESTION.

The Austrian Proposition.

From the London Times, Dec. 12.

It appears that Austria proposed for the consideration of the Western Powers certain terms, which, if meeting with their approbation, she was ready to lay before Russia, accompanied with an intimation that, if those terms were not acceded to by Russia, Austria would break off diplomatic relations and withdraw her Ambassador from the Court of St. Petersburg, as a preliminary stage to we know not what desperate resolution which she was to adopt thereafter. The terms so proposed by Austria were, —that Russia should abandon her claim to the special protectorate of the Greek Church in Turkey—that the Black Sea should be made into a mere sea of commerce, from which the ships of war of all nations should be by common consent excluded—that Russia should cede so much of the territory of Bessarabia as is necessary to secure to all nations the free navigation of the Danube—that all fortresses on the shores of the Black Sea should be dismantled, and that the idea of fortifying the Aland Islands should be forever abandoned.

Such a proposition must, at first sight, seem to carry with it many advantages. It had not, indeed, the merit of originality, for, though the terms were better, Austria's proposed share in the negotiation was, after all, a mere repetition of her device this Spring. Austria then felt, with great justice, that, after having entered into the treaty of the 2d of December, something more was expected of her than a mere placid acquiescence in the state of war, and so she summoned the Allied Powers to conference, and thus fulfilled to the letter her promise of delivering; nay, as far as words went, she supported the cause of the Allied Powers, and it was only when words were found to be of no avail that this great arbiter of the destinies of Europe was found to be prepared with nothing more. Even so we fear it is now.

The first idea which was naturally formed of this offer on the part of Austria was that, though nominally speaking for herself, she was really only the mouth-piece of Russia, putting forward, as her own suggestion, terms which had previously been agreed on between her and her great protector. This idea invested the proposal with an importance and a significance which nothing else could give it, and happy would it have been for Europe, and thrice happy for Russia herself, had such a supposition been founded on anything more than natural conjecture. It seems now, however, to be clearly understood on all sides, that, when Austria states that she proposes these terms without the slightest communication with Russia, she is to be implicitly believed. It is enough for her that he be allowed to play the part of a mediator in negotiations which will not and are not intended to come to any conclusion, and which only serve to keep Austria before the eyes of Germany and of Europe as retaining some faint semblance of the attributes of a first-rate Power, and still bearing on that which seems to be her head the shadowy likeness of an Imperial crown.

While Russia is utterly excluded from the Councils of Europe, it is something for Austria to appear to have still a mission and a function, and better to enact the part of Mercury, the fetcher and carrier of messages, than to be cast out of the halls of Olympus altogether. Count BUOL, we are told, most emphatically asserts, and we most entirely believe him, that Austria is acting on no understanding with Russia, that she does not know whether the terms she is proposing will be acceptable to that Power, or will even be for a moment entertained by her. Her mission is thus reduced from that of a supposed emissary of the Czar to that of a self-constituted Ambassador of the Western Powers, and the only real value which could have attached to her intervention is thus lost.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times.

Peace is, unquestionably, still the order of the day. It is in every body's mouth, probably in every body's heart, and the least credulous—those who treated the adhesion of Sweden, the mission of Count MUNSTER, and the friendly intervention of Austria with contemptuous disbelief—or who treated what has been said about them to the fertile imagination of journalists—are now silent, or sullenly admit that "there is something in it after all." The arrival of M. DE SEBA, Secretary to the French Embassy at Vienna, as announced in the journals of that capital, has produced a good effect; and M. DE STEIGE is said to be the bearer of a satisfactory reply from this Government and the assent of England to the proposition or overtures of Austria.

We now only wait the news of the arrival in the same capital of Count STACKELBERG from St. Petersburg, and on the same pleasing mission, to complete our hopes. Some days ago, very serious doubts were expressed in official quarters here that Russia was disposed to accept the propositions of Austria of the satisfactory kind I have already described. It is now said, however, that Russia does accept them, and that she has signified her intention to Austria. It is also believed that the English Government does not refuse, and of the willingness of France no one has a doubt. It is evident then, that if all parties agree on the point, peace may be considered certain. At all events, peace is now generally believed to be at hand; let us hope that we may not be again doomed to disappointment—provided that peace be such as is consistent with the dignity of two such nations as France and England.

Paris (Dec. 12) Correspondence of the London Times.

I do not pretend to affirm that Russia will refuse to accept the propositions that have been offered, or that may be offered, by Austria to her, or that peace is far distant; but I believe that we have as yet no positive information on the subject. I mentioned the other day that the return of Count STACKELBERG, the Russian military attaché at Vienna, was impatiently expected in that capital. This is quite certain; but we have no account of his arrival as yet, and it is more than doubtful whether the object of his journey to St. Petersburg was solely of the character which was supposed. The public has been naturally surprised, seeing that the rumors of peace have now been in circulation for many days, to find that no additional information has confirmed or contradicted them. If I may credit what is said here, it would appear that not until very lately has a perfect accord prevailed between England and France on the admissibility of these conditions. Some time, I believe, has been spent in removing the differences which have arisen between the two Governments on that important point.

For reasons which I have mentioned more than once, the English Government was not so desirous of making peace. It was thought, no doubt, that we have something to do for the glory of our arms, and there was a moral certainty that in any future campaign, either in the North or South, we should amply make up for any past shortcomings. The terms demanded have been already described as not only such as we might now accept, but such as we could not reject even after another successful campaign. If this be the case, there ought to be no reason for refusing, and the difference of opinion that existed between the two Governments can under such circumstances only be explained by the conesciousness on our part that the *prestige* of our arms can now be fully and completely redeemed. Whether this be a just ground for refusal I do not pretend to determine. Nevertheless, whatever may have been the difference of opinion, I am informed, on good authority, that it no longer exists, and that England and France are at this moment agreed on these important points.

Paris Correspondence of the London Post.

The best information in my possession at the present moment as to the peace question is this. *Russia has not officially commissioned or countenanced any propositions.* Austrian diplomacy has made suggestions which have been submitted to Paris and London. The Cabinets of France and England have requested that the said propositions for peace should be stated more clearly, and that they should also be fully sanctioned by Russia before any attempt is made at negotiation. At this stage of the affair Austria is supposed to have communicated with St. Petersburg, and so matters remain.

Paris (Dec. 14) correspondence of the London Globe.

The rumors of peace still prevail, but had few to believe in them. The report which gave your correspondent originally, that Austria, finding Russia grown weaker, will now add the ass's kick, and assist in crushing in its wane the Power in whose presence she stood prostrate with fear while at its zenith, is received with incredulity, although all admit that such a course would be in strict conformity with the tortuous policy of the Cabinet of Vienna.

From the Augsburg Gazette, Dec. 7.

Up to this time no ground has been gained upon which negotiations for peace can be commenced. *The story of an Austrian ultimatum is a pure invention.*

Views of the British Ministry on the Peace Question.

From the London Advertiser.

What passes at Cabinet Councils is presumed to be kept a profound secret; and yet, somehow or other, things do ooze out, and become the subject of conversation in favored circles. Persons who have friends in the Cabinet, spoke very plainly last night, in the West-end, as to what they alleged to have taken place at the Cabinet Council yesterday. It is stated that a majority of the members of Lord PALMERSTON's Administration were in favor of actually intimating to Russia that the Western Powers were ready to receive proposals for putting an end to the war, and at the same time letting her understand that they were disposed to accept of such proposals as she need have no hesitation in offering. It is added, that Lord PALMERSTON decidedly refused to accede to either of these propositions, and took care to leave no room for any one present to doubt that, rather than become a party to the suggested course of procedure, he would prefer resigning at once.

We are further assured—and have no reason to doubt the accuracy of our information—that the noble Lord is even prepared that England should proceed alone with the war, assuming what is generally stated to be true—that LOUIS NAPOLEON is prepared to accept insecure and dishonorable proposals of peace. From the resistence offered to his Lordship's intended procedure by a majority of his Cabinet, it is the opinion of his personal friends that he ought at once to resign. We hope he will. In that case, before the Christmas holidays are over, he will be borne back to the Premiership on the shoulders of the people, and become the most powerful and popular Minister of modern times.

Napoleon's View of the Peace Question.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* says: "From all I can learn it appears that the Emperor is surrounded by a strong peace party. Many of his oldest and most influential friends say to him, in substance, this: 'Sire, what more have you to gain by the war? You have revived the *prestige* of your name; you have given the French army an abundant feast of glory; you have raised your influence in Europe to the highest pitch. What more can you want? The continuance of the war implies further loans, and a continuance of sacrifices on the part of all classes of society, which the people may perhaps ill support, especially during the privations which are to be seriously apprehended in the course of the ensuing Winter.' To all this advice the Emperor maintains the attitude of a sovereign struggling passively with his counselors. He cannot but perceive that no peace but one disgraceful to France and England could be made under present circumstances. There are rumors of new taxes being now under the consideration of the Council of State. Amongst others there is, it is said, to be a further tax on railways, and an increase in the tobacco duties."

Russian View of the Peace Rumors.

From Le Nord (Russian Organ.)

The rumors of peace, yesterday, favorably received, are to-day regarded with incredulity. The *Globe* and the *Times* affirm that negotiations have been reopened by Austria, but they add, that Russia has not yet made any proposals. It seems to us that there is nothing to be surprised at in that. After the Conferences of Vienna, Russia saw the conditions she adhered to repudiated, and it is moreover announced that the Allies will this time demand more than they then pretended to demand. Owing to what has been published in England and France about the exhaustation of Russia, many people are quite disposed to believe that Russia is imploring peace. Those good folks completely delude themselves. Undoubtedly Russia would prefer peace to war; she would gladly accept peace, but she does not sue for it as a beggar. Russia, on whom the war is inflicting heavy losses, is not ignorant that it costs her enemies dear also, and she feels in herself a genial current quite adequate to the preservation of her full vitality, notwithstanding the blows now being or about to be leveled against her. She does not underestimate the strength of her aggressors, but she knows her own strength of resistance—a strength increased tenfold by the feeling of national honor, by the enthusiasm of a people and an army fighting in defence of their native land in sight of God, whom they invoke, and in the name of the Emperor, who blesses them.

The Austrian *ultimatum* is an old rumor refurbished up. Besides, the Austrian army has just been placed on a peace footing. Russia has done nothing, has said nothing to authorize the belief that she will now go beyond the concessions she made at Vienna for the sake of securing the peace of the world. Austria has in no way shown that she should deem it right to go now beyond the propositions she brought forward some time back at the Conferences, and which were accepted neither by the Emperor of the French, nor by Lord PALMERSTON. Lastly, France and England, far from evincing any readiness to accept the old Austrian propositions rejected by them at Vienna, have in no wise shown—the contrary would be true if we were forced to rely on the semi-official journals—that they would not demand more now than what they would not fain have obtained at Vienna. In this state of the case, where are the probabilities about the *ultimatum* which it is said Austria on the one hand wishes to see accepted by Russia, and the Western Powers on the other?

But it is quite enough to read in the English journals announcing this *ultimatum* what they state as the conditions, in order to be quite certain that it never has entered into the idea of the Austrian Cabinet to expect the acceptance of them by Russia—a complete exclusion of the Russian navy from the Black Sea; the abandonment of the Russian Protectorate with respect to the Principalities; a complete non-interference on the part of Russia with the internal affairs of the Ottoman Empire; and, lastly, the admission of foreign consuls at Sebastopol, Nicholaieff, and Cherson. Russian pride will assuredly not go so far.

From the London Press, (D'Israeli's Organ.)

The information which the *Press* was the first to communicate to the public, that a pacific negotiation, directly sanctioned by the Emperor of the French, was in progress, is now universally known to be correct. After four weeks of mysterious silence, occasionally broken by impertinent doubts and equivocal denials, the truth is admitted by the organs of Government. But they are careful to leave the transaction in obscurity. We are not told what the proposals transmitted by the Emperor of the French were, nor in what spirit they have been considered by our cabinet, nor what has actually been done with respect to them, nor what probability there is that they will lead to a satisfactory result. These dark oracles only inform us that a negotiation is in progress, and that Austria is the mediating Power; they leave us to guess the rest.

We believe we may affirm that the proposals have in substance been sanctioned by Lord Palmerston's Cabinet; that they have been returned to the Emperor of the French; and that direct communication upon them is now opened between the Courts of Vienna and St. Petersburg. It is hinted by the ministerial journals, that Russia has not yet been, in any way, a party to the negotiation. If they intend, by this, to discredit its sincerity, and to make it unpopular, they perform an ill office for their patron. * * * Another abortive negotiation would cover the Courts of France and England with disgrace. * * * The Allies on the one side, and Russia on the other, now thoroughly understand each other's position, can compute their respective forces, and know with tolerable precision what are the objects in dispute. If the desire for peace be mutual, and the outlines of a settlement be arranged, ordinary good faith, with ordinary prudence on the part of the negotiators, can scarcely fail of being attended with success.

From the Paris Correspondence of the Independance Belge.

All the hopes of peace terminate in being dissipated. If the Cabinets of London and Paris have at length agreed, as it is stated, on an ultimatum to be imposed on Russia, it is probable they are not deceived as to the small chance of such ultimatum being accepted by Russia. Many persons do not hesitate to assert that there has been nothing serious in the reports circulated of an amicable solution—that nothing has been proposed by Russia, and nothing transmitted to the Western Powers. This may be going too far. It would be nearer the truth to say that no regular proposition has been the object of consideration, and that *the whole is limited to diplomatic feelers, to some official verbal communications* which have been running to and fro between Vienna, Berlin, St. Petersburg, London and Paris.

From the Paris Journal des Débats.

We consider it useless to collect all the rumors that are still in circulation as to the hopes of a pacific arrangement between the belligerent Powers. On carefully viewing all the news, and all its versions, we can say that *the question has not advanced a single step.* It would even seem that the chances of peace have lost, rather than gained ground, during the week that has just elapsed.

From Berlin is telegraphed a confirmation that Bavaria and Saxony have notified to Russia their desire to see peace concluded on the basis of the Four Points. The communication from those States to Russia contained no other proposition. Also, it is said, that the majority of the Conservative Party in the Prussian Chambers is opposed to the slightest departure from the neutrality which Prussia exhibits towards the Western Powers.

Another dispatch, under date Berlin, evening 12th, says: "Without any ostensible cause the hope of renewed negotiations has considerably declined in this city. The English and French Ministers here have, however, had a joint conference with M. DE MANTEUFFEL. From Vienna we receive assurances that the prospects of peace grow brighter every day, the feeling having strengthened since the return of the French Secretary DE SEBES from Paris, and the arrival of Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR. The instructions brought by both are of a satisfactory nature, and the French and English Ambassadors are in constant communication with Count BUOL."

Gen. Canrobert's Mission.

Vienna Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

The mission of Gen. CANROBERT, if I am correctly informed, was of two perfectly distinct parts—one having for its object to obtain an immediate diplomatic action on the part of the Scandinavian States, and the other, their eventual cooperation. The French Government never thought of driving Sweden and Denmark into a declaration of immediate war against Russia, at the very moment at which, on account of the advanced season, the campaign was closed, both in the Baltic and the Crimea. What the Western Powers were anxious to obtain from the Scandinavian States, at the present moment, is clearly defined in the speech of the Emperor of the French, on closing the Universal Exhibition, and is further explained in the late circular of Count WALEWSKI

When Baron DE BEUST and M. VON DER PFORDTEN left Paris, I told you that a change was about to take place in the policy of Bavaria and Saxony in the Eastern question, and this prediction has since been realized, inasmuch as those Powers have represented to the Cabinet of St. Petersburg, in firm though friendly terms, that the interests of Germany urgently require the reestablishment of peace. The King of Denmark, as member of the Germanic Confederation, is naturally called on to support Bavaria and Saxony, but as he is bound by treaty with Sweden to maintain neutrality, it was necessary for the Western Powers to place him in a situation which should give him full liberty of action, and at the same time enable both the Scandinavian States to give in their adhesion to the cause of the Allies. Such was the diplomatic part, properly speaking, of the mission of Gen. CANROBERT. The success of it is sufficiently demonstrated by the very distinguished reception which the French General obtained from the Courts of Stockholm and Copenhagen, and by the incessant acclamations with which he was greeted in Sweden and Denmark.

The letter concludes by stating that the writer will endeavor, in another communication, "to define the nature of the military cooperation the promise of which has been formally obtained by the Western Powers, in case Russia should obstinately persist in allowing the Winter to pass over without signing peace."

Paris Correspondence Dec. 12, of the London Times.

I have just seen a letter from Stockholm, dated the 4th inst. It states that a telegraphic dispatch had that day been received there that the ratification of the "Treaty" (it is now called so) has taken place here, and the exchange of ratifications between the two Governments was soon expected. The letter alluded to confirms in most particulars what I have already mentioned on that subject. The arrangement is satisfactory to all parties The writer of the letter says that it has been ascertained, to the satisfaction of the Allies, that Cronstadt and the Russian fleet can be destroyed by the new floating batteries, even without the cooperation of an army; and at Stockholm it was believed that if the Allies sent an army there Sweden would not be found behindhand.

Effect of the New Levy in Russia.

A letter from Hamburg, in the *Moniteur* of Dec. 7, says: "According to accounts from St. Petersburg, the new levy, which is now in course of execution throughout almost the whole empire, meets with considerable difficulties. In the parts of the empire bordering on Prussia, for instance, the greatest discontent is expressed. Every proprietor who is called on to furnish 70 men is subjected by that proceeding (as each man is estimated to be worth 1,000 silver roubles) to a tribute of 70,000 roubles, (the rouble is worth nearly 4f.,) and to this must be added about 7,000 more, in money, for the expense of the first equipment. An idea may be formed, from this fact, of the charges imposed on the country by this war.

Desertions are frequent, and the misery must be very severe to force men to adopt a step which is attended with such danger. The Imperial Bank of Odessa is not the only one that has suspended payments. The same has taken place in other Government establishments of the same kind. When a person presents himself to demand cash for notes, the clerk inquires their object for so doing, as paper money will answer their purpose as well. If the person persists, he is then told that his application must be made known to the superior authorities before it can be complied with. This announcement, the meaning of which, in a country like Russia, is well known, is more than sufficient to dissuade even the most daring from making any further demand."

The Next Baltic Campaign.

A correspondent of the *Independance Belge* states that, when General CANROBERT was in the North, he had a long conference with Admiral PENAUD and Admiral DUNDAS as to the most favorable points for landing. This fact, he declares, is no longer questioned at Stockholm or Copenhagen. General CANROBERT, in his conversations, repeatedly confirmed it, and several companies of merchants are already being formed with a view to the victualing of the invading army. A formidable fleet, reinforced by a great number of gun-boats and floating batteries, will reënter the Baltic in 1856 at the opening of the navigation and blockade all the coasts, while the army, commanded by General CANROBERT, will simultaneously operate in Finland and in the three Russian Provinces of Courland, Esthonia and Livonia.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

Liverpool Markets.

Per Pacific.] LIVERPOOL, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.

COTTON MARKET—The market was active in the early part of the week, and ⅛d. advance was obtained During the last day or two there has been less doing, and prices have slightly given way. Our quotations are advanced 1-16d. The sales for the week are 56,300 bales, of which 9,400 bales are on speculation and for export, leaving 41,200 bales to the trade. The sales to-day are 6,000 bales. Market quiet. We quote:

Fair Orleans	5¾d.	Middling Orleans	5 11-16d.
Fair Mobiles	6d.	Middling Mobiles	5 13-16d.
Fair Uplands	5¾d.	Middling Uplands	5⅝d.

Im. into this p't, Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, 1855	1,367,110	Am. on hand	1,481,480
Im. in'o this p't, Jan. 1 to Dec. 14, 1854	1,305,925		1,582,470
Delivered for Consumption	1855..2,094,540		1,570,020
Delivered for Consumption	1854..1,925,750		1,415,000
Taken for Export	1855.. 182,430		103,150
Taken for Export	1854.. 231,060		155,375
Stocks	1855.. 741,500		735,820
Stocks	1854.. 515,350		291,500

The Money market is in the same quiet and comparatively easy state in which it has been for some weeks past; yet, except for long Bills, which can be discounted at considerably lower rates than were at one time charged, there is no relaxation in the terms demanded for accommodation. The long-looked-for authority has been published, authorizing the Bank of England to issue paper on securities in replacement of the private issues, lapsed since the passing of the act of 1844; but the whole amount authorized to be thus issued is only £475,000, and it has failed to produce any effect on the general market. The monthly accounts of the Bank of France are just published, and show a slight improvement. The peace rumors are less confident in that of late, and Consols have declined to 89⅝, to ⅞ ex. div. The decline in the Corn and Produce markets has made further progress. The decline in some descriptions of Sugar is, from the highest point, 15s. to 16s. ₱ cwt. Signs of renewed activity in some articles now begin to show themselves. In the Manchester market there has been a fair demand, particularly from some purchasers of goods suited for the India and China markets; and stocks being light, a slight advance in price has been obtained.

CORN MARKET—The market was flat, early in the week, at some decline, but has improved during the last day or two, closing firmly, to-day, at about last week's prices for Wheat, and at a slight decline on Flour and Indian Corn.

Western Canal superfine Flour, new	41s. 0d @ 43s. 6d.
Baltimore and Philadelphia ditto	42s. 6d.@43s. 3d.
Ohio ditto	43s. 0d.@44s. 0d.
Sour ditto	0s. 0d.@ 0s. 0d.
	Per 70 lbs.
White United States Wheat	12s. 0d.@12s. 6d.
Red and Mixed ditto	11s. 0d.@11s. 6d.
	Per 480 lbs.
Yellow and Mixed Indian Corn	44s. 0d.@45s. 0d.
White ditto	0s. 0d.@0s. 0d.

ASHES—700 bbls. have been sold at 33s. to 33s. 6d. for Pot, and 45s. to 46s. ₱ cwt. for Pearl. Rosin has been in limited demand, only 550 bbls. having been sold at 4s. 3d. to 5s. ₱ cwt. for common American. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE are dull at 36s. to 37s. ₱ cwt. TALLOW continues dull at 69s. to 70s. ₱ cwt. for Y. C. LARD—About 150 tons have been sold on the spot and for arrival at 65s. to 67s. ₱ cwt. OILS—Only small sales have been effected in Palm Oil at £36 to £31 ₱ ton. A fair business has been done in pale Seal at £58 to £59 ₱ ton, and in pale Rape at 40s. ₱ cwt. RICE—Very little doing in East Indian. 34 sacks fine Carolina brought 34s. 6d. ₱ cwt. duty paid. DYEWOODS—The business done this week has been limited. Campeachy Logwood has been sold at £8 2s. 6d. to £8 10s.; Fustic at £6 to £6 10s., and Barwood at £5 10s. to £5 12s. 6d. ₱ ton.

A. DENNISTOUN & CO.

London Markets.

Per Pacific.] LONDON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.—5 P. M.

The Colonial and Foreign Produce Markets continue very quiet, and the business transacted this week is moderate, without any material change in prices. MONEY in good demand. CONSOLS leave off 89¾@89⅝ for the account. MEXICAN DOLLARS 5s., ⅛d. BAR SILVER 5s. 1½d. South American DOUBLOONS 74s. 6d.@77s., nominal.

COCHINEAL fiat. Of 180 bags at auction about half sold, in some instances, on rather easier terms. Honduras Silver from 3s. 5d.@3s. 6d. for low, and from 3s. 8d.@3s. 9d. for fair bold. Mexican Silver from 3s. 4d @3s. 5d. Teneriffe Silver 3s. 7d.@3s. 8d.; Black 3s. 9d.@3s. 11d.

COCOA—180 bags Trinidad sold from 54s.@55s. for mid. red.

COTTON is steady. The sales for the week are 2,750 bales. At Liverpool there has been an improved demand; yesterday's quotation for mid. Orleans was 5¾d. ₱ lb.

COPPER in fair demand at late quotations. Tough Cake and Tile £126. Best selected £129. Sheathing 14d. Yellow Metal Sheathing 12d.

COFFEE—For Plantation Ceylon there continues to be a good demand, and the supply of suitable qualities being small, prices of such have ruled rather higher, say to the extent of 6d.@1s. ₱ cwt. About 2,400 casks have been sold privately during the week at this advance; as also the bulk of 219 casks, 133 barrels, and 450 bags at auction; small fine ord. at 57s.@58s.; low mid. to mid. pale 59s. 6d.@59s. 6d. Native Ceylon is only in limited demand, at irregular prices, and including 500 bags in public sale; the total disposed of does not exceed 1,500 bags, from 50s.@55s. 6d for low to very good ord.; 140 pkgs Manila, partly sold at 38s.@41s. decline on late rates, say 76s.@76s. 6d. for good long berry. This afternoon the sale of a cargo of 8,000 bags Rio is reported at 46s. for "ord. firsts," for the Mediterranean.

CORN—The supply of English Wheat at Monday's market was large; the condition of most of the samples was bad, and only part of the supply sold at a decline of 3s.@4s. on the prices of the previous Monday. On Wednesday there was a better feeling, and the English Wheat sold at rather improved prices. For Foreign there was also more demand. Last week's average price of English Wheat was 82s. 1d. on 114,553 qrs. returned. To-day the market was firm, without much activity. We quote White American Wheat 82s.@86s.; Red 80s.@84s. ₱ qr. American Flour 28s.@46s

IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS.

Closing Scenes of the Kansas War—Speech of Gen. Robinson to his Troops.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Tuesday, Dec. 11, 1855.

Last evening, the festive entertainment came off at the Free-State Hotel, and over *eight hundred persons* participated in the pleasures of the occasion. Men of all Parties, names and States were present, and excepting a difficulty arising from an invitation extended to Sheriff JONES, the whole affair was very satisfactory. Speeches were made during the evening by Gen. ROBINSON, Col. LANE, Gen. POMEROY, Messrs. HOLLIDAY, REEDER, PHILLIPS, MALLORY, SCHUTTLER and others, interspersed with music by the band. I fear the statement that so large a number were present, in a town but a little over one year old, will pass for a social paradox at the East, where such strange rumors prevail of the rigors of a frontier life. I well remember an evening spent at a *bought lodge* in my native town, but a few days before I left for this Territory, where about *one hundred* gloesome spirits were gathered, and many were the regrets expressed that evening on my account, that *as many years* would glide away before I should be permitted to meet again so large and so gay a circle. Nine months only have intervened, and I find myself with *eight times* the number, and, judging by the compliments bestowed, where the ladies are eight times as handsome.

But, to pass from the gay to the chivalric, I will sketch the closing chapter of our war. The battalion was called out yesterday afternoon, for a final drill, under Col. LANE. They appeared better than ever before, and elicited praise from all beholders. Our "twelve-pound *howitzer*" was discharged several times as a *christening* ceremony, and for the first time Mount Oread echoed with the cannon's peal. Like kindred drops, all hearts felt bound by one cohering sentiment—that Peace should be the ruler of Christian States. Our negotiation has brought us honorable peace, and we all feel that 'tis ten thousand times better to err, if err we must, upon the side of indulgence, than the white soil of Kansas be stained with a brother's blood. From the first we have only acted who part of honorable men in our country's cause. In our devotion to, and defence of the right, we were suddenly brought at the very brink of a most deadly contest, by a people chained in the thrall of brutish passion, till nobler aims were almost forgotten and the arbiter of Justice disowned. *Fear*, only, of a most fatal defeat, drove the mob from our borders, and now we say "The war is over." Though nearly bloodless, it has *saved the Union*. Had the blow been struck, every town from Maine to Tex a would have felt the blow, and no pacific conquest could have afterwards been achieved, till these associated States would have been riven by the wedge of Slavery. I dare not say the danger is fully over. Another renewal of these hostilities would be the signal of disunion.

To-day, our soldiers were again called out to receive their official dismissal and discharge. Before Governor SHANNON left us, he enrolled the volunteers as the regularly organized militia of the United States. So we have been transformed from *rebels* to United States soldiers, with orders to preserve the peace, and drive the *mob*—the Governor first called out—to head-quarters in Missouri, if necessary. Every soldier will receive a written discharge from his commanding officer, and *perhaps* we shall all draw pay for our services, and expenses from the general Treasury. Gov. SHANNON's *position* in the affair is by no means enviable, and it is quite probable that, to become disentangled from these difficulties, he will resign his Governorship, and retire to private life. About noon to-day, Col. LANE arranged his men in a hollow square in the street, and after a few very pleasing remarks, Gen. ROBINSON was called for. He was loudly cheered on his appearance, and as soon as order was restored, he spoke as follows:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS: In consequence of a misunderstanding on the part of the Executive of this Territory, the people of this vicinity have been menaced by a foreign foe, and our lives and property threatened with destruction. The citizens, guilty of no crime, rallied for the defence of their families, their property, and their lives. And from all parts of the Territory, the true patriots came up, resolved to perish in defence of their most sacred rights rather than submit to foreign dictation. Lawrence and her citizens were the first to be sacrificed, and most nobly have her neighbors come to her rescue. The moral strength of our position was such that "even the gates of hell could not have prevailed against us"—much less a foreign mob—and we gained a bloodless victory. Literally may it be said of our citizens—"They came, they saw, they conquered."

Selected as your commander, it becomes my cheerful duty to tender you, fellow-soldiers, the meed of praise so justly your due. Never did truer men unite in a holier cause, and never did more bravery appear more conspicuous than in the ranks of our little army. "Death before dishonor," was visible in every countenance, and felt by every heart. Bloodless though the contest has been, there is not wanting instances of heroism worthy of a more chivalric age. To the experience, skill and perseverance of the gallant General LANE, all credit is due for the thorough discipline or our forces, and the complete and extensive preparations for defence. His services cannot be overrated, and long may he live to wear the laurels so bravely won. Others are worthy of special praise for distinguished services; and all, both officers and privates, are entitled to the deepest gratitude of the people. In behalf of the citizens of Lawrence—in behalf of the ladies of Lawrence—in behalf of the children of Lawrence—in behalf of your fellow-soldiers of Lawrence, and in my own behalf, I thank you of the neighboring settlements for your prompt and manly response to our call for aid, and pledge you a like response to your signals of distress.

The citizens who have left their homes to come to our assistance, have suffered great privations, and many discomforts and expenses, while the citizens of Lawrence have incurred heavy expenses; but all has been submitted to without a murmur, and in a spirit worthy of a people engaged in a high and holy cause. The war is ended, our duties are discharged, and it only remains for me, with the warmest affection for every soldier in this conflict, to bid you adieu, and dismiss you, to go again to the bosom of your families."

Amid the most friendly congratulations, and with many expressions of regret, the battalion, composed of ten companies, was discharged, and soon dispersed. The body of the lamented BARBER is to be disinterred next Sunday, and buried with military honors. The companies have been invited to be present. Mr. BARBER was one of the bravest, wealthiest, and most esteemed citizens in the Territory, and his loss is deeply felt. Measures will be taken to bring the murderers to justice. RANDOLPH.

Agreement Between Gov. Shannon and the People of Lawrence.

Whereas, there is a misunderstanding between the people of Kansas, or a portion of them, and the Governor thereof, arising out of the rescue, near Hickory Point, of a citizen under arrest, and some other matters—

And, whereas, a strong apprehension exists that said misunderstanding may lead to civil strife and bloodshed—

And, whereas, it is desired by both Gov. SHANNON and the citizens of Lawrence and vicinity to avert a calamity so disastrous to the interests of the Territory and the Union, and to place all parties in a correct position before the world—

Now, therefore, it is agreed by the said Governor SHANNON and the undersigned, citizens of said Territory, in Lawrence now assembled, that the matter now in dispute be settled as follows, to wit: We, the said citizens of said Territory, protest that the said rescue was made without our knowledge or consent; but that, if any of our citizens in the town of Lawrence were engaged in said rescue, we pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of any *legal* process against them. That we have no knowledge of the previous, present, or prospective existence of any organization in the said Territory for the resistance of the laws; and that we have not designed, and do not design, to resist the legal service of any criminal process therein, but pledge ourselves to aid in the execution of the laws, when called on by proper authority, in the town or vicinity of Lawrence, and that we will use our influence in preserving order therein; and we declare that we are now, as we ever have been, ready at any time to aid the Governor in securing a posse for the execution of such process: Provided, that any persons thus arrested in Lawrence or vicinity, while a foreign force shall remain in the Territory, shall be only examined before a United States District Judge of said Territory, in said town, and admitted to bail. And, provided further, that all citizens arrested without legal process by the Sheriff's posse shall be set at liberty. And, provided further, Governor SHANNON agrees to use his influence to secure to the citizens of Kansas Territory remuneration for any damages suffered, or unlawful depredations, if any such have been committed by the Sheriff's posse, in Lawrence or vicinity.

And, further, Governor SHANNON states that he has not called upon persons resident of any other State to aid in the execution of the laws; that such as are here in this Territory are here of their own choice; and that he does not consider that he has any authority or legal power to do so, nor will he exercise any such power, and that he will not call on any citizens of another State who may be here. That we wish it to be understood that we do not herein express any opinion as to the validity of the enactments of the Territorial Legislature.

WILSON SHANNON,
C. ROBINSON,
J. H. LANE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Plurality of Worlds.

On Thursday evening, Professor LOOMIS delivered a lecture developing his peculiar views on this recondite subject, before the Teachers' Association, in the Lecture Room of the Board of Education, in Grand-street.

Prof. LOOMIS, at 8 o'clock, commenced an eloquent and elaborate address on the lofty theme we have indicated, observing that this little globe was once regarded as fixed in space, the stars seemingly at small distances from us being considered as comparatively insignificant. Man, with self-complacent vanity, regarded himself as the sole favorite of his maker. But, when to the eye of philosophy those brilliant jewels of the night had expanded in the eye of reason to the magnitude of orbs equivalent to that of our sun, and the startling alternative was presented, either that they were all rolling madly to ruin or revolving round some distant central luminary—then was forced upon him a humbling sense of his own littleness, forcing him to exclaim with the Psalmist, "When I consider the Heavens, the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars, which thou hast ordained, Lord! what is man that thou art mindful of him, or the Son of Man that thou visitest him?" It was natural for him to inquire if his own rank in creation were not as humble as the scale of the atom upon which he is located. Such views have been popularized by one who is not less a poet than a philosopher. Those who think with him argue thus. They say:

Life was not made for matter, but matter for life. Life physical, to enjoy its beauties; life moral, as related to our Maker; life intellectual, to know and comprehend His attributes.

But if, said the lecturer, we are prone to err in judging what ought to be the acting of our fellow men, is it not far worse and less judicious to attempt to say how the Creator has acted, from our guess as to how he ought to have acted?

Let us examine a few physical phenomena. The geographical outlines of continents are changing, certainly, though slowly. The Alps, the Pyrennees, and the Himalayas, were once sedimentary deposits, filled with submarine shells. What is now sea was formerly land. Mountains, composed of hundreds of alternate layers, are proved to have been extruded from the bottom of ocean surfaces. The periods requisite for such changes must have been immensely long. Not less than 30,000 species of animal and vegetable forms have been dug from rocks,—creatures unlike living species. Entire races have passed away, the globe having changed inhabitants at least half a dozen successive times. The ferns of Europe and America grow to a height of two feet, but ferns dug out of the carboniferous strata have grown to the height of forty feet. In that day the frogs of England and Germany were as large as an ox. The track of birds, with feet 18 inches long, are still preserved in the Connecticut sandstone. Many similar illustrations of this period were given. The remarkable fact is, that, in the alluvial deposit, which is seldom more than 100 feet in thickness, and in the underlying strata, six miles in depth, no remains of a human being have been found. Man then was placed upon the globe in the latter part of the alluvial period.

If we assign 6,000 years to the history of man, the stratified rocks have required three millions of years for their deposition, or it may be many millions more.

The lecturer next alluded to the changes of climate upon this planet, as connected with the destruction of successive races.

Heat is the only known agent capable of liquefying the rocks which form the crust of the earth. The early temperature of the planet was incompatible with life in any shape. In time, organization became more complex, as the earth became gradually fitted for the higher races of vegetable and animal life.

Thus, by an analysis of the phenomena, we may conclude, first, that

The earth has undergone a gradual reduction, as well as local change of temperature.

2d. The period occupied by this process is geologically proved to have occupied millions of years.

3d. During this time new species appeared and became extinct, and man last made his appearance.

4th. The continued operation of the same causes will, in time, extirpate man and all forms of vegetable and animal existence.

Applying this to the other bodies of the solar system, he observed, it the flattened figure of the earth indicates a once plastic condition, do we not observe a similar figure impressed on other bodies of our system? The oblate spheroid of Jupiter for example.

There is, said the Professor, a theory which embodies all these facts—he would refer to the nebular hypothesis. We suppose its outlines are sufficiently known. The peculiarities of Saturn's rings were seized upon as confirmatory of its truth.

He contended that it was evident every member of the solar system had *originally* a very high temperature, but has been gradually cooling from radiation.

If this were to proceed, as evidently it does, without interruption, it will descend to a point at which all vitality is impossible and must of necessity cease.

The era of life, then, is that of a temperature adapted to animal existence, and is necessarily short and bounded. It is the history of an era of a temperature between certain limits.

The lecturer applied this postulate to Neptune and showed what nobody denies that, no being like man can now exist upon that planet. He passed on successively to Jupiter, Mars, Venus and Mercury, assuming that the temperature of the planets exterior to the earth is too low, and that of the interior planets too high for vegetable and animal life.

The earth occupies the temperate zone of our system. As to the moon, the changes which our earth's surface, charged with atmospheric clouds, would continually present to a lunarian, are never correspondingly observed by us who gaze upon the moon. The moon has neither atmosphere such as ours, nor twilight. The equatorial temperature of the moon must therefore be lower than that of the earth. The length of her day and night too, are other added conditions equally unfavorable either to animal or vegetable life.

The surface of the most distant planet may, possibly, once have been the theatre of active life—that is, at a period, and during such period as was determined by her cooling down and remaining at the temperature suitable for such circumstances. The gradual process of cooling from radiation, which is going on even now, in time will stop the wheels of vital existence. In course of time our own familiar earth becomes sufficiently cool; first, for the lower forms of animal and vegetable life, and lastly for man, the image of his Maker, and the depository of intellect and feeling.

The fate of other planets will ultimately become our own. Life extinct here may probably be afterwards observed on Venus, and on Mercury, to subside even there into the chill of death. In time even the body of the sun subsides into frigidity. Plants are constituted chiefly of carbon; this they extract from the air, and chiefly when the sun is shining on them. With his feebler radiancy follows the death of vegetables.

The analogy of the physical history of our own earth would lead us to form such a judgment in reference to the other bodies of our system. If it be said water may be something other than water there, we must invent a new chemistry.

On each of the planets the life period is brief, and it matters little in reference to the question of inhabitancy at what date in the history of the universe it has commenced, endured and became extinguished upon each. In that most distant from the sun, evidently, it would commence first.

The fixed stars are grand self-luminous orbs at immense distance, our own sun dwindling to a speck among the cluster. Heat and light are well nigh inexhaustible; if their heat be sufficient for their light they are uninhabitable. But may they not be centres of planetary motion? Only six of the seven Pleiades are now visible to the naked eye. Sirius and Procyon have each much proper motion. Luminosity is not an essential property of stars.

It is important to observe that these views do not necessarily hang for their soundness upon the assumption of the truth of the nebular hypothesis, but are considered legitimate inferences from phenomena which geologists have observed upon our earth.

The First Presbyterian Church.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a poor man, but inclined to help my neighbor, to the full extent of my means.

The First Presbyterian Church is a very handsome edifice, and occupying an elegant front on Fifth-avenue; but whether the building and grounds cost too much, or whether the society is poor, or from whatever cause, the space in front has never yet been flagged. It is covered with miserable bricks, and presents a very sorry appearance.

I am willing to help, though not a Presbyterian; in this strait, and if you will be Treasurer, and receive subscriptions to pay for putting down flagstones on the Avenue fronting the Church, I will hand you over my quota, and call upon all good citizens to help this Society in the matter.

EPISCOPAL.

No, no, we will not be Treasurer. We have had too much business of that sort already. All the pavements in Gotham may be flagged with broken bricks before we consent to be Treasurer.

Dinner of the Sigma Phi Society.

This Society, well known and honored among the list of College Secret Societies, had a gathering on Wednesday evening last, at the Everett House in this City. It is, of course, no easy matter to obtain information of the doings of such a body, but with the scorn of difficulties so customary to the DAILY TIMES, we have obtained a slight sketch of the proceedings, which we lay before our readers and before all the people of this Western Hemisphere, whom they so intimately concern.

The members of this Society, resident in and about the City of New-York, have long felt the importance of there being at least one gathering in this City during the year, and last year an almost impromptu affair was held at the Astor House, which promised well for the future. This year somewhat more extended steps were taken, and a collection of some sixty or seventy sat down on Wednesday evening to a dinner whose design and execution were not unworthy of the guests. At the head of the tables sat the Chairman of the evening, Judge CAMPBELL, of the Superior Court, who presided with his accustomed urbanity and solid dignity. At his right sat CHARLES T. CROMWELL, Esq., and Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, of this City, and Dr. JOHN DE LA MONTAGNIE, of Fishkill; and at his left, Hon. ALEXANDER W. BRADFORD, our worthy Surrogate, and EDWARD TOMPKINS, Esq., of Binghamton. Two tables which stretched down the room were filled with a collection of intellectual, fine looking men, all with an unmistakable expression of good-fellowship and fine feeling, and hearty enjoyment of the evening.

The viands disappeared from the table as viands will on such occasions, and when the cloth was cleared the attention of the company was called by Judge CAMPBELL, who after a few pleasant remarks expressive of his pleasure at seeing them, and his sense of the enduringness of the ties which united all true Sigs, offered the regular toasts, as follows:

1. *The Sigma Phi.*—Wisdom hath builded her house and hewn out her seven pillars; friendship hath fashioned the wonderful dome; love hath set the corner stone, like lead in the rock forever.

This toast the assembly drank standing, and not in silence; after which the Chairman, saying that all present must look back with interest to the beginning of the Society and to its founders, now scattered far and wide, and in order that the members might have an opportunity to judge for themselves what those founders were, he would call upon CHARLES T. CROMWELL, Esq., who was one of them, to respond to this toast—which Mr. CROMWELL did, to the great satisfaction of all present, though unfortunately we could not obtain even a sketch of his remarks.

2. *The Alpha of New-York*—Born on the 4th of March—May it ever forward march; may it never wind a funeral march, till its glorious march is ended.

This was responded to by Hon. ALEX. W. BRADFORD, of the Alpha, who kept the assembly in a continual state of "cheers and laughter" for half an hour or so. In closing, he alluded to the fact that there were among the members present, two of his sons, a second generation of Sigs, and urged on all the brethren to "go and do likewise."

After the close of these remarks, three hearty cheers were given for the speaker, followed by a "tiger" of the most vociferous description.

3. *The Beta of New-York*—"Because of the savor of thy good ointments, thy name is as ointment poured forth—therefore do the virgins love thee."

The Chairman called upon Professor UPSON, of Hamilton College, to respond to this toast. The Professor's speech was a gem of the first water. After some humorous remarks upon the toast and the selection of himself to respond to it, he said that in his mind COLERIDGE's definition of a genius, was an accurate description of a true Sigma Phi, viz.: that he was one who carried into the experiences of manhood the feelings of childhood; and this, he went on to say, was a great desideratum in our systems of education—and on this account he recognized in this Society one of the influences for good among us, and he hoped that those instructors who opposed such things, might be better informed in relation to them, and thought that if they could be present at such a meeting as this, they would see that the Sigma Phi was a power which would help to bring all men nearer together and make the world more as it should be.

4. *The Alpha of Massachusetts*—The hills are strong about her, the sky bright above her, the air pure around her, and the earth solid under her—God save the Alpha of Massachusetts.

This toast was responded to by Professor HENRY FOWLER, of the Rochester University. He said he was more and more persuaded that the Sigma Phi was a *power* in the world, and was becoming more and more—illustrating this by several instances, and describing humorously his embarrassment, when at the last State election he found that three of the various candidates for Judges of the Court of Appeals were Sigs, and he could only vote for two.

5. *The Gamma of New York*—You while among the living shone the morning star; but now that you are dead, you beam like Hesperus in the shades below.

Responded to by Hon. A. OAKEY HALL, in a speech full of puns and jokes, and local and society allusions, worthy of the gentleman's fame as an orator and a good Sig.

6. *The Delta of New York*—The Branch that can't be killed and won't die.

Responded to by JOHN A. PANTON, Esq., of New York City.

7. *The Alpha of Vermont*—Beautiful for situation, the pride of Vermont, Mount Alpha, on the sides of the north.

Responded to on behalf of the Alpha, by Z. K. PANGBORN, Esq., editor of the Worcester *Transcript*.

8. *The Alpha of New Jersey*—"The light shineth in darkness and the darkness comprehendeth it not."

Responded to by JOHN M. HENDERSON, Esq.

9. *Sigma Phi mothers, wives, daughters, sisters,*—*God bless them every one.*

Responded to by Mr. TOMPKINS of Binghampton, in one of the best speeches of the evening.

10. *The memory of our departed brethren.*

This toast was drunk standing and in silence, and was the last regular toast. Volunteer toasts were then given and various members called up. Mr. HOFFMAN, of New-York City, made a very witty speech, firing into the crowd regular broadsides, and bringing out broad grins and laughter in return. Mr. CHRISTOPHER GRANTON, the lecturer on Turkey, being called for, made a pleasant speech. He alluded to the growing civilization of Turkey and hoped that Russia would never gain possession of the Bosphorus, for that now there was at least one Sig from its shores, whereas Russia never allowed such a thing as a secret Society in her dominions; and if Russia should prove victorious in the present conflict, he should never be allowed to visit his native country.

A member thereupon proposed as a toast:

"*The Czar and the Princeton Faculty.*"

But our limits will not allow us to particularize farther. The speechmaking and laughing were kept up till well on towards morning; the attention of the brethren was called to the next 4th of March anniversary at Union and the next Commencement Convention at Burlington, Vt., in August, and the company broke up declaring that they had had "one of the times" and having voted that this meeting in New-York, during the holidays, was henceforth to be an institution.

Christmas Trees—The Christ-Child.

Friday was the anniversary of the Church of the "Holy Innocents," corner of Thirty-Seventh-street, Broadway, where there were appropriate morning and evening services.

After evening prayer, we witnessed a very interesting ceremony which has not inappropriately been grafted from the custom of "Fatherland" upon the services of the Protestant Episcopal Church. The church was decorated with evergreens, and near the steps of the altar, this being Christmas, two conical and lofty artificial trees were profusely bedecked with lighted candles. In the house of the pastor, (Rev. Mr. MUHLENBERG,) we watched the distribution of gifts from a Christmas-tree, in the upper branches of which sat a prettily dressed figure, which might have been taken by fearful people as a symbol of the Virgin. It was the "Christ-Child,"—an idea of mediæval antiquity, very harmless and pretty,—the good sprite, who to the intellect of the children is supposed to bring all the pretty things. The scene was very touching, as one by one each child of the parochial school advanced to receive its appropriate gift.

We were pleased to notice that though this church is located in a high up-town latitude, the singing is Congregational.

New-Year's Calls.

BROOKLYN, Friday, Dec. 28, '55.

DEAR MR. EDITOR: Will you be kind enough to inform a young housekeeper in regard to the customs on New-Year's day, as I am rather perplexed by an intimation from my servant BRIDGET that she intends receiving calls on that day. Now, Dear Mr. Editor, will you please tell me whether it is customary in such a case to receive our company together? or is BRIDGET to have the front parlor and I the back one? and also which of us is to wait on the door? or are we to perform that duty by turns?

By answering these questions you will confer, Dear Mr. Editor, a lasting obligation on a

PERPLEXED HOUSEKEEPER.

☞ We noticed a curious arrangement on one of the Forty-second-street stages, and which effectually saved its horses from falling. It was a stout iron crane fastened to the fore part of the omnibus body, under the step-board, and passing over and between the horses, terminating about as far forward as the saddle. From the end of this, straps were attached to the hames and belly-bands. The result was that when the horse fell, he could not fall down, but being supported, scrambled up his feet again, and went on as if nothing had happened. The whole apparatus would weigh less than fifty pounds, and the driver told us it cost just $12. It is the device of Mr. S. H. MIX.

The Great American Car Brake.

A second trial of this brake was made yesterday on the Hudson River Railroad, near Sing Sing. A train of five cars, manned by three brakemen, was brought to a stand as follows:

	Running at miles per hour.	Stopped in seconds.	Within a distance of feet.
First trial	30	35	880
Second trial	3	26	620
Third trial	32	21	577

On the first trial a fourth brakeman was stationed on the last car, but did not hear the signal whistle, owing to the high wind.

The patent brake, which is managed entirely by the engineer, was now applied with these results:

	Miles per hour.	Stopped in seconds.	Within a distance of feet.
First trial	32	19	525
Second trial	24	16	250
Third trial	32	16	408
Fourth trial	32	17	412

A Nest of Thieves at Harlem—Robberies in Flushing.

For a long time past there has been a continued series of thefts of poultry and a variety of movable articles from Bay Side, Whitestone and other places along the Sound. These, from their frequency, had come to be unendurable, and Officer SAUL FOWLER set about ferreting out the depredators. He finally succeeded in tracing a lot of stolen fowls to a boat near Harlem, where they were found ready dressed, the feathers having been secreted under the ice. He first arrested a Canadian Frenchman, on Thursday, and from him and other sources learned that there is a regular gang of these desperadoes, whose head quarters are along the Harlem Creek, from whence they make excursions in boats and small scoops to different points along the Hudson and East Rivers, and to places on the Sound, carrying off large and small animals, and everything else they can lay their hands on. Yesterday, Mr. FOWLER secured two more of the alleged thieves, named BENNETT, (father and son,) who are thought to be ringleaders. The trio will be examined at Flushing this forenoon. Much credit is due to Mr. FOWLER, for his ingenuity and perseverance in tracing and identifying the stolen property. He has on hand a lot of articles, such as planes, (marked E. MILLER,) hammers, hatchets, a steel square, manure-hooks, ropes, cordage, &c., for which owners are wanted.

Board of Supervisors.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

A reference made to my claim for services rendered as Secretary of the Census Marshals, in your report of the proceedings of the Board of Supervisors yesterday, is calculated to prejudice my claim for further remuneration. If your reporter had given the subsequent proceedings of the Board, after the report of the Committee on County Offices had been acted upon, I would have no cause of complaint. At my request, Alderman HEBRICK, a member of that Committee, offered a resolution, which was carried, giving me leave to withdraw the bills attached to my petition, together with the accompanying papers. Attached to the petition was a letter from the County Clerk, and extracts from letters from the Secretary of State, recapitulating my services as Secretary of the Marshals, and approving of my work. I have been promised relief in another quarter. D. C. HENDERSON.

Thackeray.

In answer to numerous communications, we would state that Mr. THACKERAY has gone to the State of New-York, to fulfill numerous engagements, after which he is to visit Philadelphia and other cities. It is his present intention to return to Boston in April, at which time he will repeat his course of lectures, and also give an afternoon course, in accordance with the wishes of many of our suburban neighbors.—*Boston Traveller, Dec. 26.*

Fires.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET—A MAN BURNED TO DEATH.

A fire broke out about 1 o'clock yesterday morning in the rear building, No 418 Grand-street. The firemen were soon on hand, but before they could bring their streams in play the fire communicated to the adjoining rear building, No. 416. The two buildings fronting on Grand-street were at one time in great danger, but through the endeavors of the firemen they were saved, although flooded by water. Some of the occupants were compelled to escape with barely their night clothes on. The building in which the fire originated was owned by JOHN LEWIS, and occupied by WM. W. TINKLER, as a boarding-house. A young man named CHAS. MCGUIRE, a plumber, who boards with Mr. TINKLER, was suffocated and burnt to death. He had succeeded in getting out of the building when the fire broke out, but thought he would return for his trunk and some of his clothing, and while going up stairs was overcome by the smoke, from which it is supposed he suffocated to death. His body was found, after the fire was extinguished, considerably burnt, and was removed to the Thirteenth Ward Station-house, where an inquest will be held this afternoon. The adjoining building, No. 419, was occupied by Mrs. VAN HORN, who used the second floor as daguerreotype rooms. It was with the greatest difficulty that she was saved from being burnt to death.

The firemen, on entering the building, found her lying upon the floor, senseless from suffocation. They immediately carried her out, and a physician was sent for, who soon pronounced her out of danger. She had quite a large amount of furniture, a gold watch and other jewelry, valued at $1,000, totally destroyed, upon which there was no insurance. Mr. TINKLER's loss is about $800—not insured. The front building, No. 416, was occupied by A. H. BRUMMEL, as a confectionery-store. Damage by water about $100—covered by insurance in the Stuyvesant Insurance Company.

No. 418 was a tea-store, kept by ALFRED MILLER. His stock was also damaged by water about $150. Insured in the Webster Insurance Company for $1,000.

The origin of the fire has not been clearly ascertained.

FIRE IN GREENWICH-STREET.

About 9 o'clock last night a fire was discovered by Officer MARSHALL, on the second floor of No. 44 Greenwich-street. It was extinguished with a few pails of water. It originated by some clothing taking fire from a lighted lamp. The building was occupied by Mrs. DUNN.

A fire occurred about 6 o'clock yesterday morning in the house of Mr. GEO. ACKERMAN, No. 82 Charles-street. It was caused by a stove being placed too near a wooden mantel. Damage trifling.

FIRE IN SEVENTH-AVENUE.

The feed store of WM. SHERRILL No. 357 Seventh-avenue, sustained a trifling damage by fire on Thursday night. The fire is thought to have been the work of an incendiary. Mr. SHERRILL is insured for $500 in the Broadway Insurance Company.

A Boy Drowned.

A little boy named WM. BRADLEY, aged 5 years, was drowned on Thursday by falling through the ice in a pond on Thirty-fourth street, near Second-avenue, whither he had gone to slide. The deceased was the son of BERNARD BRADLEY, a policeman of the Twenty-first Ward.

LONG ISLAND.

A New-York Alderman "Bobbing Around."

A New-York Alderman was brought to a sudden knowledge that he was away from home on Thursday last at the South Ferry, Brooklyn. It appears the dignified gentleman attempted to reach one of the ferry boats, through the private passage from the railroad depôt, used to conduct the baggage in crates on to the boat. He was checked by an employe of the Railroad Company, when the worthy Aldermen threatened to annihilate, and from words they came to blows. The sudden appearance of one of the Chief of Police's shadows and the arrest of the Alderman put a stop to further pugilistic demonstrations. His remonstrances, threats, and pleadings were alike vain—the Police officer was inexorable, and started with his prisoner for the Station house, but up on a promise being made that he would not attempt to cheat the Ferry Company out of toll again, he was allowed to depart, a wiser, if not a better man, vowing that he would hasten across the river, where he could do as he pleased without molestation. He was last seen reluctantly paying two cents at the Ferry-house for a passage across the river.

The Brooklyn Fire Department.

A Convention of Firemen, representing the Western District of Brooklyn, was held Thursday evening, when a draft of an act similar to that governing the Fire Department in New-York City was presented for adoption. There were forty-nine members present, and nineteen out of that number objected to the proceedings, and withdrew from the Convention; after which the act reported was accepted, and a Committee appointed to urge its passage through the Legislature.

The Navy Yard.

An order has been received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard to abolish the Engineers' Department on the 1st of January. General WARD B. BURNETT has had charge of this Department, and a large amount of work has been executed during the past year under his supervision. This Department will be added to the Naval Constructor's duties.

Dedication.

The Clement-avenue Reformed Dutch Church, Brooklyn, dedicated Thursday evening, cost $20,350, all but $1,200 of which has been paid. The building is built of brick, and is capable of seating comfortably 1,000 persons.

☞ At a caucus meeting recently held in Brooklyn, of the Whig members of the incoming Board of Aldermen, Alderman BACKHOUSE was selected for President of the Board, and Alderman CROWELL, of the Seventh Ward, member of the Board whose time expires Jan. 1, was selected as Clerk.

☞ No less than seven boys were arrested in Brooklyn on Thursday, and committed to answer charges preferred against them for burglary.

☞ Thirty-two persons were admitted to the Kings County Hospital during the week ending the 27th inst.

KINGS COUNTY COURT OF SESSIONS.

In this Court yesterday, Samuel H. Hoffman, convicted of burglary in the third degree, was sentenced to two years' imprisonment at Sing Sing. Robert F. Barton, for a like offence, was sentenced for the same period.

The trial of Thomas and Michael Silk, for arson, was commenced but not concluded at the rising of the Court.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—*Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—6 P. M.

ASHES—Unaltered.

COFFEE—Quiet but steady.

COTTON—Has not varied. Sales light, prices somewhat nominal.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Texas.
Ordinary	8¾	8¾	8¾	8¾
Middling	9¼	9¼	9¾	9¾
Middling Fair	9¾	9¾	10	10¼
Fair	10	10	10¾	11

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western brands of Flour evinces less activity and less firmness. The desire to realize is increasing, and prices lean in favor of buyers. The home demand is moderate, and the inquiry for export is limited. Speculators are not doing much. The *Pacific's* advices are anxiously looked for, and till they reach us, operators will act with caution. The sales since our last include 12,500 bbls., mostly at rates within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$8 18¾@$8 25
Straight State	8 25 @ 9 31¼
Favorite and Extra State	8 31¼@ 8 43¾
Mixed Western	8 12½@ 8 25
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	8 25 @ 8 37½
Fancy Michigan	8 37½@ 8 50¼
Common to Good Ohio	8 25 @ 8 50
Fancy Ohio	8 50 @ 8 62½
Extra Ohio	8 50 @10 00
Extra Indiana and Michigan	8 62½@10 00
Fancy Genesee	8 62½@ 8 87½
Extra Genesee	9 75 @11 50

Canadian remains rather quiet and languid, with small sales of Superfine to best Extra, at $8 37½ @ $10 12½ ₱ bbl. Southern is heavy and lower, sales since our last having amounted to about 2,800 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and Extra at $8 75@$10 50 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is less active, but firm, at $5 50@$7 25 for Fine and Superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in slack request, and heavy in price, at $4 12½ for Jersey, and $4 87½@$4 50 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is plenty and procurable at $2 87½@$2 62½ ₱ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much, the sales since our last comprising 16,000 bushels, including prime Western to fair at $2 20; and good Southern and Western red at $1 55 ₱ bushel. Rye is brisk and buoyant; 3,000 bushels have been sold since our last, mostly at $1 31; the bulk of this amount was taken for shipment to the Continent. We have no improvement to notice in Barley or Oats. Corn is quiet, and tending downward; sales have been reported of 42,000 bushels, including Old Western Mixed, at 91c.@93c. ₱ bushel, and New Southern Yellow and White at 80c @90c., according to quality, ₱ bushel. Towards the close buyers were reluctant to give more than 90c. ₱ bushel for Western mixed.

HAY—Unchanged.

HIDES—Salable and steady, as before quoted. Stock reduced to 31,000.

HOPS—Quiet at old rates.

IRON—Inactive, yet stiffly held.

LEAD—Unaltered.

LIME—Rockland is scarce, and held at $1 05 for common, and $1 32 for Lump, ₱ bbl.

MOLASSES—Sales of 600 bbls. new crop New-Orleans transpired at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Exhibit no essential alteration.

OILS—Quiet, but otherwise unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Pork is quite dull and heavy, at very unsettled prices. Some small transactions were reported in Mess, at $18 37½@$18 50; and in Prime at $16@$16 25, ₱ bbl., but no large lots could be sold at these figures. The demand is very limited, being mainly for the supply of the immediate wants of the trade. There is an absence of speculation. Mess, (deliverable all the year, sellers' option,) was offered to-day at $17, but without finding a purchaser, to any extent. Dressed Hogs are abundant and depressed, at 7¾c.@8¼c. ₱ lb. Cut Meats are dull and heavy, at 9¾c.@10¼c. for Hams, and 8¾c.@9c. for Shoulders, ₱ lb. Bacon is quiet and languid. Lard continues in slack demand, at falling rates. The sales since our last reach 300 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 12¼c.@12¾c. ₱ lb. Beef is quiet, and on the decline, the sales since our last, including 250 bbls., at from $9 @$10 for Country Prime; $10 50@$12 for do. Mess, and $14@$14 75 for repacked do., ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef is salable and steady, at from $22@$24 ₱ tc. Beef Hams are inactive and depressed, at $14@$17 ₱ bbl. Butter is moderately inquired for, but is obtainable at 18c.@23c. for Ohio; 23c.@28c. for Common to very good State, and 28c.@30c. for Prime and Choice do., ₱ lb. Cheese is selling slowly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Is in better demand at full rates, with sales since our last of nearly 600 tierces, mainly for export, at from $4 37½@$5 50 ₱ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The market rules quiet, but very firm, with light arrivals.

TOBACCO—Displays no new feature of interest, sales having transpired since Tuesday of 112 hhds. Kentucky and Marysville at 7¼c.@11¾c.; 60 cases Seed Leaf at 8c.@12½c.; 27 Florida at 15c.@23c.; 977 bales Havana at 22c.@28c.; and 206 Cuba (part at auction and damaged) at 14½c @23c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales of 500 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired at 36½c.@37½c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were dull and heavy, in the absence of the *Pacific's* news. The engagements were very moderate, and shippers had any existing advantage.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

DRY GOODS.

American and Foreign Silks.
BOWEN, MCNAMEE & CO., (Imp. & Job.) 112 Broadway.

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Recalia.
KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

American Lamps and Gas Fixtures.
DEITZ, BRO. & CO., (Manuf's).

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, DEC. 29, 1855.

☞ THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served in this City and vicinity for One Shilling a week. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 6¼ cents for single Copies.

The Daily Times has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000, and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is not surpassed by any City journal.

Terms, Invariably Cash in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ There was no material change in the position of parties on the question of the Speaker, in Congress, yesterday; but, if the telegraphic dispatch from our special correspondent, who is usually well informed and cautious, should prove true, in respect to the resolution introduced in the Democratic caucus to elect a Speaker by a plurality vote, the contest will be brought to an end to-day by the choice of Banks.

The European News.

By the arrival of the *Pacific* last evening, from Liverpool, we have a week's later news from Europe. There had been a skirmish in the Crimea, a very brief account of which was telegraphed by Marshal Pelissier from Sebastopol. The affair occurred on the 8th inst., and resulted in the defeat of the Russians, who, after an attack on Baga Orkoi ste-Skraka, were repulsed, leaving behind them thirty prisoners and a large number of dead and wounded.

The capitulation of Kars was the chief item of importance from the East, and though no positive information of the event had been received, yet it was generally believed, and had caused a good deal of indignant feeling against the Turks, which was freely expressed in the English Press. The capture of Kars, though not of great importance, yet being the first victory gained by the Russians, will be likely to cause a greater amount of rejoicing in St. Petersburg than it would if it were not their first success. But it will prove an empty triumph unless it can be followed up by the capture of the still stronger fortifications of Erzeroum.

But the most important and interesting news by this arrival is that relating to the question of peace, and the rumors of negotiations. Nothing of a decided character has yet been made public, and the continued silence of the ministerial organs on the subject is one strong confirmation of the truth of negotiations having been opened; while the uncontradicted assertion that the French Emperor is desirous for peace gives color to the rumors which have been so freely circulated in London, Paris and Vienna; though no one appears to be able, or at least willing, to disclose the precise nature of the negotiations, nor from what quarter they have proceeded, nor to what power they have been addressed. But the fact that there is an obstinate belief among all classes that there is to be a peace, which is very clearly indicated by the tone of all the English journals, with one or two exceptions, confirms the opinion which we have heretofore expressed of the probabilities of the war being brought to a close in some manner before Spring. In the meanwhile, all the Powers engaged in the war are carrying on their preparations for its continuance, as though negotiations had not been talked of, which they must inevitably do until peace shall have been actually brought about.

Among the oddities of the London Press, which almost always commits a *niaiserie* when discussing American affairs, the *Chronicle* and one or two other papers are gravely discussing the spirit of President Pierce's Annual Message, a summary of which they profess to have received from Washington!

The Commercial and Financial accounts are in favor of the Cotton trade, and show a steady market for Grain and Flour. The Manufacturing interest in England is looking better. In France the condition of the Bank is strengthened, and in London the Discount market is quoted easier. The Public Funds, after a further advance, both in Paris and London, on the strength of the peace negotiations, fell off a fraction at the close of the week.

We give copious extracts from the English papers on every point of interest, but there is little of importance in the general news.

The News by the George Law.

The mail steamship *George Law* arrived yesterday afternoon with a fortnight's later news from California, and nearly a million and a half in treasure on freight. The intelligence from California is unimportant, and contains little beyond the ordinary incidents of every day life. On the 26th ult., the French, English and Sardinian residents of San Francisco celebrated the fall of Sebastopol by a grand banquet, which seems to have terminated in a general row. The excitement in relation to Table Mountain has not yet subsided, and fresh discoveries of gold continue to be made. In Oregon and Washington Territories the Indian war is waged with undiminished ferocity by the savages. Whole families have been cruelly murdered, and the greatest consternation prevails among settlers in unprotected parts of the country. General Wool is in Portland, and is organizing a plan of campaign against the Indians. Our Oregon correspondent furnishes us with the latest particulars of the outbreak that has now assumed so formidable an aspect.

We learn, by the *George Law*, that important discoveries of gold have been made both on the Isthmus of Panama and in the Republic of Chili. The accounts, published elsewhere, will attract attention. Advices from Peru mention an extraordinary proposition recently offered in the Peruvian Legislature to sell the Chincha Islands to the highest bidder. It is not likely, however, that such a proposition will ever become law. The Australian news is unimportant.

Later intelligence from China places us in possession of some further information concerning the movements of the Allied fleets in the North Pacific. An article on the subject will be found among our extracts.

The Changes of an English Organ.

The *Morning Chronicle* is an English journal, which, although of small numerical circulation, exercises a most considerable influence on the opinions of the more refined and elevated classes in England. After passing from the hands of the Whig Party, which it had steadily supported from the year 1822 to 1841, under the direction of Mr. Perry, Mr. Clement, and Sir John Easthope, into those of the Peel Party, it yet again fell into the possession of the Roman Catholic interest, about two years since, having been purchased by Mr. Sergeant Glover, a Puseyite convert, assisted, it has been said, by Cardinal Wiseman. While under the Peelite *régime*, it was sustained by Mr. Beresford Hope and Mr. Sidney Herbert, who lost, in its maintenance, about £5,000 a-year. It was then conducted by Mr. Cook, a gentleman of much editorial experience and ability, and its editorial matter was principally supplied by Mr. Hayward, now Secretary of the Poor-Law Board, Mr. Godley, Storekeeper to the Ordnance, and other young Peelites. It was, however, quite as much Puseyite as Peelite, and devoted a large attention to clerical affairs. From Puseyism to Romanism, the slide, as numerous examples show, is gentle, and its passage into its present hands gave no great shock to public feeling. It is now remarkable for being the English Napoleonic organ, and it is solely on that account we desire to notice some recent rather ominous changes in its tone. With that peculiar adaptability to turn every state of things to the advantage of the Roman Church, it had hitherto sustained Lord Palmerston with unflinching vigor, though both he, himself individually, and his foreign policy, were considered specially inimical to its power. This was, however, but to serve the genius of the hour. "Another change has come over the spirit of its dream." And, doubtless, under the promptings of the Roman Nuncio at Paris, who is a mere creature of Napoleon III., it asserts that the vacillation of Palmerston, and his submission to the Germanic views of Prince Albert, make the active maintenance of the war impossible, and imposes on France the necessity of peace.

Slight as this feather is, it tells better than even a larger and more distinct mark which way the current runs. Indeed there is a moderation of tone in all the English journals, which have private sources of information, and directs their tone by them, that speaks strongly of at least some contemplations of peace. At the present moment there is no other criterion of judgment. The policy of England, more open, perhaps, than that of any other country, while Parliament sits, and the Minister is compelled to give public explanation of the object of the smallest movement in the most distant region, becomes the instant Parliament is prorogued the most secret of all others. During this period, the state of things can only be gleamed from the tone assumed by the Press under secret promptings. The *Chronicle* may be esteemed as expressing generally the opinions of Louis Napoleon.

An Old English Curiosity.

Among the strangest old relics of the old English system, fast fading towards the grave, is one Mr. Henry Drummond, the member for West Surrey in England, who has had the audacity to enter on a contest with the London *Times*. Were he one of the judicious, sensible men of these latter days, Mr. Drummond would most likely have felt how extremely imprudent is a contest with the Press, more especially with a journal of such influence as the London *Times*. The maxim of the canny Scots that you should always plant because trees are growing while you sleep is equally applicable to the press. While their antagonist sleeps they write, and to enter on such a warfare requires at least an abundant leisure.

But Mr. Henry Drummond is a fine, brave old English gentleman, all of the olden time, and cannot bring his mind to believe all the wonders of these latter days. He is old in aspect, and when he rises in the House looks like some wasted mummy dug up from a past century to utter oracular warnings to the present age. He is old in politics. He has voted to the last against Catholic Emancipation, Reform, and other absurd innovations, and has returned of late to the House of Commons with the chief purpose of scoffing at all progress and maintaining that the world was at its zenith about the period of the flood. He is old, too, in substance. He owns a good old estate in the pleasant County of Surrey, and what is still better, is a leading partner of the fine old Banking-house of Drummond & Co., at Charing Cross.

The only subject on which Mr. Drummond is not old, is the religious. He is an Irvingite and a believer in the unknown tongues. Like the old lady of New-Haven—for delusion is not confined to any age or clime—he too has followers, and on the accustomed hill in his park in West Surrey, he holds forth every Sunday in the year to a crowd who believes as implicitly in his rhapsodies as did Sly in those of our American delusionist, Mrs. Wakeman.

Mr. Drummond thinks of course that British soldiers should rot off contentedly through starvation and neglect, as in olden times they used to do, and is amazingly wroth that the London *Times* should have had the gay audacity to allude to the disgraceful incapacity of the English system and those who govern it. The *Times* may, however, well dispense with the praise, or rather continue to court the censure of this unfortunate old, gentleman. It may rest assured that in the just and truly patriotic exposures it has made, it has not only won the gratitude of the whole British army, but has enhanced the estimation in which England and its Press is held in this and every other country.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE
By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

A Plurality Resolution to be Introduced by the Democrats.

Banks' Election Considered Certain.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

Washington Friday, Dec. 28.

At the Democratic caucus, to-night, a resolution was proposed, instructing one of their members to introduce a plurality resolution to-morrow. The general conviction is that Banks will then be elected at once, or that he will be by a majority vote to-morrow, even if the plurality resolution fails.

The only obstacle to-day was the hope of Orr's friends that he may yet be successful, if the election is further delayed. S.

Proceedings in the Democratic Caucus.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 28.

Between fifty and sixty Democrats are assembled in caucus to-night at the Capitol. Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, is Chairman, and Messrs. Ruffin and English Secretaries.

Speeches have been made by Messrs. Cobb of Georgia, Cadwallader, and others, counseling the Democrats to stand by their candidate and platform first named, and declaring their course is approved by their political brethren of the country.

Some thought a union with the Americans could not be effected, as several of the latter had declared in the House that a combination candidate must be taken from the American Party.

At 10 o'clock no distinctive proposition had been submitted.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

The Senate has adjourned over to Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 28.

Mr. Seward offered a resolution choosing Mr. Richardson Speaker of the House, as under the present differences of opinion no organization can be effected without uniting all who agree on the doctrine of non-intervention as asserted by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, and proposing all differences on other subjects be postponed without compromise or discussion on the part of members voting for the resolution.

Mr. Seward said this would relieve the American Party from what they consider an insult regarding their peculiar position on the Kansas-Nebraska Act. If there are National men enough in the House, they should come for the election of a Speaker.

Several gentlemen explained their understanding of the Kansas-Nebraska Act.

The resolution, meeting with little favor, was withdrawn.

The House then voted four times for a Speaker, and on the seventy-sixth or last ballot, the vote stood as follows:

Banks	101	Fuller	81
Richardson	68	Pennington	3

Messrs. Lester, Whitney, Packer, Williams and Orr, one each.

Necessary to a choice, 105. Adjourned.

FROM HAVANA.

The Wreck of the Crescent City—Rachel—Commutation of the Sentence of the American Sailors, &c.

New-Orleans, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Granada* has arrived here, with Havana dates to the 24th inst. Most of the passengers and the mails saved from the wrecked steamer *Crescent City* arrived at Havana on the 20th. The papers publish letters blaming the Captain for the disaster.

Mlle. Rachel had arrived at Havana.

Six creoles charged with sedition had been arrested and sent to Spain.

The sentence of the American sailors, Chauncey and Wilds, through the strenuous exertions of Consul Robertson, had been commuted to labor in the Arsenal, without the mark of degradation, and receiving a slight compensation for their labor.

Markets—Several parcels of the old crop of Sugar had been sold at a decline. There was but little new in the market. Contracts for new had been made at 8¾@10¾ rents ₰ arrobe.

United States Supreme Court.

Washington, Friday, Dec. 28.

No. 50—Messrs. Guild and Lightner *et al.*, Plaintiffs in error, *vs.* Joseph Frontier.—Argued by Mr. Blair for plaintiffs, and submitted in printed argument by Mr. Cutting, for defendant.

No. 51—Alfred Savignac *vs.* Abraham Garrison.—Argument commenced by Mr. Baxter, for plaintiff, and continued by Mr. Ewing, for defendant,

Adjourned till Monday.

From the Western Plains.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 28.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Independence last Saturday. There is no news of special importance. In the mountain regions of New-Mexico the weather was unusually severe. The Indians were quiet and submissive.

From Nebraska.

St. Louis, Friday, Dec. 28.

We have Nebraska dates to the 19th inst. The Legislature met on the 18th. R R. Folsom was elected President of the Council. The House elected P. C. Sullivan, Speaker.

The Southern Mail.

Baltimore, Friday, Dec. 28.

We have received here New-Orleans papers of Friday and Saturday of last week, containing Texas dates to the 20th inst.

The fate of the Texas Debt act was still doubtful, but its friends claim a small majority for it in the Legislature.

Indian depredations continued.

Gottschalk's Second Soiree

Came off last evening in Dodsworth's saloon. There was, as on the first occasion, a dense crowd, amongst whom were numbered the most critical and refined of New-York. If it be any satisfaction to an artist to play before an audience that will not be encouraging until it is pleased, Mr. Gottschalk may surely congratulate himself on having such an one. The difference between the reception and the dismissal was really laughable. When Mr. Gottschalk made his appearance, there was a demure little round of applause, like the momentary extasy of a timid girl. When Mr. Gottschalk rose from the piano, after the performance of the *concert-stücke*, there was a whirlwind of rapturous applause. No one would have believed it could come from the same audience.

The programme, last night, contained six pieces, of which number two were novelties. In responding to encores, Mr. Gottschalk played two other pieces, introduced in the first concert—the "Last Hope," (a composition so perfectly spiritual and admirable, that it should never be withdrawn from the programme,) and a portion of the grand fantasie on the "Daughter of the Regiment."

The "Danse des Sylphes," after Godefroid, enabled Mr. Gottschalk to introduce some of his best *arpeggio* and *pianissimo* effects, and to revel in that calm and graceful luxuriance of style which he alone possesses. The great feature of the evening, however, was the *Concert-stücke* of Weber, a composition that seems to enjoy a perfectly perennial vitality. It is an admirable piece for the Concord room, but is rarely rendered with such completeness of detail that the design of the work, as a whole, becomes clear and apparent to the audience. We have never heard it given with such delicate perception of meaning and masterly elaboration of effect as was imparted to it last evening by Mr. Gottschalk. Every remembrance of other pianists pales before the perfect pleasure we enjoyed from this performance.

Lack of space compels us to leave unnoticed many other admirable features of the concert, (among which we may mention the able assistance rendered by Mr. Richard Hoffman.) It satisfied every one.

☞ Capt. DeGroot, late of the Prescott House, has purchased the fine steamship *Calhoun*.

The Arrested Fillibusters—Dillingham released on his own Recognizance—Morrison Asked to Peach—Farnsworth the only One Not Bailed.

The alleged fillibusters are now all out on bail, with the exception of Mr. Farnsworth. Col. French is not yet arrested, but may be. His private secretary, Dillingham, has been let go on his own recognizance. Proposals, it seems, have been made to one of the party to peach. We give the particulars, which are somewhat spicy. But little farther of novel character or of public interest was developed through yesterday.

DILLINGHAM'S CASE.

At 10 o'clock, Mr. Dillingham, secretary of Col. French, arrested on Thursday, and required to give bail in the sum of $5,000, came to the District-Attorney's office, accompanied by Mr. Horton, the Deputy Marshal, in whose custody he had been since his arrest, and Edward P. West, Esq., his counsel.

Mr. West said they were prepared to furnish the required bail in Mr. Dillingham's case, and named Joseph L. White, Esq., as ready to give the requisite security. He should prefer, however, he added, that the demand for bail be withdrawn, and Mr. Dillingham be simply bound over in his own recognizance to appear when stipulated.

Mr. Joachimssen said that individually, he had no objection to release Mr. Dillingham from bail, but would submit the case to Mr. McKeon.

Mr. McKeon admitted his willingness to acquiesce in the proposition of Mr. West, whereupon Mr. Dillingham was released from bail and bound over in his own recognizance to appear before the United States District Court on the first Tuesday of January next, to answer the charge upon which he was accused.

O'KEEFE, AND A DRINK ALL AROUND.

Shortly after 11 o'clock, Mr. F. B. O'Keefe appeared, and gave bail in the sum of $5,000, to likewise answer the charge brought against him at the next session of the United States District Court. Mr. Richard B. Connolly, County Clerk, and John Murphy, became the bail.

The details of signing the requisite bail bonds being through with, O'Keefe generously asked the party present to take a drink. Several speedily were lost sight of round the corner.

MORRISON REFUSES TO BLOW.

The diminution in the numbers in attendance, consequent upon the invitation recorded above, had hardly been effected, when, accompanied by Deputy Marshal Ryer, Mr. A. J. Morrison walked in. Morrison, it will doubtless be remembered, was one of the refractory and fearless duet who passed the first night at sea, chained to the wheel-house of the *Northern Light*.

Mr. Joachimssen graciously bowed, and the compliments of the day were mutually interchanged.

Mr. Morrison—I suppose you have sent for me to see if I can get bail?

Mr. Joachimssen—Well, yes; I suppose so.

Mr. Morrison—I have no one yet to go my bail.

Mr. Joachimssen—Perhaps you may find difficulty in getting bail; aside from this, I think though, you must see your position is not an agreeable one—it may be a perilous one; Mr. Allen will have some conversation with you more definitely.

Mr. Morrison said he did not wish to have anything to say to Allen; the latter gentleman (Allen is the party making the original affidavit upon which the arrests were made) approaching, said he had only a word to say, and hoped he would hear him; Mr. Morrison said, if he had anything special he would hear it.

Mr. Allen said he regretted exceedingly the position he (Dillingham) was placed in. It was a very serious matter—but there was a way to get clear—that was to turn himself over to the prosecution and inform against those allied with him.

Morrison—(earnest and excited)—I reject any such proposition with scorn. If this is the reason I have been sent for I desire at once to be taken back to jail.

Mr. Joachimssen—Will you see Mr. McKeon? he wishes to see you.

Morrison—I will listen from no one to any such proposition as has just been made.

Mr. Frederick Ninninger, who accompanied Morrison to the District-Attorney's Office, now stepped forward and said he would go bail for Mr. Morrison. He added that he had not been spoken to previously upon the subject, but in consideration of the turn matters had taken he should do so without being solicited.

Mr. Joachimssen—Certainly.

The bail required was $1,000, and Mr. Ninninger entered his surety for the amount.

ANOTHER LOOK INTO ELDRIDGE-STREET JAIL.

Our reporter, about 9 o'clock last evening, stepped, for a few minutes, into Eldridge-street Jail. Farnsworth was there, but not alone—his previous associates in durance were keeping him company. The accompaniments indicated a decided joyous companionship—not unlike that of the first evening at the Jail as witnessed and described by the infatigable and graphic reporter who was then present.

O'Keefe liked the jail, he said, well enough to make it his permanent head-quarters.

Hall (Major Hall's son) insisted that this was a "gaily" set for a small tea party.

Creighton suggested to "fill up."

A few remarks with Farnsworth served to inform our reporter that he would enter his bail the following morning, when he left the fillibusters alone to their cigars, hot whisky punches, songs, and Smith, the keeper.

MALE WELL CARED FOR.

Mr. Mall, the invalid fillibuster and editor of *El Nicaraguense*, who was brought back from the *Northern Light*, yesterday was taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel. Subsequent to having given bail he went to the Carlton House, but the proprietors of the St. Nicholas having sent an invitation that he become their guest, he was removed to their hotel Saturday morning. He does not improve.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

CHARGES OF CORRUPTION.

Highly Interesting Session.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening, and, besides passing a large number of bills, they debated several matters, in a manner unusually racy.

DONATIONS TO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOLS.

While the third reading of bills was in order, the report of the Committee in favor of donating three hundred dollars to each of the Industrial Schools was read, and debated at great length.

Mr. McCahill opposed the appropriation, in his usual eloquent and energetic way. He was opposed, to the extent of nine consecutive thundering thumps on his desk, to encouraging a parcel of Miss Lucys and Miss Nancys in going about the City, kidnapping poor people's children, and giving them education on an empty belly. He had no confidence in doses of education administered under such circumstances—it wouldn't stick to the ribs. You might as well try to make an empty sack stand against a wall, as to make education stick in the mind when there is nothing in the stomach.

Mr. Ryder spoke in favor of the donation. He had contributed towards their support from his private purse. It was the custom of those having the management of the Schools to take children who had no one to care for them from the street and educate and clothe them.

The report, after remarks from others, passed to a third reading.

IRON PAVEMENT IN BROADWAY.

The bill in favor of laying iron pavement in Broadway, was lost after a long debate. Mr. Gannon arose several times, and, despite the earnest request of his friends that he should keep his seat, persisted in being informed whether the proposition was to pave Main-street, Boston, with iron. He did not resume his seat until the President spoke of a Sergeant-at-Arms, and the probability of an arrest.

HADN'T HIS SPECTACLES ON.

The bill donating $200 to Richard Sherlock, for injuries sustained through neglect of the Croton Aqueduct Department, came up for a third reading, and fairly astonished Mr. Gannon, who again wished for information. He said:

Mr. President: Now—now—now—ow, that's pretty piece of business, ain't it? Why a man goes along and falls into an excavation and breaks his leg or neck, or something of that sort, and then he comes and he asks us to give him $250, just because he didn't happen to have his spectacles on. Why, Mr. President, suppose he was drunk and fell in, just because he didn't have his spectacles on. [The reference by Mr. Gannon to probable drunkenness, from some cause, created much laughter in the Board.] Well! (continued Mr. Gannon,) if he was drunk because he hadn't his spectacles on—well—he ought to have his spectacles on.—I want to know if a man hasn't got his spectacles on when he tumbles into a hole and gets drunk, thinks we've got to pay him—I don't. I think ten days would do him more good than $250.

Mr. Clancy stated that the man was a cripple; that he had driven his horse into this excavation in consequence of the neglect of the Croton Aqueduct Department to put up lanterns; that the wagon was broken and the horse injured; and that, under the circumstances, he thought the donation should be made.

Mr. Gannon now wished to know where this accident happened. He had been laboring under——a mistake. He thought the motion was to pay a man for injuries done to his person; but if it were a horse and wagon that had been injured, he would go in for the appropriation. [Laughter—during which Mr. Gannon put both hands under his coat tail and said:] Well, this is a pretty business—isn't [illegible] Seventy-ninth-street.

Mr. Gannon—Well! Yes. Let's see—that's one street above Seventy-eighth-street. Well, now, he couldn't get through; so what was the use of his going there? He must have made a mistake. He ought to have had his spectacles on, I think. But, Mr. President, I go in for paying for the horse and wagon.

As soon as Mr. Gannon resumed his seat, the bill was passed.

PROPOSAL TO ADJOURN.

Mr. Clancy now called up his resolution, that when the Board adjourns, it adjourn *sine die*.

Mr. Gannon came up again. He was going to die game and stay by to the last hour. He said: We think too much of the fat Alderman from the Sixth, to leave him so easily. Let's stick to business. Lawyers come here and want to go away again, when their great ambition has been gained. But we poor mechanics, we come here to do business. [Laughter and one or two cries of "Sergeant-at-Arms."] Yes! [renewed laughter,] we come to do business, and we're going to *do it*, too, while we've got the power. Gentlemen needn't think they're going to get rid of us so easy. We're going to stand by them.

Several others opposed the proposition to adjourn *sine die*, and it was lost.

PLANS FOR TOMPKINS MARKET.

The payment of several gentlemen for plans and specifications for Tompkins Market, came up, and after some debate, was referred back to the Committee.

Mr. Gannon could not see how it was right to pay for plans penciled off on a piece of paper, for a market which the people were to pay for.

FIRING PAPERS AT A MEMBER.

While the Clerk was calling the ayes and nays on the proposal to allow the oyster and clam dealers to return to their old quarters,

Mr. Gannon arose and said:

Mr. President I want the Seargent at Arms here. Some of these fellows are firing paper balls at me, or else tobacco quids—I don't know which. I hope the reporters will make a note of the fact, that some of them are firing paper balls at me.

The report in favor of their return was adopted.

CHANGING A STAGE LINE—WHO WAS THE MAYOR CHEATED BY AFTER HE OBTAINED A GRANT.

A petition came in from the Board of Aldermen, with a favorable opinion by the Mayor and vote of the Aldermen to modify the stage route of Mr. MacKay so as to pass through the northeastern part of the City, and was spoken against by Mr. Clancy, at great length. He opposed it because he deemed that improper means had been used to obtain it.

Mr. Conover favored it on the ground that public convenience demanded it, notwithstanding the entire stage interest were present lobbying against it.

Mr. McCahill opposed it. He knew something of the way these things were done. He knew of one grant, in which he was personally interested, which cost $30,000 to get it through. A certain Mayor was to have received a share, but those receiving the grant cheated the Mayor out of it, not with his (Mr. McCahill's) consent, for he was in favor of paying the Mayor for his trouble in obtaining the grant.

Mr. Mather opposed the modification, on the ground that it was not generally understood, and because, from the way it came up, he believed there was something wrong about it. If such a petition could be thrust through the Board, he thanked God that the time of his departure was near at hand.

Whereat several members said—"Amen."

Mr. Mather continued. He believed there was a majority pledged to pass it through. They dare not, and he said it without fear of contradiction, they dare not vote against it. They had sold themselves to the powers that be—they were bound as slaves; and he believed they would thank God when the day of their emancipation arrived.

Mr. Conover replied. It was common for Mr. Mather to impute wrong motives to those who differed with him in opinion. The modification was one which any gentleman, who would look at a map of the City with the stage routes marked, would see at a glance was necessary.

After several members had declared that they had not been urged in the matter, it was passed by a vote of 24 to 18. The vote was then reconsidered, and the subject laid upon the table, when, it being 11 o'clock, the Board adjourned.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Dec. 29.

ORATION OF HON. W. H. SEWARD, AT PLYMOUTH, IN COMMEMORATION OF THE LANDING OF THE PILGRIMS.

FULL PARTICULARS OF THE SEIZURE AND DETENTION OF THE NORTHERN LIGHT—FILLIBUSTERS ARRESTED—GREAT EXCITEMENT IN NEW-YORK.

LETTER FROM KOSSUTH ON THE ANGLO-AMERICAN QUESTION.

A great variety of interesting matter—Editorials, City News, Commercial and Agricultural Intelligence, &c.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the New-York Weekly Times has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum;

1 copy for.....$1.
10 copies for.....$9; or 90 cents each.
25 copies for.....$20; or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, HARPER & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S CELEBRATED SPARKling Catawba, by the dozen, case, or single bottle; Park's Still Catawba, warranted only the pure juice of the Grape.

BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway,
corner of Duane-st.
JOHN D. PARK, Cincinnati.

N. B.—Sold by most respectable dealers.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs.

J. W. KELLOGG.

PARK'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY AND TAR—A most wonderful article for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, and Consumption. It is agreeable to take, a certain cure, and costs but $1. No person can afford to be without this article. BARNES & PARK, No 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st. Dealers in all genuine Family Medicines,

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 271 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS ST.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.

COUNTERFEITS ARE ONLY ATTEMPTED ON the best of Banks. It has recently come to our knowledge that certain parties in this City are making an article which they call Safes, and marking the same WILDER, and offering them for sale through a second party, who has no local habitation and who is evidently without a name also, who represents them as the "Genuine Wilder Patent Salamander Safe."

This is to caution the public against this imposition, as the

WORLD-RENOWNED WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD

Is now made and sold only by the subscribers at their depôt, No. 122 Water-st., and by Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN, Nos. 144 and 146 Water-st., where, at either place, a full assortment can always be found.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers, Depôt No. 122 Water-st., near Wall.

CARPETINGS, &c
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

Are now closing their entire stock at the following low prices:

Rich Velvet Carpets, 14s. per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpets, 10s. per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpets, 8s. per yard
Rich Three-ply Carpets, 5s. per yard.
Also, a large assortment of
CURTAIN GOODS
of every description equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our vet large and superior STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

SHELL DRESS COMBS.—LADIES ABOUT PURchasing would do well to call and examine our assortment; Side Combs, Dressing Combs, &c. Wedding and Visiting Cards engraved and printed.

HUNTLEY & FARGIS, No. 557 Broadway.

VISITING CARDS, FOR NEW-YEAR'S DAY.—THE new and elegant fashion, the shaded old English style, can be had at EVERDELL'S, No. 302 Broadway, cor. Duane-st. Parties leaving their plates to-day can have their cards in season.

LOOK—FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!—TREMENDOUS bargains in wet Carpets, Rugs, Oil-Cloths, Mattings, &c., wet at the late fire No. 103 Bowery. The sale of the above goods continued on SATURDAY and MONDAY at

J. HENRY ANDERSON & CO.'S, No. 103 Bowery.

NEW-YEAR'S STYLE FOR 1856 NOW READY AT the NEW HAT COMPANY'S, Nos. 146 and 148 Nassau-st. Best quality $3 only. The public are invited to call. We sell a single Hat wholesale price. Call and see.

FINE WINES, PURE BRANDIES, RICH CORDIAL, &c., &c.—A general assortment will be found at the Tea and Sugar Store of DAVID HOFF, junction of Canal and Division sts., third door east of Ludlow.

[illegible] DAY HAT
for 1856, [illegible] and elegant dress Chapeau that has been prepared for the [illegible] head, or carried in the hand of [illegible] Americas. A most correct drawing on the first of January, [illegible] of the finest materials, shaped [illegible] and finished with the most taste, it is a [illegible] with the [illegible] of how far the [illegible] of art may be introduced [illegible] individual in lightness, [illegible] The display of [illegible]

[illegible] is also particularly select and [illegible] Sets of Ermine, Marten, [illegible] as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, [illegible] in the newest French modes. Mink sets from $35 to $60 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of the fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.

The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN'S immense assortment of

SOFT HATS,

suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and color. In

CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS

adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.

All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as

HOLIDAY GIFTS,

being at once ornaments and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.

GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: Gentlemen: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.

The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.

S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 126, 127 and 129 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys' clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.

D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KNIGHT'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests, then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine and be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent saved monthly.

J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

JAPANESE AND CHINESE GOODS, &c.
Camels' Hair Scarfs, Shawls and Bordering.
Pineapple Dress Goods, Handkerchiefs, Scarfs, &c.
Chinese Vases, of all sizes.
Rare India Shawls and Curiosities.
Rich Canton China Tea Sets.
Painted Feather Fans, of new styles.
Carved Ivory Screens, including the greatest variety of Fancy and Novel Goods to be found in the City, at
FOUNTAIN'S, No. 63 Broadway.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations for their new Patent Radical Cure Truss; also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1854. Eminence as to its superiority Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker and John M. Carnochan, an extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, 251 Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO.'S, 4 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M., until 9 P. M.

GIFTS AND TOYS FOR THE HOLIDAYS OF endless variety, both for amusement and instruction, selected from all parts of Europe by ourselves, and will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to enable us to clear off our immense stock preparatory to removing the business in the Spring. Jet Goods, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases, Porcelain and China Figures and Vases, Reticules, Combs and Brushes, Perfumery, &c., in such variety as can only be found at ROGERS' Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway, just below Grand-st.

SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS,
CAKE BASKETS, TABLE CASTERS, TEA SETS, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Toast Racks &c. Britannia Ware in sets or single pieces. Japanned Tea Trays, fine assortment, oval, square and gothic patterns. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery, and without forks, for sale at the lowest rates by WHITE & KNAPP,
No.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—Rev. G. T. Bedell, D.D., will (D.V.) address Young Men, in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY EVENING NEXT, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*The Promises of Christ's Coming Spread by the Instability of Man's*. The meeting is reserved for young men exclusively, who are invited to attend. CHARLES SELDEN, Chairman of Lecture Committee.

New Church Enterprise.—The 9th-st. Church, (between Broadway and 4th-av.,) heretofore reputed to be one of the Collegiate Dutch Churches, is kept open for Divine Worship, with a view to gathering a new Church. Rev. Dr. Frasis has consented to occupy the pulpit, until arrangements can be made for a pastor. Services on each SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The sexton will be happy to furnish visitors with seats.

The Forty-first Anniversary of Sabbath School No. 1—Of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Bleecker and Amos-sts., will be celebrated in the Church on SABBATH AFTERNOON, Dec. 30. Addresses by Rev. THEODORE L. CUYLER and others. All interested are cordially invited to attend; services to commence at 3 o'clock. Should the weather prove stormy the services will be postponed to the next Sabbath afternoon. WM. HOWLAND, Secretary.

Lectures on the Doctrines of the New-Jerusalem Church, as expounded in the Theological Writings of Emanuel Swedenborg. The ninth lecture of this course will be delivered by Rev. B. F. Barrett, on SUNDAY EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock, at the Brick Chapel in 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Subject—*The Scenery of Hell, and the Law that determines it.*

The Missionary Association—Connected with the Sabbath School of the 15th-s. Presbyterian Church, (Rev. Dr. Burchard's,) will hold its Eighth Anniversary TO-MORROW (Sabbath) AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock. Addresses are expected from Rev. H. M. Field, editor of the New-York *Evangelist*, and Rev. Prof. Hitchcock, of the Union Theological Seminary. Friends of Sabbath Schools are cordially invited to attend.

Historical Discourse on Missions.—Rev. Wm. H. Van Doren will deliver a Course of Lectures before the Young Men's Association of the Reformed Dutch Church, in 21st-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The second lecture will be given on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 30, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*John Eliot, surnamed "The Apostle of the Indians."*

Trinity M. E. Church.—Preaching at Continental Hall, corner of 34th-st. and 8th-av., TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. STURTEVANT, of Ohio; at 7 o'clock P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. E. MATTHEWS. Subject—*Endless Punishment consistent with the Infinite Wisdom, Power and Goodness of God.* This will be the last meeting of this congregation in Continental Hall.

Orphans' Home.—The Anniversary Sermon in behalf of the Orphans' Home of the Protestant Episcopal Church in New-York, will be preached in Calvary Church, in this City, TO-MORROW EVENING, Dec. 30, by Rev. SAMUEL COOKE, Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church. The Service will commence at 7½ o'clock. A collection will be made on the occasion.

The Religious Character of the late James Buthven, will be the subject of a Discourse to be preached (D. V.) in the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, (between 7th and 8th-avs.) on SABBATH EVENING, Dec. 30, by the Pastor, Rev. FREDERICK G. CLARK. Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Rev. James Prestley—Pastor of the 4th A. R. Presbyterian Church, corner of Houston and Thompson-sts., will preach TO-MORROW, Dec. 30, services commencing as follows: At 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath School meets in the Lecture Room at 1½ P. M.

Rev. Dr. Winslow, of Boston, will preach in the Reformed Protestant Dutch Chapel, corner of Summit and Hicks sts., South Brooklyn, TO-MORROW EVENING, 30th inst., at 7 o'clock. The Pastor, Rev. D. M. L. Quackenbush, will preach in the MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

Franklin-street Baptist Church at the foot of Varick-st., near West Broadway. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. P. H. Jones, on SUNDAY, Dec. 30, at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 7 o'clock P. M. The third lecture on the *Life of Absalom* will be delivered in the EVENING. Subject—*His Native Place.*

Centenary M. E. Church—Corner of Jay-st. and Johnson-st., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. Inskip will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M. Subject—*The birth of Christ.* At 3 o'clock—Subject—*The death of Christ*, and at 6½ o'clock P. M.—Subject—*The Resurrection and Ascension of Christ.* Seats free.

Hedding M. E. Church, 17th-st., between the 1st and 2nd avs. Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½ o'clock by the Pastor, Rev. J. Crawford, and in the EVENING at 7 o'clock by Rev. Mr. Harris, a converted Jew, to which service our Jewish brethren are particularly invited. Seats free

Right Rev. the Provisional Bishop of the diocese will preach in the Free Church of the Holy Martyrs, Ludlow-st., near Grand. TO-MORROW EVENING. A collection will be taken, for the benefit of this Mission Station.

Rev. E. T. Hiscox will give, in the Stanton-st. Baptist Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, the 13th Discourse on *"The Fulfillment of Prophecy."* Subject—*"The Seven Churches of Asia."* Seats provided for strangers.

Rev. Theodore L. Cuyler—Will preach in the North Presbyterian Church, 33d-st., TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING; and Professor H. B. Smith, of the Union Theological Seminary in the EVENING. Services to commence at 10½ and 7½ o'clock.

Rev. D. M. Graham will continue his lectures TO-MORROW (Sabbath) EVENING, in the First Free-will Baptist Church, Sullivan-st., near Houston-st., at 7 o'clock. Subject—*Prayer.* Preaching also in the morning at the usual hour.

The Man of Sin—Who is He?—Elder S. S. Snow, Prophetic Preacher, will answer the above question TO-MORROW at 3 o'clock P. M., at Mechanics' Hall, No. 472 Broadway, by giving an exposition of the thirteenth chapter of Revelation. Seats free.

The Fifth Lecture—By Rev. Dr. Cheever, on the *Scheme of Church Power, Life and Polity in the New Testament*, will be delivered in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock.

Annihilation—The subject in the course of Sabbath evening lectures at the Broadway Tabernacle, for TO-MORROW EVENING will be, *Do the Scriptures teach the annihilation of the Wicked?* Service to commence at 7½ o'clock.

Williamsburg Universalist Church—Rev. R. Peters will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in review of Rev. E. S. Foster's sermon, on the *Condition and State of the Dead in the Future World.*

Spiritualism.—Joel Tiffany speaks in the Williamsburg Spiritual Rooms, SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. Charles Partridge at 3 and 7½ P. M. Mr. Tiffany at the Brooklyn Institute, at 7½ P. M.

Central M. E. Church.—Rev. Allen Steele will occupy his pulpit at 10½ and 3 o'clock. The morning discourse the fourth of a series on *Biblical Worthies.* Rev. Dr. Holdrich will preach at 7 P. M.

Andrew Jackson Davis—Will deliver his lecture on *Creation* TO-MORROW, (Sunday, Dec. 30) at Brooklyn Institute, commencing at 7½ o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Phrenology—A PRIVATE CLASS—Commencing on THURSDAY EVENING, Jan. 3, at No 308 Broadway.

First Lesson.—Outline of the Sciences; Proofs of Phrenology; Mind manifested through the brain; Size; Quantity; Analysis of the Propensities. Second—Vital Temperament; Amativeness; Parental Love; Adhesiveness; Inhabitiveness and Continuity. Third—Motive Temperament; Cautiousness; Approbativeness; Self-esteem and Firmness. Fourth—Mental Temperament; Conscientiousness; Hope; Spirituality and Benevolence. Fifth—Combination of the Temperaments; The Orator, Poet, Writer, Merchant, &c. Sixth—Dreaming; Insanity; Injuries of the Brain, &c.; Objections Answered; Perceptive Faculties; The Scholar. Seventh—Utility of Phrenology; Its Application to the Various Pursuits of Life: Time, Tune, Eventuality, Locality and Language. Eighth—Analysis of the Reflective Faculties; National Peculiarities: Distinguished Individuals. Tickets for the course of Eight Lectures, $2. Apply soon at the PHRENOLOGICAL CABINET, No. 308 Broadway. Professional Examinations with Charts and written Descriptions of Character given daily.

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Church Land Association.—The Missionary meeting, noticed in the Church papers this week, to be held in St. Bartholomew's to-morrow evening, has been postponed to Jan. 13, and then to be held in Calvary Church. CHAS. B. STOUT, Agent Church Land Association.

Wood's Drawing and Painting Lessons, No. 261 6th-av.—Forty lessons, including materials, $5; twenty lessons, $3; ten lessons, at unpublic residences, $10. Room only for a few new pupils. Specimens may be seen.

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from all sections of the Union; from England, France, Germany, Switzerland, Italy and the Holy Land, contribute to enrich the columns of THIS JOURNAL.

A FULL and complete review of the Markets, the Prices Current of Flour, produce and merchandise generally will be published weekly, prepared by an experienced man expressly for this paper.

Among the attractions this week are a letter from
GOV. LOUIS KOSSUTH,
On the Condition of Protestantism in Hungary.
REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER,
In this week's number, takes leave of the *Evangelist*, and improves the occasion to give the editors of that paper a little wholesome advice as to the way in which hymn books should be reviewed; also alludes to the professed "friendship which has a dagger in it and the kindness which hath a sting in it."

The following are some of the
EDITORIAL ARTICLES:
The Closing Year.
Monument to the Pilgrims.
The Mutilation of Mather's Essays.
Our New-Haven Subscribers.
Commercial and Financial.

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THE BEAUTIFUL JEWESS—Is the title of a new and interesting story in THE NEW-YORK LEDGER for Jan. 5. ELLEN ROSS is continued. OUR FIRST NURSE, by FANNY FERN, forms the first of her new sketches, written expressly for THE LEDGER. Beautifully illustrated.

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AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 29, 1855.—ANOTHER NOVELTY.
THE WONDERFUL TRAVELS AND MLLE. THERESA ROBERT,
And the Ballet Troupe in the New Grand Ballet originally invented by M. Muzillier; Music by Theodore Labarre.
IOVITA; Or, THE BUCCANEERS.

Iovita	Mlle. Theresa Robert
Amelia	Mme. Marzetti
Catalina	Pauline Gene
Inez	Lina Windell
Don Almar	Emilio Mangin
Altasarina	Paul Brilliant
Don Jose	Antoine Ravel
Zubillaga	François Ravel
Cardoval	Jerome Ravel

To conclude with the Comic Patomime of
MEDINA.
PIPOLIN.....ANTOINE RAVEL.
Doors open at 6½; performance commences at 7½ o'cl'k
PRICES OF ADMISSION.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance, are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
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ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THIRTY-NINTH NIGHT, AND LAST BUT ONE OF THE SEASON.
On SATURDAY, Dec. 29, 1855,
Donizetti's Grand Opera in three acts,
LUCREZIA BORGIA.
For the Début of
MLLE. VENTALDI.

Lucrezia Borgia	Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Gennaro	Signor BRIGNOLI
Duke Alfonso	Signor AMODIO
Admission	ONE DOLLAR.

Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents.
Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
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WALLACK'S THEATRE.
EXTRA.
SATURDAY, Dec. 29.
Will be acted together, the grand romantic drama of
PAULINE.
With all its fine, new and appropriate scenery and costumes. Mr. Lester, Mrs. Hoey, &c., &c.
To be followed by the entirely new burlesque, written for this Theatre, entitled
PO-CA-HON-TAS;
Or, The Gentle Savage.
New and beautiful scenery, costumes and appointments.
Appropriate Music.
Nightly received with shouts of laughter and applause.
Mr. Brougham, Mr. Walcott, Miss Hodson.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET—SATURDAY.—Four pieces of great comicality.
The new Comedy
A TRIP TO NIAGARA,
with Mr. BURTON as the Dry-Goods Dealer.
ONLY A PENNY
with Mr. Setchell, Mr. Bradley, and Miss Thorne.
THE THOUSAND MILLINERS,
the best Farce on the Stage. Mr. Burton as Joe Bags and Madame Vanderpants the Milliner; Mr. Setchell as Tom Tipton and Miss Smithers, Mrs. Hughes as the "Prentice." And the Farce of
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE.
Dickory.....Mr. H. Jordan | Jenny.....Mrs. Burton
Monday, a new two-act drama, founded on Zschokke's tale of NEW-YEAR'S EVE, with Mr. Burton and Miss Mitchell in the principal characters.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, the Drama,
DREAMS OF DELUSIONS.
Lady Harleigh.. Laura Keene | Doctor Pungent.. Mr. Dyott
TWO CAN PLAY AT THAT GAME.
THE VALLEY OF FLOWERS.
During the performance, new Comic Folks, "Bobbing Around," with solos.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $5 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be presented the Drama of
PAULINE.
Count Horace de Beauvale.....Mr. Lester.
Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey.
After which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 29, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting
Tyrana.....Miss. Postil
Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK. Performances Afternoon and Evening.—SATURDAY, Dec. 29, AFTERNOON, at 3, and also EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the famous pantomime of DON JUAN, and the comic piece of the WANDERING MINSTREL. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN at 2¾ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK,
The doleful and pathetic Tragedy of
VILLIKINS AND HIS DINAH,
In two acts and three sad scenes.

Bishop Buckley as	Villikins
Miss Millen as	Dinah

Introducing the great "trick horse," in new and wonderful feats.
Previous to the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Positively Six Nights only—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855. The principal members of the Original and well known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in 1842. The Entire Troupe will appear as above. For particulars, see future bills. Tickets 25 Cents. The above named Company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music (14th-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President. No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 38 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, (ACADEMY HALL,) No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
New Songs, Glees, Choruses, Refrains, Burlesque Dances, &c.
Admission, 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Anti quities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 180 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

ANATOMICAL MUSEUM.—This Museum contains the largest and finest collection of Anatomical matters in the world. Admission only 25 cts.

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mold, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $2 to $3 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois, over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern markets, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.
TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from date of contract.
By the 22d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 59 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DU PUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. The lot is 75 feet by 150, and an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 23 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land nearly opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 522 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 245 South-st.

HOTEL FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The City Hotel situated on the corner of Broad and William sts., in the City of Newark. It has large accommodations, and occupies an excellent position for a hotel. For particulars, apply to D. H. MEVINS, Executor, No. 85 Merchants' Exchange, or to JOHN P. JACKSON, Newark, New-Jersey.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A Farm of 67 acres, including crops, stock, farming utensils, household furniture, &c., situated in Rockland County, New-York, 1¾ miles from the railroad depot at Clarkstown. Good buildings, fruit &c. Land in good cultivation, level and free from stones. Thirty miles from New-York—fare 45 cents.
JOSEPH DAVISON,
Hanover Building, cor. William and Pearl-sts.

CHEAPEST HOUSES—In New-York or Brooklyn, for cash or half cash. A good three-story brick house, pleasantly situated near the South Ferry, in Brooklyn, for $3,000, worth $4,500; a good brick cottage in Fortieth-st., for $4,000. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

FIVE LOTS FOR SALE—On southerly side of 34th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs. A large portion of the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, or a loan will be made to parties desirous to build. Apply to FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE—at YONKERS, of 16 valuable building lots. Apply to JOSEPH H. JENINGS, or MANN & STEDWELL, Yonkers.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.—A man is wanted by the subscriber, to act as Foreman in a White Lead Manufactory, located in one of the Western States. The applicant must be well acquainted with the second application of all the modern improvements for the manufacture of White and Red Lead, Litharge, &c. He must be sober, industrious and attentive to his employer's interests. To such a person, rare inducements and permanent employment will be offered. No one need apply that cannot fully meet the requirements of this advertisement. Particulars, by call, or at interview. Address, this day, J. H. J., Box No. 130, Post-Office, Pittsburg, Pa.

PARTNER WITH $40,000 WANTED.—The head of an old-established house, well situated in the very best business part of this City, extensively engaged in importing, manufacturing, and trading, and at present doing a very safe and profitable business, which is capable of being largely and advantageously increased, is desirous of retiring from active pursuits. A rare opportunity for a lucrative investment is therefore presented to any suitable person, possessing the above amount of capital, who may desire to take his place in the said firm. For more full particulars, apply to MAURICE LEYNE, Attorney and Counselor-at-Law, No. 11 Wall-st. New-York.

PARTNER WANTED—In the Clothing business, in a house already established and doing a profitable and permanent trade of about $75,000 per annum. An active man with a capital of from $5,000 to $15,000, and acquainted with business, will hear of a good opportunity to invest by addressing a line to CLOTHIER, at this office, with name, stating where an interview can be had, which will meet with attention and be treated confidentially.

VALUABLE PATENT.—For sale, the whole or a part of the United States Patent for the best Rifle and Fowling-Piece ever yet invented; will load thirty charges at once, and can be fired twenty-five times in one minute. For terms, &c., apply to or address J. F. WHITEMORE, Howard House, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, where one of the Rifles can be seen for a few days.

$10,000.—WANTED—A respectable party to take an equal interest in an original enterprise, the value and product of which is established. This investment will yield an annual income of $30,000 to $50,000 for many years, and is no adventure or humbug. Principals only treated with—confidentially. Address PHŒNIX, this Office.

CLOTHING STORE TO LET.—The subscriber, on account of ill health, offers for sale his stock of clothing, fixtures, and good will of an old established business; also, to lease and sell the favorable location. Apply to GEORGE A. PECK,
No. 328 Water-st., corner of Roosevelt.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located in one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

DAGUERREOTYPE BUSINESS—Stock and Fixtures for sale, and rooms to let. One of the oldest and best galleries in the City. The business can be extended to any amount by a good business man. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Sold cheap. Apply immediately to LINDSLEY & RADSELL, No. 78 8th-av., corner 16th-st.

PARTNER WANTED—With $10,000 in one of the greatest patents in the United States. Can make $100,000 a year. Address Box No. 3,294 General Post-Office.

TEA STORE.—A retail tea store, in the lower part of the City, doing a good active business, to be disposed of. For terms, location, &c., apply No. 56 Vesey-st.

THE GREATEST BEVERAGE OF THE AGE!
W. GILLIES & BROTHERS'
CELEBRATED DANDELION COFFEE, is acknowledged by all to be not only equal to the finest old Mocha Coffee, but the most effectual remedy for dyspepsia, biliousness, derangement of the liver, nervousness, &c.
W. GILLIES & BRO., Nos. 235 and 237 Washington-st., New-York; importers of the Dandelion Root, and sole manufacturers of the pure and unadulterated Dandelion Coffee, which is neatly put up in tin cans with a fac-simile of our signature upon each wrapper as a protection against imposture. Sold also by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and the Druggists generally.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE WANTED—With an acre or more of land attached, within one hour's time of Wall-st. Communications with full description, price, terms, locality, &c., addressed W., box No. 957 Post-Office, will receive attention. Price must be low.

APARTMENTS WANTED.—A family of three wants a room and two bedrooms, not above 14th-st. nor east of Broadway, for which they will pay from $8 to $10 per month. Address GIBSON, No. 174 West 19th-st.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET OR LEASE.—A new brick house, finished in July last, situated in the city of Newark, in Green-st., two minutes' walk from the Market-st. depôt. Said house is the very best built; it has eleven furnished rooms, with spring water, gas, &c. If said house is rented soon, it will be rented low, to a good tenant, and possession given immediately. Apply to HENRY C. JONES, No. 39 Liberty-st., Newark, N. J.

STORES OR WAREROOMS TO LET—In the second story of Appleton's Building, corner of Leonard-st., most spacious stores on Broadway, suited to every description of retail or wholesale business. No more desirable location to be found on Broadway. Apply to D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway.

STORES TO LET OR LEASE FOR FIVE YEARS.—The two handsome 5-story stores, Nos. 27 and 25 Canal-st., near Broadway, just finished and complete in all respects. Apply to DUBOIS & VANDERVOORT, No. 37 Water-st.

REMOVAL.—GILEAD A. SMITH has removed to No. 25 William-st., in rear of the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company. The suite of rooms lately occupied by him, No. 6 Wall-st., are to rent—suitable for a banker or Insurance Company. Apply as above, or to the Janitor, on the premises.

TO LET OR LEASE—The store No. 94 Beekman-st., five stories high and ninety-seven feet deep. Inquire of A. D. GALE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER TO LET.—Several well lighted rooms, with steady power in the building, cor. of Hester and Elizabeth sts. Also in building on cor of 23d-st. and 1st-av. Rents very moderate to permanent tenants. Apply at No. 212 Pearl-st. (up stairs.)
THOMAS MORTON.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 103 Cliff-st.

BOUNTY LANDS.

LAND OFFICE—For the purchase and sale of Real estate at DUBUQUE, IOWA. Government lands purchased either by warrants or cash. The subscriber will keep constantly in the field a competent surveyor who will give an accurate description of each piece of land he proposes to enter. To all wishing to enter lands, information will be cheerfully given. Land warrants bought and sold.
WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Surveyor and Civil Engineer, Dubuque.
Refer to WILLIAM H. ASPINWALL, EDWARD J. WOOLSEY, FRED. H. WOLCOTT, JAMES T. TOUTTEN, President Bank Republic, New-York, WM. E. SILL, President Bank of Geneva, Geneva, N. Y., S. H. VAN PLANCK, Cashier Union Bank, Rochester, N. Y.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 13½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 88 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.
A NEW TRIUMPH.
We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their
SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,
are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $200 to $800. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $225 to $150. Manufactory Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.
HAINES BROTHERS,
Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND MUSIC—GREAT OFFER FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—HORACE WATERS, No. 333 Broadway, agent for the sale of the best Boston and New-York Pianos and Melodeons, offers them at less prices than ever before known, and the popular Horace Waters Catalogue of Music at half price during the Holidays. Neatly bound Books of Selected Music for $3.

**GREAT IMPROVEMEN

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, and SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 10 Nassau-st., LARGE LOT OF FANCY GOODS—Suitable for holiday presents, &c., consisting of superb ladies' and gentlemen's dressing cases, mounted in real silver; ladies' work boxes, fitted; glove boxes, superb bonbon boxes, real ormolu card cases, beautifully engraved, a new article; costly clocks and vases, paintings on glass, odor boxes, bronze figures, large and small; jewel caskets, reticules, Christophe silver ware, plated do. of every kind, China tea sets, port monnaies.

Also, assignee's sale of a large lot of assorted fancy goods, of the best kind, to be sold without reserve.

Also, a large lot of fresh imported marble goods, comprising vases five feet high, with every variety of smaller wares, Tarras, Bardiglio and agate Etruscan vases, &c.

Also, a large number of beautiful alabaster groups, with marble vases and glass shades, representing the antiquities, Verde antique figures, fountains, &c., with a large and valuable assortment of other goods, all without reserve, suited to the season.

They can be packed for shipping if desired—can be examined the day previous to the sale.

The goods not called for on Saturday, will be on exhibition for private sale, at very low rate, on Monday, Dec. 31.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer.

FANCY GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY and MONDAY, Dec. 29 and 31, at 10½ o'clock each day, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., Parian marble groups and figures, grape-gatherers, seasons, Cupid, fisher girl, &c.; tulip and lily vases, butter-coolers, Cupid pitchers, card-receivers, elegant bronze and or molu clocks, with candelabras, candlesticks, and coupes to match; superb marble, fisher-boy, lion-tazzas, hunting subjects; bronze figures and statues, taper-stands, instands, papier chez, bronze animals, cigar-stands, horses, hounds, &c.; elegant or molu candelabras and candlesticks, supported by china groups and figures; French china vases, elegantly painted and decorated, of various styles and patterns; medallion vases, with artistic paintings of great beauty; china figures and groups, superb pair china vases, three feet high, cost $300; colognes and card baskets, richly-engraved silver-plated tea and coffee sets, urns, massive waiters, casters, sugar, bread, and cake baskets, wine-coolers, liquor-frames, butter-tubs, toast-racks, card-baskets, &c.; papier mache and ebony workboxes, glove do., centre and work tables, follos, jewel-boxes, inkstands, chessboards, Chinese enamelled vases, lacquered workboxes, dressing-cases, superb carved ivory Chinese pagoda, gutta-percha and papier mache figures, wax dolls, alabaster boxes, inkstands, hearth-brushes, &c.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

CLOSING SALE OF THE BALANCE OF A STOCK OF $36,000 WORTH OF CARPETS AT AUCTION.—ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell without reserve, THIS DAY (Saturday) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock each day, at No. 161 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st., the remaining stock of $35,000 worth of superb carpets, oil-cloths, rugs, mats, &c., comprising the entire stock of a carpet dealer at the above spacious warerooms. The stock embraces a very large assortment of elegant velvet tapestry, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, all of the choicest fabrics, qualities and grade, mostly imported expressly for this house, oil-cloths, mats, druggets, rugs, and most every other article appertaining to the carpet business, all of which will be sold without reserve, regardless of cost or price, in order to close up the concern. This is a great opportunity for carpet dealers, hotel and housekeepers, and persons that may be in want of any of the above goods, to supply themselves, as the sale will be continued until the entire stock is disposed of, and offers inducements rarely to be met with. The goods are now ready for inspection. Catalogues on day of sale. Terms cash, bankable money for all sums under $20; over that approved indorsed paper at three months. For further particulars, apply to

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, No. 4 Broad-st.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MIRRORS, PAINTINGS, FANCY GOODS, &c., &c.—F. COLTON will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the auction rooms No. 50 Beekman-st., on the second floor, a very large amount of both new and second-hand furniture, during the sale, parlor, dining-room, bedroom and basement; there is also a number of tapestry and Wilton carpets, 30 or 40 full pairs of oil-cloths, dining and extension tables in oak and black walnut, full French mahogany and black walnut bedsteads, richly carved Voltaire chairs, rocking chairs, suites of rosewood covered in brocatel, several cottage suites, large and small mirrors, cit-y sinings, beds and mattresses, marble-top centre and sofa tables, dressing bureaus, bookcases in rosewood and mahogany, sofas and sofa bedsteads, cor ches, cots and plain beds each in quantities, a half dozen curled maple and other fancy chairs, office chairs, &c., &c. Also, to pay advances and charges, 15 pairs of unfinished rosewood parlor furniture. Also, other goods to close out the year. N. B.—No postponement on any account.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

BEAUTIFUL SALE OF COSTLY OIL-PAINTINGS, IN RICH FRAMES; ALSO, ABOUT 10 PIECES SUPERB MARBLE STATUARY, TO CLOSE THE CONCERN.—HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell by auction, at their gallery, No. 548 Broadway, (formerly occupied by the Dussaulx collection,) on FRIDAY, Dec. 28, SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 7½ o'clock, each evening, a large and choice collection of elegant oil-paintings, in rich frames, part of them having been for many years in the private collection of a gentleman in this City, some of which are exquisite works of art; also, about 100 pictures of high order, suitable for the best residence; together with an invoice of paintings and engravings just received from Paris; also, about 10 pieces of costly statuary marble statuary, representing choice subjects, of a fine quality—to be sold to close the consignment; also, some 50 connoisseur pictures, as they are. The whole can be examined from Thursday until the evenings of sale. Also, 14 elegant pastelle paintings, by the Parisian artist Bouriond, exhibited at the Crystal Palace.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE AND OTHER DIAMOND JEWELRY—without reserve—consisting of a diamond pin, pure water, weighing about 5 carats; also, a large assortment of gentlemen's in single stones, of various sizes, do. ladies' brooches, in clusters, and various styles, diamond rings, corsage bracelets, earrings, diamond and ruby, opal, &c.; a large assortment of fine gold vest and fob chains, seals, keys, lockets, gold rings, gold detached levers, 14 carats; ladies' engraved do., hard and gold enamelled do., English enamelled silver watches, silver vest chains, silver detached levers, gold pencil cases, cameo bracelets and other chatelaines, turquoise scarf pins, gold stop watches, superb lever made by Charles Taylor & Son, and other first-class jewelry. We seldom have a more beautiful assortment to offer our customers, and particularly invite their attention.

Also, a large safe, made by Wilder & Co., nearly new, and in fine order.

TUNIS MORRELL, Auctioneer.

LARGE, IMPORTANT AND POSITIVE AUCTION SALE To commence THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms, No. 81 Nassau-st., to close very positively this week, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, piano-fortes, silver-plated wars, French China, hair mattresses, clocks, glass, furs, Parlor Stoves, desks, &c., &c., sold by order of catalogue, which is now ready for examination, containing full particulars; the stock contains superior articles in rosewood, black walnut and mahogany parlor suites, covered with satin, &c.; handsome enamelled and chamber suites, oak extension dining tables, sets of silver-plated ware, coffee urns, decanter stands, splendid, &c.; table casters, large French plate mirrors, and rich paintings are a part of the stock which must and will be sold to pay advances. Storage free of charge, with insurance for one month.

WILLIAM T. BOYD, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF MACHINERY, &c., at the Gutta Percha Manufactory of JOHNSTON & CO., corner White and Elm-sts., Railroad building.

WILLIAM T. BOYD & CO. will sell as above on Saturday (THIS DAY) at 10½ o'clock, one heavy standing press, two lever presses, two cauldron kettles, one steam roller and pipe, oval furniture, iron and wood lathes, scroll and circular saw-bench and saws gearing and belting, 400 clock faces of gutta percha, 500 picture and mirror frames, a gross of cushions for daguerreotype cases, scales &c., clocks and clock frames, crude gutta percha, grindstone, office furniture, desk, chairs, stools, lumber, &c.

JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE.—JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE will sell, THIS DAY, at the salesroom, No. 29 North William-st., near Chatham, at 1½ o'clock, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, mahogany sofas, chairs and bureaus, mahogany tables, washstands, looking glasses, carpets and oil-cloths, counterpanes, wardrobe, &c.; 4 dozen cane-seat chairs, 24 patent and black walnut bedsteads, 20 hair mattresses, 40 straw mattresses, beds, pillows and bolsters, sheets, blankets, counterpanes, &c. Also, cooking and parlor stoves, &c., &c. JOHN W. SOMERINDYKE, Attorney for Mortgagee.

SAVAGE & PARKS, Auctioneers.

MIRRORS, CROCKERY, GLASS WARE, MAHOGANY FURNITURE, WINES, LIQUORS AND CIGARS, from the St. Louis Hotel.—SAVAGE & PARKS will sell, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 311 Broadway, pier and mantel glasses, cut glass ware and crockery, oval mirrors, extension tables, mattresses and bedding, oil-paintings, vases, girandoles, clocks, &c. Also, Otard and Hennessey brandy. Also, an invoice of clothing. Sale positive for cash.

P. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.—RARE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOXES—Designed for New-Year's Gifts.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., have received a consignment, per steamship *St. Louis*, from Havre of one hundred and twenty-five splendid Ladies' Fancy Boxes, suitable for New-Year's presents, the same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit. They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain in view until MONDAY, 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, to pay advances and close consignments, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st. The stock embraces parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture, in great variety; enamelled chamber suites, plated ware, oval and pier mirrors, &c. The attention of those in want of furniture is particularly called to this sale, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash. Catalogues now ready.

E. B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

FRANKLIN & NICHOLS WILL SELL, at their salesroom, No. 79 Nassau-st., near John, THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, an extensive assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut parlor, dining-room and chamber furniture; also, rich plated ware, China and glass ware, &c., and at 12 o'clock, a splendid seven-octave rosewood piano-forte, of superior tone and finish. Sale without reserve. For particulars, see *Herald*.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

THE GREAT AUCTION SALE OF FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS AND OIL-PAINTINGS.—Will be continued THIS DAY (Saturday) Dec. 29, at No. 319 Broadway, by CHARLES H. DELAVAN. The prices realized yesterday will not pay for the cost of the frames. Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M., and continue daily, until the entire stock is closed off.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, an invoice of crystal cut glass ware, of the Brooklyn Flint Glass Co. manufacture, consisting of rich cut goblets, wines, champagnes, decanters, goblets, celleries, &c., &c.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Saturday) Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of Parisian fancy goods, marble vases, alabaster statuettes, silver-plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c., forming a fine opportunity to those in pursuit of Holiday presents. The assortment consists in part of a rich line of marble vases carved from the solid stone, Roman urns, agate and marble tazzs, Etruscan and Roman vases, large Hebe &c., copied from the articles on exhibition in the museums of Europe; also, a line of rich alabaster figures, with shades and stands.

CHINA VASES—Rich decorated China vases, painted landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c.

TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS—A large and rich assortment comprising a large variety of patterns, some costing as high as $200.

CHINA WARE—Tête-à-tête sets, motto coffers, cups, colognes, nurse lamps, card-baskets, tobacco pots, pitchers, &c.

SILVER-PLATED WARE—Of the best Sheffield plate, tea sets, 4, 5 and 6 pieces, 4, 5 and 6-bottled casters, engraved water kettles, tea-urns, waiters, sugar, cake and bread baskets, wine coolers, butter tubs, salts, vegetable dishes, &c., together with a large assortment of fancy goods, suitable for the holiday presents.

BY HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

GREAT SALE OF THE IMMENSE STOCK OF ENGRAVINGS.—At the store No. 335 Broadway.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., will sell by auction on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock at the store No. 335 Broadway, opposite the Broadway Theatre, all the finest engravings published in England, consisting of Queen Victoria's Marriage and Coronation; Death and Combat of the Sias by Landseer; First Reformers at Diet of Spiers; the Waterloo and Peninsular Heroes; the Slave Market at Constantinople; the Panama Charts, and others.

Also, Messrs. Graves & Co., Moon & Boyes' stock comprising the most beautiful and splendid collection ever offered at public auction.

These beautiful specimens of art will be on view FRIDAY, Dec. 28th inst., when catalogues and keys of the engravings will be given. Connoisseurs are requested to examine this collection as being the closing sale of this lot of fine engravings.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Maiden-lane, valuable gold and silver watches, fine gold and diamond jewelry stock. Will be sold peremptorily to close the stock, a large and fine assortment of fine gold and costly diamond jewelry, valuable gold ladies' and gentlemen's watches, among which are superfine single and cluster diamond rings, breastpins, brooches, studs, &c.; heavy fine gold bracelets, vest, fob and guard chains, rich gold suites in cases, gold pencils and pencil sockets, sleeve buttons, ear-drops, brooches, and many other valuable articles; hunting and single case gold lever watches, double timers, independent second and others, with maker guaranteed; ladies' elegant gold and enameled watches and chain, also silver levers, &c., &c. Mail Train:

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, and MONDAY, 31, at 3 o'clock, each day, at No. 349 Broadway, Elegant sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, suitable for Holiday presents, &c.—The proprietor, going out of that branch of retail business, and wishing to extend the manufacturing of men's shirts, robes de chambre, &c., offers a stock of goods at auction, consisting of scarfs, mufflers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, brushes, combs, perfumery, silk, merino and cotton hosiery, &c. Articles will be sold in small parcels for personal consumption. A rich selection of gentlemen's sleeping gowns will be included, to close the Winter stock.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 7th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.—GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—The property of a gentleman declining housekeeping, consisting of rich rosewood parlor suites, covered in silk brocatel, large pier glasses, lace curtains and cornices, velvet carpets, piano-forte, centre table, marble top, suite in hair cloth and mahogany do., wardrobes, bureaus, dressing glasses, iron bedsteads, rosewood and black walnut do., cottage chairs, extension tables, bedding, washstands, 3-ply carpets, stair do., oil-cloths, China, glass and kitchen ware.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. WILL SELL BY AUCTION on SATURDAY, Dec. 29, at 10 o'clock, at the Coal Exchange, No. 34½ Pine-st.—ASSIGNEE'S SALE—A coal yard, coal horses, carts and fixtures, &c., situated in Elizabeth, below Walker-st., consisting of a large stock of anthracite coal and other kinds, with all the fixtures, horses, carts, and every thing necessary for business; together with a lease of the yard, having five years to run—in a good location and does a fine business. Terms cash.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MOULDING MACHINE AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 3 o'clock, P. M., at No. 139 Forsyth-st., a valuable moulding machine, nearly new, suitable for making plain and fancy hard wood mouldings, and cost nearly $300.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 7½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 9TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin	$175
Second Cabin	125
Steerage	75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (1,200 tons burden,) Capt. McCLELLAND, will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,500 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in the Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6½ cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan 5, at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for use, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 18, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 62 Cuthariam-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Pigs will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE FOR SALE.—About $2,500 worth of furniture, new last Spring, will be sold for cash, or strictly unencumbered real estate, the house is in a very desirable locality, near Madison-square, and will be let or sold if the purchaser desires. Possess on at once. Address Box No. 4,241 General Post-Office.

FURNITURE WANTED—An old-fashioned Mahogany Sideboard, of handsome wood, and not very large size. Drawers with columns in front, and carved feet, preferred. Address Box No. 82 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating particulars of size, price, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY.—No. 33 Pine-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the "Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. R. SEARS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 136 Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., Informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

TO GAS CONSUMERS.—As Jack Frost has appeared and commenced his deadly work upon Gas Meters, you will do well by calling upon Dr. WILSON, No. 29 Centre-st., Gas Fitter, who will give them a dose of spirits to keep them right for the Winter, on reasonable terms. N. B.—Late with the old Gas Company.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 6 Park-place, N. Y.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of diseases, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without cutting or without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, of No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here a short time only, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 10 to 4 o'clock, at No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extrême habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From His Grace the present Duke of Hamilton.

I certify to the skill of Mr. Levi.
DOUGLAS & CLYDESDALE,
Aug. 8, 1846. No. 13 Portman-square, London.

From His Grace the present Duke of Cleveland.

I certify that Mr. Levi has entirely cured my corns.
CLEVELAND, No. 54 St. James-square, London.

From the Most Rev. His Grace the Lord Archbishop of Armagh.

I certify that Mr. Levi extracted the corns which were in my feet, without giving me any pain.
JOHN G. ARMAGH,
No. 30 Charles-st., St. James-square, London.
Aug. 8, 1846.

From the Most Noble the Marquis of Lansdowne.

Mr. N. Levi extracted a corn for me, with perfect facility and success.
No. 53 Berkeley-square, London.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 4 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 1, 1853.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the sales of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age: the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the *decline of life*, if the Triesemar were universally adopted: all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treasury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $8, which saves $4; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $6; divided into square doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and accurately addressed to the instructions of the writer.

Sold also by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.—PILLS THAT ARE PILLS.—Prof. HAYES, State Chemist, of Massachusetts, says they are the best of all PILLS, and annexed are the men who certify that Dr. HAYES knows. viz.:

Samuel Shaw, Chief Justice Supreme Court of Massachusetts.
Emory Washburn, Governor of Massachusetts.
W. C. Plunkett, Lieut. Governor of Massachusetts.
Edward Everett, Ex Secretary of State and Senator of U. S.
Robert C. Winthrop, Ex-Speaker of House of Representatives U. S. A.
Abbott Lawrence, Minister Plenipotentiary to Great Britain.
† John B. Fitzpatrick, Catholic Bishop of Boston.

MEN THAT ARE MEN!!!

Among the diseases this PILL has cured with astonishing rapidity, we may mention costiveness, bilious complaints, rheumatism, dropsy, heartburn, headache arising from a foul stomach, nausea, indigestion, morbid inaction of the bowels and pain arising therefrom, flatulence, loss of appetite, all ulcerous and cutaneous diseases, which require an evacuant medicine, scrofula or king's evil. They also, by purifying the blood, and stimulating the system, cure many complaints which it would not be supposed they could reach; such as deafness, partial blindness, neuralgia and nervous irritability, derangements of the liver and kidneys, gout, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body, or obstructions of its functions.

They are the best purgative medicine ever discovered, and you will but need to use them once to know it.

Prepared by J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists everywhere.

DR. MAGNIN'S LUCINA CORDIAL, OR ELIXIR OF LOVE.—This delightful and positive invigorant of the human system is fast superseding all other remedies; in fact, when its virtues become fully known it will be the only remedy in use. Its action on the nervous system and reproductive organs is most extraordinary; allaying all over excitement and infusing into the nervous organization that degree of tension which is requisite to give the human system the enjoyment of its full powers both mentally and physically. As an appetizer it is equally remarkable, assimilating with the gastric juices of the stomach, it assists them in more readily dissolving all nutricious substances, and converting them into pure and wholesome blood; thus the digestion is improved and the whole framework of man moves on in a more vigorous and harmonious manner thereby. Price $2 per bottle, or two bottles for $5. Principal office No. 75 Maiden-lane.

DR. MAGNIN.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHEESEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or ingredients in these Pills are the result of a long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1 for one box. Sold by DR. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, and by CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 138 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 257 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 306 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 36 Broad-st.; in PHILADELPHIA, cor. 3d and Walnut-sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by sending $1 to Dr. C. L. CHEESEMAN, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE.—110th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before learning from this valuable work the superiority of the author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LAMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 240 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 3, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LAMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective cure of private disease. In addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have validly endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, to which many have been brought to the brink of the grave and by using one vial only have been restored. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 3 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 3 Division-st., New-York so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 24 years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS Hudson County, New-Jersey.—The undersigned, formerly Physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro, Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery.

Price $1. Sold at No. 191 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

MEDICAL.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

DR. COBBETT—No 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR A PERIOD OF FIFTEEN YEARS ROWLEY'S SITKENARD OINTMENT has been used with marked success in the treatment of Piles.—Having thus been thoroughly tested, it is recommended by most respectable names, as decidedly preferable to any remedy now before the public. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 15 Greenwich-av., New-York.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 8 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, December 29, 1855

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Rights of Omnibus Riders.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

An article appears with the above title in Wednesday's TIMES. Considering it at first as mere badinage I thought no more of it than a harmless jeu d'esprit but if the doctrine there avowed is to be passed for orthodox, I for one must become a dissenter and pronounce it a downright infringement on presumption rights and "squatter sovereignty." Surely no lady would ever press into an omnibus that she knew to be full, and subject those inside to leave their seats for her accommodation, by standing on the steps in rainy or any weather, or by taking a child or brother on the lap. Good breeding is almost horizontally deficient with those "gentle creatures," who, as you say, accept this condescension, "not as a courtesy, but as a right," make no acknowledgment, their countenance immovable as a marble statue. And some you may see with a brace of half or no price children, showing no disposition to make room until the driver's stentorian voice is heard through the aperture, "Take *them* children on your lap, Madam!" But there are ladies, to their credit be it spoken, who, on looking in and finding no vacancy will say, "Ah! I see you are full," and retire with becoming modesty, or when room is made will express a fear they are incommoding, or return your civility in the sweet toned voice of obligation. Ah! then it is we are reminded of those dear "women we have got at home, too." In the ferry boats no gentleman should sit when a lady is standing, for there is ample room for him to stand without inconvenience. *En passant*, may say, I appreciate the comforts of an omnibus,—it is a luxury to me, when the business of the day is over, the mind and body at rest. "Gunnybags" throws care behind His back and resigns himself to the vehicle that bears him along, harmonizing with his professional ideas, while the distance is rapidly lessening which divides us from that home where we know "there is an eye will mark our coming and look bright when we come."

SEASON TICKET.

Mr. Dye's Fourth Lesson in Counterfeiting.

Mr. DYE delivered the fourth of his series of lectures on "bogus" money last evening, at the Tabernacle. The attendance was very fair.

In illustration of the skill fequired to distinguish good money, Mr. DYE exhibited a fifty dollar bill on the Bank of Kentucky, which he remarked had been presented at the office of JOHN THOMPSON during the day, and rejected as a counterfeit. Mr. DYE read a note from Mr BURTON, of the firm of CASILEAR, DURAND, BURTON and EDMONDS, engravers, of this city, who stated that he engraved the plate from which the note was struck, and pronounced it genuine.

There are very few imitations made, the lecturer went on to say, not more than an average of four a year. Out of some four thousand counterfeits described in the reporters, there are only 128 imitations; the reason of this is to be found in the comparatively greater labor required in getting up the latter. One practice in making worthless money is to obtain one or two genuine dies in an underhand way, and thus communicate a general good appearance to the manufactured bill. By far the most usual mode, however, is to procure the notes of a broken bank, and substitute the name of another State and different locality. Thus to illustrate, Mr. DYE exhibited, by the aid of his panorama, a five dollar bill of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank at Pontiac, Michigan, altered to represent a note on the same bank at Hartford, Connecticut. A fifty dollar bill on the Providence Bank, R. I., was shown, which had been changed from a one by the aid of a knife and pen. The numerical figure 1 had been made into an 8, and the words *one dollar* had been altered to read *fifty dollars*. On close inspection the alteration could be easily detected, as the adjoining words, *on demand* and *will pay*, were seen to be crowded by the added letters.

Democratic Caucus of Councilmen.

The Democratic Caucus of the Councilmen has taken place. It settled upon Mr. ORLANDO GRAY for President of the Board. The K. N. Party now numbers 32 voters, we believe. The Democratic Party numbers 26 voters. Messrs. SWAN and APPLEBY, of the Eighth and Forty-first Districts, seem to take no part in either Caucus, but we are informed that they do not concur with the K. N.'s in nominating PINCKNEY for the Presidency. If they vote with the Democracy that party will still lack 3 votes of a majority. The friends of GRAY are very hopeful of such a disaffection toward the K. N. candidate to carry theirs. But we shall soon see.

Little Dorritt.

The *Christian Intelligencer* has the following comment upon DICKENS' new story *Little Dorritt*:

"We are sorry to see that this popular author continues his vile caricatures of evangelical religion. A considerable part of the present installment of his new serial is occupied with a burlesque of the English Sunday, which, according to Mr. DICKENS, is [illegible] as was seen by a friend of ours who spent a couple of Sabbaths last Summer, in London, has tried in vain to recall anything that he saw during several long walks up and down the Metropolis, (on his way to [illegible]) which would give the least color of plausibility to the dire phantom conjured up in the novelist's brain. The same chapter contains a monstrous exhibition of gloomy fanaticism, far surpassing any of the pictures in Sir WALTER SCOTT's early novels. What good end can this writer contemplate in presenting such matters as these? Has his fertile fancy run out? Is the wide range of ordinary subjects so exhausted that he must needs resort to such as will be sure to be understood as striking at what the bulk of Mr. DICKENS' countrymen consider most sacred and precious things? It really looks to us as though this gentleman, like some others of the same stamp, had been troubled in conscience by the voice of religion, and had resolved on this method of being *quits* with his adversary. But that is a sad controversy, and will have a yet sadder termination."

From Tampico.

By the arrival of the schooner *Wing of the Wind*, we have received advices from Tampico to Nov. 2. The town was under martial law, expecting every day to be attacked by the opposite party, as about 800 men were encamped about a mile from the town. Provisions were scarce and high, on account of the opposite party stopping the supplies from coming in.

The Russ Polished.

Yesterday was an awful day for the poor horses in Broadway, the Russ being even more slippery than usual, from the coating of ice. Many omnibuses humanely took to the side streets.

The Governor's Message.

As the Legislature will convene on New-Year's Day, it is understood that the Governor does not propose even though an organization should be effected to send in his Message until Wednesday. This will be very gratifying intelligence to our typographical brethren, who, otherwise, would be kept at their cases through most of the day. Now they can enjoy New-Year's without the fear of being disturbed.—[*Albany Evening Journal, Dec.* 28.

Fires.

FIRE IN FULTON STREET.

A straw bed was accidentally set on fire in the Bay State Hotel, No. 145 Fulton-street, early last evening, and set fire to the fixtures in one of the rooms. The firemen soon put out the flames, but Mr. WIGHTMAN estimates his loss, chiefly by water, at about $1,000. He is insured for $10,000—$3,000 each in the Merchants and Atlantic, and $4,000 in the Rutgers Insurance Company.

FIRE IN AVENUE D.

A fire occurred about 8 o'clock last evening, in the blacksmith shop of BROOKS & CUMMINGS, No. [illegible] Avenue D. It was soon extinguished. Loss [illegible] insured for $2,000.

Coffee.

By far the largest portion of the Coffee consumed in the United States comes from Brazil. The following will show the quantity and value imported directly from the place of production into the United States, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855:

IMPORTS OF COFFEE INTO THE UNITED STATES.

Where produced.	Pounds.	Value.
Brazil	[illegible]	$11,815,818
St. Domingo	[illegible]	1,985,225
Venezuela	[illegible]	1,390,978
Dutch East Indies (Java)	6,131,[illegible]	686,459
Holland	3,[illegible]	325,524
British West Indies	2,025,[illegible]	211,158
Porto Rico	1,420,978	[illegible]
British East Indies	1,063,528	[illegible]
Central Republic	739,019	76,342
Philippine Islands	497,096	49,187
Africa	497,986	42,014
Cuba	335,168	35,782
All other countries	890,820	63,196
Total	190,764,259	$16,872,939

In addition to the above, we received during the same year 714,898 pounds, valued at $67,471, from indirect ports. Of the total imports we exported 16,828,217 pounds, valued at $1,458,977; but a large portion of this was St. Domingo.

A Young Swindler.

JOHN HERZOG, a boy of German parentage, about sixteen years of age, went yesterday to the dry goods store of HOUSEMAN & Co., No. 109 Liberty-street, and expressed a desire to purchase some handkerchiefs. A large lot were shown him, of which he selected about $200 worth, and then [illegible] check, by way of payment, a letter, of which the following is a copy:

[illegible] York, Nov. 28, 1855.

MR. S. HOUSEMAN & Co.: Please give to bearer such goods as he may call for to the amount of one hundred dollars, and charge the same to my account. Oblige, H. WOLFSOHN.

COURT CALENDAR—SATURDAY.

SUPERIOR COURT—Jurors discharged, except in case on trial.

SUPREME, SUPERIOR COURTS, AND THE COMMON PLEAS—Motions and decisions.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Roosevelt.

THE CENTRAL PARK MATTER.

The Central Park.—This case was again brought up yesterday, when Mr. DILLON, counsel for the Corporation, objected to having the case heard by the presiding Justice. He read the following points of his objection:

"That appeal to the Corporation allowed by law with the duty of presenting to the Court the report of the Commissioners on the Central Park, and making the motion for its confirmation, objects to the same being heard by Hon. J. J. ROOSEVELT, one of the Justices of this Court, for the following reasons:

1. That one of the objections filed with the Commissioners and now to be argued before the Court is, that the Commissioners, in determining the area of benefit, have made it too narrow, and have not embraced therein all the lands which are directly benefited by the improvement, and have thereby committed error—that the said Justice is owner of lands on One Hundred and sixteenth-street, commencing one hundred feet easterly of the Second-avenue—that the area of benefit goes up to, but does not embrace, the said lands; and that if the Court, after argument, shall consider such objection to be well taken, the area of benefit must be extended by the Commissioners, so as to embrace the lands of said Justice—that the said Justice is therefore directly interested in one of the questions to be argued and decided in this case.

2. That another of the objections, filed with the Commissioners and to be argued before the Court is, that the Commissioners should have assessed the entire amount to be paid for the lands taken upon the lands directly benefited by the improvement, and committed error, in restricting the area and assessing any portion of the amount upon the City at large—that if the Court, after argument shall consider such objection to be well taken, then the area of benefit must be extended by the Commissioners, so as to embrace the said lands of the said Justice, and the said Justice will be relieved as a Tax payer, from his share of the amount now assessed upon the City, and that the said Justice is, therefore, directly interested in another of the questions to be argued and decided in this case.

3. That the said Justice and his relatives are the owners of real and personal estates within the City of New-York to the amount of several millions of dollars, and are large tax payers therein—that the confirmation of the report in this case will operate as a mortgage upon such estates to a large amount, and will largely increase the taxes to be paid by said Justice and his relatives, and that therefore the said Justice is directly interested in the decision of the case before the Court.

4. That, considering the large area of lands awarded for damage, and the yet larger area of land assessed for benefit, the said counsel, judging from actual experience in similar cases before the same Court, is morally certain that said Justice and his said relatives are interested in some portion of both or one of them, and that therefore the said Justice, by reason of consanguinity or of affinity, is prohibited by statute from hearing and deciding this case.

5. That if the said Justice should insist upon hearing and deciding this case, which involves property to the amount of $5,000,000, and it should subsequently appear that any of the aforesaid objections were well taken, the judgment would be void and the effects disastrous—that the parties interested, both the owners, too long kept in suspense and prevented from the sale, mortgage or use of their property, and the people, too long delayed in the enjoyment of the park, are entitled to a speedy decision, which shall be free from the slightest suspicion of invalidity—and such decision can readily be obtained from the other Justices of this Court in this or in neighboring Districts.

Ex-Judge Edmonds appeared for certain parties whose lands were either assessed, or included in the proposed park. He objected to having the case heard at the ordinary Special Term. He claimed that the first section of the Act of 1939 required that all motions for confirmation of reports of this nature must be heard at General Term, or at a Special Term *expressly appointed by the Court for that purpose*. He therefore claimed that the present Special Term had no authority to hear the case, but that the General Term must appoint a Special Term expressly to hear it. He also desired that some Justice from the country should be appointed, by the Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals, to hear the case, as he would be likely to be free from any connection with the matter.

After some informal conversation, the Court ordered the case to stand over until Thursday, Jan. 3, when the question as to how the motion can be heard will be discussed.

[Advertisement.]

EXTRACTION OF METALS FROM THE HUMAN BODY BY ELECTRICITY.—We find in *L'Ami des Sciences* of Paris, for November last, the following communication:

"DEAR SIR: I have just repeated, *with success*, the curious experiment of Prof. VERGNES of New-York. I was assisted by my celebrated friend, Dr. BARTHELEMY. The patient was an old soldier, who had been afflicted for ten years by numerous syphilitic ulcerations, and also osteocopic pains. He had frequently changed his physicians during his illness, and the principal remedies employed were mercurial ointments, and, internally, the absorption of Detochloride of mercury. After submitting the patient to thermal treatment, without success, I conceived the iden of subjecting him to the Electro-Chemical Baths, about which, for so long a time, Prof. VERGNES had made so many communications to the French Academy.

"I have employed, according to his directions, a Bunzen battery, of the number of cells and dimensions prescribed.

"The patient took five baths, of one hour each; at the end of each, we placed at the negative pole, a very clean copper plate; immediately after, it was covered with a yellow surface, in which were microscopic globules of mercury, that have already been noticed by Prof. VERGNES.

"We submitted the copper to the action of heat, as he directed, and the deposit was violatilized. The health of the patient was ameliorated wonderfully by those baths and all his sores were cured.

"I may add, however, that I employed, at the same time with the Baths, the Tincture of Iodine, also the Iodine of Potassium, and I am uncertain of the effect of those remedies in curing the patient, but for the extraction of the Mercury there is no doubt. "L. TERCK, M. D.

"Plombieres, Oct. 24, 1855. "BARTHELEMY."

Prof. VERGNES has opened an office at No. 710 Broadway, where he is applying his great discovery, the Electro-Chemical Bath, to the cure of disease with eminent success.

[Advertisement.]

☞ An old gentleman from up North, who, for years past, has visited the City about the holiday times, looked in yesterday at No. 108 Bowery, and after attentively eyeing our stocking knit-goods and noting the satisfaction expressed by our customers, suddenly turned upon his heel, gruffly exclaiming, "No chance for me here." Not wishing to offend and hoping to mollify his feelings, we respectfully proffered to his acceptance a complete suit of our best goods; when lo! growing ashy pale at the offer, and hoarsely muttering, "My death you intend," he spurned the gift and departed in no gentle mood.

Reader, gruff old Winter found goods to match his coldest touch at No. 108 Bowery. So think the many wearers of RAY's stocking-knit under-garments, the warmest, most comfortable and most economical of Winter fabrics. Drop in, friend, at RAY's, No. 108 Bowery, and form your own judgment of the virtues of these unrivaled garments.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The prosperous condition of this East-side Theatre, and the great advancement made in the character of its audiences under the present manager, have become a source of general remark. The National may now be considered to the East-side patrons what the Broadway Theatre is with those on the West. The correct and careful manner in which pieces are produced, the variety of the entertainments given, and the energy displayed generally by manager and actors, have accomplished a happy and profitable result. To-night the Drama of "Harry Burnham, the Young Continental," the Pantomime of the "Magic Pills," and Mlle. CELESTE's Drama of the "Wizard Skiff."

[Advertisement.]

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR PRESENTS.—GREAT BARGAINS.—One of GILBERT'S Æolian pianos, richly carved, price $800, will be sold for $600; one of GILBERT'S carved, $450, for $325; one $600 HORACE WATERS' prime richly carved, pearl keys, and inlaid with pearl, for $450; one of CHICKERING'S, price $825, for $250; new pianos of diffrent makers, $225, $200, $190 and $175; melodeons for $40, and upwards. Music at half price, at No. 333 Broadway. HORACE WATERS, Agent.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Astonishing cure of an abscess pronounced incurable by this Faculty. Rosina Richards, of Whitehall, Washington Co., N. Y., was afflicted for three years with an abscess in the arm, and was about to have the limb amputated, but was recommended to use HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills, which completely cured her. Sold at the manufactory, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and by all druggists, at 25c., 62c. and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY.—It is the fiat of the American people; it is the sentiment of the philosophy of the age; it is the unanimous testimony of poets, statesmen, and the judiciary; it is, in fact, the culminating truth of the epoch—what? Why, that KNOX's Hats are the best in the world. See 'em at No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

"NOW IS THE WINTER OF OUR DISCONTENT made Summer" by wearing those soft, warm, Shaker-knit under-garments, bought at MCLAUGHLIN'S (one price) Shirt and Furnishing store, No. 293 Greenwich-street, corner of Chambers. Every description of under garments for men and women Shirts, Collars, Scarfs, Ties, Cravats, Gloves, &c.

(Advertisement.)

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A private class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January. Ladies and Gentlemen may then obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Will be ready for exhibition on Saturday morning, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway, a grand assortment suitable for New Year's table, such as fruit cake, plum cake, lemon cake, almond cake, (all sizes,) pyramids, charlotte russe and marango, boned turkey, game patti with truffles, will be sold at moderate prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this assortment.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
THE BEST GOODS!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & Co., HEGEMAN, CLARK & Co., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depôt, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

FREE ADMISSION.—A splendid assortment of Fancy Boxes, Baskets, Toys, Surprises, and Confectionery—all of the newest style and selected with the greatest possible care—are now on exhibition at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this rare assortment before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

NOTA BENE—HOLIDAYS.—Tremendous bargains at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street; for example: beautiful pure white Silk Vests, worth $6, at $3; best Silk Velvet Vests at $5; handsome black cloth Surtout Overcoats, $12; black cloth Shanghae Frock Coats, $8, &c.

[Advertisement.]

CARRIAGES.—An elegant *coupé* for the holidays.—Also, coaches, caleches, rockaways, barouches and buggies; a handsome assortment, of our own manufacture, of the best workmanship and materials, warranted. For sale at our repository, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-st. MOTT & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ GAS FIXTURES of every variety and in every style, combining elegance and beauty with durability and economy, manufactured and sold to the trade or at retail by CURTIS & RAY, 13 Canal-street.

Old chandeliers cleaned and refinished, or received in exchange.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs, at the last Fair of the American Institute, was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Story entitled "The Creole Wife," a page from the "Black Book," the register of crime in Paris, will be commenced in the columns of the New-York *Mercury* to-morrow, Dec. 30.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

SLEIGHS—SLEIGHS.—A large variety, of the best make, for sale cheap, at our repository, No. 650 Broadway, near Bleecker-street. MOTT & Co.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was warded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 24, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. Dr. Chrystie, Mr. JAMES WALLACE to Miss ELIZABETH KING, eldest daughter of Wm. King, all of this City.

In this City, on Monday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Edward Pratt, FREDERICK HATTENDORF to JANE PATTERSON, both of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec 27, by Rev. Dr. Hawks, EDWARD N. TAILER, Jr., to AGNES, daughter of Thomas Suffern, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 26, by Rev. James Millett, at his residence, Mr. GEORGE W. TOMLINSON, of Lynn, Mass., to Miss SARAH JANE DARKEN, of this City.

At South Berwick, Me., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, by Rev. Saml. M. Gould, WILLIAM P. BLAKE, of Washington, D. C., to CHARLOTTE H. L. HAYES, daughter of the late Hon. William A. Hayes, of South Berwick.

In Walden, Orange Co., N. Y., on Tuesday, Dec. 25, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. B. Ten Eyck, Wm. H. POWELL of New-York City, to REBECCA, eldest daughter of Jacob Lafeure'e, Esq., of the above place. Also, at the same time and place, JAMES PAUL, to

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, ELIZA J., youngest daughter of the late Otis Bigelow, all of that city.

In Washington Square, N. Y., on Wednesday, Dec. 26, by Rev. Dr. Bellows, Mr. [illegible] of Warwick, Orange Co., to HANNAH, eldest daughter of Daniel Newkirk, Esq., of the former place.

☞ Orange Co. papers please copy.

At Harwinton, Conn., on Christmas morning, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. J. C. Miller, Mr. REUBEN C. UNDERWOOD, of New-Marlboro', Mass., to Miss ANGELINE, second daughter of Phineas Andrus, Esq., of Harwinton.

In New-Haven, Conn., on Wednesday, Dec. 19, by Rev. W. C. Hoyt, Mr. CHARLES S. JUDSON, of New-Haven, to Miss SARAH M. JACKSON, formerly of New-York.

☞ Athens *Gazette*, of Athens, Penn., please copy.

At New-Brunswick, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. Abm. R. Van Nest, HENRY RUTGERS BALDWIN, M. D. of New-York, to ELIZABETH VAN COURTLANDT, daughter of the late Anthony Rutgers, Esq., of the former place.

DIED.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, Mrs. SARAH KIRK, relict of the late Thomas Kirk.

The friends of the family are requested to attend the funeral, to-morrow, (Sunday,) 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 14 Harrison-st., Brooklyn.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Dec. 27, LILLA M., only daughter of John M. and Mary E. Watkins, aged 3 years, 2 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of the grandparents, Jacob Outwater and Isaac Watkins, are invited to attend the funeral, at 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, 29th, from No. 127 Lawrence-st.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 27, EBENEZER B., son of O. C. and Abby F. Morgan, aged 7 years, 10 months and 9 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, Adelphi-st., near Fulton-av., on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, Dec. 27, at the residence of her parents, No. 317 Atlantic-st., after a short illness, ANNIE MORGAN DRINKER, daughter of W. Waln and Joanna Drinker, aged 8 years, 10 months and 9 days.

☞ Philadelphia papers please copy.

In Williamsburg, on Thursday, Dec. 27, Mrs. CLARISSA L., widow of Daniel Starr Bartram, aged 69 years and 5 months. Her remains will be taken to Norwalk, Conn., for interment, on Monday.

In Greenpoint, on Friday, Dec. 28, of consumption, JAMES A. DAVENPORT, aged 37 years and 5 months.

☞ Stamford papers please copy.

At Yonkers, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, at 6¼ o'clock, SUSAN BALDWIN, wife of Wm. C. Waring, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Monday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

At Bridgeport, Conn., on Thursday, Dec. 27 Mrs. SOPHIA J., wife of Samuel St. John, Jr., formerly of Mobile, and daughter of the late Howell Williams, aged 56 years.

Funeral services from the Polanen Chapel at Bridgeport, on Monday, Dec. 31, at 1½ o'clock P. M.

At Wilmington, Del., on Monday morning, Dec. 24, Miss MARY VERNON, daughter of Wm. and Mary Ann Vernon, of Schaghticoke, Rensselaer Co., N. Y.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange.—DEC. 29.

$5,000 New-York 5s, '74	102	750 Nic'gua Trans. Co.	18½
6,100 Louisiana 6s	93½	500 do.	b30 18½
3,000 Erie Bonds of '75	87½	250 do.	c 18½
2,000 Erie Con. Bds. '71	80	100 Galena & Chic. R.	123½
10,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bds	b60 82	10 Panama Railroad	103½
11,000 do.	81¾	50 do.	103¾
10,000 do.	81¾	200 Mich. Sou. & N. I. R.	93½
10,000 do.	b30 82	1000 Reading R. R.	s60 92½
10,000 Ill. F. W.	b30 86	1000 do.	s1m 92½
500 N. Y. Central 7's	99¾	100 do.	s3 92¾
2,500 do.	99½	750 do.	b30 93
5 Del. & Hud. C.	s3 118½	240 do.	92¾
100 Canton Co.	s3 22½	850 do.	c 92¾
50 N. Y. Central R.	c 91½	676 do.	92¾
10 Cam. & Bel'd R.	c 89¼	100 do.	s60 92¾
50 Cam. Coal Co.	s3 22	300 do.	b30 93
150 do.	22¾	100 do.	b30 92¾
400 do.	s3 22¾	200 do.	92¾
560 do.	b60 23½	100 Mich. Cen. R. & R.	c 97
200 do.	c 22¾	50 do.	97½
100 Erie Railroad	b3 51½	300 do.	c 96¾
50 do.	s3 51	350 do.	s4m 97¼
200 do.	51	20 Cleve. & Pitts. R. R.	72½
100 do.	b3 51¼	100 Cleve. & Tol. RR.	s1m 72½
50 do.	b30 51¼	400 do.	72½
250 do.	b60 51¾	100 do.	c 72¾
100 do.	s10 50¾	200 do.	b30 72¾
400 do.	s30 50¾	300 do.	b60 72¾
400 do.	c 50¾	200 do.	c 72¾
600 do.	50¾	600 do.	c 73½
200 do.	b10 50¾	100 do.	73½
50 do.	c 50¾	200 do.	b60 72¾
150 do.	c 50¾	200 do.	b30 72¾
100 do.	b3 51	100 Hud. R. R.	b60 31¾

SECOND BOARD.

$4,000 Ill. Cen. R. Bs.	81¾	30 N. Y. Cen. R. R.	91¾
250 Cumb. Coal Co.	22¾	50 do.	91¾
100 Nic. Trans. Co.	18¾	100 Reading Railroad	93¼
100 Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b30 87	50 do.	s1m 92½
50 do.	b3 86	150 do.	b3 92½
100 Erie Railroad	s60 50¾	200 do.	b60 93¼
150 do.	50¾	200 do.	s60 aft 10 92¾
100 do.	b30 51¼	1500 do.	s60 92
200 do.	b10 51	1000 do.	s3 92
100 do.	b3 50¾	30 Panama Railroad	103
600 do.	s3 50¾		

FRIDAY, Dec. 28—P. M.

The Foreign Money and Market accounts by the steamer *Pacific*, at this port, from Liverpool Dec. 15, were received at 4 o'clock this afternoon. They are favorable for Cotton and Breadstuffs, and report an easier market for Money, with a further improvement in the English manufacturing districts. Politically the speculations on the peace rumors are of a conflicting character, and although they continued to gain strength on Saturday, 8th, and Monday, 10th December, and carried the Funds higher than the previous quotations by the *Asia*, the advance was not fully supported at the close, and the price of Consols, which, as we intimated in reporting the last arrival, were dealt in after the 7th December, *ex dividend*, left off at 88⅝, the equivalent of the latest money quotation by the *Asia*, 90⅛, with the dividend *included*. The comparative quotation for the January account would be the equivalent of 90⅛ on the 14th to 90⅝ on the 7th. The course of the Public Funds on the London Stock Exchange, during the week, was as follows:

	FOR MONEY.			FOR ACCOUNT.		
December.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Saturday, 8	shut	shut	shut	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Monday, 10	shut	shut	shut	89⅝	89⅝	89⅝
Tuesday, 11	shut	shut	shut	89¼	89¼	89⅜
Wednesday, 12	shut	shut	shut	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Thursday, 13	shut	shut	shut	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
Friday, 14	shut	shut	shut	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜

The London money writers and the Liverpool circulars all report a more satisfactory discount market, particularly for paper over 60 days, and the apprehension of a further advance of rate by the Bank of England is removed. "The critical stage of uncertainty and apprehension, (remarks the *Daily News*,) seems to have been safely passed through." The further installments on the English and Turkish loans had kept up an active request for money on the Stock Exchange. The Government has authorized the Bank to use $2,375,000 or £475,000 additional circulation based on the Public Stocks, in lieu of two-thirds the amount of circulation withdrawn by the Joint Stock Banks since the passage of the Peel Act of 1844. In other words, the issue of the Bank is hereafter to be £14,475,000 on Public Stocks in addition to the amount of Specie reserve on hand. On the Bank statement of Dec. 8, there is a loss in Specie of $835,000.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£13,328,806	£10,412,385	£17,584,066
July 14	12,681,833	9,653,020	17,328,896
July 21	12,706,108	9,207,945	16,644,152
July 28	12,913,262	8,781,145	16,385,392
Aug. 4	13,592,925	8,892,300	16,231,734
Aug. 11	14,239,692	9,156,945	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,943,006	9,220,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,995,232	8,874,755	15,545,987
Sept. 1	15,661,935	8,263,380	14,939,118
Sept. 8	16,037,247	7,525,000	14,217,376
Sept. 15	17,388,784	7,396,800	13,698,425
Sept. 22	18,509,273	7,286,815	13,268,307
Sept. 29	19,915,763	6,195,570	12,938,998
Oct. 6	19,791,293	5,473,470	12,279,281
Oct. 13	19,280,446	4,557,490	11,764,421
Oct. 20	18,749,512	4,310,485	11,220,207
Oct. 27	18,534,600	4,202,565	11,303,365
Nov. 3	18,365,548	4,644,465	11,299,634
Nov. 10	17,570,564	4,883,205	11,204,428
Nov. 17	17,737,150	5,239,530	11,263,224
Nov. 24	18,851,439	5,492,645	11,189,937
Dec. 1	18,888,757	5,505,485	11,227,107
Dec. 8	18,141,269	5,750,185	11,079,578

In reference to the American Stocks, BARING remarks no change; BELL less activity, and another circular says:

"During the week the Market for American Securities has been active, and considerable purchases made for investment; the Bonds and Shares of the Illinois Central being at low prices, comparatively, and possessing a high speculative value, are much sought for, and very scarce; whilst Erie Third Mortgage and Sinking Fund Bonds, the intrinsic value of either of which is undoubted, are less in demand, and more freely supplied. In other descriptions we have no alteration to notice."

The quotation for Illinois Centrals 75@77; Freelands 77@78; Erie Thirds 84@85; Sinking Funds 81½@82½; N. Y. Central 7s. 93 ex-dividend; Sixes 80@82.

The French money accounts show an improvement in the condition of the Bank of France, and the revenues for the past month, says the London *Times*, present "results which seem to warrant the hope that the drain of bullion has been effectually checked." The specie reserve in the Bank has increased $1,475,000.

MOVEMENT OF BANK OF FRANCE BY WEEKS.

[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Gold and silver, Paris	[illegible]	[illegible]	240,000
Gold and silver, branch banks	[illegible]	[illegible]	240,140
Bills discounted, Paris	108,[illegible]	108,[illegible]	2,115,030
Bills branch banks	80,[illegible]	80,[illegible]	1,749,333
Notes in circulation, Paris	84,[illegible]	84,[illegible]	3,191,000
Notes branch banks	56,[illegible]	56,[illegible]	1,193,800
Treasury deposits	79,[illegible]	79,[illegible]	71,191,815
Private deposits, Paris	82,[illegible]	82,[illegible]	2,432,605
Private branch banks	76,[illegible]	76,[illegible]	2,257,589

There had been considerable fluctuation in the French Funds. On Thursday, Dec. 13, the peace rumors were revived, and excited much speculation on the *Bourse*, though the highest quotations of the week previous were not recovered. *Crédit Mobilier* Bank shares, which had gone up to 1,400 francs, left off 1,305. The Three ℘ cent. *Rentes* 64.50@64.85. The accounts from Humburg represent an advance in interest to 6½ ℘ cent., and from Vienna the advices were less favorable. There is a reported Money panic in Russia. The suspension of payments by the

New-York Daily Times

New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V.....NO. 1337. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE ARRESTED FILLIBUSTERS.

DISMISSED FROM THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Courtesy to which Col. French is Entitled.

The following spicy letter explains itself, as well Mr. McKEON's notions of courtesy. Col. FRENCH, we learn, has kept himself secluded since this generous tender of the Government authorities.

FARNSWORTH remains at the Eldridge-street Jail, not having been able thus far to find bail.

DISTRICT-ATTORNEY M'KEON TO MR. FRENCH.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF NEW-YORK, }
U. S. DISTRICT-ATTORNEY'S OFFICE, Dec. 29, 1855. }

SIR: On the 24th day of December instant, a complaint under oath was made at this office, that you, together with other persons, had, in this District, began, set on foot, provided and prepared the means for a military expedition or enterprise to be carried on from this country against the territory of the Republic of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace. The facts so charged amounting to an offence against the laws of the United States, a Commissioner of the United States thereupon issued his warrant for the arrest of all parties charged in the affidavit with a violation of law.

This warrant has been served on all parties therein named with the exception of yourself. I deem it my duty now to state to you the reasons of the delay in the execution of the warrant. On the 23d inst. I had an interview with you, in which I stated to you the information I had received in relation to the proposed departure of large bodies of men in the steamer *Northern Light* on the 24th inst., for the purpose of invading the territory of Nicaragua. You disclaimed any knowledge of any such movement. In the interview you claimed to be in the United States in a diplomatic character. The Government of the United States has at all times conformed to the practice of the laws of nations, and I felt satisfied that the President would extend to any person claiming that relation, such courtesy as in his judgment comported with the dignity of the United States.

From the correspondence, copies of which have since been delivered to you, it appears that you have not been received or acknowledged as a Minister by the Executive of the United States, that you have no right as an accredited Minister. Your position is "simply that of a person coming to this country to present himself as such and not received by reason of its failing to appear that he represented any lawful Government." The letter of the Attorney-General further adds "that under such circumstances any diplomatic privilege awarded to you is of mere transit and courtesy and not of right, and that courtesy would be withdrawn from you so soon as there should be cause to believe that you are engaged in or contemplating any act not consistent with the laws, the peace or the public honor of the United States."

Having advised the Attorney-General of the charge against you, and of the process issued thereon, I am now authorized to say that the President, proceeding in the spirit of the fullest consideration for the diplomatic character, desires me to notify you of the present charge, and that no process will be served upon you, provided you shall not become chargeable with any further offence, and shall depart from the country within a reasonable time.

By the Constitution of the United States, a privilege of exemption from arrest is awarded to Senators and Representatives. It extends to them the privilege of going to and returning from Congress. Similar exemptions are accorded to members of Legislature. Witnesses under certain circumstances are exempt from arrest. But in all these cases the exemption is strictly construed by our Courts. Whilst it is proper that the agents of the people and witnesses shall be properly protected, it is also just that citizens having claims shall not be deprived of their legal rights by the improper exercise of this exemption. In like manner the courtesy extended to you is that of going to Washington and returning to the foreign country from whence you claim to come as Minister, within a reasonable time. In the hope that no further complaint will be made against you, tendering to you my best wishes for your safe return to your own country,

I remain your obedient servant,
JOHN McKEON,
District Attorney United States.

To PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq.

OUT OF THE CUSTOM-HOUSE.

Collector REDFIELD has assured Mr. McKEON that FARNSWORTH has been suspended, and CREIGHTON removed from their offices in the Custom-House; also that HALL has resigned.

It is stated that President PIERCE, as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy, and Hon. John McKEON will be legally proceeded against by the Nicaraguan Transit Company, for the illegal detention of their ship.

☞ Major GEORGE B. HALL denies that he made use of the expression which he is charged with making in the Eldridge-street jail on Friday evening, while visiting FARNSWORTH. Flash language is not his habit.

Marine Disasters—Twenty-five Persons Saved.

Capt. BURR, of bark *Henry Shelton*, from Palermo, arrived at this port on Saturday, reports:

Dec. 22, lat. 36° 15', long. 68° 53', fell in with schooner *Eagle* hence, of and for Bermuda, dismasted, and took from her nine persons. The ship *Kossuth*, of Bath, from Boston for Havana, was lying by at the same time, and took on board the remainder of the *Eagle's* company.

Dec. 28, lat. 37° 06', long. 71', fell in with ship *Heber*, of New-York, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, with a cargo of cotton and grain, dismasted, and in a sinking condition. Took off the ship's company, comprising 16 persons, the sea being so high it was not deemed prudent to attempt to save anything belonging to the ship.

The Burlington Tragedy.

The trial of ISAAC ADAMS, the engineer on the Camden and Amboy Railroad at the time of the Burlington accident, for manslaughter, in causing the death of MARGARET PESCOTT, was commenced at Mount Holly on Friday last. No new facts have been elicited.

News from Texas.

We have San Antonio papers to the 13th inst.; Austin, 15th; Galveston, 20th.

The San Antonio *Texan* says:

"By a private letter, dated Bandera City, Nov. 19, we learn that the Indians had been killing cattle; and the writer remarks that the soldiers were encamped 17 miles above, and he and another person had to travel most of the day to inform them of these Indian depredations. Bandera City is some seventy miles from San Antonio. Our country is so large that it is almost impossible to prevent the Indians from coming down to the settlements."

At the municipal election in Austin, on the 10th inst., Mr. E. R. PECK, the American Party candidate, was elected Mayor by a majority of fifty-four over Mr. R. N. LANE, the Democratic candidate.

The Austin *State Times* furnishes us with a summary of Legislative proceedings, but it contains little of general interest. The Senate has concurred in the House bill increasing the salary of the Governor to $3,000 per annum. The Senate had laid on the table the Public Debt bill until Wednesday last, 19th inst."

The same paper has a letter dated Cypress Spring, Hays County, Dec. 7, from which we take the following extract:

"On my arrival here I learn of much excitement on the 'Bandies,' tributaries of the Colorado, and comprehending a settlement of seventy-five families. The Indians have made a descent, stealing in their midst a number of horses, and wounding several others that were found with the arrows still sticking in them.

Mr. PHILLIPS, an old Texian, who has passed a large part of his youthful period in the captivity of the Camanches, and who speaks the dialect of the tribes living west of Texas with native fluency, has been delegated by the people of the Sandies to conclude a peace with the Lipans, who are supposed to be the tribe principal in outrage.

Mr. PHILLIPS has performed his mission to the best of his ability, with no other result than that of being informed that this tribe only await a favorable season of the year when they will commence and prosecute a system of indiscriminate rapine, theft and bloodshed upon the people in that part of the country."

The Indianola *Bulletin* of the 14th has the following, which is "important if true":

"A rumor has reached here that our fellow-townsman, Dr. LEVI JONES, has succeeded in obtaining a quarter of a million of dollars, and that he will be here in a few days, to commence the building of a railroad from here to El Paso, upon a charter granted him at the last session of the Legislature. This is said to be the best charter in the State, and will doubtless be the beginning of the great Pacific Road."

Mr. BROWN, one of the editors of the Galveston *Civilian* and a member of the Legislature, writes from Austin on the 13th inst.:

"The fate of the Texas Debt act of Congress, in my opinion, is doubtful. In the House it is thought by some well-informed that it will have from two to five majority in its favor, and in the Senate one. This is too close to remove doubt on the subject."

The *News* noticing the arrival of materials for the Galveston, Houston and Henderson Railroad, says:

"Twenty miles of this road is now graded, and the ties that have arrived are being sent across the bay to Virginia Point. Seventy-five hands are now engaged in grading, but additional hands will commence laying the ties and iron next week."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Proceedings in the House on Saturday.

Peremptory Demand for the Recall of M. Crampton.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The adjournment was carried yesterday, and the organization again postponed by the defection of a few professed Republicans. Watch the yeas and nays, and notice who votes for adjournments and who pairs off. True Repnblicans will do neither at this crisis.

Another influence which contributed to the defeat yesterday, was the concentration of six votes on PENNINGTON, which encouraged the disheartened and yielding opposition to hope that to-morrow BANKS might be dropped and a new man pressed. Depend upon it, this hope will be disappointed.

The mass of the Republicans are firm in the conviction that to drop BANKS will be a virtual defeat, and are resolved therefore to stand or fall with him.

Prominent Richardson men say to-day that BANKS will be elected to-morrow. This seems to be the general conviction, but may again be disappointed.

Mr. MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON's last dispatch in the illicit recruiting case, and has peremptorily demanded Mr. CRAMPTON's recall. Mark this. S.

Mr. Banks nearly Elected—The Report of the Herts Trial—Chief Justice Taney.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

Mr. BANKS last week, on one or two occasions, obtained precisely votes enough for the election of a Speaker, but, before the result could be announced, several gentlemen who had been sent for hurriedly entered the House and cast their suffrages for another, thus turning the scale.

The report of the trial of HERTZ, in the British enlistment case, published in the *Pennsylvanian*, has been sworn to by the phonographer as correct, and has been filed in the State Department as an authentic record of the proceedings.

Owing to continued sickness, Chief Justice TANEY is not expected to take his seat on the bench during the present term of the Supreme Court of the United States.

The Administration Uneasy—Firmness of the Republicans—The Wilmot Proviso Sustained by Southern Men—The Position of Solomon G. Haven—The Plurality Resolution, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855.

As I write, the eightieth vote for Speaker is taking, being the third to-day, without any material change. Still I am quite confident that BANKS will be elected ere adjournment. The President stated this morning to a friend that the House would organize to-day—a distinct indication of his purpose to aid in effecting that result. RICHARDSON says he is tired of the contest, and that it must end. But the trouble is to tell how to end it.

PRESIDENT ON THE ANXIOUS SEAT.

The Administration is anxious for the solution, but finds difficulty in controling it. The firmness of the Republican column has astounded and dismayed the Administration Party, and the success of the National Know-Nothings in proving themselves better Pro-Slavery men than the supporters of Mr. RICHARDSON, has excited serious concern in the breasts of many Southern Democrats, who fear they will be routed at home by the "Americans." Under these circumstances no individual RICHARDSON man likes to take the responsibility of dodging the vote, and so permitting BANK's election, for fear that he will be handled severely for it on the stump by an "American" competitor. On the other hand, the Northern Nebraska men feel that their only possible chance of safety lies in breaking down Mr. BANKS, and so *they* are loath to aid indirectly in his elevation.

POSSIBLE CONTINGENCIES.

Nevertheless the thing has to be done; and if the BANKS men are all true, and insist on prolonging the session to-day until a result is obtained, my prediction will be fulfilled. The danger is on side propositions, motions for adjournment, &c., &c., which, though too often sustained by professed "Anti-Nebraska men, are really just as much of "aid and comfort" as the enemy ask or need. Another obstacle in the way of organization is the fact that the South Carolina delegation and some few other straggling Democrats, differ from the Administration men, and are anxious to secure the organization and its patronage. These are fighting desperately to prolong the contest, in the hope that eventually they can get Mr. ORR in the Chair by some such indirect road as that suggested by LEWIS D. CAMPBELL's resolution of Wednesday, if not by a compromise between the Know-Nothings and RICHARDSON men. This element of the contest, as you will perceive, aids in defeating BANKS' election by default.

SOUTHERN MEN SUSTAINING WILMOT'S PROVISO.

The resolution introduced yesterday by Mr. SEWARD, of Ga., proposing the election of Mr. RICHARDSON by the union of all friends of non-intervention in the Slavery question, was simply a proposition to "retire from active service" the Democratic Caucus platform, in the hope that it would bring the Know-Nothings to a vote for the Caucus nominee. It failed, however, as it met with opposition from those Democrats who understood the programme, and don't want RICHARDSON elected, and was spurned also by the Know-Nothings themselves, who insist upon having the compromise candidate for whom they will vote. The little debate upon the resolution brought HUMPHREY MARSHALL out, and compelled him, as the leader of the Know-Nothings, to take the extremest Pro-Slavery ground. It also involved THOMAS L. CLINGMAN, of N. C., in the admission of the power of Congress to admit or prohibit Slavery in the Territories—which, of course, is a distinct admission of the constitutionality of the Wilmot Proviso.

HAVEN JOINED TO HIS IDOLS.

Among the dozen gentlemen who elected as Anti-Nebraska men, have proved treacherous to their professions, and exerted their best abilities by covert indirection to secure the triumph of the Administration and its Pro-Slavery supporters, there is none who so severely deserves rebuke as does SOLOMON G. HAVEN of Buffalo. From the beginning he has voted with the "stragglers." His first love was HENRY M. FULLER,—and he stood by that gentleman day after day, notwithstanding he was satisfactory to the Pro-Slavery Know-Nothings—until Mr. FULLER was roasted out upon the floor, and made to confess that he received these Southern votes *because he was opposed to the restoration of the Missouri Compromise, and ready to vote for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State!*

When that revelation was made, HAVEN turned pale. His agitation was visible to everybody who chose to observe him. He had repeatedly, since his arrival here this Winter, declared that he was in favor of, and would vote for, the restoration of the Missouri restriction, as a dozen of his colleagues will testify, if necessary. Of course in the face of this development, he could not consistently vote for FULLER, however safe it might have been before that gentleman's sentiments had been publicly exposed. He saw this, and after writhing a few hours longer on the Fuller hook, detached himself, and threw his vote "around loose;" yesterday he declared himself ill, and induced Mr. EDWARDS to pair off with him for the day,—persistently determined you see, that his betrayed constituents should not profit even by the interposition of Providence. As, under the Plurality rule, should it be adopted, Mr. EDWARD's vote would be of far more value than Mr. HAVEN's for "Scattering," the former doubtless would not have agreed to pair off with him, had not HAVEN declared that *he would vote for* JAMES L. ORR, *of South Carolina*, rather than permit the success of Mr. BANKS. After having reached this depth of political infamy, it is not at all surprising that Mr. HAVEN should this morning again cast his vote for FULLER." Will the freemen of Buffalo mark this conduct of their representative? "He is joined to his idols—let him alone."

THE PLURALITY RESOLUTION.

The Administration leaders are to-day exceedingly anxious that the Banks men should again move the plurality resolution. If they would do so, enough Administration men would sustain it to carry it through, and the election of Mr. BANKS would be settled upon the first ballot. But the friends of Mr. BANKS are not now anxious to take the plurality, unless it shall be generally voted for by the Opposition, for they feel that the time is rapidly approaching, if not already come, when the Administration *must* yield the contest, without the slightest concession from the Republicans.

Since I commenced my letter several ballots have been had, and Mr. PENNINGTON on the last received five votes. This division, however, is only temporary. The House has already refused to adjourn by a vote of 19 to 179, and I think ere midnight there will be gentlemen of the Democratic side of the House too drowsy to hear their names called on the ballot. It is to be regretted, however, that some of our friends still continue to pair off with the Opposition. I cannot regard this as excusable at this time under any ordinary circumstances.

It is stated that Mr. MOORE, of Ohio, yesterday, when BANKS wanted only three of an election, proposed to Mr. SCOTT, of Ind., and Mr. HARRISON, of Ohio, to unite with him in changing their votes to BANKS, and so decide the contest at once. They declined the proposition, notwithstanding they have heretofore indicated a readiness to vote for BANKS whenever their votes would elect him.

THE NICARAGUA FILLIBUSTERS.

It is difficult to understand where the correspondents of some of your cotemporaries learn that the action of the authorities in breaking up the *Northern Light* fillibusters is "universally condemned here." On the contrary, I find the almost universal expression to be precisely the reverse.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO BE SUSTAINED.

The President and the Secretary of the Navy now fully acknowledge that the finding of the Board has resulted in serious injustice in some cases. I am not sure that they justify the failure of the board to keep a record of its proceedings. But they *do* think that upon the whole it has accomplished a great good to the Navy, and that the individual cases of injustice can be essentially remedied without abrogating the action of the Board and beginning *de novo* as is desired.

THE ONLY REMEDIES WHICH ARE PRACTICABLE.

My decided impression is that the President will indicate a disposition to restore, by renomination, such officers as, in the opinion of the Navy Department, are clearly entitled to restoration. He will also encourage and facilitate some legislation for the relief of meritorious officers who, by "retiring" or furlough, have been placed in the same category with officers whose mental or moral incapacity has led to their loss of place on the active service list, and will, perhaps, favor an appropriation of a year's pay to all officers who have been dropped. It will readily be perceived that by pursuing this course the executive will take away from the complainants a very large part of their available capital before Congress, and so will render his position in favor of sustaining the action of the Board generally a very strong one. I trust our naval friends will not charge your correspondent's conclusions with being the offspring of his wishes. Eventually they will find these views confirmed, and they will do well to bear them in mind in future prosecution of their efforts for redress such as they desire.

THE TIMES FORESHADOWING.

May I not, without egotism, call your attention the fact that the official correspondence brought out by the recent proceedings against the *Northern Light* "emigrants," has again established the truth of your correspondent's foreshadowings of our Government's action in respect to the WALKER Government in Nicaragua, and its Minister, PARKER H. FRENCH. I rely confidently upon the publication of the official correspondence in the illicit British recruiting affair, to equally vindicate all I have written you upon that subject also. A studied persistent effort has been made from the beginning to create the impression that our Government passed over Mr. CRAMPTON altogether, and chose to forget him in the anxiety to get directly at John Bull. The sequel will show that the very commencement of the correspondence on the subject consisted of the most direct and serious charges against the British minister—charges from which Mr. MARCY can never recede, because they were based upon positive proofs then and now in his possession. Of course it is within the province of the President to let Mr. CRAMPTON slide,—but can he do so under such circumstances as these, when our diplomatic records contain already the story of that official's accusation and *conviction* of serious offences against our laws!

CONGRESSIONAL SMOKERS.

Gentlemen will do well to take a little pains to preserve the dignity and decorum of the House. It is to be hoped that not many individuals having wit enough to get to Congress, will be as absent-minded as was a certain member from the refined and cultivated state of Georgia to-day, who paraded himself in front of the Clerk's desk for some time with a cigar in his mouth, and his hat stuck stiffly on the back of his head. If the Clerk or the Sergeant-at-Arms had taken the liberty of hinting to him the impropriety of his conduct, he doubtless would have thanked them for the service.

WHO IS HE?

A genteel, harmless, nice looking young man, with long surtout, buttoned resolutely up to his chin, took a seat a day or two since upon the rostrum alongside the Clerk, and occupied it for two or three hours. He was a stranger to many of the members, who, remembering that it is not in order for even one of their own number to approach the Clerk when a vote is being taken, were in something of a quandary to know who he was, and were much surprised to learn that it was the President's private Secretary—who has just as much right within the bar as has John Jones, of the lobby, and not a whit more. S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS----First Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Two ballots were taken on assembling, the last resulting as follows:

Mr. Banks	108	Mr. Pennington	3
Mr. Fuller	82	Scattering	5
Mr. Richardson	68		

Necessary for a choice, 106.

The vote on the sixth ballot stood:

Mr. Banks	100	Mr. Pennington	5
Mr. Fuller	80	Scattering	5
Mr. Richardson	68		

Mr. SMITH, of Va., made a brief statement to show that Mr. BANKS had left the American Party and joined the Fusionists for the express purpose and design of resisting what he calls the aggressions of Slavery.

Mr. GROW, in reply, said that those voting for Mr. BANKS understood their duties, without instruction or advice from the other side of the House.

Mr. SMITH responded, saying he wished the country to understand the character of the man the Fusionists were voting for.

Two further ballots were then taken, the last resulting as follows:

Mr. Banks	98	Mr. Fuller	29
Mr. Richardson	66	Mr. Pennington	6

Messrs. WHITNEY, POWELL, WILLIAMS and ORR received one vote each.

It was now 5½ o'clock, and Mr. MARSHALL moved an adjournment, which was negatived by 47 majority.

At 6 o'clock the motion to adjourn was renewed by Mr. ORR, and carried by 10 majority.

From Havana and Key West—Arrival of the Isabel at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Friday, Dec. 28.

The steamship *Isabel*, from Havana on the morning of the 26th inst., and from Key West on the evening of the same day, arrived here to-day. There is no news of importance from Havana.

The steamship *Star of the West*, from San Juan Nicaragua, arrived at Key West on the 24th inst., and left again the same evening for New-York.

The ship *Ashburton*, from New-Orleans for Liverpool, went ashore on the American Shoals on the 22d inst., but was got off without damage.

The Maine Law Approved by the Queen of England.

ALBANY, Saturday, Dec. 29.

A copy of an order in Council, dated at the Court of Windsor Castle, Nov. 21, 1855, was this morning received at the office of the *Provincialist*, in this city. In it her Majesty gives her official sanction to the Prohibitory Liquor Law of the Province of New-Brunswick, and directs the Governor or Commander-in-Chief, and all other persons whom it may concern, to be governed thereby accordingly. The law takes effect on the 1st of January next.

Destruction of the Gas Works at Middletown, Conn.

MIDDLETOWN, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The Gas Works in this place took fire about 2 o'clock this morning from the purifier. The chain, to which was attached the weight, broke, and the weight fell upon the purifier, making a hole and letting off the gas. A terrific explosion followed, tearing off the roof and forcing out the walls of the building.

Melancholy Accident.

BOSTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

At Falmouth, Me., on Thursday evening, a Mr. COFFIN, and two young ladies named HASKELL, while "coasting," were precipitated over the bank of a river a distance of forty feet, and COFFIN and one of the ladies were drowned, and the other was so badly injured that it is feared she cannot survive.

The Pittsburg and Steubenville Railroad.

PITTSBURG, Saturday, Dec. 29.

Our City Council has provided for the payment of the interest on the city bonds, issued to the Steubenville Railroad due on the 1st proximo, at the office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., in New-York.

The river here measures 6 feet 11 inches, and is falling.

Death of Nicholas Devereux.

UTICA, Saturday, Dec. 29.

NICHOLAS DEVEREUX, a prominent citizen, and one of the Managers of the State Lunatic Asylum, died at 6 o'clock this morning, aged 67 years.

Snow Storm in the East.

BOSTON, Sunday, Dec. 30.

About eight inches of snow fell here last night. The weather has been cold and clear to-day, and there is excellent sleighing.

Arrival of the Marion at Charleston.

CHARLESTON, Saturday, Dec. 29.

The steamship *Marion*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf here at 12 o'clock this (Saturday) noon.

Arrival of the Augusta at Savannah.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, Dec. 30.

The steamer *Augusta* arrived here to-day from New-York at 8¼ P. M., with all on board well.

Note from Mr. Valk.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, }
Washington, Saturday, Dec. 29, 1855. }

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

If your correspondents, when writing of or to me, will but sign their *true* names, and designate their *places* of residence, I *may* deem it proper to notice their communications.

Your ob't serv't, WM. W. VALK, N. Y.

NEW-YORK CITY.

More About the New Church in Fourth-avenue.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In his address at the dedication of his new and beautiful Church, Dr. BELLOWS stated that he preferred not to give it the title proposed by some, of "All Saint's," as that might seem to exclude sinners from coming to pray within its precincts, and that he adopted the name of "All Soul's," to indicate that all having souls to save might there address the common Father of Mankind. Will you, Mr. Editor, allow an outsider to take exception to the meaning attached to the two titles by the eloquent and accomplished Unitarian Divine? In the first place, churches should be dedicated only to God, in commemoration of some mystery, or manifestation of his goodness and power. Catholics and Episcopalians consecrate a church to the Most High, under the invocation of his servants, St. Luke, St. James, St. Thomas, &c., &c.; but this dedicating the church *to the congregation* is something without precedent. The feast of "All Saints" is celebrated on the first day of November, in commemoration of their united virtues. Many churches, beginning with the Pantheon at Rome, have been named in honor of the same object. The feast of "All Souls" is celebrated on the 2d of November, in suffrage of all the faithful departed who are still in a state of purgation, where they may be helped by the prayers of the Church upon earth, in virtue of the communion of Saints, whereby they are united in the communication of the merits of Christ. Now, what reply is to be given to the old-fashioned folks who ask whether Dr. BELLOWS' congregation believe in Purgatory?—whether they will have solemn High Mass of Requiem for the Dead on the titular feast of their Church,—the 2d of November,—as Bishop HUGHES has in St. Patrick's Cathedral? &c., &c. Why, simply that the Doctor does not probably so believe, but that he has borrowed an old and common expression from the Catholic Church, and mystified us by using it in a sense entirely his own. The liberty of thus recoining old currency in words is taken not only by the builders of handsome churches, but more frequently by the authors of new books; and if their meaning is not rightly apprehended, assuredly the writer, and not the reader, must bear the blame. CONSERVATIVE.

Wilson Industrial School.

The Wilson Industrial School held their festival on Friday, at their house No. 137 Avenue A. The exercises were exceedingly pleasant, and in the very highest manner creditable to the pupils, and certainly not less so to their teachers, Miss ROBINSON and her associates. Addresses were made by several gentlemen, and then the children enjoyed an excellent dinner, and the many Christmas presents, provided by kind friends; both of which they richly deserved, after the remarkably good examination they had passed.

The School numbers about 230 scholars, and is so full the managers have been obliged to refuse admission to any more for the present. It would be difficult to find in any school room a hundred more happy and intelligent appearing, well-behaved girls, than we saw in one of their rooms. All success to the Industrial Schools.

The Omnibus Horses.

It was a pitiful sight on the more crowded and steep inclines of the lower part of the City to witness the frequent falling of the poor reeking, jaded brutes that drew the omnibuses during the fall of the snow on Saturday evening, and hideous to hear the curses of the drivers.

On Friday morning, at the corner of Liberty-street, in Broadway, with the thermometer down below the freezing point, a disabled horse, evidently in great pain, was left for street passengers to gaze at. We left the office at midnight on our way home, the same horse still lay there, beating his head against the stones. Some one had placed a miserable wisp of straw as a cushion. Next morning, at ten, we passed the same spot, and there lay the horse, not yet dead. He was there alive at noon, thousands were hourly passing—the horse, for aught we know, may be there yet. One sentimental loafer said "he ought to be shot." An uncharitable Englishman thought the remark applied with far more correctness to the wretches who owned him, had made money out of his services, and left him there to die by inches.

Fires.

FIRE IN ROCTOR-STREET.

At 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon a fire broke out in the house No. 24 Rector-street, but was extinguished with but little damage, by the First Ward Police. A man named DAVID MARION, one of the occupants of the house, was badly burned while endeavoring to put out the fire. He was removed to the City Hospital.

FIRE IN SULLIVAN-STREET.

About 7 o'clock on Saturday evening a fire occurred in the rear building No. 113 Sullivan-street, damage trifling. It originated from a lighted candle which had been recklessly placed too near a window curtain.

FIRE IN THIRD-STREET.

A fire broke out about 10½ o'clock last night, in the grocery-store No. 207 Third-street. It was extinguished, with a loss of about $500. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

Capture of a Burglar.

A German burglar named HENRY BROWN was captured at 8 o'clock Friday evening while attempting to break into the dwelling of Col. COMBS, No. 220 Fourth-street. He was conveyed to the Station-house, when on searching him a complete set of burglars' tools was found on him. BROWN was taken before Justice DAVIDSON at the Jefferson Market who committed him for trial.

Dangerous.

The sidewalks are so very slippery now that pedestrianism is not unattended with danger. A woman slipped and fell on Saturday night in Broadway, near White-street, and fractured her thigh. She was removed to the Hospital.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

Before Judges Ingraham, Daly and Woodruff.

It was announced Saturday morning that the decisions in the causes pending before the General Term, would be rendered on Monday, to which day the Court was ordered to stand adjourned.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Betts will deliver decisions.

COMMON PLEAS—The General Term will deliver decisions.

No Jury trials this week.

To-morrow being New-Year's Day, the Courts of Law, the Chambers of the Common Council, and the Briggs Committee Room will be closed. *Sam rejoices!*

LONG-ISLAND.

Mortality in Brooklyn.

The Health Officer reports 68 deaths for the week ending the 27th inst., from the following diseases:

Apoplexy, cancer, dropsy, do. in the chest, congestive fever, puerperal do., remittent do., heart disease, hemorrhage of the lungs, inflammation of the brain, do. kidney, do. liver, premature birth, 1 each; congestion of the brain, do. lungs, debility, diarrhœa, dropsy in the head, inflammation of the bowels, old age, teething, 2 each; consumption, 8; convulsions, inflammation of the lungs, 5 each; croup, 10; scarlet fever, 16. Males, 36; females, 32; adults, 18; minors, 50. Total, 68.

New-Year's Day in Brooklyn.

The Mayor announces that he will receive his friends at the Mayor's office on New-Year's day, from 10 to 12 o'clock.

NEW-JERSEY.

Common Council.

An adjourned meeting of the Jersey City Common Council was held at the City Clerk's office on Saturday at 3 o'clock P. M., Alderman LYON, President of the Board, in the Chair, and fourteen of the sixteen members present. Various bills, petitions, and communications were presented and referred, and several bills were ordered paid.

Alderman COBB, from the Special Committee on Emblems, delivered to the Board eighteen emblems and the dye from which they were made, together with the bill of $250 for them. They are for presentation—one to the Mayor, one to each of the Aldermen, and one to the City Clerk. They are of gold, with the State arms represented upon the front, which is round, a plain convex back and an octagon border. The ornament is about one and a half inches in diameter. They are the first emblems procured by the municipal authorities of the city, and each bears the name of the person to whom presented, and the date in a circle around the representation of the State arms.

Mayor MANNERS reported to the Board the suspension of HYRAM L. MERRIS, recently arrested on a charge of burglary.

The death of EARL B. SIPPELL, the Collector of Arrears of Taxes, was announced, and an election was had for his successor, which resulted in the choice of W. C. MORRIS.

A resolution was adopted to discharge the Special Committee, appointed some months ago, to locate the route of the Bergen Point Railroad, and a new Committee was appointed, consisting of Aldermen TYRRELL, HILL and WILSON.

Alderman ERWIN moved to take from the table the Mayor's veto of the proposed contract for lighting the city with gas. The motion was lost.

The Board resolved to meet at 7½ o'clock P. M. hereafter, instead of 8 o'clock. The next regular meeting will take place to-morrow evening at the Lyceum.

New-Jersey Teachers Association.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Thursday, Dec. 27, 1855.

The New-Jersey State Teachers' Association is holding its third annual meeting in this city. It convened at 2½ o'clock this P. M., in the High School building, which is, by the way, an admirably arranged and furnished school-house.

In the evening President CLARK delivered his valedictory address—subject, "SOCRATES, a model teacher." He sketched the life of this philosopher, philanthropist and teacher, held him up in his diligence and devotion to duty as worthy of all imitation, and said it will be time enough for us to ask why we are not honored as he is when we live as he lived. The address was appropriate.

The state of education in the respective counties was described by members from the various counties.

The report of the committee on the State Agency was read and accepted, and the committee discharged. PEDAGOGUE.

NEWARK, N. J., Friday, Dec. 28, 1855.

The forenoon of to-day was occupied by the members of the State Teachers' Association in business matters.

The following were elected officers for the ensuing year:

President—J. SANDFORD SMITH, of Sussex.
Vice-Presidents—T. P. F. REYNOLDS, of Cumberland, and O. A. KIRBE, of Somerset.
Corresponding Secretary—T. J. CONNALLY, of Morris.
Recording Secretary—G. B. SEARS, of Essex.
Treasurer—S. BACKUS, of Mercer.

This afternoon S. S. RANDALL, Superintendent of Public Schools in New-York City, addressed the Association upon the fundamental principles of popular education. He argued that education is the best preventive of crime and incentive to virtue; that the State has a right to prevent as well as to punish crime, and to take all measures necessary to educate *every* child. The liberty claimed by some American citizens of causing their children to grow up in ignorance and vice is an anomalous and dangerous kind of freedom. It interferes with the liberty of others. *Every man* is interested in the education of *all* the people, for every man is subject to the effects of crime. These truths the faithful teacher will not fail to enforce. Thus doing his duty, though he may labor and live and die unappreciated, and unrewarded, his memory will be blessed, and his reward sure.

Prof. PECKHAM, of Newark, was elected Editor, in place of Prof. COLE, resigned.

Miss ELLA A. CRANE, of Newark, was associated with Prof. PECKHAM in the editorship.

J. B. THOMPSON was elected State Agent for the ensuing year. His address is New-Brunswick, N. J.

This evening a large audience assembled in expectation of a rich treat from Prof. FOSTER, of Union College, nor were they disappointed. But the address was perfectly *unreportable*.

The next meeting will be held at Bridgeton, Cumberland County.

After some words of mutual exhortation and encouragement the Association adjourned, and the members will go home on the morrow with hearts warmed for their work. PEDAGOGUE.

LETTERS FROM L. KOSSUTH.

NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR.

The Fall of Kars—Peace Prospects—Future of England, &c., &c.

LONDON, Friday, Dec. 14, 1855.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: It is reported that Kars has fallen. Its glorious defenders had at last to yield—not to mortal hands, but to famine. It is a sad tale, to me thrice sad. Several gallant friends and countrymen of mine are involved in the doom of the ill-fated town. The first and foremost among them General KMETY, the hero of the late bloody victory which the emaciated garrison of the ill-fated town gained over the whole army of MOURAVIEFF; KMETY, than whom there is no man living braver as a soldier, truer as a patriot, and nobler as a man. Then there was KOHLMAN, (Tehzi Pacha,) a distinguished staff officer of rare abilities and comprehensive combination. And BATORSTY SWARTZENBERG, a cavalry officer, daring and brave to a fault, if fault there can be. If it was his doom to die at Kars, it can be reported of him, that it is not the first time he died. It is almost a mythical tale. Towards the close of the great struggle in Hungary, when our south army was retreating from Szeged, owards Temesvar, one evening BATORSTY was ordered to cover the retreat by a cavalry attack with two squadrons of Hessians. He, with his brave three hundred, threw himself in open (skirmishing) order upon the cavalry of the hostile vanguard, in numbers ten-fold superior to his own. The charge was perfectly successful, but first in attack, last in retreat, he found himself surrounded by some fifty lancers and dragoons. He dealt many a heavy blow, though bleeding from twenty lance wounds, till his horse being killed under him, he received a sharp sword cut across his head, and two more when lying helpless and prostrate—in all, twenty-three wounds. The advancing enemy left him for dead on the field; and for dead he was reported. I paid due tribute to his memory in a general order. One year and a half rolled on over our heads, and I was a prisoner of European diplomacy at Kutahya, when lo! one day I received a letter from brave BATORSTY dated Belgrade, reporting himself alive, and free, and ready to charge again in spite of his twenty-three wounds. It would be a long tale to tell. Suffice to know that the hand of God has protected him on the gory field of death. I rarely in my life, felt a blissful joy like that his letter has caused me.

Such were some of the men who fought at Kars. What has become of them? Dead perhaps, massacred by some vile Cossack, when, staggering from starvation, extenuated by famine, they tried to find a way across the thousands of the enemy. General KMETY is reported to have effected his escape in the last moments of the ill-fated town. But, alas! his success is problematic. He was on foot—for more than a fortnight there was but one horse left in all Kars; one horse for the whole garrison of starving eight thousand men; and MOURAVIEFF had a numerous cavalry to watch every issue. Had KMETY succeeded to make good his escape under such circumstances, it would be scarcely less miraculous, than his escape to Turkey after the treacherous catastrophe of Villagos. Then erring in the mountains, a band of Wallachs, cruel to barbarism, had captured him. Shut up in a wooden hut, he heard them decide his immediate murder. Having barricaded the door as well as he could, his savage enemies resolved on putting fire to the hut, and proceeded to his immediate execution. Hearing the fire crack, he thought his last moment come, and was about to try to rush out, and since die he must, sell his life as dear as possible; when by a happy chance, a Hungarian corporal, with a couple of men—stragglers and fugitives like himself, arrives on the spot. One against fifty or so, open fence, would have been of no avail; the brave fellows would have but shared the fate of the gallant General. But the quick eye of the brave corporal discerned at once the situation, and instinct suggested the remedy. Advancing boldly, he demanded authoritatively an account of the proceedings, stating that he was an Austrian under-officer, sent on patrol duty to look out for straggling Hungarian "rebels;" and having orders to carry such of them as he would meet, to head-quarters. The Wallachs immediately surrendered their prisoner. KMETY, however, did not like the change, and was about to provoke his own immediate death, when his preserver managed to reassure him, by some words in our own sweet native tongue, dexterously foisted in the loud blustering orders he addressed to his companions in German on the careful conduct of the captured "rebel." Thus brave KMETY has been saved. May the hand of Providence have protected him once more in his present trial—may he be preserved for our country, than whom she has no son braver or more faithful, and more true.

The news of to-day appears to leave yet some hope that the report of the fall of Kars might prove untrue. The fact, however, is so likely, and so little do circumstances warrant a better anticipation, that I scarcely dare indulge in the pleasant hope of doubt.

At all events, the fallen condition of Kars is a sad ill

wishes regularly his version quite with so much authority and wise keeping in personal move between BONAPARTE, PALMERSTON and himself some of those omniscient spirits, who, tired of their own monotonous bliss, seek recreation in carrying paltry messages, twisting the tails of dogs, baking cakes occasionally, and doing other such eminently spiritual work, at the bidding of any medium in America. I, for one, cannot pretend to tell which way the mysterious table of secret diplomacy is turning just now.

However, though I cannot read the stars, I know how to read circumstances, and can trace the finger of God in the logical concatenation between cause and effect. Therefore, on the one hand, I have not the slightest doubt that sooner or later L. N. BONAPARTE would most willingly agree to any conditions the Czar would accept; on the other hand, I have not, from a national point of view, the slightest personal consideration, Lord PALMERSTON ample reason to dislike any such pacification, in under actual circumstances of stability; nevertheless, I have not the slightest doubt that if BONAPARTE insists, St. James cannot help yielding. Whosoever accepts a secondary position must bear the consequences of his choice. Russia went too far in that line with England that she could dare resist the will of the French Emperor too. She must go the full length with him at any risk, or be prepared to see him her enemy.

In this condition of affairs the issue evidently rests with Russia. Men say she is likely to accede, because such are the proffered terms that all in being just and satisfactory for the Allies, they are not humiliating to Russia.

In my opinion, this is perfectly impossible. Either the one or the other—no human ingenuity can combine both the propositions. And as there is nothing either in the war-policy of the Allied Governments, or in the actual condition of affairs, to warrant the assumption that Russia will accept any condition humiliating to her dignity; (for instance, the engagement to demolish all fortifications on the Black Sea Coast, and to renounce the right of building war-vessels there, implied in the condition that the Black Sea shall remain exclusively a Commercial Sea;) therefore, I say, of two things, one: either Russia will not assent to the proposed conditions, and in that case, no peace—or, the arrangement will be anything but safe, honorable and satisfactory to the Allies; and in that case, I take England to be lost. Because, I repeat my firm conviction, that if this war is brought to a close, with the power of Russia left intact, Russia in a couple of years shall be from forming the nucleus of a general continental coalition against England. And in such a case, I see no chance for Great Britain—the power of the people, not one, likely to withstand the Czar's will, but both the prestige of her power, and the affection of nations. The bad faith exhibited by her shall be visited on her, with usurious interest; nobody fearing her power, nobody trusting her good faith, with a hundred points open to attack at home, with a social condition, unnatural and unsound beyond description, she would be doomed to present a mournful illustration to the truth, that no fault in politics ever escapes punishment, nor can the laws of political morality ever be violated with impunity.

KOSSUTH.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Death of a French Poet—American Chevaliers d'Industrie, &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Monday, Dec. 10, 1855.

FREDERIC BERAT, one of the first poets of France, the friend of BERANGER, has just died, and a certain writer makes his death the occasion of a singular chapter on what he affirms to be a new disease in France. *Ramollissement de la moëlle épinière*—softening of the spinal marrow—is not a new disease in France, or any other country; but that it has recently acquired a marked development in France is true. The most singular circumstance of all is, that the disease seems to select its victims by preference among men of letters. Workmen—men whose daily occupation requires bodily exercise—are exempt. There is no remedy for a well-declared attack of this disease. The Emperor has been twice treated for what was feared to be a commencement of it, and each time with relief; but the regularity of life which he now leads is mainly from fear of a development of this malady. Baron LOUIS attributes the unusual development of the disease to the diminished amount of exercise which each generation takes; Dr. TROUSSEAU charges it upon the pipe and cigar—but the learned Professor's hobby just now is a war upon tobacco; while Dr. PELLETAN charges it upon the vices of the day. Dr. PELLETAN is evidently in the right; and as communities grow older and more corrupt, softening of the spinal marrow will take its place with gout and apoplexy as one of the diseases of the fashionable world.

THE EMPEROR AMONG THE SOLDIERS.

Next Sunday week is set down for the great bellico-gastronomic *fête* at the Crystal Palace. The National Guard of Paris, and other corps of the regular service who have not yet taken part in the war, will give on that occasion a grand banquet to the returned corps who have been engaged in the Crimea. These returned corps (which, it should be mentioned, do not leave vacancies in the Crimea, since reinforcements have more than compensated their loss) are composed in a great part of the *corps d'élite*, of which the Imperial Guard forms a respectable portion. These corps are collecting in the environs of Paris, preparatory to a grand triumphal entry, which will take place previous to the Crystal Palace Banquet. The Emperor will preside at the banquet, assisted by Gen. CANROBERT and the Prince NAPOLEON, and we are looking for another of those remarkable speeches with which His Majesty likes to astonish the world. The civil element will not mingle in this grand *fête*; Mars and NAPOLEON will reign alone. The trophies of Austerlitz and Marengo will be twined with those of Sebastopol, and the victorious old soldiers of the first Empire will chink glasses with those of the second! and LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE will be in his glory.

MORE AMERICAN "CHEVALIERS D'INDUSTRIE.

The French Government has accorded three more Americans the title of Chevalier in the Legion of Honor, "for services rendered to science and arts at the *Palais de l'Industrie*." The allowance is large and generous; and as there is no knowing where the liberality of the Government may stop, two Americans have suddenly left town to avoid the infliction. Of the three last decorated, (would it be believed?) two made direct application for it by letter to the Prince NAPOLEON! The Legion of Honor is an institution founded under the first Empire, which gives titles of merit to individuals for important services rendered to the state or to society at large in the arts or sciences, in war or religion, and from the very nature and origin of the title is one of those things which a man could not ask for. Yet it is a positive fact, for which I have documentary evidence, that two of those who have received the much coveted title, and two who certainly never would have received it otherwise, did condescend to become suppliants at the feet of the French throne, while another American is at this moment making efforts to the same end! The Legion of Honor is a noble institution in itself, and if its ribbons are sometimes given wrongfully and foolishly, these faults do not detract from the general usefulness of the order, or render less desirable an enrolment among its list of members. But to ask to be enrolled is in the first place an undignified and humiliating act such as Frenchmen themselves do not commit; and then for an American to make such a demand is a mortification which I never expected to undergo.

The names of the three new recipients of the Imperial favor are Mr. CHARLES GOODYEAR, Mr. M. B. FIELD and Mr. STERRY HUNT. (Mr. C. H. MCCORMICK—we have Prince NAPOLEON's word for the fact—would have received the decoration if he had been in Paris.) These three, added to those granted at the close of the Exhibition, make six decorations for the United States. Mr GOODYEAR was decorated for his important discovery of vulcanized india-rubber, the manufacture of which has received such a vast and rapid development in France; Mr. FIELD for having acted six weeks as President of the American Board of Commissioners; Mr. HUNT, for being Professor of Chemistry; Mr. GOODYEAR is decorated to the tune of [illegible] into France an industry [illegible] thousands of its people, and is destined to feed thousands more, besides bringing a large revenue into its coffers. It is also observed that it was by an oversight that [illegible] appears in the supplementary [illegible] of the original list. Mr. FIELD gets his decoration by courtesy, as President of the Commission, a duty which he filled with zeal and discrimination; while Mr. HUNT, it is to be supposed, gains his on the supposition that, for a Yankee to be a Professor on British soil, even a Professor of Chemistry at Montreal, he must be a man of transcendent talents.

A very natural astonishment was felt by the Americans, that in this liberal distribution of honors, Mr. FLEISCHMANN, who was known more to the Imperial Commission than any other American, by his daily and highly valued labors in the International Jury, should have been overlooked. But Mr. FLEISCHMANN is marked by the French Police as a "red;" he spoke vehemently to Prince NAPOLEON at the field of La Trappes, when the Prince gave an order in regard to the trial of reaping machines, which Mr. F. believed would be to the injury of one of the American machines engaged in the trial; and finally he has not asked for, nor shaped his course with a view to obtain a decoration. I say this much for Mr. FLEISCHMANN, because I know the extent and the value of his labors on the Jury, the high appreciation that is placed upon them by his distinguished colleagues, and because I saw what took place between him and the Prince NAPOLEON at La Trappes. Of all the *collaborateurs* in the American department of the great exhibition, Mr. F.'s claims were the highest.

I cite the three Americans—the two who received and the one who hopes to receive—decorations *by asking for them*, before the Grand Sanhedrim of Know-Nothings, for trial and judgment!

WORSE STILL!—ONE OF THE DECORATED GENTLEMEN IN CLICHY.

The day that Mr. GOODYEAR received his decoration, he was seized on a most outrageous complaint for debt, and thrown into prison—the same prison which only a short time ago held Mr. CRAMPTON on quite as absurd a pretence. The law of France in the matter of debt is unjustly severe on foreigners. Thus Mr. GOODYEAR, whose daily income from the large manufactories of his india-rubber in France is about eighty dollars, and who is the very soul of honor and liberality in the matter of money, has been three times in Clichy during his short residence in France. Last year he employed a carriage maker of Paris to make him a carriage of the most elegant and costly form, complete in vulcanized india-rubber. Mr. GOODYEAR was to furnish the material, and was to pay for the job a large sum of money. The material was partly furnished, and about the time the job was commenced the manufacturer sued Mr. GOODYEAR for the whole sum. Mr. G. refused to pay, and as no warning is here given to foreigners, he was seized, thrown into prison, and only obtained his liberty by paying the whole sum which he agreed to pay for the carriage. The contract remains unfinished.

In the present instance, Mr. GOODYEAR engaged a machine to perform a certain kind of work in the india-rubber manufacture, which, on delivery, was found, like most European attempts at following American models, to be imperfect, and entirely incompetent to perform the labor required. He refused its acceptance, and a few hours afterwards found himself in prison! Indignant at such treatment, he declared his intention not to pay the debt, and on Saturday last gave a big dinner in prison to his friends. But his family paid the sum, (twenty-five thousand francs,) and he was compelled to come out. He will now have to collect the money by *suit*.

This is French justice, and shows the disadvantages under which a foreigner labors in doing business in this country.

A long letter appears in GALIGNANI's edition of Saturday, from the pen of Mr. WALSH, former United States Consul in this city, on the subject of the quarrel between England and the United States. This letter, ably written and full of important facts bearing on this question, did not receive the attention from the French press which its merits entitled it to. But the French have paid but little attention to this quarrel, apparently treating it as a dispute of the journals, rather than of the Governments.

In consequence of the deaths of M. LECRETELLE and the Count MOLE, two chairs are left vacant at the Institute, for which the following candidates are announced: LIADIERES, EMILE AUGIER, SAINTINE, JULES and PAUL LEMOINE ("Bibliophile Jacob,") and LEON GOZLAN. JULES SANDAN, who will present himself at the next vacancy, leaves the contest this time in favor of his friend EMILE AUGIER, who has an excellent chance as a literary candidate. As political candidates, it is said that M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS and M. TROPLONG will be candidates. Somebody has had the effrontery to propose JULES JANIN as a literary candidate!

Several gentlemen belonging to the artistic and literary world are about to be raised to the dignity (!) of Senator. Among these are INGRES and DELACROIX, painters, AUBER, composer of music, and ALFRED DE VIGNY, historian. If that important body of State should ever find any business to transact, and the gentlemen just named should so far forget their self-respect as to present themselves as members, it will, for once at least, contain men of talent if not of independence.

The journals unanimously give to Gen. CANROBERT the command of the Baltic Land Forces for the coming campaign; but I should like to know how they reconcile this supposition with the fact that the gallant General, on the eve of organizing this force, is about to lead to the altar the youthful daughter of Prof. RAYER, physician in ordinary to His Majesty?

Dr. VERON, in his last work, just published, entitled *Cint Cenq Mille Francs de Rente*, gives an imaginary bill of fare, (which his hero is supposed to have ordered,) more artistic, varied and costly, than was ever prepared by any Paris cook; and this bill of fare is "the talk of the town." A few evenings ago a company of wealthy young men in conversation on this bill of fare, made a party to order a similar one if it could be got up in Paris, with the intention of inviting Dr. VERON to become their guest and to preside on the occasion. The *Trois Freres* was applied to, as the first cooking establishment in Europe, and after a day's consideration of the bill, promised the dinner in eight days; but the Doctor, true to his temperate habits would not venture such a dinner, and declined the temptation.

MALAKOFF.

REMARKABLE CASE OF INFATUATION.—Officer BURKINS, of the Middle District Police-station, was called upon a few days since by a lady from Washington, to aid her in hunting out and rescuing her son, a lad about sixteen years of age, who, she alleged, had been enticed from his home and friends by a frail female. The mother, with apparently the most agonizing feelings, detailed the following circumstance in connection with the affair: Some months since the woman accused resided in Washington, where the lad became infatuated with her and deserted his family to keep her company, when the fact becoming known to his mother, she threatened to prosecute the woman, who moved to New-York, to which place she soon succeeded in enticing the lad, who shortly after was convicted of larceny, and owing to his youthfulness, sent to the work-house. This becoming known to the mother, she proceeded to that City and succeed in effecting his release, and again taking him to her bosom returned to their home, the lad promising to again become obedient to her wishes. For a short time he continued so, but during the past week he has left his home a second time. His mother, upon examining his trunk, found a number of letters from his seducer, as also a telegraphic dispatch dated New-York, urging him to meet her at an appointed time at a notorious house of ill-fame on Caroline-street, whereupon she came on here, and with the aid of the officer named, succeeded in finding the guilty pair ensconced in the house named in the dispatch. The mother, upon discovering the condition of affairs, was driven almost to distraction at the shame of her child, but upon his earnest protestations of giving up his evil course, she again forgave him, and they together returned to their home.

Subsequently officers BURKINS and HEWITT arrested the woman, who gave her name as VIRGINIA WILY. She was taken before Justice LAWDER, who held her upon security for a further examination upon the charge of enticing the lad from his mother and harboring him.

DEATH OF A REVOLUTIONARY SOLDIER.—Captain ASEL DE FOREST, a soldier of the Revolution, died at Binghamton on the 24th, aged 94 years and 8 months. He was, for a time, Captain of a West India vessel, and he who afterwards became Commodore HULL was one of his hands.

FROM NICARAGUA.

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

$637,670 in Treasure from California.

FIRST SHIPMENT OF NICARAGUAN GOLD.

Central American View of Gen. Walker's Conquests.

The steamship *Star of the West*, Capt. MINER, from San Juan del Norte on the 20th of December and Key West on the night of the 24th, with 260 passengers and $637,670 in treasure, to CHARLES MORGAN, Esq., arrived on Saturday afternoon.

She connected at the Isthmus with the steamship *Sierra Nevada*, from San Francisco, on the 5th inst., Manzanilla, Mexico, on the 13th, bringing from both ports in gold and silver for this City and New-Orleans $632,000 and 490 passengers.

The following is the specie list by the *Star of the West*:

Drexel & Co., Phil..	$190,000	Schelle & Bro., N. Y.	15,500
Goldsmith, May & Jacobs, New-York	81,000	Wolf, Brothers & Unz, New-York...	12,000
Thomas Watson & Son, New-York....	35,000	S. A. Stein, N. Y....	6,000
Bank of Amer., N. Y.	20,490	G. Rosenstock, Balt.	5,100
Wm. Seligman & Co. New-York.....	20,000	Charles Morgan, N.Y.	37,750
J. Stuart, Brothers & Co., New-York....	19,205	Stern, Bros., Bal....	5,050
Aaron Jacobs, N. Y.	19,000	H. King & Son, N.Y.	5,000
Hudson & Bro., N.Y.	17,500	G. H. Wines & Co., New-York.....	73,925
Newhouse & Spartz, Philadelphia.....	17,150	J. Hecht & Bro., Bal.	3,900
G. Rosenstock, N. Y.	4,000	Hese & Blum, Balt..	1,500
		Labach & Schepels, New-York.....	8,900
		Total.....	$637,670

By this arrival is brought the first shipment of Nicaraguan gold, the produce of mines owned and wrought by Americans; and among the passengers are two gentlemen associated therewith—well known to Californians—long experienced in mining operations, and possessed of ample capital, who come here for the express purpose of forthwith providing suitable machinery for the full development of their rich auriferous resources. A bright future of prosperity is rapidly unfolding itself to this youthful (American) republic.

General WALKER finding his warrior countrymen pouring in rather unnecessarily numerous, has drafted a battalion to the support of his ally, the President of Honduras, who has wrongs to redress with the Guatemalans.

The General's attention having latterly been diverted from grim-visaged war, and directed to the permanent colonization of the Republic, he has wisely thrown open to the world the public lands—guaranteeing to each farmer, after an occupation and residence of six months, 250 acres, and 100 additional to each member of his family, free forever; and, by a special clause, it is enacted that such lands are to be almost exempt from every species of taxation. Here is indubitably evinced a masterly policy, suited at once to the exigences of that beautiful country, which by and by must tell immensely, by timely emigration to its shores, and is alike indicative of the genius of its author, who promises to be no less the statesman than the warrior.

The Isthmus continues free from epidemics, and the transit route is expeditious, safe and pleasant. There has not occurred a single case of sickness among the passengers since their departure from California.

The *Star of the West* encountered heavy gales from the northward from Cape Florida to within 50 miles S.W. of Cape Hatteras, where she unluckily broke one of the air-pump piston-rods. Being, however, provided with a duplicate, the accident was promptly repaired by the staff of engineers on board, who are all mechanics of the first order and equal to any emergency which may befall the engines.

On the 23d saw a wreck ashore mid-distance between Capes Corrientes and Antonio, apparently of 300 tons. Masts and bulwarks gone, and the sea making a clean breach in her amidships. Could not make out her name or nation.

On the 25th, in lat. 25° 40' N., long. 79° 30' W., spoke a ship very deeply laden, steering N.N.E., with private signal N. and Y. on white ground.

Vessel in the port of San Juan del Norte, H.B.M.'s brig of war *Espiegle*.

American brig *Glove*, from Aspinwall for Honduras, put in on account of the majority of the officers and crew being sick of Chagres fever.

We are indebted to Mr. James L. Owen, purser of the *Star of the West*, for files of papers.

AFFAIRS IN CALIFORNIA.

Business and Pleasure of San Francisco—The Sebastopol Jubilee and its Result—Miscellaneous News and Gossip.

Special Correspondence to the N. Y. Daily Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sunday, Dec. 5, 1855.

Since the sailing of the last steamer business has fallen off somewhat, and merchants have plenty of time to go fishing and write dunning letters. Those who ought to know say yesterday was the "tightest" steamer day we have had for a long time. The collecting clerks had plenty of exercise without any very satisfactory results. Money was scarce and unobtainable at any rate of interest. Five per cent. was freely offered for ten days' accommodation. The stringency of the money market is owing to several causes—first, the small amount of goods sold and non-reception of gold dust from creditors and traders in the mining districts; secondly, the large demands for freight-money—some four or five large clipper ships having arrived during the fortnight, and there is no dodging freight bills—"fork" is the word.

THE SEBASTOPOL FETE.

The most interesting item of the past fortnight was the Sebastopol *fête*, and the fate of Sebastopol proper could not have been perfectly demonstrated. The French, English and Sardinian population of our city, as an outlet to their enthusiasm on reception of the news of the success of the Allies in the Crimea, concluded to celebrate the event in the brownest manner. Committees were appointed, and great preparations were made to celebrate the fall of half of Sebastopol. They seemed determined that there should be no half way business on their part at any rate. Monday, Nov. 26, was the day named, and an immense structure covered with canvas, was put up at "South Park," capable of containing several thousand persons. An imitation Malakoff tower was erected on the hill close by, and an extensive battery of one gun, for firing the salute of 101 guns. The sun rose clear, and the morning was all that could be desired. At 10 o'clock the procession formed on Market-street, and proceeded to the Tent, in front of which were platforms for the accommodation of the priests who were to perform high mass and the *Te Deum*. The crowd had increased to some seven or eight thousand persons by the time it commenced. The *Te Deum* was sung by a choir of a hundred voices. The one gun on the Malakoff belched forth any quantity of smoke, but being a small one did not make much noise. Inside the tent long tables were laid with what is usually termed "a cold grab," and benches and plates for about three thousand persons at twenty rows of tables extending the entire length of the tent, (220 feet,) from the top of which flags of all nations fluttered in the morning breeze. The interior was gracefully festooned with flags and evergreens. At the entrance was an arch and immediately over the centre appeared, in large gilt letters, "Eighth September—Sebastopol;" on each side, the names of all the distinguished officers who had fought in the Crimea; at the base, the words—"Balaklava," "Tchernaya," "Alma," "Inkermann." A sprinkling of devices of the munitions of war, completed the picture. In the centre of the interior was a raised platform, for the accommodation of distinguished personages and guests, in the midst of which, just forment Consul DILLON, a roasted ox loomed up, and a few feet distant a representation of the Malakoff Tower, constructed of pound-cake and confectionery some ten feet in height, sugar cannon frowning from its battlements, and a large supply of ammunition was distributed about, all of the same material. At 12½ o'clock, the procession entered the tent, and in five minutes every seat was occupied, and the work of destruction commenced. Roasted pigs, ducks, geese and viands, disappeared with a rapidity that would lead one to suppose the Allies had not eaten since Sebastopol fell; for a time the clatter of plates and shouts for drinkables was stunning. The Frenchmen pitched into claret and the English into "Art-and-arf." As the wine went down, their enthusiasm rose, and when the time came for drinking toasts, nearly every man of the three thousand was more or less *tight*. An attempt was made to command attention, but the Frenchmen were wild and the Englishmen red in the face—every one "hollered" order, frantic little Frenchmen jumped on to benches and yelled out "*Ameens vous*." Those who fancied they spoke English sung out "Seete down." Every man yelled "Order—sit down," which had the effect to make everybody jump up. Some began to grumble at the scarcity of fodder—some wanted more wine—another proclaimed that the roasted ox was too ancient. They went from bad to worse, and Babel would be considered painfully quiet in comparison. There were lots of the unsympathizing population present, termed the "Boys," who were bent on mischief. The first step in the *finale* was the shying of a tough old goose at the Malakoff. It was fired with good effect, and instantly the air was darkened by the shower of roasted pigs, ducks, loaves of bread, claret bottles, hats, bones and fragmentary edibles, *en route* for the devoted Malakoff. The scene that followed beggars description. Consul DILLON and the distinguished guests were nearly extinguished and buried beneath the ruins of the Tower and the falling missiles. The original Malakoff itself never could have stood such an attack. When it fell, there was a rush to plant the French flag over the ruins; but the Englishmen raised theirs over it, and a sanguinary struggle ensued for the mastery. In the midst of the row, some of the engine-boys, with CHARLEY DUANE at their head, scaled the tent, cut a hole through the top, and shoved the American Flag up through, where it waved over all others, and the attempts of the Frenchmen to dislodge it resulted in several knock-downs. The pressure on the tent becoming too great it split and down came a shower of sailors, Frenchmen and engine-boys on to the tables, smashing bottles and plates—one old jack tar landing astride the roasted ox, where he remained holding on to the tail for a rudder, trying to steer his ship out of port, giving the orders to "luff" and starboard at the top of his voice. At this stage of the game a French lady, full of patriotism and claret, jumped on to the table, and commenced singing the Marseillaise hymn, winding up with a pirouette on a platter, which being rather uncertain footing, she came down "kerplump" on to a gravy dish; a drunken Frenchman sprang to the rescue, and set her up again like a ten-pin, but owing to the "befuddled" state he was in he set the lady on the wrong end, and entirely reversed the order of things. A rush was made to right matters, when the lady and her admirers went down together in a promiscuous heap, half buried under chunks of roast beef, fragments of ducks and plates. In the centre of the pavillion there was a general row, in which every nation took a part—pandemonium broke loose wasn't a circumstance. Men clambered up the framework and tore down flags, and then others fought to restore them. The crowd outside rushed in and mingled in the *melée*—boys cut the tent cords, and the whole fabric swayed to and fro, threatening to come down in a heap. As I left to avoid this catastrophe, I took a farewell glance. A procession of a dozen Frenchmen were marching the length of tables amid the wreck of crockery, singing the *partant pour la Syrie*, and a lot of men-of-war's men were endeavoring to shove a "landsman" into the roast ox through a big hole they had made in its side, singing out "shove the lubber away in the hold" d—n his eyes, he hurrahed for Roosher. An hour later there was nothing left of the Sebastopol celebration but a few thousand yards of torn canvass, an acre or two of broken crockery, and a couple of hundred dead drunk Allies buried in the ruins.

In the evening a large crowd collected in front of BARRY & PATTEN'S, and were addressed by several Russian sympathizers, and having formed into a procession, took up their line of march for the Russian Consul's, where they made speeches expressing their sympathy, gave cheers three times three for Russia, and returned in a very orderly manner. The procession is said to have numbered five or six thousand persons, comprising a great number of our best and most respectable citizens, and so ended the eventful 26th of November—since which, the interest heretofore manifested to know who inflicted that blow on a respectable citizen—William Patterson by name—has been entirely superseded by a greater one, and the great inquiry now is, "Who shied the first cold goose at the Malakoff?"

THEATRICALS.

GABRIEL RAVEL and the MARTINETTI Troupe have played three weeks at the American Theatre, San Francisco, and are now at the Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, where they remain a fortnight. Doubling the prices in this city was not a popular move; although as much money may have been received under that arrangement, still the houses were frequently thin, and seldom enthusiastic. They will not probably visit any other interior city, but return here for a few farewell performances, and quit the country next month. Six or eight of the principals of the troupe could have done well, but a dozen additionals of no particular account, proved a dead weight upon the adventure. They will go back perhaps disgusted, with a loss of several months' time, but not otherwise impaired pecuniarily. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is in Marysville, and goes thence to Nevada, Downieville, Placerville and Stockton, with a barely passable company, under Mr. POTTER's management. Mrs. MOULTON (late Miss CARPENTER) supports him, Mrs. POTTER, who has been her husband's big card, not condescending to that position. BUCHANAN played nearly a month at the Union Theatre in San Francisco, realizing about $2,500. He will not draw again here, and if he does not stay too long in these parts, may leave with five or six thousand dollars. He purposes next a trip to Australia. G. V. BROOKE is looked for daily from Sydney. He has not rivaled Mr. STARK's reputation or success in the Colonies, the latter having realized about $75,000 in a year's sojourn there, while Mr. BROOKE leaves with hardly a tithe of that sum. Mr. BROOKE will, if well advised, make perhaps, $5,000 or $10,000 in California. The GOUGENHEIMS are waning fast in their starry attractiveness, but have already achieved a fortune of $12,000 in their short career on these shores. They are playing to a slim business at the Metropolitan, whence they go next week to Stockton, where KING & RYER's Company, from the Forrest Theatre, Sacramento, are tarrying, while their establishment is given up to the RAVEL and MARTINETTI Troupe. If the GOUGENHEIMS were as industrious in their profession as they are in enlisting admirers, they would have found it profitable to remain longer among us, but their best policy now is to seek a fresh field as soon as possible. They, too, are looking Australia-ward. JOSH SILSBEE has been nearly six months confined to his bed with chronic dysentery, and is hardly yet convalescent. Had it not been for the devoted attention of his old friends, Mr. and Mrs. STARK, at whose house he has received every care and comfort, he would never again revel in the humors of Sam Slick or Jonathan Ploughboy. Mrs. C. N. SINCLAIR, after her six months campaigning in the mountains, has taken the management of the old Sacramento theatre, where, in conjunction with EDWIN BOOTH, Mr. SEDLEY, Mr. and Mrs. GEORGE CHAPMAN, and a good company, the season has progressed favorably through its first fortnight. In San Francisco theatricals have been very shaky since the Winter campaign commenced. Both the larger theatres have closed more than once, and only the Union, under Mr. STARK's management has remained open and paid full salaries without interruption. The legitimate drama has been presented on the boards of the Union in a most unexceptionable manner, nightly, for the past five months, with Mr. STARK at its head. The *corps dramatique* comprises among others, Messrs. PHELPS, BAKEY, ANDERSON, WILDER, GLOVER, THAYER, MCGOWAN; Mesdames STARK, WOODWARD and BOOTH. Mr. and Mrs. STARK will make a professional tour through the Atlantic States, in the Spring. Signora GARRATO, the last prima donna we have had, is not sufficiently elegant in style or appearance for the taste of our musical population. The Negro Minstrel Company, which occupies San Francisco Hall for the Winter, had a large accession by the arrival of the *Cortes*, bringing six fresh performers, engaged for Mr. MAGUIER by Mr. HOOLEY, in New-York. The business will not prosper at the same prices as dramatic performances; but if a large place was fitted up, and a half dollar the highest price, Negro Minstrelsy might continue to flourish in this city. So much for the show people.

AN ENTHUSIAST ON THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

Col. EDWARD JULIUS CÆSAR KEWEN, Attorney at Law, author of "Idealina," (the only poem of California manufacture that ever attained full binding,) has just returned from Nicaragua, in an intense state of enthusiastic excitement in regard to the country, and brimful of warlike ambition to conquer the small fraction WALKER has not—more particularly Greytown, including the redoubtable Col. KINNEY and Mr. FABENS.

Col. KEWEN's programme runs thus: First, he enlists 1,200 men; purchases the steamer *Brother Jonathan*, and proceeds to San Juan; lands, marches over to Greytown, hangs Col. KINNEY, hauls down the English flag, and gives Queen VICTORIA's subjects just fifteen minutes, by the watch, to leave the country. The Colonel only arrived by the *Cortes* yesterday morning, but he has got the whole town in an uproar. The excitement is tremendous among the war-dogs about the streets, who are brimful of fight and adventure, but are very empty in the stomach and pockets.

Last evening there was a great time.—firing of cannon and rockets,—and it was supposed that the Colonel had enlisted his men, and was drilling them on top of Telegraph Hill, but it turned out to be a jollifying of the "Know-Nothings," on receiving the news by the *Cortes* of the K. N. victories in the East.

FINANCES OF THE CITY.

As an illustration of the condition of the finances of the city, a case came up in Court yesterday, but the City Attorney moved for a postponement, on account of the absence of an important witness, who had *promised* to come, but had not been subpœnaed, because the city was too poor to pay for the subpœna. Judge NORTON remarked that if the Attorney would present his petition in proper form, he might enter an order allowing the city to defend *in forma pauperis*; but Judge SHATTUCK decided, the other day, that a man could not be turned out of Court (that is, his suit,) because he was unable to pay the costs. So there is a faint chance for the city yet.

THE BOLTON AND BARRON CLAIM.

The great Bolton and Barron claim, that has kicked up such a bobbery, and was valued at a hatfull of millions, and supposed to an immense fortune to PALMER, COOK & Co., belongs to sundry and divers people not mentioned in the bills. The whole claim, it is ascertained, is covered by grants of anterior dates to the Bolton and Barron claim, and the general opinion is that they are going to hold.

THE FRENCH CONSUL AND HIS FLAG.

One day last week, a French corvette came into the harbor, (the *Ambuscade*, I believe,) and forthwith Mr. MARCY's orders were carried into execution. A salute was fired by the razee *Independence*, whereupon Consul DILLON sent two French drummers through the streets, drumming up a crowd to go down to his office, and see the French flag hoisted, evidently intending to convey the idea that the salute was to *his Consular flag*—but everybody here knew better. It is the general opinion that Mr. DILLON was very glad to have a chance to hoist his flag again, and would have done it for less.

A NEW DISCOVERY.

There's no knowing what we shall find in California yet. In my last I mentioned the discovery of blue moss, or its ingredients. The last thing is a vein, fifteen feet wide, of soap—Castile soap,—a genuine article, and no mistake, and it is a fixed fact. What a chance for washerwomen.

PODGERS.

NICARAGUA.

The Transit—Agriculture, Mining, Mercantile, and Mechanical Interests, &c.

Letter from Mr. Male.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Through your columns I beg to answer the many letters I am receiving from parties desiring information as to the mining, agricultural, and other resources of Nicaragua, and I will endeavor to answer the various questions propounded to me by intending emigrants as precise and correct as possible; hoping this will answer all the purposes, as I have not time to notice their different communications, and they all bearing on the same subject.

There is no difficulty, whatever, to be anticipated in the transit from San Juan del Norte to Granada. The price of passage from New-York to that city has been reduced to twenty dollars by the Transit Company, in order to facilitate the Government in its plans of immediate colonization, and I believe the same rates will be established in New-Orleans. The passengers on arriving in San Juan are immediately transferred to the river steamers, and they arrive in the Capital of Nicaragua (Granada) twenty-four hours after. The Company have been carrying freight to Granada at 2½ cts. per lb., but I believe that rate has or will be immediately reduced.

Almost every paper throughout the Union has published the Colonizing Decree of the Government of Nicaragua—or a portion of it. It offers to each actual single settler, a title to 250 acres of land, and to each married 350, free from taxation, and the privilege of introducing agriculture and farming implements, stock, seeds, &c., &c., into the country, free of duty. It is necessary that all parties should first go to the Seat of Government, where is established the Colonization office, at the head of which is Mr. FABENS, late United States Consul at Greytown. The Government lands most likely to be first disposed of are situate about the Lake Nicaragua, and along the Transit route from San Juan del Sur to San Juan del Norte. I am not prepared to say what disposition the Government will make of the mining lands. In the District of Chontales the soil is equally productive of minerals or grain, and the poorest throughout the country will produce three crops per annum of the staple articles of consumption. Five hundred dollars, on arrival in Granada, with a family of five, will be sufficient to settle on, and it would be advisable that the emigrant should bring with him an assortment of seeds and farming implements, though the Government are taking steps to provide for those arriving without them. Cattle are very plenty. The milch cows are not much cared after, and it is very difficult to find fresh butter or milk, though the cows are roaming in abundance throughout the country. Horses and mules are also very plenty, and, though small, are strong and enduring. A really good horse, say fifteen hands high, would bring at present about $200. The horses do not average a larger size than the mules, and the prices of either vary from $20 to $75. I cannot say how much would keep a family of four or five for two or three years. Six months after settling on their farms, the occupants may depend upon large returns, as there is very little labor required in clearing or tilling the lands, and their seeds will grow almost spontaneous with their sowing. Stock raising promises to be one of the most profitable occupations in Nicaragua—the poorest cattle will fatten on its grasses in one month, of which there is an abundance in every locality.

Mining operations, at present, are entirely confined to the Chontales District, but it is more than probable that in the course of a few months the immigrants from the California mines will make their way to the gold washings of Albino and Leoneso—which are well known to be rich. For safe and profitable speculation, I would advise the formation of companies of *working men*, with proper machinery, to work in the quartz mines of Chontales, composed of not more than twenty—machinists, blacksmiths, carpenters and laborers. Such organizations cannot fail of success. Having immigrated to California in 1847, and remained there till 1853, I should have a pretty good idea of its mines—and I have no hesitation in saying that the mines of Central America will prove much more profitable than those of California.

A great field is now opened in Nicaragua for mercantile pursuits of every kind. Business men cannot fail accumulating a fortune in either Granada, Leon, Rivas, Masaya, Virgin Bay, San Juan Del Sur, or San Juan del Norte. It is only necessary to say that establishments of every description, "*from a needle to an anchor*," are required in all of those places. The markets are very sparsely supplied at present, and all classes of goods bring from one to to three hundred per cent. advance on Northern prices.

Mechanics of every description are in requisition in Granada and the other cities of Nicaragua. Ten men of each of the following trades would meet with immediate and constant employment in Granada, at from five to eight dollars per day: carpenters, blacksmiths, tinsmiths, masons, bricklayers, plasterers, bakers, cartwrights, boat and ship builders, cabinet-makers, painters, glaziers, sawyers, tailors, shoemakers, brick-makers, saddlers und harness-makers. All tradesmen should bring their own tools, &c. When I left Granada, a good working carpenter could make ten dollars a day, and I believe there was only one in the city. The soldiers of the battalion, who received one hundred dollars per month and found, received also three and a half and four dollars per day for working in the commissariat department. I am satisfied that any industrious man can save at least one hundred dollars per month from his earnings, and live on the "fat of the land."

The men in the service of Gen. WALKER, according to the reorganization receive as follows, together with five hundred acres of land:

	Per Month.		Per Month.
General-in-Chief..	$500 00	Second-Lieutenant	70 00
General of Brigade	300 00	First-Sergeant....	32 50
Colonel.....	200 00	Second-Sergeant...	30 00
Lieut.-Colonel....	175 00	First-Corporal....	27 50
Major.....	140 00	Second-Corporal...	25 00
Captain.....	100 00	Privates.....	25 00
First-Lieutenant..	80 00		

The regulations as to clothing, rations, &c., &c., are same as United States Army.

The roads throughout the country are rapidly improving, under the supervision of the Government, and the transit through the interior is by ox-wagons.

Public Schools will be established immediately. The matter is now under the consideration of the Government. The people, generally, write and read well, but that is the extent of the education of the lower classes. In morals they compare favorably with any other people I have ever been among. They are kind in the extreme—honest, and will, I am sure, be industrious.

There are no mills, but quarts, yet established in the country. They are very much needed. The people pound or grind all the corn they use between flat and round stones—this work always devolving upon the females.

I would strenuously advise all married emigrants to bring their families with them. Their services would be invaluable, and there is nothing to fear from outbreak or sickness.

The following is a list of prices in Granada:

Flour—$35 ₰ bbl., (none.)
Corn—40 cents ₰ bushel, native.
Sugar—5 cents ₰ lb., common native.
Sugar—10 cents to 15 cents, good, imported.
Tea—$2 to $3 50 ₰ lb. imported.
Coffee—10 cents ₰ lb., native.
Salt—5 cents ₰ lb., bad.
Cheese—15 cents ₰ lb., native.
Rice—5 cents ₰ lb., native.
Beef—5 cents ₰ lb.
Pork—6 cents to 10 cents.
Chickens—$1 50 ₰ dozen.
Eggs—20 cents ₰ dozen.

I am perfectly satisfied that the Government of Nicaragua do not require any more men for the army.—recent accounts from the seat of Government stating that their influx was so great that they were obliged to d

Who Is The Author of Parley's Tales!

Letter from the Real Peter—The Bogus Peter Parley's all Exposed.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: Some days since I learned through a friend, that the Editor of the Boston *Courier*, in noticing the death of the late SAMUEL KETTELL, had said or intimated that he was the author of *Peter Parley's Tales*. I therefore wrote to the said Editor on the subject, and he has this day furnished me with the paper alluded to, (Dec. 10.) in which I find the following statement:

"Mr. S. G. GOODRICH also found work for him, (Mr. KETTELL,) and many of those historical compendiums, which came out under the name of *Peter Parley*, were in fact the work of Mr. KETTELL. He is the veritable *Peter Parley*," &c.

Now, Mr. Editor, it happens that for nearly thirty years, I have appeared before the public as the author of *Peter Parley's Tales*. It would seem, therefore, if this statement were true, that I have been for this length of time arrayed in borrowed plumes, thus imposing upon the public, and now wronging the dead. It was no doubt the amiable purpose of the writer of the article in question to place me in this position. I am, however, pretty well used to this sort of thing, and I should not take the trouble to notice this new instance of impertinence, were it not that I have a batch on hand, and may as well put them all in, and make one baking of them.

To begin: There is, and has been for two or three years, as I am credibly informed, circulating in the northern parts of New-Hampshire and Vermont, a book-agent, getting subscribers for one of my works, the *Geography of the World*, &c., which passed some time ago into the hands of a Boston publisher. This person's real name is GREENE, but he puts himself forward as Peter Parley, selling his own work! He is a stout man, well stricken in years, and affects the costume of the veritable Peter, as drawn by D. C. JOHNSTON, and engraved by HARTWELL, for the first of the Parley series, in 1827. He is very pious, and attends conference meetings and gets himself prayed for as a philanthropic old man who dearly loves children, and has spent his days in promoting their welfare, spiritual and temporal. When the meeting is dismissed, he dispenses his books and takes the money therefor, which he divides with his Boston publisher—for, be it understood, I have sold the copyright.

Another case is that of a man by the name of MARTIN, in London, and who takes the name of "Peter Parley MARTIN." He writes books boldly under the name of Peter Parley, and they are palmed off as genuine works by the London publishers. These, and other forgeries of a similar kind by other writers, have been going on for fifteen years or more, until there are twenty or thirty volumes of them in circulation in England.

Among these London Counterfeiters, was a bookseller by the name of LACEY. He was what is called a *Remainder Man*—that is, he bought the unsold and unsalable ends of editions, put them in gaudy bindings, and thus disposed of them. When he got hold of a defunct juvenile work, he galvanized it into life by putting Parley's name to it—as "*Grandfather's Tales*, by Peter Parley," &c. This proved a thrifty trade, and the man has lately retired upon a fortune.

It is indeed, notorious that handsome fortunes have been made in London by authors and publishers there, partly by publishing the genuine Parley books, and partly also by publishing counterfeit ones. This matter has gone to such lengths, and has become so mischievous to me as well as to the public, that I have brought an action against DARTON & Co., one of the principal London houses, concerned in this fraud, and hope to have it decided that an author who gives value to a name, may be protected in its use and profit, as well as the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company for their trade mark, "A No. 1," put upon their cottons, and which the Courts have decided to be their property.

In general, my rights in regard to the use of the name of Parley, have been respected in the United States, but it appears that about two years ago, when I was in Europe, a New-York bookseller, under the inspiration of a man who writes *Reverend* before his name—undertook to follow in the footsteps of these English counterfeiters; so he put forth two volumes, naming the one *Parley's Pictorial*, and the other, *Parley's Household Library*, &c. I understand that these are made up of old plates from *Parley's Magazine*, with slight alterations so as to disguise the real nature and origin of the works. In order more completely to deceive the public, they attached the above titles, which imply and declare that these works are by me, and are issued in their present form, by my sanction.

Thus the innocent public is duped. In point of fact, there is not, I think, a page of my writing in these volumes, excepting passages taken from my works, in violation of my copyrights. The credit of originating these ingenious productions belongs, I believe, to the *Reverend* gentleman above alluded to, and not to the publisher. As to this matter, I propose to give it further attention, if my time permits, and should it appear that the nature of the case requires it.

A still more recent instance of this borrowed use of Peter Parley's name has been brought to my notice. A few days since, a man named ———? who, it is said, has been a Government employe abroad, and has lately got leave to return, was introduced to one of the public schools in this City as the veritable author of *Peter Parley's Tales*. To clinch his identity, it was further added by the teacher that he was the father of "Dick Tinto!" This man, who was not your humble servant, nor, I am happy to say, a relative, nor an acquaintance of his, still received these blushing honors as his due, and perhaps I shall ere long be obliged to defend myself against a claim that he is I, and that I am not myself! If this Mr. ———? is ambitions of figuring as the real "Peter Parley,"—when he shall have been gathered to his fathers—I advise him to retain the services of the obituaryist of the *Boston Courier*.

To pass over these and other similar instances, I come now to the latest if not the last—the declaration of the Editor of the Boston *Courier*, that Mr. KETTELL was the real author of *Parley's Tales*. If Mr. KETTELL were living, he would even more readily contradict this assertion than myself, for he would have felt alike the ridicule and the wrong that it would attach to his name. Were it my purpose to write a biographical notice of this gentleman, I should have nothing unpleasant to say of him. He was a man of large acquirements, a good deal of humor and some wit, with great simplicity, truth and honor of character. He was not, however, thrifty in the ways of the world, for reasons which are well known to his friends. Among all his writings, there is not, I believe, a book of which he was the designer, or, strictly speaking, the author. But he was still a ready writer when he had his task set before him. So much is due as a passing notice to the memory of a man with whom I had relations for twenty years, always amicable, and I believe mutually satisfactory, if not mutually beneficial.

But as to the statements of the editor of the Boston *Courier*, above alluded to, as well as some others in his obituary of Mr. KETTELL, there is great inaccuracy, and either reckless or designed untruth. Let me lay the axe at the root of the main charge at once, by declaring that of the thirty or forty volumes of *Parley's Tales*, Mr. KETTELL never wrote a line or sentence of any of them, nor with a single exception,—so far as I now recollect—did any other person except myself. The Parley series was begun and in the full tide of success long before I ever saw Mr. KETTELL.

It is quite true, that in my larger geographical and historical works—several of them extending to over 1,000 royal 8vo pages—I had assistants—as is usual—nay, indispensable, in such cases—Mr. KETTELL among others. Some of these were young men, who have since risen to fame in both hemispheres. If all who assisted me were now to come forward and claim to be original "Peter Parleys," there would be a very pretty family of us.

The writer of the *Courier* article in question, says that Mr. KETTELL was ill paid, and by a Latin quotation intimates that I made use of him to my own advantage, while he, the real author of books which I published, was robbed of his due! This is a serious charge and it may be well to give it a pointed answer.

As to the statement that Mr. KETTELL was ill-paid—let me ask the reason—if such were the fact? In general, things will bring their value. Why was it then that he accepted poor pay? If I did not pay him adequately, why did he serve me? The world is wide—the market free—and if he wrote for me, the inference is that I paid him better than any body else would. Nay, if the editor of the Boston *Courier* does not know, there are others who do, that I was for years his only reliance and resource. He went to Europe without a dollar in his pocket, except what I gave him for his writings. While at Paris, being in a state of absolute destitution, he wrote home to his friend, S. P. HOLBROOK, for help. This was furnished by the contributions of his friends, myself among the number.

The editor, in enumerating Mr. KETTELL'S literary labors, gives him high credit as the editor of the three volumes of *Specimens of American Poetry*, which I published. This is, no doubt, one of the instances, according to this veracious writer, in which I sponged the brains of another, to his wrong and my advantage. Let us see the facts.

I projected the aforesaid work, and employed F. S. HILL, Esq., as editor. He began it, collected materials, and wrote the first part of it. At his instance, I had purchased nearly one hundred scarce books for the enterprise. The work, thus begun, the plan indicated, the materials to a great extent at hand, with numerous articles actually written—passed into Mr. KETTELL'S hands. I think, with the editor of the *Courier*, that considering the extent of the undertaking, and that it was then a new enterprise, compelling the editor to grope in the mazes of a new and unexplored wilderness—that Mr. KETTELL displayed a good degree of patience and research, and a fair share of critical sagacity. But nevertheless—the work was a most disastrous failure—involving me not only in a pecuniary loss of $15,00, but the mortification of having the work pass into a kind of proverb of misfortune or misjudgment. More than once I have heard it spoken of as "GOODRICH'S *Kettle* of Poetry!" This arose, no doubt, partly from the idea then encouraged by the critics, that it was the height of folly for us, Americans, to pretend to have any literature. To include the writings of TIMOTHY DWIGHT, JOEL BARLOW and PHILLIS WHEATLY in a book called poetry, was then deemed a great offence at the bar of criticism. It is true that these notions have passed away, and Mr. GRISWOLD and Messrs. DUYCKINCK, have found in the mine wrought so abortively by Mr. KETTELL, both gold and glory. There were, however, other reasons for his failure and among them an unfortunate slip, as to the authorship of "Hail Columbia," which stood thus:

"J. HOPKINSON: We have no knowledge of this author. The popular national ode which follows, appeared first, we believe, in Philadelphia."

Such ignorance was deemed offensive by the friends of Judge HOPKINSON, son of the well known author of the "Battle of the Kegs," and other popular effusions, and himself a somewhat noted poet. Mr. WALSH made it the occasion of a stinging castigation, in his *National Gazette*. The result was injurious to Mr. KETTELL in many ways; it injured his rising literary reputation, and so shattered his nerves that for some years he lost all courage as well as all encouragement, except what I continued to give him, despite this failure. It was subsequent to this that I supplied him with the means of going to Europe, and thus furnished him with the opportunity of taking a new start in the world. And yet I meanly sponged this man's brains, and still more meanly stole his fair fame—according to this Boston writer!

I suppose, Mr. Editor, that this is enough for the present; and yet, I am disposed to crave a little more of your patience and your space, to state more precisely my relations with Mr. KETTELL, and thus remove him from the disadvantageous light in which he is placed by the ill-judged pretences of his too earnest friend.

During a period of twelve or fifteen years, and that the most active and engrossed portion of my life, I was at different times for more than a year, confined to a dark room, in consequence of a disease in my eyes, which threatened blindness. At that period I wrote almost wholly by dictation, my wife being my amanuensis. I wrote several of the Parley books, she sitting on one side of a green curtain in the light, and I on the other side confined to the darkness. Several volumes of the *Token* were mostly edited in this way.

It is quite obvious that in such a condition, and being at the time largely engaged in writing, as well as publishing books, I must have needed assistance. At this time, Mr. KETTELL was most useful to me, especially as he was familiar with libraries, and had a remarkable tact at finding facts. And yet it is equally true that Mr KETTELL never wrote a page for me at his own suggestion, nor by his own planning. He wrote on subjects prescribed by me, and in the manner prescribed by me—even to the length of paragraphs, verses and chapters. Moreover what he had thus blocked out, was laboriously remodeled to suit my own taste, to clothe it in my own style, and to bring it into conformity with my own plan. Often this process was infinitely more laborious to me than would have been the outright and entire compilation, if I could have used my eyes. In this way, however, and under these circumstances, Mr. KETTELL aided me; he was also, sometimes, my amanuensis; but he was not, nor did he ever claim to be, in any proper sense of the word, the author of a single page of a book which was published under my own name, or that of Peter Parley. In the large geographical work already alluded to, in which I had the assistance of Mr. KETTELL, as well as of two other persons of great ability and reputation, this assistance was duly acknowledged in the preface.

Now, while I thus correct the misrepresentations of this Boston Editor, I desire to leave no unpleasant impressions upon the name and memory of Mr. KETTELL. He is, indeed, beyond the reach of praise or blame; but still, truth has its requisitions, and it would be a violation of these, were I to cast upon him a single reproach. He certainly was deficient in the art of devising serious and extended works; he had not the steady, penetrating judgment necessary to such performances. Still, he had certain faculties in high perfection—a marvelous capacity for the acquisition of languages, a taste for antiquarian lore, a large stock of historical anecdote, a genial humor, a playful though grotesque wit; and, withal, a kind, gentle, truthful heart. He was so much a man of genius, that his fame could not be benefited by the reputation of the humble authorship of Parley's Tales. Certainly his honest nature would have revolted at the pretence now set up that he was in any manner or degree, entitled to it.

Let me add, finally, Mr. Editor, that I am now engaged in a work in which I shall naturally go over the history of the Parley Books, and shall give such further notice of the points here alluded to, as may seem needful. S. G. GOODRICH.

Grooving the Russ by Hand.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

I am a frequent visiter of New-York, like thousands of others, and, mingling with the throng of Broadway, am an observer of its scenes of "pleasure and of woe;" but, among all its scenes, there is none so woeful as that endured by the suffering horses, on that "sea of glass," the Russ Pavement.

The important inquiry is, how can the evil be remedied? The general reply is, groove it; and, after the several exhibitions which have been presented of grooving it by hand power, the probabilities of its completion remain as remote as ever, for the reason that the iron hardness of the stone almost defies that power, and, if it can only be performed in that way, the time is very far off when the evil shall cease, and the work be accomplished.

Among the various communications I have noticed in the TIMES on the subject, some writers have called for an efficient steam power.

Why not apply such a power?

Have the good people of New-York such partialities for a hand-power, as to wait with patience for that interminable process?

Were we placed back to the last century, this might be more endurable; but in these times of progression and steam, I am sure it may be within the province of American mechanics to devise a formidable operation by steam machinery.

I have noticed a specimen of machine grooving in the entrance of the City Hall, and if such can be performed in one instance, why not in others? Let it be tried, and if steam may be as triumphant in that instance, as in many others, the work can at least be performed in our life-time; but if to be only performed by hand, setting day by day on a cold stone, and applying the hammer and chisel, I fear it would not. When will your authorities act on this subject, and terminate the evil under which every man and horse moving in Broadway is now groaning? VICTOR.

TRIAL OF THE CHIEF OF POLICE.

Little Georgy at Perth Amboy Tall and Slim.

He Comes to New-York waxeth Fat and Fair.

Messrs. Stoughton and Brady are vanquished by a Lady while attempting to ascertain her Age.

Served them Right—None of their Business.

The Elder Estrell was a Constructor of Gentlemen's Outer Garments.

The trial of George W. Matsell, Chief of Police, on a charge of alienage, was continued on Saturday afternoon before the Board of Police Commissioners,—present, the Mayor and Recorder. The attendance was much larger than on the previous Saturday, and there was a marked interest in all the proceedings.

Theodore Stuyvesant, Esq., the complainant, was present, but did not take a prominent part in the proceedings. The Special Committee of the Board of Aldermen, appointed to investigate the question of the citizenship of the Chief, had desired to employ counsel to conduct the case, and Mr. Stuyvesant had consented to their employing any counsel they deemed necessary. Consequently, Messrs. E. W. Stoughton and William Curtis Noyes appeared for the complainant, and James T. Brady, Esq., as before, for the Chief of Police. The case was called on at ½ o'clock, when, Mr. Brady stating that he was ready to proceed,

Mr. Noyes addressed the commission, saying he wished to mention to the Court a doubt which had occurred to the minds of the counsel for the complainant, as to the constitutionality of its construction. It had occurred to them that the presence of the City Judge might be necessary to render proceedings had before it legal.

Mr. Brady—Mr. Noyes, whom do you represent?

Mr. Noyes—Mr. Stoughton and myself, by consent of Mr. Stuyvesant, represent the Special Police Committee appointed by the Board of Aldermen.

The Recorder—The question of the necessity of the presence of all of the Commissioners has been before us on previous occasions, when we have decided that a majority is sufficient. If it were not so, a case could never be tried, if one of the Commissioners chose to absent himself. The requisite notice is sent to every member of the Board of intention to meet, and that is considered all that is necessary.

Mr. Noyes—Then the Court decides that it is properly organized.

The Recorder—The Court is properly organized. If it is not, parties have the usual means of obtaining redress.

Mr. Noyes called for the answer to the complaint. The specification was, that the Chief was an alien, and as such had no right to hold his office. To the complaint the Chief had pleaded not guilty. Now the object of calling for the answer was to learn whether the Chief claimed to be competent to hold his office because he was native born or because he had been naturalized. I ask that he may be made to answer whether his qualification is that he is native born or naturalized. It will shorten the proceedings very much to know on what ground he claims to be competent.

Mr. Brady—I asked whom he represented, because the Committee of which he speaks, have, I understand, disclaimed any connection with the complainant in this case; and have charged that Mr. Matsell has got this up for his own amusement, and that the complainant is in collusion with him. It has occurred to me that the specifications of the prosecution are insufficient, if I had chosen to raise any technical objection, but this I did not care to do. The charge is non-citizenship, and the specifications do not come up to the charge. That charge must be made out by the prosecution. But we do not find fault with the specifications. We plead not guilty to the charge.

Mr. Noyes—I could hardly feel called upon to answer what my learned friend has thought proper to say in reference to the special Committee of the Board of Aldermen. Whether there may have been collusion or not, the Committee have determined that there shall be none in the case in future, and that it shall be conducted only in accordance with regular rules. We shall make out this case upon legal evidence alone. If the Chief is guilty of the crime alleged in the complaint, he is guilty of a great crime. The charge is that he is not a citizen, and if he is not, every act he does as Chief of Police is a usurpation. What we desire is, that the Court, with a view to know the issue, shall call upon the defendant to specify whether he is a natural born citizen of the United States, or whether he is an alien and naturalized citizen. The frankness which is due to this investigation should induce him to answer these questions, and specify by what right he holds the high office which he fills. It is in the power of the accused to settle this question in a moment, if he is a citizen of the United States. If he has been naturalized he knows it, and if his father was naturalized he knows that also. We ask that he be made to specify on what he rests his claim of citizenship.

The Recorder—There is one circumstance in this case with which I was not before familiar. That is that anything had been said of collusion, on that question raised; I have been careful since I became Recorder to let the first impressions of a case come from the evidence, therefore I have avoided reading what might be said of it. Had I heard of this, however, the position of the complainant would have disarmed me of any suspicion of collusion. When this question was raised before me and my associate some time ago, we came to the conclusion that the charge was a grave one—we have called upon the defendant to answer the charge of non-citizenship. The simple plea of "not guilty" is sufficient to place Mr. Matsell upon his trial. If he says "not guilty" to the charge against him, this is sufficient to place him before us to be tried. I think the specifications in this case, and the pleas, are sufficient to place the defendant upon his trial.

Mr. Noyes—Then we will call Mr. Harriott.

GEORGE B. HARRIOTT SWORN.

Q.—*By Mr. Noyes*—Mr. Harriott, where do you reside? A.—I reside at No. 809 Washington-street.

Q.—How long have you resided there? A.—Five years.

Q.—What is your business? A.—I am a carpenter and builder.

Q.—Do you know Mr. Matsell, the Chief? A.—I knew him when a boy about seven years of age.

Q.—Where did you know him? A.—At Perth Amboy, N. J.

Q.—What year was that? A.—I think it was in 1816 or 1817, the family of Matsells landed.

Q.—What vessel did they come in? A.—I can't say; there were a number of vessels came there.

Q.—How long did they remain there? A.—I should think they lived there several months.

Q.—How many were there in the family? A.—The family consisted of Mr. George Matsell, his wife and five or six children, among them George Matsell, who was then, I should suppose, about seven years of age; I don't know exactly how many there were in all.

Q.—Did you know old Mr. Matsell? A.—Yes; he was a tailor.

Q.—Were you acquainted with the family? A.—Yes; they were neighbors to my father; their house was quite near to ours.

Q.—What age are you now? A.—I am in my fifty-third year.

Q.—How long did they remain in Perth Amboy. A.—As near as I can recollect, they remained from four to six months.

Q.—Were you intimate with them? A.—I knew them very well; the boys were about, and I saw them every day; old Mr. Matsell made a coat for me.

Q.—Had you any conversation with them concerning where they came from? A.—No.

Q.—Had you any conversation with George concerning where he was born? A.—I don't remember that I had.

Q.—Or with his father or mother? A.—I think not.

Q.—What ship did they come in? A.—I do not know.

Mr. Brady—He has not said they came over in any ship yet, Mr. Noyes.

Mr. Stoughton—He said they landed there.

Q.—Where did the family move to? A.—They came to New-York.

Q.—Did you see them often after they left Perth Amboy? A.—I used to meet the old gentleman occasionally.

Q.—What time did you move to New-York? A.—In 1818.

Q.—Did you ever speak with him? A.—I did.

Q.—Did you see young George? A.—I saw him frequently in the streets.

Q.—How long have you known him since? A.—About fifteen years.

Q.—Did you ever hear any of the family say where they were from? A.—I don't recollect hearing any of them say where they were from.

Q.—Could you tell by their appearance and accent where they came from? A.—In my judgment they were English, and they were so considered by every one else.

Q.—What were the names of the children? A.—The name of the youngest was Augustus; an older one was named William; I cannot recollect the names of all.

Q.—Is the present Chief of Police the same George Matsell you saw in Perth Amboy as a boy? A.—As near as I can judge, he is.

Q.—Have you any doubt of it? A.—I have not.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Mr. Herriot, you were born in Perth Amboy, I suppose? A.—I was.

Q.—Have you any doubt about your age? A.—I am quite certain; I will be 53 on the 28th of May next.

Q.—Can you say whether it was in 1816 or 1817 the Matsell family arrived? A.—I cannot.

Q.—Can you say that it was not in 1818? A.—I cannot; the only circumstance by which I can fix the date is, that it was about three years after the last war.

Q.—Did you see them come to Perth Amboy? A.—No.

Q.—Then you don't know whether they came in a ship, or a scow, or a row-boat? A.—I do not; it appears to me I helped them to move their things into their house.

Q.—What time of the year was it? A.—It was in the summer, as near as I can recollect.

Q.—Was it before or after the 4th of July? A.—I can't say, but should think it was after.

Q.—What apartments did they occupy? A.—They occupied a whole house.

Q.—Do you know who was the landlord? A.—I think it was Joseph Marsh, who is since dead.

Q.—Is the house still standing? A.—Yes; or at least it was about six months ago, when I was there.

Q.—Is your father's house standing now? A.—It is.

Q.—You said you delivered baggage or furniture—do you recollect what kind of baggage it was? A.—I do not.

Q.—What was the appearance of old Mr. Matsell? A.—He was about five and a half feet in height, and stout, but not so stout as the Chief, nor so tall.

Q.—Did he wear a ring or glasses? A.—I cannot recollect.

Q.—Had he a defect in his speech? A.—Not that I recollect.

Q.—Was he a cripple? A.—He had a clumsy walk, but I don't know as he was a cripple.

Q.—Would you know his portrait if you saw it? A.—I think I would.

Q.—How old was Mrs. Matsell? A.—I should think she must have been about fifty, and rather stout.

Q.—Who was the eldest of the children? A.—I think the oldest child was named William, as near as I can recollect he was man grown; George was about seven, and Augustus was the youngest; there were two girls, one of whom was pretty well grown up; she might have been twenty; I have no distinct recollection of any others.

Q.—Were there any other persons in the family? A.—There was a very old lady. I think she was Mrs. Matsell's mother. Her name was Constable.

Q.—From whom did you first hear that her name was Constable? A.—I first heard it from the Matsell family.

Q.—How old do you think she was? A.—I think she must have been about ninety.

Q.—Do you know whether they all came together? A.—I think they all came in the same ship.

Q.—Did she wear crutches? A.—I have seen her walk about in the house, but I don't recollect distinctly whether she wore crutches or not.

Q.—Had she pretty good possession of her faculty? A.—I think she had for a woman of her age.

Q.—Did you associate much with the Matsell children? A.—I did not; they were mostly younger than me; I was about fourteen years of age.

Q.—What was the appearance of George? A.—He was tall and slim; Augustus was short.

Q.—Can you say that you spoke to George while he was in Perth Amboy? A.—I can.

Q.—Did you ever eat a meal in their house? A.—I never did, but they have eaten in ours; they were poor, and were helped by the neighbors.

Q.—What furniture was there in the house? A.—As near as I can recollect, there were beds and bedding, but I do not think there were any bedsteads.

Q.—Can't you recollect what time they arrived, and what time they left Perth Amboy? A.—As near as I can recollect, they came in the Summer or Fall, and went in the Winter or Spring.

Q.—Did you see them leave the place? A.—I don't remember that I did.

Q.—How often did you visit New-York in those days? A.—Frequently—say once or twice a year.

Q.—How long after they left Perth Amboy was it before you saw either of them again? A.—It might have been ten or twelve years; I don't recollect seeing them from the time they left until I arrived in New-York.

Q.—Can you say you saw any of them between 1817 and 1828? A.—I can; I saw the old man soon after I came to New-York; I know that he lived on what is now Niblo's block.

Q.—Can you say how soon you saw George after he left? A.—I cannot; I can't tell whether I saw him before the first Cholera or before the second.

Q.—Did you see him previous to Harrison's election? A.—I can't say.

Q.—What is the earliest year you can say you saw George in, after he left Perth Amboy? A.—I think it was after 1840.

Q.—Have you seen and spoken to him often? A.—I have seen him in the City, but have not spoken to him since 1817.

Q.—Was there any quarrel between you? A.—There was not.

Q.—Have you ever spoken to Augustus since he left? A.—I have not.

Q.—Did you see any of the others? A.—I did not, except the old man.

Q.—Did you see an infant in the family when they were in Perth Amboy? A.—Not that I recollect.

Direct examination resumed: Q.—You say you saw the old man in New-York, where was he living then? A.—When I first saw him he was living on Niblo's block. About three or four years after I came I saw his name on the ship.

MRS. WYCKOFF SWORN.

When the name of Mrs. Wyckoff was called she moved forward to where the Chief was sitting, and extending her right hand, said, "How do you do, Mr Matsell." But the Chief took no notice of her whatever, so she passed on to the stand.

Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, where do you reside? A.—I reside No. 128 West Sixteenth-street.

Q.—How long have you lived in the City? A.—All my life; I was born in Crosby-street.

By Mr. Stoughton—Excuse me, may I ask how long ago? A.—Well perhaps my mother didn't tell me. [Laughter.]

Mr. Brady—Mr. Stoughton you are rather unfortunate at the commencement.

By Mr. Stoughton—About how long ago? A.—Well, perhaps 35 or 40 years.

Q.—Did you know the Matsell family? A.—I did; they lived first in Broadway, where the club-house now stands, near Lafayette Hall.

Q.—What kind of a house was it? A.—It was very old, and unpainted; it slanted with boards; you had to go down to go into it.

Q.—What was Mr. Matsell's business? A.—He was a tailor.

Q.—How many children had they? A.—They had Mary, Susan, William, George, Augustus, Elizabeth, and one who used to be called James Henry Abdeel Columbus Matsell. [Laughter.]

By Col. Mina, the Clerk—Was it a girl? A.—No, it was a boy. [Laughter.]

Col. Mina—O yes, James Henry, &c. O, yes, I see.

By Mr. Stoughton—How old was he then? A.—He was able to walk around when I first recollect; old; Augustus must have been seven; George was Elizabeth was about four years old; Sarah was not so much larger than Augustus, and looked as if he might have been ten; the next, Susan, looked like a young woman, but she might not have been; Mary was grown up, and had recently been married; she married a Mr. Abbot, an Englishman.

Q.—What was his business? A.—He had none.

Q.—Where does he live? A.—I don't know; he is dead.

Q.—Is his wife living. A.—Yes; I saw her in Williamsburg, in a store in South Seventh-street, near the Ferry.

Q.—Does she reside there? A.—She seemed at home.

Q.—When did you see her there? A.—I first saw her last Summer.

Q.—Were you familiar with the Matsell family? A.—I was; I was often at their house, and I played with the children; they lived within a few doors of us for six years, and within a block or two for seven years more; I never lost sight of the family.

Q.—Do you recognize Mr. Matsell, the present Chief of Police, who is here? A.—I do, I have seen him repeatedly, and been at his house.

Q.—Have you often talked with the family? A.—I have; I was a favorite with old Mr. Matsell; he is dead, and so is old Mrs. Matsell; I have often talked with the children.

Q.—Now, did they ever say to you where they were born?

Mr. Brady objected to the question, but would not discuss it.

The Recorder thought the question in order.

Witness—They always said they came from England; they were very fond of talking about England, and said all their children were born there, except the youngest, with the long name.

Q.—Did you learn from them what age George was? A.—No; they were small.

Q.—Have you ever heard them say how long it was since they arrived? A.—I have heard Mrs. Matsell say how long, and I have heard from my relations who were on board the ship with them, but I do not recollect.

Q.—What was the name of your relatives? A.—Sparshot.

Q.—What was the name of the vessel they came out in? A.—The *Perseus*; she arrived at Halifax in 1817.

Q.—Have you ever heard the Matsell family speak of your relatives? A.—I have heard them speak of them as shipmates, with whom they came to this country.

Q.—Was there any peculiar name which they gave the youngest son, with the long name. A.—Yes; they called him Henra.

Mr. Brady—Yes; they made a sort of Latin plural of him.

By Mr. Stoughton—Q.—Was there any other name? A.—Yes, they call him the "Yankee boy" and "the dear, blessed Boy." [Laughter.]

Q.—Was there anything peculiar about their accent. A.—Yes; I should have known they were English by their accent.

Cross-examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, are you married? A.—I am.

Q.—Is your husband living? A.—He is.

Q.—Is there any record in your family of your age? A.—There is not.

Q.—Did you never hear them say what year you were born in? A.—I never did.

Q.—You—mean—to—say—you—never—heard—say—of—your—family—say—what—year—you—were—born—in? A.—I—don't—know—that—I—did. [Laughter.]

Q.—How long have you known the Matsell family? A.—As long as I can remember anything?

Q.—Do you remember what year the yellow fever was in New-York? A.—I have heard it was 1822, but children don't remember years.

Q.—Mrs. Wyckoff, you have made an affidavit on this subject, I believe? A.—Yes: I have made two.

Q.—Who came to you to make it? A.—No one; I went to Mr. Wheeler to make it.

Q.—At whose request? A.—The request of Mr. Branch.

Q.—Stephen H. Branch? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you not give dates in your affidavit? A.—I did not.

Q.—How old did Mr. Matsell appear? A.—He was a short-sized man, bald on the top of his head, and had dark eyes; he shuffled along when he walked, as tailors generally do. [Laughter at the expense of tailors generally.]

Q.—How did old Mrs. Matsell look? A.—She was stout, with a very red face, and wore a bob-cap.

Q.—How did the children range, as to age? A.—William was the oldest, Mary next, Susan next, then George; but there was a good deal of difference between them.

Q.—How old were you at the fever time. A.—I don't know.

Q.—Was there much difference between you and George? A.—George was taller than me.

Q.—How much—more than a head? A.—I can't tell; I never measured with him.

Q.—Did they move from where they were when you first knew them? A.—They did; they moved into a house that was on Niblo's block, then they moved out, and then in again.

Q.—Where did they live when you ceased visiting them? A.—In Broadway.

Q.—How long since you have seen the Chief? A.—I have not seen him before for seven years.

Q.—Can you say you saw him every year for seven years after the fever time? A.—I cannot; he went to sea and then he went on Staten Island to live; he went to sea more than once; I saw him when he went to sea and when he returned; and frequently when he was on Staten Island; when he was at sea he went to Mobile, and then to the West Indies, when he was wrecked, and they would not let him go again.

Q.—Have you heard them talk of England often? A.—I have; they talked funny, and I liked to hear them; the Yankee boy told me his father was a regular old Englishman.

Q.—Are there any of the Sparshotts living? A.—Yes; there are three daughters in Bloomingdale.

Q.—You say you saw Mary Matsell in Williamsburg; did you go there to see her? A.—I did not; seeing her was accidental; I had been trying to find her for four years, and I was surprised to recognize her so easily.

Q.—Did you see Mr. Branch before you went there? A.—I don't think I did.

Mr. Branch—Mr. Brady—

Mr. Brady—Now Branch, keep quiet, and not disturb the proceedings.

The Recorder—Mr. Branch, you must let counsel conduct the case.

Mr. Branch—I am one of the counsel in this case. (Laughter.)

Mr. Stoughton—Mr. Branch, don't say anything, *don't*.

Q.—Did you speak to her? A.—She passed out so soon that I could not; I was in the store, inquiring my way, when she came in through a door and passed out suddenly.

Direct examination resumed—Q.—By Mr. Stoughton: Did you go there again? A.—I did; I went to find her, at the request of Mr. Branch, and deliver a subpœna. It was three or four months after the accidental discovery.

Q.—Did you see her? A.—I did not; I saw her daughters.

MRS. SARAH POLLOCK SWORN.

This witness was very old and hard of hearing, so much so that it was very difficult for her to hear a question when put in a loud voice. The consequence was that often gave answers which were wrong, from not having understood the question. After she had been sworn, she said she had nothing against the man.

Q.—Where do you reside? A.—No. 91 Greenwich-avenue.

Q.—What is your age? A.—I am 65 years; born in the city of Winchester, Hampshire, England.

Q.—When did you come to this country? A.—I think it was in 1817.

Q.—What was the name of the ship you came in? A.—The ship *Perseus*, Captain Richardson; [her daughter, who was present, came to the stand and spoke to her, which was objected to by Mr. Brady and the Court; she was afterwards permitted to sit beside her, but not to speak with her.]

Q.—Was there anything peculiar in the voyage that enables you to recollect it?

A.—Yes; there was a storm, and I had a son born—John Pollock.

Q.—Do you remember any of the families on board? A.—I remember there was a Sparshot family, and a Gibson family, and a Matsell family, and a Pragnal family.

Mr. Branch—That is spel't P-r-a-g-Prag-n-a-l-nal Pragnal. [Laughter.]

Q.—Do you know how many children there were in the Matsell family? A.—I can't say; I was sick and was not about much; there was a girl, grown up, but I don't know her name.

Q.—Where did you leave the *Perseus*? A.—I left the *Perseus* at New-York, at Peck Slip; I remember remaining three months at Halifax; I was sick and had to leave the *Perseus* there; I came in three months to New-York in a sloop, and landed at Peck Slip.

Q.—When you left the ship at Halifax? A.—Yes.

Q.—Where did the Matsell family come from? A.—I think they came from London on board the *Perseus*.

Cross Examined by Mr. Brady—Q.—What year were you born in? A.—I can't tell.

Q.—Did you not tell Mr. Branch you were 75 years old? A.—I might have said 75 or I might have said a hundred; people bother me about my age so much, ask me how old I am all the time; I tell them sometimes one thing and sometimes another, to get rid of them.

Q.—Do you known Mr. Branch? A.—I do, and I might have told him I was 90.

Q.—Do you know whether the Hawthorn was in bloom when you left? A.—I can't recollect; my daughter was with me on the ship; we were two months on the passage, all but two days; as near as I can recollect, we left on the 7th of May, 1817.

Q.—When did you arrive in Halifax? A.—I think it was on a Saturday.

Q.—Where did you live in 1816? A.—I think I lived in Portsmouth.

Q.—Did you not sign a paper for Mr. Branch? A.—Yes.

Q.—Did you swear to what it contained? A.—No; I didn't go to anybody to swear.

The witness' testimony closed here, and the case was adjourned until Saturday next.

The New-Granada Canal Enterprise.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

SIR: In your paper of Saturday, the 29th inst., I find the following notice of a work with which my name is connected, and as the writer is grossly ignorant, or willfully misstates the facts, I ask a small space in your widely circulated columns, to set the matter right before the public:

It is to be regretted that the attempt of the New-York Company, at the head of which is Mr. HENRY WELLS, to reopen the canal connecting Carthagena and the Magdalena River, is likely to prove a failure. It is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense. The Company have had engineers and surveyors on the route for a considerable time, but not a shovel-full of earth has been removed or will be. Its profits, if any, must be drawn from the one or two steamers it has on the river. It will always be well for any company contemplating great undertakings in this region, or indeed in any part of the tropics, to make very liberal estimates, to start in on, then double them, and then calculate to be very short of money before the work is concluded. If you doubt this, ask the Panama Railroad Company.

The regrets expressed by the writer of the above, have not been felt, by any one engaged in this enterprise, nor have they yet learned that it is likely to prove a failure, but on the contrary our advices up to the 9th of this month inform us that we have now a canal equal to the original capacity of the Erie. On the 2d inst. three boats arrived at Carthagena from Calama and the Magdalena, thus passing the entire length of the canal, with 200 cargoes each, equal to twenty-five or thirty tons of freight. This was a large load for any boat on the Erie Canal for many years after its opening.

The writer further says that it is ascertained that the estimates for the purpose will not half cover the expense.

I am at a loss to understand how this wise man should learn this, as the Company have never published their estimate, or expenses; but the facts differ widely from this, as 40 per cent. on our original estimates, based upon the opening of this Canal in 1847-8, will give us a Canal of 93 miles in length, through which the trade of a country as large as the tributaries of the Erie must pass to tide-water, and this, not in flat-boats, but in steamers that will pass from the Canal to the head of navigation on the Magdalena, carrying 500 tons of merchandise, and returning with an equal amount of the rich products of the country, now awaiting transportation in all the river towns on the route.

The profits of the enterprise. I have no hesitation in saying, will be entirely satisfactory, as the tolls allowed by the charter are full as much as those charged by the Erie and Pennsylvania Canals, although but about one-third their length.

The writer states "that not a shovel of earth has been removed, or will be." This is asserted as a fact, which, if he knew anything of the subject, he must have known is entirely false, as it is notorious that since July a large force of men have been employed on the work, and the result of their labor is, that the Canal is now navigable for boats of the size above mentioned, and we are advised, that in three months steamboats of from 150 to 200 tons will pass without obstruction.

Under these circumstances, I leave his advice to those that can best appreciate it, merely remarking that his fling at the Panama Railroad is answered by the value of its stock, as shown by its daily sales in this market.

The history of this Canal, and the resources of the country from which its business and revenues are to be derived, with an abstract of the laws on emigration prepared by Gen. HERRAN, the able representative of his country to this government, is published in a pamphlet, which will be furnished gratis to those interested in this subject, by application at the Company's office, No. 4

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, DEC. 31, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is published for this City and vicinity for ONE SHILLING a copy. Single Copies Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

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☞ Nothing definite was effected towards the organization of the House on Saturday. Several ballots were had, with no other result than to show the defection of a few professed Republicans, but whether permanently or not remains to be seen. There seems to be a pretty general determination, on the part of the friends of Mr. BANKS, to stand by him to the last, and the feeling is that he will eventually be elected.

☞ Our Special Washington Correspondent telegraphs to us that Mr. MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON'S last missive in relation to Mr. CRAMPTON'S connection with the illicit recruiting affair, and that that gentleman's recall has been peremptorily insisted upon.

Mending Political Platforms.

Mr. BOTTS, of Virginia, has written a candid and forcible letter, advising the Southern Know-Nothings to consent to the excision of the Twelfth Section from the Philadelphia Platform; and he declares himself, incidentally, against all platforms as the basis of party action. He believes that all abstract notions on Slavery are out of place in these declarations of political principle, and predicts that if the South insists on the Twelfth Article the American Order will become a merely sectional party, and be defeated in every Northern State.

We understand, further, that a very active intrigue is in progress between the section of Southern Know-Nothings represented by Mr. BOTTS and the ultra and aggressive Pro-Slavery wing, relative to the meeting of the National Council as a Nominating Convention at Philadelphia. The 22d of February has been regularly appointed as the day for its assembling; but a design has been discovered whose object is to urge upon the National Council the rejection of the Twelfth Article, as a portion of the platform, and the original friends of that provision have commenced an agitation among the State Councils to postpone the general meeting until the 18th of June. They cannot, of course, lose by the delay, while circumstances may arise to change, or defeat, the plans of the repealers. The Editor of the Washington *Organ*, and other leading men, who oppose all discussion upon the Slavery issue, and who wish, therefore, to get the Twelfth Section out of their way, insist upon the earliest practicable meeting of the Council, and adhere to the day already appointed. At present they appear likely to be defeated.

The Baltimore platform of 1852 was demolished, as is well known, by the hands which erected it, about two years since. It pledged the Party in the most solemn and explicit form against all agitation, in Congress or out of it, upon Slavery. When at the beginning of the last Congress it became desirable to repeal the Missouri Compromise, this pledge was construed to apply only to agitation against Slavery, and not to agitation in favor of its pretensions. The Washington *Union* admitted, in the name of the Party, that this act of treachery would be a repudiation of the Party pledge against agitation, but defended the agitation, nevertheless, upon the ground that it was necessary to establish the new principle of "Congressional non-intervention." This was the pretended principle of the Nebraska bill, and became the Party platform;—non-intervention superseded non-agitation. But the new wine has already burst the old bottles, and the accumulation of Democratic principles has crushed the feeble structure of 1854.

Mr. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, a trusted leader of the party in that State, took occasion a few days since to throw aside, as useless lumber, the pillars, planks, and braces of the Nebraska platform of 1854, and asserted that the Democracy rejected the principle then proclaimed. He said the people in the territories could not control and settle the question of Slavery even themselves. The Constitution had made slaves property, and no territorial legislation could make them anything else. Therefore the people had no power over the subject; and it was a mistake to suppose that Congress had committed the decision of the question to them. The people, therefore, had not the right to establish and manage their domestic institutions in their own way, and, if Congress had undertaken to bestow that privilege upon them, it had exceeded its power, and its action was null and void. Mr. JONES went on to say that the Constitution regulated the whole matter, and having carried Slavery into and over all territory belonging to the United States, by a sort of locomotive principle inherent in itself, the institution could only afterwards be reached by the inhabitants after they should have become a State.

This is the first time, we believe, that any public man from a Free State has avowed this extreme doctrine, though it is the precise ground on which nearly all prominent Southern politicians based their support of the Nebraska bill. The principle is the very opposite of "Squatter Sovereignty," being as destructive of that doctrine as it is of the authority of Congress. The real principle of the bill denied the power of the people, repudiated the jurisdiction of Congress, and consigned the whole subject to courts composed of Slaveholders, appointed because they were such, for the special service of deciding this controversy between the Free and the Slave States. The correctness of this [illegible] by those Northern men [illegible] South in the consummation of the Nebraska outrage—though they [illegible] themselves the defenders of popular rights. They now find it convenient to repudiate the principles under which they then pretended to act, and in their present confessions we discern the signs of new schemes of agitation, and new plans for the insult and degradation of the North.

It must be seen that Mr. JONES, in setting up this new platform for the acceptance of the Northern Democracy, limits the application of the principle, that the Constitution carries and establishes Slavery wherever it itself extends to the Territories, organized and unorganized. When a Territory becomes a State then this function of the Constitution ceases to operate in it, and the people of the State may exclude, or admit, at their pleasure, this kind of property called slaves, and may adopt or reject the institution called Slavery—*though previously established by the Federal Constitution.*

We do not ask Mr. JONES, nor the other leaders of his party, to explain why the Constitution will cease to protect Slavery just at this point, because we presume that they have the same interest in deceiving others, or in refusing to perceive the whole truth themselves, which they had in 1854; but, are the honest masses of the Democracy to mark the dangerous deception which is about to be practiced upon them? The South does not accept this limitation of Constitutional power in respect to Slavery. The South now claims and intends, in future, to insist that the Constitution has the same sovereign jurisdiction in reference to this subject, within the States, as within the territories. The doctrine has already been officially asserted and insisted upon. It is the doctrine upon which Judge KANE imprisoned PASSMORE WILLIAMSON, and it is equivalent to the establishment of Slavery by federal authority in every Free State of the Union. When the proper occasion arrives, Mr. JONES and his political associates will be called upon to assert and defend the full and true application of this principle, and they will do it, though every legal guaranty which protects the liberty of the citizen be destroyed by it.

The Question of Peace.

The public mind is strangely influenced by mere rumors which are traceable to no responsible source, on so important a subject as the question of negotiations for peace between Russia and the Allied powers. On the strength of the merest speculations in the English journals, and the limits contained in the letters of European correspondents for our paper, the public at once jumped to the conclusion that there was to be an immediate peace; and then, because the last steamer from Liverpool did not bring positive advices that a peace had been negotiated, the public at once jumped to the opposite conclusion that the war was to be indefinitely continued, and that peace had not been thought of. The truth of the matter is that there is nothing in the news brought by the *Pacific* which changes the complexion of the question in the least, except that the fact of there having been no positive denial of the truth of the former reports, leaves room for an inference that there must have been truth in them. The repeated assertions of respectable journals that the Emperor of the French is sincerely desirous of a peace, and that he will readily accept almost any terms, has not been denied in any quarter Lord PALMERSTON, on the other hand, is said to be in favor of prosecuting the war, as he feels that with its close must come the close of his ministerial career. But, England cannot oppose the wishes of LOUIS NAPOLEON, and, if his policy inclines to peace, the British Premier will be compelled to yield.

But we must confess, we have sought for some satisfactory intelligence on this most important subject in the English press in vain. All that the leading London journals contain on the subject are words without knowledge that darken counsel. In fact the letter from KOSSUTH which we publish this morning in another part of our paper, contains more pertinent and sagacious speculations on the present state of European affairs, particularly as respects England, than we have found in any of the European papers.

But the most remarkable point in connection with this matter is, that the peace question covers a much more feverish state of feeling on this side of the Atlantic, or at least in Wall-street, than it seems to do in London.

Another Literary Controversy—Who is Peter Parley?

We publish in another column, a letter from Mr. S. G. GOODRICH, the author of *Peter Parley's Tales*, showing up various impostures relating to the authorship of these renowned nursery books. His revelations form a new and curious chapter in the history of authorship. He takes advantage of this occasion to dispose of what he calls a *batch* of attempts, more or less impertinent or fraudulent, to make use of the name of PARLEY.

As to the attempt of a writer in the Boston *Courier*, to make it appear that the late Mr. KETTELL, editor of that paper, was, as he asserts, the veritable Peter Parley—it is simply absurd, and without the direct testimony of Mr. GOODRICH, to the contrary, will universally be so considered. It is impossible in the nature of things, that Mr. GOODRICH could, for thirty years, have worn the mask of an imposter thus imputed to him by the *Courier*. The explanation, no doubt, is that the author of the article in question, (which we cannot suppose came from the editor,) permitted his zeal for the dead, to outrun his sense of obligation to truth and to the living.

From Nicaragua.

The steamship *Star of the West* arrived on Saturday from San Juan del Norte. She brings $537,670 in treasure from California, but no later dates. The news from Nicaragua by this arrival is unimportant. General WALKER'S attention is chiefly occupied with schemes for the permanent colonization, and advancement of the Republic. Reinforcements continue to pour in to his aid in such numbers, that he has been able to afford material assistance to his ally, the President of Honduras, who has some trouble with Guatemala. The *Star of the West* has brought the first shipment of Nicaragua gold, the produce of mines owned and wrought by Americans.

The Value of the Immigrant.

It is extremely difficult to make men, not accustomed to think on the subject, understand a moneyed loss distributed over a large scale. If each man were to pay a cent more for every pound of sugar he consumed, he would think little of the loss, and yet it would make a difference of some $4,490,000 to the whole nation. So with a product like Indian corn. If Government were to extort a half-cent for every bushel raised, how little would any one observe the detriment, except in the inconvenience of being visited by tax-gatherers, yet the loss to our farmers would be about $2,960,000 per annum. So again with wheat—a cent per bushel seems a trifle, and yet the wheat raisers who would pay this as tax, or who should fail to get this additional on the price, would in mass lose a million of dollars. How petty to those not in the trade would seem a duty of a half-cent on every pound of cotton exported; and yet the gain to the Government for a single year would be about $6,000,000.

It is this inability to appreciate losses on an extended scale, which has lain at the bottom, we apprehend, of the indifference of people to taxation by duties and tariff imposts. It is only the slow progress of intelligent views and the fealing of a gradual decay of prosperity from unseen causes which awake men to the sense of such losses. It is thus in the matter of pecuniary and business loss by decrease of immigration in this country. We shall not observe it, perhaps, for years; or, if it is observed, it will be traced to other sources, as in France, for long periods, the industrial depression was attributed to anything but its real cause—the expulsion of the hard-working Huguenots. Men will be found to present such absurd statements, as has lately a correspondent, signed "Subscriber," who complains that his village has 300 foreign workmen, "industrious and well-behaved," indeed, but who receive such high wages that the farmers make no profits and the lands decrease in value, and who, therefore, urges the advantage of decreased immigration! As though cutting off half the usual annual supply of laborers would reduce wages, and bring up the price of farms per acre! Do not such men know that almost the only thing now which makes farming in any degree profitable in our country is the great supply of foreign labor? Without immigration, we may safely say, farmers would pay double for their workmen; and with such an increase of expense, what could yield the profit in agriculture? Who does not know that in all the Eastern and Northern States, it is as much as farmers can do to succeed, or sometimes even to keep above water, under the present rate of wages? What would be the result, if at once, the supply of 100,000 strong arms per annum were cut off, and wages had to be divided among a much smaller number of laborers?

And as to the price of lands. What, in the name of common sense, does "Subscriber," or any one else, suppose has given the extraordinary value to land in the Western Hemisphere? Is it Anglo-Saxon blood, or the fruitfulness and numbers of Anglican colonists? How is it that those mighty cities, with their increasing currents of business, like Chicago and Cincinnati and St. Louis, have so suddenly sprung up on the Western plains? Is it entirely the work of Republican Institutions and Scandinavian energy! The world has seen before Republics and energetic men, and even Colonists of Saxon blood—but no such fruits. The truth is, for the last twenty years we have had a current of millions of laborious men pouring upon these shores; men just fitted to do the material work necessary for its prosperity, and to be pioneers, or to take the places of native laborers, who should themselves lead through the forest and the prairie the onward march of our improving civilization. No other country ever had, in all its treasures, such a rich import of labor, so suited to its present needs. It is these millions, which have either settled themselves, or have allowed our native population to settle, on those fertile Western plains. It is *immigration* which has made the farms of Indiana and Illinois worth their $230,000,000, or more than $200 for each man, woman and child inhabiting them. It is this which has given the humble basis of drudgery on railway and canal, in house and on farm, in which American ingenuity could build this fair structure of Western prosperity. It is foreign labor—dull, patient and stupid, despised drudgery by Irish and Germans—which lies at the bottom of our Chicagos and Cincinnatis and Pittsburgs. Without the foreigners, fewer railways and fewer canals would have been built; our Eastern native population would have been confined more to labors in its own limits; less land would have been needed or occupied; all products of the soil would have been more expensive to raise, and we may safely say, that the wonderful rapidity of progress which has characterized this country would have been greatly checked.

Undoubtedly Saxon energy, in time, would have built up a grand community—but the growth, without foreign accretions, would have been by centuries, instead of decades, even as in England.

We have estimated in a previous article the moneyed loss sustained by the country in this year's decrease of immigration. We drew the estimate merely from two palpable sources of profit, which would be cut off by cessation of immigration, leaving others less apparent, though equally real. These two, namely, the direct *personal property* imported by each immigrant, and the *value of his labor.*

The first, from statistics gathered from the Castle Garden investigations, we estimated at $13,500,000—that is, the amount which would have been imported by the 170,000 immigrants who this year have staid at home. The second, reckoning the value of the labor as at least equal to the cost of living—namely, $2 per week—to each person, we made $17,000,000. The total loss, then, for the coming year to the country would be, on this estimate, $30,000,000. Such estimates are, of course, only approximate. We designedly understated them.

The value of labor is its profit. In a new country, like this, there can be very little doubt that wages would double without immigration—that is, the mechanic would receive $3 instead $1 50 per day for his work; the farm-laborer $2 instead of $1; the laundress $1 50 instead of 75 cents. This amount is now, in effect, gained by the producers of the country, who employ hired labor, and would be lost by the withdrawal of this labor.

On a broad statement, each immigrant is worth—is a profit—to the nation, of at least $2 per week, or what he consumes—over and above the expenses of his labor; some of course will be worth more, some less—but this would be an average and moderate valuation.

It should be remembered, in this are included two sources of individual profit—the gain to the employer in the labor, and the gain to the producer in the articles consumed. These together would swell up the profits of the foreign labor, now lost, we believe considerably above our estimate.

The first gain mentioned, the *import of personal property*, is of course a pure gain—even more than the same amount drawn from some gold or silver mine in America. No labor even is given in exchange for it. Foreign capital lent us on interest, is of course no such permanent value. Its worth is the present profit of using it. The interest we pay for it goes to other countries, and the principal must eventually be withdrawn.

Such moneyed estimates of the value of *men* as these, seem low and selfish; and yet there are some who can be affected by nothing else. It is desirable to show to them that in this case humanity and property lie in the same path.

Amusements.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—Mr. BURTON produces a new and seasonable piece to-night, called "New-Year's Eve, or Der Nachwachter," and taken, we suppose, from the German. New scenery and costumes have been prepared for this work, and it will, we have no doubt, be produced in a satisfactory manner. BURTON and Miss MITCHELL sustain the principal characters.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—"Pocahontas" has proved a decided hit; delights every one without offence to any. It is good for two months at least The Drama of "Pauline" is also on the bills for to-night.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—The attendance here, since the opening night, has been satisfactory. Even on Saturday night, when the snow stormed so violently, there was a good attendance. One agreeable little piece has been produced, or rather played, here, (for at present we cannot speak of any thing being produced,) called "Dreams of Delusions." The following is a sketch of the plot:

Sir Bernard Harleigh labors under the delusion that his wife, *Lady Harleigh*, is insane, consequently he sends for the family physician *(Doctor Pungent)* for the purpose, if possible, of curing her. *Doctor Pungent* sets about the case, and soon discovers that it is not the wife's mind that is diseased, but *Sir Harleigh's.* He looks round for the cause of this madness, and discovers that when *Sir Harleigh* was in Naples he imagined that his wife had proved unfaithful. The cause of his dishonor he sought out and flung him to the waves, when he supposes he was drowned. *Doctor Pungent* works like a trump. He finds that the wife is not frail. That *Sir Harleigh* has not committed murder. The gentleman whom he threw into the sea managed to regain *terra firma*, and, instead of making proposals to the wife, only does so to the niece, *Amabel*, whom he wishes to marry. Everything is arranged satisfactorily in the end.

Mr. GEORGE JORDAN, as the deluded hero, played with much discretion and appeared to great advantage. Miss LAURA KEENE, as the aspersed and broken-hearted wife, was charming, natural and affecting. Mr. DYOTT, as the Doctor, was also excellent.

To-night the Drama of "Dreams of Delusions," will be repeated, together with the Comedy of "Masks and Faces," Miss LAURA KEENE appearing as *Peg Woffington* in the latter. The Ballet of the "Valley of Flowers" terminates the performances.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—PLANCHE'S fairy Burlesque of "King Charming," with its gorgeous scenery, panoramas, costumes, &c., will be repeated every night this week, preceded by a Farce.

NIBLO'S.—The "RAVELS" and the Ballet Troupe, headed by Mlle. ROBERT, appear to-night in "Iovita," and a variety of entertainments, for particulars of which we must refer to our advertising columns.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—The exciting drama of "Ambrose Gwinett" will be given this afternoon, and in the evening the burlesque of "Valentine and Orson."

☞ At BUCKLEY'S Minstrels, No. 539 Broadway, there is an excellent programme of Ethiopean music; also, at DONALDSON'S, No. 663 Broadway, to either of which establishments we recommend our readers to go.

☞ During the Holiday week there are two galleries of art that should be be visited; the Dusseldorf collection and the Bryan ditto.

Academy of Music.

The "Prophet" will be performed to-night for the last time, with its original cast—Miss HENSLER having returned from her Eastern trip. This also is the fortieth and last night of the season. In spite of early discouragement, crowned, however, by ultimate success, Mr. PAYNE has pursued the even tenor of his way, giving his patrons a succession of operas, cast in the strongest way possible, and placed on the stage in a complete and unsparing manner. Thus having fulfilled his contract with the public, and reached the fortieth night, the season closes. Not once during Mr. PAYNE'S management has there been a disappointment. We have no recollection of a campaign that has been conducted in so smooth and gentlemanly a way. There has been a total absence of puffery and inflated appeals to the public. Every thing has depended on its own intrinsic excellence, backed by the energy and courage of the manager. For the first fifteen nights it was impossible to make headway against the RACHEL fever, but subsequently the houses have been good. We are sorry that the Academy closes so early in the season, for during the next three weeks it would certainly come in for a large share of Holiday patronage. That, however, is the announcement, and we submit it to our readers as a sufficient reason for overwhelming the Box-keeper to-night—the last of the season.

Items.

PHILADELPHIA.—Mr. E. FORREST made his last appearance at the Walnut-street Theatre on Saturday, playing *Spartacus*, in the tragedy of the "Gladiator."....The "Corsican Brothers" has been revived at the Arch, with Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Conway, in the principal parts....The burlesque of "Fortunio" is in active preparation at the Walnut-street Theatre, where it will be produced this week. There is a great scope for scenic effect in this piece.

ST. LOUIS.—The Bateman children are at the St. Louis Theatre....At the People's Theatre, "The Swamp FOX, or Marion and his Merry Men," appears to be the attraction.

BALTIMORE.—DAN RICE took a benefit in the Front-street Circus on Saturday night. There were both stage and equestrian performances....M. J. C. JARETT, lessee and manager of the National Theatre, Washington, assisted by Mr. FORD, manager of the Holiday-street Theatre, announces a grand entertainment in the latter establishment on New Year's night. A number of "stars" have been collected, who will appear together in SHERIDAN'S Comedy of the "School for Scandal." Among the most prominent we notice the names of H. and T. PLACIDE, CHAS. BASS, J. W. WALLACK, A. H. DAVENPORT, Miss LIZZIE WESTON, Mrs. J. BUCKLAND, and others. Prices one dollar and fifty cents....At the City Museum the play of "De Soto," written for Mr. MURDOCH by GEORGE H. MILES, Esq., is being performed, the part of *De Soto* being sustained by Mr. MURDOCH. In the last act there is a tableau taken from the picture of the burial of DE SOTO in the Mississippi.

CINCINNATI.—The Pyne and Harrison Troupe have been playing here at the National Theatre with success....Miss LOGAN has given some readings here....The State Musical Association, whatever that may be, gave a performance of the "Creation," on Friday last, under the direction of Professor WOODBURY.

PITTSBURG.—Yankee LOCKE and his wife have been playing at the Theatre here.

CLEVELAND.—A grand Spectacle piece called the "Naiad Queen," has been produced at the Bank-street House. Two thousand dollars were expended on its preparation, and it met with success. "Aladdin" is still played here....Mr. H. A. PERRY is at the Athenæum. He is in his fourth week.

DETROIT.—MACFARLAND'S Metropolitan Theatre is getting along with KENAS' Burlesque Opera Troupe and light pieces.

BUFFALO.—The great dramatic spectacle of "Faustus; or, the German Magician," has been produced here in "a style of magnificence and splendor not to be eclipsed by any other establishment in the world." So says the bill. Twenty-two entirely new scenes have been painted for the piece, using up forty thousand feet of canvas. It is played to-night for the seventh time.

TROY.—Little CORDELIA HOWARD and her parents are at the new dramatic temple called the Adelphi. "Fashion and Famine" appears to be the principal attraction....At the Museum they are doing burlesque, at low prices.

CHARLESTON, S. C.—Juvenile Comedians and Tragedians appear to be all the rage. A couple of youngsters, named VIOLA and ADELE PLUNKETT GRATTAN are playing the principal characters in "Richard III," at the Theatre. Light work for children.

TORONTO, C. W.—The fairy extravaganza of the "Enchanted Isle, or Raising the Wind," written by the Brothers BROUGH, was produced at the Theatre Royal on Boxing night. It has been put on the stage with a great deal of care, and met with a success.

BOSTON.—Mr. WILLIAM MASON, the eminent pianist, has been playing here to the great admiration of the critics.....The "Messiah" was repeated last evening (Sunday) by the members of the Handel and Haydn Society. These Sunday performances appear to have been eminently successful this Winter. Why can't we have something of the same kind here.....SHAKESPEARE'S "Tempest" has been produced in gorgeous style at the Boston Theatre. The scenery is praised, but the acting is condemned.....At the Museum, the spectacle of "Valentine and Orson" is being played.....Mr. FARREN and Miss L. HOWARD are at the Athenæum.

Miscellaneous.

JENNY LIND GOLDSCHMIDT.—This lady has made her reappearence in London. An evening paper says:

"After a long absence, Madame GOLDSCHMIDT again appeared last night before the English public, whose idol—as JENNY LIND—she had been for years. The scene of her *rentrée* was Exeter Hall, which never held a larger or more fashionable audience than on this occasion: the work in which she appeared was the "Creation," and her success was substantially as great as on the most enthusiastic occasions of 1847, '48 and '49. Mme. GOLDSCHMIDT is somewhat thinner and more serious looking than JENNY LIND, but the glorious voice, which she has, in every sense of the word, used so well, remains still fresh and unapproachably beautiful. Her first air last night, "The marvelous works," was for a moment or two somewhat clouded—by nervousness, most probably—but the words "The praise of God" were given with an electrical effect that settled the question that it was the JENNY LIND of other days that stood before us. "With verdure clad" was a marvel of grace, brilliancy and finish; but it was in the elaborate air "On mighty pens" that all these qualities and the matchless beauty of her voice most triumphantly asserted themselves. She sang throughout with a simple earnestness that made the sacred strains more sacred; and the enthusiasm with which the audience greeted her was of the most heartfelt and unanimous character.

We are happy to hear that Signor ARDITI'S opera of the "Spy" has been accepted by the management of the Academy of Music. If it is produced with care, and under the direction of a conductor who will not allow the singers to break down, nor try to make them do so, we have no doubt of its success.

Railroad Accident and Narrow Escape.

At 2 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, the Cincinnati Express train on the Erie Railroad, was thrown off the track at Sloatsburg Station, while on the way to the City. The accident was caused by an attempt of some countryman to cross the track in front of the train, with a team of four mules. The cars were running at the rate of 25 miles an hour when they struck, and were immediately thrown off, but ran over the cross-ties for a distance of upwards of half a mile. Three of the mules were killed instantly, and were horribly mutilated; the fourth died soon after. No damage was done to cars or passengers, and through the active exertions of Mr. CODDINGTON, the Conductor, the delay was only for fifteen minutes. Passengers speculated what the result of the accident would have been, had the train been on the other track. The Ramapo River was close alongside, and at the point where the cars finally brought up, the embakment was of very considerable height. When will country people learn to be careful at the road-crossings.

Southern Proclivities of our Post-Office.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

A few weeks since I mailed a letter in the New-York Post-Office, directed to Newark, New-Jersey. In the course of ten days, I received a reply, stating that my letter had reached Newark, *by way of Montgomery, Ala.!* Recently I mailed a letter in the same Post-Office, addressed to Springfield, Mass. In about ten days my correspondent in Springfield wrote that my letter had reached him also *by way of Montgomery, Ala!* Pray, Mr. Fowler, what does it mean? Z.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 28.

Judge's Stationary.

We mentioned the other day in our report of the Aldermen's proceedings something in relation to stationary of one of our Judges, to the amount of $400.

We are informed that there was an error, not in our report, but in the statement made in the Board, —that he did not order any, and had nothing to do with the nature or amount of that sent him. That no such amount was received by him; but that some was sent him, in accordance with the custom, and probably the usual amount, but more than he needs or will retain.

Hard Shell Celebration on the Eighth of January.

The Young Men's National Democratic Club met at their rooms on Saturday night, Gen. ELIJAH WARD, President, in the Chair. On motion of C. GODFREY GUNTHER, it was resolved that the Club would celebrate the approaching Anniversary of the Battle of New-Orleans by a dinner to be given at the Metropolitan Hotel. A number of Committees were appointed to carry out the objects of the resolution, and after the transaction of usual and routine business, the Club adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

☞ The disaffected commuters, who live along the line of the Harlem, Second and Third avenue Railroads, are moving to start a steamboat to run daily between Peck-slip and Harlem, making stops at Tenth, Eighty-sixth, One Hundred and Sixth, and One Hundred and Twentieth streets.

☞ The Union Ferry Company pay their hands to-morrow their monthly wages. A very large supply of turkies in the office gives indication that the boys are to have their usual present of a New-Year's turkey.

☞ DISTURNELL'S *Railway and Steamship Guide* is very much enlarged and improved. In its present shape it is decidedly the best guide to which we have access.

☞ The Sixth-avenue cars ran on half-time last night, having doubled the teams in consequence of the difficulty of travel.

☞ Provide yourself with letter-stamps. After the first of January the only way to prepay letters is by stamps.

Horrible Tragedy—Fight Between Indians and Irish.

From the Feast du Lac Mirror.

On Tuesday night last, three Indians (one of whom was intoxicated, and two sober) went to an Irish shanty in the town of Osceola, in this county, for liquor, which they procured, and left. They soon discovered that they had left their mittens, and returned for them, when a fight ensued between the Indians and JAMES O'CONNOR, and MARY, his wife, JAMES CONANT and PAT KILE. The weapons of those in the house were an axe and a hatchet. One of the Indians received a cut over one eye, and had the top of his head stove in—killing him instantly; another received eight cuts in the top of the head, and was struck on the shoulder with a large handspike—he is not expected to live.

The other Indian received one cut in the head with the axe, but is not as dangerously hurt as the other, notwithstanding it is feared his skull is broken. The above-named persons were arrested yesterday by the under-sheriff and our City marshal, and are now in jail. As the grand jury is now in session, their case will probably be attended to immediately.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST-END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Fall Bonnets. Ladies will find it to their especial advantage to call and examine our stock of Furs.
J. W. KELLOGG.

HOLIDAY GIFTS.
PRINCE'S PROTEAN FOUNTAIN PEN,
INVALUABLE TO EVERY WRITER.
T. G. STEARNS, Agent,
No. 371 BROADWAY, COR. CHAMBERS-ST.

CARPETINGS, &c.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway,
Are now closing their entire stock at the following low prices:
Rich Velvet Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
Rich Tapestry Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
Rich Brussels Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
Rich Three-ply Carpets, [illegible] per yard.
Also, a large assortment of
CURTAIN GOODS
of every description equally low.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY,
No. 379 Broadway.

LIMITS TAKEN OFF.—WE WILL, FOR THE balance of the season, sell from our yet large and superior STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, without regard to profit or cost; a rare chance for purchasers, as we have all the cold weather before us. DEVLIN & JESSUP,
Nos. 33 and 35 John-st., corner of Nassau.

GENIN'S HOLIDAY CARD.
The Christmas week, the season of gayety and social reunions, is upon us, and as its fitting accompaniment, GENIN has the pleasure of announcing his
HOLIDAY HAT
for 1856, the most fascinating and elegant dress CHAPEAU that has been placed on an American head, or carried in the hand of a gentleman into an American drawing-room on the first of January. Manufactured of the finest materials, shaped symmetrically, and finished with the utmost taste, it is a brilliant example of how far the poetry of art may be introduced in the fabrication of the simplest article of costume. As a VISITING HAT, it stands unrivaled in lightness, richness and DISTINGUE appearance. The display of
LADIES' FURS
is also particularly select and attractive, comprising Sable, Royal Ermine, Marten, Mink, Chinchilla, &c., made up as Talmas, Muffs, Cloaks, Victorines, Gloves and Cuffs, in the newest French mode. Mink sets from $25 to $100 each. The sets at $100 are probably the most beautiful as well as the cheapest specimens of the best quality of this fashionable fur ever exhibited for sale in this country.
The attention of the public is also invited to GENIN'S immense assortment of
SOFT HATS,
suitable for business men, travelers, sportsmen, &c., and embracing every shade of color and variety of style that have yet been introduced either in this country or in Europe. The Boys' Soft Hat Department also presents almost unlimited field for choice as regards size and colors. In
CHILDRENS' PLAIN AND FANCY HATS AND CAPS
adapted to the season, an absolutely bewildering diversity of styles is offered. The imported stock in this department was received by the steamers of the present month, and contains everything attractive that is now to be found in Paris or London. The holiday styles from the GENIN factory are also particularly rich and becoming, and parents who wish to crown their darlings with a new grace, this Winter, would do well to call during the present week.
All the above named articles are of the class that sensible people approve as
HOLIDAY GIFTS,
being at once ornaments and serviceable. In accordance with the rule to which he owes his success, the undersigned offers every article in his stock at a very moderate advance on first cost, and has even reduced his present tariff of prices for all goods sold during the Holidays.
GENIN, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's.

GREAT FIRE IN BROOKLYN.—NEW-YORK, OCT. 13, 1855.—Messrs. S. C. HERRING & CO.: GENTLEMEN: We take pleasure in stating that the HERRING PATENT SAFE, which we purchased from you about a year since, has been the means of preserving our books, papers, &c., from fire, at the destruction of our flour mill in Brooklyn, early on the morning of the 11th instant. The safe was exposed to a severe heat about eight hours; and when cooled off and opened the contents were found entirely uninjured. We cheerfully recommend your Safe to public confidence. HECKER & BROTHER.
The above-mentioned Safe, which has been claimed by other parties, can be seen, with all the original plates and marks (as it came from the ruins,) at the store of the subscribers, who are sole proprietors of, and have on hand a large assortment of HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire and Burglar-proof Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, together with an assortment of the old WILDER'S Patent Salamander Safes at reduced prices.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., New-York.

A CARD.—RESTRICTIONS AS TO PRICE WILL BE REMOVED during the remainder of the season from our LARGE STOCK OF WINTER CLOTHING, containing a full assortment of our best styles of over-coats, talmas, Winter business coats, dress and frock coats, &c. Boys clothing, robes, shawls and furnishing goods. As we expect our wholesale Spring trade to commence early in January, we are desirous of reducing our very large stock of Winter Clothing as low as possible, and with that view, will make free sales during this period only. This will afford those who have not yet provided their Winter Clothing with an opportunity of purchasing very superior garments at a very large per centage under what they can be had for in any other way.
D. DEVLIN & CO.,
Nos 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

AN APPROPRIATE PRESENT FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—Instead of wasting money for useless articles during the holidays, a purchase of one of KIDDER'S PATENT GAS REGULATORS will bring at each anniversary (by its saving) a sum sufficient to supply the whole family with presents. Study your own interests then, and buy a beautiful thing that will bring health and beauty into the family household. Don't fail to examine, be convinced, as the experiments and illustrations are sure to prove 25 to 60 per cent. saved monthly.
J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary, No. 262 Broadway.

FURS FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.—WHAT can be more appropriate for a New-Year's gift to a lady than a beautiful set of FURS? BANTA'S stock comprises mink, sable, marten, ermine, fitch, chinchilla, squirrel and rock marten. The capes or tippets, muffs and caffs, in sets, varying in price from $35 to $50, and sets of Furs of different styles, for children, equally cheap. Our readers who are looking for a present that will be appreciated are advised to call and make a selection at BANTA'S, No. 106 Canal-st., corner of Wooster.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—OUR LIBERAL and admirable plan of exchanging our new and latest improved Sewing Machines for old machines of every kind is hailed with pleasure by hundreds. The Avery, Wilson, Grover & Baker, Hunt, Dorcas, and other inferior machines are coming in rapidly to be exchanged. The chance for a profitable bargain is a great one. Apply at our New-York office personally or by letter.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

SILVER-PLATED COFFEE URNS,
CAKE BASKETS, TABLE CASTERS, TEA SETS, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, Toast Racks, &c. Britannia Ware in sets or single pieces. Japanned Tea Trays, fine assortment, oval, square and gothic patterns. Ivory-handled Table Cutlery, with and without forks, for sale at the lowest rates by WHITE & KNAPP,
No. 208 Fulton, corner of Pineapple-st., Brooklyn.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES.
Thirteen years in use, and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Brannan's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 146 Water-st., New-York.

BROCATELS, SATIN DE LAINES, DAMASKS, CORNICES, WINDOW SHADES, LACE CURTAINS, &c.—KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway, have a large stock of the above goods, personally selected from the best manufactories in France. Some new styles never before brought out. K. & F. have established a reputation for selling goods *cheap*, and their large and increasing trade is a proof that it's appreciated. No. 291 Broadway and Reade-st.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.
BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees surpass, in elegance and variety, all in the known world. The perfection of practical science and beauty, combining the grand desideratum, ease and durability. Also, BATCHELOR'S famed Moldavia Cream, for preserving and stimulating the hair.
BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

PRESENTS FOR THE NEW YEAR.—EVERY VARIETY of rich and fancy articles, comprising work-boxes, odor boxes, jewel caskets, perfume stands, mouchoir boxes, dressing cases, toilet bottles, bronze and porcelain figures, &c., together with an assortment of watches and jewelry at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

JET BRACELETS, NECKLACES AND BROOCHES AT HALF OF THE USUAL PRICES.—A large stock of the newest and most select patterns, just received by the last steamer, will be sold in connection with every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys for the Holidays, at ROGERS' Cheap Fancy Bazaar, No. 449 Broadway.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand pre-eminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous dye, the great-est standard article of its kind. His new style of wigs and toupees are perfection itself. Wholesale and retail at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad Dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FINE WINES, PURE BRANDIES, RICH CORDIAL, &c., &c.—A general assortment will be found at the Tea and Sugar Store of DAVID HAFF, junction Canal and Division sts., third door east of Lu llow.

Horrid Affair in Maysville—Negro Burned to Death.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Dec. 28.

We are informed that on the Kentucky Thanksgiving Day, a couple of young men of Maysville, whose family connections are described as of the "highest respectability," were on a drunken spree at the "Parker House," in that place, and protracting their frolic until a very late hour, after all the household had retired to bed, attempted to rouse the barkeeper to procure more liquor, and failing in this, and finding a yellow man, one of the waiters, asleep, they concluded to *set fire to him, in order to awaken him!*

With this view they took a camphene lamp, and pouring the fluid over his whiskers, ignited it, and the poor fellow's neck and head became instantly wrapped in an intense blaze, which continued until the fluid was consumed. The sufferings of the victim were dreadful in the extreme. No refinement of torture could have produced more excruciating misery. But, strange to say, death did not release him from torment until after the lapse of two weeks.

The poor creature was the slave of Mr. BALL, keeper of the Parker House, who says, as our informant tells us, that no human suffering could exceed that of his boy, during the fortnight that he lived after the burning. The young men "respectably connected," whose drunkenness resulted in this horror, are said to allege that they burned the negro by accident—that when holding the lamp to his face they managed to break it and spill the fiery fluid upon him.

The young men are *rich*. They have agreed to pay Mr. BALL $1,200 for the loss of his servant. Our informant says that no one in Maysville speaks of the transaction without a shudder of horror; but that no movement has been made toward a legal investigation of the matter, and that the "high position" of the parties implicated will overawe any such movement.

IMPORTANT MAIL COMMUNICATION WITH ST. JOHN'S, PORTO RICO, ST. THOMAS, LA GUAYRA, AND PUERTO CABELLO.—A semi-monthly line of steamships, commencing with the *Tennessee*, on or about the 8th of January next, will be run between New-York and Puerto Cabello, South America, touching at St John's, Porto Rico, St. Thomas, and La Guayra.

Mails for these points will be regularly made up at the New-York Post-Office, and dispatched by this line, the United States postage charge being ten cents the single rate, *prepayment required.*—*Union.*

KANSAS LANDS.—Ten contracts, accompanied with the necessary bonds, for the subdivision of townships in Kansas Territory, have been received by the Commissioner of the General Land Office from Surveyor-General CALHOUN. The names of the deputies are as follows: Thomas Connolly, Bates & Mitchell, James T. Swartz, William J. Card, Alex. S. Johnson, Walter B. Brockett, Edmond O'Flaherty, Henry C. Derrick, Henry Bragg, and John Lampton. These subdivisions are situated in the Delaware, the Shawnee, the Sac and Foxes, the Piankeshaw and Weas, and the Miami lands.—*Union.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **For Beautifying the Complexion,** and eradicating all tan, pimples and freckles from the face, use the BALM THOUSAND FLOWERS. FETRIDGE & CO., Franklin-square. Sold by C. H. RING, and RUSHTON, No. 10 Astor House, and No. 417 Broadway, New-York, and No. 170 Chesnut-st., Philadelphia.

☞ **The Oxygenated Bitters** is the best certified medicine in the world for the cure of Dyspepsia and General Debility, a safe and agreeable tonic, giving immediate relief and a cheerful sensation of health and strength.

☞ **General Society of Mechanics and Tradesmen's Lectures**—At Rev. E. H. CHAPIN'S Church, Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts., on MONDAY EVENINGS, commencing at 7½ o'clock.

Jan. 7, A. OAKEY HALL, Esq.—*New-York in the Eighteenth Century.*
Jan. 14, Rev. W. H. MILBURN.—*The Rifle, Axe and Saddle Bags.*
Jan. 21, Rev. E. H. CHAPIN.—*Implements.*
Jan. 28, Prof. J. J. MAPES.—*Philosophy of Vegetable Growth.*
Feb. 4, LUTHER R. MARCH, Esq.—*Books.*

Members of the Society can obtain their tickets by applying to the Secretary, Mr. WILLIAM VAN NORDEN, at the Rooms, No. 472 Broadway, on or after Wednesday evening, Jan. 2, 1856.

POST-OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Dec. 26, 1855.

☞ **Notice is Hereby Given**—That on and after Jan. 1, 1856, the Postage on letters to any part of the United States must be pre-paid by Stamps or Stamped Envelopes. The postage on Newspapers can be pre-paid in money, or by Stamps, as usual. Postage on Foreign letters, including the Canadas, can be paid in money or by stamps, at the option of the party mailing.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

☞ **Electro-Chemical Baths.**—Manufactured by Dr. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York Battery and Foot-Bath, with full instructions, $55. It can be used for Body-Bath or Foot-Bath. A female in attendance for ladies. For several diseases a cure is warranted, among which are Scrofula, Fever and Ague, and some lung diseases, especially Bronchitis.

☞ **New-York City Water Cure**—Corner 9th-av. and 28th-st. Dr. G. H. TAYLOR. This extensive establishment is peculiarly adapted for Winter practice. Boarders also received. Terms—for patients—$5 to $10 per week. Clergymen and families half price.

☞ **Wood's Drawing and Painting Lessons,** No. 331 6th-av.—Forty lessons, including materials, $50; twenty lessons, $35; twenty lessons, at pupils' residences, $100. Room only for a few new pupils. Specimens may be seen.

PERSONAL.

THE PERSON holding possession of a square tin case, containing literary manuscripts, stolen last February, is requested to restore them to the owner at once, when no questions will be asked. Apply to Mr. THOMAS PIERS HEALEY, No. 63 West 13th-st., at the office in the basement, between 9 and 12 o'clock.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable man, as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; has the best of City reference; has no objection to go to the country or to travel. Address, for two days, P. L., *Times* Office, or No. 64 West 13th-st., which will be attended to.

SHIPPING CLERK WANTED—In a wholesale jobbing house. One who has had experience preferred; must write a good hand and mark goods quickly. Also, a boy 14 to 17 years of age; one who is a good penman and resides with his parents, preferred. Address HARDWARE HOUSE, at office of this paper.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—In a bookstore, who has experience in the business, and is also a good accountant. Salary moderate. No notice will be taken of any note without good references. Address BOOKSTORE, Office of the *Times.*

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Of an unusually attractive character, (suitable for persons of all ages,) if anything superior, and at prices equally low with that of last year; among which may be found a splendid assortment of

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QUALITY WARRANTED.
PRICES EXTREMELY LOW.
DAILY ADDITIONS TO THE STOCK.
TWENTY DIFFERENT STYLES
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ALSO,

Casters,	Urns,
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Persons desirous of purchasing the above goods, will find it for their interest to call at the establishment, as the new and popular house-furnishing warehouse of ROBERT DAVIS, Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway, [illegible] corner of Bleecker-st.

CHOICE GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
J. H. HARLEY, No. 34 John-st., has manufactured a very choice assortment of Furs, such as
SABLE, MINK, FITCH, STONE MARTEN.
Also, a cheaper class of Furs into Mantillas, Pelerines, Waterfalls, Cuffs, and a fine selection of Muffs, expressly for Holiday presents for LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Every attention has been paid to have the shape and style to please all.
Ladies can find gents' Fur Collars and Gloves—a very nice present. Every article is warranted.
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FANCY GOODS,
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THE FANCY GOODS DEPARTMENT.
This department has been assorted with all the novelties of the past year. From Paris we have received a fine selection of

Dressing Cases,	Work Boxes,	Odor Boxes,
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Besides an innumerable quantity of small Bijoux, such as Surprise Shells and Fruit, containing miniature sets for Needlework, Odor Bottles, Gloves, &c.; Port-monnaies, Tablets, Card Cases, &c.
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MUSIC BOXES,
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In order to accommodate our stock we have been obliged to increase the size of this department, which now occupies more than half the store, being by far the largest assortment in the City. We would call attention to some of the more prominent articles:

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Each department has been supplied with attentive clerks, and for the sale of Musical Instruments, familiar with our language, so as to render satisfaction to ladies and gentlemen.
LOWEST CASH PRICE,
At this and no other store in the City.
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Ladies and Gentlemen's Dressing Cases.	Rotheines. Workboxes. Dolls! Dolls! Dolls!
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Chess Men and Backgammon Boards.	Woolly Dogs, Horses, Cats, &c.

Indeed, every variety of Fancy Goods and Toys that can be found in the known world, all of which will be sold at the lowest price of importation, to close our stock at this last sale of the season, previous to the removal of our business, in the Spring.

SPECIAL HOLIDAY NOTICE.
In order to reduce our present immense stock before the close of the year, we shall offer on and after MONDAY, Dec. 24,
VERY DECIDED BARGAINS
In every variety of
SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.
Rich fancy and plain dress silks, Lyons' velvets, broche, woolen, and crape shawls, scarfs, mantillas, and cloaks, French and Scotch embroideries, hosiery, gloves, ribbons, trimmings, linens, merinoes, alpacas, de laines, &c., &c. Also, a variety of fancy articles suitable for
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ARTICLES NEAT AND TASTY,
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Purchasers will find it to their interest to call and look through the fine spacious salesrooms. Constant additions to the stock. ROBT. DAVIS.

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LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS have still a large assortment of embroidered collars, sleeves, handkerchiefs, &c., &c., at all prices. Ribbons cheaper than ever. Silk and cashmere scarfs; also, silks, merinoes, de laines and prints suitable for the season and at exceedingly low prices.
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GENUINE FURS,
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Tailors and Importers, No. 12 Park-place,
Have in store, (and are constantly making additions to their stock by frequent arrivals from Europe,)
AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF NOVELTIES IN
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Embracing every variety and style for
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Affording an immense choice of materials, exclusively of the first manufacture.
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GOLD GUARD, VEST AND FOB CHAINS, some of new and rich patterns.
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GOLD WATCHES from	$19 to 250
SILVER WATCHES, jewelled	9 to 50
SILVER TEA-SETS from	140 to 300
SILVER-PLATED TEA-SETS	9 to 45
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All articles WARRANTED. Particular attention given to repairing and adjusting Duplex, Chronometer and fine Lever Watches. J. M. ATWOOD, (late Brown & Atwood,)
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GOLD LEPINE, four holes jeweled	$20
GOLD WATCHES from	$20 to 300
SILVER WATCHES, jewelled	10 to 60
PLATED TEA SETS, double plated	10 to 50
PLATED CAKE BASKETS	5 to 30

All our goods are warranted to be as represented.
SQUIRE, LANDER & CO., 97 Fulton-st., New-York.

A PRETTY NEW-YEAR GIFT.—Autumn leaves and wood mosses, fine specimens and nicely prepared, for sale by Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & CO., No. 353, and Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, No. 401 Broadway.

USEFUL PRESENTS—Just issued from our factory some entire new and beautiful pencils and pen-cases, in gold and silver, got up expressly for presents; all sizes and prices, at our office, No. 1 Maiden-lane.
A. G. BAGLEY & CO.

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WATCHES, [illegible] JEWELRY AND SILVERWARE.—[illegible] is selling all descriptions of fine WATCHES, DIAMOND [illegible] and SILVERWARE, [illegible] less than the usual [illegible]
Best [illegible] WATCHES.....$25
GOLD [illegible], full jeweled.....30
[illegible] Patent-Levers.....55
[illegible] Express to all parts of the United [illegible] free of charge.
G. & O. C. ALLEN, Importers
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No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

HOLIDAY GIFT.—Subscribe to the ARTISTS' ASSOCIATION, and secure a fine Steel Engraving each month, and on the 1st of January, 1857, the great National Steel Engraving—size 24x30—of WASHINGTON AFTER CROSSING THE DELAWARE, from a design by DARLEY. Fifty cents monthly, or $6 per annum in advance. The plate for December is now ready. GEO. HOWARD & CO., No. 223 Fulton-st., New-York, Wholesale Print Publishers, and Manufacturers of Frames and Mouldings

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR PRESENTS.—BOLLENHAGEN & CO., Importers, No. 64 Liberty-st., between Broadway and Nassau-st., have an entire new stock of all kinds of fancy goods: Ladies' Reticules, Terra Cotta, Belgian, Bohemian Glass ware, French Porcelain, Children's Toys and Parlor Games in great variety; Melodeons, all sizes are offered, as suitable for presents, at the lowest prices.

WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED—A splendid stock of goods for holiday presents, consisting of FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER AND PLATED WARE, also FANCY GOODS, imported and o our own manufacture, which we will offer at reasonable prices, and warrant them to be as represented.
CULBERT BROTHERS, No. 136 Canal-st.

NATURAL FLOWERS FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—Those wishing boquets and baskets made up for New-Year's day in most superb style are advised to call on REID, No. 807 Broadway, whose great facilities and superior taste in arranging flowers are not surpassed by any. Orders are requested at an early day. ANDREW REID, Florist, No. 807 Broadway.

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J. W. & C. SULLIVAN,
No. 76 6th-av., corner of Waverley-place.

BOQUETS AND BASKETS FOR NEW-YEAR'S.—The subscriber solicits orders for Boquets and Baskets of Natural Flowers for New-Year's day, made up in the very best style with choice flowers and at reasonable prices. Those wanting such will do well to patronize WM. WILSON, Florist, 43 West 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS—In Brooklyn, at MARSH'S ATHENÆUM BOOKSTORE, No. 175 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.
Gift Books from 25 cents to $30 each.
Papier Maché Pearl and Ivory Goods.
Bibles, Annuals, Prayer and Juvenile Books, in every style of binding.

FLOWERS!!—The undersigned [illegible] arrangements to supply on the lowest possible terms Bouquets and Baskets for the Holidays in the very latest styles. Vases belonging to parties filled as directed. A large supply of Baskets on hand, suitable for New-Year's presents. WM. FITZPATRICK,
Florist, &c., corner of 29th-st. and Broadway.

HOLIDAY GOODS—From almost every civilized nation, will, as usual, be found at TURNBULL'S well known Book, Stationary, Music, and Variety store, No. 273 Hudson-st. Call early, choose coolly, and remember the No.—273.

COFFEE URNS, TEA-TRAYS AND FINE BRITANNIA AND SILVER-PLATED CASTERS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—A fine, rich and varied assortment of the above on hand and for sale very low, at
BENHAM, WHITNEY & CO.'S,
Nos. 272 and 272½ Pearl-st.

ATTENTION.—Pickled oysters and other holiday dainties put up with great care at the old and well-known Pickle and Preserve Warehouse of
J. McCOLLICK & CO., No. 129 Washington-st.

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A NEW-YEAR GIFT.—Sea Mosses, beautifully arranged; a very handsome present to a lady. For sale by Messrs. WILLIAMS, STEVENS & CO., No. 353, and Messrs. ROE LOCKWOOD & SON, 401 Broadway.

LADIES WILL FIND TOYS AND NEW-YEAR Gifts in great variety, at the Up-town Repository, No. 406 8th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts. J. A. ROLPH.

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COMMERCIAL WRITING, LEGIBLE, COMPACT AND RAPID.—Gentlemen wishing to acquire an absolutely perfect command of the pen are invited to join the subscriber's classes, to commence on the 2d of Jan. The system of instruction is original, and patented by the U. S. Government, and with *all* who go faithfully through the process, failure is entirely impossible. Time and number of pupils limited, and early application necessary.
Terms, $5 for a course of ten lessons, and further instruction pro rata. All particulars fairly stated on application. W. S. MACLAURIN, Inventor and Patentee, No. 585 Broadway.

THE CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House, Astor-place. J. F. BINGHAM, Rector—Is a Day High School of the first-class, in two departments, receiving twenty boys each. The studies, beginning with the elements, embrace the most important English studies, Mathematics, French, Latin, Greek, Book-keeping, Drawing, and Manual of Arms. The school-rooms have quite unusual provision for the comfort of the pupils. Parents who desire their sons to accomplish something, can here be satisfied. No pains are spared to make this School the best on this continent. There are now several vacancies.

THE ADVERTISER EDUCATES FOUR SMALL BOYS AT HOME—With his own. Terms $156 per annum without extra charge during vacations, or any deduction for absence. Inquiries from parents wishing to place a son in the country, under happy home influences, and moral and physical training judiciously adapted to the individual, will be forwarded if addressed Box No. 316, Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

$10.—BOOK-KEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—These essentials are thoroughly taught at PAINE'S, No 333 Grand-st., New-York, and No. 166 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies writing classes, $2. "As a splendid penman and skilful teacher, Col. Paine has no superior."—*Newport News.*

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, (entrance No. 158 Macdougal-st.,) opens its Thirteenth Scholastic Year on Monday, Sept. 10. Pupils from seven years of age and upward, are received in the Junior, Middle and Senior Departments.
CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE CLARK SISTERS—Respectfully announce that the Winter session of their Boarding and Day school, No. 74 5th-av., will commence on the 26th of November. A daily stage will run from the eastern part of the City during the remainder of the school year.

A RECENT GRADUATE—Of Harvard University wishes to procure a FEW PUPILS. Instruction given in English Branches, Mathematics, or Classics. Ample references given. Address E., Box 2,268 New-York Post-Office.

INSTRUCTION.—Navigation, Arithmetic and Writing taught at THOM'S Academy, No. 184 Cherry-st. Navigation—By a practical teacher, on moderate terms, in the shortest possible time, and by the most approved modern methods.

PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—In the French language desired by a gentleman. Address X. L., Office of *Daily Times.*

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES, No. 806 Broadway, New-York,
No. 127 Montague-place, Brooklyn.
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.—Pupils can commence at any time. Circulars explaining time and terms can be had at the Academies.

FERREBO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and Montague Hall, Brooklyn, are now open for the season; Saturday evening class for grown persons. Pupils can enter at any time; the quarter dates from the day of entry. Soirees given as usual.

THE SECOND QUARTER OF MRS LANNAY'S DANCING SCHOOL—At Montague Hall, Court-st., Brooklyn, will open on the 2d day of January, when Mrs. LANNAY will be ready to receive new pupils. Lessons on WEDNESDAYS at 3½ o'clock; on SATURDAYS at 3 o'clock.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

COMFORTABLE HOUSE WANTED—With an acre or more of land attached, within one hour's time of Wall-st. Communications with full description, price, terms, locality, &c., addressed W., box No. 2,867 Post-Office, will receive attention. Price must be low.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

PARTNER WANTED—In the Clothing business, in a house already established and doing a profitable and permanent trade of about $75,000 per annum. An active man with a capital of from $5,000 to $15,000, and acquainted with business, will hear of a good opportunity to invest by addressing a line to CLOTHIER, at this office, with name, stating where an interview can be had, which will meet with attention and be treated confidentially.

VALUABLE PATENT.—For sale, the whole or a part of the United States Patent for the best Rifle and Fowling-Piece ever yet invented; will load thirty charges at once, and can be fired twenty-five times in one minute. For terms, &c., apply to or address J. F. WHITTEMORE, Howard Hotel, corner Broadway and Maiden-lane, where one of the Rifles can be seen for a few days.

$10,000.—WANTED—A respectable party to take an equal interest in an original enterprise, the value and product of which is established. This investment will yield an annual income of $30,000 to $50,000 for many years, and is no adventure or hazarding. Principals only treated with—confidentially. Address PHŒNIX, this Office.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFECTIONERY AND ICE CREAM SALOON AND BAKERY—All in perfect order and doing a good business; located on one of the principal avenues of the City of Brooklyn, will be disposed of cheap, as the proprietor intends going West. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

TEA STORE.—A retail tea store, in the lower part of the City, doing a good active business, to be disposed of. For terms, location, &c., apply No. 50 Vesey-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.
GRAND GALA.
COMBINATION OF ATTRACTIONS.
At the request of those who witnessed the last representation of Bellini's Grand Opera,
NORMA,
It will be repeated on
MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31.

Norma	Mme. DE LA GRANGE
Adalgisa	Miss ELISE HENSLER
Poilione	Signor SALVIANI
Oroveso	Signor GASPARONI

After which the finale of
LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

Edgardo	Signor BRIGNOLI
Ashton	[illegible]

Secured Seats, 50 cents extra. Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Musical Director and Conductor.....MAX MARETZEK
Doors open at 7; Opera commences at 8.

Reserved Seats may be obtained at the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, corner Broadway and 14th-st.; at DANSKIN'S Agency, JOLLIE'S Made Store, No. 519 Broadway; and at HALL & SON'S Piano-forte and Music Store, No. 239 Broadway.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855.—"MERRY DOINGS FOR MERRY TIMES."
THE WONDERFUL RAVELS
In two Comic Pantomimes.
Mlle. ROBERT and the Ballet Troupe in the New Ballet, To commence with the Comic Pantomime of
THE FOUR LOVERS.
Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.
Followed by the new Ballet entitled
IOVITA; OR THE BUCCANEERS.
By Mlle. ROBERT, the RAVELS and the Ballet Troupe.
To conclude with the Grand Pantomime of
MEDINA.
Characters by the RAVEL FAMILY.
Doors open at 6½; commence at 7½ o'clock.
TICKETS.....FIFTY CENTS.
The only Seats that can be secured in advance are
Orchestra Seats.....$1 each
Private Boxes.....$5 each
Box Office open daily from 8 A. M. to 3 P. M., for the sale of tickets, and securing Orchestra Seats and Private Boxes only.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET—MONDAY, Dec. 31, a new and seasonable piece, called
NEW YEAR'S EVE; OR, DER NACHTWACHTER.
Founded on Zschokke's beautiful tale of the same name. With magnificent scenery by Hielge; splendid dresses by Keiser; new music by Du Long; new dances by Frederics; and a full cast by the
Whole Company.
Old Gottlieb, a watchman.....Mr. George Fisher
Mr. Burton; Judge, the Prince Rainsford; Lord Chamberlain, Mr. Pilgrim; Count Batchelli, Dennis Bagnet, Mr. Bradley; Dexi Hermann, Ledingwell; Col. Ball, Mr. Russell; Marshal Blakensword, Mr. Holman; Rose Bitterer, Miss Mitchell.
In act 1st—A new Glee. In act 2d—A Masquerade Ball, Supported by
Numerous splendidly dressed characters.
Fancy Gasope, invented by Frederics.
Also, the famous comic duet in two acts, of
THE DUTCH GOVERNOR
Nightly received with rapture and applause.
Mynheer Lubberlyk Von Dunder, Mr. Burton; Peter the Great, Mr. Rainford; Peter Stanwitz, Mr. Setchell; Bertha, Mrs. Burton. To conclude with the Farce of
THE SPECTRE BRIDEGROOM.
On TUESDAY—New Year's Night—A most excellent bill, including the publication of
BURTON'S NEW-YORK DIRECTORY FOR 1856.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performances commence at 7 o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, the Drama,
DREAMS OF DELUSIONS.
Lady Harleigh..Laura Keene | Doctor Pungent..Mr. Dyott
After which the Comedy of
MASKS AND FACES.
Mrs. Margaret Wottington.....Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the VALLEY OF FLOWERS.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Prices: Boxes and Parquette, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Stalls, $1; Private Boxes, $6 and $7. Doors open at 6½; performance to begin at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 31, will be presented the Drama of
PAULINE.
Count Horace de Beauvale.....Mr. Lester.
Pauline.....Mrs. Hoey.
After which will be performed
PO-CA-HON-TAS.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee. W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, Dec. 31, will be presented the Grand Comic Fairy Extravaganza of
KING CHARMING.
Charming the First.....Mrs. H. C. Watson
Henpeckt the Hundredth.....Mr. Whiting
Tyrana.....Mme. Ponisi
Preceded each night by a popular Farce.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, the Irish Drama of
O'NEAL THE GREAT.
Donald More O'Brien.....Mr. J. H. Allen.
Phadrig of the Glen.....Mr. G. L. Fox.
Eleanor O'Neal.....Mrs. S. B. Wilkins.
To be followed by the Pantomime of
THE MAGIC BARREL.
To conclude with the Drama of the
WIZARD SKIFF.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—GRAND HOLIDAY WEEK. ANOTHER NEW PIECE. MONDAY, Dec. 31, AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, AMBROSE GWINNETT. EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the new, grand, romantic Drama of VALENTINE AND ORSON. PERFORMANCES IN THE LION'S DEN, at 2½ and 7 P. M. The LIVING WILD BEASTS SEEN AT ALL TIMES. Admittance to all, 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS—No. 539 Broadway.
On MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855 and Every Evening during the Week, the Burlesque on the grand romantic Fairy Opera of
CINDERELLA.
In four acts, with beautiful Scenery, Dresses, &c. Preceding the Opera,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY.
Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Concert commences at 7½ o'clock. Admission 25 cts. Saturday Evening, Jan. 5, Benefit of L. SHORT, Treasurer.

FAREWELL CONCERT, AND POSITIVELY LAST APPEARANCE OF THE BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER IN NEW-YORK.—The BROTHERS MOLLENHAUER will give their farewell Concert prior to their departure for Europe on THURSDAY, Jan. 3, at Dodworth's Academy No. 806 Broadway, assisted by Mr. H. C. TIMM, Pianist; Mr. APTOMMAS, Harpist; Sig. BERNARDI, Baritone; Herr J. SIEDE, Flutist; Herr SCHREIBER, Violoncellist; Herr BESIG, Violinist.
Single Tickets $1, to be had at the Music Stores of Messrs. HALL & SONS, JOLLIE, SCHUBERTH, BREUSING, SCHARFENBERG & LUIS, Broadway. Concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Positively six Nights only—Commencing MONDAY EVENING, Dec. 31, 1855. The principal members of the Original and well-known CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS, organized in '52. The Entire Troupe will appear as above. For particulars, see future bills. Tickets 25 Cents. The above named Company have now no connection with E. P. Christy.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT, for the benefit of the Widows and Orphans, will be given at the Academy of Music (14th-st.) on MONDAY EVENING, Jan. 21, 1856. Tickets can be obtained of the Managers.
HENRY A. BURR, President. No. 101 Cliff-st.
PETER H. TITUS, Treasurer, No. 28 Market-st.
JAMES F. WENMAN, Asst. Sec'y, No. 140 Pearl-st.

DONALDSON'S OPERA HOUSE, (ACADEMY HALL,) No. 663 Broadway, opposite Bond-st.
OPEN EVERY EVENING.
New Songs, Glees, Choruses, Refrains, Burlesque Dances, &c.
Admission, 25 cents; children half price. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance commencing at 7½ o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Opera season will most positively close on the 31st of December, after which date this establishment will be rented for balls, concerts or dramatic performances. Applications to be made to the undersigned at the Academy.
WM. H. PAINE.

RE-OPENING OF THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN COLLECTION.—With important additions! This valuable Museum of Antiquities—the most popular, attractive and instructive exhibition in the City—now contains more than 1,100 objects. Admission, 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents

LOST AND FOUND.

RING LOST—$5 REWARD.—Lost on Saturday evening, by the advertiser, who fell during the snow storm, on the sidewalk in Frankfort-st., at the south-east corner of William-st., a plain gold signet ring set with a blood stone, engraved crest, a stag's head, with the initials J. D underneath. Whoever has found the same, and will return it to J. DARCIE, at Hall & Son's Music store, No. 239 Broadway, or No. 101 4th-av., will receive the above reward.

WENT ADRIFT—Sunday morning, early, (ebb tide) from foot of 69th-st., East River, about 40 logs of pitch pine and white pine timber. Any person returning any of said logs to foot of 47th-st., or giving information where they can be found, will be liberally rewarded by the undersigned. W. W. WEBB.

LOST.—Five dollars reward will be given for the recovery of a dark blue leather covered bank book, containing a list of subscribers to the stock of a bank. The reward will be paid on delivery of the book at the office of the New-York *Daily Times.*

FOUND—On 27th inst., in 29th-st., near 4th-av., a Lady's Handkerchief. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying charges, at No. 98 East 30th-st.

OFFICE OF THE KNOWLS PATENT LINEN FIBRE COMPANY—No. 33 Pine-st.—NEW-YORK, Dec. 27, 1855.—Agreeable to Article No. 1 of the By-Laws, notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the "Knowls Patent Linen Fibre Company," for the election of officers and other business that shall properly come before them, will be held at their office, on TUESDAY, the 8th day of January, 1856, at 12 o'clock M. R. SEARS, Secretary.

INSTITUTE FOR DISEASES OF THE EYE—No. 13½ Clinton-place.—S. M. ELLIOTT, M. D., informs his patients and friends that he has returned from Europe, where he has been investigating all the modern improvements in Ophthalmic, Medicine and Surgery, and obtained the new remedies and instruments for that department. Office hours from 10 to 3 o'clock.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER C. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, seaman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 438 Fourth-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 27th day of May next. Dated, New-York, Nov. 24, 1855.
no26-lawôm*M EDWARD S. WORTH, Administrator

FOR SALE.

THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLIONS OF ACRES OF SELECTED PRAIRIE, FARM AND WOOD LANDS, IN TRACTS OF FORTY ACRES AND UPWARD—To suit purchasers, on long credits and at low rates of interest.
They were granted by the Government to encourage the building of this Railroad, which runs from the extreme north to the extreme south of the State of Illinois. It passes, from end to end, through the richest and most fertile Prairies of the State, dotted here and there with magnificent Oak Groves. The recent opening of nearly 600 miles of this road throws open the lands for cultivation. They are scattered from one to fifteen miles on each side of it, through its entire length.
The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling, and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, and the cultivation of Wheat, Indian Corn, &c.
The first crop of Indian Corn planted on the newly broken Prairie usually pays the cost of plowing and sometimes fencing. Wheat sown on new turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. One man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for Corn or Wheat, at $3 to $3 50 per acre. By judicious management farms may be broken and fenced the first, and under a high state of cultivation the second year.
The large yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States, is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market. The rapid increase and growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line of this road afford a growing home demand for farm produce.
Coal and wood are delivered along the road at different points, at from $1 50 to $4 the ton or cord.
Parties having in view Iowa, Kansas, Nebraska, or Minnesota, for their future homes, should take into consideration that the country west of the Mississippi is destitute of Railroads; that the conveniences of transporting grain and produce from farms on the line of the Illinois Central Railroad, direct to the great Eastern market, is sufficient of itself to pay the investment of from $10 to 15 per acre higher than in Government lands in Iowa. In other words, that it costs so much more to get produce from the interior of the country west of the Mississippi to the Eastern market, that the farmer will find it much more profitable to locate on the line of this Railroad.
PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.
The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase money to be paid in five annual instalments—the first to become due in two years from date of contract, the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of seven years from date of contract.
Contracts will be executed
By the 23d section of the Act of the Legislature, approved 10th February, 1851, these lands are free from taxation until they are paid for, and a deed of conveyance granted to the purchaser.
INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY TWO PER CENT. PER ANNUM.
As a security for the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, but it must be understood that one-tenth of the land purchased shall annually be brought under cultivation. Longer credit is at six per cent. per annum may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash, in which case the Company's Construction Bonds will be received as cash.
It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rates of interest charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime the rapid settlement of the country will probably have increased their value four or five-fold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.
Large Plats, showing the precise location of the lands throughout the State, may be seen at the Office. Small pocket Plats, as a guide to any part of the Company's lands, and pamphlets, containing interesting information accompanied by numerous letters from respectable farmers throughout the State, may be had on application at the office of the Company, No. 82 Michigan-av., Chicago.
CHARLES M. DUPUY, Jr.,
Land Agent Illinois Central Railroad Co.

HOUSE AND LAND FOR SALE—The cottage-house owned and occupied by Mr. George Lewis, on South Orange-av., in the city of Newark, nearly new and in excellent order. It is built in modern style, with marble mantels throughout, bath-room, well arranged for hot and cold water, &c. It is 38 feet by 40, with an extension two-story kitchen, 18 by 22 feet. In the main house there are seventeen finished rooms, with a large number of closets, conveniently arranged. There is a good cellar under the whole, part of which is finished for a basement. From two to eighteen acres of good land will be sold with the house, as may suit the purchaser; also six acres of land near, but opposite the premises. Also, 45 acres of land on the same avenue, about a mile from the above. For further information, or terms, which will be liberal, apply on the premises, or to DUNN & THOMPSON,
Corner Market and Mulberry sts.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The two-story house and store No. 532 Grand-st., with eight years' unexpired lease of lot. An excellent place for any kind of business. Apply to S. STURTEVANT, at E. BUCKNAM & Co.'s, No. 345 South-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE ON FIFTH-AVENUE.—A splendid house, near 20th-st., will be sold at a bargain if applied for soon. For particulars apply to M. H. TOWLER, No. 166 Broadway.

FIRST-CLASS DWELLING-HOUSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers at private sale, six first-class Dwelling-houses, either of which may be purchased at less than its actual value, viz.:
One on 23d-st., near 9th-av., nearly 30 feet wide, four stories, and built in the most particular manner for the owner's use.
Two on 17th-st., near Union-park, full size, four stories, finished in elegant style and replete with the modern conveniences.
One on Gramercy-Park, of extra width and superior construction.
One opposite Trinity Chapel, on 21st-st., just completed, full size, and of the most approved design.
One on 15th-st., near Union-park, full size, but not of very recent construction.
A large roomy house, with the modern improvements, and offered at the low price of $14,000.
The above properties are valued at from $14,000 to $28,000, and are worthy the attention of parties seeking first-class residences.
The subscribers also offer for sale various other properties to which they invite the attention of buyers.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE CHEAP—Of about 105 acres in New-Jersey, with good house outbuildings and fences—the land in a high state of cultivation, convenient to the City by Railroad, and well calculated for truck or dairy farm. Also a farm of 12 acres with good two story house, &

AUCTION SALES.

R. S. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Auction-Leers, No. 377 Broadway, will offer for sale, at auction, on MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., the following valuable Paintings, together with a large variety of fancy French Boxes, all of which are now on exhibition at their salesrooms:

3 Landscapes by Hammond.
4 Landscapes by Somers.
7 Landscapes by Healy.
6 Landscapes by Boese.
1 Landscape by Boardman.
2 Landscapes by Guernam.
2 Water scenes.
1 Flower Piece.
1 Nativity of the Christ.
1 Creation.
1 Peter the Great Saved by his Mother.
1 Children of Edward.
1 Dream of Happiness.
1 Lost Delusions.
1 Sultarello.
1 Music is Contageous.
1 Sympathy.

R. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.

RARE, BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOX S.

DESIGNED FOR NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS,
at Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway.

LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO. have received a consignment, per steamship *St. Louis*, from Havre, of

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE SPLENDID LADIES' FANCY BOXES,

SUITABLE FOR NEW-YEAR'S PRESENTS.

The same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit.

They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain on view until MONDAY, 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern—

$4,000 Galena and Chicago Union 1st Mort.....$1,00 each
$6,000 Marietta and Cincinnati 1st Mort. Bonds..$1,000 each
$16,000 San Francisco City 7 per cent. Bonds of 1895.....$1,000 each
$13,000 Lake Erie, Wabash, and St. Louis 1st Mortgage Bonds.....$1,000 each
$10,000 California State 7 per cent. Bonds, due in 1870.....$1,000 each
$7,000 Great Western 1st Mortgage 7 per cent. Bonds.....$1,000 each
$18,000 Albany Extension Certificates.
$31,000 Breckenridge Cannel Coal Company.
7 shares Bowery Fire Insurance Company.....$25 each
14 shares Knickerbocker Ice Company.....$100 each
10 shares Howard Life Insurance Company.....$50 each
175 shares Bank of Owego.....$100 each
50 shares Atlantic Bank.....$100 each
123 shares Farmers and Citizens' Exchange Island.....$25 each
10 shares Excelsior Fire Insurance Company.....$50 each
150 shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each
50 shares East River Fire Insurance Company.....$15 each

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 19 Nassau-st.

LARGE SALE OF VALUABLE AND OTHER DIAMOND JEWELRY—without reserve—consisting of a diamond pin, pure water, weighing about 5 carats; also, a large assortment of gentlemen's in single stones, of various sizes; do. ladies' brooches, in clusters, and various styles, diamond rings, corsage bracelets, earrings, diamond and ruby, opal, &c.; a large assortment of fine gold vest and fob chains, seals, keys, lockets, gold rings, gold detached levers, 18 carats; ladies' engraved do., hard and gold dial do., Hunter, enamelled silver watches, silver vest chains, silver detached levers, gold pencil cases, cameo brooches and other chatelaines; turquoise scarf pins, gold stop watches, superb lever made by Charles Taylor & Son, and other first-class jewelry. We seldom have a more beautiful assortment of gentlemen's and ladies' jewelry to offer our customers, and particularly invite their attention. Also, a large safe, made by Wilder & Co., nearly new, and in fine order.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER WILL SELL THIS DAY, (Monday) Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom, No. 12 Maiden-lane, large and peremptory sale of Parisian fancy goods, marble vases alabaster statuettes, silver-plated ware, bronzes, &c., &c., forming a fine opportunity to those in pursuit of Holiday presents. The assortment consists in part of a rich line of marble vases carved from the solid, to 36, Roman urns, gate and marble tazzas, Etruscan and Roman vases, large Hebe &c., copied from the articles on exhibition in the museums of Europe; also, a line of rich alabaster figures, with shades and stands.

CHINA VASES—Rich decorated China vases, painted landscapes, portraits, marine views, &c.

TEA, DINNER AND DESSERT SETS—A large and rich assortment, comprising a large variety of patterns, some costing as high as $30.

CHINA WARE—Tête-à-tête sets, motto coffers, cups, cologues, nurse lamps, card-baskets, tobacco pots, pitchers, &c.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER—Will sell, THIS DAY, Dec. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 12 Maiden-lane, valuable gold and silver watches, fine gold and diamond jewelry stock. Will be sold peremptorily to close the stock, a large and fine assortment of fine gold and costly diamond jewelry, valuable gold ladies' and gentlemen's watches, among which are superfine single and cluster diamond rings, bracelets, brooches, studs, &c., heavy fine gold bracelets, vest, fob and guard chains, rich gold suites in cases, gold pencils and pens, lockets, sleeve buttons, ear-drops, brooches, and many other valuable articles; hunting and single case gold lever watches, double timers, independent second and others, with maker guaranteed; ladies' elegant gold and enameled watches and chain, also silver levers, &c., &c.

CHARLES H. DELAVAN, Auctioneer.

THE LAST DAY OF THE GREAT AUCTION Sale of oil paintings and French plate mirrors.—CHARLES H. DELAVAN will sell at auction, this day, MONDAY Dec. 31, at No. 109 Fulton-st., the balance of the stock. There are many valuable oil paintings, in gilt frames, and French plate mirrors which must be sold to close the business. The goods thus far have been sold at a great sacrifice, often at half the price of the frames. Those who wish to ornament their parlors should not miss this opportunity. The sale will commence at 11 o'clock A. M. The goods are ready for inspection. Dealers and the public generally are invited to attend. Catalogues now ready.

E. L. DELISSER, Auctioneer.

TO THE LADIES.—RARE BEAUTIFUL AND ELEGANT FANCY BOXES—Designed for New-Year's Gifts.—LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO., have received a consignment, per steamship *St. Louis*, from Havre of one hundred and twenty-five splendid Ladies' Fancy Boxes, suitable for New-Year's presents, the same being such as are prepared in Paris expressly for the London market. Each of the boxes contains an inner box of choice fruit. They can be seen at our salesroom this morning, and will remain on view until MONDAY, 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., when they will be offered for public competition, together with an elegant collection of Presentation Books.

HENRY T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

BOARDING-HOUSE FURNITURE

CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, &c.—THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 7½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 36 Beekman-st., HENRY T. LEEDS & CO. will sell, as above, a large quantity of furniture, removed from a first-class boarding-house in Nassau-st., consisting of bedsteads, bureaus, washstands mattresses, palliasses, quilts, blankets, pillows, sofas chairs, mirrors, rockers, &c. Sale without reserve, and dealers are invited to attend.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, to pay advances and close consignments, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the store No. 117 Nassau, near Beekman-st. The stock embraces parlor, chamber, dining-room and office furniture in great variety; enameled chamber suites, plated ware, oval and pier mirrors, &c. The attention of those in want of furniture is particularly called to this sale, as every article offered will be positively sold to the highest bidder for cash. Catalogues now ready.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 48 Nassau-st., near John, will be sold without reserve, extensive assortment of household furniture of the best cabinet make. Also, at 12 o'clock, one super rosewood piano-forte, of extra tone and finish, and an invoice of richly-chased, embossed and plain plated ware, china and glassware, paintings, mirrors, &c., &c. Sale positive. For particulars *see Herald*.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

FURNITURE SALE IN BROOKLYN.—A. C. HUMBERT will sell, continuation, at his warerooms, Nos. 172 and 174 Fulton-st., THIS AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock precisely, a large and elegant assortment of rosewood, mahogany, walnut and oak, stable and fancy furniture, all custom made and of superior workmanship and finish, including many articles suitable for Holiday gifts. Catalogues at sale.

W. C. ALBERTUS, Auctioneer.

MORTGAGE SALE OF A DRUG-STORE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBERTUS will sell, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 10 o'clock, at No. 196 Court-st., south Brooklyn, the stock, fixtures, counters, glass show-cases, mirrors, splendid show-jars, together with the drugs and fancy goods of a first-class store.

F. COLTON, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE MOULDING MACHINE AT AUCTION.—On MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at No. 219 Forsyth-st., a valuable moulding machine, nearly new, suitable for making plain and fancy chair wood mouldings, and cost nearly $300.

D. D. NASH, Auctioneer, Store No. 310 Broadway.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE—Of fine gold chains and jewelry, on MONDAY, Dec. 31, at 11 o'clock at the store, by order of the assignee, an assortment of fine gold fob, vest, and guard chains, chatelains, seals, rings, pins, &c.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have resumed sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 83 and 85 Walnut-st., where they offer, at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO.—WILL SELL BY AUCTION, on SATURDAY, Dec 29, and MONDAY, 31, at 2 o'clock, each day, at No. 549 Broadway.—Elegant sale of gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, suitable for Holiday presents, &c.—The proprietor, going out of that branch of retail business, and wishing to extend the manufacturing of men's shirts, robes de chambre, &c., offers a stock of goods at auction, consisting of scarfs, mufflers, cravats, handkerchiefs, gloves, suspenders, brushes, combs, perfumery, silk, merino and cotton hosiery, &c. Articles will be sold in small parcels for personal consumption. A rich selection of gentlemen's sleeping gowns will be included, to close the Winter stock.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SON'S, No. 82 Walker-st., near Broadway, New-York. These Pianos received the first premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted. Prices moderate.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium, (a Gold Medal,) by the Fair of the American Institute at the Crystal Palace, for the Best Pianos.

HAINES BROTHERS—Having recently enlarged their facilities for manufacturing their SUPERIOR PIANO-FORTES,

are now prepared to meet all orders for their instruments with promptness and dispatch. Our prices range from $300 to $600. Second-hand PIANOS taken in exchange and for sale at prices from $35 to $150. Manufactory, Empire Works, 24th and 25th sts.

HAINES BROTHERS.

Warerooms corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., New-York.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURY, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

PIANOS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—WILLIAM MOLLER has now finished some of his "modern improved instruments," splendidly ornamented with inlaid pearl work, which he offers to the public at his lowest factory prices. Each piano warranted to give satisfaction, both in tone and finish or the purchase money returned. A call at his manufactory, Nos. 156 and 158 East 21st-st., is respectfully solicited.

SEVEN SPLENDID NEW ROSEWOOD PIANOS, LESS THAN COST—To close the concern; your last chance; superior in tone, touch and finish, by celebrated makers; warranted in every respect; instruments worth $350 and $350 for $175 to $225, finished all around, at No. 60 Walker-st., 4 doors from Broadway.

W. OSBORNE & CO.

WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—T. GILBERT & CO. have recently made another advance towards perfection in Piano-forte manufacture. Purchasers should by no means neglect to call at the new ware-rooms, and see these beautiful instruments before they select. H. E. MATHEWS, Sole Agent, No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.

BACON & RAVEN—Have (in consequence of the extension of Canal-st.) removed their PIANO-FORTE WAREROOM to No. 135 Grand-st., one block east of Broadway. They offer their friends and the public an extensive assortment of Piano-fortes warranted in every respect.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—The Paris first-class Prize Pianos of A. W. LADD & CO., with a large assortment of other first-rate instruments, for sale low. Mr. Gilham's superb Melodeons at the sole Nichols Piano Warerooms, No. 519 Broadway. ELY & MUNGER.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, No. 296 Centre-st.—Where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos in plain and ornamental cases, warranted to be unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PREMIUM PIANOS.—SCHUETZE & LUDOLFF, No. 422 Broadway, up stairs, solicit attention to their assortment of premium Piano-fortes, which are warranted in every respect; and, as an evidence of their excellence, have received the approval of the following artists: Anne Seguin, Paul Julien and August Gockel.

PIANO FOR SALE.—Grand diagonal rosewood 7-octave piano-forte, in elegant case, by best maker, cost $450; been used a few months, and will be sold for $300. The owner leaves for Europe in a few days. Can be seen at No. 124 West 22d-st., from 10 to 3 o'clock.

T. H. CHAMBERS' PIANO-FORTES, No. 365 BROADWAY.—These celebrated instruments are warranted in every respect, and cannot be surpassed in tone, touch or finish. Purchasers will do well to call and examine, at No. 365 Broadway.

PIANOS.—J. CHICKERING'S (Boston) unrivaled Pianos, Bennett & Co's Celestial Pianos, Melodeons, Music and Musical Instruments, of all kinds, will be sold for one month, at great bargains, by

A. P. HIGGINS, No. 300 Broadway, N. Y.

J. LAUKOTA & MARSCHALL—Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 5 Morrer-st., near 14th-st., New-York. Pianos tuned and repaired and taken in exchange. Pianos to let.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—50 pounds of Baggage Free—all over, 10 cents per pound.—DAYS OF SAILING CHANGED TO 8TH AND 24TH OF EACH MONTH.—NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA STEAMSHIP LINE, *via* NICARAGUA—Accessory Transit Company, of Nicaragua, Proprietors—Through in advance of the mail—700 miles shorter than any other route.

Through rates of fare to San Francisco,

First Cabin.....$175
Second Cabin.....125
Steerage.....75

The splendid double engine steamship STAR OF THE WEST, (2,500 tons burden,) Capt. MINER will leave Pier No. 3, North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas, on WEDNESDAY, Jan. 9, connecting with the steamship UNCLE SAM, (2,000 tons burden,) over the Nicaragua Transit Route; having but twelve miles of land transportation by first-class carriages. The proprietors can now assure the public that the Isthmus is entirely free from disease, and that the political troubles in Nicaragua have ceased. Peace has been made between the contending parties, and not the slightest interruption in the Transit between the Oceans need be apprehended. For information or passage apply only to CHAS. MORGAN, Agent, No. 2 Bowling-green. Stamped letters taken for 6 cents each.

REDUCED PRICES—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by **Panama Railroad.** No extra expenses. Meals on the Isthmus free for steerage passengers. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on SATURDAY, Jan 5 at 2 o'clock P. M. precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. WATKINS, U. S. N.

Passengers and Mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LE ROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco.

The public are informed that P. M. S. CO. always have ONE or MORE EXTRA STEAMERS lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of Passengers or mails.

For passage apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West, corner Warren-st., New-York.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO.'S NEW-YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO.—No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Dec. 15, 1855.—The Interest Coupons, due Jan. 1, 1856, on the City of Stockton (Cal.) 10 per cent. Bonds will be paid on and after that date on presentation at our office.

WELLS, FARGO & CO.

OILS AND PAINTS.

COBURN'S EXTRA OIL, FOR MACHINERY AND BURNING, is unsurpassed by any other. It burns brilliantly, and lasts as long a Sperm. Will not gum machinery, and is an A No. 1 Oil, as pronounced by Engineers and others, who have used it for many years. For sale, in barrels 30 to 40 gallons each, by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT—The best article known for roofs of houses, decks and bottoms of vessels, and outside work generally, being a perfect protection against the action of the atmosphere. For sale at the company's depot, No. 90 Water-st.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

LATE WOOD'S TOOL STORE—No. 93 Chatham-st., New-York. In consequence of the death of the late proprietor, THOS. JAS. WOOD, the business is no longer transacted in the name, having sold out to Mr. H. F. FAIRBANK.

MARY JANE YORK WOOD,
Executrix, &c., of Thos. Jas. Wood, deceased.

HUDSON PIG IRON.—No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and is superior for all purposes to Scotch Pig. Other numbers are excellent for foundry, &c. For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

ADIRONDAC PIG IRON FOR CAR WHEELS, &c.—For sale by the Company's agent, JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

O. AMES & SON'S SHOVELS AND SPADES. For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FURNITURE.

FURNITURE WANTED—An old-fashioned Mahogany Sideboard, of handsome wood, and not very large size. One with columns in front, and carved feet, preferred. Address Box No. 82 Brooklyn Post-Office, stating particulars of size, price, &c.

FURNITURE—FURNITURE.—A large assortment at No. 47 Beekman-st., near William-st., will be sold on easy terms, and at reduced prices, to close a concern.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 82 Water-st.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,
Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., near Broadway.

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

THE EXCRUCIATING TORMENTS OF TOOTHACHE can be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth, it acting solely upon the nerve. Eminent dentists have a high opinion of it, and constantly recommend it to their patients. Prepared and for sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. Sold by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,800 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 240 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the eyes and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula. A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appears to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no infection can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to open the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, DOW & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY. Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England and secured by the Courts of the Emperor Napoleon de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if Triesemar were generally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of these disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had wholesale and retail of Mr. H. A. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the Proprietor and Patentee as Agent for the United States, and every other part of America. Immediately on receiving a remittance Mr. Barrow will forward the Triesemar to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, sold only by W. B. ZIEBER, No. 44 South 3d-st., below Chesnut-st., Philadelphia. Retail Agents required. Terms cash.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES—DR. CHELSEMAN'S PILLS.—The combinations or Ingredients in these Pills are the result of long and extensive practice. They are mild in their operation, and certain in correcting all irregularities, painful menstruation, removing all obstructions, whether from cold or otherwise, headache, pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, disturbed sleep, which always arise from interruption of nature. They can be successfully used as a preventive. Explicit directions which should be read, accompany each box. Price $1. For sale at DR. CHELSEMAN'S, No. 8 Broadway; at CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 364 Broadway; C. S. HUTCHINGS, No. 123 West Broadway; J. WATSON, No. 267 Bleecker-st.; D. DE GRAFF, No. 206 Grand-st.; in Brooklyn by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.; in Newark by A. B. HILL & CO., No. 358 Broad-st.; T. R. CALLENDER, cor. 3d and Walnut sts., Philadelphia. Sent by mail by inclosing $1 to DR. C. L. CHELSEMAN, No. 423 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—11th edition, cloth, 345 pages, 75 colored engravings, representing all the diseases of the genital organs of the male and female, with the latest discoveries in reproduction. The afflicted should use no remedies before reading from it. Sent to any address, free of postage, on receipt of 25 cents. The author's Paris and London treatment of private diseases. Both married and single should consult it. Mailed free for $1, by the author, M. LARMONT, Physician and Surgeon, 42 Reade-st., corner 290 Broadway, where he cures all those diseases, from 11 A. M. till 2, and 6 to 9 P. M. Address letters, Box No. 844 New-York Post-Office. We concur with the other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Democrat, Day-Book, Courier, Dispatch.*

WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS—TRY THIS.—Thousands are saved every year from a dreadful death by the only sure and safe cure in the known world. To every person of common judgment it must be evident that DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the most certain and effective private disease remedy in addition to the wonderful cures it has been known to perform, the very circumstances of there being so many who have valid endeavored to break down its popularity, is an undeniable proof of its wonderful virtues. The victims of the quack doctors should consider this medicine as their only life-preserver, rescuing them from the fangs of disease, in which many have been brought to the brink of the grave, and by using one vial only have been rescued. HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, 2 Division-st. Price $1 per vial.

DR. HUNTER.—No. 2 Division-st., New-York, so long and favorably known to the public, may be consulted at his old established office, where he has practised in one branch of medicine for the last 15 years, and made more cures than any other man in the city, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of whom he has permission to refer before. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution.—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures certain diseases without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as above. Price $1. Call and get the *Monitor of Health.*

DR. E. J. LOEWENTHAL'S WATER CURE, BERGEN HEIGHTS, Hudson County, New-Jersey. The undersigned, formerly Physician in the Hydropathic Institutions at Brattleboro', Vt., has now opened this establishment. It is situated on one of the finest spots on New-York Bay, provided with a remarkable abundance of soft water, and contains a complete gymnasium, which is also considered an essential part of hydropathic apparatus.

The establishment can be reached from New-York in less than half an hour, by either the Hoboken or Jersey City Ferries, from where stages run by and near the house. Direct letters to No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

E. J. LOEWENTHAL, M. D.

DR. RALPH'S PRACTICAL PRIVATE TREATISE—16th edition; 342 pp., with plates. The most clear and practical information is given on every form of these diseases—invaluable to every one it may concern, and constituting a safeguard against quackery. Price $1. Sold at No. 121 Nassau-st., No. 2 Vese.-st., (Astor House,) and by the author.

Dr. RALPH is consulted especially on the more severe or chronic cases, at his offices, No. 643 Houston-st., near Wooster, between the hours of 9 to 12 A. M. and 6 to 9 P. M., Sunday excepted.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord, of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

FOR A PERIOD OF FIFTEEN YEARS FOWLER'S SPIKENARD OINTMENT has been used with marked success in the treatment of Piles.—Having thus been thoroughly tested, it is recommended by most respectable names, as decidedly preferable to any remedy now before the public. For sale, wholesale and retail, at No. 15 Greenwich av., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS, Patentee, No. 9 Park-row, opposite Astor House. Open 9 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,
COMPOSED OF
BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,
AND
CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS,

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findley, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
TO TAKE EFFECT
MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 3:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 9:10 A.M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:40 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A.M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:2 P. M., Cincinnati 5:30 P. M., Chicago 10:20 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M., on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND,
MAIL TRAIN:

At 6:15 A. M., for Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS,
Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,
and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 178 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division, and at Salamanca, for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Rockland Passenger, at 2:30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) *via* Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. On Sunday, one Express Train at 5 P. M. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM,
General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock P. M., arriving at Providence at 9:55 P. M., connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, Boston Worcester, &c.

Morning Train leaves Providence at 8:15 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Hartford for Providence 7:10 A. M., arriving at 10:50 A. M.; connecting with trains for Taunton, New-Bedford, &c.

Providence for Hartford 3:45 P. M. arriving 7 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:01 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:55 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers st. Daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1855, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains. Mail Train 9:30 A. M. Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M. For Poughkeepsie at 7:15 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 7 A. M. and 4 P. M. The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers,

New-York Daily Times.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

The Tombs.

At the Lower District Court yesterday some interesting cases were tried, though the docket was unusually small. Among them was one showing

HOW A LANDLORD GOT DECEIVED

by Peter Cain, alias Peter Walker. Peter, though "an Irish sailor," is not a rough—or at least is not always rough—he can play the gentleman to a T, and always does so when it suits his convenience and pocket. He doesn't like to work, not he; 'tis an ungentlemanly trick, of which the "lower order" only are guilty. But the other day, his purse and stomach being collapsed, he determined to replenish both in a way that many other eminent gentlemen before him have done. He went to the Hotel at No. 338 Pearl-street, which is kept by Mr. John Merritt, there registered his name in a most gentlemanly manner, and, at his request, "the best room in the house" was shown him. Peter was extremely polite—he put on the airs of a "distinguished foreigner," and was very condescending to the landlord, to whom he narrated his foreign adventures. He had spent some years on "the Continent," was intimately acquainted with all the notables in Vienna and Berlin, had dined with the Duke de Bangwhang, escorted the Countess of Blarney to the opera, and had spent a summer in her villa, on the banks of Lake Como. He usually concluded his pleasing conversation by borrowing of the delighted landlord a few dollars, as he "had no change with him just at that moment, and did not like to break a note." Thus things passed on agreeably for a few days, Mr. Walker living in clover, and his landlord in expectation. At length the landlord ventured to hint to the distinguished stranger in the most polite manner that his bill, then considerably overdue, would be very acceptable. Mr. Walker apologized; he "had really forgotten all about that little matter, but would arrange it in a few moments when he was at leisure." The landlord was satisfied, and soon after Mr. Walker walked out, but forgot to walk back and settle his little bill, amounting to about $40. Mr. Merritt, thinking he did not merit any such treatment from the distinguished stranger who had honored his hotel, caused a warrant to be issued for his arrest as a *swindler!* Mr. Walker, in accordance with such a procedure, was seized by a "vulgar policeman," and brought before Justice CONNOLLY, who committed him to a vile cell in the Tombs to await his trial. Mr. Walker was indignant at such treatment, and while being taken below, was heard to say that conduct was very ungentlemanly.

A FAIR AND A FRAIL ONE.

Chas. Fair, a pretty fair specimen of a countryman, residing in Pine Bush, Orange County, New-York, being in this City on a visit, took it into his head to visit the wonderful Five Points, and thither he started on Saturday night amid the storm of snow and rain. Having reached his destination he floundered about the streets seeking whom he might see, and was at length espied by a sympathising fair one, who besought him from an upper story window to come in from the storm and partake of her hospitality. Mr. Fair, not unwilling, accepted the kind invitation, and once within the house, he became warm with the smiles of the tender-hearted maiden and a few whisky punches. Having enjoyed himself a little time with the bill of fare set before him, he prepared to start, when he ascertained that his wallet containing $40 in bank bills had been taken from his pocket, and then returned empty. Mr. Fair thinking such conduct unfair became excited and noisy, and that he might have an opportunity to get cool he was hustled out into the snow. Yesterday he went before Justice CONNOLLY, told his melancholy tale, and demanded satisfaction. A warrant was placed in the hands of an officer for the arrest of the guilty one, and soon after a girl of 21, giving her name as Clara Belmont, and a native of Maine was brought in and identified by Mr. Fair as the person by whom he was deceived. Clara was committed to answer.

ATTEMPT TO KILL—SHOT THE WRONG MAN.

Joseph Breader, residing at No. 1 Oak-street, and Alexander Lang had some difficulty about a business transaction, and Breader, while intoxicated, determined to end the matter by ending his adversary's existence. Accordingly on Saturday afternoon he procured a heavily-loaded pistol, sought for Lang, and on meeting him attempted to take his life, but instead took off his own thumb, and was afterwards taken by a Fourth Ward Officer to the City Hospital.

A CHILD POISONED BY ITS MOTHER THROUGH MISTAKE.

Mrs. Mary Glass, residing at No. 68 Washington-street, having occasion, on Saturday last, to be absent from home for a short time, administered to her infant, about two months old, seven or eight drops of laudanum to keep it quiet during her absence. On returning, two hours after, she found her child in a sound sleep, and was unable to awake him. Becoming alarmed, she sent for two physicians, but they were unable to resuscitate the child, who soon after slept the sleep of death.

TRIED TO ROB AN EXPRESS.

A young man giving his name as Charles Jackson, was brought up by Officer Fitzgerald, of the First Ward, who said he caught him on Saturday, in the act of attempting to steal from an express wagon which was standing in front of the express office, No. 59 Broadway. Jackson was committed.

Essex Market.

A PRECOCIOUS BOY.

Henry Turner, a "wee bit" of a fellow, about 13 years of age, left the house of his parents, No. 7 Cannon-street, a few days since, because he was "put out" about something. When leaving, he said he would never return, but would go out and get his own living. He succeeded in getting his living and other people's property very well, but rather unfairly, for a few days. He succeeded in getting three drums from the keeper of a musical instrument store in Maiden-lane, by falsely representing that he had been sent for them by a well-known band-master, and afterwards visited a jewelry store in Williamsburg, and induced the proprietor to intrust him with a gold locket and chain, which he said his mother wanted to purchase, after inspecting. He also obtained a number of costly pocket-knives, from another storekeeper in the same place, under the plea that his father wanted to make a selection from them. He afterwards visited a ball at the City Assembly Rooms, to which he gained ingress by playing the confidence game with the doorkeeper. When the supper was announced, he managed to get admission thereto without paying the fee. In the morning he accompanied to her home in the lower part of Broadway a young miss to whom he had been introduced during the evening, and with whom he had danced several sets. Before leaving her, he presented her with the gold locket and chain which he had procured in Williamsburg, and promised to call and see her again. But here our young hero's career was suddenly nipped, for soon after he was arrested by an officer and taken before Justice WOOD, at the Essex Market Police Court, who, on hearing the charges against him, committed him for trial. The young prisoner owned up his transgressions—told how the pawnbroker had been disposed of, and promised if he could get out of his present difficulty to sin no more. He was born in England.

About a year ago he ran away from home and took refuge among the soldiers on Governor's Island, where he spent two months and was taught how to drum. Altogether he is a very smart boy, and will, no doubt, make a noise in the world one of these days.

BURGLARS DISTURBED WHILE AT WORK.

On Saturday morning, about 3½ o'clock, some burglars effected an entrance into the dwelling of Mr. Waldron, residing in Eighty-fourth street, near Second-avenue. Their operations were overheard by Mr. Waldron, who, in coming down stairs, alarmed the rascals, who fled and escaped, although closely pursued down Second-avenue by Mr. Waldron and Officer Murphy. The rascals, it is thought, ran down to the East River and escaped in a boat. During the absence of Murphy, officers Crowley, Shangle and Savery searched the neighborhood for the burglars in vain. They found, however, the hall doors of three dwellings open, but upon awaking the inmates, in order to ascertain if anything had been carried off, nothing was missed by any of the occupants. In one instance the officers went all through a house before the people awoke. All of the tenants stated that their doors had been properly secured and fastened before the families retired for the night.

All that can be learned as to who the burglars were was gathered from a driver of one of the Third-avenue railroad cars. He says that on the 12 o'clock trip last night he carried up four young men, one of whom is a well-known thief, who formerly resided in the vicinity for some time. The only article at present missed is an umbrella, which was taken from a house on Fourth-avenue, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-fifth streets.

Another Foundling.

A little boy about two weeks old was abandoned by its inhuman mother on Friday night, in the area of house No. 52 Bond-street. The little abandoned was kindly cared for until he could be placed in charge of the Governors of the Almshouse.

Killed by a Fall.

PATRICK NUGENT, an Irish laborer, aged twenty-eight years, fell, on Saturday, from the roof of the new building now erecting for the Deaf and Dumb Institute at Carmansville, and was almost instantly killed. An inquest was held on the body yesterday by Coroner O'DONNELL.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The KNOX Hat is a designation that at once conveys an idea of something beautiful and becoming to the wearer, and stamps him as a gentleman of good taste and discernment. This is true, more particularly of the styles issued by KNOX for the present season. Those who would see a hat that combines every possible beauty, and that has no rival in general appearance, should call at KNOX'S only salesroom, No. 212 Broadway, northeast corner of Fulton-street.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERY.—Open New-Year, No. 359 Broadway, over Thompson's Saloon.

[Advertisement.]

RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, &c., FOR NOTHING.—It is a positive fact that LICHTENSTEIN, No. 90 Bowery, corner of Hester-street, is selling off his great stock of dress-trimmings, head-dresses, ribbons, &c., at a most extraordinary sacrifice. He imported, himself, early in the season, an amount and variety wholly unsurpassed before in New-York. His sales have been astonishingly heavy, because he sold goods that could not be paralleled for beauty and quality, and because he sold at a small profit. He has still, however, a great stock on hand, and as constant novelty is his leading principle in business, he prefers to sell at less than cost in order to close the entire concern and open with new goods, rather than keep them on hand till they become stale, and trust to casual sales for reimbursement. He is now actually selling ladies' dress-trimmings, on that account, for one shilling per yard, that cost in Europe three francs, or nearly sixty cents, to purchase. His embellishments for evening-dresses, his hair ornaments, his ribbons, &c., are being sold on the same capital terms for the public. LICHTENSTEIN is the only dealer who will work for nothing rather than keep an old stock on hand. Now is the time, then, for bargains. Never were such goods sold at such prices before.

(Advertisement.)

COOPER'S REFINED SHRED ISINGLASS—For Blanc Mange, Table Jellies, &c. A good and cheap article for confectioners', hotel and family use. To be obtained in large or small quantities (with directions for using) of the principal grocers and druggists throughout the United States.

PETER COOPER, No. 17 Burling-slip.

[Advertisement.]

PHRENOLOGY.—A private class will be formed at the Phrenological Cabinet of FOWLER and WELLS, No. 308 Broadway, on the 3d of January. Ladies and Gentlemen may then obtain a practical knowledge of this most valuable and interesting science. Examinations with Charts and written descriptions of character given daily.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Will be ready for exhibition on Saturday morning, at H. MAILLARD'S, No. 621 Broadway, a grand assortment suitable for New Year's table, such as fruit cake, plum cake, lemon cake, almond cake, (all sizes,) pyramids, charlotte russe and macarango, boned turkey, game patti with truffles, will be sold at moderate prices. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine this assortment.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 343 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDERGARMENTS,
THE BEST GOODS!
THE LOWEST PRICES!
THE GREATEST ASSORTMENT!

Those in want of seasonable Hosiery and Under-Garments, should visit RANKIN'S OLD STAND, No. 104 Bowery.

[Advertisement.]

THE SNUFF OF THE DAY.—DURNO'S celebrated Catarrh Snuff has searching, soothing and healing qualities essentially different from all other Catarrh Snuff. For sale, by the single box, at all retail drug stores, wholesale, by S. PAUL & CO., HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO., RUSHTON, CODDINGTON, and BARNES & PARK, New-York City, and by GEO. P. MILNE, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT AND THE KING OF SARDINIA.—Permission was given (by royal letters patent) for the use of these valuable remedies throughout Sardinia, in consequence of his Majesty being cured by their means of an ulcer in the leg. Any wound or ulcer will readily yield to their mighty influence.

[Advertisement.]

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. 497 BROADWAY.—This delightful place of resort will be open to the public on New-Year's day and evening. It combines more attractions, in the Fine Arts, than any other similar exhibition in this country. It will be an attractive place to visit on New-Year's day, and should not be forgotten among the "Lions" of the City.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

NOTA BENE—HOLIDAYS.—Tremendous bargains at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street; for example: beautiful pure white Silk Vests, worth $8, at $3; best Silk Velvet Vests at $5; handsome black cloth Surtout Overcoats, $12; black cloth Shaghae Frock Coats, $8, &c.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE EYE AND EAR—REMOVAL.—Dr. FRANCIS SALTER, M. D., M. R. C. S., London and Edinburg, has removed to No. 16 Bond-street, New-York, where he may hereafter be consulted from 8 to 12 o'clock A. M., and 3 to 8 o'clock P. M. Patients requiring attendance at their residences will be visited during the intervening hours.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—This being New-Year's Eve an extra attractive bill has been prepared at this favorite Theatre. The grand Irish Historical Drama of "O'Neal the Great," the drama of the "Wizard Skiff," and the pantomime of the "Magic Barrel" are to be performed.

[Advertisement.]

DIETETIC SALERATUS.—A purely wholesome article, with a double amount of raising properties. It will save many from afflictions brought on by the common saleratus. No family should be without it. Manufactured by JAMES PYLE, No. 114 Warren-street, and sold by all the groceries.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The New Pen and Pencil, "LOWND'S Patent," is of most exquisite workmanship and finish, very ingenious in construction and not liable to get out of order. Made in Gold and Silver, by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, and sold at reasonable prices. A splendid article for Holiday trade.

[Advertisement.]

☞ A beautiful complexion and a perfumed breath may both be acquired by using the "*Balm of a Thousand Flowers.*" As a dentifrice it has no parallel. Price fifty cents. For sale at the stores of HEGEMAN, CLARKE & Co., Broadway, and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Great Exhibition of Photographs—for which the Gold Medal was awarded at the late Fair of the American Institute—is now to be seen at the Gallery of GURNEY & FREDERICKS, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

GOLD MEDAL.—The only gold medal awarded for colored Photographs at the last Fair of the American Institute was to ROOT, No. 363 Broadway, corner of Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The only Gold Medal awarded for Daguerreotypes, at the late Fair of the American Institute, was to J. GURNEY. The specimens can now be seen at his Palace of Art, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

ANOTHER TRIUMPH.—The only Medal for Daguerreotypes at the Great Exhibition, at Paris, was warded to J. GURNEY, No. 349 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 126 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Thursday, Dec. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 20 King-st., by Rev. Br. McELROY, JOHN KENT to ESTHER, eldest daughter of Hugh Martin, Esq.

On Monday evening, Dec. 24, by Rev. Dr. Chrystie, Mr. JAMES WALLACE to Miss ELIZABETH KING, daughter of William King, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Tuesday, Dec. 27, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. J. J. Bell, Mr. J. H. FROST to Miss RACHEL A. FARMER, only daughter of Peter Farmer, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

At Little Ferry, N. J., on Thursday, Dec. 27, by Rev. A. Warner, ROBERT MOUNT, of Hoboken, to MARGARET TEN EYCK STORY, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Dec. 30, Rev. SAMUEL D. FERGUSON, in the 58th year of his age.

Funeral services this day, (Monday,) at 3 o'clock P. M. at the residence of his sister, Miss A. Ferguson, No. 201 West 14th-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Saturday evening, Dec. 29, MARIETTA, youngest daughter of Daniel T. and Mary J. M. Macfarlan, aged 1 year, 2 months and 24 days.

Funeral this (Monday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at No. 49 3d-av. Her remains will be taken to Newburg, for interment.

In this City, on Saturday, Dec. 29, JANE O'HARA, youngest daughter of James T. and Caroline Steer, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 101 East 48th-st., this day, (Monday, at 1½ o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Dec. 29, ROBERT, infant son of John and Elizabeth Spier, aged 2 years and 6 months.

The friends of the family are requested to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, No. 170 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

At St. Joseph College, Susquehanna Co., Pa., on Friday, Dec. 28, JOSEPH PETER MULLIGAN, son of Ex-Ald. Thomas Mulligan, of Brooklyn, aged 8 years and 6 months.

His funeral will take place this day, from No. 93 Congress-st., Brooklyn, at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

At Staten Island, on Saturday night, Dec. 29, of croup, CHRISTIAN CHARLES HENRY, son of Louis Henry and Constance Theresa Dejonge, aged 21 months.

The funeral will leave Staten Island by the 2 o'clock ferry boat, this (Monday) afternoon, for Greenwood.

At Yonkers, on Friday morning, Dec. 28, at 8½ o'clock, SERAN BALDWIN, wife of Wm. C. Waring, in the 44th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, on Monday, 31st inst., at 2 o'clock P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..DEC. 29.

$5,000	Tennessee 6s, '90	96¾	100	Erie Railroad		53	50
6,000	Indiana State 5s.	81¾	50	do			49¾
3,000	Virginia 6s	96½	50	do			49¼
2,000	Missouri 6s	88½	50	do			49⅛
5,000	do	88¼	100	do		b7	50
2 000	do	c 87¾	300	do		s10	49⅜
5,000	do	b30	88	100	do	s30	49⅜
5,000	H. 1st M. Bds.	b60	91	50	do	s10	49¾
5,000	Erie Bds. of '75	s3	87	150	do	b10	50
4,000	Hud. Con. Bds.	c	63	100	do	b30	50
28,000	Ill. C. R. R. Bds.	s60	81¾	100	do	b30	50⅜
2,000	do	b5	81¾	50	do	b5	49⅝
14,000	do	c	81¾	150	do		49¾
1,500	do	b2	81⅞	350	do		49⅞
54,500	do		81	100	do	s60	50
5,000	do	b60	81½	50	do	b10	50
18,000	do	b60	81⅝	50	do	b3	50
5,000	do	b30	81¾	100	do	s30	50
2,100	N. Y. Cen. 7s		99¼	100	do		50
650	Nic. Transit Co		18	100	do	b30	50⅝
100	do	b60	18¾	300	do	s10	49⅞
50	Del. & Hud. Can		118	100	Chic. & R. I. R. R.	b3	85½
30	Ocean Bank		84¾	100	do	s3	85
100	Hudson R. R.		30½	50	do		84¾
100	Mich. So. & No. Ia. R.		92	950	Cumb. Coal Co.		22⅜
50	do	b12	92¾	100	do	b60	23
50	do	s30	92¾	100	do	c	23⅛
100	do		91¾	70	N. Y. Cen. R. R.	b30	91½
300	do	b60	93	100	Reading Railroad		90¾
50	Panama Railroad	b5	103	2100	do		90½
150	do	b5	103¾	200	do	b7	90¾
100	Ill. Cen. Railroad		98¾	200	do		90⅝
200	do		98¾	200	do		90¾
300	Clev. & Tol. R. R.	b90	72⅝	100	do	b30	91
300	do		71¾	200	do	b30	91¼

SECOND BOARD.

$6,000	Missouri 6s		87¾	100	Cleve. & Tol. R. R.		71⅝
8,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.		81¾	300	do	b60	72⅝
5,000	do	s90	81	250	Erie Railroad		50¾
15,000	do	s60	81¾	100	do	s10	50⅜
50	Canton Company		23¾	100	do	b3	50⅞
100	Nic. Trans. Co.	b10	18¾	300	do	s15	50¾
700	do		18	200	do	b30	50⅝
400	do	b60	18⅜	100	do	s3	50¾
200	Cumb. Coal Co		22⅞	100	do	b60	51
400	do		23¾	5	do		50½
38	N. Y. Cen. R. R.		91½	50	do		50⅞
200	Reading Railroad		91½	100	do	s10	51⅛
100	Huds. Riv. R. R.	b10	31	100	do	b30	50¾

MONDAY, Dec. 31—A. M.

The past week was one of extreme closeness in Money affairs, particularly the closing three days. The Brokers, who depend on demand loans, encountered considerable difficulty in making up their bank accounts, and in Stock operations heavy differences were paid on contracts to run into January. The pressure is not unusual in the holiday week at the close of the year, though on the present occasion the annoyance to borrowers was more generally felt than we have known it to be for several years past. The Stock market, nevertheless, ruled pretty steady throughout the week; the only serious decline being for an hour or two on Saturday, when advantage was taken by the Bears of the accounts from Europe, which, in a political sense, were not deemed quite so encouraging as anticipated, and of the closeness of Money loans. The fall on Erie was 1@1¼ ₱ cent.; on Reading, 1@1¾ ₱ cent., as compared with the rates earlier in the week, and on some other Stocks in like proportion; but in the afternoon the decline was partly recovered, and the general market closed firm. After 2 o'clock the supply of Money was found to be a little more liberal, and accounts were made up with less trouble than on Friday. The California remittances, which, with the gold and drafts on the Sub-Treasury, exceed two millions of dollars, were favorably felt before the close of the day. The Banks were heavily drawn upon from the West and the neighboring cities, during the week. Their correspondents in New-Jersey and Maryland make up their annual statements for the 1st of January, and balances were drawn for in gold.

COMPARATIVE STOCK MOVEMENT OF THE WEEK.

	Saturday, Dec. 22.	Saturday, Dec. 29.
New-York Central	92	91¼ @ 91¾
Erie Stock	50¾	49⅝ @ 50¼
Reading	93⅛	90¾ @ 91⅜
Toledo	72	71⅜ @ 71⅝
Galena	122	121⅜ @ 121½
Michigan Central	97⅜	96⅜ @ 97
Southern Michigan	94⅜	91⅜ @ 92
Panama	104⅜	104⅜ @ 104⅜
Illinois Centrals	81¼	81 @ 81¼
Virginia	97⅜	96⅛ @ 96⅜
Missouris	89	87⅛ @ 87⅝
Transit Company	18⅜	18 @ 18⅛

The outside figures show the closing sales of the week.

The Discount rates outside of Bank ruled steady through the week at 9@12 ₱ cent. for prime to fair paper. The pressure was mainly felt on demand loans, owing to the preparations for the January dividends and the drafts upon the Banks to pay Custom duties and interior Bank balances, which were heavier than for some weeks past. There was every reasonable sign at the close of the day on Saturday, that this temporary pressure is at an end, or that its inconvenience will be less felt to-day and on Wednesday.

The Foreign Bill market experienced a decided break down on Saturday, evidences of which were apparent the day before. The supply of first class Sterling and of Francs is large, and the demand much below the anticipations for the Boston steamer. There was nothing done for ready cash over 108½ on London or 5.20 on Paris, and bills were freely offered at a concession of ¼@¼ ₱ cent. on these figures. The Collins steamer, as heretofore noticed will sail on Saturday next, 5th inst., which opportunity will cause the Boston mail to be lighter than it would otherwise have been. Tuesday being a close holiday, the mail will be made up by most remitters to-day.

The Foreign Trade returns at the port of New-York for the past week, show an Import of Merchandise, including the Dry Goods taken in our last paper, of $2,754,188, against $2,372,000 same week last year. The present return completes the unofficial weekly total for the year 1856. They differ somewhat from the monthly officials furnished from the Custom House. These will be completed by the addition of the month of December in the course of a few days, both on the Import and Export list, and will then be presented in an official form, under an annual general review of the Commerce of the Port of New-York, for the year 1855.

Our weekly returns are:

Total Imports for 1855	$148,050,000
Total Imports for 1856	176,856,000
Decrease	$ 28,806,000
In Dry Goods	$15,377,000
General Merchandise	13,429,000—$28,806,000

The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the past week amounted to $1,651,598, against $1,417,000 same week last year. The total, according to our unofficial weekly statements for the year 1855, is $70,573,000, against $65,442,000 to close of last week in December, 1854. The Export of Specie for the week is $364,798. There was no export reported the corresponding week last year. The total from the port of New-York for 1855 is $27,660,000, against $86,941 in 1854. From the ports of New-York and Boston together the total is $42,231,00[illegible] against $45,778,000 in 1854. The deliveries of California Gold the past week amounted to $1,948,068, including the manifest of the Nicaragua steamer, arrived on Saturday afternoon, $537,676. The deliveries the last week in December were $1,461,646. The total deliveries by steamer manifest, in 1855, are $39,318,778 against $48,151,418—the deficiency having occurred previous to 30th June, and resulting from the break-up among the San Francisco bankers in February and March. The entire Gold product of California, during the year 1855, is reckoned at $58,313,000 against $57,715,000 in 1854. There was $20,489,000 minted at the Branch Mint at San Francisco, of which about $8,000,000 returned in coin to the interior of the State. The regular Sub-Treasury balance on Saturday afternoon stood $4,068,070 against $4,247,173 at the close of the previous week. But as $841,000, transferred to the Interest Department yet remains in the Office, there was an actual accumulation in the Government Office of about seven hundred thousand dollars. This sum, and the export to Europe, as above, together with a difference against the City in the interior Gold exchanges of $300,000 to $500,000 will all make against the Bank Average of Specie to be returned this afternoon, as no part of the heavy receipts from California reached the Banks until Saturday. The last reserve was $12,088,359.

The following is a comparative statement of the Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1854. Quantity.	1854. Value.	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.
Cotton, bales	6,541	$392,161	1,806	$98,847
Flour, bbls	13,356	121,780	36,940	338,778
Corn Meal, bbls. and tcs	275	817	732	3,384
Wheat, bushs	2,155	4,004	515,693	639,401
Corn, bushs	150,668	147,355	27,893	27,660
Pork, bbls. & tcs.	8,519	118,946	1,121	20,017
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	5,299	136,689	1,629	13,773
Total Produce		$821,752		$1,141,860
Miscellaneous		595,248		509,738
Total for the week, $1,417,000				$1,651,598

Our notice on Saturday caused over $250,000 of the New-York State Fives due 1st January to be presented, in advance, to the Manhattan Company for payment. In addition to this sum, $1,200,000 was presented and exchanged for the new loan, from the Bank Department at Albany, through Mr. RUFUS H. KING, President of the State Bank at Albany, and a further amount will appear this evening through the City Bank of Albany. Mr. THOMPSON sold about $170,000 on Saturday of the new loan, the whole of which goes into the Bank Department and some of the Savings Institutions. The Albany *Evening Journal* of Saturday remarks:

Bankers are availing themselves of the New State 6 ₱ cent. Stock, issued on the 18th inst., and due Jan. 1, 1874, as a basis for Banking purposes. Out of $1,700,000, secured by Mr. RUFUS H. KING, of this city, over $1,600,000 have been deposited by him in the Bank Department, in trust for Banks and Bankers, who have purchased of him since the award; and Mr. K. has withdrawn from thence, in payment, upwards of $1,000,000 of the New-York State 5 ₱ cent. Stock, maturing 1st of January next; and some $200,000 of Government Securities of various kinds. The New-York State Stocks, about due, will be redeemed at the Manhattan Company's Bank, New-York. The U. S. Stocks have been forwarded to Washington for redemption, at the premium offered by the Secretary of the Treasury. From the above figures, we infer, that Mr. KING still holds a limited amount of the New-York 5s of '74.

The banking and commercial letters received by the *Pacific* add but little to the accounts already published. There would seem to be less anxiety, as well as less confidence in peace in England among business people than in France and scarcely so much as the newspaper reports would warrant. Our readers will, perhaps, have noticed in certain extracts from the London press, an inclination to something like jealousy of the prowess and laurels of the French army and its Commander in the Crimea. We learn that some of the London mercantile letters go so far as to express the apprehension that France is not only over-anxious for peace at this time, before another vigorous campaign shall afford England the opportunity to assert her martial strength, if not superiority, but that NAPOLEON and the Czar may be found in political accord, as against England before the end of the new year. Other letters refer to some anxiety to hear definitely from our President's Message; the rumored contents of which had appeared in the London papers.

The *Pacific's* news served the Breadstuff trade on Saturday. A livelier business was transacted in Flour, at a partial advance of 6¼c. ₱ bbl.; and in Corn at full rates. Wheat and Rye were inactive,—holders asking prices above the views of buyers. Cotton was in fair demand and ruled firm. Groceries continued quiet and otherwise unchanged. Greater depression was apparent in Provisions. Mess Pork fell to $18 ₱ bbl., and was lightly purchased thereat. Lard and Beef were quiet and rather languid. Freights revived a little,—a slightly increased business at steadier, though not materially higher, rates, having been reported.

Mr. ALBERT H. NICOLAY'S regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds will take place this day, (Monday,) at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

The Dividend Payments on Wednesday, 2d January, are being advertised by the various Banks and Banking establishments, through which they are to be made. We compile the following notices, this morning, from the lists which have thus far been made known, and expect to add to the catalogue in our next paper. We shall feel indebted for any further memoranda that may be sent to the DAILY TIMES Office in the course of the day:

BY ASSISTANT TREASURER UNITED STATES.
On the Public Debt of the United States.
BY STATE AGENT OF OHIO, BEAVER-STREET.
On the Public Debt of the State of Ohio.
BY WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., BANKERS.
Banking Bonds of the State of Indiana.
Pittsburg City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Road.
Pittsburg City to Carnellsville Road.
Allegany City to Ohio and Pennsylvania Road.
Cleveland City to Marietta Road.
Marietta City to the same road.
New-Albany City to the same road.
Harmer Town to Marietta Road.
Franklin County, Ohio, to Cleveland Road.
Franklin County, Ohio, to Xenia Road.
Greene County, Ohio, to Xenia Road.
Stark County, Ohio, to Ohio and Penn. Road.
Rockland County, Ohio, to same road.
Allegany County, Penn., to Cornellsville Road.
Ross County, Ohio, to Marietta Road.
Athens County, Ohio, to same road.
Washington County, Ohio, to same road.
Van Wert County, Ohio, to Indiana road.
Allen County, Ohio, to same road.
Crawford County, Ohio, to same road.
Allen County, Indiana, to same road.
Champaign County, Ohio, to Piqua Road.
Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgages.
Marietta and Cincinnati First Mortgage.
Fort Wayne and Chicago First Mortgage.
Indiana Central Income Bonds.
City of Covington to Lexington Road.
Bellefontaine and Indiana Company Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Company Bonds.
Dayton and Michigan Railroad Mortgages.
Indianapolis and Bellefontaine Mortgages.
Cleveland and Columbus Dividend.
Wheeling City to the Hampfield Road.
BY ATWOOD & CO., BANKERS.
Zanesville City, Ohio, Bonds.
Milwaukee and Mississippi Bonds.
La Crosse and Milwaukee Farm Mortgages.
BY UNDERWOOD & SONS, BROKERS.
Boston and Montreal Railroad Bonds.
BY CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD COMPANY.
On Bonds of Cleveland and Toledo Road.
BY BANK OF COMMERCE.
Bank of Commerce half yearly dividend.
Bonds of State of Missouri to Pacific Railroad.
Bank Bonds of State of Missouri.
BY AMERICAN EXCHANGE BANK.
Two ₱ cent. on Illinois Debt, after 7th January.
BY BANK OF REPUBLIC.
State Debt of Commonwealth of Virginia.
BY BANK OF AMERICA.
State Debt of Kentucky.
BY MERCHANTS' BANK.
State Debt of Tennessee.
State Debt of Alabama.
BY MANHATTAN COMPANY.
Principal due on New-York State fives.
Interest on Debt of New-York.
[illegible] Convertible Bonds, 1860.
BY OHIO LIFE AND TRUST AGENCY.

Iron Railroad,	Newark Township, C. R. R.
Sciota County,	Salem Township,
Belmont County,	Remely Township,
Mercer County,	Orange Township,
Fairfield County,	Clay Township,
Guernsey County,	Cross Creek Township,
Little Miami Railroad,	Monroe Township,
Cleveland and Pittsburg,	Oxford Township,
Chartiers Valley Railroad,	Coshocton County,
Xenia Towns'p to Dayton,	Tuscarawas Township,
Silver Creek Township,	Lafayette Township,
Town of Elyria,	Franklin Township,
City of Portsmouth,	City of Steubenville,
City of Toledo,	Steubenville Township,
Portland Township,	Jefferson Township,
Newark Township, P. R.	Newark Township.

BY JOHN COOK, JR., NO. 31 BROADWAY.
On San Francisco School and Fire Bonds.
Contra Costa County Bonds.
State Bonds of California.
BY RIGGS & CO., NO. 56 WALL-STREET.
On Peoria City Bonds.
BY BANK OF ALBANY.
On Troy and Rutland First Mortgages.
BANK DIVIDENDS.

Continental	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 2.
Bank of America,	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 5.
Mechanics' Bank,	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 2.
Peoples' Bank,	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 2.
Tradesmen's Bank,	5 ₱ cent., Jan. 2.
Emigrant Savings Bank,	6 ₱ cent., Jan. 21.
Market Bank,	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 10.
Metropolitan Bank,	4 ₱ cent., Jan. 7.

We understand that the Board of Directors of the Southern Michigan Road Company, after due conference, have determined to confine their January half-yearly dividend (to be paid 15th prox.) to *Five* ₱ cent. in cash, without dividing to the old stockholders the surplus earnings previous to the incorporation of the Construction Stock next year. This surplus, said to be equal to 3 or 4 ₱ cent., instead of being made into a scrip dividend, will be applied to charging off to profit and loss, part of the lake steamboat property of the Company, which has become depreciated in value. The same policy was adopted by the New-York Central to the extent of $100,000. The Southern Michigan is thus made a clear 10 ₱ cent. Stock for the year 1855, after paying 7 ₱ cent. to the bondholders and 8 ₱ cent. on the Construction Stock, without resort to scrip dividends in any shape.

The Panama Company received by the steamer's mail on Saturday the most encouraging reports of their traffic in November, and of the growing business in freights over their Road. The trade opening up between the Southwest coast of the Pacific and Australia, as well as California and the Atlantic side is one of the utmost importance, and promises far more than the projectors of this great improvement contemplated for years to come. There are numerous French and English vessels arriving at Aspinwall, with cargoes for the Pacific side, while the trade from this city is rapid